A NEW

ENGLISH DICTIONARY

ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

VOLUME I. A AND B.

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A NEW

ENGLISH DICTIONARY

ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES;

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

The Philological Society.

EDITED BY

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WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF MANY SCHOLARS AND MEN OF SCIENCE.

VOLUME I. A AND B.

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PREFACE TO VOLUME I.

THE story of the origin and progress of the NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY has been told at length in various literary journals and magazines, and is familiar to most persons interested in the study of the English language. The scheme originated in a resolution of the Philological Society, passed in 1857, at the suggestion of the late Archbishop Trench, when Dean of Westminster. It was proposed that materials should be collected for a Dictionary which, by the completeness of its vocabulary, and by the application of the historical method to the life and use of words, might be worthy of the English language and of English scholarship. With this view, it was resolved to begin at the beginning, and extract anew typical quotations for the use of words, from all the great English writers of all ages, and from all the writers on special subjects whose works might illustrate the history of words employed in special senses, from all writers whatever before the 16th century, and from as many as possible of the more important writers of later times. Several hundred readers accordingly entered on the task of selecting and transcribing such quotations, and many eminent scholars undertook to arrange the materials thus gathered. Among those who, in various capacities, lent their services to the work, may be mentioned:—Dr. Trench himself; the late Mr. Herbert Coleridge, the first general editor (who died while arranging for the press specimens of his proposed treatment of some early words); Mr. F. J. Furnivall, M.A., his joint-editor and successor; the late Dr. Guest; Mr. Hensleigh Wedgwood, M.A.; the late Professor Malden; the late Professor T. H. Key; the late Lord Lyttelton; the late Mr. Thomas Watts, of the British Museum; Mr. Fitzedward Hall, D.C.L.; Miss C. M. Yonge; Professor E. Dowden, M.A.; Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs, M.A.; the Rev. Professor W. W. Skeat, M.A.; the late Sir John Richardson, K.C.B.; Mr. W. M. Rossetti, the late Miss Harriet Martineau; the late Hon. G. P. Marsh; the late Mr. R. Grant White. The time requisite to complete even this preliminary labour of reading books and collecting quotations proved so long, that several promoters of the undertaking died, and many became absorbed in other duties, before it was possible to take in hand the actual preparation of the intended Dictionary; but the materials continued to accumulate, till upwards of two million quotations had been amassed, portions of which were also provisionally arranged, and made more or less ready for use.

Origin of this work

For several years no further steps were taken; but, in 1878, specimens which had been prepared from some of these materials by the present Editor, on behalf of the Council of the Philological Society, were submitted to the Delegates of the Clarendon Press. The Delegates consented, upon certain conditions, to bear the expense of printing and publishing a Dictionary to be founded on these materials, the preparation of which in its present form was commenced in 1879. Careful examination of the quotations, then for the first time collected in one place, and arranged in a continuous alphabetical series, showed that much work still remained to be done, in order to render the material adequate for the purpose. Accordingly, a new appeal was made to volunteers to collect additional quotations from specified books, of which lists were from time to time issued. More than 800 readers responded to this appeal, the majority of

Actual Preparation

them being in Great Britain, but also a large number in the United States (of whose work Prof. F. A. March, of Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, most kindly undertook the organization and superintendence), and not a few in various British Colonies and Foreign Countries. In the course of three years a million additional quotations were furnished, raising the total number to about 3½ millions, selected by about 1300 readers, from the works of more than 5000 authors of all periods. About thirty sub-editors (including a few who had never ceased to work for the Dictionary) offered their gratuitous services in arranging quotations, preparing definitions, and otherwise contributing to the execution of the work. Without the generous aid of these various contributors and fellow-labourers, so great a task could never have been undertaken. The names of the Sub-Editors are given at the end of this Preface; and their respective contributions towards the preparation of parts of the work will be indicated as these are reached: the Reference-List of Books read, to be given hereafter, will also commemorate the names of the Readers; but a list of those who have most largely contributed to the work is appended to this Preface.

Aim. The aim of this Dictionary is to furnish an adequate account of the meaning, origin, and history of English words now in general use, or known to have been in use at any time during the last seven hundred years. It endeavours (1) to show, with regard to each individual word, when, how, in what shape, and with what signification, it became English; what development of form and meaning it has since received; which of its uses have, in the course of time, become obsolete, and which still survive; what new uses have since arisen, by what processes, and when: (2) to illustrate these facts by a series of quotations ranging from the first known occurrence of the word to the latest, or down to the present day; the word being thus made to exhibit its own history and meaning: and (3) to treat the etymology of each word strictly on the basis of historical fact, and in accordance with the methods and results of modern philological science.

In order to facilitate reference, great pains have been taken to make the page eloquent to the eye, by the employment of different sizes and styles of type, by the arrangement of the paragraphs, and by the prominence given to the dates of quotations. Since the original scheme of the Philological Society was projected, the great French Dictionary of M. Littré has been given to the world, and has been made use of in determining some of the features of the present work. The size of page adopted is the same as that of Littré; but the breaking up of the articles into paragraphs, the typographical distinction between explanations and quotations, and other differences, will, it is hoped, be recognized as improvements.

Vocabulary. The compass of the Vocabulary, and the general features of the work, are described in the General Explanations which follow. The Vocabulary will be found to be, even in its modern words, much more extensive than that of any existing Dictionary. And it will be observed that this fullness is not due to a large inclusion of words strictly foreign, or of the Latin or Latinized generic names of Natural History, which are here inserted only when found to be used, more or less, as English words. In connexion with this, it has to be borne in mind, that a Dictionary of the English Language is not a Cyclopædia: the Cyclopædia *describes things*; the Dictionary *explains words*, and deals with the description of things only so far as is necessary in order to fix the exact significations and uses of words. Their vocabularies are only to a limited extent identical: that of a Cyclopædia consists mostly of nouns,—names of things and processes,—but without restriction as regards the language to which they belong; that of an English Dictionary consists of words belonging to all the parts of speech; but they ought to be English words, or currently used as such. We do not look in a Cyclopædia for the explanation and history of *anon*, *perhaps*, or *busy*; we do not expect, in an English Dictionary, information about *Book-binding*, *Photography*, the *Aniline Dyes*, or the *Bridgewater Treatises*, or mention of *Abyssinia*, *Argynnis*, *Alopecurus*, *Adonia*, or *Blennenteritis*.

Contents of the present volume The present volume contains the words beginning with the letters A and B. The total number of these—including the Main words, treated each in a separate article (e.g. **Air**), the subordinate entries of distinct forms of words (e.g. **Aimont**), which appear also in their alphabetical place, with a reference to the main form under which they are treated, and the special combinations or compounds (such as **air-line**), explained under the Main words—amounts to 31,254. This, however, does not include the simple combinations of obvious meaning (such as *air-breathing*, *air-built*, *air-current*, *air-passage*), which are mentioned and

illustrated under the Main words. The number of these combinations is practically unlimited, since they can be formed at will; if the examples of the more important of them here given and illustrated by quotations are also reckoned in, the number of words dealt with in this volume exceeds 40,000. But, confining our attention to the 31,254 words, we find them thus distributed, in the two letters:

	Main words.	Special combinations.	Subordinate words	Total.
A	12,183	1,112	1,828	15,123
B	10,049	3,180	2,902	16,131
In the Vol.	22,232	4,292	4,730	31,254

The Main words, considered as to their status, are approximately divided into those still *current*, those which are *obsolete*, and those which are *imperfectly naturalized* or *alien*. The distribution of these, in the two letters, is as follows:

	Current.	Obsolete	Alien.	Total.
A	8,184	3,449	550	12,183
B	7,196	2,533	320	10,049
In the Vol.	15,380	5,982	870	22,232

Character of the A and B words

The Main words are, it is seen, less numerous in B than in A. In most dictionaries, accordingly, B occupies less space than A. Thus, in Bailey (8vo, 1721), A occupies 75 pages, B 45; in Johnson (Folio, 1773), A 69, B 58; in Webster (4to, 1864), A 99, B 81; in Ogilvie's *Imperial* (8vo, 1885), A 196, B 166. In this Dictionary, on the other hand, A fills 603; B, 637 pages. This difference arises from the diversity in the historical character of the words under the two letters respectively, and the effect which this has upon the relative space required by them in a dictionary which deals with the language historically. A has a very small proportion of native English or Teutonic words, and a very large proportion of words from Latin (directly or through French), and from Greek; B has a much smaller number of words from these sources, and a very large proportion of native Teutonic words. Thus, A contains the words formed with the Latin *ab-*, *ad-* (*ac-*, *ag-* *al-*, *an-*, *ap-*, *as-*, *at-*), *ante-*, and the Greek ἀ-, ἀντι-, ἀπο-, αὐτο-; also the words beginning with *æ-*, *au-*, *av-*, which are almost exclusively from these languages; but it has few radical words of Old English origin, of the type of A, AFTER, AGAIN, ALE, AND, ANSWER, AS, AT. B, on the other hand, contains many of the most important native radical verbs, as BAKE, BE, BEAT, BEND, BID, BIDE, BIND, BITE, BLAZE, BLESS, BLOW, BOW, BRAID, BREAK, BREED, BRING, BROOK, BURN, BURST, BUY; an immense number of substantives of the same character, as BALE, BALK, BANE, BANK, BARK, BARN, BATH, BEAD, BEAM, BED, BELL, BENCH, BILL, BIRD, BIT, BLADE, BLOOD, BLOOM, BOARD, BOAT, BODY, BOND, BONE, BOOK, BOROUGH, BOW, BOWL, BREAD, BREAST, BREATH, BRIDE, BRIDGE, BROOD, BROTHER, BROW, BULL, BURDEN; such adjectives as BAD, BALD, BARE, BEST, BETTER, BIG, BITTER, BLACK, BLEAK, BLIND, BLUNT, BOLD, BOTH, BRIGHT, BROAD, BROWN, BUSY; the important relational words BUT, BY, BEFORE, BEHIND, BETWEEN, BEYOND, etc. Words such as these, which have been in the language since the beginning, with their long history, great variety of form, and many ramifications of meaning to be illustrated, having also many compounds with special meanings to be explained, necessarily take up much more space than words that came into the language only in the 15th, 16th, or 17th century, and have since received but little development of meaning, and scarcely any of form. The Old English words are reinforced, moreover, by an array of words from Old French, many of which, as BATTLE, BEAST, BEAUTY, BEEF, BILL, BLUE, BONNET, BORDER, BOSS, BOUND, BOWL[2], BRACE, BRAVE, BRIBE, BRUISE, BRUSH, BUTT, BUTTON, are now no less 'native', and no less important constituents of our vocabulary, than the Teutonic words. Hence, the average length of the articles in B is greater than that of those in A, and the space occupied by B, as a whole, is greater than that occupied by A

Proportion of Obsolete words

It is worth noticing that the obsolete words in B (25·2%) do not attain to the proportion of those in A (28·3%): fewer of the Old English and Norman words have dropped out of use, than of the much more recent learned importations of the Renascence, which, after a short literary life, perished before the end of the 17th century. It is also worthy of note that, of the whole English Vocabulary on record since the 12th

century (so far as A and B show), more than three-fourths is still in current use. This is largely owing, no doubt, to the circumstance that the vocabulary of the present day is itself much more extensive than that of any former epoch; but, after all allowance has been made for this, the general fact furnishes striking evidence of the continuity and general identity of our language during seven centuries.

Etymological problems in B.

The letters A and B differ in another respect. While the former contains only some half-dozen words of which the derivation presents any points of doubt or difficulty, the words in B are full of etymological problems which have taxed the efforts of all investigators. Every one of these problems has here received a fresh and independent investigation, in the light of the latest philological knowledge[1], and with the assistance of the ablest living philologists; and the result has been the discovery of new facts, or the elimination of old errors, in regard to many words. But many of these problems are insoluble: the historical evidence necessary for their solution is either insufficient or entirely absent. Many of these words have no kin in other languages, but stand quite alone in English, and, it cannot be doubted, are more or less recent creations of English itself—instances of *onomatopœia* in its true etymological sense of 'name-creation'. For B contains many illustrations of the fact, which has of late years powerfully impressed itself upon philological students, that the creative period of language, the epoch of 'roots', has never come to an end. The 'origin of language' is not to be sought merely in a far-off Indo-European antiquity, or in a still earlier pre-Aryan yore-time; it is still in perennial process around us. A literary language, with its more accessible store of words already in use and sufficient for all ordinary requirements, its more permanent memories and traditions, its constant appeals to an authoritative precedent —'Where did you find that word? Can you cite it from any of the masters of English Prose? Is it in the Dictionary? Is it English at all?'—is hostile to word-creation. The new word is apt to die almost as soon as born, ashamed of its own newness, ashamed of the italics or inverted commas which apologize for its very existence, or question its legitimacy. But such is not the case with language in its natural state, where words are estimated simply as they serve their purpose of communicating the thought or feeling of the moment, and where memory, and tradition, and precedent are only contributories to the fulfilment of this function. The unwritten dialects, and, to some extent, even slang, and colloquial speech, approach in character to language in its natural state, aiming only at being expressive, and treating memory and precedent as ministers, not as masters. In the local dialects, then, in slang, and in colloquial use, new vocables and new expressions may at any time be abruptly brought forth to serve the needs of the moment, in accordance with feelings of inherent natural fitness, of imitative suggestiveness, or of subtle instinctive analogy with groups of words or parts of words already familiar. Some of these, sooner or later, pass from conversational, into epistolary, journalistic, and finally into general literary use, or from the colloquy of the novel into the literary composition of the novelist, and are registered in the dictionary as 'new words', the origin of which is searched for as vainly in the 'word-hoard' of Old English speech, or even the fullest vocabulary of Indo-European roots, as in a school manual of Latin and Greek roots and affixes. The dialect Glossaries abound in words of this kind; and, among those to be found in these pages, *bam*, *bamboozle*, *bang*, *bash*, *bilk*, *binge*, *birl*, *birsle*, *birr*, *blab*, *blabber*, *blad*, *blare*, *blash*, *blatter*, *blear*, *bleb*, *blight*, *blizzard*, *blob*, *blore*, *blot*, *blotch*, *blowse*, *blub*, *blubber*, *bluff*, *blunder*, *blunt*, *blur*, *blurt*, *bluster*, *bluther*, *blutter*, *bob* (in some senses), *bodge*, *bogus*, *boom* (in some senses), *bore*, *bosh*, *bother*, *bounce*, *box* (a blow), *brash*, *brunt*, *bub*, *bum*, *bumble*, *bump*, *bunch*, *bungle*, *burr*, *bustle*, *buzz*, are words which, so far as we know, cannot be traced to any ancient 'roots', but are, for the most part at least, examples of more or less recent word-creation.

Treatment of particular groups of words.

The necessity of compression, in order to keep the Dictionary within reasonable bounds, has been continually present to the Editor, and has led to the employment of a condensed arrangement in groups of related technical terms of Natural History or other sciences, as in ANISO-, ARSEN-, BROMO-, BRONCHO- (where it is hoped that brevity has been attained without any sacrifice of clearness), and to the method employed in the articles ANTI- and BE-. The combinations of ANTI- are more than 500, those of BE- (current and obsolete) nearly 1500 in number, both with indefinite capabilities of extension in the direction of combinations like *anti-slavery*, *anti-vaccination*, *anti-coercionist*, *anti-Lacrosser*, *bebooted*, *bemuslined*, *beperi-*

[1] Here, the *Etymologisches Worterbuch der Deutschen Sprache* of F Kluge, and the *Etymologisch Woordenboek der Nederlandsche Taal* of Johannes Franck, which have been published, in whole or part, since this work was begun, have been of great use, as presenting the latest results attained in German and Dutch etymology.

wigged, *be-uncled*, *bebishop*, *beduchess*, *becobweb*; and, if every such combination had been separately set forth in its alphabetical place among the Main words, the size of this volume would have been seriously increased. It has seemed sufficient, therefore, in each case, that all those words (about 300 in ANTI- and 850 in BE-) which appear to demand separate treatment, whether by virtue of their meaning, their long history, or frequent modern use, should be treated in their alphabetical order among other words; the remainder, of rare or unique occurrence, trivial importance, or obvious meaning, being arranged in groups under the various meanings or uses of the prefix, where each can be studied in connexion with words of similar formation. Each is, in general, provided also with at least one quotation, so as to show by whom and in what connexion, it has been used

Admission or exclusion of proper names, etc.

In dealing with so vast a body of words, some inconsistencies, real or apparent, are, from the nature of the subject, inevitable. Thus, in deciding whether a word on or near the frontier line in any direction shall or shall not be included, it is not easy always to be consistent with what has been done in analogous cases; and it is impossible to anticipate what may have been done in other cases which may yet arise For example, the word *African* was one of the earliest instances in which the question of admission or exclusion arose with regard to an important adjective derived from a geographical proper name After much careful consideration and consultation with advisers, it was decided (perhaps by a too rigid application of first principles) to omit the word, as having really no more claims to inclusion than *Algerian*, *Austrian*, or *Bulgarian* But, when *American* was reached, some months afterwards, it was seen that *Americanize* and *Americanism* must of necessity be included, and that these (with 'the *Americanizing* of our institutions') could not be explained without treating *American*, and explaining its restricted application to the United States. *American* was accordingly admitted. Then the question arose, whether the exclusion of *African* was consistent with the inclusion of *American* but the question came too late; *African* had been actually omitted, on its own merits And the inconsistency is only on the surface; *American* is included, not on its own account, but to help to the better explanation of derived words, and, in every analogous case, it will be found that a proper noun, or adjective thence formed, is included, not for its own sake and as a proper noun, etc., but because it either has other uses, or has derivatives for the explanation of which it is of importance Every such word must, in fact, be looked upon as exceptionally included, and not as forming a precedent for the inclusion of other words of the same class.

Similar remarks might be made concerning other classes of words lying on the various diverging lines in which the vocabulary extends: on each of these there is a wide fringe of words as to which it is difficult to say whether they ought or ought not to be treated in an English Dictionary. Nearly every day this question has had to be decided for some word for which a quotation or quotations lay before us, or which actually appears in some modern dictionaries Every such doubtful case has had to be settled on its own merits; with careful consideration of the evidence as to its use, and of the critical opinion of literary advisers And in such cases it has not always been possible to establish or follow precedents, or to avoid apparent inconsistencies.

Words of unsettled spelling

Many of the words here treated are, in current use, spelt in more ways than one. This diversity naturally existed in the case of nearly all the words that became obsolete before the prevalence of the modern tendency to uniformity of spelling, which followed upon the introduction of Printing, and has become more and more marked as the influence of the printing-press has extended Hence it still continues with archaic words which are no longer in ordinary use, but are maintained in a kind of artificial life in ballads, historical novels, and other compositions that affect the phraseology of former times, also, with names of things, customs, actions, etc., which are actually obsolete, but are frequently mentioned in historical and antiquarian treatises: in such cases, modern writers reflect the variety of spelling which they find in the authors who wrote when the words were still part of the living speech. Examples of such words are *to aby*, *acton*, *alfin*, *almoign*, *arbalest*, *arquebus*, *auncel*, *baldric*, *balinger*, *barrat*, *battel*, *baudekin*, *borrel*, *brigandine*, *brinie*, *broch*, *burd*, *by-coket*, *byrlaw*, *byrthynsak* (for other spellings of which see the articles themselves). The same diversity prevails in the spelling of words that either have arisen in Lowland Scotch, and English local dialects, or have lived on there when they became obsolete elsewhere, and now often appear, in various circumstances, in general literature, or are actually passing back into the common language: the

dialects have no standard orthography; and the words belonging to them appear in many diverse forms. To this class belong such words as *ablings*, *anbury*, *bargham*, *barghest*, *bauchle*, *baudrons*, *to beek*, *beestings*, *bever*, *bield*, *to big*, *bigg*, *to birsle*, *blae*, *blethcrskate*, *bogie*, *bogy*, *bonally*, *bonny*, *boosy*, *brecham*, *brimse*, *brough*, *buirdly*, *bullyrag*, *byre*, and many others. Still more is uniformity of spelling wanting in words belonging to foreign languages, especially to those which do not use the Roman alphabet. Here the forms in use are the result of a multitude of imperfect, conflicting, and even contradictory modes of transliteration or phonetic representation. Among words of this class are *alcoran*, *aga*, *alchitran*, *alkekengi*, *anatta*, *archil*, *assagai*, *attar*, *baksheesh*, *barbecue*, *bashaw*, *Bengali*, *besonio*, *bhang*, *bidri*, *bilander*, *biltong*, *Brahmin*, *brinjal*, *buccan*, *bungalow*, *burnous*, etc., etc. But there are also many words fully naturalized, or even native, which, from having belonged to one or other of these classes, or from other causes, are still spelt in more than one way. Among those in this volume are *abbot* (*abbat*), *acric* (*acry*, *cyric*, etc.), *aline* (*align*), *ambassage* (*embassage*), *ambry* (*aumbry*), *aweless* (*awless*), *ay* (*aye*), *aye* (*ay*), *balk* (*baulk*), *bourn* (*bourne*), *brier* (*briar*), *browse* (*browse*), etc., etc. And there are whole series of words in *-able* (e.g *blamable*, *blameable*), in *-eer*, *-ier* (e. g. *bandoleer*, *-ier*), in *-ize* (*-ise*), and other endings, as to which current usage varies.

The first aim of the Dictionary, in all such words, is to exhibit the actual variety of usage, as a part of their current history this is done by means of the quotations, in which the diversity is faithfully represented. But, since it is also the plan of the work to treat each word, as far as possible, once for all, under the Main form (or at least under *one* form), while the various forms just referred to come more or less far apart in alphabetical order, e g. *beaver bever*, *ambry aumbry*, *arquebus harquebus*, *coran koran goran*, it is necessary to choose some one form as that under which the word, as a whole, shall be treated. In making this choice, regard is had chiefly to the preponderance of modern usage, when this is distinctly marked, when usage is more or less equally divided, considerations of etymological or phonetic propriety, of general analogy with similar words, or of practical convenience, are taken into account; but, in many cases, it is not implied that the form actually chosen is intrinsically better than others which are appended to it, and which also occur in their alphabetical places with cross-references. Where a decided reason of any kind exists for giving a preference to a particular spelling, this is briefly stated at the end of the etymology; especially is this done in the few cases where the spelling preferred (e g *ax*, *connexion*, *rime*) is not that at present favoured by the preponderance of usage, but is intrinsically the best, and therefore is recommended. The spelling of particular endings, as -BLE (*-able*, *-eable*, *-ible*), -EER, -IER, -IZE, is discussed under these suffixes. In this work -IZE, whenever it represents, historically or analogically, the Greek *-ίζειν*, late Latin *-izāre*, is, on etymological as well as phonetic grounds, uniformly used, to the exclusion of *-ise*, which is only the French spelling of the same Greek ending, as in *anatomiser*, *baptiser*, *barbariser*, *catechiser*. As the French always represent the Greek *-ίζειν* by *-iser*, they are, of course, quite consistent in using the same form for new verbs, as *civiliser*, *carboniser*: equally consistent and appropriate is it for us, in English, to write *civilize*, after *barbarize*; *Calvinize* and *lionize* after *Hellenize*, *Judaize*, and *idolize*.

Unsettled Pronunciation.

From the composite character of the English Vocabulary, the pronunciation, also, of many words is in a very unsettled state. This is the fact not merely with words from other modern languages, the pronunciation of which depends largely upon the linguistic knowledge and taste of the person who uses them, but also with derivatives from Latin or Greek, for which there exist two or more analogies, one perhaps supplied by the treatment which historical words of the type have normally received when derived through Old French, another supplied by classical Latin quantity. Examples of this occur in words in *-ary*, *-ory*, such as *accessory*, *catenary*, *centenary*, *millenary*, *promontory*, *secretary*, *sublunary*, where stress upon the fourth syllable from the end is the preponderating custom, and obtains with the longer-established words; but, in newer words, many put the stress upon the third syllable from the end; and, when a word is merely scholarly, this is apt to remain the usual pronunciation, as in *catĕnary* as opposed to *pŭlmonary*, where the Latin forms *catēnā rius*, *pulmōnā rius*, are, in every respect, upon the same level. This conflict of analogies, or the absence of any analogy, appears still more in purely scientific words, in which there may be said to be no general standard of pronunciation. The Editor was once present at a meeting of a learned society, where, in the course of discussion, he heard the word *gaseous* systematically pronounced in six different ways by as many eminent physicists. If this was possible with a word which, though comparatively new, was even then

sufficiently popular to have attained to some standard pronunciation, how much more it is so with words such as *acetamine*, which have no popular currency, and which indeed were made, not primarily to be spoken, but to be used in books, and as to the pronunciation of which, or the question whether they are pronounceable, no thought was given by their makers? On several occasions, the Editor has applied directly to the introducer of a word, to know how he pronounces it, or means it to be pronounced, and has received the answer, that he has never thought of its pronunciation, does not presume to say how it ought to be pronounced, and leaves it to people to pronounce as they like, or to the DICTIONARY to say what is the *right* pronunciation. This, of course, reverses the natural order of language, in which speech comes first, and writing is only its symbolization; for here the first thing is the written symbol addressed to the eye (and reminding the reader perhaps more or less distinctly of other written symbols which are to be found in the Greek Lexicon), while, for 'pronunciation', anything passes muster which suffices to recall the written symbol in question; just as any reading of a mathematical formula passes muster, if it enables an auditor to write down the formula again. In dealing with words in which two or more pronunciations are current, these pronunciations are given in the Dictionary; in the case of those in which no standard exists, an attempt has been made to follow analogies so far as they go, and at least to mark the place of the stress; but sometimes it has not been possible to do even this.

Difficulties of the work

The preparation of this volume has taken a much longer time than any of the promoters of the work anticipated. The time has been consumed chiefly in two directions: first, with the larger articles, as those on AT, BY, BUT, BE, BEAR, BREAK, the construction of which has occupied many days, sometimes even weeks. The mere study of the result, arranged in some degree of order, gives little idea of the toil and difficulties encountered in bringing into this condition what was at first a shapeless mass of many thousand quotations. And in this part of the work there was practically no assistance to be got from the labours of our predecessors; the attempt has never been made before to exhibit such a combined logical and historical view of the sense-development of English words. Our own attempts lay no claim to perfection, but they represent the most that could be done in the time and with the data at our command. The other direction in which much time has been consumed is the elucidation of the meaning of obscure terms, sometimes obsolete, sometimes current, belonging to matters of history, customs, fashions, trade, or manufactures. In many cases, the only thing known about these was contained in the quotations, often merely allusive, which had been collected by the diligence of our readers. They were to be found in no dictionary, or, if mentioned in some, were explained in a way which our quotations evidently showed to be erroneous. The difficulty of obtaining first-hand and authoritative information about these has often been immense, and sometimes insurmountable. Ten, twenty, or thirty letters have sometimes been written to persons who, it was thought, might possibly know, or succeed in finding out, something definite on the subject; and often weeks have passed, and 'copy' advanced into the state of 'proof', 'proof' into 'revise', and 'revise' even into 'final', before any results could be obtained It is incredible what labour has had to be expended, sometimes, to find out the facts for an article which occupies not more than five or six lines; or even to be able to write the words "Derivation unknown", as the net outcome of hours of research and of testing the statements put forth without hesitation in other works. These experiences have often called to mind the classical words in which Dr Johnson recounts in his Preface his similar difficulties: "When first I engaged in this work, I resolved to leave neither words nor things unexamined, and pleased myself with a prospect of the hours which I should revel away in feasts of literature, with the obscure recesses of northern learning which I should enter and ransack; the treasures with which I expected every search into those neglected mines to reward my labour, and the triumph with which I should display my acquisitions to mankind When I had thus enquired into the original of words, I resolved to show likewise my attention to things; to pierce deep into every science, to enquire the nature of every substance of which I inserted the name, to limit every idea by a definition strictly logical, and exhibit every production of art or nature in an accurate description, that my book might be in place of all other dictionaries whether appellative or technical. But these were the dreams of a poet doomed at last to wake a lexicographer. I soon found that it is too late to look for instruments, when the work calls for execution, and that whatever abilities I had brought to my task, with those I must finally perform it. To deliberate whenever I doubted, to enquire whenever I was ignorant, would have protracted the undertaking without end, and, perhaps, without much improvement; for I did not find by my first experiments, that what I had not of my own was easily to

Dr Johnson's Experiences

be obtained: I saw that one enquiry only gave occasion to another, that book referred to book, that to search was not always to find, and to find was not always to be informed; and that thus to pursue perfection was, like the first inhabitants of Arcadia, to chase the sun, which, when they had reached the hill where he seemed to rest, was still beheld at the same distance from them. I then contracted my design, determining to confide in myself, and no longer to solicit auxiliaries, which produced more incumbrance than assistance: by this I obtained at least one advantage, that I set limits to my work, which would in time be ended, though not completed."

Assistance received.

If the present writer has been more successful than Dr. Johnson in finding what he searched for, it has been owing to the ready good-will and helpful co-operation of many scholars and specialists, most of them men whose time is much occupied, but whose interest in this undertaking has led them willingly to place some of it at the Editor's service, and freely to contribute of their knowledge to the perfection of the work. To the following, in particular, grateful acknowledgements are made:—Prof. Eduard Sievers of Halle (formerly of Tübingen), also Prof. Julius Zupitza of Berlin, Prof. Johann Storm and Prof. S. Bugge of Christiania, Prof. M. de Vries and Prof. E. H. Cosijn of Leiden, Prof. F. Kluge of Jena, Henry Sweet, Esq., M.A., the Rev. Prof. W. W. Skeat, Litt.D., Prof. A. S. Napier, M.A., the Rev. A. L. Mayhew. M.A., Guðbrandr Vigfusson, Esq., M.A., Oxford, and Mr. James Platt, jun., London, for help in various departments of Teutonic Philology and Etymology; Prof. Paul Meyer of the Collège de France, Membre de l'Institut, also the late Henry Nicol, Esq., Prof. F. Neumann, Freiburg im Breisgau, and Mons. F. Godefroy, Paris, for help with Old French and Romanic words; Prof. J. Rhŷs, Oxford, and the Hon. Whitley Stokes, D.C.L., also the Rev. D. Silvan Evans, and Prof. Mackinnon, Edinburgh, for help with words from Celtic; I. Bywater, Esq., M.A., Oxford, for help with many words of Greek origin or use; J. H. Hessels, Esq., M.A., Cambridge, for help with various Mediæval Latin words; W. R. Morfill, Esq., M.A., Oxford, for help with words and matters Slavonic; Prof. Ch. Rieu, Ph.D., Brit. Mus., Prof. W. Robertson Smith, Cambridge, the Very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury (Dr. Payne Smith), John T. Platts, Esq., M.A., and the Rev. Dr. Pope, of the Indian Institute, Oxford, Col. H. Yule, London, and the Rev. Prof. Legge, LL.D., Oxford, for help with words from Semitic and various Oriental languages; Dr. E. B. Tylor, Oxford, for help with words from Carib, Brazilian, African, and other savage languages, especially terms connected with native customs, products, weapons, etc.; A. J. Ellis, Esq., F.R.S., for help with Phonology and pronunciation; Miss Edith Thompson, also Prof. E. A. Freeman, D.C.L., Prof. S. Rawson Gardiner, LL.D., the Right Rev. the Bishop of Chester (Dr. Stubbs), and F. York Powell, Esq., M.A., Oxford, for words connected with English History; Prof. F. Pollock, LL.D., for help with legal terms and phrases; the Rev. Dr. E. Hatch, the Rev. Prof. Sanday, M.A., the Rev. Dr. Fairbairn, the Rev. Dr. C. Bigg, Oxford, for help with various ecclesiastical words; James Britten, Esq., F.L.S., W. T. Thiselton Dyer, Esq., F.L.S., Prof. I. Bayley Balfour, and Dr. R. C. A. Prior, for help with Botanical terms and plant-names; the late Henry Watts, Esq., F.R.S., Sir Henry Roscoe, F.R.S., and Prof. W. Odling, M.A., Oxford, for help with Chemical terms; A. Geikie, Esq., F.R.S., Director-general of the Geological Survey, Prof. Boyd Dawkins, M.A., and Prof. Lapworth, Birmingham, for some terms of Geology and kindred sciences; Prof. A. Newton, M.A., Cambridge, for help with names of birds; C. E. Cockayne, Esq., M.A., Norroy King of Arms; Alex. Beazeley, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., for help with many architectural terms; W. Sykes, Esq., M.R.C.S., Mexborough, for earliest instances of technical terms, esp. of Medicine, Anatomy, etc.; Prof. Albert H. Chester, Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, for history of Mineralogical terms, supplementary to Dana.

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It has not, as a rule, been possible to submit to contributors or revisers the articles for which their assistance was asked; it will, therefore, be understood that none of the foregoing are responsible for the use made of their help in the Dictionary. If they have been misunderstood or misrepresented, the Editor alone must bear the blame.

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After all the help which has been received, and which has contributed so much to the completeness of the Dictionary, the element of time still remains inexorable; it is still, as in the days of Dr. Johnson, imperative that limits be set to research, in order that the work may 'in time be ended, though not completed'. Accordingly, since the close of Volume I, it has been the aim of the Editor and his staff to maintain such a regular rate of progress as will ensure the production of one Part a year. As Mr. Henry Bradley (whose co-operation in the present volume is mentioned above) is now at work independently, with a staff of assistants, on a third volume, there is reasonable ground to expect that the production of the work henceforth will be twice as rapid as it has been hitherto.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY.

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APPENDIX TO PREFACE.

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The value of quotations is, of course, independent of their number, and many valuable contributions have been received from friends whose names do not appear in these lists; especially from those who have devoted their attention to supplying our desiderata, or who, keeping themselves acquainted with the current progress of the work, have been always ready to undertake searches in connexion with groups of words at which the Editor and his staff were actually working. Among those who have been specially helpful in this way are—Miss Edith Thompson, Dr. Furnivall, Messrs. T. Henderson, R. J. Whitwell, E. Peacock, E. L. Brandreth, A. Lyall, C. Gray, A. Beazeley, R. B. Prosser, A. Caland, J. Dixon, Harrow Lands, Dorking; the Revs. W. C. Boulter, J. T. Fowler, Cecil Deedes, W. Lees; Dr. W. Sykes, Dr. Brushfield, Dr. W. C. Minor, Prof. Skeat.

Several collections of quotations for rare words or senses, which had been formed, in some cases, with the intention of independent publication, have been generously given to the Dictionary, by Prof. G. Stephens, of Copenhagen; the Rev. Addison Crofton, Stockport (collected by his late father-in-law); the Rev. Kirby Trimmer, Norwich; Mrs. Hodgson, Bonaly Tower, Midlothian (collected by the late Prof. W. B. Hodgson); Mr. Alex. Smith, Langside, Glasgow (transcripts from MSS. collected by the late Mr. J. Payne Collier); a series of MSS. additions to Halliwell (from early wills), by Mr. J. Challenor-Smith, Probate Registry, Somerset Ho.; a series of references for early instances of French words in Middle English, by Mons. F. J. Amours, Glasgow. The Rev. T. L. O. Davies, M.A., who had already published his *Supplementary English Glossary*, has desired that work to be treated as a contribution to the Dictionary, and has presented all his subsequent gleanings to it. The quotations which we use from Mr. Davies's printed work are, as in similar cases, distinguished by (D.). Col. Yule was similarly good enough to put at our disposal the proofs of his *Glossary of Anglo-Indian Colloquial Terms*, as it was passing through the press. Quotations thence supplied are marked (Y.).

GENERAL EXPLANATIONS.

THE VOCABULARY.

THE Vocabulary of a widely-diffused and highly-cultivated living language is not a fixed quantity circumscribed by definite limits. That vast aggregate of words and phrases which constitutes the Vocabulary of English-speaking men presents, to the mind that endeavours to grasp it as a definite whole, the aspect of one of those nebulous masses familiar to the astronomer, in which a clear and unmistakable nucleus shades off on all sides, through zones of decreasing brightness, to a dim marginal film that seems to end nowhere, but to lose itself imperceptibly in the surrounding darkness. In its constitution it may be compared to one of those natural groups of the zoologist or botanist, wherein typical species forming the characteristic nucleus of the order, are linked on every side to other species, in which the typical character is less and less distinctly apparent, till it fades away in an outer fringe of aberrant forms, which merge imperceptibly in various surrounding orders, and whose own position is ambiguous and uncertain. For the convenience of classification, the naturalist may draw the line, which bounds a class or order, outside or inside of a particular form; but Nature has drawn it nowhere. So the English Vocabulary contains a nucleus or central mass of many thousand words whose 'Anglicity' is unquestioned; some of them only literary, some of them only colloquial, the great majority at once literary and colloquial,—they are the *Common Words* of the language. But they are linked on every side with other words which are less and less entitled to this appellation, and which pertain ever more and more distinctly to the domain of local dialect, of the slang and cant of 'sets' and classes, of the peculiar technicalities of trades and processes, of the scientific terminology common to all civilized nations, of the actual languages of other lands and peoples. And there is absolutely no defining line in any direction: the circle of the English language has a well-defined centre but no discernible



circumference*. Yet practical utility has some bounds, and a Dictionary has definite limits: the lexicographer must, like the naturalist, 'draw the line somewhere', in each diverging direction. He must include all the 'Common Words' of literature and conversation, and such of the scientific, technical, slang, dialectal, and foreign words as are passing into common use, and approach the position or standing of 'common words', well knowing that the line which he draws will not satisfy all his critics. For to every man the domain of 'common words' widens out in the direction of his own reading, research, business, provincial or foreign residence, and contracts in the direction with which he has no practical connexion: no one man's English is *all* English. The lexicographer must be satisfied to exhibit the greater part of the vocabulary of *each* one, which will be immensely more than the whole vocabulary of *any* one.

In addition to, and behind, the common vocabulary, in all its diverging lines, lies an infinite number of *Proper* or merely *denotative* names, outside the province of lexicography, yet touching it in thousands of points, at which these names, and still more the adjectives and verbs formed upon them, acquire more or less of connotative value. Here also limits more or less arbitrary must be assumed.

* The above diagram will explain itself, as an attempt to express to the eye the aspect in which the Vocabulary is here presented, and also some of the relations of its elements typical and aberrant. The centre is occupied by the 'common' words, in which literary and colloquial usage meet. 'Scientific' and 'foreign' words enter the common language mainly through literature; 'slang' words ascend through colloquial use; the 'technical' terms of crafts and processes, and the 'dialect' words, blend with the common language both in speech and literature. Slang also touches on one side the technical terminology of trades and occupations, as in 'nautical slang,' 'Public School slang,' 'the slang of the Stock Exchange,' and on another passes into true dialect. Dialects similarly pass into foreign languages. Scientific terminology passes on one side into purely foreign words, on another it blends with the technical vocabulary of art and manufactures. It is not possible to fix the point at which the 'English Language' stops, along any of these diverging lines.

The Language presents yet another undefined frontier, when it is viewed in relation to *time*. The living vocabulary is no more permanent in its constitution than definite in its extent. It is not to-day what it was a century ago, still less what it will be a century hence. Its constituent elements are in a state of slow but incessant dissolution and renovation. 'Old words' are ever becoming obsolete and dying out: 'new words' are continually pressing in. And the death of a word is not an event of which the date can be readily determined. It is a vanishing process, extending over a lengthened period, of which contemporaries never see the end. Our own words never become obsolete: it is always the words of our grandfathers that have died with them. Even after we cease to use a word, the memory of it survives, and the word itself survives as a possibility; it is only when no one is left to whom its use is still possible, that the word is wholly dead. Hence, there are many words of which it is doubtful whether they are still to be considered as part of the living language; they are alive to some speakers, and dead to others. And, on the other hand, there are many claimants to admission into the recognized vocabulary (where some of them will certainly one day be received), that are already current coin with some speakers and writers, and not yet 'good English', or even not English at all, to others.

If we treat the division of words into current and obsolete as a subordinate one, and extend our idea of the Language so as to include all that has been English from the beginning, or from any particular epoch, we enter upon a department of the subject, of which, from the nature of the case, our exhibition must be imperfect. For the vocabulary of past times is known to us solely from its preservation in written records; the extent of our knowledge of it depends entirely upon the completeness of the records, and the completeness of our acquaintance with them. And the farther back we go, the more imperfect are the records, the smaller is the fragment of the actual vocabulary that we can recover.

Subject to the conditions which thus encompass every attempt to construct a complete English Dictionary, the present work aims at exhibiting the history and signification of the English words now in use, or known to have been in use since the middle of the twelfth century. This date has been adopted as the only natural halting-place, short of going back to the beginning, so as to include the entire Old English or 'Anglo-Saxon' Vocabulary. To do this would have involved the inclusion of an immense number of words, not merely long obsolete but also having obsolete inflexions, and thus requiring, if dealt with at all, a treatment different from that adapted to the words which survived the twelfth century. For not only was the stream of English literature then reduced to the tiniest thread (the slender annals of the Old English or Anglo-Saxon Chronicle being for nearly a century its sole representative), but the vast majority of the ancient words that were destined not to live into modern English, comprising the entire scientific, philosophical, and poetical vocabulary of Old English, had already disappeared, and the old inflexional and grammatical system had been levelled to one so essentially modern as to require no special treatment in the Dictionary. Hence we exclude all words that had become obsolete by 1150. But to words actually included this date has no application; their history is exhibited from their first appearance, however early.

Within these chronological limits, it is the aim of the Dictionary to deal with all the common words of speech and literature, and with all words which approach these in character; the limits being extended farther in the domain of science and philosophy, which naturally passes into that of literature, than in that of slang or cant, which touches the colloquial. In scientific and technical terminology, the aim has been to include *all words English in form*, except those of which an explanation would be unintelligible to any but the specialist; and such words, not English in form, as either are in general use, like *Hippopotamus*, *Geranium*, *Aluminium*, *Focus*, *Stratum*, *Bronchitis*, or belong to the more familiar language of science, as *Mammalia*, *Lepidoptera*, *Invertebrata*.

Down to the Fifteenth Century the language existed only in dialects, all of which had a literary standing: during this period, therefore, words and forms of all dialects are admitted on an equal footing into the Dictionary. Dialectal words and forms which occur since 1500 are not admitted, except when they continue the history of a word or sense once in general use, illustrate the history of a literary word, or have themselves a certain literary currency, as is the case with many modern Scottish words. It is true that the dialectal words are mostly genuine English, and that they are an essential part of the contents of a *Lexicon totius Anglicitatis*; but the work of collecting them has not yet been completed; and, even when they shall have been collected, the phonetic variety in which they exist in different localities, and the want of any fixed written forms round which to group the variations, will require a method of treatment different from that applicable to the words of the literary language, which have an accepted uniform spelling and an approximately uniform pronunciation.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE VOCABULARY.

For the purposes of treatment in this Dictionary, words and phrases are classed as: (1) Main Words, (2) Subordinate Words, (3) Combinations. Main Words comprise (1) all single words, radical or derivative (e.g. *Ant*, *Amphitheatrically*), (2) all those compound words (and phrases) which, from their meaning, history, or importance, claim to be treated in separate articles (e.g. *Afternoon*, *Almighty*, *Almsman*, *Air-pump*, *Aitch-bone*, *Ale-house*, *Forget-me-not*, *Adam's apple*, *All fours*). The articles in which these are treated constitute the *Main Articles*. Subordinate Words include variant and obsolete forms of Main Words, and such words of bad formation, doubtful existence, or alleged use, as it is deemed proper, on any ground, to record. The *Main* and *Subordinate* Words are arranged in a single alphabetic series, the former being printed in a larger, the latter in a smaller type. Combinations, when so simple as either to require no explanation, or to be capable of being briefly explained in connexion with their cognates, are dealt with under the Main Words which form their first element, their treatment forming the concluding part of the Main Article.

MAIN WORDS.

Every Main Word is treated, once for all, under its modern current or most usual spelling; or, if obsolete, under the most typical of its latest spellings; the form or spelling thus chosen being considered the *Main Form* of the word.

Occasionally a form or spelling of an obsolete word has been assumed, which is not actually found in the quotations adduced, but is in accordance with the usual analogies of the language, as seen in kindred words. Thus *Annoyously* is given as the Main Form, on the analogy of *annoy*, *annoyous*, although only *anoyously* has actually been found.

All other important forms of each word, current or obsolete, are entered in their alphabetical order, as *Subordinate Words*, and are there concisely referred to the *Main Form* under which they are treated.

When a word which is historically one has different grammatical relations, it is treated as one word only, and the different relations are indicated by the division of the article into sections (marked A, B, C). This refers especially to substantives used also *attributively* (or *adjectively*), as in 'an ounce of *gold*, a *gold* watch, *gold*-coloured scales'; to adjectives used *substantively* or *pronominally*, as in 'the *catholic* church, a good *catholic*; *that* book, *that* is mine, the words *that* he spoke'; to adjectives used adverbially, as in 'the *according* voice of national wisdom', 'he acted *according* to orders'; to adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions, originally the same word, as ABOUT, AFTER, SINCE, AS; and of course *à fortiori* to verbs used *transitively* and *intransitively*, as 'to abide battle, to abide at home,' which, in some dictionaries, are reckoned as two distinct words.

In this Dictionary, *transitive* and *intransitive* seldom appear even as leading divisions of a verb, but, in accordance with the actual history of the word, in most cases only as varying and often temporary constructions, subordinate to the different senses, and liable to pass one into the other in the development of the language. Thus a verb at one time intransitive finally takes a simple object, through the phonetic decay of a dative or genitive ending, or the elision of a preposition, and is accounted transitive, without any change either in form or meaning (e. g. ANSWER); and a verb used transitively, likewise without change of meaning and form at length becomes intransitive, through the regular modern English suppression of the reflexive pronoun (e. g. Ezek. xx. 22 I *withdrew* mine hand; Mark iii. 7 Jesus *withdrew* himself to the sea; *Revised Version*, Jesus *withdrew* to the sea). The history of ANSWER or WITHDRAW would be misrepresented by splitting them each into two words, or even by classifying their senses in a manner which would conceal these historical relations.

But verbs uniform in their stems with substantives or adjectives, as LAND, to LAND, DRY, to DRY, ABSTRACT, to ABSTRACT, are, of course, distinct words; as are adjectives and adverbs which, through 'levelling' of terminations, have become identical in form, though originally distinct, as ALIKE *a.*, ALIKE *adv.*; and substantives and adjectives which have always been identical in form, but were of separate introduction into the language, and have separate histories, as ANIMAL *sb.*, ANIMAL *a.* Where a word originally one has been, in the course of its history, split into two, whether with distinction of sense, as ALSO, AS, or merely as synonyms, as ANT, EMMET, APPRENTICE, PRENTICE, both modern forms are treated as separate words, and there is a reference from one article to the other. Where two original words of identical or similar form have coalesced into one, the modern word is treated as one or two, according to practical utility. When they are treated as two words, these come, of course, immediately together: see ALLAY, ALLOW, AMICE.

The treatment of a Main Word comprises:—I. The **Identification**, II. The **Morphology**, III. The **Signification**, IV. The **Illustrative Quotations**.

I. The **Identification** includes:

1. The *Main Form*, i. e. the usual or typical spelling, as already described. (In certain cases where two spellings are in current use, both are given in the Main Form, as ANALYSE -YZE, CHEMISTRY CHYMISTRY, INFLECTION INFLEXION.) Words believed to be *obsolete* are distinguished by prefixing †; *non-naturalized or partially-naturalized* words, by ‖.

In the case of rare words, especially those adopted or formed from Latin equivalents, it is often difficult to say whether they are or are not obsolete. They are permanent possibilities, rarely needed, but capable of being used whenever they are needed, rather than actually discarded terms. To these and other words, of which the obsoleteness is doubtful, the † is not prefixed.

As to their citizenship in the language, words may be classed as *Naturals*, *Denizens*, *Aliens*, and *Casuals*. NATURALS include all *native* words like *father*, and all fully *naturalized* words like *street*, *rose*, *knapsack*, *gas*, *parasol*. DENIZENS are words fully naturalized as to use, but not as to *form*, *inflexion*, or *pronunciation*, as *aide-de-camp*, *locus*, *carte-de-visite*, *table d'hôte*. ALIENS are names of foreign objects, titles, etc., which we require often to use, and for which we have no native equivalents, as *shah*, *geyser*, *cicerone*, *targum*, *backsheesh*, *sepoy*. CASUALS are foreign words of the same class, not in habitual use, which for special and temporary purposes occur in books of foreign travel, letters of foreign correspondents, and the like. There are no fixed limits between these classes, and the constant tendency is for words to pass upwards from the last to the first. But, while casuals and aliens from barbarous languages are readily and quickly naturalized, words from French and the learned languages, especially Latin, which are assumed to be known to all the polite, are often kept in the position of denizens for centuries: we still treat *phenomenon* as Greek, *genus* as Latin, *aide-de-camp* as French. The words marked with ‖ in the Dictionary comprise *Denizens* and *Aliens*, and such *Casuals* as approach, or formerly approached, the position of these. Opinions will differ as to the claims of some that are included and some that are excluded, and also as to the line dividing *Denizens* from *Naturals*, and the position assigned to some words on either side of it. If we are to distinguish these classes at all, a line must be drawn somewhere.

2. (Within parentheses) the *Pronunciation* or symbolization of the actual existing form of the word, as explained hereafter. A recognized difference of pronunciation is also shown, with occasional notes on the diversity. Of Obsolete Words usually no pronunciation is given, but the place of the stress or accent, when ascertained, is indicated by a 'turned period' after the stress-vowel, as **Alfe·res, A·nredly.** In partially naturalized words two pronunciations are often given, viz. the native (or what passes for the native), and one conformed more or less to English analogies; in actual use many intermediate varieties may be heard, cf. *rendez-vous*, *envelope*, *environs*, *prestige*, *chignon*, *recitative*, *Koran*, *caviare*, and the like.

3. The *Grammatical Designation*, i.e. the Part of Speech, or subdivision of the same, as *pers. pron.*, *vbl. sb.* See the list of Abbreviations. All words having no Grammatical Designation are *substantives*; the letters *sb.* are employed only where required to avoid ambiguity.

4. In words of more or less specific use, the *Specification*, as *Mus.* (in Music), *Bot.* (in Botany), etc.

5. The *Status*, where there is any peculiarity, as *Obs.* (obsolete), *arch.* (archaic or obsolescent), *colloq.* (colloquial), *dial.* (now dialectal, though formerly in general use: words exclusively dialectal are not inserted, except on special grounds). Here also is added, when applicable, the epithet *rare*, with $^{-1}$, or $^{-0}$, indicating that only *one*, or *no* actual instance of the use of the word is known to us. Words apparently employed only *for the nonce*, are, when inserted in the Dictionary, marked *nonce-wd.*

6. The principal earlier *Forms* or Spellings, with their chronological range indicated by the unit figure of the century, thus 3–6 = 13th to 16th cent.; 1 standing for all centuries down to 1100.

These figures also correspond broadly to distinct periods of the language; viz. 1 *Old English* or 'Anglo-Saxon'; 2 (12th c.) *Old English Transition* ('semi-Saxon'); 3 (13th c.) *Early Middle English*; 4 (14th c.) *Late Middle English*; 5 (15th c.) *Middle English Transition*; 6 (16th c.) *Early Modern* or Tudor *English*; 7 (17th c.) *Middle Modern English*; 8, 9 (18th and 19th c.) *Current English*.

7. The *Inflexions*, i.e. plural of substantives, and principal parts of verbs, when other than the ordinary *-s*, *-ed.*

II. The **Morphology** or *Form-History* [within heavy square brackets] includes:—1. the *Derivation*, or *Etymology*, showing the actual origin of the word, when ascertained. 2. The *Subsequent Form-history* in English, when this presents special features, as phonetic change, contraction, corruption, perversion by popular etymology or erroneous association. 3. *Miscellaneous facts* as to the history of the word, its age, obsolescence, revival, refashioning, change of pronunciation, confusion with other words.

In the light of *historical* Etymology, an English word is (1) The extant formal representative, or direct phonetic descendant, of an earlier word; that is to say, it is the earlier word itself, in a later or more recent form, as it has been unconsciously changed in the mouths of the successive generations that have used it. For example, Acre (now really ēi·kəɹ), formerly *aker*, is the extant form of Old English *æcer*, this the later form of prehistoric *æcr*, the special English form of *acr*, *akr*, this of West Germanic *akra*, this, through earlier *akra-z*, of Original Teutonic *akro-z*, this of original Aryan or Indo-European *agro-s*; and *agros*, *akroz*, *akraz*, *akra*, *akr*, *æcr*, *æcer*, *aker*, *āker*, *ācre* (ēi·kəɹ), are all merely successive and temporary forms of one and the same word, as employed during successive periods. The word has never died; no year, no day probably, has passed without its being uttered by many: but this constant use has so worn it down and modified its form, that we commonly look upon *acre* as a distinct word from *agros*, with which it is connected by many intermediate forms, of which only a few have been discriminated in writing, while the finer and more intimately connecting links have never been written. This *phonetic descent* is symbolized by (:—); thus Acre:—OE. *æcer*:—O.Teut. **akro-z*.

If not the extant formal representative of an original Teutonic word, an English word has been (2) *adopted* (a.), or (3) *adapted* (ad.), from some foreign language; i.e. it is a word once foreign, but now, without or with intentional change of form, used as English; or it has been (4) *formed* on or from (f.) native or foreign elements, or from a combination of them. *Adoption* is essentially a popular process, at work whenever the speakers of one language come into contact with the speakers of another, from whom they acquire foreign things, or foreign ideas, with their foreign names. It has prevailed in English at all periods from the earliest to the latest times: *inch*, *pound*, *street*, *rose*, *cat*, *prison*, *algebra*, *antic*, *orange*, *tobacco*, *tea*, *canoe*, *focus*, *meerschaum*, are adopted words. *Adaptation* is essentially a learned or literary process; it consists in adapting a foreign word to the 'analogies of the language', and so depriving it of its foreign termination. Examples are Latin or Greek words reduced to their stem form, or receiving recognized English endings. Latin words which lived on in Gaul there underwent regular phonetic changes, whereby they at length became 'French'; in this living French form they were adopted in Middle English; but in more recent times numerous Latin words have been taken into English directly, yet modified, in their terminations, in the same way as if they had lived on in French and been thence adopted into English*. Such English words originate in an *adaptation* of the Latin original, not in an adoption of its French (or other Romance) extant representative. *Formation* consists in the combination of existing words or parts of words with each other, or with *living formatives*, i.e. syllables which no longer exist as separate words, but yet have an appreciable *signification* which they impart to the new product. Formation is the chief natural process by which the vocabulary of a language is increased: it is both popular and learned; in its popular application, it gives such words as

* The French words adopted before 1400 were generally taken from the Anglo-French, or French spoken for several centuries in England, where they had undergone further phonetic change. It was in strict conformity with linguistic facts that Chaucer told of his *Prioresse*:

'Frenssh she spak ful faire and fetisly,
After the scole of Stratford at-te Bowe,
For frenssh of Parys was to hire vnknowe:'

for the Anglo-French dialect of the 14th century was distinct not only from Parisian, but from all dialects of continental French. In its origin a mixture of various Norman and other Northern French dialects, afterwards mixed with and greatly modified by Angevin, Parisian, Poitevin, and other elements, and more and more exposed to the overpowering influence of literary French, it had yet received, on this side the Channel, a distinct and independent development, following, in its phonology especially, English and not continental tendencies. As the natural speech of the higher and educated classes, it died out in the fourteenth century; but it maintained a kind of artificial existence for a longer period, and was used (in an increasingly debased form) for writing law-reports down to the 17th century, in which stage it still influenced the spelling of English words. Its forms survive in many of our terminations: *armour*, *colour*, *glorious*, *gracious*, *envious*, *perilous*, *arrival*, *espousal*, *language*, *enjoy*, *benefit*, *gaoler*, *caitif*, are the actual Anglo-French forms, as distinct from those of continental Old and Modern French. As a rule, it may be assumed that the original form of every Middle English word of French origin was *identical* with the Anglo-French form; and that, where a gap appears between the earliest known English form of a word and its Old French equivalent, that gap would be filled up by the recovery of the Anglo-French and earliest English form. It was not until the fifteenth century, and chiefly at the hands of Caxton, that continental French forms and spellings began directly to influence our language.

black-bird, shep-herd, work-er, high-ness, grand-ly, a-swim, be-moan, after-noon; in learned application, such as *con-caten-ation, mono-petal-ous, chloro-phyl, tele-phone*; in a mixture of the two, such as *acknowledge-ment, lion-ize, starv-ation, betroth-al.*

Much of the terminology of modern science is identical, or as nearly so as the forms of the languages permit, in English and French, in English, French, and German, or sometimes even in most of the European languages. It would often be as difficult as useless to ascertain in which language a particular scientific term first appeared in print, this being, linguistically, a mere accident: the word was accepted as common property from the beginning. In such cases, *modern formation* (mod. f.) is employed to intimate that it is uncertain in what modern language, English or continental, the word was first used; it may indeed have occurred first in some modern Latin work, either of English or foreign authorship.

Phonetic descent (:—), *adoption* (a.), *adaptation* (ad.), word-*formation* (f.) are usually combined under the term *derivation*; but, until we know in which of them, singly or in combination, a word has originated, we do not know its Etymology.

In this Dictionary, words originally native are traced to their earliest known English, and, when possible, to their earliest Teutonic form, authenticated and illustrated by the cognate words in other Teutonic languages and dialects; those of foreign origin are referred to the foreign word or elements whence they were immediately adopted or formed. In certain cases these foreign words, especially the French, are themselves traced to their antecedent forms or component elements; but these antecedents are considered only with a view to the clearer comprehension of the history and use of the word in English. To trace the remoter history of these words, and determine their Aryan or other 'roots,' is no part of their English history.

Of many words it has to be stated that their origin is either doubtful or altogether unknown. In such cases the historical facts are given, as far as they go, and their bearing occasionally indicated. But *conjectural etymologies* are rarely referred to, except to point out their agreement or disagreement with the historical facts; for these, and the full discussion which they require, the reader is referred to special treatises on etymology.

III. The **Signification** (*Sematology*). Some words have only one invariable signification; but most words that have been used for any length of time in a language have acquired a long and sometimes intricate series of significations, as the primitive sense has been gradually extended to include allied or associated ideas, or transferred boldly to figurative and analogical uses. This happens to a greater extent with *relational* words, as prepositions (cf. *About, After, Against, And, Anent*) than with *notional* words, as verbs and nouns; of these, also, it affects verbs and adjectives more than substantives; of substantives, it influences those which express actions, qualities, and mental conceptions (cf. *Account*), more than those which name, and are, as it were, fixed to material objects. Yet even these latter have often acquired many different senses. Thus, *Board* names a material object; yet compare: a thin *board*, a frugal *board*, a card-*board*, *board* and lodgings, passengers on *board*, to fall over *board*, to sit at the council *board*, a *board* school, the *Board* of Trade, to tread the *boards*, a sea-*board* parish. The order in which these senses were developed is one of the most important facts in the history of the word; to discover and exhibit it are among the most difficult duties of a dictionary which aims at giving this history. If the historical record were complete, that is, if we possessed written examples of all the uses of each word from the beginning, the simple exhibition of these would display a rational or logical development. The historical record is not complete enough to do this, but it is usually sufficient to enable us to infer the actual order. In exhibiting this in the Dictionary, that sense is placed first which was actually the earliest in the language: the others follow in the order in which they appear to have arisen. As, however, the development often proceeded in *many* branching lines, sometimes parallel, often divergent, it is evident that it cannot be adequately represented in a single linear series. Hence, while the senses are numbered straight on 1, 2, 3, &c., they are also grouped under branches marked I, II, III, &c., in each of which the historical order begins afresh. Subdivisions of the senses, varieties of construction, &c., are marked **a**, **b**, **c**, &c.; subdivisions of these, which rarely occur, (*a.*), (*b.*), (*c.*), &c. So far for words of which the senses have been developed in English itself. But in adopted or adapted words which had already acquired various significations in the language (e.g. Latin) from which they were taken, it often happens that the order in which the senses appeared in English does not agree with the natural order in which they were developed in the original language. The English order is in fact accidental. For it was not in the primary sense that the word was first taken into English, but in a figurative, transferred, or specialized use, as an ecclesiastical, legal, grammatical, or medical term, which perhaps took root in our language, and here received a development of its own. Subsequently, however, familiarity with the Latin language and literature sometimes led to a fresh adoption of the word in the primary sense, or to a sudden extension of English usage, so as to include the primary sense, which thus appears as of quite late origin in English. In such a case it is not possible to make the historical order of the senses in English agree with the logical order in which they arose in Latin or other previous language; and every such word must be treated in the way which seems best suited to exhibit the facts of its own history and use. Instances of such words are afforded by ADVENT, AGONY, ANNUNCIATION, APPEND.

Obsolete Senses, like obsolete words, have † prefixed, so as to be at once distinguished from those now in use. Under ¶ are included *Catachrestic* and erroneous uses, confusions, and the like.

To a great extent the *explanations* of the meanings have been framed anew upon a study of all the quotations for each word collected for this work, of which those printed form only a small part. But the labours of other scholars in this, the most successfully cultivated department of English lexicography, have not been neglected. In particular, the explanations of Dr. Johnson and of his editor Archdeacon Todd have often been adopted unchanged (within inverted commas and marked J. or T.), as have those of N. Bailey, and other early lexicographers, to whom it is only right to give credit for original work which has become the common property of all their successors.

IV. The **Quotations** illustrate the forms and uses of the word, showing the age of the word generally, and of its various senses particularly; the earliest and, in obsolete words or senses, the latest, known instances of its occurrence being always quoted. Except in special cases, where the letters of the Greek alphabet, *α*, *β*, *γ*, &c. are used to separate parallel forms, the illustration of the *forms* is subordinated to that of the *senses*: the quotations illustrating each sense immediately follow the explanation. They are arranged chronologically, so as to give about one for each century, though various considerations often render a larger number necessary. The original spelling is retained, as an essential part of the history of the language. But merely graphical or typographical devices, such as contractions, erratic presence of capitals, and (in seventeenth-century books) employment of italics to emphasize words, phrases, or whole passages, are not reproduced; and simple blunders, which would mislead the reader, are tacitly corrected. The recent use of italics, to indicate a doubt about the status of a word, is retained as being often of historical importance.

As to letters, the Old and Middle English 'thorn' (þ=*th*) and Old English 'divided *d*' or 'the' (ð; usually only a variant of 'þ', though sometimes distinguished, as in the KEY TO PRONUNCIATION) are retained; also ME. 'open-tailed *g*', or 'yea' (ȝ=*y* initially, *gh* finally). In Old English, the letter *g* had the form 'ȝ, *g*' (a peculiar British development of the Roman G). Besides the original sound in *go*, *gild*, this letter had also (at least in later Old English) a fricative sound as in German tag, or Irish lough (or both), and a palatalized sound, approximately=*y* in *ye*, *yes*. After the Norman Conquest the modern forms 'g, *g*', were introduced (from French) for the sound in *go*, and the new sound in *ginger*; but the OE. form (in process of time slightly modified) was retained for the sounds in lough, yes, till the introduction of Printing. In printing Old English, modern scholars sometimes reproduce the contemporary 'ȝ, *g*' (as is done by Sievers, in his *Angelsächsische Grammatik*), but more commonly substitute modern 'g, *g*'. The adoption of either course exclusively in this work would have broken the historical continuity of the forms; in the one case, we should have had the same word appearing in the eleventh century as 'ȝold', and in the twelfth century as 'gold'; in the other, the same word written in the eleventh century 'ge' and in twelfth century 'ȝe'. To avoid this, both forms are here used in Old English, in accordance with the Middle English distinction in their use; thus, 'gold', 'ȝe', 'dæȝ'. The reader will understand that 'g' and 'ȝ' represent the same Old English letter, and that the distinction made between them is purely editorial (though certainly corresponding to a distinction of sound in OE.). For ME. the form 'ȝ' commonly used in reprints is employed, so that OE. 'ȝe' becomes ME. 'ȝe', modern 'ye'; OE. 'ȝenóȝ, ȝenóh', ME. 'ynoȝ, inouȝ', mod. 'enough'.

It is to be distinctly borne in mind that the quotations are not merely examples of the fully developed use of the word or special sense under which they are cited: they have also to illustrate its origin, its gradual separation from allied words or senses, or even, by negative evidence, its non-existence at the given date. It would often have been desirable to annotate the quotations, explaining the purpose for which they are adduced; but the exigencies of space render this impossible, and they are therefore left to speak for themselves. Some help has been offered by enclosing within [. . .] quotations given for what may be called subsidiary purposes.

The need to keep the Dictionary within practicable limits has also rendered it necessary to give only a minimum of quotations selected from the material available, and to make those given as brief as possible. It is to be observed that in their abridged form they simply illustrate the word, phrase, or construction, for which they are given, and do not necessarily express the sentiments of their authors, though in no case have they been intentionally curtailed in such a way as to misrepresent their original meaning. This, however, may always be ascertained, and the full context recovered, by help of the *exact reference* to author, work, and passage, which it is a special feature of this work to give. Here also the utmost conciseness has been indispensable; the exact date renders the surnames only of authors in most cases sufficient; the titles of books are so abbreviated as to be recognizable by those who know them, or to be adequate for the purpose of reference to a library or bibliographical catalogue. This is all that is now attempted; but a list, hereafter to be given, of all the authors and works quoted, with the editions read, and the Readers who extracted them for the Dictionary will give the full title of each work and form of abbreviation used, as well as indicate the mode of reference to each. Meanwhile, it may be stated that, in order to make the latter as simple as possible, an approximately uniform value has been given to different forms of numerals. Thus, in all works, Roman Capitals (IV.) stand for *volume*; small capitals (IV.) for *book*, *part*, or other larger division; lower-case letters (iv.) for *chapter* or its equivalent; and Arabic numerals (42) for *page*. Other divisions, as *marginal section*—the most useful of references, since it is not dependent on the paging of a particular edition—are indicated by special marks. In the Essayists of the 18th c. (*Spectator*, &c.), of which the editions are innumerable, the reference ¶ is to the paragraphs of each essay or number, counted for this purpose. In *Poetry*, the reference IV. iv. 42 means *act*, *scene*, *line*; or *canto*, *stanza*, *line*, (rarely *book*, *canto*, *stanza*,) as the work may be divided. In *Shakspere* (where the reading is that of the First Folio, 1623) the lines of the Globe edition are referred to. In dramatic works, or other long poems, of which the lines are not numbered, the Arabic numerals mean the *page* of the edition quoted. Single poems are, whenever possible, cited by *name* and *line*; in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, every edition of which has its own order and numbering, the only useful mode of reference was to number the lines of each piece, tale, or prologue, separately. As neither MSS. nor editions agree as to the junction of the *Canon's Yeoman's Prologue* and *Tale*, the two have been reckoned as one piece. *Melibœus* and the *Parson's Tale* are referred to by the versicles as divided in the Six-text edition, but numbered separately. In many works, both prose and verse, the only available reference has been to the *volume* and *page* of a *specified edition*, which is thus indicated, 'Wks. 1802, III. 178'.

Wherever practicable, a work is dated and quoted from its first edition: if the reference is to a later edition (as has been often unavoidable), the date of this is added (within parentheses) to the reference *. It is necessary to be

* In the case of some well-known and often-quoted works, where the reference is always to a standard edition or modern literal reprint, it has not been thought necessary to insert the date of it. This omission occurs in the case of nearly all the publications printed by the Early English Text and other similar Societies, the reprints of Mr. Arber, and the following among other works:—*Ancren Riwle* (ed. 1853), BELLENDENE *Livy* (ed. 1821), LD. BERNERS *Froissart* (ed. 1812), BURKE *Works* (ed. 1808), FABYAN *Chronicle* (ed. 1811), GOWER *Confessio*

precise on this point; for later editions often change the spelling: hence a quotation from them is valid for the use of the word, but not for its spelling, at the date assigned. It is hoped that reasonable accuracy has been attained in dates and references: in the former, absolute accuracy is in many cases impossible, and, for the purposes of this work, not essential; in the latter, errors are inevitable in the work of so many years and so many readers.

SUBORDINATE WORDS.

Under this head are here included:—1. (and mainly) *Obsolete* and *variant forms* of words, when these are so far removed in spelling as not to come closely before or after the regular form, or readily to suggest it. These words are concisely referred to the Main Form to which they belong, with an explanatory synonym, when the latter is itself obsolete; as **Almucantar, -urie**, obs. ff. (i.e. obsolete forms of) ALMACANTUR; **Abugge**, obs. w. and s.w. f. (= obsolete western and south-western form of) ABYE *v.*; **Almoise, -moyse**, var. (= variant of) ALMOSE, *Obs.* alms. To economize space variant forms which differ from the regular form only in the doubling of a single consonant or the converse, as *Appert* for APERT, *Aple* for APPLE, or in the interchange of *u*, *v* or *i*, *j*, are not usually inserted. 2. *Irregular* or *Peculiar inflexions* of Main Words. 3. *Alleged words* of bad or doubtful formation, or doubtful existence, and spurious or erroneous forms found in Dictionaries, or cited from single passages in authors, but having little or no claim to recognition as genuine constituents of the English vocabulary: their character is pointed out, and their history briefly given.

COMBINATIONS.

Under this term are included all collocations of simple words in which the separate spelling of each word is retained, whether they are formally connected by the hyphen, or virtually by the unity of their signification. The formal union and the actual by no means coincide; not only is the use of the hyphen a matter of indifference in an immense number of cases, but in many where it is habitually used, the combination implies no unity of signification; while others, in which there is a distinct unity or specialization of meaning, are not hyphened. The primary use of the hyphen is *grammatical*: it implies either that the syntactic relation between two words is closer than if they stood side by side without it, or that the relation is a *less usual* one than that which would at first sight suggest itself to us, if we saw the two words standing unconnected. Thus, in the three sentences, '*After consideration* had been given to the proposal, it was duly accepted,' '*After consideration* the proposal was accepted,' '*After-consideration* had shown him his mistake,' we have *first* no immediate syntactic relation between *after* (conjunctive adverb) and *consideration*; *secondly*, the relation of preposition and object; *thirdly*, the relation of attribute and substantive, closer than the first, less usual than the second (since *after* is more commonly a preposition than an adjective). But *after-consideration* is not really a single word, any more than *subsequent consideration, fuller consideration*; the hyphen being merely a convenient help to the sense, which would be clearly expressed in speech by the different phrase-accentuation of *a'fter considera''tion* and *a''fter considera'tion*. And as this 'help to the sense' is not always equally necessary, nor its need equally appreciated in the same place, it is impossible that its use should be uniform. Nevertheless *after-consideration*, as used above, is on the way to become a single word, which *reconsideration* (chiefly because *re-* is not a separate word, but also because we have *reconsider*) is reckoned to be; and indeed *close grammatical relation* constantly accompanies close union of sense, so that in many combinations the hyphen becomes an expression of this unification of sense. When this unification and specialization has proceeded so far that we no longer analyze the combination into its elements, but take it in as a whole, as in *blackberry, postman, newspaper*, pronouncing it in speech with a single accent, the hyphen is usually omitted, and the fully developed compound is written as a single word. But as this also is a question of degree, there are necessarily many compounds as to which usage has not yet determined whether they are to be written with the hyphen or as single words. Many specialized combinations, indeed, are often not even hyphened: especially is this the case with *descriptive names*, formed of a substantive preceded by an adjective or possessive case, or followed by a phrase, as *Aaron's Rod, All fours, Blue John, Jack by the hedge, Jack in a box, Jew's harp, Sea Anemone, Sea Horse*.

There is thus considerable difficulty in determining to what extent combinations are matters for the lexicographer, and to what extent they are merely grammatical. While no attempt is made fully to solve this difficulty, combinations formal and virtual are, for practical purposes, divided into three classes: *First*, those in which each word retains its full meaning, the relation between them falling under one or other of the ordinary grammatical categories. Of these, specimens merely are given, at the end of each Article, which are printed in *italics*, and illustrated collectively by a few quotations. *Second*: Combinations of which the signification is somewhat specialized, but still capable of being briefly explained in a few words, in connexion with their cognates. These also are concisely treated at the end of the Main Article, where they are printed in **small Clarendon** type in an alphabetical series, and illustrated by quotations arranged in the same order. When these are very numerous the word illustrated is distinguished in the quotation by prefixing *, in order that it may catch the eye more readily. *Third*: Combinations which attain in specialization of sense to the position of full compounds

Amantis (ed. 1857), HALL *Chronicle* (ed. 1809), HOLINSHED *Chronicle* (ed. 1587), HOLLAND *Pliny* (ed. 1634), JOHNSON *Works* (ed. 1787), LUTTRELL *Brief Relation* (ed. 1857), MAUNDEVILE *Travels* (ed. 1839), SIR T. MORE *Works* (ed. 1557), PALSGRAVE *Eclaircissement de la Langue Française* (ed. 1852), PECOCK *Repressor* (ed. 1860), RALEIGH *History of the World* (ed. 1736), ROBERT OF BRUNNE *Chronicle* (ed. 1825), ROBERT OF GLOUCESTER *Chronicle* (ed. 1824), SHAFTESBURY *Characteristics* (ed. 1737), SHOREHAM *Poems* (ed. 1849), ADAM SMITH *Wealth of Nations* (ed. 1869), SOUTHEY *Works* (ed. 1853), STANLEY *History of Philosophy* (ed. 1701), STEWART *Chronicle of Scotland* (ed. 1856), TOPSELL *History of Four-footed Beasts* (ed. 1673), *History of Serpents* (ed. 1653), TREVISA *Higden's Polychronicon* (Rolls Series).

or which are used in various senses, or have a long history, and thus require to be dealt with more at large. These are enumerated (in SMALL CAPITALS) at the end of the Main Article, and thence referred to their alphabetical place, where they are treated in all respects as Main Words.

All Compounds and Combinations of interest or importance will thus be found either in their alphabetical order, or under the word which constitutes their first element. But phrases are treated under their leading word, as *on account of*, under ACCOUNT; and specific names, like *Sea Anemone*, *Black Alder*, under their generic names ANEMONE, ALDER, etc. *Sea Anemone* is considered (linguistically) as a kind of *Anemone*, but *Adam's Needle* not as a kind of *Needle*, nor *Mouse-ear* as a kind of *Ear*.

PRONUNCIATION.

The pronunciation is the actual living form or forms of a word, that is, *the word itself*, of which the current spelling is only a symbolization—generally, indeed, only the traditionally-preserved symbolization of an earlier form, sometimes imperfect to begin with, still oftener corrupted in its passage to our time. This living form is the *latest fact* in the form-history of the word, the starting-point of all investigations into its previous history, the only fact in its form-history to which the lexicographer can personally witness. For all his statements as to its previous history are only reproductions of the evidence of former witnesses, or deductions drawn from earlier modes of symbolizing the forms of the word then current, checked and regulated by the ascertained laws and principles of phonology. To register the current pronunciation is therefore essential, in a dictionary which deals with the language on historical principles. It would be manifestly absurd, for example, to trace the form-history of the first numeral from the Old Teutonic *ain*, through the Old English *án*, to the Middle English *oan*, *on*, *oon*, *one*, and to stop short at the last of these, without recognizing the modern English wʊn, which represents a greater change within the last three and a half centuries than had previously taken place in 1500 years. The fact that the *written* history, as embodied in the spelling, accidentally stops short at the Middle English *one*, makes it all the more necessary to give the modern history and current form of the living word, since of these no hint is otherwise conveyed.

But the living word is *sound* cognizable by the ear, and must therefore be itself symbolized in order to reach the understanding through the eye. The most that can be done is to provide a careful and consistent means of representing it, in which the symbols should agree with the actual values of letters used either in the earlier or later stages of the language. For historical purposes the earlier values of letters are the more convenient; and accordingly, the symbols here adopted are the Roman letters, in most cases retaining the values which they had when first employed to write English; to these are added such modifications and amplifications as are required by the phonetic changes and discriminations which distinguish a modern from an ancient language. The reference of the symbols to a permanent standard, such as the *Visible Speech* of Mr. A. Melville Bell, will be made elsewhere: in the following table they are merely illustrated by words which exemplify the sounds.

As a general principle, each simple sound is represented by a single symbol. In choosing additional symbols, regard has been had to former usage or analogy; thus 'æ' was the Old English symbol for *a* in *at*, 'ɒ' the Icelandic for *o* in *not*; ə (reversed e) is used for a sound most commonly written *e*, as in *err*, *ever*; ʌ (reversed *a*) for a sound expressed by *a* in Sanskrit and Oriental languages, as in *Chandarnagar* or *Chundernugger*. In the consonants, ɹ (reversed r) is used for the vocalized retracted *r* in *her*; 'þ' and 'ð' are taken from Old English, with their powers discriminated; ʃ (*sh*), ʒ (*zh*), and ŋ (*ng*) from the Phonotypy of Messrs. Pitman and Ellis.

In the *Vowels*, *ordinary* (or *short*) quantity is unmarked; *long* quantity is marked by (ˉ); *medial* quantity, when distinguished, by (ˈ); obscure quality by (˘). In modern English speech, vowels are regularly obscured in syllables that have neither primary nor subordinate stress, especially in those that follow the main stress; they then approach, or fall into, the sound of the mid-mixed vowel or ə. But, in syllabic or rhetorical pronunciation, or in singing, the original vowels are more or less heard; by writing these with the mark of obscuration, we are enabled to indicate at once the theoretical and the actual pronunciation. The vowel in *pass*, *command*, variously identified by different speakers with *a* in *man*, and *a* in *father*, is symbolized by the avowedly ambiguous ɑ. Similarly, the doubtful length of the *o* in *off*, *soft*, *lost* (by some made *short* as in *got*, by some *long* as in *Corfe*, by others *medial*), is indicated by ɔ̄. In cases where sounds are identified by some English speakers, and distinguished by others, it has been thought best to mark the distinction, which may be disregarded by those to whom it is unknown; thus, the sounds in *fir* and *fur* are discriminated by the majority of orthoepists, though commonly identified by natives of the south of England, to whom our fɜɹ and fʊɹ will thus indicate the same sound. So ɒ and ɑ, in *watch*, *Scotch*, are identified by many.

The generally recognized *Diphthongs* in *by*, *boy*, *bow*, *few*, *pure*, are expressed by əi, oi, ɑu, iu̯, iū; and the diphthong in *ay* (yes) by ai (when distinguished from that in *eye*, əi). After *r*, the simple *u*, ʊ, take the place of iu̯, iū; which is also the usage of many speakers after *l*, as in *lieu*, *lunar*, *lure*, where others make, or try to make, a diphthong. This doubtful diphthong we write ˡū, ˡū, as lˡū, lˡū↑ɹ. The half-sized ⁱ, ᵘ, are also used to express the second element in the imperfect or doubtful diphthongs in *fate*, *note* (fēⁱt, nōᵘt), which many orthoepists treat only as long *ē*, *ō*; the half-sized ↑ is similarly used to express the non-recognized vowel-element developed between ī, ē, ō, ū, and ɹ or r, as in *pier*, *pare*, *pore*, *poor*, *weary* (pī↑ɹ, wī↑ri).

Syllables are not divided; but, when two vowels come together and do not make a diphthong, they are separated by the break (ı), which in this case divides two syllables. The break is not written between the two vowels in groups such as *-ial*, *-ian*, in *pictor-ial*, *Fen-ian*, which are pronounced either in two syllables, or (familiarly) in one. It is written between t and ʃ, d and ʒ, in compounds like *knightship* (nəitıʃip), where the two consonants do not form a consonantal diphthong, as tʃ and dʒ ordinarily do, as in *pitcher*, *lodging* (piˑtʃəɹ, lɒˑdʒiŋ). Also in words like *antacid*, *antambulacral* (æˑntıæˑsid, æˑntıæmbiʊlēˡˑkrăl) where the first syllable is *ant-*, not *an-*. And it is used in combinations and long words with two accents, to separate the two accentual groups into which the word naturally falls, as in *plano-convex*, *agamogenesis* (plēˑnoıkɒˑnvėks, æˑgămoıdʒeˑnĭsis).

The main *Stress* or *Syllabic Accent* is indicated by a 'turned period' (·) after the vowel, whether long or short (not after the consonant at the end of the syllable); subordinate stress is marked (:), only where it attains to the strength of secondary accent, in long words and compounds, as *crystallization*, *after-witted*; the ordinary subordinate stress, as in the first syllable of *telescopic*, *antecedent*, which is not more than tertiary, is not marked, being sufficiently indicated by the clearness of the vowel (telĭskɒˑpik, æntĭsēˑdĕnt). In loose combinations, of which both elements have a main accent, the stronger stress is occasionally indicated by (··) as in *a··fter-cou··nsel*.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z *have their usual values.*

g as in *g*o (gō^{u}).
h ... *h*o l (hō^{u}).
r ... *r*un (rʊn), te*rr*ier (te·riəɹ).
ɹ ... he*r* (həɹ), fa*r*the*r* (fâ·ɹðəɹ).
s ... *s*ee (sī), *c*ess (ses).
w ... *w*en (wen).
hw ... *wh*en (hwen)
y ... *y*es (yes).

þ as in *th*in (þin), ba*th* (baþ).
ð ... *th*en (ðen), ba*th*e (bē^{i}ð).
ʃ ... *sh*op (ʃɒp), di*sh* (diʃ).
tʃ ... *ch*op (tʃɒp), di*tch* (ditʃ).
ʒ ... vi*s*ion (viˑʒən), dé*j*euner (dezöne).
dʒ ... *j*udge (dʒʊdʒ).
ŋ ... si*ng*ing (siˑŋiŋ), thi*nk* (þiŋk).
ŋg ... fi*ng*er (fiŋgəɹ).

(FOREIGN.)
ñ as in *French nasal*, envi*ro*n (añviroñ).
l^{y} ... It. sera*gl*io (serāˑl^{y}o).
n^{y} ... It. si*gn*ore (sin^{y}ōˑre).
χ ... Ger. a*ch* (aχ), Sc. lo*ch* (loχ, loχ^{w}).
χ^{y} ... Ger. i*ch* (iχ^{y}), Sc. ni*cht* (nèχ^{y}t).
γ ... Ger. sa*g*en (zāˑγĕn).
γ^{y} ... Ger. le*g*en, re*g*nen (lē·γ^{y}ĕn, rē·γ^{y}nĕn).

II. VOWELS.

ORDINARY.

a as in Fr. *à la* mode (a la mod').
ai ... aye=*y*es (ai), Isa*i*ah (əizaiˑă).
æ ... m*a*n (mæn).
ɑ ... p*a*ss (pɑs), ch*a*nt (tʃɑnt).
ɑu ... l*ou*d (lɑud), n*ow* (nɑu).
ɒ ... c*u*t (kɒt), s*o*n (sɒn).
e ... *y*et (yet), t*e*n (ten).
e ... surv*ey sb.* (sə·ɹvˑe), Fr. attach*é* (ataʃe).
‖ɛ ... Fr. ch*e*f (ʃɛf).
ə ... ev*e*r (evəɹ), nat*i*on (nēˑʃən).
əi ... *I*, *eye*, (əi), b*i*nd (bəind).
‖ə ... Fr. eau de vie (ō də vīˑ).
i ... s*i*t (sit), m*y*st*i*c (mistik).
i ... Psych*e* (səiˑkí), react (riˌæˑkt).
o ... ach*o*r (ēˑkoɹ), m*o*rality (moræˑlĭti).
oi ... *oi*l (oil), b*oy* (boi).
o ... her*o* (hīəˑro), zoology (zoˌɒlŏdʒi).
ɒ ... wh*a*t (hwɒt), w*a*tch (wɒtʃ).
ɒ, ɒ* ... g*o*t (gɒt), s*o*ft (sɒft).
‖ö ... Ger. K*ö*ln (köln).
‖ɔ̃ ... Fr. p*eu* (pɔ̃).
u ... f*u*ll (ful), b*oo*k (buk).
iu ... d*u*ration (diurēˑʃən).
u ... unt*o* (vˑntu), fr*u*gality (fru-).
iu ... Matth*ew* (mæˑþiu), virt*ue* (vəˑɹtiu).
‖ü ... Ger. M*ü*ller (müˑlĕr).
‖ü ... Fr. d*u*ne (dün).
ə (see īə, ēə, ōə, ūə) } see Vol. I, p. xxiv, note 3.
ɪ, ʊ (see ēɪ, ōʊ) }
' as in able (ēɪb'l), eaten (ēt'n)=voice-glide.

LONG.

ā as in *a*lms (āmz), b*a*r (bāɹ).
ɒ̄ ... c*u*rl (kɒ̄ɹl), f*u*r (fɒ̄ɹ).
ē (ēə) ... th*e*re (ðēəɹ), p*ea*r, p*a*re (pēəɹ).
ē (*ē*ɪ) ... r*ei*n, r*a*in (rēɪn), th*ey* (ðēɪ).
ē ... Fr. f*ai*re (fēr').
ə̄ ... f*ir* (fəɹ), f*er*n (fəɹn), *ea*rth (əɹþ).
ī (īə) ... b*ie*r (bīəɹ), cl*ea*r (klīəɹ).
ī ... th*ief* (þīf), s*ee* (sī).
ō (ōə) ... b*oa*r, b*o*re (bōəɹ), gl*o*ry (glōəˑri).
ō (ōʊ) ... s*o*, s*ow* (sōʊ), s*ou*l (sōʊl).
ǭ ... w*a*lk (wǭk), w*a*rt (wǭɹt).
ǭ ... sh*o*rt (ʃǭɹt), th*o*rn (þǭɹn).
‖ō ... Fr. c*oeu*r (kōr).
‖ō̈ ... Ger. G*ö*the (gō̈tĕ), Fr. je*û*ne (ʒō̈n).
ū (ūə) ... p*oo*r (pūəɹ), m*oo*rish (mūəˑriʃ).
iū, ɪū ... p*u*re (piūəɹ), l*u*re (lɪūəɹ).
ū ... t*wo* m*oo*ns (tū mūnz).
iū, ɪū ... f*ew* (fiū), l*u*te (lɪūt).
‖ṻ ... Ger. gr*ü*n (grṻn), Fr. j*us* (ʒṻ).

OBSCURE.

ă as in *a*mœb*a* (ămīˑbă).
ă̈ ... *a*ccept (ă̈kseˑpt), mani*a*c (mēɪˑniă̈k).
ŏ ... d*a*t*u*m (dēɪˑtŏm).
ĕ ... m*o*ment (mŏuˑmĕnt), s*e*veral (seˑvĕrăl).
ĕ ... sepa*a*te (*adj.*) (seˑpăɹĕt).
ė ... add*e*d (æˑdėd), *e*ntail (ėntēɪˑl).
ĭ ... van*i*ty (væˑnĭti).
ĭ ... r*e*main (rĭmēɪˑn), b*e*lieve (bĭlīˑv).
ŭ ... th*eo*ry (þĭˑŭri).
ŭ ... v*io*let (vəiˑŭlĕt), par*o*dy (pæˑɹŭdi).
ŭ̈ ... *au*thority (ʒ̈þoˑrĭti).
ŭ̈ ... *co*nnect (kŭ̈neˑkt), amaz*o*n (æˑmăzŭ̈n).
ŭ, ɪŭ verd*u*re (vəˑɹdiŭ), meas*u*re (meˑʒˈŭ).
ŭ ... alt*o*gether (ǭltŭ̈geˑðəɹ).
iŭ ... circ*u*lar (səˑɹkiŭˈlăɹ).

* *ŏ* the *o* in *s*oft, of medial or doubtful length.

‖ Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. *e*, *o*, representing an earlier *a*, are distinguished as ɛ, ɒ (having the phonetic value of ɛ and ɒ, or ɒ, above); as in *ɛnde* from *andi* (OHG. *anti*, Goth. *andei-s*), *mɒnn* from *mann*, *ɒn* from *an*.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] ... = adoption of, adopted from.
a (as *a* 1300) ..... = *ante*, before.
a., *adj.*, adj..... = adjective.
absol., absol. ..... = absolutely.
abst. ..... = abstract.
acc. ..... = accusative.
ad. [in Etymol.]... = adaptation of.
adv., adv..... = adverb.
advb. ..... = adverbial, -ly.
AF., AFr. ..... = Anglo-French.
Anat. ..... = in Anatomy.
Antiq. ..... = in Antiquities.
aphet. ..... = aphetic, aphetized.
app..... = apparently.
Arab. ..... = Arabic.
Arch. ..... = in Architecture.
arch. ..... = archaic.
Archæol. ..... = in Archæology.
assoc. ..... = association.
Astr. ..... = in Astronomy.
Astrol...... = in Astrology.
attrib. ..... = attributive, -ly.
bef. ..... = before.
Biol. ..... = in Biology.
Boh. ..... = Bohemian.
Bot...... = in Botany.
Build. ..... = in Building.
c (as *c* 1300) ..... = *circa*, about.
c. (as 13th c.) ..... = century.
Cat..... = Catalan.
catachr. ..... = catachrestically.
Cf., cf..... = *confer*, compare.
Chem. ..... = in Chemistry.
cl. L. ..... = classical Latin.
cogn. w. ..... = cognate with.
collect. ..... = collective, -ly.
colloq. ..... = colloquially.
comb. ..... = combined, -ing.
Comb. ..... = Combinations.
Comm. ..... = in commercial usage.
comp. ..... = compound, composition.
compl. ..... = complement.
Conch...... = in Conchology.
concr. ..... = concretely.
conj...... = conjunction.
cons. ..... = consonant.
Const., *Const.* ... = Construction, construed with.
Cryst...... = in Crystallography.
(D.)..... = in Davies (Supp. Eng. Glossary).
Da. ..... = Danish.
dat. ..... = dative.
def. ..... = definite.
deriv. ..... = derivative, -ation.
dial., *dial.* ..... = dialect, -al.
Dict. ..... = Dictionary.
dim. ..... = diminutive.
Du. ..... = Dutch.
Eccl. ..... = in ecclesiastical usage.
ellipt. ..... = elliptical, -ly.
e. midl. ..... = east midland (dialect).
Eng. ..... = English.
Ent. ..... = in Entomology.
erron. ..... = erroneous, -ly.
esp., esp. ..... = especially.
etym. ..... = etymology.
euphem. ..... = euphemistically.
exc. ..... = except.
f. [in Etymol.] ... = formed on.
f. (in subordinate entries) ..... = form of.
fem. (*rarely* f.) ... = feminine.
fig. ..... = figurative, -ly.
F., Fr..... = French.
freq...... = frequently.
Fris. ..... = Frisian.
G., Ger. ..... = German.
Gael. ..... = Gaelic.
gen..... = genitive.
gen. ..... = general, -ly.
gen. sign...... = general signification.
Geol. ..... = in Geology.
Geom. ..... = in Geometry.
Goth. ..... = Gothic (= Mœso-Gothic).
Gr. ..... = Greek.
Gram...... = in Grammar.
Heb. ..... = Hebrew.
Her...... = in Heraldry.
Herb. ..... = with herbalists.
Hort. ..... = in Horticulture.
imp...... = Imperative.
impers. ..... = impersonal.
impf. ..... = imperfect.
ind. ..... = Indicative.
indef. ..... = indefinite.
inf. ..... = Infinitive.
infl. ..... = influenced.
int. ..... = interjection.
intr. ..... = intransitive.
It. ..... = Italian.
J., (J.)..... = Johnson (quotation from).
(Jam.)..... = in Jamieson, Scottish Dict.
(Jod.) ..... = Jodrell (quoted from).
L..... = Latin.
(L.) (in quotations) = Latham's edn. of Todd's
lang. ..... = language. [Johnson.
LG. ..... = Low German.
lit. ..... = literal, -ly.
Lith. ..... = Lithuanian.
LXX. ..... = Septuagint.
Mal. ..... = Malay.
masc. (*rarely* m.) = masculine.
Math. ..... = in Mathematics.
ME..... = Middle English.
Med. ..... = in Medicine.
med.L. ..... = mediæval Latin.
Mech. ..... = in Mechanics.
Metaph. ..... = in Metaphysics.
MHG..... = Middle High German.
midl. ..... = midland (dialect).
Mil...... = in military usage.
Min. ..... = in Mineralogy.
mod. ..... = modern.
Mus. ..... = in Music.
(N.)..... = Nares (quoted from).
n. of action..... = noun of action.
n. of agent ..... = noun of agent.
Nat. Hist. ..... = in Natural History.
Naut. ..... = in nautical language.
neut. (*rarely* n.) = neuter.
NF., NFr. ..... = Northern French.
N.O. ..... = Natural Order.
nom. ..... = nominative.
north. ..... = northern (dialect).
N.T. ..... = New Testament.
Numism...... = in Numismatics.
obj. ..... = object.
Obs., *obs.*, obs..... = obsolete.
occas. ..... = occasional, -ly.
OE..... = Old English (= Anglo-Saxon).
OF., OFr. ..... = Old French.
OFris..... = Old Frisian.
OHG..... = Old High German.
OIr..... = Old Irish.
ON..... = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).
ONF. ..... = Old Northern French.
Opt...... = in Optics.
Ornith. ..... = in Ornithology.
OS. ..... = Old Saxon.
OSl. ..... = Old Slavonic.
O.T. ..... = Old Testament.
OTeut. ..... = Original Teutonic.
orig. ..... = original, -ly.
Palæont...... = in Palæontology.
pa. pple. ..... = passive or past participle.
pass. ..... = passive, -ly.
pa. t. ..... = past tense.
Path. ..... = in Pathology.
perh. ..... = perhaps.
Pers. ..... = Persian.
pers...... = person, -al.
pf. ..... = perfect.
Pg. ..... = Portuguese.
Philol. ..... = in Philology.
phonet. ..... = phonetic, -ally.
phr...... = phrase.
Phren...... = in Phrenology.
Phys. ..... = in Physiology.
pl., *pl.*..... = plural.
poet...... = poetic.
pop..... = popular, -ly.
ppl. a., ppl. adj. ... = participial adjective.
pple. ..... = participle.
Pr. ..... = Provençal.
prec. ..... = preceding (word or article).
pref...... = prefix.
prep. ..... = preposition.
pres...... = present.
Prim. sign...... = Primary signification.
priv..... = privative.
prob. ..... = probably.
pron. ..... = pronoun.
pronunc. ..... = pronunciation.
prop. ..... = properly.
Pros. ..... = in Prosody.
pr. pple. ..... = present participle.
Psych...... = in Psychology.
q.v. ..... = *quod vide*, which see.
(R.)..... = in Richardson's Dict.
R. C. Ch..... = Roman Catholic Church.
refash..... = refashioned, -ing.
refl., refl..... = reflexive.
reg. ..... = regular.
repr. ..... = representative, representing.
Rhet. ..... = in Rhetoric.
Rom. ..... = Romanic, Romance.
sb., *sb.*..... = substantive.
Sc. ..... = Scotch.
sc. ..... = *scilicet*, understand or supply.
sing...... = singular.
Skr..... = Sanskrit.
Slav. ..... = Slavonic.
Sp. ..... = Spanish.
sp. ..... = spelling.
spec...... = specifically.
subj. ..... = subject, subjunctive.
subord. cl. ..... = subordinate clause.
subseq. ..... = subsequently.
subst. ..... = substantively.
suff..... = suffix.
superl..... = superlative.
Surg. ..... = in Surgery.
Sw. ..... = Swedish.
s.w. ..... = south western (dialect).
T. (T.) ..... = in Todd's Johnson.
techn. ..... = technical, -ly.
Theol...... = in Theology.
tr..... = translation of.
trans. ..... = transitive.
transf...... = transferred sense.
Trig. ..... = in Trigonometry.
Typog...... = in Typography.
ult. ..... = ultimate, -ly.
unkn. ..... = unknown.
U.S..... = United States.
v., vb. ..... = verb.
v. str., or *w.* ..... = verb strong, or weak.
vbl. sb...... = verbal substantive.
var. ..... = variant of.
wd. ..... = word.
W Ger..... = West Germanic.
w. midl. ..... = west midland (dialect).
WS..... = West Saxon.
(Y.)..... = in Col. Yule's Glossary.
Zool. ..... = in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.
† = obsolete.
‖ = not naturalized.

In the quotations.
* sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.
1 = before 1100.
2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).
3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).
5–7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, Vol. I, p. xx.)

In the Etymol.
* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.
:— = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

The printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.

A NEW

ENGLISH DICTIONARY

ON A HISTORICAL BASIS.

A (ēɪ), the first letter of the Roman Alphabet, and of its various subsequent modifications (as were its prototypes Alpha of the Greek, and Aleph of the Phœnician and old Hebrew); representing originally in English, as in Latin, the 'low-back-wide' vowel, formed with the widest opening of jaws, pharynx, and lips. The plural has been written *aes*, A's, *As*.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 481 And by þat cry men knaw þan Whether it be man or weman, For when it es born it cryes swa. If it be man it says a! a! That þe first letter is of þe nam Of our forme-fader Adam. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 161 On which was first i-write a crowned A, And after, Amor vincit omnia. 1401 *Pol. Poems* II. 57 I know not an *a* [Ā] from the wynd-mylne, ne a *b* [B] from a bole-foot. 1678 BUTLER *Hudib.* III. i. 1006 And loue your Loues with *A*'s and *B*'s. 1765 TUCKER *Light of Nat.* II. 89 Tully tells us, a hog has been known to make a perfect letter A with his snout upon the ground; but nobody ever saw, or thought it possible to see, the whole poem of Ennius scratched out in that manner: and I believe he might have added safely, that no man ever saw a single A written by a hog, without a multitude of other irregular scratches round about it. *a* 1842 TENNYSON *The Epic* 50 Mouthing out his hollow oes and aes, Deep-chested music.

Forms of A, and *Sounds* historically represented by it: see INTRODUCTION. The sounds now represented by A are thus symbolized in this work:—

(1) ēɪ in *name*, nēɪm.	(4) ā in *father*, fā·ðəɹ.
(2) ē „ *bare*, bēəɹ.	(5) ǭ „ *water*, wǭ·təɹ.
(3) æ „ *man*, mæn.	(6) ǫ „ *want*, wǫnt.

The vowel in *chant, past*, varies with different speakers from 3 to 4, with various intermediate sounds, and is here, with intentional ambiguity, indicated by

(7) ɑ as *tʃɑnt, pɑst* (without determining the quantity or quality).

In unaccented syllables these vowels are modified, and obscured; thus:—

(8) ė (i)	in *village, marriage,*	vi·lėdʒ, mæ·ridʒ.
(9) ėɪ (ė)	„ *separate, v.*	se·părėɪt (-ėt, -ėt).
(10) ĕ (ė)	„ *separate, adj.*	se·părĕt (-ėt).
(11) ă̈	„ *antarctic,*	ă̈ntā·ɹktik.
(12) ă	„ *lunar, amœba,*	lū·nă, ă̈mē·bă.
(13) ǫ̆	„ *authority,*	ǫ̆þǫ·rĭti.

1 and 2 are also commonly represented by the digraphs *ai, ay*, as in *pain, pay, pair* (pēɪn, pēɪ, pēəɹ); and 5 by *au, aw*, as in *laud, law* (lǭd, lǭ). *Ai, ay* rarely represent a diphthong (ai), as in *ay*, Isaiah (ai, əizai·ă, also əi, əizēɪ·ă); *au* is a diphthong (ɑu) only in foreign words.

Except in syllabic, or strictly rhetorical utterance, 10, 11, 12 are practically = ə (*e* in *water*, wǭ·təɹ); and 13 = ŏ (as in *collect*, kŏle·kt), sinking colloquially to ə (ǫ̆þǫ·rĭti, ŏþǫ·rĭti, əþǫ·rĭti), to which also 9 (but not 8) falls in careless speech. In rapid utterance this ə may become a mere voice glide ('), or entirely disappear, as separate *adj.* se·părĕt, se·pərət, se·p'rət, se·prət. These phonetic variations in actual speech are reflected in variant spellings like mackarel, mackerel, mackrel; abanet, abnet; caravel, carvel; Catharine, Catherine, Cathrine; dependant, dependent; and common 'mistakes' in spelling, such as seperate.

II. The letters of the alphabet, or some of them, are also used to indicate serial order and distinguish things in a series, as the notes of the musical scale, the 'quires' or sheets of a book, classes of ships, propositions in logic, quantities in algebra, points, and hence lines and figures in geometry. As the order is in some cases fixed, *A* or *a* has some specialized uses:

1. In *Music*: The 6th note of the diatonic scale of C major, or the first note of the relative minor scale of C, corresponding to *la* in the Tonic Sol-fa notation. Also, the scale of a composition with A as its key-note; as 'a symphony in A.'

1609 DOULAND Ornithoparcus *Micrologus* 22 In the first part set *A* Base, in the third *D sol re*, in the fifth *A lamire*. 1806 CALLCOTT *Gramm. of Music* The notes of Music are named from the first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, G. When the Melody, or Tune, exceeds these seven, the same series of letters must be repeated. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 192 The beautiful and passionate Sonata in A which was inspired by and dedicated to his [Beethoven's] friend Madame Ertmann.

2. In *Nautical language*: see A 1 below.

3. In *Logic*: a universal affirmative.

1866 MANSEL (in Bowen *Logic* 201) *A* is declared by Aristotle to be the most difficult proposition to establish, and the easiest to overthrow.

4. In *Abstract reasoning, hypothetical argumentation, Law*, etc. A means *any one* thing or person, B another, C a third, etc.; as, A becomes surety to B for C; C fails in his engagements, on which B, etc.

1870 BOWEN *Logic* iii. 49 Every conceivable thing is either *A* or *not-A*. Of course *A* and *not-A*, taken together, include the universe.

5. In *Algebra*: *a, b, c*, and other *early* letters of the alphabet are used to express known quantities, as *x, y, z* are to express the unknown.

III. *Abbreviations.* A., a., *a.*, stands for

1. *anno*, in the year, as A.D. *anno domini*, in the year of our Lord; A.M. *anno mundi*, in the year of the world; A.U.C. *anno urbis conditæ*, in the year of the city (Rome) having been founded. 2. *ante*, as 'a.m.' *ante meridiem*, before noon; a. 1600 or *a* 1600, before 1600. 3. *adjective*; *active* (verb). 4. *artium*, as A.B. *artium baccalaureus*; A.M. *artium magister*; which in England are now written B.A., M.A., Bachelor, and Master, of Arts. 5. *alto*. 6. *accepted* (of bills). 7. *Associate*, as A.L.S. Associate of the Linnæan Society. 8. R.A. Royal Artillery, Royal Academy or Academician; F.S.A. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; F.R.A.S. Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, and many similar titles. 9. A.B. able-bodied seaman. 10. *a* or *aa* in Med. ANA, q.v.

IV. *Phrases*, **1. A per se**; the letter A when standing by itself, especially when making a word.

The word *a* was formerly spelt 'a-per-se, *a*,' that is, '*a* by itself makes the word *a*,' whence also the letter itself was sometimes called *A-per-se-A*. So also *I per se, O per se, Q-per-se* (*and-per-se, an-per-se, ampersee*).

Hence **b.** *fig.* (also formerly **Apersie, Apersey, A per C**) the first, chief, most excellent, most distinguished, or unique person or thing; one who is *facile princeps*, or in modern phrase, *A* 1.

1475 HENRYSON *Test. of Cresseide* 78 (Speght's Chaucer) The floure and A per se of Troie and Grece. *a* 1500 *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38 f. 51 Thow schalt be an apersey, my sone, In mylys ij, or thre. 1501 DUNBAR *Poems, Supplt.* (1865) 277 London, thowe arte of townes A per se. 1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* II. i If they make them A per se Aes that none are like to them. 1578 *Gude and Godlie Ballates* 128 Christ Jesus is ane A per C, And peirlesse Prince of all mercy. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* III. iii Who that is the a-per-se of all, the very cream of all.

2. A 1. Applied in Lloyd's Register to ships in first-class condition, as to hull and stores alike. 'The character A denotes New ships, or Ships Renewed or Restored. The Stores of Vessels are designated by the figures 1 and 2; 1 signifying that the Vessel is well and sufficiently found.'—*Key to the Register*. Added to the names of ships, as 'the fast-sailing ship "Sea-breeze," A 1 at Lloyd's,' or used attributively, 'the splendid A 1 clipper-built ship "Miranda."'

Hence, *fig.* (familiar and savouring of commercial phraseology), *A* 1, or in U.S. *A No.* 1, is used adjectively for 'prime, first-class.'

1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* 341 (1847) 'He must be a first-rater,' said Sam. 'A 1,' replied Mr. Roker. 1851 MRS. STOWE *Dred* I. 313 An A number one cook, and no mistake. 1861 COL. G. WOLSELEY (*Reynolds' Newsp.* Nov. 24) The Chinese police are certainly A 1 at such work.

† **A,** *adj.*1 definite numeral. *Obs.* or *dial.* Apocopate form of *an, ane*, used only before a consonant. [OE. *án*, one, of which the *n* began to disappear before a cons. about 1150. In the definite numeral sense *án* and *á*, following the ordinary course of OE. long *á*, became in the south bef. 1300, *on* (*oon, one*), *o* (*oo*); and eventually *o* became obs., leaving *one* as the form in all positions; while *an* and *a*, pronounced lightly and indistinctly, became the 'indefinite article.' See next word. But in the north *an* (or *ane*) and *a* were written in both senses, the stress or emphasis alone distinguishing the numeral from the article.] See AN(E, O *a.*, and ONE.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Ure drihten drof fele deules togedere ut of á man, þe was of his wit. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 5955 An eighe he had in his vys, And a foot, and no moo Iwys. *c* 1350 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 32 Some ere of a tre and some er of anoþer. 1483 CAXTON, *Geoffroi de la Tour*, lf. iiii b, They satte att dyner in a hall and the quene in another

A in the various forms *a, ae, eae, eea, yea, yà*, is still the regular form of the numeral *one* when used adjectively, in the northern dialects, the absolute form being *an, ane, ean, yen, yàn*, etc.

A (toneless ă, ə; emph. ēɪ), *adj.*2, called 'indefinite article.' Before a vowel-sound an (ăn, emph. æn). [A weakening of OE. *án*, 'one,' already by 1150 reduced before a cons. to *a*. About the same time the numeral began to be used in a weakened sense (usually unexpressed in OE. as *he wæs gód man*, 'he was a good man'; cf. Chron. 1137 'he wæs god munec & god man,' and 1140 'he wæs *an* yuel man'); becoming in this sense proclitic and toneless, *ăn, ă*, while as a numeral it remained long, *ān, ā*, and passed regularly during the next cent. into *ōn, ō*; see the prec. word. Though *an* began to sink to *a* in midl. dial. by 1150, it often remained bef. a cons. to 1300; bef. sounded *h, an* was retained after 1600, and somet. after 1700, as *an house, an heifer, an hermitage*. The present rule is to use *an* bef. a vowel-sound (incl. *h* mute, as *an hour*); *a* bef. a consonant-sound (including *h* sounded, and *eu-, u-* with sound of *yū-*, as *a host, a one, a eunuch, a unit*). But in *unaccented* syllables, many, perhaps most, writers still retain *an* bef. sounded *h*, some even bef. *eu, u*, as *an historian, an euphonic vowel, an united appeal*, though this is all but obsolete in speech, and in writing *a* becomes increasingly common in this position. *A, an* has been indeclinable in midl. and north. dial. since 1150, but vestiges of the OE. declension (as nom. f. *ane*, gen. m. *anes*, gen. & dat. f. *are*, acc. m. *anne*) remained much later in southern. In north. *an* was frequently written *ane* (with *e* mute), the use of *a* and *an* (*e* being as elsewhere; but about 1475 Scottish writers began to use *ane* in all positions, a practice which prevailed till the disuse of literary Scotch after 1600. Quotations illustrating the history of the forms:—

c 1131 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) anno 1125 Se man ðe hafde an pund he ne mihte cysten ænne peni at anne market. *c* 1150

ibid. anno 1137, Wel þu myhtes faren all a dæis fare, sculdest þu neure finden man in tune sittende. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 221 God þa ȝeworhte aenne man óf lâme. *a* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 ȝif hie was riche wimman, a lomb. 1205 LAYAMON I. 3 A [*masc.*] Frenchis clerc, Wace wes ihoten, þa luuede he a [*fem.*] maide, þeo was Lauine mawe. 1483 CAXTON *Geoffroi de la Tour* E 4 A baronnesse, ryght a hyghe and noble lady of lygnage. 1532 MORE *Conf. Tyndale* Wks. 1557 447/2 We haue two articles in english, *a* & *the*: *a* or *an* (for bothe is one article, the tone before a consonant the tother before a vowell) is commen to euery thinge almost. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* vii. 47 But Solomon built him an house [1881 *Revised* a house]. *Ibid.* vii. 27 An eunuch of great authority [*Revised* a eunuch]. 1732 POPE *Essay Man* iv. 78 Nor in an hermitage set Dr. Clarke. 1763 JOHNSON *Ascham* Wks. 1816 XII. 306 An yearly pension. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 219 An eulogium on his talents. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Sac. & Leg. Art* 206 A eulogium of Mary Magdalene. 1857 LEVER *Tom Burke* xxxix. 387 A eulogium on their conduct. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 25/2 In November [1835] the great seal was put to a charter creating a University of London. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* i. 149 All wild to found an University For maidens.

About the 15th cent. *a* or *an* was commonly written in comb. with the following sb. as *aman, anoke, anele.* When they were separated, much uncertainty prevailed as to the division; thus we find *a nend, a noke, a nadder, an adder, an est.* In some words a mistaken division has passed into usage: see ADDER, NEWT.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 515 And ryȝt with þat worde he made a nend.]

A is strictly *adjective* and can only be used with a substantive following. Meanings:—

1. One, some, any: the oneness, or indefiniteness, being implied rather than asserted. It is especially used in first introducing an object to notice, which object, after being introduced by *a*, is kept in view by *the*; as 'I plucked *a* flower; this is *the* flower.' Used before a noun singular, and its attributes.

a. Ordinarily before the name of an individual object or notion, or of a substance, quality or state *individualized*, and before a collective noun, as *a tree, a wish, an ice, a beauty, a new ink, a greater strength, a second youth, a legion, a hundred, a pair.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Vre drihten wes iled to sleȝe al swa me dede a scep. 1297 R. GLOUC. 78 He hadde a gret ost in a lutel stonde. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* I. i. 59 A celestial brightness—a more ethereal beauty. *Mod.* An ink that will retain its fluidity; a permanent black. Is it a red wheat? What kind of a wine is this? To walk out in a pouring rain. There was a something—of that we may be sure. Oh, a mere nothing.

b. Also before proper names, used connotatively, with reference to the qualities of the individual; or figuratively as the type of a class.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. Ven.* IV. i. 223 A Daniel come to iudgement, yea a Daniel! 1665-9 BOYLE *Occ. Reft.* IV. xii. 245 (1675) Our own History affords us a Henry the Fifth. 1683 D. A. *Art of Converse* 53 Cannot ye praise a philosopher unless ye say he is an Aristotle. *c* 1830 *A Fable* (in *4th Irish Schbk.* 50) He whom his party deems a hero, His foes a Judas or a Nero. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. iv. 46 Shall I weep if a Poland fall? shall I shriek if a Hungary fail?

c. *A* follows the adj. in *many a, such a, what a*, and the obs. *kind a, whilk a*; s any *sum*; *manner*, etc., as *manner a man*? See these

[illegible]ish.

... not to be confused with the approximative *a many* (see 2). *Such a* was earlier (2-3) *a such. Each a* and *which a* survive in the north, as *ilk a, whilk a. What manner a*, and its likes soon became corrupted to *what manner of.* See A *prep.*[2] = of.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 12 Ah, what a shame! ah, what a fault were this! 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. iii. 140 And haue (in vaine) said many A prayer vpon her graue. 1611 BIBLE *Ruth* iv. 1 Ho, such a one! [*Later reprints*, such *an* one.] — *James* iii. 5 Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth [1881 *Revised* Behold, how much wood is kindled by how small a fire.] *Mod.* Too high a price for so small an advantage. As fine a child as you will see.

d. With nouns of multitude, after which the gen. sign, or prep. *of*, has been omitted, *a* comes apparently before pl. nouns. Compare *a score of men, a dozen (of) men, hundreds of men, a hundred men, a thousand miles*; and the obs. *a certain of men* or *a certain men*, now *certain men.* (See under these words.)

c 1225 *Sawles Warde* 251 Þah ich hefde a þusent tungen of stele. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. lxxx. 101 A certayne of varlettes and boyes, who ran away. xiv. 13 A certayne noble knightis.. she kept. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 2 It was upon this fashion bequeathed me by will, but poore a thousand crownes. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 32 Belisarius commanded Bessas with a 1000. selected men to charge them. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* II. § 11. 290 He had to retreat more than a dozen times.

2. *A* with numeral adjectives removes their definiteness, or expresses an approximate estimate: *some, a matter of, about*; as *a sixty fathom, a six years, a two hundred spears*; so also *a many men, a few retainers*, the latter already in OE. *ane feawa* (*ane* plural = some). An exceedingly common use of *a* in 14-16th c. Now obs. except in *a few, a great many, a good many* (*a many, a good few, a small few*, dialectal). See also under these words.

c 1000 *Gosp. Nicod.* (1698) 5 Ane feawa worda. 1297 R. GLOUC. 18 Þe kyng with a fewe men hymself flew. 1366 MAUNDEV. 57 That See is wel a 6 myle of largenesse in bredth. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Squyres T.* 275 And up they risen, a ten other a twelve. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. xxxvii. 50 A ii hundred speres. xxxviii. 51, A xx. M. Almaynes. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* II. 7 Stepe them a fiue or sixe dayes in vineger. 1595 DRAKE *Voyage* (Hakl. Soc.) 5 He had a three hundred men more in his squadron. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 121 And a many merry men with him. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* ix. 28 An eight days after these sayings. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilg. Prog.* II *Introd.* Have also overcome a many evils. 1833 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* 221 They have not shed a many tears. *c* 1860 H. BONAR *Hymn* A few more struggles here, A few more partings o'er, A few more toils, a few more tears, And we shall weep no more. *Mod.* A great many acquaintances, a good many well-wishers, a few tried friends.

3. In a more definite sense: One, a certain, a particular; the same. Now only used in a few phrases like *once on a day*; *two at a time*; *two, three, all of a sort, a size, a price, an age.*

c 1220 *St. Katherine* (Abb. Cl.) 1 Constantin & Maxence weren on a time.. hehest in Rome. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. cx. 132 In his dayes, ther was at a tyme, a great tournayeng before Cambray. 1551 ROBINSON *More's Utopia* 45 The killing of a man or the takyng of his money... were both a matter. 1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* 695/1 (1596) Whether the christians yeeld to them, or yeeld not, all is a matter. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 244 He and his Phisitions Are of a minde. 1602 — *Haml.* v. ii. 277 These Foyles haue all a length. 1694 BP. TENISON in Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 344 Six little pieces of coin (all of a sort) found in an urn by a ploughman. 1701 SWIFT Wks. (1755) II. i. 25 The power of these princes . . was much of a size with that of the kings in Sparta. *Mod. Prov.* Fowls of a feather flock together.

4. 'Denoting the proportion of one thing to another.' J.; chiefly of rate or price: *in each, to* or *for each*; as a hundred *a* year, twenty pounds *a* man, thirty shillings *a* head, sixpence *an* ounce, a penny *a* line. This was originally the preposition *a*, OE. *an, on*, defining time, as in twice *a* day; whence by slight extension, a penny *a* day (*par* jour, *per* diem). Then, being formally identified with the indef. art., *a, an* was extended analogically from time, to space, measure, weight, number, as a penny *a* mile, sixpence *a* pound (*la* livre), tenpence *a* hundred, so much *a* head. See A *prep.*[1] 8 b.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvii. 4 Seofen siðum on dæȝ. *a* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 Enes o dai. *Ibid.* 109 Anes á dái. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xx. 2 A peny for the day. 1526 TINDALE *ib.* A peny a daye. 1584 W. E.(LOERTON) *A new Yorkshire song* [Yorke, Yorke, for my Monie, etc.] *Yorksh. Anth.* (1851) 2 And they shot for twentie poundes a bowe. 1725 DE FOE *Voyage round the World* (1840) 50 His men to whom I gave four pieces of eight a man. 1794 SOUTHEY *Botany Bay Ecl.* 3 Wks. II. 82 To be popt at like pigeons for sixpence a day. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 305 Three hundred and eighty thousand pounds a year.

A, also **a'** (ə̄), *adj.*[3] [from ALL; *l* lost as in *alms, talk. A* occurs rarely and doubtfully in ME. north. or n. midl.; *a'* is the current spelling in modern literary Scotch.] = ALL.

1280 *Havelok* 610 He sal hauen in his hand A denemark and england. 1795 BURNS III. 234 For a' that, an' a' that, His ribbond, star, an' a' that, The man o' independent mind He looks an' laughs at a' that.

†A (ă), *pron. Obs.* or *dial.* [for HA = HE, HEO, HI, *he, she, (it), they*, when stressless; chiefly in southern and western writers. *A* for *he* (*ha* in the *Ayenbit*) is common from 3 to 5; in the dramatists of 6, 7, it is frequent in representations of familiar speech. *A* for *ha, heo,* = *she, they*, is rarer and somewhat doubtful in Layamon, but common in Trevisa; not found after 1450. Owing to the persistence of grammatical gender in the south, Trevisa also uses *a* = *he* of inanimate objects, and so apparently = *it*, which takes its place when rationality and sex are substituted for gender in the concord of the pronouns. The s.w. dialects still apply *he* to inanimate objects. See further under HE.]

1. He.

1250 LAYAMON (*later text*) I. 59 Þat a lond a verde sechinge ware he mihte wonie. [1205 he ferde sechinde.] *c* 1325 SHOREHAM *Poems* 3 Ac a deythe and he not [i.e. wots not] wanne. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (*Norm. Inv.* in Morris *Specim.* 341) Kyng Edward hadde byhote duc William þat a scholde be kyng after hym if he dyede wyþoute chyldern. *c* 1440 *Arthur* 370 He went ouer to þe hulle syde, And þere a fonde a wommane byde. 1553 SIR T. GRESHAM (in Froude *Hist. Eng.* V. xxix. 472/2) For that the retailer doth sell.. a doth not only take away the living of the Merchant. 1584 PEELE *Arraign. Paris* II. i. 22 Tut, Mars hath horns to butt withal, although no bull 'a shows, 'A never needs to mask in nets, 'a fears no jealous foes. 1604 SHAKS. *Haml.* III. iii. 74 Now might I doe it, but now a is a praying, And now I'le doo't, and so a goes to heauen. 1610 *Histriomastix* i. 157 A speaks to you players: I am the poet.

2. She.

1205 LAYAMON III. 127 Ne beo ich nauere bliðe, þa wile a [the queen] beoð aliue. *c* 1220 *St. Katherine* (Abb. Cl.) 136 þus hwil a wiste hire & þohte ai to witen hire meiden in meidenhad. 1387 TREVISA *MS. Cott. Vesp.* D. vii. 29 b, He ran home to uore & prayede hys wyf þat hue wolde helpe for to saue hym, .. bote a dude þe contrary.

3. It (for he).

1387 TREVISA (in Morris *Specim.* 334) Yn þis ylond groweþ a ston þat hatte gagates; ȝef me axeþ hys feyrnesse—a ys blak as gemmes buþ.. a brenneþ yn water & quencheþ in oyle .. ȝif a ys yfroted & yhat, a holdeþ whom hym neyȝheþ; ȝef me axeþ hys goodnes, hyt heeleþ þe dropesy & hyt be ydrongke, etc. *c* 1500 *Spirit. Rem.* (in *Ungæ Poeticæ* 67) Cordys contrycio ys the too [=second] A wasshyth the woundes as doth a welle.

4. They.

1205 LAYAMON I. 149 Ouer se a icomen; hauene sone a nomen. [1250 Ouer see hii comen, and hauene hi nomen.] 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (*Descr. Brit.* in Morris *Specim.* 340) þe kinges of Engelond woneþ alwey fer fram þat contray, for a buþ more yturnd to þe souþ contray; & ȝef a goþ to þe norþ contray, a goþ wiþ gret help & strengthe.

¶ *A* still retains all these meanings, and especially that of *he*, in southern and western dialects, where it appears as (ă, ə, əɪ). See Elworthy *Gramm. of West Somerset Dial.* 33, and Halliwell.

AKERMAN *Wiltshire Tales* One night a was coming whoame vrom market, and vell off 's hos into the rood, a was zo drunk.

1864 TENNYSON *Northern Farmer* But Parson a comes an' a goos, an' a says it eäsy an' freeä. *Ibid.* Doctors, they knaws nowt, for a says what 's nawways true: Naw soort o' koind o' use to saäy the things that a do.

In mod. north. dialects *a*, also *aa, ah, aw* (ā, ǭ) = I, being the first half of the diphthong (ai, ǫi).

1864 T. CLARKE *Jonny Shippard* (Westm. dial.) Let ma git theear, an a 's mebbie preeave a bit aaldther ner tha tak ma ta be

†A, *v.* for ha, ha', a worn-down form of HAVE (cf. French *a* from *habet*) when unaccented or obscure in compound verbal forms, or where the independent meaning is sunk in a phrase, as *might a been, would a said, should a thought, a done!* = have done, *a mind!* = have a mind. Exceedingly frequent in 13-17th c.; in later times chiefly in representations of colloquial or familiar speech, in which it is still often said, though not written, except in specimens of local dialects, where also, under literary influence, it is generally spelt *ha, ha'*, although no *h* is pronounced.

1350 *Will. Palerne* 1177 A mynde on me lord, for þi moder love help me. 1366 MAUNDEV. viii. 86 The Iewes wolde a stoned him. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Lollards*, I knowlech to a felid & seid þus. 1468 *Cov. Myst.* 38 (1841) Ha don; and answere me as tyght. 1477 EARL RIVERS *Dictes* (Caxton) 13, & might a made you as euil as he. 1543 *Supp. to Hardyng* 105 Richard might.. a saved hymself, if he would a fled awaie. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* 28 The byshoppe shulde a come agayne to Powlles, & a preched agayne. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilg.* II. 84 I might a had Husbands afore now, tho' I spake not of it. 1864 TENNYSON *Northern Farmer* I done my duty by un, as I 'a done by the lond. 1864 MRS. LLOYD *Ladies of Polcarrow* 149 We would a-had 'hurrahs' and a tar-barrel, Miss Loveday, ma'am.

†A, *adv. Obs.*, also aa, o, oo. [OE. *á, áwa*, cognate with ON. *é*, OHG. *eo, io*, Goth. *aiw*, cf. *aiws* an age, L. *aevum*, Gr. *αἰών* and adv. *aiei.* This word became obs. in 13th c., being replaced by the cognate Norse word *a3, ai, ei, ay, aye*, still used. See AYE, and O.] Ever, aye, always.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 915 Gæð á wyrd swá hió sceal. *Ibid.* 1914 Þæt þin [dóm] lyfað · áwa tó aldre. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 183 Te engles .a. biholdeþ þé. 1205 LAYAMON II. 54 And a [1250 euere] to ure liue · witen ure leoden. *c* 1220 *St. Kath.* 279 þat ha schulen lasten a. 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 36 World a buten ende. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 Þer is a feht & mot beon aa nede.

A (ă), *prep.*[1], also o. [A worn-down proclitic form of OE. preposition *an, on.* In compounds and common phrases this became *a* even in OE., as *abitan, a tinan.* The separate *an* was labialized to *on*, which form also (in West Saxon) absorbed the prep. *in*, and so had the meanings *on, in*; *unto, into, to.* In 11th c., *on* began to be reduced before consonants to *o*, which from its tonelessness soon sank to *a* (ă). Before a vowel *an* was occasionally used; when emphatic *on* remained. The separate *a* is now rarely used, being replaced by the full *on, in*, or the various prepositions which represent them in modern idiom; except in a few verbal constructions, as *to go a begging, to set a going*; and in temporal distributive phrases, as *twice a day, once a year*, where it has been confused with the 'indefinite article.' See A *adj.*[2] 4. But the preposition *a* really remains in a large number of combinations, where present spelling treats it as a prefix to the governed word, and the whole as a compound adverb, as *abed, afoot, aback, around, atop, afloat, asleep, alive.* As these combinations are now viewed as individual words, they will be found in their alphabetical places. The separate uses of *a*, treated here, are very numerous, but all included in those of OE. *on.*]

1. Superposition: on; as *a the ground, a water and a land, a the book, a the rood, a bed, a bench, a shipboard, a wheels, a foot, a horseback.* Obs. except in a few combinations, *abed, aboard, ashore, afield, afoot*, etc.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* in *Lamb. Hom.* 173 Wise men .. a boken

hit writen, þer [me] mei hit reden. 1205 LAYAMON III. 7 þa folc .. þat þer eoden a uoten [1250 afote]. 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 430 Ase ofte ase ȝe readeð out [=anght] o þisse boc. *c* 1420 LYDGATE *Stor. Thebes* 1561 (Skeat) But he, allas! was mad light a foote. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. xvii. 18 They are all a horsbacke. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iii. 42 He .. will stand a tip-toe. 1611 CHAPMAN *May-Day* (*Plays* 1873) II. 328 Let her meditate a my late motion. 1616 PURCHAS *Pilg., Desc. Ind.* (1864) 157 He almost first starued a shipboord. 1645 HOWELL *Engl. Tears* 173/1 All my neighbour Countreys were a fire. 1861 *All Y. Round* V. 13 And made him trot, barefooted, on before Himself, who rode a horseback.

2. Motion: on, upon, on to; as *a the ground, a the folk, a the stead, a field, a bed.* Obs. exc. as in prec. as *go a-shore.*

1205 LAYAMON I. 97 Moni eotend ic leide dead a þene grund. *c* 1305 *E. E. Poems, St. Katherine* 92 [Thon] þus fole maistres of clergie: bringest and settest a benche. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. cxlvii. 176 The qnene was brought a bedde of a fayre lady named Margarete.

3. Juxtaposition: on, at; chiefly in the phrases *a right* (or *left*) *half, a this* (or *that*) *side, a God's half* = on God's side or behalf; and *a-to-side* = a t' o side, on (the) one side, aside. Obs. exc. in comb.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 And þer stod a richt halue and a leeft: alse an castel wal. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumbras* 1680 A þes half Mantrible þe grete Citee: ys þe brigge y-set. 1449 PECOCK *Repressor* 336 In the daies of Princis A this side the Emperour Constantyn. 1477 EARL RIVERS *Dictes* (Caxton) 1 To sette a parte alle ingratitnde. 1483 CAXTON *Geoffroi de la Tour* E.v, And bothe .. wente and leyd them self abothe his sydes. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVII. xi. 950 Those vessels which lay atone side upon the land. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilg.* II. 67 I thought he gave you something, because he called you a to-side.

†**4.** Position or situation: in; as *a thy hand, a the world, a the folk, a the shroud, a water, a blood, a Rome.* Obs.

c 1000 *Blickl. Hom.* 89 On bendum & o wope. *c* 1066 *O.E. Chron.* (Cott. MS.) an. 1011 Man nolde him átiman gafol beodon. 1205 LAYAMON I. 49 A þon heðene lawen [1250 In þan hebene lawe]. *a* 1300 *Judas*, in *Reliq. Ant.* I. 144 Al it lavede a blode. 1401 *Pol. Poems* II. 43 Ligtly a lewid man maye leyen hem a water. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* II. ccxxxii. 721 So the bysshoppe returned and came into Almaygne, and founde the kyng a Conualence. 1608 TOURNEUR *Revenge. Tragœdie* v. i. 129 That's enow a' conscience! 1660 HARRINGTON *Prerog. of Pop. Sov.* (1700) II. v. 362 Which is enough, a conscience!

5. General direction or position: in the direction of, towards; as, *a back, a fore, a far, a head, a side.* Still used in comb. *aback*, etc.

c 1420 LYDGATE *Stor. Thebes* 1170 (Skeat *Spec. Eng. Lit.*) And the remnaunt amased drogh a bak.

6. Partition: in, into; as *a two, a three, a twelve, a pieces.* Obs. except in comb. *asunder, apart.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 And þa fouwer weren ideled a twelue. *c* 1280 *E. E. Poems, Fall & Passion* 14 Hir þozt hir hert wol a two. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De Pr. R.* III. xii. The vertu sensible þat meueþ is departid a thre [ed. 1535 on thre, 1582 in three]. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 55 An other sawed a two. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* i. 18, & brast a sunder in the myddes. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 80 Being torne a pieces. 1623 BINGHAM *Hist. Xenophon* 75 Their legs and sides crushed, and broken a peeces.

†**7.** Position in a series: at, in; as *a first, a last, a the(n) end.* Obs.

1205 LAYAMON III. 106 þ he com a þan ende. 1230 *Ancr. R.* 46 A last schal siggen, hwo se con: *Oremus.*

8. Time: in, on, by; as *a day, a night, an eve, a morrow, a Monday, a doom's day.* Occ. prefixed to OE. adverbial genitives *dæȝes* and *nihtes*, giving *a nights, now-a-days.* Obs. exc. in a few archaic phrases.

c 1000 *Ags. Gospels* Mark iv. 27, & sawe & arise daeȝes & nihtes [*Lindisf.* & slepeð & arisað on næht and on daeȝ. *Hatton*, & sawe & arise daiȝes & nihtes]. *Ibid.* Luke xxi. 37 He was on dæȝ on þam temple lærende. & on niht he eode & wunode on þam munte. 1205 LAYAMON II. 401 ȝif mon mihte mid crafte 'a dæi oðer a nihte [1250 Bi daiȝe oþer bi nihte]. *a* 1200 *Cotton Hom.* 239 A domes deie. 1362 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* A i. 99 And not to faste a Friday. *c* 1430 *Syr Generides* 1797 Sith yesterday a eve, This sekenes first did him greve. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* II. xxvii. 77 He had not thanne this vsage to ryn a nyghtes, as he doeth nowe. 1575 LANEHAM *Letter* 20 (1871) A Sunday, opportunely, the weather brake vp again. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. Cæs.* I. ii. 193 Let me haue men about me, that are fat, Sleekeheaded men, and such as sleepe a-nights. 1669 DIGBY *Closet Opened* (1677) 134 Monsieur de Bourdeaux used to take a mornings a broth thus made. 1688 BUNYAN *Holy War* 336 The bold villain ... lurks in the Diabolonian dens a days and haunts like a ghost honest men's honses a nights. 1721 SWIFT *Epist. Corr.* II. 557 Why did you not set ont a Monday, like a trne country parson?

b. Especially, with adverbs of repetition: *once, twice, many times, oft a day* (OE. *on dæȝe*), *twice a week, thrice a year.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gospels* Luke xx. 4 Seofan siþun on dæȝ [*Lindisf.* Seofa siðe on dæȝe]. *c* 1150 *Hatton Gosp., ibid.* Seofen syðan on daiȝ. *a* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 Ete nu leinte mete, and enes o day. *Ibid.* 109 Hie arist anes á dái. *c* 1305 *St. Edmund* 72 And werede here þrie a wyke, oþer tueye atte leste. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxiii. 17 Thries a ȝeer [1388 in the ȝeer] shal apere al thi maal child before the Lord thi God. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knight's T.* 498 Ful ofte a day he swelte and seyde alas! 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cxix. 164 Seuen times a day doe I praise thee. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 174 It moves at the rate of between four and five miles an hour.

In this construction *a* is now generally explained as the 'indefinite article'; and it has, through such phrases as *a penny a day, fourteen shillings a week*, led to the use of *a* to express *rate*, or *proportion*, as in *a penny a mile, tenpence a pound.* Comp. French *deux francs par jour*, and *deux francs la livre.* See A *adj.*[2] 4.

†**9.** Manner: in, with, etc.; as *a this wise, a some wise, a gram* = in wrath, *a scorn, a blisse*; *a French, a Latin*; *a great speed, a purpose* = on purpose, *a colour* = under colour, in the pretence, *a that'n* = in that way. Cf. OE. *on pissre wisan, on Englisc*, mod. *on this wise, in English.* Obs.

1230 *Ancren Riwle* 100 þis is a cruel word, & a grim word mid alle, þ vre Louerd seið ase a grome & a scorn. *c* 1305 *E. E. Poems, St. Kath.* 92 For ich wole bet þat ȝe hire ouercome: mid resouns a somme wise. 1387 TREVISA *Higden Polychr.* (in Morris *Specim.* 338) To construe here lessons & here þingis a Freynsch. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Lollards* 49 A color of takyng of almis. 1533 MORE *Answ. to Poysoned Boke* (Wks. 1557) 1117/2 Els may he neuer make himself so sure, and face it ont a this fashion. 1590 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. iii. 312 Stands here a purpose. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 265 Why dooest thou garter vp thy armes a this fashion? 1695 CONGREVE *Love for Love* III. vii. 218 (1866) [A sailor says] An' you stand astern a that'n we two will never grapple together.

†**10.** Capacity: in any one's name; esp. *a God's name.* Obs.

c 1300 *Life of Beket* 146 And wende forth a Godes name: to the holi londe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 250 Do with your child your wille, a goddes name! 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. cxix. 142 Let them depart whyder they woll a goddes name. *a* 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Against Dicing* (1843) 152 Daunce a God's name. 1577 VAUTROULLIER *Luther's Ep. to Galathians* 129 Worke on a Gods blessing. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IX. iv. 315/2 Go then, Consuls, a gods name, redeem the cittie. 1702 POPE *Chaucer's Wife of Bath* 48 Let such (a God's name) with fine wheat be fed.

11. State: in; as *a live, a sleep, a work, a jar, a thirst, a blaze, a fright, a float, a stare.* In these the word governed by *a* was originally a noun, e.g. *life, sleep, work, float* ('on the Mediterranean flote,' Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 234), but being often the verbal sb. of state or act, it has been in modern times erroneously taken as a verb, and used as a model for forming such adverbial phrases from any verb, as *a-wash, a-blaze, a-bask, a-swim, a-flaunt, a-blow, a-dance, a-run, a-stare, a-gaze, a-howl, a-tremble, a-shake, a-jump.* These are purely modern and analogical.

1205 LAYAMON I. 59 Wel wes him on liue. [1250 Wel was him aliue.] *c* 1225 *Sawles Warde* 249 Lest sum for-truste him, ant feole o slepe. 1533 MORE *Answ. to Poysoned Boke* Wks. (1557) 1119/1 Al the while that al those holy folke were a worke therwith. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* 47 And [they] sette it alle a fyer, and went their wayes agayne. 1611 COTGR. *Estre au dessus du vent*, To flourish, live in prosperitie, be al a flaunt, or a hoight. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* ii. 18 Three thousand and sixe hundred ouerseers to set the people a worke. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 1843 One straight falles a sleep. 1663 SPALDING *Troubles in reign of Chas. I* (1829) 44 The soldiers sleeping carelessly in the bottom of the ship upon heather, were all a-swim, through the water that came in at the holes and leaks of the ship. 1868 *Morning Star* 18 June, Rocks which are a-wash at low tide.

12. Process; with a verbal sb. taken passively: in process of, in course of, undergoing. Varying with *in*: 'forty and six years was this temple in building.' *arch.* or *dial.*

(In modern language the *a* is omitted and the verbal sb. treated as a participle, passive in sense; as *the house was a building, the house was building.* In still more modern speech a formal participle passive appears: *the house was being built.*)

1393 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* C iv. 51 We haue a wyndow a worchyng. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. xiv. 37 Suche fortyfycacyons are in dooyng. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. cxx. 143 Ther they brake all [the bridge] to peaces that had been longe a makynge. 1598 STOW *Survay of London* i. 3 (1603) Whilst these things were a doing. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Peter* iii. 20 In the dayes of Noah while the Arke was a preparing. 1662 H. MORE *Ant. ag. Atheism* (1712) III. xiii. 130 The shrieks of men while they are a murthering. 1692 BENTLEY *B. L.* 211 The state or condition of matter before the world was a-making, which is compendiously exprest by the word chaos. 1727 WODROW *Corresp.* (1843) III. 296 Tomorrow, all day, papers will be a-reading.

13. Action; with a verbal sb. taken actively.

a. with *be*: engaged in. *arch.* or *dial.*

(In literary Eng. the *a* is omitted, and the verbal sb. treated as a participle agreeing with the subject, and governing its case, to *be fishing, fighting, making anything.* But most of the southern dialects, and the vulgar speech both in England and America, retain the earlier usage.)

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. xviii. 20 They had ben a fyghtyng with theyr ennemies. *c* 1590 HORSEY *Travels* (Hakl. Soc.) 163 His enyme .. that was a preparinge to invade his countrys. 1683 tr. Erasmus *Moriæ Encomium* 18 She imitates me in being always a laughing. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilg.* II. (1862) 209 She is a taking of her last farewell of her Country. 1716-18 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Letters* I. xxvii. 88 Orders .. which may possibly be a month a-coming. 1769 ROBERTSON *Charles V*, III. viii. 65 The tempest which had been so long a gathering was ready to break forth. 1815 LEIGH HUNT *Feast of the Poets* 11 You'd have thought 'twas the Bishops or Judges a coming. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* 296 (Routl.) 'A-dropping wages, and a-raising tommy like fun,' said Master Waghorn.

b. with verb of motion: to, into; to *go a fishing, come a wooing, fall a laughing, crying, fighting*, to *set the bells a ringing*, to *send children a begging. Arch.* or *dial.* save in a few phrases, as *to go a begging* (mostly of offices); and with *set*, as to *set the clock a going, the bells a ringing, folk a thinking*, where also *a* is often omitted.

1382 WYCLIF *John* xxi. 3 I go to fische. 1523 TINDALE *Ibid.* I goo a fysshynge. 1551 ROBINSON *More's Utopia* 43 Whither, I pray you, but a beggynge or elles a stealing. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* (1651) III. 4. i. 3. 667 .. he would hurst ont a laughing. 1692 BENTLEY *B.L.* 61 Watches must be wound up to set them a going. 1715 BURNET *Hist. own Time* II. 207 (1766) As soon as he was taken he fell a crying. 1788 TH. JEFFERSON *Writings* II. 373 (1859) We were able to set the loan a going again. *Mod.* Such positions rarely go a begging.

†**A** (ā, ə), *prep.*[2] *Obs.* [worn down from *of, f* being dropped bef. a cons., and the toneless *o* sunk into the neutral ə, which being the ordinary sound of toneless *a*, as in *a man, āmain, America*, was here also written *a.* It was once the ordinary representative of *of* in certain phrases, as *men a war, cloth a gold, inns a court, time a day, fustian a Napes, out a doors* (where apparently confused with *at*, cf. *in a doores*) and familiarly in many others. In mod. spelling, *of* when contracted is written *o'*, but the familiar pronunciation is still ə as in *man o'* (ə) *war.*]

1. Of.

? 1500 *Chevy Chase* (*MS. Ashmole* 48) 84 He spendyd A spere a trusti tre. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. xxxviii. 52 The cyty was strong, and well furnysshed of men a warr. 1532 MORE *Conf. Dr. Barnes* VIII. (Wks. 1557) 804/2, Ye shall beare no part of that flesh foorth a dores. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 76 The name of John a Gaunt. 1599 — *Much Ado* III. iv. 19 Cloth a gold and cut, and lac'd with siluer. 1599 CHAPMAN *An humerous dayes myrth* (Plays, 1873) I. 63 Theeues, Puritanes, murderers, in adoores, I say. 1631 LENTON *Leasures* char. 29 A young innes a court gentleman. 1673 J. JANEWAY *Heaven upon Earth* (1847) 286 'Tis not time-a-day for you to be sleeping or playing.

2. Especially common in the phrase *a clock* = of the clock, o'clock.

c 1450 *Wills and Inv. Bury St. Edm.* 17 At vii of the clokke. 1480 *Plumpton Corr.* 40 Uppon Munday by viii a clocke. 1593 T. FALE *Art of Dialling* A. 3. The Meridian and twelve a clock line are all one. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* (1616) I. iv. 14 It's sixe a clocke: I should ha' carried two turnes, by this. 1665 BOYLE *Occ. Refl.* VI. xv. 254 (1675) To know what a Clock it was. 1713 DERHAM *Physico-Theol.* 18 *note*, Sea-Breezes commonly rise in the Morning about Nine a Clock. 1741 AMHERST *Terræ Filius* I. 3 Coming into college at ten or eleven a clock at night.

3. After *manner, kind, sort*, etc. *a*, orig. the 'indef. article,' was taken as = of. Orig. *what manner* was in the genitive relation, thus: what manner a man? *cujusmodi homo?* what manner men? *cujusmodi homines?* By being taken as = of, *a* was first extended to the plural, as 'what manner a men?' and then changed to *of*, as in the mod. 'what manner of men?' which no longer answers to *cujusmodi homines?* but to *qui modus hominum?* The dialects retain the original 'kind a' as *kinda, kinder.*

1388 WYCLIF *Judg.* viii. 18 What maner men weren thei [1382 What weren the men] that ȝe killiden in Thabor. 1611 What maner of men were they whom ye slew at Tabor?] 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. lxxv. 96 Ther abode alyue no maner a person. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* VI. 33. 17a, We know what maner a one that is. 1592 RD. HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Christ. Woman* G iij. What maner a ones they shoulde be, S. Peter, & S. Paule, .. teach.

†**A,** *prep.*[3] *Obs.* In phr. *a þe*, a later form of OE. *oðde* = *oð* until + *þe* that, whereby *a* came to represent OE. *oð* till.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 þus ha hine hereden a þe he rad in et þan est ȝete. *Ibid.* 45 Ic ham ȝeue reste .. from non on saterdei a þa cume mondeis lihting.

†**A,** *conj. Obs.* A form apparently occurring occasionally before a consonant for *an* = and, if. In some cases, if not all, the correct MS. reading may be *ā*, compendium for *an.*

1. = And.

c 1280 *Fall & Passion* in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 13 Sene daies a sene niȝt . vte of heuen hi aliȝt .. an in to helle wer iþrow. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Lollards* 56 He þat lettiþ not silk ȝeuing, wen he is holden a may, is strenid by þe same gilt. *c* 1450 *Morte Arth.* (Roxb. Cl.) 91 Wendyth home a leue yonre werryeng.

2. = *And, an'*, if.

c 1450 *Morte Arth.* (Roxb. Cl.) 91 And yit a thow woldyst nyghe me nye, Thow shalt wele wete I am not slayn.

†**A,** *inter. Obs.* or *dial.* form. of o! and AH!

1. (In northern and early southern Eng.) O! (for which *ā! eh!* (ē, ē) is still the ordinary northern form) of invocation, surprise, admiration.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 A! hwi wepest þou, Paul? *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Tr.* 1 A, a! that wondyrful name! A! that delittable name! — *Pr. Consc.* 481 For when it es born it cryes swa: If it be man it says 'a. a.' And if þe child a woman be, When it es born it says 'e. e.' *c* 1460 TOWNLEY *Myst.* 109 A, Gylle! what chere?

2. (In later southern Eng.) Ah! of pain, grief, aversion.

c 1305 *E. E. Poems* 58 A beau frere quaþ þis oþer: strong is þi misdede. 1340 *Ayenb.* 92 A God hou hi byeþ foles and more þanne a best. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knight's T.* 220 He bleynte and cryed, a! As that he stongen were vnto the herte. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Lollards* 30 A ȝe vniust prestis, þorow ȝour bidding þe prest of God stintiþ þe office of blessing. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & Vienne* (1868) 28 A Veray God! I am wel dyscomforted.

3. Prefixed to proper names as a war-cry, as *A Warwick!* Modern writers treat it as the 'indefinite article.'

c 1450 *Merlin* (1866) II. 287 Than thei cried a Clarance with a lowde voyse. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* VI. xxvii. The Border slogan rent the sky: A Home! a Gordon! was the cry.

4. Appended to lines 'in burlesque poetry, to lengthen out a syllable, without adding to the sense.' J. Not originally burlesque, but probably originating in the necessary retention of the ME. final *-e* where wanted for measure, the origin of which being forgotten, it was treated as an addition of *ă*. Thus ME. *sonne—yronne*, would be treated as *sun a!—run a!*

1567 *Triall of Treasure* (1850) 33 Wherein I doe delight, a; ... To liue still in such plighte, a. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 133 And merrily hent the Stile-a .. Your sad tyres in a Mile-a.

Hence prob. the modern ballad and lyrical *O!* (which is not burlesque) as in 'My Nannie, O.'

† A, a- (ă, ə) *particle*, prefixed to the pa. pple. and occasionally to other parts of the verb, = earlier *ȝe-* [Ger. *ge-*, Goth. *ga-*, together, altogether, completely], which in OE. was sparingly used as a prefix to the pple. (more commonly making a compound verb), but in 2–4 became, as *ȝe-, y-, i-*, the regular sign of the pa. pple. in the south, as *y-come, i-don, i-sen, y-ben, i-ben, i-be*, etc. The toneless *i-* afterwards sank into *ă-* (ə), as it is still pronounced in the south-western dialects, and was frequently written *a* distinct, or *a-* joined, in 14–16th c. As many verbs had also a derivative form in *a-* in OE. (as *wake awake, rise arise*), and many others were formed after them in ME., it is not always easy to say whether a pa. pple. in *a-* is to be referred to the simple verb, or to a derivative verb in *a-*, of which no other part is known. So in mod. G. *ge-standen* may be pa. pple. of *stehen*, or of *ge-stehen*. See I-, Y-.

c 1270 *Owl & Night.* 1602, Ah thu me havest sore i-gramed That min heorte is wel neh a-lamed. *c* 1400 *Tundale's Vis.* 700 Then seyd Tundale ablissyd be thou. 1458 *Domest. Arch.* (Abingdon MS.) III. 42 Chees & chekenes clerelych a dyght. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilg.* II. 70 The Highways have a been un-occupied heretofore. 1859 W. BARNES *Hwomely Rhymes* (Dorset dial.) 61 An' we have all a-left the spot, To teäke, a-scatter'd, each his lot.

A-, *prefix*, from various sources.

1. OE. *a-*, originally *ar-* (rarely preserved, as in *ar-æfnan*), OHG. *ar-, ir- ur-* (mod. G. *er-*), Goth. *us- ur-*, implying motion onward or away from a position, hence *away, on, up, out*, and thus with verbs of motion adding *intensity*; as in *a-bide, a-go, a-rise, a-wake*, and many obs. verbs; after the analogy of which it was subsequently prefixed to other vbs., not found with it in OE., as *a-curse*. In some words this *a-* has been formally confused with OFr. *a-*:—L. *ad-, ac-, af-*, etc. (No. 7), and, like this, refashioned after assumed L. analogies, as in *a(c)-curse*, for *a-curse, a(l)-lay* for *a-lay, a(f)-fright* for *a-fright*, etc.

2. ME. a-:—OE. *an, on*, prep. See A *prep.*1 above. With nouns, *in, on, engaged in, at*, in loose combinations, which are really two words; as *abed, ashore, afield, asleep, alive*. With verbs, adverbs, and prepositions, more closely combined both in form and sense, as *aknow, ashame, afore, among, across*.

3. ME. a-:—OE. *of* prep. (see A *prep.*2) meaning *off, from*, in *a-down, a-thirst*; *of*, in *akin, anew, afresh, a-clock*.

4. ME. a-:—OE. *and-* against, opposite, as in *a-long*.

5. ME. a- for AT, Norse *at* prep. 'to,' used in the north as sign of the infinitive = *to*. In *ado*, early northern Eng. *at do*. See also A-DOORS.

6. ME. a- for *i-, y-*:—*ȝe-*, as in *a(f)-ford, along* = owing to, and in southern pa. ppples. as *a-done*, etc. See A *particle* above.

7. ME. a- = Fr. pref. *a-*:—L. *ad-*, to, at, hence sometimes expressing addition or increase, sometimes bringing *into* a state; as in *abandon, abase, abate, abut, achieve, adroit, agree, alarm, amass, amaze, ameliorate, amerce, amount, amuse, apropos, avail, avenge, avenue, aver, avouch, avow*. In 14th cent. a practice arose among French scribes of refashioning words originally having this prefix, after L. *ad-* and its phonetic variants *ac-, af-, ag-, al-, an-, ap-, ar-, as-, at-*; this extended in 15th c. to Eng., where the great majority of words from OFr. were so treated, so as to simulate a direct formation from L. Cf. *a(d)dress, a(c)count, a(f)fect, a(g)grieve, a(l)lege, a(n)noy, a(p)pear, a(c)quit, a(r)rive, a(s)sent, a(t)tain, a(d)venture, a(d)vertise, a(d)vise, a(d)vocate, a(d)vowson*, where etymological spelling would have simple *a-*. It was even extended to words not derived from L. *ad-*, as *a(d)vance*, Fr. *avancer*, L. *ab-anteāre*; *a(c)knowledge*, OE. *on-* + *knowledge*; *a(c)curse*, OE. *a-* + *curse*.

8. ME. a- = Fr. *a-*:—L. *ab* off, away, from; as in *a-bridge* (ab-breviāre), *a-steyne, a-soil*. Sometimes afterwards refashioned, as *ab-stain*, or confused with the prec. and erroneously respelt, as *as-soil*.

9. ME. a- = Anglo-Fr. *a-* for OFr. *e-, es-*:—L. *ex-* out, utterly; as in *a-mend* (L. emendare) *abash* (OFr. esbahiss-), *afforce* (esforcer), *affray* (esfrei), and many forms, now obs. or refashioned, as *a-may, as-aumple, as-cape, a-move*; or where the *a-* has been lost by aphesis, as *scapement, sample, spenser*; or has been confused with No. 10 and refashioned with *en-*, as *ex-emplum, es-emple, a-saumple, an-sample, en-sample*; or with *ad-* as *admerveille*.

10. ME. a-:—earlier Eng. and Anglo-Fr. *an-*, OFr. *en-*. This Anglo-Fr. *an-* was formally confused with OE. *an-* (see No. 2), and like it reduced bef. a cons. to *a-*, as in *abushment, acloy, acumber, alumine, apeach, apair, apoison*. In most cases these words are now obs. or refashioned, as *ambushment, encumber, enlumine, impeach*; or have been aphetized, as *peach, cloy, limn*; or have been further confused with words in *a-*:—L. *ad-* (No. 7), and erroneously respelt accordingly, as *accloy, accumber, allumine, appair, appeach*.

11. Many words with a- in one or other of the preceding senses have *aphetic* forms with the *a-* lost, as *adown down, amid mid, alive live, amend mend, abate bate*. In others the force of the prefix is so little apparent, that the derivatives in *a-* hardly differ in sense from their primitives, as in *rise arise, wake awake, grieve a(g)grieve, cumber acumber, done adone*. Hence, it naturally happened that all these *a-* prefixes were at length confusedly lumped together in idea, and the resultant *a-* looked upon as vaguely intensive, rhetorical, euphonic, or even archaic, and wholly otiose. With this vague feeling, *a-* was often prefixed by Spenser and other artificial archaists of the 16th cent. to words both of OE. and Romance origin, where it had no historical or etymological basis and can only be explained as due to vague form-association. This also was often treated like *a-*:—L. *ad* (No. 7), and spelt *ad-, ac-, af-, ag-*, etc. accordingly.

12. a-, from L. *a* = *ad* prefix and preposition, *to*; reduced in late Latin to *a-* before *sc-, sp-, st-*; as in *a-scend, a-spirate, a-scribe, a-spect, a-spersion, a-spire, a-spirate, a-strict, a-stringent*. See AD-.

13. a-, from L. *a* = *ab*, prefix and preposition *from, off, away*; only before *v*, as in *avert*. See AB-.

14. a-, from Gr. *ἀ-*, used bef. a cons. for *ἀν-*, pref. of privation or negation = *without, not, -less*, in words introd. into Eng. through L. and Fr. as *abysm, adamant, amethyst*; or through L. as *acatalectic, adiaphorous, apetalous*; or from Gr. direct (or through a mod. lang.) as *amorphous, adipsy*; or formed on Gr. elements, as *abiogenetic, agnostic*. In the latter case, *a-* has become a living prefix of negation = *un-, non-*, applied not only to words from Gr., as *a-cotyledonous, a-chromatic, a-philanthropy*, but also to technical words from L., as *a-caulous, a-sexual*.

15. a-, from Gr. *ἀ-* intensive, as in *a-bolla, a-maurosis, a-tlas*.

-A, *suffix*, from various sources.

1. OE. -a (:—early Teut. *-ō*) nom. ending of masc. *-n* stem nouns, and foreign words associated with them, as *ox-a, ass-a* (L. *asinŏ-*), *drac-a* (L. *dracōn-*). This *-a* became in ME. *-e*, as *ox-e, ass-e, drak-e*; in mod. E. dropped, or preserved only as a spelling expedient, *ox, ass, drake* (= *drēik*). Hence a com. ending of OE. names and titles of men, as in *Ida, Ella, Offa, Ceadda* (Chad), *Bæda* (Bede) *Bretwalda*.

2. Gr. and L. -a, nom. ending of fem. nouns of first decl., some of which have been adopted unchanged, as *idea, chimæra, basilica, area, arena, camera, corolla, formula, lamina, peninsula*; and esp. Nat. Hist. terms (often med. or mod. L.) as *alumina, ammonia, soda; alga, asafœtida, calceolaria, campanula, dahlia, fuchsia, lobelia*; *hyæna, boa, cicada, salpa, amœba*; and geog. as *Africa, Asia, Corsica, Malta*. Also proper names of women, as *Diana, Lydia, Julia, Maria, Aurora, Anna, Ada, Sophia, Victoria*; latinized forms of OE. names, as *Hilda* (Hild), *Godiva* (Godȝifu), *Elfrida* (Ælfþryð), *Ethelburga* (Æðelburȝ); med. or mod. female names formed on male names, as *Louis-a, Joann-a, Albert-a, Alexandr-a, Robin-a, Carol-in-a, Georg-in-a, Henri-ett-a*. (L. names of women and places remain unchanged, except when the Fr. form has been adopted, as Maria, Marie, *Mary*; Italia, Italie, *Italy*; Diana, Diane, *Dian* (arch.); Eurōpa, *Europe*; Africa, Afrique, *Afric* (arch.); Græcia, Grèce, *Greece*; India, Inde, *Ind* (arch.); Hispania, Espayne, *Spain*.)

3. Mod. Rom. (It., Sp., Pg.) **-a**, ending of fem. nouns, as *lava, opera, piazza, regatta, sonata, stanza, tufa, umbrella*; *armada, flotilla, mantilla, pescta, vanilla*; hence in proper names of women, as *Isabella, Berengaria, Eva*; and occasionally a sex-suffix, as *don, donn-a, duenn-a*; *signor, -a*; *amoros-o, -a*; *infant-e, -a*; *sultan, -a*; *czar, czar-in-a*.

4. Gr. and L. **-a**, plural ending of neuter nouns, some of which have been adopted unchanged, as *phenomen-on, -a*; *strat-um, -a*; *dat-um, -a*; *miasma, -ta*; *genus, gener-a*; hence frequent in (mod.) L. plural names of classes of animals, as *Mammali-a, Amphibi-a, Crustace-a, Mollusc-a, Protozo-a, Quadruman-a, Cetace-a, Macrur-a*, of which the sing. is variously supplied by *Mammal, Mollusc, Quadruman, Crustacean, Amphibian*, etc.

Aa, an occasional mode of spelling long *a*, now obs. or dial., as in **aage, aal, aale, aand(e, aare**. See AGE, ALL, ALE, AND(E, ARE.

† Aa. *Obs.* [prob. a. ON. *á*, cogn. w. OE. *éa*, Goth. *ahwa*, L. *aqua*; see also *Æ*, and EA.] A stream, a water-course.

1430 *Munim. Magd. Coll. Oxf.* No. 7 A. (Saltfleetby, Linc.) Communis sewere vocat' *le Seventowne Aa*.

Aa, variant of A, *adv. Obs.*, ever.

Aac, aak, aakin; obs. forms of OAK, OAKEN.

‖ **Aal** (āl) [the Bengali and Hind. name.] A plant, a species of *Morinda* allied to the madder, the roots of which yield a red dye; also the dye itself, used in India to colour cotton fabrics.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 1 Has obtained from the aal root a pale yellow substance which he calls morindin.

Aald, obs. form of OLD.

‖ **Aam** (ām, ǭm). Forms: 5–7 **alm(e**; 7 **awme, aume**; 7–8 **ame, awm, aum**. [Du. *aam* (pl. *amen*); cogn. w. mod. G. *ahm, ohm*; MHG. *âme, ôme*; OHG. *âma, ôma* a cask; ON. *áma* a tub; a. L. *ăma, hăma*; ad. Gr. *ἄμη* a water-bucket. *Aam* is the mod. Du. spelling, the Eng. forms being only historical.] A Dutch and German liquid measure, formerly used in England for Rhenish wine; a cask. It varied in different continental cities from 37 to 41 gallons.

1526 *Ord. for Royal Househ. Henry VIII*, 195 Renish wine 4 fatts, every fat containing 3 Almez, at 30*s*. the Alme. 1604 *Act I James I*, c. xxxii (*granting Tonnage and Poundage*) Of euery Awme of Rhenish Wine, that is, or shall so come in, twelue pence. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Aulm* or Aum of Renish Wine, a measure containing 40 Gallons, and as many pints over and above. 1717 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, I find in a very old printed Book thus:—The Rood of Rhenish-wine of Dordreight is ten Awames, and every Awame is fifty Gallons; item the Rood of Antwarp is xliij Awames, and every Awame is xxxv Gallons. 1721 BAILEY, *Aulne* Of Rhenish Wine, a Vessel that contains 40 Gallons. 1731 *Ibid.* vol. II Ame (of Antwerp) a vessel containing 50 stoops, each stoop 7 pints English measure.

Aan, -e, obs. forms of ON, and ONE.

Aane, obs. form of AWN.

Aar, obs. northern form of ERE.

‖ **Aard-vark** (ā·ɹdvāɹk). [Adopted from the Dutch Colonists in South Africa, who have so named it from Du. *aarde*, in comp. *aard-* earth + *vark* = OE. *fearh*, OHG. *farh*, L. *porc-us* pig.] A South-African quadruped (*Orycterŏpus capensis* Cuv.), about the size of the badger, belonging to the insectivorous division of the Edentata, where it occupies an intermediate position between the Armadillos and Ant-eaters.

1833 *Penny Cyc.* I. 3 The aard-vark is in all respects admirably fitted for the station which Nature has assigned to it. 1834 PRINGLE *African Sketches* iv. 176 Such ant-hills as have been broken up and plundered by the aard-vark, or ant-eater. 1847 CARPENTER *Zoology* 281 The Aard-vark .. forms very extensive burrows at a little distance beneath the surface of the ground, which are sometimes so numerous, as to become sources of danger to horses and waggons traversing the country.

‖ **Aard-wolf** (ā·ɹdwulf). [a. Du. *aard-wolf*, applied to this animal in S. Africa, f. *aarde* earth + WOLF.] A South-African carnivorous quadruped (*Proteles Lalandii* St. Hil.), of the size of a fox, occupying an intermediate position between the dogs, hyenas, and civets.

1833 *Penny Cyc.* I. 4 The genus Proteles contains but a single species, the Aard-wolf or earth-wolf, so called by the European colonists in the neighbourhood of Algoa Bay in South Africa. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* 198 The Aard-wolf (earth-wolf) is evidently the connecting link between the Hyænas and the Civets.

Aare, variant of AIRE, *Obs.* altar.

Aaron[1] (ē·ərən). Proper name of the patriarch of the Jewish priesthood; hence used of a leader of the church. (*Rare*, and perh. only in loc. cit.)

1607 Topsell *Four-footed Beasts, Ep. Dedic.* Aarons, and such as sit at the Helme of the Church, or are worthily advanced for their knowledge in Learning and State, I mean both Bishops and Doctors.

Aaron[2] (ē·ərən), *Herb.* [a. Gr. ἄρον, corruptly spelt like the prec. word.] The herb Arum, Wake Robin, or Cuckoo Pint.

1611 Cotgr., *Jarrus*; Wake-robin, Starch-wort, Rampe, Aaron, Calues-foot, Cuckoe-Pint. 1741 *Compl. Family-Piece* I. iv. 248 Take .. Aaron Root 2 Pounds,.. Nutmegs 1 Ounce.

Aaronic (eərǫ·nik), *a.* [f. Aaron[1] + -ic.] Of or belonging to Aaron, Levitical.

1874 Reynolds *John the Baptist* III. i. 142 John .. one of the last representatives of the Aaronic priesthood. 1879 C. G. Rossetti *Seek and Find* 307 Yet has the Aaronic priesthood, no less recognisably than the other, both a real and a typical majesty of its own.

Aaronical (eərǫ·nikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] a. = Aaronic. b. High-priestly, pontifical.

1618 Featly *Clavis Myst.* ii. (1636) 14 S. Gregory by smoaking flaxe understandeth the Aaronical Priesthood. 1628 Bp. Hall *Maried Clergie* I. xviii. 759 Our archbishops and bishops have wanted some Aaronicall accoutrements,—gloues, rings, sandals, miters and pall, and such other trash.

Aaron's-beard (ē·ərənzbī·ərd), *Herb.* [Ref. to *Psalm* cxxxiii. 2.] A name popularly applied to several plants; especially the Great St. John's wort (*Hypericum calycinum*), from its prominent tufts of hair-like stamens; a cultivated species of Saxifrage (*S. sarmentosa*) from S. Africa, and the Ivy-leaved Toadflax (*Linaria Cymbalaria*), from the long dependent runners which they throw over the edge of a flowerpot; also, a shrub (*Spiraea salicifolia*), from its dense racemes of hairy-looking flowers; and locally to other plants. Prior *Dict. Eng. Plant Names*, s.v.

1549 *Complaynt of Scotl.* vi. 67 (1872) I sau ane erb callit barba aaron, quhilk vas gude remeid for emoroyades of the fundament. 1878 R. Thompson *Gardener's Assist.* 656/2 H[ypericum] calycinum, rose of Sharon or Aaron's beard.

Aaron's Rod. [Ref. to *Numbers* xvii. 8.]

1. *Herb.* A name popularly applied to different plants with tall flowering stems; especially the Great Mullein or Hag-taper (*Verbascum Thapsus*), and the Golden Rod (*Solidago Virgaurea*), or a cultivated Canadian species of the latter.

1834 Mary Howitt *The Garden* (Sketches of Nat. Hist. 1851) 108 I'd Jacob's Ladder, Aaron's Rod, And the Peacock Gentianella.

2. *Arch.* 'An ornamental figure representing a rod with a serpent entwined about it; improperly called the *caduceus* of Mercury.' Weale *Dict. of Terms* 1849, and other mod. Dict.—Not in Gwilt or Parker.

Aas, obs. form of Ace.

Aat, obs. form of Oat.

† **Ab**[1], *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Etym. unknown; only in loc. cit. Perhaps a misprint.] Sap.

1577 W. Harrison in Holinshed *Desc. Engl.* II. xxii. 213 Yet diverse have assaied to deale without [*read* with our] okes to that end, but not with so good successe as they have hoped, bicause the ab or juice will not so soone be removed and cleane drawne out.

‖ **Ab**[2] (æb). [cf. Chald. אבב to bring forth the first or early fruit; Heb. אֵב *ēb* verdure.] The fifth month of the Hebrew ancient sacred year, but the eleventh of the civil year. Also the twelfth month of the Syrian year, answering to August.

1833 *Penny Cyc.* I. 5 On the 1st day of Ab a fast is held in commemoration of the death of Aaron .. The month of Ab may begin in some years as early as the 10th July, in others as late as the 7th August.

Ab-, *pref.* repr. L. *ab*, prep. 'off, away, from,' cogn. w. Gr. ἀπό, Skr. *apa*, OTeut. *af*, OE. *of*, mod. E. *of, off*, mod. G. *ab*. In L. it was reduced to *a-* before *p-*, *m-*, and *v-*, became *au-* before *f-*, and *abs-* before *c-* and *t-*. The form *ab-* was in OFr. generally retained as in *abusum, abus*; sometimes changed to *av-* as in *abortionem, avortion*; sometimes reduced to *a-* as in *abbreviāre, abregier, abridge*. *Ab-* appears in Eng. in words that have lived on through OFr. as *abuse*; that have been adapted or formed in later Fr. as *absorb*; or have been adapted or formed in Eng. as *ablaqueate, abhominal, abarticulation*. Quite recent, and apparently suggested by *ab-normal*, are formations like *ab-oral, ab-actinal*, in which *ab-* is used for 'position away from.'

Aba (æ·bă). A new altazimuth instrument, specially designed by M. Antoine d'Abbadie [from whom it is said to be named] for determining the latitude without the use of the artificial horizon required by the sextant on land, and also for determining small angular heights and true bearings of terrestrial objects, without the trouble occasioned by the sextant.

1876 *S. Kens. Loan Coll. Catal.* (ed. 3) 747 A person familiar with the use of the sextant only, on observing circum-meridian altitudes for his first attempt with the aba, obtained his latitude to within 4″. 1879 *Daily News* 23 Aug. 4/4 The chief instrument he [an African explorer] used was the sextant, but he also used the aba.

‖ **Abaca** (æ·băkă), also **abaka**. The native name of the palm (*Musa textilis*) which furnishes what is commonly known as Manilla Hemp; occasionally applied in commerce to the fibre, whence 'the most exquisite textile fabrics, and the elegant Manilla hats are manufactured.' Lindley & Moore *Treas. Bot.*, and Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.*

Abacinate (ăbæ·sinēit), *v. rare*—[0]. [f. med. L. *abacinare*, lt. *abbacinare*; f. *ab* off + *bacin-us* a Basin or cup.] To blind by placing hot irons, or metal plates, in front of the eyes.

Abacination (ăbæsinē·ĭ·ʃən). [n. of action f. prec.] (See quotation.)

1866 *Chambers' Jour.* 261 Rendered the delinquent liable to abacination—blinding by means of red-hot irons held before the eyes.

‖ **Abaciscus** (æbăsi·skŭs). *Arch.* [L., a. Gr. ἀβακίσκος, dim. of ἄβαξ a slab.]

1. 'A square compartment enclosing a part or the entire pattern or design of a Mosaic pavement.' Gwilt.

† 2. 'Sometimes used as synonymous with abacus.' Gwilt. *Obs.*

Abacist (æ·băsist). [ad. late L. *abacista*, f. *abacus*: see -ist.] 'One who uses an abacus in casting accounts; a calculator.' T.

1387 Trevisa *Higden's Polychr.* (Rolls Ser.) VII. 69 He [Gerebertus] was þe firste þat took abacus of Sarsyns, and ȝaf rules þer ynne, þat mowe unnebe be understonde of þe kunnyngeste men of þe craft, þe whiche craftes men beþ cleped abaciste. [*Vix ab acutis abacistis intelliguntur.*] 1872 Wharton *Law Lex.* Abacist or Abacista, a caster of accounts, an arithmetician.

† **Aback.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. Fr. *abaque*, ad. L. *abacus*.] A square tablet or compartment.

1603 Ben Jonson *James I's Enter.* Wks. 1838 529/1 In the centre, or midst of the pegne, there was an aback or square, wherein this elegy was written.

Aback (ăbæ·k), *adv.* Forms: 1 **on bæc**; 2 **a bec**; 2–3 **on bak, o bak**; 2–5 **a bak, abak**; 4–8 **a-back(e, abacke**; 6– **aback**. [OE. *on* prep. *bæc* sb. = unto *or* in the rear, backward. The prep. and sb., long written separate, were at length treated as one word; already in 3 the prefix began to be dropped, leaving Back as the ordinary modern form of the word, **aback** being confined chiefly to nautical language. Cf. *adown* and *down, around* and *round*, etc.]

1. Motion: in a direction backwards, to the rear, towards that which is behind; back. *Fig.* From the front, or scene of action, off, away, to a distance. *To draw, go, come a-back*: to retreat; *to drive a-back*: to repulse; *to put a-back*: to repel, reject.

c 1000 *Ags. Gospels* Matt. iv. 10 Gang þu sceocca on bæc! *John* vi. 66 Manega his learning-cnihtas cyrdon on-bæc, & ne eodun mid him. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 239 Mid al þan þe þer middenarde for his lufe werpeð abéc. 1297 R. Glouc. 131 So þat þe white was aboue, as þe folk y seye, And drof þe rede al abak out of þe put ney. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Lollards* 56 He [Christ] turnid & seid to Peter, Go o bak after Me, Sathanas. 1449 Pecock *Repressor* III. iii. 290 Certis this seiyng may be at fulle Putt Abak and be rebukid. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 117/2 O ye right noble knyghtes which ben comen to the victorye & now goo abacke! 1490 — *Eneydos* xxiii. 87 The sterres also and all the fyrmamente she maketh to retorne abacke. 1500 *Partenay* 5080 Neuer put A-bake, manly was of myght. *c* 1505 Dunbar *Goldin Terge* xxi Syne went abak, rebutit of the prey. 1552 Lynoesay *Tragedy* 134 Than was I put abak frome my purpose, And suddantlie caste in captyuitie. 1554 *Interl. of Youth* (in Hazlitt's *Dodsley* II. 6) Aback, fellows, and give me room. *c* 1596 *King and Barkur* 46 (in Hazlitt's *E.P.P.* I. 6) The tanner lokyd a bake tho, The heydes began to fall. *a* 1834 Coleridge *The Two Founts* (Poems 340) To shrink aback and cower upon his urn. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gr.* VI. xv. v. 10 Alas, Belleisle had his accident in the Harz; and all went aback, from that time.

2. Rest, or resistance to motion: in a position to the rear, in that which is behind, in a backward position; in the rear, behind. *Fig.* Away from the front or scene of action, at a distance, aloof, in retirement. *To hold aback*, to restrain, hinder; *to stand aback from*, to stand aloof, to avoid, or eschew.

c 1120 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) anno 1110, And furðor nihtes syððan he ufor astah, he wæs ȝesewen on bæc on þæt norðwest gangende. *c* 1430 Lydgate *Bochas* I. ix. (1544 lf. 16 b), But aback winter can somer undermine And al his freshnes sodeinly decline. *c* 1525 Skelton *On Tyme* 22 And when tyme is, to put thyselfe in prease, And when tyme is, to holde thyself aback. 1637 Rutherford *Letters* xciv. (1862) I. 242 Keep yourself in the love of Christ and stand far aback from the pollutions of the world. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. I. 87 A temple fair We came to, set aback midst towering trees. 1878 Joaquin Miller *Songs of Italy* 122 Front and aback there is nothing but flood.

3. *Naut.* Said of the sails of a ship, when laid back against the mast, with the wind bearing against their front surfaces. Also, of the ship, when her sails are so laid.

1697 Jumpea in *Lond. Gaz.* mmmcccxv. 1, I braced my main topsails aback 1762 Falconer *Shipwreck* II. 427 Away there! lower the mizen yard on deck, He calls, and brace the foremost yards aback! 1790 R. Beatson *Nav. and Mil. Mem.* II. 58 The Revenge was necessitated to throw her sails all aback. 1847 Ross *Voyage to South Pole* II. 217 We instantly hove all aback to diminish the violence of the shock.

Hence the nautical phrase **To be taken aback,** 'when through a shift of wind or bad steerage, the wind comes in front of the square sails and lays them back against the masts, instantly staying the ship's onward course and giving her stern way; an accident exceedingly dangerous in a strong gale.' Sir John Richardson.

1754 Eeles *Let.* 2, in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 144 If they luff up, they will be taken aback, and run the hazard of being dismasted. 1870 *Daily News* Sept. 16 This proves to my mind that the Captain was taken as flat aback as could be by a squall striking her from starboard.

fig. Of persons. *To take aback*: to surprise or discomfit by a sudden and unlooked-for check.

1840 Hoon *Up the Rhine* 21 The boy, in sea phrase, was taken all aback. 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* 52 I don't think I was ever so taken aback in all my life. 1878 Bosworth Smith *Carthage* 95 They were for the moment taken aback by the strange appearance of the vessels coming into battle with their masts left standing.

† **Abackstays** (ăbæ·kstēiz), *adv. Obs. Naut.* [A *prep.*[1] on, and Back-stays.] Having the more important sails hauled round so as to lie in the plane of the wind's direction, and thus to present no surface to it. (Done when a square-rigged vessel is sailing in a wind more or less astern, and it is desired to stop or slacken her speed temporarily; or in lying 'hove to.' The stays or stay-ropes lie permanently in this plane, whence the sail was said to be *abackstays*, now *backed*.)

1628 Sir K. Digby *Voyage into Medit.* 75 (1868) I, lying with my foresaile abackestayes, could not fill time enough to stretch out a head of her till shee was gott abord me vpon the bowe. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *A Brave Sea-fight* Wks. III. 39/2 The James got betweene one of their fleet, and singled her out, lying by her sides with foresaile and foretopsaile abackstayes, so neere as a man might quoit a Bisket cake into her. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* mmdccclxxviii. 1 Captain Teissere remained a back stays several hours.

† **Abackward,** *adv. Obs.* [Aback + -ward.] The earlier form of Backward.

1205 Layamon 20086 Arthur thehte hine abacward. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boethius* 108 Orpheus loked[e] abakwarde on Erudice his wijf and lost[e] hir and was deed.

[**Abacot**, a spurious word found in many dictionaries, originating in a misprint of Bycocket.]

Abactinal (æ·bæktəi·năl, æ·bæktĭnăl), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *ab* away from + Actinal.] Remote from the actinal area; pertaining to that part of the surface of a radiated animal which is opposite to the mouth, e.g. the apex of a sea-urchin, or upper surface of a star-fish. See Actinal.

1857 L. Agassiz *Contrib. Nat. Hist. America* IV. 376 I have called this side .. the oral or actinal area, and the opposite side the aboral or abactinal area. 1864 A. Agassiz in *Reader* No. 85, 204/2 The spines on the abactinal area. 1881 Mackintosh in *Nature* No. 628, 41 The abactinal system and ambulacral plates of a Cidarid combined with the thin test and hollow spines of a Diadema.

† **Abaction** (æbæ·kʃən). *Obs.*—[0] [ad. assumed L. *abactiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *abigere* to drive away; see next.] A driving away, as of cattle. (In Cockeram 1626, and some mod. Dict., but perhaps never used.)

† **Abactor** (æbæ·ktəɹ, -ŏɹ), *Obs.* [a. late L. *abactor*, n. of agent f. *abig-ĕre*, sup. *abact-um*, to drive off, esp. in late L. to drive away cattle; f. *ab* off, away + *ag-ĕre* to drive.] 'One who drives away or steals cattle in herds, or great numbers at once, in distinction from those that steal only a sheep or two.' J.

1659 Hammond *On Psalms* cxliv. 14, 696 The safety of their herds, not only from straying, but in time of warr, from invaders and abactors, whose breaking in .. is attended with the cattels passing through or going out. 1691 Blount *Law Dict.* Abactors (*abactores*) were stealers of Cattle or Beasts, by Herds or great numbers; and were distinguished from *Fures*. 1829 Lamb *Lett.* II. 66 (1841) The Abactor or Abactor's wife (vide Ainsworth) would suppose she had heard something.

‖ **Abaculus** (ăbæ·kiŭlŭs), *Arch.* [L. dim. of *Abacus*: see next.] = Abaciscus.—Fairholt.

Abacus (æ·băkŭs). Pl. **abaci** (æ·băsəi). [a. L. *abacus*, f. Gr. ἄβαξ a board or slab, a draught-board, a calculating table, a sideboard, a plate, &c. Used in Eng. in several of the Gr. and L. meanings.]

† 1. A board or tray strewn with sand, for the delineation of figures, geometrical diagrams, etc. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden's Polychr.* (Rolls Ser.) VII. 69 Abacus is a table wiþ þe whiche schappes beþ portrayed and i-peynt in powdre, and abacus is a craft of geometrie. [Not in the original Higden.]

2. A calculating table, or frame; *spec.* one in which balls slide upon wires, and *gen.* any arrangement for the mechanical solution of arithmetical problems.

1686 *Obs. conc. Chinese Char.* in *Misc. Cur.* III. 216 Their

Abacus or counting Board, for performing the Operations of Arithmetick, which I find pretty near to agree with that of the antient Romans. 1861 T. WRIGHT *Ess. on Archæol.* II. xv. 67 The system of the abacus appears to have continued in use . . till late in the twelfth century. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* 353 The science of calculation by nine figures and zero, which was gradually superseding the abacus or ball-frame, with its counters. 1881 *Nature* No. 625, 593 M. Gariel has thus arrived at a kind of abacus by which the various problems that arise may be geometrically solved by simple inspection.

3. *Arch.* The upper member of the capital of a column, supporting the architrave; in the Tuscan, Doric, and ancient Ionic orders, a square flat plate, but in the Corinthian and Composite, variously cut and ornamented.

1563 SHUTE *Architecture* iv. 2a The Abacus, that lieth upon Voluta, is iust .4. square flat like to a trencher. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart, Parallel of Arch.* 129 The Abacus . . is that quadrangular piece . . serving instead of a Corona or drip to the Capitel. 1760 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 797 The pointed abacus shews the architecture to be Greek. 1879 SCOTT *Lect. on Archit.* I. 127 The crochet capital, which is magnificently developed beneath round abaci.

†**4.** = ABACK, *sb.* *Obs.* (perh. never used in Eng.)

5. *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* A side-board.

1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 264 The most precious plate is arranged before the arrival of the guests, on the abacus, or sideboard.

Abad, abade, obs. forms of ABODE *sb.* and *v.*

†**Abada.** *Obs.* Also abda, abath. [a. Pg. *abada*, the female rhinoceros; 'perh. Malay; Favre gives *bādak* (*k* mute) as rhinoceros, Batta *badak*, Macassar *bāda*, Javan. *wadak*.' (Col. Yule.) Cf. Arab. بَدَاة *abadat*, 'animal fugax, pavidum, immansuetum; fera.' Freyt.] An early name for the Rhinoceros.

a 1599 BARKER in *Hakluyt* II. 501 (1812) We sent commodities to their king to barter for Amber-griese and for the hornes of Abath . . Now this Abath is a beast which hath one horne onely in his forehead and is thought to be the female Vnicorne, and is highly esteemed of all the Moores in those parts as a most soverayne remedie against poyson. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. v. ii. 387 Full of Elephants and Abada's (this Beast is the Rhinoceros). *Ibid.* (1864) 2 In Bengala are found great numbers of Abdas or Rhinocerotes, whose horne (growing up from his snowt,) is good against poyson, and is much accounted of throughout all India. 1625 — *His Pilgrimes* II. 1773 The Abada or Rhinoceros is not in India, but only in Bengala and Patane.

Abaddon (ăbæ·dən). [Heb. אבדון *ābaddōn*, transl. in *Prov.* xv. 11, *destruction*, from אבד *ābad* he perished.] Used in *Rev.* ix. 11 as equivalent to the Gr. 'Απολλύων, destroyer, as the name of 'the angel of the bottomless pit.' Hence applied by Milton to the bottomless pit, or abyss of hell, itself.

c 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* ix. 11 The aungel of depnesse, to whom the name bi Ebru Labadon [*v.r.* Abbadon, Laabadon, Abadon], forsothe bi Greke Appolion, and bi Latyn hauynge the name Destrier. 1526 TINDALE *ibid.* The angell of the bottomlesse pytt, whose name in the hebrew tonge is Abadon. 1611 *Ibid.* Whose name in the Hebrew tongue is Abaddon. 1671 MILTON *Par. R.* IV. 624 In all her gates Abaddon rues Thy bold attempt. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Simon Styl.* 169 Abaddon and Asmodeus caught at me. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* 27 Michael, who in princely virtue Cast Abaddon from on high.

Abade, obs. form of ABODE *sb.* and *v.*

†**Abæili-en,** *v. Obs.* OE. abæliȝ-an. [Perh. cogn. w. ABELȝ-AN.] To offend, vex.

a 1000 *Chr. & Satan* 195 Dæt he ne ahælige hearn wealdendes. 1205 LAYAMON II. 3 Bruttes weoren hisie, & often hine a-hæileden.

A-baffled, a-bafelled, s.w. dial. f. BAFFLED.

Abaft (ăbɑ·ft), *adv.* and *prep.*; also 4 obaft. [A *prep.*[1] on, at, + *baft, bæft, bi-æften*, OE. *be-æftan*, itself a combination of *be, bi*, prep. about + *æftan*, adv. behind, back. See BAFT and AFT.]

A. *adv.*

†**1.** Of direction: backwards. *Obs.*

c 1275 *Cursor Mundi* 22150 *Gött. MS.* The watris for to rin on baft. *Cotton MS.* The burn[i]s for to rin obaft. (*Other MSS.* of baft, on bafte.)

2. Of position: *literally*, back, behind, in the rear. From an early period, it seems to have been confined to a ship (in reference to which its immediate source *baft* is also found in the 14th c.); the bows are the foremost, and the stern the *aft*-ermost part, hence *abaft* means 'In the after part or stern half of the ship.'

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* C. 148 Þe bur ber to hit baft þat braste alle her gere Þen hurled on a hepe þe helme & þe sterne. 1628 DIGBY *Voyage to Medit.* 46 She was in excellent trimme (drawing 15 foote abaft and 14 and 3 inches before). 1677 *London Gazette* mcxciv. 4 The St. Mary of Ostend with 22 Men, . . having two Guns, one afore, and the other abaft. 1748 ANSON *Voyage* II. iv. 220 (ed. 4) Her upper works were rotten abaft. 1833 MARRYAT *Peter Simple* (1863) 256 I hove the log, marked the board, and then sat down abaft on the signal chest. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Babies* (1878) vii. 302 The gale was right abaft.

3. *By extension from the nautical term.*

1797 THOS. BRYDGES *Homer Travestie* II. 237 Two heads are twice as good as one; When one stands forward, one abaft, They spy all matters fore and aft.

B. *prep.* [The adv. defined by an object.]

1. In the rear of, behind. Only in nautical lang., with reference to a ship or any specified part of her.

1594 DAVIS *Seamens Secrets* (1607) 6, I may say in the Seaman's phrase . . in the time of her separation she is abaft the Sunne. 1599 RD. HAKLUYT *Voyages* II. I. 187 The Boteswaine of the Galley walked abaft the maste, and his Mate afore the maste. 1757 ROBERTSON *Portsm. Docky.* in *Phil. Trans.* I. 292 Beside, the mawls worked at several shoars set up abaft the said 64 feet. 1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE *Path to Naval Fame* 53 Abaft the Beam impelling breezes blow. 1857 SHERARD OSBORN *Quedah* ii. 31 A little cabin, which I saw abaft the mainmast. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xv. 642 The wind is aft, through the north-east just abaft the beam.

Abaid, obs. form of ABODE *sb.* and *v.*

Abaie, abaye, obs. forms of ABYE *v.*

†**Abail,** *v. Obs. rare*–[1] [f. BAIL *v.*, with pref. A-, in what sense doubtful.] ? To give bail for, liberate on bail, or from bail.

?1450 *Copy of a Paper Roll. temp. Hen. VI* (in 3rd Rep. of Hist. MSS. Comm. (1872) 279) He [the Duke] therfor conspired . . to labour the delivraunce of the seid Duke of Orliaunce, & so to h[ave the] seid seale ayen, the which he complesshed withoute other payements of Fynaunce, raunceoun, or depance, & toke grate sommes of gy[ftes], & rewarde beside forth, & the kynge ne the lands never abailled.

†**Abaisance** (ăbē[1]·săns). *Obs.* [a. OFr. *abaissance* abasement, humility, n. of action f. *abaissant* pr. pple. of *abaisser* to lower; see ABASE. From the earliest period confused in Eng. with *obeisance*, Fr. *obéissance*, obedience, n. of action f. *obéir* to obey. A few writers in 7–8 tried in vain to restore the etymological distinction.] The bending of the body as a mark of respect; a bow.

[1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. vi. iii. 75 And ate last he gan to lout And obeisaunce unto her make.] 1671 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Ang.* To make a low abaissance. 1675 *Art of Contentment* IV. xv. 199 Haman can find no gust in all the sensualities of the Persian court, because a poor despicable Jew denies his abaisance. 1721 BAILEY An Abaisance, a low Conge or Bow, a stooping down. 1755 JOHNSON Obeysance is considered by Skinner as a corruption of abaisance, but is now universally used. [1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* (C.D. ed.) xxiv. 193 Miss Snevellicci made a graceful obeisance.]

Abaisch, abaish, abaisse, obs. forms ABASH.

Abaise, obs. form of ABASE.

Abaiser (ăbē[1]·sər), 'Burnt ivory or ivory black.' Weale *Dict. Terms* (1849), and mod. Dict.

†**Abait,** *v. Obs.*; also abate, abeyte. [f. A- *pref.* 1 on + BAIT.]

†**1.** To set on (a dog), to hound on, bait.

1485 MALORY *Morte d'Arthur* XVIII. xxi. (1817) II. 355 This lady the huntresse had abated her dogge for the bowe at a barayne hynde.

†**2.** *fig.* To excite, stimulate (the appetites).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handlyng Synne* 181 Hys flesshe on here was so abeytede, þat þyke womman he coveytyde.

Abait, -ment, obs. forms of ABATE, -MENT.

Abak, obs. form of ABACK.

†**Abalienate** (æbi[1]·liĕnē[1]t), *v. Obs.* [f. L. *abaliēnāt-um*, pa. pple. of *abaliēnā-re* to estrange; f. *ab* off, away, + *aliēnā-re* to estrange; f. *aliēn-us* belonging to another; see ALIEN.]

1. 'To make that another's which was our own before. A term of the civil law not much used in common speech.' J. (Only used as a technical equivalent of *Abaliēnāre* in Rom. Law.)

2. To remove; to estrange in feeling.

1554 JN. PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 328 No distances of places, no chance, no perversity of men, shall abalienate me from your clemency and faithfulness. 1652 GAULE *Mag-astro-mancer* 202 God may be pleased . . so to abalienate, or suspend, corruptions for the present.

3. To cause loss or aberration of (intellect).

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Sermons* (1841) 300 The devil and his deceitful angels do so . . abalienate their minds, and trouble their memory, that they cannot tell what is said. 1652 GAULE *Mag-astro-mancer* 195 Extasies of prophets did not so abalienate their mindes as that they apprehended not what they did or said.

Abalienation (æbi[1]·liĕnē[1]·ʃən), [ad. L. *abaliēnātiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *abaliēnā-re*: see prec.]

1. 'The act of giving up one's right to another person; or a making over an estate, goods, or chattels by sale, or due course of law.' J. (A technical use of the word to translate *Abalienatio* in Rom. Law.) Also *fig.*

1828 KIRBY & SPENCE *Intr. to Ent.* III. xxxii. 307 The most entire abalienation of shape already known is in female Coccus.

†**2.** Removal or transference of feeling; estrangement. *Obs.*

1656 J. TRAPP *Expos. Matt.* vii. 1 (1868) The not giving vent to our hearts, by a wise and plain reproof, causeth abalienation of affection. 1683 S. CLARK *Lives, S. Fairclough* 191 Neither difference of Opinion, nor distance of place, nor seldomness of Converse, nor any worldly respects, did cause the least ab-alienation from a person so unworth.

†**3.** Loss or failure of the mental faculties. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Mag-astro-mancer* 90 When reason is most suspended, obscured, and debarred, as in sleeps, dreams, abalienations, distractions, etc. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex. Abalienation:* A term formerly used for decay, either of the whole or part of the body; also for loss or failing of the senses or mental faculties, according to Scribonius Largus.

†**Aband** (ăbæ·nd), *v. Obs.* [An artificial contraction of ABANDON, used by Spenser and other of the Elizabethan affecters of archaism; prob. in imitation of pairs like *open, ope*.]

1. To abandon, forsake.

1559 *Mirror for Mag., Albanact* xx. 27 Let us therefore both cruelty abande, And prudent seeke both gods and men to please. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 65 And Vortiger enforst the kingdome to aband.

2. To banish.

1559 *Mirr. Mag.* 119 Tis better far the enemies t' aband Quite from thy borders, to a forren soile.

‖**Abandera·do.** *Obs.* [Sp. *abanderado* or *banderado*, 'an Ensignes seruant which carrieth the ensigne for his master' Minsheu 1623, f. *bandera* a banner.]

1598 BARRET *Theorike of Warres* ii. i. 21 If he deliuereth his [Ensign] vnto his Abanderado, . . the rest are to do the like. *Ib.* The Abanderados are vsed to be souldiers, and some do set their owne seruants to that office.

†**Abando·n, -ou·n,** *adv. Obs.* 3–4; also **abandun, abaundune.** [a. OFr. phr. *à bandon, à bandun*, f. *à* at, to, *bandon, -un* 'ban, proscription, authoritative order, jurisdiction, control, disposal, discretion,' as in *avoir à* (or *en*) *bandon*, to have in one's jurisdiction, at one's disposal, under one's control; *à son bandon* at his pleasure; *courir à bandon* to run at one's own discretion, without restraint, impetuously. See also BANDOUN *sb.* and cf. the phrases *at his bandoun, in hir bandoun*, etc.]

1. Under jurisdiction, control, authority; at (one's) free disposal.

c 1225 *Ureisun of God Almihti* 203 To beon moder of swich sune . . & habben him so abaundune [*Lamb. MS.* abandun] ðet he wulle ðet þin wille oueral beo i-uorðed.

2. At one's own discretion, at one's will, without interference or interruption from others. Hence, **a.** Unrestrictedly, freely, recklessly, with all one's might, in full career. **b.** Unstintedly, entirely, wholly. **c.** Without bounds, to the fullest extent. (Cf. OFr. *une porte overte a bandon.*)

a 1320 *Guy of Warw.* (Turnb.) 181 Ther com an hundred knightes of gret might, Alle thai folwed him abandoun, And he mett with hem als a lyoun. *c* 1320 *Arthour & Merlin* 6016 His ribbes and scholder fel adoun Men might se the liuer abandon. 1423 JAMES I *King's Quair* II. vi Quhare as in strayte ward, and in strong prison, Without confort, in sorowe abandoune.

Abandon (ăbæ·ndən), *v.*; also 4–6 **abandoun**(e, **abandune, habandone, habandoune.** [a. OFr. *abandune-r, abandone-r*, f. phr. *à bandon*: see ABANDON *adv.*; = *mettre à bandon* in its various senses; to put under any one's jurisdiction, to leave to any one's mercy or discretion; to leave one to his own discretion, let loose, let go; to put under public jurisdiction or ban, proscribe, banish.]

I. To subjugate absolutely.

†**1.** To reduce under absolute control or authority; to subjugate, subject, subdue. (*Chiefly northern.*) *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xxxii. 8 And sa the land abandonit he That none durst warn him do his will. *c* 1425 WYNTOWN *Cron.* II. ix. 36 Þai dowtyd at [= that] hys senyhowrey, Suld þame abawndown halyly. *c* 1525 SKELTON *Magnif.* 1477 I have welthe at wylle Fortune to her law cannot abandune me. 1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* II. 141 The majeste of consulis micht nocht abandoun the instant furie of pepill.

II. To give up absolutely.

2. To give up to the control or discretion of another; to leave to his disposal or mercy; to yield, cede, or surrender absolutely a thing *to* a person or agent.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Persones T. De Luxuria* 800 Avoutrie . . thurgh whiche tho, that somtime were on fleshe, abandone hir bodies to other persons. 1477 EARL RIVERS *Dictes* 87 (Caxton) If thou wol habandone to thy body al his wil thou shalt be the worse. 1667 DRYDEN *Ann. Mir.* 224 He sigh'd, abandoning his charge to fate. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. *init.* To abandon that place to the merciless fury of the enemy. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 303 Those who completely abandoned to others the direction of the vessels.

†**3.** To sacrifice, devote, surrender. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* (1877) xx. 334 When he his bodye thus abandoneth for us welle ought we oures for to abandon for hym. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. ccxv. 272 All those that wolde take on them this croysey, and that wolde abandon their bodyes willyngly to distroy these yuell people and their companyons. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 163 He will abandon all his worth, and gage his credit too, but hee will haue it. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Letters* lxxix. 131 I abandon all things to the care of pleasing you.

4. *refl.* To give oneself up without resistance, to yield oneself unrestrainedly—as *to* the mastery of a passion or unreasoning impulse.

1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* vii. 68 [Nero] at laste, did habondone hymselfe whollye over to so great disworship, that he woulde daunce and singe openly in the apparaile of common mynstrelles. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iv. 19 If she be so abandon'd to her sorrow As it is spoke, she never will admit me. 1722 DE FOE *Hist. Plague* 165 They gaue themselves up, and abandoned themselves to their despair. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* II. 26 (1833) Has nothing left but to abandon himself to chance. 1879 MCCARTHY *Hist. Own Time* II. xxix. 379 He seldom abandons himself altogether to the inspiration of the poet.

†**5.** *intr.* (by omission of refl. pron.) and *pass.* To give oneself up, devote oneself *to* a pursuit or course. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 1603 (I. 213) Which so ferforth was abandouned To Cristis feith. *Ibid.* III. 253 Lucrece his wife all environed With women, which were abandoned To werche. 1483 CAXTON *G. Leg.* 144/2 After he abandonned to lede an holy lyf.

6. *trans.* To relinquish to underwriters all claim to property insured, or to any part of it which may be recovered, after a loss. (Often used *absol.*)

1755 N. MAGENS *Essay on Insurances* I. 89 When a ship . . shall not be heard of in three months beyond the usual time for such a voyage, she may be considered as lost, and the Insured is permitted to abandon Ship and Cargo to the Insurers, and to demand payment of the sums they have respectively underwrote. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. Insurance II. 7 As soon as the Insured receive accounts of such a loss as entitles them to abandon, they must, in the first instance, make their election whether they will abandon or not; and if they abandon, they must give the Underwriters notice in a reasonable time, otherwise they waive their right to abandon. 1848 ARNOULD *Law of Mar. Ins.* (1866) II. III. vi. 855 If the assured, by mortgaging his ship, has parted with the power of conveying an absolute title, he cannot abandon to the underwriters on ship.

7. To let go, give up, renounce, leave off (a possession, habit, practice, pursuit); to cease to hold, use, or practise.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* prol. 766 (I. 29) Thus was abandoned Thempire, which came never ayeine Into the hands of no Romaine. 1460 *Pol. Rel. & Love Poems* 70 For suche yefte is Abandounyng expresse That [=what] with worship a-yein may not be take. 1577 tr. Bullinger *Decades* III The commaundement for abandoning and not worshipping of images. 1777 BURKE *Lett. to Bristol Sheriffs* Wks. III. 173 The sense of the nation obliged the court of Charles the second to abandon the Dutch war. 1856 KANE *Arctic Explor.* II. xvi. 172 Our fine theodolite we were forced to abandon. 1879 LUBBOCK *Scient. Lect.* v. 152 It is a great mistake to suppose that implements of stone were abandoned directly metal was discovered.

8. To forsake, leave, or desert (a place, person, or cause); to leave without one's presence, help, or support.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 29 To habandoune and leue the swete countrey of theyr natiuyte. 1588 ALLEN *Admonition* 57 The like vsurper Richard the third, being . . abandoned of the nobility and people. 1671 MILTON *Sams.* 118 As one past hope, abandoned, And hy himself given over. 1722 DE FOE *Hist. Plague* 105 How can you abandon your own flesh and blood? 1792 *Anecd. of W. Pitt* II. xxii. 3 King Frederick's good fortune did not abandon him. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III. 215 I felt myself abandoned and alone in the world.

¶ In many expressions, as to abandon a ship, fortress, post of duty, etc., the idea partakes of both 7 and 8.

1790 BURKE *Reg. Peace* Let. IV. Wks. V. 98 The helm of justice is abandoned. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 633 When Tangier was abandoned, Kirke returned to England. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xix. 807 That ship was made a complete wreck in a few moments, and she was abandoned by the survivors.

III. To let loose.

†**9.** *refl.* To let oneself loose, give oneself up impetuously or recklessly, rush headlong, risk oneself. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 393 Thar mycht men assaile3eouris se Abandoune thame richt hardely. *Ibid.* III. 48 And the King him abandonyt ay To defend behind his mengze. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arthur of Lytell Bryt.* (1814) 120 Hector . . spurred hys horse, and habandoned hymselfe amonge his enemyes.

†**10.** To let loose, set free, liberate. *Obs. rare.*

1583 STANYHURST *Virgil* II. 41 Thow soon of holye godesse, from flame thy carcas abandon Thee foes haue conquer'd, Troy towne is fyred of al sides.

IV. To banish.

†**11.** To put to the ban, interdict, proscribe, banish: *fig.* to expel, cast out, reject. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Paraph.* Matt. xi. 2 Abandone them from him and deliuer them to Jesus. 1567 R. MULCASTER *Fortescue* (1672) 98 To abandon sin out of the Realme, & to advance vertue. 1570 LEVINS *Manipulus*, To Abandon, *Exterminare.* 1581 JOHN STUDLEY *Seneca's Tragedies, Hippolytus* 58 b, Craggy crested Taurus mount whose hoary and frosty face With numming cold abandons all inhahitors the place. 1582 *Rheims Bible* Luke vi. 22 Blessed shall ye be when men shall hate you and abandon [*ejecerint*] your name as evil. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Ind. ii. 112 Being all this time abandoned from thy bed. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases of Consc.* II. vii. 134 (1654) Whipt them in the publique Amphitheater, and abandoned them out of their dominions. 1660 CIMELGUS BONOE *Scutum Regale* 137 Flatterers will he abandon from his Court, and those who keep other mens estates will he banish from his Realm.

†**b.** *refl.*

1577 VAUTROULLIER *Luther's Ep. to Galat.* lf. 6 Thus I abandone my selfe from all actiue righteousness, both of mine owne and of Gods law.

†**Abando·n, -ou·n(e,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* [a. OFr. *abandon*, f. vb. *abandoner*; but in form confused with the adv. ABANDON, so that both in OFr. *à abandon*, and in ME. *at, in abandoun*, take the place of the simple *à bandon*, and *at, in bandoun*.] = BANDON.

1. Complete control; mostly in phr. *to put* or *take in* (=into) *abandoun, to have in abandoun, to give in abandoun*: to give into the absolute control of another, give up absolutely.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 62, I haue nothing of valeur but that ye shall haue at your abandon and will. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. ix. 8, I and my sonne shall be to you for euer bounde, and wyll put all the realme of Ingland in your abandon.

2. To do a thing *in* or *at abandoun*: recklessly, impetuously, unreservedly, lavishly. (*Northern.*)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 59 The Scottis men dang on so fast, And schot on thame at abandoune. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2342 Aftir this swiffte, it is good resoun, He yeve his good in abandoun.

Abandon (ăbæ·ndən), *sb.*2 ?*Obs.* [f. ABANDON *v.*] The act of abandoning; abandonment, relinquishment; *spec.* of property insured to the underwriters.

1755 N. MAGENS *Essay on Insur.* I. 89 The Insurers shall be obliged to pay 92 per cent. within two months from and after the Time such Abandon was notified to them. ?1776 LD. KAMES (T.) These heavy exactions have occasioned an abandon of all mines but what are of the richer sort.

¶ Cited by Todd from Sandys as 'a forsaker; he who has abandoned or left any thing': so in succeeding dictionaries; but Sandys's word is *Abandoner*.

‖ **Abandon** (abāndoṅ, æbāndɒṇ), *sb.*3 [mod. Fr. *abandon*, f. vb. *abandonner* to ABANDON. See ABANDONMENT 5.] *Lit.* a letting loose, abandonment or surrender to natural impulses; hence entire freedom from artificial constraint or from conventional trammels, unconstrainedness of manner, careless freedom, dash.

1850 M. F. OSSOLI *Woman in 19th Cent.* (1862) 228 I love 'abandon' only when natures are capable of the extreme reverse. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Sacred and Leg. Art* 210 Flung in all the abandon of solitude amid the depth of leafy recesses. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. v. ii. 4. 345 The magnificent *abandon* of Harding's brush. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* iii. 75 He had not yet come out from the glow and the noble *abandon* of the South.

Abandonable (ăbæ·ndənăb'l), *a.* [f. ABANDON *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being abandoned.

1611 COTGR., *Cessible*: yeeldable, resignable, abandonnable.

†**Aba·ndonate,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [Prob. f. It. *abbandonāre* to abandon; the orig. in loc. cit. is *non abbandonate*. But cf. *perturb* and *perturbate*, *determine* and *determinate*, *extirp* and *extirpate*, *invoke* and *invocate*, etc.] = To ABANDON.

1654 SIR A. COKAINE tr. *Dianea* of F. Loredano iv. 365 Friend, abandonate not Dianea, for Dianea will not forsake thee alive or dead.

Abandoned (ăbæ·ndənd), *ppl. a.* [f. ABANDON *v.* + -ED.]

1. Given up, relinquished, forsaken, cast off.

1477 CAXTON *Jason* 916 I pray you that ye will haue regarde to myn offre abandonned. 1578 GEFF. FENTON *Hist. Guicciardin* (Contents) The Pope being abandoned of all hope, accordeth with the Imperials. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 202 I'll stay to know at your abandon'd cave. 1704 ROWE *Ulysses* III. i. 1093 A poor, forlorn, abandon'd woman. 1820 SHELLEY *Prom. Unbd.* I. i. 217 As rainy wind thro' the abandoned gate Of a fallen palace. 1878 LEVER *Jack Hunter* vii. 46 A waiting-maid in the abandoned finery of her mistress.

2. Self-given up *to* any influence or pursuit; devoted. Now always to things evil or opposed to reason.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 1603 (I. 213) Which so ferforth was abandouned To Cristis feith. 1474 CAXTON *The Chesse* 104 Lecherye corupted and apayred the corages of tho men that ben abandoned to the same delyte. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iv. 19 If she be so abandoned to her sorrow. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 13 Abandon'd to a callousness and numbness of Soul. 1722 DE FOE *Hist. Plague* 163 The people sat still . . quite abandoned to despair. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* Let. X. Profligate, worthless, sharking cheats, abandoned to vice.

3. Hence (without *to*): Given up unrestrainedly to evil influences; utterly bad, immoral, profligate. Of men and their actions.

1692 PRIOR *Ode in imit. Hor.* III. 2 Where our abandon'd youth she sees Shipwreck'd in luxury, and lost in ease. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraph.* XI. 476 That treacherous Kiss of an abandoned Disciple. 1711 STEELE *Spectator* VI. 1 Abandoned writings of men of wit. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXIV. 150 Have you a single friend . . so shameless, so thoroughly abandoned, as to undertake your defence? 1834 COLERIDGE *Table Talk* 316 An abandoned woman who had been notoriously treacherous to us. 1880 SPALDING *Eliz. Demonology* 39 The abandoned impudence of the man!

Abandonedly (ăbæ·ndənd-li), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY2.]

1. In an abandoned manner; unrestrainedly, profligately, shamelessly.

1714 B. MANDEVILLE *The Bees* (1725) I. 65 The more he wallows in lust and strains every faculty to be abandondly voluptuous. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agt. Warren Hastings* Wks. XIII. 301 If there had been one more desperately and abandonedly corrupt . . to be found in India.

2. In *abandon* (*sb.*3), free from conventional restraint. *rare.*

1855 THOREAU *Letters* (1865) 126 True, it is well to live abandonedly from time to time.

Abandonee (ăbæ·ndənī·). [f. ABANDON *v.* + -EE; repr. Fr. *abandonné*.] The person to whom anything is formally or legally abandoned; *spec.* the underwriter to whom the salvage of a wrecked vessel is abandoned. See ABANDON *v.* 6.

1848 ARNOULD *Law. of Mar. Ins.* (1866) II. III. vi. 869 It is a question, whether, upon abandonment to the underwriter on goods, the abandonee takes the salvage subject to Shipowner's claim for freight. 1880 MACLACHLAN *Merch. Shipp.* (ed. 3) x. 507 If, upon the completion of a voyage, the abandonee may withhold the goods until the freight is paid, he must have acquired an indefeasible title to it.

Abandoner (ăbæ·ndənəɹ). [f. ABANDON *v.* + -ER1.] One who abandons or forsakes; a forsaker. (Gen. followed by *of*.)

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Speculum* 64 (1632) Yet they onely can sufficiently perhaps esteeme, who have seene a Frier an abandoner of the world. *c* 1613 BEAUM. & FL. or ?SHAKS. *Two Nob. Kins.* v. i. 138 Oh sacred, shadowie, cold, and constant queene, Abandoner of revells, mute, contemplatiue. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. of Iniq.* 558 (Apology) Their Reverend Predecessours, who were so judicious and zealous Abandoners of the Church of Rome.

Abandoning (ăbæ·ndəniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ABANDON *v.* + -ING1.] Used in various senses of the verb.

1. The action of giving up, forsaking, deserting.

1640 BP. HALL *Christian Mod.* 32 (Ward's rep.) It is more profitable to endure a scandal than an abandoning of truth. 1651 *Sir W. Rawleigh's Ghost* 217 The Israelites returned again to their old vomit by abandoning of God. 1790 BURKE *Reg. Peace* Let. IV. Wks. V. 98 When thus the helm of justice is abandoned, an universal abandoning of all other posts will succeed.

†**2.** The action of banishing, casting out, expulsion. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. of Gr. Brit.* VII. XXXVI. 332 For the better ordering and administring of iustice, and for the abandoning of theeues. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* 449 The abandoning of all those whom they call Sectaries, for the detected Falshood and Ambition of som.

†**Aba·ndonly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. ABANDON *sb.*1 + -LY2. Hence = *in* or *at abandoun*, and, like that, northern.] Recklessly, impetuously, unguardedly.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 461 Thai yschit all abandounly And prikket furth sa willfully. 1375 *Ibid.* XI. 629 The Erll abaundonly Tuk the playn feld. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 670 He tuk the strenth magre thar fayis will; Abandonly in bargan baid thar still.

Abandonment (ăbæ·ndənmĕnt). [a. Fr. *abandonnement*, f. *abandonner* to ABANDON: see -MENT.] The action or process of abandoning; the condition of being abandoned.

1. The action of relinquishing to another, of giving up, letting go, forsaking.

1611 COTGR., *Abandon* The quitting, abandonment, or prostitution of a thing vnto others. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agt. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 468 Mr. Hastings's abandonment of all his own pretences. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Harold* IV. CXXVII 'Tis a base Abandonment of reason to resign Our right of thought. 1856 KANE *Arctic Explor.* II. xvii. 179 I regard the abandonment of the brig as inevitable.

2. *Comm. Law.* The relinquishment of an interest or claim; esp. in *Marine Insurance.*

1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* Insurance II. 7 Abandonment is as ancient as the Contract of Insurance itself. 1848 ARNOULD *Law of Mar. Ins.* (1866) II. III. VI. 852 Abandonment therefore is the act of cession, by which . . the assured, on condition of receiving at once the whole amount of the insurance, relinquishes to the underwriters all his property and interest in the thing insured.

3. Self-abandonment; the surrender of oneself to an influence, of one's presence of mind, pretensions, etc.

1860 R. A. VAUGHAN *Ho. zv. Mystics* (ed. 2) I. 153 Then understood this Master that true Abandonment, with utter Abasement, was the nearest way to God. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* iv. 69 Where heats and panics and abandonments are quite out of the system.

4. The condition of being abandoned.

1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 1 Fortitude which could face an occasion of sudden mysterious abandonment.

5. Freedom from restraint of manner, careless freedom, *abandon.*

1831 CARLYLE *Sartor Res.* 87 (1858) Gaily in light, graceful abandonment, the friendly talk played round that circle. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 158 (1863) The elasticity and abandonment of Shakespeare. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. i. 88 His manner was frank even to abandonment.

‖ **Abandum,** *Law.* [med. L. *abandum*, and *abando-nis* = OFr. *abandon*. See ABANDON *sb.*1] 'Anything sequestered, proscribed, or abandoned.' Tomlins *Law Dict.* 1809.

‖ **Abanet, abnet** (æ·bănĕt, æ·bnĕt). [Heb. אַבְנֵט *abnēt*, a belt, *Lev.* viii. 13.] **1.** *Jewish Antiq.* 'A band made of fine linen, and used to bind as a girdle about the body of persons in authority, especially the Jewish priests.' Kitto *Cycl. Bib. Lit.* (1849) 19.

1707 PHILLIPS, *Abanet* or *Abnet* (Heb.) a sort of Girdle that Priests wore among the Jews.

†**2.** Hence, *Surg.* A girdle-like bandage. *Obs.*

1802 TURTON *Med. Gloss.* 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

†**Aba·nn(e,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *abann-an* f. A- *pref.* 1, + *bann-an* to summon, and cogn. with ON. *banna* to interdict: see BAN; on which in sense 2 the word seems to be re-formed.]

1. To summon by proclamation. (only OE.)

1006 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) Dá hét se cyng abannan út ealne þeódscipe of Westseaxum.

2. To put under the ban of the church, anathematize.

1562 JEWEL *Apol.* II. 697 How durst the Bishops in this present council of Trident so solemnly to abanne and accurse all them that dare to find fault with the same.

Abannation. *Obs.*, var. of the following.

†**Abanni·tion.** *Obs.*−° [expl. as f. *ab* away + *ann-us* year; but evidently n. of action f. med. Lat. *abannīre* (cf. Fr. *bannir* and Eng. *abann*) to banish.] 'A Banishment for one or two years for manslaughter.' J. from Blount *Glossogr.* 1656, and Bailey 1721. So *abannatio* in Du Cange, but evidently a mere guess from a false etymology, the meaning being simply 'banishment.'

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Abannition*, a banishing for a year, properly among the Greeks, for man-slaughter.

‖ **Abapti·ston.** *Obs.*—° [Gr. *ἀβάπτιστον*, not immersed, f. *ἀ* priv. + *βαπτίζ-ειν* to dip.] 'The crown of the old trepan, which was conical, or had some contrivance to prevent it from penetrating the cranium too suddenly, and so injuring the brain.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* (So called by Galen, and inserted in early Dictionaries as the Greek name, but having apparently no claim to be English.)

1696 PHILLIPS, *Abaptiston* or *Anabaptiston*, a Surgeon's instrument. 1847 in CRAIG, etc.

† **Aba·r,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. A-*pref.* intensive + BAR *v. Abarrer* also occurs in late Anglo-Fr. Littleton *Inst.* 410.] To bar, debar.

1586 J. HOOKER *Giraldus' Hist. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 17/2 They were thus abarred from approching to assaile the citie.

[**Abarcy.** [ad. med. L. *abartia* 'insatiabilitas' Du Cange.] 'Insatiableness' Bailey vol. II. 1731. The L. and Eng. seem alike fictions.]

† **Abare,** *v. Obs.*—°[OE. *abari-an.*] 'To make bare, uncover, or disclose,' Bailey, vol. II. 1731; whence in J., etc., but purely OE., obs. bef. 1100.

[**Abarstie -ke,** *a.* 'Insatiable,' Cockeram 1626. Du Cange connects it with *abartia*; Blount 1712 with *berstan* to burst: 'who has so large a Belly that tho' 'tis full it will not burst.' Some error.]

Abarticulation (æbɑ̆ɹtĭkiulē·ʃən). *Anat.* [ad. mod. L. *ab-articulātio*, a word for word rendering of Gr. *ἀπ-άρθρωσις* used by Galen, f. *ab* off, from, + *articulātio* a jointing, n. of action f. *articŭl-āre* to join: see ARTICLE.] A kind of articulation admitting of free motion in the joint.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Abarticulation*, in Anatomy, the same with diarthrosis. 1853 MAYNE.

‖ **Abas.** *Obs.*—° 'A Persian weight, used in weighing pearls; one eighth less than the European caract.' Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753, whence in subseq. Dicts. but without quotations.

Abase (ăbē·s), *v.* Forms: 4 abesse; 5 abasse; 6 abace, adbass, abbase; 6– abase. [ad. OFr. *abaiss-ier, abciss-ier, abess-ier, abes-ier* (mod. Fr. *abaisser*), f. *à* to + *baissier* to lower:—late L. **bassāre* f. *bass-us* 'short or low of stature' (in Papias = *curtus, humilis*, but in Isidore = *crassus, pinguis*); also a surname in early Lat. The regular mod. repr. of OFr. *abaissier, abessier*, ME. *abesse*, would be *abease, abeace* (cf. *ease, lease, grease, peace*); the actual *abase* is due to the influence of *base* adj. Must be distinguished from early and northern forms of ABASH; of which *abayss, abaisse, abasse* became by phonetic change *abash*, before *abesse* (by influence of *base*) became *abase*; but in the north, where *s* was not changed to *sh, abaisse, abase,* = *abash* are found contemporary with southern *abase* the present vb.]

1. To lower (physically), depress, bring or cast down. *arch.*

1477 CAXTON *Jason* 10 And peleus . . began to abasse and hange doun his heed. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poesie* (1811) III. xxiv. 246 Their seruitours, speaking or being spoken vnto, abbase their eyes in token of lowlines. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 247 And will she yet abase her eyes on me? 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 26 Suddeinly that warriour gan abace His threatned speare. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Medic.* III. xxii. 405 It abaseth inflamations and Feavers wonderfully. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 680 A Pump . . whose Sucker . . is raised and abased by two Levers. 1870 J. R. LOWELL *Am. my Books* Ser. II (1873) 323 Its delectable mountains which night shall utterly abase and destroy.

2. To lower in rank, office, condition, or character; to humble, humiliate; often with the sense of *degrade, make base.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 111 Our king hath do this thing amis, So to abesse his roialte. 1539 BP. TONSTALL *Sermon on Palme sondaye* (1823) 1 He dyd abase hym selfe, takynge vpon hym the fourme of a seruant. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. 16 The grosse and palpable flatterie, whereunto many have abassed & abused their wits and pens. *a* 1762 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Letters* lix. 79 Heaven . . you know delights in abasing the proud. 1834 DISRAELI *Rev. Epick* I. xi. 44 (1864) Their end To level not to raise: where equal all All are abased. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 620 This famous refusal of Rolf to abase himself.

† **3.** To lower in price or value, to depreciate, debase (coin). *Obs.*

1569 GRAFTON *Chron. Ed. VI* an. 5, 1316 The peece of ix pence was abaced to sixpence. *a* 1656 HALES *Golden Remains* Ser. I (1673) 14 If He that abases the prince's coin deserves to die. 1669 CHILD *Disc. Trade* 244 (ed. 4) The charge of mending our land would be doubled, and the land abased to seven or eight years purchase. 1736 CARTE *Life of Ormonde* I. 12 The standard of it [the coin] which had been much abased in the time of her father Henry VIII.

† **Abase,** *adv. Obs. rare* [a. Fr. *à bas* down: see BASE.] Down, lower; back.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* iv. 238 (1870) The seller vnder the pantry, sette somwhat abase; the kychen set somwhat a base from the buttry and pantry.

Abased (ăbē·st), *ppl. a.* [f. ABASE *v.* + -ED.]

1. Lowered, cast down, downcast. *arch.*

1652 CRASHAW *Sacred Poems* 164 Now by abaséd lids shall learn to be Eagles, and shut our eyes that we may see. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thal.* xii. 19 With head abased, he laid An arrow in its rest.

2. *Her.* = Fr. *Abaissé*: Turned downwards, as the wings of an eagle. Also, said of a charge when placed lower than its customary position; opposed to *enhanced.*

1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

3. Lowered, humbled, in rank, condition, character, feelings, etc.

1611 BIBLE *Phil.* iv. 12 I know both how to be ahased, and I knowe how to abound [*Wyclif* lowid, *Tindale* cast donne]. 1782 COWPER *Retirement.* 94 I shrink ahas'd, and yet aspire to Thee. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* 255 (1865) It is well he is abased; but if it lies with me, I may humble his pride, but will never ruin his house. 1863 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. of Monast. Orders* 348 He knew not how to deal with ruffians so abased.

† **3.** Debased, depreciated, as coinage. *Obs.*

Abasedly (ăbē·sĕdli), *adv.* [f. ABASED + -LY².] In an abased or humbled manner; humbly, abjectly, downcastly.

1571 HENRYSON *Fables* 42 The sheepe againe before the Wolfe arenzied, But (= without) Advocate, abasedly could (= did) stand. 1859 MASSON *Milton's Youth* in *Essays* 42 Those other passages . . which exhibit the poet as . . looking about abasedly among his literary contemporaries.

Abasement (ăbē·smĕnt). [f. ABASE *v.* after Fr. *abaissement*: see -MENT.]

1. The action of abasing, lowering, casting down, or humbling, in rank or character; humiliation.

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiii. 47 (1634) The time was not yet come of his abasement. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* 266 (1869) And almost speak vntruly and iniuriously by way of abbasement. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. ii. 12 (1811) Pride in ourselves must, and forever will, provoke contempt, and bring down upon us abasement from others. 1857 BUCKLE *Civil.* I. viii. 549 The abasement of the clergy preceded the humiliation of the crown.

2. The condition of being abased; humiliation, degradation.

1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xx. 11 There is an abasement because of glory; and there is that lifteth vp his head from a low estate. 1747 HERVEY *Medit.* II. 136 The deepest Degrees of possible Abasement. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* I. 231 (1857) Conscious of its errors and abasement. 1860 R. A. VAUGHAN *Ho. w. Mystics* (ed. 2) I. 153 True Abandonment, with utter Abasement, was the nearest way to God.

Abaser (ăbē·səɹ). [f. ABASE *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. He who, or that which, abases.

1650 J. WEEKES *Truth's Conft.* iii. 76 Yours will be found the great exaltress of free-will, and the great abaser of free-grace. 1656 J. TRAPP *Expos.* Rom. iv. 16 Paul was a great advancer of the grace of God, and abaser of man.

† **2.** *Rhet.* The figure *Tapinosis*; depreciatory phraseology. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* 266 (1869) These and such other base wordes do greatly disgrace the thing, and the speaker or writer: the Greekes call it *Tapinosis*, we the *Abaser.*

Abash (ăbæ·ʃ), *v.* Forms: 4 abayss, abaisse, abasse; 4–5 abaisshe, -aische, -asche, -assche; 5–6 abasshe, -asche, -aszshe; 4–6 abashe; 6– abash. Northern: 4–6 abaiss(e, abase. [ad. Anglo-Fr. *abaïss-* = OFr. *ebaïss-, esbaïss-*, lengthened stem (occurring in pple. *abaïss-ant*, 3 pl. *abaïss-ent*, subj. *abaïsse*, etc.) of *ésb-aïr*, mod. Fr. *ébahir*; f. *es*:—Lat. *ex* 'out, utterly' + *baïr, bahir* = Ital. *baire* to astound, regarded as formed on *bah!* a natural exclamation of astonishment. The OFr. *-iss* here became *-ish*, as in *perish, finish, punish*, and the *i* was absorbed, as in *punch*; in the north the *-s* remained, as in *cheriss, fluriss, punyss*; hence a formal confusion between northern forms of *abash*, and the distinct vb. ABASE, q.v.]

1. To destroy the self-possession or confidence of (any one), to put out of countenance, confound, discomfit, or check with a sudden consciousness of shame, presumption, error, or the like. **a.** *active.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 247 And thouch that thai be ma than we, That suld abaiss ws litill thing. 1430 *Pilg. Lyf of Man* 117 It is thilke bi whiche I abashe alle the bestes of the cuntre. 1496 W. DE WORDE *Dives & Pauper* XIV. viii. 340/1 The lyon with his crye abassheth all other bestes. 1570 LEVINS *Manipulus*, To Abashe *Stupefacere*. 1574 tr. *Marlorats Apocalips* 26 For although lightning be bright, yet is it not chærefull, but rather abasheth men. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Edw. IV*, IV. 27 To weaken and abash their fortitude. 1751 FIELDING *Amelia* III. ix. Wks. 1784 VIII. 304 A man whom no denial, no scorn could abash. 1863 H. ROGERS *Life of J. Howe* iii. 83 If not to convince, to silence and abash the gainsayer.

† **b.** *refl.* [mod. Fr. has only the refl. form *s'ébahir.*] To gape with surprise, to stand confounded. *Obs.*

c 1450 LONELICH *Holy Grail* xxi. 291 Thanne the Kyng Abasched him sore For þe wordes he herde thore. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & Vienne* 62 Abasshe you not for thys derkenes.

c. Most common in the *passive*: to be, stand, or feel abashed; *at* an occasion, *of* (*obs.*), *by* a cause.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* 42. 149 þat oþer burne wat3 abayst of his broþe worde3. 1366 MAUNDEV. xxix. 295 Alisandre was gretly astoneyed and abayst. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* v. 42 And thei weren abaischt [1388 abaischid] with greet stoneying. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 955 Right nought was sche abaissht of her clothing [*v. r.* abayst⁻², abast, abayssht, abasshed, abasscheḍ]. 1483 CAXTON *G. Leg.* 70/3 Whan Dauid herd this he was sore abasshed. 1535 COVERDALE *Is.* xiii. 8 One shall euer be abaszshed of another. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 331 They heard, and were abasht, and up they sprung. 1807 CRABBE *Village* ii. 79 And while she stands abash'd, with conscious eye. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synch.* 72 I might have been abashed by their authority.

† **2.** *intr.* (by omission of refl. pron.) To stand dumb with confusion or astonishment; to lose self-possession or confidence; to flinch or recoil with surprise, shame, or sense of humiliation. *Obs.*

1391 CHAUCER *Boëthius* 146 (1868) No strong man ne semeþ nat to abassen or disdaigner as ofte tyme as he hereþ þe noise of þe bataile. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 45b, The herte of man sholde not abasshe in no thing. 1530 PALSGR. I abasshe, or am amazed of any thing, *Je me esbahis.* 1577–87 HOLINSH. *Chron.* III. 1098/2 For she, notwithstanding all the fearefull newes that were brought to hir that daie, neuer abashed. 1585 JAMES I *Essayes in Poesie* 44 She did shame The Sunne himself, her coulour was so bright, Till he abashit beholding such a light.

† **Aba·sh,** *sb. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. the vb.] Loss of self-possession, confusion from surprise, shame, or the like. = ABASHMENT.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 46 The kynges doughter, which this sigh, For pure abasshe drewe hir adrigh.

† **Abashance.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [a. OFr. *abaïssance,* = *esbaïssance, ébahissance,* n. of action, f. *abaïssant* pr. pple. of *abaïr, esbahir*: see ABASH and -ANCE.] Abashment, dismay.

c 1430 *Syr Generides* 5515 Sampson beheld [Generides], And saw that he noo colour lese, Nor noo maner abasshaunce, But bare him bold of countynaunce.

Abashed (ăbæ·ʃt), *ppl. a.* Forms: 4 abayst, abaist; 4-5 abaissht, -aisscht, -assht; 5-6 abasshed; 6 abaszshed; 6– abasht, abashed; also aphetic BASHED. [ABASH *v.* + -ED.] Put out of self-possession, stricken with surprise; confounded, discomfited, disconcerted; checked with a sense of shame, presumption, or error.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1431 Swa þat man suld mare drede and be abayste, Over mykel in þe world here to trayste. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Golden Bk. of Marc. Aurel.* (1546) O iiii b, We holdyng downe our heddes abashed. 1718 POPE *Iliad* viii. 540 The pensive goddesses, abash'd, controll'd. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 765 Enid, all abash'd she knew not why, Dared not to glance at her good mother's face.

Abashedly (ăbæ·ʃĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an abashed manner; with confusion of face.

c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sketches* IV. 26 George at length came forward abashedly.

† **Aba·shedness.** *Obs. rare* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being abashed; abashment.

1530 PALSG. 193 Abasshednesse, *fraievr*, s.f.

Abashing (ăbæ·ʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* also 4 abasshyng; and in Northern writers, 5– abaysing, abaisyng, abasing; not to be confounded with ABASING. [f. ABASH *v.* + -ING¹.] The act of confounding, or putting to dismay; the state of confusion, dismay, or astonishment; abashment. Now mostly gerundial.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* IV. 1 Certes, quoth she, that were a great maruayle, and an abashinge without end. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 573 Thre sper-lynth, I trow weill mycht be Betuix thame, quhen sic abasing Tuk thame. 1404 H. SHARISBROOK, in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 10. I. 30 A gret abayschynge to oure enmyes. *c* 1425 WYNTOWN *Cron.* VIII. XXXVII. 77 Dai suld nouciht have had abaysyng. *Ibid.* IX. i. 66 Rycht airly in til þe dawing He stoutly come but abaisyng And til the Castelle set a stale, And syne gert bryn wp þe Town hale. *a* 1564 BECON *Demands of Script.* in *Prayers*, etc. (1844) 604 The amazing, dread, and abashing of the mind that the wicked men have of the wrath of God. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. French Tong., Effray*, or *effroy*, feare, astonying, abashing, amasing.

Abashless (ăbæ·ʃlĕs), *a. rare.* [f. ABASH *sb.* + -LESS.] Unabashed, shameless; the reverse of *bashful.*

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Book* i. 127 Words as ready and as big As the part he played, the bold abashless one. *Ibid.* i. 203 This else abashless mouth.

Abashment (ăbæ·ʃmĕnt). Forms: 5 abaysshment, abaschement; 6 abasshement, abashement; 6– abashment. [ad. OFr. *abaissement* = *esbahissement, ébahissement,* n. of action f. *abaïr, esbahir*: see ABASH and -MENT.] Confusion from surprise, shame, or sudden check; confusion of face.

c 1410 LOVE *Bonaventura's Spec. V. Chr.* iii. (Gibbs MS.) As þe perfyte meke may not here his praysynge wyth owten abaschment and schame fastnesse. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. xv. 43 They were dysconfyted more by abayssshment than by armes. 1523 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 36 An abashment and grete discorage to all those that be of the Frenche faccion. 1600 ABBOT *Jonah* 423 That speech of the great abashment of his people should be brought to the King. 1749 WALPOLE *Lett. to H. Mann* No. 200 (1834) II. 271 To the great abashment of the Jacobites. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iv. vii. 168 (1871) On her countenance there was visible neither abashment nor pride.

Abasing (ăbē·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ABASE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of lowering or depressing, **a.** physically. **b.** in mind or feeling. **c.** of debasing or depreciating the currency (*obs.*). Now mostly gerundial.

1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 298 The inestimable loss it [England] suffered by the decay and abasing of money. 1569 GRAFTON *Chron. Ed. VI*, an. 5, 1315–6 At this tyme also the kinges maiestie, with the aduice of his priuye counsaile, did now purpose not onely the abacyng of the sayd copper moneys, but also ment wholly to reduce them into bollion. 1608 HIERON *Wks.* I. 745/1 To the abasing & humbling of my hart. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* xi. 7 Haue I committed an offence in abasing my selfe, that you might be exalted. 1625 BACON *Essays* XXII (1862) 92 This would be done, with a demure Abasing of your Eye . . as the Iesuites also doe use. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 30 Gods purpose towards him in this abasing of his stout heart.

Abasing, obs. north. form of ABASHING *vbl. sb.*

Abasing (ăbē·sĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ABASE *v.* + -ING².] Lowering, depressing, humbling.

a 1665 GOODWIN *A being filled with the Spirit* (1867) 116 The bodies of the saints, which now in the state of mortality are vile, that is, of an abasing and humbling complexion and frame.

Abask (ăbɑ·sk), *adv.* [A *prep.* of state + BASK *v.*: see A *prep.*¹ 11.] In a basking condition, basking.

1866 NEALE *Sequ. & Hymns* 144 Ephesus lies all abask in Mediterranean noonday.

‖ **Abassi, -s.** *Obs.* 'A silver coin current in Persia, . . somewhat less than an English shilling.' Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753.

Ibid. The Abassi took its denomination from Schah Abas II, king of Persia, under whom it was struck.

† **Aba·stard,** *v. Obs.* [ad. Fr. *abastardir* (as old as 12th c.) from *à* prep. + *bastard.* Cf. OSp. *abastardar.*] *prop.* To make or declare bastard or illegitimate: hence, to make spurious or degenerate; to debase, corrupt, deteriorate.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Martyr* 226. § 6 In some of the meane Parents by the way there may be fallacies which may corrupt & Abastard it. 1651 *Life of Father Sarpi* 86 (1676) They further insinuated that the Roman Religion was insensibly abastarded.

† **Abastardize, -ise** (ăbɑ·stărdəiz), *v.* ?*Obs.* [f. Fr. *abastard-ir, -iss-ant*: see prec. The term. *-ise* representing the *-iss-* of the extended stem in Fr. has been refashioned after vbs. in -IZE. Cf. AMORTIZE.] To render bastard, spurious, or degenerate; to debase, or deteriorate.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. French Tong., Abastardir* . . to corrupt, or abastardise, to counterfait. 1605 DANIELL *Queen's Arcadia* v. iv. (Wks. 1717) I. 224 And being our selves Corrupted, and abastardized thus. 1610 DONNE *Sermon* xcvi. IV. 258 An insinuating of false and adulterous blood, in abastardizing a race, by supposititious children. 1653 BULWER *Artificiall Changeling* (quoting Donne) Doe not abastardise that noble kind, that noble nature, that God hath imparted to thee.

† **Abastardized,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Degenerate, debased, spurious.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* (1727) ii. viii. The soule, by which our name continues blessed amongst men would be degenerate and abastardised.

† **Aba·sure.** *Obs.* [f. ABASE *v.* + -URE; of Eng. formation, after words like *eras-ure, seiz-ure.*] The action of abasing; the condition of being abased; humiliation.

1653 MANTON *Ep. James* ii. 1 Wks. 1871 IV. 181 They offered injury and contumely to them, because of their outward abasure and despicableness. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. of Life* xix. 55 And it was no small Abasure of Christ to bind himself to the Law as a Subject made under.

Abatable (ăbē·tăb'l), *a.* [a. OFr. *abatable* (Britton), f. *abatre*: see ABATE *v.*¹ and -ABLE.] Capable of being abated.

1821, 1 and 2 *Geo. IV* c. 41, § 1 By law, every such nuisance, being of a public nature, is abateable as such by indictment. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. xviii. 9 The writ is thereby abatable [Fr. *si est le bref abatable*].

† **Abataÿl,** *v. Obs. rare.* [for *anbataÿl* = *enbataÿl*, a. OFr. *enbataille-r*: see EMBATTLE.] To embattle.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumbras* 4310 Mantrible þe Citee ys y-called, Wyþ marbre fyn ys he walled, & abataÿled with toures hye.

† **Abataÿlment.** *Obs. rare* [see prec.] Battlement.

c 1325 *Gaw. and Gr. Kn.* 790 Enbaned vnder þe abataylment, in þe best lawe.

Abate (ăbē·t), *v.*¹ [a. OFr. *abat-re, abat-tre*, f. *à* prep. to + *batre, battre* to beat:—late L. *battĕre, batĕre*, from cl. L. *batuĕre*. In the technical senses 18, 19, the identity of the prefix is uncertain, and the relation to the other senses undetermined.]

I. To beat down, demolish, destroy.

1. *trans.* To beat down, throw down, demolish, level with the ground. *Obs.* exc. in LAW.

1366 MAUNDEV. viii. 95 (1839) Jerusalem hath often tyme ben distroyed, & the Walles abated & beten doun. *c* 1420 *Palladius on Husb.* II. 5 Hem to desolate Of erthe, and all from every roote abate. 1494 FABYAN vii. 490 Yᵉ gates of Bruges, of Ipre, of Courtray, and of other townes were abated and throwyn downe. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* 185 (1826) Bycause Apultre was not of sufficient strength for their defence and coverture they abated it to the ground. 1643 PRYNNE *Doom of Cowardice & Treach.* 4 And that night came a great party of them, and by fine force made an assault and abated the Baracadoes. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* 13 (1729) During the hottest months carefully abate the weeds. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., *To abate*; to prostrate, break down, or destroy. In law to abate a castle or fort is to beat it down. 1864 *Wandsw. Br. Act* 44 If any work made by the Company in, over, or across the River Thames . . be abandoned or suffered to fall into disuse or decay, the Conservators of the River Thames may abate and remove the same.

† **2.** *fig.* To put down, put an end to, do away with (any state or condition of things). *Obs.*

c 1270 *E. E. Poems, Old Age* 149 When eld blowid he is blode . his ble is sone abatid. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1672 Ded [= death], of al þat it comes to, abates And chaunges all myghtes and states. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1141 To abate þe bost of þat breme duke. 1413 LYDGATE *Pylg. Sowle* v. xii. 103 (1843) And fynally abatid is the strif. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* 79 (1841) St. Paul abateth this opinion. *Ibid.* 293 To abate the haughty conceit which naturally we have of ourselves.

3. Esp. *Law.* **a.** To put an end to, do away with (as a nuisance, or an action).

1297 R. GLOUC. 447 And oþer monye luþer lawes, þat hys elderne adde ywro3t, He behet, þat he wolde abate. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 168 The primitive sense is that of abating or beating down a nusance. 1780 BURKE *Sp. on Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 247 They abate the nuisance, they pull down the house. 1844 H. ROGERS *Essays* I. ii. 88 He has not lived in vain who has successfully endeavoured to abate the nuisances of his own time. 1859 DE QUINCEY *The Cæsars* Wks. X. 104 To put him down and abate him as a monster.

b. To render null and void (a writ).

1580 BARET *Alvearie*, His accusation or writte is abated or ouerthrowne when the Attorney by ignorance declareth not the processe in due forme, or the writte abateth. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* Ad. Cl. II. xxii. 30 (1674) And any one short Clause or Proviso, not legal, is sufficient to abate the whole Writ or Instrument. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 266 This only suspends but does not abate the action. 1741 ROBINSON *Gavelkind* vi. 109 The Writ was abated by the Court. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v., *To abate a nuisance* is to destroy, remove, or put an end to it. . . *To abate a writ* is to defeat or overthrow it by shewing some error or exception.

4. *intr.* (through *refl.*) To be at an end, to become null or void; *esp.* of writs, actions, appeals.

1602 W. FULBECKE *First Part of Parallele* 62 In the summons A. was omitted, wherefore the writte abated. 1745 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* I. xvi. 148 Commissions shall not abate by the death of his majesty. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 247 The suit is of no effect, and the writ shall abate. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. It is said an appeal shall abate, and be defeated by reason of covin or deceit. 1860 MASSEY *Hist. Engl.* III. xxxi. 437 The Committee of Privileges resolved, that impeachments stood on the same footing as appeals and writs of error; consequently they did not abate.

II. To bring down, lower, depress.

† **5.** To bring down (a person) physically, socially, or mentally; to depress, humble, degrade; to cast down, deject. *Obs.*

c 1325 GROSSETESTE *Castel of Love* 1334 He was abated of his tour [= in his turn]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Persones T.* 118 The heyher that they were in this present lif, the more schuln thay ben abatid and defouled in helle. 1470-85 MALORY *Morte Arthur* (1634 repr. 1816) I. 241 Then sir Beaumains abated his countenance. 1564 BAULDWIN *Moral Phil.* (ed. Palfr.) iii. 4 Hee is to be honoured among them that be honoured, that fortune abateth without fault. 1618 RALEIGH *Remains* (1644) 27 If any great person to be abated, not to deal with him by calumniation or forged matter. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Sermons* I. ix. 104 They were abated with humane infirmities and not at all heightened by the Spirit.

† **6.** *intr.* To fall, be dejected, humbled. *Obs.*

1306 *Political Songs* (Camd. S.) 216 Vs continaunce abated eny host to make. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. II. 185 Þe bolde nolle abateþ [*cervix deprimitur*]. *c* 1460 *Urbanitatis* in *Babees Book* (1868) 16 Lette not þy contynaunce also abate. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 30 The naturall spirit of the hautiest . . will abate and come downe.

† **7.** To abate *of*; to bring down (a person) from; hence to deprive of, curtail of. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Octouian Imperator* 1316 (Weber III. 212) He was abated of all hys hete. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arthur of Lytell Bryt.* 105 (1814) That she be not thereby abbated of her noblenesse and estate. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 161 She hath abated me of halfe my Traine. 1637 LISLE tr. *Du Bartas* 30 Mens bodies were abated of their bignesse.

III. To bring down in size, amount, value, force.

† **8.** To beat back the edge or point of anything; to turn the edge; to blunt. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 689 Such wepons as the capitain of the Castle shall occupie, that is, Morrice pike sworde target, the poynt and edge abated. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. v. 35 Abate the edge of Traitors, gracious Lord. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv. (1772) 107 With plaints which might abate a tyrant's knife. 1625 BACON *Essays* ix To abate the edge of envy. 1634 HEYWOOD *Maidenh. lost* xi. 120 The name of Childe Abates my Swords keene edge. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 145 (1729) Such as abate and take off the keeness.

9. To bring down in size; lower, lessen or diminish (things tangible). *arch.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De Pr. Rerum* (1495) XVII. lxxviii. 652 Gutta abatyth all swellynge and bolnynge. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* viii. 3 After the end of the hundred and fiftie dayes, the waters were abated. 1612 WOODALL *Surgeon's Mate* Wks. (1653) 11 Small Files are used . . to abate any end of a bone . . which is fractured. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcog.* (1769) 59 In wood, which is a graving much more difficult; because all the work is to be abated and cut hollow. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* (1865) 241 A lucky accident had abated Chiffinch's party to their own number.

10. *intr.* To decrease in size or bulk. *arch.*

1587 GOLDING *Mornay's Chr. Relig.* xiv. 220 (1617) The more that the body abateth in flesh, the more workfull is the mind. 1597 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* III. xviii. 86 Their poyson, growing when it seemeth to abate. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. x. 121 (1840) The arke rested, the waters abating.

11. *trans.* To bring down in value, price, or estimation. *arch.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 28 Vor þe guode los to abatye, and hire guodes to loȝy, þe envious agrayþeþ alle his gynnes. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 286 She ne might all abate his prise. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Absol. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 116 How the Pricys of Merchaundises, growyn in this Lond, may be holdyn up, and encreasyd, and the Prycys of Merchaundise, brought into this Lond abatyd. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. xxii. 119 They raise the price of those, and abate the price of these. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. of Trade* 33 If the Importation of Irish Cattel had abated the Rents of England one half.

12. *intr.* To fall in amount, value, or price, suffer reduction, be reduced. *arch.* exc. in *Law.*

1745 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* II. xxxii. 101 As wages abate to the poor, provisions must abate in the market, and rents must sink and abate to the landlords. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 512 And in case of a deficiency of assets, all the general legacies must abate proportionably, in order to pay the debts.

13. *trans.* To lessen or lower in force or intensity (a quality, feeling, action, etc.); to diminish, lessen, lighten, relieve, mitigate.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 269 His moder Helianore abated þer grete bale. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2840 For na thyng may abate þair pyne. 1574 tr. *Marlorats Apocalips* 33 Charitie is lyke fyre, whyche is easyly put oute if it be abated. 1593 T. HYLL *Profitable Arte of Gard.* 137 The sauor of them [garlic] wilbe greatly abated. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. ii. 24 Abate thy Rage, abate thy manly Rage. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxxiv. 7 His eye was not dimme, nor his naturall force abated. 1670 WALTON *Lives* IV. 288 Lord, abate my great affliction, or increase my patience. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. II. 156 She shook the fidelity, or abated the ardour of some. 1859 MILL *Liberty* ii. 68 To abate the force of these considerations.

14. *intr.* To fall off in force or intensity; grow less, calm down.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XI. 4665 Sesit the wyndis; The brennes abated. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iv. 50 My fury shall abate, and I The Crownes will take. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 463 (1721) When Winter's Rage abates, when chearful Hours Awake the Spring. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xvi. 274 Towards morning the wind abated a little. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VI. iii. 322 This conflagration of the South-East will abate. 1869 *Echo* Oct. 9 The Foot and Mouth Disease which has been raging with some virulence is now beginning to abate.

IV. To strike off, deduct.

15. *trans.* To strike off or take away a part, to deduct, subtract.

a. with *of* (*out of, from* obs.).

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrolabe* 34 Abate thanne thees degrees And minutes owt of 90. 1413 LYDGATE *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. viii. 62 (1483) He nele noo thynge abaten of the prys. 1551 RECORDE *Pathway to Knowl.* II. Introd., And if you abate euen portions from things that are equal, those partes that remain shall be equall also. 1570 DEE *Math. Præf.* 9 If from 4. ye abate 1. there resteth 3. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* XXVII. 18 It shall be abated from thy estimation. 1679-88 *Secret Service Moneys of Chas. & Jas. II*, 126 (Camd. S. 1851) To be abated out of the moneys that are or shall be due to him for work. 1741 *Complete Family-Piece* I. ii. 192 Take . . 9 eggs, abating 4 whites. 1745 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* I. xix. 178 Rather than abate a farthing of the price they had asked. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 506 The merchant abating something of his morning price.

b. with *obj.* (orig. *dative*) of the person.

1465 *Manners & Househ. Exps.* 465 Roberd Thrope lente me l.s. . . and herof he moste a bate me [= to me] . xiiij. s. 1647 SANDERSON *Sermons* Ad Aul. xv. 1 (1673) 209 He therefore sendeth for his Master's Debtors forthwith; abateth them of their several Sums, and makes the Books agree. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. of Life* iii. 6 When the Payment was making, he will not abate him one Farthing. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 61 She would abate me two shillings a week for the future.

c. *absol.* To make an abatement.

1530 PALSGR. 420, I alowe or abate upon a reckenyng or accompte made. 1745 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* I. xix. 179 He cannot abate without underselling the market, or underrating the value of his goods. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. iv. 134 Lacey offered to abate in his pecuniary demand.

16. *fig.* To omit, leave out of count; to bar or except.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 547 Abate [a] throw at Novum, and the whole world againe, Cannot pricke out five such. 1700 LAW *Council of Trade* 253 (1751) Abating accidents which happen but seldom. 1772 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1816) II. 149 Abating his brutality, he was a very good master. 1865 SALA *Diary in America* I. 307 Abating the gold and silver plate.

17. To abate *of* (a thing): to deduct something from, make an abatement from; to lower, or lessen in amount. *arch.*

1644 BULWER *Chirologia* 144 It falls short and abates of the perfection of the thing. 1645 BP. HALL *Remedy of Discontent.* 27 Their fading condition justly abates of their value. 1653 IZAAK WALTON *Compl. Angler* 2 [I shall] either abate of my pace, or mend it, to enjoy such a companion. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. of Nat.* II. 635 Their own experience and the world they converse with will abate of this excess. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of Lake* V. iii. 22 The guide abating of his pace Led slowly through the pass's jaws.

V. Technical.

† **18.** *Falconry.* To beat with the wings, flutter. More commonly aphetized to BATE. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Bk. of Hawkyng* in *Rel. Antiq.* I. 297 If that she [the hawk] abate, let her flee, but be war that thou constreyne her not to flee. 1575 TURBERVILLE *Booke of Falc.* 135 You shall keepe hir alwayes in best plighte and leaste daunger to abate.

† **19.** In *Horsemanship.* 'A Horse is said to Abate, when working upon Curvets, he puts his two hind Legs to the Ground, both at once, and observes the same Exactness at all Times.' Bailey 1721; whence in J. and subseq. Dicts. *Obs.*

Abate (ăbē·t), *v.*² *Law* [a. Anglo-Fr. *abat-re*, earlier *enbatre, embatre* (see A- *pref.* 10), in the legal phr. *se enbatre* or *abatre en* (Britton) to thrust oneself forcibly into, f. *en* in, into + *batre* to beat; see ABATE *v.*¹ Subseq. confused with the prec. both in Anglo-Fr. and Eng.; the law-books treat it as the same word.] To intrude or thrust oneself forcibly or tortiously into a tenement between the death of the owner and the accession of the legal heir. **a.** *refl.* (early instances are wanting).

1865 NICHOLS tr. *Britton* III. i. 2, II. 2 Because a person that

has no right may immediately after the death of any one abate himself into the inheritance of the right heir, and keep out the heir and chief lord of the fee [Fr. *sei enbatre en le heritage*]. *Ibid.* II. xx. 4. I. 336 He by his own force abated himself into the tenement [Fr. *se abaty en cel tenement*].

b. *intr.* (by omission of refl. pron. in late Anglo-Fr., or ME. The ordinary construction since 6.)

1528 Perkins *Profitable Booke* v. § 325. 144 If a man seised of three acres in fee taketh a wife and dyeth and a stranger abate in one of the acres. 1629 Coke *First Pt. of Inst.* 277 Betweene the death and the entry of the heire, an estranger doth interpose himselfe, and abate [Fr. *et un estraunge abate*]. 1809 Tomlins *Law Dict.* s.v. He that steps in between the former possessor and his heir is said to abate; he is called an abator, and this act of intrusion or interposition is termed an abatement.

†**Aba·te,** *sb. Obs.* [f. Abate *v.*1] Abatement.

1. Depression, casting down.

1423 James I *King's Quair* II. xxi. For quhich sodayne abate, anon astert The blude of all my body to my hert.

2. The lowering of a quality; diminution.

1646 H. Lawrence *Com. & Warre with Angels, Ep. Ded.* The abate of power & strength which sinne had caus'd.

3. Deduction, subtraction.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Psend. Ep.* IV. vii. 195 Nor will the difference be sensible in the abate of scruples or dragmes.

Abated (ăbē·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Abate *v.*1 + -ed.]

†1. Beaten, subdued, cast down. *Obs.*

1534 More *Comf. agaynste tribul.* III. (Wks. 1557) 1258/1 That oure fleshlye affeccions, be more abated and refrayned by the dreade and terroure of hell. 1548 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* VI. 351 The weakness of his often abated enemies. 1610 Shaks. *Coriol.* III. iii. 132 Deliver you As most abated Captiues, to some Nation That wonne you without blowes. 1661 *Parismus* I. 89 Which so revived the abated hearts of the Thessalins.

2. Diminished, reduced, lowered in quality or amount.

1594 R. C[arew] *Huarte's Exam. of Wits* (1616) 45 And those in whom this abated heat approcheth least. 1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1673) 629 By fasting it hath made his flesh low and abated. 1855 I. Taylor *Restor. Belief.* 100 An abated Christianity. 1859 — *Logic in Theol.* 312 To establish an abated, or a contrary belief.

Abatement1 (ăbē·tmĕnt). [a. OFr. *abatement, abattement,* f. *abattre*; see Abate *v.*1 and -ment.] The action of abating, or state of being abated, with most of the senses of the vb.

1. The act of overthrowing, putting down, or doing away with; the state of being overthrown, quashed or annulled. *Obs.* exc. as a Law term: the abatement of a nuisance, action, writ, or claim. 'In its present most general signification it relates to writs or plaints, and means the quashing or destroying the plaintiff's writ or plaint.' Tomlins.

1528 Perkins *Profitable Booke* v. § 385. 167 (1642) A plea which goeth meerely in abatement of the writ. 1599 Marston *Scourge of Villanie* II. vii. 205 Their only skill rests in Collusions, Abatements, stoppels, inhibitions. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 5 A fourth species of remedy . . is the abatement, or removal, of Nusances. 1809 Tomlins *Law Dict.* s.v. A Plea in Abatement is a plea put in by the defendant, in which he shows cause to the court why he should not be impleaded or sued. 1860 Massey *Hist. Engl.* III. xxxi. 438 The opinion in Westminster Hall was in favour of the abatement.

2. The act of lowering, lessening, or lightening; the state of depreciation, diminution, or decrease; the subsidence (of action); alleviation or mitigation (of evils).

1517 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xliii. 14 And in like wise without abatement I shall cause for to be memoriall The famus actes. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. i. 13 Nought enters there . . But falls into abatement, and low price. 1655 Cromwell (Carlyle) *Sp.* iv. I had much abatement of my hopes; though not a total frustration. 1675 Baxter *Catholick Theologie* II. viii. 141 A delay of their future misery, and hopes of its abatement. 1794 Sullivan *View of Nat.* I. 67 Like a high sea on the abatement of a storm. 1878 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* 108 A sense of depression and disappointment, and abatement of the higher energies.

†b. Something which lightens toil; relaxation, recreation. *Obs.*

1513 Douglas *Æneid* v. prol. 45 For quha sa list sere gladsum gamis lere, Ful mony mery abaitmentis followis here.

3. The result of abating or lessening; the amount by which anything is abated; decrease, deduction, drawback. *lit.* and *fig.* and as a technical term in *Comm.*

1624 John Gee in *Shakt. Cent. Pr.* 160 The third abatement of the honor and continuance of this Scenicall company is, that they make their spectators pay to deare for their Income. 1625 Bacon *Essays* viii. 267 He hath a great Charge of Children: As if it were an Abatement to his Riches. 1722 De Foe *Hist. Plague* (1756) 183 All the Abatement I could get was only, that . . I should be obliged to hold it but three Weeks. 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Hbk. on Property Law* ii. 7 Equity will compel him to take it, and will allow him a proper abatement out of the purchase-money. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxviii. 677 The farmer obtained for the three years an abatement of two marks.

4. *Heraldry.* A snpposed mark of depreciation.

1610 Guillim *Display of Heraldrie* viii. § 1. 31 (1611) An Abatement is an accidentall mark annexed to coat-armour denoting some vngentleman-like, dishonorable, or disloiall demeanour qualitie or staine in the bearer whereby the dignitie of the coate-armour is greatly abased. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. It is a little controverted among authors, whether heraldry allows of any such things as regular abatements . . The last editor of Guillim discards the whole notion of Abatements as a chimaera.

Abatement2 (ăbē·tmĕnt). [a. Anglo-Fr. *abatement*, earlier *enbatement* (both in Britton), f. *abatre* = *enbatre*; see Abate *v.*2 and -ment.] The action of abating in a heritage, usurpation of a tenement; intrusion, tortious entry. See Abate *v.*2

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 278 For þat mischance of Blanche mariage, For þat abatement he chalenges it þorgh right. 1528 Perkins *Profitable Booke* v. § 325. 144 (1642) If the heire of him after whose death the abatement was, recover the acre of land in which the abatement was. 1586 Hooker *Giraldus's Hist. Ireland* in Holinshed II. 83/2 After the decease of the earle James, a bastard Butler had hy abatement intruded. 1717 Blount *Law Dict., Abatement* (Fr.) is sometimes used for the Act of the Abator; as the Abatement of the Heir into the Land, before he has agreed with the Lord. 1865 Nichols *Britton* III. i. 3. II. 3 Intrusion is a wrongful abatement during the vacancy of the soil [Fr. *intrusioun est torcenous abatement*]. *Ibid.* III. i. 4 By reason of the abatement [Fr. *pur l'embatement*]. *Ibid.* VI. ix. II. 354 Those impleaded of hamsoken, or of fresh force, or of abatement [Fr. *ou de enbatement*].

Abater1 (ăbē·təɹ). [f. Abate *v.*1 + -er1.] He who or that which abates, lowers, or mitigates.

1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 263 Abaters of Acrimony or Sharpness.

Aba·ter2. [f. Abate *v.*1 + -er2, in imitation of *misnom-er, rejoind-er, remind-er.*] An abating, a plea in abatement.

1660 H. More *Myst. Godliness* t. vi. 17 It being a great abater to our zeal and fervency in Religion to think that in the end of our life we shall be dodged and put off by a long senseless and comfortless Sleepe of the Soul under the sods of the Grave. 1662 — *Ant. agst. Ath.* I. viii. 2, 22 Our fancy can shuffle in this abater, viz. that, etc.

Abating (ăbē·tiŋ), *vbl.sb.* [f. Abate *v.*1 + -ing 1.] The action or process of bringing down or lowering.

1. The action of casting down or overthrowing; and *fig.* of doing away with, or putting an end to. *Obs.* except in *Law.*

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 34 What Dishonour is this, and abatyng the Glory of a Kyng. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 168 This expression, of abating, which is derived from the French and signifies to quash, beat down, or destroy, is used by our law in three senses. The first, which seems to be the primitive sense, is that of abating or beating down a nuisance . . and in a like sense . . of abating a castle or fortress.

2. A lowering, lessening, diminution, decrease.

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (714) 37 Pensions without grete abatyng of the Kyngs Revenues. 1548 W. Thomas *Ital. Gram.* (1567) *Diminumento*, the abatyng or decrease. 1674 Playford *Skill of Musick* I. xi. 38 Those excellent Graces and Ornaments . . which we call Trills, Grupps, Exclamations of Increasing or Abating of the Voice. 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* 12 (1729) Nor ought it to be over-oyl'd, too much abating of its grateful acidity. 1861 Trench *Seven Ch. in Asia* 77 The abating of any other love hut that to God and Christ.

3. A deducting, or subtracting.

1557 Recorde *Whetst.* S iij b, Subtraction doeth depend onely of the signe of abatemente, which is this —, and signifieth lesse, or abatyng. *c* 1620 A. Hume *Orthog. Brit. Tongue* 23 In abating from the word following, we, in the north, use a mervelouse libertie.

Abating (ăbē·tiŋ), *ppl.a.* [f. Abate *v.*1 + -ing 2.] Decreasing, subsiding.

1727 De Foe *Hist. Apparitions* xi. 218 The abating force of the water. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* ii. 26 Wks. IV. 58 To deluge o'er with no abating flood Our consummated World.

Abatis (æ·bătis). *Milit.*, also **abattis, abbatis, abbattis.** [a. Fr. *abatis* mass of things thrown down:—OFr. *abateis*:—late L. * *abatetĭci-us* arising from throwing down; cf. vb. *abatre.* See Abate.] A defence constructed by placing felled trees lengthwise one over the other with their branches towards the enemy's line, and piling them up until a shelter for workmen is obtained.

1766 Smollett *Hist. Eng.* (1828) II. 391 The ground before it [was] covered with an abbatis, or felled trees, with their boughs pointing outwards, and projecting in such a manner as to render the intrenchment almost inaccessible. 1795 Nelson in *Nicolas's Dispatches* (ed. 2) I. 380 The Seamen and Carpenters were all night employed in cutting down trees to form an abbatis. 1810 Wellington in *Gurwood's Despatches* VI. 504 The first is loop-holed and there is an Abbatis in its front. 1847 Gleig *Battle of Waterloo* 152 The riflemen attended to their own security by throwing an abattis across the chaussée. 1863 *Life in the South* II. 160 An abbatis still surrounded the stone bridge. 1865 *Morning Star* Mar. 30 At about twenty paces in front of this earthwork is what is termed the abatis.

Abatised (æ·bătist), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed2.] Provided with an abatis.

1859 Worcester cites *Sat. Rev.*

‖ **Abatjour** (abaʒū·r). *Arch.* [mod. Fr. = ce qui *abat* le *jour*, what throws down the daylight.] A sky-light. Hardly in Eng. use; not in Gwilt.

Abator1 (ăbē·tɔɹ, -tō·ɹ). [late Anglo-Fr. *abator -tour*, n. of agent f. *abatre*; see Abate *v.*1 and -or. Used for Abater in legal senses.]

1. One who abates or overthrows a nuisance, etc.

2. = Abater.

1592 S. Daniell *Compl. of Rosam.* (1717) 41 Impiety of Times, Chastity's Abator. 1606 *Sir Gyles Goosecappe* sig. H That painting is pure chastities abator.

Abator2 (ăbē·tɔɹ, -tō·ɹ). *Law* [a. late Anglo-Fr. *abator, -tour* agent n. f. *abatre* = *enbatre*: see Abate2 and -or.] One who abates, or without right seizes upon the possession of a freehold between the death of its owner and the entry of the heir or devisee.

1531 *Dial. on Laws of Eng.* II. xii. 81 (1638) The abators were bounden in conscience to restore to the executors . . the profits. 1629 Coke *First Pt. of Inst.* 194 Where there bee two joynt Abators or Intruders which come in merely by wrong. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 168 This entry of him is called an abatement, and he himself is denominated an abator. 1832 *Edin. Rev.* LV. 324 The abator, or wrongful occupier . . had entered upon the premises.

‖ **Abattoir** (abatwā·r). [mod. Fr. f. *abattre* to strike down. See Abate.] A public slaughter house for cattle.

1840 Perronet Thompson *Exercises* (1842) V. 340 As the sacrifice of one little pig compared with the massive slaughters that decorate a Parisian abattoir.

[Abatude, given by Bailey, etc. as = diminished, and in subseq. Dicts. as sb., is merely a dictionary travesty of med. Lat. *abatuda* = *abatuta*, in *pecunia abatuda*, clipped money. See Wharton *Law Lex.* (1872) 6.]

Abature (æ·bătiŭɹ). [a. Fr. *abatture, abature*, throwing down.] The traces left by a stag in the underwood through which he has passed.

1575 G. Turbervile *Booke of Venerie* 68 Of the iudgement of the Abatures and beating downe of the lowe twigges and the foyles. 1630 Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 93 What Necromanticke spells are Rut, Vault, Slot, Pores, and Entryes, Abatures, and Foyles, Frayenstockes, Frith and Fell, Layres, Dewclawes, and Dowlcets, drawing the Covert, Blemishes, Jewelling, Avaunt-laye, Allaye, Relaye, Foreloyning, Huntcownter, Hunt-change, Quarry, Reward, and a thousand more such Utopian fragments of confused Gibberish. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Age* The huntsmen have several other marks whereby to know an old hart without seeing him: as the clot, entries, abatures, etc.

Abaundon, see Abandon.

†**Aba·ve,** *v. Obs.*, also **abaue, abaw**(e. [Prob. a. OFr. *abaub-ir, abab-ir* to astonish, confound, frighten, disconcert, repr. L. *ad* to + *balb-um* stammering. No Fr. form *abavir* is cited by Godef., but its rise from *ababir* would be regular. The derivation from Fr. *esbah-ir*, sometimes proposed, does not account for the final *-ave, -aue, -awe.*] *trans.* To put to confusion, discomfit; also *intr.* (*rare*) to be confounded (Fr. *s'abaubir*).

1303 R. Brunne *Handlyng Synne* 9536 Loke how 3e mow be a-bawede þat seye þat þe Jewe ys sauede. *c* 1375 Chaucer *Dethe of Bl.* (Fairf. MS.) 614 And al abawed where so I be My pees in pledynge and in werre. *c* 1430 Lydgate *Bochas* (1554) IV. i. 101 a, They were abaued [*rhymes with* saued]. — *Minor Poems* 144 To fynde a mene the sowle for to save. Of this terrible doolful inspecciouu The peeplis hertys gretly gan abave.

Abaxial (æbæ·ksiăl), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. L. *ab* away from + *axi-s* axle + -al; less analogically formed than the following.] = Abaxile.

1857 Henfrey *Elem. Botany* 303 It [the embryo] may be abaxial or excentric, when the layer of endosperm is thickest on one side.

Abaxile (æbæ·ksəil), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. L. *ab* away from + *axi-s* axle + -ile.] Off the axis or central line; eccentric.

1854 Balfour *Outl. Bot.* 265 When the embryo is not in the centre of the seed it is abaxile or eccentric.

†**Abay** (ăbē·). *Obs.* [a. OFr. *abai* barking, f. vb. *abayer* to bark; cf. mod. Fr. *aboi* in phrase *être aux abois, mettre aux abois* (found in 15 c.): to be or put *at bay*, said of the stag etc. in the moment of extremity, when closed in by the dogs which are *barking* after him. See Bay *sb.*3]

1. Barking, baying of dogs upon their prey; especially when they have run it down, and are closing round it. *To stand at abay*, said of the dogs: to stand barking round.

1580 Baret *Alvearie*, Abbay is a French woorde, and signifieth barking against something . . For when the Dere is vtterly wearied and out of breath, then is he faine (setting himselfe to some hedge, tree, etc.) to stande at defiance against all the houndes barking rounde about him, and to defende himselfe with his hornes, as it were at the swerde poynt, as long as he is able. Hereupon we say commonly of men at variance: He will holde or keepe him at abbay. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countrey Farme* 700 At such times as foxes and brocks haue young ones, you must take all your old earth dogs, and let them take the earth, afterward when they shal begin to stand at an abbaie, then must the young ones be brought vnto the mouth of the hole one by one and there cause them to heare the abbaie.

2. *To be at abay*, said of the hunted animal when the dogs 'stand at abay' round him, or have reduced him to desperation; hence, to be in extremities, to be in straits so as to have nowhere to turn, to be in desperation. (Now *at bay.*)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 46 And enere the dogge at the hole held it at a-baye. *c* 1400 *Sir Degrevant* 238 Hertus bade at abey One a launde by a ley. *c* 1430 *Hymns to Virg.* etc. (1867) 70 Y am huntid as an herte to a-bay, I not whidir y may me turne. 1430 Lydgate *Chron. Troy* I. vi. She was at abay yset Amyd hope and fearfull dreade also. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 34 The Stagge . . turning his head, made the hounds, with change of speech, to testifie that he was at a hay; as if from hot pursuit of their enemie, they were suddenly come to a parley. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. 1862, 536/1 All former purposes were blancked (and) the Governour at a bay. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1851, V. 229 Who like a wild Beast at abbay, seeing himself surrounded, desperately laid about him, wounding some in his fall.

†**A-baye,** *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [properly phrase:

A *prep.*[1] at + Bay *sb.* short. f. Abay. OFr. has both *bayer* and *abayer*. See Bay.] At bay.

c 1300 *Kyng Alis.* 3882 Wher hy hym myghte, so hound abaye [=as hound at bay], Othir bygile othir bytreye.

†**Abayle,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. OFr. *abailli-er* to overtake, gain, reach.] To reach, get to.

1430 Lydgate *Chron. Troy* v. xxxvi. Or that he the cytye myght abayle, Horestes Knyhtes unwarely haue him mette.

Abb- is often found in older spelling where *Ab-* is now used. Thus **abbase, abbatis, abbet, abbettor, abbay, abbortive, abbredge, abbut, abbuttal,** which see under their ordinary spelling with one *b*.

Abb (æb). Forms: 1 **áwebb, óweb, áb**; 8–9 **abb.** [f. A- *pref.* 1 + Web; cf. OE. *awefan* = OHG. *arweban*, mod. G. *erweben* to weave, f. *a* up + *wefan* to weave. (Ettmüller suggests for *an-web*, comparing mod. G. *anweben* to weave on *or* to.) Another OE. form was *áwef, ówef* whence Woof.] The woof or weft in a web. Also *attrib.*

a 1000 Ælfric etc. in Wright's *Vocabularies* I. 282/1 *Stamen* wearp. *Subtimen* aweb. *Ibid.* 66/1 *Subtegmen* awebb. *Ibid.* 59/2 *Trama* vel *subtemen* oweb *vel* ab. *Ibid.* 40/1 *Tramasericum* seolcen ab.. *Linostema* linen wearp, *vel* wyllen ab. 1757 Lisle *Husbandry* 500 What is on the back and ribs is somewhat finer, and makes, in druggets, the thread called abb. 1774 *Act* 14 Geo. III. c. xxv Frauds are frequently committed by persons employed in the woollen manufactory .. by the weavers withholding part of the woof or abb yarn delivered to them. 1835 Partington *Brit. Cycl.* s.v. Abb, the yarn of a weaver's warp, whence the wool of which it is made is termed abb-wool.

‖**Abba** (æbă). [An Aramaic word, Chal. אַבָּא *abbâ*, Syr. ܐܒܐ *abbâ* or *abbô*, the father, or O father.] Being retained in the Greek text of the N.T., and the versions, along with its transl. *father*, the combination *Abba father* is used by devotional writers as a title of invocation to the first person of the Trinity. Also a title given in the Syriac and Coptic churches to bishops, and by bishops to the patriarch: father, religious superior.

1382 Wyclif *Rom.* viii. 16 The spirit of adopcioun of sones .. in which we cryen, Abba, fadir. 1557 *Genevan, ibid.* The Sprite of adoption, whereby we crye Abba, that is to say, Father. 1611 Bible *Mark* xiv. 36 And he said, Abba, father, all things are possible vnto thee. 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* 525 Abba is a word of honour and glory, even as Rabbi: whence the Latin *Abbas*, and our English Abbot, have been derived to denote the greatest person in a society. 1719 Watts *Hymn* 'Behold what wondrous grace' (556), My faith shall Abba, Father, cry And thou the kindred own.

Abba, obs. form of Abbey.

Abbace, obs. form of Abbess.

Abbacination, variant of Abacination.

Abbacy (æ·băsi), also 5–6 **abbasy,** 6–7 **abbacie.** [A modification of the earlier Abbatie, assimilated to forms like *prelacy*, med. L. *-acia, -atia.* It appears to have been originally a Scotch form.]

1. The dignity, estate, or jurisdiction of an abbot.

c 1425 Wyntown *Cron.* VII. v. 123 Of byschaprykis, or abbasyis, Or ony kyrkis benefyis. 1552 Lyndesay *Tragedie* 53 At Arbroith I began,—Ane Abasie of gret ryches and rent. 1580 Baret *Alvearie*, An Abbasie or the office of an Abbot, *Antistitium*. 1634–46 J. Row (the father) *Kirk of Scot.* (1842) 55 That almes be given out of abbacies, as of before. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 322 Who knoweth not, that a Canonship, Abbacy, Bishoprick, are but relations? 1691 Blount *Law Dict.* Abbacy (*abbatia*) is the same to an Abbot, as Bishoprick to a Bishop: We may call it his Paternity. 1776 Adam Smith *Wealth of Nat.* II. v. i. 385 (1869) The abbot .. was elected by the monks of the monastery, at least in the greater part of abbacies. 1872 W. F. Skene *Fordun's Chron.* II. 413 The word 'Abthania' has no connection whatever with the word 'Thanus.' It is a Latin form of the Gaelic word Abdhaine, which is the equivalent of the Latin 'Abbatia' and signifies both the office of Abbot and the territory belonging to an Abbacy. 1873 Burton *Hist. of Scot.* I. xii. 399 He is called the lord of the Abbacy.

2. The period during which any one is abbot.

1794 W. Tindal *Hist. Evesham* 26 In the second year of Randulf's Abbacy Thomas, then dean, went with him to Rome. 1877 R. J. King in *Academy* 3 Nov. 438 The east window of Bristol is the work of Edmund Knowle, whose long abbacy ranged from 1306 to 1332.

Abbad, OE. form of Abbot.

Abbadisse, OE. form of Abbatess, *Obs.*, abbess.

‖**Abbas** (æ·băs). The L. original of Abbot, formerly sometimes used as a title in English.

1377 Langland *P. Pl.* B.v. 171 Bothe Priour and suppriour, And oure *pater abbas*. 1844 Lingard *Hist. Anglo-Saxon Ch.* (1858) I. iv. 135 He became their Abbas or spiritual father.

Abbas, -se, obs. form of Abbess.

Abbat, variant of Abbot.

‖**Abbate** (abbā·te). [Ital.:—L. *abbāt-em*, Abbot.] An Italian abbot; the same as the French *abbé*.

1822 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* LIII. 334 The abbate obtained a catalogue of a library extant in the Seraglio. 1860 Hawthorne *Marble Farm* (1879) II. xxiv. 241 An abbate.. was sitting there.

†**Abbatess, abbotess.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **abbadisse, abbudisse, abbodisse**; 1–4 **abbodesse**; 2–7 **abbatisse, abbatesse**; 5 **abatyse.** [a. *abbadissa*, late L. and early Rom. pronunc. of L. *abbātissa* (cf. Pr. and It. *abbadessa*) fem. of *abbas, abbāt-em*, Abbot; introduced into Eng. at or soon after the Conversion; afterwards assimilated to the literary L. spelling as *abbatisse*. In 2 or 3 the Fr. *abbesse* was introduced, but the earlier form continued to exist beside it as *abbatesse, abbotess* till 7.] = Abbess.

c 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 680 And þy ylcan ȝeare forþferde Hild abbodesse on Streonesheale. *c* 885 K. Ælfred *Bæda* iv. 24 On Hilde mynstre þære abbudissan wæs sum bröðor Cædmon ȝehâten. *a* 1000 *A. S. Inst. Polity* in *Anc. Laws* II. 320 Riht is þæt abbodas & huru abbadissan fæste on mynstrum singallice wunian. 1002 *Will of Wulfric, Cod. Dip.* VI. 147 And ælcon abbode and ælcon abbatissan .v. mancusas goldes. 1393 Langland *P. Pl.* C. VII. 128 Ich haue an Aunte to a nunne · and to an abbodesse [*v. r.* abbesse, abbasse]. *c* 1450 in Wright's *Vocab.* 215 *Hec abatissa*, a abatyse. 1538 Leland *It.* II. 67. § 6 Bertane was the first Abbatisse therof. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong., Abbesse*, an Abbatesse. 1633 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* 60 This Saint Yta was an Abbatesse, whose originall was of Meth. 1647 N. Bacon *Hist. Disc.* xiii. 87 Abbatisses were present, & attested the acts of that Synod. 1649 Selden *Laws of Eng.* I. vii. 15 (1739) To govern, chuse, appoint, confirm, and remove Abbots, Abbotesses, Presbyters, and Deacons. 1685 R. Morden *Geogr. Rectified* Germany 132 The Abbey Quedelnburg, whose Abbatess was sometimes Princess of the Empire.

Abbathie, variant of Abbatie, *Obs.*, abbacy.

Abbatial (ăbē·ʃăl), *a.* [a. Fr. *abbatial* (16th cent. in Litt.), ad. late L. *abbātiāl-is* f. *abbātia*. See Abbatie and -al.] Of or pertaining to an abbacy, abbot, or abbess.

a 1642 Urquhart *Rabelais* IV. xiv. (1855) He was a public person, a servant to the monking tribe, apparitor to the abbatial mitre. 1747 Carte *Hist. Eng.* I. 420 The King became entitled to the profits of the lands of bishopricks and abbatial manses. 1851 Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. 366 This is not the Cathedral but an Abbatial Church. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. x. 445 He bestowed the abbatial benediction on Wulfstan.

†**Abbatical** (ăbæ·tikăl), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *abbāt-em* Abbot + -ical; apparently by form-assoc. with *sabbatical*.] = Abbatial.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* Let others dispute, whether Ceolwolphus thus dispensed with them by his new Abbatical, or old Regal Power. 1774 T. West *Antiq. of Furness* (1805) 75 Notwithstanding his abbatical dignity.

†**Abbatie.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 **abboddie**; 6 **abbatie, ab(b)athie.** [ad. late L. *abbatia, abbathia, abbadia* (cf. Pr. *abadia*), n. of state, f. *abbāt-em* Abbot. Afterwards changed to Abbacy, after words in *-cy*, ad. L. *-cia, -tia.*] = Abbacy.

c 1270 *An Old English Miscellany* 145 On willames daye þe yonger kynges wes þat Abboddie hy-numen. 1561 T. N[orton] *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 28b, Abbaties and priories are geuen to very boyes, by priuilege, that is to say, by common and vsuall custome. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IV. 147 No Bishoprick, Abathie, Dignitie, or Rectorie, of value in England was likely to fall, but a successour in reversion was by the Popes provisions fore-appointed for the same.

Abba·ye. An archaic form of Abbey, sometimes found in modern writers.

1805 Scott *Lay of L. M.* II. xxiv. Glad when he passed the tombstones grey, Which girdle round the fair Abbaye.

‖**Abbé** (abe). [mod. Fr. *abbé*:—OFr. *abe, abet*:—L. *abbāt-em*; see Abbot.] The French title answering to Eng. *abbot*, but extended to 'every one who wears an ecclesiastical dress,' Littré; and specially applied to one having no assigned ecclesiastical duty, but acting as a professor, private tutor, or master of a household; in which sense the word is simply transferred into Eng. instead of being translated. Thus, 'Anselm, abbot of Bec,' 'the Abbé Montmorency.' Cf. Ital. Abbate.

1780 Cowper *Prog. Error* 385 Ere long some bowing, smirking, smart Abbé Remarks two loiterers that have lost their way.

Abbe, *v.* = *habbe*, common for Have in 2–3.

Abbed, abbeod, obs. forms of Abbot.

Abbeit, abbet, abbite, obs. forms of Habit.

Abbess (æ·bės) Forms: 3–7 **abbesse**; 4 **abbes(e, abbeys**; 4–5 **abbas**; 4–6 **abbasse**; 5–6 **abbace**; 7– **abbess.** [a. OFr. *abbesse, abesse*, earlier *abeësse, abaësse* (Pr. *abadessa*):—late L. *abbadissa, -tissa*, fem. of *abbāt-em* Abbot; see -ess. This OFr. form appears beside the earlier Abbatess in 2–3, and has superseded it since 7.] The female superior of a nunnery or convent of women, having the same authority over nuns that an abbot has over monks.

1297 R. Glouc. 370 þe eldeste, þat was at Came nonne & abbese. *c* 1300 *Mct. Hom.* 164 That was abbes of a nunrye. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 337 His wife .. that was abbesse there, Unto his tale hath laid her ere. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6352 Somtyme am I prioresse, And now a nonne, & now abbesse. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 155 Bot Radgunde was first sacryd Abbas þere. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* 91 A certen worschipful abbas was ther. 1513 *Lyfe of St. Werburge* 78 And dyd electe to them an other abbace. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* V. i. 166 Go some of you, knocke at the Abbey gate, And bid the Lady Abbesse come to me. 1859 Tennyson *Guinevere* 688 And likewise for the high rank she had borne, Was chosen Abbess, there, an Abbess, lived For three brief years, and there, an Abbess, past To where beyond these voices there is peace.

Abbest, obs. form of Asbestos.

Abbey (æ·bi). Forms: 3–5 **abbeye**; 3–8 **abbaye**; 3 **abbei**; 4 **abey**; 4–7 **abbay**; 6 **abba, abee, abbie, abbeie**; 6–8 **abby**; 3– **abbey.** [a. OFr. *abaïe, abeïe, abbaïe, abbeïe* (mod. *abbaye*), Pr. *abadia*:—late L. *abbādia, abbāthia, abbātia*, n. of state, f. *abbātem* Abbot. *Abbey, abbathie, abbacy*, all represent the same L. word, but English has differentiated *abbacy* and *abbey*, which are both included in L. *abbatia*, and Fr. *abbaye*.]

1. A monastery of religious persons secluded from the world, and under vows of celibacy, consisting of *monks* governed by an *abbot*, or of *nuns* under an *abbess*. The development of meaning was—**a.** the jurisdiction or benefice of an abbot, abbacy. **b.** the religious establishment or corporation. **c.** the monastic buildings. But these senses cannot always be separated.

1250 Layamon III. 191 At Bangor was on abbey [1205 munuclif] ifulled with monekes. *Ibid.* III. 192 He hadde in soue abbayes [1205 on seuen hepen] sixtene hundred monakes. 1297 R. Glouc. 369 Pere, as þe batayle was, an abbey he let rere .. þat ys ycluped in Engelond, abbey of þe batayle. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 263 Into meni o stede, and siththe into an Abbei. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XX. 599 The Erll of Murreff .. hass gert bery The kyngis hert at the abbay of melross. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* liv. 154 In Abbey [Iosephe] was buryed ful Solempne, Whech Abbey of Glaystyngbery now men hald. 1534 Ld. Berners *Golden Boke of Marcus Aurel.* [1546] C vi. If ye gyue an abbaye to a foole. 1536 *Exhortacyon to the North* in Furnivall's *Ballads from MSS.* Abbas to suppresse we haue lytyll nede. 1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 729 With great triumph rode these 13 Cardinalls together to the Abee. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* V. i. 155 Then they fled Into this Abbey, whether we pursu'd them. 1595— *John* I. i. 48 Our Abbies and our Priories shall pay This expeditions charge. 1605 Camden *Remaines* 191 William Rufus loved wel to keep vacant Bishopriks and Abbies in his handes. 1639 Drumm. of Hawth. *Consid. to Parl.* Wks. 1711, 186 That all bishops houses, concierges, abbays, and nunries, be made places to entertain souldiers. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 204 Had monies owing to them in the name of their Abbies. 1759 Robertson *Hist. of Scot.* (1817) 276 The Scottish monarchs had the sole right of nomination to vacant bishoprics and abbeys. 1772 Pennant *Tours in Scotland* 255 (1774) All the monks of this abby. 1861 Wade *Melrose Abbey* 251 The estates of the abbey were granted by Queen Mary to the earl of Bothwell.

2. Since the dissolution of the monasteries, popularly applied to the Abbey Church, as *Westminster Abbey* (in London, *the Abbey*); entering also into the names of private residences, which were formerly abbatial houses, as *Battle Abbey, Newbattle Abbey.*

1557 More *Richard III*, 192 (1641) Entred the Abbie at the West end. 1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 142 The toombe of Gerald Sitfylt in the Abbeie of Dore. 1624 Bl.um. & Fl. (Bell's ed.) *Rule a wife* IV. i. 45 This would do rarely in an abby window to cozen pilgrims. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. IV. 265 The Abby at Westminster. 1712 Addison *Spectator* No. 329. 1 He had been reading my paper upon Westminster Abbey. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* XI. All the steeples from the Abbey to the Tower, sent forth a joyous din. 1882 *Daily News* 27 April 4/7 In the presence of a large and representative gathering the remains of the late Mr. Darwin were yesterday interred in Westminster Abbey.

3. *Scotl.* The precincts of the Abbey of Holyrood, as a sanctuary for insolvent debtors.

1709 Fountainhall *Decisions* II. 518 If he offered to go back to the Abbey, and was enticed to stay and hindered to go. *a* 1776 *Cock Laird* (Herd's *Ballads* II. 36) When broken, frae care The fools are set free, When we make them lairds In the Abbey, quoth she.

4. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*; as *abbey-church, abbey gate, vault, wall, window.*

Also **abbey-labourer,** a labourer in the service of an abbey; **abbey-lands,** estates of an abbey; **abbey man,** a member of a monastery, a monk; **abbey-monger**; **abbey-stead,** a monastic settlement; the site of an abbey.

Also Abbey-laird, Abbey-like, Abbey-lubber, q.v.

1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. James V*, Wks. 1711, 105 She was crowned queen of Scotland in the abby-church of Holyrood-house. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* V. i. 165 Go some of you, knocke at the Abbey gate. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* I. v. 28 Abbey-labourers, not Abbey-lubbers, like their Successours in after-Ages. 1679 Prance *Add. Narrative* 30 To secure abbey-lands to their owners. *c* 1550 Bale *K. Johan* 27 Thou art styll an abbeman. 1679 Prance *Add. Narrative* 30 It is almost incredible, what a Qualm .. came over the Hearts of the stoutest abby-mongers in England. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* II. x. 175 It is a rich abbey-stede, and they do live upon the fat. 1845 Hirst *Poems* 43 'Till in abbey-vault I sleep. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* V. i. 265 I neuer came within these abbey wals.

Abbey-lai·rd. [See Abbey 3.] An insolvent debtor sheltering in the precincts of Holyrood Abbey. (Humorous.)

1861 R. Chambers *Dom. Ann. Scot.* III. 349 It being part of the law of Scotland that diligence cannot be proceeded with on Sunday, the Abbey Lairds, as they were jocularly called, were enabled to come forth on that day, and mingle in their wonted society.

†**Abbey-like,** *a.* Like an abbey; monastic, monkish. *Obs.*

1553–87 Foxe *A. & M.* 80/2 (1596) The admixture of all these abbeielike additions of moonkish miracles. 1644 R. Culmer *Cathedr. Newes* An Abbey-Like, Corrupt and rotten condition.

†**Abbey-lubber** (æ·bi,lʊ·bəɹ). A lazy monk; a reproachful name in regular use after the Reformation.

1538 Starkey *England* 131 (1871) The nuryschyng also of

a grete sorte of idul abbey-lubbarys wych are apte to no thyng but as the byschoppys and abbotys be, only to ete and drynke. 1589 Thomas Nashe *Anat. Absur.* 7 Those exiled Abbie-lubbers, from whose idle pens, proceeded those worne out impressions of the feyned no where acts, of Arthur of the rounde table. 1611 Cotgr., *Archimarmitonerastique*, an Abbey-lubber, or Arch-frequenter of the Cloyster beefe-pot, or beefe-boyler. 1655 Moffet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 365 Maximinus the Emperor, who, like our old Abbay-lubbers, did eat till he sweat. 1693 W. Robertson *Phras. Gen.* 446 A porridge-belly Friar, an abbey lubber. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-Cr.* II. iv. 45 The Dissolutions of Monasteries, that fed Abby-Lubbers and wanton Nuns.

Comb. **Abbey-lubber-like.**

1570 Barnabe Googe *Popish Kingdome* II. 23 So abby lubber lyke they liue, & Lordes they called bee.

Abbiliment, see Abiliment, Habiliment.

Abbod, early form of Abbot.

Abboddie, early form of Arbatie, *Obs.*, abbacy.

Abbodisse, OE. form of Abbatess, *Obs.*, abbess.

Abbot (æ·bət). Forms: 1 **abbad, abbud**; 1–3 **abbod**; 2–3 **abbeod**; 3–4 **abbed**; 2– **abbot.** By-form 2–7 **abbat.** [a. *abbād-em*, late L. and early Rom. pronunc. of L. *abbāt-em*, in nom. *abbas* (4th c.), a. Gr. ἀββᾶς, ad. Syriac *abbā*, father (see Abba), an appellation given originally in the East to all monks (cf. Ital. and Sp. *padre*, Fr. *père*), but restricted at length in the West to the superior of a monastery. Adopted in Eng. at or soon after the English Conversion; the original *abbad* became by assimilation to the native ending *-ud, -od, abbud, abbod*, whence the 13th c. *abbed*; the mod. representative would have been *abd* (cf. Ger. *abt*), but in 12th c. the L. *abbāt-em* gave a new literary form *abbat*, under the influence of which OE. *abbod* became *abbot*, found as early as 1123. *Abbat* continued as a by-form till 1700, and was especially affected by the ecclesiastical writers of 5–7. The difference is merely graphical, the atonic *-ot* and *-at* being alike -ət.]

1. The head or superior of an abbey. After the dissolution of the monasteries, sometimes applied to the layman to whom the revenues of an abbacy were impropriated.

†**a.** Early form *Abbod, -ed.*

c 880 K. Ælfred *Bæda* v. 13 On þam mynstre wæs . . Abbad and messepreost Æðelwold haten. 905 *O. E. Chron.* (*Parker MS.*) Eadwold cyngæs ðegen, and Cenulf abbod. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Bi heore abbodes iwissunge. 1205 Layamon II. 125 Þe abbed an horse leop . . þus seide þe abbed [1250 Þe abbod vppe his horse leop . . þus spac þe abbod]. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 314 Þuruh þen abbodes gropunge. 1297 R. Glouc. 447 Syf byssop, oþer abbed, in þys lond ded were.

†**b.** By-form *Abbat.*

c 1130 *O. E. Chron.* (*Laud. MS.*) anno 1123 And bed his biscopes and his abbates and his þeignes. 1297 R. Glouc. 376 Byssopes and abbates to hys wylle echon. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2694 Fatter than abbatis or priours. 1571 Bp. Jewel *On 1 Thessal.* (1611) 116 Ioachimus an Abbat hath told vs Antichrist shall be called, holy Lord, and most holy Pope. 1598 Hakluyt *Eng. Voyages* I. 71 Confirming likewise al things . . by their Abbate. 1614–25 Jn. Boys (Wks. 1630) 130 The begging Frier would be Prior: the Prior, an Abbat. 1691 Blount *Law Dict.*, *Abbat* or *Abbot*, A Spiritual Lord, that has the rule and preheminence over a Religious House.

c. Current form *Abbot.*

c 1123 *O. E. Chron.* (*Laud. MS.*) anno 963 [He] halzode him þa abbot. *Ibid.* anno 1123 Ansealm abbot of S. Ædmund. *c* 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 326 Þe abbot of Abyndoun And alle [his] issu for euere. *c* 1489 *Plumpton Corr.* 84 My servant John Tomlynson hath taken a farmehold of the abut of Fountayns . . which the abott wyll record the taking. 1611 Cotgr., *Il iure comme vn Abbé* He sweares like an Abbot, viz. extreamly. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 20 O Father Abbot! An old man, broken with the storms of State, Is come to lay his weary bones among ye. 1641 *Les Termes de la Ley* 2 Abbot, was the soveraigne head, or chiefe of those houses, which when they stood were called Abbies, and this Abbot together with the Monks of the same House, who were called the Convent, made a Corporation. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* Mitred Abbots were those privileged to wear the mitre; and allowed, withal, a full episcopal authority within their precincts . . and were lords of parliament. Of these Sir Edward Coke reckons 27 in England. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* (1863) 13 The lay abbot of Marney, also in this instance like the other whig lords, was careful to maintain . . a very loyal and dutiful though secret correspondence with the court of St. Germains. 1861 Motley *Dutch Rep.* I. 270, *Prowb.* When the Abbot has dice in his pocket, the convent will play.

†**2.** 'Also a title borne by several magistrates, and other lay persons. Among the Genoese, one of their principal magistrates was called the Abbat of the people.' Chambers *Cycl.* 1741. *Obs.*

†**3.** Applied ironically to the leader of certain disorderly festivities, as the *Abbot of Misrule*, *Abbot of Unreason.* *Obs.*

4. *Comb.* **abbot-presbyter.**

1772 Pennant *Tours in Scotland* 255 (1774) The island always had for a governor an Abbot-Presbyter.

Abbotcy (æ·bətsi). *rare.* [f. Abbot + -cy; of which Abbacy is the ordinary derivative.] = Abbacy, Abbotship.

1844 Lingard *Hist. Anglo-Saxon Ch.* (1858) II. xiii. 269 The abbotcy of St. Alban's.

Abbotess, variant of Abbatess, *Obs.*, abbess.

†**Abbotric** (æ·bətric). *Obs.* Forms: 1 **abbodrice,** 2 **abbotrice,** 3 **abbodryche,** 6 **abbatrik,** 7 **abbotrick.** [f. Abbot + -ric = OE. *rice* kingdom, realm, rule.] The benefice or jurisdiction of an abbot; an abbacy.

c 1120 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) anno 656 On his time wæx þet abbodrice . . swiðe rice. *Ibid.* anno 963 He macode þær twá abbotrice. 1127 *Ibid.* Þæt he ne mihte hafen twa abbotrices on hande. *c* 1200 *Charter of Eadweard* (1067) *Cod. Diplom.* IV. 225 Ic habbe unnen Baldewine abbot ðe abbotriche into seint Eádmundes biri. *a* 1300 *O.E. Misc.* 145 And Baþe wes Abbodryche. 1553–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 189/2 He had had diverse bishopriks and abbatriks in his hand which were vacant. 1711 Madox *Hist. Excheq.* 7 He filled up a great many vacant Bishopriks and Abbotricks.

Abbotship (æ·bətʃip), also 7 **abbatship.** [f. Abbot + -ship.] The office or rule of an abbot; abbacy; abbatial term of office.

1495 *Vitas Patrum* (W. de Worde) I. clviii. 163 b, All the Religious that so besily desyred her to take upon her the auctorytee of the abbotshypp. 1560 J. Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 348 a, In steade of one bishoppricke, which they left, they had of them again many abbotships, or such other like promotions. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 114 Richlieu . . conferr'd upon him the abbatship of Charroux. 1872 *Spectator* 6 April 444 The last years of John of Whethamstede's first abbotship were not passed without the accustomed miscellaneous litigations.

†**Abbre·viarist.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *breviārium* abridgement, epitome + -ist; whence regularly *breviarist*; expanded into *abbreviarist* after *abbreviate.*] One who makes an epitome or compendium.

1679 Prance *Add. Narrative* 18 The Dying Speeches of all the Criminals are punctually set down by him, by our Abbreviarist.

Abbreviate (ăbrī·viˌēt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *abbrĕviātus* shortened, pa. pple. of *abbreviā-re*, f. *ab* off, or ?*ad* to + *breviā-re* to shorten, f. *brevi-s* short.] Abridged, shortened, cut short. At first used both as pple. and adj., but afterwards superseded in most senses by the normal pple. Abbreviated. Now used chiefly = Abbreviated 2.

1530 *A proper Dyalogue* 19 (1863) At seynt Edmundesbury . . the famous prince duke Humfray of his lyfe was abbreuiate. 1677 Gale *Ct. Gentiles* II. III. 146 I shal give an abbreviate Idea or character of his spirit & zele for God. 1852 J. D. Dana *Crustacea* II. 1078 Penult [joint] abbreviate. 1860 Gosse *Romance Nat. Hist.* 357 The muzzle in the latter is more abbreviate.

†**Abbre·viate, -at,** *sb. Obs.* [The adj. used elliptically, like L. *abbreviātum* that which is abridged.] An abridgement, short sketch, abstract, epitome.

1531 Elyot *Governor* (1580) 205 An abbreuiate, called of ye Greekes and Latins, Epitoma. 1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* 104 To pick and chuse out of every Creature, as it came out, the very best of it for this true Pandora and true Abbreviate of all his works. 1686 Sir S. Morelano in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 153 An unfortunate and fatall accident has lately befallen me, of which I shall give you an abbreviat. 1708 Chamberlayne *State of Gr. Brit.* I. II. xi. 91 (1743) The Speaker taking the Bill in his hand, reads the Abbreviate or Abstract of the said bill. 1716 Wodrow *Corresp.* (1843) II. 155 This is an abbreviate of this attempt.

Abbreviate (ăbrī·viˌēt), *v.*, also 5–7 **abreviate.** [f. Abbreviate *ppl. a.*; or on the analogy of vbs. so formed; see -ate. A direct representative of L. *abbreviāre*; as Abridge, and the obs. Abrevy, represent it indirectly, through OFr. *abregier* and mid. Fr. *abrévier.* Like the latter, *abbreviate*, was often spelt *a-breviate* in 5–7.] To make shorter, shorten, cut short in any way.

1530 Palsgr., I abrevyate: I make a thynge shorte, *Je abrege.* 1625 Bacon *Essays* xxiv. 99 (1862) But it is one Thing to Abbreviate by Contracting, Another by Cutting off.

†**1.** *trans.* To make a discourse shorter by omitting details and preserving the substance; to abridge, condense. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Chester Pl.* I. 2 (Sh. Soc.) This matter he abbrevited into playes twenty-foure. 1592 Greene *Conny catching* III. 16 The queane abreuiated her discourse. 1637 Raleigh *Mahomet* 34 Abreviated out of two Arabique writers translated into Spanish. 1672 Manley *Interpreter* pref., I have omitted several Matters . . contracted and abbreviated Others.

†**b.** To make an abstract or brief of, to epitomize. *Obs.*

c 1450 Trevisa *Higden's Polychr.* I. 21 (Rolls Ser.) Trogus Pompeius, in hys xl^ti iiij. bookes, allemoste of alle the storyes of the worlde, whom Justinus his disciple did abbreuiate. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1634) 627 To reade, to note, and to abbreviate Polibius. 1648–9 *The Kingdomes Weekly Intelligencer* Jan. 16 to 23 The high court of Justice did this day sit again concerning the triall of the King. The charge was brought in and abreviated.

†**c.** *Math.* To reduce (a fraction) to lower terms. *Obs.*

1796 *Mathem. Dict.* I. 2 To abbreviate fractions in arithmetic and algebra, is to lessen proportionally their terms, or the numerator and denominator.

†**2.** *intr.* To speak or write briefly, to be brief. *Obs.*

1597 Warner *Albion's Eng.* XII. lxxiv. 302 But new Rome left, of old Rome now abreuiat we will. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 233 To abbreuiate, I do referre the desirous Reader hereof to Master Hill his booke of Husbandrie.

3. *trans.* To shorten by cutting off a part; to cut short. **a.** Of time. *arch.*

1529 Whitinton *Vulgaria* 56 Ryot . . abbreviateth and shorteneth many a mannes lyfe. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. 3. xv. 130 (1651) That adventure themselves and abbreviate their lives for the publike good. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 300 Against this we might very well set the length of their lives before the floud, which were abbreviated after.

b. Of any operation occupying time.

1494 Fabyan VII. 333 If it sounde any thynge to theyr dishonoure, than shall it be abreuyatyd or hyd that the trouthe shall not be known. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. ix. 116 King Ethelbert was at his Devotions, which he would not omit, nor abbreviate for all their Clamour. 1865 E. B. Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 48 The ancient Egyptian may be seen in the sculptures abbreviating the gesture.

c. Of things material; mostly *fig. arch.*

1552 Latimer *Serm. for 3rd Sund. in Adv.* Wks. II. 287 His hand is not abbreuiated, or his power diminished. 1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Boock of Physicke* 178/2 Abbreviate as then the bagge, because it may gentelye, & easilye exulcerate. 1661 Milton *Accedence* (Wks. 1738) I. 607 The long way is much abbreviated, and the labour of understanding much more easy.

d. Of words spoken or written, or symbols of any kind: To contract, so that a part stands for the whole. *The common mod. use.*

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. i 26 He clepeth a Calf, Cauſe: Halfe, Haufe, neighbour vocatur nebour; neigh abreuiated ne: this is abhominable. 1724 De Foe etc. *A Tour* I. 364 (1769) The Exancester of the Saxons, which was afterwards abbreviated to Excester and Exeter. 1880 Geikie *Phys. Geog.* I. iv. 27 Paris is situated two degrees, twenty minutes, and nine seconds east from Greenwich, which is abbreviated thus: 2° 20′ 9″ E.

e. Of sounds: To make (a vowel or syllable) short.

1699 Bentley *Phalaris* 136 The Dorians abbreviate even *ας* in the Accusative Plural. 1727 Swift *Let. on Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. I. 188 That barbarous custom of abbreviating words to fit them to the measure of their verses.

Abbreviated (ăbrī·viˌētĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed. It takes the place, to some extent, of Abbreviate *ppl. a.*]

1. Shortened, cut short, in the various senses of the vb.

1552 Latimer *Serm. 3rd S. in Adv.* Wks. II. 287 His hand is not abbreuiated, or his power diminished. 1870 Bowen *Logic* vii. 221 The syllogism constituting a chain may be partly complete and partly abbreviated. 1881 H. James jun. *Portrait of a Lady* liv. (in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 7) The two ladies faced each other at an abbreviated table.

2. *Nat. Hist.* Relatively short; shorter than the ordinary type, or than the adjoining parts.

1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 62 Spergula . . Leaves opposite, with abbreviated leaf-buds in their axils.

†**Abbre·viately,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. Abbreviate *a.* + -ly 2.] Shortly, briefly, concisely.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 31 Abbreuiatly and meetely according to my old Sarum plaine song I haue harpt vpon.

Abbreviating (ăbrī·viˌētiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Abbreviate *v.* + -ing 1.] The act or process of shortening; abbreviation, compression.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 343 Both these [prefixes] may contribute to the abbreviating of language.

Abbreviation (ăbrīviˌēʲʃən), also 5–7 **abreviacioun, -ation.** [a. Fr. *abréviation*, ad. L. *abbreviātiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *abbreviā-re*: see Abbreviate. The prefix in Fr. *a-* has been refashioned, after L., to *ab-*.]

1. The act of shortening, reducing in length.

1530 Palsgr. 193 Abrevyation, *abreviation.* 1576 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* 233 (1826) Neither hath this our manner of abbreviation, corrupted the names of townes and places onely. *c* 1590 Horsey *Travels* (Hakl. Soc.) 156 With som small abreviacion and pronunciacion it [the Russian language] coms near the Polish. 1605 Timme *Quersitanus* III. 164 We come . . to the causes of the conseruation, prolongation, destruction, and abreuiation of our life. 1824 Southey *Book of the Church* I. 311 They might purchase a free passage through Purgatory, or at least, an abbreviation of the term.

2. The result of abbreviating; an abbreviated or reduced form; short summary, abridgement.

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 17 Of these thre sones grew al mankynde in this world, and be what order here schul ȝe haue abreviacioun. 1589 Nashe *Dedic. to Brune's Menaphon* (1880) 12 And heere could I enter into a large fielde of invective against our abject Abbreviations of Artes. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* (1831) I. 180 Johnson's abbreviations are all distinct and applicable to each subject. 1865 E. B. Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 52 To make a sort of abbreviation of this movement.

3. *esp.* A shortened form of a spoken word, or written symbol; a part of a word or symbol standing for the whole.

1727 Swift *Letter on Eng.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 188 Most of the books we see now-a-days are full of those manglings and abbreviations. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* (1872) IV. 35 Smiffle, it must be explained, is a fond abbreviation for Smithfield. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 547 The latter form is clearly a mere abbreviation.

Abbreviator (ăbrī·viˌēʲtəɹ), also 7 **-er.** [a. L. *abbreviātor*, n. of agent f. *abbreviā-re* to shorten; cf. Fr. *abréviateur.*]

1. One who abbreviates, abridges, or shortens.

1615 Helkiah Crooke *Body of Man* 206 Oribasius, the great abreuiater of antiquity. 1779 Gibbon *Misc. Wks.* (1814) IV. 565 The opinion which attributes the last-mentioned passage to the abbreviator, rather than to the original historian. 1860 Adler *Prov. Poet.* xiii. 286 Outlines in which the arid hand of the abbreviator does not become apparent.

2. *spec.* 'An officer in the court of Rome, appointed as assistant to the vice-chancellor for drawing up the pope's briefs, and reducing petitions, when granted, into proper form for being converted into bulls.' Chambers 1751.

1532 *Addr. from Convoc.* in Strype *Mem. Ref.* V. 481 The writers, abbreviators, and registers of the letters, minutes, and bulls. 1611 Cotgr., *Abbreuiateur*, An abbreuiator; a

maker of breefs, or of writs. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* The earliest mention made of abbreviators in the papal court is in one of the *extravagantes* of John XXII in 1317 . . The abbreviators at present make a college of 72 persons, divided into two parks or ranks.

†3. A school of physicians so named. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersitanus* Pref. v, Among Physitians there are Empericks, Dogmaticks, Methodici or Abbreviators, and Paracelsians.

Abbreviatory (ăbrī·vi,ătəri), *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *abbreviāt-* ppl. stem of *abbreviāre*: see ABBREVIATE + -ORY.] Tending to abbreviate or shorten.

1847 In CRAIG.

Abbreviature (ăbrī·vi,ătiŭr, -tʃŭr). [f. L. *abbreviāt-* (see prec.) + -URE.]

†1. The process of abbreviating; abbreviation, shortening. *Obs.*

1659 HAMMOND *On Psalms* iii. 7. 26 The abbreviature or apocope hath no example. 1673 JER. TAYLOR *Suppl. to Serm. for Year* (1678) 131 I must be forced to use summaries and arts of abbreviature in the enumerating those things.

†2. An abbreviated or shortened state, condition, or form; shortness. *Obs.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles of Honor* 114 Cultus alienus siue extraneus, or Idolatrie, which they commonly express by ע in abbreviature. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* i. § 3. 27 (1727) God in pity . . hath reduced our misery to an abbreviature.

3. An abbreviated or abridged copy; an abridgement, compendium, epitome, or abstract.

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* iii. § 9. 4 There are certain compendiums or abbreviatures and shortenings of religion, fitted to several states. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 55 To bestow their time in the fathers and councils rather than on compendiums and abbreviatures. 1812 COLERIDGE *The Friend* v. vii. 316 (1867) It is indeed little more than an abbreviature of the preceding observation and the deductions therefrom.

4. An abbreviated or contracted form of a word or phrase; a contraction, an abbreviation.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* viii. 27 Wks. VIII. 116 From mistake of letters or abbreviatures by the transcribers. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 35 The hand of Providence writes often by abbreviatures. 1724 WODROW *Corresp.* (1843) III. 149 The reading was easy to me, though some abbreviatures stopped me a little.

†Abbrevy(e, abrevye, *v., Obs. rare.* [a. mid. Fr. *abrévie-r, abb-*, (14th c.) ad. L. *abbreviāre* to shorten: see ABBREVIATE, the modern form from L., and ABRIDGE, the earlier equivalent from OFr. *abregier.*] = ABBREVIATE, ABRIDGE.

1483 CAXTON *G. Leg.* 424/4 Which hystorye Saint Justyn abreuyed or shorted.

Abbroche, obs. form of ABROACH *v.*

†Abbro·chment, *Obs.*; also **abrochement.** [A Dictionary rendering of med. L. *abrocamentum*, used in the Acts of Parlt. of Edw. III., and formed apparently on the stem of BROK-ER, BROK-AGE.]

1672 T. MANLEY *Interpreter*, Abbrochment (*abbrocamentum*) is a forestalling of a market or fair, by buying up the wares before they are exposed to sale in the market or fair, and then vending them again by retail. 1691 BLOUNT, &c.

Abbud, OE. form of ABBOT.

Abbudisse, OE. form of ABBATESS, *Obs.*, abbess.

Abbuttal, obs. form of ABUTTAL.

Abby, obs. form of ABBEY.

Abbyt(e, obs. form of HABIT.

ABC (ē·bē·sē·), *sb.* 4–; also written as a word: 3–6 **abece**; 5 **apece, apecy, apsie**; 6 **apcie, absee, absie, absey, abeesee**; 5–7 **abce**; 6–7 **abcie**; 7 **abcee, a-bee-cee.** (These *names* were most frequent in sense 3.) The first three letters of the alphabet; hence

1. The alphabet itself. [So in OFr. *A B C, abece.*]

1297 R. GLOUC. 266 He was more þan ten 3er old, ar he coupe ys abece. 1356 WYCLIF *Last Age* 28 Euery lettre in þe abece may be souned wiþ opyn mouþ save .m. lettre one. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* VI. 259 (Rolls Ser.) He founded as meny abbayes as beþ lettres in þe A B C [*in alphabeto*]. *c* 1394 *Piers Pl. Crede* 9 A and all myn A B C After have I lerned. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* A-pece apecy [1499 abce] *alphabetum, abecedarium.* *a* 1520 *Myrroure of Our Ladye* 139 There is xxii letters in the Abce of hebrew. 1573 COOPER *Thesaurus, Abecedarium, -rii* An Absee. 1611 FLORIO *Abecè* the A B C or Criscrosse-row. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xiv Master Tubal Holophernes, who taught him his A B C, so well that he could say it by heart backwards. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 14 Sorting and puzzling with a deal of glee Those seeds of science called his A B C. *a* 1845 HOOD *Huggins & Duggins* 5 I'd carve her name on every tree, But I don't know my A B C.

†2. An alphabetical acrostic; a poem of which the successive stanzas, or lines, begin with the letters of the alphabet in order. *Obs.*

c 1382 WYCLIF *Jeremiah, Prologue* 10 In Jewere onli and Beniamyn he profeciede, and of his citee the fallingus with fourfold abece he weilede. *c* 1430 *The A B C of Aristotle* (1868) Whoso wilneþ to be wiys, & worschip desiriþ, Lerne he oo lettir, & looke on anoþir Of þe a b c of Aristotill: argue not azen þat. 1597 SPEGHT *Edn. of Chaucer* (title) Chaucers A B C, called La Prière de Nostre Dame. 1855 *Bell's Chaucer* VI. 125 The A B C is a prayer to the Blessed Virgin somewhat in the manner of an acrostic. It consists of twenty-three stanzas, each of which begins with one of the letters of the alphabet, arranged in their order. [It is a transl. of the French hymn in *Pilgr. of the Lyfe of Man.*]

3. A spelling-book, or primer, teaching the alphabet and first elements of reading (*Obs.*); hence *fig.* the first principles, most elementary part, or simplest rudiments (of any subject).

c 1400 *Poem* in *Reliq. Antiq.* I. 63 Quan a chyld to scole xal set be, A bok hym is browt, Naylyd on a brede of tre, That men callyt an abece. 1571 *Wills & Inv. North. Count.* (Surtees Soc.) II. 362, xiiij doss' papr latten abeesees iij^{s} vj^{d}—iiij doss' abeesees in p'chment ij^{s}. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Sermons* 22/1 When he gaue vs his worde, hee did not giue vs an A. b. c. onely, but hee taught vs with open mouth. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deuteron.* Serm. xix. 110. 27 a, Wee abide still at our Absie, and wot not what rule or doctrine meaneth. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Sermons* 252 This is the Abce, and Primmer, and Grammar, the first lesson and last lesson of a Christian. 1637 *Decree of Star Chamb.* § 10 (Arber's *Areop.* 14) Any Bibles, Testaments . . Primers, Abcees, or other booke or books. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 204 To tutor their unsoundnesse with the Abcie of a Liturgy. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 152 *note*, The notion may be that ritualism is only the elementary teaching, the A B C of religion.

4. *Attrib.*, as in **A B C-book** or **abcee-book, absey-book,** primer, horn-book; an introductory book to any subject, often in catechism or dialogue form. So *A B C-scholar, A B C-learner, A B C-teacher*; '*the A B C* (= Alphabetical) *Railway Guide.*'

1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 196 I begin 'I shall beseech you'; that is question now, And then comes answer like an Absey booke: 'O sir,' sayes answer, 'at your best command.' 1611 FLORIO *Abecedario*, a teacher or learner of A B C; also a horne-booke, or A-bee-cee-booke. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* A-pece lerner, or he þat lernythe þe abece. *Alphabeticus, abecedarius.* 1580–95 MUNDAY *John à Kent* etc. 60 Which a meere abce scholler in the arte Can doo it with the least facilitie. 1632 SHERWOOD An Abcee-learner or teacher, *Abecedaire* (Fr.)

A B C, or **abee-cee** is even found as a vb. 'to say the alphabet.'

1611 FLORIO *Abecedâre*, to alphabet or abee-cee. *a* 1845 HOOD *My Son & Heir* 12 A coppersmith I can't endure—Nor petty usher A B C-ing.

A B C process (in making artificial manure).

1879 E. G. BARTHOLOMEW in *Cassell's Tech. Educ.* I. 115 The A B C is a patented process, and obtains its name from the three initial letters of the three principal ingredients . . alum, blood, and clay.

Abcaree, *sb.* (Anglo-Ind.) See ABKARI.

A B C-darian, obs. form of ABECEDARIAN.

Abda, var. of ABADA, *Obs.* rhinoceros.

‖ **Abdest** (ā·bdest). [Pers. آبدست *ābdast*, f. *āb* water + *dast* hand.] The Mohammedan rite of washing the hands before prayer.

1847 In CRAIG.

Abdicable (æ·bdikăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *abdicā-re* + -BLE, repr. a possible L. **abdicābilis.*] Capable of being abdicated.

Mod. Such responsibilities are not abdicable at will.

Abdicant (æ·bdikănt), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *abdicant-em* pr. pple. of *abdicāre*, to abdicate; cf. Fr. *abdiquant.*]

A. *adj.* Abdicating, renouncing, who abdicates.

1654 WHITLOCK *Manners of the Engl.* 93 (T.) Wicked Jews, murtherers of Christians, monks abdicant of their orders.

B. *sb.* One who abdicates.

Abdicate (æ·bdikē·t), *v.* [f. L. *abdicāt-*, ppl. stem of *abdicā-re* to renounce, disown, reject; f. *ab* off, away + *dicā-re* to proclaim, make known.]

1. *trans.* To proclaim or declare to be no longer one's own, to disclaim, disown, cast off; *esp.* to disown or disinherit children. Now only as a tech. term of Rom. Law (L. *abdicare filium*, also *patrem*).

1541 ELYOT *Im. Gov.* 149 The father . . doeth abdicate nowe and then one, that is to saie, putteth them out of his familie. 1644 MILTON *Jus Populi* 34 Parents may not causelessly abdicate or disinherit children. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV. xv. 351 (1715) Parents were allow'd to be reconcil'd to their children, but after that could never abdicate them again. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Essays* 117 Wherever I disesteemed, I would abdicate my first cousin. 1828 SEWELL *Oxf. Pr. Essay* 70 Sons were exposed, abdicated, and sold by the laws of Solon.

†2. To depose (from an office or dignity). *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. 2. III. xv. 127 (1651) The Turks abdicated Cernutus, the next heir, from the empire.

†3. *refl.* To formally cut oneself off, sever, or separate oneself from anything; *esp.* to divest oneself of an office (L. *abdicare se magistratu*). *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* Introd. Hist. Hen. IV. 11 (1809) To perswade a man . . to Abdicate himselfe from his empire and imperiall preheminence. 1689 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 299 The great convention . . resolved that King James . . had by demise abdicated himself and wholly vacated his right. 1689 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 28 A Prince . . who, by transgressing against the Laws of the Constitution, hath abdicated himself from the Government, and stands virtually Deposed.

†4. *trans.* To put away, cast off, discard (anything). *Obs.*

1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 333/2 The King our soueregne lord and maister cannot abdicate from himselfe this right. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 343 Neither hast thou, O Cyrus, so well known me as to abdicate thine Idolatry. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 527 If the Lord Jesus purposely would defile and abdicate the seventh day Sabbath of the Jew. 1688–9 LADY R. RUSSELL *Letters* No. 84. II. 11 Accidents may abdicate your opinion.

5. To formally give up (a right, trnst, office, or dignity); to renounce, lay down, surrender, abandon; at first implying voluntary renunciation, but now including the idea of abandonment by default. See the parliamentary discussions of 1688.

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 41 Abdicating our just privileges. 1688 LD. SOMERS *Speech on the Vacation of the Throne* The word abdicate doth naturally and properly signify, entirely to renounce, to throw off, disown, relinquish any thing or person, so as to have no further to do with it; and that whether it be done by express words or in writing (which is the sense your Lordships put upon it, and which is properly called resignation or cession), or by doing such acts as are inconsistent with the holding and retaining of the thing, which the Commons take to be the present case. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* (1840) I. i. 14 The thrones which the Devil and his followers abdicated and were deposed from. 1783 JOHNSON *Club Rules* in *Boswell* (1816) IV. 277 Whoever shall for three months together omit to attend . . shall be considered as having abdicated the club. 1805 FOSTER *Essays* I. vii. 90 To have abdicated the dignity of reason. 1857 PRESCOTT *Philip* I. i. 10 The Regent Mary formally abdicated her authority. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Ec. Art*, 5 A power not indeed to be envied . . but still less to be abdicated or despised.

6. *Comm. Law.* Said of the insurer surrendering his rights of ownership to the underwriters.

1755 N. MAGENS *Ess. Insur.* II. 36 The Owners of such Gold, Silver, or Pearls, cannot renounce or abdicate them to the Underwriters.

7. *absol.* (by ellipsis of the thing resigned, usually the *throne* or *crown*). To renounce or relinquish sovereignty, or its equivalent.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Epigr.* Wks. 1730 I. 121 Either he must abdicate or thou. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* (1840) II. ii. 181 The Devil abdicated for awhile. 1837 CARLYLE *French Rev.* I. VII. xi. 399 Is it not strange so few kings abdicate; and none yet heard of has been known to commit suicide? 1879 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* III. i. 5 The Majority have in virtue and effect abdicated, and their opponents are the true and genuine corporation.

Abdicated (æ·bdikē·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Formally renounced, resigned, or given up. Used especially of a possession, right, or function.

1688 LD. SOMERS *Speech*, It is an entire alienation of the thing abdicated, and so stands in opposition to *dicare*. 1689 *Apol. Fail. Walker's Acc.* 25 A Head Abdicated of Reason and Five Senses. 1713 ADDISON *To Sir Godf. Kneller* Old Saturn too, with up-cast eyes, Beheld his abdicated skies. 1728 G. CARLETON *Mem. Eng. Officer* 233 The Siege thus abdicated (if I may use a modern Phrase). 1852 COCKBURN *Life of Jeffrey* I. 26 Some new obstacle to my belief, which might return me to my abdicated opinion.

2. Deposed from an office, function, or dignity. In 17th c. including deposition by others (see ABDICATE 2), but now always, self-deposed, having formally laid down or divested himself of a dignity or trust. (See the ambiguity of its application to James II.)

1691 *New Disc. Old Intreague* xviii. 15. So found too late their abdicated James. 1714 SWIFT *State of Affairs* Wks. II. i. 215 Those who wish to see the son of the abdicated prince upon the throne. 1781 GIBBON *D. & F.* II. xli. 531 The abdicated monarch fled from the justice of his country. 1825 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXII. 368 That strange personage, Christina, the abdicated Queen of Scotland. 1866 HOWELL *Venetian Life* xx. 349 The abdicated Emperor of Austria.

Abdicating (æ·bdikē·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ABDICATE *v.* + -ING¹.] The act of formally resigning, renouncing, or abandoning. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1673 *Lady's Calling* I. § 2. 7. 14 If the abdicating a child be a thing so unnatural. 1689 LD. SOMERS *Speech*, For Abdicating a thing it is sufficient to do an act which is inconsistent with retaining it. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. On King James II's leaving the kingdom, and abdicating the government. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Mission of Holy Ghost* iii. 87 It is not content with abdicating the powers of reason.

Abdication (æbdikē·ʃən). [ad. L. *abdicātiōn-em*, n. of action, from *abdicāre*: see ABDICATE and -ION.] The act of abdicating, in various senses of vb.

1. The action of formally renouncing, disowning, or casting off. Now only applied to the disowning of a son in Roman Law.

1552 R. HULOET *Abcedarium*, Abdication, as when the father doth wyllyngly exclude the sonne from his inheritaunce, *Abdicatio.* 1615 BP. HALL *Contemp.* III. 66 A just abdication from thy favour and protection, and an interminable seisure by satan. 1651 HOBBES *Gov. & Soc.* ix. § 7. 139 A son also is freed from subjection in the same manner as a subject and servant are. For emancipation is the same thing with manumission, and abdication with banishment.

†2. Deposition from sovereignty. *Obs.*

1660 R. CORE *Elem. of Power & Subj.* 57 Who . . had they been able, would have advanced the power of the Senate to the abdication of Cæsars.

3. Resignation, surrender, renunciation (generally). Const. *of.*

1618 BP. HALL *Righteous Mammon* 719 Both in preparation of mind, and (when need is) in a charitable abdication, hearken to the duties which God layes upon you. 1668 J. HOWE *Blessedness of the Righteous* (Wks. 1834) 261/2 Which abdication of the earth, as none of their country. 1695 *Anc. Const. Eng.* 61 The doing of any act that is utterly inconsistent with the being or end of the thing for which it is ordained, is as true a renouncing, or abdication of that thing as if it were made in express words. 1786 BURKE *Articles agt. Hastings* Wks. XII. 323 He recommends an entire abdication for ever, . . of all power and authority. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* IV. i. 78 He implored the Earl to aid his abdication of the throne.

4. *esp.* Resignation or abandonment, either formal or virtual, of sovereignty or other high trust.

'It is used when there is only an implicit Renunciation, as when a Person does Actions that are altogether inconsistent with his Trust.' BAILEY 1721.

1688 in *Somers's Tracts* I. 441 They pitched upon Derelict ion or Abdication, not that either of these were commensurate to the state of the business. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* (1840) I. i. 14 The abdication and expulsion of the Devil and his angels. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & Fall* II. 2 After the defeat and abdication of Licinius, his victorious rival proceeded to lay the foundations of a city. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*

s.v. Abdication, in general, is where a magistrate or person in office, renounces and gives up the same before the term of service is expired. 1843 LYTTON *Last of Barons* III. v. 173 What suicide is to a man, abdication is to a king.

5. *Comm. Law.* Formal renunciation or relinquishment of the ownership of goods by an insurer to the underwriters; abandonment.

1755 N. MAGENS *Ess. Insur.* II. 38 A Ship is unfit to prosecute her Voyage, when an Abdication is made before the justice and Leave given to discharge her.

Abdicative (æ·bdikeɪ·tiv), *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *abdicātīv-us*, f. *abdicāt-us*: see ABDICATE and -IVE.] 'Causing or implying abdication.' J.

1731 BAILEY, whence in JOHNSON 1755, etc.

Abdicator (æ·bdikeɪ·tɔɹ). [L. n. of agent from *abdĭcāre*; see ABDICATE and -OR.] One who abdicates.

1864 *Daily Telegraph* Nov. 16 It is hard to lose a crown where the civil list can never be; it is painful to abdicate when the abdicator has no pension for his abdication.

†**A·bdite**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *abdit-us* hidden away, pa. pple. of *abd-ĕre* to put away, hide; f. *ab* off, away + *dă-re* to give, put. Cf. *reconditus* recondite.] Hidden away, put out of the way.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarchie* VIII. 561 Things supernaturall we finde The depth whereof we cannot well conceive To [=too] Abdite and retruse from man's weake minde.

†**A·bditive** (æ·bditiv), *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. L. *abdĭtīv-us*, f. *abdit-us*: see prec. and -IVE.] 'Having the power or quality of hiding.' J.

1731 BAILEY, whence in JOHNSON 1755, etc.

Abditory (æ·bditəri). [ad. L. *abdĭtōri-um* a hiding-place, f. *abdit-*, ppl. stem of *abdĕre*: see prec. and -ORY.] A hidden or withdrawn place, a concealed repository.

1658 DR. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* 162 In the center of the kernel of grain, as the safest abditory, is the source of germination. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v., *Abditorium*, An abditory or hiding-place, to hide and preserve goods, plate, or money.

Abdomen (æbdō·u·mĕn). [a. L. *abdōmen*, of unknown etymology; it has been suggested from *abd-ĕre* to stow away, conceal, cover; and from *adeps, adip-em*, fat, as if for **adipomen*. Occurs first in transl. from French.]

†**1.** *orig.* Fat deposited round the belly; the fleshy parts of the belly or paunch. *Obs.*

1541 COPLAND tr. *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 G ij, The membrane y^t is stretched vnder labdomen [=*l'abdomen*]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 344 In old time they called this morcell in Latine Abdomen. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 300 *Acites* is a swelling in the covering of the belly, called of the Physitians Abdomen, comprehending both the skin, the fat, eight muscles, and the film or panicle called Peritoneum. 1692 COLES, Abdomen, the Fat which is about the Belly.

2. *Anat.* The belly; the lower cavity of the body, from the diaphragm downwards, which contains the stomach, bowels, and other organs of nutrition; sometimes used as including, and sometimes as excluding, the pelvic cavity; and often in *Nat. Hist.* used of the outer surface of the belly.

1615 H. CROOKE *Body of Man* 796 There bee tenne Muscles which couer the nether Belly, on either side fiue, called the Muscles of the Abdomen. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. of Physick* 94 It floweth down into the cavity of the Abdomen. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* The abdomen is lined internally with a thin soft membrane . . called the peritonæum. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 74 The skin of the abdomen, in front of the mammary glands, forms a pouch which contains and protects the young [of Kangaroos, etc.]. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiology* I. 5 The trunk is naturally divided into the chest or thorax, and the belly or abdomen.

3. *Zool.* In the higher *Arthropoda* (as insects, spiders, and crabs), the posterior division of the body, usually distinctly marked off from the anterior part containing the thorax and head.

1788–9 HOWARD *New Royal Cycl.* 1230 In insects of the third order . . the head, thorax, and abdomen are wholly different from those of the other orders. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 739 The body [of Spiders] is composed of two principal parts nearly always distinct:—one called the *cephalo-thorax* . . the other termed the *abdomen*. 1855 GOSSE *Marine Zool.* I. 157 [The crabs have the] abdomen little developed, bent under the body, with no trace of a swimming tail. 1868 DUNCAN *Insect World* Intr. 9 In the perfect insect the abdomen does not carry either the wings or the legs.

Abdominal (æbdo·minăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *abdōmināl-is*, f. *abdōmen, abdōmin-*; see -AL.]

A. *adj.*

1. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the abdomen; ventral.

1746 DR. R. JAMES *Introd. to Moffet's Health's Impr.* 8 The perpetual Compressure of the Stomach, and all the abdominal Viscera. 1836 TODD *Cycl. An. & Ph.* I. 16 A degree of antagonism exists between the diaphragm and the abdominal muscles. 1870 ROLLESTON *Animal Life* 7 The walls of the abdominal and pelvic cavities. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 553 That which is found on the under surface and in front of the vent is called the abdominal fin. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 8 In man the respiration is said to be abdominal, in woman thoracic.

2. *Zool.* Belonging or attached to the abdomen of insects and crustacea.

1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. Metam. Insects* I. 7 Like caterpillars, having three pairs of legs and in the former case abdominal pro-legs as well. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 346 Cynthia has its branchial appendages attached to the abdominal members.

3. *Zool.* Epithet of an order of fishes, a division of the soft-finned group of the Osseous fishes, having the ventral fins under the belly, as in the common carp, salmon, herring, etc.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. An.* I. ii. 113 The herring . . belongs to the tribe called abdominal fishes, or those whose ventral fins are behind the pectoral. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 573 [These] have greater facility of ascending and descending than the abdominal fishes. 1854 BADHAM *Prose Halieutics* 235 That grand ichthyological section called abdominal, of which the leading feature is to have the belly-fins suspended behind the pectorals or side-fins.

B. *sb.* An abdominal fish; in *pl.* **Abdominals**, more commonly L. ‖ **Abdominales** (·ēɪ·līz), the order of soft-finned Osseous fishes, which have the ventral fins under the abdomen and behind the pectorals.

‖ **Abdominalia** (æbdo·minēɪ·liă). *Zool.* [mod. L. pl. neut. of *abdōmināl-is*; see ABDOMINAL: sc. *animalia* animals.] An order of the Cirripedes or barnacles, having the body composed of one cephalic, seven thoracic, and three abdominal segments, the latter bearing three pairs of cirri.

1876 BENEDEN *An. Parasites* 55 The whole family of the Abdominalia, a name proposed by Darwin, if I am not mistaken, have the sexes separate.

Abdominoscopy (æbdo·minoˈscŏpi). *Med.* [mod. f. L. *abdōmen, abdōmin-*, + Gr. *-σκοπία* looking at, viewing; see -SCOPY.] 'Term for the operation or mode of ascertaining the existence of abdominal disease by percussion mediate or immediate, by inspection, measurement, and manual examination.' Mayne 1851.

Not in CRAIG 1847.

Abdominous (æbdo·minəs), *a.* [f. L. *abdōmen, abdomin-*, + -OUS, as if from a L. **abdōminōsus*.] Having a paunch, or big belly; corpulent.

1651 CLEVELAND *Dial. Two Zealots* 44 (Wks. 1677) 34 It's so abdominous [*1st ed.* abominous]. The Trojan Nag was not so fully lin'd. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. xvii. 10 He was . . somewhat abdominous, and corpulent in his body. *a* 1782 COWPER *Pr. Error* 217 Gorgonius sits, abdominous and wan, Like a fat squab upon a Chinese fan. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. xv. 3 To see him surrounded by fat wives and abdominous brats.

Abduce (æbdiū·s), *v. arch.* [ad. L. *abdūc-ĕre* to lead away; f. *ab* off, away + *dūc-ĕre* to lead. Now generally replaced by ABDUCT.]

1. To lead or draw away by act or persuasion; to abduct.

1537 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 557 From the whych opinion I colde not abduce them with all my endevor. 1863 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. III. 284 Sir Henry Hayes, a gallant Corcagian knight, abduced a Quaker damsel.

†**2.** To draw away, as by an abducent or abductor muscle. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xx. 156 If we abduce the eye into either corner, the object will not duplicate.

Abducent (æbdiū·sĕnt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *abdūcent-em* pr. pple. of *abdūc-ĕre*: see ABDUCE.] Drawing away or out. Used chiefly in anatomy, as the opposite of *adducent*.

1713 DERHAM *Physico-Theol.* IV. ii [This] is the case of the adducent and abducent muscles [of the eye]. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Abductor, *Abductor* or *Abducent* in anatomy, a name common to several muscles whose action is the withdrawing, opening, or pulling back, the parts they are fixed to. 1875 *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9) I. 881 The Abducent or sixth nerve springs out of the groove between the lower border of the pons and the anterior pyramid of the medulla oblongata.

Abduct (æbdŭ·kt), *v.* [f. L. *abduct-um*, pa. pple. of *abdūc-ere*; see ABDUCE. Cf. *conduct, induct.*] Not in Craig 1847; the earlier word was ABDUCE.

1. To lead or take away improperly, whether by force or fraud; to carry off, to kidnap. Applied especially to the illegal carrying off of a woman or child.

1834 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Exam. of Shaksp.* (Sir Thos. Lucy *log.*) That a goose on the common . . may be seized, bagged, and abducted, with far less offence to the laws. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. IV. 227 His Majesty has been abducted, or spirited away, 'enlevé,' by some person or persons unknown. 1848 LEIGH HUNT *Jar of Honey* v. 63 Two foxes, one of whom is meditating to abduct his breakfast. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* No. 286. 400 The dairymaid . . is courted by her master's son, and afterwards forcibly abducted by the same villain. 1877 STEPHEN *Crim. Law* xxx. 179 A and B, two girls under 16, run away from home together. Neither abducts the other.

2. To draw away (any member of the body) from its natural or ordinary position.

1836 TODD *Cycl. An. & Ph.* I. 297/1 The second [muscle] goes to the base of the first toe, and abducts it. 1846 J. MILLER *Pract. of Surg.* xl. 639 Dislocation [of the Hip] downwards . . The thigh is much abducted, and cannot be brought near its fellow.

Abducted (æbdŭ·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Led or carried away improperly, kidnapped.

1878 J. BEERBOHM *Wanderings in Patagonia* His wrongs avenged, and his abducted wives restored to his affectionate keeping. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fortune's Fool* I. xii. (in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 273) By to-morrow morning Madeleine would have lived out her character of the abducted heiress.

2. Of a member of the body: Drawn away.

1872 HUXLEY *Physiology* VII. 174 A limb is . . abducted when it is drawn away from the middle line.

Abduction (æbdŭ·kʃən). [ad. L. *abductiōn-em* n. of action f. *abdūcĕre*; cf. Fr. *abduction*: see ABDUCE.] A leading or drawing away, in var. senses of vbs. *abduce* and *abduct*. In Johnson 1773, with no quot., but much earlier in *Anatomy* and *Logic*.

1. A leading away.

1626 COCKERAM, *Abduction*: a leading away. 1873 *Times* Sept. 9 Increased abduction of the stream by the water companies.

2. The act of illegally carrying off or leading away anyone, such as a wife, child, ward, voter. Applied to any leading away of a minor under the age of sixteen, without the consent of the parent or guardian; and the *forcible* carrying off of any one above that age.

1768 BLACKST. *Comm.* IV. IV. XV. § 9. 218 The other offence, that of kidnapping, being the forcible abduction or stealing away of a man, woman, or child from their own country, and sending them into another, was capital by the Jewish law. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 19/1 The forcible abduction and marriage of women is a felony. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. v. 153 In the abduction of Helen, Paris repeats an exploit attributed to Theseus.

3. The muscular withdrawal of a limb or other part of the body outward from the medial line.

1666 J. SMITH *Solomon's Portr. Old Age* (1676) 62 If we consider how they [the muscles] can stir the limb inward and outward, they can perform adduction, abduction. 1787 A. FYFE *Compend. of Anat.* (1815) I. II. 294 *Pyriformis* [Muscle] . . *Action*: To assist in the Abduction of the Thigh, and in its rotation outwards. 1836 TODD *Cycl. An. & Ph.* I. 156/1 Those motions of inclination of the foot known under the names of adduction and abduction . . take place in the joints of the tarsus.

4. *Surg.* The separation of contiguous parts after a transverse fracture, causing the gaping of a wound, the recession of the two parts of a broken bone, etc.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cyc. Supp.* s.v. This Abduction is the same with what Greek writers call *ἀπαγμα* or *ἀπόκλασμα* . . some Latin writers call it *abruptio*. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v.

5. *Logic.* A syllogism, of which the major premiss is certain, and the minor only probable, so that the conclusion has only the probability of the minor; apagoge.

1696 PHILLIPS, Abduction is an Argument which leads from the conclusion to the demonstrations of the hidden and not signified Proposition. 1766 SCOTT *Dict. Arts & Science* Abduction, in logic a form of reasoning called by the Greeks apagoge, in which the greater extreme is evidently contained in the medium, but the medium not so evidently in the lesser extreme. 1872 GROTE *Aristotle* I. vi. 290 After adverting to another variety of ratiocinative procedure, which he calls Apagoge or Abduction . . Aristotle goes on to treat of Objection generally.

Abductor (æbdŭ·ktɔɹ). [a. mod. L. *abductor*, n. of agent, f. *abdūc-ĕre*: see ABDUCE and -OR. Adopted in Eng. from the language of anatomy.]

1. *Anat.* A muscle which serves to draw any part of the body from its normal position, or from the median line of the body. (Often treated as Lat. with pl. *abductōr-es*.) Also *attrib.* with *muscle*.

1615 H. CROOKE *Body of Man* 743 For euery Muscle almost hath set vnto him another, whose action is contrary to his as . . to an adductor is set an abductor. 1713 DERHAM *Physico-Theol.* v. ii. 327 By being inserted into one of the Sesamoid Bones of the great Toe, diverts the Power of the Abductor Muscle. 1787 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 439 The muscles that open the eyelids . . may be called the elevator, depressor, adductor, and abductor. 1828 QUAIN *Elem. of Anat.* (1848) I. II. 412 The abductor of the great toe is placed horizontally along the inner side of the sole of the foot. 1872 MIVART *Anatomy* viii. 282 Some muscles move a bone away from a given axis, and are therefore termed abductors.

2. One who abducts or illegally leads away. (A modern use, not in Todd 1818.)

1847 CRAIG, *Abductor*, one guilty of abduction. 1872 *Daily News* Nov. 6 The women themselves, most interested in the immunities of their sex, usually gave their sympathy to the abductors.

A-be, *Sc.* [Prob. for *at be*, early northern infinitive = to be.] In phr. *let a be*: let be, let alone; not to mention.

1818 SCOTT *Br. of Lamm.* I hate fords at a' times, let abe when there's thousands of armed men on the other side. 1822 — *Pirate* xxxvii. 288 (1859) I am for let-a-be for let-a-be, as the boys say.

Abe, obs. form of ABYE *v.*

Abeal, obs. form of ABELE.

Abeam (ăbī·m), *adv.* or *pred. a.*, prop. *phrase. Naut.* [f. A *prep.*[1] of general direction + BEAM *sb.* The 'beams' of a ship lie at right angles to the keel.] In a line at right angles to the ship's length, opposite to the centre of her side; *abreast* of her actual position, as dist. from *afore* or *ahead, abaft* or *astern*. Const. *of*.

c 1836 M. SCOTT *Cruise of the Midge* (1863) 23 What is that abeam of us? said Mr. Sprawl, who had now come on deck. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* (1856) XII. 29 Cape Farewell was on our starboard quarter, and the Land of Desolation nearly abeam. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. VIII. i. § 5. 619 When he has brought N. to bear exactly a-beam eight points from the direction of the vessel's head.

Abear (ăbē·ɔɹ), *v. str.* Past and pple., as in BEAR, but now obs. [OE. *aberan*, f. A- *pref.*[1] + *beran* BEAR.]

†**1.** To bear, carry. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 4 Hefiȝe byrðyna þe man aberan ne mæg. . *c* 1160 *Hatt. Gosp.* ibid. Hefiȝe byrdene

þe man abere ne mæg. *a* 1200 *Cotton Hom.* 225 Þat flod wex and aber up þan arc.

2. To endure, suffer; now always with *cannot*. A word of honorable antiquity, widely diffused in the dialects; in London reckoned as a vulgarism.

c 885 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxix. 10 Hi ne magon nán earfoða aberan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Heo [þe saule] ne mei abeoren alla þa sunne þe þe mon uppon hire deð. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 158 Þolemod is þe þet þuldeliche abereð wouh þet me deð him. 1836–7 Dickens *Sketches* (1850) 151/2 The young lady denied having formed any such engagements at all—she couldn't abear the men, they were such deceivers. 1855 Atkinson *Whitby Glossary* s.v. She cannot abear that man, very much dislikes him. 1861 Dickens *Great Expec.* I. vii. 96 He couldn't abear to be without us. 1864 Tennyson *Northern Farmer* 64 I couldn abear to see it.

†**3.** *refl.* To comport or demean oneself. *Obs.*

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. xii. 19 So did the faerie knight himselfe abeare, And stouped oft his head from shame to shield. *Ibid.* vi. ix. 45 Thus did the gentle knight himselfe abeare.

†**Abea·r,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. the vb.] Bearing, gesture, action, behaviour.

c 1315 Shoreham *Poems* 60 And 3ef the man other that wyf By cheaunce doumbe were, 3ef may wyten hare assent By soum other abere. 1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint* (1858) II. 149 I met with a dead man, Who, noting well my vain abear, Thus unto me began.

Abearance (ăbē·ərăns). [f. Abear *v.* + -ance, being a synonym of Abearing, on the analogy of the pairs *appearing, appearance, abhorring, abhorrence,* etc., formed on vbs. of Romance origin.] Behaviour; always in phr. *good abearance.*

1568 Watson *Polybius* 93 a, Of their confederates and mates they would cut of, and keep the lands, for good abearance. *c* 1630 Jackson *Creed* II. xxxi. Wks. II. 144 The supreme magistrate might bind their tongues and pens to good abearance. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 88 To finde good security for thy good abearance. 1768 Blackst. *Comm.* IV. 256 The other species of recognizance with sureties is for the good abearance or good behaviour.

†**Abea·ring** (ăbē·əriŋ), *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Abear *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of comporting or behaving oneself; behaviour, conduct. Nearly always in the legal phr. *good abearing,* which early passed into popular use. Supplanted by the hybrid synonym Abearance.

1494 Fabyan VI. cliv. 141 That there after he shulde be of good aberynge to warde the kyng. 1534 More *Vpon the Passion* Wks. 1557, 1289/1 Man should .. haue standen styl vpon the wynning or loosing of heauen after his abearing. 1625 Finch *Law* (1636) 338 Sufficient suretie and mainprise for their good abearing towards the king, and towards his people. 1708 *Les Termes de la Ley* 371 Good abearing (*Bonus gestus*) signifies, the exact carriage or behaviour of a subject to a king and his liege-people, to which men sometimes for their loose demeanour are bound.

†**Abea·t,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1, intensive + Beat. In ME. sometimes confused with Abate, which it closely approached in form and sense.] To beat, strike.

a 1000 *Christ* (Grein) 941 Steorran streðað of heofone stormum abeátne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* xiv. 5686 There was no Greke so grym, ne of so gret wille, Durst abate on þo buernes, ne to bonke stride.

Abece, a-bee-cee, abeesee, obs. forms of ABC.

Abecedarian (ē·bĭsĭdē·əriăn), *a.* and *sb.*; also 7 **ABCDarian**; 8 **abcedarian.** [f. med. L. *abecedāri-us* (see Abecedary) + -an.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the alphabet; marked with the alphabet; arranged in alphabetical order, as *Abecedarian* psalms, like the 119th.

1665 Glanville *Scepsis Scientifica* xxiv. § 2. 150 The letter which is most distant in the Abecedarian circle from that which the needle turns to. 1668 Bp. Wilkins *Real Character* 45 The first and more simple ingredients required to the framing of Discourse or Language are stiled Elements Abecedarian. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* We meet with Abcedarian psalms, lamentations, prayers, and the like, chiefly among Hebrew writers. 1864 G. Macvicar in *Reader* 16 July, 78 The earlier chemists, who, under the charm of the moment, adopted an abecedarian method which .. can be made to yield nothing more than the most ambiguous syllables. 1881 *Athenæum* No. 2801. 10/1 Abecedarian requirements have rendered the present volume the least interesting.

2. Occupied in learning the alphabet, or pertaining to one so occupied.

1651 Noah Biggs *New Disp.* § 170. 130 Those ABCdarian Nuntii. 1685 Cotton *Montaigne* I. 606 There is an abecedarian ignorance that precedes knowledge, and a doctoral ignorance that comes after it. 1819 Southey *Letters* (1856) III. 148 When she heard my abecedarian interpretation of your abominableness.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used elliptically.]

1. One occupied in learning the alphabet. In U.S. the regular school term.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xxviii. 394 O fond-foolish for an old man to be ever an Abecedarian. 1851 S. Judd *Margaret* (1871) II. i. 168 The goal of every breathless whip-fearing abcd-arian's valorous strife. 1880 *New Engl. Journal of Educ.* 20 May, 325/1 (Time-table) 9 to 9.15 Opening Exercise; 9.15 to 9.25 Abecedarians, &c. &c. .. Abecedarians should have at least four recitations per day.

2. One engaged in teaching the alphabet and merest rudiments of instruction.

1691 Wood *Athenæ Oxon.* (1817) III. 213 (*Thos. Farnabie*) His distresses made him stoop so low, as to be an abcdarian, and several were taught their horn-books by him. 1714 Walker *Sufferings of Clergy* II. 405 He had a wife and six children, whom he made a shift to maintain, by submitting to be an ABC-darian at Williton in this county. 1803 Hay *Wexford Insurrection* 65 He therefore commenced abecedarian. 1836 Hor. Smith *Tin Trumpet* 1 ABCdarian seems to have been an ancient term for a pedagogue.

Abecedary (ē·bĭsē·dări), *a.* and *sb.*[1]; also **ABCDary, abcedary, abscedarie.** [ad. med. L. *abecedāri-us* alphabetical, also sb. masc. a learner of the alphabet; f. the names of the letters A B C D. See also next word.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or according to the alphabet; alphabetic; marked with the alphabet; arranged in alphabetical order.

1580 Fleming in Baret's *Alvearie* Nnnn 2 Such Prouerbes as we have collected and reduced into an Abecedarie Index or Table. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 76 Two Abecedary circles, or rings with letters described round about them. 1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 431 The French are very fond of abcedary instruction.

2. Engaged with or needing to learn the alphabet; illiterate.

1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* 20 Thanking God with that abscedarie Priest in Lincolnshire, that he neuer knewe what that Romish popish Latine meant. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. lv. 170 There is a kind of Abecedarie ignorance preceding science: another doctorall following science.

B. *sb.*

An abecedary scholar or teacher. (Cf. Florio 1611, *Abecedário,* a teacher or learner of A B C.)

1607 Sir T. Bodeley *Let. to Ld. Bacon* in Bacon's Wks. (1730) 578 Being now become again as it were abecedarii by the frequent spelling of particulars, to come to the notice of the true generals. 1623 Minsheu, An Abecedarie, or teacher of petties, vide *Abecedario. Abecedario,* a teacher to spell, reade, and the vse of the a b c, &c.

†**Abece·dary,** *sb.*[2], *Obs.*; also 5 **abscedary**; 6 **absedary**; 7 **abcedarie.** [ad. med. L. *abecedāri-um* an alphabet or primer; cf. *Prom. Parv.* 1440 Apece, *alphabetum, abecedarium,* and Cooper *Thesaurus* 1573, *Abecedarium,* an absee; see prec. and -arium, -ary.] A table or book containing the alphabet; a primer; the first rudiments of anything.

1432–50 *Harl. Tr. of Higden* (Rolls Ser.) VII. 333 Lanfrancus toke to hym an abscedary [1387 Trevisa, A þing wiþ letters for to spel]. 1575 *A Brieff Discours* 35 (1846) Therfore, it was lawfull to begin off suche rudimentes or absedaries. 1615 Byfield *On Colossians* ii. 8 (1869) 198/1 But it is most likely they [the laws] are called so [rudiments or elements] by a grammatical relation to the abcedaries. 1623 Minsheu, An Abecedarie or alphabet, vide *Abece. Abece,* the crosse rowe or alphabet of all the letters. 1660 Hy. Hexham *Engl. & Nether-Duytch Dict., Een A B C,* an Abecedarie or an alphabet. *Een A B C Meester,* a Schoolemaster that teacheth the Abecedarie.

†**Abe·che,** *v. Obs. rare,* also abeshe. [a. OFr. *abechier, abeschier,* to feed (young birds) with the beak; f. *à* to + *bec* beak.] To feed.

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 25 Yet should I somdele ben abeshed, And for the time well refreshed. 1731 Bailey, *Abeched,* fed, satisfied.

Abed (ăbe·d), *adv.* Forms: 1–2 **on bedde,** 2–3 **o bede,** 3 **a bedde,** 5 **a-bed,** 7– **abed.** [A *prep.*[1] of position = OE. *on* + Bed *sb.* It is only within the last three centuries that the two words have been written as one.]

1. In bed. Somewhat *arch.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvii. 34 On þære nihte heoð twegen on bedde. 1205 Layamon 15706 Ich wæs on bedde. [*later text* Ich was abedde.] 1297 R. Glouc. 547 To habbe inome hom vnarmed, & some abedde aslepe. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 417 And ligge abedde in lenten, and my lemman in myn armes. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* 20 They came sodeinly to Sandwych in the mornynge, when men wære a bede. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. i. 33 You haue not bin a-bed then? 1605 — *Macb.* II. i. 12 The King's a bed. 1684 Bunyan *Pilg.* II. 77 We need not, when a-bed, lie awake. 1762 Hume *Hist. Eng.* IV. lix. 573 (1806) The princess Henrietta was obliged to lie a-bed for want of a fire to warm her. 1876 Smiles *Scotch Naturalist* ii. 30 (ed. 4) The lights were out, and all were thought to be abed.

2. Confined to bed (by illness); laid up.

1660 Pepys *Diary* (1879) I. 151 Our wench very lame, abed these two days. 1761 Smollett *Gil Blas* I. i. x. 51 (1802) A violent fit of the gout and rheumatism, that kept him a-bed. 1873 W. H. Dixon *Two Queens* III. xv. ix. 182 Louis being abed with gout, and otherwise broken in his health.

†**3. To bring a-bed**: to deliver of a child; gen. in passive, *to be brought a-bed,* now *to bed.* Also *fig.* to deliver one of a subject, draw out. *Obs.*

1523 Lo. Berners *Froissart* I. cxlvii. 176 The quene was brought a bedde of a fayre lady named Margarete. 1572 Barnabe Googe *Husbandrie* (1586) 43 b, The recording hereof is my great joye: for in talking of these matters you bring me a bedde. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 34 To go her full time, and to be brought abed in good order. 1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* I. 50 Upon her breast Delight doth softly sleep, And of Eternal joy is brought abed.

†**Abe·de,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1–2 **abeódan,** 3–4 **abede(n.** *Pa.t.* 1 **abeád,** 3 **abed,** 4 **abode.** *Pa.pple.* **aboden.** [f. *a-* away, back, + *beód-an* to announce: see Bede *v.*] To announce, deliver (a message).

c 885 K. Ælfred *Oros.* IV. vi Dæt he wolde ðæt ærende abeodan. 1205 Layamon 4423 Þa spec Brennus, and his ærnde abed. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1540 Me selue þy message y wil abede. *Ibid.* 1780 Y schal be þe furste of alle: þat our message schal a-bede. *Ibid.* 1924 He comeþ by-fore þe Amyrel: & ys message abed him þere. *Ibid* 1985 Hure message þay abode dispitously: & schamede me ful sore.

Abed(e, obs. past tense of Abide.

Abedge, obs. form of Abye *v.*

Abeere, obs. form of Abier, on a bier.

†**A-before, abefoir,** *adv. Sc.* Of before, of former times (Fr. *d'avant*).

1609 *Acts Parl. Jas. VI* (1814) 457 (Jam.) The landis .. quhilkis wer abefoir vnite, creat, and incorporat in ane hail and frie tennendrie.

Abege(n, abe3en, abeie, variants of Abey *v.*[1], *Obs.*, to bow.

Abegge, abeie, obs. forms of Abye *v.*

Abeigh (ăbē·χ, ăbei·χ), *adv. Sc.* [Of uncert. deriv.; possibly f. A *prep.*[1] in + Norse *beig, beyg,* fear. In any etym. the final guttural must be accounted for.] 'At a shy distance, aloof.' Jamieson.

c 1707 *Auld Gray Mare* in *Jacob. Relics* I. 69 Whene'er her tail play'd whisk, Or when her look grew skeigh, It's then the wise auld man Was blythe to stand abeigh. 1787 Burns III. 142 Town's bodies ran, an' stood abeigh, An' ca't thee mad.

Abeisance, obs. f. Abaisance, Obeisance.

†**Abe·lde,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. A- *pref.* 1, away, onward + Belde, OE. *bealdian* to be bold; f. *beald* WS. form of *bald* bold.] To wax bold, become bolder.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2442 Weber I. 103 So they weore cowardes alle, .. Theo folk of Perce gan abelde.

Abele (ăbē·l, ē·bĕl), also 7–8 **abeele, abeal, abeile.** [a. Du. *abeel* (*abeel-boom*), a. OFr. *abel,* earlier *aubel* (*albel*), north Fr. *aubiel*:—late L. *albell-us* (found in 12th c., applied to this tree), dim. of *alb-us,* white. (See Diez 351, and Grimm *Dict.* I. 22.).] The white poplar tree (*Populus alba*).

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* mdclxii. 4 If any Person desire to be furnished with young Abeele Plants .. they may be furnished with what quantity they please, .. at 10*s.* a hundred. 1681 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* 96 The Abele-tree is a finer kind of white Poplar, and is best propagated of Slips from the Roots. 1703 *Art's Improvement* I. 33 The whitest Wood, and such as the Grain is least visible in, is fittest for this purpose; as Aspen, Abel, Sycamore, Maple or good white Beech. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Poplar,* There is a finer sort of white Poplar, which the Dutch call Abele, and is transported hither from Holland. *Ibid.* s.v. *Garden-fences,* Lime-trees or Horse Chesnuts, whose Roots do less harm than those of Elms, Abeals, or almost any other Tree. 1730 Swift *Wks.* II. 636 You have cut down more plantations of willows and abeles than would purchase a dozen such islands. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* II. 49 Six abeles i'the kirkyard grow, on the north-side in a row. 1859 Kingsley *Plays & Puritans* (1873) 76 The one great abele tossing its sheets of silver in the dying gusts.

†**Abe·l3e-n,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **abelxan,** 2–4 **abel3e(n.** *Pa. t.* 1 **abealh,** 2–4 **abelh, abalh.** *Pa. pple.* 1 **abolxen,** 2–3 **abol3e(n,** 3 **abolwe(n,** 4 **abolke.** [f. A- *pref.* 1 + *belxan* to swell with anger.]

1. *trans.* To anger, enrage.

a 1000 *Solom. & Sat.* 328 Ne sceal ic ðe abelxan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 3if he miltsað þan men þe hine abelh. 1205 Layamon I. 67 Þe bearn was abol3en [*l.t.* abol3e]. *Ibid.* I. 273 Morpidus þe balde .. iwærð him abolwen [*l.t.* a-bolwe]. *c* 1315 Shoreham 22 That hy ne be abolke In prede.

2. *intr.* To become angry.

1250 Layamon III. 47 Þo abalh 3aweyn, and wreþþede hiin swiþe [*c.t.* an-bælh].

Abe·lian, A·belite, Abelo·nian, *Eccl. Hist.* [f. *Abel,* Gen. iv. 8.] A member of a small sect of ancient heretics in the north of Africa, stated by Augustine to have lived in continence after marriage, after the alleged example of 'the righteous Abel.'

1751 Chambers *Cyc.* s.v. Who in this footing should have been called Adamites rather than Abelians.

Abeliche, -liche, -yche, obs. forms of Ably.

Abelmosk (ē·bl̥mɒsk). [ad. mod. L. *abelmoschus,* ad. Arab. *abu'l-misk* father, *i.e.* source, of musk.] A genus of plants of the order *Malvaceae,* of which one species (*A. esculentus*) is cultivated in the south of France for its pods.

Abel-whackets: see Arle-whackets.

†**Abe·quitate,** *v. Obs.*[−o] [f. L. *abequitāre, -ātum* to ride off.] 'To ride away.' Minsheu 1627.

Aberand, north. var. Aberring, *Obs.* See Aberr.

Abere, obs. form of Arear *v.*

Aberdevine (æ·bəɹdĕvəi·n), also **Sabadavine, aberdavine.** [Etym. unascertained.] A bird-fanciers' name of the siskin (*Carduelis spinus*), a small bird, closely related to the goldfinch.

1735 Albin *Nat. Hist. Birds, Suppl.* Plate 76 The Abadavine; p. 71 *text* (dated 1740) The Aberduvine. 1768 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* II. 310 It [the siskin] is to be met with in the bird shops in London, and .. sells at a higher price than the merit of its song deserves: it is known there by the name of the Aberdavine. *c* 1850 W. C. L. Martin *Our Song Birds* The siskin or Aberdevine .. this pretty little bird can be scarcely considered as a native of the British islands, but it visits us during the winter.

†**A·bere,** *a. Obs.* OE. *æbere,* 'Clear and evident by proof, manifest, notorious,' Bosworth; as *Sc æbera þeóf* the notorious thief, Laws of Edgar, ii. 7; *æbere morð* manifest murder. Hence

Abere-murder. *Obs.* 'Plain or downright murder, as distinguished from manslaughter and chance-medley.' Phillips 1706. [Only a dictionary trans-

formation of Law-Latin *aberemurdrum*, for OE. *æbere morð*.]

Aberne, obs. form of AUBURN.

†Aber·r, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *aberrā-re* to go astray, f. *ab* off, away + *errā-re* to wander.] To wander off, go astray, diverge from a recognized path. *fig.*

1536 BELLENDENE *Boece* (1821) II. 50 Thay . . usit the cursit ritis of Paganis, aberand fra the Cristin faith. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 189 We may aberre from the proper acception, mistaking one side for another. *Ibid.* 217 Others might be out in their account, aberring severall waies from the true and just compute. 1658 DR. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* 143 When we follow the steps of dubious guides, we may soon aberre from the way of truth.

Aberrance (ăbe·rāns). [f. ABERRANT, on the type of nouns in -NCE, a. OFr. *-nce* :—L. *-ntia*.] The action of straying or diverging from a recognized course; vagary.

1665 GLANVILLE *Sceps. Scient.* xvi This . . would alter the crasis of his understanding, and render it as obnoxious to aberrances as now. 1865 W. M. ROSSETTI *Fine Art* (1867) 276 The two remaining contributions . . are Japanese subjects, unsurpassed in delicate aberrances and intricate hap-hazards of colour. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Path. Anat.* 4 The perversion or aberrance of a natural function.

Aberrancy (ăbe·rănsi). [f. ABERRANT, on the type of nouns in -NCY, ad. L. *-ntia*.] The quality or condition of being aberrant; divergency from the standard of usage, propriety, reason, truth, etc.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 9 Thus they commonly affect no man any farther then hee deserts his reason, or complies with their aberrancies. 1863 G. C. GELDART in *Macm. Mag.* May, 63 What is that monstrous shape of many-headed absurdity, or what that grotesque misconception of some aberrancy?

Aberrant (ăbe·rănt), *a.* [ad. L. *aberrant-em*, pr. pple. of *aberrā-re*. See ABERR.]

1. *lit.* Wandering away or straying from a defined path; hence *fig.* diverging or deviating from any moral standard.

1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* (1878) IV. ii. 123 Such a choice must argue Aberrant senses, or degenerate blood. 1864 COCKRAN tr. *Pressensé's Reply to Renan* 83 People see in it the signs of a diseased, aberrant genius.

2. Deviating widely from the ordinary or natural type, exceptional, irregular, abnormal; especially in *Nat. Hist.*

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. XXXVII. 322 If there be such proneness in each aberrant form to merge into the normal type. 1835 KIRBY *Habits & Inst. An.* II. xvi. 74 The usual oral organs, though a little aberrant in their structure. 1839 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* I. viii. § 28 These aberrant lines are much more common in the dramatic blank verse of the seventeenth century. 1857 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schoolm.* viii. 167 His mother, though of a devout family of the old Scottish type, was an aberrant specimen. 1878 M FOSTER *Physiology* IV. v. 560 The events are much more characteristic in the typical female than in the aberrant male. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *N. T. in Greek* II. 240 It would be . . difficult to derive the neutral reading from any coalescence of the aberrant readings.

Aberrate (æbĕ·rēi̯t), *v. rare.* [f. L. *aberrāt-* ppl. stem of *aberrā-re* : see ABERR.] To diverge or deviate from the straight path; to produce aberration, as in optics.

1765 DOLLOND *Telescopes* in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 55 The surfaces of the concave lens may be so proportioned as to aberrate exactly equal to the convex lens, near the axis.

Aberrating (æbĕ·rēi̯tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING 2.] Going astray, subject to aberration.

a 1854 DE QUINCEY (in Webster), The product of their own defective and aberrating vision.

Aberration (æbĕrē·i̯ən). [ad. L. *aberrātiōn-em*, n. of action, from *aberrāre* : see ABERR. The Fr. *aberration* seems to be later.] The action of wandering away or straying; the state of error or irregularity thence resulting.

1. *lit.* A wandering away, a straying; a deviation or divergence from the straight or recognized path.

1615 H. CROOKE *Body of Man* 42 These vessels do not directly passe vnto the braine, but after diuers contortions and aberrations from a right & direct progresse. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nature* II. 83 The aberration of the common center of all these currents from the north point. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Daugh.* i. 23 The slightest aberration would plunge him into a morass, or throw him over a precipice. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc., Richter* (1869) 18 A comet with long aberrations. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 81 The aberration of plants to great distances from their native countries. 1878 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Round the World* II. viii. 433 We hope that something useful will come out of their aberrations.

2. *fig.* A deviation or divergence from a direct, prescribed, or ordinary course or mode of action.

1610-31 DONNE *Selections* (1840) 206 Though thy heart have some variations, some deviations, some aberrations from that direct point, upon which it should be bent. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 262 Where the real works of Nature, or veritable acts of story are to be described, digressions are aberrations. 1648 HERRICK *Hesperides* I. 42 If thou chance t'espie Some abberrations in my poetry. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 86. P 13 More than one aberration from the rule in any single verse. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. i. 10 Promoted according to the rule of seniority, unless where directions from home prescribed aberration. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas Marner* 80 The very pins on her pincushion were stuck in after a pattern from which she was careful to allow no aberration. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *N. T. in Greek* II. 249 Such singular readings of ℵ would be nothing more than examples of early aberration early extinguished.

3. A wandering from the path of rectitude, or standard of morality; moral irregularity.

1594 T. B[EARD] tr. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* 2 *Ep. to Reader* Error in religion and aberration in manners. 1656 BP. HALL *Occ. Med.* (1851) 103 The distractions of my thoughts, and the aberrations of my life. 1813 SISMONDI *Lit. Europe* (1846) II. xxi. 28 Deep pity for her mother's aberration. 1840 H. ROGERS *Essays* I. v. 221 The infallible standard by which each man measures the aberrations of his neighbour. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Morals* II. i. 5 Habitually measuring character by its aberrations.

4. A wandering of the intellect, an abnormal state of any intellectual faculty; deficiency or partial alienation of reason.

1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 312 Her affliction seemed to produce occasional aberrations of intellect. 1829 SCOTT *Demonology* x. 354 Shades of mental aberration have afterwards occurred. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* II. 554 The slightest aberration in his [Napoleon's] mind, might be represented by the complete transformation of Europe.

5. Deviation from the ordinary or normal type of any natural production; abnormal structure or development.

1846 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) Pref., And the phenomena that seemed aberrations from nature were explained. 1869 BUCKLE *Civ.* II. vii. 403 The apparent aberrations presented by minerals are strictly regular. *Ibid.* III. v. 444 He studied the aberrations of structure and of function.

6. *Optics.* The non-convergence of rays of light, reflected or refracted, to one focus.

That due to the failure of a spherical mirror or lens to cause all the rays to meet in a single point (as is effected by a parabolic mirror or lens) is called *spherical aberration*; the distance of any ray from the geometrical focus, when measured along the axis, is its *longitudinal* aberration, and when measured at right angles to the axis, its *lateral* aberration. *Chromatic aberration* is an additional irregularity in the refraction of light through lenses, due to the different refrangibilities of the different coloured constituents of white light, whereby these diverge from one another, fringing the images of objects with the prismatic colours.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* There are two species of the aberrations of rays . . one arising from the figure of the glass or speculum, the other from the unequal refrangibility of the rays of light. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Less. Astron.* No. 466. 217 If such an achromatic lens be truly made, and its curves properly regulated, it is said to have its spherical aberration corrected as well as its chromatic one, and the image of a star will form a nearly colourless point at its focus.

7. *Astron.* The displacement of the true position of a heavenly body to an observer on the earth, occasioned by the joint effect of the earth's motion, and the non-instantaneous transmission of light; hence also called *aberration of light*.

As the earth has two motions, there is a *diurnal* as well as an *annual* aberration, the amount of the former being, for a star, very minute. *Planetary* aberration is effected by the additional element of the motion of the planet itself, during the time occupied by the passage of its light to the earth.

1856 LARDNER *Astron.* § 244 The apparent displacement produced by aberration is always in the direction of the earth's motion. 1867 E. B. DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 193 We may explain aberration thus: If you are running when the rain comes down straight without any wind, you get wet in front and not behind, and the rain beats against you as it would if you were standing still, and the wind blowing in your face. And if you carry an empty telescope tube pointed straight up, the rain will not fall through it, but will strike against the back inside: if you want the rain to fall through, you must slope the tube forwards, more or less according to your velocity forwards compared with that of the rain downwards. Then for rain substitute light, and the motion of the earth for your own running, and you know what aberration is. 1869 DUNKIN *Midnight Sky* 157 Dr. Bradley . . made the important discovery of the aberration of light.

Aberrational (æbĕrē·i̯ənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by aberration; eccentric, irrational, or unsound.

1866 *Reader* No. 164. 170/1 The aberrational myths of early ages.

†Aberu·ncate, *v. Obs.*—° [f. *aberuncāre*, erroneous form of L. *averruncāre* to avert, remove anything sinister.] 'To pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly.' J.

1731 BAILEY, vol. II, *Aberuncated*, pulled up by the roots, weeded.

Aberuncator, incorrect form of AVERRUNCATOR, an instrument for lopping trees.

Abeshe, variant of ABECHE, *Obs.*, to feed.

†Abe·sse, *Obs.* [a. Fr. *abaisse*; f. vb. *abaisser* to reduce.] In cookery or confectionery, a piece of paste rolled very thin.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Casse-museau*, Dress a small abesse of puff paste very thin, garnish one of the ends with a bit of marrow of an inch long.

Abesse, obs. form of ABASE *v.*

Abeston, obs. form of ASBESTOS.

Abet (ăbe·t), *v.*, also 4 **abette**, 6 **abbet**. [a. OFr. *abeter*, f. *à* to + *beter* to bait, hound on; prob. ad. Norse *beita* to cause to bite, hence to 'bait,' to hound on dogs, etc.; causal of *bīta* to bite.]

†1. To urge on, stimulate (a person *to* do something). *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5816 Bot if he þanne wold take fullo3t, As he hym wolde abette. 1587 FLEMING *Cont. of Holinsh.* III. 1579/2 The Scottish queene did not onelie advise them, but also direct, comfort, and abbet them, with persuasion, counsell, promise of reward, and earnest obtestation.

2. *esp.* in a bad sense: To incite, instigate, or encourage (a person, *to* commit an offence (*obs.*); or *in* a crime or offence). In legal and general use.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 172 Abetting him to thwart me in my moode. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 429 He will not only pardon without exception, but he will abet them in their damnable courses. 1658-9 MR. SCOTT in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 36 Are those fit to have a parliamentary authority, that will undertake to abet the single person to levy taxes without you? 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discon.* Wks. II. 259 He abets a faction that is driving hard to the ruin of his country. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. To abet . . in our law signifies to encourage or set on. 1866 KINGSLEY *Hereward* xviii. 219 The two regents abetted the ill-doers. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 113 To abet them against their sovereign.

†3. To support, countenance, maintain, uphold, any cause, opinion, or action. *Obs.* in a good sense.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 64 Then shall I soone . . abett that virgins cause disconsolate. 1603 DRAYTON *Heroical Epist.* (1619) xvi. 29 Who moves the Norman to abet our Warre? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 26 No farther to abet their opinions then as they are supported by solid reason. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1738, I. 387 The Parlament . . had more confidence to abet and own what Sir John Hotham had done. 1725 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* § 2. 31 That which demands next to be considered . . as abetting the cause of truth.

4. *esp.* in a bad sense: To encourage, instigate, countenance a *crime* or *offence*, or anything disapproved of.

1779 JOHNSON *L. P.* Dryden II. 367 He abetted vice and vanity only with his pen. 1786 BURKE *Warren Hastings*, Wks. 1842, II. 214 To abet, encourage, and support the dangerous projects of the presidency of Bombay. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 36 Having abetted the western insurrection. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 286 The invasion was aided and abetted by Richard's subjects.

†5. To back up one's forecast of a doubtful issue, by staking money, etc., to BET. *Obs.*

1630 TAYLOR (Water P.) *Travels, Ded.* Wks. III. 76 I doe (out of mine own cognition) auerre and abett that he is senseless.

†Abet, *sb. Obs.* [a. OFr. *abet* instigation, wile, trickery; f. *abeter* : see ABET *v.* Cf. med. law L. *abettum*, f. Fr. *abet*.]

1. Fraud, cunning, wiles.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 58 Hyt was God self that spousynge ferst · In Paradys sette; The fend hyt was that schente hyt all · Myd gyle and hys abette. 1460 *Pol. Rel. & Love Poems* (1866) 63 Loue is subtille, and hath a grete abaite.

2. Instigation, aid, encouragement (of an offence); abetment.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troyl.* II. 356 I am thyn eme, the shame were to me, As wel as thee, if I shold assent, Thurgh myn abet, that he thine honour shent. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iii. 11 Lo! faitour, there thy meede unto thee take, The meede of thy mischalenge and abet.

Abetment (ăbe·tmĕnt). [ad. Anglo-Fr. *abetement, abettement* (not found in continental Fr.), n. of action, f. *abeter* : see ABET. The var. *anbetment* arose from conf. of the prefix with Eng. *a-* :— *an-*.]

1. The action or fact of abetting; instigation, encouragement.

a. *Usually* of an offence.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2364 Þanne schal heo beo for-brent, For hure couyne to-ward þat route! & hure anbettyment. 1461 *Paston Lett.* 430, II. 76 The abbettement and steryng of sum ille dysposed persones. 1538 FITZHERBERT *Just. Pea.* (1538) 136 b, Found gyltie of any abbetment, counsaylynge, helpinge or maynteyninge of or to any suche felonies. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 36 The very advice and abetment amount to principal treason. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* 65 The recusancy of Cuddie Headrigg the ploughman, and the abetment which he had received from his mother. 1878 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 6/1 When I say fomented, I mean that the abetment is of an indirect character, passive rather than active.

†b. *Formerly* in a more general sense: encouragement, countenance, aid. *Obs.*

c 1535 SIR T. MORE *Debellacion of Salem & Byzance* Wks. (1557) 1019/1 He neither seeth nor assigneth so much as any assembly about them, or promise or abetment to procure and pursue them. *a* 1677 BARROW *Sermons* II. xx. 279 (1683) Never hardly any eminent Person appeared with a pretence of coming from God . . without God's visible interposal and abetment.

†2. Deception. Cf. ABET *sb. Obs.*

1586 FERNE *Blazon of Gentrie* 330 Such men which by fraude or abetment shall go about to stop or rather to preuent the ordinance of lawes.

†3. A bet, betting. *Obs.*

1615 BP. HALL *Contemp.* VIII. (1628) 975 As some skilfull player loses on purpose . . to draw on the more abetments.

Abettal (ăbe·tăl). *rare.* [f. ABET *v.* + -AL2.] The action of abetting; encouragement (of an offence).

[Not in CRAIG, 1847. In WORCESTER, 1859.] 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Nov. 528 No limit is imposed upon their discretion, either in respect to the nature of the abettal or the extent of proof required.

Abetter (ăbe·tər) [f. ABET *v.* + -ER1. Formed on *abet* as an Eng. verb, as in *speak-er, begett-er*, etc.: see ABETTOR.] One who abets; an instigator, supporter, or promoter (*usually* of an offence, or of the offender).

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* IX. ii. 426 [He] shewed the like measure of crueltie upon the Scotish Abetters, as they had done against the English. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* i. 3 So far forth as they are Teachers, Abetters, or Obtruders of such Practices or Principles. 1681 DRYDEN *Hind and Panther* iii. 353 But let th' abetters of the panther's crime Learn to make fairer wars another time. 1735-8 LD. BOLINGBROKE *Diss. upon Parties* 78 The Dissenters . . became Abetters of his Usurpations. 1825 *Brother Jonathan* I. 308 Aiders and abetters of my rebellion.

Abetting (ăbe·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ABET *v.* + -ING¹.] The encouragement, promoting, or instigation (*usually* of anything culpable). Now mostly gerundial.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 356 If I shold assent, Thurgh myn abettyng [*v.r.* abet], that he thine honour shent. 1629 SIR H. LYNOE *Via tuta* 26 A great abetting to their whole doctrine. 1634 BP. SANDERSON 30 *Serm.* (1681) II. 292 The abetting, countenancing, or strengthening of any injurious act. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* (1867) 96 You suppose my Lord of Leicester capable of abetting, perhaps of giving aim and authority, to the base proceedings.

Abettor (ăbe·tɑr, -oɪ), also 6 **abettour.** [a. Anglo-Fr. *abettour* (OFr. *abetere, abetiere*), f. *abeter*: see ABET, and -OR, -OUR.] This is the constant form of the word as a legal term, and the more frequent even in the general sense; though in the latter, ABETTER, formed on Eng. analogies, is also common.

1. *Law* and *gen.* One who abets, instigates, or encourages to the committing of any offence.

1514 FITZHERBERT *Just. Pea.* (1538) 142 Every suche person so offendinge, theyr ayders . . and abbettours . . shall runne in the daunger. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 153 The simple woman is not so much to blame as her lewde abbettours. 1660 R. COKE *Elem. Power & Subj.* 250 Every such person, their Aiders, Counsellors and Abettors shall be adjudged Traitors. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 138 The person committing, and all his aiders, advisers and abettors. 1856 MRS. STOWE *Dred* (1856) II. v. 60 To be your abettor in any treason you might meditate.

2. *gen.* One who encourages, countenances, or supports another in any proceeding; one who supports or advocates an opinion or principle; a supporter, adherent, advocate. (Prob. never now used in a distinctly *good* sense, as in 17th c.)

1580 LYLY *Euphues & his Engl.* 270 Foes, which by thy well doing thou mayst cause to be earnest abettors of thee. 1640 BP. HALL *Episcop. by divine Right* II. § 17. 184 Julius, Bishop of Rome, the great Abbettor of Athanasius. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 227 An opinion that hath learned and godly abettors. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.*, Wks. 1842, I. 17 A very material difference between my manner of reasoning and that which is in use amongst the abettors of artificial society. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Matter & Spirit* I. § 3. 36 The abettors of that hypothesis . . object to mine. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 18 Pref., The abettors of such a system must forget that in good authors, etc.

Abevacuation (æbɪ̆væ·kiu̯ē·ɪ̯ən), *Med.* [f. L. *ab* off, from + EVACUATION; cf. *ab-articulation.*] 'A partial or incomplete evacuation, whether naturally or artificially produced.' Mayne 1851. Also 'Evacuation which is effected by the passage of matter from one organ into another.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

†Abey(e, abeiȝ(e, *v.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 **abéȝan,** 2 **abeȝen,** 3 **abeiȝe(n,** 4 **abeye.** [A- *pref.* 1 + *béȝ-an* to bend (trans.), f. *búȝan, beáȝ,* to bow: see BEIE *v.*] To bend, bow, subject, make obedient.

1073 *O.E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) anno 1073 [Hi] þet land amyrdon, and hit eall abeȝdon. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5657 Þow ne wolt þyn herte ab[e]ye To Char[lis] þat ys so gret. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 97 Ni þei abeiȝedoun hem no þing to þe king hest.

Abey (ăbē·), *v.*² *rare.* [Modern formation deduced from *abeyance,* as said of the possession; not a. OFr. *abeer,* 'to gape for, aspire to,' said of the claimant.] To put in abeyance, waive.

1868 BUCHANAN *Trag. Dram.* Wallace I. ii. All right of rank and place abeyed, I'll follow any of the three.

Abey(e, obs. form of ABYE *v.*

Abeyance (ăbē·ăns), also 7 **abeiance, abbayance.** [a. Anglo-Fr. *abeiance, abeyance* (Littleton), = OFr. *abeance, abaence,* n. of condition, f. *abeer, abaher,* to gape or aspire after; f. *à* to + *beer, baer, bader,* mod. *bayer,* to open wide (the mouth), gape = Pr. and Sp. *badar,* It. *badare*:—late L. *badāre* (in Isidore = *oscitare,* 'to open the mouth wide, gape'); origin undetermined: see conjectures in Diez and Littré. In OFr. the condition of the heir or other aspirant, in whose *abeance,* aspiration, or appetence a title or property stood; hence in Eng. law applied to the condition of the property, the ownership of which is thus claimed, or merely liable to be claimed by some one.]

1. *Law.* Expectation or contemplation of law; the position of waiting for or being without a claimant or owner.

1528 PERKINS *Profitable Booke* (1642) xi. § 708. 308 The fee is in abeyance. 1574 tr. *Littleton, Tenures* 119 a, The righte of fee simple is in abeiance, that is to say alonely in the remembrance, entendemente and consideration of the lawe. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* (1739) I. lxvi. 145 The right was vanished into the Clouds, or, as the Lawyers term it, in Abeyance. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v. And it is a Principle in the Law, That of every Land there is a Fee-simple in some man, or it is in Abeyance. 1763 LD. BARRINGTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 449. IV. 462 Sir Francis Dashwood called to the House of Lords as Baron Dispenser (in abeyance since Lord Westmoreland's death). 1863 COX *Inst. of Eng. Gov.* I. vii. 67 There are several instances of a barony revived after an abeyance of several centuries. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiii. 90 The Peerage that is in Abeyance is dormant only, and not dead.

2. A state of suspension, temporary non-existence or inactivity; dormant or latent condition liable to be at any time revived.

1660 R. COKE *Elem. Power & Subj.* 61 And this monarchy not a thing in abeiance, an aiery title, but an absolute free and independent monarchy. 1794 BURKE *Sp. agst. Hastings* Wks. XV. 13 His honour is in abeyance; his estimation is suspended, and he stands as it were a doubtful person. 1829 SCOTT *Demonology* vi. 181 The belief was fallen into abeyance. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xvii. 419 In the abeyance of the Cathedral services. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* vii. § 204. 203 That the soul may remain veiled or in abeyance until the resurrection.

Abeyancy (ăbē·ănsi), *rare.* [f. ABEYANCE, with ending -NCY, more specially expressing quality or state.] A condition or state of abeyance.

1872 HAWTHORNE *Septimius* (ed. 2) 247 There seemed to be some pretentions to a title, too, from a barony which was floating about, and occasionally moving out of abeyancy.

Abeyant (ăbē·ănt), *a.* [A mod. form deduced from ABEYANCE. Not a. OFr. *abeant,* which was said of the person aspiring, not of the thing that was the object of aspiration.] Existing in a state of abeyance or suspension; dormant; latent.

[Not in CRAIG 1847.] 1866 BURKE *Dorm. & Ext. Peerage, Contents,* Peerages, dormant, extinct, forfeited and abeyant.

Abeyd, obs. form of ABIDE.

Abeysance, obs. f. ABAISANCE, OBEISANCE.

Abeyte, variant of ABAIT *v. Obs.*, to bait.

Abgect, obs. form of ABJECT.

†Ab·gregate, *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *abgregāt-* ppl. stem of *abgregā-re,* f. *ab* from + *greg-em* (nom. *grex*) flock.] 'To disperse, as it were to lead out of the flock.' Cockeram 1612, Phillips 1678. App. never used

†Abgrega·tion. *Obs.*—° [n. of action f. L. *abgregāre.*] 'A separation from the flock,' Bailey, vol. II. 1731. App. never used.

Abholish, obs. form of ABOLISH.

Abhominable, abhomination, etc., the regular spelling of ABOMINABLE, ABOMINATION, etc. in OFr., and in Eng. from their first use to 17th c., due to an assumed derivation from *ab homine,* 'away from man, inhuman, beastly,' which influenced their early use, and has coloured the whole meaning of the words to the present day.

†Abhominal, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *ab* away from + *homin-e* man + -AL, in imitation of the reputed etymology of ABOMINABLE (see prec.)] Unworthy of a man, inhuman, unmanly.

1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 480 So boeth sortes commit Moste abhominal blasphemie. 1659 FULLER *Appeal of Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 517 What could I have written more fully and freely in the cordial detestation of such abhominal libels?

†Abhominalty. *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. prec. + -TY.] An inhuman deed.

1483 CAXTON *Geoffroi de la Tour* vii The grete crueltees and abhomynaltees that she had done.

Abhor (ăbhō·ɪ), *v.*, also 5–7 **abhorre.** [ad. L. *abhorrē-re* to shrink back in dread, to be far from, to be inconsistent with; f. *ab* away from + *horrē-re,* to bristle, to stand with, or as, hair on end, to stand aghast, to shudder with fright, etc. Cf. Fr. *abhorrer* which may have given the trans. sense; the intr. ones are clearly from L.]

†1. *trans. lit.* To shrink back from with shuddering, to view with horror or dread. *Obs. rare.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* XIII. x. 47 Abhor thou not the fyre and flambis bricht, From thy dere spousis hede glaid to the hicht.

2. *fig.* To regard with horror, extreme repugnance or disgust; to hate utterly, loathe, abominate.

a. Obj. a noun or noun-phrase.

1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 563 Thei abhorren aboue alle othere . . the Sacrament of the auter, the preciose bodi and blood of Crist. 1494 FABYAN I. xxvi. 19 (1542) The Brytons abhorred the lynage of Gorbodio. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* I. 25 There be two maner of people, that I abhorre fro my hert. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* (1870) viii. 247 To slepe on the backe vpryght is utterly to be abhorred. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 219 He will come to her in yellow stockings, and 'tis a colour she abhorres. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cvii. 18 Their soule abhorreth all manner of meate. 1726 W. PENN *Life* Wks. I. 137 I always abhorr'd discounting private favours at the Publick cost. 1793 BURKE *Let. to Comte D'Artois,* Wks. 1844, IV. 186 Abhor intrigue, and you will have the benefit of counsel. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. in Westm. Abbey* xxvi. 297 How many shun evil as inconvenient, who do not abhor it as hateful. . . To abhor evil is to have it in a moral detestation; to shrink back from it with a shuddering horror, as one would shrink back from a hissing, stinging serpent.

b. Obj. an infinitive phr.

1555 *Fardle of Facions* II. x. 216 This people so despiseth al other men, . . that thei abhor to speake to theim. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 357 Nature doth abhorre to make his bed With the defunct. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* 53 Which I know ye abhorre to doe. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 331 Inglorious here, my soul abhors to stay. 1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberds' *Memoirs* I. 306, I abhor to exceed my income.

†3. *causally.* To make one shudder, to horrify; to cause horror or disgust. Mostly *impers. Obs.*

1536 LD. BERNERS *Golden Boke of Marcus Aurel.* (1546) J v. b, Flesshe oughte not to be so leane, that it abhorre, nor so fatte that it cloie the stomacke. 1541 ELYOT *Image of Gov.* 7 It abhorreth me to expresse his beastly lyuyng. 1565 J. HALLE *Hist. Exposit.* (1844) 18 It would abhorre any honest mans eares to heare of it. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 162 I cannot say Whore; It do's abhorre me, now I speake the word.

†4. *intr. lit.* To shudder, feel horror or dismay. *Obs. rare.*

1535 W. STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 358 Quhen thai saw the greit Montanis thay abhorrit with thame.

†5. *fig.* To shrink with horror, repugnance, disgust, or dislike *from. Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* 21 Wych [thing] hath causyd many grete, wyse, and polytyke men to abhorre from commyn welys. 1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Paraph.* Matt. xvii. 23 Theyr mynd abhorred so muche from the remembrance of death. 1617 FYNES MORYSON I. 3. i. 208 Most part of the Mariners are Greekes, the Italians abhorring from being sea men. 1651 R. WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Popular Errours* III. i. 133 Some doe so much abhorre from the use thereof, that they think it almost present poyson. *a* 1656 HALES *Golden Rem.* (1688) 423 They abhorr'd from the conceit of many men who would believe nothing but what they were able to give a reason for.

†6. To be repugnant, be at variance, be inconsistent, differ entirely *from. Obs.*

1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 357 It did nothing at all abhor from nature. 1650 F. G[REGORY] *Maps and Charts, Posthuma* 324 Our own Island useth to bee likened to a Triangle, and it doth not much abhor from that Figure. 1671 EVELYN *Memoirs* (1857) III. 234 This new-minted transubstantiation, abhorring from the genuine and rational sense of the text.

†Abho·rfulness. *Obs. rare*—¹. [Formed on apparent analogy with *fearfulness, carefulness, cheerfulness,* in which the basis is the sb. *fear, care, cheer,* not the vb. *Abhorful* is not cited.] Abhorrence.

1556 RECORDE *The Castle of Knowledge* 114 Natures abhorfulness to permitte any emptines.

†Abho·rment. *Obs.* [f. ABHOR *v.* + -MENT.] The action of abhorring; the condition of abhorrence, detestation.

1576 BAKER tr. *Gesner's Jewell of Health* 77/2 Which water . . was delectable and without abhorrement to the pacients. 1648 SYMMONS *Vindication* 122 Our abhorment of the cruelties of the Irish, and how they are out-gone by the English rebels. 1651 *Life of Father Sarpi* (1676) 73 Might be believed to have had the baseness of Flatterers in abhorment.

Abhorred (æbhō·ɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. ABHOR *v.* + -ED.]

1. Regarded with horror or disgust, detested.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 81 Abhorred Villaine, vnnaturall, detested, brutish Villaine. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 177 The abhorred crimes he had committed. 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exercises* (1842) II. 320 The abhorred thing which weighed on our fathers like an incubus. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 141 Thy right arm shall wield his sword, Wield, and take his head abhorred.

†2. Filled with horror, horrified. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* v. i. 206 How abhorred my Imagination is; my gorge rises at it.

Abhorrence (ăbhŏ·rĕns). [f. ABHORRENT *a.* after nouns from Fr. in *-nce*:—L. *-ntia*: see -NCE. Cf. also the rather earlier ABHORRENCY. By analogy *abhorrence* is strictly the *action* or fact of abhorring, and *abhorrency* the *quality* of being abhorrent; but in this as in other words which express a continuous action or lasting state of feeling, the distinction disappears, and after a period, during which the two forms were used synonymously, *abhorrency* was dropped, and *abhorrence* alone retained.]

1. The action of abhorring or shrinking from with horror; the feeling of detestation, repugnance, or utter dislike.

1660 R. COKE *Elem. Power & Subj.* 64 By a general abhorrence, democracy hath been exploded upon the face of the earth for above 1700 years. 1680 *Address to Chas. II* in Somers's *Tracts* I. 106 The Premises considered, We your Majesty's Petitioners, out of a just Abhorrence of such a dangerous and pernicious Council, etc. 1704 RAY *Creation* I. 83 Nature's abhorrence of a Vacuity or empty space. *c* 1746 HERVEY *Med. & Contemp.* (1818) 75 The Prince of Peace rejects them with abhorrence. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. IV. 324 The Scots were held in abhorrence all over Europe. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. of Nat.* II. 659 Our abhorrences and tormenting passions, as well as the soothing, were designed for our benefit. 1809 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXVII. 458 A proof . . of abhorrence against vice. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 19. 134 A wrench, for which I entertain considerable abhorrence. 1866 KINGSLEY *Hereward* xvii. 215 A woman's instinctive abhorrence of wrong.

2. An expression of abhorrence; in *Eng. Hist.* specially applied to certain addresses presented to Charles II. (see quotation in prec. dated 1680).

1678 MARVELL *Growth of Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 305 The members of Parliament were under a penalty to take the oath, and make the declaration and abhorrence insuing. 1735–8 LD. BOLINGBROKE *Dissn. upon Parties* 81 Their Brethren refused to sign an Abhorrence of this Invitation. 1740 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. § 60. 548 A World of such Flowers went to the adorning these returns of the People's Duty to the King, and scarce in any one of them the Word Abhor was wanted; which gave the Faction, in their Turn, Occasion to fall upon the Loyallists with that Term, in Manner as I shall shew; and thence the Addresses on this Occasion [anno 1680] were called Abhorrences.

3. The object of abhorrence; what excites repugnance and detestation.

1752 YOUNG *The Brothers* v. i. Wks. 1757 II. 287 His father's rebel! Brother's murderer! Nature's abhorrence, and—thy lawful Lord! 1783 COWPER *Letters* Nov. 23 Wks. 1876, 148 Politics are my abhorrence.

†Abhorrency (ăbhŏ·rĕnsi). *Obs.* [f. ABHORRENT, after nouns in *-ncy*, ad. L. *-ntia*; see -NCY. Cf. ABHORRENCE.]

1. The quality, state, or feeling of being abhorrent of, or of holding a thing in hatred and disgust; extreme repugnance or dislike.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* 157 Motions simple are .. lastly, Motion of Rest or abhorrency of Motion, which is the Cause of many things. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxv. (1677) 297 A vast Prerogative, that man hath over the rest of the Creatures, by only knowing their Inclinations and Abhorrencies. 1659 JER. TAYLOR *Ductor Dubit.* I. i. 21 (2) A natural abhorrency against unnatural lusts. 1660 BOYLE *New Experim. Phys.-Mech.* ii. 41 Nature's abhorrency of a Vacuum. 1661 *Origen his Opinions* in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 24 Out of an abhorrency to such Blasphemy. 1690 LOCKE *Educ.* Wks. 1812 IX. 100 The first tendency to any injustice .. must be suppressed with a shew of wonder and abhorrency, in the parents and governors. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* xli. 416 The lay people were growing into an abhorrency of those that wore them.

2. That which excites abhorrence; a thing abhorrent to one; = ABHORRENCE 3.

1729 BURKITT *On New Test.* Heb. x. 38 Backsliders from the gospel are, in a peculiar manner, the abhorrency of the soul of God.

Abhorrent (æbhǫ·rĕnt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *abhorrent-em*, pr. pple. of *abhorr-ēre*: see ABHOR.]

1. Abhorring, shrinking with horror; having or showing abhorrence, repugnance, or detestation (*of*).

1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* IV. iii. 79 (1777) No! let me wipe thee .. From my abhorrent thoughts! 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* viii. 9 Whiten the lip, and make the abhorrent eye Roll back and close. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spirit. Despotism* iv. 155 The two principles .. are abhorrent the one of the other. 1869 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* xv. § 5. 533 The Greek of the heroic age was eminently temperate and abhorrent of excess.

2. In a position of recoil or dissent *from*; strongly opposed to; at variance *subjectively*.

a. Of persons, which is the original use.

1619 SANDERSON *Serm. I. ad Clerum* § 21 They (the Puritans) jumpe with the Papists, whom they would seeme above all others most abhorrent from. 1664 H. MORE *Apology* 498 Which I must confess Calvin seems abhorrent from. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 71 These Philosophers fall unawares into that very thing which they are so abhorrent from. 1790 BURKE *French Rev.* 199 The persons most abhorrent from blood, and treason, and arbitrary confiscation.

b. Of things: So far removed *from* as to be repugnant or inconsistent.

1720 ROWE *Tamerlane* v. i. 71 It is a manner Abhorrent from the softness of thy Sex. 1794 BURKE *Rep. of Committee on Lords' Journ.* Wks. XIV. 379 Two stages of proof, both of them contrary to the law, and both abhorrent from its principles. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Metam. of Apuleius* 364 For similars are not abhorrent from similars. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws of Eng.* I. 113 An act abhorrent from Hindoo superstition. 1864 MERIVALE *Boyle Lect.* 37 The simple theory of the Gospel .. was strange and abhorrent from the prejudices of the heathen.

3. Repugnant in nature or character (*to*); at variance *objectively*.

1660 R. COKE *Elem. Power & Subj.* 64 It is abhorrent and impossible to frame a Commonwealth in England from the example of the Romans and Athenians. *Ibid.* 49 Anarchy is like a vacuum in Nature; so abhorrent, that the World will rather return into Chaos, then suffer it. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Mankind* 2 I think Atheism so unreasonable a thing, so abhorrent to the Light of Nature. 1685 BURNET *More's Utopia* 9 In a Way so abhorrent to my Genius. 1796 BURKE *Regicide Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 323 A guilty race, to whose frame .. order, peace, religion, and virtue, are alien and abhorrent. 1863 KEMBLE *Residence in Georgia* 15 They are not abhorrent to nature.

4. Hence, through influence of 1: Viewed with repugnance and aversion; hateful, detestable, abhorred.

1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanaticism* § 1. 3 Pride, abhorrent as it is. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) III. xiii. 114 These of course were abhorrent to the English, who were delighted when Edward and Warwick hurried to the north. 1874 R. CONGREVE *Essays* 166 The case becomes almost infinitely more abhorrent, when their acts .. expose others to suspicion.

Abhorrently (æbhǫ·rĕntli), *adv.* [f. ABHORRENT *a.* + -LY².] In an abhorrent manner, with abhorrence.

1813 JAMES MONTGOMERY *World bef. Flood* IX. 14 Still on the youth, his eye, wherever cast, Abhorrently return'd, and fix'd at last.

Abhorrer (æbhǫ·rəɹ). [f. ABHOR *v.* + ER¹.]

1. One who abhors.

1611 COTGR., *Haineur*, a hater, loather, detester, abhorrer. *c* 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Artif. Hands* 134 Those things, whereof they sometimes were great abhorrers. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-Craft* II. viii. 89 A Protestant Succession, of which the Highflyers are generally Abhorrers. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 195 Every abhorrer of ceremonies .. might be trusted as protestant to the heart's core.

2. *Eng. Hist.* A nickname given in 1680 to those who signed addresses of ABHORRENCE.

1680 *Political Ballads* (1860) I. 214 This makes abhorrers, makes lords protest, They know not why nor wherefore. 1682 *Second Plea for Nonconf.* 78 Abhorrers of Addresses, and Non-Addresses. 1757 TINDAL *Rapin* anno 1679-80 As soon as the parliament was prorogued, and the duke of York at court, many addresses were presented in abhorrence of the former, so that two parties were formed, called the petitioners and abhorrers. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 256 Opponents of the Court were called Birminghams, Petitioners, and Exclusionists. Those who took the King's side were Antibirminghams, Abhorrers, and Tantivies. 1870 CURTIS *Hist. Eng.* anno 1680 The factions were known by the names of petitioners and abhorrers, terms which soon became superseded by whig and tory.

†**Abho·rrible,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *abhorrē-re* (see ABHOR), on the type of *horrible*, L. *horribilis* f. the simple *horrēre*.] To be abhorred, detestable.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 7 (1865) 364 a, How abhorrible is that vice, which shall rob a man of himself, and lay a beast in his room!

Abhorring (æbhǫ·rĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ABHOR *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action of shrinking from with horror; detestation, repugnance, disgust; = ABHORRENCE 1.

1530 PALSGR. 193 Abhorryng, *horreur* s.f. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 269 An vtter disliking and abhorring of the things which before they tooke pleasure in. 1607 SHAKS *Coriol.* I. i. 172 He that will give good words to thee, wil flatter Beneath abhorring. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* viii. 38 (1851) A certain religious aversation and abhorring, which can no way sort with marriage. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. in Westm. Abbey* v. 53 That state may be one in itself sufficient to provoke abhorring.

2. That which causes abhorrence or horror; an object of disgust; = ABHORRENCE 3.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 60 Lay me starke-naked, and let the water-Flies Blow me into abhorring. 1611 BIBLE *Is.* lxvi. 24 They shall be an abhorring vnto all flesh. 1862 TRENCH *Miracles* xxix. 414 When it was become an abhorring even to them that had loved it best.

†**Abhorring** (æbhǫ·rĭŋ), *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ABHOR *v.* + -ING².] Abhorrent, repulsive, repugnant. Const. *from*, which is occ. omitted.

1611 *Troublesome Raigne of K. John* II. 85 An act Abhorring in the eares of Christian men. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. vii. 79 (1851) Which is utterly abhorring from the end of all Law. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. xli. 68 (1739) A matter quite abhorring the custom of all the Grecians. 1678 MARVELL *Growth of Popery* 4 There was .. nothing so Monstrous to Reason, so abhorring from Morality.

†**Abhorri·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *abhorrē-re* after nouns in *-ition*, repr. L. *-itiōnem*, f. pa. pple., wanting in this vb. in L.] The action of abhorring, abhorrence.

1636 HEN. EARL OF MONMOUTH *Advert. fr. Parnassus* 222 Whose damn'd writings many forbore to read, out of meer abhorition of such things.

Abhyme, variant of ABYME, *Obs.*, abyss.

‖**Abib** (ē·bib). [Heb. אָבִיב *āḇîḇ*, lit. a spike of corn.] The first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical, the seventh of the civil year, afterwards called Nisan.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xiii. 4 To day ȝe goon out, in the moneth of new fruytis. 1535 COVERDALE *ibid.* This daye are ye gone out, euen in yᵉ moneth of Abib. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 29 In the calendar of the modern Jews, Abib is no longer the beginning of the year, its place being usurped by Tisri, which was anciently the seventh month.

Abichite (æ·bikəit), *Min.* [Named after Dr. Abich of Tiflis.] A synonym of CLINOCLASITE. Dana. A native arsenate of copper, found chiefly associated with other copper ores and veins in Cornwall and elsewhere.

Abidal (ăbəi·dăl). *rare.* [f. ABIDE *v.* + -AL².] After analogy of Romance words like *removal*, etc.] The act of abiding; abode, stay.

1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 199 I will drag thee alive .. To the dens of the damned For thy lasting abidal.

Abidance (ăbəi·dăns). [f. ABIDE *v.* + -ANCE. An instance of the Romance vb.-affix *-ance* :—L. *-antia*, added to an Eng. vb. in imitation of such words as *subsidence, observance, continuance*, which are adoptions of actual or possible Fr. words.]

1. Abiding, dwelling, continuance.

1647 FULLER *Hy. War* v. xi. 249 The Christians had no longer abidance in the holy hill of Palestine. 1668 CULPEPER & COLE tr. *Bartholinus Anat.* II. vi. 101 From its abidance there, the blood would not be perfected but become adust. 1755 S. WALKER *Sermons* vi. The Days of Man are shrunk into the Abidance of a Moment. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Prophetical Office* 102 It considers doubt incompatible with practical abidance in the truth.

2. Continuance in a submissive or docile manner *by*; conformity to.

1875 HELPS *Essays* 179 A judicious abidance by rules, and holding to the results of experience, are good.

Abide (ăbəi·d), *v. str.* Pa. t. **abode** (ăbō·ud), also **abided**. Pa. pple. **abode**, also **abided, abidden**. Forms: *Inf.* 1 abíd-an, 2-4 abid-en, 4-5 **abyden**, 3-6 **abyde**, 3-**abide**. *Ind. pres.* 3rd sing. 1 abídeð, 1-4 **abit**, 4-**abideth**, 6-**abides**; (*north.* 3-**abydes**, **-ys -is**). *Pa. t.* 1 abád, 2-3 **abad** (3 **abed, abeod**), 3-5 **abod** (**abot**), 3-6 **abood**, 5 **abode**; also 6-7 **abidd, abid**, 8- **abided**; (*north.* 3-6 **abade**, 5-6 **abaid(e** ;) *pl.* 1 **abidon**, 2-5 **abiden**, 5 **abydyn, abide, aboden**, 5-6 **aboode**, 5-**abode**. *Pa. pple.* 1 **abiden**, 2-7 **abiden**, 3-6 **abyden**, 6 **abydden**, 6-7 **abidd, abid**, 6-**abidden**; also 6 **aboded**, 7 **abode**, 8 **abided**. [1. OE. *abídan*, cogn. w. Goth. *us-beidan* to remain on; f. A-*pref.* 1, of onward motion + *bídan*: see BIDE. 2. The historical conj. is *abide, abode, abidden*, but pa. t. and pa. pple. have been variously assimilated to each other, and to the weak conjugation. As early as 6, *abidden* was shortened to *abid(d*, and this form occ. used for the past (cf. *writ, bit*). On the other hand, *abidden* was in 6 assimilated to pa. t. as *aboden* and *abode*; the latter is now the common form, though *abidden* occurs in 19th c. writers, and some make a weak pa. t. and pa. pple. *abided*. 3. Orig. *intrans.* but in OE. as in Gothic taking a genitive of the object that was the occasion of the abiding, as *we abidon his*, we waited *on account of* or *for* him: this was subsequently replaced by a dative or accusative, the simple object of later times, whereby the vb. became *transitive*.]

I. *intr.* To wait, stay, remain.

†**1.** To remain in expectation, wait. *Obs.*

c 1120 *O.E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) anno 1091 He [cyng Melcolm] for mid his fyrde ut of Scotlande into Loðene on Englaland and þær abad. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 His wite ahideð on þere oðre weorlde. *c* 1250 *Genesis & Ex.* 1638 Ðre flockes of sep ðor-bi, Ðat ðor abiden al for-ði. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* (1868) 63 I abood til þat thow haddest swych habyte of thy thowght as thow hast now. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xviii. 290 Thei abode stille in the town, and sojourned to abide to here tidinges of Kynge Arthur. 1611 SPEED *Hist. G. Brit.* IX. xii. 108 Hee had almost abidden in leaguer before it one whole year. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxii. 5 Abide you here with the asse, and I and the lad will goe yonder. 1634 *Modern. of Malory's Prince Arthur* (1816) II. 249 Sir Percivale had abidden there till mid-day.

†**b.** Const. *on, upon, for.* *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDGATE *Minor Poems* (1840) 223 Wheron was wrytyn a resoun fulle ryghte, And alle was: 'For the better abyde.' *c* 1450 LONELICH *Graal* II. 329 The steward Of the kynge that Abod vppon hise lord. 1483 CAXTON *G. Legend* 215/3 The Gates of heuen were opene and abode for her. *Ibid.* 99/3 They that were there abode upon thende of the thyng. 1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* v. 418 The Faderis .. determit to abide on the returning of thare legatis. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Paraph.* Matt. viii. 12 We know what misery and wretchednes abydeth for us.

†**2.** To wait before proceeding further; to pause, delay, stop. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 338 Moni mon abit to schriuen him uort þe nede tippe. 1297 R. GLOUC. 382 He nolde noȝt abyde vorte hys fader dep. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knight's T.* 2124 Theseus abyden hadde a space Or eny word cam fro his wyse brest. *c* 1420 *Palladius on Husb.* I. 118 In places cold thyne hervest sede betyme Is best to haast; in springyng seed to abyde. 1496 W. DE WORDE *Dives & Pauper* VI. XXV. 275/1 God abode of punysshynge tyll he had undernomen Eue. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* XI. ii. 91 Æneas tho gan styntyn and abaide, And wyth ane pietuous regret thus he sayd. 1528 MORE *Dial. Heresyes* IV. Wks. 1557, 251/1. Abide ye quod I, and ye shal heare worse yet. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* xvi. 2 Abyde, tomorrow whan it is lighte, we wyll slaye him.

†**b.** To tarry over a work. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Governour* (1580) 137 That incomparable treasure called amitie, in the declaration wher-off I haue aboden the longer.

†**3.** To stop (absolutely); to come to a halt. *Obs.*

c 1305 *E. Eng. Poems & Saints' Lives* 58 A3en þe deuel he com adoun; & bad þe schrewe abide. 1430 *Syr Generides* (1865) 122 Here horses that thei on ride, Were so werie that thei abide. *c* 1480 *Robert the Deuyll* (Thom's Romances I. 54) Abyde, thou false traytour. 1634 *Modern. of Malory's Pr. Arthur* (1816) I. 103 I was so furious in my quest that I would not abide.

†**4.** To stay behind, to remain (after others have gone). *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 73 Than thai with-drew thaim euirilkane, And durst nocht than abyde to ficht. *c* 1450 *Reliq. Antiq.* I. 309 Fy on a false hert that dar not abyde. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. ii. 3 All such as in cruel batels haue ben seen abyding to [=till] the discomfeture. 1565 GOLDING *Cæsar* 243 Suche as had abidden behinde to tyll the grounde.

5. To remain after other things are taken; to remain over, be left. *arch.*

c 1399 *Pol. Poems* II. 12 (1859) Here fame abit, bot al is vanité. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* ii. 15 The archer shall not abyde, and the swifte off fote shall not escape. *a* 1842 TENNYSON *Ulysses* 65 Tho' much is taken, much abides.

6. To remain without going away, to stay.

1205 LAYAMON 13135 Vortiger þer abed [1250 þar abod]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 1050 Hem that stooden hir bisyde, Unnethe abounte hir mighte thay abyde. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1087 Thre dayes and thre ny3t he þer abodde. 1574 tr. *Marlorats Apocalips* 37 You are they that haue abidden by me in al my temptations. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. i. 140 He call vpon you straight: abide within. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* ix. 407 He within his ships Abode the while. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* (1867) 459 Had I abidden with him. *a* 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 158 While thou abodest in the bud, It was the stirring of the blood. *a* 1845 LYTE *Hymn* Abide with me! fast falls the eventide, The darkness thickens, Lord, with me abide.

7. Of things: To remain, continue (in a place).

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxix. 32 The braunch in hire hond was Abydinge. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1641) I. ii. 11/2. 48 Aire clung to Aire, and Earth with Earth abid. 1652 CULPEPER *Eng. Phys.* 42 Before the stalk with the flowers have abidden a month above ground. 1732 LAW *Serious Call* xxiii. 464 (ed. 2) Their guilt still abides upon you. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 185 Whose name abode on Northumbrian tongues as the embodiment of good and just government.

8. To remain in residence; to sojourn, reside, dwell.

1461-82 *Ord. for Royal Househ.* Edw. IV. 24 A Prince .. abyding at sojourne in this court, he hathe been accustomed to pay for his diettes. *Ibid.* 25 If the prince be so abyding in a household at a certayne .. then the Thesaurere to be charged. 1577 *St. Augustine's Manuell* Pref., Thou [God] art in me, because thou abydest in my mynde. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* viii. 27 And ware no clothes, neither abode in any house, but in the tombes. 1686 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 634 No Martin there in winter shall abide. 1862 MISS MULOCH *Domestic Stories* 243 I had abided for a brief space at that paradise of cockneys, Southend. 1875 HELPS *Anim. & Masters* vi. 136 I thought of the mean hovels in which many of our peasantry abide.

9. To remain or continue in some state or action, to continue to be *something*.

c 1250 *Genesis & Ex.* 422 An hundred ȝer after is dead, Adam fro eue in srifte abead. 1366 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxviii. 289 The Coles will duellen and abyden alle quyk. 1388 WYCLIF *John* viii. 7 Whanne thei abiden [*v.r.* abideden, abedin, 1382 lastiden or contynuede] axynge hym. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 14 b, If thou wilt the loue of thy

frend shal abyde ferme unto the, be curteise to him. *a* 1520 *Myrroure of Our Ladye* 298 After the byrthe, thou haste abyden vyrgyn vndefowled. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froissart* I. cxcviii. 2 The towne abode frenche. 1611 Bible *John* xv. 10 If ye keepe my commandements, ye shal abide in my loue, euen as I have kept my Father's commandements, and abide in his loue [*Wycliff* dwelle, *Tindale, Coverd. Cranm. Geneva* byde, *Rheims* abide]. 1881 *Globe* 21 Sept. (leader) One of the few Southerners in public life who abided faithful to the Constitution when the battle of secession began.

10. To abide *by*: *lit.* to remain with; hence, to stand firm by, to hold to, remain true to.

1509 Fisher *Wks.* I. 221 His commaundement must nedes be obeyed and abyden by. 1528 More *Dial. Heresyes* II. Wks. 1557, 183/1 The verye churche hath euer had some that hath abidden by theyr faith. 1772 *Letters of Junius* No. lxviii. 337 You will abide by the authority of this great man. 1813 Mar. Edgeworth *Patronage* (1833) I. xix. 333 Lord Oldborough abided not only by his own measures, but by his own instruments. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. xvi. 25 Dare I bid her abide by her word? 1860 Tyndall *Glaciers* I. § 24. 171 The rules were fixed, and I must abide by them.

11. To continue in existence, endure, stand firm or sure.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. xxxiv. 480 The cyte in mount Segor sholde haue stonde stronge and abyde, yf they had not synned. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 86 Hys Highness woll establish the same Lyvelood than remayning, to abyde perpetually to his Crowne. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xci. 7 But thou Lorde o most hyest, abydest worlde without ende. 1611 Bible *Ps.* cxix. 90 Thou hast established the earth, and it abideth. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 153 The Norman . . abides in his lineage and in his works, but he is Norman no longer. 1878 Joaquin Miller *Songs of Italy* 123 Nothing has been that abideth now . . Nothing shall be that shall abide.

II. *trans.* To wait for, await the issue of, endure.

12. To wait for, await; remain ready for, watch for, expect. (The object was orig. a *genitive*.)

a. *lit.* of persons awaiting persons or things. *arch.*

c 1000 *O.E. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 3 Eart þu þe to cumenne eart, oððe we oþres sceolon abidan? (*Lindisf.* Oðer we bidas.) *c* 1150 *Hatt. Gosp.* Luke i. 21 And þæt folc wæs zacharium ȝe-abyddende. 1205 Layamon III. 226 Þer heo abiden wederes, For þe wind heom stod toȝæines. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 358 Menske & reste abit us et hom, in ure owune londe. *c* 1280 *Owl & Night.* 1700 Ȝef ȝe abideth mine [= wait for me] here, Ȝe schule on other wise singe. *c* 1305 *E. E. Poems, Life of Pilate* 113 Ech schrewe wole abide his tyme. *a* 1315 *Northern Psalter* xxxix. 2 Abidand Laverd abade I. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* ii. 25 To alle þat abiden þe redempcion of israel. *c* 1400 *Syr Perecyvelle* 1278 My lady, lele Lufamour, Habyddis the in hir chambour. 1423 James I *King's Quair* iv. x Wele is him that his tyme will abit. 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 206 Whom alle holi men fro the bigynnyng of the world Aboden. 1483 Caxton *G. Leg.* 21/1 We have abyden the every day. 1520–41 Wyatt *Poet. Works* (1861) 17 I abide, and abide; and better abide, After the old proverb, the happy day. 1541 Elyot *Image Gov.* 41 He abode an answer thereof. 1605 Stow *Annales* 676, 500 men . . abiding the wind in the port of Sandwich. 1722 De Foe *Hist. Plague* 21 The generality stayed and seemed to abide the worst. 1819 Scott *Antiq.* xxi. 143 'I wad e'en streek mysell out here, and abide my removal.' 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 980 I will abide the coming of my lord.

b. *fig.* of things (as fate, surprise, punishment) awaiting persons. *arch.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 128 Þe wrechche ne þengþ of þe gibet þet him abit. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* xx. 23 Bondis and tribulaciouns at Jerusalem dwellen to me [*one MS.* abyden me; *text of* 1388 abiden me]. 1526 Tindale *ibid.* Bondes and trouble abyde me. 1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Paraphr. 1 Pet.* ii. 10 As long as we were the sonnes of the synful Adam, an infortunate enheritaunce abode us. 1619 T. Taylor *Titus* i. 13. 266 He knewe that bands and imprisonment did abide him in euerie citie. 1640 *Homilies* I. II. III. 88 Those most grieuous and intolerable torments, which abide all uncleane persons. 1826 E. Irving *Babylon* II. VI. 142 A foretaste of the fiery lake which abideth him.

†13. To wait till the end of, hear through. *Obs.*

c 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xv. 769 And Iosephes Abod Alle hire Answere Evene to the Ende that sche seide þere. *Ibid.* xxiii. 5 And the Kyng Alle his tales wel Abod, & ful wel hem likede.

14. To await defiantly, to face, to encounter, withstand, or sustain.

1297 R. Glouc. 302 Dreduol he was to ys fon, þat hym durste vewe abyde. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 14 He bauldly thaim abaid. *c* 1435 *Torrent of Portugal* 1470 He wold not the geaunt abyde. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. lvii. 421 A man or a woman may abide the conflicte of all vices, but [lechery] he moste flee. 1570–87 Holinsh. *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 378 The other cast themselves about and manlie abode their enemies. 1623 J. Bingham *Hist. Xenophon* 47 They had not the heart to abide you; why should you be afraid of them. 1649 Cromwell *Lett. & Sp.* (Carl.) Let. 67 Those gentlemen who have abid the brunt of the service. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* (1868) xv. 724 The . . insurgents appeared to be drawn up with the purpose of abiding battle. 1858 H. Miller *Sch. & Schoolm.* 133 He soon learned to abide . . terrors which most of my bolder companions shrank from encountering.

15. To await submissively, await the disposal of, submit to.

c 1360 Chaucer *A B C* 131 My faderes chastisinge þat dar I nouht abiden in no wise. 1400 *Gamelyn* 24 On his deeþ bed to a-bide Goddes wille. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Englond* ccxlii. 277 He founde suffisaunt suerte to abyde the lawe. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froissart* I. xxv. 36 To abyde the ordynaunce of the Kyng of Fraunce. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. II*, v. vi. 23 Heere is Carlile, liuing to abide Thy Kingly doome, and sentence. 1705 Perry *Hist. Coll. Am. Col. Ch.* I. 163 Having abiden her Majesty's just determination. 1791 T. Paine *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 158 The creditors ought to have abided the fate of the Government. 1821 Joanna Baillie *Met. Leg.* Wallace xcv. 4 He must abide his fatal doom. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 584 [Thou shalt] Crave pardon for that insult done the Queen, And shalt abide her judgment on it.

†16. To endure, suffer, bear, undergo, sustain. *Obs.*

1205 Layamon 15565 He þeos dundes abad [*later text*: And he his dunt a-bod]. 1465 M. Paston in *Paston Lett.* 503 II. 190 He wold noth abyde the sorow and trobell that ye have abyden to wyn all Sir John Fastolf ys gode. 1526 Tindale *Hebr.* xii. 2 For the ioye that was set before hym abode the crosse. 1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 199 The castele Abood diuerse assaults. 1588 A. King *Canisius' Catech.* 125 Christ our lord . . abaid ye schame of ye croce. 1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) I. 59 The other name . . Valerius Soranus blurted out and soone after abid the smart for it. 1606 — *Suetonius* 239 Domitian abidd condigne punishment for his avarice and crueltie. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countrey Farme* 412 The best and sweetest, though not alwaies stronger than that which hath abode the presse. 1638 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 96 Service so hard that it might not be abiden. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 103 It will not be strong enough to abide tough Work.

17. To bear, endure, tolerate, put up with; rarely (now never) in a simple affirmative sentence, but in such as 'I cannot abide, I can scarcely abide, who can abide?'

1526 Tindale *John* viii. 43 Ye cannot abyde the hearynge off my wordes. 1535 Coverdale *Job* xix. 17 Myne owne wyfe maye not abyde my breth. *c* 1585 *Faire Em.* II. 591 Of all things, I cannot abide physic. 1618 Raleigh *Remains* (1644) 128 Ointment is pleasing to Man; but Beetles and Bees cannot abide it. 1622 Babington *Wks.* III. 121 If Saint John should haue done so, no man would haue abid him. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt*, etc. 121 He would not haue aboad it. 1676 Etheredge *Man of Mode* II. i. 15 (1684) He calls me Rogue, tells me he can't abide me. 1727 De Foe *Hist. Apparitions* xv. 370 He could not abide an ass. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Three Ages* III. 84 She could not abide the country, and would not be tempted to leave dear London. 1875 Helps *Anim. & Masters* I. 6 People can't abide pamphlets in these days.

b. With an infinitive object: To endure, bear.

c 1460 *Poem agt. Friars* in *Rel. Antiq.* I. 322 To serve to that same frer, the Pope mot abyde. 1551 Robinson *More's Utopia* 162 [I] was not sure whether he coulde abyde that anye thynge shoulde be sayde. 1561 T. N[orton] *Calvin's Instit.* I. 36 Who can abyde to say, that then the Sonn entred into the bosome of the Father. *a* 1593 H. Smith *Serm.* 97 Nature cannot abide that any place should be empty. 1603 Drayton *Barons Warres* II. 2 Could not abide to heare the name of Peace. 1607 Topsell *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 244 A horse cannot abide to look upon a camel. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 2 They cannot abide to heare of altering. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. State* V. viii. 389 Painted faces cannot abide to come nigh the fire. 1773 Goldsmith *She Stoops to Conq.* I. i. 50 I can't abide to disappoint myself. 1840 Gen. Thompson *Exercises* (1842) V. 323 One or two lords cannot abide to see a Pasha set up his back against his 'legitimate master.'

¶ Through confusion of form with Abye, q.v., when that vb. was becoming archaic, and through association of sense between *abye* (pay for) *a deed*, and *abide the consequences of a deed*, *abide* has been erroneously used for *abye* = pay for, atone for, suffer for.

1586–93 Marlowe *Edw. II*, II. ii. 882 Dear shall you both abide this riotous deed. 1607 Shaks. *Jul. Caes.* III. ii. 119 If it be found so, some will deere abide it. 1719 Young *Revenge* III. i. Wks. 1757 II. 148 O sacred faith! How dearly I abide thy violation!

†Abide, *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. the vb.] An abode or stay.

1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Minute Book* (1855) 46 That Kilquhennady be Captaine of Kirkpatrick-Durham, and Glaisteres liberated of that charge during Kilquhennady's abyde at hame.

†Abideable, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Abide *v.* + -able.] Able to be borne or endured.

1611 Cotgr., *Soustenable*, sustainable, supportable, abideable.

Abider (ăbəi·dəɹ) [f. Abide *v.* + -er^{1}.] One who abides; in various senses of the vb. Esp.

†1. One who waits or awaits. *Obs.*

1543–63 Becon *New Catechism* (1844) 143 Such patient abider of the Lord's leisure was Job. 1548 W. Thomas *Ital. Gram.* (1567) *Dimorante*, the abider or tarier.

†2. One who sustains an attack or stands his ground. *Obs.*

1581 Sidney *Def. Poesie* (1622) 503 Maisters of warre, and ornaments of peace, speedie goers, and strong abiders, triumphers both in Campes and Courts. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* (1736) III. xii. § 7. 126 The Lacedæmonians, being very firme abiders, might seem the more likely to prevaile.

3. One who dwells; a dweller, a resident.

1611 Cotgr., *Habitant*, a dweller, or abider in a place. 1627 Speed *Eng. etc. abridged* xi. § 4 What [land] is worst for the Rider, is best for the Abider. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* 59 The scattered remnant, who, for His name's sake, were abiders in the wilderness.

Abiding (ăbəi·diŋ) *vbl. sb.*; also **abidyng(e, abyd-yng(e, -ing(e.** [f. Abide *v.* + -ing^{1}.] The action or state of one who abides.

†1. An awaiting, expecting, looking-for, lying-in-wait-for; expectation, waiting. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Northern Psalter* xxxviii. 8 And now, whilk es min abiding dai? Noght ne Laverd? (Vulg. *Et nunc quae est expectatio mea?*) 1382 Wyclif *ibid.* And now what is myn abiding? whether not the Lord? *c* 1430 *Syr Generides* 234 And that is al his abiding, For to be wedded as a king. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Graal* II. 381 As thowgh nothing that they wyste of owre abydyng. 1599 Hakluyt *Voyages* II. i. 67 Thus in abiding for the Duke of Berrie, and for the Constable, who were behind.

†2. A waiting at a point, stopping, cessation, pausing; pause, delay. *Obs.*

c 1400 Tundale *Circumc.* 86 All abowet the rede blode can gon, Withowt abydyng. *c* 1450 *Merlin* (1877) xv. 256 Thei made no lenger abidinge but mette togeder fiercely. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Engl.* ccxxi. 213 They shold smyte of syr edmondes hede . . withoute any maner of abydyng or respyte.

†3. A bearing or enduring; endurance, patience, long-suffering. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* C. 419 Þy long abydyng wyth lur [= loss], þy late vengaunce. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* ix. 18 The pacient abydinge of soch as be in trouble shall not perish for euer. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong., Patience*, patience, abiding.

4. An enduring, continuing, or remaining; continuance, duration, permanence. *arch.*

1535 Coverdale 1 *Chron.* xxix. 15 Our life vpon earthe is as a shadowe, and here is no abydinge. 1611 Bible *ibid.* And there is none abiding. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selvedge* 26 It cannot be thought that two abidings or durations, to wit, time and everlastingness, should be together and not be the same abiding.

5. A remaining, tarrying, staying, residing, or dwelling at a place.

c 1440 *Generydes* (1873) 131 The wordis that she sayde of his abiding there. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countrey Farme* 719 Her quiet and peaceable abiding in her cage. 1808 Scott *Marm.* II. xiv. Nor long was his abiding there.

†6. A place where one stops; a station or position. *Obs.*

1571 Digges *Geomet. Pract.* I. xxviii. sig. I i, The seconde station M, where ye shal now set the centre of your instrument, the diameter lying right agaynst your first abyding.

†7. A place where one habitually remains or resides; abode, habitation, dwelling. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif 1 *Esdras* ix. 37 The sonus of Israel weren in ther abidingus [1388 abidyngis]. 1587 Fleming *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1406/2 Neereness and commoditie of mens abidings. 1607 Dekker *Knight conjuring* (1842) 87 Get leaue for thy ghost to come from her abiding.

8. *Attrib.* as in *abiding house, city*, and esp. **abiding-place,** place of abode.

1571 Digges *Geomet. Pract.* I. xxviii. A B C are the markes in the fielde to be measured, D the first abyding or standing place. 1580 Hollybano *Treas. Fr. Tong., Lieu de Demeure*, dwelling, abiding place. 1597–8 *Stat.* 39 *Eliz.* v. An Acte for erecting of Hospitalles, or abiding and working Howses for the poor. 1805 Southey *Madoc in Azt.* Wks. 1837 V. 206 Here had the chief Chosen his abiding place. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 424 Next year Cnut came back to England as his real home and abiding place. 1879 Dowden *Southey* iii. 52 But his heart needed an abiding-place.

Abiding (ăbəi·diŋ), *ppl.a.* [f. Abide *v.* + -ing^{2}.]

†1. Enduring, standing firm. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 289 Bolde and abidynge bismeres to suffre.

2. Lasting, permanent.

1851 Maurice *Proph. & Kings* 81 The ark . . was there as an abiding witness of an invisible presence. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 462 Witness to the abiding connexion between Normandy and the North. 1878 A. J. Church *Stories from Virgil* v. 45 The abiding love of her that was once Hector's wife.

3. *Comb.* **law-abiding,** adhering to the law.

1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 501 An English patriot who on every other occasion appears as conciliatory and law-abiding. 1879 T. H. Escott *Eng.* ii. 498 The colonists are law-abiding and law-loving people.

Abidingly (ăbəi·diŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly^{2}.] In an abiding manner.

†1. Assiduously, patiently. *Obs.*

a 1520 *Myrroure of Our Ladye* 64 Thys gostly study . . muste be contynued ful besely and abydyngly euery day.

2. Enduringly; permanently.

1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) iii. 258 The noblest idea . . is sung, and emblemed forth abidingly, by one of the noblest men. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 174 We have clutched some good lawlessly, and found it abidingly precious.

Abie, obs. form of Abye *v.*

†A-bier, abeere, *adv.*, prop. *phrase. Obs.* [See A *prep.*1] On, upon, or to a bier; into the coffin.

c 1450 *Pol. Poems* II. 229 Hit is a shrewde pole, pounde, or a welle, That drownythe the dowghty, and bryngethe hem abeere.

Abietate (æ·bi,ĕtēit). *Chem.* [mod. f. L. *abietem* fir-tree + -ate^{4}.] A salt of abietic acid.

Abietene (æ·bi,ĕtēn). [mod. f. L. *abiet-em* fir-tree + -ene, repr. Gr. *-ηνη*, female descendant.] A hydro-carbon obtained by distillation of the resin or balsam of the nut-pine of California (*Pinus sabiniana*), analogous to oil of turpentine.

1875 Ure *Dict. of Arts* I. 2 The commercial article is used under different names, abietene, erasine, theoline, &c. for the removal of paint from clothing and woven fabrics . . The vapour of abietene is a powerful anæsthetic when inhaled.

Abietic (æbi,e·tic), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *abiet-em* fir-tree + -ic.] Of or pertaining to fir. *Abietic acid*, a monobasic acid, $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, which is the essential constituent of resin.

1864 *Reader* No. 86. 239/3.

Abietin(e (æ·bi,ĕtin). *Chem.* [f. L. *abiet-em* fir + -in(e, repr. Gr. *-ινη*, female descendant.] A neutral resin extracted from Strasburg turpentine or Canada balsam, products of two species of *abies*, or fir.

Abietinic (æbi,ĕtinic), *a. Chem.* [Abietin + -ic.] Of or pertaining to abietin. *Abietinic acid*, a bibasic resinous acid, $C_{44}H_{64}O_5$, obtained from species of fir.

Abietite (æ·bi,ĕtəit). *Chem.* [mod. f. L. *abiet-em* fir + -ite, chem. formative.] A saccharine substance

$C_6H_8O_5$, obtained from the needles of the silver-fir, analogous to mannite.

Abigail (æ·bigeil). [From the name of the 'waiting gentlewoman' in Beaumont and Fletcher's popular play of *The Scornful Lady*; so named possibly in allusion to the expression 'thine handmaid' so frequently applied to herself by Abigail the Carmelitess, 1 *Sam.* xxv. 24–31; but Bible names were common at this date without any special allusion.] A waiting-woman; a lady's-maid.

1666 Pepys *Diary* IV. 195 By coach to the King's playhouse, and there saw 'The Scornful Lady' well acted; Doll Common doing Abigail most excellently, and Knipp the widow very well. 1693 Congreve *Old Bachelor* III. vi. (1866) 157 Thou art some forsaken Abigail we have dallied with heretofore. 1771 Smollett *Humphry Clinker* (1815) 57 An antiquated Abigail, dressed in her lady's cast clothes. 1849 Lytton *Caxtons* XIV. vi. 370 (1875) The woman was dressed with a quiet neatness that seemed to stamp her profession as that of an abigail—black cloak with long cape, of that peculiar silk which seems spun on purpose for ladies' maids. 1864 Duke of Manchester *Court & Soc. Eliz. to Anne* I. 81 Her house remained full of dons and pages, ladies and abigails.

Abigailship (æ·bigeilʃip). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The estate or condition of a waiting-woman.

1803 Jane Porter *Thaddeus* (Warne) 72 The appellation 'Mistress' put her in mind of her *ci-devant* abigailship.

†**A·bigate,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [Irreg. f. L. *abig-ĕre* (f. *ab* off, away + *agĕre* to drive) + -ATE3.] To drive away.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Dispens.* 282 Whose faculties are inferiour to no medicament in abigating diseases.

Abigge, obs. form of Abye *v.*

†**Abiliment,** also 5 ablement, 7 abillement; Sc. 5– abulȝement, abuilyment. Obs. form of Habiliment, used in all the senses, but esp. in those of warlike munitions and accoutrements, things which fitted out or made able for war. See Able.

1422 *Surrender of Market of Meaux* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) X. 212 All the ablements of Werre. 1557 More *Richard III* (1641) 414 K. Richard being furnished with men and all abiliments of war. 1589 K. James VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 228. II. 29 Havinge directit the beraris . . marchandis of Edinburgh, toward London for bying and provision of certaine abulȝementis. 1605 Camden *Remaines* 171 With harnesse and abillements of warre. 1830 Scott *Leg. Montrose* vi. 181 I must go down, look after my war-saddle and abuilziements [*z printed for* 3].

†**Abilitate,** *v.* [obs. f. Habilitate, q.v., the *h* being dropped, as in Ability.] To give ability or fitness; to enable. See Able.

1627 Sir J. Cook in Rushworth's *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 502 Necessity hath no law, you must abilitate the state to do.

†**Abilitation** [obs. f. Habilitation, q.v., the *h* being dropped, as in prec.] A rendering fit or able, a communication of ability. See Able.

c 1656 Br. Hall *Soliloquies* 47 Thou . . vouchsafest to give me an abilitation to the work.

Ability (ăbi·liti). Forms: 4 ablete, 5 abilite, habylite, 5–6 abletee, abilte, habilite, 6 habilitye, abilite, -ti, abylyte, abilyte, abylite, 6–7 habilitie, hability, abilitie, 7– ability. [a. OFr. *ableté*:—L. *habilitāt-em*, n. of quality f. *habilis*: see Able and -ty. The Fr. was in 4–5 refashioned after L., as *habilité*, *habileté*, and was followed by the Eng., though the initial *h* was probably never sounded, and after a long struggle on the part of scholars like More, Ascham, Sidney, Hooker, Bacon, Browne, etc., to preserve this written link with L., it finally disappeared before 1700.]

†**1.** Suitableness, fitness, aptitude. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Of Confessions* Wks. 1880, 331 If his ablete shulde be proued . . before he were accepted. 1430 Lydgate *Chron. Troy* II. xvii. She entre maye the relegyon Of myghty Bachus for habylite. 1509 Fisher *Eng. Wks.* 290 Grete abletees of nature to noble dedes. 1570 Dee *Math. Præf.* 18 Skillfull hability, also, for any occasion or purpose. 1622 Fotherby *Atheomastix* II. i. § 6. 181 The habilitie and capacitie of the matter. 1678 Marvell *Def. John Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 187 A faculty conserved . . includes no such hability and present promptitude in itself to action.

2. The quality in an agent which makes an action possible; suitable or sufficient power (generally); faculty, capacity (*to do* or *of doing* something).

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrolabe* I I have perceived well by certeyne evidinces thine abilite to lerne sciences. *c* 1535 More *Debell. Salem & Byzance* Wks. 1557, 1000/1 Yf the onely power and hability to fain, wer a cause sufficient. 1551 Robinson *More's Utopia* 13 Though I be of muche lesse habilitie to do any thinge. 1570–87 Holinsh. *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 340 We are not of habilitie . . to indure sa greit and intollerabil panis. 1594–1600 Hooker *Serm.* iii. Wks. 1617, 729 Furnished with habilitie to annoy. 1605 Timme *Quersitanus* I. iv. 13 The which habilitie of taking forme is in the subject. 1636 Healey *Cebes* 156 A better Hability to have goodnesse infused into them. 1651 *Life of Father Sarpi* (1676) 19 The fame of his prudence and hability of government. 1711 F. Fuller *Medic. Gymn.* 11 The Body of Man . . acquires by frequent Motion an Ability to last the longer. 1860 Tyndall *Glaciers* II. § 17. 323 The glacier of the Rhone . . its ability to expand laterally is increased.

b. The action itself, a thing within one's ability.

1602 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iii. 2 Be thou assur'd, good Cassio, I will do All my abilities in thy behalfe.

c. Power to do a thing of legal validity; capacity in law.

1528 Perkins *Prof. Booke* (1642) iii. § 193. 86 Such persons are of ability in law to take liverie of seisin by force of feoffments of other men of abilities in law to make feoffments. 1649 Selden *Laws of Eng.* (1739) I. xxxvi. 55 The Canonists had in those days brought into custom other ages of ability in matters concerning Marriage.

3. Bodily power; strength. (Still common in Scotland.)

1549 J. Olde tr. *Erasmus on Ephes.* II. 6, I being (as concerning myne owne habilitie) feble and weake. 1576 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 211 To lift a great stone easily Which before divers Lay persons could not stirre with all their strength and abilitie. 1607 Topsell *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 137 Impudently begging and complaining of bodily weakness where is no want of ability. 1622 Wither *Motto 'Nec Habeo'* (1633) 520 I have not found ability so much To carry milstones.

4. Pecuniary power; wealth, estate, means. *Obs.* exc. in a few phrases in which 'to give' is perhaps always mentally added.

1502 Arnold *Chron.* 84 Where as diuers periured fremen of smale abylite haue vsed and daily vse, to bye clothe and other marchaundises of England. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xi. 29 Every man accordinge to his habilite. 1580 Baret *Alvearie* To be of abilitie: to liue like a gentleman. What abilitie or liuing is he of? or what may he dispende a yeere? 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 378 Out of my leane and low ability Ile lend you something: my having is not much. 1665 Manley tr. *Grotius's Low Countrey Warres* 817 Upon most the fine exceeded their ability. 1729 Burkitt *On New Test.* Luke ii. 24 She was to bring a lamb of a year old for a burnt offering, in case she was a person of ability. 1766 Goldsmith *Vicar* xiv. A draught upon my neighbour was to me the same as money; for I was sufficiently convinced of his ability.

5. Mental power or capacity; talent, cleverness.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iii. 247 Though it be fit that Cassio haue his Place For, sure, he fills it vp with great Ability. 1604 T. Wright *Passions of the Mind* v. iii. 177 If a man haue not a good naturall habilitie, it is impossible by art to come to any perfection. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* i. 6 The brain is not so figur'd as is requisite for wit and hability. 1794 Sullivan *View of Nat.* II. 154 A late ingenious writer, who has evidently studied his subject with ability and precision. 1858 Buckle *Civiliz.* I. vii. 427 La Fayette was no doubt inferior to Condorcet in point of ability. 1878 M. L. Holbrook *Hygiene of the Brain* 3 The comparative ability of men is also an interesting subject.

6. A special power of the mind, a faculty. (Usually in *plural.*)

1587 Golding *De Mornay* xv. 237 Euery abilitie thereof is in . . the body, as much in one part as in another, as a whole soule in euery part; notwithstanding that euery seueral abilitie thereof seeme to be seuerally in some particuler member . . as the sensitiue ability seemeth to rest in the head, the irefull in the heart, and [the] quickning in the liuer. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 179 All our abilities, gifts, natures, shapes. 1651 Hobbes *Leviathan* I. viii. 32 Such abilityes of the mind, as men praise. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & Fall* I. xiii. 267 His abilities were useful rather than splendid. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 130/1 Their natural abilities, combined with excellent taste.

†**Abi·me.** *Obs.* The earliest form of Abysm.

a 1300 *Cursor Mundi* 22678 Right unto þe abime fra heþen. 1616 Drumm. of Hawth. *Wks.* 1711, 13/2 Feel such a case as one whom some abime [*other edd.* abisme] In the deep ocean kept had all his time.

Abiogenesis (æ·biǫ,dʒe·nĕsis), *Biol.* [f. Gr. *ἄβιος* without life (f. *ἀ* priv. + *βίος* life) + *γένεσις* birth: see Genesis.] The (supposed) origination or evolution of living organisms from lifeless matter without the action of living parents; 'spontaneous generation.' (Introduced by Prof. Huxley in addressing Brit. Assoc. at Liverpool, Sept. 1870.)

1870 Huxley in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* lxxvi. To save circumlocution, I shall call . . the doctrine that living matter may be produced by not-living matter, the hypothesis of Abiogenesis. 1875 *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9) s. v., Abiogenesis, as a name for the production of living by not-living matter, has of late been superseding the less accurate phrase 'Spontaneous Generation.'

Abiogenetic (æ·biǫ,dʒĕne·tik), *a. Biol.* [f. Gr. *ἄβιος* without life + *γενητ-ός* originated + -IC.] Of or pertaining to abiogenesis.

Abiogenetically (æ·biǫ,dʒĕne·tikăli), *adv. Biol.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY2.] In an abiogenetic manner; by way of abiogenesis.

1875 Huxley in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) s.v. *Biology* 688 (also *Anat. Inv. An.* i. 36) Therefore they have been formed abiogenetically.

Abiogenist (æ·biǫ·dʒĕnist). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *ἄβιος* without life + *-γεν-ής* born, produced + -IST.] One who holds the hypothesis of abiogenesis.

1870 Huxley *Crit. & Addr.* (1873) x. 233 It has been a common objection of Abiogenists that, if the doctrine of Biogeny is true, the air must be thick with germs. 1877 *Echo* 22 Oct. 4/1 Except to the Abiogenists, or believers in spontaneous generation, the origin of the first protoplasmic mass is just as much a problem, whether it is fashioned from ordinary matter, or originates from matter infused and organised by a spiritual substance.

Abiogenous (æ·biǫ·dʒĕnəs), *a. Biol.* [f. Gr. *ἄβιος* without life + *-γεν-ής* born + -OUS.] Coming into existence without springing from antecedent living beings; produced by 'spontaneous generation.'

Abiogeny (æ·biǫ·dʒĕni). [f. Gr. *ἄβιος* without life + *-γενεια* birth.] = Abiogenesis.

Abiological (æ·biŏlǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* not + Biological; f. Gr. *βίος* life + *λόγ-ος* discourse + -ICAL.] Not pertaining to biology; pertaining to the study of inanimate things.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* i. 1 The biological sciences are sharply marked off from the abiological, or those which treat of the phenomena manifested by not-living matter.

Abirritant (æbi·ritănt), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. L. *ab* off, away + Irritant.] Any soothing agent which causes diminution of irritation.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Abirritate (æbi·ritēit), *v. Med.* [f. L. *ab* off, away + Irritate.] To cause diminution of irritation.

Abirritation (æbi·ritē·ʃən). *Med.* [f. L. *ab* off, away + Irritation.] A condition of the system opposite to that of irritation; a depressed condition of the various tissues.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Abirritative (æbi·ritētiv), *a. Med.* [f. L. *ab* off, away + Irritative.] Characterized by or due to abirritation.

[Abishering, abishersing (Rastall), according to Spelman an error for *Mishering, mishersing, miskering,* 'vox forensis, forensibus ipsis ænigmatica.' (Some confusion; a correspondent suggests *Miskenning,* a flaw in pleading.)]

1672 Manley *Interpreter, Abishersing* (as *Rastal* in his *Abridgment* expounds it) is to be quit of Amerciaments before whomsoever of transgression proved. It is called in the *New Termes of Law, Mishersing.*

Abiston, abistos, obs. forms of Asbestos.

Abit, obs. variant of Obit *sb.*

Abit, obs. 3rd sing. of Abide *v.*

Abit(e, obs. form of Habit.

Abitacioun, obs. form of Habitation.

†**Abi·te,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + Bite.] To bite, nip, taste.

c 1000 Ælfric *Deut.* xxviii. 31 Man slihþ þinne oxon beforan þé, and þú his ne abitst. 1205 Layamon III. 75 His cnihtes . . uuenon þan Brutten, Swulc heo heom wolden abiten. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 77 Thu starest so thu wille abiten Al that thu miȝt mid clivre smiten. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 7096 (Weber I. 291) Broune lyons, and eke white, That wolden fayn his folk abyte. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 26 Windes . . in blowyng-tyme abite þe floures. *a* 1450 *Vox & Wolf* 203 (Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 64) A thousent shep ich habbe abiten.

¶ Confused with Abye.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 15 We, yei, that shal thou sore abite.

†**Abi·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *abitiōn-em* departure, death.] 'A going away or dying.' Blount 1656.

Abject (æ·bdʒĕkt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *abject-us,* pa. pple. of *abjĭcĕre* to cast off, throw away, f. *ab* off, away + *-jic-ĕre* = *jac-ĕre* to throw, cast. At first, like its L. original, a pple. and adj., accented *abject.* After the formation of the vb. *abject,* it was gradually superseded in the ppl. use, by the regular form *abjected,* but remained as an adj. with shifted accent *a·bject,* also from an early period used substantively.]

A. *pple.* and *adj.*

†**1.** *pple.* Cast off, cast out, rejected. *Obs.*

c 1430 Lydgate *Bochas* (1554) II. i. 43 a, Thus was Saul . . Abiect from his royal see. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* I. 72 The Holy Bybyll grounde of trouthe and of lawe Is now of many abject and nought set by. *c* 1585 *Faire Em* II. 388 I am abject in those gracious eyes, That with remorse erst saw into my grief. 1614 W. Browne *Shepherd's Pipe* Wks. 1772 III. 16 Well worthy were it me to been abject From all good company.

2. *adj.* Cast down, downcast, brought low in position, condition or estate, low-lying.

a 1520 *Myrroure of our Ladye* 52 And hir outwarde apparell was nat after the condicion of hir persone, but moch meke and abiecte. 1526 Tindale 2 *Cor.* vii. 6 He thatt comfortith the abiecte. 1671 Milton *Samson* 169 To lowest pitch of abject fortune thou art fall'n. 1729 R. Savage *The Wanderer* i. 399 Rains redundant flood the abject ground. 1742 Walpole *Lett. to H. Mann* 26 (1834) I. 112 I hope his state will grow more abject every day. 1840 Macaulay *Essays, Clive* II. 502 Nothing more than a nominal dignity was left to the abject heirs of an illustrious name. 1854 S. Dobell *Balder* xiii. 56 Lying most humbly weary and abject On the immoveable earth.

3. Down in spirit or hope; low in regard or estimation, degraded, mean-spirited, despicable.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Paraph.* Matt. x. 19 Unlearned and abiecte men. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI,* IV. i. 105 These paltry, seruile, abiect Drudges. 1642 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* 163 I repute my self the most abjectest piece of mortality. 1771 Smollett *Humphry Clinker* (1815) 91 I know nothing so abject as the behaviour of a man canvassing for a seat in parliament. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 527 *note,* Howard was an abject liar. 1879 O'Connor *Ld. Beaconsfield* 554 Those who in adversity are the most abject, are in prosperity the most insolent.

B. *sb.* One cast off; a castaway, an outcast; a degraded person.

1534 More *Comforte agt. Tribulacyon* I. Wks. 1557, 1145/1 He is not an abiect, cast out of god's gracious fauour. 1582 T. Bentley *Monument. Matrones* iii. 328 O almightie God: which raisest vp the abiects, and exaltest the miserable from the dunghill. 1611 Bible *Ps.* xxxv. 15 The abiects gathered themselues together against me. 1631 G. Herbert *Temple, Sacrifice* 36 Servants and abjects flout me, they are witty. 1818 Shelley *Prom. Unbd.* III. iv. The subject of a tyrant's will Became, worse fate! the abject of his own. 1867 H. Bushnell *Dark Things* 57 What wonder that men have been deified and set up as idols of religious worship, when souls are only abjects to themselves.

†**Abject** (æbdʒe·kt), *v. Obs.* [f. prec., like

content vb. from *content* adj. ABJECT continued to be used for some time as its pa. pple. but was gradually superseded by *abjected*.]

1. To cast off, throw off or away, cast out, exclude, reject, *lit.* and *fig.*; generally, though not always, as inferior, unworthy, or vile, and hence passing into the idea of casting down, degrading.

c 1475 HENRYSON *Moral Fables* 42 Arguments they reuolue, some abjecting, and some can hald. **1509** BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 217 To learne the wayes his vices to abiect. **1534** *Polyd. Verg., Eng. Hist.* I. 89 The Brittaines . . abjecting the Romaine yoke, created him kinge. **1587** GASCOIGNE *Workes; Hearbes, Wyedes* 287 A Lover being disdainfully abiected by a dame of high calling. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. 104 Dauid durst not touch Saul, though he was abiected by God. **1650** VENNER *Via Recta* 111 The Spawn of them is to be abjected.

2. To cast or throw down; hence *fig.* to lower, degrade, abase, debase.

1553 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 167/2 Such of the cleargie as abjected themselues to be underlings or servants. **1557** *Geneva N. T.* 1 Cor. IV. 10 *note*, In abiecting him selfe and exalting the Corinthians he maketh them ashamed of their vayne glorie. **1563** *Homilies* II. (1859) 445 A gross carnal feeding, basely abjecting and binding ourselves to the elements and creatures. **1604** T. WRIGHT *Passions of the Mind* V. § 3. 181 The eye . . may be grauely eleuated vp to heuen or abjected to earth. **1630–40** DONNE *Serm.* IX. 22 What phrases of abjecting themselves in respect of the Prince, can exceed David's humble expressing of himself to Saul?

†Abjectate, *v. Obs.* In Bailey vol. II. 1731, as a synonym of ABJECT *v.* Probably never used.

†Abjected (ăbdʒe·ktĕd), *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ABJECT *v.* + -ED.] Cast off, rejected; cast down, dispirited.

1633 LD. BROOKE *Mustapha* Chorus 5. v. 158 Lift up the hopes of thy abjected Prophets. **1647** LILLY *Christian Astrology* lxxxiii. 449 The abjected [obtains] a Command or Office in some other Country.

†Abje·ctedness. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Downcast condition; abasement, abject state or condition.

1660 BOYLE *Seraphic Love* 69 [Christ] from the height of Glory . . sunk Himself to the bottom of Abjectedness, to exalt our condition to the contrary extreme. **1694** LD. DELAMER *Wks.* 56 [James II] courted and even humbled himself to those very people whom before he would not admit into his presence, and with so much abjectedness made an offer of their Charter and Franchises of the City of London and other Corporations.

Abjection (ăbdʒe·kʃən). [a. Fr. *abjection*, ad. L. *abjectiōn-em*, noun of action, f. *abject-* ppl. stem of *abjicĕre*: see ABJECT *a.*]

†1. The action of casting down; abasement, humiliation, degradation. *Obs.*

c 1525 MORE *De quat. Nouiss.* Wks. 1557, 87/2 Suche humility contempt and abiection of our self. **1608** CHAPMAN *Byrons Tragedie* Plays 1873 II. 312 He would be the death Of him he should die by, ere he sufferd Such an abiection. **1653** JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* XV. II. *Growth in Grace*, He reckons it no abjection to be abased in the face of man.

2. The condition or estate of one cast down; abasement, humiliation, degradation; downcastness, abjectness, low estate.

c 1410 LOVE *Bonaventura's Speculum* (Gibbs MS.) viii. Ffor he wold þat his lownes and abjeccioune were knowen. **1548** UDALL etc. *Erasm. Paraph.* S. Luke IX. 58 His lowe state of abjection in this world. **1576** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 362 Somewhat releeved from this penurie, nakednes, and abiection. **1594** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* (1632) V. 278 Basenesse, abjection of mind, or seruilitie. **1675** *Art of Contentment* III. § 19. 191 Tho Christ seem the same to us in his glory which he did in his abjection. **1741** MIDDLETON *Cicero* (ed. 3) I. IV. 250 A base remissness and abjection of mind. **1879** M. ARNOLD *Equality* (Mixed Essays) 93 Who that has seen it can ever forget . . the abjection and uncivilisedness of Glasgow? **1881** F. P. COBBE *Duties of Women* 9 The women of Europe have never sunk to the abjection of the women of the East.

†3. The action of casting off or away; rejection.

1607 ROGERS 39 *Articles* 62 The torments of hell, the second death, abjection from God. **1652** J. MAYER *Comment. on the Prophets* 63 The abjection of the Jews, [and] the receiving of the Gentiles. **1655** W. GOUGE *Comm. on the Hebrews* X. 2 The Arminian errour of excision or abscission, and abjection from Christ.

†4. That which is cast off or away; refuse, scum, dregs. Usually *fig.* of persons.

1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* (Roxb. Cl.) 124 Thou shalt of comoun bordel be the abjeccyoun. *c* **1510** *Bonaventura's Myrrour* (Pynson) xiii. E ij, I am a worme and natte a man; reprefe of men and abjection of people. **1534** *Polyd. Verg., Eng. Hist.* I. 195 These dregges and abjection of all menn.

Abjective (ăbdʒe·ktiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *abject-* (see ABJECTION) + -IVE, as if from a L. **abjectīvus*, not found.] Tending to lower or demoralize.

1865 MAJ. NICHOLLS in *Pall Mall Gaz.* 23 Sept. 11/2 We saw then . . how abjective, in a moral sense, had been the terrible influence of these campaigns.

Abjectly (æ·bdʒektli), *adv.* (f. ABJECT *a.* + -LY[2].] In an abject, mean, or degrading manner; basely.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. And.* II. iii. 4 Him that thinks of me so abiectly. **1622** FOTHERBY *Atheomastix* II. xi. § 6. 324 No man can be so abiectly minded, but he must needs know God to be the Governour of all things. **1851** HELPS *Friends in Council* I. 28 We must not abjectly bow down before rules and usages. **1859** DE QUINCEY *Caesars* Wks. X. 24 No mob could be more abjectly servile than was that of Rome.

Abjectness (æ·bdʒektnĕs). [f. ABJECT *a.* + -NESS.] Abject or downcast condition; depression, abasement, degradation, humiliation, servility.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Speculum* (1632) 160 A timorous very base mindednesse and abjectnesse. **1682** BURNET *Rights of Princes* Pref. 96 By the abjectness of their stile. **1788** BURKE *Sp. agt. Warr. Hast.* Wks. XIII. 271 In this humiliation and abjectness of guilt, he comes here. **1870** LOWELL *Study Windows* 229 He could look to God without abjectness, and on man without contempt.

Abjudge (ăbdʒu·dʒ), *v. rare.* [f. L. *ab* away + JUDGE *v.*; representing L. *abjūdicāre* in its classical sense: see ABJUDICATE.] To take away from any one by judicial decision; the opposite of *adjudge*.

1855 I. TAYLOR *Restoration of Belief* 155 Even if one of the three [pastoral Epistles of St. Paul] were abjudged it would still keep its place in argument as a good imitation of the apostolic manner.

Abjudicate (ăbdʒiū·dikēit), *v. Obs.* [f. L. *abjūdicāt-* ppl. stem of *abjūdicā-re* to deprive one of a thing by judicial sentence; but taken in the sense of 'to decide against a thing.']

1. To pass judgment against; reject as illegal.

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 27 Of the Emperour Constantine furtiue and priuy mariages are vtterly condemned and abiudicated: because it is against Christianitie. — *The Second Part of the Parallele* 21 Our [canon] law doth not refuse or abiudicate the kinds of improper contractes.

2. = ABJUDGE.

1775 ASH and subseq. Dicts.: n. q.

Abjudication (ăbdʒiū·dikē·ʃən). [n. of action f. ABJUDICATE: see -ION.] The action of abjudicating; rejection by judicial sentence.

1676 In BULLOKAR. **1818** In TODD. WORCESTER cites C. J. FOX; WEBSTER cites KNOWLES.

†Abjugate, *v. Obs.*[−o] [f. L. *abjugāt-* ppl. stem of *abjugā-re* to unyoke; f. *ab* off, from + *jugā-re* to yoke, f. *jug-um* a yoke.] 'To unyoke, to uncouple.' Bailey vol. II. 1731, whence in J.

†Abjunct, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *abjunctus* unyoked, separated, pa. pple. of *abjungĕre*, f. *ab* off, from + *jung-ĕre* to yoke, join.] Disjoined, disconnected, severed.

1610 *Histrio-mastix* I. 89 That knowledge (that considers things) Abjunct from sencive matter, is exacter Then that which joynes it selfe with elements.

Abjunctive (ăbdʒu·ŋktiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *abjunct-* ppl. stem (see above) + -IVE; as if from a L. **abjunctīv-us*, analogous to *conjunctīv-us*, *adjunctīv-us*, but not found.] Of a disconnected or isolated character; exceptional.

1832 I. TAYLOR *Saturday Evg.* (1833) 270 It is this power which leads on always from the less perfect, towards the more perfect;—from the accidental and abjunctive, to the universal.

Abjuration (æ·bdʒiurē·ʃən). [ad. L. *abjūrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *abjūrā-re*: see ABJURE.]

1. Renunciation on oath; forswearing (particularly of heretical opinions).

1514 FITZHERBERT *Justyce of Pea.* (1538) 106 Yf any person hereafter arrayned . . alledge . . upon abjuracyon made . . the issue shall be tried furthwith before the same justices. **1532** MORE *Confut. of Barnes* VIII. Wks. 1557, 789/2 Now frere Barns in one of the articles which was layed agaynste hym at his abiurasion. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 176 John Hilton Priest, made a solemn Abjuration of his blasphemous heresies. **1661** PAGITT *Heresiog.* 106 The abjuration of certain Familists at Pauls Crosse. **1839** W. IRVING *Chron. Wolfert's Roost* (1855) 129 To avoid the sneers and jests of the Parisian public, the ceremony of abjuration took place at Melun. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 21 Prisoners who refused to abjure their errors, who persisted in heresy, or relapsed into it after abjuration, were sentenced to be burnt at the stake.

2. *fig.* Solemn or formal renunciation or giving up of anything.

1669 *Survey of Napthali* II. 113 An abjuration of part of the Churches Christian liberty. **1842** H. ROGERS *Introd. to Burke's Wks.* 71 To demand an abjuration of all friendship with those who in any measure favoured it.

3. An official repudiation upon oath of any principle ecclesiastical or political, as the supremacy of the pope, the claims of the house of Stuart.

1650 JOHN ROW (son) *Hist. Kirk Scot.* (1842) 540 Supposing that Episcopacie were indifferent in itselfe to be used or refused yet I am sworne against it, and my abjuration of it will be called a sin or a dutie. *a* **1674** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. XVI. 558 That no person whatsoever might be admitted to the exercise of any Office or Function in the State or in the Church, who did not first take the Oath of Abjuration of the King, and of all his Family. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parergon* 15 An abjuration of some Doctrines of the Church of Rome.

Hence *Oath of Abjuration*, i.e. disclaiming any right to the crown of England on the part of descendants of the Pretender: imposed by 13 William III. c. 6; 1 Geo. I. c. 13; 6 Geo. III. c. 53; now superseded by a new form of the Oath of Allegiance.

1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test.* II. 1. 137 Leading teachers in the north, who having refused the abjuration oath, yet continue their preaching. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parergon* 15 There is likewise another Oath of Abjuration, which Laymen and Clergymen are both oblig'd to take; and that is to abjure the Pretender. **1863** COX *Inst. of Eng. Gov.* I. viii. 128 Three oaths were required to be taken by members of Parliament. These oaths were —the oath of allegiance, of supremacy, and abjuration. **1878** LECKY *Eng. in 18th Cent.* II. vii. 403 Who refused to take the abjuration oath.

4. *Abjuration of the realm, a town*, etc.: an oath taken to leave it for ever.

Act 35 *Eliz. cap.* 1 Euery such offender . . shall departe out of this Realme at such Hauen or Port . . as shall be assigned and appointed by the sayd Justices before whom such abiuration shall be made. **1622** R. CALLIS *Statute of Sewers* (1647) 188 Butchers are to be abjured the Town, if they offend the fourth time in selling measled flesh; and this is a special Abjuration. **1691** BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, Abjuration, a forswearing or renouncing by Oath; a sworn banishment, or an Oath taken to forsake the Realm for ever. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parergon* 15 In the 8th of Edward II. an Abjuration is a Divorce between Husband and Wife. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 370 Some punishments consist in exile or banishment, by abjuration of the realm, or transportation to the American colonies.

Abjure (ăbdʒiū·əɹ), *v.*, also 6 abjowre. [a. Fr. *abjure-r* (in Palsgr.), ad. L. *abjūrā-re* to deny on oath, f. *ab* away + *jūrā-re* to swear.]

1. To renounce on oath; to retract, recant, or abnegate (a position or opinion formerly held).

a. *trans.*

1501 *Will of John Bawde* in *Bury Wills* 83 (1850) Alle tho wyllys abieured and revokyd byfor thys day mad. **1528** MORE *Dial. Heres.* I. Wks. 1557, 108/2 He was forced to forswere and abiure certaine heresyes. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 51 But this rough Magicke I heere abiure. **1774** BURKE *Sp. on Amer. Tax.* Wks. II. 379 The principle which lord Hillsborough had abjured. **1829** SOUTHEY *Young Dragon* iii. Wks. VI. 274 My pagan faith I put away, Abjure it and abhor it. **1871** R. W. DALE *Ten Commandts.* vi. 155 I must die rather than abjure a single article of my creed.

b. *absol.*

1528 MORE *Dial. Heres.* IV. Wks. 1557, 282/1 Nor neuer yet found I ani. j. but he would once abiure, though he neuer intended to kepe his othe. **1531** *Dial. on Laws of Eng.* II. xxix. 115 (1638) If a man be convict of heresy and abjure, hee hath forfeit no goods. **1538** BALE *Thre Lawes* 1773 Wylt thu here abiure or no? I wyll neyther abiure, nor yet recant Gods glorye.

†2. *causally.* To cause to forswear or recant (heresies, etc.). *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. 159 b/2 (1520) Reynold Pecoke bysshop of Chestre was founde an herytyke, and the thyrde daye of Decembre was abjured at Lambeth. **1494** FABYAN VII. CCXliv. 286 Almaricus, a studyent of Parys, helde sertayne opynyons of heresy, of ye which whan he was abiured, he tooke suche thought yt he dyed shortly after. **1528** MORE *Dial. Heres.* III. Wks. 1557, 216/2 Considering that they might, as in conclusion they did, abiure him otherwise. **1536** 42 THYNNE *Animadv.* App. 1 And then all such must be burned, or ellis ab-Iuryd.

3. To disclaim solemnly or formally; to repudiate or reject upon oath (a claim or claimant).

1597 DANIEL *Civ. War* IV. XXIX. The foule report Of that assasinate: which utterly He doth abjure. **1665** MANLEY tr. *Grotius's Low-Countrey-Warrs* 183 To abjure all Authority over the Netherlands. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 480 To find her, or for ever to deplore Her loss, and other pleasures all abjure. **1799** T. JEFFERSON *Writings* IV. 301 (1859) I sincerely join you in abjuring all political connection with every foreign power. **1851** MACAULAY *Essays, Milton* I. 15 While they abjured the innocent badges of popery. **1863** COX *Inst. Eng. Govt.* I. viii. 128 The oath prescribed for abjuring the Pretender and his descendants. **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 381 The assembly abjured the whole house of Æthelred. **1877** MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* I. 3 [The Christianity of the Gospel] abjures force, it throws itself upon moral influence for its propagation and maintenance.

b. *absol.*

1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 473 Say and unsay, feign, flatter, and abjure.

4. *To abjure the realm, town, commonwealth*, etc.: to swear to abandon it for ever.

1530 PALSGR. 415 I abjowre, I forsake myne errours, as an heretyke dothe, or forswere the kynges landes; *Je abjure.* **1576** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 497 If he take Sanctuarie, and do abiure the Realme. **1609** SIR J. SKENE *Reg. Mag.* 155 Gif any man hes abjured the towne (sworne to passe forth of the burgh) and is returned againe. **1651** W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 274 He who kills Deere, and cannot finde security to put in for the payment of the Fine imposed, is compelled to abjure the Common-wealth. **1677** HOBBES *Dial. on Com. Laws Eng.* 183 When a Clerk heretofore was convicted of Felony, he might have saved his life by abjuring the Realm; that is, by departing the Realm within a certain time appointed, and taking an Oath never to return. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 399 Even while abjurations were in force, such a criminal was not allowed to take sanctuary and abjure the realm.

b. *absol.*

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 14 Whoever was not capable of this Sanctuary, could not have the Benefit of Abjuration: and therefore, he that committed Sacrilege could not abjure.

†5. *causally.* To cause one to forswear the realm, to banish. *Obs.*

1603 DRAYTON *Barons Warres* I. XV. T' abjure those false Lords from the troubled Land. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. 90 He was onely abjured the Realm for ever. **1709** STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* XXVI. 269 His life was pardoned; notwithstanding he was abjured the realm.

Abjured (ăbdʒiū·əɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

†1. *actively.* That has abjured or renounced heresy, etc.; recanted. *Obs.*

1533 MORE *Apology* XXXV. Wks. 1557, 899/1 Bayfielde the monke and apostata, that was an abiured, and after periured and relapsed heretyke, [was] well and woorthelye burned in Smithfielde.

2. *passively.* Sworn against; repudiated on oath.

c **1746** HERVEY *Meditations* (1818) 203 If an abjured pretender had cut his way to our throne.

†Abjurement. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. ABJURE *v.* + -MENT.] The process of abjuring; abjuration, renunciation.

1646 J. HALL *Poems* Pref., Such sinnes as these are veniall in youth; especially if expiated with timely abjurement.

Abjurer (æbdʒʉ̈·ərəɹ). [f. ABJURE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who abjures or forswears; one who solemnly repudiates or gives up.

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. iii. What man can pretend to be a believer in love, who is an abjurer of wine?

‖ **Abkari** (ābkā·ri), also **abkary, abcaree, aubkaury.** [a. Pers. آبکار *āb-kār* water (liquor)-business, a distillery, with connecting particle *-i-*.] The manufacture or sale of spirituous liquors; hence in Anglo-Indian, the excise duty levied upon such manufacture and sale. (Col. Yule.)

1797 *Bengal Regulations* x. 33 The stamps are to have the words 'Abcaree licenses' inscribed in the Persian and Hindee languages and character. 1857 *Calcutta Rev.* Dec. 282 The Abkari settlement is made . . in the following manner.

† **Ablactate** (æblæ·ktēt), *v. Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. L. *ablactāt-* ppl. stem of *ablactā-re* to wean; f. *ab* off + *lactāre* to suckle; f. *lac, lact-*, milk.] 'To wean from the breast.' J.

Ablactation (æblæktē·ʃən). [ad. L. *ablactātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ablactāre*; see ABLACTATE.]

1. The weaning of a child, or the young of quadrupeds, from the mother.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossog.*, *Ablactation*, a weaning, as children from the Mother's Teat. 1666 J. SMITH *Solomon's Portr. Old Age* (1752) 74 The time of ablactation of the child is indicated by the beginning of the use of the teeth. 1841 COCKBURN *Jeffrey* II. Let. 157 The consequences of too sudden and peremptory an ablactation. 1863 BURTON *Abeokuta* I. 45 In Northern Europe ablactation begins when the milk teeth appear.

2. *Hort.* The process of grafting (trecs), also called inarching.

1676 J. REA *Flora* 195 Called grafting by Approach, by some Ablactation. 1681 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 321 Ablactation is one of the ways of Grafting; that is, weaning the Cion by degrees from its mother. 1763 MILLER *Gard. Dict. Abridged* s. v. *Grafting*, Grafting by approach or ablactation . . is to be performed in the month of April. 1802 W. FORSYTH *Fruit Trees* xxii. 311 (1824) Grafting by approach, or ablactation when the stock . . and the tree from which you take your graft, stand so near together that they may be joined.

† **Abla·cted,** *ppl. a. Obs.*—⁰. 'Weaned.' Cockeram 1612.

Abland, *ppl. a. Obs.* See ABLIND.

† **Abla·ndishment.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [The prefix *a-* is prob. suggested by Sp. *ablandar* to blandish.] Blandishment.

1728 MORGAN *Hist. Algiers* II. iv. 283 He began to call by their names some of his favourite Renegadoes, intreating them to give admittance to him. All these ablandishments little availed.

† **Abla·queate,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *ablaqueāt-* ppl. stem of *ablaqueā-re* to disentangle, loosen (the earth round roots); f. *ab* off, away + *laqueā-re* to entangle, f. *laqueus* a noose.] To loosen or remove the soil round the roots of trees, so as to let their fibres spread out. A term of Roman husbandry.

c 1420 *Palladius on Husb.* IV. 91 A better way for hem I wol declare: Ablaquiate hem deep or make hem bare. 1721 BAILEY, *Ablaqueate*, To uncover the roots of trees. [So in later Dicts.]

† **Ablaquea·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *ablaqueātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ablaqueā-re*: see prec.] The breaking up or removal of the soil around the roots of trees; the laying bare of roots.

c 1420 *Palladius on Husb.* II. 1 Alle Januerie ablaqueacion The vynes axe in places temporate. *a* 1600 ? LAMBARDE *Office of Alienations*, If it be suffered to starve by want of ablaqueation and other good husbandry. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 190 Dig borders, &c. Uncover, as yet, roots of trees where ablaqueation is requisite. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fir tree*, They abhor all stercoration, nor will they endure much to have the earth opened about their roots for ablaqueation. [JOHNSON 1755 and in later Dicts.]

† **Abla·st,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *onblæst-an*, f. *on* on, in + *blæst-an* to blast, blow.] To blow upon or at.

1393 GOWER *Conf. Am.* II. 251 Venim and fire togider he cast, That he lason so sore ablast.

Ablastemic (æblæste·mik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἀ priv. + βλάστημ-ος growth + -IC.] Not connected with germination; non-germinal.

1881 *Nature* XXIII. 277 There exists in the almond tribe . . another form [of asparagin] apparently not having any physiological connection with the other [blastemic asparagin], which may be referred to as ablastemic.

Ablastous (ăblæ·stəs), *a. rare*—⁰. [f. Gr. ἀ priv. + βλαστ-ός sprout, offspring + -OUS. Cf. mod. Fr. *ablaste*.] Without germ or bud; unfruitful.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Abla·te,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ablāt-* ppl. stem of *aufer-re* to carry away; f. *ab* off, away + *fer-re*, pa. pple. *lāt-um*, to bear.] To take away, remove.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* (1870) xxi. 284 Althoughe the skynnes or huskes be ablated, or cast away. 1606 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* XV. XCV. 379 A conquest though it much addes, alters, and ablates.

Ablation (æblē·ʃən). [ad. L. *ablātiōn-em* a carrying away, n. of action, f. *ablāt-* ppl. stem of *aufer-re*: see prec. Cf. Fr. *ablation* used in sense 2.]

1. The action or process of carrying away or removing; removal.

1577-87 HARRISON *England* I. II. i. 37 (1877) The decaies and ablations seene and practised at this present. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voyages* I. 148 Marchants haue sustained sundry damages and ablations of their goods. 1677 GALE *Court of Gent.* II. IV. 261 Physic mutation is by Addition or Ablation and Substraction of some real Entitie. 1687 H. MORE *App. to Antidote* (1712) 227 In the real ablations of Witches and Magicians, when they happen.

† **2.** *Med.* The removal or subsidence of the acute symptoms of a disease; cessation, remission. *Obs.*

1651 NOAH BIGGS *New Dispens.* 76. § 120 It doth naturally betoken the ablation of it. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Medic.* III. XXXVI. 514 If in the ablation of the disease, there be not a . . reparation of the strength, the sick may dye. 1831 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 4 *Ablation*, in some old writings, expresses the interval betwixt two fits of a fever, or the time of remission.

3. *Surg.* The removing or taking away of any part of the body by mechanical means.

1846 J. MILLER *Pract. of Surg.* XXVI. 350 There is safety in nothing short of summary ablation—not only of the nipple itself, but of the mamma also. 1872 COHEN *Dis. of the Throat* 207 [He] succeeded in the ablation of one of these polyps by means of a metallic nail attached to a thimble.

4. *Geol.* The wearing away or superficial waste of a glacier by surface melting, or of a rock by the action of water.

1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* II. § 32. 418 The ablation of the ice must be less than what is generally supposed. 1863 J. BALL *Guide to West. Alps* Introd. 70 The vast amount of ablation, or loss, which a glacier annually undergoes through the melting of the surface.

Ablatitious (æblăti·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *ablāt-us* taken away, removed (see ABLATE) + -ITIOUS, L. *-ĭcius*; cf. *addit-itious*.] Having the quality or character of a withdrawal or deduction. *Ablatitious force* (in *Astr.*) that which diminishes the gravitation of a satellite towards its planet, esp. of the moon towards the earth.

The moon being sometimes nearer to, and sometimes farther from, the sun than the earth, the attraction of the sun on the moon will sometimes be greater, and sometimes less, than his attraction on the earth. The difference estimated along the tangent to the moon's orbit and along the radius drawn from her position to the earth is called the *tangential* and *central disturbing force* respectively. The central disturbing force is ablatitious when it lessens the gravitation of the moon towards the earth. It is ablatitious in syzygies and addititious in quadratures.

1833 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Astron.* xi. 352 This . . is termed the ablatitious force, because it tends to diminish the gravity. *Ibid.* 365 The average effect . . gives the preponderance to the ablatitious or enfeebling power.

Ablative (æ·blătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *ablatif, -ive*, ad. L. *ablātīv-us*, lit. of or pertaining to removal from, f. *ablāt-* ppl. stem of *auferre* to carry away (see ABLATE and -IVE); applied by Cæsar to a case of the noun found in L. but not in Gr. In Latin only used in the grammatical sense.]

1. Name of one of the cases of the noun in Latin and some other Aryan languages, the proper function of which was to express *direction from* a place, or *time*. In Latin it was extended to the *source* whence an action proceeds, the *cause* or ideal source of an event, the *instrument* and *agent* or material sources of an action, the *manner* in which, and sometimes the *place* and *time* at which anything is done. Often used substantively, *case* being understood.

The ablative was one of the original Aryan cases. In Greek, Teutonic, and Slavonic, it was lost or formally confounded with other cases; but it survived in Latin, where it had absorbed the Instrumental, and in part the Locative of earlier Aryan (whence its extension in L. to other than ablative senses). The case, not occurring in Greek, was without a name, till the appropriate one of *Cāsus Ablātīvus* was given to it, from its primary function, by Julius Caesar. Since the rise of Comparative Philology the name has been applied to the same case wherever found existing, as well as to the relation properly expressed by it, however this may be formally shown.

Ablative Absolute, in Latin Grammar, an ablative case of a noun with a participle in concord, expressing the time, occasion, or circumstance of a fact stated, as *sole oriente, tenebrae aufugiunt*, at, upon, or through the sun rising, darkness flees away.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 418 The vj^t. case is ablatif case, and are they that stelyn and leuyn on oþer mennes goodes. 1527 WHITINTON *Vulgaria* 3 Somtyme it is put in the ablatyue case absolute. 1589 *Pappe with an Hatchet* 25 (1844) We haue brought Martin to the ablative case, that is, to bee taken away with a Bulls voyder. *c* 1620 HUME *Orthogr. Brit. Tong.* (1865) 29 The ablative is noated with prepositiones in, with, be, and sik lyke. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* 100 We learn from a fragment of Cæsar's work, *De Analogia*, that he was the inventor of the term ablative in Latin. 1879 WHITNEY *Sanscrit Gr.* § 289 The ablative is the 'from'-case, in the various senses of that preposition: it is used to express removal, separation, distinction, issue, and the like.

† **2.** (From the etymol. meaning). Of or pertaining to taking away or removing; ablatitious. *Obs.*

1567-9 HAROING *On Iewell's Defense of the Apology* (1611) 508 Such is the Logicke, such are the topicks of this new negatiue and ablatiue Divinity . . taking away many good things pertaining to the maintenance of Christian Religion and God's honour. 1622 BP. HALL *Sermon bef. His Maiestie* 15 Sept. 489 Ablatiue directions are first needfull to vnteach error ere wee can learne truth. 1713 FLAMSTEED *Letter to Mr. Sharp* in Bailey's *Acc. of Flamsteed* 304 D (1835) [Sir Isaac Newton] has lately published his *Principia* anew, wherein he makes this equation ablative where it was formerly to be added, and to be added where it was subductive.

‖ **Ablaut** (a·blaut). *Philol.* [mod. Germ., f. *ab* off + *laut* sound.] Vowel permutation; systematic passage of the root vowel into others in derivation, as in *sing, sang, song, sung*, apart from the phonetic influence of a succeeding vowel as in *Umlaut*.

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 124 (1880) But it was in the verbal conjugation that the Ablaut found its peculiar home, and there it took formal and methodical possession.

Ablaze (ăblē·z), *adv.* and *pred. a.*, properly phrase **a blaze**; older form **on blaze.** [f. A *prep.*¹ + BLAZE.]

1. In a blaze, in a flame.

1393 GOWER *Conf. Am.* V. 3510. II. 244 That casten fire and flame aboute So that they setten all on blase. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XII. 15 All ablaze, as if infernal fires Illum'd the world beneath. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* I. 11 Forests are sometimes set ablaze by lightning. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xi. 71 The sky was ablaze with a mighty mass of flame.

2. *fig.* **a.** In flashing or brilliant colours, gleaming.

1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* IV. iii, What treasures of heart these pages hold, All ablaze with silver and gold. 1878 BLACK *Green Past. & Picc.* II. 12 A wilderness of sandy heath and dark-green common now all ablaze with gorse and broom.

b. In the full glow of excitement.

c 1840 CARLYLE The young Cambridge democrats were all ablaze to assist Torrijos. 1859 LYTTON *What will he do?* I. 93 The London season was still ablaze. 1879 J. D. LONG *Æneid* IX. 961 Ablaze with anger at his brother's death.

Able (ē·b'l), *a.* Forms: 4-6 **abill**(e, 5 **abyl, abylle, abel,** 5-6 **abul,** 5-7 **hable,** 6-8 **habil,** 7-8 **habile,** 4- **able**; [a. OFr. *hable, able* (mod. Fr. *habile*) :—L. *habil-em*, verbal adj., f. *habē-re* to hold; lit. 'easy to be held or handled, handy,' hence 'pliant, suitable, fit for a purpose.' The initial silent *h* has been generally dropped in Eng. from the first, though many classical scholars tried to restore it in 6-7. In 5 the Fr. *hable, able* was refashioned after L. as *abille, habil, habile*, and spellings imitating either these or L. *habil-em* occur in Eng. and Sc. writers in 6-7, of which *habile* has come down to the present day, as a differentiated form, *able* leaning in mod. use to the sense of *power*, *habile* to that of *skill*. Of the derivatives *ability* has lost the *h*, but *habilitate, habilitation, habiliment* retain it, through being narrowed down to senses which connect themselves with mod. Fr. *habit, habiller*. In earlier senses, which clearly connected themselves with *able* and *ability*, we find *abiliment, abilitate*, and *abilitation*.]

I. *passively.*

† **1.** Easy to handle or use. *Obs.*

a. Of persons: Facile, complaisant.

1382 WYCLIF *Nahum* iii. 3 The fornycacioun of the hoore fair and able. *a* 1423 JAMES I *King's Quair* III. XXXVI. By vertew pure of your aspectis hable.

b. Of things: Manageable, handy, convenient.

1710 T. BETTERTON in Oldys *Hist. Eng. Stage* v. 67 The Hands are the most habil members of the Body.

† **2.** Suitable, fit, appropriate; suited, adapted, fitted. Const. *to, for*. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* XIV. 49 A felde oþer lyeþ leye . . or is able to pasture . . or bereþ floures and is able to been. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 125 He may not ben able To lordys profyt. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. of Abuses* 103 (1877) A good peece of beef was thought than good meat, and able for the best. 1659 BROME *Queen* V. vii. 118 To the next able Tree with him, and hang him presently. 1717 WODROW *Correspondence* (1843) II. 335 An ecclesiastical judicatory are most habile judges of what is necessary.

† **b.** Seemly, proper. *Obs.*

a 1480 in *Babees Book* 44 Ne spitte þow not over the tabylle, Ne therupon, for that is no þing abylle.

† **3.** Liable, apt, subject, likely, fit. Const. *to*. *Obs.* exc. in *dial.*

1413 LYDGATE *Pilgr. of Sowle* II. lx. (1859) 57 Thyne was the action, and I nought but abyl for to suffre. *a* 1423 JAMES I *King's Quair* I. xiv. To fortune both and to infortune hable. 1536 BELLENDENE *Boece's Croniklis* (1821) I. 11 Becaus thay knew al pepil but successioun abill to perische, thay send thair ambassatouris to the Scottis, desiring to have thair dochteris in mariage. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advert. Parnassus* etc. 40 A spectacle able to make a man die for anger. 1866 MRS. LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* III. 116 [He] is noo yeble to be beggared if folks hev a mind.

II. *actively*

4. Having the qualifications for, and means of, doing anything; having sufficient *power* (of whatever kind is needed); in such a position that the thing is possible for one; qualified, competent, capable. Const. *for, to*.

c 1325 *E. Eng. Allit. Poems, Pearl* 598 (1864) 18 þenne þe lasse in werke to take more able. *c* 1400 *Tale of Beryn* 3237 (1876) Tyll it [the child] be abill of prentyse to crafft of tanery. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 269 (1879) To be abill to wed hure. *c* 1450 MYRC 1231 For he was more abeler þen þow To alle manere gode and prow. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* II. v. 99 Whan they see the ost so lessed they thought to be able for theym. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* XXII. 22 Thou shalt disceaue him, and shalt be able. *c* 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 150 Grettur nombur of men than he ys Abul to promote. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* V. i. 79 I thank my good Father, I am able to maintaine it. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* XXII. 46 No man was able to answere him a word. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. XXXIV. Wks. 1677, 59 Worth without wealth, is like an able servant out of imployment. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Sermons* IV. 108 Christ is thus a compleat and able saviour. 1850 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. ix. 228 Abler . . than others to bring their country new strength. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 16. 105 He finally concluded that I was able to take care of myself. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wd.-Bk.* s. v. *Able seaman*, a thorough or regular bred sailor.

b. Legally qualified.

1708 KERSEY, Admission, or Admittance .. in Law is when a presentation to a void Benefice being made by the Patron, the Bishop allows the Clerk to be able. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cyc.* s.v. *Admission*, A bishop .. allows a clerk to be able, or competently qualified for the office; which is done by the formula *Admitto te habilem.*

†**5.** Having general physical or material strength; strong, vigorous, powerful. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Morte Arthure* 2636 He wille be Alexander ayre, .. Abillere þane ever was syr Ector of Troye. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandyshman* 71 His shoulders large, for burthen strong and able. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. v. 86 His Highnesse comes post .. of as able bodie as when he number'd thirty. 1607 ROWLANDS *Diog. Lanth.* 30 But in thy youth and able strength, Giue prouidence thy hand. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* I. xv. 108 Dores strengthened with able barres. 1690 PETTY *Polit. Arith.* (1691) ii. 37 So many able Men, whose lives are taken away, for the crimes which ill Discipline doth occasion. 1863 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.* A yabble kind of a man, a strong stout person.

†**6.** Having materjal resources; influential, powerful, wealthy. *Obs.*

1578 *Ps.* cxxviii. in *Scot. Poems of 16th cent.* II. 122 So will the Lord make thee abill. 1665 PEPYS *Corresp.* (1879) VI. 103 It was the child of a very able citizen in Gracious Street. 1863 Mrs. TOOGOOD *Spec. Yorkshire Dialect* He's an able man, he has a good bit o' land hereabouts.

7. Having or showing general mental power or skill; talented, clever. Said of men and their achievements. When applied to the cleverness of *tact* or *dexterity*, it is now commonly differentiated as *habile* after mod. Fr.

1577–87 HARRISON *England* I. II. i. 29 (1877) Such number of able pastours as may suffice for everie parish to haue one. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xviii. 21 Thou shalt prouide out of all the people able men. 1686 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 432 Those able heads expound a wiser way. 1734 tr. *Rollin, Anc. Hist.* III. VII. 449 Much more able with his tongue than his sword. 1792 *Anecd. of W. Pitt* III. xliv. 197 General Washington proved himself .. an abler general. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral Tales* I. xiii. 107 (1816) F. .. was by no means so able a boxer as his opponent. 1840 GEN. THOMPSON *Exercises* (1842) V. 211 The ablest exposure of .. the Factory fraud, which it has been my fortune to see. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iii. 114 An able king is practically absolute.

8. *Comb.* ABLE-BODIED, ABLE-WHACKETS, q.v.

¶ Used by Sc. writers adverbially = ABLES, ABLINS. Possibly, perhaps.

c 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 893 Quho wyll go sers amang sic heirdis scheip, May, habyll, find mony pure scabbit crok. 1651 D. CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 523 Both write and say he is evill spokin of .. and able he will give credite.

†**Able,** *v. Obs.* For forms see ABLE *a.* [f. ABLE *a.* Cf. Fr. *habiller*, used in all the senses of this verb, from which a by-form, *habyle, habylle*, Sc. *abilȝe, abulȝe*, is also found in senses 1 and 2. In sense 3 replaced by ENABLE.]

1. *trans.* To fit, adapt; to prepare, make ready. (Const. *to, into, unto.*)

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 20 Tille oure soule be somwhat .. abiled to gostely werke. *c* 1430 in *Babees Book* (1868) 27 First þi silf able with al þin herte to vertuose discipline. 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. viii. 324 Deedis .. disposing and Abling into the grettist Unpitee. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. iii. (1652) 148 Unto Regeneratyon them ablyng. 1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* I. 601/2 There are but few in number, that do able them thus faithfully to grace. 1583 STANYHURST *Poems* 140. § 2 This new strange passadge winter his hoarnes habled.

2. To fit out or prepare the person; to attire, to dress. (Cf. ordinary mod. sense of Fr. *habiller.*)

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 159 He abled hym selff in an other gowne.

3. To endow with fitting power or strength; to make capable; to capacitate, or enable (*to do* anything).

1506 W. DE WORDE *Ordinary of Crysten Men* IV. iv. 172 It hym dysposeth & ableth to contynue in good werkes. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 249 Indowments .. whereby the hauer of them is abled of God to performe & to discharge the seruices of that calling. 1693 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 335 If God shall me able.

4. To endow with general power or skill (of body or mind); to make strong or powerful; to empower, strengthen, confirm, or fortify.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* h vi b, In lyke wyse by ofte studyeng .. men able them in whatsomeuer scyence that it be. 1550 BALE *Im. of Both Ch.* B. v. The Apostle of bothe testamentes, abled both by the lawe and the gospell. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* ii. 115 Ioue abled much our might. 1631 J. DONNE *Resurrection* in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 14 And life, by this death abled, shall controule Death.

b. To empower legally, to make competent.

c 1470 *E. E. Gilds* 316 And, whan he is abelled, to give a brekefast to the Maister and Wardons, or he bee admytted. *c* 1600 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* xxvii. 284 (1709) That none be abled in law to receive any benefice .. unless he be a preacher.

c. To warrant, vouch for.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 172 None do's offend, none, I say, none, I'll able 'em.

-able, a. Fr. *-able* :—L. *-ābilem*, adj. suffix, the special form taken by the suffix *-bili-* (see -BLE) when added to vbs. in *-āre*, Fr. *-er*. Extended in Fr. to vbs. of all conjugations, *-ble* taking the place of *-nt* in pr. pple., thus *périss-able, recev-able, vend-able, défend-able, mouv-able.* Originally found in Eng. only in words from OFr. but soon by analysis of such instances as *pass-able, agree-able, amend-able*, treated as a living suffix, and freely employed to form analogous adjectives, not only on vbs. from Fr., but at length on native words, as *bearable, speakable, breakable, wearable.* This extension seems to be largely due to form-association with the adj. ABLE (to which the suffix is not related), so that *eatable*, e.g. is taken as *eat* + *able*, able to be eaten. The vb. has often a sb. of the same form, as in *debat-able, rat(e)-able*; these lead the way to such as *carriageable, clubbable*, where the sb. seems to be the source, and *saleable*, in which no vb. exists. Recent usage adds *-able* even to a verbal phrase as *get-a't-able, come-a't-able.* Now always with passive sense, but in early words often active, as in *comfortable, suitable*, able to comfort, suit.

Able-bodied (ē'b'lbo'did), *a.* [f. *able body* (see quot. from Shaksp. under ABLE *a.* 5) + -ED 2.] Having an able body, i. e. one free from physical disability, and capable of the physical exertions required of it; in bodily health; robust.

a 1622 MASSINGER etc. *Old Lawes* v. i. A lusty woman, able-bodied, and well-blooded cheeks. 1690 PETTY *Polit. Arith.* v. 90 In New-England, there are vast numbers of able bodyed Englishmen, employed chiefly in Husbandry. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. & Pol. Thames* xvi. 511 Encouraged able-bodied Landsmen to betake themselves to the Sea-service. 1851 SPENCER *Soc. Statics* xxviii. § 6 The Poor-Law Commissioners were to have eradicated able-bodied pauperism. 1876 FAWCETT *Polit. Econ.* I. iv. 29 Able-bodied labourers were in full employment.

Able-bodiedness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Soundness of bodily health; ability to work; robustness.

1870 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 6 The bulk of these gentry are dismissed, and told to make their able-bodiedness available for defending the ramparts.

†**Able'ctick,** *a. Obs.*—° [? f. *ablect-us* separated, selected; a word of doubtful existence in L.] 'Any thing garnished for sale.' Cockeram 1612, Cole 1708, etc. Only in old Dict.

Ablegate (æ'blĭgĕit), *sb.* [ad. mod. Fr. *ablégat* or L. *ablegāt-us*, prop. one dispatched, pa. pple. of *ablegā-re*; see next.] An envoy of the papal see, who brings to a newly-appointed cardinal his insignia of office.

†**A'blegate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ablegāt-* ppl. stem of *ablegā-re* to dismiss; f. *ab* off, away + *legā-re* to send on a message.] To send abroad or to a distance.

1657 *Physical Dict., Ablegate*, remove, turn out, send forth or out of the way. *c* 1665 R. CARPENTER *Prag. Jesuit* 64 Thou hellish Dog, Depart, or I will amand, ablegate, and send thee to some vast and horrid Desert.

†**Ablega'tion.** *Obs.* [a. L. *ablegātiōn-em* a dismissing, n. of action f. *ablegāre*: see prec.] 'The act of sending abroad.' J. Dispatch, dismissal.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 462 The ablegation of excrements. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* xv. § 4 Punished with ablegation and confinement in outer darkness. 1662 H. MORE *Antid. agt. Ath.* I. xi. 35 (1712) An Arbitrarious Ablegation of the Spirits into this or that determinate part of the body.

Ablement. *Obs.* See ABILIMENT, HABILIMENT.

†**Ablemost,** *a. Obs.* [A factitious superl. of ABLE, imitating *foremost, hindmost*, etc. though not analogous; see -MOST.] Ablest, most able.

1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulian's Rescue* i. 108 (D.) All the Coverts of the Able-most For Pate, Prowesse, Purse.

Ablen, a dialect form of ABLET (according to Ash and Craig).

†**Able'nd,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 ablendan, 2–4 ablende(n, 4 ablynde(n. *Ind. pres. 3rd sing.* 1–4 ablendeð, ablent, 4 ablyndeþ. *Pa. t.* 1–3 ablende, ableynte. *Pa. pple.* 1 ablænd, 2–4 ablent, 4 abland. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + *blend-an* to blind. Cf. Ger. *erblenden.* See also ABLIND, with which it was in later times confused.] To dazzle, to take away the sight (temporarily); to blind the moral vision.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Pastoral Ep.* in *Anc. Laws* II. 372 He [Arius] wæs ablænd on his mode. 1205 LAYAMON 14659 He heom walde ufel don: Bade ablenden and anhon. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 86 Ualse uikelare ablendeð þeo þe ham hercneð. 1297 R. GLOUC. 208 Ac þet blod adoun wende So vaste, in eye, and in face, þat hym ney ableynte. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 2462 The walmes han the abland. *a* 1327 *Pol. Songs* 345 And so is al this world ablent, that no man douteth sinne. 1340 *Ayenb.* 16 Þis ȝenne of prede .. ablent men ȝuo þet hi hamzelve ne knaweþ. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 264 A beem in þine owne [eye] A-blynded þi-selue. *Ibid.* xviii. 323 Lucifer loke ne myȝte So lyȝte him ableynte. 1393 — C. xxi. 142 Þis light and þis leom · shal Lucifer a-blende.

†**A'bleness.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 abilnesse, 4–7 ableness(e, 5 ablynesse, 5–6 ablenes, 6 hablenes(se. [f. ABLE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being able; ability.

c 1390 CHAUCER *Test. Love* II. 284/2 (1560) I wist well thine ablenes my service to further. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) xviii. xxv. 797 The wylde gote hath ablynesse and lyghtnesse to renne. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. x. 28 They saw hem with theyre ablenes of body. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Cor.* iii. 5 Oure ablenesse commeth of God. 1548 GESTE *Preuee Masse* 72 More or less, according to his hablenes. 1610 HEALEY *Augustine's City of God* I. x. 17 It taught them a sparing dyet and ablenesse to faste. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 440 The Prophets ablenesse to heale him.

Ableow, ableu, ablewe, pa. t. of ABLOW *v. Obs.*

†**Ablepsy.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *ablepsia*; a. Gr. *ἀβλεψία* blindness; f. *ἀ* not + *βλέπω*, fut. *βλέψω*, I see.] Blindness, physical or mental.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* (Wks. 1834) 279 Who doubteth, that is not blinded with the ablepsie of an implicite zeal?

†**Ablesse.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. ABLE *a.* + -ESSE Fr. formative of state, not used in Fr. with this word, but apparently employed by Chapman after the analogy of *noblesse* = *nobleness* and Spenser's *idlesse.*]

1596 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 248 And then preferr'd his ablesse and his mind to all his ancestors in fight.

Ablet (æ'blĕt), also **ablen.** [a. Fr. *ablette* 'a little blay or bleak' Cotgr., dim. of *able* :—late L. *abula* for *albula* dim. of *alba* white.] 'A name given in some parts of England to the Bleak, a small fresh-water fish, *Leuciscus alburnus.*' Ash 1775, Craig 1847.

Ablety, abletee, obsolete forms of ABILITY.

Able-whackets [f. WHACK.] 'A popular seagame with cards, wherein the loser is beaten over the palms of the hands with a handkerchief tightly twisted like a rope. Very popular with horny-fisted sailors.' Smyth *Sailor's Word-Bk.*

Abliche, obsolete form of ABLY.

†**A'bligate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *ab* from + *ligāt-* ppl. stem of *ligare* to bind.] 'To bind or tye up from,' Bailey, vol. II. 1731, whence in Johnson 1755.

†**Abliga'tion.** *Obs.*—° [n. of action f. prec.] 'A tying up from,' Smart 1849, whence in Webster, etc.

[**Abligurie.** *Obs.*—° 'Spending in belly-cheere,' Cockeram 1612 and Minsheu 1626. Bailey 1742 corrects the form to ABLIGURITION with same def.]

†**Abliguri'tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *abligūrītiōn-em* n. of action f. *abligūrī-re* to squander on dainties; f. *ab* away + *ligūrī-re* to eat delicately, to be fond of dainties; desider. f. *ling-ĕre* to lick.] 'Prodigal expense on meat and drink.' J.

1742 BAILEY, *Abligurition*, a prodigal spending in Belly-Cheere.

†**Abli'nd,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + BLIND *v.* Cf. Ger. *er-blinden* and the trans. form ABLEND, for which in later times *ablind* was sometimes put.] To grow blind.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Gif þe eȝe ablindað. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 92 Heo ablindeð in þe inre eien. *Ibid.* 62 Ablinde þe heorte, heo is eð ouercumen.

†**A'bling** (ē'blĭŋ), *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ABLE *v.* + -ING 1.] The act of fitting or empowering.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. ix. 24 Al this was by cause they shuld bere trauailles and be vsed in ablyng of them self

Ablings, -ins (ē'blinz), *adv.* properly northern. [f. ABLE *a.* + -LINGS.] In a manner that is able to be; possibly, perhaps.

1597–1605 A. MONTGOMERIE *Poems* (1821) 42 The man may ablens tyne a stot That cannot count his kinsch. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 101 I've ablins said that I sall tak you with me. 1863 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. As for walking sae far and nae farther, I think I ablins might.

†**A'blocate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *ablocāt-* ppl. stem of *ablocāre* to lease; f. *ab* away + *locāre* to place, set.] 'To set, or let out to hire.' Cockeram 1612; whence in Bailey 1721, Johnson 1755, etc.

†**Abloca'tion.** *Obs.*—° [n. of action f. prec.] 'A letting out for money.' Bullokar 1676; whence in Bailey 1731, and Johnson 1755.

Abloom (ăblū'm), *adv.* and *pred. a.*, properly *phrase.* [A *prep.*1 + BLOOM.] In or into bloom.

1855 BROWNING *Men & Women* II. *Saul* 128 The fern-branches all round .. Broke a-bloom. 1863 *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 164 The whole hollow was abloom with the yellow gorse. 1876 Miss BRADDON *Josh. Hagg. Dau.* I. v. 168 Sweet wild flowers abloom under their feet.

†**Ablow',** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + *blaw-an* to BLOW.]

1. To blow or breathe upon or into. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ii. 7 God .. on ableow on his ansine lifes orðunge. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 99 Crist ableow þana halga gast ofer þa apostlas .. þe helende ableu his gast on his apostlas. *c* 1320 *Arthour & Merlin* 8546 Aswon tho sche ouer threwe Wawain sone hir ablewe.

2. *intr.* and *trans.* To puff up, swell. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1000 *Saxon Leechdoms* II. 250 Eft, þonne se milte ablawen wyrð, sona he aheardian. *Ibid.* 168 Ablawunge & aheardunge þæs blodes on þam milte. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* 160 Thos he [the devil] gan hyre herte ablowe, And hy sey that frut .. Was fayr and god. *Ibid.* 166 Þet was ablowe þorȝ þe fenim of þe fende.

†**Blo'y.** *Obs.*—1 [perh. ad. OFr. *ablo!* 'vive! courage! allons! ferme!' Godefroi.]

c 1340 *Gawayne & Gr. Knt.* 1173 (1864) 37 Þe lorde for blys abloy Ful oft con launce & lyȝt, & drof þat day with joy, Thus to þe dark nyȝt.

†**Ablu'de,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ablūd-ĕre* to be unharmonious, differ from; f. *ab* away from + *lūd-ere* to play e.g. on an instrument.] To differ, be out of keeping. Const. *from.*

1612–15 BP. HALL *Contemp.* IV. ix. 265 (1863) The occasion, the place, abludes not much. 1650 — *Balm of Gilead* 183 The wise advice of our Seneca (not much abluding from the counsell of that blessed Apostle). 1655 LESTRANGE *Charles I*, 4 It will not be amisse nor ablude from the usuall ceremony.

Abluent (æ'blŭĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *abluent-em*, pr. pple. of *ablu-ĕre* to wash off or away;

f. *ab* off + *lu-ĕre* to wash.] Washing away; carrying off impurities; abstergent. Used chiefly, if not entirely, in *Med.*; where also *sb.* an abstergent.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Abluents*, *Abluentia*, in medicine, a name which some authors give to a sort of remedies, better known by the name of *abstergents*. 1853 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Abluent*, washing away; that which washes away or carries off impurities.

A-blush (ăblʌ·ʃ), *adv.* and *pred. a.*, properly *phrase*. [A *prep.*[1] + BLUSH.] Blushing, ruddy.

1852 THOS. AIRD *Mem. of Moir* 128 The bank, all a-blush with roses.

†Ablu·ted, *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of vb. *ablute*, not otherwise found (cf. *dilute*, *diluted*); f. L. *ablu-ĕre*, *ablūt-um*; f. *ab* off + *lu-ĕre* to wash.] Washed away; washed clean.

1650 VENNER *Via Recta* 307 Excorticated Barley well mundified and abluted. 1754 GARDNER *Hist. Dunwich* The shingle & sand were so abluted in some places, by the vehemence of the furious waves.

Ablution (ăblū·ʃən). [ad. L. *ablūtiōn-em*, n. of action from *ab-luĕre* to wash off.]

1. The act or process of washing clean.

†a. In early usage in alchemy and chemistry, the purification of bodies by the use of suitable liquids.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol.* 303 Oyles ablucioun, and metal fusible. 1477 NORTON *Ordin. Alch.* (1652) v. 59 Water clenseth with ablution blive. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-house* II. 40 A soft or slimie substance, which you may after cleanse by ablution. 1610 B. JONSON *Alchemist* II. v. 632 (1616) The martyrizations Of mettalls, in the worke. . . Putrefaction, Solution, Ablution, Sublimation, etc. 1612 WOODALL *Surgeon's Mate* (Wks. 1653) 268 Ablution is exaltation, cleansing unclean things by often infusion. 1754 HUXHAM *Antimony* in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 853 Great care should be taken therefore in the ablution of the sulphur auratum.

†b. 'The rinsing of chymical preparations in water, to dissolve and wash away any acrimonious particles.' J. *Obs.*

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ablution* is sometimes used . . for the washing or infusing certain medicines in water to freshen them, and dissolve their salts; otherwise called *dulcifying*.

c. The washing of the body as a religious rite.

1533 MORE *Apology* viii. (Wks. 1557) 861/1 Obedience on the mannes part in submytting hymselfe to that ablucion [baptism]. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 566 A Jordan for the ablution of our woes. 1786 BURKE *Art. agst. Hastings* Wks. II. 442 The Rajah desired leave to perform his ablutions. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* vii. 306 Ablutions, in the East, have always been more or less a part of religious worship.

By extension (later, not in Chambers 1751):—

d. The washing or cleansing of one's person.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* lxiv. 466 (1804) Having performed the ceremony of ablution I shifted. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vi. 179 An ablution . . uniformly preceded the repast. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* iv. 38 I made up for the necessarily scanty ablutions of the morning.

e. In Rom. and Angl. Churches: the washing of chalice and paten after the celebration. In Rom. Ch., the washing of the priest's hands before assuming the sacred vestments, and during the celebration.

2. The water etc. with which anything has been washed; *spec.* in Catholic Ritual, the wine and water used to rinse the chalice, and wash the fingers of the celebrant after the communion.

1718 POPE *Iliad* I. 413 Wash'd by the briny wave, the pious train Are cleansed, and cast the ablutions in the main. 1846 MASKELL *Mon. Rit. Eccl. Ang.* I. 239 The ablution in other instances, if not cast into the fire, was to be carried into the sacrarium, doubtless in order to be thrown away through the piscina. 1866 LEE *Direct. Anglic.* (ed. 3) 351 The wine poured into the chalice and also the wine and water poured into the same and over the priest's fingers . . is drunk by the celebrant and called the ablution.

†b. A lotion. *Obs.*

1671 SALMON *Syn. Medic.* III. lxxxiv. 733 Cured by washing with the ablution of Turpethum Minerale.

Ablutionary (ăblū·ʃənări), *a.* [f. prec. + -ARY.] Of or pertaining to washing the body, or parts of it.

1864 HAWTHORNE *Pansie* (quoted in *Reader*) Those tonsorial, ablutionary, and personally decorative labours.

†Ablu·vion. *Obs.*—° [ad. med. L. *ablūviōn-em* for *ablŭvium*, f. *ab* away + *luĕre* to wash. Cf. ALLUVION.] That which is washed away.

WEBSTER and WORCESTER cite DWIGHT.

Ably (ē·bli), *adv.* 5– ; also 4 **abelyche, abilly,** 5–6 **ablie** [f. ABLE *a.* + -LY[2].] In an able manner; with fitness, power, or cleverness.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) XII. xvii. 425 In fyghtynge the cocke meuyth the fethers of his tayle . . that he maye soo the more ably come to the batayle. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 243 That he the craft abelyche may conne. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* iv. 89 Thinking it against our power sure Ablie well, one yeare strong to indure. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 525 He had . . done his duty ably, honestly, and fearlessly. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. x. 477 Never was a campaign more ably planned.

-ably, compd. suffix, f. -ABLE + -LY (early *-abelliche*) supplying adverbs to the adjectives in *-able* of all ages, as *passably*, *unspeakably*, *ratcably*.

Ablynd, variant of ABLEND *v. Obs.*

Abnegate (æ·bnĭgēt), *v.* [f. L. *abnegāt-* ppl. stem of *abnegā-re* to refuse, to deny, f. *ab* off, away + *negā-re* to deny.]

1. To deny oneself (anything), to renounce or surrender (a right or privilege).

1657 *Deuine Louer* 12 The which will of ours I meane is lesse abnegated or mortified in or by matter of abstaynings or restreignings then in or by those of suffering. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. II. vi. 534 Voluntarily abnegating their temporal advantages. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* ii. 23 All honour to those who can abnegate for themselves the personal enjoyment of life. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 1 To do so would be to abnegate the one claim they have on the popular allegiance.

2. To renounce or abjure, as a tenet; 'to deny,' J. (The only meaning given by him.)

1755 JOHNSON *Dict.*, *Abjure*: to retract, recant, or abnegate a position upon oath. 1775 DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* (T.) They have abnegated the idea of independent rights of the people. 1858 CARLYLE *Heroes* 312 (1858) The very possibility of Heroism had been, as it were, formally abnegated in the minds of all. 1875 FARRAR *Silence & Voices* iii. 52 Man when he abnegates his God is a creature so petty, so foolish.

Abnegation (æ·bnĭgē·ʃən). [ad. L. *abnegātiōn-em* refusal, denial, n. of action from *abnegāre*: see ABNEGATE, and cf. Fr. *abnégation* (16th c.) in Littré, which has only meaning 2.]

1. Denial, negation; refusal, formal rejection (of a doctrine, etc.).

1554 KNOX *Godly Letter* C. vj. b. What is in Asya? ignorance of God, what in Affrika? abnegation of Christe. 1633 ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 2 (1865) 235 Let us follow Peter's confession, not his abnegation. 1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 148 That hath brought us to an Abnegation of the Sacred Trinity. 1825 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 155 On Easter . . he was to eat animal food, in abnegation of the opinion imputed to the heretics on that subject. 1875 MCLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II xiv. 253 It is no cowardly abnegation of the responsibility of choice which is here enjoined.

2. Denial (of anything) to oneself; self-denial; renunciation (of rights, claims, or things esteemed).

1639 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* vi. 91 (1702) The abnegation of all humane wisdon in a passive childlike resignation of the soul to the Divine Spirit. 1863 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* 242 He set forth to preach . . humility, abnegation of the world. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* III. ix. 519 His abnegation of an authority which he had not dared to assume.

3. Self-abnegation; renunciation of oneself; self-sacrifice.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 304 So much humility, so much abnegation . . do not these discover a true mortified spirit? 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* (1692) II. v. 146 The Pretences of Romanists to Abnegation, to a Mortified and Self-denying Life. 1858 CARLYLE *Heroes* 237 Difficulty, abnegation, martyrdom, death are the allurements that act on the heart of man. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 399 That alternation . . of sordid selfishness and sublime abnegation.

b. *Self* is now often expressed.

1847 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* viii. 77 The principal reason, however, which rendered the monastic orders so powerful . . was the total abnegation of self. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* xiii. 446 That earnestness of inquiring purpose which leads not so much to an abnegation as to the entire forgetfulness of self.

Abnegative (æ·bnĭgētiv), *a. rare.* [f. *abnegāt-* ppl. stem of *abnegāre* (see ABNEGATE) + -IVE, as if ad. L. **abnegātīvus*.] Of or belonging to abnegation; denying; renouncing; negative.

Not in CRAIG 1847; WEBSTER cites CLARKE, and WORCESTER cites *Monthly Rev.*

Abnegator (æ·bnĭgē·tər). [a. L. *abnegātor*, agent-noun from *abnegāre*: see ABNEGATE.] One who abnegates; one who denies, or renounces.

1637 SANDYS *State of Relig.* 96 Fighters against the light, protectors of darkenesses . . abnegators and dispensers against the Lawes of God. 1834 GEN. THOMPSON *Exercises* (1842) III. 415 Habitual abnegators of the principles of public and private morality.

Abnet, variant of ABANET.

†A·bnodate, *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *abnōdāt-* ppl. stem of *abnōdā-re* 'to clear trees of knots'; f. *ab* off + (*g*)*nōd-us* knot.] 'To prune trees, etc.' Bailey 1721, whence in Ash, and mod. Dicts.

†Abnoda·tion. *Obs.*—° [ad. late L. *abnōdātiōn-em*, n. of action f. prec.] 'The act of cutting away knots from trees; a term of gardening.' J.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Abnodation*, An untying, or cutting off of knots, also pruning of Trees. [So BAILEY 1721, BRADLEY 1724, JOHNSON 1755, etc.]

Abnormal (æbnɔ̄·ɹmăl), *a.* [A refashioning of the earlier ANORMAL (a. Fr. *anormal*, ad. med. L. *anormal-us* for *anōmal-us*, a. Gr. ἀνώμαλ-ος: see ANOMALOUS) after L. *abnormis* (see ABNORMOUS). Few words show such a series of pseudo-etymological perversions; Gr. ἀνώμαλ-ος, L. *anōmal-us*, having been altered in late L. after *norma* to *anormālus*, later *anormālis*, whence Fr. *anormal* (13th c.) and Eng. *anormal*; the latter referred to L. *abnorm is*, and altered to *abnormal*. It has displaced the earlier *abnormous*.] Deviating from the ordinary rule or type; contrary to rule or system; irregular, unusual, aberrant.

[1835 HOBLYN *Dict. of Medicine*, *Anormal* (Lat. *anormis*) without rule [*Abnormal* not in]. 1853 MAYNE, *Anormal*, departing from the natural condition, the same as *Abnormal*.] 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Ph.* I. 19 The relative position of the contents of the abdomen, and the abnormal states of that cavity. 1836 *Pen. Cycl.* s. v. Botany, *Abnormal*, contrary to general rules. 1840 HAMBLE *Dict. Geol. & Min.* Abnormal, Abnormous (*abnormis* Lat.) Irregular, unwonted, unnatural. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Thoughts* iv. § 25. 302 The Mosaic system must always be considered as an abnormal, exceptional Dispensation. 1842 FERGUSSON *Pract. Surg.* xxiii. 105 In false joints, as in most other abnormal conditions. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Species* v. 119 (1873) The wing of a bat is a most abnormal structure. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 121 The strange and abnormal habits of certain savage tribes. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 77 (ed. 3) Abnormal ingredients may be present. 1878 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* V. xxxi. 533 Special mercy and abnormal compassion.

Abnormality (æbnɔ̄·ɹmæ·lĭti). [f. ABNORMAL + -ITY; cf. *formality*, etc.] It wants the depreciatory force which generally attaches to ABNORMITY.

1. The quality or state of being abnormal; irregularity of constitution.

1854 BALFOUR *Outl. Bot.* 213 In cases in which the stamens are not equal in number to the petals the abnormality may be traced to suppression of a certain number. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* (1879) II. x. 459 That remarkable abnormality known as Double Consciousness. 1880 DR. RICHARDSON in *Fraser's Mag.* Nov. 675 The back, abnormally bent, retains its abnormality.

2. An instance or embodiment of such irregularity; an abnormal or unusual feature or act.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 208/1 Other congenital abnormalities of the pelvic bones are mentioned. 1868 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Dec. 828/2 The abnormalities of his position would thus be considerably mitigated. 1879 SPENCER *Ethics* xi. § 74. 98 Such abnormalities of conduct as are instanced above. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Plants* 157 Such abnormalities would probably never . . occur with forms developed in a state of nature.

Abnormally (ăbnɔ̄·ɹmăli), *adv.* [f. ABNORMAL + -LY[2].] In an abnormal or irregular manner; irregularly; extraordinarily.

1845 *Vest. Creat.* (ed. 3) 340 Such abnormally constituted beings [not in ed. 1844]. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. 154 The most abnormally developed organs may be made constant. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Oct. 4 In time of war imagination is apt to be abnormally prolific. 1871 STEWART *Heat* 45 The bulb is therefore abnormally dilated.

[**Abnormeth,** quoted from Chaucer, *Troylus* I. 327, a misreading of *vnourneth*: see UNORN *v.*]

Abnormity (æbnɔ̄·ɹmĭti). [ad. L. *abnormitas*, noun of quality from *abnormis*; see next.]

1. The quality of being abnormal or irregular; contrariety to the ordinary rule or type; irregularity, deformity, monstrosity.

1731 BAILEY, *Abnormity*, mishapeness, hugeness. [Not in PHILLIPS 1706, nor in JOHNSON 1755.]

2. A special instance or embodiment of such irregularity; an abnormal or irregular form; a monstrosity or malformation.

1859 *Westm. Rev.* XXXI. 91 [The baby] rivalled that physiological abnormity by coming into the world with a file and hammer in his hand. 1865 C. C. BLAKE in *Reader* No. 145. 409/2 Such an abnormity as the Neanderthal skull. 1871 MRS. WHITNEY *Real Folks* (1872) xix. 258 An abnormity . . like a calf born with two heads.

Abnormous (æbnɔ̄·ɹməs), *a.* [f. L. *abnorm-is* irregular (f. *ab* away from + *norma* rule) + -OUS. Cf. *enormous*.] 'Irregular, misshapen.' J. (no quot.)

[Not in PHILLIPS 1706.] 1742 BAILEY, *Abnormous*, mishapen, vast, huge. 1771 *Antiq. Sarisb.* 240 Sir Toby Matthews was a character equally if not of a more abnormous cast than his suspected coadjutor. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. IV. v. § 48. 251 The general structure of the couplet through the seventh century may be called abnormous. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. i. 3 (1862) The former [divine myths] being often the more extravagant and abnormous in their incidents.

†Abnoxious, *a.* incorrect form of OBNOXIOUS.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1654) IV. iii. 321 Of ill report, and abnoxious to various censures.

†Abnu·tive, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. late L. *abnūtīvus* (Pandects) adj. f. *abnūt-* ppl. stem of *abnu-ĕre* to decline (f. *ab* away + *nu-ĕre* to nod or beckon).] Negative; implying denial or refusal.

a 1682 W. EVATS *Grotius' War & Peace* 189 For such an act, hath the force of a positive act, and is not to be ranked among those which are barely Abnutive [L. *nec manet intra fines nude abnutivos*].

Aboad, aboade. See ABODE and ABIDE.

Aboard (ăbō·əɹd), *adv.* and *prep.* Also 5–7 **abord**(e, 6 **abrode, aburd,** 6–7 **aboord**(e, 7 **abourd,** and incorr. **abroad.** [f. A *prep.*[1] + BOARD, and Fr. *à bord*, to which apparently the modern use of *aboard*, *on board*, is chiefly due. *Board* is orig. Teutonic: in OE., *bord* a plank, table, shield, and poetically a ship, whence *on borde* in ship. But this poetic form seems to have died out with OE., the ordinary ME. prose being *within shippes borde*, within the ship's boarding or sides. Meanwhile the Teut. *bord*, OHG. *bort*, had been adopted in Fr. as 1. board, plank, whence the boarding or sides of a vessel; hence, 2. the vessel itself, and, 3. the side or border of anything, edge, coast, shore. *À bord*, in or on a ship; *bord à bord*, board to board, side by side, hard aboard, touching; *venir à bord*, to come a-shore, to land; *aborder* to come to the side of; *abord*, approach, accosting. These uses and phrases were adopted in Eng. where also from the use of *board* in *within shippes borde*, etc., *a-board* was very soon regarded as the Eng. prep. *a* + *board*, and expanded passim into *on board*.]

A. *adv.*

1. On board, within the boards (of a ship); a. (position) in or on a ship or other floating vessel.

1587 TURBERVILE *Trag. Tales* (1837) 174 The men aboord that see them come Prepare them selves to fight. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 21 Good, yet remember whom thou hast aboord. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* 171 Then I my fellows bad aboard to stay And guard the ships. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc*

xvii. (1853) V. 128 Now all is done. Stores, beeves and flocks and water all aboard.

b. (motion) on to or into the ship.

1509 Barclay *Ship of Footes* (1570) ¶¶ vj. There is great number that fayne would aborde . . our ship can holde no more. 1600 Holland *Livy* xliii. lvi. 1148/1 h, C. Lucretius . . himself went abourd unto a trireme galley. 1602 Shaks. *Haml.* i. iii. 56 Yet heere Laertes? Aboord, aboord for shame, The winde sits in the shoulder of your saile. 1611 Bible *Acts* xxi. 2 And finding a ship sailing ouer vnto Phenicea, wee went abroad [*sic*], and set foorth. 1725 Pope *Odyssey* ii. 332 The Mariners by my command Shall speed aboard. 1849 Grote *Greece* V. lvii. 118 (1862) The Syracusans got aboard, and rowed close along-shore.

2. Alongside, on one side (of a ship or shore). Modified by *hard*, *close*. See also Board-a-board.

1494 Fabyan vii. 373 The Turkes . . ordeyned .iiii. barges or suche lyke vessayles, & . . sodaynly brought them a bord where ye Cristen host lay. 1778-84 Cook *Voyages* (1790) V. 1782 He was desirous of keeping the coast of America aboard. 1881 *Daily Tel.* Jan. 28 The proximity of the coast which the education of his skipper obliges him, if possible, to keep close aboard.

b. *fig.*

1758 Dyche & Pardon s.v. *Aboard*, In sports and games this phrase signifies, that the person or side in the game that was either none, or but few, has now got to be as many as the other.

c. To lay (a ship) **aboard**: to place one's own ship alongside of (it) for the purpose of fighting.

1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, iv. i. 25 I lost mine eye in laying the prize aboord. 1655 Heywood *Fortune by Land* etc. iv. 416 Shall we grapple, and lay their Ship aboard? 1815 Scott *Lord of the Isles* v. xxiv. A bark from Lorn Laid them aboard that very morn.

d. To fall aboard. *lit. of* a ship: to strike its side, fall foul of it. †*fig. with* or *of* a person or thing: to come to words, to quarrel; to attack, fall upon. The *of* is sometimes omitted.

1604 F. T. *Case is Altered* in Thynne's *Animadv.* (1865) 140 He falls aboord with him for her, to have her for his seruant. 1630 Howell *Letters* (1650) I. 387 I have sent your Lordship this small survey of the Latin . . in my next I shall fall aboard of her three daughters, viz. the Italian, the Spanish, and the French. 1697 Ray in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 636 The Horse again refused the Grass, and fell aboard the Hemlock, greedily eating it up. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* i. 16 Why, are you blind? . . steer large, You'll get aboard of that coal barge.

†**e. To bring aboard**: to bring to land. **To come to aboard** (Fr. *venir, arriver à bord*): to arrive at the shore, to land. *Obs.*

1550 Nicolls *Thucydides* 53 They came to aborde in the porte of Philie. *a* 1600 *Mar. of Wit & Wisd.* Prol. (Shaks. Soc. 1846) 6 Then Fancy frames effects to bring his braine aborde, And shelue his ship in hauens mouth.

f. To haul the tacks aboard: 'to bring their weather clues down to the chess-tree, or literally, to set the courses.' Smyth *Sailor's Wd.-Bk.*

1549 *Compl. of Scotlande* vi. 40 (1873) Hail doune the steir burde lufe harde a burde.

¶ Used by Spenser *catachr.* for ? abroad, adrift.

1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd's Tale* 324 They were in doubt, and flatly set abord. 1591? — *Ruins of Rome* Wks. 1862 433/1 The foord . . with his tumbling streames doth beare aboord The ploughmans hope.

B. *prep.* [by omission of *of*, after the adv.]

1. On board of, within the boards or sides of; **a.** (position) in or on (a ship).

1607 Capt. Keeling in *Shaks. Cent. of Praise* 79 I envited Captain Hawkins to a fishe dinner, and had Hamlet acted abord me. 1805 Southey *Madoc* xvii. (1853) V. 131 Is he aboard the fleet?

b. (motion) on to or into (a ship).

1466 *Manners & Househ. Exp. Eng.* 383 My mastyr paid fore botes to set them a bord the barge. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. vi. 83 Aboord my Gally, I inuite you all. 1608 — *Peric.* v. iii. 11 Her fortunes brought the maid aboord us. 1628 Digby *Voy. to Medit.* 1 (1868) Sent some of my men abord her. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xii. 205 He came aboard my ship. 1878 G. Macdonald *Ann. Quiet Neighb.* xxiv. 429 Don't think I want to get aboard your ship.

†**2.** Along, by the side of. To fall aboard anything = fall aboard *of* it: see **A** 2 d. *Obs.*

1506 Guylforde *Pylgr.* 62, § 3 (Cam. Soc.) [We] laye amost harde abrode the grete vggly rokkes. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 29 b, Vail'd with nights robe, they stalke the shore aboord. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. State* ii. xxi. 134 They came hard aboard the shore. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* mccxxxvi. 4 The Channel close aboard the Main at Winterton-ness.

¶ Used by Spenser *catachr.* for ? abroad, across the breadth or surface of.

1591 Spenser *Virgil's Gnat* 46 Nor yron bands abord The Pontick sea by their huge Navy cast.

Aboard, obsolete form of Abord *v.*, to approach, board, land on.

Aboard, obsolete form of Abobd *sb.*, approach.

†**Aboa·st,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. A- *pref.* 11 (here with trans. force) + Boast.] To address boastfully or haughtily.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. vi. 156 A Brytonere, a · braggere a-bosted pieres als.

†**Abo·b,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OFr. *abobe-r, abaube-r*, also *abaubier, abaubir* to astonish, astound, frighten :—L. **adbalbā-re* to strike speechless, f. *ad* to + *balbus* stammering.] To astonish, confound.

c 1330 *Arthour & Merlin* (1838) 1969 The messangers were abobbed tho, Thai nisten what thai mighten do.

Abococket. See Bycocket.

†**Abo·dance.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Abode *v.* + -ance, a Romance affix added to a native word.] A foretelling, prefiguring, portending, omen.

c 1630 Jackson *Creed* vii. xvii. (1844) VII. 133 It had been 'verbum male ominatum,' an ill abodance, if the first of these five Egyptian cities . . should be called the City of destruction.

Abode (ăbōu·d), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–3 **abád**, 3–5 **abod**, 4–7 **abood**, 5 **aboode**, 6 **aboade**, 6–7 **aboad**, 5– **abode**. Northern 3–6 **abade**, 5–7 **abaid(e**. [vbl. sb. of Abide, with same stem-vowel as the pa. t.; cf. *ride, rode, road.*]

†**1.** The action of waiting; delay. *esp.* in phrase **without abode**, without delay, immediately. *Obs.*

a 1250 *Juliana* (Bodl. MS.) 73 A! stalewurðe men doð hire biliue to-deað buten abade. 1314 *Guy Warw.* 46 Thurch the bodi his swerd glod Ded he fel withouten abod. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* i. 142 He buskyt hym, but mar abad. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt. T.* 107 And right anoon, withoute eny abood His baner he desplayeth. *c* 1430 Lydgate *Bochas* (1554) I. xv. 31 Whatener he sayd, as longeth to Echo, Without abode, she sayd the same also. 1485 Trevisa *Higden* (1527) I. xxxviii. 406 And made no more abood But ran anone into the wood. *c* 1500 *Lancelot of the Laik* (1865) 3259 Kyng clamedyus makith non abaid. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 918/1 Without anie abode he entered the barge. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. Ven.* ii. vi. 21 Sweete friends, your patience for my long abode, Not I, but my affairs haue made you wait.

†**2.** A temporary remaining; a stay. *Obs.*

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* iii. 942 Of restes, of labour, of viages, Of abood, of deeth, of lyfe. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 49 Their long or schorte Abode. 1599 Hakluyt *Voyages* II. i. 143 In any of their abodes or passages by sea or land. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 452 Wee are wont to describe a short abood by lodging in an inne. 1651 Hobbes *Leviathan* iii. xli. 263 There are two parts of our Saviour's Office during his abood upon the Earth. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* vi. ix. 76 (1840) He waxeth wroth at your abode here.

†**3.** Used by Puttenham for the rhetorical practice of 'dwelling upon a point.' *Obs.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* 240 (1869) The perswader . . should dwell vpon that point longer then vpon any other, and as it were to make his chief abood thereupon, for which cause I name him the figure of abood, according to the Latine name.

4. Habitual residence, dwelling.

1576 Lambaarde *Peramb. Kent* 201 (1826) During his aboade in Kent, he had so incroched upon the lands. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 88 The Countrey where you make abode. 1611 Bible *John* xiv. 23 We will come vnto him, and make our abode with him. 1718 Pope *Iliad* v. 101 The brave Dolopian's mighty line, Who near adored Scamander made abode. 1860 R. A. Vaughan *Ho. w. Mystics* (ed. 2) I. 206 To dwell on the union of Christians with Christ; on His abode in us, and our abiding in Him.

5. An abiding-place, a dwelling-place, place of ordinary habitation; house or home.

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* ii. 499 Her aboad was about the River Liris. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple* 167, Ps. xxiii. 4 In deaths shadie black abode Well may I walk. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iii. 734 That spot to which I point is Paradise, Adam's abode. 1767 Foroyce *Serm. to Yng. Wom.* II. xii. 207 Visits to the abodes of misfortune and pain. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 320 He troubled himself little about decorating his abode.

†**Abode,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. A-bede *v.*, OE. *abeód-an*, pa. pple. *a-boden*, 'to announce'; on the analogy of the simple sb. Bode, and its relation to the primitive *beódan, boden*: see next word.] An announcement, prediction, prognostication.

c 1600 Chapman *Iliad* (1857) xiii. 146 If even the best of Gods, High thund'ring Juno's husband, stirs my spirit with true abodes. 1667 *Decay of Chr. Piety* § 5. 196 That great unsensibleness many of us shew of what others groan under, is a very ominous abode. 1696 Ovington *Voyage to Surat* A superstitious fancy that mending old clothes in a morning is of very ill abode.

†**Abode,** *v. Obs.* 6–7 also **aboad(e**. [f. Abode *sb.*[2], on the analogy of the simple vb. *bode* (OE. *bodian*) f. the sb. *bode* (OE. *bod*). OE. had the primitive vb. *beódan*, ME. Bede, pa. pple. *boden*, the sb. *bod*, ME. Bode, and its deriv. vb. *bod-ian*, mod. E. to Bode; also the deriv. vb. *abeódan*, ME. Abede, pa. pple. *aboden*; whence at a later time the prec. sb. and this vb.]

1. *trans.* To presage, prognosticate, be ominous of, Bode, Forebode.

1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. vi. 43 The Owle shriek'd at thy birth, an euill signe, The Night-crow cry'de, aboding luckelesse time. 1603 — *Henry VIII*, i. i. 93 This tempest Dashing the Garment of this Peace, aboaded The sodaine breach on't. 1603 Greenwey *Tacitus, Ann.* (1622) iii. ii. 67 The which when Piso perceiued, to aboade his vtter destruction. 1665 J. Spencer *Prodigies* 83 Lest it should abode the running of that Vessel upon rocks.

2. *intr.* To be ominous.

1659 Hammond *On Psalm* lix. 5 This abodes most sadly to Saul at this time. 1673 *Lady's Calling* ii. § 4. 16. 30 No night raven or screech-owl can abode half so dismally as these domestic birds of prey.

Abode (ăbōu·d), past tense of Abide.

†**Abodement**[1]. *Obs.* [f. Abode *v.* + -ment, an early instance of a native vb. with this suffix.] A foreboding, presage, or omen.

1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, iv. vii. 13 Tush man, aboadments must not now affright vs. 1651 *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ* 119 The Lord Bishop . . took the freedom to ask whether he had never any secret abodement in his minde. 1665 J. Spencer *Prodigies* 179 But where matters ungrateful fall before us, we usually serve our little hatreds, by deriving upon them the Opinion of being ill abodements.

†**Abodement**[2]. *Obs.* [An irreg. formation on Abode *sb.*[1], perh. due to form-assoc. with prec.] Abode, abiding.

1592 Wyrley *Armorie* i. 131 Making abodement with the loned Prince. 1616 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* 174 Nor time nor Place Of thy abodement shadows any Trace, But there to me Thou shin'st.

†**Aboding,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Abode *v.* + -ing[1].] Boding or foreboding.

a 1710 Bp. Bull *Wks.* II. 489 What strange ominous abodings and fears do many times on a sudden seize upon men of certain approaching evils.

†**Aboding,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Abode *v.* + -ing[2].] Foreboding, portending, ominous.

c 1630 Jackson *Creed* viii. xxvii. (1844) VIII. 107 This unreasonable, ill aboding desire did displease the Lord.

Abof, aboffe, obsolete forms of Above.

Abo3e, *adv. Obs.* dial. f. aboue, abowe, Above.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumbras* 2972 By þat was Gyoun vp a-sto3e; oppoun þe laddre an he3, And þe rop y-knyt þe tree abo3e. *Ibid.* 4319 Amydde þe brigge þar stent a tour y-buld abo3e wyþ gret honour.

Abo3en, *pa. pple.* of Abow *v. Obs.*

Abo3t(e, aboht(e, obs. *past t.* of Abye *v.*

Aboil (ăboi·l), *adv.* [f. A *prep.*[1] on, in + Boil.] In or into a boiling state; a-boiling.

1858 Hugh Miller *Schools and Schoolm.* vi. 127 Scenes of cruelty and spoliation of which the recollection . . had still power enough to set his Scotch blood aboil.

†**Abolete.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *abolēt-us*, pa. pple. of *abolēre*: see Abolish.] Obsolete, out of use.

c 1515 Skelton *Why come ye not* 710 And dare use this experiens To practyse such abolete sciens.

Abolish (ăbo·lĭʃ), *v.*; also 5–6 **abolyssb**, 6 **abholish**; Sc. 7 **abolliss**. [a. Fr. *aboliss-*, lengthened stem of *abolir*:—L. *abolēsc-ĕre*, inceptive of *abolē-re* to grow out of use, and trans. to destroy, do away with; f. *ab* off, away + obs. *olē-re* to grow. In Eng. as in French always trans.] To put an end to, to do away with; to annul or make void; to demolish, destroy or annihilate. Its application to persons or concrete objects is nearly obsolete; it is usually said of institutions, customs or practices. Formerly often followed by *from, out of*; now usually without complement.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxvi. 94 Thou hast abolysshed my fraunchise. 1542 *Contn.* Fabyan vii. 700 This yere was the bishop of Rome . . abholished quit out of this realme. 1542 Brinklow *Compl.* (1874) xix. 44 How can wickydnesse abolyssh wyckednesse, but rather increase it? 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* ii. iv. 45 And with thy blood abolish so reprochfull blott. 1607 Topsell *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 371 He doth craftily dissemble and abolish his foot-steps to deceive the Hunters. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 4 The fourtie dayes, or thrie sunnes, granted to the persewer . . is discharged and abollissed. 1611 Bible *Is.* ii. 18 And the idoles hee shall vtterly abolish. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett.* No. 49 II. 56 The adventure . . abolished that heathenish ceremony. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. v. ix. 291 Thus in any case, with what rule soever, shall the Bastille be abolished from our Earth. 1854 Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) I. 415 Some dislike the notion of its being possible to abolish pestilence by sanitary reform. 1877 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 5/1 We know that the best way to abolish darkness is to give light, that the best way to abolish folly is to spread wisdom.

Abolishable (ăbo·lĭʃăb'l), *a.* [f. Abolish *v.* + -able. Cf. mod. Fr. *abolissable*.] Capable of being abolished, or put an end to; liable to abolition.

1660 Howell, Abolishable, *Amortissable, abrogable.* 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. ii. viii. 83 Hope is but deferred; not abolished, not abolishable. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Painters* V. viii. iii. § 4. 180 This Leonidas shall . . abolish—so far as abolishable—his own spirit.

Abolished (ăbo·lĭʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. Abolish *v.* + -ed.] Put an end to, done away with, suppressed.

1869 A. S. Ayaton in H. of Comm. *Daily News* June 19 This was an abolished office, and there was no contract binding Government to give the officers of an abolished office their full salaries for life.

Abolisher (ăbo·liʃəɹ). [f. Abolish *v.* + -er[1].] One who abolishes, puts an end to, or abrogates.

1742 Middleton *Cicero* III. xi. 264 (ed. 3) The abolisher of a tyranny. 1806 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 208 The abolisher of the political equality of religious sects. 1858 Gladstone *Hom. Age* II. 132 The Conqueror and Disarmer but not yet Abolisher of Death.

Abolishing (ăbo·lĭʃĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Abolish *v.* + -ing[1].] The act or process of putting an end to, or doing away with; a suppression, destruction, or annihilation; abolition. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1549 J. Ponet (*title*) Ochinus, Bernard, of Siena. A Tragedie or Dialoge of the uniuste vsurped Primacie of the Bishop of Rome, and of the iust Abolishyng of the same, etc. 1653 Milton *Cons. Hirelings* Wks. 1851, 353 To have prov'd in general the abolishing of Tithes. *a* 1665 Goodwin *A being filled with the Spirit* (1867) 299 The abolishing or cessation of the deeds of the flesh.

Abolishment (ăbo·lĭʃmĕnt). *arch.* [f. Abolish *v.* + -ment. Cf. Fr. *abolissement* 16th c. (which may be the direct source).]

1. The process of abolishing, putting an end to, or doing away with; annulment, or destruction. (It scarcely differs from Abolishing *sb.* on the one hand, or Abolition on the other: the latter is now generally used instead.)

1542-60 Becon *Potation for Lent* Wks. 1843, 119 Remember that he offered himself . . for the abolishment of all your

sins. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 835/2 The Kynges supremacie, and thabolyshement of the byshop of Rome's author[it]ie. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Brit.* VII. xxxii. 322 Abolishment of the peruerse law of the West-Saxons. 1626 *Rawleigh's Ghost* (1651) 200 Decreeing the abolishment and death of mankind in revenge of their sinnes. 1812 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VIII. 328 By abolishing that system in the countries which he has subjected, and by necessitating its abolishment in others. 1881 *Journ. Educ.* 1 Feb. 25/2 The main points urged in the memorial were—1. the abolishment of payment for pass.

2. The result of abolishing; a state of annihilation, or cessation of existence.

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* III. IX. 1499 Abolishment is nothingness, And nothingness has neither head nor tail.

Abolition (æbŏlĭ·ʃən). [a. Fr. *abolition*, or? ad. L. *abolitiōn-em* annulling, amnesty, n. of action from *abolēre*: see ABOLISH.]

1. The act of abolishing, or putting an end to; the fact of being abolished, or done away with; annulling, destruction, or annihilation.

1529 MORE *Suppl. Soules* Wks. 1557, 321/2 They by the distruccion of the clergy, meane the clere abolycion of Christes faith. 1533 ELYOT *Castel of Helth* 55 (1541) It signifieth a short abolicion or dissolution of nature. *a* 1638 MEDE *Par. 2 Pet.* iii. Wks. 1672, III. 617 We look for a New heaven and a New earth to precede this abolition. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* I. xxii. 286 Requiring onely contrition, even at the last for the abolition of eternal guilt. 1763 LD. BARRINGTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 505 IV. 474 He recommended Union and Abolition of party Distinctions. 1792 GOV. MORRIS *Spark's Life & Wr.* (1832) III. 29 The abolition of the slave trade is disagreeable to them. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Prin.* I. v. § 29. (1875) 103 The abolition of an imaginable agency, and the substitution of an unimaginable one. 1875 WOOD *Therap.* 375 (1879) The paralysis or quietness must have been due to an abolition of sensation.

b. *spec.* The abolition of the slave-trade, which, in the end of the 18th and during the 19th centuries, both in the European colonies, and still more in the United States of America, became a great political question, so as to be spoken of familiarly as 'abolition.' Hence *attrib.* as the 'Abolition movement,' an 'Abolition speech,' etc.

1788 T. CLARKSON (*title*) Essay on the comparative Efficiency of Regulation or Abolition as applied to the Slave-trade. 1808 — *Hist. of the Abolition* II. ii. 118 The author travels to Paris to promote the abolition in France. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* vi. 232 Dr. Channing has thanked the Abolition party. 1863 KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 57 Until the late abolition movement.

†**2.** A putting out of memory; a final overlooking or condoning, an amnesty. Also (in *Law*) permission to condone an offence, or withdraw from its prosecution.

1606 HOLLAND *Suetonius* 89 After that Cæsar was slaine .. all men for feare of troubles and uprores decreed a finall abolition and oblivion of that fact. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Abolition*, A destroying or putting out of memory; the leave given by the King or Judges to a criminal accuser to desist from further prosecution. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Abolition*, a destroying or effacing or putting out of memory.

Abolitionary (æbŏlĭ·ʃənări), *a.* [f. ABOLITION + -ARY.] Dealing with abolition or annihilation; destructive.

1868 AUG. BOBORUIKIN *Nih. in Russia* in *Fortn. Rev.* IV. (N.S.) 133 If he is a Nihilist, he should profess exclusively negative and abolitionary doctrines.

Abolitionism (æbŏlĭ·ʃəniz'm). [f. ABOLITION 1 b. + -ISM.] The principles or measures of abolitionists; opposition to negro slavery.

1808 WILBERFORCE *Let. to Wm. Smith* in *Life* (1838) III. xxii. 385 With a view to having the Spanish deputies well impregnated with Abolitionism. 1853 M. HOWITT tr. *Bremer's Homes of New World* III. 344 Violent abolitionism is more and more giving place to a nobler and calmer spirit. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* No. 255. 340/2 Even in the Free States Abolitionism is not quite safe.

Abolitionist (æbŏlĭ·ʃənist). [f. ABOLITION + -IST.] One who aims at or advocates the abolition of any institution or custom.

1836–7 DICKENS *Sketches* (1850) 144 The abolitionist of the national debt, the unflinching opponent of pensions. 1871 *Daily News* Nov. 1 Who, indeed, among the abolitionists of Purchase has ever denied that English gentlemen .. have served their country on the battle-field?

b. Applied specially, and probably originally, to persons seeking the abolition of negro slavery. Used also *attrib.*

1790 CLARKSON in *Slave-trade* II. 212 Many looked upon the abolitionists as monsters. 1842 DICKENS *Lett.* I. 61 (ed. 2) I speak of .. all parties—Slave Upholders and Abolitionists. 1859 *Times* 28 Dec. 6/4 The vagaries of the Abolitionists would cause a revulsion of feeling in favour of the South. *Ibid.* The doings of their Abolitionist brethren.

Abolitionize (æbŏlĭ·ʃənəiz), *v.* [f. ABOLITION + -IZE.] To imbue with the principles of abolitionism; to render opposed to slavery. Chiefly in U.S.

1848 BARTLETT, To *abolitionize*: to convert to the doctrines of the abolitionists. 1863 S.L.J. 'A Blockaded Brit. Subj.' *Life in the South* I. i. 3 Scheme of abolitionizing Virginia.

Abolke, ? for *abolʒe(n*, pa. pple of ABELȝEN.

‖ **Abolla** (ăbɒ·lă). [referred to a Gr. *ἀμβολή* for *ἀναβολή* a throwing back and around; but very doubtful.] A woollen cloak worn chiefly by the soldiers and lower classes of ancient Rome.

1868 SMITH *Dict. Ant.* s.v. The abolla was used by the lower classes at Rome, and consequently by the philosophers who affected severity of manners and life. Hence the expression of Juvenal, *facinus majoris abollae*—a crime committed by a very deep philosopher.

‖ **Aboma** (ăbō·mă). 'A large species of serpent, which inhabits the morasses and fens of South America, *Epicratis Cenchria*.' *Penny Cycl.* 1836.

‖ **Abomasum, -us** (æbo,mē·sŏm, -ŏs) [mod. L., f. L. *ab* away from + *omās-um* or *omass-um* (a Gallic word) bullock's tripe, *hence* a fat paunch.] The fourth, and true digestive, stomach of ruminants.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Abomasum*, the Paunch of a Beast, the Tripes; in Anatomy, one of the four Stomachs of Ruminant Animals. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* It is in the Abomasus of calves and lambs that the rennet, or earning is found, wherewith housewives turn or curdle their milk. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 32 In the 4th division, abomasus, or rennet, the lining membrane is filled with gastric tubular glands.

Abominable (ăbɒ·mĭnăb'l), *a.* Also 4–7 abhominable. [a. Fr. *abominable*, *abhominable* ad. L. *abōminābil-is* deserving imprecation or abhorrence; f. *abōminā-ri* to deprecate as an ill omen; f. *ab* off, away + *ōmen*; cf. the exclamation '*ab-sīt ōmen!*' In med. L. and OFr., and in Eng. from Wyclif to 17th c., regularly spelt *abhominable*, and explained as *ab homine*, quasi 'away from man, inhuman, beastly,' a derivation which influenced the use and has permanently affected the meaning of the word. No other spelling occurs in the first folio of Shaks., which has the word 18 times; and in *L.L.L.* v. i. 27, Holophernes abhors the 'rackers of ortagriphie,' who were beginning to write *abominable* for the time-honoured *abhominable*.]

1. Exciting disgust and hatred, generally by evident ill qualities, physical or moral; offensive, loathsome; odious, execrable, detestable.

a. Of things.

1366 MAUNDEV. (1839) ix. 101 The abhomynable Synne of Sodomye. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Mac.* i. 57 Kyng Antiochus beeldide the abominable [1388 abhominable] ydol of desolacioun. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. XCI. 840 The frogge is venemouse and abhomynable therefore to men. 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 373 Askyng of him mercy for your abhominable offences. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. i. 27 Neighbour vocatur nebour; neigh abreuiated ne: this is abhominable, which he would call abbominable. 1603 — *Meas. for Meas.* III. ii. 25 From their abhominable and beastly touches. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* vii. 21 Any vncleane beast, or any abominable vncleane thing. 1661 PAGITT *Heresiog.* 91 The authors of this opinion that set Prayers are abhominable. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 465 This infernal pit, Abominable, accursed, the house of woe. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 76 Shall we pass by this monstrous heap of absurd notions, and abominable practices? 1876 HUMPHREY *Coin Coll. Man.* xxiv. 337 The abominable profligacy of her character did not prevent a servile senate from conferring divine honours upon her.

b. Of persons.

1382 WYCLIF *Titus* i. 16 Thei ben abomynable [1388 abhominable] and vnbyleveful, and reprouable to al good werk. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* xiv. 9 For the vngodly & his vngodlynes are both like abhominable vnto God. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 163 The poore Monster's in drinke: An abhominable Monster. 1619 T. TAYLOR *Titus* i. 16. 324 The miserable condition of the hypocrite; Hee is an abhominable person. 1668 CULPEPER & COLE tr. *Bartholinus Anat.* I. xxviii. 70 A young woman the Wife of an abominable Taylor. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. iv. 36 Distinct, abominable, I see ourselves before the Titans were.

2. *loosely.* Very unpleasant or distasteful.

1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 27. 218 The rain was pitiless and the road abominable. 1874 BLACK *Pr. of Thule* 37 Sheila had nothing to do with the introduction of this abominable decoration.

B. as *adv.*

1477 NORTON *Ordin. Alch.* (1652) v. 73 For they maie be abhominable sower, Over-sharpe, too bitter.

"ABOMINABLE has occasionally been used, like *terrible*, *prodigious*, as a simple intensive. Juliana Berners (15th c.) writes of 'a bomynable syght of monks,' i.e. a large company. Cf. ABOMINATION 5 and ABOMINATIONLY.

Abominableness (ăbɒ·mĭnăb'lnĕs). Also 6–7 abhominablenesse. [f. ABOMINABLE + -NESS.] The quality or state of being very offensive; loathsomeness, odiousness.

1530 PALSGR. Abhomynablenesse, *abhominableté*. 1541 R. BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 329 Yet men had rather here this abhominableness, then for to release a litle of theyr own will. 1649 CROMWELL *Let.* 72 (Carl.) The propositions enclosed;—which for their abominableness, manifesting also the impudency of the men, I thought fit to present to your view. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 3 We must forbear to urge atheists with the .. Abominableness of their Principles. 1819 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 148 My abecedarian interpretation of your abominableness.

Abominably (ăbɒ·mĭnăbli), *adv.* Also 6–7 abhominably. [f. ABOMINABLE + -LY².]

1. So as to cause disgust and hatred; offensively, loathsomely; odiously.

a 1520 *Myrroure of Our Ladye* 194 They .. ledde theyr lyues abhomynably in fylthe of flesshely luste. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* xix. 12 They dealt so abhominably & churlishly with straungers. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 39 I haue thought some of Natures Ionerney-men had made men, and not made them well, they imitated Humanity so abhominably. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xxi. 26 And hee did very abominably in following Idoles. 1791 BURKE *Reg. Peace* Wks. IX. 46 The Committee for foreign Affairs [Sansculottes] were such slovens, and stunk so abominably, that no Muscadin Ambassadour .. could come within ten yards of them. 1881 SALA *Illus. Lond. News* 19 Feb. 171 The abominably despotic government of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

2. *loosely.* Very badly, unpleasantly, or distastefully.

1643 TREVOR *Let.* in Carte's *Collect.* (1735) 259 The King wants armes and money abominably. 1743 WALPOLE *Lett. to H. Mann* 87 (1834) I. 303 My dear child she brags abominably. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* i. 486 (1856) The abominably iterated accordions, with their kindred Jews-harps.

Abominate (ăbɒ·mĭnēt), *v.* [f. L. *abōmināt-* ppl. stem of *abōminā-ri*: see ABOMINABLE and -ATE³.]

1. To feel extreme disgust and hatred towards; to regard with intense aversion; to abhor, loathe.

1644 BULWER *Chironomia* 53 Who refuse, abhor, detest or abominate some execrable thing. 1649 MILTON *Eikonokl.* i. 339 (1851) A Scotch Warr, condemn'd and abominated by the whole kingdom. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Divino* Pref. 4 Those who Swore to him when he was King .. are all Perjur'd Rebels; abominable, and to be abominated by all good Men. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* 9 The Egyptians .. lived only on the fruits of the earth, and abominated flesh-eaters. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* III. v. 437 Influential persons in Madrid had openly abominated the cruel form of amnesty which had been decreed.

2. *loosely.* To dislike strongly.

1880 V. LEE *Italy* IV. iii. 170 Steele .. had no musical sense, and abominated operas. 1881 A. TROLLOPE *Ayala's Angel* III. xlvi. 37 Then he spake again 'I do abominate a perverse young woman.'

Abominate (ăbɒ·mĭnĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *abōmināt-us* pa. pple. of *abōminā-ri*: see ABOMINABLE.] Held in abomination, detested.

1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 194 These are the horrid feasts, Of gods abominate. 1852 KINGSLEY *Andromeda* 58 Grieving the eyes of their pride, abominate, doomed to their anger.

Abominated (ăbɒ·mĭnēted), *ppl. a.* [f. ABOMINATE *v.* + -ED.] Held in abomination, detested.

1721 AUBREY *Misc.* I. 97 So certainly does the Revenge of God pursue the abominated Murderer.

Abomination (ăbɒ·mĭnē·ʃən), also 4–7 abhominacioun, abhomynacion. [a. Fr. *abomination* (13th c. in Litt.) ad. L. *abōminātiōn-em* n. of action f. *abōminā-ri*: see ABOMINABLE.]

1. The feeling or state of mind of combined disgust and hatred; abhorrence, detestation, loathing.

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 7 Alle resonable men have greet abhominacioun of bodili sodomie. 1483 CAXTON *G. Leg.* 431 [He] vysyted the hospytalles .. wythout abhomynacion of dyffermyte ne of ordure or fylthe of somme pacyente. 1525–30 MORE *De quat. Nouis.* Wks. 1557, 96 We se gret cause to haue it in hatred & abominacion. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xiii. 4 Israel also was had in abomination with the Philistines. *Mod.* To regard smoking with abomination.

†**b.** Physical disgust, nausea. [So in early Fr.] *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) VII. viii. 228 Yf gedynes comyth of the stomak the pacyent felyth abhomynacion and wamlynge.

†**2.** A state or condition giving rise to intense disgust; defilement, pollution, abominableness. *Obs.*

1413 LYDGATE *Pylg. Sowle* (1483) III. i. 49 What stynke and corrupcion what fylthe and abhomynacion is there withynne the helle. 1480 *Rob. the Devyll* 31 I desyre youe to heare my confession Of my greate synnes the abhomynacon.

3. An action, or custom, abominable, detestable, odious, shamefully wicked or vile; a degrading vice.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* B. 1173 (1864) 73 He vsed abominaciones of idolatrye. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawes T.* 88 He .. Wolde never wryte in non of his sermouns Of such unkynde abhominaciouns. 1494 FABYAN VI. clxxxi. 180 Ye great abhomynacion of thyse tyranous Danys, that beat, robbed, and slewe ye innosent people without mercy. 1549 LATIMER 7 *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (1869) 207 What an abhominacion is it? the foulest that euer was to attribute to mans worke oure saluacion. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vi. 94 Th' adulterous Anthony, most large In his abhominations. 1611 BIBLE *Mal.* ii. 11 An abomination is committed in Israel. 1682 BURNET *Rts. of Princes* v. 159 He was not guilty of these monstrous Abominations. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) III. xxiii. 355 Ninety-five theses, many of which were directed against the special abominations of Tetzel.

4. An object that excites disgust and hatred; a thing detested or detestable. (Followed by *unto*, *to*.) *esp.* in the Bible, a cause of pollution, an idol.

1366 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxviii. 282 Fro him comethe out smoke and stynk and fuyr, and so moche Abhomynacioun, that unethe no man may there endure. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiv. 15 ȝe schulen se the abhomynacioun of discomfort that is seid of Danyel, the prophete. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* xxiii. 13 Malcom the abhominacion of the children of Ammon. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xii. 22 Lying lippes are abomination to the Lord. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* II. Nor was it until the days of Hezekiah .. that this abomination [the brazen serpent] was torn from the land. 1856 KANE *Arctic Explor.* II. v. 59 Brewed up flax-seed and lime-juice and quinine and willow-stems into an abomination which was dignified as beer.

†**5.** *loosely.* An unpleasant or disgusting amount, etc. *Obs.*

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* (1873) 8, I ha spent an abomination this voyage.

†**Abomina·tionly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. ABOMINATION + -LY².] Abominably; hatefully; to an extent which is an abomination to the speaker.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Supererog.* 180 Deriding dunsically, banging abominationly. 1716 MRS. BEHN *Young King* v. iii. 365 Let me see a little; my wife loves Newalties abominationly, and I must tell her something about the King.

Abominator (ăbɒ·mĭnētəɹ). [f. ABOMINATE *v.* + -OR, as if a L. **abōmināt-or* agent noun f. *abōminā-ri*.] One who abominates or detests; an abhorrer or extreme hater.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* i. More than one non-juring bishop,

whose authority and income were upon as apostolical a scale as the greatest abominator of Episcopacy could well desire.

†**Abo·mine,** *v. Obs.* [a. Fr. *abomine-r*, 14th c., ad. L. *abōmināri.*] = ABOMINATE *v.*

1683 HAMMOND *Wks.* IV. xii. 643 The Primitive Christians were branded and abomined by them for three special faults. *a* 1745 SWIFT (L.) By topics which though I abomine 'em May serve as arguments *ad hominem.*

†**Abone,** *v. Obs.*—° [See quot. Never used.]

1656 BLOUNT *Gloss.*, *Abone* (from the Italian *abonare* or *abbonare*) to make good or seasonable, to ripen.

Abood, obsolete form of ABODE.

Aboo·n, *adv.* and *prep.* Northern form of ABOVE; also used as a poetic form.

1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. i. 4 Dazzling light & fainter sparkles Gleam in cloudless dark aboon.

Aboord, obsolete form of ABOARD.

Aboral (æbō·răl), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *ab* away from + -ORAL, f. L. *ōr-* mouth.] Pertaining to the region of the animal body at the opposite extremity from the mouth. Used especially of those types of animal structure in which the mouth occupies one of the poles.

1857 L. AGASSIZ *Contrib. Nat. Hist. N. America* IV. 376 I have called this side [of radiate animals] the oral or actinal area, and the opposite side the aboral or abactinal area. 1878 MACALISTER *Invertebr.* 56 The intestine .. ends in a small aboral sac or cloaca.

Aborcement, var. ABORSEMENT, *Obs.*, abortion.

Abord (ăbō·ɹd), *v. arch.* also 6–7 **aboard, abord(e, abourd, abboord.** [a. Fr. *aborde-r* to come to the side of, approach, land, f. *à bord* to the side of; see ABOARD *adv.* Cf. ACCOST *v.*]

†**1.** To approach, come close to; to enter, land on, gain a footing upon. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxvi. 20 And the royall shyppe, yclipped Perfitenes, They dyd aborde. 1530 PALSGR. 415 I aborde : as one shyppe doth another, *Jaborde.* I aborde a shyppe, *Je aborde.* 1589 IVE *Fortif.* 5 That an enemie may bee the more troubled to abourd the Fort. *Ibid.* 38 Approched, aborded, and surprised. 1611 COTGR., *Confiner*, to abboord, adioyn, lye neere vnto. 1691 RAY *Wisd. God* (1714) 201 The first Spaniards that aborded America.

2. To accost. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1611 COTGR., *Aborder*, to approach, accoast, abboord. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Life of Sidney* 74 (1652) To abbord, either with question, familiarity, or scorn. 1841 THACKERAY *Professor* ii. 176 He .. aborded the two ladies with easy eloquence.

†**Abo·rd,** *sb. Obs.* also **aboard.** [a. Fr. *abord* approach; f. *aborde-r* : see prec.]

1. The act of approaching; approach; manner of approach. Cf. Fr. *au premier abord.*

1611 COTGR., *Arrivée*, an arriuall, accesse, abboord, or comming to. 1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* 253 (L.) He [a blind man] would at the first aboard of a stranger .. frame a right apprehension of his stature. 1655 JENNINGS *Elise* 116 This, at first aboard, astonish'd Cyrilla. 1774 CHESTERFIELD *Let.* 186 (R.) Whether your first abord made that advantageous impression.

2. Way of approach.

1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 82 I never saw a more stately abord to any Citty then to this [Genoa].

Abord, obs. form of ABOARD *adv.*

†**Abo·rdage.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *abordage.*] An attack upon a ship by boarding it.

c 1550 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 640 The master farther gettis of the ship takin be him and the companie, the best cabill and anchor for his abordage.

Abore, obs. pa. pple. of ABEAR *v.*

†**Abordering,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [implies a vb. *aborder*, apparently due to confusion between BORDER *v.* and ABORD *v.*, Fr. *aborder*, in Cotgr. 'to Iye neere vnto.'] Bordering, neighbouring, contiguous.

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* II. i. Leste people nygh aborderyng, myght wyn the same. 1567 *Ibid. Ep.* I. iii. Twixt towers, abordringe next [Lat. *vicinas*].

Aborigen, aborigin (æbo·ridʒin). [a form occasionally occurring as a singular to ABORIGINES (which had no sing. in L.); ad. Fr. *aborigène*, or following the analogy of the simple ORIGIN, L. *orīgo, orīgin-em*, pl. *orīgin-es.* But the tendency is to treat ABORIGINES as a purely Eng. word, and make the singular *aborigin-e.*]

1606 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* xv. xciii. 374 For Welsh and Scots, so far-forth we *Aborigens* may name. 1831 I. TAYLOR *Sat. Even.* (1834) 349 He is then aborigin of all spheres of thought, & finds himself at home & at ease in every region. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Lake Reg. Cent. Afr.* in Journ. R. G. S. XXIX. 135. § 7 The Cimex lectularius .. is apparently an aborigen of the country.

Aboriginal (æbŏri·dʒinăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *ab origine* (see ABORIGINES) + -AL.]

A. *adj.*

1. First or earliest so far as history or science gives record; primitive; strictly native, indigenous. Used both of the races and natural features of various lands.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire of Lond.* 70 Mr. Spencer, the trusty and Aboriginal Librarier. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. xliv. 507 The very sites of the aboriginal forests. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 31 *n.* The wild habits and early condition of the aboriginal Iberians. 1874 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* vi. 77 The pebbles therefore in the older gravels are exclusively constituted of granite and other aboriginal rocks. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. i. 2 The English are not aboriginal, that is, they are not identical with the race that occupied their home at the dawn of history.

2. *spec.* Dwelling in any country before the arrival of later (European) colonists.

1788 BURKE *Sp. agt. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 64 This aboriginal people of India. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Journ.* (1873) I. x. 252 Munongo .. would apply to these aboriginal chiefs for it.

3. Of or pertaining to aborigines, to the earliest known inhabitants, or to native races.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Annals* (1863) I. ii. 57 The aboriginal fleets of Ancient Caledonia. 1864 *Social Sci. Rev.* I. 299 By putting fire-arms into their hands the English doubled the aboriginal power. 1874 SAYCE *Comp. Philol.* v. 175 The chances are that a modern Hindoo will be altogether, or in great part, of aboriginal blood, unless he be a Brahmin.

B. *sb.* (with *pl.*) [The adj. used elliptically.] An original inhabitant of any land, now usually as distinguished from subsequent European colonists.

1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass. Bay* iii. 269 A good friend to the aboriginals of every tribe. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. of Nat.* (1879) xix. 441 The thoughtless aboriginal .. is delighted at the approach of the white man. 1873 A. TROLLOPE *Australia* i. 60 It will be as well to call the race by the name officially given to it. The government styles them 'aboriginals' .. the word 'native' is almost universally applied to white colonists born in Australia.

b. *fig.* Of words.

1858 MARSH *Lect. Engl. Lang.* xxiv. 539 The mischief it [poetry] has done to the language by employing aliens as substitutes for worthier aboriginals.

Aboriginalism (æbŏri·dʒinălizm). [f. ABORIGINAL + -ISM.] The due recognition of native races.

1868 *New Zealand paper* quoted in *Daily News* Sept. 3 But England has become troubled with qualms of conscience, or it may be a sentiment, about aboriginalism.

Aboriginality (æbŏri·dʒinæ·lĭti). [f. ABORIGINAL + -ITY.] The quality of being aboriginal; existence in or possession of a land at the earliest stage of its history.

1851 *Archæol. Cambr.* (N.S.) II. 254 M. Worsaae denies the aboriginality of the Celts. 1860 *Westm. Rev.* (N.S.) No. 36 432 The presumption .. is in favour of immigration rather than aboriginality.

Aboriginally (æbŏri·dʒinăli), *adv.* [f. ABORIGINAL + -LY2.] From the very beginning; from the origin of a race; in the earliest times or conditions known to history or science.

1821 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* XCV. 428 The eastern shore had certainly been peopled, aboriginally, with Saxon settlers. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. of Nat.* (1879) xviii. 424 The land having been aboriginally covered with forest trees. 1875 — *Insectiv. Plants* xv. 359 It seems scarcely possible that each tentacle could have aboriginally existed as a prolongation of the leaf.

Aboriginary (æbŏri·dʒinări). [f. ABORIGINE; the termination formed on L. *orīginări-us* an original inhabitant : see -ARY.] An aboriginal inhabitant.

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IV. xi. 1918 Name me, a primitive religionist—As should the aboriginary be, I boast myself.

Aborigines (æbŏri·dʒinīz, -iz). [A purely L. word, applied to those who were believed to have been the inhabitants of a country *ab origine*, i.e. from the beginning (see ORIGIN). At first only in the pl.; for the sing. ABORIGINAL has been used, also ABORIGEN, ABORIGIN; and **aborigine** (æbŏri·dʒini), which, seeming to be more in accordance with ordinary Eng. analogies, is the usual form, though etymologically as indefensible as *seriè* or *indicè* as a sing. of *series, indices.*]

1. The original inhabitants of a country; originally, the race of the first possessors of Italy and of Greece, afterwards extended to races supposed to be the first or original occupants of other countries.

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. to Scottes* (1873) 214 The old latins .. callyng themselfes Aborigines, that is to saie : a people from the beginnyng. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 9 Diodorus and others .. would have the Britans to be .. meere Aborigines; that is, Homelings and not forren brought in. 1735–8 LO. BOLINGBROKE *Dissn. upon Parties* 141 The antient Britons are to us the Aborigines of our Island. 1841 SPALDING *Italy* I. 44 The Umbrians are said to have been the aborigines of Italy. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Miss. to Dahome* 19 The Bube, as may be proved by his language, is an aborigine of the mainland. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Germ. Lit.* 3 The aborigines of Germany had their bards, their battle-songs and their sacrificial hymns.

b. *fig.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. 119 The Aborigines and the Advenae, the old Stock of Students, and the new Store brought in by St. Grimball. 1704 SWIFT *Battle of Bks.* (1711) 224 As to their own Seat, they were Aborigines of it.

2. *spec.* The natives found in possession of a country by Europeans who have gone thither as colonists.

1789–96 J. MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 594 Calvert, their leader, purchased the rights of the aborigines. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. of Nat.* xix. 435 (1873) A score of the black aborigines passed by. 1864 *Spectator* 31 Dec. 1689 It seems probable that in half a century there will not be one aborigine left in Australia. 1868 GRANT DUFF *Polit. Surv.* 112 From 300,000 to 400,000 aborigines reside within the territory of Liberia.

3. Occas. used also of animals and plants.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 199 Whereby it appears that the Brutes were not Aborigines. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. of Nat.* vi. 119 (1879) I doubt whether any case is on record of an invasion on so grand a scale of one plant over the aborigines.

Aborne, obsolete form of AUBURN.

†**Abo·rsement.** *Obs.*, also 6 **aborcement.** [A variant of ABORTMENT due to the fluctuation between *abort-us* and *abors-us* in L. See next.] Abortion, premature expulsion of the fœtus, miscarriage.

1540 T. RAYNOLDE *Birth of mankynde* (1654) 82 Aborcement or vntimely birth is, when the woman is delyuered before due season. 1650 BP. HALL *Cases of Consc.* 91 To give any such expelling or destructive medicine, with a direct intention to work an abortsement.

†**Abo·rsive,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *aborsus*, variant of *abortus*, pa. pple. of *aborīri* : see ABORT. Nonius (c. 5, n. 506) makes a distinction between *abortus* and *aborsus*, evidently connecting the latter with *ordīri* to begin; and this was probably also the meaning of Fuller.] Abortive from the first; checked before even a beginning had been made.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xxv. 287 (1840) Most of these designs were abortive, or aborsive rather.

Abort (ăbō·ɹt), *v.* [f. L. *abort-* ppl. stem of *aborī-ri* to miscarry, disappear, f. *ab* off, away + *orī-ri* to arise, appear, come into being. Cf. Fr. *avorte-r* :—late L. **abortā-re*, f. *abort-us.*]

1. *intr.* To miscarry, to have a premature delivery of a child.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Avorter*, to abort, or when a woman goeth not hir full time. 1655 LESTRANGE *Charles I*, 104 This Spring the Queen .. aborted of a son. 1859 TODD *Cycl. An. & Ph.* V. 615/2 A woman who aborted at the sixth month.

b. *trans. fig.* To bring to a premature or fruitless termination.

1614 *Relig. Wotton.* (1672) 431 It [the Parliament] is aborted before it was born. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVII. 248 Lord Brougham did write a novel, but it was rather aborted than produced.

2. *Biol.* To become sterile or nugatory; to undergo arrestment of development, so as to remain in a merely rudimentary condition, or to shrink away entirely; said either of the development of an individual, or of a race of plants or animals.

1862 DARWIN *Fertiliz. Orchids* 70 If the discs had been small .. we might have concluded that they had begun to abort. 1877 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* iii. 112 They [the turbinal bones] may, on the contrary, abort altogether, as is the case in the probably smell-less Porpoises.

†**Abort** (ăbō·ɹt). *Obs.* [ad. L. *abort-us* an untimely birth, f. *aborī-ri* : see ABORT *v.*]

1. A miscarriage, an untimely birth: *lit.* and *fig.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* (1651) I. ii. iv. vi. 160 In Japonia 'tis a common thing to stifle their children if they be poor, or to make an abort. 1651 *Relig. Wotton.* 241 Julia, a little before dying of an abort in childbed. 1656 J. TRAPP *Expos.* 2 Tim. i. 15 (1868) 651/2 These stars fell from heaven, as fast as the fig-tree makes abort, with any never so light and gentle a wind.

2. The imperfect offspring of an untimely birth.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Morals* 140 False births, unkinde or strange aborts. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Medic.* II. xlv. 306 Lest the Child, for want of Nutriment, prove an Abort.

Aborted (ăbō·ɹtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ABORT *v.* + -ED. Cf. mod. Fr. *abortė.*]

1. Born before its time; hence, imperfect, undeveloped.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Pass. of Mind, Ep. Ded.* [I] could not tell whether to reioyce to see mine aborted infant revived.

2. *Biol.* Rendered abortive or sterile; reduced to a state of imperfect development, checked in normal development. Applied in Morphology to the rudimentary or imperfect appendages which, in some species, represent the perfect organs of what may be considered the archetype or ancestral form. Thus spines are aborted branches, the breasts of male beings are aborted teats, etc.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* (1873) v. 116 When this occurs, the adherent nectary is quite aborted. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 324 Thorns, such as those of the rose, are aborted branches. 1870 ROLLESTON *An. Life* Introd. 109 This rudimentary or aborted condition of the hepatic organ.

Abortient (ăbō·ɹshĕnt), *a. rare*—°. [ad. L. *abortient-em* pr. pple. of *abortī-re* (in Vulgate), f. *abort-us* ; see ABORT.] '*Bot.* Miscarrying; sterile.' Craig 1847, and later Diets.

Abortifacient (ăbō·ɹtifā·shĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *abortus* : see ABORT + *facient-em* making : see -FACIENT.]

A. *adj.* Productive of abortion, causing premature delivery.

1875 WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 70 It seems to me incredible that .. doses of quinia are abortifacient. 1877 WOODMAN & TIDY *Forensic Med.* 755 Savine .. has often proved abortifacient.

B. *sb.* [sc. drug.]

1875 WOOD *Therap.* 537 (1879) Its use as an abortifacient is accompanied by the gravest dangers to life. 1877 WOODMAN & TIDY *Forensic Med.* 760 Dry herbs, reputed abortifacients.

Aborting (ăbō·ɹtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ABORT *v.* + -ING1.] A miscarrying; a failure to produce perfect progeny or fruit.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Avortement*, aborting.

Aborting (ăbō·ɹtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ABORT *v.* + -ING2.] Producing abortions; miscarrying.

1632 BP. M. SMYTH *Serm.* 256 What wilt thou giue them? barren wombes (or aborting wombs).

Abortion (ăbō·ɹshən); also 6 **abhorsion.** [ad. L. *abortiōn-em* n. of action f. *aborī-ri* : see ABORT.]

1. The act of giving untimely birth to offspring,

premature delivery, miscarriage; the procuring of premature delivery so as to destroy offspring. (In *Med.* abortion is limited to a delivery so premature that the offspring cannot live, i.e. in the case of the human fœtus before the sixth month.)

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* iii. 8 Abhorsion is when a woman is delyvered of her chylde before her tyme. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 67 Physitions . . promise therein a vertue against abortion. 1778 Robertson *America* I. iv. 297 The women by the use of certain herbs procure frequent abortions. 1869 Lecky *Europ. Morals* II. i. 22 The practice of abortion was one to which few persons in antiquity attached any deep feeling of condemnation.

b. *fig.* Failure (of aim or promise).

1710 in *Somers's Tracts* I. 10 All the Fruit of his Labour ends in Sterility and Abortion. 1797 Godwin *Enquirer* I. v. 35 Genius [may] terminate in an abortion. 1814 Miss Burney *Wanderer* IV. 58 The abortion of my purpose may have made me appear a mere female mountebank.

2. *Biol.* Arrestment of development of any organ, so that it either remains a mere rudiment, or is entirely shrivelled up or absorbed.

1842 Asa Gray *Struct. Bot.* (1880) vi. § 3. 179 Non-appearance of some parts which are supposed in the type=Abortion or Suppression. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* (1873) v. 116 The partial or complete abortion of the reproductive organs. 1870 Rolleston *An. Life* 25 The skull of the Common Fowl differs in the abortion of the posterior crus.

3. The imperfect offspring of an untimely birth, or any dwarfed and misshapen product of generation; hence *fig.* the nugatory or empty result of any action.

1640 Bp. Hall *Christ. Mod.* (Ward) 15/1 Those bodily delights . . alas! what poor abortions they are, dead in the very conception. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Journ.* I. 171 A little abortion of a man . . hastened before us. 1872 O. W. Holmes *Poet. Breakf. Tab.* x. 325 The doctrine of man's being a blighted abortion, a miserable disappointment to his Creator. 1878 H. M. Stanley *Dark. Cont.* II. iii. 74 His feet are monstrous abortions.

Abortionist (ăbō·ɪʃənist). [f. Abortion + -ist.] One who procures abortion or miscarriage.

1872 Thomas *Dis. of Women* 63 Professional abortionists—men and women who make a business of infantile murder.

Abortional (ăbō·ɪʃənăl), *a.* [f. Abortion + -al. Cf. *nation-al.*] Of or pertaining to abortion; of the nature of a miscarriage or failure.

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VI. xv. vi. 22 The Treaty . . proved abortional, and never came to fulfilment.

† **Abo·rtivate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *abortīv-us*, Abortive, after anal. of *captiv-ate, activ-ate*, etc. See -ate³.] To render abortive; = Abortive *v.*

c 1630 Jackson *Creed* v. vii. Wks. 1844 IV. 62 Atheists may so far abortivate or dead the seeds of religion sown in their souls.

† **Abo·rtivate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Abortivate *v.* for *abortivated*: after analogy of ppl. adj. like *separate* of identical form with the vb. See -ate².] Imperfect, defective.

c 1630 Jackson *Creed* x. xxiii. Wks. 1844 IX. 150 They were a kind of abortivate or ill thriven seed, no true sons or children.

Abortive (ăbō·ɹtiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *abortīv-us*, f. *abort-us*: see Abort and -ive.]

A. *adj.*

† 1. Of or pertaining to abortion. a. Produced by abortion, born prematurely; also, derived from a still-born animal, as *abortive parchment. Obs.*

1394 *P. Ploughm. Crede* 485 Fy on his pilche! He is but abortiif, Eked with cloutes. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 21 If euer he haue Childe, Abortiue be it. 1614 B. Rich *Honestie of this Age* (1844) 6 These abortiue brates that are thus hastely brought into the world. 1663 Cowley *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 3 Th' abortive Issue never liv'd. 1664 Evelyn *Diary* (1827) II. 217 A sort of paper very broad thin & fine like abortiue parchment.

† b. Causing abortion, rendering fruitless. *Obs.*

1611 Heywood *Gold. Age* v. i. (1874) 74 We but saue Our Innocent bodies from th' abortiue graue. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 441 With utter loss of being Threatens him, plunged in that abortive gulf. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Abortion*, Roman authors speak of the *poculum abortionis* or abortive draught.

† c. Failing to produce offspring, miscarrying. *Obs.*

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* (1651) I. ii. I. iii. 55 Witches . . make Women abortive not to conceive. 1662 R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* § 87. 121 It . . then brought from her an abortive or false conception.

2. Failing of the intended effect, coming to nought; fruitless, useless, unsuccessful.

1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 60 Let it make thee Crest-falne, I, and alay this thy abortiue Pride. 1665 in *Phil. Trans.* I. 43 This also proved abortive, though there was great appearance of success at first. 1713 Addison *Cato* III. vii. Our first design, my friend, has prov'd abortive. 1778 Robertson *America* I. III. 213 Though this attempt proved abortive it was not without benefit. 1827 Scott *Surg. Dau.* II. 35 Two slips of ground, half arable, half overrun with an abortive attempt at shrubbery. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. ix. 420 He would rather have laboured to hinder Ealdred's mission, or to make it abortive.

3. *Biol.* Arrested in development; defective, imperfect; sterile, barren.

1794 Martyn tr. *Rousseau's Bot.* x. 103 The florets . . of the ray are imperfect, and therefore abortive or frustrate. 1834 Good *Bk. of Nat.* I. 177 The thorns of plants are abortive branches. 1866 Livingstone *Journ.* (1873) I. iii. 60 He had an abortive toe. 1879 De Quatrefages *Hum. Spec.* 74 Datura seeds, which he observed to become abortive or devoid of embryo.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*]

† 1. An abortive progeny; a still-born child; a calf or other young animal dropped prematurely. (Sometimes used derisively.)

a 1300 *Cursor Mundi* 22. 849 Þe childir þat es abortiues þaa þat er not born o-liues. 1382 Wyclif *Job* iii. 16 Or as abortif hid I shulde not abide, or that conceyued seȝen not liȝt. *c* 1413 Lydgate *Pylg. Soule* (1483) IV. xxiv. 70 Wherof seith the appostel seynt Powle that our lord had shewed hym self to hym as to an abortyue. *c* 1605 ? Rowley *Birth of Merlin* IV. i. 335 Bearded abortive, thou foretell my danger? 1634 Peacham *Gentlem. Exerc.* I. xxv. 88/2 Take the fine skin of an Abortive which you may buy in Paternosterrow. 1760 T. W. *Human Life* in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 48 From hence abortives and stillborn are included in the burials.

† b. A fine kind of vellum, being the skin of an abortive calf.

1519 W. Horman *Vulgaria* 80 b, § 9 That stouffe that we wrytte vpon . . is somtyme called parchement, somtyme velem, somtyme abortyue.

† 2. An abortive delivery; a miscarriage.

1587 Ld. Mascal *Govern. of Cattle* (*Sheepe*) (1627) 246 Also abortiues come when they giue them in some place nothing but akornes for their meate.

† 3. The fruitless, imperfect, or unsuccessful result of an endeavour.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 391 Yet giue me leave . . to cast forth my conjecture (although it is an abortive) concerning this point. 1654 Fuller *Two Sermons* 75 Whether this will ever be really effected, whether it will prove an Abortive . . Time will tell. 1706 De Foe *Jure Divino* IX. 209 It [the Work] scarce out-liv'd The hated Birth: The wild Abortive dy'd.

† 4. An abortive drug.

1647 Stapylton *Juvenal* 19 Whil'st with abortives the poore Julia marr'd Her fruitefull wombe.

† **Abo·rtive,** *v. Obs.* [f. Abortive *a.* Cf. to *negative.*]

1. *trans.* To cause abortion; to render ineffectual or fruitless.

1615 *Albumazar* I. iii. (D.) One of your bold thunders may abortive And cause that birth miscarry. 1627 Feltham *Resolves* (1677) II. lxxxiv. 341 In War, the vexed Earth abortives all her fruitfulness. 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* 118 (1729) This is that which abortives the Perfection of the most glorious and useful Undertakings.

2. *intr.* To miscarry; prove abortive.

1692 Hacket *Life of Williams* II. 147 (D.) When peace came so near to the birth, how it abortived . . comes now to be remembered.

Abortively (ăbō·ɹtivli), *adv.* [f. Abortive *a.* + -ly².] In an abortive manner; by untimely birth; by premature arrestment; ineffectually.

1598 Florio, *Abortare*, to be deliuered abortiuely. 1633 Heywood *Eng. Trav.* (1874) III. 48 I thus abortiuely, before my time, Fall headlong to my Graue. 1742 Young *Night Th.* (1757) VII. 96 If abortively poor man must die.

Abortiveness (ăbō·ɹtivnės). [f. Abortive *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being abortive; unproductiveness, fruitlessness, state of failure.

1657 Winthorpe in *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 268 We were well warned by the abortiveness of another Bill as good. 1674 R. Godfrey *Inj. & Abuses in Phys.* 52 At the Abortiveness and irrationality of which Recipe who is able enough to admire? 1865 W. G. Palgrave *Centr. Arabia* I. 314 Plans and schemes . . destined to lasting abortiveness.

† **Abo·rtment.** *Obs.* [f. Abort *v.* + -ment; cf. Fr. *avortement*, f. *avorter* to abort. See also Abortsement.] The action of aborting; premature expulsion of the fœtus.

1607 Topsell *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 18 The Mare shall suffer abortment. 1652 Culpeper *Eng. Phys.* 86 They are dangerous for women with childe . . they cause abortment.

† **Abote,** *ppl. a.* (? for *abeaten* or *abated*) a factitious form in one of the later poems attrib. to Chaucer.

a 1597 '*Chaucer's Dreme*' 1292 Of whiche sight glade, God it wote, Sche was abasched & abote.

Abought, obs. pa. t. and pple. of Abye.

Abought, abowght, obs. forms of About.

† **Abound,** *a. Obs.* [a. Fr. *abonde*:—L. *abund-um* abundant; f. same elements as vb. *abundā-re*: see Abound *v.*] Overflowing; plentiful; abundant.

c 1400 Tundale *Circumcision* 92 The streme of sapience Of whyche the flod most joly is habownd. *c* 1430 *Syr Generides* (1865) 311 Of plentie thus he was abound To hem al that he his frendes found.

Abound (ăbau·nd), *v.*¹ Forms: 4–5 **habunde,** 4–6 **haboun**d(e, 4– **abound**(e. *Pr. pple.*: 4 **abundende,** 5 **abowndand.** [a. OFr. *abunde-r, abonde-r, habonde-r*:—L. *abundā-re* to overflow; f. *ab* from + *undā-re* to flow in waves; f. *unda* a wave. Afterwards erroneously connected with *habē-re* to have, and spelt with an initial *h* both in Fr. and Eng.] To overflow as water does from a vessel; or as a vessel does with water.

1. To be present in overflowing measure; to be plentiful; to prevail widely.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Cor.* ix. 8 Forsoþe god is myȝty for to make al grace abounde in ȝou. 1481 Caxton *Myrrour* I. v. 22 By the helpe of our Lorde of whom all science groweth and haboundeth. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froissart* I. cccxci. 672 Bycause of the great plenty and welthe that haboundeth in those parties, the people are all ydell. 1590 Shaks. *Mid. N.* II. i. 105 Rheumaticke diseases doe abound. 1611 Bible *Phil.* iv. 17 I desire fruit that may abound to your account. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 312 In thee Love hath abounded more than glory abounds. 1845 Ford *Handbk. of Spain* I. 48 The trial becomes greater in proportion as hardships abound. 1850 McCosh *Div. Govt.* (1874) III. ii. 395 The discontent which abounds in the world.

† 2. To be full, to be rich or wealthy; to have to overflowing. (Of persons.) *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif 1 *Mac.* iii. 30 And he aboundide [1388 was riche] ouer kyngus that weren bifore hym. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Lollards* 51 Þat he life lustili, or habunde after hienes of the world. 1611 Bible *Phil.* iv. 18 But I have all and abound. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 83 Kinsmen of mine . . that haue By this, so sicken'd their Estates, that neuer They shall abound as formerly. 1713 Steele *Englishm.* No. 21. 137 He cannot bear to see any man want whilst he abounds. 1765 Harris *Three Treat.* III. i. 153 Each supply where he is deficient by exchanging where he abounds.

3. To abound *in*: To be plentiful, wealthy, or copious in; to possess to a marked extent, so as to be characterized by; to have wealth of. (Used of persons and things, in reference to inherent qualities, characteristic attributes, or things whereby the subject is made wealthy, eminent, or distinguished.)

1382 Wyclif 2 *Cor.* vii. 4 I abounde (or am plenteuous) in ioye in al oure tribulacioun. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. x. 337 These haboundiden in greet doctrine. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* vi. 6 Like as a condyte aboundeth in water, euen so this cite aboundeth in wickednesse. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. i. 120 When you shall know your Mistris Has deseru'd Prison, then abound in Teares. 1676 Clarendon *Surv. Leviathan* 21 In which kind of Illustrations . . his whole Book abounds. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. of Sterne* IV. 101 Some languages . . abound in figurative expressions. 1869 Buckle *Civil.* III. iv. 259 At the christening . . the Scotch were accustomed to assemble their relations, . . in whom, then as now, they much abounded.

4. To abound *with* (*of* obs., cf. Fr. *abonder de*): To be filled with, teem or swarm with, to be rife with, to possess in great numbers. (Used chiefly of things, in reference to accidental or unessential properties, or such as do not essentially add to the 'abundance' of the subject. 'The ship abounds in conveniences, but it abounds with rats.')

¶ A place abounds *with* all those things, which abound *in* it; it abounds *in* those things only which by their abundance give it a character, or add to its resources.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boethius* (1868) 82 Whiche water habundeþ most of rede purpre. Þat is to seyen of a maner shelfisshe. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIII. 716 Hys cuntre Haboundyt weill off corne. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xxii. 34 Elizabeth Qwene of England Of gret Tresore aboundand. 1513 Douglas *Virgil's Æneis* (1710) VII. 46 Hir figure sa grisly grete haboundis, Wyth glourand ene. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* (1880) II. 62 Thee shoars of Dardan for her oft with bloodshed abounded. 1611 Bible *Prov.* XXVIII. 20 A faithfull man shall abound with blessings. 1705 Addison *Rem. on Italy* (pref.) It abounds with Cabinets of Curiosities. 1756 Burke *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 38 The palaces of all princes abound with such courtly philosophers. 1846 T. Wright *Mid. Ages* II. xix. 256 Warton's history is very incomplete, and abounds with inaccuracies.

† 5. To go at large, be at liberty, revel, expatiate: in the phr. **To abound in one's own sense** (late L. *abundare in suo sensu*, Fr. *abonder dans son sens*): to follow one's own opinion, use one's liberty of judgment.

1382 Wyclif *Rom.* xiv. 5 Ech man habunde or be plenteuous in his witt (Vulg. *Unusquisque in suo sensu abundet*). 1552 Tauerner *Prouerbes* 14 For the excludynge of contencyon we suffre euery man to abounde in his owne sence. 1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) I. 145 I wil not greatly busie my head thereabout, but suffer euery man to abound in his own sence. 1642 Rogers *Naaman, to Reader* 4 How abounding in their owne sense, and stiffe in their owne conceit. 1651 Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 42 In those points . . the Church leaves every man to abound in his own sense. 1775 Burke *Sp. Concil. with Am.* Wks. III. 95 I was resolved . . to let others abound in their own sense, and carefully to abstain from all expressions of my own.

† 6. *trans.* To overflow with, to pour forth.

1591 *Troubles. Raigne of K. John* 62 [He] foretelleth famine, aboundeth plentie forth. 1631 A. Craige *Pilgrime and Heremite* An hoarse hoarie Heremite . . Whose boyling Breast nought but blacke baile abounded.

¶ In the following, *abaundon* = devote, is the true reading:

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* 639 He that lovith God, wol . . abounde himself, with alle his might, wel for to doon. [3 *MSS.* abunden, habunden; 2 abaundone, abawndone; 1 enforce.]

† **Abound,** *v.*² *Obs.* [? f. A- *pref.*¹ 11 + Bound *v.*; but only known in pa. pple., so that the *a-* may be for I-, Y-. See A *particle.*] To set limits to, to restrain.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) IV. iii. 81 A fletynge thynge . . dryeth · puttyth itselfe as it were abounded, and to lette the fletynge. 1627 Speed *England descr. & abridged* i. § 9 The old names of whose Nations as also the knowledge of their seuerall abodes . . haue of late with infinite labours . . beene probably restored and abounded.

Abound, obs. past pple. of Bind *v.*

† **Aboundable,** *a. Obs.* [f. Abound *v.*¹ + -able.] Fully sufficient, abundant.

c 1420 *Palladius on Husb.* XII. 19 And for an acre fatte is hable Sex strike to sowe, and lesse is aboundable In mene lande.

Aboundance, -ant, -ly, obs. ff. Abundance, etc.

Abounder (ăbau·ndəɹ). [f. Abound *v.*¹ + -er¹.] One who abounds, has plenty, or is wealthy.

1755 Young *Centaur* iii. Wks. 1757 IV. 184 Say, ye strangers to care, and abounders in mirth! 1876 Browning *Pacchiarotto* v. 81 Wanters, abounders, March in gay mixture.

Abounding (ăbau·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Abound *v.*¹ + -ing¹.] Overflowing or plentiful supply.

1690 Penn *Rise & Progr. Quakers* (1834) 12 The aboundings of grace. [Now gerundial.]

Abounding (ăbau·ndiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ABOUND *v.*1 + -ING2.]

1. Overflowing; flowing in a full stream.

1684 tr. *Bonet, Merc. Compit.* III. 64 We must consider the quantity of the abounding bloud. 1816 BYRON *Childe Harold* III. 50 But Thou, exulting and abounding river. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. vi. 162 The beautiful and abounding Rhine.

2. Plentiful; abundant.

1697 *Snake in the Grass* (ed. 2) 80 The surest Method.. for a Young Man to step into an abounding Trade. 1866 *Standard* 15 Sept. 4/5 The abounding cases of hardship which continually occur under certain obnoxious statutes.

†**3.** Affluent.

1631 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 91 For every labourer is miserable and beastlike in respect of the idle abounding men.

Abourne, obs. form of AUBURN.

About (ăbau·t), *adv.* and *prep.* Forms: 1–2 on-bútan, a-bútan, a-buton; 2–3 a-buten, abuuten; 3 abute; (4 abote;) 4–5 abouten, abowten; 4–6 aboute; 5 (abought, abowght); 6– about. North.: 3 abut; 4 about, obout, abowt (with final *e* already dropped). By-form, 5 abowtes, abouts, with genitival ending. [OE. *on-bútan* (cf. OFries. *abûta*), f. *on* in, on + *bútan* without, outside of (itself an earlier comb. of *be* by, near, + *útan* properly locative of *út* out, used adjectively or substantively; cf. *be northan*, etc.) The primary meaning of *on-bútan* was thus, *on* or *by the outside of*, hence *around*, wholly or partially. The idea of *round, about*, was originally expressed in OE. by *ymbe*, and its compound *ymb-útan*; the latter scarcely survived the 11th c., and the former became obs. in the 13th, *about* taking the place of both. The weakening to *a-bútan* began in the 10th c. Mod. poets have sometimes *'bout*. The word was from the first used without (adv.) or with (prep.) an object; the latter in the accus. or dat. The adverbial and prepositional uses are here separated, but the distinction is one of construction rather than of meaning, and it often melts away: see A 3, B 9.]

A. (without obj. expressed) *adv.* **I.** Position.

1. Around the outside, around; on every side.

c 1120 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) an. 1090 [Hi] besæton þonne castel abuton. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 246 Kastel þet haueð deope dich abuten, & water beo iðe dich, þe Kastel is wel kareleas aȝean his unwines. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) I. 245 Þe Frensche men and Hannibal byseged hem [the Romans] all aboute. 1430 LYDGATE *Story of Thebes* 1339 in Skeat's *Spec.* 37 A bed ryȝt softe, Rychly abouten apparayled With clothe of golde. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 180 Now all the blessings Of a glad father, compasse thee about. 1673 RAY *Journey thro' Low Countries* 2 Dunkerk is.. strongly fortified all about. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. N.-Cap Country* 109 The haschisch-man.. Then shows him how to smoke himself about With Paradise.

b. Towards every side, in every or any direction from a point, all round; *fig.* in *cast about, look about.*

1205 LAYAMON III. 26 Þa bi-sæh þat wif abuten [1250 aboute]. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 159 Behold aboute now y praye, ouer and on euery helue. *c* 1400 *Cokes Tale of Gamelyn* 550 The scherref aboute cast Gamelyn for to take. 1591 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 40 The day is broke, be wary, looke about. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil's Georg.* I. 447 By fits he deals his fiery Bolts about.

2. Less definitely: on any side; near, in the neighbourhood, without defining the exact direction.

1205 LAYAMON 12577 Arwen fluȝen ouer wal · al abuten oner al. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 158 Sompne alle segges in schires aboute. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. G. Wom.* 720 Wemen that were neigheboris a-boute. 1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xlvi. 16 The enemyes stondynge aboute on ech side. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliv. 304 They caught a gyde that knewe al the countreye aboute. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* vi. 71 Lying about was what seemed to me to be the old altar-stone. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers of Flor.* Introd. 12 The tocsins.., were sounding all about. *Mod.* Better to earn a little than hang about doing nothing.

3. Nearly, approximately; not many more or less; —used with numbers or quantities. (Almost prepositional: about a hundred men were there = men, *about a hundred in number*, were there. See B 9.)

1055 *O. E. Chron.* (Cotton MS.) Man slóh ðær mycel wæl, abutan feower hund manna, oððe fife. *c* 1131 — (Laud. MS.) an. 1127 Þær mihte wel ben abuton twente oðer þritti horn blaweres. 1297 R. GLOUC. 247 Þys was in þe ȝer of grace syx hondred ȝer ywys, And aboute an foure & þrytty. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* iv. 13 Aboute a forty e thousande men ready harnessed to the warre, wente before the Lorde. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxxii. 28 There fell of the people that day about three thousand meo. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral Tales* (1816) I. iv. 20 A girl of about seven years old. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 348 In 1685 London had been, during about half a century, the most populous capital in Europe. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* vi. 36. 208 Light travels about 186,000 miles a second.

4. Hence, in familiar language, of degrees of quality: nearly, almost, all but. *Much about*: very nearly.

1614 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 94 Much about Gentlemanlike. 1832–6 COBBETT *Prospectus of his Wks.* (aff. to *Eng. Gramm.*) In about every one of these works I have pleaded the cause of the working people. 1842 E. MIALL *Nonconf.* II. 335 The money-Moloch of our country.. is about the grimmest, fiercest, most implacable god. 1850 E. P. WHIPPLE *Ess. & Rev.* I. 299 The difference between duty and conduct.. about measures the difference between the real and the actual. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* II. 102 You're about right respecting the bond. 1880 HAWLEY SMART *Social Sinners* I. ix. 182 The first two are about the nicest girls in all London. 1882 SIR W. HARCOURT in *Times* 13 June 10/2 This amendment was about as relevant to the clause as it would be if it related to sheep-stealing. *Mod. colloq.* I am about tired of this. Is your work about finished? Near about.

II. Motion.

5. Round, in rotation or revolution. Hence, *fig.* **To come about**: to revolve (as time), to complete a revolution, to be fulfilled; to come to pass, turn out, or happen. **To bring about**: to cause to revolve; bring to pass, accomplish.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Manual of Astron.* 10 Seo firmament tyrnð symle onbutan us.. & ealle ða steorran.. turniað onbutan mid hyre. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7712 Bot þe planetes er noght led swa, Ffor in þair cercles obout þai ga. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 7 The devell was right gladde that he hadde brought this a-bouten. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xxi. 1 And whan ye yeare came aboute, what tyme as ye kynges vse to go forth, Ioab.. layed sege vnto Rabba. 1580 TUSSER *Husbandry* x. 45 To make thee repent it ere year about go. 1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* v. ii. 391 And let me speake to th' yet vnknowing world How these things came about. 1607 — *Coriol.* IV. v. 160 What an Arme he has, he turn'd me about with his finger and his thumbe, as one would set vp a Top. 1681 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 29 Ere the year be about it may yield you three such Crops. 1707 FREIND *Peterboro's Cond. in Spain* 200 A revolt had been brought about in the city of Valencia. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journey* (1778) II. 36 Let the heralds officers twist his neck about if they will. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 239 An accommodation was hardly brought about when Lewis died.

b. In rotation, in succession; alternately, whether of *many* or *two*.

1393 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* C. III. 232 And ȝaf pardon for pans · pound-meel a-boute. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 50 Butts.. at which the inhabitants were to shoot, up and down, (called in the poetical legends 'shooting about') upon all feast days. *c* 1817 J. HOGG *Tales & Sketches* III. 199 We have often sat together.. reading verse about with our children in the Bible. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* III. 145 Turn and turn about's fair play. Billy, now it's your turn.

6. In partial rotation; half round; from front to back or *vice. versa*;—usually with *turn, face*. Less usually, a short way round; to one side, aside, away. To send one *to the right about*: right off in the opposite direction, away with a vengeance. To get a thing *the wrong way about*: by the wrong end or side. To tell a story *the other way about*: quite oppositely. *To bring one about* (or round), i. e. from illness or insensibility.

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xii. 7 Or euer thou canst turne the aboute, the vngodly shal be ouerthrowne. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 64 The winde is come about, Bassanio presently will goe aboord. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* xlv. 456 He had been a very zealous protestant, but under Q. Mary came about, and was as hot the other way. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 605 Saying that she checked And sharply turned about to hide her face.

b. *Naut.* On or to the opposite tack, as to *make, put, go about*, to *go about ship*.

1588 *Orders for the Span. Fleet* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 45 If he [the admiral] change her course, or make about. Before he goeth about, he will shoot off a piece; and being about, will put forth another light upon the poop. 1633 *Stafford Pac. Hib.* xvi. 337 (1821) They tacked about, and made for Kinsale. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* mmdlxx. 3 The French Admiral fired a Gun and went about Ship, and stood to the Westward. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxvi. 103 Don't you think we had better go about? *Ibid.* xxx. 117 The Aurora was put about. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wd.-Bk., Ready about!* and *About-ship!* are orders to the company to prepare for tacking.

7. Round, in circumference; in circuit. *lit.* and *fig.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry Wives* I. ii. 44 Indeede I am in the waste two yards about. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voyages* (1810) III. 429 A more easie way though it were farther about. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 328. (1650) 73 The sure way (though most about) to make gold. 1651 tr. *Bacon, Life & Death* 62 The Operation.. is slow, and as it were about. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (1767) 181, I have seen old Roman rings so very thick about, and with such large stones in them. 1728 MORGAN *Hist. Algiers* II. i. 212 Algiers.. measures barely one league about.

8. In a circuitous or winding course; with frequent turnings; hither and thither; to and fro; up and down. Also, of the position of things so scattered irregularly on a surface: here and there, up and down.

a 1123 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) an. 1001 And þanon wendon in Wiht-land, and þær him ferdon on buton swa swa hi sylf woldon. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 He bereð abuten here senil hakel. 1205 LAYAMON 25756 Arður eode abute · & his cnihtes bi his siden. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2361 Bot if a synful myght se with-oute, How foul þe syn es, þat he bers oboute. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xiii. 201 Thanne Kyng Eualach Abowtes gan sende Aftyr his barowns. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxxii. 10 Hee ledde him about, he instructed him. 1751 EARL CHATHAM *Lett. to Nephew* ii. 5, I have been moving about from place to place. *c* 1817 J. HOGG *Tales & Sketches* V. 150 He bustled about & about, speaking to every one. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 373 He had been willing to be the right hand of Dundee: but he would not be ordered about by Cannon. *Mod.* To move furniture about; scatter seeds about; find plants growing about; insects crawling about.

9. Hence: On the move, afoot, astir: going, moving; going on, acting, in action; prevailing (as a disease).

1297 R. GLOUC. 246 Enfryd, Edwyne's broþer, þo he sey þys wo aboute, To Cadwal he wende, & mercy cryde vor doute. *c* 1360 *Song of Yesterday* in *E. Eng. Poems* (1862) 136 Bisi aboute · þei [children] han ben · To cacchen hit with al heore miht. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry Wiv.* v. v. 59 About, about, Search Windsor Castle (Elues) within, and out. 1602 — *Haml.* II. ii. 617 Fye vpon't! Foh! About, my Braine! 1663 PEPYS *Diary* (1876) II. 309 The building of St. James's by my Lord St. Albans, which is now about. 1815 BIRKBECK *Irny. through France* 62 The wife of one of the labourers was about, and seemed perfectly hearty. *Mod.* At present, when small-pox is about.

†**10.** *To go about to do anything*: to bestir oneself, to busy oneself, to endeavour; to form designs, to contrive, conspire. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumbras* 5821 Al ys for noȝt, ȝe A-boute goes! ȝe ne bringeþ him neuere to ȝoure purpos. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 113 [Pei] gredyly gon abowt to geyt al þat þey may. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. iii. 12 Thou goest about to apply a morall medicine, to a mortifying mischiefe. 1611 BIBLE *John* vii. 19 Why goe ye about to kill me? 1635 N. R. tr. *Camden's Elizabeth* I. 56 Cardinall Granvill.. went about to set the English and the Netherlanders.. at variance. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* I. IV. vii. § 1. 276 No Body.. ever went about to show the Reason of their Clearness.

†**11.** *To be about (for) to do*: to be engaged in, to be busied in preparation for, to be scheming, preparing, or intending. *Obs.* Cf. ABOUT B 6.

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 234 Satan is ȝeorne abuten uorto ridlen þe ut of mine corne! *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt. T.* 284 Thou woldest falsly ben abonte To love my lady. 1541 R. BARNES *Wks.* 1573, 325/2 The denell hath beene of long tyme aboute to bring in this snare for priests. 1634 *Modern. of* MALORY *Pr. Arthur* (1816) I. 125 'You will never be about to do such deeds.' 'Nay, son,' said she, 'and thereto I make you assurance.'

12. Hence, it forms (with the infinitive) a future participle: On the point of, going; as *scripturus*, about to write, going to write, on the point of writing.

1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xviii. 8 They were aboute to go for to descrybe the londe. 1580 BARET *Alvearie*, To be about or ready to flie awaye. 1611 BIBLE *Rev.* x. 4 And when the seuen thunders had vttered their voices, I was about to write. 1665 MANLEY tr. *Grotius's Low-Countrey-Warrs* 289 Prince Maurice.. shews his Army in Battel-Array, as if about to storm. 1816 J. WILSON *City of the Plague* I. iv. 186 The wounded soldier rests his head About to die upon the dead. 1871 SMILES *Character* (1876) iii. 74 A Catholic moneylender, when about to cheat, was wont to draw a veil over the picture of his favourite saint.

In this use it passes from the *adv.* to the *prep.*, which becomes still more distinct in 13. See B 6.

13. By further extension it is used with the verbal sb. in the same sense.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone Lighths.* § 254 The season we were then about concluding. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. 169 (1873) England seems about deserting him. *Ibid.* 88 The celestial sign of the balance just about canting.

B. (with object expressed) *prep.* **I.** Position.

1. On the outside, on the outer surface of; on every side of, all round; around, surrounding.

c 880 K. ÆLFRED *Pastoral Care* xxi. (Sweet, *Reader* 14) Ond suæ suæ se here sceolde bion ȝetrymed onbútan Hierusalem. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xix. 12 Þu tæcst ȝemæro abutan þone munt. *c* 1120 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) an. 1104 Feower circulas to þam mid dæȝe onbutan þære sunnan. 1154 *Ibid.* 1137 Me dide cnotted strenges abuton here hæued, & diden an scærp iren abuton þa mannes throte. *Ibid.* 1135 An sterres abuten him at middæi. *a* 1200 *Cotton. Hom.* 239 Under him helle muð open, abuten him all folc. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3455 Abute ðis munt ðu merke make. *c* 1300 *Early Engl. Ps.* (1844) lxxvii. 28 Obout þar teldes þar þai lai. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 158 Of smal coral aboute hire arme she baar A peire of bedes. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xiv. 216 [He] beheld the hepes that Abowten him were. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxxxviii. 3 Thou art aboute my path and aboute my bedd. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* xii. 1 A certaine man planted a vineyard, and set an hedge about it. 1655–60 T. STANLEY *Hist. of Philos.* (1701) 9/2 Of equiangle triangles, the sides that are about equal angles are proportional. 1830 TENNYSON *Fair Women* 162 The Roman soldier found Me lying dead, my crown about my brows. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. N.-Cap Country* 239 The balustrade About the tower.

b. Towards every side of oneself; in every direction; all round.

1340 *Ayenb.* 150 Vor hi zyeþ bri3tliche and ine hare herten, and al abote ham. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumbras* 126 Þanne þe kyng gan waxe wroþ · & aboute him gan be-holde. 1535 COVERDALE *Tob.* xi. 5 The mother of Tobias sat daylie.. vpon ye toppe of an hill, from whence she might se farre aboute her. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 397 Many a coward layeth about him for a bout or two. 1625 tr. *Gonsalvius, Span. Inquis.* 12 Vnlesse he look well about him, and be circumspect in his dealing. 1863 LONGF. *Falcon of Ser Federigo* 190 He looked about him for some means or way To keep this unexpected holiday.

2. (Position) around less definitely: around any part of, somewhere near, on some side of (not excluding the *inside*), in or near. (Shading into 11.)

1366 MAUNDEV. iii. 15 Abouten Grece there ben many Iles. 1470 *Paston Lett.* 641 (1874) II. 399 I wold passyngly fayne that ye wer in London.. or nye abowght London. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* x. 27 In the nighte season also remayned they aboute the house of God. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 13 He is about the house. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 20 Creatures inhabiting both in and about that element. 1771 *Antiq. Sarisbur.* 7 Carausius was born of mean parentage about Cleves in Germany. *Mod.* The Snake's-head grows in meadows about Oxford. The idlers hanging about the door of the public-house.

3. With persons, the literal sense of around soon passed into those of holding a position beside, being in common intercourse with, habitually connected with, in attendance on, in the suite of.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 55 *Pater Noster* 13 Abuten us he [beelzebub] is for to blenchen. 1366 MAUNDEV. xxii. 242 Tho lordes only that ben aboute him. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* ii. b, The fend that euer is incessauntly aboute the synnar. 1550 THOMAS *Ital. Dict., Excubitore*, the chamberer that watcheth as it is used aboutes great Personages. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry Wives* II. ii. 17 Hang no more about mee, I am no gibbet for you. 1611 — *Wint. T.* II. i. 59 Beare the Boy hence, he shall not come about her. 1723 BP. BLACKALL *Wks.* I. 46

They become ten times more uneasy to themselves than to those who are about them. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 3) I. xxv. 384 We get used to the things about us. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. ix. 365 The king was allowed to have about him his Norman stallers.

4. Somewhere on or near the person; in one's pockets or other receptacles; with, at hand.

1567 MAPLET *A greene Forest* 12 b, It [Kabiates] is thought being borne about one to make a man eloquent. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 146 [She] told me what priuie marks I had about mee. 1598 — *Merry Wives* I. i. 209 You haue not the booke of Riddles about you, haue you? 1637 MILTON *Comus* 647 If you have this [herb] about you .. you may Boldly assault the necromancer's hall. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. iii. 86 When they had lost all they had about them, they would sometimes pledge a part of their wearing apparel.

5. Attributive connexion: Appertaining to; attached to as an attribute or attendant circumstance.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 163 His face is the worst thing about him. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone Lightho.* § 254 Leaving every thing about the work, up to the entry door, ready to go to sea. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* v. 56 There was a look about it .. which seemed to me to be foreign. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 124 There must have been something specially hateful about this tax.

6. Practical connexion: Near so as to meddle with; concerned or occupied with; dealing with, attending to, interfering with; prosecuting, trying to do or to make. The early quot. show the transition in 'busy about,' from the literal busy *round*, to busy *interfering with*. (To send one *about his business*: off, away, *i.e.* to attend to his own affairs. See BUSINESS.) Closely connected with A 10–13, of which the two latter are indeed in modern use prepositional.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 175 Þa þe weren eure abuten þisse worldes echte. *c* 1220 *S. Marherete* 16 Ant am in hare beddes so bisi ham a buten. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. Good W.* 1610 This thinge the whiche ye ben aboute. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Lollards* 23 Þe souereynes of þe kirke howun not to curse for temporal þingis, ne bisy a bowt hem. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1173 (1873) Ffor this iv yere we haue ben it abought. 1605 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 693 The Prince himselfe is about a peece of Iniquitie. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* ii. 49 Wist yee not that I must hee about my fathers businesse? 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 436 The worke which himselfe and Paul went about. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 225 These machines .. must be the work of one who knew what he was about. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* Introd. 44 Neither might they .. prevent any one from passing peaceably about his business. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Quiet Neighb.* iv. 44 Whoever made it has taken long enough about it. *Mod.* What are you about there?

7. Abstract connexion: Touching, concerning; in the matter of, in reference or regard to. The regular preposition employed to define the subject-matter of verbal activity, as in to speak, think, ask, dream, hear, know *about*; to be sorry, pleased, perplexed *about*; to give orders, instructions, information *about*; to form plans, have doubts, feel sure *about*.

1230 *Ancren Riwle* 344 Hu hire stont abuten vleschliche tentaciuns, 3if heo ham haueð. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xix. (Skeat, *Specim.* 51) Defautis doon aboute ymagis & pilgrimagis ben myche lizter & esier to be amendid. 1590 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 2 We haue some secrets to confer about. 1596 — *Merch. V.* I. iii. 109 In the Ryalto you haue rated me About my monies and my vsances. 1599 — (*Title*) Much Adoe about Nothing. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* VI. 5 All that about which hee hath sworne falsly. 1777 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* I. 193 Shall we be indifferent about what happens? 1854 KINGSLEY *Alexandria* ii. 50 It is better to know one thing than to know about ten thousand things. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 13 Twenty governments, divided by quarrels about precedence, quarrels about territory, quarrels about trade, quarrels about religion.

b. This passes occasionally into the sense, on account of, because of.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 25 Doe you meane to stoppe any of Williams wages, about the Sacke he lost the other day? 1598 — *Merry Wives* IV. i. 5 He is very couragious mad, about his throwing into the water.

8. Of a point of time: Near, nigh; close to, not far from; in giving an approximative date or hour.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) an. 1140 Abuton non tid dæies, þa men eten. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 24 Abute swuch time alse me singeð messe. 1297 R. GLOUC. 431 He deyde aboute þulke tyme. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knight's T.* 1331 Þise lordes al and some Bene on the sonday to þe cite come Aboute prime. 1534 tr. *Polyd. Verg., Eng. Hist.* I. 56 Cæsar abowte the æquinoctiall time of harveste, retourned into Fraunce. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry Wives* v. i. 12 Bee you in the Parke about midnight. 1611 BIBLE *John* vii. 14 Now about the middest of the feast Jesus went vp into the Temple, and taught. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 27 About this time, another torrent of barbarians .. poured out of the south. 1882 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 2/8 They returned to their quarters about three o'clock.

9. Of a point in a scale of quantity: Near, close to, not much above or below; in giving an approximate weight, measure, or point on any scale.

1590 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 163 *Sil.* How tall was she? *Jul.* About my stature. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good Nat. M.* III. He's much about my size and figure. *Mod.* Its boiling point is about 150° Fahr. About the same elevation as the top of Primrose Hill.

¶ These two last are closely connected with the adverbial senses A 3, 4; cf. Come about six o'clock; stay about an hour; to weigh about a pound; to be about right.

II. Motion.

10. Round the outside of; round (in opposition to across, over, or into). *arch.* (To beat *about the bush*. See BUSH.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Manual of Astronomy* 8 Læssan ymbgang hæfð se man þe gæð abútan án hús, þonne se ðe eall ða burh be-gæð. *c* 1075 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) an. 1000 And his scipu wendon út abuton Lezceastre. 1205 LAYAMON 26065 And Arður aneouste þat treo bieorn abute. *a* 1300 *Fragm.* in Wright *Pop. Science* 132 Hevene goth aboute the wordle. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry Wives* IV. iv. 31 Herne the Hunter .. Doth all the winter time, at still midnight Walke round about an Oake. 1655-60 T. STANLEY *Hist. of Philos.* (1701) 86/2 He sent two Companies of Horse secretly about the Hill. 1697 DAMPIER *Voyages* (1729) I. 257 They could not get about the Cape. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. of Nat.* v. 79 The revolution of a planet about the sun.

11. Round or over the parts of; in circuit over the surface of; to and fro in; across or over in any direction. Used also of the position of things scattered over the surface of anything: here and there in or on. (Shading into 2.)

1524 MORE *Upon the Passion* Wks. 1557, 1318/1 Do my message in preching my woorde aboute the worlde. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 11 That path they take, that beaten seem'd most bare, And like to lead the labyrinth about. *c* 1605 *Ratseis Ghost* B 1 Players were never so thriftie as they are now about London. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 220 In troops I haue dispers'd them 'bout the Isle. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Quiet Neighb.* iv. 43, I was wandering about the place, making some acquaintance with it. 1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* Friends .. who lived scatteringly about that lonely land. *Mod.* The cowslips dotted about the field.

b. Frequenting, mingling in the pursuits of; esp. in the common phrase *about town*.

1593 NASHE *Foure Lett. Confuted* 83 Since I first knew him about town. 1848 THACKERAY *Vanity F.* I. 131 A perfect and celebrated 'blood' or dandy about town. *Ibid.* 192 He was not very wise; but he was a man about town, and had seen several seasons. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 153 Some Roman Catholics about the court had, indiscreetly or artfully, told all.

C. *Comb.* When used as a verb-complement, *about* was occasionally, like separable prefixes in German, prefixed to the verb, as in *about go, about run, about stand*; these have sometimes been connected by hyphens, but are scarcely compounds.

Also **about-speech** *obs.*, a roundabout phrase, circumlocution; **about-standing** (cf. Germ. *Umstand*) *obs.*, a circumstance; **about-writing** *obs.*, the legend round the head stamped on a coin.

Also ABOUT-SLEDGE, ABOUTWARD, q.v.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7583 Þir twa hevens ay aboutrynnes, Both day and nyght, and never blynnes; Þe erth, þat þa hevens about-gase, Es bot als a poynt Imyddes a compase. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xlvi. 16 He inwardly clepide the almiȝty Lord, in aȝenfiȝting the enemys aboute stondende. 1513 DOUGLAS *Virgil's Æneis* I. 12 (1710) Rycht so hy about-speich often tymes And semblabill wordis we compyle our rymes. 1340 *Ayenb.* 174 Vor he ssel zigge alle his zennes .. and þe aboutestondinges of þe zennes. *Ibid.* 175 Ac þe aboutestondinges alle þet moreþ þe zennes. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. ii. 140 And thei seiden, It is the ymage and the Aboute-writing of Cæsar, the Emperour.

About (ăbau·t), *v.*[1] *Naut.* [f. phr. *About-ship* see ABOUT *adv.* 6 b.] To change the course (of a ship) to the other tack.

1688 I. CLAYTON *Virginia* Let. 4 in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 984 Generally when they About the Ship as they call it, they are so nigh the Shoar, that, etc.

†**About,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [a. Fr. *abouter* said of a tumour, f. *à bout* to a head: *bouter* of buds.]

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Abouting*, a term used by the French gardeners to denote that the Trees are budded; as it signifies, in regard to Animals, the making a kind of a Head or Abscess. 1731 BAILEY, *Abouted*, budded. [In ASH 1775.]

Aboutie, obs. form of ABUT *v.*

†**Abouts, aboutes,** *adv.* and *prep.*, a genitival form of ABOUT used in 5–6; still preserved in certain compound adverbs as HEREABOUTS, THEREABOUTS, WHEREABOUTS, and the obs. THENABOUTS. [prob. of northern origin, with *-es* for *-en*, as in northern genitives, plurals, possessive pronouns, and vbl. inflections.]

A. *adv.*

c 1450 LONELICH *Graal* II. 27 In his herte hadde he gret thowht howh this mater abowtes schold ben browht.

B. *prep.*

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxv. 215 Al and some ahowtes him ganne to drawen. 1552-3 *Inv. Church Goods, Stafford*, 29 Abouts iiij yeres paste [they] solde xlix shepe & vi kie. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 36 His garment, nought but many ragged clouts .. The which his naked sides he wrapt abouts.

About-sledge. [ABOUT + SLEDGE.] The largest hammer used by smiths.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exer.* 4 The About Sledge is the biggest Hammer of all, and .. they hold the farther end of the Handle in both their Hands, and swinging the Sledge above their Heads, they .. let fall as heavy a Blow as they can upon the Work. 1849 WEALE *Dict. Terms.*

†**About·ward, -s,** *adv. Obs.* 4–7. [ABOUT A 11 and B 6 + -WARD.] Striving, trying, contriving, tending towards;—shading off, as it became obsolete, into the mere idea of being about to, going.

c 1400 *Sir Tryam.* 65 Syr Marrok .. Was faste aboutewarde To do hys lady gyle. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglamour* 658 Thou art abouteward, V undurstonde To wynne alle Artas of myn honde. 1524 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 257 Suche Counsaillours .. wolde be aboutewarde to distroy and putte doune noble men. 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg., Eng. Hist.* II. 128 The earle of Warweke .. was than at hys owne towne aboutward to come very shortly unto the camp. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Brit.* IX. xxi. 96 All those that shall bee aboutwards to stop vs in the said pilgrimage.

Above (ăbə·v), *adv.* and *prep.* Forms: 1–2 (bufan, bufon); 2 (bufen, buven, buuen, buuenne), abufan; 3 (buven, buve), abuuen, abuue; 3–4 (boven), aboven; 4–5 abouen, abowen(e; 4–7 aboue; 5 abouyn, aboun; 6 abowe (abuffe, aboufe, abofe, aboif); 4– above. North.: 4 abouen, obowen; 4–6 abown(e, aboun, abone; 6– abune, abuin, aboon. [f. A *prep.*[1], on, + *bufan* above, atop (cf. ODu. and MLGerm. *boven*), itself an earlier comb. of *be* 'by, near, about' + *ufan* adv. 'up, above' (cf. Germ. *oben*), properly locative case of *uf-* (Goth. *uf*) up, upward. The simple *ufan* originally expressed the whole idea of its successive expansions *b(e)ufan, a-b(e)ufan. A-bufan* did not appear till the 12th c., and was evidently a northern formation, being rarely found out of northern or north-eastern writers before the end of the 13th, when it generally replaced *bufan*, which as *bove* became obs. in the 14th. '*Bove* is also an occasional aphetism of *above* in modern poets. For the illustration of the senses, *bove* and *above* are here taken together, though *formally* distinct words. A parallel compound of *bufan* was *bibufen* = BE-BOVE; cf. *a-fore, be-fore*; of *ufan, an-ufan*, ANOVE(N. *Bufan* was used in OE. without (adv.) or with (prep.) an object; the latter in the dative. *A-bufan* was at first adverbial, but soon acquired the prepositional use of *bufan*. The adverbial and prepositional constructions are here separated, though in the development of meaning they form historically only a single series; and, as in ABOUT, in certain modern uses, the grammatical distinction melts away; see B 8.

A. (without object expressed) *adv.*

1. Overhead; in a place vertically up; on high; upstairs.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Manual of Astron.* 2 Seo sunne gæð .. eall swa feorr adune on nihtlicre tide under þære eorþan swa heo on dæȝ bufan up astihð. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 612 Bathe fra aboven and fra benethe. 1413 LYDGATE *Pylg. Sowle* (1859) v. i. 68 Angels also I sawe fleen to and fro, .. by see and land, and in the eyer abouen. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry Wives* IV. ii. 78 My Maids Aunt the fat woman of Brainford, has a gown aboue. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* viii. 28 When hee prepared the heauens, I was there .. when he established the cloudes aboue. 1799 WOROSWORTH *Prel.* I. 14 (1850) Far above Was nothing but the stars and the grey sky. 1865 DICKENS *Our Mut. Fr.* III. 13 In another corner a wooden stair leading above.

b. In heaven. Also elliptically *to* heaven; and *from above*, from heaven.

c 1250 *Gen. & Exod.* 10 Dan sal him almightin luuen, Her bi-neðen and ðund abuuen. 1460 *Pol. Rel. & Love Poems* (1866) 430 From here sone þat ys a-bouen. 1611 BIBLE *James* I. 17 Euery good gift and euery perfect gift is from aboue. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. ii. 40 And ever naming God, he lookd aboven. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* VII. (1853) IX. 71 That vow hath been pronounced, and register'd Above. 1861 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxiv. 10 And whether trust in things above Be dimm'd of sorrow, or sustain'd.

2. On the surface; on the outside; covering, binding down, or over all. ? *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1305 *Life of Beket* 266 Thabyt of monek he nom, And siththe clerkes robe above. 1340 *Ayenb.* 236 Þe linene kertel betoknep chastete of herte. Þe gerdel above betocnep chastete of bodie. *c* 1440 *Ancient Cookery* in *Housh. Ord.* (1790) 468 Make a drage .. of pouder of ginger mynced, and strewe aboven theron. 1611 BIBLE *Numb.* IV. 25 The couering of the badgers skinnes that is aboue upon it.

3. In a higher place; farther up a mountain or river; farther from the sea; hence (*obs.*) on shore, whence men 'go down to the sea in ships.'

c 1270 *Assumpcioun de N. Dame* 22 Þenkeþ on my sorwe nowe, How I hange here abowe, How I hange apon a tre. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* A. 1022 Þe cyte stod abof ful sware. 1366 MAUNDEV. xxv. 262 It hath aboven toward Inde, the Kyngdom of Caldee. *c* 1435 *Tor. of Portugal* 1462 Ffast from land row they began, Above they left that gentilman, With wyld bestis to have byde. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* ii. 13 The waters of Jordan shall be cut off from the waters that come down from above. *Mod.* Below were the silvery lakes, above were the snowy peaks.

4. Higher on a written sheet or page; and hence, in an earlier part of a writing or book; before in order. (Often used as *a.* and *sb.*; see C 1: and in *comb.*; see D, and ABOVE-SAID.)

c 1120 *O.E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) an. 1090 Eall swa wæ ær abufan sædan be þam cynge. 1340 *Ayenb.* 247 Þe bysye lyue huerof we habbeþ aboue y-speke. 1574 *Wills & Inv. North. Count.* II. 405 The Rest of all my Land I gyf and leiff to my sone .. except that aboun is exceptet. *Mod.* Several examples of this construction are given in the exercise above.

†**5.** *fig.* (From the idea of two wrestlers or combatants.) In superiority; having the upper hand in a struggle; victorious. *Obs.*

1205 LAYAMON 3764 Ofte heo fuhten, ofte heo weren buuenne [*later text* bofe] and ofte bi-neoðen. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 32 If he wild praie him .. He wild do þe bataile, and þei suld be aboue. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 94 Victour is he, And gerris his fayis abovin be. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* XXVIII. 13 And the Lord shall make thee the head and not the tail; and thou shalt be aboue only and shalt not be beneath.

6. *fig.* In a higher rank, position, or station. Also, *ellipt.* a higher court, etc.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1467 Now er we aboven, and now doun broght. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Lollards* 9 He may not do

þis, but in as mykil as it soundiþ to þe hed of þe kirk abouyn. 1465 MARG. PASTON *Past. Lett.* 502. II. 185 Ye shuld fynde a mene to have a wrytte from above. ?1530 SIR R. CONSTABLE in *Plumpton Corr.* 228 Make me a letter of atturney unto some of your frinds aboufe to clame your arrearegs.

7. In addition, *esp.* in the phrase **over and above.**

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 413 And stand indebted ouer and aboue In loue and seruice to you euermore. **1602** — *Haml.* II. ii. 126 This . . hath my daughter shew'd me: And more aboue hath his soliciting As they fell out . . All given to mine eare. **1850** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vi. 35 'Old lady, don't like your humble servant, over and above,' said Haley.

8. More than, fully: see B 8, in which *above* hovers between an adv. and prep.

B. (with obj.) *prep.*

1. Directly over, vertically up from; on or over the upper surface; on the top of, upon, over.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gen.* i. 7 And to-twæmde þa wateru þe wæron under þære fæstnisse fram þam þe wæron bufan þære fæstnisse. — *Homl.* (Sweet *A. S. Reader* 86) Æteowode heofonlic leoht bufon ðam apostole. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 95 Þe halia gast wes iseȝen on fures heowe bufan þam apostlas. *a* **1200** *Moral Ode* (*Lamb. Hom.*) 87 He is buuen us and binoþen, biforen and bihinden. *c* **1230** *Ancren Riwle* 362 And we . . wulleð mid eise stien to heouene þet is so heih buuen us. *c* **1315** SHOREHAM 117 Al that hys bove and under molde. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2794 Þat place es neghest aboven hel pitte, Bytwen purgatory and itte. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 134 So eche bar other to the erthe, and theire horse a-bouen hem. **1595** SHAKS. *John* II. i. 397 Now by the sky that hangs above our heads, I like it well. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* i. 7 And God . . diuided the waters, which were vnder the firmament, from the waters, which were aboue the firmament. **1833** WORNSWORTH *Sonnets* xxxii. Hell opens, and the heavens in vengeance crack Above his head.

2. Relatively over, covering; farther from the centre of a solid body; on the outer surface of; on the top of; outside of, over. ?*Obs.* or *dial.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 581 A chemeyr, for till heill his veid, Abone his armyng had he then. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. ccxvii. 275 The sayd lordes toke on them to weare aboue all theyr garmentes, the redde crosse.

3. Higher up a slope, nearer the source of a river, or summit of a mountain, than; farther from the sea than. Also, of time: earlier than. (*Occasionally* higher on a map, farther north than.)

c **896** *O.E. Chron.* Be Lyxan xx mila bufan Lunden-byrig. **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 42 Bot in þe ȝere after, obowen Grimsby Eft þei gan aryue. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 31 Thar Iohne of lorne gert his menȝhe Enbuschit be abooyn the vay. **1564** KNOX *Let.* quoted in P. F. TYTLER'S *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 402 Two barges . . came in our Firth, abone the Inch. **1789–96** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 1 The greatest part of Europe being situated above the 45th degree of Northern latitude. **1855** HT. MARTINEAU *Guide to Eng. Lakes* 36 Behind and above it the vale head rises into grandeur. **1862** STANLEY *Jewish Ch.* (1877) I. ii. 33 We are still above the point of separation between the various tribes.

4. Higher in absolute elevation than; rising or appearing beyond the level or reach of. *Above ground*: out of the grave, alive. *fig.* Of sounds.

1205 LAYAMON 26051 Ah Arður brædi heȝe his sceld buuen [*later text* boue] his hælme. *c* **1230** *Ancren Riwle* 46 Mid te þume up buue þe uorheaued. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4760 Þe se sal ryse . . Abowen þe heght of ilka mountayne. **1552** LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5463 Ierome sayis, it sall ryse on heycht Abone montanis, to mennis sycht. **1653** WALTON *Angler* ii. 43 The Otter which you may now see above water at vent. **1711** F. FULLER *Med. Gym.* 79 Legions of the dead might have been above ground. **1855** KINGSLEY *Heroes, Theseus* II. 212 The citadel of Corinth towering high above all the land. *Mod.* His voice was heard clear above the din.

5. *fig.* Superior to (the influence of); ont of reach of; not exposed or liable to be affected by; not condescending to.

c **1340** HAMPOLE *Prose Treat.* 13 Cristes lufe . . lyftes abowne layery lustes and vile couaytes. **1653** WALTON *Angler* 6 We enjoy a contentednesse above the reach of such dispositions. **1782** PRIESTLEY *Corr. of Christianity* I. i. 61 It was not pretended that the subject was above human comprehension. **1819** WORDSWORTH *Poems of Sent.* xxviii. 4 My spirit seems to mount above The anxieties of human love. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* iii. 42 [He] was quite above owing his meal to the request of a little girl.

6. *fig.* Higher in rank or position than; over in authority.

c **1200** *Ormulum* 17970 Forr he þatt fra bibufenn comm Iss ane abufenn alle. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4120 And heghen hym . . Aboven al þat er paens goddes calde. **1607** SHAKS. *Timon* III. ii. 94 Men must learne now with pitty to dispence, For Policy sits aboue Conscience. **1611** BIBLE 1 *Chron.* xxvii. 6 This is that Benaiah, who was mightie among the thirtie, and aboue the thirtie. **1697** DRYDEN *Virgil, Georgics* IV. 602 (1721) He breath'd of Heav'n, and look'd above a Man. **1718** *Free-thinker* No. 57. 13 You dress, not only above your circumstances, but above your condition. **1829** SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxii. 223 'She brought me up abune my station.' **1850** MC COSH *Div. Govt.* (1874) III. i. 299 The conscience looks to a law above it.

7. Higher in degree; surpassing in quality; in excess of, beyond; more than. *Above all*: beyond everything; first of all; chiefly. *Above measure*: beyond or more than what is meet; in excess of moderation; excessively.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 357 Þat is – loue þi lorde god leuest aboue alle. *c* **1400** *Apol. for Lollards* 64 & þan he schal vnderstond a boun his enemies, & ouer his techars. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* xliv. 7 God hath anoynted the with the oyle of gladnes aboue thy felowes. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 168 He furnish'd me . . with volumes, that I prize above my Dukedome. **1611** BIBLE *James* v. 12 But aboue all things, my brethren, sweare not. — 2 *Cor.* xii. 7 Least I should bee exalted aboue measure. **1829** WORDSWORTH *Poems of Sent.* xxxvii. Taught to prize Above all grandeur, a pure life uncrossed By cares.

8. Surpassing in quantity, amount, or number; more than. (Here the prep. passes again into the adv., at least the numeral following may be the nominative of a sentence, or the object of a vb. or of another prep. Cf. *nearly* a hundred, *above* a hundred were present.)

1509 HAWES *Past. of Pl.* xvi. 59 She is not yet in al above xviii. yere. **1610** SHAKS. *Haml.* II. ii. 455 It was neuer Acted: or if it was, not aboue once. **1713** STEELE *Englishm.* No. 11. 71 These Motions are performed by Wheels, which are above fifty in Number. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 335 Above a sixth part of the nation is crowded into provincial towns of more than thirty thousand inhabitants.

9. In addition to, besides (in *over and above*).

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Comm. Places* 1138 To looke for a good turne againe, or anything else, over and above the principall. **1618** BOLTON tr. *Florus*, Putting in a sword over and above their bargaine, into the false balances. **1866** GEO. ELIOT *Felix Holt* xlvii. 406 Over and above the stings of conscience . . he had the powerful motive of desiring to do what would satisfy Esther. *Mod.* He earns a large sum over and above his salary by commissions.

C. Elliptically (quasi- *a.* and *sb.*).

1. By *ellipsis* of a pple. as *said, written, mentioned, above* stands attributively, as 'the above explanation'; or the noun also may be suppressed and *above* used absolutely, as 'the above will show,' etc.

1779 W. RUSSELL *View of Soc.* II. xcvi. 437 Just as I was concluding the above, I received yours. **1851** F. W. ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. (1863) I. vi. 33 In God's world there is not one monotony of plains without hills. . . There is an above and there is a below. **1873** BANISTER *Music* iii. 11 The above signs for the Breve measure being omitted.

†**2.** With a possessive case, *at, to mine* (*thine, his,* etc.) *above*: something above what I am (thou art, he is). **To bring one to his above**: to bring him to a superior position or condition; to come to, or be at the above of: to attain the superiority or mastery of, to surmount, overcome, or master. *Obs.* 3–5.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* I. i. 253 (Rolls Ser.) Mykel I3ow love, I have 3ow holpen to 3oure above. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) II. 29 [They] schal have þe hetter ende and be at here aboue [Lat. *præcalere*]. *c* **1420** *Palladius on Husb.* I. 199 And vynes . . By processe may be brought to thair above. **1475** CAXTON *Jason* xx b, I hope to come to thaboue of myn enterpryse. **1484** CAXTON *Ord. Chyualry* 72 [He] cometh to the aboue of his enemyes.

D. *Comb.* *Above* was occasionally, when used as a verb-complement by early writers, prefixed to the verb, as is still the case with similar adverbs in German; thus we have *above build, above rise,* etc., which however are scarcely compounds. But when *above* in sense A 4, 'higher on a page or document,' was prefixed to pa. pples., many regular compound adjs. were formed, such as *above-cited, above-mentioned, above-named, above-written,* which see under ABOVE-SAID. Also **above-ground,** a techn. term in dancing; **above-hand,** overhand; **above-head,** *obs.,* overhead; **above-seated,** *obs.*; **above-stairs,** *obs.,* upstairs; **above-wonderful,** *obs.,* more than wonderful. Also ABOVE-BOARD, ABOVE-SAID, q.v.

1382 WYCLIF *Jude* ii. 20 Aboue byldinge 3ou silf to 3oure moost hooly feith. *James* ii. 13 Forsothe mersy aboue reisith doom. **1622** MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* III. ii. [Dancing-master *loq.*] Now here's your in-turn, and your trick above ground. **1674** PLAYFORD *Skill of Musick* II. 114 The violin is usually plaid abovehand. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone Lightho.* § 253 The weather . . above-head had remained . . much the same. **1683** tr. *Erasmus, Moriae Enc.* 78 The above-seated Gods in Heaven. **1758** JOHNSON *Idler* No. 28. ?5 I cannot be above stairs and below at the same time. **1625** A. GILL *Sacred Philos.* II. 171 Nothing of this was in that above-wonderfull generation.

Above-board (ăbʊvˌbōˑɹd), *adv. phr.* often used adjectively. [f. ABOVE *prep.* + BOARD *sb.*]

1. 'In open sight; without artifice or trick. A figurative expression, borrowed from gamesters, who, when they put their hands under the table, are changing their cards.' J. (He adds, 'It is used only in familiar language'; but see the quotations.)

a. In orig. use.

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Cust. Country* I. i. Yet if you play not fair play, and above-board too, I have a foolish gin here.

b. *fig.* Openly, freely; without dissimulation or concealment; also, publicly exhibited.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* lxxvi. 157 One that . . does it fair and above-board without legerdemain, and neither sharks for a cup or a reckoning. **1648** SYMMONS *Vind.* 46 Such a disloyal, hypocritical, unchristian, and bloody faction as this now above-board. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* IX. 27 They would have dealt above-board, and like honest men. **1788** BURKE *Sp. agst. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 293 All that is in this transaction is fair and above-board. **1871** FREEMAN *Histor. Ess.* Ser. I. iii. 69 Edward's conduct was throughout honest and aboveboard.

Aboven, obs. form of ABOVE.

Abovesaid (ăbʊvˌsēˑd), *ppl. a. arch.* [ABOVE *adv.* A 4 + SAID.] Mentioned higher up on a document or page; previously mentioned; aforesaid (which is the ordinary modern equivalent).

1366 MAUNDEV. iv. 26 Alle the contreyes and Iles aboveseyd. **1494** FABYAN, v. xciii. 68 After the abouesayd victory . . he sped hym towarde Yorke. **1680** H. MORE *Apocalypsis Apoc.* 355 The wicked suggestions of the abovesaid Jezebel. **1790** COWPER *Lett.* June 17 Wks. 1876, 332 This, and more of the same sort passed in my mind on seeing the old woman abovesaid.

Similarly, **above-bounden, -cited, -found, -given, -mentioned, -named, -written.**

1755 N. MAGENS *Ess. Ins.* II. 393 Whereas the abovenamed CD hath advanced and lent unto the abovebounden A & B the sum of £500, etc. **1653** MILTON *Consid. Hirelings* Wks. 1851, 378 By that command to Peter, and by this to all Ministers abovecited. **1765** FERGUSON in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 68 Multiplying the above-found quantities by the square of the diameter. **1865** LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 325 He refers to the above-given calculation. **1707** FREIND *Peterboro's Cond. in Spain* 26 We are willing to comply with the King's desire for the above-mention'd attempts. **1865** LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 336 The above-mentioned facts prove only that it will not always do so. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 604 Xenocrates mine authour aboue-named affirmeth that, etc. **1674** PLAYFORD *Skill of Musick* I. xi. 45 Tryal may be made in the above-written Notes.

†**Abow,** *v. str. Obs.* 1–5. Forms: *Inf.* 1 abúȝan; 2–3 abuȝe(n, abue(n, abouwe(n, abue(n, aboue; 3–4 abowe. *Pa. t.* 1 abeáȝ; 1–2 abeáh, *pl.* abuȝon; 2–3 abeh; 3 (*trans.*) abuyde; 4 (*intr.*) aboȝede, abowȝ. *Pa. pple.* 1 aboȝen. [OE. *a-búȝan,* f. A- *pref.* 1 + *búȝan*; cogn. w. OHG. *ar-biugan,* NHG. *er-biegen,* Goth. *us-biugan.*]

1. *intr.* To bend, incline, bow, stoop; *fig.* to do homage or reverence, to submit.

c **1000** *Beowulf* 1555 Þær fram sylle abeaȝ medu-benc moniȝ. **1086** *O.E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) Ealle þa men on Englalande him to abugon. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 227 Þe nefer ne abeah to nane deofel ȝyld. **1250** LAYAMON 4049 Þat mak[ede a]lle þe oþer mid strengþ ȝam a-bouwe. **1297** R. GLOUC. 193 Þe noble steede, þat al þe world abueþ to. *Ibid.* 302 So þat noþer of þys kynges abouynde to oþer nere. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumbras* 2070 Wel corteysly þanne aboȝede she. *Ibid.* 3390 Ac Roland þanne til hym a-bowȝ.

2. *trans.* To cause to bend; to bend or incline (a thing); also *refl.* See ABEYE (? whence *abuyde*).

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Sancte paul . . abeh him redliche to his lauerdes fet. **1297** R. GLOUC. 476 An other him smot tho, That he abuyde is face adown, vort ther com mo. *c* **1430** *Hymns to Virgin* 59 (1867) 97 Woldist þou god knowe . . And to him meekeli þee abowe, þan schal neuere myscheef in þee falle. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxiii. 103 Yf the englysshmen had not abowed doune hir hedes . . vnto the danoys they shold haue ben bete.

Abow, abowyn, obs. forms of ABOVE.

Abowten, abowght, obs. forms of ABOUT.

Abracadabra (æ·brăkădæˑbră). [L.; origin unknown. Occurs first in a poem by Q. Severus Sammonicus, 2nd c.] A cabalistic word, formerly used as a charm, and believed to have the power, when written in a triangular arrangement, and worn round the neck, to cure agues, etc. Now often used in the general sense of a spell, or pretended conjuring word; a meaningless word of mysterious sound; jargon, gibberish.

1696 AUBREY *Misc.* 105 Abracadabra, a Mysterious Word, to which the Superstitious in former times attributed a Magical power to expel Diseases, especially the Tertian-Ague, worn about their neck. **1810** BENTHAM *Art of Packing* (1821) 124 Thereby, in legal abracadabra, like man and wife, but one person. **1824** COLERIDGE *Aids to Refl.* (1848) I. 130 Leave him . . to retaliate the nonsense of blasphemy with the abracadabra of presumption. **1860** T. A. G. BALFOUR *Typ. Charac. Nat.* 118 Abrá, which is here twice repeated, is composed of the first letters of the Hebrew words signifying Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, viz. Ab, Ben, Ruach, Acadosch. **1879** *Lit. World* 5 Dec. 358/2 The new abracadabra of science, 'organic evolution.'

Abracock, obs. form of APRICOT.

†**Abrad,** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. Perhaps = OE. *abrǽdde,* pa. t. of *abrǽdan* (Germ. *erbreiten*) to make broad or wide, open widely.

1300 *Owl & Nightingale* 1042 The hule . . Mid thisse worde hire ȝen a-brad.

†**Abrad,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [A doubtful form of uncertain origin and meaning.]

c **1320** *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 610 Fair i-woxe and fair i-sprad, But the old tre was abrad.

Abrade (ăbrēˑd), *v.* [ad. L. *abrādĕre* to scrape off, f. *ab* off + *rād-ĕre* to scrape.]

1. To rub or wear off (a part *from* anything).

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 95 What is successively abraded from them [mountains] by decursion of Waters.

2. To wear down by rubbing, to rub away; *lit.* and *fig.*

1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 47 They . . are capable of enlarging their room as they grow bigger, by abrading the sides of their cells. **1804** W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 336, A hackneyed clamouring for religion and order will not abrade the popularity . . of a French government. **1856** KANE *Arctic Explor.* II. i. 11 To dogs famishing . . frozen food often proves fatal, abrading the stomach and œsophagus. **1863** LYELL *Antiq. of Man* xv. 293 Stones which lie underneath the glaciers . . abrade, groove, and polish the rock.

Abraded, (ăbrēˑdĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ABRADE + -ED.]

1. Rubbed off, removed by friction.

1677 [See ABRADE 1]. **1862** *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 155 Those youthful martyrs . . cannot have restored to them the abraded cuticle they have lost. **1871** TYNDALL *Frag. of Sc.* (ed. 6) I. xii. 362 Composed of the broken and abraded particles of older rocks.

2. Worn by friction, rubbed; *lit.* and *fig.*

1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 45 Part of its mass is worn away; but a larger portion, lying just above the abraded part, is heated to redness. **1877** E. CONDER *Basis of Faith* iv. 138 What is every word but a condensed fragment of history,

on whose abraded surface is still legible the handwriting of countless generations of minds? 1878 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* II. iii. 316 But absorption takes place very readily from abraded surfaces.

Abrader (ăbrē¹·dəɹ). [f. ABRADE + -ER¹.] That which rubs or wears down a surface.

1881 *Metal Worker* I. 4. The file is essentially a cutting tool, not a mere abrader.

Abrading (ăbrē¹·diŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ABRADE + -ING².] Wearing down, wasting by friction.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 13 The abrading power of floods, torrents, and rivers. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* i. § 55 Protected from the abrading action of its currents.

†**Abraham, Abram,** *a. Obs.* [Corruption of AUBURN, formerly often written *abern, abron.*]

1599 *Solim. & Pers.* (Hazlitt's *Dodsley* V. 363) Where is the eldest son of Priam, That Abraham-colour'd Trojan? Dead. 1607 SHAKS. *Coriol.* II. iii. 21 Our heads are some browne, some blacke, some Abram, some bald [*fol. of* 1685 *alters to* auburn]. 1627 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* 155 (1661) I shall passe to the exposition of certain colours.—Abram-colour, i.e. brown. Auburne or Abborne, i.e. brown or brown-black.

Abraham-man, Abram-man. [Possibly in allusion to the parable of the beggar Lazarus in *Luke* xvii.] One of 'a set of vagabonds, who wandered about the country, soon after the dissolution of the religious houses; the provision of the poor in those places being cut off, and no other substituted.' Nares.

1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacaboundes* 3 An Abraham man is he that walketh bare-armed and bare-legged and fayneth hymselfe mad. 1633 MASSINGER *New Way to Pay* II. i. Are they padders, or Abram-men, that are your consorts? 1813 *Q. Rev.* IX. 167 Pretended maniacs who wandered over England, under the name of Abram-men.

Hence, **To sham Abram**: to feign sickness, a phrase in use among sailors.

1860 J. C. HOTTEN *Dict. Slang*, When Abraham Newland was Cashier of the Bank of England, and signed their notes, it was sung: 'I have heard people say that sham Abraham you may, but you mustn't sham Abraham Newland.'

†**Abraham's Balm.** *Herb.* An old name of the chaste tree (*Vitex Agnus castus*), a native of the shores of the Mediterranean.

1676 BULLOKAR *Expositor*, Abraham's Baum . . hath a singular property to procure chastity, for which cause physicians have named it Agnus castus.

†**Abrai·d,** *v. str. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 abrezdan, abrédan, 3 abreiden, 4–5 abreyde, 5 abrayde, abraide, 6 erroneous abray. *Pa. t.* 1 abræzd, abræd(de, 2 abred, abræid, 3 abraid, abreid, 4 abreyde, 4–5 abrayde, abraide, 5–6 abraid, abrayed. *Pa. pple.* 1 abrozden, abroden, 2 abroiden, abroden, abruden. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + BRAID, OE. *brezdan* to twist, cogn. w. OSax. *bregdan*, OFries. *breida*, OIcel. *bregða*; hence primarily to twist or wrench back, *retorquēre*. In the primary *trans.* meaning the vb. became early obs. The *intransitive* sense, 'to spring, start,' was prob. also obs. bef. 1600, when Spenser gave it the false form *abray*, taken from the past *abraid*. In the sense of 'to ejaculate' *abraid* remained in the 16th c., and was provided with a weak past *abraided*.]

1. *trans.* To wrench or pull out, to snatch, withdraw, draw (a sword).

c 1000 *O.E. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 51 Witudlice án þæra . . abræd hys sweord. *c* 1150 *Hatton Gosp.*, *ibid.* Witodlice an þara . . abred hys sweord. *a* 1200 *Cotton Hom.* 239 Alles goddes fend simle fram his ȝesecðe abroden bienn. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 209 Ure soule is abroiden of þe hunte grune. 1205 LAYAMON 26534 Sone his sweord he ut ahræid [*later text* vp breid].

2. *intr.* To start, usually out of sleep, a swoon, or fit; to awake; occ. also, to start or burst into motion; to spring or dart.

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 214 He schal a domesdei grimliche abreiden mid te dredful dreame of þe englene bemen. *Ibid.* 238 And te holi mon abreid. *c* 1250 *Genesis & Ex.* 2111 Đe king abraid and woc in ðhogt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 1005 Til sche out of hir masidnesse abrayde. — *Squyres T.* 469 And after that sche gan of swown abreyde. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* (1554) IV. i. 101 Marcus in his bed lying Gan tabrayde. 1501 DOUGLAS *Palice of Hon.* (1787) III. iii. 55 Be not affrayit scho said . . And with that word up the strait rod abraid. *c* 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowlines* (1841) 65 I sodenly out of my sleepe abraid. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 36 But, whenas I did out of sleepe abray, I found her not. *Ibid.* IV. iv. 22 And now by this Sir Satyrane abraid Out of the swowne. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIII. l. 244 But from his studie he at last abraid, Call'd by the Hermit old.

b. *trans.* To arouse, startle.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 61 For feare lest her unwares she should abrayd. *Ibid.* III. xi. 8 The braue maid would not for courtesie, Out of his quiet slumber him abrade.

3. *intr.* To break forth abruptly into speech; to burst into a cry; to shout out.

c 1430 LYDGATE *Bochas* (1544) I. i. 1 a, Our fader Adam sodeynly abrayde, And to mine autour, euen thus he sayde. *Ibid.* I. i. 5 b, In their working, as thei gan abrayde No man wist what that other sayd. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* (W.) 1149 Ipomydon with that stroke abrayde, And to the kynge thus he sayde. 1531 ELYOT *Governour* (1580) 102 Holding his eyes and handes up towards heaven [he] abrayded with a loud voyce. 1541 — *Image Gov.* (1556) 145 After that he had sette a good space without speakyng, he abraided out at the last. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* II. B, Who . . doth not abrade, and crye, Uppon the greateste God of all?

b. *trans.* To ejaculate.

1578 T. PROCTER in *Heliconia* I. 172 Wherwith distrest, with wood-like rage the wordes he out Abrade.

4. *intr.* To rise nauseously in the stomach.

1533 ELYOT *Castel of Helth* (1541) 33 An appetite to eate or drynke mylke, to the extent that it shal not arise or abraied in the stomake.

5. *refl.* To exert oneself.

1530 PALSGR. 415/1 I abrayde, I inforce me to do a thinge, *Je mefforce*. He dyd abrayde him to reche it.

6. (In Lydgate.) To resort *to*, frequent.

c 1430 LYDGATE *Bochas* (1554) III. v. 75 a, O thou princesse of worldly goodes veyne, To thy flatterers I never did abrayde. *Ibid.* VI. xv. 161 b, Plato, To whose cradle Bees dyd abrayde.

†**Abrai·d,** *sb. Obs.* [f. ABRAID *v.*] A start.

1570 LEVINS *Manipulus*, An Abrayd, *impetus*.

†**Abraid,** *v.* and *sb.*, **abraiding,** *vbl. sb.*, 15th c. forms of UPBRAID, -ING due to phonetic confusion with prec.

c 1430 *Babees Book* 28 Of old surfaytes abrayde nat thy felawe. *c* 1430 LYDGATE *Bochas* (1554) VII. iv. 167 b, If the famous prudent olde Caton Had agein me in such caas made abrayd. *c* 1430 *Syr Generides* 9335 The king seid . . Goo hens for drede of more care. [Generides] for that abraiding Waxed wroth toward the king. 1530 PALSGR. 415/1 I abrayde one, I caste one in the tethe of a matter. 1599 GREENE *Alphonsus* (1861) 231 That thou da'rst thus abraid me in my land.

Abraid, obs. form of ABROAD.

Abranchial (ăbræ·ŋkiăl), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. ἀ priv. + βράγχια gills + -AL¹.] = ABRANCHIATE.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon's Med. Zool.* II. III. iv. 137 Leeches are abranchial annelida.

Abranchiate (ăbræ·ŋkiĕt), *a. Zool.* [Same deriv. + -ATE².] Having no gills.

1855 OWEN *Comp. Anat. Invert. An.* 667 Abranchiate . . when an animal is devoid of gills.

†**Abrase** (ăbrē·s), *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *abrās-us*, pa. pple. of *abrādĕre*: see ABRADE.] Rubbed smooth; rubbed clear from all markings; unoccupied, clean, blank. (Cf. L. *tabula rasa*.)

1600 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Revels* V. vii. 42 A nymph as pure and simple as the Soule, or as an abrase Table. 1688 R. HOLME *Acad. Armory* I. 12 But we must hold such things [blank shields] as Plato did his abrase tables, to be fit and capable of any form.

Abrase (ăbrē·s), *v.* [f. L. *abrās-* ppl. stem of *abrād-ĕre*; see prec. Cf. *erase* and Fr. *raser*.] To rub off or away; to wear down by friction; to abrade (which is the ordinary form of the word).

1593 NASHE *Christ's Teares* 37 b, Thy habitation is quite abrased and plowed vppe. 1612 COCKERAM, Abrase, to shaue. 1859 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt in* 1855–6, I. 253 Sufficient skin has been abrased from thy shins. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wd.-Bk.* s.v. *Abrase*, to dubb or smooth planks.

†**Abra·sing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ABRASE *v.* + -ING¹.] The act of scraping or rubbing off; abrading.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (1869) 83 I sawe suche persons by full ofte betyngys and abrasyng of naylys alto toryn.

Abrasion (ăbrē·ʒən). [ad. L. *abrāsiōn-em*, n. of action from *abrādĕre* to ABRADE. Cf. Fr. *abrasion*, a recent word only used in sense 3.]

1. The act or process of rubbing off or away, wearing down by friction. *lit.* and *fig.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Abrasion*, a shaving away. 1837 BABBAGE *Bridgw. Treat.* K 250 Let us suppose, that from the abrasion of the channel, the later tide arrives . . earlier than before. 1858 J. G. HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* iii. 32 To speak pleasantly when irritated . . to avoid abrasion and collision. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* i. 4 All coins will, by wear or abrasion, become thinner. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xii. 361 The least abrasion of the skin was likely to result in an ulcer.

2. The result of rubbing off. †a. The substance rubbed off, débris. *Obs.* b. A rubbed or abraded place.

1740 DR. CHEYNE *Ess. Regimen* 5 Earth . . being probably the Ramenta or abrasions of the other elements. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* (1856) xxxiv. 305 Costing only a smart pull and a bleeding abrasion afterwards. 1878 BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 34 A bed-sore may appear as a simple abrasion.

3. 'Abrasion is sometimes used . . . for the act of wearing away the natural mucus which covers the membranes, and particularly those of the stomach and intestines, by sharp corrosive medicines.' Chambers *Cycl.* 1751; also in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

Abrasive (ăbrē·siv), *a.* [f. L. *abrās-us*: see ABRASE + -IVE; as if from a L. **abrāsīvus*.] Having the property of abrading.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* s.v. *Abrasion*, The abrasive tool or grinder is exactly a counterpart of the form to be produced. 1880 G. C. WALLICH in *Athen.* 6 Mar. 316 To dispose of the supposition that the shape of the Pyrospores is due to any rolling or abrasive action at the sea bed.

‖ **Abraum Salts** (a·ˌbraum sǫlts). [ad. Germ. *Abraum-salze* salts to be removed.] Mixed salts found above the pure rock-salt at Stassfurt in Prussia, and also in the Isle of Wight, once thought useless, now used for producing chloride of potassium.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. Abraum . . a species of red clay, used in England . . to give a red colour to new mahogany-wood. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* s.v. Abraum Salts . . are employed on a very large scale for the production of chloride of potassium.

‖ **Abraxas.** A cabalistic word used as a charm and sometimes inscribed on gems for that purpose.

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 153 These Gems called Abraxas.

Abray, a false form of ABRAID *v.* found in Spenser; deduced from the pa. t. *abraid, abrayde*, quasi *abrayed*.

Abrazite (æ·brăzəit), *Min.* [f. Gr. ἀ ?intensive + βράζ-ειν to boil + -ITE mineral formative.] 'A mineral which effervesces when melted before the blowpipe.' Craig 1847. According to Dana a synonym of Gismondite.

Abrazitic (æbrăzi·tik), *a. Min.* [Same deriv. but with ἀ privative.] 'Not effervescing when melted before the blow-pipe.' Craig 1847.

†**Abreak,** *v. Obs.* For forms see BREAK. [OE. *a-brecan* f. A- *pref.* 1 + *brecan* to break.]

1. *trans.* To break in pieces.

1205 LAYAMON 25929 Nu hafeð he [?he] mine ban alle ladliche a-brokene.

2. *intr.* To break forth, burst out.

1205 LAYAMON 722 Ich am mid ærmðen abroken vt of þon benden. *c* 1320 *Arthour and Merlin* 7903 And gif we may owhai abreke Fle we hem with gret reke.

Abreast (ăbre·st), *adv.* prop. *phrase* also 5–6 abrest. [f. A *prep.*¹ in + BREAST.]

1. With breasts in a line, or with fronts in a line so as to compose as it were one breast of a wave when in motion; side by side (in advancing).

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vi. 17 My soule shall thine keepe company to heauen; Tarry (sweet soule) for mine, then flye a-brest. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* mi. 2 The Mines succeeded very well, and made a breach, that 16 Men might enter a-breast. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiv. 205 A pass . . so narrow that but two carts could go abreast along it.

†b. Also written variously as *on a breast, of breast, in a breast, breast-a-breast*.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xx. 271 Owt they Comen Al On Abrest. 1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* 68 Another goeth and taketh vpon him his [the leading crane's] office . . and that other commeth to their place which be of breast. 1728 G. CARLETON *Mem. Eng. Officer* 40 We could but very rarely go two on a Breast. *Ibid.* 69 At the End of our March all our Powder-Waggons were plac'd breast a-breast. 1801 R. GALL *Tint Quey* 179 Then a' at ance (it is nae jest) Moved slowly forit in a breast.

2. *Naut.* With the ships equally distant, and parallel to each other, so that each is at right angles to the line of the squadron.

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* (1715) III. xx. 150 If the winds were high . . sailing one by one; but at other Times they went Three or more in a Breast. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. iv. 144 The English, having the wind, came down a-breast.

3. *Naut.* '*Abreast*, within-board, signifies on a parallel with the beam.' Smyth *Sailor's Wd.-Bk.*

4. *Abreast of*: in a position parallel to, or alongside of something stationary; also *fig.* (In nautical lang. *of* is frequently omitted.)

1748 ANSON *Voyage* (ed. 4) III. vi. 466 We were a-breast of a chain of Islands. 1833 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* vi. 22 The tide was about three quarters ebb, when the barge arrived abreast of Millbank. 1845 LOWELL *Crisis* Wks. 1879, 671 They must upward still, and onward, Who would keep abreast of truth. 1857 TOMES *Amer. in Japan* xv. 356 The Island of Ohosima, about two miles distant abreast the ships.

5. *Abreast with*: advancing on or to a level with, keeping up with; often *fig.* as, to keep abreast with the thought of the age. In naut. lang. *with* is sometimes omitted.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VII. 397 My Observations, as printed, goe abreast in parallel columes with those of His Highnesse. 1833 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxvii. 96 [We] were soon abreast and close to the wherry, pulling with us down the stream. 1860 SMILES *Self-Help* iii. 59 Nothing else could have enabled him to keep abreast with the flood of communications that poured in.

†**Abreathe,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + BREATHE.] To give time to recover breath.

c 1450 *Merlin* 335 And made hem refressh and girde hir horse and a-brethe hem.

†**Abreid** (ăbrē·d), *adv. Obs.* or *dial.* [OE. *on brede* in breadth, Chaucer *on brede*, mod. Scotch *a breid, abreed*.] Apart, widely. (Cf. ABROAD, a later formation which took the place of *a brede* in Eng.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXIX. 11877 Bothe obreade & aboue [þai] brekyn the yates. 1787 BURNS III. 143 Spread abreed thy weel-fill'd brisket.

†**Abrenou·nce,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ab* off, away + RENOUNCE, after med. L. *abrenunciā-re* to repudiate; f. *ab* away, off + *renuntiā-re* to unsay, retract; f. *re* back + *nuntiā-re* often corrupted to *nunciā-re* to tell.] To renounce, repudiate; to contradict.

1537 LATIMER *Serm. before Convoc.* 6 Many of these . . will no better acknowledge and recognise theyr parentes . . but abrenounce and cast them of. 1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 159/1 Commanding all the clergie . . either to abrenounce their wiues, or their livings. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Scotl.* Wks. 1846 I. 300 Many began openly to abrenunce thare ald idolatrie. 1656 J. TRAPP *Exp.* Matt. xvi. 24 (1868) 202/1 Let him deny himself . . let him abrenounce himself flatly.

†**Abrenou·ncing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.] Repudiation, rejection.

c 1550 COVERDALE *Carrying of Christ's Cross* ii. Wks. II. 234 Where is our abrenouncing and forsaking of the world?

†**Abrenu·nciate,** *v. Obs. rare* [f. med. L. *abrenunciāt-us* for *abrenuntiāt-us*, pa. pple. of *abrenuntiā-re*; see ABRENOUNCE. Cf. *announce* and *enuntiate*.] = ABRENOUNCE.

1618 *Chron. of S. Francis*, Dedic., It sauored of the world which ye have abrenunciated.

Abrenunciation (æbrĭnvnsiˌēīˈʃən), *arch.* [ad. med. L. *abrenunciātiōn-em*, n. of action from *abrenunciāre*; see prec. Mod. Eng. in all the derivatives of *nuntiāre* follows the incorrect late L. spelling *nunciāre*.] Renunciation: retractation, repudiation.

1641 *Life of Cheeke* in *Hurt of Sedit.* iii b, An abrenuntiation of that truth which he had so long professed. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. 37 Hard usage in prison .. drew from his mouth an abrenuntiation of that Truth. 1720 WATERLAND *8 Serm.* 318 A Profession of Faith in .. God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, immediately followed upon the Abrenuntiation of the Devil. 1842 H. E. MANNING *Unity of the Ch.* 20 The catechumen .. turned to the West for the abrenunciation of Satan.

†Abre·ption. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [n. of action, f. L. *abrept-* ppl. stem of *abrip-ĕre*, f. *ab* off, away + *rap-ĕre* to snatch: see -ION.] Snatching away; complete separation.

1681 HALLYWELL *Melampronæa* 73 (T) Cardan relates of himself that he could when he pleased fall into this ἀφαίρεσις, disjunction, or abreption of his soul from his body.

‖ Abreuvoir (abröva·r). [mod. Fr., f. *abreuver* to cause to drink:—OFr. *abeuvrer*:—late L. *abeverāre*, for *adbiberā-re*, f. *bibĕre* to drink.]

1. A watering place for animals. (? Not Eng.)

2. 'In masonry, the joint between two stones, or the interstice to be filled up with mortar or cement.' Gwilt.

Abrevye, Abreviate: see ABBREVYE, -IATE.

Abricock, -coct, -cot, obs. forms of APRICOT.

Abridgable, -geable (ăbri·dʒăb'l), *a.* [f. ABRIDGE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being abridged; liable to abridgment.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 338 Abridgable in a high degree.

Abridge (ăbri·dʒ), *v.* Forms: 4 **abrege**, 4–5 **abregge, abrigge**, 4–6 **abrydge**, 6 **abbredge**, 6– **abridge**. [a. OFr. *abregie-r, abrege-r* (Pr. *abrevjar*):—L. *abbreviā-re*, f. *ab* off or ?*ad* to + *breviā-re* to shorten, f. *brevis* short.] Always *trans.*

1. To shorten; to make shorter, to cut short in its duration, to lessen the duration of. Originally of *time*, or things occupying time.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4571 Þan sal God abrege his [Antichrist's] days Als Mathew in þe Godspel says. *Ibid.* 4575 'Bote his days war abreged,' says he, 'Fone men fra þan sal save be.' Bot his tyme God abrege sal þan. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 370 (E. 1614) He wolde abregge hir labour alle and some [*MS. Lansd.* a-brigge]. *c* 1440 MYRC *Instr. to P. P.* 1629 Ȝef he be sory for hys synne .. A-bregge hys penaunce þen by myche. 1534 MORE *Comforte agst. Tribul.* III. Wks. 1557, 1213/2 He shall for the loue of hys electes .. abbredge those daies. 1590 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 245 Besides, thy staying will abridge thy life. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pickle* (1779) IV. lxxxvi. 17 The bridegroom .. abridged his visit. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral t.* 17 To make a greater quantity with the same capital; in other words, to abridge the labour.

2. To make shorter in words, whilst retaining the sense and substance; to condense, epitomize.

1393 *Wills & Inv. North. Count.* IV. 186 And in kase be that this wytword will noght perfurnysche, I will it be abrydged. 1494 FABYAN v. cxv. 89 I passe ouer in abrydgynge and shortynge somedeale of this Storye. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 5 Ezrah (is reported) to haue abridged the French Psalter. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corr. Christ.* I. Pref. 19 Some things will be found .. abridged from other works. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 474 James had ordered Sancroft to abridge the ritual. 1863 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxvi. 294 This work was abridged in the first half of the ninth century.

3. *Law.* 'To make a declaration or count shorter, by subtracting or severing some of the substance from it.' Blount 1691, Tomlins 1809.

4. To cut off, cut short; to reduce to a small size. Now *rare* of things material.

c 1420 LYDGATE *Minor Poems* (1840) 5 Alle mysscheffes from him to abrigge. 1605 *Play of Stucley* (1878) 186 But 'tis not thou, nor any power but his .. That can abridge my purpose. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* (1840) II. xxxi. 91 She retired herself to Sebaste, and abridged her train from state to necessity. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1804) xxv. 172 Spoons .. two of which were curtailed in the handles, and the other abridged in the lip. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* vi. Sir Mungo .. laid on his hilt his hand, or rather his claw, (for Sir Rullion's broadsword had abridged it into that form).

5. To curtail, to lessen, to diminish (rights, privileges, advantages, or authority).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 152 Largesse it is, whose privilege There may non avarice abrege. 1534 MORE *On Passion* Wks. 1557, 1356/2 His former feare shall no whit abridge his reward. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. xxvi. 138 The naturall Liberty of man may by the Civill Law be abridged. 1702 POPE *Jan. and May* 489 He watch'd her night and day, Abridg'd her pleasures, and confin'd her sway. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. viii. 178 A tribunal whose authority he had himself attempted to abridge. 1853 F. W. ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvi. 207 The Apostle Paul counsels these men to abridge their Christian liberty.

6. With a person:—Const. *of*, rarely *from, in*. To stint, to curtail in; to deprive of; to debar from.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11950 Whan of synne þou art abreggede. 1523 FITZHERBERT *Surveying* (1539) iv. 8 It were agayne reason to abrydge a man of his owne righte. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. Ven.* I. i. 126 Nor do I now make mone to be abridg'd From such a noble rate. 1692 SOUTH *12 Serm.* (1697) I. 33 Much tied and abridged in his freedom. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 154 The legislative therefore cannot abridge the executive power of any rights which it now has by law, without it's own consent. 1839 H. ROGERS *Essays* II. iii. 147 The language, abridged of its native power, needed this transfusion of fresh blood.

†Abri·dge, *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. the vb.] A condensed form, an epitome, a compendium.

1634 T. HERBERT *Travaile* 2 Great Brittaine .. contains the summe and abridge of all sorts of excellencies.

Abridged (ăbri·dʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. ABRIDGE *v.* + -ED.] Shortened, cut short; contracted, condensed.

c 1370 WYCLIF *Rule of St. Francis* Wks. 1880, 41 þei may haue breuyaries, þat is small sauteris or abreggid. 1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 23 Thus endeth the trayttye abredged of the arte to lerne well to deye. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 298 In our abridged and septuagesimall ages, it is very rare .. to behold the fourth generation. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanh.* xiv. (1820 I. 291) In heaven's name, said he, to what purpose serve these abridged cloaks? 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 651 This account appears in an abridged form.

Abridgedly (ăbri·dʒĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a shortened or concise form.

1801 WOODHOUSE in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 98 A method of abridgedly representing the sine etc. of an arc. *Ibid.* 100 Which series is abridgedly expressed by the symbol.

Abridger (ăbri·dʒəɹ). [f. ABRIDGE *v* + -ER 1.] One who or that which abridges, shortens, or makes abridgments; a summarizer, synoptist, or compiler.

1555 *Fardle of Facions* II. iv. 137 I rather fansie .. to folowe the founteines of the first Authours, then the brokes of abredgers. 1651 tr. *Bacon, Life and Death* 21 The Great Abridger of Age was the Floud. 1699 BURNET *39 Articles* (1700) xxii. 222 He was an Abridger of a larger Work. 1858 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schoolm.* 451 A concocter of paragraphs, or an abridger of Parliamentary debates.

Abridging (ăbri·dʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ABRIDGE *v.* + -ING 1.] The act or process of shortening the duration of any thing, or lessening it; or of making a short compendium or abstract of a larger work.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 168 Vit avaylen thay to abrigging of the peyne of helle. 1475 *Boke of Noblesse* 31 The said chieftein must pay his men .. bethout any defalking [or] abbregging of here wagis. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* ii. 26 This paineful labour of abridging .. was not easie, but a matter of sweat. 1676 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviathan* 297 The abridging his universal jurisdiction.

Abridgment, abridgement (ăbri·dʒmĕnt), also 6 **abrygement.** Spelt *abridgment* as early as 7. [a. OFr. *abregement* f. *abréger* + -MENT as if from a L. **abbreviāmentum*.]

1. The act or process of abridging or shortening; a shortening of time or labour; a curtailment of privileges.

1494 FABYAN VI. clxi. 154 His sayde sone .. was a cause of the abrygement, or shortynge of his dayes. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. Cho. 44 Then brooke abridgement; and your eyes aduance After your thoughts, straight backe againe to France. *c* 1660 SOUTH *Serm.* (1715) I. 5 Wilt thou demonstrate, that there is any Delight in a Cross, any Comfort in violent Abridgments. 1774 BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 80 The name of Cyrus seems to have suffered an abridgment of this nature. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 48 Irregular vindications of public liberty .. are almost always followed by some temporary abridgments of that very liberty.

b. (?) *fig.* A means of shortening or whiling away. (The sense may be 3.)

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. D.* v. i. 39 Say, what abridgement haue you for this euening? What maske? What musicke?

2. An abridged state or condition; a shortened form; abbreviation.

1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. vi. 41 We must not .. read them in abridgment. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 751 The account given is essentially the same, with some abridgements and verbal differences.

3. A compendium of a larger work, with the details abridged, and less important things omitted, but retaining the sense and substance; an epitome, or abstract.

1523 FITZHERBERT *Surueying* 30 He wyll cause his audytoure to make a value in maner of a bridgement of all the sayd minystre accomptes. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 One that extinguished worthy whole volumes to bring his abridgements into request. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 163 I shall in the first place give the principal events of it in a chronological abridgment. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 694 His narrative is a mere meagre abridgement.

b. An epitome or compendium of any subject, which might be treated much more fully; a concise record, or instance; a synopsis; a representation in miniature.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Majest.* 4 The Crowner, or the Schiref .. sall take inspection of his wounds, quha is slane, & sall cause their Clerk make ane abrigement of them. 1625 BACON *Essays* (1862) 128 To be Master of the Sea, is an Abridgement of a Monarchy. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. 327 Ingratitude is the abridgement of all basenesse. 1702 ADDISON *Medals* III. 154 You represented your ancient coins as abridgements of history. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Retal.* 94 Here lies David Garrick, describe me who can; An abridgment of all that was pleasant in man. 1826 SCOTT *Mal. Malagr.* Let. i. 4, A filthy little abridgement of a crocodile.

4. *Law.* The leaving out of certain parts of a plaintiff's demand, in which case the writ still holds good for the remainder.

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 4 Abridgement of a plaint or demaund.

†Abriped, [irreg. f. *abrip-ĕre*.] 'Ravished.' Cockeram 1626.

Abroach (ăbrōu·tʃ), *adv.* prop. *phrase.* Also 4–5 **abroche, abroache.** [f. A *prep.* 1 in state of + BROACH.]

1. Broached; pierced; in a condition for letting out or yielding liquor. **To set abroach:** to broach, to pierce and leave running.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 183 Right as who set a tonne abroche, He percede the harde roche. *c* 1450 J. RUSSELL *Nurture* in *Babees Book* 121 So when þow settyst a pipe abroche good [sone,] do aftur my lore. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-house* II. 15 There is none [of the fatts of wine] worth the tasting, but that onlie which is abroach. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* Wks. 1806 II. 218 The jars of gen'rous wine .. He set abroach, and for the feast prepar'd. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pickle* (1779) II. lxvi. 226 There was a butt of strong beer abroach in the yard. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. xvii. 67 Hogsheads of ale and claret were set abroach in the streets.

b. *fig.*

1533 MORE *Debel. Salem* v. Wks. 1557, 39/2 They [the new brotherhood] be a barel of poyson, yᵗ the dyuel hath late set abroche. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple* 29, *Agonie* 15 That juice, which on the crosse a pike Did set again abroach. 1662 H. MORE *Antid. agst. Ath.* (1712) II. vii. 59 There was a general Provision of Water, by setting the Mountains and Hills abroach.

2. Hence, In a state to be diffused or propagated; afloat; afoot; astir. **To set abroach:** to broach, to set a-foot, to publish or diffuse.

1528 MORE *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 1557, 284/2 Ascribing al our dedes to destenie .. they .. set al wretchednes abroche. 1591 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 111 Who set this auncient quarrell new abroach? 1611 SPEED *Hist. Brit.* (1632) IX. xxiii. 1130 These stirres thus abroach, the Earle was sent into those parts. 1638 WILKINS *Discov. New World* (1684) II. 2 Let but some upstart Heresie be set abroach. 1742 YOUNG *Night Th.* II. 465 Hast thou no friend to set thy mind abroach? 1835 BROWNING *Paracel.* 31 But 'twas not my desire to set abroach Such memories and forebodings.

†Abroa·ch, *v. Obs.* Also 4–5 **abroche.** [a. OFr. *abrochie-r, abroche-r*, f. *à* prep. to + *brocher* to prick, pierce; see BROACH.]

1. To pierce (a cask, etc.) so as to let the liquor flow out.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wyf of Bathes Prol.* 177 Whethir thou wilt sippe Of thilke tonne, that I schal abroche. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* Abbrochyn or attamyn a vesselle of drynke, *Attamino*. 1530 PALSGR. 425/2 I abroche, I set abroche a vessell, *Je broche* .. Abroche our wyne of Beaune.

2. *fig.* To give vent or utterance to.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* A. 1122 Þen glory & gle wat3 nwe abroched. 1430 LYDGATE *Chron. Troy* II. x. Thus she .. After swete the bitter can a broche.

Abroad (ăbrō·d), *adv.* and *prep.* Forms: 3–4 **a brod**, 4 **a-brood**, 5 **on brode**, 5–6 **a-brode**, 6 **abroade**, 6– **abroad.** [f. A *prep.* 1 on, in, at + BROAD *a.* Cf. *a-long, at large*, and A-BREDE, OE. *on brede*, mod. Sc. *a breid.*]

A. *adv.*

1. Broadly, widely, at large, over a broad or wide surface.

1297 R. GLOUC. 542 That win orn abrod so, That it was pite gret of so much harm ido. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour.* g viij b, Plenty of sylke and clothe of gold was there abrode. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* v. 5 The loue of God is shed abroad in our hearts. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xiv. 216 Pour it on it and spread it abroad with a rolling-pin. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* (1858) iii. 14 Would to Heaven one could preach it abroad into the hearts of all sons and daughters of Adam.

b. Widely asunder, with the fragments or portions widely scattered.

c 1260 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 6 Al þat þou wan here wiþ pine, a-bro[d] þin eir sal wast it al. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Lollards* 73 He þat gedreþ not wiþ Me, he sckateriþ a brod. 1483 CAXTON *Golden Leg.* 165/2 A man in that companye .. smote hym on the heed that his brayne fyl alle abrode. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. i. 106 The angry Northerne winde Will blowe these sands like Sibels leaues abroad. 1654 G. GODDARD in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 79 The Parliament had already taken the Government abroad, (in pieces was meant,) and had altered and changed it. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. x. 127 Then a chance will come, a holiday, When, piece by piece, can one abroad the things display.

c. Widely apart, with the parts or limbs wide spread.

c 1430 *Syr Generides* 4487 With his armes spred on brode To Ismael his brodre he rode. *c* 1440 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* C. 242 He wille sprede his armes on brade [1450 abrade]. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* XIX. 14 Whan Ezechias had receaued the letters .. [he] layed them abrode before the Lorde. 1598 GERARDE *Herball* I. xxxv. § 5. 50 But the leaues be more spred abroad. 1627 BACON *New Atlantis* 6 At his coming he did bend to us a little, and put his arms abroad. 1769-90 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* (1876) X. 15 The locks of the hair are flying abroad in all directions. 1847 LONGF. *Evan.* I. v. 116 Stretched abroad on the seashore motionless lay his form.

†d. Hence, *Naut.* 'An old word for *spread* pa. pple.; as all sail *abroad*.' Smyth *Sailor's Word-Bk.*

1667 *Lond. Gaz.* CXXXVI/1 The Dragon Fregat appearing with Dutch Colours abroad, the Captain .. remanded his Men. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 187 The Admiral made the signal .. for those who were to lead, to do so with the starboard tacks abroad by a wind.

2. *lit.* At large; freely moving about; and *fig.* current in the outside world.

c 1500 *Robin Hood* II. vii. 11 Sad news I hear there is abroad, I fear all is not well. 1538 STARKEY *England* 148 For I wot not whether I may speke thys a-brode. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* I. i. 190 Ther's villanie abroad, this letter will tell you more. 1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* 364 In the interval of time between them .. these pretended Laws of Charondas

came abroad. 1704 RAY *Creation* II. 288 What is abroad round about us in this aspectable World. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 365 He was perfectly aware of the suspicions which were abroad.

3. Out of one's house or abode; out of doors; out in the open air.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 176 To bere bischopes aboute, abrode in visytynge. 1553 UDALL *Roister Doister* (1869) 42 I bid him keepe him warme at home For if he come abroade, he shall cough me a mome. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 107 I am glad to see your Lordship abroad: I heard say your Lordship was sicke. I hope your Lordship goes abroad by aduise. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 101 Any floor level with the ground receives more dirt from abroad. 1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* (1757) v. 127 Tho' sick to death, abroad they safely roam. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. iv. 296 He found me not, as I was abroad dining with a friend. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* iii. 23 The whole population was abroad, either reaping or threshing. *Mod.* The badger ventures abroad only after dusk.

4. Out of the home country; in or into foreign lands. *From abroad*: from foreign lands.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxvii. 679 Estward ayens the sonne lokeden they there Ful fer abrod into the Se. 1559 *Myrroure for Mag. Salisbury* xv. 7 The one at home, the other abrode in Fraunce. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* v. viii. 66 Calling home our exil'd Friends abroad. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 5, I resolv'd not to think of going Abroad any more, but to settle at Home. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* vi. 85 The Welsh iron-masters had now rivals abroad. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 317 At the close of the reign of Charles the Second, great part of the iron which was used in the country was imported from abroad. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *Felix Holt* Epil. 429 He was understood to have gone to reside at a great distance; some said 'abroad,' that large home of ruined reputations.

5. Wide of the mark or the truth; 'out,' astray.

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* (C. D. ed.) vi. 33 I'm only a little abroad, that's all. 1842 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* I. 5 At the twelfth round the latter champion was all abroad, as the saying is, and had lost all presence of mind. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 244 The first deals successfully with nearly the whole of life, while the second is all abroad in it.

B. *prep.* [The adv. with place expressed]. Out, over, throughout. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. ccxxxv. 330 So then the prince's host spred abrode that countre. 1653 BAXTER *Peace of Consc.* 51 [They] will proclaim abroad the world that our Ministers are Legalists. 1662 STILLINGFLEET *Orig. Sacr.* (ed. 3) I. vi. § 5. 99 And walk abroad the world.

¶ Used as adj.; and elliptically for *go abroad*.

1550 LEVER *Sermons* 29 Their riches muste abrode in the countrey, to bie fermes. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyssey* xvi. 551 Then to the queen was come The Wooers' plot, to kill her son at home, Since their abroad design had miss'd success. 1676 COTTERELL tr. *Cassandra* VI. 97 We must abroad again.

Abroad, occ. by confusion for ABOARD, ABROOD.

† **Abrodietical**, *a.* or *sb. Obs.*—° [f. Gr. ἀβροδίαιτ-ος living delicately + -ICAL.] 'A delicate person.' Cockeram 1612. 'Feeding daintily, delicate, luxurious,' Minsheu 1627. Prob. never used.

Abrogable (æ·brŏgăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *abrogā-re*: see ABROGATE + -BLE; as if ad. L. **abrōgābilis*.] Capable of being abrogated or done away with.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 40 It is cleerly contrarie to such a positive Law of God, . . no way abrogable or dispensable with. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* in Wks. 1726 I. 686 But those Things that are abrogable, or abrogated in the Great Charter, were neuer a Part of the Fundamentals.

Abrogate (æ·brŏgĕt), *a.* and *pple. arch.*; also 5–7 **abrogat**. [ad. L. *abrogāt-us* pa. pple. of *abrogāre* to repeal, cancel (f. *ab* off, away, + *rogāre* to propose a law). In earlier use than the verb to ABROGATE, whence also a new participle *abrogated*, now more generally used.] Repealed, annulled, cancelled, abolished by authority.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 181 So that statute was abrogat, and no lenger kept. 1538 STARKEY *England* 102 Ther be few lawys and statutys, in parlyamentys ordeynyd, but, by placardys and lycence . . they are broken and abrogate. 1552–5 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 244 That no curate command the even to be fasted of an abrogate holiday. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Majest.* Pref. A 7 Some of them are abrogat, be posteriour lawes, or be desuetude, are obscured. 1635 N. R. tr. *Camden's Eliz.* Introd., Lawes made by King Henry the eight against the Protestants are repealed . . the Masse is abrogate. *a* 1845 SOUTHEY *Inscriptions* xlv. Wks. III. 177 The promise on the Mount vouchsafed, Nor abrogate by any later law.

Abrogate (æ·brŏgĕt), *v.* Pa. pple. 5–7 **abrogat, abrogate**; 6– **abrogated**. [f. prec., or on analogy of vbs. so formed.]

1. To repeal (a law, or established usage), to annul, to abolish authoritatively or formally, to cancel.

1526 TINDALE *Heb.* viii. 13 In that he sayth a new testament he hath abrogat the olde. 1553 WILSON *Rhetorique* 24 b, They abrogate suche vowes as were proclaimed to be kept. 1649 MILTON *Eikonokl.* 46 Doubtless it repented him to have establish'd that by Law, which he went about so soon to abrogat by the Sword. 1666 FULLER *Hist. Cambr.* (1840) 157 Thus was the pope's power fully abrogated out of England. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Concil. with Amer.* Wks. III. 60 We wholly abrogated the ancient government of Massachuset. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Thoughts* IV. § 26. 305 The Law of the Jews . . was not rejected nor contradicted by the Gospel . . but simply abrogated by being absorbed. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Constitn.* i. 22 But the same power which formed these rules may abrogate or suspend them.

2. To do away with, put an end to.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 55 Perge, good M. Holofernes, perge, so it shall please you to abrogate scurilitie. 1634 T. HERBERT *Travaile* 141 Others say all the world was a paradice till sinne abrogated its glory. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* 95 Pay certified, yet payers abrogated. 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 86 In the whales the movements of these vertebræ upon one another are abrogated.

Abrogated (æ·brŏgĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Abolished by authority, annulled.

1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* xxvii. 283 The open observers of abrogated [fasting-]days to be punished. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 3 The heavy corpse of an abrogated Levitism.

Abrogating (æ·brŏgĕtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ABROGATE *v.* + -ING¹.] The act or process of repealing, annulling, or authoritatively abolishing; abrogation. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1577 tr. *Bullinger, Decades* (1592) 410 The abrogating of the lawe consisteth in this that followeth. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* (1851) Introd. 9 We have an expresse law of God . . whereof our Saviour with a solemn threat forbid the abrogating. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 103 The nulling of the Authority of S. Paul's writings were the abrogating of the very Law of Christ. *Mod.* Before abrogating the law.

Abrogation (æbrŏgē¹·ʃən). [ad. L. *abrogātiōn-em* repeal, n. of action, from *abrogāre*: see ABROGATE *a.* Perhaps immed. from Fr. *abrogation* 16th c. in Littré.] The act of abrogating; repeal or abolition by authority. (Not now used of persons or things concrete.)

1535 COVERDALE *Mal.* iii. Contents, Off the abrogacion of the olde leuiticall presthoode. 1617 *Jamua Ling.* 1041 To repeale a statute is as much as an abrogation. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. xxvii. 157 The Command, as to that particular fact, is an abrogation of the Law. 1692 S. JOHNSON (*title*) An Argument proving, that the Abrogation of King James by the People . . was according to the Constitution. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 48 The universal sorrow which the abrogation of that feast would occasion. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 83 The act would be oppressive . . and the abrogation of a settled right.

Abrogative (æ·brŏgĕtiv), *a.* [f. L. *abrogāt-* ppl. stem of *abrogāre* + -IVE.] Having the quality of abrogating.

Mod. A statute abrogative of these privileges.

Abrogator (æ·brŏgĕtəɹ). [f. ABROGATE *v.* + -OR, -ER¹.] One who abrogates or authoritatively repeals.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 96 Abrogators and dispensers against the Lawes of God. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 7 (1865) 359 Not an abrogater of the ceremonial, but a filler of the law moral.

† **Abro·ge**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. Fr. *abroge-r*:—L. *abrogā-re*: see ABROGATE.] = ABROGATE.

c 1450 in HALLAM *Middle Ages* (1872) III. 188 Nor might by his last will nor otherwise altre, change, nor abroge.

Abroken, obs. pa. pple. of ABREAK and BREAK.

Abron, abroun, abrun(e, obs. ff. AUBURN.

Abrood (abrūd), *adv.* prop. *phr.* also 3–4 **abrode**. [A *prep.*¹ + BROOD *sb.*] On its brood or eggs; hatching eggs; breeding young, mischief, etc.

a 1250 *Owl & Nightingale* 518 So sone so thu sittest abrode, Thu for-lost al thine wise. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) XII. ii. 409 The egle is a foule that selde syttyth abrood and selde hath byrdes. 1586 HOOKER *Giraldus's Hist. Irel.* II. 153/2 That Romish cockatrice, which a long time had set abrood vpon hir egs, had now hatched hir chickins. 1656 J. TRAPP *Exp. Matt.* v. 8 (1868) 48 b, The natural heart is Satan's throne . . he sits abrood upon it. 1694 ABP. SANCROFT *Serm.* 135 The Spirit of God sate abrood upon the whole rude Mass, as Birds upon their Eggs.

† **Abroo·k**, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. A- *pref.* II + BROOK *v.*] To brook, endure, bear.

1592 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, II. iv. 10 Sweet Nell, ill can thy Noble Minde abrooke The abiect People, gazing on thy face.

Abrupt (ăbrv·pt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *abrupt-us* broken off, precipitous, disconnected, pa. pple. of *abrump-ĕre*, f. *ab* off + *rump-ĕre* to break.]

† 1. Broken away (from restraint). *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abuses* (1877) 23 There is not a people more abrupte, wicked, or perverse, liuing upon the face of the Earth.

2. Broken off, terminating in a break. ? *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 603 The voyce of Serpents . . differeth from all other Beasts hissing, in the length thereof: for the hissing of a Tortoise is shorter and more abrupt. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Brit.* III. xxxix. § 5. 344 The Circle of their liues are oftentimes abrupt before it be drawn to the full round. 1634 CHILLINGWORTH *Charity by Cath.* I. ii. § 9 Of Ecclesiastes he (Luther) saith, 'This book is not full, there are in it many abrupt things.' 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Amianthus*, The bodies of it are flexile and elastic, and composed of short and abrupt filaments.

3. Characterized by sudden interruption or change; unannounced and unexpected; sudden, hasty.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, II. iii. 30 My lady craues, To know the cause of your abrupt departure? *a* 1725 POPE *Odyssey* I. 413 Abrupt, with eagle speed she cut the sky, Instant invisible to mortal eye. 1834 H. MILLER *Sc. & Leg.* (1857) xxviii. 420 The motions of the vessel were so fearfully abrupt and violent. 1871 BROWNING *Balaustion* 2135 Nor, of that harsh, abrupt resolve of thine, Any relenting is there!

b. Of literary style: Passing suddenly from thought to thought or phrase to phrase.

1636 B. JONSON *Discovery* (J.) The abrupt stile, which hath many breaches, and doth not seem to end but fall. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Music* § 5. 84 His [Æschylus'] Imagery and Sentiments are great; his Style rugged and abrupt. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* vii. 93 In short, he is abrupt, in order to awake attention, and give it a right direction.

4. Precipitous, steep.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. xii. 126 [He] walled Macedonia every where in . . by planting Castles in abrupt places. 1726 THOMSON *Winter* 99 Tumbling thro' rocks abrupt, and sounding far. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 2 Across this valley is an abrupt ridge. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Palest.* (1858) iii. 167, I do not mean that the ravines of Jerusalem are so deep and abrupt as those of Luxembourg.

5. a. *Bot.* Coming to a sudden termination; not tapering off, truncated. b. *Geol.* Of strata: Suddenly cropping out and presenting their edges.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 197 The Meerfelder Maar is a cavity of far greater size . . the sides presenting some abrupt sections of inclined secondary rocks. 1854 BALFOUR *Bot.* 395 The Tulip-tree, remarkable for its abrupt or truncated leaves.

B. *sb.* An abrupt place; a precipice, chasm, or abyss. (? Only in loc. cit.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 409 Upborn with indefatigable wings Over the vast abrupt, ere he arrive The happy Ile.

† **Abru·pt**, (ăbrv·pt), *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec., or on analogy of vbs. so formed. Cf. *eor-rupt, dis-rupt.*] To break off, sever; to interrupt suddenly.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* (1656) I. § 13 Buzzing thy praises which shal never die, Till death abrupts them. 1646 — *Pseud. Ep.* 323 The effects of whose activity are not precipitously abrupted, but gradually proceed to their cessations. 1682 — *Chr. Morals* (1756) 100 The insecurity of their enjoyments abrupteth our tranquillities.

Abrupted (ăbrv·ptĕd), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. ABRUPT *v.* + -ED.] Suddenly broken off; abrupt.

1633 FORD *Love's Suc.* III. iii. (1811) 409 Did not I note your dark abrupted ends Of words half spoke; your 'wells, if all were known'?

Abruptedly (ăbrv·ptĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an abrupt or hurried manner; abruptly.

1847 GROTE *Hist. Greece* IV. II. I. 380 (1862) Abruptedly and unexpectedly.

Abruption (ăbrv·pʃən). [ad. L. *abruptiōn-em* breaking off, n. of action f. *abrump-ĕre*. See ABRUPT.]

1. A breaking off, an interruption, a sudden break (in a narrative, etc.). *arch.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 69 *Tr.* O Cressida, how often haue I wisht me thus? *Cr.* Wisht my Lord? the gods grant? O my Lord. *Tr.* What should they grant? what makes this pretty abruption? *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 211 The pseudo-prophetical spirit . . is also conjoined with alienations and abruptions of mind. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley* (1816) 40 Thoughts, which to a reader of less skill seem thrown together by chance are concatenated without any abruption. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* ii. 40 Sudden and total abruption of all intercourse.

2. A sudden snapping or breaking; the breaking away of portions of a mass.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 145 Effused by the abruption of the glasses. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *Horse Shoe Robinson* viii. 97 A cleft, which suggested the idea of some sudden abruption of the earth. 1866 *Reader* 1 Sept. 767 The work of abruption, or hollowing out, during the embryonic state is little less active than that of secretion or building up. 1879 BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 8 The removal of the softer kinds of polypi should always be by abruption.

Abruptly (ăbrv·ptli), *adv.* [f. ABRUPT *a.* + -LY².] In an abrupt manner. Hence,

1. With a sudden break off, without warning or preparation, suddenly.

1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 18 And so as I begun passionately, I breake off abruptly. Farewell. 1670 MILTON *P. R.* II. 10 Now missing him their joy so lately found, So lately found, and so abruptly gone. 1783 COWPER *Lett.* Nov. 24 Wks. 1876, 149 Your mother wants room for a postscript so my lecture must conclude abruptly. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* (C. D. ed.) xxii. 171 'Will you let me take the bundle now?' asked Nicholas, abruptly changing the theme. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* (ed. 2) I. i. 3 Fifty miles more to the east . . the French coast abruptly bends round to the north.

2. Interruptedly, with sudden breaks.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 586 The body [of the Civet-cat] . . having divers & sundry black spots scattered abruptly throughout. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* Pref., The varietie of matter makes the minde abruptly flit from one thing to another. 1850 LYNCH *Theoph. Trinal.* ix. 162 The generations do not succeed each other abruptly, but pass one into the other like the pictures in dissolving views.

3. Precipitously.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 59 The Carduchan Mountaines being abruptly steepe, lay directly hanging ouer the same Riuer. 1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (ed. 6) III. i. 3 It is the high land nearest to the shore which falls most abruptly.

4. *Bot.* With a sudden termination; as *abruptly pinnate*, when several pairs of leaflets are formed without an intermediate one at the end.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 183 *Scabiosa succisa* . . Root-stock short, abruptly truncate. *Ibid.* 18 *Fumaria densiflora* . . lower petal abruptly dilated at the tip.

Abruptness (ăbrv·ptnĕs). [f. ABRUPT *a.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being abrupt. Hence,

1. Suddenness, unexpectedness of action.

1603 B. JONSON *Pt. of King's Entert'mt.* Wks. 1846, 533 Pardon, if my abruptnesse breed disease. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 139 P 7 The beginning [of Samson Agonistes] is undoubtedly beautiful and proper, opening with a graceful abruptness. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* (C. D. ed.) xxii. 176 Nicholas could not refrain from smiling at the abruptness of the question.

2. The presence of sudden breaks; the roughness or interruption thereby caused; *esp.* ruggedness in literary style or social manner.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (1869) § 12. 58 Some other languages . . as having no abruptnesse of Consonants, have some advantage of the English. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist.* IV. 173 Crystallized Bodies found in the perpendicular Intervalls have always . . Abruptness at the end of the Body whereby it adhered to the Stone . . which Abruptness is caused by its being broke off from it. 1772 J. WARTON *Ess. on Pope* I. 10 Pope lengthened the abruptness of Waller, and at the same time contracted the exuberance of Dryden. *Ibid.*

ii. 27 The abruptness and brevity of the sentences are much in character. 1865 Mrs. Whitney *Gayworthys* (1879) xxiii. 214 Full of little merry sarcasms and abruptnesses. 1874 *Athenæum* May 2, A certain abruptness in his manner, and .. scant appreciation of her society, at once repel her and pique her curiosity.

3. Precipitousness, ruggedness, steepness.

1620 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 38 I had much ado to reach hither; for besides the monstruous abruptness of the way, these parts of the Pyreneys .. are never without thieves. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-Book Geol.* ii. 40 Breadth or abruptness of its valleys.

Abrutalize, *v. rare*⁻¹. [f. A- *pref.* 11, intensive + Brutalize; cf. *a-bastardize.*] = Brutalize.

1795 J. Walker *Elem. Geog.* Pref., To re-apply the abrutalizing scourge.

Abrygge, obs. form of Abridge *v.*

Abs- *pref.*, repr. L. *abs-* the form of Ab- off, away, from, used before *c-* *q-* and *t-*, as in *abs-cessus, abscondere, abs-tractus, abs-tinens.* In words that survived into OFr. reduced to *as-*, as *as-traire, as-tenir*; subseq. refashioned after L. as *abs-traire, abs-tenir.* In words taken directly from L. into later Fr. and Eng. *abs-* from the first.

†Absce·de, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *abscēd-ere* to depart; f. *abs* away + *cēd-ere* to go.] To move away, to lose contact.

1650 Bulwer *Anthropom.* xvi. 164 By reason of the motion of the right Arm, the Scapula is distracted & abscedes.

†Absce·dent, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *abscēdent-em* pr. pple. of *abscēd-ĕre*: see prec.] 'Applied formerly to those parts which, when the body is in its natural condition, are either united or contiguous to other parts, but when diseased no longer maintain their union or contact, as the bones, etc., in ulceration.' Mayne 1851; *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

Abscess (æ·bsĕs). [ad. L. *abscēss-us* a going away, an abscess (Celsus), f. *abscēdĕre*: see Abscede.] A collection of pus or purulent matter formed by a morbid process in a cavity of the body.

1543 Traheron tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.* (Interpretn. Strange Wordes) Aposteme .. In latyne it is called *abscissus.* 1615 H. Crooke *Body of Man* 415 The purulent matter of the Chest is by Nature euacuated .. lastly by Apostemation or abcesse. 1836 Todd *Cycl. An. & Ph.* I. 604/2 Few or no abscesses granulate till they are exposed. 1860 Smiles *Self-help* iv. 89 It was averred that vaccinated children became 'ox-faced,' that abscesses broke out to 'indicate sprouting horns.'

Abscessed (æ·bsĕst), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed².] Diseased with abscesses.

1856 Kane *Arctic Explor.* II. i. 17 Our sick have finished the bear's head, and are now eating the condemned abscessed liver of the animal.

†Absce·ssion. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *abscēssiōn-em* going away, separation, n. of action f. *abscēdĕre*: see Abscede.]

1. Departure, removal; cessation of a pain, etc.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. of Phys.* 98/2 Administre heerof to the Patient after the abscessione of the stitch. 1659 Gauden *Tears of Ch.* 3 (D.) [Not] excommunicating himself by voluntary Schisme, declared abscession, separation, or apostasie.

2. = Abscess.

1610 Barrough *Meth. Physik.* (Nares) If truly it doth turne into abscessions .. it shall be lawfull to use medicines which can both matter, open, and cleanse the ulcer.

†Absce·ssional. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Abscession + -al²; cf. *processional.* Prop. adj. *sc.* 'order, decree.'] A permission or command to depart.

1656 J. Trapp *Exp. Matt.* xix. 7 (1868) 216/1 It was true that Moses commanded .. that he should give her an abscessionale, a bill of divorcement.

Abscind (æbsi·nd), *v. arch.* [ad. L. *abscindĕre* to tear or cut off, f. *ab* off, away + *scindĕre* to tear, rend.] To cut off. *lit.* and *fig.*

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, Abscinded, cut off. 1731 Bailey, Abscind, to cut off. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 90 ¶ 9 When two syllables likewise are abscinded from the rest, they evidently want some associate sounds to make them harmonious. 1861 Hook *Lives of Archbps.* I. iii. 145 The flowing locks at the back of his head were abscinded.

Absci·nded, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.] Cut off.

a 1733 R. North *Lives of Norths* III. 125 The worst grievance [of the shrievalty] was the executioner coming to him for orders touching the abscinded members, and to know where to dispose of them.

†Absci·se, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *abscīs-* ppl. stem of *abscīd-ĕre* to cut off; f. *abs* off + *cædĕre* to cut. Cf. *excise, incise.*] To cut off or away.

1612 Woodall *Surgeon's Mate* Wks. 1653, 90 If the nerve shall be wholly abscised, lesser symptomes .. ensue.

Abscision (æbsi·ʒən). [ad. L. *abscīsiōn-em* n. of action f. *abscīd-ĕre* to cut off or away: see Abscise. *Abscīsio* and *abscissio* were confused in L., and *abscision* can scarcely be separated from Abscission in Eng.] A cutting off or away.

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* (1617) v. 351 [They] cure wilfully by abscision that which they might both preserue and heale. 1767 A. Campbell *Lexiphanes* (1774) 105 An abscision of vowels, a detruncation of syllables.

Absciss, abscisse (æ·bsis). *Geom.*; pl. **-es**; more commonly in the L. form **abscissa** (æbsi·sa), pl. **abscissæ**; also Eng. **abscissas.** [L. *abscissa* (sc. *linea* a line) cut off; pa. pple. of *abscindere*: see Abscind.] *Literally,* a line or distance cut off; *spec.* the portion of a given line intercepted between a fixed point within it, and an ordinate drawn to it from a given point without it.

In *Conic Sections*: the segment (or segments) of a diameter (or in a hyperbola, a diameter produced), intercepted between the point where it is cut by an ordinate, and the bounding curve. In *Rectilineal Coördinates*, the segment of a given line, *x*, intercepted between the point where it is cut by another line, *y*, and that in which it is cut by a line parallel to the latter drawn from a given point without it, and called the *ordinate.*

1698 De Moivre in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 192 The Abscisse corresponding to a certain Area in any Curve. 1748 Hartley *Observ. on Man* I. iii. § 2. 339 The Ordinates & Points of the Abscisa being given, in the unknown Curve. 1798 in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 7 It was found to be a very accurate parabola, the abscissa of which was 13·85 in. 1841 Young *Math. Dissert.* I. 10 In what directions the positive abscissas and the positive ordinates are usually taken. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 141 Let us .. reckon the temperatures along a line of abscissae after the manner represented in the figure.

Abscission (æbsi·ʒən). [ad. L. *abscissiōn-em* n. of action f. *abscindĕre*; see Abscind. *Lit.* 'a tearing away,' but confused with Abscision, q.v.]

1. The action or process of abscinding; a cutting off or violent separation. *lit.* and *fig.*

1612 Woodall *Surgeon's Mate* Wks. 1653, 387 This abscission is not done without great danger of death. 1655 Fuller *Church Hist.* VI. 290 Abscission is the onely plaster for such an incurable Gangrene. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 88 ¶ 12 The abscission of a vowel is undoubtedly vicious when it is strongly sounded. 1878 Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 375 Abscission is the removal of that portion of the eyeball situated in front of the attachments of the recti muscles.

†2. The state of being cut off; separation and removal. *Obs.*

1633 T. Adams *Comm. 2 Pet.* i. 8. (1865) 97 Bearing no fruit, they are cut away from the vine; incision is blessed, but abscission most wretched. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Great Exemp.* I. § 8. 114 He denounced judgement & great severities to .. impenitents, even absoission and fire unquenchable.

†Absci·ssor. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *absciss-* ppl. stem of *abscind-ĕre* + -or; as if a. L. **abscissor.*] One that tears or rends asunder.

1647 Lilly *Christian Astr.* xxviii. 184 We may justly call him Strong, Hurtfull, Destroyer, Abscissor, because he onely destroys and perverts the nature of the Question.

†Absco·nce, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. MFr. *absconse-r* to hide, f. L. *abscons-us* a late pa. pple. for *abscondit-us.*] To hide, to conceal.

1572 *Lament. of Lady Scotland* (Scottish Poems of 16th cent. II. 241) With 3our murning weid absconce my face.

Absconce (æbskɒ·ns), *sb.* [ad. med. L. *absconsa* a dark lantern, f. *abscondĕre*; see prec.] A dark lantern used in monasteries (see Du Cange), and at lauds and matins in the Roman Catholic church.

Abscond (æbskɒ·nd), *v.* [ad. L. *abscond-ĕre* to hide or stow away, f. *abs* off, away + *condĕre* to put together, to stow, f. *con* together + *dăre* to put.]

†1. *trans.* To hide away, to conceal (anything). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1612 Woodall *Surgeon's Mate* Wks. 1653, 388 I advise it to be privately absconded for the reputation sake. 1669 Flamstead in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1105 The Moon approaching them (Stars of the 5th and 6th Magnitude) within 4 or 5 degrees, absconds them to the naked eye. 1699–1703 J. Pomfret *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 99 The trembling Alps abscond their aged heads In mighty pillars of infernal smoke. 1868 Cussans *Handbk. Heraldry* xi. 146 The first is absconded, or covered, by the Canton.

2. *refl.* (*Obs.* or *arch.*)

1673 in *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 5180 Before Saturn did abscond himself in the beams of the Sun. 1681 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* 258 After a dark night .. the little Fish will then bite best, having absconded themselves all night for fear of the greater. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1822) I. 315 The poor man fled from place to place absconding himself.

3. *intr.* (by omission of the refl. pron.) 'To hide oneself; to retire from the public view: generally used of persons in debt, or criminals eluding the law.' J.; to go away hurriedly and secretly.

1565–78 Churchyard *Chippes* (1817) 20 He was obliged to abscond, & to make his escape, in priest's attire. 1694 Falle *Jersey* i. 34 The King .. was forced to abscond with great danger of his Person, till he found a passage into France. 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* (1840) II. vii. 267 He did his devilish endeavour, and stayed till he was forced to abscond again. 1782 Priestley *Matter & Spirit* I. xvii. 197 The villain who had absconded for a year would not escape punishment. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. xviii. xi. 5 Some few absconded, leaving their property as spoil. 1870 J. R. Lowell *My Study Windows* 4 In the coldest weather ever known the mercury basely absconded into the bulb.

†Absco·nd, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? for Absconded.] Hidden from view.

1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) II. 12 Pleased with the thought he should sit abscond and see them.

Absconded (æbskɒ·ndĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Abscond + -ed.] Concealed, hidden away; secluded, secret.

1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. col. 83 The Author was living in an absconded Condition in Fifteen hundred fifty & six. 1710 Shaftesbury *Charact.* (1737) II. iii. ii. 402 I am now oblig'd to go far in the pursuit of Beauty; which lies very absconded and deep. 1834 R. M. Milnes (Lord Houghton) *Mem. of Many Sc.* 42 The eager heart was wont To lead us to the boar's absconded rest, Unwearied.

Abscondedly (æbskɒ·ndĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In a concealed manner; in concealment; in retirement.

1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. col. 537 He [Thomas Fitzherbert] would now and then hear a sermon .. by an old Roman priest that then lived abscondedly in Oxon.

Abscondence (æbskɒ·ndĕns). [f. L. *abscond-ĕre* to Abscond + -ence; after words a. Fr. *-ence* :—L. *-entia.*] The action or condition of absconding; fugitive concealment, seclusion.

1880 Masson *Milton* VI. I. ii. 162 The place of his retirement and abscondence was a friend's house in Bartholomew Close. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Mar. 299 Mr. Parnell, though he has since returned, has been in abscondence.

Absconder (æbskɒ·ndəɹ). [f. Abscond + -er¹.] One who absconds; a runaway from justice.

1751 Smollett *Per. Pickle* (1779) IV. xc. 87 Eternal war against the absconder & the rigid creditor. 1864 *Realm* 24 Feb. 4 Atrocities perpetrated by Van Diemen's Land absconders in the early days of the gold discovery.

Absconding (æbskɒ·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Abscond + -ing¹.] The act of self-concealment; a secret running away from public gaze, or from justice.

1684 Luttrell *Brief. Rel.* (1857) I. 298 The coming over of these Scotchmen .. and their absconding at the first breaking out of the plott. 1715 Burnet *Hist. own Time* (1766) II. 211 His going out of the way might incline the Jury to believe the evidence the more for his absconding. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 552 Still, however, the king concealed his intention of absconding even from his chief ministers.

Absconding (æbskɒ·ndiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Abscond + -ing².] Concealing itself, or hiding; retiring, secretive; runaway.

1692 *Brit. Victrix* 3 In proud Procession how they go, To meet the Lurking and Absconding Foe. 1709 J. Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* (ed. 6) II. 127 When they see .. a remote and absconding kind of Countenance, they conclude it Cain's Mark. 1879 W. H. Dixon *Royal Windsor* II. iii. 29 No person was allowed to shelter and employ absconding men.

†Absco·ndment. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Abscond *v.* + -ment.] State of concealment; hiding.

1658 R. Franck *North. Mem.* (1821) 336 You may observe him in holes or hollow banks .. out of which absondments any man may angle him, that contrives but a worm neatly on the end of a wand.

†Absco·nsion. *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *absconsiōn-em*, doubtful n. of action f. *abscondĕre*, attributed to Pliny: see Anscond.] Hiding, concealment.

In Phillips 1658, Bailey 1742.

Absee, absey, absie, obs. forms of A B C.

Absence (æ·bsĕns), also 4 **absens.** [a. Fr. *absence*, refash. from OFr. *ausence* :—L. *absentia* n. of state f. *absent-em* Absent.]

1. The state of being absent or away (from any place); also the time of duration of such state.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troyl. & Cres.* IV. 427 Absens of hire shal dryve hire out of herte. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 203 He made Edwin his lieutenaunt .. That he the lond in his absence Shall reule. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. i. 3 The knyȝt .. told him howe his wife hadde don in his absence. 1526 Tindale *Phil.* ii. 12 Not when I was present only, but now moche more in myne absence. 1660 Dryden *Astræa Redux* 21 For his [Charles II's] long absence Church and State did groan. 1719 Young *Busiris* II. i. (1757) 29 Methinks Absence has plac'd her in a fairer light. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* V. iii. 21 She was very variable all that time in her absences. 1859 Ld. J. Russell *Addr. to Electors of Lond.*, Among the defects of the Bill, which were numerous, one provision was conspicuous by its presence, and one by its absence. 1862 Trench *Miracles* xxviii. 380 Our Lord .. was now returning to Capernaum, after one of his usual absences. 1864 Tennyson *En. Arden* 246 She mourn'd his absence as his grave. 1882 *Daily News* 3 July 2/1 Other usually prominent members were for several hours conspicuous by their absence.

b. *poet.* An absent form or face. Cf. *presence.*

1866 W. D. Howell *Venetian Life* 118 The balconies are full of the Absences of gay cavaliers and gentle dames. 1873 Higginson *Oldport Days* i. 14 What graceful Absences (to borrow a certain poet's phrase) are haunting those windows.

2. Of things: Want, failure, withdrawal.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) IX. xxii. 361 Floures that open ayenst the sonne closen in the euen for absence of the sonne. 1765 Harris *Three Treat.* I. 24 Was it not the Absence of Health, which excited Men to cultivate the Art of Medicine. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* I. § 239 They [the Edentata] all agree in the absence of teeth in the front of the jaws. 1863 Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* 24 A total absence of self-respect.

3. Absence (*of mind*): inattention to what is going on; failure to receive impressions of what is present, through preoccupation with other matters; involuntary abstraction.

1710 Addison *Spectator* No. 77 I continued my walk, reflecting on the little absences and distractions of mankind. 1728 Young *Love of Fame* (1757) III. 103 Absence of mind Brabantio turns to fame, Learns to mistake, nor knows his brother's name. 1782 Priestley *Matter & Spirit* I. x. 129 Absence of mind is altogether an involuntary thing. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. vi. 366 Disquietude, absence of mind is on every face; Members whisper, uneasily come and go.

4. At Eton College, calling of the roll to ascertain if all the boys are present, or who are absent.

1856 W. N. Lettsom *Song of Floggawaya* 6 So the Lord of Puggawaugun Laid on them an extra absence; E'en at that they snapp'd their fingers. 1865 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 8 June, 10 Absence, as it is called at Eton, requiring the presence of the boys to answer their names.

†Absency. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *absentia*; see Absence, the ordinary form, taken from Fr., while *absency* is a direct adaptation of L.] = Absence.

1599 Buttes in Arber's Introd. to *James I's Counterblast* 93 Or Plinies Nosemen (mouthles men) surnam'd, Whose breathing nose supply'd Mouths absency.

Absent (æ·bsĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *absent*, refashioned from OFr. *ausent* :—L. *absent-em* pr. pple. of *ab-sum*, *ab-esse* to be away.]

A. *adj.*

1. Being away, withdrawn from, or not present (at a place).

1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xxix. 15 Ne to 3ou alone I this covenaunt smyte, and thes oothes conferme, but to all present & absent. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. vii. 16 And while (the serpent) was absent, ther com a toode, and entrid into the nest. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 156 With this she fell distract, And (her Attendants absent) swallow'd fire. 1716–18 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett.* I. xi. 37 I know that you can think of an absent friend even in the midst of a court. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 152 ¶ 13 Letters are written .. to preserve in the minds of the absent either love or esteem. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. v. 485 Absent officers were summoned to join their corps.

2. Of things: Withdrawn; wanting, not existing.

1718 Pope *Iliad* VIII. 633 Let numerous fires the absent sun supply. 1810 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 94 The reason is either lost or not lost, that is, wholly present or wholly absent. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* II. § 523 In fishes the ribs are sometimes entirely absent. 1860 Tyndall *Glaciers* II. § 17. 324 Crevasses .. are almost totally absent at the opposite side of the glacier.

3. Of time: Not present, distant, afar off.

1535 Coverdale *Is.* xiii. 21 And as for Babilons tyme, it is at honde, & hir dayes maye not be longe absent.

4. Absent-minded; paying no attention to, and receiving no impression from, present objects or events.

1710 Steele *Spectator* No. 30 ¶ 4 The whole assembly is made up of absent men, that is, of such persons as have lost their locality, & whose minds and bodies never keep company with one another. 1761 Smollett *Gil Blas* (1802) III. VIII. xiii. 39, I lost all my gaiety, became absent and thoughtful; in a word, a miserable animal. 1875 P. G. Hamerton *Intell. Life* XI. v. 429 Deep thinkers are notoriously absent, for thought requires abstraction from what surrounds us.

†**B.** *sb.* One who is absent, an absentee. *Obs.*

c 1425 Wyntown *Cronykyl* VII. viii. 200 Þe Byschapys þat þare ware, Of þa Absentis had na poware For til mak awnser. 1535–75 Abp. Parker *Corresp.* 308 How many be resident .. & in what place and calling the Absents do dwell. 1699 Burnet 39 *Articles* (1700) XXVIII. 341 Some parts of the Elements were sent to the absents, to those in Prison, and particularly to the sick.

C. *Comb.* absent-minded, *a.* pre-occupied, = Absent *a.* 4; absent-mindedly, *adv.* in a pre-occupied manner, without active attention, = Absently; absent-mindedness, pre-occupation, = Absence 3.

1879 Calderwood *Mind & Brain* 274 When so occupied a person is readily charged with absent-mindedness, and his look conveys the impression of remoteness from present influences. 1881 H. James, jun. *Portrait of a Lady* XXXVI. in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 91 'Do you believe him?' Osmond asked, absent-mindedly.

Absent (ăbse·nt), *v.* [a. Fr. *absente-r*, ad. L. *absentā-re* to keep away; f. *absent-em*; see Absent *a.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To keep away, detain or withhold from being present. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 415, I absente farre out of presence, *Je esloyngne*; I absent or kepe out of sight, *Je absente*. 1557 Surrey *Aeneid* IV. 908 And cruel so absentest me from thy death. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* I. 5 They absented his eyes from beholding the issue. 1678 Marvell *Growth of Popery* 28 The other, the honester Fellow it seems of the two, only was absented.

b. *refl.* To keep or withdraw (oneself) away.

a 1420 Occleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1434 From his cure he hym absentethe. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cclxii. 342 The quene with the prynce was in the north, and absented her from the kynge. 1602 Shaks. *Haml.* V. ii. 358 If thou did'st euer hold me in thy heart, Absent thee from felicitie awhile. 1786 T. Jefferson *Writings* (1859) II. 47, I .. hope that I may be permitted at times to absent myself from this place. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 378 The Club attempted to induce the advocates to absent themselves from the bar.

†**2.** *intr.* To be or stay away; to withdraw.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4914 Though for a tyme his herte absente, It may not fayle, he shal repente. 1681 R. Knox *Hist. Rel. Ceylon* 137 Then we were bidden to absent, while they returned our answers to the King. 1709 in Strype's *Ann. Ref.* xxix. 300 Many absented this afternoon, appearing neither in person nor proxy.

†**3.** *trans.* (by omission of *from*; cf. *avoid*). To leave. *Obs. rare.*

1695 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 520 Bills of high treason are found at the sessions against 23 persons, most Romanists, who have absented the kingdom.

†**Absenta·neous,** *a. Obs*—°. [f. Absent + -aneous, analogous to *instant-aneous*, cf. L. *momentāneus*.] Done in absence, pertaining to absence.

In Bailey 1721, Ash 1775, etc.

Absentation (æbsĕntē·ʃən). [ad. med. L. *absentātiōn-em* n. of action f. *absentā-re* to make absent; f. *absent-em* Absent. Cf. *presentation*.] The action of absenting oneself.

1800 Wakefield *Let. to Fox* Mar. 13 Your absentation from the house is a measure which always had my most entire concurrence. 1852 Sir W. Hamilton *Discussions* 229 His absentation at that juncture becomes significant.

Absented (ăbse·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Absent *v.* + -ed.] Withdrawn; retired; absent.

1548 Geste *Priv. Masse* 83 He meanethe not that Christes body is absented from hys supper. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 201 Imboldned by your absented maner of living. 1646 Quarles *Shepherds Eclog.* i. But tell me Gallio .. to whose keep Hast thou committed thy absented sheep.

Absentee (æbsĕntī·). [f. Absent *v.* + -ee.]

1. One who is absent, or away, on any occasion.

1537 in (1691) Blount *Law Dict.*, *Absentees* or *des Absentees*, was a Parliament so called, held at Dublin, 10 May, 28 H. 8. 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* vii. Wks. 1761 III. 134 The occasional absentees, for business, health, or diversion. 1850 in *Pro. Am. Phil. Soc.* V. 160 Sir John Ross, an absentee of four winters. 1872 *Daily News* Apr. 6 Cabinet Council .. was attended by thirteen of the Ministers, the absentees having been Lord Halifax and the Marquis of Hartington.

2. One who systematically stays away from his country or home; a landlord who lives abroad. (Often used *attrib.*, as an *absentee king*.)

1605 Camden *Remains* (1637) 189 King Henry the eight .. enriched himselfe by the spoyles of Abbayes, by first fruits, tenths, exactions, and absenties in Ireland. 1723 Swift *Arg. agst. Bishops* Wks. 1761 III. 265 The farmer would be screwed up to the utmost penny by the agents and stewards of absentees. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. iv. § 55. 166 The coin of Naples was exhausted by the revenues of absentee proprietors. 1851 Ht. Martineau *Hist. of Peace* (1877) III. IV. ix. 36 In 157 benefices, no service was performed, the incumbent being an absentee. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 454 The Norwegians preferred a foreign and absentee king.

Absenteeism (æbsĕntī·iz'm). [f. Absentee + -ism.] The practice of being an absentee, or of absenting oneself from duty or station. *esp.* The habit of landlords who live away, or in a foreign country, or otherwise at a distance from their estates.

1829 Gen. Thompson *Absenteeism* in *Westm. Rev.* Jan. *Exerc.* (1842) I. 55 The only permanent effect of any given quantity of absenteeism, is to make Ireland a smaller Ireland. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) IV. III. 34 There was a talk of forbidding absenteeism of clergy from their benefices. 1877 Wallace *Russia* vii. 109 The prevailing absenteeism among the landlords.

Absenteeship (æbsĕntī·ʃip). [f. Absentee + -ship.] = Absenteeism.

1778 *Philos. Surv. South Irel.* 364 Absenteeship would no otherwise affect Ireland, than it does the distant parts of England.

Absenter (æbse·ntəɹ). [f. Absent *v.* + -er[1].] One who absents himself; who does not attend.

1678 Marvell *Corresp.* Let. 86 Wks. 1872–5 II. 233 The House was calld on Thursday, and ordered that the absenters should each be fined 40*l.* 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 207 Had not these Absenters from the Feast before us, all this to alledge in their own Vindication? 1829 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXIX. 143 The dissenters and the absenters .. will properly encourage the college in which any religion may be taught, or none.

Absenting (ăbse·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Absent *v.* + -ing[1].] The act of being or of going away; absence, withdrawal. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1593–1620 Sir R. Hawkins *Voiage into South Sea* (1847) 104 These absentings and escapes are made most times onely to pilfer and steale. *a* 1709 Sir R. Atkins *Parl. & Polit. Tracts* (1734) 123 The Offence of absenting from the Parliament. *Mod.* Accused of absenting himself wilfully from his employment.

Absently (æ·bsĕntli), *adv.* [f. Absent *a.* + -ly[2].] In an absent manner; with absence of mind.

1873 Black *Pr. of Thule* xxii. 369 Absently thinking of all the strange possibilities now opening before him. 1881 W. Collins *Black Robe* I. viii. 240 Romayne looked up and answered absently, 'I don't know yet.'

†**Absentment** (ăbse·ntmĕnt). *Obs.* [f. Absent *v.* + -ment.] The act of absenting oneself; a withdrawal, or staying away.

1600 Abbot *On Jonah* 357 Separations and absentments from the Sacraments. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* (1683) II. xxvii. 383 Humane death is .. a peregrination, or absentment from the body.

Absentness (æ·bsĕntnĕs). [f. Absent *a.* 4 + -ness.] The quality of being absent in mind; absentmindedness; involuntary abstraction.

1858 H. Miller *Sch. & Schoolm.* 386 He has .. more than the average absentness of the great scholar about him.

Absey, *Obs.* See A B C.

Absidal, variant of Apsidal.

Absimilation. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *absimil-is* unlike + -ation; cf. *assimilation, dissimilation*.] The act or process of making or becoming unlike.

c 1630 Jackson *Creed* XIII. ix. Wks. 1844 VIII. 232 The absimilation of this man .. from himself that he might be like the Son of God.

Absinth, absinthe (æ·bsinþ, Fr. absæ̃t). [a. mod. Fr. *absinthe*, the plant wormwood, and hence the liqueur; ad. L. *absinthium*.]

1. The plant *Absinthium* or wormwood.

1612 Benvenuto *Passenger's Dialogues* (Nares) Absinth and poyson be my sustenaunce. 1657 Tomlinson *De Renou's Dispens.* xxxvii. 316 Though Absynth be an herb of vulgar dignotion, yet scarce two agree in .. describing its species. 1860 Piesse *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 172 The principal bitter used in England is .. derived from the hop plant .. in Italy it is from absinth.

2. Essence of wormwood; also *fig.*

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* III. IX. iv. 115 What a drop of concentrated absinth follows next.

3. An alcoholic liqueur originally distilled from wine mixed with wormwood, but said now often to contain none.

1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* I. 63 Barnes orders absinthe-and-water. 1861 *Times* 25 Mar. 8/6 Algeria .. imports great quantities of Burgundy wines and absinth. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Sept. 12 Every man taking his coffee or his absinthe.

Absinthial (ăbsi·nþiăl), *a.* [f. L. *absinthi-um* wormwood + -al.] Of or pertaining to wormwood; hence bitter.

c 1525 Skelton *Image Hypoc.* II. 309 Doctors that take all. By lawes absynthyall. And labyrinthiall. 1860 R. A. Vaughan *Ho. w. Mystics* (ed. 2) I. 110 It was once called the Valley of Wormwood .. Bernard and his monks come .. lo! the absinthial reputation vanishes—the valley smiles—is called, and made, Clairvaux, or Brightdale.

Absinthian (ăbsi·nþiăn), *a.* [f. L. *absinthi-um* + -an.] Of or pertaining to wormwood; absinthial.

1638 T. Randolph *Poems* (1652) 60 Best Physick then when gaul with suger meets Temp'ring Absinthian bitternesse with Sweets.

Absinthiate (ăbsi·nþiĕit), *v.* [f. L. *absinthi-um* + -ate[3].] To impregnate with wormwood.

Absinthiated (ăbsi·nþiĕitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + ed.] Impregnated with wormwood.

1661 R. Lovell *Animals & Min.* 363 The diseases of the ventricle .. are cured .. [by] red wine absinthiated, and exercise. 1808 Macdonald *Telegr. Comm.* 59 The adscititious part of an absinthiated preparation. *Mod.* Absinthe properly so called is a spirit distilled from absinthiated wine.

Absinthic (ăbsi·nþik), *a. Chem.* [f. Absinth + -ic.] Of or belonging to absinth, as *Absinthic Acid*.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Absinthin (ăbsi·nþin). *Chem.* [f. L. *absinthi-um* + -in(e[4].] The bitter principle of wormwood or *Artemisia Absinthium*.

1853 Mayne. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Absinthine (ăbsi·nþəin, -in). [f. L. *absinthi-um* + -ine[1].] Having the characteristics of absinth; bitter.

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IV. XI. ix. 111 We must add two notes, two small absinthine drops, bitter but wholesome.

Absinthism (æ·bsinþiz'm). [f. Absinth + -ism.] A disease resembling alcoholism, arising from the abuse of absinthe.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Absinthium (ăbsi·nþiŭm). *Bot.* [L.] The wormwood, *Artemisia Absinthium* of Linnæus, distinguished by its intensely bitter aromatic taste.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) XVII. xii. 610 Abscintiu; wormode is a full sharpe herbe. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 299 For baking and roasting they make use of Abrotanum, Absynthium, and such-like. 1792 A. Young *Trav. in France* 366 Some of the absinthium and lavender, so low and poor, as hardly to be recognized.

Absinthole (ăbsi·nþoul). *Chem.* [f. Absinth + -ole.] $C_{10}H_{16}O$. A liquid camphor obtained from the oil of wormwood.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Absis, obs. form of Apsis.

Absist, absistos, obs. forms of Asbestos.

†**Absi·st** (ăbsi·st), *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *absistĕre* to stand off, withdraw, f. *ab* off, away, + *sist-ĕre* to stand, redupl. deriv. of *sta-re* to stand.] To withdraw, desist.

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* III. 74 They promised to absist from their purpose of making a war. 1731 Bailey, Absist, to cease, leave off. 1755 Johnson, Absist, to stand off, to leave off.

†**Absi·stence.** *Obs.*—° [f. Absist + -ence, cf. *persistence*.] 'A standing off.' Mod. Dicts.

†**Absoil, absoyle,** *v. Obs.* [a. 14 c. Fr. *absolir, absollir, absoillir*, a refashioning of OFr. *asollir, asoillir*, also *assoiler, asolier, asoler*, to Assoil, after L. *absolvĕre*.] = Assoil; to absolve.

c 1450 *Merlin* 11 He seyde unto hir, quod he, 'Thow art fulle of the deuell; how sholde I absoyle the.' 1537 *Instit. Chr. Man* 8 b, To loose and absoyle from synne all persons whiche be dewly penitent. 1548 Udal, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr.* John viii. 11 He deliuered the aduoutresse oute of the stone-casters handes and yet did not clerely absoyle her as fautlesse.

†**Absolent, absolete,** erroneous forms due to a confusion between Absolute and Obsolete, which latter frequently appears as *absolute* even in good writers of 6–7, while *absolute* was similarly transformed into *obsolute*. The confusion was partly due to form, partly to sense 4 of Absolute, *completed, finished*; hence, by easy transition, *done with*.

a 1550 *Sq. of Lowe Degre* 630 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 47 They called hym knyght absolent. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. 1. i Their medicines absolete, and now most part rejected. 1640 Wilkins *Disc. concg. New Planet* (1684) II. 3 To think everything that is antient to be absolute. 1642 Howell *For. Trav.* 44 Or they are some absolet peeces reflecting happily upon the times of Cosmo de Medici. 1660 Stillingfleet *Irenicum* (1662) I. vi. § 6. 121 Either in reviving absolete customes, or imposing new. 1679 Oates *Myst. Iniq.* 10 These .. labour to reduce their Society to an obsolute Monarchy. 1687 Settle *Reflect. on Dryden's Plays* 7 How many times he uses that damn'd canting absolete word [Host] for Army in one Play.

Absolute (æ·bsŏliut), *a.* [a. mid. Fr. *absolut* (mod. *absolu*), a 14th c. latinizing of OFr. *asolu, assolu* :—L. *absolūt-um* loosened, free, separate, acquitted, completed, etc.; pa. pple. of *absolv-ĕre*: see Absolve. The senses were largely taken in 6–7 direct from L., in which the development of meaning had already taken place, so that they do not form a historical series in Eng.] Originally a *pple.* absolved, disengaged: then *adj.* disengaged or free from imperfection or qualification; from interference, connexion, relation, comparison, dependence; from condition, conditional forms of knowledge or thought. Formerly compared *absoluter, -est*.

I. Detached, disengaged, unfettered.

†**1.** *pple.* Absolved, loosened, detached, disengaged (*from*). *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* 175 Men sen it vtterly fre and absolut from alle necessite.

†**2.** Disengaged from all interrupting causes, untrammelled; hence, completely absorbed *in* any occupation. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *G. Leg.* 197/1 She abode there as recluse.. absolute in wakyng, in prayers, in fastynges and orysons.

†**3.** Disengaged from all accidental or special circumstances; essential, general. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de Pr. R.* (1495) I. 5 The fader, the son, the holy ghost be thre persones by personall proprytees, but thabsolute proprietes be comune to all thre persones.

II. Absolute in quality or degree; perfect.

4. Free from all imperfection or deficiency; complete, finished; perfect, consummate.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* 89 For þe nature of þinges ne token nat her bygynnyng of þinges amenused and inperfit, but it procedip of þingus þat ben al hool, and absolut. 1550 BULLINGER in Strype's *Eccl. Mem.* II. 407 The most wise and absolute counsils. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* 123 A young man so absolute, as yat nothing may be added to his further perfection. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 62 Captaine Hender, the absolutest man of war for precise obseruing martiall rules. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 44 As shie, as graue, as iust, as absolute: As Angelo. 1615 SANDYS *Travels* 207 Where mariners be English: who are the absolutest vnder heauen in their profession. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* (1677) I. xxvi. 46 It is not to any man given, absolutely to be absolute. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Pow. Parl.* Ded. A ii. b, One person of the exquisitest judgement,.. deepest Policy, absolutest abilities. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraph.* I. 49 The most absolute and perfect of all examples. 1875 RUSKIN *Lect. on Art* III. 69 Two great masters of the absolute art of language, Virgil and Pope.

5. Of degree: Complete, entire; in the fullest sense.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 40 From whence should we fetch the rule of absolute perfection. 1592 GREENE in *Shaksp. Cent. Praise* 2 Being an absolute *Johannes fac totum.* 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* (1851) I. 32 The honour of its absolute sufficiency. 1664 DR. H. POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 3 These holes were not absolute perforations, but onley dimples. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 897 Which yet is an Absolute Impossibility. 1792 *Anec. of Pitt* III. xliii. 154 The absolute necessity for making peace with America. 1862 A. TROLLOPE *Orley Farm* xvi. 127 This may with absolute strictness be the case. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Quiet Neighb.* xviii. 356 Leaving me in absolute ignorance of how to interpret her.

6. Pure and simple, mere; in the strictest sense. *Absolute alcohol, i.e.* perfectly free from water.

1563 *Homilies* (1640) II. xxi. II. 286 David was no common or absolute subject. 1677 HALES *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. vi. 118 Duration without a thing that dureth.. is the veriest, the absolutest Nothing that can be. 1688 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 989 The Fishing Hauk is an absolute Species of a Kingsfisher. 1693 — in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 340 Musk-Rats, an absolute Species of Water-Rats, only having a curious Musky scent. 1834 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem.* 877 The strongest alcohol.. is called absolute alcohol, to denote its entire freedom from water. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Wom. & Bks.* II. I. 8 The absolutest, and sometimes loathsomest, trash. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 26 To register still lower temperatures.. a thermometer filled with Absolute Alcohol is employed.

III. Absolute or detached in position or relation; independent.

7. Of ownership, authority: Free from all external restraint or interference; unrestricted, unlimited, independent. *Absolute prize,* one which becomes the absolute property of the winner, as distinguished from a *challenge* cup, etc. held till competed for anew.

1533 TINDALE *Sup. of the Lord* 30 To dispute of God's almighty absolute power,.. is great folly and no less presumption. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 263 The Bishops were never absolute owners heereof, till the time of King William Rufus. 1630 PAYNNE *Anti-Arm.* 115 It makes man an absolute, an independent creature. 1695 *Anct. Const. Eng.* 19 As for the King.. he hath not absolute unlimited power of doing whatever he will. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* (1765) 89 Possest of absolute Command, Thou Truth and Mercy dost maintain. 1861 *Times,* 10 July, Lord Spencer offered an absolute prize cup worth 20*l.*, to be competed for at 500 yards by the best shot of each of the three schools. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* (1875) I. ii. § 12. 38 Thus the first cause must be in every sense perfect, complete, total: including within itself all power, and transcending all law, Or to use the established word, it must be absolute.

8. Hence, having absolute power, governing absolutely; unlimited by a constitution or the concurrent authority of a parliament; arbitrary, despotic.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olbion* xi. 178 Nor could time euer bring In all the seauen-fold rule an absoluter King. 1625 BACON *Ess.* xix. 80 To depresse them [nobles] may make a King more Absolute, but less safe. 1735–8 LD. BOLINGBROKE *Dissn. on Parties* 160 Absolute Monarchy is Tyranny; but absolute Democracy is Tyranny and Anarchy both. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 46 Republicks have many things in the spirit of absolute monarchy. 1775 SHERIDAN *Reading* 353 Our constitution is made up of a due mixture of the three species of government, being partly monarchical, partly republican, and partly absolute. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iii. 114 An able king is practically absolute.

9. Standing out of (the usual) grammatical relation or syntactic construction with other words, as in the *ablative absolute.* The *absolute form* of a word: that in which it is not inflected to indicate relation to other words in a sentence.

1527 WHITINTON *Vulg.* 3 Somtyme it is put in the case of the ablatyue case absolute. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* (ed. 7) I. xvi. 41 The Absolute [Numbers] are simply pronounced without having any relation to any other number, measure, or quantity, as 2, 3, 4, &c. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 77 The Ablative case absolute. What mean you by absolute? A. Without other government. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 142 All existence is either absolute or qualified: absolute, as when we say, B is; qualified, as when we say, B is an animal. 1859 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaphysic* II. xxxvi. 330 The child commences, like the savage, by employing only isolated words in place of phrases; he commences by taking verbs and nouns only in their absolute state.

¶ The absolute case in English was formerly the Dative or Instrumental: it is now the Nominative.

10. Viewed without relation to, or comparison with, other things of the same kind; considered only in its relation to space or existence as a whole, or to some permanent standard; real, actual; opposed to *relative* and *comparative.*

1666 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* I. 239 The Absolute or Comparative height of mountains. 1753 JOHNSON *Adventurer* No. 3 Wks. 1787 IX. 110 We find in it absolute misery, but happiness only comparative. 1785 REID *Intell. Pow. Man* 293 This space therefore which is unlimited and immoveable, is called by Philosophers absolute space. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* I. 447 Absolute motion is the actual motion that bodies have, independent of each other, and only with regard to the parts of space. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 68 It is not so much the absolute quantity of moisture in the air as its relative humidity.

¶ *Superlative absolute,* that which expresses a *very high* degree of quality, as distinct from stating that it is the highest of a set compared together (*Superlative relative*).

IV. Free from condition or mental limitation; unconditioned.

†**11.** Of persons and things: Free from all doubt or uncertainty; positive, perfectly certain, decided. Sometimes *adv.* positively. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 5 Be absolute for death. 1604 ROWLANDS *Looke to It* 14 Thou that wilt vow most absolute to know, That which thy conscience knowes thou neuer knew. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 106 I am absolute 'Twas very Cloten. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Adv.* § 92. 160 He would warrant my recovery.. he commended it as one of the most absolute things in the World. 1676 COTTRELL *Cassandra* VI. 561 'Twill suffice to confirm me absolute in the opinion I have of thy Vertue.

12. Of statements: Free from conditions or reservations; unreserved, unqualified, unconditional.

1625–49 CHARLES I. *Wks.* 294 My thoughts were sincere and absolute without any sinister ends. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 89 That it is not an Absolute, Inconditionate Promise to the Whole is plain. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 363 Some of these promises are conditional, some are as absolute, as anything can be expressed. 1832 J. AUSTIN *Lect. Jurispr.* (1879) I. xii. 357 Where an obligation is absolute there is no right with which it correlates.

b. *esp.* in *Logic.*

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. vi. 104 The Question.. is not absolute,.. but hypothetical. 1860 THOMSON *Laws of Thought* 297 With the exception of the last case it would be impossible to frame an absolute proposition. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* v. 127 In respect to the Relation of the Predicate to the Subject, Judgments are divided into simple or absolute, and conditional.

13. *Metaph.* Existing without relation to any other being; self-existent; self-sufficing.

1858 MANSEL *Bamp. Lect.* (ed. 4) ii. 30 By the Absolute is meant that which exists in and by itself, having no necessary relation to any other being. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 269 Schelling has vindicated the possibility of knowing the absolute. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Holy Ghost* xii. 325 There has sprung up.. a school of men who tell us that the Absolute is unknowable, and that we can therefore know nothing of God.

14. *Metaph.* Capable of being thought or conceived by itself alone; unconditioned.

1853 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* App. I. To Cusa we can indeed articulately trace, word and thing, the recent philosophy of the Absolute. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* 370 Whatever can be known (or conceived) out of relation, that is to say, without any correlative being necessarily known (or conceived) along with it, is the known Absolute. *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 10 Another phantom is a mask, or rather a whole toy-shop of masks, which philosophers have been pleased to call the 'Absolute'; but what they exactly mean by this name—what it is that is under these trappings,—neither those who run down the incognito, nor those who speak it fair, have ever condescended to inform us.

15. *Metaphys.* Considered independently of its being subjective or objective.

1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 212 The absolute is neither singly that which affirms, nor that which is affirmed; but the identity and living copula of both. 1858 R. A. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rev.* I. 57 Schelling pronounced the subject and object identical in the absolute. 1860 — *Ho. w. Myst.* (ed. 2) I. 213 Shake off that dream of personality, and you will see that good and evil are identical in the Absolute.

¶ In the last three uses the word approaches the character of a substantive, as the name of a metaphysical conception: *the Absolute,* i.e. that which is absolute.

Absolutely (æ·bsŏliutli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an absolute position, manner, or degree.

I. Separately, independently.

1. In a manner detached from other things; without the existence or presence of anything else; separately, independently.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 450/2 Yf he speke of hym absolutly, without mencion of any speache before hadde wyth hym. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 67 Of all things then that be in the world, some have their essence and being of themselves absolutely and simply. 1618 BP. HALL *Serm.* v. 121 Nothing is, nothing lives absolutely, but he; all other things, by participation from him. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* (1807) Introd. 3 It cannot but be discerned absolutely as it is in itself. 1877 E. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iv. 146 We may say that God exists absolutely, or is the Absolute Being, if we are careful to explain that we oppose 'absolute' to 'dependent.' God alone has being in Himself. But 'absolute existence,' if we do not explain what kind of existence we are speaking of, is a phrase absolutely without meaning.

†**2.** Essentially. *Obs.*

1661 BRAMHALL *Just. Vind.* ii. 9 If one part of the Universall Church do separate itself from another part, not absolutely, or in Essentials, but respectively.

3. With unrestricted or unlimited ownership or authority; despotically.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olbion* v. 75 Now Sabrine, as a Queene, miraculouslie faire Is absolutelie plac't in her Emperiall Chaire. 1660 *Trial of the Reg.* 11 It is one.. thing to have an Imperial Crown and another thing to govern absolutely. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* IX. 254 The spear [was] the symbol of property held absolutely and against the world.

4. Without the addition of any qualification, logical or grammatical. *Gram.* Without the usual construction, as when an adjective is used without a substantive, or a transitive verb without an object expressed.

1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Phil.* (1839) 113 As magnitude is by philosophers taken absolutely for extension, so also velocity or swiftness may be put absolutely for motion according to length. 1668 CULPEPER & COLE *Bartholinus' Anat.* II. Introd. 85 The middle Venter or Belly termed Thorax the Chest, and by some absolutely Venter. 1766 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) II. 21 You seem to use genus absolutely, for what we call family. *Mod.* In 'the public are informed,' 'the young are invited,' *public* and *young* are adjectives used absolutely.

5. Viewed by itself, without reference to, or comparison with, others. Opposed to *comparatively* or *relatively.*

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. v. 117 The Globe of the Earth may bee considered either Absolutely in it selfe, or Comparatively in respect of the Heauenly Bodyes. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 11 Though none be small absolutely, yet many are very small in comparison of greater. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. i. 8 Somewhat larger resources absolutely, though not relatively, than the Seven Provinces.

II. Without doubt or condition.

†**6.** Certainly, positively. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Fayt of Armes* IV. x. 257 Noon oughte to swere absolutly for a thinge but that by his owne eyen he be sure and certeyn that it is soo. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* (1627) xxi. 249 This helpes memory.. to have the text most absolutely.

7. Without condition or limitation; unconditionally, unreservedly.

1644 QUARLES *Judgm. & Mercy* 276 Though life be not absolutely granted, yet death is but conditionally threatened. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 69 Tho' absolutely speaking, the promise of the Messias might be fulfilled without it, yet hypothetically it could not. 1876 GROTE *Eth. Frag.* 162 Absolutely—not under limitation.

8. Actually, positively, as a simple fact. (Qualifying the truth of the statement rather than the fact stated.)

1851 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. 3 He was absolutely endeavouring to invent some new method for proving something that had been proved before in a hundred ways. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* (1856) xlvii. 432 Three young ladies of the half-breed, absolutely with frocks on. 1863 KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 59 She absolutely embraced him.

III. Of manner and degree: Completely, perfectly.

9. In a way that clears off everything; conclusively, finally, completely, unreservedly.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV,* IV. i. 164 To heare, and absolutely to determine. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 225 This shall absolutely resolue you. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* v. 194 They refused absolutely to submit. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1159 Why didst not thou, the head, Command me absolutely not to go. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* v. 141 Many absolutely deny Deity to the Son. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 448 Absolutely to strip them of their dominions.

†**10.** Perfectly; in the most excellent manner. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 222 Most elegantly and absolutely described by the Poet Virgill.

11. To the fullest extent, in the highest or utmost degree; entirely, wholly, altogether, quite.

1570 DEE *Math. Praef.* That they may be very absolutely skillfull. 1602 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* Epit. 390 (1612) A Prince absolutely valorous and vertuous. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Delin.* I. ii. 37 The earth is not absolutely and geometrically round. 1676 EARL ORRERY *Parth.* 24 Which I have now as absolutely forgotten. *a* 1704 T. BROWN 1*st Sat. Persius* (1730) I. 52 Surely, Jack, thou'rt absolutely mad. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 117 Rendering our whole government absolutely illegitimate. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* ii. 409 The glen.. was not absolutely void of beauty. 1834 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange's *Life* III. ii. 14 My going to town to spend money is absolutely out of the question. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 55 It was absolutely necessary that he should quit London. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 10. 66 Escape seemed absolutely impossible. 1862 STANLEY *Jewish Ch.* (1877) I. vii. 131 He was to come absolutely alone.

b. with a *sb.* In the strictest sense.

1649 MILTON *Eikonokl.* 145 To be absolutely a tyrant. 1879 DAVIDSON in *Cassell's Tech. Educ.* I. 163 Not professors in name only, but absolutely professional men of the highest position.

c. emphasizing *no, nothing.*

1726 BUTLER *Serm. Rolls Chap.* II. 43 There is absolutely no bound at all to prophaneness. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 195 A man who had absolutely no claim to high place except that he was a Papist. 1865 MILL *Liberty* iii. 33/2 That people should do absolutely nothing but copy one another. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iii. 106 The King could do absolutely nothing without the consent of his Wise Men. 1878

Huxley *Physiogr.* 40 You would see absolutely nothing in the space above the boiling water.

Absoluteness (æ·bsŏlĭu·tnės). [f. Absolute + -ness.] The quality of being absolute (in various senses of the adj.).

†1. The quality of being complete or finished; completeness, perfection. *Obs.*

1570 Dee *Math. Præf.* 16 The puritie, absolutenes .. of Principall Geometrie. 1574 Abp. Whitgift *Def. Answ.* Tract i. Wks. 1851 I. 173 The canonical scriptures are of that absoluteness and perfection that nothing may be taken away from them, nothing added to them. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard T.* 137 He findes not any such stability or absoluteness in his very Angels. 1692 Bp. South 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 36 There is nothing that can raise a man to that generous absoluteness of condition.

†2. Independence. *Obs.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. 35 He pretended not to make any newe Philosophie, yet did vse the absolutenesse of his owne sense vpon the olde. 1652 P. Sterry *Eng. Deliv. North. Presb.* Pref., Giving them a more Excellent Being in this Relative State and Subordination, than they had in their absolutenesse.

3. Unlimited or unrestrained authority; arbitrary rule.

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World.* II. 439 Monarches need not to feare any curbing of their absoluteness by mighty subjects, as long as by wisedome they keepe the heartes of the people. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard T.* 513 Alexander of Macedon .. shall rule very powerfully and with great freedom and absoluteness. 1728 Morgan *Hist. Algiers* I. vi. 195 His brother and predecessor laid the foundation of that absoluteness. 1854 Kingsley *Alexandria* iv. 158 Their belief in God's omnipotence and absoluteness dwindled into the most dark, and slavish, and benumbing fatalism.

4. Freedom from conditions; unconditional quality; unreservedness.

1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt* 299 The excellency of the mercy promised, rather than any absoluteness in the promise. 1674 Hickman *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 31 God's Decree, and the absoluteness or conditionality thereof. 1699 Burnet 39 *Articles* (1700) xvii. 149 In the main points, the Absoluteness of the Decree, the Extent of Christ's Death, the Efficacy of Grace, and the Certainty of Perseverance, their opinions are the same.

5. Unconditioned or independent existence.

1864 Kingsley *Rom. & Teut.* (1875) iii. 68 Thus denying the absoluteness .. the illimitability, by any category of quantity, of that one Eternal.

6. Positiveness, actuality; independent or objective reality.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 719 Sense considered alone by itself doth not reach to the Absoluteness either of the Natures, or of the Existence of things without us, it being as such, nothing but Seeming, Appearance, and Phancy. 1856 R.A. Vaughan *Ho. w. Myst.* I. v. ii. 169 To gaze on the Divine Nature in its absoluteness and abstraction, apart from the manifestation of it to our intellect, our heart, and our imagination.

¶ Catachr. for *Obsoleteness*. (See Absolent.)

1612 Brerewood *Ess. Laug. & Rel.* vi. 52 The Verses of the Salii .. could hardly be understood .. in the latter time of the Commonwealth, for the absoluteness of the Speech.

Absolution (æbsŏlĭū·ʃən), also 3 **absoluciun**, 3–6 **-cion**, 4–5 **-cioun**, **-coun**, **-tioun**, 5 **-tyoun**, 5–6 **-cyon**, **-tyon**, 6– **-tion**. [a. Fr. *absolution*, ad. L. *absolūtiōn-em* n. of action, f. *absolv-ere* to absolve. In its ecclesiastical sense, in early popular use in Fr. and Eng.]

1. *gen.* An absolving, discharging, or formal setting free (*from* guilt, sentence, or obligation); remission (*of* sin or penance).

c 1400 *Apol. for Lollards* 19 Schakyng a wey synne from him be absolucoun of sacrament, and mekly taking a noþer absolucoun of iurisdiccoun of him þat cursid. 1447 *Lyvys of Seyntys* (1835) 49 Whan thou hast get an absolucyon Of this curs and hast fecundyte. 1538 Starkey *England* 124 Hys powar .. extendyth only to the absolutyon of syn. 1638 Knolles *Hist. Turkes* (ed. 5) 50 He .. procured of the bishops a general absolution for them all, from the oath of obedience which they had before giuen unto the Emperor. *c* 1850 Faber *Hymn* 'Sweet Saviour bless us,' Grant us, dear Lord, from evil ways True absolution and release. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 155 He .. applied for a bull of absolution from the oaths so lately taken.

2. *spec.* Remission or forgiveness of sins declared by ecclesiastical authority. (*The earliest use.*)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 Shereðuresdaies absolucion þe liðe þe sinne bendes. *Ibid.* 99 Cumen .. a palm sunedai to procession, a shereðursdai to absolucium, a lange-fridai to holi cruche. *a* 1384 Wyclif *Antecrist and his Meynee* 153 False absoluciouns bouȝt at þe court of Roome. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7700 Kneele doune anon, And you shal have absolucioun. *a* 1520 *Myrroure of Our Lady* 39 Trew shryfte of mouthe with absolucion folowyng lyghtyth moche a soulle. 1558 Bp. Watson *Seven Sacr.* xxx. 192 Fyrst to confesse hym selfe and receyue the Sacrament of Absolution. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* (1657) vii. 128 Without Confession to a Priest no absolution. 1704 Nelson *Festiv. & Fasts* (1739) II. iv. 494 The Priest .. with a loud voice did proclaim publick Absolution. 1809 Brydone *Sicily* xxxiv. 330 This is the first mortal sin, for which there is neither atonement nor absolution, 'to lie with a nun, and yet not be in orders.' 1851 Longf. *Gol. Leg.* vi. i. After confession, after absolution, When my whole soul was white I prayed for them. 1852 F. W. Robertson *Serm.* (Ser. iv. 1863) xxxvii. 281 Absolution is the authoritative declaration of forgiveness.

b. The formula declaring sins to be remitted.

a 1520 *Myrroure of Our Ladye* 101 After Pater Noster foloweth an Absolucyon, that is as moche to say as a losynge fro or a fredome. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 90 But a Deacon cannot consecrate the Sacrament, pronounce absolution nor benediction. *Bk. of Comm. Prayer* (Rubric) The Absolution or Remission of Sins, To be pronounced by the Priest alone, standing.

3. Remission of penance or other ecclesiastical sentence.

a 1674 Clarendon's *Hist. Rebel.* I. II. 86 To restrain any Excommunication from being pronounced, or Absolution from being given, without the approbation of the Bishop. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 18 The word Absolution .. in the Canon-Law, and among Divines, is not only used to denote an Acquittal or Discharge of a man .. but it likewise signifies a Relaxation of him from the obligation of some sentence pronounced either in a Court of Law, or else in Foro Pœnitentiali. And thus there is in this Law one kind of Absolution, which is term'd Judicial; and another, which is styled a Declaratory or Extra-Judicial Absolution.

4. Forgiveness of offences generally.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 215 Þou may fulle lightly haf absolutioun, For it was a gilery, þou knew not þer tresoun. *c* 1340 *Gawayne & Gr. Knt.* 1882 And of absolucioun he on þe segge calles. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 372 Touchende my confession, I axe an absolution Of Genius, er that I go. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* (1520) v. 59/2 Then themperour meked hymselfe and fell downe to the grounde and asked mercy and absolucyon. 1612 Dekker *Dinell is in it* Wks. 1873 III. 282 I absolution beg on both my knees, For what my tongue offended in. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. 276 The government, while granting absolution to the nation, determined to make some exceptions. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 92 In the hope that an absolution after the fact might be won.

†5. *Rom. Law.* A legal acquittal, a declaration of not guilty. *Obs.*

c 1600 Holyoay *Juv.* 244 In one [waxen table] being written the letter A, to signifie the acquittal or absolution of the defendant. 1631 Preston *Effect. Faith* 79 The sentence of absolution was given by white stones, as the sentence of condemnation was by black stones. 1651 Hobbes *Leviathan* II. xix. 97 Condemnation, than absolution more resembles Justice. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 18 The word Absolution .. in the Civil Law imports a full and entire acquittal of a person by some final Sentence of Law, upon hearing the Merits of a Cause. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* (ed. 3) II. vi. 120 It was all charged to the absolution of Gabinius after his daring violation of religion. 1875 Poste *Gains* IV. § 114. 590 The grounds effectual for the absolution of the defendant.

†6. Dismissal, getting quit of. *Obs. rare.*

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* XI. x. § 8 (1845) VI. 315 But grant it true, not a total absolution, but a reformation thereof [of the liturgy] may hence be inferred.

†7. The act of delivering words; delivery. *Obs.*

a 1637 B. Jonson *Discoveries* Wks. 1846, 759 Some language is high and great .. the composition full, the absolution plenteous, and poured out, all grave, sinewy, and strong.

Absolutism [æ·bsŏlĭu·tiz'm). [f. Absolute *a.* + -ism; after mod. Fr. *absolutisme*.] The practice of, or adherence to, the absolute, in theology, politics, or metaphysics.

1. *Theol.* 'The dogma of God's acting absolutely in the affair of salvation, and not being guided in his willing, or nilling, by any reason.' Scott *Suppl. to Chambers.*

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. Absolutism is one of those doctrines charged on the Calvinists, for which the Lutherans refuse all union with them. 1775 Ash, *Absolutism*, the doctrine of predestination.

2. *Polit.* The practice of absolute government; despotism; an absolute state. (First used, together with Absolutist, by Gen. Perronet Thompson.)

1830 Gen. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 295 The experiment of trying to have an agent of the foreigner upon the throne, with leave to bring back the old absolutism. 1840 *Ibid.* V. 148 The old flag of absolutism, which it might be well enough to hoist two centuries ago, but is all too late now. 1841 Spalding *Italy* I. 24 Our dislike of absolutism in government .. tempts us to overcharge all its evils. 1862 M. Hopkins *Hawaii* 253 The king's power was absolute; and as is usually the case with absolutisms, his chiefs in their separate spheres were smaller despots. 1878 Seeley *Stein* II. 231 Standing armies ushered in a period of absolutism over the whole Continent.

3. = Absoluteness; positiveness.

1854 Faraday *Lect. on Educ.* 72/2 The mind naturally desires to settle upon one thing or another; to rest upon an affirmative or a negative; and that with a degree of absolutism which is irrational and improper.

Absolutist (æ·bsŏlĭutist), *sb.* and *a.* [f. Absolute *a.* + -ist; after mod. Fr. *absolutiste*.]

A. *sb.* An adherent or partisan of absolutism.

1. *Polit.* One who is in favour of an absolute government.

1830 Gen. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 300 Absolutists and priests may rail. 1866 Motley *Dutch Rep.* II. i. 127 [Cardinal Granvelle] was a strict absolutist .. His deference to arbitrary power was profound and slavish. 1879 tr. *Busch's Bismarck* II. 286 A kindly, upright, and sensibly conducted absolutism is the best form of government .. But we have no longer any thorough-going Absolutists.

2. *Metaph.* One who maintains the absolute identity of subject and object.

1856 Ferrier *Inst. Metaph.* 169 Out of this question .. came the whole philosophy of the Alexandrian absolutists. 1859 Sir W. Hamilton *Lect. Metaph.* II. xxiii. 79 The materialist may now derive the subject from the object, the idealist derive the object from the subject, the absolutist sublimate both into indifference. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* (1875) I. iii. § 20. 65 On this 'primitive dualism of consciousness' .. Mr. Mansel founds his refutation of the German absolutists.

B. *adj.* [The *sb.* used attributively.] Practising or supporting absolutism in government; despotic.

1837 Gen. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 241 Imagine that the Tories had undertaken to conduct an interference in favour of absolutist principles. 1838 *Ibid.* IV. 337 The absolutist powers will take it up next. 1850 Mazzini *Royalty & Repub.* 182 A pretext for the machinations of absolutist governments. 1880 E. Peacock in *Academy* 28 Aug. 145 This absolutist tradition derived from the flatterers of Henry VIII.

Absolutistic (æbsŏlĭutı·stik), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ic; cf. *Calvinistic*.] Of or pertaining to absolutists or absolutism; = Absolutist *a.*; as 'absolutistic principles.' In Webster 1864, n.q.

Absolutory (æbsɒ·lĭutəri), *a.* [ad. L. *absolūtōri-us*, Sueton., serving for acquittal: see Absolute and -ory.] Of or pertaining to absolution; absolving.

1640 Fuller *Abel Rediv.* (1867) I. 329 Bertelerius prevailed with the senate; and he granted unto him his absolutory letters. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 491 Though an absolutory sentence should be pronounced in favour of the persons.

Absolvable (æbsɒ·lvăb'l, æbz-) *a.* [f. Absolve *v.* + -able.] Capable of being absolved, deserving acquittal.

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* V. XIX. v. 526 Tried by the standard of common practice, Schmettau is clearly absolvable.

†**Absolvant.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *absolvant*, pr. pple. of *absoudre*:—L. *absolventem*, whence the modern Absolvent.] He who absolves.

1506 W. de Worde *Ordinary of Crysten Men* IV. viii. [190] After the jugement and dyscrecyon of the absoluant.

†**Absolvatory,** *a. Obs.* [Irregularly formed on Absolve, in imitation of *conclusory*, etc., the true form being Absolutory, q.v.]

1611 Cotgr., *Absolutoire*: Absoluatorie, pardoning, forgiving. 1706 Phillips, *Absolvatorie*, Belonging to a discharge or acquittal. [In Bailey 1721. Not recognized by Johnson, but in Todd, Worcester, and Webster.]

Absolve (æbsɒ·lv, æbzɒ·lv), *v.* [ad. L. *absolvĕre* to loosen, free, acquit, complete; f. *ab* off, from, + *solv-ĕre* to loose. Cf. Fr. *absoudre, absolv-ant.* Bef. its employment the main senses were expressed by Assoil. In the pronunciation of this word and its derivatives, usage, as well as the opinion of orthoepists, is divided between æbs- and æbz-; cf. *absorb, solve, dissolve, resolve.*] Always *trans.*

1. To set free, pronounce free (*from* blame, guilt, moral burden; *from the penalties and consequences of* crime or sin).

c 1538 Starkey *England* iv. 124 To declayre penytent heartys contryte for ther syn to be absoluyd from the faute therof. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* 174 Who absolued Mary Magdalen from hir sinnes but Christ? 1619 T. Taylor *Titus* ii. 14. 317 Absoluing vs both from the guilt and punishment of them. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Rebel.* I. 20 Notwithstanding .. that he was absolved from any notorious crime .. he was at last condemned in a great Fine. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ireland* ii. 17 Father Glenny had readily absolved her from the sin of mistrusting heaven. 1868 *Ecce Homo* (ed. 8) I. i. 5 Absolved from all anxieties by the sense of his protection. 1870 R. W. Dale *Weekd. Serm.* i. 17 This does not absolve him from moral blame.

2. *spec.* To pronounce (one) acquitted of sin, to give absolution or remission of sins to.

a. simply, or *for* some offence.

1535 Coverdale *Jere.* xi. 15 As though that holy flesh might absolue the. *a* 1570 Becon *Wks.* 560, Neither did the apostles absolve any otherwise than by the preaching of God's word. 1596 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 233 To make confession, and to be absolu'd. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* (1657) xi. 307 The Frier absolved him, but kept not his counsel. 1719 Young *The Revenge* IV. i. (1757) II. 167 And yet (For which the saints absolve my soul!) did wed. 1817 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange's *Life* II. i. 11 One's conscience may be pretty well absolved for not admiring this man. 1865 F. Parkman *Champlain* (1875) vi. 265 Biard .. gained his pardon, received his confession, and absolved him.

b. *of* the sin.

1651 Hobbes *Leviathan* III. xxxviii. 241 With them that were absolved of their sinnes. 1866 Kingsley *Hereward* iii. 80 But I dare not absolve him of robbing a priest.

3. To remit, give absolution for (a sin or crime).

1592 Warner *Albion's England* (1612) VIII. xli. 198 The Pope for pay absolueth euery thing. 1647 Cowley *Mistress, Diat.* viii. (1669) 77 The Cause absolves the Crime. 1662 Dryden *To Hyde* 60 Not to increase, but to absolve, our crimes. 1845 Ford *Handb. Spain* I. 67 He was a good Roman Catholic canon who believed everything, absolved everything, drank everything, ate everything, and digested everything.

4. To acquit (a person) of a criminal charge, to pronounce not guilty. *esp.* in Roman law.

1628 Hobbes *Thucydides* (1822) 62 Pausanias .. having been calld in question by them (the Spartans) was absolvd. 1651 — *Leviathan* I. xvi. 83 In condemning, or absolving, equality of votes, even in that they condemne not, do absolve. 1665-9 Boyle *Occ. Refl.* Ep. Ded. (1675) Divers of the Criticks will chuse rather to Absolve my Writings, than Condemn Your Judgment. *a* 1725 Pope *Odyssey* XI. 702 Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* (ed. 3) II. vi. 156 Cato, who absolved him, chose to give his vote openly. 1880 Muirhead *Gains* IV. § 47 Words are introduced empowering the judge to condemn or absolve. *Ibid.* 163 He does so without incurring any penalty, and is at once absolved.

5. To set free, discharge (*from*, formerly *of*, obligations, liabilities).

1649 Milton *Eikonokl.* 137 To be .. his own Pope and to absolve himselfe of those ties. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* I. viii. 176 The Popes authority .. had absolved them from all oaths which they had taken. 1862 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xii. 172 He also appealed to the Pope to be absolved from the obligations which he had contracted. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 150 So many wrongs had at last absolved him from every duty of a vassal.

†**6.** To clear up, solve, or resolve; to explain (i.e. to unloose the knot of doubt or difficulty). *Obs.*

1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* 195 Some high mysterie, which if it be facil to demaund, is very difficil to absolue. 1590 RECORDE, etc. *Gr. of Arts* (1646) 118 It maketh just 700 pounds, and so is the question truly absolved. 1612 FLETCHER *Women Pleas'd* v. i. 43 If I absolve the words? 1667 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 195 The inventions, and phenomena already absolved, improved, or opened.

†**7.** To clear off, discharge, acquit oneself of (a task, etc.); to perform completely, accomplish, finish. *Obs.*

1577 tr. *Bullinger, Decades* (1592) 194 In these fewe wordes are comprehended al that which profound Philosophers doe scarsely absolue in infinite bookes. 1619 T. TAYLOR *Titus* ii. 15. 538 Thus by the assistance of God, haue wee absolued this second Chapter. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* (1676) II. iii. 160/2 Saturn in 30 years absolves his sole and proper motion. 1652 GAULE *Mag-astro-manicer* 144 'Tis their own task; and, till they absolve it, they must give us leave to tell them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 94 The work begun, how soon Absolved. 1718 PRIOR *Poems* 300 She conscious of the Grace, absolv'd her Trust, Not unrewarded. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* I. 194 Bend the reluctant planets to absolve The fated rounds of time. *a* 1801 E. DARWIN *Zoonomia* III. 363 The frequent swallowing of weak broth .. relieves the patient, and absolves the cure.

Absolved (ăbsɒ·lvd, ăbz-), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Set free, delivered, cleared.

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* vii. 9 Tush, we are absolued quyte, though we haue done all these abhominacions. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* III. xlii. 275 In case the absolved have but a feigned Repentance. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Is.* VI. xxix. Even if now He stood absolved of spousal vow. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 375 He may have thought himself absolved from his duty.

†**2.** Cleared up, solved; completed. *Obs.*

1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* 171 Beholde your doubt absolued. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man.* 301 When the Infant is perfected and absolued the vitall heate floweth onely from the heart as from a most plentifull fountaine.

Absolvent (ăbsɒ·lvĕnt, ăbz-), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *absolvent-em*, pr. pple. of *absolvĕre* to absolve. Preceded in use by the Fr. form ABSOLVANT.]

A. *ppl. a.* Absolving, acquitting.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. VI. VI. 394 Patriotism .. insults many leading Deputies of the absolvent Right-side.

B. *sb.* One who absolves.

1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* III. xlii. 275 This Forgiveness .. is thereby without other act, or sentence of the Absolvent, made void.

Absolver (ăbsɒ·lvəɹ, ăbz-). [f. ABSOLVE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who absolves, pronounces absolution, or acquits.

1663 BLAIR *Autobiogr.* (1818) ii. 26 He is made to us .. righteousness as our justifier and absolver. 1669 H. MORE *Antid. ag. Idolatry* i, They that take upon them to be the only absolvers of sin, are themselves held fast in the snares of eternal death. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Year*, 6 Sund. aft. Trin., The absolver saw the mighty grief And hastened with relief. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 681 The public feeling was strongly against the three absolvers.

Absolving (ăbsɒ·lviŋ, ăbz-), *vbl. sb.* [f. ABSOLVE *v.* + -ING[1].] The process of setting free; acquitting. Also (*obs.*) solving; completing.

1757 BURKE *Abr. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 125 It is changing the nature of his crime; it is absolving.

Absolving (ăbsɒ·lviŋ, ăbz-), *ppl. a.* [f. ABSOLVE *v.* + -ING[2].] That absolves or sets free; acquitting.

1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 46 One of the absolving parsons has privately printed his vindication. 1862 TRENCH *Miracles* ix. 206 The absolving words are not to be regarded as optative merely, .. but as declaratory.

Abso·lvitory, *a. Sc.*; also 7 absolvitor. [Irreg. form for *absolutory*, ad. L. *absolūtōrius*. The obs. form in *-or* represents Fr. *-oire*.] Absolutory.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 122 They will pronunce sentence absolvitor or condemnatour. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Inst. Gaius* IV. § 114. 323 The common saying that .. all *iudicia* are absolvitory [Lat. *absolutoria*].

†**Absolviture.** *Obs. Sc.* [Irreg. form for *absoluture*, as if from a L. **absolvitūra*, the real form of which would be **absolūtūra*.] The act or process of absolving; absolution.

1586 *Protest of A. Hunter; Addenda to* De Foe's *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* 51 The Person excommunicated declaring no Signs of true Repentance, nor craving the said Absolviture by himself, nor by his Procurators, before the very Time, wherein they absolve him.

Absonant (æ·bsŏnănt), *a.* [f. L. *ab* off, away from + *sonant-em* sounding, pr. pple. of *sonāre* to sound; on the analogy of *con-sonant*, *dis-sonant*, and L. *absonus*.] Harsh, inharmonious; *fig.* discordant or abhorrent to reason, nature, etc.; unreasonable, unnatural. Const. *to, from.*

1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* To Reader 7, It is very absonant that anye one who hath the perfect use of corn and grain .. woulde refuse the same to be fed wyth acornes. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLI. xviii. 1107 *note*, I mervell much therefore, why it [the word Osse] .. should be condemned as absonant, and not pleasing to the ear. 1657 M. HAWKE *Killing is Murder* 42 Absonant from the harmony of the Scriptures. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Mission to K. of Dahome* II. 176, I must again refer to a curious fixed idea in England, absonant withal, touching human sacrifice at Dahome.

†**A·bsonate,** *v. Obs.*—° '(*A law term.*) To avoid, to detest.' Ash 1775. [Apparently merely his adaptation of med. L. *absoniāre*, rendering *ascunian* in Anglo-Saxon Laws.]

†**A·bsonism.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *abson-us* ABSONOUS + -ISM.] Something absonous or discordant in the use of language; solecism.

1593 NASHE 4 *Lett. Confuted* 68 Euerie third line hath some of this ouer-rackt absonisme.

†**Absonous** (æ·bsŏnəs), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *abson-us* out of tune + -OUS.] *lit.* Out of tune, inharmonious; *fig.* incongruous, absurd, unreasonable. Const. *to.*

1622 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xi. § 4. 318 That noise, as Macrobius truly inferreth, must be of necessity either sweet and melodious, or harsh and absonous. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* How absonous and ridiculous it is not to interpret Prophetick Figures according to the approved meaning and observable use of the Prophetick style. 1681 GLANVILLE *Sad. Trium.* (1726) I. 67 Which Distribution, notwithstanding, is as absonous and absurd as if he had distributed Animal into Sensitive and Rational.

Absorb (ăbsɔ̄·ɹb), *v.* Pa. pple. absorbed, formerly absorpt. [a. mod. Fr. *absorbe-r*, a refashioning, after L., of OFr. *asorber*, more commonly *asorbir*, *assorbir* :—L. *absorbē-re* to swallow up, f. *ab* off, away + *sorbē-re* to suck in; pa. pple. *absorpt-us*, whence ABSORPT, formerly used as pa. pple. In no Dict. bef. Blount 1656; Cockeram 1626 has ABSORBEATE; Cotgr. 1611 has Fr. '*Absorbé*, supped or drunk wholly up; devoured, swallowed, consumed.']

I. To swallow up.

†**1.** To swallow up; as water, mire, an earthquake; also *fig. Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 160 Take my sowle and delyuere her .. from these sorowfulle peynes in whiche I am absorbed in the grete viage of heuynes. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraph.* Matt. xvii. 5 A bryghte cloude ouershadowed thapostles, lest they should be absorpte and ouercummed with the highnesse of the sighte. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. of Earth* 85 As to Rome, there is .. a more dreadful fate that will attend it; namely, to be absorpt or swallowed up in a lake of fire and brimstone. 1725 POPE *Odyssey* XII. 130 Beneath, Charybdis holds her boist'rous reign 'Midst roaring whirlpools, and absorbs the main. *a* 1800 COWPER *On names in Biogr. Britann.* Dark oblivion soon absorbs them all.

2. Hence, To swallow up, to include or take a thing in to the loss of its separate existence; to incorporate. *To be absorbed*, to be swallowed up, or comprised in, so as no longer to exist apart.

1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 17 The substance of the bread is absorpt .. into the human body of Christ. 1659 PEARSON *On Creed* (1839) 231 That old conceit of Eutyches .. that the humanity was absorbed and wholly turned into the Divinity. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 120 In some countries, the large cities absorb the wealth and fashion of the nation. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 65 The purchase of a pound of candles would have almost absorbed a workman's daily wages. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. ii. 9 Into the English nation his own followers were gradually absorbed.

3. To engross, or completely engage the attention or faculties.

1830 BARONESS BUNSEN in Hare's *Life* I. ix. 353 [It] could not so far absorb me as to prevent my often turning my back upon it. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* (1856) xliii. 403 [I] only postponed it because I happened to get absorbed in a book. 1875 FARRAR *Silence & Voices* iii. 52 Let us absorb our entire beings in this one aim.

II. To drink in.

4. To suck in, drink in (a fluid); to imbibe.

a 1626 BACON (J.) The evils that come of exercise are that it doth absorb and attenuate the moisture of the body. 1814 SIR H. DAVY *Agricult. Chem.* 15 Animal and vegetable matters deposited in soils are absorbed by plants. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 24 The clay refuses to absorb the water.

5. To take up (imponderable agents) by chemical or molecular action.

1707 in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2374 Whether the Muslin absorps the Effluvium, .. I cannot tell. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. xiv. 140 Some reflect the rays without producing any change, and those are white; others absorb them all, and cause absolute blackness. *c* 1860 FARADAY *Forces of Nat.* iii. 78 Whenever a solid body loses some of that force of attraction by means of which it remains solid, heat is absorbed. 1869 ROSCOE *Chem.* 186 It is found possible to absorb hydrogen in certain metals.

Absorbability (ăbsɔ̄·ɹbăbi·lĭti). [f. ABSORBABLE + -ITY.] The state or quality of being absorbable; capability of being absorbed.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 241 The weight of chlorine, its absorbability by water. 1875 WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 409 This absorbability depends largely upon the presence of free fatty acids in the oil.

Absorbable (ăbsɔ̄·ɹbăb'l), *a.* [f. ABSORB + -ABLE.] Capable of being absorbed or imbibed.

1779 INGENHOUSZ *Inflamm. Air* in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 385 Which .. might more properly be called vapour, as it is absorbable by water. 1859 LEWES *Physiol. of Com. Life* I. iii. 208 Liquid albumen is very slightly absorbable and not at all assimilable; but when acted on in the stomach, it becomes readily absorbable and assimilable.

†**Abso·rbeate,** *v. Obs.* [Irreg. f. L. *absorbē-re* + -ATE.] 'To swallow up.' Cockeram 1626. Prob. nowhere else.

Absorbed (ăbsɔ̄·ɹbd), *ppl. a.* [f. ABSORB + -ED.] *lit.* Swallowed up; imbibed. *fig.* Engrossed or entirely occupied.

1763 H. WALPOLE *Corresp.* (1837) II. 198 Monsieur de Nivernois had been absorbed all day .. translating my verses. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 23 Aug. 156 Large sums are paid .. to the officers of the absorbed company. 1865 DICKENS *Our Mut. Fr.* I. 2 He eyed the coming tide with an absorbed attention. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* Introd., The laws which regulate the distribution of absorbed heat. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. x. 518 Absorbed in his own meditations.

Absorbedly (ăbsɔ̄·ɹbĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an absorbed manner; with engrossed attention.

1868 *Daily News* 15 July, The next man's credentials being favourably and absorbedly affirmed. 1880 MARK TWAIN *Tramp Abroad* ii. 230, I saw young men gaze long and absorbedly at her.

Absorbedness (ăbsɔ̄·ɹbĕdnĕs). [f. ABSORBED *a.* + -NESS.] Engrossed attention, mental concentration.

1881 W. ROBERTSON in *Sunday Mag.* Apr. 245 The passionate absorbedness with which again and again intellect has plumbed its way forward in search for God.

Absorbefacient (ăbsɔ̄ɹbĭfē·ɹʃĕnt, -ʃĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *absorbē-re*: see ABSORB + *facient-em* pr. pple. of *facĕre* to make; on analogy of such adj. as *rubefacient*, f. L. *rubefacĕre*: see -FACIENT.]

A. *adj.* Causing absorption, drying up.

B. *sb.* [sc. agent, substance.]

1875 WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 406 Dr. J. Moleschott praises it [Iodoform] most highly as an absorbefacient, affirming that by its use he has obtained absorption of various lymphatic tumors.

Absorbency (ăbsɔ̄·ɹbĕnsi). *rare.* [n. of state f. L. *absorbent-em*: see ABSORBENT and -NCY.]

†**1.** The action of absorbing (which would be properly *absorbence*); absorption. *Obs.*

1762 DUNN *Size of Sun* in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 469 Whether this effect arises from .. absorbency of the rays, seems to me to deserve a proper enquiry.

2. The quality of being absorbent; absorptiveness.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Painting* 106 Ivory and enamel being quite smooth, and without texture or absorbency.

Absorbent (ăbsɔ̄·ɹbĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *absorbent-em*, pr. pple. of *ab-sorbēre*: see ABSORB.]

A. *adj.* Absorbing, imbibing, swallowing; absorptive. *Absorbent system*, see B 3.

1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 81 It is both detergent and absorbent. 1752 BROOKE *Inoculation* in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 471 The absorbent vessels .. will always take in a sufficient quantity of the matter to contaminate the whole mass of the circulating fluids. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuvius* v. 140 Rain sinks in some considerable proportion into the absorbent soil.

B. *sb.* An absorbing substance or apparatus.

1. Any substance which absorbs fluids through its sensible or insensible porosity; applied in a special sense in *Med.* to such substances as chalk, magnesia, which absorb the acidity of the stomach.

1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 79 Dryers, or Absorbents, .. prevent those superfluous Moistures, which the Nerves are frequently overcharg'd with. 1769 BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1826) xlii. 175 But the best and safest absorbent is magnesia alba. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. of Nat.* xi. 249 (1879) The clouded sky seldom allows the sun to warm the ocean, itself a bad absorbent of heat. 1875 WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 611 *Absorbents*, This class contains remedies which are used for the purpose of absorbing acrid and deleterious materials, .. on the exterior of the body, and .. in the alimentary canal.

2. *fig.*

1823–30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem. own Time* 220 The country gentlemen, the absorbents of every prejudice. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Org. Daily Life* 174 A persecution, which pinches, but does not suppress, is merely an irritant, and not an absorbent.

3. *Physiol.* (in *plural.*) The vessels through which the process of absorption is carried on in animals and plants, such as the lacteals in the former, the extremities of the roots in the latter. *Attrib.* in *absorbent system.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* Naturalists speak of the like Absorbents in plants; the fibrous or hairy roots of which are considered as a kind of *vasa Absorbentia*. 1795 ABERNETHY *Anat. of Whale* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 29, Absorbents .. which terminated by open orifices. 1836 TODD *Cycl. An. & Ph.* I. 20/1 The absorbents .. were among the organs which were the latest in being discovered by anatomists. 1847 VOUATT *Horse* vi. 110 Much of the cartilage is taken away by vessels called absorbents. 1856 WOODWARD *Fossil Shells* 30 The mollusca have no distinct absorbent system.

Absorber (ăbsɔ̄·ɹbəɹ). [f. ABSORB + -ER[1].] One who, or something which, absorbs.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* No. 279. 222/1 Nitrogen and oxygen .. are feeble absorbers and radiators. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* I. 29 Aristotle was the absorber of all previous and contemporary knowledge into one coherent system.

Absorbing (ăbsɔ̄·ɹbiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ABSORB + -ING[2].] *lit.* Swallowing, imbibing; hence, incorporating, taking into itself; *fig.* Engrossing, all-engaging.

1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 582 The absorbing and exhaling vessels, and the cuticle. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* II. § 3. 246 Radiant heat is allowed to fall upon an absorbing substance. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 23 Aug. 156 An amalgamation, under such circumstances, is a positive fraud on the proprietors of the absorbing office. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. ix. 330 He must have been engaged at this time in some such absorbing pursuit.

Absorbingly (ăbsɔ̄·ɹbiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an absorbing manner; engrossingly, entirely.

1868 *Athenæum* 25 July 105/1 The sole idea which absorbingly possessed him [Edward] was that of erecting a great Norman Abbey in Westminster. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. of Relig.* v. 173 Any common act of prayer keeps .. the understanding occupied earnestly, absorbingly, under the guidance of faith.

†**Absorbi·tion.** *Obs.* [Irregularly formed, as if from a L. **absorbitus*, instead of *absorptus*, whence regularly ABSORPTION.] = ABSORPTION.

c **1680** Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 165 Where to place that concurrence of waters or place of its absorbition there is no authentick decision.

Absorp, obs. form of Absorb.

Absorpt (ăbsɔ̆·ɹpt), *ppl. a. arch.* [ad. L. *absorpt-us* pa. pple. of *absorbēre*: see Absorb.] The earlier equivalent of Absorbed: swallowed up; *rarely fig.* engrossed.

1528 More *Dial. conc. Heresyes* IV. Wks. 1557, 267/1 For all other synnes (if belief and faith stand fast) be quite absorpt and supped vp he sayth in that fayth. **1626** T. H. tr. *Caussin's Holy Court* 89 To raigne in heauen for euer, and there to remayne absorpt, in an ocean of pleasures. **1736** J. H. Browne *Pipe of Tob.* (1768) 119 Absorpt in yellow care, And at each puff imagination burns. **1839** Bailey *Festus* (1848) xix. 210 Their souls absorpt of darkness.

†**Abso·rpted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. L. *absorpt-us* (see prec.) + -ED: cf. *corrupt, corrupted, abrupt, abrupted.*] = Absorpt, Absorbed.

a **1631** Donne *Serm.* IV. xcvi. 242 Absorpted & swallowed up into the nature and essence of God himself.

Absorptiometer. [f. L. *absorpt-um* or ? *absorptiōn-em* (see next) + -meter = Gr. *μέτρον* measure, measurer.] An instrument for measuring the amount of absorption of gases in various liquids.

1879 Wroblewski in *Nature* XXI. 191 The absorptiometer which I have constructed for the determination of the coefficients of absorption, consists of glass throughout.

Absorption (ăbsɔ̆·ɹpʃən). [ad. L. *absorptiōn-em* a swallowing, n. of action f. *absorpt-us*: see Absorpt.] The act or process of swallowing up or sucking in. Hence,

I. Swallowing up.

†**1.** The swallowing up or engulfing of bodies. *Obs.*

1597 J. King *Jonah* (1864) xxii. 139 The absorption or burial. *a* **1656** Bp. Hall *Rem.* 24 (1808) The aversion of God's face is confusion . . but his whole fury is the utter absorption of the creature. **1753** Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* Absorptions of the Earth, a term used by Kircher and others, for the sinking in of large tracts of land, by means of subterranean commotions.

2. The swallowing up or disappearance of things through their inclusion in or assimilation to something else; incorporation in something else.

1741 Warburton *Alliance Ch. and St.* 165 (T.) Of the ancient Greek philosophy . . its gradual decay, and total absorption in the schools. **1834** Gen. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) III. 201 But at the same time that copyists were being thrown out of employ, printers must have been in demand; here then was one way for the absorption of at least a portion of the copyists. **1860** *All Y. Round* No. 68, 418 The absorption of dialects by the Latin . . gave a great impulse to civilisation. **1878** Seeley *Stein* III. 415 A provision expressly intended to prevent the absorption of peasant-holdings.

b. *Med.* and *Path.* Removal of tissues or deposits by natural process, or by the use of medicines.

1804 Abernethy *Surg. Observ.* 16 Another curative indication naturally arises which is to promote the absorption of the new formed substance. **1881** Mivart *Cat* 20 Spaces are then formed in this substance by absorption.

3. Entire engrossment or engagement of the mind or faculties.

1855 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) I. 379 The absorption of the English mind in the war. **1859** Geo. Eliot *Adam Bede* 26 It was an expression of unconscious placid gravity of absorption in thoughts that had no connection with the present moment. **1875** Farrar *Silence & Voices* ix. 164 Blind, groping, illiberal absorption in some mechanical routine.

II. Drinking in.

4. The sucking in of fluid or of particles dissolved therein; the taking up of imponderable agents, such as light. (The investigation of the relative quantities of coloured rays absorbed in various media gives rise to attributive uses of the word, as *absorption spectrum, absorption-band.*)

1744 Warrick *Injection* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 489 Wherein the power of absorption seemed very considerable. **1794** J. Hutton *Philos. Light, Heat, & Fire* 89 Such are the laws observed in the various absorption and reflection of light. **1794** Sullivan *View of Nat.* V. 329 The Arena, so called from its being covered with sand for the absorption of the blood. **1854** Balfour *Outl. Bot.* 133 When liquids are brought into contact with the leaves of plants, absorption takes place. **1867** J. Hogg *Microsc.* I. ii. 121 For most absorption-bands particularly if faint the prism would be used in the first position. **1871** Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (ed. 6) I. ii. 35 In this transfer . . consists the absorption of radiant heat.

5. *Physiol.* The imbibing of fluids by the vessels or tissues of the body; *esp.* the reception of nutritive material by the lacteals of the intestine.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Absorption in the animal economy is used for that power whereby the small open orifices of vessels imbibe liquors. **1848** Carpenter *Anim. Phys.* 37 It is by means of the membrane lining the digestive cavity, that the functions of digestion & absorption are performed. **1881** Mivart *Cat* 167 Another process, which is ancillary to nutrition and secretion, is termed Absorption.

Absorptive (ăbsɔ̆·ɹptiv), *a.* [f. L. *absorpt-*, ppl. stem of *absorbēre* to Absorb + -ive, as if ad. L. **absorptīvus.*] Having the quality of absorbing, swallowing, or imbibing. *fig.* Engrossing.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* viii. 132 There being no Ark left to take Sanctuary in, and to be safe from the working and absorptive waves. **1667** Waterhouse *Fire of Lond.* 32 This harrass of Fire and that so generally absorptive of the city. **1831** Brewster *Optics* xvi. 137 The absorptive power of air is finely displayed in the colour of the morning and evening clouds. **1870** Rolleston *Anim. Life* 34 Absorptive as well as secreting glands exist in great abundance in the walls of the digestive tube. **1881** W. J. Rolfe Pref. to *Coriol.* 6 His lazy, somnolent, stupidly absorptive satisfaction.

Absorptiveness (ăbsɔ̆·ɹptivnės). [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being absorptive.

Absorptivity (æbːsɔ̆ɹptiˑvĭti). [f. Absorptive *a.* + -ity.] = Absorptiveness.

Webster cites Dana.

Absoyle, obs. var. of Assoil *v.*: see Absoil.

Absquatulate (ăbskwɑ·tiuleˑt), *v.*, also absquotilate. [A factitious word, simulating a L. form (cf. *abscond, gratulate*) of American origin, and jocular use.] To make off, decamp.

1837-40 Haliburton *Clockmaker* (1862) 363 Absquotilate it in style, you old skunk, . . and show the gentlemen what you can do. **1858** Dow *Serm.* I. 309 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, Hope's brightest visions absquatulate. **1861** J. Lamont *Seahorses* xi. 179 He [an old bull-walrus] heard us, and lazily awaking, raised his head and prepared to absquatulate.

[Abstable, sometimes quoted from Gower *Conf.* I. 211. II. 1553, is a misreading for *obstacle.*]

Abstain (ăbstēˑn). Forms: 4–5 abstene, 4–6 absteyn(e, -ein(e, 6 asteine, 6–7 abstayne, abstaine, 7– abstain. [a. Fr. *absteni-r,* a 14th c. refashioning of OFr. *asteni-r* (whence occ. Eng. *asteine*):—L. *abstinē-re* to withhold, f. *abs* = *ab* off, away from + *tenē-re* to hold. The Fr. (like the Eng. originally) is only reflexive, *s'abstenir,* L. *se abstinēre* to keep oneself from, refrain from.]

†**1.** *refl.* To keep or withhold *oneself.* Const. *of, from. Obs.*

c **1380** *Sir Ferumbras* 3761 In herte hur gan to greue. of wepyng ne miȝt sche abstene hur noȝt. **1382** Wyclif 1 *Cor.* ix. 25 Ech man that stryueth in fyȝt, absteyneth him fro alle thingis. **1483** Caxton *G. de la Tour* ij. b, To kepe trewly her maryage and also absteyne her of synne. *c* **1500** *Lancelot of the Laik* 1261 My consell is, therfore, you to absten. **1535** Coverdale *Acts* xv. 20 Wryte vnto them that they absteyne them selues from fylthynesse of Idols.

2. *intr.* (by gradual suppression of the pron. object.) To keep or withhold oneself, to refrain. Const. *from* (*of* obs.)

1382 Wyclif *Num.* vi. 3 Fro al that may make dronkun, thei shulen absteyne. *c* **1449** Pecock *Repr.* I. xiv. 78 Y must here therof abstene and forber. **1538** Starkey *England.* 17 To absteyn from flesch apon the Fryday . . ys now reputyd a certayn vertue. **1598** Barret *Theor. of War.* v. v. 165 To absteine from committing these excesses. **1667** Milton *P. L.* IV. 748 Our Maker bids increase; who bids abstain But our destroyer, foe to God and man? **1746** *Col. Records Penn.* V. 50 That they do abstain from all servile Labour on that Day. **1798** Ferriar *Illustr. of Sterne* ii. 38 D'Aubigné was so fond of writing epigrams, that he could not abstain from them. **1860** Tyndall *Glaciers* I. § 3. 26 I therefore abstained from mentioning it subsequently.

3. *esp.* (being used most frequently in reference to eating and drinking). To refrain from food, to fast (*obs.*); to refrain from the use of alcoholic beverages, to be a 'total-abstainer.'

1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. of M. Aurel.* (1546) D. iij, If he be temperate and moderate, all wil absteyne. **1547** Boorde *Brev. of Health* I. 7 Many men wolde eate meate if they had it, and therfor nolens volens, they do asteine. **1867** B. Nicols in *Cleric. Testy. to Tot. Abs.* 98 Several have told me . . that while they had abstained, some for weeks or months, they were far better in every respect than while they drank.

†**4.** *trans.* (later and rare, and probably a literary imitation of the trans. use of L. *abstinere*). To keep back, keep off.

1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 275 From outwarde thynges his mynde doth he abstayne. **1534** Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H ij*b*, For a small season the louer maie absteyne his lone. **1645** Milton *Tetrach.* (1851) 154 For what difference at all whether he abstain men from marying, or restraine them in a mariage hapning totally discommodious. **1644-58** J. Cleveland *Gen. Poems* (1677) 140 My Lord doth justly abstain his hand from his Dispatch.

Abstainer (ăbstēˑnəɹ). [f. Abstain + -er1.] One who abstains; *esp.* one who abstains from eating or drinking particular things; in older writers a Nazarite, in modern use an abstainer from alcoholic beverages, a 'total abstainer.'

1535 Coverdale *Amos* ii. 12 But ye gaue the absteyners wyne and drynke [Wyclif Nazareys: **1611** Nazarites]. — *Lam.* iv. 7 Hir absteyners (or Nazarees) were whyter then ye snowe or mylke. **1683** Tryon *Way to Health* 407 The holy Men and Prophets . . were strict Abstainers, and separated themselves from the Uncleannesses, Oppressions and Violencies that the superfluous worldly Belly-Gods do subject themselves unto. **1862** *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 617/2 This observation supplies an answer to some of the usual arguments of the total-abstainers. **1879** Black *Macleod of Dare* xxxvi. 322 If they ever put up an asylum in Mull, it will be a lunatic asylum for incurable abstainers.

Abstaining (ăbstēˑniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Abstain + -ing1.] The act or practice of keeping oneself, or refraining, *from* anything. (Now mostly gerundial, the sb. being supplied by Abstinence.)

c **1440** *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 423 This wille of abstenyng from synne ledithe here to heuyn. **1660** R. Coke *Elem. Power & Subj.* 133 It is not alwaies the doing, or abstaining from what is commanded or forbidden, which is virtue, but only the ingenuous and upright doing or abstaining. **1744** Harris *Three Treat.* (1841) 86 It prescribes no abstainings, no forbearances out of nature, **1850** Clough *Dipsychus* II. ii. 74 But for perfection attaining is one method only, abstaining.

Abstaining (ăbstēˑniŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Abstain + -ing2.] Practising abstinence (from alcoholic beverages).

1867 J. W. Bardsley in *Cleric. Testy. to Tot. Abst.* 30 The bride was the daughter of an abstaining clergyman.

Abstainment (ăbstēˑnmĕnt). *rare.* [f. Abstain + -ment; cf. *attainment.*] The act or condition of keeping from or refraining.

1859 Duke of Buckingham *Mem. Crt. of George IV,* I. ii. 418 The abstainment on his part from all intrigue.

Absteinous, abstenious, by-forms due to confusion of Abstain, older **absteine,** w. Abstemious.

Abstemious (ăbstēˑmiəs), *a.*, also 6 abstenious, absteinous. [f. L. *abstēmi-us* + -ous. *Abstemius* was considered by L. writers to be f. *abs* away from + *tēmētum* intoxicating liquor; but even in L. was extended to temperance in living generally. The verbal resemblance to *abstain, absteine,* has in Eng. given it a still wider use, and also produced the forms *absteinous, abstenious.*]

1. Dispensing with wine and rich food; temperate or sparing in food; characterized by or belonging to such temperance; sparing.

a. Of persons, their lives, or habits.

1624 Heywood *Gunaikeion* v. 226 To this absteinous life shee added the strict vow of chastitie. **1718** Pope *Iliad* xix. 328 Let me pay To grief and anguish one abstemious day. **1832** Carlyle *Remin.* I. 26 Mother and father were assiduous, abstemious, frugal without stinginess. **1878** Black *Green Past. and Picc.* xxix. 234 They were remarkably abstemious at breakfast.

b. Of the food.

1776-88 Gibbon *Decl. & Fall* lviii, His [Peter the Hermit's] diet was abstemious, his prayers long and fervent. **1832** Scott *Talism.* ii. 26 The meal of the Saracen was abstemious.

2. Abstinent, refraining, sparing (with regard to other things than food). *rare.*

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 53 Be more abstemious, Or else good night your vow. **1632** Massinger *Maid of Hon.* II. ii. The king . . Is good and gracious . . Abstemious from base and goatish looseness. **1823** Lamb *Elia* (1865) I. xxi. 163 You advised an abstemious introduction of literary topics.

Abstemiously (ăbstēˑmiəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly2.] In an abstemious manner; sparingly, temperately.

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Spleen,* If the obstruction of the Spleen proceeds from . . having lived a little abstemiously. **1794** Sullivan *View of Nat.* II. 358 There are many monastical persons, who live abstemiously all their lives.

Abstemiousness (ăbstēˑmiəsnės). [f. Abstemious + -ness.] The quality of being abstemious, or sparing in the use of strong drink and delicacies.

1626 Donne *Serm.* V. cxxxix. 486 As if God required such a forbearing, such an abstemiousness in man as that being set to rule and govern the creatures he might not use and enjoy them. **1655** Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. x. 130 He could digest a Bishoprick, which his abstemiousness formerly refused. **1827** Scott *Surg. Dau.* I. 23 Four years, or so, of abstemiousness enable them to stand an election dinner.

Abstenance, obs. form of Abstinence.

Abstention (ăbstɛˑnʃən). [a. Fr. *abstention* (OFr. *astension*), n. of action f. L. *abstent-* ppl. stem of *abstinēre*: see Abstain.]

†**1.** The act of keeping back or restraining. *Obs.*

1521 Wolsey in Strype's *Eccl. Mem.* I. 50 The abstention of war, which may be as soon broken . . as all the other assurance, cannot then prevail. **1653** Gauden *Hieraspistes* 103 Which present denial, or abstention of such an one from receiving the holy Sacrament, might afterwards be examined by publick and lawful authority.

2. The act of keeping oneself back, abstaining or refraining; the state of refraining or of being kept back.

1624-47 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 303 Many sighes and teares which now he bestowed upon his abstention from that dearly affected devotion. **1865** M. Arnold *Ess. in Critic.* (1875) X. 267 In them the character of abstention and renouncement, which we have noticed in Ali himself, was marked yet more strongly. **1870** *Daily News* 23 Apr., M. Picard . . justifies his abstention from signing the manifesto of the Left. **1880** *Illust. Lond. News* 21 Feb. 178 The votes given were—for Mr. Clarke 7683 . . There were over 7000 abstentions.

Abstentionist (ăbstɛˑnʃənist). [f. prec. + -ist.] One who practises or approves abstention.

1880 *Blackw. Mag.* June 810 We may expect other Conservative abstentionists to imitate the good example set by Lord Carnarvon.

Abstentious (ăbstɛˑnʃəs). [f. Abstenti-on + -ous, analogously to *contention, contentious,* L. *contentiōn-em, contentiōs-us.*] Characterized by abstinence; self-restraining or refraining.

1879 Farrar *St. Paul* II. 447 The Colossian teachers were trying to supplement Christianity, theoretically by a deeper wisdom, practically by a more abstentious holiness.

†**Abste·r,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *absterrē-re* to frighten from, f. *abs* from + *terrē-re* to frighten.] To deter. (Perhaps only used by Becon.)

1542 Becon *Christmas Banq.* Wks. 1843, 63 This in like manner should abster and fear me and mine from doing evil. — *Pleas. New Nosegay* Wks. 1843, 198 Unfeigned Humility . . also absterreth and frayeth us from all arrogancy, pride, and elation of mind.

Absterge (ăbstɔ̆·ɹdʒ), *v.* [?a. Fr. *absterge-r* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *abstergē-re* to wipe away, f. *abs* off + *tergē-re* to wipe. Perhaps directly from the Latin.] To wipe away; to wipe clean; to cleanse; also *fig.* to purge.

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 H j b, But yf ye wyll

clense the vlcere ye must chuse thynges y^t absterge or wasshe moderatly, as rawe hony. 1621 Burton *Anat. of Mel.* (1651) II. ii. II. 238 Baths . . are still frequented . . all over Greece, and those hot countries; to absterge belike that fulsomeness of sweat, to which they are there subject. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 98 [It] absterges the mucus from the stomach and other parts. 1817 Coleridge *Ess. on Own Times* (1850) III. 957 It was left for the Kraulmen, from whose errors they [some converts from 'Hottentotism'] absterged themselves, to insult and abuse them as apostates and renegades.

Abstergent (æbstə·ɹdʒĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [? a. Fr. *abstergent* (16th c.), ad. L. *abstergent-em* pr. pple. of *abstergĕ-re*; see prec. Perhaps f. the Lat. direct.]

A. *adj.* Cleansing, scouring, having a cleansing quality.

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653, 37 Honey . . hath an abstergent or cleansing force. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 162 Abstergent properties, mixed sometimes with a good deal of acridity, distinguish them [the house-leek tribe]. 1860 J. P. Kennedy *Life of W. Wirt* II. ix. 149 The abstergent, bracing, exhilarating touch of a sea-bath after a hot day.

B. *sb.* [sc. agent or substance.]

1751 Chambers *Cyc.* Abstergents or Abstersive medicines . . abrade and wipe away such mucous particles as they meet in their passage, and thus cleanse the parts from viscid, or impure adhesions. 1859 R. F. Burton in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXIX. 323/3 One reason perhaps which causes them to avoid heavy and close-fitting clothing is their want of abstergents.

†**Abstergify,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. L. *abstergĕ-re*, + -FY.] 'To cleanse.'

1612 Benvenuto *Passenger's Dialogues, Ital. & Eng.* (Nares) Specially, when wee would abstergifie, and that the huske remaine behind in the boyling of it.

†**Abste·rse,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *absters-us*, pa. pple. of *abstergĕre*, cf. *asperse*.] = Absterge.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Epid.* 164 Some attrition from an acide and vitriolous humidity in the stomack . . may absterse, and shave the scorious parts thereof.

Abstersion (æbstə·ɹʃən), also 6 **abstertion, abstarcion.** [a. Fr. *abstersion* (16th c.), n. of action f. L. *abstersus*- ppl. stem of *abstergĕre*: see Absterge and -ion.] The act or process of wiping clean, cleansing, scouring, or purging. *lit.* and *fig.*

1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg* II. xvii. 28 Incarne [the place] wyth thys incarnative, whych dothe bothe incarne and mundifye with some abstertion. 1562 Bulleyn *Dial. betw. Sorenes* 16 a, Use the maner of digestion, and abstarcion in maner as I haue said. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Great Exemp.* I. ix. 135 The Messias . . needed not the abstersions of repentance, or the washings of baptisme. 1814 Scott *Wav.* (1829) xx. 153 The task of ablution and abstersion being performed . . by a smoke-dried skinny old Highland woman. 1850 Merivale *Hist. Rom. Emp.* (1865) VIII. lxvi. 218 No great city was ever so badly placed for due abstersion by natural outfall.

Abstersive (æbstə·ɹsiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *abstersif, -ive*, f. L. *abstersus*- ppl. stem of *abstergĕre*: see Absterse and -ive.]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of purging, cleansing, scouring, or washing away impurities.

1533 Elyot *Castel of Helth* (1541) 27 White betes are also abstersive, and lowseth the bealye. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Morals* 656 These almonds have an abstersive propertie to bite, to clense and scoure the flesh. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 111 Has an abstersive Virtue to make clean Whatever Nature made in Man obscene. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xx. 189 And let th' abstersive sponge the board renew. 1845 Ford *Hdbk. Spain* 124 *Aqua bendita* which the devil is said to hate even worse than monks did the common abstersive fluid.

B. *sb.* [sc. medicine or agent.] Also *fig.*

1563 T. Gale *Antid.* I. iii. 3 Such medicines as do mundifie, and clense wounds or filthy vlcers, are called abstersiues. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* (1851) 159 The lowest lees of a canonicall infection livergrown to their sides, which perhaps will never uncling, without the strong abstersive of som heroick magistrat. 1702 Petty in Sprat's *Hist. R. Soc.* 295 Abstersives are Fuller's earth, Soap, Linseed-oyl, and Oxgall. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* III. vi. 216 Administer to each of them . . abstersives.

Abstersiveness (æbstə·ɹsivnės). [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being cleansing or purgative.

1657 G. Starkey *Helmont's Vind.* 327 The Abstersivenesse of the Saline Elixir promotes the cure for the Nephritis. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 203 The abstersiveness of this water, keeping a wound clean, till the balsam of nature doth recover it. 1759 Martin *Nat. Hist.* I. co. Surrey 144 It [Epsom water] was at first applied to sores, which from its Abstersiveness [*pr.* Abstensiveness] it soon healed.

Abstersory (æbstə·ɹsəri), *a.* ?*Obs. rare.* [f. L. *absters-*, ppl. stem of *abstergĕre* + -ory.] Cleansing, purgative; abstersive.

1623 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 170 Being boiled it [honey] is . . lesse laxative, also lesse sharpe and abstersory. 1650 Venner *Via Recta* 55 It hath also a very speciall abstersory property.

Abstinence (æ·bstinĕns). [a. Fr. *abstinence*, refashioned on OFr. *astenance, astinence*:—L. *abstinentia*, n. of quality f. *abstinent-em*, pr. pple. of *abstinĕ-re*. See Abstain.]

1. The action or practice of abstaining or refraining; forbearance. Const. *from* (*of* obs.).

1382 Wyclif *Num.* xxx. 14 That bi fastynge and abstynens of other thingis she traueyl hir soul. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1838) I. ii. 7 Goode werkis of kyndnesse, abstinence fro synne, and almysdede. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* (1632) v. 388 Jewish Abstinence from certaine kinds of meates. 1692 Dryden *St. Eurem. Ess.* 343 The true Devout Person breaks with Nature . . to take pleasure in the abstinence of pleasures. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 397 There are no better rules than Abstinence from those things which occasion it. 1862 Trench *Miracles* xv. 260 Abstinence from an outward work is not essential to the observance of a Sabbath.

b. *spec.* A forbearance from hostilities, an armistice or truce.

1419 Sir W. Bardolph in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 23. I. 75 Duryng the abstinence of werr of viij dayys. 1469 *Paston Lett.* 624 II. 379 I sent you a bill which concludith an abstinence of werre to be had unto Fryday last was. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1192/1 Mondaie the seuenteenth of June about eight of the clocke, an abstinence of warre was concluded. 1873 Burton *Hist. Scot.* V. lvi. 116 The truce or abstinence . . was continued by short additions to the end of the year.

2. *absol.* Forbearance of any indulgence of appetite, self-restraint: **a.** continence (the oldest sense); **b.** fasting; **c.** the practice of abstaining from alcoholic beverages, also known as *total abstinence.*

c 1300 *St. Brandan* (1844) 35 There he ladde a full strayte and holi lyfe in grete penaunce and abstynence. 1340 *Ayenb.* 236 Þet chastete ssel bi straytliche y-loked and wel wyþ-drage be abstinence [uorberinge]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pers. T.* 757 Agayns glotonye the remedie is abstinence. 1494 Fabyan (1542) v. cxxxv. 120 She remeued to Ely, and there was abbesse, and lyued in great penaunce and abstynence. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xxvii. 21 Then after longe abstinence, Paul stode forth in the myddes of them. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 259 Say, Can you fast? your stomacks are too young: And abstinence ingenders maladies. 1611 Bible 2 *Esdras* vii. 55 The faces of them which haue vsed abstinence, shall shine aboue the starres. 1704 Nelson *Festivals & Fasts* (1739) 434 No Abstinence can partake of the Nature of Fasting except there be something in it that afflicts us. 1837 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. xv. 231 Such light abstinences as come in our way. 1843 Lytton *Last of Bar.* III. v. 163 His table was supplied more abundantly and daintily than his habitual abstinence required. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* Pref. 14 The passionate Eastern character, like all weak ones, found total abstinence easier than temperance.

Abstinency (æ·bstinĕnsi). [ad. L. *abstinentia*: see Abstinence.] The quality of being abstinent; the habit or practice of abstaining, especially from food; fasting; a fast. (Not always kept distinct from Abstinence, the action of refraining, but never used with *from.*)

1576 Woolton *Chr. Manual* (1851) 46 Ignorant people undoubtedly, if they see any men lean with abstinency . . conceive an especial conceit of their sanctimony and holiness. 1649 Selden *Laws of Eng.* (1739) II. xxxiv. 153 She wanted a mind to that course of life [marriage] from natural abstinency. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 76 Abstinency is the only Physitian that a man can make use of . . also, Abstinency is the most skilfullest cook. 1874 Reynolds *John Bapt.* iii. § 2. 165 John the Nazarite, in . . his duties and abstinencies.

Abstinent (æ·bstinĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *abstinent*, refashioned on OFr. *astenant*:—L. *abstinent-em*, pr. pple. of *abstinĕ-re*: see Abstain.]

A. *adj.* Holding back or refraining; *esp.* from indulgence of appetite; continent, abstemious, temperate.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pers. T.* 873 Abstinent in etyng and drynkyng, in speche and in dede. *c* 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* Abstynent, or abstey nynge. 1588 A. King *Canisius' Catech.* 132 b, Bot he, quha is abstinent, sal prolonge his lyf. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Morals* 651 And he againe, who is too too sober, and abstinent altogether, becommeth unpleasant and unsociable. 1713 *Guardian* (1756) I. 16 She has passed several years in widowhood with that abstinent enjoyment of life, which has done honour to her deceased husband. 1867 J. Martineau *Chr. Life* (ed. 4) 84 What abstinent integrity is . . demanded by many a master.

B. *sb.* One who abstains, an abstainer, a faster. In *Eccl. Hist.* the *Abstinents* were a sect who appeared in the 3rd century.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* Abstynent . . or he that dothe abstynence. 1615 Chapman *Odyssey* xvii. 381 And this same harmful belly by no mean The greatest abstinent can ever wean. 1669 J. Reynolds *Disc.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) iv. 48 Some of these Abstinents were of melancholick complexions. 1753 Chambers *Cyc. Suppl.* s.v., Some represent the *Abstinentes* . . that they particularly enjoined abstinence from the use of marriage; others say, from flesh; and others, from wine. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 64. 322 There is also [in China] a female sect called the Abstinents . . who make a vow to abstain from everything that has enjoyed life, and to eat nothing but vegetables.

†**Abstine·ntial,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *abstinentia* + -al. Cf. *penitential.*] Of or pertaining to abstinence.

1681 *Religio Clerici* 120 Granting we have arrived at some proficiency in the Abstinential vertues.

Abstinently (æ·bstinĕntli), *adv.* [f. Abstinent + -ly².] In an abstinent manner, with abstinence.

1626 Donne *Devotions* 582 O if thou hadst euer re-admitted Adam into Paradise, how abstinently would he haue walked by that tree. 1788 Johnson *Lett.* 230. II. 109 Mr. Thrale never will live abstinently till he can persuade himself to abstain by rule.

†**Absto·rted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. L. *abs* away + *tortus* twisted + -ed.] 'Forced away, wrung from another by violence,' J., (from Phillips 1662, Bailey 1721). Cockeram 1626 has 'Abstorqued, wrested away by force.'

Abstract (æ·bstrækt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *abstract-us* drawn away, f. *abs* off, away + *tractus*, pa. pple. of *trahĕre* to draw.] At first, like its L. orig., a participle and adjective, accented *abstra·ct*; after the formation of the vb. *abstract*, Abstracted gradually took its place as a participle, leaving *a·bstract* with a new accent as an adjective only.

A. *pple.* and *adj.*

†**1.** Drawn, derived, extracted. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) I. 21 The names of the auctores been rehersede here, of whom thys presente cronicle is abstracte. 1496 *Bk. of St. Albans* (1810) 6 The fyve perfyte [coats of arms] ben thise, Termynall: Collattrall: Abstrakte: Fyxall: & Bastarde.

†**2.** Withdrawn, drawn away, removed, separate; = Abstracted 1. Const. *from. Obs.*

1690 J. Norris *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 171 The more abstract therefore we are from the body . . the more fit we shall be both to behold, and to indure the Rays of the Divine Light. 1726 *Let.* in *Wodrow's Corresp.* (1843) III. 237 As to the other query about Mr. Simson, I believe you know I kept myself abstract in his former process. 1765 Harris *Three Treat.* II. iv. 80 There is an eminent Delight in this very Recognition itself, abstract from anything pleasing in the Subject recognized.

3. Withdrawn from the contemplation of present objects; = Abstracted 2. *arch.*

1509 Barclay *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 51 Their minde abstract, not knowing what they say. 1860 R. A. Vaughan *Ho. to Mystics* I. vi. i. 153 Master Eckart ceased, and went on his way again . . with his steady step and abstract air.

4. Withdrawn or separated from matter, from material embodiment, from practice, or from particular examples. Opposed to *concrete.*

1557 Recorde *Whetst.* A ii, Abstracte nombers are those, whiche haue no denomination annexed vnto them. 1651 Hobbes *Leviathan* I. iv. 16 Called names Abstract; because severed (not from Matter, but) from the account of Matter. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 806 These Demons or Angels, are not Pure, Abstract, Incorporeal Substances. 1810 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 121 Luther lived long enough to see the consequences of the doctrines into which indignant pity and abstract ideas of right had hurried him. 1846 Mill *Logic* I. ii. § 4. 33 An abstract name is a name which stands for an attribute of a thing. 1851 Sir J. Herschel *Study of Nat. Phil.* I. ii. 18 Abstract science is independent of a system of nature,—of a creation,—of everything, in short, except memory, thought, and reason. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 5 No amount of abstract reasoning would have led us to discover the properties and uses of iron. 1873 Gladstone in *Daily News* Feb. 19 What I understand by an abstract resolution is a resolution which does not carry with it an operative principle likely to produce within a reasonable time particular consequences.

b. Ideal.

1736 Butler *Analogy* II. viii. 399 That the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right ones is an abstract truth. 1775 Burke *Sp. on Concil. w. Am.* Wks. III. 51 Abstract liberty, like other mere abstractions, is not to be found. Liberty inheres in some sensible object. 1828 Sewell *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 10 [They] never placed the perfection of human excellence, as Lycurgus, in the abstract soldier. 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* VII. lv. 110 It is not to be supposed, that . . he was animated . . by abstract philanthropy.

c. Abstruse.

1725 Wodrow *Corresp.* (1843) III. 173, I was extremely pleased with some of his reasonings; but in some places he was so abstract and out of my dull way of thinking, that I could not reach him. 1794 Sullivan *View of Nat.* I. iv. 91 [He] will tremblingly . . repose upon abstract speculations, and incomprehensible mysteries.

5. *absol.* 'The abstract,' that which is abstract, the abstract consideration of things; the ideal.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 45 They adde indeed a perfection, not to life, that is, to the concreate as we say, but to liuing, that is, to the abstract. 1628 T. Spencer *Logic* 141 Justice in the abstract, is nothing. 1820 W. Irving *Sk. Bk.* I. 47 She has no idea of poverty but in the abstract: she has only read of it in poetry.

B. *sb.* Something abstracted or drawn from others; hence,

1. 'A smaller quantity containing the virtue or power of a greater' (J.), or one thing concentrating in itself the virtues of several; a compendium.

1561 T. N[orton] tr. *Calvin's Inst.* (1634) I. xiii. 57 So shall the Godhead of the Sonne bee an abstract from the essence of God, or a derivation out of a part of the whole. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 9 You shall finde there a man, who is th' abstracts of all faults, That all men follow. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 362 He is an Abstract or Compendium of the greater World. 1836 Gen. Thompson *Exerc.* IV. 127 The Peers are not an abstract, or at all events not a fair abstract, of the upper classes.

2. *spec.* A summary or epitome of a statement or document. Also *attrib.*

1528 Gardiner in Pocock *Rec. of Ref.* I. l. 117 We send herein enclosed, abstracts of such letters as hath been sent to the pope's holiness. 1715 Burnet *Hist. own Time* (1766) II. 82 I will give you here a short abstract of all that was said. 1799 Wellington *Lett.* (G. D.) I. 34 In the abstracts, it appears that the strength of the . . forces consisted of 48,000 men. 1863 Cox *Inst. of Eng. Govt.* Pref. 8 Copies or abstracts of State papers and records. 1867 Smyth *Sailors' Word-Bk.* s. v. An abstract log contains the most important subjects of a ship's log.

Abstract of title (*Law*): An epitome of the evidences of ownership.

1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Property Law* viii. 57 One great complaint at the present day, is the necessity of carrying back abstracts of title for sixty years.

3. An abstraction, an abstract term.

1530 Palsgr. 50 All suche substantives . . especially if they be suche as the logicians call abstractes. *a* 1638 Mede *Apost. of latter Times* 100 The Hebrewes use Abstracts for Concretes . . as *justitia pro justis*: captivity for captives. 1765 Tucker *Lt. of Nat.* I. 498 Our abstracts derive all originally from the concrete. 1865 Farrar *Lang.* 69 In this sense all words are Abstracta.

Abstract (æbstræ·kt), *v.* [f. Abstract *ppl. a.*, like *content* vb. f. *content* adj. After the appearance of the vb., *abstract* was used for some time as its pa. pple. till superseded by the normal *abstracted.*]

1. *trans.* To withdraw, deduct, remove, or take away (something); *euphem.* to take away secretly, slyly, or dishonestly; to purloin.

1542 Boorde *Dyetary* (1870) xi. 258 The brande abstracted and abjected. 1549 *Compl. of Scotl.* xv. 127 Thou suld abstrak thy iniectiue reprocha. 1588 A. King *P. Canisius' Catech.* h vij, Giff ȝe sowld abstract vair fra ȝo. 1834 Ht. Martineau *Moral* II. 42 The public burdens, which at present abstract a large proportion of profits and wages. 1852 Layard *Nineveh* ix. 233 The principal public quarrels related to property abstracted by the Arabs from one another's tents. 1872 W. Black *Adv. Phaeton* vi. 72 Von Rosen had quietly abstracted the bearing-reins from the harness. 1880 Geikie *Phys. Geog.* ii. 10. 68 When evaporation takes place, heat is abstracted by the vapour from the surface which evaporates.

b. *absol.* To deduct; to derogate; to take away.

1825-45 Carlyle *Schiller* (ed. 2) II. 97 There is throughout a certain air of stiffness and effort which abstracts from the theatrical illusion.

†**c.** *Chem.* To separate an essence or chemical principle by distillation, etc.; to extract. *Obs.*

?1685 Boyle (J.) Having dephlegmed spirit of salt, and gently abstracted the whole spirit, there remaineth in the retort a styptical substance. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Scurvy*, From the fresh gather'd tops of Fir a little bruised, Abstract spirit of Wine or at least good Nants Brandy.

2. *trans.* To draw off or apart; to separate, withdraw, disengage *from*.

1557 Paynell *Barclay's Jugurtha* 28 b, His mynde was abstract .. from the defence of goodness and honesty vnto his olde vice. 1649 Selden *Laws of Eng.* (1739) I. lv. 97 To abstract the mixed people each from other. 1663 Cowley *Of Solitude* Wks. 1710 II. 696 The Importunities of Company or Business, which would abstract him from his Beloved [Poetry]. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* vi. 212 They ought to abstract their Imagination from that false Infinite Extension, and conceive one Particle of Matter. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 262 Campanella .. could so abstract his attention from any sufferings of his body that he was able to endure the rack itself without much pain.

b. *absol.* To withdraw (the attention), divert.

1823 Lamb *Elia* (1865) Ser. II. ii. 250 The healing influence of studious pursuits was upon him, to soothe and to abstract.

3. *refl.*, and *intr.* with *refl.* meaning. To withdraw oneself, to retire *from*. *lit.* and *fig.*

1671 *True Non-Conformist* 17 Desirous .. that private men abstract from officious meddling. 1690 Locke *Hum. Underst.* IV. iv. 8 Wks. 1727 I. 263 The Truth and Certainty of Moral Discourses abstracts from the Lives of Men. 1722 Steele *Consc. Lover* II. i. When I abstract myself from my own Interest in the thing.

b. *Abstracting from*: withdrawing in thought from, leaving out of consideration, apart from. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1655 Marq. Worcester *Cent. Inv.* Dedic. II. 16, Yet, abstracting from any Interest of my own, but as a Fellow-subject and Compatriot will I ever labour. 1667 *Decay of Chr. Piety* v. § 26. 240 Take her as mere Paynim, abstracting from the expectation of reward or punishment. 1679 Jenison *Narr. Pop. Plot* 24 His Person (abstracting from his Crimes) having been always .. dear to me. 1711 C. M. *Let. to Curat* 95 Abstracting from .. what was needful for humouring the thing, the Curat seldom speaks but in the words of the First-rate Divines. 1847 De Quincey *Secret Soc.* Wks. 1863 VI. 254 Abstracting, however, from the violent disturbances of those stormy times .. we may collect that the scheme of the Farrers was, etc.

4. To separate in mental conception; to consider apart from the material embodiment, or from particular instances.

1612 Drayton *Poly-olbion* A 2 The verse oft .. so infolds, that suddaine conceipt cannot abstract a forme of the clothed truth. *c* 1690 South *Serm.* (1715) I. 163 For the Vulgar have not such Logical Heads, as to be able to Abstract such subtile Conceptions. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. xxi. 575 We may strive to abstract the notions of time, of space, and of matter. 1870 Jevons *Elem. Logic* xxxii. 285 To abstract is to separate the qualities common to all individuals of a group from the peculiarities of each individual.

†**5.** To derive, to claim extraction for. Cf. Abstract *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1610 Gwillim *Displ. Her.* (1660) I. vi. 38 Our understanding is informed from what Line of Consanguinity the Bearer of such difference doth abstract himselfe.

6. To make an abstract of; to summarize, epitomize; to abridge.

1678 Quarles *Arg. & Parth.* 1 There dwelt that Virgin, that Arcadian glory, Whose rare composure did abstract the story Of true Perfection. 1743 Franklin *Let.* Wks. 1840 VI. 17 That the business and duty of the Secretary be .. to abstract, correct, and methodize such papers as require it. 1795 Gibbon *Auto-Biog.* 46 This system I studied, and meditated, and abstracted. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 10 May 5/1 We cannot attempt to abstract the article here, but some salient points can be given.

Abstracted (æbstræ·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Drawn off, withdrawn, removed; separate, apart *from*.

1660 R. Coke *Just. Vind.* 3 The whole body of Geometry is of all Sciences most intelligible, and yet abstracted from all sensible matter. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 463 The Evil one abstracted stood From his own evil, and for the time remained Stupidly good. 1736 Butler *Analogy* II. vii. 374, [A] single event, taken alone and abstracted from all such correspondence. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 237 The Provençal love-poetry was as abstracted from all sensuality as that of Petrarca.

2. Withdrawn from the contemplation of present objects; absent in mind.

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* (1656) II. § 11 Our grosser memories have then [in our dreams] so little hold of our abstracted understandings, that they forget the story. 1731 A. Hill *Adv. to Poets* ix, For a Great Poet is, naturally, an abstracted thinker. 1824 Scott *St. Ron. Well* (1868) xxx. 712 He walked on, sucking his cigar, and apparently in as abstracted a mood as Mr. Cargill himself. 1864 Skeat tr. *Uhland's Poems* 170 And therefore let yon maiden take my place, Who sits so silent and abstracted there.

†**3.** Separated from matter or from concrete embodiment, ideal; hence, abstruse, difficult. (*Obs.* replaced by Abstract *a.* 4.)

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 30 The Faculties .. are but abstracted Notions. 1648 Wilkins *Math. Mag.* I. i. 4 The ancient Mathematicians did place all their learning in abstracted speculations. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 76 P 2 It is natural to mean well, when only abstracted ideas of virtue are proposed to the mind. 1794 Sullivan *View of Nat.* I. 111 The actual divisibility of matter, indeed, is a subject so very intricate and abstracted, that it can only be conjectured upon. 1801 Strutt *Sp. & Past.* Introd. § 9. 11 The abstracted love of glory. 1823 Lamb *Elia* (1865) Ser. I. i. 7 A newspaper was thought too refined and abstracted.

4. Presented in abstract; concentrated, epitomized. ? *Obs.*

1633 Massinger *Guardian* III. vi. The subtlety of all wantons, tho' abstracted, Can show no seeming colour of excuse To plead in my defence.

Abstractedly (æbstræ·ktĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an abstracted or abstract manner.

1. Separately, distinctly, independently *from*.

1637 Sanderson 21 *Serm.* Ad Aul. vi. (1673) 90 We consider it abstractedly from those discommodiousnesses and incumbrances which yet inseparably cleave thereunto. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. vii. 84 If we consider this famous passage of the Rubicon, abstractedly from the event, it seems to have been .. hazardous & desperate. 1865 Mill *Repr. Gov.* 24/2 Abstractedly from religious considerations, a passive character .. may not indeed be very useful to others.

2. With absence of mind.

1836 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* (C. D. ed.) 57 'Where indeed!' said Nicholas abstractedly. 1866 Geo. Eliot *Felix Holt* III. xxxvii. 47 The minister paused, and seemed to be abstractedly gazing at some memory.

3. From an abstract point of view; in the abstract; abstractly.

1649 Jer. Taylor *Great Exemp.* III. § 17, If we consider a spiritual life abstractedly, and in itself. 1790 Burke *Fr. Revol.* Wks. V. 36 Abstractedly speaking, government, as well as liberty, is good. 1826 Disraeli *Vic. Grey* VI. iv. 330 A constitutional freedom the absence of which they only abstractedly feel.

Abstractedness (æbstræ·ktĕdnĕs). [f. Abstracted + -ness.] The state of being abstracted or withdrawn. Hence,

†**1.** = Abstractness. *Obs.*

1665 Glanville *Sceptis Scient.* 63 It was not only the abstractedness of the matter, that rendered Aristotle's physiology so difficult of comprehension.

†**2.** Withdrawal of self, disinterestedness. *Obs.*

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xx. 148 Your abstractedness, child, savours, let me tell you, of greater particularity, than what we aim to carry.

3. Withdrawal from the contemplation of present things; absence (of mind).

1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 209 Not that we are to like or love nothing but Him; for of such Abstractedness our Condition is not capable. 1844 Phillips *Mem. of Smith* 109 A certain abstractedness of mind .. continually broke the symmetry of Mr. Smith's lectures.

4. Ideality.

1878 Dowden *Studies* 425 He .. can value the abstractedness, the aspiration, the Druidic nature-worship of Laprade.

Abstracter (æbstræ·ktəɹ). [f. Abstract *v.* + -er 1.] One who abstracts, separates, or makes an abstract.

1681 Mannyngham *Disc.* 58 A very judicious abstracter would find it a hard task to be anything copious. 1732 Berkeley *Minute Philos.* (1732) II. 126 An Abstracter or Refiner shall so analyse the most simple instantaneous Act of the Mind, as to distinguish therein divers Faculties and Tendencies. 1878 J. Thomson *Plenip. Key* 8 For what did our great High Pontiff call himself? was it not the Abstracter of the Quintessence?

Abstracting (æbstræ·ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Abstract *v.* + -ing 1.] The act or process of withdrawing, separating, taking away, or forming abstract notions. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1690 Locke *Hum. Underst.* (ed. 3) II. xi. 76 The power of Abstracting is not at all in them [the beasts]. 1879 J. Wrightson *Farming* etc. in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 108/2 We conclude .. by abstracting a sentence or two from Mr. H. N. Jeakins's report.

Abstraction (æbstræ·kʃən). [a. Fr. *abstraction* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *abstractiōn-em*, n. of action f. *abstract-us*, pa. pple. of *abstrahĕre*; see Abstract.]

1. The act of withdrawing; withdrawal, separation or removal; in modern usage *euphem.* secret or dishonest removal; pilfering, purloining.

1549 *Compl. of Scotl.* (1873) I. 19 He dois chestee them be the abstraction of .. superfluite. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 122 I say, Justice must have .. abstraction from all affections of love, hate, or self-interest. 1794 Paley *Evid.* (1817) II. ii. 65 Amongst the negative qualities of our religion .. we may reckon its complete abstraction from all views of ecclesiastical or civil policy. 1818 Faraday *Exp. Res.* vi. 13 He there states its production to be dependent on the abstraction of ammonia by the atmosphere. 1823 Lamb *Elia* (1865) Ser. II. vii. 284 He robs nothing but the revenue,—an abstraction I never greatly cared about. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* 5 (1876) A wrongful abstraction of wealth from certain members of the community.

†**2.** 'Abstraction, in chemistry, denotes the drawing off, or exhaling away, a menstruum from the subject it had been put to dissolve. Some also use the word as synonymous with distillation or even cohobation.' Chambers *Cyc. Suppl.* 1753.

3. The act or process of separating in thought, of considering a thing independently of its associations; or a substance independently of its attributes; or an attribute or quality independently of the substance to which it belongs.

1647 H. More *Poems* 126 Next argument let be abstraction, When as the soul with notion precise Keeps off the corporal condition. 1710 Berkeley *Hum. Knowl.* I. § 5 Can there be a nicer strain of abstraction than to distinguish the existence of sensible objects from their being perceived. 1782 Priestley *Mat. & Spir.* I. x. 113 Mr. Locke .. observed .. that abstraction is nothing more than leaving out of a number of resembling ideas what is peculiar to each. 1855 Baim *Senses & Intell.* (1864) III. iv. § 27. 606 The first in order of the scientific processes is Abstraction, or the generalizing of some property, so as to present it to the mind, apart from the other properties that usually go along with it in nature. 1859 Sir W. Hamilton *Lect. on Metaph.* II. xxxiv. 285 Abstraction is thus not a positive act of mind, as it is often erroneously described in philosophical treatises,—it is merely a negation to one or more objects, in consequence of its concentration on another.

4. The result of abstracting: the idea of something which has no independent existence; a thing which exists only in idea; something visionary.

1644 Milton *Educ.* (1738) 136 They present their young unmatriculated novices at first coming with the most intellective abstractions of logic and metaphysics. 1818 Hazlitt *Eng. Poets* (1870) ii. 44 Death is a mighty abstraction, like Night, or Space, or Time. 1850 Gladstone *Gleanings* V. lxxvi. 218 Laws are abstractions until they are put into execution. 1851 Mariotti *Italy in* 1848, I. 4 They can see nothing in it, save only an idle, chimerical abstraction. 1878 G. A. Simcox in *Academy* 605/3 Science, strictly speaking, is an abstraction, and is not and never can be adequate to the whole, even of our experience.

5. A state of withdrawal or seclusion from worldly things or things of sense.

1649 Jer. Taylor *Great Exemp.* (1653) 124 Lifted up by the abstractions of this first degree of mortification. *a* 1744 Pope *Let.* (J.) A hermit wishes to be praised for his abstraction.

6. The state of mental withdrawal; inattention to things present; absence of mind.

1790 Boswell *Johnson* (Rtldg.) xxiv. 215 As he [Johnson] could neither see nor hear at such a distance from the stage, he was wrapped up in grave abstraction. 1848 L. Hunt *Jar of Honey* iii. 31 Sir Isaac Newton carried abstraction far enough, when he used a lady's finger for a tobacco-stopper.

7. *Comb.* **abstraction-monger**, one who deals with visionary ideas.

1860 R. A. Vaughan *Ho. w. Mystics* (2 ed.) II. 95 His philosophy is never that of the abstraction-monger.

Abstractional (æbstræ·kʃənăl). [f. prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to abstraction.

1867 H. Bushnell *Dark Things* 300 A result of this abstractional process.

Abstractionist (æbstræ·kʃənist). [f. Abstraction + -ist.] One who occupies himself with abstractions; an idealist.

1863 B. Taylor *H. Thurston* I. 37 'And your fanatical abstractionists never look at anything in a practical way!' rejoined the Hon. Zeno. 1876 Emerson *Ess.* Ser. II. viii. 192 She [Society] punishes abstractionists.

†**Abstractitious** (æ·bstræktĭ·ʃəs), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *abstract-us*: see Abstract + -itious.] Resulting from abstraction.

1742 Bailey, Abstractitious [in Pharmacy], a term used to distinguish that Spirit which is drawn from Plants naturally abounding with it. 1853 Mayne *Exp. Lex., Abstractitious*, old term applied to spirits obtained from plants by distillation, as opposed to that produced by fermentation.

Abstractive (æbstræ·ktiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. assumed L. **abstractīvus*, f. *abstract-us*: see Abstract and -ive.]

A. *adj.* Of abstracting character or tendency. **a.** Drawing back, withdrawing. **b.** Having the power of abstraction; performing the mental operation of abstraction. **c.** Epitomizing.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xii. 47 Elysse was esprysed with brennyng loue towarde Enee, leuynge by dyspense abstractyue her first vowes of chastyte promysed. 1610 Healey *Aug. City of God* IX. xvi. 336 The wisest men in their greatest height of abstractiue speculation. 1668 Howe *Bl. of Righteous* (1825) 92 How can we divide, in our most abstractive thoughts, the highest pleasures .. from this dependence. 1859 Sir W. Hamilton *Lect. on Metaph.* II. xxxiv. 284 The human body .. is thus itself a kind of abstractive machine. The senses cannot but abstract. 1862 *Athenæum* 559/2 We should like to see Mr. Mill's abstractive descriptions reprinted.

B. *sb.* Anything abstractive; *spec.* an abstractive writing, an abstract.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxi. 67 These are the abstractiues taken out of larger discourses, whereof you may reade if you please, more in Hollinshead.

Abstractively (æbstræ·ktivli), *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an abstractive or abstract manner; in the abstract, abstractly; separately.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* (1632) IX. xvi. 862 They who abstractiuely disputed these highest questions. 1627 Feltham *Resolves* Wks. 1677, II. xii. 186 So that life which abstractively is good, by Accidents and Adherencies may become unfortunate. 1677 Hales *Prim. Orig. Mankind* Pref., Yea when I make use of the Sacred and Infallible Scriptures, I do use them abstractively from their Divine and Infallible Authority.

Abstractiveness (æbstræ·ktivnĕs). *rare.* [f. Abstractive + -ness.] The quality of being ab-

stractive; the property of drawing away or separating.

1818 BENTHAM *Ch.-of-Engl.* 274 Abstractiveness, the property of drawing a man out of the meritorious course to which he should be attached.

Abstractly (æbstræktli), *adv.* [f. ABSTRACT *a.* + -LY².] In an abstract manner. **a.** In an abstract or epitome. **b.** In the abstract; absolutely; without reference to circumstances external.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* 1672, I. ii. 5 *Nomen tuum*, God's name .. or His sacred Deity, to wit abstractly expressed. 1717 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* (1735) ii. 392 Death, abstractly consider'd, is nothing but Privation. 1852 MCCULLOCH *Tax. & Fund.* (ed. 2) I. iv. 125 Abstractly considered, nothing could be fairer than this proposal.

Abstractness (æbstræktnés). [f. ABSTRACT *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being abstract, or of being withdrawn and separate from the actual, the concrete, or the common; subtilty.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* (T.) Truths which established prejudice, or the abstractness of the ideas themselves, might render difficult. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* (1875) I. ii. § 14. 44 The truth we have arrived at is one exceeding in abstractness the most abstract religious doctrines.

†**Abstra·ctor.** *Obs.* [a. L. *abstractor*, n. of agent f. *abstract-us*: see ABSTRACT.] = ABSTRACTER. (Analogically the more regular form.)

1646 QUARLES *Sheph. Or.* ix. If each abstraction draws A curse upon the abstractor from those laws, How can your Councels scape this judgment then?

†**Abstri·cted,** *ppl. a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *ab* off + *strict-us* bound (on anal. of *adstrictus*) + -ED.] 'Loosened, unbound.' Bailey 1731, whence in J.

†**Abstri·ction.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *ab* off + *striction-em*, n. of action, f. *stringĕre* to bind, on anal. of *adstrictionem*.] A loosening or unbinding.

1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. of Health* 192 Disease which upon an unadvised abstriction would be riveted into the Body.

†**Abstri·nge,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *ab* off + *string-ĕre* to tie, on anal. of *adstringĕre*.] 'To unbind or loosen.' Bailey 1731, whence in J.

†**Abstru·de,** *v. Obs.*, less correctly **abtrude.** [ad. L. *abstrūd-ĕre* to thrust away, conceal, f. *abs* away + *trūd-ĕre* to thrust.] To thrust away.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* (1677) I. xii. 18 Those that are perfect men .. must as well know bad, that they may abtrude it. 1662 PHILLIPS, *Abstrude*, to thrust away from. [Thence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc.]

Abstruse (æbstrū·s), *a.*; also 6–7 **abstruee.** [ad. L. *abstrūs-us* thrust away, concealed, pa. pple. of *abstrūd-ĕre*: see prec. Mentioned by P. Heylin as an 'uncouth and unusual word' in 1656.]

†**1.** Concealed, hidden, secret. *Obs.*

1602 THYNNE *Chaucer* (1865) 107 The Abstruse skill, the artificiall veine; By true Annalogie I ryhtly find. 1620 SHELTON *Don Quixote* (1746) II. iv. xv. 194 Hidden in the most abstruse dungeons of Barbary. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 712 The eternal eye, whose sight discerns Abstrusest thoughts. 176a B. STILLINGFLEET *Linn. Or.* in *Misc. Tracts* 9 That the abstruse forces of the elements, which otherwise would escape our senses, may be made manifest.

2. Remote from apprehension or conception; difficult, recondite.

1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 36 That abstruce scyence whiche Chaucer knewe full well. 1671 MILTON *Sams. Ag.* 1064 Be less abstruse, my riddling days are past. 1704 SWIFT *Tale of a Tub* Wks. 1760 I. 13 Readers, who cannot enter into the abstruser parts of the discourse. 1751 WATTS *Improv. Mind* (1801) 107 Let not young students apply themselves to search out deep, dark, and abstruse matters, far above their reach. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* (1857) xix. 340 Men who had wrought their way .. into some of the abstrusest questions of the schools. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. ix. viii. 380 But these were solitary abstruse thinkers or minds which formed a close esoteric school.

†**Abstrused,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *abstrūs-us*: see ABSTRUSE + -ED. Cf. *diffuse, diffused*.] Concealed, hidden, remote.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 762 This plague the hollow breast, and every vital part Abstrused .. Did open unto Death.

Abstrusely (æbstrū·sli), *adv.* [f. ABSTRUSE + -LY².] In an abstruse manner; secretly; obscurely.

1611 COTGR., *Secrettement* .. hiddenly, duskely, abstrusely, mystically. 1686 *Basil Valentine, His Last Will & Test.* xxii. Be acquainted with its [the Fire-Rod's] friendlinesse .. which is abstrusely hid, and goeth invisibly. *Mod.* The subject is treated too abstrusely to be of interest to the general reader.

Abstruseness (æbstrū·snés). [f. ABSTRUSE + -NESS.] The quality of being abstruse; obscurity, difficulty of apprehension.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* II. 267 (R.) It is the abstruseness of what is taught in them that makes them almost inevitably so [obscure]. 1754 EDWARDS *Fr. of Will* (ed. 4) II. viii. 90 Not to insist any longer on the abstruseness of this distinction. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* I. iii. 18 You hear *The Friend* complained of for its abstruseness and obscurity.

Abstrusion (æbstrū·ʒən), *rare*—°. [ad. L. *abstrusiōn-em*, n. of action from *abstrūs-us*: see ABSTRUSE.] The action of thrusting away.

[Not in CRAIG 1847. In OGILVIE 1861].

Abstrusity (æbstrū·sĭti), *arch.*; also 7 **abstruclty.** [ad. assumed L. **abstrūsitas*, n. of state f. *abstrūs-us*; see -ITY.] **a.** Abstruseness; obscurity. **b.** Anything abstruse; an obscure or recondite matter or point.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Epid.* I. viii. 34 Those authors are also suspicious, nor greedily to be swallowed, who pretend to write of .. the occult abstrucities of things. 1658 — *Gard. of Cyrus* II. 560 He may meet with abstrusities of no ready resolution. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. of Arts & Sci.* viii. 165 Reason, Nature, and Analogy here are but blind Guides; they conduct us with Certainty but a little Way in the Abstrusities of infinite Creation.

†**Abstru·sive,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. assumed L. **abstrūsīvus*, f. *abstrūs-ūs*: see -IVE.] Of abstruse quality or tendency; abstruse, recondite.

1655–60 T. STANLEY *Hist. of Philos.* (1701) 65/2 Pericles could easily reduce the exercise of his mind from secret abstrusive things to publick popular causes.

†**Absu·me,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *absūm-ĕre* to take away, f. *ab* away + *sūmĕre* to take.] To consume gradually, to waste away, to carry off.

1596 BARLOW 3 *Serm.* i. 45 A Famine .. lasting three full yeares, absuming many men. 1677 HALES *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 85 For if it had burned part after part, the whole must needs be absumed in a portion of time. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. on Waters* III. 310 The humidity is absumed to about one sixteenth.

†**Absumption.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *absūmptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *absūmpt-us*, pa. pple. of *absūm-ere*: see ABSUME.] The process of wasting away, gradual destruction.

1651 tr. *Bacon, Life and Death* 53 Dead Bodies, if they be not intercepted by Putrefaction, will subsist a long time, without any notable Absumption. 1661 R. LOVELL *Anim. & Min.* 334 Trembling .. is cured, if from the absumption and dissolution of spirits, by analepticks, moderate sleepe, and wine.

Absurd (æbsə·ɹd), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *absurde*, ad. L. *absurd-us* inharmonious, tasteless, foolish, f. *ab* off, here intensive + *surdus* deaf, inaudible, insufferable to the ear.]

A. *adj.*

†**1.** *Mus.* Inharmonious, jarring, out-of-tune. *Obs. rare.*

1617 *Jauua Ling.* 773 A harpe maketh not an absurd sound.

2. Out of harmony with reason or propriety; incongruous, unreasonable, illogical. In modern use, *esp.* plainly opposed to reason, and *hence*, ridiculous, silly.

a. Of things.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Bb iij b, 8–12 is an Absurde nomber. For it betokeneth lesse then nought by 4. 1602 SHAKS. *Hamt.* I. ii. 103 Fye, 'tis a fault to Heauen, A fault against the Dead, a fault to Nature, To reason most absurd. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* i. 5 That they had no other skill but onely to embalm, were absurd to imagine. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 65 'Tis grave philosophy's absurdest dream, That heaven's intentions are not what they seem. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 249 That such reverence may be carried to an absurd extreme is true. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 36 It would be quite absurd if a dozen travellers in one party were to light a dozen separate fires, and cook a dozen separate meals.

b. Of persons.

1597 BACON *Ess., Negociating* (1862) 196 Use also, such Persons, as affect the Businesse, wherin they are Employed .. Froward and Absurd Men for Businesse that doth not well beare out it Selfe. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Rebel.* I. iii. 178 The next day after that Argument, Sir Arthur Haslerig, an absurd, bold man .. preferr'd a Bill in the House of Commons. 1765 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. i. 161 Is not Education capable of .. making us greatly Wise or greatly Absurd. 1874 BLACK *Fr. Thule* 16 'My dear fellow,' said Ingram at last, 'don't be absurd.'

†**B.** *sb.* An unreasonable thing, act, or statement. *Obs.*, now ABSURDITY.

1610 *Histrio-mastix* II. 264 Our heavenly poesie, That sacred off-spring from the braine of Jove, Thus to be mangled with prophane absurds. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* v. 292 Of which Absurds, I'le make no more narration.

Absurdity (æbsə·ɹdĭti). [a. Fr. *absurdité*, f. L. *absurditāt-em*, n. of state f. *absurd-us*: see ABSURD and -ITY.]

†**1.** *Mus.* Lack of harmony, untunefulness.

1674 PLAYFORD *Musick* III. 37 In the last disallowance, which is when the upper part stands, and the lower part falls from a lesser third to a fifth, many have been deceived, their ears not finding the absurdity of it.

2. The state or quality of being absurd; opposition to obvious reason or truth; folly.

1528 MORE *Heresyes* II. Wks. 1557, 184/2 Which argument hath .. much inconuenience and absurdite folowyng therupon. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 507 In that he [Aristotle] hath written concerning the vse of the brain .. he cannot be redeemed from palpable absurdity. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 71 P 13 Divines have shewn the absurdity of delaying reformation. 1798 FERRIAR *Eng. Histor.* 248 Caprice .. prefers absurdity of invention to correct imitation. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 269 His Koran has become a stupid piece of prolix absurdity.

3. Anything absurd; a statement, action, or custom opposed to obvious truth or sound reason; a logical contradiction; a foolish error.

1528 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 1557, 138/2 All whiche absurdities & vnreasonable folyes appeareth as well in the worshippe of our ymages, as in the Painims ydolles. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. i. 10 Of a demonstration leading to an .. absurditie, you may haue an example in the fourth proposition. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* (1656) I. § 49 Moses .. committed a grosse absurdity in Philosophy, when with these eyes of flesh he desired to see God. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. 168 The captain hearing me utter these absurdities concluded I was raving. 1846 MILL *Logic* (1868) I. iv. § 3. 89 At first sight this division has the air of an absurdity. 1879 MCCARTHY *Hist. own Times* I. ii. 10 It is not that the demands of the Chartists were anachronisms or absurdities.

Absurdly (æbsə·ɹdli), *adv.* [f. ABSURD + -LY².] In an absurd or foolish manner; in a manner obviously opposed to what is reasonable or appropriate; illogically.

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* I. 22 They imagined God to haue many natures although they thought somwhat lesse absurdely than the rude people did of Jupiter, Mercurie, Uenus, Minerua and other. 1660 R. COKE *Just. Vind.* Pref. 4 Mr. Hobbs .. therefore most absurdly makes *jus naturæ* to be contrary to *lex naturæ*. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 548 The pastor .. taught To gaze at his own splendour, and to exalt Absurdly, not his office, but himself. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 34 Anyone who has tried to .. play the piano, without having learned to do it, knows how absurdly he fails.

Absurdness (æbsə·ɹdnés). [f. ABSURD + -NESS.] The quality or state of being absurd; absurdity.

1587 GOLDING *Mornay's Chr. Relig.* (1617) xxvi. 458 The absurdnesse which we suppose to be there [in Scripture], is but a seeming so to our ignorance. 1612 BRINSLEY *Gram. Sch.* 212 What they cannot vtter well in Latine, cause them first to do it naturally and liuely in English, and shew them your selfe the absurdnesse of their pronuntiation, by pronouncing foolishly or childishly, as they do. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk and Selv.* Cont., To make the best he can of the scurvy recoil of his absurdness and impossibility.

‖ **Absurdum** (æbsə·ɹdŭm). [L. neuter of *absurdus* adj., used substantively as a scholastic term in med. L.] An absurd or illogical conclusion or condition. See REDUCTIO *ad absurdum*.

a 1834 LAMB *Spec. fr. Fuller* 537 *note*, Setting up an *absurdum* on purpose to hunt it down. 1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (ed. 6) I. xv. 342 Reducing the theory of Representative Government to the *absurdum*.

Absychitical, erroneous form of APSYCHICAL.

Abthain, abthane (æ·bθēin). [An Eng. or rather Lowland Sc. formation on med. L. *abthania*, for Gaelic *Abdhaine*, abbacy or abbotrick, *abbatia*, variously written in the charters *Abthen, Abthein, Abbathain, Abbethayne*. The meaning of *Abthania* being lost, it was supposed to be some ancient dignity, for the holder of which the imaginary title of *Abthanus* was invented by Fordun (*Scotochron.* IV. xxxix.), and explained by him from a false etymology as *Father* (*abbas*) or *Superior of the Thanes*. Thenceforward the imaginary *Abthane* flourished in Scottish History, till the recent explanation of the word by Dr. W. F. Skene in *Historians of Scotland* IV, *Fordun* II. 413.]

1. Erroneous use: a 'Superior Thane.'

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* II. 620 Duncane his oy succeidit to his ring, His dochteris sone .. Quhilk weddit wes with the Abthan of Dow. 1614 SELDEN *Titles of Honor* 285 Som interpret their Thane by .. Steward; and deliuer that the chief Steward of Scotland was called Abthan. 1872 SKENE transl. *Fordun* IV. xxxix, Abthane is the superior of the Thanes, or their lord under the king.

2. Correct use: an abbacy (of the early Scottish church).

1872 SKENE *Fordun* II. 413 In the Chartulary of Arbroath we have a grant of the 'Ecclesia Sancta Mariae de veteri Munros, cum terra ejusdem ecclesiae, quae Scotice Abthen vocatur,' and in the confirmation by William the Lion it is called 'terra Abbatiae de Munros.' These notices are sufficient to show that the word Abthain was the equivalent *Scottice* of Abbatia.

* If a representative of Gael. *abdhaine, abthaine*, med. L. *abthania*, is retained as a special term for 'the territory of those churches called Monasteria, which were founded by the Columban clergy' in ancient Celtic Scotland, the best form would be *Abthany*, as distinct from the equivocal *Abthane* and his supposed jurisdiction *Abthanry* or *Abthanage*.

Abthainry, abthanrie (æ·bθānri). *Scot. Hist.* [f. prec. + -RY.] An abbacy; the territory and jurisdiction of an abbot; also the secular jurisdiction of what were previously abbatial lands. (Erroneously used as the jurisdiction of the imaginary ABTHANE. As the office itself was the *Abthaine*, the words ABTHAINRY and ABTHANAGE are unnecessary, and should be disused. See note to prec.)

1872 SKENE *Fordun* II. 413 The following Abthainries appear in the Chartularies and Records: *Dull*, Abthania, etc. *Ibid.* 414 The owners of an Abbatia or Abthanrie appear to have occasionally borne the title of Abbe or Abbot.

Abthanage (æ·bθānėdʒ). [f. ABTHANE + -AGE.] The jurisdiction of the imaginary ABTHANE. See prec.

1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Essays* 127 A grant .. in which the ecclesiastical and temporal prerogatives over a district were alike vested in an abbot, seems to have been often known in early days as an Abthanage.

Abtrude, variant of ABSTRUDE *v. Obs.*

†**Abuccinate,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹; more corr. **abbucinate.** [f. L. *a, ab* from + *buccinā-re*, properly *būcinā-re* to trumpet, publish abroad (f. *būcina* a trumpet) + -ATE³.] To proclaim as with a trumpet.

1569 T. NEWTON *Cicero, Of olde Age* 8 a, But all men can not bee Scipiones nor Maximi to abuccinate and recompt what Cityes they have sacked.

Abuchment, abuchyment, variants of ABUSHMENT, *Obs.*, ambush.

Abue, abuȝe, var. of ABOW, *v. Obs.*, to bow.

Abuf, obs. form of ABOVE.

Abugge, obs. w. and s.w. form of ABYE *v.*

†Abuilyeit, abulȝeit, *ppl.a. Obs.* [Sc. form of HABILLED, f. vb. *habille*, Sc. *abulȝe*, a. Fr. *habille-r* to fit out, array, attire.] Arrayed, attired.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æn.* XII. Prol. 34 Abulȝeit in his lemand fresche array, Furth of his palice riall ischit Phebus. 1762 ANDERSON in Lecky *Rationalism* (1878) II. 286 *note*, The wives and daughters of merchants should be abuilzied [*z for* ȝ].

Abuilyement, abulȝement, obs. Sc. forms of ABILIMENT, HABILIMENT.

Abumbral (æbˌʊ·mbrăl), *a. Zool.* A shortened equivalent of the following word.

1881 E. R. LANKESTER in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 124 The cells of the adumbral wall are like those of the ring-canal. The cells of the abumbral wall are modified by the deposit of block-like masses of a dense substance within them.

Abumbrellar (æbˌʊmbre·lăr), *a. Zool.* [mod. f. L. *ab* away from + UMBRELLA, applied to the disk of *Acalepha*: cf. *abactinal, aboral.*] In sea-blubbers: pertaining to that surface of the *velum* or marginal ridge, which is turned away from the 'umbrella' or disc, in opposition to the *adumbrellar* surface which faces the 'umbrella.'

‖Abuna (ăbū·nă). [Eth. and Arab. *Abu-na*, pater noster, our father.] The Patriarch of the Abyssinian Church.

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 40 They are subject to a Patriarch of their owne, whom they call Abunna. *c* 1870 W. STAUNTON *Eccles. Dict.* (ed. 4) Add. 2, *Abuna*, the native name for . . the chief bishop of the Abyssinian church.

Abund, obs. north. form of ABOUND *v.*

Abund, *pple. pass. Obs.* OE. *ȝe-bund-en*, bound. See BIND.

c 1280 *Seven Sins* in *E. Eng. Poems* (1862) 18 Nas neuer non so fule ifund . as he in helle lip abund.

Abundance (ăbʊ·ndăns). Forms: 4–6 abundaunce, habundaunce, -ance; 5–6 boundance, haboundaunce, -ance; 4–7 aboundaunce, -ance; 4– abundance. [a. OFr. *abundance, abondance, hab-*:—L. *abundantia*, n. of state f. *abundant-em*, ABUNDANT. The spelling *habundance* frequent in Fr. and Eng. from the 14th c. was due to the word being mistakenly supposed to be a derivative of *habēre* to have. An aphetic *boundance*, 5–6, was due to initial *a* being taken as the indef. art. quasi *a boundance.*]

1. Overflowing state or condition, overflow; superfluity; enough and more than enough: hence in a looser sense, plentifulness, copiousness.

1366 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 152 There ben hilles where men geten gret plentee of manna, in gretter habundance than in any other contree. 1382 WYCLIF *Mal.* iii. 10 ȝif y shal not opne to ȝou the gutters of heuen, and schal sheede out to ȝou blessyng vnto aboundaunce. 1446 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 347 A land of gret houndance. 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 382 You shall be partener to the more plentuous aboundance of his loue. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cv. 30 The land brought foorth frogs in abundance. 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. for Bible* 190 There were false prophets in abundance amongst the Jews. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. on Educ.* (1860) I. 10 My thoughts on that matter are from the abundance of my heart.

2. An overflowing quantity or amount; a large quantity, plenty.

1340 *Ayenb.* 261 Abundance and plenté of alle guode. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* (1868) 135 They shalle yeue accompte of thaire habundance of the worldely goodes that they haue had. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 148 What cracker is this same that deafes our eares With this abundance of superfluous breath? 1722 DE FOE *Moll. Fl.* (1840) 346 I ordered abundance of good things for our comfort in the voyage. 1824 DIBDIN *Lib. Comp.* 112 Abundance of valuable information.

b. Less correctly: A large number, very many.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 110 Quhar men mycht se So gret aboundance cum off fe, That it war voundir till behald. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in an Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 82 Abundance of worthless and fabulous scoundrels. 1751 FIELDING *Amelia* Wks. 1784 IX. xi. ii. 254 There are abundance . . who want a morsel of bread for themselves and their families.

3. Plentifulness, or plentiful supply, of the good things of life; superfluity, affluence, wealth.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xii. 15 (Lea Wilson's MS.) Be war fro al coueytise, for not in þe aboundaunce of any man is his liif. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xxx. 16 O Lorde oure God, all this abundaunce . . came of thy hande. 1611 BIBLE *Eccl.* v. 12 But the abundance of the rich will not suffer him to sleepe. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 17 Victory brings all to that side it enclines to. In your swords therefore consists your safety, and aboundance. 1857 Bohn's *Handbk. of Prov.* 305 Abundance, like want, ruins many.

†4. a. Added to nouns: In abundance, in large quantity, or number. (Probably after the analogy of *wine enough, ships enow.*) *Obs.* **b.** Adverbially before adj.: Very much, a great deal. *Obs.*

1675 HOBBES *Iliad* 106 For ships abundance laden were come in. *Ibid.* 164 While spears abundance at him hurled were. — *Odyssey* 103 Sheep & goats there lay Abundance sleeping. *Ibid.* 167 And wine abundance drink. 1710 SWIFT *Baucis & Phil.* Wks. 1755 III. II. 35 The ballads pasted on the wall . . Now seem'd to look abundance better, Improv'd in picture, size, and letter.

†Abu·ndancy. *Obs.* [ad. L. *abundantia*; see prec. and -NCY.] The quality or state of being abundant; abundantness, plentifulness.

1620 SHELTON *Don Quixote* III. xxix. 202 The Clearness of the Water, the gentle Current, and the Abundancy of the liquid Crystal. 1654 SIR A. COKAINE *Loredano's Dianea* I. 6 She breathed out most hot sighs . . accompanied with an abundancy of teares.

Abundant (ăbʊ·ndănt), *a.*; for forms cf. ABUNDANCE. [a. OFr. *abundant, abondant, hab-*:—L. *abundant-em* overflowing, pres. pple. of *abundā-re*, f. *ab* away from + *undā-re* to flow in waves, f. *unda* a wave. For initial *h-* see ABUNDANCE.]

1. Overflowing, more than sufficient; existing in great plenty, plentiful, ample; (properly of fluids, but transferred to other substances and to qualities).

c 1450 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) I. 367 The water was so habundante that hit pereschede þe woman with here childe. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 120 Where synne is habounddant charity waxeth colde. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* v. 11 Because that soch an abundaunt sprete, knowlege & wisdome was founde in him. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Tim.* i. 14 And the grace of our Lord was exceeding abundant, with faith, and loue. 1783 COWPER *Let.* Nov. 24 Wks. 1876, 148 A treatment which I had abundant reason to expect. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 46 The larger the town the more abundant and varied is the noise in it.

2. Possessing in excess or superfluity; hence, having great plenty, wealthy, abounding. Const. *in* (*of* obs.)

1366 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxi. 230 To defend the and thi contree that art so habundant of Tresore. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XIII. 5205 The same yle I said you, Cicill is calt, Ay abundand of blisse. *Ibid.* v. 1695 All abundaunt in blisse. *c* 1450 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) I. 108 Also that londe of Juda is . . habundaunt in hony & mylke. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* xi. 23 They are the ministers of Christ . . I am moare; in labours moare aboundant. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lvi. 12 To morrow shal be as this day, and much more abundant. 1789–96 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 42 The river Motala . . is very abundant in salmon. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Palest.* (1858) vii. 313 The one river of Palestine . . abundant in its waters.

3. *quasi-adv.*

a 1725 POPE *Odyssey* XVI. 237 They wept abundant and they wept aloud.

Abundantly (ăbʊ·ndăntli), *adv.*; for forms cf. ABUNDANCE. [f. prec. + -LY².] Overflowingly, exceedingly, enough and to spare; hence, in large measure, plentifully, copiously, amply, sufficiently for all purposes. (Formerly compared *abundantlier, abundantliest.*)

1382 WYCLIF *Tob.* iv. 9 If myche were to thee, abundauntli ȝif [1388 ȝyue thou plenteuousli]. *c* 1460 SIR J. FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 31 It is verey necessary . . that the Kyng have aboundantly, wherewith his astate may be honorably kepte. 1533 ELYOT *Castel of Helth* (1541) 34 Mylke taken to purge melancoly wold be drunke in the morning abundantly. 1603 *Eng. Mourning Garment* in *Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 497 Her table was the abundantliest furnished of any princes in the world. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* ix. 7 Be ye fruitfull, and multiply, bring foorth aboundantly in the earth. 1786 BURKE *Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 131 The evil designs of the said Hyder Beg were abundantly known. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. v. iv. 432 They began now to feel their situation abundantly uneasy. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* ii. 8. 54 The vapour which rises so abundantly from sea and land into the atmosphere diffuses itself through the air.

†Abundary. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *abund-us* 'abundant,' after the analogy of *luminary, granary*, and other forms in -ARY = L. *-arium.*] An overflowing source, a fountain-head.

1622 DONNE *Serm.* (1839) VI. 215 And to these [the catechisms, homilies etc.] as to Heads and Abundaries, from whence all Knowledge necessary to Salvation may Abundantly be Derived, he directs the Meditations of Preachers.

Abune, obs. north. form of ABOVE.

†Abu·rden, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. A- *pref.* 11, intensive + BURDEN *v.*] To burden, oppress.

1620 SHELTON *Don Quixote* I. III. viii. 187 From whence I have no hope ever to return, my years do so aburden me.

Aburn, aburne, obs. forms of AUBURN.

Aburst (ăbə·ɪst), *adv.*, prop. *phrase.* [A *prep.* I of state + BURST *sb.* The modern use of the word is not descended from the old, but analogous to ABLOOM, etc.]

†1. In a burst (of rage, etc.).

1205 LAYAMON II. 639 Cnihtes an burste weoren. 1250 Cnihtes a borst weren.

2. In a bursting condition; bursting.

1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. xxxvi. 650 Country like this,—all alive, and aburst, and teeming.

Abusable (ăbiū·zăb'l), *a.* [f. ABUSE *v.* + -ABLE.]

†1. Of abusing or deceiving character; deceptive. *Obs.*

1660 H. MORE *Myst. of Godl.* 25 As for that abusable Opinion of Imputative Righteousness . . I have shewn my dissatisfaction touching that point.

2. Capable of being abused.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* (1713) III. xxxix. 288 Whose Humor is to abuse in me whatever is or is not abuseable.

†Abu·sage. *Obs.* [f. ABUSE *v.* + -AGE.] Abuse, misuse, perversion; defilement.

1548 GESTE *Preuee Masse* 133 He commaunded only ye ryght usage and not ye abusage . . of ye premisses . . He doth . . detest ye abusers with there abusage of hys commaunded service. 1617 WITHER *Fidelia* in *Juven.* 1633, 453 But grant I had been guilty of abusage, Of thee I'm sure I ne'er deserved such usage. 1649 W. BLITH *Eng. Impr.* (1653) 192 Many good Ploughs are utterly spoyled in the usage or abusage.

Abuse (ăbiū·z), *v.* [a. Fr. *abuse-r* (cf. Pr. and Sp. *abusar*, It. *abusare*), pointing to a popular L. **abūsā-re*, f. *abūs-us*, pa. pple. of *abūt-i*, 1. To use up, 2. to misuse, 3. (late L.) to disuse, f. *ab* away + *ūti, ūsus* to USE.]

†1. *Sc.* To disuse, give up. *Obs.*

1471 *Parl. Jas. III* (1814) 100 (JAM.) At [=That] the futbal and golf be abusit in tym cummyng, & the buttis maid up, & schuting usit.

2. To use improperly, to misuse; to make a bad use of, to pervert, or misemploy; to take a bad advantage of.

1413 LYDGATE *Pylg. Sowle* (1859) I. xv. 12 Wel thou wost who that me hath abused, myn enemy, that hath me now accused. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* g viij, Thou oughtest to dyspende thy goodes by mesure . . to thende that men sayen not that thou abusest them. 1581 LYLY *Euphues* (1636) E. x, How wantonly, yea and how willingly haue we abused our golden time. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* ix. 18 That I abuse not my power in the Gospel. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* C vj. *a*, With more I shall not presume to abuse your Lordships patience. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxi. 317 The liberty of the press may be abused. 1829 SCOTT *Rob Roy* I. 64 I dare not promise that I may not abuse the opportunity so temptingly offered me. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. x. 503 Restoring his brother to the authority which he had so abused.

†b. To use in error, to mistake. *Obs.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 29 Cholchicum is abused of some Poticaries for Hermodactylus. 1551 — *Herbal* (1568) I. 41 Some have abused long smallage for persely, wherein they have been deceived.

†3. To misrepresent, colour falsely; to adulterate. *refl.* To show oneself in false colours, to make false pretensions. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDGATE *Bochas* (1554) IX. iii. 197 b, With litle grayn, your chaffe ye can abuse. 1509 HAWES *Past. of Pleas.* xviii. 84 O goodd madame! though that they abused Them to theyr ladyes in theyr great deceyte, Yet am I true. 1697 *View of Penal Laws* 243 None selling Wines in Gross shall abuse or mix any of them with other Ingredients. 1702 *Eng. Theophr.* Pref. 4 How miserably that noble author has been abused by his Translators. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1840) XVII. ii. 243/2 He hath been abused, grossly abused to you.

†4. To make a wrong use of any one's confidence; to impose upon, cheat, or deceive (a person). *Obs.* but preserved in the negative *disabuse.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrrour* II. ix. 87 Wherof . . the maronners saylling by this see ben gretely deceyued and abused. 1553 LYNDESAY *Mon.* I. 1004 Rychtso the woman hir excusit, And said: 'the serpent me abusit.' 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Great Exemp.* III. xvii. 65 He was abused into the act by a Prophet. 1702 *Eng. Theophr.* 248 A Prince that desires by means of his Ambassador to deceive any other Prince, must first abuse his own Ambassador, to the end he should speak with the more earnestness. 1776 WESLEY *Wks.* 1830 IV. 39 Many saw how miserably they had been abused by those vulgarly called Gospel Preachers.

†b. *refl.* and *pass.* To be deceived, mistaken. *To be abused upon* or *in*: to form a mistaken idea of, to fall into error about. *Obs.*

1477 CAXTON *Jason* 41 b, If ye juge the disposition of my body after the colour of my face ye be gretly abused. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* II. ccxxiv. [ccxx.] 703 The Christen men were abused vpon ii. popes . . some beleuyng on the one pope, and some vpon the other. *Ibid.* ccxxv. [ccxxi.] 704 [He] had great dout that he was sore abused in those two popes. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. 41 You are much abused if you think your vertue can withstand the Kings power. 1660 HOWELL, Thou dost abuse thyself grossly: *Tu t'abuses tout a fait.* *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 766 That so we may not profane the name of God . . nor abuse our selues unto Eternal Perdition. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. XVII. 305 To see themselves abused in the hopes they had entertained.

5. To ill-use or maltreat; to injure, wrong, or hurt.

1556 W. LAUDER *Tractate* 331 And, geue thay haue the floke abusit, ȝe, Kyngs, sall be for that accusit. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Mac.* xiv. 42 Chusing rather to die manfully, then to come into the hands of the wicked to be abused otherwise then beseemed his noble birth. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* 117 He that abuseth his servants, giving them too little food or sleep. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 315 The duke of Norfolke was abused in the fray at the playhouse. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 39 In this kind of government human nature is not only abused and insulted, but it is actually degraded. *Mod.* It is the characteristic of the English drunkard to abuse his wife and family.

6. To violate, ravish, defile. ? *Obs.*

1553 LYNDESAY *Monarche* I. 1236 Quhow men and wemen schamefullye Abusit thame selfis vnnaturallye. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* xix. 25 And abused her all the night vntil the morning. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. to Yng. Women* I. i. 9 He that abuses you dishonours his mother.

7. To wrong with words; to speak injuriously of or to; to malign, revile. **a.** *trans.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. i. 123 I am no Strumpet, but of life as honest, As you that thus abuse me. 1705 OTWAY *Orphan* II. iv. 564 What have I done? and why do you abuse me? 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 52 A preface in which the Pope was abused in the most virulent terms.

b. *intr.*

1468 *Coventry Myst.* (1841) 73 Whow durste thou amonge fruteful presume and abuse?

Abuse (ăbiū·s), *sb.* [a. Fr. *abus*:—L. *abūsus*, 1. wearing out, 2. misuse; n. of completed action from *abūt-i.* See ABUSE *v.*]

†1. The process of using up or wearing out. *Obs.*

1539 CRANMER *Col.* ii. 22 Touch not, tast not, handell not: whych all peryeshe thorow the very abuse [WYCLIF vse. TINDALE & 1611 vsinge].

2. Wrong or improper use, misuse, misapplication, perversion.

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 709 These two wyll hym so vse Ichone in their abuse. 1602 WARNER *Albion's England* (1612) IX. lii. 236 Yet things, that of themselues be good, abuse brings out of square. 1756 C. LUCAS *On Waters* I. 29 I have observed the same from the abuse of Spa water. 1846 MILL *Logic* (1868) I. ii. § 4. 29 Imitating him in this abuse of language. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* i. 18 It would be a great abuse of terms to call the Venetian a Mixed Aristocracy. 1879 G. C. HARLAN *Eyesight* vi. 78 It [tendency to

short sight] may sometimes originate in later life from abuse of the eyes.

b. *Rhet.* Improper use of words, catachresis.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 190, Catachresis, or the Figure of abuse . . if for lacke of naturall and proper terme or worde we take another, neither naturall nor proper and do vntruly applie it to the thing which we would seeme to expresse. *a* 1716 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1744) II. 93 The acception of the word amongst the Greeks and Latines . . is through abuse and degeneration.

3. A bad or improper usage (*i.e.* a use which has become chronic), a corrupt practice.

1486 CAXTON *Curial* 3 The abuses of the courte . . ben suche that a man is neuer suffred tenhaunce hymself. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 615 Thou learned man, do not disdayne . . Thy greate abuses to refrayne, And in thy callyng to go ryght. 1699 DR. TANNER in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 186 Some letters about the abuses of Christ's Hospital. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Adv. of Relig.* Wks. 1824 VIII. 107 The nature of things is such, that, if abuses be not remedied, they will certainly increase. 1780 BURKE *Sp. on Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 247 There is a time, when the hoary head of inveterate abuse will neither draw reverence, nor obtain protection. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 121 It seemed perfectly natural that he should defend abuses by which he profited.

†**4.** Imposture, deceit; delusion. *Obs.*

1555 *Fardle of Facions*, Pref. 15 Some he [the deuell] reuersed into their former abuses and errours. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 51 Or is it some abuse? Or no such thing? 1605 — *Mach.* III. iv. 142 My strange and self-abuse Is the initiate feare, that wants hard vse. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xlv, Do the false prophets teach you such abuses?

†**5.** Injury, wrong, ill-usage. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 188 Did I let passe th' abuse done to my Neece? 1598 — *Merry Wives* V. iii. 8 My husband will not reioyce so much at the abuse of Falstaffe, as he will chafe at the Doctors marrying my daughter. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 224 Lieutenant Colonel Quiney . . offered an abuse to Sir John Lawrence by pulling him down off the hustings.

6. Violation, defilement (now only in *self-abuse*).

1580 SIDNEY *Arc.* II. (T.), Was it not enough for him to have deceived me, and through the deceit abused me, and after the abuse forsaken me? 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Abuse*, Self-Abuse is a phrase used by some late writers for the crime of self-pollution.

7. Injurious speech, reviling, execration; abusive language.

1559 *Myrroure for Mag.* i. 4 Blowen up the blast of all abuse. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 347 Harke how the villaine would close now, after his treasonable abuses. 1759 DILWORTH *Life of Pope* 77 Mr. Pope bore for a long time the gross abuses thrown out by his adversaries. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng.* (1841) 534 For every past age, when present, has been the object of abuse. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1861) V. xxiv. 128 The two parties, after exchanging a good deal of abuse, came to blows.

Abused (ăbiū·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. ABUSE *v.* + -ED.]

†**1.** Worn out, consumed by use; hence, disused, obsolete. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN VI, Whiche made theyr prayers to goddes abused, As Jupiter and Mars. 1536 BELLENDENE *Boece's Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 260 Thay convenit in Argyle . . to lerne thair pepill the art of chevalry; for thay war mony yeris abusit, but ony exercition thairof.

2. Misused; wronged, done violence to, violated.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. i. 29 Poore soule thy face is much abus'd with teares. 1605 — *Lear* IV. vii. 15 O you kind Gods! cure this great breach in his abused Nature! 1645 USSHER *Body of Divin.* (1647) 226 For the brazen Serpent abused, was worthily broken in pieces. 1719 DE FOE *Rob. Crusoe* I. 42 Abus'd Prosperity is oftentimes made the very Means of our greatest Adversity.

3. Imposed upon, deceived, mistaken, misguided.

1473 WARKWORTH *Chron.* 13 Sere Jhon Westerdale, whiche afterward for his abused disposycion was casten in presone. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* (1872) viii. 72 O ignorant, abusit, ande dissaitful pepil. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* 454 The general defection of a misguided and abus'd Multitude. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamd.* II. vi. Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 123 The bower turns round, my brain's abus'd, The Labyrinth grows more confus'd. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. 9 Wks. IV. 140 Things view'd at distance through the mist of fear, By their distortion terrify and shock, The abused sight.

†**Abusedly** (ăbiū·zėdli), *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.] Mistakenly, improperly; by abuse of language.

1625 J. WODROEPHE *Marrow of Fr. Tongue* x. 180 The Inhabitants and trades-men are (abusedly) called 'Monsieur and Madame.'

Abusee (ăbiū·zī·). [f. ABUSE *v.* + -EE.] One who is abused; correl. to ABUSER.

1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trumpet* I. 9 Abuse, intemperate, excites our sympathies, not for the abuser but the abusee.

†**Abu·seful,** *a. Obs.* [f. ABUSE *sb.* + -FUL.] Abounding in abuse; using or practising abuse; abusive, reproachful.

1642 *Caval. Adv. to his Maj.* 7 The abusefull termes he spoke. 1660 HOWELL, An Abusefull fellow: *Faschenx, abuseur.* 1693 T. BARLOW *Remains* 397 He scurrilously Reviles the King and Parliament by the abuseful Names of Heretick and Schismaticks.

†**Abu·sefully,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an abuseful or abusive manner; abusively; improperly.

1656 EARL OF MONM. *Advert. fr. Parn.* 239 Maintaining promise both to God and man, which most commonly is so abusefully measured by the compass of interest. 1672 R. TAYLOR *Cromwell, or Flagel.* 22 Most abusefully employed in hyring Wagons for the Earl of Essex's Army.

Ab-usefulness. *rare.* Used by Ruskin for, Capability of improper use.

1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 124 And it depends on the person, much more than on the article, whether its usefulness or ab-usefulness will be the quality developed in it.

†**Abu·sement.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *abusement* 'an abusing, or misusing, mockery, beguiling,' Cotgr., f. *abuser*: see ABUSE *v.* and -MENT.] An abusing or misleading.

1819 'R. RABELAIS' *Abeillard & Heloisa* 333 Amusements which Abeillard had prov'd abusements.

Abuser[1] (ăbiū·zəɹ). [f. ABUSE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who abuses: hence,

1. One who uses improperly, misuses, misapplies or perverts; a perverter.

c 1450 *Moral Play* in *Le Bibliophile*, 1 May 1863, 55 An abuser of Justice hateth my syght. 1638 WILKINS *New World* (1707) ix. 67 There being not any Absurdity . . for which these Abusers of the Text will not find out an argument. 1746 J. HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 42 God . . may swear in his wrath, that such abusers of his long-suffering 'shall never enter into his rest.' 1860 *Westm. Rev.* (N.S.) No. 35. 66 The abusers of power received a merited amount of censure.

†**2.** One who perverts truth or abuses confidence; a deceiver or impostor. *Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Timothy* 826/2 All they which giue themselues to wickednesse . . are false varlets & abusers, in pretending at this day the name of Christians. 1604 SHAKS. *Othello* I. ii. 78, I therefore apprehend and do attach thee, For an abuser of the World, a practiser Of Arts inhibited. 1614 ROWLANDS *Fooles Bolt* For so doth Sathan, soules abuser, First tempt to ill, then turne accuser. 1667 DENHAM *Sophy* (J.) Next thou, the abuser of thy prince's ear.

3. One who uses badly or injures; an ill-user, violator; one who seduces, a ravisher.

c 1608 FLETCHER *Faithf. Sheph.* I. 290 Retire awhile Behind this Bush, till we have known that vile Abuser of young Maidens. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* vi. 9 Nor adulterers, nor effeminate, nor abusers of themselues with mankine. 1665 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* 127 (T.) That day of vengeance, wherein God will destroy the murderers and abusers of his servants.

4. One who reviles, or decries; a reviler.

1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trumpet* I. 9 Abuse, intemperate, excites our sympathies, not for the abuser but the abusee. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 53 I should be very glad if any of the abusers of tea would point out what to give to an English patient after a sleepless night, instead of tea.

†**Abuser**[2] (ăbiū·zəɹ). *Obs.* [a. Fr. *abuser* inf. used subst.: see ABUSE *v.*] Illegal or wrongful use.

1646 in Rushworth's *Hist. Coll.* I. IV. 316 That an act he passed for granting and confirming of the charters . . of the City of London, notwithstanding any Nonuser, Misuser or Abuser. *a* 1734 NORTH *Examen* III. viii. § 60. 630 The Corporation . . for every unlawful Act done by the Body was seisable, for the Abuser, as forfeited.

†**Abu·sh(e, abu·sse, abu·sche,** *v. Obs.* [Reduced form of AMBUSH *v.*, 3–4 en-bush, an-busb, a. OFr. *em-busche-r*; the toneless Fr. *em-*, phonetically treated in Eng. as toneless OE. *an-*, became *ă-*, and then often disappeared; hence the series, **en-bu·sb, an-bu·sh** (now **a·mbush**), **a-bu·sh, 'bush.**] To ambush.

c 1300 *Life of Beket* 1382 In huding as it were . . for he him abussed there. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 187 Saladyn priuely was bussed beside þe flom. *Ibid.* Sarazins . . enbussed þorgh þe feld. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3634 A fersche ost . . a-buschid þer bi-side, in a brent greue.

†**Abu·shment.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 abusse-, a-buche-, abuchy-ment, 4–6 abussbe-, abuschement, 5–6 abuschment, 6 abushment. [Reduced form of AM-BUSHMENT, in 3–4 **an-bu·shment, en-bu·shment, a.** OFr. *embuschement* (see prec.); whence the series **enbu·shment, an-bu·shment, a-bu·shment, bu·shment.**] Ambushment, ambush.

1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1380 Of ys enbuschyment þan brak he out. 812 Of þys anbuschymentis þan brek out. 798 And leued 3ond on a-buchyment. 2898 No3t fer fro þen buchyment þere. 1485 CAXTON *Charles the Grete* 133 Your peple that shal be hydde in the busshement shal come out on them. 1489 — *Faytes of Armes* I. XXVIII. 83 To putte abusshement where as they shal passe fore-by. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* ii. 45 Vs to intrap abushment one they plast.

†**Abu·shmently,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In ambush, by way of ambuscade.

1552 HULOET *Abcedarium*, s.v., Abushmently, or in Abushment, *Confertim.*

Abusing (ăbiū·zing), *vbl. sb.* [f. ABUSE *v.* + -ING 1.]

†**1.** The action or process of using up. *Obs.*

1554 J. PHILPOT *Exam. & Writings* (1842) 419 Touch not, taste not, handle not, which all perish with the abusing of them.

2. The action or process of misusing, perverting, spoiling, injuring, reviling. (Now mostly gerundial.)

c 1530 *Lett. on Supp. of Mon.* (1843) 12 Hys [Latimer's] mynde ys myche more agenst the abusyng off thynges then agenst the thynge hytt selfe. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry Wives* I. iv. 4 Here will be an old abusing of God's patience, and the King's English. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* 1619–20 II. 125 What specialties are ripped vp, both of Gods fauours to their state, & of their abusings of His goodnesse. 1678 *Trans. at Ct. of Spain* 24 The abusing of Money that I have been speaking of. *Mod.* To try the old device of abusing the plaintiff's attorney.

†**Abu·sion.** *Obs.* [a. OFr. *abusion*, ad. L. *abūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *abūti, abūsus*: see ABUSE *v.* Exceedingly common from 4 to 6; but not in Bible 1611, and rare after.]

1. Misuse, misapplication, perversion.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XXX. 389 To putten so foul a thing in Abvcioun To so riche a thing with-outen Comparison.

1528 MORE *Heresyes* III. Wks. 1557 245/1 I would not for my mynde witholde the profite that one good deuoute vnlerned ley man might take by the reading, not for the harme that an hundred heretikes would fall in by theyr own wilful abusion. 1549 CHALONER tr. *Erasmus, Moriæ Enc.* What is madnesse else, savyng a general errour and abusion of the mynde? 1558 KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Miscell. Wod. Soc.* (1844) 152 To mak up thair housis be abusioun of the patrimony of the Kirk.

2. Perversion of the truth; deceit, deception, imposture; also an instance of such perversion or deception.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawes T.* 116 Many a subtyl resoun forth they leyden; They spekyn of magike, and of abusioun. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. the Grete* 53 Leue the creaunce of thy god Mahon & of other ydolles, whyche ben but abusyon and decepcyon. 1542 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 844 Indulgencies and Pardons graunted . . to the Abusion of the people and the deceivyng of our Soules. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. xi. 11 Foolish Delights and fond Abusions, Which doe that sence hesiege with fond illusions. 1640 YORKE *Union of Honour* 48 This intoxication, and abusion of the World, was wonderfully encreased by the secret revolt of Sir Robert Clifford, Knight.

3. *Rhet.* Misapplication or perversion of terms, catachresis. (Cf. L. *abūsio* in Cicero and Quintil.)

1553 WILSON *Rhet.* 93 Abusion, called of the Grecians Catachresis, is when for a proper certaine woorde we use that which is most nighe unto it. 1636 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* (1692) I. xi. 680 Many Diminutives there are, which rather be abusions of Speech, than any proper English words.

4. Violation of law or right, outrage, wrong; anything opposed to propriety; bad or improper usage; corrupt or shameful fact or practice.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 991 And certes that were an abusion, That God shuld haue no perfyt clere weting More than we men. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 40 Fy! it is to grete an abusioun, To see a man, that is but wormes mete, Desire richesse & grete possessioun. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (1869) 58 Grete bestys onnaturally schapyne . . in a fowle damnable abusion compellyd hem to medylle with hem. 1557 MORE *Edward V* (1641) 72 Howbeit much of this great abusion might be amended. 1547 *Homilies* (1640) I. x. III. 76 Usurped power full of enormities, abusions, and blasphemies. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 319 The Ancient Common Law of England . . declares, That all Restraints of Jurors are Abusions of the Law.

5. Contemptuous or reproachful language; reviling, insult.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* XXXI. 18 Trecherous lippis, That speken agen the rigtwis wickidnes, in pride and in abusioun [1611 contemptuously]. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 292 With many sclaunderous wordes, to the great abusyon of all the audyence. 1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1018/1 I will leaue out Christes answere, least I should be thought ouer free and plaine in . . uttering of abusions.

†**Abusious,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ABUSION on analogy of pairs like *vexation, vexatious*; cf. Fr. *abusieux* 'full of abuses' (Cotgr.) See -OUS.] Given to abuse, abusive.

1594 *Taming of a Shrew* iv. Marrie, my timber shall tell the trustie message of his maister even on the very forehead of thee, thou abusious villaine.

Abusive (ăbiū·siv), *a.* [a. Fr. *abusif -ive*:—L. *abūsīv-us*, f. *abūsus*: see ABUSE and -IVE. Some of the meanings are direct from L.] Characterized by abuse or abusing: hence

1. Wrongly used, perverted, misapplied, improper: in *Rhetoric*, catachrestic.

1583 FULKE *Def.* vi. 253 You are driven to seek a silly shadow for it [sacrificial power] in the abusive acception and sounding of the English word 'priest.' 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) I. xxii. 48 Notwithstanding this abusive custome, loyaltie in married women is highly regarded. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 89 Therefore it is sinfull to prefer before it an abusive sence, wherein Scripture never useth the word. 1710 SHAFTESBURY *Charact* I. § 2 (1737) II. 192 [Thou] didst mock Heaven's Countenance, and in abusive Likeness of the Immortals mad'st the Compound Man. 1859 SIR W. HAMILTON *Lect. Metaph.* II. XXXIII. 262 The Reproductive Imagination (or Conception, in the abusive language of the Scottish philosophers) is not a simple faculty.

2. Full of abuses; corrupt. *arch.*

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 5 The abusive enormities of these our times. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* IV. 281 If our Lawyers will In their abusive wayes continue still. 1780 BURKE *Sp. on Econ. Ref.* Wks. 1842 I. 238 First . . is the royal household. This establishment, in my opinion, is exceedingly abusive in its constitution. 1838 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iv. § 55. 299 The determination of Leo to persevere in defending all the abusive prerogatives of his see.

†**3.** Deceitful, cheating. *Obs.*

1602 DANIELL *Civ. Wars* IV. lxxxv. (1718) II. 136 When as th' illighten'd Soul discovers clear Th' abusive Shews of Sense. 1624 BACON *Consid. on War with Spain* Wks. 1740 III. 515 Whatsoever is gained by an abusive treaty, ought to be restored *in integrum.* 1667 *Decay of Chr. Piety* IV. § 3. 222 He dazles their eyes with the glorious, but abusive proposal of becoming like Gods

†**4.** Given to misusing, ill-using, perverting. *Obs.*

1652 J. BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* vii. 276 Most are abusive in their desires after, and use of the creature. 1669 PENN *No Cross* xiv. § 8 Wks. 1726 I. 351 The Fashions and Recreations now in Repute are very abusive of the End of Man's Creation.

5. Employing or containing bad language or insult; scurrilous, reproachful.

1621 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 62 Some years since, there was a very abusive satire in verse brought to our King. 1702 POPE *Jan. & May* 71 Abusive Nabal ow'd his forfeit life To the wise conduct of a prudent wife. 1710 in Somers' *Tracts* III. 1 The Subject is nice, the Age abusive, the Town full of Observers and Reviewers. 1865 DICKENS *Our Mut. Friend* XV. 381 You're an . . abusive . . bad old creature.

Abusively (ăbiū·sivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an abusive manner: hence,

1. In a wrong use, improperly, incorrectly. *Rhet.* By improper use of language or terms; catachrestically.

1531 ELYOT *Governour* (1875) 16 Athenes and other citees of Grece . . concluded to lyue as it were in a comminaltee, which abusiuely they called equalitee. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart, Paral. of Archit.* vii. 24 The Ionic fluting which is abusively employ'd in this place. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intellect. Syst.* 229 Goodness and Providence, Personated, are sometimes also Abusively, called Gods and Goddesses. 1728 MORGAN *Hist. Algiers* II. i. 213 The Spaniards, most corruptly & most abusively murder & confound several Letters. 1836 LANDOR *Per. & Asp.* Wks. 1846 II. 378 Her malignity alone could influence so abusively the generous mind of Agapenthe. 1874 TRENCH *Sacr. Lat. Poetry* (ed. 3) Introd. 18 *Numeri* is only abusively applied to verses which rest on music and time, and not on the number of the syllables.

2. With abusive language; reproachfully, foully.

1755 JOHNSON *Dict., Abusively*, reproachfully. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *George II* (1847) I. xii. 408 Delaval had spoken pompously and abusively against the petitioner. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th Cent.* II. ix. 579 Who were often themselves abusively attacked by ignorant lay preachers.

Abusiveness (ăbiū·sivnĕs). [f. ABUSIVE + -NESS.] The quality of being abusive: hence,

†1. Wrongness of use, perversion, perversity. *Obs.*

a 1677 BARROW ii. 328 (L.) This point doth clearly demonstrate . . the abusiveness of evacuating all his [Our Lord's] laborious and expensive designs in acquiring us.

2. Foulness or rudeness of language.

1633 G. HERBERT *Church Porch* 236 Pick out of mirth, like stones out of thy ground, Profanenesse, filthinesse, abusivenesse. 1683 WYCHERLY *Country Wife* III. i. (R.) I can no longer suffer his scurrilous abusiveness to you. *Mod.* The abusiveness of their language passes description.

Abusse, variant of ABUSH, to ambush. *Obs.*

Abut (ăbu·t), *v.* [appears to represent two Fr. vbs. of cognate origin; OFr. *abouter* 'toucher par un bout,' *abouter à, sur,* to border on (countries, estates), mod. Fr. *abouter,* tcchn. to join two things end to end, f. *à* to + *bout* end; and OFr. *abuter,* 'toucher au but,' f. *à* to + *but* end, mod. Fr. *abuter,* 16th c. *abutter,* to put end to end, touch with an end, as 'toutes les rues qui abuttoient à la maison de ville' (Littré); in la Vendée they use *abutter* to signify 'mettre un support à un mur' (Godefroi). Cf. also mod. Fr. *aboutir* to touch with an end, terminate in or on. In reference to boundaries *abut* represents *abouter*; architecturally it = *abuter, abutter.* The position of sense 1 is uncertain.]

†1. *intr.* To stick out, lean forward (as in looking out at a window or over a battlement). *Obs.*

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 62 Ne abutie heo nout vt et ham, [the battlements] leste heo þes deofles quarreaus habbe amidden þen eien.

2. To end at, march with, border *on,* as contiguous lands or estates do.

1463 *Manners & Househ. Exps. of Eng.* 461 A pece of pastor . . abuttynge to Hogge medew on the northe. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah Sight* IV. ii. 22 The land alotted him [Ishmael] ranged out so far, that the bounds and borders thereof abutted on all his kindred. 1793 WHITE *Nat. Hist. Selb.* (1853) i. 11 Being very large and extensive it [Selborne parish] abuts on twelve parishes. 1837 W. HOWITT *Rur. Life* (1862) III. iii. 229 Such is the region which abuts upon the Yorkshire dales.

b. *trans.* (*on* omitted.)

1871 *Athenæum* 25 Mar. 374 We discovered a hole in the pavement abutting the wall. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 31 May 2/2 The Rotherhithe Baths, abutting Southwark Park.

3. To end *on* or *against,* to touch with a projecting end or point; to lean *upon* at one end. Properly said of the end or corner of anything projecting so as to touch or lean on the side of another.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. of W. India* 201 It is made of stone, with foure dores that abutteth upon the three calseys. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 133 If their last sillables abut not vpon the consonant in the beginning of another word. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 348 Tertiary strata of the older Pliocene epoch abut against vertical mica-schist. 1836 TODD *Cycl. An. & Ph.* I. 281/2 In the Ostrich the last rib abuts against the ilium. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* viii. 190 The Chapter House abutted on the south aisle of the Cathedral.

b. *trans.* (*on* omitted.)

1864 *Athenæum* No. 1929, 505/3 The arches are abutted by outstanding structures.

4. *trans.* To cause to end *against*; to project.

1802 J. PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Huttonian Th.* 378 Such a face . . can have been produced only by having been abutted against some stratified rock.

Abute(n, obs. form of ABOUT.

†**Abuten,** *prep. Obs.* 2–3. The adv. *á* aye, ever, and prep. *buten,* OE. *bútan,* without; orig. and prop. written separate, but afterwards, from the frequency with which they came together in certain phrases, as *á buten ende,* written as one word, in which at length the meaning of *á* was often sunk, and the whole used as = *without.* Not found after 13th c.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 181 þer is blisse abuten treȝe, and lif abuten deaþe. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 396 World a buten ende. *c* 1250 *Moral Ode* (1862) 33 He is soð sunne & briht . & dai a-buten nihte.

¶ Occ. the two words are written as one in other connexions, as in the following, which should be printed *á, bute* 'always, nnless.'

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 He wunet þer-on abute þu hit bete.

Abutilon (ăbiū·tilǫn). *Bot.* [mod. L. ad. Arab. ابوطيلون *aubūtīlūn* applied to this or an allied genus by Avicenna.] A genus of plants (N.O. *Malvaceæ*) with handsome yellow or white flowers veined with red.

1731 BAILEY, Abuttillon [with Botanists] yellow.mallows. 1865 *Gayworthys* II. 202 Some tender abutilons like drops of redder gold . . and little English violets.

Abutment (ăbu·tmĕnt). [f. ABUT *v.* + -MENT. Cf. OFr. *aboutement,* 'borne, limite, extrémité qui confine avec une autre.' Godefroi.]

1. The meeting end to end; the place where projecting ends meet each other; junction.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 118 The four fountains of Lepidus, built at the abutments of four stately ways. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 26 Two rooms cannot be within one abutment, unless they be thereby clapt into one.

2. The action of abutting, or terminating upon.

1870 ROLLESTON *An. Life* 43 Separated into a lumbar and a sacral division, by the abutment of the iliac bones upon the vertebrae.

3. *Arch.* The solid part of a pier or wall, etc., against which an arch abuts, or from which it immediately springs, acting as a support to the thrust or lateral pressure. In a bridge, the masonry (or rock) at either end supporting the arches.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone Lightho.* § 274 The sloping abutments of an arch [*now* skewback]. 1823 NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 328 In masonry, the abutments of a bridge mean the walls adjoining to the land. 1879 *Building Constr.* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 197 Piers imply supports which receive vertical pressure, whilst abutments are such as resist outward thrust.

4. By extension, That upon which anything abuts or leans, or from which it receives firm support.

a 1734 NORTH *Examen* II. v. § 81. 365 The whole Scheme and Abutment of the rebellious Project was founded upon them. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* ix. 54 I have generally considered the Nose as the foundation or abutment of the brain. 1850 MERIVALE *Hist. Rom. Emp.* (1865) VIII. lxiii. 30 The no less rugged abutments of the northern spurs of the Balkans. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 25. 187 Long clear icicles, tapering from their abutments. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ii. 64 Its [the sternum's] human condition of serving as a ventral abutment to ribs though general is not constant.

Abuttal (ăbu·tăl). [f. ABUT *v.* (in sense 2) + -AL².] Abutment; *pl.* the extremities or bounds of land; the parts in which it abuts upon neighbouring lands.

1630 BACON *Maxims Com. Law* XXV. 89 The land is set forth by bounds and abuttals. 1780 MARSHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 451 *note,* I have the deed between my ancestor and the Copyhold Tenants of his Manor . and the abuttal is clear. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. The boundaries and abuttals of corporation and church land . . are preserved by an annual procession. 1876 GWILT, *Abuttals:* the buttings or boundings of land.

†**Abuttalling** (ăbu·tălĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* ? *Obs.* [f. ABUTTAL *sb.* used as *v.* + -ING¹.] The marking or declaration of abuttals or terminations of lands.

a 1641 SPELMAN *Antient Deeds & Charters* v. (R.) The particular manner of abuttalling, with the term itself, arose from the Normans, as appeareth in the Customary of Normandy, cap. 556, where it is said, that the declaration must be made *par bouts et costes desdites terres saisies,* of the abuttals and sides of the said lands seized.

Abutter (ăbu·təɹ). [f. ABUT + -ER¹.] One who, or that which, abuts. *spec.* The owner of contiguous property.

1874 *Fitchburg City Docum.* (1874) 220 The concrete walks on Depot Court and Pleasant Street have been wholly paid for by the abutters. 1877 W. H. BURROUGHS *Taxation* 430 The expense of the work to be borne by the abutters.

Abutting (ăbu·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ABUT + -ING².] Projecting towards; terminating upon or against; coming into contact, touching.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V,* I Prol. 21 Whose high, vp-reared, and abutting Fronts, The perillous narrow Ocean parts asunder. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 88 Those bodies or beings that cannot have a placely respect, cannot have an abutting or touching respect. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* iv. 313 She crept . . into the shade of abutting walls.

Abversion, obs. irreg. form of AVERSION.

1638 *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 481 Rather an obduration then an abversion.

†**A·bvolate,** *v. Obs.*—° [irreg. form of AVOLATE.] 'To fly away.' Cockeram 1626, Blount 1656, Phillips 1662. Not in Bailey. 'Not used,' Ash 1775.

†**Abvola·tion.** *Obs.*—° [n. of action f. prec.] 'A flying away.' Bullokar 1676. 'Not used,' Ash 1775.

Aby, abye (ăbəi·), *v. arch.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 **abycg-an, abieg-an**; 2 **abug-en,** 2–4 **abuggen, abigg-en**; 3-4 **abugg-e, abigg-e**; 4 **abegg-e, a-bedge**; **abey-e(n, abei-e, abé**; **aby-en, abi-en**; 4–5 **abaye, abaie**; 4–6 **abie**; 5 **(abyche)**; 6 **(abygge)**, 4–9 **aby, abye.** *Pa. t.* 1–3 **abohte**; 3–4 **abo3te, abou3te**; 4–5 **aboughte**; 5– **abought.** *Pa. pple.* 1–3 **aboht**; 3–4 **abo3t, abou3t**; 4– **abought.** *Abugge* (*ii*) was s.w.; *abegge, abedge* s.e.; *abeye, abye, abie* mdld. and nor. [f. A- *pref.* 1 away, out, back + BUY, OE. *bycgan*; cogn. w. Goth. *usbugjan* to redeem: see BUY.]

†1. *trans.* To buy, purchase, pay for. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 185 Nis nan blisse soþes in an þing þet is utewið . þet ne beo to bitter aboht. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 224 Swines brade is wel swete . . Ac al to diere he hit abuið þe ȝiefð þar-fore his swiere. *c* 1300 in Wright's *Lyr. Poetry* xxxvii. 103 A thyng that is ful precious, ful duere hit ys aboht. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars & Venus* 334 Thus dere abought is Love in yevynge. 1503 *Stat.* 19 *Hen. VII,* vi. § 1 Theves . . bryng such stolen vessell unto theym . . to sell . . and abought they bryng it to pryve places . . and ther sell much part of hit to straungers.

2. *trans.* To pay the penalty for (an offence), to redeem, atone for, suffer for, make amends for, expiate: commonly with *sore, dearly,* etc. *arch.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 þa wrecche saule hit scal abuggen. 1205 LAYAMON 8158 þu me smite bi þon rugge, Ah sare þu hit salt abuggen. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 306 Bute ȝif he abugge þe sunne þet he wrouhte. *c* 1270 *King Horn* 110 Wiþ sword oþer wiþ knine, We scholden alle deie And þi fader deþ abeie. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (1840) 49 His deth thou schalt wel sore abigge. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2848 Abigge þow schalt þis wronge! þat þov ous hast y-don. *Ibid.* 3404 þilke companye þo ful dere aboȝte! þat þay come þare. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XI. 233 Here abouȝte þe barn· hus belsires gultes. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 261 Thy false body shall abie And suffre, that it hath deserved. *Ibid.* II. 386 He wolde done his sacrilegge That many a man shulde it abegge [*some edd.* abedge]. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 810 He schal it abegge that broughte him thertoo. *c* 1430 *Hymns to Virg.* 118 Now lete my flesche my synnis abie! 1560 *Thersites* (Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 406) They shall aby bitterly the coming of such a guest. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. of Burning Pestle* III. iv. 26 Foolhardy knight, full soon thou shalt aby This fond reproach, thy body will I bang. 1815 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* v. xxvii. By Heaven, they lead the page to die . . They shall abye it! 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. ix. 432 Dearly did the Cherokees aby their rising.

3. *trans.* To pay (as a penalty); suffer, endure. *arch.*

1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* 39 þon quod she abaist þus þe tourment of þi fals[e] opinioun. *c* 1386 — *Knight's T.* 1445 Keep me fro the vengans of thilk yre, That Atheon aboughte trewely. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 38 Who dyes, the utmost dolor doth abye; But who that lives, is lefte to waile his losse. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 339 Certes thou wouldst abye A heavy fate if thou shouldst lie herein.

†4. *absol.* To pay the penalty, to make restitution, to atone, to suffer. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 208 ȝe, quad the vox, al thou most sugge, Other elles-wer thou most abugge. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 100 For I dar wel seye, If that thay doon, ye schul ful sore abeye. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 448 Ac for þe lesynge þat þow, lucifer·lowe til eue, þow shalt abygge bitere. 1400 *Pol. Rel. & Love Poems* (1866) 256 I am gylty & þou abeyst. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. viii. 331 Lete it Abie which is gilti. 1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Par.* Luke xii. 47 He shall abye with many a sore strype. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 24 If I catch him in this company . . he dearly shall abye: He clip his wanton wings that he no more shall flye.

†5. *absol.* To endure, remain; or *trans.* to endure, experience. In this sense ABY came to be identical with senses of ABIDE, and was formally confused with it: see Note ¶ under ABIDE. *Obs.*

1450 *Past. Lett.* 134 I. 179 Knowlage of myche more thyng than he myth have . . because of short abyng. 1591 SPENSER *Ruines of Time* 101 For warlike power, and peoples store, In Britannie was none to match with mee, That manie often did abie full sore. 1596 — *F. Q.* III. vii. 3 But nought that wanteth rest can long aby.

Abye, rare variant of ABEYE. *v.* to bend. *Obs.*

Abylement, abyliment, obs. f. HABILIMENT.

Abylite, obs. form of ABILITY.

Abysm (ăbi·z'm), also 3–7 **abime, abyme** 5–7 **abysme**; 6–7 **abisme, abism.** [a. OFr. *abisme, abime* (cogn. w. Pr. *abisme,* Sp. *abismo*):—late pop. L. **abyssimus,* a superlative of *abyssus,* lit. the profoundest depth; see ABYSS. *Abime,* which appears earlier in Eng., represents the Fr. pronunciation from 10th c., now also the mod. Fr. spelling *abîme.* Probably *abisme* was at first merely an artificial spelling, in imitation of the Fr.; we find *abisme* rhyming with *time* as late as 1616; the modern pronunciation follows the spelling.]

1. *prop.* The great deep, the bottomless gulf, believed in the old cosmogony to lie beneath the earth, and supposed to be, *specifically:* b. an imaginary subterraneous reservoir of waters; c. hell, or the 'bottomless pit,' the 'infernal regions.'

c 1300 *Cursor Mundi* 22678 (Cotton MS.) Aboue þe erth and beneþen Right unto þe abime fra heþen [*other MSS.* abyme]. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xi. 43 I desire and wysshe that erste thabysme of thobscure erthe swalowe me. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arthur of Lytell Bryt.* (1814) 43 The abysme and swalowe of the earth. 1632 HEYWOOD *Iron Age* II. Wks. 1874 III. 409 Yet here's a hand can rayse you, deeper cast Then to the lowest Abisme.

b. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* B. 363 þen bolned þe abyme & bonke3 con ryse. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 39/4 The welles of the abysmes were broken and the cataractes of heven were opened. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Dest. Nations* Poems 76 Or if the Greenland wizard in strange trance Pierces the untravelled realms of Ocean's bed Over the abysm.

c. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 135 Sometime he punyssheth with infernall abhyme. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 147 When my good Starres . . Haue empty left their Orbes, and shot their Fires Into th' Abisme of hell. 1663 COGAN tr. *Pinto's Voy. & Adv.* xli. 162 The gluttonous Serpent that lived in the profound Obism of the house of smoak. 1857–69 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (ed. 3) 418 Roll, roll away, thou Stygian smoke, And let me into the abysm look.

2. Any deep immeasurable space, a profound chasm or gulf. *lit.* and *fig.*

1495 CAXTON *Vitas Patrum* (W. de Worde) II. 291 aa, His Jugemens be as a grete & a depe abysme. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.*

i. ii. 50 What seest thou els In the dark-backward and Abysme of Time? **1616** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 59 Feele such a case, as one whom some Abisme, In the deep Ocean kept had all his Time (in Wks. 1711, 13 *printed* Abime). **1653** COGAN *Diod. Siculus* 95 This river . . is swallowed up in an abysme or overture of the earth. **1818** KEATS *Endymion* II. 379 And down some swart abysm he had gone, Had not a heavenly guide benignant led. **1873** MASSON *Drumm. of Hawth.* XI. 223 He flung himself bodily into the abysm.

3. *Attrib.*

1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 28 The abysm-birth of elements.

†Aby·sm, *v. Obs.* [a. Fr. *abysme-r*, earlier spelling of *abîmer*, f. *abysme* sb.] To engulf.

1611 COTGR., *Abysmer*, to Abisme or ingulph.

Abysmal (ăbi·zmăl), *a.* [f. ABYSM *sb.* + -AL[1].] Of, pertaining to, or resembling an abyss; fathomless; deep-sunken. *lit.* and *fig.*

[**1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **1721** BAILEY. Not in JOHNSON.] **1817** COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* 83 'Only fourpence,' (O! how I felt the anti-climax, the abysmal bathos of that fourpence)! **1850** MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 7 Countless angel-faces, still and stern, Pressed out upon me from the level heavens, Adown the abysmal spaces. **1865** *Sat. Rev.* 4 Feb. 146/1 Madame had carious teeth, abysmal eyes, and a wide wet grin. **1879** FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 546 The government of Nero . . at this moment presented a spectacle of awful cruelty and abysmal degradation.

Abysmally (ăbi·zmăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] After the manner of an abyss; with unfathomable depths; unfathomably.

1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xviii. 314 The prejudiced, the puerile, the spiteful, and the abysmally ignorant.

†Aby·sming, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ABYSM *v.* + -ING[2].] Sinking into or forming an abyss; engulfing.

1644 DIGBY *On the Soul* 464 To ayme att the discouery of these abisming depths.

†Aby·smus. *Obs.* [late L., occ. used in Eng. instead of ABYSM.] An abysm or abyss.

1611 COTGR., *Abysme*: An Abysmus; a bottomlesse hole or pit.

Abyss (ăbi·s). Also 4–7 **abyssus, abissus.** [ad. L. *abyss-us*, a. Gr. *ἄβυσσος* bottomless, sb. the deep.] The older forms in Eng. were ABIME, ABYSME from the Fr. The L. *abyssus* was adopted as a more learned word in 4, and in course of 6, englished as *abyss*. Thus the word has had five variants, **abime, abysm, abysmus, abyssus, abyss**; of which *abyss* remains as the ordinary form, and ABYSM as archaic or poetic.

1. The great deep, the primal chaos; the bowels of the earth, the supposed cavity of the lower world; the infernal pit. (See ABYSM.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) XIII. XX. 449 The primordiall and fyrste matere in the begynnynge of the worlde not dystinguyd by certayn fourme is callyd Abyssus . . Abyssus is depnesse of water vnseen and therof come and springe welles and ryuers. **1413** LYDGATE *Pylgr. Sowle* (1483) III. X. 56 This pytte is the chyef and the manoyr of helle that is clepid Abissus. **1534** *Polyd. Verg., Eng. Hist.* II. XII. 56 a, For the desire hereof [gold] they have dygged in the depe bottomlesse abisse of the yerth. **1649** LOVELACE *Poems* (1659) 155 Ye blew flam'd daughters oth' Abysse, Bring all your Snakes, here let them hisse. **1704** RAY *Creation* I. 93 Bring up Springs & Rivers from the great Abyss. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. The existence of an Abyss, or receptacle of subterraneous waters is . . defended by Dr. Woodward. **1835** THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vi. 198 The abyss of Tartarus, fast secured with iron gates, and a brazen floor.

2. A bottomless gulf; any unfathomable or apparently unfathomable cavity or void space; a profound gulf, chasm, or void extending beneath.

1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* II. i. Were I condemned . . to fill up . . A bottomless abyss, or charge thro' fire, It could not so much shake me. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VII. 212 They viewed the vast immeasurable abyss Outrageous as a sea, dark, wasteful, wild. **1794** SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. 30 How striking the profundity of the abysses! the frightful elevation of the rocks! **1831** SCOTT *A. Geierst.* ii. 25 I can see the part of the path lying down in the abyss. **1873** SIR J. HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect.* ii. § 4. 50 That awful abyss which separates us from the stars.

3. *fig.*

1619 H. HUTTON *Follie's Anat.* (1842) 18 And in th' abysse of vintners chalked score, Shipwrack good fortune. **1620** SHELTON *Don Quixote* IV. xxi. 167 You have flung it into the Abissus of Silence. **1621** BACON in *Four Cents. Eng. Lett.* (1881) 43 Your majesty's heart, which is an abyssus of goodness, as I am an abyssus of misery. **1632** SANDERSON *21 Serm.* Ad. Mag. (1673) 280 There is an abyssus, a depth in thy heart which thou canst not fathom with all the line thou hast. **1686** DRYDEN *Hind & Panther* 66 Thy throne is darkness in the abyss of light, A blaze of glory that forbids the sight. **1796** BURKE *Reg. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 80 Some of them seemed plunged in unfathomable abysses of disgrace. **1871** F. T. PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 101 Into the dismal abysses Where outworn centuries lie.

4. 'Abyss is also used in heraldry, to denote the centre of an escutcheon.' Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* 1753. (Fr. *une fleur de lis en abîme*, Littré.)

Abyss (ăbi·s), *v.* [f. ABYSS *sb.*] To swallow up in an abyss, to engulf.

c **1860** LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* 1879, 381 The drooping sea-weed hears, in night abyssed . . the wave's receding shock.

Abyssal (ăbi·săl), *a.* [ad. late L. *abyssāl-is* of or belonging to an abyss, f. *abyss-us*; see ABYSS and -AL[1].] Of unsearchable depth, unfathomable; belonging to the lowest depths of ocean. *Abyssal zone*, the bottom strata of the sea, the belt of water below 300 fathoms.

1691 BEHMEN *Theosoph. Philos.* 42 Whose immensity is Abyssal. **1752** W. LAW *Spir. of Love* (1816) II. 66 God is an abyssal infinity of love, wisdom, & goodness. **1830** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. XLIX. 589 The Coral fauna of the deep and abyssal sea. **1872** NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 23 The abyssal mud of the Atlantic is to a very large extent composed of the microscopic shells of Foraminifera.

‖ **Abyssus** (ăbi·sŭs). [L.; see ABYSS.] The form in which the word ABYSS was first used.

Abyt, obs. f. HABIT = clothing, Fr. *habit.*

Ac, obs. early form of OAK.

† Ac, *conj. Obs.* 1–6 (only north. in 6), also **ak**(e *passim*; 2–4 **oc, ok,** 1–3 **ah, ach, auch, au3, auh.** [OE. *ac*, cogn. w. OSax. *ac*, Goth. *ak*, OHG. *oh*.] But.

a **1000** CYNEWULF *Andreas* 2420 Ne miþ ðu, ah ðinne módsefan staðola. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 17 Ne com ic ná to towurpan, ac gefyllan. **1154** *O.E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) an. 1140 God wimman scæ wæs, oc scæ hedde litel blisse mid him. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 145 Alle we beoð in monifald wawe . . ach god almihtin us freureð. *Ibid.* 211 Ich liuie nout ich: auh crist liueð in me. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 Inne þe nis lac ne lest, au3 alle holinesse. *c* **1200** *Orm.* 1891 Þatt wass i Marrch, acc Marrch wass þa Neh all gan ut till ende. *c* **1270** *K. Horn* 116 Ofte hadde Horn beo wo Ac neure wurs þan him was þo. **1340** *Ayenb.* 18 Þe guodes . . ne byeþ nazt his, ake byeþ his Ihordes guodes. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 4413 Buþ no3t agast, Ac holdeþ forþ 3our way an hast. *a* **1400** *E. E. Saints Lives* III. 8 Hit nas no3t for is owen gilt Ok hit was . . for sin þine. **1535** STEWART *Cron. of Scotl.* II. 630 Amang the aill gart tume thame in the fat; Ac leit it stand at greit laser and lenth.

Ac-, *pref.* assimilated form of L. *ad-* to, bef. *c-* (*k-*) and *qu-*, as in *ac-cumulāre, ac-cēdĕre, ac-quiescĕre*. Reduced in OFr. to *a-*, and so entered Eng. in 3–4. But in 4–5 the spelling *ac-* was artificially restored in Fr. in imitation of L., and in 4–5 this extended to Eng. as in *ac-count, ac-quit*, EE. *a-counte, a-cwite, a-quite*. In all modern words from L., *ac-* is written, though *a-* only is pronounced. While the refashioning of the OFr. words was going on, *ac-* was ignorantly extended to some words having *a-* = OFr. *an-* *en-* :— *in-*, or *es-* :— *ex-*, as *a(c)cloy, a(c)cumber, a(c)coup*, EE. *acloye, acumbre, acoupe*, OFr. *encloer, encombrer, encoulper* = L. *inculpare*, and even to some words with *a-* = OE. *a-* or *on-*, as *a(c)curse, a(c)know, a(c)knowledge*.

Ac-, the earlier spelling of many words, which in consequence of the refashioning mentioned in the prec. are now spelt **acc-**, under which they will be found.

-ac, *suffix* formerly **-aque, -ak**(**e, -ack,** primarily adj., whence also sb. formative, repr. Gr. *-ᾱκός, -ᾱκή, -ᾱκόν*, the form of the adj. suffix *-κός*, in comb. w. sb. in *-ια, -ιος, -ιον*, as *καρδιακ-ός cardiac*, of the heart, *ἡλιακ-ός heliac*, of the sun, *δαιμονιακ-ός dæmoniac*, belonging to a demon. Some of these were adopted in L. as *cardiăc-us, dæmoniăc-us, elegīăc-us, aphrodīsiăc-us*, on the model of which others as *maniac-us, iliac-us* have been formed in med. or mod. L. Thence they have been adopted in Fr. as learned words in *-aque*, partly from which, as in *demoniac*, partly from L. or Gr. they have been adopted in Eng. e.g. *ammoniac, aphrodisiac, cardiac, celiac, elegiac, demoniac, hypochondriac, iliac, maniac, prosodiac, zodiac*. See also -ACAL.

Acacia[1] (ăkē·ʃiă). [a. Lat. *acacia*, a. Gr. *ἀκακία*, of uncertain origin; perh. containing *ἀκή* a point, in reference to its thorns.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of Leguminous shrubs or trees, of the *Mimosa* tribe, found in the warmer regions of the Old World; several species of which yield Gum Acacia or Gum Arabic, Catechu, and other products; they form in Australia thickets called scrubs.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo* (1586) 429 Acacia is a thorny tree growing in Egipte. **1712** POMET *Hist. of Drugs* I. 17 He raised several Acacias, which are very prickly. *c* **1854** STANLEY *Sinai & Palest.* (1858) i. 20 The wild Acacia (*Mimosa Nilotica*) everywhere represents the 'seneh' or 'senna' of the Burning Bush. **1866** LINDLEY & MOORE *Treas. Bot.* 5 The aspect of an Acacia scrub, which is one of the characteristic features of Australian vegetation.

2. *pop.* The North-American Locust-tree, called also False-Acacia (*Robinia pseud-Acacia*), with sweet-scented white flowers, grown as an ornamental tree in England.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) II. IV. 358 The Acacia . . deserves a place among our Avenue Trees. **1816** SHELLEY *Alastor* 437 The ash and the acacia floating hang Tremulous and pale. **1855** TENNYSON *Maud* I. XXII. 45 The slender acacia would not shake One long milk-bloom on the tree.

3. *Med.* The inspissated juice of the unripe fruit of species of *Acacia* and *Mimosa*, used as a drug.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 194 There is a kind of Thorne, whereof commeth Acacia . . found in Egypt. **1769** HILL *Fam. Herbal.* (1812) 2 German acacia is the juice of unripe sloes evaporated. **1853** MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* s.v. Acacia . . the pharmacopœial name for gum-Arabic . . the concrete juice of *Acacia vera*, etc.

†Acacia[2]. *Obs.* 'Something resembling a kind of roll or bag, seen on medals in the hands of several of the consuls and emperors, from the time of Anastatius.' Chambers *Cycl.* 1751. 'Filled with earth . . to remind him of his frailty and mortality.' Chambers *Suppl.*

Acacine (æ·kăsin). [f. ACACIA[1] + -INE[4] chem. form.] Pure gum arabic.

†Acacio. [Apparently for Fr. *acajou* mahogany.] 'A heavy, durable wood of the red mahogany character, but darker and plainer; it is highly esteemed in ship-building.' Weale 1849.

†A·cacy. *Obs.*—° [ad. Gr. *ἀκακία* guilelessness, f. *ἀ* priv. + *κακός* evil.] 'Innocence, a being free from malice.' Bailey 1731. ('Not much used') Ash 1775. Prob. never used.

Academe (ækădī·m), *poetic*; also **Achademe.** [f. L. *Acadēmīa*; perhaps erroneously (in Milton correctly) from *Acadēmus*: *Atque inter silvas Academi quærere verum*, Hor. *Ep.* II. ii. 45.] = ACADEMY 1, 3.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 13 Our Court shall be a little Achademe. *Ibid.* IV. iii. 352 The Books, the Arts, the Achademes. *a* **1642** PEACHAM *Emblems, Rura mihi* etc. Thy solitary Academe should be Some shady grove upon the Thames' fair side. **1671** MILTON *P. R.* IV. 244 See there the olive grove of Academe, Plato's retirement. **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* ii. 180 The softer Adams of your Academe. **1870** LOWELL *Cathed.* Poet. Wks. 1879, 448 That best academe, a mother's knee.

Academial (ækădī·mial), *a.* [f. L. *acadēmīa* + -AL[1].] 'Relating to an academy, belonging to an academy.' J.; academic.

[**1755** in JOHNSON, n.q.] **1852** SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 411 The right of Academial Instruction was deputed to a limited number of 'famous colleges.'

† Academian (ækădī·miăn). *Obs.* [f. L. *acadēmīa* academy + -AN.]

1. A disciple of Plato.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Golden Boke of M. Aurel.* (1546) B. ij. Peripaticiens, Academiens and Epicuriens.

2. A member of an academy; an academic or academician.

1599 MARSTON *Sc. of Villanie* II. vi. 201 Then straight comes Friscus, that neat Gentleman, That newe discarded Academian. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* (1632) IX. XIX. 931 Reuerence of the man . . moued so the affection of the Oxford Academians. **1661** K. W. *Conf. Charact.* (1860) 69 The cook, and the bedmaker . . are the necessary evils of an accademian. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. col. 22 He went to Loraine . . reading the Hebrew Lecture to the Academians of that place.

Academic (ækădē·mik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *acadēmic-us*, Fr. *académique*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Belonging to the Academy, the school or philosophy of Plato; sceptical.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug., City of God* (1620) XI. XXVI. 408 I fear not the Academike arguments . . that say; what if you erre? **1777** HUME *Ess. & Treat.* II. 134 The wise lend a very academic faith to every report which favours the passion of the reporter. **1756** BURKE *Subl. & B.* Pref., Wks. I. 87 Cicero true as he was to the academick philosophy.

2. Of or belonging to an academy or institution for higher learning; hence, collegiate, scholarly.

c **1588** GREENE *Friar Bacon* ii. 6 Masters of our academic state That rule in Oxford. **1599** BP. HALL *Virgidem* IV. vi. 83 Oh let me lead an academicke life. **1633** G. HERBERT *Temple* 39, *Affliction* 45 Thou often didst with Academick praise Melt and dissolve my rage. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 163 ¶ 4 Which my academick rudeness made me unable to repay. **1831** CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 17 It betokens in the Author a rusticity and academic seclusion. **1875** B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. i. II. 9 See hitherward your grateful scholar wending Outgrown the academic rods of old.

3. Of or belonging to a learned society, or association for the promotion of art or science; of or belonging to an Academician.

1879 *Daily Tel.* May 23 Each successively forced the heavy portals of Somerset House and Trafalgar-square to . . admit them . . to Academic rank.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*]

1. An ancient philosopher of the Academy, an adherent of the philosophical school of Plato; a Platonist.

1586 B[EARD] tr. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* 9 Plato, Xenophon . . & manie other excellent personages, afterward called Academikes. **1671** MILTON *P. R.* IV. 277 Mellifluous streames that watered all the schools Of academics old and new. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. They who embraced the system of Plato, among the ancients, were called *academici*, Academics; whereas those who did the same since the restoration of learning, have assumed the denomination of Platonists. **1830** SIR J. MACINTOSH *Progr. of Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 28 His [Cleanthes'] most formidable opponent, Arcesilaus the academic.

2. A member of a college or university; a collegian.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1379/1 At hir being in Cambridge . . thus did an academike write in praise of the forenamed earle. **1611** CORYAT *Crudities* 438 All the men generally doe weare it, both citizens and Academicks. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 29 ¶ 13 The academick hopes to divert the ladies. **1795** GIBBON *Auto-Biog.* 26 The uniform habit of the academics, the square cap and black gown.

b. = ACADEMICAL B, which is the more usual term.

1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* (1842) 144 Dressed in the full academics of a gentleman Commoner—one of the most graceful, certainly, of all European costumes.

3. A member of a society for promoting art or science; = ACADEMIST 2, ACADEMICIAN. *rare.*

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Academics* or rather *Academists* is also used among us for the members of the modern Academies, or instituted societies of learned persons. **1868** SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 372 Like Coriolanus, the painter [Sandys] might say . . it is his to banish the judges, his to reject the 'Common cry' of academics.

4. pl. *Academics*, Eng. name of the *Academica*, one of the writings of Cicero.

Academical (ækăde·mikăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].]

A. *adj.*

1 = ACADEMIC A 1. *rare.*

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 256 With Devotion to admire that Academical Inscription ἀγνώστῳ θεῷ [to an unknown God].

2. = ACADEMIC A 2, for which it is now more commonly used.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1321/2 As the academicall poet sometime said at the gratious entering of hir maiestie into Cambridge. 1769 *Lett. of Junius* vii. 30 An academical education has given you an unlimited command . . of speech. 1853 FELTON *Fam. Lett.* (1865) iii. 22 He came punctually in his academical costume. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Organ.* 83 Academical life within college walls is a more valuable moral and social discipline than a solitary lodging.

3. Of or belonging to an academy for the cultivation of *belles lettres*, arts, or sciences; of or pertaining to an academician.

1879 *Athenæum* 17 May 639 Academical in the sense that Couture's art was academical, the other work of the venerable member of the Institute pleases us more.

B. *sb. pl.* Academical robes; the articles of dress usually worn by the students, graduates, or officials of a college or university.

1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* (1842) 130 *Proctor.* 'Who are you? Are you gownsmen? Young man, how dare you be without your academicals?' 1861 T. HUGHES *T. Brown at Oxf.* xix. At first he caught up his cap and gown . . On second thoughts, however, he threw his academicals back on to the sofa.

Academically (ækăde·mikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In academic or academical manner. a. Platonically; sceptically. b. In relation to an academy or seat of learning.

1591 HORSEY *Travels* (1857) 237 [We] toke Cambridge . . one our waye . . and wee wear verie academicallie enterteyned. 1682 *Cabalistical Dial.* 17 (T.) These doctrines I propose academically, and for experiment sake. 1876 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. x. 245 There are degrees in idealism. We learn first to play with it academically. 1879 *Standard* 1 July 4 Academically, Ireland is worse off than England.

Academician (ăkæ:dĕmi·ʃăn). [a. Fr. *académicien*, f. med. L. *academic-us*: see -IAN.]

1. A member of an academy, or society for promoting arts and sciences; first used of the members of the French Academies, and in England of the Royal Academy; now much more widely. It has taken the place of ACADEMIST.

[Not in BAILEY 1766.] 1755 JOHNSON *Plan of Dict.* Wks. 1787 IX. 169 The academicians of France rejected terms of science in their first essay. 1818 J. NORTHCOTE *Sir J. Reynolds* II. 146 Invective and satire against the principal Academicians, and most pointedly against Sir Joshua. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. II. xxix. 119 The Academicians described derangements in some of the buildings of Calabria.

2. A collegian; = ACADEMIC B 2. *rare.*

1749 CHESTERFIELD *Lett.* 196 (1792) II. 237 As for Turin . . you cannot conveniently reside there as an academician. 1873 C. A. BRISTED *Five Yrs. in Eng. Univ.* (ed. 3) 34 The ignorance of the popular mind has often represented academicians riding, travelling, etc. in cap and gown.

Academicism (ækăde·misiz'm). [f. ACADEMIC + -ISM.] A tenet or opinion of the Academic philosophy.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug., City of God* 753 In these new Academicismes . . the question medleth not with the nature of that which we are to attaine. 1880 J. S. REID *Cicero's Acad.* 93 Varro was a follower of the Stoicised Academicism of Antiochus.

†**Academism** (ăkæ·dĕmiz'm). *Obs. rare.* [f. ACADEMY + -ISM.] 'The doctrine of the Academic philosophy.' J.

c 1730 A. BAXTER *Enq. into Nat. Soul* (1745) II. 254 This is the great principle of Academism and Scepticism, That Truth cannot be perceived.

†**Academist** (ăkæ·dĕmist). *Obs.* [a. Fr. *académiste*: see ACADEMY and -IST.]

1. An Academic philosopher; a sceptic.

c 1730 A. BAXTER *Enq. into Nat. Soul* (1745) II. 255 Sometimes a Dogmatist . . and sometimes a regular and precise Academist. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1704) II. 386 These Academists (Aristotle and Pliny) do not refer merely to the lightness of this Creature's Body.

2. A member of an academy for the promotion of arts or sciences. In this sense it is now supplanted by ACADEMICIAN.

1691 RAY *Creation* (1704) II. 384 The Parisian Academists observe of the Sea-Tortoise, that the Cleft of the Glottis was strait and close. 1782 J. WARTON *Ess. on Pope* II. ix. 70 Such is the Commentary of the academist on these famous lines.

3. A pupil in a school for riding, etc. See ACADEMY 5.

1651 EVELYN *Diary* Sept. 7 Chevalier Paul . . had never been an Academist, and yet govern'd a very unruly horse.

†**Aca·demite.** *Obs.* ? A follower of Plato: see ACADEMY 1, 2.

1574 WHITGIFT *Defence* 39 Infected with the rustic sect of Academites.

Academize (akæ·dĕməiz), *v. rare.* [f. ACADEMY + -IZE.] To form into an academy.

1868 *Daily Tel.* May 4 English literature indeed made up its mind long since not to be inregimented or academised.

Academy (ăkæ·dĕmi), also 5 **achademye**, 6 **achademya**. [a. Fr. *académie*, ad. L. *acadēmĭa*, a. Gr. *ἀκαδημία*, more properly *ἀκαδήμεια* adj., f. Ἀκάδημος name of a man; cf. Horace's *silvas Academi*, the 'groves of Academus.']

1. Proper name of a garden near Athens where Plato taught.

1474 CAXTON *The Chesse* 86 Plato . . chose his mansion and dwellyng in achadomye. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* 275 The Academy, a little pingle or plot of ground, was the habitation of Plato. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* I. i. 16 Academy . . was a large enclosure of ground which was once the property of a citizen at Athens named Academus . . Some however say that it received its name from an ancient hero.

2. The philosophical school or system of Plato.

1677 GALE *Crt. of Gentiles* II. III. 132 From the Philosophers Scholes, specially from Plato's Academie. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. The ancient academy doubted of everything, and went so far as to make it a doubt, whether or no they ought to doubt. 1871 FARRAR *Witness of Hist.* iii. 100 Without eloquence she silenced the subtle dialectics of the Academy.

3. A place where the arts and sciences are taught; an institution for the study of higher learning; in the general sense including a university, but in popular usage restricted to an educational institution claiming to hold a rank between a university or college and a school. In England the word has been abused, and is now in discredit in this sense.

1549 *Compl. of Scotl.* (1872) 13 Thir tua princis be chance entrit in the achadeniya, to heir ane lesson of philosophie. *c* 1588 GREENE *Friar Bacon* ii. 37 Joying that our academy yields A man suppos'd the wonder of the world. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 33 ▸27 The fashionable academies of our metropolis. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 532 He had been master of an academy which the Dissenters had set up at Islington. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Schools Scotl.* II. ii. 115 The oldest Academy in Scotland is that of Perth.

† **b.** *fig.* The arts, or circle of knowledge, taught in an academy, or a treatise comprehending them. *Obs.*

1636 HEALEY tr. *Theophrastus' Char.* 10 Whatsoever belongeth to the womens Academie, as paintings, preservings, needle-workes, and such-like. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Elegy on Littleton* Wks. 1711 III. 50 He that had only talk'd with him, might find A little Academy in his Mind. 1675 A. BROWNE (*title*) Ars pictoria: or an Academy treating of Drawing, Painting, etc. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. Mann* 257 (1834) III. 74 That living academy of love-lore my Lady Vane.

4. Hence, a place of training.

1570 SIR H. GILBERT *Qu. Elizabethes Achademy* 12 Wherby your Maiesties and Successors courtes shalbe for euer . . becomen a most noble Achademy of chinallrie, pollicy and philosophie. 1677 R. GILPIN *Dæmon. Sacra* (1867) 67 Evil company is sin's nursery & Satan's academy. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xli. 425 The assemblies of the zealots in private houses which . . had become so many academies of fanaticism. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & Bks.* II. xii. 310 The graces and good qualities which she retained . . rendered her house a sort of academy of good breeding.

5. A place of training in some special art, as a Riding Academy, the Royal Military Academy, etc.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* IV. x. 411 They called the places . . Gymnasia, which answers very near to our academies. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Academy* is particularly understood of a riding-school. 1882 *Daily News* 5 May 2/1 The Professor of Chemistry and Physics at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich . . The Officer who was placed in charge of the Academy.

6. A society or institution for the cultivation and promotion of literature, of arts and sciences, or of some particular art or science, as the French Academy, the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, the Royal Academy of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, which latter is commonly called in England 'the Academy.' *Familiarly* the name is extended to the *Annual exhibition* of the Society.

1691 RAY *Creation* (1704) II. 390 Several Creatures dissected by the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. 1769 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc. at Opening of Royal Academy* An Academy, in which the polite Arts may be regularly cultivated, is at last opened among us by Royal Munificence. 1858 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) III. i. 34 After the model of the literary academies in Italy, academies were founded at the small courts of Germany. 1873 BLACK *Pr. of Thule* (1875) xii. 190 We were at the Academy all the morning, and mamma is not a bit tired.

7. *Attrib.*, as in *Academy-board, Academy Dinner, Academy-figure, Academy Lectures*, etc. An *Academy-figure* is usually drawn half-life-size in crayon or pencil from a nude model.

1769 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* i, I have seen also Academy figures by Annibale Caracci . . drawn with all the peculiarities of an individual model. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Painting* 313 When a painter introduces a figure wanting in repose or in its parts inharmonious . . it is at once called 'Academic,' or an 'Academy Figure.' *Ibid.* 217 Academy board is a thin millboard, on which most of the studies made at the Academy are painted.

Acadialite (ăkē·diăləit). *Min.* [f. *Acadie*, Fr. name of Nova Scotia + -LITE repr. Gr. λίθος stone.] '*Acadialite*, from Nova Scotia, is only a reddish chabazite.' Dana.

Acadian (ăkē·diăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Acadie* Nova Scotia + -AN.] Of or native to Nova Scotia.

1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 306 They were joined by as many Canadians, Acadians and Indians. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* III. x. 417 He sent De Pontleroy . . to travel through America . . in the guise of an Acadian wanderer.

Acajou (a·kaʒu). [Fr. word: see CASHEW.]

1. The Cashew or Cashew-nut.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. The Nut or Chestnut of Acajou, a Fruit that is almost as big as a Chestnut. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. 262 Acajou or Cashew we know chiefly by the nut, which grows at the end of a fleshy body as large as an orange, and full of an acid juice.

2. A medicinal preparation yielded by the mahogany tree (Fr. *acajou*).

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

-acal, compound *suffix*; consisting of -AL repr. L. *-ālis*, *-āle* 'of the nature of, belonging to,' added to -AC (q.v.), which although strictly an adj. ending was so often used substantively, e. g. *demoniac, maniac, ammoniac, aphrodisiac*, that it became usual to make the adj. in *-acal* even when no sb. occurs, as *heliacal*. As in the cogn. -IC, -ICAL, adjectives in *-ac* are primary objective attributives, *of* or *pertaining to* the *thing*, while adjectives in *-acal* are only secondary, *of the nature of* or *connected with* the *attribute* in *-ac*, or its embodiment, hence more remotely and subjectively relating to the *thing*; e.g. the *cardiac* arteries, a *cardiac* (medicine), *cardiacal* qualities of a herb. But this distinction is not always observed. Examples: *ammoniacal, aphrodisiacal, cardiacal, demoniacal, heliacal, hypochondriacal, maniacal, paradisiacal, prosodiacal, theriacal.*

†**Acale, akale,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [contr. for fuller **acalen*; probably :—OE. *of-calen* pa. pple. of vb. *of-calan, -cól, -calen*, f. *of* + *calan* to be cold; but possibly :—a lost OE. *acalen*, f. *a-* pref. intensive, off, away + *calan*. *Acale* is parallel to *awake* ppl. adj. for *awaken* :—OE. *awac-en* pa. pple. See also the later *acold*.] Cold, frozen.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 1512 What helpeth hit lenger tale? That night he sat wel sore akale And his wif lai warme abedde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 392 Bothe hungry and akale. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XXI. 439 For blod may seo blood 'boþe a-þurst and a-cale, Ac blod may nat seo blod 'blede, bote hym rewe. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 296 He was so sore a cale, That the wiste of him self no bote.

Acaleph (æ·kălef), **Acalephe** (æ·kălīf). *Zool.* Also Acaliphe. An animal of the class ACALEPHA.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Acaliphe*, the great stinging nettle, or the Sea-nettle, a sensible Plant. 1835 KIRBY *Habits & Inst. of An.* I. vi. 195 The Gelatines which some consider as a distinct class under the name of Acalephes. 1872 DANA *Corals* App. II. 375 Acalephs, or Jelly-fishes, or Medusæ as many of them are called.

‖ **Acalepha** (ækălī·fa), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L. sb. pl. (prop. adj. sc. *animalia*) f. Gr. *ἀκαλήφη* a nettle; also used in the form *Acalephæ* fem. pl.] A class of Radiate marine animals, embracing the Jelly-fishes and Medusas, of pellucid gelatinous substance; so called from possessing the power of stinging or tingling anything which they touch, whence some of them are also known as sea-nettles. The *sing.* is supplied by *Acaleph, Acalephan.*

1846 PATTERSON *Zoology* 39 The various functions performed by the Acalephæ. 1855 GOSSE *Marine Zool.* I. 37, Class II *Acalepha* (Sea Blubbers), The most common form of these animals is that of an umbrella or a mushroom; a broad circular convex disk of jelly, usually clear and colourless.

Acalephan (ækălī·făn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the class Acalepha.

Mod. Its structure shows an approach to the Acalephan type.

B. *sb.* An Acaleph, or animal of the class Acalepha.

1843 OWEN *Anat. Invert. An.* 111 The form described and figured by M. Sars in 1829 as a new genus of Acalephan. 1854 *Knight's Eng. Cycl.* I. 24 The general opinion seems to be that touch is the only sense possessed by the Acalephans.

Acalephoid (ækălī·foid), *a. Zool.* [f. ACALEPHA + -OID repr. Gr. -οειδ-ής like.] Resembling the Acalepha or jelly-fishes.

WEBSTER cites DANA, WORCESTER cites OWEN.

Acalycine (ăkæ·lisəin), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *acalycin-us* f. Gr. ἀ not + κάλυξ, -υκ-α flower-cup: see -INE[1].] Having no calyx or flower-cup.

1858 GRAY.

Acalycinous (ækăli·sinəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *acalycin-us* + -OUS.] = ACALYCINE.

1858 GRAY.

Acalyculate (ækăli·kiulĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. ἀ priv. + mod. L. *calycul-us* dim. of *calyx* cup + -ATE[2].] Having no calyculus or accessory calyx.

Acalycal (ăkæ·likăl), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. ἀ priv. + κάλυκ-α cup + -AL.] Of stamens: Inserted on the receptacle without adhesion to the calyx.

A-camp (ăkæ·mp), *adv.* prop. *phrase. rare.* [f. after *a-field*.] To the camp.

1809 J. BARLOW *Columbiad* VI. 637 Some carmen, as acamp they drove, Had seen her coursing for the western grove.

†**Aca·ng(en,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1, intensive + CANGEN.] ? To grow foolish or mad.

c 1220 *St. Kath.* (Abb. Cl.) 2045 De Keiser, al acanget, hefde ilosed mon dream. *Ibid.* 2112 Hu nu, dame, dotes tu? Cwen, acanges tu nu?

†**Acano·nical,** *a. Obs.* [f. late L. *acanonic-us* a. Gr. *ἀκανόνικος* + -AL.] Not belonging to the canon (of Scripture); uncanonical.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* The Apocryphal books are also called Acanonical.

Acanth (ăkæ·nþ). *Bot.* also 7 acante. [a. Fr. *acanthe*; ad. L. ACANTHUS.] = ACANTHUS.

1662 GERBIER *Principles* 5 The Corinthian Heads to represent a Basket with Acante Leaves. 1866 LINDLEY & MOORE *Treas. Bot.* 6 The genuine acanths, formerly called Brancursines, are emollient.

Acanthaceous (æ:kănþē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. ACANTH-US + -ACEOUS.] Of the type of the Acanthus; epithet of the natural order *Acanthaceæ* of which the Acanthus is the typical genus.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cyc.* s.v. *Acanthus*, Acanthus . . the representation of the leaves of an acanthaceous plant. 1880 J. S. COOPER *Coral Lands* I. xvii. 197 An acanthaceous herb, inhabiting swamps.

Acanthine (ăkæ·nþin, -əin), *a.* [f. L. ACANTH-US + -INE.] Of, or pertaining to, the Acanthus.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Acanthine garments . . a kind of embroidery, wrought in imitation of the Egyptian acanthus or thorn. 1823 NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 579 Acanthine means ornamented with leaves of the acanthus.

Acanthite (ăkæ·nþoit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *ἄκανθα* a thorn + -ITE formative of names of minerals.] 'A native sulphide of silver, found at Freiberg, etc.; crystals usually slender-pointed prisms; color iron-black or like argentite.' Dana.

Acantho- ad. Gr. *ἀκανθο-* combining form of *ἄκανθα* thorn, as in *ἀκανθα-φόρος* thorn-bearing; hence in many modern compounds with sense of 'thorn, thorny.'

Acanthocephalous (ăkæ·nþo,se·făləs), *a. Physiol.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀκανθο-* thorn + *κεφαλ-ή* head + -OUS.] Having a spiny head.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 534/1 In many of the Acanthocephalous Sterelmintha . . the skin . . becomes more coriaceous.

Acanthocladous (ækănþo·klădəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀκανθο-* thorn + *κλάδ-ος* shoot + -OUS.] 'Having spiny branches.' Gray *Bot. Text-bk.*

Acanthological (ăkæ:nþŏlo·dʒikăl), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *ἀκανθο-* thorn + -LOGICAL.] Pertaining to the study of the nature and functions of spines, founded on the study of spines.

1881 MACINTOSH in *Nature* No. 628. 41 The systematic value of acanthological characters.

Acanthophorous (ækănþo·fŏrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀκανθαφόρ-ος* bearing thorns, prickly + OUS.] 'Spine-bearing.' Gray *Bot. Text-bk.*

Acanthopterous (ækănþo·ptĕrəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀκανθο-* thorn + *πτερ-όν* wing + -OUS.] *prop.* Spiny-winged, as the Cassowary; but used also as spiny-finned = ACANTHOPTERYGIOUS.

1870 ROLLESTON *An. Life* 42 The perch, and indeed the entire Acanthopterous order to which it belongs.

Acanthopterygian (ăkæ:nþoptĕri·dʒiăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. ACANTHOPTERYGII + -AN.] Belonging to the spiny-finned fishes; *substantively*, a spiny-finned fish.

1835 KIRBY *Habits & Inst. of An.* II. xxi. 393 The Acanthopterygians, or spiny-rayed Fishes. 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 23 Those fishes which have one or more of the hard spines at the beginning of the pectoral, ventral, dorsal, and anal fins are called 'acanthopterygian,' or spiny-finned fishes. 1863 BURTON *Book Hunter*, If you speak of an Acanthopterygian, it is plain that you are not discussing perch in reference to its roasting or boiling merits.

‖ **Acanthopterygii** (ăkæ:nþoptĕri·dʒi,əi), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L., prop. adj. plur. masc. (sc. *pisces*), f. Gr. *ἀκανθο-* thorn + *πτερύγι-ον* a fin, dimin. of *πτέρυξ* a wing.] An order of Fishes, forming the first group of the Osseous sub-division, distinguished by having hard and spiny rays in the dorsal fins, as in the common perch and stickleback; spiny-finned fishes.

1833 *Pen. Cycl.* [See next.] 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* II. § 551 The Acanthopterygii cannot be easily subdivided, except into families.

Acanthopterygious (ăkæ:nþoptĕri·dʒəs), *a. Zool.* [f. ACANTHOPTERYGII + -OUS.] Having spine-like rays in the dorsal fin; spiny-finned:—an epithet of a group of fishes.

1833 *Pen. Cycl.* s.v. *Acanthopterygii*, M. Cuvier divided the Acanthopterygious Fishes into fifteen families.

Acanthus (ăkæ·nþŭs). [L., a. Gr. *ἄκανθος*, f. *ἄκανθα* thorn, f. *ἀκή* a sharp point.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of herbaceous plants (monopetalous exogens, N.O. *Acanthaceæ*). In popular use, the name is chiefly applied to the species *A. spinosus*, Bear's Breech or Brank-Ursine, native to the shores of the Mediterranean, and cultivated in England, celebrated among the Greeks and Romans for the elegance of its leaves.

1616 SURFLET & MARKHAM *Countrey Farme* 203 Beares-breech, called of the Latines Acanthus. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 696 On either side Acanthus, and each odorous bushy shrub, Fenced up the verdant wall. 1842 TENNYSON *Lotos-E.* 142 The emerald-colour'd water falling Thro' many a wov'n acanthus-wreath divine!

2. *Arch.* A conventionalized representation of the leaf of *Acanthus spinosus*, used in the decoration of the Corinthian and Composite capitals; said to have been modelled after the plant by Callimachus.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Acanthus*, in architecture, an ornament of the Corinthian and Composite orders. 1879 SCOTT *Lect. on Archit.* I. 81 They assume an almost Classic form—the acanthus being freely used.

Aca·nticone. *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀκή* point + *ἀντί* against, opposite + *κῶνος* cone.] A synonym of Arendalite, a kind of epidote. (Not used by Dana.)

1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 308 Epidote . . comprehends thallite and the acanticone of d'Andrada.

Acapsular (ăkæ·psiulăr), *a. Bot.* [f. A- *pref.* 14, not + L. *capsula* CAPSULE + -AR.] Not having a capsule.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Acardiac (ăkā·rdiăk), *a. Physiol.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀκάρδι-ος* without a heart (f. *ἀ* not + *καρδία* heart) + -AC; after Gr. *καρδιακ-ός* of the heart.] Without a heart.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Acariasis** (ækărəi·ăsis). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *ἄκαρι* a mite + -ASIS.] A species of skin-disease, caused by parasites of the mite kind.

1828 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol. Lett.* I. iv. 97 The term Acariasis by which I propose to distinguish generically all acarine diseases.

Acaricide (æ·kărisəid). [f. mod. L., ACAR-US + *-cīda* -killer; f. *cædĕre* in comp. *-cīdĕre* to kill.] A preparation for destroying *Acari*.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Acaridæ** (ăkæ·ridī), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L., f. ACAR-US + -ID.E.] A family of small Arachnida, breathing by pores like insects; comprising mites and ticks. (For the sing. *Acaridan* is used.)

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* II. § 766 The Acaridae are very widely, in fact universally, distributed.

Acaridan (ăkæ·ridăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. ACARID-.E + -AN.] Of or belonging to the *Acaridæ* or mites. *subst.* A member of the mite family.

1835 KIRBY *Habits & Inst. of An.* II. xix. 306 The bat is infested by another parasite, placed by Dr. Leach at the end of the Acaridans.

Acarine (æ·kărəin), *a. Path.* [f. mod. L. ACAR-US + -INE[1].] Of, belonging, or due, to *Acari* or mites.

1828 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol. Lett.* I. iv. 98 The cause of either the pedicular or acarine disease.

Acaroid (æ·kăroid), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. ACAR-US + -OID.] Having the form of, or allied to, an *Acarus* or mite; mite-like.

1880 F. W. BURBIDGE *Gard. of Sun* xiv. 293 My skin . . was covered with irritable red eruptions, caused by a minute red parasite of acaroid nature.

‖ **Acarus** (æ·kărŭs). *Zool.* Pl. **acari** (-ăi). [mod. L. f. Gr. *ἄκαρι* a mite, f. *ἀκαρής* minute, too short for cutting, f. *ἀ* not + *καρ-* aorist stem of *κείρειν* to cut.] A genus of minute Arachnida, or spider-like animals, embracing the cheese-mite and its congeners; a mite.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. of Cyrus* iv. 179 [Boiled water] affording neither uliginous coats, gnatworms, Acari, etc., like crude and common water. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* II. § 766 Some of the Acari have the power of spinning webs . . one of these is well-known as the Red Spider in hothouses. 1862 MRS. SPEIR *Last Years in India* 140 The fowls have been exterminated by small-pox, and by the assaults of a little blue acarus.

Acarpellous (ækaɹpe·ləs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* not + mod. L. *carpell-us* CARPEL + -OUS.] Having no carpels.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Acarpous (ăkā·rpəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* not + *κάρπ-ος* fruit + -OUS.] Not producing fruit; unfruitful; sterile.

†**Acas,** *adv. Obs.* [a. OFr. *à cas*, by chance, accidentally; see CASE.]

c 1300 *Sir Tristrem* (1811) So it bifel acas.

†**Acast,** *v. Obs.* 3–4, also akast. *Pa. t.* acaste. *Pa. pple.* a-casten, acast, akest. [f. A- *pref.* 1 away + CAST.] To cast down, throw down, cast away or off.

c 1220 *Seinte Marherete* 1 [Ha] overcomen ant akasten hare þreo cunne fan. *c* 1220 *Leg. St. Katherine* 1127 Deað ne acaste nawt Crist, ah Crist ouercom deað. *c* 1225 *Hali Meidenhad* 5 Warpeð eauer toward tis tur for to kasten hit adun . . And nis ha witerliche akast, & in to þeowdom idrahen. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 318 Ich was sone ouerkumen: and þereuore þe sunne is more þen 3if ich hefde ibeon akest mid strencðe. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 600 The olde tre his vertu gan acast. 1394 *Creed of Pierce Pl.* 197 Now is my comfort a-cast.

Acat, obs. form of ACHATE and ACATE.

Acatalectic (ăkætăle·ktik), *a. Pros.* [ad. late L. *acatalēctic-us* ad. Gr. *ἀκαταληκτ-ος* (negat. of *καταληκτος*: see CATALECTIC).] Not catalectic; not wanting a syllable in the last foot; complete in its syllables: also *subst.* 'A verse, which has the complete number of syllables, without defect or superfluity.' J.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 142 The Greekes and Latines vsed verses . . which they called Catalecticke and Acatalecticke. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Catalectic*, The antients called *Catalectic Verses*, those which wanted either feet or syllables; in opposition to *Acatalectics*, which are complete verses, wanting nothing. 1859 DONALDSON *Gr. Gram.* § 656 The most important, and perhaps the oldest species of iambic verse, was the *Trimeter Acatalectic*.

Acatallactic (ăkætălæ·ktik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* not + CATALLACTIC.] Opposed to catallactics or political economy.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Dec. 23 Communism and socialism, in all their forms . . I utterly abjure—Christian or un-Christian; catallactic or acatallactic.

Acatalepsy (ăkæ·tălepsi). [ad. med. L. *acatalēpsia*, a. Gr. *ἀκαταληψία* incomprehensibleness, f. *ἀ* not + *κατά* thoroughly + *λῆψις* a seizing.] Incomprehensibility:—a term of the Sceptic philosophers; the correlative of Agnosticism, which is said of the mental faculty, while Acatalepsy is the property of the unknowable object.

1605 BACON *Adv. of Learning* (1640) Pref. 37 Those very schooles of Philosophers, who downe-right maintained Acatalepsie or Incomprehensibility. 1676 in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 791 The Academicks, who professing an Acatalepsy, affirmed this one thing only to be certain, *Nihil certi sciri posse*. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1871) I. 369 Arcesilaus could from Plato's works deduce his own theory of the incomprehensibility of all things: the acatalepsy.

Acataleptic (ăkæ·tăle·ptik), *a. rare.* [f. scholastic L. *acatalēpticus* (Fr. *acataleptique*) f. Gr. *ἀκαταλητ-ος* incomprehensible + *-icus*, see -IC.] Relating to acatalepsy; incapable of being certainly comprehended or ascertained.

[1731 in BAILEY.] 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1871) I. 369 According to the Academicians all Perceptions were acataleptic, i.e. bore no conformity to the objects perceived.

‖ **Acatastasis** (ækătæ·stăsis). *rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. *ἀ* not + *κατάστασις* settlement; the compound does not occur in cl. Gr.] An unsettling, or confusing.

1683 DR. E. HOOKER *Pref. Perdage's Myst. Div.* 89, O the Metempsychosis of our Souls! It is not a mere Acatastasis of our minds that marreth all the Beutie and Glorie of our Religion.

†**Acate.** *Obs.* 4–7, also acat, achat, achate. [a. early OFr. (11 thc.) and Norman *acat* (later OFr., 12th c., *achat*) purchase; stem of *acater, achater* (mod. Fr. *acheter*) to buy:—late L. *accaptā-re* to acquire, f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *captāre* to seize, catch at. The original Eng. form *acat, acate*, under later Fr. influence varied with *achat*, ACHATE, which, in the original sense of *purchase*, became at length the regular form. But in the sense of *provisions, dainties*, the Norman form *acates* predominated, and was finally aphetized to CATES.]

1. Buying, purchasing, purchase.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prologue* 571 Algate he wayted so in his acate, That he was ay biforn and in good state [*later MSS.* achaat, achate].

2. *pl.* or *coll. sing.* Things purchased; such provisions as were not made in the house, but had to be purchased fresh when wanted, as meat, fish, etc. Hence, all provisions except the home produce of the baker and brewer; foreign viands, dainties, delicacies. Aphetized as early as 1460 to CATES.

1465 *Manners & Househ. Exps. Eng.* (1841) 511 My master paid to Braham . . that he toke John Kooke for freshe acates. 1526 *Househ. Ord. of Hen. VIII* (1790) 139 To make provision of fresh acate, as well for flesh as fish. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Ver*, *Tout estat est viande aux vers*: All States are wormes acates. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Shepherd* I. iii. 19, I, and all choise that plenty can send in; Bread, wine, acates, fowl, feather, fish, or fin. 1692 HACKET *Life of Williams* I. 33 To which accates he [Abp. Spalato] . . never put his hand towards them, but liked our venison and English dishes a great deal better.

Acategorical (ăkætĕgo·rikăl), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. A- *pref.* 14, not + CATEGORICAL.] Not categorical, or according to the categories; loose, or inexact, in reasoning.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charact.* (1860) 84 [They] fill up their sermon with the riff-raff of their own nodles . . and a multitude of illogicall acatagoricall reasons and arguments.

†**Aca·ter, aca·tour.** *Obs.*; also achatour, achator. [a. Anglo-Norm. *acatour*, early OFr. *acateor* (later OFr. *achatour*, mod. Fr. *acheteur*) a buyer:—late L. *accaptātōrem*, n. of agent f. *accaptāre*: see ACATE. ACHATOUR came to be restricted more to the official title of an officer of the Royal Household; *acatour, acater*, passed into common use, and was aphetized to *catour*, CATER.] A purchaser of provisions, a purveyor; a provider or preparer of cates or delicacies; a cater or caterer.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 568 (Camb. MS.) A gentyl Maunciple was þere of a temple, Of whiche acatouris myȝte take exsaumple (*Harl. MS.* achatours). *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Devil is an Ass* I. ii. (? iii.) He is my wardrobe man, my acater, cook, Butler, and steward.

†**Aca·tery.** *Obs.*; also acatry, accatre, accatry, achatry. [f. ACATER + -Y.] Provisions purchased; also, 'the room or place allotted to the keeping of all such provisions as the purveyors purchased for the King.' Halliwell.

a 1377 *Househ. Ord. of Edw. III* (1790) 4 Buttery, Achatry, Chandery, etc. 1522 *Visit of Charles V to Eng.* in *Rutl. Pap.* (1842) 78 Item, placardes to be hadd for the purveors of the pultre, accatre, and other. 1526 *Househ. Ord. of Hen. VIII*, 142 The serjeant of the acatry . . shall see that . . as well flesh as fish, be good & of the best. 1551 *MS.* in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 447 The Acatrye, or purchases made of flesh meat, 579 *l.*, includes veals, lamb, muttons, hogs of bacon. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The officers of the Acatery, are a serjeant, two joint-clerks, and a yeoman of the salt-stores.

Acatharsy (æ·kăþaɹsi). *Med.* [ad. Gr. *ἀκαθαρσία* f. *ἀ* priv. + *καθάρσι-ος* purging; f. *καθαίρ-ειν* to cleanse.] Filth, impurity; lack of purging.

WORCESTER cites BUCHANAN.

Acaudal (ăkɔ̄·dăl), *a.* [f. A- *pref.* 14, not + CAUDAL.] = ACAUDATE, the more correct form.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* v. 121/2 The several stages of development of the peculiar acaudal . . spermatic corpuscles.

Acaudate (ăkɔ̄·dēt), *a.* [f. A- *pref.* 14 + CAUDATE.] Tailless.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Acaulescent (æ·kɔ̄le·sĕnt), *a. Bot.* [f. A- *pref.* 14, not + CAULESCENT.] Apparently stemless, having a very short stem, or having the stem concealed in the ground.

1854 BALFOUR *Outl. Bot.* 49 The stem is so short in some plants, as the Primrose, Cowslip . . that they are called stemless or acaulescent. 1869 M. T. MASTERS *Veg. Teratol.* Absolute suppression of the main axis is tantamount to the non-existence of the plant, so that the terms 'acaulescent,' 'acaulosia,' etc., must be considered relatively only.

Acauline (ăkɔ̄·lin, -əin), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *acaul-is* stemless (f. Gr. ἀ priv. + L. *caulis* stem) + -INE. Cf. mod. Fr. *acaule*.] = ACAULESCENT.

1847 in CRAIG.

Acaulose (ækɔ̄lōu·s), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *acaul-is* (see prec.) + -OSE.] = ACAULESCENT.

1686 in *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 284 Capillary or Acaulose Herbs. 1845 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* s.v., Acaulose . . a term used for those plants which have no stem.

Acaulous (ăkɔ̄·ləs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *acaul-is*, Fr. *acaule* + -OUS.] = ACAULESCENT.

1847 In CRAIG.

¶ Of the three preceding attempts to english Linnæus's *acaulis*, Jussieu's *acaule*, this is most in accordance with Eng. analogies.

†**Acca·ble,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. Fr. *accable-r.*] To overwhelm, crush.

a 1626 BACON vi. 272 Ord. MS. (L.) Honours have no burden but thankfulness, which doth rather raise men's spirits, than accable them or press them down.

Accadian (ăkē·diăn). Of or belonging to Accad, an ancient city mentioned in *Gen.* x. 10, along with Babel, Erech, and Calneh, in the land of Shinar. A language preserved in cuneiform inscriptions earlier than the Assyrian.

Accede (ăksī·d). [ad. L. *accēd-ĕre*, f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *cēdĕre* to move on, go, come. Cf. Fr. *accéder* (14th c.)] To come to a place, state or dignity; to come into an opinion, to agree.

1. To come forward, approach, or arrive (at a place or state).

1677 GALE *Crt. of Gentiles* II. iv. 239 As soon as it existes it perisheth: it recedes as soon as it accedes. 1759 WILSON *Tourmalin* in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 317 One body electrified *plus* and another body electrified *minus* . . accede, or move towards each other. 1862 F. HALL *Refut. Hindu Philos. Syst.* 258 A property, acceding, or seceding, changes its subject.

2. To arrive at, or enter upon an office or dignity. Const. *to.*

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. on Waters* I. Dedn., That Chosen Family . . acceded to the thrones of these Redeemed Realms. 1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1828) I. 440 A petty prince in the southern parts of Scandinavia who acceded in 862. 1867 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. 43 The Emperor Julian . . had just acceded to the purple. 1879 THE PRINCE OF WALES in *Daily News* 28 Apr. 2/5, I acceded to this post after the death of my lamented father.

3. To join oneself, become a party, give one's adhesion; hence, to assent, agree *to* (*unto* obs.).

1432-50 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) I. 51 Alle thynges lyffenge or groenge accede moore tollerably to the hieste colde then to the hieste heete. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 21 An Accessory is said to be that, which does accede unto some Principal Fact or Thing in Law. 1774 BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 191 We may accede to the account given of them by Zonaras. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xxxvii. 12 Potidæa had already acceded to the confederacy. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle Lands* viii. 217 In an evil hour this proposal was acceded to.

Accedence (ăksī·dĕns). [a. Fr. *accédence*, f. *accéder*; see ACCEDE, and -NCE.] The action of acceding; entering upon or agreeing to.

1597 DANIEL *Civile Wares* IV. 69 Thus were they entred in the first degree (and accedence) of action. 1859 D. OF BUCKINGHAM *Mem. Crt. George IV*, I. iv. 167 You are to waive the accedence to a junction till you are enabled to satisfy the theories and calculations of your uncles.

Accedence, by confusion for ACCIDENCE.

Acceder (ăksī·dəɹ). *rare.* [f. ACCEDE + -ER¹.] One who accedes, joins, or enters upon (a dignity).

1821-30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem. own Time* 464 The original members of the Academy objected to be swamped by a gush of so many acceders all at once.

Acceding (ăksī·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ACCEDE + -ING¹.] Approaching, coming; adhering, assenting.

1759 WILSON *Tourmalin* in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 323 In this state they were electrified *plus*, as appeared by their acceding towards amber when it was rubbed and brought near them.

‖ **Accelerando** (ăkselĕræ·ndou). *Music.* [It. pr. pple. of *accelerāre* to accelerate.] With gradual increase of speed. (Used as an instruction in music.)

†**Acce·lerate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *accelerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *accelerā-re* to quicken; f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *celer* swift.] Quickened, hastened.

1527 GARDINER in Pocock's *Rec. Ref.* I. xxxviii. 73 Whose expedition we desire your grace may be the more accelerate.

Accelerate (ăkse·lĕrēit), *v.* [f. prec. or on analogy of vbs. so formed; see -ATE³.]

1. *trans.* To quicken, or add to the speed of (a motion or process).

1601 SIR A. SHERLEY *Trav. into Persia* (1613) 4 My iourney was under-taken in the dead of winter, and I left no paines untaken to accelerat it. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xliii. 223 Every step accelerates the rapidity of the descent. 1791 HAMILTON tr. *Berthollet's Art of Dyeing* I. i. § 1. iii. 57 Light greatly accelerates the combustion of colouring matter. 1873 BUCKLE *Civilis.* III. v. 319 The selfishness of the individual accelerates the progress of the community.

b. To quicken (anything) in motion or process.

1631 BRAITHWAIT *Whimzies* 62 Elevate that tripode; sublimate that pipkin . . accelerate your crucible. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 492/1 After conjunction Jupiter will again accelerate Saturn.

2. To hasten the occurrenee of (an event); to bring it nearer, by quickening intervening processes, or by shortening the interval.

1525-30 MORE *De quat. Nouiss.* Wks. 1557, 101 Their maner of liuing must nedes accelerate this dredfull day, & drawe it shortly to them. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 68 Change of air and diet . . are conceived to have accelerated his death. 1772-84 COOK *Voyages* (1790) VI. 2216 The intelligence we had gained . . rendered us the more anxious to accelerate our departure. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 87 The commons accelerated the grant of a tenth . . due at Martinmas.

b. To place earlier in point of time, to antedate.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Christ.* (1864) I. i. ii. 72 Deliberate invention . . in defiance of history, accelerated the baptism of Constantine.

3. *intr.* To add to one's speed, to increase in speed, or become swifter.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 194 Putrefaction . . shall retard or accelerate according to the subject and season of the year. 1868 W. R. GREG *Lit. & Soc. Judg.* 419 This deterioration still continues, if even it does not accelerate.

Accelerated (ăkse·lĕrēitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Hastened, quickened. *Accelerated motion*, in *Physics*: motion continually increased in velocity.

1803 WOOD *Mech.* § 1. 11 When the successive portions of space, described in equal times, continually increase, the motion is said to be accelerated. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* (1874) II. iii. 243 The stone loosened from the brow of the mountain, and descending with an ever accelerated speed.

Acceleratedly (ăkse·lĕrēitĕdlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an aeeelerated manner; with ever increasing speed.

1751 BLAKE *Steam-Eng. Cyl.* in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 198 A weight on the piston, driving it to a depth of five feet . . within the cavity of the cylinder; acceleratedly, till friction and an impediment from the steam . . shall equal the accelerative force.

Accelerating (ăkse·lĕrēitiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ACCELERATE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action or process of quickening, hastening, or causing to happen more speedily. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1591 SIR H. UNTON *Corresp.* (1847) 49 For the accelerating of bothe theise matters, I praie you, faile not to presse the King. 1665 GLANVILLE *Sceps. Sci.* Addr. 17 The accelerating and bettering of Fruits.

Accelerating (ăkse·lĕrēitiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ACCELERATE *v.* + -ING².] Quickening, hastening, or tending to quicken or hasten. *Accelerating force*: a force that produces continually increased motion.

1829 U. K. S. *Nat. Philos.* I. i. iii. § 25. 9 This peculiar species of motion is therefore called accelerated motion, and the force which produces it is called an accelerating force. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* iii. 524 England's rapidly accelerating decline, he [Niebuhr in 1828] writes, is a very remarkable and mournful phenomenon.

Acceleration (ăkselĕrēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *accelerātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *accelerā-re*: see ACCELERATE *a.* and -ION. Cf. mod. Fr. *accélération*.]

1. The action or process of accelerating, quickening or hastening.

1531 ELYOT *Governour* (1834) 117 Who beholding . . the acceleration or haste to his [Cæsar's] confusion, caused by his own edict or decree, will not commend affability 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Essays* (1669) 45 A Garden, destined to the tryal of all manner of Experiments concerning Plants, as their Melioration, Acceleration, Retardation, Conservation. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 266 Those things which take off the Causes of Acceleration retard the Motion of the Blood. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 84 But the friction of the teeth and the resistance of the air check this acceleration.

2. The condition of being accelerated or hastened; increased speed.

1534 LD. BERNERS *G. Boke of M. Aurel.* (1546) F. viij. b, Gret acceleracion in busynesses nowe presente maketh greate conueniences in tyme to come. 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1816) IV. 455 No, sir; you cannot conceive with what acceleration I advance towards death.

3. The extent to which anything is accelerated; in *Nat. Phil.* the rate of increase of velocity per unit of time. *Uniform* or *constant acceleration*: the unvarying amount per second added to the velocity or rate at which a body is moving, *e.g.* under the influence of gravity.

1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. of Philos.* (1839) 232 The body will be carried through the same strait line . . provided it have like acceleration. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 5 There be many things touching Matters Physical . . as concerning the degrees of acceleration of Motion. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exper. Phil.* III. xxvii. 118 The law of acceleration, in falling bodies, was not discovered till the time of Galileo. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. in Phys. Sc.* xiv. 352 Rate of change of velocity is called in kinematics, acceleration. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 28 The velocity of a point is said to be accelerated or retarded according as it increases or diminishes, but the word acceleration is generally used in either sense, on the understanding that we may regard its quantity as either positive or negative.

4. *Astr.* and *Physics.* Acceleration of the *fixed stars*; the time (3′ 55·9″) which the stars gain upon the sun in passing the meridian each day, or by which the sidereal day is shorter than the solar, due to the advance of the earth in her orbit while revolving on her axis. Of the *planets*, the increased velocity with which they advance from aphelion to perihelion. Of the *moon*, an increase (of about 11″ in the century) in the rapidity of the moon's mean motion, discovered by Halley. Of the *tides*, the amount by which from special causes, high or low water occurs at any place before the calculated time.

1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. of Phys. Sc.* § 5. 43 This secular increase in the moon's velocity is called the Acceleration.

Accelerative (ăkse·lĕrătiv), *a.* [f. ACCELERATE *v.* + -IVE; as if ad. L. **accelerātīvus*.] Pertaining or tending to acceleration; quickening; adding to velocity.

1751 BLAKE *Steam-Eng. Cyl.* in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 198 Till friction . . shall equal the accelerative force. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* vi. 145 Democracy makes rapid progress . . in a perilous accelerative ratio. 1862 MRS. SPEID *Last Years in India* 14 Three second-class passengers, to whose minds the firing of the signal gun had carried no accelerative convictions, were left behind.

Accelerator (ăkse·lĕrēitəɹ). [f. ACCELERATE *v.* + -OR, as if a. L. **accclerātor*, n. of agent f. *accelerāre*; see ACCELERATE. **Accelerater** is less in accordance with the usual formation of agent nouns from -ATE.] He who or that which accelerates or quickens. *Specifically* applied to the nerves and muscles that increase the speed of certain organic functions; and also to a light vehicle to convey letter-carriers to their districts, and accelerate the delivery of letters.

1611 COTGR., *Avanceur*: a forwarder, aduancer, hastener, accelerater. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* III. xi. 325 Steam . . that stupendous power which has since become the great accelerator of mind and matter. 1861 G. M. MUSGRAVE *By-Roads* 124 Our red-coated postmen drop out of the accelerators. 1875 WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 115 The accelerators of the heart . . are of course paralyzed by spinal section.

Acceleratory (ăkse·lĕrătəri), *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. ACCELERATE *v.* + -ORY as if ad. L. **accelerātōrius*.] = ACCELERATIVE. In Craig 1847.

†**Accend** (ăkse·nd), *v. Obs.* 5-8. [ad. L. *accendĕre* to kindle, set on fire; f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *-cendĕre* = **candĕre* to set a-light.] To kindle; to set light to, set on fire. *lit.* and *fig.*

1432-50 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) I. 187 In this cuntre is a ston callede Asbeston, whiche accendede oonys is neuer extincte. *a* 1468 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 214 Ageyn hym wrathe if thou accende The same in happ wylle falle on the. 1524 *State Papers, Hen. VIII*, VI. 367 Makyng suche persuasyons unto the Pope, as may accende and kindle hym therunto. 1622 FOTHERBY *Atheomastix* Pref. 18 He must needes . . be greatly accended vnto true deuotion. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* IV. 279 Accended by the Wind, or Rain, or Dew, it must consequently take fire.

Accendibility (ăkse·ndĭbi·lĭti). [f. ACCENDIBLE: see -ITY.] Capacity of being kindled, set on fire, or inflamed; inflammability.

1859 WORCESTER cites *Edin. Rev.*

Accendible (ăkse·ndĭb'l), *a.* ? *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ACCEND + -IBLE as if ad. L. **accendibilis*.] Capable of being kindled, or set on fire.

1630 H. LORD *Relig. of Persees* 44 Such fire as is occasioned by lightning falling on some tree or thing accendible.

†**Acce·nding,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ACCEND *v.* + -ING².] Kindling.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 90 Small-coale, Salt-peter and Camphire made into powder will bee of little force, wherein notwithstanding there wants not the accending ingredient.

†**Accensed** (ăkse·nst), *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. L. pa. pple. *accens-us* kindled + -ED. Analogous to *incensed*, but no vb. to *accense* is cited.] Kindled, set on fire, inflamed.

1573 T. TWYNE *Æneid* XII. L13 b, The valient brothers band with griefe accenst in ire [L. *accensi*]. 1613 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* in Nichol's *Purit. Div.* (1861) I. 458 Candles once accensed are not to be thrust into abstruse corners. 1760 STILES *Erupt. Vesuv.* in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 41 The flames, and the accensed stones thrown up, were very terrible.

Accension (ăkse·nʃən). *Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *accensiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *accend-ere*, *accens-us*: see ACCEND.] The action of kindling or the state of being kindled; ignition; inflammation; heat.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 88 From Small-coal ensueth the black colour and quick accension. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6170 What remedies are proper for the Blood, to mend . . its defective or excessive accension. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* III. 148 The great quantity of windy Exhalation, produced by the accension of the Salpeter. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* II. 645 This machine may facilitate the admixture and accension of the airs.

Accent (æ·ksĕnt), *sb.* [a. Fr. *accent*, OFr. *acent*:—L. *accent-um* f. *ad* to + *cantus* singing, a literal rendering of Gr. *προσῳδία*, f. *πρός* to + *ᾠδή* song, lit. 'song added to' sc. speech: see note under sense 1.]

1. A prominence given to one syllable in a word,

or in a phrase, over the adjacent syllables, independently of the mode in which this prominence is produced.

Accent in Gr. (*προσῳδία*) is explained by Dion. Hal. *περὶ συνθέσεως ὀνομάτων* ch. xi. as a distinct difference of musical pitch in pronouncing the syllables of a word, those having the *grave* or heavy accent (*βαρεῖα gravis*) being spoken at a comparatively low pitch, those having the *acute* or sharp accent (*ὀξεῖα acūtus*) being spoken as nearly as possible a musical Fifth higher (*διὰ πέντε*), and those having the *circumflex* accent (*περισπωμένη circumflexus*) beginning in the high pitch and descending a Fifth during the pronunciation of the same syllable. The same three varieties occurred in Latin, but their positions in a word followed very different laws. This variety of pitch disappeared for both Latin and Greek towards the end of the Third Century A.D. when the feeling of quantity was lost, and the high pitch in Greek and Latin became merely greater force, and this stress accent has remained the substitute for musical accent in modern Greek, in Italian and Spanish, and is also found in German and English. In Swedish and Norwegian a musical syllabic accent remains in use; in Danish it is replaced in some circumstances by a peculiar catch, and in others by stress, as in English. In French, where probably stress was at one time strongly marked, the difference for at least three centuries has been so slight that writers have disputed as to its nature and the position of the stress syllable. In all languages having the stress, a variable alteration of pitch and quality of tone always prevails, and is used to express varieties of feeling. This expression belongs to rhetoric. The grammatical varieties of accent in English are great, but are all varieties of stress. The position is fixed in words of more than one syllable. Monosyllables have various degrees of stress according to circumstances. Hence the distinction of *syllabic* accent for the first, and *verbal* accent, *phrase* accent, or *emphasis* for the second. (A. J. Ellis.)

1581 Sidney *Def. Poesie* (1622) 529 Though we doe not observe quantitie, yet we observe the accent very precisely. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (1811) II. vi. 65 To that which was highest lift vp and most eleuate or shrillest in the eare, they gaue the name of the sharpe accent, to the lowest and most base because it seemed to fall downe rather than to rise vp, they gaue the name of the heauy accent, and that other which seemed in part to lift vp and in part to fall downe, they called the circumflex, or compast accent: and if new termes were not odious, we might very properly call him the (windabout) for so is the Greek word. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Eng. Gramm.* (1696) All our vowels are sounded doubtfully. In quantity (which is time) long or short. Or, in accent (which is tune) sharp or flat. 1748 J. Mason *Elocution* 26 When we distinguish any particular syllable in a word with a strong Voice, it is called Accent; and when we thus distinguish any particular Word in a Sentence it is called Emphasis. 1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* xii. 525 Accent is the elevation of the voice which distinguishes one part of a word from another.

2. a. The marks by which the nature and position of the spoken accent were indicated in a word.

The old Latin forms (ˊ) *acūtus*, (ˋ) *gravis*, (ˆ) *circumflexus*, are retained, but each one now represents mere stress, except in works on elocution where (ˊ) now generally represents a *rising* (not a fixed high) pitch; (ˋ) a *falling* pitch (the ancient circumflex), and (ˆ) a rising followed by a falling pitch, not used in ancient Latin and Greek. Some writers use (ˉ) for length only, the same as (¯). The old meanings are quite lost. (A. J. E.)

b. Marks used to distinguish the different qualities of sound indicated by a letter, called diacritical accents.

The old ˊ ˋ ˆ are mostly used, as French *e é è ê* in *je, été, tiède, même*, but a great variety of other signs have also been introduced. These diacritical accents sometimes distinguish meaning only, as French *a à, la là*. These marks are not used in English orthography. But sometimes ˋ is used to shew that *-ed* is to be pronounced as a distinct syllable, as *learnèd, hallowèd*, and some write *é* for a final *e* pronounced, as *Hallé* (properly German *Halle*). (A. J. E.)

1596 Spenser *State of Irel.* 30 Being likewise distinguished with pricke and accent, as theirs aunciently. 1611 Florio, *Accento*: an accent or point ouer anie letter to giue it a due sound. 1611 Cotgr., *Accent aigu*: a sharp accent marked thus ˊ, and much used. *Accentuer*: to marke, note, or pronounce, with an Accent. *c* 1620 Hume *Orthogr. Brit. Tongue* (1865) 22 The grave accent is never noated, but onelie understood in al syllabes quherin the acute and circumflex is not. 1807 Robinson *Archæol. Græca* v. xiii. 470 The ancient Greeks used no accents, which are supposed to have been invented and introduced about two hundred years before Jesus Christ. After the Greek language became the favourite study of foreigners, it was necessary to facilitate the pronunciation of it by applying marks of accent for that purpose: and this, very probably, induced Aristophanes of Byzantium to invent and introduce those accentual virgulae.

c. Marks of various kinds placed over and under the consonants in Hebrew, serving as signs of tone and of interpunctuation; hence *fig.* the minutest particular (of the Mosaic law).

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 443 That we, who sift every pricke and accent of the law, may see the upright simplicity of that age. 1659 B. Walton *Considerator Considered* 264 The Masorites . . invented the names and figures of the vowels and accents, which they have left to posterity; though the later Grammarians herein differ from the ancienter about the names, nature, number, and use.

3. The mode of utterance peculiar to an individual, locality, or nation, as 'he has a slight accent, a strong provincial accent, an indisputably Irish, Scotch, American, French or German accent.'

This utterance consists mainly in a prevailing quality of tone, or in a peculiar alteration of pitch, but may include mispronunciation of vowels or consonants, misplacing of stress, and misinflection of a sentence. The locality of a speaker is generally clearly marked by this kind of accent. (A. J. E.)

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 359 Your accent is something finer, then you could purchase in so removed a dwelling. 1602 Daniel *Musoph.* st. cli. Our accent's equal to the best. *c* 1620 Hume *Orthogr. Brit. Tongue* (1865) 27 We fynd the south and north to differ more in accent then symbol. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 29 ¶ 4 The Tone, or (as the French call it) the Accent of every Nation in their ordinary Speech is altogether different from that of every other People . . By the Tone or Accent I do not mean the Pronunciation of each particular Word, but the Sound of the whole Sentence. 1772 Johnson in Boswell's *Life* II. 14 I have been correcting several Scotch accents in my friend Boswell. 1789 T. Jefferson *Wks.* 1859 II. 559 He spoke French without the least foreign accent. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 247 Accent is a kind of chanting; all men have accent of their own,—though they only notice that of others. 1860 Hawthorne *Marble Faun* (1868) I. xii. 128 There is Anglo-Saxon blood in her veins . . and a right English accent on her tongue.

4. The way in which anything is said; pronunciation, utterance, tone, voice; sound, modulation or modification of the voice expressing feeling.

1538 Bp. Bonner in Foxe *A. & M.* (Catley) V. 155 He said with a sharp accent. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. i. 75 *Rod.* He call aloud. *Iago.* Doe, with like timerous accent, and dire yell. 1644 Milton *Education* Wks. 1738, 138 And solemnly pronounced with right accent & grace. 1699 Dryden *Tales from Chaucer, Good Parson* 16 Mild was his accent, and his action free. With eloquence innate his tongue was arm'd. 1725 Pope *Odyssey* x. 402 Transform'd to beasts, with accents not their own. 1727 Swift *Poisoning of Curll* Wks. 1755 III. I. 151 What this poor unfortunate man spoke, was so indistinct, and in such broken accents. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journey* (1778) I. 123 I thought by the accent, it had been an apostrophe to his child. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Book* I. 43 The accents of those we love soften the harshest tidings. 1831 Scott *Abbot* ii. 20 Echoing the question with a strong accent of displeasure and surprise. 1847 Hamilton *Rewards & Punishm.* (1853) iii. 120 The very accents of consultation are heard.

5. *poet.* A significant tone or sound; a word; in *pl.* speech, language; including both the tones and their meaning.

1595 Shaks. *K. John* v. vi. 95 Pardon me, That any accent breaking from thy tongne, Should scape . . mine eare. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. i. 113 How many Ages hence Shall this our lofty Scene he acted ouer, In State[s] vnborne, and Accents yet vnknowne? 1663 Butler *Hudibras* I. iii. 186 Forcing the Vallies to repeat The Accents of his sad regret. 1718 Pope *Iliad* III. 285 The copious accents fall, with easy art. 1777 Sir W. Jones *An Ode of Petrarch* 66 Soft-breathing gales, my dying accents hear. 1817 Byron *Manf.* III. iv. (1868) 312 In thy gasping throat The accents rattle. 1857 Emerson *Poems* 16 One accent of the Holy Ghost The heedless world hath never lost.

6. *Prosody.* The stress laid at more or less fixed intervals on certain syllables of a verse, the succession of which constitutes the rhythm or measure of the verse.

English verse is theoretically marked by a periodical recurrence of *strong* syllables, having a loud stress, a certain number of times in a line, separated by one or two weak or unaccented syllables. The habits of poets do not however carry out this theoretical law. Thus in 'to err is human, *to* forgive divine,' theory would require *to* to be strong; similarly in 'for the poor *craven* bridegroom *said* never *a* word,' theory would require the first syllable in *craven* to be weak and both *groom* and *said* to be as weak as the *-ver* and *a* which follow. They are not so. Hence has arisen the conception of rhythmically or metrically accented and unaccented syllables, as distinguished from the grammatically or verbally accented syllables. Thus, in the above examples, *to* has the rhythmical and not the verbal or phrase accent, and *craven* has the syllabic but not the rhythmical accent; *err* has both verbal and rhythmical accent, *divine* has both syllabic and rhythmical accent. (A. J. E.)

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 124 You finde not the apostraphas, and so misse the accent. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (1811) II. iii. 59 Your ordinarie rimers vse very much their measures in the odde as nine and eleuen, and the sharpe accent vpon the last sillable, which therefore makes him go ill fauouredly. 1871 Abbott & Seeley *Eng. Lessons for Eng. People* 152 Accent in Metre, if it fall on any syllable in a word, *must* fall on the principal Word-accent. Accent in Metre *may* fall on syllables that have not a distinct word-accent. We can never have three consecutive clearly pronounced syllables without a Metrical Accent.

7. *Music. Anciently*: the marks placed over words to shew the various notes or turns or phrases to which they were to be sung, these generated the *neumes* and the latter the *notes*. *In modern music*: stress recurring at intervals of time which are generally fixed, but may be varied by syncopation and cross accentuation.

1609 J. Douland *Ornithop. Microl.* 69 Accent (as it belonged to Church-men) is a melody, pronouncing regularly the syllables of any words, according as the naturall accent of them requires. 1795 Mason *Ch. Music* I. 11 In respect to Accent, Rhythm and Cadence, Music becomes an object of criticism which supersedes what is purely harmonical. 1809 Callcott *Mus. Gram.* 41 The bars of music are not only useful for dividing the Movement into equal Measures, but also for shewing the Notes upon which the Accent is to be laid. . . In the course of this work the accented will be termed the strong parts, and the unaccented the weak parts of a measure. 1867 Macfarren *Harmony* I. 4 The sense comprising rhythm, accent, and numberless delicate gradations.

8. *fig.* Distinctive stress, force, sharpness, or intensity; a distinction, or distinguishing mark, character or tone.

1639 Fuller *Holy War* (1840) v. xxi. 278 Now these are the several accents of honour in the German Service. 1647 Ward *Simple Cobler* (1843) 37 The accent of the blow shall fall there. 1655 Gurnal *Christian in Arm.* I. 27 That which gave accent to Abraham's Faith, was that he was 'fully perswaded, that what God had promised, he was able to perform.' 1662 Fuller *Worthies* II. 108 Marsh made amends for all these failings with his final constancy, being both burnt and scalded to death (having a barrel of pitch placed over his head, an accent of cruelty peculiar to him alone). 1863 A. Gilchrist *Life of W. Blake* I. 41 The interior, with its galleries . . and elaborately decorated apsidal dwarf-chancel, has an imposing effect and a strongly marked characteristic accent (of its day) already historical and interesting.

Accent (ăkse·nt), *v.* [a. Fr. *accente-r*, OFr. *acenter*, f. *accent* sb.]

1. To pronounce, utter, or distinguish with accent or stress, to lay the vocal stress upon; to emphasize.

1530 Palsgr. 415 I can nat accent aryght in the latyn tonge. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xiii. 110 *Gód graúnt this peáce máy lóng éndúre*—Where the sharpe accent falles more tunably vpon [*graunt*] [*peace*] [*long*] [*dure*] then it would by conuersion, as to accent them thus: *Gód graúnt-this peáce-máy lóng-éndúre*. 1790 Blair *Rhetoric* I. ix. 225 In Greek and Latin, no word is accented farther back than the third syllable from the end. 1795 Mason *Ch. Music* Wks. 1811 III. 291 For the preservation of this Rhythm in Music it is necessary that at least one note in every bar should be accented. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 4 The probability is . . in favour of these words having been accented in his [Milton's] day as they now are.

2. To mark with a (written) accent.

Mod. He accented his exercise very carelessly, making more than twenty mistakes.

3. To pronounce, utter, intone.

a 1639 Wotton (J.) And now congeal'd with grief, can scarce implore Strength to accent, Here my Albertus lies! 1656 W. Coles *Art of Simpling* 93 The warbling notes, which the charming birds accent forth from amongst the murmuring leaves. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xv. (1830) II. 116 These solemn sounds, accented by a thousand voices, were prolonged among the waste hills.

4. *fig.* To mark emphatically or distinctly; to heighten, sharpen, or intensify; to make conspicuous.

1655 Gurnal *Christian in Arm.* I. 67 The remembrance of his sin in hell thus accented will adde to his torment. 1725 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) III. 207, I were an ungrateful wretch, if this royal favour did not quicken and accent my concern in them. 1876 Miss Braddon *Josh. Hagg. Daughter* II. 10 'Of course I'm not eluding to ladies like you,' said the farmer . accenting his speech by a slap on Priscilla's spare shoulder. 1877 R. J. King in *Academy* 3 Nov. 438/2 The great piers, of Doulting stone, are accented at the cardinal points by shafts of dark lias.

Accented (ăkse·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Accent *v.* + -ed.] Distinguished by or marked with accent or stress; emphasized.

1837 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. i. § 34. 29 The accented, or if we choose rather to call them so, emphatic syllables, being regulated by a very different though uniform law. 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* II. 120 'Algy!' repeat I, in a tone of the profoundest, accentedest surprise.

Accenting (ăkse·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Accent *v.* + -ing[1].]

1. A pronouncing with accent or stress.

1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* v. xli. [II] perfects the sound and gives more sharp accenting. 1653 Walton *Angler* 106 The ill pronunciation or ill accenting of a word in a Sermon spoiles it.

2. The marking of the written accent.

1661 Boyle *Style of H. Script.* 129 The strange Mysteries they fancy in the strange Accenting of the Ten Commandments in the Original.

3. Uttering or pronouncing; intoning.

1552 Huloet *Abcedarium*, Accenting or trew pronouncyng or readyng: *Accentus*. 1657 T. May *The Life of a Satyrical Puppy called Nim* 41 O how he weigh'd each word to the very poyse of Accenting.

Accentless (æ·ksĕntlĕs), *a.* [f. Accent *sb.* + -less.] Unmarked by accent or emphasis.

1879 Max Müller in *Academy* 5 July 11/1 The Svarita, an excellent expedient to break through the ekasruti or monotonous and accentless recitation prescribed for the Sûtras.

Accentual (ăkse·ntiu,ăl), *a.* [f. L. *accentu-s* accent + -al, as if ad. L. **accentuālis* analogous to *manuālis, visuālis*. First in Todd 1818.] Of or belonging to accent; formed by accent, as distinct from quantity, as in *accentual iambics*, etc., verses in which the ancient alternation of long and short syllables, is replaced by an alternation of strong and weak syllables, as in the versification of English, and other modern languages.

1610 E. Bolton in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 91 Our tongue hath not received dialects or accentuall notes as the Greeke. 1775 Tyrwhitt *Lang. of Chaucer* I. § 10. 83 To form any judgment of the versification of Chaucer, it is necessary that we should know the syllabic value of his words and the accentual value of his syllables. 1837 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* (ed. 3) I. 27 The latter [poem] is in accentual iambics with a sort of monotonous termination in the nature of rhyme. 1870 Lowell *Am. my Books* Ser. II (1873) 292 Our prosody is accentual merely. 1875 Whitney *Life of Lang.* iv. 53 The Germanic languages are all characterized by a pretty strong accentual stress.

Accentuality (ăkse·ntiu,æ·lĭti). *rare*—[1]. [*nonce-wd.* f. prec. + -ity.] The quality of being accentual; also in *pl.* accentual particulars or characteristics.

a 1834 Lamb *Misc. Wks.* 1871, 451 With an insight into the accentualities and punctualities of modern Saxon.

Accentually (ăkse·ntiu,ălĭ), *adv.* [f. Accentual + -ly[2].] In an accentual manner; with due attention to accent.

1837 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. I. i. § 34. 31 The stress falling on the penultimate, as is the usual case in a Latin pentameter verse, accentually read, in our present mode.

Accentuate (ăkse·ntiu$_{1}$ĕlt), *v.* [f. med. L. *accentuā-re*, *-ātum*, f. *accentus*: see ACCENT, and -ATE^{3}. Cf. Fr. *accentuer*.]

1. To pronounce, or distinguish with an accent.

1731 BAILEY, *Accentuate*: to pronounce in reading or speaking according to the accent. 1827 HARE *Guesses at Truth* II. 212 They [the French] never accentuate their words or their feelings: all is in the same key; a cap is *charmant*, so is Raphael's Transfiguration. 1880 *Paper & Printing Trades Journ.* XXX. 7 You will find that he accentuates his words .. quite naturally.

2. To mark with the written accent.

1846 T. WRIGHT *Ess. on Mid. Ages* I. i. 9 The [Anglo-Saxon] scribes not only omitted accents, but they often accentuated words wrongly.

3. *fig.* To mark strongly, emphasize.

1865 LECKY *Rationalism* I. 371 To accentuate strongly the antagonism by which human nature is convulsed. 1875 HAMERTON *Intellect. Life* VII. v. 254 His marriage would strongly accentuate the amateur character of his position.

Accentuated (ăkse·ntiu$_{1}$ĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] *lit.* Pronounced with or distinguished by accent; furnished with written accents. *fig.* Emphasized, strongly marked.

1873 A. FLINT *Physiol. of Man* I. 20 If the nerves be examined .. their anatomical elements appear in the form of simple fibres with strongly accentuated borders. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xii. 403 The olive stem retains in youth and middle and old age the distinction of finely accentuated form.

Accentuation (ăkse·ntiu$_{1}$ē·ʃən). [ad. med. L. *accentuātiōn-em* intoning, chanting, n. of action f. *accentuare*: see ACCENTUATE.]

1. The marking of accent or stress in speech; the use or application of accent.

1827 HARE *Guesses at Truth* II. 208 The Latin .. has substituted a stately monotonousness for the ever flexible rhythm and changing accentuation of the Greek. 1859 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XII. 189 The accentuation of Milton's age was, in many words, entirely different from ours. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Greece* I. iii. 37 It has been recently placed beyond a doubt that the Sanscrit system of accentuation is identical with that of the Greek.

2. The notation of accents in writing.

1846 T. WRIGHT *Ess. on Mid. Ages* I. i. 10 In every [Anglo-Saxon] word we ought to know the accentuation. *Mod.* Two Greek words which differ only in accentuation.

3. Mode of pronunciation; vocal modulation.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* 347 There was a strong provincial accentuation, but, otherwise, the language .. was graceful, flowing and declamatory. 1879 A. TROLLOPE *Cousin Henry* xiv. 161 Read them one after another .. slowly, but with clear accentuation so that every point .. might be understood.

4. *fig.* Emphasizing, laying stress or dwelling upon, bringing into prominence.

1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 501 The constant 'accentuation,' as it is called, of principles in historical writing, invariably marks a narrow view of truth.

† **Accenty.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Irreg. var. of ACCENT.

1600 TOURNEUR *Trans. Metamorph.* (1878) 175 Still tumbles forth half-breathed accenties.

† **Accept** (ăkse·pt), *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *accept-us*, pa. pple. of *accip-ĕre* to receive, take what is offered, f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *-cipĕre* = *capĕre* to take.] = ACCEPTED.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* vi. 2 In tyme accept, or wel plesynge, I haue herd thee. 1432-50 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) I. 108 Thapostle testifienge, that 'thei diedde alle, the promissiones not accepte.' *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mir. of Good Manners* (1570) E ij. Suche maners shall thee make .. before all other accept and amiable. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* i. 75 In suche holynes and ryghtewesnes that are accept before him. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 82 We will suddenly Passe our accept and peremptorie answer.

Accept (ăkse·pt), *v.* Pa. pple. at first accept, now accepted. [? a. Fr. *accepte-r* (14th c. *acepter*), ad. L. *acceptā-re*, freq. of *accip-ĕre*: see prec. (Wyclif may have taken it directly from L.)] *gen.* To take or receive what is offered. Hence,

1. To take or receive (a thing offered) willingly, or with consenting mind; to receive (a thing or person) with favour or approval, *e.g.* to receive as a prospective husband.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Eng. Wks.* (1879) 257 Þes foure witnessis weren acceptid of þe holy gost. 1461-83 *Ord. for Royal Housch.* 54 Wardes .. take .. allwey lyveres of mete & drinke & other by the Thesaurere of houshold tyll they be accepted to theyre landes or elles solde by the Kinge. 1494 FABYAN III. lvii. 37 They made humble request to the kynge that he wolde accept theym vnto his grace. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* II. lxxxvii. 257 He sente letters of defyaunce .. whiche were nothynge pleasaunt accepted of the Kynge. 1535 COVERDALE *Mal.* i. 13 Ye haue brought me in a meatofferynge, shulde I accepte it of youre honde? 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. Ven.* I. ii. 109 You should refuse to performe your Father's will, if you should refuse to accept him. *Ibid.* IV. ii. 9 His ring I doe accept most thankfully. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* II. i. (1757) 32 My lord, I want the courage to accept What far transcends my merit. 1782 COWPER *Let.* 18 Nov. Wks. 1876, 121 Accept, therefore, your share of their gratitude. 1802 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. 39 Hear me, Angels! so may Heaven Accept, and mitigate your penitence. 1880 M. PATTISON *Milton* 55 The girl herself conceived an equal repugnance to the husband she had thoughtlessly accepted. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 17 May, (*Cricket.*) Leslie gave an easy chance to M'Donnell at slip, which was not accepted.

2. **To accept the person or face of**: To receive any one's advances with favour, to treat him as a *persōna grāta*, to favour him (*esp.* on corrupt grounds, as personal attractions, rank, influence, power to bribe). Hence **to accept persons**: To show (corrupt) partiality or favouritism. [A Hebraism נשׂא פנים *nāsā' phānīm* 'to accept the face,' literally rendered in N. T. Gr. *προσωπολημπτεῖν*, and in Vulgate *acceptāre persōn-am, -as*, whence it has passed into Eng. theological langnage.]

c 1360 WYCLIF *De Dotacione Eccl.* 104 For Crist may not of his ryȝtwisnes þus accepte persones. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Esd.* iv. 39 The trueth accepteth no personnes, it putteth no difference betwixte rych or poore. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xiii. 10 He will surely reproue you, if yee doe secretly accept persons. — *Gal.* ii. 6 God accepteth no mans person. [WYCLIF, God takith not the persoone of man. TINDALE, God loketh on no man's person. COVERDALE, God loketh not on the outwarde appearaunce of men. CRANMER, God loketh on the outward appearaunce of no man. GENEVA, God loketh on no man's person. RHEIMS, God accepteth not the person of man.]

3. To receive as sufficient or adequate; hence, to admit, agree to, believe.

1530 PALSGR. 416, I accepte, or take in worthe, or alowe: I accepte all his commaundementes in good worthe. 1534 WHITTINTON *Tully's Off.* (1540) III. 167 These thre bokes shall be accept and taken as straungers or gestes amonge the commentaryes and workes of Cratippus. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. xxi. 114 He hath Libertie to accept the condition. 1729 BURKITT *On New Test.* Mark xii. 44 God Almighty accepts the will of those that give cheerfully. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 530 A fact which we may surely accept on the authority of the Biographer. *Mod.* His apology was not accepted. To accept the Calvinistic doctrine of the atonement, the evolution theory, etc.

Law. **To accept service of a writ**: to agree to consider as valid its informal delivery.

4. To take formally (what is offered) with contemplation of its consequences and obligations; to take upon oneself, to undertake as a responsibility.

1524 WOLSEY in Strype's *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. 81 They shall have little leisure either to mind or accept the seige of Calais. 1530 PALSGR. 416, I accepte, or take in hande. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 167 Osborne and Curl accept the glorious strife. 1869 HOOK *Lives of Archbps.* I. vii. 368 His disinclination to accept the office was real and sincere. 1880 M. PATTISON *Milton* 94 The post was offered him, but would he accept it?

¶ In the preceding senses *accept* is frequently followed by *of*.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 22 They sent defiance to each other .. Both of them accepted of it. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* xiii. 24 And [the King] accepted well of Maccabeus, made him principall gouernor. 1722 DE FOE *Hist. Plague* 71 If he would accept of that lodging he might haue it. 1792 T. JEFFERSON *Writings* (1859) III. 456 There are some hopes they will accept of peace. 1818 *Q. Rev.* XVIII. 459 He will not accept of the text as adopted by his predecessors.

5. *Comm.* To accept a bill or draft (said of the person to whom the bill or letter of exchange is addressed, or one who takes his place, or accepts 'for the honour' of the drawer or endorser): to acknowledge formally its receipt or presentation, and undertake the liability or obligation to meet it when due; to agree or promise to pay.

The acceptor usually writes the word 'Accepted' with his signature on the face of the document; adding the date, when the latter affects the date of payment.

1665 S. BING in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 310, IV. 24 Trading strangely ceaseth, and hills of Exchange are not accepted. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* (1876) III. xi. § 3. 312 A bill of exchange .. when accepted by the debtor, that is authenticated by his signature, becomes an acknowledgment of debt.

b. *absol.*

a 1845 HOOD *Sniffing a Birthday* vii, I'm free to give my I O U, Sign, draw, accept, as majors do.

Acceptability (ăkseptăbi·liti). [ad. late L. *accĕptābilitāt-em* (used in scholastic theology, Du Cange), n. of state f. *acceptābilis*. See ACCEPTABLE.] The quality of being acceptable; = ACCEPTABLENESS, which is the commoner form.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Comm.* i. § 3. 48 For the obtaining the grace and acceptability of repentance. — *Wks.* III. Serm. 10 Praying with his heart and with the acceptabilities of a good life. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* XXV. 253 Endeavouring by the aid of dress to acquire that personal acceptability .. which nature had denied him.

Acceptable (ăkse·ptăb'l, æ·ksĕptăb'l), *a.* [a. Fr. *acceptable*, ad. L. *acceptābil-is*, vbl. adj. f. *acceptāre*. See ACCEPT and -ABLE. Orig. pronounced, according to the analogy of words in *-ble* from Fr. and L., *ăcceptable*, and so in all poets to the present day; but from the tendency to treat it as a direct derivative from the vb. *accept*, as in *advi·sable, mista·kable, deni·able, understa·ndable*, the pronunciation *acce·ptable* is now more prevalent. So with the derivatives *acceptably, -ableness*. Sometimes compared *acceptabler, -est*.] Capable, worthy, or likely to be accepted or gladly received; hence, pleasing, agreeable, gratifying, or welcome.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 205 Oure prayeres .. Ben to the hihe God mor acceptable Than youres. 1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* (1835) 280 That the acceptabyllere the sacryfyse of hyr preyers to God myht alwey be. 1535 COVERDALE *Mic.* vi. 6 What acceptable thynge shal I offre vnto the Lorde? 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxxiii. 24 And of Asher hee said, .. Let him be acceptable to his brethren. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 139 This woman, whom thou mad'st to be my help .. So fit, so acceptable, so divine. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* (1765) cxviii. x. Now, send us now thy saving Grace, Make this the acceptable Hour. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xxix. 283 He was becoming more and more acceptable in ladies' eyes. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* I. 74 Found acceptable to the world instead Of others of that name. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expec.* viii. 36 The bread and meat were acceptable, and the beer was warming.

Acceptableness (ăkse·ptăb'lnĕs, see prec.). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being acceptable, or agreeable to a receiver, entertainer, hearer, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Agreeableté*, Agreeablenesse, acceptablenesse. 1648 *Eikon Basilike* 120 A greater Blessing & acceptableness attends those Duties which are rightly performed. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Nov. 573 Announcing his own acceptableness by repeating the churchwarden's praises of his last Sunday's homily. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ii. 29 Love .. is what gives the character of acceptableness to all our actions.

Acceptably (ăkse·ptăbli), *adv.* [f. ACCEPTABLE + -LY^{2}. The accent varies, as in ACCEPTABLE; Southey has *acce·ptably*.] In an acceptable or agreeable manner; so as to be accepted; so as to give satisfaction.

1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xliv. 16 Enoch walked right & acceptably before the Lorde. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* xii. 28 Let vs haue grace, whereby wee may serue God acceptably. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* i. Wks. VII. 153 And Heaven acceptably receive His costliest sacrifice. 1859 REEVE *Brittany* 87 The glare of the sun being acceptably veiled at intervals.

Acceptance (ăkse·ptăns). [a. OFr. *acceptance*, f. *accepter*; see ACCEPT and -ANCE.]

1. The act or fact of accepting, or taking what is offered, whether as a pleasure, a satisfaction of claim, or a duty.

1596 SPENSER *State of Irel.* (J.) By the acceptance of his sovereignty, they also accepted of his laws. 1607 SHAKS. *Coriol.* II. iii. 9 If he tel vs his Noble deeds, we must also tell him our Noble acceptance of them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 531 Our voluntarie service he requires, Not our necessitated, such with him Findes no acceptance. *a* 1764 R. LLOYD *The Poet* Wks. 1774 II. 21 The mob his kind acceptance begs Of dirt, and stones, and addle-eggs. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 531 William or his advisers may .. have pressed the acceptance of the crown on Eadward.

2. *esp.* Favourable reception. a. Of persons.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. Ven.* IV. i. 164, I neuer knewe so yong a body, with so old a head. I leaue him to your gracious acceptance. 1611 COTGR., *Malgrace* .. bad acceptance, ill opinion. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* vii. Wks. IX. 71 That vow hath been pronounced .. whereby we stand For condemnation or acceptance. 1882 *Daily Tel.* Mar. 9 The vocalist .. sang with marked acceptance.

b. Of things: Favourable consideration, approval; and hence, of statements, theories, etc.: Mental assent, belief.

1669 PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 452 It did meet with the Duke of York's acceptance & well-liking. 1779 NEWTON *Bk. of Praise* (Gold. Tr. Ser.) 52 By Thee my prayers acceptance gain Although with sin defiled. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* II. 230 Recommend them to the belief and acceptance of all reasonable persons. 1854 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* Iv. 470 The assertion finds acceptance in every rank of society. 1880 CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 602 The probability of their volcanic origin seems so strong as to justify its full acceptance.

c. *Acceptance of persons*: undue favour on personal grounds, partiality. See ACCEPT 2, ACCEPTION 2.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 580 A Sovereign who had sworn that he .. would do justice, without acceptance of persons.

3. The state or condition of being accepted.

1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* (1739) I. v. 12 She first brought Austin into acceptance with the King. 1714 T. ELLWOOD *Life* (1765) 72, I found acceptance with the Lord. 1745 WESLEY *Answ. to Church* 17 Can we deny, That Holiness is a Condition of Final Acceptance?

4. The sense in which a word or expression is accepted or taken; understood signification. *rare.* (More usually ACCEPTATION 4.)

; *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.) An assertion, most certainly true, though, under the common acceptance of it, not only false but odious. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* xvii. 237 Neither Jadee nor I were sportsmen in the proper acceptance of the word.

5. The quality of being accepted or acceptable; acceptableness, agreeableness.

1593 MARLOWE *Dido* III. iii. 926 Love and duty led him on perhaps To press beyond acceptance to your sight. 1666 SOUTH *Serm.* Tit. ii. 15 Wks. 1715 I. 197 Some Men cannot be Fools with so good Acceptance as others. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* 837 The Canon! We caress him .. A man of such acceptance.

6. *Comm.* (See ACCEPT *v.* 5.) a. The act of formally accepting the liability to pay a bill of exchange when due; the formal engagement to pay it. b. The bill itself when 'accepted' by A. B. is termed *A. B.'s Acceptance*.

1682 J. SCARLETT *Stile of Exch.* 59 Acceptance must be demanded of him only, to whom the Bill is directed. 1865 TRAFFORD *G. Geith* II. ii. 30 There is scarcely a business man .. the aim and object of whose life is not to get his acceptances into circulation. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* v. 117 Acceptance .. signifies an engagement on the part of the drawee to meet the bill in money when it falls due.

7. *Law.* An agreeing to the act or contract of another (as a predecessor in office or agent) by some act which amounts to a recognition or approval of the same, and binds the person in law.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 99 b, A man shal have none advantage by suche release that shalbe againste his owne propre acceptance. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v. *Acceptance* is .. a tacite kind of agreeing to some former Act done by another, which might have been undone or avoided.

Acceptancy (ăkse·ptănsi). [f. ACCEPT, as if ad. L. **acceptantia*. See -NCY.] Willingness to receive, receptiveness.

1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* ii. 1057 Here's a proof of gift, But here's no proof, sir, of acceptancy.

Acceptant (ăkse·ptănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *acceptant* adj. and sb., properly pr. pple. of *accepter* to accept.]

A. *adj.* Willingly receiving (what is offered), receptive. Const. *of.*

1851 Ruskin *Mod. Painters* II. III. 2. iii. § 18 Too painful to be endured even by the most acceptant mind. 1866 — *Eth. of Dust* 152 Angelico merely takes his share of this inheritance, and applies it in the tenderest way to subjects that are peculiarly acceptant of it.

†**B.** *sb.* One who accepts, or takes what is offered; an accepter. *spec.* The acceptor of a bill. *Obs.*

1596 Chapman *Iliad* VII. Argt. 3 Nine Greeks stand up acceptants every one, But lot selects strong Ajax Telamon. 1682 J. Scarlett *Stile of Exch.* 41 If the Draught be for the account of the Drawer . . it is not necessary that he advise the Acceptant of the course.

Acceptation (ăksĭsĕptē·ĭ·ʃən). [a. Fr. *acceptation* (14th c. in Littré) ad. late L. *acceptātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *acceptāre*; see Accept.]

†**1.** *gen.* The action of taking, or receiving, what is offered, whether by way of favour, satisfaction, or duty; reception; = Acceptance 1. *Obs.*

1426 *Past. Lett.* 7 I. 25 By this acceptacion of this byshopricke, he hath pryved hym self of the title that he claymed. 1528 Gardiner in Pocock's *Rec. Ref.* I. li. 133 Temper it so as might further the acceptation of this Commission. 1635 J. Hayward *Banish'd Virg.* 219 Upon acceptation of this last courteous proffer, they mount up. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* ix. 326 Without his Satisfaction there is no Remission of Sins nor Acceptation of Repentance.

2. *esp.* Favourable reception; = Acceptance 2, which is now in this sense the usual word.

†**a.** Of persons. *Obs.*

1567 *Trial of Treasure* (1850) 5 Though the style be barbarous . . our author desireth your gentle acceptation. 1658 *Wh. Duty of Man* III. xii. 31 You cannot deceive God, nor gain acceptation from him by anything which is not perfectly hearty and unfeigned.

b. Of things: Favourable reception, approval; hence, assent, acquiescence, belief.

1611 Bible 1 *Tim.* i. 15 This is a faithfull saying, and worthy of all acceptation. 1651 Hobbes *Leviathan* I. xiv. 69 Without mutuall acceptation, there is no Covenant. 1803 Mar. Edgeworth *Manufact.* (1831) i. 73 Their cards of acceptation were shewn in triumph. 1855 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Lit.* (1878) x. 318 What else can explain the large acceptation, which a poem like 'Gray's Elegy' found at once? 1881 J. A. Brown in *Nature* XXIII. 559 That hypothesis will have a better claim to acceptation.

†**c.** *Acceptation of persons* : = Acception 2. *Obs.*

1565 Jewel *Repl. to Harding* (1611) 387 God . . hath no acceptation, or choice of persons.

3. The state of being accepted or acceptable; acceptableness, regard. *arch.* = Acceptance 3.

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* II. (T.) Some things . . are notwithstanding of so great dignity and acceptation with God. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 110 Elbow roome in the world, acceptation with our betters. *c* 1800 Kirke White *Lett.* (1837) 248 Not only to secure your own acceptation.

4. The sense in which a word or sentence is accepted or received; the received meaning.

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. 243 Which Nationall Law, according to divers acceptations . . may be sometime taken for a Species of the Naturall, sometime of the Humane. 1690 Locke *Hum. Underst.* (1695) IV. i. 302 It is necessary first, to consider the different acceptations of the word Knowledge. *a* 1754 Fielding *Remedy of Affl.* Wks. 1775 IX. 254 In its common and vulgar acceptation it [Philosophy] signifies, the search after Wisdom. 1830 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 286 War, in the acceptation of modern publicists, is self-defence against reform.

†**5.** *Acceptation* of a bill of exchange = Acceptance 6. *Obs.*

1622 G. Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 400 [He] doth come to him vpon whom the said Bill was directed, and desireth his promise of acceptation.

Acce·ptativeness, *rare*—°. [f. *acceptative* (not cited), f. L. *acceptāt-* ppl. stem of *acceptā-re*; see Accept and -ive.] Tendency to give acceptance to statements. Prob. only in loc. cit.

1870 Smith *Syn. & Antonyms, Credulity, Syn.* Gullibility, Simplicity, Acceptativeness.

Accepted (ăkse·ptĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Accept *v.* + -ed.]

1. Received as offered; well-received; approved.

1493 *Petronylla* 26 She was acceptyd so in the lordys sight To be noumbryd one of the maydyns fyue Afore Jhesu that bare their laumpys light. 1611 Bible 1 *Sam.* xviii. 5 And he [David] was accepted in the sight of all the people. 1814 Southey *Roderick* vii. Wks. IX. 73 The royal Goth Had offer'd his accepted sacrifice. 1879 Tourgee *Fool's Errand* xxii. 129 Ideas at variance with the accepted creed.

†**2.** Hence, satisfactory, acceptable. *Obs.*

a 1500 *Songs on Costume* (1849) 54 Humylyté . . Most accepted was onto the Deyté. 1611 Bible 2 *Cor.* vi. 2 Beholde, now is the accepted time. 1677 Hale *Contempl.* II. 49 And surely, the first fruits of our Lives . . are best accepted to him.

Acceptedly (ăkse·ptĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In the accepted manner: hence, †**a.** acceptably, welcome (*obs.*); b. according to common acceptation, admittedly.

1599 Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. ii. 92 It [payment] comes more acceptedly, than if you gave 'hem a new-yeeres gift. 1872 in *Athenæum* 5 Oct. 435/3 No statesman . . would dare to use a sentence out of their acceptedly divine Revelation, as having now a literal authority over them.

Accepter (ăkse·ptəɹ). [f. Accept *v.* + -er 1. Now the general word; Acceptor the older form is retained in special senses.] One who accepts, or receives what is offered or presented. *Accepter of persons* or *faces*, a judge who is influenced by the personal acceptableness of individuals, one who shows partiality on personal grounds. See Acception 2.

1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 226 God is no accepter of persons. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xlv. 349 The giver and accepter are principally answerable in an unjust donation. 1860 Trench *Serm. in Westm. Abbey* xv. 176 He now is . . the justifier and accepter of the ungodly.

Acceptilate (ăkse·ptĭlēt), *v.* [f. Acceptilation, as if this originated in a L. vb. *acceptilā-re*, *acceptilāt-um*, which had no existence.] A technical phrase in writers on Rom. law, for discharging an obligation by *acceptilatio*.

1880 Muirhead *Gaius* 441 Whether a debt could be partially acceptilated was matter of dispute.

Acceptilation (ăkse·ptĭlē·ĭ·ʃən). [ad. L. *acceptilātiōn-em*, properly *accepti lātio* an accounting of a thing as received.] A technical term in Roman law, 'importing the remission of a debt by an acquittance from the creditor testifying the receipt of money which has never been paid.' J. Also *fig.* in a theological sense, free remission.

1562–3 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 993/2, I neither am, neither shall be able to requite this your lordships most special kindnesse . . unlesse I shoulde use that ciuill remedie called in law acceptilation. 1656 Jer. Taylor *Answ. to Bp. of Rochester* (R.) Our justification which comes by Christ is by imputation and acceptilation, by grace and favour. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* 241 An obligation is also extinguished by acceptilation, which is as it were an imaginary payment.

Accepting (ăkse·ptĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Accept *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of taking or receiving what is offered or presented; acceptance, reception. *Accepting of faces* or *persons* of men: partiality, undue favour; see Accept 2, Acception 2.

1577 tr. *Bullinger, Decades* (1592) 193 One of these two vices, which so infecteth the mindes of Judges . . is the accepting of faces, or respect of persons. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Fam. Ep.* Wks. 1711, 156 Your chearful accepting of such like essays heretofore. *Mod.* John's accepting of the appointment.

Accepting (ăkse·ptĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Accept *v.* + -ing 2.] That accepts or has accepted.

1718 Pope *Iliad* XV. 438 Presumptuous Troy mistook the accepting sign. 1861 Göschen *For. Exch.* 55 The value of money in the accepting country.

†**Acception** (ăkse·pʃən). *Obs.* [ad. L. *acceptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *accept-* ppl. stem of *accipĕre*; see Accept. Used by Wyclif to translate the Vulg. *acceptio persōnārum* (*Rom.* ii. 11, etc.) *acception of persons*, a phrase occurring hundreds of times down to 1700, when it was supplanted by Accepting, Acceptance. In the general sense of Acceptance = *reception*, the word is rather rare; but in that of Acceptation = *signification*, in regular use from 6 till the beginning of 8. Cf. Fr. *acception*, which has likewise yielded to *acceptation* in the general sense, but still remains in senses 2 and 3, *acception de personne, acception d'un mot.*]

1. The act of accepting; the receiving or taking of anything presented; acceptance, reception.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 427/1 To euerichone [he] rendryd his owne by right withoute ony accepcion or takyng of money. 1578 Lyte *Niewe Herball* Pref. 2 Most humbly craving a favourable acception hereof. 1624 J. Smith *Virginia* V. 194 Acknowledgement and acception of all resident Gouernours. 1662 H. Stubbe *Indian Nectar* i. 5 The universal acception of this drink amongst the most sober.

2. *Acception of persons* or *faces.* [A Hebrew phrase נָשָׂא פָּנִים *massō phānīm*, 'accepting of the face,' verbally rendered in Gr. προσωπολημψία, L. *acceptio persōnæ, -ārum*, the latter simply adapted in Fr. and Eng.] The receiving of the personal advances of any one with favour; *hence*, corrupt acceptance, or favouritism, due to a person's rank, relationship, influence, power to bribe, etc. See Accept 2. (The earliest sense in Eng.)

1382 Wyclif *Rom.* ii. 11 For accepciouns of persoones, that is, to putte oon bifore another withoute desert, is not anentis God. [Tindale parcialyte, Cranmer and 1611 respect, *Rheims* acception.] 1494 Fabyan VI. clxi. 154 He shuld purpose the sothe & trowthe withoute accepcion of parsonys, and ponysshe mysdoers, as well the ryche as the poore. 1677 Gale *Crt. of Gentiles* II. IV. 372 Acception of persons has place only where . . any favors one more than another.

3. The accepted or received meaning or signification of a word or phrase; = Acceptation 4.

1543 *Necessary Doctrine* B, Faythe in the fyrst acception, is consydered as it is a seuerall gifte of God by it selfe. 1612 T. Taylor *Titus* i. 7. (1619) 121 The Apostle's argument and context can admit no other acception. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 186 That is the common acception, in six hundred places it is so taken. 1711 J. Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* 86 This Acception of the term.

¶ **Acception** is frequently found for Exception, with which it was phonetically confounded.

Acceptive (ăkse·ptiv), *a.* [f. Accept *v.* + -ive, as if ad. L. **acceptīvus*. Cf. *deceptive.*]

1. *passively.* Fit or suitable for acceptance; appropriate.

1596 Chapman *Iliad* VII. 85 Myself will use acceptive darts, And arm against him. *c* 1851 Mrs. Browning *Loved Once* And yet that word of 'Once' Is humanly acceptive.

†**2.** *actively.* Having a tendency to accept, ready to accept; receptive of things offered. *Obs.*

1601 Jonson *Poëtaster* III. iv. 74 Please you to be acceptive . . Yes sir, feare not; I shall accept. 1609 — *Case is Alt.* II. vii. 76 The people generally are very acceptive, and apt to applaud any meritable work. 1653 Brome *City Wit* IV. iii. 350 *Jo.* Received they my Jewells? *Cra.* Yes, they prov'd acceptive.

Acceptor (ăkse·ptəɹ, -tō·ɹ), also 4–6 acceptour. [a. Anglo-Fr. *acceptour*, ad. L. *acceptōr-em* n. of agent, f. *accept-* ppl. stem of *accipĕre* to receive; see Accept. This is the older form of the word, found in Wyclif, afterwards replaced by or refashioned as Accepter; in recent times it has been restored in a special sense, and is sometimes also, after the L., used in the general sense.]

1. One who accepts; = Accepter.

1382 Wyclif *Acts* x. 34 For god is not acceptour of persones. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1979. 434/1 The interpretation . . has found innumerable acceptors.

2. He who accepts a bill of exchange, or formally undertakes its payment when due.

1776 A. Smith *Wealth of Nat.* I. II. ii. 309 If, when the bill becomes due, the acceptor does not pay it. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* (ed. 3) xi. 150 The Bill of Exchange . . is an order written by the drawer and addressed to the acceptor.

†**Acce·rse,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *accers-ĕre* to summon; perh. only in loc. cit.] To summon.

1548 Hall *Chron. Edw. IV*, an. 10 (R.) The Erle of Warwicke . . thereupon accersed and called together his army.

†**Accersi·ted,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *accersīt-us*, pa. pple. of *accersĕre* to summon + -ed; perh. only used in loc. cit.] Summoned, sent for.

1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 475 Your realme to the whiche you be . . by your people accercited & vocated unto.

Access (æ·ksĕs, ăkse·s). Forms: 4 acces; 4 7 accesse; 5– access; and in the special sense IV: 4 axcesse, axcess; 5 axces, axesse, axez, aksis; 5–6 axes, axis; 6 axys, acceys. [In sense IV, the earliest in Eng., a. Fr. *accès*, OFr. *aces, aceis*:—L. *accēss-us*, a coming unto, vbl. sb. f. *accēd-ĕre* to come to: see Accede. In this sense the word soon received the Eng. accent *a·ccess*, whence the spellings *axes, axis*, etc., above. In its more general senses app. taken direct from L. *accēss-us* chiefly after 1500, and retaining the pronunc. *acc·ss* in all the poets of 6–8; but *a·ccess* is given by Sheridan 1789, rejected by Smart 1857, used by Tennyson 1864, and is now apparently the more usual, as more distinct from *exce·ss*. Cf. *rece·ss, succe·ss*; *a·bscess, pro·cess*. Like variety of usage prevails as to *access-ary, -ory*, and their derivatives, though in these it is more common to accent the first syllable.]

I. Coming to or towards; approaching.

†**1.** The action of going or coming to or into; coming into the presence of, or into contact with; approach, entrance. (Const. *into, unto, to.*) *Obs.*

1528 Gardiner in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xlvii. 90 How to use and order ourself at our access to the pope's presence. 1682 Grew *Anat. Plants* 10 Lest its new access into the ayr should shrivel it. 1699 Garth *Dispensary* I. (1706) 2 The Goddess . . shuns the great access of vulgar eyes. 1718 Pope *Iliad* XIV. 195 Safe from access of each intruding power. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. 138 He kept an honourable post here: and had great access of gentlemen to him.

2. The habit or power of getting near or into contact with; entrance, admittance, admission (*to* the presence or use of).

1382 Wyclif *Rom.* v. 2 By whom we han accesse, or nyȝ goynge to. 1534 *Polyd. Verg., Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 23 Thus crowse have free accesse to these highe trees. 1579 Gosson *Sch. of Abuse* (Arb.) 39 How many times hath accesse to Theaters beene restrayned. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 98 He is heere at the doore, and importunes accesse to you. 1772–84 Cook *Voyages* (1790) IV. 1192 These voyages have facilitated the access of ships into the Pacific Ocean. 1864 Tennyson *Aylm. F.* 503 Those at home . . Then closed her access to the wealthier farms. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. viii. 180 Some office which . . gave him close access to the person of his princely nephew. 1879 Lubbock *Sc. Lect.* xi. 39 This prevents the access of ants and other small creeping insects.

3. The state or faculty of being approached; accessibility.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* v. iii. 21 He gret repayre amang þaim mád; Be sic access he kend wele. 1559 *Myrroure for Mag.* (ed. 2) xiii. 1 Disdayne not prynces easye accesse. 1662 Gerbier *Princ.* 13 The Staires . . are . . of so easie an Accesse, as that Travellers do ascend them on Horse-back. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* (1816) I. 244 He insisted on Lord Chesterfield's general affability and easiness of access. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 89 Markets are so difficult of access, that much wealth is wasted.

4. The action of coming towards, coming, approach, advance. Contrasted with *recess.*

1610 Healey *Aug. City of God* (1620) V. vi. 193 We see the alteration of the year by the Sunnes accesse and departure. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. of Earth* (1723) VI. 279 The Sea, by this Access and Recess, shuffling the empty Shells. 1843 J. Martineau *Endeav. after Chr. Life* (1876) 506 The Rainbow interpreted by the prism . . painting the access and recess of his thought.

†5. A coming to work or business, an assembling or meeting of a body. The *access* and *recess* of Parliament. *Obs.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1584/1 A briefe report of the second accesse .. and of the answer made in the name of the lords of the parlement. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. i. 3 Before the Accesse and meeting again of the Parliament.

†6. A coming to office, dignity, or sovereignty; arrival at the throne; = ACCESSION 3. *Obs.*

1641 CHARLES I *Let. to Judges* 5 July 3 Our Accesse to the Crowne. 1650 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 25 Many Princes have sweetened and disguised the memory of their accesse to Government. 1759 MARTIN *Nat. Hist.* I. 247 Their first Access to their Dignity.

II. A way or means of approach.

7. An entrance, channel, passage, or doorway.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* 14 They .. have not those obvious accesses and contiguity of situation. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Brit.* II. Wks. 1847, 484 The Accesses of the Island were wondrously fortify'd. 1725 POPE *Odyssey* VIII. 51 Now all accesses to the dome are fill'd. 1831 SCOTT *Anne of Ger.* II. 25 If there be actually such a pass, there must be an access to it somewhere.

b. *fig.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* (1640) Pref. 17 We doe heere, in the Accesse to this work, Poure forth humblest and most ardent supplications to God. 1720 ROWE *Amb. Step-Mother* Prol. 7 The Poet does his Art employ, The soft Accesses of your Souls to try. 1878 R. W. DALE *On Preaching* vii. 216 We ought to try .. every possible access to the conscience.

III. A coming as an addition.

8. The coming of anything as an addition; adherence, addition, increase, growth. Now almost obs. and replaced by ACCESSION.

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 272 The death of this one man [Becket] .. brought thereunto more accesse of estimation and reverence. 1610 GWILLIM *Displ. Herald.* (1660) III. xxvi. 258 They had in them neither accesse nor defect. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 310, I from the influence of thy looks receive Access in every virtue. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* 10 The Philistims, strengthned by the access of the Shepherds, conquer Israel. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* ix. 261 The liquid mass of rock is always ready to be poured out upon the access of ndequate pressure. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 270 Their varying rates bring about, at regular intervals, an access of tone, when the crests of the waves correspond, and a diminution of tone when the crest of one coincides with the trough of the other.

IV. A coming on or attack of illness, anger, etc.

9. A coming on of illness or disease, especially of sudden illness; an attack or fit.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* C. 325 Paces of anguych wat3 hid in my sawle. 1423 JAMES I *King's Quair* II. xlviii, Bot tho began myn axis and turment. *a* 1597 '*Chaucer's Dreme*' Wks. 1855, 56 The peyne, and the plesaunce, Which was to me axes and hele. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Phys.* 139 Let meat be given at the time of the least accesse. 1678 BUTLER *Hudibras* III. ii. 822 Relapses make Diseases More desp'rate than their first Accesses. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. on Man* I. i. § 1. 7. 55 In the Access of most Fevers the Patient is listless & sleepy. 1821 G. TICKNOR *Life, Lett. & Journ.* I. xvii. 334 He had had an access of paralysis the afternoon previous. 1862 TRENCH *Miracles* xxvii. 368 These accesses of his disorder might come upon him at any moment.

†10. *spec.* An ague fit; ague, intermitting fever. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1316 A charme .. The whiche can helen the of thyn accesse. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) VII. xxxviii. 252 Fyrste the cold and therafter the heete and euery daye axes, yet worse, for some daye comith double axes. 1459 *Paston Lett.* 370 III. 426, I was falle seek with an axe3. 1475 AUDELAY *Poems* 47 A seke man, That is y-schakyd and schent with the aksis. 1493 *Petronylla* 45 And Petronilla quaketh in hir accesse. *a* 1500 *Lancelot of the Laik* (1865) 2 So be the morow set I was a-fyre In felinge of the access hot and colde. 1527 L. ANDREW tr. *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* A ij, The same water .. is good for the dayly axces or febres. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Ague*, The cure [of Ague] is usually begun with an emetic of ipecacuanha, an hour before the access.

11. *fig.* An outburst; a sudden fit of anger or other passion. (Modern, after Fr. *accès*.)

1781 J. MOORE *Italy* (1790) II. lxi. 214 These accesses and intervals [of thunder and explosion] continued with varied force. 1815 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XIII. 10 In a fresh access of jealousy, [he] plunged a dagger into her heart. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 56 He gave him [his brother] over, in an access of sublime patriotism, to the death he had deserved.

¶ **Access** is frequently found written for EXCESS, chiefly by phonetic confusion; but the senses also approach in 8 above; see quot. of date 1610.

Accessarily (æksĕsărĭli, ăkse·sărĭli), *adv.* [f. ACCESSARY *a.* + -LY².] After the manner of an accessary; also (less correctly) for ACCESSORILY.

1623 MINSHEU, *Accessoriamẽte*, accessarily, consentingly.

Accessariness (æksĕsărinĕs, ăkse·sărinĕs). [f. ACCESSARY *a.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being accessary; concurrence, privity.

1654 GAYTON *Festiv. Notes* II. vi. 60 Shee .. doth vindicate all refractory damosels, from the least accessarinesse or lyableness of guilt from the ends (violent or melancholy) of their puling .. Servants. 1667 *Decay of Chr. Piety* xix. § 18. 370 Perhaps this consideration will draw us .. into the guilt of a negative accessariness to the present mischiefs.

Accessary (æksĕsări, ăkse·sări), *sb.* and *a.* [f. ACCESS *sb.* + -ARY, as if ad. L. **accĕssāri-us*, an analogical formation on *accĕssus*, cf. *emissary, commissary, adversary, notary*. The sb. is etymologically *accessary* and the adj. *accessory*, cf. emissary sb., promissory adj., but as the adj. was first taken directly from the sb. it was naturally spelt *accessary*. Being afterwards 'rectified' by scholars to *accessory*, after the L. *accessōrius*, it drew the noun after it, so that this also is now often spelt ACCESSORY. In the legal sense the word is commonly *accessary* (though Blackstone wrote *accessory*), and Webster recommends that it be so preserved, and spelt *accessory* in other senses. But as it is often used of things *fig.* from the legal sense, as in *accessary* and *principal*, it is doubtful if the distinction is practicable. The historical and etymological pronunc. is *ă·ccessary*, but *acce·ssary* (cf. *intercessory*) is also in use. So with its derivatives.]

A. *sb.*

1. One who accedes, or gives his accession (formerly *access*) to any act or undertaking; an adherent, assistant, or helper. In *Law*: 'He who is not the chief actor in the offence, nor present at its performance, but in some way concerned therein, either before or after the fact committed.' 1768 Blackstone *Comment.* IV. 35.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* (1520) VII. 157 b/1 To take and brynge hym and his accessaryes to the kynge. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 40 To prison was I sent as principal, and my master as accessarie. 1660 H. FINCH *Regicides* (1679) 158 He knows very well there are no accessaries in Treason. 1859 MILL *Liberty* iv. 129 The moral anomaly of punishing the accessary.

2. Of things. (Partly *fig.* from the last, partly from ACCESSORY *a.*) Anything assisting or contributory; anything subordinate; an adjunct, or accompaniment. (See ACCESSORY, B. 1.)

1534 LO. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. of M. Aurel.* (1546) H h. ij, The auctoritie of his office .. ought to be his accessarie, and his good lyfe for principall. 1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* 424 It shews no great reverence to those Sacred Writings, to bring them, though it be but as Accessaries, into Farce and Ridicule. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Sacred & Leg. Art* 355 The attention .. is distracted by the accessaries.

B. *adj.*

1. Of persons: Acceding or adhering *to*; assisting as a subordinate. In *Law*: Participating or sharing in a crime, though not the chief actor; participant, privy.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 192 To both their deaths shalt thou be accessary. 1698 DRYDEN *Æneid* IV. 543 A God's command he pleads, And makes Heav'n accessary to his Deeds. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xix. 30 Don't imagine that I would be accessary to your ruin for the world. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. i. 31 Both houses of parliament were commonly made accessary to the legal murders of this [Henry VIII's] reign.

†2. Of things: Subordinate, additional, accompanying, non-essential, adventitious; = ACCESSORY, A. 1 (which is now alone used in this sense). *Obs.*

1552–5 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 37 Hawking and hunting is but an accessary thing. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iii. 38 Foundations which were good in their original institution ought not to be destroyed for accessary abuses. 1691 *Case of Exeter Coll.* 29 The Oath being accessary to the Statutes

Accessibility (ăkse·sĭbi·lĭti). [f. ACCESSIBLE + -ITY. Cf. Fr. *accessibilité* also quite modern.] The quality of being accessible, or of admitting approach. *fig.* Openness to influence.

[WEBSTER cites LANGHORNE 1766–1802. Not in CRAIG 1847; In WORCESTER 1859.] 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 362 Accessibility to the sentiments of others .. often accompanies feeble minds. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 10 The greater accessibility of Latin literature. 1850 MERIVALE *Hist. Rom. Emp.* IV. xxxviii. 323 The accessibility of Italy upon this side .. was at all times a matter of anxiety to her rulers. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. in Crit.* (1875) V. 190 The French .. have shown more accessibility to ideas than any other people.

Accessible (ăkse·sĭb'l), *a.* [a. Fr. *accessible* (in Cotgr.), ad. L. *accĕssibil-em*, vbl. adj. f. *accĕss-* ppl. stem of *accēd-ĕre*; see ACCEDE and -BLE.]

1. Capable of being used as an access; affording entrance; open, practicable. Const. *to*.

1610 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. ii. 84 Accessible is none but Milford way. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 546 With one ascent Accessible from Earth. 1835 J. HARRIS *Gt. Teacher* (1837) 347 All the paths of human ambition were open and accessible to him.

2. Capable of being entered or reached; easy of access; such as one can go to, come into the presence of, reach, or lay hold of; get-at-able. Const. *to*.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* 45 She [Spain] hath bold accessible coasts. 1670 G. H., *Hist. Cardinals* II. ii. 149 He is accessible enough, but not too liberal to the poor. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & Fall* I. xix. 537 The town was accessible only by two wooden bridges. 1850 MERIVALE *Hist. Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xli. 89 The ear of the public was accessible perhaps by no other means. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. I. iv. 52 He was .. as accessible as any one could desire, and gave patient audience to all who asked it. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist. Eng.* (1863) I. i. 44 Evidence, not accessible to contemporaries, has since made his statement indisputable.

b. *fig.* Accessible *to*: open to the influence of.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. of Midl.* 185 He had shewn himself in a certain degree accessible to touches of humanity. 1881 *Rep. of Elect. Comm.* in *Daily Tel.* 31 Jan. 500 or 600 [voters] are at all times accessible to bribery.

Accession (ăkse·ʃən). [a. Fr. *accession* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *accĕssiōn-em* a going to, joining, increase, n. of action f. *accēdĕre*, *accĕssum*: see ACCEDE. It has partly occupied the ground of the earlier ACCESS.] Generally, the action of going to, joining oneself to, and its result. Hence,

I. A coming to.

1. The action of coming near, approach; a coming into the presence of any one, or into contact with any thing; admittance, admission; = ACCESS 1.

1652 GAULE *Mag-astro-mancer* 160 The rationall creatures are the more noble in themselves, and of more neer accession to the divine similitude. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 100 There is moreover granted leave of accession unto him. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 19 Now there may be many things in Nature unto which we have neither of these accessions of Sense. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 198 For want of Accession of the Sun. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 395 Two of the oxides of lead may be formed by heat, with accession of air. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* (1856) XXXV. 312 It might be supposed .. that the accession of solar light would be accompanied by increase of temperature.

†2. The action of coming to (a point) by forward or onward motion; advance, coming, arrival. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 57 Not varying at all by the accession of bodyes upon, or secession thereof, from its surface. 1655–60 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 9/2 He first found out the accession of the Sun from Tropick to Tropick. 1656 tr. *Hobbes, Elem. Philos.* (1839) 471 Now this expansion of the air upon the superficies of the earth, from east to west, doth, by reason of the sun's perpetual accession to the places which are successively under it, make it cold at the time of the sun's rising and setting.

3. The act of coming or attaining to a dignity, office, or position of honour, *esp.* the throne.

1769 BURKE *State of Nation* Wks. II. 15 That the only good minister .. since his Majesty's accession, is the Earl of Bute. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 232 Hugh, on his accession to manhood, did homage to the King.

II. A coming to as an addition.

4. The act of coming to so as to join, or of joining oneself to; joining, addition.

1633 T. ADAMS *Comm. 2 Pet.* i. 6 (1865) 79 Necessary therefore is the accession of piety to patience. 1675 BARCLAY *Apol. for Quakers* xiv. § 4. 498 The Church can be no ways bettered by the Accession of Hypocrites. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 356 England had gained greatly by the accession of the valiant Thurkhill.

5. The act of acceding or agreeing to an opinion, plan, or proceeding; adherence, assent.

1603–5 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 130 The King repented himself of his Accession to that affair. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Hist. Vermont* 283 Declaring their acquiessence in, and accession to the determination made by Congress. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* II. 251 The Prince had no accession to this second aggression upon the citizens of Perth.

Deed of Accession, in Scotch Law, a deed by the creditors of a bankrupt, by which they accede to a trust executed by their debtor for the general behoof, and bind themselves to concur in the arrangement.

6. That which adds itself, or is added to anything; that whereby it is increased; addition, augmentation, increase. Applied also to persons.

1588 LAMBARDE *Eirenarcha* I. ix. 47 The forme of this Commission hath varied with the time, and received sundrie accessions. 1592 W. WEST *Symbolæogr.* B iiij. 37 A, Accessions .. to contracts be these things which be required beside the principall things themselves. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton, Def. Pop.* (1851) V. 139 And Egypt became an Accession to the kingdom of Ethiopia. 1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell* III. 159 Mr. Banks desires to be admitted [to the club]; he will be a very honourable accession. 1798 WELLESLEY *Desp.* 25 He has not yet obtained any formidable accession of strength from his alliance with France. 1838 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. Pref. 10 This volume .. is a very convenient accession to any scholar's library. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. IV. ii. 409 Every year the fraternity received fresh accessions of princes and nobles.

7. *Law.* Addition to property by natural growth or artificial improvement; which becomes the property of the owner of that which receives the addition, who is said to acquire the proprietorship thereof by Accession.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 404 The doctrine of property arising from accession is also grounded on the right of occupancy. 1832 J. AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. liv. 904 The acquisition of 'jus in rem' by accession .. as land washed away and joined to one's own land, or the fruits of one's own land. 1847 CRAIG, s.v. Artificial accession is that addition which is the result of human industry, called likewise industrial accession, as trees planted, or a house built on the property of another, which belongs to the proprietor of the ground, and not to the planter or builder.

†III. A coming on or invasion of disease; an attack, fit, or paroxysm; also a visitation, or fit of folly, etc. = ACCESS 9. *Obs.*

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. 105 Pills that change Thy sick Accessions into setled health. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl.* (1815) 162 Some of our family have had very uncommon accessions .. [and] sometimes speak as if they were really inspired. 1827 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 54 Those accessions of folly to which men are sometimes subject.

Accessional (ăkse·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Pertaining to or dne to accession; of the nature of an increase, additional, accessory.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 196 This accessionall preponderancy is rather in appearance then reality. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. on Art* (1848) V. 187 Almost all compositions afford these accessional advantages. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* IV. viii. 253 You will find various accessional suggestions.

†**Accessive** (ăkse·siv), *a. Obs.* [a. Fr. *accessif, -ive*; ad. late L. *accĕssīv-us*, f. *accĕssus*; see ACCESS, and -IVE.]

1. Pertaining to access or approach; seeking to approach, pressing in, aggressive. *rare.*

[1611 FLORIO has the adv. in this sense: see ACCESSIVELY.]

1641 Sir R. Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* in *Phenix* VII. I. 206 My Lord of Essex .. then grew accessive in the appetite of her favour.

2. Fitted for, or capable of, access; accessible.

1609 Heywood *Brytaine's Troy* VI. x. 137, I haue stopt up each Accessive way. 1611 Cotgr., *Accessif*, Accessible, accessiue, easie to come vnto.

¶ **Accessive** also by confusion for Excessive.

†**Acce·ssively,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an accessive manner; pressingly, aggressively.

1611 Florio, *Accessoriaménte*, accessiuelie, by his own seeking.

Accessless (ăkse·slés), *a. poet.* [f. Access + -less.] Without access; inaccessible.

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* VII. 387 A ruthless billow smit Against huge rocks, and an accessless shore, My mangl'd body.

Accessor, Sc. form of Accessory, B.

Accessorial (ăksĕsō·riăl), *a.* [f. L. *accessōrius*, see Accessory + -al 1.] Of the nature of an accessory or accompaniment; associated in a secondary yet useful manner; auxiliary, supplementary.

1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 490 A sentence pray'd or mov'd for .. on Accessorial matters .. may be uncertain. 1860 Whiteside *Italy in 19th Cent.* xli. 431 Lastly, there are accessorial punishments. The pillory, public acknowledgment of guilt, etc.

Accessorily (æ·ksĕsərĭli, ăkse·sərĭli), *adv.* [f. Accessory *a.* + -ly 2.] In an accessory or supplementary manner, additionally; also (less correctly) for Accessarily.

c 1400 *Apol. for Lollards* 22 Nebeles it is not to deme þat ne it is leful to curse accessorily. [1755 In Johnson, etc.]

Accessoriness (see Accessory). [f. Accessory *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being accessory; secondary character, subordinate association. Sometimes used less correctly for Accessariness.

a 1655 Vines *Lord's Sup.* (1677) 386 Allowance & content defiles by accessoriness unto the sin. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 35 Relations of quality at large .. 4. *Accessoriness*, Abet, adherent, second, Companion.

Accessory (æ·ksĕsəri, ăkse·səri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *accĕssōri-us* adj., f. *accĕssōr*, agent noun f. *accēd-ĕre*; see Accede, and -ory.] For the variant pronunciations, of which *a·ccessory* is historical and etymological (cf. *pro·missory*), see Accessary.

A. *adj.*

1. Of things: Coming as an accession; contributing in an additional and hence subordinate degree; additional, extra, adventitious.

1618 Bolton *Florus* II. ix. 122 The Iles in that Sea .. accessory members of the Ætolian Warre. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 21 A Principal obligation extinguishes an Accessory obligation if they do both concur in one and the same Person. 1842 A. Gray *Struct. Bot.* (1880) iii. § 2. 44 Accessory Buds These are .. multiplications of the regular axillary bud. 1872 Huxley *Physiol.* VI. 139 To distinguish the essential food-stuffs or proteids from the accessory food-stuffs or fats and amyloids. 1875 Ouseley *Mus. Form* v. 38 Accessory passages may be added to either, or both, of the principal themes.

2. Aiding in a crime, privy; = Accessary B 1 (the better spelling in this sense).

1607 *Mis. Enforced Marriage* II. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IX. 506 Thyself a murderer, thy wife accessory. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pickle* (1779) II. xlvi. 86 We shall be accessory to the ruin of this enslaved people. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* 121 He charged me with being accessory to the felony.

B. *sb.* [The Scotch form accessor is adopted directly from Fr. *accessoire*: *L'accessoire suit le principal.* Littré.]

1. An accessory thing; something contributing in a subordinate degree to a general result or effect; an adjunct, or accompaniment.

1549 *Compl. of Scot.* (1872) xiii. 112 3our particular veil is bot ane accessor of 3our comont veil [=common weal] ande the accessor followis the natur of the prencipal. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 70 All pleasures else, I Accessories call. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 21 If a Man sells a House, the Glass-Windows thereunto belonging are said to be sold as an Accessory. 1847 Dickens *Haunted Man* (C.D. ed.) 222 Seasoning .. is an accessory dreamily suggesting pork. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Painting* 129 Accessories are those objects in a picture, auxiliary or accessorial to the general effect, but apart from the principal subject or figure. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 16 May 2 No mansion in Belgravia is better provided in all the accessories of luxurious ease.

2. Of persons: = Accessary A 1 (the more usual and better spelling in this sense).

1602 *Choose a Good Wife* V. iii. in Hazlitt's *Dodsley* IX. 93 For justifiers are all accessories, And accessories have deserv'd to die. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 520 Transformed Alike, to serpents all, as accessories To his bold riot. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 21 A man that gives Aid, Counsel, or Assistance unto any Crime, is .. an Accessory thereunto. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 288 But that he was an accessory after the fact no human being could doubt.

Accessour, obs. form of Assessor.

Acceys, obs. form of Access, attack, coming on (of disease).

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 D 1 b, Vlceres that come to cycatryce, and open agayne shall be healed in the acceys and vlceracyon.

Acchymosis, obs. form of Ecchymosis.

‖**Acciaccatura** (attʃa·kkătū·ră). *Mus.* [Italian, f. *acciaccāre* to crush, ponnd.] An ornament or 'grace' in Music, consisting of a small note (or two at a distance of not more than a minor third from each other) performed as quickly as possible before an essential note of a melody, the single small note (or first of the two) being a semitone below the essential note; a 'crush-note.'

1876 Troutb. & Dale *Music Primer* 47 The *beat* is a short acciaccatura, consisting of its first note only, a semitone below any note to which it gives special force. The *twitch* is a short acciaccatura consisting of its latter note only.

Accide, variant of Accidie, *Obs.* sloth.

†**A·ccidence** 1. *Obs.* [a. Fr. *accidence*, ad. L. *accidentia* sb. chance; f. *accident-em*, pr. pple. of *accid-ĕre* to fall, happen: see -nce.] Hap, mishap, chance; fortuitous circumstance.

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 153 And ofte of accidence .. They ben corrupt by sondry way. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. Prol. 23 Thy maist supreme indiuisibil substance .. Rengand eterne, ressauis na accidence. 1604 Dekker *King's Entert.* Wks. 1873 I. 300 Summon each Sence To tell the cause of this strange accidence. 1811 J. Pinkerton *Petralogy* Introd. 4 Petralogy .. divided into twelve domains .. six being distinguished by circumstances or accidences of various kinds.

Accidence 2 (æ·ksidĕns). [Apparently a corruption of *accidents* (Accident 9), Fr. *accidens*, transl. L. *accidentia* pl. neut., but perhaps a direct formation on the latter treated as a sb. fem. See quot. dated 1751.

1. That part of Grammar which treats of the Accidents or inflections of words; a book of the rudiments of grammar.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* (1845) v. ix. 23 Dame Gramer .. taught me ryght well Fyrst my Donet and then my accidence. 1598 Shaks. *Merry Wives* IV. i. 16, I pray you aske him some questions in his Accidence. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* (1627) iv. 40 Let us begin with the rudiments of the Grammar, I meane the Accedence. 1751 Chambers *Cycl., Accidence, Accidentia*, a name chiefly used for a little book, containing the first elements, or rudiments of the Latin tongue. 1840 De Quincey *Style* Wks. XI. 198 With two or three exceptions .. we have never seen the writer .. who has not sometimes violated the accidence or the syntax of English grammar.

2. Hence, by extension: The rudiments or first principles of any subject.

1562 G. Leigh (*title*) The Accedence of Armorie. 1664 Butler *Hudibras* II. ii. 221 Their Gospel is an Accidence By which they construe Conscience. 1870 Lowell *Among my Books* Ser. II. (1873) 162 The poets who were just then learning the accidence of their art.

Accidency (æ·ksidĕnsi). ? *Obs. rare*−1. [ad. L. *accidentia* sb. chance: see Accidence, which represents the Fr. form of the same word, and -ncy.] A fortuitous circumstance or acquisition; a chance; a windfall.

1864 Burton *Scot Abroad* II. ii. 202 That country, where quarters, accidencies and shifts are the greatest part of their subsistence.

Accident (æ·ksidĕnt). [a. Fr. *accident*:—L. *accidens, -ent-*, sb. properly pr. pple. of *accid-ĕre* to fall, to happen.] As in many other adopted words, the historical order in which the senses appear in Eng. does not correspond to their logical development, a fact still more noticeable in the derivatives.

I. Anything that happens.

1. †**a.** An occurrence, incident, event. *Obs.* **b.** Anything that happens without foresight or expectation; an unusual event, which proceeds from some unknown cause, or is an unusual effect of a known cause; a casualty, a contingency. *The chapter of accidents*: the unforeseen course of events. **c.** *esp.* An unfortunate event, a disaster, a mishap.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 918 This accident so petous was to here. 1483 Caxton *Cato* k vi, By some accidentes and wantynges of nature thauncyent retournen and becomen as chyldren. 1571 Q. Elizabeth in Ellis's *Orig. Lett.* II. 289. III. 1 You maie well gesse, by the accidentes of the time, whie I have not made anie answer. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 135 I spoke .. Of moving Accidents by Flood and Field. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah Sight* II. 63 The most memorable Accident in this place, was the Idolatry of the Israelites to Baal-peor. 1688 Dryden *Brit. Rediv.* 183 No future ills nor accidents appear, To sully and pollute the sacred infant's year. 1702 *Eng. Theophrastus* 230 The wisest councils may be discompos'd by the smallest accidents. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone Lightho.* § 117 In the progress of the work we should lie so widely open to accidents. 1824-8 Landor *Imag. Conv.* (1846) 453 Him I would call the powerful one, who .. turns to good account the worst accidents of his fortune. 1871 H. Lee *Miss Barrington* I. xxi. 299 Leaving time to fight for them and putting their trust in the chapter of accidents. 1879 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* II. xii. 504 He was led to the discovery .. by a series of happy accidents. 1882a *Daily News* 10 July 3/6 Serious railway accident: thirty persons injured. *Mod.* 'Insure your life against accidents.'

2. *abstractly*, Chance, fortune. (By accident = Fr. *par accident* (14th c.), L. *per accidens*.)

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxviii. 110 Hir deth naturalle oughte not to hauen comen yet of longe tyme, but by accydente and harde fortune. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* V. v. 278 Consider Sir, the chance of Warre, the day Was yours by accident. 1756 C. Lucas *On Waters* III. 141 The good or ill they do depend alike upon accident. 1788 Johnson *Lett.* I. cxiv. 239 Nature probably has some part in human characters and accident has some part. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 628 William, whether by accident or by design, was not admitted.

†**3.** *Med.* An occurring symptom; *esp.* an unfavourable symptom. *Obs.*

1563 T. Gale *Antidotarie* II. 23 Thys Vnguent .. dothe .. remoue diuers accidentes and sicknesses. 1622 Bacon *Henry VII*, 9 There began .. a disease then new: which of the Accidents and manner thereof they called the Sweating-sickenesse. 1671 Milton *Samson* 612 Oh, that torment .. must secret passage find To the inmost mind, There exercise all his fierce accidents.

†**4.** A casual appearance or effect, a phenomenon. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Clerkes T.* 551 Non accident for noon aduersité Was seyn in hir. 1635 N. Carpenter *Geogr. Del.* I. x. 220 The Inhabitants of a Right Spheare in respect of the heauens haue the same accidents. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 24 These Fossil Shells are attended with the ordinary accidents of the marine ones, ex. gr. they sometimes grow to one another. 1765 Harris *Three Treat.* II. ii. 66 Music may imitate the Glidings, Murmurings, Tossings, Roarings, and other Accidents of water.

5. An irregular feature in a landscape; an undulation.

c 1870 Lowell *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 391 Accidents of open green, Sprinkled with loose slahs square and gray. 1878 in *19th Cent.* 42 Taking advantage of every accident of the ground to conceal himself.

II. That which is present by chance, and therefore non-essential.

6. *Logic.* A property or quality not essential to our conception of a substance; an attribute. Applied especially in Scholastic Theology to the material qualities remaining in the sacramental bread and wine after transubstantiation; the essence being alleged to be changed, though the accidents remained the same.

c 1380 Wyclif *Eng. Wks.* (1880) 466 No man durste seye til nou þat accident is goddis body, for þis newe word may haue no ground. 1413 Lydgate *Pylg. Sowle* (1483) IV. xxvi. 71 Quantite is an accident only appropred to bodyly thynges. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 439/3 Whan the breed is conuerted into the precious body of our lord the accidentes abyden .. whytnesse, roundenesse and sauoure. 1561 T. N[orton] *Calvin's Inst.* (1634) I. xiii. 56 Hee sticketh not to faigne new accidents in God. 1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1839) 104 Wherefore, I define an accident to be the manner of our conception of body. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* xiii. 45 But I demand, Whether is it less Idolatry to adore the Accidents of the Bread .. or the Bread it self? 1765 Tucker *Lt. of Nat.* I. 17 Disposition, configuration, and motion, are .. accidents in ancient dialect, or modifications according to modern philosophers. 1846 Mill *Logic* I. vii. § 8. 181 Inseparable accidents are properties which are universal to the species but not necessary to it .. Separable Accidents are those which are found in point of fact to be sometimes absent from the species. 1872 O. Shipley *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 179 *Elements*, the English equivalent term for the accidents after consecration.

7. Hence, by extension, Any accidental or non-essential accompaniment, quality, or property; an accessory, a non-essential.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* (1651) I. i. III. ii. 31 Old age, from which natural melancholy is almost an inseparable accident. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 6 We had also a third design in our voyage, though it may be esteemed an accident to the rest. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* (1871) I. i. 2 With all the brilliant accidents of birth, and beauty, and fortune. 1843 Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) I. 104 Eternity is really his home, and Time but an accident to him.

8. *Heraldry.* An additional point or mark that may be retained or omitted in a coat of arms.

1610 Gwillim *Heraldry* (1660) I. iii. 15 I call those notes or marks, Accidents of Armes, that .. may be annexed unto them, or taken from them, their substance still remaining.

†**9.** *Grammar. pl.* (L. *accidentia*, Quintil.) The changes to which words are subject, in accordance with the relations in which they are used; the expression of the phenomena of gender, number, case, mood, tense, etc. *Obs.* replaced by Accidence.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 182 Not changing one word for another, by their accidents or cases. 1612 Brinsley *Posing of the Parts* (1669) 1 The Accidents; that is, the things belonging to the parts of speech

†**A·ccident,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *accident-em* falling, happening, pr. pple. of *accid-ĕre*. See Accident *sb.*] Accidental, contingent, incidental.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* (1845) xxvii. xx. 123 Desteny is a thyng accydent. 1610 Healey *St. Aug., City of God* XI. iv. 389 They can neuer shew how that misery befalleth it anew, that was neuer accident to it before.

†**Accident,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [f. Accident *sb.*] To endow with accidents or sensible attributes; to materialize or inform.

1548 Geste *Pr. Masse* 86 Christes body is adjudged of no man to be accidented, notwythstanding it is presented in the accidentes of the bread.

Accidental (æksidĕntăl), *a.* and *sb.* [?a. Fr. *accidental, -el*, 16th c. in Littré (cf. Pr. and Sp. *accidental*, It. *accidentale*), ad. med. or late L. *accidentāl-is* f. *accidens, -ent-*, sb. (see Accident); cf. *occidentāl-is, parentāl-is*. The regular L. form would probably have been *accidentiāl-is* f. *accidentia*, cf. *essential, substantial*.] Earliest occurrence in senses 3, 4.

A. *adj.*

I. Coming by chance, or on a chance occasion.

1. Happening by chance, undesignedly, or unexpectedly; produced by accident; fortuitous.

1578 Timme *Calvin on Gen.* 84 As though all the crookedness of our disposition were not accidental. 1607 Topsell *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 267 Accidentall diseases be those that come by chance, as by surfetting, of cold, heat, and such like thing. 1653 Walton *Compl. Angler* i. 14, I made an accidental mention of it. 1765 Tucker *Lt. of Nat.* II. 88 A man shoots at a rat in his yard, and kills a chicken which he did not intend, therefore we call this accidental. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 256 They are causes, therefore, as constant as the tides themselves, and, like them, depend on no temporary or accidental circumstances. 1882a *Pall Mall G.*

10 May 3/1 The jury . . deciding after some hesitation to find only accidental death.

2. Of or pertaining to a chance occasion or chance circumstances; casual, occasional.

1506 W. DE WORDE *Ordinary of Crysten Men* v. vii. [415] The prayse of the good dedes done in the estate of mortall synne is a Joye accidentalle. 1533 ELYOT *Castel of Helth* (1541) 39 Some accidentall cause, as syckenes, or moche studye. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 149 Oh fie, fie, fie: Thy sinn's not accidentall, but a Trade. 1772 PENNANT *Tours in Scotl.* (1774) 341 Discovered by the accidental digging of peat. 1825 WATERTON *Wanderings* I. i. 109 The accidental traveller . . can merely mark the outlines of the path he has trodden. 1836 TODD *Cycl. An. & Ph.* I. 497/1 Accidental Cartilage . . the cartilaginous concretions . . found in situations where they do not ordinarily exist.

II. Present by chance; non-essential.

3. *Logic.* Pertaining to logical accidents; not essential to the conception of a substance; not of the nature of its essence; non-essential.

1553-87 FOX *A. & M.* III. 251 Pendleton saith that the colour [of bread] was the earthly thing, and called it an accidental substance. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 277 The second, and third [figures] haue perfection essentiall, but not accidentall. 1788 REID *Active Powers* I. i. 513 There are other relative notions that are not taken from accidental relations. 1846 MILL *Logic* I. vi. § 2. 147 All properties, not of the essence of the thing, were called its accidents . . and the propositions in which any of these were predicated of it were called Accidental Propositions.

4. Non-essential to the existence of a thing, not necessarily present, incidental, subsidiary.

c 1385 CHAUCER *Melibœus* 432 The cause accidental was hate; the cause material, ben the five woundes of thy doughter. 1670 BAXTER *Cure of Ch. Div.* 18 If in any integral or accidental point you think that you are wiser. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 150. ¶ 4 Those accidental benefits which prudence may confer on every state. 1858 F. W. ROBERTSON *Lect.* ii. 148 Poetry is a something to which words are the accidental, not by any means the essential form.

5. *Music. Accidental* sharps, flats, naturals: signs of chromatic alteration, raising or lowering notes a tone or semitone, strictly so called only when they occur before particular notes, and not in the *signature* of the various keys.

1806 CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* Accidental Sharps and Flats only affect the Notes which they immediately precede. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* i. 23 The employment in the minor of an accidental sharp or natural.

6. *Optics. Accidental* colours: complementary colours not actually caused by light, but due to subjective sensation.

1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. of Phys. Sc.* § 19. 184 After looking steadily for a short time at a coloured object, such as a red wafer, on turning the eyes to a white substance, a green image of the wafer appears, which is called the accidental colour of red. All tints have their accidental colours.

7. *Painting. Accidental* lights: 'secondary lights; effects of light other than ordinary daylight.' Fairholt.

8. *Perspective. Accidental* point: 'A point in the horizontal line, where lines parallel among themselves, though not perpendicular to the picture, do meet.' Phillips 1706.

¶ Also used *adverbially*.

1622 ROWLANDS *Good Newes* 13 Two canting rogues, that old consorts had bin, Did accidentall at an alehouse meet.

B. *sb.* **a.** A casual or subsidiary property, see A 3; **b.** *Music.* A sharp, flat, or natural, occurring not at the commencement of a piece of music in the signature, but before a particular note, see A 5; **c.** *Painting. pl.* 'Those unusual effects of strong light and shade in a picture produced by the introduction of the representations of artificial light, such as those proceeding from a fire, candle, or the like.' Fairholt.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 31 You must distinguish between the Essentials and some Accidentals of the Jewish Church. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 75 Altho' a Custom introduc'd against the Substantials of an Appeal be not valid . . yet a Custom may be introduc'd against the Accidentals of an Appeal. 1868 OUSELEY *Harmony* (1875) i. 6 The use of them [sharps, flats, etc.] both as accidentals and in the signature.

Accidentalism (æksidĕ·ntăliz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. Accidental manner. In *Painting*, The effect produced by accidental lights.

1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* I. II. 4. iii. § 4. 287 The constant habit of nature to . . make the symmetry and beauty of her laws the more felt by the grace and accidentalism with which they are carried out.

2. *Med.* A system of medicine which regards disease as an accidental modification of health and preventible by the arrestment of external causes.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Accidentalist (æksidĕ·ntălist). [f. ACCIDENTAL + -IST.] One who believes in or practises ACCIDENTALISM 2.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Accidentality (æ:ksidĕntæ·lĭti). [f. ACCIDENTAL + ITY.] Accidental state or quality, casualness; = ACCIDENTALNESS.

1651 N. BIGGS *New Dispens.* 168 In this only supposed Accidentality. 1831 COLERIDGE *Table Talk* 147 I wish . . to take from history it's accidentality, and from science it's fatalism.

Accidentally (æksidĕ·ntăli), *adv.* [f. ACCIDENTAL + -LY[2].] Sense 2 was the earlier in use; see ACCIDENT.

1. In an accidental manner; by accident, by chance, unintentionally, casually.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 143 A Letter . . which accidentally . . hath miscarried. 1607 — *Coriol.* IV. iii. 40 I am most fortunate, thus accidentally to encounter you. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* (1840) II. xxi. 77 Being accidentally poisoned by one of his own arrows. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlvi. 246 A great authority . . I accidentally met with this morning. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xxiii. 393 (1865) Accidentally their acquaintance has proved pernicious to me.

†**2.** Non-essentially, incidentally, as a secondary or subsidiary effect. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) XVII. i. 593 Drye essencialli and moyst accidentally. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. of Cyrurg.* Suppose that holly they do nat contrary, neuerthelesse they contrary accydentally. 1651 HOBBES *Gov. & Soc.* iii. § 21. 50 Every man is presumed to seek what is good for himselfe naturally, and what is just, only for Peaces sake, and accidentally. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & Fall.* III. 139 The invasion of the Goths . . contributed, at least accidentally, to extirpate the last remains of Paganism.

Accidentalness (æksidĕ·ntălnĕs). [f. ACCIDENTAL + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being accidental; casualness, fortuitousness.

1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. of God* (1834) I. 557 The necessity of their meeting in regard of their master's order and the accidentalness of it in regard of themselves. *Mod.* The alleged accidentalness of the explosion.

†**Accide·ntarily**, *adv. Obs.* [f. ACCIDENTARY + -LY[2].] By way of accident; casually, incidentally.

1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. xxv. 133 Directed principally to his own benefit, and but accidentarily to the good of him that is counselled.

†**Accidentary** (æksidĕ·ntări), *a. Obs.* [f. ACCIDENT *sb.* + -ARY; as if ad. L. **accidentārius*.] Sense 2 was the earlier in use; see ACCIDENT.

1. Fortuitous, casual; = ACCIDENTAL 1, 2.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glasse of Hum.* 34 For this accidentary death instance mote be given of many. 1655 CULPEPER *Riverius* v. iv. 127 In some an accidentary Stammering cometh by a Catarrh. 1678 *Cathol. Cause* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 134 Those that erroneously refer all things unto . . fortune, or such like accidentary events.

2. Having the nature of a logical accident, not affecting the essence, non-essential; = ACCIDENTAL 3, 4.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Div. of Hen VIII* (1878) 246 The second perfection . . is not essential but accidentary. 1656 HOBBES *Six Less.* Wks. 1845 VII. 218 Is not the circumduction of a semicircle accidentary to a sphere?

Accidented (æ·ksidĕntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ACCIDENT *sb.* (see I. 6) + -ED[2]. Cf. Fr. *accidenté*.] Characterized by accidents.

1879 *Daily News* 16 Apr. 3/2 A reckless headlong steeplechase over a violently accidented ploughed field.

Accidential (æksidĕ·nʃăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *accidentia*, see ACCIDENCE[1] + -AL. Cf. *essential*.] Characterized by non-essential qualities.

1811 J. PINKERTON *Petralogy* Introd. 4 Petralogy . . divided into twelve domains . . six being distinguished by circumstances or accidences of various kinds, may be called circumstantial, or accidential. 1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIII. 67 The last [six domains] . . are denoted by the ingenious appellation of Accidential.

Accidentiality (æksidĕ·nʃiæ·lĭti). [f. ACCIDENTIAL + -ITY.] An accidental quality.

1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIII. 66 We are assailed, at every step, by . . accidentialities, and all the ineffable appellations. *Ibid.* 67 While the last six are . . on account of their 'accidentiality,' subdivided.

†**Accide·ntiary**, *a. Obs. rare*[1]. [f. L. *accidentia* ACCIDENCE[2] + -ARY.] Engaged on the accidence (in Grammar).

1633 BP. MORTON *Discharge* 186 You know the word Sacerdotes to signifie Priests, and not the Lay-people, which every Accedentiarie boy in schooles knoweth as well as you.

†**A·ccidently**, *adv. Obs.* [f. ACCIDENT *a.* + LY[2].] Sense 2 was the earlier in use; see ACCIDENT, -AL.

1. Accidentally, casually, by chance.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* (1632) IX. vii. 530 Which Act was accidently hanseld. 1782 J. FLETCHER *Let.* Wks. 1795 VII. 239, I broke my shin accidently against a bench. 1864 E. SARGENT *Peculiar* III. 87 Accidently attending an auction he buys an infant slave.

2. Non-essentially, incidentally, as a subsidiary or secondary effect.

1506 W. DE WORDE *Ordinary of Crysten Men* v. v. [400] They haue glorye not to haue done them [sins] . . but accydently for as moche as they haue done penaunce. 1533 ELYOT *Castel of Helth* (1541) 13 Age [is] . . accidently moist, but naturally cold and dry. 1616 SURFLET & MARKH. *Countrey Farme* VI. xxii. 626 But and if it [wine] be yet so drunke immoderately . . accidently it cooleth . . and quite undoeth the prouocations and acts of lust.

†**Accidie.** *Obs.* Forms: 3–4 acci·die, accy·die; 3–5 acci·die, accy·dye, a·ccidye; 5–6 a·ccydye. [a. OFr. *accide, acidie*, ONormFr. *accidie, acidie*; ad. med. L. *accīdia*, corrupt. of late L. *acēdia*, a. Gr. *ἀκηδία* heedlessness, torpor (in Cicero, *Att.* xii. 45) n. of state f. *ἀ* not + *κῆδ-os* care, *κήδ-ομαι* I care, lit. *non-caring-state*. *Acēdia* became a favourite ecclesiastical word, applied primarily to the mental prostration of recluses, induced by fasting, and other physical causes; afterwards the proper term for the 4th cardinal sin, *sloth, sluggishness*. (See Chaucer, *Persones T.* 603.) Its Greek origin being forgotten, the word was variously 'derived' from *acidum* sour (see *Cæsarius* quoted in Du Cange, and Roquefort '*Acide*: Ennui, tristesse, dégoût: d'*acidum*'); and from *acidĕre* to come upon one as an *accident* or *access*, whence the med. L. corruption, *accidia*, and OFr. and Eng. *aceı̈de, accidie*. The latter is Norman, the former Parisian; the later Eng. accentuation was *a·ccidie*. With the restoration of Gr. learning, the L. became again *acedia*, whence a rare ACEDY in 17th c.] Sloth, torpor.

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 208 Under accidie, þet ich cleopede slouhðe. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4784 Swych synne men kalle accyde Yn Goddes seruyse slogh betyde. *Ibid.* 5326 Hyt ys sloghnes and kalled accyde, Fro goddys seruyse so long þe hyde. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Treat.* 21 Breke doune also as þou may flesshely likyngis oþer in accidie or in bodili ease, or glotonie, or licherye. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 366 And after al þis excesse He hadde an accidie þat he slepte saterday and sonday. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Persones T.* 603 After the synne of Ennye and of Ire, now wol I speken of the synne of Accidie [*Lansd. MS.* accide]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 19 To serve accidie in his office, There is of slouth an other vice. 1484 CAXTON *Ordre of Chyualry* 81 A man that hath accydye or slouthe hath sorowe and angre the whyle that he knoweth that an other man doth wel. 1484 — *Ryall Book* A 5 The fourth heed of the beest of hell is slouthe, whyche is callyd of clerkys accidye. 1520 W. DE WORDE *Treatise of this Galaunt* (Furnivall's *Ball. fr. MSS.* I. 448) Abhomynable accydye accuseth all our nacyon Our aungelyke abstynence is nowe refused.

†**Acci·dious,** *a. Obs.*–° [ad. med. L. *accidiōsus* wearisome, f. *accidia*: see prec.] 'Slothful.' Bailey 1731. '*rather bombastic*.' Ash 1775.

†**Acci·dity.** *Obs.*–° [ad. med. L. *acciditas*, irreg. f. *accidia*: see ACCIDIE.] 'Slothfulness.' Bailey 1731. Ash 1775.

†**A·ccinate,** *v. Obs. rare*–[1]. [improp. f. L. *accinĕre* + -ATE[3].] = To ACCENT.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 233 Conforme to the matter's variety, elevating or depressing, flat or sharply accinating it [the elocution], with that proportion of tone that was most consonant with the purpose.

†**Acci·nct,** *ppl. a. Obs.*–° [ad. L. *accinct-us* pa. pple. of *accing-ĕre* to gird.] 'Girded, prepared, ready.' Bailey 1731. Ash 1775.

†**Acci·nge,** *v. Obs. rare*–[1]. [ad. L. *accing-ĕre* to gird, *refl.* to undertake.] To 'gird up one's loins,' apply oneself.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Dispens.* 219 Æschylus never accinged himself to write tragedies unless he were first madefied with wine.

Accipenser, see ACIPENSER.

†**Accipient** (æksi·pĭĕnt), *ppl. a. Obs.*–° [ad. L. *accipient-em* pr. pple. of *accip-ĕre* to take to oneself.] 'One who receives.' J.

1731 In BAILEY, whence in JOHNSON etc. n. q.

‖ **Accipiter** (æksi·pitəɹ). [a. L. *accipiter*, f. *accipĕre* to take to oneself: see ACCEPT.]

1. *Zool.* A bird of prey, a member of the order *Accipitres*, or *Raptores*, including the eagles, falcons, etc.

1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 275 The genus *Accipiter* finds representatives in every quarter of the globe.

2. *Surg.* 'A bandage applied over the nose, resembling the claw of a hawk.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Accipitral (æksi·pitrăl), *a.* [f. ACCIPITER + -AL as if ad. L. **accipitrālis*.] Of the nature of a falcon or hawk; rapacious; keen-sighted.

1841 CARLYLE *Miscell.* (1857) IV. 245 Of temper most accipitral. 1881 LOWELL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 271 That Hawthorne's eyes were sometimes accipitral we can readily believe.

†**Acci·pitrary.** *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *accipitrārius* a keeper and tamer of hawks.] 'One who catches birds of prey.' Craig 1847.

?*a* 1600 HALLIWELL cites NASHE.

Accipitrine (æksi·pitrəin), *a. Zool.* [a. Fr. *accipitrin-e*, f. L. *accipiter*: see -INE[1]. Cf. *aquiline*.] Of the falcon kind; hawk-like.

1838 *Pen. Cycl.* XI. 513/2 M. Latreille places the Secretary in his second family of the Diurnal tribe of Rapacious birds, viz. the Accipitrine. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's Nest* § 11 The difference between man and man is in the quickness and quality, the accipitrine intensity, the olfactory choice, of his νοῦς.

Accise, an earlier form of the word now corruptly written EXCISE, orig. *asise, assise, acise*: see ASSIZE.

1645 HOWELL *Fam. Lett.* § 1. 14 The monstrous Accises which are impos'd upon all sorts of Commodities.

‖ **Accismus** (æksi·zmŏs). *Rhet.* [med. or mod. L., a. Gr. *ἀκκισμός* coyness, affectation.] A feigned refusal of that which is earnestly desired.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Cromwell's refusal of the crown . . may be brought as an instance of an Accismus. 1876 tr. *Richter's Levana* IV. iv. 89. 243 A woman uses no figure of eloquence—her own, at most, excepted—so often as that of accismus.

†**Acci·te,** *v. Obs.* 6–7, also 6 acite, acyte, assite. [ad. late L. *accītāre*, f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *cit-āre* to summon; see CITE. The earlier forms seem to represent an OFr. derivative **aciter* (not in Godef.).

1. To summon, to call, to cite.

1506 W. DE WORDE *Ordinary of Crysten Men* IV. xxix. [328] We be now acyted for to appere unto suche and soo meruaylous Iugement. 1524 S. FISH *Suppl. for Beggers* 3 Howe muche money get the somners . . by assityng the people to the

commissaryes court, and afterward releasing thapparaunce for money? 1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 595 Our heralds now accited all that were Endamag'd by the Elians. 1674 MILTON *Declaration etc.* Wks. 1851, 465 His most noble Uncle Stanislaus .. whom .. Valour and youthful Heat accited at his own expence and private forces into the Tauric fields.

2. To cite (in writing), to quote.

a 1631 DONNE *Ess.* (1651) 23 And Beasts who have often the honour to be our Reproach, accited for examples of vertue & wisdome in the Scriptures.

3. To arouse, to excite (with which word it was probably sometimes confounded).

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 64 And what accites your most worshipful thought to thinke so? *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* (1692) 563 What was there to accite So ravenous and vast an Appetite?

Acclaim (ăklē·m), *v.*, also 4 **acleim**, 5 **acleyme**, 6–7 **acclame**. [Strictly there are two verbs: the current ACCLAIM ad. cl. L. *acclāmā-re* f. *ac-* = *ad-* to, at + *clāmā-re* to shout (cf. mod. Fr. *acclamer*), the spelling assimilated to CLAIM; and an earlier northern *acleim*, *acclame*, ad. med. L. *acclāmā-re* to claim (see many instances in Du Cange); the form of the latter suggests an OFr. **aclame-r*, *aclaime-r*, but this is unknown to Littré and Godef.]

I. From med. L. *acclāmāre* = *vindicāre*, *asserere*.

†**1.** To lay claim to, to claim. (In Scotch and northern writers.) *Obs.*

c 1320 *Syr Bevis* 1344 Ech yer [he] .. Acleimede his eritage. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 495 How Donald of the Ylis come in Ros and acclamit the Erldome thairof. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Majest.* 12 That it may be knawin .. quhilk of them hes maist richt, to the lands acclamed. 1717 WODROW *Corresp.* (1843) II. 326 Other Protestant Churches where this power is acclaimed.

II. From the classical L. senses.

2. *trans.* To applaud, extol; welcome with acclamation.

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 243 A magnificent Prince that is honord & acclaimed of all his subjects. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 246 Beatrice .. acclaimed by angels .. descends to accompany him in his visit to Paradise. 1879 MCCARTHY *Hist. own Times* II. 165 An immense amount of national enthusiasm accompanied and acclaimed the formation of the volunteer army. 1881 *Times* Feb. 24 The spirit which acclaimed the speeches of Mr. Bright.

b. (With complement.) To name with acclamation as; to proclaim or announce with applause.

1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* v. ix. (1777) 121 The shouting crowd Acclaims thee king of traitors. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* 462 The twelve most high Gods judging with one mouth Acclaimed her victress.

c. *intr.* To shout applause.

1652 STAPYLTON *Herodian* 16 The Romans did this brave young Emp'rour crown .. Acclaiming from their steeples and their towers. 1857 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. VI. vii. 343 And all men accuse, and uproar, and impetuously acclaim.

3. *trans.* To shout; to call out; *spec.* to utter an ACCLAMATION 3.

1690 LESTRANGE *Alliance of Div. Off.* (1846) vi. § 3. 247 We presently all rise up acclaiming, 'Glory be to Thee, O Lord.' 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 166 Who art thou, victim, thou —who dost acclaim Mine anguish in true words, on the wide air?

Acclaim (ăklē·m). [f. the vb.] The act of acclaiming; acclamation, applause; a shout of applause. (Mostly poetic.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 519 All the host of Hell With deafening shout returned them loud acclaim. 1699 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arcite* 525 The vaulted firmament With loud acclaims and vast applause is rent. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. XXI. Echoing back with shrill acclaim, And chorus wild the chieftain's name. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. X. ii. 600 Universal acclaim pronounces Minery .. the most charming sylvan spot in Ceylon.

Acclaimable (ăklē·măb'l), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ACCLAIM *v.* 1 + -ABLE.] Capable of being claimed; liable to be claimed.

1704 *Rymer's Fœdera* II. 551 in C. Macfarlane's *Hist. Eng.* (1845) IV. 42 He meant not to relinquish his right of property in the kingdom of Scotland, acclaimable hereafter.

Acclaimer (ăklē·mə*r*). [f. ACCLAIM *v.* + -ER^1.] One who acclaims, or applauds; an applauder.

1869 *Daily News* 28 Apr., Public opinion .. was beginning to tell upon these indefatigable acclaimers and accomplices of every folly.

Acclaiming (ăklē·miŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ACCLAIM *v.* + -ING^2.] Loudly approving or applauding.

1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xvii. 446 Unhesitating and acclaiming gratitude for his inappreciable services.

†**A·cclamate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *acclāmāt-*, ppl. stem of *acclāmā-re*: see ACCLAIM and -ATE^3.] = ACCLAIM *v.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire of Lond.* 49 Which causes that axiom to be so acclamated among Politicians.

Acclamation (æklămē·ʃən). [ad. L. *acclāmātiōn-em* a shouting at or to, n. of action f. *acclāmāre*: see ACCLAIM. Cf. Fr. *acclamation*, also 16th c. in Littré.]

1. The action of acclaiming. †**a.** Calling to, appealing. *Obs.* **b.** Loud or eager expression of assent or approval, as to vote a motion *by acclamation*. **c.** Shouting in honour of any one.

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 56 The people of Israel .. sang with joyful acclamation unto the Lord. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Titus* (1619) iii. 8. 679 Giuing consent and acclamation vnto the most weighty and necessarie doctrine of free iustification. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 91. P 3 With the general acclamation of all the powers. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 408 Dryden .. joined his voice to the general acclamation. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. xxxi. 196 The spirit which thirty years before had passed the Six Articles Bill by acclamation. 1868 PEARD *Water-farming* v. 51 Crowned long ago by acclamation king of fish, learning has done him [the salmon] homage.

2. An act of acclaiming; an exclamation, or phrase addressed to anyone in a loud voice, † **a.** (as in early L.) in expression of dislike; † **b.** (as in later L.) of approbation or applause. Hence **c.** Loud applause or approbation however expressed.

1541 ELYOT *Image of Gov.* 172 With these and other moste ioyouse acclamations, the emperour issued out of the Theatre. 1606 HOLLAND *Suetonius* 39 Acclamations must be restrained heere to the worse sense .. of Curses and Detestations. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* v. 64 The people assembled vnto them with ioyfull acclamations. 1611 SPEED *Theatre Gt. Brit.* 121/1 The cruell tyrant, to stop her cries and acclamations, slew her. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 361 That auspicious Acclamation of the Senate to their Cæsars, *Felicior Augusto, Melior Trajano*. 1673 *Lady's Calling* II. § 2. 75 To force their unhappy mothers to that sad acclamation, Blessed are the wombs which bare not. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XV. 872 This happy day with acclamations greet. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & Fall* I. x. 196 The acclamations of the soldiers proclaimed him emperor. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Constitn.* x. 136 The assembled people .. by their acclamations gave an affirmative answer.

†**3.** *Rhet.* A brief isolated sentence in a discourse, emphasizing what precedes it. *Obs.*

1561 J. DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apocal.* (1573) 8 b, He finisheth the title With an acclamation [*Rev.* i. 3]. *Ibid.* 56 b, Hereunto is annexed the wonted acclamation .. Let hym that hath eares, heare etc. [*Rev.* ii. 7 etc.] 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 202 This ancient Father mentions no antiphonies, or responsories of the people heer, but the only plain acclamation of Amen. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet. Unv.* 143 Acclamation is a figure, when after a thing is done or declared, a clause or part of a sentence is added, briefly purporting some Emphasis.

†**Acclamator.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [n. of action, L. in form, f. L. *acclāmā-re* (see ACCLAIM), on the analogy of *clāmātor* f. *clāmāre*.] One who joins in acclamation; an acclaimer, an applauder.

1651 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) II. 38 He went almost the whole way with his hat in hand, saluting the ladys & acclamators, who had filled the windows with their beauty and the air with 'Vive le Roi.'

Acclamatory (ăklæ·mătəri), *a.* [f. L. *acclāmāt-* ppl. stem of *acclāmāre*, see ACCLAIM + -ORY as if ad. Lat. **acclāmātōrius*.] Relating to or expressing acclamation.

1675 T. BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 488 Christ's justice hath two acclamatory notes, 'Higgajon, Selah.' 1864 R. CHAMBERS *Bk. of Days* II. 199 He .. was sent out again by the acclamatory voice of the nation.

†**Accle·arment.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CLEARMENT: see A- *pref.* 11 as if f. a vb. ACCLEAR; cf. OFr. *aclarir*, *aclairir*.] Clearing, exculpation.

1692 HACKET *Life of Williams* I. 148 The accused Lord protested upon his salvation he was not the discoverer. The acclearment is fair, and the proof nothing.

Acclimatable (ăkləi·mătăb'l), *a.* [f. ACCLIMATE + -ABLE.] Capable of being acclimatized, suitable for acclimatization.

1880 *Echo* 18 Sept. 2/6 Dr. Ricoux defines what he calls an 'acclimatable zone.'

Acclimatation (ăkləimătē·ʃən). [a. Fr. *acclimatation*, n. of action f. *acclimater* to ACCLIMATE.] = ACCLIMATIZATION.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Sept. 281 The true Pheasants .. are all capable of the most perfect acclimatation in Western Europe. 1863 *All Year Round* 11 July 467/1 Experiments have proved how possible is the acclimatation of the ailanthe silkworm on the northern side of the English Channel.

Acclimate (ăkləi·mēt), *v.* [a. mod. Fr. *acclimate-r* (Acad. Dict. 1798) f. *à* to + *climat* CLIMATE.] To habituate to a new climate; = ACCLIMATIZE, now much more common. *lit.* and *fig.*

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. in France* 296 Kerry, where the arbutus is so ac-climated, that it seems indigenous. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Feb. 183/2 The idea of acclimating the eland in England is due to the late Earl of Derby. 1872 O.W. HOLMES *Poet at Breakf. T.* iii. 75, I have not been long enough at this table to get well acclimated.

Acclimated (ăkləi·mētĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ACCLIMATE + -ED.] Habituated to a new or strange climate. *lit.* and *fig.*

1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 592 Acclimated, as I may say, to such incidents. 1862 *Times* 18 Apr. 8/6 Even among the acclimated New Orleanists the annual mortality is, etc.

Acclimatement (ăkləi·mētmĕnt). *rare.* [a. mod. Fr. *acclimatement*: see ACCLIMATE and -MENT.] The condition of being acclimatized; habituation or adaptation to climate.

1823 COLERIDGE *Notes Theol. & Polit.* 401 The multitude of genera of animals and their several exclusive acclimatements at the present period.

Acclimation (æklimē·ʃən). [f. ACCLIMATE, by form-assoc. with words like *narrate*, *narration*, in which *-ate* is a vbl. ending: in *acclimate* it is part of the stem.] = ACCLIMATATION or ACCLIMATIZATION; but see last quot.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* (1856) iii. 26 [I] could temper down at pleasure the abruptness of my acclimation. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Feb. 183/2 With such animals as these [American deer] acclimation is comparatively easy. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. viii. 393 The words acclimation and acclimatization are not synonymous. The former is understood of the spontaneous and natural accommodation to new climatic conditions, the latter of the intervention of man in this accommodation.

Acclimatizable (ăkləi·mătəi·zăb'l), *a.* [f. ACCLIMATIZE + -ABLE.] Capable of being acclimatized.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Apr. 466/2 Supposed exhaustion of the series of acclimatizable animals.

Acclimatization (ăkləi·mătəizē·ʃən). [f. ACCLIMATIZE + -ATION.] The process of acclimatizing, or of being acclimatized, or habituated to a new climate. Also *attrib.*, as 'the Acclimatization Society.'

1830 LYELL *Princ. of Geol.* (1875) II. III. XXXVII. 320 This acclimatization has been the result of Natural Selection during thousands of generations. 1878 J. BULLER *New Zealand* I. Introd. 17 In the acclimatization gardens our British song-birds .. are now finding a home. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 185 The first successful attempts of acclimatisation were made with domestic species.

2. An example of acclimatization; a thing which has been acclimatized.

1864 OWEN *Power of God* 43 The bird which we call turkey .. was one of our best acclimatisations after the discovery of the New World.

Acclimatize (ăkləi·mătəiz), *v.* [f. Fr. *acclimater*: see ACCLIMATE + -IZE. A more recent and more common adaptation of Fr. *acclimater* than *acclimate*.]

1. *trans.* To habituate or inure to a new climate, or to one not natural. *lit.* and *fig.*

1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Trav. of Humboldt* xi. 128 Having in some measure become acclimatized. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 289, I have long since learned to get readily acclimatized to unfamiliar ecclesiastical surroundings. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 185 Attempts to acclimatise particularly useful species in countries in which they were not indigenous.

2. *refl.* and *intr.* To grow or become habituated to a new climate.

1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 63 The settlers acclimatise to the new locality. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* vi. 144 He cannot acclimatise himself, as Alcibiades can, to the harsh and polluted air of the world.

Acclimatized (ăkləi·mătəizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Habituated or inured to a particular climate.

1855 W. H. RUSSELL *The War* II. xiv, The Sardinians, now acclimatized .. form a fine corps. 1881 DR. GREENE in *Sc. Gossip* No. 202. 223 An acclimatised grey parrot is very hardy.

Acclimatizer (ăkləi·mătəi·zə*r*). [f. ACCLIMATIZE + -ER^1.] One who acclimatizes, or naturalizes foreign species in a new country. *lit.* and *fig.*

1864 DR. J. E. GRAY in *Athenæum* No. 1926. 407/2 The schemes of the would-be acclimatizers. 1869 DILKE *Greater Brit.* xiv. 391 We English are great acclimatisers: we have carried trial by jury to Bengal, tenant-right to Oude, and caps and gowns to .. Calcutta University.

Acclimatizing (ăkləi·mătəizing), *vbl. sb.* [f. ACCLIMATIZE + -ING^2.] = ACCLIMATIZATION.

1881 COXWELL in *Standard* 3 Feb., Skill, judgment, and a certain amount of acclimatising were indispensable for that kind of work [ballooning].

Acclimature (ăkləi·mătiŭ), *rare.* [f. ACCLIMATE + -URE, on apparent analogy of *legislat-ure*, etc. See ACCLIMATION.] = ACCLIMATIZATION.

1847 IN CRAIG. WEBSTER and WORCESTER cite CALOWELL.

Acclime (ăkləi·m), *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [Apparently short for ACCLIMATE; as *clime* for *climate*.] ? To acclimate, habituate.

1843 E. JONES *Sensation & Event* 22 And now to acclime His gasping life to the heaven it nears.

†**Accli·ne,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *acclīnā-re* to lean towards; f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *clīnā-re* to bend.] To incline, or slope towards.

c 1420 *Palladius on Husb.* I. 250 Eke cornes best wol thryve In open lande solute acclyned blyve Uppon the sonne.

†**Accli·ve,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *acclīv-is*, *acclīv-us* steep, f. *ad* to, towards + *clīvus* a rising ground.] Rising with a slope, sloping upward, steep; = ACCLIVOUS, ACCLIVITOUS.

a 1697 AUBREY *Acc. Verulam* in *Lett.* II. 231 (T.) From hence to Gorhambery is about a little mile, the way easily ascending, hardly so acclive as a desk.

Acclivitous (ăkliv·itəs), *a.* [f. ACCLIVIT-Y + -OUS; cf. *calamity*, *calamit-ous*. See -ITOUS, -OUS.] Of the nature of, or characterized by an acclivity; having an upward slope.

1815 PAULSON in Henderson's *Iceland* 203 We continued our route up the S.E. side of the Yökul, where it was least acclivitous. 1879 *Contemp. Rev.* 507 Herds of agile creatures abounding in the acclivitous glades of the woods.

Acclivity (ăkliv·iti). [ad. L. *acclīvitāt-em* steepness; f. *acclīv-is*, *acclīv-us*; see ACCLIVE and -ITY.] The upward slope of a hill; an ascending slope.

[Not in COTGRAVE or FLORIO 1611 or MINSHEU 1623.] 1614 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* v. xiii. 511 These bottomes of the sea haue also their .. hillocks, mountaines, valleyes, with the Acclivities and Decliuities of places. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 290 The additional Acclivity would be imperceptible. 1789-96 J. MOASE *Amer. Geog.* XI. 319 The ascent to the upper story is not by steps but a paved acclivity. 1850 MERIVALE *Hist. Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. viii. 323 The acclivity was studded with the pleasure-houses of the noble families of Rome.

Acclivous (ăkliv·əs), *a.* [f. L. *acclīv-us* + -OUS.] Rising with a slope, sloping upward, ascending.

1731 BAILEY [not in 1721]. 1771 SHERIDAN *Aristænetus' Love Ep.* III. 21 The bank acclivous rose, and swelled above. 1850 J. LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 294. 329 The tombs at Chalcis .. are hewn out in the gently acclivous rocky ground.

Accloy (ăkloi·), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 5 encloy, 8 ancloy, 5–6 acloy. [a. OFr. *encloye-r*, earlier *encloër* (mod. *enclouer*) :—late L. *inclāvā-re* to drive in a nail, f. *in* in + *clāvāre* to nail, f. *clāv-us* nail. The Anglo-Fr. *en-*, *an-*, being formally associated with OE. *an-*, *on-*, was worn down to *a-*, by aphesis of which came the later *cloy*. By further confusion with *a* :—L. *ad*, *acloy* became in the literary spelling of 6–7 *ac-cloy*, as *a-cuse* became *ac-cuse*. Hence the series *en-cloy*, *an-cloy*, *a-cloy* (*cloy*), *ac-cloy*.] The development of meaning is fully seen under CLOY.

1. To drive a nail into a horse's foot when shoeing; hence, to lame. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1325 *Polit. Songs.* 335 Thus knihtshipe [is] acloied and waxen al fot lame. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 296 With crokes and with kalketrappes · a-cloye we hem echone. *c* 1440 *Promptt. Parv.* A-cloyed, *Acclaudicatus*, *inclavatus*, Acloyȝen (acloyin), *Acclaudico*, *acclavo*, *inclavo*. 1530 PALSGR. 416 I a cloye with a nayle as an yuell smythe dothe an horse foote, *Je enclone*. I wolde ryde further but my horse is a cloyed . . *est encloué*. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 323 *Of Accloyd or Prickt*, Accloyd is a hurt that cometh of shooing, when a Smith driveth a nail in the quick, which will make him to halt. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Prict*, Prict, otherwise call'd Ancloy'd, Cloy'd and Retraised, a Misfortune which befalls Horses, when by the Negligence, or Unskilfulness of the Farrier, they are prick'd in driving the Nails.

2. To pierce, stab. *rare.*

1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxx. 5. 5 Of his people many [were] slain and foule acloyed.

3. To stop up an aperture as with a nail, peg, or other obstruction, to stop a passage. See CLOY. Hence,

4. To block, obstruct, clog, choke. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1430 LYDGATE *Bochas* III. xxi. 92 a (1554) Wherby his purpose should be encloyed. 1555 *Fardle of Facions* II. viii. 172 Otherwise the househande menne should in siede tyme . . be muche acloyed and hyndered by the fowels. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 15 But mucky filth his braunching armes annoyes, And with uncomely weedes the gentle wave accloyes. 1647 H. MORE *Song of the Soul* II. i. I. xii. They are ill accloy'd With cloddie earth, and with blind duskishnesse annoy'd. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* lv. 201 For with what Mettall soever that Mercury be joyned, Because of her Coldnes and Moistnes she ys acloyd. 1676 CUDWORTH *Serm.* 1 John ii. 3. (ed. 3) 55 Heaven [is] . . Holiness, freed from those encumbrances that did ever clog it and accloy it here. 1835 BROWNING *Paracel.* Wks. 1863 I. 29 Discovering the true laws by which the flesh Accloys the spirit.

5. To fill full. **a.** To fill to satiety. **b.** To overfill, overload, burden, oppress.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Assembly of Foules* 518 Whoso it doth, full foule himself acloyeth, For office uncommitted oft annoyeth. 1430 LYDGATE *Chron. Troy* I. x. The people in sorowe and wo acloyed. 1557 PAYNELL *Barclay's Jugurtha*, 28 b, Many other of his sect were corrupt and accloyed with bribes. 1567–9 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 373 We are accloied with Examples in this behalfe. 1581 T. HOWELL *His Devises* (1879) 189 Whose wanton Fole by her sweete mylke acloyde Oft kicks the Nurse. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 72 Their brain sweet incense with fine breath accloyes. 1611 COTGR. To accloy : see, to cumber, to overcharge.

6. To overburden (the stomach); to nauseate.

1519 HORMAN *Vulgaria* xi. 32 b, My stomake is accloyed. 1530 PALSGR. 416 I acloye ones stomacke with excesse of meate and drinke, *Jengloutis*.

7. To disgust, weary, become offensive to.

1530 PALSGR. 416 I acloye, I forwery, *Je lasse*. He acloyeth me horrybly : *il me lasse horriblement*. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* 138 What honest mynde or civill disposition is not accloied with these noisome and nasty gargarismes. 1704 RAY *Creation* II. 230 They . . would be accloyed with long Nights very tedious.

†**Accloy**·. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [The vb. used subst.] *Farriery.* A stab or prick with a nail.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Halting*, Distemper . . in the Sole from some Prick, Accloy, Nail, etc.

†**Acclo·ying**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ACCLOY *v.* + -ING¹.] Filling up; overloading.

1557 PAYNELL *Barclay's Jugurtha* 112 The accloyeng of gyftes gyuen for rewardes . . was vnknowen. 1598 FLORIO, *Fastidio*, tediousness, lothsomnes . . a loathing of the stomack, an accloying.

Accoast, *v.*; **accoasting**, *vbl. sb.* The older forms of ACCOST, ACCOSTING, while they retained the sense of to *coast*, *border upon*, or *join*.

Accoie, variant of ACCOY *v. Obs.* to soothe.

†**Accoi·l**, *v. Obs.* [a. OFr. *acoillir* to gather, assemble (mod. *accueillir* to receive) :—late L. *accolligĕre*, *adcolligere* to associate; f. *ad* to + *colligĕre* to gather. See COIL.] *intr.* To gather together, to collect. (Only in Spenser.)

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 30 About the caudron many cookes accoyld With hookes and ladles.

Accoi·l, *sb. rare.* [a. OFr. *acoil* (mod. *accueil*) reception, welcome, f. *accueiller*, OFr. *acoillir* : see prec.] Reception, welcome.

1814 SOUTHEY *Rodk.* xvii. Wks. IX. 157 He had a secret trembling on his lips . . he fear'd To have it chill'd in cold accoil.

Accolade (ækolē·d, akōlē·d). [a. mod. Fr. *accolade*, ad. It. *accollata*, sb. f. pa. pple. of *accollare* to embrace about the neck; see ACCOLL, and -ADE. Introduced into Fr. in 16th c. superseding the OFr. cogn. *acolée*; it has similarly superseded the earlier ACOLEE in Eng.]

1. Properly, an embrace or clasping about the neck; technical name of the salutation marking the bestowal of knighthood, applied at different times to an embrace, a kiss, and a slap on the shoulders with the flat blade of a sword.

[Not in COTGRAVE 1611 who has *Accollade* (Fr.) a colling, clipping, imbracing about the necke; Hence, the dubbing of a Knight, or the ceremony used therein.] 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Honour* I. vi. 51 Giuing him also the Accollade, that is to say, Kissing him. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Accollade*, clipping and colling, embracing about the Neck. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. Antiquaries are not agreed, wherein the Accolade properly consisted. 1817 SCOTT *Waverley* I. x. 131 The quantities of Scotch snuff which his accolade communicated. 1852 Miss YONGE *Cameos* I. xvi. 122. (1877) Henry conferred on him the accolade, or sword blow, which was the chief part of the ceremony. 1858 WISEMAN *Last Four Popes* 511 Could he [the Pope] receive him [Czar Nicholas] with a bland smile and insincere accollade?

2. *Music.* A vertical line or brace, used to couple together two or more staves. (Sometimes confined to a *straight* thick line so used, as distinguished from a *brace* or double curve; but in mod. Fr. *accollade* = the brace or double curve ⌣⌣, used not merely in music but in ordinary printing, algebra, classification, etc.)

1882 ROCKSTRO in Grove's *Dict. Mus.* s.v. *Score*, In Scores . . the Staves are united, at the beginning of every page, either by a Brace, or by a thick line, drawn, like a bar, across the whole, and called the Accolade.

Accoladed (ækolē·dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED².] Having received the accolade; knighted, dubbed.

1863 *Daily Tel.* 17 Nov. 4/4 The sonorous cognomen of each of these accoladed Princes.

Accolated (æ·kŏlēitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. mod. Fr. *accolé*, It. *accollato*, see prec.] = ACCOLLED 3.

1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes upon Coins* 2 There are medals of . . Napoleon and Josephine accolated.

†**A·ccolent**, *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *accolent-em* pr. pple. of *accolĕre* to dwell near.] 'Dwelling hard by.' Bailey 1731, Ash 1775, Johnson, etc.

†**Acco·ll**, *v. Obs.* 4–5 acole, 5–6 accoll. [a. OFr. *acole-r*, f. *a* to + *col* neck. Spelling afterwards assimilated to mid. Fr. *accoller* (mod. Fr. *accoler*). Cf. It. *accollare*, suggesting a late L. or early Rom. *accollāre*, f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *collum* neck).] To throw the arms round the neck of, embrace, clasp, hug.

1340 *Gawayne & Gr. K.* 1936 Þen acoles he [þe] kny3t, & kysses hym pryes. *Ibid.* 2472 Þay acolen & kyssen, [bikennen] ayþer oþer. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xv. 234 And each acoled other in armes for grete love. 1557 SURREY *Aeneid* II. 1055 Thrise raught I with mine armes taccoll her neck.

Acolled, *ppl. a. Her.* [f. ACCOLL + -ED. The Fr. form accollé (mod. Fr. *accolé*) is more used.]

1. Wreathed about the neck, collared, gorged.

1723 ASHMOLE *Antiq. Berks.* III. 134 Accolled with a Ducal Coronet.

2. Intertwined; entwined, wreathed.

3. Conjoined, united; joined at the sides like two shields, or at the angles like two lozenges; placed side by side like two busts or heads on a coin; jugate; accolated. [In this sense sometimes referred to It. '*accolare* to glue vnto or together' Florio, f. *cola* (colla), Gr. *κόλλα* glue; but this seems only a plausible explanation of a use somewhat remote from the original sense of *accollé* and *accolled*.]

Accomber, **-bre**; **-braunce**. See ACCUMBER.

Accombina·tion. *rare.* [f. L. *ac-* = *ad-* to + COMBINATION.] The act of combining together.

WORCESTER cites *Q. Rev.*

Accommodable (ăkŏ·mŏdăb'l), *a.* [a. Fr. *accomodable*, f. *accomoder* to suit : see ACCOMMODATE and -ABLE.] Capable of being accommodated; suitable.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) II. viii. 212 A fit and accommodable condition for such a dignitie. 1672 R. TAYLOR *O. Cromwell* 176 That the Title of the Protector might be made accomodable to the Laws. 1724 WATTS *Logic* v. § 4 Wks. 1813 VII. 467 We must be furnished with such general rules as are accommodable to all this variety.

Accommodableness (ăkŏ·mŏdăb'lnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] Capability of becoming or being made suitable.

c 1760 CATH. TALBOT *Ess.* iii. Wks. 1809, 83 Let me be allowed to make a new word, and let that word be accommodableness.

†**Accommodant**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. Fr. *accomodant* pr. pple. of *accomoder* to suit : see ACCOMMODATE and -ANT.] Accommodating, self-accommodating, suiting oneself to circumstances.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quintinyé's Compl. Gard.* 7 Be they Plants, or Trees, there is none of them, as to their Culture . . more Easie, Tractable, and (as I may say) Accommodant, then are Orange and Lemon-Trees.

†**Acco·mmodate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *accommodāt-us* suited, suitable, pa. pple. of *accommodā-re*, f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *commodāre* to suit; f. *commod-us* suitable in measure, fitting; f. *com-* = *cum* together with + *modus* measure, manner.] Suited, adapted, fitted; hence suitable, fitting, fit.

1525 WOLSEY in Strype's *Eccl. Mem.* I. 95 Loving and kind words . . meet and accommodate for the company present. 1531 ELYOT *Governor* I. x. 26 (1557) Moste accommodate to the aduancemente of some vertue. 1627 SPEED *Irel. descr. & abridged* iv. § 4 Many accomodate and fit Bayes, Creekes, and nauigable Riuers. 1680 H. MORE *Apocalypsis* Pref. 15 Grotius . . is now accounted the Chiefest Interpreter, and most accomodate to baffle the true and genuine meaning of those Prophecies. 1765 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. i. 122 The Sovereign Good ought to be something . . accommodate to all Places and Times. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 186 Applications of passages in the Classics, when they are perfectly accommodate, always give pleasure.

Accommodate (ăkŏ·mŏdēit), *v.* [f. prec. or on anal. of vbs. so formed. See -ATE³.] To fit or suit.

I. To fit one thing or person *to* another.

†**1.** To apply fittingly (a thing to a person); to attribute or ascribe, by way of explanation, or from inherent fitness. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Governor* (1834) 174 This sentence is . . supposed to have been first spoken by Chilo. Others do accommodate it to Apollo. 1676 J. OWEN *Wor. God* 133 Many names . . are equally accommodated unto all that are partakers of it, as Elders, Bishops.

2. To adapt, fit, suit, or adjust (one thing or person *to* another) either actually or in idea.

1588 WHITEHORNE *Machiauels Arte of Warre* 104 b, [He] must accommodate himselfe with the situation. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix. 335 The Political Institutions of Moses were accommodated to the circumstances of Affairs. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 210 Accomodate himself to the men on board. 1831 SCOTT *Peveril* iv. 60 I would fain accommodate myself to your scruples. 1856 BREWSTER *Mart. of Sc.* III. ii. (ed. 3) 184 Kepler likewise observed the power of accommodating the eye to different distances.

†**3.** *intr.* (by omission of refl. pron.) To adapt oneself *to*. *Obs.*

1597 BACON *Coulers of Good & Evill* x. 153 Keepe the minde in suspence from settling and accomodating in patience and resolution. 1677 *Govern. Venice* 72 Cato . . knew not how to accommodate to the propensity of the age.

4. To show the adaptation or correspondence of one thing to another; to make a statement fit with facts or *vice versâ*; to make consistent, to harmonize; to adapt by analogy, or by 'humouring' an account or statement. (Often used in the sense of producing an artificial or surface harmony.) Const. *to*, (*with*, *unto* obs.).

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Morals* 17 Ponder well the intention of Poëts, unto which they addresse & accommodate their verses. 1655–60 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 75 To accommodate this time with our account is neither easie nor certain. 1760 JORTIN *Life of Erasmus* II. 226 Erasmus suspected that this MS. had been accommodated by the Transcriber to the Latin Version. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. in Westm. Abbey* ix. 93 The words . . were not accommodated to Christ, but were most truly fulfilled in Him.

II. To fit things (*sc.* to each other).

5. To adjust, reconcile (things or persons that differ), and hence, to compose, settle (their difference); to bring to harmony or agreement.

1597 DANIEL *Civile Wares* VIII. lxv. Repaire to us, who will accomodate this businesse. 1677 *Govern. Venice* 53 The Senat found some way or other of interposing, under colour of accommodating their Quarrel. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Galenist*, At present, the Galenists and chemists are pretty well accommodated. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writings* (1859) I. 562 It is uncertain how far we should have been able to accommodate our opinions. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 667 At length the dispute had been accommodated.

6. Hence (with obj. indefinitely represented by *it*), *To accommodate it*: to settle or compromise matters.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 30 Nov. The King will accommodate it by committing my Lord Clarendon himself.

7. *intr.* (by entire suppression of object) To settle differences, to come to terms.

1648 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 12 Either they must accommodate with His Majesty, or resolve to despatch with monarchy. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 60 I hardly expect that we can accommodate. 1801 T. FREEMANTLE in Dk. of Buckingham's *Crt. George III*, III. 154/2 I hope we shall accommodate with the Danes.

†**III.** To fit a thing (*sc.* for its proper uses). *Obs.*

†**8.** To fit or equip (a thing for use); to put in order; hence, to repair, refit, mend. (Fr. *raccommoder*.) *Obs.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* (1629) 61 The rest of the day we spent in accommodating our boat. 1763–5 SMOLLETT *Travels* 311 One of the irons of the coach gave way . . we were detained two hours before it could be accommodated. 1812 HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 143 We found it well accommodated for our lodgment.

†**9.** To fit (a person, for any duty or position); to meeten. *Obs.*

1658 SIR H. SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 211 You shall every day get by heart some new lesson, that may season and accommodate you.

†**10.** To minister convenience to; to aid, speed, facilitate. *Obs.*

1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* IV. ii. One o' the slaves he lately bought . . To accommodate his cure. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* (1727) I. II. xxiii. § 12. 129 We are able . . several ways to accommodate the Exigencies of this Life. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 36 To accomodate the passage you have a path.

IV. To fit (a person with the understood requisites of the occasion).

11. To furnish (a person *with* (*of* obs.) something requisite or convenient); to equip, supply, provide. Now usually with the sense of doing it to suit a person's felt requirements. (An *obs.* and *rare* const. is to accommodate a thing *to* a person.)

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 72 A Souldier is better accommodated, then with a Wife. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* (1616) I. x. 17 Hostesse, accommodate vs with another bed-staffe. —*Poetaster* iii. 4 (Nares) Will you present and

accomodate it to the gentleman. 1627 *Lisander & Calista* III. 43 To goe unto Paris to accommodate him there of such things as were most necessary. 1672 JORDAN *Lond. Triumph.* in Heath's *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 489 Three score and six poor men, pensioners, accommodated with Gowns and Caps. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 269 We had wax candles brought in to accomodate us with light. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Hist. Vermont* 94 His hind feet are accommodated with webs. *Mod.* Can you accommodate me with cash for a cheque?

12. *simply.* To suit, oblige, convenience.

1663 COGAN *Voy. & Adv. of Pinto* lxxix. 321 If it were such as would accommodate us, he would desire us to buy it. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 73 Ingenious fancy, never better pleas'd Than when employ'd t' accomodate the fair. 1861 GEORGE ELIOT *Silas M.* 24 I was willing to accommodate you by undertaking to sell the horse.

13. *esp.* To furnish or supply with suitable room and entertainment; to make room for, entertain suitably; to receive as an inmate.

1715 BURNET *Hist. own Time* (1766) I. 81 How the King would be accommodated if he came among them. 1721 *Hist. Rochester* 17 The honour of accommodating her (the Queen) at his house. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rud.* (C. D. ed.) lviii. 273 The cell .. having recently accommodated a drunken deserter, was by no means clean.

Accommodated (ăkɒ́mŏdēitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Made fit or suitable; fitting, fit; adapted, suited.

1611 COTGR., *Propre* .. seemlie, comelie, well accommodated. 1630 JN. TAYLOR *Gt. Eater of Kent* 13 After some accomodated salutations, I asked him if he could eate any Thing? *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Rebell.* III. xiii. 286 He had a little House well enough accomodated. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iii. 61 An accommodated yet legitimate sense of the word.

†Acco·mmodately, *adv. Obs.* [f. ACCOMMODATE *a.* + -LY[2].] In a manner suited or adapted *to*.

1681 GLANVILLE *Sad. Trium.* (1726) I. 73 We do not speak properly, tho more accomodately to the vulgar Apprehension. 1687 H. MORE *Conjec. Cab.* (1713) 68 Of all these, Moses his wisdom held fit to give an account accommodately to the capacity of the people.

†Acco·mmodateness. *Obs.* [f. ACCOMMODATE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being accommodate or suited; suitableness.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godliness* VI. vi. 228 The fitness and accommodateness of so ample a Reward. 1677 HALLYWELL *Sav. of Souls* 80 (T.) Its [the Gospel's] aptness and accomodateness to the great purpose of men's salvation.

Accommodating (ăkɒ́mŏdēitiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ACCOMMODATE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of adapting, suiting, fitting, adjusting, furnishing, obliging, or making room for. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1619 SIR T. EDMONDES *Let.* in *Eng. & Germ.* (1865) 57 His journey to Germany for the accommodating of the broyles in Bohemia. 1625 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 318. III. 210 [The] Students at Oxford are by Letters of the Council commanded away for the better accommodating the parliament. *Mod.* They have no means of accommodating so many visitors.

Accommodating (ăkɒ́mŏdēitiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ACCOMMODATE *v.* + -ING[2].] As a *pple.* Fitting, suiting, giving accommodation. Hence, *adj.* Affording, or disposed to afford accommodation; obliging, pliant, conciliatory; easy to deal with; in an evil sense, pliable, accessible to corruption.

1775 BURKE *Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 59 Perhaps a more smooth and accomodating spirit of freedom in them would be more acceptable to us. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Unc. T. Cab.* xxxix. 342 Cassy had been unusually gracious and accommodating in her humours. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. i. ii. 18 The accommodating spirit of the good ecclesiastic had doubtless some influence in his rapid advancement.

Accommodatingly (ăkɒ́mŏdēitiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an accommodating manner; so as to suit or convenience; conveniently, obligingly.

1847 A. SMITH *Stuck-up People* (ed. 4) 39 Mr. Lacquer drops it into the plate so accommodatingly presented to him. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. Mead. & Mere* xi. 88 Griffith guided the worm accommodatingly to the noses of the largest [fish].

Accommodation (ăkɒmŏdēi·ʃən). [a. Fr. *accommodation* (Cotgr. 1611), ad. L. *accommodātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *accommodā-re* to ACCOMMODATE.]

1. The action of accommodating, or process of being aecommodated; of fitting, adapting, adjusting, suiting; adaptation, adjustment.

1644 BULWER *Chironomia* 58 Gestures and motions must come in with their accommodation. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scepsis Sc.* Addr. 6 That disputing physiology is of no accommodation to your designs. 1769-90 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* (1876) v. 372 Skilful accommodation of other men's conceptions to his own purpose. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Thoughts* III. § 4. 12 What was Judaism itself .. but a great system of accommodation?

b. *spec.* The action or power of adapting the eyes to view objects at various distances.

1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iii. 53 The accommodation of the eye to the distinct vision of external objects. 1875 WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 358 Local application of gelsemia to the eye produces .. paralysis of accommodation.

2. Adaptation of a word, expression, or system to something different from its original purpose.

1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 212 The frequent accommodation of the Septuagint Version to the later Hebrew. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. in Westm.* ix. 92 The adaptation or accommodation of a prophecy .. having properly no allusion to Him at all. 1865 MOZLEY *Miracles* vii. 282 Some intermediate religion being preached first as an accommodation.

3. Self-adaptation; conformity to circumstance; conciliatory disposition or conduct; obligingness.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journey* (1778) I. 4 When I had .. drank the King of France's health, to satisfy my mind that I bore him no spleen .. I rose up an inch taller for the accomodation. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. viii. 66 His object in these accommodations was to draw over the more moderate Romanists. 1830 SIR J. MACINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 186 Accommodation, without which society would be painful, and arduous affairs would become impracticable.

4. An arrangement of a dispute; a settlement, composition, treaty, or compromise.

1645 *Liberty of Consc.* 36 By accommodation I understand an agreement of dissenters with the rest of the Church in practicall conclusions. 1689 SELDEN *Table Talk* 62 'Tis hard to make an accommodation between the King and the Parliament. 1745 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* II. xxxix. 119 He will bring all differences to a friendly accommodation. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. i. vi. 81 Negotiations were now opened for an accommodation between the belligerents.

5. The supplying with what is suitable or requisite.

1737 JOHNSON *Rambler* 145. P 1 The meanest artisan or manufacturer contributes more to the accommodation of life, than the profound scholar and argumentative theorist.

6. Anything which supplies a want, or affords aid or refreshment, or ministers to one's eomfort; a convenience, an appliance.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 539 When a man liueth farre from his necessarie accommodations, as from his fuell, his fencing, his timber. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 731 Wilton is the stateliest and pleasantest for gardens, fountains and other accommodations. 1769-90 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* (1876) 301 The regular progress of cultivated life is from necessaries to accommodations, from accommodations to ornaments. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *Felix Holt* 4 They probably thought of the coach with some contempt, as an accommodation for people who had not their own gigs.

b. *attrib.*

1813 MAR. GRAHAM *Jrnl. in India* 128 A particular police regulates the catamarans, accommodation-boats and barboats. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* (1871) IV. xi. 327 From the door of the house were some temporary steps, like an accommodation ladder. 1867 SMYTH *Sailors' Wd.-Bk.* s. v. *Accommodation ladder*, a convenient flight of steps fixed at the gangway, by which officers and visitors enter the ship. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asphodel* I. 289 Goring Lane was an accommodation road, leading down from the home farm to the meadows.

7. *esp.* Room and suitable provision for the reception of people; entertainment; lodgings. (Formerly mostly in *pl.*)

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 239 Such Accomodation and besort As leuels with her breeding. 1650 CROMWELL *Let.* 92 (Carlyle) The having of a garrison there would furnish us with accommodation for our sick men. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Fl.* (1840) 343 These had accommodations assigned them in the great cabin. 1803 PORTER *Thad. Warsaw* (1831) xi. 100 The Hummums, Covent Garden, has as good accommodations as any in town. 1856 KANE *Arctic Explor.* I. xvi. 192 Our sole accommodation a tent barely able to contain eight persons.

8. Pecuniary aid in an emergency; a loan. *Accommodation Bill*, a bill not representing or originating in an actual commercial transaction, but for the purpose of raising money on credit.

1824 SCOTT *Ronan's Well* (1868) xv. 653 There is maybe an accommodation bill discounted now and then, Mr. Touchwood; but men must have accommodation, or the world would stand still—accommodation is the grease that makes the wheels go. 1826 — in Lockhart's *Life* (1839) VIII. 336 Having obtained an accommodation of £100 from Ballantyne. 1868 ROGERS *Polit. Econ.* (ed. 3) xi. 142 Persons pay highly for accommodation, because they have no security, or no good security, to offer. 1882 *Daily News* July 3 (Advt.) *Cash Accommodation.*—Respectable Householders in town or country supplied with money at moderate interest.

Accommodative (ăkɒ́mŏdēitiv), *a.* [f. *accommodāt-* ppl. stem of *accommodā-re* + IVE; as if ad. L. **accommodātīvus*.] Tending to accommodate; accommodating.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Thoughts* III. § 26. 97 This peculiarity of its accommodative character. 1880 BURTON *Reign of Q. Anne* III. xix. 211 In the strifes, religious and secular, that had shaken Scotland, no such accommodative adjustment had been permitted to grow.

Accommodativeness (ăkɒ́mŏdēitivnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being accommodative; adaptability, pliableness; tendency to give or show aecommodation.

1860 *Times* 4 July 10/2 Mere accommodativeness to the irresistible tide of events. 1868 MERIVALE in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 472 [They] are apt to learn much of forbearance and civility, and kindness and accommodativeness.

Accommodator (ăkɒ́mŏdēitəɹ). [a. L. *accommodātor*, n. of agent f. *accommodāre*: see ACCOMMODATE.] He who, or that which, aecommodates (in various senses of the vb.).

c 1630 W. ROBINSON in *Lett. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 11 At the most he is but the accommodator, (an easy trifle,) not the inventor. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 125 These [Nails] are the accommodators generally to unite solid bodies. 1762 WARBURTON *Doct. of Grace* II. 331 (T.) Mahomet wanted the refinement of our modern accommodators.

†Accommo·de, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. Fr. *accommode-r*, ad. L. *accommodā-re* to ACCOMMODATE. Cf. *incommode*.] A by-form of ACCOMMODATE.

1671 VINES *Lord's Sup.* 90 In reason did Christ accomode his blessing to the occasion.

†Accommo·dement. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. Fr. *accommodement*, f. *accommoder*; see prec. and MENT.] An arrangement, settlement, or accommodation.

1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 123 They required the Jansenists to conforme in those points controverted, in order to an accommodement.

Accompactment, ? A compactment; a compact.

a 1500 *Merlin* 249 in Percy's *Folio MS., Bal. & Rom.* I. 430 Vortiger the traitor bold lett make accompackement of erles & barrons that were gent.

†Acco·mpanable, -iable, *a. Obs.* [a. Fr. *accompagnable* f. *accompagner* + -ABLE.] Sociable, companionable.

1548 GESTE *Preuee Masse* 135 Sequestering him selve from hys accompanable parrishioners. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 871 Cecinna was neither for person nor manners accompaniable for the people. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 6 A shew, as it were, of an accompanable solitarinesse, and of a ciuill wildenes. [Not in COTGR. or FLORIO 1611. The former has Fr. *accompagnable*, companable, sociable.]

Accompanier (ăkɒ́mpăniəɹ). [f. ACCOMPANY + -ER[1].] He who, or that which, accompanies.

[1755 IN JOHNSON as a 'Dictionary word.'] 1823 LAMB *Elia* 436 Dear, cracked spinnet of dearer Louisa! .. thou thin accompanier of her thinner warble. 1834 PERRONET THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) III. 33 He would then be prepared to come out as an accompanier of the voice.

Accompaniment (ăkɒ́mpănimĕnt), also 8 **accompanyment.** [a. Fr. *accompagnement* (13th c. in Littré) f. *accompagner* + -MENT.] Anything that accompanies; 'something attending or added as a circumstance to another, either by way of ornament, or for the sake of symmetry or the like.' Bailey 1731. Not in Johnson.

1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. § 2. 77 The magnificent spectacle .. which is, if I may be allowed the expression, the accompanyment of the picture. 1782 GILPIN *Wye* 4 None of these landscapes however are perfect, as they want the accompaniments of foregrounds. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* (ed. 5) xvi. 286 A Roman sedition was the all but invariable accompaniment of a Roman coronation.

2. *Music.* The subsidiary part or parts, instrumental or vocal, added for the sake of effect to a melody or musical composition; chiefly applied to the instrumental part which sustains the voice.

1744 DYCHE, *Accompaniment*, the instrumental part playing or moving while the voice is singing. 1754 GRAY *Progr. Poetry* I. i, Pindar styles his own poetry with its musical accompaniments Αἰολῆς μολπῆ. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* Wks. 1811 III. 318 The former [Purcell] adding Violin accompaniments to some of his anthems and services. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* v. 60 Sung in unison with a modest organ-accompaniment.

3. *Heraldry.* 'Such things as are applied about the shield, by way of ornament, as the belt, mantlings, supporters, etc.' Bailey, vol. II. 1731.

Accompanist, accompanyist (ăkɒ́mpănist, ăkɒ́mpăni,ist). [f. ACCOMPANY + -IST.] One who, or that which, accompanies; *esp.* the performer who takes the accompanying part in music.

1833 *Pen. Cycl.* I. 74 *Est modus in rebus*—and sensible accompanists well know this medium. 1837-9 DICKENS *Oliv. Tw.* II. iv. 143 The accompanyist played the melody. 1871 *Athenæum* 15 July 89 Mr. Emanuel and Signor Fiori, accompanists. 1872 *Daily News* 7 Aug., A fleet of friendly accompanyists [yachts] brought up the rear. 1878 HUEFFER in Grove's *Dict. Music* I. 28 From which post he soon advanced to that of accompanyist at the same theatre.

Accompany (ăkɒ́mpăni), *v.* [a. Fr. *accompagne-r* f. *à* prep. to + *compagne* COMPANION.] To make any one, to make oneself, beeome or act as a companion.

I. To accompany one thing to or with another.

†1. To accompany (a person or thing) *to* (another): to add as companion; to associate; to add or conjoin to. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 174/1 As many as ye can conuerte to your feythe .. ye shal haue lycence to baptyse them and to accompanye them to your lawe. 1553 *87* FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 127/2 The King againe gathered his men .. & with fresh souldiours to them accompanied, met the Danes.

2. To accompany (a person (*obs.*) or thing) *with* (another): to send it with (or give it) the accompaniment or addition of; to supplement it by; to join to it. (Rare and less correct const. *by*.)

1629 HOWELL *Fam. Lett.* (1650) 163, I thought it a good correspondence with you to accompagne it with what follows. 1655 LO. BURGHLEY in Fuller's *Ch. Hist.* IX. 167, I have thought good to accompany him with these my letters. 1810 W. TAYLOR in Robberds' *Mem.* II. 285 Accompanying my letter by a copy of the 'Tales of Vore.' *Mod.* He accompanied the word with a blow.

†3. *refl.* To associate or unite oneself *with*. *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 119 Accompanye the with good peple and thou shalt be one of them. 1650 SIR A. WELDON *Crt. & Char. K. James* 62 And did accompany himselfe with none but men .. by whom he might be bettered.

†II. To accompany (*sc.* oneself) with others. *Obs.*

†4. *intr.* (by omission of refl. pron.) To accompany *with*: to associate, consort, or keep company with; *euphem.* to cohabit with. *Obs.*

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G ij b, Suche as accompanyeth with man-killers and murtherers. 1577 *Test. of 12 Patr.* When Anan was marriageable, I gaue Thamar unto him, & he likewise of a spite accompanied not with her. 1676 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* 257 Those men who had accompanied with them all the time. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass. Bay* (1765) v. 461 A young woman was not less esteemed for having accompanied with a man.

†5. *absol.* To associate in a company; to congregate; to meet, to unite or combine. *Obs.*

1540 WHITTINTON *Tully's Off.* I. 70 Swarmes of bees do accompany .. for as moch as they be companable by nature. 1577 HELLOWES tr. *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 27 Noblenesse and contention did neuer accompanie in one generous personage.

III. *trans.* (from 4, by omission of *with*.) To accompany persons or things.

†**6.** To remain or stay with; to keep company with; *euphem.* to cohabit with. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Remedie of Loue* in Speght's *Chaucer* (1602) 308 b/1 If she sit idle . . not accompanide . . with maidens I meane, or women. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 195 Shee vsed no harder wordes to her, then to bid her go home, and accompanie her solitarie father. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 161 We teach, that upon Festival and Fasting times every man forbear to accompany his wife.

†**7.** *fig.* To tenant or fill (a place) with company. *Obs. rare.*

1631 *Celestina* XXI. 201 What hast thou done with my daughter? where hast thou bestow'd her? who shall accompany my disaccompanied habitation?

8. To go in company with, to go along with; to convoy; to escort (for safety), to attend (as a retinue). (The passive formerly took *with*, now *by*.)

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 48 Which Ambassatours . . schal nede to be honorably accompanyd. 1494 FABYAN I. ii. 8 Accompanyed with a great Nombre of Troyans . . [he] landed in the countre of Italye. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 333 Panthean Lords, accompany Your Noble Emperour and his louely Bride. 1659 RUSHWORTH *Hist. Collect.* I. 76 The Marquiss went privately accompanied with the Earl of Bristol. 1722 DE FOE *Hist. Plague* 43 That no neighbours nor friends be suffered to accompany the corpse to church. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. 11 The ladies often accompanied the gentlemen in hunting parties. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. x. 462 The Earl went as a pilgrim, accompanied by his wife.

b. *fig.* Of things personified or viewed as companions.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 91 Conetise hath accompaigned them from their childehode. *a* 1541 WYATT *Complaint* (1831) 161 So shall mine eyes in pain accompany my heart. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* vi. 9 Wee are perswaded better things of you, and things that accompany saluation. 1645 FULLER *Good Thoughts* (1841) 23 Lord, I read how Jacob (then only accompanied with his staff) vowed at Bethel, that . . he would make that place thy house. 1856 MILL *Logic* (1868) I. v. § 4. 109 One attribute always accompanies another attribute. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* I. iii. 14 His adviser prescribed a well-cooked little *déjeuner à la fourchette*, accompanied by half a bottle of sound Bordeaux.

9. To go along with, or characterize, as an attribute or attendant phenomenon. (The passive still takes *with*, but *by* is sometimes found.)

1731 SWIFT *Pref. to Sir W. Temple's Wks.* I. 254 To prevent him from finding them in other Places very faulty, and perhaps accompanied with many spurious Additions. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. iv. 62 Their faith was accompanied with greater degrees of fervour. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. 179 The sparkling flame and vivid heat which accompany the rapid combustion produced by that air [oxygen]. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuvius* iv. 112 The ejections of scoriæ were accompanied by bellowings. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 148 The wisdom of Nestor is amusingly accompanied with self-complacent reflection.

10. *Music.* To join a singer or player, by singing or playing on any instrument an additional part or parts. (The player is said also to accompany the singing or piece sung, as well as the singer; and to accompany, *with* music, *on* the instrument.)

1583 GOLDING *Calvin's Deut.* xliii. 255 A gratious and pleasaunt melody wherein wee be accompanied with the Angels of heauen. *c* 1680 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 124 This hymn accompanied with instrumental musick. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. liv. 351 After breakfast, Lucy gave us a lesson on the harpsichord. Sir Charles accompanied her finger, at the desire of the company. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 26 A lady asked him if he could accompany by ear an Italian Cavatina . . [he] accompanied it with the bass without the least embarrassment. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterpoint* xx. 162 The counter-subject is a supplementary melody, intended to accompany the subject and answer.

' The preposition used after the passive *accompanied* is still somewhat unsettled. As in passives generally, it was formerly *with*; but *by* is now always said of personal agents, and, it appears, of things personified or viewed as active agents: 'He was accompanied *by* two policemen,' 'a ship accompanied *by* several native junks.' When *accompany* is used causally, *with* introduces the secondary agent or instrument, as 'he accompanied the word *with* a blow;' and this is of course retained in the passive, 'the word was accompanied *with* a blow (by him).' Hence *with* is used in the passive whenever the agency may be looked upon as merely secondary, or as an *accompaniment* rather than a *companion*, even though no primary agent is expressed, 'The operation was accompanied *with* much pain.' Cf. *associated, combined* with; *attended* with *pain*, by *satellites*; *followed* by unpleasant *symptoms*.

Accompanying (ăkʌ·mpăni,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ACCOMPANY + -ING¹.] The action of being a companion, associating, going or acting with; or of giving anything an accompaniment. *spec.* The act of playing an additional part on an instrument in support of a singer. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1581 SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* (1622) 515 Heraclitus . . is to be praised for compassionate accompanying iust causes of lamentations. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. James III* Wks. 1711, 56 Acts were made that no convention of friends should be suffered for the accompanying & defence of criminal persons. *Mod.* May I have the pleasure of accompanying you?

Accompanying (ăkʌ·mpăni,iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ACCOMPANY + -ING².] Acting as a companion; going along with; attending; attached, appended.

1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* (1874) III. iii. 428 The moral good or the evil lies not in the affection itself, but in its accompanying desire or volition. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* iii. 134 The Gulf Stream is shewn in the accompanying map.

†**Acco·mpass,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *ac-* = *ad-* + COMPASS *v.*: see A- *pref.* 11.] To compass; to go about, to contrive.

1692 HACKET *Life of Williams* I. 189 The Prince . . was privy to the undertakings of his [Lord Cranfeild's] adversaries and accompassed suffrages to condemn him.

†**Acco·mplement.** *Obs.* 6–7. [f. late L. *accomplē-re* (f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *complēre* to fill, see COMPLETE) + -MENT. Formed directly from L. like *complement, supplement*, whereas the more common ACCOMPLISHMENT was adopted from Fr.] Anything that completes or perfects; that adds grace or ornament to body or mind. See ACCOMPLISHMENT, 3.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1579 Accompanied with all princelie and gracefull accomplements. 1596 ? SHAKS. *Edw. III*, IV. vi. 66 A puissant host of men Array'd & fenc'd in all accomplements. 1634 PEACHAM *Gent. Exerc.* to Rdr. 1 Those things of accomplement required in a Scholler or Gentleman. 1642 BIAD *Mag. Honour* 107 b, Vertue and riches . (as Ecclesiastes teacheth) maketh a good accomplement.

†**Accomplet(e,** *ppl.a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. late L. *accomplēt-us* pa. pple. of *accomplēre*; see ACCOMPLISH.] Filled up, complete.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 110 The fest was fulfelled and a complet in eueri wise.

Acco·mpletive, *a. rare.* [f. L. *accomplēt-* ppl. stem of *accomplēre* (see ACCOMPLISH) + -IVE.] Having the property of fulfilling; tending to accomplish.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) xiv. 216 Full of inborn virtue more than known, Accompletive of destiny divine.

Accomplice (ăkɒ·mplis). [f. the earlier COMPLICE. The prefixed *ac-* is not accounted for; it may have arisen from the indef. art. *a complice*, or by assimilation to *accomplish*; there is no analogous form in L. or Fr.] An associate in guilt, a partner in crime. Const. *of*; also *with* the criminal, *in* (*to* obs.) the crime.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. the Grete* (1880) 164, I shal make thadmyral to dye, and al hys complyces. 1589 NASHE *Alm. for Parrat* 5 d, Call to minde the badde practise of your brother the Booke-binder and his accomplishes at Burie. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 20 And many the like of others his accomplices and fellow-traytors. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 319 He was a friend of Cataline's and a secret accomplice of his Crime. 1732 LEGIARD *Life of Sethos* II. vii. 43 Thou who hast been accomplice with the thieves and murtherers. 1735-8 LD. BOLINGBROKE *Diss. on Parties* 152 We cannot lose . . our Constitution, unless We are Accomplices to the Violations of it. 1853 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 158 To permit any evils which we can prevent is in like manner to be accomplices in the crime. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. in White* II. ii. 181 English society is as often the accomplice as it is the enemy of crime.

2. *rare.* and perh. *only playfully*, in a sense not bad.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. 2. 9 Successe vnto our valiant Generall, And happinesse to his accomplices. *c* 1860 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* vii. 96 In the mean while be kind anough to act as my accomplice.

Acco·mpliceship. *rare.* [f. prec. + -SHIP.] = ACCOMPLICITY.

1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Ph. v. Artevelde* I. v. ix. Wks. 1864 I. 136 This craven cowardly companion—Of whose accompliceship to do the deed, And not the deed itself, I speak with shame.

Accompli·city. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The state of being an accomplice; criminal assistance.

WORCESTER cites *Q. Rev.*

†**Accompliment,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Ac- = A- *pref.* 11 + COMPLIMENT.] = COMPLIMENT *sb.*

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* (1631) II. xxviii. 27 This is the most poysonous qualitie in accomplements, the pretyest are those that meane neither well nor ill.

†**Accompliment,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec.] = COMPLIMENT *v.*

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* (1631) II. xxviii. 23 Wee accomplement, and . . kisse the hand.

Accomplish (ăkɒ·mplĭʃ, *v.*; also **accomplice, -ise, -isse, -yshe, -ysshe, -issh**(e. [a. OFr. *acompliss-* extended stem of *acomplir, acumplir*, now *acomplir* (as in pr. pple. *acomplliss-ant*):—late L. *accomplēre* (f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *complēre* to fill up, complete): see -ISH. The historical pronunc. is ăkʌ·mplĭʃ, which has recently given way to one founded on the spelling.]

1. *trans.* To fulfil, perform, or carry out (an undertaking, design, desire, promise, etc.).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* 199 Grete thinges ben not ay accompliced by strengthe, ne by delyvernes of body, but by good counseil. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 61 It shall not be in thy tyme; ne he that shall a-complesshen it, is not yet be-geten. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlvi. 311 He spared no thyng of his lustes ne desyres, but accomplysshed them after his lykyng. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 124 And all the number of his faire demands Shall be accomplish'd without contradiction. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xiii. 19 The desire accomplished is sweet to the soule. 1769 BURKE *State Nat.* Wks. II. 43 The original great purposes of the war were more than accomplished by the treaty. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* II. 511 What is here proposed, was, we know, actually accomplished . . under the leadership of Alexander.

†**2.** *intr.* To carry out a design. *Obs. rare.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* v. 26 Thenne Eneas and alle his sequele (having) made theym redy for to accomplysshe and leve the sayd countrey . . mounted upon the see. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XI. xxix. (1845) 44 It is ever the grounde of sapience, Before that thou accomplysh outwardly, For to revolve understandyng and prepence All in thy selfe full often inwardly.

3. To bring to an end, complete, or finish (a work).

1447 BOKENHAM *Lyv. Seyntys* Introd. 1 (1835) The auctour . . after hys cunnyng doth his labour To a complyse the begunne matere. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 161/2 The abbeie of Abington also he accomplished and set in good order. 1605 THYNNE *Advoc.* in *Animadv.* (1865) 112 Therby to accomplish the quadrat number, the number of all perfection. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. i. 154 The work of the reformer was never accomplished so long as anything remained to reform.

b. To complete (a portion of time).

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 22 b, After that shee had accomplished the age of xiiij. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* ix. 2 The word of the Lord came to Ieremiah the Prophet, that he would accomplish seuentie yeeres in the desolations of Ierusalem. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. vi. 46 All such inhabitants in this state as have accomplished the age of twenty-one years.

c. To complete (a distance).

1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II* (1857) I. 120 Rising ground which lay between him and the French prevented him from seeing the enemy until he had accomplished half a league or more. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 11. 86 We had accomplished our journey just in time.

4. To complete with external appurtenances; to equip perfectly.

1588 LAMBARDE *Eirenarcha* I. xii. 65 Our Justices of the Peace . . are accomplished with double power, the one of Jurisdiction, and the other of Coertion. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. Chor. 12 The Armourers accomplishing the Knights, With busie Hammers closing Riuets vp. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 367 The garden on the back side, with an artificial rock and wilderness, accompliseth the place with all pleasure. 1673 JOROAN *London in Splend.* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 509 Thus accomplish'd they march from their place of meeting to Clothworkers' Hall. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* V. iv, Those arms, those ensigns, borne away, Accomplished Rokeby's brave array.

5. To perfect in mental acquirements and personal graces; to polish, to finish off.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 32 Jason was more and more in the graces of the ladyes, for the best born, the most fayre, the best accomplished . . fyxed their loue in him. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iii. 13 Thou art a Gentleman: Valiant, wise, remorse-full, well-accomplish'd. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* (1840) Ep. Ded. 6 Next religion, there is nothing accomplisheth a man more than learning. 1726 VANBRUGH *Journ. Lond.* III. (1730) 246 Every thing that accomplishes a fine Lady is practised, to the last perfection. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Gr. Chr. Poets* 176 From the Italian poets as well as the classical sources and the elder English ones, did Milton accomplish his soul. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaksp. Char.* xvi. 401 These qualities adorn the character of Portia, and these go to accomplish a perfect woman.

Accomplishable (ăkɒ·mplĭʃăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being accomplished; attainable; practicable.

1792 T. PAINE *Rights Man* II. Ded., That which you suppose accomplishable in fourteen or fifteen years. 1846 CARLYLE quoted in *Manch. Guard.* 10 Feb. 1881 This . . seems to me the most accomplishable and by no means the least needful.

Accomplished (ăkɒ·mplĭʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. ACCOMPLISH + -ED.]

1. Fulfilled, completed, finished, perfected.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 886/1 The little children of the king, of whom the eldest had not yet run eight yeares accomplished. 1726 VANBRUGH *Relapse* I. iii. (1730) 17, I have brought your Lordship as accomplish'd a suit of clothes as ever Peer of England trod the stage in. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 88 Convenience next suggested elbow chairs, And luxury th' accomplished sofa last. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VII. xxix. IV. 263 With its rewards and blessings strews my path Thus for the accomplish'd service. 1882 *Bill of Lading*, In Witness whereof the Master or Agent of the said Ship hath signed Bills of Lading, all of this Tenor and Date, one of which being accomplished the others to be void.

2. Complete, perfect; *esp.* in acquirements, or as the result of training.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 32 The best accomplished and the most speciall [ladies] fyxed their loue in him. 1581 SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* (1622) 524 That Realme neuer brought forth a more accomplished iudgement, more firmely builded vpon vertue. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. v. 103 Your Italy containes none so accomplish'd a courtier to conuince the honour of my mistris. 1786 COWPER *Lett.* 19 Feb. (Wks. 1876) 227 An accomplished person moves gracefully without thinking of it. 1833 MISS AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* 33 No one can be really esteemed accomplished who does not greatly surpass what is usually met with. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Culture* 25 Accomplished speaking, like marching or dancing, is an art.

†**3.** Completely versed (*in*), fully informed. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 497 Finding him so faire, so young and strong, she, who was perfectly accomplished in all his qualities, aduised him to lye with her.

Accomplisher (ăkɒ·mplĭʃəɹ). [f. ACCOMPLISH + -ER¹.] One who accomplishes; who carries out, completes, perfects; a finisher or perfecter.

1611 COTGR., *Parfaiseur*, a perfecter, accomplisher, finisher. 1687 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) Pref. 2 Such inspiration as this is no distracter from, but an accomplisher and an enlarger of the humane faculties.

Accomplishing (ăkɒ·mplĭʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ACCOMPLISH + -ING¹.] The action of fulfilling, completing, perfecting, or finishing. (Used both as sb. and gerund.)

1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes & Com. Pl.* 307 The Jewes . . supposed that the hearing and vnderstanding of the lawe was sufficient to the accomplishing of the same. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Ep.* Wks. 1711, 161 All the qualities requisite for the accomplishing of a perfect creature. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 536 Scarcely any step was taken towards the accomplishing of her favourite design. 1858 J. G. HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* viii. 76 It is a divine contrivance or plan for accomplishing this purpose.

Accomplishment (ăkɒ·mplĭʃmĕnt). [a. Fr.

accomplissement action of accomplishing. See ACCOMPLISH and -MENT.]

1. The action of accomplishing, or state of being accomplished; fulfilment, completion, consummation.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 8 He would not have it governyd . . but by his own Will; by which and for th'accomplishment thereof he made it. 1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* (1634) II. xvi. 244 We have in his death a full accomplishment of salvation. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Titus* i. 9. (1619) 183 Such divine prophecies, and predictions, together with the exact accomplishments. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Granville* Wks. 1787 III. 217 He wrote the poem to the earl of Peterborough, upon his Accomplishment of the duke of York's marriage with the princess of Modena. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. xxiv. 3 He saw England, as he believed, ripe for mighty changes easy of accomplishment.

2. The act of perfecting, or state of being perfected; perfection, completion.

1561 J. DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apocal.* (1573) 91 b, The Saints . . are commaunded patiently to abyde, vntyll the accomplishement of their brethren. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 9 Mahomet . . set out the felicitie of his heaven, by the contentments of flesh . . slightly passing over the accomplishment of the soule. 1666 FULLER *Hist. Cambridge* (1840) 158 Robert Wakefield . . who, for his better accomplishment, travelled most parts of Christendom. 1710 SHAFTESBURY *Charact.* (1737) II. ii. § 2. 251 Is not this the sum of all?—the finishing stroke and very Accomplishment of Virtue?

3. Anything accomplished or performed; anything achieved by study or practice; a performance, achievement, or attainment.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, Prol. 30 Turning th' accomplishment of many yeares Into an Howre-glasse. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 124 It has been held accomplishment enough to graduate a student, if he could but stiffly wrangle out a vexatious dispute. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *The Italian* (1824) xxv. 665 A harmony, not the effect of torpid feelings, but the accomplishment of correct and vigilant judgement. 1881 A. HERSCHEL in *Nature* No. 622. 508, I have here ventured to disown, and to disclaim for myself some of the major accomplishments of meteor-spectroscopy.

4. Anything that completes, finishes off, or completely equips. a. Formerly including bodily equipment, accoutrement; b. now, a faculty or quality that completes or perfects a person for society—that adds delicacy of taste and elegance of manners to accuracy of knowledge and correctness of thought. As such faculties, besides accomplishing or *perfecting* their possessor, are usually also accomplished or *attained* by study and practice, as in sense 3, the common modern use of the word combines the two senses in that of 'an ornamental attainment or acquirement,' *i.e.* some study accomplished which accomplishes the student. The word is also abused to mean 'superficial acquirements,' embellishments that pretend to perfect or complete an education which does not exist.

1605 BACON *Advanc. Learn.* II. 2 Conduits, Cesternes, and Pooles . . men haue accustomed . . to beautifie and adorne with accomplishments of Magnificence and State, as well as of vse and necessitie. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* (1851) II. 50 The externall Accomplishments of kingly prosperity, the love of the people, their multitude, their valour, their wealth. 1672 JORDAN *Loud. Triumph.* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 491 The company of Artillerymen . . being in all their accomplishments of gallantry, some in Buff, with Head pieces, many of massy silver. 1774 *Advt. to Chesterfield's Letters* 8 Hence we find him induced to lay so great a stress on what are generally called Accomplishments, as most indispensably requisite to finish the amiable and brilliant part of a complete character. *a* 1830 TENNYSON *Sonnets* viii. 4 To dance and sing, be gaily drest, And win all eyes with all accomplishment. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun.* § 5. 9 To fold and seal a letter adroitly is not the lowest of accomplishments.

Accompt, *v.* and *sb.*, arch. form of ACCOUNT; still occas. written for the *sb.* in the sense of money reckoning.

Accomptant, arch. form of ACCOUNTANT.

Accompter, obs. form of ACCOUNTER.

†Accompter, acompter. *Obs.* [a. Fr. *acompter, acc-*, inf. used substantively: see ACCOUNT *v.* and -ER[2].] Account, reckoning.

1483 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 271 The averagis of the last acompter.

†Acconse·nt, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [perh. ad. It. *acconsentire* to consent unto (Florio 1598), f. *a, ad* to + *consentire* to CONSENT.] *intr.* To consent to anything proposed, to give consent.

1560 J. DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 350 a, The Emperour very hardly acconsented at the laste.

Accorage, var. ACCOURAGE *v. Obs.* to encourage.

Accord (ăkɔ̄·ɹd), *v.*, also **acord**(e, and aphetically **cord**(e. [a. OFr. *acorde-r* :—late L. *accordā-re*, f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *cor, cord-is* heart; cf. cl. L. *concordāre*. As in French the *c* began to be doubled in writing in 5 after the Latin spelling.] *Lit.* to bring heart to heart: hence, to reconcile, reconcile oneself, agree, agree to, agree to give.

I. *trans.* To cause to agree, to reconcile.

†1. To bring (persons) into agreement or harmony, to reconcile one *with* another. *Obs.*

1123 *O.E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) an. 1120 An se arceb[iscop] . . weard þurh þone papan wið þone cyng acordad. 1297 R. GLOUC. 388 Þo wende vorþ Roberd Courtese & Edgar Aþelyng, And acordede Macolom, & Wyllam oure kyng. 1366 MAUNDEV. xviii. 195 (1839) 3if 2 persones ben at debate, & peraventure ben accorded be here Frendes. 1481 *Past. Lett.* 421. II. 63 The parson hopyth verily to make yow acordyd when he comyth to London. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* CCXXXVI. 335 We wolde gladly and we conde, acorde you and hym toguyder. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* II. XX. 223 Then shall be peace among men and beasts; if there arise any war among the Gentiles the Messias shall accord them. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 102 To the end it might appear that he had accorded them more by persuasion than force.

†2. *refl.* and *pass.* To reconcile oneself, to agree, to come to an agreement. Const. *with*. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gawayne & Gr. Knt.* 2380 Cowardyse me ta3t To acorde me with couetyse, my kynde to for-sake. 1366 MAUNDEV. 195 (1839) It behovethe that every of hem, that schulle ben accorded, drynke of otheres Blood. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 79 The kynge seide to this, 'I a-corde me well, and will that it be so as ye haue devised.' 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 72/2 All the Royames fro the ryuer of the endes of the phylisteis unto thende of egypte were acorded with hym. 1619 W. SCLATER *Expos. Thessalns.* I. i. (1627) *Mention*, if my soule accord him not. 1762-86 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* I. 179 (1786) Let but France and England once dispute which first used a hatchet, and they shall never be accorded 'till the chancery of learning accommodates the matter by pronouncing that each received that invaluable utensil from the Phoenicians.

3. To bring into agreement (things that differ); to reconcile (quarrels or differences); to compose, settle, arrange (a matter). *arch.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. Good W.* 2027 And whan these thynges ben a-cordit thus Adoun sit Thesyus up-on his kne. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Lollards* 1, I purpos to take & vndirstond her wordis . . and so to acorde hem to gidir. 1481 CAXTON *Myrrour* I. xii. 37 Musyque accordeth alle thinges that dyscorde. 1580 *Proscr. agst. Pr. Orange* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 438 We sent the Baron—that he might accord the whole matter. 1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 239 To accord a dangerous sedition, they chose Gelon for their tyrant. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. iv. 19 Who will undertake to accord the Contradictions in Time and Place, between the severall Relations of this History. 1676 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 192 Mr. Lucas will be enabled to accord his tryals of the Experiment with mine. 1842 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* II. vi. 14 Is there no way left open to accord this difference?

†4. To compose, sing, or play (something) in harmony; to attune. Const. *to*. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* 72 (1622) The first sports the shepheards shewed, were full of such leaps and gambols, as being accorded to the pipe, made a right picture of their chiefe god Pan, and his companions the Satyres. *a* 1650 SHERBURNE *Sun-rise* v, But all those little birds . . Accord their disagreeing throats. 1663 H. COGAN *Voy. & Adv. Pinto* xxiii. 84 Six girles . . that very harmoniously accorded their voyces to certain Instruments of Music whereon they played.

II. *intr.* (by suppression of refl. pron.) To agree.

5. To come to an agreement or to terms; to be at one, to agree. a. *simply*. (Often emphasized by *together, in one*.)

1154 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1135 Siððan Balduin acordede. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 48 In þe sex batailes was many a man slayn. At þe last þei acorded, þe lond was fulle fayn. *c* 1450 *Merlin* vi. 99 Than acorded alle the nohle men and wise, and seide that he hadde seide soth. *c* 1500 *Relig. Antiq.* I. 233 Two wymen in one howse, Two cattes and one mowse, Two dogges and one bone, Maye never accorde in one. 1667 *Decay of Chr. Piety* v. § 8. 228 Herod and Pilate, Sadducees and Pharisees accord against Christ. 1809 J. BARLOW *Columbiad* IV. 241 Quell'd by his fame, the furious sects accord. 1817 SCOTT *Waverley* II. xix. 293 Proceed as we accorded before dinner, if you wish to remain longer in my service.

b. *with* (a person or opinion.)

1123 *O.E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) an. 1120 Æfter heora sehte acordedan calles þæs cynges Heanrixes agene men wið hine. *c* 1360 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 27 God vouched saf thoruh þee with us to accorde ffor certes crystes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) VI. 369 Charles cordede with Rollo. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 45 We may repaire to the Emperour, and conclude and accord with him. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* X. XXI. v. 57 The Queen accorded with this view of the matter.

†c. *in* (an opinion or course). *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 232 Alle þe wyse of þis worlde· in o witte acordeden, That such a barne was borne·in bethleem citee. 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 243 And manye of these men Accordiden to gidere in chesing to hem oon & the same thing for her God. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Arm.* 182 The wheeles in a clocke . . haue contrary motions, yet they sweetly concurre and accord in the same effect. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 61 Mankind in general . . seems to have those common sentiments in them, and to accord in them in a very great measure.

†d. *of* or *upon* (the matter in question). *Obs.*

c 1450 LONELICH *Graal* II. 140, & acorden they myhten not In non weye Of these .xij. loves Certeynlye. 1562 CECIL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 159 II. 266 The Quenes Majestie was contented in June to accord upon an Enterview in August with the Quene of Scottes. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 84 We have long purposed to serve God . . but we cannot accord of the time when to begin. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc. by div. Right* I. § 18. 71 Such a Kingdome upon earth . . cannot yet be fully knowne and accorded upon.

†e. With *subord. cl.* *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 388 Hii acordede atte laste in suche fourme þere, þat woþer of hem tueye lenger alyue were, þat he ssolde be oþere's eyr. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. Good Wom.* Prol. 3, I acord wel that it ys so. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 169/1 They wold not accorde that he shold be amytted to be worshypped emonge the goddes. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 469 One despised another, because they did not accord what wisdom was. 1676 ROW *Suppl. Blair's Autobiog.* (1848) xi. 327 It was accorded that these mulcts should be divided.

†6. To agree *to* (something viewed as a standard, rule, aim, end in view, or course to be taken); to assent or consent *to*. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2500 Here to acordes, als þe buk telles us, Ysidre þe grete clerk. 1366 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 38 They were at gret discord for to make a Soudan, And fynally thei accordeden to Melechnasser. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. vi. 27 Her chinne accordeth to the face, All that he seeth is full of grace. *c* 1450 *Merlin* vi. 96 Thei acorded to the counseils of Merlyn. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 139 You, to his lone must accord, Or haue a Woman to your Lord. 1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* (1821) xviii. 189 The Earle accorded both to time and place. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. III. 193 These things so graciously accorded unto by your Majesty.

†b. With *inf.* *Obs.*

1366 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxviii. 282 Some of oure Fellowes accordeden to enter, and somme noght. *c* 1450 *Merlin* (1877) xii. 191 Thei acorded to go to logres in bretein, the chief Citee of kynge Arthur. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 102 He did secretly accord with one of the maisters of his fleete in the night season to bore holes in them. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* (1628) vi. 173 Odo Bishop of Bayeux accorded to furnish him with forty ships.

7. Of things: To agree, be in harmony, be consistent. Const. *with*.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 364 Ryht as adjectif and substantif A-cordeþ in alle kyndes· with his antecedent. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 64 Moche wyne & sapience may not accorde. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 218/4 Other bokes of Josephus accorden ynough wyth the sayde storye. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* (1870) ix. 250 More meate than accordeth with nature. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of the L.* II. XXV. His form accorded with a mind Lively and ardent. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 56 Parliament met . . and its acts perfectly accorded with the royal wishes. *Mod.* His principles and practice do not accord well together.

†8. *impers.* To agree with propriety; to be suitable or proper. (L. *convenit*.) *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troyl.* II. 1043 For if a peyntour wold peynt a pyke With assis feet, and heed it as an ape, Hit cordid not. *a* 1520 *Myrroure of Our Ladye* 66 Suche bokes of gostly fruyte as accordeth for you to rede or to here. 1556 W. LAUDER *Tractate* (1864) 410 So that he sall tyll euery wycht Do that thyng quhilk accords, of rycht.

III. *trans.* (by omission of the prep. in 5, 6).

†9. To agree upon, arrange. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* 383 But now let us speke of the counseil that was accorded by youre neighebours. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & Vienne* 58 When therle of Flaunders had accorded the maryage. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 12 b, After the number of yeres that is accorded betwene the lessor and the lessee. 1676 W. ROW *Suppl. Blair's Autobiog.* (1848) x. 193 All business being thus accorded and ordered.

10. To agree to, consent to, grant (a request); hence, in 19th c. To grant (a thing asked) *to* (a person), to give with full consent, to award.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 275 Seriaunte for here seruice· mede þey asken, And taken mede of here maistres· as þei mow a-corde. *a* 1649 LD. HERBERT in Cobbett's *State Trials* I. 336 Who thereupon sends word of it to Charles and Ferdinand, intreating them to assist their aunt, which they accorded. 1718 POPE *Iliad* x. 352 The heroes pray'd, and Pallas from the skies Accords their vow. *c* 1820 WORDSWORTH *Sonnets* (Chandos) 143 Bright as the glimpses of eternity, To saints accorded in their mortal hour. 1861 TEMPLE & TREVOR *Tannhäuser* 22 Hell the horrid prayer Accorded with a curse. 1873 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* 330 A kind of anticipated Christianity had been accorded to the ancient sages.

¶ Phonetically confused with RECORD.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1064 They have accorded in their old Bookes.

Accord (ăkɔ̄·ɹd); for forms see prec. [a. OFr. *acord, acorde* agreement, f. *acorde-r*: see ACCORD *v.*]

1. Reconciliation, agreement, harmony; concurrence of opinion, will, or action; consent.

1297 R. GLOUC. 237 (R.) Some frend hym byþoȝte bet, & bytuene hem gonne ryde, And made acord bytuene hem. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) III. 247 Molimicius was i-buried by þe temple of Acord [*juxta templum Concordiæ*]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* Prol. 1049 In heven is pees and al accorde But helle is full of such discorde. *c* 1450 *Merlin* i. 20 Thou purchasest a-corde be-twene the and thi husbonde. *a* 1520 *Myrroure of Our Ladye* 61 He behoteth that in eche lande where eny Monastrery of thys order ys founded, there shall be encresed peace and accorde. 1619 R. JONES *Recant. Serm.* in *Phenix* 1708 II. 495 True Accord is an Union of . . the Will and Affections. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 380 Thus harmony and family accord Were driv'n from Paradise. 1800 WORDSWORTH *Brothers* Wks. I. 110 He fed the spindle of his youngest child, Who, in the open air, with due accord Of busy hands and back and forward steps, Her large round wheel was turning.

†b. To *fall at* or *of accord*: to be reconciled. *To be of, at accord* with: to agree with. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 25 And for my werke no thing wol I axe; My lord and I ben fully at accord. — *Frankl. T.* 13 That pryuely she fil of his accord To take hym for hir housbonde and hir lord. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* (1554) I. viii. 12 a, Poetes make thereof no mencion . . how they fell at accorde. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. viii. 6 They besought and requyred eche other among them selfe to be of a peasable accorde. *Ibid.* I. xiv. 14 That the sagis of the realme might . . fall at acorde howe the realme shuld be gouerned. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 67 Sweet Masters bee patient, for your Fathers remembrance, be at accord. 1704 RAY *Creation* Ded. 3 I am of accord with him.

c. *With* (*of* obs.) *one accord*: with entire agreement, with one consent, with unanimity.

1375 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* B. 541 Make þou, gode lorde, my body & my soule of one a-corde. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. VII. 269 And thus of one accorde upright To Rome at ones home ayein They torne. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xxii. 13 Beholde, The wordes of yᵉ prophetes are with one acorde good before the kynge. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xix. 29 They rushed with one accord into the Theatre. 1878 M. A. BROWN *Nadeschda* 34 With one accord On castleyard and all around The people sink on bended knee.

2. A formal act of reconciliation, or agreement; a treaty of peace, a treaty generally.

1297 R. Glouc. 388 Þys acord was vaste ymade þoru stronge trenþe ynon. Vaste yplyȝt in eyþer syde, þat non ne wyþ drou, *c* 1440 *Generydes* 6399 The corde is made, the mortuall werre is sese, Betwix hym and the Sowdon all is pece. 1480 Caxton *Cron. Eng.* ccxxxi. 247 The pees and the acord y made bitwene the ij kynges. 1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 889/2 The pope, whom they named as conseruator of the accord. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. 275 Thirdly the accord which Israel made with these crafty Canaanites, was without warrant. 1700 Dryden *Fables, Pal. & Arcite* 1034 If both are satisfy'd with this accord Swear by the laws of knighthood on my sword. 1860 Motley *Netherlands* I. v. 240 (1868) Antwerp might perish, before a general accord with Holland and Zeeland could be made.

3. *Law.* A private or extrajudicial arrangement.

1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* 181 (1636) Accord is an agreement betweene the parties themselues. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 15 Accord is a satisfaction agreed upon between the party injuring and the party injured; which, when performed, is a bar of all actions upon this account.

4. Agreement or harmonious correspondence of things or their properties, as of colours or tints. *esp.* of sounds: Agreement in pitch and tone; harmony.

c 1384 Chaucer *H. of Fame* 696 Mo loue dayes and acordes Then on Instrumentes be acordes. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. de P. R.* (1495) III. iv. 51 Pyctagoras callyth the soule Armony, acorde of melodye. 1483 Caxton *G. Leg.* 412/1 Somtyme they sange psalmes aboute the aulter . . by acorde to gyder. 1563 Barnabe Googe *Eglogs* (Arb.) 110 Or yf it were the sweete accorde that syngyng Byrdes dyd keepe. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. 32 In that fayned relation of Orpheus Theater . . all beasts and birds assembled . . listening vnto the ayres and accords of the Harpe. 1659 Hammond *On Psalm* xxiv. 7. 138 That rendring can have no accord with the Hebrew. 1777 Sir W. Jones *Ess.* ii. 200 Our boasted harmony, with all its fine accords, and numerous parts, paints nothing, expresses nothing. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* (1832) I. i. 5 Pating an occasional temptation to warble along with the accord, he behaved himself as decorously as any of the congregation. 1867 Mrs. Oliphant *Madonna Mary* (Tauchn.) I. xiii. 161 It was a strange sort of position and strangely out of accord with her character and habits. 1879 G. C. Harlan *Eyesight* ii. 15 The color of the iris is usually in accord with the general coloring of the individual.

†**5.** Assent to a proposal or request; permission, grant. *Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 102 Though it be nought with her accorde. 1483 Caxton *G. Leg.* 301/1 Som monkes by thaccorde of Charles had impetred and goten of Nycholas the pope the body of Saynt Urban the pope. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. ii. 123 This gentle and vnforc'd accord of Hamlet Sits smiling to my heart.

b. *Of* (*by, on* obs.) *one's own accord*: by one's unsolicited assent; of one's own spontaneous motion.

c 1450 Lonelich *Holy Grail* xiii. 102 And whanne king Eualach herd this word, Thus thanne dide he be his owne Acord. 1555 *Fardle of Facions* Pref. 9 Thenhabitours ouer all became milded and wittied, shaking of (euen of their owne accorde) the hruteshe outrages. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 63 On mine owne accord, Ile off, But first, Ile do my errand. 1611 Bible *2 Cor.* viii. 17 But being more forward, of his owne accord he went vnto you. 1697 Dryden *Virgil, Past.* vii. 13 Your lowing Heifers, of their own accord, At wat'ring time will seek the neighb'ring Ford. 1862 A. Trollope *Orley Farm* xiv. 109 She had no idea of giving up Felix of her own accord, if he were still willing to take her.

†**Acco·rd,** *adv.* or *a. Obs.* [? for *a accord*; or shortened f. pple. *accorded*.] In accord, in agreement.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troyl.* v. 446 Nor in this world ther is noon instrumente Delicious, thorugh wynde, or touche on corde, . . But at that fest, it nas wel herde acorde. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrevant* 1767 Hyt is gode ye be a-corde And yowre wyllus ware. 1461 *Past. Lett.* 402. II. 28 I pray yow bryng hem to gedyr, and set hem acord.

Accordable (ăkɔ̄·ɹdăb'l), *a.*; also 4–5 acordable. [a. OFr. *acordable*, f. *acorder*; see Accord *v.* and -able.]

†**1.** Agreeing, consonant, harmonious, accordant; suitable, agreeable. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boethius* 62 (1868) The fasoun of this worlde, the which they now leden in acordable feith by fayre moeuynges. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 225 It is nought discordable Unto my word, but accordable. 1470 Harding *Chron.* lxxviii. 14. 5 With all seruyce for the death accordable.

2. Capable of being accorded, harmonized, or reconciled; reconcilable.

1664 H. More *Apology* 486 Most easily accordable with the Attributes of God and the Phænomena of Providence. *Mod.* Things hardly accordable with our ordinary notions.

Accordance (ăkɔ̄·ɹdăns); also 3–4 acordance, -auns. [a. OFr. *acordance* agreeing, n. of action f. *acorder*; see Accord *v.* and -ance.]

1. The action or state of agreeing; agreement; harmony; conformity.

1303 R. Brunne *Handlyng Synne* 2006 Se how þese wymmen a-cordaunce Plesyde God wyþ lytyl penaunce. 1330 — *Chron.* 180 Þei parted þe oste in tuo, þorgh comon acordance. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 498 Ful blisful was the accordaunce, Of swete and piteous songe thei made. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. viii. 14 So can they both themselves full eath perswade To faire accordaunce. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard T.* 605 I will draw my Church to a happie accordance so as both Jewes and Gentiles shall be linked together in the bonds of peace. *c* 1800 Wordsworth *To the Moon* Wks. 1849 V. 278 Touched by accordance of thy placid cheer, With some internal lights to memory dear. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* vi. 164 If we place in parallel columns the number of earthquakes and the number of volcanic eruptions, the degree of accordance will be seen at a glance.

b. *esp.* in the modern phrase, *In accordance with* (rarely *to*): in agreement or harmony with; in conformity to.

1806-31 A. Knox *Rem.* (1844) I. 44 Where religion is pursued . . in accordance with the views of the New Testament some tastes of such happiness are soon perceived. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* 20 With which the look of gloomy vexation on Godfrey's blond face was in sad accordance. 1865 Pusey *Truth & Off. Eng. Ch.* 212 This was in accordance to Du Pin's previous conviction. 1880 W. H. Dixon *Windsor* IV. xxviii 262 His deeds were never in accordance with his votes.

2. The action of granting.

1881 *Times* 20 Aug. 9/2 The scheme . . includes, among other matters, the accordance to Ireland of the rights both of taxing herself and of spending the taxes as she pleases.

Accordancy (ăkɔ̄·ɹdănsi). [f. Accord *v.*, as if ad. L. **accordantia*: see -ncy.] A condition or state of agreement; harmony.

1790 Paley *Hor. Paul.* Rom. i. 10 This . . brings the narrative in the Acts nearer to an accordancy with the epistle. 1826 E. Irving *Babylon* II. vii. 234 Mercy and justice in sweetest accordancy.

Accordant (ăkɔ̄·ɹdănt), *a.*; also acordant. [a. OFr. *acordant*, pr. pple. of *acorder*: see Accord *v.* and -ant.]

1. Agreeing, consonant, conformable. Const. *to, with*; the latter is now the more common; perhaps a distinction should be observed between *accordant to* a rigid standard, *accordant with* a parallel circumstance.

c 1315 Shoreham 89 Acordaunt to thy tranayl, Lord, graunte me thy coroune. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Parlt. Foules* 203 Therwith a wynd . . Made in the leuys grene a noyse softe Acordaunt to the bryddis song a lofte. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 163 So thy prince for to queme Is nought to reson accordaunt. 1494 Fabyan cxlvii. 133 (1811) An excedynge nombre, to be accordaunt with reason. 1579 *News from North* in Thynne's *Animadv.* (1865) Pref. 135 As neer accordant to the truth as I could. 1776 Boswell *Johnson* (1816) II. 486, I went to the Cathedral, where I was very much delighted with the music, finding it to be peculiarly solemn, and accordant with the words of the service. 1822 Barry Cornwall *Miscell. Poems, Autumn*, Man's bounding spirit ebbs and swells more high Accordant to the billow's loftier roll. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* II. xxxi. 327 (1877) The motto must have been more accordant with the pride of London than with Henry's good sense.

2. *absol.* †a. Agreeing or concurring in mind, agreeable. *Obs.* b. Agreeing in external action or motion; *esp.* of sounds: harmonious.

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* I. i. 14 Hee loued my niece your daughter, and meant to acknowledge it this night in a dance, and if hee found her accordant, hee meant to . . instantly breake with you of it. *a* 1764 R. Lloyd *Poet. Wks.* 1774 I. 151 While eager genius plumes her infant wings, And with bold impulse strikes th' accordant strings. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. II. xxxiii. 233 These data . . are not as yet sufficiently extensive or accordant in different regions. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* II. 100 Thy tale with mine accordant chimes. 1877 Kinglake *Crimea* (ed. 6) III. iv. 357 That kind of understanding which leads to . . accordant action.

†**3.** Agreeing with any one's character, or with circumstances; suitable, fitting, appropriate. *Obs.*

1413 Lydgate *Pylgr. Sowle* II. lviii. 56 (1859) Sothly, this lykenes is accordaunt. 1477 Caxton *Dictes* 149 It is acordaunt that his [Socrates'] dyctes and sayengis shold be had as well as others. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 136 a, Yf tenaunt by the curteyse had aliened in fee with warrantie accordaunt.

Accordantly (ăkɔ̄·ɹdăntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly2.] In a manner accordant or agreeing; agreeably, conformably (*to, with*); suitably, fitly, properly.

c 1400 *Apol. for Lollards* 55 Are þei not, a cordantly to þe wordis of þe prophets, werr, & abhominabler þan carnal sodomists. 1621 T. Adams *White Devill* (1629) 60 If any be worthy to beare the usurer company, let it be the rioter, though of contrary dispositions, yet in this journey fitly and accordantly met. 1858 H. Bushnell *Nat. & Supernat.* xii. 394 (1864) Accordantly also with such a conception of God, the divine unity is reproduced as trinity. 1875 B. Taylor *Faust* II. III. 176 The echo of his orders then returns no more Accordantly to him in swiftly finished acts.

Accorded (ăkɔ̄·ɹdĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Accord *v.* + -ed.] Reconciled; harmonized; agreed to, granted.

1581 Sidney *Def. Poetrie* (Arb.) 46 The Liricke, who with his tuned Lyre, and wel accorded voyce, giueth praise, the reward of vertue, to vertuous acts. 1806 Wordsworth *Sonnets to Lib.* xxviii. 44 Nations wanting virtue to be strong Up to the measure of accorded might.

Accorder (ăkɔ̄·ɹdəɹ). [f. Accord *v.* + -er1.] One who accords; one who agrees; one who cordially grants or bestows.

1860 L. Hunt *Autobiog.* ix. 174 Hearty accorders with the dictum of the apostle, who said . . 1861 *Cornhill Mag.* III. 543 There is only one modern instance of a sovereign raising an unmarried lady to a place in the peerage out of pure gallantry, and with attendant increase of respect and honour both to the accorder and to the recipient.

According (ăkɔ̄·ɹdiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Accord *v.* + -ing1.] The action of reconciling, harmonizing, or granting. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1530 Palsgr. 193 Accordyng, *Acordance.* 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* ii. 54 Laws for the according and uniting of the people into an uniform order of religion. *Mod.* I cannot think of according you such unusual privileges.

According (ăkɔ̄·ɹdiŋ), *ppl. a.* and *adv.*; also 4 accordend, 5–6 cording. [f. Accord *v.* + -ing2.]

A. *adj.*

†**1.** Agreeing, corresponding *to*; matching. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) xvii. ii. 595 Some trees haue humour proporcyonall and acordynge eyther to other, so that the humour of that one be acordynge to nourysshe and to fede that other. *c* 1460 *Household Stat.* in *Babees Book* (1868) 329 Not oolde robis and not cordyng to the lyuerey. 1480 *Robert the Devyll* 2 I se well yt ys yonre wyll that I shoulde be maryed, But yet woulde I have one to myne estate Accordynge. *a* 1520 *Myrroure of Our Ladye* 7 For there ys many wordes in Latyn that we haue no propre englyssh accordynge therto. 1532 Thynne *Dedic. Chaucer* in *Animadv.* (1865) 24 Frutefulnesse in wordes wel accordynge to the matter and purpose.

2. *absol.* Agreeing in nature or action; consentient, harmonious.

c 1450 *Merlin* 52 He is but a fole, that hath tolde these two dethes, whiche may not be acordinge. 1626 W. Sandys *Ovid's Metamorph.* II. 216 An other hurles a stone; this, as it flew, His voice and harps according tunes subdue. 1780 Burke *Sp. at Bristol* Wks. 1842, III. 395 This according voice of national wisdom ought to be listened to with reverence. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 453 Harder the times were and the hands of power Were bloodier, and the according hearts of men Seemed harder too.

†**3.** Agreeing with what is right or due; becoming, proper, appropriate, fitting. *Obs.*

1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. viii. 324 It is not semeli . . conuenient and according. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 399/3 A clerke . . sayd it was not honest ne accordyng, to mysentrete the holy body by vyolente hondes, 1526 Tindale *Rom.* i. 27 And receaved in them selves the rewarde of their errour as it was accordynge [1611 meete]. 1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1190/1 The whole armie should be readie armed with their weapon and furniture according by midnight. 1674 Playford *Skill of Mus.* II. 101 A bass-viol for divisions must be of a less size, and the strings according.

B. *adv.*

†**1.** *absol.* In a manner logically agreeing with the premises; = Accordingly 4. *Obs.*

? 1495 *Plumpton Corr.* 110 Send me word by wrytting how he wilbe demeaned, & therafter I shall entreat him according. 1523 Fitzherbert *Bk. Surueying* 2 Wherfore the acres are to be praysed [= appraised] accordynge. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 487 Sirha, thou art said to haue a stubborne soule That apprehends no further then this world, And squar'st thy life according—Thou'rt condemn'd.

†**2.** According *after*, according *at*: In accordance or agreement with. *Obs.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froissart* I. cccxxix 515 The kynge of Nauer [was] to pay them their wages . . acordyng after the same rate that the kynge of Englande was wonte to paye his men of warre. *Ibid.* cccvi. 705 Acordyng at the kynges desyre [he] dyde beare him oner all the great wodes and trees.

3. According *as*: Consistently as, exactly or just as, in a manner corresponding to the way in which . . . (Now confined to an accordance with one of two or more alternatives.)

1509 Hawes *Pastime of Pleas.* (1845) 48 Wyth humble voyce and also moderate Accordynge as by hym is anuyence. 1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, II. iii. 12 Madame, according as your Ladyship desir'd, By message crau'd, so is Lord Talbot come. 1678 Butler *Hudibras* III. i. 912 Like Musick, that proves bad or good According as 'tis vnderstood. 1785 Reid *Ess.* I. iv. 82 (1803) Analogical reasoning . . may afford a greater or less degree of probability, according as the things compared are more or less similar in their nature. 1855 Bain *Senses & Intell.* II. ii. § 1 (1864) 233 According as bodies become transparent they cease to be visible.

4. According *to*. a. In a manner agreeing with, consistent with, or answering to; agreeably to.

a 1450 *Chester Plays* I. 3 (1843) Of the drapers you the wealthy companye The creation of the worlde, Adam and Eve, Accordinge to your wealth, set out wealthilye. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* ciii. 10 He hath not dealt with vs after oure synnes, ner rewarded vs accordinge to oure wickednesses. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* 430 (1868) Cut thy coat according to thy cloth. 1593 T. Watson *Pocus* (1870) 208 To paint thy glories cording their desart. 1602 Shaks. *Haml.* II. i. 47 Good sir, or so, or friend, or Gentleman, According to the Phrase. 1780 Burke *Sp. Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 295 According to the present course of the office, and according to the present mode of accounting there, this bank must necessarily exist somewhere. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 153 This, according to our ideas, seems the worst action of his life.

†b. Suitably to, with respect or reference to. *Obs.*

1549 Latimer 7 *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (1869) 133 Calling to remembraunce . . that I must preach, and preach afore ye kyngs maiesti I thought it mete to frame my preching according to a king. 1611 Bible *Rom.* i. 3 His Sonne Iesus Christ our Lord, which was made of the seed of Dauid according to the flesh. 1647 J. Saltmarsh *Sparkles of Glory* 21 (1847) I must decrease, but he must increase, which surely was spoken not according to the persons of John and Christ, but according to their ministration.

Accordingly (ăkɔ̄·ɹdiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly2.]

†**1.** Harmoniously, agreeably; correspondingly. *Obs.*

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xvii Into the same vnderstondingis to gidere accordingli thei fallen. 1481 Caxton *Myrrour* II. vi. 76 The olyfauntes goo moche symply and accordyngly to gydre. 1514 in Strype's *Eccl. Mem.* (1822) I. II. iv. 9 The king's most gracious coin is not accepted here [Tournay] and in England accordingly.

†**2.** In accordance with what is proper or due; suitably, becomingly, duly, properly. *Obs.*

1528 Gardiner in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xliii. 83 We shall not fail to signify the same unto your highness by our letters accordingly. 1567 Drant *Horace's Ep.* A. vj. To shape oute things accordyngly besetes a Poet's arte. 1634 Ford *P. Warbuck* III. ii. (1811) 57 Enter at one door four Scotch Anticks, accordingly habited; at another Warbeck's followers disguised as four Wild Irish in trowses, long-haired, and accordingly habited.

†**3.** In accordance with the order specified; respectively. *Obs.*

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 842 Empedocles supposeth that Males and Females are begotten by the meanes of heat and cold accordingly.

4. In accordance with the logical premises; agreeably, correspondingly.

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* III. ii. 125 When you haue seene more, & heard more, proceed accordingly. 1655 Fuller

Ch. Hist. VI. 314 He was . . adjudged to ride with his face to the Horse-tale at Windsor and Ockingham with papers about his head, which was done accordingly. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xxxix. 31 He is the receiver of stolen goods, and ought to be treated accordingly. 1848 C. BRONTË *Jane Eyre* (ed. 3) V. 36 She told me to remember that she had always been my best friend, and to speak of her and be grateful to her accordingly.

5. In accordance with the sequence of ideas; agreeably or conformably to what might be expected; in natural sequence, in due course; so.

1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 235 He answered he would read it himselfe to ye board, and accordingly read the same. 1772 PENNANT *Tours in Scotl.* 261 (1774) Accordingly having put up two days provisions—we put off. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 13. 92 The summer . . was accordingly devoted to this purpose.

†**6.** Accordingly *to*; agreeably or conformably to; according to. *Obs.*

1500 H. SWINBURN *Testaments* 98 The value of the mariage . . is commonlie rated accordinglie to the profites of his landes. *a* 1520 *Myrroure of Our Ladye* 69 When ye rede these hokes ye oughte to laboure in your selfe inwardly, to sturre vp your affeccyons accordingly to the matter that ye rede.

7. Accordingly *as* = just as, according as. See ACCORDING *adv.* 3.

1618 tr. *Barneveld's Apology* G *b*, Questions were moued accordingly as order required, in these Prouinces. 1880 CYPLES *Hum. Exp.* V. 109 And accordingly as the simultaneity repeats.

Accordion (ăkɔ̄·ɹdiən). [f. It. *accord-are* to attune an instrument, to play in unison: the termination imitates words like *clarion*.] A portable musical hand-instrument invented in 1829 by Damian at Vienna (Grove), consisting of a small pair of bellows and a range of keys, which on being pressed admit wind to metal reeds.

1842 DICKENS in Forster's *Life* III. iv. 105 I have bought another accordion. The steward lent me one on the passage out and I regaled the ladies' cabin with my performances. 1864 ENGEL *Music Anc. Nat.* 18 Each of these tubes contains a small metallic tongue, like the so-called free-reed stops of our organ, or like our accordion. 1878 PROUT in Grove *Dict. Music.* I. 40 The æolina may be regarded as the first germ of the Accordion and Concertina.

Accordionist (ăkɔ̄·ɹdiənist). [f. prec. + -IST.] A player on the accordion.

Accordment (ăkɔ̄·ɹdmĕnt); also 4 acordement, 4–5 accordement. [a. OFr. *acordement* act of agreeing, f. *acorder*; see ACCORD *v.* and -MENT. The old word seems to have become obsolete in 5; and to have been formed anew in 8 either from mod. Fr. *accordement*, or independently from ACCORD *v.*] Agreement, reconciliation; reconcilement.

c 1330 *Arthour & Merlin* 2604 Long therafterward, verrament Was y-made acordement Bitvene Vgerne and the king. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 90 To make melodie By vois and soune of instrument Through notes of accordement. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* (1520) II. 17 b/1 Accordement was made bytwene Brenne and Belyn through Cornewen that was theyr moder. 1790 CATH. GRAHAM *Lett. on Educ.* 466 Such determinations are construed by the stoics to be a proper accordment of their volitions to the will of the Deity.

†**Acco·rporate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹, also adcorporate in Dict. [f. late L. *accorporāre* to unite in one body; f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *corpus, corpor-is* a body.] To unite, to INCORPORATE.

1612 COCKERAM, *Adcorporated*, married. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* (1851) Introd. 4 Custome . . rests not in her unaccomplishment, until by secret inclination she accorporat herself with error. 1732 BAILEY, *Adcorporate*, to join Body to Body.

Accost (ăkɔ·st), *v.*, also 6–7 acoast, accoast. [a. Fr. *accoste-r*, OFr. *acoster*:—late L. *accostāre* to be side to side, f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *costa* rib, in late L. side. While still consciously connected with COAST it remained *accoast*, but since the idea of *to address* has become the leading one, it has been pronounced and written *accost*. Cf. ABORD, *aboard*.]

†**1.** *intr.* (as in late L. *accostare cum*). To lie alongside, to coast, border; keep close. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. xi. 42 All the shores, which to the sea accoste, He day and night doth ward both farre and wide. *Ibid.* VI. ii. 32 Ne is there hauke which mantleth her on pearch, Whether high towring or accoasting low. 1611 COTGR., *Accoster*: To accoast, or joyne side to side; to approach, or draw neere unto.

†**2.** *trans.* To border on, adjoin. *Obs.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camaen's Brit.* I. 641 On the south side it is accosted with the Severn sea. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* IV. xix. 338 If his land accosteth the sea, he considereth what havens therein are barr'd. 1662 — *Worthies, Derbyshire* 235 Lapland hath since been often surrounded (so much as accosts the sea) by the English.

†**3.** To go alongside of; to keep by the side of, to sail along the coast or side of. *Obs.* Cf. COAST *v.*

1578 G. FENTON *Hist. Guicciardin* (1618) 346 The French . . after they had accoasted the enemie to the mount Argentaro, returned againe to Genes. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 463 This [society of books] accosteth and secondeth all my course, and everywhere assisteth me.

†**4.** *refl.* To accost oneself *with*: To keep beside, keep company with. *Obs. rare.*

a 1631 DONNE tr. *Aristeas* (1633) 92 Those that custome and acost themselves with men wise and prudent . . change from good to better.

†**5.** *intr.* To approach, draw near *to*. *Obs. rare.*

1635 J. HAYWARD *Banish'd Virgin* 54 If, leaving naturall considerations, we accoast to the supernaturall.

6. *trans.* To go close to, to approach, for any purpose; to assail, to face; to make up to. *arch.*

1599 BP. HALL *Virgidem., Def. to Envie* 29 That Envie should accoast my muse and me. 1601 SHAKS. *Tw. Night* I. iii. 52 *T.* Accost Sir Andrew, accost. . *A.* Good mistris Mary, accost. *T.* Accost, is front her, boord her, woe her, assayle her. 1611 COTGR., *Aborder*: To approach, accoast, abboord, or draw neer unto. 1641 LD. BROOKE *Episcopacy* 22 Iron when accoasted by two load-stones of equall vertue on either side, not daring to embrace either, hovereth in medio between both. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* x. 72 Rebell not thou, nor in a hostile way Accoast thy Prince; or suffer, or obey. 1704 SWIFT *Ta. Tub* Wks. 1760 I. 100 How fading and insipid do all objects accost us that are not conveyed in the vehicle of delusion. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. of Nat.* II. 382 Incapable of resisting the first temptation that should accost him. 1874 J. H. NEWMAN *Dream of Geront.* 16 All around Over the surface of my subtle being, As though I were a sphere, and capable To be accosted thus.

7. To make up to and speak to; to address.

1612 CHAPMAN *Widdowe's Teares* Plays 1873 III. 10 He a-coast her Countesship. 1630 LORD *Banians* 20 Shuddery at length accoasted her, whose approach she received doubtfully. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 822 [They] thus, unmoved with fear, accost him soon. 1718 POPE *Iliad* X. 224 Nestor with joy the wakeful band survey'd, And thus accosted through the gloomy shade. 1785 COWPER *Gilpin* 56 The Callender . . Laid down his pipe, flew to the gate, And thus accosted him. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1817) II. ix. 216 The first epistle of Peter accosts the Christians dispersed throughout Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* I. 4 The vocal statue of Memnon, which began at the break of day to accost the rising sun. 1839 W. IRVING *Wolfert's Roost* (1855) 101 Accosting the commander with an air of coolness and unconcern.

Accost (ăkɔ·st), *sb.* [f. the vb.] Address, salutation, greeting.

1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* viii. in *Househ. Wds.* No. 236. 159/1 She shrunk with fastidious pride from their hail-fellow accost, and severely resented their unconcealed curiosity. 1859 RAMSAY *Scot. Life & Char.* 60, I recollect her accost to me as well as if it were yesterday. 1877 J. MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 248 The warm kindliness of his accost.

Accostable (ăkɔ·stăb'l), *a.* [a. Fr. *accostable* (16th c. in Litt.): see ACCOST and -ABLE.]

†**1.** *actively*: Ready to accost, courteous. *Obs.*

1622 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 92 The Walloon is quick and sprightful, accostable and full of compliment. 1634 *Ibid.* II. 24 The French are a free and debonnaire acostable people: . . at first entrance one may have acquaintance.

2. *passively*. Capable of being accosted or approached; approachable, accessible, affable.

1655 LESTRANGE *K. Charles* 92 Seeing God is accostable by inorganicall and inaudible ejaculations. 1863 N. HAWTHORNE *Old Home* (1879) *Up the Thames* 285 Old soldiers, I know not why, seem to be more accostable than old sailors.

Accosted (ăkɔ·stĕd), *ppl. a. Her.* [f. ACCOST *v.* + -ED.] Placed side by side.

1610 GWILLIM *Disp. Heraldry* (1660) III. xv. 177 He beareth . . a chevron between 6 Rams accosted, counter-tripping, two, two, and two.

Accosting (ăkɔ·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.*; also 7 accoasting. [f. ACCOST *v.* + -ING¹.] Now only gerundial.

†**1.** A coming alongside. *Obs.*

1635 J. HAYWARD *Banish'd Virgin* 80 The accoasting of the six to one of the sides [of the ship] afforded our knights the commodity to tell our oaremen that the ship was by us taken.

2. Approach or advance (towards intercourse).

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) I. xiii, The . . first accoastings of society and familiarity. 1736 HERVEY *Mem.* II. 114 This prostration was known to be so acceptable an accosting to his Majesty's pride.

†**Acco·stment.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ACCOST *v.* + -MENT.] The action of accosting; salutation, assault, accost.

1652? SIR A. COCKAYNE *Cassandra* I. 34 Infinitely surprised by an accostement and usage so extraordinary.

‖**Accouche** (ăkū·ʃ, ăkū·tʃ), *v.* [a. Fr. *accouche-r*, f. *à* to + *coucher* to put to bed:—OFr. *culcher*:—L. *collocā-re* to lay together. See COUCH. Recognized as French, and, like the three following, used to avoid vernacular words.] To assist or deliver women in child-birth; to act as a midwife or accoucheur.

1867 *Lancet* March 23 (Advt.) A Gentleman, aged 26, long accustomed to Visit, Accouche, Dispense, and having good references.

‖**Accouchement** (akuʃmaⁿ, ăkū·tʃmĕnt, ăkūtʃmĕnt). [Fr., n. of action f. *accoucher*: see prec. and -MENT.] Delivery in child-bed.

1809 *Q. Rev.* I. 340 She receives the necessary attendance in her premature accouchement. 1843 *Pict. Times* 102 Until her Majesty's accouchement took place. 1853 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (Am. ed.) I. iv. 109 The direct line of succession depended on the success of her accouchement. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. IX. vi. 546 Their accouchements were assisted by women retained for their knowledge of midwifery.

‖**Accoucheur** (akuʃö·r). [Fr., n. of agent f. *accoucher*: see ACCOUCHE *v.*] *Properly* a man who assists women in child-birth, a man-midwife; but until the very recent adoption of the Fr. *accoucheuse*, used of both sexes. Also *fig.*

1759 STERNE *Trist. Shandy* (1802) II. xii. 181 Nothing will serve you but to carry off the man-midwife.—*Accoucheur*,—if you please, quoth Dr. Slop. 1775 in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 312 To an experienced *accoucheur* will be a sufficient index. 1810 *Edin. Rev.* XVII. 147 A violent philippic against accoucheurs in general. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 43 His father was only an accoucheur. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 127 He [Socrates] was an accoucheur of ideas. He assisted ideas in their birth, and, having brought them into light, he examined them, to see if they were fit to live; if true, they were welcomed; if false, destroyed. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. vi. 328 All the progeny of poor Theatetus . . expire as soon as they see the light, under the rude hand of this logical accoucheur. 1859 *Edin. Rev.* CIX. 332/1 Mrs. Hockley was a professional *accoucheur* for many years.

‖**Accouheuse** (akuʃö·z, -ö·z). [Fr., fem. of ACCOUCHEUR. Of very recent use in Eng.] A mid-wife.

[1847 In CRAIG.] 1867 *Pall Mall G.* 26 July, 10 Mdme. Siebold, the accoucheuse here mentioned, had only three months before attended the Duchess of Kent at the birth of the Princess Victoria.

†**Accounsel,** *v. Obs.*; also 5 accounsayl. [a. OFr. *aconseillie-r*, f. *à* to + *conseillier* to COUNSEL.] To counsel, advise.

c 1420 *Richd. Cœur de Lion* 2140 (Weber I. 82) And called him without fail, and said he wold him accounsayl. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* (1739) II. iii. 18 They shall not accounsel the King in decreasing the Rights of the Crown.

Account (ăkau·nt) *v.* Forms: 3 acunte(n, 4 acounte, 5–6 acompte, acownte, accompte, accounte, 6–7 necompt, 6– account. [a. OFr. *acunte-r, aconte-r* (Pr. *acontar, acomtar*):—late L. *accomptā-re* for **accomputā-re*, f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *computā-re* to calculate (f. *com-* together + *putā-re* to reckon). In 14th c. *conter*, in the original sense of *computāre* 'count,' began to be artificially respelt *compter, compter*, after the Lat., the natural spelling *conter* remaining in the sense of *narrāre* 'tell'; the variant spellings passed to *aconter* and Eng. *account, accompt*, though here with no corresponding division of meaning. The doubled *-c-* is part of the same refashioning.]

I. To count, reckon. Mostly *Obs.*

†**1.** *trans.* To count, count up, enumerate. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handlyng Synne* 6392 Þe katel was acountede More þan þe testament amountede. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) I. 9, I schulde also write þe famous stories and acounte þe 3eres from þe bygynnynge of þe world anon to oure tyme. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 78 He sigh The sterres such as he accompteth. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, She gan acounte and caste well the tyme. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 78/4, I knowe wel that my fader and my moder acompte the dayes. 1582 BENTLEY *Monumt. Matrones* II. 1 My sinnes . . in number are so manie . . that I cannot account them.

†**b.** *absol.* To count, perform the act of counting. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 89 The wise man accompteth After the formal proprete Of algorismes a be, ce. 1631 PRESTON *Breastp. Love* 198 When men have knowledge onely to know, as they have money to account with, and not to buy and sell with. 1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 56/2 He said, the Greeks made no other use of Money but to account with it. 1776 ADAM SMITH *Wealth of Nat.* I. I. x. 117 He [a grocer] must be able to read, write, and account.

†**2.** *trans.* To calculate, reckon, compute. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) IX. iv. 349 The Grekes acounte tyme and yeres fro the fyrst Olympias. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 214 Wee accompt nobilitie by auncientie of yeres. 1571 DIGGES *Geom. Pract.* I. xvii, It is also to be wayed how this difference of highnesse and lownesse is to be accompted. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Delin.* II. xiv. 224 The second is accompted from the pole, the other is conceiued to lye betwixt both. 1692 RAY *Dissol. of World* 25 I suppose that the Deity doth account days of a thousand years long. 1766 CHALKLEY *Wks.* 71 Which were to the Number of Forty-five, thus accounted. 1788 MARSDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 414 The era of the Mahometans, called by them the Hejerà, or Departure, is accounted from the year of the flight of Mahomet . . from Mecca.

†**b.** To reckon in, count in; to include in an enumeration or reckoning. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrrour* I. vi. 29 The philosophres that thenne were . . acompted but thre maner of peple in the world. 1586 T. COGAN *Haven of Health* (1636) 159 Accounting the Lent season, and all fasting dayes in the yeare, together with Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 372 By accounting of some part of the yeares of affliction . . we have the just number of three hundred yeares. 1826 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 335 They argued that Wales, Scotland, and Ireland ought to be accounted with England.

c. To reckon *to*, put to the credit of. *rare.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 115/1 Some account that yeare vnto his reigne, in the which his predecessors Osrike and Eaufride reigned. 1675 T. BROOKS *Golden Key* Wks. 1867 V. 226 The imputation of Christ's righteousness to us is a gracious act of God the Father, whereby as a judge he accounts believers' sins unto the surety, as if he had committed the same. 1846 D. JERROLD *Chron. Clovernook* Wks. 1864 IV. 408 You have all sorts of graces accounted to you.

†**d.** To reckon or count *on*, expect. *Obs.*

1587 TURBERVILLE *Trag. Ta.* (1837) 108 And selfe same day that he accompted on, to make Returne unto his mother's house at Boline.

†**e.** To reckon or calculate *that*, to conclude. *Obs.*

1570 BARNABE GOOGE *Popish Kingd.* I. 2 *b*, For every man accompted sure, that after losse of life They should receyve eternall blisse, and heaven voyde of stryfe. 1667 PRIMATT *City & Country Builder* 32 It may be accompted that a yard of Earth square will make seven or eight hundred of Bricks.

II. To render a reckoning.

3. *intr.* To reckon for moneys given or received, to render or receive an account.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XII. 298 Þe reyue oþer þe conterroller. þat rekene mot and acounte Of al þat þei hauen had. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xviii. 23 Lijk vnto a man which is a king which wold come to accompt with his servants. 1687 *Royal Order* 27 Nov. in *Lond. Gaz.* mmccxcviii/1 And that they do like-

wise Accompt every two Months with each Soldier for Six-Pence per Week more. 1714 Ellwood *Autobiog.* 260 To take a journey into Kent and Sussex, to Accompt with their Tenants, and overlook their Estates. 1780 Burke *Sp. Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 296 We have a long succession of paymasters and their representatives, who have never been admitted to account, although perfectly ready to do so. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 189 Both insisted upon the fact, that Ramnarain was ready to account fairly.

b. *trans.* To render account of.

1614 Selden *Titl. Honor* 243 Before him as Chief Justice were all suits determined, crimes examined, the Crown-reuenue accompted, and whatsoeuer done, which, to so great iurisdiction was competent. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Organ.* § 2. 42 All receipts should be accounted to a finance committee.

4. To account *for*: **a.** *lit.* To render an account or reckoning of money held in trust; *hence*, **b.** to answer *for* discharge of duty or conduct.

1679 Penn *Addr. Prot.* I. § 8. 41 (1692) If every poor Soul must Account for the Employment of the small Talent he has received from God. *a* 1700 Dryden *Juv. Sat.* xiii. At once accounting for his deep arrears. *a* 1710 Atterbury *Sermons* (R.) A future reckoning, wherein the pleasures they now taste must be accounted for.

c. To give a satisfactory reason *for*, to explain.

1768 Sterne *Sent. Journey* (1778) I. 190 Mr. Shandy . . accounted for nothing like anybody else. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xli. 214 How will you account for the conclusion? 1794 Sullivan *View of Nat.* I. 209 In accounting for the monsoons, however, it is necessary to mark the peculiar circumstances which obtain in the Indian Ocean. 1800 Mrs. R. Trench *Rem.* 86 I dined also again with the Arnsteins, who I see hate the Austrian government. She is a Prussian, and according to the late cant phrase 'That accounts for it.' 1860 Tyndall *Glaciers* II. § 4. 248 Having thus accounted for the greater cold of the higher atmospheric regions.

d. *in sporting phrase*: To answer for the fate of, be the death of, make away with.

1842 Thackeray *Van. Fair* II. xx, The persecuted animals bolted above ground: the terrier accounted for one, the keeper for another. 1858 *Let. fr. Lahore* 28 Sept. in *Times*, 19 Nov., In the course of one week they were hunted up and accounted for; and you know that in Punjab phraseology 'accounting for' means the extreme fate due to mutineers.

III. To estimate, consider.

† 5. *trans.* To take into account, or consideration; to consider. *Obs.*

?1400 *Robert of Cysilce* 26, in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 270 The kynge thoght he had no pere For to acownte, nodur far nor nere. 1486 Caxton *Curial* 7 They acompte not the pryckyng that he hath felt in the pourchassyng of it.

6. *trans.* To reckon, estimate, value, hold (a thing to be so and so). **a.** with simple complement.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 15 And bad me for my contenaunce Acounten clergie light. *Ibid.* xix. 410 Neuere man . . þat acounted conscience at a cokkes fether or a hennes. 1470 Malory *Morte d'Arthur* (1817) II. iv. That ony shold be accounted more, hardy or more of prowesse. 1563 *Myrroure for Mag.* (ed. 2) *Blacksm.* xxxiv. 4 Which of all wreckes we should accompt the worst. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* 80 In the meane season accompt me thy friend. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 417 And I delinering you, am satisfied, And therein doe account my selfe well paid. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Reader 36 We accompt Germanes heavy dull fellowes. 1653 Walton *Angler* 86 A Trout . . that is accounted rare meat. 1728 Newton *Chronol. Amended* i. 123 Chronologers . . accounte Phidon the seventh from Temenus. 1827 Scott *Highl. Widow* I. 169 The Lowland herds and harvests they accounted their own. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Revol.* (1872) I. i. i. 2 Fortune was ever accounted inconstant. 1865 Mill *Liberty* ii. 24/1 By Christianity I here mean what is accounted such by all churches and sects—the maxims and precepts contained in the New Testament.

† b. with *as*, *for*. *Obs.*

1480 Caxton *Descr. Ireland* (1520) 6/1 [It] is acounted for a myracle that lechery reygnethe not there as wyne reygneth. 1558 Bp. Watson *Seven Sacr.* i. 5 [He] would the holle church shoulde accompt him as a faythful soldiour. 1566 Adlington tr. *Apuleius* 9 Milo is called an elder man and accompted as chiefe of those whiche dwel without the walles of the Citie. 1586 T. Cogan *Haven of Health* (1636) 170 It may seeme to be flesh, except you would account it as a Syren or Mermayden, that is halfe fish and halfe flesh. 1611 Bible *Rom.* viii. 36 Wee are accounted as sheepe for the slaughter. 1630 Prynne *Anti-Arm.* 118 Accounting it for a slaue, whereas it is a Lord, a King. 1660 Fuller *Mixt. Contempl.* (1841) 211 To contest and contend who shall be accounted for the greatest. 1674 Playford *Musick* III. 1 Unison, Eighth, Fifteenth, are accounted as one, for every Eighth is the same.

c. with *inf.* or *subord. cl.*

1558 Bp. Watson *Seven Sacr.* i. 4 He shall be of all the armie accompted to haue bene a faithful soldiour. *a* 1593 H. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 65 She accounted the glory of God to be taken from Israel. 1611 Bible 2 *Peter* iii. 15 Account that the long suffering of the Lord is saluation. *a* 1626 Bacon *Use Com. Law* 42 The Father shall there bee accompted to die without heire. 1669 Bunyan *Holy Citie* 165 Those precious Stones, Paul accounts to be those that are converted by the Word. 1864 J. H. Newman *Apologia*, App. 22 I account no man to be a philosopher who attempts to do more.

† b. rarely with *on*. *Obs.*

1614 B. Rich *Honestie of this Age* (1844) 57 I think bribery is no sinne at all; or if it be, it is but veniall, a light offence, a matter of no reckoning to account on. 1646 J. G[regory] *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 5 It is plainly void and supernumerary, and an escape not fit to be accounted upon the Sagenesse of that translation.

7. To account *of*: To estimate, value, esteem; to think *much, little, nothing*, etc. of a thing. (Now only in the *passive*.)

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe of Blaunche* 1237 God wote she acounted nat a stree Of al my tale, so thoght me. 1587 Harrison *England* (1877) I. 2. ii. 38 The see of Canturburie . . whose archbishop . . is most accompted of commonlie. 1589 Beard tr. La Primaudaye's *Fr. Acad.* 334 For everie beast is accounted of according to his vertue. 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* x. 21 None were of siluer, it was nothing accounted of in the dayes of Solomon. 1649 Selden *Laws of Eng.* (1739) I. xvi. 32 [They] thereby taught Princes to account of Canons but as Notions. 1684 R. Waller *Ess. Nat. Exper.* 45 This Experiment is not to be much accounted of. 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* (1867) § 4. 76 They are nothing to be accounted of. 1853 Lynch *Self-Impr.* v. 104 Let him not be accounted of, unless he has a backbone of character. 1863 Canon Robinson in *Macm. Mag.* March, 410 Never was preaching more accounted of than in the sixteenth century.

† IV. To recount, narrate. *Obs.*

† 8. To recount, relate. *Obs.* **a.** *trans.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Monkes T.* 715 Why schuld thyn infortune I nought acounte, Syn in astaat thou clombe were so hye. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* b 1 Thensample of the doughters of the king of denmarke which I shall acompte to yow. 1485 Caxton *Charles the Gr.* (1880) 175 A messager departed . . for tacompte and telle the tydynges. 1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 762 b, I was bolde to accompte vnto them mery tales of my mysery in pryson. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* III. vi. 30 Long worke it were Here to account the endlesse progeny Of all the weeds that bud and blossome there.

† b. *intr.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 160 To accompte Of hem was tho the grete fame. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* xiii. 5443 To acounte of þe kynges,—Caras was on, And Nestor another.

Account (ăkau·nt), *sb.* Forms: 3–4 **acunt**, 4 **acont**, 4–6 **acount**(e, 5–6 **acompt**(e, **accownt**(e, 5– **accompt**, 6– **account**. [a. OFr. *acunt*, *acont*, later *acompt* 'account,' f. *à* to + *cont*:—late L. *compt-um*, cl. L. *comput-um* a calculation, f. *computā-re* to calculate: see prec. Cf. also OFr. *acunte*, *aconte*, later *acopte*, *accompte* 'account,' f. vb. *acunter*, *accompter*, to account; see prec. The senses of both are found in the Eng. word. The refashioned Fr. spelling *accompt* of 15th c. also passed into Eng., was favoured in 6–7, and is even now sometimes met with in the arithmetical sense.]

I. Counting, reckoning.

1. Counting, reckoning, enumeration, computation, calculation. Now chiefly in a few phrases: *To cast accounts*, to revolve or make calculations, to calculate; *Money of account*, denominations of money used in reckoning, but not current as coins.

c 1305 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 50 Eiȝte hondred ȝer & neoȝentene: bi acountes riȝte. *a* 1360 *A Song of Yesterday* 66 in *E. E. Poems* 135 And in vr hertes acountes cast Day bi day. 1477 Norton *Ordin. Alch.* (Ashm. 1652) v. 84 Twenty-six Weekes proved by accompt. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* v. Introd. 126, *Arithmetique*, the arte of accomptes and reckoning. 1597 Morley *Introd. Musicke* 86 It is twentie miles by account from London to Ware. 1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) I. 74 The Greekes and Chaldeans account of yeares. 1611 Bible *Eccl.* vii. 27 Counting one by one to finde out the account. 1612 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 140 Five miles of descent in perpendicular account. 1616 Surflet & Markh. *Countrey Farme* 397 Women with child, and neere their accompts. 1632 Massinger *Maid of Hon.* II. ii, You are in a wrong account still. 1662 H. More *Antid. ag. Ath.* (1712) I. ii. 12 When he has cast up his account. 1664 G. M. in Marvell's *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 103 Which according to the Moscovite accompt was the third hour of the day. 1691 Locke *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 72, I have spoke of Silver Coin alone, because that makes the Money of Account. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 25. ¶ 2 As for the remaining Parts of the Pound, I keep no accompt of them. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. i. 17 My lady's goodness had put me to write and cast accompts. 1742 Pope *Poet. Wks.* (Tauchn. 1848) 286 This day Tom's fair account has run . . to eighty one. 1844 Lingard *Hist. Anglo-Saxon Ch.* (1858) II. 391 From the coinage we now proceed to moneys of account. 1871 Davies *Metric System* III. 204 The weights for account are different from the weights for trade. *Mod.* Writing good, dictation very good, quick at accounts.

II. Reckoning of money received and paid.

2. A reckoning as to money, a statement of moneys received and expended, with calculation of the balance; a detailed statement of money due. Hence, *To open* or *close an account with one. To render* or *send in an account*: to give any one a statement of money due by him. *To pay* or *settle an account*: to pay the amount therein shown to be due. *Account current*: a continuous account in which sums paid and received are entered in detail. *Joint account*: a transaction or speculation entered into by two parties not otherwise in partnership. In the general sense commonly in the plural, as, *To keep accounts. To balance* or *square accounts with any one*: to pay or receive the balance shown by a statement of account. Also **b.** One of the heads or subdivisions under which accounts are kept in a ledger, as a *Cash Account*, *General Goods Account*, *Bills Receivable Account*, the *Profit and Loss Account*, *Personal Accounts*, a *Suspense Account*.

c 1300 *Life of Beket* 164 This child . . Servede a burgeys of the toun, and his acountes wrot. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Shipm. T.* 87 Wolde no man schold him lette Of his accomptes. 1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* (1483) IV. xxxiv. 83 The Shirreue muste yeue rekkenynge soo that the ende of his offyce is acountes of money. 1523 Fitzherbert *Surveying* (1539) xvii. 35 The accomptes of euery bayly or reue and other accomptance. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. i. 130 My Soueraigne Liege was in my debt, Vpon remainder of a deere Accompt. 1607 — *Timon* II. ii. 142 At many times I brought in my accompts, Laid them before you. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Mahomet* 42 Reckoning made without an hoste is subject to a reare accompt. 1636 Healey *Theophrastus' Characters* xxiv. 84 If hee cleare an accompt with any, hee commands his boy to cast away the Compters. 1652 Baome *Jovial Crew* I. 358 The ballance of the several Accompts, Which shews you what remains in Cash. 1682 J. Scarlett *Stile of Exch.* 39 The account currant . . should alwayes be clear and demonstrative, and show how the account stands with the Correspondent at all times. 1685 R. Morden *Geogr. Rectified* 275 They keep their Accompts by Livers, Solds, and Deniers. 1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 88 The Commissioners of the Publick Accompts. 1727 Arbuthnot *Hist. John Bull* (1755) 16 Bless me, what immense sums are at the bottom of the accompt! 1771 Franklin *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 68, I attended the business diligently, studied accounts, and grew expert at selling. 1779 Johnson *L. P., Fenton* Wks. 1787 III. 198 Detained him with her as the auditor of her accompts. 1823 Scott *Peveril* II. ix. 195 The shot has balanced all accompts. 1839 G. P. R. James *Gent. Old Sch.* v. 51 You are running up a long account against us. 1841 Macaulay *W. Hastings* (1851) I. 7 After two years passed in keeping accounts in Calcutta, Hastings went up the country. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xli. 351 Pen thought of opening an account with a banker. 1852 — *Esmond* (1876) I. ix. 79 Besides writing my lord's letters, and arranging his accompts for him. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* I. x. xx. 175 When you have squared your account with 'delicacy,' come to me. 1874 Mrs. Riddell *Mortomley's Est.* II. ii. 24 To have an account at an old banking establishment. 1878 Mrs. H. Wood *Pomeroy Ab.* II. iii. 282 (Tauchn.) I told him I should take the accounts into my own hands.

c. *On Stock Exchange.* The fortnightly or monthly settlement of transactions between buyers and sellers, or the transactions to be then settled. A sale *for the account*, as distinguished from a sale for cash, is an engagement on the part of the seller to deliver, and on the part of the buyer to receive and pay for the stock sold, at the ensuing settlement.

1880 *Daily Tel.* April 30 A large amount of business was done for the new account.

3. *In account with*: in business relations requiring the keeping of an account *with*. *To place* or *pass to account*: to debit or credit a person's account *with* an amount. *For account of*: to be sold or realized for, to be accounted for to.

1647 J. Saltmarsh *Sparkles of Glory* (1847) 109 I left my adversary still upon some account with me. 1678 L'Estrange *Seneca's Morals* 4 (1702) For there are, that reckon it an Obligation . . and place it to Accompt.. 1690 Locke *Hum. Unders.* (ed. 3) III. x. 279 A man in his Accompts with another. 1711 Steele *Spectator* No. 87. ¶ 2 Beauty is thrown in to the account in matters of sale. 1732 Law *Serious Call* (ed. 2) i. 12 Placed to her account at the last day. 1823 Scott *Quent. D.* (1871) xxviii. 365 Oh! do not reckon that old debt to my account. 1826 T. Tooke *Currency* 102 A very considerable proportion are shipped for account of the manufacturers. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 4 May, A large portion of the gold recently advised as having been shipped from Australia has been landed at Galle for Indian account.

4. *On account*: as an item to be accounted for at the final settlement, in anticipation of or as a contribution to final payment, as an interim payment on account of something in process. *On one's account*: so that it shall be charged or entered to his account; in his behalf and at his expense. *On one's own account*: for one's own interest, and at one's own risk.

1611 Bible *Philemon* 18 If hee oweth thee ought, put that on mine account. 1678 Butler *Hudibras* III. ii. 1158 Resolution Charg'd on th' account of Persecution. 1691 Petty *Polit. Arith.* x. 114 All Commodities, bought and sold upon the accompt of that Universal Trade. 1698 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 333 The summ of £250,000 be allowed upon account towards defraying the charge of disbanding the private troopers. 1826 Disraeli *Vivian Grey* v. vi. 199 Shall I throw down a couple of Napoleons on joint account? 1852 McCulloch *Taxation* (ed. 2) III. i. 420 Going into the money-market and borrowing 1000*l.* on his account. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* I. III. xiii. 129 [She] was sometimes austere and brusque enough on her own account, and in such business as might especially be transacted between herself and the cottagers. 1855 Prescott *Philip II* (1857) I. i. vii. 124 The sum offered by the constable on his own account and that of his son. 1879 J. Grant in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 62/2 He started in business on his own account.

Hence, *upon* (obs. since 1750), *on account of*: **a.** In consideration of, for the sake of, by reason of, because of.

1647 J. Saltmarsh *Sparkles of Glory* (1847) 86 Upon this account those offices have been thought ordinary which were upon the mere and pure account of the Holy Ghost. 1652 M. Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 82 The Customs out of this Sea were very great, onely upon the accompt of Fishing. 1694 Lestrange *Fables* No. 444 (ed. 6) 481 She'll never Trouble herself farther upon any Accompt of mine. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* III. iv. 199, I was far their inferior, and upon that account very little regarded. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scott.* I. vi. 400 On many accounts she did not think it prudent. 1792 Burke in *Corr.* (1844) III. 367 It is a matter on which I am doubly anxious,—on its own account, and on account of your concern in it. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Demerara* i. 10 He keeps at home now, on account of his great age. 1855 Prescott *Philip II* (1857) I. II. vii. 280 He recommends the king on no account to remove Granvelle from the administration.

† b. In the matter of, with regard to, concerning. *Obs.*

1657 Cromwell *Lett. & Sp.* (Carl.) IV. 270 The arguments were upon these three accounts. 1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* I. 5 Men are generally mistaken upon this accompt. 1679 Penn *Address to Prot.* (1692) II. iv. 123 He hath said so well on this Account, that there is little need I should say any more. 1743 N. Appleton *Serm.* 34 Should he be never so poor and low upon outward Accounts. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* (1840) XIII. iv. 190 I am satisfied on the account of my cousin.

5. A reckoning in one's favour; interest, profit, advantage: esp. in *find one's account in*; *turn it to one's account*.

1611 BIBLE *Phil.* iv. 17 I desire fruit that may abound to your account. 1701 SWIFT *Wks.* 1755 II. I. 34 Wherein they expected best to find their own account. 1727 — *Modest Prop.* II. II. 61 They will not yield above three pounds.. which cannot turn to account either to the parents or kingdom. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. on Hist.* v. lxvi. 545 Gaul manifestly found its account in being conquered by the Romans. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill and Valley* iv. 52 A kind, too, which cannot be turned to any other account. 1860 THOREAU *Lett.* 192 (1865) However, he found his account in it as well as I. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* ii. 286 To make the best account of everything they encounter. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 329 But the inactivity which was forced upon him . . he turned to good account.

6. The preparing or making up a statement of money transactions.

1646 RECORDE etc. *Ground of Arts* 258 Now for the Accompt of Auditors, take this example. 1781 GIBBON *Decline & Fall* II. 55 The actual account employed several hundred persons. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xi. 377 Hence the bill appointing commissioners of public account.

III. The rendering of a reckoning.

7. A particular statement of the administration of money in trust: *esp. in phrases*; To give, yield, *or* render an account; to ask an account; to call *or* bring to account.

1513 LD. DACRE in Ellis *Orig. Letters* I. 34. I. 97 Alwey I shall be redy to gif accompt of the same at your pleasure. 1528 PERKINS *Profitable Bk.* (1642) viii. § 504. 221 The ordinary cannot demand accompt for them. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* xvi. 2 Geue accompte of thy stewardshipe. *c* 1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. (1871) 186 To make a rekenyng and count before a juge. 1603 in *Shaksp. Cent. Praise* 103 The Accompte of the right honourable the Lord Stanhope of Harrington for all such somes of money as have beine receaved and paied. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* III. 76 Calling the Italians to accompt, who never toucht the Emperour monies. 1738 *Hist. View of Crt. Excheq.* ii. 18 The Sheriff was upon his Account, and shewed the Book of the Clerk of the Pells in his Discharge. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters* (Tauchn.) I. xvii. 285 The money for which he will give no account.

8. Hence **a.** A statement as to the discharge of responsibilities generally; answering for conduct.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3986 Þe Acunt and þe rekennyng þat þai sal yheld of alle þair lyfyng. *Ibid.* 5613 Alle þat sal com byfor Crist þat day, Sal strayt acounte yhelde. *a* 1450 *Knight de la Tour* 59 Of the which God wille axse hem acompte at the dredfulle day. 1563 *Homilies* II. xv. II. (1640) 204 Let us call ourselves to an accompt. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. on Tim.* 116/1 Will not God aske vs an accompt? 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 338 Claudio shall render me a deere account. 1601 BARLOW *Serm. at Paules Crosse* Pref. 1 Heaven is not liable to any accompt. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wonder-working Prov.* 183 Being questioned how he came by it, could give no good accompt. 1732 LAW *Serious Call* (ed. 2) ii. 21 Whether we shall be call'd to account at the last day. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ron. Well* (1868) xiii. 643 Obliged to bring somebody or other to account for the general credit of the Well. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 89 Theobald of Chartres was also called to account.

b. The final account at the judgment-seat of God, on the 'great day of accounts.'

1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* ii. 52 In this awful account they, who are set on the left hand, are supposed to believe in Christ. 1822 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1852) 107 Many a transgressor sent to his account. 1848 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* (Tauchn.) xx. 248 He has gone to his account! God forgive him.

c. *To give account of*: to give an explanation, account for.

1775 JOHNSON *Lett.* No. 126 (1788) I. 274, I am so much disordered by indigestion, of which I can give no account, that it is difficult to write more.

d. *in sporting phr. To give a good account of*: to be successful with; do his duty by.

1684 *Scanderbeg Redivivus* iv. 81 Offering that with an Army of 60 thousand . . he did not doubt but to give a good account of this Summers Campaign. *Mod.* The terrier gave a good account of the rats.

† 9. In the prec. sense the pl. *accounts* was formerly used collectively, or as a singular. **a.** of money.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) vi. xvii. 202 Wyse and waar and cunnynge to ȝeue acomptes and rekenynge. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 395. II. 19 That I may have xx*li*, I xall ȝeve ȝow acompts ther of. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 30 He talketh of Accompts to be made to the King there. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* vi. 2 That the Princes might giue accompts vnto them, and the King should haue no damage. 1704 *Col. Records Penn* XI. 128 And return accompts thereof. 1762 GOLDSMITH *Beau Nash* 14 To giue in his accompts to the masters of the temple.

b. of responsibility or conduct.

c 1260 *A Sarmun* 24 in *E. E. Poems* 3 Ȝe sulle we ȝiue acuntis Of al þat we habbiþ ibe here. *c* 1300 *Seyn Julian* (Ashm.) 98 Biuore our maister wende, Oure acountes uorte yelde. *c* 1460 *How a Marchande &c.* 248 in *E. P. P.* (1864) 207 I wyll neuyr aske yow accowntys. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xviii. 23 They shall geve acountes at the daye off judgement. 1549 COVERDALE *Paraph. Erasm. on Hebrues* 6 Unto whom we must geue an accomptes of our lyfe. 1549 LATIMER 7 *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (1869) 50 Before whom thou shalt appere one day to rendre a strayght accomptes, for the dedes done in thy flesh. 1564 BECON *Gen. Pref.* Wks. 1843, 25 We shall render an accompts for the lives of them all.

10. *Law.* A writ or action against a bailiff or receiver, or others, who, by reason of their offices or business, are to render accompt but refuse to do it. Tomlins *Law Dict.* 1809.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 468 The trial of an Action of Account at the common-law is tedious. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* Acompt is a Writ, and it lyeth where a Bayliffe or a receiver to any Lord or other man, which ought to render accompt, will not giue his account. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. One merchant may have accompt against another where they occupy their trade together . . Account does not lie against an infant, but it lies against a man or woman that is guardian, bailiff, or receiver, being of age and dis-covert.

IV. Estimation, consideration.

11. Estimation, consideration, esteem, worth, importance in the eyes of others; esp. in the phrases: a person or thing *of* some *account*; to be held *in* some *account*.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 217 That he his fader in disdeigne Hath take and sette at none accompte. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed's Chron.* III. 1375/1 To view Sussex and the havens, and as he thought, to tast the best of account there. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in his Hum.* I. i. 11 A Scholler . . of good accompt, in both our Universities. 1599 GREENE *Alphonsus* 44 (1861) 244 Rich Pactolus, that river of account. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilg.* (1864) 3 Wild goats, whose hornes are in account against venome. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr* (1662) 208 More ancient and of so special accompt. 1667 PRIMATT *City and Country Builder* 3 Decent Houses made for the dwelling of gentry or citizens of accompt. 1680 W. ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 11 To appear considerable in the account of others. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Ach.* I. 628 Moses' laws he held in more account, For forty days of fasting in the mount. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. to Y. Wom.* I. iii. 95 Are all these of no account? 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 222 The town of Huntingdon was, then as now, one of much less account than Cambridge.

12. *To make account of*: to hold in estimation, regard as important; to value, esteem.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 267 A leon in his rage, Which of no drede set accompt. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 62 Therof she made none acompte. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 735 This kind of Nut is a wild fruite, whereof men make none accompt. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 4 She was not a beast to be made light account of. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cxliv. 3 Or the sonne of man, that thou makest account of him? 1616 SURFLET & MARKH. *Country Farme* 581 At Rome this kind of bread is made no account of. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II* (1857) II. vii. 276 They were indignant that so little account should be made of their representations. 1860 DICKENS *Uncom. Trav.* (1866) vi. 37/1 Of the page I make no account, for he is a boy. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters* (Tauchn.) I. xviii. 329 The little account she made of her own beauty pleased Mr. Gibson.

† 13. Reckoning, estimate, consideration, thought. *esp.* in phrase *To make account* (*that, to do*): to reckon, calculate, resolve, expect. *Obs.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin's Deut.* xix. 110 Wee haue made our Account to rest simply vppon his Word. 1586 G. WHITNEY in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) I. 206 And make accompte that honor to be theires. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLI. xix. 1108 h, Making full account [*haud dubie*], that the next day the enemies would yield. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* vi. 9 He made account that he should die. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 41 Wife and Children, which he made account neuer to see again. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard T.* 52 That yee may know where to make account of my presence. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* 37 Make accoump for matters of fertility of soyle. 1662 H. MORE *Antid. agt. Ath.* (1712) Pref. Gen. 5, I make account I began then to adorn my Function. 1697 PATRICK *On Exodus* i. 17 They made account the things of God were to be preferr'd before those of Men. 1729 BURKITT *On N. T., Mark* vi. 35 No pastors in the sight of God and in the account of Christ. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 356 Oh happy! and in my account, denied That sensibility of pain.

14. *To take into account, take account of*: to take into consideration as an existing element, to notice; so, *to leave out of account*.

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-mecum* xl. § 30 (1689) 304 Some Rivulets are taken into the accompt 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Alb. Lunel* (1872) I will . . take the royal training into my account. 1868 KINGSLEY *Heroes* IV. 129 Do you take no account of my rule? 1871 SMILES *Character* (1876) i. 25 It is not great men only that have to be taken into account. 1880 GEN. AOVE in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 702 Any system must be bad which leaves out of account the first principle of regimental efficiency.

15. *To lay one's account with* (*on, for*): to reckon upon, anticipate, expect. (*orig. Scotch.*)

1746 *Rep. on Cond. Sir J. Cope* 189 These are fixed Resolutions, on which your Royal Highness may lay your account. 1748 SMOLLETT *R. Random* (1812) I. 176 I must lay my account with such interruption every morning. 1799 DUNDAS in *Wellesley Desp.* 644 We must lay our account with being at all times obstructed in our views. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. v. 233 The jurors must have laid their account with appearing before the star-chamber. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Alb. Lunel* (1872) II. v. 167 You may lay your account with increasing rather than stemming the mischief. 1845 HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* (ed. 2) ii. 17 We as Christians need not lay our account for any other state of society. 1852 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* III. ii. 456 (ed. 2) We may lay our account with being again involved in war.

V. Narration, relation.

16. A particular statement or narrative of an event or thing; a relation, report, or description.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 5 To this accompt agreeing with the Scriptures . . I have sometimes subscribed. 1633 CAMPION *Hist. Ireland* Ep. Ded. II. 1 An accompt of my poore voyage. 1715 STEELE *Addison's Drummer* Pref., Having recommended this Play . . I feel myself obliged to give some Account of it. 1762 GOLDSMITH *Cit. World* (1837) cxix. 464 Though I gave a very long account, the justice said, I could give no account of myself. 1792 *Anec. W. Pitt* I. ii. 29, A dark, confused, and scarcely intelligible accompt. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone Lighths.* § 313 Edwards gave account that they lighted the house, as they were directed. 1804 MISS AUSTEN *Watsons* (1879) 335 Begin and give me an account of everything as it happened. 1860 DICKENS *Uncom. Trav.* (1866) v. 31/2 When he heard of talent, trusted nobody's account of it. 1872 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* (ed. 2) 14 The whole Norman account of Godwine is one of the best specimens of the growth of legend.

Attrib. and *Comb.* **Account-book**, a book prepared for the keeping of accounts. **Account day**, day of reckoning. **Account Sales**, a detailed account of the sale of a parcel or cargo of goods.

1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* 535 He represents the Account-Book of some of the wealthy Men of that Age. 1838 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii. 124 My Teachers were hide-bound Pedants, without knowledge of man's nature or of boy's; or of aught save their lexicons and quarterly account-books. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* II. viii. xii. 51 Never kept the money; and never looked into the account books! 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. xxix. 460 If the account-books of twenty years of confusion . . were not forthcoming and in order, they were to be proceeded against without mercy. 1580 HOLLYBRAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Dresseur de compte*, an accompte caster. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. viii. 83 Now the account day has come.

☞ *Phrase-key.* Balance *a* 2, bring to *a* 7, call to *a* 7, cast *a* 1, close *a* 2, *a* current 2, find *a* in 5, for *a* of 3, for the *a* 2 c, give *a* of 8 c, d, hold in *a* 11, in *a* with 3, joint *a* 2, keep *a* 2, lay *a* with 15, leave out of *a* 14, make *a* of, that 12, 13, of *a* 11, on *a* 4, open *a* 2, pass, place to *a* 3, render *a* 2, 7, settle *a* 2, square *a* 2, take into *a*, take *a* of 14, turn to *a* 5, upon *a* 4.

† Accoˑunt, *pple. Obs.*; also **accompte**. [Contr. for ACCOUNTED *accounted*, as *lit* for *lighted*.] = ACCOUNTED.

1548 CRANMER *Catechismus* 100 b, Yet verely (all thynges accompte) theyr losse is greater then theyr gaynes. 1608 SHAKS. *Pericles* I. i. 30 Was with long use account'd [*Globe ed.* account] no sin.

Accountability (ăkaʊntăbi·liti). [f. ACCOUNTABLE: see -BILITY.] The quality of being accountable; liability to give account of, and answer for, discharge of duties or conduct; responsibility, amenableness. = ACCOUNTABLENESS.

1794 S. WILLIAMS *Hist. Vermont* 140 No mutual checks and ballances, accountability and responsibility. 1808 *Mem. Dr. J. Cadman* (1853) 75 To affect the accountability of man. 1837 J. HARRIS *Grt. Teacher* 170 The perception of your new accountability might well impress you with an awful concern. 1849 GROTE *Greece* V. II. xlvi. 475 Individual magistrates exposed to annual accountability. 1859 MILL *Dissert.* I. 467 Pushing to its utmost extent the accountability of governments to the people.

Accountable (ăkaʊntăb'l), *a.*; also 6–7 accomptable. [f. ACCOUNT *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. Liable to be called to account, or to answer for responsibilities and conduct; answerable, responsible. Chiefly of persons. **a** (*to* a person, *for* a thing).

1583 T. WATSON *Poems* (1870) 134 He setteth them downe in this next page following, but not as accomptable for one of the hundreth passions of this booke. 1603 DRAYTON *Heroical Ep.* (1619) Pref., I ought to be accountable of my private meaning. 1623 SANDERSON *Serm.* Ad. Mag. I. 10 (1674) 86 They stand accountable to him from whom they have received it; and woe unto them if the accounts they bring in be not . . answerable to the receipts. 1688 *King's Decl.* 14/2 I am nevertheless Accomptable for all Things that I openly and voluntarily . . do or say. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 1. 9 I am accountable to no Man, but the greatest Man in England is accountable to me. 1812 WELLINGTON in *G. D.* IX. 153 The officer commanding the company must be accountable to the volunteer for the residue of the sum. 1873 W. COLLINS *New Magd.* (Tauchn.) I. xiv. 222 She is not accountable for her actions.

b. Also without *to* or *for*.

1642 *Declar. Lords and Comm.* 9 Jan., 4 The Lord Lieutenant and Committee shall be accomptable. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. vi. 152 That he was in fact an accountable child. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. Pref. 36 (ed. 3) The Consuls, whose reign was but annual and accountable, could have no opportunity of . . erecting themselves into Tyrants. 1788 REID *Active Powers* I. v. 523 It is of the highest importance to us, as moral and accountable creatures. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* (1852) viii. 222 God has chosen also to sustain the character of a governor of accountable agents.

† 2. To be counted or reckoned on. *Obs.*

1603-5 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 286, I could do him accountable Pleasure and good Service. 1709 J. COLLIER *Ess. on Sev. Mor. Subj.* I. 39 (ed. 6) Those who have not, must be Curates . . or else lay by the use of their Priesthood; which I am afraid is not very accountable.

† 3. Able to be reckoned or computed. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 90 There is an accomptable number which we call arithmeticall (*arithmos*) as one, two, three.

† 4. To be reckoned or charged; chargeable, attributable *to*. *Obs.*

1681 EVELYN in *Pepys Corr.* 311 That I did not proceed with the rest is accountable to his successor.

5. Able to be accounted for or explained; explicable. (Cf. *unaccountable.*)

1665 GLANVILLE *Scepsis Sci.* 34 The proposed Instances are far more accountable then this before us. 1684 T. BURNET *Theo. Earth* I. 20 A way of making the deluge fairly intelligible, and accountable without the creation of new waters. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* III. 124 The progress of freedom has been continuous and accountable. 1869 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 207 There is another omission after verse 165, more accountable than this. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *D. Deronda* III. xxxvi. 59 By George—it was a very accountable obstinacy.

b. With *for*.

1745 WESLEY *Answ. Church* 45 Every thing, which is not strictly accountable for, by the Ordinary Course of Natural Causes. 1862 F. HALL *Refut. Hindu Philos. Syst.* 81 The phraseology . . is accountable for only by the identity, under one aspect, of a property and that which is propertied.

Accountableness (ăkau·ntăb'lnès). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being accountable or liable to give account and answer for conduct; responsibility, amenableness (*to* a person, *for* a thing).

1668 HONYMAN *Surv. Naphtali* (1669) II. 64 Subordination to the Prince, as to direction, accountableness, or censurableness. 1680 MATHER *Irenicum* 11 The lawfulness and usefulness of Synods in the Church of God, and the accountableness of particular Congregations thereunto. 1788 REID *Active Powers* IV. vii. 622 His accountableness has the same extent and the same limitations. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Whiggism* Wks. VI. 65 The same disdain of accountableness to his party leaders. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Dead Sea Fr.* (Tauchn.) II. xiv. 198 The . . ideas of man's accountableness for the soul of his weaker partner.

Accountably (ăkau·ntăbli), *adv.* [f. ACCOUNTABLE *a.* + -LY².] In a manner accountable, that can be reckoned, or that can be accounted for.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 307 The Sunne ariseth unto the one sooner then the other, and so accountably unto any Nation subjected unto the same parallell. 1665 J. SPENCER *Prophecies* 122 He acts so accountably and consonantly to our Notions in the Works of his Providence. 1713 *Guardian* No. 55 (1756) I. 244 If a christian forgoes some present advantage for the sake of his conscience, he acts accountably.

Accountance, occ. found for *accountants* (Fr. *accomptans*), pl. of ACCOUNTANT *a.* or *sb.*

Accountancy (ăkau·ntănsi). [f. ACCOUNTANT: see -CY.] The art or practice of an accountant.

1854 *Illus. Lond. News* 22 Apr. 378 The practical adaptation of the decimal system to our money and accountancy. 1872 MISS BRADDON *Rob. Ainsleigh* I. xvi. 287 His task of cleansing this Augean stable of foul accountancy. 1879 *Standard* 7 Apr. [Advt.] Accountancy Pupil.—An Opening for a Young Gentleman in an Accountant's Office.

Accountant (ăkau·ntănt), *a* and *sb.*; also accomptant. [a. (15th c.) Fr. *accomptant* (OFr. *acuntant*), pr. pple. of *accompter, acunter*: see ACCOUNT *v.*]

†**A.** *adj.* Giving or liable to give an account; accountable, responsible. (In early usage with plural *-s.*) *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN VII. 366 He admytted to that offyce William de Hadestok & Anketyll de Aluerun, and sware theym to be accomptaunntes, as theyr predecessours were. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 86 His offence is so, as it appeares Accountant to the Law, vpon that paine. 1604 — *Oth.* II. i. 231 Peraduenture I stand accomptant for as great a sin. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* (1632) IX. ix. 605 [It] was no reason why he should not stand accountant to the Son. 1622 DONNE *Serm.* CXXIV. V. 225 He . . that is accomptant for their souls. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lxvii. 176 (1739) The Guardian in Socage remaineth accomptant to the Heir, for all profits both of Land and Marriage.

B. *sb.*

1. One who renders or is liable to render account; one accountable or responsible. In *Law*, the defendant in action of Account. (In earliest instances not separable from prec. adj.; afterwards a true sb. The pl. was sometimes corruptly *accomptance*, Fr. *accomptans*; cf. *accidents, -nce, acquaintants, -nce.*)

1453 LD. LE SCROPE in *Test. Eborac.* (1855) II. 192 Acquyt and discharged of ony dett yat yei, or ony of yaime, owe me, except foreyne accomptaunts and seruaunts accomptaunts. 1523 FITZHERBERT *Surveying* 30 a, All the mynistre and partyculer accomptes of euery baylye or reue and other accomptance. *Ibid.* 30 b, If the accomptance bring him perfyte rentals and court roles. 1613 *Life Wm. Conq.* in *Sel. Jr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 23 Committed to prison; not as bishop of Bayonne, but as earl of Kent, and as an accomptant to the king. 1630 R. BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gent.* (1641) 223 They must be accomptants in that great assize where neither greatnesse shall bee a subterfuge to guiltinesse, nor their descent plead priviledge for those many houres they have mis-spent. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xx. 98 (1739) He took away the course of farming of Sheriff-wicks, and make the Sheriffs bare accountants for the Annual profits. 1708 CHAMBERLAYNE *Grt. Brit.* (1743) I. II. ii. 46 All accomptants to him for any of his Revenues. 1745 FLEETWOOD *Chron. Precios.* App. 17 The said accomptant chargeth himself with arrearages. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Account*, It is no plea by an accomptant that he was robbed. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop. Law* (1877) 91 Any crown debtor, or accountant to the crown. 1865 *Times* 17 Aug., An 'imprest' means an advance of public money to enable the person to whom it may be made to carry on some public service; and the person to whom the advance is made is called the 'imprest accountant.'

2. One who counts or can count or reckon; a reckoner, calculator.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. & Warre w. Angels* 31 In matters of numbring and account, an accountant will tell you that in a quarter of an hower. 1697 DAMPIER *Voyages* (1729) I. 360 The Mindanaians are no good Accomptants; therefore the Chinese that live here, do cast up their Accompts for them. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 228. P 10 He is an excellent Penman and Accomptant. 1742 YOUNG *Night Thoughts* IX. 1307 O ye Dividers of my Time! Ye bright Accomptants of my days, and months, and years. *c* 1817 J. HOGG *Ta. & Sk.* V. 21 The best grammarian, the best reader, writer and accountant in the various classes that he attended. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Our Village* Ser. III. 7 (1863) A false accomptant, a stupid arithmetician, would put her out of humour.

3. One who professionally makes up or takes charge of accounts; an officer in a public office who has charge of the accounts. *Accountant-general*, the chief or superintending accountant in various public offices.

1539 *Househ. Ord.* in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) 33 And the said Books shall be examined with the Accomptants and particular Clerkes for the perfecting of the same. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 18 To admonish accontants to be circumspect in entring. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. 353 Herein the Dean and Chapter of Paul's, were both their own Accomptants and Auditors. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Mon. Chas. II & Jas. II*, 121 (1851) To Katherine, the widow and relict of Dr Robert Wood, dec'ed, late accomptant generall of the Revenue in Ireland. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) VI. 329 A British accountant that's frolic and free, Who does wondrous Feats by the Rule of Three. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* 142/1 (1784) A third was the issue of an accomptant, and a fourth the offspring of a woollen-draper. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* (1867) ii. 32 Note particularly and with the scrupulosity of an accomptant. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Polit. Econ.* 82 Skilful accountants should examine the books at the end of the year, and certify the amount of profits due to the men.

†4. A narrator. *Obs. rare.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* Cent XII. i. § 70 The same accomptant, when coming to set down, what then, and there was offered to Christ's, or the High-Altar, dispatcheth all with a blanke, *Summo Altari nil.*

Accountantship (ăkau·ntănt,ſip). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office or employment of an accountant.

1824 R. WATTS *Bibliotheca* III (*Heading*) Accounts, Accompts, and Accomptantship. 1858 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schoolm.* 507, I was not a little surprised . . to be offered by him the accountantship of the branch bank.

Accounted (ăkau·ntĕd), *ppl. a.*, also acounted, accompted. [f. ACCOUNT *v.* + -ED.] Counted, reckoned, considered.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 88 He is a-counted to þe gospel . . And eke I-liknet to vr lord. 1385-6 In Rymer *Fœdera* XII. 479 To serue the King in his warres beyond see an hole yere with two speres, himself accompted. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 111 Men accompted wyse and honeste do so. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 297 This is the acceptable and only accounted time. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 21 Beyond which it is called Dalmatia, accompted of the western Empire.

†**Accounter** (ăkau·ntəɹ). *Obs.* Forms: 4 acountour, acounter; 6-7 accompter, accounter. [Prob. a. OFr. *acuntour, acontour* (not in Godefr.), n. of agent f. *acunter*: see ACCOUNT *v.* and -OUR.]

1. One who accounts, reckons, calculates, renders an account.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5410 Lordynges cunseylours Wykkede legystrys or fals acountours. 1540 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Off.* I. 27 That we may be as good accomptners of our offyces and dutyes. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* viii. 92 It is not for me to stand here disprooning the doubts of the Accounters of times. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Contador*, an accounter, a receiuer of the exchequer, computator, quæstor. 1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* (1631) II. li. 328 Hee that can make so even a reckoning is none of the worst Accompters. 1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* (1821) X. 343 The Accounter, the Steward of the artillery remayning.

2. A narrator.

1356 WYCLIF *Last Age* 26 Þis also [he] schewiþ openly hi discripcioun of tyme, of Eusebi, Bede, and Haymound, most preued of acounteris, or talkeris.

Accounting (ăkau·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ACCOUNT *v.* + -ING¹.]

†1. The action or process of reckoning, counting, or computing; numeration, computation. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) I. 39 Dionysius Exiguus acordeþ nou ,t with þe Gospel in acountynge of 3eres. *c* 1400 TUNDALE *Circumcis.* 85 By just a countyng in the kalendere The fyrst day of the new yere. 1494 FABYAN I. 2 Thus endyth thaccomptynge of the yeres of the worlde from the Creacion of Adam vnto the Incarnacion of Christ. *a* 1716 SOUTH *12 Serm.* (1717) III. 407 Running behind-hand in his Spiritual Estate, which, without frequent Accountings, he will hardly be able to prevent.

†*Altrib.* or *Comb.* (*Obs.*) accounting-book, account-book; accounting-house, counting-house; accounting-table, counter, desk.

1552-5 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 206 Christ is the accounting book, and register of God. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* 16, Wks. 1834 V. 168 This trader view'd a huge accompting-book. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Evgs.* III. VIII. i. 105 Your souls are . . confined in their flight to the regions of Change Alley and your accounting-houses. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. xi. 21 Jesus drave the beasts out of the Temple and overthrew the accounting tables.

2. Accounting *for* (gerundially): Answering for, giving a satisfactory explanation of.

1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II* (1857) I. viii. 144 One obvious way of accounting for this, doubtless, is by the spirit of persecution which hung like a dark cloud over her reign.

Accounting (ăkau·ntiŋ), *ppl. a.*, also accompting. [f. ACCOUNT *v.* + -ING².]

†1. Counting, reckoning. *Obs.*

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. 42 That is to saye D. E. K. H, which was at no tyme accompting as percell of any one of them. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Life of Sidney* (1652) 28 The ill-accompting hand of war.

2. That keeps accounts. *arch.*

1810 CRABBE *Borough* XXI. 6 A kind merchant hired his useful pen, And made him happiest of accompting men.

†**Accou·ntless,** *a. Obs.* [f. ACCOUNT *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Beyond count or reckoning, countless.

? 1650 *Don Bellianis of Greece* 54 Yielding the accountless thanks of dutiful servitors at your command.

2. Free from accountableness; irresponsible.

1655 J. SHIRLEY *Politician* I. i, Accountless liberty Is ruin of whole families.

Accountment (ăkau·ntmĕnt). *rare.* [f. ACCOUNT *v.* + -MENT.] The work of accounting or reckoning for, responsibility.

1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 404 On Samuel may the feud's accountment fall, And the blood be on the fiend that stirred my gall.

Accoup, variant of ACOUP *v. Obs.* to blame.

†**Accou·ple,** *v. Obs.* 6-7, also 6 acople, acouple. [a. OFr. *acople-r*, later *acouple-r*, to join in a couple, f. *à* to + *cople, couple*, COUPLE. Refashioned Fr. spelling *accoupler* (see Ac-) also followed in Eng.] To join one thing to another, to couple.

1486 *Plumpton Corr.* 50 Ye be acopled as brether and sisters. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 14 That application which he accoupleth it withal. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 369 They were never accoupled in lawfull matrimonie. 1622 BACON *Henry VII*, 81 Accoupling it with an Article in the nature of a Request. 1635 D. PERSON *Varieties* II. ix, Fire being accoupled to a matter contrary to its owne nature . . this terrestriall matter draweth the fire perforce with it.

Accouplement (ăkau·p'lmĕnt). [a. Fr. *accouplement* (16th c. in Littré), n. of action f. *accoupler*: see ACCOUPLE and -MENT.]

†1. The action of coupling one thing to another; union, pairing; marriage union. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 347/4 This excellence that virgynyte had as to the respect of thaccouplement of mariage appiereth by manyfold comparacion. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 339 The lawe of God maketh the accouplement honorable amongst all men. 1594 R. C[AREW] *Huarte's Exam. Men's Wits* (1616) 318 If the father be wise in the works of the imagination, and . . take to wife a woman cold and moist in the third degree, the sonne borne of such an accouplement, shalbe most vntoward.

2. (In carpentry.)

1823 NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 579 Accouplement, in carpentry; a tie or brace, or the entire work when framed.

†**Accou·pling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ACCOUPLE + -ING¹.] The act of joining two things into a couple or pair; coupling; esp. union in marriage.

1525 MORE *Richard III* Wks. 1557, 63/2 For lack of which lawfull accoupling, & also of other thinges, which the said worshipful doctor rather signified then fully explaned.

Accoupment, var. ACOUPEMENT, *Obs.* blame.

†**Accou·rage,** *v. Obs.*; also accora·ge. [a. Fr. *accourage-r* to hearten, encourage, imbolden, OFr. *acorager*, f. *à* to + *corage*, mod. Fr. *courage*, COURAGE.] To encourage, hearten.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 38 But that same froward twaine would accoráge, And of her plenty adde unto their need. *Ibid.* III. viii. 34 But he endevored with speaches milde Her to recomfort, and accourage bold.

†**Accou·rse,** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. Fr. *accourse* = It. *accorso*:—L. *accursus* a running to, f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *cursus* running, f. *curr-ĕre* to run.] A running up, a hastening forward.

1635 J. HAYWARD *Banish'd Virgin* 215 Hee call'd for water, which came (but too late), with the accourse of all that were above, to helpe her.

†**Accou·rt,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. COURT *v.*, with *ac-* = *ad-* to, here intensive or expletive: see A- *prep.* 11. A Spenserian artificial form.] To court.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 16 Her other sisters . . were at their wanton rest, Accourting each her frend with lavish fest.

Accoustics, obs. bad spelling of ACOUSTICS.

Accoustre, -trament, obs. f. ACCOUTRE, -MENT.

Accoutre (ăkū·təɹ), *v.*, also 7 accoustre, acoutre. [a. MFr. *accoustre-r* (mod. *accoutrer*), of uncertain origin; prob. f. *à* to + *cousire, coutre*, a sacristan or vestry keeper, who robed the clergyman: see Littré and Skeat. The Fr. *accoustrer* was in 16th c. pronounced *accoutrer* (Cotgr. 1611 has both spellings), whence *accoutre* is the ordinary Eng. form; *accoustre* occurs less commonly in 17th c.] To attire, equip, array. (Rare except in the pa. pple. ACCOUTRED.)

1606 DEKKER *Seven Sins* II. (Arb.) 19 Another therefore of the Broode . . aptly accoustred, and armed Cap-a-pe. 1659 *Lady Alimony* II. vi. in Hazl. Dodsl. XIV. 322 But hark you, madam; what be those brave blades That thus accoutre you. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 55 So gallant a company so bravely accoutred. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2182/4 There could not be a finer body of men, nor better accoutred. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To accouter*, to dress, attire, or trim. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. xi. 335 He accoutred me with other necessaries, all new. 1755 CROKER *Ariosto's Orl. Fur.* XLVI. xlvi. II. 407 Leon his 'squires commanded, him to take, Accoutre him, and fit for Ruggier make. 1849 DICKENS *B. Rudge* I. 3 (C. D. ed.) He . . was accoutred in a riding dress. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Oct. 4 The new system of accoutring the soldier can only be introduced gradually.

Accoutred (ăkū·təɹd), *ppl. a.*, also 7 accoustred. [f. prec. + -ED. The first part of the verb to be used, and the only one in common use.] Attired, dressed, equipped, arrayed; generally with the idea of being specially attired for some purpose.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. Ven.* III. iv. 63 When we are both accoutered like yong men. 1601 — *Jul. C.* I. ii. 105 Vpon the word, Accoutred as I was, I plunged in. 1652 BENLOWE *Theophila* XL. lvi. At length shee's built up with accoutred grace. 1663 H. COGAN *Voy. & Adv. Pinto* 200 All mounted on horses, very richly accoustred. 1713 DERHAM *Physico-Theol.* 225 The helpless well accontered and provided for. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV. 87 Wks. I. 54 Trimly accoutred court-habiliments 1858 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* XI. 57/1 It was a very triumphant thing to see them thus richly dressed and accoutred.

Accoutrement (ăkū·təɹmĕnt), also 6 accoustrament, 6-7 accoustre-, accutre-, accoustrement. [a. mid. Fr. *accoustrement* (mod. *accoutrement*), n. of action f. *accoustrer*: see ACCOUTRE *v.* and -MENT.]

1. Apparel, outfit, equipment. *Almost always in the pl.*, clothes, trappings, equipments. *Milit.* The equipments of a soldier other than arms and dress.

1549 *Compl. of Scotl.* (1872) vii. 68 The acoutrementis ande clethyng of this dolorus lady, vas ane syde mantil. 1586 Ferne *Blazon of Gentrie* 29 Let al men embrodure, depaint, engraue and stampe vpon their hanginges, walles, windowes, and other domesticall *accoustrammentes* these glorious and commendable ensignes. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 121 To me she's married, not vnto my cloathes: Could I repaire what she will weare in me, As I can change these poore accoutrements, 'Twere well for Kate, and better for my selfe. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 402 You are rather point deuice in your accoustrements. 1641 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 6/1 What are all our crossings, and kneelings, and duckings? What surplice, and ring, and all those other rites and accoutrements that are used in or about the publick worship; but so many commandments of men? 1649 W. Blithe *Eng. Improver Impr.* (1652) 195 Having his Plough and all its Accutrements compleated. 1751 Watts *Improv. Mind* (1801) 365 Rich and glittering accoutrements wherewith the Church of Rome hath surrounded her devotions. 1813 Wellington in Gurwood's *Desp.* X. 495 In order to collect the wounded and their arms and accoutrements. 1850 Merivale *Rom. under Emp.* III. xxviii. 329 There was no camp filled with plate, jewels, and splendid accoutrements to be devoted to plunder. 1858 Geh. P. Thompson *Audi Alt. Part.* I. lxii. 241 Without sacrificing everything to the game of the war-contractor and the accoutrement-maker.

2. The process of accoutring or being accoutred.

1598 Shaks. *Merry Wives* IV. ii. 5 Not onely in the simple office of loue, but in all the accustrement, complement, and ceremony of it. 1850 Leitch *Muller's Anc. Art* § 409. 552 Youthful representations, with slight indication of accoutrement.

†Accow·ard, *v. Obs.* [a. mid. Fr. *accouard-ir*, f. *à* to + *couard* coward.] To render cowardly; to intimidate, cow, or make faint-hearted.

1530 Palsgr. 416 I accowarde, I make one faynte herted, *Je accouardys*: I thought that all the wordes in the world shuld not have accowarded the.

†Accow·ardize, *v. Obs.*, also 5 acowardyse. [f. Fr. *accouardi(s-)* extended stem of *accouardir*: see prec.; assimilated to vbs. in -IZE.] = Accoward.

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Metam.* XII. xiii, [Patroclus] assayled the Troyans whom he greved moche and acowardysed and mad them torne to flyghte. 1611 Cotgr., *Acouhardir*: To accowardize, effiminate, make faint-hearted.

Accownt(e, obs. form of Account.

†Accoy, *v. Obs.*; also 4–5 acoy(e, acoie, 6–7 accoy(e. [a. OFr. *acoie-r, acoye-r* to calm, appease, f. *à* to + *coi* quiet, calm:—L. *quiēt-um* Quiet.] To still, calm, quiet, or appease; *hence*, to soothe or coax (the alarmed or shy), to tame, silence, or daunt (the forward or bold).

c 1350 *Wm. of Palerne* 56 Þe cherl . . chastised his dogge, bad him blinne of his berking, & to þe barne talked, acoyed it to come to him, & clepud hit oft. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 782 He nyst how best hire herte for t' acoie. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3564 Bialacoil, his most joye, Which alle hise peynes myght acoye. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. xiv, Brother a whyle do acoye The cruel tourment that bydeth you so sore. 1530 Palsgr. 416 I acoye, I styll, *Je apaise*, or *je rens quoy*: Be he never so angrye, I can accoye hym: *tout soyt il courroucé, je le puis apayser* or *accoyser*. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 197 Transmuted thus sometime a swan is he, Leda taccoye, and eft Europe to please. 1567 Turberville *Louer abused*, A loving wight For to accoy, accoy, And breede my joy. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Feb., Then is your careless courage accoyed. 1596 — *F. Q.* IV. viii. 59 I received was, And oft imbrast . . And with kind words accoyd. 1598 B. Yong tr. *Diana* That sweete gracious smile, . . wherewith I sawe thee not accoyd. *a* 1600 Peele *Eclogue* III. 152 How soon may here thy courage be accoy'd? 1647 H. More *Poems* 76 The voice these solemn sages nought at all accoyes. 1706 Phillips, *To Accoy* (old word): To assuage.

Accoynt, early form of Acquaint.

Accrase, accraze, variants of Acraze *v. Obs.*

†Accrease (ăkrī·s), *v. Obs.*; also 5 acrese, 6–7 accress(e, 6 accreace. [a. OFr. *accreistre, accreiss-ant*:—L. *accrēsc-ĕre*, f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *crēsc-ĕre* to grow. See also Accresce, later, f. L. In sense 2, probably for earlier *encrese*, Increase; see A- *pref.* 10.]

†1. *intr.* To increase or grow by addition. *Obs.*

1535 W. Stewart *Cron. Scotl.* II. 529 Malice and invy, With greit fervour accressand to sic feid. 1598 Florio, *Accrescere*, to increase, to accrease, to add vnto, to augment, to growe, to multiplie, to spring, to accrew, to eeke. 1635 D. Person *Varieties* I. § 6. 24 Such as aske, why the sea doth never debord nor accreace a whit, notwithstanding that all other waters doe degorge themselves into her bosome.

2. *trans.* To increase. *Obs.*

1401 *Pol. Poems* II. 105 (1859) Mo fyngris on myn hond than foure and the thombe amenusith my worching more than it acresith.

†Accrea·se, *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] Increase.

1598 Florio, *Accrescimento*, Encrease, accrease, profit, advancement, accrew, eeking. 1603 — *Montaigne* (1634) 93 The friendship I beare unto my selfe, admits no accrease, by any succour I give my selfe in any time of need. *Ibid.* (1632) I. xix. 34 For then we shall have worke sufficient, without any more accrease.

Accredit (ăkre·dit), *v.*; also 7 acredit. [a. Fr. *accrédite-r*, earlier *acréditer* Cotgr. = *mettre à crédit*, f. *à* to + *crédit* Credit. Occurs in 7, but not in general use till late in 8. In no Dict. bef. Todd 1818.]

1. To put or bring into credit, to set forth as credible; to vouch for, sanction, or countenance.

1620 Shelton *Don Quixote* II. iv. vi. 65 As well by these reasons as by many other . . which acredit and fortifie mine opinion. *c* 1775 Cowper *Let.* 43 (T.) His censure will (to use the new diplomatic phrase) accredit his praises. 1802 Howard in *Phil. Trans.* 175 The exhibition of this stone . . did not tend to accredit the account of its descent. 1822 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXVIII. 29 The prediction of calamities for France accredited these dreams. 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* 223 It was not sufficiently accredited for a church legend. 1879 Gladstone *Sp. at Glasgow* 6 Dec. [His] mode of action at the Cape of Good Hope does not tend to accredit his advice in Affghanistan.

2. To send forth with credentials, to furnish with letters of credit; to recommend by documents as an envoy or messenger. Const *to, at.*

c 1794 Mathias *Pursuits of Lit.* 320 (1798) He represents the opinions of a very large portion of their body by whom he is accredited. 1852 Gladstone *Gleanings* IV. vi. 144 There are representatives of Portugal and Spain, accredited from Sovereigns themselves symbols of the popular principle. 1860 Motley *Netherlands* II. xviii. 432 (1868) The sovereign to whom I am accredited. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* I. vi. 89 (1876) There was a prospect of his being accredited at St. Petersburg.

3. To accredit *one* with *something*: To accredit it as his, to vouch for his being the owner or author of it; to ascribe or attribute it to him.

1864 *Morning Star* 13 June 4 Whenever topics fail them these worthy gentlemen fall back upon his Royal Highness and accredit him with the most wonderful sayings and doings. 1880 McCarthy *Hist. own Times* III. 208 Mr. Bright himself was accredited with having said that his own effort to arouse a reforming spirit . . was like flogging a dead horse.

†Accre·ditate, *v. Obs.* [f. Fr. *accrédite-r* or It. *accreditā-re* + -ATE3, as if f. L. **accrēditā-re, accrēditāt-us*, assumed as their source.] A by-form of Accredit.

1654 Sir A. Cokaine tr. *Loredano, Dianea* IV. § 3. 306 She bowed, kissing the Thracians hands, who would not resist it, to accreditate the beginnings of his Love to be of estimation. 1660 Howell *Lexicon Tetragl.* To Philol., It will be an occasion hereby to accreditat her the more.

Accreditation (ăkreditē·ɪ·ʃən). [n. of action f. prec.: see -TION.] The action of accrediting; the fact of being accredited; recommendation to credit or to official recognition.

1806 *Mem. of R. Cumberland* I. 417 Having received my instructions and letters of accreditation from the earl of Hillsborough on the 17th day of April 1780. 1814 Sir R. Wilson *Pr. Diary* II. 291 Obtaining my letters of accreditation, etc., I set off at one o'clock in the morning.

Accredited (ăkre·ditĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Accredit + -ED. Cf. Fr. *accrédité* used in the same sense.] Furnished with credentials, publicly or officially recognized; given forth as worthy of belief, authoritatively sanctioned.

1634 J. Canne *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 3. Those accredited believers for whom it was appointed. 1804 Southey in *Ann. Rev.* II. 4 Columbus persevered, and his discoveries received the name of India from his accredited error. 1810 — *Lett.* II. 201 Colonel Burke is there as an accredited spy. 1831 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 436 The latest accredited rumour is, that the Lords are determined to resist the reformation of the House of Commons. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 238 (1857) They sought their philosophy in accredited treatises. 1863 *Cornh. Ticket of Leave Man* 4 To reward long-accredited service in a confidential situation. 1870 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Oct. 438 The diplomatic body accredited at Madrid.

Accrediting (ăkre·ditiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Accredit + -ING1.] The action of vouching for or furnishing with credentials. (Mostly gerundial.)

1834 Southey *Doctor* cxvii. 285 (1862) I have wronged Job's wife by accrediting a received calumny. 1850 Alison *Hist. Europe* VIII. lv. § 10. 566 The effects . . appeared in the accrediting of Russian ambassadors to the courts of these infant sovereigns. 1872 W. Minto *Eng. Lit.* Introd. 24 There is not so much unanimity in accrediting him with dignity.

Accrediting (ăkre·ditiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Accredit + -ING2.] Giving credit, furnishing with credentials.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 608 Having negotiated bills and obtained money for a considerable amount, the 'honourable traveller' had taken himself off before notices of protest had come from the accrediting bankers.

Accrementitial (æ:krĭmĕnti·ʃăl), *a. Biol.* [f. L. **accrēment-um* addition (f. *accrēsc-ĕre*, see Accresce; cf. *excrēment-um* f. *excrēsc-ĕre*) + -īci-us + -AL; see -ITIAL.] Pertaining to accrementition.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Accrementition (æ:krĭmĕnti·ʃən). *Biol.* [Improperly formed by form-assoc. with prec. The regular word would be *accrementation*; cf. *fer-mentation.*] Organic growth, by development of blastema, or by fission of cells, in which the new formation is exactly like that from which it proceeds; = Accretion.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Accresce (ăkre·s), *v.*; also 7 accress. [ad. L. *accrēsc-ĕre* to grow to, grow on, f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *crēsc-ĕre* to grow. Substituted for, or refashioned on, earlier Accrease from Fr., the form *accress* being intermediate.]

1. To accrue. *Obs.* exc. as rendering *accrēscere* in Rom. law; see Accretion 8 b.

1634–46 J. Row (the father) *Hist. Kirk Scotl.* (1842) 84 Prebendaries founded upon tithes to accress to the ministers living, and the rest for schoolls. 1661 *Laws & Acts 1st Parlt. Chas. II. of Scotl.* 3 Considering the great advantages [that] do accress to the publick good of His Subjects, by the due observance of such ancient and well grounded Customs and Constitutions. *a* 1685 *Househ. of Chas. II* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 378 [It] accresses only to theire chamber keeper, to the ruyne of the waiters table. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 161 These lands were the best farms on the estate, and most of the benefits accressed from them. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* II. § 199 The share of any one who fails accresces to his co-legatee.

†2. *intr.* To increase, grow up. *Obs.*

1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. iii. 19 How little moates have accresced to Mountains.

†3. *trans.* To increase, add to. *Obs.*

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 247 Having repaired to the great city of Vienne to accresce his reputation in some more degrees.

Accrescence (ăkre·sĕns). [f. (as if through Fr.) on late L. *accrēscentia*, n. of quality f. *accrēscent-em* pr. pple. of *accrēsc-ĕre*; see prec. and -NCE.]

1. The process of growing continuously, continuous growth.

1839 Coleridge *Statesm Man.* App. B 296 The silent accrescence of belief from the unwatched depositions of a general, never-contradicted hearsay.

2. Something which grows on a thing from without; an accretion.

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* xvii. § 6 The primitive Christians . . when they had washed off the accrescences of Gentile superstition, they chose such rites which their neighbours used. *c* 1819 Coleridge in *Rem.* (1836) II. 220 This accrescence of objectivity in a ghost that yet retains all its ghostly attributes and fearful subjectivity is truly wonderful.

Accrescency (ăkre·sĕnsi), *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. late L. *accrēscentia*; see prec. and -NCY.] *prop.* The quality of being accrescent or of growing on; *hence*, an accrescence or accretion.

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. iv. 124 We shall have more of human infirmities to be ashamed of than can be excused by the accrescencies and condition of our nature.

Accrescent (ăkre·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *accrēscent-em* pr. pple. of *accrēscĕre*: see Accresce.]

1. Growing continuously, ever increasing.

1753 Shuckford *Creation & Fall* 90 (R.) New appearances of accrescent variety and alteration.

2. *Bot.* Continuing to grow, growing larger after flowering; applied to those parts of the flower which normally fall off or wither after fertilization.

1857 Henfrey *Botany* 102 Occasionally [the calyx] grows during the maturation of the fruit, and is accrescent, forming . . a vesicular envelope to the fruit. 1876 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* 231 Observe the two accrescent (enlarging after flowering) bracteoles, replacing the perianth in the pistillate flowers of Orache.

‖Accrescimento (akkre:ʃime·nto), *sb. Mus.* [mod. Ital., n. of action, f. *accrēscere* to increase.] The increase of the length of a note by one half, indicated by placing a dot after it. (Little used.)

1847 In Craig.

Accrete (ăkrī·t), *v.* [f. L. *accrēt-*, ppl. stem of *accrēsc-ĕre*; see Accresce.]

1. *intr.* To grow together by adhesion, to combine.

1784 J. Twamley *Dairying* 175 How the different parts accrete to bring on Fermentation, or cause the Intestine motion excited in Vegetables. 1875 Whitney *Life of Lang.* xii. 248 The variously accreted formative elements.

2. *intr.* To grow to, adhere, attach itself *to.*

1869 *Spectator* 1 May 532 An instrument of power too long neglected and disused, the loyalty which accretes to the impartial, impassive, all-protecting State. 1880 *Ibid.* 3 Jan. 11/2 In this country, popularity, no less than power, tends to accrete to the old.

3. *trans.* To cause (a thing) to grow or unite *to.*

1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* vii. 262 We must assume that the reader has thoroughly accreted and assimilated this distinction to his habits of mind. 1881 Myers *Wordsworth* 95 Its arguments and theories have lain long in Wordsworth's mind, and have accreted to themselves a rich investiture of observation and feeling.

Accrete (ăkrī·t), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *accrēt-us*, pa. pple. of *accrēscĕre*; see Accresce.]

1. Formed by accretion; made up, factitious.

1824 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. xxvii. 152 Milton is no factitious or accrete man; no pleader, no rhetorician. 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 411/1 Masses of accrete . . colouring matter.

2. *Bot.* Grown together by adhesion of external parts; said of organs normally separate.

1847 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 379, *Accrete*; fastened to another body, and growing with it (De Cand.). 1880 A. Gray *Bot. Text-Bk.* 393, *Accrete*, Grown together, consolidated with some contiguous body.

Accretion (ăkrī·ʃən). [ad. L. *accrētiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *accrēt-* ppl. stem of *accrēsc-ĕre*; see Accresce.]

1. The process of growing by organic enlargement; continued growth.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 430 The action of the Increasing faculty we call Accretion, that is, when the whole body encreaseth in all his dimensions. 1684 Leighton on 1 *Peter* ii. 1 (1817) To desire the word for the increase of knowledge . . is necessary and commendable and being rightly qualified is a part of spiritual accretion. *c* 1720 Gibson *Diet of Horses* v. 78 (ed. 3) Young Horses require a greater quantity of food, as that is necessary for the Accretion and Growth of their Bodies. 1828 Kirby & Spence *Introd. Entom.* IV. xxxix. 82 The blood is the principal instrument of accretion. 1859 Helps *Friends in C.* II. x. 232 The tendency of all power is to accretion, and indeed, to very rapid accretion.

2. The growing together or coherence of separate particles, or of parts normally distinct; continuous coherence; concretion.

1655–60 T. Stanley *Hist. Philos.* 183/2 (1701) After the second accretion followeth this contemplation which boldeth the third room. 1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* 479 (1839) As for stones, seeing they are made by the accretion of many hard particles within the earth. 1794 Sullivan *View of Nat.* I. 94 Compounded indurated matters which are,

formed by the accretion of particles, accumulated and deposited by water. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers of Yorksh.* iii. 43 The drop, gathered by accretion of minute particles, may be snow, ice, or water. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Greece* I. ii. 24 They [languages] agree, with a single doubtful exception, in the agglutinating or synthetic method, called by Humboldt incorporation, by Cass, coalescence, and by Schoolcraft, accretion.

3. Anything formed by the preceding process.

1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* (ed. 3) iv. 171 That the Bible is an accretion of casual writings arbitrarily linked together.

4. The process of growth by external addition.

1626 BACON *Sylva* VII. § 602 (1651) 125 Plants doe nourish; Inanimate Bodies doe not: They have an Accretion, but no Alimentation. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* I. iv. § 1. 40 The losse of Elements is recovered by compensation, of mixt Bodies without life by accretion, of living Bodies by succession. 1678 HOBBES *Decam. Physiol.* viii. 94 They may by accretion become greater in the Mine, or perhaps by generation, though we know not how. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 33/1 An organized part increases in its dimensions . . not by mere accretion, nor by simple distention. 1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 2 When unorganised bodies increase in size, as crystals do, the increase is produced simply by what is called 'accretion,' that is to say, by the addition of fresh particles from the outside. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* I. 39 The presumptuous arrogance which can measure its [a crystal's] angles, but throw no light on the laws of its accretion.

†5. The assimilation of external matter by a growing body. *Obs.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* iii. 18 (1865) 819 I must lay to your charge . . the acquisition [of grace], and the accretion of it.

6. The adhesion of external matter or things to anything so as to increase it.

1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 2, 12 A false Appearance of Wealth within, but no Accretion of Riches from abroad. 1765 DELAVAL in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 38 Augmented by the accretion of the oily and earthy parts of that moisture. 1873 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* ii. 12 This constant discharge of old particles, or accretion of new ones . . is a sign of the vitality of the body. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's Law* § 61. 151 The accretion after *K* pure, of the palatal semivowel *y*. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 8 Mar. To the fund estimated to be produced by the accretion of new subscribers must be added the large percentage of renewed subscriptions.

7. That which has grown upon or been gradually added from without; an extraneous addition.

1653 A. WILSON *James I.* Proem 4 To remove the accretion of bad Humors. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 96 Those places . . have buried the fallen Trees three, four, or five foot deep in the ground, by an accretion or cover of Earth. 1774 BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 164 This accretion will be in every age enlarged; till there will at last remain some few outlines only of the original occurrence. 1853 MERIVALE *Rom. Rep.* v. 150 (1867) He strove to pare away the accretions of age. 1878 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent.* 752 Professor Geddes divides the Iliad into a primary work and a later secondary addition or accretion.

8. *Law.* a. The increase of property by the adherence of something to it, as of land by the formation of alluvium; = ACCESSION. b. The increase of an inheritance or legacy by the addition of the share of a failing co-heir or co-legatee.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 308 To this source the rapid accretions of land on parts of the Syrian shores where rivers do not enter, may be attributed. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 124 If a man have instituted say his three sons as his heirs, but have passed over his daughter, she by accretion becomes heir to the extent of a fourth of the inheritance. *Ibid.* 447 Where there were several agnates of the same degree, and some declined the inheritance, their shares went by accretion to those who took.

Accretive (ăkrī·tiv), *a.* [f. L. *accrēt-*, ppl. stem of *accrēscĕre* (see ACCRESCE) + -IVE, as if ad. L. **accrētīvus*.] Belonging to accretion or continuous growth.

1665 GLANVILLE *Scepsis Sci.* ix. 81 We can no more discern their accretive motion, than we can their most hidden cause. *Ibid.* xi. 60 We have no sense of the accretive motion of Plants or Animals.

Acrew(e, obs. form of ACCRUE *sb.* and *v.*

†**Accri·minate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *crimināri* to accuse of crime.] To accuse of a crime.

1655 LESTRANGE *Charles I*, 146 Being accriminated in the Star-chamber for this corrupting of witnesse.

†**Accrimina·tion,** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [n. of action, f. prec.] Accusation of crime.

1655 LESTRANGE *Charles I*, 54 King Charles . . did not discern any thing in the accriminations, of so horrid import as might blemish his owning him [Buckingham].

Accroach (ăkrōu·tʃ), *v.*; also 4–6 acroche, accroche. [a. OFr. *acroche-r* (later *accrocher*, see Ac-) to hook in, draw with a hook; cf. *acroc* sb.; f. *à* prep. *to* + *croc* crook, hook; an adoption of a word common to Scandinavian, German, and Celtic,—OIcel. *krók-r*, ODu. *croke*, Breton *krôk*, Welsh *crwg*, Gaelic *croc-an*. See CROOK.] *prop.* To draw with a hook or grapple; hence,

1. To draw to oneself, catch, attract, acquire.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* A. 1068 Þe mone may þer of acroche no myȝte To spotty. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 315 And fire, whan it to tow approcheth, To him anon the strength accrocheth Till with his hete it be devoured. *Ibid.* I. 314 The ship, which wend his helpe accroche, Draf all to pieces on the roche. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. v. 73 a (1554) Ambitious t'accroche great richesse. 1530 PALSGR. 416 I acroche, as a man dothe that wynneth goodes or landes off another by sleyght, *Jaccroche.*

2. With *to oneself*: To grasp or lay hold on what is not one's own; to usurp (authority or jurisdiction).

1520 RASTALL, *Stat.* 25 Ed. III. viii. § 3 For that the secular Justices doe accroche to them conisance of voidance of benefices or right. — 25 *Edw. III.* 6 (anno 1350) The Bishop of Rome accroching to him the Seigniories of such possessions and Benefices, doth giue and graunt the same Benefices to Aliens. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 34 The said Sir Hughes had accroached to them the royall power in divers manner. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 595 Aiding and abetting the five appealed and attainted persons, in their accroaching to them the royal power. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 374 They had attempted to accroach to themselves royal power.

3. *intr.* To encroach. [See A- *pref.* 7.]

1530 PALSGR. 417 The mighty men accroche ever upon their poore neyghbours; *les puissans accrochent tousjours sur leurs poures voysyns.*

Accroaching (ăkrōu·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.] (Now mostly gerundial.)

1. The act of drawing to oneself.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. xix. 91 a (1554), Their accroching of temporal riches Whan thei be tirantes.

2. The seizing or usurping of sovereign power.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 76 The accroaching, or attempting to exercise, royal power (a very uncertain charge) was in the 21 Edw. III. held to be treason in a knight of Hertfordshire, who forcibly assaulted and detained one of the king's subjects till he paid him 90*l.* 1874 CUATIS *Hist. Eng.* 126 They had been guilty of accroaching to themselves the royal authority.

Accroachment (ăkrōu·tʃmĕnt). [a. Fr. *accrochement*, n. of action, f. *accrocher*; see ACCROACH and -MENT.] The action of accroaching; usurpation; encroachment.

In PHILLIPS 1706, BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc.

Accrual (ăkrū·ăl). [f. ACCRUE *v.* + -AL².] = ACCRETION 8 b.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* 447 *Adcretio*, accretion or accrual.

†**Accrue** (ăkrū·), *sb. Obs.*; also 6–7 accrewe. [a. Fr. *accrue*, OFr. *acreue, acrewe* growth, increase, orig. pa. pple. of *ac-croître*, OFr. *acreistre*:—L. *accrēscĕre*: see ACCREASE.]

1. Accession, reinforcement. (Cf. CREW.)

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1135/1 The towne of Calis and the forts thereabouts were not supplied with anie new accrewes of soldiors. 1630 M. GODWYN *Annals Eng.* III. 283 Should be able . . to oppose the French by the accrue of Scotland. 1641 *Pref. to Cheke's Hurt of Sedition*, C 2 This accrue of honour to her sonne made his learned mother the Vniversity a suiter to him.

2. Advantage accruing.

1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* To Reader (1636) Witnesse the very phrase, the termes of Art, excluding all hope of accrue to Lay-conceited opinions.

3. A stitch increasing the size of network.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Casting-net*, As you work, cast some Accrues from six Meshes to six Meshes, even to the second Range from the Lever, and make the third without Accrues; then cast the Accrues again to the fourth Range, and work the fifth without Accrues, and do so by all the rest, until the Net is eight or nine Foot in Heighth.

Accrue (ăkrū·), *v.*, also 5 acrewe, 6–7 accrew. [App. f. the sb. in early sense of OFr. *acrewe* 'that which grows up, to the profit of the owner, on the earth or in a wood,' though early instances of this in Eng. are wanting. It translates L. *accrēscĕre* and OFr. *acreistre* in the law-books.]

1. To fall (*to* any one) as a natural growth or increment; to come by way of addition or increase, or as an accession or advantage. Const. *unto, to.*

1470 HARDING *Chron.* Proem. xii. 7 So by your mother the right to you acrewes. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Ded., That, by the basenes of such parts, more excellencie may accrew to the principall. 1602 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* (1612) IX. xlv. 213 To him by law-Descents, the Scepter did accrew. 1622 HEYLYN *Cosmogr.* (1682) I. 140 Such lesser parcels and additaments, as have accrewed to their Estate. 1622 R. CALLIS *On Stat. Sewers* (1647) 30 Lands left to the shore by great quantities . . accrew wholly to the King. 1642 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 59 There are, I confess, some new additions, yet small to those which accrew to our Adversaries. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 234 More Proselites and Converts use t'accrue To false Persuasions, than the right and true. 1691 RAY *Wisd. God* (1714) 204 Several advantages which accrue to us. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 269 The forfeiture for such alienations accrued in the first place to the immediate lord of the fee. 1856 MISS MULOCH *John Halifax* (ed. 17) 223 Pay over to your order all moneys, principal and interest, accruing to her.

2. To arise or spring as a natural growth or result. Const. *from* (*by, of* obs.). *Esp.* of interest: To grow or arise as the produce of money invested.

1589 HORSEY *Trav.* App. 302 (1857) The costomes that ncrewe by traffycke manye kyndes of wayes. 1592 W. WEST *Symbolæogr.* I. i. § 21 B, Obligations accrewing of these are said to bee contracted by consent. *c* 1620 H. ANDERSON *Law of Christ* in Farr's *S. P.* 306 From innocence a native joy accrues. 1635 QUARLES *Emblems* (1718) I. i. 6 What danger can accrue from such blest food. 1672-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 202 The comfort and credit that will accrue from such admissions. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* ii. 34 A Divine Right is that which accrueth from a Divine Law. 1766 [C. ANSTEY] *New Bath Guide* xv. 66 Do the Ills of Mankind from Religion accrue? 1774 BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 14 Great light . . will accrue from examining this abuse. 1852 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* III. ii. 451 Interest begins to accrue from the moment that the loan is bargained for.

†3. To grow, grow up. *Obs.* (See ACCRESCE.)

1604 C. EDMONDS *Cæsars Com.* 116 They would haue accrewed to such a multitude of people, as could not haue bene contained within the rules of gouernement. 1612 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* II. xi. 50 But sight and talke accrew to loue. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Is.* I. i. 1. The world more aged by new youths accrewing. 1682 GLANVILLE *Saducismus* (ed. 2) I. 126 Body is a substance material coalescent or accruing together into one.

†4. *trans.* To gather up, collect. *Obs.*

1594 R. C[AREW] *Huarte's Trial of Wits* (1596) i. 7 When our nature hath accrued al the forces that she can haue. *Ibid.* iv. 41 A man . . at one instant . . accrues more wit and abilitie than he had before. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Low-Countrey-Warrs* 656 The United States, to whom but newly redeem'd from Servitude was accrewed an Ample Dominion. [The last example is perhaps *intr.* Cf. the sun *was* risen.]

Accrued (ăkrū·d), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Accumulated by growth.

1780 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 18 To determine . . the real specific gravity of this acid . . the quantity of accrued density must be found, and subtracted. 1881 *Times* 19 Feb. 9/5 With an accrued surplus of revenue over expenditure and an augmenting income.

2. *Her.* Grown up, full grown, as a tree.

1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xi. 70 Trees . . if grown to maturity, are *accrued.*

Accruement (ăkrū·mĕnt). [f. ACCRUE *v.* + -MENT.] The process or work of accruing; hence,

1. The action of falling to any one, as a natural growth or accession; the coming into existence or becoming due of *interest* on money.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* (1632) IX. vii. 530 He did unquestionably vpon the first accruement of the interest . . exercise all the offices of the royall power. 1672 R. TAYLOR *Cromwell* 10 The glory and grandeur of that renowned succession to, and accrument of, Dominion.

2. That which accrues or has accrued; an addition or accession by natural growth; an increment.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glasse of Hum.* Ep. Ded. 2 It brings a great accrument unto wisdome and learning. 1622 HEYLYN *Cosmogr.* (1682) II. 73 Much impoverished in their Estates by Marriages and other accruments. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. 95 We shall not finde any great affluence of temporall accruements. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* III. 164 The Knight calmly gave in the unquestionable particulars of the Bottom he began on, the accrewment by his Marriage, and what was advanced by his industry and frugality. 1678 JER. TAYLOR *Suppl. Serm.* 245 For ever receiving new Additions and fresh Accruments.

Accruer (ăkrū·əɹ). *Law.* [f. ACCRUE *v.* + -ER², by form-imitation of *misnom-er, us-er*, etc., where the termination is that of Fr. infin.] The action of accruing; = ACCRETION 8 b.

1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. ii. 9, I. 219 There is also a kind of title which has some resemblance to succession, namely title by accruer [*siccum par accres*]. This is where, by the death of one parcener without heir, his share accrues to the other parcener. *Ibid.* VI. ii. 7, II. 316 If one of them dies, the shares of the rest shall be thereby increased . . by a kind of right called that of accruer [*apelé dreit de accres*].

Accruing (ăkrū·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ACCRUE *v.* + -ING¹.] Natural growth. (Now mostly gerundial.)

Mod. On the accruing of the interest.

Accruing (ăkrū·iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ACCRUE *v.* + -ING².] Coming as a natural accession or result; arising in due course.

1683 *Brit. Speculum* 234 The Inestimable and unspeakable Blessings accrewing from the Union of England and Scotland. 1704 SWIFT *Ta. Tub* ix. (1709) 117 A mighty advantage accruing to the public. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 670 The accruing demands of the current year. 1877 H. A. PAGE *De Quincey* II. xix. 172 To set forth even the accruing disadvantages in humorous self-irony.

Accrust (ăkrʌ·st), *v. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *crusta* hard surface.] ? To stiffen or harden.

1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* in *Gd. Wds.* Mar. 148 Her name accrusted finally to the positive form of 'Spotty.'

Accuate, obs. var. ACUATE *v.*

†**Accub.** 'The print of any creature's foot.' Cockeram 1626.

Accuba·tion (æ:kiubē·ʃən). [ad. L. *accubātiōn-em*, var. of *accubitiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *accubā-re* to lie near to, f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *cubāre* to lie.]

†1. The posture of reclining at table, practised by many ancient nations.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 241 Accubation, or lying downe at meales was a gesture used by very many nations. *Ibid.* 244 Now there was leaning on Jesus bosome one of his disciples whom Jesus loved; which gesture will not so well agree unto the position of sitting, but is naturall . . in the Laws of accubation. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* (1669) II. 71 The words of Session and Accubation are often confounded, both being in practice at several Times, and in several Nations.

2. *Med.* Lying in; = ACCOUCHEMENT.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Accu·mb,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *accumb-ĕre* to lay oneself down, *esp.* at table, f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *-cumbere* to stoop, lie down.] To recline at meals, like the Greeks and later Romans.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 241 Now of their accumbing places, the one was called Stibadion and Sigma, carrying the figure of an halfe Moone, and of an uncertaine capacity.

†**Accu·mbency.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ACCUMBENT, as if ad. L. **accumbentia*: see -NCY.] The state of being accumbent; the reclining position at table.

1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* V. 142 They dare not seem to worship the bread, by kneeling before it; yet will they reverence it with their head bare; which is no gesture befitting familiar accumbency, and fraternal communion.

Accumbent (ăkʌ·mbĕnt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *accumbent-em*, pr. pple. of *accumb-ĕre*: see ACCUMB.]

A. *adj.*

1. Lying up to, or reclining at table.

1727 C. ARBUTHNOT *Anct. Coins, etc.* 134 The Roman recumbent or (more properly) accumbent posture in eating was introduc'd after the first Punick War.

2. *Bot.* Lying against anything; used in opposition to *incumbent*, or lying upon something. A term applied to the embryo of crucifers, when the cotyledons have their edges longitudinally applied to the folded radicle.

1835 HOOKER *Brit. Flora* 294 *Thlaspi: Pouch* laterally compressed, emarginate; *valves* winged at the back, many-seeded. *Cotyledons* accumbent (O=).

B. *sb.* One who reclines at table according to the ancient manner. Hence *generally*, One who is at table (without regard to posture).

1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 91 What a penance must be done by every accumbent, in sitting out the passage through all these dishes.

†Accu·mber, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 acombre, acumbre; 4–6 acomber, acumber; 5–6 acomer, accombre; 6 accumbre, accoumbre, accomber, accumber. [for earlier *encombre* (see A- *pref.* 10), a. OFr. *encombre-r*, f. *en* in, on + *combrer, cumbrer*; see CUMBER. Subseq. confused with words in *a-*:— L. *ad-*, and refashioned as ACCUMBER. For this the original *encumber* and simple *cumber* have again been substituted, *accumber* not appearing after 1600.] To encumber, overload, oppress, overwhelm, crush.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 118 Mete we hem ther on the doune, Acumbre hem and legge hem doune. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 50 And lat no conscience acombre þe. 1399 *Dep. Rich. II*, 9 For they a-combrede the contre, and many curse servid, And carped to the comounes with the kyngys mouthe. 1460 CAPGR. *Chron.* 122 Ethelthredus .. was so acomered with the Danes, that he .. acorded with them to pay hem 3erly X thousand pound. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxvii. [A] greate whereafter it received the name of Hexaclinon, Octoclinon. multitude of paiens .. accombred all the realme. 1477 *Past. Lett.* 793 III. 183, I wote not whether that the length of mater acumbred you. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (1844) 43 I make my confession openly .. that my soul be not acombred. 1535 FISHER *Wks.* 416 She was sore accombred with that open shame. 1544 PHAYER *Of the Pestilence* II. ii. Oftentimes accoumbred with manye naughtye sycknesses. 1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* I. 53 Vnlesse we listed to accomber our selues in thinges trifling and vnprofitable. 1563 *Homilies* II. xv. II. (1859) 449 Yea, being accombred with the cloaked hatred of Cain, with the long covered malice of Esau. 1580 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* (1633) ix. 28 Unable any longer to dwell in their ships, accumbred with carriage of women and children.

†Accu·mbered, *ppl. a. Obs.*; also 4 acombred, 5–6 accombred. [f. prec. + -ED.] Overwhelmed, embarrassed, entangled, encumbered.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 8025 Acombred buth theo lymes alle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *C. T. Prol.* 508 (Ellesm. & Hengw.) He sette nat his benefice to hyre And leet his sheepe encombred in the myre [*other MSS.* acombred, acumbret, acumbrede]. 1520–41 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 147 As doth th' accumbred sprite the thoughtful throes discover, Of fierce delight, of fervent love, that in our hearts we cover. 1562 STERNH. & H. *Ps.* cxliii. 4 (1619) Within me in perplexitie Was mine accombred sprite. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 907/2 My conscience was incontinentlie accombred, vexed, and disquieted.

†Accu·mbering, *vbl. sb. Obs.*, also 4 accombring. [f. ACCUMBER + -ING¹.] The action of encumbering, overloading, or overwhelming.

1340 *Ayenb.* 182 Vor ine þe ende liþ ofte þe accombringe and nyxt þe havene spilþ ofte þet ssip þet geþ zikerliche ine þe heze ze.

†Accu·mbing, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ACCUMB + -ING¹.] A reclining at table.

1646 [See under ACCUMB].

†Accu·mbrance. *Obs.*; also 5 acombraunce, 6 acc-. [for earlier *encombraunce*, a. OFr. *encombrance*, f. *encombre-r*: see ACCUMBER and -NCE.] The act of encumbering, impeding, overwhelming; molestation, injury.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. xvii. 49 Which thyng is grete acombraunce and full of parel. *a* 1521 *Helyas* in Thoms' *E. E. Pr. Rom.* (1858) III. 67 To noye and do acombraunce to them.

†Accu·mbrous, *a. Obs.*; also 5 acombrous [for earlier *encomberous*: see ACCUMBER and -OUS; cf. CUMBROUS.] Cumbrous, oppressive, troublesome.

c 1392 CHAUCER *Compl. Venus* 42 (Tanner MS.) A litill tyme his gifte is agreable But ful acombrous is the vsynge [*other MSS.* encumberouse, encumbrous, encomberous].

Accuminate, obs. variant of ACUMINATE.

†Accumul(e, accumyl(e, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. Fr. *accumule-r*, ad. L. *accumulā-re*: see next.] The early form of ACCUMULATE.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* iii. 17 In whiche place there hadde be accumyled or heped of sonde a lytyl hylle or mountycle.

Accumulate (ăkiū·miŭlĕt), *ppl. a.*; also 6 accumulat, accumilate. [ad. L. *accumulāt-us*, pa. pple. of *accumulā-re* to heap up; f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *cumulā-re* to heap; f. *cumul-us* a heap.] Heaped up by additions; aggregate. Formerly both *adj.* and *pple.*; as pple. now replaced by ACCUMULATED.

1533 MORE *To Henry VIII*, Wks. 1557, 1424/1 Of your mere abundant goodnes heped and accumilate vpon me. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. II Socrates .. was made a person heroycall, and his memorie accumulate with honors diuine and humane. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* (1713) V. xxix. 498 A very accumulate Completion of that Prediction. 1704 T. HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (ed. 3) I. 223 It was an accumulate Number, or Council of Priests, to whom ordinary appeals came. 1821 SOUTHEY *Vis. Judgm.* Wks. X. 225 The blast with lightning and thunder Vollying aright and aleft amid the accumulate blackness. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Pr. Deukalion* II. iv. 80 The accumulate store saved from the wrecks of Time.

Accumulate (ăkiū·miŭlēt), *v.* [f. prec. (or on analogy of vbs. so formed); with pple. *accumulated*, in presence of which the earlier participial use of *accumulate* went out.]

1. *trans.* To heap up in a mass, to pile up; to amass or collect. a. Usually *fig.*

1529 WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 105. II. 11 I desyre nat thys for any mynde, God ys my jugge, that I have to accumulat good. 1541 ELYOT *Im. Gouern.* 8 This Zoticus .. solde all the saiynges and doynges of the Emperour, intendynge to accumilate abundance of richesse. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 370 Neuer pray more: Abandon all remorse On Horrors head, Horrors accumulate. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 107 What piles of wealth hath he accumulated? 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* 41 I might accumulate places out of the Ancients and moderns to this purpose. 1769 BURKE *State Nat. Wks.* II. 82 She borrowed large sums in every year; and has thereby accumulated an immense debt. 1798 FERRIAR *Cert. Var. Man* 199 Pliny exerted surprising industry in accumulating authorities. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 7 Those who lived to rise to the top of the service often accumulated considerable fortunes. 1875 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* VI. xxxvi. 128 To accumulate observances of ritual is to accumulate responsibility.

b. *lit.* (*after Lat.*) *rare.*

1809 J. BARLOW *Columbiad* III. 662 Soon the young captive prince shall roll in fire, And all his race accumulate the pyre. 1880 STANLEY in *Evening Standard* 24 Feb. 8/5 Had either of them fallen in that arduous struggle, their graves would have been accumulated with all the honours which the American Republic could bestow.

c. *absol.* (in fig. sense).

1858 J. G. HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* vii. 237 We strive to accumulate beyond our wants and beyond the wants of our families.

2. To take (*degrees*) by accumulation, to take a higher degree at the same time with a lower, or at a shorter interval than is usual; as permitted at some of the English Universities; also *absol.*

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. col. 862 He accumulated the degrees in Physick, and was afterwards honorary Fellow of the Coll. of Phys. at Lond. *Ibid.* I. col. 819 Rob. Moor of New Coll. who accumulated, was admitted. 1721 AMHERST *Terr. Fil.* Ded. 7 Doctor Wills .. was strenuously opposed in taking his degree .. and was by many persons denied the common favour of accumulating. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Wood gives numerous instances of Accumulators, i.e. persons who accumulated or took degrees by Accumulation, at Oxford.

3. *intr.* (from reflexive). To grow into a mass, quantity or number; to go on increasing. (Not in J.)

1759 SYMMER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 477 IV. 413 Setting aside the debt that must accumulate upon it. 1769 GOLDSMITH *Deserted Vill.* 52 Ill fares the land, to hast'ning ills a prey, Where wealth accumulates, and men decay. 1796 J. MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 417 These funds .. are fast accumulating by interest. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 431 More dark And dark the shades accumulate. 1856 KANE *Arctic Explor.* I. xx. 250 On the 26th disasters accumulated. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* IV. v. 627 Events were rapidly rolling together from every quarter, and accumulating to a crisis. 1868 PEARD *Water-farming* xv. 157 Mud is apt to accumulate in such places.

Accumulated (ăkiū·miŭlēted), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Heaped up, collected.

1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* II. 263 Accumulated perils thus arise. 1764 REID *Inq. Hum. Mind.* V. § 1. 119 They make heat a particular element diffused through nature, and accumulated in the heated body. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 144 To enrich his army with the accumulated spoils of three hundred triumphs. 1850 D. THOMAS *Crisis of Being* i. 2 The past has given to you its accumulated experiences to study. 1860 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 121 Yesterday I burnt .. the accumulated letters and papers of twenty years.

Accumulating (ăkiū·miŭlēting), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of heaping up, of gathering, or growing into a heap. Also gerundially.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 76 These different matters, in accumulating, form a cone, the necessary shape given by accumulated substances falling from the same given point. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 15 How the love of accumulating money grows an absorbing passion.

attrib.

1852 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* (ed. 2) III. i. 419 By giving additional force to the accumulating principle, and by stimulating individuals to maintain themselves.

Accumulating (ăkiū·miŭlēting), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Growing into a heap or stock; increasing.

1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of the Ch.* I. 309 A large and accumulating fund of good works, which though supererogatory in the Saints were nevertheless not to be lost.

Accumulation (ăkiū·miŭlē·ʃən). [ad. L. *accumulātiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *accumulāre*: see ACCUMULATE.]

1. The action of accumulating; heaping up, amassing, collecting. *lit.* and *fig.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. i. 19 His lieutenant, For quicke accumulation of renowne, Which he atchiu'd by' th' minute, lost his fauour. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 136 That gathering of waters & discovery of the Earth, was made, not by any mutation in the Earth, but by a violent accumulation of the waters, or heaping them up on high. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 147 P 1 Little things grow by continual accumulation. 1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* IV. 415 In all tolerably well governed countries, the principle of accumulation has uniformly had a marked ascendancy over the principle of expence. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* V. ii. 185 There are a hundred rules for getting rich, but the instinct of accumulation is worth all such rules put together.

2. The action or process of growing into a heap, or large amount. *spec.* The growth of a sum of money by the continuous addition of the interest to the principal.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xviii. 68 Merueyllouse sorowe, wherof her herte was surprysed in gret accumylacyon of extreme dysplaysur. 1828 LD. GRENVILLE *Sinking Fund* 9 The principle of unlimited accumulation was expressly excluded from that law, by a provision which limited to four millions the sinking fund then established. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Palest.* (1858) iii. 172 The accumulation of ruins and rubbish from above must have raised its ancient level. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 189 They form, by their accumulation, a cone-shaped mound or hill.

3. The combination of several distinct acts or exercises into one, so that they are performed at a single exercise, or without the usual interval. *spec.* The taking of several degrees together, and in such a way that the exercises for the lower count as part work for the higher.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Accumulation of degrees, in an university, is used for the taking of several degrees together, and with fewer exercises, or nearer to each other, than the ordinary rules allow of. 1865 *Monastic Life in Mid. Ages* in *Englishm. Mag.* Feb. 139 It would not appear that the divine offices were said then as now by accumulation, i.e. by joining several of the services together at convenient times.

4. An accumulated mass; a heap, pile, or quantity formed by successive additions.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 61 He was therof vtterly dysplaysed wherby a grete acumulacyon of yre and wrathe he begate wythin the roote of hys herte. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Low-Country-Warrs* 6 This great Accumulation of Fortune, being transposed unto the Austrian Family .. augmented their Power. 1760 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (Routh.) 225 You [Dr. Burney] are an honest man to have formed so great an accumulation of knowledge. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* (1858) 242 The Ant lays up accumulation of capital. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. 656 The nickname evidently alludes to his great accumulations of property. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 64 The winter's accumulation of snow is never completely melted by the summer sun.

Accumulative (ăkiū·miŭlĕtiv), *a.* [f. L. *accumulāt-* ppl. stem of *accumulāre*: see ACCUMULATE + -IVE.] Characterized by accumulation.

1. Arising from accumulation or successive additions of particulars; cumulative, collective.

a 1651 CLEVELAND *Rupertismus* 107 Scatter th' accumulative King; untruss That five-fold Fiend the State's Smectymnuus. 1652 MILTON *Lett. of State* Wks. 1847, 596/2 For more ample and accumulative satisfaction, and to remove all Scruples from your Excellency. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 211 The Distinction of Accumulative and Constructive Treason was coyned, and caused his Destruction. 1766 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 91 No particular crime was specified in the sentence against Sully, but a general accumulative charge in which treason was comprehended. 1862 WHATELEY in *Life & Corr.* (1866) II. 392 Such persons cannot understand the force of accumulative proof.

2. Of things: So constituted as to accumulate or increase in amount; as money does by the continuous addition of the interest to the principal.

1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art.* ii. 96 Thus the science of nations is to be accumulative from father to son: each learning a little more and a little more; each receiving all that was known, and adding its own gain: the history and poetry of nations are to be accumulative; each generation treasuring the history and songs of its ancestors, adding its own history and its own songs: and the art of nations is to be accumulative, just as science and history are; the work of living men not superseding, but building itself upon the work of the past. 1863 *Morning Star* 7 Jan. 6 The sinking fund is accumulative.

3. Of persons: Given to accumulate or amass.

1817 COLERIDGE *Poems* 139 Taylor is eminently discursive, accumulative, and (to use one of his own words) agglomerative.

Accumulatively (ăkiū·miŭlĕtivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an accumulative manner; collectively.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea for Nineveh* 144 We cry cunningly, artificially, disjunctively, by parts, by halfes, rather then cry really, accumulatively, mightily. 1870 SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms, Apiece*, adv. *Ant.* Collectively, Accumulatively.

Accumulativeness (ăkiū·miŭlĕtivnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being accumulative; tendency to amass.

1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 363 That greedy accumulativeness that made Turner amass money, made him also, in its intellectual tendency, accumulate facts.

Accumulator (ăkiū·miŭlē·tər). [a. L. *accumulātor*, n. of agent f. *accumulāre*; see ACCUMULATE and -OR.]

1. One who heaps up, amasses, or collects.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. 62 (1811) To go on heaping up, till Death, as greedy an accumulator as themselves, gathers them into his garner. 1870 *Athenæum* 23 July 111/1 The contemptible insignificance of the sordid accumulator .. whose wealth becomes much less his own property than the possession of society.

2. One who takes degrees by accumulation.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. col. 851 Charles Croke of the same house, an Accumulator and Compounder. 1753 CHAMBERS

Cycl. Supp. Wood gives numerous instances of Accumulators; i. e. persons who accumulated, or took degrees by Accumulation at Oxford.

3. Anything that accumulates. *spec.* An apparatus or arrangement for collecting and storing electricity.

1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. of Challenger* II. iii. 43 These accumulators are india-rubber bands, ¾ inch in diameter and 3 feet in length. 1879 R. S. BALL in Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* I. 241/2 This energy is stored up by the engine in what is called an accumulator. 1881 *Standard* 30 Dec. 5/3 The Faure, Planté, and Meriten's accumulators . . are assuredly among the great factors of the future. 1881 SIR W. THOMSON in *Nature* No. 619, 434 However convenient and non-wasteful the accumulator—whether Faure's electric accumulator, or other accumulators of energy hitherto invented.

† **Accur(re,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *accurr-ĕre* to run to, f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *curr-ĕre* to run. Cf. Fr. *accourir.*] To run to, to run together; to meet (*intr.* and *trans.*).

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce of Hen. VIII* (1878) 30 Both these impediments accurre in this marriage. 1603 DRAYTON *Heroical Ep.* v. 118 Thus all accurre, to put backe all excuse. 1651 *Rawleigh's Ghost* 340 When we vehemently apply our minde to understand, and apprehend any thing, we scarcely observe and note such things, as do accurre our sense.

¶ Often for OCCUR, through confusion of *ŏ* and *ă*.

Accuracy (æ·kiŭrĕsi). [f. ACCUR-ATE; see -ACY.] The state of being accurate; precision or exactness resulting from care; hence, precision, nicety, exactness, correctness.

1662 H. MORE *Antid. ag. Ath.* II. x. 70 (1712) Which perfect artifice and accuracy might have been omitted. 1684 R. WALLER *Ess. Nat. Exper.* 12 Experiments that require a greater acuracy. 1765 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. II. 186 But why then, said I, such Accuracy about Externals. 1814 SCOTT *Waverley* (1817) I. ix. 114 The garden . . seemed to be kept with great accuracy. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 90 This edition is executed with particular attention to accuracy. 1869 HUXLEY *Physiol.* vii. 204 (ed. 3) Accuracy of singing depends upon the precision with which the singer can voluntarily adjust the contractions of the thyro-arytenoid and crico-thyroid muscles.

† **Accurance.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *accūrā-re* to take care of (see ACCURATE) + -NCE.] A taking care, care, solicitude.

1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 23 Can a woman . . forget a Child, a piece of her self, her sucking child . . when her natural Love is heightened by a pitiful accurance.

Accurate (æ·kiŭrĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *accūrāt-us* performed with care, exact, pa. pple. of *accūrā-re* to apply care to; f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *cūrā-re* to care for; f. *cūra* care.] In Latin only said of things, but in Eng. extended in sense 2 to persons.

† 1. Executed with care; careful. *Obs.* in the general sense.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1676) 176/1 Those acurat diaries of Portugals, Hollanders, etc. 1650 VENNER *Via Recta* 224 An Accurate Diet is that when a man taketh his meats in a certaine measure, order, and number. 1675 *Art of Contentm.* ix. § 11. 228 Finally his [Christ's] life expiring amidst the full sense of these accurate torments. 1738 *Lond. & Country Brewer* III. (1743) 242 Such Drink always remains so, notwithstanding their most accurate Attempts to the contrary.

2. Of things and persons: Exact, precise, correct, as the result of care.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Liter.* xx. 242 (1627) They might come in time to be as accurate in writing Greeke for the stile and composition, as in Latine. 1684-5 BOYLE *Hist. Min. Waters* 68 The accuratest way, I know, is by comparing the differing weights that the same sinking Body has in common Water, and in the Liquor propos'd. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. 89 [He] discovers a very accurate knowledge of mineralogy. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 110 Executed by one of the most accurate and learned printers of the age.

3. Of things, without special reference to the evidence of *care*: Exact, precise, correct, nice; in exact conformity to a standard or to truth.

1651 HOBBES *Gov. & Soc.* xvii. § 12. 308 The accurate and proper signification (i. e.) the definition of those names. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VII. xvii. 359 By how much accurater their Predictions are, by so much the more cause of suspicion. 1756 BURKE *Introd. Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 97 The term taste, like all other figurative terms, is not extremely accurate. 1850 LYNCH *Theoph. Trinal* i. 17 Accurate thought on definite subjects can alone give freedom and variety to general meditations. *Mod.* I am afraid that the solution of the problem is not quite accurate.

Accurately (æ·kiŭrĕtli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an accurate manner.

† 1. Of manner alone: Carefully. *Obs.*

1632 SHERWOOD Accurately, *soigneusement, exactement.* 1669 EVELYN *Vintage* 41 (1675) When the white is tunn'd, close it immediately and accurately.

2. Of manner and result: With careful exactness or nicety.

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 7. It got credit with the Jewes, to be called κατὰ ἀκρίβειαν, that is, accurately done. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *A being filled w. the Spirit* 395 (1867) The apostle doth distinguish very accurately and carefully in that case. 1776 A. SMITH *Wealth of Nat.* I. I. viii. 81 The price of labour . . cannot be ascertained very accurately anywhere. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* i. 16 All the constellations, and the positions of the principal stars, have been accurately laid down in Star-Maps.

3. Of result alone: Precisely, exactly, correctly; without error or defect.

1651 HOBBES *Gov. & Soc.* xv. § 2. 238 Yet this, to speake properly, and accurately, is not to reigne, for he is sayed to reigne, who rules . . by precepts and threatnings. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxii. 321 A man who has not read that argument, is not qualified to speak accurately upon the subject. 1817 MALTHUS *Population* I. 474 The average number of the births being for a period of 30 years almost accurately equal to the number of deaths. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 6. 42 The ridges upon its surface accurately resemble waves in shape.

Accurateness (æ·kiŭrĕtnés), [f. ACCURATE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being accurate; careful exactness; precision, nicety. (More properly a quality of a person, while ACCURACY is a state of a thing; the accurateness of an observer; the accuracy of his results)

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 55 Which being kept with all imaginable accurateness . . seemed a Paradise. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 289 Such his accurateness, as not only to tell the initial words in every of their books, but also to point at the place in each library where they are to be had. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. viii. 168 He was not so wanting in accurateness, but that he knew how to have exprest himself, had that been his meaning. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) I. 7 As to the Certainty and Accurateness of my Observations, thus much may . . be said. 1871 *Standard* 1 Feb., Their shells were not fired with that accurateness upon which they so much pride themselves.

† **Accurrent,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *accurrent-em,* pr. pple. of *accurrĕre* to run toward; f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *curr-ĕre* to run.] Running or flowing into; affluent, tributary.

1432-50 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) I. 57 That see [the Pontic] is moore swete . . for floodes, accurrente on euery side.

Accurse (ăkə̄·rs), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 2-5 acurse, 2-4 acorse, acorsy, 5- accurse. *Pa. pple.* accursed, also 6-8 accurst. [f. A- *pref.* + OE. *cursian* to CURSE. As *a-curse* is not found before the 12th c., the prefix does not here represent an older *ar-* or *an-*, but is imitated from the *a-* into which both of these had then sunk, and was apparently intensive, as in *wake, a-wake, rise, a-rise.* In 5, when the scribes latinized the Fr. prefix *a-* before *c* to *ac-*, they servilely did the same with *a-curse,* whence the false spelling *ac-curse.*] To pronounce or imprecate a curse upon, to anathematize; to devote to perdition, evil, or misery.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Þene preost he mot isechen þe hine acursede 'þet he hine iblecie onȝein þet he hine acursede. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1701 (Cott. MS.) Ȝe schule on oþer wise singe And acurst alle fiȝtinge [*Arch. MS.* cursi]. 1297 R. GLOUC. 474 He acorsede all thulke men, that he hadde north ibrouȝt. *Ibid.* 296 Hii myȝte acorsy þe fole quene, þat Seynt Edward slou. *a* 1320 *Guy Warw.* (Turnb.) 6 He acursed the time that hir say [=saw]. *c* 1360 WYCLIF *De Dot. Eccl.* 55 Popis . . confermen and acursen men whanne hem likiþ and myslikiþ men. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 99 Lest crist in cons[is]torie 'acorse ful manye. 1494 FABYAN VII. 361 She had also purchased a curse of the pope, to a curse all ye said barons. 1532 MORE *Conf. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 710/1 Of Noe hys owne sonnes one ye wot wel was so bad, that hys owne father accursed him. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Great Exemp.* III. xiv. 50 God can accurse the soul as well as punish the body. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 175 Because thou hast done this, thou art accursed Above all cattle. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* iii. 70 He had been Dean of St. Paul's, and in that office accursed at Paul's Cross all who had searched.

Accursed, accurst (ăkə̄·rsĕd, ăkə̄·rst), *ppl. a.* Forms: 2-5 acursed(e, acorsed; 3 akursid, akursede; 4 acursid; 5-6 accursed, accurst. [f. *acurse,* later ACCURSE *v.* + -ED.]

1. Lying under a curse or anathema; anathematized; doomed to perdition or misery.

c 1220 *S. Marherete* 10 Þu ouercume . . þene acursede gast. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 234 Efter þreottene ȝer com þe akursede gost þet hefde hire itented. 1388 WYCLIF *Gal.* i. 8 Be he acursid [1526 TINDALE Holde him as a cursed. 1611 Let him be accursed.] 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 97 And calde hem 'caytifs a-corsed': for þis was a vil vilanye. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxix. 453 Therfore acursed schalt thou be Thorwh-owt alle the erthe ful sikerle, And the erthe, a-corsed I wel it be do. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 5 Take you in this barbarous Moore, This Rauenous Tiger, this accursed deuill. 1611 — *Wint. T.* III. iii. 52 Most accurst am I To be by oath enioyn'd to this. 1611 BIBLE *Joshua* xxii. 20 Did not Achan the sonne of Zerah commit a trespasse in the accursed thing? 1718 POPE *Iliad* VI. 174 A wretch accurst and hated by the gods! 1829 HOOD *Eug. Aram* xxviii. [I] sought the black accursed pool With a wild misgiving eye. 1855 TENNYSON *The Letters* 36 Thro' you, my life will be accurst.

2. Worthy of the curse, or bringing a curse along with it; execrable, damnable; detestable, hateful.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 71 The priuate wound is deepest: oh time, most accurst: 'Mongst all foes that a friend should be the worst. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 48, 308 That accursed Quality . . or Disorder of the Mind, called Ambition. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* xii. 119 I never saw the accursed trick performed. 1863 KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 97 This accursed system of slavery.

3. *absol.* quasi-*sb.*

1611 BIBLE *Joshua* vii. 12 Neither will I bee with you any more, except yee destroy the accursed from amongst you. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xii. (1853) IX. 113 Swear that thy soul Will make no covenant with these accursed.

Accursedly (ăkə̄·rsĕdli), *adv. arch.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an accursed manner; damnably.

1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* III. i. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* X. 69 *Sup.* Fell it out so accursedly? *Amb.* So damnedly? 1630 TAYLOR (Water P.) *Agt. Cursing* Wks. I. 48/1 How many of vs, . . instead of giving God glory, praise, and thankes for all his benefits, doe most accursedly (or maliciously) sweare him ouer and ouer, from the head, to the foot.

Accursedness (ăkə̄·rsĕdnés). *arch.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being accursed.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin's Deuter.* CXX. 739 Shall wee mistrust that our Lorde Jesus Christ hath not sufficient power to doe away all our accursednesse? 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv. World* 6 Blotting out of the Book of God would have been a good, and accursedness from Christ, a blessedness.

Accursing (ăkə̄·rsiŋ), *vbl. sb. arch.* [f. ACCURSE *v.* + -ING¹.] The act of pronouncing or imprecating a curse; anathematization, excommunication.

1574 tr. *Littleton, Tenures* 42 a, The Bishopes letters under hys seale, witnessing the accursynge. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 129 b, Some in Germany . . who for a Semblable prophanation with dauncing, through the Priests accursing continued it on a whole yere together.

† **Accurtation.** *Obs.* 6. [a. med. L. *accurtātiōn-em,* n. of action, f. late L. **accurtā-re* (It. *accortar*) to abbreviate; f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *curtāre* to shorten; f. *curt-us* short.] Shortening, curtailment, abbreviation.

1583 STANYHURST *Virgil* To Reader 36 [M is] clipped if the next word beginne with a vocall: as *fame, nanie*; for albeit E be the last letter, that must not salue M from accurtation, because in the eare M is the last letter. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-house* 1. 44 In the time whereof, some English wits . . did offer to make a great and gainefull accurtation, and yet could not be heard.

Accusable (ăkiū·zăb'l), *a.* [a. Fr. *accusable,* ad. L. *accūsābilis,* f. *accūsā-re*: see ACCUSE *v.* and -ABLE.] Liable to be accused or censured; blameworthy, reprehensible; liable to the charge (*of*).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 245 Wherein indeed the hand of the Painter is not accusable, but the judgement of the common Spectator. 1676 'A. RIVETUS, JR.' *Mr. Smirke* 55 Yet those that were accusable were all very well satisfied. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. ii. 58 Thumping or trying to thump, somebody who is accused or accusable of being heterodox.

Accusably (ăkiū·zăbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an accusable manner; with liability to accusation.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. x. 213 There is a probability of your being not less than the fount and origin of this division of father and daughter, though Willoughby in the drawing-room last night stands accuseably the agent.

Accusal (ăkiū·zăl). [f. ACCUSE *v.* + -AL².] The act of accusing; accusation.

1594 R. C[AREW] *Godfrey of Bvlloigne* (1881) 54 Ech gainst himselfe doth this accusall lay. 1821 BYRON *Cain* III. i. Cain! clear thee from this horrible accusal. 1860 *Introd. Autobiog. Leigh Hunt* 9 To him the shocking part of these accusals lay in their uncharitableness. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. Party* 707 Your accusal, Rosencranz, that art Shares in the dread and weakness of the time.

Accusant (ăkiū·zănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *accusant,* pr. pple. and sb.:—L. *accūsant-em,* pr. pple. of *accusā-re* to ACCUSE.]

† A. *adj.* Accusing. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. *Accusant* (partic.) accusant, accusing.

B. *sb.* One who accuses; an accuser.

1611 COTGR. *Accusant,* An accusant, or accuser. 1635 SIR J. HARINGTON *Epigr.* II. 6 Surely one should be deemed a false accusant, That would appeach Leda for a Recusant. 1660 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* 54 The Accusant must hold him to the proof of the charge. 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 66 He accuses the father of having only told half. He replies, he has told it all to the 'collége.' The accusant says, he knows that.

Accusar, obs. form of ACCUSER.

Accusation (ækiuzē·ɪʃən), also 5 accusasiowne, accusacion. [a. Fr. *accusation* ad. L. *accūsātiōnem,* n. of action, f. *accusā-re* to ACCUSE.]

1. The act of accusing or fact of being accused; arraignment.

1430 LYDGATE *Chron. Troy* III. xxv. His clauses for to rede That resowned in conclusiowne Onely of malyce to accusasiowne. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* f v b, Mardocheus was accused of the accusacion of Amon and was nothynge gylty. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. ii. 55 Be thou constant in the accusation, and my cunning shall not shame me. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xix. 8 If I haue taken any thing from any man by false accusation, I restore him foure fold. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1190 Thus they in mutual accusation spent The fruitless hours. 1794 BURKE *Sp. agst. Hastings* Wks. XV. 13 A man who is under the accusation of his country is under a very great misfortune. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 83 Then like a shadow past the people's talk And accusation of uxoriousness Across her mind.

2. The charge of an offence or crime, or the declaration containing it; an indictment.

c 1425 WYNTOWN *Cron.* IX. Prol. 46 At a court I mon appeir Fell accusationis þare til here. *a* 1450 *Chester Plays* (1847) II. 44 Men of thyn owne nacion Shewen for thy damnacion With manye accusacion And all this daie have. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 157 My vouch against you, and my place i' th State Will so your accusation ouer-weigh. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. II. 152 An accusation so improbable gained but little credit. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Christ.* (1864) II. III. vii. 136 He is not content with repelling the accusation as false and alien to his humane disposition. 1862 A. TROLLOPE *Orley Farm* lviii. 421 (ed. 4) To this accusation I will not plead.

Accusatival (ăkiū·zătəi·văl), *a.* [f. L. *accūsātīv-um* + -AL¹.] Pertaining to the accusative case.

1874 SAYCE *Comp. Philol.* vii. 289 The so-called genitive termination in *í,* which the second substantive takes in Assyrian, is but a modification of the accusatival *-a.*

Accusative (ăkiū·zătiv), *a.* [a. Fr. *accusatif, -ive,* ad. L. *accūsātīv-us,* lit. of the nature of accusation, a verbal rendering of the Gr. (*πτῶσις*) *αἰτιᾶτικὴ* (the case) 'of accusing,' but also 'of or pertaining to that which is caused or effected (τὸ αἰτιᾶτόν)'; hence, *prop.* the case of the effect, or thing directly affected by verbal agency.]

1. *Grammar.* In inflected languages the name of the case whose primary function was to express destination or the goal of motion; hence the case which follows prepositions implying motion towards, and expresses the object of transitive verbs, i.e. the destination of the verbal action; sometimes applied, in uninflected languages, to the *relation* in which the object stands, as shown by its position alone. By omission of the word *case*, *accusative* is commonly used substantively.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 417 The fourte case is accusatif case. *a* 1535 More *Confut. Barnes* VIII. 742/1 (1557) Some vnlearned vse thys worde learne for thys worde teache, with his accusatyue case set oute, as Richarde learneth Robert. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. i. 45 *Evans.* Well, what is your Accusatiue case? *William.* Accusatiue hinc. *c* 1620 A. Hume *Orthogr. Brit. Tong.* 29 (1865) The accusative hath noe other noat then the nominative; as, the head governes the bodie. 1751 Harris *Hermes* II. iv. 283 (1786) The Accusative is that Case, which to an efficient Nominative and a Verb of Action subjoins either the Effect or the passive Subject. 1879 J. A. H. Murray *Address to Philol. Soc.* 60 The use of the Accusative to supply a Nominative, originally wanting in neuter nouns, is probably connected with the appearance of the passive voice in the verb.

†**2.** (From Accuse *v.*) Pertaining, tending, or addicted to accusation; accusatory. *Obs. rare.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 84 (1841) The elefnte [degree] is accusatyf confessyon of iniquite of whiche ful noyous is the noyis. *a* 1576 Sir E. Dering *Speeches* 112 (T.) This hath been a very accusative age. 1641 'Smectymnuus' *Vindic. Answ.* 'Humb. Remonst.' § 13, 168 Episcopacy and their Cathedrals, which whom it is now the Accusative age.

Accusatively (ăkiū·zătivli), *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -ly².] 'I. In an accusative manner. 2. Relating to the accusative case, in grammar.' J.

Mod. In midland English the dative case *him* began to be used accusatively in the first quarter of the 12th century.

†**Accusator, accusatour.** *Obs.* 4–5. [a. literary Fr. *accusateur*, which in 4–5 took the place of the pop. Fr. *acuseür*:—L. *accūsātōrem*.] An accuser.

1382 Wyclif *Acts* xxiii. 30 I sente him to thee, denounsinge and to accusatours [1388 accuseris] that thei seie at thee. *c* 1425 Wyntown *Cron.* VI. xiv. 22 All þai . . þat he Hys accusatowris trowyd to be.

Accusatorial (ăkiū·zătōᵊriăl), *a.* [f. L. *accūsātōri-us* belonging to an accuser + -al¹.] Of or pertaining to an accuser. Applied to legal procedure, in which a distinct accuser or prosecutor appears.

1823 Bentham *Not Paul but Jesus* 350 In modern Romebred law, this mode of procedure, in which the parts of judge and prosecutor are performed by the same person, is styled the inquisitorial; in contradistinction to this, that in which the part of prosecutor is borne by a different person, is styled the accusatorial. 1847 *Secr. Soc. Middle Ages* 332 The Fehm-tribunals had three different modes of procedure; namely, that in case of the criminal being taken in the fact, the inquisitorial, and the purely accusatorial.

Accusatorially (ăkiū·zătōᵊriăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In an accusatorial manner; after the mode of, or by means of, a formal accuser.

1847 *Secr. Soc. Middle Ages* 333 When a crime had been committed, and the criminal had not been taken in the fact . . it was imperative that he should be proceeded against accusatorially.

Accusatory (ăkiū·zătəri), *a.* [ad. L. *accūsātōri-us* belonging to an accuser or accusation.] Of or belonging to accusing; of the nature of, tending to, or containing an accusation.

1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) I. 171 Æschines . . at Rhodes rehearsed that accusatorie oration which he had made against Demosthenes. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 50 In a charge of adultery, the accuser ought to set forth in the accusatory libel . . some certain and definite time. 1850 Grote *Greece* VIII. II. lxii. 37 He represented the demagogic and accusatory eloquence of the democracy. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* I. iii. 32 [He] moved his blunt head round in such an accusatory manner as I moved round, that I blubbered out to him, 'I couldn't help it, Sir!'

†**Accusatrix.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *accūsātrix*, fem. of *accūsātōr*: see -trix.] A female accuser.

1655 J. Jennings *Elise* 149 Isabel, the accusatrix, is in full liberty.

Accuse (ăkiū·z), *v.* Forms: 3–4 acuse, 4– accuse. [a. OFr. *acuse-r*:—L. *accūsā-re* to call to account; for *accausā-re*, f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *causā-re*; f. *causa* cause, reason, account. In 14th c. the Fr. prefix *a-* began to be refashioned after L. as *ac-* in Fr. and Eng.]

1. To charge with a fault; to find fault with, blame, censure.

a. Of persons.

1297 R. Glouc. 523 Sir Hubert de Boru . . Acused was to the king of mani luther prise. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5423 Many accusers þar sal be þan, To accuse þam byfor þat domesman. 1393 Langland *P. Pl.* C. IV. 220 For conscience accuseþ the ·to congie þe for euere. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 417 The wolfe had Envie, and began to accuse hym to the lyon. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Sam.* xix. 27 He hath accused thy seruaunt before my lorde yᵉ kynge. 1611 Bible *Prov.* xxx. 10 Accuse not a seruant vnto his master. 1715 Burnet *Hist. Own Times* (1823) I. 366 He had accused him to the King. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* IV. 220 She sent for Blanche to accuse her face to face.

b. Of things.

c 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xxvii. 331 Why art thow so hardye & so fre The erthe to acvsen in ony degre? 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. iv. 16 The Pharisees . . accused the Holinesse of Christ. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Ach.* 622 Such frugal Virtue Malice may accuse. 1708 Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Britain* (1743) I. III. i. 140 Which being done accordingly, he accuseth their contumacy. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. xxxi. 181 Popular clamour accused the dearness and scarcity of wine. 1857 Bohn's *Handbk. Prov.* 305 Accusing the times is but excusing ourselves.

2. (With the charge expressed.) To blame, charge, indict. **a.** with *as* (*for* obs.).

1513–4 R. Pace in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 37 I. 108 For the punischement off suche as were accusidde as autors off the sayde poysonynge. 1538 Starkey *England* 10 The socyety and cumpany of man ys not to be accusyd as the cause of thys mysordur. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 192 Doth any one accuse Yorke for a Traytor? 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* V. 229 Many indeed accuse such payments, as Popish in their original. 1673 W. Cave *Prim. Chr.* I. i. 6 Caecilius . . accuses the Christians for a desperate undone and unlawful faction. *Mod.* He was accused as accessary to the crime.

†**b.** with *stubord. cl.* or *inf. phr. Obs.*

1535 Coverdale 2 *Macc.* x. 21 Accusynge those personnes, that they had solde the brethren for money. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 46 Certaine of this sect and opinion, were accused to have come from the Ancestors of Judas. 1611 Bible *Luke* xvi. 1 The same was accused vnto him that he had wasted his goods. 1690 Locke *Hum. Underst.* Wks. 1727 I. I. ii. § 25. 11 That I may not be accused, to argue from the Thoughts of Infants, which are unknown to us, and to conclude, from what passes in their understandings.

3. To accuse (a person) *of*, (*for*, *in*, *upon* obs.): To charge with the crime or fault of.

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 236 The world hath oft accused Full grete princes of this dede. *c* 1430 Lydgate *Bochas* (1544) I. ii. 22 a, Atreus accused himself of murdre, and his brother upon advoutrye. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 17, I accuse my selfe of discourtesie too my friendes in keeping these abuses so long secret. 1598 Shaks. *Merry Wives* II. i. 180 These that accuse him in his intent towards our wiues, are a yoake of his discarded men. 1602 — *Haml.* III. i. 124, I could accuse me of such things, that it were better my Mother had not borne me. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. 163 As a Father of the Church, he is accused for too much conniving at the factious disturbers thereof. 1809 Southey in *Q. Rev.* I. 193 The Romanists accuse the Protestants for their indifference. 1878 Seeley *Stein* III. 476 They may accuse his admirers of claiming too much, but they can bring no such accusation against himself.

5. *absol.* (by omitting the personal object), as in 'Who is he that accuseth?' and hence, *intr.* To bring an accusation; to utter charges.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wycket* 18 Nowe a dayes they accusen falsely agaynste Chryste. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (1636) E 4 Doth not Physicke destroy if it be not wel tempered? Doth not Law accuse if it be not rightly interpreted? 1868 George Eliot *Sp. Gypsy* 318 He accused no more, But dumbly shrank before accusing throngs Of thought.

6. To betray, disclose. Hence, *fig.* to reveal, display, indicate, show, or make known. (*Rare in mod. Eng.*, and when found, perhaps in imitation of mod. Fr., in which this is a common sense of *accuser*.)

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1591 Right so the cristalle stoon shynyng, Withouten ony disseyvyng, The entrees of the yerde accusith. 1477 Earl Rivers *Dictes* (Caxton) 29 Withoute he wolde accuse them that wer consenting to make werre ayenst the King. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* II. 124 The Princes did in their countenances accuse no points of fear. 1649 Milton *Eikonokl.* Wks. 1738 I. 376 This wording was above his known Stile and Orthography, and accuses the whole composure to be conscious of some other Author. 1658 *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 362, I cannot (according to the Italian phrase) . . accuse the receit of any Letter from you. 1864 Crowe & Cavalcaselle *Painting in Italy* II. xxi. 523 The distribution of the scene accuses an absence of motive or thought.

†**Accu·se.** *Obs. rare.* [f. the vb.] The act of accusing or charging with crime; charge, accusation.

1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 160 And dogged Yorke . . By false accuse doth leuell at my life. 1647 N. Bacon *Hist. Disc.* XXXVI. 86 In nature of positive accuse of one for a crime.

Accused (ăkiū·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. Accuse *v.* + -ed.] Charged with a crime or fault. Commonly used subst., as *the accused*: he or she who is accused in a court of justice, the prisoner at the bar.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. i. 17 And frowning brow to brow, our selues will heare Th' accuser, and the accused. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 420 Th' accus'd stood forth, and thus address'd the Queen. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 521 He and he alone . . could save the accused from the gallows. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 144 Eustace and the other accused persons should not be given up.

†**Accusement** (ăkiū·zmĕnt). *Obs.* [a. MFr. *accusement*, vbl. sb., f. *accuser*: see Accuse and -ment.] The action of accusing or charging with an offence; an accusing, an accusation, a charge.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 557 Than thynke I, this were her accusemente, Syn wel I woot I may hire nought purchace. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 216 The gilteles was dampned there And deide upon accusement. 1509 Barclay *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 27 To her husbande she accused him falsly. . . Ipolitus was murdered for this accusement. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* V. vii. 47 He gan t' efforce the evidence anew, And new accusements to produce. 1715 Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1865) III. 34 The same justices shall . . punish the offenders, according as their offences shall appear to them upon the accusement.

Accuser (ăkiū·zəɹ), also 5–6 accusar. [f. Accuse *v.* + -er¹. See the parallel forms Accusour from OFr. and Accusatour from MFr. and L. *Accuser*, though Eng. in form, may have originated in an altered pronunciation of *accusour* with accent thrown back and final syllable obscured. Cf. *soldier*, *warder*, orig. *soldiour*, *wardour*.] One who accuses or blames; *esp.* one who accuses or prosecutes in a court of justice.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5422 Many accusers þar sal be þan . . Fiften maneres of accusours sere. 1388 Wyclif *Acts* xxiii. 35 Y schal here thee he seide, whanne thin accuseris comen [1526 Tindale, accusars]. 1489 Caxton *Fayt of Armes* IV. xi. 262 What shuld be doon of the accusar. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Esd.* xvi. 65 Youre owne synnes shalbe youre accusers in that daye. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. vi. 174 Take that of me my friend, who haue the power to seale th'accusers lips. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 10 Satan, now first inflamed with rage, came down, The tempter ere the accuser of mankind. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 4 Whatever Persons the Civil-Law forbids to be accusers, the Canon-Law does the self-same. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 499 Godwine's accuser was an Englishman of the highest rank.

Comb. Accuser-general sb., *accuser-like* adj. or adv.

1561 T. N[orton] *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 88 Whosoeuer knoweth the thyng it selfe will confesse that there is nothyng spoken accuserlike. 1828 E. Irving *Last Days* 209 There is no accuser-general in any Christian state, nor in any Christian church.

Accusing (ăkiū·ziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Accuse *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of charging with an offence; accusation. (Now mostly gerundial.)

c 1300 *K. Alisaunder* 3973 He is forth brought, and the kyng Geveth him acoysyng. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1878) 241 Whenne the Emperoure had harde this accusynge, he was hili hevi. 1538 Starkey *England* 121 Ferther also in the accusyng of treson, ther ys, me semyth, over-grete lyberty. 1611 Cotgr., *Clabauderie* . . an enuious accusing. *Mod.* Why are you so persistent in accusing me?

Accusing (ăkiū·ziŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Accuse *v.* + -ing².] Charging with a fault, blaming; reproachful.

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* II. 126 Accusing Sycophants of all men did best sort to his nature. 1709 Stanhope *Paraphr.* IV. 175 So bitter is the Reflection, so dismal is the Prospect of an accusing Mind. 1859 Geo. Eliot *Adam Bede* 17 So candid, so gravely loving, that no accusing scowl, no light sneer could help melting away before their glance.

Accusingly (ăkiū·ziŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In an accusing manner; reproachfully.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong., Categoriquement*, accusingly. 1867 H. Bushnell *Dark Things* 224 Our moral nature recoils accusingly upon itself.

†**Accusor, -our.** *Obs.* [a. Anglo-Fr. (14th c.) *a(c)cusour* (mod. Fr. *accuseur*): —OFr. *acusor*, *acuscor*:—L. *accusātōr-em*: see Accusator. Subseq. supplanted by or altered to *accuser*, with native suffix -er: see -or, -our.] The early form of Accuser.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5422 Many accusers þar sal be þan . . Fiften maneres of accusours sere. *c* 1385 Chaucer *Leg. G. W.* Prol. 353 For in your court is many a losengeour, And many a queinte totoler accusour. 1423 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* (1483) I. viii. 5 The accusours haue fyrst place and tyme of audyence. 1494 Fabyan VI. cxciii. 197 [He] shulde forfayte a certayne peny, wherof yᵉ one half shuld fall to the accusour.

Accustom (ăkᵛstəm), *v.* Forms: 5 acustum(e, 5–6 acustom(e, 6 accustome, 6– accustom. [a. OFr. *acostume-r*, later *acoustumer*, *accoustumer* (mod. Fr. *accoutumer*) f. *à* to + *costume*, *coustume*:—late L. *cōstūma*:—earlier *cōstūdinem*:—cl. L. *consuetūdinem* Custom. The vb. *accōstūmāre* was probably already in use in late pop. L. The prefix *a-* was refashioned as *ac-* after L. in 14th c.]

†**1.** *trans.* To make (a thing) customary, habitual, usual, or familiar; to practise habitually. Most common in the passive, *to be accustomed*: to be made customary, to be practised habitually. *Obs.*

1477 Earl Rivers *Dictes* (Caxton) 74 Angre the not sodeynly, for if thou acustume it, it wolle tourne ones to thy harmes. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froissart* I. cliii. 182 [He] was made cardynall . . by authoritie of a bull fro the pope, the which hadde nat be acustomed ther before. 1567 *Trial of Treasure* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* III. 265 Hypocrites accustom the like, day by day. 1593 Marlowe *Dido* IV. iii. (1700) 416 Such ceremonious thanks, As parting friends accustom on the shore. 1650 Venner *An Advert.* 370 It were much better to abate and attemper their bloud by fasting . . than to accustome the opening of a vein. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 88 Whether such tithes be due and accustomed . . cannot be determined in the ecclesiastical court.

†**b.** To use (a thing) customarily or habitually; to frequent as a customer. *Obs. rare* exc. in pa. pple.

1690 [See under Accustomed, 2.] 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* (1876) I. xiv. 126 An house used by the military in his time as a young man, and accustomed by his Lordship ever since.

†**2.** *intr.* (refl. pron. suppressed). To become familiar, go or act familiarly. To accustom *to*: to resort to, frequent; to accustom *with*: to consort or cohabit with. *Obs.*

1567 Maplet *Greene Forest* 101 All those sea fishes which accustome to Aquitania. 1670 Milton *Hist. Brit.* Wks. 1738 II. 33 We with the best man accustom openly; you with the basest commit private adulteries.

3. To habituate, familiarize (a person or thing *to* (*in*, *into*, *for*, *with* obs.) something, or *to do* something).

1478 *Liber Niger* in Pegge's *Curialia Misc.* 86 It [the office of Barber to the king] hath been much accustomed to one or two well known officers. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* VII. 31 [They] dyd alle other thynges whiche is acustumed to be doon bytwene neyghbours and good frendes. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XXXV. ii, Bulwarkes about accustomed for warre. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* XXIII. 9 Let not thy mouth be accustomed with swearinge [1611 Accustome not thy mouth to swearing]. 1586 *Let. to Earle of Leycester, etc.* 14, I haue not accustomed my tongue to be an instrument of untrueth. 1592 Hyrde tr. *Vives, Instr. Chr. Woman* B. iij. What thing soever they have beene accustomed in before, they doe the same afterward. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* 19 The incomparable use of this noble Tree for shade and delight, into whatever Figure you will accustom them. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* Wks.

I. 160 When we can accustom our eyes to it [danger], a great deal of the apprehension vanishes. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* I. II. I. ii. § 2. 50 The ear is not accustomed to exercise constantly its functions of hearing; it is accustomed to stillness.

b. *refl.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour*, a vj. It shalle be to yow a lyght thyng yf ye accustomme yow therin. 1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* III. 182 We should accustome vs with much abasing of our selues, reuerently to looke vp vnto the mightinesse of god. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 172 If we accustom ourselves with sinning . . our custom will wax to be our nature. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxii. 112, I cannot enough accustom myself to this fashion to find any beauty in it. 1754 EARL OF CHATHAM *Lett. to Nephew* v. 39 Towards servants, never accustom yourself to rough and passionate language. *Mod.* She soon accustomed herself to her new surroundings.

†**c.** *intr.* (from *refl.*) To be wont, to use, to have the habit *to do* something. *Obs.*

1571 JEWEL on 1 *Thess.* iv. 6 (1611) 78 The mouth that accustometh to lie slaieth the soule. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 27 b, Some accustomed to burne it on heapes in pits at the cliffe side. 1649 MILTON *Eikonokl.* Pref., Kings, who ever have accustom'd from the cradle to use thir will onely as thir right hand. 1668 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 209 Those, therefore, who . . accustom to wash their heads, instead of powdering, would doubtless find the benefit of it.

d. *pass.* To be habituated, to be in the habit, to be wont or used.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B 8 b, The auncient Romayn historiens were not accustomed to write the lyues of the Emperours fathers. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xiii. 23 Then may ye also doe good, that are accustomed to doe euill. 1788 REID *Active Powers* I. vii. 530 We are accustomed to call the first the cause, and the last the effect. 1846 MILL *Logic* II. v. § 6 (1868) 269 Were we not well accustomed to see the sun and moon move.

†**Accu·stom,** *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] Custom, habit, habituation.

1523 SKELTON *Garland of Laurel* 64 The accustome and usage Of auncient poetis. 1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* (1822) 66 And now, be lang accustum, [he] has perfitelie lernit all the Romane lawis. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. § 8. 56 Hoele . . by auncient Accustume was wont to give the Bagge of the Sylver Harpe to the best Harper of North Walys. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 171 Tribonian defines Matrimony a conjunction of man and woman containing individual accustom of life.

†**Accu·stomable,** *a. Obs.* [f. ACCUSTOM *v.* + -ABLE.] Usually practising or practised; habitual, usual, customary, wonted.

1494 FABYAN VII. 375 He also made . . punysshement for all accustomable great swerers. 1538 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 394 The rest I commit to your accustomable goodness. 1577-87 HARRISON *Eng.* (1877) I. II. xiii. 260 The prince dooth . . loose nothing of his duties accustomable to be paid. 1625 tr. *Gonsalvius's Span. Inquis.* 65 The Jayler commeth to visite his prisoners at his accustomable houres. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 201 Animals even of the same Original . . be diversified by accustomable residence in one Climate. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* iv. 39 The accustomable and actual Partition.

Accustomably (ăkʌ·stəmăbli), *adv. arch.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a manner conformable to custom; customarily, habitually, usually, ordinarily.

c 1450 *Chester Pl.* I. 5 You, bowchers of this citie The storie of Sathan, that Christe woulde needes tempte, Set out as accostamablie have yee. 1494 FABYAN VII. 344 Excepte ii. tunne of wyne, which the Kyng accustomably had of euery shyp commynge from Burdeaux. *c* 1540 *Polyd. Verg., Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 153 When the childe was not accustomablie seene the suspicion might easlie arrise. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 95 Pride is a fault that accustomably followeth prosperitie. 1655 BAILY *Life of Fisher* xxii. 203 The shirt of haire (which accustomably he wore on his back). 1725 COTES *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. II. iii. 45 To pay what was accustomably due for them. 1806 J. PYTCHES in *Monthly Mag.* XXII. 209 The word is accustomably written with a *d* by all authors.

†**Accu·stomance.** *Obs.*; also ac(c)ustumaunce. [a. OFr. *acostumance, acoustumaunce, acc-*, f. *acostumer*: see ACCUSTOM and -ANCE.] Customary use or practice; custom, habit.

c 1384 CHAUCER *Hous of Fame* 28 Or ellis by dysordynaunce Of naturell acustumaunce [*v. r.* accustumaunce, accustomaunce, accustomance]. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* b iij b, Oftentymes they inclyne or bowen to such playes by acustumance. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1213 Exercise and accustomance to sobriety, temperance and continency. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* Digr. 375 By accustomance, some Men may bring themselves to support the want of Air a pretty while. 1690 — *Chr. Virtuoso* I. 103 An Accustomance of endeavouring to give Clear Explications of the Phænomena of Nature.

†**Accu·stomarily,** *adv. Obs.* [f. ACCUSTOMARY *a.* + -LY².] Usually, customarily.

1662 H. MORE *Antid. agt. Ath.* Pref. Gen. 11 (1712) A tenacious adhesion to what has accustomarily been received. *a* 1689 CLEVELAND (J.) Go on, rhetorick, and expose the peculiar eminency which you accustomarily marshal before logick to publick view.

Accustomary (ăkʌ·stəmări), *a. arch.* [f. ACCUSTOM *sb.* + -ARY representing an analogically formed late L. **accōstūmārius*, whence also OFr. *acostumier.*] Usual, customary.

1541 COVERDALE *The old Faith* Wks. 1844 I. Prol. 3 The accustomary goodness of God. 1654 SIR A. COKAINE tr. *Loredano, Dianea* I. i. 72 The Armenians . . demanded the obedience accustomary to the Sea. 1662 H. MORE *Antid. agt. Ath.* (1712) I. i. 9 They that adhere to Religion in a mere superstitious and accustomary way . . easily turn Atheists. 1755 MAGENS *Ess. Insur.* I. 428 The accustomary Methods of such dealings wherein we were respectively engaged. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 273 At length came bed-time, and the accustomary little speeches.

†**Accu·stomate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ACCUSTOM + -ATE¹ as if ad. late L. **accōstūmātus*, cf. It. *accostumato*, Pg. *acostumato*, OFr. *acostumé.*] Accustomed, habituated, wonted.

1494 FABYAN VII. 552 After noone were proclamacyons made in accustumat placis of the cytie. 1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* (1822) II. 108 Thair wes certane public sacrifices quhilkis war accustumate to be done alanerlie be kingis. *a* 1568 COVERDALE *Fruitful Less.* Wks. 1844 I. 205 Long accustomate doing of virtuous deeds.

†**Accustoma·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [n. of action f. OFr. *acostume-r*, late L. **accōstūmā-re*: see -ATION.] The action of rendering habitual; the habitual practice or use.

1605 *Narrat. Bloudy Murthers of Sir J. Fitz* (1860) 14 [He] stoutly persevered in the accustimation of his former breaches of all commendable carriage.

Accustomed (ăkʌ·stəmd), *ppl. a.* [f. ACCUSTOM *v.* + -ED.] The pple. has all the const. of the vb.

1. Made customary, practised habitually; wonted, used; customary, habitual, usual.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* a ii b, They had neyther drede ne shame, so moche were they endurate and acustomed. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 258/1 He sent an Aungel acustomed whiche shewed to her to fore the demonstraunce of hir departyng. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 349 He left them to be devoured with pestilence, with hunger, and with the sword, the accustomed instruments of his wrath. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 4 The common executioner Whose heart th' accustom'd sight of death makes hard. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgrim* II. 75 They had prepared for them a Lamb, with the accustomed Sauce belonging thereto. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 341 He used the victory with his accustomed moderation. 1819 SHELLEY *Ros. & Helen* 142 The accustomed nightingale still broods On her accustomed bough. 1876 MISS BRADDON *Josh. Hagg. Dau.* II. 28 They had both grown accustomed to the half light of the wood by this time, and saw each other's faces very clearly.

†**2.** Frequented by customers. *Obs.*

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* mmdcxi. 4 The Bull-Inn in Fenny-Stratford . . a well Accustomed Inn, is to be Lett ready Furnished. 1761 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* (1802) I. II. vii. 171 There I got a place . . in a well accustomed shop, much frequented on account of the neighbourhood of the church. 1772 GRAVES *Spiritual Quixote* IX. vi. (D.) [He] observed to my landlord that his seemed to be a well-accustomed house.

Accustomedly (ăkʌ·stəmdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an accustomed manner; usually, customarily.

1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 248 About mid-day, when for certaine houres it accustomedly forbeareth to flame.

Accustomedness (ăkʌ·stəmdnės). [f. ACCUSTOMED *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being accustomed or customary; wontedness, habituation.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charact.* (1860) 42 Through his continual use and accustomednesse to . . coin new words he makes no conscience of breaking oaths. 1869 RUSKIN *Queen of the Air* § 137 It is the habit of all modesty to love the constancy and 'solemnity,' or, literally, 'accustomedness,' of law. 1876 MRS. RIDDELL *Above Suspicion* II. xii. 283 His Lordship stepped, with an air of dignified accustomedness . . into the carriage.

†**Accustomer.** *Obs.* [f. ACCUSTOM *v.* + -ER¹, or a. OFr. *acostumier, acustumier*:—late L. **accōstūmārius*, f. *cōstūma*: see ACCUSTOM *v.*] ? A collector of customs. (So in OFr.)

1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. § 7. 97 The Accustumer of Bridgewater hath translatid this Place to a right goodly and pleasant dwelling house.

Accustoming (akʌ·stəmiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ACCUSTOM *v.* + -ING¹.]

†**1.** The action of making oneself familiar with, using, practising, consorting. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* 25 Brought to it by evill accustoming, [thou] giue..t consent, and, so wonne, dost becken at it. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 235 Their people with small accostoming understand the Liturgies well enough. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* (1851) iii. 27 They who have liv'd most loosely by reason of their bold accustoming, prove most succesfull in their matches.

2. The action of habituating or familiarizing. Now always gerundial.

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 340 Now the accustoming of the tongue to euill speech is like the poysoning of the well. *Mod.* By accustoming one's eyes gradually to the light.

Accustrement, obs. form of ACCOUTREMENT.

Accyde, -ie, -ye, variants of ACCIDIE, *Obs.* sloth.

Ace (ēs). Forms: 3–6 as, 4–6 aas, ais, ase, 6–ace, *Pl.* aces; in 4–5 aas. [a. Fr. *as*:—L. *as* unity, a unit, (said to be a. Tarentine *ās*, for Gr. *ἑἷς* one). In OFr. popularly restricted to the side of the dice marked with *one* pip.]

1. *One* at dice, or the side of the die marked with one pip or point, and counting as one; afterwards extended to cards, dominos, etc., and meaning the throw of *one*, or the card, etc. so reckoned. *Ambs ace*, the first connexion in which the word occurs in Eng. (OFr. 12th c. *ambes as*), both aces; *deuce ace* (OFr.) two aces, at one throw (now taken as *deux + ace* = 2 and 1; so *trey ace, syce ace*, etc.)

c 1300 [See under 2.] 1566 UDALL *Royster Doyster* III. iii. (1847) 45, I wyll he here with them, ere ye can say trey ace. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 3 Your Lordship is the most patient man in losse, the most coldest that euer turn'd vp Ace. 1650 SHERWOOD, To cast ambes-ace, *Faire ambezatz.* 1656 HOBBES *Lib. Necess. & Chance* (1841) 41 This will be yet clearer by considering his own instance of casting ambs-ace, though it partake more of contingency than of freedom. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* 10 Singer *Hist. Play. Cards* 336 If you put in your dice so that two fives or two fours lie a-top, you have in the bottom turned up two two's, or two treys; so if six and an ace a-top, a six and an ace at bottom. 1880 *Boy's Own Bk.* 619 The dice are perfect cubes, marked with dots from one to six . . one is called *ace*, two *deuce*, three *tré* (or *trois*), four *quatre*, five *cinque*, and six *size*.

b. At cards.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem & Byzance* Wks. 1557, 955/2, I am as sure of this game . . as he that hath iii. aces in his hande. *c* 1590 HARRINGTON *Marcus at Primero* in Singer *Hist. Play. Cards* 253 For either Faustus prime is with three knaves, Or Marcus never can encounter right, Yet drew two aces. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-house* III. 42 Carefull schollers will find some of these helpes, as good as the Ace of heartes in their wrighting; heedelesse Drones will scarce make the Ace of Diamondes of the best meanes. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* II. i. (1684) 18 She loves nothing So well as a black Ace. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 187 By the ace [in whist] I have always thought the laws of the land denoted; and as the ace is above the king or queen, and wins them, I think the law should be thought so too. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. xii. 47 The unfortunate adversary has led up to ace king knave—with two other trumps. Squire takes the Parson's ten with his knave, and plays out ace king.

c. A point at racquets, lawn-tennis, etc.

2. *fig.* **a.** As the *ace* at dice was the lowest or worst number, *ace* was frequently used for bad luck, misfortune, loss. *Esp.* in *ambs ace* and *deuce ace* the lowest possible throw, and hence, naught, worthlessness, nothing. **b.** But in some games at cards, the ace is the most valuable, and hence the 'ace of men' the perfection or highest. See also AMBS-ACE.

c 1300 *Harrowing of Hell* 21 Stille be thou, Sathanas! The ys fallen ambes aas. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monkes T.* 583 (*Six-t.* 670) Empoysoned of thin oughne folk thou were; Thyn sis fortune is torned into an aas. [*Lansd.* as.] *c* 1386 — *Man of Lawes T.* 26 Youre bagges beth nat fuld with ambes aas, But with sys synk, that renneth on your chaunce. [*v. r.* as, ais.] 1481 CAXTON *Reynard the Foxe* 62 A pylgrym of deux aas. 1787 BURNS (Chamb.) 74 My heart-warm love to guid auld Glen, The ace and wale o' honest men.

3. *fig.* A single point, a minute portion, a jot, particle, or atom.

1528 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 1557, 170/2, I will not muche sticke with you for one ace better. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. on Tim.* 13/2 Such as did their best to be an ace above Timothie. 1586 J. HOOKER *Giraldus's Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 95/1 [He] determined to go an ase beyond his fellows, in betraieng the castell to the gouernor. 1587 GASCOIGNE *Steele Glass* Epil. 42 Better looke off than looke an ace too farre. 1598 tr. *Terence, Eun.* III. i. Did I tell thee how I tooke a young man down an ace lower at Rhodes? 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. (1651) 9, I may peradventure be an ace before thee. 1652 CULPEPPER *Engl. Phys. Enl.* (1809) 165 The root spreadeth like the other, neither will it yield to its fellow one ace of bitterness. 1737 *Dragon of Wantley* in *Aquar. Naturalist* (1858) 355 The Corporation worshipful He valued not an ace.

To bate an ace: To abate a jot or tittle, to make the slightest abatement.

a 1602 *Proverb* in Camden *Rem.* (1623) 293 Bate me an ace, quoth Bolton. 1616 *Englishmen for my Money* II. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* X. 504 Yet a man may want of his will, and bate an ace of his wish. *a* 1638 MEDE *Paraphr. on 2 Peter* iii. 9 God would not bate them an ace of the judgment they had merited. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 60 The exposer has not bated him an ace. *a* 1733 NORTH *Lives of Norths* (1826) III. 323 Bating him that ace, he was truly a great man.

Within an ace of: On the very point of, within a hair's breadth of.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Lett.* Wks. 1730 I. 184, I was within an ace of being talked to death. 1711 POPE *Lett.* (1736) V. 112, I was within an ace of meeting you. 1824 W. IRVING *Tales of Trav.* II. 43, I came within an ace of making my fortune. 1880 *Manch. Guard.* Oct. 30, A conspiracy to restore the Throne, was within an ace of being carried into execution.

4. *Attrib.* **ace-point:** the first of the points or divisions of the tables in backgammon.

1880 *Boy's Own Bk., Backg.* 619 The men move towards their ace-points . . white counts round from the ace-point of black, and black counts round from the ace-point of white.

¶ *Ace* is in many dialects pronounced *yace, yas, yess*, whence in the following: *O ace*, a curious spelling of OYEZ! or O yes! with plural *O's ace* for *Oyezes.*

1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcadian Princesse* ii. 196 Having first commanded Cletor, the Pretorian Cryer, with three O's ace to command silence.

-ācea, L. suffix, pl. neut. of *-āceus*, comp. adj. formative (= *-āc-* + *e-us*) = belonging to, of the nature of: see -ACEOUS. The analogy of a few words in L., as *gallināceus*, has been followed in the extensive use of this ending (in neuter pl. agreeing with *animālia* understood) to form names of classes or orders of animals, like *Crustācea* crusty or shell-coated animals, *Cētācea* animals of the nature of the whale (*cētus*). These are collective plurals; the sing. is supplied by *crustaceous animal, crustacean.*

-āceæ, L. suffix, pl. fem. of *-āceus*, as above. The analogy of L. words like *herbāceus, rosāceus, violāceus, hordeāceus* has been followed in the unlimited use of this ending (in fem. pl., sc. *plantae*) to form collective names of orders or families of plants, as *Rosaceae, Geraniaceae, Algaceae, Graminaceae*, etc.

-ācean, comp. adj. (or sb.) formative, f. L. *-āceus* + -AN. As an adj. = *-aceous*; as a sb. it supplies a

sing. to collective plurals in *-acea*, as a *crustacean* = a crustaceous (animal), one of the *Crustacea*.

Acediamine (æːsɪ́dəiˈămən). *Chem.* [f. ACE-[TIC] + DIAMINE.] An amine of composition $C_2N_2H_6 = (H_3C)C\begin{cases}=NH\\-NH_2\end{cases}$, also called *Ethenyl-diamine*, or *Methyl-methenyl-diamine*, derived from two molecules of ammonia in one of which H, in the other H_2 are replaced collectively by the trivalent radical Ethenyl (C_2H_3)‴.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 225.

†**Acedy.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *acēdia*, a. Gr. *ἀκηδία* heedlessness, sluggishness, torpor, n. of state f. *ἀ* priv. + *κῆδ-ομαι* I heed. A later derivative of the word which gave the very common ME. ACCIDIE, q.v.] Torpor, stupor.

1623 BP. HALL *Serm.* v. 140 Though the mind be sufficiently convinced of the necessity or profit of a good act; yet for the tediousness annexed to it, in a dangerous spiritual acedy, it insensibly slips away from it.

Aceldama. [a. Ἀκελδαμά, the Gr. representation of an Aramaic phrase, Chal. חקל דמא, Syr. ܚܩܠ ܕܡܐ, *ḥāqēl damō* the field of blood.] The name given to the field in the vicinity of Jerusalem, purchased with the blood-money received and relinquished by Judas Iscariot. Hence *fig.* A field of bloodshed, a scene of slaughter or butchery.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* i. 19 Thilke feeld was clepid Achildemak [1388 Aceldemak] in the langage of hem, that is the feeld of blood. 1611 *Ibid.* That field is called in their proper tongue, Aceldama, that is to say, The field of blood. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Content* (1687) 38 In this dark way Of Death, this Scarlet-streak'd Aceldama. 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 20 Are not the nations about us like an acaldemy of blood, that darkens the air? 1742 YOUNG *Night Th.* VI. 103 Love Divine, Which lifts us.. From earth's aceldama, this field of blood. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 22 What an Aceldama, what a field of blood Sicily has been in ancient times. 1859 DE QUINCEY *The Cæsars* Wks. X. 175 All brought their tributes of beauty or deformity to these vast aceldamas of Rome.

Acele, variant of A-SEAL *v. Obs.* to seal.

Acenaphthene (æːsɪnæˈfθīn). *Chem.* [f. ACE-[TIC] + NAPHTHENE.] A compound substance of the Naphthalene group, $C_{12}H_{10}$, $=C_{10}H_6\langle^{CH_2}_{CH_2}$, or naphthalene with two atoms of H replaced by divalent ethene (C_2H_4)″.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 581 Acenaphthene .. crystallises from fusion in flat prisms, from alcohol in long needles.

Acenaphthylene (æːsɪnæˈfθilīn). *Chem.* [f. ACE[TIC] + NAPHTHA + -YL = base + -ENE = derivative.] A compound substance of the Napthalene group, $C_{12}H_8$, $=C_{10}H_6\langle^{CH}_{\|}{}_{CH}$, having two atoms of H less than Acenaphthene, whence it is derived.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 582 Acenaphthylene is formed by passing the vapour of acenaphthene over gently heated lead oxide. It .. crystallises in yellow tables .. its picric acid compound forms yellow needles.

Acenne, early f. AKENNE *v. Obs.* to bring forth.

Acent, obsolete form of ASSENT *sb.* and *v.*

Acentric (ăsēˈntrik), *a. Geom.* [f. Gr. *ἄκεντρ-ος* without centre + -IC.] Destitute of a centre.

1852 GREGORY *Solid Geom.* (ed. 2) 77 Acentric Surfaces: the general equation to these may be put in the form ..

Aceose, early form of ACHOOSE *v. Obs.* to select.

-aceous (ēˈɪʃəs), compd. adj. formative f. L. *-āce-us, -a, -um*, of the nature of, (f. *-āc-* + *-e-us, -e-a, -e-um*, see -EOUS) + -OUS, favoured by the formal resemblance of the compd. Eng. *-ace-ous* to the simple L. *-āce-us* of the nom. masc. Of extensive use in Nat. Hist., where it supplies adjectives, Eng. in form, to the nouns in *-ācea, -āceae*, as *cetaceous, crustaceous, testaceous, rosaceous, ranunculaceous, papilionaceous*; also in other words, as *setaceous, cretaceous, carbonaceous, saponaceous, argillaceous, coriaceous, herbaceous, membranaceous*, etc. Only a few of these represent actual L. words in *-āceus*, the majority being purely modern and analogical.

†**Acephal,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare*; also **asephal.** [a. Fr. *acéphale*, ad. late L. *acephal-us*: see ACEPHALI.]

A. *adj.* Having no head or chief; = ACEPHALOUS.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* XX. 167 There is ane vthir sort of veyris callit battellis asephales, that is, quhen the pepil gadris togiddir in ane grit conuentione but the autorite of the superior.

B. *sb.* A (supposed) headless animal; = ACEPHALAN.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 9 The West region of Lybia and Æthiopia have great store of Cynocephals, Babouns, and Acephals, beasts without a head, whose eyes and mouth are in their breasts.

‖**Acephala** (ăsēˈfălă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [late L. *acephala*, a. Gr. *ἀκέφαλα* adj. neut. pl. = headless (sc. *animalia*).] Name given (by Lamarck) to one of the two great divisions of Molluscs. The sing. is supplied by ACEPHAL or more commonly ACEPHALAN.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 876 The Conchiferous Acephala, with scarcely an exception, have bivalve shells. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xxii. 442 A greater number of acephala or lamellibranchiate bivalves could be identified with living species than of gasteropods.

Acephalan (ăsēˈfălăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AN.]

1. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the ACEPHALA.

Mod. An animal of the acephalan type .. One skilled in acephalan zoology.

2. *sb.* An animal of the division ACEPHALA.

1856 WOODWARD *Man. Mollusca* 49 Viviparous reproduction .. appears to take place in the acephalans.

‖**Acephali** (ăsēˈfălī), *sb. pl.* [late L. (Isid.) pl. of *acephal-us* a. Gr. *ἀκέφαλ-ος* headless, f. *ἀ* priv. + *κεφαλ-ή* head.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* (Imaginary) men or animals without heads.

1600 ABP. ABBOT *Jonah* 209 Some such things were talked of, *Acephali*, men without heads, *Cynocephali*, men with heads like to dogs. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. Though the existence of a nation of Acephali be ill warranted.

2. *Eccl. Hist.* A name applied to various Christian sects or bodies, from the want of a chief or leader, from acknowledging no earthly head, or from rejection of episcopal jurisdiction.

1625 A. GILL *Sacr. Philos.* ii. 195 The heresies concerning the proprieties of the Mediator .. The Acephali or headlesse, because they had neither bishops, nor priests. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episcopacie* (1647) 333 Why are they called Acephali? Nicephorus gives this reason, and withall a very particular account of their heresy .. They refused to live under Bishops. 1707 PHILLIPS, *Acephali*, a sort of Hereticks, whose first Ring-leader is unknown. *Acephali Sacerdotes*, Priests that own no Bishop over them, Independent Ministers. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. The name Acephali is sometimes applied to such priests, or bishops, as are exempted from the discipline and jurisdiction of their ordinary bishop or patriarch.

†3. *Eng. Hist.* 'Certain Levellers that acknowledg'd no Head or Superiour, mention'd in the Laws of K. Henry I.' Phillips 1707.

1721 BAILEY [as in PHILLIPS]. *a* 1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Liter.* (1866) 448/2 That party which as far back as in the laws of our Henry I, are designated by the odd descriptive term of Acephali, a people without heads, the strange equality of levellers.

†**Acepha·lian,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the ecclesiastical sect or party of the ACEPHALI.

B. *sb.* A member of this sect.

1586 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 54 Detestable therefore is the error of the Acephalians, who denied the properties of the two natures in Christ.

†**Acepha·lisis, akephalisis,** *sb. rare*⁻¹. [Gr. in form, as if n. of action, f. a vb.* *ἀκεφαλίζ-ειν*, f. *ἀκέφαλ-ος* headless.] Headlessness.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. X. 20 King Edward .. would not neglect the aduantage of this Akephalisis, or want of a knowne head in Scotland.

†**Ace·phalist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *ἀκέφαλ-ος* + -IST.] One who professes the doctrines of the (Ecclesiastical) *Acephali*; one who acknowledges no head or superior.

1659 GAUDEN *Eccl. Angl. Susp.* 464, I ask these Acephalists, who will indure no head but that on their own shoulders, whether the City of London is worse governed, because it hath a Lord Maior among and above the Aldermen and Common Councel. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Acephalists*, a sort of Hereticks, whose first founder is unknown; also Vagabond Clergymen, having neither King nor Bishop for their Head.

Ace·phalite. [f. med. L. *acephalīta* f. *acephal-us*: see -ITE.] = ACEPHALIST. Applied to various sects in Eccl. Hist.

Acephalocyst (ăsēˈfălo|sist). [ad. mod. L. *acephalocystis*, f. Gr. *ἀκέφαλ-ος* headless + *κύστ-ις* bladder.] A headless bladder-worm; a name applied by Laennec to the group of parasitic worms known as hydatids. They are now ascertained to be the immature form (*larva* or *scolex*) of one of the tapeworms (*Taeniadae*), which, when it has quitted the egg, finds its way from the intestine to the liver or other solid organ of its host, and there enlarges into a globular cyst, while the head is inverted so as not to appear externally.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 116/1 The Acephalocyst is an organized being, consisting of a globular bag .. The young Acephalocysts are developed between the layers of the parent cyst. 1839 *Ibid.* III. 196/1 The Entozoa met with in the human liver are hydatids or acephalocysts. 1862 FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 307 In all instances in which acephalocysts are met with in the lungs, the issue of the case is extremely doubtful.

Acephalocystic (ăsēˈfălo|sīˈstik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Belonging to, or of the nature of, acephalocysts.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 26/1 Every thing that is known of the acephalocystic productions seems to point to the view that they are all nearly allied.

Acephalous (ăsēˈfăləs), *a.* [f. Fr. *acéphale* or late L. *acephal-us* (a. Gr. *ἀκέφαλος*) + -OUS.]

1. Without the head, headless.

1731 BAILEY, vol. II, *Acephalous*, without a head. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* Some modern travellers still pretend to find Acephalous people in America. 1774 COOPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 311, I take the liberty to remit you an account of the delivery of a very curious acephalous monster. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 219/2 In the true acephalous fœtus the bones of the face .. are of course wanting. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. I. xvi. 592 Without the ancestorial god the whole pedigree would have become not only acephalous, but also worthless and uninteresting. 1854 BADHAM *Prose Halieutics* 391 With so strong an inducement for fishmongers to decapitate congers, acephalous specimens would probably be .. common.

2. Having or recognizing no governing head or chief.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Acephalous, in a figurative sense is more frequently applied to persons destitute of a leader, or chief .. We find a great number of canons of council .. against Acephalous clerks. 1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Hist. Norm. & Eng.* II. 324 Regality was the organic element of the commonwealth .. an acephalous body politic was inconceivable. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 502 The acephalous state of the Elian division of the army. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 267 The tendency to division was strengthened by the acephalous condition of the Courts.

3. *Zool.* Having no part of the body specially organized as a head or seat of the brain and special senses. *Acephalous Molluscs* = ACEPHALA.

1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Acephalous worms, or what are supposed such, are frequent. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 268 The acephalous or bivalve Molluscans. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 166/2 The mouth .. in the acephalous annelida is directed forwards. 1879 CARPENTER *Mental Physiology* I. ii. § 49. 49 The two primary divisions of the [Molluscous] series,—the cephalous and the acephalous.

4. *Bot.* Headless, with the natural head aborted or cut off.

1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-Bk.* 393.

5. Wanting the beginning, as an imperfect manuscript; wanting the first syllable or foot of the verse, said esp. of a hexameter beginning with a short syllable.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Acephalus* is used in poetry for a verse which is lame or defective, by wanting a beginning. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Rhet.* 403 (1860) A false or acephalous structure of sentence.

Acerate (æːsɛ́rēt). *Chem.* [mod. f. L. *acer* maple + -ATE⁴.] A salt of acceric acid.

1847 CRAIG, Aceric acid exists in the juice of the maple tree, in the shape of an acerate of lime.

Acerb (ăsə̄ːɹb), *a.* [ad. L. *acerb-us* harsh to the taste; cf. mod. Fr. *acerbe*.] Sour, with an addition of bitterness or astringency, as unripe fruit; also *fig.* sharp and harsh.

1657 *Phys. Dict., Acerb*, sowr or sharp. 1661 R. LOVELL *Anim. & Min.*, Some are austere and acerb .. as rosted quinces, wardens, services. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Physicians usually make Acerb an intermediate savour between acid, austere, and bitter. 1766 LEE in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 96 Three drams of a gummy substance intensely bitter and acerb. 1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* (1876) xviii. 241 A kindlier touch to her antitheses than pertained to those of that acerb damsel.

Acerbate (ăsə̄ːɹbēt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *acerbāt-us* pa. pple. of *acerbā-re* to embitter; see prec. and -ATE².] Embittered, exasperated; severe.

1869 *Echo* 16 Sept. 1/3 The very faults of a fat man are less acerbate than those of other people.

Acerbate (æːsəɹbēt), *v.* [f. L. *acerbāt-* ppl. stem of *acerbā-re* to embitter; f. *acerb-us* bitter, harsh.] To sour or embitter; usually *fig.* to exasperate.

[1731 In BAILEY, vol. II. 1818 In TODD n.q.] 1845 LYTTON *Zanoni* Ep. Ded., The ignoble jealousy and the sordid strife which degrade and acerbate the ambition of Genius. 1862 A. TROLLOPE *North Amer.* I. 86 The Canadians .. have been vexed and acerbated by the braggadocio of the Northern States.

Acerbic (ăsə̄ːɹbik), *a. rare.* [f. L. *acerb-us* + -IC.] Of a sour, harsh, or severe character.

1865 *North Brit. Daily Mail* 4 Dec., Exaggerated notions are entertained now-a-days regarding the gloomy acerbic nature of Sabbath observance among the ancient Jews.

Acerbity (ăsə̄ːɹbĭti). [a. Fr. *acerbité*, ad. L. *acerbitāt-em*, n. of quality f. *acerb-us* ACERB.]

1. Sourness of taste, mingled with bitterness or astringency; harshness, roughness of taste.

1611 COTGR., *Acerbité*: Acerbitie, sharpnesse, sournesse. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 113 By reason of their acerbity, they are soone offensiue to the teeth. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments*, in *Philol. Anglic.*, Fruit, especially unripe fruit, has a degree of acerbity in it. 1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIII. 118 Salt communicates an unpleasant acerbity to substances.

2. *fig.* Of men, their words and actions: Sharpness mingled with bitterness, keen harshness.

1572 G. BUCHANAN in *Knox's Wks.* (1846) I. 29 Thai ar in consultation to mitigat sum part the acerbite of certain wordis. 1626 T. H. tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 411, I yet among so many acerbityes sucke some sweetnesse out of the world. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 339 We may imagine what acerbity of pain must be endured by our Lord. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. ix. 35 A spell that can soften the acerbity of political warfare. 1877 MISS WORBOISE *Our New House* xiv. 214 There was an acerbity in her tone that made me feel extremely uncomfortable.

†**Ace·rbitude.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *acerbitūdo* harshness, f. *acerbus*.] 'Sourness, harshness in taste, bitterness.' Bailey, vol. II, 1731, and in mod. Dicts.

Aceric (ăsēˈrik), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *aceric-us*, f. *acer* maple; see -IC.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to the maple. *Aceric acid*, an acid which exists in the sap of the maple.

1847 CRAIG. (See under ACERATE.)

Acerose (æːsĕrōuˈs), *a.* [ad. L. *acerōs-us* chaffy, f. *acus, acer-is* chaff; apparently afterwards referred in error to *acus, acu-s* a needle or *acer* sharp; whence sense 2 in which it has been used by botanists since Linnæus. See *Phil. Botanices* pp. 42, 219.]

1. Chaffy; like, or mixed with chaff.

1721 BAILEY, vol. II. 1775 ASH, and mod. Dicts.

2. *Bot.* Needle-shaped and rigid; as in the leaves of heaths and pines.

1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* (1794) xxviii. 445 The leaves of all these are linear and permanent; Linnæus calls this sort of leaf acerose. 1870 Bentley *Bot.* 159 When a linear leaf terminates in a sharp rigid point like a needle, it is acerose or needle-shaped.

Acerote, *a.* [? mispr. for Acerose in sense 1.] 1612 Cockeram, *Acerote bread,* Browne bread.

Acerous (æ·sĕrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *acerōs-us,* as if ad. Fr. *acéreux.*] = Acerose.

1847 In Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

† Acerseco·mic. *Obs.*—° [f. L. *acersecom-ēs* in Juv., a. Gr. *ἀκερσεκόμης* with unshorn hair, + -ic.] 1612 Cockeram, *Acersecomicke,* One whose hair was never cut.

Acertain, obs. form of Ascertain.

† Acerval, *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *acervālis* adj. f. *acervus* a heap; see -al.] 'Belonging to a heap.' Bailey 1731, and subseq. Dicts.

Acervate (æ·səɪvēt), *v. rare*—°. [f. L. *acervāt-* ppl. stem of *acervāre* to heap up, f. *acerv-us* a heap.] 'To heap up.' J. (no quot.)

1612 Cockeram, *Acervate,* To mough up. 1847 Craig, *Acervate,* To heap together.

Acervate (ăsə·ɪvĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *acervāt-us,* pa. pple. of *acervā-re* to heap.] Heaped, growing in heaps, or in closely compacted clusters.

1848 Dana *Zoophytes* 293 The spines, in adult specimens, often acervate. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* II. ii. 400 Bundles of acervate spiculæ of the flesh.

Acervately (ăsə·ɪvĕtli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an acervate manner; in heaps or clusters.

1848 Dana *Zoophytes* 358 Cells at summit acervately proliferous.

Acervation (æ·səɪvē·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *acervātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *acervā-re* to heap up.] The action of heaping up, accumulation.

1676 Bullokar, *Acervation,* A gathering into heaps. 1755 Johnson, s.v. *Aggregate,* The complex or collective result of the conjunction or acervation of many particulars. 1794 Sullivan *View of Nat.* II. 106 The deposition and acervation of oily, greasy parts of marine substances. 1823 Conybeare in *Buckland's Relig. Diluv.* 196 These accumulations .. sometimes by their acervation constitute decided hills.

Acervative (ăsə·ɪvătiv), *a.* [f. L. *acervāt-* ppl. stem of *acervāre* + -ive.] Pertaining or tending to heaping up; piled or heaped up.

1865 Carpenter in *Intell. Observer* No. 40. 289 Piled together irregularly, or in an acervative manner.

Acervose (æ·səɪvō·s), *a. rare.* [f. L. *acerv-us* heap + -ose, as if ad. L. **acervōsus.*] 'Full of heaps.' Bailey 1731, Johnson, etc.

Acervuline (ăsə·ɪvĭvŭlən), *a.* [f. L. *acervul-us* a little heap + -ine 1.] Of the form or appearance of little heaps.

1875 J. W. Dawson *Dawn of Life* iv. 66 The cells became a mass of rounded chambers, irregularly piled up in .. an acervuline manner. 1876 Page *Advd. Text-book of Geology* x. 192 Weathered specimen of Eozoon .. with acervuline portion above and laminated below.

Acescence (ăse·sĕns). [a. mod. Fr. *acescence,* f. *acescent,* after nouns in *-nce*:—L. *-ntia*: see Acescent and -nce.] The action of becoming acid or sour; the process of acetous fermentation. (Not in Johnson's Dict., though used by him.)

1765 Johnson *Note on Shaks., Timon* III. i, Alluding to the *turning,* or acescence of milk. 1791 *Edin. New Disp.* 39 Glutinous matter seems to run into putrefaction, without shewing any previous acescence.

Acescency (ăse·sĕnsi). [f. Acescent, after nouns in -ncy, ad. L. *-ntia*; see -ncy.] The quality or state of being acescent, or of turning sour; tendency to sourness; incipient or slight acidity.

1756 C. Lucas *Ess. on Waters* III. 333 [It is] from an acrimony, not acescency, of the juices. 1776 Withering *Arrangem. Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 710 The leaves, put into sour beer, soon destroy the acescency. ?1838 *Life of Wilberforce* 465 All sweetness without the slightest acescency.

Acescent (ăse·sĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. mod. Fr. *acescent,* or ad. L. *acēscent-em* pr. pple. of *acēsc-ĕre* to grow sour, inceptive of *acē-re* to be sour; stem *ac-* sharp, as in *ac-id, ac-ute.*]

A. *adj.* Turning sour; or having the tendency to turn acid, or to undergo acetous fermentation, as milk, etc.; hence, slightly sour, 'turned.' *lit.* and *fig.*

1731 Arbuthnot *Aliments, Chem. Terms* 29 Substances, which are not perfectly Acid, but naturally turn so, I call Acescent. 1746 R. James *Introd. Moffet's Health's Impr.* 30 The Milk of the Ass, Goat, Cow, Mare, and Sheep, are acescent, that is, turn sour upon Putrefaction, like acescent Vegetable Juices, from whence it is prepared. *c* 1816 Wilberforce in *Life* (1838) IV. xxxi. 305 Their feelings cannot but be wounded and acescent. 1826 Faraday *Exp. Researc.* xxxi. 174 A disagreeable acescent odour something resembling that of putrescent milk.

B. *sb.* An acescent substance; one liable to undergo acetous fermentation.

1731 Arbuthnot *Aliments* viii. 213 Animal Diet qualify'd with a sufficient Quantity of Acescents, as Bread, Vinegar, and fermented Liquors.

Acet-. *Chem.* In comb. = Acetic, Acetyl before a vowel, as in *acet-amide, acet-anilide, acet-uric.*

Acetable (æ·sĭtăb'l). [ad. L. *acētābulum,* now commonly used in the L. form, q.v.]

1. An ancient Roman, and old medical, fluid measure; a saucerful; usually reckoned at 2½ fluid ounces, or one-eighth of a pint.

1551 Turner *Herbal* II. 78 An acetable holdeth two vnces and an half. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xx. xiii, Take a saucer full or acetable of the juice and so drink it with wine.

2. = Acetabulum 2 b.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IX. 340 If the Humour run into the Acetable, and force the head of the thigh-bone out.

Acetabular (æsĭtæ·bĭulăr), *a.* [f. L. *acētābul-um* + -ar, as if ad. L. **acētābulār-is.*] Cup-like, cup-shaped; sucker-shaped.

1849 Murchison *Siluria* App. 544 The acetabular hooklets of Cephalopods. 1856 Woodward *Mollusca* I. 76 The specimens .. show the large acetabular bases of the hooks.

Acetabuliferous (æsĭtæ·bĭuli·fĕrəs), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *acētābul-um* + -ferous = bearing.] Bearing acetabula; furnished with fleshy cups or suckers for adhering to bodies.

1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 550/1 The nerves are continued of a simple structure as far as the acetabuliferous extremities. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* viii. 253 There are ten of these acetabuliferous arms. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* viii. 507 Two acetabuliferous tentacles take their origin on the inner side of a cup-like hood.

Acetabuliform (æsĭtæ·bĭulifōrm), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *acētābuliformis* saucer-shaped; see Acetabulum, and -form.] Shaped like a saucer, or shallow cup, as the calyx or corolla of many flowers.

1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* II. 352 (1848) *Acetabuliform*: concave, depressed, round, with a border a little turned inwards; as the fruit of some lichens. 1880 Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 394.

‖ **Acetabulum** (æsĭtæ·bĭŭlŏm). [L. *acētābulum* a vinegar cup or saucer, also a saucerful, a liquid measure, and *fig.* a cup or saucer-shaped cavity; f. *acētum* vinegar + *-abulum* dim. of *-abrum* = a holder or receptacle. Used in Eng. both as the proper name of the ancient vessel and measure, and as a technical term in various sciences.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* a. A vessel of porcelain or metal for holding vinegar at table; a cup or cup-shaped vessel. b. A liquid measure of the capacity of this vessel, about half a gill or 2½ fluid ounces.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) xix. cxxiii. 933 The vessel in the whyche was soure wyne and corrupte was callyd Acetabulum. 1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) s.v., Acetabulum, or Acetable, a measure among the Romans, of liquor especially, but yet of dry things also, the same that oxybaphon in Greeke. 1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 335 A small vase for oil or vinegar, acetabulum. *Ibid.* II. 317 Small vases called acetabula, or vinegar cups.

2. *Animal Physiol.* Applied to various cup-shaped cavities and organs: as, a. A sucker of the cuttle-fish, or other cephalopod, by which it adheres to bodies. b. The socket of the thigh-bone. (Both of these uses in Pliny); *Hence,* by analogy, c. The socket or cavity of any joint in insects. d. A lobe or cotyledon of the placenta, in ruminating quadrupeds.

a. 1661 R. Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Amongst Fishes .. The Mollusca, or soft .. some have acetabula, and two long trunks. 1835 Kirby *Habits & Inst. Anim.* I. App. 357 Two oval plates, or disks, containing four oblong acetabula or suckers. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* viii. 252 The arms are provided with acetabula or sucking discs, for adhesion to bodies. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* viii. 532 In Nautilus, the brachial processes are short, and possess no acetabula.

b. 1709 Blair *Osteogr. Eleph.* in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 150 The Acetabulum was perforated in the bottom. 1872 Huxley *Physiol.* vii. 173 In one joint of the body, the hip, the socket or acetabulum fits .. closely to the head of the femur. 1873 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* v. 180 The socket for the thigh-bone is called the acetabulum or cotyloid cavity.

c. 1828 Kirby & Spence *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 537 The base is a spherical boss moving in an acetabulum of the thoracic shield. 1835 — *Habits & Inst. Anim.* II. xxii. 432 The lower [jaw] extends beyond the skull, a condyle of which acts in an acetabulum of that jaw.

d. *a* 1859 Worcester cites Dunglison.

3. *Bot.* a. 'The receptacle of certain fungals.' Lindley & Moore. b. 'An obsolete name of the herb Navelwort.' Bailey 1731.

Acetal (æ·sĭtæ·l). *Chem.* [f. Acet(ic) + Al(cohol).] A colourless liquid with alcoholic smell, found among the first portions of the distillate in preparing spirit of wine; a derivative of aldehyde, converted by oxidizing agents into acetic acid. It is the *diethylate of ethylidene or ethidene* $CH_3-CH(OC_2H_5)_2$.

1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 250 Acetal is isomeric with diethyl glycol.

2. Sometimes extended to analogous ethidene derivatives in other series of the hydrocarbons, as *Dimethyl acetal,* found in crude wood-spirit; also called *Ethidene dimethylate,* $CH_3-CH(OCH_3)_2$. In this nomenclature, the preceding substance is distinguished as *Diethyl acetal.*

Acetaldehyde (æsĭtæ·ldĭhəid). *Chem.* [contr. for *Acetic aldehyde.*] Common or Ethyl aldehyde, viewed as the special aldehyde of the acetic series.

1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* II. 249 Acetic aldehyde, or Acetaldehyde, also called Ethyl aldehyde, but more generally by the simple name aldehyde.

Acetamide (æ·sĭtămə·id, ăse·tămə·id). *Chem.* [f. Acet- + Amide.]

1. The primary Amide in which the replacing acid radical is Acetyl; $C_2H_3O.NH_2$; a white crystalline solid of nearly neutral properties.

1873 Williamson *Chem.* § 282 Products formed like acetamide by the replacement of hydrogen in ammonia by a radical of chlorous properties are called amides. 1874 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 354 Acetamide is a colourless solid, fusing at 78°, and boiling at 222°. 1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* II. 379 Acetamide .. crystallizes in long needles.

2. A series of analogous compounds, in which two or all three hydrogen atoms in ammonia NH_3, are replaced by the radical acetyl (*diacetamide, triacetamide*), or in which one or two are replaced by acetyl, and one or two by other radicals, as *ethyl-acetamide, ethyl-diacetamide,* etc.

Acetanilide (æ·sĭtæ·niləid). *Chem.* [f. Acet(yl) + Anilide.] A compound of aniline in union with the radical acetyl, forming an acetamide with the radical phenyl. $C_6H_5.NH.C_2H_3O$. Less correctly *acetaniline.*

1864 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 411. 1877 Fownes *Man. Chem.* II. 453 Acetanilide, or Phenylacetamide, produced by heating aniline and glacial acetic acid for several hours .. forms colourless, shining, laminar crystals, melting at 112°–113°. 1882 *Athenæum* 2859, 211 Acetaniline acted on by chloride of lime at a temperature of 270 Cent. produces a beautiful yellow to which the name of flavaniline is given.

† Acetars, acetaries, *sb. pl. Obs.* [ad. L. *acētāri-a* salad plants, prop. adj., neut. pl. of *acētāri-s,* pertaining to *acēt-um* vinegar.]

1612 Cockeram, *Acetarr,* a salad of smal hearbes. 1657 *Phys. Dict., Acetaries,* sallets, or herbs mixed with vinegar to stir up appetite. 1676 Bullokar, *Acetar,* a sallad of raw herbs eaten with vineger. 1775 Ash, *Acetars,* salads and vinegar.

Acetarious (æsĭtē·rĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *acētāri-a* see prec. + -ous.] Used in salads, as lettuce, cress, etc.

1822 J. C. Loudon *Encycl. Gardening* (1835) III. I. viii. § 7. 856 The acetarious vegetables are .. all articles of comparative luxury, or condiments rather than food. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food of Man* 299 Vegetables .. eaten raw .. in their natural state, or blanched, are .. termed acetarious, or salad plants. 1835 J. C. Loudon in *L. Hunt's Journal* No. 70. 261 Those .. would not readily reconcile themselves to the acetarious productions of Dublin and Glasgow during that season.

Acetary (æ·sĭtări). [ad. mod. L. *acetārium,* f. *acēt-um* vinegar + *-arium* receptacle; see -ary.] 'An acid pulpy substance in certain fruits, as the pear, inclosed in a congeries of small calculous bodies towards the base of the fruit.' Craig 1847.

1674 Grew *Anat. Plants* I. vi. (1682) 41 Within this lies the Acetary; 'tis allways sour, and by the bounding of the Calculary of a Globular Figure. *Ibid.* IV. ii. § 5. 183 I have taken leave to name it the Acetary. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The quince also has an Acetary, resembling, tho' less than, that of a pear.

Acetate (æ·sĭtēit). *Chem.* [f. Acet-ic + -ate 4.] A salt formed by the combination of acetic acid with an alkaline, earthy, or metallic base; as *Acetate of lead,* called also *Sugar of lead.*

1827 Faraday *Chem. Manip.* § 10. 253 Nitrate of mercury, acetate of lead. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 94 Marsh gas may .. be artificially prepared by heating sodium acetate. 1872 Williamson *Chem.* § 278 The metallic acetates are, for the most part, very soluble in water. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 143 Acetate of potash was known in the 13th cent., and probably earlier.

Acetated (æ·sĭtēitĕd), *ppl. a.* [formally pa. pple. of *acetate* vb., apparently not otherwise used.] Treated or combined with acetic acid, formed into an acetate.

1791 Hamilton tr. *Berthollet, Art of Dyeing* I. I. § 1. v. 86 The precipitate obtained from acetated lead. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exper. Phil.* I. xi. 450 Acetated mercury. 1804 Abernethy *Surgical Observ.* 127 Bathing it with a solution of acetated lead.

Acetation (æsĭtē·ĭ·ʃən). [n. of action f. Acetate; see prec. and -tion.] = Acetification.

1863 H. Rogers *Life of J. Howe* v. 155 *note,* As though .. it had, by some magical process of acetation, been all at once turned into verjuice.

Acetenyl (æ·sĭtĭnil). *Chem.* [short for *acetylenyl,* f. Acetylene + -yl.] A name for the univalent group C_2H; = $C\equiv CH$, = Acetylene minus one atom of hydrogen; as in *Acetenyl-benzene* $C_6H_5-C\equiv CH$.

1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* II. 434 Acetenyl-benzene or Phenyl-acetylene .. is an aromatic liquid, boiling at 140°.

Acetic (ăsī·tik, ăse·tik), *a.* [mod. f. L. *acēt-um* vinegar (f. *acē-re* to be sour) + -ic.] Of the nature of vinegar; pertaining to vinegar. Hence,

1. Acetic acid: The special acid of which vinegar is a diluted or crude form, produced by the acetous fermentation of alcohol. *Chemically,* the monatomic monobasic acid of the ethyl or dicarbon series, $C_2H_4O_2=C_2H_3O(OH)$, derived from ethyl alcohol $C_2H_5(OH)$ by the substitution of an atom of oxygen for two of the hydrogen of the ethyl. *Anhydrous acetic acid,* a synonym of *acetic anhydride*; see **2.**

1808 Henry *Epit. Chem.* (ed. 5) 302 It appears that acetic acid differs from the acetous, only in containing less water and no mucilage. 1814 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* 108 Acetic acid, or vinegar, may be obtained from the sap of different trees. 1827 Faraday *Chem. Manip.* § 12. 280 Acetic acid .. is much in use in the arts in an impure state. 1860 Piesse *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 97 Concentrated acetic acid is also a powerful disinfectant.

2. *Acetic series*: The series of compound bodies

related to Acetic acid, or containing the radical Acetyl C_2H_3O; as *Acetic ether* or *Ethyl acetate* $C_2H_5.C_2H_3O_2$, a fragrant liquid; *Acetic oxide* or *anhydride* $(C_2H_3O)_2O$, a heavy oil gradually converted by water into acetic acid.

1871 Tyndall *Frag. of Science* I. ii. 56 (ed. 6) Reducing dry air to the pressure of the acetic ether. 1872 Williamson *Chem.* § 279 Acetic ether has an agreeable odour, by which its presence can be detected. 1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Plants* vi. 88 The acid belongs to the acetic or fatty series. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 349 Acetic anhydride may be isolated by several processes.

Acetification (ăse·tifikē·ʃən). acetifaction in Ash. [f. L. *acēt-um* vinegar + -fication = -making.] The action of converting into vinegar; the chemical reaction which converts alcohol into acetic acid.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Acetification is a branch or species of fermentation, arising by exposing vinous liquors in open vessels, and a warm place, which turns them acid. 1863 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 8 Mother of vinegar .. is a nitrogenised body, which has the power of exciting the acetification of pure alcohol in the presence of atmospheric air. 1871 *Echo* July 27 In countries where wine and cyder prevail, domestic vinegar is obtained by the acetification of these beverages.

Acetifier (ăse·tifəiəɹ). [f. Acetify *v.* + -er[1].] An apparatus for conducting acetous fermentation, and producing vinegar.

1863 *Sarson & Son's Circular*, This Vinegar is pure as when first drawn from the Acetifiers.

Acetify (ăse·tifəi), *v.* [f. L. *acēt-um* vinegar + -fy = make.]

1. *trans.* To subject to acetous fermentation; to convert into vinegar; to make sour.

1872 Williamson *Chem.* § 277 A stream of wash either fresh or partially acetified.

2. *intr.* To become sour, to undergo acetous fermentation. Cf. Acetize.

a 1864 Webster cites *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

Acetimeter (æːsɫtiˈmĭtəɹ). [a. Fr. *acétimètre*, f. L. *acēt-um* vinegar + *mètre* ad. Gr. *μέτρον* a measure.] An instrument for measuring the strength of vinegar or other acids.

1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 16 Acid which contains 40 per cent. of real acetic acid, is in the language of the Revenue, 35 per cent. over proof; it is the strongest acid on which duty is charged by the Acetimeter.

Acetimetrical (æːsɫtiˌmeˈtrikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -ical.] Of or pertaining to acetimetry; used in the measurement of the strength of vinegar.

1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 16, 1000 grains of the above proof [acid] would require 50 measures of the acetimetrical alkaline solution.

Acetimetry (æːsɫtiˈmĭtri). [f. L. *acēt-um* vinegar + -metry = Gr. *-μετρία* measuring.] The determination of the strength of vinegar, or the ascertaining of the degree of sourness or proportion of acetic acid in any substance.

1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 15 (Title of Article).

Acetin (æːsɫtin). *Chem.* [f. Acet- + -in(e = Gr. *-ινη* daughter, derivative, here used to form a term matching *glycerin*.] Acetic glycerin; class name of a series of thick oily liquids, formed (by Berthelot) by the action of acetic acid upon glycerin; they consist of glycerin $C_3H_5(OH)_3$ in which one, two, or all the three hydrogen atoms are replaced by the radical acetyl C_2H_3O, the result being *mono-*, *di-*, or *tri-acetin*; the formula of the last is $C_3H_5(OC_2H_3O)_3$.

1874 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* xxxvi. 386. 1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* II. 285.

† **A·cetite** (æːsɫtəit). *Chem. Obs.* [f. L. *acēt-um* vinegar + -ite.] A salt of the supposed Acetous acid; the substances formerly so named are Acetates.

1791 Hamilton tr. *Berthollet, Art of Dyeing* I. i. § 1. ii. 29 One pound of acetite of lead, or sugar of lead. 1802 Chevenix in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 135, I sent a current of oxygenized muriatic acid through a solution of acetite of potash. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 394 A solution of acetite of lead, i.e. sugar of lead, may be used. 1822 Imison *Science & Art* II. 61 A piece of paper, dipped in a solution of acetite of lead.

Acetize (æːsɫtəiz), *v. rare.* [f. L. *acēt-um* vinegar + -ize.] = Acetify.

1859 R. F. Burton in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXIX. 185 The vinegar is also made of honey .. and water .. mixed, and poured in a calabash under the sun to ferment and acetize.

Aceto-. *Chem.* In comb. = Acetic, Acetyl before a consonant (cf. Acet-), as in *aceto-chloride, aceto-nitril, acetophenone, aceto-sodacetate*, etc.

1880 tr. *Wurtz, Atom. Theory* 180 This is the case in the combinations described by Carius under the name of plumbic aceto-chlorhydrin, aceto-bromhydrin, and aceto-iodhydrin.

Acetometer (æsɫtɒmĭtəɹ). [f. L. *acēt-um* vinegar + Gr. *μέτρον* a measure. See -ometer.] Another form of Acetimeter.

1855 Stockhardt *Experim. Chem.* § 514. 409 Glass cylinders constructed for this purpose [ascertaining the strength of vinegar] and divided into degrees are called acetometers. 1863 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 12 The determination of the strength of commercial acetic acid by the hydrometer or acetometer, as it is called when graduated for this purpose, is not much to be depended upon.

‖ **Acetonæmia** (æːsɫtəˌnĭˈmiă). *Med.* [f. Acetone + Gr. *αἷμα* blood.] (See quot.)

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 577 Acetonæmia is a morbid state .. characterized by the presence of acetone in the blood.

Acetonamine (æːsɫtōunˌămə·in). *Chem.* [f. Acetone + Amine.] A compound amine, obtained by heating acetone with ammonia; two or three of the hydrogen atoms of which are replaced by molecules of acetone, which also lose sufficient oxygen to form water with the hydrogen from the ammonia. Hence *di-* and *tri-acetonamine*, with other more complicated compounds.

1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* II. 263.

Acetonate (æːsɫtənēit). *Chem.* [f. Acetone + -ate[4].] A salt of acetonic acid.

1873 Williamson *Chem.* 295 [Hydric] acetonate is in its composition homologous with lactate.

Acetone (æːsɫtōun). *Chem.* [f. Acet(ic) + Gr. *-ωνη* female descendant; see -one.] A colourless limpid liquid related to acetic acid, but containing less oxygen; pyro-acetic spirit. It is the acetic member of the *ketones*, or ketone of the acetic series, and is also called *Dimethyl ketone*, $CO(CH_3)_2$.

1858 Thudichum *The Urine* 314 Acetone is a colourless thin liquid. 1873 Williamson *Chem.* 289 Acetone is a neutral liquid of an agreeable odour. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 15 s.v. *Acetimetry*, The acetate of silver gives no acetone; whilst those of the alkaline earths yield chiefly acetone or marsh gas. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 577 Acetone .. is produced according to some in the stomach and intestines, according to others in the liver and thence is carried into the blood. 1877 Fownes *Man. Chem.* II. 261 Acetone is very inflammable and burns with a bright flame.

Acetonic (æːsɫtɒˈnik), *a. Chem.* [f. Acetone + -ic.] Of or derived from acetone, as in *Acetonic acid* $C_4H_6O_3$.

1873 Williamson *Chem.* 295 Butylactic and oxybutyric acids are names given to acids of the same composition as acetonic acid.

Acetonitril (æːsɫtoˌnəiˈtril). *Chem.* [f. Aceto- + Nitril.] An alcoholic cyanide or hydrocyanic ether; the nitrogen compound, or *nitril*, of the acetic series, C_2H_3N, called also *Ethenyl nitril*, and, as the cyanide of the methyl series, *Methyl cyanide* $CH_3.CN$.

1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 320. 1877 Fownes *Man. Chem.* II. 92 The bodies obtained by these two processes are oily liquids .. Methyl cyanide, ethenyl-nitril, or acetonitril, boils at 77°.

Acetose (æːsɫtōus), *a.* [ad. late L. *acētōs-us* sour, f. *acētum* vinegar: see -ose.] Tasting like vinegar; sour. Chiefly applied to the natural sourness of unripe fruits, sorrel, etc.

1533 Elyot *Castel of Helth* 36 (1541) With sugar and vyneger is made Sirupe Acetose. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Acetous or Acetose, something relating to Vinegar. 1854 Ainsworth *Flitch of Bacon* II. iii. 117 If acetose claret I happen to sip. 1868 Paxton *Bot. Dict.*, *Acetose*, sour, tart, acid.

† **Acetose, -ouse,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *Acetōsa* (f. *acētōs-us* sour), given to the plant by Tournefort as generic name.] The herb Sorrel or Sorrel Dock (*Rumex Acetosa*).

1547 Boorde *Brev.* in *Dyetary* 102 (1870) Qualyfie the heate of the Lyuer and the stomake with the confection of Acetose. 1605 Timme *Quersitanus* III. 177 The juice of lemons, the water Melissa, Acetouse, and of roses mingled with the sayd wine.

Acetosity (æsɫtɒˈsĭti). [ad. late L. *acētōsitas*, f. *acētōsus* sour: see Acetose and -ity.] The quality of being acetose or sour; sourness, tartness.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. of Phys.* 12/1 Throughe the acetosityе of the Vineger the duricies of the Eggeshels wil be mitigated. 1612 Woodall *Surgeon's Mate* Wks. 1653, 175 The juice or pulpe of Tamarinds hath a great acetositie. [1731 in Bailey, and subseq. Dicts.]

† **Aceto·sous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *acētōs-us* + -ous.] An early by-form of Acetose, Acetous.

1605 Timme *Quersitanus* III. 189 Fermentation .. consisteth in a certaine acetosus liquor of nature. 1612 Woodall *Surgeon's Mate* Wks. 1653, 174 Rather use Acetosous medicines.

Acetous (æːsɫtəs), *a.* [ad. Fr. *acéteux, -euse*, ad. late L. *acētōs-us*; see Acetose.] Of or pertaining to vinegar; having the qualities of vinegar; sour. Also *fig.*

1714 Bp. Lowth *On Isaiah* (1778) 268 Unless further fermentation is promoted by their lying longer on their own lees, they will .. soon degenerate into a liquor of an acetous kind. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iv. 200 A man .. whose small soul, transparent wholesome-looking as small ale, could by no chance ferment into virulent alegar, the mother of ever new alegar, till all France were grown acetous, virulent. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1942. 52/1 Stimulating unguents and acetous lotions.

Acetous fermentation: The chemical reaction by which sugar or alcohol is changed into vinegar; occurring naturally when bread, milk, or beer turns sour.

1794 Sullivan *View of Nat.* I. 148 This latter, modified by the various fermentations, produces .. the acid of vinegar, after having been anew modified by the acetous fermentation. 1822 Imison *Science & Art* II. 159 The vinous fermentation must be checked in time, otherwise the acetous fermentation would begin. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 237/2 Fermentation is of three kinds: the vinous, producing alcohol; the acetous, yielding vinegar; and the putrefactive. 1857 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Journals* II. 236 The Romans like their bread .. in a state of acetous fermentation.

Acetous acid: A name formerly given to vinegar in the belief that it differed from Acetic acid by containing one atom less of oxygen in its molecule. Since it has been ascertained that vinegar is only dilute acetic acid the name has become *obsolete*.

1791 Hamilton tr. *Berthollet, Art of Dyeing* I. i. § 1. ii. 30 [It] combines with the acetous acid and produces an acetite of alumine. 1796 Pearson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 398 It afforded no acetite of lead on digesting it in acetous acid. 1806 *Brit. Encycl.* I. 13 Acetous acid in that concentrated state in which it is called radical vinegar. 1828 Marcet *Conversations on Chemistry* II. 218 The acetous acid is developed by means of the acetous fermentation.

Aceturic (æːsɫtiūəˈrik), *a. Chem.* [f. Acet- + Uric.] In *Aceturic acid*, $CH_2\langle^{NH.C_2H_3O}_{CO_2H}$, a secondary amide, consisting of glycocine with one H atom of the typical ammonia replaced by the radical acetyl; hence also called *Acetyl-glycocine*.

1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* II. 383.

Acetyl (æːsɫtil). *Chem.* [f. Acet(ic) + Gr. *ὕλη* substance, stuff: see -yl(e. Hence 'radical of the acetic series.'] A monatomic organic radical C_2H_3O, the oxidized radical of the dicarbon series, and the basis of the acetic series. Also *attrib.* as in *Acetyl compounds, Acetyl* (acetic or acetylic) *chloride*, and in *comb.* as *Acetylorthoamidobenzoic*.

1864 *Athenæum* No. 1937. 788/3 The ethylate of acetyl. 1873 Williamson *Chem.* § 281 Acetic acid is a molecule of water in which the two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by two atoms of acetyl. 1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* II. 286 Acetyl peroxide $(C_2H_3O)_2O_2$ is a viscid liquid, which explodes with violence when heated, and acts as a powerful oxidizing agent. 1880 Clemenshaw *Wurtz's Atomic Theory* 277 Acetyl is ethyl modified by substitution. 1880 *Athenæum* 13 Nov. 645/2 The following papers were read: On Acetylorthoamidobenzoic Acid.

Acetylene (æːsɫtilēn). *Chem.* [f. Acetyl + Gr. *-ινη* female descendant, weaker derivative: see -ene.] A gaseous hydrocarbon C_2H_2, = HC ≡ CH, also called Ethine, interesting as being producible by the direct combination of carbon and hydrogen at a high temperature, and of forming by further syntheses more complex carbon compounds, thus rendering possible the artificial preparation of organic substances from their simple elements.

1864 H. Spencer *Biology* I. 8 With the exception of acetylene, the various hydro-carbons are not producible by directly combining their elements. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 95 Acetylene is a colourless gas, which burns with a bright luminous flame, and possesses a disagreeable and very peculiar odour; it is produced in all cases of incomplete combustion, and its smell may be noticed when a candle burns with a smoky flame. 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* I. 559 Ethine or Acetylene is one of the constituents of coal gas. 1877 *Ibid.* II. 1 Recently it has been shown that ethine or acetylene, C_2H_2, can be produced by the direct combination of carbon and hydrogen: that this compound can be made to take up two additional atoms of hydrogen to form [olefiant gas, or] ethene C_2H_4; and that this .. can be converted into alcohol, C_2H_6O, a body formerly supposed to be producible only by the fermentation of sugar.

Acetylic (æsɫtilik), *a. Chem.* [f. Acetyl + -ic.] Of or belonging to acetyl; as in *Acetylic* or *Acetyl chloride*.

1881 *Athenæum* 12 Nov. 634/3 Malic anhydride can be obtained directly from malic acid by heating with an excess of acetylic chloride.

Ach, variant of Ac, *conj. Obs.*, but.

Ach, obs. form of Owe.

‖ **Ach** (āχ), *int.* [Not Eng. unless meant for an emphatic and strongly aspirated form of *ah!* Used in German and Celtic.]

1865 E. Clayton *Cruel Fort.* III. 81 Ach! you irritate me.

Achæne, var. form of Achene.

Achænocarp (ăkī·nǒkāɹp). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *χαίν-ειν* to gape + *καρπ-ός* fruit; cf. Achene. The Gr. for 'not gaping' is *ἀχανής*, whence an etymological derivative would be *achanocarp*.] A fruit which is an achene.

1880 Gray *Bot. Text-Bk.* 394, *Achænocarp*, general name of a dry and indehiscent fruit.

† **Acha·fe,** *v. Obs.* 4–5; also eschaufe, achauf(fe; esp. in pple. achaufed, achauffed. [:—earlier Eschaufe, a. OFr. *eschaufe-r* (mod. *échauffe-r*) to heat; f. *es* :—L. *ex* out, extremely + *chaufe-r* :—late L. **calefā-re* for *calefac-ĕre* to heat, warm, f. *calēre* to be hot + *facĕre* to make. See A- *pref.* 9.] To heat, to warm; also *fig.* to kindle anyone's wrath, to heat with passion, to chafe.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* B. 1143 His wrath is achaufed. *c* 1340 *Gawayne & Gr. Knt.* 883 He sete in þat settel semlych ryche, & achaufed hym. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boethius* 22 Whan þe sterre sirius eschaufeþ hym. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xxiii. 507 Whanne cold thing a-chawfed is owht, Anon to red colour it is i-browht. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxiv 256 Prynce Edward was sore achafed and greued. *c* 1490 — *Ovid, Metam.* x. vi. Grete hete, whereof the ground was sore achauffid.

Achage (ēˈkèdʒ). *rare.* [f. Ache *v.* + -age; suggested by *break-age.*] Aching state. (Humorous.)

1878 Tennyson *Q. Mary* I. i. O, the Pope could dispense with his Cardinalate, and his achage, and his breakage.

† **Acha·nge, achau·nge.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [:—earlier *eschange, eschaunge* (afterwards refashioned to Ex-change) a. OFr. *eschange, échange.* See A- *pref.* 9.]

1470 HARDING *Chron.* xiii. 1 So was the name of this ilke Albyon All sette on side in Kalender of achaunge . . And Briteyn hight so furth by newe eschaunge, After Brutus.

†**Acha·pe**, *v. Obs.* [A by-form of ESCAPE, adopted from later OFr. *échaper*, occas. *achaper* (mod. *échapper*):—early OFr. and Norm. *escaper*, whence the ordinary form. Scotch writers in 6 have *echap* as in Fr. Also aphetized in 5 to CHAPE. Cf. SCHAPE, SHAPE, and SCAPE.] = ESCAPE.

1250 LAYAMON II. 342 Þe Alemains‡ þat a-chaped were [1205 weoren awei idra3ene]. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* B. 970 Þe wrake þat no wy3e achaped. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2805 Whan þe hert & þe hind ‧ were of so harde a-chaped. *Ibid.* 1248 Gretly y þonk god ‧ þat gart me a-chape. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* 143 Præsumption of gods mercie to echap for sinne vnpunished.

†**Achaque.** *Obs.* [Sp. word.] Habitual indisposition, ailment.

1646 HOWELL *Fam. Lett.* (1650) I. 407, I am sorry to hear of your achaques, and so often indisposition there.

‖ **Achar** (ātʃär), *Anglo-Ind.*; also **atchaar, attjar, achiar.** [a. Pers. اچار *āchār* pickles, adopted in nearly all the vernaculars of India for acid or salt relishes, and extended by Europeans to pickles of every description. Mentioned by Garcia 1563. (Col. Yule.)]

1697 DAMPIER *Voy. round World* I. 391, *Achar* I presume signifies sauce. They make it in the East Indies. 1866 LINDLEY & MOORE *Treas. Bot.* 9, *Achiar*; an Eastern condiment, formed of the young shoots of *Bambusa arundinacea*.

†**Acha·rne**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. Fr. *acharne-r* to flesh, bait; refl. *s'acharner* to thirst for blood, become cruel:—late L. **adcarnā-re* f. *ad* to + *carn-em* flesh.] To become greedy of flesh, to thirst for blood.

c 1400 *MS. Bodl.* 546, 35 b, Þer ben somme [wolves] þat eten chyldren & men and eteþ noon oþer flesh fro þat tyme þat þei be a charm[?n]ed wiþ mannys flesh . . Whanne thei acharneth in a contre of werre, there as batayles haue ybe, there thei eteth of dede men.

Acharne, obs. form of ACORN.

‖ **Acharnement** (aʃarnəmaṅ, ătʃä·rnmĕnt). [Fr. n. of action, f. *acharne-r* to give a taste of flesh (to dogs, falcons, etc.) Included as a technical military term in James's *Mil. Dict.* 1816 which professed to give 'the explanation of military terms in English, with the admixture of French words.'] Eagerness for blood, bloodthirsty fury, ferocity.

1816 JAMES *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 4), *Acharnement*, Fr., the rage and frenzy to which soldiers are subjected in the heat of an engagement. 1830 *Caledonian Merc.* Sept. 30 The extraordinary acharnement of the Belgians against their Government. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 502 The dreadful *acharnement* which marked the war on both sides—the *acharnement* of long-hoarded vengeance and maddening remembrances. 1854 BADHAM *Prose Halieutics* 46 Leaping at it with all the acharnement of dogs on a boar's back. 1857 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* VII. 299 The Jewish *acharnement* against the Christians . . would be inflamed to a frantic excess.

†**Acha·sed**, *pple. Obs. rare*—1. [Either from a vb. *achase*, f. A- *pref.* intensive + CHASE, or from the simple CHASE with *a-* for *i-*, *y-*, in pa. pple. See A- particle.] Chased.

c 1440 *Partonope* 6888 But both a chased were ryght wele.

Achate (æ·kăt), *sb.*1 *arch.* [a. OFr. *acate, achate*, ad. L. *achātes*, a. Gr. ἀχάτης. The unchanged L. **achates** was also in common use. In end of 6 the form AGATE, *agath* was adopted from the Fr., and is now the ordinary form.] An agate, a kind of precious stone. (It was occasionally confounded from similarity of name with the *gagates* or *jet*.)

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 134 Enne deorewurðe ȝimston þet hette achate. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) XVI. x. 557 Achates is a precyous stone, and is blacke wyth white veynes. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi. Which stone these prudent clerkes call Achates most vertuous of all. 1535 COVERDALE *Ex.* XXVIII. 19 A Ligurios, an Achatt and an Ametyst [1590 *Genevan* achate, 1611 agate]. 1648 SIR E. BACON in *Bury Wills* (1850) 216, I give him alsoe my achate with the picture of the butterfly in it. 1750 *Leonardus' Mirror of Stones* 64 Sicily gave the first Achates, which was found in the River Acheus. 1855 P. J. BAILEY *Mystic* 90 The achate, wealth adductive, and the mind Of the immortals gladdening.

†**Acha·te**, *sb.*2 *Obs.* 4–7; also **achat.** [a. OFr. (12th c.) *achat* purchase:—earlier OFr. and Norm. *acat*, whence the earlier Eng. form *acat, acate*, which became *achat, achate*, under later Fr. influence, and in the original sense of *purchase*. In the sense of *provisions*, the prevailing form remained ACATES, aphetized CATES.]

1. The act of purchasing or buying; purchase; contract, bargain.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* 15 Coempcioun þat is to seyn comune achat or bying to-gidere. *c* 1386 — *Prol.* 570 For whethur that he payde, or took by taille, Algate he wayted so in his Acate [*later MSS.* achaat(e, achate]. *c* 1460 *Bk. Curtasye* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 317 Of achatis and dispenses þen wrytes he. 1601 *Househ. Ord. Ed. II*, § 43 (1876) 25 He must make the achates in due manner for the kinges best profet. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Achat* is used for a Contract or Bargain.

2. *pl.* Things purchased; provisions that were not made in the house, by the baker or brewer, but had to be purchased as wanted. In this sense more commonly ACATES.

1469 *Ord. Royal Househ.* 93 Pieces of beefe, & moton, & all other acates. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 31 The kitchin clerke, that hight Digestion, Did order all th'achates in seemely wise. 1644 HEYLIN *Life of Laud* II. 300 Every Office in the Court had their several diets . . with great variety of Achates.

†**Acha·te**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OFr. *achate-r* (12th c.) older *acater* (11th c.) to purchase:—late L. *accaptā-re*, f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *captā-re* to take, seize. Cf. mod. Fr. *acheter*.] To purchase, lay in provision of.

1601 *Househ. Ord. Ed. II*, 36, A serjant of the scullery who shal achate & purvey fuel, coale, etc.

†**Acha·tour.** *Obs.*; also **acatour, achator, a-chater.** [a. AngloFr. *achatour*, earlier *acatour* (mod. Fr. *acheteur*):—late L. *accaptātōr-em*, n. of agent f. *accaptāre*: see prec. Originally a variant of ACATOUR, ACATER.] A purchaser or buyer of provisions; esp. the officer who purchased provisions for the royal household; a purveyor.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 568 A gentil Maunciple was ther of a temple Of which achatours mighten take exemple (*other MSS.* acatouris). *c* 1475 *Lib. Nig. Ed. IV* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 22 The officers, ministers, achatours, purveyours, sergeaunts. 1601 *Househ. Ord. Ed. II*, 33 The flesh and the fish which the achators shal send into the larder. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Pourveyor* became a term so odious in times past, that, by Stat. 36 Ed. III, the heinous name pourveyor was changed into that of *achator*, or *buyer*.

†**Achatry.** *Obs.* [A variant of ACATERY.] The office or room of the Achatour.

a 1377 *Househ. Ord. Ed. III* (1790) 4.

Achauf, achauff, var. ACHAFE *v. Obs.* to warm.

Ache, ake (ēik), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **ached.** Forms: *Inf.* 1 acan; 2–4 aken, -in, eken; 3–9 ake; 8–9 ache. *Ind. pres. 3rd sing.* 1 æcð; 2–4 akþ, akeþ. *Pa. t.* 1–2 óc; 2–4 ok; 3–4 ook; 4–5 oke; 4–5 akede, -ide; 5– aked; 8–9 ached. *Pa. pple.* 1 acen; 2–3 aken; soon obs. and repl. by aked; 8–9 ached. A late Sc. variant is ȝaik, yak(e. [Originally a strong vb. of same class as *take, shake*, but with weak inflections since 4. The current spelling *ache* is erroneous; the vb. being historically *ake*, and the sb. *ache*, as in *bake, batch, speak, speech*. About 1700 the sb. began to be confused in pronunciation with the vb., whence some confusion in spelling between *ache* and *ake*; and finally instead of both being written *ake*—the word that has survived,—both vb. and sb. are now written *ache*—the word that has become obsolete. That is, the word *ache* has become obs. and been replaced by the word *ake*, while the spelling *ake* has become obs. and been replaced by the spelling *ache*. For this paradoxical result, Dr. Johnson is mainly responsible: ignorant of the history of the words, and erroneously deriving them from the Gr. ἄχος (with which they have no connexion) he declared them 'more grammatically written *ache*.' See next word.] To be in pain, to have the sensation of pain continuous or prolonged; to throb with pain.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* 36 (MS. D.) Acað mine eáȝan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 149 Þenne wule his hearte ake alse his fet & his honde. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 21 Þe time cam swo þat hire ne oc . ne ne smeart. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 360 Betere is finker offe þen he eke euer. *a* 1250 *Juliana* (R. MS.) 48 Ant bond . . ba twa his honden þat him eoc euch neil. 1297 R. GLOUC. 208 Ech lyme hym ok. *c* 1305 *St. Andrew*, in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 100 Him oke ech bon. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 258 So owre wombe aketh. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* XV. 23 In the tyme of his eelde he akide the feet. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. Good W.* 706, I preye God lat oure hedes nevere ake! 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XX. 159 Þauh alle my fyngres oken. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6910 Sadde burdons that men taken, Make folkes shuldris aken. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* (1483) V. xiv. 105 When I the Appel took Hit sat so nyhe my sydes that they ook. *c* 1430 *Hymns to Virg.* (1867) 80 Oure body wole icche, oure bonis wole ake. *c* 1440 *Prom. Parv.*, Akyn: *doleo*. 1572 *Lament. Lady Scotland* (Scottish Poems 16th Cent.) II. 243 My heid dois wark and ȝaik. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. i. 41 When your head did but ake I knit my hand-kercher about your browes. 1664 BUTLER *Hudibras* II. ii. 797 Cramm'd 'em till their Guts did ake With Cawdle, Custard and Plumcake. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* i. 176 Now veers the wind full east; and keen, and sore, Its cutting influence aches in every pore! 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xxx. 216 Does not your heart ake for your Harriet? 1821 KEATS *Isabella* XXVIII. Ah! when a soul doth thus its freedom win It aches in loneliness. 1821 COMBE *Dr. Syntax, Consolation* iii. 187 Her death made many a bosom ake Upon the banks of Keswick Lake. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Prom. Bound* Poems I. 153 Thy sorrow aches in me.

†**2.** *trans. causal.* To make to ache. *Obs. rare.*

1566 UDALL *R. Doyster* IV. vi. (1847) 68 Ill ake your heades bothe! I was never werier, Nor never more vexte, since the first day I was borne.

Ache (ēik), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 ace, æce, ece; 2–3 eche; 2–9 ache; (4 hacche); 6 atche. [OE. *æce* is a primary deriv. of vb. *ac-an* to ACHE, in which, as in parallel forms, the *c* (k) was palatalized to *ch* (tʃ), while in the vb. it remained (k); cf. *make, match*; *bake, batch*; *wake, watch*; *break, breach*; *speak, speech*; *stick, stitch*. Occasional early instances of *ake* as sb. are northern, in which dialect *c* (k) was not palatalized, cf. *make* = match, *steik* = stitch, *kirk* = church. In 7 the sb. was still *atche* (ătʃ, ētʃ) pl. *atch-es* (ătʃéz, ētʃéz), but about 1700 it began to be confused with the vb. as (ēk). The spelling of the latter has in turn been changed to *ache*, so that though both vb. and sb. are now really *ake*, both are in current spelling written *ache*. See prec. The former pronunciation survives in the dialectal *eddage* = *head-ache*; cf. *Smallage* for *Small Ache* f. ACHE *sb.*2 The 'O.P.' rioters, ignorant of the Shaksperian distinction of *ake* and *ache*, ridiculed the stage pronunciation of the sb. by giving it to the vb. in 'John Kemble's head *aitches*.'] A pain; in later usage, a continuous or abiding pain, in contrast to a sudden or sharp one. Used of both physical and mental sensations.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* v. iii. (1722) 616 Eal ðæt sár and se æce onwæg alæded wæs. *c* 940 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 32 Manig man hæfþ micelne ece on his eaȝum. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 Eche and smertinge, sorinesse, werinesse. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 360 He þet naneð eche under so sor ekinde heaued. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 826 So harde hacches of loue here hert hadde þirled. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* XV. 23 Asa hadde ache in feet. *c* 1440 *Prom. Parv.* 8 Ake, or ache, or akynge: *Dolor*. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* 20 Catarres, runninges of the eyes and other aykes. 1592 H. CHETTLE *Kind-Harts Dr.* (1841) 22 These trauelers that, by incision, are able to ease all atches. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iv. 56 *Beat.* I am exceeding ill, hey ho. *Mar.* For a hauke, a horse, or a husband? *Beat.* For the letter that begins them all, H. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 370 Ile racke thee with old Crampes Fill all thy bones with Aches, make thee rore. 1674 J. B[RIAN] *Harvest-Home* § 4. 23 Free from attaches Of sickness weakness, in no part feel aches. 1727 SWIFT *City Shower* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 38, A coming show'r your shooting corns presage, Old aches throb, your hollow tooth will rage. 1796–7 COLERIDGE *Poems* (1852) 22 All the thousand aches 'Which patient merit of the unworthy takes.' 1807 CRABBE *Village* I. 149 And hoard up aches and anguish for their age. 1862 B. TAYLOR *Poet's Journal* (1866) 21 The steady ache of strong desires restrained.

†**Ache** (ēitʃ), *sb.*2 *Obs.* [a. Fr. *ache*:—L. *apium*, ad. Gr. ἄπιον parsley (or some allied plant). The intermed. stages between *apium* and *ache* were *apio, apje, apche*.] An umbelliferous plant; properly the Smallage (i.e. *Small-Ache*) or Wild Celery (*Apium graveolens*), but loosely applied also to other species of *Apium*, and allied genera, as *parsley*.

c 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* 26 The primerole he passeth, the parvenke of pris, With alisaundre thare-to, ache ant anys. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* 172 Also ete fenel sede corny and ache. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 24 As for the garden Ach, commonly called Parsely, there be many kinds thereof. 1865 *Pop. Sc. Rev.* IV. 199 Celery . . having been formerly called Ache in England which is in fact its true English name.

Ache (ēitʃ), *sb.*3 Name of the letter H, q.v.

1599 SHAKS. [see quot. under ACHE *sb.*1]. 1623 MINSHEU *Span. Gram.* 6, H. This letter . . is called in the Spanish as in the English *Ache*.

Ache, obs. form of AGE, and of ASH (tree).

†**Achea·t, achete,** *v. Obs.* [Intermediate form between ESCHEAT and CHEAT, with A- *pref.* 9 = OFr. *es-, e-*.] To escheat, confiscate; do one out of.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xiii. 86 a, The treasour of them and of their line Acheted was. *c* 1440 *Prom. Parv.*, A-chetyn *Confiscor*. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 192 The Kyng . . comaunded alle his temporal good to be achetid.

†**Ache·ck,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 11 + CHECK. Only found in *pa. pple.*, so that the prefix may be A- *particle*.] To check, bring to a sudden stop.

c 1384 CHAUCER *Hous of Fame* 2093 And when they metten in that place They wer a-cheked bothe two. [*MS. Bodl.* a-chekid, *Caxt.* a chekked, *Thynne* a checked.]

†**Achee·r,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 11 + CHEER *v.* See also ENCHEER.] To cheer, to cheer up.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 302 The soule is acheered and inwardly refreshed. 1617 *Ibid.* II. 191 Make vs to know that Thou art pacified towards us . . this one thing shall be able to acheere vs. 1660 A. SADLER *Subject's Joy* 2 She also [to acheer the King] doth . . præsagingly præact his just Inauguration.

Acheilary (ăkəi·lări), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. ἀ not + χείλ-os lip + -ARY. Better spelt *achilary*.] Wanting the lip of the corolla.

1868 MASTERS *Veg. Teratology* 398 *Acheilary*, proposed . . to apply to the deficiency of the lip in certain Orchidaceæ.

Acheilous (ăkəi·ləs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. ἀ not + χείλ-os lip + -OUS. Better *achilous*.] Without a lip.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Acheke, variant of ACHECK *v. Obs.* to check.

Acheke, variant of ACHOKE *v. Obs.* to choke.

Acheless (ēi·klĕs), *a.* [f. ACHE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without ache or throb.

1880 V. LEE *Belcaro* ii. 26 A vague, acheless pain.

Achelor, obs. form of ASHLAR.

Achement, acheament, ach'ment, intermediate forms between ACHIEVEMENT and HATCHMENT.

Achene (ăkī·n). *Bot.*; also **achæne.** [ad. mod. L. *achænium*, an anomalous formation on Gr. ἀ priv. + χαίν-ειν to gape (whence the true adj. form ἀχἄν-ής not gaping); sometimes spelt *achenium*, and erroneously explained as f. Gr. ἀχήν poor, wanting, ἀχηνία want.] 'A monospermal seed-vessel which does not open, but the pericarp of which is separable.' Balfour. 'Any small brittle seed-like fruit, such as Linnæns called a naked seed.' Lindley.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. 18 (1858) The *achænium* . . is small, seedlike, dry. 1855 HENFREY *Sketch of Plants* 15 Ranun-

culaceæ, the carpels . . ripening into a hard seedlike indehiscent body (achene). 1876 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* 98 They [the carpels or seeds scattered over the surface of a strawberry] are indehiscent, and therefore wholly agree with the achenes of buttercups.

Achenial (ăkī·niăl), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *achæni-um*, see prec. + -AL[1].] Pertaining to an achene.

1881 G. MACLOSKIE in *Nature* XXV. 174 Observations on the achenial awns of *Erodium Moschatum*.

Acher (ē·kəɹ). [f. ACHE *v.* + ER[1].] He who, or that which, aches.

a 1845 HOOD *True Story* iii. (1871) 317 And this same tooth pursued their track By adding achers unto achers.

Acher, obsolete form of USHER.

‖ **Acheron** (æ·kĕrɒn). [L. *Acheron* a. Gr. Ἀχέρων.] A fabulous river of the Lower World; hence, the infernal regions.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. D.* III. ii. 357 With drooping fogge as blacke as Acheron. 1637 MILTON *Comus* 604 Under the sooty flag of Acheron. 1667 — *P. L.* II. 578 Sad Acheron of sorrow, black and deep. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 199 The poisonous exhalation of Acheron is not forgot.

Acherontic (ækĕrɒ·ntik), *a.* [ad. L. *acherontic-us* adj. f. *Acheron, -ontem.*] Of or belonging to Acheron, infernal; hence, dark, gloomy; also, waiting to cross the river of death, tottering on the brink of the grave, moribund.

1600 TOURNEUR *Metamorph.* xviii. 121 To shrowde her safe from Acherontick mistes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. IV. ii. (1676) 379/2 An old acherontic dizzard, that hath one foot in the grave. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 43. 404 At night they [owls] fill these Acherontic woods with demon hooting.

Acherontical (ækĕrɒ·ntikăl), *a. rare*[−1]. [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Infernal.

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 270 Our Acherontical powder treason for the heinousness thereof will seem incredible in all ages to come.

[Acherset (Bailey). See CHERSET.]

† **Ache·soun.** *Obs.* [a. OFr. *acheson, acheison, achaison, -un* occasion, cause, motive :—L. *occāsiōnem* occasion, n. of action f. *occās-* ppl. stem of *occid-ĕre*, f. *oc-* = *ob-* in the way of + *cad-ĕre* to fall. Very early refashioned in Anglo-Fr. as *anchesoun, enchesoun*, by form-assoc. with words in which *a-* stood for earlier *en-, an-*: see A- *pref.* 10, so that ENCHESOUN, ENCHEASON, became a far more common form in Eng. Also as early as 3 aphetized to CHESOUN.] Occasion, reason, purpose, motive.

c 1330 *Arthour & Merlin* 132 And all he it dede for traisoun, King to be was his achesoun.

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 232 Six ancheisuns beoð hwi God . . wiðdrauhð him. 1297 R. GLOUC. 452 Wan ich am enchesun of such pereyl. *a* 1400 *Metr. Hom.* 38 Bot chesoun till him fand scho nan.

Acheve, obs. form of ACHIEVE *v.*

† **Achevisaunce.** *Obs.* [a. OFr. *achevis-, acheviss-ance* n. of action f. *achevir, achevissant*, by-form of *achever* to ACHIEVE. *Achevissance* is an early by-form of the more common *achevance*, Eng. ACHIEVANCE; it has also been aphetized to *chevisance.*] Achieving, accomplishment.

c 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (1840) 77 And almesdede shal make achevisaunce, T'exclude by grace the rigour of vengeaunce.

Achew, obs. by-form of ESCHEW. See ACHUE.

Achievable (ătʃī·văb'l), *a.* [f. ACHIEVE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being achieved.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* VII. iv. Wks. VII. 22 Whether the conversion of other metals or materials into gold be acheivable. 1851 H. SPENCER *Soc. Stat.* xxxii. § 2 The degree of conformity achievable by one is not the same as that achievable by others.

† **Achie·vance.** *Obs.*; also 6–7 **atchievance.** [a. OFr. *achevance*, n. of action f. *achever* to ACHIEVE. See -ANCE.] Achievement, performance.

1531 ELYOT *Governor* 195 (1580) To them that will read his noble actes and atchieuances. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 26 Of all which his atchevances the sayd K. Richard sent his letters of certificate. 1633 T. N[EWTON] *Lemnie's Touchst. Complex.* 28 Their dexterity for the attainment of any notable atchievance surpasseth.

Achieve (ătʃī·v), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **acheve**; 4 **achyve**; 5 **acheive, atcheve**; (6 **ascheve**); 6–7 **atchive**; 6–9 **atchieve**; 5– **achieve.** [a. Fr. *achève-r*, formed from phrase *à chief* (*venir*) :—late L. *ad caput venire* to come to a head with, to bring to a head, to finish. An aphetic form, common in ME. but now obs., was CHIEVE. Northern writers had also ESCHEVE, with the prefix erroneously refashioned by form-assoc. with words in *a-* for original *es-*, as *achape* for *eschape, escape.*]

I. Of a process: To finish, complete.

1. *trans.* To bring to a successful issue, to carry out successfully (an enterprize); to accomplish, perform.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* A. 474 What more-hond moȝte he a-cheue. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 785 He that nought nassayeth, nought nacheveth. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 13 b, Myrro suffrid him tachieue alle his proposition. 1513 MORE *Edw. V*, 3 Appointed to atchieve a more abominable enterprise. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 808/1 Thus began the iusts, which was valiantlie atchiued by the king. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 336 The strange Feats they say Antichrist is then to atchieve. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 99 Let all combine to atchieve his wish'd return. 1815 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XIX. 96 Much might Count Julian's sword atchieve for Spain. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xix. 188 (1876) He was achieving, amongst a very wretched population, a world of active good.

2. *absol.*

1607 SHAKS. *Coriol.* IV. vii. 23 [He] does atcheeue as soone As draw his sword. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 13 ⁊5 This youth has a mind prepared to atchieve for the salvation of souls.

† **3.** *trans.* To bring to an end or termination; to finish, to terminate. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. G. Wom.* 2111 For tacheve myn batayle I wolde nevere from this place fle. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4630 How is this quarelle yit acheved Of Loves side? *Ibid.* 1068 And yvel achyved mote they be, These losenger ful of envye! 1534 LD. BERNERS *Boke of M. Aurelius* B (1546) All these thynges tyme acheueth and burieth. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iii. 91 Bid them atchieue me, and then sell my bones.

† **4.** *intr.* To come to a natural end or conclusion; to end, result, turn out. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 81 For it shall never well acheve, That stont nought right with the beleve. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrevant* 464 He shalle love that swet wyȝt, Acheve how hit wold. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. ccclxxvi. 626 Wherfore all your busynes shall acheue the better. 1534 — *Boke of M. Aurelius* D d viii b (1546) Thei [gods] bee called immortall . . and we be called mortal . . thus acheuethe the persones: but the goddis neuer.

II. Of an end: To attain, gain.

5. *trans.* To succeed in gaining, to acquire by effort, to gain, win.

a. An abstract property or possession.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 10 All though thou mightest love acheve. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. cxxxvi. 164 He achyued suche grace among them there, that, etc. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 378 Some are borne great, some atchieue greatnesse. 1674 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 792 Having spilt much blood . . and achieved thereby Fame in the world. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley* I. vii. 151 Now is the time for you and me to try to achieve a truer independence. 1874 BLACK *Pr. Thule* 35 He had achieved a good reputation.

† **b.** A material acquisition. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 170 Whan that he wenith best acheve His gode world, it is most fro. 1555 *Fardle of Facions* App. 315 What time then ye shall haue achieued the land of Chanaan. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 61 He hath atchieu'd a Maid That paragons description. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 325 Provinces are atchieved by the sword, but retayned by Iustice.

† **6.** *intr.* To arrive or attain successfully (*to* a point or position). *Obs.*

1495 CAXTON *Vitas Patrum* (W. de Worde) I. xlvii. 84 b, That this begynnynge maye achyeue fro good to better. 1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* 17/1 (1596) By the means whereof, the archbishops of the Romish see haue atchiued to their great kingdome.

7. *trans.* To attain successfully, to reach (an end).

a 1569 KYNGESMILL *Man's Estate* xi. (1580) 77 By these meanes, in some hath he atchived the ende of his message. 1684 R. WALLER *Ess. Nat. Exper.* 70 Whether she Atchieves her End by Contracting, or Rarefying the Fluid. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. 255 These able men strove to attain the same great end, and separately atchieved it. 1882 *Daily News* 17 July 4/6 Even though to achieve its [the policy's] necessary ends, it should lead to invasion and war.

Achieved (ătʃī·vd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Completed, accomplished; attained, won.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 39 Goten and achyeued by force of money. 1648 COTTRELL tr. *Davila, Hist. France* 23 (1678) Their newly atchieved greatness. 1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Saxons* I. vi. 81 (1828) The '*adjectis Britannis imperio*' of Horace is rather a poetical figure than an achieved fact.

Achievement (ătʃī·vmĕnt). Also 6–9 atchievement, and see sense 3. [a. Fr. *achèvement* a finishing, completing, n. of action, f. *achever.* See ACHIEVE.]

1. The action of achieving, completing, or attaining by exertion; completion, accomplishment, successful performance.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 110 b, With thachieuement of these deuises the king Oetes approched. *c* 1585 *Faire Em* I. 69 The bliss That hangs on quick achievement of my love. 1638 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* 182 (ed. 5) He would vndertake the atchieuement of that exployt. 1815 SOUTHEY *Roderick* IX. 19 So it be lawful, and within the bounds of possible atchievement. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Pr. Deukalion* I. vi. 46 What virtue lies More in achievement than its hot desire?

2. Anything achieved, accomplished, or won by exertion; a feat, a distinguished and successful action, a victory.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 106 Spending the might of it [the flesh] in contemplatiue assaults and atchiuements. 1602 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* XI. lxviii. 289 We intreate of great Achiuements done By English, in contrarie Clymes. 1678 JORDAN *Lond. Triumph.* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 522 You might see an hundred persons confusedly scrambling in the dirt for the frail atchievement of a bunch of raisins. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 367 The many and great atchievements attributed to heroes of the first ages. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 161 The achievements of Agincourt and Waterloo. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xxvii. 398 The achievements of genius, like the source from which they spring, are indestructible.

3. *Her.* An escutcheon or ensign armorial, granted in memory of some achievement, or distinguished feat. (In this sense variously contracted or corrupted to **atcheament, achement, atch'ment, ach'ment, achment, hachement, hatchment.**)

1548 HALL *Chronicle, Henry V*, 50 The Hachementes wer borne onely by capitaynes. 1586 FERNE *Blazon of Gentrie* 186 The creast, tymber, mantell, or worde, bee no part of the coat-armour; they be addicions called atcheaments. 1610 GWILLIM *Displ. Heraldry* VI. v. 394 An Atchievement, according to Leigh, is the Arms of every Gentleman, well marshalled with the supporters, Helmet, Wreath and Crests, etc. 1750 GRAY *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 214 To raise the cieling's fretted height, Each pannel in achievements cloathing. 1809 W. TAYLOR in Robberds' *Memoir* II. 283 Let no motto be written upon its ach'ment but *Resurgam.* 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* iv. 201 Graves, piled with the standards and achievements of the noble families of Florence.

Achiever (ătʃī·vəɹ). Also 6–8 **atchiever.** [f. ACHIEVE + -ER[1].] One who achieves; an accomplisher, or winner.

1594 J. KING *Jonah* (1864) 301 That notable achiever of the victories of God. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 8 A victorie is twice it selfe, when the atchieuer brings home full numbers. 1661 SYLV. MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* III. iv. 36 There was nothing which was gained by armes, but was born in armes and did carry a proportion to the Atchiever. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. xxiv. 3 He saw . . himself as the achiever of the triumph.

Achieving (ătʃī·vin), *vbl. sb.* Also **achevyng, achiving, atchieving.** [f. ACHIEVE + -ING[1].] A completing, accomplishing or successful performing. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1539 TAUERNER *Prouerbes* (1552) 25 One daye or lytel tyme is not ynoughe for the acheuynge of a greate matter. 1625 BACON *Ess.* xxxix. (1862) 162 For the Atchieving of a desperate Conspiracie, a Man should not rest upon the Fiercenesse of any mans Nature.

Achill (ătʃi·l), *adv.* and *pred. a.* prop. *phrase.* [A- *prep.*[1] + CHILL.] In a state of chill; chilly.

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 391 Had the flowers shrunk, the warm breeze grown a-chill?

Achillean (æ·kilī·ăn), *a.* [f. *Achille-s* prop. name of a Grecian hero + -AN.] Resembling Achilles; invulnerable, invincible.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Popish Cer.* C 3 We are not well advised to enter into combate with such Achillean strength. 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker, Disputation* 276 How well this reason deserves to be considered Achillean, will appear hereafter.

† **Achillize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *Achill-es*, see prec. (cf. *to hector*) + -IZE, as in Gr. ποιητίζ-ειν to play the poet, and Eng. *tyrannize.*] To play Achilles with, to chase as Achilles did the Trojans.

1672 MARVELL *Rehearsal Transp.* I. 217 He Hectors and Achillizes all the Nonconformists. 1673 *Transpr. Rehears'd* 20 You would expect that he had Hector'd and Achilliz'd 'em all out of the pit.

Achilous (ăkəi·ləs), *a. Bot.* [The same as ACHEILOUS, of which it is the more analogical spelling, Gr. -ει becoming in L. -ī and Eng. -*i.*] Without lips.

Achime (ătʃəi·m), *adv.* and *pred. a.* prop. *phrase.* [A *prep.*[1] of state + CHIME.] Chiming, ringing.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* V. VI. x. § 18. 100 A little belfry of grain-bells, all a-chime.

Aching (ē·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: 2–4 **akyng**, 5–8 **aking**, 7–9 **aching.** [f. ACHE *v.* + -ING[1].] A painful throbbing; a feeling of continued pain.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 1088 A man that hurt is sore, And is sumdel of akyng of his wound. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) XVII. clxxxv. 726 A dronklew mann feleth . . aking in his heed. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, The aking of ones fingers endes with very cold. *c* 1690 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* II. 42 Painful Girds and Achings, which are at least called the Gout. 1842 WORDSWORTH *Borderers* IV. Wks. 1849 VI. 323 'Tis a strange aching that, when we would curse And cannot.

Aching (ē·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* Forms: 3 **akende, ekinde**; 5–6 **akynge**; 6–8 **aking**; 8– **aching.** [f. ACHE *v.* + -ING[2].] Having the sensation of continuous or ever-recurring pain, throbbing painfully.

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 360 So sor ekinde heaued. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) V. xix. 124 Vf the mouth be reed . . and hote and akynge and brennynge. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. x. 35 A goodly medcine for mine aking bones. 1702 ROWE *Tamerlane* II. i. 961 My aking sight hangs on thy parting beauties. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 385 Yet is there in mine heart an aching pain.

† **b.** *fig.* in phr. *an aching tooth. Obs.*

1552 HULOET *Abcedarium*, Akynge tothe, *Rabidus dens.* 1674 W. ALLEN *Danig. Enthus.* 83 One would think you have an aking Tooth against outward teaching. 1721 SOUTHERNE *Maid's last prayer* II. i. 17 Thou hast such an aking tooth after that maidenhead of hers.

Achingly (ē·kiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an abidingly painful manner; painfully.

1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 216 My eyes—dry now, achingly dry—flashing a wretched hostility back into his. 1881 COXON *Basil Plant.* II. 106 He wanted it, craved for it acheingly.

‖ **Achio·te, acho·te.** [Sp. *achiote*, ad. native Amer. *achiotl.*] A native name for the seeds of the Arnotto or Arnatto (*Bixa orellana*), and the red colouring matter obtained from their pulp.

1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 342 As much achiote as will make it the colour of brick. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 10 Achote, the seeds of the Arnotto.

Achirite (æ·kirəit). *Min.* [See quot.] A synonym of DIOPTASE.

1837-80 DANA *Min.* 402 Named Achirite after Achir Mahméd, a Bucharian merchant . . who furnished the specimens that were taken in 1785 . . to St. Petersburg.

Achison, acheson (Scotch coin). See ATCHISON.

Achlamydate (ăklæ·midĕt), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. ἀ not + χλαμύδ-α (χλαμύς) cloak, mantle + -ATE[2].] Of certain Molluscs: Having no mantle.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* viii. 510 In the achlamydate forms true gills are usually absent.

Achlamydeous (æklămi·dĭəs), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *χλαμύδ-α* cloak + -EOUS.] Having no floral envelope; destitute of apparent calyx and corolla. Applied to a division of Exogens, named by De Candolle *Achlamydeæ*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 24 Its absence [that of the Calyx] implies the absence of the corolla also.. By its absence all the orders called Achlamydeous are characterised. 1876 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* 40 Having therefore no envelope to the essential organs, they [the willow flowers] are called achlamydeous.

Achma, achme, obs. forms of ACME.

Achmatite (æ·kmătəit). *Min.* [See quot.]

1837-80 DANA *Min.* 282 Achmatite is ordinary Epidote, in crystals, from Achmatovsk, Ural.

Achmit, variant of ACMITE.

† **Acho·ke,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 aceocian, 2 acheke(n, 4 achoke(n. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + CHOKE :—?OE. *ceocian.*] To choke, to suffocate.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Adam þar-offe bot, and wearð þar mide acheked . and þureh þat one snede wearð al his offspring acheked. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* 47 3if þou wilt achoken þe fulfillyng of nature wiþ superfluites. *c* 1385 — *Leg. Good W.* 2004 Whan that Theseus seeth The beest acheked, he shall on him leepe.

Acholithite, acholite, obs. forms of ACOLOUTHITE, ACOLYTE.

Acholous (æ·kŏləs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἄχολ-os* lacking bile + -OUS.] Deficient in or without bile.

c 1850 WHEWELL quoted in Mozley *Miracles* ii. 232 The untrue, Aristotelian fact of the longevity of acholous animals.

† **Achoose,** *v. Obs.* Forms as in CHOOSE. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + CHOOSE, OE. *cēosan.*] To choose out.

c 1150 *Cott. Hom.* 229 þa seððen aceas he him leorningchnihtes, erest twelf, þa we hatað apostles.

‖ **Achor** (ē·kɔi). *Med.* [*L. achor,* Gr. *ἀχώρ* scald, scurf.] A scaly eruption in the hairy scalp, constituting the disease scald-head.

1585 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* B iij, The Pustules called Achores or Tineae be engendred of a humore. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Achor,* a disease possessing the hairy scalp or musculous skin of the head, and eating therein like a moth; it is commonly called in English, the Scald. 1835 HOBLYN *Dict. Med. Terms, Achor,* a small acuminated pustule, which contains a straw coloured matter, and is succeeded by a thin brown or yellowish scab.

Achorn(e, obs. form of ACORN.

† **A-christism.** ? *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *χριστ-ός* Christ; after *atheism.*] Disbelief in Christ.

1726 M. HENRY *Wks.* 1835 II. 722 But what do you think of such a thing as a-Christism?

Achroite (æ·krŏ|əit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *ἄχρο-os* colourless + -ITE min. formative.] 'Colorless tourmaline from Elba.' Dana.

Achromatic (æ·krŏmæ·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀχρώματ-os* colourless (f. *ἀ* priv. + *χρῶματ-* colour) + -IC.]

1. *Optics.* Free from colour; not showing colour from the decomposition of light in passing through a refracting medium; as an achromatic lens or telescope. (Sometimes used substantively by ellipsis of 'lens,' as 'a four-inch achromatic.')

1766 MATY (tr. from Fr.) in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 57, I likewise made use of a very good achromatic telescope. 1784 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 44 One of Mr. Dollond's best 3½ feet achromatics. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 34 The fact, that the eye is achromatic, cannot be doubted. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* ix. § 67. 83 They .. will refract white light to a single focus free of colour. Such a lens is called achromatic. 1848 QUEKETT *Microscope* (1855) 37 In 1747 .. Euler suggested the construction of achromatic object-glasses. 1859 PARKINSON *Optics* ix. 154 A combination of prisms or lenses is said to be achromatic when the dispersion of the pencils of light refracted through them is reduced within the narrowest possible limits. 1869 TYNDALL *Lect. on Light* 42 The human eye is not achromatic. It suffers from chromatic aberration. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* II. i. 125 An achromatic of four inches aperture was then considered of extraordinary size.

2. *Biol.* Of tissue: Uncoloured, not absorbing colour from a fluid. See ACHROMATIN.

1882 J. T. CUNNINGHAM in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 41, Figs. 30 and 31, from the cranial cartilage of a toad, show the achromatic striæ more clearly.

Achromatically (æ·krŏmæ·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY 2.] In an achromatic manner; so as to produce freedom from colour.

1881 *Edin. Rev.* 540 The eye does not deal achromatically with the coloured constituents of light.

Achromaticity (ăkrō·u·mătĭ·sĭti). [f. ACHROMATIC + -ITY.] The quality of being achromatic; = ACHROMATISM.

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* IV. 423 s.v. *Light,* The order in which they [lenses] are placed is of no consequence as far as Achromaticity is concerned. 1860 SIR J. HERSCHEL in *Encycl. Brit.* s.v. *Telescope,* This condition .. furnishes the 'equation of achromaticity' of an eye-piece. 1876 WEBB in *Chambers' Astron.* 745 Errors due to the imperfect achromaticity of the object-glass.

Achromatin (ăkrō·u·mătin). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *ἀχρώματ-os* uncoloured + -IN, repr. Gr. *-ινη* female descendant, hence, derivative.] Tissue which is not stained by colouring matter when immersed in it.

1882 J. T. CUNNINGHAM in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan., 37 Flemming concludes from this that the nucleus is composed of two substances, of which one is stained by dyes, the other not, and he accordingly calls the former chromatin, the latter achromatin. 1882 GILBUAT in *Jrnl. Quek. Cl.* Ser. II. No. 1. 33 The two daughter nuclei now approach each other somewhat, the achromatin bulging out between them.

Achromatism (ăkrō·u·mătiz'm). [mod. f. Gr. *ἀχρώματ-os* uncoloured + -ISM.] The state or quality of being achromatic, or of transmitting only white light.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* s.v. *Telescope,* Mr. Dollond was anxious to combine this achromatism of the eye-pieces with the advantages which he had found in the eye-pieces with five glasses. 1859 PARKINSON *Optics* ix. 167 The conditions of achromatism depend only on the focal lengths of the component lenses. 1881 G. R. PIGGOTT in *Nature* No. 622. 515 Achromatism is seldom attained without generating a whitish haze, the inevitable accompaniment of residuary spherical aberration.

Achromati·stous, *a. rare.* [f. mod. Fr. *achromatiste* (see ACHROMATISM) + -OUS.] Colourless; achromatic.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Achromatization (ăkrō·u·mătəizē·ĭ·ʃən). [f. ACHROMATIZE + -ATION.] The action or process of achromatizing, or rendering achromatic.

Achromatize (ăkrō·u·mătəiz), *v.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀχρώματ-os* colourless + -IZE.] To deprive of colour; to render achromatic.

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* IV. 423 s.v. *Light,* If we can achromatise each elementary prism, the whole system is achromatic. 1848 QUEKETT *Microscope* (1855) 38 In 1784 Æpinus made many fruitless trials to achromatize the microscope. 1872 EVERETT tr. *Deschanel's Nat. Phil.,* Two prisms .. will achromatize one another if .. the product of deviation by dispersive power is the same for both.

Achromatized (ăkrō·u·mătəizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Rendered achromatic.

1871 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. on Sc.* 135 Looking at the comet through an achromatized doubly refracting prism.

Achromatopsy (ăkrō·u·mătɔ·psi). *Med.* [f. Gr. *ἀχρώματ-os* without colour + *-οψία* seeing f. *ὄψις* sight.] Inability to distinguish colours; colour-blindness.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1452/2 Achromatopsy, or insensibility of the eye to colours, is an affection which has been recognised nearly two hundred years.

† **Achro·mic,** *a. Obs.* [same deriv. as ACHROMATIC, but improperly formed.] = ACHROMATIC (of which it seems to have been the earlier form).

1761 SHORT in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 179 Reflector of 2 feet focus, with an achromic object-glass micrometer of 40 feet focus.

Achro·mous, *a. rare.* [same deriv. and formation.] Colourless; without colouring matter.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Achroö-, combining form of ACHROOUS common in chemical nomenclature, as **achroödextrin** colourless dextrin, **achroöglycogen,** etc.

1879 *Academy* 35, *Science Notes.*

Achroous (æ·krŏəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἄχρο-os* colourless (f. *ἀ* priv. + *χρόα, χροιά* colour) + -OUS.] Colourless; achromatic.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Achronical, -ly, incorr. forms of ACRONYCAL, -LY.

Achronism (æ·krŏniz'm). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ἄχρονος* without time + -ISM.] The state of timelessness; deficiency of time.

1877 R. LOWE in *Daily News* 26 July 3/3 It [House of Commons] has not got the element of time. It is smitten, if I may coin a word, not with an anachronism, but an achronism —viz. the absence of time.

¶ Occ. for ANACHRONISM, as if *an achronism.*

1674 MARVELL *Rehearsall Transp.* II. 135, I speak not of stale Achronisms, but of things that really happen'd all since the writing of your Reproof. 1697 *Verdicts conc. Virgil & Homer* § 3. 8 All Authors have observed two .. Faults of Achronism and Slander in that Episod of Dido.

Acht, obs. form of AUGHT *sb.,* OUGHT *v.*

Acht, obs. north. form of EIGHT.

† **Achtande,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [a. ONorse *áttand-i* eighth, f. *átta* eight; cogn. w. OE. *eahtoðe,* OHG. *ahtodo* (dialectally *ahtande, achtende*), Goth. *ahtuda.*] Eighth.

a 1400 *Metr. Hom.* 26 And al the erthe the achtande day Sal stir and quac and al folc slay.

Achtaragdite (ăχtăræ·gdəit). *Min.* [f. *Achtaragda* a Russian river + -ITE min. formative.] An earthy hydrous aluminous silicate, considered by Dana a doubtful species, and placed in his appendix to clays.

† **Achue,** *v. Obs.* [A by-form of *eschue,* ESCHEW: see A- *pref.* 9. So OFr. has occ. *achevir* for *eschevir* (*eschever, eschiver,* mod. *esquiver*).] = ESCHEW.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 6 Achwyn or fleyn; *vito, devito.* Achuynge, or beyng ware (*v. r.* achewynge, achue): *precavens, vitans.*

Achylous (ăkəi·ləs), *a. Phys.* [f. Gr. *ἄχυλ-os* without juice + -OUS.] Without chyle.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Achymous (ăkəi·məs), *a. Phys.* [f. Gr. *ἄχυμ-os* without juice + -OUS.] Without chyme.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Acicle (æ·sik'l). *Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *acicula,* more commonly used; see next word.] = ACICULA.

1852 DANA *Crustacea* I. 434 The basal part of the outer antennæ furnished above with a moveable acicle.

‖ **Acicula** (ăsi·kiŭlă). *Nat. Hist.* Pl. **aciculæ.** [L., dimin. of *acus* a needle. Incorrect variants are *aciculum, aciculus.*] A technical name for a slender needle-like body, such as the spines or prickles with which some animals and plants are furnished, or the needle-like crystals of certain minerals; 'the bristle-like abortive flower of a grass.' Lindley *Treas. Bot.*

1875 J. W. DAWSON *Dawn of Life* iv. 87 This fringe .. is .. made up of a multitude of extremely delicate aciculi, standing side by side like the fibres of asbestos. 1858 W. CLARK tr. *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 231 Body round, with 4 rows of double aciculæ. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* v. 229 The neuropodial is very much longer than the notopodial aciculum.

Acicular (ăsi·kiŭlăr), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *aciculāris,* f. ACICULA a small needle. See -AR.] Needle-like; resembling a slender needle or bristle, as the leaves of pine-trees, and various crystals.

1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 396 Oxalic acid produced immediately a precipitation of white acicular crystals. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 234/2 The phosphate .. of lime [forms] small acicular prisms. 1848 DANA *Zooph.* 449 With long acicular, and nearly naked branchlets. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. of Rocks* 496 Coniferous trees, that retain at all seasons their coverings of acicular spiky leaves. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* V. VIII. iii. § 5. 182 Their trees always had a tendency to congeal into little acicular thorn-hedges.

Acicularly (ăsi·kiŭlăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an acicular manner; after the manner of needles or fine prickles.

1834 R. ALLAN *Mineral.* 147 *Actinolite* comprehends the green acicularly-crystallized varieties.

Aciculate (ăsi·kiŭlĕt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod. L. *aciculāt-us,* f. ACICULA: cf. *caudat-us* f. *cauda,* and see -ATE 2.] *prop.* Furnished or clothed with aciculæ; marked as with needle-scratches; *improperly* = ACICULAR.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 251 Aciculate, needle-shaped. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 121 Calyx-tube densely aciculate.

Aciculated (ăsi·kiŭlĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. mod. L. *aciculāt-us,* see prec. + -ED; cf. *striate -d, separate -d.*] Marked or striated with fine impressed lines, as if produced by the point of a needle. Lindley *Treas. Bot.*

Aciculiform (ăsi·kiŭlifōm), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *aciculiformis,* f. ACICULA + *-formis* = -shaped. See -FORM.] Needle-shaped, ACICULAR.

1847 IN CRAIG.

Aciculine (ăsi·kiŭləin), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *aciculinus,* f. ACICULA: see -INE 1.] = ACICULAR.

1847 IN CRAIG.

Aciculite (ăsi·kiŭləit). *Min.* [f. ACICULA + -ITE, mineral formative.] A synonym of AIKINITE, or Acicular Bismuth.

Aciculum, -us, incorrect variants of ACICULA.

Acid (æ·sid), *a.* and *sb.* [a. mod. Fr. *acide* (Cotgr. 1611) or ad. L. *acid-us* adj. of state, f. *acē-re* to be sour (root *ac-* sharp).]

A. *adj.*

1. Sour, tart, sharp to the taste; of the taste of vinegar.

1626 BACON *Sylva* VII. § 672 It [sorrel] is a cold and acid herb. 1676 in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 614 These crystals are pure vitriol, acid-austere. *a* 1704 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* § 40 The acid oil of vitriol is found to be good in such a case. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Intell.* II. ii. § 13. 162 (1864) The sour or acid taste is much more uniform in its nature than either the saline or the alkaline. 1866 J. T. SYME in *Treas. of Bot.* 830 This plant has a pleasant acid taste.

2. *fig.*

1775 BOSWELL *Johnson* II. 370 (1826) Beauclerk .. said in his acid manner, 'He would cut a throat to fill his pockets, if it were not for the fear of being hanged.' 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. vi. 346 A hale old woman, with rather an acid expression of countenance. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones of Venice* I. xxiii. 264 (1874) The mere dogtooth is an acid moulding, and can only be used in certain mingling with others, to give them piquancy; never alone.

3. *Chem.* Having the essential properties of an ACID. See B. (Not separable in early use from 1.)

a 1727 NEWTON quoted in *Chambers' Cycl.* s.v. *Acid,* In decompounding sulphur we get an Acid salt. 1747 BERKELEY *Siris* 124 The mild native acids are observed more kindly to work upon and more thoroughly to dissolve metallic bodies than the strongest acid spirits produced by a vehement fire. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 48 The analysis of mineral bodies .. by the application of acid and alkaline menstrua. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 58 The solution has a slightly acid reaction to litmus-paper.

b. *Acid Salt:* A salt that retains part of the replaceable hydrogen of a bibasic acid.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 132 Thus [from dibasic acids] two classes of salts are derived; the so-called *acid salts,* where only one atom of hydrogen has been replaced, and the *neutral salts,* where both atoms have been replaced by a metal. Hydrogen potassium sulphite $HKSO_3$ in an acid salt. 1873 FOWNES *Chem.* I. 339 The acid sulphite is very soluble in water, and has an acid reaction.

4. *Min.* = ACIDIC 2.

1874 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* XXVIII. 497 Rocks containing an excess of silica from 60 to 80 per cent. are termed by many petrologists 'acid' rocks.

B. *sb.*

Popularly, A sour substance. *Chem.* A substance belonging to a class of which the commonest and most typical members are sour, and have the property of neutralizing alkalis, and of changing vegetable blues to red; all of which are compounds

of hydrogen with another element or elements (oxygen being generally the third element), and in the decomposition of a compound substance are relatively electro-negative, and borne to the positive pole.

1696 PHILLIPS [not in ed. 1678], Acid in Chymistry, that sharp Salt, or that potential and dissolving Fire which is in all mix'd Bodies, and gives 'em being. Of Acids, Vitriol is the chiefest, Sea-salt next to that. 1712 tr. *Fomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 57 The Edges or Points of the Acid penetrate the gustatory Nerve. *a* 1727 NEWTON quoted in *Chambers' Cycl.* (1751) s.v. *Acid*, The particles of Acids are of a size grosser than those of water. 1747 BERKELEY *Siris* 159 What the chemists say, of pure acids being never found alone, might as well be said of pure fire. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet, Art of Dyeing* Pref. 7 The improvement depends principally on the use of the acids. 1814 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 106 The acids found in the Vegetable kingdom are numerous. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* XIV. X, The whole fabric of chemistry rests, even at the present day, upon the opposition of acids and bases; an acid was certainly at first known by its sensible qualities, and how otherwise, even now, do we perceive its quality? 1871 TYNDALL *Frag. of Sc.* I. v. 161 (ed. 6) Neither acids nor alkalies had the power of rapid destruction. 1879 MCCARTHY *Hist. Own Times* I. 42 Lord John Russell.. was especially effective in a cold irritating sarcasm, which penetrated the weakness of an opponent's argument like some dissolving acid.

Acidic (ăsi·dik), *a. Min.* [f. ACID + -IC.]

1. Applied by Dana to that element in a ternary compound mineral, which forms an oxygen, sulphur, or other salt, with a basic element; e.g. the silicon in silicate of lime. See quotation under ACIDIFIC.

1880 DANA *Mineral.* Introd. 16 In some classes of compounds only part of the oxygen serves to unite the acidic element to the basic.

2. Abounding in an acidic element, usually silicon.

1877 GREEN *Phys. Geol.* ii. § 5. 47 So the Crystalline rocks can be divided .. into the Highly Silicated or Acidic rocks. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta, Rocks Classified* 120 The acidic rocks .. are distinguished by a felspar richer in silica. 1879 RUTLEY *Study of Rocks* iv. 34 Both acidic and basic rocks are known in some instances to have emanated, etc.

Acidiferous (æsidi·fĕrəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *acidum*; see ACID + -FEROUS bearing.] Producing or yielding an acid.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 12 Of undecompounded inflammable or acidiferous substances not metallic.

Acidifiable (ăsi·difəi·ăb'l), *a.* [f. ACIDIFY + -ABLE.] Capable of being converted into, or of combining so as to form, an acid.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exper. Phil.* I. App. 531 Any simple substance which, by its combination with oxygen, becomes an acid, is termed the acidifyable base, or radical of that acid. 1808 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* 214 (ed. 5) The brittle and acidifiable [metals] include four species. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 482 Amongst the acidifiable bodies, sulphur, which is represented by 30, may be supposed to consist of 6 hydrogene, and 24 basis. 1853 CHAMBERS *Introd. to Sciences* 81 Those formed with the other acidifiable bases being generally of minor importance.

Acidifiant (ăsi·difəiănt), *a.* [a. Fr. *acidifiant* pr. pple. of *acidifier* to ACIDIFY; see -ANT.] Acidifying.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Acidific (æsidi·fik), *a. Min.* [f. L. *acid-um* ACID + *-fic-us* making: see -FIC.] Applied by Dana to the oxygen, sulphur, selenium, or tellurium, in a mineral, which is an oxygen, sulphur, selenium, or tellurium salt of any basic element.

1880 DANA *Mineral.* Introd. 15 Ternary compounds (called also salts and double binaries) consist of elements of three kinds, (1) basic, (2) acidic, (3) acidific. Thus .. sulphate of lead contains (1) lead, (2) sulphur, (3) oxygen; the sulphantimonite, jamesonite, contains (1) lead and iron, (2) antimony, (3) sulphur .. The replacing power of the elements is in proportion to their combining power, the combining power being reckoned in number of atoms of oxygen (or sulphur, or the acidific element, whatever it may be).

Acidification (ăsi·difikē·ʃən). [n. of action f. ACIDIFY: see -FICATION. Also in mod. Fr.] The act or process of acidifying; conversion into an acid.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exper. Phil.* II. xiv. 61 These operations, instead of furnishing us with an acidification, of which we have no conception, lead us only to consider these acids as liberated. 1804 in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 322 After the complete acidification of the sulphur. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. xiv. vii. 141 The leading generalisation of Lavoisier, that acidification was always combination with oxygen, was found untenable. 1847 *Rural Cycl.* I. 590 To prevent the too rapid acidification of the cream, and formation of the butter. 1863 FOWNES *Elem. Chem.* 481 (ed. 9) The best vinegar is made from wine by spontaneous acidification.

Acidifier (ăsi·difəiə1). [f. ACIDIFY + -ER.] Anything that acidifies, or generates an acid. The name was originally given (in error) to oxygen, as the supposed active agent in producing acids.

1847 IN CRAIG. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 18.

Acidify (ăsi·difəi), *v.* [mod. f. L. *acid-um* ACID + -FY = to make. Cf. Fr. *acidifier*.]

1. To make acid or sour. *Chem.* To convert into an ACID by combination with any substance. Also *fig.*

1797 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 29 The three acids (viz. the oxymuriatic, the nitro-muriatic, and the nitric) which can acidify oxides. 1808 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* 272 (ed. 5) Sugar is acidified by distillation with nitric acid. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. III. iii. 181 His thin existence all acidified into rage, and preternatural insight of suspicion. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* v. 82 The name of the acid was derived from the substance acidified by the oxygen.

2. *intr.* (*refl.*) To become acid.

Acidifying (ăsi·difəi,iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ACIDIFY + -ING².] Forming an acid; that combines so as to form an acid.

1784 CAVENDISH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 152 Another thing which Mr. Lavoisier endeavours to prove is, that dephlogisticated air is the acidifying principle. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exper. Phil.* I. IX. 360 Called by M. Lavoisier the oxygenous or acidifying principle. 1822 IMISON *Science & Art* II. 54 It has lately been discovered, that hydrogen, like oxygen, is an acidifying principle. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 84 Malic acid .. is also almost the sole acidifying principle of the berries of the Mountain Ash. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* v. 83 The erroneous idea of oxygen being the general acidifying principle.

Acidimeter (æsidi·mĭtəɹ). [mod. f. L. *acid-um* ACID + Gr. *μέτρον* measure.] An instrument for measuring the strength of acids.

1839 REID *Elem. Chem.*, Such instruments are termed Acidimeters when charged with alkali for ascertaining the value of acids. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 21 Fill the acidimeter up to 0 (zero) with the solution of caustic lime. *Ibid.* I. 19 A standard liquor of ammonia of that strength (17 grains of ammonia in 1000) becomes therefore a universal acidimeter.

Acidimetrical (æsidi,metrikăl), *a.* [f. L. *acidum* ACID + Gr. *μετρικ-ός* pertaining to measure + -AL.] Of or pertaining to acidimetry.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 23 Acidimetrical operations may likewise be performed by determining the weight instead of the volumes of the carbonic acid expelled from bicarbonate of potash .. by a given quantity of acid. *Ibid.* Liebig's acidimetrical method.

Acidimetry (æsidi·mĕtri). [mod. f. L. *acid-um* ACID + Gr. *μετρία* a measuring. The form of the word is due to the previous existence of *alkalimetry*.] The chemical process of measuring the strength of acids, 'that is to say the quantity of pure free acid contained in a liquid.' Ure.

1839 REID *Elem. Chem.*, To ascertain the strength of any acid, an operation that is now termed Acidimetry. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 18 Acidimetry is exactly the reverse of alkalimetry, since in principle it depends on the number of volumes of a solution of a base diluted with water to a definite strength, which are required to neutralize a known weight or measure of the different samples of acids.

Acidity (ăsi·dĭti). [a. Fr. *acidité* (16th c.); or of its prototype, L. *aciditāt-em*, n. of quality f. *acid-us* sour: see ACID.] The quality or state of being acid or sour; sourness, tartness, sharpness to the taste.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 95 Sugar correcteth their acidity. 1656 *B. Valentine, Repet. Former Writings* 11 There is an acetum made of antimony, of an acidity as other acetums are. 1681 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 9 The heat of the fire evaporating, and consuming the Acidity of the Earth. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 262 No animal Substance produceth Acidity, except Milk. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. on Man* I. i. § 3. 98 Acidities, and other Irritations in the Bowels. 1863 MITCHELL *Farm of Edgewood* 143, I count upon its brilliant colouring, and its piquant acidity, in the first days of August.

Acidly (æ·sidli), *adv.* [f. ACID *a.* + -LY².] Sourly.

1880 MISS LAFFAN *Christy Carew* II. vi. 263 'Well,' retorted Mrs. Carew acidly, 'she only shows her ignorance.'

Acidness (æ·sidnĕs). [f. ACID *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being acid, degree of acidity.

† **Acido·leous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *acid-us* sour + *ole-um* oil + -OUS.] An oily liquid of acid character, as vitriol.

1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. 2. iv. § 15 A Rosin, is originally a Turpentine, or Acidoleous Liquor. 1676 *Ibid.* III. ii. (1682) 259 Rosin and Mastick seem to be more purely acidoleous gums.

‖ **Acidulæ** (ăsi·dĭŭlī), *sb. pl. Obs.* [L. *acidulus* adj. 'sourish,' in pl. fem. sc. *aquæ* waters.] A name formerly given to springs of *cold* mineral waters, from their sharp and pungent taste, then considered acid.

1681 PHILLIPS, *Acidulae*; Any Medicinal or Spaw-waters that are not hot; in which respect they are oppos'd to Thermae. 1681 T. WILLIS *Rem. Med. Wks.* (Vocab.) *Acidulæ*. Medicinal waters running forth from veins of iron, copper, and such like, called Spaws from that famous place for mineral-waters, the Spaw in Germany. 1765 BROWNRIGG in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 242 The brisk and pungent taste of the acidulæ is also a further evidence that the mineral air which they contain is nearly related to the choak-damp.

Acidulate (ăsi·dĭŭlē·t), *v.* [f. L. *acidul-us* sourish (dim. of *acid-us* ACID) + -ATE³, as if repr. a L. **acidulā-re*. Cf. mod. Fr. *aciduler*.] To make somewhat acid or sour; to flavour with an acid. Also *fig.* of the temper. (Rare exc. in pa. pple.)

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 311 Decoctions of mealy substances acidulated. 1747 WALL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 588, I acidulated the Liquors with the Vitriolic Acid. 1844 T. J. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* 91 [Vinegar] may be used to acidulate barley-water, or any other ordinary beverage of the patient. 1856 MACAULAY *Johnson* (1860) 99 Garrick .. could obtain from one morose cynic scarcely any compliment not acidulated with scorn.

Acidulated (ăsi·dĭŭlē·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Rendered somewhat acid or sour; flavoured with acid. Also *fig.* Somewhat soured in temper.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 245 Likewise all acidulated and chalybeat Waters. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnetism* 156 Two ends of the wire were plunged in slightly acidulated water. 1853 SOYER *Pantropheon* 122 The pomegranate, whose acidulated flavour is so pleasing to the inhabitants of hot climates.

† **Acidulcis,** *a.* [L. in form, f. *acid-us* sour + *dulcis* sweet.] Sour and sweet blended, *aigre-doux.*

1675 GREW *Anat. Plants* VI. i. § 4 (1682) 280 The taste of a Peppin is Acidulcis.

Acidulent (ăsi·dĭŭlĕnt), *a.* [a. Fr. *acidulant* pr. pple. of *aciduler* to sour slightly.] = ACIDULOUS.

1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* vi. 203 Being of such an acidulent quality that sheep .. will not eat it. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. I. i. iv. 20 (1857) Abbé Moudon starts forward; with anxious acidulent face. 1865 — *Fredk. Gt.* IX. xx. x. 179 Wrapt in despondency and black acidulent humours.

Acidulous (ăsi·dĭŭləs), *a.* [f. L. *acidul-us* sourish + -OUS.] Slightly sour, sourish, sub-acid. Also *fig.* Sour-tempered.

1769 BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* liv. (1826) 265 Acidulous chalybeate waters. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Lord* Wks. VIII. 44 Whatever in his pedigree has been dulcified by an exposure to the influence of heaven in a long flow of generations, from the hard acidulous, metallick tincture of the spring. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 44 The fruit of a species of Sauranja is said to be acidulous, and to resemble Tomatoes in flavour. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 82 Gold is not easily acted upon by acidulous agents. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. xx. x. 179 Towards the middle of March, he becomes specially gloomy and acidulous.

† **Acier.** *Obs.*; also asser. [OFr. *acer*, later *acier*:—low L. *aciārium* steel, properly adj. qualifying *ferrum*, f. *acies* point, edge + *-ārius* adj. affix = concerned with; hence *edging* or *pointing* iron.] Steel (properly Fr., but occ. used in early Eng.).

1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xix. 470 Steel, sometimes called by its English name, but much more commonly known as asser or acier, is found even more frequently.

Acierage (æ·siĕrĕdʒ). [a. mod. Fr. *aciérage* f. *acier* steel + -AGE.] The process of depositing a layer of steel on the surface of another metal, to render it more durable, as is sometimes done with stereotype plates, and engraved copper-plates.

‖ **Acies.** *Obs.* [L. *acies* edge, keenness, sharpness.] The keen attention or aim, of the eye, ear, etc. when fully directed towards any object.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 181 A Frogge .. seemes to behold a large part of the heavens, and the acies of his eye to ascend as high as the Tropick. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 30 Though I do by the Empire of my Will direct the Motion or Acies of my Organ to this or that Object.

Aciform (æ·sifōm), *a.* [mod. f. L. *acu-s* needle + -FORM.] Needle-shaped.

1847 IN CRAIG.

† **Acin, acine** (æ·sin). *Obs.* [a. Fr. *acine*, ad. L. *acin-us*: see ACINUS.] One of the small grains of which a blackberry or mulberry is composed.

1693 SIR H. SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 923 An Oval Berry, made up of two, three, or more Acins or little Berries. 1775 ASH, *Acine*, berries growing in bunches.

Acinaceous (æsinē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. ACIN-US + -ACEOUS.] Consisting of acini; formed of a cluster of small berries or fleshy drupes, like a blackberry or raspberry.

1775 IN ASH.

‖ **Acinaces** (ăsi·năsīz, ăki·năkīz). [The L. spelling of Gr. *ἀκινάκης*, orig. a Persian word.] *Anc. Hist.* A short sword or scimitar.

Acinacifolious (ăsi·năsi,fō·liəs), *a. Bot.* [f. ACINACES + L. *foliōs-us* leafy.] Having acinaciform leaves. (See next.)

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Acinaciform (æsinæ·sifōm, ăsi·năsi,fōm), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *acinaciform-is*, f. ACINACES; see -FORM.] Scimitar-shaped. In *Bot.* applied to leaves, etc., 'curved, rounded towards the point; thick on the straighter side, thin on the convexity.'

1774 in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 104 The body .. becomes of an acinaciform shape, to the point of the tail, which is rather blunt. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 251 *Acinaciform*, scymitar-shaped. 1838 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* (1855) 617 *Dolichos tetraspermus* .. pods racemose acinaciform 4-seeded. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) IV. 112 When the veins (of a leaf) spread out in various planes, and there is a large development of cellular tissue, so as to produce a succulent leaf, such forms occur as .. acinaciform, or scimitar-shaped.

Acine·sic, *a. Med.* [improp. f. Gr. *ἀκινησία* or *ἀκίνησις* motionlessness + -IC.] = ACINETIC.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Acinesic remedies are those which are opposed to motion.

Acinetic (æsine·tik), *a. Med.* [f. Gr. *ἀκίνητ-ος* motionless + -IC.] Preventing motion.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Acinetiform (æsinē·tifōm), *a.* [f. mod. L. *acinēta* (f. Gr. *ἀκίνητος* motionless) + -FORM.] Having the form of *Acinetae*, a genus of parasitical infusorial animalcules, with spherical bodies furnished with radiating trumpet-shaped suckers, which are not in constant motion like the cilia or flagella of other infusoria.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* ii. 108 Balbiani figures all the stages by which the acinetiform embryo becomes a Paramœcium. 1878 MACALISTER *Invertebr.* 28 Other minute forms, called Acinetae, are small stalked masses whose surface is studded with radiating, retractile tubular suckers, through which they suck the juices of their prey.

Aciniform (ăsi·nifōm, æ·sini,fōm), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *aciniform-is* f. ACINUS. See -FORM.] **a.** Having the form of a cluster of grapes, consisting of closely packed berries or drupes. **b.** Full of small kernels like a grape.

1847 CRAIG, *Aciniform*, full of small kernels. 1853 MAYNE, *Aciniform*; having the form or appearance or colour of a grape; grape-like. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vii. 381 These glands are divisible into five different kinds (aciniform, ampullate, aggregate, tubuliform, and tuberous).

Acinose (æ·sinōu·s), *a.* [ad. L. *acinōsus* full of grapes, grapelike, f. ACINUS.] Consisting of *acini*; composed of, or resembling, a cluster of small berries.

1873 WEALE *Dict.* 5 *Acinose*, a term applied to iron ore found in masses, and of several colors. 1874 ROOSA *Dis. of Ear* 210 The mucous membrane is made smooth by numerous acinose glands.

Acinous (æ·sinəs), *a.* [f. L. *acinōsus* (see prec.) as if ad. Fr. *acineux*.] = ACINOSE; applied especially to glands occurring in clusters.

1872 COHEN *Dis. of Throat* 179 This pouch is ordinarily enveloped by acinous glands. 1878 HABERSHON *Dis. Abdomen* 51 Some isolated submucous glands of an acinous character may still be found.

‖ **Acinus** (æ·sinŏs). Pl. **acini**. [L. *acinus*, a berry growing in a cluster, a grape; also a kernel occurring in a cluster, a grapestone.]

†**1.** A berry which grows in clusters, as grapes, currants, etc.; sometimes applied to the whole cluster. *Obs.*

1731 BAILEY, vol. II, *Acini* .. small grains growing in bunches .. of which the fruit of the Elder-tree, Privet, and other plants of the like kind are composed.

2. *Bot.* One of the small fleshy berries or drupes which make up such compound fruits as the blackberry; sometimes applied to the compound fruit which they compose.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 81 Fruit either 1-seeded nuts, or acini, or follicles containing several seeds. 1834 GOOD *Bk. of Nat.* I. 164 The acinus or conglomerate berry, as in the rasp. 1837 MACCULLOCH *Attrib. of God* III. xlvi. 220 The acinus of botanists constitutes the basis of another class of fruits, and the Raspberry is a familiar example. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-Bk.* 394, *Acinus* .. now sometimes applied to the separate carpels of an aggregate baccate fruit, or to the contained stone or seed.

3. The stones or seeds of grapes and berries.

1731 BAILEY, vol. II, *Acini* [with Physicians] the seed that is within a fruit, and thence they in their prescriptions frequently use *uva exacinata*, i.e. the Acini or seeds being taken out. 1880 [See under 2].

4. *Anat.* A racemose gland; a blind end of a duct of a secreting gland, which is divided into several lobes.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Acini*, Anatomists have called some glands of a similar formation [to bunches of grapes] *Acini Glandulosi*. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vii. 410 The ducts which arise from these acini unite first into a single trunk on each side.

5. *Anat.* (See quot.)

1847 YOUATT *Horse* xiii. 297 There are, scattered through the substance of the liver, numerous little granules, called acini, from their resemblance to the small stones of certain berries.

-acious (-ē·ʃəs), *compd. suffix*, forming adjs. meaning 'given to, inclined to, abounding in'; f. L. *-āci-* (nom. *-ax*), adj. ending added chiefly to vb. stems (Fr. *-ace*) + -OUS; as L. *vīv-ere* to live, *vīvāci-* lively (Fr. *vivace*), Eng. *vivaci-ous*; so *mendacious, voracious, fallacious, capacious*. Hence adv. in *-aciously*; sbs. of quality in *-acious-ness, -acity*; vbs. in *-acitate*.

‖ **Acipenser** (æsipe·nsəɹ). *Zool.* [L.] The sturgeon.

1853 SOYER *Pantropheon* 216 Some flatterers .. with eyes fixed on the noble accipenser, compared its flesh to the ambrosia of the immortals.

Acise, obs. form of ASSIZE.

Acite, early form of ACCITE *v.* to summon.

-acitate (-æ·sitēlt), *compd. suffix* = *-aci-* (see -ACIOUS) + *-t-* (see -TY) + -ATE, forming vbs. on adjs. in *-aci-ous* or sbs. in *-aci-ty*, according to the regular type of vbs. in -TATE (L. *-tāre, -tātum*) f. sbs. in -TY (L. *-tātem*). As *cap-acitate*, to produce the capacity.

-acity (-æ·siti), formerly **-acite, -acitie**, *compd. suffix*. a. Fr. *-acité*, ad. L. *-ācitāt-em* (nom. *-ācitās*), f. *-āci-* (see -ACIOUS) + *-tāt-* (see -TY), according to the regular type of sbs. of quality in *-tāt-em* f. 3rd decl. adjs. in *-i-*, as *celeri-tāt-em, vorāci-tāt-em, voracity*, the quality of being voracious. All the Fr. adjs. in *-acité* are literary adaptations of or formations on L. words; the Eng. are either adoptions of Fr. words, or analogous formations on L. adjs. Every adj. in -ACIOUS may have a sb. of quality in *-acity*, on some of which are formed vbs. in *-acitate*; as *cap-aci-ous, capaci-ty, capacit-ate*.

Ack, occas. Sc. form of ACT *v.* and *sb.*

Ack(e, variant of AC *conj. Obs.*, but.

-ack, earlier form of -AC, *suffix*.

Ackele, variant of AKELE *v. Obs.*, to cool.

†**Acker.** *Obs.* or *dial.*; also **aker, akyr, aiker.** [Of uncertain origin; probably a variant of EAGER *sb.*, the 'bore' on tidal rivers, called by Lyly *agar*.]

†**1.** ?Flood tide; bore; strong current in the sea. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Prom. Parv.* 8 Akyr of the see flowynge [1499 aker], *Impetus maris*. ?a 1500 *Knyghthode & Batayle* MS. Cott. Titus A xxiii. 49, quoted in *Prom. Parv.* 8 Wel know they the remue yf it a-ryse, An aker is it clept, I vnderstonde, Whos myght there may no shippe or wynd wyt stonde. This remue in th' occian of propre kynde Wyt oute wynde hathe his commotioun. 1552 HULOET *Abecedarium*, Aker of the sea, whiche preventeth [=precedes] the flowde or flowynge, *impetus maris*.

2. A ripple, furrow, or disturbance of the surface of water; a 'cat's-paw.' *dial.*

1808 JAMIESON *Scot. Dict.*, *Aiker*, the motion, break, or movement, made by a fish in the water, when swimming fast. 1865 WAY in *Prom. Parv.* 8 In Craven Dial., Acker is a ripple on the water. 1865 *Provincialism* in *Cornhill Mag.* July 34 Sailors at sea name it when seen on a larger scale by the expressive term 'cats-paw.' The North-country peasant, however, knows it by the name 'acker,' implying, as it were, a space ploughed up by the wind.

Acker, obs. form of ACRE.

Ackerne, obs. form of ACORN.

Ackerspyre, -sprit, obs. or dial. variants of ACROSPIRE.

Acketon, obs. form of ACTON, HAQUETON.

†**Ackno·w, aknow,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 **oncnáwan**; 3–5 **aknowe(n, aknowe**; 5–6 **aknow**. *Pa. t.* 1 **oncneaw**; 2– **aknew**. *Pa. pple.* 1 **onenáwen, onknaun, oknaun**; 4 **oknowen**; 4–6 **aknowen, aknowe**; 5 **aknow**; 6 **aknown, aknowne, acknowen**; 6–7 **acknown**(e, **acknown**. [f. ON, in, on + *cnáwan* to know (by the senses), to recognize; the prefix afterwards redneed, as usual, to *o-, a-*, and at length corruptly written *ac-* in imitation of *ac-* before *c- k- q-* in words adopted from L. See A- *pref.* 2.] Very rare after OE. period exc. in pa. pple.

1. To come to know, recognize.

933 *Battle of Maldon* (Sweet 134) Man mihte oncnáwan ðæt se cniht nolde wácian æt ðám wíge. c 1330 *Arthour & Merlin* 1081 But gif Y do hir ben a-knawe With wild hors do me to drawe. c 1430 *Syr Generides* 6739 Tho [Generides] wold be a-know, Ful simplie he answerd .. It am I, hide it wol I noght.

2. To admit or show one's knowledge, acknowledge, confess.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *On O. Test.* (Sweet 68) Dæt he mihte oncnáwan his mánfullan dæda. a 1500 *Merline* 901 (Percy Fol. MS. I. 450) To mee wold shee never aknow That any man for any meede Neighed her body. 1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Instit.* IV. 134 God will not be acknowen true in the receiuyng [of the bread] it selfe, but in the stedfastnesse of his owne goodnesse.

3. In pa. pple. Acquainted, apprized, informed (*of*).

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 69 If he wild not so, he suld mak him oknowen, He suld wynne it .. as for his owen. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xviii. 68 To departe out of my land sodaynly wythout to make me a knowen thereof.

4. To be acknown: To be (self-)recognized or avowed in relation to anything; hence, to avow, confess, acknowledge (*to* a person).

a. *absol.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4391, I haue þe gretli a-gelt, to god ich am a-knowe. c 1430 LYDG. in *Mass Bk.* 390 (1879) I am aknowe, and wot ryght well I speke pleynly as I fel. c 1440 *Prom. Parv.* 280 Knowlechyn or ben a-knowe be constreynynge, *Fateor*. Knowlechyn or ben a-knowe wylfully, *Confiteor*. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 266 The Erl of Warwick .. was a knowe, as thei seid. For which confession the King gave him lif, and exiled him.

b. with *subord. cl.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4788 Þat we ar worþi to þe deth wel we be a-knowe. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 201 The first knyght was aknow that he slew the man. 1447 BOKENHAM *Lywys of Seyntys* Introd. 14 Be not aknowe whom it comyth fro. c 1450 PECOCK *Repr.* 149 Neither he woll be Aknowe that the ymage is his God. 1534 MORE *Treat. on the Passion* Wks. 1557, 1273/2 They .. will not be aknowen that it is his. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* vi. 6 There durst no man be a knowne that he was a Jewe. 1535-75 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* 441 To put you in remembrance not to be acknown to him that you have it from me. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 374 Menne must sometym for the maner sake not bee aknowen what they knowe. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin, Deut.* xxxiv. 202 In deede men will not be acknowen yᵗ it is so. 1639 H. AINSWORTH *Annot. on Pentat.* Pref. 4 They will not bee a knowne that they pray or doe worship unto them.

c. with *simple obj.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* 17 Þat I confesse and am a-knowe. 1414 BRAMPTON 7 *Penit. Ps.* lvii. 22, I am aknowe my synfull lyif. c 1430 *How the Good Wif, etc.* 159 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* 191 Tylle thei crye mercy, and be here gylte aknowe. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 395 She wolde haue more sharpe penaunce, and was a-knowe all here synnes to a wicked preste.

d. with *of.*

c 1430 *How the Good Wijf, etc.* 191 in *Babees Bk.* 46 Til þei crie mercy, & be of her gilt aknowe. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 201 It is better forto be aknow of my synne here openly, and take my penaunce. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de Worde) VI. xxiv. 272/2 He wolde not be aknowen of his synne, but put his synne on god, and excused hym by Eue. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* i. 28 As it semed not good vnto them to be aknowen of God, even so God deliveryd them vppe vnto a leawde mynd. 1560 DAUS *Sleidane's Comm.* 390 b, Touching religion & doctrin, they will be acknowne of none error. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1811) III. xxii. 212 So would I not haue a translatour be ashamed to be acknowen of his translation. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 319 Be not acknowne on't: I haue vse for it. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard T.* 140 The very place where he grew shall not be acknowne of him.

†**Acknowledge,** *sb. Obs.* [f. AKNOW, ACKNOW *v.* + -LEDGE, after the analogy of KNOWLEDGE from KNOW.] Admitted or communicated knowledge, recognition, cognizance.

1548 GESTE *Preuec Masse* 91 The Kynges Majestie .. hath enforced them to the outward acknowledge therof. a 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 332 Before I should make the king's majesty privy unto it and of acknowledge, before the collation of it.

Acknowledge (ăknɒ·lĕdʒ), *v.* [either from ACKNOWLEDGE *sb.*, like the earlier KNOWLEDGE *v.* f. KNOWLEDGE *sb.*; or formed on KNOWLEDGE *v.*, like AKNOW on KNOW. There was also an earlier *i-knowledge*. By 16th c. the earlier vbs. *knowledge* and *a(c)know* (exc. in pa. pple.) were obs., and *acknowledge* took their place. (In this and the kindred words, many pronounce nŏu·lĕdʒ.)]

1. To own the knowledge of; to confess; to recognize or admit as true.

1553 LATIMER in *Southey's C. P. Bk.* Ser. II. 55 One man took remorse of conscience, and acknowledged himself to me that he had deceived the king. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. ii. 13 He loued my niece your daughter, and meant to acknowledge it this night in a dance. 1611 — *Wint. T.* III. ii. 62 In name of Fault, I must not At all acknowledge. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* iii. 13 Acknowledge thine iniquity that thou hast transgressed against the Lord thy God. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 35, I acknowledge indeed, the necessity of such a proceeding. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. 71 The sea, he must acknowledge, is always at the same level. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* IV. i. (1874) 464 Their views of God are acknowledged to be miserably meagre.

2. To recognize or confess (a person or thing to be something); **a.** with *complement*. **b.** *simply*: To recognize (one) to be what he claims; to own the claims or authority of.

1481 CAXTON *Myrrour* III. xxiv. 193 In whiche translacion I acknowleche myself symple, rude and ygnoraunt. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* V. i. 322 Thou sham'st to acknowledge me in miserie. 1597 — 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 111 Through all the Kingdomes that acknowledge Christ. 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* xii. 27 They acknowledged him to be the true God, whome before they denyed to know. — *Prov.* iii. 6 In all thy wayes acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy pathes. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* I. x. 43 He acknowledgeth the power which others acknowledge. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* (1837) IV. 16 An Englishman is taught to acknowledge no other master than the laws which himself has contributed to enact. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 65 The authority of Theodosius was cheerfully acknowledged by all the inhabitants of the Roman world. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 532, A secret purse from which agents too vile to be acknowledged received hire. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. ix. 433 Harold was publicly acknowledged as .. the designated successor to the crown.

3. To own as gennine, or of legal force or validity; to own, avow, or assent, in legal form, to (an act, document, etc.) so as to give it validity.

1870 PINKERTON *Guide to Administr.* 48, A release should be acknowledged before proper authority and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc.

4. To own with gratitude, or as an obligation (a gift, or service rendered). Hence, To acknowledge (the receipt of) a letter.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 612 But they his gifts acknowledg'd none. *Mod.* To acknowledge the divine goodness in our deliverance. I hope you have properly acknowledged their kindness. These letters have not been acknowledged.

Acknowledgeable (ăknɒ·lĕdʒăb'l), *a.* [f. ACKNOWLEDGE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being acknowledged or admitted; recognizable.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* III. IV. x. § 2 Of all painters [Turner] seemed to obtain least acknowledgeable resemblance to nature.

Acknowledged (ăknɒ·lĕdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Recognized, confessed, owned; admitted as true, valid, or authoritative.

1769 *Junius Lett.* iii. 19 The acknowledged care and abilities of the adjutant-general. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 87 These five youths, the acknowledged successors of Constantine. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 122 To do anything which the acknowledged laws of God have forbidden me to do. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 24. 168 Their pleasure is that of overcoming acknowledged difficulties. 1868 GEORGE ELIOT *Felix Holt* 14 To rnle in virtue of acknowledged superiority.

Acknowledgedly (ăknɒ·lĕdʒdli), *adv.* [f. ACKNOWLEDGED *a.* + -LY2.] By general acknowledgment; admittedly, confessedly.

1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Manual* 95 Such as are acknowledgedly capable of being good judges. 1827 HARE *Guesses at Truth* (1847) Ser. I. 375 The historian's facts are true; the poet's are acknowledgedly fictitious. 1845 *Vestig. Creat.* (ed. 3) 150 Marsupialia, acknowledgedly low forms in their class.

Acknowledger (ăknɒ·lĕdʒəɹ). [f. ACKNOWLEDGE *v.* + -ER.] One who acknowledges or owns the claims of.

1535-75 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* 112 Ye his followers & acknowledgers partake of this sin also. a 1662 HERRICK *Poems* (1844) 31 And ever live a true acknowledger. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 186 Aristotle [was] an acknowledger of many gods.

Acknowledging (ăknɒ·lĕdʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING1.] Recognizing or admitting as true or valid; owning, confessing, or avowing. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Instit.* III. 324 To come to the acknowledginge of the trueth. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Conocimiento*, knowledge, acknowledging, *Cognitio, agnitio, notitia*. 1611 BIBLE *Philemon* 6 The acknowledging of euery good thing. *Mod.* I should like to know the facts before acknowledging the letter.

†**Acknowledging** (ăknɒ·lĕdʒiŋ), *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING2.] Making known or expressing regard, esteem, gratitude; grateful. (Fr. *reconnaissant*.) Now only as participle.

1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 199 There are but few acknowledging Persons. *a* 1700 — *Dram. Wks.* (1701) III. 8 Certainly, if ever Nation were oblig'd, either by the Conduct, the Personal Valour, or the good Fortune of a Leader, the English are acknowledging, in all of them, to your royal Highness. 1750–1 MRS. DELANY *Lett.* 9 She . . was . . so acknowledging that I should desire her acquaintance, that she overwhelmed me with her civilities.

Acknowledgment (ăknɔ̆·lĕdʒmĕnt); also **acknowledgement** (a spelling more in accordance with Eng. values of letters). [f. ACKNOWLEDGE *v.* + -MENT. An early instance of *-ment* added to an orig. Eng. vb.]

1. The act of acknowledging, confessing, admitting, or owning; confession, avowal.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* (1632) v. 394 To require acknowledgement with more than daily and ordinarie testifications of grief. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. viii. 124 Yes Captaine: but with this acknowledgement, That God fought for vs. 1684 MANTON *Serm.* Wks. 1872 IX. 325 Now the act of faith is an assent, not knowledge but acknowledgment. 1686 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 185 In case he give not an acknowledgment of his great abuse. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xliv. 195 A formal acknowledgement of our errors . . must precede every attempt to conciliate. 1825 *Br. Jonathan* III. 301 By which he can escape any acknowledgement of subordination.

†**2.** Recognition, knowledge. *Obs.*

1616 SURFLET & MARKH. *Countrey Farme* 123 To take acknowledgement of the loue that one Horse beareth towards another, and accordingly to set them one by another in the Stable.

3. The act of recognizing the position or claims of; owning or recognition in a particular character.

1611 BIBLE *Coloss.* ii. 2 The acknowledgement of the mysterie of God, and of the Father, and of Christ. 1697 *Snake in the Grass* (ed. 2) 223 These Priests turned to every Power and every Government, as it turned; and made Addresses and Acknowledgments to every Change of Government. 1818 JAS. MILL *Hist. Brit. Ind.* (ed. 4) I. I. ii. 58 All such places as owe acknowledgment to the Dutch. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 291 The king was, by . . the recent and solemn acknowledgment of both houses of parliament, the sole captain general of this large force.

4. A formal declaration or avowal of an act or document, so as to give it legal validity.

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Instit.* 98 He payes a yearly Rent, by way of an acknowledgement of the Seigniorie. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Property Law* xiv. 93 The suit must be brought within twenty years next after the last of such acknowledgments, or the last of such payments (as the case may be). *Mod.* Has there been any acknowledgement of indebtedness? This was a virtual acknowledgement of the contract.

5. The owning of a gift or benefit received, or of a message; grateful, courteous, or due recognition.

1612 DEKKER in Wks. 1873, 261 Acknowledgement is part of payment sometimes. 1630 LORD *Banians* Ep. Ded., Let it be as an Attestate of my acknowledgments to you. 1747 W. GOULD *English Ants* Ded., I am, with all Acknowledgment, your most Obliged Humble Servant, William Gould. 1769 *Junius Lett.* v. 27 You . . may be satisfied with the warm acknowledgements he already owes you. 1775 TRUMBULL in Sparks' *Cor. Am. Rev.* (1853) I. 10 These instances of kindness claim my most grateful acknowledgments. *Mod.* After so public an acknowledgement of his friend's help.

6. Hence, The sensible sign, whereby anything received is acknowledged; something given or done in return for a favour or message, or a formal communication that we have received it.

1739 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* Ded. 3, I dedicate to you this Edition and Translation of Persius, as an Acknowledgment for the great Pleasure you gave me. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xvi. 133 To offer him some acknowledgment for his obliging conduct. 1881 *Daily Tel.* Dec. 27 The painter had to appear and bow his acknowledgments. *Mod.* Take this as a small acknowledgement of my gratitude.

7. *Comb.* **acknowledgment-money.**

1717 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., Acknowledgment-money is a Sum of Money paid by some Tenants, at the Death of their Landlord, in Acknowledgment of their new one.

Acknown, pa. pple. of ACKNOW.

Ackward, obs. form of AWKWARD.

Aclastic (ăklæ·stik), *a. Nat. Phil. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἄκλαστ-ος* unbroken + -IC.] Not refracting; applied to substances which do not refract the rays of light which pass through them.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Aclea·ve,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + CLEAVE. Not recorded in OE.] To cleave or split.

1460 in *Pol. Rel. & Love Poems* 252 And as þyn hert aclef atwynne With doleful deth on þe rode tre.

Acleim, acleyme, early f. ACCLAIM *v.* to claim.

Aclinic (ăklī·nik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀκλῑν-ής* unbending (f. ἀ priv. + *κλίν-ειν* to bend) + -IC.] Without inclination. Applied to the magnetic equator, or line surrounding the earth and cutting the terrestrial equator, on which the magnetic needle has no dip but lies horizontal.

[Not in CRAIG 1847.] 1850 ANSTED *Elem. Geol.* 20 There is in the neighbourhood of the earth's equator, and cutting it at four points, an irregular curve called the magnetic equator or aclinic line. 1873 ATKINSON *Ganot's Phys.* (ed. 6) 565 The aclinic line is the line which joins all these places on the earth where . . the dipping-needle is quite horizontal.

A-clock, earlier form of o'clock. See A *prep.*^{2} and CLOCK.

†**Aclo·se,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OFr. *aclos* closed up for *enclos,* or f. *a* to (see A- *pref.* 7) + *clos* :—L. *claus-um* shut.] To enclose, shut up.

c 1315 SHOREHAM, 145 God nys nauȝt in ther worldle a-closed Ac hy ys ine hym. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXVI. 10524 Þan Paris and his pepull past to the temple Keppit hom in couert, aclosit hom þerin.

A-cloy, earlier and better f. ACCLOY *v. Obs.* to cloy.

†**Aclu·msid,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? pa. pple. of **aclumsen,* f. A- *pref.* 1 + *clumsen* to be stiff or numb; or for *y-clumsed* pa. pple. of the simple vb. See A *particle.*] Benumbed, paralysed. Cf. ACUMBLE.

1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* vi. 24 Oure hondys ben aclumsid, tribulacioun hath take vs.

Acme (æ·kmi), also 7 **achme, achma,** 8–9 **acmé, acmè.** [a. Gr. *ἀκμή* point. Long consciously used as a Gr. word, and written in Gr. letters from Ascham 1570 to Goldsmith 1750, although spelt as Eng. by B. Jonson 1625, and commonly afterwards.]

1. *gen.* The highest point or pitch; the culmination, or point of perfection, in the career or development of anything.

1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (1863) 93 The Latin tong, even whan it was, as the Grecians say, in *ακμῆ*, that is, at the hiest pitch of all perfitenesse. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Discov.* So that he may be named, and stand as the mark and *ἀκμή* of our language. 1641 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady Err.* II. iv. (1651) 23 I' th' heat and achme of devotion. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. 78 Date we from this day, the achme or vertical height of Abbeys, which henceforward began to stand still, & at last to decline. 1659 LESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* ix. The Liturgy and ceremonie of our Church, drawing nigh to its *ἀκμή*. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Ded., In the Achma of the Three Last Empires of the World. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess., Taste,* By the age of ten his genius was at the *ἀκμή*. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Revol.* Wks. V. 236 The growth of population in France was by no means at its *acmé* in that year. 1800 WEEMS *Washington* (1877) xi. 155 Having at length attained the acme of all his wishes. 1817 MALTHUS *Population* III. 57 No country has ever reached, or probably ever will reach, its highest possible acme of produce. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despotism* § 5. 188 A position whence the transition was easy to the acmé of unbounded despotism. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* (1870) xi. 421 It is however in Achilles that courtesy reaches to its acmè. 1880 *Boy's Own Bk.* 240 The acme of bicycle riding.

†**2.** *esp.* a. The period of full growth, the flower or full-bloom of life. *Obs.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 174 They haue not attained vnto the Acme, or full height of their growing. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of News* Prol. (1631) 5 He must be one that can instruct your youth, And keepe your Acme in the state of truth. 1650 BULWER *Anthropometam.* § 22. 245 [It] may be either in the achma or declination of our age. 1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 259/2 Youth is the encrease of the first Refrigerative part, Age the decrease thereof, *ἀκμη*, the constant and perfect Life which is betwixt both. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 37 Every tree . . after each seven years improving twelve pence in growth, till they arriv'd to their acme. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold's Life & Corr.* II. x. 314 The thought that the forty-ninth year, fixed by Aristotle as the acme of the human faculties, lay still some years before him.

b. The point of extreme violence of a disease, the crisis. *arch.*

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xiii. Wks. VII. 496 Christ Jesus . . in the very *ἀκμή* of his agony . . did set the fairest copy of that obedience. 1676 GREW *Plants, Lect.* II. i. § 26 (1682) 242 We may conceive the reason of the sudden access of an acute Disease, and of its Crisis . . when the Cause is arrived unto such an *ἀκμή*. 1752 in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. lxxiii. 586 From the beginning to the flatus or acme of the disease, they almost all die. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Revol.* (1872) I. v. vi. 167 Paris wholly has got to the acme of its frenzy.

Acne, acneon, obs. forms of A-KNEE.

Acne (æ·knɪ). *Path.* [mod. L., supposed to be a corruption of Gr. *ἀκμή* point.] (See quotations.)

1835 HOBLYN *Dict. of Med. Terms* 3, *Acne,* tubercular tumours slowly suppurating, chiefly occurring in the face. 1853 MAYNE, Acne . . also called *Rosy-drop.* 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin.* 257 Acne is an inflammatory, usually chronic disease of the sebaceous glands, characterized by the formation either of papules, tubercles, or pustules, or a combination of these lesions, occurring for the most part about the face.

Acnodal (æknō·dăl), *a. Geom.* [f. ACNODE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to acnodes.

1873 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* 126 Nodal cubics may obviously be subdivided into crunodal and acnodal.

Acnode (æ·knōud). *Geom.* [f. L. *acus* needle + NODE.] That point in a curve where the moving point, by which it may be conceived as generated, turns sharply back on its path; otherwise known as a cusp.

1873 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* 23 In this case no real point is consecutive to the origin, which is then called a conjugate point or acnode.

Acoast, obs. form of ACCOST *v.*

†**A-coast,** *adv. Obs.* prop. *phrase*; also 3–4 **acost.** [A *prep.*^{1} + COAST. The earlier *a-cost* was a direct adoption of OFr. *à coste,* mod. *à côte*: see COAST.]

1. At one side, by the side, by the coast. See ACOST.

2. Ashore.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 100 After we had lost ancres, hoising vp the sailes for to get the ship a coast in some safer place.

Acock (ăkɒ·k), *adv.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*^{1} of state + COCK.] In cocked fashion; defiantly.

1846 JERROLD *Chron. Clovern.* Wks. 1864 IV. 379, A man, who, on his outstart in life, sets his hat acock at matrimony—a man who defies Hymen and all his wicked wiles.

A-cock-bill, *Naut.* Having the bills or tapering ends cocked or pointing upwards. Said of the anchor when it hangs from the cathead ready for dropping, and also of the yards of a vessel, when they are placed at an angle with the deck.

1708 *Sea Dict.* s. v. *Anchor,* The Anchor is a Cock-bell, when the Anchor hangs up and down by the Ship's Side. 1833 *Pen. Cycl.* I. 507/1 An anchor is said . . to be 'a cock-bill,' when hanging vertically. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 198 To put the yards a-cock-bill is to top them up by one lift to an angle with the deck. A sign of mourning.

A-cock-horse, *phrase:* see COCK-HORSE.

Acoie, variant of ACCOY *v. Obs.* to calm.

†**Acola·stic(ke,** *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. Gr. *ἀκόλαστ-ος,* see next, + -IC.] 'A prodigall person.' Cockeram 1612. 'That liveth under no correction, riotous.' Blount 1656. 'Incorrigible, not better by chastisement.' Bullokar 1676.

†**A·colaust.** *Obs.* [? ad. Gr. *ἀκόλαστ-ος* unchastised, licentious.] One that revels in sensual pleasures (like the prodigal of the parable).

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 19 (1865) 547/1 The acolaust loathes the service of that churl, that allowed him no better diet than husks.

Acold (ăkōu·ld), *a. arch.* Forms: 3 **acoled** (?), 4 **acoold, acoild,** 5–6 **acolde,** 6–7, 9 **acold.** [prob. orig. *a-cólod, a-cóled,* pa. pple. of *acólian, acólen* (see ACOOL), which became regularly *acooled* in 16th c., but when used adjectively preserved the original *o* before two consonants, or by assimilation to adj. COLD.] Cooled, chilled, cold.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 20 Al to michel thou art afoild [= afooled], Now thi blod it is acoild. 1393 GOWER *Conf. Am.* III. 35 Thus lay this pouer in great distresse, Acolde and hongry at the gate. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2658 And waite without in woo and peyne, Full yvel a-coolde in wynde and reyne. 1461 *Past. Lett.* 421 II. 63 It begynyth to wax a cold abydyng her. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 52 He behelde where satte an olde knyght that was sore acolde. 1563 *Homilies* II. ii. III. (1859) 233 Who have need either of meat when we be hungry, or drink when we be thirsty, or clothing when we be acold. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 236 Alwaies burning and euer chill a colde. 1605 SHAKS. *K. Lear* III. iv. 59 Tom's a-cold. 1608 TOURNEUR *Reveng. Trag.* II. i. 51 All thriues but chastity; she lyes a cold. 1821 KEATS *St. Agnes' Eve* i. 170 The owl for all his feathers was a-cold. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Compl. of Poor* Wks. II. 195 And we were wrapt and coated well, And yet we were a-cold. 1863 A. B. GROSART *Small Sins* (ed. 2) 90 Their a-cold breath blights the fragile blossoms. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 341 Before the sun of that day grew acold.

†**Aco·ld,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *acald-ian,* W. Sax. *aceald-ian* cogn. w. OHG. *irchalten,* mod. G. *erkalten*; f. A- *pref.* 1 + OE. *cald-ian, cealdian* to become cold.]

1. *intr.* To become cold.

c 880 K. ÆLFRED *Greg. Past.* lviii. 447 Swa eac ðæt wearme wlacað, ær hit eallunga acealdiȝe. 1388 *Wimbleton's Sermon* in Halliw., The syknesse of the world thou schalt knowe by charyté acoldyng. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 96 When this knyght þat was acolded,—& hit was grete froste.

2. *trans.* To make cold, cool.

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 404, O sond ne groweð no god, and bitocneð idel: and idel acoaldeð & acwencheð þis fur.

Acole, earlier form of ACOOL *v.* and of ACCOLL *v.*

†**Acolee.** *Obs.* [a. OFr. *acolee* embrace, hug; properly pa. pple. of *acoler*: see ACCOLL.] The embrace, or other greeting, by which knighthood was conferred: the earlier equivalent of ACCOLADE.

c 1450 *Merlin* xxi. 374 The kynge Arthur yaf hym the acolee, and bad god make hym a gode knyght.

Aco·logy. *Med. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἄκος* cure, remedy + *-λογία* treatise; see -LOGY.] 'The doctrine of therapeutic agents in general, or of the method of curing disease.' Craig 1847, etc.

†**Acolouthite.** *Obs. rare*; also 7 **acholithite.** [f. Gr. *ἀκόλουθ-ος* + -ITE.] By-form of ACOLYTE.

1599 BP. HALL *Virgidem* IV. vii. 53 To see a lasie dumbe Acholithite, Armed against a devout flyes despight. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episcopacie* (1647) 174 The office of an acolouthite, of an exorcist, of an ostiary, are no way dependent on the office of a deacon.

Acoluteship, obs. form of ACOLYTESHIP.

Acoluth, obs. but more correct f. ACOLYTE.

Acolyctine (ækŏli·ktəin). *Chem.* [f. the plant whence derived.] An organic base obtained from *Aconitum Lycoctonum*; supposed to be identical with aconine.

Acolyte (æ·kŏləit). Forms: 3–6 **acolyt,** 4 **acolite,** 6 **acoluth(e,** 6–9 **acolyth(e,** 8–9 **acolyte.** [ad. med. L. *acolitus, acolithus, acolythus,* corrupt forms of *acolūthus* a. Gr. *ἀκόλουθος* following, attending upon, subst. an attendant. The normal form is *acoluth,* as written by some of the 16th c. scholars. Occ. aphetized to COLET, and expanded to ACOLYTHIST, ACOLOUTHITE.]

1. *Eccl.* An inferior officer in the church who attended the priests and deacons, and performed subordinate duties, as lighting and bearing candles, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Past. Ep.* in *Anc. Laws* II. 378 *Acolitus* is se þe leoht berð æt Godes þenungum. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 45 The ferthe [degree in orders] acolyt hys to segge y-wys Tapres to bere wel worthe. 1382 WYCLIF *Coloss.* Prol., Therfore the apostle, thennis boundyn, writith to hem fro Effecie bi Tyte, a dekene, and Honesym, acolite. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 74 He that schuld be mad a Bischop schuld first be a benet . . and then a colet; and then subdiacone, diacone, and prest. 1555 *Fardle of Facions* II. xii. 267 The Acholite, whiche we calle Benet or Cholet, occupieth the roume of Candle-bearer. 1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* (1634) IV. 155 They play ye Philosophers about ye name of Acoluth, calling him a *Ceroferar,* a taper bearer with a worde . .

wheras *Acolulhos* in Greke simply signifieth a folower. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* 109 Gif ony man deseruis to be ane Bishope lat him first be ostiar, secundlie lecteur, nixt ane Exorcist, efter ane Acolyt. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII xx. Wks. III. 347 The bishops attendants, his followers they were; in regard of which service the name of Acolythes seemeth plainly to have been given. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Popish Cerem.* III. viii. 161 Exorcists, Monkes, Eremits, Acoluths, and all the whole rabble of Popish orders. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. x. (1739) 18 Acolites, which waited with the Taper ready lighted. 1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of the Ch.* I. 353 The candlestick, taper and urceole were taken from him as acolyte. 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 505 The apostolic canons . . name only five orders,—the bishop, priest, deacon, reader, and chanter, omitting the exorcist, porter, and acolyth. 1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages & Renaiss.* i. 15 Two acolythes carried the candlesticks. 1873 W. H. DIXON *Two Queens* I. VI. x. 369 At every porch a priest came out with acolyte and choir.

2. In other senses: a. An attendant or junior assistant in any ceremony or operation; a novice.

1829 SCOTT *Demonol.* vii. 213 Nor are such acolytes found to evade justice with less dexterity than the more advanced rogues. 1831 — *Kenilw.* xxxii. (1853) 296 To awaken the bounty of the acolytes of chivalry. 1865 DICKENS *Our. Mut. Fr.* i. 137 It was the function of the acolyte to dart at sleeping infants.

b. An attendant insect or other animal.

1876 BENEDEN *An. Paras.* 4 Species at the mercy of others, and dependent on acolytes, which are in every respect inferior to themselves.

c. An attendant star.

1876 CHAMBERS *Astron.* 910 *Acolyte* . . sometimes used to designate the smaller of two stars placed in close contiguity.

Acolyteship (æ·kŏləitˌʃip). Also 6 acoluteship. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The position or office of an acolyte.

1562 FOXE *A. & M.* I. 749/2 [Degrading] from Acoluteship, by taking from them the Cruet and Candlestick.

Acolythist. *arch.*; also 8 acolothist. [f. med. L. *acolyth-us* + -IST.] By-form of ACOLYTE.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon.* 96 To ordain the Acolothist, to keep the Sacred Vessels, etc. *Ibid.* 184 The word Clerk is confin'd to the Seven Degrees . . viz. the Ostiarius . . the Acolythist, Reader, Exorcist, Sub-deacon, Deacon, and Presbyter. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Aoluth*, Among the ecclesiastical writers, the term *Acolythus* or *Acolythist*, is peculiarly applied to those young people, who in primitive times aspired to the ministry. 1811 GRANT *Hist. Eng. Ch.* I. 158 Two candlesticks for the acolythists. 1844 LINGARD *Hist. A. S. Ch.* (1858) I. iv. 133 Subordinate officers were required; and we soon meet . . with . . acolythists . . these were ordained.

Acomber, -bre, variants of ACCUMBER *v. Obs.*

Acombraunce, -ous, var. ACCUMBRANCE, -OUS.

† Aco·me, *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 acuman, 3 acome(n. *Pa. pple.* 1 acumen, 5 acomen. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + *cum-an*; cf. OHG. *irqueman*, mod. G. *erkommen.*] To come to, attain, reach.

a 1000 CÆDMON *Gen.* 1544 Wæs of fere acumen. 1297 R. GLOUC. 126 Eldol . . Hente a strong leuour þat him a-com at hand bi cas. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 73 Ase ȝef hy hyȝt myȝt wel a-come To letten other wyle. *a* 1450 *Chester Pl.* (1843) I. 109 Though in thee be God vereye A-comen againste kinde.

Acomer, var. ACCUMBER *v. Obs.* to encumber.

† A-co·mpass, *adv. Obs.* prop. *phrase.* [a. OFr. *à compas*, f. *compas* circle.] In a circle.

c 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. Good W.* 301 And with that word, a-compas environ, They setten hem ful softely adoun.

Acompte, obs. form of ACCOUNT *sb.* and *v.*

† Acompter. *Obs.* [a. Fr. *acompter* to ACCOUNT, inf. used subst.] Account, reckoning.

1483 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 271 The averagis of the last acompter.

Acondylous (ăkɒ·ndiləs), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *κόνδυλ-os* a joint + -OUS.] Not jointed.

1853 IN MAYNE.

Aconelline (ækɒne·lən). *Chem.* [dimin. f. ACONINE.] An organic base obtained from the root of the aconite; also called *Aconella.*

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 771 Messrs. T. & H. Smith have isolated another crystalline body identical with narcotia, and have called it aconella. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Aconellin.

Aconic (ăkɒ·nik), *a. Chem.* [Short. f. ACONITIC.] 1. In *Aconic Acid*: A non-saturated monobasic acid of formula $C_5H_4O_4$.

1877 FOWNES *Man. Chem.* II. 355 By boiling with barytawater, aconic acid is resolved into formic and succinic acids.

2. In comb. a group of isomeric non-saturated bibasic acids of formula $C_5H_8O_4 = C_3H_4 . 2(CO_2H)$, derived from aconitic acid by the loss of carbon dioxide in distillation. They are distinguished as *citraconic, itaconic, mesaconic,* and *paraconic.*

1877 FOWNES *Man. Chem.* II. 353 Citraconic and itaconic acids are produced by the action of heat on citric acid.

Aconicke, 'Poysonous.' Cockeram 1626. [?for *aconitic.*]

Aconine (æ·kɒnəin). *Chem.* [f. L. *aconītum.*] A substance obtained by the continued action of hot water on Aconitine, supposed to be identical with Napelline.

Aconital (ækɒnəi·tăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *aconīt-um* + -AL.] Of the character of aconite.

a 1642 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 281 Almost ready to choak with the aconital bitterness and venom thereof. 1834 H. MILLER *Sc. & Leg.* vii. (1857) 98 The aconital bitterness of the preacher.

Aconitate (ăkɒ·nitēt). *Chem.* [f. L. *aconīt-um* + -ATE⁴.] A salt of Aconitic acid.

1873 WILLIAMSON *Chemistry* § 307 When the citrate is cautiously heated, it loses the elements of a molecule of water, forming aconitate ($C_6H_5O_6$).

Aconite (æ·kŏnəit). [a. Fr. *aconit*, ad. L. *aconītum*, ad. Gr. *ἀκόνιτον* of uncertain etymol. The L. form *aconītum* is also used unchanged, especially in sense 2.]

1. A genus of poisonous plants, belonging to the order *Ranunculaceae. esp.* The common European species *Aconitum Napellus*, called also Monk's-hood and Wolf's-bane. Also applied loosely or erroneously to other poisonous plants.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 426 Aconit is of two sortes . . the one is named . . Aconit that baneth, or killeth Panthers. The other . . Aconit that killeth Woolfs. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 27/1 Onely the touch of Choak-pard Aconite Bereaves the Scorpion both of sense and might. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 271 (1634) It groweth naturally vpon bare and naked rocks, which the Greeks cal Aconas: which is the reason (as some haue said) why it was named Aconitum. 1613 HEYWOOD *Braz. Age* II. ii. 215 With Aconitum that in Tartar springs. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil's Georgics* II. 209 Nor pois'nous Aconite is here produc'd, Or grows unknown, or is, when known, refus'd. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxi. 298 Aconite has the upper petal arched; and three or five capsules. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wond.* 91 The accidental substitution of aconite root or monkshood for horse-radish.

2. An extract or preparation of this plant, used as a poison and in pharmacy. *poet.* Deadly poison.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 48 Though it doe worke as strong As Aconitum, or rash Gun-powder. 1606 DEKKER *Newes fr. Hell* (1842) 87 *note*, Ingenious, fluent, facetious T. Nash, from whose abundant pen hony flow'd to thy friends, and mortall aconite to thy enemies. 1656 COWLEY *Anacreont.* i. (1669) 41 All the World's Mortal to 'em then, And Wine is Aconite to men. *a* 1735 LD. LANSDOWNE *To Mira* 21 (1779) Despair, that aconite does prove, And certain death, to others' love. *a* 1868 H. BUCK *Infant Life* (ed. 3) 124 *Aconite* . . this remedy has been aptly styled 'The Homœopathic Lancet.' 1869 *Daily News* May 26 She and the deceased had eaten the root of a plant called wolf's-bane, the active poison of which is aconite.

3. **Winter Aconite:** Common name of another little plant of the same order, *Eranthis hyemalis*, having a yellow anemone-like flower springing from a whorl of leaves.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 379 Yellow Aconite, double scarlet and dwarf Lichnis. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxi. 299 The winter-flowering species commonly called Winter-Aconite, is the only one that drops its petals. 1879 *Spectator* 6 Sept. 1127/1 The small yellow winter-aconite is more cheery than the lingering rosebud born too late to bloom.

Aconitia (ækɒni·ʃiă). *Chem.* [f. L. *aconīt-um*; ending as in *ammonia.*] = ACONITIN.

1835 HOBLYN *Dict. Med. Terms, Aconitia*, an alkaloid; the narcotic principle of *A. Napellus.* 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Jan. 8/1 Aconitia caused death by paralyzing the heart.

Aconitic (ækɒni·tik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *aconīt-um*; see ACONITE + -IC.] Of or pertaining to aconite. *Aconitic acid*, a basic triatomic acid $(C_6H_3O_3)'''$ $(OH)_3$ existing in monkshood, larkspur, and other plants, and also obtained by heating citronic acid.

1873 FOWNES *Chem.* 730 Aconitic Acid exists in Monkshood.

Aconitine (ăkɒ·nitəin). *Chem.* [f. L. *aconītum* + -IN(E.] The essential principle of aconite, an extremely poisonous vegetable alkaloid; a light white powder, without smell, with a bitter taste.

1847 CRAIG, Aconitine. 1853 MAYNE, Aconitin. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Aconitia*, Aconitine resembles Curara in impairing the conducting power of the motor nerves. 1881 WONTNER in *Standard* 30 Dec. 2/5 One of these pills, at all events, contained a sufficient dose of aconitine to cause death.

Acont(e, early form of ACCOUNT *v.* and *sb.*

† Acoo·l, *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 acólian, 2-3 acolen, 3-4 acole, 4-5 acoole, 5-6 acoole. *Pa. pple.* 1 acólad, acólod, 2-4 acoled, 5-6 acooled. See ACOLD for adj. forms of the pple. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + *cólian* to cool or make cold. Cf. AKELE, OE. *acélan*, originally the transitive vb. while *acólian* was intr.]

1. *intr.* To wax cold, to cool.

a 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 12 Manegra lufu acolað. *a* 1200 *Cott. Hom.* 237 Þes lare and laȝe swiðe acolede þurh manifead sénne. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1273 Nis nout so hot that hit nacoleth.

2. *trans.* To cool. (The first instance may be *intr.*)

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 205 Ich wot he is nu suthe acoled. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr. John* 103b, The Lorde Jesus dyd thus abate and acoole that arrogancie. 1540 WHITTINTON *Tully's Offyce* II. 77 The greuance of heates be acooled and abated.

† Aco·p, *adv. Obs. rare.* [A *prep.*¹ + COP top.] On the top; on high.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. vi. 33 Marry, sh' is not in fashion yet; she weares A hood, but it stands acop.

Acopic (ăkɒ·pik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄκοπ-os* removing fatigue (f. *ἀ* priv. + *κόπος* weariness) + -IC.] Remedying fatigue; anything which has the property of removing the feeling of fatigue.

Acople, early form of ACCOUPLE *v. Obs.*

† A·copon. *Obs. Med.* [translit. of Gr. *ἄκοπον* adj. neut., sc. *φάρμακον*; see prec.] A soothing salve; a poultice or plaster to relieve pain; an anodyne.

1661 R. LOVELL *Anim. & Min.* 82 Old oile boiled to the temper and thicknesse of an Acopon, helpeth all vices of the nerves, and paines.

‖ **Acor.** *Med.* [L. *acor* f. stem *ac-* sharp.] Sourness or acidity, as of the stomach.

1847 IN CRAIG. 1853 IN MAYNE.

Acord, -ant, etc., earlier form of ACCORD, -ANT, etc.

† Aco·re, *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 2-3 acori-en, acory-en, acory-e; 4 acore. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + *corian*, cogn. w. ODu. *coren*, OHG. *coron, choron*, to taste. Neither *corian* nor *acorian* has yet been found in OE., and the history of the word is a blank before its appearance in the 12th c. as below.] To taste, feel the smart of, suffer.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 45 Oðer hadde the gult . and ure hlouerd ihesu crist hit acorede. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 60 Þu schalt acorien þe rode: þat is acorien his sunne. *c* 1270 *Old Eng. Misc.* 75 In helle . . Acoryen hit ful wrabe. 1297 R. GLOUC. 75 Þat a corede al þis lond. *c* 1305 *E. E. Poems* 63 Þu hit schalt acore sore. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* 767 Thou ne aughtest nowght mi deth acore.

Acorn (ē·kɒ̄n). Forms: 1 æcern, æcirn, (2-3 ?akern); 4-7 akern, (4 hakern); 4 *pl.* acres, atcherne; 4-5 acharn(e; 4-6 achorn(e, 5 akerne, ackerne, accharne, acorun, accorne, hockorn; 5-7 acorne, oke-corne; 6 akecorne, okehorne, acquorn, eykorn; 6-7 akehorne, akorne, acron; 7 oke-corn, akorn; 6- acorn. [The formal history of this word has been much perverted by 'popular etymology.' OE. *æcern* neut., pl. *æcernu*, is cogn. w. ON. *akarn* neut. (Dan. *agern*, Norw. *aakorn*), Du. *aker* 'acorn,' OHG. *ackeran* masc. and neut. (mod. G. *ecker*, pl. *eckern*) 'oak or beech mast,' Goth. *akran* 'fruit,' prob. a deriv. of Goth. *akr-s*, ON. *akr*, OE. *æcer* 'field,' orig. 'open unenclosed country, the plain.' Hence *akran* appears to have been originally 'fruit of the unenclosed land, natural produce of the forest,' mast of oak, beech, etc., as in HG., extended in Gothic to 'fruit' generally, and gradually confined in Low G., Scand., and Eng., to the most important forest produce, the mast of the oak. (See Grimm, under *Ackeran* and *Ecker.*) In Ælfric's *Genesis* xliv. 11, it had perhaps still the wider sense, a reminiscence of which also remains in the ME. *akernes of okes.* Along with this restriction of application, there arose a tendency to find in the name some connexion with *oak*, OE. *āc*, north. *ake, aik.* Hence the 15th and 16th c. refashionings *ake-corn, oke-corn, ake-horn, oke-horn*, with many pseudo-etymological and imperfectly phonetic variants. Of these the 17th c. literary *acron* seems to simulate the Gr. *ἄκρον* top, point, peak. The normal mod. repr. of OE. *æcern* would be *akern, akren*, or ?*atchern* as already in 4; the actual *acorn* is due to the 16th c. fancy that the word *corn* formed part of the name.]

1. Fruit generally, or ? mast of trees. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xliii. 11 Bringað þam men lac, somne dæl tyrwan & hunig and stor, and æcirnu & hnite. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* (1560) I. 201/1 (1868) 25 Let him gone, beguiled of trust that he had to his corne, to Achornes of Okes. *Ibid.* (1868) 50 To slaken her hunger at enene wiþ acornes of okes.

2. The fruit or seed of the oak-tree; an oval nut growing in a shallow woody cup or *cupule.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wright's *Voc.* 33 & 80 *Glans*, æcern. *Ibid.* 284 *Glandix*, æceren. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1811 Hawes, hepus & hakernes, & þe hasel-notes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls. Ser.) I. 195 (The Athenians) taugte . . ete acharns [*Caxton* acornes]. *Ibid.* II. 345 Toforehonde þey lyued by acres (= *cum ante glandibus sustentarentur*). 1388 *Inv. of Goods of Sir S. Burley* in *Prom. Parv.* 6 Deux pairs des pater nosters de aumbre blanc, l'un countrefait de Atchernes, l'autre rounde. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) IX. xix. 357 Nouembre is paynted as a chorle betyng okes and fedynge his swyne with maste and hockornes. *Ibid.* XVII. CXXXIV. 690 The hoke beeryth fruyte whyche hyghte Ackerne. *Ibid.* XVIII. LXXXVII. 837 Hogges bothe male and female haue lykynge to ete Akernes. *c* 1440 *Prom. Parv.* 361 Ocorn or acorn (1499 occarne, or akorne) frute of an oke. *Ibid.* 6 Accorne or archarde, frute of the oke. *a* 1500 *Nominale* in Wright's *Voc.* 228 *Hec glans* a nacorun. 1500 *Ortus Voc.* Accharne, okecorne. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* 234 (1876) He coude not hane his fyll of pesen and oke cornes. 1523 FITZHERBERT *Surv.* xxix. 51 Ye must gather many akehornes. 1547 SALESBURY *Dict. Eng. & Welsh, Mesen* An oke corne. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* xvii. 144 (1872) Acquorns, vyild berreis, green frutis, rutis & eirbis. 1551 TURNER *Herbal.* III. 109 (1568) The oke whose fruite we call an Acorn, or an Eykorn, that is the corn or fruit of an Eyke. 1552 HULOET, Woode bearynge maste or okehornes, *Glandaria sylua.* 1565 JEWEL *Repl. to M. Harding* 302 (1611) They fed of Akecornes, and dranke water. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* 145 (1870) To eate ackornes with swyne, when we may freely eate wheate bread emonges men. 1572 J. BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 74 b, To assuage theire hongre at enen with the Akecornes of Okes. 1580 TUSSER *Husbandry* 28 For feare of a mischiefe keep acorns from kine. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 236 The Arcadians . . were in olde time called eaters of akornes. 1586 B[EARD] *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* II. 117 (1594) The hogge, who with his snowte alwayes towardes the earth, feedeth upon the akornes that are underneath the Oakes. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-house* III. 13 You may feed Turkies with brused acrons. 1597 BACON *Ess.* 256 (1862) *Satis quercus*, Acornes were good till bread was found, etc. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. i. 11 He hath taught his people—to skorne Akehornes with their heeles. 1611 COTGR., *Couppelettes de gland*, Akorne cups. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. II. iii. (1772) 96 Green boughs of trees with fat'ning acrones lade. 1627 MAY *Lucan* VI. (1631) 481 That famed Oake fruitfull in Akehornes. 1632 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* 471 Vnder the Oakes we grouze vp the Akecorns. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* 113 Leekes, and Akornes here Are food for Critickes. 1649 LOVELACE *Grasshopper* 34 Thou dost retire To thy Carv'd Acron-bed to lye. 1651 HOBBES

Leviathan IV. xlvi. 368 They fed on Akorns, and drank Water. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 15 (1679) Any Oak, provided it were a bearing Tree, and had Acorns upon it. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. i. (1682) 3 *Oak-Kernels*, which we call *Acorns*. *Ibid.* IV. II. iv. 186 An Akern, is the *Nut* of an Oak. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 27 Some oaks do grow and bear acrons under the sea. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 81 The Acorn of the Cork is astringent. *c* 1821 KEATS *Fancy* 248 Acorns ripe down-pattering While the autumn breezes spring. 1859 COLEMAN *Woodl. Heaths & Hedges* 7 The young trees usually first produce acorns when about fifteen to eighteen years old.

3. *Naut.* 'A conical piece of wood fixed on the uppermost point of the spindle, above the vane, to keep it from being blown off from the mast-head.' Craig 1847.

4. Sea-acorn = ACORN-SHELL.

1764 CROKER *Dict. Arts* s.v., Acorn, a genus of shell-fish, of which there are several species.

5. *Attrib.* (in sense 2.) in *acorn-bread, crop, meal*, etc. **acorn-cup**, the cupulate involucre in which the acorn grows; **acorn-barnacle** = ACORN-SHELL.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. D.* II. i. 31 All there Elues for feare Creepe into Acorne cups, and hide them there. 1758 NEEDHAM in *Phil. Trans.* L. 783 Their shape . . when they are extended resembles nearly that of an acorn-cup. 1836 PRAED *Poems* (1865) I. 412 She sent him forth to gather up Great Ganges in an acorn-cup *a* 1845 HOOD *The Elm Tree* iii. 16 With many a fallen acorn-cup. 1859 COLEMAN *Woodl. Heaths & Hedges* 7 Swine took his place in the woods and to them the acorn crop . . has for past years been resigned. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fortune's Fool* I. xxiii. (in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 44) What I need now is a bellyful of venison and acorn-bread.

Acorned (ē·kɒ̄nd), *a.* [f. ACORN + -ED².]

1. Furnished or provided with acorns; bearing acorns; *esp.* in *Her.*

1611 GUILLIM *Heraldrie* 105 He beareth Azure, a Cheueron Ermine, three Oken Slips, acorned proper.

2. Fed or filled with acorns.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. v. 16 Like a full Acorn'd Boare, a Iarmen on[e] Cry'd oh, and mounted. 1855 BROWNING *Men & Women* II. 160, I liken his grace to an acorned hog.

Acorn-shell. Popular name of a multivalve Cirriped (*Balanus*, Ellis), called also Sea-acorn, allied to the Barnacles, but without a flexible stalk, several species of which live sessile upon rocks, piles, iron pillars, and shells of other marine animals, between high and low water-mark.

1764 CROKER *Dict. Arts* s.v., The great furrowed Acorn-shell . . is found sticking to the rocks in the East and West Indies. 1857 WOOD *Comm. Obj. Seashore* viii. 157 The entire surface of the limpet was covered with acorn-shells.

Acorse, -y, obs. forms of ACCURSE *v.*

Acorun, obs. form of ACORN.

‖ **Acorus** (æ·kŏrŭs). [L., = Gr. *ἄκορος*, Dioscorides.] A genus of Endogenous plants (Nat. Ord. *Orontiaceae*), of which the native Eng. species is the Sweet Flag or Galingale (*Acorus Calamus*), formerly used, from its aromatic odour when bruised, for strewing on floors and in churches; and still employed to flavour beer, etc.

1714 *French Bk. of Rates* 88 Acorus per 100 Weight.

Acosmism (ăkɒ̄·zmiz'm). [mod. f. Gr. ἀ priv. + *κόσμ-ος* world + -ISM.] A denial of the existence of the universe, or of a universe as distinct from God.

1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* II. 176 (1867) Logically there is but a trivial distinction between his Acosmism, which makes God the one universal being, and Atheism, which makes the cosmos the one universal existence. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 223 The akosmism of Spinoza and the atheism of Comte.

Acosmist (ăkɒ̄·zmist). [mod. f. Gr. ἀ priv. + *κόσμ-ος* world + -IST.] One who denies the existence of the universe or its distinctness from God.

1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1852) III. 145 Spinoza did not deny the existence of God; he denied the existence of the world; he was consequently an Acosmist, not an Atheist.

†Aco·smy. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἀκοσμία* disorder, f. ἀ priv. + *κόσμος* order.] (See quot.)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Acosmy*, is an ill state of Health accompanied with the loss of the Natural Florid Colour of the Face.

†Aco·st, *adv. Obs.*; also 6 a-coast. [a. OFr. *a coste* (mod. Fr. *à côte*), f. *a* to, at + *coste* side :— L. *costa* rib, in late L., side. Afterwards treated as if formed on Eng. A *prep.*¹ + COAST in its restricted sense of 'side of the land.']

1. On or by the side; beside; aside; at one side.

c 1300 *K. Alisaunder* 6485 On a grene wode acost Verrament, ther he fond Wymmen growing out of the ground. *Ibid.* 6028 Feorre about, and eke acost, He sente his messangers bet. *c* 1330 *Arthour & Merlin* 7613 Forth thai passeth this lond acost.

2. Ashore. See ACOAST.

Acost, earlier form of ACCOST *v.* and *sb.*

Acotyledon (ăkɒ·tilī·dən). *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *acotylēdones*, f. Gr. ἀ without + *κοτυληδών* a cup-shaped hollow, also the plant Navel-wort, and in *mod. Bot.* a seed-lobe, f. *κοτύλη* a hollow, cup. It provides a sing. for the L. word, which is often retained unchanged in the pl.] A plant which has no distinct cotyledons, or seed-lobes; as a fern, moss, fungus, or seaweed.

1819 *Pantologia* I. s.v., The distinction of vegetables into acotyledons, monocotyledons, dicotyledons . . has been long made, and is the basis of Jussieu's natural arrangement.

1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* II. i. 119 (1874) Acotyledons, without seed-lobes, such as lichens and fungi.

Acotyledonous (ăkɒtilī·dənəs), *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -OUS.] Having no distinct cotyledons or seed-lobes, attribute of one of Jussieu's three great divisions of the vegetable kingdom.

1819 *Pantologia* I. s.v., It is a doubt however, whether any plant be strictly acotyledonous. 1835 HOOKER *Brit. Flor.* 477 *Acotyledonous* or Cellular Plants: this class corresponds with the 24th *Cryptogamia* in the Linnæan System. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-Bk.* 394 *Acotyledonous*, without cotyledons . . Mostly applied to plants which have no proper seed nor embryo, and therefore no cotyledon.

‖ **Acouchi** (ăkū·ʃi). *Bot.* [native name with Indians of Guiana.] *Acouchi* resin or balsam: the inspissated juice of *Icica heterophylla*, a forest tree of Guiana.

1866 A. SMITH in *Treas. of Bot.* 617 Balsam of Acouchi, yielded by *I. heterophylla*, is employed as a vulnerary.

Acouchy (ăkū·ʃi). *Zool.* [a. Fr. *acouchi, agouchi*, said to be adaptation of native name in Guiana.] A small rodent quadruped allied to the guinea-pig, and agouti, sometimes called the Surinam Rabbit.

1831 *Philos. Mag.* X. 147 A stuffed specimen and a skeleton of the Acouchy (*Dasyprocta Acuschy*, Illig.) having been laid on the table. 1833 *Pen. Cycl.* I. 214 The Acouchi is considerably smaller than either of the foregoing species, and is at once distinguished by the greater length of its tail . . In other respects it is of the same form as the Agoutis.

Acoumeter (ăkɑ̄·mĭtəɹ). [improp. f. Gr. *ἀκούειν* to hear + -METER = Gr. *μέτρον* measure.] An instrument, invented by Itard, for estimating the power or extent of the sense of hearing. Variant names in Dicts. acouometer, acoemeter, acousmeter.

1847 In CRAIG, and subseq. Dicts.

Acoumetry (ăkɑ̄·mĕtri). [f. as prec.+-METRY.] The measuring or estimation of the power or extent of the sense of hearing. Variant forms found in Dicts. are acouometry, acoemetry, acousmetry.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Acount(e, early form of ACCOUNT *sb.* and *v.*

Acounter, -our, early forms of ACCOUNTER.

†Acou·nter, *v. Obs.*; also 4 acuntre. [A reduced form of *encounter*, a. OFr. *encontrer, encountrer*; see A- *pref.* 10.] To encounter, meet.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3602 So kenli þei a-cuntred at þe coupyng to gadere þat þe knizt spere . . alto-schiuered.

†Acou·nter, acountre, *sb. Obs.* [f. prec.: cf. ENCOUNTER *sb.*] An encounter.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 291 The acountre of hem was so strong, That mani dyed ther among. *c* 1440 *Morte Arthur* 49 In alle the batailles that Launcelot had bene With hard acountres hym agayne.

†Acountering, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ACOUNTER *v.* + -ING¹.] Encountering, jousting.

c 1420 *Avowynge of Arthur* XXXV, Of knyȝtus in a-cowunturinge This forward to fulfille.

†Acou·p(e, *v.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 3 acoup-en, 4 acope, acoupe, 5 acoulpe. [a. OFr. *acope-r, acolper, aculper, acoulper, acouper*; f. *à* to + *coulper, couper*, to blame:—L. *culpā-re*, f. *culpa* fault, blame; or ? for earlier *encolper, encouper*:—L. *inculpā-re*. *Adculpāre* is not found in L. Subseq. refashioned as *accoup*: see Ac-.] To accuse.

1297 R. GLOUC. 544 Me acoupede hom harde inou, & suththe atte laste, As theues & traitors, in strong prison me hom caste. *c* 1300 *Life of Beket* 773 The King sat anheȝ on his cee, and acopede him faste. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. of Consc.* 2947 A man has drede bodily, When he es acouped of felony. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 459 Til conscience acouped hym þere-of · in a curteise manere. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* cxcviii, And Syre Robert hym acoulped in thys maner. 1717 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Accouped*, His conscience accouped him [quoted from *P. Pl.* as above]. So BAILEY 1731.

†Acou·p(e, *v.*² *Obs.* [a. OFr. **acolpe-r, acoupe-r*, to strike on (not in Godef.); f. *à* to + *couper* to strike, cut; f. *coup*, OFr. *colp*, stroke, blow:—late L. *colpus*:—*colapus, colaphus*, a. Gr. *κόλαφος* a cuff.] To strike, shower blows.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1594 So harde þay acoupede on hur scheldes: þat broke bub boþe hure schafte.

†Acou·pement. *Obs. rare*—¹. [a. OFr. *acoupement*, n. of action, f. *acouper*; see ACOUPE *v.*¹] Accusation.

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 664 Hit nere noȝt elles riȝt iugement Biþuten ansuare to acupement. *c* 1330 (*later text*) 691 Hit ner nowt riȝt iugement Wiþouten answere to acoupement.

†Acou·ping, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ACOUPE *v.*² + -ING¹.] A coming to blows; the shock of spear on shield.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3438 At þe a-coupyng þe kniȝtes speres· eiþer brak on oþer.

Acouple, variant of ACCOUPLE *v. Obs.*

‖ **Acousmata,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [Gr. *ἀκούσματα* pl. of *ἄκουσμα* anything heard, n. of action f. *ἀκού-ειν* to hear.] Things received on authority: a technical word of a school of philosophy.

1655-60 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* 374/1 (1701) They did esteem those amongst them the wisest, who had most of these Acousmata. Now all these Acousmata were divided into three kinds; some tell, what something is, others tell, what is most such a thing; the third sort tell, what is to be done, and what not.

†Acousmatic (ækauzmæ·tik). *Obs.* [ad. L. *acousmatic-us* (of which the pl. *acousmatici* also occurs unchanged), a. Gr. *ἀκουσματικός* lit. one willing to hear.] A professed hearer, a class of scholars under Pythagoras, who listened to his teaching, without inquiring into its inner truths or bases.

1655-60 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* 358/1 (1701) There were many Auditors called Acousmaticks, whereof he gained two thousand by one oration. *Ibid.* 373/1 The Acousmatici they, who heard only the chief heads of learning, without more exact explication.

Acousme·tric, *a.* [improp. f. Gr. *ἄκουσις* hearing + *μέτρ-ον* measure + -IC.] Pertaining to acoumetry. (Also found in Dicts. as acousmometric.)

Acoustic (ăkū·stik, ăkɑu·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *acoustique*, ad. Gr. *ἀκουστικ-ός* pertaining to hearing, f. *ἀκού-ειν* to hear. The reg. Eng. representative of the Gr. would be *acustic*.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to the sense of hearing, used in hearing, auditory; adapted to aid hearing; pertaining to the science of audible sounds.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* 135 This hath place . . in Acoustique Art; for the Instrument of hearing is like to the straits and winding within a Cave. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 435 An acoustic Instrument so small as to be concealed under one's Wig. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 230 A very useful contrivance, called *acoustic* or *speaking tubes*, which are now fixed up in houses for the purpose of speaking from one story to another. 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 34 The acoustic capsule remains in great part cartilaginous. 1864 *Reader* 18 June 783/2 The two primary sounds, the co-existence of which gives rise to the acoustic figures, are not in absolute unison. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 30 June 11 The drawing-room . . formed a very aristocratic but not very acoustic theatre for the display of their talents. 1867 *Under one Roof* 14 Mrs Clevedon's ears, though exquisitely shaped, were very sharp in the acoustic sense. 1871 TYNDALL *Frag. Science* I. x. 331 (ed. 6) There we had the acoustic opacity of the air. 1873 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect.* vii. § 102. 318 An evident acoustic shadow. 1878 FOSTER *Physiol.* III. i. 392 The olfactory, optic and acoustic nerves are purely sensory nerves. 1879 PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 47 Already has the acoustic telegraph been invented. *Ibid.* 49 A perfect system of acoustic telegraphy.

B. *sb.*

1. A medicine or appliance which assists hearing.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Acoustick*, Medicines or instruments which help the hearing 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. vi. 216 Administer to each of them . . accoustics. 1790 BAILEY (ed. Harwood) [as in Harris].

2. in *pl.*: see ACOUSTICS.

Acoustical (ăkū·-, ăkɑu·stikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the science of acoustics.

1831 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xlvi. 314 On a peculiar class of acoustical figures: and on certain forms assumed by groups of particles upon vibrating elastic surfaces. 1859 DICKENS *T. of two Cit.* 65 Such a curious corner in its acoustical properties, such a peculiar Ear of a place. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 109 The acoustical study of the organs of speech. 1877 TYNDALL in *Daily News* 2 *Oct.* 2/5 Does it describe an optical and acoustical fact, a visible host, an audible song?

2. Promoting hearing.

a 1845 HOOD *T. of Trumpet* XXV, For the Aurist only took a mug, And pour'd in his ear some acoustical drug.

Acoustically (ăkū·-, ăkɑu·stikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an acoustic manner; in relation to the hearing or appreciation of sounds.

1874 TYNDALL in *Contemp. Rev.* 826 The day was acoustically clear; at a distance of 10 miles the horn yielded a plain sound. 1880 H. SWEET in *Academy* 3 Apr. 254 Many phoneticians still confuse them acoustically.

Acoustician (æ:kū·-, æ:kɑustī·ʃăn). [f. ACOUSTIC, on analogy of *physic-ian*, etc.; see -ICIAN.] One versed in acoustics.

1879 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 54 It is . . agreed, even by acousticians, that the piano had best remain with thirteen keys in the octave. 1879 *Spectator* 22 Feb. 241 Mr. A. J. Ellis, Mr. Sedley Taylor, and other acousticians.

Acoustico-, combining form of ACOUSTIC.

1880 in *Nature* XXI. 359 An acoustico-electrical kaleidoscope . . consists of a microphone used in conjunction with an induction-coil and a Geissler tube, and is . . intended for the optical study of sounds.

Acoustics (ăkū·-, ăkɑu·stiks). [pl. of ACOUSTIC *a.* used as sb., on analogy of *mathematics, politics*, etc.; see -ICS. Usually treated as a singular.]

1. The science of sound, and of the phenomena of hearing.

1683 in *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 473 Hearing may be divided into Direct, Refracted and Reflex'd, which are yet nameless unless we call them Acousticks, Diacousticks, Catacousticks. 1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* IV. 499 (1820) An introductory Essay to the Doctrine of Sounds containing Some Proposals for the Improvement of Acoustics. 1805 CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 198 A more intimate knowledge of the structure of the organs of hearing may illustrate the doctrines of acoustics. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* iii. 89 (1867) Which may easily impose on the soundest judgements, uninstructed in the optics and acoustics of the inner sense. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Nat. Phil.* 248 Acoustics, then, or the science of sound, is a very considerable branch of physics. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* i. 3 The science of Acoustics furnished the ancient sorcerers with some of their best deceptions.

2. Also pl. of ACOUSTIC *sb.* an acoustic medicine.

Acoutre, obs. form of ACCOUTRE *v.*

†Aco·ver, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 a-cofri-an, 2–4 acover-en. Subseq. aphetized to COVER *v.*², (not to be confused with *cover* = Fr. *couvrir*). [With OE. *a-cofrian* for *ar-covrian*, cf. OHG. *ir-koboron*, pointing to an OTeut. **er-cober-an*, ad. L. *re-cuperā-re*, in its popular form *re-coberā-re*, cf. Sp. *recobrar* and OFr. *recovrer, recouvrer*. See RECOVER.] *trans.*

To recover, get back, regain. *intr.* To regain health, recover from illness.

a 1100 *Ags. Leechd.* iii. 184 Se þe lið raðe acofrað. *c* 1225 *Hali Meidenhad* 11 Þat ilke þing þat ne mei neuer beon acouered . . Ne schal tu neauer nan oðer al swuch acoueren. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 412 Ȝe muwen akoueren hit þene nexte sunnendei þerefter. *Ibid.* 364 Heo beoð boðe seke: þe on . . drinkeð bitter sabraz uorto akoueren his heale. *c* 1330 *Arthour & Merlin* 8519 Belisent, withouten lesing Acouerd and vndede her eyin.

† Aco·vering, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.] Recovering.

c 1225 *Hali Meidenhad* 27 Of þis lure nis nan acoueringe.

Acoward, earlier form of ACCOWARD *v. Obs.*

1485 CAXTON *Chas. the Grete* 173 There is none so franke ne valyaunte that wyl acoward hymself.

Acownte, obs. form of ACCOUNT.

† Acoy', *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. A- *pref.* 11 + COY; or for *acoye, acoie*, a. OFr. *acoié*.] ?Calmed, subdued.

1567 TURBERVILLE *Compl. Absence of his Loue* If thou had'st ment (unhappie hap) Thus to have nipt my joy, Why didst thou show a smiling cheere That shouldst have looked acoy.

Acoye, variant of ACCOY *v. Obs.* to calm, tame.

Acquaint (ăkwē·nt), *ppl. a.* and *sb. arch.* For forms see ACQUAINT *v.* [a. OFr. *acoint*, later *accoint*:—L. *accognit-um, ad-cognit-um*; f. *ad* to + *cognit-um* pa. pple. of *cognōsc-ĕre* to know, f. *co-* = *com* together + *gnōsc-ĕre* to come to the knowledge of, inceptive of **gno-ĕre* to know. Superseded in lit. Eng. by the pple. ACQUAINTED, but retained in northern Eng. and in lit. Scotch.]

A. *ppl. a.* = ACQUAINTED: personally known; mutually known; having personal or experimental knowledge of. Const. *with* (*to* obs.)

1297 R. GLOUC. 465 He was a quointe muche to the quene of Fraunce. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 138 Forthir aquynt quhill that we be. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5203 With such love be no more aquente. *c* 1450 *Merlin* iv. 72, I shall make you a-queynte with a gode man. 1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* (1848) v. 79 Desirous that I should be acquaint with him. 1720 WODROW *Corr.* II. 471 (1843) Some coffee-houses you are acquaint with. 1794 BURNS *Wks.* IV. 295 John Anderson my jo, John, When we were first acquent, Your locks were like the raven, Your bonnie brow was brent. 1867 J. INGELOW *Story of Doom* VII. 131 As men the less acquaint with deeds of blood.

† **B.** *sb.* An acquaintance. (Cf. OFr. *acoint* = *familier, ami.*) *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 283 Harl. MS., To thy subjects do noon oppressioun; Ne make thyn acqueyntis fro the fle [*Six-text MSS.* acqueyntance-s].

Acquaint (ăkwē·nt), *v.* Forms: 3–5 acoint(e, akoint(e, acoynt(e; 4–5 aqueynt, aqweynt, acqueynt; 6 acquaynt; 6– acquaint. *Aphet.* 4–6 quaynt(e. [a. OFr. *acointe-r*, also *acuintier, acointier, acoentier*:—late L. *adcognitā-re, accognitā-re* (c. 856) to make known, f. *adcognit-um*: see prec. Cf. mod. Fr. *s'accointer*.] Primary sig. To make known, but in Eng. reflexive from the first.

† **1.** *refl.* To make oneself known, introduce oneself, become known (*to* any one). *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 15 Heo a coynted hym a non, and bi comen frendes gode. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 35 To king Athelston thou schalt aqueynt the. *c* 1400 *Destr. of Troy* VII. 2931 Acoyntyng hom with kissyng and clippyng in armes. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C ij. He hym self also spente largely for to acqueynte hym att the festes.

† **2.** *intr.* (by omission of refl. pron.) To become acquainted, or familiar; to attain to a state of mutual knowledge. *Obs.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *Hous of Fame* 250 To telle the manere How they aqueynteden in fere. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pl.* XI. xxi, But of rude people the wyttes are so faynt, That wyth theyr connyng they can not acquaynt. 1559 *Myrroure for Mag., Mortimers* xiii. 2 Well was the man that myght with me acquaynte. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilg. Prog.* I. 156 He would that you should stay here a while to acquaint with us. 1774 H. WALPOLE *Corresp.* (1837) III. 111 Though the Choiseuls will not acquaint with you I hope their abbé Barthelemi is not put under the same quarantine.

3. *refl.* To make (oneself) to have knowledge of, to give, or gain for, oneself personal knowledge of, or acquaintance *with* (any one). Now only in passive 'To be acquainted (*with* anyone)'; the active is supplied by 'to become acquainted with,' 'to make the acquaintance of,' and *fam.* 'to get to know.'

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 225 Þan went þis Ottobone þorghout þe cuntre, & quaynted him with ilkone. 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe of Blaunche* 532 And I saw that, and gan me aqueynt With hym. *c* 1430 *How the Good Wijf taught his Dowgter* 88, in *Babees Bk.* 40 Aqweynte þee not with eche man þat goop bi þe strete. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lii. 931 Mochel desire I now trewelye . . Aqweynted with him to be. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* hv. b, It is good to acqueynt hymself with holy men. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxii. 21 Acquaint now thy selfe with him, and be at peace. 1653 MARVELL *Let.* 1 Wks. 1875 II. 5 Most of this time . . hath been spent in acquainting ourselves with him. 1798 SOUTHEY *Eng. Ecl.* i. Wks. III. 8 You did not know me, But we're acquainted now.

4. *refl.* and *trans.* To give (oneself or any one) experimental knowledge of, or acquaintance *with*. (a thing).

1567 *Triall of Treasure* (1850) 15 Next here with Sturdiness you must you acquainte. 1611 BIBLE *Eccl.* ii. 3 Acquainting mine heart with wisedome. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. xxii. 120 Power to order the same; and be acquainted with their accounts. 1666 FULLER *Hist. Waltham Ab.* (1840) 268, I shall select thence some memorable items, to acquaint us with the general devotion of those days. 1683 DRYDEN *Life of Plutarch* 65 Where he may command all sorts of books, and be acquainted also with such particulars as have escap'd the pens of writers. 1863 BRIGHT *Speeches, Amer.* (1876) 139 No man in America or in England is more acquainted with the facts of this case. *Mod.* Acquaint yourself with the duties of your new sphere.

† **5.** *trans.* To familiarize, accustom, or habituate. Const. *with*, or *inf. phrase*. *Obs.*

1586 B[EARD] tr. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* II. 284 Acquainting our selves to love them that doe us good. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voyages* II. ii. 137 The recouerie of their diseases doeth acquaint their bodies with the aire of the countries where they be. 1612 BRINSLEY *Grammar-Sch.* 213 Acquaint them to pronounce some speciall examples. 1658 EVELYN *French Gard.* (1675) 144 You may take off the bells to acquaint them [plants] with the air.

6. *trans.* To inform (a person) of (a thing); to make cognizant or aware. Const. *with, that* (*of* obs.).

1559–66 *Hist. Estate Scotl.* in *Miscell. Wod. Soc.* (1844) 57 They sent a post to the Queene, acquainting her of the matter. 1586 JAMES VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 224. III. 21 Quho indeid are fullie aqueutid thairwith. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 696 It were a peece of honestie to acquaint the King withall. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerusalem* (1732) 66 To acquaint the Governour of our Arrival. 1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* IV. v. 115 He was acquainted that his worship would wait on him. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* 185 Jeanie . . could scarce find voice to acquaint him, that she had an order from Bailie Middleburgh. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. vii. (1857) 276 They had acquainted the regent with their intention.

b. *ellipt.* (with personal obj. only). To inform.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 15 Be secret false; what need she be acquainted? 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. ii. (1840) 68/1 [He] begged her, if anything ailed his daughter, to acquaint him immediately. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. iv. 196, I shall certainly acquaint your father.

† **c.** (with the thing only as obj.) To tell, make known. *Obs.* (In this sense the word comes round again to the original sense of *adcognitāre*.)

1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 79 Acquaint thy name in private unto me. 1678 BUTLER *Hudibr.* III. i. 1390 And he knows nothing of the Saints, But what some treach'rous spy acquaints.

† **Acquaintable** (ăkwē·ntăb'l), *a. Obs.*, also **aqueyntable, acquayntable.** [a. Fr. *acointable*, f. *acoint-er*. See ACQUAINT and -ABLE.] Easy to be acquainted with, affable, familiar.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2213 Wherfore be wise and aqueyntable, Goodly of word, and resonable. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* II. xlii. 134, I founde hym ryght gracyous . . courtoys, amyable, and acquayntable. 1611 COTGR., *Accointable*, acquaintable, easie to be acquainted, or familiar, with.

Acquaintance (ăkwē·ntăns). Forms: 3–4 acoyntaunse; 3–5 acqueyntaunce, aquayntonce; 4–5 acqueintance, -aunce, acqueyntanse; 6 accoynt-, acquent-, acquayntaunce; 6– acquaintance. North.: 4–5 aquentance; 5 aqweyntans, -ance, acqueyntawns. Aphet.: 3–4 queyntance; 5–6 quayntaunce; 6–7 quentance. [a. OFr. *acointance*, 15th c. *accointance*, n. of action, f. *acointer*. See ACQUAINT *v.* and -NCE.]

1. Personal knowledge; knowledge of a person or thing gained by intercourse or experience, which is more than mere recognition, and less than familiarity or intimacy. Const. *with* (*of* obs.).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 212 Deth comend er he besought Toke with this king such acqueintaunce. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. 1865 He has no knowlage, ne acoyntaunse of my cors. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 36/2 Vortiger . . thought prevely in his herte thrughe quayntaunce for to be kynge hym selfe. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. vi. 15 Pardon me, That any accent breaking from thy tongue, Should scape the true acquaintance of mine eare. 1675 CROWNE *Country Wit* IV. 61 What would this fellow have? who let him in without my acquaintance? 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 164 Knowledge and acquaintance make the most striking causes affect but little. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* vii. (ed. 5) 116 An acquaintance with those works themselves such as only minute and long-continued study could give.

To take acquaintance *of, with*: to acquaint oneself with (*Obs.*); = *mod.* **to make the acquaintance** of, form an acquaintance with.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 55 Eue . . toke aqueintaunce lightly of the serpent. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* x. 40 He toke grete acqueyntaunce and ofte repayred vnto the palays. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pl.* XXX. xii, I toke acquaintaunce of her excellence. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 208 For who so hard, but, passing by that way, Will take acquaintance of my woes. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 6. 43 We spent a day or two in making the general acquaintance of the glacier.

2. The state of being acquainted, or of knowing people and being known by them; mutual knowledge. Const. *with* (*of* obs.), *obj. gen.* as 'her acquaintance'; *reciprocal gen.* as 'our acquaintance.'

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6173 Queyntaunce of al men they schoneth. *Ibid.* 7259 For acqueyntaunce that hath beon . . heom bytweone. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 167 Thusgat maid thai thar aquentance. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Freres T.* 42 For here acqueintaunce was not come of newe. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6493, I love bettir the queyntaunce, Ten tyme, of the kyng of Fraunce. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xviii. 64 In swylk a-qweyntans swa þai fell. 1514 BARCLAY *Cytezen & Uplondyshn.* (1847) 62 For olde acquayntance betwene them erst had betwene. 1530 RASTELL *Purgatory* Prol., Of old famylyer accoyntaunce. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 185, I shall desire you of more acquaintance, good Master Cobweb. 1603 *Philotus* 41 To mak mair quentance vs betwene, I glaidly could agrie. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* vi. 21 The olde acquaintance they had with the man. 1773 GOLDSM. *She Stoops to Conq.* II. i. (1854) 36 Give me leave to introduce Miss Neville to yonr acquaintance. 1821 BYRON *Werner* I. i, Let's have some wine, and drink unto Our better acquaintance. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XXX. (C.D. ed.) 244 Those who had not the honour of his acquaintance.

3. A person or persons with whom one is acquainted. (Originally a collective noun, with both sing. and pl. sense, but now usually *singular*, with pl. *acquaintances*.)

c 1386 CHAUCER (6-text MSS.) *Sompn. T.* 283 Ne make thyne aqueyntance nat for to flee [3 *MSS.* acquaintances, *Harl. MS.* acqueyntis]. *c* 1525 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 45 There coude I none aquentaunce fynde. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* ii. 44 Sought him amonge their kynsfolke and acquayntaunce [WYCLIF knowleche]. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 702/2 He was his acquaintaunce and familyar. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. iv. 102 What? Old Acquaintance? Could not all this flesh Keepe in a little life? 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* 89 (1669) Now meditate alone, now with Acquaintance talk. *a* 1794 GIBBON *Miscell. Wks.* 1814 II. 96 If among a crowd of acquaintances, one friend can afford you any comfort. 1816 MISS AUSTEN *Emma* I. iii. 17 The acquaintance she had already formed were unworthy of her. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas Marner* 31 He might meet some acquaintance in whose eyes he would cut a pitiable figure.

Acquaintanceship (ăkwē·ntănsʃip). [f. prec. + -SHIP. A modern formation due to the application of the simple *acquaintance* to a person; cf. *friend-ship*.] The standing or relation of an acquaintance or of mutual acquaintances; the state or position of having acquaintance or personal knowledge; = ACQUAINTANCE 2.

1803 SOUTHEY in Robberds' *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 440 A man with whom I have scarcely had any intercourse, not even of common acquaintanceship. 1881 MASSON *Carlyle* in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 71 His acquaintanceships among his fellow-students do not appear to have been numerous.

Acquaintancy (ăkwē·ntănsi). *rare.* [f. ACQUAINTANCE, by substituting the ending -NCY, which is distinctively one of state; cf. *coherence* and *coherency*.] = prec. (and due to same cause).

1859 MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout* 567 But there came anon, As we journey'd on, Down the deep Garonne, An acquaintancy, Which we deem'd, I count, Of most high amount.

† **Acquaintant** (ăkwē·ntănt). *Obs.* [a. Fr. *acointant*, later *accointant*, pr. pple. of *accointer*; see ACQUAINT *v.*] = ACQUAINTANCE 3; by which it has now been disadvantageously superseded; there has perhaps been some confusion between the pl. *acquaintants, -ans*, and the collective *acquaintance*.

1611 COTGR., *Rompre la paille avec*, To fall out with a friend, companion, or familiar acquaintant. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. v. Wks. 1677, 169 If not for his own sake, yet for that of his children and acquaintants. 1694 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccccliii. (ed. 6) 493 He finds his old Friend and Acquaintant. 1704 SWIFT *Tale of a Tub* I. 164 (1768) He and his readers are become old acquaintants.

† **Acquainta·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [n. of action f. ACQUAINT + -ATION. Not in Fr. though **acointation* would have been quite reg.] = ACQUAINTANCE.

1468 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* 588 II. 321, I as yet have govyn yow bot easy cause to remembyr me for leke of aqweyntacion.

Acquainted (ăkwē·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* For forms see ACQUAINT *v.* [f. ACQUAINT *v.* + -ED.]

1. Personally known; familiar, through being known. Const. *to, unto. Obs.* of persons; *arch.* of things.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 57 To an ermite he is y-go That he was ere aqueynted to. 1560 PHAER *Eneid* IX. B b 3 The horsmen kest themselues in crokings knowen of quainted ground. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. M. Harding* (1611) 377 These authorities . . be also plaine and euident, and well acquainted and knowen vnto the World. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 139 That Warre, or Peace, or both at once may be As things acquainted and familiar to vs. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxxv. Wks. 1677, 60 Fram'd so, in an acquainted shape, to advantage his deceit the more. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Aztl.* xiv. Wks. V. 297 With cautious strength did Madoc aim attack, Mastering each moment now with abler sway, The acquainted sword. 1823 LAMB *Elia* II. ix. (1865) 294 We are at home and upon acquainted ground.

2. Personally known (to any one) and having personal knowledge (of him); having mutual knowledge. Const. *with.*

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 218 Þet he beo wel akointed mid ou. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 600 Aqueynted am I & pryve With Myrthe, lord of this gardyne. 1494 FABYAN V. CXXXIII. 117 An holy man, named Felix, ye which he was firste acqueynted with in Fraunce. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pl.* XIX. xiii, Tell me I pray you hertely . . how were ye acquaynted? 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iv. 132, I pray you be better acquainted. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Gay* Wks. 1787 III. 204 [Pope] when he became acquainted with Gay . . received him into his inmost confidence. 1882 *Daily News* 29 July 3/6 They had been some time acquainted, and walked out together.

3. Having personal or experimental knowledge; possessed of personal knowledge, more or less complete. Const. *with*, rarely *of* (men or things).

1480 *Ragman Roll* 190 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* 177 Your hert ys roted in humylyté, And aquented nothing wyth his contrarye. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lxiii. 16 For Abraham knoweth vs not, nether is Israel acquainted with vs. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* liii. 3 A man of sorrows, and acquainted with griefe. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xliv. 237 We have but one way left to make ourselves acquainted with it. 1836 WHATELY *Let.* in *Life* (1866) I. 346 Being sure of his being better acquainted than most people in England of the real state of Irish affairs. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Felix Holt* 34 You have kept yourself . . thoroughly acquainted with English politics.

† **4.** Familiarized by experience *with*, accustomed *to*. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* I. 107 (1822) The swetnes of native cuntre, to quhilk men bene nocht haistelie acquentit. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 71 It was a strong drinke .. very pleasant to them that were acquainted with it. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1843) 692/2 A vulgar spirit, accustomed to no excesses, and acquainted only with a very moderate fortune. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 578 They'l be acquainted at Java and Japan .. to understand their own Constitution.

B. *absol.* quasi-*sb.*

1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* 257, I take my leaue of your friendship, and also to call you my acquainted.

Acquaintedness (ăkwē·ntĕdnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state of being acquainted; the degree or amount of acquaintance.

1661 BOYLE *Style of H. Script.* 244 Afterwards by Acquaintednesse brought to Believe the Scripture upon its Own score. 1851 I. TAYLOR *Wesley & Method.* (1852) 222 A full ministerial acquaintedness with those inexhaustible treasures of thought.

Acqueint, acquenche, var. AQUENCH *v. Obs.*

Acquest (ăkwe·st). [a. 16th c. Fr. *acquest*, mod. *acquêt*, OFr. *aquest*:—late L. *acquīst-um, acquīsit-um* for *acquīsīt-um*, pa. pple. (used subst.) of *acquīr-ĕre*, see ACQUIRE. The parallel form ACQUIST follows the med. L. *acquīstum*, It. *acquisto*, and has been more generally used for the action or process, while *acquest* is commonly used for the thing acquired, in which sense it is used in Fr. and in jurisprudence.]

1. A thing acquired, an acquisition.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 97 New Acquests are more Burthen, then Strength. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* (1682) I. 156 Being all (except Bretagne) the first acquests of the French. 1630 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 385 The Romans sent legions .. partly to secure their new acquests. 1671 F. PHILIPPS *Reg. Necess.* 536 That Earthly Honor which his great Acquests in the Study and Practice of the Law had gained him. *a* 1734 NORTH *Examen* III. vi. § 95. 494 Mentioning the French King's Acquests in Flanders. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 11 England .. was an acquest fully subject to the Conqueror's disposal.

†**2.** The action of acquiring. More commonly written ACQUIST. See also QUEST, to which this sense often approached. *Obs.*

1613 SIR A. SHERLEY *Trav. to Persia* 100 When if there be anything acquisited, the distribution of the members of that bodie is such, vpon whom the acquest is to be made, that there is no possible pretendence from one to the others getting. 1652 M. NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 425 The detaining of the said people with their goods as also his suagement and award for the forfeiture and acquest of them, he hath justified before you. 1684 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (ed. 3) 173 We are in the Acquest, and they in the Possession of the heavenly Canaan. 1713 DERHAM *Physico-Theol.* IV. xi. 206 The peculiar structure of the principal Parts acting in the acquest of their Food. 1787 J. BARLOW *Oration* 4 July 16 He was .. one of our principal supporters in the acquest of Independence.

3. *Law.* Property gained by purchase, or gift, or otherwise than by inheritance.

†**Acquie·scate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [improp. f. Fr. *acquiesce-r* + -ATE[3]. Cf. *terminer, terminate, isoler, isolate.*] = ACQUIESCE.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Wanstead Play* Wks. 1674, 623 (D.) Do but acquiescate to my exhortation, and you shall extinguish him.

Acquiesce (ækwi,e·s), *v.*, also 7 aquiess(e, acquiese. [a. MFr. *acquiesce-r* (16th c. in Littré), f. L. *acquiēsc-ĕre*; f. *ac-* = *ad-* to, at + *quiēsc-ĕre* to rest.]

†**1.** *intr.* To remain at rest, either physically or mentally; to rest satisfied (*in* a place or state). *Obs.*

c 1620 A. HUME *Orthogr. Brit. Tongue* (1865) 9 But as now we sound it in quies and quiesco, the judicionse ear may discern tuae soundes. But because heer we differ not, I wil acquiess. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (1869) 88 Being safely returned to his Mother soile, he may very well acquiesse in her lap. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. I. § 9. 136 We were not made to acquiesce in life and health. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. on Hist.* v. li. 386 No situation—in which he can entirely acquiesce, so as to look out for no farther improvements.

†**b.** To acquiesce *from*: To rest, or cease from. *Obs. rare.*

1659 LESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* (1846) 12, I resolved totally to acquiesce from such contests.

†**c.** To acquiesce *under*: To remain in quiet subjection, to submit quietly, to remain submissive. *Obs.*

1680 in Somers's *Tracts* II. 90 For if he be innocent, and that the Right of Succession be his, all Men will quietly acquiesce under him. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX. vii. (1840) 137/2 Our readers may not so easily acquiesce under the same ignorance. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xliv. 236 Privilege of parliament .. has hitherto been acquiesced under. 1781 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 310 [It may] lead the minds of the people to acquiesce under those events which they see no human power prepared to ward off.

2. To agree tacitly to, concur *in*; to accept (the conclusions or arrangements of others).

1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* I. vii. 32 Our Beleefe .. is in the Church; whose word we take, and acquiesce therein. 1672 MARVELL *Rehearsal Transp.* I. 52 You are bound to acquiesce in his judgment, whatsoever may be your private Opinion. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 21 The said citty acquiesced, and wrote a submissive letter to the king. 1781 COWPER *Lett.* 4 Oct. Wks. 1876, 85, I perfectly acquiesce in the propriety of sending Johnson a copy of my productions. 1831 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi. (1874) 115 Douglas seemed to acquiesce in the necessity of patience for the time. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. 76 They speak with an air of men whose claims have been acquiesced in by others.

†**b.** Const. *to, with. Obs.*

1651 HOBBES *Gov. & Soc.* xi. § 6. 171 We must acquiese to their sayings, whom we have truly constituted to be Kings over us. 1685 LADY R. RUSSELL *Lett.* 24. I. 64 The great thing is to acquiesce with all one's heart to the good pleasure of God. 1703 DE FOE *Shortest way to Peace* in *Miscell.* I. 465 If they acquiesce with a Church of England Government. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 33 Clarissa had a double inducement for acquiescing with the proposed method.

†**3.** *trans.* To bring to rest; to appease, satisfy, or harmonize. *Obs.*

1658–9 LOCKYER in Burton *Diary* (1628) IV. 114 This union did most acquiesce all interests.

†**Acquie·scement.** *Obs.*—[o] [a. Fr. *acquiescement*, n. of action f. *acquiescer*; see ACQUIESCE and -MENT.] = ACQUIESCENCE.

1721 BAILEY, *Acquiescence, Acquiescency, Acquiescement*, the Act of Acquiescing; Consent, Compliance.

Acquiescence (ækwi,e·sĕns). [a. Fr. *acquiescence*, n. of action f. *acquiescer*; see ACQUIESCE and -NCE.]

1. The action or condition of acquiescing; resting satisfied; rest, quiet satisfaction.

a 1631 DONNE *Selections* (1840) 49 In the spirit of contentment, and acquiescence, and thankfulness to God. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* xx. *On Chr. Prudence* That is most eligible, and most to be pursued which is .. the acquiescence, the satisfaction and proper rest of our most reasonable appetites. 1867 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (ed. 4) 88 A life of worldly acquiescence .. will not do.

2. Silent or passive assent to, or compliance with, proposals or measures.

1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. 11 They confound obedience of acquiescence with obedience of conformity. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 7 Terrifying the English hearer to tame acquiescence. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 678 His policy was .. to excite opposition to those whose acquiescence he failed in acquiring. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. of Nat.* viii. (1879) 157 The Chief Justice smiled acquiescence. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VII. vii. 261 Women live in an atmosphere of acquiescence which makes them intolerant of anything like bold and original thinking.

b. Const. *in* (*with, to* obs. or arch.).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 18 By a content and acquiescence in every species of truth we embrace the shadow thereof. 1763 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) I. 228 Necessity .. drove him to an entire acquiescence with every measure prescribed. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. 401, I yet cannot .. implicitly yield an acquiescence to a superior faculty in the moon. 1856 MISS WINKWORTH tr. *Tauler's Serm.* xxii. 363 Free and full acquiescence to the will of God. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxv. 624 Patient acquiescence in the enormous charges levied.

Acquiescency (ækwi,e·sĕnsi). [f. L. *acquiēscent-em*: see -NCY, as if ad. L. **acquiēscentia*.] The quality of being acquiescent; a condition of peaceful agreement or submission.

1654 COTTON *Eccles.* (1860) 54 Which acquiescency in the creature is an idolatry which the Lord will curse. 1668 J. HOWE *Bless. Righteous* Wks. 1834, 217/2 Their former acquiescency, and sedate temper was hence, that they believed God would deal well with them at last. 1684 MANTON *Expos. Lord's Prayer* Matt. vi. 13 Our faith, that is, our acquiescency in the mercy & power & wisdom of God.

Acquiescent (ækwi,e·sĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *acquiescent-em*, pr. pple. of *acquiēsc-ĕre*; see ACQUIESCE, and -NT.]

A. *adj.* Acquiescing; disposed to acquiesce, quietly agree, or assent.

[1697 *Acquiescent-ly* occurs: see next.] 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* xxiii. (1781) III. 236, I really think his Sisters are too acquiescent. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. ii. 38 The acquiescent policy of 1829 would again be followed.

B. *sb.* One who acquiesces, who silently assents or submits.

1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) II. 117 Such fear-ridden and thence angry believers, or rather acquiescents, would do well to re-peruse the book of Job.

Acquiescently (ækwi,e·sĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an acquiescent manner; with silent assent.

1697 HUMFREY *Right. of God* III. 37 Mr. Samuel Cradock .. falls in with Sir Charles, and acquiescently receives the same Notion from him. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *D. Deronda* VII. lii. 493 Mirah smiled acquiescently, but had nothing to say.

Acquiescing (ækwi,e·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ACQUIESCE + -ING[1].] Silently agreeing; assenting; giving a passive adherence. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1689 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 314 You declared your acquiesceing with my Government. *Mod.* Would anyone dream of acquiescing in such a decision?

Acquiescing (ækwi,e·siŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ACQUIESCE + -ING[2].] Assenting, silently compliant.

1842 H. E. MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. xi. 86 Beware, then, of an easy, acquiescing temper, which lulls you to be secure.

Acquiescingly (ækwi,e·siŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an acquiescing manner; with silent assent; acquiescently.

1842 H. E. MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. xi. 153 Even they that have higher yearnings, and pulses that beat for nobler deeds, sink back acquiescingly under the burdensome traditions of our easy life. 1855 BROWNING *Men. & Wom.* I. 136 Yet acquiescingly I did turn as he pointed.

†**Acqui·et,** *v. Obs.* [f. late L. *acquiētā-re* to put at rest; f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *quiētā-re* to QUIET.] To set at rest, quiet, or pacify.

1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. to Scots* 244 Is it not better to compose & acquiete al this calamitie and trouble by marriage? 1577 tr. *Bullinger, Decades* (1592) 666 They may acquiet themselues, and rest from their laboures. 1613 SIR A. SHERLEY *Trav. to Persia* 86 No fauour, grace, nor benefits from your Maiesty, can acquiet his mind.

†**Acqui·eting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].] A bringing to rest, quieting, or pacification.

1534 MORE *Comf. agt. Tribul.* II. Wks. 1557, 1209/2 For the acquyetinge of their conscience speake we now.

Acquight, obs. form of ACQUIT.

Acquirability (ăkwəi·rābi·lĭti). [f. ACQUIRABLE + -ITY.] The quality of being acquirable; capability of being acquired or attained; attainableness.

1794 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxvi. The acquirability of civil advantages, ought, perhaps, in a considerable degree to lie at the mercy of chance.

Acquirable (ăkwəi·rărăb'l), *a.* [f. ACQUIRE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being acquired; attainable.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 174 Wherein as yet mens enquiries are blinde, and satisfaction acquirable from no man. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. on Art* ii. (1848) 112 Invention .. can hardly be considered as an acquirable quality. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* 598 In early times an *hereditas* was held acquirable by usucapion by one who had no title as heir.

Acquire (ăkwəi·ə), *v.* Forms: 5 aqwere, acquere, 6 acquyre. [a. OFr. *aquer-re, acquer-re*:—L. *acquīr-ĕre* to get in addition; f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *quærĕre* to seek. Refashioned in 6 after L.]

1. To gain, obtain, or get as one's own, to gain the ownership of (by one's own exertions or qualities).

c 1435 *Seven Sages* (P.) 1080 Thanne the childe were gode of lore, 3yt he wolde aqwere more. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A viij. These fyue goodes acqueren the juste and good folke after their dethe. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 8 In the verie .. Whirle-winde of Passion, you must acquire, and beget a Temperance that may giue it Smoothnesse. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 173 For what w'acquire by Pains and Art Is only due t'our own Desert. 1769 *Junius Lett.* iii. 17 He has acquired nothing but honour in the field. 1847 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* ix. 93 But if the clergy thus acquired riches, they applied them to the noblest purposes.

b. Const. *for* (*to* or *dative obj.* obs.).

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 80 The great dignitie that his valour hath here acquir'd for him. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 144 Thereby to acquire judgement or condemnation to themselves. 1656 W. MONTAGUE *Accompt. Wom.* 1 Such a kind of wit acquires us a command as powerful as pleasing. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1817) I. II. 382 Another circumstance contributed to acquire the Regent such considerable influence.

2. To receive, or get as one's own (without reference to the manner), to come into possession of.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iii. 9 Pompe, the which To leane, a thousand fold more bitter, then 'Tis sweet at first t'acquire. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 9 ¶ 8 The Idler acquires weight by lying still. 1818 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* 167 The mixture will acquire an orange colour. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 130 If, in the exchange, one man is able to give what cost him little labour for what has cost the other much, he acquires a certain quantity of the produce of the other's labour. And precisely what he acquires the other loses.

†**3.** 'To come to, to attain.' J. *Obs. rare.*

1665 GLANVILLE *Scepsis Sci.* xi. 60 Motion cannot be perceived without the perception of its terms, viz. the parts of space which it immediately left, and those which it next acquires .. Now the space left and acquir'd in such slow progressions is so inconsiderable that, etc.

☞ Confused with ENQUIRE and REQUIRE. See AD- 2.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaikeion* II. 57 None at that age acquires after things unknown. 1553 87 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 48/2 (1684) The Cardinal hath acquired, at the commandment of the Pope, three things of me to be observed.

†**Acqui·re,** *sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. Also 6 acquier. [f. the vb.] Acquirement or gain.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* iii. 116 An English squier Had tane Flanigni, cald John Dalison, Wherein prouision was of great acquier, With as good wine as need would well desier.

Acquired (ăkwəi·əd), *ppl. a.* [f. ACQUIRE *v.* + -ED.] Gained or obtained by one's own exertion; gained, in contradistinction to *innate* or *inherited.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 201 No, this thrice worthy and right valiant Lord Must not so staule his Palme, nobly acquir'd. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* I. viii. 35 Acquired Wit, I mean acquired by method and instruction. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Revol.* Wks. V. 96 Illustrious in rank, in descent, in hereditary and in acquired opulence. 1826 DISRAELI *Vis. Grey* VII. v. 415 His natural habits as a boy and his acquired habits as a courtier. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* II. 63 Empedocles possessed more acquired and original knowledge than any of his contemporaries.

Acquirement (ăkwəi·əmĕnt). [f. ACQUIRE *v.* + -MENT. Cf. 16th c. Fr. *acquerement*, OFr. *aquerrement*, f. *aquerre* to acquire.]

1. The action of acquiring (usually of personal enhancements).

1712 ADDISON *Spectator* No. 409 ¶ 7 It is very difficult to lay down Rules for the Acquirement of such a Taste. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenstein* iii. 59 (1865) Learn .. how dangerous is the acquirement of knowledge. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. xviii. 51 That wisdom of the serpent which .. is only of hard acquirement to dove-like innocence.

2. That which is acquired; the result of acquiring for oneself; gain, or attainment. Usually a personal attainment of body or mind, as distinct from an *acquisition* or material and external gain, and opposed to a natural *gift* or *talent.*

1630 J. HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (J.) These his acquirements, by industry, were exceedingly both enriched and enlarged by many excellent endowments of nature. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 18 We embrace the shadow thereof [of truth], or so much as may palliate its just and substantiall acquirements. 1704 SWIFT *T. of Tub* (1709) 77 Every Branch of Knowledge has received wonderful Acquirements since his age. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mor. Tales* I. 206 (1866) A

woman of considerable information and literature; acquirements not common amongst .. ladies. 1862 Lp. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xv. 218 His capacity was far from mean, and his acquirements were very considerable.

b. *collectively.*

1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Organ.* § 4. 95 The competition is not an examination in acquirement, but turns mainly on the performance of exercises. 1878 Seeley *Stein* I. 149 A man of greater ability and acquirement than Stein.

Acquirer (ăkwəi·rəɹ). [f. Acquire *v.* + -er[1].] One who acquires, or obtains for himself.

1768 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 221 He was not descended, nor derived his blood, from the first acquirer. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* I. II. ix. 108 This is the third Hohenzollern whom we mark as a conspicuous acquirer.

Acquiring (ăkwəi·rĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Acquire *v.* + -ing[1].]

1. The action of gaining or obtaining for oneself; gaining possession.

1656 tr. *Hobbes, Elem. Philos.* 14 (1839) For the acquiring of philosophy. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 264 How fraile a mans reason and understanding is, even to the acquiring of things necessary for his preservation. 1878 M. L. Holbrook *Hygiene of the Brain* 41 There is a limit to our acquiring power.

2. The thing gained or obtained for oneself; acquirement, acquisition.

1630 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* 27 (1870) The King in honour could doe no lesse, than give back to his Son .. the acquirings of his Fathers profession. 1828 Carlyle *Misc.* I. 205 (1857) Infinite longings and small acquirings.

† **Acqui·ry.** *Obs.* [f. Acquire *v.* + -y[2]. Cf. *inquiry, expiry.*] The process of acquiring; acquirement, acquisition.

1549 Chaloner tr. *Erasmus, Moriæ Enc.* liij. b, How muche lesse costeth the acquirey of this felicitee. 1644 *Vindic. Treat. Monarchy* v. 35 This Title got the favour of a great party, and was a maine Meane facilitating his acquirie [of England]. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* (1686) III. vi. 62 No art indeed requireth more hard study and pain toward the acquiry of it.

† **A·cquĭsite,** *a. Obs.* 6-7. Also, acquysite, acquisit. [ad. L. *acquīsīt-us* pa. pple. of *acquīrĕre.* See Acquire.] Acquired; gained, gotten, obtained for oneself. Used orig. also as pa. pple. of Acquire.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 696/1 The faythe acquysite and gotten by gyuing credence to the reporte. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. ii, A Humor is a liquid or fluent part of the Body .. either innate and borne with vs, or adventitious and acquisite. 1634 Preston *New Covenant* 323 It is not only put into the mind as acquisit habits are, but it is ingrafted as any naturall disposition is. 1660 Milton *Free Commw.* 436 Good Education and acquisit Wisdom ought to correct the fluxible fault, if any such be. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 63 Which could not be from any habit barely acquisite by the exercise of Faculties.

† **Acquisited,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [app. due to formal confusion of Acquisite and Acquisted.] Acquired.

1613 Sir A. Sherley *Trav. to Persia* 100 If there be anything acquisited, the distribution of the members of that bodie is such, vpon whom the acquest is to be made, that there is no possible pretendence from one to the others getting.

Acquisition (ækwizi·ʃən). [ad. L. *acquīsītiōn-em* n. of action, f. *acquīsīt-*, ppl. stem of *acquīrĕre.* See Acquire.]

1. The action of obtaining or getting for oneself, or by one's own exertion.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 35 The adquisicion of a hollesom merite. 1651 Hobbes *Leviathan* II. xix. 96 Versed more in the acquisition of Wealth than of Knowledge. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. iv. 110 Neither is it offered to our acceptance, but to our acquisition. 1842 H. Rogers *Introd. Burke's Wks.* (1842) I. 3 A tenacious memory, and an unrivalled facility of acquisition. 1876 Hamerton *Intell. Life* II. ii. 61 Work involves the acquisition of new habits.

2. A thing acquired or gained; a gain or acquirement.

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 53 Trouble not thyself gretly with wordely acquisicions. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 13 Then as my guest [*v. r.* gift], and thine owne acquisition Worthily purchas'd, take my daughter. 1686 R. Burton (*title*) View of the English Acquisitions in Guinea. 1750 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 77 ¶ 11 Writers whose powers & acquisitions place them high in the rank of literature. 1809 Syd. Smith *Wks.* 1867 I. 174 A great classical scholar is an ornament and an important acquisition to his country. 1840 Macaulay *Ess., Clive* 89 Acquisitions made by the arms of the State belong to the State alone.

Acquisiti·tious, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. *acquīsīt-* ppl. stem of *acquīrĕre*: see Acquire + -itious.] Of the nature or character of an acquisition; gained by exertion; acquired, as opposed to *native* or *innate.*

1653 A. Wilson *James I*, His choler and fear .. drew him with most violence, because they were not acquisititious, but natural. 1673 H. More *App. to Antid.* I. § 2. 181 That there is no such idea of God at all as we have describ'd, neither innate, nor acquisititious. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 244 Consider here the temperament natural and acquisititious.

Acquisitive (ăkwi·zĭtiv), *a.* [f. *acquīsīt-* ppl. stem of *acquīrĕre* (see Acquire) + -ive, as if ad. L. **acquīsītīvus.*] Characterized by acquisition, Hence,

† **1.** Belonging to one by acquisition; that has been, or is liable to be, acquired; acquisititious. *Obs.*

1637 *Reliq. Wotton.* 106 (1672) He died not in his Acquisitive but in his Native Soil. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. State* I. xv. 48 Neither doth an apprentiship extinguish native, nor disinable to acquisitive Gentry.

2. Able, or given, to make acquisitions; acquiring.

1846 Grote *Greece* I. i. 51 (1862) The knavish, smooth-tongued, keen and acquisitive Hermês. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* II. v. ii. 67 The sieging Turks, liberative Sobieskis, acquisitive Louis Fourteenths. 1870 Bowen *Logic* x. 316 The beginning of all knowledge is in single acts of the Perceptive or Acquisitive Faculty.

Acquisitively (ăkwi·zĭtivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In an acquisitive manner; in a manner expressing or tending to acquisition.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.* F. b, Verbes put acquisitiuely with the signe *for* will haue a datiue of the person, and a nominatiue or accusatiue of the thing [*e.g.* do this for me]. 1612 Brinsley *Posing of Parts* 74 (1669) All sorts of verbs which are put acquisitively.

Acquisitiveness (ăkwi·zĭtivnĕs). [f. Acquisitive + -ness.] The quality of being acquisitive; propensity to make acquisitions, or to make oneself possessor of things; desire of possession. (One of the faculties to which phrenologists have allotted a special 'organ' or region of the brain.)

1826 *Edin. Rev.* XLIV. 271 Because avarice is a vice of pretty common occurrence, it is raised into an original attribute of our nature, by the name of Acquisitiveness. 1827 Hare *Guesses at Truth* I. 142 Civilization takes the heart and sticks it beside the head, just where Spurzheim finds the organ of acquisitiveness. 1862 Stanley *Jewish Ch.* I. ii. 31 (1877) The ear-ring or nose-ring .. the exact ornaments still so dear to Arab acquisitiveness.

Acquisitor (ăkwi·zĭtəɹ). *rare*—[0]. [f. *acquīsīt-* ppl. stem of *acquīrĕre* (see Acquire) + -or, as if a. L. **acquīsītor.*] One who acquires. (In mod. Dicts.)

Acquist (ăkwi·st). [a variant of Acquest, after L. *acquīsīt-um*, med. L. *acquīst-um*, It. *acquisto.* Commonly used for the action, while *acquest* is more common for the result.]

1. The action of acquiring, acquisition, gain.

1613 Sir A. Sherley *Trav. to Persia* 7 The profite which must needs follow from so great an acquist. 1629 Bacon *War with Spain* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 138 A nation, that is manifestly detected to aspire to monarchy and new acquists. 1650 Jer. Taylor *Holy Liv.* (1727) Pref. 2, Assist their endeavours in the acquist of vertues. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* (1683) II. iii. 53 Let us therefore be exhorted, if we do want it [faith], to endeavour the acquist of it by all proper means. 1850 Browning *Christmas Eve* 213 How gladly! if I made acquist, Through the brief minute's fierce annoy, Of God's eternity of joy. 1851 Trench *Poems* 177 In the acquist of what is life's true gage.

† **2.** A thing acquired, an acquisition. Commonly written Acquest. *Obs.*

1635 J. Hayward *Banish'd Virgin* 75 The parts neerest it were the Tingitans new acquists in Iberia. *a* 1677 Barrow in *Beautics of Barrow* (1846) 165 In the gifts of fortune, or in the acquists of industry.

† **Acqui·st,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. It. *acquistare* or Sp. *aquistar* to acquire; f. med. L. *acquīst-um*:—cl. L. *acquīsīt-um*: see prec. and Acquest.] To gain for oneself, acquire.

1598 Barret *Tehor. Warres* II. i. 28 He shall acquist and gaine the name .. of a .. vertuous and discreet Captaine.

† **Acqui·sted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ed; also written Acquisited, by assimilation to L.] = Acquired.

1613 Sir A. Sherley *Trav. to Persia* 11 The preseruation of their States, so great and so many acquisted. *Ibid.* 100 If there be anything acquisited. 1635 J. Hayward *Banish'd Virgin* 178 He bestowes on them his acquisted crownes.

† **Acqui·ster.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Acquist *v.* + -er[1].] = Acquirer.

1613 Sir A. Sherley *Trav. to Persia* 27 Learning of other, and exercitation .. are the acquisters of all Sciences.

Acquit (ăkwi·t), *v.* Forms: 3 acwit-en, aquyte; 3-4 aquite; 4 aquytye; 4-6 acqwyte, acquyte; 4-7 acquite, 6- acquit. *Pa. pple.* 3 aquited, aquyted; 4 acquite; 5 aqwyt, aquytte; 6 acquytte; 4-7 acquit; 7- acquitted. [a. OFr. *aquite-r, acuiter* (Pr. *aquitar*):—late L. **acquitāre*, f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + **quitāre*, = L. *quiētare* to settle; see Quit. As in *quit*, the vowel was long, *aquīte*, to 16th and even 17th c. Cf. *requīte.*] *orig.* To quiet, appease, or satisfy a claim. Hence, To satisfy or settle the claimant or creditor; to clear or discharge the debtor.

I. To acquit a claim, debt, obligation.

1. To settle, clear off, discharge, pay (a claim, debt, or liability).

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 126 þet is ure raunsun þet we schulen areimen us mide, & acwiten ure dettes touward ure Louerd. 1297 R. Glouc. 565 To & fifti þousund pound, al in one daye .. God wite in o dai wan it aquited be. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xvi. 12 Yf he quike by-quethe hem auht ouer wolde helpe aquite here dettes. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6744 If his wynnyng be so lite, That his labour wole not acquyte Sufficiantly al his lyvyng. 1475 Caxton *Jason* 67 It behoueth that I acquite myn avowe. 1598 B. Yong tr. *Diana* 51 The debt .. which .. we are neuer able to acquite. *a* 1642 Quarles *Samson* in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 126 The sweetness of the season does invite Your steps to visit Timnah, and acquite Your last night's promise. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XX. 362 This gift acquits the dear respect I owe. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xl. 204 An obligation he was .. unable to acquit. 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* § 7. 146 (1867) A responsibility that can never be absolutely acquitted. 1832 Sismondi *Ital. Repub.* viii. 173 It was not till the month of April, 1370 .. that they could acquit the enormous sum of 300,000 florins.

† **2.** To discharge the claims or duties of (an office), to perform, fulfil, accomplish, finish. *Obs.*

c 1530 Ld. Berners *Arthur* (1814) 175 The whiche knyghte .. hath aquyted the Porte Noyre, and acheued all alone the aduentures of that place. 1592 Davies in Chalmers' *Eng. Poets* V. 86/2 Nor can a judge his office well acquit If he possess'd of either party be. *a* 1670 Hacket *Life of Williams* II. 42 Like Samuel, when he had acquitted his government, he liv'd in estimation like the chief of the prophets.

3. To discharge (a debt arising out of something done *to* or *for* us); to pay back, pay off, requite (a benefit or injury). *arch.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 30 Here is thine hors, Y giue it te, When Ichaue nede, aquite it me. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 352 Thus wolde I for my last word beseche, That thou my love aquite, as I deserve. *c* 1440 *Morte Arthur* 48 (1819) Welle acquyteste thou it me, That I haue worshipped any knyght. 1529 Wolsey in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 104. II. 9 And as my poore shal increase, so shal I not fayle to acquyte your kyndnes. 1535 *A Goodly Prymer* (1834) 60 Make us that we acquit not evil for evil. *c* 1630 Jackson *Creed* VII. xviii. Wks. VII. 150 Some reward sufficient to acquit or countervail his pains. 1726 Gay *Fables* I. xv. 45 When services are thus acquitted, Be sure we pheasants must be spitted.

† **4.** To discharge (a debt arising out of something done *by* us); to pay for, atone for (an offence). *Obs.*

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1071 Till life to death acquit my forced offence. 1598 B. Yong tr. *Diana* 25 What haue I done, that I haue not acquitted, Or what excesse, that is not amply paied? 1600 Heywood 1 *Edw. IV*, 18 Vntil at Tyburn you acquit the fault.

† **5.** To cancel (a debt due *to* us), to surrender, give up (a claim or right). *Obs. rare.*

1649 Selden *Laws of Eng.* I. xix. 35 (1739) The Lord might acquit his own title of Bondage, but no man could be made free without the act of the whole body.

II. To acquit the claimant or creditor.

† **6.** To pay off (a person in respect *of* a debt due to him, a benefit or injury received of him); to repay, requite, be quits with. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3084 þan schalt þov him acquyte wel! of al ys shrewidnesse. *Ibid.* 3298 Ofte sche doþ me gyle, Y hope to Mahoun þat 3uie y schel! ones a-quyte hur wyle. *c* 1425 Wyntown *Cron.* IX. x. 70 Thar-of I dare the welle acqwyte. *c* 1525 Skelton *Poems* 180 Scrybbyl thou, scrybyll thou, rayle or wryght, Wright what thou wylte, I xall the aquyte. 1580 Tusser *Husb.* vii. 16 So many as looue me, and vse me aright, With treasure and pleasure, I richly acquite. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. Ven.* V. i. 138 *Por.* For as I heare he was much bound for you. *Ant.* No more then I am wel acquitted of. 1599 — *Hen. V*, II. ii. 144 Their faults are open, Arrest them to the answer of the Law, And God acquit them of their practises.

† **7.** To discharge or dispossess (a person *of* something belonging or due to him); deprive of. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 208 þer nis non so riche king þat dorst entermeten of eni such þing And þe Admiral hit miȝte iwite þæt he nere of his lif aquite. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* (W.) 3868 V am of Perce deschargid, Of Mede, and of Assyre aquyted.

III. To acquit the debtor, prisoner, person charged or responsible.

† **8.** To pay the debt for and free (a debtor or prisoner); to deliver, ransom. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 394 Ne telleð me him god feolawe þet leið his wed ine Giwerie uorto acwiten ut his fere? *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3453 He schal be kept, by swete iesous, For to aquytye on of ous, If he wer take there. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vii. 52 For, till I have acquit your captive knight, Assure your selfe, I will you not forsake.

† **9.** To cancel the debt of and set free (one's own debtor or prisoner); to release, liberate. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIX. 237 He send and acquyt hym all planly, And gaf the trewis wp oppinly. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Freres T.* 299 Pay anoon, let se, Twelf pens to me, and I the wil acquite. 1630 Prynne *God No Impostor* 32 A man who hath two just, two deepe ingaged Debtors, doth freely acquite the one.

10. To set free, release, liberate, deliver, rid (a person *of* or *from* a duty, obligation, or burden). *arch.*

1463 J. Baret in *Bury Wills* 21 (1850) To a qwyte the said Seynt Marie preest of the taske Abbott's cope, and alle maner charges. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 26 a, Theye were acquited agaynste theire lorde of al manner of services. *c* 1627 Bp. Hall *Dauids Pt. Metaphr.* vii, From bloudy spight Of all my raging enemies Oh! let thy mercy me acquite. 1654 Jer. Taylor *Real Pres.* 27 To acquit us from our search after this question in Scripture. 1696 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 498 Desired of the Governor to be acquitted of his assistanceshipp. 1701 Swift *Cont. Nobles & Com.* Wks. 1755, II. i. 28 To be acquitted of all their debts. 1853 *Arabian Nights* 131 (Routl.) The liberty you grant me acquits you of all obligation towards me.

11. To set free or clear from a charge or accusation; to exculpate, exonerate, declare not guilty (*of*, formerly *from* the thing charged).

c 1386 Chaucer *Persones T.* 105 A man may aquyte himself byforn God by penaunce. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 394 Ich .. Bope aquyte and aquykye þat was aqueynt þorw synne. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 87 Vlfyn is somewhat a-quytte of the synne that he hadde in the loue makinge. 1528 More *Heresyes* III. Wks. 1557, 211/2 Than may the iudges acquite and assoyle the defendaunt. 1611 Bible *Job* x. 14 Thou wilt not acquite me from mine iniquitie. 1620 Sanderson *Serm., Ad Pop.* I. iii. (1674) 137, I hope .. to acquit his Holiness and Truth and Justice from all sinister imputations. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scotl.* I. iv. 311 The jury under these circumstances could do nothing else but acquit him. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Loom & Lugger* II. v. 108 To acquit him wholly of the charge. 1880 McCarthy *Hist. Own Time* IV. liii. 149 Three others were acquitted after a long trial.

† **12.** *refl.* To discharge, free, deliver, rid, oneself (*of* any thing). *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVIII. 74 Bot we acquyt vs vtirly, That nane of vs will stand to ficht. 1489 Caxton *Fayt of Armes* III. xxiii. 222 He is lyke his seruant and in hys mercy, unto tyme that he haue acquytted hym self of hys raunson. 1616 Surflet & Markh. *Countrey Farme* 687 The Hart .. vvhen

hee seeth himselfe neere pursued by the dogges, indeuoureth and bestirreth himselfe how to acquite and rid himselfe of them. 1671 Milton *Samson* 896 Gods unable To acquit themselves, and prosecute their foes But by ungodly deeds. 1711 F. Fuller *Medic. Gymnast.* 5 Observe how Nature acquits her self of what we commonly call a Cold. 1753 Richardson *Grandison* 22 (1781) III. 215 What shall I do to acquit myself of the addresses of this Count of Belvedere?

13. To discharge oneself (*of* duty or responsibility). Hence, *simply*, To discharge the duties of one's position, perform one's part on any occasion.

c 1386 Chaucer *Clerkes T.* 880 Ther can no man in humblesse him acquite As woman can. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 39 Ye were foles in youre art, that wolde not a-quite you as trewe men. 1475 Caxton *Jason* 116 The daye of thy promesse is passed thou acquitest the not. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froissart* I. cxi. 133 Ye knowe right well howe I haue aquyt myselfe. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. v. 3 Couragious Richmond, Well hast thou acquit thee. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* II. 488 (1840) Those flowers carry it clearly, which acquit themselves to a double sense, sight and smell. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. x. 203 They acquitted themselves of their important charge with vigilance and success. 1863 Thackeray *Pendennis* xlvii. 412 Lady Mirabel . . in a common note of invitation or acceptance acquitted herself very genteelly. 1878 Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* I. 94 He was present and acquitted himself like a man.

† **b.** With complement: To perform one's part as, prove oneself. *Obs.*

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xvi. 110 Hard, rugged and dull natures of youth acquit themselves afterwards the jewells of the countrey. 1655—*Ch. Hist.* IX. 174 The Queen . . acquitted herself more then Woman in her masculine resolutions.

Acquit (ăkwi·t), *ppl. a. arch.* [Short for *acquited, acquitted*, on analogy of pa. pples. like *hit, lit, hid.* See Quit.] Acquitted, cleared, set free.

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 362 Nought as he wolde, it was acquit. 1460–4 *Past. Lett.* 434, II. 81, I am ryght ille aqwyt. 1551 Robinson *More's Utopia* 15, I am herin clerely acquytte and discharged of all blame. 1674 *Gov. of Tongue* § 6, 137 We may then . . see him we censur'd acquit, and our selves doom'd. 1875 Blackmore *A. Lorraine* I. xi. 88 Hilary Lorraine was quite acquit of Oxford leading-strings.

† **Acquit,** *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.; cf. Fr. *acquit*, OFr. *aquit, acuit*, f. *aquiter* to Acquit.] The act of acquitting; discharge; guarantee; acquittance, acquittal.

1475 Caxton *Jason* 33 Madame I haue seruid you as well as to me is possible . . for thacquite of chiualerye. *a* 1521 Helyas in Thoms' *E. E. Pr. Rom.* (1858) III. 135 The sayd abbot . . demaunded of him familiarly the sauf conduyt and acquite for the countreys and landes of beyonde the sea. 1738 Warburton *Div. Legat.* I. 291 *note*, Faintly, and only by way of acquit.

Acquitment (ăkwi·tmĕnt). ? *Obs.* [a. OFr. *aquitement* action of acquitting. See Acquit *v.* and -ment.] The action of acquitting, discharging, or releasing; acquittal, discharge, release.

1643 Milton *Divorce* II. xiv. 98 (1851) The indulgent arrears which those judiciall acquitments had ingaged him in. 1645 — *Tetrachordon* 191 On both sides the acquitment will be reasonable, if the bondage be intolerable. 1683 tr. *Erasmus, Moriæ Enc.* 27 Creditable acquitment of ovrselves in any one station of life. 1703 Manton *Expos. Is.* liii. 6 Wks. 1871 III. 320 It is God that justifieth, the whole business of your acquitment is carried on by the Lord. 1810 Bentham *Art of Packing* (1821) 255 The judge's certificate of acquitment.

Acquittal (ăkwi·tăl). Also 5–6 **acquitayle, acquytayll**e, 6 **acquyghtall**, 6–8 **acquittall**. [f. Acquit *v.* + -al[2]. Also in late Anglo-Fr. (Littleton).]

† **1.** Payment, repayment, requital, or retribution; an amends, set-off, or counter-consideration. *Obs.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Minor Poems* (1840) 89 To shewe how moche that konnyng may availe; And wey ageynwardes the froward acquitayle. 1440 J. Shirley *Dethe of James I* (1818) 22 Thay were all takyn, and byhedid at Edynburghe. The Qwene did herselfe grete worship for here trew acquitalle [*printed* acquitable]. 1547 Heywood *Wit & Folly* (1846) 5 The sotts pleaseure in this last acquyghtall Counterwayleth his payne. 1749 H. Walpole *Lett. to H. Mann* 200 (1834) II. 274, I have been long in arrears to you, but I trust you will take this huge letter as an acquittal.

2. Release or discharge from debt or obligation; = Acquittance 2. *Obs.* exc. in *Law.*

1463 J. Baret in *Bury Wills* (1850) 42 My executours . . shall make a clere declaracion and a trewe accountys yeerly . . for here trewe acquytayll. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 9 To acquit and discharge him of all rents, services, and such like: This discharge is called acquitall. 1809 Tomlins *Law Dict., Acquittal* . . signifies in one sense to be free from entries and molestations of a superior lord for services issuing out of lands. 1815 Scott *Ld. of Isles* IV. xxvii, The ring and spousal contract both, And fair acquittal of his oath.

† **3.** A release, or deliverance, from liability or risk. Cf. Acquittance 4. *Obs. rare.*

1618 Bolton *Florus* IV. ii. 292 Nor was the forbearance of him [Cæsar] an acquitall any longer; for Brutus, and Cassius . . conspired to assassinate him.

4. A setting free, or deliverance from the charge of an offence, by verdict, sentence, or other legal process.

a 1535 More *Wks.* 238 (R.) The chancelor . . neuer durst abyde the tryal of xii men for his acquitayle: but was fain by frendship to geat a pardon. 1629 Coke *Instit.* 100 a, Hereof cometh acquitall, and *quietus est*, (that is) that hee is discharged. 1772 *Junius Lett.* Pref. 15 The jury should bring in a verdict of acquittal. 1840 Macaulay *Clive* 88 The sentence ought to be one, not merely of acquittal, but of approbation.

5. Discharge (of duty); performance.

1656 Milton *Lett. of State* (1851) 344 His own deserts in the diligent acquittal of his trust. 1835 I. Taylor *Spirit. Despotism* § 4. 154 For the acquittal of none of these perplexing duties does a church receive one word of guidance.

Acquittance (ăkwi·tăns), *sb.* Forms: 4 **aquitans, acquetaunce, acquitance**, 5 **aquetons**, 4–6 **acquitaunce**, 6– **acquittance**. [a. OFr. *aquitance* n. of action, f. *aquiter*. See Acquit *v.* and -ance. Cf. Quittance.]

1. The action of settling or satisfying the legal demands of others, the clearing off of debt or obligation; satisfaction, settlement, repayment.

1330 R. Baunne *Chron.* 156 Ten þousand mark & mo, þat now er in balance . . I salle bring him to stalle, bot he mak me acquitance. *c* 1460 *Curtasye* in *Babees Book* (1868) 319 Of þe resayuer speke wylle I, þat fermys resayuys wytturly Of grayuys, and hom aquetons makes. *c* 1550 *Everyman* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 127 Knowledge, give me the scourge of penance, My flesh therewith shall give acquittance. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xiii. 57 This may be an acquittance of favours upon the turf.

2. Hence, putting the result (however attained) for the means: The act of releasing from a debt or obligation; release, discharge.

c 1360 Chaucer *A. B. C.* 60 And with his blood he wrote that blisfull bill Upon the crosse as generall acquetaunce, To every penitent. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4707 Love it is an hatefulle pees, A free acquitaunce withoute relees. 1528 Perkins *Prof. Bk.* ii. § 148 (1642) 66 If a man bring an Action of debt against me . . and I plead against him acquittance. 1574 tr. *Littleton, Tenures* 31 b, Service by homage auncestrel draweth to hym acquitance, that is to saye, the Lorde oughte to acquite hys tenante against al other lordes above him of everye manner of service. 1627 Feltham *Resolves* II. v. Wks. 1677, 168 The whole worlds wealth is a bribe too small to win him [Death] to acquittance. 1672 Marvell *Rehearsal Transp.* I. 307 If a man be in the Churches debt once, 'tis very hard to get an acquittance. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* II. 60 Payment in bank-notes is a complete acquittance to the payer.

3. A writing in evidence of a discharge; a release in writing; a receipt in full, which bars a further demand. Also *attrib.* as *acquittance-roll.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 189 He shulde take þe acquitance as quik and to þe qued schewe it. 1393 J. Croxton in *Test. Eborac.* (1836) 186, I will that the same company sele Robyn another generall acquitans, and gif hym xls. 1531 *Dial. on Laws of Eng.* II. xlii. 138 (1638) The creditour had taken an acquittance of him without paying him his mony. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* II. i. 161 Boyet, you can produce acquittances For such a summe. 1684 *London Gaz.* mdccccxciv. 4 Lost . . a File with Writings and Acquittances, supposed to be dropt not far off the Exchange, London. 1727 Arbuthnot *Hist. J. Bull* 61 The same man bought and sold to himself, paid the money, and gave the acquittance. 1844 *Queen's Regul. & Ord. Army* 137 An acquittance-roll, containing the names of the Men of each Troop, or Company, and showing the debts and credits, with the Signature of each Man. 1852 McCulloch *Taxation* II. vi. 294 (ed. 2) The tax on receipts, or acquittances for money, was introduced into this country in 1783.

† **4.** Deliverance, release (from danger or trouble). Cf. Acquittal 3. *Obs. rare.*

1610 Healey *St. Aug., City of God* VIII. xvi. 307 That perfection . . that is promised vs after our acquittance from mortalitie. 1621–31 Laud *Serm.* (1847) 55 Neither of these elements [fire and water] have any mercy, but the 'mercy of the Highest' was his acquittance from both.

5. Exoneration from a charge; remission of offences; discharge. = Acquittal 4. *rare.*

1612 T. Taylor *Titus* iii. 3 (1619) 608 They rest herein as a sufficient acquittance from all their vnrighteousnes. 1783 Burke *Sp. on Fox's E. Ind. Bill* Wks. 1842 I. 286 They gave him a full and complete acquittance from all charges of rebellion. 1860 C. Innes *Scotl. in Mid. Ages* 193 Purgation and acquittance according to ancient law.

6. Discharge (of a duty); = Acquittal 4. *rare.*

1865 W. G. Palgrave *Centr. Arabia* I. 225 The precise exactitude required in the acquittance of religious duties.

† **Acquittance,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. the sb. Cf. to *receipt* an account, to *pension*, etc.] *trans.* To give an acquittance or discharge; to discharge.

1464 Marg. Paston in *Past. Lett.* 490 II. 159 The sewtys wer wythdrawyn on bothe partyes, and iche of hem aquytauncyd othyr. 1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 3 Nor am [I] a Pilgrime to acquittance sinne with penance. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 233 Your meere enforcement shall acquittance me From all the impure blots and staynes thereof.

Acquitted (ăkwi·tĕd), *ppl. a.*, formerly Acquit. [f. Acquit *v.* + -ed.] Discharged, released, set free, exonerated (from a charge or offence).

1679 Marg. Mason *Tickler Tickled* 8 But what have these acquitted Offenders got by this Excuse? 1780 Burke *Sp. Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 247 It is not possible to give a fair verdict by which he will not stand acquitted.

Acquitter (ăkwi·təɹ). [f. Acquit *v.* + -er[1].] One who acquits, or releases.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 101 He will be but a languid acquitter. 1859 *Times* 26 Dec. 8/4 If we are to maintain our position as the heirs of Bacon and the acquitters of Galileo.

Acquitting (ăkwi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Acquit *v.* + -ing[1].] A discharging, setting free, or releasing. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1436 *Pol. Poems & Songs* II. 159 Ffor concyens and for myne acquytynge Ayenst God and ageyne abusyon. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. i. § 5. 41 Relations of Action, IV Commerce, 9 Acquitting, Discharge, Quittance. *Mod.* The jury hesitated about acquitting the prisoner.

Acraldehyde (æ·krælˈdɪhəid). *Chem.* [f. L. *acr-is*, acrid + Aldehyde.] One of the polymeric modifications of Aldehyde.

1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 350 Aldehyde is capable of existing in three other peculiar states . . a third modification termed Acraldehyde boils at 110°. The molecular formula appears to be $C_4H_8O_2$ or $2(C_2H_4O)$.

‖ **Acrania** (ăkrē·ɪniă). *Phys.* [mod. L. f. Gr. ἀ priv. + κρᾶνίον skull.] Defective development consisting in the absence partial or total of the skull.

1849–52 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 956/2 Acrania does not seem to interfere with uterine life.

Acranial (ăkrē·ɪniăl), *a.* [f. mod. L. *Acrania*, sb. pl., applied by Haeckel to the lowest type of *Vertebrata*, represented by the *Amphioxus* or *Lancelot*: see prec.]

1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 32 In all Vertebrata, with the exception of the *Amphioxus*, which is hence called 'Acranial,' the neural canal widens considerably in the anterior region of the body. 1878 Bell *Gegenbauer's Elem. Comp. Anat.* 444 The indifferent stage in which the head is found in the Acrania makes it impossible to distinguish any distinct cephalic skeleton.

Acra·sial, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. next + -al.] Ill-regulated, untempered, intemperate.

1851 S. Judd *Margaret* II. xi. 321 (1871) 'Acrasial Philogamy? Brother Edward, what is that?' 'That,' replied Edward, 'is an incurable malady to which young persons are subject.'

† **Acrasy.** *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *acrasia*, which seems to confuse Gr. ἀκρᾶσία ill-temperature, badly-mixed quality (f. ἄκρᾶτος unmixed, untempered, intemperate) applied by Hippocr. to meats, with ἀκρᾶσία impotence, want of self-command (f. ὀκρατής powerless, without authority, without self-command, incontinent).] Irregularity, disorder, intemperance. In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, intemperance or incontinence personified as an enchantress.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xii, *motto*, Guyon . . Doth overthrow the Bower of Blis, And Acrasy defeat. 1617 S. D[aniel] *Hist. Eng.* (1617) 156 A time [reign of Henry III] that hath yeelded notes of great varietie with many examples of acrasie, and diseased State, bred both by the inequality, of this Princes manners, and the impatience of a stubborne Nobility. 1707 Phillips, *Acrasia*, Indisposition, Disorder. [Also as in Bailey.] 1731 Bailey, vol. II. *Acrasy* (with Physicians) the Excess or Predominancy of one Quality above another in Mixture, or in the Constitution of a Human Body. 1780 Cornish *Life of Firmin* 84 (T.) A little prone to anger, but never excessive in it, either as to measure or time; which acrasies . . occasion great uneasiness. 1818 Todd, *Acrasy*, Excess, irregularity.

† **Acratism.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. ἀκράτισμα breakfast, f. ἄκρᾶτος neat (wine).] See quot.

1805 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XX. 34 An acratism was the old name for a whet, or cordial.

† **Acraze** (ăkrē·ɪz), *v. Obs.* Also 6 **acrase**, 6–7 **acrase, accraise, accraze**. [Either formed on Eng. vb. Craze, with A- *pref.* 10, or a. Fr. *acrase-r* (Cotgr. *accrazer*) var. of *écraser* (see A- *pref.* 9) f. a simple **craser*, cogn. w. Eng. Craze, Crash, f. Norse *kras-a, krasa*, to shiver, crash. A- refashioned as Ac- in 6 after words f. L.] To weaken, impair, enfeeble.

1549 Cheke *Hurt of Sedition* (1641) 38 With cold in the nights which acrazeth the body. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1049/2 By glutting of meats which weakeneth the bodie, and with cold in the nights which accraseth the bodie.

† **Acrazed** (ăkrē·ɪzd), *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ed.]

1. Weakened, enfeebled, diseased in body, affected with illness, indisposed; impaired.

1521 *State Pap. Hen. VIII*, VI. 83 The same day I spake with the King, my Lady was sumwhat accrased. 1540 Whittinton *Tullyes Off.* I. 37 The maner of phisycions is to be folowed, whiche with easy medicynes cure them that be a lytell acrased. 1565 Jewel *Repl. to Harding* (1611) 183 Then is M. Hardings argument much acrased, and concludeth not so much, as is pretended. *a* 1670 Hacket *Life of Williams* II. 100 No good physician will try experiments upon an accrazed body.

2. Mentally affected; crazed.

1576 Gascoigne in Nichols's *Prog. Q. Eliz.* I. 496 A Porter? surely then He eyther was accrased, Or else, to see so many men His spirits were amased. 1634 Sir J. Harington *Ariosto's Orl. Fur.* XLVI. xxi. 396 Don Leon with these newes was so accrazed, He seemed in a traunce.

Acre (ē·kəɹ). Forms: 1 (**acer**), æcer, æcyr; 2 æcker; 2–7 **aker**; 5 **akere, akyre, hakere**; 5–6 **akir**; 6 **acer**; 4– **acre**. *Pl.* **acres**: in 1 æceras, **acras**, 2–5 **akres**. [OE. *æcer, acer*, cogn. w. Goth. *akr-s*, ON. *akr*, OSax. *accar*, OFris. *ekker*, OHG. *achar*; L. *ager*, Gr. ἀγρός; Skr. *ajras* plain; originally 'open country, untenanted land, forest'; cf. Gr. ἄγριος, L. *agrestis* wild, ἀγρεύς a hunter, *peragrāre* to rove; then, with advance in the agricultural state, pasture land, tilled land, an enclosed or defined piece of land, a piece of land of definite size, a land measure. Very early adopted in med. L. and OFr. as *acra, acre*, whence the mod. spelling for the regular *aker*.]

1. A piece of tilled or arable land, a field. *Obs.* exc. in *God's Acre* [from mod. Germ.] a churchyard, and prop. names as *Long Acre.*

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 1 Eode se hælend þurh acras. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp., ibid.*, Se Hælend fór ofyr æceras [*MS. C.* æcyras]. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp., ibid.*, Se Hælend for ofer ækeres. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 8 Forþam is se æcer gehaten Acheldemagh, þæt is . . blodes æcyr. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp., ibid.*, Forþam ys se aker gehaten Acheldemach, þæt ys . . blodes aker [*Lindisf. & Rushw.* lond blodes, blodes lond]. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 115 Pople with alle þe recchesse, & akres, als þei wonnen, Þorgh þer douhtinesse, þe lond þorgh

þei ronnen. *c* 1425 WYNTOWN *Cron.* VIII. xxvi. 70 De Mylnaris akyre it callyd wes, And men sayis, bath Hors and Man In þat-Akyre was lwgyd þan. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* f vj, A good man . . named Nabot which had an Aker of a Vine yerd. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Delin.* II. x. 179 Some parcels of ground should as pastures bee diuided from Woody acres. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Ep., To Sir G. Etheredge* 33 Spite of all these fable-makers, He never sow'd on Almain acres. 1844 LONGFELLOW *Misc. Poems, God's Acre*, I like that ancient Saxon phrase, which calls The burial ground God's Acre! . . This is the field and Acre of our God, This is the place where human harvests grow.

b. By modern writers the pl. *acres* is used rhetorically for *lands, fields, landed estates. Broad acres*, extensive lands.

2. A definite measure of land, originally as much as a yoke of oxen could plough in a day; afterwards limited by statutes 5 Edw. I, 31 Edw. III, 24 Hen. VIII, to a piece 40 poles long by 4 broad (= 4840 sq. yds.), or its equivalent of any shape.

'Normally, it was understood to consist of thirty-two furrows of the plough, a furlong in length.' A. S. Ellis in *N. & Q.* 16 Sept. 1882, 230.

c 1000 *Ælfric Dial. in OE. & Lat.* (Thorpe *Anal.* 8) Ælce dæg ic sceal erian fulne æcer oððe máre. 1038-44 *Charter of Eadweard, Cod. Dipl.* IV. 77 An mylen be doferware troce. & seofon æceras þarto. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* VI. 4, I have an half acre to erie. *c* 1420 *Palladius on Husb.* V. 15 Thre hors a yere an acre wel sufficeth. 1466 *Manners & Househ. Exps.* 326, I have 3even to John Hamondes wyffe iiij. hakeres of wete. 1494 FABYAN VII. CCXXII. 246 An acre conteyneth xl. perches in length, and iiii. in brede: & iiii. acres make a yerde, and v. yerdes make an hyde, and viij. hydes make a knyghtes fee, by the whiche reason, a knyghtes fee shuld welde clx. acres, & that is demed for a ploughe tyll in a yere. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 173 Of what lengith soo euer they be, clx. perches make an akir. 1542 RECORDE *Grounde of Artes* 208 (1575) A Rod of lande, whiche some call a roode, some a yarde lande, and some a Farthendele, 4 Farthendels make an Acre. 1581 STAFFORD *Exam. of Compl.* II. 43 (1876) One Acer bearinge as much Corne as two most commonly were wont to do. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 36 a, Commonly thirtie Acres make a farthing land, nine farthings a Cornish Acre, & foure Cornish Acres, a Knight's fee. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 70 Now would I give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren land. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 126 English Wheat will yeeld but sixteene bushels an aker. 1669 J. W[ORLIDGE] *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 321 An Acre is one hundred and sixty square Lug, or Pearch of Land, at sixteen foot and a half to the Perch; but of Coppice-wood eighteen foot to the Perch is the usual allowance. But an Acre sometimes is estimated by the proportion of Seed used on it; and so varies according to the Richness or sterility of the Land. 1691 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* 52, 121 Irish Acres do make 196 English Statute Acres. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 212 Their estates were bound to the last acre. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. in Perth*, A Scotch acre commonly = 6084 square yards. If the differences of inches were narrowly attended to in making the Scotch chain, a Scotch acre would be equal to 6150·7 square yards. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 248 He, for his acres few so duly paid, That yet more acres to his lot were laid.

b. *loosely* in *pl.* Large quantities, a wide expanse.

1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 317 If the King wants a yacht, or Her Majesty's Grace would like a few acres of real lace. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. v. vi. 111 He . . writes cunningly acres of despatches to Prince Eugene.

†**3.** As a lineal measure: **an acre length**, 40 poles or a furlong (*i.e.* furrow-length); **an acre breadth**, 4 poles or 22 yards. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 971 Þe frenssche men þai made reculle: wel an akers lengþe. *Ibid.* 2770 Þay dryuen hem aȝen an aker lengþe. *c* 1425 WYNTOWN *Cron.* VII. iv. 162 And fra it a spere wes drawyn . . Large thre akyre leynth of Land. *c* 1440 *Morte Arthure* 3850 With þe lussche of þe launce he lyghte one hys schuldyrs, Ane akere lenghe one a launde, fulle lothely wondide. 1523 FITZHERBERT *Husb.* (1534) C 2, xvi. fote and a halfe, to the perche or pole, foure perches to an acre in bredth, and fortye perches to an acre in lengthe. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xiv. 14 The first slaughter that Ionathas and his wapen bearer dyd, was . . with in the length of halue an aker of londe. [1611 An halfe acre of land. *Marg.* halfe a furrow of an acre of land.] *a* 1540 [K. JAMES of Scotl.] *Christis Kirk of the Grene* viii, Ile ane aikerbraid it cam not neir him. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 117 The length of the very demy Island . . is not aboue 87 miles and a halfe, and the breadth in no place lesse than two acres of land. *c* 1805 WORDSWORTH *The Brothers* (Chandos ed.) 31/2 What a feast. To see an acre's breadth of that wide cliff One roaring cataract! 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk.* 326 Four Villanes have there one plough, and an acre of wood in length and one acre in breadth.

4. *Comb.* **acre-land**, *obs.*, ploughed or arable land; **acre-shot**, *obs.*, a payment or charge rated at so much per acre. Also ACRE-DALE, ACRE-MAN, ACRE-STAFF, q.v.

a 1400 *Chron. Engl.* in Ritson's *Met. Rom.* II. 270 In thilke time, in al this londe, On aker-lond ther nes yfounde Ne toun ne houses never on Er then Bruyt from Troye com. 1479 R. ROKEWOODE in *Bury Wills* 53 (1850) Also an acre londe inclosed, late purchased of Water Dey. 1585 *Act* 27 *Eliz.* xxiv. § 1. 3 Such of the said Sea-banks as are not maintained . . at the charge of any Township or by Acre-shot or any other common charge.

¶ **Acre** (or **Acre-fight**), explained by Cowel as 'an old sort of duel fought by single combatants, English and Scotch, between the frontiers of their kingdoms, with sword and lance,' seems to be merely transliterated by him from a med. L. phrase *acram committere* in the Annals of Burton 1237, where *acram* (for *pugnam*) is a bad translation of OE. *camp* combat, confused with L. *campus*, Fr. *champ*, and so with Eng. *acre*. From Cowel it has found its way into mod. Dicts., outside of which 'to fight an acre' or 'acre-fight' has no existence.

Acreable (ē·kərăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. ACRE + -ABLE.] Of or proper to an acre; per acre.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. in France* 341 As to . . the acreable produce of corn land, the difference will be found very great indeed. 1880 BENCE-JONES *Macm. Mag.* No. 246, 514 Reduction of the acreable rent for the number of wet acres taken.

Acreage (ē·kərĕdʒ). [f. ACRE + -AGE.] Extent or amount of acres; acres collectively or in the abstract. Also *attrib.* as *acreage-rate.*

1859 SIR E. TENNENT *Ceylon* II. 235 (ed. 2) Suitable lands yet to be brought under cultivation may add treble to the present acreage. 1860 *Times* 4 Jan. 10/6 The tenantry paying a small acreage rate. 1871 SMILES *Character* ii. 62 (1876) The cultivable acreage of our country.

Acred (ē·kəd), *a.* [f. ACRE + -ED².] Possessing acres, or landed estates; mostly in *comp.* as *large-acred.*

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. iv. 74 It was from such materials . . with great numbers, largely acred . . but without knowledge, genius . . or faith, that Sir Robert Peel was to form a great Conservative party. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* 51 If ever I live to be a large-acred man.

Acre-dale. *dial.* [f. ACRE + *dale* = DEAL: — OE. *dæl* part share.] 'Lands in a common field, in which different proprietors held portions of greater or less quantities. *North.*' Halliwell.

Acredit, obs. form of ACCREDIT *v.*

†**Acreman.** *Obs.* A cultivator of the ground, a husbandman, or ploughman.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* 5 Æcerman, *agricola.* 1389 R. WIMBLEDON *Serm.* in Helmingh. MS. (also in FOXE *A. & M.* (1562) I. 622) If þe laboreris were not, boþ prestis and knyȝtis mosten bicome acremen and heerdis. *c* 1400 *Lay le Freine* 176 Acremen yede to the plough.

†**Acreme.** *Obs.* [An entry copied from Dict. to Dict. since 17th c.; its source has not been ascertained; and as the form of the word does not admit of explanation, there is ground to suspect its origination in some error in the transcription of a L. or OFr. document. If the word existed, and is correctly explained, it would be a *square acre*, i.e. a piece of land a furlong square = 48,400 sq. yds.]

1669 J. W[ORLIDGE] *Systema Agriculturæ* (1681) 321 An Acreme of Land is ten Acres. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Acreme*, a law-word for ten Acres of Land. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., *Acreme* of Land, ten Acres of Land. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, and 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v., *Acreme*, a term sometimes used in antient law-books for ten acres.

Acrese, early f. ACCREASE *v. Obs.* to increase.

†**Acre-staff.** *Obs.* (See quotations.)

1611 COTGR., *Curette*, a plough-staffe, or Aker-staffe (wherewith the cutter is cleansed). 1616 SURFLET & MARK. *Countrey Farme* 532 The acker-staffe to cleanse the plowe when it shall be loaden with earth or other vild matter. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah-Sight* II. viii. 174 Let none turn their flailes, akerstaves, sheep-hooks, shuttles, needles, into swords, till first with Gedeon they have a warrant from God. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 539 The ploughman was provided with a pole shod with a flat iron, and called in later times an akerstaff.

Acrewe, early form of ACCRUE *v.*

†**A·crid,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. Gr. ἀκρίδα (nom. ἀκρίς) locust.] A locust.

c 1550 CHERE *Matt.* iii. 4 His meat was acrids and wild honi. [One of the terms introduced by Cheke in attempting to give a closer version of the Greek N.T. Used by no one else.]

Acrid (æ·krid), *a.* [an irreg. and recent formation on L. *ācri-s* sharp, pungent (f. root *ac-*, in *acute, acid, acerb*) + -ID, perb. in imitation of *acid.* Cf. Fr. *âcre* (in Cotgr. 1611). Preceded in 17th c. by *acrimonious*, also by *acris* unchanged, and the more regularly formed *acrious.*]

1. Bitter and hot or stinging to the taste, or having a similar effect upon the eyes, skin, and mucous membrane; bitterly pungent, irritating, corrosive.

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 221 Of an acrid astringent taste. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 296 Stimulating Substances abounding with a pungent acrid Salt. 1764 REID *Inq. Hum. Mind* vi. § 21, 187 Gnawed and corroded by some acrid humour. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 448 The mariner, his blood inflamed With acrid salts. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 129 This resin is extremely acrid, causing excoriations and blisters if applied to the skin. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* 49 The sweat of labour in the early curse Has (turning acrid in six thousand years) Become the sweat of torture. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* 39 In the third class of tastes, there is present an element arising through the nerves of Touch . . The acrid combines the fiery with the bitter.

2. Bitterly irritating to the feelings; of bitter and irritating temper or manner. (Stronger than *acrimonious.*)

[Not in JOHNSON 1773.] 1781 COWPER *Charity* 503 Their acrid temper turns, as soon as stirred, The milk of their good purpose all to curd. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* 297 (1858) He was found, close at hand, to be no mean acrid man; but at heart a healthful, strong, sagacious man. 1850 MERIVALE *Hist. Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiv. 129 (1865) Tacitus grows more acrid, more morbid in temper, even to the last.

Acridine (æ·kridəin). *Chem.* [? f. ACRID *a.* + -INE = Gr. -ινη daughter, derivative.] A crystalline substance, $C_{13}H_9N$, of the diphenyl group, isomeric with carbazol, extracted from coal-tar oil.

1877 FOWNES *Man. Chem.* II. 563.

Acridity (ăkri·dĭti). [f. ACRID *a.* + -ITY; cf. *acid-ity.* A formation, having no prototype in Fr. or L., which has superseded the more regular *acritude* and *acrity*, and to a great extent the literal use of *acrimony.* Not in Todd 1818; in the quot. from Boorde it is probably an error.]

1. The quality of being acrid; a combination of bitterness to the taste with irritancy or corrosion to the mucous membrane; pungent, inflammatory, or corrosive bitterness.

1547 A. BOORDE *Breuiary* cccxxxii. 107 b, This infirmitie [Strangury] may come thorowe acredite or sharpness of the water. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* III. 13 An acid, when combined with an alkali . . destroys the acridity of the alkali. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 7 Acridity, causticity, and poison, are the general characters of this suspicious order. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med. & Therap.* (1879) 259 When swallowed it leaves a sense of constriction and acridity in the throat.

2. Irritant bitterness of speech or temper.

1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* I. i. 17 The very acridity of the Aphorisms . . sprang from wounded softness, not from hardness. 1861 FREER *Henry IV & M. de Med.* II. 215 Madame La Marquise revelled in well-aimed acridity of speech, inexpressibly provoking. 1881 *N. Y. Nation* XXXII. 367 The acridity which marks his speeches is quite absent from his private conversation.

Acridly (æ·kridli), *adv.* [f. ACRID *a.* + -LY².] In an acrid manner; with sharp or irritating bitterness: **a.** to the taste or bodily senses.

1793 ABERNETHY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 61 Not so acridly or nauseously bitter as common bile.

b. to the feelings of others.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. i. 340 Complimentary harangues, of which, as Loustalot acridly calculates, 'upwards of two thousand have been delivered within the last month.'

Acridness (æ·kridnés). *rare.* [f. ACRID *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being acrid; acridity.

1769 SIR J. HILL *Fam. Herbal.* (1812) 27 The water is a gentle carminative, without any heat or acridness.

Acrimonious (æ·krimō·u·niəs), *a.* [ad. Fr. *acrimonieux, -euse*, ad. med. L. *ācrimōniōs-us*, f. *ācrimōnia*; see ACRIMONY and -OUS.]

1. = ACRID 1. *arch.*

1612 WOODALL *Surgeon's Mate* Wks. 1653, 180 If it proceed of an acrimonious fretting humor, etc. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 336 Artificiall copperose . . is a rough and acrimonious kinde of salt. 1664 DR. H. POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 63 A sharp and acrimonious vapour that strikes our nostrils. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 298 All Substances that abound with an acrimonious Salt and Volatile Oil are hurtful. 1813 MARSHALL *Gardening* § 19, 328 (ed. 5) The sap is very (even dangerously) acrimonious. 1856 MILL *Logic* IV. v. § 4 (1868) II. 244 Natural substances which possessed strong and acrimonious properties.

2. Bitter and irritating in disposition or manner; bitter-tempered.

1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 69 Malignity thus acrimonious. 1831 SCOTT *Abbot* I. 12 Engaged in a furious and acrimonious contest. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanaticism* § 1, 2 If . . his feelings are petulant and acrimonious. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 565 Only a single acrimonious expression escaped him. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist. Eng.* I. i. 54 (1863) Political hostility had been embittered by the most acrimonious disputes.

Acrimoniously (æ·krimō·u·niəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an acrimonious manner; with irritating bitterness or severity.

1829 S. TURNER *Mod. Hist. Eng.* IV. II. XXVII. 173 Commencing and acrimoniously pursuing a personal and deadly warfare against the queen. 1866 C. C. FELTON *Greece* II. vii. 114 They often differed, sometimes acrimoniously.

Acrimoniousness (æ·krimō·u·niəsnés). *rare*—°. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or habit of being acrimonious.

1818 In TODD, and subseq. Dicts.

Acrimony (æ·krimәni). [ad. L. *ācrimōnia* pungency, f. *ācri-s* sharp; see -MONY. Cf. Fr. *acrimonie* ad. from the L. about the same time as the Eng. word, and possibly its actual model.]

1. Biting sharpness to the taste or other bodily sense; pungency; irritancy; acridity. *arch.*

1542 BECON *Christm. Banq.* 68 (1843) The acrimony and tartness of this dish shall so pierce your stomachs, that it shall minister to you an appetite and lust to devour the other the more greedily. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 55 Pimpernell is hoate and dry without any acrimonie, or byting sharpnesse. 1635 J. SWAN *Spec. Mundi* vi. § 2, 195 (1643) Water strained through ashes is endued with a certain tart and salt kind of acrimonie. 1711 F. FULLER *Medic. Gymn.* 88 When the Blood of a Poor Consumptive Wretch is . . loaded with Acrimony. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 227 The effect of the acrimony of the putrid blood. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 214 [The milk-tree] is described . . to yield a copious stream of thick, rich, milky fluid, destitute of all acrimony. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Urin. Org.* 23 To allay the acrimony of this fluid.

2. Sharp or irritating bitterness of disposition or manner.

1618 SIR H. MAY in *Fortescue Papers* 47 Which may stir up a fresh acrimony in your Lordship towardes me. 1630 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (1870) 16 Emulations, which are apt to rise and vent in obloquious acrimony (even against the Prince). *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Rebel.* I. i. 22 They who flattered him most Before, mentioned him Now with the greatest bitterness and acrimony. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch's Lives* I. 195/2 (1879) Cleon attacked him with great acrimony. 1803 WELLINGTON *Gen. Disp.* II. 461 There is no occasion for interference or acrimony of expression. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 401 The acrimonies which the debate had kindled.

†**A·crious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *ācri-s* pungent (f. root *ac-* sharp, in *ac-id, ac-ute*) + -OUS, as in *alacri-ous, hilari-ous*, etc. The earliest adaptation of L. *acris*,

mod. Fr. *âcre*, attempted in Eng. (Grew, in 1675, used the L. *acris* unchanged.) Superseded by the irregularly formed *acrid*.] = ACRID.

1675 GREW *Plants, Lect.* VI. i. (1682) 281 Acris is also compounded. For first, simply Hot, it is not; because there are many Hot Bodies which are not Acria . . Nor secondly, it is simply Pungent. 1682 *Weekly Mem.* 238 Catharticks, and whatsoever is acrious, being hurtful. 1689 in *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 552 In the Gout the humour likewise is of a different Nature; sometimes Acid, or Saline, and sometimes Acrious. 1694 *ibid.* XVIII. 34 The Acrious Particles of which it consists.

†A·crisy. *Obs.*—° [ad. med. L. *acrisia*, a. Gr. ἀκρῐσία want of judgment. Also used in the L. form (Phillips 1706, Kersey 1726, *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879).]

1. 'That of which no judgment is passed, or choice made; a matter in dispute; also want of Judiciousness, or Rashness in Judging.' Bailey 1721.

2. 'Such a State or Condition of a Disease, that no right Judgment can be made of it, or the Patient, whether he will recover, or not.' Bailey 1721.

‖ Acrita (æ·krităˌ), *sb. pl. Zool.* A singular form is ACRITAN. [mod. L., a. Gr. ἄκριτα, pl. neut. of ἄκριτος undistinguishable, sc. *animalia*.] A name given by MacLeay to a division of the animal kingdom, comprehending the Infusoria, the Polypes, and some of the Intestina; so called from the want of a distinct nervous system. Adopted in 1835 by Owen for a series of the Radiated animals.

1835 KIRBY *Habits & Inst. Anim.* I. iv. 149 [Infusories also called] Acrita or indiscernibles. 1835 OWEN in Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 48 The fissiparous and gemmiparous modes of reproduction are not, however, the exclusive modes by which the Acrite classes are perpetuated. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 21/2 The Hydra . . in its whole structure, is completely acrite.

Acritical (ākri·tikăl), *a. Med.* [f. Gr. ἀ priv. + CRITICAL.] Not having or indicating a crisis; applied to a disease, symptoms, etc.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Acritochromacy (æ·kritoˌkrōu·măsi). [mod. f. Gr. ἄκριτος undistinguishing + χρωματ- colour: see -ACY.] Colour-blindness, achromatopsy.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* and mod. Dicts.

†A·critude. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *acritūdo* sharpness, f. *acri-s* sharp; see -TUDE.] Sharpness or pungency of taste; pungency mixed with heat or biting quality; = ACRIDITY.

1675 GREW *Plants, Lect.* VI. i. (1682) 281 Acritude is Pungency joyned with Heat. 1681 — *Museum* III. 341 In green vitriol, with its astringent and sweetish Tasts, is joyn'd some Acritude. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Acrid*, The characteristic therefore of Acritude consists in pungency joined with heat. 1773 in JOHNSON.

†A·crity. *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. mod. Fr. *âcreté*, ad. L. *acritas, -tātem* (Gell.) sharpness, f. *acri-s* sharp. Cf. *alacrity*.] Sharpness, keenness.

1619 A. GORGES tr. *Bacon, De Sap. Veter.* xviii, *Dionedes* 87 That is, by the acrity of prudence and severity of judgement [*prudentia quadam acri, et judicii severitate*]. 1721 BAILEY, *Acrity*, Sharpness in Taste, Tartness. [So in subseq. edd.]

Acro-. Gr. ἀκρο- combining form of ἄκρος *a.* terminal, highest, topmost; *sb.* a tip, point, extremity, peak, summit; as in ἀκρό-λιθος stone-tipped, ACROLITH; ἀκρόπολις the highest city, ACROPOLIS; ἀκρό-νυχ-ος happening at the point of night-fall, ACRONYCHAL. Largely used in its various senses to form modern technical terms.

‖ A·croa·ma. Pl. a·croa·mata. [Gr. ἀκρόαμα anything heard, f. ἀκροᾶσθαι to hear.]

1. A rhetorical declamation (as opposed to an argument).

1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Disc.* 153 Facciolati expanded the argument of Pacius . . into a special Acroama; but his eloquence was not more effective than the reasoning of his predecessors.

2. *Anc. Phil.* Oral teaching heard only by initiated disciples; *esoteric* doctrines, as distinguished from the *exoteric*, which might be committed to writing, and published to the world.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 561 Alexander did . . learn of Aristotle . . other more secret, hard, and grave Doctrine, which Aristotles Scholars do properly call *Acroamata*.

†Acroamare, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [improp. f. L. *acris* pungent + *amār-um* bitter.] Pungently bitter.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 273 Its roots [those of Acorus] are . . of an acroamare sapour.

Acroamatic (æ·krŏămæ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. ἀκροαματικός adj., f. ἀκρόαμα. See ACROAMA.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to hearing; hence, privately communicated by oral teaching to chosen disciples only; esoteric, secret.

1632 T. RANDOLPH *Jealous Lovers* IV. (1652) 64 Noyse That with obstreperous cadence cracks the organs Acromatick. *a* 1656 J. HALES *Gold. Rem.* John xviii. 36, 148 Beloved, we read no Acroamatick lectures; the secrets of the Court of Heaven . . lie open alike to all. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Acromatick*, that hearkens or gives ear to anything, that requires much study and search; also musical, harmonious, or delightful to the ear. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch's Lives* II. 716/1 (1879) You did wrong in publishing the acroamatic parts of science. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Books*, Acroamatic Books—Books containing some secret and sublime matters, calculated for adepts and proficients on the subject.

B. *sb. pl.* [The adj. used ellipt. after Gr. τὰ ἀκροαματικά = acroamatic (matters).] Aristotle's lectures to intimate friends and scholars on the esoteric parts of his philosophy.

1660 HOWELL *Lex. Tetragl.*, The Peripatetic in his Acroamatiques, the Egyptians in their Hieroglyphics . . involve the choicest of their Knowledge (though obscurely). 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 314 The Egyptians, besides their vulgar and fabulous theology . . had another arcane and recondite theology; these two theologies of theirs differing as Aristotle's Exotericks and Acroamaticks.

†Acroama·tical, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL¹; see -ICAL.] = ACROAMATIC.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 561 Alexander unto Aristotle greeting. Thou hast not done well to put forth the Acroamaticall Sciences. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* (1640) 273 The one is an Exotericall or revealed; the other an Acroamaticall or concealed Method. *a* 1656 J. HALES *Gold. Rem.* 189 (1688) Divide his Lectures and Readings into Acroamatical and Exoterical.

‖ Acroasis (æ·krŏ·ăsis). Pl. acroases. [Gr. ἀκρόᾱσις a hearing, something listened to, f. ἀκροᾶσθαι to hear.] *Anc. Hist.* An oral discourse; a discourse listened to.

1655–60 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* 358/1 (1701) Six hundred Persons . . came to his nocturnal Acroasis, perhaps meaning the Lectures through a Skreen during their Probation. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Gk. Chr. Poets* 64 [He] gave his admiring poems the appropriate and suggestive name of *acroases*—auscultations, things intended to be heard.

Acroatic (æ·krŏæ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. ἀκροατικ-ός, of or proper to hearing, f. ἀκροᾶσθαι to hear.] = ACROAMATIC.

1655–60 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* 232/1 (1701) He called . . Acroatick those [discourses] in which more remote and subtile Philosophy was handled. 1847 CRAIG, *Acroatics* . . Aristotle's lectures on the abstruser points of philosophy.

Acrobat (æ·krŏbæt), also acrobate. [a. mod. Fr. *acrobate*; f. Gr. ἀκρόβατος walking on tiptoe, climbing aloft, f. ἄκρος point, or highest + -βατος vbl. adj., f. vb. stem βα- to go. Used in pl. *acrobates* as a term of Classical Antiq. before the adoption of the modern word from Fr.] A rope-dancer; a performer of daring gymnastic feats and evolutions; a tumbler. *lit.* and *fig.*

1825 FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* (1843) II. 673 *Acrobates* . . were Rope Dancers of which there were four kinds. 1845 [T. MARTIN] *Bon Gaultier Ballads* 99 And the Clown in haste arising from the footstool where he sat Notified the first appearance of the famous Acrobat. 1846 *Punch* 24 Jan. 52 We have no doubt that the performances at St. Stephen's during the coming session will be enlivened by feats of agility and strength on the part of the three great Political Acrobats. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodl. Heaths & Hedges* (1866) 98 Those little ornithological acrobats the Tit-mice. 1860 *Cornhill Mag.* Mar. 275 We can go and purchase Noah's arks and flexible acrobats for our children. 1879 *Daily Tel.* 30 May, The acrobat of to-day is a skilled professor of the trapeze and the parallel bars; he flies through the air, or comes careering from a hole in the ceiling.

Acrobatic (æ·krŏbæ·tik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC. Cf. mod. Fr. *acrobatique*.] Of or pertaining to an acrobat, gymnastic performer, or tumbler.

1861 BP. G. SMITH 10 *Weeks in Japan* xxvi. 373 One of the actors came forth before the crowd of holiday-makers and performed a variety of acrobatic evolutions. 1880 A. TROLLOPE *Duke's Children* III x. 109 The acrobatic manœuvre which had carried Mr. Spooner over the peril.

Acrobatically (æ·krŏbæ·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY².] After the manner of an acrobat; with gymnastic skill.

1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Second Thoughts* I. i. xii. 206 Most of them are standing acrobatically on their heads.

Acrobatism (æ·krŏbæ·tiz'm). [f. ACROBAT + -ISM.] The art or profession of the acrobat; the performance of gymnastic feats. *lit.* and *fig.*

1864 *Daily Tel.* 29 July, The course and its follies . . its quacks and mountebanks, and its acrobatism. 1865 *Reader* No. 133. 76/1 Displays of vocal acrobatism. 1866 S. G. O[SBORNE] *Lett. on Educ.* 13 This infantine, mental acrobatism, is to me simply hateful. 1882 *Athenæum* 1 July 11 A certain amount of moral acrobatism will be practised on the line which divides the proper from the improper.

Acrocarpous (æ·krŏkā·rpŏs), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. ἄκρο-, see ACRO- + καρπ-ός fruit + -OUS.] Having the fructification at the end or top of the primary axis; terminal-fruited. Said of some Mosses.

1863 M. BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 311 *Acrocarpus*, bearing fruit at the tip of the stem or branches. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* The flower of Mosses either terminates the growth of a primary axis (Acrocarpous Mosses), or the axis is indeterminate.

Acrocephalic (æ·krŏsĭfæ·lik), *a. Phys.* [mod. f. Gr. ἄκρο-, see ACRO- + κεφαλ-ή head + -IC. A better form would be *acrocephalous*. Cf. Fr. *acrocéphale*.] Characterized by a lofty skull.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard, Anthrop.* v. 176 Acrocephalic, elevated skull.

Acrocephaly (æ·krŏse·făli). *Phys.* [mod. f. Gr. ἄκρο-, see ACRO- + κεφαλ-ή head + -Y³.] Loftiness of skull.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard, Anthrop.* II. xi. 483 The height of the vertical diameter or acrocephaly.

Acroche, earlier form of ACCROACH *v. Obs.*

Acrochord (æ·krŏkŏɹd). *Zool.* [see next.] A snake of the genus *Acrochordus*, family *Hydridæ*, having a fusiform body covered with tricuspid scales.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 98 The acrochord is covered with scales like all other serpents, though they are minute and separate from one another . . When the skin is inflated, and apparent between the scales, these assume the granulated or warty appearance expressed by the name.

‖ Acrochordon (æ·krŏkō·rdŏn). *Path.* [a. Gr. ἀκροχορδών a wart with a thin neck, f. ἄκρο-, see ACRO- + χορδή cord.] A kind of hard and elongated wart, supposed to resemble the end of a string; a hanging wart.

1720 SHADWELL *Humourists* II. 153 O, sir, I should have fought better, but for . . some Acrochordones upon my right shoulder. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex., Acrochordon* . . a small wart, having a narrow base or pedicle.

A-crock (ăkrŏ·k). [Fr. *à croc*.] With a prop or support; in *Arquebus-a-crock, Musket-a-crock*.

1615 SANDYS *Travels* 153 Wherein are certaine harquebuses acrock for the safe-guard of the harbour. 1634 T. HERBERT *Travaile* 15 The Sentinell with his musquet acrocke was set to guard it.

†Acroco·mic. *Obs.*—° [f. Gr. ἀκρόκομ-ος having hair at the tip, like a goat's chin + -IC.] 'One having long hair.' Cockeram 1626. (Never used.)

Acrodont (æ·krŏdŏnt), *sb.* and *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. ἄκρο-, see ACRO- + ὀδόντ-α tooth.] A name given by Owen to lizards whose teeth are firmly soldered to the ridge of the jaw-bones. Used also as adj.

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 884/1 In a few Iguanians . . the teeth appear to be soldered to the margins of the jaws; these have been termed 'Acrodonts.' 1872 MIVART *Anat.* 256 We may have teeth which become anchylosed to the summit of the jaw, there being no bony wall developed on either the inner or the outer side of the teeth, as in certain Lizards termed Acrodont. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 363 In its dentition Telerpeton seems to have been 'acrodont.'

Acrogen (æ·krŏdʒen). *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. ἄκρο-, see ACRO- + -γενης -born; see -GEN.] A cryptogamous plant of the higher division, including ferns and mosses, so called from having a distinct perennial stem with the growing point at its extremity, in contradistinction to *Thallogens*, as lichens and fungi, which have no permanent stem, but grow from a central rosette.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* ii. (1858) 22 *Acrogens* differ essentially from the two other classes, in having no flowers. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* i. 12 In the Coal Measures . . both the Gymnogens and Acrogens are largely developed.

Acrogenic (æ·krŏdʒe·nik), *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to acrogens.

1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* i. 23 The Old Red flora seems to have been prevailingly an acrogenic flora.

Acrogenous (æ·krŏ·dʒĕnŏs), *a. Bot.* [f. ACROGEN + -OUS.] Of the nature of acrogens; increasing in growth from the extremity of a stem.

1848 DANA *Zoophytes* IV. §. 69. 68 Polyps have an acrogenous growth, and bud periodically as they grow upward. 1866 BERKELEY in *Treas. Bot.* 14 A few acrogenous Liverworts have the habit of Lichens, but differ totally in structure.

Acrography (æ·krŏ·grăfi). [mod. f. Gr. ἄκρο-, see ACRO- + -γραφία writing.] The art of making blocks in relief, as a substitute for wood-engraving.

Acrolein (ăkrō·ulĭin). [f. L. *acr-is* sharp, pungent + *ŏl-ĕre* to smell + -IN(E = Gr. -ινη daughter, derivative; here used to form a term analogous to *glycerin*.] A colourless acrid liquid, of pungent irritating odour, formed in the destructive distillation of glycerin (from which it is derived by the abstraction of two molecules of water, thus, Glycerin $C_3H_5(OH)_3$, Acrolein C_3H_4O''). It is the aldehyde of allyl, produced by the oxidation of allyl alcohol, and itself rapidly oxidizing to acrylic acid.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxvi. 388 *Allyl alcohol* . . is oxidized in presence of air and platinum to acrolein and acrylic acid, which stand to this alcohol in the same relation as aldehyde and acetic acid stand to ethyl alcohol.

Acrolith (æ·krŏlĭþ). [ad. L. *acrolith-us*, a. Gr. ἀκρόλιθος having the ends of stone; f. ἄκρος extreme, end + λίθος stone.] 'A statue, with the head and extremities of stone, the trunk being usually made of wood, either gilt or draped.' *Encycl. Brit.* 1853. Used in early Grecian art.

1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* §119, 91 The extremities are of marble after the manner of acroliths.

Acrolithan (ăkrŏ·liþăn), *a.* [f. prec. + -AN.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an acrolith.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* II. According to Vitruvius there was a temple at Halicarnassus dedicated to Mars wherein was an acrolithan statue of the God.

Acrolithic (æ·krŏlĭ·þic), *a.* [f. ACROLITH + -IC.] = prec.

1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pott.* (1858) II. 192 The acrolithic statues of Greece.

Acrologic (æ:krɒlɒ'dʒik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄκρο-* (see ACRO-) + λόγ-ος word + -IC. Cf. Fr. *acrologique*.] Pertaining to, or founded on, initials.

1882 I. TAYLOR jun. in *Academy* 28 Jan. 68 This method of acrologic notation may have received a further extension; so that the ciphers 1, 2, and 3 may have been derived from the initial letters of *eka*, *dva*, and *tri*, to which they bear some resemblance.

Acromatic, used erron. for ACHROMATIC and ACROAMATIC.

Acromial (ăkrō·u·miăl), *a. Phys.* [ad. mod. L. *acromiāl-is*; cf. Fr. *acromiale*. See ACROMION and -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to the ACROMION.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 363/2 The acromial artery arises from the anterior side of the axillary artery. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 140 The acromial end [of the clavicle] is broad and flattened.

‖ **Acromion** (ăkrō·u·miɔn). *Phys.* [a. Gr. *ἀκρώμιον* f. *ἄκρο-s* extremity + *ὦμος* shoulder. Cf. Fr. *acromion*, which may be the direct source of the Eng.] The outer extremity of the shoulder-blade; the apophysis forming the upper and posterior extremity of the shoulder-blade, which is articulated with the external extremity of the clavicle, and gives attachment to the trapezoid and deltoid muscles. Also *attrib.* as *acromion process*.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* XII. XXVII. 985 The extremity of this Spine is commonly called *ἀκρώμιον*, albeit according to Hippocrates Acromion be the articulation of the clauicle with the vpper part of the blade. 1827 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* II. 154 The patient complained of pain, extending towards the axilla and also towards the acromion. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 364/2 The branch of the supra-scapular . . descends under the root of the acromion process.

Acron, obsolete form of ACORN.

Acronarcotic (æ:krɒ|naɪkɒ'tik), *a.* [improp. f. L. *acris* sharp, pungent + NARCOTIC.] Having both acrid and narcotic qualities.

1882 in *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* LI. 126 Its acronarcotic or corrosive effect upon the stomach and alimentary canal.

Acronych (ăkrɒ'nik), *a.*; also 7 **acronick.** [ad. Gr. *ἀκρόνυχ-os* at nightfall, vespertine; f. *ἄκρος* tip, point + *νύξ* night. Cf. Fr. *acronyque*.] = ACRONYCHAL.

1594 DAVIS *Seaman's Secrets* II. (1609) 25 The triple rising and setting of the Starres, Cosmice, Acronyce, and Heliace. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 235 Her appearance was like the . . acronick rising of the most radient constellation of the firmament. 1833 KEIGHTLEY *Ovid's Fasti* 15 The cosmic rising or setting was the true one in the morning: the acronych (*ἀκρόνυχος*) the true one in the evening.

Acronychal, acronycal (ăkrɒ'nikăl), *a.*; also **acronical, achronical, achronycal, acronichal.** [f. prec. + -AL[1]. Incorrectly spelt *achronical*, as if derived from *χρόνος* time; and with many intermediate forms.] Happening in the evening or at night-fall, vespertine, as the acronychal rising or setting of a star. (Sometimes used as if = Rising in the evening or at sunset *and* setting at sunrise; but this is not correct. When the rising is *acronychal*, the setting is *cosmical*, and *vice versâ*.)

1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* IV. 35 (ed. 7) 492 Now to know the Acronical rising of any star at any time, bring the starre to the East part of the Horizon. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 109 The rising and setting of the Stars, whether Heliacal, Acronical, Matutine, or Vespertine. 1642 MORE *Poems* (1647) 173 At eventide when they rise Acronicall. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* (1806) II. 159 The achronical rising . . is when it appears at the close of day. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The *Achronychal* is one of the three poetical risings, and settings of the stars; and stands distinguished from *Cosmical* and *Heliacal*. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 160 The acronycal and heliacal risings and settings of the stars. 1856 BURRITT *Astron.* 60 [Incorrect use.] When a star rose at sun-setting, or set at sun-rising, it was called the Achronical rising or setting.

Acronychally (ăkrɒ'nikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an acronychal manner; at the acronychal time; at sunset or nightfall.

1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* IV. 34 (ed. 7) 491 Turne the degree of the Sunne unto the West part of the Horizon, and . . marke what starres are ready to go downe with him, for those are said to set Acronically, and staying the Globe still there in the West, marke what starres at that present do rise in the East part of the Horizon, for those are said to rise Acronically. 1706 PHILLIPS s.v. *Achronychal*, When a Star rises at Sunset, it is said to Rise achronychally, and when a Star sets with the Sun 'tis said to Set achronychally. 1876 CHAMBERS *Astron.* 910 A heavenly body is said to rise or set acronically when it rises or sets at sunset.

Acronyctous (æ:krɒni·ktɔs). [f. Gr. *ἀκρόνυκτ-os*, an occas. variant of *ἀκρόνυχος*; see ACRONYCH.] = ACRONYCHAL. (In mod. Dicts.)

Acrook (ăkru·k), *adv.*, prop. *phrase.* [A *prep.*[1] + CROOK.] In a bend or curve; awry, crookedly.

1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 12 Humbre renneth fyrst a crook oute of the southside of York. *a* 1500 *Court of Love* liv, And truly els the matter is acrooke. 1553 UDALL *Roister Doister* (1869) 62 This gear goth acrook. 1881 MISS ROSSETTI *A Pageant* 177 Our spirits immersed In wilfulness, our steps run all acrook.

Acropetal (ăkrɒ'pĭtăl), *a. Veg. Phys.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄκρο-* (see ACRO-) + L. *pet-ĕre* to seek + -AL[1], after analogy of *centripetal*.] Tending towards the summit or apex; said of the order in which the parts of a plant arise, when the course of development is from below upward.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 149 Similar lateral members usually arise on the common axial structure in acropetal or basifugal order, *i.e.* the younger a member is, the nearer it is to the apex; counting from below upwards the members arise in the order of their age. 1882 *Nature* No. 636, 236 Is the ramification in plants everywhere and always acropetal? by M. Trécul. He is led to a negative.

Acropetally (ăkrɒ'pĭtăli), *adv. Veg. Phys.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an acropetal manner; with development from below upwards.

1878 M'NAB *Bot.* 66 Secondly, the root does not develope leaves acropetally.

Acrophonetic (æ:krɒ|fɒne·tik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄκρο-*, see ACRO- + *φωνητ-ός* to be uttered + -IC.] Pertaining to acrophony.

1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Greece* I. iii. 49 The principle of this alphabetic element has received the technical name of acrophonetic, or the principle of initial sounds.

Acrophony (ăkrɒ'fŏni). [mod. f. Gr. *ἄκρο-* (see ACRO-) + *-φωνία* voice, sound.] The sound of the initial; the use of what was originally a picture-symbol or hieroglyph of an object to represent phonetically the initial syllable or sound of the name of the object; *e.g.* employing the symbol of an *ox*, '*aleph*,' to represent the syllable or letter *a*.

1880 R. S. POOLE in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 808 The Phœnician letters had names indicating an origin from a hieroglyphic system on the same principle of acrophony.

Acropolis (ăkrɒ'pŏlis). [Gr. *ἀκρόπολις*, f. *ἄκρο-* (see ACRO-) + *πόλις* city. (The pl., rarely used, would be analogically *acropolēs*; we find the Gr. *ἀκροπόλεις* simply transliterated.)] The elevated part of the town, or the citadel, in a Grecian city; *esp.* that of Athens. Also *fig.*

1662 MORE *Antid. agst. Ath.* II. xii. (1712) 79 As if Nature kept garrison in this *Acropolis* of Man's body, the Head. 1840 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. 428 The Acropolis of Corinth was held by one Alexander. 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 168, 146 Massive walls . . surround their cities, not merely their acropoleis. 1876 HUMPHREY *Coin Coll. Man.* vi. 65 In Athens the weights connected with the coinage were kept with great care in the Acropolis.

† **Acrosaline,** *a. Obs.* [improp. f. L. *acris* sharp, pungent + SALINE.] Salt and acrid.

1761 *British Mag.* II. 117 The urine remarkably acrosaline.

Acrospire (æ·krŏspəi·ɹ), *sb.*; also *Obs.* or *dial.* **ackerspyre, akerspire.** [f. Gr. *ἄκρο-* (see ACRO-) + *σπεῖρ-α* anything twisted, or *σπείρ-ειν* to sow.] 'The first leaf that appears when corn sprouts; it is a developed plumule.' Lindley *Treas. of Bot.*

1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. i. § 13 (1682) 3 In corn, it is that Part, which after the Radicle is sprouted forth, or come, shoots towards the smaller end of the Grain, and by many Malsters, is called the Acrospire. 1858 MAUNDER *Scient. Treas.* 443 By the aid of moisture, the barley is made to germinate, that is to put forth roots and almost its acrospire or first sprout; and by the aid of fire, the roots are destroyed and the acrospire prevented from bursting the skin.

Acrospire (æ·krŏspəi·ɹ), *v.*; also 7–8 **akerspire.** [f. prec.] To throw out the first leaf-sprout.

1616 SURFLET & MARK. *Countrey Farme* 557 Turne the malt vpon the floore twice or thrice a day, least forbearing so to doe, the corne heat, and by that meanes aker-spire, which is, to sprout at both ends, and so loose the heart of the graine, and make the malt good for nothing. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brewer* I. (ed. 4) 6 Turning the Malt often, that it neither moulds nor aker-spires.

Acrospired, *ppl. a.* [f. ACROSPIRE *v.* + -ED.] Furnished with an acrospire, having the first leaf-sprout.

a 1755 MORTIMER (J.) For want of turning, when the malt is spread on the floor, it comes, and sprouts at both ends, which is called acrospired, and is fit only for swine.

Acrospiring, *vbl. sb.* [f. ACROSPIRE *v.* + -ING[1].] Sprouting into leaf.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Malt*, If to prevent the acrospiring it be thrown thin, many of the Corns will dry.

Acrospore (æ·krŏspō·ɹ). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἄκρο-* (see ACRO-) + *σπόρ-os* fruit: see SPORE.] A spore produced at the apex of a hypha or cellular filament forming the structural element of fungi; a basidiospore.

1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teachings* vi. 127 No less than four kinds of fructification—spores, acrospores, zoospores, oospores—have been discovered on the same plant.

Acrosporous (ăkrɒ'spŏrɔs), *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -OUS.] Pertaining to or characterized by acrospores.

1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 379 All Fungi which thus bear their spores on the outside of peculiar cells or basidia, have been called Basidiosporous or Acrosporous.

Across (ăkrɒ's), *adv.* and *prep.*; also aphetically **cross.** [A *prep.*[1] in + CROSS. Cf. Fr. *encroix*, whence Caxton's *in cross*, perh. the earliest form.]

A. *adv.*

1. In the form of a cross, crosswise, crossing each other, crossed.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CXCIV. 170 Syr hugh spencer . . fell doune vpon the grounde by the see bank acros with his armes and thryes kist the grounde. 1485 — *Chas. the Gt.* 239 He layed hys armes vpon hys body in maner of a crosse. *Ibid.* 240 He fonde Rolland expyred, hys hondes in crosse vpon hys vysage. 1590 WEBBE *Trauailes* (1868) 25 Two knues are layde acrosse vpon the loafe. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Com. & Warre w. Angels* 117 Thinke not to goe to heaven with your armes acrosse. 1771 FOOT *Penseroso* III. 120 Yonder, tow'rds the east A warrior frowns in stone, his legs across. 1826 WORDSWORTH *Poems on Affec.* xi. Wks. 1849 I. 152 Pine not like them with arms across.

2. In a position or direction crossing the length-line of anything, transversely; hence, from side to side, or corner to corner, through.

1523 FITZHERBERT *Husb.* (1534) F 5 The whiche blyster must be slytte with a knyfe a-crosse. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 178 H'as broke my head a-crosse, and has giuen Sir Toby a bloody Coxcombe too. 1774 *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 355, I found it impossible to saw it directly a-cross. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* ix. 71, I jumped right on to the ice, and how I got across I don't know. *Mod.* Was the Channel rough when you came across?

b. *Naut.*

1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* viii. (1821) 325 And ride with their yards a crosse. 1794 NELSON in Nicolas's *Disp. & Lett.* (1845) I. 504 [Ships] of the Line, sails bent, some with top-gallant yards across.

3. In a position actually or potentially the result of crossing anything; on the other side.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* 146 Lord Evandale . . was no sooner across than he was charged by the left body of the enemy's cavalry. *Mod.* At this rate we shall soon be across.

† **4.** Not straight or directly; obliquely, athwart, awry, amiss. *Obs.*

1559 *Mirr. for Mag.* 344 (T.) When king and queen saw things thus go across, To quiet all, a parliament they called. 1615 BP. HALL *Contempl.* III. vii. 64 The squint-eyed pharisees looke a-crosse at all the actions of Christ. 1687 R. LESTRANGE *Answ. Dissenter* 8 This Gentleman will needs set them on a-Cross, and then Exclayme against them as [the most Contrary Things in the World].

B. *prep.* [The adv. with obj. expressed.]

1. Direction: In a direction forming a cross with, or transverse to; **a.** at right angles with.

1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 45 A long table . . placed lengthways in an aisle which stands over across the church. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. viii. (1715) 42 A Partition . . reaching quite cross the Theater. 1742 YOUNG *Night Th.* IV. 721 Faith builds a bridge across the gulph of death. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 77 How idly hangs that arch magnificent, Across the idle river. 1830 TENNYSON *Lady Clara Vere* 31 But there was that across his throat Which you had hardly cared to see. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 12, 88 A line set across the fissured portion [of the ice].

b. at any angle with; sideways or obliquely against. *To come across*: to come upon or meet obliquely, indirectly, or unintentionally.

a 1626 BACON (T.) The harp hath the concave not along the strings, but across the strings. 1747 COLLINS *The Passions* (1830) 61 When Cheerfulness, a nymph of healthiest hue, Her bow across her shoulder flung. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. ii. 211 Across our gracious lady's bed A blast hath come as from the grave. 1860 DICKENS *Uncom. Trav.* vii. (1866) 49/2 A wind very like the March east wind of England, blew across me. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 191 We come across more than one incidental mention of those wars. *Mod.* I ran across him in the City yesterday.

2. Motion: From side to side of; quite through, over, in any direction except lengthwise. *Across the country*: straight through between two points, without regard to the regular roads; not along the regular roads.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 114, I charge thee waft me safely crosse the Channell. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 15 When my good Falcon made her flight a-crosse Thy Fathers ground. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 439 You, now retiring, following now Across the stream, exhaust his idle rage. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 275 Pushing iv'ry balls Across a velvet level. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* 32 After dinner talk Across the walnuts and the wine. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 573 He was directed to hasten thither across the country. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *Felix Holt* xlvi. 402 A sort of gleam seemed to shoot across his face. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 372 A footman will run your errand across the town. 1876 G. O. TREVELYAN *Life & Lett. Macaulay* II. i. 16 All its associations and its traditions swept at once across his memory. 1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* 9 Permit me, friend, I prythee To pass my hand across my brows.

3. Position: On the other side of, beyond, over.

c 1750 *Jacobite Toast*, 'The King across the water!' 1855 TENNYSON *Daisy* 92 To lands of summer across the sea. *Mod.* The great republic across the Atlantic.

† **Acrossed** (ăkrɒ'st), *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Apparently a blending of ACROSS and CROSSED. See ACROSS A 1.] Crosswise, crossed.

1548 W. THOMAS *It. Gram.* (1567) *Raccosciare*, to sit vpon the legges acrossed, as the taylours vse to doe.

Acrostic (ăkrɒ'stik), *sb.* and *a.*; also 6–8 **acrostick(e,** 7 **achrostiche, acrostique,** 7–8 **acrostich.** [ad. L. *acrostichis*, a. Gr. *ἀκροστιχίς*, f. *ἄκρο-* (see ACRO-) + *στίχος* a row, order, line of verse. Occurs in the L. form as late as 1642. The etymological spelling is *acrostich*, as in *distich*. Cf. Fr. *acrostiche*.]

A. *sb.*

1. A short poem (or other composition) in which the initial letters of the lines, taken in order, spell a word, phrase, or sentence. Sometimes the last or middle letters of the lines, or all of them, are similarly arranged to spell words, etc., whence a distinction of *single*, *double*, or *triple* acrostics. See also TELESTICH.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXXII. 508 Cicero . . maketh mention of Sybil's Acrosticke, that is to say, of certeine verses of hirs whose first letters made the name of that king. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 340 Our Poets have their knacks as young Schollers call them, as Ecchos, Achrostiches, Serpentine verses. 1642 MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 220 The whole

Poeme, or Passage of that *Acrostichis*, is a Description of the generale Judgement. **1656** Cowley *Of Wit* vi. Wks. 1686, 2 In which who finds out Wit, the same may see In An'grams and Acrostiques, Poetry. **1711** Addison *Spectator* No. 60 ¶ 4 Besides these there are compound Acrosticks, where the principal Letters stand two or three deep. **1767** A. Campbell *Lexiphanes* (1774) 98 Rhyme is fit for nothing but madrigals, epigrams and acrosticks. **1841** Spalding *Italy* II. 25 Publius Optatianus Porphyrius composed, in 326, a poem, still extant, in praise of Constantine, the lines of which are acrostics. **1844** Lingard *Hist. A.-S. Ch.* ii. (1858) II. 145 Acrostics were also admired, both single and double.

2. A Hebrew poem in which the consecutive lines or verses begin with the successive letters of the alphabet; an Abecedarian poem.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Some pretend to find Acrostics in the psalms, particularly in those called Abcdarian psalms. **1868** Chambers *Encycl.* I. 33 It was customary at one time to compose verses on sacred subjects after the fashion of these Hebrew acrostics, the successive verses or lines beginning with the letters of the alphabet in their order.

†3. The beginning or end of a verse. *Obs.*

1614 Selden *Titles of Honor* (1614) 12 That Acrostich . . Κρῆτες ἀεὶ ψεῦσται. **1753** Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Tho' an *Acrostic* properly signifies the beginning of a verse, yet it is sometimes also used for the end or close of it; as by the author of the constitutions, when he orders one to sing the hymns of David, and the people to sing after him the *Acrostics* or ends of the verses . . This was called singing *Acrostics*, *Acrostichia*, which is a species of psalmody usual in the antient church.

B. *adj.* Pertaining to or characterized by acrostics (in senses A 1, 2).

1682 Dryden *Macflecknoe* 206 Leave writing plays, and choose for thy command, Some peaceful province in Acrostic land. **1669** Gale *Crt. of Gentiles* I. i. xii. 78 That the Phenician order [of Letters] . . was most ancient, appeares by the Acrostic verses of David. **1868** Chambers *Encycl.* I. 33 The Acrostic poetry of the Hebrews.

Acrostic (ăkrɒ·stik), *a.*[2] [A factitious formation from Across, or Acrossed (= *across*).] Crossed, folded across; moving crosswise, erratic, zig-zag.

1602 Middleton *Fam. of Love* iv. iv. Wks. II. 179 What melancholy sir, with acrostic arms, now comes? **1797** W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 566 The capricious skips of an acrostic itinerary.

Acrostichal, -cal (ăkrɒ·stikăl), *a. rare*—°. [f. Acrostic *a.*[1] + -al[1].] Of or pertaining to acrostics. (In mod. Dicts.)

Acrostichally, -cally (ăkrɒ·stikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] After the manner of an acrostic.

1865 E. B. Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* v. 103 Letters may be named . . acrostically, by names chosen because they begin with the right letters.

Acrostichic (ækrɒsti·kik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἀκροστιχ-ίς Acrostic + -ic.] Of or pertaining to acrostics.

1880 R. N. Cust *Ling. Ess.* 353 In assigning these names the Acrostichic principle was followed inversely.

Acrostichoid (ăkrɒ·stikoid), *a. Bot.* [f. Acrostic(h + -oid.] Resembling the commencement of lines of poetry; an epithet of the genus of ferns *Acrostichum*, N.O. *Polypodiaceae*, so called from the peculiar distribution of the sori on the back of the fronds.

1882 T. More in *Gardeners' Chron.* No. 438 XVII. 672 The decurrent base, with light brown spore-cases, forming the usual universal acrostichoid fructification.

Acrosticism (ăkrɒ·stisiz'm). [f. Acrostic + -ism, more correctly *acrostichism*.] The method of acrostics; acrostichal arrangement or character.

1842 Mrs. Browning *Grk. Chr. Poets* 73 There is an earnestness in the poem, acrostic as it is,—a leaning to beauty's side,—which is above the acrosticism.

Acrotch, variant of Accroach *v. Obs.* to grasp.

Acroteleutic (ækrɒ,tĭ·liū·tik). [f. Gr. ἀκροτελεύτι-ον the fag-end, hence the burden or chorus (f. ἄκρος extreme + τελευτ-ή end) + -ic.] 'Among Ecclesiastical writers, the end of a verse or psalm, or something added thereto to be sung by the people.' Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The *Gloria Patri* is by some writers called the *Acrotelentic* to the psalms; because always used to be repeated by the people at the end of each.

Acroter (ăkrō·utəɪ). Also **acrotere.** [a. Fr. *acrotère*, ad. L. *acroterium*, ad. Gr. ἀκρωτήριον a summit or extremity, f. ἄκρος extreme, endmost, highest. The L. form **acroterium** (ækrɒ,tĭə·riŭm) and Gr. **acroterion** are more commonly used.]

1. *Arch.* In *pl.* **acroteria** or **acroters,** prop. 'The pedestals, often without bases, placed on the centre and sides of pediments for the reception of figures.' Gwilt. Sometimes applied less correctly to the statues on these pedestals.

1706 Phillips, *Acroteres*, in *Architecture*, Pedestals upon the Corners and Middle of a Pedement to support Statues. **1708** *View of Lond.* I. 95/2 Over each Column, upon Acroters, is a Lamp. **1751** Chambers *Cycl., Acroteria* or *Acroters* in Architecture. **1857** Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 292 The acroteria of tombs were coloured blue and green.

†2. 'The pinnacles or other ornaments standing in ranges on the horizontal coping or parapets of a building.' Gwilt. In this sense the pl. *acroteria* is found as a collective singular. *Obs.*

1678 Phillips, *Acroteria*, in Architecture are those sharp and spiry Battlements or Pinnacles, that stand in ranges, with Rails and Balasters upon flat Buildings. **1720** Stow *London* (ed. Strype) III. viii. (1754) I. 650/1 At the west end is an Acroteria of the figures of the Apostles each about eleven feet high. **1759** Martin *Nat. Hist.* I. 295 The Cornish, on which is a kind of Acroteria, enriched with Roses.

†3. *Med.* The extremities of the body, as the hands, fect, and head. *Obs.*

1706 Phillips, *Acroteria*, the utmost parts of a Man's Body, as his Fingers-ends. **1753** Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, The *Acroteria* growing cold in acute distempers, is held a prognostic of death.

Acroterial (ækrɒtĭə·riăl), *a.* [f. L. *acroteri-um* + -al[1].] Pertaining to, or having the character of, an acroterium.

1708 *View of Lond.* I. 96/2 The Acroterial Pinnacles are of the Gothic order. **1833** *Pen. Cycl.* I. 100 The bases or pedestals on which the acroterial ornaments are placed.

†**Acroteriasm.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. ἀκρωτηρίασμα mutilation f. ἀκρωτηριάζειν to cut off the extremities.] Amputation of the extremities; 'The act of cutting off the extreme parts of the body, when putrefied, by a saw.' Chambers, *Cycl. Suppl.* 1753.

In Bailey 1731, Ash 1775.

Acroterion, acroterium, see Acroter.

Acrotic (ăkrɒ·tik), *a. Path.* [improp. f. ἀκρότ-ης an extreme + -ic.] Of diseases: Pertaiuing to the surface or outside.

1853 Mayne *Exp. Lex.*

Acrotism (æ·krŏtiz'm). *Med.* [mod. f. Gr. ἀ priv. + κρύτ-os sound of striking + -ism.] Lack of pulsation.

1853 Mayne *Exp. Lex.*

Acrotomous (ăkrɒ·tŏməs), *a. Min.* [f. Gr. ἀκρότομ-os having the top cut off + -ous.] 'Having a cleavage parallel with the base.' Dana.

†**A-cry,** *adv.* or *phrase.* [A *prep.*[1] + Cry.] In a cry, crying.

1593 Nashe 4 *Lett. Conf.* 80 He brides it and simpers it out a crie, No forsooth God dild you.

Acryl (æ·kril). *Chem.* [f. Acr(olein + -yl(e = Gr. ὕλη substance, stuff.] The hypothetical oxidized radical of the allyl series, C_3H_5O, formed from allyl by the substitution of an atom of oxygen for two of hydrogen; a constituent of acrolein and acrylic acid.

Acrylate (æ·krilĕt). *Chem.* [f. Acryl + -ate.] A salt of acrylic acid (which is hydrogen acrylate).

1873 Williamson *Chem.* § 302 By its [acrolein's] oxidation, hydric acrylate is formed.

Acrylic (ăkri·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. Acryl + -ic.] Of or containing the radical acryl; as the *acrylic series* of compounds. *Acrylic acid*, $C_3H_3O.OH$, formed by the oxidation of acrolein.

1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* xxxvi. 389 Acrylic acid is the first term of a series of monobasic acids, [which] differ from the series of fatty acids in containing two atoms of hydrogen less. **1877** Fownes *Man. Chem.* II. 304 Of the acids of the first group, called normal acrylic acids, some occur mostly as glycerides in vegetable and animal organisms.

Acse, acsi-en, early forms of Ask.

Act (ækt). [*orig.* a. Fr. *acte*, but in some of the senses referring directly to L. *actus* a doing, and *actum* a thing done (pl. *acta*).]

1. A thing done; a deed, a performance (of an intelligent being).

c **1384** Chaucer *H. of Fame* 347 And al youre actes red and songe [*MS. Bodl.* actys]. *c* **1460** Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 99 Thay have no Hertys to do so terryble an Acte. **1535** Coverdale *Ps.* lix. 12 Thorow God we shal do greate actes, for it is he that shal treade downe oure enemies. **1584** Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 99 The prowesse and worthie Actes of the ancient Brytaines. **1611** Bible *Transl. Pref.*, As worthy an acte as euer he did. **1678** Butler *Hudibras* III. i. 925 An act and deed that makes one heart Become another's Counter-part. **1807** Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III. 74 And snatch some portion of their acts from fate. **1832** J. Austin *Lect. Jurispr.* xviii. (1879) I. 427 The only objects which can be called acts are the consequences of volitions . . The involuntary movements which are the consequences of certain diseases are not acts.

b. A thing done as the result, practical outcome, or external manifestation of any state, and, whence the state may be inferred.

1751 Jortin *Serm.* (1771) I. ii. 27 God required of him this act of obedience. **1768** Blackstone *Comm.* II. 477 This hath been declared by the legislature to be an act of bankruptcy, upon which a commission may be sued out. *Mod.* It would be the act of a madman.

†2. A state of accomplished fact or reality, as distinguished from subjective existence, intention, possibility, etc. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* iv. i. (1495) 78 The noblest thynges of shappes of kynde and of crafte that be hydde comyth forth in acte and in dede. **1595** Shaks. *John* iv. iii. 135 If I in act, consent, or sinne of thought Be guiltie. **1662** More *Antid. agst. Ath.* Ep. Ded. (1712) 2 Plato, if he were alive again, might find his timorous supposition brought into absolute Act. **1677** Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 109 They are only in possibility, and not in act.

†3. ? Activity, active principle. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. xxiv. (1495) 74 The soule is acte and perfeccion of the body. **1652** J. Burroughes *Exp. Hosea* v. 92 Grace] is called the Divine nature, and God (we know) is a pure act, and it is called the life of God. **1694** Lestrange *Fables* clxv. (1714) 179 Nothing can be more contrary to God Himself, who is a Pure Act, then the Sleeping and Drowsing away of our Life and Reason. **1730** Beveridge *Priv. Thoughts* I. 18 But my Reason tells me, God is a pure Act, and therefore How can He suffer any Punishments.

4. The process of doing; acting, action, operation. (L. *actus.*) *arch.* exc. in *Act of God*: action of uncontrollable natural forces in causing an accident, as the burning of a ship by lightning.

1494 Fabyan VII. 579 The acte of Frenshmen standynge moche in ouer rydynge of theyr aduersaryes by force of speremen. **1594** Drayton *Idea* 860 Wise in Conceit, in Act a very sot. **1635** J. Swan *Spec. Mundi* V. § 2. (1643) 130 The Materiall cause [of the rainbow] is not water in act. **1732** Pope *Ess. on Man* ii. 105 The rising tempest puts in act the soul. **1784** Cowper *Task* VI. 340 To give such act and utt'rance as they may To extasy too big to be suppress'd. **1850** Mas. Browning *Poems* II. 193 And hear the flow of souls in act and speech. **1882** *Charter-party*: The Act of God, the Queen's Enemies, Fire, and all and every other Dangers and Accidents of the Seas . . always excepted.

b. *In act*: in the process, in the very doing; in the interval, however momentary, between the inception and completion of the deed; on the point of. (L. *in actu.*)

1596 Shaks. *Merch. Ven.* I. iii. 84 When the worke of generation was Betweene these woolly breeders in the act. **1611** Bible *John* viii. 4 This woman was taken in adultery, in the very act. **1678** Butler *Hudibras* III. i. 666 And off the loud oaths go, but, while They're in the very act, recoil. *c* **1746** J. Hervey *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 220 It is in the very act to fly. **1826** Southey *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 86 He was in the very act of death. **1874** Boutell *Arms & Armour* v. 78 When armour was in the act of ceasing to be worn.

5. Something transacted in council, or in a deliberative assembly; hence, a decree passed by a legislative body, a court of justice, etc. (L. *actum*, pl. *acta.*)

1458 in *Dom. Archit.* III. 43 This was preved acte also in the perlement. **1535** Coverdale *Josh.* xxiv. 26 Iosua wrote this acte in the boke of the lawe of God. **1593** Shaks. *3 Hen. VI*, II. ii. 91 You . . Haue caus'd him by new act of Parliament, To blot out me, and put his owne Sonne in. **1640–1** *Kirkcudbright War-Com. Min. Bk.* (1855) 98 All fugitives must be apprehendit and punished conforme to the actes. **1693** *Mem. Count Teckely* II. 91 The Male-contents demanded a general Act of Indempnity. *a* **1704** T. Brown *Praise of Wealth* Wks. 1730 I. 83 Before this proclamation passed into an irrevocable act. **1795** Sewel tr. *Hist. Quakers* II. VII. 66 They asked him if he knew not of an act against meetings. **1839** Keightley *Hist. Eng.* I. 373 An act of attainder was passed against York, Salisbury, their wives and children.

6. A record of transactions or decrees; any instrument in writing to verify facts. (L. *actum*, pl. *acta.*)

1535 Coverdale *Ezra* vi. 2 A boke, & in it was there an acte wrytten after this maner. **1663** Butler *Hudibras* I. i. 143 He could reduce all things to Acts. **1704** Nelson *Festiv. & Fasts* (1739) 7 In the Acts of the Martyrdom of St. Ignatius we find. **1726** Ayliffe *Parergon* 27 Judicial Acts are said to be all those Writings, and matters which relate to Judicial Proceedings, and are sped in open Court at the Instance of one of the Parties Litigant; and, being reduced into writing by a Publick Notary . . are recorded by the Authority of the Judge. **1789** *Constit. U. S.* iv. § 1 Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state. **1821** Byron *M. Faliero* I. i. (1868) 315 The ducal table cover'd o'er With . . petitions, Despatches, judgements, acts, reprieves, reports.

b. *Acts (of the Apostles)*, name of one of the books of the N. Test.

1539 Tonstall *Serm. on Palme sondaye* (1823) 55 It appereth playnly in the x. of the actes. **1549** Coverdale *Erasm. Paraphr. Rom.* Argt., As Luke in the xxi chapiter of thactes reherseth. **1833** Cruse tr. *Eusebius, Eccl. Hist.* II. x. 59 It is also recorded in the book of Acts.

7. the main divisions of a dramatic work, in which a definite part of the whole action is completed. Also often *fig.* (L. *actus.*)

1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, Epil. 3 Some come to take their ease, And sleepe an act or two. *c* **1615** Fletcher *Mad Lover* I. 21 Away then: our Act's ended. **1751** Johnson *Rambler* No. 156 ¶ 8 An act is only the representation of such a part of the business of the play as proceeds in an unbroken tenor, or without any intermediate pause. **1769** *Junius Lett.* xxiii. 112 Can age itself forget that you are now in the last act of life? **1858** De Quincey *Grk. Trag.* in Wks. IX. 64 The very meaning of an act is, that in the intervals, the suspension of the acts, any possible time may elapse, and any possible action go on. **1876** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. x. 507 We are approaching the close of the first act of our great drama.

8. In the Universities, a thesis publicly maintained by a candidate for a degree, or to show a student's proficiency.

At Oxford, the *Act* took place early in July. The graduates kept *Acts*, or discussed theses, on Saturday and Monday; on the intervening *Act Sunday*, two of the new Doctors of Divinity preached *Act Sermons* before the University. The Act was last held after long interruption in 1733; in 1856 the name, with all that related to the ceremony, was removed from the Statute-book, and only survives in the appellation *Act Term* sometimes given to Trinity Term. At Cambridge, the name is still given to the thesis and accompanying examination required for the obtainment of the doctor's degree in Divinity, Law, and Medicine.

1641 Ld. Brooke *Disc. Nat. Episc.* II. vii. 118 They desire they may have leave (as Probationers) to exercise, or keepe Acts, before the Church; 'till the Church shall approve of them. **1654** Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 42 At the time . . were divers created Doctors without attendance to keep Acts. **1691** Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 182 Upon Act Sunday the same year he preached the University Sermon at S. Maries. **1695** Kennett *Paroch. Antiq.* II. 58 This method was first reflected on by Mr. Peter Heylin, in an Act sermon at St. Mary's in Oxon, July 11, 1630. **1713** *Guardian* No. 72 (1756) I. 320 This paper is written with a design to make my journey to Oxford agreeable to me, where I design to be at the Publick Act. **1733** Berkeley in Fraser's *Life* vi. 207 The approaching Act at Oxford is much spoken of. **1877** *Camb.*

Univ. Calend. 51 The Degree of Bachelor in Divinity, for which the requisite Exercises are, one Act, and an English Sermon. The Act is required to be kept in the following manner: .. The Candidate shall read a thesis composed in Latin by himself on some subject approved by the Professor; the Professor or graduate presiding, shall bring forward arguments or objections in English for the Candidate to answer, etc.

†**9.** An *auto da fé*, or act of faith; a burning of heretics. *Obs.*

1709 Strype *Annals of Ref.* xx. 228 In this act also were burnt the bones and picture of D. Ægidio.

Act (ækt), *v.* [f. L. *act-* ppl. stem of *ag-ĕre* to drive, carry on, do. Probably influenced in its development by Act *sb.* More than a century intervened between the use of the word by the Sc. poet Henryson, and its first appearance in Eng.]

†**1.** *trans.* To put in motion, move to action, impel; to actuate, influence, animate. *Obs.*

c 1475 Henryson *Mor. Fables* 79 The Fiend .. Actand ilke man to rin vnrighteous rinkes. 1602 Warner *Albion's Eng.* xiii. lxxvi. (1612) 316 Thy senses fiue that acte thy life. 1605 Timme *Quersitanus* ii. 8 All spirit .. in the world is acted & gouerned by the spirit. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 453 There was a different principle that acted them. 1649 H. Guthry *Mem.* (1702) 54 The People of Scotland are much acted by their Ministers Doctrine. 1675 Barclay *Apol. Quakers* ii. § 2. 19 They are not acted nor led by God's Spirit. 1677 Gale *Crt. of Gentiles* II. iv. 235 Al his companions, who are acted by the same atheistic principes. 1691 Petty *Pol. Arith.* iii. 54 Ships, and Guns do not fight of themselves, but Men who act and manage them. 1712 Addison *Spec.* No. 287 ¶ 1 If I shall be told that I am acted by prejudice, I am sure it is an honest prejudice. 1732 Pope *Ess. on Man* ii. 59 Self-love, the spring of motion, acts the soul. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. 309 Mrs. Howe was acted by the springs I set at work.

†**2.** To bring into action, bring about, produce, perform, work, make, do (a thing or process). *Obs.*

1594 Greene *Orl. Furioso* 17 Thus did I act as many brave attempts. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. xliv. (1632) 414 Dunstan .. who not onely did refuse to act his Coronation. 1649 Selden *Laws of Eng.* ii. viii. (1739) 52 Whereby they did get power to act other enormities mentioned in the Charge. 1660 T. Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 82/2, I do most act the business of the Commonwealth, if I practise it only. 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* I. xi. (1840) 172 Had Satan been ahle to have acted anything by force. 1791 T. Paine *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 144 Measures which at other times it would censure, it now approves, and acts persuasion upon itself to suffocate its judgment.

3. To carry out in action, work out, perform (a project, command, purpose). *arch.*

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 273 To act her earthy, and abhord commands. 1659 Reynolds in Burton's *Diary* (1828) IV. 302 Our enemies .. take an advantage of a parliament sitting to act all their plots. 1693 *Mem. Count Teckely* Pref. 11, A formed Design, intended to be acted in one Place after another, throughout Europe. 1718 Pope *Iliad* I. 426 The unwilling heralds act their lord's commands. *a* 1842 Tennyson *Œnone* 146 To live by law, Acting the law we live by without fear.

4. To carry out or represent in mimic action (an ideal, incident, or story); to perform (a play). Hence *fig.* in a bad sense: To simulate, counterfeit.

1594 M. Drayton in *Shaks. Cent. of Praise* 13 Acting her passions on our stately stage. 1601 *Returne fr. Parnass., Ibid.* 48 Let me see you act a little of it. 1602 Shaks. *Haml.* II. ii. 455 It was neuer acted: or if it was, not aboue once, for the Play I remember pleas'd not the Million. 1812 J. & H. Smith *Rejec. Addr.* v. (1873) 40 It is built to act English plays in. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. xx. (1865) 149 A present sense of the blessing, which can be but feebly acted by the rich. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 474 Sunderland acted calumniated virtue to perfection. 1858 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 43 It is extremely well acted by all concerned.

5. With various complemental phrases.

1611 W. Goddard *Sat. Dial.* E b, Oh, her that well cann acte-out such sweete partes. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. 23 To act the Fable into a reality. 1659 South *Serm.* Matt. x. 33 I. 83 It has been still preached up, but acted down. 1715 Burnet *Hist. Own Time* II. 237 Lord Tweedale saw, that .. he would act over his former extravagances. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 36 This would he to act over again the scene of the criminals condemned to the gallies. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* vi. (1858) 354 To speak-out, to act-out what Nature has laid in him.

6. *To act a part*, or *the part of: orig.* To sustain the part of one of the characters in a play, *hence* to simulate. *fig.* To fulfil the character or duties of.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* III. iv. 26 That part, thou (Pisanio) must acte for me. 1684 T. Burnet *Theo. Earth* 185 Our life now is so short .. by that time we begin to understand our selves a little, and to know where we are, and how to act our part, we must leave the stage, and give place to others. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxv. 167 You have still an honourable part to act. 1794 Paley *Evid.* II. ix. (1817) 211 Those who had acted and were acting the chief parts in the transaction. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 121 He acted something like the part of a deserter.

7. To act (anyone): To personate, assume the character of, to play; *orig.* on the stage; *fig.* in real life; *dial.* it passes into the sense of mimicking, mocking.

1651 Hobbes *Leviathan* I. xvi. 80 He that acteth another, is said to beare his Person, or act in his name. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* III. ix. 470 Why should I take that ill from you, which I suffer from Marais, who every day acts me in your presence? This Marais was .. a Buffoon, that had a marvellous faculty of imitation. 1727 Swift *To Yng. Lady* Wks. 1755 II. II. 41 A wise man .. soon grows weary of acting the lover and treating his wife like a mistress. 1742 Young *Night Th.* IV. 556 She gives the soul a soul that acts a god.

1796 Gov. Morris *Sparks' Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 98 It is to act, not to be, the monarch, and he suits better the theatre than the throne. 1837 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* xxvi. (ed. 3) I. 390 What was it but to act the child, to ask how many times a fellow-Christian should offend against us.

8. *intr.* (object suppressed). To perform on the stage.

1598 J. Marston in *Shaks. Cent. of Praise* 27 Say who acts best? Drusus or Roscio? 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 247, I saw women acte, a thing that I neuer saw before, though I haue heard that it hath beene sometimes used in London. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Mad Lover* II. i. 8 Plague act yee, I'le act no more. 1718 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* I. xxi. 64 No women are suffered to act on the stage.

9. To perform on the stage of existence; to perform actions, to do things, in the widest sense. **a.** With special reference to the reality of the doing, as opposed to *think, speak*, etc. **b.** With reference to the manner or mode of action, and hence = behave, comport, or demean oneself.

1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* vi. 133 The Emperour obliged himself to Act with an Army of Sixty Thousand Men against the Turks. 1742 Young *Night Th.* II. 92 Who does the best his circumstance allows Does well, acts nobly; angels could no more. 1751 Jortin *Serm.* (1771) VII. i. 13 Who beleeve in Christ, with a resolution to act suitably to this persuasion. 1756 Burke *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 14 We begin to think and to act from reason and from nature alone. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Loom & Lug.* I. iv. 54, I never could act for myself in my life. 1846 Sir R. Peel *Sp. on resigning* 28 June, Acting .. from pure and disinterested motives. 1865 Mill *Repr. Gov.* 8/2 It is what men think, that determines how they act. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 145 In overcoming the hostility of the West, William acted as he always did act.

c. To do the duties of an office temporarily, without being the regular officer; to act *for*, or in the absence of another. To act *as*: To perform in the character of, to do the work of, to serve as. (Also of things.)

1804 [See under Acting *vbl. sb.* 5.] 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 490 He had no scruple about acting as chaplain. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* vi. 114 A person who acted as interpreter. 1879 G. C. Harlan *Eyesight* ii. 25 They [the eye-lashes] are delicately sensitive to the slightest touch, and act as feelers to warn the eye of the approach of any small object. *Mod.* Is any one empowered to act in the manager's absence? I am here to act for my brother; to act in behalf of the children.

d. To act *on, upon*: To regulate one's conduct according to.

1847 Tennyson *Princess* II. 211 If more there be, If more and acted on, what follows? *Mod.* I wish the maxim were more generally acted upon in all cases.

e. To act *up to*: To come up in practice to an assumed standard, to fulfil or carry out in practice.

1747 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 149 As long as you shall act up to your Engagements. 1829 Landor *Imag. Convers.* (1842) II. 99 Your lordship acts up to your tenets. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 63 That .. the members of the Church of England would act up to their principles.

10. Of things: To put forth energy, produce effects, exert influence, fulfil functions.

1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 2, A combination of inconsiderable circumstances, acting when his imagination was unoccupied. 1812 W. Taylor in *Month. Rev.* LXIX. 384 Rapid composition acts best. 1870 Jevons *Elem. Logic* xxix. 251 When several causes act at once. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 63 A fall of snow thus acts like a mantle of fur thrown over the earth. *Mod.* The brake refused to act.

b. To act *on*: To exert influence on; to influence, affect. (Here *act on* comes round nearly to the earliest transitive sense of *act*; see 1.)

1810 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 124 Reason to act on man must be impersonated. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 437 The clear liquor .. is acted on by a rod of zinc. 1855 Brewster *Life of Newton* I. xii. 322 One sphere will act upon another with a force directly proportional to their quantities of matter. 1855 Bain *Senses & Intell.* II. ii. § 2 (1864) 177 Gases do not act on the touch.

Actable (æ·ktăb'l), *a.* [f. Act *v.* + -able.]

1. Capable of being acted (on the stage).

1849 *Eclec. Rev.* XXVI. 212 If not actable, to what end the acting form? 1881 M. Thomas in *Dram. Ref. Jrnl.* Nov. 216/2 He first learnt how to write a fairly actable comedy.

2. Capable of being acted or carried out in practice.

1878 Tennyson *Harold* III. i. 72 Is naked truth actable in true life?

†**Actæon** (æktī·ŏn), *v. Obs.* [f. *Actæon*, the mythological hunter turned into a stag by Diana, with a play upon his becoming 'horned.'] To cuckold.

1615 Nichols *Disc. Marriage* xi. in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 274 There are of opinion, that there is, in marriage, an inevitable destiny .. which is either to be actæoned, or not to be. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Vit. Uxoris* x, And thou'lt Actæon'd be.

†**Actative.** *Obs.*[rare]—[1]. [f. Act, by form-assoc. with words like *purgative, restorative, provocative*, of which the basis is not the Eng. *purge, restore, provoke*, but L. *purgāre*, etc.; see -ative.] ? A thing that animates or energizes. See Act *v.* 1.

1605 Timme *Quersitanus* I. xiii. 53 A certaine red ocre .. an asswager of things and a right actative and a great mitigator of all griefes and paines.

Acted (æ·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Act *v.* + -ed.] Carried out in action; performed (esp. dramatically); feigned.

1597 Daniel *Civile Wares* v. lxxiii. Envie had been unable to reprove His acted life unless shee did him wrong. 1648 Milton *Tenure of Kings* Wks. 1738 I. 322 All the acted zeal that for these many years hath fill'd their bellies. 1855 Tennyson *Will* 12 But ill for him who .. ever weaker grows thro' acted crime. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* vii. 86 The acted drama cannot long survive among a reading people.

Actinal (ăktəi·năl, æ·ktinăl), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖν-α* ray + -al[1].] Pertaining to that part or surface of a radiate animal which contains the mouth and surrounding organs, as the lower side of a starfish; a term introduced by L. Agassiz in connexion with his view that the body of a Radiate animal is essentially a sphere, with the mouth or actinostome at one of the poles.

1857 L. Agassiz *Contrib. Nat. Hist. N. Amer.* IV. 376 The so-called mouth is always placed at one of these poles, and from it radiate the most prominent organs, in consequence of which I have called this side of the body the oral or actinal area, and the opposite side the aboral or abactinal area. 1872 Dana *Corals* I. 22 The upper extremity (of an actinia) is called the actinal end, since it bears the tentacles or rays.

Actine (æ·ktin). [ad. Gr. *ἀκτῖν-* ray.] (See quot.)

1849 Sir J. Herschel in *Adm. Man. Sci. Eng.* 295 The abstract unit of solar radiation to be adopted in the ultimate reduction of the actinometric observations is the actine.

Acting (æ·ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Act *v.* + -ing[1].]

1. The process of carrying out into action; performance, execution.

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. i. 63 Betweene the acting of a dreadfull thing, And the first motion. 1853 F. Robertson *Serm.* Ser. I. viii. 124 Let impression pass on at once to acting.

2. The performance of deeds, doing, continued action, practice; in *pl.* doings, practices, proceedings, conduct. Usually with reference to the manner or character of what is done.

1603-5 Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1735) 267 So to direct my Actings as they might tend to his Glory. 1649 Cromwell in Southey's *Common-Pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 128 It's easie to object to the glorious actinges of God—if we look too much upon instruments. 1722 De Foe *Hist. Plague* (1754) 10 Rather for a Direction to themselves to act by, than a History of my Actings. 1825 Ld. Cockburn *Mem. own Time* iii. 164 The past actings of Courts ought not to be merely stated, but criticised and appreciated. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* viii. (1846) 88 The great actings which are now on foot in these nations.

3. The performing of plays or other fictitious scenes and incidents, playing, dramatic performance; feigning a character not one's own, simulation.

1664 Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 80 The play not good, nor anything but the good actings of Betterton and his Wife and Harris. 1761 Churchill *Rosciad* Poems 1763 I. 31 Whose Acting's hard, affected, and constrain'd. 1779 Sheridan *Critic* I. i. 450, I speak only with reference to the usual length of acting plays. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. 61 Acting was the especial amusement of the English, from the palace to the village green.

b. *Acting over*: A re-enacting, repetition.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 171 Making the creatures of one Element, but an acting over those of an other.

4. The putting forth of energy or activity, working, operation.

1647 Sprigg *Angl. Rediv.* I. i. 2 This did but put nature upon more vigorous and industrious actings to defend itself. 1754 Edwards *Freed. Will* I. § 1, 2 There is nothing else in the Actings of my Mind, that I am conscious of while I walk. 1833 Chalmers *Constit. Man* iv (1835) I. 173 The actings and reactings that take place between man and man. 1846 H. E. Manning *Serm.* (1848) II. ii. 30 The continual actings of the desires, lusts, imaginations, leave soils and stains.

5. *Comb.* **acting-order**, i. e. *order for acting* in a certain capacity. *spec.* A temporary appointment to a vacant position made by one entitled to do so, but which may or may not be confirmed by the superior authority.

1804 Nelson in Nicolas's *Despatches* VI. 199, I .. have appointed Mr. Edward Flin, of the Victory, to act in the Bittern .. a copy of whose Acting-Order is also herewith transmitted .. I therefore hope their Lordships will confirm the appointment. 1836 Marryat *Midship. Easy* (1863) 213, I really think that an acting order would do more than the doctor can.

Acting (æ·ktiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Act *v.* + -ing[2].]

1. Performing (dramatically).

2. Performing functions, putting forth activity.

1597 Daniel *Civile Wares* vii. xxxiv, The acting spirits up and awake doe keepe.

3. Performing temporary or special duties; on temporary service.

1797 Nelson in Nicolas's *Despatches* VII. 133 The Gunner of the Peterell not having joined, I shall put John Brady acting into the Peterell.

¶ In senses 2 and 3 it is used esp. as a qualifying adj. to official titles, meaning either doing duty temporarily, as *Acting-Captain*; or doing duty solely, though nominally associated with another or others who take no practical share in the work, as *Acting-Manager, -Secretary, -Trustees, -Executors*, etc.

1801 Nelson in Nicolas's *Despatches* IV. 287 Our friend Troubridge will tell you his opinion of the present Acting-Captain of the San Josef. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Hill & Valley* ii. 19 He resolved .. to be an acting partner.

‖**Actinia** (ăkti·niă). *Zool.*; pl. **actiniæ**, **actinias**. [mod. L. f. (by Linn.) Gr. *ἀκτῖν-* ray.] *prop.* A genus of *Zoophytes* belonging to the family *Actiniadæ*; *pop.* extended to any animal of the family, whether of the genus *Actinia* or one of its congeners; a Sea-Anemone, or animal of the Sea-Anemone group.

1748 Sir J. Hill *Nat. Hist.* 94 The body of the actinia is of a naturally cylindrick, but variable figure. 1767 Ellis *Actinia* in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 428 The Actinia, called by

old authors.. *Urtica marina*, from its supposed property of stinging, is now more properly called by some late English authors the Animal flower. 1850 DANA *Geol.* i. 10 The waters abound in.. asterias or star-fish, and the variously coloured actinias or sea-flowers. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 112 Beautiful Actiniæ filled the tiny caverns with living flowers.

Actinic (ăktĭ·nik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀκτῖν-* ray + -IC.] Of or pertaining to actinism.

1844 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Brit. Assoc. Report* 13 While the actinic influence is still fresh upon the face (i.e. as soon as it is removed from the light). 1845 *Pen. Cycl.* I. 169/2 A beam of solar light is made up of three distinct sets of rays—the luminous, the calorific, and the chemical or actinic rays. 1859 *Bentley's Q. Rev.* No. 3, 157 The actinic force, or that of the violet end of the spectrum, quickens germination much more than the luminous. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* x. 246 Besides light and heat, the stars emit actinic rays. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* 124 We produce photographs by a power in the sunbeam called the chemical, or actinic power. 1874 HARTWIG *Aer. World* vi. 68 These ultra violet, actinic, or Ritterian rays, as they have been named, after their discoverer Ritter.

Actiniform (ăktĭ·nifōm), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀκτῖν-* ray + -FORM.] Having a radiated form; of the form of a sea-anemone, as the coralline polypes.

1843 OWEN *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 87 Many of the large actiniform polypes of the tropical seas combine with a structure which is essentially similar to our sea-anemonies, an internal calcareous axis or skeleton. 1855 KNIGHT *Eng. Cycl.* III. 587 *Madrepora*, Animals actiniform, rather short, with twelve simple tentacula.

Actinism (æ·ktiniz'm). [f. Gr. *ἀκτῖν-* ray + -ISM.]

†1. 'The radiation of heat or light, or that branch of Philosophy which treats of it.' Craig 1847. *Obs.*

2. That property or force in the sun's rays by which chemical changes are produced, as in photography.

1844 R. HUNT *Brit. Assoc. Report* 30 By a most careful prismatic analysis of the rays.. I have ascertained the relative quantity of the active chemical principle (Actinism). 1849 LINDLEY *Elem. Bot.* 56 Mr. Hunt believes that the germination of seeds in the spring.. is dependent upon the variations in the amount of actinism—or chemical influence—of light and of heat in the solar beam. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 13 The electro-positive and electro-negative rays, of which Heat and Actinism are the representatives.

Actinium (ăktĭ·niŭm). *Chem.* [mod. L. in form, f. Gr. *ἀκτῖν-* ray + -IUM, as in *sodium, potassium*, etc.] A supposed chemical element, a metal discovered in 1881 in association with zinc; so called because of the action of light upon its salts.

1881 *Nature* XXIV. 428 The existence of a new metallic element, actinium, in the zinc of commerce. *Ibid.* No. 620, 470 *On the New Metal Actinium*, by J. L. Phipson. The sulphide of actinium is described as a pale yellow canary-coloured substance.

Actino-, a. Gr. *ἀκτῖνο-* combining form of *ἀκτίς* (gen. *ἀκτῖν-ος*) a ray, a beam, as in *ἀκτῖνο-βόλος* darting rays. Entering into numerous derivatives, chiefly connected (1) with ACTINISM, (2) with animals related to the ACTINIA.

†**Actino·bolism.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἀκτινοβόλ-ος* ray-darting (f. *ἀκτινο-* ray + *βολή* throwing) + -ISM.]

1681 T. WILLIS *Rem. Med. Wks.* (Vocab.), *Actinobolism*, an irradiation of beams, or shooting forth of the spirits like beams of the sun.

A·ctino-che·mistry. [See ACTINO-.] The chemistry of actinism; that branch of chemistry, which treats of the chemical energies existing in the solar rays.

1844 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Brit. Assoc. Report* 12, A contribution to the newly created science of actino-chemistry. 1853 R. HUNT *Man. Photog.* 116 Proceeding only to the more delicate processes when he has mastered the rudimentary details of the more simple forms of actino-chemistry. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 28 Actino-chemistry was a term first applied by Sir John Herschel, and has been generally adopted.

Actinograph (ăktĭ·nŏgraf). [f. ACTINO- + *γράφ-ος* writing. Cf. Gr. *ἀκτῖνογραφία*.] An instrument, invented by Sir J. Herschel in 1838, for recording the variations in the power of the solar rays.

1840 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Phil. Trans.* I. 46 Description of an Actinograph, or self-registering Photometer for meteorological purposes. 1853 R. HUNT *Man. Photog.* 154 The instrument constructed by Sir John Herschel, which he has named an actinograph, not only registers the direct effect of solar chemical radiation, but also the amount of general actinic power in the visible hemisphere.

Actinoid (æ·ktinoid), *a.* [f. ACTINO- + *-ειδ-ής* -form.] Having the form of rays, radiated; said of a division of Zoophytes or Polypes, having the internal cavity divided by radiated partitions, as in the coral zoophytes.

1848 DANA *Zoophytes* iv. § 37, 43 Other actinoid polyps. 1860 *Actinolog. Brit.* Introd. 22 The *cnidæ*, in the Actinoid Zoophytes, are not confined to one organ or set of organs.

Actinolite (ăktĭ·nŏlait). *Min.*; incorrectly **actynolite.** [f. ACTINO- ray + *λίθος* stone.] A bright green variety of Hornblende, occurring usually in fasciculated crystals.

1833 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* (1865) 592 Hornblende and Actinolite may be united. 1835 KIRBY *Habits & Inst. Anim.* I. vi. 193 Actinolites, Pyrites, and other substances exhibit it [a tendency to radiation] in the former [the mineral kingdom]. 1876 PAGE *Advd. Text-bk. Geol.* v. 104 Asbestos or amianthus.. may be regarded as a variety of actynolite.

Actinolitic (ăktĭnŏlĭ·tik), *a. Min.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of the nature of actinolite.

1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta, Rocks Class.* 149 The diorite at Klausen contains actinolitic hornblende with oligoclase.

Actinomere (ăktĭ·nŏmīəɹ), *Zool.* [f. ACTINO- + *μέρ-ος* part.] A portion of the surface of a radiated animal cut off by any two meridional lines reaching from pole to pole. See ACTINAL.

1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 111 Eight meridional bands, or 'ctenophores,' bearing the comb-like fringes, or characteristic organs of locomotion, traverse at definite intervals the interpolar region, which they divide into an equal number of lune-like lobes, termed the 'actinomeres.'

Actinometer (æktĭnŏ·mĭtəɹ). [f. ACTINO- + *μέτρον* measure.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of the sun's heating rays; first invented by Sir John Herschel, and described in Edinb. Journal of Science for 1825.

1833 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Brit. Assoc. Report* 379 The actinometer is an instrument.. for measuring at any instant the direct heating power of the solar rays. 1879 *Photogr. in Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 326 The consequent progress of the printing may be most accurately determined by means of the actinometer. 1880 RADCLIFFE in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 210 In interplanetary space, if the experiments with the actinometer are to be trusted, the temperature is not less than 256° Fahrenheit below the freezing point of fresh water.

Actinometric (æktĭnoˌmetrik), *a.* [f. ACTINO- + *μετρικός* measuring.] Of or pertaining to the measurement of the intensity of the sun's heat.

1849 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Admiralty Man. Sci. Enq.* 295 The ultimate reduction of the actinometric observations. 1881 *Eng. Mech.* 27 May 280/1 Some actinometric measurements were made last autumn at different heights in the Alps, by M. Puiseux.. The activity of this [vegetation] at Montsouris was proved to be in direct proportion to the actinometric degree.

Actinometrical (æktĭnoˌmetrikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = ACTINOMETRIC.

1873 ATKINSON tr. *Ganot's Physics* 345 The absorptive action which the aqueous vapour in the atmosphere exerts on the sun's heat has been established by a series of actinometrical observations made by Sorel at Geneva.

Actinometry (æktĭnŏ·mĕtri). [f. ACTINO- + *-μετρια* measurement.] The measurement or estimation of the radiation of heat from surfaces.

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* vii. § 367 We have in the land and sea-breezes a natural index to the actinometry of sea and land, which shows that the radiating forces of the two are very different.

Actinomorphous (æktĭnoˌmɔ̄·rfəs), *a. Bot.* [f. ACTINO- ray + *μορφ-ή* form + -OUS.] Of radiated shape.

1858 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 394 *Actinomorphous*, capable of bisection through two or more planes into similar halves, as is a regular flower.

Actinophone (ăktĭ·nŏfōun). [f. ACTINO- + *-φων-ος* sounding, vocal.] (See quot.)

1881 A. G. BELL in *Nature* 12 May 44 We have decided to.. limit the word.. actinophone.. to apparatus for the production of sound.. by actinic rays.

Actinophonic (ăktĭ·nofŏ·nik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC, after Gr. *-φωνικ-ός* pertaining to voice.] Pertaining to sound produced by chemical action.

1881 in *Nature* No. 622, 528 When exposed in dark to a copper plate gradually heated with an oxyhydrogen blowpipe, no sound is heard in the telephone till the plate is raised to a dull red; then it gradually increases in intensity. The author is disposed to consider the phenomenon photophonic rather than actinophonic.

Actinophorous (æktĭnŏ·fŏrəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀκτῖνο-φόρ-ος* (f. *ἀκτῖνο-* ray + *-φορος* -bearing) + -OUS.] Bearing straight projecting spines; spiny.

Actinostome (ăktĭ·nŏstōum). *Zool.* [f. ACTINO- + *στόμα* mouth.] L. Agassiz's name for the mouth of radiated animals, considered by him as essentially different from that of Vertebrates.

1857 L. AGASSIZ *Contrib. Nat. Hist. N. Amer.* IV. 376. 1880 BELL in *Zool. Jrnl. Lin. Soc.* XV. No. 82, 127 The actinostome has been pushed forwards and to the left.

†**A·ctinote.** *Min. Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἀκτῖνωτ-ός* rayed; f. *ἀκτινο-* ray.] A synonym of ACTINOLITE.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 308 Some of the common and glassy strahlsteins correspond to actinote. 1852 T. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 434 Rock-crystals.. coloured by chlorite or blended with actinote.

‖ **Actinozoa** (æktĭnoˌzō·ŭ), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L. f. ACTINO- + Gr. *ζῶα* pl. of *ζῶον* animal.] A class of Radiated animals, comprising part of the *Cœlenterata* of Huxley, and of the *Zoophytes* of other naturalists, containing the sea-anemones and coral polypes. The sing. *Actinozoon* is rare.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 85 Of the living groups of the Actinozoa, the Ctenophora and the Sea-anemones from their absence of hard parts, are unknown in a fossil condition. 1878 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* II. i. § 2, 224 Why the gastric membrane of the bloodless actinozoon or hydrozoon does not digest itself.

Actinozo·al, *a. Zool.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or belonging to the Actinozoa.

1872 *Monogr. Gymnoblastic Hydroids* 199 Used as an argument for the actinozoal nature of the *Ctenophora*.

Action (æ·kʃən). Also 4–5 **accion, -oun.** [a. Fr. *action* ad. L. *actiōn-em* a doing, performance, f. *act-* ppl. stem of *ag-ĕre* to do: see -ION.]

I. *Generally.*

1. The process or condition of acting or doing (in the widest sense), the exertion of energy or influence; working, agency, operation.

a. Of persons. (Distinguished from *passion*, from *thought* or *contemplation*, from *speaking* or *writing*.)

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. II. 94 And holde with hym and with hure ' þat han trewe accion. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* II. lx. (1859) 57 Thyne was the action, and I nought but abyl for to suffre. *c* 1425 WYNTOWN *Cron.* VI. xix. 32 He gave up all hys actyown. 1586 *Let. to Earl of Leycester* 26 In case he failed in the action of her deliuery. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 406 The vndeseruer may sleepe, when the man of Action is call'd on. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 141 Certainely a Womans thought runs before her action. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 15 Is not yet resolved whether contemplation or Action be the chiefest thing. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix. 309 The human Soul is vitally united to the Body by a reciprocal commerce of Action and Passion. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 184 ¶ 10 It is necessary to act, but impossible to know the consequences of action. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. § 4, 48 The exercise of his Activity is Action. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 19 Millions, who know no common principle of action. 1828 D. STEWART *Wks.* VI. 121 The word action is properly applied to those exertions which are consequent on volition. 1846 MILL *Logic* I. iii. § 5, 71 What is an action? Not one thing, but a series of two things: the state of mind called a volition, followed by an effect. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Intell.* I. i. § 31 (1864) 5 Volition is separated from Feeling, by superadding the characteristic of action, or the putting forth of energy to serve an end.

b. Of things. (Distinguished from *inaction, repose.*)

Quantity of action, in *Physics*: The momentum of a body multiplied into the time.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Persone's T.* (Ellesmere) 82 In how manye maneres been the accioun or werkynges of Penitence [4 *MSS.* accions *of* worchyng]. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 329 Another mode of action may be found in the following instances. A lamb acts upon the senses of a wolf—that sensation acts upon his appetite—that appetite acts upon his corporeal organs. By the action of these organs he runs, he seizes, and he devours the lamb. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. 293 To avoid all risk of two opposite actions arriving at the same instant at any part of the engine. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 77 If gold be immersed in hydrochloric acid, no chemical action takes place. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iv. 124 The intervals of action and repose were irregular. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterpoint* xiv. 83 Until the additional parts recommence their action. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 326 Taking it, however, as we find it, now universally used by writers on dynamics, we define the Action of a Moving System as proportional to the average kinetic energy, which the system has possessed during the time from any convenient epoch of reckoning, multiplied by the time.

c. *In action*: In a condition of activity, at work, in practical or effective operation.

1652 M. NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* To Reader, The Republick maintein's continually in action a great number of ships, gallies and galliots. 1714 SWIFT *State of Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. I. 216 The bulk of those who are now most in action either at court, in parliament, or publick offices, were then boys at school. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* iii. (1876) I. 154 Schemes.. were put in action against her life.

d. *Action of a verb, verbal action*: The action expressed by a verb; properly of verbs which assert *acting*, but conveniently extended to *the thing asserted by a verb*, whether action, state, or mere existence, as I *strike*, I *stand*, I *live*, I *am*.

2. The exertion of force by one body upon another; influence.

c 1360 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 20 Myn sinne and myn confusioun.. Han taken on me a grevous accioun. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 134 He exposed them to the action of the Sun. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. § 1, 15 The subtle Actions of the Small Particles of Bodies over each other. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xv. 149 The action, or the attractive force, of the Sun and Moon, on such protuberance. 1822 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xvi. 75 With similar acid the action on the pure steel was hardly perceptible. 1846 MILL *Logic* III. xxi. § 4 (1868) II. 107 Implicitly obedient to the action of fixed causes. 1853 SOYER *Pantropheon* 117 Submit the whole to the action of a slow fire. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 2, 17 Observed upon the rocks and mountains the action of ancient glaciers. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 62 By submitting a block of ice to the action of a sunbeam.

3. A thing done, a deed. Not always distinguished from ACT, but usually viewed as occupying some time in doing, and in *pl.* referred to habitual or ordinary deeds, the sum of which constitutes *conduct*.

1600 SIR W. CORNWALLIS in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 41 His lawes and actions. 1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* III. i. 87 And enterprizes of great pith and moment, With this regard their Currants turne away [*v. r.* awry], And loose the name of action. 1605 — *Mach.* IV. ii. 3 When our Actions do not, Our feares do make vs Traitors. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* ii. 3 The Lord is a God of knowledge, and by him actions are weighed. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* I. iii. (1695) 16, I have always thought the Actions of Men the best Interpreters of their thoughts. 1769 ROBERTSON *Charles V*, V. II. 252 The manner in which he justified this action was still more offensive than the action itself. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) II. III. i. 86 An action, the product and expression of exerted force. 1859 DE QUINCEY *Lessing* Wks. XIII. 289 Successional objects, or of which the parts are in succession, we call actions: consequently actions compose the proper object of poetry.

4. The thing represented as done in a drama; the event or series of events, real or imaginary, forming the subject of a fable, poem, or other composition.

1712 ADDISON *Spec.* No. 267 ¶ 2 This Action [of an Epic] should have three Qualifications in it. First, It should be but One Action. Secondly, It should be an entire Action; and, Thirdly, It should be a great Action. *Ibid.* No. 273 ¶ 1 Having examined the Action of Paradise Lost, let us in the next place consider the Actors. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The action of the Iliad holds but forty-seven days.

†5. *pl.* The transactions, acts, or records of a court or deliberative body. (Fr.) *Obs. rare.*

1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xxi. 187 As we read in the

actions of that Councel. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 197 The 3 tome of the sixt action of the second Councell of Nice.

6. Mode of acting. **a.** Of persons: Gesture, oratorical management of the body and features in harmony with the subject described; in *Sculpt.* and *Painting*: Gesture or attitude as expressive of the sentiment or passion depicted.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. of Abuse* 68 Players action doeth answere to their partes. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 55 The phrase, utterance, and action of those that exercise to make speeches. 1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* III. ii. 19 Sute the Action to the Word, the Word to the Action. 1605 — *Macb.* V. i. 32 It is an accustom'd action with her, to seeme thus washing her hands. 1748 J. MASON *Elocution* 38 Under the Word Pronunciation the Antients comprehended Action as well as Elocution. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 90 ¶ 8 In the pulpit little action can be proper. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 64 The representation of an archer with his bow in the action of shooting. 1850 MERIVALE *Hist. Rom. Emp.* liv. (1865) VI. 403 It was not the mere trick of action, or knack of speaking, that he was to acquire. 1856 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* I. II. ii. (1879) 162 She spoke this speech, and marked its sense By action.

b. Of animals. *esp.* The trained management of the body or limbs by domesticated animals.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. i. 6 Imitate the action of the Tyger. 1882 *Daily News* 30 May 3/1 The judges considered as a prime essential the action of the competing horses, and this of course would be action according to the behests of English park fashion. *Mod.* The roan has good knee-action.

c. The way in which an instrument acts; also *concretely*, the arrangement or mechanism by which this is effected.

1845 *Lond. Univ. Calend. Exam. Papers* 219 Explain the action (1) of the siphon, (2) of the air-pump. 1865 DICKENS *Our Mut. Fr.* II. (C. D. ed.) 4 The grand pianoforte with the new action. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 193 This lever is secured in position by the screw and washer to a pivot passing through the lever, the said pivot being solid with the action.

II. *Specifically.*

7. The taking of legal steps to establish a claim or obtain judicial remedy; legal process; the right to raise such process. *To take action*: to institute legal proceedings; hence *gen.* to take steps in regard to any matter, to act. *Property in action*, i. e. not in possession, but recoverable by legal process. (The earliest sense in Eng.)

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 196 Whilk of vs is doun, & mad is recreant, Cleyme & accioun he lese. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xxxix. 129, I may have noone accione ayenst the. 1594 R. PARSONS *Next Succession* Cont., Such as may have clayme or action to the crowne of England at this day. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 59 The King himselfe cannot grant his thing in Action, which is uncertain. 1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 22/1 Liable to the action of every Man. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 396 We will proceed next to take a short view of the nature of property in action, or such where a man hath not the occupation, but merely a bare right to occupy the thing in question; the possession whereof may however be recovered by a suit or action at law: from whence the thing so recoverable is called a thing, or *chose*, in action. 1769 *Junius Lett.* Pref., A double remedy is open to them by action and indictment. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* I. D/2 If one calls a merchant bankrupt, action lies. *Mod.* He took prompt action to defend his rights.

†**b.** Legal ground. *Action of battle* = '*casus belli*.' *Obs.*

1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 374 The Paip . . decernit the Scottis to have just action of battal, in defence of thair liberteis, aganis King Edward.

8. A legal process or suit.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431/3 Doubtyng that the stryf accions and pletynges of the poure shold come onely to the presence and knowlege of hys counceyllours. 1523 FITZHERBERT *Surveying* 7 The lorde maye hnue an actyon of Trespace agaynst any man. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 99 In all other Actions personalls or realls, we have power to yeeld such Iudgements as doe appertaine. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. i. 2 Mr. Fang, haue you entred the Action? 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 6 Actions personals be such actions whereby a man claimeth debt, or other goods and chattels . . for wrong done to his person. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiom. Anglo-Lat.* 9 I'le clap an action on your back. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 393 While they thus continue my qualified or defeasible property . . an action will lie against any man that detains them from me, or unlawfully destroys them. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Hist. Vermont* 216 Actions of ejectment were commenced in the courts at Albany. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* I. D/1 A man attainted of treason . . cannot bring an action. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 179 All actions for mesne profits were effectually barred by the general amnesty.

†**9.** A proposition, motion, or question for discussion. (L. *actio.*) *Obs. rare.*

1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* II. (1822) 154 Valerius dictator . . afore ony accioun wes discussit be the senate, proponit the accioun of the victorius pepill.

10. Active operation against, or engaging an enemy, fighting.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 186 Would in Action glorious I had lost Those legges. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 113 They are in action. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* V. 115 His Majesty with a Natural Air of Gallantry usual to him in time of Action. 1761 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl.* (1815) 95 Retire into a peasant's house, near the scene of action. 1805 in Nicolas's *Dispatches* VII. 167 Bore up, and made all sail, forming in two divisions—cleared Ship for Action. 1861 J. H. MACDONALD *Evol. of Battalion* 7 Column formations again, in the British army, are for motion, and not for action, understanding the word action to mean, as in military parlance, engaging the enemy.

11. An engagement with the enemy, a fight.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 6 How many Gentlemen haue you lost in this action? 1665 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 175 His serviceablenesse in this late great action. 1684 *Life of John III of Poland* V. 116 In this great Action the most Memorable Victory that has been Atchieved in our Age, or indeed almost in any other. 1769 ROBERTSON *Charles V*, V. iii. 330 They defeated the nobility in several actions. 1798 NELSON in Nicolas's *Dispatches* III. 95 During their march they had some actions with the Mamelukes. 1799 WELLINGTON *Gen. Disp.* I. 22 More troops being sent to their aid, a general action took place. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 437 Between the army of Waldeck and the army of Humieres no general action took place.

12. Histrionic personation; acting of plays, performance. ? *Obs.*

1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* IV. ii, As thou didst live Rome's bravest actor, 'twas my plot that thou Shouldst die in action. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 3 ¶ 1 This Evening the Comedy . . was acted for the Benefit of Mrs. Bignall . . Through the whole Action, she made a very pretty Figure.

†**13.** A theatrical performance, a play. *Obs.*

1679 *Trials of White & Other Jesuits* 47 [Parry *log.*] He was at an Action of ours, a Latine Play.

14. A devotional or religious performance or exercise; a solemn 'function.' *Action Sermon* (Scotch), a Sacramental or Communion discourse.

1825 E. IRVING in Mrs. Oliphant's *Life* I. xi. 368, I returned home about seven, and addressed myself to write my action sermon. 1855 F. PROCTER *Bk. of Comm. Prayer* 353 The Lord's Prayer also begins the action of thanksgiving [*actio gratiarum*]. 1863 *Glasgow Herr.* 15 Apr., An interval is now allowed in some congregations between the 'action sermon' and the sacramental service.

†**15.** A share in a joint-stock company (as if the amount of *action* or *operation* which one takes in it). (Fr.) *Obs.*

1641–1706 EVELYN *Diary* (1819) II. 40 African Actions fell to £30, and the India to £80. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* mdcccxv. 4 The Actions of our East-India Company are very much fallen. 1715 BURNET *Hist. own Times* I. 573 The actions sinking on the sudden on the breaking out of a new war. 1750 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., To melt or liquidate an Action, is to sell, or turn it into money. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* 235 An English lady being possessed of Actions shares in the Embden company. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abroad* II. 264 The impetuosity with which the actions rose.

16. *Comb.* **action-noun**, a substantive expressing action; **action-taking** *a.*, litigious.

1879 WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram.* 374 There is hardly a suffix by which action-nouns are formed which does not also make agent-nouns or adjectives. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 18, A lily-liver'd action-taking knave.

Action (æ·kʃən), *v.* [f. the sb. Cf. Fr. *actionner.*] To institute a legal action against.

1733 FIELDING *Don Quix.* Wks. 1861, 999, I don't question but to action him out on't. 1881 *Echo* 1 July 2/4 To prove his innocence, he took the only course open to him—actioned his enemy for libel.

Actionable (æ·kʃənăb'l), *a.* [f. ACTION *sb.* 8 + -ABLE.] Subject or liable to an action at law; of such a character that an action on account of it will lie.

1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 90 Baited, and bitten with libells and slanders that be not actionable. 1691 SHADWELL *Scowrers* II. Wks. IV. 331 Have a care what you say, Sir, your words will be actionable. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 217 This . . is no injury to the sufferer, and is therefore not an actionable nusance. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* ix. (1784) II. 71 Everybody agreed that the illusage the Captain had given her was actionable. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* I. iv. (1866) I. 160 Guilty of actionable negligence.

Actionably (æ·kʃənăbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a manner subject to a process of law.' Todd.

Actional (æ·kʃənăl), *a.* [f. ACTION *sb.* + -AL. Cf. *rational, fractional*, etc.] Of or pertaining to action or actions.

1731 in BAILEY. 1870 J. GROTE *Exam. Util. Philos.* xviii. 307 The actional principle of conservatism.

†**Actionary.** *Obs.* [f. ACTION *sb.* 15 + -ARY, after Fr. *actionnaire*; cf. *missionary.*] A shareholder in a joint-stock company.

1731 BAILEY [see ACTIONIST 1]. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Actionary* or *Actionist*, a term frequent in foreign newspapers; denoting the proprietor of an action or share in a company's stock. 1755 JOHNSON, *Actionary*, one that has a share in actions or stocks.

Actioner (æ·kʃənəɹ). [f. ACTION *sb.* 6 + -ER 1.] An artisan who makes the action of an instrument, as of a gun, piano, etc.

1881 *Daily Tel.* 12 Dec. Advt., To Gunmakers only.—Wanted, a few good, steady hands. No actioners, lockmakers, barrelmakers, or military workmen need apply.

Actionist (æ·kʃənist). [f. ACTION *sb.* + -IST.]

†**1.** = ACTIONARY; a shareholder. *Obs.*

1731 BAILEY, *Actionary* or *Actionist*, a Person who owns or is possessed of Actions, Shares, or Stock, in a Company. 1755 in JOHNSON.

2. One who professes, practises, or lays great stress on (oratorical) action.

1812 *Religionism* 32, *Actionists* (title), Some taught by thee, Demosthenes, are bent, On action, action, action, ne'er content With emphasis of utterance (fault absurd!) Unless pronounced, and acted too, each word.

Actionize (æ·kʃənəiz), *v. rare.* [f. ACTION *sb.* 8 + -IZE. Cf. Fr. *actionner.*] To bring a legal action against.

1872 COMP. READE *Take Care* 291 'My dear sir,' replied the lawyer, 'you have the power of actionising these people for conspiracy.'

Actionless (æ·kʃənlės), *a.* [f. ACTION + -LESS.] Void of action, inactive, inert.

c 1817 J. HOGG *Tales & Sk.* (1837) IV. 199 With regard to the natural affection of this animal [sheep], stupid and actionless as it is, the instances that might be mentioned are without number.

†**Actious,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *actiōsus* officious, turbulent; f. *actiōn-em* ACTION: see -OUS.] Abounding in, or giving rise to action, active, energetic.

1592 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* VIII. xliii. (1612) 207 The fourth and fifth of Henries were as actious as the rest. 1607 DEKKER *Hist. Wyatt* 114 He knowes you to be eager men, martiall men . . verie actious for valour. 1613 *Uncasing of Machiavel's Instr.* 22 Be rich, I say; nay, boy, be rich and wise! Gold is an actious mettle for the eyes.

†**Actitation.** *Obs.*—° [n. of action f. L. *actitā-re* to act much, freq. of *ag-ĕre* to act.] 'Debating of lawsuits.' Bailey 1742. 'Action quick and frequent.' J.

†**Activate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ACTIVE *a.* + -ATE 3. Cf. *captiv-ate*, and mod. Fr. *activer.*] To make active, move to activity. Cf. ACTUATE.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 83 For as Snow and Ice especially, being holpen and their cold Activated by nitre or salt, will turn water into Ice and that in a few hours. 1642 BP. MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 190, I cannot see that he would consent with Ambrose, that they [the Sibyls] were activated by the Deuill. 1673 O. WALKER *Education* (1677) 124 This warms and activates the spirit in the search of truth.

Active (æ·ktiv), *a.*; also 4–5 **actif.** [prob. a. Fr. *actif*, fem. *active*, ad. L. *activ-us.* But it may be a direct adoption of the L., in the theological phrase *vita activa*, which is the earliest application of the word in Fr. and Eng. alike.] *gen.* Characterized by action. Hence

1. Opposed to *contemplative* or *speculative*: Given to outward action rather than inward contemplation or speculation; practical; *esp.* with 'life.' (Also formerly *absol.* in *pl.* sc. virtues, faculties.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 199 Holy writ ous tekþ tuo maneres of liue . . þe verste is yhote workvol [active] vor þet hi is ine zuynch of guode workes. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 24 Vnto thes men itt longith som tyme to vsene werkis of mercy in actife liffe. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A VII. 236 Actyf lyf or contemplatyf · Crist wolde hit alse. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 23 Also þei tokun actifis & contemplatifis; þat sterun to vertewe be þer two maneris. 1401 *Pol. Poems* II. 63 There is maad mencion of two perfit lyves, that actif and contemplatif comounli ben callid, ffulli figurid by Marie and Martha hir sister. 1538 STARKEY *England* 4 But wether hyt [i.e. perfection] stond in the actyve lyfe . . or els in the contemplative . . hyt ys not al sure. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 271 My speculative and active [1623 offic'd] instruments. 1609 TOURNEUR *Fun. Poeme* 355 All his industries (As well in actives as contemplatives). 1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 161/1 Philosophy concerns either action or contemplation (thence assuming two names, Contemplative and Active) the Active consisting in practice of moral Actions, the Contemplative, in penetration of abstruse Phisical causes, and the nature of the Divinity. 1828 D. STEWART *Wks.* VI. 122 As the operations in the minds of other men escape our notice we can judge of their activity only from the sensible effects it produces; thence we are led to apply the character of activity to those whose bodily activity is the most remarkable, and to distinguish mankind into two classes, the Active and the Speculative.

†**b.** Practical, as opposed to *theoretical. Obs.*

1609 DOULAND *Orinthop. Microl.* 2 Active Musicke, which also they call Practick, is . . the knowledge of singing well.

2. Opposed to *passive*: Originating or communicating action, exerting action upon others; acting of its own accord, spontaneous. In 17th c. often *absol.* in *pl.* sc. qualities, forces.

c 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 14 God may not autorise þat actyfe cursyng . . But passyue cursyng . . is just. 1413 LYDGATE *Pylg. Sowle* II. lx. (1859) 57 Quod the body . . thou were in me actyf as fire is in the wood, and I in to the passyf as woode is in the fyre 1477 NORTON *Ordin. Alch.* V. (Ashmole 1652) 54 Heate, and Cold, be qualities Active, Moisture, and Drines, be qualityes Passive. 1592 W. WEST *Symbolæogr.* I. 48 G. The actiue person in Instrumentes is he which maketh the Instruments. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. v. 332 If it should be in the power of an Angel by applying actives to passives to produce an Insect. 1736 BUTLER *Analogy* I. v. 117 Perception of danger is a natural Excitement of passive fear and active caution. 1846 MILL *Logic* III. iii. § 9 (1868) 292 Objects which they first believed to be intelligent and active are really lifeless and passive. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. x. 492 The treasons of Eadwine were often passive rather than active.

3. *Grammar.* **a.** *properly*, An epithet of Voice in verbs used transitively; opposed to *Passive* (and, in some languages, to *Reflexive* or *Middle*). That form of the verb in which the action asserted by it is viewed as a characteristic or attribute of the thing whence it issues, as opposed to the *Passive* Voice in which the action is viewed as an attribute of the thing towards which it is directed; or, that form of the verb in which the logical subject of the action is made by the speaker the grammatical subject of his assertion, as shown by the verb's agreement with it in inflections, by position, or otherwise. This being (in Aryan Languages) the simple or original form, verbs used intransitively naturally have no other, and are said to have the Active Voice only.

b. *Less correctly*, said of verbs themselves; in two senses. 1. Applied to verbs which assert that the subject *acts upon* or affects something else, as distinguished from *Passive* Verbs, or such as assert of the subject that it is acted on by something or

suffers the action, and *Neuter* Verbs which assert an action or state that has neither character. 2. Applied to all verbs that assert *action* as distinct from mere *existence* or *state*; in this sense Active Verbs are divided into *Active Transitive*, in which the action passes over to or affects an object, as *kill* (corresponding to the *Active* of 1), and *Active Intransitive*, in which the action does not affect an object, as *rise* (forming part of the *Neuter* verbs of 1), *Neuter* in this nomenclature being restricted to verbs of existence or state, as *be, sit*.

Both of these uses of the word are etymologically defensible, but both are inconvenient: the distinction between *action* and *state* is not always clear, and above all is one of *things*, not of *assertions* about them; that of *action* and *passion* is merely that of two ways of viewing and asserting the *same* action; while the passing over of an action to an object or the contrary is better expressed by *Transitive* and *Intransitive*, and is moreover not a division of verbs, but of the constructions of each verb separately, the great majority of verbs in Eng. having both constructions.

1530 PALSGR. 4 The thyrde parsonnes plurelles of verbes actyves in the frenche tonge.. ende in *ent*. 1591 PERCIVALL *Span. Dict.* C b, Of Uerbs personals there be three kinds, Actiue, Passiue and Neuter. 1611 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts.* (1669) 29 Cannot a Verb Neuter take *r*, to make it a Passive, as Actives do? *c* 1620 A. HUME *Orthogr. Brit. Tongue* (1865) 32 Verbes of doing are actives or passives. The active verb adheres to the person of the agent; as, Christ hath conquered hel and death. 1765 W. WARD *Ess. Gram.* 59, A verb in the active voice very frequently denotes a state which implies no real action, as for instance *to suffer*; and so, a verb in the passive voice frequently denotes a state which implies no real suffering, as *to be found*. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* 59 We may speak of one and the same action by means either of a verb in the active voice, or of a verb in the passive voice.

4. Opposed to *quiescent* or *extinct*: Existing in action, working, effective, having practical operation or results.

1640-4 Capt. MERVIN in Rushworth's *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 214 The Gray-headed Common Laws Funeral; and the Active Statutes death and Obsequies. 1790 BOSWELL *Johnson* xxiv. (Rtldg.) 215 Here was one of the many, many instances of his active benevolence. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 39 The whole government would be under the constant inspection and active controul of the popular representative and of the magnates of the kingdom. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 317 Kamtschatka, where there are seven active volcanos. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Travels* vi. 113 It contains an active poison. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 102 Weary of tarrying where there was no chance of active service. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 79 It is the oxygen which is the active agent.

5. Opposed to *sluggish* or *inert*: Abounding in action; energetic, lively, agile, nimble; diligent, busy, brisk. (Of persons and things.)

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 24, I were simply the most active fellow in Europe. 1609 *Man in the Moone* (1849) 31 It maketh her unfitte to performe any agill or active thing. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 485 He being the activest man in the World. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XV. 683 So strong to fight, so active to pursue. 1786 COWPER *Lett.* 31 Jan. Wks. 1876 224 Infirmities .. which make him less active than he was. 1857 BUCKLE *Civil.* iii. 142 Now, the richest Countries are those in which man is most active. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. vi. 371 An active demand for any other commodity is characterised by a rise in its price or value. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiii. 599 The most active seat of the trade. 1880 *Manch. Guard.* 16 Dec., The market to-day has been more active than for a considerable time.

6. On the credit side of the balance-sheet, of the nature of an asset; as opposed to *passive*, i. e. of the nature of a liability. (Common in Fr., but hardly English.)

1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. 350 Selling the active and passive universality of the insolvent's estate .. to a purchaser who became liable to the insolvent's creditors.

7. Used as the first element in such obv. *Comb.* as *active-bodied, active-limbed, active-minded*.

1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. v. 152 There the active-limbed, Fleet Iris stayed them. 1837 WHEWELL *Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 121 The pleasure which .. active-minded men feel in exercising the process of deduction. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 547 The more active-minded among his contemporaries.

Activeable, perhaps = 'excitable,' f. stem of *activ-ate* (cf. *separate, separable*): but probably to be read as two words *active able*.

1602 *Return fr. Parn.* IV. 5 (Arb.) 62 To thinke so many actiueable wits, That might contend with proudest birds of Po, Sits now immur'd within their priuate cells. [In Hazlitt's *Dodsley* spelt *activable*.]

Actively (æ·ktivli), *adv.* [f. ACTIVE *a.* + -LY 2.] In an active manner; hence

†**1.** In action, as opposed to contemplation; practically, in practical life. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 22 Nebeles it is not to deme þat ne it is leful to curse accesorily; for þat tendiþ but to men lifing actifly.

2. In originating action; by one's own action; voluntarily, spontaneously. (Opposed to *passively*.)

1590 H. SWINBURN *Testaments* 203 He that is condemned for a famous libell is intestable, both actiuely and passiuely: that is to say, he can neither make a testament, nor receiue anie benefite by a testament. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases of Consc.* (1654) 38 Is the fraud actively yours, done by you to another? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 635 The king was at least passive. He could not actively counterwork the regent. 1858 MOTLEY *Dutch Repub.* Introd. v. 19 His son Poppo .. did not actively oppose the introduction of Christianity.

3. *Grammar.* In the manner or with the construction of an active verb; **a.** in a manner asserting action; **b.** transitively.

1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 30 Deponents .. signifying Actively, that is, when they are construed like Actives .. Active Verbs or Verbs signifying Actively govern the Accusative. *Ibid.* 37 Rehearse them Actively and Passively together. 1661 *Grand Debate* 88, *Nulla salus in nobis* is spoken actively and not possessively or passively.

4. With effective or vigorous action; energetically, busily; briskly, nimbly.

1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* III. iv. 87 Since Frost itselfe as actiuely doth burne, And Reason panders Will. 1605 STOW *Ann.* 1429, 9 Trumpets and a kettle drome did very actiuely sound the Danish march. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 189 Some most actively use the contrary arme and leg. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* 217 Actively engaged in his military duties. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 79 Within the crater was found a round and small actively eruptive cone.

Activeness (æ·ktivnés). [f. ACTIVE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being active; agility, nimbleness, energy, diligence; = ACTIVITY 2.

1601 R. CHESTER *Love's Martyr* lxvi. (1878) 96 Because in activenesse she much excelled. 1612 WARNER *Albion's England* I. iv. 12 Vea yet a Lad, for Actiuenes The world did lack his like. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will.* IV. § 3, 203 Action, when set properly in Opposition to Passive or Passivenesse is .. a meer Relation; 'tis the Activeness of something on another thing. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 307 Activeness in religious practices, and soundness in ethical teachings.

Activity (æktí·vĭti). [a. Fr. *activité*, ad. med. L. *actīvitātem*, a word of the Scholastic Philosophy, = *vis agendi*, f. L. *actīvus*; see ACTIVE.]

1. The state of being active; the exertion of energy, action.

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Paraphr.* 1 *Cor.* 33 There is of al men but one god, of whome the power and actiuitie of al thinges .. haue theyr begynnynges. 1648 BP. REYNOLDS *Lord's Supper* xi, All manner of activity requiring a contact and immediateness between the agents and the subject. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 13 The supreme Being (who is Activity itself). 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 50 What is the Sphere of Activity of Cold? 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 98 The Saw is designed to cut only in its Progress forwards; Man having in that Activity more strength. 1764 REID *Inq. Hum. Mind.* ii. § 10, 115 No man would attribute great activity to the paper I write upon. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Matter & Spirit* I. § 16, 189 We have no experience of .. primary activity, in any respect. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. 49 Activity is naturally at first sight our one test of faith. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 263 If the Activity of an agent be measured by its amount and its velocity conjointly; and if, similarly, the Counter-activity of the resistance be measured by the velocities of its several parts and their several amounts conjointly, whether these arise from friction, cohesion, weight, or acceleration;—Activity and Counter-activity, in all combinations of machines, will be equal and opposite.

2. The state or quality of being abundantly active; brisk or vigorous action; energy, diligence, nimbleness, liveliness.

1530 PALSGR. 193 Activyte, quickenesse, *actinite* (Fr.). 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xlvii. 6 Yf thou knowest that there be men of actiuyte amonge them, make them rulers of my catell. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 60, If shee call your actiuity in question. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Table Talk* Wks. 1730 I. 144 Laziness and want of activity. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 46 Neither the perseverance of Holland, nor the activity of France. 1832 SCOTT *Woodst.* 183 The latter stepped back with activity. 1854 ALISON *Hist. Eur.* IV. xxvii. 255 The sieges of these places .. were now pressed with activity. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 51 The volcano continued to manifest activity till November. 1882 *Daily News* 5 Mar., There is not quite so much activity in the iron market.

†**3.** Physical exercise, gymnastics, athletics. Also *attrib.* *Obs.*

1552 HULOET *Abecedarium*, Master whyche teacheth actiuitie, *Gymnastes*. *c* 1595 J. NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornwall* (1728) 29 Especially Wrastling and Hurling, sharpe and seuere actiuities. 1624 BOLTON *Nero Cæsar* 61 The antient Greeke Gymnasium was diuided into three chiefe spaces, or actiuitie-yards. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 51 ₱3, A great deal of good Company of us were this Day to see or rather to hear an artful Person do several Feats of Activity.

4. Anything active; an active force or operation.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 307 Some .. to salve the effect have recurred unto the influence of the starres, making their activities Nationall. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 348 Christ and his Apostles, did wonderful things, beyond the reach and power of created Agents or Activities. 1823 LAMB *Elia* II. ix. (1865) 294 An endless string of activities without purpose, of purposes destitute of motive. 1869 HUXLEY in *Scient. Opinion* 28 Apr. 486/1 The study of the activities of the living being is called its physiology. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *D. Deronda* V. xxxvii. 353 Still more he wanted to escape standing as a critic outside the activities of men.

Actless (æ·ktlés), *a. rare.* [f. ACT *sb.* + -LESS.] Without action, inactive.

1682 T. SOUTHERNE *Loyal Brother* I. i. Wks. I. 21, A poor, young, actless, indigested thing, Whose utmost pride can only boast of youth And innocence. 1765 LAW *Behmen's Expl. 4th Table* 18 This Idea, or Spirit of the Soul, dumb and actless.

Acton (æ·ktən). Forms 3–5 **aketoun**; 4 **acketton**; 4–9 **aketon**; 5 **akatown, aktone, actone, -oun(e, -owne, hacton**; 6 **hocqueton, hocton**; 6–7 **haketon**; 6–9 **hacqueton**; 5–9 **acketon, haqueton**; 4– **acton.** [a. OFr. (12th c.) *auqueton*, later (15th, 16th c.) *hocqueton, hocton*, mod. Fr. *hoqueton*, cotton wool, padding, whence, a padded and quilted jacket; a. Sp. *alcoton, algodon* 'cotton, bombast,' ad. Arab. القطن, *al-qūtun, al-qūtn* the cotton. Obsol. since 16th c. exc. as a historical term. *Acton* is the lineal descendant of the ME. forms; in Fr. the word has since received an initial *h*, which has also influenced English since Caxton's time in the forms HAQUETON, *hacqueton, haketon, hacton*, some of which also are still in historical use. *Hoqueton, hocqueton, hocton*, are later Fr. forms, not now used.] A stuffed jacket or jerkin, at first of quilted cotton, worn under the mail; also, in later times, a jacket of leather or other material plated with mail.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5150 Withouten sotoned aketoun, Oither plate, oither gaumbisoun. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 149 And next his shert an aketoun, And over that an haberjoun. *c* 1400 *Sege off Melayne* 917 Ther oon he keste an acton syne. *a* 1450 *Syr Perecyvelle* 1102 Blode rede was his stede, His aktone and his other wede. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Graal* II. 199 Here hors, here armures, here akatowns. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 16 He percid hit and the hauberk and the haqueton. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de Worde) x. vi. 380/1 We muste do aboue the Jacke or acton of charyte. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. cccxxx. 756 With panesons and cootes of steele, hoctons, shapeaux, and bassinettes. 1576 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 581 The bishop had upon him a certeine cote of defense, which was called an aketon. 1599 THYNNE *Animadver.* 31 Aketon or Haketone you [Speght] expounde a jackett without sleves .. But haketon is a slevelesse jackett of plate for the warre, couered with anye other stuffe; at this day also called a jackett of plate. 1609 SIR J. SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 25 That ilk laick landed man haueand ten punds in gudes and geir, sall haue for his bodie, and for defence of the Realme, ane sufficient Acton, ane basnet, and ane gloue of plate. 1623 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 196 They had also about this time .. a jacket without sleeves called a Haketon. 1805 SCOTT *Lay L. Minst.* III. vi. But Cranstoun's lance, of more avail .. Through shield, and jack, and acton past. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* III. 341 His rich acton, and all his other vestments, looked as if they had been lately drenched in water.

Actor (æ·ktɔr). Also **actour.** [a. L. *actor*, n. of agent, f. *act-* ppl. stem of *ag-ĕre* to drive, carry on, do, act. The Fr. *acteur* is later in Littré. The development of meaning took place in L.]

†**1.** A manager, overseer, agent, or factor (transl. L. *actor*.) *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* iv. 2 He is vndir tutouris and actouris, til to the tyme determyned of the fadir. [1388 under keperis and tutoris. Vulg. *sub tutoribus et actoribus*.]

†**2.** A pleader; he who conducts an action at law; **a.** the plaintiff or complainant; **b.** an advocate in civil cases; **c.** a public prosecutor. *Obs.* exc. as a term in Rom. law.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. vi. (1859) 6 That the actour be admytted to maken his compleynt, and purpoos his askynge. 1603 GREENWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* III. xiv. (1622) 85 The publicke actor had bought Silanus bondmen, to the end they should bee examined by torture. 1625 BACON *Ess.* XXV. (Arb.) 247 Sometimes it is seene, that the Moderator is more troublesome then the Actor. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. xx. (1739) 37 The king may not .. determine Causes wherein himself is actor. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 25 In every court there must be at least three constituent parts, the *actor, reus*, and *judex*: the *actor*, or plaintiff, who complains of an injury done. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. 154 The temporary representative of a Corporation for the purpose of suing and being sued, was called Actor.

3. One who acts, or performs any action, or takes part in any affair; a doer. (In later usage nearly always with fig. allusion to 4.)

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 37 Condemn the fault and not the actor of it. 1604 *Case is Altered* in Thynne's *Animadv.* 138 Oh wicked money, to be the Actor of such a mischiefe. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. i. 5 The characters of the actors are displayed. 1819 S. ROGERS *Hum. Life* 102 Now distant ages, like a day, explore, And judge the act, the actor now no more. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* Introd. 13 An actor is negligent when he is ignorant of the consequences of his act.

4. One who personates a character, or acts a part; a stage-player, or dramatic performer.

1581 SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* (Arb.) 25 There is no Arte delivered to mankinde, that hath not the workes of Nature for his principall object .. on which they so depend, as they become Actors and Players as it were, of what nature will have set foorth. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. ii. 24 After a well grac'd actor leanes the Stage. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vacivæ* 19 God sends us not unto the Theater of this World to be mute persons, but actors. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* I. xvi. 80 A Person, is the same that an Actor is, both on the Stage and in common Conversation. 1748 J. MASON *Elocution* 4 The Latins by *Pronunciatio* and *Actio* meant the same thing .. hence they whose Business it is to speak publickly on the Stage, are with us called Actors. 1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer. Tax.* Wks. II. 419 Another scene was opened and other actors appeared on the stage. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* X. (1878) 730 Pitt was essentially an actor, dramatic in the Cabinet, in the House, in his very office.

5. *Comb.* **actor-man,** *obs.*, a (theatrical) actor; **actor-manager,** a manager of a theatre, who is also an actor.

1796 MISS BURNEY *Camilla* II. v. (1840), I desire to know by whose authority you present such actormen to a young lady under my care. 1864 *Reader* 24 Dec. 792/1 Another mischief-working influence is that of actor-managers and manageresses.

Actor, actour, obs. form of AUTHOR.

Actorship (æ·ktɔrʃip). [f. ACTOR + -SHIP.] The quality or position of a (dramatic) actor.

1598 MARSTON *Ant. & Mell.* I. Introd. Wks. 1856 I. 3, I was never worse fitted since the nativitie of my actorshippe; I shall be hist at.

Actress (æ·ktrés). Also 8 **actrice.** [f. ACTOR + -ESS; probably formed independently of Fr. *actrice*, which is occasionally found instead.] At first used only in the general sense, not in the dramatic; now only in the dramatic, not in the general.

†1. A female actor or doer. *Obs.* repl. by ACTOR.

1589 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* (1612) 335 Opportunitie, the chiefe Actresse in all attempts, gaue the Plaudite in Loue. 1596 FITZ-GEFFREY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 25 Tasking your pens to pen a womans praise, And she the actresse of your owne disease. 1626 COCKERAM, *Actresse*, a woman doer. 1670 *Lond. Gaz.* ccccIxviii. 1 A principal Lady of the Island who was proved to be an Actress or Accomplice in the assassinate. 1712 ADDISON *Spectator* No. 273 ₱8 Vergil has, indeed, admitted Fame as an actress in the Æneid, but the part she acts is short. [*Mod.* The female prisoner appears to have been the chief actor in the tragic scene.]

2. A female player on the stage. (ACTOR was at first used for both sexes.)

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Dec., Doll Common doing Abigail most excellently, & Knipp the widow very well, & will be an excellent actor, I think. 1700 DRYDEN *Epil. to Pilgrim* 40 To stop the trade of love behind the scene, Where actresses make bold with married men. 1711 SHAFTESBURY *Charact.* (1737) III. 368 Study'd action and artificial gesture may be allow'd to the actors and actrices of the stage. 1741 WALPOLE *Lett. to H. Mann* 6 (1834) I. 15 A bad actress, but she has life. 1790 BOSWELL *Johnson* xxiv. (Routl.) 214 This elegant and fashionable actress. 1882 *Academy* 8 July 39/2 As long as such an actress treads the boards, it is possible to take a worthy view of the functions of the theatre.

† Actuabi·lity. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. med. L. *actuāre* + -BILITY.] Capability of being acted upon or actuated.

1689 H. MORE *Answ. to Psych.* 115 If he acknowledge a Spiritual substance distinct from the Material, he will give Activity to the one, and Passivity or Actuability to the other.

Actual (æ·ktiuăl), *a.*; also 4–5 actuel. [a. Fr. *actuel*, ad. late L. *actuāl-is* (in philos. and theol. writers), of or pertaining to action; f. *actu-s* acting; see ACT and -AL. Subseq. assimilated to the L. spelling.]

†1. Of or pertaining to acts; exhibited in deeds; practical, active. *Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 107 Thys senne cometh nau3t of thy ken .. Tho seggeth thys leredemen And clypyeth hyt actuel. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Persones T.* 283 Thus is synne accomplisid .. and thanne is the synne cleped actuel. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1557, 1284 Original syn without actual adioyned thereto dampned the kynde of man. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Politie* (1617) 47 Actuall, that holynesse, which afterwards beautifieth all the parts and actions of our life. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. i. 13 In this slumbry agitation, besides her walking, and other actuall performances, what (at any time) haue you heard her say? 1647 H. MORE *Song of the Soul* II. ii. II. xxxviii, So when the present actuall centrall life Of sense and motion is gone.

†2. Abounding in action, active, energetic. *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Morte d'Arth.* I. xvi. (1816) I. 30 'I wol wel,' said Arthur, 'for I see your dedes full actual.'

3. Existing in act or fact; really acted or acting; carried out; real;—opposed to *potential, possible, virtual, theoretical, ideal.* Formerly often *absol.* in *pl.* = actual qualities, actualities.

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.* D iij h, Whiche cauteres are the surest, the actualles, or the potencyalles? Answere. The actualles, bycause y^e action of fyre is moste simple. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xii. 178 And thinkest thou .. that his [God's] potentials .. are not stronger than thine actuals? 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* III. xxxviii. 244 By comparison with their own actuall miseries. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* iv. 160 With the Romanists themselves I distinguish between habituall and actuall Jurisdiction. Habituall Jurisdiction is derived only by Ordination. Actuall Jurisdiction is a right to exercise that habit, arising from the lawfull application of the matter or subject. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxv. 155 The natives of Scotland are not in actual rebellion. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 661 The nominal revenue was but a portion of the actual proceeds. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Revol.* I. I. II. iii. 31 Great truly is the Actual; is the Thing that has rescued itself from bottomless deeps of theory and possibility, and stands there as a definite indisputable FACT. 1853 F. W. ROBERTSON *Serm.* III. vii. 90 There is every difference between the ideal and the actual—between what a man aims to be and what he is. 1870 TYNDALL *Heat* v. § 154, 131 It may be called actual energy in antithesis to possible.

4. In action or existence at the time; present, current.

1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* II. vii. 162 If a man finde his wife in the actuall commission of Adultery, he may kill both his wife, and the Adulterer. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Revol.* 78 If this be your actual situation, compared to the situation to which you were called. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. N.-Cap Country* 132 Never constructed as receptacle .. for him their actual lord. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* i. 3, 21 No telescope has yet detected any actual volcanic eruption going on in the moon. *Mod.* In the actual position of affairs in Egypt.

Actualism (æ·ktiuăliz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.]

c 1860 J. HINTON *Philos. & Relig.* Pref., One new word I have introduced .. the word actualism .. it is parallel to idealism, materialism, positivism, etc., and was adopted to express the idea that all existence is truly active or spiritual, as opposed to inert or dead. 1882 *Academy* 14 Jan. 29 It is the central doctrine of Actualism, that self-sacrifice for others is the law of life and conduct.

Actuality (æ·ktiu|æ·lĭti). [ad. med. L. *actuālitātem*, f. *actuāl-is*. See ACTUAL and -ITY; cf. mod. Fr. *actualité* ('a neologism.' Littré).]

†1. Capacity of action, activity. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xvi. (1495) 323 The sonne hath moost actualyte and vertue of werkinge. 1647 H. MORE *Song of the Soul* II. ii. III. v, Yet falls she down at last and lowly lies .. sleep doth seise her actualities. 1677 GALE *Crt. of Gentiles* III. 122 God, by reason of his infinite actualitie, permits nothing but what he wils.

2. The state of being actual or real; reality, existing objective fact.

1675 J. HOWE *Living Temple* Wks. 1834, 34/2 An infinite possibility on the part of the creature .. and a proportionable infinite actuality of power on the Creator's part. 1775 J. HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 365 That there are things existing in act, in reality, in actuality, (call it as you please,) we have the evidence both of our senses and of our internal consciousness. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 313 Which passed from possibility into actuality. 1848 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* I. II. I. vii. § 15, 90 To sacrifice a truth of actuality to a truth of feeling. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. iii. (1864) IX. 136 Universals are real only in God but .. in potentiality rather than in actuality.

3. *pl.* Actual existing conditions or circumstances.

1665 GLANVILLE *Sceps. Sci.* 42 These distinct possibilities are founded upon distinct actualities. 1832 COLERIDGE *Table Talk* 5 Apr. 168 The public mind, which substitutes its own undefined notions or passions for real objects and historical actualities. 1852 GROTE *Greece* IX. II. lxix. 34 To look at the actualities of the present and take measure of what is best to be done for the future. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorthod. Lond.* 250 His words would therefore be few, and directed to the actualities of the case.

4. Realism in description.

1850 MERIVALE *Hist. Rom. Emp.* (1865) VIII. lxiv. 83 It invests traditions and legends with the hard colouring of modern actuality. 1879 W. E. HENLEY in *Academy* 5 Apr. 298/1 Some of the characters grouped about her have a flavour of actuality.

Actualization (æ·ktiuălaizē·ʃən). [f. ACTUALIZE *v.* + -ATION.] A making actual; a realization in action or fact.

1824 COLERIDGE *Aids to Refl.* (1848) I. 221 The non-actualization of such power is, *a priori*, so certain. 1861 EMERSON *Cond. of Life* i. 27 The event is only the actualization of its thoughts. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 352 The constitution established .. was, in part, the actualisation of the ideal of Servius.

Actualize (æ·ktiuălaiz), *v.* [f. ACTUAL *a.* + -IZE.]

1. To make actual, to convert into an actual fact, to realize in action.

1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* I. xv. (1866) 65 To make our feelings, with their vital warmth, actualize our reason. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* 1860 XIV. 56 When these inert and sleeping forms are organized, when these possibilities are actualized. 1850 E. P. WHIPPLE *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) I. 300 If the phrase, realizing the ideal, were translated into the phrase, actualizing the real, much ambiguity might be avoided.

2. To represent or describe realistically.

1881 *Athenæum* 9 July 39/3 Other writers .. have not sufficient imaginative force to actualize a truly imaginative situation, and require the 'prop of allegory.'

Actualized (æ·ktiuălaizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Rendered actual.

1825 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) II. 338 To distinguish being from existence—or potential being .. from being actualized.

Actualizing (æ·ktiuălaizĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ACTUALIZE *v.* + -ING².] Making actual or real; which makes real.

1824 COLERIDGE *Aids to Refl.* (1848) I. 28 Marriage contracted between Christians is a true and perfect symbol or mystery; that is, the actualizing faith being supposed to exist in the receivers, it is an outward sign co-essential with that which it signifies, or a living part of that, the whole of which it represents.

Actually (æ·ktiuăli), *adv.* [f. ACTUAL *a.* + LY².]

†1. In a way that is characterized by doing; with deeds; practically, actively. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 50 Now, this vnderstanding is actualle [? *read* -alie] euerlasting, (that is .. in deede) and euerlastingly actuall, (that is .. doing). 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* III. xxxv. 219 Christ shall come .. to judge the world, and actually to governe his owne people. 1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 135/1 Those who offend actually, are most grievously punished.

†2. Actively, energetically. *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Morte d'Arth.* (1816) I. 137 Then on foot they drew their swords, and did full actually.

3. In act or fact; as opposed to *possibly, potentially, theoretically, ideally*; really, in reality.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xv. 232 This minde .. hath being and continuance actually and of it selfe, and euen when it is seperated from the body. 1608 SIR H. WOTTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 261 II. 99 He was heere .. actually a Senator. 1775 J. HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 365 Every substance that actually is, by actually being that thing, actually is not any other. A piece of brass, for example, actually is not an oak. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Matter & Spirit* I. Pref. 15, I would have every man write as he actually feels. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 19 She .. sat with a fixed look, seeing nothing that was actually present. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 52 The rates of interest actually paid in business vary very much.

4. As a present fact, at present, for the time being.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 60 Wurkmen, actually employed in every work. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 567 The Turks have actually evacuated Camineec. 1832 HALLAM *Const. Hist. Eng.* I. 507 The impeachment of the earl of Middlesex, actually lord treasurer of England. *Mod.* The party actually in power.

5. As a matter of fact, in truth, truly; indeed; even. Not said of the objective reality of the thing asserted, but as to the truthfulness of the assertion and its correspondence with the thing; hence added to vouch for statements which seem surprising, incredible, or exaggerated: 'He has actually sent the letter after all.'

1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. of World* cxix. (1837) 463, I had some dispositions to be a scholar and had actually learned my letters. 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* iv. § 33, 124 And this principle will be actually found, I believe, to guide the old workmen. 1863 KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 22 This woman actually imagines that there will be no slaves in heaven.

1878 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Quiet Neighb.* vii. 121, I actually found the door standing open.

Actualness (æ·ktiuălnés). [f. ACTUAL *a.* + -NESS.] = ACTUALITY.

†1. Active working or operation, activity. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxviii. (1495) 340 One poynt of lyghte or of shynynge were suffysaunt to beshyne alle the world, for noblynesse of matere and for moast actualnesse and doynge of fourme. 1742 BAILEY, *Actuality, Actualness*, Perfection of being.

2. The quality of being actual, actuality.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. § 3, 28, *Actualness*, existence, extant. 1755 In JOHNSON. 1876 WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. xiv. 441 The real fact through whose vitality and actualness the stones were put one upon another.

Actuarial (æktiu|ē·riăl), *a.* [f. L. *actuāri-us* ACTUARY + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to actuaries or their profession.

1869 *Echo* 22 Nov. 1/1 Most of us are allowed to go through the span of life allotted to us in actuarial tables. 1869 *Daily News* 18 Aug., Calculated on well-known and acknowledged actuarial principles. 1879 *Ibid.* 1 Feb., The actuarial value of the annuity would be considerably more than 6,500*l.*

Actuarian (æktiu|ē·riăn), *a. rare.* [f. L. *actuāri-us* + -AN.] = ACTUARIAL.

1863 A. RUMSEY *Reports, Reporting, & Reporters* 20 Pecuniary compensation, to be calculated on actuarian principles.

Actuary (æ·ktiuări). [ad. L. *actuāri-us* an amanuensis, a keeper of accounts, f. *actu-s* act; see -ARY.]

1. A registrar or clerk, a notary; an officer appointed to write down the acts or proceedings of a court. Still used in the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury.

1553 FOX *A. & M.* in Cobbett's *St. Trials* I. 628 Requiring also the copies, as well of the articles as of his protestation, of the Actuaries. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bishops* iii. 30 The same publick Notary who was Principall Actuary both at Cardinall Poles Consecration and Arch-Bishop Parkers. 1667 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Grt. Brit.* I. II. viii. (1743) 73 To this Court [of Arches] belongeth an Actuary, a Register, and a Beadle. The office of the Actuary is to attend the court, set down the judges decrees. 1717 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Actuary* (*actuarius*) is the Scribe that registers the Acts and Constitutions of the Convocation. 1879 *Whitaker's Alman.* 155, *Conv. of Prov. of Cant.* (Officers) Vicar-General, Registrar, Actuary.

†2. The managing secretary or accountant of a public company. *Obs.*

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 238 The managers and actuaries of our public companies.

3. An official in an insurance office, whose duty it is to compile statistical tables of mortality, and estimate therefrom the necessary rates of premium, etc.; or one whose profession it is to solve for Insurance Companies or the public, all monetary questions that involve a consideration of the separate or combined effect of Interest and Probability, in connexion with the duration of human life, the average proportion of losses due to fire or other accidents, etc.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 283 An actuary of eminent skill, subjected the ancient parochial registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials, to all the tests which the modern improvements in statistical science enabled him to apply. 1859 *Q. Rev.* No. 211, 75 Many actuaries acknowledge the soundness of that basis for life assurance and annuity calculations.

Actuate (æ·ktiu|ēit), *v.* [f. med. L. *actuāt-* ppl. stem of *actuā-re* = *ad actum rediger*e (Du Cange); f. *actu-s*, see ACT.]

†1. To reduce to action; to carry out in practice, to perform (a command, proposition, etc.). *Obs.*

1596 HUARTE *Trial of Wits* xv. 265 If there be any .. who speaketh or actuateth this in the presence of another. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. iii. § 12, 88 He that neglects to actuate such discourses loses the benefit of his meditation. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 68 That must .. actuate such a Conviction to attain its due effect.

† b. To reduce into the form of an act. See ACT *sb.* 7. *Obs.*

1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* in *Ang. Cath. Lib.* III. 64 With their registers to actuate what is done, they do solemnly in form of law confirm the election.

†2. To render active, to stir into activity (a latent or inert property); to stir up, arouse, or excite. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Morals* 1347 And the cause which doth excite and actuate the same. 1609 — *Amm. Marcell.* XVII. ii. 81 Who took this opportunity to actuate their boldnesse in doing mischiefe. 1655 GURNAL *Chr. in Armour* II. 506 So doth faith actuate sin in the Conscience. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 117 ₱10 We must actuate our languor by taking a few turns round the centre in a garret.

3. To inspire (a thing) with active properties, to quicken, enliven, or vivify. *arch.*

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (1869) 82 What kind of soule doth inform, actuat, govern, and conserve that vast empire. 1664 H. MORE *Apology* 498 The Soul is a Spirit that actuates the natural Body. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids to Refl.* (1848) 115 Its [spirit's] property is to improve, enliven, actuate some other thing, not constitute a thing in its own name.

b. *absol.*

1664 *Knavery in all Trades* III. D 2, A Cup of Ale-berry, or Warme-Broth exhibited to his small Guts .. shall actuate in all parts of his Body.

4. To move to mechanical action, to communicate motion to, to move, impel (an instrument, machine, or agent). Also *fig.*

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Triumph of Faith* (1845) 58 The

devil in his element is twice a devil; he is in his own when he formeth and actuateth bloody instruments. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 67 ¶ 11 Wings, which others were contriving to actuate by the perpetual motion. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exper. Phil.* III. xxix. 191 Either of these forces is sufficient to actuate or put in motion the system of wheels and pinions. 1832 PORTER *Porcelain* 50 It has also a piston, actuated by a screw. 1879 PRESCOTT *Spkg. Telephone* 3 In 1861, Reiss discovered that a vibrating diaphragm could be actuated by the human voice.

5. To act upon, or move, the will, as motives do.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* xv. (1824) I. 255 The girl has strong passions and resentments; and she that has, will be actuated, and sometimes governed by them. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* Ded. 1 (1816) Every liberal motive that can actuate an Anthour. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 169 The motives which governed the political conduct of Charles the Second differed widely from those by which his predecessor and his successor were actuated.

†6. *intr.* To exert activity, to act. *Obs.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* 3 Consequently it not being able to actuate as it ought, putrifieth. 1629 DONNE *Serm.* cxxxvi. V. 438 The Soul that does not think, [does] not consider, cannot be said to Actuate (which is the proper operation of the Soul) but to Evaporate, not to work through the Body, but to breathe and smoke through the body. 1657 *Devine Louer* § 3. 9 Wee ought in soule with Lone to actuate towards God the intensest and continuallest.. wee can.

†A·ctuate, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *actuāt-us*, pa. pple. of *actuā-re*; see ACTUATE *v.*] Carried out in action; realized in fact; ACTUATED.

1662 (Nov. 24) SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 66 And the Active informations of the Intellect, filling the Passive reception of the Will.. grew actuate into a third, and distinct perfection of Practice. 1671 *True Non-Conf.* 119 By which even the gift of Miracles was actuate, made effectual.

Actuated (æ·ktiu,ēi·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ACTUATE *v.* + -ED.] Rendered actual, or active; put into action, moved, stirred, impelled.

1652 BENLOWE *Theophila* IV. xxvii, In Sanctitie Be actnated then. 1657 T. REEVE *Plea for Nineveh* 243 It doth delight me to see a bright creature come out of the slime-heap, and to see these slime-heaps such actuated Models, that they should have the whole world wait upon them, and the Creator himselfe bow down to them. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. 333 All bodies loose their parts, in proportion as they are more actuated by the power of heat. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. iv. 152 Actuated by the vilest of hatreds.

Actuating (æ·ktiu,ēi·tiŋ), *vbl.sb.* [f. ACTUATE *v.* + -ING[1].] **†a.** Reducing to action, carrying out in actual practice. b. Moving to action, impelling, animating. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1645 BP. HALL *Content.* 132 Certain firm resolutions for the full actuating our contentment. *c* 1680 P. STERRY *Wks.* II. 226 The actuating of this in the real Performance, the making of it actual on us, in our own Persons, is then when we are New-born.

Actuating (æ·ktiu,ēi·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ACTUATE *v.* + -ING[2].] Moving, inspiring, influencing.

1659 *Gentleman's Calling* (1696) 2 That actuating power, which should set them on work. *c* 1746 J. HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 79 Having his will for thy rule, his glory for thy aim, and his Holy Spirit for thy ever-actuating principle. 1861 A. GEIKIE *E. Forbes* x. 288 Vanity was not the only actuating motive.

Actuation (æ·ktiu,ēi·ʃən). [n. of action f. med. L. *actuāre*; see ACTUATE and -ION. *Actuātio* may have been used in med. L.] A communication of motion, a bringing into action, a moving, stirring up, or urging; excitement, impulse, movement.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* VI. vi. Wks. V. 63 The several actuations, draughts, or replenishments, which are derived from the infinite fountain of life. 1656 H. JEANES *Fulnesse of Christ* 390 The Actuation, the stirring up of our faith, which is our receiving and acceptance of Christs fulnesse. 1699 BURNET 39 *Articles* ii. (1700) 51 By the Indwelling and Actuation of the Soul, it has another Spring within it. 1876 MAUDSLEY *Physiol. Mind* viii. 466 The whole region of motor residua [in the nervous system] might be described generically as the department of actuation. 1879 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* I. i. 55 How the best designs are spoiled by faulty actuation.

†A·ctuo·se, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *actuōsus* full of activity, f. *actu-s* ACTION; see -OSE.] Full of activity, abounding in action; very active.

1677 GALE *Crt. of Gentiles* III. 22 'Ενεργεῖν, as applied to God, notes his actuose, efficacious, and predeterminate concurse in and with althings.

†Actuo·sity. *Obs.* [f. L. *actuōs-us*, see prec., + -ITY.] Abounding activity.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* III. iv. 66 Time present being urgent and raging like a Lion through its instant actuosity. 1677 GALE *Crt. of Gentiles* II. IV. 102 What is life but the Actuositie of the Soul informing the bodie? and what more promotes this Actuositie than Exercice?

†A·cture. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *act-* ppl. stem of *agĕre* to do + -URE; as if ad. L. **actūra*; cf. *nātūra, factūra*, etc.] The process of acting; action.

1593? SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 185 With acture they may be, Where neither party is nor true nor kind.

Acturience (ăktiŭ·riĕns). [f. L. *act-* ppl. stem of *ag-ĕre* to ACT, on analogy of *esurient* ad. L. *ēsurient-em* pr. pple. of *ēsurī-re* to hunger, desiderative of *ĕd-ere, ēs-um* to eat.] Desire to act.

a 1880 WEBSTER cites J. GROTE.

Acuate (æ·kiuĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. med. or mod. L. *acuāt-us*, pa. pple. of *acuā-re*, f. *acu-s* needle; cf. *situātus, fluctuātus*.] Sharpened, sharp-pointed.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashmole (1652) vii. 191 With a quantyte of Spyces acuate. *Ibid.* I. xiii. 132 Agaynst a brodyke of Iyron or Stele new acuate. 1880 RIDLEY in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 83. 149 Certain long acuate spicules.

†A·cuate, *v. Obs.*; also 6 acuat, 7 accuate. [f. prec., or on analogy of vbs. so formed.] To make sharp or pungent, to sharpen. *lit.* and *fig.*

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxii. (1870) 286 Grene gynger eaten in the moreninge, fastynge, doth acuat and quycken the remembrannce. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 219 Wine acuates the ingennity and rouses the spirits. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 363 Comforts the Memory, accuates the Senses. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 443 To be well rubb'd once in three Hours with a Mixture acuated with Spir. Sal. marin.

†A·cuating, *vbl.sb. Obs.* [f. ACUATE *v.* + -ING[1].] The act of sharpening.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Acuition*, in a general sense the same with acuating or sharpening.

Acuation (æ·kiu,ēi·ʃən). *rare.* [n. of action f. ACUATE *v.* See -ATION.] Sharpening, rendering acute.

1837 WHEWELL *Induct. Sc.* III. xv. i. 197 Werner.. had formally spoken of *truncation, acuation*, and *acumination*, or replacement by a plane, an edge, a point respectively, as ways in which the forms of crystals are modified.

†Acui·tion, *Obs. rare.* [ad. med. L. *acuitiōn-em* sharpening, f. *acu-ĕre*, as if f. a ppl. stem **acuit-* for *acūt-*.] The act of sharpening.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., *Acuition*, in a general sense, the same with acuating or sharpening.. The Acuition, says Gaza, is where the sound is highest in the pronunciation of a word.. Acuition, in medicine and chemistry, is used for sharpening or increasing the force of any medicine.

Acuity (ăkiū·iti). [a. Fr. *acuité* (16th c. in Litt.) ad. med. L. *acuitāt-em*, f. *acu-s* needle, *acu-ĕre* to sharpen; see -ITY.] Sharpness, acuteness; as of a needle, an acid, a disease, wit.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. 63 In this case suppositories and clysters having some acuity or sharpnes seme more convenient, than medicynes receyved by the mouth. *a* 1554 HOOPER *Commandm.* i. Wks. 1843-52, 272 There is no acuity nor excellency of wit.. that can comprehend or compass the doctrine. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug., City of God* 914 They excell in acuity of understanding. 1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* II. I. IV. xiii. 116 Water admits not the Acuity of Ignition as Ashes doth 1872 THOMAS *Dis. Women* 145 The disease may at any time take on the characters of virulence and acuity.

Aculeate (ăkiū·lĭĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *acūleāt-us* furnished with a sting or prickle, f. *acūleus*, dim. of *acu-s* needle; see -ATE.]

1. *Zool.* Furnished with a sting.

1661 LOVELL *Anim. & Min.* 200 Flounder.. They have a soft flesh, yet the Aculeate are hard. 1875 HOUGHTON *Sk. Brit. Insects* 130 The aculeate Hymenoptera are those insects furnished with a sting. 1880 *Athenæum* No. 2748, 827 Sir J. Lubbock regards the ancestral ant as having been aculeate.

2. *Bot.* Prickly, set with prickles.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 199 *Bidens*.. Fruit compressed, ribbed, ribs often aculeate.

3. *fig.* Pointed, incisive, stinging. [So in L.]

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* (1640) 29 The labour here is altogether, that words may be aculeate, sentences concise. 1693 BEVERLEY *Gospel Truth* 1 Any Aculeate Animadversions on .. particular Expressions. 1880 R. L. POOLE *Huguen. of Disp.* 186 Political action, hardened and aculeate by hatred.

Aculeated (ăkiū·li,ēi·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. with the ppl. ending *-ed*, after analogy of the later pples. from vbs. in -ATE.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* Pointed, sharpened to a needle-like point; armed with prickles.

1681 WILLIS *Rem. Med. Wks., Aculeated*, Made sharp and prickly like a needles point. 1713 DERHAM *Physico-Theol.* IV. xi. 19 The mouth is.. in some [insects] aculeated; to pierce and wound Animals, and suck their Blood. 1774 BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 344 The murex is of the turbinated kind, and particularly aculeated; having strong and sharp protuberances.

2. *fig.* Pointed, incisive, keen, pungent.

1655 LESTRANGE *Charles I*, 71, A man of an acute but aculeated wit. 1813 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* II. 170 The apothegms .. and aculeated sayings of the ancients are inestimable. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. of Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 233, A trenchant, pungent, aculeated form of terse, glittering, stenographic sentences.

Aculeation (ăkiū·li,ēi·ʃən). *rare.* [f. ACULEATE; see -ATION.] The state of being sharpened or pointed.

1870 SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms, Acuity.. Syn.* Pointedness, Aculeation, Acumination.

Aculeiform (ăkiū·li,ifɔm), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *acūleus* + -FORM.] Spine-shaped, like a prickle.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 393, 360 Elongated aculeiform processes.

Aculeolate (ăkiū·lĭolĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *acūleolus* a little prickle, dim. of *acūleus* + -ATE[2].] 'Beset with diminutive prickles.' Gray *Bot. Text-bk.*

†Acu·leous, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *acūle-us* + -OUS.] Needle-like, sting-like; aculeate.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* II. 515 The aculeous prickly plantation, upon the heads of several common thistles. 1713 DERHAM *Physico-Theol.* IV. xiv. 250 They have some aculeous Part or Instrument to terebrate, and make way for their Eggs.

‖Aculeus (ăkiū·liŭs). Pl. **aculei.** [L., = a sting, dim. of *acus* a needle.]

1. *Zool.* The sting of an insect or other animal.

1828 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* IV. xlii. 162 The valves are linear, exserted, and as long as the aculeus itself.

2. *Bot.* 'A prickle; a conical elevation of the skin of a plant, becoming hard and sharp-pointed: as in the rose.' Lindley in *Treas. of Bot.*

1878 M'NAB *Bot.* 76 Prickles or aculei occurring on some brambles and roses, differ from true hairs in their originating from the epidermis, and one or more cells below it.

Acumber, acumbre, earlier (and better) form of ACCUMBER *v. Obs.* to encumber.

†Acumble, *v. Obs.* [?a. Fr. *acomble-r* to load :— L. *accumulā-re*; see ACCUMULATE.] To benumb.

a 1300 W. DE BIBLESWORTH in Wright's *Voc.* I. 161 *Jo ay la mayn si estomye* [*glossed* so acomeled (wineled)]. 1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* vi. 24 We herden the fame therof, oure hondis ben aclumsid [*v. r.* acumblid]. *c* 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 6 Acomelyd for coulde, or aclommyde [1499 acomyred, 1516 accombred], *Eviratus, enervatus*.

Acumen (ăkiū·mĕn). [a. L. *acūmen*, anything sharp; sharpness, point; f. *acu-ĕre* to sharpen.]

1. Sharpness of wit; quickness or penetration of perception; keenness of discrimination.

1531 ELYOT *Governor* I. xv. § 4 Wherein is the chiefe sharpenes of witte, called in latin *acumen*. 1645 M. CASAUBON *Orig. Cause of Temp. Evils* 54 Neither is the jest or *acumen* of them [epigrams] any wayes improved by it. 1678 GALE *Crt. of Gentiles* III. 124 So penetrant an acumen, so profound soliditie. 1764 REID *Inq. Hum. Mind* i. § 5. 102 The honour and reputation justly due to his metaphysical acumen. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherlands* (1868) I. ii. 54 Mysteries.. which no political sagacity or critical acumen could have divined.

‖2. *Bot.* A tapering point. Gray *Bot. Text-bk.*

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXXI. 475 *Mercurialis* has two subulate acumens or sharp points.

Acumer, var. ACCUMBER *v. Obs.*, to encumber.

Acuminate (ăkiū·minĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *acūmināt-us* pa. pple. of *acūmināre* to point; f. *acūmen, acūmin-*, see ACUMEN.]

1. Pointed, tapered or tapering to a point. *esp.* in *Nat. Hist.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 369 The Nightingale hath some disadvantage in the tongue; which is not acuminate and pointed as in the rest, but seemeth as it were cut off. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* i. 16 If the Occipitium transgresse its bounds the Head is acuminate. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juv.* 210 The other [tiara] upright and acuminate, worn only by kings. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXIX. 454 You will know it by the lance-shaped, acuminate leaves. 1874 E. COUES *Birds of N.-West* 401 The tail equals, or rather exceeds, the wing in length, and consists of twenty very narrow acuminate feathers. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 201 The teeth are conical, acuminate, and crowded.

b. *absol.* quasi-*sb.* A pointed form.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* (1640) 109 He had on his Head a pair of Hornes, riseing in a sharp acuminate to Heaven.

†2. Having acumen, sharp-witted. *Obs. rare.*

1654 GAYTON *Festiv. Notes* IV. v. 198 Rare, acuminate, quick and phantasticall blades of your employment, that have hundred witty Remoras for their guests.

Acuminate (ăkiū·minĕt), *v.* [f. L. *acūmināt-* ppl. stem of *acūmināre*; see prec.]

1. *trans.* To sharpen, to point; to give poignancy or keenness to.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 452 Where the thicknesse doth begin to be acuminated in a slender toppe. *a* 1800 COWPER in Hayley's *Life* II. 250 Tones so dismal, as to make woe itself insupportable, and to acuminate even despair. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 613 They often supply an agreeable variation of images, and serve to acuminate attention. 1879 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec., 689 The work has been revised and acuminated.

†2. *intr.* To rise or taper to a point. *Obs. rare.*

1641 MILTON *Church Govt.* vi. (1851) 128 Their hierarchies acuminating still higher and higher in a cone of Prelaty.

Acuminated (ăkiū·mine,ētĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Brought to a sharp point, pointed. *fig.* Of speech: Sharp, pointed, stinging.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 261 The toppe whereof on both sides above their forehead is acuminated in two peakes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 440 Pericles had an accuminated head and somewhat long. 1790 COWPER *Iliad* XV. 635, A spear Tough grain'd, acuminated, sharp with brass. 1833-48 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* III. 333 So perfect a mode of acuminated satire. 1866 HUXLEY *Prehist. Rem. Caithn.* 91 The palate is narrowed, and its arch somewhat acuminated in front.

2. Intellectually sharpened, made keen in discernment; acutely concentrated (in attention).

1831 G. P. R. JAMES *De L'Orme* xlvi. 313 Mounted troopers .. acuminated in every point of stratagem. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. fr. Page of Nat.* 14 We observe with speechless admiration that the Divine attention is acuminated and His skill concentrated on these vital atoms.

Acuminating (ăkiū·mine,ētiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Rising or tapering to a point.

1804 JAMESON *Mineral.* I. 213 The acuminating planes form truncations on the angles. 1850 DANA *Geol.* App. I. 694 The approximated and acuminating apices of the beaks.

Acumination (ăkiū·mine,ēi·ʃən). [n. of action f. L. *acūmināre* to sharpen; as if ad. L. **acūmināt-iōn-em*; see -ATION.]

1. The action of sharpening or bringing to a point; the giving point to. *lit.* and *fig.*

1837 WHEWELL *Induct. Sc.* III. xv. i. 197 Truncation, acuation and acumination, or replacement by a plane, an edge, a point respectively. 1879 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec., 689 The acumination consisting mainly in a more frequent and sarcastic repetition of the unfortunate Mr. Disraeli's titles and distinctions.

2. The product of sharpening or giving point; a tapering point.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 270 The coronary thorns .. did also pierce his tender and sacred temples to a multiplicity of pains, by their numerous acuminations. 1804 JAMESON *Mineral.* I. 213 The extremity of the acumination is often truncated.

3. A tending towards a point.

1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 183 Steadily denied acumination or definite consistency and direction to a point.

Acuminose (ăkiū·minōus), *a.* [f. L. *acūmen, acumin-*, as if ad. L. **acūminōs-us*, analog. to *lūminōsus*. See -OSE.] (See quot.)

1830 LINDLEY *Introd. to Bot.* (1848) II. 357, *Acuminose*, terminating gradually in a flat narrow end.

Acuminous (ăkiū·minəs), *a.* [f. L. *acūmen, acūmin-* + -OUS. See prec.]

1. Distinguished by acumen; acute.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* To Reader, Whose writings are altogether as luminous as acuminous. 1810 HIGHMORE *Jus Eccl. Anglic.* 149 The same acuminous display of talent and of science.

Acuminulate (æ·kiumi·niŭlĕt) *a. Bot.* [f. ACUMINATE, as if f. L. **acūminul-um*, dim. of *acūmen*.] Slightly pointed, or tapering. (In mod. Dicts.)

Acunt(e, early form of ACCOUNT *v.* and *sb.*

Acuntre, early form of ACOUNTER *v. Obs.*

†**Acupi·ction.** *Obs.*—° [n. of action f. ACUPINGE (*pict-* ppl. stem of *ping-ĕre.*)] 'An embroydering, or as it were painting with a needle.' Bullokar 1676.

†**Acupinge,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *acu* with a needle + *ping-ĕre* to paint, embroider.] 'To embroider.' Cockeram 1612.

Acupressure (æ·kiupre·ʃiŭ, -ʃəɹ). [f. L. *acu* with a needle + PRESSURE.] (See the quot.)

1859 *Proc. Roy. Soc. Edinb.* 19 Dec., Professor Simpson made a communication on acupressure as a new mode of arresting surgical haemorrhage. 1865 *Reader* 13 May 541/1 Acupressure.. consists of the artificial arrestment of the hæmorrhage from cut or wounded arteries by the pressure of a metallic needle or pin passed across their mouths or tubes.

Acupunctuate (æ·kiupv·ŋktiuḙit), *v.* [f. L. *acū* with a needle + PUNCTUATE.] To prick with a needle or pin; also *fig.*

1865 *Macm. Mag.* Jan., 251 That exquisite sweet malice wherewith French ladies so much delight to acu-punctuate their English sisters.

Acupunctuation (æ·kiupv·ŋktiuḙi·ʃən). [n. of action f. prec.] = ACUPUNCTURATION.

1832 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 305 Colchicum is often successful (in rheumatic gout), but more often fails. The same may be said of Acupunctuation.

Acupuncturation (æ·kiupv·ŋktiŭrḙi·ʃən). [n. of action f. ACUPUNCTURE.] The practice or process of acupuncture. *lit.* and *fig.*

1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 313 The famous Operation of the Chinese and Japonese, termed Acupuncturation. 1821 *Monthly Mag.* LII. 448 Acupuncturation.. consists in inserting a needle into the muscular parts of the body, to the depth, sometimes, of an inch. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. the Gt.* I. i. iv. 34 Her Majesty.. throws into him, as with invisible needle-points, an excellent dose of acupuncturation, on the subject of the Primitive Fathers.

Acupuncture (æ·kiupv·ŋktiŭ, -tʃəɹ), *sb.* [f. L. *acū* with a needle + PUNCTURE.] Pricking with a needle; a prick so made. *spec.* The insertion of needles into the living tissues for remedial purposes.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 33 They have a two-fold method of Cure [in gout].. Acupuncture, and burning with their Moxa. 1801 E. DARWIN *Zoonomia* III. 254 In cases of strangulated hernia, could acupuncture.. be used with safety? 1872 THOMAS *Dis. Women* 291 Acupuncture.. may be performed by an ordinary three-sided surgical needle. 1875 M. COLLINS *Th. in my Garden* (1880) II. vi. 224 The bees this year are.. stinging with unusual sharpness of acupuncture.

Acupuncture, *v.* [f. the sb.] = ACUPUNCTUATE.

Acurology, see ACYROLOGY.

Acurse, early (and better) form of ACCURSE *v.*

Acustom, -ance, obs. ff. ACCUSTOM, -ANCE.

†**Acutangular,** *a. Obs.* [f. ACUTE + ANGULAR.] Having acute angles; acute-angled.

1732 BERKELEY *Minute Philos.* II. 93 Whence they [triangles] are denominated æquilateral, æquicrural or scalenum, obtusangular, acutangular, or rectangular. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Triangle*, If all the angles be acute the triangle is said to be acutangular, or oxygonous.

Acute (ăkiū·t), *a.* [ad. L. *acūt-us* pa. pple. of *acu-ĕre* to sharpen.]

1. Sharp at the end, coming to a sharp point, pointed. *Acute angle*, one less than a right angle.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. xi. 3 An acute angle is that, which is lesse then a right angle. 1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Phys.* 29/1 Take the extreamest acute toppes of sage. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Bartholinus, Anat.* IV. ii. 162 Growing smaller by little and little, it terminates with an acute end. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 179 The stigma which was obtuse in that, is acute in this. 1842 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4 (1880) 97 Leaves may be.. *acute*, ending in an acute angle, without special tapering. 1879 NORTHCOTT in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 2/2 The softer the material the more acute should be the angle of the cutting tool.

2. Of diseases: Coming sharply to a point or crisis of severity; opposed to *chronic.* Also *fig.*

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 546 She had every year an acute disease or two. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* 64 It is plainly an acute distemper, and she cannot hold out three days. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 13 Diseases which last but a short time are called Acute. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 228 Acute rheumatism is distinctly a hereditary disease.

3. Of pain, pleasure, etc.; Acting keenly on the senses; keen, poignant, intense.

1727 SWIFT *Poisoning of Curll* Wks. 1755 III. i. 150 The symptoms encreased violently, with acute pains in the lower belly. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Intell.* II. i. § 12 (1864) 97 The pleasure is not what would be called acute, or of great intensity. 1876 GROTE *Ethical Frag.* i. 10, A man may feel sympathy in the most acute degree.

†4. Of tastes or odours: Sharp, pungent. *Obs.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 186 It.. offendeth the head with acute vapours. 1638 T. WHITAKER *Bl. of Grape* 24 Let us take a taste, and principally pierce these four vessels, sweet, acute, austere, and mild.

5. Of sounds: Sharp or shrill in tone; high; opposed to *grave* or *low. Acute accent*: see ACCENT 1, 2. Also applied to the mark (') by which this is indicated, or to a letter so marked for any purpose, as *e* acute (*é*).

1609 DOULAND *Ornithop. Microl.* 70 An acute accent.. musically.. is the regular elevation of the finall words or syllables according to the custome of the Church. 1656 tr. *Hobbes, Elem. Philos.* (1839) 488 Bodies when they are stricken do yield some a more grave, others a more acute sound. 1779 JOHNSON *L.P., Dryden* Wks. 1816 IX. 392 The English heroick [is formed of] acute and grave syllables variously disposed. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Intell.* II. ii. § 8 (1864) 215 The cry of a bat is so acute as to pass out of the hearing of many persons. 1875 OUSELEY *Princ. Harmony* i. 3 The most acute [stave] is called the soprano.

6. Of the senses or nervous system: *actively*, Keen, sharp, quick in catching or responding to impressions. Hence *passively*, Sensitive to impressions, delicate, finely-strung.

1762 KAMES *Elem. Critic.* xvi. (1833) 216 The acutest and most lively of our external senses. 1812 MISS AUSTEN *Mansfield Pk.* (1851) 11 Her feelings were very acute, and too little understood to be properly attended to. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 528 The jealousy of the Admiral was acute. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Quiet Neighb.* xix. 365 His hearing is acute at all times.

7. Of the intellectual powers: Having nice or quick discernment; penetrating, keen, sharp-witted, shrewd, clever. Opposed to *dull, stupid, obtuse.* In the sense of *sharp in business, shrewd*, it is familiarly aphetized, esp. in U.S., to '*cute.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 67 A most acute Iuuenal; voluble and free of grace. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man Out of Hum.* III. iii. 20 The most divine, and acute lady in court. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* I. (1757) IV. 125 Acutest understandings in religious debates often lose their edge. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Logic* vi. § 1. 128 Chillingworth was the acutest logician as well as the best reasoner of his age. 1814 DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 65 Such a circumstance could not be lost upon so acute an observer. 1863 BURTON *Book Hunter* 102 Bargains may be obtained off the counters of the most acute. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Americanisms* 112 About as cute a thing as you've seen in many a day. 1882 *Manch. Even. Mail* 31 May, American girls, in fact, appear to be as cute as the masculine Yankee.

B. quasi-*sb.* sc. accent.

1609 DOULAND *Ornithop. Microl.* 70 The circumflex is.. contrary to the acute, for it begins with the acute, and ends with the grave. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. iii. 34 The five vowels marked with acutes over them.

Comb. In synthetic derivatives, in *-ed*, as **acute-angled**, having an acute angle.

†**Acu·te,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec.]

1. To sharpen, quicken (a quality). *rare.*

1637 NABBE *Microc.* in Dodsl. *O. Pl.* IX. 163 As it acutes Sloth often into diligence, despair May be hope's cause.

2. To pronounce or mark with an acute accent (perh. only in pple. ACUTED).

1751 WESLEY in Wks. 1872 XIV. 80 Monosyllables, unless contracted, are acuted. 1775 T. SHERIDAN *Reading* 115 Whereas every last syllable in the Scotch is acuted.

†**Acu·ted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Made acute or sharp; marked with the acute accent (cf. *circumflexed*).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Acutition*, The error of the moderns in pronouncing acuted syllables in the Greek, as long, when they are naturally short.

Acutely (ăkiū·tli), *adv.* [f. ACUTE *a.* + -LY².] In an acute or sharp manner; hence

1. Of things material: Sharply. (Late in this sense.)

1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* viii. 128 Having the acutely-peaked visor or mesail lowered and closed. *Ibid.* x. 196 Acutely pointed at the toe.

2. Of senses and feelings: Keenly, delicately; sharply, poignantly.

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xii. (C. D. ed.) 89 Acutely felt by one so sensitive as Nicholas. 1842 MACAULAY *Fredk. Gt.* 58 The sore places where sarcasm would be most acutely felt.

3. Of the mental faculties: With ready or quick apprehension, with keen penetration, shrewdly.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 221, I am so full of businesses, I cannot answere thee acutely. 1673 *Lady's Calling* I. § 4. 30 Some new comer perhaps has better refined the art, and do's the same thing more acutely and ingeniously. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. on Pope* II. § 12. 282, A line which Bentley has explained very acutely. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abroad* II. ii. 158 The project was acutely conceived.

Acuteness (ăkiū·tnĕs). [f. ACUTE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being acute; hence

1. Of things material: Sharpness of point or edge.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 84 Glasse.. by reason of its acutenesse and angularity, commonly excoriates the parts through which it passeth. 1798 GREVILLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 441 The hexaedral pyramids are usually incomplete in their apex, and they vary in acuteness. 1869 *Daily News* 14 May, To appreciate for himself the poisonous odours of Barnwell Pool, the acuteness of Chesterton Corner, and the perils of the bridge.

2. Of a disease or pain: Sharpness, keenness.

1661 R. LOVELL *Anim. & Min.* 438 The acutenesse of the diseases, and signes of concoction. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 353 If the Patient survives three Days, the Acuteness of the Pain abates.

3. Of sounds: Shrillness, high pitch.

a 1691 BOYLE (J.) This acuteness of sound will shew, that whilst, to the eye, the bell seems to be at rest, yet the minute parts of it continue in a very brisk motion. 1760 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 768 All this seems plainly to put the difference of the tones only in the acuteness or gravity of the whole.

4. Of the senses or feelings: Keenness, quickness, sensitiveness.

a 1704 LOCKE (J.) If eyes so framed could not view at once the hand and the hour-plate, the owner could not be benefited by that acuteness. 1764 REID *Inq. Hum. Mind* ii. § 1. 104 The acuteness of smell in some animals, shews us, that these effluvia spread far. 1823 LAMB *Elia* I. 14 (1865) 115 A constitutional acuteness to this class of sufferings. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xiii. 342 When we direct our whole attention to any one sense, its acuteness is increased.

4. Of the mental faculties: Readiness of apprehension, keenness of penetration, shrewdness.

1627 BP. HALL *Epistles* IV. iii. 341 To finde wit in poetry, in philosophy profoundnesse, in mathematicks acuteness. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* I. Wks. 1757 IV. 109 The boasted acuteness of his superior understanding. 1847 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* II. 235 It cannot be reckoned a proof of his acuteness in Zoology, that he placed the hippopotamus among aquatic animals. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* 166 The father and mother exchanged a significant glance of amusement at their eldest-born's acuteness.

Acuti-, a combining form of L. *acūt-us* sharp, in mod. L., as *acūtifolius*; hence in Eng. words formed on them, or on the same analogy, with sense of *sharp, sharply*; as **acutiangle** *a. obs.*, acute-angled; **acutifoliate** *a.*, sharp-leaved; **acutilobate** *a.*, sharp-lobed.

1571 DIGGES *Geometrical Practise* II. iv, Mj. b, Of Acutiangle Triangles, called Oxigonia, there are three kindes.

Acutish (ăkiū·tiʃ), *a.* [f. ACUTE *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat acute.

1852 DANA *Crustacea* I. 510 Tooth.. acutish, not incurved.

†**Acuti·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [improp. f. L. *acūt-us* sharp, ppl. stem of *acu-ĕre* + -ITION.] = ACUITION.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Acutition or Acuition.

Acuto- (ăkiū·to), combining adverbial form of ACUTE, analogous to L. *sacro-* in *sacro-sanctus.*

1. *prop.* Acutely; as in **acuto-nodose.**

1852 DANA *Crustacea* II. 929 Three abdominal segments.. sparingly acuto-nodose on the sides.

2. Acute +; as in **acuto-grave.**

1807 J. THELWALL in *Monthly Mag.* XXIII. 30 Their distinctions of gravo-acute and acuto-grave or circumflexes.

Acwell, acwench, acwick; see AQUELL, AQUENCH, AQUICK.

-acy, *suffix* of sbs. [a branch of the wider suffix -CY, a virtual compound of -Y, ME. *-ye, -ie,* Fr. *-ie,* L. *-ia,* with preceding *t* or *c*, though the L. was rather *-ci* + *a*, *-ti* + *a*, than *-c* + *ia*, *-t* + *ia.*] 1. ad. L. *-āci-a*, forming sbs. of quality on adjs. in *-āci-*, as *fall-* deceive, *fall-āci-* deceitful, *fallāci-a* deceitfulness, 'fallacy'; so 'contumacy, efficacy.' The corresponding Fr. words are in *-ace*; *-acy* is entirely of Eng. formation, analogous to other endings in -Y, for L. *-ia*; cf. -NCE and -NCY. A parallel suffix is the more frequent -ACI-TY, as in *rapacity*; and an equivalent to both -ACIOUS-NESS, as in *rapaciousness, fallaciousness.* 2. representing or imitating L. *-āt-i-a*, in med. L. often written *-ācia*, OFr. *-acie*, forming sbs. of quality, state, or condition, on nouns in *-āt-* (nom. *-ās*), being only a section of the sbs. in *-tia* from nouns in *-t-*, *-ti-*, in which the suffix was properly *-a*, and the *i* either part of the stem or connective, cf. *inerti-a, infant(i-a, mīlit-i-a.* Thus: late L. *abbāt-, abbāt-ia* 'abbacy', L. *prīmāt-*, med. L. *prīmātia*, Fr. *primatie*, 'primacy'; L. *optimāt-*, Fr. *optimatie*, 'optimacy'; L. *diplōmat-*, Fr. *diplomatie*, 'diplomacy'; late L. *pāpāt-* (nom. *pāpās* = *pāpa*) Anglo-L. *pāpātia* (= *pāpātus*) 'papacy.' Imitation of *primacy* has given 'supremacy,' Fr. *suprématie.* 3. repr. med. L. *-ātia*, forming sbs. of state on nouns in *-āt-us*; cf. cl. L. *-tia* from *-tus*, in *grāt-ia, minūt-ia, molest-ia*, etc. Thus, (perhaps due in part to form-association with *abbātia, prīmātia, pāpātia,*) med. L. *advocātia, prælātia, lēgātia*, 'advocacy, prelacy, legacy,' f. *advocātus, prælāt-us, legāt-us*; whence without any L. precedent, 'curacy, confederacy, magistracy,' on other words in L. *-ātus* or Eng. *-ate.* Also extended to adjs., as *accurate, alternate*, whence 'accuracy, alternacy' = accurate-ness, alternate-ness. So 'degeneracy, delicacy, effeminacy, intimacy, intricacy, inveteracy, legitimacy, obstinacy, privacy, profligacy, subordinacy,' etc. The cl. L. forms answering to these, when f. pples., were in *-ātiō, nem*), as *accūrātio, obstinātio, prælātio, lēgātio*: hence *-ātio* has been englished as *-acy* in other words where no Eng. *-ate* exists, as *conspīrātio, procūrātio* 'conspiracy, procuracy.' Of others the proper L. form was *-ātus* (4th decl.) as *pāpātus, magistrātus*: hence in other words this has given Eng. *-acy*, as *episcopātus,*

cælibātus, 'episcopacy, celibacy.' *Lunacy* has been formed to match *lunatic*, after the relation of *prelacy, diplomacy*, to *prelatic, diplomatic*. It thus appears that *-acy* f. *-ātus, -ate*, is almost entirely analogical and of Eng. formation. **4.** repr. Gr. sbs. of state in *-άτεια*, f. nouns in *-ατης*, or vbs. in *-ατεύειν*; as *πειρᾱτής*, L. *pirāta*, pirate, *πειρατεύ-ειν* to pirate, *πειράτεια*, Anglo-L. *pirātīa*, 'piracy,' identified with L. forms like *legātīa* 'legacy' above. Also in *-cracy*, Gr. sbs. in *-κρατία*, L. *-cratia*, Fr. *-cratie*, as 'aristocracy'; see -CRACY.

Acyce, obs. form of ASSIZE.

Acyclic (ăsi·klik), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. ἀ not + κυκλικ-ός circular.] Not arranged in circles or whorls.

1878 M'NAB *Bot.* 179 The flowers generally have the parts in whorls (cyclic). Sometimes they are wholly (acyclic) or partially spiral (hemicyclic).

Acyde, obs. form of ASIDE.

Acyne(n, obs. form of ASSIGN.

Acyrolo·gical, *a.* ? *Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. Gr. ἀκυρολόγ-ος incorrect in speech (f. ἀ priv. + κῦρος authority + λόγος speech) + -ICAL.] Incorrect in use of words. Also *subst.*

1626 COCKERAM, *Acyrologicall*, An vnproper speech.

Acyrolo·gically, *adv.* ? *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. prec. + -LY².] Incorrectly as to use of words.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 90 He saith . . that the Apostle speaks acurologically and abusively.

Acyro·logy. ? *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *acyrologia*, a. Gr. ἀκυρολογία; see ACYROLOGICAL.] Incorrect use of language.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Acyrology*, improper speech, or a speaking improperly. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. x. 227 His work . . was meant to be . . a condensation of all the 'logics' and all the 'ology's'; but, unfortunately, tautology and acyrology were the only ones thoroughly exemplified.

Acyte, early form of ACCITE *v. Obs.* to summon.

† Ad, *sb. Obs.* 1–3; also 3 od. [OE. *ād* cogn. w. O. and MHG. *eit*, Goth. **aids*; Gr. *αἶθος* fire, burning heat. The mod. repr. would be *ode*.] A fire, a blazing pile, a funeral pyre.

a 900 *Leiden Gl.*, Sweet *O. E. T.* 114, 95 *Rogus*: beel *vel* aad. *c* 1000 *Poetry of Codex Vercellensis* 1898 (1846) II. 56 And on fyrbæðe suslum beþrungen siððan wunodest ade onæled. *c* 1220 *Leg. Kath.* 1364 Bed bringen o brune a fur amidde þe burh [*v.r.* an ad]. *c* 1225 In Wright's *Vocab.* 94/2, *Rogus* od.

Ad-, *pref.* **1.** repr. L. *ad* prep. 'to,' cogn. w. Teut. *at*, frequent in comp. with sense of motion or direction to, reduction or change into, addition, adherence, increase, or simple intensification, as *ad-ventus, ad-versus, ad-ditus, ad-albātus, ad-ministrāre, ad-augēre*. Before the consonants *c, f, g, l, n, p, q, r, s, t, ad-* was in later L. assimilated, as *ac-, af-, ag-, al-, an, ap-, ac-, ar-, as-, at-*; and before *sc, sp, st* it was reduced to *a-* (*a-scendere, a-strictus, a-spirāre*). It remained before vowels, and the consonants *d, h, j, m, v*. It was probably assimilated before *b*, in *ab-breviāre*, for *ad-breviāre*, cf. *alleviāre, attenuāre, accurtāre*. In OFr. *ad-* was reduced to *a-* in all cases where its character as a prefix was recognized, even before vowels, as *adōrāre, aörer, adornāre, aörner, adæstimāre, aesmier*. But in the 14th c. the written forms began to be artificially refashioned after L., this being in words like *alouer allouer, anoncer annoncer, atendre attendre*, only an artificial spelling, but resulting, in such as *aörer adorer, ajoint adjoint*, in a real change of sound. In 15th c. this fashion spread to England, where the words had originally been adopted in their OFr. forms, and was here carried out far more rigorously, attacking also words that remained unchanged in Fr., or in which the pedantic form was again rejected, as *a-dresser ad-dress, a-vertissement ad-vertisement, a-vouerie ad-vowry*. All words subsequently formed in Fr. and adopted in Eng., or formed in Eng. on L. words, or according to L. analogies, follow L. spelling. A very recent use of *ad-*, unknown to L., is to employ it in contrast to *ab-* in pairs like *ad-oral, ab-oral*, situated *at* the mouth, and *away from* the mouth.

2. While the refashioning of words in OFr. *a-* was going on in 16th c., mechanical imitation or pedantic assumption extended *ad-* and its variants to many words in which *a-* had quite a different origin, as L. *ab*, OFr. *en* (*an*), *es, re*, OE. *a* (*ar*), *on, æl*, etc.; as in *a(d)vance* Fr. *avancer* L. *ab-anteāre, a(d)debted* OFr. *endetté, a(c)cloy* OFr. *encloyer* L. *inclāvāre, admerveyl* OFr. *esmerveiller, a(f)fray* OFr. *esfreyer, a(f)force* OFr. *esforcer* L. **exfortiare, a(c)curse* ME. *a-curse, a(l)lay* OE. *a-lecȝan, a(c)-know(ledge* OE. *on-cnawan, a(d)blast* OE. *onblæstan, a(d)dight* OE. *a-dihtan, ȝe-dihtan, a(d)miral* Arab. *amīr-al-*. New compounds of native words with prefix *a-* were also falsely written *ad-*, as *a(d)deem, a(d)doom*. In most of these words the perversion went no farther than the spelling, but in some, as *a(d)-vance, a(d)miral*, it has distorted the spoken word.

-ad, *suffix* of sbs. **1.** repr. Gr. *-άδ-α* (nom. *-ás*) forming, **a.** Collective numerals, as *μονάς* unity, *monad*, so *dyad, triad, tetrad, pentad* (especially used to class chemical elements or radicals according to the number of their combining units); *hebdomad, chiliad, myriad*, etc.; also *perissad, Olympiad*; *decade* retains final *e* from Fr. **b.** Feminine patronymics (in which it is a phonetic variant of *-id*), in proper names of females and districts, as *Dryad, Naiad, Troad*; often in pl. as *Pleiad-es, Hyad-es, Cyclad-es*. Hence **c.** in names of Poems, as *Iliad*, 'the lay (ᾠδή) of Ilium,' often imitated in modern times, as *Lusiad, Dunciad, Rosciad, Columbiad*; and **d.** used by Lindley to form family names of plants akin to a genus, as *alismad, liliad, trilliad, asclepiad*, etc. (on words in *-a* or after a vowel; otherwise *-id*, as in *orchid*). **2.** a. Fr. *ade-*, in *salad, ballad*; see -ADE the more usual form.

† Ada·ct, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *adact-* ppl. stem of *adig-ĕre* to drive towards, f. *ad* to + *agĕre* to drive.] To drive or compel to a course.

1622 FOTHERBY *Atheomastix* I. ii. § 5, 15 God himselfe once compelled the wicked Ægyptians, by flyes, and frogs . . to confesse the power of his diuine Maiestie; not vouchsafing to adact them by any other of his creatures. 1622 *Ibid.* I. vi. § 4, 48 The force of Religion adacteth him.

Adacted (ădæ·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* ? *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. prec. + -ED.] Beaten or driven in by force.

1626 COCKERAM, *Adacted*, driven in by force. 1816 JAMES *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 4) s. *Adacted*, applies to stakes, or piles, driven into the earth with large malls shod with iron, as in securing ramparts or pontoons.

† Ada·ction. *Obs.*—⁰ [n. of action f. ADACT.] 'A driving in violently or by force.' Bullokar 1676.

Adactyl(e (ădæ·ktil), *a. Zool.* [mod. f. Gr. ἀ priv. + δάκτυλ-ος finger, toe.] = ADACTYLOUS.

1847 In CRAIG.

Adactylous (ădæ·ktilŏs), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Without fingers or toes. Also applied to crustaceous animals without claws on their feet.

1858 CLARK tr. *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 290, *Pseudopus Merr.*—Two rudiments of hind feet, adactylous.

† Adad (ădæ·d), *int. Obs.* [Cf. EGAD ! of which it is prob. a variation.] An expletive of asseveration or emphasis.

1663 KILLIGREW *Pars. Wedd.* in Dodsley (1780) XI. 419 You cannot, adad; adad you cannot. 1678 WYCHERLEY *Plain-Dealer* III. i. 35 Adad, I shall make thy Wife jealous of me. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* li. (1781) VI. 312 Adad, adad, said he, I do not know what to make of myself. 1763 BICKERSTAFF *Love in Village* 37 Why, you look as fresh and bloomy to-day—Adad, you little slut, I believe you are painted.

Adæmonist (ădī·mənist). *rare.* [f. Gr. ἀ not + δαίμον-α (evil) spirit + -IST.] (See quot.)

1837 *Pen. Cycl.* VIII. 447 Among the German adæmonists, or those who deny the personality of the devil, may also be named Wetstein, Webber, Naudæus?. Unitarians, in accordance with the scriptural adæmonists of Germany, maintain that the Bible affords no sufficient evidence of the existence of a being purely malevolent.

Adæquate, obs. variant of ADEQUATE.

Adage (æ·dėdʒ). [a. Fr. *adage*, ad. L. *adagium* a proverb, f. *ad* to + **agi-* root of *ajo* = *agio* I say. (Fick I. 481.) A by-form was ADAGY.] 'A maxim handed down from antiquity; a proverb.' J.

1548 HALL *Chron. Edw. IV*, an. 9, 209 He forgat the olde adage, saynge in tyme of peace prouyde for warre. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 126 Vnlesse the Adage must be verifi'd, That Beggers mounted, runne their Horse to death. 1605 — *Mach.* I. vii. 45 Letting, I dare not, wait vpon I would, Like the poore Cat i'th'Addage. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* 25 Every Nation hath certain Proverbs and Adages peculiar to it selfe. *a* 1733 NORTH *Lives of Norths* (1826) II. 355 According to the philosophic adage, *omnes stulti insaniunt*, all fools are out of their wits. 1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 6 That truest of adages—'Murder will out.' 1872 JENKINSON *Guide to Eng. Lakes* (1879) 189 Tourists in their anxiety to cut off a corner are sometimes induced to cross the valley, but . . discover the truth of the adage 'most haste, least speed.'

Ada·gial (ădē·ɪdʒiăl), *a. rare.* [a. Fr. *adagial*; see ADAGE and -AL. Cf. *proverbial*.] Of the nature of an adage, proverbial.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. 93 That adagial verse, "Αμ' ἠλέηται καὶ τέθνηκεν ἡ χάρις, No sooner the courtesie born than the resentment thereof dead. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* § 4, 64 Aristotle goes further than that old adagial saying (ἀρχὴ ἥμισυ παντός).

‖ Adagio (ădā·dʒio), *adv., a.*, and *sb. Mus.* [It. *ad agio* at ease, at leisure.]

A. *adv.* A direction for the musical time in which a piece is to be sung or played: Slowly; leisurely and gracefully.

c 1746 GARRICK *Musical Lady* I. Deep despair now thrums adagio. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. vi. 348 Mr. Beckendorff began an air very adagio, gradually increasing the time in a kind of variation.

B. *adj.* Of musical movement: Slow, leisurely.

1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 252, A musical bar of four crotchets in an adagio movement. 1788 A. PASQUIN *Childr. Thespis* (1792) 128 His words flow too quick to administer pleasure In adagio time, and precipitate measure. 1828 E. HOLMES *Musicians of Germ.* 70 In an adagio movement played by this gentleman . . I found excellent taste.

C. *sb.* A slow movement in music; a piece of music in adagio time. Also *fig.*

1784 COWPER *Task* II. 361 [He] sells accent, tone, And emphasis in score, and gives to prayer The *adagio* and *andante* it demands. *a* 1790 T. WARTON *Wks.* I. 187 (T.) He has no ear for musick, and cannot distingish a jig from an adagio. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 31 The adagio is hurried till it overtakes the allegro, and the allegro apes the manners of the presto. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *D. Deronda* II. xxvii. 187 Said G. in an adagio of utter indifference.

† A·dagy. *Obs.* Also 6–7 **adagie.** [ad. L. *adagium* (see ADAGE), also found unchanged, and (improperly) as *adagia*.] A by-form of ADAGE, frequent in 17th c.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* xv. 127 Conformand til ane adagia of ane of the seuyn sapientis of rome. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 128 All adagies, all similitudes and all wittie sayinges. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) 266 This true adagium, *Si Christum s[c]s, nihill est si cetera non s[c]s*. 1642 MILTON *Apol. for Smect.* (1851) 255 Quips and snapping adagies. 1656 JER. TAYLOR *Dens Justif.* Ep. Ded., That wise Heathen said rarely well in his little adagie. *a* 1670 HACKET *Life of Williams* I. (1693) 17 The Greek Adagy goes, *Nil sine Theseo*.

Adam (æ·dăm). [Heb. אָדָם *ā-dām* man.]

1. The name given in the Bible to the first man, the father of the human race; hence *fig.* as in the phrase *Old Adam*, the 'old man' of St. Paul (*Rom.* vi. 6, etc.): The unregenerate condition or character.

a 1569 KYNGESMILL *Godly Adv.* (1580) 27 If you laied Adam aslepe, I meane, if you renounced all carnall affections. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 29 Consideration like an Angell came, And whipt th' offending Adam out of him. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) II. vi. 165 An impatience to shake off the old social and political Adam.

2. = ADAM'S ALE.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* 1760 IV. ii. (D.), A cup of cold Adam from the next purling spring.

Comb. ADAM'S ALE, -APPLE, -FLANNEL, -MORSEL, -NEEDLE, -WINE, q.v.

Adamant (æ·dămănt). Also 4–5 adamaunt, -aund, ademaunt, -and; atha-, attha-, atthe-, attemant, -maunt, 5 admont, 6 adamounde. [a. literary OFr. *adamaunt, ademaunt*, ad. L. *adamant-em* (nom. *adamas*), a. Gr. ἀδάμας, ἀδάμαντ-α, orig. adj. = invincible (f. ἀ not + δαμά-ω I tame), afterwards a name of the hardest metal, prob. *steel*; also applied by Theophrastus to the hardest crystalline gem then known, the emery-stone of Naxos, 'an amorphous form of corundum.' In L. poetically for the hardest iron or steel, or anything very hard and indestructible; also, with Pliny, the name of a transparent crystalline gem of the hexahedral system, apparently corundum or white sapphire, but extended and at length transferred to the still harder DIAMOND (q.v.) after this became known in the West. The early med. L. writers apparently explaining the word from *adamā-re* 'to take a liking to, have an attraction for,' took the *lapidem adamantem* for the *loadstone* or *magnet* (an ore of iron, and thus also associated with the ancient metallic sense); and with this confusion the word passed into the modern languages. In OE. it occurs as *aðamans*, from med. L.; and in 13th c. as *adamantines stan*, a transl. of *lapis adamantinus*, with the adj. mistaken for a sb. in apposition to *lapis*, and so englished as *stone of adamantin*. In the current form it is a 14th c. adoption of the literary Fr. *adamaunt, ademaunt*, adapted from the L. in place of the popular form *aimant* (:—late L. **adimantem*, cf. Pr. *adiman, aziman, ayman*, Sp. *iman*) loadstone, also found in Eng.; see AYMONT. *Diamant* arose as a variant of *adamant* or *adimant*; see DIAMOND.]

Name of an alleged rock or mineral, as to which vague, contradictory, and fabulous notions long prevailed. The properties ascribed to it show a confusion of ideas between the diamond (or other hard gems) and the loadstone or magnet, though by writers affecting better information, it was distinguished from one or other, or from both. The confusion with the loadstone ceased with the 17th c., and the word was then often used by scientific writers as a synonym of DIAMOND. In modern use it is only a poetical or rhetorical name for the embodiment of surpassing hardness; that which is impregnable to any application of force.

1. Without identification with any other substance.

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C. *sb.* A slow movement in music; a piece of music in adagio time. Also *fig.*

1784 COWPER *Task* II. 361 [He] sells accent, tone, And emphasis in score, and gives to prayer The *adagio* and *andante* it demands. *a* 1790 T. WARTON *Wks.* I. 187 (T.) He has no ear for musick, and cannot distingish a jig from an adagio. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 31 The adagio is hurried till it overtakes the allegro, and the allegro apes the manners of the presto. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *D. Deronda* II. xxvii. 187 Said G. in an adagio of utter indifference.

† A·dagy. *Obs.* Also 6–7 **adagie.** [ad. L. *adagium* (see ADAGE), also found unchanged, and (improperly) as *adagia*.] A by-form of ADAGE, frequent in 17th c.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* xv. 127 Conformand til ane adagia of ane of the seuyn sapientis of rome. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 128 All adagies, all similitudes and all wittie sayinges. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) 266 This true adagium, *Si Christum s[c]s, nihill est si cetera non s[c]s*. 1642 MILTON *Apol. for Smect.* (1851) 255 Quips and snapping adagies. 1656 JER. TAYLOR *Deus Justif.* Ep. Ded., That wise Heathen said rarely well in his little adagie. *a* 1670 HACKET *Life of Williams* I. (1693) 17 The Greek Adagy goes, *Nil sine Theseo*.

Adam (æ·dăm). [Heb. אָדָם *ā-dām* man.]

1. The name given in the Bible to the first man, the father of the human race; hence *fig.* as in the phrase *Old Adam*, the 'old man' of St. Paul (*Rom.* vi. 6, etc.): The unregenerate condition or character.

a 1569 KYNGESMILL *Godly Adv.* (1580) 27 If you laied Adam aslepe, I meane, if you renounced all carnall affections. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 29 Consideration like an Angell came, And whipt th' offending Adam out of him. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) II. vi. 165 An impatience to shake off the old social and political Adam.

2. = ADAM'S ALE.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* 1760 IV. ii. (D.), A cup of cold Adam from the next purling spring.

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The Chase III. 605 On Rocks of Adamant it stands secure. 1783 COWPER *Lett.* 24 Feb. Wks. 1876, 128, I am well in body but with a mind that would wear out a frame of adamant. 1852 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* IV. xxiii. 158 Here we impinge upon a dilemma hard as adamant. 1875 FARRAR *Silence & Voices* Ser. I. 14 Around every step of our career on earth the mystery of the Infinite rises like a wall of adamant.

b. *fig.*

1642 R. CARPENTER *Exper.* II. vii. 178 For the bloud of Christ will breake the Adamant of his heart. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 223 In collision with the sharp adamant of Fate. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* I. ii. (1868) 47 The young King .. was not adamant to the temptations spread for him.

†**2.** Identified with the diamond. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 112 The seconde [stone in the crown] is an adamant. *c* 1440 *Prom. Parv.*, Adamant, precyowse stone, *Adamas*. 1598 GREENE *James IV* (1861) 201 The adamant, O king, will not be fil'd But by itself. 1617 FYNES MORYSON I. III. i. 213 They say that Adamants are found here, which skilfull jewellers repute almost as precious as the Orientall. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. xxix. 438 The garnet, and diamond, or adamant.

†b. as the natural opposite of the loadstone. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. viii. (1495) 557 This stone Adamas is dyuers and other than an Magnas, for yf an adamas be sette by yren it suffryth not the yren come to the magnas, but drawyth it by a manere of vyolence fro the magnas. 1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* 1 The Adamant placed neare any yron, will not suffer it to be drawen away of the Lode Stone. 1750 *Leonardus's Mirr. Stones* 63 The Adamant .. is such an enemy to the magnet, that if it be bound to it, it will not attract iron.

†**3.** Identified with the loadstone or magnet. *Obs.*

1366 [under 3 b]. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1182 Right as an adamaund, iwys, Can drawen to hym sotylly The yren. 1481 CAXTON *Myrrour* II. vii. 79 In ynde groweth the Admont stone .. she by her nature draweth to her yron. 1527 WHITTINTON *Gramm., Lapis ferrum attrahens*, an adamounde stone, *magnes*. 1614 J. COOKE *City Gallant* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* II. 277 As true to thee as steel to adamant. 1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 52 The grace of God's Spirit, like the true loadstone or adamant, draws up the iron heart of man to it.

†b. as the natural opposite of the diamond. *Obs.*

1366 MAUNDEV. xiv. 161 Aftre that, men taken the Ademand, that is the Schipmannes Ston, that drawethe the Nedle to him, and men leyn the Dyamand upon the Ademand, and leyn the Nedle before the Ademand; and ȝif the Dyamand be gode and vertuous, the Ademand drawethe not the Nedle to him, whils the Dyamand is there present. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* K 10 The Adamant cannot draw yron, if the Diamond lye by it.

†c. *fig.* A magnet, centre of attraction. *Obs.*

1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* III. 67 My Lookes so powerfull Adamants to Love. 1610 *Histrio-mastix* II. 47 Your bookes are Adamants, and you the Iron That cleaves to them. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. 4/2 (1674) The seat of Religion is not the least Adamant which draws people to it. 1625 BACON *Ess.* xviii. 523 A great Adamant of Acquaintance.

†**4.** Confusing 3 with 1 or 2. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. D.* II. i. 195 You draw me, you hard-hearted Adamant, But yet you draw not Iron, for my heart Is true as steele.

5. *Attrib.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 221 Adamant stones [*L. lapides magnetes*]. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xvii. 1 With a penne of yron & with an Adamant clawe. 1677 R. GILPIN *Dæmonol. Sacra* (1867) 38 Which might make impressions upon an iron breast or an adamant heart. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Pr. Deukalion* I. vi. 50 Solid adamant walls Seem built against the Future that should be.

†**Adamante·an,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *adamantē-us* adj. (f. *adamant-* + -E-) + -AN.] Of adamant; of the nature or strength of adamant.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 134 Chalybean tempered steel, and frock of mail Adamantean proof.

†**Adama·ntic,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ADAMANT + -IC.] Having the nature of adamant (incl. loadstone).

1605 *Jeronimo* I. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IV. 372 A silver tongue .. that, when I approach Within the presence of this demi-goddess, I may possess an adamantic power.

Adamantine (ædămæ·ntin), *a.* [ad. L. *adamantin-us* a. Gr. *ἀδαμάντιν-ος* adj. of material, f. *ἀδάμας*; see ADAMANT.]

1. Made of, or having the qualities of adamant; incapable of being broken, dissolved, or penetrated; immovable, impregnable.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xvii. 1 The synne of Juda writen is with an irene pointel, in an adamantyne nail. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 20 That set a fire with piercing flames euen hearts adamantine. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Vill.* II. viii. 211 Vnlesse the Destin's adamantine band Should tye my teeth, I cannot chuse but bite. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 39 To the end it might be a State Adamantine .. that is, invincible. 1662 H. MORE *Antid. agt. Ath.* Pref. Gen. 26 (1712) These are the Adamantine Laws and Tyes of Religion. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 646 Three folds were brass, Three iron, three of adamantine rock. 1718 POPE *Iliad* II. 581 To count them all, demands a thousand tongues, A throat of brass, and adamantine lungs. 1727 W. MATHER *Young Man's Comp.* 68 Vertue is an Adamantine Mountain, and Invincible Fortress. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* 70 The adamantine chain of the logic. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 167, A risk which severely tried even the adamantine fortitude of Cromwell. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 129 The victorious truth and adamantine purity of a woman.

Adamantine Spar, an old name of CORUNDUM.

1798 GREVILLE *Corundum* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 403 The mineral substance from the East Indies which is generally called Adamantine Spar. 1874 WESTROPP *Prec. Stones* 59 When first introduced into the European *atelier*, some ninety years ago, it [corundum] was known by the name of adamantine spar.

†**2.** Having the qualities of the loadstone; magnetic. *Obs.*

1604 DEKKER *Kings' Entert.* (1873) I. 269 All mens eyes were presently turned to the North .. like the poynts of so many geometricall needles, through a fixed and Adamantine desire. 1641 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* 6 The eyes .. those adamantine orbes which attract affection to us. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. on Hebr.* xi. 15, III. 59 The world hath an adamantine force to draw mens hearts to it.

†**Adama·ntive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. ADAMANT + -IVE; or perh. misprinted for *adamantine*, with 'turned n (u)' as *u* = *v*.] = ADAMANTINE.

1599 BEN JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. iv. 166 My adamantive eyes might head-long hale This iron world to me. 1605 DANIELL *Philotas* (1717) 374 Th' Adamantive Ties Of Blood and Nature. ?1650 *Don Bellianis of Greece* 181 It would have made any Adamantive breast to pitty them.

†**Adamantize,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ADAMANT + -IZE; but only cited in pr. pple.] To act like adamant (*i.e.* loadstone); to attract.

1605 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass of Hum.* 3 The inveigling and adamantizing societies of some.

Adamantoid (ædămæ·ntoid). *Crystallog.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀδάμαντος* of ADAMANT + *-ειδής* -form; see -OID.] 'A form of crystal occurring in the diamond, bounded by forty-eight equal triangles.' Dana.

†**A·damanty,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ADAMANT + -Y^1; cf. *rocky, pearly*.] Of or characterized by adamant; of the character of adamant; flinty.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 32 How impetrable he was in mollifying the adamantiest tyrany of mankind.

‖**A·damas.** [a. L. a. Gr. (also in OFr.)] = ADAMANT.

1398 [See under ADAMANT 2 b.] 1684 I. MATHER *Rem.-Provid.* 73 There is a certain stone called pantarbe, which draws gold unto it; so does the adamas hairs and twigs.

†**A·damate,** *v. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *adamāt-* ppl. stem of *adamā-re* to love dearly.] 'To loue dearely.' Cockeram 1612, Minsheu 1627, etc.

Adambulacral (æ·dæmbiūlē·krăl), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *ad* to, at + AMBULACRA + -AL.] Adjacent to the ambulacra, in sea-urchins and other echinoderms.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 113 At their outer extremities the ambulacral ossicles are articulated by the intervention of the 'adambulacral plates,' with plates belonging to the external or integumentary skeleton. 1882 SLADEN in *Jrnl. Lin. Soc.* XVI. No. 91, 204 The ambulacral spines that form the comb belonging to the first adambulacral plate have their bases arranged in a semicircular curve.

Adamhood (æ·dămhud). [f. ADAM + -HOOD.] *poet.* Manhood, humanity.

1857 EMERSON *Poems* 29 They discredit Adamhood.

Adamic (ădæ·mik), *a.* [f. ADAM + -IC. Cf. Fr. *adamique*.] Of or belonging to Adam; = ADAMICAL.

1657 R. TURNER *Paracelsus* 32 The Composition of this sacred Adamick Stone, is made after the Adamick Mercury of the wise men. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Adamic earth* is a name some have given to common clay. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* 1872 VI. 412 Neither can any man, while he is in a corruptible body, attain to Adamic perfection. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix (1848) 210 That with man it rests to reinstate the Adamic Eden. 1868 DILKE *Greater Brit.* I. II. i. 322 The rest dressed as they pleased .. generally in Adamic style.

Adamical (ădæ·mikăl), *a.* [f. ADAM + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to Adam; resembling Adam, in moral freedom, nakedness, fallen condition.

1657 R. TURNER *Paracelsus* 27 The matter of the stone is understood to be Adamical. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Rel. of Quaker* 64 Though the Devil trapan The Adamical Man, The Saints stand uninfected. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 58, 71 To abide in their pure Adamical freedoms, pleasing themselves in all things. 1756 W. LAW *Lett. Import. Subj.* 95 All that is done from the life, the power, and natural capacity of the Adamical nature, is heathenish. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Africa* in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXIX. 415 Many prefer the Adamical costume, having an alacrity at twisting their solitary garment round their neck.

Adamically (ădæ·mikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^2.] In an Adamical manner; nakedly.

1860 H. KINGSLEY *Geoffry Hamlyn* xlvi. (D.) Standing upon the plunging-stage Adamically, without a rag upon him.

Adamine, variant of ADAMITE *sb.*^{2}

†**A·damish,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ADAM + -ISH^1.] = ADAMIC.

1569 GOLDING tr. *Heminge's Postill.* 16 Hys newe byrth which sanctifieth the olde Adamishe and corrupt byrthe.

Adamist (æ·dămist). *rare.* [f. ADAM + -IST.] A follower or imitator of Adam; used for 'one who tends a garden.'

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 32/1 He calls it [his garden] Paradise, in which he playes the part of a true Adamist, continually toyling and tilling.

Adamite (æ·dămoit), *sb.*^{1} and *a.* [f. ADAM + -ITE.]

A. *sb.*

1. A descendant or child of Adam, a human being; also, b. with some, a name for that section of the human race which alone they derive from Adam.

1635 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 9 Error therefore entring into the world with sin among us poor Adamites. 1821 BYRON *Heaven & Earth* I. iii, I ne'er thought till now To hear an Adamite speak riddles to me. 1865 *Reader* 28 Jan. 98/1 That the Adamites or Caucasians were created, as the Bible tells us, about 6,000 years ago.

2. An imitator of Adam in his nakedness, an unclothed man; in *Eccl. Hist.* the name of sects, ancient and modern, who affected to imitate Adam in this respect.

1628 BP. HALL *Hon. of Maried Clergie* I. § 4. 743 We know well what the .. Adamites, and Apostoliques, held of matrimonie. 1657 S. COLVIL *Whig's Supplic.* (1751) 143 Some Adamits, who as the speech is, Cast off their petticoats and breeches. 1713 *Guardian* No. 134 (1756) II. 205 There was a sect of men among us, who called themselves Adamites, and appeared in publick without clothes. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 34 An enemy to Clothes in the abstract. A new Adamite.

B. *adj.* Descended from Adam; human. Cf. A. 1.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* V. IX. i. § 11, 203 Two states of this image .. both Adamite, both human, both the same likeness. 1870 *Athenæum* 14 May 642 The black Turanian who uniting with the white Aryan .. gave rise to a third or Adamite race.

Adamite (æ·dămoit), *sb.*^{2} *Min.* [See quot.] A hydrous arsenate of the Olivenite group.

1837-80 DANA *Mineral.* 565 Adamite .. is a zinc olivenite. On charcoal fuses, producing a coating of oxyd of zinc. Named after Mr. Adam of Paris.

†**Adami·tic,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ADAMITE + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling an ADAMITE.

1662a JER. TAYLOR *Artif. Handsom.* 164 (T.) Nor is it other than rustick or adamitick impudence to confine nature to itself, and to strip our bodies, etc.

†**Adami·tical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL^1.] = ADAMITIC.

1666 G. ALSOP *Maryland* (1869) 45 Nor did I ever see .. any of those dancing Adamitical sisters. 1704 *Gent. Instruct.* 169 (D.) Nor your Adamitical garments fence virtue in London.

Adamitism (æ·dămoitiz'm). [f. ADAMITE + -ISM.] The system of the Adamites.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 34 [Chapter on] Adamitism.

Adam's ale. Humorous name for water, as the only drink of our first parents. (See also ADAM 2.)

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power of Parl.* II. 32 They have beene shut up in prisons and dungeons .. allowed onely a poore pittance of Adams Ale, and scarce a penny bread a day to support their lives. *a* 1845 HOOD *Drinking Song.* iv. We'll drink Adam's ale, and we get it pool measure.

Adam's apple. [In allusion to the story of the Fall.]

1. A name given to a variety of the Lime or Bergamotte (*Citrus Limetta*), and sometimes to varieties of the Orange and Shaddock.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 227 There came two of their Barkes neere vnto our ship laden with fruite .. which wee call Adams apples. 1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 224 The apples of Adam .. the iuyce wherof they tunne vp and send into Turky. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Adam's Apple* .. a Fruit but little different from Lemons. 1866 LINDLEY & MOORE *Treas. Bot.* I. 292/2 Among them [limes] is one called by the Italians *Pomo d'Adamo*, because they fancy the depressions on its surface appear as if it still bore the marks of Adam's teeth.

2. The projection formed in the neck by the anterior extremity of the thyroid cartilage of the larynx.

1755 JOHNSON, *Adam's-apple*, a prominent part of the throat. 1847 CRAIG, *Adam's-apple*, so called from a superstitious notion that a piece of the forbidden fruit stuck in Adam's throat, and occasioned this prominence. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 20 July, Having the noose adjusted and secured by tightening above his 'Adam's apple.' 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* vii. 178 The thyroid cartilage .. constitutes what is commonly called 'Adam's apple.'

Adam's Flannel. *Herb.* The Great Mullein (*Verbascum Thapsus*). 'From the texture and appearance of the leaves.' Britten *Plant-Names*.

Adamsite (æ·dămzəit). *Min.* A synonym of MUSCOVITE.

1837-80 DANA *Mineral.* 311 A greenish-black mica, constituting a micaceous schist or rock in Derby, Vt.—the so-called Adamsite of Shepard.

†**Adam's morsel.** *Obs.* i. q. ADAM'S APPLE.

1586 B[EARD] *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* (1594) II. 94 The knot or joynt of the necke, or Adam's morsel.

Adam's Needle. [In allusion to *Gen.* iii. 7.]

1. Popular name of the Yuccas (especially *Yucca gloriosa*), plants allied to the Aloes, cultivated as garden flowers.

1861 DELAMER *Flower Gard.* 158, *Yucca*—Adam's Needle—In appearance, something between dwarf Palm-trees and Aloes. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 260 The Crown-Imperial, Asphodels, and Yucca or Adam's Needle, belong to the order [*Liliaceæ*].

2. Occ. name of the plant more commonly known as Shepherd's Needle (*Scandix Pecten-Veneris*). 'From the long needle-like fruits.' Britten *Plant-Names*.

Adam's wine, Sc. phrase = Eng. ADAM'S ALE.

A-dance (ădɑ·ns), *adv.*, prop. *phrase.* [A *prep.*^{1} + DANCE.] Dancing.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* xxviii. (1879) 160 With hope on every beam adance to the laughter of the morning. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 238 You cannot prevent Béranger from setting all pulses a-dance.

A-dangle (ădæ·ng'l), *adv.*, prop. *phrase.* [A *prep.*^{1} + DANGLE.] In a dangling state or position.

1855 BROWNING *Men & Women* I. 37 The slave that holds John Baptist's head a-dangle by the hair.

‖**Adansonia** (ædănsō·niă). *Bot.* [mod. L. f. *Adanson*, name of a Fr. naturalist in 1794.] A genus of gigantic trees (N. O. *Bombaceæ*) containing only two species, of which one is the Baobab, Monkey-bread, or Ethiopian Sour Gourd of W. and Central Africa; and the other the Cream of Tartar Tree, or Sour Gourd of N. Australia.

1852 T. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 62 The Adansonia or baobab of Senegal, [is] one of the oldest inhabitants of our globe. 1866 A. A. BLACK in *Treas. Bot.* 17 The *Adansonia* has, until lately, been considered the largest tree in the world, but it must now give place to the mammoth tree of California (*Wellingtonia gigantea*)

†Adapertile, *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *adapertilis* that may be opened, f. *ad* intensive + *aperīre* to open; see -ILE.] 'Easy to be opened.' Bailey, vol. II, 1731.

Adapt (ădæ·pt), *v.* [a. Fr. *adapte-r*, ad. L. *adaptā-re*, f. *ad* to + *aptā-re* to fit; f. *apt-us* fit; see APT.]

1. To fit (a person or thing *to* another, *to* or *for* a purpose), to suit, or make suitable.

1611 FLORIO, *Addattare*, to fit, to adapt, to appropriate [not in ed. 1598]. *a* 1616 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. 1616 II. 128 He is adapted to it by nature. 1636 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* xlii. 65 Adapt the discourses of thy friends unto thine owne as neere as thou canst. 1763 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, A seminary is a seed-plot, which is adapted or set apart for the sowing of seeds. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 182 The senses strongly affected in some one manner, cannot quickly change their tenour, or adapt themselves to other things. 1847 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* i. 5 To have adapted poetry to the preservation of their historical memorials. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Intell.* II. ii. § 3 (1864) 209 The structure of the outer ear is adapted to collect and concentrate the vibrations.

2. To alter or modify so as to fit for a new use.

1774 BAYANT *Mythol.* I. 117 It is called *Anchia* . . it signified either *fons spelunceæ*, or *spelunca fontis*, according as it was adapted. 1849 *Athenæum* 3 Nov. 1113/3 A three-act drama adapted from the French comedy. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 199 A kind of farm-house, adapted, I suppose, out of the old ruin.

†Ada·pt, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ADAPT *v.* on analogy of ppl. adjs. like *content, distract, erect*, which were in form identical with verbs, though really adaptations of L. pples. in *-tus*; but there was no L. *adaptus*. The adj. APT may also have helped in the production of *ad-apt*.] Fitted, suited; fit.

1704 SWIFT *T. of a Tub* ix. Wks. 1760 I. 100 This definition of happiness . . will be acknowledged wonderfully adapt. *a* 1733 NORTH *Lives of Norths* II. 369 Nothing could have fallen out more exquisitely adapt to Mr. North's desires.

Adaptability (ădæptăbi·lĭti). [f. ADAPTABLE *a.*; see -BILITY.] The quality of being adaptable; capacity of being adapted or of adapting oneself; potential fitness. Const. *to, for*.

1661 R. LOVELL *Anim. & Min.* 315 The manner of using, adaptability of the matter, and nature of the patient. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XIX. 513 Adaptability to define and discriminate contiguous shades of idea. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 149 One of the most wonderful circumstances in the construction of the hand, is its adaptability to an infinite number of offices. 1873 FARRAR *Famil. of Sp.* ii. 69 General adaptability for every purpose. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 293 The adaptability of his people to the execution of his design.

Adaptable (ădæ·ptăb'l), *a.* [f. ADAPT *v.* + -ABLE, as if ad. L. **adaptābilis*.] Capable of being adapted; applicable; pliable.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 317 The very metre employed . . is no less adaptable to the other Gothic dialects than to the German. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 1 Principles, which are adaptable to all the changing conditions of human progress. 1865 TRAFFORD *Geo. Geith* II. vi. 58 Before marriage men are not so adaptable as women.

Adaptableness (ădæ·ptăb'lnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] = ADAPTABILITY.

1847 In CRAIG.

†Ada·ptate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *adaptāt-* ppl. stem of *adaptā-re*; see ADAPT, and -ATE.] A by-form of ADAPT.

1659 *Instr. Oratory* 26 Those [words] derived from the Latine . . being . . more adaptated for many discourses. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 690 It is your work now to Adaptate the Mortal to the Immortal.

Adaptation (ædæptē·ʃən). [a. Fr. *adaptation*, ad. late L. *adaptātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *adaptā-re*; see ADAPT. Not in Cotgr. 1632; see ADAPTING *vbl. sb.*]

1. The action or process of adapting, fitting, or suiting one thing *to* another.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug., City of God* 743 They . . made a very ingenious adaptation of the one to the other. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xi. 130 A commixtion of both in the whole rather than an adaptation or cement of the one unto the other. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* I. 29 There are . . many adaptations of one thing to another. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* No. 618, 411 Electricity in the year 1831 may be considered to have just been ripe for its adaptation to practical purposes.

2. The process of modifying a thing so as to suit new conditions: as, the modification of a piece of music to suit a different instrument or different purpose; the alteration of a dramatic composition to suit a different audience; the alteration of form which a word of one language often undergoes to make it fit the etymological or phonetic system of another, as when the L. *adaptātiōnem* is taken into Fr. and E. as *adaptation*.

1790 PALEY *Hor. Paul.* I. 3 His adaptation will be the result of counsel, scheme, and industry. 1846 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 140 Man has unrivalled powers of self-adaptation. 1878 C. PARRY in Grove *Dict. Music* I. 89 Arrangement, or adaptation, is the musical counterpart of literary translation.

3. The condition or state of being adapted; adaptedness, suitableness.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 2 This adaptation and congruity of these Faculties to their several proper Objects. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 160 P 2 The benefit of this adaptation of men to things is not always perceived. 1836 J. GILBERT *Atonement* viii. (1852) 230 He perceives its adaptation to melt his mind. 1867 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (ed. 4) 291 The adaptation of immortality to our true wants.

4. A special instance of adapting; and hence, *concr.* an adapted form or copy, a reproduction of anything modified to suit new uses.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iii. (1873) 48 We see beautiful adaptations everywhere and in every part of the organic world. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* No. 250, 181/2 A French play is adapted by A . . B either appropriates A's adaptation or makes another. *Mod.* The word *pibroch* is our adaptation of the Gaelic *piobaireachd*, that is to say 'piper-ship.'

Adaptational (ædæptē·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL 1.] Of or pertaining to adaptation.

1879 LUBBOCK *Scient. Lect.* ii. 42 The modifications which insect larvæ undergo may be divided into two kinds—developmental . . and adaptational or adaptive; those which tend to suit them to their own mode of life.

Adaptative (ădæ·ptătiv), *a.* [f. L. *adaptāt-* ppl. stem of *adaptā-re* to ADAPT + -IVE.] Characterized by, or given to, adapting things to a purpose, or oneself to circumstances; = ADAPTIVE.

1857 TOMES *Amer. in Japan* xi. 247 The Japanese are . . a very imitative, adaptative, and compliant people. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* iii. 81 Adaptative power . . by which the various creatures we are acquainted with are enabled to live in comfort under all degrees of light. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 297 The great merit of his statesmanship is adaptative rather than originative.

Adaptativeness (ădæ·ptătivnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] Ability to suit things to a purpose, or oneself to circumstances; = ADAPTIVENESS.

1881 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 645 He possessed plenty of that Yankee adaptativeness.

Adapted (ădæ·ptĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ADAPT *v.* + -ED.]

1. Fitted; fit, suitable. Const. *to, for*.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug., City of God* 844 As spirits doe in characters and signes ad-apted to their natures. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. to Nephew* v. 37 A proper behaviour, adapted to the respective relations we stand in. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 35 Conferring on Mr. Collins an adapted and distinguished appointment. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Plants* i. 3 Drosera was excellently adapted for . . catching insects.

2. Modified so as to suit new conditions.

1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* iv. 52 Wks. X. 103 A race, who with the European mind, The adapted mould of Africa combined. *Mod.* Adapted comedies are being played at several theatres. *Syntax* is the adapted form in which the Greek σύνταξις is used in English.

Adaptedness (ădæ·ptĕdnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being adapted or suited; suitableness, special fitness.

1698 [R. FERGUSSON] *View of Eccles.* 18 Their adaptedness for their employ. 1800 W. TAYLOR in Robberds' *Memoir* I. 327 The adaptedness of one rhythm or form of stanza for one purpose, and of another for a different purpose, is wholly, or nearly so, the result of association. 1875 WHITNEY *Life of Lang.* xiv. 293 When the time for the use came, the perception of its adaptedness . . necessarily followed.

Adapter, rarely **-or** (ădæ·ptəɹ). [f. ADAPT *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who adapts. **a.** One who fits or suits one thing to another. **b.** One who modifies or alters a composition to suit it to new purposes.

1801 CHALMERS *Let.* in *Life* (1851) I. 48 Such adaptation speaks of a divine and intelligent adapter. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* VI. 374 If these imaginary adapters of Homer, according to the German pretence, modernised his whole diction. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Aug. 210/1 The original author is of opinion that the adapter has not mended but marred his work. 1877 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (ed. 2) I. 43 Intelligence is the conscious and voluntary adapter of means to ends.

2. A connecting part: in *Chem.* a tube to connect two pieces of apparatus; in *Optics*, a metal ring with screw threads to unite two lengths of a telescope; a 'sliding fitting' in an optical instrument.

1808 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* Vol. XCIX. 454 The adaptors must have contained ·8 of a similar gas. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. iii. 170 A flat piece of glass placed at an angle of 45° across the tube, interposed like an adapter between the objective and the microscope-body. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 7 An adapter tube is then fitted to the lateral cylinder. This adapter enters into another tube at the same degree of inclination. 1876 CHAMBERS *Astron.* 623 A more simple form of solar eye-piece is that which consists of an adapter in which a diaphragm plate is fitted as above.

Adapting (ădæ·ptiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ADAPT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of fitting, suiting, or rendering suitable. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1632 COTGR., *Adaptation* [Fr.] An adapting, fitting, or suiting of one thing to another. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* I. (1684) 35 An adapting of all these to the Constitution, Disposition, and Inclinations of the Patient. 1714 SWIFT *State of Aff.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 205, I do not know a greater mark of an able minister, than that of rightly adapting the several faculties of men. *Mod.* This clever adapting of means to ends. He is skilled in adapting French plays.

Adapting (ădæ·ptiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ADAPT *v.* + -ING 2.] Rendering suitable, modifying.

1836 J. GILBERT *Atonement* iv. (1852) 91 The adapting intelligence which limited their energy to the discharge of that office.

Adaption (ădæ·pʃən). [f. ADAPT *v.* as if formed on a L. ppl. stem; cf. *adopt-ion*. See -ION.] = ADAPTATION; the action of adapting.

1704 SWIFT *T. of a Tub* (1768) I. 127 For great turns are not always given by strong hands, but by lucky adaption. 1790 BLAGDEN *Spirit. Liq.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 344 The adaption of the duties to different degrees of strength. 1860 DICKENS *Lett.* (ed. 2) II. 124 There it is, needing no change or adaption.

Adaptitude (ădæ·ptitiūd). [A mixture of ADAPT and APTITUDE.] Adaptedness; aptitude specially produced.

1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 129 A hedge-thorn catches sheep's wool by position and approximation rather than adaptitude. 1852 BROWNING *Ess. on Shelley* (1881) 16 A profound sensibility and adaptitude for act.

Adaptive (ădæ·ptiv), *a.* [irreg. f. ADAPT *v.* + -IVE, as if on ppl. stem; cf. *adopt-ive*; see -IVE.] Characterized by, or given to adaptation.

1824 COLERIDGE *Aids to Refl.* (1848) 193 This higher species of adaptive power we call Instinct. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 56 Modifications relating only to peculiar habits are called adaptive. 1866 ARGYLL *Reign of Law* iv. (ed. 4) 185 Adaptive colouring as a means of concealment is never applied to any animal whose habits do not expose it to special danger. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* iv. 114 Ah! what a plastic he is! so shifty, so adaptive!

Adaptively (ădæ·ptivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an adaptive manner; by way of adaptation; so as to suit special conditions.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 253 The form of the foot is usually characteristic of the families; but sometimes it is adaptively modified.

Adaptiveness (ădæ·ptivnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being adaptive; the capacity or tendency to adapt one thing to another, or oneself to circumstances.

1863 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Everard's Dau.* xiii. 221 The man had . . a subtle adaptiveness as well as sincere desire to please. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* vi. 172 The Saviour's words have minutely particular adaptiveness to every moment of the soul's history. 1879 CARPENTER *Ment. Physiol.* I. ii. § 70. 74 The adaptiveness of the movements is no proof of the existence of consciousness.

†Ada·ptly, *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [f. ADAPT *a.* + -LY 2.] In a fit or adapted manner; by being adapted or fitted.

1709 PRIOR *Colin's Mist.* iii. 3 For active horsemanship adaptly fit.

†Ada·ptment. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. ADAPT *v.* + -MENT.] Adaptation; fitting condition.

1739 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1861) I. 19 All the conveniences, or rather (if there was such a word) all the adaptments are assembled here that melancholy, meditation, selfish devotion, and despair would require.

†Ada·ptness. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. ADAPT *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being adapted, suitability; = ADAPTEDNESS.

1749 BP. NEWTON *Milton* I. Pref., The variety of the pauses, and the adaptness of the sound to the sense.

†Adapto·rial, *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. ADAPTOR, after *visitorial*, etc. There could be no *adaptor* or *adaptorius* in L.] = ADAPTIVE.

In mod. Dicts. WORCESTER cites MUDIE.

‖Adar (ē·dăr). [Heb. אֲדָר *ādār* of uncertain etymol.] The twelfth month of the Hebrew ecclesiastical, the sixth of the civil, year.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Esdr.* vii. 5 The moneth of March [1535 COVERDALE *ibid.* The moneth Addar]. — *Esther* iii. 7 The twelfthe moneth went out, that is clepid Adar. 1535 COVERDALE *ibid.* The twolueth moneth, that is the moneth Adar. 1611 *ibid.* The twelfth moneth, that is the moneth Adar. 1833 *Pen. Cycl.* I. 115/1 Adar may begin as early as the 1st of February, or as late as the 3rd of March.

[Adaration, Souldiers pay. Cockeram 1626.]

†Adarticula·tion. *Anat. Obs.* [mod. f. L. *ad* to + *articulātiōn-em* jointing: see ARTICULATION.] A loose jointing of two bones; one which affords room for play; specially, the jointing of a bone into a shallow socket.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Adarticulation*, in some physicians, is used for Arthrodia; in others for Diarthrosis. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex., Adarticulation*, a term in all respects synonymous with *Arthrodia*.

†Ada·sed, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + *dased*; see DASE, DAZE. As *adase* is not found, it is doubtful whether *a-dased* is not merely the pa. pple. of *dase* with A *particle*, repr. earlier *i-, y-*, 3e.] Stupefied, confused, dulled, dazzled.

a 1500 *Poem* in *Todd's Illustr.* 207 As a wytles man gretely adased, I gave no credence. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 459/1 Wold haue made euerymans eyes so adased, that no man should haue spied his falshed. 1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalt.* Ps. cxvi. 336 Myne eyes were so adasd.

‖Adatis, -ais, addatys (æ·dătis). Indian muslin.

1687 *London Gaz.* mmcclxxiii. 7 The Cargo of the last three Ships arriv'd, is as follows, viz. Atlasses 549 pieces, Addaties 1406, Bettellees 9680. 1806 *Brit. Encycl.* I. 25 *Adatais, Adatsi*, or *Adatys*, a muslin or cotton cloth, very fine and clear . . The finest is made at Bengal.

†Adau·ge, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *adaugē-re* to increase by addition, f. *ad* to + *augē-re* to increase.] To add to, augment.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Dispens.* 260 Mixed with other purgatives which may adauge its imbecil purgative faculty.

†Adau·nt, *v. Obs.*, also 6 **addaunt.** [a. OFr. *adante-r* var. of *adonter* (later *addomter*) f. *à* to + *dante-r, donte-r* (mod. *dompter*):—L. *domitā-re*, freq. of *domā-re* to tame.] To quell, subdue, or reduce to submission.

1297 R. GLOUC. 372 Kyng Wyllam adauntede þat folc of Walys. *c* 1300 *K. Alis* (W.) 2853 Ageyns heom thy wraththe adant. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* A. 157 More meruayle con my dom adaunt. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. xii. (1495) 492 Hercules adauntyd fyrste the fiersnesse of the Amazones. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. vii. 37 Forto rebuke and adaunte the

presumpcion of the lay persones. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 309/4 For to adaunte and subdue my prowde flesshe I rose at mydnyght alle the weke long. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1302 With mighty corrage Adaunted the rage Of a lyon savage. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* IV. xiv. (1609) Wherewith the Rebell rather was the more Incourag'd than addaunted.

†Adaw', *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + DAW, OE. *dazian* to dawn, become day, awake; cf. MHG. *er-tagen* to dawn. Occ. found as *of-daw*, prob. by confusion with the adv. *adawe* or *of-dawe*.]

1. *intr.* To wake up, awake, from sleep, swoon, etc.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2265 Glitoun tho gan furst of-dawen, And his lymes to him drawen. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 1120 He gan his breeth to drawe, And of his swoun soone aftir that adawe. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v. Reioyse wolde these folkes amerous . . Anti efte adawen of their paynes smerte. 1530 PALSGR. 417, I adawe or adawne, as the daye dothe in the mornynge whan the sonne draweth towardes his rysyng.

2. *trans.* To awaken, arouse, recall to consciousness. (The earlier instances may be intr.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Mercht's. T.* 1156 Til that he be adawed verrayly. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii. Hector . . a thousand knightes slowe That neuer were adawed of their sowe. 1447 BOKENHAM *Lyrys of Seyntys* (1835) 56 He thus ageyn was com And wel adawed of his swouwnynge. 1530 PALSGR. 417, I adawe one out of a swounde . . He fell in soche a swoune that we had moche a do to adawe hym.

†Adaw', *v.*[2] *Obs.* [First used by the archaists of the 16th c.; derivation uncertain. Probably the obsolete adverb ADAWE (see next), in such a phrase as 'they did him *adawe*,' *i.e.* out of life, to death, was mistaken for a verb infinitive, *quasi* 'to quell, crush, put down,' and this in subsequent use fancied to be a compound of *awe*, after the analogy of *ad-apt*, *ad-minister*, *ad-vow*; see AD- 2.] To subdue, daunt.

1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 158 He adawth the force of colde. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 13 The sight whereof did greatly him adaw. *Ibid.* V. vii. 20 Like one adawed with some dreadfull spright. 1621 BP. MONTAGU *Diatribe* 85 Being overawed and adawed, as they are. 1654 USSHER *Annals* VI. (1658) 249 They . . being adawed at his constancy and resolution . . fled every man of them.

†Adawe', *adv. Obs.* [For *o dawe*, a contr. form of *of dawe*, *of daze*, *of dazen*, north. *of dawes*, = OE. *of dazum* 'from days,' in sense of 'from life.' The full phrase '*of lyues dawe*' is also common. See DAW(E, DAY.] Out of life, out of existence. Usually with verbs *bring*, *do*: To put out of life, to put to death, kill.

c 1250 *Genesis & Ex.* 3545 Dat wod fole ðor Ur of daze brozten. *c* 1300 *Life of Beket* 2305 This holi man was ibrozt of Dawe. *c* 1314 *G. Warw.* 53 He wist his folk y-slawe And thurch him brought o liue dawe. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* A. 282, I trawed my perle don out of dawe3. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* 634 Sithen he thoughte hem of dawe don. *c* 1370 *K. Rob. of Cysille* 133 in *E. P. P.* Hazl. I. 273, I schalle yow teche me for to knawe, And brynge yow fro yowre lyfe dawe. *c* 1420 *K. Cœur de Lion* 973 Some wolde have hym adawe. *c* 1425 WYNTOWN *Cron.* VIII. xxvi. 29 Qwhen þat he wes dune of dawe, Dai tuk þe Land for outyn awe. 1447 BOKENHAM *Lyrys of Seyntys* (1835) 186 He cruelly shuld be brought adawe As a transgressour of hys lawe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. vii. 68 Thou with swerd was slaw, Bereft thy self the life, and brocht of daw.

Adawn (ădɔ̄·n), *adv.* and *pred. a.* prop. *phrase.* [A *prep.*[1] + DAWN.] Dawning, gleaming with new light.

1881 E. H. HICKEY in *Academy* No. 459, 133 Have written ne'er a better thing than the thought a-dawn in your eye.

Aday, a-day (ădē·), *adv.* prop. *phrase.* [A *prep.*[1] + DAY = OE. *on dæze*.]

†1. In or on the day (in opposition to the night); by day. *Obs.*

a 1250 *Owl & Nighting.* 219 Thu singist a niȝt, and noȝt a dai. 1297 *R. Glouc.* 289 Seynt Edward þe vyfte ȝer of ys kynedom Aȝen eue aday aslawe was. *c* 1340 *Alex. & Dindimus* 425 And us bi-dewen aday 'þe dewen of heuene.

2. On each day; daily. (See A *adj.*[2] 4, and A *prep.*[1] 8.)

c 1500 *Partenay* 4252 Full moch haue I·hurd spokyn of the aday. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xx. 2 He agreede with the labourers for a peny a daye. 1611 *ibid.* A peny a day. 1783 ROBERTSON *Amer.* I. 163 The scanty allowance of six ounces of bread a-day for each person. 1825 *Br. Jonathan* II. 217 You would have begun with nearly three hours a-day.

Adays, a-days, *adv. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] on + *day's* gen. sing. of *day*. In OE. the gen. *dæzes* was used adverbially = *by day, during the day*, 'dæzes and nihtes,' he is anxious 'day and night.' Subsequently, the genitive was strengthened by the prep. *a* = in, on. See A *prep.*[1] 8 and DAY.]

†1. By day, during the day, in the day-time. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 278 Antony a dayes · aboute none tyme, Had a bridde þat brouȝte hym bred. 1560 INGELAND *Disob. Child* (1848) 21 With broylynge & burnynge in the kytchyn adayes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. ii. (1676) 45/1 Pining a daies . . waking a nights. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* 59 A-days he weeping sat upon the shore. 1765 ELLWOOD *Life* (ed. 3) 149 We had also the Liberty of some other Rooms over that Hall, to walk or work in a-Days.

2. **Now-a-days**: At the present day, during the present time.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. T.* 425 Ffor any wit þat men han now a dayes [*Camb. MS.* on dayes]. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1415 Adayes now, my sone, as men may see, O chirche to o man may nat suffise. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xiii. 227 Peple now adaies ben not to be blamed. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. D.* III. i. 148 Reason and loue keepe little company together, now-adayes. 1651 WITTIE *Primrose's Pop. Err.* I. ii. 4 But now adayes great is the neglect herein. 1711 GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 227 One ought not promiscuously to write every Noun with a great Letter, as is the Fashion of some now adaies. 1856 E. B. DENISON *Church Bldg.* iv. 150 What would nowadays be talked of as a very fine spire.

†Adba'ss, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a 16th c. refashioning of ABASE after L. *ad* to + *bassus* low.] = ABASE.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr.* Luke ii. 7 Who had for our sakes adbassed and humbled himselfe downe euen to swadling cloutes.

†Adbla'st, *v. Obs. rare.* [prob. refash. of ABLAST, OE. *onblǽstan* to blow upon. See A-*pref.* 2.] To inflate, inspire.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr.* Pref. 4 So adblasted the worlde. *Ibid. Luke* i. 44 The mother too is adblasted in suche sorte that she on her partie also beeyng replenished with the holy ghoste dyd not now kepe in the ioyes of her heorte.

Adcorporate in Bailey and J.; see ACCORPORATE.

Add (æd), *v.* [ad. L. *add-ĕre*; f. *ad* to + *dăre* to give, put.]

1. To join or unite (a thing *to* another) so as to increase the number, quantity, or importance.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* III. ix. (1868) 83 Lat vs quod she þan adden reuerence to suffisaunce and to power . . Certis, quod I, lat vs adden it. 1388 WYCLIF *Hosea* xiii. 2 Thei addiden to do synne, and maden to hem a ȝotun ymage [1382 Puttiden to. Vulg. *Addiderunt ad peccandum*]. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. ii. 7 If ye adde equall thinges to equall thinges: the whole shalbe equall. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, V. iv. 70 I need not adde more fuell to your fire. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* vi. 27 Which of you by taking thought, can adde one cubite vnto his stature? 1756 BURKE *Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 29 Add to the account those skirmishes which happen in all wars. 1817 HUTTON *Mathem.* I. 8, 5 + 3 denotes that 3 is to be added to 5. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 203 Yet this grief Is added to the griefs the great must bear.

†b. To give by way of increased possession or share (*to* a person). *Obs.*

1534 TINDALE *Rev.* xxii. 18 God shall adde vnto him the plages that are wrytten in this boke. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* vi. 33 All these things shalbe added vnto you. [*Wycl.* cast, *Tind., Cranm., Genev.* ministred, *Rheims* given you besides.] 1640 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* (1867) I. 18 Posterity may know who added the part of helpful Onesiphorus to this Paul in bonds. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* liii. 532 Who seemed by the special will of God to be added to the Queen in those most difficult times.

†**To add faith to**: to give credence to, to believe. Cf. L. *addere fidem*, Fr. *ajouter foi*. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* f iiij b, Thow oughtest not euer byleue that that men sayen and reporten to the, ne to adde feythe to hit.

2. (With object unexpressed) To make an addition *to*; to increase, augment, enlarge.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 103 My gracious Lords, to adde to your laments . . I must informe you of a dismall fight. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil, Georgic* I. 420 When Autumn weighs The Year, and adds to Nights, and shortens Days. *Mod.* It adds greatly to our labour, but also to our pleasure.

3. To say or write further or in addition; to go on to say or speak.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xv. 3 And Abram addide, To me forsothe thow hast not ȝouun seed. 1388 — *Luke* xix. 11 He addide, and seide a parable [*Another MS.* He addide to. 1382 He puttinge to, seide a parable]. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 19 Further to boast, were neyther true, nor modest, Vnlesse I adde, we are honest. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 497 He added not; and Satan bowing low His gray dissimulation, disappeared. 1735 POPE *Epil. Sat.* ii. 133 But let me add, Sir Robert's mighty dull. 1879 BARTLETT *Egypt to Palest.* x. 224 It may be added, in this connection, that the iron . . occurs elsewhere in the Peninsula.

4. To unite (two or more things or numbers) into one sum; often with *together*. *absol.* To perform the arithmetical process of addition. To *add up*, to find the sum of a column or series of numbers, to 'cast'; to *add in*, to include in a sum.

1509 HAWES *Past. of Pl.* xv. v, Who knewe arsmetryke in every degre . . Bothe to detraye and to devyde and adde. 1579 DIGGES *Stratioticos* 2 To adde is to gather and knit in one many numbers or unites. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.) As easily as he can add together the ideas of two days, or two years. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* 29/2 Add each column separately, and carry the overplus as before, from one column to another. 1872 HAMB. SMITH *Algebra* 2 When several numbers are added together, it is indifferent in what order the numbers are taken. 1879 COLENSO *Arithm.* 2 We then add these figures thus, 5 and 7 are 12.

Addable (ædăb'l), *a.* [f. ADD *v.* + -ABLE. A variant of ADDIBLE, formed on Fr. and Eng. analogies, without reference to a possible L. **addibilis*.] Capable of being added, or added to.

1678 COCKER *Arithm.* (J.) The first number in every addition is called the addable number, the other, the number or numbers added.

Addatys, see ADATIS.

‖**Addax** (ædăks); also 7 **addace**. [L., ad. African word. '*Strepsiceroti*, quem Addacem Africa adpellat.' Plin. *H. N.* xi. 37. *post in.* § 45.] A quadruped: a species of boviform or ox-like antelope, allied to the Nyl-ghau and Gnu, inhabiting Northern Africa. (*Oryx nasomaculata*.)

1693 RAY *Synop. Quadr.* 79 in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* (1753), *Addace*, in natural history, the name by which the Africans call the common Antelope. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 268 The Addax . . living solitarily, or in pairs, on the borders and oases of the deserts. 1876 WOOD *Bible Animals* 141 Modern commentators have agreed that there is every probability that the Dishon of the Pentateuch was the Antelope known by the name of Addax . . The ordinary height of the Addax is three feet seven or eight inches.

Adde, adden, var. of *hadde*, *hadden*, older forms of *had*. See HAVE.

†Adde'bted, *pa. pple. Obs.* Forms 6 **adettyt, addettit, addetted, addebtit**; 7 **adebted**, 7–9 **addebted**. [f. earlier *en-detted* pa. pple. of *endet*, a. OFr. *endete-r, endette-r*:—late L. *indebitā-re*: see INDEBT. The Fr. prefix *en-*, like Eng. *an-*, *on-*, reduced to *a-*, afterwards refashioned as *ad-*; see A-*pref.* 10. The word seems only Scotch.] Indebted.

1513 DOUGLAS *Virgil's Æneis* x. xiv. 56 And was adettyt, for my mysdoyng Onto our cuntre, till haue sufferit pane. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* 36060, II. 521 He wes aboue all erthlie thing, So far addettit to that nobill king. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Scotl.* Wks. 1846 I. 289, I am addetted to your Lordschip. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Wks.* 1711, 223 How much is Florence adebted to the noble Laurentius of Medices, for his library? 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 252 How muche we were addebted unto God. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iv. (1874) 61 His Majesty's maist gracious mother . . justly addebted and owing the sum of fifteen merks.

†Adde'cimate, *v. Obs.*[−0]. [f. late L. *addecimāt-* ppl. stem of *addecimā-re*, f. *ad* to + *decimā-re* to take the tenth, f. *decem* ten.] To tithe.

1612 in COCKERAM; whence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc.

†Adde'cked, *pa. pple. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. A- *pref.* 11 + DECK. Of doubtful existence; see the quotation.] Decked, covered.

1513 DOUGLAS *Virgil's Æneis* XI. xi. 170 Than Opis lichtlie of the heuynnys glade . . Persand the are with body all ouer schroude Addekkit in ane wattry sabil cloude [*Ruthv. MS.* Indekkit, *Elphinst. MS.* And dekkyt].

Added (æ'dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ADD *v.* + -ED.] Given as an accession, increased; additional.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 145 A thought of added honor torne from Hector. 1718 POPE *Iliad* I. 125 Perhaps, with added sacrifice and prayer, The priest may pardon. 1818 BYRON *Childe Har.* IV. cix. Till the sun's rays with added flame were fill'd. 1879 MCCARTHY *Hist. own Times* I. 412 An added effect was given to this well-deserved panegyric.

†Addee'm, *v. Obs.* [f. DEEM, with pref. *ad-* in imitation of *ad-judge*: see A-*pref.* 11. There was an OE. *adéman*, but this vb. is not connected with it.] To adjudge.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. iii. 15 So unto him they did addeeme the prise. *Ibid.* VI. viii. 22 The winged god, that woundeth harts . . Addeem'd me to endure this penaunce sore. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* VIII. lxxii. She scornes to be addeem'd so worthlesse base.

‖**Addendum** (ădē·ndŭm). Pl. **addenda** (ădē·ndă). [a. L. *addendum* something to be added, gerundive of *add-ĕre* to ADD. The pl. was in earlier use than the singular; cf. *miscellanea, minutiæ*, etc.] A thing to be added; an appendix or addition.

1794 BURNS *Wks.* IV. 179 You cannot, in my opinion, dispense with a bass to your addenda airs. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Our Village* IV. (1863) 260 The addenda of the work. 1879 O.W. HOLMES *Motley* xxi. 179 After I had gone over the instructions for the last time I wrote an addendum. 1879 *Daily News* 16 Apr. 3/6 The mover of the resolution accepted as an addendum thereto the further expression of opinion that, etc.

Adder[1] (æ·dəɹ). [f. ADD *v.* + -ER[1].] He who adds.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Qui adjoinct*, a ioiner to, an adder to.

Adder[2] (æ·dəɹ). Forms: 1–2 **nædre, næddre**, 3 **nadre**, 3–4 **naddre**, 4–5 **nadder**; 1–4 **nedre**, 2–4 **neddre**, 3–4 **neddere**, 3–7 **nedder**, 4–5 **-ir**, 5 **-yr**; 4 **eddre, eddere**, 4–5 **eddyre**, 5 **eddyr, -ur**, 5–6 **-ir**, 5–7 **-er**; 4 **addre**, 5– **adder**. *Sc.* 6 **ather**. *Pl.* **adders**; formerly 1 **nædran**; 2–4 **nedren, neddren, naddren, addren**; 3 **nedros, neddres, -is**; 4–5 **eddres, addres**. [OE. *nædre*, cogn. w. OLG. *nadra*, OHG. *natra, natara*, ON. *naðra, naðr*, Goth. *nadrs*. The initial *n* was lost in ME. 1300–1500, through the erroneous division of *a naddre*, as *an addre*. *Nedder* is still a north. dial. form. The Lindisf. Gosp. gloss has *cyn ætterna* 'brood of venomous ones,' for OE. *nædrena cynn*, but there is nowhere any form-confusion between *nædre* serpent and *ætter* venom; though, from meaning serpent generically, the word has gradually been restricted in Britain to the native viper, and its supposed foreign congeners.]

†1. A serpent; the generic name in OE. *fig.* The 'old serpent,' the devil. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lind. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 33 Nedra, cynn ætterna! *c* 975 *Rushw. ibid.* ȝe nedra, cynn uiperana! *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp. ibid.* Eala ȝe nædran [*v. r.* nædran] and næddrena [*v. r.* nædryna] cynn, hu fleó ȝe fram helle dome? *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp. ibid.* Eale ȝe næddra & næddrena kyn! — John iii. 14 Swa swa Moises þa neddre up á·hof [*Ags. Gosp.* Þa næddran *v. r.* nædran, *Lind.* ða nédræ, *Rushw.* ða nedre]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Witeð eow þet ȝe ne beo noht þe foaȝe neddre ne þe blake tadde. *Ibid.* Nedre haueð niþ and onde. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 277, in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 228 Þar beð nadren and snaken, eueten and fruden. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 323 Eue, seide he, ðat neddre bold. *c* 1300 *Cursor Mundi* 758 Þe nedder nerhand hir gun draw. 1340 *Ayenb.* 61 Hi resembleþ an eddre þet hatte serayn. 1366 MAUNDEVILE 205 Thei maken a maner of hissynge, as a neddre dothe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B xviii. 352 Lucyfer in lyknesse Of a luther addere. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* iii. 4 Forsothe the eddre seide to the woman [1388 serpent]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Persones T.* 257 Dedly synne hath first suggestioun of the feend, as scheweth

here by the neddir [*v.r.* naddere, adder, Hadder]. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 135 Eddyr or neddyr, wyrme: *Serpens.* *c* 1440 *Morte Arthur* (1819) 108 An edder glode forth upon the grownde.. To kylle the adder had he thoghte. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst., Annunc.* 72 [Adam] begyled was Thrugh the edder. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. iv. 8 Throw the still sey from Tenedos in feir Lo twa gret lowpit ederis with mony thraw Fast throw the fluide towart the land can draw.

†**b.** By extension, A dragon, *i.e.* a supposed serpent with wings. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5262 Grete addren comen flynge. 1366 MAUNDEV. 27 There fleyghe out an Eddere right hidous to see.

2. A small venomous serpent or snake; a viper. *spec.* The Common Viper (*Pelias Berus*): the historical and popular name, retaining the old associations, as the ideas of darting and stinging, not associated with the name *viper*.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) an. 1137 Hi dyden heom in quarterne þar nadres & snakes & pades wæron inne. 1297 R. GLOUC. 43 Nedre ny oþer wormes ne mow þer [Ireland] be noȝt. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 104 So doth the naddre stinge. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Marchantes T.* 542 Lyk to the naddre in bosom sly vntrewe [*v. r.* neddre, neddere, nadder, *Petw.* adder]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 303 Þe ilond Sardinia . . haþ noþer addres noþer venym, but þey haue an herbe þat hatte apium, þat makeþ men laughe hem selue to deþ. *c* 1425 WYNTOWN *Cron.* I. xiii. 55 Ðare [in Irland] nakyn best of wenym may lyue or lest atoure a day; As Ask, or Eddyre, Tade or Pade. 1501 DOUGLAS *Palice of Honour* II. xxiv. (1787) 43 A vennomous ather and a serpent fell. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxiii. 32 It byteth like a serpent [*Wyclif* eddere], and styngeth as an Adder [*Wyclif* kokatrice]. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. Cæs.* II. i. 14 It is the bright day, that brings forth the Adder, And that craues warie walking. 1642 MILTON *Apol. for Smect.* (1851) 291 Stung with Adders, and Scorpions. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 146 A Nedder, *Coluber, Anguis.* 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* I. i. (1757) II. 107 Has the dark adder venom? So have I, When trod upon. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of Lake* V. xvi. Like adder darting from its coil. 1814 CAREY *Dante's Inferno* xxiv. 96 Near to our side, darted an adder up. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* 132 A pang which resembled the sting of an adder.

b. By extension, Applied in the Bible and classical translations to various poisonous snakes, as the *asp, basilisk, cockatrice,* 'deaf adder,' etc. In mod. Zoology to species of *Clotho* and other *Viperidæ*, as the Puff Adder and Horned Adder of Africa, Death Adder of N. Australia, etc.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lviii. 54 Als of a neddre def als-swa þat stoppand es his eres twa. 1483 *Cathol. Ang.* A Neddyr. *Hec Aspis, hec lacerta, hic stellio, hic bisilliscus, hoc cicadrillus.* 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lviii. 4 They are like the deafe adder [*marg.* or aspe] that stoppeth her eare.

3. Flying Adder, a widely diffused popular name of the Dragon-fly, used from Scotland to the Isle of Wight; also called *Adder-fly* and *Adder-bolt.*

4. Sea Adder, a species of pipe-fish *Syngnathus acus.*

5. *Comb.* **adder-bead,** an amulet or ornament of prehistoric age, attributed to the Druids; **adder-bred** *a.*, engendered of the serpent (or devil); **adder-close,** applied by W. Morris to the enclosure in which Rognar Lodbrok was said to be stung to death; **adder-deaf** *a.* deaf as an adder, see ADDER 2 b; **adder-fly,** a dragon-fly; **adder-footed** *a. poet.* dragon-footed; **adder-hate** *poet.* virulent, deadly hate; **adder-like** *a.*, like an adder; also *obs.* of or pertaining to an adder, viperine; **adder-pike,** the sting-fish, or lesser weaver (*Trachinus Vipera*); **adder-stone** = adder-bead; **adders' fry,** *obs.*, brood of vipers; **adder's-meat,** pop. name of the Greater Stitchwort; **adder's-mouth,** name given in U. S. to plants of genus *Microstylis*; **adder's-spear** = ADDER'S-TONGUE.

1699 E. LHWYD in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 98 The Snake-button is the same described in the Notes on Denbighshire in Camden, by the Name of Adder-Beads. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvii. 271 This Diuell which hath marred . . yᵉ whole earth was a Serpent, (whom he called ὀφιογενῆ or ὀφιόνιον (?), that is to say, Snakebread or Adderbread,) which armeth men by whole troopes against God. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 85 When song arose From that Northumbrian adder-close. *a* 1837 CAMPBELL *Power of Russia* i. 7 Wks. 1837, 227 O heartless men of Europe—Goth and Gaul Cold, adder-deaf to Poland's dying shriek. 1593 GOLDING *Ovid's Metam.* I. 6 When with there hundred hands a peece the Adder-footed rout Did practise for to conquer heaven. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* March 431 Hated with the adder-hate of fear. 1611 COTGR., *Couleuvrin* . . adderlike, of an adder. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* I. xiv. Worm-like 'twas trampled—adder-like avenged. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Annals* II. III. iv. 126 The Adder Stone is thought by superstitious people to possess many wonderful properties. 1540 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* VI. 232 You serpents, adders-fry, how wil ye escape the judgment of God? 1861 PRATT *Flowering Plants* I. 245 Greater Stitch-wort, Satin-flower, or Adder's Meat. 1864 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* 17 The common Adder's-tongue is gathered by country-people for the preparation of adder's-spear ointment.

Also the following:

A'dderbolt. [f. ADDER + BOLT the arrow of a cross-bow; from the shape of its body.] A dragon-fly.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 57/2 The eygth our lord sente to them locustes which is a maner grete flye callyd in some place an adder bolte. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 6 In the sloe-black eye of the Dragon-fly or Adderbolt. 1703 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1414 Here is figur'd a very uncommon Libella or Adderbolt.

A'dder's-grass. *Herb.* Popular name of various plants.

1. The Early Spring Orchis (*O. mascula*).

1551 TURNER *Herbal* 152 Cynos orchis is called . . in Englishe adders grasse, or goukis meat. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 222 In English some cal it also Orchis . . Adders grasse and Bastard Satyrion.

2. Improperly for ADDER'S-TONGUE.

A'dder's-tongue. *Herb.* Popular name of a genus of ferns (*Ophioglossum* Linn.) which bear the fructification on a distinct simple spike springing from the base of the barren frond, which clasps it when young, so as to suggest the mouth and tongue of a serpent.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 135 Adders tonge is an herbe of a maruelous strange nature. 1597 GERARDE *Herball* II. lxxxiv. § 3, 327 Adders toong groweth in moist medowes throughout most parts of Englande. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. 488 Adder's-Tongue has the fructification on a spike, in a jointed row along each side of it; when they are ripe, these joints gape transversely. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. 224 The leaves of willow and of adder's tongue. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Islands* II. viii. (ed. 2) 183 Two species of adder's-tongue are found in Guernsey.

2. Dialectally, applied looscly to various other plants, superficially more or less resembling the above, as Wake Robin, Lily of the Valley, etc. See Britten and Holland *Eng. Plant Names.*

Adderwort (æ·dəɹwʊ̈ɹt). Also **1 nædderwyrt.** The herb Bistort or Snakeweed (*Polygonum Bistorta*).

c 1000 *Saxon Leechd.* I. 96 Ðeos wyrt þe man . . nædderwyrt nemneð, bið cenned on wætere, & on æcerum. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, This hearbe hath his root crooked and winding vp, as a snake when he lieth wound vp, and therefore it is called Adderwort.

Addibility (ædĭbĭ·lĭti). [f. ADDIBLE: see -BILITY.] The quality of being addible; capability of addition.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* II. xxix. (ed. 3) 204 Endless Divisibility giving us no more a clear and distinct Idea of actually infinite Parts, than endless Addibility (if I may so speak) gives us a clear and distinct Idea of an actually infinite Number.

Addible (æ·dĭb'l), *a.* [f. ADD *v.* + -IBLE. As if ad. L.**addibilis*; and so preferred by some to ADDABLE which follows purely English and Fr. analogies.] Capable of being added.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* II. xvii. (1727) I. 88 The clearest idea it can get of infinity, is the confused, incomprehensible remainder of endless, addible numbers, which affords no prospect of stop or boundary.

Addice, earlier form of ADZE.

Addicent (æ·dĭsĕnt). *rare.* [ad. L. *addīcent-em* pr. pple. of *addīc-ĕre*, see ADDICT.] He who addicts or authoritatively transfers a thing to anyone. (Only as a transl. of *addicens* in *Rom. Law.*)

1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* xix. § 9 Cession . . is accomplished by co-operation of three persons,—the cedent, the vindicant, and the addicent. It is the owner that cedes; he to whom the thing is ceded vindicates: the praetor addicts.

†**Addict** (ădĭ·kt), *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *addĭct-us* assigned by decree, made over, bound, devoted; pa. pple. of *addĭcĕre*, f. *ad* to + *dĭcĕre* to say, pronounce. Now replaced by ADDICTED.]

1. Formally made over or bound (*to* another); attached by restraint or obligation; obliged, bound, devoted, consecrated.

1529 J. FAITH *Antithesis* 318 Be not partially addict to the one nor to the other. 1533 — *Agst. Rastell.* (1829) 217 As the Spirit of God is bound to no place, even so is he not addict to any age or person. 1549 L. COXE *Erasm. Paraphr. Titus* i. 1, I Paule my selfe yᵉ addict seruaunt & obeyer, not of Moses lawe as I was once, but of God yᵉ father. *c* 1577 J. NORTHBROOKE *Against Dicing* (1843) 6, I perceive myself something addict & tyed with the bonds of singular & great friendship. 1583 FULKE *Defence* xiii. 448 Delivering is a kind of 'dissolving,' or 'breaking from him' to whom he was before addict or bound.

2. Attached by one's own inclination, self-addicted *to* (a practice); devoted, given, inclined *to.*

1535 J. AP RICE in *Four Cent. of Eng. Lett.* (1881) 33 He seemeth to be addict to the mayntenyng of suche superstitious ceremones. 1551 R. ROBINSON *More's Utopia* (1869) 165, I beyng then of purpose more earnestly addict to heare. 1561 J. DAUS tr. *Bullinger On Apocal.* (1573) 141 Geuen to voluptuousnes, full of surfetting, addicte to filthy lust. 1598 MARSTON *Met. Pigmalions Image* i. 141 Robrus . . adic't to nimble fence. 1640 *Homilies* II. v. (1859) 301 Neither would we at this day be so addict to superstition, were it not that we so much esteemed the filling of our bellies. 1790 COWPER *Iliad* v. 1084 A foolish daughter petulant, addict To evil only.

Addict (ădĭ·kt), *v.* [f. ADDICT *a.*; or on analogy of vbs. so formed.]

1. To deliver over formally by sentence of a judge (*to* anyone). Hence *fig.* to make over, give up, surrender. *Obs.* except as a techn. term in *Rom. Law.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Giraldus's Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 61/2 With what limitation a prince may or may not addict his realme feodarie to another. 1592 tr. *Junius On Apocal.* vi. 7 That God will addict the fourth part of this world . . unto death and hell. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* II. ii. 163 The greatest part of the day he addicts either to Study, Devotion, or other Spiritual exercises. 1774 BP. HALLIFAX *Anal. Rom. Civ. Law* (ed. 4) 58 The Effects of the deceased were by the Praetor addicted, or made over, to one or more of the manumitted Slaves. 1880 [See under ADDICENT].

†**2.** *refl.* To bind, attach, or devote oneself as a servant, disciple, or adherent (*to* any person or cause). *Obs.*

1560 J. DAUS *Sleidane's Comm.* 138 a, He addicted him selfe to neyther of them: but now he semed to incline to the Emperour. 1621 *1st & 2nd Bk. of Discipline* 86 True bishops should addict themselves to a particular flocke. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 39 He addicted himselfe a scholar to Gorgias the Leontine. 1653 in Baxter *Chr. Concord* A 3 We do Agree and Resolve, not to addict or engage ourselves to any Party. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. 208 We sincerely addict ourselves to Almighty God. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* v. 97 He would be too much addicted to the House of Austria.

†**3.** To attach (anyone) to a pursuit. *Obs.*

1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 22 He addicted the Citizens to Arts.

4. To devote, give up, or apply habitually to a practice. **a.** *trans.* with refl. meaning. (A person addicts his mind, etc., or his tastes addict him.)

1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 247 It cannot be . . that ever he can addict his mind to grave, serious and profitable business. *c* 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. vi. Wks. III. 68 To addict our best abilities to the service. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 195 His genius addicted him to the study of antiquity. 1667 OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 413 If these men would addict their palats to the pure fountains, and not wander after every poluted stream. 1829 SCOTT *Antiq.* xvi. 107 The researches to which your taste addicts you.

b. *refl.* and *pass.* (A person addicts himself, or is ADDICTED.)

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccles. Hist.* (1619) 226 Addicting myself with you vnto the same busines. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 135 To forsweare thinne Potations, and to addict themselues to Sack. 1611 BIBLE *1 Cor.* xvi. 15 They haue addicted themselues to the ministery of the Saints [*only occurrence; Wyclif, Rhem.* ordained, *Tindale, Cranmer* appointed, *Geneva* given]. 1665-9 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) Pref. 34 Addicting themselves . . to write Occasional Reflections. 1704 T. HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (ed. 3) I. 414 He addicted himself to the Discipline of Pythagoras. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* I. 33 Persons who addict themselves to vice . . become miserable. 1846 MILL *Logic* III. xiii. § 6 (1868) 339 Such persons . . will addict themselves to history or science rather than to creative art.

Addicted (ădĭ·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ADDICT *v.* + -ED.]

1. Delivered over by, or as if by, judicial sentence; devoted, destined, bound. *Obs.* exc. in *Rom. Law.*

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1557, 1280/1 The kinde of man, that was by synne addicted and adiudged to the diuel, as his perpetuall thrall. 1590 GREENE *Arcadia* (1616) 29 We be virgins, and addicted to virginitie. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. x. 288 k, The man who is . . addicted and destined [*devotus est*] to death. 1679 PRANCE *Add. Narrative* 12 He himself was addicted to a Trade.

†**2.** Attached by one's own act; given up, devoted, inclined (*to* a person or party); naturally attached (*to* a place). *Obs.*

1560 J. DAUS *Sleidane's Comm.* 12 b, Some princes are addicted to others for stipendes. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* 105 The one was so addicted to the court, the other so wedded to the universitie. 1588 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 62 To destroy the queen, & all her people addicted to her. 1616 SURFLET & MARKH. *Countrey Farme* 80 This bird is addicted to hot Countries. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 308 He was so addicted to Marius his Master. 1685 K. JAMES II. in *London Gaz.* MMXXXI/4 You are still . . addicted to the Royal Interest. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* XXV. (1709) 246 Bishop Cheney, who was . . most addicted to Luther.

3. Self-addicted (*to* a practice); given, devoted or inclined; attached, prone. Const. *to*, formerly also *infinitive*; *on, against*; or adv. of manner, as *peevishly addicted.*

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* II. iv. (1634) 139 His judgment and affection be so addicted unto evill. 1568 *Like Will to Like* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* III. 328 He is wholly addicted to follow me. 1580 T. LUPTON *Siquila* 75 The people are so peevishly addicted that they esteeme Wealth above Wisdome. 1597 DANIEL *Civile Wares* V. liii, Whose holy minde so much addicted is on th' world to come. 1601 SHAKS. *Twelfth N.* II. v. 222 Being addicted to a melancholy as she is. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Titus* i. 7 (1619) 140 To be addicted to the wine or strong drinke, taketh away the heart. 1618 LATHAM *New & 2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 36 If you doe finde her to bee tutchie or nicely addicted. 1634 T. HERBERT *Travaile* 76 They were more addicted homewards. 1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 149/1 He was much addicted to civil Affairs. 1661 *Grand Debate* 97 If the Magistrate would be advised by us (supposing himself addicted against you). 1703 MAUNDRELL *Jrny. Jerus.* (1732) 11 Much addicted to Merchandise. 1771 *Junius Lett.* I. 259 His majesty is much addicted to useful reading. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 400 Being himself addicted to his Art. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxi. 423 The blacks are more addicted to stealing where slavery exists.

†**4.** *without const.* Devoted, attached. (Formerly in common use in subscribing letters.) *Obs.*

1594 BEARD *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* II. Ep. Dedic., Subscr., Your Honors most addicted, T. B. 1597 T. MORLEY *Introd. Musicke* Ded., Subscr., And so I rest, In all loue and affection to you, Most addicted, Thomas Morley. 1645 MILTON *Tetrachordon* (1851) 139 With the same affections therfore, and the same addicted fidelity. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 22 The superstitious and addicted profession [i. e. of magic].

Addictedness (ădĭ·ktĕdnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being addicted, or habitually given (*to* a practice); devotion, attachment.

1660 BOYLE *Seraphic Love* 47 Your past addictedness to the latter may prove serviceable to you. 1661 BAXTER *Moral Prognost.* II. § 20, 49 To disable them from a total Addictedness to their proper Work. 1675 J. HOWE *View of Late Consid.* Wks. 1834, 158/1 With less . . addictedness to the interest of any party. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. on Hist.* V. lxv. 523 Remarkable for their addictedness to drinking. 1865 *Reader* No. 117, 337/2 They are fanatics in their addictedness to the dance.

Addiction (ădĭ·kʃən). [ad. L. *addictiōn-em*, n. of action f. *addīc-ĕre*; see ADDICT.]

1. *Rom. Law.* A formal giving over or delivery by sentence of court. Hence, A surrender, or dedication, of any one to a master.

1625 T. Godwin *Rom. Antiq.* 170 The forme of Addiction was thus .. the party which preuailed, laid his hand on the thing or the person against which sentence was pronounced vsing this forme of words, *Hunc ego hominem siue hanc rem ex iure Quiritium meam esse dico.* **1735** Bp. Patrick *On Exodus* xx. 6 Look upon it only as a solemn Addiction of him to his Master's Service. **1751** Chambers *Cycl., Adjudication* is more particularly used for the addiction, or consigning a thing sold by auction, or the like, to the highest bidder. **1880** Muirhead *Gaius* iii. § 189 Whether this addiction made him a slave .. was a point of controversy with the old lawyers.

2. The state of being (self-) addicted or given *to* a habit or pursuit; devotion.

1641 *Vind. Smectym.* ii. 43 The peoples .. more willing addiction to hearing. **1675** E. Phillips in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 360 His own proper Industry and Addiction to Books. **1779** Johnson *L. P., Philips* Wks. II. 291 His addiction to tobacco is mentioned by one of his biographers. **1789** T. Jefferson *Writings* (1859) II. 585 Such an addiction is the last degradation of a free and moral agent. **1858** Gladstone *Stud. Homer* I. 237 Their addiction to agricultural pursuits. **1859** Mill *Liberty* 146 A man who causes grief to his family by addiction to bad habits.

†**3.** The way in which one is addicted; inclination, bent, leaning, *penchant.* Also in *pl. Obs.*

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. ii. 6 Each man to what sport and revels his addiction leads him. **1634** Peacham *Compl. Gentlem.* iv. 34/2 For every man to search into the addiction of his Genius, and not to wrest nature. **1675** in *Phil. Trans.* X. 255 The genius, faculties, addictions, and humors of men of all ages.

Addight, late f. Aдight *v. Obs.* to appoint, equip.

Addill, obs. form of Addle *sb.* and *v.*

Adding (æ·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Add *v.* + -ing¹.] The act or process of putting or joining one thing to another, or of combining several quantities into one; addition. (Now mostly gerundial.)

c **1391** Chaucer *Astrolabe* (1872) 52 Thries 20 feet ys the heyght of the Tour, with addyng of thyn owne persone to thyn eye. **1536** *Pilgr. T.* 226 in *Thynne's Animadv.* 83 It is expresse agaynst godis beading that we to his ruell shold mak any adyng. **1611** Cotgr., *Adjoustement*, An adding, putting, or setting unto. **1860** Tyndall *Glaciers* II. § 1, 230 By adding sound to sound, silence may be produced.

Addis, obs. form of Adze.

Additament (æditămĕnt); also 6–7 additement, additiment. [ad. L. *additāment-um* f. *addit-us* pa. pple. of *add-ĕre*; see Add.] Anything added or appended; an addition.

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 307 Thei have Seynt Austyn reule; with certeyn additamentis. **1577-87** Harrison *England* I. II. i. (1877) 37 Whereas now prehends are but superfluous additaments unto former excesses. **1600** Abp. Abbot *On Jonah* 593 Our great joy must be in the Lord; other things must be as appendices and additiments. **1622** Malynes *Anc. Law-Merchant* 55 One pound [of silk] of 16 ounces was by sophistications of additements augmented to 32 ounces. **1662** Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 52 It is the most impure of metals, hardly meltable but with additaments. **1741** *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 32 Let the Patient take it at Bed-time in the Pap of an Apple, or some other proper Additament. **1823** Lamb *Elia* I. xvii. (1865) 134 So many pretty additaments and ornaments to that main structure.

Addition (ădi·ʃən), *sb.* Forms: 4 addicioun, 5 addicion, 5–6 addycyon, 6 addycion, 6– addition. [a. Fr. *addition*, ad. L. *additiōn-em* n. of action f. *add-ĕre*; see Add.]

1. The action or process of adding; the putting or joining of one thing to another so as to increase it, or the joining together of several things into one amount.

c **1440** *Prom. Parv.* 6/2 Addycyon, or puttinge to for encrese, *Addicio.* *a* **1550** *Compl. Lover's Life* 201 Without addicioun Or disencrese, eyther more or lesse. **1590** Shaks. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 130 And take vnmingled thence that drop againe Without addition or diminishing. **1635** N. Carpenter *Geogr. Delin.* I. iv. 74 The Addition or Subtraction of some parts would make but an insensible difference. **1703** Maundrell *Journ. Jerus., Let. in Pref.* (1732) Accept the Whole as it was first set down, without Addition or Diminution. **1870** Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 13 The addition of a new fact to a farmer's mind often increases the amount of his harvest more than the addition of acres to his estate.

2. The process of collecting separate numbers into one sum, which is the first rule of arithmetic.

1542 Recorde *Grounde of Artes* (1575) 60 Addition is the gathering together and bringyng of twoo numbers or more, into one totall summe. **1827** Hutton *Mathem.* I. 8 Addition is the collecting or putting of several numbers together, in order to find their sum, or the total amount of the whole. **1872** Hamb. Smith *Algebra* 2 The process of addition in Arithmetic can be presented in a shorter form by the use of the sign +.

3. That which is added to anything; an appendix, augmentation, accession.

1366 Maunevile vii. 80 Thei ne know not the Addiciouns, that many Popes han made. **1483** Caxton *Cato* Pref., The said book of Cathon with some addicions and auctoritees of holy doctours. *a* **1520** *Myrroure of Our Ladye* 29 Certeyne addycions that are put therto. **1611** Bible 1 *Kings* vii. 29 Beneath the lyons and oxen were certaine additions made of thinne worke. **1691** Petty *Polit. Arith.* Pref. a 2 That Ireland and .. other Additions to the Crown, are a Burthen to England. **1855** Brewster *Newton* II. xxvi. 384 Had Sir Isaac enjoyed his usual health, he would no doubt have made greater additions to the Principia.

†**4.** Something annexed to a man's name, to show his rank, occupation, or place of residence, or otherwise to distinguish him; 'style' of address. *Obs.*

1494 Fabyan IV. lxix. 48 He had an addycyon put to his name, and was called for his great myght and power, Constantyne the Great. **1523** Ld. Berners *Froissart* Pref. 2, I haue not gyuen euery lorde, knyght, or squyer his true addycion. **1604** Shaks. *Oth.* IV. i. 105 *Iago.* How do you Lieutenant? *Cass.* The worser, that you giue me the addition. **1605** — *Lear* I. i. 138 Onely we shall retaine The name, and all th' addition to a King. **1726** Penn *Wks.* I. 503 To set down the Names of those Justices who were present, with all their Additions and Titles.

†**5.** *Her.* Something added to a coat of arms, as a mark of honour; opposed to *abatement* or *diminution. Obs.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 141, I came to kill thee Cozen, and beare hence A great addition, earned in thy death. **1753** Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, The arms of a kingdom have been sometimes given, by way of *Addition*, to a private subject.

†**6.** *Point* or *note of addition* in *Music*: A dot placed on the right side of a note, to signify that it is to be lengthened by one half. *Obs.*

1674 Playford *Skill of Music* I. viii. 27 This Prick of Perfection or Addition is ever placed on the right side of all Notes, for the prolonging the sound of that note it follows to half as much more as it is. **1753** Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., A note of *Addition* amounts to the same, with what is by some old English authors, called *prick of perfection.* **1880** F. Taylor in Grove *Mus. Dict.* I. 456/2 The 'point of addition' was identical with our modern dot.

†**Addi·tion,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Addition *sb.* 4 used as vb.] To add something to the name of (any one); to surname or style.

1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) I. 266 A worthy knight, whom I forbear to name .. partly because, before my pains pass the press, he will probably be honourably additioned. *Ibid* III. 228 Bale .. is pleased to Addition this worthy man, Sewaldus Magnanimus.

Additional (ădi·ʃənăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -al, as if ad. L. **additiōnālis.* Cf. mod. Fr. *additionnel.*]

A. *adj.* Existing in addition, coming by way of addition; added; adscititious. Const. rarely *to.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 2 There were no lesse then two mistakes, or rather additionall mendacites. **1688** *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 219 Being explanatory and additional to a former Law. **1794** Sullivan *View of Nat.* II. 23 A body having received an additional quantity of electric fluid, is said to be overcharged or positively electrified. **1824** Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* 37 The last volume contains additional matter. **1870** Miss Mitford in L'Estrange's *Life* I. vi. 198 What vile wretches these ministers are to think of putting an additional tax on dogs.

B. *sb.* An additional matter or particular; something added; an addition; an 'extra.' In the Univ. of Cambridge (Engl.) *fam.* for 'Additional Subjects of Examination in Mathematics' in the 'Previous Examination.'

1639 Fuller *Holy War* II. iv. (1840) 52 Their second master made some additionals to their profession. **1647** Sprigg *Ang. Rediv.* IV. iv. (1854) 238 As an additional to the occurrences of these five days. **1673** W. Cave *Prim. Chr.* II. i. 9 Having no beauty of their own [they] fly to the additionals of dresses and paintings. **1882** *Girton Rev.* July 7 The majority take the Additionals .. simply because it is practically the only recognised door of admission to a Tripos.

Additionally (ădi·ʃənăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In an additional manner; by way of addition; still more.

a **1665** J. Goodwin *A being filled with the Spirit* (1867) 481 We cast in this likewise additionally, that this blessedness, etc. **1741** H. Walpole *Lett. to Mann* 8 (1834) I. 25 He has additionally brought over an Italian tailor—because there are none here. **1881** W. Collins *Black Robe* I. viii. 228 Having additionally conciliated him by means of a glass of rare liqueur.

†**Addi·tionary,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Addition *sb.* + -ary, as if ad. L. **additiōnārius.*] Additional.

1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* 105 Common gratitude must be kept alive by the additionary jewel of new courtesies.

Addititious (ăditi·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *additīci-us* (Tertull.), f. *addit-us* added + *-īci-us*, see -itious.] Characterized by having been added; due to, or of the nature of, an addition; additive. *Addititious force* (in *Astr.*); see Ablatitious.

1748 Rutherford *Nat. Phil.* II. 108 The ablatitious force upon the water at C, when the moon is in zenith, must be double the addititious force. **1833** Sir J. Herschel *Astron.* xi. 351 This force is called the addititious part of the disturbing force.

Additive (æ·dĭtiv), *a.* [ad. L. *additīv-us*, f. *addit-* ppl. stem of *add-ĕre* to Add; see -ive.] Characterized by, or tending to, addition; to be added.

1699 in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 352 *Additive Ratio* is that whose Terms are dispos'd to Addition, that is, to Composition. **1751** Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Suppose the line *ac* divided in the points *b* and *x*, the ratio between *ab* and *bx* is additive; because the terms *ab* and *bx* compose the whole *ax.* **1833** Sir J. Herschel *Astron.* v. 202 The quantity by which the true longitude of the earth differs from the mean longitude .. is additive during all the half-year. **1840** Carlyle *Heroes* iv. (1858) 279 The general sum of such work is great; for .. all of it is additive, none of it subtractive.

Additively (æ·dĭtivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In an additive manner; by way of addition.

1866 A. J. Herschel in *Intell. Observer* No. 48, 444 To be applied additively for the index error.

†**A·dditory,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *addit-* ppl. stem of *add-ĕre* to Add + -ory, as if ad. L. **additōrius.*] Tending to add something. (Also used *subst.*)

1659 Fuller *Appeal of Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 652 This is not contradictory, but additory, to what I have written; an additory only of suggestions and suspicions. **1727** Swift *Polit. Lying* Wks. 1755 III. i. 117 The additory [lie] gives to a great man a larger share of reputation than belongs to him.

Addle (æ·d'l), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 1 adela, 2 adele, 3 adel, ?5–8 adle, 6– addle. *North.* adle (ē·d'l). [OE. *adela* is cogn. w. MLG. *adele*, mod.G. *adel*, mire, puddle; O. Swed. *adel* in *ko-adel* cow-urine. (Not connected with OE. *ádl* disease.) After the OE. period found only in northern literature, except in Addle-egg (where it is now treated as an adj.); but still widely diffused in the dialects.]

1. Stinking urine, or other liquid filth; mire.

a **1000** *Enigma* in *Cod. Exon.* 110, 1 Dæt hér yfle adelan stincep. *c* **1000** Ælfric *Homil.* II. 380 For ðære fúlnysse fenlices adelan. **1513** Douglas *Virgil, Aeneis* IV. viii. 58 Scho gan behald In blak adill the hallowit watter cald Changit in the altare. **1710** Ruddiman *Gloss. to Douglas, Adill*, addle, rotten, stinking water. **1789** Burns (Chambers ed.) 75 Then lug out your ladle, Deal brimstone like adle. **1847** Halliwell *Addle-pool*, A pool or puddle, near a dunghill for receiving the fluid from it. *South.* **1864** E. Capern *Devon Provinc.*, Addle-pool, stagnant water.

2. 'The dry lees of wine.' In Bailey, vol. II, 1731; whence also in Ash 1775.

B. *attrib.* and *adj.*

1. In **addle egg** [*addle* orig. the prec. sb. used attrib. (= med. L. *ovum ūrīnæ* egg of urine or putrid liquid, a perversion of cl. L. *ovum ūrinum*, repr. Gr. *οὖριον ᾠόν*, wind-egg), at length, *c* 1600, treated as adj.] A rotten or putrid egg; one that produces no chicken. Applied usually to a fecundated egg in which through exposure to cold the chick dies during hatching; but also to an egg having no germ, which soon begins to decompose; and apparently sometimes to an egg no longer fit for food because partly hatched. (The idea of abortiveness led to many word-plays on *addle* and *idle.*)

a **1250** *Owl & Nightingale* 133 Ever he cuth that he com thonne, That he com of than adel-eye, Thez he a fro neste leie. **1563** Nowell in Strype *Ann. Ref.* xxxvi. (1709) 377 Hatched us out such a sort of goodly decrees, worse than addle eggs. **1589** *Pappe with an Hatchet* (1844) 11 These Martins were hatcht of addle egges, els could they not haue such idle heads. **1606** Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 145 *Pan.* He esteemes her no more then I esteeme an addle egge. *Cre.* If you loue an addle egge as well as you loue an idle head, you would eate chickens i'th'shell. **1611** Cotgr., *Oeuf abortif*, an addle egge, or an egge whose shell is not yet hard. **1617** Minsheu *Ductor, An Addle Egge* q. *idle* egge, because it is good for nothing, *oeuf qui n'a point de germe* .. [Du.] *windeye* q. *ovum subuentaneum*, a windie egge. L. *Ovum urinum*, because it hath water in it like urine. **1623**—*Span. Dict., Huevo guero*, an addle egge, or rotten egge. **1632** Sherwood, Addle or Addle; as an Addle Egg, *Oeuf pourci, corrumpu, ou, sans germe; oeuf abortif.* **1667** Denham *Direct. to Painter* II. ii. 10 in *T.C.P.* (1689) 12/2 Alas, even they, though shell'd in treble Oak, Will prove an Addle Egge, with double Yolk. **1739** Gray *Lett.* (1775) 43 We dined at Montreuil, much to our hearts' content, on stinking mutton cutlets, addle eggs, and ditch water. **1768** Willoughby in Pennant *Brit. Zool.* I. 125 Upon which lay a young one and an addle egg. **1840** Gen. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) V. 191 Why must the 130 millions which are involved in railways be an addle egg? **1863** Kingsley *Wat. Bab.* (1878) 193 The distilled liquor of addle eggs.

b. as simple *adj.*

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 25 Thy head hath bin beaten as addle as an egge for quarreling. **1643** Horn & Robotham *Gate of Lang. Unlocked* xiv. § 147 Poultry shut up in a henhouse lay eggs .. and sitting on them (unlesse they be addle) they hatch young chicks. **1655** Moffet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 225 New Eggs are ever full, but old Eggs lose every Day somewhat of their Substance, and in the end waxing addle, stink like Urine, whereupon they were called of the Latins *Ova Urinæ.* **1781** Pennant in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 70 They [Turkeys] sit on their eggs with such perseverance, that if they are not taken away when addle, the hens will almost perish with hunger before they will quit the nest.

2. *fig.* Empty, idle, vain; also (with reference to the decomposed or disorganized condition of an addle egg), muddled, confused, unsound.

[**1706** Phillips, *Addle*, Empty or rotten; properly spoken of an Egg, and figuratively apply'd to a Hair-brain'd, Empty scull'd Fellow.]

a **1593** H. Smith *Works* (1867) II. 480 Sudden qualm, or sullen care, Or addle-fit of idle fear. **1594** Hooker *Eccl. Politie* III. (1617) 101 Concerning his preaching, their very by-word was Λόγος ἐξουθενημένος, Addle speech, emptie talke. **1591** Lyly *Endymion* IV. iii. 58 Till sleepe has rock'd his addle head. **1616** R. C. *Times' Whistle* V. 1835 Thus they drink round, Vntill their addle heads doe make the ground Seeme blew vnto them. **1622** M. Fotherby *Atheomastix* I. xi. § 2, 113 The corrupt fancies of their owne addle heads. **1674** Fairfax *Bulk. & Selv. World* 59 Somewhat that is the fondling of our addle brains. **1693** W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gener.* 1333, I wish him an ounce more wit in his addle head. *c* **1800** R. Fellowes *Milton's 2nd Def.* (1847) 924/2 That tiresome and addle epistle which follows. *Ibid.* 923/1 The shell was no sooner broken than they loathed the addle and putrid contents.

b. as simple *adj.*

1602 T. Fitzherbert *Apology* 15 Your owne imagination, which was no lesse Idle, then your head was addle all that day. **1621** Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. ii. (1651) 657 Their brains were addle, and their bellies as empty of meat as their heads of wit. **1690** Dryden *Don Sebastian* Prol. 24 Thus

far the poet; but his brains grow addle, And all the rest is purely from his noddle. 1795 BURKE *Scarcity*, Wks. VII. 419 The brains of the people growing more and more addle with every sort of visionary speculation.

3. *dialectally.* Unsound, crazy.

1847 HALLIWELL, *Addle*, Unsound, unwell, *East.* 1876 *Surrey Prov.* (Eng. Dial. Soc.), *Addle* [ædˑlˈ] weak, shaky; said of a fence the posts of which have become loose.

C. *Comb.*

1. Addle-brain, addle-head, addle-pate; one whose head is addled, a stupid bungler.

1601 *Death of Huntington* I. i. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* VIII. 219, I and my mates Like addle-pates. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vindic. Answ. Humb. Remonstr.* § 16. 205 Call them if you will, Popish fooles, and addleheads. 1849 MISS MULOCH *Ogilvies* xviii. (1875) 141 It is quite too overpowering for such addle-pates as this gentleman and myself. 1880 DISRAELI *Endymion* I. viii. 71 'Never mind Lord Waverly and such addle-brains,' said Zenobia.

2. Addle-brained, addle-headed, addle-pated, *a.*; applied contemptuously to one whose intellect seems muddled.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water Poet) *Wks.* II. 252/2 Let euery idle addle-pated gull With stinking sweet Tobacco stuffe his skull. *a* 1670 HACKET *Life of Williams* II. 166 Unstable people flock after these coachmen-preachers, watchmaking-preachers, barber-preachers and such addle-headed companions. 1848 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 202, I was quite addle-headed for the time being. 1864 *Mattie, A Stray* III. 212 Two weak addle-pated mortals, only fitted for each other. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* IV. v. 633 The addle-brained Oberstein had confessed .. the enormous blunder which he had committed.

3. Addle-headedness, fatuity.

1835 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) III. 435 Calculate the addle-headedness of such inveterate old women, as should go about recommending to try Juno for dry nurse.

Addle (æˑdˈl), *v.*[1] [f. ADDLE *a.*; cf. to *sour*, to *wet*, to *cool*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To make addle; to muddle; to confuse (the brain); to spoil, make abortive.

c 1712 OTWAY *C. Marius* II. ii. One bottle to his Lady's health quite addles him. 1841 DICKENS *Lett.* (ed. 2) I. 43, I have addled my head with writing all day. 1849—*B. Rudge* (1866) I. x. 50 He added .. his brain by shaking his head. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 97 His cold procrastination addled the victory of Lepanto, as it had formerly addled that of St. Quentin.

2. *intr.* To grow addle (as an egg); also *fig.*

1812–21 COMBE *Dr. Syntax* XI. (Chandos) 42 Though his courage 'gan to addle, He still stuck close upon his saddle. 1829 SOUTHEY *Pilgr. Compost.* IV. Wks. VII. 266 Not one of these eggs ever addled. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* viii. 337 For in still water, however pure, the eggs in a few weeks addle and die.

†Addle (æd'l), *v.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* [a. ON. *öðla*, refl. *öðla-sk* to acquire (for oneself) property, f. *öðal* property. Found only in northern writers, and now exclusively dialectal, but used everywhere from Leicestershire to Northumberland; not in Scotland. (Spelt by some compilers of local glossaries *eddle*, after a false etymology in OE. *ed-lean* a reward.)]

1. *trans.* To acquire or gain as one's own; to earn.

c 1200 *Ormulum* 16102 Hemm addlenn swa þe maste wa þatt anig mann maȝȝ addlenn. *Ibid.* 6235 & heore leȝhe birrþ hemm beon Rædiȝ, þann itt iss addledd. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst., Crucif.* 218 If thou be kyng we shalle thank adylle, For we shalle sett the in thy sadylle. 1483 *Cathol. Anglic.* To Adylle: *commereri, promereri, mereri, adipisci, adquirere.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* To addil, *demerere*: to addle, *lucrari, mereri.* 1674 RAY *N. Countrey Wds.* 2 To *Adle* or *Addle*; to Earn. 1680 *Trial* [*at York*] in Howell *State Trials* (1816) VII. 1169 He would give me more than I could addle (that is, earn) in seven years. 1825 BROCKETT *Gloss. N. Country Wds., Addle, Eddle*, v. To earn by labour. *Addlings*, labourer's wages. 1862 in *Chambers' Jrnl.* 30 Apr. 276 [West Riding of York] A good man 'll addle aboot four shillings or four and sixpence a day. 1865 HARLAND *Lanc. Lyrics* 76 He says he's addled fifty pund, An bowt a kist an' clock.

2. *absol.* Of crops: To produce, yield, ripen fruit.

1580 TUSSER *Husb.* li. 6 Where Iuie imbraceth the tree verie sore, Kill Iuie, or else tree will addle no more. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 31 Crops .. in Westmoreland, when they ripen well, are said to 'addle well,' as if a notion of working and earning were implied.

Addled (æˑdˈld), *ppl. a.* [f. ADDLE *v.*[1] + -ED. But, as it seems to have existed before the verb, it was perhaps originally, like *newfangled*, etc., an assimilation of the adj. to the participial form.] Become or made addle, as an egg, or brain.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vi. 194 Eggs, wherof the sound ones sink, and such as are addled swim; as do also those that are termed *hypanemiae*, or wind eggs. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voyage* (1718) 276 They found the [turtle's] eggs addled in less than twelve hours, and in about twelve more they had young ones in them completely shaped and alive. 1732 FIELDING *Cov. Gard. Trag.* II. xii. Wks. 1784 II. 330 My muddy brain is addled like an egg. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Felix H.* 24 Things don't happen because they're bad or good, else all eggs would be addled or none at all.

Addlement (æˑdˈlmĕnt). [f. ADDLE *v.*[1] + -MENT.] The process of addling or being addled.

1859 HELPS *Friends in Council* Ser. II. II. xi. 286 The law of their addlement proceeds with adamantine vigour.

Addleness (æˑdˈlnĕs). [f. ADDLE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being addle as an egg; putrefaction.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exper. Phil.* I. iv. 146 App., Pervious to particles of air, which .. tend to produce .. at length, putrefaction, or addleness in the egg.

Addling (æˑdlĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. ADDLE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] Decomposition of an egg; muddling of the wits.

1843 E. A. POE *Purloined Let.* Wks. 1864 I. 275 An unaccountable addling of the brains.

†Addling (æˑdlĭŋ), *vbl. sb. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. ADDLE *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] Earning.

c 1200 *Ormulum* 17705 Al affterr þatt tin addlinng iss Na lasse, ne na mare. 1483 *Cathol. Anglic.* An Addyllynge; *meritum, gracia.* 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierces Supererog.* App. 3 According to Chaucer's English there can be little adling without much gabbing. 1851 *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb. & Durh.* 3 *Addlings, Adlings.*—Earnings. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.* (1864) *Addlings*, wages. 'Poor addlings,' small pay for work. 'Hard addlings,' money laboriously acquired.

†Addoo·m, *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 11 + DOOM *v.*, probably in imitation of *adjudge, award*, where the pref. is etymological.] To adjudge, to award.

1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vii. 56 Now iudge then, O thou greatest goddesse trew .. And vnto me addoom that is my dew.

Addorsed (ădˌdȫˑrst), *ppl. a. Her.* [As if pa. pple. of vb. *addorse*, f. L. *ad* to + *dors-um* back; in imitation of Fr. *adossé*.] Turned back to back; said of two animals, or objects, on a shield.

1572 J. BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 45 b, The fielde is sable, two Cranes Addorsed proper. 1766 PORNY *Elem. Her.* (1777) s.v., *Addorsed, a.* The corruption of the French word *adossé*, and signifies born or set back to back. 1787—*Heraldry* 191 Ruby, two Keys addorsed in bend .. the Arms of the Bishopric of Winchester. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* x. 60 Two Lions Rampant, placed back to back, are addorsed.

Addoub, later f. *adoub*, ADUB *v.* to equip.

Address (ădrĕˑs), *v.*; also 4–5 adress(e. [a. (14th c.) Fr. *adresse-r*, earlier *adrescе-r, adrecce-r, adrecie-r* (Pr. *adreysar*, Sp. *aderezar*, It. *addirizzare*):—late pop. L. **addirectiā-re, addirectiā-re*; f. *ad* to + *directiā-re, directiā-re* to make straight or right, f. *directum, dirictum, directum*, straight, right: see DRESS and DIRECT. The subseq. refashioning of *a-* to *ad-* occasional in the 15th c. Fr., has been permanently adopted in Eng.; see AD-.]

Prim. sign. To straighten:—**1.** To make anything straight; then, to put things 'straight' or right; to put in order; to order, prepare; to array, clothe. II. To make straight the *course* of anything, to direct, to dispatch; to direct a letter, direct one's speech or oneself to, speak to. III. To direct towards an object, apply to a purpose, to apply oneself.

I. To make (a thing) straight or right.

†1. *trans.* To straighten up, to erect; to raise, to set up. *refl.* To raise oneself, to stand erect, *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 173 How he sa hardyly Addressyt hym againe thaim all. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 87/2 The first day that he was wasshen and hayned he addressid hym right up in the bassyn. 1620 SHELTON *Don Quixote* I. III. i. 116 He arose, remaining bended in the midst of the way, like unto a Turkish Bow, without being able to address himself.

†2. To put (things) 'straight,' or 'to rights,' to set in order; to order, arrange, draw up in line (a body of troops, etc.) *Obs.*, but cf. DRESS.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 265 His men addressit he thame agane. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. ii. 2 [He] achyued many perilous aventures, and dyuers great batelles addressed. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. (1641) 33/2 The spitefull Scorpion, next the Scale adrest, With two bright Lamps covers his loathsom brest. 1598 R. BARNFEILD in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 26 The rest Whose stately Numbers are so well address. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 445 Put to their shifts, and forced for to addresse themselues, and range a nauall battell in order.

†b. To right what is wrong; to redress (wrongs), reform (abuses). *Obs.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* II. lxxx. [lxxvi.] 238, I say not this to you, bycause ye sholde addresse my wrongs .. by hym ye maye be addressed of all your complayntes. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* III. Wks. 1851, 95 A Parlament being call'd, to addres many things.

†3. To order or arrange for any purpose; to prepare, make ready. *refl.* To prepare oneself. Const. *to, unto, for.* *Obs.*, but see III.

1485 CAXTON *Paris & Vienne* 40 Eche departed fro other for tadresse suche thynges as to them shold be necessarye. 1560 Q. ELIZABETH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 158 II. 265 We will that you shall from time to time address several Schedules containing the names of all such hable Scholers. 1596 CHAPMAN *Iliad* V. 730 And Hebe, she proceeds T' address her chariot. 1633 HALL *Hard Texts* 315 Those of Media addressed their Target for a present defence. 1655 LESTRANGE *Chas. I.* 117 He .. did addresse himself for the stroke of death. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 201 He addressed himself to go over the River. 1818 BYRON *Childe Har.* II. lxix. When he did address Himself to quit at length this mountain-land.

†b. *intr.* (refl. pron. suppressed). To prepare. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. iv. 2 Sibillais commandment Enee addressis performe incontinent. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 148 Let vs addresse to tend on Hectors heeles.

†4. *esp.* To prepare or make ready with the *proper attire*; to accoutre, array, apparel, or attire, for any special purpose or occasion; *in later usage, simply* to clothe. (Const. to address *a person in*; also of *clothes* addressing *a person*.) *Obs.*; cf. DRESS.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 100 As he her couthe best adresse In ragges, as she was to-tore. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. ii. 38 Thaire ryng, thaire sceptyre, and thare crownys ar devotly blest Or thai in-to thaim be address. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. iv. 40 [He] wmquhile thaim gan balmyng and anoint, And into gold addres, at full gude poynt. 1567 JEWEL *Def. Apology* 349 Tecla sometime addressed her selfe in Mans apparell. 1598 YONG *Diana* 157 Kembe and adresse (louely Shepherdesse) thy silke soft haire. 1615 BP. HALL *Contemp.* XXI. 80 That soule which should be addressed, a fit Bride for thine holy and glorious majestie. 1678 QUARLES *Arg. & Parth.* 63 A Pilgrims weed her liveless limbs address't from head to foot.

b. To put on (a garment), to don. (Also with *on*.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. x. 2 Turnus hym self, als fers as ony gleid, full bissely addressyt on his weid. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* iii. 81, I have addressed a frock of heavy mail.

II. To direct.

†5. To make straight the course or aim of (anything); to direct; to aim (a missile). *Obs.* except as a techn. phrase in *Golf*, 'to address the ball.'

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* V. (1560) 224 b/1 As men seene the Carter worching in the touruing, and in the attempring or adressing of his carts or chariots. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 204/3 My crosse shall shewe my hede to therth and addresse my feet to heuen. 1520–41 SIR T. WYATT *Poet. Wks.* 197 Sinners I shall into thy ways address. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. (1641) 42/2 If without wings we fly .. Through hundred sundry wayless ways address. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iv. 15 Therefore, good youth, address thy gait vnto her. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* 159 Paris .. To him an arrow unperceiv'd address. 1677 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 496 So spake the enemy of mankind and towards Eve Addressed his way. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 19 Then all their steps address't To sep'rate mansions. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 494 The moment [a golfer] begins to 'address' his ball, as it is called, he expects that as a matter of course, everybody near him will become dumb and motionless.

6. To direct (any one) to go (*to* a person or place), to send, dispatch; to refer, introduce. Still said of a ship.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 11, I pray yow if ye knowe any in this contre that hit may plese yow to adresse me to them. 1530 PALSGR. 417/2 I am nowe out of the waye, who shall nowe adresse me? 1570–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* II. 19 King Edward addressed his orators into Scotland. 1660 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 355, I addressed him to Lord Mordaunt. 1715 BURNET *Hist. own Times* (1823) I. 285 He was addressed first to the Earl of Clarendon. 1882 *Charter-party*, Ship to be addressed to Charterers or their Agents at port of discharge.

†b. *refl.* To direct one's course, to make one's way; to betake oneself. *Obs.* (See III.)

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 30 He addressid him on that parte where he sawe the banyer royall. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 137 Into Italie whether warde he addressed himself with all speede. 1647 FULLER *Holy War* II. iii. 46 Such pilgrims as were disposed to return addressed themselves for their country. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* [He] addressed himself to the British King Arviragus.

7. To send as a written message *to* (some one); to write (anything) expressly that it may reach and be read by some one; to destine, inscribe, dedicate. *To address a letter* to one: To write and send it; in modern usage also, *techn.* to write on the outside the name and residence of the person to whom it is addressed, to 'direct' it.

1636 HEALEY *Epictetus* Ep. Ded., [He] ever wisht if these ensuing were published, they might onely bee addressed unto your Lordship. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. xxiii. 126 For the Advice is addressed to the Soveraign only. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 355 This letter is addressed not so much to you, as to the public. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II* (1857) I. ii. 19 Previous to his embarkation Charles addressed a letter to his son. 1880 *P. O. Guide* 16 Letters for well-known firms and persons in London are sometimes addressed 'London' only; but this practice often causes delay.

8. To direct spoken words *to* any one; (implying that they are meant expressly *for* him).

a. *trans.* To address *prayers, vows, a speech, words* (*to* a person).

1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 17 The oraysons and prayers whiche [thei] adressen vnto our lorde. 1654 BAKER *Lett. Balzac* III. 134 They have addressed incense to Apes and Crocodiles. 1684 DRYDEN *Thren. August.* 2 His usual morning vows had just address'd. 1718 POPE *Iliad* V. 38 When by the blood-stain'd hand Minerva press'd The God of battles, and this speech address'd. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 623 Her husband received her very coldly, and addressed almost all his discourse to Clarendon. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Autocrat* XI. 109, I never addressed one word of love to the schoolmistress.

b. *refl.* To address *oneself* in speech (*to* a person).

1665 J. SPENCER *Prophecies* 53 God addrest him to men in more natural and familiar ways. 1751 FIELDING *Amelia* III. iv. Wks. 1784 VIII. 271 Some on board were addressing themselves to the Supreme Being. 1855 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* XVII. 293 To all these different tendencies of the people's mind, Isaiah addresses himself. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Whiggism* Wks. VI. 41 To consider the Doctor as addressing himself exclusively to the lady of the house. *Mod.* He addressed himself to the reporters.

†c. *intr.* (by omission of obj. or refl. pron.) To address *to* a person. Also *techn.* to present a formal address, and to 'pay addresses,' to court. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 193 My Lord of Burgundie, We first addresse toward you. 1713 *Guardian* No. 45 (1756) I. 194 A man of greater fortune than she could expect would address to her upon honourable terms. 1715 BURNET *Hist. own Times* II. 32 Yet they addressed to him against it. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xxxix, Miss Clements is addressed to by a Yorkshire gentleman. 1756 HUME *Hist. Eng.* VII. (1767) 524 The Commons .. addressed against the King's guards. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. of Nat.* II. 686 If either he had addressed to the studious, or I been to write for the better sort.

d. *trans.* (by omission of *to*) To speak directly to. Also with *inf. phr.* To request (the sovereign) in a formal address.

1718 POPE *Iliad* V. 518 And, calling Venus, thus address'd

his child. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* I. Pref. 12 In printed publications we, in fact, address all the world. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* xi. (1876) II. 380 The Commons . . instantly addressed the king to disband his army. 1859 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. X. 112 That the custom was that the candidate should address every voter by name. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Constit.* xv. 238 An obsequious assembly, which addressed him to take the title of King. *Mod.* Address the chair!

e. To deliver a prepared speech to a company or meeting (extended to any speech appealing to an audience).

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. vi. 208 He now addressed the House of Peers for the first time. 1870 *Crown Hist. Eng.* 818 Mr. Hunt began to address the assembly amidst a profound silence. *Mod.* Messrs. Fawcett and Holmes will address their constituents on the work of the session.

III. (Special development of 3 influenced by 6.)

†**9.** *trans.* To apply, direct, or turn (to some object or purpose). *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 213 Where stant the verray hardiesse, There mote a king his herte adresse. 1481 CAXTON *Myrrour* I. xiv. 43 The axe doeth nothynge but cutte And he that holdeth it addressith it to what parte he wylle. 1591 GARRARD *Art of Warre* 300 To carry Ladders and such Engines, to addresse and reare them to the breach.

10. *refl.* To turn oneself with preparation, to apply oneself, to direct one's skill or energies (*to* some work or object).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 259 And he, which all him hadde adressed To lust, toke thanne what him liste. *c* 1525 SKELTON *Agst. Scottes* 89 And now to begyn I will me adres, To you rehersyng the somme of my proces. 1598 *Parismus* I. (1661) 31 Parismus and the rest of the company addressed themselves to that pastime. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 348 The captive Jewes . . shall soon addresse themselves to their returne. 1751 WATTS *Improv. Mind* i. (1801) 3 To address yourself to the work of improving your reasoning powers. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. iv. 30 We may address ourselves to revelry. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 67 These men addressed themselves to the task of subverting the treasurer's power.

†**11.** *intr.* (by suppression of refl. pron.) To turn the attention *to*, set about. *Obs.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* iv. (1851) 28 Which I shall forthwith addresse to prove. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 131 But Pallas now addrest To break the bands of all-composing rest.

Address (ădre·s), *sb.* [partly a. Fr. *adresse*, f. *adresse-r*; partly f. Eng. vb. ADDRESS.]

I. Preparation.

†**1.** The action of making ready, the state of being ready, preparation. *Obs.*

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 408, I beheld a present representation of addresse unto a terrible judgement. 1665-9 BOYLE *Refl.* Ep. Ded., Your Importunity ingaged me (though not to the address) yet to the Publication of these Papers. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 731 But now again she makes address to speak. 1673 *Lady's Calling* Pref. 2 The Spartans notwithstanding their ready address to Empire . . could have but half a happiness. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* 20 By proper address, they are as capable of entering into any subject of speculation as they ever will be.

†**2.** That which is prepared; an appliance. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 132 Bridges, harks and boats, and other Addresses and engines . . to be framed to passe riuers.

†**3.** Array, attire; dress. *Obs.*

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* v. 100 Foorth I proceed in order clad, In weldie armes right fair addresse. 1660 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* 203 Secondly, here must be a light address; no Man that goes to sojourn in a strange Country will carry his lumber along with him.

4. General preparedness or readiness for an event: skill, dexterity, adroitness.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. (1641) 50/1 The quick, proud Courser, which the rest doth passe For apt address. 1622 BACON *Jul. Cæs.* Wks. (Bohn) 499 His ready address to extricate himself both in action and discourse: for no man ever resolved quicker, or spoke clearer. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* I. 94 Being built exceedingly reclining, by a rare address of the architect. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 3 ¶ 6 His Royal Highness employs all his Address in alarming the enemy. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* I. 169 The prisoner had had the address to escape. 1829 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxx. 208 Miss Griselda . . had not address enough to follow the lead. 1850 MERIVALE *Hist. Rom. Emp.* lviii. (1865) VI. 310 With the charms of beauty she combined the address of an accomplished intriguer. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II* (1857) I. vi. 93 The French commander had the address to obtain instructions to the same effect from his own court.

II. Direction.

5. The action of directing or dispatching (to a person or place). Still said of ships.

1882 *Charter-party*, Ship to be addressed to Charterers or their Agents at port of discharge, paying 3% address commission.

†**6.** The action of sending a written message, of inscribing or dedicating what has been written. *Obs.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd. (1847) 123/2 The address of these lines chiefly to the parliament of England might have seemed ingrateful. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* C 8 a, The Addresse of this little Treatise to your Lordship. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* [I] can have no other Design in this Address than to declare that I am your lordship's most obliged ——.

7. The direction or superscription of a letter, etc.; the name of the person and place to which it is addressed or directed; the name of the place to which any one's letters are directed.

1712 BUDGELL *Spectator* No. 277 ¶ 6 Having learnt the Milliner's Addresse, I went directly to her house. 1848 *Vest. Creation* (ed. 3) 312 The number of letters put in without addresses is year by year the same. 1863 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxxi. 606 His address was to his brother's house in Suffolk. *Mod.* This letter is to your address.

†**8.** The act of addressing or betaking oneself to any one; recourse, application, approach for any object. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Acheminement*, an addresse, introduction, entrie, ingression. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iii. 35 To make his first addresse for justice to a secular Magistrate. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* x. (1739) 127 Our Addresses to Heaven are represented by Frankincense.

9. *esp.* Dutiful or courteous approach to any one, courtship to a sovereign (*obs.*) or a lady. Now always in the plural, as in *to pay one's addresses* to a lady.

1539 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. 544 The king looked for address: and was well pleased when he had it from such as had a repute for learning. 1665-9 BOYLE *Refl.* IV. xix. 284 Procuring her to be haunted by some . . and to make an address which aims but at the Portion, not the Person. 1749 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. iii. 11 She did not dislike his address, only the manner of it. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) III. 93 To make sham addresses to the older lady. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 17 The black footman persecuted her with his addresses.

10. Manner of speaking to another, bearing in conversation; accost.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 17 With a goodly income of Learning, and a right handsome address of words, and well air'd periods. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* 20 I. 61 A princess of great address and good breeding. 1755 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1816) I. 240, I was overpowered . . by the enchantment of your address. 1807 CRABBE *Flattery* 11 And who that modest nymph of meek address? 1851 CARLYLE *J. Sterling* II. ii. (1872) 93 His address, I perceived, was abrupt, unceremonious.

11. A discourse specially directed to any one, a formal speech of congratulation, respect, thanks, petition, etc., *esp.* the formal reply of the House of Lords or Commons to the Royal Speech at the opening of Parliament; and, in modern usage, a set discourse, a speech addressed to, or appealing to an audience. (Expressing less oratorical style, than a *speech*; less systematic treatment of a theological subject than a *sermon*.)

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Address*, a discourse presented to the king, in the name of a considerable body of his people. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. ii. 154 They joined with this view, in an address to the regent. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II* (1857) I. ii. 28 The magistrates of the cities through which he passed welcomed him with complimentary addresses. 1870 *Crown Hist. Eng.* 808 Lord Liverpool moved the Address . . the debate lasted two nights, the Address being finally carried by a majority of 163. 1872 A. J. ELLIS in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1873, 1 To make our Anniversary conform to those of other learned Societies, by delivering an annual address. *Mod.* The proceedings consist of prayer, singing of hymns, short and stirring addresses.

Addressed (ădre·st), *ppl. a.*; also **addrest**. [f. ADDRESS *v.* + -ED.]

†**1.** Erected, raised. *Obs.*

1595 SPENSER *Colin Clout* 563 She . . like a goodly beacon high addrest.

†**2.** Well-ordered, accomplished. *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 12 Jason the most adressid knight that euer was in mirmidone. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 11 Full jolly knight he seemde, and wel addrest. 1597 DANIEL *Civile Wares* (1717) II. 13 Never this Island better peopl'd stood, Never more Men of Might, and Minds address'd.

†**3.** Made ready, prepared, 'dressed,' as food. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (1527) I. xlii. 42 b In Brytayne ben hote welles wel arayed and adressed to the use of mankynd. 1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* 84 The Ele being killed & addressed in wine whosoeuer chanceth to drinke of that wine so vsed, shall euer after lothe wine. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 5 Our Nauie is addressed, our power collected. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 394 They were accordingly addressed for their execution upon the third part of the inhabitants.

4. Arrayed, attired, trimmed, dressed. *arch.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 134 The better addressed and arraied. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) XII. iii. 411 A goshawke is adressyd wyth dyuersyte of pennes and fetheres. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. xiii. 178 His ȝallow lokkis brycht, That ayre was kemmyt and addressit rycht. 1597 DANIEL *Civile Wares* VI. xxviii. When faire Europa sate With many goodly Diadems addrest. 1820 SHELLEY *Sens. Plant.* 29 The rose like a nymph to the bath addrest, Which unveiled the depth of her glowing breast.

5. Directed, dispatched, aimed.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. (1641) 14/2 Anon, from North to South, from East to West, With ceasless wings, they drive a ship addrest. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone Lightho.* § 15 The large copper plate print addressed to Prince George of Denmark. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* X. 21 Wks. VIII. 84 The shaft, unerringly addrest, Unerring flew, and smote Ereenia's breast.

6. Directed as a letter, superscribed with the name of the person for whom it is intended.

Mod. The letter has been posted insufficiently addressed. An addressed envelope was found in his pocket.

†**Addre·ssedness.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being addressed or prepared; preparedness.

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 378 His ready addressednesse to the gracious works of his mediatorship.

Addressee (ădre·sī·). [f. ADDRESS *v.* + -EE.] The person to whom a letter or other commercial document is addressed.

a 1858 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* VI. 328 Out of five thousand addressees, if nine-tenths declined to take any notice of his letters. 1880 *P. O. Guide* 235 When the addressee resides beyond the free delivery, porterage is charged.

Addresser (ădre·sə1). [f. ADDRESS *v.* + -ER^1.] One who addresses; one who sets right (*obs.*); one who pays addresses (*obs.*); the signer or deliverer of an address; the person who addresses or directs a message or letter to any one.

[1495 *Addresseress* is quoted.] 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 100 The addressers . . adjourned to the Divill tavern, and there signed the addresse. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* xvii. (1811) II. 112 It is dangerous to be laid under the sense of an obligation to an addresser's patience. 1844 LD. COCKBURN *Jrnl.* II. 86 As an addresser of the lower orders—he has no existing equal. 1881 *Echo* 7 Nov. 4/6 *Advt.*, Envelope and circular addressers.

†**Addre·sseress.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female addresser, who directs or sets right.

1495 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de Worde) I. xlii. 69 bb, Our lady . . the very adresseresse of theym that ben out of the waye.

Addressing (ădre·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ADDRESS *v.* + -ING^1.] The action of righting, preparing; acting with address or dexterity (*obs.*); of directing or speaking directly to. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1601 BP. BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* Pref. 3 The addressing my selfe to this sermon. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xvii. (1632) 362 Of addressing, dexteritie, and disposition, I never had any. 1611 COTGR., *Adressement*, an addressing . . or setting in the nearest and readiest course. *a* 1682 in *Roxb. Ballads* IV. 256 With Abhorring and Adressing their time is spent. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 29 Immense sumptuosities, addressings, knight-makings, ceremonial exhibitions. *Mod.* Blamed for wrongly addressing the letter.

Addressing (ădre·siŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ADDRESS *v.* + ING^2.] Forming a straight line; preparing; directing; issuing an address.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. ccxii. 237 All Iles addressing to the landes . . we helde in the tyme of the sayd treatye. 1705 PERRY *Hist. Coll. Am. Col. Ch.* I. 156 The addressing Clergy have the general favor of the people. 1773 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. II. 289 An addressing house of commons.

†**Addre·ssion.** *Obs. rare.* [f. ADDRESS in imitation of forms like *oppress-ion, confess-ion, aggress-ion*.] The direction of one's course.

1596 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI. 371 (1857) I. 147 My wife with her advice inclin'd This my addression to the field. 1615 — *Odyss.* I. 438 To Pylos first be thy addression then.

†**Addre·ssly,** *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$; 5 **adresly.** [f. ADDRESS *sb.* + -LY^3.] With good address, courteously.

c 1425 WYNTOWN *Cron.* IX. xxvii. 317 Commendyt heily . . his manere As he hym hawyt adresly.

Addre·ssment. *Obs.* [a. Fr. *adressement*; f. *adresser* to ADDRESS.] The act of addressing. **a.** Putting right, adjustment. **b.** Direction or dedication of a writing. **c.** Of the face or outward attention: Attitude. **d.** Of the mental attention: Devotion of attention, application.

1525 *Q. Margaret of Scotl.* I. 369 After the good addrescment of that your borderers and your commissioners concludes. 1630 LORD *Persees* 29 We make addressment to the third Tract . . which layeth downe their Law. 1641 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* Ded., This addressement of mine [my book] to his daughter. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes on Script.* 81 The Great Atonement was performed towards the East, quite contrary to all other manner of addressment in their devotion.

Addressor (ădre·sə1, -ō·1). [f. ADDRESS *v.* + -OR.] One who signs or joins in signing a formal address; one who addresses a formal document, as the addressor of a Letter of Credit.

1691 *New Disc. of Old Intreague* Introd. 5 With greater Gust than our Addressors sold Their Liberty for Lust. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 64 A meeting of the addressors had nominated him as their chairman.

Addressy (ădre·si), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. ADDRESS *sb.* + -Y^1.] Having the character or aspect of an address, or speech directed to an audience.

1870 *Echo* 23 Nov., Upon the unsectarian point their utterances are 'addressy.'

†**Addubita·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *addubitātiōn-em* a doubting, f. *addubitā-re* to incline to doubt, f. *ad* to, towards + *dubitā-re* to DOUBT.] The suggestion of a doubt.

1631 GOUGE *Expos. Ps.* cxvi. (1868) 78 The manner of expressing his profession is by a rhetorical addubitation. 1655 — *Hebr.* (1866) I. 315 By way of addubitation or supposition.

Adduce (ădiū·s), *v.* [ad. L. *addūc-ĕre* to lead to, to bring forward or allege; f. *ad* to + *dūc-ĕre* to lead.] To bring forward (verbally) for consideration, to cite, to allege.

1616 N. BRENT *Hist. Counc. Trent* (1629) 545 For better proofe many authorities of the Fathers were adduced. 1678 *Trans. at Crt. Spain* 88 Though all that I have adduced, be sufficient to convince every disinterested person. 1769 ROBERTSON *Charles V*, III. VIII. 88 In proof of this they adduced many arguments. 1806-31 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 90 He adduces Martin Luther as an instance of clearness respecting justification. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 305 Supported by better reasons than he has been able to adduce.

Adduceable (ădiū·săb'l), *a.* [f. ADDUCE + -ABLE.] Another form of ADDUCIBLE, on analogy of adjectives in -ABLE not adopted from L.

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 1 The rapid improvement . . is confirmed by such statistical facts as are adduceable.

Adduced (ădiū·st), *ppl. a.* [f. ADDUCE + -ED.] Brought forward in a statement, cited, alleged.

1790 PALEY *Hor. Paul.* Rom. ii. 17 The two congruities last adduced depend upon the time. 1860 FARRAR *Orig.*

Lang. 205 Attempts have, indeed, been made to connect Hebrew and Sanskrit, but the adduced points of osculation are .. few and dubious.

Adducent (ădiū·sĕnt), *a. Phys.* [ad. L. *adducent-em*, pr. pple. of *adduc-ĕre*; see ADDUCE.] Bringing or drawing towards a given point or common centre; attribute of the muscles, called ADDUCTORS. Opposed to *abducent*.

1694 GWITHER *Physiognomy* in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 120 We see great Drinkers with Eyes generally set towards the Nose, the adducent Muscles being often employed to let them see their loved Liquor in the Glass. 1713 DERHAM *Physico-Theol.* IV. ii. 99 Which is the case of the Adducent and Abducent Muscles [of the eye]. 1843 WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. viii. 225 The glands have four vessels, two adducent or afferent.

Adducer (ădiū·sə1). [f. ADDUCE + -ER1.] One who adduces, or brings forward in a statement.

1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 115 Principles, from which the adducers of these arguments loudly profess their dissent. 1817 — *Ess. on own Times* (1850) III. 952 The charge, as far as it allows even a plausible excuse for the adducer, implies a complete ignorance.

Adducible (ădiū·sĭb'l), *a.* [f. ADDUCE, as if ad. assumed L. **addūcibil-is*, vbl. adj. f. *addūc-ĕre*; cf. *condūcibilis*. See -BLE.] Capable of being adduced or produced in a statement.

1799 COLERIDGE *Ess. on own Times* (1850) II. 344 The only argument .. which .. is fairly adducible against it.

Adduct (ădv·kt), *v. Phys.* [f. L. *addūct-* ppl. stem of *addūc-ĕre* to lead to: see ADDUCE.] To draw towards a common centre or median line.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 528/1 When the thumb is adducted the first dorsal interosseous projects considerably. 1870 W. ADAMS in *Lancet* 13 Aug. 236/2 The thigh is flexed and adducted so that the knee is drawn across the opposite thigh.

Adducted (ădv·ktĕd), *ppl. a. Phys.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Drawn towards the median line.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 790/2 The limb .. became so strongly adducted as to cross the median line. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* vii. 174 A limb .. is adducted, when it is brought to the middle line.

Adduction (ădv·kʃən). [a. Fr. *adduction* (16th c. in Litt.), ad. med. L. *addūctiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *addūcĕre*: see ADDUCE.] The action of bringing to or towards.

†**1.** The action of bringing a thing to something else; *spec.* the alleged bringing of our Lord's body and blood into the elements, transubstantiation. *Obs.*

1638 FEATLEY *Transubst.* 182 Such an adduction importeth onely a translocation.

2. The action of adducting; in *Phys.* the opposite of abduction.

1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1839) 343 The bending of a line is either the addu ction or diduction of the extreme parts. 1666 J. SMITH *Solomon's Old Age* (1676) 62 If we consider how they [the muscles] can stir the limb inward, outward .. can perform adduction, abduction. 1709 BLAIR *Osteogr. Eleph.* in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 129 The motion of the Humerus .. is rather Flexion and Extension, than Adduction or Abduction. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* vii. 174 The different kinds of movements which the levers thus connected are capable of performing are called .. abduction and adduction.

3. The action of adducing or bringing forward facts or statements.

1764 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 399 The Chaldee term being of the singular number .. the adduction of it seems altogether impertinent. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ii. (1852) 44 The adduction of such parts of Scripture as furnish an obvious ground for the conclusion. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 280 These attributes are so characteristic .. that .. their adduction gives a measure of authority to the statement.

Adductive (ădv·ktiv), *a.* [f. L. *addūct-* ppl. stem of *addūc-ĕre* + -IVE, as if ad. L. **addūctīvus*: see ADDUCE.] Tending to lead towards, bringing to something else. Formerly applied *spec.* to the change said to be wrought in transubstantiation.

1638 FEATLEY *Transubst.* 182 Suarez drives this nayle to the head, by a meere addu ctive action. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* (1836) 659 If we ask what conversion it is .. at last it is found to be addu ctive. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 411 For bringing their Imaginary Christ from Heaven; which is the English of their Addu ctive Motion. 1855 P. J. BAILEY *Mystic.* 90 The achate, wealth addu ctive, and the mind Of the immortals gladdening.

Adductor (ădv·ktə1). *Phys.* [a. L. *addūctor* a bringer to; also in the *Phys.* sense.] A muscle which draws any limb, or part of the body, towards the trunk or main axis, or which folds or closes extended parts of the body. Also *attrib.* with *muscle*.

1746 PARSONS *Hum. Physiogn.* i. 17 in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. The Addu ctor arises tendinous and fleshy from the edge of the Hole of the optic Nerve. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 296/1 There are [in birds] most commonly three addu ctors of the thigh. 1859 CARPENTER *Anim. Physiol.* i. (1872) 41 The animal forcibly draws them together by its addu ctor muscle.

†**Addu·lce,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 adoulce, 6 addoulce, 7 addoulse, adulce, addulce. [orig. a. MFr. *adoulcir*, also written *addoulcir*; (mod. *adoucir*) to sweeten :—late L. *addulcīre*; f. *ad* to + *dulcis* sweet. Subseq. refashioned after L.] To sweeten, to render pleasant or palatable (a thing); to soothe, mollify (a person).

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 20 b, Shalle not the Rigour .. of my noble lady be myned and adoulced by my habondant prayers?

1552 HULOET *Abcedarium*, Addoulce or mitigate with swetnes, *Permulceo*. *c* 1592 G. HARVEY *Sonnets* xv. 69 Then would I so my melody addoulce. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, To Addoulse, or mitigate with sweetenesse, Fr. *addoulcir*, *adoucir*; It. *addolcire*. 1622 BACON *Henry VII*, 90 With great show of their king's affection, and many sugared words, seek to addulce all matters between the two kings. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 263 The answer you see .. is addulced so much as may. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 203 The Queen having lately Adulced him with fair language. 1679 PRANCE *Add. Narrat.* 18 For the addulcing and ascertaining his Friends and Partizans beyond the Seas. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Addoulce* (French) to sweeten, mollifie, or asswage. [Not in ed. 1706.]

-ade, *suff.* of sbs. **1.** a. Fr. *-ade*, ad. Pr., Sp. or Pg. *-ada* or It. *-ata* :—L. *-āta*, subst. use of fem. of pa. pple., as in pop. L. *strāta* (sc. *via*) a *paved* way, a 'street.' The native Fr. form of this suff. is *-ée*, as in *entrée*, *acolée*; *-ade* appeared first in the adaptation of Provençal words in *-ada*, as *ballade*, Pr. *ballada*, and became established as the reg. form in which Pr., Sp. or Pg. words in *-ada*, or their It. cognates in *-ata*, were adapted in Fr. In some cases these supplanted the native Fr. forms as *accolade*, ad. It. *accollata*, for OFr. *acolee*; in mod. Fr. *-ade* has become a living suffix, on which new words are formed, as *gasconnade*, *cannonade*, *fusillade*. From Fr., words in *-ade* have been adopted in Eng., without change (exc. that the early *ballade*, *salade*, have become *ballad*, *salad*) as in *accolade*, *ambassade*, *ambuscade*, *arcade*, *balustrade*, *bastonnade*, *brigade*, *cannonade*, *cascade*, *cavalcade*, *comrade*, *crusade*, *enfilade*, *escalade*, *esplanade*, *fanfaronnade*, *lemonade*, *marmalade*, *masquerade*, *palisade*, *parade*, *rodomontade*, *serenade*, *tirade*. In imitation of these some have been formed in Eng. itself, as *blockade*, *gingerade*, *orangeade*. The sense is analogous to the pa. pple., and to Eng. sbs., in *-ate*, as *acetate*, *mandate*, *syndicate*; hence **a.** An action done; as in *blockade*, *cannonade*, *fusillade*, *crusade*, *parade*, *tirade*. **b.** The body concerned in an action or process; as in *ambuscade*, *ambassade*, *brigade*, *cavalcade*, *comrade*. **c.** The product of an action, and, by extension, that of any process or raw material; as in *arcade*, *colonnade*, *masquerade*, *lemonade*, *marmalade*, *pomade*.

Equivalent forms, all :—L. *-āta*, appear in *son-ata* (a. It.), *arm-ada* (a. Sp.), *lev-ee*, *soir-ée* (a. Fr.), *voll-ey*, *arm-y* (a. OFr. *volee*, *armee=armata*, *armada*, *armade*).

2. a. Fr. *-ade*, ad. (directly or through L.) Gr. *-αδ-α* (nom. *-ας*); as in *decade*, *nomade*. The ordinary Eng. form of this suffix is *-ad*: see -AD 1.

3. ad. Sp. or Pg. *-ado*, or cogn. It. *-ato*, the masculine form answering to No. 1 above, and having **a.** the same meaning, as in *brocade*, embossed (stuff); or **b.** that of a person affected, as in *renegade*, one who has *re-denied* his faith. These also remain as *-ado*, cf. *desperado*.

A-dead (ădē·d), *adv.* and *pred. a.* [f. A- *pref.* 11 + DEAD; apparently due to form-assoc. w. *a-live*, *a-sleep*, *a-cold*, but not analogous.] Dead.

1879 E. ARNOLD *Light of Asia* 101 As ye lie asleep so must ye lie A-dead.

†**Adea·d-en,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 adeadan, a-dydan, 2–3 adead-en. [f. A- *pref.* 1, intensive + *dēad-an* to deaden. Cf. Ger. *ertödten*.]

1. *trans.* To kill, put to death; deaden, mortify.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ix. 11 Ic nelle heononforð eall flæsc adydan. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 112 No þing neuer nes þerinne þet hit muhte adeaden.

2. *intr.* To die.

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 150 Þe bouh, hwon he adeadeð, he hwiteð wiðuten .. & worpeð his rinde. Al so god dede þet wule adeaden forworpeð hire rinde, þet is, unheleð hire.

†**Adeal.** *Obs.* 4–6; also **adele, adell, adeale**; properly two words *a deal*, a part; used in negative phrases *not a deal*, *never a deal* = not, or never a bit; not at all. See DEAL.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6402 This ought thee suffice wele, Ne be not rebel never adele. *Ibid.* 7435 For he ne drede him not adele. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi. Some .. lyke it neuer adell. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxx. 220 And Salomon .. there ayens spak neuere adel. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1557, 1369/2, I doubte it neuer adeale.

†**Adea·th,** *adv. Obs.*, prop. *phrase.* [A *prep.* 1 + DEATH. Cf. *a-live*.] In death.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 7 God thorwe miracles ketheth hit A-lyve and eke a-dethe.

†**Adea·ve,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + DEAVE, OE. *deaf-ian* to make deaf.] To deafen, strike deaf.

c 940 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 38 Wið earena adeafunge. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 103 Ac purgatorie and helle hy beth So lyte by-leved, That what somevere men telleth, Ben throf al adeved.

‖ **A·deb.** [Arab.] (See quot.)

1743 R. POCOCK *Egypt* 175 in (1753) Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, Adeb, in commerce, the name of a large Egyptian weight .. consisting of 210 okes, each of three rotolos, a weight [*i.e.* the rotolo] of about two drams less than the English pound.

†**Adeca·stic(ke,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. Gr. *ἀδέκαστ-ος* impartial (vbl. adj. f. *ἀ* priv. + *δεκάζ-ειν* to bribe) + -IC. Also used subst.] 'One that will doe iust howsoeuer.' Cockeram 1626.

Adeem (ădī·m). [ad L. *adim-ĕre* to take to oneself from, take away, f. *ad* to + *em-ĕre* to take; assimilated to REDEEM.] To take away; *spec.* in *Rom. Law*, to revoke the bequest of (a legacy, etc.).

1845 STEPHEN *Laws of Eng.* II. 206 Where a specific legacy is so adeemed, the legatee has no longer any claim under the will. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* xxiv. § 29 A legacy that has been bequeathed may be adeemed either in the same testament or in a codicil confirmed by it.

A·deep (ădī·p), *adv.* prop. *phrase.* [A *prep.* 1 in + DEEP.] Deeply, deep.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 286 We shout so adeep down creation's profound, We are deaf to God's voice.

Adel, obs. f. ADDLE.

‖ **Adelantado** (ā·delantā·do). [Sp., substantive use of pa. pple. of *adelantar* to advance, promote, f. *adelante* before, forward, f. *ad* to, at + *el* the + *ante* before.] A Spanish grandee; a lord-lieutenant or governor of a province.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 99 As complete an Adelantado, as he that is known by wearing a cloak of tuft-taffeta eighteen years. 1610 B. JONSON *Alchemist* III. iii. (1616) 641 [He is] an Adalantado, A Grande. 1783 ROBERTSON *Amer.* I. 258 Ferdinand .. appointed him Adelantado, or Lieutenant-governor of the countries upon the South Sea. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* I. ii. 62 Marquez, nephew to the Adelantado.

‖ **Adelaster** (ædĭlæ·stə1). *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄδηλ-ος* not manifest + *ἀστήρ*, *-έρα* star.] A provisional name for a plant of which the flowers are unknown, so that it cannot be as yet referred to its proper genus.

1866 LINDLEY & MOORE *Treas. Bot.* 18 All Adelasters are therefore provisional names, to be abandoned as soon as the true names of the plants so called can be ascertained.

Adeling. See ATHELING.

Adelopod(e (ădī·lŏpŏd). [f. Gr. *ἄδηλος* not seen + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) a foot.] 'An animal whose feet are not apparent.' Craig 1847.

‖ **-adelphia** (ădĕ·lfiă) *suffix. Bot.* [Gr. *-αδελφία* (in comb.) brotherhood, f. *ἀδελφός* brother.] Collection of stamens into a bundle; as in the Linnæan class-names *Monadelphia*, *Diadelphia*, *Polyadelphia*.

1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Physiol.* § 456 The more or less complete union of the filaments of the stamens into bundles, or brotherhoods; on account of which the termination *adelphia* is applied to the number of such bundles.

Adelphic (ădĕ·lfik), *a. Bot.* [ad. Gr. *ἀδελφικός* brotherly.] 'In Botany, having the stamens into a parcel or parcels.' Craig 1847.

Adelpholite (ădĕ·lfŏləit). *Min.* [mod.? f. Gr. *ἀδελφός* brother + *λίθος* stone.] A Columbate of iron and manganese, found associated with Columbite in Finland.

1868 DANA *Mineral.* 525.

Adelphous (ădĕ·lfəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀδελφ-ός* brother + -OUS.] Having the stamens grouped or united: generally in comp. as *monadelphous*, *diadelphous*.

1855 HOOKER & ARNOT *Brit. Fl.* 151 Order *Bryonia*, Filaments, 3—Adelphous. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 249 The union of the filaments may take place in one or more bundles, the number being indicated by a Greek numeral prefixed to the word adelphous.

Ademand, -mant, obs. forms of ADAMANT.

†**Ade·mpt,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ademptus* pa. pple. of *adimĕre*; see ADEEM.] Taken away, removed.

1432-50 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) I. 17 Part is adempte and loste þro the slawthe of wryters. 1549 LATIMER *Seven Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (1869) 54 Without al sinister suspicion of anye thynge in the same added or adempte. 1561 *Queen Esther* (1862) Our lyfe and godes from us were adempte.

†**Ade·mpted,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. + -ED. Cf. *exempted*.] Taken away, adeemed.

1590 H. SWINBURN *Testaments* 281 The will of the testator is not presumed to be altered, nor the legacie adempted.

Ademption (ădĕ·mʃən). [ad. L. *ademptiōn-em* n. of action, f. *adimĕre*: see ADEEM.]

1. A taking away; mostly in *Law*, a revocation of a grant, or bequest.

1590 H. SWINBURN *Testaments* 277 Ademption is a taking away of the legacie before bequeathed. *c* 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. v. Wks. III. 42 Whether ademption of equal portions from things equal leave not such equality betwixt them as it found. 1765 BURN *Eccl. Law* IV. 263 If a man gives a portion to his daughter by will, and afterwards advances her with the like sum, it shall go in ademption of the legacy. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* xxiv. § 29. 420 The words of ademption were to be a repetition of those of bequest, with the addition of a negative.

‖ **A·den.** *Phys. Obs.* Pl. *aden-es.* [Gr. *ἀδήν*, *ἀδέν-α*, an acorn; a gland.] A gland.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xliv. He cut clean thorough the jugularie veins .. even unto the two Adenes, which are throat-kernels. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Aden* (in *Anat.*) a glandule or kernel in an Animal Body: some also take it for a swelling in the groin, the same as *Bubo*. 1775 ASH, *Aden* (not used) a glandule, a bubo.

Aden-, adeni-, adeno-, combining forms of prec. in Gr., mod. L. and Eng.

‖ **Adenalgia** (ædēnæ·ldʒiă). *Med.* [mod. L. f. ADEN- + -ALGIA.] 'Pain seated in a gland: a painful swelling in a gland.' Craig 1847.

Adeniform (ădē·nifɔ̄m, æ·dēnifɔ̄m), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *adeni-formis*, f. ADEN + -FORM.] Having the form or appearance of a gland; adenoid.

1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Adenocele (æ·dēnǫ|sīl) *Path.* [mod. f. ADENO- + Gr. *κήλη* tumour.] An adenoid tumour; see quot. under ADENOID.

1879 *Syd. Soc Lex.*

Adenography (ædēnǫ·grăfi). [f. ADENO- + -GRAPHY.] Description of the glandular system.

1721 In BAILEY. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Adenography*, that branch of anatomy which describes the glands, and glandular parts of the body.

Adenoid (æ·dēnoid), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἀδενοειδής* glandular; f. *ἀδέν-* gland + *-ειδής* -form; see -OID.] Gland-like; glandular.

1873 KLEIN *Handb. Physiol. Lab.* iii. 45 It remains to describe the so-called adenoid tissue. By this term is understood, a dense reticulum of branched cells, the processes of which are short but of great delicacy. 1878 BRYANT *Surgery* I. 99 Should a tumour be present in a gland . . the probability of its being an adenoid or glandular tumour cannot be overlooked.

Adenoidal (ædēnoi·dăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Having the appearance of a gland.

Adenological (æ·dēnǫ|lǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. ADENOLOGY + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to adenology; dealing with the structure of the glands.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Adenography* . . or the adenological part of anatomy.

Adenology (ædēnǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. ADENO- + -LOGY.] That part of Physiology which treats of the glands.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Adenography* is the same with what some others call *Adenology*. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Adenopathy (ædēnǫ·păθi). *Path.* [f. ADENO- + -PATHY, Gr. *-παθία* suffering.] Disease of the glandular system.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879 BRYANT *Surgery* II. 179 Adenopathy or bubo is a common complication of the simple as well as of the infecting chancre.

Adenophorous (ædēnǫ·fŏrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. ADENO- + *-φορος* -bearing.] Bearing or producing glands.

Adenophyllous (æ·dēnǫ|fi·ləs), *a. Bot.* [f. ADENO- + Gr. *φύλλ-ον* leaf + -OUS.] Bearing glands on the leaves; glandular-leaved.

WEBSTER cites HENSLOW.

Adenose (æ·dēnō·us), *a.* [ad. mod L. *adenōsus*, see ADEN- and -OSE.] Full of glands, glandulous.

1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Adenotomy (ædēnǫ·tŏmi). [f. ADENO- + Gr. *-τομία* cutting.] Dissection of or incision into a gland.

1847 In CRAIG.

Adenous (æ·dēnəs), *a. Phys.* [f. ADEN- + -OUS] = Adenose.

1864 In WEBSTER.

†**Adent,** *v. Obs.*—° [a. Fr. *adente-r* (Cotgr.) to mortice, to fasten, f. *a* to + *dent* tooth.] 'To fasten (*old word*).' Kersey 1708. Bailey 1721 and 1800.

‖ **Adephaga** (ădē·fāgă), *sb. pl.* [prop. adj. pl. neut. of Gr. *ἀδηφάγ-ος* voracious (sc. *animalia*) f. *ἄδην* enough + *-φαγος* eating.] A name applied to a family or group of Beetles, also called *Carnivora*, and divided into the two sections of *Geodephaga* and *Hydradephaga*. An occ. sing. is **Adephagan**.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* 15 *Adephagans, Adephaga*, a family of carnivorous and very voracious coleopterous insects.

‖ **Adeps** (æ·deps). [L., = fluid fat, grease.] Animal fat, lard.

1657 *Phys. Dict., Adeps*, fatness. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 271 If you desire the *Adeps* rather than the Spirit. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 817/2 The texture of the *glutaeus minimus* resembled adeps more than healthy muscular fibre.

Adept (ădē·pt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *adept-us* having attained, f. pple. of *adipisci* to attain, acquire; f. *ad* to, at + *ap-* to get.]

A. *adj.* Completely versed (*in*); thoroughly proficient; well-skilled.

a 1691 BOYLE (J.) If there be really such adept philosophers as we are told of. 1755 H. CROKER *Ariosto's Orl. Furioso* XVIII. clxxiv. I. 297 Where the learned Alpheus slept . . Physician, in astrology adept. 1782 COWPER *Hope* 350 Beaus adept in ev'rything profound, Die of disdain. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *After Icebergs* 325 Scarecrows—a peculiar walk of art, in which the painter . . became sufficiently adept to frighten . . the little creatures that pulled up the corn.

B. *sb.* [In med. L. *adeptus* was used subst. and assumed by *Alchemists* that professed to *have attained* the great secret. In Eng. the L. form was at first used, with pl. *Adepti*.] Hence, 'He that is completely skilled in all the secrets of his art.' J. One that has attained to proficiency in anything.

1663 BUTLER *Hudibras* I. i. 546 In Rosicrucian lore as learned, As he that *Vere adeptus* earned. 1665 in *Phil. Trans.* I. 112 The several processes of the reputed *Adepti*. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* mmlxxii/4 Four Books . . concerning the secrets of the Adepts. 1704 T. HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (ed. 3) I. 401 Unintelligible to all but Adepti. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* II. viii. 271 Queens became adepts in Des Cartes' philosophy. 1831 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xviii. (1853) 193 Varney heard the adept's door shut and carefully bolted. 1863 BURTON *Book Hunter* 124 The greatest adepts abandoning the effort in despair.

†**Ade·pted,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. + -ED. Cf. *adempt-ed*.] Gained, acquired.

c 1595 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornwall* (1728) 55 For a memoriall of their valor and adepted dignitye, they have caused the historye of the exployte to be registred in the window.

†**Ade·ptical,** *a. Obs.* [f. ADEPT-IST, after analogy of *chemist chemical, botanist botanical*.] Of or pertaining to an Adeptist; alchemical.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Helmont's Oriatrike* 157 They who study in Adepticall things, do strive to promote their labour of wisdom by the objects of sight. *Ibid.* 7 Medicine Adeptical. 1801 BARRETT *Magus* 26 According to the Adeptical philosophy.

†**Ade·ption.** *Obs.* Also adepcion. [ad. L. *adeptiōn-em* an attaining, n. of action f. *adipisci*; see ADEPT.] An obtaining, gaining, or attainment.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, 23 *Edw. IV* (1809) 339 Sith the adepcion of the Croune. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 12 Adeption of a crowne, by Armes and Tytle. 1655 LESTRANGE *Charles I*, 8 Before his adeption of the crown.

†**Ade·ptist.** [f. ADEPT *a.* + -IST.] A professed adept, a skilled alchemist.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Helmont's Oriatrike* 2 Hypocrates, a man of a most rare gift, and a partaker with the Adeptists. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* i. 16 Lock'd up in the breasts of a few mystical authors or Adeptists. 1715 KERSEY *Adepts* or *Adeptists*, the obtaining sons of art, who are said to have found out the grand elixir, commonly called the philosopher's stone.

Adeptness (ădē·ptnĕs). [f. ADEPT *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being adept; skill, proficiency.

1881 SAINTSBURY in *Academy* 5 Feb. 92 None the less does *Vane's Story* complete the proof of Mr. Thomson's poetical adeptness.

Adeptship (ădē·ptˌʃip). [f. ADEPT *sb.* + -SHIP.] The condition or rank of an adept; special proficiency.

1882 *Church Times* 17 Feb. 104 Jesus in their system is but an Adept . . who gained his adeptship by an ascetic diet.

Adequacy (æ·dĭkwĕsi). [f. ADEQUATE *a.*: see -ACY.] The state or quality of being adequate or sufficient for any purpose; sufficiency.

1808 WYVILL *Intolerance*, Their immediate effect was great: the adequacy of it becomes continually more visible. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 309 We do not, therefore, anticipate that the reader . . will object to the adequacy of the cause proposed. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* x. 336 The test of the adequacy of a Concept is its more or less complete enumeration of the essential qualities of the real thing.

Adequate (æ·dĭkwĕt), *a.*; also 7 adæquat, adæquate. [ad. L. *adæquāt-us* equalized, pa. pple. of *adæquā-re*: see next.] Const. *to* (*with* obs.).

†**1.** Equal in magnitude or extent; commensurate; neither more nor less. *Obs.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 108 Those things are equall . . which are adæquate in magnitude. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 140 He grew so tall in stature, that a hole was made for him in the ground, to stand therein up to the knees, so to make him adequate with his fellow-workmen. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 311 No finite Being can be an adequate Image of an infinite Being or Perfection. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 150 ¶ 3 Acquisitions of man are not always adequate to the expectations.

2. Commensurate in fitness; equal or amounting to what is required; fully sufficient, suitable, or fitting.

a 1617 P. BAYNE *Ephes.* (1658) 123 To justifye is not the sole adæquate or full act of it. *c* 1685 In Somers's *Tracts* II. 444 They were at a stand for want of Words adequate to it. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 148 Wit consists in using strong metaphoric Images in uncommon and adequate Allusions. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lvii. 294 People . . have no adequate idea of the endless variety of your character. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iii. 389 A remedy which was far from adequate to the disease. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. in White* II. 275 Is language adequate to describe it? *a* 1870 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* I. iv. 100 Mr. Herbert does me a very great honour in thinking me adequate to the Copenhagen subject.

3. *Logic.* Fully answering to, or representing.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* II. xxxi. (1695) 207 Those [Ideas] I call Adequate, which perfectly represent those Archetypes, which the Mind supposes them taken from; which it intends them to stand for. 1724 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 5 (1822) 116 A definition must be universal, or as some call it, adequate; that is, it must agree to all the particular species or individuals that are included under the same idea. 1846 MILL *Logic* I. viii. § 3 (1868) 152 The only adequate definition of a name is . . one which declares the facts.

†**A·dequate,** *v. Obs.*; also 7 adæquate. [f. L. *adæquāt-* ppl. stem of *adæquā-re* to make or become level or equal; f. *ad* to + *æquāre*, f. *æqu-us* level, equal.]

1. To equalize; to make equal or sufficient.

1622 FOTHERBY *Atheomastix* II. ii. § 7. 208 A truly intellectuall obiect, exactly adequated and proportioned vnto the intellectuall appetite. 1671 *True Non-Conformist* 16 Adequating the guilt and punishment. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Phil.* 68 What adequated and priviledged him.

2. To equal, to be equal to, or sufficient for.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 29 Her sumptuous porches, and garnished buildings, are such, as no port-town in our British circumference . . may suitably stake with, or adequate. 1635 SHELFORD *Disc.* 227 Though it be an impossibilitie for any creature to adequate God in his eternitie. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 291 The Husk being . . divided into Five Points, Adequating the Segments of each Flower.

Adequately (æ·dĭkwĕtli), *adv.* [f. ADEQUATE *a.* + -LY².] In an adequate manner.

†**1.** With complete equality, with perfect correspondence; exactly. *Obs.*

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 76 Place is that space which is possessed or filled adequately by some body. 1689 H. MORE *Answ. Psychop.* 121 You confound Substance and Matter, as if they adequately signified the same. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 222 Adapting itself to the figure of every Pore, may adequately fill them.

2. In a manner fitted to satisfy the reqnirements of the case; sufficiently, suitably.

1690 B[OYLE] *Chr. Virtuoso* I. 71 Many of which [points of Supernatural Experience] are not to be Adequately estimated by the same Rules. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 186 A man of sense can be adequately esteemed by none other than a man of sense. 1821-30 LO. COCKBURN *Mem. his Time* 254 The grounds of divorce were, that I had never been adequately of his party. 1877 MRS. BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* xv. (1878) 268 No words could adequately describe such a scene.

3. *Logic.* With perfect correspondence of idea to object.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 191 Life and Rationalitie are attributed vnto man . . adæquatly: so as, all that is in Life, and Rationalitie, is sayd to belong to man: and all that is in man, is denoted, and set out by life, and rationalitie. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* iii. § 3 (1738) 42 Those ideas or objects, that are immediate, will be adequately and truly known to that mind, whose ideas they are.

Adequateness (æ·dĭkwĕtnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being adequate.

†**1.** Equality; commensurability; exact correspondence in extent or scope. *Obs.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 261 The Adequateness of these Parallelisms demonstrated by comparing the Seventeenth and Thirteenth Chapters.

2. Correspondence in fitness; sufficiency; suitableness.

1672 T. C[RANE] *Div. Provid.* 7 The wonderful adequateness of a dispensation. 1728 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's State of Dead* I. 243 The adequateness of Punishments and Rewards. 1852 F. W. ROBERTSON *Lect.* 176 Only a few . . can comprehend with something like adequateness the Cosmos, or order of the Universe.

Adequation (ædĭkwē·ʃən). [ad. L. *adæquatiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *adæquāre*: see ADEQUATE *v.*]

1. The action of equalizing, or making equal or commensurate; commensuration.

1651 N. BIGGS *New Dispens.* § 295. 218 There is required an adæquation of the remedy to the indisposition. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 87 The concoction and maturation of Defluxions, is the moderation or adequation of their substance. 1866 *Q. Rev.* CXIX. 74 The growing strength of criticism in society must be met by the continuous adequation of a like reflective strength in the individual.

†**2.** The action or fact of equalling. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 42 Let vs with Themistocles, set before our eyes one of the excellentest to imitate, in whose example insisting, our industry may be doubled, to the adequation of his praise.

3. The result of equalizing or rendering adequate; produced equivalency; *concr.* an equivalent.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. iv. 116 The perfect combination, adequation, equabilitie of elements. 1626 ANDREWES *Serm* (1856) I. 185 Then are the words uttered true, when there is a just adequation between them and the mind. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 98 The arme of King Edward the first . . is notoriously known to have been the adequation of a yard. 1726 PENN *Wks.* I. 452 There ought to be an Adequation and Resemblance betwixt all Ends, and the Means to them.

Adequative (æ·dĭkwĕtiv), *a.* [ad. med. L. *adæquātiv-us*, f. *adæquāt-* ppl. stem of *adæquā-re*: see ADEQUATE *v.* and -IVE.] Of or pertaining to adequation; adequate; equivalent.

1823 SCOTT *St. Ronan* xxvi. Wks. 1830 XXXIV. 119 Without some adequative motive. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 17 May 11 It is difficult to turn even French or German into critically adequative English.

†**Ade·quitate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *adequitāt-* ppl. stem of *adequitā-re* to ride up to.] 'To ride by.' Cockeram 1626.

†**Adequita·tion.** *Obs.*—° [n. of action, f. ADEQUITATE.] 'A riding towards.' Bullokar 1676.

Ades, obs. variant of HADES.

Ades(e, obs. form of ADZE.

†**Ade·sed,** *ppl. a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *adēs-* ppl. stem of *aded-ĕre* to eat up + -ED.] 'All eaten up.' Cockeram 1626.

Adesmy (ădē·smi) *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄδεσμος* unbound (f. *ἀ* priv. + *δεσμός* a bond) + -Y.] Defective coherence or adherence between vegetable organs.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Adespotic (ædĕspǫ·tik), *a. rare*—°. [f. A- *pref.* 14 not + DESPOTIC. Gr. *ἀδέσποτος* = 'without master.'] 'Not absolute, not despotic.' Craig 1847.

Adessenarian (ădē·sĕnē·riăn). *Eccl. Hist.* [f. med. L. *adessenarii* (see -AN); f. *adesse* to be present; a 'name first framed by Prateolus.'] One who held the real presence of Christ's body in the Eucharist, but not by transubstantiation.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Adessenarii*, called also *Impanatores*. 1835 J. ROBINSON *Theol. Dict.* s.v., *Adessenarians* were a branch of the Sacramentarians.

†**Adete·rmine,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 11 + DETERMINE.] To bring to an end, terminate.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* II. xli. (1859) 46 Theyr iourney was fully adetermyned. *Ibid.* V. i. 69 Now ben ended the peynes and tormentes, and fully adetermyned.

Adeve, var. of ADEAVE *v.* obs. to deafen.

Adevism (æ·dĭviz'm). [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + Skr. *dēva* god + -ISM.] A term introduced by Prof. Max Müller, to express a disbelief in the legendary deity or deities, as distinguished from *atheism* or disbelief in a God.

1878 MAX MÜLLER *Hibbert Lect.* 303 Their atheism will more correctly be called Adevism, or a denial of the old Devas.

†Adew, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 11 + DEW.] To BEDEW.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. ix. (1554) 105 b, By influence of heauenly fate adewed. ?*c* 1450 ? LYDG. *Life of oure Ladye* I. iv. (R.) The soyle to adewe with her swete stremes.

Adew(e, obs. form of ADIEU.

Adfected (ædfe·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [A specialized variant of AFFECTED.] Compounded. Of equations in *Algebra*: Containing different powers of an unknown quantity.

1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 89 The Method of finding the root of an adfected equation. 1728 CAMPBELL in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 515 Every adfected quadratick Æquation $ax^2 - Bx + A = 0$, whose Roots are real. 1870 TODHUNTER *Algebra* xx. 169 Quadratic equations which contain the first power of the unknown quantity as well as the square are called adfected quadratics.

Adfiliate, -ation, obs. var. AFFILIATE, -ATION.

Adfluxion (ædflʌ·kʃən). [A special variant of AFFLUXION with more emphasis on the prefix.] A flowing *towards*; an attracted flow.

1829 *Edin. Rev.* L. 160 The one is termed an impulsion, and the other an adfluxion of the sap.

Adfriction, Adgeneration, obs. variants of AFFRICTION, AGGENERATION.

†Adgenicula·tion, *Obs.* [n. of action, f. L. *adgeniculā-ri*, f. *ad* to + *genicul-us* a little knee: see GENICULATION.] A kneeling to or towards.

1659 LESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 487 Consequently no adgeniculation at the altars.

Adglutinate (ædglĭū·tinĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *adglūtināt-us* (also *aggl-*) glued to; = AGGLUTINATE.

1858 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* s.v., *Adglutinate*, same as accrete.

†Adha·bitate, *v. Obs.*—° [f. late L. *adhabitāt-* ppl. stem of doubtful vb. *adhabitā-re* to dwell near, f. *ad* to + *habitā-re* to dwell.] 'To dwell nigh.' Cockeram 1626.

†Adhalate, *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *adhālāt-* ppl. stem of *adhālā-re* to breathe upon.] 'To breathe or blow on.' Cockeram 1626.

†Adhamate, *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *adhāmāt-* ppl. stem of doubtful vb. *adhamā-re* to secure, f. *ad* to + *hāmus* hook, *hāmātus* alluring.] 'To hooke, to bind.' Cockeram 1626, Blount 1656.

†Adhama·tion. *Obs.*—° [n. of action, f. prec.] 'A taking hold like a hook.' Bullokar 1676.

Adhere (ædhī·ə), *v.*; also 7 adhære. [a. Fr. *adhére-r* (15th c. in Litt.), ad. L. *adhærē-re* to stick to, f. *ad* to + *hærē-re* to stick.]

1. *intr.* To stick fast, to cleave, to become or remain firmly attached, *to* a substance, as by a glutinous surface, or by grasping, etc.

1651 *Rawleigh's Ghost* 96 The stalks do not adhere or cleave to the boughes by any *fibræ*. 1764 REID *Inq. Hum. Mind* v. § 2. 120 When the parts of a body adhere so firmly that it cannot easily be made to change its figure, we call it hard. 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* iii. § 22. 90 These mouldings nearly adhere to the stone. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 3. 30 The fragments of snow that adhered to the staff. *Mod.* These labels do not adhere well.

b. *fig.*

c 1620 A. HUME *Orthogr. Brit. Tong.* (1865) 32 An adverb is a word adhering mast commonlie with a verb. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xli. 517 Flattery adheres to power, and envy to superior merit. 1854 J. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xxx. 559 A straggling village adhered to the sides of a vast ravine.

2. To cleave *to* a person or party; to be a close companion, partizan, or follower.

1597 BACON *Ess.* (Arb.) 76 Meane men must adheare, but great men, that haue strength in themselues, were better to maintaine themselues indifferent, and neutrall. 1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* II. ii. 21 Two men there are not liuing To whom he more adheres. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* I. xi. 49 It disposeth men to adhære, and subject themselves to those men. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* II. (1857) 124 High treason in adhering to the King's enemies. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 129 These people.. with few exceptions, adhered to the Church of Rome. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. iv. 165 Thrasyllus adhered to Aristophanes on so many disputable points.

†b. *refl. Obs.*

1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xxiv. (1821) 448 Or haue combined, or adhered themselves to any her majestie's enemies.

3. To cleave *to* an opinion, practice, or method; to continue to maintain or observe. *To adhere to a decision*, etc.: to confirm or approve it by a subsequent decision.

1656 BRAMHALL *Replie* 42 In things not necessary a man may fluctuate safely between two opinions .. without certain adherence, or adhere certainly without Faith. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 64 The lawyer has his positive institutions too, and he adheres to them with veneration. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 338 In one instance, the very form is adhered to. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Germ. Lit.* 68, I shall adhere to the plan stated in the beginning of these lectures.

†4. *without const.* To be coherent, to 'hang together,' as a story; to be consistent with itself or with circumstances, to agree. *Obs. rare.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 62 They doe no more adhere and keep place together, then the hundred Psalms to the tune of Greensleeues. 1605 — *Macb.* I. vii. 52 Nor time, nor place Did then adhere, and yet you would make both.

5. *Bot.* To be naturally united or soldered to what is normally an *unlike* part, as a distinct whorl of the inflorescence; to be adnate.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 94 Adhesion may exist between the inner and outer circles of the floral envelopes.. or the calyx, corolla, and stamens may all adhere to the pistil.

Adherence (ædhī·ərĕns). Also 7 **adherance.** [a. Fr. *adhérence*, ad. L. *adhærentia*: see ADHERENCY.]

1. The action of sticking or holding fast (*to* anything, or together).

1612 T. TAYLOR *Titus* iii. 7 (1619) 670 A thing is ours two waies, 1. by infusion, inherence, or adherence; or 2. by account or reckoning. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. 435 Siliceous earths are characterized by.. a total want of flexibility, and adherence to each other, when minutely divided. 1875 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* 338 Another child clings to his leg .. The helpless adherence of the slighted older child.

2. Attachment (*to* a person or party); adhesion.

1634-46 J. ROW (father) *Hist. Kirk Scotl.* (1842) 44 The causses of adherence and divorcements ought also to appertaine to them [ministers]. 1660 R. COKE *Just. Vind.* Ep. Ded. 8 Your constant adherence to the Church. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* I. i. (1759) 2 The ground of their Constancy and Adherence to Christ. 1852 CONYBEARE & HOWSON *St. Paul* (1862) I. xi. 374 His present host and hostess had now given their formal adherence to St. Paul.

3. Persistence in a practice or tenet; steady observance or maintenance. Const. *to.*

1638 CHILLINGWORTH *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 154. 112 God's Spirit.. may work a certainty of adherence beyond a certainty of evidence. 1769 BURKE *State Nat.* Wks. II. 144 What does he mean by talking of an adherence to the old navigation laws? 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 424, I profess adherence to the English psychological method. 1879 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* II. v. 219 An uncompromising adherence to what was right.

4. *Bot.* = ADHESION 4; adnation.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 94 Adherence of sepals and petals.

†5. A particular instance of adhering; adherent matter or circumstance. Cf. ADHERENCY 2. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Governour* (1580) 166 Unto this noble vertue [fortitude] be attendant, or as it were continuall adherences, diuers uertues. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 94 To discern his own infirmities and make discovery of his bad adherences. 1667 in *Phil. Trans.* II. 426 Every one of these small adherances is turned into a little Vermicle.

Adherency (ædhī·ərĕnsi). *arch.* Also 7 **adhærency.** [ad. L. *adhærentia*, n. of action and state, f. *adhærent-em* pr. pple. of *adhærē-re*: see ADHERE and -NCY.]

1. The quality or state of being adherent; companionship; attachedness.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Prophes.* xviii. 235 By vertue of its adherency and remanency in their flesh; it did that work. 1692 BEVERLEY *Concil. Disc.* 8 Christ.. hare as deep a share of adherency in our sin, as could consist with an unspotted Purity from any inherency of sin in himself. 1820 COLERIDGE *Lett. Convers. &c.* I. viii. 51 The passions of the adherency to the former [the Stuarts], if not the adherency itself, [was] extant in our own fathers' or our grandfathers' times.

†2. That which is adherent; adhering matter or circumstance. Cf. L. *adhærentia*. *Obs.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 748 Not *lana*, wooll, but *lanugo* [? *lanugo*], that is, a vapoury adhærency of a thing which flyeth from the strokes of hammers upon hot burning iron. 1657 T. REEVE *God's Plea* 30 The compleatest actions of men have an adhærency of evill cleaving to them. 1681 *Whole Duty of Nations* 60 The reputation of Religion.. often suffers by those unnecessary adherencies.

†3. An adhering party; a following. *Obs.*

1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) Not againes the Lords.. or onie of thair adherencis in this laitt actioun. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 399 A great part of the Romane adherencie shall fall off from her. 1662 H. STUBBE *Indian Nectar* 4 The late changes in our Nation have disengaged me from my former adherencies.

Adherent (ædhī·ərĕnt), *a.* and *sb.*; also 7 **adhærent.** [a. Fr. *adhérent*, ad. L. *adhærent-em* pr. pple. of *adhærē-re*: see ADHERE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Sticking fast (*to*), clinging, attached materially.

1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 215 On the South side vpon a rocke, and adherent, stood the castle. 1725 POPE *Odyssey* v. 547 Close to the cliff with both his hands he clung, And stuck adherent. 1857 J. G. WOOD *Com. Obj. Sea-sh.* 45 It is better that they [porphyra] should be adherent to some stone or shell. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* viii. 240 Marked by two bands of adherent incrustation.

2. *fig.* Attached as an attribute or circumstance.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Logike* I. viii. 41 An adjunct is eyther inherent in the subject, or adherent to it. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. xxvii. 151 A Passion so adhærent to the Nature of man. 1725 WATTS *Logic* ii. § 4. Wks. 1814 VII. 325 Modes are said to be inherent or adherent.. Adherent or improper modes arise from the joining of some accidental substance to the chief subject, which yet may be separated from it; so when a bowl is wet or a boy is cloathed, these are adherent modes. 1825 COLERIDGE *Wks.* II. 213 The transitoriness adherent to all antithesis; for the identity or the absolute is alone eternal.

†3. Attached in sympathy, or as a companion, partizan, or follower. Const. *to. Obs.*

?*c* 1400 *Test. Love* I. (R.) My seruauntes shoulden.. bee adherand to his spouse. 1451 in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) XI. 291 All othir that woll be to Me adherent in this Party. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Ed. IV. an. 3 All persones which were adherent to his aduersaries part. 1602 FULBECKE *First Pt. of Parallele* 86 It is treason.. to be adherent to the King's enemies.

4. *Bot.* United to each other, though normally not only distinct but belonging to distinct whorls of the plant or flower; adnate.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 44 The stamens slightly adherent to the base of the petals. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 157 The coat of the latter [Sweet Chestnut] is a perianth, adherent to an inferior ovary.

B. *sb.*

1. One who adheres to a person, party, or system; a partizan, follower, or supporter. Const. *of* a person, *of* (*to* obs.) a thing.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 66 His said Kyng had made such End, with him, his Adherents and Fautours, as he desired. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* III. Wks. 1557 222/1 Luther and his adherentes holde this heresy, that all holy order is nothing. 1606 HOLLAND *Suetonius* 137 The dependants and adhærents of Seianus. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 10 ¶ 10 Jack Sneaker is a hearty adherent to the present establishment. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 22 The adherents of Lancaster rallied round a line of bastards, and the adherents of York set up a succession of impostors. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. i. § 1. (1875) 4 The presumption that any current opinion is not wholly false, gains in strength according to the number of its adherents.

†2. That which adheres to anything; an attached property or quality. *Obs.*

1636 HEALEY *Epictetus* xxxi. 37 All those goods which are peculiar adherents to the nature of man. 1645 MILTON *Tetrachordon* (1851) 162 Not a true limb.. but an adherent, a sore, the gangrene of a limb.

Adherently (ædhī·ərĕntli), *adv. rare*—°. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an adherent manner. Todd 1818.

Adherer (ædhī·rəɹ). ? *Obs.* [f. ADHERE + -ER 1.] One who adheres or gives his adhesion (*to* an act, proposal, etc.). More general and loose in its application than *adherent*, which implies a *professed* or *organized adherer*.

1635 F. WHITE *Sabbath-day* 192 A labyrinth, out of which he and his adherers [*printed* adheres] will not easily free themselves. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *James V.* Wks. 1711, 106 It is an errour of state.. to condemn to death the adherers to new doctrine. 1650 J. ROW (son) *Hist. Kirk Scotl.* (1842) 485 This Supplication given in to the Councill, the number of adhearers there to multiplied daylie. 1733 SWIFT *Choice of Recorder* Wks. 1745 VIII. 286 A firm adherer to the established church.

Adherescent (ædhĭre·sĕnt), *a. rare*—1. [ad. L. *adhærēscent-em* pr. pple. of *adhærēsc-ĕre*, inceptive of *adhærē-re* to ADHERE.] Tending to adhere; adhesive.

1775 FIELDING in *Phil. Trans.* IX. 229 These subdivided parts [of a guinea] are by some observed to lose in a great degree their adherescent quality.

Adhering (ædhī·ərĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ADHERE + -ING 1.] The act or process of sticking, clinging, or remaining attached. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1611 COTGR., *Adhesion*, an'adhering, cleaving, sticking fast unto. 1681 MANTON *Serm. on Ps.* cxix. 92 Wks. 1872 VII. 426 The adhering of the soul to the promises is the unquestionable way to obtain a sound peace. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. to Nephew* iv. 23 A more serious danger is.. the adhering perhaps to false and dangerous notions. *Mod.* The limpet has the power of adhering firmly to the rock.

Adhering (ædhī·ərĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ADHERE + -ING 2.] Sticking, clinging, abidingly attached.

1657 *Divine Love* 197 Yet by the Grace of God will I haue noe adheringe Affection to them. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 19 Metallick or mineral matter, adhering firmly in Lumps to the Outsides of them. 1807 CRABBE *Far. Reg.* III. 189 Then from the adhering clasp the keys unbound.

Adhesion (ædhī·ʒən). Also 7 **adhæsion.** [a. Fr. *adhésion*, ad L. *adhæsiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *adhæs-* ppl. stem of *adhærē-re* to ADHERE.]

1. The action of sticking (*to* anything) by physical attraction, viscosity of surface, or firm grasping. Also a particular instance of such clinging. In *Path.* The unnatural union of surfaces consequent upon inflammation.

1645 HOWELL *Lett.* v. 11 To the nutrition of the body, there are two Essentiall conditions requir'd.. concoction and agglutination or adhæsion. 1661 BOYLE *Spring & Weight of Air* I. iv. (1682) 10, I could not find the Adhesion of the Finger to the Tube to be near so strong as our author related. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. 120 The strong adhesion of two leaden balls which touch by polished surfaces. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 224 A very slight adhesion had taken place between the sigmoid flexure of the colon and.. the peritoneum. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* II. § 23. 352 A new adhesion occurs which holds the pieces together. 1875 F. BUCKLAND *Log-book* 125 One of the most remarkable adhesions of oysters that ever came under my notice.

b. *fig.*

a 1641 BP. MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 122 He was.. separated from us in inseparable adhesion to perfection. 1779 J. MOORE *View of Soc.* II. xcvi. 436 There are, however, so many repelling points in the American and French characters, that I cannot imagine the adhesion between them could be of long duration.

2. The action of attaching oneself, or of remaining attached, to a person, party, or tenet, as a partizan, supporter, or follower. *To give in one's adhesion*: to declare oneself an adherent, join as a supporter.

1624 BP. MONTAGU *New Gagg* 164 For faith is an adhesion unto God. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. 20 The mortallest enemy unto knowledge.. hath been a peremptory adhesion unto authority. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VIII. 166 [It] carries with it the condition of a sincere adhæsion to my interest. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Isab.* I. iv. 197 The Pimentels.. now openly testified their adhesion to her [Isabella's] niece. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* iii. 136 John .. and the Synod under him, sent in their adhesion to Rome. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiii. 209 Austria had never ceased to declare her adhesion to her accustomed policy.

3. *Psych.* Intimate and involuntary association of ideas and action.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Intell.* II. i. 322 (L.) There grows up in course of time an adhesion between the tension of the rotator muscles and the several movements of walking, and at last they coalesce in one complete whole. *Ibid.* 325 It is within the cerebral hemispheres that the adhesion takes place.

4. *Bot.* Union of organs by confluence of normally *unlike* parts, such as the distinct floral whorls; in opposition to *cohesion*, the coalescence of *like* parts, such as the margins of organs in the same whorl.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 94 No case is known of adhesion of the three inner circles, with a free calyx. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. iv. 27 Union of corolla to stamens, or ovary to calyx, or of stamens to corolla or to pistil, is due to adhesion – parts of different whorls or series being concerned.

5. Any substance or circumstance which adheres; an attendant, appendage, or accessory. *rare.*

1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 300 Having freed the disordered Artery from its Adhesions. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* I. 14 Casting off all foreign, especially all noxious adhesions. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 748/1 The adhesions which are formed by the consolidation of coagulable lymph.

Adhesive (ădhī·siv), *a.*; also 7 **adhæsive.** [a. Fr. *adhésif, -ive*, as if ad. L. **adhæsīvus*. See ADHESION and -IVE.]

1. Having the property of adhering; sticky.

1775 GOOCH in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 374, I apply a circular plaster, moderately adhesive. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 36 The paste, made by boiling wheat-flour in water, ceases to be adhesive after having been frozen. 1858 H. MILLER *Cruise of Betsey* ii. 258 The Blackpots clay is . . so adhesive, that I now felt . . as if I had got into a bed of birdlime.

2. Furnished with an appliance for adhesion. *Adhesive envelope*, one having a gummed flap.

1854 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* I. 287 The envelopes are sold at from 6*d.* to 15*d.* the dozen: the higher-priced being adhesive.

3. *fig.* Apt or tending to adhere, cling to, or persevere in.

1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* III. ii. 262 To render the election of the Pope more tedious, and pernicious, that is, more adhæsive to the World. *a* 1748 THOMSON (J.) If slow, yet sure, adhesive to the track, Hot steaming up. *a* 1845 HOOD *Craniol.* iv. (1871) 333 What severs man and wife? a simple Defect of the Adhesive pimple.

Adhesively (ădhī·sivli), *adv. rare*—°. [f. prec. -LY².] 'In an adhesive manner.' Todd 1818.

Adhesiveness (ădhī·sivnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being adhesive; the power of adhering; stickiness, viscosity, tenacity. *lit.* and *fig.*

1839 LADY LYTTON *Chevcley* (ed. 2) II. ix. 283 Adamantine adhesiveness to a particular principle. 1868 *Morn. Star* 6 Mar., The adhesiveness and tenacity of this cement are truly extraordinary.

2. *Phren.* The faculty of forming and maintaining attachments to persons. *Psych.* The tendency to association of ideas which is the basis of memory.

1815 SPURZHEIM *Physiognom. Syst.* Pref. 9 Attachment indicates only the effect of this faculty, and I require a name to express the faculty of producing such effect . . and it seems to me that the sound attachiveness would be infinitely more disagreeable than adhesiveness. 1868 BAIN *Mental & Moral Sc.* II. i. 88 Natural adhesiveness usually shows itself in special departments—aptitude for languages, for science, for music, etc. 1879 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* s. v. *Phrenology*, Adhesiveness is strongest and its organ largest in woman.

†**Adhi·bit,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *adhibit-us*, pa. pple. of *adhibē-re* to hold towards, bring to, employ in, f. *ad* to + *habē-re* to hold.]

1. Brought or let in, admitted *to*.

1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding's Chron.* 492 To whiche counsel there were adhibite very fewe, and they very secrete.

2. Brought into application, employed, used.

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xl. 78 The maintenance of this town . . requireth your grace's help and comfort to be adhibite in time. 1671 *True Non-Conformist* 118 Anointing . . the accustomed Symbole, adhibite in the exercise of the Gift of healing.

Adhibit (ădhi·bit), *v.* [f. prec., or on analogy of vbs. so formed.]

1. To take in, let in, admit (a person or thing).

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. lj. 121 Whose counsels the popes heretofore have most commonly adhibite and followed. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. M. Harding* (1611) 133 The conference betwixt Sylla . . and Bocchus King of Numidia, had by meane of Interpreters adhibited of both parts. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xviii. 40 To which counsell . . there were adhibited very few. 1742 BAILEY, *Adhibit*, to admit. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 116 It avails nothing that the testator's *familia* has been sold, the witnesses adhibited.

2. To put to or upon, to affix.

1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* 48 It joyneth togither those sinews which are cut, being adhibited and used plaister like. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* iii. (ed. 2) 239 We impose taxes and contributions, we adhibit our seals. 1849 ALISON *Hist. Europe* I. iv. § 52. 488 Will he adhibit to subsequent decrees a sanction? 1862 *Advt. in Old Mort.*, The Subscribers to the Shilling Edition of the Waverley Novels . . will receive a set of Adhesive Labels, which may be adhibited to the back of the Volumes.

3. To apply, employ, use, give, devote.

1574 T. NEWTON *Health of Magistr.* 71 So that so muche space and time in the use thereof be adhibited. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 233 Whereunto ought to be adhibited, first fervent prayers then a lowely minde. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 264 The pernitious disease of polititians . . not to adhibit faith to such actions as have a certain affected appearance of extraordinary goodness.

4. To apply as a remedy, to administer.

1654 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 33 (T.) Wine also that is dilute may safely and profitably be adhibited in an apozemicall forme in fevers. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Stinking Breath*, Let this Bolus be adhibited Morning, Noon and Night. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* I. 123 Nothing but the strongest drink, constantly adhibited, carried him through his trials.

Adhibited (ădhi·bitėd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Admitted, applied, employed, administered.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce of Hen. VIII* (1878) 45 The wife and the man may with their mutual consent adhibited and foregoing enter into religion. [See also prec.]

Adhibiting (ădhi·bitiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of admitting, applying, or administering. (Now gerundial.)

1720 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 37 Next to the adhibiting of the Bitters in substance, such as Wormwood, Gentian, and Camomile Flowers, this is the most convenient way of administring them. 1859 R. F. BURTON in Jrnl. R. G. S. XXIX. 390 In common diseases . . they will condescend to such profane processes as adhibiting sternutatories.

Adhibition (ædhibi·ʃən). [ad. L. *adhibitiōn-em* admission, application, n. of action, f. *adhibē-re*: see ADHIBIT *a.*] The action of adhibiting; **a.** of affixing; **b.** of applying, employing, administering.

1654 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 55 The adhibition of dilute wine. 1742 BAILEY, *Adhibition*, A taking or applying to. 1835 L. HUNT *Lond. Jrnl.* No. 53. 98 An apple pie was improved by the adhibition of a quince. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* I. iii. (1866) I. 142 The adhibition of the Seal of the body corporate. 1838 *Chambers' Jrnl.* No. 331 quoting *Edin. Rev.* on *Homœop.*, Every sickness . . must by the adhibition of proper medicines be converted into a similar, but more energetic artificial sickness.

‖**Ad hominem** (æd hɒ·minem), *phrase.* [L. *ad* to, *hominem* acc. of *homo* a man.] A phrase applied to an argument or appeal founded on the preferences or principles of a particular person rather than on abstract truth or logical cogency.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. on Man* I. iii. § 2. 359 The Argument here alleged is only one *ad hominem*. 1787 BENTHAM *Def. of Usury* viii. 83 This argument *ad hominem*, as it may be called.

†**Adho·rn,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *ad* to + HORN.] Used (jocularly, and with ref. to *adorn*), for 'to plant horns on,' to cuckold.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* in Dodsl. *O. P.* (1780) IV. 146 O yes, he adores you and adhorns me. 1612 — *Widdowes Teares* (Plays 1873) III. 9 While you adhorne their temples.

†**Adho·rt,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *adhortā-ri* to encourage, urge on; f. *ad* to + *hortā-ri* to incite.] To urge, exhort, incite.

1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wysdome* II. 42 b, Adhortynge offycers and rulers to punysh offendours. 1598 R. BERNARD *Terence's Eunuch* III. v, I adhort them thereto, and they make readie with speede. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 231 Sadolet adhorted him vnto the studie of Philosophy. 1631 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 130 The writers in the Romane Church . . obliquely adhort these inordinate Fasts and other disciplines.

†**Adhorta·tion,** *Obs.* [ad. L. *adhortātiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *adhortāt-* ppl. stem of *adhortā-ri*: see ADHORT.] Exhortation to or toward anything; encouragement, persuasion.

1536 CHEKE *Remedy for Sedition* E ib, The swete adhortations, the hyghe and assured promises that God maketh unto us. 1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* To Trit. 4 Your ardent adhortation put courage and boldness into me. 1659 GELL *Amendm. Bible* 604 A forcible cohortation, adhortation, or manifold exhortation. [Also in mod. Dicts.]

†**Adho·rtatory,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *adhortāt-* (see prec.) + -ORY, as if ad. L. **adhortātōrius*.] Of or pertaining to adhortation; hortatory; persuading or urging to a course.

1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. ii. 119 This 'Wear not a Ring' is likewise adhortatory. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. xxvi. (1715) 164 Some adhortatory Lessons . . are to be privately inculcated. [Also in mod. Dicts.]

Adiabatic (ædiăbæ·tik), *a. Physics.* [f. Gr. ἀδιά-βατ-ος not to be passed through (f. ἀ not + διά through + βατός passable, vbl. adj. f. βα-ίν-ειν to go) + -IC.] Impassable (*sc.* to heat); existing under a constant temperature, i.e. when no heat enters or leaves the substance.

1877 WORMELL *Thermodyn.* 130 If a substance can expand without gain or loss of heat, and a curve is drawn, such that the abscissa and ordinate of any point respectively represent the volume of a unit of mass, and the corresponding pressure for unit of area, this curve is termed an adiabatic line. 1882 SIEMENS in *Nature* XXV. 603 Let us suppose that the attenuated matter in space has a temperature of 160° on the absolute scale, and that it is 3000 times more rarified than when it reaches by adiabatic compression the solar photosphere.

Adiabatically (ædiăbæ·tikăli), *adv. Physics.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY².] In an adiabatic manner; so that heat neither enters nor leaves (a substance).

1882 *Eng. Mech.* No. 887. 48 In a non-conducting cylinder, the fluid expanding adiabatically.

Adia·bolist (ædi¡æ·bŏlist). *rare*—¹. [f. Gr. ἀ priv. + διάβολ-ος devil + -IST.] One who does not believe in the existence of a Devil.

1646 GAULE *Cases of Consc.* 2 Both for the Atheist and the Adiabolist.

Adiactinic (æ·diăkti·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. A-*pref.* 14 + DIACTINIC.] Not diactinic; not transmitting the chemical rays of light.

1880 *Nineteenth Cent.* Mar. 529 Those substances which are chemically transparent are said to be diactinic; while those which are chemically opaque are, of course, adiactinic.

‖**Adiantum** (ædi¡æ·ntŏm). *Bot.* [L., ad. Gr. ἀδίαντον maiden-hair, prop. adj. 'unwetted,' f. ἀ not + διαίν-ειν to wet; so called from the way in which the surfaces of the fronds resist wetting.]

1. A genus of ferns, having more or less wedge-shape pinnules on slender black shining stems, and marginal sori, covered by distinct indusia, of which one species (*A. Capillus Veneris*), commonly called True Maiden-hair, is a rare native of Britain.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Adiantum*, The Herb Maiden-Hair, so call'd because its Leaves take no wet. 1866 MOORE *Treas. Bot.* 20 In *Adiantum* the spore-cases are not attached to the frond, but to the under side of the indusium.

2. *Herb.* and *pop.* The Black Maiden-hair, a species of Spleenwort (*Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum*).

1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 536 Maidenhair, black adiantum, and blue violets hanging from the brink.

Adiaphanous (ædi¡æ·fănəs), *a. rare*—°. [f. Gr. ἀ priv. + *diaphanous*.] Not translucent, opaque.

†**Adia·phoracy, -icie,** improp. ff. ADIAPHORY.

1612 COCKERAM, *Adiaphoricie*, indifferency. 1847 CRAIG, *Adiaphoracy*, indifference, neutrality.

†**Adia·phoral,** *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. ἀδιάφορ-ος, indifferent + -AL¹.] Indifferent in the eyes of the church, or of theologians; = ADIAPHOROUS 1.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supererog.* 92 Why may not such . . condescend to a like toleration of matters adiaphorall?

Adiaphorism (ædi¡æ·fŏriz'm). [f. Gr. ἀδιάφορ-ος indifferent + -ISM.] Religious or theological indifference; indifferentism, latitudinarianism.

1866 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 472 Much that has of late been called Toleration has been only adiaphorism. 1881 STANLEY *Chr. Inst.* viii. 167 If this absolute adiaphorism could be made to take possession of the popular mind.

Adiaphorist (ædi¡æ·fŏrist), *sb.* and *a.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] **A.** *sb.*

1. One indifferent about points of theological discussion; an indifferentist, or latitudinarian.

1645 *Lib. of Consc.* 30 When the Magistrate is a Nullifidian, Neutralist, and Adiaphorist. 1710 W. HUME *Sacr. Succession* 169 There is one text, which . . if it confound not our adiaphorists, may make them indifferently modest.

2. *Eccl. Hist.* A member of a sect so called; moderate Lutherans, who held some things, condemned by Luther, to be indifferent or non-essential.

a 1564 BECON *Articles of Chr. Relig.* Wks. 1844, 401 In the freewill men, in the libertines, in the Adiaphorists. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Puritans* (1822) I. 56 Those who complied [to the Interim of Charles V] were for the most part Lutherans, and carried the name of Adiaphorists. 1832 MACAULAY *Burleigh* (1854) 223/1 Those German Protestants who were called Adiaphorists . . considered the Popish rites as matters indifferent.

B. *adj.* Theologically indifferent.

1882 *Spectator* 11 Feb. 195/1 Fused, as Catholicism and Protestantism once seemed likely to become fused, while England for a moment became Adiaphorist.

Adiaphoristic (ædi¡æfŏri·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + IC.] Relating to adiaphorism or the *adiaphora.*

1844 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* XVII. i. § 28 That violent scene of contention . . called the *Adiaphoristic* controversy.

Adiaphorite (ædi¡æ·fŏrəit). = ADIAPHORIST A 2.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1847 CRAIG.

‖**Adiaphoron** (ædi¡æ·fŏron), *a.* and *sb. arch.* Pl. **adiaphora.** [Gr. ἀδιάφορ-ον, adj. neut., indifferent; f. ἀ not + διάφορος differing; f. διά apart + φέρειν to bear.] A thing indifferent, upon which the Church has given no decision; a non-essential. (Once very common as a theological term.)

1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 51/1 The celebration of Easterdaie remained adiaphoron, as a thing indifferent in the church. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 126 These we may safely reckon, I think, amongst our adiaphora in morality, as being in themselves neither good nor evil. 1865 PUSEY *Truth. & Off. Eng. Ch.* 207 Images are to be reckoned among the adiaphora, which do not belong to the substance of religion.

Adiaphorous (ædi¡æ·fŏrəs) *a.* [f. Gr. ἀδιάφορ-ος indifferent + -OUS.]

1. Indifferent, immaterial, non-essential; neutral.

1635 F. WHITE *Sabbath* 27 Divine Lawes . . command or prohibite actions, which before the position of the outward Law, are adiaphorous. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Prophes.* Ep. Ded. 7 Matters adiaphorous, as meats and drinks and holy dayes. *Ibid.* v. 93 We are taught to have no obligation in them but to be adiaphorous. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 220 Wine therefore is adiaphorous and indifferent, good or evil, as its use is good or evil. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. on Man* I. ii. § 1. 116 The Sensations [the tangible Qualities of Bodies] are for the most part, adiaphorous ones.

†2. *Chem.* Neutral in chemical properties; neither alkaline nor acid. *Obs.*

a 1691 BOYLE (J.) Our adiaphorous spirit may be obtained, by distilling the liquor that is afforded by wood and divers other bodies.

3. *Med.* Incapable of doing either harm or good. WEBSTER cites DUNGLISON.

†**Adia·phory.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. ἀδιαφορία: see quot.] Indifference, indifferentism.

1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 98/2 The Opinion which he taught was ἀδιαφορία, indifference. 1742 BAILEY, *Adiaphory*, indifferency.

‖**Adiapneustia** (æ·diăpni·ūstiă). *Med.* [Gr.

ἀδιαπνευστία f. ἀ not + διά through + πνευστ-, f. πνέειν to breathe.] Defective or impeded perspiration.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Adiapneustia*, a breathing thro' the Pores of the Body. 1742 BAILEY, *Adiapneustia*, a Diminution or Obstruction of Natural Perspiration. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Adiathermic (ædiăθə·ɹmik), *a. Physics.* [f. Gr. ἀ not + διάθερμ-ος warmed through + -IC.] (See quot.)

1867 W. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* I. 271 Melloni terms those bodies . . which do not so allow this transmission of heat . . athermanous or adiathermic.

†A·dible, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. late L. *adibilis* accessible, f. *adī-re* to go to: see -BLE.] Accessible.

1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 87 b, To keep themselves continually in the sides of the mountains and in adible wayes.

Adicity (ădi·sĭti). *Chem.* [f. -AD I, after *atomicity*.] Combining capacity, according as an element or non-saturated compound is a *monad, dyad*, etc.

1882 ODLING in *Nature* XXV. No. 642, 379 A consideration of the valency or adicity of the elements.

Adieu (ădiū·), *int.*, also *adv., sb.*, and ellipt. *vb.* Forms: 4–7 **adew**(e; 5–7 **adue**; 5 **adyeu, adieux**; 6 **adeu**; 7 **adiew**(e; 4– **adieu.** [a. Fr. *adieu*, f. *a.* to + *dieu* God, i.e. 'I commend you to God!' originally said to the party left, as 'Farewell!' was to the party setting forth.] **A.** *int.*

1. An expression of kind wishes at the parting of friends, sinking into a mere formula of civility at parting. Good-bye! farewell! *arch.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 250 He saide: Adewe my swete may. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe of James* 29 Adieux. To God I you beteche. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pl.* XX. xix, Farewell, swete herte! farewell farewell, farewell! Adieu, adieu! 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 292/1 So with this grace good queene now heere adue. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil, Past.* iii. 123 (1721) Adieu my Dear, she said, a long Adieu. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lvii. 16 And 'Ave, Ave, Ave,' said, 'Adieu, adieu' for evermore.

2. *fig.* An expression of regret at the loss or departure of anything; or a mere exclamatory recognition of its disappearance; = Away!, no longer, no more, all is over with.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 292/1 Adewe and adewe blis. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. vii. (1554) 79 a, Touching defence, adue al hardinesse. 1586 G. WHITNEY in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) I. 209 Adve, deceiptfull worlde, thy pleasures I detest. 1586 JAMES VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 222. III. 14 Then adeu with my dealing with thaime. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* xiii. 216 Adew my song and al my notes cler. 1777 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* I. 377 Adieu to all ideas of nobility, gentry, and family.

B. *adv.*

†1. *To go adieu*: to go away, depart finally. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. vi. 174 Thus he repreuis, bot sche is went adew. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 151 And set the world agoing once adue It is mutch like a streame that hath no stay.

2. *To bid or say adieu* (*to*): to take affectionate, regretful, or formal leave of. (Here it approaches the character of a noun.)

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* II. lxv. (1859) 59, I bad hym adyeu. 1624 H. SMITH 6 *Serm.* 11 Bid conscience adiewe. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlii. 221 The king . . bids adieu to amicable negociation. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* (1873) 119 The old man arose and bid them adieu.

C. Hence *sb.* An affectionate or formal leave-taking; a parting word; a farewell; esp. *to make* or *take adieu.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troyl.* II. 1084 And said, he wold in trouthe alwey hym holde, And his adew made. 1592 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* VIII. xl. (1612) 196 Their eies . . now looke their last adew. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 53 Too cold an adieu. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* IV. v. 14 Write to him, gentle adieu's, and greetings. 1653 A. WILSON *James I*, 251 The Queen spoke her own Adieu in French. 1702 POPE *Sappho* 111 Sure 'twas not much to bid one kind adieu. *c* 1815 MISS AUSTEN *Northang. Ab.* (1833) I. xv. 98 His adieus were not long. 1855 TENNYSON *Daisy* 85 What more? we took our last adieu.

D. *ellipt.* as *v.* To bid farewell to; to take leave for ever of.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 111 a, Shepherd adiews his swymming flocke, The Hinde his whelmed haruest hope.

†Adi·ght, *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* ?1 **adiht-an**; 2–3 **adiht-en**; 3–4 **adi3t-e**(n, **ady3ht-e**; 4 **adyte**; 4–6 **adyght**(e; 6 **adight, addight.** *Pa.pple.* 1–3 **adiht,** *later* **adi3t, ady3t, adyht, adyght, adight.** [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + *diht-an* to compose, set in order: see DIGHT. In 16th c. the prefix was erroneously refashioned as *ad-*, after words from Fr. in *a-*: —L. *ad-*.]

1. To prepare, dispose, order, appoint.

c 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 1382 Þe deore Drihtin . . haueð adiht us to dei to drehe þis deað. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 326 And so ich mine song adi3te. *c* 1315 *Pol. Songs* II. 329 [He] adihteth him a gay wenche. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* A. 349 Deme dry3tyn, euer hym adyte.

2. To 'appoint' with attire; to equip, attire, dress, deck.

c 1400 *Gamelyn* 634 Yonder ben tuo yonge men, wonder wel adight. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XXXVI. 125 Ryaliche sche was adyht. *c* 1460 *Lybeaus Disconus* 227 in Ritson *Met. Rom.* II. 10 An hawberk brycht, That rychely was adyght. 1581 STUDLEY *Seneca's Trag.* 191 And mee addight In shape, that may be suitable vnto my playntiffe plight.

†Adi·ghting, *vbl. sb. Obs.*; also 6 **addighting** [f. prec. + -ING¹.] Preparing, preparation.

1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* 49 Wolfbane . . which the huntesman vseth . . with the which after their addighting they destroy Wolues.

†Adigre·ssion. *Obs. rare.* [perh. by attraction of article *a* in phrases like 'to make a digression.'] = Digression.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (1869) 35 And nowe after this adigression go we ageyne to the narracion.

Adill, obs. form of ADDLE.

†A·dimate, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [improp. f. L. *adimĕre* to take away (see ADEEM) + -ATE³.]

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 339 Woodbind . . adimates singultion.

†Adi·mpleate, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [improp. f. L. *adimplē-re* to fill up (f. *ad-* intensive + *implē-re* to fill) + -ATE³.] To fill up.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 328 It adimpleats ulcers with flesh and cures them.

†Adimple·tion. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *adimplētiōn-em* completing, fulfilling, n. of action f. *adimplē-re*: see prec.] Completion, fulfilment.

1650 *Repl. Sanderson* 10 We owe time, which may suspend the adimpletion of a Promise, but not its obligation.

†Adi·n, *v. Obs. rare.* Forms: 3 **adune**, 5 **adene.** [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + DIN *v.*, OE. *dynian*, f. *dyne* sb. noise, DIN.] To din; to deafen, stun with noise.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 337 Mid þine pipinge þu adunest þas monnes earen þar þu wunest. 1426 AUDELAY 78, I was adenyd of that dynt, Hit stonede me, and mad me stont.

‖Ad infinitum (æd infinəi·tŭm), *adv. phr.* [L. *ad* to, *infīnitum* infinity, prop. neut. of adj. *infīnītus* endless.] Without limit, endlessly, for ever.

1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* Apol. 17 I'll put you by your selves, lest you at last Should prove *ad infinitum.* 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 194 A flea Hath smaller fleas that on him prey, And these have smaller still to bite 'em, And so proceed *ad infinitum.* 1860 ADLER *Provenç. Poet.* iii. 48 The character of their execution varied *ad infinitum.*

Adinole (æ·dinōul). *Min.* A variety of ALBITE.

1837 80 DANA *Mineral.* 351 Adinole is probably albitic; it is reddish, from Sala, Sweden.

‖Ad interim (æd i·ntĕrim), *adv. phrase*, also used as *adj.* [L. *ad* to, for, *interim* adv. 'meanwhile' used subst.] *adv.* During the intervening time, meanwhile. *adj.* Temporary.

1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 377 That *ad interim* the recommendations of the Lords Committee of 1851 would be acted upon. 1880 SIR E. REED *Japan* I. 123 The story of the *ad interim* empress or regent . . has already in the main been told. *Mod.* An *ad interim* injunction was granted.

†Adinve·ntion. *Obs.* [ad. L. *adinventiōn-em*, n. of action f. *adinvenī-re*, f. *ad* to, in addition + *inveni-re* to INVENT.] An invented addition.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* II. xliii. (1859) 49 They peruertyn hooly Scripture. cloutynge with vycyous adinuencyons the lawe of Crystes Gospel. *c* 1630 JACKSON *Creed* XII. cxxii. Wks. XII. 165 Additions or adinventions unto the ancient or primitive canon of Catholic faith.

†A·dipal, *a. Obs.*⁻° [ad. L. *adipāl-is* greasy, f. *adip-em* fat.] 'Fat or gross.' Blount 1656.

†A·dipate, *v. Obs.*⁻° [f. L. *adipāt-us* fatty, greasy, f. *adip-em* fat.] 'To feed fat.' Cockeram 1626.

Adipescent (ædipe·sĕnt), *a.* [f. L. *adip-em* fat + -ESCENT in imitation of ppl. adjs. f. inceptive vbs. as *adolescent, obsolescent.*] Becoming fatty.

1847 D. CRAIGIE *Elem. Anat.* VI. i. § 2 (1848) 1032 The adipescent transformation of the organ.

Adipic (ădi·pik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *adip-em* fat + -IC.] In *Adipic acid*, $C_6H_{10}O_4$, a dibasic, diatomic acid, obtained by the oxidation of fats with nitric acid.

1877 FOWNES *Man. Chem.* II. 349.

Adipocerate (ædipo·sĕrēit), *v. rare*⁻°. [f. ADIPOCERE + -ATE³ in imitation of *ulcerate.*] 'To convert into adipocere.' Craig 1847.

Adipoceration (ædipo·sĕrē·ɪ·ʃən). *rare*⁻°. [n. of action f. prec.] 'The process of changing into adipocere.' Craig 1847.

Adipocere (æ·dipo·ɪsī·ə·ɹ). Also **adipocire.** [a. Fr. *adipocire* (1787); f. L. *adip-em* fat + Fr. *cire*, L. *cēra* wax.] A greyish white fatty or saponaceous substance, chiefly *Margarate of Ammonia*, spontaneously generated in dead bodies buried in moist places or submerged in water; supposed to be produced by the reaction of ammonia upon the margarine and oleine of the animal fat and muscular fibre.

1803 NICHOLSON *Jrnl. Nat. Philos.* 135 This fluid [alcohol] when boiling, dissolves about its own weight of adipocire. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 56/1 Adipocere . . is a soap composed of margaric acid and ammonia. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 63 The conversion of muscle into adipocere after death is a form of fatty degeneration.

Adipoceriform (æ·dipo·ɪsī·ə·ɹifɔ̄ɹm) *a.* Having the form or appearance of adipocere.

1878 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Adipoceriform tumours.

Adipocerous (ædipo·sĕrəs), *a.* [f. prec. + -OUS.] Of the nature of adipocere.

c 1850 A. S. TAYLOR *Med. Jurisp.* (1873) I. vii. 129 The adipocerous state of the body could not have been brought about in less than six weeks. 1852 ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvi. 54 Sebaceous and adipocerous matter, capable of being used in the fabrication of soap.

Adipose (æ·dipōus), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *adipōs-us* fatty; f. *adeps, adip-em* fat.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to adeps, or animal fat; fatty. *Adipose tissue*: the vesicular structure in the animal body, which contains the fat.

1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 324 Encysted Tumours in the adipose Parts of the Neck. 1794 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xi, The cellular or adipose membrane which lies immediately under the skin. *c* 1854 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* I. iii. (1856) 165 Adipose tissue is composed of isolated cells . . which have the power of appropriating fatty matter from the blood. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 18 Fat, or adipose tissue, consists of round or oval vesicles containing an oily matter.

B. *sb.* [sc. substance.] The animal fat; the oil or fat which fills the vesicles of the adipose tissue; which in life is semifluid, but at death becomes solid, and is known as suet or tallow.

1865 A. L. ADAMS in *Intell. Observ.* No. 42, 435 The external adipose on the loins.

Adiposeness (ædipōu·snės). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state of being fat; fatness.

1868 HELPS *Realmah* viii. (1876) 227 What are the component parts of adiposeness?

Adiposity (ædipo·sĭti). [f. mod. L. *adipōs-us* fat + -ITY.] Fatness; or tendency to fatness.

1859 LEWES *Phys. Com. Life* I. ii. 149 Vinegar helps to keep down an alarming adiposity. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 320 Too free a use of sugar leads to adiposity.

Adipous (æ·dipəs), *a.* [ad. Fr. *adipeux -euse* (16th c.).] Abounding in or characterized by fat; fat; fatty. (Less technical than ADIPOSE.)

1667 OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 553 Many Vessels, which may be call'd Adipous or Fatty. 1721 BAILEY, *Adipous*, Full of fat, greasy. [Also in ASH 1775, WEBSTER, etc.]

‖Adi·pson. *Med.* [Gr., neut. of ἀδίψος not thirsty, f. ἀ priv. + δίψα thirst.] A drink that allays thirst.

1651 N. BIGGS *New Disp.* § 229, 166 A drink in the infancy of a feaver should be an *adipson.*

Adipsous (ădi·psəs), *a. Med.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Allaying thirst.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Adipsy (æ·dipsi). *Med.* [f. as prec. + -Y³.] Absence of thirst.

WEBSTER cites DUNGLISON.

Adistance (ădi·stăns), *adv.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*¹ + DISTANCE.] In or to a distance; afar.

1809 J. BARLOW *Columbiad* v. 275 A side-seen storm, adistance driven.

Adit (æ·dit). Also 7 **adyt**, 7–8 **audit, addit.** [ad. L. *adit-us* approach, access; f. *ad* to + *itus* going, f. *ī-re* to go.]

1. An approach; *spec.* a horizontal opening by which a mine is entered, or drained.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 11 b, They cal it the bringing of an Addit or Audit when they begin to trench without, and carrie the same thorow the ground to the Tynworke, somewhat deeper then the water doth lie, thereby to giue it passage away. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* IV. 3 By Adyts, making their entrance . . into the Mountain, at the lowest levell thereof. 1704 RAY *Creation* II. 251 It being impossible to make any Addits or Soughs to drain them. 1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol. & Min.* 237 Many of the beds of coal are worked by means of adits driven into the sides of the hills.

2. The action of approaching or coming to; access, entrance, approach.

1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VI. 283 Vourself and yours shall have free adit. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. ix. 186 Some means of adit to the imperial Executive.

†Adi·tion. *Obs.*⁻° [ad. L. *aditiōn-em* n. of action f. *adīre*, f. *ad* to + *īre* to go.] 'A going or coming nigh to.' Bailey 1731, whence in J. etc.

†Adja·cence. *Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *adjacentia* (see ADJACENCY) as if through Fr.; see -NCE.] The state or condition of lying near.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 30 Their adiacence to forreine or vnlike bodies. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 270 The Latines' vicinity and neer adjacence to Rome. 1870 SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms, Contact . . Ant.* Proximity, Adjacence.

Adjacency (ădʒē·ɪsĕnsi). [ad. late L. *adjacentia*, n. of state f. *adjacent-em*: see ADJACENT. In med. L. the pl. *adjacentiae* was in common use for '*loca vicina*' dependencies].

1. The quality or state of being adjacent, or of lying near; contiguity.

1805 B. MONTAGU tr. *Bacon's De Sap. Veter.* (1860) 217 Regard is justly had to contiguity, or adjacency, in private lands and possessions. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. 37 All great cities that ever were founded have sought out, as their first and elementary condition, the adjacency of some great cleansing river.

2. That which lies near. *pl.* Adjacent or contiguous places, environs, precincts, vicinity.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 64 At that point the needle conforms unto the true Meridian, and is not distract by the vicinity of Adjacencyes. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* (1822) 61 He pitches his grand army, or chief encampment, in our adjacencies, or frontiers. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 29, I returned to Calais, and was accompanied to the immediate adjacency by one of the parties. 1866 CARLYLE *E. Irving* 272 The Palais Royal and adjacencies.

Adjacent (ădʒē·ɪsĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *adjacent-em* pr. pple. of *adjacē-re* to lie near; f. *ad* to + *jacē-re* to lie. Cf. Fr. *adjacent*, 16th c. in Littré.]

A. *adj.*

1. Lying near or close (*to*); adjoining; contiguous, bordering. (Not necessarily *touching*, though this is by no means precluded.) *Adjacent angles*, the angles which one straight line makes with another upon which it stands. Also *fig.* in *Logic* of nearness in resemblance.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* V. xiii. (1554) 132 a, There wer two

cuntries therto adiacent. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 104 [He] warred on other realmes adiacent. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 218 A strange inuisible perfume hits the sense Of the adiacent Wharfes. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 6 The Houses adjacent, and those which are opposite. 1745 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* XI. xxxiv. 72 Those parts of Essex, Surrey, and Kent, which lie adjacent to London. 1789-96 J. MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 302 The adjacent inhabitants had assembled in arms. 1827 HUTTON *Course of Math.* I. 317 The sum of the two adjacent angles DAC and DAB is equal to two right angles. 1846 MILL *Logic* III. xxi. § 4 (1868) II. 108 With a reasonable degree of extension to adjacent cases. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 2. 20 Furnishing ourselves with provisions at the adjacent inn.

†**B.** *sb.* That which is adjacent, or lies next to anything; an adjoining part; a neighbour. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug., City of God* 721 The LXX rather expressed the adjacents, then the place it selfe. 1635 SHELFORD *Disc.* 220 (T.) He hath no adjacent, no equal, no corrival. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 224 The whole place and its adjacents.

Adjacently (ădʒē·sĕntli), *adv. rare*—°. [f. prec. + -LY².] So as to lie near to, contiguously. Craig.

†**Adject,** *ppl. a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *adject-us* pa. pple. of *adjic-ĕre* to lay to; f. *ad* to + *jac-ĕre* to cause to lie, lay, throw.]

A. *ppl. a.* (adje·ct.) Annexed, joined; adjective.

1432-50 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 195 By whiche chaunce that londe and see adiecte to hit toke hit name. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 41 How is a Participle declined? With Number, Case, and Gender, as a Noun Adject.

B. *sb.* (a·dject.) An addition, additament; added qualification.

1672 T. JACOMB *On Rom.* viii. (1868) 216 He is God . . not a made god, a contradiction in the adject. 1677 GALE *Crt. of Gentiles* II. iv. 154 Doth it not implie a contradiction in the Adject, that man should make a right use of his natural abilities or prepare himself for the reception of supernatural grace?

Adje·ct (ădʒe·kt), *v.* [ad. L. *adjectā-re* to put to, add, freq. of *adjic-ĕre*, see prec.; thus having the appearance of being f. ADJECT *a.*] To annex, add, or join.

1432-50 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 89 The foreseide Arsaces adiecte to his empyre the realme of Hircanes. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 108 Sum Bisshop of Winchester renewed the old Fundation adjecting more Lande. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* xxiv. (1840) I. 93 They made the child's name by adjecting the syllable son to the appellation of the father. 1733 LINDSAY *Interest of Scotl.* 107 They adjected this Condition. 1832 J. AUSTIN *Lect. Jurisp.* lvi. (1879) II. 925 The law adjects to the title an element which is properly accidental.

†**Adje·ctament.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. med. L. *adjectāment-um* that which is added; f. *adjectā-re*; see prec. and -MENT.] Anything thrown in by way of addition; an addition.

1630 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (1870) 44 Sir Christopher Hatton . . besides the graces of his person and dancing, had also the adjectaments of a strong and subtill capacity.

Adjected (ădʒe·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ADJECT *v.* + -ED.] Added on, annexed, appended (*to*).

1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 26 (R.) Removid from Cairmærdinshire, and adjected to Pembrokeshire. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Mag.* 55 Gif the donator fulfills not the condition adjected to the donation. 1727 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 307 A debate about the adjected words *as to his Deity.* 1832 J. AUSTIN *Lect. Jurisp.* lvii. (1879) II. 935 Many remarks touching solemnities adjected to alienations apply *mutatis mutandis* to solemnities adjected to other titles.

Adjectician (ædʒekti·ʃăn), *a. Rom. Law.* [f. L. *adjectīci-us* = ADJECTITIOUS + -AN.] (See quot.)

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* 448 *Adjectician actions*, The so-called *actiones adjecticiæ qualitatis*, praetorian actions against a *paterfamilias* in respect of debt contracted by a *filius-familias* or a slave.

†**Adje·cting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.] Adding.

1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Wks.* 1711, 230 If it be asked whether adjecting or omitting be more to be tolerated? I answer, Adjecting.

Adjection (ădʒe·kʃən). Also 4 adieccioun. [ad. L. *adjectiōn-em* addition, n. of action, f. *adjicĕre*; see ADJECT *ppl. a.*]

1. The action of adding, adding on, annexing or appending; addition.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* (1868) 176 Þe propre nature of it ne makeþ it nauȝt but þe adieccioun of þe condicioun makiþ it. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. viii. 5 Without adjection Of your assistance. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 309 The adjection of this last part of the Interpretation is of special consequence. 1832 J. AUSTIN *Lect. Jurisp.* xxx. (1879) II. 567 Much of the positive law is custom turned into law by the adjection of the legal sanction.

†**2.** The result of adding on; that which is added; an addition. *Obs.*

1556 PONET *True Obed.* 19 (R.) This word [church] signifieth not euery congregaucion (but with an adiection, as I hate the malignant church). 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 257 The fabulous adjections of succeeding ages, unto the veritable acts of this Martyr. 1691 RAY *Acc. of Errors* 163 Words formed from Verbs . . by a syllabical Adjection. 1704 EARL CROMARTY in *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmxxxvii/4, I may justly fear what I can say, will prove a Diminutive Adjection.

Adjectitious (ædʒekti·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *adjecti-us*, f. *adjectus* (see ADJECT *a.*) + -OUS. See -ITIOUS.] Of the nature of adjection or addition; additional.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 200 Adjectitious syllabicals annexible to nouns and verbs. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 135 The adjectitious Buildings are of no mean Architecture.

Adjectival (ædʒektai·văl), *a.* [f. L. *adjectīv-us*: see ADJECTIVE + -AL¹. (A modern formation to provide a more distinctly *adjective* or *adjectival* form to the word ADJECTIVE, this having become commonly a sb.)] Of or belonging to the adjective.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* XXIV. 558 All the regular inflexions which bestow on it [a noun] a privative, an adjectival, or a verbal form. 1858 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* vi. 135 Our adjectival ending in *-ble.*

Adjective (æ·dʒektiv), *a.* [a. Fr. *adjectif, -ive*, ad. L. *adjectīv-us*, f. *adject-us*; see ADJECT *a.* and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Of the nature of an addition or adjunct.

1. *Gram.* Naming or forming an adjunct to a noun substantive; added to or dependent on a substantive as an attribute. *Noun adjective*: a word standing for the name of an attribute, which being added to the name of a thing describes the thing more fully or definitely, as a *black* coat, a body *politic*; now usually called an *adjective* only, see B.

1414 DK. OF EXETER *to Henry IV* in Hall's *Chron.* (1809) 55 Scotland is like a noun adiective that cannot stand without a substantive. 1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiii. (1634) 46 All other names of God [except Jehovah] are but adjective names of addition. 1612 BRINSLEY *Posing of Parts* (1669) 3 *Q.* How many sorts of Nouns have you? *A.* Two: a Noun Substantive, and a Noun Adjective . . A noun adjective is that cannot stand by itself, without the help of another word to be joyned with it to make it plain. 1875 WHITNEY *Life of Lang.* vi. 103 The variation of an adjective word for gender and number and case.

2. Hence, *gen.* Not standing by itself, dependent. Used *spec.* of colours that are not permanent without a basis.

1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 113 The People, the most Adjective of any that we have met with hitherto; able at no time to stand by themselves. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Life of Sidney* (1652) 120 Our Modern Conquerors would craftily entice the Noun-adjective-natured Princes and subjects of this time to submit their necks. 1813 E. BANCROFT *Perm. Colours* I. II. i. 341 Adjective colours owe their durability, as well as their lustre, to the interposition of some earthy or metallic base. 1856 GROTE *Greece* XI. II. lxxxv. 257 The women were treated on both sides as adjective beings.

3. Of *Law*: Relating to procedure, the subsidiary part of law; opposed to *substantive*, relating to the essential justice of law.

1808 BENTHAM *Scotch. Ref.* 5 The system of procedure, or adjective branch of the law. 1870 *Daily News* 12 May, Law may be divided into Law and Procedure; Law Substantive and Law Adjective.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*]

1. A 'Noun Adjective' (see A 1.); one of the Parts of Speech.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pl.* v. x. A nowne substantyve Might stand wythout helpe of an adjectyve. 1597 BP. HALL *Satires* VI. i. In epithets to join two words in one. Forsooth, for adjectives can't stand alone. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* III. viii. (1695) 267 Our simple Ideas have all abstract, as well as concrete Names: The one whereof is a Substantive, the other an Adjective; as Whiteness, White; Sweetness, Sweet. 1865 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* xiv. § 11 The only striking peculiarity of the English adjective . . is its invariability, or want of distinct forms for different cases, genders and numbers.

2. Hence, *gen.* That which cannot stand alone; a dependent; an accessory.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* V. xviii. (1840) 274 Subjects should be adjectives, not able to stand without their prince. 1658 OSBORN *King James* (1673) 516 Those Northern Adjectives, not able to subsist without England. 1801 FUSELI *Lect. on Art* II. (1848) 394 In Parmigiano's figures action is the adjective of the posture.

3. *Comb.* or *Attrib.*, as *adjective clause, phrase* (*i.e.* one equivalent in function to an adj.), *notion*, etc.

1860 ABP. THOMPSON *Laws of Thought* § 26, 39 Every verb may be resolved into an adjective-notion; 'he loved' is explained by 'he was loving,' 'he hopes' by 'he is hoping.' 1881 WHITNEY *Mixt. in Lang.* 23 What is the relation of genitive-position in a given tongue to adjective-position?

Adjective (æ·dʒektiv), *v.* [f. the adj.] To make adjectival; to form or change into an adjective.

1659 *Instruct. Oratory* 27 The adjectiving of the Substantive, by adding *-s*. 1786 H. TOOKE *Purley* (1840) 650 Some languages have adjectived more; and some languages have adjectived fewer of these moods and Tenses.

Adjectived (æ·dʒektivd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Made adjective; used as or turned into an adjective.

1786 H. TOOKE *Purley* (1798) 634 The sign, when thus adjectived, is not to be used by itself or to stand alone.

Adjectively (æ·dʒektivli), *adv.* [f. ADJECTIVE *a.* + LY².] In an adjectival manner; after the manner of an adjective.

1548 W. THOMAS *Ital. Dict.* (1567) *Secondo, -a*, adiectively, sometimes do signifie the seconde in nomber. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 9 The Latins use them adjectively to signifie any angry, stubborn, froward, or ravening man. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 145 When *he* and *she* are used adjectively, as a *he-goat*, a *she-goat*. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* V. 145 Sometimes the Exclusive particles *only, one, sole*, etc., are annexed adjectively to the Predicate.

Adjectiving (æ·dʒektiviŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ADJECTIVE *v.* + -ING¹.] The making or rendering adjectival.

1659 [See ADJECTIVE *v.*] 1786 H. TOOKE *Purley* (1840) 639 Such words . . would have been much better and more properly obtained by adjectiving our own words.

Adjoin (ădʒoi·n), *v.* Forms: 4 aioyne, ajoine; 5-6 adione, adjone; 5-7 adioyne, adjoyne; 7- adjoin. [a. OFr. *ajoin-, ajoign-*, stem of *ajoindre*, mod. *adjoindre*:—L. *adjung-ĕre* to join to; f. *ad* to + *jung-ĕre* to join.]

†**1.** *trans. lit.* To join on; to join or unite (a person or thing *to* or *unto* another). *Obs.*

c 1325 [See ADJOINT, *pa. pple.*] *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1753 The posterne of that perles erber þat was to meliors chaumber choisli a-ioyned. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* IV. 1135 Iason full iustly aioynet to my-seluon, . . Draw furthe in the derke. 1530 PALSGR. 417/2 If they be ones asondre, we shall have moche ado to adjoyne them. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr. Matt.* I. 20 Adjoyne her unto the. 1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* III. iii. 20 A massie wheele . . To whose huge spoakes, ten thousand lesser things Are mortir'd and adioyn'd. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cxviii. 27, 594 To them were adjoyned branches of trees.

2. *fig.* To join on as an adjunct or supplement; to add, annex, attach, or append; to subjoin. Const. *to, unto. arch.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* I. 292 A god . . þat ajoinet was Iobeter to his iuste nome. *a* 1509 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 23 I. 55 Police and wisdom is to be adjoyned to the Popes Holynesse in this behalve. 1594 J. KING *Jonah* (1864) 187 The epithet is very fitly adjoined to vanity. 1616 HAYWARD *Sanct. Troubled Soule* II. § 11 (1620) 292 Thou wouldest adioyne our sins vnto thee. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. xiv. (1739) 26 And so unto the Lay-power was the Ecclesiastical adjoined in this Work. 1724 WATTS *Logic* I. iv. § 7 (1822) 75 I might adjoin another sort of equivocal words. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 6 Nov. 5/2 A secretary, with a handsome salary, is adjoined to the commissioners.

†**3.** *refl.* To adjoin *oneself to*: To join. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* II. (1822) 204 Cam ane huge multitude of Volschis and Equis, and adjonit thaim to the tentis of Sabinis. 1640 FULLER *Abel Rediv., Bucer* (1867) I. 179 He adjoined himself to the order of the Dominicans. 1656 JEANES *Fulnesse of Christ* 45 Such Proselytes as adjoyned themselves thereunto.

†**4.** *intr.* (by suppression of refl. pron.) To join; to come into union or contact. Const. *to. Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* II. 350 To this souerayne Citie þat yet was olofte Iason aioynid. *Ibid.* XXXII. 12782 This Egea ajoinet to hir inst spouse. 1484 CAXTON *Curial* 4 Hys tormentis adione to our lyf in such wyse that, etc. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 73 Maugre al the shepheards adjoining, he mounted her behind him. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iv. 61 His censure upon it, and his own opinion adjoyned.

†**5.** *intr.* To be or lie close, or in contact; to be contiguous. Const. *to, on, with. Obs.*

1479 R. ROKEWOOD in *Bury Wills* (1850) 53 A mees called Pachette, and an other mees called Coles, adioynand togedyr in Euston. 1578 T. N., tr. *Conq. W. India* Pref. 3 Part of India, which adjoyneth with Brazil. 1652 C. STAPYLTON *Herodian* 61 The Roman Empire to defend and hold Against the Barb'rous people that adjoyne. 1725 POPE *Odyssey* VI. 317 Close to the bay great Neptune's fane adjoins. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Hist. Vermont* 242 The towns in Vermont which adjoined to Connecticut river.

6. *trans.* (by omission of *to*) To be contiguous to or in contact with.

1745 [See under ADJOINING 1 b.] 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. V. iv. 430 The Mahrattas would in that case immediately adjoin Carnatic. 1870 WILSON *Churches of Lindisf.* 76 The head of the tomb adjoins the west wall.

¶ Used also for ENJOIN. [See A- *pref.* 10.]

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* VI. 2197 I Aioyne thee this iorney with ioy for to take. 1590 A. MUNDAY in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 180, I am adioyned such a penaunce.

†**Adjoi·nant,** *ppl. a.* and *sb. Obs.*; also **adioynaunt, adioynant.** [a. OFr. *ajoinant*, MFr. *adjoinant* (mod. Fr. *adjoignant*), pr. pple. of *adjoindre*. See ADJOIN.]

A. *ppl. adj.* Adjoining; lying next; contiguous.

1494 FABYAN V. cxviii. 94 Assautis vpon ye Saxons nexte to hym adioynaunt. 1557 T. PHAER *Æneid* VII. S iij, Along dame Circes coast adioynant next their course they cut. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 116 a, To the town there is adjoynant in site, . . an ancient Castle.

B. *sb.* One living close by; a near neighbour.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 186 To greve and hurte his Neighbors and Adjoynauntes of the realme of Englande.

†**Adjoi·nate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. ADJOIN *v.* after ppl. adjs. in -ATE from L.] Joined, allied.

1470 HARDING *Chron.* cxlvii. His brother Edward and he associate To Ierusalem their voiage then anowed, Two semely princes together adioynate [*v. r.* adunate].

†**Adjoi·nder.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [a. Fr. *adjoindre* vb. inf. (see ADJOIN) used subst. Cf. *rejoinder.*] Something joined to; an addition or appendix.

1604 PARSONS *Three Conversions* Contents, The third Tome . . hath for his adioinder in the end A review of Ten publike Disputations.

Adjoined (ădʒoi·nd), *ppl. a.* [f. ADJOIN *v.* + -ED.]

†**1.** *lit.* Joined, united. Const. *to, unto. Obs.*

1509 FISHER *Wks.* 300 The Soule of this noble prynces, whiche had the Body adioyned vnto it . . as Syster and Brother. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 12 There was added 11 daies called *Æpactæ*, as adioyned daies. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 11 The Angle *A B D* contained under the adjoined lines *B A, B D.*

2. *fig.* Joined as an adjunct, added, annexed, attached; appended or subjoined. Const. *to. arch.*

1528 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 1557, 148/1 Ther must be none errour adioyned therto. 1684 BAXTER *Cath. Comm.* 37 Davids Lies are recorded without adjoyned reproof.

†**Adjoi·nedly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] Unitedly; by way of union or conjunction.

1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* I. xxiv. (R.) They have adjoinedly, naturally, corporally, and really, the true body and blood of Christ.

†**Adjoi·ner.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. ADJOIN *v.* + -ER¹.]

He who, or that which, adjoins or lies next; a neighbour.

1627–8 Feltham *Resolves* (1647) 298 The giddy ayrinesse of the French, I shall rather impute to their dyet of wine, and wilde foule, than to the difference of their clyme, it being so near an adjoyner to ours.

Adjoining (ădʒoi·niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Adjoin + -ing².]

1. Lying next, contiguous, adjacent; neighbouring.

1494 Fabyan vi. cc. 208 Other countrees adioynynge dyd the same. 1794 Sullivan *View of Nat.* I. 291 The seas, forests, and adjoining mountains. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 506 To step aside into some adjoining room.

b. with const. of the vb. See Adjoin 5, 6.

1523 Fitzherbert *Husb.* (1534) E 4 Adioynynge to the ende of the same, make an other lyttell folde. *a* 1593 Marlowe *Dido* I. i. 374 The land.. Adjoining on Agenor's stately town. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. x. 5 Our Foote Vpon the hilles adioining to the Citty, Shall stay with vs. 1667 E. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. i. iii. (1743) 6 Eton, a village adjoining to Windsor. 1745 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 29 Who had Lands adjoining the Road. 1864 D. Mitchell *Wet Days* 62 Adjoining this is a tower.

2. *fig.* Pertaining, belonging; connected.

1494 Fabyan I. iv. 11 With also the Commodities therunto adioynynge. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 28 The words and sentences either adjoyning, or intermingled with those speeches. 1869 Buckle *Civilis.* III. v. 417 Considerations, which are to be taken partly from the adjoining sciences.

†Adjoint, *pa. pple.* and *sb.*¹ *Obs.*; also 4 **anioynt.** [a. OFr. *ajoint*:—L. *adjunct-um* Adjunct.]

A. *pple.* Adjoined, united.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* A. 894 And to the gentyl lombe hit arn anioynt [*ed.* amoynt].

B. *sb.* [The pple. used subst.] A helper, aider; an adjunct, addition.

1597 Daniel *Civ. Wares* IV. lxix, Here with these grave Adjoynts (Then learned Maisters) they were taught to see Themselves. 1639 H. Ainsworth *On Pentat., Lev.* xiii. 1, 66 *Sapachath* is an adjoynt to the swelling, and an adjoynt to the Bright-spot. *c* 1700 *Gentlem. Instr.* (1732) 108 You are, Madam, I perceive, said he, a publick Minister, and this Lady is your Adjoint.

‖**Adjoint** (adʒoan', æ·dʒoint), *sb.*² [mod. Fr. *adjoint*, pa. pple. of *adjoindre* to Adjoin, used as an appellative. Mod. Fr. form of prec.] Official title of a French civil officer who assists the maire; also, an assistant professor in a French college.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 19 The lower professors or *adjoints* cannot, in one instance out of twenty, rise above their actual position. 1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 16 Aug., Halting to exchange official commonplaces with.. the adjoint of the mayor. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Nov. 10, Arab adjoints are to be associated with European mayors in towns and villages.

Adjourn (ădʒə·ɹn), *v.* Forms: 4 **aiorne**, 4–6 **aiourne**, 5–6 **ajourn(e**, 6 **adiorn(e**, 6– **adjourn.** [a. OFr. *ajorne-r, ajurne-r, ajourne-r* :—late L. *adiurnā-re, adjurnā-re, adjornā-re* 'diem dicere alicui,' Ducange, f. *ad* to + late L. *jurnus, jornus* (cf. It. *giorno*, Pr. *jorn*, Fr. *jour*) a day:—cl. L. *diurn-us* daily, lasting for a day: see Journal. The occasional MFr. *ad-* for *a-*, rejected in mod. Fr., has been retained in Eng. since 6.]

†1. *trans.* To appoint (one) a day for his appearance; to cite or summon for a particular day; to remand (one) for justice to another day or occasion. *Obs.*

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 309 He aiorned þam to relie in þe North at Carlele. *c* 1360 Chaucer *A. B. C.* 158 Ladi, vn to þat court þou me aiourne þat cleped is þi bench. 1530 Palsgr. 419/2, I adjourne, I monisshe or warne one to apere afore a judge at a daye certayne: *Je semons.* I am adjourned by the bysshops offycers. 1600 Holland *Livy* XLII. xxii. 1128 The Pretour.. adjourned [*jussit*] the defendant to make appearance in the court upon the Ides of March. 1660 Howell, To Adjourn, or Cite to Apeer, *citare, appellare.*

2. To defer or put off (a time, action, or state), *prop.* to another day; also indefinitely; to postpone, defer, put off.

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* V. xxxvi, For they them caste the time not aiourne, For daye and nighte with her they soiourne. 1559 *Myrroure for Mag., Suffolk* xxii. 4 Fro place to place to adiourne it divers times. 1589 Warner *Albion's Eng.* VI. xxxi. (1612) 152 My Deitie adiornde therefore, in humaine forme I wowe. 1600 Chapman *Iliad* XVI. 74 No more let them ajourn Our sweet home-turning. 1725 Pope *Odyssey* XII. 33 This day adjourn your cares. 1847 Busnnell *Chr. Nurt.* IV. (1861) 102 Every law of physiology must be adjourned. 1861 Emerson *Cond. Life* ii. 50, I adjourn what I have to say on this topic.

3. To adjourn (a meeting): To put off or defer its further proceedings to another day; to discontinue or dissolve it, in order to reconstitute it at another time or place.

1494 Fabyan an. 1433 (R.) Parlyament.. was aiourned onto Seynt Edwardes day. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 232 'Tis a needfull fitnesse That we adiourne this Court till further day. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* (1742) II. vi. 6 The Consul.. immediately adjourned the Senate into the Capitol. 1880 W. MacCormac *Antis. Surgery* 71 The meeting.. was adjourned for a fortnight.

†4. *refl.* (as in 5). *Obs.*

a 1626 Bacon *Adv. to Villiers* (R.) By [the king] alone are they prorogued and dissolved; but each house may adjourn itself. 1641 in Rushworth's *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 496 The Lords and Commons may Adjourn themselves to any place. 1669–70 Marvell *Corr.* 134 Wks. 1875 II. 300 The House.. then adjournd themselves till Thursday.

5. *intr.* (from *refl.*) Of persons met for business: To suspend proceedings and disperse for a time agreed upon, or *sine die*, that is, without specifying any day for reassembling. Also, to separate in order to meet at another *place*; hence *fam.* to remove the place of meeting, without the intervention of any time save that occupied by the change of place.

1641 in Rushworth's *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 496 Touching the Houses Adjourning to any other place at their pleasure. 1718 Pope *Iliad* XIX. 289 The speedy council at his word adjourn'd. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. xlviii. 25 From the church the people adjourned to the hippodrome. *c* 1815 Miss Austen, *Northang. Ab.* (1833) I. xv. 94 They thence adjourned to eat ice at a pastry-cook's.

†Adjou·rnal. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -al².] Adjournment, respite, or postponement (of a sentence).

1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 171 Ane act is made in court, quhereby he and his cautioner are oblished to assith and satisfie the partie within the space foresaid, quhilk is called ane act of Adjournall. 1620 Sanderson 35 *Serm.* (1681) I. 149 The removal or adjournal of temporal punishments, which otherwise had speedily overtaken them. 1829 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* i. 16 In the State Trials, or in the Books of Adjournal.

Adjourned (ădʒə·ɹnd), *ppl. a.* [f. Adjourn + -ed.]

†1. Cited, *prop.* for a fixed day; summoned. *Obs.*

1577 Fenton *Guicciardin* XVIII. (1599) 832 Such as were absent.. were adiorned, and taxed at rates to nourish the armie. 1608 Sylvester *Dubartas* 243 Wolves and panthers waxing meek and tame,.. Adjourned by Heaven, did in my presence com.

2. Deferred, postponed; held over to another time.

1699 Dryden *Palam. & Arcite* III. 188 The day To distance driven, and joy adjourn'd with long delay. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 147 Let the meeting stand adjourned.

Adjourning (ădʒə·ɹniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Adjourn + ing¹.] A putting off to another time or place, adjournment. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1641 [See under Adjourn 5.] *Mod.* They talk of adjourning the meeting till tomorrow.

Adjournment (ădʒə·ɹnmĕnt). [a. MFr. *adjournement*:—OFr. *ajornement*; see Adjourn and -ment.]

1. The act of adjourning, or of putting off till another day, or indefinitely.

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 11 Adjournement, is when any Court is dissolved and determined, and assigned to be kept againe at another place or time. 1762 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxv. 789 The parliament met, according to adjournment. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 480 The distinction between adjournment and prorogation, in so far as the one belongs to the houses and the other to the crown, is a modern distinction.

2. The state of being adjourned; the interval during which the business of an assembly is formally deferred.

1670 in Somers's *Tracts* I. 28 During one Day's Adjournment made by the House. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 126 A day's adjournment was granted.

†Adjou·st, *v. Obs.*; also 5 **aiust**, 6 **adjust.** [a. MFr. *adjoust-er* (mod. *ajouter*), OFr. *ajouster, ajoster, ajuster* to place beside; in 14th c. to add:—late L. *adjuxtā-re* = *approximāre*, f. *ad* to + *juxtā* hard by, close to. Occ. written *adjust* either in imitation of one of the OFr. spellings, or of med. L. *adjustāre*, formed on Fr. *ajouster, ajuster*, under the false idea that these were f. *ad* and *jūstum*; but to be distinguished from the modern Adjust, q.v.]

1. To put a thing (to one) for consideration; to bring forward, suggest.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boethius* II. (R.) (?ed. 1561) For whan time is I shal moue and aiust soch things, that percen hem ful depe. [*The words* and aiust *are not in ed. Morris E. E. T. S.* 43.] *a* 1521 *Helyas* in Thoms' *E. E. P. Rom.* (1858) III. 90 She never propenced it, but myselfe adjusted it to her.

2. To put one thing to another, to add. *Esp.* in *adjouste feyth*, OFr. *ajouster fey* to give faith or credence.

1474 Caxton *Chesse* IV. viii. *f* 6 He adjousted wyth al that he had founden thys game. 1483 — *Cato* C viij, Man ought not to beleue no adjouste feyth to the sayeng of many one. — *Gold. Leg.* 316/4 Adjoustyng woodenes to wodenes. 1484 — *Chyualry* 88 They adiouste feyth to deuynours. 1484–5 — *Curial* 1 Thou adioustest other causes that meve the therto. 1530 Palsgr. 417/2, I adjoust or joyne togyther, *Je adjouste*.. and this terme is not yet used [*i.e.* no longer] in our comen speche though Lydgate have it ofte tymes.

[From this it appears that Adjoust was obs. in 1530. See Adjute, which seems to be a readoption of the word from Fr. *adjuster.*]

Adjudge (ădʒv·dʒ), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **aiuge, aiugge**, 5 **adiuge**, 6 **ajudge**, 6– **adjudge.** [a. OFr. *ajuge-r*, earlier *ajugier* (mod. *adjuger*) :—L. *adjūdicā-re*: see Adjudicate.] The *a-* was refashioned as *ad-* in Fr. in 14th c.; the *d* was still mute in Fr. in 16th c., but has been fixed in mod. Fr., and in Eng. since Caxton.]

1. *trans.* To settle, determine, or decide, judicially; to adjudicate upon.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boethius* I. iv. 325 (1868) Þe peyne of þe accusaciour aiuged byforn. 1628 Coke *on Littleton* I. i. § 11 (1633) 18/1 And so was it adiudged in the Court of Common Pleas. 1664 Butler *Hudibr.* II. ii. 346 Will not Fear, Favour, Bribe and Grudge The same case several ways adjudge. 1775 Burke *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 107 When their removal shall be adjudged by his majesty in council. 1850 Gladstone *Gleanings* V. lxxvii. 218 A right to govern, to decide, to adjudge, for spiritual purposes. 1861 Stanley *East. Ch.* ii. (1869) 78 The differences which it was called to adjudge.

2. To pronounce or decree by judicial sentence (a thing *to be*, or *that* it is so and so).

1563 Grafton *Hen. II*, an. 9 His moveables were adiudged to be confiscate to the king. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* xxiii. 24 And Pilate adiudging their petition to be done. 1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin.* 101 Wee may.. adiudge it to be the Doctrine of our English Church. 1660 H. Finch *Trial of Regic.* 10 This was adjudged horrid Treason by two Acts of Parliament. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 468 The king's grant was adjudged void. 1846 Hawthorne *Mosses* II. iii. (1864) 68 And almost adjudged himself a criminal. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* II. xx. 216 It was adjudged that the handsome knight must abide by his own terms.

†3. To determine in one's own judgment; to deem, consider, reckon, regard, or judge (a thing *to be*, or *that* it is so and so). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* VIII. 3718 The gentils aiuges hom two iuste goddis. *Ibid.* X. 4271 Gentils aiugget, & for iuste held, þat in þat bare yle bothe borne were þai first. 1494 Fabyan VII. ccxlvi. 289 A great comete or blasyng starre, the whiche the Frenshe men, with also the foresayde eclypce, adjudged for pronostiquykys & tokens of the Kynges deth. 1548 Geste *Prince Masse* 72, I adjudge it a present worthy your worship. 1564 Haward *Entrop.* IX. 99 Divers adjudged that he was a scrivener's sonne. 1644 Heylin *Laud* II. 387 An impossible design,.. as some.. did adjudge. 1719 *Col. Rec. Penn.* III. 68 It was adjudged Convenient to Defer the Consideracon of that address. 1729 Burkitt *N. T., Matt.* xxvi. 7 Nothing is adjudged too dear for Christ.

†4. To try judicially, judge, pass sentence on. *Obs.*

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xi. viii, That the comon wyt.. Maye well a judge the perfyt veritie Of theyr sentence. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 5 The Archbishops of Canterbury.. were adiudged by the Popes. 1623 Sanderson *Serm.* Ad. Mag. iii. (1674) 122 When they had been convicted in a fair trial,.. then to have adjudged them according to the Law. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* i. 6, 6 They shall all be severely adjudged by him.

5. To sentence or condemn (any one *to* a penalty, or *to do* or *suffer* something).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXXIII. 13031 Engest he adinget,.. Nakid thro the noble tonne onone to be drawen. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr. Luke* Prol. 14 He shal bee adjudged.. to the tormentes of the diepe pitte of hell. *c* 1555 R. Lindsay *Hist. Scotl.* (1728) 189 The Cardinal and prelates.. condemned him of heresy, and adjudged him to be burnt. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 131 Quoth the Pope, I am adjudged to eternal death. 1660 H. Finch *Trial of Regic.* Here lies Thomas Scot, who adjudged to death the late King. 1756 Burke *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 18 Sending me from the court to a prison, and adjudging my family to beggary and famine. 1878 P. Bayne *Pur. Rev.* v. 205 By a company of Puritan soldiers,.. Charles was adjudged to die.

6. To award judicially; to grant, bestow, or impose by judicial sentence (a thing *to* or *unto* a person).

1494 Fabyan VII. 319 That he wolde be obedyent vnto the court of Rome, and stand and obey all thyng yᵗ the same court woll adiuge hym. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* V. iii. 144 Hither hale that misbelieving Moore, To be adiudg'd some direfull slaughtering death. 1649 Selden *Laws of Eng.* II. xxvii. (1739) 119 Both parts carry themselves so cunningly, as it is hard to adjudge the Garland. 1774 Bryant *Mythol.* I. 101 The battle.. was fought at Gaugamela.. It is also adjudged to Arbela. 1789–96 J. Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 437 Adjudging and conferring degrees. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 333 The umpire who was to adjudge the prize. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. i. i. 3 The great prize of the empire was adjudged to Charles.

Adjudged (ădʒv·dʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.]

1. Determined, decided, or settled judicially.

c 1374 [See Adjudge 1.] 1737 Waterland *Euchar.* 3 The Reports, Precedents, and adjudged Cases are allowed to be of considerable Weight for determining Points of Law. 1742 Fielding *Jos. Andr.* II. iii. (1815) 49 It is an adjudged case and I have known it tried. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 157 Our law is mainly built on adjudged precedent.

†2. Judged, deemed, regarded, held. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Morte Arthure* (Hall) 73 The gentileste jowelle ajuggede with lordes. 1608 Hieron *Wks.* I. Qqq [589] They are aiudged to be a kind of confining and limiting of God's Spirit.

3. Sentenced, doomed.

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* I. i. 147 Thou art adiudged to the death, And passed sentence may not be recal'd. 1671 Milton *Samson* 286 Without reprieve adjudged to death, For want of well pronouncing Shibboleth.

4. Awarded judicially. See Adjudication 4.

1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 433 If.. the lease be forfeited or adjudged any time before the last years of the contract.

Adjudger (ădʒv·dʒəɹ). [f. Adjudge + -er¹.] One who awards or gives judicially; an awarder.

1832–4 De Quincey *Cæsars*, Wks. 1862 IX. 99 The fabulous adjudgers of future punishments.

Adjudging (ădʒv·dʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Adjudge + -ing¹.] The action of deciding judicially, sentencing, decreeing, or awarding. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1689 *Myst. Iniq.* 24 We had a new Court of Inquisition erected for the adjudging and punishing of them. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 151 The adjudging the prize of glory to him. *Mod.* In adjudging him the victor.

Adjudgment (ădʒv·dʒment). Also **adjudgement** in J. [f. Adjudge *v.* + -ment.] The act of adjudging, adjudication; a decree, judicial sentence, or award.

1699 Sir W. Temple *Introd. Hist. Eng.* (R.) The adjudg-

ment . . came to be given by one or two, or more persons. 1723 LE NEVE *Lives of Abps.* I. 242 (T.) The right of presentation was adjudged for the King . . and such adjudgement was afterwards confirmed by the house of Lords. 1820 FOSTER *Evils of Pop. Ignor.* 62 Numbers of that community, having conspired to obtain this adjudgment.

Adjudicate (ădʒɪū·dikeɪt), *v.* [f. L. *adjūdicāt-* ppl. stem of *adjūdicā-re*, 1. to award, 2. to give sentence; f. *ad* to + *jūdicā-re* to JUDGE.]

†**1.** *trans.* To adjudge; to award; 'to give something controverted to one of the litigants, by a sentence or decision.' J. *Obs.*

1700 [See ADJUDICATING 1.] 1731 In BAILEY vol. II, whence in JOHNSON.

2. *trans.* To try and determine judicially; to pronounce by sentence of court.

1775 ASH, *Adjudicate, v. tr.* To determine any claim in Law. 1859 J. LANG *Wander. India* 53 He had been called upon to adjudicate the affair in a court of justice. 1864 C. CLERK in *Morn. Star* 2 Feb., Instead of nations adjudicating their prizes in their own courts, they should be allowed to carry them for adjudication into the courts of neutrals. 1870 *Echo* 10 Nov., [He] was adjudicated a bankrupt yesterday by Mr. Spring Rice.

3. *intr.* To sit in judgment and pronounce sentence; to act as a judge, or court of judgment.

1840 JEFFREY in Ld. Cockburn's *Life* II. Let. 165 Each of the Courts . . must have an equal right . . to adjudicate upon it. 1848 BRIGHT *Sp.* (1876) 161, I would establish . . a special court in Ireland to adjudicate on all questions connected with the titles and transfers of landed property. 1857 M. HOPKINS *Handbk. Average* 393 It is said that he ought not to adjudicate as to his own fees.

Adjudicating (ădʒɪū·dikeɪtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.]

†**1.** An adjudging or awarding. *Obs.*

1700 *Paper to W. Penn* 12 He does decree also an addiudicating of them upon that Account to eternal Glory.

2. A sitting in judgment, or pronouncing sentence, upon a claim. (Mostly gerundial.)

1842 MACAULAY *Fredk. Gt., Ess.* (1877) 675 Men whose lives were passed in adjudicating on questions of civil right.

Adjudication (ădʒɪū·dikē·ʃən). [ad. L. *adjūdicātiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *adjūdicāre*: see ADJUDICATE. The Fr. *adjudication*, 16th c. in Littré, may be the immediate source.]

1. The act of adjudicating or adjudging; an awarding or settling by judicial decree.

1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Adjudication*, A giving by Judgment, a Sentence, or Decree. 1772 PENNANT *Tours in Scotl.* (1774) 353 The courts of law had made an adjudication in his favour. 1814 WELLINGTON in Gurwood's *Desp.* XII. 87 The adjudication should take place in the Courts of Admiralty. 1857 M. HOPKINS *Handbk. Average* 373 Arbitrators should not . . introduce in their award questions which have not been left to their adjudication. 1871 SMILES *Character* v. (1876) 153 The adjudication of the medal.

2. A judicial sentence, or award.

1782 BURKE *Sp. on Ref.* Wks. X. 96 Any adjudication in favour of natural rights. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Wks.* 1859 I. 16 They would not . . acknowledge the adjudications of our courts. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* iv. § 39, 42 The clauses of a formula are these,—the demonstration, the intention, the adjudication, and the condemnation. . . The adjudication is the clause whereby the judge is authorized to adjudicate a thing to one in particular of the litigants, as when co-heirs are suing for partition of an inheritance.

3. *Law.* A decree in bankruptcy.

1869 *Latest News* 17 Oct., The adjudication was made on the petition of Mr. . . a creditor for 140*l.* 1870 *Daily News* 10 Oct., The act of bankruptcy was a declaration of insolvency made by his lordship on the 29th of September, and the adjudication was now made by consent.

4. *Scotch Law.* An attachment of heritable estate as security, or in satisfaction of a debt. (See ADJUDGED 4.)

Adjudicative (ădʒɪū·dikeɪtiv), *a.* [f. ADJUDICATE + -IVE; as if ad. L. **adjūdicātīvus*.] Having the character or attribute of adjudicating.

1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* II. iii. (1866) II. 594 Although this do not appear in the adjudicative part of the sentence.

Adjudicator (ădʒɪū·dikeɪtəɹ). [a. assumed L. **adjudicātōr*, n. of agent, f. *adjūdicāre*: see ADJUDICATE.] One who adjudicates; who settles a controverted question, or awards the prize in a competition.

[Not in CRAIG, 1847.] 1860 R. A. VAUGHAN *Hours w. Mystics* II. x. ii. 194 Two successive bodies of adjudicators were impanelled and dissolved, unable to arrive at a decision. 1870 *Daily News* 8 Feb., (Cambridge) Smith's (Mathematical) Prizes.—The adjudicators are the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, etc. 1875 MISS BRADDON *Strange World* III. i. 49 Lady Cheshunt was one of the lady adjudicators.

Adjudicature (ădʒɪū·dikeɪtiu, -tʃəɹ). [f. ADJUDICATE + -URE, as if ad. L. **adjūdicātūra*.] The process of adjudicating; adjudication.

1859 F. W. ROBERTSON *Lect. on 1 Cor.* iii. 1–10, (1878) 40 The difficulty in social adjudicature is, to determine who ought to be the leaders, and who are to be the led; to abolish false aristocracies, and to establish the true.

†**A·djugate**, *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *adjugāt-* ppl. stem of *adjugā-re* to couple to; f. *ad* to + *jugāre* to yoke: cf. *conjugate*.] 'To yoke or couple to.' Bailey, vol. II, 1731; whence in Johnson, Ash, etc.

†**A·djument.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *adjūment-um*, contr. from *adjuvāmentum*, f. *adjuvā-re* to assist: see ADJUVANT.] Help, assistance. Also of persons: A help, helper, or assistant.

1607 WALKINGTON *Optick Glasse* 3 Such thinges as may either be obnoxious or an adjument to nature. 1641 in Rushworth's *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 287 Adjuments or Assistants to the Bishops in Cathedrals as be the Archdeacons abroad. 1663 R. TAYLOR *Cromwell* (1672) Pref. 3 By a mixt adjument of Tumults and Arms . . did Cromwel usurp the Soveraignty.

Adjunct (æ·dʒʊŋkt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *adjunct-us* pa. pple. of *adjungĕre* to join to; f. *ad* to + *jung-ĕre* to join.]

A. *adj.* Joined or added (*to* anything); connected, annexed; subordinate.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iii. 57 Though that my death were adiunct to my Act By heauen I would doe it. *c* 1600 — *Sonnets* xci. Euery humor hath his adiunct pleasure. 1827 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXV. 191 Underived as it is from any parent or adjunct dialect. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* v. 144 Whether the adjunct word or clause is to be considered as Explicative or Limitative.

B. *sb.* (Cf. L. *adjunctum* and Fr. *adjoint*.)

1. Something joined to or connected with another, and subordinate to it in position, function, character, or essence; either as auxiliary to it, or essentially depending upon it.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 314 Learning is but an adiunct to our selfe, And where we are, our Learning likewise is. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 103. His folly ariseth from worse causes, hath worse adjuncts, produceth worse effects. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* III. viii. (1817) 387 Other articles of the Christian faith . . are only the adjuncts and circumstances of this. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) II. iii. 61 Each with its cluster of dependent towns as adjuncts. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 369 The king . . confirms the charters with their adjuncts.

2. A person joined to another in some office or service; *spec.* applied to a class of Associates of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, instituted in 1716.

a 1639 WOTTON (J.) He made him the associate of his heir-apparent together with the Lord Cottington (as an adjunct of singular experience and trust) in foreign travels. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Academy*, Establishing a new class of twelve adjuncts to the six several kinds of sciences cultivated by the Academy. 1753 — *Cycl. Supp., Adjuncts* of the gods . . were a kind of inferior deities . . To Mars was adjoined Bellona and Nemesis. 1831 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxv. (1853) 254 Said his unexpected adjunct. 1877 *Monthly Packet* XXIV. 373 This employment of Colleagues, or rather Adjuncts, in the duties of the office.

3. A personal addition or enhancement; a quality increasing a man's native worth.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug., City of God* 342 The midlemost are divine, and happy adjuncts of the wise man onely. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* in *Phenix* (1708) I. 205 A Gentleman, that . . had also the Adjuncts of a strong and subtil Capacity. 1821 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* IV. i. (1868) 334 There Youth, which needed not, nor thought of such Vain adjuncts, lavish'd its true bloom, and health.

4. A qualifying addition to a word or name.

1608 NORDEN *Surveyor's Dial.* 176 If a man should aske a Scholler . . what adiunct he would giue vnto a man, dwelling in a Country village or house: hee would say hee were *Villanus* or *Villaticus*. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* III. (1673) 5/2 Called from hence Pontus by the Latines, the adjunct of Euxinus coming on another occasion. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 534 Almost always coupled with one of its geographical adjuncts 'West,' 'East,' or 'South.'

5. *Gram.* Any word or words expanding the essential parts of the sentence; an amplification or 'enlargement' of the subject, predicate, etc.

1589 NASHE *Alm. for Parrat* 5 His auncient burlibond adiunctes, that so pester his former edition with their vnweldie phrase. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Adjuncts*, in rhetoric and grammar, are certain words or things added to others; to amplify the discourse or augment its force. 1881 MASON *Eng. Gram.* 149 The basis and type of the Adverbial Adjunct is a substantive in an oblique case, used to limit or define the signification of a verb or adjective.

6. *Logic.* Anything added to the essence of a thing; an accompanying quality or circumstance; a non-essential attribute.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Logike* I. ii. 5 b, Who thinke that Iudgement is not any severall part of Logike, but rather an adjunct or propertie generally incident to the whole Art. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 57 An adiunct is that to which something is subiected, and whatsoever doth externally belong, or happen to any subiect. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* iii. 60 The one species of ardent emotion differs from the other more in adjuncts and objects, than in innate quality or character.

Adjunction (ădʒʊ·ŋkʃən). [ad. L. *adjunctiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *adjunct-* ppl. stem of *adjung-ĕre*: see ADJUNCT. Cf. Fr. *adjonction* (14th c. in Littré.)]

1. The joining on or adding of a thing or person (*to* another).

1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 270 That supposition, that your Majesties Subjects give nothing but with adjunction of their own interest. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Lower Countrey Warres* III. 71 It never entered into his mind, by that adjunction of Bishops to impose the Spanish Inquisition upon the Low-countreys. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* 182 This adjunction of epithets for the purpose of additional description. 1868 *Daily News* 20 June 5/1 The adjunction of the telegraph business to the Post Office.

2. That which is joined on or added; an adjunct. ? *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1355 The second syllable θε is an adjunction idle and superfluous. 1606 — *Sueton.* Annot. 2 By *Curia* simply without any adiunction, is ment *Curia Hostilia*.

Adjunctive (ădʒʊ·ŋktiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *adjunctīvus*, f. *adjunct-us*: see ADJUNCT and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Having the character or quality of contributing (*to*) or forming an adjunct.

a 1820 N. DRAKE *Lit. Hours, Crit.* 'Farmer's Boy,' The imagery and adjunctive circumstances are original. 1855 I. TAYLOR *Restor. Belief* 189 These affirmations are all of them adjunctive to his proper subject. 1859 MRS. SCHIMMELPENNINCK *Princ. Beauty* I. vi. § 18 The adjunctive phases of Beauty may be broadly classed under two heads.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*] That which is, or may be, used as an adjunct; a thing or person of the nature of an adjunct. *rare*—°.

1755 JOHNSON, *Adjunctive*, 1. He that joins. 2. That which is joined.

Adjunctively (ădʒʊ·ŋktivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an adjunctive manner; as an adjunct.

1818 In TODD. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ii. (1867) 52 The great facts of Christianity possess adjunctively the means of exciting in a powerful degree the emotions that belong to the imagination as well as those that affect the heart. *Mod.* A clause is a sentence adjunctively dependent on some word of a main sentence.

Adjunctly (ădʒʊ·ŋktli), *adv. rare*—°. [f. ADJUNCT *a.* + -LY².] In an adjunct manner; in auxiliary conjunction with.

1818 in TODD.

Adjuration (ædʒɪurē·ɪ·ʃən). [ad. (directly or through Fr. *adjuration*, 16th c. in Litt.) L. *adjūrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *adjūrā-re*: see ADJURE.] The action of adjuring; a solemn charging or appealing to (one) upon oath, or under penalty of a curse; an earnest appeal.

1611 COTGR., *Adjuration*, An adjuration, or conjuration; an earnest swearing unto; also, th' exaction of an oath from others. *a* 1638 MEDE *On Zach.* iv. 10, Wks. I. 42 S. Paul speaks in adjuration to Timothy, 'I charge thee (saith he) before God, and the Lord Jesus Christ, and the Elect Angels.' 1738 CLARKE *Wks.* II. cxxv. (R.) Our Saviour when the high-priest adjured him by the living God, made no scruple of replying upon that adjuration. 1803 MISS PORTER *Thadd. Warsaw* I. (1831) 5 My sobs followed this adjuration. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xxiii. 530 An adjuration as vain as it was earnest. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 160 The Rivers are expressly invoked, in this character, by Agamemnon in the adjuration of the Poet: and are associated with the deities that punish perjury after death.

b. *spec.* in exorcism.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Persones T.* 529 Thilke horrible sweryng of adjuracioun and conjuraciouns, as doon these false enchauntours or nigromanciens. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. 1. i. (1651) 221 Our Pontificall writers retain many of these adjurations and forms of exorcismes. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 158 An Adiuration of the Divell and a Renuntiation or renouncing of him. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Adjuration*, a part of exorcism, wherein the devil is commanded in the name of God, to depart out of the body of the possessed. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. vi. 109 Come, draw thy circle, speak thine adjuration.

Adjuratory (ădʒɪū·ɹətəri), *a.* [ad. L. *adjūrātōri-us*, f. *adjūrātōr*, n. of agent f. *adjūrā-re*: see ADJURE.] Of or pertaining to adjuration; containing a solemn charge or appeal.

1815 *Hist. J. Decastro* II. 317 He . . ought to name the impediment as soon as the parson has read the adjuratory charge. 1881 *Echo* 28 Apr. 1/5 An oath which, so far as its adjuratory terms were concerned, was to him no more than if a man uttered 'By Jove!' as an exclamation.

Adjure (ădʒɪū·ə), *v.* [ad. (directly or through Fr. *adjurer*) L. *adjūrā-re* to swear to (a thing), also, in late L., to put (one) to an oath; f. *ad* to + *jūrā-re* to swear, f. *jūs, jūr-* oath. Our earliest instances occur as translating L. *adjūrāre*.]

†**1.** To put (one) to his oath; 'to impose an oath upon another, prescribing the form in which he shall swear,' J.; to bind under the penalty of a curse. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xviii. 10 He hath adjurid (Vulg. *adjuravit*) alle rewmes and folkis, for thi that thou art not foundun. 1539 BIBLE ('great') 1 *Sam.* xiv. 28 Thy father adiured the people [WYCLIF, boond the puple with an ooth], saying: Cursed be the man that eateth any sustinaunce. 1611 — *Josh.* vi. 26 Ioshua adiured them at that time, saying, Cursed be the man before the Lord, that riseth vp and buildeth this city Iericho. 1612 MASON *Anat. Sorcerie* 75 We are constrained to make an English word of the Latine, saying (we adjure). 1643 MILTON *Doct. Divorce* II. xvii. (1847) 152/2 The woman . . was adjured by the priest to swear whether she were false or no.

2. To charge or entreat (any one) solemnly or earnestly, as if under oath, or under the penalty of a curse. Const. *inf.* or *subord. cl.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 78/2 Raguel desired and adjured (Vulg. *adjuravit*) Thobie that he shold abyde with hym. 1597 T. MORLEY *Introd. Musicke* Pref., The earnest intreatie of my friends daily requesting, importuning, and as it were adiuring me. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xxii. 16 How many times shall I adiure thee, that thou tell me nothing but that which is true? 1718 POPE *Iliad* xv. 794 Nestor most . . exhorts, adjures, to guard these utmost shores. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 168 His friends adjured him to take more care of a life invaluable to his country. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Dead Pan* xxi. Poems II. 417 Gods! we vainly do adjure you. 1873 J. G. HOLLAND *Arth. Bonnic.* I. 15 Standing by the truth, as he so feelingly adjured me to stand.

Adjured (ădʒɪū·əd), *ppl. a.* [f. ADJURE + -ED.]

†**1.** Bound by oath. *Obs.*

1598 YONG *Diana* What cruell minde, what angry brest displaied, With sauage hart, to fiercenes so adiured.

2. Solemnly charged, earnestly entreated or appealed to.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 853 Solicited, commanded, threaten'd, urg'd, Adjur'd by all the bonds of civil duty. 1697 DRYDEN *Eneid* II. 209 (Lat. 155) Ye sacred altars! from whose flames I fled, Be all of you adjur'd.

Adjurement. ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *adjūrāmentum*, n. of action, f. *adjūrā-re*: see ADJURE.] A solemn or earnest entreaty.

1382 WYCLIF *Tob.* ix. 5 Thou seest how Raguel hath coniurid me, whos adiurement I mai not dispisen [Vulg. *cujus adjuramentum spernere non possum*].

Adjurer, -or (ădʒɪū·rəɹ). [f. ADJURE + -ER[1]. The spelling in *-or* imitates the legal JUROR: see -OR.] One who adjures.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxix. 24 The adiurere he herith [Vulg. *adjurantem audit*] and not shewith. 1611 COTGR., *Adjurateur*, An adjuror or earnest swearer. 1838 LO. LYTTON *Leila* I. iv. 33 As he spoke, the adjuror himself rose, lifting his right hand.

Adjuring (ădʒɪū·rĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ADJURE + -ING[2].] Charging upon oath; exorcising.

1637 MILTON *Comus* 858 Add the power of some adjuring verse. 1641 — *Ch. Govt.* ii. (1851) 105 He closes up the Epistle with an adjuring charge.

Adjust (ădʒʌ·st), *v.* [a. 16th c. Fr. *adjuste-r* (now *ajuster*). The OFr. *ajuster, ajoster, ajouster* = It. *aggiustare, aggiostare* (:—late L. *adjuxtāre*), gave rise to a med. L. *adjustare*, which was naturally, though erroneously, taken as a derivative of *ad* + *jūstus*, and so consciously used. After Fr. *ajouster* became *ajouter*, so that its formal relationship to *aggiustare* and *adjustare* was lost sight of, a new Fr. *adjuster* was formed after the latter, and received those senses of *ajouster*, which seemed to approach to L. *jūstus*, Fr. *juste*. In It. and Sp. also the mod. sense of *aggiustare, ajustar*, has been influenced by association with *jūstus*. Thus mod. Fr. *ajuster* may be viewed as a refashioning or re-forming of OFr. *ajouster*:—*adjuxtāre*, after *à* + *juste*. See also ADJOUST.]

1. To arrange, compose, settle, harmonize (things that are or may be contradictory, differences, discrepancies, accounts). To adjust *an average*: see ADJUSTER, ADJUSTMENT 4.

1611 COTGR., *Adjuster*, To adjust, place justly, set aptly, couch evenly, joyne handsomely, match fitly, dispose orderly, severall things together. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Shortn. Life* Wks. 1684, 137 If we could but learn to number our days.. we should adjust much better our other Accounts. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 24 ¶ 14 To ratify the Preliminaries of a Treaty adjusted with Monsieur Torcy. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 254 I had no difficulty left but what would soon have been adjusted. 1741 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. Mann* 7 (1834) I. 20 I believe the Euston embroil is adjusted. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. vi. 444 Four were named on each side to adjust their differences. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Painting* (1786) III. 52, I am desirous of adjusting the pretensions of the three Le Fevres. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 650 Balances, which appeared on adjusting the books of the Presidency. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 145 We own the difficulty of clearly adjusting their relation.

†2. *ellipt. intr.* To adjust (sc. differences, or oneself): To come to terms, or to an understanding; to arrange. *Obs.*

1647 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 6 Persuading him to adjust with the holy agitators. *a* 1733 NORTH *Lives of Norths* III. 228 We had adjusted two days after to go down and agree for Besthorp.

3. To arrange or dispose (a thing) suitably in relation to something else, or to a standard or purpose. Const. *to*, rarely *by, with*.

1664 in *Phil. Trans.* I. 13 Having there adjusted his watches. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* III. ix. § 5 Wks. 1727 I. 219 No.. settled standard.. to rectify and adjust them by. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 86 ¶ 2 There was a great point in adjusting my behaviour to the simple Squire. 1730 ADDISON *Chr. Relig.* (J.) Nothing else in view, but to adjust the event to the prediction. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 64 They have adjusted the means to that end. *a* 1800 BLAIR (J.) Nothing is more difficult than to adjust the marvellous with the probable. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xii. 532 To adjust the pendulum of his clock to the right length. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. § 25 (1875) 84 The external relations to which the internal ones are adjusted.

4. To arrange or dispose (a thing) suitably in relation to its parts; to put in proper order or position; to regulate, systematize.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 514 Sulphurous and nitrous foam .. with subtle art Concocted and adjusted. 1704 SWIFT *T. of Tub* I. 23 Reducing, including, and adjusting every genus and species within that compass. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 94 ¶ 4 Milton understood the force of sounds well adjusted. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* i. (1759) I. 7 The motions of the stars had been observed and adjusted. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abroad* I. ii. 100 The symmetrical and scientifically adjusted court precedency of France.

b. *esp.* of clothes, armour, and the like; in which sense also *To adjust oneself*.

c 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* IV. 242 See them .. adjust their clothes. 1761 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* X. iv. (1802) III. 151, I.. dressed myself in a hurry. Just as I had done adjusting myself, my secretary coming in. 1838 J. GRANT *Sk. in London* 187 'Sir,' said Mr. Abel Smith, adjusting his collar, 'if we don't go together, we don't go at all.' 1864 MISS BRADDON *Hen. Dunb.* iii. 25 His tremulous hands could scarcely adjust his spectacles. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 232 The men had hardly time to adjust their armour or to draw their swords.

Adjustable (ădʒʌ·stăb'l), *a.* [f. ADJUST + -ABLE.] Capable of being adjusted.

1775 MASKELYNE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 500 Which wanted nothing to make it an excellent instrument but to have the plumb-line made adjustable. 1795 SIR W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 388 The plate on the west is fixed, but that on the east is adjustable. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* 27 The opening of the valve.. being adjustable at the will of the engine-man. 1851–9 SIR J. HERSCHEL in *Man. Sci. Enq.* 126 The lower level [of the mercury] in the cistern is adjustable to contact with a steel or ivory fiducial point.

†**Adjustage** (ădʒʌ·stĕdʒ). *Obs. rare.* [a. Fr. *ajustage*: see ADJUST and -AGE.]

1. = ADJUSTMENT. *rare.*

1598 SYLVESTER is cited by Webster and Worcester.

2. A pipe or opening through which water is discharged so as to form a jet; = ADJUTAGE.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Reservatories*, To play a Jetteau of the thickness of four or five Lines, that is, one whose Adjustage is four or five Lines diameter.. the Passage or Mouth of the Adjustages should be four times less than the Opening or Diameter of the Pipes of the Conduit.

Adjustation (æ·dʒʌstē·ʃən). *rare.* [n. of action f. med. L. *adjustā-re*: see ADJUST.] The action of adjusting; = ADJUSTMENT.

1866 J. B. ROSE *Virgil's Ecl. & Georg.* 150 The difficulty in the Roman adjustation of the year was that they had not our hours, minutes, and seconds.

Adjusted (ădʒʌ·stĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ADJUST + -ED.]

1. Arranged, composed, harmonized, settled.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. i. 14 All the overtures they had made being adjusted. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 13 ¶ 13 Promises of friendship are useless and vain, unless they are made in some known sense, adjusted and acknowledged by both parties. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Countess & Gertr.* I. 243 A species of thrift, which by an adjusted balance of caprice and parsimony, saved nothing in the event.

2. Disposed or arranged so as to fit or answer (*to* something); adapted.

1777 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* I. 109 It is rapid harmony, exactly adjusted to the sense.

3. Properly ordered or regulated.

1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Pref. 4 This, if accurately adjusted.. would conduce.. to the Regulation of Latitudes. 1865 MOZLEY *Miracles* viii. 175 Who could stand firm, and maintain a moderate and adjusted ground against the strong tendencies to extravagance.

Adjuster (ădʒʌ·stəɹ). [f. ADJUST + -ER[1].] One who adjusts, settles, or regulates. *Average adjuster*: An accountant whose business it is to assess and apportion claims arising out of loss or damage to ship, freight, or cargo at sea.

1756 J. WARTON *Ess. on Pope* II. 298 Collectors of various readings, and adjusters of texts. 1862 *Standard* 24 Apr. [One] who has had large experience as a compass adjuster. 1870 *Daily News* 13 July, An association of Average Adjusters of London has recently been formed, with a view to the arbitration and examination of claims.

Adjusting (ădʒʌ·stĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ADJUST + -ING[1].] The process of arranging or disposing things suitably to one another or to a purpose. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1667 G. C. in *H. More's Div. Dial.* (1713) Pref. 3 The Adjusting of the Phenomena of the World to the Goodness of his Providence. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 8 The adjusting of so many pretensions, and the reconciling so many different powers to them. 1794 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 18 In the adjusting of the eye to different distances. *Mod.* In adjusting the terms of the lease.

†**Adjustly**, *adv. Obs.* [irreg. f. ADJUST, by form-assoc. with *just, justly*.] With self-adjustment, with ready adaptation to circumstances.

1681 *Relig. Cler.* 230 He can easily and adjustly act the Scholar or the Gentleman as occasion requires.

Adjustment (ădʒʌ·stmĕnt). [ad. Fr. *ajustement*: see ADJUST *v.* and -MENT.]

1. The process of adjusting; setting right, regulating, arranging, settling, harmonizing, or properly disposing.

1644 MILTON *Jus Pop.* 60 Fit for that adjustment of time, and other circumstances. 1678 *Trans. at Crt. Spain* II. 92 There arose new difficulties in the adjustment of our troubles. 1769–90 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xi. (1876) 25 His principal care and attention seems to have been fixed on the adjustment of the whole. 1814 SCOTT *Waverley* xlii. (1862) 187 The rest of the apparel required little adjustment. 1869 TYNDALL *Light* § 177, 26 The eye possesses a power of adjustment for different distances. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* I. 12 The adjustment of the calendar was a subject which received much attention. 1881 MIVART in *Nature* No. 614, 326 Of all the races of men they are the mightiest and most noble who are, or by self-adjustment can become, most fit for all the new conditions of existence in which by various changes they may be placed.

2. The state or condition of being adjusted, or put in proper order; arrangement, settlement.

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* mmcccclxv/3 The Business of Holstein was in a very fair way to an Adjustment. 1713 *Guardian* No. 27 (R.) Say if there be not a connexion, and adjustment, and exact and constant order discoverable in all the parts of it. 1798 WELLINGTON in *Gen. Desp.* I. 5 A regular mode of bringing to an amicable adjustment.. any questions which might hereafter arise. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 272 The Poet indeed, with his mildness, what is he but the product and ultimate adjustment of Reform, or Prophecy, with its fierceness? 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. iii. 321 The prices obtained for the produce.. cause everything to be in a state of perfect adjustment.

3. An arrangement or means whereby things are adjusted.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. 131 Unsettle the adjustments and alter the proportions, which formed it. 1793 WOLLASTON *Transit Circle* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 138 The adjustments of the Y*s* are both of them at the same end of the axis, opposite to the divided circle and the microscopes. 1871 TYNDALL *Frag. Sc.* I. vi. (ed. 6) 207 This instrument, with its wheels and verniers, and delicate adjustments.

4. *Comm.* The settlement among various parties of their several shares in respect of claims, liabilities, or payments; as the *adjustment of the policy*, or of *general average* in Marine Insurance.

c 1670 in Burton's *Diary* (1828) III. 548 Yesterday the said resident signed the adjustment of the sum, with the deputies of the States General. 1842 PARK *Law Mar. Insur.* I. vi. 267 The policy had been adjusted by the defendant at 50*l.* per cent., and it was contended that he was now bound by that adjustment. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* I. iv. (1866) I. 182 The several underwriters, as this indorsement is submitted to them, sanction it with their initials, and this is called the adjustment of the policy. *Ibid.* III. iv. II. 772 The ascertainment of the damage done and of the sums to be paid in contribution by the parties or their underwriters, is called the adjustment of general average.

†**Adjutable,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *adjūtābilis*, f. *adjūtā-re* to help: see ADJUTANT and -ABLE.] 'That may help, helping.' Bailey 1721. ('*Not used.*') Ash 1775.

Adjutage, ajutage (ădʒɪū·tĕdʒ, æ·dʒɪū·tĕdʒ). [a. Fr. *ajutage*, variant of *ajoutage*, f. *ajouter* to add, join on: see also ADJUSTAGE, another form of the word. Mod. Fr. has also *ajoutage* and *ajustage*, in accordance with the two forms *ajouter* and *ajuster*, to which the early *ajouster* has given rise: see ADJUST.] *lit.* An adjustment, adaptation, or addition: hence in *Hydraulics*, A tube adapted or adjusted to a pipe or aperture through which water passes, so as to determine the character of the jet; the efflux-tube or mouthpiece of an artificial fountain.

1707 PHILLIPS, *Ajutage*, the spout for a *Jet d'Eau*, or Pipe that throws up Water in any Fountain. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., It is chiefly the diversity in the Ajutages that makes the different kinds of fountains. 1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Philos.* 117 It will issue at the adjutage or aperture. 1828 HUTTON *Course of Math.* II. 251 If an adjutage be turned upward, the jet will ascend to the height of the surface of the water in the vessel. 1829 U. K. S. *Nat. Philos.* I. *Hydraulics* i. 4 The spouting or flowing of water through jets or adjutages. 1873 ATKINSON tr. *Ganot's Phys.* (ed. 3) 157 A cylindrical or conical efflux tube or adjutage is fitted to the aperture.

Adjutancy (æ·dʒɪū·tănsi). [f. ADJUTANT; as if ad. L. **adjutantia*: see -NCY.]

1. The office or rank of an adjutant.

1820 OUTRAM in Goldsmid's *Life* I. 27 An adjutancy is thought by the generality of people to be a very arduous and responsible situation. 1880 *Athenæum* 24 July 103/1 Having apparently retained the acting adjutancy up to that time.

2. *fig.* Official order.

1791 BURKE *Appeal to Old Whigs* Wks. 1842 I. 527 It was, no doubt, disposed with all the adjutancy of definition and division.

Adjutant (æ·dʒɪū·tănt), *a.* and *sb.*; also corruptly **agitant**. [ad. L. *adjūtant-em* pr. pple. of *adjūtā-re* to assist, freq. of *adjuvā-re* to help. See -ANT.]

A. *adj.* Helping, auxiliary, assistant.

1676 BULLOKAR, *Adjutant*, helping. 1880 BURTON *Q. Anne* II. ix. 58 With adjutant vessels and small craft there were upwards of a hundred and fifty sail.

B. *sb.*

1. An assistant or helper. Now *rare* in the general sense.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. to S. Sea* (1847) 84 The pilot, or his adjutants, which are the same officers which in our shippes we terme the master and his mates. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 17 The Hands so surpassing in dignity all the other corporall adjutants of man's wit. *a* 1733 NORTH *Examen* III. vii. § 54. 542 These [petitions] were put into the Hands of Agitants and Sub-agitants in the Countries about. 1856 KANE *Arctic Explor.* II. xix. 191 Taking with me Morton, my faithful adjutant always.

2. *Mil.* An officer in the army whose business it is to assist the superior officers by receiving and communicating orders, conducting correspondence, and the like.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVIII. xlvii. 1013 My ten adjutants [*pr.* adjacents] or suffraganes [*legatis*], whome our ancestors thought good to give unto their Generals in the war. 1622 BACON *Jul. Cæs.* Wks. 1860, 503 In great battles he would sit in his pavilion, and manage all by adjutants. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Adjutant* is the same that we otherwise call *Aid-Major*. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* § 857 All guards are, previous to marching on duty, to be inspected and sized by the Adjutant.

3. *Ornith.* (Also **adjutant-bird, -crane, -stork.**) A gigantic species of stork (*Ciconia Argala*) native to India; so called from its stiff quasi-military gait when walking.

1798 PENNANT *Hindostan* II. 156 The Argali or Adjutant, or Gigantic Crane of Latham. 1831 TYERMAN & BENNET *Voy. & Trav.* II. xlv. 343 The adjutant-crane is a privileged carrion-eater throughout India. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* ix. 110 The tall adjutant.. a very king of fishing birds. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 28 Oct., The adjutant-bird and the black turkey buzzard.

A·djutant-ge·neral.
1. *Mil.* An officer who assists the general of an army.
1645 in Rushworth's *Hist. Coll.* I. IV. 34 Adjutant-General Flemming, being engaged in a single encounter, shot his enemy. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xl, Who advised the King to appoint Mr. Luttrell adjutant-general to the army in Ireland? 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 54 To report to the Adjutant-General, as soon as possible after its march, the [corps'] state and condition with respect to Arms, Ammunition, and general equipment.
2. Among the Jesuits, a superintendent of a province or country, conducting its business and correspondence under the supervision of the General of the Order.
1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

A·djutator. [n. of agent f. L. *adjūtā-re* to assist: see ADJUTANT.] *lit.* A helper, an assistant.
As first used in 1647, only a bad spelling of AGITATOR, originating with soldiers familiar with *Adjutants* (often pronounced and occas. written AGITANT) and the *Adjutors* of 1642. But writers unacquainted with the function of these 'agitators,' mistook *adjutator* (understood in its etymological sense) for the proper form. Hence, it has been occas. used in the general sense of 'helper.'
1647 [See AGITATOR.] 1656–7 in Burton's *Diary* (1828) I. 333 Sexby was once an adjutator. 1662 *Life of Fuller* 29 Such feeble Adjutators or Helpers (as he pleased to style them). 1670 HOBBES *Behemoth* 335 To put it into the head of these adjutators. 1876 GREEN *Hist. Eng. P.* 548 The Adjutators had taken a step which put submission out of the question.

†**Adju·te,** *v. Obs.* [a. Fr. *ajoute-r*, in 16–17th c. *adjouter*, to add. See ADJOUST and cf. ADJUTAGE, AJUTAGE, Fr. *ajoutage*. The spelling was perh. due to false etymology connecting the word with L. *adjūtāre* (whence it is derived by Dr. Johnson, who also explains it as 'To help').] To add.
1524 PACE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. II. 29 Able . . to discomfit the Turque and his armie . . ye, if there were thereunto adjuted fifty thousand moo. 1633 B. JONSON *Love's Welc. at Welbeck*, Six bachelors as bold as he, Adjuting to his companee.

†**Adju·tor**[1]. *Obs.* [a. L. *adjūtor*, n. of agent, f. *adjuvā-re* to help: see ADJUTANT.] A helper, assistant. Also rarely used for ADJUTANT B 2.
1531 ELYOT *Governor* II. x. (1557) 118 Adjutours and supporters. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 104 Companions, bold adjutors of thy acts. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Comm., For Rais. Forces* 22 Dec. 7 That the Lord Lievtenants . . appoint one experienced Souldier in every Regiment to be an Adjutor . . to exercise the severall Companies of the sayd Regiments. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 321 Darius the King, with some adjutors of like dignity, entred into a pact.

†**Adju·tor**[2]. *Phys. Obs.* [ad. Fr. *adjutoire* ('the upper bone of the arme toward the shoulder; so called by some anatomists.' Cotgr. 1611), ad. L. *adjūtōrium*.] Properly the *humerus*, but applied also to the *ulna*. See ADJUTORIUM, ADJUTORY.
1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.* V^e fyrste parte of the great hande that is named vlna or adiutor.

†**Adjuto·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *adjūtōri-us* ADJUTORY + -OUS.] Helpful, affording aid.
1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 209 To which parts their faculties are destined as adjutorious.

†**A·djutory,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *adjūtōri-us* serving to help, also subst. masc. 'a helper,' neut. *-ōrium* 'a means of help,' f. ADJUTOR; see -ORY.]
A. *adj.* Helping, contributing aid. *spec.* in *Phys.* applied to certain bones of the arm, from their assisting in raising the hand.
1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653, 155 The arm-pit, or hollow place . . under the upper round end of the adjutory bone. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, The two bones which extend from the shoulders to the elbow are called adjutory ones. [Repeated with little or no variation in PHILLIPS, KERSEY, BAILEY.] 1706 PHILLIPS, *Adjutory*, aiding or helping.
B. *sb.*
1. A helper (L. *adjūtōrius*).
1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* (1866) 6270 Tharfor, cal god to be thi adiutory.
2. *Phys.* A bone of the arm; prop. the *humerus*, but with some the *ulna*. (med. L. *os adjutorium*.)
1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, Towarde the elbowe ben receyued ye roundnesses graduales of the adiutory.
3. Help, assistance. (L. *adjūtōrium*.)
c 1505 DUNBAR *To King* xvii, I haif belief, In howp, Schir, of your adjutory. 1678 GALE *Crt. of Gentiles* III. 125 The Dominicans have reached the Marrow of Divine adjutorie.

†**Adju·trice.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. Fr. *adjutrice* a female helper, ad. L. *adjūtrīce-m*, nom. *adjūtrix*: see next.] A female assistant.
1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXVI. ii. 286 Fortune, the adiutrice of good purposes.

†**Adju·trix.** *Obs.*[−0] [L. *adjūtrix*, fem. of ADJUTOR.] A female helper.
1721 in BAILEY, whence in JOHNSON, etc.

†**A·djuvable,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. assumed L. **adjuvābil-is*, f. *adjuvā-re* to assist: see ADJUVANT and -ABLE.] Helpful.
1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 10/2 This corroborateth the Braynes, and is adiuvable to the Memorye.

Adjuvant (æ·dʒɪuvănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *adjuvant* (16th c. in Litt.), ad. L. *adjuvant-em*, pr. pple. of *adjuvā-re* to assist; f. *ad* to + *juvā-re* to help.]
A. *adj.* Assisting, aiding, helpful, auxiliary.
a 1614 P. LILIE 2 *Serm.* (1619) 3, I doe not say they are principall causes, but instrumentall, adjuvant, secundary, inferiour causes. 1650 GREENHILL *On Ezek.* (1674) Ded. 4 It is my unhappiness that I cannot be sufficiently adjuvant to such Princely beginnings. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 645/2 Used as adjuvant respiratory organs. 1874 WEBSTER *Rep. Patent Congress at Vienna* IV. 355 An examination system which should be adjuvant and advisory to the applicant.
B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*] A person or thing helping or aiding; a help, helper, or assistant. *spec.* in *Med.* A substance added to a prescription to assist the action of the principal ingredient or 'base.'
1609 YELVERTON in *Archæol.* XV. 51 (T.) I have only been a careful Adjuvant, and was sorry I could not be the efficient. 1654 T. WHITAKER *Bl. of Grape* 2 (T.) These [plants] are adjuvants by reason of their cathartique quality. 1865 HUXLEY *Ethnology* in *Crit. & Addr.* 1873, vii. 138 The value of philology as an adjuvant to ethnology. 1875 WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 83 *Serpentaria*, An elegant stimulant tonic, especially useful as an adjuvant to more powerful bitters.

†**A·djuvate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *adjuvāt-* ppl. stem of *adjuvā-re*; see prec.] To assist or aid.
1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 34/2 The one might somewhat adiuvat the other. 1634 J. B[ATE] *Myst. Nat.* 112 Nature being but a little adjuvated or seconded with Art. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 335 Eyebright . . doth with much efficacy adjuvate the eyes. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. xxiii, Your frequently experimented Industry . . continually adjuvates you to perficiate all things in so expeditious a manner.

Adle, obs. or dial. form of ADDLE.

†**A·dle.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 ádl. *North.* 3 adle. [from same root as *ad* burning, hence orig. inflammation, fever. It does not seem to have survived the 12th c. in southern Eng., where it would have become *odle*. Not connected with ADDLE in *addle-egg*.] Sickness, disease.
c 1000 *Ags. Gospels* Matt. x. 1 And hældun ádle, and ælce untrumnysse. *c* 1160 *Hatt. Gosp.* ibid., And helden adle, & ælche untrumnysse. *c* 1200 *Ormulum* 4803 Onn all hiss bodiȝ her & tær Þurrh an full atell adle.

Adlegation (ædlɪgē·ɪ·ʃən). [ad. L. *adlēgātiōn-em* (more commonly *allēgātiōn-em*, whence in another sense ALLEGATION), n. of action, f. *adlēgā-re* to depute to, f. *ad* to, in addition + *lēgā-re* to depute.] The right formerly claimed by the states of the German Empire of associating delegates or ambassadors of their own with those of the emperor in treaties and negotiations relating to the public concerns of the empire; hence distinguished from *legation* or the sending of envoys on the private affairs of each state.
1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The bishops have the right of adlegation in treaties which concern the common interest, but no right of legation for their own private affairs . . The emperor allows the princes of Germany the privilege of *legation*, but disputes that of *adlegation*.

‖ **Ad libitum** (æ·d lɪ·bɪtŏm), *adv. phr.* [L. *ad* to + *libitum* pleasure, pa. pple. used subst. of *libet* it pleases.] At one's pleasure; to the full extent of one's wishes, as much as one desires. In *Music* opposed to *obbligato*.
1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-Craft* II. i. 14 Afterwards comes another King . . and quite contrary disannuls, *ad libitum*, the Acts of Uniformity and Conformity. 1878 E. J. HOPKINS in Grove's *Dict. Mus.* I. 20 An accompaniment . . is said to be Ad libitum when . . it is not essential to the complete rendering of the music.

Adlocution, obs. form of ALLOCUTION.

†**Adlube·scence.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *adlubēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *adlubēsc-ĕre* to find pleasure in; as if a. Fr. *adlubescence*, ad. L. **adlubēscentia*.] Pleasure, delight.
1673 MARVELL *Rehears. Transp.* II. (1674) 102 Such an expansion of heart, such an adlubescence of mind . . that he could scarce refrain from kissing it.

Admarginate (ædmā·ɪdʒɪnḍɪt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *ad* to + *margin-em* edge, border + -ATE[3], as if f. L. **admarginā-re*; cf. *emarginate*.] To add or note in the margin.
a 1834 COLERIDGE in WEBSTER, Receive candidly the few hints which I have admarginated for your assistance.

Admaxillary (ædmæ·ksɪlări), *a. Phys.* [f. L. *ad* to, at + MAXILLARY, f. L. *maxilla* jaw. Cf. *adambulacral*, and see AD-.] Connected with the jaw, or maxillary system.
1881 KLEIN in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 116, I propose to call these two glands, viz. connected with the parotid and the submaxillary, as the *admaxillary* glands, and to distinguish . . the latter as the lower or inferior admaxillary gland.

Admeasure (ædme·ʒɪŭ, -ʒəɹ), *v.*; also 4–5 **amesure.** [a. OFr. *amesure-r*:—late L. *admensūrā-re*, f. *ad* to + *mensūrā-re* to measure, f. *mensūra* MEASURE. Occ. refashioned after L. as *admesurer* in MFr., whence the established Eng. form.]
†1. To assign a measure or limit to (a thing), to keep in measure; to moderate, limit, control. *Obs.*
1340 *Ayenb.* 150 He makeþ man wytvol, and wys, and amesureþ alle þing. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 25 Here is a good ensaumple to amesure in this matere bothe herte and thought. 1627 SIR E. COOK in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 512 The Common-Law hath admeasured the Kings Prerogative.
†2. To apply a measure to; to measure out. *Obs.*
1481 EARL WORCESTER (Caxton) *Tulle on Friendsh.* iv. 7 Ne lete us amesure it [virtue] after the magnyfycence of wordes. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 5 The admeasuring of devotions by tale on beads. 1697 *View of Penal Laws* 51 All Keel-boats . . that before they be admeasured . . shall carry any coal, shall be forfeited.
3. To measure out to (a person); to apportion; to assign to each claimant his rightful share.
1642 *Termes de la Ley* 11 Where a woman is endowed . . of more than she ought to have . . the woman shall be admeasured, and the heire restored to the overplus. 1656 J. TRAPP *Expos. Matt.* xxii. 11 (1868) II. 233 [God] is in the assemblies of his saints . . to admeasure unto them in blessing as they do to him in preparation. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Common*, It recites a complaint that the defendant hath surcharged the common; and therefore commands the sheriff to admeasure and apportion it. . . Upon this suit all the commoners shall be admeasured.

Admeasured (ædme·ʒɪŭɹd, -ʒəɹd), *ppl. a.*; also 4–5 **amesured.** [f. A(D)MEASURE *v.* + -ED.] Kept within measure or bounds; measured, apportioned.
1340 *Ayenb.* 258 Zuo ssolde he by wel ytempred and amesured ine hyerþe and ine lhestinge. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. vii. 17 Not testyf, hastyf, hoot ne angry but amesured and attemporat. 1647 WARD *Simple Cobler* (1843) 51 Civill Liberties and Proprieties admeasured to every man to his true *snum*.

Admeasurement (ædme·ʒɪŭɹmĕnt, -ʒer-). [a. OFr. *amesurement*, occ. later spelling *admesurement*: see ADMEASURE and -MENT.]
1. The process of admeasuring; applying a measure in order to ascertain or compare dimensions.
a 1626 BACON *Hist. Alienations* (J.) In some counties they are not much acquainted with admeasurement by acre. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass. Bay* iii. 326 When the terror is so great, no dependance can be placed upon the admeasurement of time in any person's mind. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 134 Too low for admeasurement with Spenser.
2. Absolute or comparative dimensions; size, dimensions, proportions.
1790 BURKE *Fr. Revol.* Wks. V. 237 The middle term for the rest of France is about nine hundred inhabitants to the same admeasurement. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xxvii. 465 Accurate admeasurements in feet and cubits seem as if they must relate to a visible, not to an invisible fabric. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lxxii. 380 His steam-yacht Pan, of considerable admeasurement.
3. The ascertainment and apportionment of just shares in anything, as in an inheritance or a common.
1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 187 Admeasurement lies between commoners. 1650–4 USSHER *Annals* VI. (1658) 374 A further admeasurement of corn among his army. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Admeasurement* is a Writ which lies, for bringing those to Reason, or a Mediocrity, that usurp more than their share. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 238 By writ of admeasurement of pasture.

Admeasurer (ædme·ʒɪŭɹəɹ, -ʒərəɹ). [f. ADMEASURE + -ER[1].] 'One who admeasures.' Craig 1847, and mod. Dicts.

Admeasuring (ædme·ʒɪŭɹiŋ, -ʒəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ADMEASURE + -ING[1].] Measuring; apportionment.
1599 [See under ADMEASURE 1].

Admensuration (ædmɛ·nsiŭɹē·ɪ·ʃən). [ad. late L. *admensūrātiōn-em* = *redūctio ad mensūram*, n. of action, f. *admensūrā-re* to assign a measure to, f. *ad* to + *mensūra* MEASURE.] = ADMEASUREMENT.
1673 MARVELL *Rehears. Transp.* II. 182 Some of 'm have more and some perhaps less than is absolutely necessary. 'Tis pity that you were not at the admensuration. 1778–80 BURROWS *Rep.* I. 263 (Joo.) He has remedy; viz. either by admensuration, or assize of novel disseisin.

Admenuse, refash. f. AMENUSE, *v. Obs.*, to lessen.

Admerall, obs. form of ADMIRAL.

†**Admeryeille, -ayille,** *v. Obs.* [A refashioning of earlier *amerveil(le*, a. OFr. *amerveillie-r*, earlier *émerveillier*, *esmerveillier* to marvel, admire; with *a-* :—*es-* :—L. *ex-*, confused with *a-* :—L. *ad*. This pseudo-etymological spelling arose in MFr., whence introduced into Eng. by Caxton; mod. Fr. has restored *émerveiller*. See AMERVEIL; also A- *pref.* 10 and AD-.] *trans., intr., and pass.* To marvel; marvel at, wonder at, admire.
1474 CAXTON *The Chesse* 49 Whan Pirrus vnderstood this he was gretly admeruaylid. 1485—*Chas. the Gt.* 53, I am wel admeruaylled fro whens that cometh. 1495—*Vitas Patr.* (W. de Worde), I. i. 6 ab, He admeruey[l]led and was heuy and sory. 1506 *Ordin. Crysten Men* (W. de Worde) I. vii. 59 Such nobles . . no tonge may suffycyently speke, nor understandynge byleue comprehende nor duely admeruaylle [*printed* aduerusaylle].

†**Adme·tiate,** *v. Obs.* [improp. f. L. *admētī-ri* to measure to + -ATE[3].] 'To measure.' Cockeram 1612, whence in Todd.

Adminicle (ædmi·nik'l). Also 8 -cule [ad. L. *adminicul-um* a prop. Cf. Fr. *adminicule*, in Cotgr.
1. Anything that aids or supports; an auxiliary.
a 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* I. 37 (D.) The author would have the sacraments . . to be adminicles as it were. 1597 J. KING *Jonah* xxxv. (1864) 223 They adjoin fasting and sackcloth . . as adminicles . . to that effectual prayer of theirs. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 2. 74 The invention contained in these verses is . . so great an adminicle to the dexterous management of syllogisms. 1847 GROTE *Greece* III. II. x. 99 The senate of five hundred . . was a permanent adjunct and adminicle of the public assembly. 1872 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 5 Floriculture and other adminicles of civilisation.

2. *Law.* Supporting or corroboratory evidence; that which, without forming complete proof in itself, contributes to prove a point. In *Sc. Law*, Any document or writing tending to prove the existence and tenor of a lost deed, which if it existed would have been full evidence.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Adminicle* . . In Civil-Law, it signifies imperfect Proof. 1829 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxiii. 178 Only as adminicles of testimony, tending to corroborate what is considered as legal and proper evidence.

3. *Archæol.* In *pl.* Ornaments which surround the figure on a medal or coin.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Among antiquaries, the term *Adminicules* is applied to the attributes or ornaments, wherewith Juno and some other figures are represented on medals.

Adminicular (ædmini·kiŭlăr), *a.* [f. L. *adminicul-um* + -AR, as if ad. L. **adminiculāris*.] Helpful, auxiliary, corroboratory. (Said chiefly of evidence.)

1676 BULLOKAR, *Adminicular*, helpful. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 445 The Aid of some adminicular Proof. *c* 1817 J. HOGG *Tales & Sk.* (1837) II. 201 Whatever proves adminicular to its concentration is meritorious. 1847 WHARTON *Law-Lex.* (1872) 33 *Adminicular evidence*, explanatory or completing testimony.

†**Adminiculary,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [An incorrect form (as if f. a L. **adminiculārius*, not analogical.)] = ADMINICULAR; also used *subst.*

1652 URQUHART Jewel *Wks.* 1834, 254 Dotations . . should be most subservient to the use of those that afford literatory adminicularies of the longest continuance. *a* 1818 tr. *Rabelais* III. 34 (T.) Auxiliary suffrage, or adminiculary assistance.

Adminiculate (ædmini·kiŭlēt), *v. Sc. Law.* [f. L. *adminiculāt-* ppl. stem of *adminiculā-re* to prop up.] To support by corroboratory evidence. (Chiefly in pa. pple.)

1829 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxiii. 187 Bolstered up or supported, or, according to the law phrase, adminiculated, by other presumptive circumstances.

Adminiculation. ? *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [n. of action, f. prec.] The process of giving help or support.

a 1670 HACKET *Life of Williams* II. 217 (D.) Some plants grow straight, some are help't by adminiculation to be straight.

‖ **Adminiculum** (ædmini·kiŭlŭm). Pl. -a. *Nat. Hist.* [L.; see ADMINICLE.]

1. *Entom.* In *pl.* Kirby's name for the short spines or teeth on the abdominal segments of certain insects, pupæ or grubs, whereby they make their way through any substance in which they burrow.

1815 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entom.* III (1826) 255 The *adminicula* or short spines . . with which the dorsal segments of the abdomen of some pupæ are armed.

†**2.** *Bot.* Scopuli's name for all those organs, such as tendrils, with which plants cling to any support, called by Linnæus *fulcra*. *Obs.*

Administer (ădmi·nistəɹ), *v.*; also 4 amynistre, 5 ammynyster, 5–6 admynystre, -er. [a. OFr. *aministre-r*, a semi-popular adaptation of L. *administrā-re*, 1. to minister to (any one), 2. to manage; f. *ad* to + *ministrāre* to serve, to MINISTER. In 14th c. the Fr. began to be refashioned after L., as *administrer*, and this spelling soon became the only one in Eng.]

1. *trans.* To manage as a steward, to carry on, or execute (an office, affairs, etc.); to manage the affairs of (an institution, town, etc.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. (1868) 135 He [God] amynistreþ in many maneres and in dyuerse tymes by destyne, þilke same þinges þat he haþ disponed. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxxiv. (1483) 82 The gouernement of a reame shold be admynystred and executed by suche as were of grettest bounte. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* III. xlii. 291 They that administer the secular affairs of the Church. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess Waters* III. 242, I could never learn how, or by whom, that charity is administered. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. xix. 564 Pericles administered Athens. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Organ.* § 4, 109 Each college has one or more bursars who administer the finances.

b. *absol.*

1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* IV. i. 546 Much incapacity to govern was revealed in this inordinate passion to administer.

2. *Law.* To manage and dispose of the goods and estate of a deceased person, either under a will, or by official appointment under *Letters of Administration.*

c 1430 *Polit. Rel. & Love Poems* 29 Peyse wisely the besynes and the purpose of them wich ammynyster thy goodes. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Executor*, The Ordinary shall depute the nearest and most lawful friends of the deceased to administer his goods.

b. *absol.* To act officially as an executor or administrator.

1602 FULBECKE *First Pt. Parallele* 44 Hee shall not haue an action of debt against the executour of his coexecutour, although the partie indebted did not administer in his lifetime. 1714 [ARBUTHNOT & POPE] *M. Scriblerus* (J.) Neal's order was never performed, because the executors durst not administer. 1870 PINKERTON *Guide to Administr.* 9 When a stranger is about to administer, a renunciation should be obtained in writing from those who are by law entitled.

3. *trans.* To execute or dispense (justice).

1509 FISHER *Wks.* 1876, 297 And admynystre ryght and lustyce to euery party. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. viii. 286 The citizens disliked the rule of William on account of the strict justice which he administered.

4. *trans.* To execute or perform (offices of religion); to dispense (a sacrament). A rare obs. const. is (of a person) *To be administered*: to receive the sacrament.

1495 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de Worde) I. xlii. 70 a b, I neuer receyued hym syth I was admynystred in the chyrche of sayntJohan. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 252 We in our churches have both the gospel preached, and the sacraments . . administered. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* viii. 19 This grace which is administred by vs. 1735 WESLEY *Wks.* 1872 I. 17 I . . administered the Lord's Supper to six or seven communicants. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. ix. (1857) 175 It was thought proper to administer extreme unction to him.

b. *absol.*

1590 GREENWOOD in *Conferences* III. 57 By the Bishops calling, you administer, and by none other. 1634 J. CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 33 A true vocation and calling by . . ordination of that faithful people where he is to administer.

5. To tender (an oath *to* any one).

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 182 Sweare by the duty that you owe to heauen . . To keepe the Oath that we administer. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) IV. i. 4 To administer an oath to a man. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mor. Tales* (1816) I. 223 The oath, which has just been administered to you.

6. To apply or perform (any branch of the healing art). *Obs.* exc. as, To give (medicine *to*).

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 C i, They that by reason & Methode admynyster the arte of medycyne do cure yᵉ vlceres. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 537 The Physitians administring this operation. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 277 His Attendants should stand ready to administer the Dressings. 1747 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 136, I administer'd the Medicines to Shikalimy. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 109 If a surgeon . . administers mercury in one of the diseases.

b. *absol.*

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 47 The patient however must administer to himself.

7. Hence *fig.* To dispense, furnish, supply, or give (anything beneficial, or assumed to be beneficial, to the recipient; extended humorously to a *rebuke*, a *blow*, etc.) Const. *to.*

1489 CAXTON *Fayt of Armes* III. xxi. 219 Euery noble man shulde peyne him self after hys powere to administre unto him helthe of witte and aduyse. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* 56 A place that administred meanes of such debauchednesse. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 38, 243 The Joy which this Temper of Soul administers. 1789–96 J. MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 296 These annual orations administered fuel to the fire of liberty. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. vii. (1876) 377 She kept him by her side to nurse the baby and administer posset to the Gossips. 1865 *Morn. Star* 31 Mar., By invading the North he might administer his old antagonists another severe blow.

b. *intr.* (obj. omitted.) To contribute beneficially, to minister *to.*

1712 *Spectator* No. 477, ¶ 1 A Fountain . . administers to the Pleasure, as well as the Plenty of the Place. 1779 J. MOORE *View of Society* xiv. (1789) I. 99 Who are supposed to administer to the King's pleasures. 1872 R. ANDERSON *Missions Am. Board* III. xi. 164 He was soon able to administer to the comfort of his associates.

†**Administer,** *sb. Obs.* [a. L. *administer* an attendant, f. *ad* to + *minister* a servant.] One who administers or ministers to others; a minister or administrator.

1506 *Ordin. Crysten Men* (W. de Worde) IV. xxi. 248 To make admynysters unto the poore. 1586 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 234 The public ministers of the word are to be the administers of the Sacraments. 1650 HOWELL *Lett.* II. 4 They serve the dead and living; they becom Attorneys and administers. 1677 GALE *Crt. of Gentiles* II. iii. 172 These Apuleius cals Administers and Salvation-bringers.

Administered (ădmi·nistəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Managed, carried on; dispensed, tendered.

1538 STARKEY *England* 46 Cyvyle ordur and polytyke law, admynystyrd by offycers and rularys. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. xxx. 176 The Kingdome of God, (administred by Moses,) over the Jewes. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Oath*, The Oath of Allegiance, as administered for upwards of six hundred years. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Nov. 10 The highly administered Arabs of the Tell or cultivated districts. *Mod.* The dose administered was deadly poison.

Administerial (ădmi·nistĭəriăl), *a.* [f. ADMINISTER *v.* on analogy of *ministerial* (f. L. *ministerium*) and its apparent relation to *minister*.] 'Pertaining to the administration or government.' Craig 1847.

Administering (ădmi·nistĕriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ADMINISTER *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of managing; of ministering; or of supplying, giving.

1678 BUTLER *Hudibr.* III. i. 1276 What makes rebelling against Kings A good old Cause?—Administerings. *Mod.* He thought of administering a sharp reproof.

Administering (ădmi·nistĕriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Managing; ministering; supplying.

1685 tr. *Bossuet, Doctr. Cath. Ch.* § 4, 7 Angels . . being established by God's order, as administring Spirits.

Administrable (ădmi·nistrăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *administrā-re* to ADMINISTER + -BLE, as if ad. L. **administrābilis*.] Capable of administration.

1818 In TODD. 1832 J. AUSTIN *Lect. Jurisp.* li. (1879) II. 865 The Scotch law of succession in moveables (that is, administrable property).

Administrant (ădmi·nistrănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *administrant* pr. pple. of *administrer*: see ADMINISTER *v.*]

A. *adj.* Acting, managing affairs; executive.

1602 SIR W. SEGAR *Honor, Mil. & Civ.* IV. xxi. 236 The officers Administrant are to precede; next to them the Vacants. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* vii. 238 Justice is made to appear almost self-administrant.

B. *sb.* One who administers or conducts any office or affair; an acting officer.

1602 SIR W. SEGAR *Honor, Mil. & Civ.* IV. xxi. 236 To begin with Administrants and their order among themselues. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. N.-Cap Country* 254 The Church is sole administrant, Since sole possessor of what worldly wealth Monsieur Léonce Miranda possessed.

†**Administrate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *administrāt-us* pa. pple. of *administrā-re*: see ADMINISTER *v.*] Administered.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. i. 5 Baptisme might not be administrat in private places. 1671 *True Non-Conformist* 226 These faithful men, by whom it [the oath] was administrate. 1715 in Wodrow's *Corr.* (1843) II. 96 To have got favourable Justices of the Peace to have administrate the Allegiance and Assurance.

Administrate (ădmi·nistrēit), *v.* [f. L. *administrāt-* ppl. stem of *administrā-re*: see ADMINISTER (cf. *demonstrate*, etc.). A by-form of ADMINISTER *v.* (a sacrament, oath, medicine).

1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 38 That no maner of person, in time coming, administrat anie of the sacraments secreetlie. 1733 G. CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* (1735) Pref., When Lithotomy cannot be administrated. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. v. (1864) II. 70 The delinquent clerk might be deprived for a time of his power of administrating sacred things.

Administrating (ădmi·nistrēti\ŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.] Managing, conducting affairs; administration. (Mostly gerundial.)

1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 74 Whether the stream shall be a curse or a blessing, depends upon man's labour, and administrating intelligence [= intelligence in managing or administrating]. 1873 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Jan., 93 Thanks to the system in vogue for administrating our naval affairs.

Administration (ădmi·nistrē·ʃən). Also 4–6 admynystracion, -eioun, -tyon, etc. [ad. L. *administrātiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *administrā-re*: see ADMINISTER *v.* The Fr. *administration* (13th c. in Littré) may be the immed. source.]

†**1.** The action of administering or serving in any office; service, ministry, attendance, performance of duty. *Obs.* in general sense.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* iv. 1 Therfore we hauynge this administracioun, or office [Vulg. *administrationem*] . . faylen not. 1484 CAXTON *Curial* iij b, Thanguysshes that he hath suffred in admynystracion publycque. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xii. 5 Ther are differences of administracions, and yet but one lorde [WYCLIF seruycis, *Rheims* ministrations, 1611 administrations]. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 356 No man's condition is desperate so long as the Physician continues his administration. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) I. 18 All the stores of nature and of art stand in prompt administration.

†**2.** Performance, execution *of. Obs.*

1598 BARKCLEY *Felicitie of Man* (1631) 309 Hee that buyeth an office, must sell the administration of it. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* ix. 12 For the administration of this seruice . . is abundant also by many thanksgiuings vnto God [WYCLIF mynysterie, TINDALE ministracion].

3. Management (*of* any business).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* I. (1560) 199/2, I . . desired to put foorth in execucion and in act of commen administracion thilke things that I had learned. 1494 FABYAN VII. 547 Rule and gouernaunce of the same kyngedome and lordeshyppes, with all admynystracions of the same. 1538 STARKEY *England* 4 Admynystratyon of the maters of the commyn wel. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VI. VI. 107 In him was vested the sovereign administration of the revenues. 1868 RUSKIN *Polit. Econ. Art* I. 18 The principles which are right in the administration of a few fields, are right also in the administration of a great country.

4. *elliptical.* The management of public affairs; the conducting or carrying on of the details of government; hence, sometimes, used for *government.*

1681 H. NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 79 All the difficulty in our Administration, hath been to regulate our own Nobility. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 254 The real injuries they received from every measure of your grace's administration. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 50, I resigned the administration at the end of my second year. 1851 MARIOTTI *Italy* I. 25 Salutary reforms in every branch of administration.

5. The executive part of the legislature; the ministry; now often loosely called the 'Government.'

1731 *Gentlem. Mag.* (1806) I. 9 A Defence of the measures of the present Administration. 1783 COWPER *Priv. Corr.* (1824) I. 250 The deplorable condition of the country, insisted on by the friends of administration, and not denied by their adversaries. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 17 Our Administration took alarm thereat. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 84 A rapid succession of weak administrations . . had held the semblance of power.

6. *Law.* The management and disposal of the estate of a deceased person by an executor or administrator. *spec.* As opposed to *probate*, The authority to administer the estate of an intestate, as conferred by *Letters of Administration* granted, formerly by the Ordinary, now by the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice.

1538 STARKEY *England* 127 The prerogatyfe gyven to the same Byschope of Canterbury, wherby he hath . . the admynystratyon of intestate godys. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* § 200 If that he make no executours when he entreth into religion, then the ordinary may commit the administration of his goods to others, as if he were dead indeed. 1708 *Bickerstaff Det.* in *Swift's Wks.* 1755 II. i. 166 Once a term she is cited into the court to take out letters of administration. 1852 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. § 3 (ed. 2) 300 The court by which the probate or administration is granted. 1867 E. V.

WILLIAMS *Executors & Administr.* III. i. ii. (1867) II. 885 Co-executors . . are regarded in law as an individual person . . the acts of any one of them, in respect of the administration of the effects, are deemed to be the acts of all.

7. The action of administering something to others: **a.** Dispensation (of a sacrament, of justice, etc.). **b.** Giving or application (of remedies). **c.** Tendering (of an oath).

c **1315** SHOREHAM 57 The signe hys of thys sacrament The bisschopes blessynge, Forth myd the admynystracioun. **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* II. i. A 8 b, He ought alwey thynk on the gouernement of the royame & who hath thadmynystracion of justyce. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, v. ii. 75 In the administration of his Law. **1635** PAGITT *Christianogr.* 66 For the Administration of the Sacrament of Baptisme. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 232 These severe Administrations of War could not be without great Desolations. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 73 To rectify and redress any mal-administrations of justice. **1875** WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 195 In poisoning by oxalic acid, the immediate administration of an antidote is of the utmost importance.

Administrational (ædministrē·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to administration; administrative.

186a RAWLINSON *Five Gt. Mon.* v. vii. (1873) III. 429 The administrational merits of Darius . . have obscured his military glories.

Administrative (ædmi·nistrē·tiv), *a.* [ad. L. *administrātīv-us*; f. *administrāt-* ppl. stem: see ADMINISTER and -IVE.]

1. Pertaining to, or dealing with, the conduct or management of affairs; executive.

1731 BAILEY, *Administrative*, pertaining to administration. **1794** LD. HOOD in Nicolas's *Disp. & Lett. Nelson* (1845) I. 399 Captain Young . . returned to the Victory with two Officers and two of the Administrative Bodies. **1850** KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. x. 399 The administrative troubles of the winter campaign. **1858** HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 234 He was in his element as an administrative man. **1872** YEATS *Growth & Vicissn. Comm.* 34 A municipal oligarchy . . insured some degree of administrative skill.

†**2.** Of the nature of stewardship, or delegated authority; 'used in contradistinction to dominion or power in propriety.' *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., 'Tis contraverted whether the power given to Augustus were only *administrative*, or proper and immediate.

3. *absol.* quasi-*sb.* An administrative body; a company of men entrusted with management.

1876 *Academy* 13 May, 455/3 Grossly unjust to the more prominent administratives and executives concerned.

Administratively (ædmi·nistrē·tivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an administrative manner; in respect to administration.

1860 *Westm. Rev.* No. 34, 503 As fast as a government, by becoming representative, grows better fitted for maintaining the rights of citizens, it . . grows administratively unfitted for other purposes. **1871** *Daily News* 2 Jan., A post which is administratively subordinate to the Treasury.

Administrator (ædmi·nistrē·təɹ, ædministrē·tɒɹ). [a. L. *administrātor* n. of agent, f. *administrāre*: see ADMINISTER. Cf. Fr. *administrateur* (16th c. in Litt.).]

1. One who administers; one who manages, carries on, or directs the affairs of any establishment or institution; a steward, manager, or acting governor.

1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* III. (1822) 306 Quhilk is ane richt profittabil thing in administratoris of grete materis. **1675** BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. i. 177 Jesus Christ . . is Gods Administrator General of the humane world. **1705** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 627 Danish troops were marching to dislodge the forces of the administrator of Holstein. **1859** MILL *Liberty* v. (1865) 68/1 The administrators of the Poor Rate throughout the country. **1880** *Daily News* 15 Apr. 5/6 The Acting Administrator of Griqualand West.

2. *absol.* One who has the faculty of managing or organizing. Cf. *manager*.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 14 All the implements of war had been largely provided by Louvois, the first of living administrators. **1870** *Standard* 16 Nov., What is really wanted for the pacification of Marseilles is a new superior administrator.

3. One who executes or performs the official duties of religion, justice, etc.; one who dispenses or ministers to the public in such matters.

1563 MAN *Musculus' Com. Places* 272 b, We bee not makers of sacramentes, but administrators of them. **1651** BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 95 The Holiness which is the ground for the Administrator to baptize. **1865** MAULE in *Cornh. Mag.* Oct., 429 The answers to them by the judges may embarrass the administrators of justice.

b. One who applies, proffers, or gives anything.

1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846, I. xxxvi. 227 Bonds may hold the weak; the stronger break them, and strangle the administrator.

4. One to whom authority is given to manage estates, etc. for the legal owner during his minority, incapacity, etc.; a trustee, a steward. *esp.* in *Sc. Law.* 'A person legally empowered to act for another whom the law presumes incapable of acting for himself' (*Encyc. Brit.*), as the father of children under age.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 53 To be administrators of Abbeys, Bishopricks and other benefices. **1622** BACON *Hen. VII* (J.) Whether he did it in his own right, or as administrator to his daughter.

5. A person officially appointed to manage and dispose of the estate of one who dies without appointing executors, or whose appointed executors cannot or do not act; an executor dative.

1514 FITZHERBERT *Justyce of Peas* (1538) 127 Yf any person having shepe of his owne happen to be made executor or administratour. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 12, *Administrator* is he to whom the Ordinary committeth the administration of goods of a dead man for default of an Executor. **1824** DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 455 Would not trust them to the custody of a careless heir, or mercenary administrator. **1870** PINKERTON *Guide to Administr.* 11 The administrator must bear in mind that he has nothing to do with the real estate of decedent.

Administratorship (ædmi·nistrē·tɒɹʃip, æ:dministrē·tɒɹʃip). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The position or office of an administrator.

1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 251 Whether of them were to be admitted to the administratorship, in case the testator had died intestate. **1865** CARLYLE *Fred. Gt.* I. III. xii. 300 This first crisis, of getting into the Prussian Administratorship . . our vigilant Kurfürst . . has successfully managed.

Administratress (ædmi·nistrē·trės). *rare.* [f. ADMINISTRATOR + -ESS, on Eng. analogies; cf. *waitress, actress.*] A female administrator.

1775 MRS. BOSCAWEN in *Mrs. Delany, Lett.* Ser. II. II. 176, I will allow your word 'administratress,' and I understand it.

†**Administra·trice.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *administratrice*, ad. It. *administratice* :—L. *administrātrīcem.*] A female administrator.

a **1520** *Myrroure of Our Ladye* 53 As a busy administratrice mercyful & pytuous she visited the nedy syke men.

Administratrix (ædmi·nistrē·triks). [a. L. *administrātr-īx*, fem. of ADMINISTRATOR: see -TRIX.]

1. *gen.* A female administrator; an administratress.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Revol.* Wks. V. 63 The princess Sophia was named . . as a temporary administratrix. **1859** G. WILSON *Life of Forbes* iv. 126 A mighty change passing over Medicine as an administratrix of substances, which in one sense are food, in another medicine, in another poison.

2. *spec.* A woman appointed to administer the estate of an intestate.

1626 COCKERAM, *Administratrix*, a woman in that place [*i.e.* as administrator]. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* xi. (1840) 27 Her daughter had little comfort to be executrix or administratrix unto her. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Administrator*, If a woman have goods thus committed to her charge, or administration, she is called administratrix.

¶ The special meaning is the earlier; and it is due to its technical use as a legal term that the Latin form of the word has been retained, rather than the still earlier *administress*, and the later *administratress* and *administratrice*.

†**Admi·nistrer.** *Obs.* [f. ADMINISTER *v.* + -ER[1]. Cf. OFr. *amenistrere, -eor, -eur* :—L. *administrātōr, -em*, afterwards supplanted by the learned form *administrateur*.] One who administers, *esp.* who administers anything to another.

1495 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de Worde) I. li. 105 bb, Goo hens thou wicked and peruerted adminystrer of malice. **1631** DONNE *Biathanatos* A 1 Poysons, which the nature of the disease, and the art of the Administrer made wholesome. **1654** GENTILIS *Servita's Hist. Inquis.* (1676) 843 But where the Administrer hath all his requisite qualities, it is necessary to withstand his excesses.

†**Admi·nistress.** *Obs. rare.* Also **admynystresse**. [a. MFr. *administresse*, earlier *amenistresse, amenistreresse*, fem. of *amenestrere*: see prec. and -ESS.] A woman who administers or ministers to others; a dispenser of benefits.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 255/4 Marye moder of Jhesu crist admynystresse and seruaunt. **1616** CHAPMAN *Musæus* (1858) 217 A Light [Hero's torch] that was administress of sight To cloudy Venus.

†**Admi·nistry.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. ADMINISTER *v.*; after *minister, ministry.*] The action of administering or ministering to; administration.

1616 CHAPMAN *Sonnets* ii, Poesy is not so remov'd a thing From grave administry of public weals As these times take it.

†**Admi·nutive,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. ? med. L. *adminūt-* ppl. stem of *adminu-ĕre* (f. *ad* to + *minuĕre* to lessen; cf. ME. AMENUSE, OFr. *amenuser*) + -IVE.] Characterized by diminution, tending to grow less.

1656 TRAPP *Expos. Rev.* xiii. 3 (1868) 763/1 Cotton the Jesuit confesses . . that now the Christian Church is but adminutive.

Admirability (ædmirăbi·liti). *rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *admīrābilitas*, n. of quality f. *admīrābilis*: see ADMIRABLE and -TY.] = ADMIRABLENESS.

1731 In BAILEY, whence in JOHNSON, etc.

Admirable (æ·dmirăb'l), *a.* [a. Fr. *admirable*, in OFr. *amirable* :—L. *admīrābil-em*, f. *admīrā-ri*: see ADMIRE and -ABLE.]

†**1.** To be wondered at; wonderful, surprising, marvellous. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 36 He . . was knowne right well To have done much more admirable deedes. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 26 *Lord.* Oh 'tis braue warres. *Parr.* Most admirable, I haue seene those warres. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* I. vi. (1840) 8 It may justly seem admirable how that senseless religion should gain so much ground on Christianity. **1660** MILTON *Free Commw.* 431 Not only strange and admirable, but lamentable to think on. **1718** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. vi. § 10 All the admirable curiosities observable in the Heart. **1794** SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* II, He has in his words something θειοντι [? θείον τι], divine and admirable.

Hence, by insensible gradations,

2. Exciting gratified surprise, or wonder united with approbation, esteem or reverence. In later usage the idea of *wonder* disappears, and the word is a mere exaggerated or emphatic way of expressing *estimable, excellent, approvable, likable, pleasing.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 234 You are a gentleman of excellent breeding, admirable discourse. **1604** MARLOWE *Faustus* 70 Helen of Greece was the admirablest lady that ever lived. **1678** HOBBES *Decam. Phys.* I. 1 What so many do so highly praise must be very admirable. **1754** CHATHAM *Lett. to Nephew* iv. 28 The admirable dispositions you have towards all that is right and good. **1788** V. KNOX *Wint. Even.* I. II. xiv. 200 The dialogue of an admirable author. **1825** M'CULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. § 2, 99 The admirable machinery invented by Hargreaves. **1856** KANE *Arctic Expl.* I. xi. 29 Crimped seal-skin boots or moccasins, an admirable article of walking gear. **1867** DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 288 His wife takes admirable care of him.

¶ Also used formerly as *sb.* and *adv.*, and as name of a butterfly; see ADMIRAL 5.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 23/2 Sure, in the Legend of absurdest Fables I should enroll most of these admirables. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 19 A wonderfull sweet aire, with admirable rich words to it. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 291 Made them roast a piece of venison . . admirable well.

Admirableness (æ·dmirăb'lnės). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being admirable; wonderfulness; wonderful excellence; estimableness.

1607 *Mis. Enforced Marr.* IV. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IX. 540 The admirableness of her virtues. **1675** T. BROOKS *Golden Key* Wks. 1867 V. 593 The greatness of God's love, the vehemency of his love, and the admirableness of his love. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 343 The admirableness of these Phænomena. **1851** RUSKIN *Stones of Ven.* III. ii. § 44, 64 The principal church in Italy was built with little idea of any other admirableness than that which was to result from its being huge.

Admirably (æ·dmirăbli), *adv.* [f. ADMIRABLE + -LY[2].] In an admirable manner; marvellously, wonderfully (*obs.*); in a manner exciting wonder and pleasure; excellently.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 4 So you may deny almost euery actors Actes, that hath liued admirably in the worlde. **1615** SANDYS *Trav.* 19 Being borne by a tempest vnto this Iland, and so admirably deliuered. **1664** PEPYS in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 318 'Macbeth,' a pretty good play, but admirably acted. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 102 Calicoes, muslins, wrought silks, some of them admirably fine. **1769** *Junius Lett.* iv. 21 He handles his weapon most admirably. **1855** MACAULAY *Fredk. Gt.* 87 The Prussian army . . was also admirably trained and admirably officered. **1863** KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 47 The pigs thrive admirably here.

Admiral (æ·dmirăl), *sb.* Forms: 3–4 **amyrayl, amrayl,** 5 **amyrayle, ameraye**; 4 **amyral,** 4–5 **amyrall(e, amerel(le,** 5 **amyrel(le,** 5–6 **amiral, amerall(e, amrall, amrel(le**; 3 **admirail, -ale,** 4–5 **admyral,** 4–6 **admyrall(e, admiralle,** 5–6 **admerall,** 5–7 **admirall,** 5– **admiral.** Also 3 **admirald,** 5 **amireld**; 4 **ameraunt,** 7 **admirant.** [a. OFr., ad. Arab. directly, or through med. L. or some other Rom. lang. The Arabic أَمِير *amīr* commander, (f. أَمَرَ *amara*, to command, order,) commonly Englished AMEER, EMIR, occurs in many titles followed by *-al-* '(of) the,' as in *amīr-al-umarā* ruler of rulers, *amir-al-mā* commander of the water, *amīr-al-bahr*, commander of the sea, the earliest of which is *amīr-al-mūminīn* commander of the faithful, assumed by the Caliph Omar, and Latinized in many forms by the early chroniclers (see *Amirmumnes* in Du Cange). As *amīr* is constantly followed by *-al-* in all such titles, *amīr-al-* was naturally assumed by Christian writers as a substantive word, and variously Latinized as *amīr-ālis, -allus, -ālius, -ārius*, OFr. *amiral, -ail, -aill, -ayl*, Pr. *amirau, amirar, amiralh*, Pg. *amiralh*, It. *amiraglio.* But as is usual with foreign words, popular etymology was soon at work on these original forms, assimilating them to more familiar words, (1) by treating the *am-* as = Fr. and Pr. *am-* :—L. *adm-*, and refashioning it accordingly as med. L. *admir-ālis, -allus, -ālius, -ārius*, OFr. *admiral, -ail*; (2) by assimilating it to other Arabic words in *al-* (which prob. began in Spain) as med. L. *almirallus*, OSp. *almiralle, almirage*, It. *almiraglio*, OFr. *almiral, -ail*; (3) by assimilating the ending to familiar Teutonic or Romance suffixes, as med. L. *amir-aldus*, OFr. *amiralt, -ault, -aut* (after names like Reginald), Sp. *almirante* (? after *imperante*), OFr. *amirant, admirant*; (4) by confusing the refashioned forms in *adm-* with derivatives of L. *admīrāri* to wonder at, whence med. L. *admīrābilis* ('Rex Africæ qui dicitur vulgariter *admirabilis mundi*'), *admīrandus, admīrātus* (these again with the initial variations *am-, amm-, alm-*), whence Pr. *amiratz*, OFr. *amiret, amiré, amirauble, amirafle, amirand*, etc., etc. In Eng. the chief form represents OFr. *amiral, -ayl*, reduced in 16th c. by phonetic gradation to *amrel*, a pronunciation still common with sailors. But

the refashioned *admirale, -ail* occurs as early as 1205, and became regular after 1500 as the literary form. Variants in *-ald, -aunt*, after med. L. *amiraldus*, and OFr. *amirant*, are also found in ME. As in the other languages the original meaning was 'Emir, Saracen commander, ruler under the Caliph or Sultan'; the modern maritime use is due to the office of *amīr-al-bahr* or *amīr-al-mā* 'Ameer of the sea' (Sp. *almirante de la mar*), created by the Arabs in Spain and Sicily, continued by the Christian kings of Sicily, and adopted successively by the Genoese, French, and English under Edward III as 'Amyrel of the Se,' or 'admyrall of the navy.' After the original use became obsolete about 1500, *admiral* was used in the naval sense, without any qualification, as an English title.]

†**1.** An emir or prince under the Sultan; any Saracen (or 'infidel') ruler or commander. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAYAMON 27668 Þat on admiral: of Babiloine he wes ældere. *Ibid.* 27689 Þeos admirale sone, Gecron is ihate. 1297 R. GLOUC. 407 An amirayl þere bysyde.. 3eld hym vp to Cristene men. *Ibid.* 409 Þe kyng of Camele made pays, & an amyrayl also, And 3eue hem gret garyson. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 95 Þanne spak on admira[l]d, Of wordes he was bald. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 102 With that come forth an amireld, A Sarrazin. 1366 MAUNDEVILE (1839) v. 38 Be the Cytees and be the Townes ben Amyralles, that have the Governance of the Peple. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1920 'Y haue y-hurd .vj. of my fon,' saide þe Amyrelle. *Ibid.* 532 Ne fa3t he neuere 3et in felde: wyþ kyng ne Ameraunt, þat he ne aslo3 ouþer madem 3elde. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 196 Where that an heathen admiralle Was lorde. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* v. v. (1554) 126a, Old Hanniball Which of Chartage was chief Admirall. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xviii. 281 Maglaant, an amyrall saisne cruewell and felon. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 190/4 Sone of the admyralle of babylone which was named exerses. 1490 — *Eneydos* xxvii. 104 Pluto the grete god of hell admyrall of the styge. [1561 J. DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 124 b, After Mahomet him selfe they had in order xxv Amirals (for so they called their Kings or Princes).]

2. The commander-in-chief of the navy of a country; in England, formerly, the title of 'an officer or magistrate that has the government of the king's navy, and the hearing and determining all causes, as well civil as criminal, belonging to the sea' (Cowel), also styled more fully *Lord High Admiral*, whose administrative duties are now in commission, and discharged by five *Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty*, and his judicial functions vested in the *High Court of Admiralty*.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 250 The Erl of Arundel, Richard, was mad amyrel of the se. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliii. 290 Erle of kente made Admyral of Englond for to kepe the see. 1494 FABYAN vi. cxcvii. 203 Elfricus, that than was mayster or admyrall of the Kynges nauy. 1513 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 47 Syr Edward Howard, the Amerall, with other, was drownyd. 1549 EDWARD VI *Death warrant* in *Facsim. of National MSS.* II. xliv, Sir Thomas Seymour knyght, Lorde Seymour of Sudeley, late Highe Admyrall of our Realme of Englande. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars of Lond.* (1852) 37 The lorde amrelle of France came into Yngland. *Ibid.* 54 Sir John Dudley that was amrelle of the see was made yerle of Warwyk [1547]. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 558 [The King of Spain] will suddenly recall to court the admirant of Castille. 1772 PENNANT *Tours in Scotl.* (1774) 161 The Earl of Bute is admiral of the county.. but no way dependent on the lord high admiral of Scotland. 1868 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* I. 46 The office of Lord High Admiral was last filled by H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV.

3. A naval officer of the highest rank; the commander of a fleet or squadron; a flag-officer. In England there are four grades—*Admiral of the Fleet*, ranking with a field-marshal in the army; *Admiral, Vice-Admiral*, and *Rear-Admiral*, ranking with a general, lieutenant-general, and major-general respectively. Formerly they were also divided into classes denominated from the colours hoisted by them, *Admirals of the Red, White*, or *Blue Squadron*.

Hence *Admiral of the Blue*, an obs. jocose name for a *tapster* (from the colour of his apron).

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. ix. 99 Slwe þe amyrale of þat flot. 1475 *Bk. of Noblesse* (1860) 16 Johan erle of Hontyndon was made cheif admyralle of a new armee to rescue Harflue. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. x. 2 Thantoniad, the Egyptian Admirall, With all their sixty flye. 1656 MILTON *Lett. of State* Wks. 1738 II. 198 One Giles, a French-man, a petty Admiral of four Ships. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* mmccclvi/3 Sir Roger Strickland, Rear Admiral of England, rides present Admiral in the Downs of a Squadron of Ships. 1731 *Poor Robin* (N.) As soon as customers begin to stir, The Admiral of the Blue, crys, Coming, sir! 1853 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 142 For nearly a century we had no Admiral of the Red Squadron.

4. The privileged commander of a fishing or merchant fleet.

Fishing boats in the North Sea often fish in company—in fleets. They are all under the command of one man, who gives the orders when to shoot the nets, haul them, etc. He is called the 'Admiral.'—R. G. Marsden. (Cf. ADMIRALTY 7.)

1708 *Royal Proclm.*, June 26, in *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmcccclii, It is.. Enacted, That whoever should after the said Five and twentieth Day of *March*, first enter with his Fishing-Ship, any Harbour or Creek in *Newfoundland*, should be for that Season Admiral of the said Harbour or Creek, and should reserve so much Beech or Flakes as should be necessary for his Boats, and One over, as a Privilege..; and the Master of the Second Fishing-Ship Entring such Harbour.., shall be Vice-Admiral, and the Master of the Third Ship.., Rear-Admiral for that Season.. All Differences.. shall be determin'd by the Fishing Admirals in the several Harbours; and an Appeal is given from such Judgment to the Commanders of the Men of War appointed Convoys for *Newfoundland*.

5. = *Admiral-ship* (cf. Fr. *le vaisseau amiral*. Milton's *ammiral* is in imitation of It. *ammiraglia* 'an admirall or chief ship' (Florio); cf. *ammiraglio*, later form of *almiraglio*: see above): The ship which carries the admiral; the Flagship. Also applied to the most considerable ship of a fleet of merchantmen, or of the vessels employed in the Newfoundland cod-fishery.

1588 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 52 The admiral and another ship of four hundred tons. 1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (1868) 19 The Harry appertayning to the company of the Marchants, was our Vice-admirall. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. to S. Sea* 19 The admirall of the Spanish armada was a Flemish shippe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 294 The mast Of some great Ammiral. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 79 Under orders of the great ship as admiral. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. VII. vi. 317 Tall branchy timbers yonder, one day to be masts of admirals.

6. Pop. name of two European species of butterfly (fam. *Vanessidæ*), distinguished as the *Red* and the *White* Admiral (*Vanessa Atalanta*, and *Limenitis Sibylla*). The name belonged at first to the former, also (perh. originally) the *Admirable*; see ADMIRAL *a.*

1720 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Eng. Insects* Plate III, A most beautiful Fly called the Admiral Butter-fly. 1798 E. DONOVAN *Nat. Hist. Brit. Ins.* VIII. 20 The red admirable Butterfly is certainly a very common species. 1868 BARING-GOULD *Silver Store* 116 Admirals on bark of oak Tarry till a sunny stroke O'er their scarlet stripes and rings Drinks the water from their wings.

7. *Conch.* = *Admiral-shell*: A collector's name for certain beautiful shells of the genus *Conus*.

1748 SIR J. HILL *Gen. Nat. Hist., Anim.* 137 The admiral-shell, the voluta with a broad yellow fascia, with a punctuated line in it. 1819 *Pantologia* I. s.v., There are four species of this shell, viz. the grand-admiral, the vice-admiral, the orange-admiral, and the extra-admiral.

8. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *admiral court, galley, ship*, etc.; also **admiral-in-chief** or **admiral-general**, the supreme naval commander.

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* mdcliv/4 An Act concerning the Jurisdiction of Admiral-Court. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch's Lives* (1879) I. 138/1 Themistocles was sacrificing on the deck of the admiral-galley. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVI. xliv. 943 c, Livius.. advanced forward with the Admirall ship [*prætoria nave*]. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* mmdcclxi/1 The Admiral Ship, which is to carry 70 Guns. 1699 *Ibid.* mmmdxxx/2 Baron Jewell is made Admiral General. 1849 GROTE *Greece* (1862) V. II. lxi. 343 An act of direct insubordination.. towards the admiral-in-chief.

†**A·dmiral,** *a. Obs.*; also **admirall, admirale.** [A by-form of ADMIRABLE, caused by confusing that word with ADMIRAL *sb.*, of which one of the med. L. forms was *admirabilis*, as in Matthew Paris, ann. 1251, *Regi Marok, quem Admirabilem mundi appellare consuevimus.* As *admirabilis* was thus used for *admiral*, there was apparent authority for using *admiral* for *admirable*.] Admirable.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. XXVIII. (1632) 123 For his admirall height, he was admitted.. into the ranke of a common souldier. ?1650 *Don Bellianis of Greece* 77 Else could no knights in the world perform such admirale deeds.

†**A·dmiraless.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ADMIRAL *sb.* + -ESS.] The wife of an admiral.

1611 COTGR., *Admirale*, an Admirallesse.

Admiralling (æ·dmirălin), *vbl. sb.* [f. ADMIRAL *sb.* used as vb. + -ING^1. (Cf. *went a-colonelling*, Hudibras.)] Being or acting as an admiral.

1838 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 332 'An admiral is to sail to a given port' (it was in the admiralling days).

Admiralship (æ·dmirălʃip). [f. ADMIRAL *sb.* + -SHIP.]

1. The office or position of an admiral.

1617 MINSHEU, *Admiralship*, the estate and office of the Admirall. 1872 *Daily News* 5 Aug., The steamer was commanded by her own legal master, but the admiralship of the day was shared by Mr. Pegler.

2. Capability of performing the duties of an admiral.

1873 MASSON *Drumm. of H.* viii. 172 All faith in his generalship and admiralship for the rest of the war had been lost.

Admiralty (æ·dmirălti). Forms: 5 **amyralte, amrelte, ameralte**; 6 **amraltie, amiraltye, admiraltie**; 6- **admiralty.** [a. OFr. *admiralté, amiraulté*; see ADMIRAL and -TY.]

1. The office or jurisdiction of an admiral, or of the Lord High Admiral; admiralship.

1327–1485 *Pol. Poems* II. 158 Cheryshe marchandyse, kepe thamyralté, That we bee maysteres of the narowe see. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 87 The Wyndowes be full of Rudders.. his Badge or Token of the Amiraltye. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIII. xl. 1162 k, The admiraltie of the navy. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 386 The Duke of York's regiment is ordered to be disbanded, and more, that undoubtedly his Admiralty will follow. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Isab.* II. xvi. 117 Exclusive right of jurisdiction over all commercial transactions within his admiralty.

†**2.** The department under command of the admiral; the naval branch of the public service; the navy. *Obs.*

1465 *Manners & Househ. Exps. Eng.* 473 My master hathe receyvid of doctor Aleyn, sen he ocupyd in the Ameralte, but xxxiij.s. iiij.d. *a* 1626 BACON *Union of Eng. & Scot.* (T.) For admiralty or navy, I see no great question will arise.

3. That branch of the Executive which superintends the navy; the power or officers appointed for the administration of naval affairs; now in England the *Lords Commissioners of Admiralty*.

1459 BRACKLEY in *Paston Lett.* 341 I. 497 The bokys of regystre of the amrelte [were] takyn a wey from my Lord Scalys men. 1679 DR. YORK in Pepys V. 131 It is Mr. Pepys, who now, upon this change in the Admiralty, is like to suffer. 1758 in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 461 Sir Charles Wager, first lord of the admiralty. 1833 MARRYAT *Peter Simple* (1863) 435 His case was strongly recommended to the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 233 Meanwhile the admiralties of the allied powers had been active.

4. That branch of the administration of justice which deals with maritime questions and offences. *Court of Admiralty*: the tribunal for the trial and decision of such causes, formerly presided over by the Lord High Admiral, whose jurisdiction is now transferred to the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice; also elliptically called *The Admiralty*.

1589 *Marprel. Tr., Hay any Work.* (1844) 46 Yea but Civilians liue by the court of Amraltie. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* IV. 131 Sir R. Ford would accept of one-third of my profit of our private man-of-war, and bear one-third of the charge, and be bound in the Admiralty. 1667 *Ibid.* IV. 281 This Judge of the Admiralty, Judge Jenkins. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xix, The high court of admiralty, held before the lord high-admiral of England, is not only a court of civil, but also of criminal jurisdiction. 1853 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 145 By the 6th and 7th Will. IV. c. 53, the admiralty jurisdiction is extended to Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

5. The building where the Admiral or Lords of the Admiralty transact business.

1617 MINSHEU, *Admiraltie*.. the place where the Admirals office is kept. 1661 R. BURNEY *Κρῆτικον Δῶρον* 66 He takes the Flag down from the main Top-mast head, when he pleases at the Admiralty. 1879 *Whitaker's Almanac* 302/2 Public and Private Buildings.. Admiralty, Horse Guards, Treasury, War Office.

†**6.** A station for ships of war in charge of an admiral. *Obs. rare.*

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improvem.* 40 Ships for the Royal Navy may.. be kept either in an Admiralty at Wexford, or in some Port near.

†**7.** A sailing in company (originally for mutual defence against pirates). *Obs. rare.* [PARDESSUS *Coll. Lois Maritimes* II. 548 'Toutes les lois et coutumes anciennes de la Hollande, de la Basse Saxe et de la Baltique, emploient le mot *admiralitas, amirauté*, pour désigner les *voyages de conserve*.]

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 180 When ships do enter into Admiraltie one with another, whosoeuer breaketh the Admiraltie is bound to answer the damage which shall happen thereby. — *Lawes of Hanse Towns* 24 When ships do enter into admiralty one with another, they shall be bound to keep together, and to stay for each other.

†**Admi·rance.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OFr. *admirance*, f. *admirer*: see ADMIRE and -ANCE.] Admiring, admiration.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. x. 39 Who with right humble thankes him goodly greeting.. With great admirance inwardly was moved.

Admiration (ædmirē·ʃən). Also 5–6 **-cyon, -cion, -tyon.** [a. Fr. *admiration* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *admīrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *admīrā-ri*: see ADMIRE.]

1. The action of wondering or marvelling; wonder, astonishment, surprise. *arch.*

1506 *Ordin. Crysten Men* (W. de Worde) I. vii. 73 Yf he haue admyracyon that one essence of deite be in thre persones. 1611 BIBLE *Rev.* xvii. 6 When I saw her, I wondred with great admiration. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xvi. 323 Admiration is the daughter of ignorance. 1662 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 9 In admiration at the universal negligence. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* 331 But now the Admiration was turned upon another Question, (viz.) what could be the Matter. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* XXV. Wks. 1830 II. 143 Phœbe stood gaping in admiration at the sudden quarrel. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 14 How it could ever be doubted.. may well be deemed a matter of the profoundest admiration.

2. Agreeable surprise; wonder mingled with reverence, esteem, approbation; hence, in late usage, pleased or gratified contemplation.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xii. (1811) 91 To bring the world into admiration of their lawes and Religion. 1617 WITHER *Fidelia* in *Juvenil.* 1633, 480 That love which Admiration first begot, Pitty would strengthen. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 10 Take heed that you have not men's persons in admiration. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone Lightho.* § 152 The Buss in all the past bad weather had indeed rode it out to admiration. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 11, 72 One large star in particular excited our admiration. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* V. 17 Admiration—the power of discerning and taking delight in what is beautiful in visible Form, and lovely in human Character. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vii. 146 The test of true admiration is pleasure.

†**3.** The faculty of exciting either wonder or agreeable surprise and approbation; admirableness. *Obs.*

1534 LD. BERNERS *Golden Bk. of M. Aurel.* (1546) E b, Theyr fewe woordes and good workes haue lefte vs exaumple of great admiracion. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 38 Admir'd Miranda! Indeede the top of admiration. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. I. xxix. 133 [They] found him to be starke dead, not without markes upon him of wonderfull admiration.

3. An object of admiration or wonder; a marvel. In mod. usage only in the phrase *the admiration of*, with a distinctly verbal reference.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 97 The harde and sorowfull admyracions that thenne made palmyreus that was maistre of eneas shippe ben declared. 1548 *Compl. Scotl.* (1801) 86 Ther is ane vthir admiration of the variant course of the moone. 1601 SHAKS. *Alls Well* II. i. 91 Now, good Lafew, Bring in the admiration, that we with thee May spend our wonder too. 1716–8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxii. 69 The young prince.. is the admiration of the whole court. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* xii. 133 Joe's house is the admiration of all who know what comfort is.

4. *Note of admiration*: the mark (!) affixed to words, phrases, or sentences, intended to be uttered with an intonation of exclamation or surprise.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 12 The changes I perceiued in the King and Camillo, were very Notes of admiration. 1611 COTGR., *Admiratif*, Th' admirative point, or point of admiration (and of detestation) marked, or made thus ! 1719 SWIFT *To Y'ng. Clerg.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 8 To skip over all sentences where he spied a note of admiration at the end. 1859 J. LANG *Wand. India* 387 You will have the Commander-in-Chief down upon you with five-and-twenty notes of admiration at the end of every sentence.

Admirative (æ·dmire·itiv, ædməi·rĕtiv), *a. rare.* [a. Fr. *admiratif, -ive*; f. *admirāt-* ppl. stem of *admirā-ri*: see ADMIRE and -IVE.] Pertaining to or characterized by wonder or admiration.

1611 COTGR. [see prec. 4.] 1641 BP. MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 160 The common people, ignorant, credulous, and admirative. 1861 C. M. INGLEBY *Compl. View* 148 Admirative comments in the Edinburgh and Saturday Reviews.

Admiratively (see prec.), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an admirative manner; with pleasurable approbation.

1882 C. M. I. in *N. & Q.* 1 Apr. 245/2 So wonderfully applicable.. that it may be admiratively quoted just now.

† **Admira·tor.** *Obs. rare*−1. [a. L. *admirātor*, n. of agent, f. *admirā-ri* to ADMIRE.] An admirer; a wonderer.

1603 HARSNET *Declar. Pop. Impost.* 110 When we have instructed their Admirator in the secret causes.. we shal ease him of his labour and cause his wonderment to cease.

Admire (ădməi·ə), *v.* [a. Fr. *admire-r*, a refashioning of OFr. *amirer* :—L. *admīrā-ri* to wonder at; f. *ad* at + *mīrā-ri* to wonder.]

1. *intr.* To feel or express surprise, or astonishment; to wonder, to marvel, to be surprised.

† a. *simply. Obs.*

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 233 Lordings, admire not if your cheer be this, For we must keep our academic fare. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 7 This would make you admire, your haire stand an end, and bloud congeale in your ueynes. 1697 MOLYNEUX in *Locke's Lett.* (1708) 238, I should have much more admired had they been otherwise.

b. with *at*.

1600 ROWLANDS *Letting of Hum. Blood* i. 48 Vttring rare lyes to be admired at. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah Sight* II. vi. 150 King Ahab stood admiring at the miracle. 1656 BAXTER *Ref. Pastor.* 348 It maketh me admire at the fearful deceitfulness of the heart of man. 1708 SWIFT *Bancis & Phil.* 148 And she admir'd as much at him. 1759 MARTIN *Nat. Hist.* I. 271 Posterity may justly admire at their being demolished. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. VIII. iv. 17 A result, which Friedrich Wilhelm not a little admires at.

c. with *subord. cl. arch.* or *dial.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. xli. 24 A great concourse of the People, admiring what the matter was. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* II. iii. 59 We may more admire that so beastly a drunkard lived so long. 1681 CROWNE *Hen. VI*, IV. 38, I admire my Lord of Glocester is not come. 1694 *Provid. of God* 147, I admired why I should be suspected. 1701 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 45, I admire how thou couldst stay so long. 1794 GODWIN *Caleb Williams* 176, I admire that the earth does not open and swallow you alive. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* 316 Mrs. Chick admires that Edith should be, by nature, such a perfect Dombey.

† d. with *inf. Obs.* or *dial.*

1645 HOWELL *England's Tears* 173 The Italian admires to see a people argue themselves thus into arms. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* XXIV. 386 You would admire to see him look so fresh. 1869 MISS ALCOTT *Little Wom.* I. ix. 134, I admire to do it.

2. *trans.* To view with wonder or surprise; to wonder or marvel at. *arch.*

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ii. 40 England and Europe shall admire thy fame. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* II. ix. 83 He accounts their examples rather to be admired then imitated. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* mdccxxvii/3 We cannot but admire and dread those restless Men. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 575 ₱ 6 How can we sufficiently admire the Stupidity or Madness of these Persons? 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 68 That Disorder in the Life of Man, which Moralists so much admire. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* iv. 36 One hardly knows whether most to admire the stupidity of such a degradation or to detest its guilt.

Hence, by insensible gradations,

3. To regard with pleased surprise, or with wonder mingled with esteem, approbation, or affection; and in modern usage, To gaze on with pleasure.

1594 H. WILLOBIE in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 10 You must admire her sober grace. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 29 We do admire This virtue, and this morall discipline. 1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 31/2 Some Vulcan's and Minerva's arts admire. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 113 Admiring only the authors of our own age. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 163 Thus long she reign'd, admired, if not approved. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 16. 118, I had occasion to admire the knowledge and promptness of my guide. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Quiet Neighb.* XXX. 526 She could admire good people.

† 4. *causal.* To astonish, to surprise. *Obs. rare.*

c 1650 *Don Bellianis* 204 A Tent.. with so many gallant Devices, that it admired every beholder.

† **Admi·re,** *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] The act of admiring, admiration.

1591 G. MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinuile* clxvii, But with all kindnes, honor, and admire To bring him thence. 1602 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* x. lix. (1612) 261 Natures Mynion, eyes Admier. 1613 ROWLANDS *Knave of Hearts* (N.) He thus concludes his censure for admire.

Admired (ădməi·əd), *ppl. a.* [f. ADMIRE *v.* + -ED.]

1. Regarded with admiration; wondered at; contemplated with wonder mingled with esteem, etc.; wonderful, surprising.

c 1430 *Pol. Rel. & Love Poems* 49, 453 And ther-too schee was well emyred. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 89 All the admired Beauties of Verona. 1621 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 50 Venice.. the admiredst city in the world. 1709 POPE *Ess. Criticism* 502 Then most our trouble still when most admird. 1867 INGELOW *Story of Doom* III. 77 And half-shut fans of his admired wings.

2. Astonished; struck with wonder.

a 1700 *Ballads on Gt. Frost* 1683–4 (1844) 4 All stand admir'd, and very well they may To see such pastimes.

Admiredly (ădməi·rĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an admired manner; surprisingly.

1637 SYDENHAM *Serm.* 218 Tho' in their own condition admiredly happy heretofore.

Admirer (ădməi·rəɹ). [f. ADMIRE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who admires, wonders at, or views with surprise and pleasure, or with pleasure only.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 5 (1873) 54 There was not a greater admirer of learning [than Trajan]. 1710 ADDISON *Whig-Exam.* No. 2 ₱ 1, I never yet knew an Author that had not his admirers. 1839 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 27 A little tribute from an unknown but ardent admirer of your genius.

2. 'In common speech, a lover.' J.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Comical View* Wks. 1730 I. 163 'Tis by your beauty that you make so many of your admirers hang and drown themselves every year. 1874 BLACK *Pr. Thule* 35 Vexed by the incomprehensible conduct of her reputed admirer.

Admiring (ădməi·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ADMIRE *v.* + -ING 1.] Viewing with wonder, reverence, esteem, pleasure. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 492 That other faculty.. often causeth sport and breedeth admiring. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Piscat. Ecl.* III. xii. 17 Live in her love, and die in her admiring. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Engl.* V. lxviii. (1806) 133 Instead of admiring that a palpable falsehood should be maintained.

Admiring (ădməi·riŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ADMIRE *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. Wondering; regarding with loving wonder; full of admiration.

1626 D'EWES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 322 III. 217 The presence of soe deare a king drew admiring silence. 1784 TRUMBULL in Sparks' *Corr. Am. Rev.* (1853) IV. 68 The scoff of an admiring world. 1879 MCCARTHY *Hist. own Times* ii. 313 The voice of admiring friends was tumultuously raised to predict splendid things for him.

† 2. Causing wonder or admiration. Cf. ADMIRE *v.* 4. *Obs.*

1610 GWILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxii. (1660) 235 Dolphins here are in their naturall form of swimming, wherein they use to marshele their great troopes in admiring order.

Admiringly (ădməi·riŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an admiring manner; with admiration; with fond looks.

1601 SHAKS. *Alls Well* v. iii. 44 Admiringly my Liege, at first I stacke my choice vpon her. 1823 MOORE *Loves of Angels* II. xxviii. 575 When I've seen her look above At some bright star admiringly. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 217 Two such men must have looked admiringly on each other's great deeds.

† **Admirize,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [improp. f. ADMIRE or? Fr. *admirer* + -IZE. Cf. *acclimate* and *acclimatize*.] To wonder.

1702 LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 108 Orders to proclaim the queen have arrived in Virginia.. but none here, which makes many admirize.

Admissibility (ădmi·sĭbi·lĭti). [f. ADMISSIBLE; see -BILITY. Cf. mod. Fr. *admissibilité*.] The quality of being admissible; admissibleness.

1778–80 BURROWS *Reports* IV. 2058 The counsel for the defendant objected to the admissibility of the evidence. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 290 A hybrid word, and therefore of equivocal admissibility. 1849 BEST *Evidence* (1870) 10 The admissibility of evidence is a matter of *law*, but the weight or value of the evidence is matter of *fact*.

Admissible (ădmi·sĭb'l), *a.* [a. Fr. *admissible*, ad. late L. *admissibilem*, f. *admiss-* ppl. stem of *admitt-ĕre*: see ADMIT and -BLE.]

1. Worthy of being entertained as an idea or project; allowable.

1611 COTGR., *Admissible* [Fr.]. admittable, admissible, fit .o be admitted, received, allowed of. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. vi. 126 Suppose that this Supposition were admissible. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) V. x. 58 He used to pay his duty to me, and ask blessing the moment he came in, if *admissible* (Is that a word, Harriet?). 1859 MILL *Liberty* 171 What amount of public control is admissible for the prevention of fraud by adulteration.

b. *Law.* Allowable as judicial proof.

1849 BEST *Evidence* (1870) 116 The parol evidence of a witness [as to the contents of a lost document] is admissible, though there is a copy of the document.

2. Capable or worthy of being admitted to an office or relation, or to the use of a place. (Differs from ADMITTABLE, as *admission* from *admittance*.)

1775 ASH, *Admissible*, worthy of being admitted. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 14 They were admissible to political and military employment. 1852 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* (ed. 2) II. v. 215 The average Gazette price of muscovado sugar, admissible to the English markets. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Organ.* § 5, 239 Let all who choose be admissible to our lectures.

Admissibleness (ădmi·sĭb'lnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being admissible; capability of being entertained or allowed.

1861 *Press* IX. 779/3 The admissibleness of such a system.

Admissibly (ădmi·sĭbli), *adv. rare*−0. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an admissible manner; so as to be entertained, or allowed.

1818 in TODD.

Admission (ădmi·ʃən). [ad. L. *admissiōn-em*, n. of action f. *admiss-* ppl. stem of *admittĕre*: see ADMIT. Cf. Fr. *admission*, late, not in Cotgr. 1632.] The action of admitting to some position, standing, or privileges; distinguished from ADMITTANCE the literal action of letting in to a place.

1. The action of admitting to a place and its privileges, into a society or company of men, or class of things. Attributed also to the person admitted; thus = the fact of being admitted, access.

1622 BACON *Henry VII* (J.) There was also enacted that charitable law, for the admission of poor suitors without fee. 1630 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (1870) 17 Charged by her expresse command to look precisely to all admissions into the Privy-Chamber. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 14 Baptizing is the Act, or Sign of their solemn admission. 1667 SPRAT *Hist. Roy. Soc.* 77 (T.) Some small admission-money and weekly contributions amongst themselves. 1790 PALEY *Hor. Paul.* I. 6 They have never found admission into any catalogue of apostolical writings. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) 218 Elegance in prose composition is mainly this: a just admission of topics and of words. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones of Ven.* xvii. (1874) I. 188 They have free admission of the light of Heaven.

2. Reception or acceptance into an office or position; appointment, institution.

1494 FABYAN VI. CXCVI. 200 After ye deth of Edgare, stryfe arose amonges the lordes for admyssion of theyr kyng. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Logic* Ded. ¶ 4 b, Having once knowen the price of an admission, Salting, and Matriculation, with the intertayning of Freshmenne in the Rhetorike schooles. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 17, This formal admission of St. Matthias into the number of the apostles. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 39, *Admission* is when the Patron presents a Clerk to a Church that is vacant, and the Bishop upon Examination admits and allows of such Clerk to be fitly qualify'd. 1818 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange's *Life* II. xi. 45 Poor Miss Phœbe was in that state which is of all others most favourable to the admission of a new lover—she had just lost an old one.

3. The admitting (*of* anything) as proper, valid, or true; acknowledging, allowing, or conceding.

1538 STARKEY *England* 128 You are veray esy in the admyssyon of thes fautys in the spiritualty. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just. Vind.* ii. 15 In admission of the same discipline, and subjection to the same supream Ecclesiastical authority. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* II. The admission of supernatural truths, is much less an active consent, than a cold and passive acquiescence. 1807 MARSHALL *Constit. Opin.* (1839) 45 To the admission of this testimony great and serious objections have been made.

b. *Law* and *gen.* A concession, an acknowledgement.

1808 PEAKE *Evidence* 17 His wife's admission that she had agreed to pay 4*s.* a week was allowed to be given in evidence. 1846 MILL *Logic* II. iii. § 2 (1868) 205 To press the consequences of an admission into which a person has been entrapped. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* xv. (1876) 410 I decline.. to make more admissions than I can help. 1876 J. F. STEPHENS *Law of Evid.* xv. An admission is a statement, oral or written, suggesting any inference as unfavourable to the conclusion contended for by the person by whom or on whose behalf the statement is made.

¶ Admision *c* 1450 in tr. *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 105 is a misprint for *a diuision* (Higd. *limitem*).

Admissive (ădmi·siv), *a.* [ad. L. *admissīv-us*, f. *admiss-* ppl. stem of *admitt-ĕre*; see ADMIT and -IVE.] Characterized by admitting; tending to admit.

1778 HARTLEY *Swedenborg's Heaven & Hell* (1851) Pref. 48 But this.. is the sole effect of that grace which they are not admissive of. 1823 LAMB *Elia* 482 It would be a good face if it were not marked by the small-pox—a compliment which is always more admissive than excusatory.

Admissory (ădmi·səri), *a.* [f. L. *admissor* n. of agent f. *admitt-ĕre* (see ADMIT) + -Y, as if ad. L. **admissōri-us*.] Of or pertaining to admission.

[Not in CRAIG 1847.] 1859 WORCESTER cites *Ecl. Rev.*

† **Admi·ssure.** *Obs. rare*−1. [ad. L. *admissūra* putting to, admission (of male to female), f. *admiss-* ppl. stem of *admitt-ĕre*; see ADMIT and -URE.] Pairing of animals.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 875 Til yeres x she [the mare] for this admyssure Is goode.

† **Admi·stion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *admistiōn-em* (also *admixtiōn-em*), see ADMIXT.] A by-form of ADMIXTION.

1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 482/1 That the admistion of some humors, in those who are unsound, excites Phantasies. 1697 WALLIS in *Misc. Curiosa* (1708) II. 317 The admistion of Charcole being chiefly to keep the Parts separate.

Admit (ădmi·t), *v.*; also 5–6 **amit, amitte,**

amytte. [orig. a. OFr. *amett-re*:—L. *admitt-ĕre* to let to or into; f. *ad* to + *mittĕre* to send, let go. In 15thc. the Fr. was refashioned after L. as *admettre*, in the wake of which the Eng. also became *admit*.] To let come or go in, (1) willingly, as a person does, (2) by physical capacity as a thing. The secondary meanings are earlier in Eng. than the primary, for which native words were in use.

I. As the action of a voluntary agent.

1. To allow to enter, let in, receive (a person or thing). **a.** (*to* or *into* a place, real or ideal).

1530 PALSGR. 417/2, I admyt or retain to a rome or otherwyse, *Je admets*. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 596 The heart Of Adam, soon enclin'd to admit delight. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus* Wks. 1755 III. II. 17 Yet some of either sex . . She condescended to admit. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* Pref., Obsolete words are admitted, when they are found in authours not obsolete. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XXXII. 2 No other thought her mind admits. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 25. 184, I had opened the little window of the cabin to admit some air.

b. into any office, position, or relation; *spec.* in *Law*, into the possession of a copyhold estate.

1473 WARKWORTH *Chron.* 13 Kynge Herry was amitted to his crowne and dignite ageyne. *c* 1480 *Childe of Bristowe* 57 in Hazl. *E. P. Poetry* 113 Any science that is trouthe y shal amytte me therto. 1494 FABYAN V. CXXVIII. 110 Wold-ist thou not admit suche one for thy freende? 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. of M. Aurel.* (1546) L vj, They amytted hym a citezen and dweller in Rome. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* I. § 2. 38 We are admitted to pardon of our sins if we repent. 1713 *Guardian* No. 2 (1756) I. 13, I was admitted a commoner of Magdalen-Hall in Oxford. 1715 BURNET *Hist. own Times* I. (R.) The triers of all those who were to be admitted to benefices. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 203 If the tenant . . does not within a limited time apply to the court to be admitted a defendant. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Copyhold*, If the lord refuses to admit he shall be compelled in Chancery . . But that Court will not grant a *mandamus* to admit a copyholder by descent. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 127 With what readiness they were admitted to the royal kiss. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 49 Begging that we would admit his prisoners to ransom.

c. *to do* anything.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. viii. (1859) 6 In enery ryghtwys court skyle is that the actour is admytted to maken his compleynt. 1538 STARKEY *England* 192 Only such . . schold be admyttyd to practyse in causys. 1721 DE FOE *Hist. Plague* 55 The houses and villages refusing to admit them to lodge. 1747 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 113 The Ship was admitted to come up to the City.

†**d.** into the number or fellowship *of*. *Obs.*

1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 38 Mirth, admit me of thy crew. 1713 *Guardian* No. 151 (1756) II. 265 Jack . . was sent up to London, to be admitted of the Temple. 1788 *New Lond. Mag.* 157 Who afterwards admitted him of his Privy-Council.

2. *fig.* To allow a matter to enter into any relation to action or thought.

a. To consent to the performance, doing, realization, or existence of; to allow, permit, grant.

a 1423 JAMES I *King's Quair* IV. ix, Gif mercy sall admitten thy servise. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 169/1 They wold not accorde that he shold be amytted to be worshypped. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. xiii. 72 Amit [*v.r.* admit] my asking, gif so the fatis gydis. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. ii. 45 She will admit no kinde of suite, No, not the Duke's. 1682-3 *Penn. Arch.* I. 55 Desiring thee to admitt, that the people may have the Nomination. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegy* xvii. 1 Stern Monarch of the winds! admit my pray'r. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. Ind.* II. V. V. 534 Tippoo, in the mean time, had admitted no delay.

b. To allow or receive as valid or lawful; to acknowledge.

1538 STARKEY *England* IV. 125 Seyng you graunte the Pope . . to be hede . . you must need admit also apellatyon thereto. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 200 Let vs heare them speake, Whose title they admit, Arthurs or Iohns. 1805 WELLESLEY *Desp.* 451 We did not admit his claim to tribute. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 208 His power to dispense with Acts of Parliament had been admitted.

c. To accept as true, or as a fact, to concede.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 668/1 That the scripture is not true, but because ye churche saith so and admyt it. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 159 Though an Eternal Succession of Men were admitted. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* XX. (1782) I. 257 Descartes' . . principle was admitting nothing but what his own consciousness obliged him to admit. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 155 Admitting the virtues of the late king. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 330 The outline of the story may, I think, be admitted.

d. With *subord. cl.* To allow, concede, grant (either from conviction, or for the sake of argument).

1538 STARKEY *England* 107 Hyt ys to be admyttyd . . that then a nother ys to be chosen. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 197 But admit he were able to bring an hundred thousand. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. XXVI. (1715) I. 173 All Genuine Citizens . . shall have permission of leaving their Estates to whom they will, admit they have no Male-children alive. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 159 The moderate Episcopalians would admit that a bishop might lawfully be assisted by a council.

¶ In these senses *admit* is sometimes followed by *of*.

1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. lix. (1739) 110 Had she been as willing to have admitted of the Laws. 1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* 62 We admit of the present Calculation. 1774 CHESTERFIELD *Lett.* I. xiii. 43 Luxury and ease were not admitted of at Sparta. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* I. 4 With our equals in age only, for in dignity we admit of none.

II. As the action of an involuntary agent.

3. *trans.* To be the channel or means of admission to; to afford entrance, let in. Also *absol.*

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) App. 7 Compassed with good Walls and five Gates, which admitted into it. *Mod.* This order admits the whole party. The ticket admits to the meeting, but not to the conference. A key which admits to the garden.

4. To have the capacity to allow to enter, to have room for.

1661 DRYDEN *Coron. Chas. II*, 66 Not that our wishes do increase your store, Full of yourself, you can admit no more. 1781 J. MOORE *View of Soc.* xli. (1790) I. 451 A staircase sufficiently wide to admit a man to ascend. 1789-96 J. MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 24 [A] commodious harbour, which admits only one ship to enter it at a time. *Mod.* The passage admits two abreast.

5. To allow of the co-existence or presence of; to lie open to, be capable of, or compatible with.

a. *trans. Obs.* or *arch.*

1538 STARKEY *England* ii. 45 Me semyth felycyte ys the most perfayt state, wych admyttyth no degre. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 9 My loue admits no qualifying crosse. 1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* 407 Προτρέπω in the sense of Exhortation admits a Dative Case after it. 1803 WELLESLEY *Desp.* 228 This movement admits the uninterrupted march of the combined forces. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cvii. 5 The time admits not flowers or leaves To deck the banquet.

b. with *of*.

1718 *Free-thinker* No. 65, 67 This is a character in Life, the sublimity of which admits not of Mediocrity. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1866) 216 Her son's conduct admitted . . of no apology. 1873 MAX MÜLLER *Science of Rel.* 284 So firmly established as hardly to admit of the possibility of a doubt.

Admittable (ădmi·tăb'l), *a.*; also 5–7 admittible. [f. prec. + -ABLE. The earlier *admittible* follows the analogy of *credible*, etc., repr. L. forms in *-ibilis*; but *admittibilis* is not found, and the late L. was *admissibilis*. See ADMISSIBLE and -BLE.] Formerly = ADMISSIBLE, but now limited more closely to the literal sense of ADMIT: Capable of being admitted to a place or as a fact.

a 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3120 A man to slee by lawe it is lisible, That slaughter afore God is admyttible. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 75 A dispensation is sooner admittable in affinity than in consanguinity. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 152 This appellation is not admittible in propriety of speech. *Ibid.* 274 A conceit . . not admittable in Philosophy, much lesse in Divinity. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 40 For as the Law then stood, a Deacon was admittable.

Admittance (ădmi·tăns). [f. ADMIT + -ANCE, cf. *remittance*; after Fr. and Eng. analogies in *assistance*, *attendance*, etc. The analogical formation on L. *admittens* would be *admittence*.] The action of admitting, now confined to the literal sense of giving entrance, the fig. ideas connected with *admit* being expressed by ADMISSION.

1. The action of admitting, letting in, or giving entrance; permission to enter. Usually attributed to the person admitted: 'our admittance (by the porter) into the grounds' rather than 'the porter's admittance of us'; thus = the fact of being admitted, entrance given or allowed.

a. *lit.* into a place.

1593 THYNNE *Let.* in *Animadv.* (1865) 97 Whene your Lordship will vouchsafe mee admyttance to your presence. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 73 'Tis Gold Which buyes admittance. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* in *Phœnix* (1708) I. 208 He came up *per ardua* . . not pulled up by Chance, or by any gentle admittance of Fortune. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.) There are some ideas which have admittance only through one sense. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *On Aliments* (J.) As to the admittance of the weighty elastic parts of the air into the blood. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) I. VII. IX. 238 He gets admittance through the locked and padlocked grates. *Mod.* 'No admittance except on business.'

b. *fig.* into an office, position (*arch.*), or society (*obs.*) Mostly replaced by ADMISSION.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. (1617) 124 Therefore a solemne admittance [to office in the Church] is of such necessitie, that without it there can be no Church-Politie. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. XXXIX. (1632) 400 Without the admittance of any Secondary or Viceroy to rule there vnder him. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* II. XXXV. (1739) 160 The Pope had no admittance unto his ancient Claim. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* viii. 230 The condition of our admittance into his favor.

c. *spec.* in *Law*, into a copyhold estate. The act by which the copyholder is put in actual and legally recognized possession.

1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* vi. 98 Who dies before Admittance. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 370 *Admittance* is the last stage, or perfection, of copyhold assurances. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Copyhold*, The consent of the lord to the surrender shall be adjudged a good admittance. If the steward accept a fine of a copyholder, it amounts to an admittance. But delivering a copy is no admittance.

†**2.** Hence, The habit or faculty of being admitted; admissibility. *Obs. rare.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry Wiv.* II. ii. 235 You are a gentleman of excellent breeding, admirable discourse, of great admittance.

†**3.** The action of admitting as valid or satisfactory; acceptance, sanction. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry Wiv.* III. iii. 61 The Tyre-valiant, or any Tire of Venetian admittance. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 424 All other coynes inhaunced aboue the Par of Exchanges heretofore calculated amongst Merchants, and especially with the admittance of Princes.

†**4.** The action of admitting the truth (of a tenet), either from conviction or for argument's sake. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 235 This figure is much vsed by our English pleaders . . which they call to confesse and auoid . . I call it the figure of admittance. 1635 J. SWAN *Spec. Mundi* V. § 2 (1643) 165 We fall into other absurdities upon the admittance of this tenet.

Admitted (ădmi·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ADMIT + -ED.]

1. Allowed to enter; taken in.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 140 'Tis exactly valewed, Not petty things admitted. 1661 DRYDEN *Coron. Chas. II*, 110 Beyond your court flows in the admitted tide. 1815 MOORE *Parad. & Peri* 334 Upon whose bank admitted souls Their first sweet draught of glory take.

2. Received into an office or relation, instituted.

a 1555 LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* III. 398 To inhibit a Preacher of the Kings admitted, is it not to disobey the King? 1881 *Daily Tel.* 25 Oct. (*Advt.*) Wanted . . an admitted solicitor as Managing Clerk.

3. Received as true or valid; received, accepted, acknowledged.

1846 MILL *Logic* I. iii. § 7 (1868) 54 But this is an admitted departure from correctness of language. 1851 H. SPENCER *Soc. Stat.* I. iii. § 1 We may therefore safely consider it as an admitted truth.

Admittedly (ădmi·tĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an admitted or acknowledged manner; by general admission; confessedly, acknowledgedly.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 318 Both these classes of revenue are admittedly progressive. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. XI. i. 24 Many Acts of Parliament admittedly rather wise. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Falkland* in *Mixed Ess.* 228 The good which we admittedly have in the England of to-day.

Admitter (ădmi·tər). [f. ADMIT + -ER¹.] One who admits, who gives official reception, or mental assent.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* 284 The admitters to schooles haue a great charge. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 120 The admitters of ministers are too lavish in our days. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 359 The first Admitters of all Ground of Science.

Admittible, variant form of ADMITTABLE.

†**Admi·ttie.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹ also **admitty.** [f. ADMIT, in imitation of *inquir-y*, *expir-y*, etc.] Admittance.

a 1616 B. JONSON *Love Restored* 58 (edd. 1616, 1640) Your . . rude good-fellowship must seeke some other spheare for your admittie [edd. 1838, 1875, admitty].

Admitting (ădmi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ADMIT + -ING¹.] Willing or official reception; mental assent; acknowledgment. (Now gerundial.)

1598 FLORIO, *Matriculatione*, a matriculation, registring, or admitting. *Mod.* Afraid of admitting the whole truth.

Admix (ădmi·ks), *v. rare.* [f. L. *ad* to + MIX :—OE. *misc-an*; in imitation of L. *ad-miscēre*, and perh. directly due to the ppl. adj. ADMIXT, ad. L. *admixt-us*, being taken as a regular Eng. pple. *admix-t.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To mingle with something else; to add as an ingredient.

1533 J. FRITH *Answ. to More* (1829) 382 First, you shall understand, that in the wine, which is called Christ's blood, is admixed water. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Chr. Ch.* To Reader 6 Levites being admixed with them to direct them. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 275/1 The blood of the bronchial arteries is poured directly into the pulmonary artery, with the venous blood of which it admixes.

Admixt (ădmi·kst), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *admixt-us* pa. pple. of *admiscē-re* to mix with, f. *ad* to + *miscē-re* to mingle; afterwards taken as the pa. pple. of an assumed Eng. vb. ADMIX, and spelled *admix-ed.*] Mingled with; added as an ingredient.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. ix, Withouten moolde admixt, nor sandy lene. 1651 CARTWRIGHT *Roy. Slave* (NARES) Like those better spirits, that have nothing of earth admixt. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xiii. 214 Having something of purple coloured raw silver admixed. 1803 in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 14 *Dry* . . merely implies free from mechanically admixed water.

†**Admi·xt,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec.] = ADMIX.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 5 Not supposing, nor admixtyng any thyng created . . to . . represent those Numbers imagined.

Admixtion (ădmi·kstiən). Also 7 **admixion.** [ad. L. *admixtiōn-em* (also *admistiōn-em*), n. of action, f. *admixt-* or *admist-*, ppl. stem of *admiscēre*; see ADMIXT. The form ADMISTION also occurs.] The mingling of one thing with another; the addition of an ingredient; admixture.

1432-50 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 389 But now thei be amendede thro' the admixtion of Englische men. 1599 SIR J. HAYWARD *Hen. IV*, 1. 140 A people uncorrupt, without admixtion of forreine manners of bloud. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 466 It is made of Arteries onely without any admixtion of Veines. *c* 1681 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 132 Confusion, admixtion and corruption [of language] in length of time. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* II. 33 Two cups already half-full of water, only waiting for the admixtion of wine.

Admixture (ădmi·kstiŭr). [f. L. *admixt-* (see prec.) + -URE, as if ad. L. **admixtūra*; cf. *mixtūra*.]

1. The action or process of mingling one substance with another, or of adding as an ingredient; the fact of being so mingled.

1605 TIMME *Quersitanus* III. 184 Out of hearbes . . waters are extracted by simple distillation, without the admixture of any other liquor. 1704 RAY *Creation* Pref. 8 By the Admixture of that which is false, [they] render that which is true suspicious. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Art of Dyeing* II. II. § 6. 306 Compound colours . . are formed by the admixture of simple ones. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* II. (1869) 72 It is important to notice this admixture of secular and lay authority.

2. That which is mixed with anything; an alloy, an alien element.

1665 GLANVILLE *Scepsis Sci.* 71 Natural Theory hath been

very much hindered and corrupted by metaphysical admixtures. 1818 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* 126 Increasing the admixture of oxymuriate. 1850 MERIVALE *Hist. Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. ii. 52 Its original patrician element might in time be completely absorbed in the plebeian admixture. 1878 GREEN *Coal* i. 7 The shales contain a large admixture of sand.

Admod, variant of EDMOD *a. Obs.* humble.

Admonish (ădmɒ́nĭʃ), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **amonest**; 4 **ammonest, amonist**; 5 **amonace, amonesshe, -esche**; 5–6 **admonest**; 6 **admonase, admonyss, -ysch, -yssh**; 6– **admonish.** [a. OFr. *amoneste-r*:—late L. *admonestā-re* an unexplained derivative form of L. *admonēre*. In Eng. the final *-t* was at length taken as the ppl. ending, leaving the stem as *amoness, amonase*, which soon by form-association with vbs. like *abolisse, abolish*, became *amonesh*. Meanwhile the prefix also was refashioned after L., giving *admonest, admonesse, admonish*. The refashioning of the termination is seen in the following:

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parsons T.* 509 Whan a man is sharpely amonested in his schrift to forleten his synne. So *Ellesmere* and *Christch. MSS.*; *Camb.* amonestid, *Petw.* amonased, =amonest, *Selden* amonesshed, *Lansd.* amonesched.]

1. *gen.* To put (a person) in mind of duties; to counsel against wrong practices; to give authoritative or warning advice; to exhort, to warn.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* (1868) 171 3if þou erþely man wexest ynel.. þis figure amonesteþ þe. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* iv. 14, I amoneste *or warne* [3ou] as my moost dereworthe sones. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Lollards* 93 Feiþful prestis ammonest þe peple. 1489 CAXTON *Fayt of Armes* IV. xiii. 270 Thus oughte the sayde wysemen to exorte and admoneste them. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. of M. Aurel* (1546) K ij, Admonishe her often, and reproue her but seldome. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Thess.* iii. 15 Count him not as an enemy, but admonish him as a brother. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1174, I warned thee, I admonished thee, foretold The danger. 1807 CRABBE *Libr.* 44 Fools they admonish and confirm the wise. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 92 He makes our hearts reprove, admonish and comfort us.

b. *absol.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 348 Bot he mycht nocht amonist swa That ony for him vald turne agane. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. to Nephew* v. 39 When they [servants] are bad, pity, admonish, and part with them if incorrigible.

†**2.** To call to mind, inculcate (a thing). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* 328 In manye othere places he amonesteth pees and accord [*Corpus* amonysscheþ]. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Lollards* 32 To preche is in siche maner to a monest good bingis, as Crist bad His disciplis do.

3. To put (one) in mind *to do* a duty; to charge (a person) authoritatively, to exhort, urge (always with a tacit reference to the danger or penalty of failure). Const. *inf.* or *subord. cl.*; (*to* rare and obs.)

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* B. 818 Loth.. his men amonestes mete for to dy3t. 1340 *Ayenb.* 8 Þis heste ous amoneste þet we ous loky þet we ne wreþþi uader ne moder. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 84 We admonest you fyrste in the popes halfe that ye make full restytucyon. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. ccccxix. 733 Admonyst your people to do well their deuoyre. 1557 *Kynge Arthur* v. viii, Syrs I admonest you that thys daye ye fyght.. as men. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 11 Doth not a margine do well to admonish the Reader to seeke further? 1709 STRYPE tr. *Beza* in *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. xliv. 174 To send their letter.. to the queen and bishops, to admonish them to their duty. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xli. 502 He admonished the usurper to repent of his treason. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 16. 117 Bennen admonished me to tread in his steps.

4. To put (a person) in mind of anything to be avoided; to warn or caution against danger, error, or fault. Const. usually *of*, rarely *against*, *for*, or *subord. cl.*

1541 ELYOT *Image of Gov.* (1549) 49 He would admonest or warne him of his lacke in diligence. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 68, 87, I promised.. to admonish the Ladies against the Innovation of Masquerades. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. x. 289 Moses was sent.. to reprove and admonish the People for their manifold Transgressions. 1785 *Rolliad.* Ded. (1799) 21 To admonish them, how they rush into future dangers. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. xii. 277 A gallows erected on an eminence admonished the offenders of the fate that awaited them.

5. To put (a person) in mind of a thing forgotten, overlooked, or unknown; to give formal or express notice; to notify, apprize, or inform. Const. *of* or *subord. cl.*

1574 tr. *Marlorats Apocalips* 3 Miracles doe teache men and admonishe them of Gods will. 1586 THYNNE *Contn. Holinshed* in *Animadv.* 70, I am to admonish thee, good reader, that.. I have neither word for word, nor sentence for sentence, set downe the writings of Lesleus. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just. Vind.* vii. 198 So soon as he shall be admonished of the Kings pleasure. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* I. § 44 [They] only admonish us what ideas of touch will be imprinted in our minds. 1844 LINGARD *Hist. A.-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. i. 11 Admonished her of the obligations which it imposed. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. ii. (1872) 10 Descended, too, from the Scottish hero Wallace, as the old gentleman would sometimes admonish them. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. (1857) 281 The duchess of Parma admonished her brother that the lords chafed much under his long silence.

Admonished (ădmɒ́nĭʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Exhorted, urged, cautioned, warned, informed.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. i. 1 Admonested of veray affeccion and good desyre. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 279 His own wife, admonished in a dream, sent unto him. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 593 But thus admonish'd we can walk erect.

Admonisher (ădmɒ́nĭʃəɹ). [f. ADMONISH + -ER[1].] One who admonishes or gives authoritative advice; a monitor.

1570 T. WILSON in *Ascham, Scholem.* (Arb.) Pref. 7 Your good admonisher, and teacher in your yonger yeares. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 113 [What] a blessing to haue such a faithfull admonisher in ones bosome. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* v. 411 Courteously He turned then, even seeming to agree With his admonisher.

Admonishing (ădmɒ́nĭʃĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ADMONISH + -ING[1].] The action of exhorting, cautioning or authoritatively counselling, or of notifying; admonition. (Now mostly gerundial.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* (1868) 149 Certys ryʒtful is þin amonestyng and ful digne by auctorite. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 533 We haf thre thingis, That makis vs amonestyngis For to be vorthy. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 28 Cherefull admonishinge, and heedefull amendinge of faultes. *a* 1688 BUNYAN *Mr. Badman* (1767) I. 138, I cannot conceive since their sin was so conspicuous that my admonishing the world thereof should turn to their detriment. *Mod.* Tired of admonishing them in vain.

Admonishing (ădmɒ́nĭʃĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Warning, advising.

1611 COTGR., *Monitoire*, monitory, monishing, admonishing. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* IV. xxxvii. 58 He would be to her as if he belonged to the solemn admonishing skies.

Admonishingly (ădmɒ́nĭʃĭŋlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an admonishing manner; by way of admonition, or authoritative counsel.

1850 LYNCH *Theoph. Trinal* ii. 18 Patience and wisdom say admonishingly, Not now—not yet. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 52 Nodding his head aside admonishingly.

Admonishment (ădmɒ́nĭʃmĕnt). Forms: 4–6 **amoneste-**, 5–6 **amonyste-, admoneste-**, 6 **admonishe-**, 6– **admonishment.** [a. OFr. *amonestement*, later *admonestement*; f. *amonester*; see ADMONISH and -MENT.] The action of admonishing, or fact of being admonished; also an act of admonishing, a reproof, warning; admonition.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* (W.) 6074 The kyng amonestement herde; Quykliche thennes he ferde. 1475 *Bk. of Noblesse* 79 Joachym king of Juda despraised the admonestementis.. of God. 1494 FABYAN VII. 644 The rulers of Parys, by the amonystement of the sayd John, ordeynyd good and sure watch. 1560 J. DAUS *Sleidane's Comm.* 457 b, He vnlesse he obeye admonishementes ought of his Byshop to be excommunicated. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. iii. 2 To stop his eares against admonishment. 1691 J. NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 189 The whole course of our Saviour's Actions tends to our instruction and admonishment. 1815 SOUTHEY *Roderick* v. 282 Disdaining all admonishment. 1850 WORDSWORTH *Prel.* IV. 90 Grateful for that admonishment, I hushed my voice.

Admonition (ædmŏnĭ·ʃən). Also 4–6 **amonicioun, -cion**; 6 **ammonycyon, admonicion**; 6– **admonition.** [a. OFr. *amonition*, later *admonition*; ad. L. *admonitiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *admonē-re* to ADMONISH.]

1. The action of admonishing; authoritative counsel; warning, implied reproof.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* (1868) 13 Nedeþ it ȝitte, quod I, of rehersyng or of amonicioun. 1506 *Ordin. Crysten Men* (W. de Worde) IV. xxi. 281 Take payne by ammonycyon or otherwyse that restytucyon were made. 1604 ROWLANDS *Looke to it* 20 You that liue as you please, do what you list, and admonition vtterly resist. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* x. 11 These things.. are written for our admonition. 1757 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 ₱6 Few are persuaded to quit it by admonition or reproof. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 7 Feeling bound to accept rebuke and admonition as a brotherly office.

2. An act of admonishing; a warning, reproof; an utterance or statement of grave counsel or censure, *esp.* of ecclesiastical censure.

1526 TINDALE *Tit.* iv. 10 A man that is geuen to heresie, after the fyrst and the seconde amonicion, avoyde. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 102 Admonition is the lowest of Ecclesiasticall censures. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., By the ancient canons, nine monitories, or Admonitions, at due distance, are required before excommunication. 1843 LYTTON *Last of Barons* I. iv. 57 He now called to mind the admonitions of his host. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. VI. 184 The timely admonition changed The purpose of his brother.

†**Admoni·tioner.** *Obs.*; also **admonishioner** in Hales. [f. ADMONITION + -ER[1].] One who gives admonitions; a monitor. *spec.* in *pl.* The Puritans who in 1571 presented an 'admonition' to Parliament, condemning the ceremonies of the Church of England.

1586 ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) Pref. 8 Even the admonitioners themselves.. hold the substance of religion with us. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. 240 The admonitioners did seeme at the first to allow no prescript forme of prayer at all. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 135 Teaching us to make our former sins and impieties admonishioners unto us. [So always.]

Admonitive (ădmɒ́nĭtĭv), *a.* ?*Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *admonit-* ppl. stem of *admonē-re* to ADMONISH + -IVE, as if ad. L. **admonitīv-us.*] Of or pertaining to admonition; admonitory.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. xxvi. 370 This kind of suffering to the devout Fathers did seem.. full of instructive and admonitive emblemes.

Admonitively (ădmɒ́nĭtĭvlĭ), *adv. rare*—°. [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an admonitive manner; by admonition. (In mod. Dicts.)

Admonitor (ădmɒ́nĭtəɹ). ?*Obs.* [a. L. *admonitor* n. of agent; f. *admonit-* ppl. stem of *admonē-re* to ADMONISH; see -OR.] One who admonishes; an admonisher; a monitor. *spec.* = ADMONITIONER.

1547 HOOPER *Answ. to Bp. of Winch.* Wks. 1852, 177 He [Judas] departed out of Christ's company, and with all diligence sought how to have his admonitor slain. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 102 If the Parliament complied not with this Admonitors desires. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 222 Conscience .. at most times a very faithful and a very prudent admonitor.

Admonitorial (ădmɒnĭtō·rĭăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *admonitōri-us*, f. *admonitor* (see prec.) + -AL[1].] = ADMONITORY.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ii. (D.) Miss Tox.. in her instruction of the Toodle family had acquired an admonitorial tone.

Admonitorily (ădmɒnĭtərĭlĭ), *adv.* [f. ADMONITORY + -LY[2].] In an admonitory manner; with warning or reproof.

1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 30 [They might] reproachfully or admonitorily appeal to it.

Admonitory (ădmɒ́nĭtərĭ), *a.* [ad. L. *admonitōri-us*; see ADMONITOR and -Y.] Of or pertaining to an admonitor; giving or conveying admonition; warning.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. § 8 (J.) The sentence of reason is either mandatorie.. or else permissiue.. or thirdly, admonitorie. 1679 in Somers's *Tracts* I. 44 This little Admonitory Address. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* 279 The clergyman.. fixed upon her a glance, at once steady, compassionate, and admonitory. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Friend* xi. 254 A raised admonitory finger.

Admonitrix (ădmɒ́nĭtrĭks). [a. L. *admonitrix* fem. of *admonitōr*; see ADMONITOR.] A female admonitor; a monitress.

1860 L. HUNT *Autobiogr.* iv. 105 Our admonitrix, who spoke in no measured terms, was her Serene Highness herself.

Admortization (ădmɔ̄ɹtĭzē·ʃən). *rare.* [a. Fr. *admortization, -isation*, ad. med. L. (12th c.) *admortizātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *admortizā-re* = *admortificā-re, admortī-re* to reduce to mortmain; really a latinizing of OFr. *amortir, amortiss-ant*, assimilating it to vbs. of Gr. origin in *-īzare*: see -IZE. More commonly AMORTIZATION.] The reduction of lands or tenements to mortmain.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Admortization* denotes the acquisition of lands, by a monastery, college, church, chapel, or even lay corporation.

†**Admo·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *admōtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *admovē-re*; see ADMOVE.] A bringing into contact.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 86 And this was but an Admotion or touch of the Girdle. [BAILEY 1731, not in *ed.* 1742.]

Admotive (ădmō·tĭv), *a.* [f. L. *admōt-* ppl. stem of *admovē-re*; see ADMOVE and -IVE.] Characterized by motion towards.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Admotive germination: That in which the episperm containing the end of the cotyledon more or less tumefied remains fixed laterally near the base of the cotyledon.

Admount, occas. 16th c. form of AMOUNT *v.*

†**Admo·ve,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *admovē-re* to move to or towards, f. *ad* to + *movēre* to move.]

1. To move to or towards, to apply (a thing *to* or *unto* another.) 'A word not in use.' J.

c 1420 *Palladius on Husb.* I. 276 And first be moolde admoved And after dounge. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasmus' Paraphr. 1 Ep. John* ii. 8 Through discrete sobrenes we maye be admoued vnto the light. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 74 If unto the powder of Loadstone or Iron we admove the North pole of the Loadstone.

2. To promote, advance. (A Latinism.)

1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* Introd. § 23 That the work will serve and admove the cause of God and goodness.

†**Admovent,** *ppl. a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *admoventem* pr. pple. of *admovē-re*: see ADMOVE.] 'Moving to.' Bailey, vol. II, 1731. '*Not much used.*' Ash 1775. (Perh. only in Dicts.)

†**Admurmura·tion.** *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *admurmurātiōn-em*, n. of action f. L. *admurmurā-re* to murmur at.] 'A murmuring at.' Bailey 1731. 'The act of murmuring.' Ash 1775. (Never used.)

Admyral, -all(e, -ald, -el, obs. ff. ADMIRAL.

†**A·dname.** *Obs.* [f. L. *ad* to + NAME *sb.* an englishing of mod. L. *adnōmen* and Fr. *adnom*; see ADNOUN.]

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* [See under ADNOUN.]

Adnascence (ădnæ·sĕns). [f. ADNASCENT on anal. of sbs. in -NCE, a. Fr. *-nce*:—L. *-ntia.*] Adhesion of parts to each other, by the whole surface.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Adna·scent,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *adnāscent-em*, pr. pple. of *adnāsci* or rather *adgnāsci*, commonly *agnāsci* to grow upon; f. *ad* to + *gnāsci* to be born.] Growing or produced upon something else.

1664 EVELYN *Silva* (1776) 448 Moss, which is an Adnascent plant.

†**Adnasce·ntia,** *sb. pl. Obs.*—° [L. neut. pl. of pr. pple. *adnāscens* (sc. things).] (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Adnascentia*.. Branches which sprout out of the main Stock as in the Veins and Arteries. 1731 BAILEY, vol. II, *Adnascentia* (with Botanists) those excrescencies which grow under the earth, as in the Lily, Narcissus, Hyacinth, etc. which afterwards become true roots.

Adnate (ædnē·ĭt), *a.* [ad. L. *adnāt-us*, more commonly *agnātus*, f. *ad* to + (*g*)*nātus* born. See also AGNATE.]

†**1.** Added to something naturally existing. *Obs.*

1677 Gale *Crt. of Gentiles* II. iv. 141 There is an adnate acquired hardnesse by custome in sin.

2. *Phys.* and *Bot.* Attached congenitally by the whole surface; grown to congenitally.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 312 The pancreas .. is adnate to the fundus of the ventricle. 1666 J. Smith *Solomon's Old Age* (1752) 155 The adnate or the enate parts, whether the epiphyses or the apophyses of the bones. 1696 Phillips, *Adnate Tunicle*, the common Membrane of the Eye called *Conjunctive*. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 11 The ovarium, to the surface of which it is adnate. 1856 Woodward *Mollusca* 130 Eye-pedicels short, adnate with the tentacles, externally. 1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* § 202 The filament runs up the back of the anther as it were .. the anther is adnate.

Adnation (ædnēi·ʃən). [n. of action f. prec.; see -ION.] Attachment of surfaces; growth to. *esp. Bot.* Adhesion of different whorls of the inflorescence to each other.

1842 Gray *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 3 (1880) 179 Union of contiguous parts of different circles [of the inflorescence]=Adnation.

Adnect, -nexion, obs. forms of Annect, -nexion.

† **Adni·chil,** *v. Obs.*—° [a. Fr. (14th–15th c.) *anichille-r*, mod. *annihile-r*, ad. L. *adnihilā-re, annihilā-re* to Annihilate.]

1706 Phillips, *Adnichiled* (old Law-word) annulled, brought to nothing, or made void.

Adnichilate, adnihilate, obs. ff. Annihilate.

Adnize, variant of Agnize *v. Obs.* to recognize.

Adnominal (ædnɑ·minăl), *a.* [f. L. *adnōmen*, *adnōmin-em* + -al[1].] Of or belonging to an adnoun; attached to a noun.

1845 J. W. Gibbs *Philol. Stud.* (1857) 63 This case [genitive], being in its origin the adnominal case, or case joined to a noun. 1860 J. Hadley *Grk. Gram.* § 488 The adjective in the former case [attributive use] is purely adnominal, belonging exclusively to its substantive.

† **Adnomination,** obs. f. Agnomination, a word-play, paronomasia.

1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* VI. 280 Compos'd of Clinchings, and Adnominations.

† **Adno·te,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *adnotā-re* (also *annotā-re*) to put a note to, remark; f. *ad* to + *notā-re* to mark, f. *nota* a mark. More commonly Annote.] To note, remark, observe.

1558 W. Forrest *Grisild the Sec.* (1875) 79 In this mateir is bee adnoted What euyl counsell with Pryncys maye induce.

Adnoun (æ·dnɑun). [mod. f. L. *ad* to + Noun, in the model of *adverb*. Also in mod. Fr. *adnom*, and mod. L. *adnōmen*; the cl. L. *adnōmen*, var. of *nōmen*, had a different sense.] A word added to or joined to a noun substantive, an adjective; *spec.* used by some grammarians for an adjective used substantively.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Adnoun*, *Adnomen*, or *Admine*, is used by some grammarians to express what we more usually call an adjective. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Notes theol. & Polit.* 401 The modification of the noun by the verb the Adnoun or Adjective. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* II. xvi. 415 The verb, says Elliot, is thus changed to an adnoun.

Adnounce, obs. form of Announce.

† **Adnu·bilated,** *ppl. a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *adnūlāt-* ppl. stem of *adnūbilā-re* to involve in clouds; *ad* to + *nūbilā-re* to cloud, *nubil-us* cloudy; f. *nūbes* cloud.] 'Darkened or clouded.' Bailey, 1731.

Adnul, obs. form of Annul.

† **Adnu·mber,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ad* to + Number *v.*, in imitation of L. *adnumerāre* to count or reckon to.] To reckon into a number, count in; to take to account.

1526 J. Frith *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 134 Howbeit I will not adnumber it for an argument. 1561 T. N[orton] *Calvin's Instit.* IV. 108 They may be adnombred among the Saintes of the heauenly kingdome. *Ibid.* III To be adnumbred among his people.

Adnychellate, obs. form of Annihilate.

Ado (ădū·), *sb.*, properly *v. inf.* = **at do**, which was the fuller form. [In Norse *at* is the prep. used with the inf. = Eng. *to*; see A- *pref.* 5. Hence in northern Eng., as still used in north Lanc. and Westm. 'a bit o' summat at eat.' *Ado* is thus a northern dialect form for *to do*, which has in certain phrases, and as a sb., passed into general use.]

1. *pres. inf.* To do; in northern writers in all constructions; in others only after *have*, in phrase *have ado*. (Cf. Fr. *avoir affaire*, orig. *avoir à faire* to have a-do, or to do.)

? 1280 *Kemble's Cod. Dipl.* II. 186 Na man sal have at do. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 349, I mycht nocht suffice thar-to, Sa ekill suld be thare ado. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5083 Al that hei han ado. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 181 We have othere thinges at do. *c* 1466 Sir J. Paston in *Lett.* 566 II. 295 For woll nowt have ado ther with. *c* 1550 Cheke *Matt.* vi. 34 Sueri dai hath inough adoo with her own troble. 1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* I. viii. 25 We are dead to them, and have nothing adoe with them. *c* 1817 J. Hogg *Tales* (1837) II. 194, I wonder what he had ado in appearing to me?

2. In doing, being done; at work, astir.

1577 Fleetwood in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 202 III. 56 Upon Thursday there was nothing ado but preaching of Sermondes. 1628 Earle *Microcosm.* xxvii. 58 Only an eager bustling, that rather keeps ado than does anything. 1634–46 J. Row (ather) *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 391 The tryell of presbyteries is the principall thing that is ado at this tyme. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* 97 (1862) I. 248 The remembrance .. raised a great tempest & (if I may speak so) made the devil ado in my soul. 1698 J. Newton in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 263 How now, what is here ado?

¶ Hence through such phrases as *much ado, little ado, more ado*, by taking the adverbs as adjs. qualifying *ado* the latter was viewed as a sb., and so construed in *a great ado, any ado*, etc. The transition may be seen in the following quotations, in the first of which *ado* is still the inf., in the second the sb., in the third it may be either.

1563 *Homilies* II. (1859) 191 To have any thing ado with him. *Ibid.* 178 That any true christian ought to have any ado with filthy and dead images. *Ibid.* 472 St. Paul had much ado for the staying of that matter.

3. *sb.* (pl. rare, *adoes, ados.*) Doing, action, business, fuss. *Without more ado*: without further work, ceremony.

c 1380 *Sir Fernumb.* 1495 Þe lordes buþ þan a-paste: wyþoute more a-do. 1440 *Prom. Parv.*, A-do, or grete bysynesse, *Sollicitudo*. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of Armes* II. xxxviii. 160 They that by the see wol go, be it in armee or to som other adoo. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xlv. 6 The Heithen are madd, the kyngdomes make much adoo. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iv. 23 Weele keepe no great adoe, a Friend, or two. 1634–46 J. Row (father) *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 162 The King's Majestie .. imployed them at his pleasure in some particular adoes. 1755 B. Martin *Mag. Arts & Sc.* III. xi. 237 The Ancients made much more ado about this Season of the Year than we. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 85 William wanted a wife, and they were married without more ado.

4. Action or work forced upon one, labour, trouble, difficulty. *With much ado*: with much trouble or difficulty.

1485 Caxton *Chas. the Gt.* 221 And made no more a-doo to bere hym, than dooth a wulf to bere a lytel lambe. 1513 More *Hist. Edwd. V*, 6 His Mother the Dutches had much adoe in her travell. 1548 Uoall, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr. Mark* v. 27 She had with muche ado wounde her selfe out of the prease of people. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah Sight* IV. vi. 105 Their clothes were made large and loose, easie to be put on, without any adoe. 1742 Wesley *Wks.* 1872, I. 357, I had much ado to sit my horse. 1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamphl.* I. 56 Unhewed forests, quaking bogs;—which we shall have our own ados to make arable and habitable. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. iii. 129 Tribes which the Kings had much ado to keep in even nominal subjection.

† **Ado,** *pa. pple. Obs.* or *dial.* [for earlier *ido, ydo, ydon* done; see A- *particle*. Still in common use in s.w. dialects; see '*Exmoor Scolding*.'] Done. *Dead for ado*: dead for done, dead and done with, dead 'for good.' *Once for ado*: once for done, once for all.

1554 *Interlude of Youth* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* II. 16 Youth, I pray thee have ado, And to the tavern let us go. *a* 1638 Mede *Wks.* III. ix. 599 If the Cæsarean state may revive .. how shall we ever know when it is dead for adoe? 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 849 Be persuaded to settle once for adoe upon the promise.

-ado, *suffix* of sbs. **1.** a. Sp. or Pg. *-ado* masc. of pa. pple., as *El Dorado* the gilded:—L. *deaurātus*; *desperado* one out of hope:—*desperātus*; *tornado* (Pg.) that which is turned or whirled; *renegado* one who has re-denied the faith, now *renegade*.

2. An ignorant sonorous refashioning of sbs. in *-ade*, a. Fr. *-ade* fem. (= Sp. *-ada*, It. *-ata*) probably after the assumed analogy of *renegade* = *renegado*; e.g. *ambuscado, bastinado, bravado, barricado, carbonado, camisado, crusado, grenado, gambado, palisado, panado, scalado, stoccado, strappado*, all of which in Sp. have (or would have) *-ada*. So *armado* obs. var. of *armada*.

‖ **Adobe** (ădō·bi, ădō·b). Also **adobi, -ie.** [Sp.; f. *adob-ar* to daub, to plaster:—late L. *adobāre*; see Adub. (Dozy derives the Sp. from Arab. *aṭ-ṭōb*, = *al-ṭob*, prob. a Coptic *tōb*, Egypt. hierog. *t'b*, of same meaning; but Minsheu 1623 has '*Adobe de barro*, mortar, clay.') Adopted in U.S. from Mexico, and popularly made into *dobie*. In Eng. sometimes with *e* mute, after mod. Fr. (in Littré's Supp.).] An unburnt brick dried in the sun.

1834 J. L. Stephens *Centr. Amer.* (1854) 224 The houses in Costa Rica are .. built of adobes or undried bricks two feet long and one broad, made of clay mixed with straw to give adhesion. 1865 E. B. Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 99 Adobe, in which form and as dobie, it is current among the English-speaking population of America. 1879 E. S. Bridges *Round the World* 12 He .. has a nice little adobi house. 1880 Earl Dunraven in *19th Cent.* Oct. 593 Small settlements .. consisting only of two or three mud, or rather adobe, houses.

† **Ado·d,** *int. Obs.* [for *Ah God!* cf. *adad, agad, egad, ecod*, etc.]

1708 Mrs. Centlivre *Busie Body* II. i. 30 Adod, I don't like those close Conferences. 1762 Foote *Orators* I. (1780) 9 Adod, away, in a hurry, Alice and I danced to Pewterers Hall.

† **A·dolent,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *adolēntem* pr. pple. of *adolē-re*, occ. used in med. L. for the inceptive *adolēscēntem*: see Du Cange.] Growing, adolescent.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 30 Lest it adolent Be letted to encrece and wex stronge.

Adolescence (ædole·sĕns). [a. Fr. *adolescence* (14th c., Littré), ad. L. *adolēscentia*; see next.] The process or condition of growing up; the growing age of human beings; the period which extends from childhood to manhood or womanhood; youth; ordinarily considered as extending from 14 to 25 in males, and from 12 to 21 in females. Also *fig.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* IX. xxv. (1554) 207 b, Afterward in their Adolescence Vertnously to teach them. 1647 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 423 Those times which we term vulgarly the old world, was indeed the youth or adolescence of it. 1760 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* I. 439 System of education, for the government of my childhood and adolescence. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IX. xx. xiii. 242 Ballot-Box Influenza! One of the most dangerous Diseases of National Adolescence. 1876 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* vii. 2 An infant had its price which rose as the child reached adolescence.

Adolescency (ædole·sĕnsi). [ad. L. *adolēscentia* n. of state f. *adolēscent-em* pr. pple. of *adolēsc-ĕre* to grow up.] The quality or state of being adolescent, or in the growing age. Properly distinguished from Adolescence, as *youthfulness* is from *youth*, as in 'a protracted adolescence,' but 'evidences of adolescency.'

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VI. i. (1495) 186 Adolescencia duryth the thyrd vii yere .. and after this adolescenciaes aege comyth the aege that is callyd juventus. 1495 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de Worde) I. liv. 110 bb, In his adolescencie he was Paynem. 1502 Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 157 The iij. age is adholescencye and endurith vnto xxv. yere age. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1632) I. xxvii. 92 The first and beardlesse youth of his adolescency. 1719 *Freethinker* No. 138 in *Philol. Anglic.*, In the seasons of puerility and adolescency.

Adolescent (ædole·sĕnt), *sb.* and *a.* [as sb. a. Fr. *adolescent* (15th c.) ad. L. *adolēscent-em* growing up, a youth, prop. pr. pple. of *adolēsc-ĕre* to grow up: see Adult. The subst. use is the commoner in L., and much earlier in Fr. and Eng. than the adj.; the latter is probably taken direct from L.]

A. *sb.* A person in the age of adolescence; a youth between childhood and manhood.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (1869) 103 A certen adolescente a yonge man. 1495 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de Worde) I. li. 104 bb, He admonested .. the adolescentes as his chyldren. 1815 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXVI. 498 Conveying, without indecency, to adolescents many facts concerning the human frame.

B. *adj.* Growing towards maturity; advancing from childhood to maturity.

1785 Cowper *Tirocin.* 210 Schools, unless discipline were doubly strong, Detain their adolescent charge too long. 1809 J. Barlow *Columb.* VIII. 149 Unfold each day some adolescent grace. 1878 B. Taylor *Pr. Deukal.* III. i. 100, I see Near manhood in thy adolescent limbs.

† **Ado·lorate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. A- *pref.* 11 + L. *dolor* grief + -ate[3].] To vex, grieve.

1598 Florio, *Dogliare*, to greeue, to molest .. to adolorate.

† **Ado·mmage,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [for earlier *endommage*, Endamage; see A- *pref.* 10.] To endamage, damage or injure.

1475 Caxton *Jason* 31 His armures were adommaged.

† **Adon.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *Adon*, a. L. *Adon*, another form of *Adonis* (q.v.).] Adonis; a fop or exquisite.

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 769 'Nay then,' quoth Adon. 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* 172 The Graces Darling, Adon of our plaines.

‖ **Adonai** (ădō·nāi, ædonēi·əi). Also **Adonay.** [Heb. אֲדֹנָי *ădōnāi* my Lords (f. אָדוֹן *ādōn* lord), one of the names given in O. T. to the Deity, and represented in the A.V. by 'Lord' in ordinary type; also substituted by the Jews, in reading, for the 'ineffable name' יהוה JHVH = *Jahveh* or *Jehovah*, the latter of which is said to owe its vowels to being 'pointed' by the Masoretes with those of the word *ădōnāi*.] A name of the Supreme Being.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 230/2 She thenne .. prayed in thys maner, O adonay lord Jhesu crist. 1557 *Sarum Primer* i. O greate and marveilous Lord, Adonay.

Adonean (ædonē·ăn), *a.* [f. L. *Adōnē-us* + -an.] Of or belonging to Adonis.

a 1864 Faber in Webster, Fair Adonean Venus.

Adonian (ădō·niăn), *a.* [f. L. *Adōni-us* + -an.] = Adonic.

1651 T. Stanley *Poems* 56 She then her old Adonian fire retains. 1871 *P. S. Lat. Gramm.* 480 The Adonian Verse is so intimately connected with the third Sapphic line that Hiatus at the close of the latter is unusual, and words are sometimes divided between the two verses.

Adonic (ădɑ·nik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Fr. *adonique*, ad. med. L. *adōnicus*, after L. *Sapphicus, Ionicus*, etc.]

A. *adj.* Of, or relating to Adonis; in L. and Gr. *Prosody*, epithet of a metre, consisting of a dactyl and spondee (– ∪ ∪ | – –).

1678 Phillips, *Adonick Verse* .. so called from *Adonis*, for the bewailing of whose death it was first compos'd.

B. *sb.* An Adonic verse or line.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. We meet with Adonics by themselves without sapphics, as also sapphics without Adonics. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 374 The sapphics .. were broken at a longer interval by the adonic.

Adonis (ădō·nis). [Gr. prop. name; ad. Phœn. אדן *adōn* lord; title of a Phœnician divinity; in Heb. a name of God.]

1. In Greek Mythology, a youth beloved by Venus for his beauty: hence *ironically*, a beau or dandy.

1765 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* I. 457 Two such Adonises talking so sweetly of our reciprocal passion!

†**2.** A particular kind of wig. *Obs.*

1760 H. WALPOLE quoted in *Blackw. Mag.* III. 167 He had a dark brown adonis and a cloak of black cloth. 1775 GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* III. xix. (D.) A fine flowing adonis or white periwig.

2. A genus of plants, N.O. *Ranunculaceæ*, of which the common species is called Pheasant's Eye.

1597 GERARDE *Herball* lxxiv. § 2. 310 The red flower of Adonis groweth wilde in the west parts of Englande among their corne. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 358 Fennel-leav'd perennial Adonis. 1861 PRATT *Flower. Plants* I. 14 Adonis (Pheasants' eye) . . Name from 'Adonis' . . whose blood was fabled to have stained the flower.

3. A species of butterfly (*Polyommatus Adonis*), also known as the Mazarine or Clifton Blue.

†**Ado·nist.** *Obs.* [f. ADONAI + -IST.]

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Adonai*, We find great disputes in authors, concerning the use and acceptation of the word Adonai; particularly, whether it is always read for the word Jehovah. This has given rise to two opposite sects among Hebraists, called Adonists and Jehovists.

Adonize (æ·dŏnəiz), *v.* [a. (16th c.) Fr. *adonise-r*; see ADONIS and -IZE.] *trans.* and *intr.* Of men: To make an Adonis of; to adorn; to dandify.

1611 COTGR., *Adoniser*, to adonize it; to resemble Adonis; to imitate, or counterfeit the graces, or beautie of Adonis. 1761 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* XII. XIV. (1802) III. 418 Three good hours, at least, in adjusting and adonizing myself. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Aug. 9/2 They may be Adonizing at Truefit's.

†**A-doors,** *Obs.*; prop. written separately a doors; less commonly a door. A phonetic reduction apparently of both *of doors, o' doors* (see A *prep.*2), and *at doors* (cf. *a-do*); common 6–8 in the phrases *forth a doors, out a doors, in a doors*, for which also the full forms occur.

1526 TINDALE *John* xii. 31 Nowe shall the prynce off this worlde be cast out a dores. 1532 MORE *Conf. Barnes* viii. Wks. 1557, 804/2 Ve shall beare no part of that flesh foorth a dores. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 393 Charitie drineth feare out a doores. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 487 He taketh one . . and draweth him in adoors. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 38 Out a' doore I'm hurld. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* 51 She saw him coming in a door. *Ibid.* 204 And with two dogs at's heels went out a door. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip to Scarb.* III. iii. 504 Here, run in a-doors quickly.

Cf. the full phrases:

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 268 In at a munster dor. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 36 Driuen out of doores with it when I goe from home. *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. ii. 283 As you went in at doors. *a* 1654 GATAKER *Spirit. Watch* 79 (T.) She would not go out at doors.

†**Ado·perate,** *v. Obs.* [f. med. L. *adoperāt-* ppl. stem of *adoperā-re* to use; f. *ad* to + *operāre* to work: see OPERATE.] To bring into operation, employ, use.

1632 J. HAYWARD *Eromena* 88 By the secret intelligence of the meanes already adoperated. 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 19 Without the Sword, which in this Case was never adoperated.

Adoperation (ădɒ·pĕrē·ʃən). *rare*−1. [n. of action f. med. L. *adoperā-re*; see prec. and -TION.] Application, employment.

1817 PEACOCK *Melincourt* II. 56 By a skilful adoperation of these means . . he might himself become the lord and master of the lands.

Adopt (ădɒ·pt), *v.* [a. Fr. *adopte-r* (16th c. in Litt.) ad. L. *adoptā-re* to choose for oneself, *esp.* a child; f. *ad* to + *optāre* to choose; prop. a freq. vb. f. an obs. pple. **opt-us*, f. **op-ĕre* to wish.]

1. *gen.* To take (any one) voluntarily into any relationship (as *heir, son, father, friend, citizen*, etc.) which he did not previously occupy. Const. *as* (*to, unto, sb. in appos.* obs.).

1548 HALL *Hen. VII*, an. 7 (R.) He did adopt to his heyre of all his realmes and dominions, Lewes the XI. 1598 R. BARCKLEY *Felicitie of Man* III. (1603) 158 Adopting mee to his sonne in law. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 135 May not a King adopt an Heire? *c* 1735 POPE *Hor. Ep.* I. vi. 108 Adopt him son or Cousin at the least. 1757 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 142 ₱ 12 Those whom he happens to adopt as favourites. 1782 COWPER *Retirement* 725 Friends, not adopted, with a schoolboy's haste, But chosen with a nice discerning taste. 1818 HALLAM *Middle Ages* (1872) II. 91 They were adopted into the Diet.

2. *esp.* (Without complement, and sometimes *absol.*) To take as one's own child, conferring all the rights and privileges of childship, or such of them as the law permits to be thus conferred.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 191, I had rather to adopt a Child, then get it. 1750 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Pope John VIII adopted Boson, king of Arles, which perhaps is the only instance in history of adoption in the order of ecclesiastics. 1873 Miss BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 20 My child! my child! . . what possessed me to marry you? why did not I adopt you instead?

†**3.** To receive a graft, as a tree. [L. *fac ramum ramus adoptet* OV. *Rem.* 195.] *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. Fit one [vine stocke] to the other, ioyning pith to pith, and then binding them fast together so close, that no aire may enter between, vntill such time as the one hath adopted the other.

4. To take up (a practice, method, word, or idea) from some one else, and use it as one's own; to embrace, espouse.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. ii. 48 Which, for your best ends, You adopt your policy. 1749 CHESTERFIELD *Lett.* 205 II. 280 Adopt no systems, but study them yourself. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* (1876) I. 11 He might possibly not have adopted the costume of the island. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxiii. 397 These men had married Egyptian wives and had adopted Egyptian habits.

b. *Philol.* (as used in this Dict.) To take a word from a foreign language into regular use without (intentionally) changing its form.

Thus: We have adopted the modern German names of several rocks and minerals, as *gneiss, hornblende, quartz*, and *nickel*.

5. To take (a course, etc.) as one's own (without the idea of its having been another's), to choose for one's own practice.

1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. 160 You cannot hesitate long upon the choice which it equally concerns your interests and your honour to adopt. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* ix. 92 He adopted one posture, from which he determined not to move. 1875 HIGGINSON *Hist. U. S.* xvii. 164 His resolutions were adopted by a small majority.

†**6.** *causal.* To make over to any one as his child, adherent, or subject; to affiliate, attach. [L. *se alicui adoptare.*] *Obs.*

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XV. 521 Sold to Laertes by divine command, And now adopted to a foreign land.

†**7.** To name after; to name anew after an adoptive parent; to christen or rechristen. [L. *aliquid* (*suo nomini*) *adoptare.*] *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 109 When you are past Smyrna, you come into certain plains, occasioned by the riuer Hermus, and therefore adopted in his name.

Adoptability (ădɒ·ptăbi·lĭti). [f. ADOPTABLE: see -BILITY.] Capability of being adopted or chosen. *concr.* An adoptable thing.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. xvii. (D.) The Liturgy . . was what we can call the Select Adoptabilities . . from that wide waste imbroglio of prayers already extant.

Adoptable (ădɒ·ptăb'l), *a.* [f. ADOPT + -ABLE.] Capable of being adopted; fit to be adopted.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 171 His . . metaphor was found adoptable. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 68 An 1-18th being the smallest difference of [musical] pitch adoptable without confusion.

†**Ado·ptant,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [a. Fr. *adoptant*, ad. L. *adoptant-em* pr. pple. of *adoptā-re* to ADOPT. Cited as sb. only.] *adj.* Adopting. *sb.* One who adopts, or takes a child as his own.

1671 FLAVEL *Fount. of Life* xv. 42 Both flow from the Pleasure and Goodwill of the adoptant.

†**Ado·ptate,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [f. L. *adoptāt-* ppl. stem of *adoptā-re* to ADOPT.] = ADOPT.

1662 PETTY *Taxes & Contrib.* 12 Having calculated these numbers, to adoptate a proportion of chirurgeons, apothecaries, and nurses to them.

Adoptative (ădɒ·ptătiv), *a.* [f. L. *adoptāt-* ppl. stem of *adoptā-re* to ADOPT + -IVE; as if ad. L. **adoptātīv-us.*] Of or pertaining to adoption; adoptive.

1615 BP. HALL *Contempl.* IV. xxii. (1833) 395 A spiritual and adoptative sonship. 1875 MCCLELLAN *New Test.* 623 Adoptative or other legal parentage, in opposition to the natural.

Adopted (ădɒ·ptĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ADOPT + -ED.] Taken voluntarily or admitted into any relationship not formerly occupied; *esp.* that of a child.

c 1590 GREENE *Friar Bacon* ix. 204, I accept thee here Without suspence as my adopted son. 1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L.* I. ii. 246 To be adopted heire to Fredricke. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) II. vi. 65 The only instances of Foreigners, and adopted Citizens who had ever advanced themselves to either of those honors. 1823 LAMB *Elia* II. vii. (1865) 277 An adopted denizen of the sea.

2. Taken up or chosen as one's own; assumed.

1660 DRYDEN *Astr. Red.* 70 These virtues Galba in a stranger sought, And Piso to adopted empire brought. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* § 11, 184 Their [the Romans'] Music and Poetry was always borrowed and adopted. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. x. 458 Gisa does not seem very warm in his patriotism for his adopted country. *Mod. Rose*, though an adopted word, is now as familiar as *daisy*.

Adoptedly (ădɒ·ptĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an adopted manner; by adoption.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iv. 47, *Luc.* Is she your cosen? *Isa.* Adoptedly; as schoole-maids change their names, By vaine, though apt affection.

Adopter (ădɒ·ptəɹ). [f. ADOPT + -ER 1.]

1. One who adopts into any relation, *esp.* that of sonship; an adoptive father.

1572 HULOET *Abecedarium*, Adopter, that makes the adoption, *Adoptator.* 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. CXVIII. 99 Antoninus . . did not onely equall his Adopter and Predecessours, in wisdome and other princely qualities. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. vi. (1742) 13 The Adopter was not full twenty years old, when he adopted a Senator, who was old enough to be his father. 1870 WYNTER in *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 174 The . . speculative father of six children, who sought charitable adopters for his offspring.

2. One who takes up any opinion or plan; *prop.* from another; also *gen.* as a matter of choice.

1829 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXXV. 244 The rash adopters of the more obvious etymological derivations. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 218 A practical rule, which, if adopted, would have the force of an intuition for its adopter also.

3. *Chem.* A tube connecting two pieces of apparatus; *esp.* one which connects the retort and receiver in apparatus for distillation. Also called ADAPTER.

1767 WOULFE in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 411 The retort was set in a reverberatory furnace, and an adopter and quilled receiver luted to it. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 10 Conical tubes that fit into another, for lengthening the necks of retorts . . are called adopters.

Adopting (ădɒ·ptin), *vbl. sb.* [f. ADOPT + -ING 1.] A choosing or taking as one's own, or into any relationship, *esp.* as a child; adoption.

1591 PERCYVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Ahijamiento*, adopting, *adoptatio.* 1861 GEO. ELIOT *S. Marner* 313 That was the only adopting I ever heard of: and the child was transported when it was twenty-three.

Adopting (ădɒ·ptin), *ppl. a.* [f. ADOPT + -ING 2.] That adopts.

1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* 47 II. 44 The adopting fathers are generally very tender to these children. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* xv. (1860) 238 Torn from the arms of her adopting father.

Adoption (ădɒ·pʃən). [ad. (directly or through Fr. *adoption*) L. *adoptiōn-em* n. of action, f. obs. ppl. stem *adopt-*, whence also *adoptā-re* to ADOPT. In late L. *adoptio* was used instead of *adoptātio*, the n. of action, from *adoptā-re.*]

1. The action of voluntarily taking into any relation; *esp.* of taking into sonship. **a.** *viewed actively.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) V. 213 Þe sacrament of adopcioun [*sacramento adoptionis*] i.e. baptism. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* a iiij. The second [kind of cousin] is legale, the whiche cause is by adopcyon. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 15 The Lawiers . . define Adoption to be a legitimate act imitating nature, found out for their solace and comfort, which haue no children. 1602 SHAKS. *Hamt.* I. iii. 62 The friends thou hast, and their adoption tride, Grapple them to thy Soule, with hoopes of Steele. 1755 SHERLOCK *Disc.* I. viii. 230 The Spirit itself, that is the Spirit of Adoption, which Christians receive, is one Witness. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Holy Ghost* i. 18 We are made sons of God by adoption.

b. *fig.*

1644–58 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems, &c.* (1677) 118 As Chickens are hatcht at Grand Cairo by the Adoption of an Oven.

c. *viewed passively*, The fact of being so adopted; adopted relation or condition.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* viii. 23 We vssilf sorwen withynne us for the adopcioun of goddis sones, *that is . . the staat of Goddis sones bi grace* [TINDALE adopcion, CRANMER adopcyon, *Genevan, Rheims*, 1611 adoption]. 1494 FABYAN VII. CCXXXIII. 268 The kynge shulde take hym for his sone of adopcion, and ryghtefull heyre. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. XXII. (1865) 388 It could not taste of death, by reason of its adoption into immortal palaces.

2. The act of taking up and treating as one's own; acceptance, espousal.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry Wives* II. ii. 309, I shall . . stand vnder the adoption of abhominable termes. 1769 BURKE *Pres. State Nat.* Wks. II. 121 They may add to the publick calamity of their own measures, the adoption of his projects. 1821 CRAIG *Drawing & Paint.* vi. 347, I cannot, therefore, recommend this mode of miniature painting to your adoption. 1878 SEELEY *Stein.* III. 550 The country of his own adoption.

b. *Philol.* (as used in this Dict.) The taking of a word belonging to a foreign language into regular use in our own, without (intentional) change of form; a special instance of this process.

Thus: The English word *hotel* is an adoption of the modern French (as *hostel* was of the Old French) living descendant of Latin *hospitāle*; in *hospital* we have a French and English adaptation of the Latin word itself. These facts are thus symbolized: Eng. *hotel*, a. mod. Fr. *hôtel*:—OFr. *hostel*:—L. *hospitāle*. Eng. *hospital*, a. OFr. *hospital*, ad. L. *hospitāle.*

c. *passively*, The fact of being so taken up and accepted; the being adopted.

1755 JOHNSON *Pref. to Dict.*, Which [words] . . must depend for their adoption on the suffrage of futurity. 1879 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 10/2 The great advantages of their adoption in all great metropolitan centres.

Adoptional (ădɒ·pʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL 1. Cf. *nation-al*, etc.] Of or belonging to adoption.

1861 W. H. MILL *Pantheist. Princ.* (ed. 2) 212 Leaving them [the Evangelists] to describe severally the natural and the adoptional lines of this, and withholding the descent of the only true parent.

Adoptionism (ădɒ·pʃəniz'm). *Eccl. Hist.* [f. ADOPTION + -ISM.] The tenets of the ADOPTIONISTS.

1874 BLUNT *Dict. of Sects* 8 By contemporaries Adoptionism was regarded as identical with . . Nestorianism.

Adoptionist (ădɒ·pʃənist). *Eccl. Hist.* [f. ADOPTION + -IST.] One of a sect who maintained that Jesus Christ is the son of God by adoption only; commonly known under their Latin appellation of *adoptiani*. Also used *attrib.*

1847 in CRAIG. 1853 C. HARDWICK *Hist. of Chr. Ch.* iii. 66 The controversy known as the Adoptionist, but in reality a phase of Nestorianism revived. 1874 BLUNT *Dict. of Sects* 7 The Gnostics were in a certain sense Adoptionists.

†**Ado·ptious,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. ADOPTION, after analogy of *ambition, ambitious*, etc., as if f. L. **adoptiōsus.*] Of, or connected with, adoption.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 187 With a world Of pretty fond adoptious christendomes That blinking Cupid gossips [*i.e.* christenings of adopted children for which Cupid stands godfather].

Adoptive (ădɒ·ptiv), *a.* [a. Fr. *adoptif, -ive*, ad. L. *adoptīvus* characterized by adoption: see ADOPT and -IVE.]

1. Due to adoption, as an adoptive son, father, etc.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. viii. (1554) 170 a, Sonne adoptife . . Of sayd Galba. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* Rolls Ser. VII. 510 The holy kyng Edward . . made William Norman his sone adoptivus. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. of M. Aurel.* (1546) X viij, She is thy mother adoptiue, and my natural wife. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. (1641) 4/1 A Hen that fain would hatch a Brood, Some of her own, some of adoptive

bloud. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* I. iii, The adoptive and cheerefull boldnesse which our new alliance with God requires. 1748 CHESTERFIELD *Lett.* 176 II. 155 The herd of mankind can hardly be said to think; their notions are almost all adoptive. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. 710 That the adoptive brother should be preferred to the brother by blood. 1880 W. COAY *Mod. Eng. Hist.* I. 189 To sacrifice himself to Greece as his adoptive country.

2. Fitted or inclined to adopt, having the habit of adopting.

a 1834 LAMB *Lett.* xvii. 164 There is adoptive as well as acquisitive sacrifice. 1880 G. A. SALA in *Illust. Lond. News* 18 Dec. 587 Surely the English language is the most receptive and most swiftly adoptive in the world.

Adoptively (ădo͝ptivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + LY².] In an adoptive manner; by way of adoption.

1844 MAITLAND *Dark Ages* 482 For it is one thing to be so [i.e. one with God] adoptively, and another to be so substantially. 1844 B. THORPE *Ælfric's Hom.* I. 259 God, the Father Almighty, has one Son naturally, and many adoptively [A.Sax. *gewiscendlice*].

‖ Ador. [L.] The grain used in sacrifices, spelt.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 41 In mene lande of ador or of whete, An acre lande to strikes III is mete.

Adorability (ădō·răbi·lĭti). [f. ADORABLE; see -BILITY.] The quality of being adorable; adorableness.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. iv. 64 If adorability agree to the humanity of Christ, then may his humanity help and save us. 1794 BURNS in *Wks.* IV. 173 The adorability of her charms. 1832 COLERIDGE *Table Talk* Apr. 4 Both Laelius and Faustus Socinus laid down the adorability of Jesus in strong terms.

Adorable (ădō··răb'l), *a.* [a. Fr. *adorable*, ad. L. *adōrābil-em* worthy of worship; f. *adōrā-re*; see ADORE + -ABLE.]

1. Worthy of worship or divine honour.

1611 COTGR., *Adorable*, adorable, worthy, or fit to be adored. 1654 BAKER *Lett. Balzac* III. 105 And make me a thing adoreable and divine. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 228 We discover the adorable wisdom of God in his works. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* III. 399 That adorable Being who governs all.

2. By exaggeration, said of anything to which one is passionately attached.

1710 SHAFTESBURY *Charact.* III. i. (1737) II. 349 A way to make very adorable Places of these Silvan Habitations. 1766 ANSTEY *Bath Guide* (1779) 139 I'm griev'd to the heart Without cash to depart, And quit this adorable scene. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* VI. ix. (1871) 469 The ever adorable had truly quitted the mountains.

Adorableness (ădō·răb'lnės). [f. ADORABLE + -NESS.] The quality of being adorable; 'worthiness to be adored.' Bailey 1731, whence in J.

1806 DAWSON *Phil. Angl.* s.v., The adorableness of the divine nature is demonstrated in the works of creation and providence. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxii. 177 What suffused adorableness in a human frame where there is a mind that can flash out comprehension and hands that can execute finely!

Adorably (ădō··răbli), *adv.* [f. ADORABLE + -LY².] 'In a manner worthy of adoration.' J.

1806 DAWSON *Phil. Angl.* s.v., O adorably great and glorious majesty of heaven and earth!

Adoral (æ:dō·răl), *a.* [f. L. *ad* to, at + *ōr-* mouth + -AL.] Situated at the mouth. Cf. ABORAL.

1882 SLADEN in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVI. 194 The first or most adoral transverse ambulacral combs of two neighbouring rays touch one another at their bases.

Adorally (æ:dō·răli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In the direction of or towards the mouth.

1882 SLADEN in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVI. 196 The thickened extremity being directed adorally.

Adorat. 'A chymical weight of four pounds.' Phillips 1678. Also in Kersey, and Bailey.

Adorate, obs. variant of ODORATE, scented.

Adoration (æ:dorē·ʃən). [a. Fr. *adoration*, ad. L. *adōrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *adōrā-re*; see ADORE.]

1. The act of worshipping, or paying divine honours; worship, reverence.

1543 JOVE *Expos. Daniel* iii. (R.) Muche more execrable is it to serue or worship them [images] with any reuerent behauiour ether by adoracion, prostracion, knelyng, or kissing. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 351 With solemn adoration down they cast Thir Crowns inwove with Amarant and Gold. 1774 BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 174 The Greeks in times of old . . paid their adoration to rude unwrought stones. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* II. iv. vii. (1864) 344 The Church may draw fine and aërial distinctions between images as objects of reverence and as objects of adoration. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 25, 187 That deep and calm beauty which suggests the thought of adoration to the human mind. 1866 LIDDON *Bampt. Lect.* vii. (1875) 362 Adoration is no mere prostration of the body, it is the prostration of the soul.

2. *fig.* The exhibition of profound regard and love.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 274 *Ol.* How does he loue me? *Vio.* With adorations. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Ad. Bede* 29 That adoration which a young man gives to a woman whom he feels to be greater and better than himself.

3. *techn.* A method of electing a pope.

1599 SANDYS *Eur. Spec.* (1632) 146 Two third parts of their voyces . . are requisite to him, that either by adoration or in Scrutinie shall winne that glorie. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* III. ii. 286 The third way of creating Popes, is by *Adoration*, which is perform'd in this manner; That Cardinal, who . . desires to favour any other Cardinal . . puts himself before him in the Chappel, and makes him a low Reverence; and when it falls out that two thirds of the Cardinals do the same, the Pope is then understood to be created. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 296 There was a moment when the feeling was so far in his [Pole's] favour that he might have been chosen on the spot by adoration.

†**4.** Kissing the hand as a sign of honour. *Obs.* (Prob. never so used, but given in the following passage as the 'right sense' of the word *adore*, as if formed from Lat. *ad* to + *os, oris*, the mouth.)

1614 SELDEN *Titles* 41 Adoration, and Salutation with a kisse of the hand, is all one in the right sense of the word.

†**Ado·rative,** *a. Obs.* [f. *adōrāt-* ppl. stem of *adōrā-re* to ADORE + -IVE.] Of or pertaining to adoration.

1637 S. RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 179 (1862) I. 429 Not a formal thanksgiving but an annunciation or predication of Christ's death—concional, not adorative.

Adoratory (ădo·rătəri). *rare.* [ad. med. L. *adōrātōrium*, f. *adōrātōr* a worshipper.] A place of worship: specially applied like the med. L. to those of pagans.

1800 M. KEATINGE tr. *Diaz, Conq. Mex.* 16 On the shore they found some adoratories or temples, built of lime and stone, and containing idols made of clay and wood.

Adore (ădō·ɹ), *v.* Forms: 3–4 aoure, 5 adoure, 6– adore. [a. OFr. *aöre-r, aüre-r, aoure-r*:—L. *adōrā-re* to address, salute, reverence, in late L. to worship; f. *ad* to + *ōrā-re* to speak, entreat, beg, f. *ōr-* (nom. *ōs*) mouth. Refash. in 14th c. Fr. as *adourer, adorer*, whence Eng *adore*. See ANOURE.]

1. To worship as a deity, to pay divine honours to. (Now almost confined to poetry.)

c 1305 *St. Kath.* in *E. E. P.* 31 Here godes noþing nere: þat hi aourede hem to. 1340 *Ayenb.* 135 Yef þou wilt þanne lyerni god to bidde and to aouri ariȝt. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 268/1 He was adoured and worshyped of all the peple as a god. 1484 — *Chyualry* 4 To preye and adoure god Almyghty. 1557 SURREY *Æneid* II. (R.) My father . . Spake to the gods, and holy sterre adored. 1611 BIBLE *Bel* 4 The king worshipped it, and went daily to adore it. 1628 PRYNNE *Cens. of Cosens* 18 We may worship them in their Pictures —though wee may not Adore the Pictures themselues. 1732 POPE *Ess. on Man* III. 198 Be crown'd as Monarchs, or as Gods adored. 1738 C. WESLEY *Hymn*, Rejoice! the Lord is King! Your Lord and King adore! *c* 1860 J. S. B. MONSELL *Hymn* 'O worship the Lord,' Kneel and adore Him, the Lord is His name!

2. (In the usage of R. C. Ch.) To reverence with relative or representative honours.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Heb.* xi. 22 By faith Iacob dying, blessed euery one of the sonnes of Ioseph; and adored the toppe of his rodde. 1762 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* an. 1689 (R.) He was met by a procession of popish bishops and priests . . bearing the host, which he publickly adored. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 69 He forbade the practice of creeping to the cross and adoring it.

3. *absol.* and *intr.* To offer worship.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* x. 25 Cornelius came to meete him, and falling at his feete adored. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 279 Pretending that a piece of bread is the very body of Christ . . and is adored towards accordingly. *a* 1826 HEBER *Hymn* 'Holy, Holy, Holy,' Gratefully adoring, our songs we raise to thee. 1843 E. JONES *Sensat. & Event* 12, I adore to it again.

4. *techn.* To kiss the hand, to a sovereign, etc. (So explained by Selden, but perh. never so used.) *Obs.* Also, To elect (a pope) by ADORATION.

1614 SELDEN *Titles* 40 Προσκυνῶ is truly interpreted in *Adosculor* (if the composition bee lawfull) or *Adoro*; both signifying to honor by kissing the hand. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 272 The Cardinals meeting in the Gallery, to go together and adore him in his Chamber.

5. *fig.* To reverence or honour very highly; to regard with the utmost respect and affection.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 177 Let the Soule forth that adoreth thee. 1599 MARSTON *Scourge of Vill.* III. ix. 218 My soule adores iudiciall schollership. 1718 POPE *Iliad* IX. 453 Slave as she was, my soul adored the dame. 1766 ANSTEY *Bath Guide* VIII. (1779) 61 The tender soft sex I shall ever adore. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 575 The great mass of the population abhorred Popery and adored Monmouth.

¶ By confusion of ME. *adore-n* and *adorn-e(n*, and contact of meanings in sense of *honour*, used for ADORN.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ii. 46 Like to the hore Congealed drops, who do the morn adore. *c* 1624 FLET. & MASS. *Elder Brother* IV. iii. (fol. 2, 118) Armlets for great queens to adore.

Adored (ădō·ɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. ADORE *v.* + -ED.] Worshipped, revered, highly reverenced, regarded with profound affection.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A 368, I forloyne my dere endorde. 1653 CRASHAW *Sacr. Poems* 164 At Thy adoréd feet, thus, he lays down His gorgeous tire Of flame and fire. 1713 POPE *Winds. For.* 301 Old warriors whose ador'd remains In weeping vaults her hallow'd earth contains. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* lxix. (1806) V. 198 To seek a second time, through all the horrors of civil war, for his adored republic. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 163 The husband of her adored friend.

†**Ado·rement.** *Obs. rare.* [f. ADORE *v.* + -MENT after analogy of words in *-ment* a. from Fr., as *judgement, commandment*, etc.] The act of adoring; adoration. ('A word scarcely used.' J.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 11 The literall and downe-right adorement of Cats, Lizards, and Beetles. *Ibid.* I. xi. 46 That reasonable spirits would never firmely be lost in the adorement of things inanimate.

Adorer (ădō·rəɹ). [f. ADORE + -ER¹.]

1. One who adores; a worshipper; a votary.

1602 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* XIII. lxxvii. (1612) 318 Iupiter . . of whom euen his Adorers write cuill Taches many an one. 1615 BEAUM. & FLET. *Cupid's Rev.* I. i. (T.) Adorers of that drowsy deity. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 143 And thinner left the throng Of his adorers. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* V. xlii. 12 Which had . . driven his adorers from his shrine with blows and menaces.

2. *fig.* An ardent admirer, a lover.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iv. 74, I professe my selfe her Adorer, not her Friend. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scep. Sci.* 70 And who that adorer of Des-Cartes that professeth Scepticism? *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Wealth* Wks. 1730 I. 86 They were fain of accusers, to become the adorers of Scipio. 1853 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange's *Life* III. xiv. 256 As to the adorers of Alfred Tennyson, they unluckily haunt one at all seasons.

Adoring (ădō·rin), *vbl. sb.* [f. ADORE + -ING¹.] The giving of worship or reverence, or expressing ardent regard; adoration. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Is.* VI. v. 66 Two shepherds most I love with just adoring. 1684 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* 183 The contemplating God in his Works, and the adoring him for them. 1820 KEATS *S. Agnes* vi, Young virgins might have visions of delight, And soft adorings from their loves receive.

Adoring (ădō·rin), *ppl. a.* [f. ADORE *v.* + -ING².] Worshipping, reverencing, showing ardent regard.

1652 CRASHAW *Sacr. Poems* 153 It comes, among The conduct of adoring spirits. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* Trin. Sund., Teach the adoring heart to fall. 1839 SIR R. GRANT *Bk. Praise* (G. T.) 71 Saviour when in dust to Thee Low we bend the adoring knee. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* I. viii. 205 Not one of those bland, adoring, and gently tearful women.

Adoringly (ădō·rinli), *adv.* [f. ADORING *a.* + -LY².] In an adoring manner; with adoration, or ardent admiration.

1824–5 *Life of Dean Hook* I. 57 Your most devoted adoringly affectionate nephew. 1844 *Vest. Creat.* (ed. 3) 240 Such a degree of wisdom . . as we only can attribute adoringly to the one Eternal and Unchangeable. 1859 MASSON *Milton* I. 438 They appear, dance round him adoringly.

Adorn (ădō·ɹn), *v.* Forms: 4–5 aourne, 5 aorne, 5–6 adourne, 5–7 adorne, 6– adorn. [a. OFr. *aörne-r, aürne-r, aourne-r*, (later *adourne-r, adorne-r*):—L. *adornā-re* to fit out, to deck out; f. *ad* to + *ōrnā-re* to furnish, to deck. The *d* of pref. *ad-*, regularly dropped in OFr., began to be inserted again by the Fr. scribes in 14th c., and has regularly appeared in Eng. since the end of the 15th. See also the form ANORN.]

I. To be an ornament to.

1. To beautify as an ornament does; to be an ornament to; to add beauty or lustre to.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. Proem 2 O blisfull light, of which the bemes clere Adornith al the thryd hevyn faire. 1659 DRYDEN *On Death of Cromw.* vii, No borrow'd bays his temples did adorn. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 840 Of choicest Flours a Garland to adorne Her Tresses. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 94 The venerable rust that rather adorns and preserves, than destroys the metal. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones of Ven.* (1874) I. Pref. 7 The circular temple of the Croydon Gas Company adorned the centre of the pastoral and sylvan scene.

2. *fig.* To add lustre to, as a quality does.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XV. lxxiii. (1495) 515 Moost noble ryuers, Ganges Indus and Hispanes, that aourne the countre of ynde. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* 176 Thousands were there Whose names some nobler poem shall adorn. 1742 W. COLLINS *Ecl.* I. 40 Each softer virtue that adorns the fair. 1848 L. HUNT *Jar of Honey* ix. 119 The following might have adorned the pages of Spenser. *Mod.* The piety which adorns his character.

3. Hence, Of a person: To add to the honour, splendour, or attractiveness of anything, by his presence.

1534 *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E, The holie senate was adorned with olde prudente persons. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 527 ₱ 2 The pitying Goddess easily comply'd, Follow'd in Triumph, and adorn'd her Guide. 1727 POPE *Dunc.* III. 134 And a new Cibber shall the stage adorn. 1795 SEWEL tr. *Hist. Quakers* I. II. 143 That every one, in your respective places, may adorn the truth. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Life of Miss Mitford* I. iv. 108 Three such women as have seldom adorned one age and one country.

II. To furnish with ornaments.

4. To fit out or furnish with anything that beautifies; to deck, ornament, beautify, decorate, or embellish (*with*). Now chiefly *poetic.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xvi, I can my worke . . Right as me lyst, adourne and make fayre. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 39 To see you in suche pompe and pride to aorne suche a carion as is youre body. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 268/2 Our sauyour went to his passion on horsbacke aourned as a kynge. 1530 PALSGR. 417/2, I adorne, I beautyfy with fayre clothes or otherwyse. *Jadorne.* 1580 BARET *Alvearie*, To be adourned with garlandes and Roses on their heades. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, v. iv. 134 Adorne his Temples with a Coronet. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 805 The female . . maketh much of her young ones, licking and adorning their skins. 1611 BIBLE *Is.* lxi. 10 As a bride adorneth herselfe with her iewels. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 150 in *Philol. Anglic.*, He would take as much care to adorn his mind as his body. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 318 A decent room Adorned with carpet, formed in Wilton's loom. 1853 *Arabian Nights* (Routl.) 584 Begin to adorn yourself in one of your most elegant dresses.

5. *fig.* To embellish with any property or quality.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxv, To magnifye And adourne it with his eloquence. 1530 PALSGR. 417 It is better to adorne the with vertues. 1586 T. B. tr. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* II. 195 The gifts and graces, wherewith God daily adorneth and enricheth his children. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 9 Most deservedly adorned with divers other honors in his own country. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 298 The many great vertues with which he has adorned his mind.

†**6.** To deck out speciously, dress up, 'get up,' prepare. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 6 Are they not ashamed .. to adorne a pretence of profit mixt with pleasure. 1622 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. v. § 3. 34 No man adorneth disputation against him.

¶ By confusion of *ador-en* and *adorn-(en*, helped by the sense of *honour*, in which both meet: To adore.

1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxvii, Mars, the God of Armes, they did adorne. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Metam.* x. v, She wolde leve this contre in [which she] was aorned and worshipped. 1581 NUCE tr. *Seneca's Octavia* 174 b, Augustus .. Whom as a God in minsters we adorne. *a* 1600 *Soutar descryvit in Ever-Green* (1761) I. 118 Kneiland full lawly on thair Kneis, Thair Gods till adorn.

† Adorn, *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] Adornment.

1598 WYRLEY *Armorie* 44 With brave Bundutia or Viragoes best .. She may compare for valerous adorne. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 20 Without adorne of gold or silver.

† Adorn (ădǭɹn), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. It. *adorno*, short for *adornato* adorned :—L. *adōrnātus* pa. pple. of *adōrnā-re*: see ADORN *v.*] Adorned, ornate.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 576 She will acknowledge thee her head, Made so adorn for thy delight the more.

† Adornate, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *adōrnāt-* ppl. stem of *adōrnā-re*: see ADORN. The Eng. repr. of L. *adōrnā-re*, as ADORN is of Fr. *adorner*.] To adorn.

1577 FRAMPTON in *Arber's App. Jas. I. Counterbl. Tob.* 81 To adornate Gardens with the fairnesse thereof.

† Adorna·tion. *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *adōrnāt-* ppl. stem of *adōrnāre*: see ADORN. As if ad. L. **adōrnātiōn-em*.] The act of adorning; also that with which anything is adorned; adornment, decoration; ornament.

1597 J. KING *Fun. Serm.* in *Comm. on Jonah* (1864) 320 Making show to the world, under his glorious adornations, that he is of some better substance. 1616 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1861) II. 439 Fair monuments of her beauty and adornation. 1631 MARKHAM *Way to Wealth* 3. II. ii. (1668) 87 They are so useful for adornation. 1676 BULLOKAR, *Adornation*, a decking or trimming. [So 1721 in BAILEY. 1775 ASH, 'Not much used.']

Adorned (ădǭɹnd), *ppl. a.*; also 5 **aourned**, 5–6 **adourned**. [f. ADORN *v.* + -ED.]

1. Furnished or decked, with things that add beauty or worth; beautified, decorated, ornamented.

1481 CAXTON *Myrrour* Prol. 1 Sette by declaracion in fair and Aourned volumes. 1490—*Eneydos* ii. 15, A coffre well rychely adourned wyth many precyous stones. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 52 The Monarchial prince, or adourned Kyng. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. i. 79 She came adorned hither like sweet May. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 151 Adorned She was indeed, and lovely. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 206 Loveliness, Needs not the foreign aid of ornament, But is, when unadorned, adorned the most.

2. *fig.* Furnished with properties or qualities that confer distinction or give delight.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 5 b, The herte adourned with vertue rendrith the man noble. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 446 Adorn'd With splendor, arm'd with power. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iv. 200 Adorned with integrity and honour. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* II. 261 Adorned with eloquence, piety, and persuasion.

Adorner (ădǭɹnəɹ). [f. ADORN *v.* + -ER[1].] He who, or that which, adorns.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Harold* IV. CXXX, O Time! the beautifier of the dead, Adorner of the ruin. 1862 LYTTON *Strange Story* I. 32 Poet or painter might have seen an image equally true to either of these adorners of the earth.

Adorning (ădǭɹnin), *vbl. sb.* [f. ADORN *v.* + -ING[1].] Adornment, ornamentation, decoration.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* x. iii. (1495) 374 The elementes ben not bare of arayeng and aournynge. 1580 BARET *Alvearie*, The fayre greene adourning of the bankes with grasse. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Pet.* iii. 3 Whose adorning, let it not bee that outward adorning, of plaiting the haire. 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Eliz.* I. 33 For the more plentifull adorning of their wits. 1669 H. MORE *Seven. Ch.* vi. (T.) Her prankings and adornings in the splendour of their altars.

Adorning (ădǭɹnin), *ppl. a.* [f. ADORN *v.* + -ING[2].] Adding or giving beauty or splendour; embellishing; ornamental, decorative.

1659 *Gentleman's Calling* (1696) 30 The most adorning Accomplishments of a Gentleman. 1775 ASH, *Adorning*, ornamenting, embellishing, decking-up. *Mod.* Traces of his adorning pencil.

Adorningly (ădǭɹninli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an adorning manner; so as to adorn; decoratively. (In mod. Dicts.)

Adornment (ădǭɹnmĕnt). Forms: 5 **aournement**, **aornement**, 5–6 **adournement**, 6 **adornament**, 6–7 **adornement**, 6– **adornment**. [a. OFr. *aournement*, later *adournement*, *adornement*; f. *aourner*, *adourner*, to ADORN + -MENT, as if :—L. **adōrnāmentum*, to which the Eng. spelling was occasionally assimilated.]

1. The action of adorning, or embellishing; embellishment, ornamentation.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Metam.* x. vi, He .. made to her many fayre aornamentis. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* (J.) The heavens, before they had motion and adornment. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 145 All the industry and art I could unite to the adornment of my native tongue. 1877 MRS. BRASSEY *Voy. in Sunbeam* x. (1878) 163 The finest description used for personal adornment.

2. A thing employed to adorn; an ornament, a decoration. With *pl.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. v. 11 The ladies them self brought theyr jewellis and ryche adournemens. 1543 BLOMEVR in *Richm. Wills & Invent.* (1853) 47 Decent kepyng and wesshyng of the adornaments belongyng to the altars. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* III. viii. 40 My steps will gently tread With these adornments. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 28 Thou hast won thee rich adornments. 1859 MRS. SCHIMMELPENNINCK *Beauty* I. ix. § 29 The colouring, adornments, and furnishing of a room.

Adorty, adorthy, ? obs. form of AORTA, with *a-* changed to *ad-* after A- *pref.* 7.

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.* What veynes passe betwene the kydnees ouer the spondyles? *A.* There passe the veyne adorty. *Ibid.* The veynes called kyllis, and adorthy.

Adosculation (ædǫ̆skiulē·ʃən). [n. of action, f. *adōsculāt-* ppl. stem of *adōsculā-ri* to give a kiss to; f. *ad* to + *ōsculā-ri* to kiss; f. *ōscul-um* a little mouth, dim. of *ōs* mouth.]

1. Impregnation of animals or plants by mere external contact, without intromission.

1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. v. § 9 (1682) 173 By many Birds, where there is no Intromission, but only an Adosculation of Parts. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Divers kinds of birds and fishes are also impregnated by adosculation.

2. The insertion of one part of a plant into another.

1731 BAILEY, vol. II, *Adosculation* (in Botany) a joining or insertion of one part of a plant into some cavity, as it were mouth to mouth. [WEBSTER cites CRABB.]

‖ **Adossée** (adǫse, ădǫ·si), *ppl. a. Her.* [Fr. pa. pple. of *adosser* to turn the back to; f. *à* to + *dos* back.] Turned back to back. (See the Eng. f. ADDORSED.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Adossée* is used, in heraldry, to denote two figures or bearings, placed back to back.

† Ado·te, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + DOTE.] To become silly.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2054 He wax neiȝh out of wit · for wraþ þat time & for dol a-doteþ.

† Ado·ted, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Grown silly, become foolish; infatuated.

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 222 Ase dusie men & adotede. *Ibid.* 272 So he bringeð ofte aȝean into þe adotede soule .. þeo ilke sunnen. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 4 It falleth, that the most wise Ben other while of love adoted.

Adoub(e, variant of ADUB *v. Obs.* to equip.

† Adou·bt, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [phonetic var. of REDOU(B)T, a. Fr. *redoute-r*.] To fear, dread.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* IV. 1097 Ye noblist of nome þat neuer man adouted.

† Adoubted, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Redoubted, dreaded; formidable.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 111 The more adouted thou schalt be. 1340 *Alex. & Dind.* 970 To his adoutede duk · dindimus sente.

2. Frightened, afraid.

1471 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* 668 III. 5 Be ye not adoghtyd off the worlde, ffor I trust all schall be well.

Adoutry, obs. form of ADULTERY.

Adown (ădǫu·n), *adv.* and *prep. arch.* Forms: 1 **of dúne**, 1–2 **adún(e**, 2 **odune**, 3 **adun**, 3–5 **adoun(e**, 4–6 **adowne**, 4– **adown**. [OE. *of dúne* off the mount, *de monte* (see DOWN *sb.*), cf. OFr. *à val* :—L. *ad vallem* to the valley, used in the same sense. As early as 2, the reduced form *a-dūn* was aphetized to *dūn*, *doun*, DOWN, which soon became the ordinary prose form. But *adown* never became obs., and still survives as a poetic variant of *down*.]

A. *adv.*

1. To a lower place or situation; downward, down. With vbs. of motion, and pleonastically with vbs. signifying descent; as *fall*, *sink*, *alight*, *sit*, *kneel*.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Luke iv. 9 ȝif sunu godes arð, asend ðeh hiona of-dune [*Lindisf.* aduna, *W. Sax.* nyþer]. *a* 1000 CYNEWULF *Judith* 291 Hí ðá hreowiz móde Wurpon hira wǽpen of dúne. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Man. Astron.* 16 Se ne gæð nǽfre adune under þyssere eorðan. *a* 1090 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1083 And þa oðre ða dura brǽcon þær adune and eodon inn. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 Þe engles adun follon in to þe þosternesse hellen. 1280 *Havelok* 567 And caste þe knaue adoun so harde. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 717 Eyþer enpeynede him with al ys miȝt: to dyngen oþer adoun. *c* 1400 *Sege off Melayne* 1480 He tuke his spere owt of reste adownn. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxxviii. 159 The brayne fel adoun vpon the ground. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 24 Thrise did she sinke adowne in deadly swownd. 1717 PARNELL *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 17 And drops his limbs adown. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* V. viii, His gorgeous collar hung adown. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 418 Till the wretch falls adown with whirling brain.

† 2. In a lower place; *esp.* on earth, here below. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Man. Astron.* 16 On winterliere tide hi beoð on niht uppe, & on dæge adune. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Maunc. T.* 1 Whan Phebus duelt her in this erthe adoun. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prol. I. viii, O May thou Mirrour of Soles .. Till eurie thing adown respirature [=refreshing].

† 3. *fig.* To a lower condition or state. Hence, to *bring adown*: to bring to an end. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 205 Ðet blisfule bern .. ðet þurh his holi passiun werp þene deouel adun. 1205 LAYAMON 19686 A þat Sæxisce men · setten us a-dune [1250 a-doune]. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 266 Buh adun þine heorte. 1384 CHAUCER *Leg. G. Wom.* 250 Ester ley thou thyn meknesse al a-doun. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XI. 94 And with þe pyk putte adoune .. Lordes þat lyuen as hem lust. *c* 1430 *Syr Generides* 5418 To bring al this werre a doune. 1587 *Myrroure for Mag., Morgan* vii. 1, If once I might put her adowne.

† 4. *fig.* In a lower condition or state. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 376 Monye heye men of þe lond in prison he huld strong .. And ȝyf þat eny hym wraþþede, adoun he was anon.

B. *prep.* (with a defining obj.)

1. In a descending direction upon or along.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troyl.* II. 764 Adoune the staire anon right tho she went. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 31 [His] scaly taile was stretcht adowne his back full lowe. 1710 PHILIPS *Pastorals* I. 34 To chase the lingring Sun adown the Sky. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 365 Adown his cheek a tear unbidden stole. 1811 BYRON *Ch. Harold* I. lxxxix, Fresh legions pour adown the Pyrenees. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 50 There is also a beautiful view from the mansion, adown the Kennebec.

2. *fig.* Of time.

1839 LOWELL *Threnodia* Wks. 1879, 2 He did but float a little way Adown the stream of time. 1877 M. ARNOLD *New Sirens* in *Poems* I. 40 Adown life's latter days.

† Adownright, *adv. Obs.*; 2–3 **adun-riht(es.** [f. OE. *adún* down + *riht* straight.] Straight down, DOWNRIGHT.

c 1175 *Pater Noster* 90 in *Lamb. Hom.* 59 Alle dor and fuȝel ifliht: lete he makede adunriht. Þene Mon .. his neb upward he wrohte. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 60 Sweordes dunt is adunriht. 1250 LAYAMON 29894 And adun rihtes slowen: al þat hii neh comen.

† Adow·nward, *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* For forms see ADOWN. [f. ADOWN + -WARD.]

A. *adv.* = DOWNWARD.

a 1090 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1083 Þa Francisce men .. scotedon á-dunweard mid arewan toweard þam haliȝ dome. 1205 LAYAMON 9298 Hamun arnde upward: & oðer while adunward. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 140 Þet heui ulessis, þet draweð hire aduneward. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* 7 Þus þis compaygnie of muses I-blamed casten wroþely þe chere adounward to þe erþe.

B. *prep.* = ADOWN *prep.*

1205 LAYAMON 1920 Corineus .. hine fusde mid mæine, a-duneward þa clude.

† Ado·xal, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. ἄδοξ-ος (f. ἀ priv. + δόξα opinion) + -AL[1].] Not according to right reason; absurd.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 107 But the contrary, in most, or all; not orthodoxall, but paradoxall, heterodoxall, adoxall.

† A·dox(e. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. ἄδοξ-ος (occasionally = παράδοξ-ος, opposed to common sense), f. ἀ priv. + δόξα opinion.] An absurdity.

1624 HAYWARD *Suprem.* 5 Who esteemed that which I had said, not for a Paradoxe, but for an Adoxe, or flat absurditie.

† Ado·xy. *Obs.*—[o] [ad. Gr. ἀδοξία ill-repute, f. ἄδοξος, f. ἀ without + δόξα reputation.] 'Ignominy, shame; slander, infamy.' Blount 1656.

† Ado·yle, *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [A *prep.*[1] on + DOYLE squint, given by Halliwell as a Gloucestershire word.] Askew, awry.

c 1450 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 139 Wrye not youre nek a doyle as hit were a dawe.

Adoze (ădō·z), *adv.*, prop. *phrase.* [A *prep.*[1] on, in + DOZE.] In a doze, or dozing state.

1868 BUCHANAN *Wallace* I. ii, I hoped to find them, Drugged with the Gallic potion, all adoze.

Adp-, obs. form of APP-.

Adpress (ædpre·s), *v.* [f. L. *adpress-* ppl. stem of *adprim-ĕre*, f. *ad-* to + *prem-ĕre* to press.] *trans.* To press closely to a surface, to lay flat.

1872 DARWIN *Emotions* IV. 100 Birds when frightened, as a general rule, closely adpress all their feathers.

Adpressed (ædpre·st), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Pressed close to, lying flat against, as the hairs on the stems of some plants, etc.

1828 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entom.* II. xix. 124 The dorsal segments are covered with shining adpressed hairs. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 412 Twigs, densely covered with minute, imbricated, adpressed leaves.

‖ **Adpromissor** (ædprǫmi·sǫɹ, -oɹ). *Rom. Law.* [a. L. *adprōmissōr* one who is security, f. *ad-* in addition + *promitt-ĕre* to PROMISE.] One who gives bail or security.

1875 POSTE *Gains* III. 402 The adpromissor at different epochs of the law appears as sponsor, fidepromissor, fidejussor.

† Adpu·gn(e, *v. Obs.*—[o] [ad. L. *adpugnā-re* to fight against, attack, f. *ad* to, at + *pugnā-re* to fight.] 'To fight against.' Cockeram 1626.

Adq-, obs. form of ACQ-.

Adrad (ădra·d), *ppl. a.*[1] *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 3 **adræd**, 3–6 **adred**, **adrad(de**, 5 **adrade**, **adrede**, 5–6 **adredde**, 6 **adread**; revived in 9 as **adrad**, (**adread**). [Probably weakened form of *of-drad*, pa. pple. of OF-DREDE to frighten, terrify. *Of-drad* and *a-drad* are used synonymously from 1200 to 1300, about which date the former disappears.] Frightened, greatly afraid, put in dread. Const. *gen.* or *of*; *dat. inf.*; *subord. cl.*; W. Morris has *at*.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 Þe engel quað to hem ne be ȝe naht ofdredde. 1205 LAYAMON 7575 His men weoren ofdredde [1250 a-dradde]. *Ibid.* 10952 Adræd he wes swiðe [1250 adred]. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XIX. 21 For alle derke deuelles · aren adradde to heren it. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *Hous of F.* 928 Loke thou ne be Adrad of hem. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1275, I am adredde God is not in this place. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 3867 He was full sore adrede of his comyng. *c* 1440 *Morte Arthur* (1819) 47 The quene of dethe was sore A drade. 1549 CHALONER tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* R iv b, He nothyng helde hymselfe adradde of drunken Marke Anthony. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 126 Thinking to make all men adread. 1600 TOURNEUR *Metamorph.* liv. 377 (1878) 208 The beast gan looke as one that were adrad. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 390 Her sister heard it breathless, and

adread. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 147 Thereat adrad He turned him round. *Ibid.* I. I. 29, I was the less adrad Of what might come.

†Adra·d, *ppl. a.*[2], dreaded. See ADREAD *v.*[1]

Adradial (ædrē·diăl), *a. Zool.* [mod. f. L. *ad* to, at + *radius* ray + -AL[1].] Situated at or on a ray, in Radiate animals.

1880 E. R. LANKESTER in *Nature* XXI. 414 An organ may be . . per-radial, inter-radial, or adradial in position.

†Adragant. *Obs.* [a. Fr. *adragant*(*e* a popular corruption of *tragacanthe*] = TRAGACANTH.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Appetite*, Gum Adragant half an Ounce. 1775 BRUCE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 416 It resembles gum adragant much in quality.

†Adraw·, *v. Obs.* Forms as in DRAW *v.* [f. A- *pref.*[1] out, away + DRAW.]

1. *trans.* To draw out; *esp.* to draw (a sword).

1205 LAYAMON 16487 Aldolf his gode sweord adroh. 1297 R. GLOUC. 361 Adraweth 3oure suerdes. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 400 Robert . . hys gode suerd adrou. 1340 *Ayenb.* 218 Come na3t beuore God mid zuorde adra3e and mid blodi honden. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2281 Hure swerdes þan þay adrowe.

2. *intr.* To withdraw oneself.

c 1430 *Octouian Imp.* (W.) 357 Awey fro hem he wold adrawe. *c* 1450 *Siege of Rouen* in *Archæol.* XXI. 67 The trewys adrew and warre toke hys way.

†Adray·. *Obs.* [f. prec. See DRAY.] Withdrawal.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4671 Haldyst þou forwarde, certys nay, Whan þou makyst swyche a-dray.

Adraynt, pa. pple. of ADRENCH *v. Obs.* to drown.

†Adrea·d, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 andræd-an, on-dræd-an; 2-4 adred-en, adrede. *Pa. t.* 1 ondreórd, ondréd, ondredde; 2 adred(e, 3 adredde, 4 adrad(de. *Pa. pple.* 1 ondræden; 3-6 adrad. [f. A- *pref.* 4 = *and-* against, towards + *dræd-an* to dread. Cf. OSax. *and-, ant-, an-drâdan*, OHG. *intrâten*. In OE. *and-* before initial *d* became *an-*, which, following the analogy of the prefix *an-*, became OE. *on-*, and ME. *a-*. See AND- and AN-.]

1. *trans.* To dread, to fear greatly.

a 900 *Beow.* 3353 Pæt þu him on drædan ne þearft. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 5 He ondreard þæt folc. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp., ibid.* Anddreord him þæt folc. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp., ibid.* He adred him þæt folc. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp., ibid.* He adrede him þæt folc. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 69 þet we þene fend noht ne adreden. *c* 1399 *Pol. Poems & Songs* 1859) II. 6 The pes is sauf, the werre is ever adrad.

2. *intr.*

a 1075 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1013 Hi ondreddon þat he hi fordon wolde. 1205 LAYAMON 8744 Nu þu scalt adreden [*Lt.* adrede] for þine ær dæden. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3146 Nobyng þay ne adradde.

3. With *refl. pron.* (Orig. *dat.*, with or without *acc.* of the thing.) To fear for oneself; to be afraid.

a 1000 CYNEWULF *Elene* 81 (Grein), Ne ondraed þu þé. 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke ii. 9 Hi him mycelum eze adrédon . . Nelle ze eow adrædan [*MS. A.* on-]. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp., ibid.* Hyo heom mycel eize adredden . . Nelle ze eow ondræden. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 124 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 223 He naiȝ him sore adrade. *c* 1300 *Rel. Songs* iv. Hwenne ich thenche of domes-dai ful sore ime adrede. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 288 Ganhardin seighe that sight, And sore him gan adrede.

†Adread, *v.*[2] *Obs.*; also 5 adrede. *Pa. t.* 6 adrad. [:—earlier OF-DREAD, OE. *of-drædan.*] To make afraid, terrify. Cf. ADRAD *ppl. a.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 47 No was ther non in that ferrede That of his liif him might adrede. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Imposst.* 135 With these they adrad, and gasten, sencelesse old women.

†Adrea·d, adreid, *adv.* prop. *phrase*; *Sc. Obs.* [A *prep.*[1] on, in + DREAD *sb.*] For fear, lest.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Honour* III. lxv. (1787) 76 Zit studie nocht ouir mekill, adreid thow warie.

A-dream (ădrī·m), *adv.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + DREAM *sb.*] In a dream, dreaming.

1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* xxiv. 141, I lie a-dream.

†Adrea·med, adrea·mt, *pa. pple. Obs.* [f. DREAM *sb.* or *v.*; exact formation uncertain. The form is that of a pa. pple. of a vb. **adream*, or *dream*. No instances of the vb. *a-dream* have been found; and the prefix is prob. A *particle*, southern form of the ppl. prefix *y-*, as in *a-been*. See DREAM *v.*] In phr. *To be adreamed*: to be visited by a dream, to dream.

1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (*ed.* 1634 in Nares) Hee is adreamd of a dry summer. 1605 *Play of Stucley* 359 in *Sch. Shaks.* 1878) I. 172, I was adreamt to night that he paid me all. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 76, I was a Dreamed that I sat all alone. 1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* IV. i, I was a-dream'd I overheard a ghost.

†Adree, *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 adreózan, 3 adriȝe, adrie. *Pa. t.* 1 adreaz, adreah. *Pa. pple.* 1 adrozen. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + *dreózan* to perform, endure, DREE, cogn. w. Goth. *driugan* to perform military service.]

1. To carry on, practise, pass (life, time, etc.). Only in OE.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *on O. T.* (Sweet 57) Men ðe heora líf adruzon on ealre idelnisse.

2. To bear, endure, or suffer.

a 1000 *Andreas* 1488 Earfeðo þe he adréah. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1067 (Lumby 1035) Ne miȝte heo a-driȝe, þat heo ne weop wiþ ȝe. *?a* 1400 in Halliwell *Dict.* s.v. *Adrye*, Ther is not soche a knyȝt . . þat his strok miȝt adrie.

†Adref-e, *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 adræf-an, 2 adref-en. *Pa. t.* 1 adræf-de, 2 adrefde. *Pa. pple.* 1 adræfed, 1-2 adrefed. [f. A- *pref.*[1] intensive + *dræf-an* to drive, chase.] To drive forth, or away.

c 1150 *Cott. Hom.* 223 God . . adrefde hi út of paradís. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 219 Se almihti sceappende . . hi alle adrefde of heofan rices mirhðe.

Adregh, -eich, -eigh, variants of ADRIGH *adv.*

Adreint, pa. t. of ADRENCH *v. Obs.* to drown.

†Adrelwurt. *Herb. Obs.* [Cf. OE. *adreminte*, supposed to be the same plant.] Feverfew.

HALLIWELL cites early list of plants in *MS. Harl.* 978.

†Adre·nch, *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 adrenc-an, 2- adrenche(n. *Pa. t.* 1-3 adrenc-te, 2-3 adrengte, adrente, adreinte; 4 adraynte, 4-5 adreynte. *Pa. pple.* 1 adrenc-ed, 2-3 adrenct, adrent, adreint; 4-5 adreynt, adraynt. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + DRENCH, OE. *drencan*, causal deriv. of *drink*. Cf. Ger. *ertränken*.] *lit.* and *fig.* throughout.

1. To give to drink.

1340 *Ayenb.* 92 He uoluelþ þe herte of loue . . and him adrengþ of ane zuetnesse wonderuol. *Ibid.* 251 And hire adrayukþ and makeþ him dronke of holy loue.

2. *trans.* To submerge, to drown.

a 1000 *Ags. Met. Ps.* cv. 10 Heora feondas flód adrencte. *c* 1150 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Ic nelle henon forð mancyn mid watere adrenche. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 Heo wende to gederes, and adreinte pharao. 1297 R. GLOUC. 437 Hys sones were 3ut alyue, þat adrencte were atte laste. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 195 Helle was adraynt in that see [*submersa*]. 1494 FABYAN v. CXXX. 112 Ye last bishop was a dreynte.

3. *refl.* To drown (oneself).

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 230 Te swin anonriht urnen & adreinten ham suluen iðer see. 1340 *Ayenb.* 50 An 3uo moche drinke; þet hy ham adrencheþ. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xiii. (1859) 10 Adrenchyng hym self, as it were, in worldly vanyte.

4. *intr.* (by omission of refl. pron.) To be drowned, or drown; to perish in the water; to 'go down,' as a ship. (In this const. it = ADRINK, and often interchanges with it; see first quot.)

1205 LAYAMON 2206 Ferde into ane watere · þer inne he adronc [1250 a-dreint]. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 220 Þer adreinte Pharao, & hore uoan alle. *c* 1305 *Pilate* in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 118 Þo com þer a gret tempest . . þat schipes adreynte þere menie on. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 408 And men þat maden it · amydde þe flode adrenten.

Adres(se, early form of ADDRESS *v.* and *sb.*

Adrie, adriȝe, forms of ADREE *v. Obs.*

Adrift (ădrī·ft), *adv.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] on, in + DRIFT. Cf. *afloat.*]

1. In a drifting condition, drifting, at the mercy of wind and tide.

1624 Capt. SMITH *Virginia* I. 16 The ship yet went so fast a drift. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 832 With all his verdure spoiled, and trees adrift. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. ix. (ed. 4) 318 They had immediately turned the canoe adrift. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxviii. (1856) 353 Caught and carried adrift on disengaged ice-floes.

2. *fig.*

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* II. vii. § 3 And so we should . . let our Thoughts (if I may so call it) run adrift, without any Direction or Design. 1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* V. (1757) 138 The mind, when turn'd adrift, no rules to guide, Drives at the mercy of the wind and tide. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* vii. 106 The concern must be closed and all these people turned adrift. 1878 BLACK *Green Past. & Picc.* xvii. 139 To cut myself adrift from my relatives.

†A-drigh, *adv. Obs.* prop. *phr.* Forms: 3-6 on dregh(e, on dryȝe, o dreghe, o dreih, a dreȝ(e, a dreigh, a drigh. [A *prep.*[1] + *dreȝe, dreghe*, extent, length, distance: see DREGH.] At or to a distance, away, off.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* B. 71 Þus þay droȝ hem a-dreȝ. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 194 He bad þam alle draw þam o dreih. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 1031 Þere he draȝe3 hym ondryȝe. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 46 The kinges doughter . . drewe her adrigh. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXVIII. 11647 Why draghes þou on dregh þes dedis so ferr? 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xi. 56 My spous on dreich efter our trais sall hy.

†Adri·nk, *v. Obs.* Forms as in DRINK. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + DRINK, OE. *drinc-an.* Cf. Germ. *ertrinken.*] *lit.* To swallow too much water; hence,

1. To be drowned.

c 880 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* III. xxiv. 221 Mycele má moncynnes adranc on ðam wætere. 1205 LAYAMON 2490 In ane deope watere · þer heo adronken. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 58 Heo unwreih þene put þ hit adronc inne. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 971 Þe knaue þer gan adrinke.

So *to be adrunken.*

1205 LAYAMON 2497 Þat ilke water · þer Abren was adrunken [*l. t.* adronke.] 1297 R. GLOUC. 430 In þe se adronke he was.

Adrip (ădri·p), *adv.* and *pred. a.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + DRIP.] In a dripping state.

1867 D. MITCHELL *Wet Days* 84 And the pelted leaves all wincing and shining and adrip. 1881 *Atlantic Month.* XLVII. 251 Oars adrip with silver foam.

†Adri·ve, *v. Obs.* Forms as in DRIVE. [OE. *adrífan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 away, on + *drífan* to DRIVE.] To drive away, chase, pursue, follow up.

a 1000 *Laws of Æthelstan* V. § 8. 4 (Bosw.) Adrífe ðæt spor út of his scire. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 He scal . . heordom for-beodan, and þeouas addriuan, of his erde.

Adrogate (ædrŏgēt), *v.* Also arrogate. [A specialized form of ARROGATE, f. L. *adrogāt-* ppl. stem of *adrogā-re* or *arrogāre*, to ask or claim to oneself, to adopt one whose consent may be legally asked, f. *ad* to + *rogāre* to ask. *Arrogate* was formerly used in all senses, but mod. writers on *Rom. Law* have appropriated this differentiated form for the special sense.] *Rom. Law.* To adopt a person who was at the time *sui juris*, or his own master, and under the *potestas* or legal power of no one else.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Great Exemp.* III. § 15. 89 He did arrogate John . . into Maries kindred, Making him to be her adopted son. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 164 There is nothing hinders, but that the English may adrogate or adopt, and be adopted . . the consent of both parties is solely essentiall. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* vi. (1876) 180 When a Roman citizen adrogated a son, i.e. took a man, not already under *Patria Potestas*, as his adoptive child. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 90 Women, being incapable of exercising parental power, could not, properly speaking, adrogate.

Adrogated (ædrŏgētèd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] *Rom. Law.* Adopted, when *sui juris* or of full age and under no *potestas.*

1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 129 The children who follow an adrogated parent suffer diminution of head. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* 450 Results for the adrogated or adopted child.

Adrogating (ædrŏgētiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ADROGATE + -ING[2].] That adrogates.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* 450 Results for the adrogating or adopting parent.

Adrogation (ædrŏgē·ʃən). Also arrogation. [ad. L. *adrogātiōn-em* n. of action f. *adrogā-re*: see ADROGATE.] *Rom. Law.* The technical name of adoption where the person adopted was his own master, or under no *potestas.*

1581 J. MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 15 Arrogation they saie is, when he which is his owne man, and at libertie, is receiued in steede of a sonne. But Adoption is, when hee which is receiued, is vnder an other man's power. 1682 W. EVATS tr. *Grotius' Peace & War* 115 Arrogation or Adoption, whereby a man translates himself into the Family of another. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 321 This the Lawyers call'd Adrogation, or perfect Adoption. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* s.v. *Adoption*, The Prussian law does away with all distinction between adoption and arrogation. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. § 99 This species of adoption is called adrogation; because both he who is adopting is asked, *rogatur*, whether he will have as his lawful son him he is about to adopt, and he who is being adopted is asked whether he submits, and the people is asked whether it ordains that so it shall be.

Adrogator (ædrŏgē·tər). Also arrogator. [a. L. *adrogātor* n. of agent f. *adrogā-re* to ADROGATE.] *Rom. Law.* He who adrogates.

1774 HALLIFAX *Rom. Civ. Law* (1795) 58 He . . by that species of adoption, called Arrogation, transferred himself and all his rights, except such as perished by the change of family, to the Arrogator. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* 40 If a man who . . has children in his *potestas* give himself in adrogation, not only does he himself become subject to the *potestas* of the adrogator, but his children do so too in the character of grandchildren.

Adroit (ădroi·t), *a.* [a. Fr. *adroit*, orig. adv. phrase *à droit* according to right, rightly, properly, f. *à* to + *droit* right, OFr. *dreit*:—late L. *directum, directum*:—cl. L. *directum* right: see DIRECT. Subseq. used as adj., and in this sense adopted in Eng.] Possessing address or readiness of resource, either bodily or mental; having ready skill, dexterous, active, clever.

1652 EVELYN *France* (R.) The best esteemed and most adroit cavalry in Europe. 1678 BUTLER *Hudibras* III. i. 365 He held his talent most adroit, For any mystical exploit. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 150, 326 The Right-Hand and Arm of most Men are . . more adroit than the Left. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* XI. vii. (1849) 122 The adroit bargain by which the island of Manhattan was bought for sixty guilders. 1825 *Br. Jonathan* I. 269 They played about one another now like adroit wrestlers. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. xiii. 139 Adroit intriguers burned incense to him as to a god.

Adroitly (ădroi·tli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an adroit manner; with ready skill; dexterously, cleverly.

1748 CHESTERFIELD *Lett.* 163 (1792) II. 92 Do you use yourself to carve adroitly and genteely? 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 515 Words . . so adroitly ambiguous, as in fact to evade the question. 1849 W. IRVING *Mahomed & Succ.* xii. (1853) 51 He used his left as adroitly as his right hand. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* V. xlii. 14 Tiberius . . replied adroitly, that it was not for him to choose or to reject any particular charge.

Adroitness (ădroi·tnĕs). [f. ADROIT + -NESS.] The quality of being adroit; ready skill, dexterity, cleverness, either bodily or mental.

1742 tr. *Klimius, Iter Subter.* vii. 87 The Person's dexterity and adroitness. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiii. 226 Henrique . . valued himself on his gentlemanly adroitness in all matters of gallantry. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* vi. 55 To Sylla's combined adroitness and courage Marius owed the final capture of Jugurtha.

Adronc, -nken, pa. t. and pple. of ADRINK *v. Obs.*

Adroop (ădrū·p), *adv.* and *pred. a.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + DROOP.] In a drooping position.

1879 J. D. LONG *Æneid* XI. 1128 Her neck adroop, she last let go her spear.

†Adro·p. *Alch. Obs.* (See the quot.)

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* II. (Ashm. 1652) 135 These two and no mo Be our Magnesia, our Adrop. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii. (1616) 627 Your moone, your firmament, your adrop. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Adrop*, among alchemists, denotes either that precise matter, as lead, out of which the mercury is to be extracted for the philosopher's stone; or it denotes the philosopher's stone itself, inasmuch

as this is also called *saturn* and *plumbum*, or lead. CASTELLUS [*Lex. Med.* Geneva 1746] *in voc.*

Adrostral (ædrǫ·străl), *a. Zool.* [mod. f. L. *ad* to, at + *rostr-um* beak, mouth + -AL[1].] Pertaining to or situated at the beak or snout.

1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 457 The presence of special cartilages (rostral and adrostral) in front of the primordial cranium of the larvæ of Anura.

†**Adrou·gh,** *adv. Obs.*

1698 *Buccaneers of Amer.* ii. 151 We set our sail adrough, and so drove to the Southward.

†**Adrough(e, adrowe,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 **adrúȝian, adruwian**; 2–3 **adruȝien, adruwien, adruien**; 4 **adrouȝe.** *Pa. pple.* 1 **adrúȝod, adruwod**; 2–3 **adruwed.** (All southern.) [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + *drúȝian* to (become) dry, see DROW *v.* and DROUGHT. There was also an OE. *adrýȝan* to (make) dry, which seems to have been confused in 2–3 in the south with *adruwien*, so that the latter is used in the senses of both the earlier verbs.]

1. *intr.* To dry up, to become dry, withered, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* viii. 11 Þa wætera wæron adruwode. *c* 1000 *O. E. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 6 Hiȝ adruwodon and forscruncon. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., Hyo adruwedon and forscrunken. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 Sum . . feol an uppe þe stane and þer adruȝede. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 150 Auh adruieð þe bowes, & iwurðet hwite rondes . . Hwon hit is so adruwed. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 34 Ȝef thou wylt, man, thor3 thy schryft Lat thy senne al a-drouȝe.

2. *trans.* To dry, dry up. (In this sense it seems to take the place of OE. *adrýȝan*; see first quot.)

c 940 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 70 Adrige beana & geseoþ butan sealte. *c* 1230 *Ancr. Riwle* 220 He adruwede þe Reade See.

Adrowse (ădrou·z), *adv.* and *pred. a.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] in + DROWSE.] In a drowsy state.

1866 Mrs. A. WEBSTER *Circe* 41 And if my heart must always be adrowse In a hush of stagnant sunshine.

Adry (ădrəi·), *adv.* and *pred. a.* [f. DRY *a.* prob. in imitation of *acold, athirst*; see A- *pref.* 11.] In a dry or thirsty condition; thirsty.

1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 610 Nay, prethee fill my cup . . How say you now, sir? was I not a-dry? 1628 DIGBY *Voy. to Medit.* 94 Att the ebbe shee [the ship] remained all adry. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Wks. 1745 I. 82 Your herds for want of water stand adry. 1830 HOOD *Haunted Ho.* i. xxvi, The Fountain was a-dry.

†**Adry·lle,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 away + DRILL, in mod. Kentish dial. to slide away.] To slide or slip away.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 90 Meche hys the mede that hym worthe By [= be it] so that he na drylle. *Ibid.* 114 The fyfte senne hys sleuthe . . Wanne man leteth adrylle That he god ȝelde schel.

Ads, a variant of ODS, a 'minced' form of *God's*, formerly used in various oaths; as **Adsbud** (for *God's blood*), **Adsheart** (*God's heart*), etc.

1693 CONGREVE *Old Bachelor* III. vi. (1866) 158 Adsbud, who's in fault, mistress of mine? 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* xxi. (1824) I. 271 Ads-dines, madam, said he, what of all that! *Ibid.* xxviii. I. 45 Ads-heartikins! you young gentlemen are made of iron and steel, I think. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pickle* lxxxvii. (1779) IV. 35 Adsoocks! ye baggage, cried the lover. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* (1873) 94 I'll catch at the handle, add's life!

Adscititious (ædsiti·ʃəs), *a.*; also **ascititious.** [f. L. *adscīt-* (*ascīt-*) ppl. stem of *adscīsc-ĕre* to admit, accept, or receive from others (f. *ad* to + *scīsc-ĕre* to acknowledge, approve by vote, inceptive of *scī-re* to know) + -ITIOUS, as if f. L. **adscīt-īcius.*] Assumed, adopted from without; 'taken in to complete something else, though originally extrinsic; supplemental; additional.' J.

1620 BACON *Nov. Org.* II. xlviii. 542 They therefore called this [motion] perpetual and proper . . and they called the others adscititious. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* ix. 305 Such adscititious Habits as may be contracted by Institution, Discipline and custom. 1783 MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 517 The adscititious inhabitants of Terra Firma. 1847 HAMILTON *Rew. & Punishm.* III. (1853) 127 Immortality being adscititious, may be withheld. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* Ser. II. vi. (1868) 261 These initial vowels . . are not radical, but merely adscititious in Greek.

Adscititiously (ædsiti·ʃəsli), *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an adscititious manner; supplementally. (In mod. dicts.)

Adscribe, rarely used for ASCRIBE and SUBSCRIBE.

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. v. 4 Beare it [an Edict] to my fellow Consul to adscribe. 1665–6 in *Phil. Trans.* I. 252 He adscribes them to the same cause.

Adscribed (ădskrəi·bd), *ppl. a.* [formally pa. pple. of *adscribe*, L. *adscrīb-ĕre*, f. *ad* to + *scrīb-ĕre* to write; also written *ascrībĕre*, whence in other senses ASCRIBE.] Described upon, applied to a given line or dimension of a figure.

1685 WALLIS *Secants* in *Misc. Cur.* 1708 II. 9 Which formed an Adscribed Figure made up of those Parallelograms.

Adscript (ædskript), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *adscrīpt-us* pa. pple. of *adscrīb-ĕre* (more commonly *ascrībĕre, ascrīptus*); see prec.]

A. *adj.*

1. Written after, as distinguished from *subscript.*

1875 LIGHTFOOT *Col. & Philem.* (1876) 251 The iota adscript was still written.

2. For med. L. *adscriptus* (*glebæ*) attached (to the soil). Said of feudal serfs, who were transferred along with the estate to which they hereditarily pertained.

1822 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 291 Consider the men as being in some measure adscript to the glebe.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** *Math.* A natural tangent, so called because applied to the circumference of a circle. *Obs.*

1722 G. MACKENZIE *Scot. Writers* III. 520 To these Tables of Sines, Bressius added the Table of Natural Tangents, which he call'd Adscripts. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk., Adscripts*, sometimes used for the tangents of arcs.

2. = A 2 used subst.

1849 CARLYLE *Nigger Quest.* 44 The Blacks in Java are already a kind of Adscripts. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. xvii. 496 Not only destitute of political franchises, but mere adscripts to the soil.

Adscripted (ădskri·ptĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] = ADSCRIPT A 2.

1878 F. A. WALKER *Money* I. vi. 126 The conscripted and adscripted laborers in the mines, those drawn by lot and those born to the service.

Adscription (ădskri·pʃən). [ad. L. *adscrīptiōn-em* (also *ascriptiōn-em*) n. of action, f. *adscrīb-ĕre* or *ascrīb-ĕre* to write to, to add in writing. Commonly ASCRIPTION, exc. in senses 2, 3.]

1. = ASCRIPTION.

1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 510 Good Queen Anne has no peculiar claim to that adscription of benignity. 1880 WARREN *Bk.-plates* xviii. 194 The purport, date, and adscription of each individual book-plate.

†**2.** *spec.* The describing of one geometrical figure about, or within, another; a general term including circumscribing and inscribing. *Obs.*

1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 9/1 The second, third, fourth, and fifth propositions of the fourth Book of Euclid . . concerning the adscription of a Triangle and a Circle.

3. [From med. L. *adscriptus glebæ*; see ADSCRIPT.] Attachment as a feudal inferior.

1872 E. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 159 This personal adscription to the overlord is the real source of the feeling . . described as 'clannish.'

Adscriptitious (ædskripti·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *a(d)-scriptīci-us* enrolled + -OUS; see ADSCRIPT and -ITIOUS.] Bound by adscription.

1831 HEIDIGER *Didoniad* 1. 6 Ye simple Nine; to dream, when we began, That we were adscriptitious thralls to Quatrain.

Adsignification (ædsi·gnifikē·ʃən). [ad. med. L. *adsignificātiōn-em* n. of action f. *adsignificā-re* to make evident, denote; f. *ad* to + *significā-re* to SIGNIFY.] (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Adsignification*, among schoolmen, the act of noting or signifying a thing, with the addition of the time when it happened. 1798 TOOKE *Purley* 648, I did not mean to deny the adsignification of Time to all the participles.

Adsignify (ădsi·gnifəi), *v. rare.* [ad. L. *adsignificā-re*: see prec. and -FY.] To signify an action with an addition of time, as is done by the tenses of the verb.

1798 TOOKE *Purley* (1857) 654 The other Participles . . are indeed merely those Moods and Tenses adjectived, and do truly therefore adsignify Manner and Time.

Adsistency, obs. variant of ASSISTANCY.

†**Adsolve,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]; perh. a misprint; perh. for *a-solve* = *re-solve*, as in ADOUBTED.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* Plays 1873 I. 132 Durst my Sonne thus . . Adsolue to runne beyond Sea to the warres?

Adsorption (ædsǫ·rpʃən). [f. L. *ad* to, towards + *-sorptiōn*, see ABSORPTION.] (See quot.)

1882 in *Nature* XXVI. 139 'Adsorption,' or condensation of gases on surfaces of solids.

†**Adspira·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *adspīrātiōn-em* (commonly *aspīrātiōnem*) n. of action, f. *adspīrā-re, aspīrā-re* to blow or breathe upon, to favour; f. *ad* to + *spīrā-re* to breathe. Usually ASPIRATION.] Gracious or favouring breath; favour, patronage.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 357/2 Without the adspiracion and helpe of whose especiall grace no laboure of man can profite.

Adstipulate (ădsti·piŭlēt), *v. Rom. Law.* [f. L. *a(d)stipulāt-* ppl. stem of *a(d)stipulā-ri* to join in a bargain, f. *ad* to, in addition + *stipulā-ri* to bargain.] To act as second stipulant or receiving party to a bargain, attaining thereby an equal claim with the principal stipulant.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* III. § 114 A son, however, who is in the power of his father, may effectually adstipulate.

Adstipulation (ădsti·piulē·ʃən). *Rom. Law.* [ad. L. *a(d)stipulātiōn-em* n. of action f. *a(d)stipulā-ri*; see prec. and -ION.] The addition of, or acting as, a second receiving party in a bargain.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* III. § 114 Adstipulation by a slave is of no avail.

Adstipulator (ădsti·piŭlē·tə). *Rom. Law.* [a. L. *a(d)stipulātor* n. of agent f. *a(d)stipulā-ri*; see ADSTIPULATE and -OR.] (See quot.)

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* III. § 110 It is in our power, in entering into a stipulation, to conjoin with us a third party, who stipulates in the same terms as we have done; such a person is commonly called an *adstipulator.*

Adstrict, -ion, -ory, obs. variants of ASTRICT, -ION, -ORY.

Adstringe, -ent, obs. variants of ASTRINGE, -ENT.

Adstupiate, *v. Obs.*[−o] [*?*] 'Greatly to esteem riches.' Cockeram 1626.

Adtemper, obs. variant of ATTEMPER.

†**Adu·b,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 **adube, adubbe,** 5–6 **adoub(e,** 6 **addoub(e.** [a. OFr. *adube-r, adoube-r, adubbe-r, adoubbe-r*, to equip a knight, to array; f. *à* to + *douber* to DUB.]

1. To invest with the insignia of knighthood; to knight; to dub.

c 1450 *Merlin* 122 Thei shull neuer be dubbed of no man till thow a-dubbe hem and yeve hem armes. *a* 1521 *Helyas* in Thoms' *E. E. P. Rom.* III. 148, I shal adube you knight.

2. To equip, array, invest, accoutre.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 28 b, Jason and the Syriens adoubed them. 1480 — *Ovid's Metam.* XII. xxii, Appollo adoubed hyme with a thycke clowde.

†**Adu·bbed,** *ppl. a. Obs.*; also **adoubed, add-.** [f. prec. + ED.] Equipped, arrayed, accoutred.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 117 Ye shall do her to be adoubed for to bringe her in to your countrey. 1481 — *Myrrour* I. v. 25 Precyous bookes richely lymned storyed and wel adoubed. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1654) 277 Saying hee would go to the island bravely addoubed.

†**Adu·bment.** *Obs.* [a. OFr. *adoubement, adubement*, f. *aduber*; see ADUB and -MENT.] Adornment, decoration.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* A. 84–5 Þe sunne bemes bot blo & blynde, In respecte of þat adubbement. The adubbement of þo downes dere Garten my goste al greffe for-3ete.

†**A·dulable,** *a. Obs.*[−o] [ad. L. *adūlābil-is*, f. *adūlā-ri*: see ADULATE and -BLE.] 'To be flattered.' Cockeram 1626.

‖ **Adularia** (ædiulē·riă). *Min.* [f. *Adula* name of a mountain in Switzerland.] A variety of Orthoclase.

1798 GREVILLE *Corundum* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 412 The texture of the matrix appears sometimes like adularia, and confusedly crystallized. 1850 C. DAUBENY *Atom. Theory* xii. (ed. 2) 416 In glassy felspar . . there is more soda than in orthoclase and adularia, the minerals usually found in granite.

Adulate (æ·diŭlēt), *v.* [f. L. *adūlāt-* ppl. stem of *adūlā-ri* to fawn upon like a dog, to flatter servilely. Cf. Fr. *adul-er*, used since the 15th c.] To flatter basely or slavishly; to do servile or indiscriminating homage to.

1777 DALRYMPLE *Trav. Spain & Port.* xxxix, The way to preferment here is by . . adulating some superior, who probably is a despicable character. 1794 D'ISRAELI *Curios. Lit.* (1848) I. 154 He actually condescended . . to adulate the unworthy Christina of Sweden. 1858 *Times* 12 Nov. 7/3 Adoring and adulating absolute monarchy. 1880 W. S. GILBERT *Patience* I. 9 What is there to adulate in me! Am I particularly intelligent?

Adulating (æ·diŭlētiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING[2].] Basely flattering, fawning.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 8 A set of adulating courtiers. 1796 MISS BURNEY *Camilla* VIII. ix, His adulating airs as little suited that character, as his inclination.

Adulation (æ·diulē·ʃən). Forms: 4 **adulacioun, adulacion, adulation.** [a. OFr. *adulacion*, ad. L. *adūlātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *adūlā-ri*: see ADULATE.] Servile flattery or homage; exaggerated and hypocritical praise to which the bestower consciously stoops.

c 1380 CHAUCER *Bal. Good Counsail* (R.) Men woll . . calt faire speache adulacion. 1429 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 145 Eschew flatery and adulacioun. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 964 By fayned flatteryе, and by coloured adulacyon. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Thess.* ii. 5 For neither haue we been at any time in the word of adulation, as you know. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 271 Thinks thou the fierie Feuer will goe out With Titles blowne from Adulation? 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. Wakef.* iii. 78 Adulation ever follows the ambitious, for such alone receive pleasure from flattery. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Brkf. Table* xii. 115, I have two letters on file; one is a pattern of adulation, the other of impertinence.

Adulator (æ·diŭlē·tə1). [a. L. *adūlātor* n. of agent, f. *adūlā-ri*: see ADULATE, cf. Fr. *adulateur.*] One who offers praise consciously exaggerated or unmerited; a servile or hypocritical flatterer.

[Not in COTGR. 1611, who defines *Adulateur* Fr. as A flatterer, cogger, smoother, soother, fawner, clawback. Not in SHERWOOD 1650.] 1696 PHILLIPS, *Adulator*, a Flatterer, a fawning Fellow, a Claw-back. 1779 J. SULLIVAN in Sparks' *Corr. Am. Rev.* (1853) II. 367 Could you have believed that those Adulators . . would become your bitter enemies? 1835 I. TAYLOR *Sp. Despotism* vi. 259 Constantine . . by his adulators styled Chief bishop of the Church. 1854 tr. *Lamartine's Celebr. Charact.* II. 40 Aristophanes, a vile adulator of the follies and superstitions cherished by vulgar ignorance.

†**Adulato·rious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *adūlātōri-us* ADULATORY + -OUS.] A by-form of ADULATORY.

1664 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* 145 The way here of all preachers . . has been, to speake before the Parliament with so profound a reverence as . . made all applications to them toothless and adulatorious.

†**Adulato·riously,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an adulatory manner.

1602 FULBECKE *Pand. Law of Nat.* 21 Against whom rather adulatoriously then aptly Alciat replyeth, that no prescription of time wil hold place against the Empire.

Adulatory (æ·diŭlātəri), *a.* [ad. L. *adūlātōri-us* of or belonging to a flatterer; f. *adūlātor*. Cf. obs. Fr. *adulatoire.*] Of or belonging to an adulator; full of adulation; servilely or fulsomely flattering.

1611 COTGR., *Adulatoire* (Fr.), Adulatorie, belonging to

flattery, full of cogging. 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 276 [He] thinks no better of adulatory assentations then of a gnat[h]onic sycophantizing. *a* 1733 North *Lives of Norths* I. 386 After the adulatory manner of a court. 1790 Burke *Fr. Revol.* 40 Dr. Price, in this sermon, condemns very properly the practice of gross, adulatory addresses to kings. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. I. iv. § 52. 296 He wrote to Leo X. in a style rather too adulatory.

† Adulatress. *Obs.* [f. Adulator + -ess. Cf. L. *adūlātrix*, Fr. *adulatrice*.] A female adulator; a woman who flatters with servility.

1572 in Huloet.

Adulce, earlier f. Addulce *v.* *Obs.* to sweeten.

Adullamite (ădv·lăməit). [f. *Adullam*, name of a place in the tribe of Judah, where there was a noted cave, + -ite.]

1. *prop.* An inhabitant of Adullam.

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxxviii. 12 Yras the sheepherd of the flok, Odollamyte in Tampnas. 1611 *Ibid.* He and his friend Hirah the Adullamite.

2. A frequenter of the cave of Adullam. *fig.* A nickname applied in 1866 to certain members of the British House of Commons, who seceded from the Liberal party then in power, from dissatisfaction with their attempt to carry a measure of Parliamentary Reform. The name originated with an expression in a speech by Mr. Bright; see quot.

[Cf. Bible 1 *Sam.* xxii. 1, 2. 1866 Bright *Sp.* (1876) 349 The right hon. gentleman is the first of the new party who has expressed his great grief, who has retired into what may be called his political Cave of Adullam, and he has called about him 'every one that was in distress and every one that was discontented.'] 1866 *Pall Mall G.* No. 440, 66/1 The other leading Adullamites. 1880 McCarthy *Hist. own Times* IV. l. 65 The little third party were at once christened the Adullamites, and the name still survives and is likely long to survive its old political history.

Adult (ădv·lt), *a.* [ad. L. *adult-us* pa. pple. of *adolesc-ĕre* to grow up; but perh. as first used a direct adoption of the Fr. *adulte*, a 16th c. adaptation of the L. Though once used by Elyot, not really naturalized till the middle of the 17th c., being unknown to Cotgrave, Florio, and Minsheu, in translating Fr. *adulte*, It. and Sp. *adulto*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Grown up, having reached the age of maturity. (Of men, and, in mod. use, of animals.)

1531 Elyot *Governour* II. i. (R.) Soche persons being now adulte, that is to sei passed their childehode. [1611 Cotgr., *Hors de paye* (Fr.), Adultus, past breeching .. growne a tall man, or, a full-growne man.] 1653 Baxter *Chr. Conc.* 10, I intend to have the Names of all the Members in a Church-Book (the Adult in one Colume and the Infants in another). 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 369 An adult Age is above the age of Puberty, and under that of twenty-five years. 1836 Thirlwall *Greece* III. xxiv. 360 They put to death all the adult citizens, and enslaved the women and children. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* I. i. 13 The orang is believed not to be adult till the age of from ten to fifteen years.

2. *fig.* Of anything growing, as a plant, a language: Matured, full-grown.

1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 55 Heresie (that is but Schism adult). 1752 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Adult plants .. differ from immature ones in that they contain more oil, and less salt. 1838 Sir Jas. Macintosh in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) 294 He can as rarely hazard glaring innovations in diction, at least in an adult and mature language like ours.

B. *sb.*

1. A person adult; one who has reached maturity.

Adult Baptism: the baptism of those only who are ecclesiastically adults, or of the years of discretion; opposed to *Infant Baptism*.

1658 Baxter *Saving Grace* § 4. 26 Neither common nor proper Grace is ordinarily infused (at least into the Adult). 1686 Bp. Compton *Episc. Lett.* 34 (T.) The Jews, when they admitted adults into their synagogues. 1752 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Several conditions and preparations were required at the baptism of adults. 1797 Godwin *Enquirer* I. x. 90 Treat the child .. as he would an adult. 1851 H. Spencer *Soc. Stat.* xvii. § 1 They must say what rights are common to children and adults, and why.

Adultage; perh. two words, *Adult age*.

a 1670 Hacket *Life of Williams* I. 75 And was not this come to adultage for tryall after seventeen years vexation in it first and last.

† Adu·lted, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [Adult + -ed.] Grown to maturity, matured.

1645 Howell *Lett.* 32 (1688) I. 253 Now that we are not onely Adulted, but Ancient Christians, I believe the most acceptable Sacrifice we can send up to Heaven, is Prayer and Praise. 1656 Blount, *Adulted*, grown to full age, come to his full ripeness, force and bigness.

† Adu·lter. *Obs.* Forms: 4 **avouter**, 4–5 **avowtier, avowter**(e, 5 **avoutere**, 5–6 **advouter, advoutour, advoutre**, 6–7 **adulter**. Strictly speaking, *avouter* and *adulter* are *two* words, as distinct in form as *chapter* and *capital*, but as the meaning was always identical, and the one form was gradually changed into the other, it is most convenient to treat them together; and so with all their derivatives. [In its oldest form a. OFr. *avoutre* (Pr. *avoutre, -ro*) *aòutre*:—L. *adulterum* (etymol. uncertain, perh. f. *ad* to + *alter* other, different); afterwards assimilated to the L. as *ad-vouter, ad-voulter* (MFr. *advoultre*); so as to become at length in form a direct adoption of the L. See also Adulterer.] An adulterer.

1382 Wyclif *Luke* xviii. 11, I am not as othere men, raueynouris, vniust, auouters, as also this pupplican [1388 auoutreris]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Friar's T.* 72 Or an Auowtier or a paramour [*other MSS.* auouter, -ir, *Harl.* avouter]. *a* 1420 Occleve *De Reg. Princ.* 64 Who so lithe with his neighbores wyfe Is cursed, and who is ony advoutour. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Avowtere (*v. r.* avowtrere, avowterere) *Adulter, Adultera*. 1502 Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 175 Noterye and knowen fornicatours or auouteres. 1535 Coverdale *Luke* xviii. 11 Robbers vnrighteous aduouters or as this publican. 1537 Tindale *Exp. 1st Ep. John* v, The covetous, the extortioners, the adulter, the backbites. 1545 Coverdale *Def. Poore Man* Wks. II. 485 God will judge fornicators and advoutres. 1587 *Lyrics* etc. in *Eng. Garner* II. 84 When he first took shipping to Lacedæmon, That adulter I mean. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* (1851) 244 It would be strange that he .. should become an adulter by marrying one who is now no other mans wife.

† Adulter, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 **avoutre** (**vowtre**), 5 **advouter**, 6 **adulter**. [orig. a. OFr. *avoutre-r*:—*aòutrer*:—L. *adulterā-re* to debauch, to corrupt; f. *adulter*. Subseq. refashioned after L.]

1. *intr.* To commit or practise adultery.

c 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 87 þey kepe noiþer clene lif, ne wedding, but .. vowtrand, or doing a vowtri. *c* 1550 Cheke *Matt.* xix. 9 Whosoever loouseth himself from his wijf .. and marieth an oþer, he adulthereth, and whosoever marieth yᵉ loosed awai, advoutereth. *c* 1616 B. Jonson *Epigr.* I. 26 He adulters still; his thoughts lie with a whore. 1755 Johnson, 'A word not classical.' 1775 Ash ('not much used').

2. *fig.* To corrupt, debase; = Adulterate.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Cor.* ii. 17 Auoutrynge þe worde of God. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* (1878) 146 With vile Drugs adultering her Face. 1651 Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 89 Thou, O Luther, corruptest and adulterest the Scriptures.

Adulterant (ădv·ltĕrănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *adulterant-em* pr. pple. of *adulterā-re*: see Adulter *v.* Prop. an adj., but usually subst.]

A. *sb.* That which adulterates, or is employed to adulterate anything. (J. says 'The person or thing which adulterates'; but it does not seem ever to have been used in Eng. of a person.)

1755 Johnson n.q. 1861 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* IX. 488/2 Mr. John Horsley of Cheltenham has also found copper as an adulterant in the bread and flour of that place. 1881 A. Griffiths *Sc. Gossip* No. 203. 248 By a careful microscopical examination these adulterants can be easily found out.

B. *adj.* Adulterating.

1881 *Philad. Rec.* No. 3470. 2 Adulterant agents and processes rest on no better principle than short measures and false weights.

Adulterate (ădv·ltĕrĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *adulterāt-us*, pa. pple. of *adulterā-re*; see Adulter *v.*]

1. Defiled, or stained by adultery, either in origin or conduct; adulterous.

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 142, I am possest with an adulterate blot, My bloud is mingled with the crime of lust. 1594 — *Rich. III*, IV. iii. 69 Th'adulterate Hastings. 1607 Topsell *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 129 And so enjoyed the Adulterate woman for his wife. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Instit.* 27 Adulterate Issue. 1755 Smollett *Don Quix.* (1803) I. 103 Not .. held as a legitimate member, but some adulterate brood. 1857 H. Reed *Lect. Brit. Poets* viii. 272 The low tastes of a worthless and adulterate generation.

2. Of things: Spurious, counterfeit; of base origin, or corrupted by base intermixture.

1592 Daniell *Compl. Rosamond* 20 Th' adulterate Beauty of a falsed Cheek, Vile stain to Honour and to Women eke. 1599 Thynne *Animadv.* (1875) 69 Yt wolde be good that Chaucers proper woorkes were distinguyshed from the adulterat. 1622 *Rawleigh's Ghost* 237 Many false and adulterate miracles. 1634 Habington in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 200 That adult'rate wine Which makes the zeale of Amsterdam divine. 1658 J. R. tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Insectes* 908 Not of good Honey indeed, but of base, adulterate, impure trash. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 57 Not only slight what they enjoin, But pay it in adulterate Coin. 1681 Hobbes *Rhetorick* I. xvi. 40 The Judge ought to discern between true and adulterate Justice. *a* 1703 Pomfret *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 113 Adulterate Christs already rise, And dare to' assuage the angry skies. 1721 Aubrey *Misc.* 222 The rest [women] are adulterate in face, but much more in Behaviour. 1724 Swift *Drapier Lett.* 3 Wks. 1761 III. 57 Let England be satisfied—and keep their adulterate copper at home. ?1833 H. Coleridge *Poems* II. 387 Purge the silver ore adulterate. 1867 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* 165 If he has not himself burnt a pinch or two of adulterate incense.

Adulterate (ădv·ltĕrēlt), *v.* [f. L. *adulterāt-* ppl. stem of *adulterā-re*; it replaces the earlier Adulter *v.*]

† 1. *intr.* To commit or practise adultery (*absol.* or *with* any one). *Obs.* (Repl. by *To commit adultery.*)

1595 Shaks. *John* III. i. 56 Sh' adulterates hourely with thine Vnckle Iohn. 1615 T. Adams *White Devill* 51 'Time' adulterating with the harlot 'Fraud,' begot a brood of 'Nouerints.' *a* 1675 Lightfoot *Misc.* 201 Whom, from whom, and with whom we must not kill, steal, nor adulterate. 1698 Vanbrugh *Prov. Wife* III. i. (1730) 153 If I cou'd but catch her adulterating, I might be divorc'd from her. 1860 Th. Martin *Horace* 226 And the turtle-dove adulterate with the falcon and the kite.

† 2. *trans.* To defile by adultery; to debauch. *Obs.*

1613 Heywood *Silver Age* II. i, That durst presume to adulterate Juno's bed. 1649 Milton *Tenure of Kings* (1847) 234/1 To murder Uriah and adulterate his Wife. 1657 Trapp *Comm. Esther* ii. 12 II. 119 Their bodies were first adulterated and then vitiated. 1678 Marvell *Growth of Pop.* Wks. 1875 IV. 257 That .. the clergy should, by remaining unmarried, either frustrate human nature if they live chastly, or, if otherwise, adulterate it.

3. Of things: To render spurious or counterfeit; to falsify, corrupt, debase, esp. by the admixture of baser ingredients.

1531 Elyot *Governour* (1834) 162 He that .. adulterateth his coin, with a more base metal. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 636/2 The scripture [they] adulterate and viciate with false gloses. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 266 They adulterate their faces. 1673 *Ess. to Revive Educ. Gentlew.* 22 Not truly to adorn, but to adulterate their Bodies. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. Introd. 7 The minds of young Students .. adulterated and corrupted with false Principes. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 165 ¶ 1 The present war has .. adulterated our tongue with strange words. 1785 Reid *Intell. Powers* II. iii. 249 Philosophy has been, in all ages, adulterated by hypotheses. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* II. 152 They are apt to adulterate the bread sometimes with alum, and also with chalk.

Adulterated (ădv·ltĕrētĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

† 1. Defiled by, tainted with, or guilty of adultery. = Adulterate *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1607 Topsell *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 576 An adulterated woman desiring to make away her jealous husband.

2. Corrupted, debased, spurious, counterfeit; *in modern usage*, corrupted by admixture of a baser ingredient. = Adulterate *a.* 2.

1610 Carleton *Jurisd.* 73 Cælestinus .. resolued with shame ynough to stand for the adulterated Canon. 1640 Fuller *Joseph's Coat* iii. (1867) 128 Jezebel .. stopped up the leaks of age with adulterated complexion, and painted her face. 1675 Otway *Alcib.* III. ii. (1735) 36 Your Guards I'll with adulterated wine secure. 1723 Bp. Nicholson in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 446 IV. 332 Losing all our Gold and Silver in exchange for Halfpence and farthings of an adulterated metal. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exped.* xvii. (1856) 132 The adulterated breeds of the Danish settlements. 1876 Miss Braddon *J. Haggard's Dau.* I. 9 No adulterated coffee, no sanded sugar, came from his stores.

Adulterately (ădv·ltĕrĕtli), *adv.* [f. Adulterate *a.* + -ly².] In an adulterate manner; with an admixture of falseness; corruptly.

a 1619 Donne *Biathan.* 46 Every Sect will a little corruptly and adulterately call their discipline Naturall Law. 1818 in Todd, and subseq. Dicts.

Adulterateness (ădv·ltĕrĕtnĕs). [f. Adulterate *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being adulterate; debased or counterfeit state; spuriousness.

1666 Fuller *Waltham Abb.* (1840) 272 Adultery in men, and adulterateness in money, both hardly reclaimed. 1731 in Bailey; also in Johnson and mod. Dicts.

Adulterating (ădv·ltĕrētiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Adulterate *v.* + -ing².] Debasing, corrupting, making counterfeit or spurious, by base admixture.

1869 Lo. Elcho in H. of Comm. *Daily News* 2 July, Amongst the adulterating articles were the husks of rice .. and acorns.

Adulterating (ădv·ltĕrēltiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Adulterate *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of corrupting, debasing, or falsifying, esp. by spurious admixture.

1610–31 Donne *Select.* (1840) 176 Almost euery means betweene God and man, suffers some adulterating s and disguises; but prayer least. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, The adulterating of gems is a curious art. *Mod.* [*gerundial*], Chicory is used for adulterating coffee, beans and iron-rust for adulterating chicory.

Adulteration (ădv·ltĕrēl·ʃən). [ad. L. *adulterātiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *adulterā-re*: see Adulter *v.*]

1. The action of adulterating; corruption or debasement by spurious admixture.

1506 *Ord. Cryston Men* (W. de Worde) Prol. 4 Folowe the pathes and the wayes of theyr adulteracyon. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xlvi. (1632) 150 The most obscure houses are most apt unto adulteration, and falsification. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* VIII. § 798 To make the compound pass for the rich metal simple is an adulteration or counterfeit. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, We have laws against the Adulteration of coffee, tea, tobacco, etc. 1823 Byron *Don Juan* XII. lxiii, Merely innocent flirtation, Not quite adultery, but adulteration. 1859 Mill *Liberty* 171 Public control is admissible for the prevention of fraud by adulteration. 1864 *Weekly Desp.* 14 Aug., Even chicory, we find, does not escape adulteration.

2. The result of adulterating; an adulterated condition, product, or substance.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. 154 Though there be much Adulteration therein, yet I conceive the main Bulk and Body thereof uncorrupted. 1756 Burke *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 35 Free from the mixture of political adulterations. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 164 Indians, who are free from adulteration by their far-distance from foreigners. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* vii. 87 We actually adulterate our adulterations.

Adulterator (ădv·ltĕrēltəɹ). [a. L. *adulterātor* a corrupter; n. of agent f. *adulterā-re*; see Adulter *v.*]

† 1. One who defiles by adultery; an adulterer. *Obs.*

1632 Heywood *Iron Age* II. iv. i. 411 The adulterator of his Soueraignes bed.

2. One who falsifies, corrupts, or debases anything by spurious additions or admixtures.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 17 The depravers and adulterators of the atomical philosophy. 1870 *Echo* 7 Feb., The Board of Commerce of Delft tried to combat the adulterators, and for that purpose sent real butter of good quality to England.

† Adultered, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Adulter *v.* + -ed.] Corrupted, debased; adulterate.

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* (1629) 221 Seeing what paines the Spaniards take to bring them to their adultered faith.

Adulterer (ădv·ltĕrəɹ). Forms: 4–5 **avou-, avow- -terer, -terere, -tereer, -trer, -trere, -treer**;

4–7 avouterer; 5–7 advou-, advow- -terer, -trer, etc.; 6 advoterer, advoulterer, aduoulterer, adoulterer; 6– adulterer. [f. *avouter*, ADULTER *v.* + -ER[1], term. of male agent. Cf. rare OFr. *avoutrier* and fem. *avoltreresse*. (For the gradual change of the word under L. influence from *avouterer* to *adulterer*, see ADULTER *sb.* and *v.*) Already in Wyclif interchanged with the earlier *avouter*, and in the middle of 17th c. *adulter-er* (in its various forms), more distinctly expressing the agent, displaced *adulter* and its forms. Cf. *cater-er*, *fripper-er*, *sorcer-er*, and see -ER[1].]

1. One who commits adultery; who violates a marriage-bed, whether his own or another's.

c 1370 WYCLIF *Agst. Begging Friers* (1608) 53 If there be anie cursed Jurour, extortioner or avowtrer. 1382 — *Ps.* xlix. 18 With avoutereres thi porcioun thou leidist. — *Deut.* xxii. 22 Eyther shal die, that is the auowtreer and the auowtresse [1388 auowter and auowtresse]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 805 (Petw. MS.) Pise aduoutrers breken þe temple of god spiritually [*other MSS.* avowtiers, auoutyeris, aduoutres]. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xviii. 103 Summe ben founde .. to be greet lecchouris, summe to be avoutreris. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 65 Keping the dore while the auoutrer is within. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. vi. 106 The sle adultrare occupiis his stede. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxiv. 15 The aduouterer, that wayteth for the darcknesse. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* 1573, 319/1 Certayne men doe affirme those men to bee aduoulterers. 1549 *Prayer-Bk., Exhort. at Comm.*, If any here be a blasphemer, aduouterer [1552 adulterer], or bee in malyce or envie. *c* 1585 PILKINGTON *Wks.* 1841, 642 And called him proud, advoterer, a thief and heretic. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* xiii. 5 Whoremongers and adulterers [*Wycl.* auoutreris (auouteris), *Tind.* advoutrars, *Cranm.* aduoutrers, *Gener., Rhem.* aduouterers] God will judge. 1629 COKE *1st Pt. of Instit.* 72 b, If shee goeth willingly with or to the auowtrer. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Conc.* 70 Hereticks, Advouterers, Church-robbers. 1686 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 1216 Reeking from the stews, adulterers come. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 68 Avowterer is an Adulterer with whom a married woman continues in Adultery. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 306 (trans). *Sueton.*) This husband or adulterer of three queens [Felix].

b. Also of a woman = ADULTERESS.

c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* v. 32 Whosoever divorceth his wife, except it be for fornications cause, doth mak her an adulterer. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Rom.* vii. 3 She shal he called an adulterer.

†**2.** One who adulterates, corrupts, or debases; an ADULTERATOR. *Obs. rare.*

1650 URQUHART *Rabelais* (1807) III. 295 Usurers, apothecaries, cheats, coiners, and adulterers of wares.

Adulteress (ădv·ltĕrĕs, -trĕs). [Forms: 4–5 avoutres, avoutresse, avowtresse, 6 advoutrice, 6–7 advoutresse, advouteresse, 7 adultresse, adulteresse, 8– adulteress, *occ.* adultress. [The form in *-trice* imitates Fr.; but the earliest form is a. OFr. *avotresse*, *avoutresse* f. *avoutre*; cf. *maître*, *maîtresse*, and see -ESS. It is thus, formally, the feminine of ADULTER, not of the later *adulter-er*.] A woman that commits adultery.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xx. 10 Thurȝ deth dye both the lecchour and the auowtres [1388 bothe auowter and auowtresse]. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 275 Yf ony weddyd woman bee aduoutrice. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 365 To pretende that his awne mother was an avoutresse. 1553 UNALL *Rois. Dois.* (1869) 81 Thou didst helpe the aduoutresse that she might be amended. 1567 JEWEL *Def. of Apol.* (1611) 176 She is twice an Aduouteresse. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 78 But be't knowne .. Shee's an Adultresse. 1611 BIBLE *James* iv. 4 Ye adulterers and adulteresses. 1625 BACON *Ess.* xix. 303 This kinde of danger, is then to be feared .. that they be aduoutresses. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* I. iii, Bringing on the stage a loose adulteress. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* (J.) Helen's rich attire; From Argos by the fam'd adult'ress brought. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 64 Th' adultress! what a theme for angry verse. 1845 WHEWELL *Elem. Morality* IV. v. § 728 The adulteress was to be repudiated and otherwise punished.

Adulterine (ădv·ltĕrəin), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *adulterīn-us* born of adultery, spurious; f. *adulter*. Used first in the fig. sense.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Born of adultery.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Adulterine children are more odious than the illegitimate offspring of single persons. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* II. 53 Matthew O'Neill was an adulterine bastard.

2. Of or relating to adultery.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 9/1 The demand for homicidal and adulterine fiction is enormous.

3. *fig.* Spurious, counterfeit; due to adulteration.

1542 BECON *Potation for Lent* Wks. 1843, 87 To try the adulterine, feigned, and false, from the sincere, germane, and true learning. 1546 *Suppl. of Commons* 92 Forget not your owne youthe, when these adulterine trees were too stronge for you. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. i. (1676) 226/2 A knave Apothecary .. may doe infinite harme, by .. adulterine drugs, bad mixtures. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* (1678) 182 As adulterine Metals retain the Lustre and Colour of Gold, but not the Value. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xx. (in *Gd. Wds.* 417/2) The French look on us monk-made knights as spurious and adulterine, unworthy of the name of knight.

4. Illegal, illegitimate, unlicensed; *esp.* in *Eng. Hist.* 'Adulterine' castles, guilds.

1640 BP. HALL *Episc. by Div. Right* II. § 8. 130 It is enough that it is adulterine, for that it is not named by the Apostles. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Adulterine* marriages, in St. Augustine's sense, denote second marriages, contracted after a divorce. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) I. I. x. 130 When any particular class of artificers or traders thought proper to act as a corporation or guild without a charter, such were called adulterine guilds. 1829 HEATH *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 39 Upon the Pipe Roll of the 26th Henry and is a return of the adulterine Gilds in the city of London. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. Introd. 23 The erection of numerous fortresses, adulterine castles they were termed, as built without license from the crown. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. x. 333 The adulterine or unlicensed castles, by whomsoever erected .. are to be destroyed.

B. *sb.* An illegitimate child. *rare.*

1798 H. COLEBROOKE *Hindu Law* (1801) II. 480 'Cunda' is explained, by Amera, an adulterine begotten during the husband's life-time.

†**Adu·ltering,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ADULTER *v.* + ING[2].] Corrupting, debasing, adulterating.

1599 MARSTON *Scourge of Vill.* I. iii. 185 Shall cock-horse, fat-pauncht Milo staine whole stocks Of well-borne soules, with his adultering spots?

Adulterism. *rare.* [f. ADULTERIZE; see -ISM.] 1870 POWER *Handy-book ab. Books* 91 (quoting O. HAMST *Martyr to Bibliog.*), *Adulterism*, name altered or adulterated, as d'Alton (Dalton), de Foe (Defoe).

Adulterize (ădv·ltĕrəiz), *v. arch.* [f. ADULTER *sb.* + -IZE. Cf. *tyrannize*, etc.] To commit adultery.

1611 COTGR., *Adulterer* (Fr.), to commit adultery, to play the adulterer, to adulterize it. 1625 F. MARKHAM *Booke of Honour* 190 Examine the Decalogue in the old Law .. that saith 'Doe not adulterize.' 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xvii. 152 If the wife attempted .. such things as gave open suspicion of adulterising. 1871 F. J. FURNIVALL pref. to *Lanehan's Lett.* 71 Other spiritual fathers .. haunt ale-houses, adulterize with women.

Adulterous (ădv·ltĕrəs), *a.* Also 5–6 advoutrous, 6 advout-, advoulterous. [f. ADULTER + -OUS, after anal. of words ad. Fr. or L. in *-ous*.]

1. Pertaining to, or characterized by the practice of adultery.

1470–85 MALORY *Morte Arthur* (1634) I. 197 Knights that be advoutrous or lecherous, shall not be happy nor fortunate in the wars. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xii. 39 The evyll and advoutrous generacion seketh a signe [*Cranm., Genev., Rhem.* aduouterous, 1611 adulterous.] 1535 COVERDALE *Hosea* iii. 1 Go yet thy waye & wowe an aduouterous woman. 1549 OLDE tr. *Erasm. on Ephes.* Prol. II. 105 Blasphemous swearyng; advouterous lyving. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vi. 94 Th' adulterous Anthony, most large in his abhominations. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 753 By thee [wedded love] adulterous lust was driven from men Among the bestial herds to range. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XX. Wks. IX. 179 Efface the shame Of their adulterous birth. 1841 EMERSON *Meth. Nat.* (1875) II. 233 It is the office .. of this age to annul that adulterous divorce. *Mod.* The offspring of this adulterous union.

†**2.** Born in adultery, adulterine. *Obs.*

a 1593 MARLOWE *Dido* III. ii. 828 Lustful Jove and his adulterous child. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 807 They were adulterous, and the children of strangers.

3. Pertaining to, or characterized by, adulteration; spurious, counterfeit, adulterate. *arch.*

1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* 21 All adulterous and counterfayted Mettals it doth betray. 1586 FERNE *Blazon of Gentrie* 238, I meane not only that they be vnperfect, but also adulterous and dishonorable. 1635 F. WHITE *Treat. Sabbath* Ep. Ded. 20 We haue iustly rejected all counterfeit and adulterous Traditions. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* (ed. 2) II. 127 There are Thousands in the Nation .. that are guilty of this adulterous Part of Brewing. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Clinker* 806 An adulterous mixture, brewed up of nauseous ingredients. 1808 WILFORD *Sacr. Isles in Asiat. Res.* VIII. 252 He took out one or two leaves and substituted others with an adulterous legend.

Adulterously (ădv·ltĕrəsli), *adv.* [f. ADULTEROUS + -LY[2].] In an adulterous manner.

1599 SANDYS *Eur. Spec.* (1632) 41 Children adulterously begotten. 1643 MILTON *On Divorce* II. ii. (1847) 138/1 A patent to wed another adulterously. 1723 PRIDEAUX *Mahomet* 152 (T.) No man should be allowed adulterously to take to wife her that is at the same time the wife of another.

Adultery (ădv·ltĕri). Forms: 4–5 avowter, avowtrie, -tri, -tery, avouterye; 4–6 avoutrie, -try; 5 avutrie, avoutri, -trye, -terie, avowtrye; adultery, -trye (only in Sc. and north. writers); 5–6 advoutrye, -tery, -terye, advoultrye, 5–7 advowtry, -trie, advoutrie, -try, 6 advoutri, -treye, adoutry, aduoultrie, -try, adoultry, 6–7 adultry, -trie, -terie, 6–adultery. [a. OFr. *avouterie*, *avoutrie*, earlier *aöuterie*, *aültere*, n. of condition f. *avoutre*, *aöutre*:—L. *adulter*, see -Y; found alongside of *avoutire*, earlier *aöutire*, *aültere*:—L. *adultĕrium*, occas. also in Eng. as *avowter*. In 14th c. Fr. a learned form *adultère* was formed afresh on L. *adulterium*, and gradually superseded the popular *avoutire* and *avouterie*; under the same influence the Eng. *avoutrie* was progressively refashioned as *advoutrie* or *aduoutrie*, *aduoultrie*, *adoultry*, *adultry*, *adultery*, thus ending in a direct Eng. repr. of *adulterium*, and practically a distinct word from *avoutrie*, though connected with it by every kind of intermediate form. This latinized type had also been used by Scotch and northern writers as early as 1430. *Advowtry* survived to 1688.]

1. Violation of the marriage bed; the voluntary sexual intercourse of a married person with one of the opposite sex, whether unmarried, or married to another (the former case being technically designated *single*, the latter *double adultery*).

1366 MAUNDEV. 249 Ȝif ony man or woman be taken in Avowtery or Fornycacyoun, anon thei sleen him. *c* 1370 WYCLIF *Agst. Begging Friers* (1608) 31 Fryars suffren mightie men, fro yeare to yeare, live in avowtrie. 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* 766 Thilke stynkynge synne of lecherie that men clepe auowtrie (*v.r.* avoutrie, auouterie, advoutrie[?], adouotre). 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 78 If þe first woman may not proue her contract, þan þe secound schal be his wif, bi resoun of avowter. *c* 1418 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 247 So overset with avutrie. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. ii. 87 Bot a wykkdy wyf had he Þat levyd in-til Adultery. *c* 1460 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 10 A woman .. The whiche was taken in adultrye. 1485 RICHARD III in *Paston Lett.* 883 III. 317 Doughter unto Dame Katryne Swynford and of her in double Avoutry gottyn. 1491 CAXTON *How to Die* 6 The woman that was taken in aduoultrye. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* xliii. II. 139 She was but a bastarde, and borne in aduoutrye. 1533 ELYOT *Castel of Helth* III. xii. 67 Hym, which had committed adoutry with his mayster's wyfe. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* 1573, 187/2 That you shal depose a kyng, bycause hee lyueth in aduoultry. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (1863) 81 Knightes that do kill .. and commit fowlest aduoulteres. 1611 BIBLE *John* viii. 4 This woman was taken in adultery, in the very act. [*Wycl.* avoutri, *Tind.* advoutry, *Cranm.* aduoutry, *Genev., Rhem.* aduoutrie, *Gen.* 1590 adulterie.] 1641 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* IV. v. (1651) 75 There shall be no Advowtry in my ward. 1648 HERRICK *To his Book* Wks. 1859, 409 She'l runne to all adulteries. 1660 R. COKE *Elem. Power & Subj.* 194 Deadly sin, of Fornication, Avowtry, and such like. 1677 BAXTER *Let. in Answ. Dodwell* 114, I heard, when I was young, of one, or two, that for Adultery stood in a White Sheet in the Church. 1688 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 265 As long as you've pence, y'need scruple no offence, For murder, advoutery, treason. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. viii. 327 Adultery was long unknown at Sparta.

b. Extended in Scripture, to unchastity generally; and by various theologians opprobriously used of any marriages of which they disapproved, as of a widower, a nun, a Christian with a Jewess, etc. (*Interpretative adultery*). Also *fig.* in Script. to giving the affections to idols, idol-worship; and in *Eccl. writers* to the enjoyment by any one of a benefice during the life-time of the legal incumbent, or to the translation of a bishop from one see to another (*Spiritual adultery*). See Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753, s.v.

1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* iii. 9 Bi liȝtnesse of hir fornicacioun sche defoulide the erthe, and dide auowtrie with a stoon, and with a tree. 1590 BIBLE (Genev.) *Matt.* v. 28 Whosoever looketh on a woman to lust after her, hath committed adulterie with her already in his heart. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* iii. 9 Shee defiled the land, and committed adultery with stones and with stockes. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. A kind of second marriage, which was esteemed a degree of adultery. 1872 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* ed. 2) 17 He is rebuked by Saint Dunstan who pronounces the marriage to be mere adultery.

¶ 'Used in ancient customs for the punishment or fine imposed for that offence, or the privilege of prosecuting for it.' Chambers, *Cycl. Supp.* 1753, whence in subseq. Encyclopædias and Dicts. But Spelman, who is quoted for it, gives it only (and that erroneously) as a use of the L. *adulterium*.

†**2.** Adulteration, debasement, corruption. *Obs.*

1609 B. JONSON *Epicene* I. i, Such sweet neglect more taketh me, Than all th' Adulteries of Art. 1673 *Lady's Calling* II. iii. § 20. 92 Nor must she think to cure this by any the little adulteries of art: she may buy beauty, and yet can never make it her own.

Adulthood (ădv·lthud). [f. ADULT *a.* + -HOOD.] = ADULTNESS.

c 1870 COWDEN CLARKE in *Two Gent. Verona* (ed. Rolfe 1882) 26 *Twelfth Night* .. was written in the full vigour and adulthood of his [Shakspere's] conformation.

Adultness (ădv·ltnĕs). [f. ADULT *a.* + -NESS.] The state of being adult; complete development.

1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwifery* II. 58 The gums being cut the teeth appeared in the adultness of those in grown persons.

†**Adu·mber, -bre,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. MFr. *adumbre-r*, *adombre-r*, refash. of OFr. *aümbrer*, *aombrer*:—L. *adumbrā-re* to shadow forth, to overshadow: see ADUMBRATE.] To overshadow, obscure.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scott.* 23663 II. 118 The cruell dartis with mony awfull ganze .. The dais licht adumbrit.

†**Adu·mbered,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Overshadowed.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1876) 26 (D.) Serene thy woe-adumbred front, sweet Saint.

Adumbral (ădv·mbrăl), *a.* [f. L. *ad* to + *umbra* shade + -AL[1]; with reference to *adumbrāre*, ADUMBRATE *v.* 4.]

1. Of overshadowing nature; shady.

1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 246 This circular adumbral and pluvial roofing had to be adapted to the female head.

2. *Zool.* A shortened equivalent of ADUMBRELLAR.

1881 E. R. LANKESTER in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 124 The cells of the adumbral walls are like those of the ring-canals.

Adumbrant (ădv·mbrănt), *a. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *adumbrant-em* pr. pple. of *adumbrā-re*; see ADUMBRATE.] Shadowing forth, representing in outline.

1731 in BAILEY, vol. II. Also in JOHNSON and mod. Dicts.

Adumbrate (ădv·mbrĕt), *v.* [f. L. *adumbrāt-* ppl. stem of *adumbrā-re* to overshadow, to shade, to shadow out; f. *ad* to + *umbrā-re* to shade.]

†**1.** To shade (a picture), to represent with due light and shade so as to complete what has been sketched or delineated. (So in L.) *Obs.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 113 Whose resplendent land and honour, to delineate and adumbrate to the ample life, were a work that would, etc.

2. To represent the shadow of (anything), to draw or figure in outline; to outline; to sketch; to give a faint indication of.

1641 FRENCH *Distillation* Ep. Ded. A iiij b, I crave leave to adumbrate something of that art which I know you will be willing .. to promote. 1692 BP. OF ELY *Answ. Touchstone*

223 Which is not expressly prepounded . . but adumbrated and obscurely indicated. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 706 Its duties were very ill defined, or rather not defined at all, but only adumbrated.

3. *fig.* To represent a substance by its 'shadow' or emblem; to shadow forth, to typify; hence, to foreshadow, prefigure, as 'coming events cast their shadows before.'

1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 147 Abolished by the glorie of Christ, whose death and passion they [burnt offerings] did adumbrate. 1611 J. Guillim *Heraldrie* xxvi. 181 The Griffon . . will neuer be taken aliue; wherein hee doth adumbrate or rather liuely set forth the propertie of a valorous Souldier. 1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* I. viii. 28 All Rites . . our Holy-dayes among the rest, serve onely to adumbrate and shadow foorth something. 1677 Gale *Crt. of Gentiles* I. II. vi. 72 Noah . . is adumbrated to us, not only in Saturne, but also in Prometheus. 1872 H. Macmillan *True Vine* i. 32 What qualities in Christ are adumbrated by the vine?

4. To overshadow; to shade, obscure.

1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* II. iii. 180 The lustre of his good qualities is in some measure adumbrated by certain defects. 1681 *Trial of S. Colledge* 41 To adumbrate our Actions, for fear we should be discovered. 1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* v. 18 [He] was kneeling at the bedside, his nose adumbrating the coverlid of my bed. 1860 J. P. Kennedy *Horse Shoe R.* v. 55 The building was adumbrated in the shelter of a huge willow.

Adumbrated (ădʌ·mbrēi·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Shadowed forth; represented faintly or in outline.

1706 Phillips, *Adumbrated*, shadowed, resembled. 1877 Caird *Philos. Kant* iv. 64 The vaguely adumbrated idealism of the Siris.

Adumbration (ædʌmbrēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *adumbrātiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *adumbrā-re*; see Adumbrate.]

†**1.** Shading in painting. *Obs.*

1531 Elyot *Governor* (1580) 207 Alexander . . came to the shop of Apelles . . reasoned with him of lynes, adumbrations, proportions and other lyke things perteining to imagery.

2. Representation in outline, sketching; and *concr.* an outline, a sketch; a shadowy figure; a faint or slight sketch or description.

1552 Huloet, Adumbration or light description of a house side or front, where the lyue [? line] do answer to the compasse and centrye of euerye parte. *Scenographia.* 1586 *Let. to Earl Leycester* 2 Her inward vertues, whereof it is impossible for mee to make the least adumbration. 1656 Jeanes *Fulnesse of Christ* 14 Painters, whose first rude or imperfect draught is termed a shadow, or adumbration, upon which they lay afterwards the lively colours. 1677 Gale *Crt. of Gentiles* II. III. 90 The Pagan Philosophers had some kind of . . dark adumbration or shadowy description of the first priacicples of Nature. 1872 Mivart *Anat.* 290 The only faint adumbration of such orgaas, outside Man's Class, is to be found in Pigeons. 1876 Lowell *Among my Bks.* II. 43 Nor capable of being told unless by far-off hints and adumbrations. 1880 H. James *Benvalio* I. 346 Like the dim adumbration of the darker half of the lunar disk. 1882 *Times* 4 May, The Prime Minister's adumbration of measures.

3. Symbolic representation typifying or prefiguring the reality.

1622 Fotherby *Atheom.* 27 Which three Arts haue apparently an adumbration of the Trinity. 1650 Gregory *Serm. on Resurr.* 60 Death as it is here . . under the type and adumbration of sleep. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. iii. § 1. 319 An Emblem, or Adumbration of our Passage through the Present Life. 1858 E. H. Sears *Athanasia* vii. 58 The reality of which earth is only a dull and feeble adumbration.

4. *Her.* An outline figure.

1610 Guillim *Heraldrie* II. iii. 42 Adumbration, or Transparency, is a cleere exemption of the substance of the Charge, or thing borne, in such sort as that there remaineth nothing thereof to be discerned, but the naked and bare proportion of the outward lineaments thereof.

5. Overshadowing; shade, obscuration.

1653 Manton *Expos. James* i. 17 in *Wks.* 1871 IV. 110 Stars, according to their different light and posture, have divers adumbrations. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* II. 549 The sight being . . circumscribed between long parallels and the ἐπισκιασμὸς and adumbration from the branches. 1863 Longf. *Wayside Inn* Interl. III. 9 Above them . . its awful adumbration passed, A luminous shadow, vague and vast.

Adumbrative (ădʌ·mbrĕtiv), *a.* [f. L. *adumbrāt-* ppl. stem of *adumbrā-re* (see Adumbrate) + -ive.] Having the attribute of shadowing forth, faintly indicating, figuring, or typifying.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* (1872) II. I. x. 44 Mute monuments pathetically adumbrative of much. 1865 — *Fredk. Gt.* V. XIV. iii. 178 'Bob Monopoly, the late Tallyman' (adumbrative for Walpole, late Prime Minister). 1858 Kitto *Bible Illustr.* Morn. Ser. III. 149 They are remarkably typical or adumbrative of that larger and greater work of God in the soul of man.

Adumbratively (ădʌ·mbrĕtivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In an adumbrative manner; so as to represent or indicate in a shadowy way.

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* V. XIV. iii. 178 England, or, as it is adumbratively called, 'the Manor of St. James's.'

Adumbrellar (ædʌmbre·lăr), *a. Zool.* [mod. f. L. *ad* to, at + Umbrella, applied to the disc of *Acalepha*, + -ar. Cf. *adactinal*, *adoral*.] In sea-blubbers: Pertaining to the upper surface of the *velum* or marginal ridge, which is turned towards the 'umbrella' or disc, in opposition to the *abumbrellar* or lower surface.

1881 E. R. Lankester in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 131 The ectoderm of the adumbrellar surface of the velum.

Adun(e, early form of Adown.

†**Adunate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *adūnāt-us* pa. pple. of *adūnā-re* to unite; f. *ad* to + *ūnā-re* to make one, f. *ūnus* one.] United, joined in one.

1470 Harding *Chron.* cxlvii, Two semely princes together adunate [*v.r.* adioynate].

Adunation (ædiunē·ʃən). [ad. L. *adūnātiōn-em* n. of action f. *adūnā-re* to unite: see prec.] Union or combination into one.

1551 Cranmer *Answ. to Gardiner* 352 (T.) Before the adunation in the Virgin's womb, the godhead and manhood were two natures. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653, 90 The cure is not so safe to sew it up . . because his adunation is uncertain. 1680 Boyle *Scept. Chymist.* 94 The cold does not cause any Real Union or Adunation of these Bodies. 1881 Overton *Wm. Law* 275 This analogy—one might almost say this adunation—of the spiritual and the natural worlds.

Adunc (ădʌ·nk), *a.*; also 7 **adunque.** [ad. L. *aduncus* bent in; f. *ad* to + *uncus* adj. hooked, sb. a hook.] Hooked; bent inward.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 238 Parrets have an adunque Bill. 1697 Evelyn *Numism.* ix. 297 The Nose . . if Aquiline or Adunc. 1872 M. Collins *Pr. Clarice* I. v. 74 The astute billdiscounter, adunc of nose.

†**Adu·ncate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. med. L. *aduncāt-us* pa. pple. of *aduncā-re*; f. L. *ad* to + *uncā-re* to hook: see Adunc.] Bent inward; hooked; = Aduncous.

1661 R. Lovell *Anim. & Min.* The nailes are in . . those of the rapacious aduncate.

Aduncate (ădʌ·nkeit), *v.* [f. med. L. *aduncāt-* ppl. stem of *aduncā-re*; see prec.] To curve inward. (Cited only in pa. pple.)

1823 Lockhart *Reg. Dalton* v. iii. (1842) 302 You shall see the son of a London tailor strut past . . with a beak as extravagantly aduncated as if, etc.

Aduncity (ădʌ·nsĭti). ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *aduncitas* n. of state, f. *adunc-us* Adunc; see -ity.] 'Crookedness; flexure inward; hookedness.' J.

1589 [Halliwell quotes Rider]. 1626 Cockeram, *Aduncity*, hookednes, crookednesse. 1714 [Arbuthnot & Pope] *M. Scriblerus* Pope's Wks. 1824 VII. 71 The aduncity of the pounces and beaks of the hawks, is the cause of the great and habitual immorality of those animals.

Aduncous (ădʌ·nkəs), *a.* [f. L. *adunc-us* Adunc + -ous.] Hooked, bent inward, incurved.

1656 Blount *Gloss.*, *Aduncous*, crooked downwards, hooked. 1713 Derham *Physico-Theol.* IV. xv. 257 They are characteristics of Rapacious birds, to have Aduncous Bills and Talons. 1869 Groom-Napier *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 521, *Aduncous*, crooked or hooked.

†**Adu·nct,** *a. Obs.* A badly formed variant of Adunc, Adunque, simulating the form of a pa. pple.

1635 Heywood *Hierarchie* III. 157 Of Democritus his Atomes, some are light . . some Cornered, others 'Aduncti.'

Adune, var. of Adin *v. Obs.* to stun with noise.

†**Aduni·te,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ad* to + Unite, f. L. *ūnī-re*. There was no L. *adūnīre*, but *adūnāre*: see Adunate.] To unite or join to.

1662 J. Chandler *Helmont's Oriatrike* 256 It might be adunited within the Cup-board.

†**Adun·iting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ing¹.] Uniting together.

1662 J. Chandler *Helmont's Oriatrike* 67 The water doth sustain as much pressing together, going to ruine, and aduniting, as great Stones or Mettalls do overpoyse the water in weight.

†**Adu·re,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *adūr-ĕre* to burn, scorch; f. *ad* to + *ūr-ĕre* to burn.] *trans.* or *absol.* To burn completely, to calcine; to scorch, parch.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 354 And askes with, the heete apart to putte Of dounge indoon, lest it adure and lette. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* § 3, 22/1 Flea a little Mouse, take the intestines . . adure them in a piptken. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vi. 93 It adureth the blood. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 319 Such a degree of Heat . . doth Mellow, and not Adure.

†**Adu·rent,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *adūrent-em* pr. pple. of *adūr-ĕre*: see prec.] Burning, hot and dry.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 460 Nitre, the spirit of which is less Adurent than salt.

†**Adush,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + Dush.] To cause to fall heavily, to precipitate.

c 1220 *Hali Meid.* 41 Heo þet tus aduste hire heuenliche fader adun.

A-dusk (ădʌ·sk), *adv.* and *pred. a.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*¹ in + Dusk *sb.* after analogy of *alight*, *afire*.] In dusk, in gloom; gloomy, dark.

1856 Mrs. Browning *Aurora Leigh* I. 502 You wish to die and leave the world a-dusk For others.

Adust (ădʌ·st), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *adūst-us* pa. pple. of *adūr-ĕre*: see Adure. A favourite term of the medical writers of the middle ages; see sense 3, in which it was found in most of the mod. languages. The Fr. *aduste* (15th c.) may therefore be the immediate source of the Eng.]

1. Scorched, seared; burnt up, calcined; dried up with heat, parched. Also *fig.*

1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. 41 b, Lyke an adust conscyenced hypocrite. 1623 Rowlandson *Bless. in Blasting* 40 Being burnt, or made adust, by some extraordinary heat of the sunne. 1637 Nabbe *Microcosm.* in Dodsl. IX. 124 Provoke me no more; I am adust with rage. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 634 With torrid heat, And vapour as the Lybian air adust. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 179 The Vulgar now aad then cure putrid Fevers by taking of adust Wine. 1755 Hales *Distillation* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 327 Its more disagreeable adust taste. 1854 De Quincey *Revolt. Tartars* Wks. IV. 152 The camels . . these arid and adust creatures.

1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 69 African islands . . whose desolate and adust beauty sets the imagination all on fire.

2. Of colour: Brown, as if scorched by fire, or by the sun; sunburnt.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 110 Of an adust swarth cholericke dye. 1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) I. 28 Which stone is shewed at this day . . carrying a burnt and adust colour. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* mccccxxv/4 One Mary, a Leicestershire woman . . complection somewhat adust . . Run away from, etc. *c* 1760 Smollett *Ode to Indep.* 67 Arabia's scorching sands he crossed . . Conductor of her Tribes adust. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. ii. 202 Here everything is adust and tawny, from man to his wife, his horse, his ox or his ass.

3. Applied to a supposed state of the body and its humours, much spoken of in the earlier days of medicine, its alleged symptoms being dryness of the body, heat, thirst, black or burnt colour of the blood, and deficiency of serum in it, atrabilious or 'melancholic' complexion, etc. *Obs.* exc. in general sense, atrabilious, sallow, gloomy in features or temperament.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (1840) 197 Ay ful of yre, of malys, and rancour, Drye and adust and a gret wastour. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xi. (1870) 261 Burnt breade and hard crustes, — doth ingendre color aduste and melancoly humours. 1576 Baker *Gesner's Jewell of Health* 63 a, Cares of the mynde . . of adust flewme engendred. *Ibid.* 101 a, This purgeth choller adust, and melancholie. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 335 In Fevers and hot distempers from choler adust is caused a blacknesse in our tongues, teeth and excretions. 1657 *Physical Dict.* The blood is then said to be adust, when by reason of extraordinary heat the thinner parts are evaporated, and the thicker remain black and dreggy. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 33 No meagre muse-rid mope adust and thin. 1820 W. Irving *Sk. Bk.* II. 91 That plodding spirit with which men of adust temperament follow up any tract of study. 1880 *Athenæum* 27 Mar. 414 The tall, somewhat adust and worn woman standing by a table.

†**Adu·st,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] To burn, to scorch, to scar; to dry up with heat. Also *fig.*

1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* I. 46 b, An hondred thousande conscyences dyd he . . aduste with his Romyshe faythe. 1633 T. N[ewton] *Lemnie's Touchst. Complex.* 64 Beards of the colour of brasse: for that the haires are neither adusted by the Sunne, nor yet by any inward heat. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 514 Sulphurous and Nitrous Foame . . Concocted and adusted they reduced To blackest graia.

Adust (ădʌ·st), *adv.* and *pred. a.*, prop. *phr.* [A- *prep.*¹ of state + Dust; after analogy of *a-blaze*, *a-sleep*.] In a dusty condition, affected by dust. [So explained by the author quoted.]

1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* in *Cornh. Mag.* VII. 297 He was tired and adust with long riding.

†**Adu·sted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Adust *v.* + -ed.]

1. = Adust *a.* 1.

1550 Bale *Apol.* 63 What your adusted conscyence thynketh of it I can not tell. 1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (1869) 74 Those rayes which scorch the adusted soyles of Calabria.

2. = Adust *a.* 2.

1550 Nicolls *Thucyd.* 57 (R.) Thair skynne was as redde colour adusted, full of a lyttle thynne blaynes.

3. = Adust *a.* 3.

1607 Topsell *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 19 [They] eat the flesh of Asses, which begetting in their body much melancholick and adusted humor, causeth them to fall into the *Elephantia* or spotted leprosie. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* iv. 77 Red Herrings give a very bad and adusted nourishment.

†**Adu·stible,** *a. Obs.* [a. Fr. *adustible*; see Adust *a.* and -ble.] Capable of being burnt, or dried with fire.

1611 Cotgr., *Adustible*, adustible, burnable, wasteable, parchable. 1650 Ashmole *Chymical Coll.* 102 The unctuous, adustible, phlegmatick, and evaporable parts. [In Bailey, Johnson, and mod. Dicts.]

†**Adustion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *adūstiōn-em* n. of action f. *adūr-ĕre*: see Adure. In the medical vocabulary of most modern lang. in 16th c. (see sense 3), and possibly in Eng. imined. from Fr.]

1. The action or process of burning, scorching, heating to dryness, or parching.

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* 3 The more you distil at once . . the oyles will be in lesse daunger of adustion. 1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) I. 424 The faults and imperfections of pitch . . are known by . . the very adustion thereof. 1673 in *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6128 The Peripateticks, who derive the Saltness of the Sea from the Adustion of the water by the sunbeams. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Gravel*, Turpentine-powder, made by Way of Adustion, or drying in the Sun.

2. The state of being burnt, or scorched; parched dryness.

1559 Morwyng *Evonymus* 218 Fire in destillation dothe more procure the savoure of adustion and breatneese. 1650 Ashmole *Chymical Coll.* 103 Decoct it in Dung, because by Inhumation, Adustion is taken away. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Distilling*, The least Savour of Smoke or Adustion.

3. The state of being Adust in sense 3; hotness and dryness of the humours of the body.

1533 Elyot *Castel of Helth* (1541) 6 The lyver in hete distempered hath moche blacke choler toward age by adustion of red choler. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. III. (1651) 207 Adustion of humours makes men mad. 1658 Culpepper *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* 90 Such diseases as come of adustion of blood, as the Pestilence.

†**Adu·stive,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *adūst-* ppl. stem of *adūr-ĕre* (see Adure) + -ive, as if ad. L. **adūstīvus*.] Burning, scorching, fiery.

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 4 (1865) 282/1 God's power shall separate the clarity of fire from the adustive virtue. 1678 R. R[ussell] tr. *Geber* II. I. IV. ii. 86 The adustive unctuosity of Sulphur . . which is easily inflamed.

†**Adu·stness.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. ADUST *a.* + -NESS.] The state of being adust; scorching heat.

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* xiv. 106 Consider whether there be not abundance of terrene adustness in the bowels of the earth.

Advail, advale, obs. forms of AVAIL and AVALE.

‖ **Ad valorem** (æd vălōˑrem), *adv. phr.* [L. = (according) to value, (in proportion) to worth.] A phrase (properly adverbial, but more commonly attributive) meaning 'in proportion to the value,' applied to a mode of levying customs-duties upon goods, when these are taxed at rates proportioned to their estimated value.

1711 *Act* 10 *Anne* xix. § 34 The said Books, Prints and Maps as are to pay the said Duties *ad Valorem*. 1787 PITT *Sp. on Customs Bill* 21 Mar., Particularly the case of *ad valorem* duties. 1825 *Edin. Rev.* XLIII. 76 Silk goods are to be freely admitted . . on payment of an *ad valorem* duty of 30 per cent. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iv. 88 Cheques drawn out of the United Kingdom are . . required to have *ad valorem* foreign stamps.

Advance (ădvɑˑns) *v.* Forms: 3–6 avaunce, 3–5 avaunse, (4 avonci), 4–7 avance, 5 avanse (awawns *Sc.*), 5–6 advaunce, 6 avawnce (a-wance *Sc.*), 6– advance. [a. OFr. *avance-r, avancie-r*:—pop. L. *abanteā-re*, f. late L. *abante* (Fr. *avant*) away before, f. *ab* off, away + *ante* before. The form *advance*, due to mistaking initial *a* for a representative of L. *ad*, as in *a(d)venture*, occasional in 15–16th c. French (in which, the *d* being mute, it was merely an artificial spelling) has been established in Eng. as a permanent perversion of the word. So in *advantage*. See AD- 2.]

I. To move forward *in place*.

1. *trans.* To move, put, or push (a thing) forward. Also *fig.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pl.* xxxiii. xvi, His glave he did agaynst me advaunce. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* iii. i. 48 Brauely aduance your strong orbicular shields. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 682 Execrable shape, That dar'st, though grim and terrible, advance Thy mis-created Front athwart my way. 1718 POPE *Iliad* xi. 721 Who spread their bucklers, and advance their spears. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* vi. v. 240 The sofa which Sidonia had advanced to the middle of the room. 1875 H. ROGERS *Superh. Orig. Bible* ix. (ed. 3) 386 Man has advanced the frontier of physical science.

†**b.** *refl.* To move (oneself) forward. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 19/2, I shal avaunce me and goo to fore you into galylee. *a* 1528 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 88 Auaunce yourselfe to aproche. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 60 He . . avanced himselfe before the ensignes on foot.

2. *intr.* (by omission of refl. pron.) To move or go forward; to proceed.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. x. 116 Agane returnis he, and thay auance. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. iv. 25 Aduance, braue Titus. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 161 After we were advanced into this noble and altogether wonderful crypt. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 330 They had by swimming and wading together advanced about a mile. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 43 The duke of Norfolk, as general of the royal forces, advanced to Doncaster. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 10. 65 The crevasses as I advanced became more deep and frequent.

3. *intr. fig.* To go forward or make progress in life, or in any course.

a 1704 LOCKE (J.) They who would advance in knowledge . . should not take words for real entities. 1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (Routl.) xxv. 224 As a man advances in life, he gets what is better than admiration,—judgment. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 107 He only is advancing in life, whose heart is getting softer, whose blood warmer. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* i. 14 We are surprised that neither the Greeks nor the Romans advanced further than they did [commercially].

4. *trans.* To forward any process or thing that is in course; to further, promote, help on, aid the success, completion, or perfection of.

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 156 Det tet swuðest auanncð & furðreð hit, þet is onlich stude. 1297 R. GLOUC. 503 Thine cause . . We auauncieth. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 187 Wherof men ought ensample take The gode lawes to avaunce. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1144 Thi bakhous therwith all thou maist avance. 1538 STARKEY *England* 3 To study to maynteyn and avaunce the wele of thys same your cuntrey. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* To Reader, All which wil very much advance the cure. 1799 WELLESLEY *Desp.* 90 He advanced his hostile preparations. 1856 KANE *Arctic Explor.* I. 20 The officials . . vied with each other in efforts to advance our views.

5. *refl.* and *intr.* Of a process or thing in course: To go on towards completion or perfection.

1644 MILTON *Educat.* (1788) I. 140 If there were any secret excellence . . [these ways would] give it fair opportunities to advance itself by. 1855 TENNYSON *To F. D. Maurice* 39 How gain in life, as life advances, Valour and charity more and more? 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* iv. 38 From 1520 to 1540 the art constantly advanced in this duchy. 1879 C. HIBBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 117/1 Tightened up with screws as the work advances.

6. To put forward (a statement, suggestion, or claim) for notice or acceptance; to put forth, to bring forward; to offer, propose, present.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pl.* xii. v, Evermore they [poets] do to them avaunce Nurture, maner, and al gentylnes. 1665 J. SPENCER *Prophs.* 29 They presently become considerable, are advanced the common Subjects of Discourse. 1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* The very learned Mr. Dodwell has advanced some other Arguments. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xix. § 45 It may be safely advanced that there falls about 20 inches of Rain yearly. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* ix. Wks. VII. 207 Claim to him as thy Bondsman thou Canst never more advance. 1848 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* I. i. i. § 4. 5, I have accordingly advanced nothing in the following pages but with accompanying demonstration.

II. To move forward *in time*.

7. *trans.* To make earlier (an event or date); to hasten, accelerate.

1481 CAXTON *Myrrour* iii. x. 153 They abregge their dayes and auaunce their deth. 1549 CHALONER tr. *Erasm. Moriae Enc.* G iii b, Elde and horenes which his own wilfull studie avaunced to him before his tyme. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* v. ii. 149 All the wealthie benefits My death aduances you. 1854 J. ABBOTT *Napoleon* xxxvii. (1855) I. 569 To advance the moment when the public rights of Europe . . will be definitely established.

8. To make earlier the date of a payment; to pay before it is legally due. Hence, to pay or lend on security, either real or personal, of future re-imbursement.

1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Moneys* (1851) 63 For interest and gratuity for advancing the Duchess of Portsmouth's quarter . . 25 daies £12 5*s.* 5*d.* 1820 CAREY *Guide to Funds* 27 The Bank advanced £400,000 more to government. 1882 *Charter-party*, One third to be advanced in cash, on account of Freight, if required on signing Bill of Lading. *Mod.* The pawnbroker declined to advance more than 3 shillings on the article. I will advance him £50 on your note-of-hand.

b. *absol.* with *on*.

1866 CRUMP *Banking* iii. 84 Dock-warrant and bills of lading are frequently advanced on.

III. To move upward.

9. *trans.* To raise or lift up. *lit.* and *fig. arch.*

1475 *Bk. of Noblesse* (1860) 22 Put forthe youre silf, avaunsing youre corageous hertis to werre. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. iv. 134 Thare happy chance So gan the breistis of the vtheris awance [*v. r.* avance]. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 408 The fringed Curtains of thine eyes aduance. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* III. 156 Advancing his wife from the earth. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. of Greece* III. ix. (1715) 78 The signal to be given . . was a Purple Coat, which was to be advanc'd in the Air. 1712 POPE *Messiah* 25 See lofty Lebanon his head advance. 1814 WORDSWORTH *Wh. Doe of Ryl.* III. 158 At need he stood, advancing high The glittering, floating Pageantry.

10. *trans.* To raise or promote (a person) in rank or office, to prefer. Hence *gen.* To put in a better or more advantageous position.

1297 R. GLOUC. 77 And bihet hym, þat, 3ef þer of wel auaunsed he were To 3elde more god to Rome. 1366 MAUNDEVILE v. (1839) 38 Whan the Soudan will avance any worthi Knyghte, he maketh him an Amyralle. 1461–83 *Lib. Nig. Dom.* in *Household. Ord.* (1790) 50 The King's grace avaunceth these preests and clerks by prebends, churches, etc. 1538 ELYOT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 142 III. 115 My saide Lord Cardinal . . advaunced me to be Clerk of the Counsayle. 1576 THYNNE in *Animadv.* (1865) 113 Good vertue hym advanced above the reste. 1611 BIBLE *Esther* iii. 1 Ahasuerus . . aduanced him, and set his seate aboue all the princes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 148 Determin'd to advance into our room A Creature form'd of Earth. 1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* iii. (1757) 106 The man that's nearest, yawning, they advance. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. ix. 314 His eagerness to advance his family may well have offended others.

†**b.** *construction transposed. Obs.*

1623 W. L'ISLE *Testim. Antiq.* Pref., Oswald avoided out of the most notable Churches the Clarkes, and advanced the same places with men of the order of Monkes.

c. *refl.* To push oneself forward in rank or station.

1340 *Ayenb.* 82 Hy ne þencheþ ne studieþ bote ham zelue to auonci. 1475 *Bk. of Noblesse* (1860) 46 They alway avaunsid hem forthe withe the formost. 1563 *Homilies* II. (1859) 480 It shall make us not to avaunce ourselves before our neighbour.

11. *Law.* To provide for children, especially in anticipation of the provisions of a settlement or will.

1411 SIR T. LANGEFORDE in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 17 And it falle þat sche deie, or scheo be a-vauncyd, þan wille y þat þe forseyd C:li. be don for my sowle. 1574 tr. *Littleton, Tenures* 55 b, Shee shall haue nothing in the remenaunt for that . . she is sufficiently advaunced. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Hotchpot*, If a child advanced by the father, do after his father's decease challenge a child's part with the rest.

†**12.** *fig.* To extol, to magnify (in words). *refl.* To boast. *Obs.* Cf. AVAUNT, VAUNT.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* III. iii. (1483) 51 Ful wel myght the bocher auauncen hym self, and seyn that al other bochers had nought so moch flesshe hangynge in theyr howses. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 267/1 He had no more wylle to auaunce hym. *c* 1526 FAITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 153 Bless the Lord; praise and advance him for ever. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* (1869) 44 You shall in vaine aduaunce your selues of executing iustice vpon fellons. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 477 Thou advancest thyselfe to be as that glorious Cherub which covereth the Ark of God. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* i. § 5. 97 Let no man advance the preaching of the word of God, to the disparagement . . of the Sacraments.

†**13.** To raise in amount or number, increase. *Obs.*

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 271 Lanfranc advaunced the number of the Monkes from 30 to 140. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah Sight* IV. iv. 66 What a mass of money might he have advanced for himselfe.

14. To raise in rate or price.

1691 PETTY *Polit. Arith.* iv. 67 The Rent of Land is advanced by reason of Multitude of People. *Mod.* The Bank of England has advanced the rate of discount to 5%.

15. *intr.* To rise in price.

1882 *Daily News* 19 Aug. 7/1 Brush Light shares advanced in a prominent manner . . Indian Rupee Paper has fractionally advanced.

†**16.** *intr.* To be over in amount; to be in excess. (Cf. It. *avanzare*.) *Obs.*

1557 NORTH *Dial. of Princes* (1582) 26 To speake truely, in princes houses there is more offence in that that avaunceth then in that that wanteth. 1601 SIR A. SHERLEY *Trav. to Persia* (1613) 71 All his Goods and Lands, should be sold, for the satisfaction of those men . . If anything advanced, it should be giuen to his children.

IV. To advantage.

†**17.** *trans.* To advantage, benefit, profit (any one). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 246 It may not avance, As for to delen with no swiche pouraille.

†**18.** *intr.* To be advantaged; to benefit, profit. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Cokwolds Daunce* 165 in *E. P. P.* 45 Ffor any cas that may be tyde, Schall non ther of a vanse.

Advance (ădvɑˑns), *sb.* [partly a. Fr. *avance*, n. of action, f. *avancer*, partly subst. use of Eng. vb.; see prec.]

I. A going forward, onward, or upward.

1. The action of going forward or onward; forward motion; progression (in space). Also *ellipt.* The order (bugle-call) to move forward.

a 1674 CLARENDON (J.) The manner of the enemy's advance. 1815 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* v. xx, When, in retreat or in advance, The serried warriors move at once. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & Ital. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 4 This my first advance into French territory. 1868 *Queen's Regul. & Ord. Army* § 1131 When the train is ready to proceed the Advance will be sounded.

2. *fig.* Onward movement in any process or course of action; progress.

1668 PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 323 Thence to Cooper's, and saw his advance on my wife's picture. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 147 ₱3, I made very quick advances in different kinds of learning. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. i. vii, These are the days of advance, the works of the men of mind. 1859 BUCKLE in *Fraser's Mag.* May 509 Who, among our living writers, had done most for the advance of knowledge.

b. A step forward, a degree of progress actually accomplished.

1860 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 110 It is a very great advance on all your former writing.

3. A personal approach; a movement towards closer acquaintance or understanding; an overture.

1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* IV. (R.) Th' advance of kindness which I made, was feign'd. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* mmdccxxx/1 The Pope's Ministers think there have already been Advances enough made on their side. 1802 WELLESLEY *Desp.* 218 The Resident has prudently rejected every advance of this nature. 1842 MACAULAY *Fredk. Gt.* in *Ess.* (1877) 690 Frederic had some time before made advances towards a reconciliation with Voltaire.

4. A rise in amount, value, or price.

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 153 There would be ten thousand pound per annum advance in the Kings Customs yearly. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* vii. 155 An advance in the Bank of England rate of discount. 1882*a Daily News* 23 Aug. 7/1 Austrian Gold Rente showing an advance of ½ per cent.

†**5.** An elevation; a rise (in space). *Obs. rare.*

1655 LESTRANGE *Chas. I*, 137 The Communion Table . . placed at the East end, upon a graduated advance of ground.

II. A putting forward.

†**6.** The action of forwarding; furtherance; ADVANCEMENT. *Obs.*

1528–1696 in *Sel. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 412 The end for which they at first were chosen, viz. The advance of their protector's interest.

†**7.** The putting forward of statements; the statement put forward; assertion, allegation. *Obs.*

1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* 235 Mr. B.'s advances upon this Topic.

8. Payment beforehand or in anticipation; payment on security of future re-imbursement. Hence, a sum of money so furnished, a loan.

1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 81 Who may Imploy their Advance to better profit elsewhere. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* 104 We have something by way of advance. 1727 SWIFT *Wks.* 1755 III. i. 153 A week's wages advance. 1786 BURKE *Agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 188 The advance to the company's use of a sum of money, amounting to fifty thousand pounds. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iii. 84 Life assurance policies are almost invariably objected to as security for advances.

III. A being forward.

9. The state or position of being before, to the front, or above; precedence, anticipation. Usually in adv. phr. *In advance*: **a.** Of place, In front, ahead; **b.** Of time, Beforehand; **c.** In the position of having advanced money on account. Also prep. phr. *In advance of*: Before, in front of, ahead of, beyond.

1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 11 Much in advance of the rates of goods. 1742 YOUNG *Night Th.* VII. 89 Men perish in advance, as if the sun Should set ere noon. 1761 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* X. vii. (1802) III. 142, I paid the first year's annuity per advance. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writings* (1859) II. 2 Without this supply, Mr. Grand would have been in advance for the United States. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* (1856) IV. v. v. § 22. 82 Which I could not refer to in advance without anticipating all my other illustrations. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 2. 1 As wood opens in advance of a wedge driven into it. 1869 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opin.* 21 Apr. 464/1 Hutton was in advance of the geological speculation of his time.

IV. †**10.** One who has been advanced to office. (Prob. for Fr. *avancé*.) *Obs. rare.*

1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de Worde) IV. xxiv. 191/2 Patrons fynde full ofte ther auaunces full unkynde to them & full proude.

V. *Comb.* and *Attrib.* **advance(d)-guard,** a guard before or in front of the main body of an army; **advance-money, -payment** = ADVANCE *sb.* 9; **advance-proofs, -sheets,** parts of a forth-

coming work supplied previously to its publication; *advance-account*, *-freight*, etc.

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* mccxliv. 4 Troops of the two Armies, who had the Advanced-guards. 1701 *Ibid.* mmmdccxi. 1 The 50000 Pistoles which the French were to pay him by way of Advance-money. 1870 POWER *Handy-bk. ab. Bks.* 91 Advance sheets . . supplied elsewhere previous to publication, generally for simultaneous reproduction. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. x. 435 Virginia volunteers formed the advance-guard. 1880 *Paper & Print. Trades Jrnl.* No. 32, 27 The plates, advance-proofs of which we have seen.

Advanceable (ădvɑ·nsăb'l), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. ADVANCE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being advanced, put forward, or promoted.

1656 JEANES *Fulnesse of Christ* 57 The greatest height of honour, and power, that the humane nature is advanceable. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 311 Animals are advanceable by Industry and disciplinable Acts to a great perfection.

Advanced (ădvɑ·nst), *ppl. a.* [f. ADVANCE *v.* + -ED.]

1. Moved forward, standing or being to the front; *esp.* in military phr. *advanced guard* (see ADVANCE *sb.* V.), *post*, *works*.

1795 HOTHAM in Nicolas's *Disp.* (1845) II. 11 The French ships were seen by our advanced Frigates. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxiv, With foot advanced, and blade half-bared. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 98 The advanced guard of the English army. 1879 *Fortif.* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 138/1 'Advanced-works' are those which are occasionally added to the ordinary works of a permanent front.

2. *fig.* Far on in life or time, or in any course of action, or march of ideas.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) P iij b, In the most highest trees the force of wyndes is most aduanced. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) Pref. 19 He had attained a very advanced period of life. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. 25 Our advanced beliefs are not to be built upon dictates. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 326 A very advanced season of life. 1846 MILL *Logic* III. xi. § 2 (1868) 512 The most advanced truths of mathematics. 1863 KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 74 The season is too little advanced. 1879 *Standard* 25 Apr., He is an advanced Liberal.

†**3.** Promoted. *Obs.*

1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 137 The Clerks of his Chapell that have Wifes, or be not avaunsyd. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* II. 48 Pamper'd Corah when advanced to court.

†**4.** Raised, elevated (physically). *Obs.*

1576 GASCOIGNE *Princely Pleas.* (1821) 5 Six Trumpeters hugely advanced, much exceeding the common stature of men. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 23 To see the Redcrosse thus advaunced hye. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. on Cæsars Comm.* 133 That all men performe their directions with their pikes aduanced. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 536 Th' Imperial ensign, which full high advanc't Shon like a meteor. 1673 *Vain Insolency of Rome* 35 The people could observe him advanced a Cubit above the earth.

5. Raised (in amount), increased.

1782 COWPER *Lett.* 23 Nov. Wks. 1876, 122 The advanced price of grain.

†**6.** Set off to advantage. *Obs.*

1554 PHILPOT *Examin. & Writ.* (1842) 389 Thou wouldst have churches well furnished with altars . . avanced with lights and tapers.

Advancement (ădvɑ·nsmĕnt). Forms: 3–6 avaunce-; 4–6 avance-; 6 avaunse-, advaunce-; 6– advancement. [a. Fr. *avancement*, f. *avancer*: see ADVANCE and -MENT.] The action or fact of advancing.

1. The raising of any one to a higher rank or position; promotion, preferment.

1297 R. GLOUC. 312 He ȝef hym such auauncement as he wolde. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 103 On oþer wise he salle haf auancement. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxxiii. (1483) 82 They coueyte nought to be neyhe the kyng for no corrupte cause ne hope of auauncement. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 24 You seme to attribute the advancemente of the Pooles to William de la poole. 1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* III. ii. 62 Nay, do not thinke I flatter: For what aduancement may I hope from thee? 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* 449 The Civil Rights and Advancements of every Person according to his Merit. 1700 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 661 Mr. Ryley's advancement to the excise. 1853 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* 3 His hopes of advancement in England failing, Swift returned to Ireland.

2. *Law.* The promotion of children in life, especially by the application beforehand of property or money to which they are prospectively entitled under a settlement or will; also the property so applied.

1411 SIR T. LANGEFORDE in *E. E. Wills* (1883) 17 Þe Silver þere-of spendyd to þe avaunement of lucie, my dowter. 1574 tr. *Littleton, Tenures* 55 b, Shee shall have nothing in the remenaunt for that . . she is sufficientlye advaunced to whiche advauncement shee agreeth. *a* 1626 BACON (J.) The jointure or advancement of the lady, was the third part of the principality of Wales. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 517 But if the estates so given them, by way of advancement, are not quite equivalent to the other shares, the children so advanced shall now have so much as will make them equal.

†**3.** Extolment, lauding; vaunting. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 196 What tyme or whan I mad auancement with þe alone to fight. 1564 BECON *Gen. Pref. to Wks.* (1843) 16 To seek the glory of God, the avancement of his blessed name. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 213 Thus is it also esteemed no small advancement unto this number [7] that the Genealogy of our Saviour is summed up by 14. that is, this number doubled.

4. The helping forward of anything in process toward completion or perfection; furtherance, promotion; improvement.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* 13 For the auaunce-ment and commoditie of the publique wealth. 1589 FLETEWOOD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 229 III. 31 As touching the avaunsement of Religion. 1605 BACON (*title*) Twoo Bookes of the Proficience and Aduancement of Learning. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* xi. 234 Ceremonies are advancements of Order, decency, modesty. 1810 HORSLEY *Sermons* I. x. (R.) The joint advancement of the virtue and the happiness of the people.

†**5.** A going forward. *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.* See ADVANCE I, 2.

c 1730 SWIFT (J.) This refinement makes daily advancements, and, I hope, in time will raise our language to the utmost perfection. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 450 They retired upon the brisk advancement of the grenadiers. 1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* I. 10 The advancement of nations in civilization.

6. Advancing or advanced condition.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone Lightho.* § 271 [I] gave an account of the advancement of our works. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 139 We have water-melons in good advancement.

†**7.** The advancing or putting forward of a statement or assertion. *Obs.*

1532 THYNNE *Ded. Chaucer* in *Animadv.* (1865) App. 25 Very remysse in the settyng forthe or avancement . . of the histories therof.

†**8.** The advancing or paying beforehand of money; payment in advance. *Obs.* See ADVANCE *sb.* 9.

1649 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 47 The Common Council require double security . . of this last advancement.

Advancer (ădvɑ·nsəɹ). Also 6 avauncer, avancer. [f. ADVANCE *v.* + -ER[1].] He who or that which advances.

1. One who moves (a person or thing) forward or upward; **a.** physically (*obs.*); **b.** to higher rank or station (*obs.*); **c.** to a better or more advantageous condition; a promoter.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 40 This old Mounsun is in a maner the first avauncer of his Family. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* anno 11 (R.) Suche as haue bene ayders and auauncers of Perkyns foolishe enterprice. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 208 Revolting from King Edward his advancer most ingratefully. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* V. xxix (1840) 295 Chiefest mover and advancer of this war. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) III. § 10. 183 You will find me, not onely the favorer, but the advancer of your dignity. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* 28 Navigation . . is the most potent advancer of nations.

†**2.** One who extols or lauds; an extoller, supporter. *Obs.*

a 1546 ELYOT *Let.* in *Governour* (1836) 286 The boasters and advancers of the pompous authority of the Bishop of Rome. 1656 TRAPP *Expos. Rom.* iv. 16 (1868) 497/1 Paul was a great advancer of the grace of God. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 10 The Supposition of Epicurus, . . and his Advancer, Gassendus.

†**3.** *Rhet.* Amplification, auxesis, or climax. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 226 We call this figure by the Greeke originall the *Auancer* or figure of encrease because euery word that is spoken is one of more weight then another.

4. One who puts forth (a statement); an asserter.

1843 J. T. COLERIDGE in Stanley *Life of Arnold* II. i. 20 A confident advancer of his own opinions.

5. One who gives (money) before it is legally due, or who lends it for any purpose.

a 1733 NORTH *Lives of Norths* III. 167 The goldsmiths, who gained by the melting trade, were advancers to the Treasury. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 363 She mistrusted, that I was the advancer of the money.

6. A second branch of a buck's horn.

1496 *Bk. of St. Albans* d ij, Two braunches fyrste pawmyd he must have And four avauncers. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Advancer*, among hunters, is one of the starts, or branches of a buck's attire, between the back antler and the palm. 1827 GRIFFITH *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 85 Additional advancers and spillers, or snags on the anterior and posterior parts of the palm.

Advancing (ădvɑ·nsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ADVANCE *v.* + -ING[1].] Moving forward, or forwarding; promotion, advancement. (Now mostly gerundial, in various senses of ADVANCE.)

1388 *Oon 25 Articles* in *Wyclif's Wks.* 1871 III. 470 Temporale avaunsyng of sum one man. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* II. xlv. (1859) 51 For theyr fyers condycions of prowde auancynge they ben caste a bak in to endeles dampnacion. 1542 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 343/1 The practysyng and aduaunc-ing of Idolatry. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* (1873) 2 The contenual auansing of the deffens of oure cuntre. 1655 GOUGE *Hebrews* i. 5. 37 He did not usurp it by a proud advancing of himself. *Mod.* The fact of your advancing such strange opinions hinders us from advancing your cause.

Advancing (ădvɑ·nsiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ADVANCE *v.* + -ING[2].] Moving forward, approaching, progressing, increasing.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VI. xxviii. Wks. IV. 233 And unveil'd women bade the advancing youth, Come merry-make with them! 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 50 Advancing age had made no essential change in his character. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. i. § 2 (1875) 6 With advancing political opinion has come still greater restriction of imperial power. *Mod.* Heedless of the advancing tide.

Advancingly (ădvɑ·nsiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an advancing manner; with onward motion, progressively.

c 1875 PROCTOR *Expanse of Heaven* (1877) 158 The comets of short period travel advancingly. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 135 They are advancingly important in the order here stated.

Advancive, *a. rare*—°. [improp. f. ADVANCE *v.* + -IVE.] 'Tending to advance or promote.' Craig 1847.

†**Adva·nt,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [an occas. refashioning of *avant*, AVAUNT *v.*[1]] To vaunt, boast.

1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 20 Who can advant himselfe to be well assured from this nette of hipocrisie?

†**Advant,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [a refashioning of *avant*, AVAUNT *v.*[2], *avaunt* adv. forward.] To advance.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* 1873 I. 136 Then with a Bell regard aduant mine eye With boldnes on her verie visnomie.

Advantage (ădvɑ·ntedʒ). Forms: 4-6 avauntage, avantage (*Sc.* awawntage, awantage); 6– advantage. [a. Fr. *avantage*, f. *avant* forward + -AGE; the cognate Romance forms point to the word as already formed in late L. as *abantāticum*. The occasional MFr. corrupt spelling *a(d)vantage*, as if from L. *ad-*, has been permanently adopted in Eng.; see ADVANCE *v.* The original survives in the aphetic form *'vantage*, *vantage*.]

I. Superior position.

1. The position, state, or circumstance of being *in advance* or ahead of another, or having the better of him in any respect; superior or better position; precedence, superiority, *esp.* in contest or debate.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 314 The auantage set so hie That thou may gyue with right, whan thou wille & how. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 219 And whan they wiste their avauntage, They fell anone unto the chace. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. cxciv. 230 Ther they had a great aduantage. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 19 What rescue hath the dry stubble against the advantage of fire. 1692 RAY *Disc.* iii. (1732) 32 The Advantage or Height of all the dry Land. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 177 ¶ 3 When the smallest advantage was gained against me in dispute. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 63 The Gauls maintained their advantage. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 20 The advantage given to the opponents of Christianity. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 115 When the war had lasted a year, the advantage was decidedly with the Royalists.

b. To have, gain, get, give *advantage of*, *over* (*on* obs.): superiority over. Also techn. *To have the advantage of* (a person): To have a personal knowledge that is not reciprocal.

1561 BECON *Sick Man's Salve* (1844) 146 Let his enemy the devil have none avantage of him. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonnets* lxiv. 6, I have seen the hungry ocean gain Advantage on the kingdom of the shore. 1603 GREENWEY *Tacitus* XII. viii. (1622) 164 In skilfulnesse of the countrey [Caractacus] hauing the aduantage on vs. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* ii. 11 Lest Satan should get an aduantage of vs. 1700 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 704 The Swedes have had an advantage against the Muscovites. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* v. ii. (1873) 94 You have the advantage of me, I don't remember ever to have had the honour. 1813 MISS AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* ii. 4 You may have the advantage of your friend, and introduce Mr. Bingley to her. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 115 Unbelief has no advantage over belief.

†**c.** To *be at*, *upon*, *advantage*: in a favourable position. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 288 We sall be at awantage thar. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xi. 112 Thou . . Walkys at auantage on the wod grene. 1656 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 89 Some had dined and were upon an advantage.

†**d.** With poss. pron. *At my, his, etc. advantage*: In a position where one has the advantage or superiority. *Obs.* Cf. ABOVE C 2.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 66 Sua that we Sall ay at our avantage be. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 44 Loke who that is most pacient in love, He is at his avantage al above. *c* 1430 *Hymns to Virg.* (1867) 81 Whanne age hap us at his auauntage. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 77 b, That they sholde slee him if they founde him at their auantage.

2. In *Tennis*, when the two sides have gained the equal number of points or games known as DEUCE, the next point or game is reckoned as *advantage* or *vantage* (i.e. temporary superiority) to the side winning it. Hence *attrib.* in *advantage game*, *set*. Also *fig.*

c 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. Wks. 1847, 10 For if the Scripture be for reformation, and antiquity to boot, it is but an advantage to the dozen, it is no winning cast. 1875 H. H. GIBBS (*Note*) In matches, advantage sets are played; and then, when the players are at say '5 games all,' either must win two games running in order to win the set. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 10 July 2/7 The first was an advantage sett, and in playing off Lawford won by 4 to 2.

†**3.** A place of vantage; *esp.* a rising ground an elevation; = VANTAGE-GROUND. *Obs.* See III.

1386 CHAUCER *Man of L. T.* 48 Such place as thought hem avauntage For here entent. *c* 1425 WYNTOWN *Cron.* VIII. xxxvi. 53 Had he noucht fowndyn in mare hy Ane Awawntage, he had bene dede. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 412 Shimei . . holding himselfe upon the advantage of a mountain-side. 1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xvi. (1821) 387 A Platforme was made upon a ground of advantage (not farre from the Campe). 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxvii. (1840) 166 Egypt is a low level country, except some few advantages which the Egyptians had fortified for themselves. 1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* vii. (1848) 96 Upon this rebuke I drew my horse to an advantage.

†**4.** A time of vantage, a favourable occasion, an opportunity, a 'chance.' *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of L. T.* 118 They cannot seen in that non avantage Ne in non other way, save mariage. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XV. 7051 But wirdis, þat is wicked, waitis hir avauntage. 1561 T. N[ORTON] tr. *Calvin's Instit.* IV. 137 He was compelled to watch an aduauntage to take his iourney. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Adon.* 129 Make use of time, let not advantage slip. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. 5 [They] lie at catch, and wait advantages one against another. 1667

MILTON *P. L.* IX. 258 Watches, no doubt, with greedy hope to find His wish and best advantage, us asunder.

5. A favouring circumstance; anything which gives one the superiority or tends to improve one's position. (The opposite is *disadvantage*.)

1483 CAXTON *Cato* C ij, Enery man kepeth and loueth better that which he acquireth wyth payn .. thenne that whych cometh of auauntage. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 42 Ile vse th' aduantage of my Power. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 550 [He] compareth the wrath of Perseus standing betwixt two advantages unto a Tiger betwixt two preys. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 121 This petition, though presented with all advantage, found no other entertainment than delays. *c* 1660 *Narr. late Parlt.* in *Sel. Hart. Misc.* (1793) 406 What company of foot, and other advantages, it is not certainly known. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xviii. 57 He needs not the advantage of his rank to appear charming. 1874 REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* i. § 1. 12 He was himself possessed of all their advantages, while he is placed on a vantage-ground above them.

b. *To take* (*the* obs.) *advantage of* (*by, at* obs.), *to make one's advantage of*, a thing: To use any favourable condition which it yields; to avail oneself of. Often in a bad sense: To seize an accidental or unintended opportunity of profiting, to overreach (a person).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 322 He, that by her body wolde Take avauntage. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry Wives* III. iii. 116 To take an ill aduantage of his absence. 1618 DONNE *Serm.* cxliii. V. 851 Laban .. made advantages upon him, deluded him. 1620 SANDERSON *Serm.* Ad. Pop. II. v. 155 He doth *arripere ansam*, take all advantage as it were, and lay hold on every occasion to do that. 1657 *Ibid.* (1674) Pref. § 10 The Papists make a great advantage of these home-differences. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 16 You may see them sometimes, if you happily take the advantage. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 6 Taking the Advantage of a Side-wind. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. iii. 95 Inclined to make their advantage of his necessities. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 251 Here was material enough for the craft of William to take advantage of.

c. To *take* any one *at* (*upon, on* obs.) *advantage*: when the circumstances favour the taker, as by surprise, stratagem, etc.; to surprise. *To play upon advantage* (obs.): to cheat.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. xviii. 24 They wold haue ben slayn, or taken at auauntage. 1592 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* VII. xxxvi. (1612) 174 Howbeit, on aduantage plai'd Gynetta all this while. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 430 The griping Nimrods of the world reioyce in their taking men vpon aduantages. 1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 17 It were woe with any of us all, if God should take us at advantages. 1668 SEDLEY *Mulb. Garden* II. ii. (1766) 63 Your only way is to turn rook and play upon advantage. 1826 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 330 Once it happened that the enemy took him at advantage.

II. The result of a superior or better position.

6. Benefit; enhancement, improvement; increased well-being or convenience; resulting benefit. *To one's advantage*: to one's benefit, beneficial to one.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1012 Þat world was made to our most avantage. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 194 So can I see none avauntage, But all is lost, if she abide. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 143 Wisemen .. semblably do auantage to other. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. i. 27 Those blessed feet, Which, fourteen hundred years ago, were nail'd, For our aduantage, on the bitter Crosse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 510 Who all the sacred mysteries of Heaven To their own vile advantages shall turn Of lucre and ambition. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 337 You shall have all the advantage of his opinion. 1843 MILL *Nonconf.* III. 209 Tahiti cannot be colonised with advantage. 1882 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 1/2 If the Gentleman who travelled from Yeovil Junction .. with a violin case, will send his address he will hear of something to his advantage.

b. *To advantage*: So as to increase or augment the effect of anything; advantageously, favourably.

1709 POPE *Ess. Critic.* 297 True Wit is Nature to advantage dress'd. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 303 The atmosphere has a quality of showing objects to a better advantage. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 15. 100 To see the lower portion of this glacier to advantage. *Mod.* That dress sets off her figure to advantage.

†**7.** Pecuniary profit, gain; interest on money lent. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 46 The seale and therupon thymage Of Thebith, for his avauntage He taketh. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxxiii. (1483) 81 His rentes and revenues and suche other auantages. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxviii. 10 There out sucke they no small auauntage. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. Ven.* I. iii. 71 You neither lend nor borrow Vpon aduantage. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. IV. vii. § 1. 280 Forcing them to restore the spoyles with aduantage. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Low-Countrey-Warrs* 181 Another fleet .. had fallen upon the Molucca Islands, bringing away great advantage.

†**8.** Greater quantity or number, 'more-ness'; amount or quantity over, additional amount, overplus, excess. *To, of advantage* (Fr. *d'avantage, de plus*): in addition, more. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 209 Alle þise timliche þinges þou sselt habbe to auontage. *Ibid.* 210 God deþ him auontage of þe timliche guodes. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Bv. b, I saie further of aduauntage, that dyuers haue written of the tyme of the saide Marke Aureleo. 1570 KANAM in *Bury Wills* (1850) 156 One blacke stered heckforde of the age of two yeres and the aduantage. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. iii. 84 As many to' th' vantage. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. 15, 4 or 5 Sheets of Advantage at the end of the Book. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. xi. 29 She being a woman that in all her actions (to be sure to do enough) made always measure with advantage.

III. *Comb.* **advantage-ground**, a position that gives advantage or superiority to a combatant; now usually written *vantage-ground*.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* XXXIV. 73 He stands taller on his own bottom, than others on the advantage ground of fortune. 1659 RUSHWORTH *Hist. Coll.* I. 17 The Bohemians stood upon the advantage-ground betwixt the Imperialists and Prague. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Rebell.* III. Ded. 10 On the advantage-ground of being established by the Laws.

☞ *Phrase-key.* At my, his *a* 1 d, be at *a* 1 c, gain, get, give *a* over 1 b, have *a* of 1 b, make *a* of 5 b, of *a* 8, play upon *a* 5 c, take *a* of 5 b, take at *a* 5 c, tennis *a* 2, to *a* 6 b, 8, to one's *a* 6.

Advantage (ădvɑ·ntĕdʒ), *v.*; also 5–6 **avantage**, 6 **advauntage**. [a. Fr. *avantage-r, -ier*, to cause advantage. For change from *a-* to *ad-* see ADVANCE.] To do, bring, or be of, advantage to.

1. To give an advantage or superiority to, favour.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 117 Souldiers of great experience .. should be aduantaged in their payes. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah Sight* I. xii. 38 Judea, advantaged with the friendly City of Jerusalem. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wonder-working Prov.* 192 Although Charles Town do not advantage such o're-topping batteries as Boston doth. 1871 LOWELL *Study Windows* 96 Boston was also advantaged with the neighbourhood of the country's oldest College.

†**b.** To place advantageously. *Obs.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah Sight* II. iv. 115 All the cities of refuge on this side Jordan were advantaged on very high foundations. 1662 — *Worthies* (1840) III. 116 Advantaged for western voyages by its situation.

†**c.** To set off to advantage. *Obs.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 303 How dress advantages women!

2. To further, promote, advance, contribute to the progress of (anything).

1586 J. HOOKER *Giraldus's Hist. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 84/2 Hereby he .. aduantaged the flight of his capteine. 1651 HOBBES *Gov. & Soc.* vi. § 4. 113 It would no whit advantage the liberty of the subject. *c* 1681 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 6 Variously interspersed expressions from plants, elegantly advantaging the significancy of the Text. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* ii. (1851) 62 Nor do you much advantage your cause by telling us Moses was a king. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp.* (1876) 301 The agriculture of this country has been advantaged by the importation of reaping machines.

†**3.** To add to the amount or value of. *Obs.*

1496-7 PLUMPTON *Corr.* 129, I have done good ther and avantaged much wood and tymber. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 323 Aduantaging their Loue [? loan] with interest Of ten-times double gain of happiness. 1640 FULLER *Abel Rediv.*, *Foxe* (1867) II. 81 Friendship .. advantaged with the sympathy of their natures. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low Countries* Pref., To advantage the Catalogue I have added thereto a brief narrative.

4. To put in a better position, prove beneficial to, benefit, profit.

1530 PALSGR. 440 This can nothyng avauntage you. 1647 FULLER *Holy War* II. xxix. 81 Some think their coming advantaged King Baldwine. 1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 91/1 [I] have advantaged all that conversed with me. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* § 22. 108 Winds, which if they do not throw down, do advantage Trees. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Wife at Home* III. vi. Wks. 1784 II. 40 If you are not advantaged by the stratagem, you will be disadvantaged by the discovery. 1848 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* II. III. II. iv. § 9. 191 How far it would be possible to advantage a statue by the addition of colour, I venture not to affirm.

†**b.** *impersonal.* To profit, benefit. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Luke* ix. 25 What shall itt avauntage a man? 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Paraphr.* 1 *Cor.* x. 5 Nothyng aduauntaged them to escape out of Egipte, if they caried furthe Egipte with them. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* xv. 32 What aduantageth it me, if the dead rise not?

†**c.** *absol. Obs.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 34 Make the rope of his destiny our cable, for our own doth little aduantage. 1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 57 To leave them money without skill to use it, would advantage little.

†**5.** *refl.* To benefit oneself. *To advantage oneself of, with*: to take advantage of. *Obs.*

1598 VONG *Diana* 187 Yet will I not aduantage me with any such remedy. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. viii. (1632) 212 No man of courage vouchsafeth to advantage himselfe of that which is common unto many. 1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 31 They will be sure to advantage themselves of the wind. 1693 *Mem. Count Teckely* II. 149 The Christians sought for nothing but advantaging themselves at the expence of the Turks.

†**6.** To gain, profit. *Obs.*

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xix. 15 To wyt what euery man had auantaged.

†**Adva·ntageable**, *a. Obs.* Also 5–6 **av-**. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Tending to advantage; profitable; advantageous.

1548 GESTE *Priuee Masse* 72 Nedefull to hys churche and so avantageable to him selve. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 25 A cowe .. what an aduantageable creature she is. 1657 T. REEVE *Plea for Nineveh* Ep. Ded. 1 If ye be industrious .. ye may drive a very advantageable trade.

Advantaged (ădvɑ·ntĕdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. ADVANTAGE *v.* + -ED.] Placed at advantage; furthered, promoted; benefited, profited.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 265 The poore Mariana advantaged, and the corrupt Deputy scaled. 1654 FULLER 2 *Serm.* 4 Armed Power, advantaged with Policie. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 280 Thus advantaged, if it can at all exist, it must finally prevail. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 134 Philip as their nearest neighbour would be the most advantaged.

Advantageous (ædvănte·ĭdʒəs), *a.*; also 6–7 **advantagious**. [ad. Fr. *avantageux, -euse*, f. *avantage*: see ADVANTAGE and -OUS. The common 17th c. spelling is evidently due to looking upon the word as formed from the med. L. *avantagium*, a latinized form of *avantage*. Cf. *contagious, litigious*.]

1. Of advantage; furnishing advantages; profitable, useful, opportune, beneficial, favourable.

1598 FLORIO, *Auantaggioso*, aduantageous, hauing ods or aduantage. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. iv. 22, I doe not flye; but aduantagious care Withdrew me from the oddes of multitude. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 368 Here perhaps Som advantagious act may be achiev'd By sudden onset. 1766 BURKE *Late Administ.* Wks. II. 5 Making an advantageous treaty of commerce with Russia. *c* 1860 MAURICE *Mor. & Metaph. Philos.* IV. ix. § 37. 559 Condillac is an advantageous and admirable type of the school.

b. Const. *to, for* (*unto* obs.).

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 49 Heere is euery thing aduantageous to life. 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1664) 149 Advantagious also, as well for the publick weal, as the private person. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 123 What can be more aduantagious vnto Satan. 1767 *Junius Lett.* viii. 33 A wise doctrine .. equally advantageous to the king and his subjects. 1868 PEARD *Water-farming* xiii. 131 Heat is agreeable, if not advantageous to most fresh-water fish.

†**2.** Apt to take advantage, overreaching, sharp. (Cotgr. *Avantageux*, advantageous, also very forward, full of forwardness.) *Obs. rare.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 226 They [Jews] are a subtile and advantagious people and wonderfully eager of gaine.

Advantageously (ædvănte·ĭdʒəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In an advantageous manner; with advantage; beneficially, profitably; favourably.

1602 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* XII. lxx. (1612) 293 For writers advantagiously are of the liuing read. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improvem.* 16 That great and desirable Rich Trade of Fishing .. which so advantageously offers it self. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* I. II. § 1 (1827) 230 The scripture in several places speaks advantageously of their cavalry. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) IV. ix. 235 Lord Raglan was advantageously placed. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 133 Hector compares .. very advantageously with the worthless Paris.

†**2.** With readiness to take (improper) advantage, eagerly. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* XV. xcviii. (1612) 388 Too advantagiously from out our Rubrick they vnyoke.

Advantageousness (ædvănte·ĭdʒəsnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being advantageous; profitableness, usefulness.

1659 BOYLE *Love of God* § 18. 117 The last Property which qualify's God the fittest Object for our Love .. is the Advantagiousness of His to us. 1750 F. COVENTRY *Pompey the Little* V. (1788) 40 The advantageousness of the match soon prevailed with her parents. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. v. 90 The advantageousness of trade.

Advaunt, variant of AVAUNT *v. Obs.* to boast.

Advayle, -able, obs. forms of AVAIL, -ABLE.

Advecti·tious, *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *advectīci-us* (f. *advect-us*, pa. pple. of *adveh-ĕre* to carry to; f. *ad* to + *veh-ĕre* to carry) + -OUS.] 'Which is brought or carryed unto.' Blount 1656. Whence in Phillips, Bailey, Ash, and mod. Dicts.

Advehent (ædvī·hĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *advehent-em* pr. pple. of *adveh-ĕre*: see prec.] Carrying towards, afferent.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 646/2 The advehent veins of the kidneys carry venous blood to these organs.

Advencoun, early form of ADVENTION. *Obs.*

Advene (ădvī·n), *v.* [a. MFr. *adven-ir*, common spelling of *avenir*:—L. *advenīre* to come to, f. *ad* to + *venīre* to come.]

1. *intr.* To accede or come (*to*); to be superadded, as part of something, though not essential.

1606 OWEN *Epigr.* (NARES) Venus (saith one) spontan'ous doth advene Unt' all things. 1651 N. BIGGS *New Dispens.* § 229. 166 But a momentary help is that, which advenes by phlebotomy. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 148 The accidental of any act, is said to be whatever advenes to the act itself already substantiated. 1820-30 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) III. 19 Where no act of the will advenes as a co-efficient.

2. *trans.* To come to, reach.

1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* Introd. § 25 The extremity whereof I have not arrived at or advened.

†**Adve·nement.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. MFr. *advenement*, occas. spelling of *avénement* a coming, an event, f. *avenir*: see prec. and -MENT.] That which comes or happens; an event, incident.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* I. 12 The aduenementes and aduersitees of warre ben doubtous and vnder the honde of fortune.

Advenge, -ment, obs. forms of AVENGE, -MENT.

†**Adve·nient**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *advenient-em* pr. pple. of *advenī-re*: see ADVENE.] Coming (to anything) from without; additional, superadded; adventitious.

1594 *Wounds of Civ. War* IV. i. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* VII. 158 Old Marius will foresee advenient harms. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 336 These are the advenient and artificiall wayes of denigration. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Form & Qual.*, The advenient Humane Soul becoming now the true Forme of the Humane Body. 1870 SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms*, *Future .. Syn.* Forthcoming, Coming, Advenient.

Advent (ædvĕnt). [a. OFr. *advent*, literary form of *auvent*:—L. *adventus* arrival, f. *advenī-re* to come to: see ADVENE. Applied in Christian literature specially to the Coming of the Saviour; whence, in the ecclesiastical calendar, the name of

the period preceding the festival of the Nativity, the earliest sense in Eng. (10th or 11th c.) and the only sense in French. In the middle of the 15th c. it became in Eng. also the proper title of the Incarnation; whence extended to our Lord's anticipated Second Advent as Judge (as already in Latin, in Tertullian), and to that of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost; in modern times partly as an extension of this, partly with reference to the primary sense of 'arrival' in L., it has been used of any important arrival, or even for *arrival* simply.]

1. In the ecclesiastical calendar, the season immediately preceding the festival of the Nativity, now including the four preceding Sundays.

1099-1121 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) anno 1099 Osmund biscop of Searbyriz innon Aduent forðferde. *a* 1121 *Ibid.* anno 963 On þe fyrste sunnondæz of Aduent. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 3 Þesse þre wuken, þe ben cleped aduent, þat is seggen on englis ure louerd ihesu cristes to cume. 1297 R. Glouc. 463 Gret frost ther com in Aduent. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (1869) 49 Y fastyd the dayes of aduent. 1599 Thynne *Animadv.* (1865) 40 Nowell . . is that tyme whiche is properlye called the Advente. 1611 Cotgr., *Advents de Noel*, the time of advent; before Christmas. 1704 Nelson *Festiv. & Fasts* ii. (1739) 27 Advent Sundays, The four Sundays that preceed the Great Festival of our Saviour's Nativity. 1860 Trench *Serm. Westm. Abb.* i. 1 All the services of this Advent season.

2. The Coming of the Lord Jesus Christ as Saviour of the world; the Incarnation. Hence his expected Second Coming as Judge, and the Coming of the Holy Spirit as at Pentecost.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ii. 7 Afore þe Advente of criste. 1582 N.T. (Rheims) 1 *Thess.* iv. 15 Vve vvhich liue, vvhich are remaining in the aduent [*other versions* coming] of our Lord. 1636 Prynne *Unbish. Tim. & Tit.* (1661) 63 Priests and Presbyters who . . imprecate the Lords Advent to the Eucharist. 1664 Jer. Taylor *Confirm.* (R.) The perfective Unction of Chrism gives to him the advent of the Holy Spirit. 1784 Cowper *Task* vi. 866 Who, could they see The dawn of thy last advent, long desir'd, Would creep into the bowels of the hills. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 605 On the nearness of the final Messianic Advent, the Jewish and the Christian world were at one.

3. By extension, Any important or epoch-making arrival. In modern usage applied poetically or grandiloquently to any arrival. (This use is unknown to Johnson 1755 and Todd 1818.)

1742 Young *Night Th.* v. 906 Death's dreadful Advent is the Mark of Man. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* Introd. § 4, 5 The advent of the Normans. 1840 Hood *Up the Rhine* 50 Too much interested . . to notice the advent of another passenger. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* vi. 21 Expecting still his advent home.

Adventayle, var. Aventail, pært of a helmet.

[Adventine, in Johnson, copied by subseq. Dicts., from Bacon's *Nat. Hist.*, is a misprint for *adventiue*: see Adventive.]

†Adve·ntion. *Obs. rare*⁻¹; only form 5 advencoun. [ad. med. L. *adventiōn-em* addition (Du Cange), n. of action, f. L. *advenī-re* to come to: see Advene.] An extrinsic addition.

c 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 55 Al kynd of syn, felony, and abhominacoun, and new aduencouns. And in þer aduencouns þey are filid [= defiled].

†Adve·ntious, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. after *contention, contentious*, etc.] = Adventitious.

1641 French *Distillation* vi. (1651) 177 If any skilfull philosopher could . . separate this adventious impurity from gold. 1652 — *Yorksh. Spa* xiii. 104 Rather adventious, or preternatural, then natural.

‖Adventitia (ædvĕntĭ·ʃiă), *sb. pl. Phys.* [L. *adventīcia*, pl. neut. of adj. *adventīcius*: see Adventitious.] Membranous structure, usually morbid, covering but not belonging to an organ.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 147 The adventitia of the large veins of the abdomen. 1878 Hamilton *Nerv. Dis.* 18 Any adventitia that may be attached to the dura mater.

†Adventi·tial, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *adventīci-us* Adventitious + -al¹.] A by-form of Adventitious. Also used *subst.*

1607 Topsell *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 102 Their flesh allayeth all adventitial and extraordinary heat. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Pet.* iii. 5 (1865) 636/2 There be three degrees of ignorance . . Secondly, adventitial, which is accompanied with actual sin. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 77 Neither doth nature prefer any creature for its adventitials or accidentals.

†Adventi·tion. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [improp. f. Adventit-ious + -ion, after *nutritious, nutrition*, etc.] = Advention.

1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* viii. 123 The adventition and mixture of extraneous matter.

Adventitious (ædvĕntĭ·ʃəs), *a.*; also **adventicious.** [f. L. *adventīci-us*, in med. L. corruptly written *adventiti-us*, coming to us from abroad + -ous: see Advent, and -itious). The occas. *adventicious* is etymologically a better spelling.]

1. Of the nature of an addition from without; extrinsically added, not essentially inherent; supervenient, accidental, casual. Cf. the obs. Adventive.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1307 That which is extraordinarily adventitious, unholsome and diseased. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* II. ix. § 6 This decay in the creatures ariseth .. from an adventicious and externall cause. 1630 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 387 Greek . . was an adventitious, no motherlanguage to them. 1677 Gale *Crt. of Gentiles* II. iv. 36 An adventitious joy which hath no funde or bottome. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. on Waters* I. 35 Our Thames . . is tainted with an infinite variety of adventitious bodies from the streets. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 34 When a man first strips himself of adventitious wrappages; and sees indeed that he is naked. 1846 Grote *Greece* (1862) I. xviii. 424 An adventitious population accumulated in Attica.

2. *Law.* (See quot.)

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Instit.* 17 Estate whither adventitious or bequeathed. 1751 Chambers *Cycl., Adventitious*, in the Civil Law, is applied to such goods as fall to a man, either by mere fortune, or by the liberality of a stranger, or by collateral, not direct succession. In this sense the word stands opposed to *Profectitious*; by which are signified such goods as descend in a direct line. 1880 Muirhead *Ulpian* vi. § 3 A dowry is either profecticious, that is, given by the woman's father, or adventicious, given by some other person.

3. *Nat. Hist.* Appearing casually, or out of the normal or usual place, *esp.* in *Bot.* of roots, shoots, buds, etc. produced in unusual parts of the plant.

1676 Grew *Anat. Plants* IV. i. ii. (1682) 148 There are also some spots, or rather streaks, which are adventitious; as those in the Leaves of Sonchus. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 606/1 Like all adventitious organic products, cicatrices are very readily irritated. 1842 Gray *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 2 (1880) 45 Even leaves may develop adventitious buds. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 233 The celebrated Banyan tree, remarkable for the enormous extension of its crown by means of adventitious roots.

Adventitiously (ædvĕntĭ·ʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In an adventitious manner; by way of extraneous addition; extrinsically.

1746 Watson in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 82 The Phosphori . . some of which shine of themselves naturally, as the Glowworm and Dates; or adventitiously, as the Flesh of Animals, which most probably arises from a Degree of Putrefaction. 1852 Gladstone *Gleanings* IV. lxxvii. 118 A political colour has been adventitiously affixed by some persons to my publication.

Adventitiousness (ædvĕntĭ·ʃəsnĕs). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or state of being adventitious; accidental presence.

1847 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IX. 71/1 The character of adventitiousness is conceived to arise in three different ways.

†Adve·ntive, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. L. *advent-* (ppl. stem of *advenī-re*, see Advene) + -ive, as if ad. L. **adventīvus*. Cf. *preventive, inventive*.]

A. *adj.* Used by Bacon for Adventitious.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xi. § 1 The considerations of the original of the soul, whether it be natiue or adventiue. 1626 — *Sylva* § 456 (1651) The Cause may be, for that Adventiue Heat doth chear up the Natiue Juyce of the Tree.

B. *sb.* An immigrant, a sojourner.

a 1626 Bacon *Adv. Villiers* (T.) That the natives be not so many, but that there may be elbow-room enough for them, and for the adventives also.

†Adve·ntry. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Formed by Ben Jonson on *adventer*, a 17thc. form of Adventure *v.*, after the analogy of *entry* from *enter*.] An adventure; an enterprise or undertaking.

a 1616 B. Jonson *Voyage Itself* (R.) Act a brave work, call it thy last adventry.

†Adve·ntual, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med. L. *adventuālis* pertaining to Advent, f. L. *adventus*: see Advent and -al¹.] Of or belonging to Advent. (Blount in *Glossogr.* (1656) gives it as a synonym of Adventitious.)

1614-25 J. Boys *Wks.* 1630, 78 The first Gospel in the first Dominicall, according to the Churches account is Adventuall, a Scripture describing Christ and his Kingdome. *a* 1663 Sanderson *Serm.* (J.) I do also daily use one other collect: as, namely, the collects adventual, quadragesimal.

Adventure (ădve·ntiŭr, -tʃəɹ). Forms: 3-6 aventure, auenture, aunter; 3-5 auntre; 4 aventer, auntyre, -our; 4-5 aventur, -owre, awnter, auntur(e, -er(e, anter; 4-6 aventre, auentour; 5 awentuer, awntyr; 6-7 adventer; 5- adventure. [a. OFr. *auenture* :—L. *adventūra* (sc. *res*) a thing about to happen to any one; fut. pple. of *advenī-re* to happen: see Advene. The early Eng. *auenture* soon passed in pop. speech through the forms *auentur, awntur*, to *aunter* and *anter* (still common in Scotl.), while *aventure* remained a literary form. In 5-6 the Fr. was often re-spelt *adventure* in imitation of L., a fashion which (though it soon died out in France) passed into Eng., and permanently affected the word. After 1600 the last syllable was still obscure, -ər.]

†1. That which comes to us, or happens without design; chance, hap, fortune, luck. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 340 Swuch cas, and swuch auenture hitimeð to summe monne. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 187 To the Lombardes bifel iuel auentour. 1340 *Ayenb.* 18 Guodes of aventure, ase richesses, worssipe, and heznesse. *a* 1400 *Metr. Hom.* 30 Fel auntour that this enfermer Was sek. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xxxviii. 109 Go As Aventure wil the lede. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* i. 5 As for aduenture or chaunce it is nothing els but disorder and confusion. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1617) 52 Infants . . whom the cruelty of unnatural parents casteth out and leaveth to the adventure of uncertain pity. 1699 Dryden *T. fr. Chaucer, Flower and Leaf* 605 She smiled with sober cheer, And wish'd me fair adventure for the year.

†b. Per adventure, by adventure, of adventure (Fr. *par aventure*): By chance. The two latter are obs., the first now treated as a single word, with sense *perchance, perhaps*. See Peradventure.

1297 R. Glouc. 375 He rod an honteþ, & per auntre hys hors spurde. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* v. 25 Lest peraventure thin aduersarie take thee to the domesman. *c* 1440 *Rom. Rose* 1502 For Narcisus, shortly to telle, By aventure come to that welle. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* II. xxviii. (1554) 64 b, So befell, Remus, . . Of auenture, went ouer the wall. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 98 Of auenture with his handes he touched his eyen. 1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) I. i. By aduenture he mette Merlyn in a beggers araye. 1675 Hobbes *Odyss.* 210 A chopping-board was near him by adventure.

†c. An, on, in, upon, for adventure (aunter): In case, lest, for fear. (Orig. with *if, lest, that* added.) *Obs.* (Hence by the addition of the adverbial -ings, the northern Anaunterins.)

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* III. 72 An auenture ȝe han ȝowre hire here, and ȝoure heuene als. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. II. 295 Anaunter leste þe olde man schulde be holde a lecchour. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 331 In aunter if he might amende. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (1840) 45 In aunter that thou tourne unto displeasaunce. *c* 1430 *Syr Generides* 9138 And so thei ride on hunting For auenture of ony spiyng. ?*a* 1450 *Visit. Sick* in Maskell's *Mon. Rit. Eccl. Angl.* III. 3 Sinne no more on aunter thow falle wors. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 84/2 Upon aventure me sholde lyke some other bysshopryche to gyve hym. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utopia* (1869) 57 In aunters the Englishmen shoulde sturre. 1558 Kennedy in *Misc. Wod. Soc.* (1844) 127 Nor be led with hym that is blynd, in aventure ȝe fall baith in the fowsie.

†2. A chance occurrence, an event or issue, an accident. Also in *Law. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor Mundi* 454 Qua herd euer a warr auntur. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XVI. 7327 Achilles þan auerthward þis auntre beheld. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utopia* 141 Them that kepe watche and warde in harneis before the trenche for sodeine auentures. 1663 Butler *Hudibras* I. i. 633 For they a sad Adventure met. 1691 Blount *Law Dict., Aventure* is a mischance, causing the death of a Man, without Felony. 1727 Swift *Gullic.* III. i. 181, I was ready to entertain an hope, that this adventure might some way or other help to deliver me.

†3. A trial of one's chance, or of an issue; a hazard, venture, or experiment. *To give the adventure*: to make the venture, to try the experiment. *To stand in aventure*: to remain on trial, to hang in the balance, or in doubt. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt. T.* 328 Heere in this prisoun, moote we endure And euerich of vs, take his auenture. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* III. 827, I wold boune me to batell and take my bare aunter, Yon worthy wethir to wyn. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 189 By nyghtertaylle dede shuld he be, And tille oure awnter stand ilkon. 1523 Ln. Berners *Froissart* I. ccxxxvi. 334 It behoued them to abyde their aduentur. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scotl.* (1858) I. 85 The victorie stude lang in aventour. 1595 Shaks. *John* V. v. 22 To try the faire aduenture of to morrow. 1607 Topsell *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 150 Whereupon 'Patroclus' [one of the elephants] gave the adventure, and passed over safely. 1673 *Lady's Calling* II. III. xv. 89 Marriage is so great an adventure, that once seems enough for the whole life. 1769-90 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* xiv. (1876) 90 When we adapt the character of the landscape . . This is a very difficult adventure.

†b. At adventure, -s: At hazard, at random, recklessly; (*with clause*) on chance. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Cœur de Lion* 2188 The bowmen and eke the arblasters, Armed them all at aventers. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froissart* I. cxcii. 228 Certayn of the garyson . . rode forthe at aduenture somwhat to wyn. 1561 T. N[orton] tr. *Calvin's Inst.* I. 11 Yet is this no small fault, at aduenture to worship an unknowen God. 1577 tr. *Bullinger Dec.* (1592) 228 Some . . marrie at aduentures, to their owne decay, and vtter destruction. 1665 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 172 Nor was what I writ a prophecy at adventure. 1777 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* I. 172 Shall this business be allowed to go altogether at adventures?

In later times sometimes improperly printed *at a venture* as in 1 *Kings* xxii. 34 'A certaine man drew a bow *at a venture*' (read *at aventure*), and in Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 59, where the correct 'Speake at aduenture' is printed in the *Globe* ed. 'Speak *at a venture*.'

†c. At all adventure, -s: At random, anyhow; *hence*, At all hazards, at any risk, whatever may be the consequence, recklessly; and *later*, At all events, at any rate, in any case. *Obs.*

1485 Caxton *Chas. the Gt.* 193 Eche took an hors of them þat were dede, which ranne at al aduenture. 1540 Whittinton *Tully's Off.* I. 46 We shall do nothyng fylysshly and at all aduentures. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhetor.* 47 b, Plaie as young boyes or scarre crowes do, whiche showte . . at all aventures hittie missie. 1677 Hale *Contempl.* II. 195 Be contented herein . . and be Thankful to him at all adventures. 1690 Locke *Hum. Underst.* IV. xvii. § 2 (1727) I. 316 The Effects of Chance and Hazard, of a mind floating at all adventures. 1760 Jortin *Life of Erasm.* II. 76 At all adventures the yoke was to be shaken off. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone Lightho.* § 275 At all adventures they were to fit the outside shell of the building.

4. Chance of danger or loss; risk, jeopardy, peril. *To put in adventure*: to put in jeopardy, to imperil, to risk, to stake. Still in *Mar. Insur.*

1297 R. Glouc. 64 And þouȝte yt was not god To do hys lyf an auntre. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 242 His seele is on anter. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 606 He wes in full gret auentur To tyne his lyff. 1414 Brampton 7 *Penit. Ps.* CX. 42 Thi lyif thou potyst in aventure. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* b vij, For who soo doth, he set his honoure in grete aduenture. 1598 Yong *Diana* 141 For my sake to put thy life in aduenture. 1615 Bp. Hall *Contempl.* XXI. 79 Labouring to prevent a common mischiefe, though with the adventure of their owne. 1882 *Mar. Insur. Policies* And touching the adventures and perils which the capital stock and funds of the said Company are made liable unto. *Ibid.* Beginning the

adventure upon the said Goods, Freight, and Merchandizes, from the loading thereof aboard the said Ship.

5. A hazardous or perilous enterprise or performance; a daring feat; hence a prodigy, a marvel.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 35 Now Gii wendeth into fer lond More of auentours far to fond. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1600 To open vch a hide þyng of aunteres vncowþe. 1384 CHAUCER *Leg. G. Wom.* 953 His aventourys in the se. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* I. 153 In a cuntre was cald Colchos by name, Was an aunter.. a wonderfull wethur weghes to be-holde. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arther* i. 1 (1842) 1 In the tyme of Arther thys antur be-tydde. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (1880) 69 Throgh surgye waters with mee too seek ther auenturs. 1617 SIR L. CRANFEILDE in *Fortesc. Pap.* 42 My many and dangerous adventures in his Majesties service. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* I. 22 The romance of a brilliant adventure.

This passed insensibly into,

6. Any novel or unexpected event in which one shares; an exciting or remarkable incident befalling any one.

1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* 1. (Arb.) 29 Adventures now a days mean experiences in travel. 1608 SHAKS. *Peric.* II. iii. 83 A gentleman of Tyre.. looking for adventures in the world. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xi. 40 One of the pleasantest adventures I ever met with in my life. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* vi. (1876) 42 To walk alone in London seemed of itself an adventure.

7. A pecuniary risk, a venture, a speculation, a commercial enterprise.

1625 BACON *Ess.* xxxiv. 239 He that puts all vpon Aduentures, doth often times brake, and come to Pouerty. 1668 CHILD *Disc. of Trade* (ed. 4) 54 Whilst interest is at 6 per cent. no man will run an adventure to sea for the gain of 8 or 9 per cent. 1683 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 179, I sold my East India adventure of £250 principal for £750. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone Lightho.* § 197 Puzzolana.. had been imported as an adventure from Civita Vecchia. 1832 G. C. LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* iii. 33 Employing his capital or labour in adventures only compatible with the existence of the law.

8. The encountering of risks or participation in novel and exciting events; adventurous activity, enterprise.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 64 My goste is gon in gode3 grace, In auenture þer mernayle3 meuen. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 6 But what adventure, or what high intent, Hath brought you hether. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Edw. IV, Auth. to Bk.* 17 Some citizens, some soldiers, borne to adventer.. When we are borne, and to the world first enter. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1228 So the assault was begun with great furie and adventure. 1825 *Br. Jonathan* I. 382, I felt a yearning after adventure. 1863 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 87 The auction room.. calls forth courage, promptness, and the spirit of adventure.

†**9.** (By analysis of the I.. elements of the word.) ? A coming, arrival, advent. *Obs.*

1623 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 297 III. 162 From a delight they took in so rare an adventure of a Prince of his quality. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. lix. (1739) 109 In their first Adventure they paced the Stage.

10. *Comb.* **adventure-school,** a school started and conducted as a private speculation.

1834 H. MILLER *Sc. & Leg.* xxviii. (1857) 408 Sometimes he taught an adventure school.

Adventure (ădve·ntiŭ, -tʃəɹ), *v.* Forms as in ADVENTURE *sb.* [a. OFr. *aventure-r*, f. *aventure*, ADVENTURE.]

I. To commit to chance.

1. *trans.* To take the chance of; to commit to fortune; to undertake a thing of doubtful issue; to try, to chance, to venture upon.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 70 Toward þis lond þei dronh, to auenture his chance. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Rewes T.* 289, I wol arise and auntre it by my fay. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinsh.* III. 1319/2 Readie prest to aduenture anie aduentures for your gratious fauour. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Instruct. Son* iii. (1651) 11 He aduentures thy mislike, and doth hazard thy hatred. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* I. ii. (1839) 78, I am loth to move my lord unto offence; Yet I'll adventure chiding. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 184 From east to west.. it [a voyage] may be adventured with ease. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xiv, I would adventure forth my lance. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* III. 89 Surely no statesman will be found to adventure it.

2. To risk the loss of, to risk, stake; to imperil, or expose (*to* danger).

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4265 Hors and kyng.. Was auntred undur the water. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 40 Thou haddist auntred thi owne body. *a* 1535 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 1557, 51/2 For what wise merchaunt aduentureth all his good in one ship. 1648 COTTRELL *Davila* (1678) 709 To adventure his Army to new dangers. 1654 GODDARD in Burton's *Diary* (1828) I. 84 We had adventured our lives and liberties for the cause. 1665 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) II. 250 My Wife went back to Wotton, I not as yet willing to adventure her. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. vi. 300 Elizabeth was taking the diadem from her head.. and adventuring it upon the doubtful chance of war.

3. *refl.* To risk oneself; to venture.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3268 Of þo wiþ-inne 'non wold hem out aunter. 1393 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 232 And after auntrede god hym-self 'and tok adams kynde. *c* 1440 *Morte Arthure* 360, I salle auntyre me anes hys egle to touche. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 65 b, To auenture myself in the conqueste of the noble moton or flees of golde. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 178 Howe thou thee aventrest in holowe beame. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xix. 31 Desiring him that he would not aduenture himselfe into the Theatre. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. iv. (1715) 22 Thinking it unsafe to adventure themselves abroad. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gen. Desp.* I. 568 You must.. take care not to adventure yourself single handed against the combined forces of those chiefs.

4. *intr.* (by omission of refl. pron.) To risk oneself, to venture, to dare to come or go (*in, into, on, upon* any place). *fig.* To venture (*on, upon* a course or action), to dare to undertake. *To adventure at* (obs. rare): to dare to attack.

c 1340 *Alisaunder* (Skeat) 902 Þe armed Atenieeins auntred hym till. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XII. 4985 Þen auntred Vlexes and his erund said. 1575-6 THYNNE *Let.* in *Animadv.* 54 I rashely aduentured beyoynde the course of my desertes. *a* 1581 CAMPIAN *Hist. Irel.* (1633) vii. 22 When Japheth.. adventured by ship into divers West Islands. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. iii. 217 Staying them that doe any way aduenture towardes the breach thereof. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 192 Then will they aduenture vppon the exploit. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Life of Sidney* (1652) 33 This Narration I adventure of, to show the clearness and readiness of this Gentlemans judgment. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 293 To strike high, and adventure dangerously at the most eminent vices among the greatest persons. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 235 By this time the Spider was adventur'd out. 1797-8 WELLESLEY *Desp.* 779 Every man who pleases may adventure thither. 1812 BYRON *Childe Har.* II. xliii, Now he adventured on a shore unknown. 1878 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xvii. 215 The awe under which it becomes sinful men to adventure into that Holiest Place.

5. *intr.* (with *inf.*) To dare, to run the risk, make the experiment; to go so far as, to venture.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 29 Þe secunde book auntrep forto telle beryngе and dedes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* I. 314 The Emperour Alexaunder Aunterid to come. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xlii. 134 Noo body durste not auenture for to goo to hym. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 116, I dare aduenture to be sent to th' Towre. 1616 SIR R. DUDLEY in *Fortesc. Pap.* 15 My very enemies have never adventured to esteem me ungratefull. 1678 QUARLES *Arg. & Parth.* 11 [He] boldly enters, and after mutual complement adventers To break the Ice of his dissembled grief. 1719 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 431, I adventured to show him the volume I brought up. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* 288 She feared she could not safely adventure to do so.

II. To be or come as a chance.

†**6.** *intr.* To come by chance, happen, chance, befall. Usually *impers. Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XX. 8235 Hit auntrit, þat Ector was angrit full euill. *Ibid.* III. 742 And oft in astronamy hit auntres to falle, þat domes men dessauis. *Ibid.* VI. 2107 Þe Authwart answares þat Auntrid hym þere Vs knowen.

Adventured (ædve·ntiŭd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Risked, staked; which one has run a risk for, gained at a risk, or put in danger.

1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 57, A fit Similitude of this adventured experience. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) V. i. 289 He will suffer an adventured portion of his force to go on to its fate.

Adventureful (ădve·ntiŭrful), *a.* [f. ADVENTURE *sb.* + -FUL.] Ready for adventure, enterprizing.

a 1832 WEBSTER cites BENTHAM. 1847 in CRAIG.

†**Adve·nturely,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. Also **aventurly.** [f. ADVENTURE *sb.* + -LY 2. Cf. *manner-ly.*] Adventurously, daringly.

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1230 This squier that hath brought this hede, The kyng had wend he had the dede, And aventurly gan he gone.

†**Adve·nturement.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ADVENTURE *v.* + -MENT.] Running of risk.

1599 BP. HALL *Satires* IV. iii. 35 Wiser Raymundus.. laughs at such danger and adventurement.

Adventurer (ădve·ntiŭrəɹ). [a. Fr. *aventurier, adv-*, f. *aventure* ADVENTURE; see -ER¹.]

†**1.** One who plays at games of chance, or adventures his money in such games; a gamester. *Obs.*

1474 *Ord. Royal Housh.* 29 That no person.. being within our sayd sonnes householde be customable swearer, brawler, backbyter, common hasorder, adventorer.

2. One who seeks adventures, or who engages in hazardous enterprises.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 440 Now expecting Each hour their great adventurer from the search Of foreign worlds. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* II. The first voyages into the Ægean, Euxine, and Mediterranean Seas made by the various adventurers. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 506 A succession of Irish adventurers.. attempted to earn the bribe.

3. *esp.* One who engages in warlike adventures, attaching himself to no party; a soldier of fortune; also, a volunteer, one who makes war at his own risk.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 646 He gave them a Pennon of St. George and bade them, Adventure (of whiche they were called Adventurers). 1555 *Fardle of Facions* II. xi. 244 Much lyke to our aduenturers, that serue withoute wages. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Low-Countrey-Warrs* 251 One of the famous Adventurers in the taking of Breda. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxi. 78 Military adventurers ready to flock to any standard.

4. One who undertakes, or shares in, commercial adventures or enterprises; a speculator; as in the ancient Society of *Merchant Adventurers*, so named by Henry VII.

1609 THORPE in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 86 To the onlie begetter of these insving sonnets, Mr. W. H., all Hapinesse wisheth.. the well-wishing adventvror in setting forth. T. T. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 166 Fewer Aduenturers here will aduenture any more. 1644 HEYLIN *Life of Laud* I. 220 The party so designed shall be presented to their Lordships by the Merchant Adventurers. 1653 (27 Sept.) Ordinance for the Satisfaction of the Adventurers for Lands in Ireland, and the Arrears due to the Soldiery there. 1713 *Guardian* No. 54 (1756) I. 240, I became an adventurer in one of the late lotteries. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 135 Private adventurers had sometimes.. fitted out ships for the Eastern seas. 1881 R. W. RAYMOND *Mining Terms*, *Adventurers* (Eng.), Shareholders or partners in a mining enterprise.

5. One who is on the look-out for chances of personal advancement; one who lives by his wits.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* g 1 a, Since Courtaines, Bastions, and Contrescarps are to be traced for Old Eyes, as well as for young Adventurers. 1704 SWIFT *T. of Tub* § 1. 22 To encourage all aspiring adventurers. 1762 GOLDSM. *Beau Nash* 50 Wherever people of fashion came, needy adventurers were generally found in waiting. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xv. 224 He saw adventurers pushing themselves into office.

Adventures, *adv.* See AUNTERS.

Adventuresome (ădve·ntiŭsəm), *a.* [f. ADVENTURE *sb.* + -SOME.] Given to adventures, or to running risks; adventurous, venturesome.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Adventuresom*, bold, daring, hazardous. 1755 JOHNSON, *Adventuresome*, the same with *adventurous*: a low word, scarcely used in writing. 1821 KEATS *Endym.* I. 6 Adventuresome, I send my herald thought into a wilderness. 1865 *Reader* No. 151. 574/1 The most adventuresome if not foolhardy feat.

Adventuresomeness (ădve·ntiŭsəmnės). *rare*⁻⁰. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being adventuresome; tendency to incur hazards; boldness.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Adventuresomeness*, venturesomeness. [Also in JOHNSON, etc.]

Adventuress (ădve·ntiŭrės). [f. ADVENTURER, after analogy of *sorcer-er, sorcer-ess*; *govern-or, govern-ess*, etc. See -ESS.] A female adventurer; a woman on the look-out for a position.

1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. Mann* 257 (1834) III. 74 There is an adventuress in the world who even in the dullest times will take care not to let conversation stagnate. 1758 CHESTERFIELD *Lett.* 331 (1792) IV. 122 She must be a kind of *aventurière*, to engage so easily in such an adventure. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dan.* Wks. 1868 XLVIII. 365 That the gentle and simple Menie Grey should be in the train of such a character as this adventuress. 1847 THACKERAY *Van. F.* xlviii. 425 The odious little adventuress making her curtsey. 1863 M. A. POWER *Arab. Days* 232 A good sprinkling of foreigners, adventurers, and adventuresses.

Adventuring (ădve·ntiŭriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ADVENTURE *v.* + -ING¹.] Risking, hazarding; trial, venture. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1580 BARET *Alvearie* A 171, A prouing, or aduenturing, a jeoparding, *Periclitatio.* 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* vi. (1628) 170 Knowing the Crowne of England to be more worth then to bee let slip for the aduenturing for. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* mdccclvi/3 Your Majesties Subjects and Soldiers shall be always ready in the adventuring of our Lives.

Adventuring (ădve·ntiŭriŋ), *ppl. a.* Sc. **antrin'.** [f. as prec. + -ING².] Making trial of one's chance, risking, daring; venturesome, forward, audacious.

1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 86 It is made more bold, and confident, and adventuring. 1774 FERGUSSON *Ode to Bee* (1845) 18 Yet they, alas! are antrin fouk That lade the scape wi winter stock. 1796 BURKE *Reg. Peace* II. Wks. VIII. 243 A body of active, adventuring, ambitious, discontented people. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 248 The adventuring detachment has been allowed to move out unchecked.

Adventurish (ădve·ntiŭriʃ), *a.* [f. ADVENTURE *sb.* + -ISH.] Somewhat connected with adventure, or with adventurism.

1852 G. P. R. JAMES *Pequinillo* I. 238 Captivated by the shrewd, trenchant, man-of-the-world, adventureish observations of his new-found friend.

Adventurism (ădve·ntiŭriz'm). *rare.* [f. ADVENTURE *sb.* + -ISM, with special reference to *adventur-er, -ess.*] The principles and practice of an adventurer or adventuress; defiance of the ordinary canons of social decorum.

1843 *For. & Col. Q. Rev.* II. 343 Concubinage, Socialism, and Adventurism, and all the practical results.

Adventurous (ădve·ntiŭrəs), *a.* Forms: 4 **auenterous, -turus, aunterous, -trous, -trose, -tres, awntrouse, anterous, -trus**; 4-5 **awnterows**; 4-6 **auntrus**; 5 **auenturouse, aventrous**; 6- **adventurous.** [a. OFr. *aventuros, -eus*, mod. *aventeureux*, f. *aventure*: see ADVENTURE *sb.* and -OUS.]

†**1.** Occurring or coming by chance; casual, fortuitous, accidental. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* I. vi. 28 Þe folie of þise happes auenterouses. *c* 1386 — *Melib.* 701 The dedes of batailles ben aventurous.. for as lightly is on hurt with a spere as another. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gawin* 3399 He wald cum at the day, Als aventerous into the place. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Awnterows, or dowtefulle, *Fortunalis, fortuitus.*

†**2.** Full of risk or peril; hazardous, perilous. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 921 Þanne seide Alisandrine, 'auntrose is þin euel.' 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 495 The auenturus castell off douglas That to kepe so perelous was. 1637 MILTON *Comus* 78 To pass through this adventurous glade.

3. Prone to incur risk, venturesome, rashly daring, rash.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* VI. 2186 Ector the eldist, and beire to my selfe, Antrus in armys. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 191 As full of perill and aduenturous Spirit, As to o're-walke a Current, roaring loude, On the vnstedfast footing of a Speare. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 150 They [Griffins] grow inraged and adventurous. 1640 SANDERSON *21 Serm.* Ad Aul. xi. 13 (1673) 155 In these doubtful cases it is safer to be too scrupulous than too adventurous. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 921 Bold deed thou hast presumed, adventurous Eve. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* IV. 447 This.. supersedes, in my opinion, every adventurous criticism.. of late thrown upon the early knowledge of the Celts. 1875 WHITNEY *Life*

of Lang. ix. 169 We resort to adventurous hypotheses for its explanation.

4. Given to, or having many adventures, enterprising, daring (without the idea of *rashness*).

c 1440 *Morte Arthure* 1624 Þe awntrouseste mene þat to his oste lengede. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XIX. ix, I wyll to the toure of Chyvalry, And for your sake become adventurous. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 4 Embattel'd Squadrons and advent'rous Kings. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 253 Five great bodies of that adventurous people, under different and independent commanders. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Span. Nun* (1862) III. 95 Lawless and gigantesque ideals of adventurous life. 1861 T. WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xiii. 17 Perhaps many an adventurous monk wandered over the intervening lands.

Adventurously (ădve·ntiŭrəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

†**1.** By chance, casually, accidentally. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Coventry Myst.* (1841) 334 Here Longeys showyth the spere . . and he avantoresly xal wype his Eyn. 1440 *Prom. Parv.*, Awnterowsly, *Forte, fortasse, forsan.* 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxxv, And after that shall the moldewarpe dye aventoursly and sodeynly.

2. In an adventurous or daring manner; daringly, at a risk.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 83 Al auntreousliche ther he comen wes. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iii. 79 If hee durst steale any thing aduenturously. *a* 1674 MILTON *Hist. Moscov*, Wks. (1738) II. 140 Shusky . . was adventrously supply'd with some Powder and Ammunition by the English. 1723 J. SHEFFIELD Dk. of Buckhm. *Wks.* 1753 I. 93 On then, my Muse, adventrously engage To give instructions that concern the Stage.

Adventurousness (ădve·ntiŭrəsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being adventurous; daring; exposure of oneself to risk or peril.

1530 PALSGR. 195/2 Aventurousnesse, *aventure* (Fr.) 1647 SPRIGG *Ang. Rediv.* II. iii. (1854) 93 The great adventurousness of many of the soldiers comes fitly to be remembered. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 129 ₱ 9 Fixing the just limits of caution and adventurousness. 1824 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 176 In a spirit of desperate adventurousness.

†**Advenue.** *Obs. rare.* [a refashioning of AVENUE (also found in MFr.).]

1. = AVENUE.

2. Income, revenue. (Cf. OFr. *les essues et les avenues des choses que nous avons en la dite chastelanie*, anno 1283 in Godefroi.)

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLV. xl. 1229/1 The issue and advenues [*fructus*] of his metall mines.

Adverb (æ·dvərb). *Gram.* [a. Fr. *adverbe*, ad. L. *adverbium*, f. *ad* to + *verbum* word, verb; according to Priscian 'cujus significatio verbis adjicitur;' a literal rendering of Gr. ἐπίρρημα, something additional to the predication.] Name of one of the Parts of Speech: a word used to express the attribute of an attribute; which expresses any relation of place, time, circumstance, causality, manner, or degree, or which modifies or limits an attribute, or predicate, or their modification; a word that modifies or qualifies an adjective, verb, or other adverb. Also used *attrib.*

1530 PALSGR. 800 It is harde to a lerner to discerne the difference bytwene an adverbe and the other partes of spetche. 1620 FORD *Linea Vitæ* (1843) 64 This man not only liues but lines well, remembring alwayes the old adage, that 'God is the rewarder of aduerbes not of nownes.' *c* 1620 A. HUME *Orthogr. Brit. Tong.* (1865) 32 An adverb is a word adhering mast commonlie with a verb. 1827 COLERIDGE *Table Talk* 38 Modify the verb by the noun, that is, by being, and you have the Adverb. 1873 R. MORRIS *Eng. Accid.* xiv. § 310 Adverbs are mostly either abbreviations of words (or phrases) belonging to other parts of speech, or particular cases of nouns and pronouns. *Ibid.* ix. § 63 Many relational adverbs are formed from demonstrative pronouns, as *he-re, hi-ther, whe-n.* 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskr. Gram.* 352 Of still more limited use, and of noun rather than adverb-value.

Adverbial (ădvə·ɹbiăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *adverbiāl-is* (cf. mod. Fr. *adverbial*), f. *adverbi-um*: see prec. and -AL¹.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of an adverb.

1611 COTGR., À before an Adjective, sometimes makes it admit of an Adverbiall interpretation; as *à droict, à tort*; rightfully, wrongfully. *a* 1704 T. BROWN (*title*) in Wks. (1730) I. 38 A bantering adverbial declamation, written by Mr. Brown. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Adverbial* numbers are sometimes used to denote once, twice, thrice. 1873 R. MORRIS *Eng. Accid.* xiv. § 311 In such phrases as 'He went home,' 'They wandered north and south' . . *home, north, south* are adverbial accusatives. *Ibid.* In Elizabethan writers we find the adverbial *-ly* often omitted, as '*grievous* sick,' '*miserable* poor.'

2. Given to the use of adverbs; fond of modifying, limiting, or extending one's statements. *rare.*

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 191 ₱ 1 He is also wonderfully adverbial in his Expressions, and breaks off with a 'perhaps.'

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*]

1591 PERCIVALL *Span. Dict.* B iij, The aduerbialls, *vna vez*, once, *dos vezes*, twise.

Adverbiality (ădvə·ɹbiæ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY. Cf. Fr. *adverbialité.*] The state or quality of being adverbial; adverbial form or expression.

1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 441 The termination *-ly* as the English sign of adverbiality. *Ibid.* § 444 The requisite display of adverbiality is accomplished with another sort of instrument.

Adverbialize (ădvə·ɹbiăləiz), *v.* [f. ADVERBIAL + -IZE; cf. Fr. *adverbialiser.* Cited only in pr. pple.] To make an adverb of, convert into an adverb.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 632 The adverbializing *s* also occurs in *backwards, forwards, upwards.*

Adverbially (ădvə·ɹbiăli), *adv.* [f. ADVERBIAL + -LY².] In an adverbial manner; with adverbial meaning.

1548 W. THOMAS *Ital. Gram., La*, aduerbially signifieth, there, or thyther. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* III. (1669) 113, I wonder none have thought of interpreting Δίκην, adverbially. 1711 GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 161 There are great Numbers of Adjectives that are used Adverbially, or as Adverbs. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 434 A new and effectual way of applying a noun adverbially was by adding it to the sentence in its genitive or ablative or instrumental case.

Adverbiation (ădvə·ɹbi,ē·ɹ·ʃən). [f. L. *adverbium* ADVERB + -ATION.] (See quot.)

1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 451, I would propose that for such extended phraseological adverbs [as *with a good will, with a green purse*, etc.] we adopt the title of Adverbiation.

†**Adve·rsable,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *adversā-ri* to oppose + -BLE, as if ad. L. **adversābilis.*] 'That is adverse or contrary to.' Bailey, vol. II, 1731. 'Contrary to, opposite to.' J. 1755. 'Capable of being opposed.' Ash 1775.

†**Adve·rsant,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [a. MFr. *adversant*, pr. pple. of *adverser, averser* to oppose:—L. *adversant-em*, pr. pple. of *adversā-ri* to oppose oneself to, f. *adversus* opposed: see ADVERSE.] Opposing oneself, opposing; adverse, hostile (*to*).

a 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 553 Let honge abonte in dyvers places rewe, And bestes adversaunt hem wol eschewe. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 87 More prompte to do ylle than to speke, coverenge thynges adversaunte with silence. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr.* John ix. 40 Even when aduersaunt misery is immynent. *c* 1630 JACKSON *Creed* V. xlv. Wks. IV. 378 Our Saviour's advice to Martha . . is no way adversant to my intended choice.

‖ **Adversaria** (ædvəɹsē·riă), *sb. pl.*; also in Eng. form **adversaries.** [L. adj. pl. *adversāria* (sc. *scripta*) things written on the side fronting us (i.e. on one side of the paper), notes, a commonplace book; f. *adversus*: see ADVERSE. Prop. pl., but in Eng. usage often a collective sing.] A commonplace-book, a place in which to note things as they occur; collections of miscellaneous remarks or observations, = MISCELLANEA; also commentaries or notes on a text or writing.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 237 As P. Pœna in his Adversaries or Commentaries of plants hath noticed. 1713 BP. BULL *Serm.* (J.) These parchments are supposed to have been St. Paul's adversaria. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Morhof speaks much of the use and advantages of such *adversaria* to men of letters. 1842 WHITTOCK *Compl. Bk. Trades* 482 We never spent an hour more at our repose, than in silent attention to the political adversaria of this benevolent man.

†**A·dversarily,** *adv. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. ADVERSARY *a.* + -LY².] In the manner of an adversary, adversely, hostilely.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 50 The thinges . . whiche comethe to us adversarily or on the lift side, for oure offenses.

Adversarious (ædvəɹsē·riəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *adversāri-us* turned towards or against (f. *adversus*: see ADVERSE) + -OUS. Used instead of the earlier adj. ADVERSARY, in order to distinguish the adj. from the sb.] Adverse, opposed, hostile.

1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 275, I am not sensible of any adversarious feeling.

Adversary (æ·dvəɹsări), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 3 **aduersere,** 5 **adversaire,** 6 **adversare,** 4–6 **adversarie,** 4– **adversary.** *Sc.* 4 **adversour,** 5 **adwerser,** 6–7 **adversair, -ar, -are.** [a. OFr. *aversier, adversier,* Anglo-Fr. 13th c. *adverser* (mod. Fr. *adversaire*) sb. and adj.:—L. *adversārius* opposed, opponent, f. *adversus*: see ADVERSE and -ARY. The forms with *-aric, -ary*, as in Wyclif, directly from L. Shaks. accents *a·dversary*, Milton both *a·dversary* and *adve·rsary.*]

A. *sb.*

1. One who, or that which, takes up a position of antagonism, or acts in a hostile manner; an opponent, antagonist; an enemy, foe. *spec.* The enemy of mankind, the Devil.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 82 Þer men him teld, who was his aduersere, Of Northfolk þe Erle Roger, men said of him treson. 1340 *Ayenb.* 238 To ouercome hire aduersarie þet is þe dieuel. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 736 Thair aduersouris assailȝeit swa. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Pet.* v. 8 Ȝoure aduersarie, the deuel, as a roryng lioun goith aboute. [Also in TINDALE, CRANMER, *Geneva, Rheims*, 1611, and *Revised.*] 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. viii. (1859) 6 Let us haue place to ben herd, and thenne oure aduersarys. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 529 Gooses dounge . . is an adversarie to every seed. *a* 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* 1861, 142 Mine adversare with such grievous reproof, Thus he began. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. i. 182 His ancient Knot of dangerous Adversaries To morrow are let blood at Pomfret Castle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 629 The Adversary of God and Man, Satan. *Ibid.* III. 156 Or shall the Adversary thus obtain, His end? 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxiii. 324 Our adversaries would fain reduce us to the difficulty of proving too much. 1825 *Br. Jonathan* III. 154 He . . overthrew his brutal adversaries, like a giant. 1861 J. TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* ii. 276 A hard adversary with his pen.

2. *pl.* See ADVERSARIA.

B. *adj.* Opposed, antagonistic, hostile, inimical, adverse (*to*). *arch.* In *Law*, An adversary suit: one in which an opposing party appears.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Chron.* xviii. 10 Forsothe kyng Adadezer was aduersarie to Thou. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxi. (1495) 827 All the kynde of wulues is contrary and aduersary to all the kynde of shepe. 1461 *Paston Lett.* 397 II. 22 On the adversaire parte Judas slepith not. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 8 The name of him, quha is adversare partie to him, quha is summoned (that is, the name of the persewer). 1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. xiii. 42 Manlius, in a single combat, tooke from the adversary Champion a Torques. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iii. 149 Least we become Adversary to ourselves. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *Rob of the Bowl* xvii. 206 Your whole life has been adversary to the good will of the father.

†**Adversa·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. (prob. through Fr.) L. *adversātiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *adversā-ri*: see ADVERSANT.] Opposition, hostility.

1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxvii, Hym and his men to kepe frome [all] aduersacyon, of Scottes & Peyghtes. *Ibid.* lxxxviii, Eche kyng warred on others lande . . And Britons also did great aduersation.

Adversative (ădvə·ɹsătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *adversātīvus*, f. *adversāt-*, ppl. stem of *adversā-ri*: see prec. and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Characterized by opposition; hence,

1. Of words or propositions: Expressive of opposition, contrariety, or antithesis.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xvii. Wks. 1557, 877/1 *But* being a preposicion aduersatiue. *a* 1698 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* III. 111 These words are ushered in with the Adversative Particle (*But*) which stands as a note of Opposition to something going before. 1752 HARRIS *Hermes* II. (1786) 257 Of these Disjunctives some are Simple, some Adversative . . the Simple do no more than merely disjoin; the Adversative disjoin, with an opposition concomitant. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 561 The adversative force of δὲ . . does seem to imply that passing shade of hesitation.

†**2.** Of opposing tendency or adverse nature. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXV. viii, Pistolochia, which herh is so adversative unto serpents, that . . it will chase away all kind of serpents out of the house. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 1143 The other is adversative, and maketh us to hate that which is foule and bad.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*] An adversative proposition or word; one which expresses opposition.

a 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* I. 57 Every indifferent reader understandeth this adversative upon our side, that we say Christ is not received in the mouth, but in the heart. 1612 BRINSLEY *Posing of Parts* (1669) 47, *Q.* How many kinds of Conjunctions have you? *A.* Twelve. Copulatives, Disjunctives . . Adversatives, etc. 1778 BP. LOWTH *On Isaiah* (ed. 12) 134 Which, being rendered as an adversative, sets the opposition in a stronger light.

Adversatively (ădvə·ɹsătivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an adversative manner; as expressing opposition.

a 1624 SWINBURNE *Spousals* (1686) 100 [It] standeth adversatively establishing the contrary. 1814 JAMIESON *Hermes Scyth.* 186 The terms would come to be applied adversatively.

Adverse (ædvə·ɹs), *a.* and *sb.* [a. MFr. *advers, -e* refashioned f. OFr. *avers, auvers*:—L. *adversus* turned towards, turned against, hostile, pa. pple. of *advert-ĕre*, f. *ad* to + *vert-ĕre* to turn. Poets have accented both *a·dverse* and *adve·rse.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Acting against or in opposition to, opposing, contrary, antagonistic, actively hostile. Const. *to.*

c 1440 *Partonope* 5716 That to crystes lawe ys aduerse And leeveth on machoun. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 12 English volunteers served during those wars, in adverse armies. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 172 When aduerse Forreyners affright my Townes. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. to Medit.* 47 The aduerse windes had hindered my designe of going. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 103 His utmost power with adverse power opposed. 1798 JEFFERSON *Writings* (1859) IV. 210 The general spirit, even of the merchants, is becoming adverse to it. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 805 On life's rough sea they sail With many a prosperous, many an adverse gale. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* viii. (1876) 239 To go over to the side of their adverse critics.

b. *Law.*

1858 LO. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xxiii. 177 What I may call adverse possession, which now is a possession by a person not the owner during a certain number of years without acknowledgment of the right of the real owner, and yet not necessarily in open defiance of him.

2. Opposing any one's interests (real or supposed); hence, unfavourable, hurtful, detrimental, injurious, calamitous, afflictive. Const. *to.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1192, O cruel Joue and thou fortune aduerse. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* I. 13 But the prosperous fortune of the kynge pryam torned in to aduerse. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* V. i. 26 Though time seeme so aduerse, and meanes vnfit. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 192 In prosperous days They swarm, but in adverse withdraw their head. 1806–31 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 96 Strengthened instead of being shaken by adverse circumstances. 1867 BRIGHT *Sp., Amer.* (1876) 146 The presidential election of 1860 was adverse to the cause of slavery.

3. Opposite in position.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 77 The Macrons . . stood imbattled on the aduerse side of the riuer. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Adversaria* . . so called because the notes were written on the adverse or opposite page. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays of Highl.* 167 He looked upon the bright green slope, that skirts the adverse hills.

B. *sb.* An adverse party, an adversary. *rare.*

1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 183 If Jove hath worsted This Typhon in the fight, we too shall worst Our adverse.

†Adve·rse, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. MFr. *a(d)verse-r*:—L. *adversā-ri* to be opposed, f. *adversus* ADVERSE *a.*] To be opposed or adverse to, to oppose.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 219 It was a presage . . Of that fortune him shulde adverse.

Adversely (æ·dvɜ·ɪsli), *adv.* [f. ADVERSE *a.* + -LY².] In an adverse manner; unfavourably; contrariwise. Const. *to*.

1607 SHAKS. *Coriol.* II. i. 61 If the drinke you giue me, touch my Palate aduersly, I make a crooked face at it. 1881 SIR W. HARCOURT in *Manch. Guard.* Feb. 12 It does not act with but adversely to the agrarian party. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 21 Feb., 2 Foreign Government bonds were adversely influenced by the political news.

Adverseness (æ·dvɜ·ɪsnés). ? *Obs.* [f. ADVERSE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being adverse; opposition, hostility; aversion.

1620 DONNE *Serm.* lxxiv. 753/3 Men, who . . delight in Hostility, and have an adverseness and detestation of peace. 1680 HOBBES *Consid.* 6, A new Parliament, consisting for the greatest part of such men as the People had elected only for their adverseness to the Kings Interest.

Adversifoli-ate, -ous (ædvɜ·ɪsifō·u·liĕt, -əs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *adversifoli-us* (f. L. *advers-us* opposite + *foli-um* leaf), + -ATE², -OUS.] Having leaves placed opposite each other on the stem or axis.

†Adve·rsion. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *adversiōn-em* a turning towards, f. *advers-* ppl. stem of *advertĕre*: see ADVERT and -ION.] Attention, perception.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. III. II. xlv, Our listning mind by its adversion Doth notice take. — *Poems* 141 And yet we not [be] pressed To any adversion.

Adversity (ædvɜ·ɪsiti). Forms: 4–6 **adversite(e, adversyte(e**; 4–7 **adversitie**; 7– **adversity.** [a. MFr. *adversité*, refash. f. OFr. *aversite*:—L. *adversitāt-em* opposition, contrariety, f. *adversus*: see ADVERSE and -ITY.]

†1. The state or condition of being contrary or opposed; opposition, contrariety. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* iii. 8 For thou hast smyte all doende aduersite [1388 beynge aduersaries] to me with oute cause. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 390, I was agast fulle sore of the, Leste thow thurghe thoughtfulle adversitee Not hadest stonden in the feithe aright. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xviii. 174 One bone, sire kyng, þat thow graunte me Withowten lettynge owthir adversite.

2. The condition of adverse fortune; a state opposed to well-being or prosperity; misfortune, distress, trial, or affliction. (The earliest sense in Eng.)

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 194 Þe uttre uondunge is misliciunge in aduersite. 1340 *Ayenb.* 27 Kuead of aventure, ase povertie oþer adversitie. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 399/4 Thenne late us praye . . that he so gouerne us bytwene welth & aduersyte in this present lyf. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xvii. 17 In aduersite a man shall know who is his brother [1611 A brother is borne for aduersitie]. 1570–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 81 Adversitie findeth few friends. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* III. iii. 55 Aduersities sweete milke, Philosophie. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. i. 12 Sweet are the vses of aduersitie. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 150 ₱ 5 He that never was acquainted with adversity has seen the world but on one side. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 254 A virtuous man, struggling with adversity, [is] a scene worthy of the gods. *a* 1852 D. WEBSTER *Wks.* 1877, III. 341 The discipline of our virtues in the severe school of adversity.

3. An adverse circumstance; a misfortune, calamity, trial.

1340 *Ayenb.* 84 Þe kueades and þe aduersetes of þe wordle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 551 Noon accident for noon aduersitee Was seyn in hire. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* b ii. b, Strengthe for to resiste ageynst all aduersytees. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* vii. 10 And God was with him, and delivered hym out off all his adversities. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. xxxi 188 The Prosperities and Adversities of this life. 1842 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* II. i. 1 Pray, tell me more of your adversities.

†4. Contrariness of nature; perversity. (In Shak. = perverse one, quibbler.) *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* III. ix. 186 The felawes muste be chaunged by som aduersyte that is in them. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 14, *P.* Who keepes the Tent now? *T.* The Surgeons box, or the Patients wound. *P.* Well said aduersity.

Adversour, obs. var. ADVERSARY: see -OUR.

Advert (ædvɜ·ɪt), *v.*; also 4–6 **auerte, avert(e.** [a. Fr. *avert-ir*:—late L. *advertĕ-re* for cl. L. *advertĕre* to turn to, also (sc. *animum*) to turn the attention of oneself or another to, to remark, admonish; f. *ad* to + *vertĕre* to turn. L. *āvertere* to turn away, AVERT, also made OFr. *avertir*, which had thus all the senses 'turn to, turn away, remark, call attention.' In 14–16th c. *avertir*, when answering to L. *advertere*, was often written *advertir*; and, since Caxton, *advert* and *avert* have been distinguished in Eng. Mod. Fr. has *avertir* (Palsg. and Cotgr. *advertir*) only in the sense of 'call the attention of another, admonish' (one of the senses of L. *advertere*). The lengthened stem of this, *a(d)vertiss-*, has given Eng. ADVERTISE, orig. a synonym of *advert*, but subseq. differentiated, so that *advert* retains the sense of 'turn one's own attention,' *advertise* that of 'direct the attention of others.' *Advert, advertise, avert,* are thus all immediately from OFr. *avertir, avertiss-ant.*]

†1. *trans.* To turn towards (*lit.* or *fig.*); to turn favourably. *Obs. rare.*

a 1423 JAMES I *King's Quair* II. vi, Till Jupiter his merci list advert And send comfort. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xxviii (1554) 64 a, Beastes which ben rage of theyr nature He can aduert and make them lye full styll.

2. *intr.* To turn one's attention; to take notice, take heed, attend, pay attention. (L. *animum advertere.*) Const. *to* (*absol., subord. cl., on* obs.). *arch.* = ADVERTISE 1.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ii, In so slye wyse that no man myght auerte Upon no syde but that he mente well. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 42 Thinking that God doth not therto aduert. 1530 PALSGR. 440 Nowe, my yonge chyldren, if you wyl avert, you shal have the frenche tonge moch more easely than men had afore your dayes. *a* 1535 W. DE WORDE *Communycacyon* B iij, Lorde whan I on thy pouerte aduerte. 1557 BARCLAY *Jugurthe* (Paynell) b ij. b, Micipsa aduertynge that Jugurth was redy of hande to strike. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* 328 We shall find it our Interest to advert on the different Degrees of the Moisture and Dryness of the Air. 1790 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) IV. 133 They do not advert that the great body of the Christian Church . . maintain also the Unity of the Godhead. 1806 WELLINGTON in *Wellesley Desp.* 92 The British government were compelled to advert to the means of strengthening the government of the Nizam. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* (ed. 2) Introd., 14 Negligence is inadvertence to consequences to which a man might have adverted.

3. *esp.* To turn one's attention in a discourse written or spoken; to refer *to*.

1777 PRIESTLEY *Phil. Necess.* 179, I shall now advert to some other matters. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* VI. 172 Mauriceau adverts to the circumstance, in his attack on the Cæsarian operation. 1861 MAY *Constit. Hist. Eng.* (1863) I. iii. 169 The king's illness was adverted to in the House of Commons.

†4. *trans.* To turn the attention to, attend to, take note of; to observe, note, notice, or heed; to consider, think of (a thing). *Obs.* = ADVERTISE 2.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. iii, He nought advertith the menyng fraudulent. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 361 Hit is to be aduertede that the extremites of the worlde schyne in newe wondres. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* civ, Egberte . . was royally accepte, With all honour y^e^ [the lordes could] aduert. 1557 BARCLAY *Jugurthe* (Paynell) a iij. b, Yf we aduert the worlde as it is. 1655 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. Pref., Frailties and infirmities . . not hitherto by them adverted, because never suspected. 1692 WAGSTAFFE *Vind. Carol.* Introd. 12 If he had any fault, it was his not timely adverting his Father's dear bought experience.

†5. *trans.* To turn the attention of another to, to give warning of. *Obs. rare.* See ADVERTISE 5.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. x. 113 Quhen horrybil thingis sere he dyd aduert.

¶ Incorrectly for AVERT. [See above.]

1578 *Ps.* li. in *Sc. Poems of 16th c.* II. 115 Fra my sinnes advert thy face.

† Adverta·tion. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [improp. f. L. *advert-ĕre*, as if it were a vb. of the 1st conj.; cf. the regular deriv. ADVERSION.] The action of turning the attention; observation, notice.

c 1480 *Digby Myst.* 90 Of yower good hertes I have advertacyounes, Where-thorow, In sowle holl made ȝe be.

Advertence (ædvɜ·ɪtĕns). [a. MFr. *advertance, -ence*, refashioned f. OFr. *avertance, -ence*:—late L. *advertentia* attention, notice, f. *advertent-em* pr. pple. of *advert-ĕre*: see ADVERT and -NCE.] The action or process of adverting or turning the attention to; observation, notice, heed, attention, consideration. Often passing into the *habit* or *quality*, which is properly expressed by ADVERTENCY.

c 1370 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1258 What guilte of me? what fel experience Hath fro me rafte, allas! thyn advertence? 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. i, Their [the ants'] wisdome their prudent advertence Besy labour and wilful diligence. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* 258 b, If he with good aduertence looke therein. 1557 — *Jugurthe* (Paynell) 106 The Romayns intentifely gaue aduertens to the demeanour of their enemies. 1673 *Lady's Calling* I. v. § 74, 56 A serious advertence to the divine presence is the most certain curb to all disorderly appetites. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ii. 33 The finer or nicer the advertence or reflexion is, into the more parts is the time divided. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* v. vii. § 2 (1876) 529 To this difference it is right that advertence shall be had in regulating taxation.

Advertency (ædvɜ·ɪtĕnsi). [ad. late L. *advertentia*: see prec. and -NCY.] The quality of being advertent or attentive; the habit of turning the attention to; attentiveness, heedfulness. (See prec.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 386 Some errors in interpunctions or poyntings the advertency of the Reader may correct. 1683 DRYDEN *Life of Plutarch* 77 Through want of advertency he has been often guilty of that errour. 1790 PALEY *Hor. Paul.* I. 7 No advertency is sufficient to guard against slips and contradictions. 1800 STUART in *Wellesley Desp.* 569 An advertency to the former periods of history . . ought to caution us to keep a watchful eye on this quarter.

Advertent (ædvɜ·ɪtĕnt), *ppl. a.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *advertent-em* pr. pple. of *advert-ĕre* to ADVERT.] Attentive, heedful.

1671 *True Non-Conf.* 483 This objection showes that you are . . little advertent to the conclusion you have in hand. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 62 This requires very choice Parts, great attention of Mind . . and a long advertent and deliberate connexing of Consequents.

Advertently (ædvɜ·ɪtĕntli), *adv. rare*⁻⁰. [f. prec. + -LY².] In an advertent manner; heedfully. (Only in mod. Dicts.) Cf. *inadvertently.*

Advertise (ædvɜtəi·z, ædvɜrtəi·z), *v.*; also 5 **avertise**, 5–6 **aduertyse**, 6 **advertisse, -es(e**, 7–9 **advertize.** [f. Fr. *avertiss-*, lengthened stem of *avertir*, as seen in pr. pple. *avertiss-ant*, pres. subj. *avertisse*, and vbl. sb. *avertisse-ment*, often written in 14–16th c. *advertir*; see ADVERT. *Advertise* was thus at first simply an alternative form of *advert*, as seen by comparing the earlier senses of both, but in their development they have been differentiated, *advert* following the usual senses of L. *advertere*, and *advertise* those of mod. Fr. *avertir*. The formation of *advertise* was probably largely due to the sb. *advertisement*; for the Fr. *convertir, divertir*, etc. have only given *convert, divert*, etc. In 6–7 the pronunciation was regularly *adve·rtis*; it was subsequently conformed to Fr. as *adverti·se*; the present tendency (in commercial usage, at least) is to say *a·dvertise*, apparently after the vbs. in *-ize*.]

†1. *intr.* To take note, give heed, consider. Const. *to, of, inf.*, or *subord. cl. Obs.* = ADVERT 2.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xxvii. (1554) 62 b, To wil he gaue wholy the souerantie, And aduertised nothing to reason. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 12 b, He had auertised of that they shold doo. *c* 1500 *Doctr. Good Seruants* (1842) 5 Seruauntes ought to aduertyse, To say euer trouthe and veryte. *c* 1526 FAITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 83 Not advertising who speaketh the words, but rather what is said.

†2. *trans.* To take note of, attend to, notice, observe (a thing). *Obs.* = ADVERT 4.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VI. iv. (1554) 141 b, He list not aduertise theyr prayere. 1494 FABYAN IV. lxiv. 44 Liuius Gallus, aduertysynge this myschief, and the great daunger that the Romaynes were in, drewe backe into the cytie. 1533 FAITH *Mirror* (1829) 291 Advertising the kindness of God, and our promise in baptism. 1606 BRYSKETT *Disc. Civ. Life* 252 Yet is it to be aduertised, that it is in diuers respects that they be so exercised.

†3. *refl.* To turn one's attention *to*. (OFr. *s'avertir.*) *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. i, The lady Gramer . . Dyd me receyve into her goodly scoole; To whose doctrine I dyd me advertise.

4. *trans.* To call the attention of (another); to give him notice, to notify, admonish, warn, or inform, in a formal or impressive manner. (mod. Fr. *avertir.*)

a. *simply. arch.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiii. 86 In this place thenne wherof I telle you, as I haue be aduertised, is a right holy woman. 1597 T. MORLEY *Introd. Musicke*, Annot., If thou find anything which shal not be to thy liking, in friendship aduertise me, that I may either mend it, or scrape it out. 1611 BIBLE *Ruth* iv. 4 Naomi . . selleth a parcell of land . . And I thought to aduertise thee, saying, Buy it. 1669 MARVELL *Corr.* 115 Wks. 1875 II. 276 Be pleas'd to consider thereof, and advertise me timely. 1714 *French Bk. of Rates* 205 The said Merchants shall be obliged to advertise the said Judges . . under the particular Fine of 500 Livres. 1859 SIR W. HAMILTON *Lect. Metaph.* xvi. (1877) I. 306 The insect is advertised and put upon the watch.

†b. with *inf.* To warn, admonish. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN lxxxiii. (R.) The lordes of Britayne . . aduertysed him . . to expelle & put theym out of his realme. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 108 St. Paul advertised all women to give a good ensample of sadness, soberness, and godliness. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 218 Till the cold being more intense advertise you to inclose them altogether. 1778 J. GLOVER in Sparks' *Corr. Am. Rev.* (1853) II. 73, I have to . . advertise the inhabitants to come and receive their moneys.

c. with *of, concerning* (*against* rare and obs.).

1462 RUSSE in *Past. Lett.* 456 II. 107 Chapman proposyth . . to avertise the Kyng and my Lord Tresorer ageyn me to the grettest hurt he can imagyne. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 78 Wherof aristotill was aduertised, and hastily departed from Athens. 1559–66 *Hist. Est. Scot.* (Wodr. Misc. 81) The Lords were advertissed of their departing. 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 8 Which hindred me from advertising you of my Distemper. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* vii. (1804) 34 Being advertised by me of his design. 1825 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXII. 383 Some prisoners . . advertised the French of this terrible danger. 1860 FREER *Hist. Hen. IV*, I. I. i. 47 To advertise her majesty concerning his precarious position.

d. with *subord. cl.* To notify, inform.

1454 *Let. fr. Kildare* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 39 I. 118 Please youre gracious Hynes to be advertised that, etc. 1481 CAXTON *Myrrour* II. xxii. 115 Whan they be not aduertysed at what tyme such tempeste shal come. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, v. iii. 18 We are aduertis'd by our louing friends, That they doe hold their course toward Tewksbury. 1657 COLVILL *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 99 And how he cited ends of verse . . At which some laugh'd, and some were vex'd, Ye'll be advertis'd by the next. 1794 MARTYN tr. *Rousseau's Bot.* ii. 32 The young botanist should be advertised that these filicles . . differ much in their form. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 325 It would be unfair not to advertise the English reader that this fine sentiment is a translation.

5. Hence (by omission of the personal object), To give notice of (anything), to notify, indicate, or make generally known.

1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* 256 For we offend in mony things, as I haue aduertissit also befoir. 1591 UNTON *Corr.* (1847) 235 Makinge hast to advertise this our good successe. 1689 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 268 For ye Reasons advertised in ye Returns thereof, given by ye Sheriff, [it] was not a good Election. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 500 Vain th' attempt To advertize in verse a public pest. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *French Gov.* (1832) 125 Ladies . . come to wear pearl powder, and false auburn hair, and twenty things that are not to be advertised, you know. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Polit.*

(1876) 110 Changes bring out new qualities, and advertise the effects of new habits.

6. *esp.* To give public notice of, to make publicly known, or call attention to, by a published announcement *in* a journal, *by* a circular, etc., as 'to advertise the resolutions of a meeting'; and with various elliptical constructions, as 'to advertise goods (for sale), a child or ring (as lost),' etc.

1750 H. Walpole *Corr.* 222 (ed. 3) II. 374 A citizen had advertized a reward for the discovery of a person who had stolen sixty guineas. 1775 Burke *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 68 The Guinea captain attempting at the same instant to publish his proclamation of liberty, and to advertise his sale of slaves. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* I. 496 That he should be missing so long, and never return to pay his bill, I therefore advertised him in the newspapers.

†**7.** *intr.* To give warning or information (*of*). *Obs.* in general sense.

1612 T. Taylor *Titus* iii. 1 (1619) 550 Ministers must take heede, that they take no more vpon them, then to advise and aduertise from the Lord. 1765 H. Walpole *Otranto* iv. (1798) 63 Isabella had sent one of the domestics before to advertise of their approach.

b. *esp.* To put a public notice in a journal, or to announce by placard in any public place. *To advertise for*: to ask for by public notice.

1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 357 He advertises for patients. 1879 *Printing Trades Jrnl.* xxix. 38 Don't advertise unless you have something worth advertising. *Mod.* He advertises largely in the daily papers.

Advertised (ædvəɹtəi·zd, æ·dv-), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Informed, notified, admonished, warned.

1475 Caxton *Jason* 54 b, The king Laomedon thus aduertised of the descente of the knightes of Greece . . ymagined anon that they were espyes. *c* 1560 *Calvin's Com. Prayer Bk.* in *Phenix* 1708 II. 213 If so be that . . being brotherly advertis'd, he acknowledg not his Fault. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, Wks. 1860, 340 The king was neither so shallow, nor so ill advertised, as not to perceive the intention of the French. 1802 Playfair *Huttonian Theory* 317 Seymour and myself were advertised of our approach to a junction of granite and schistus.

2. Publicly announced (as being done, being for sale, etc.).

1784 Cowper *Task* iii. 668 Estates are landscapes, gaz'd upon a while, Then advertis'd, and auctioneer'd away. 1882 J. M. Wilson in *Daily News* 12 Sept. 6/6 If the Tabard were a well-managed and well-advertised hotel.

Advertisee (ădvə·ɹtiz-ī·). [f. Advertise *v.* + -ee.] One advertised for, one to whom an advertisement is addressed, or who is expected to respond to it.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 580 The precise effect which it is designed to produce on the mind of the advertisee [by an advertisement].

Advertisement (ădvə·ɹtizmĕnt). Also 5–7 **avertise-**; 6 **advertyse-, advertisse-**; 7 **advertize-, averti-ment**. [a. Fr. *avertissement*, in 5–6 *advertissement*; f. *avertiss-* lengthened stem of *avertir*: see Advertise and -ment. The ordinary Eng. pronunciation has been as above since Shakspere at least: ædvəɹtəi·zmĕnt is found early in 6, and is now usual in U.S.]

†**1.** The turning of the mind to anything; attention, observation, heed. *Obs.*

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 808 Behold and se in your advertysement How these ladys . . For your pleasure do there endeuourment. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1632) 451 Men should either need much advertisement or long time for the search thereof. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Holy Liv.* (1727) 140 It helps much to attention and actual advertisement in our prayers.

†**2.** The action of calling the attention of others; admonition, warning, precept, instruction. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. of Noblesse* 79 Joachym king of Juda despraised the admonestementis, advertisementis, and the doctrines of God. 1538 Bale *God's Promises* in Dodsley (1780) I. 14 Doth what hym lust without dyscrete advysement, And wyll in no wyse take myne advertysement. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 258 By the aduertisement of the Emperour, he graunted it to proceede. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* ii. 31 Some secret advertisements of their consciences. 1675 T. Brooks *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 379 Christ, in his advertisement to Philadelphia, Rev. iii. 7. 1715 Burnet *Hist. own Time* (1766) II. 108 The advertisements came to him from so many hands, that he was inclined to believe there was somewhat in it. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 180 Parker . . set forth a book called Advertisements, containing orders and regulations for the discipline of the clergy.

†**3.** The action of informing or notifying; information, notification, notice. *Obs.*

1528 Gardiner in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* 50 I. 118 As other things occurreth here worthy advertisement, we shall not fail to signify the same. 1581 Savile *Tacitus, Agricola* (1622) 192 He bedeckt not with lawrell his letters of aduertisement. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1189 Hatwan . . being so seated . . it much hindered both advertisements and victuals to be brought unto Pesth. *a* 1649 Charles I *Wks.* 230 He had avertisement that the person of the said Earl of Glamorgan was arrested. 1716 in Wodrow's *Corr.* (1843) II. 136 The first advertisement they gave of it was Clanronald's orders to his men to kindle straw.

4. A (written) statement calling attention to anything; a notification, a 'notice.' *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1460 Fortescue *Absol. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 122 Here follows Advertisements, for the gevyng of the Kyngs Offyces. *c* 1548 Geste *Let. to Parker* 141, I have sent . . your booke againe with such notes & advertisementes that . . I could well gather. 1625 Burges *Pers. Tithes* To Reader, Some Aduertisements. i. Reade All, or reade nothing. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 265 The Canons and Edicts . . with the avertiments of Balsamon and Matthæus Monachus theron. 1728 Pope *Dunciad* (1736) Advertisement to the first Edition, with note, etc. 1824 Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* 278 At the end of this volume is an advertisement to the reader.

5. A public notice or announcement: *formerly* by the town-crier; *now*, usually, in writing or print, by placards, or in a journal; *spec.* a paid announcement in a newspaper or other print.

1582–8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 141 To attend thair quietlie upoun aduertisement of the drum. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. i. 32 My griefs cry lowder then aduertisement. 1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 566 He has published an advertisement in this days Gazet of it. 1722 De Foe *Moll Fl.* (1840) 273 An advertisement of the particulars in the common newspapers. 1868 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 339 A short newspaper advertisement is all we want. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 719 A general advertisement for the heads of his enemies. 1878 *Printing Trades Jrnl.* xxv. 27 The publishers are not in the habit of inserting gratuitous advertisements.

Advertisemental (ădvə·ɹtizmĕntăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to advertisement.

1881 *World* 11 May 14/1 The incomparable 'Nabob Pickle' and other well-known advertisemental triumphs.

Advertiser (æ·dvəɹtəi·zəɹ, æ·dv-). [f. Advertise + -er1.] One who advertises.

†**1.** One who informs, notifies, or warns. *Obs.*

c 1565 Lindsay *Hist. Scotl.* (1728) 55 The first advertiser of this prosperous success brought with him Archibald Douglas's head. 1611 Cotgr., *Advertisseur*, an advertiser, informer, intelligencer. 1665–6 in *Phil. Trans.* I. 15 The solution of Plains and Solids, which had been seen (as the Advertiser affirms) before Monsieur Des Cartes had publish'd anything upon this subject.

2. One who issues a public notice or announcement.

1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 521 ¶ 4 He has desired the Advertiser to compose himself a little, before he dictated the Description of the offender. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. Argt., The reverend advertiser of engraved sermons. 1882 *Daily News* 4 May 1/1 Advertisers are requested to make their Post-office Orders payable to, etc.

3. A journal or other print in which advertisements are published.

1769 Burke *Pres. State* Wks. II. 13 They have drawled through columns of Gazetteers and Advertisers for a century together. 1770 *Junius Lett.* Pref. 13 This edition contains all the letters of Junius . . according to the order in which they appeared in the Public Advertiser. 1841 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 303 Just as an advertisement in the body of some of the 'monster' advertisers of the day, amounts to next to no advertisement at all. 1882 (*title*) The Morning Advertiser.

Advertising (æ·dvəɹtəi·ziŋ, æ·dv-), *vbl. sb.* [f. Advertise + -ing1.]

†**1.** Warning, notification, information. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr., Advertysing, *advertence* (Fr.). 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* xiii. 111 The counsel of ingland gettis . . haisty aduertessing of the priuitate that is amang the lordis of scotland.

2. A bringing into notice; *spec.* by paid announcement in a printed journal, by prominent display of placards, etc.

1762 Goldsmith *Bean Nash* 13 By self-advertizing, attract the attention of the day. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* vii. 118 Should the advertising cash be spent, Ere yet the town has due attention lent, Then bursts the bubble. 1882 *Daily News* 4 May 1/2 The vendors undertake to defray all the expenses of . . printing, advertising, legal charges. *Mod.* 'There is one way of obtaining business—publicity, one way of obtaining publicity—advertising.'

Advertising (æ·dvəɹtəi·ziŋ, æ·dv-), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing2.]

†**1.** Adverting, attending, attentive. *Obs.*

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 387, I was then Aduertysing, and holy to your businesse.

2. Issuing advertisements; giving public notice.

1807 Crabbe *Newspaper* 320 When lo! the advertising tribe succeed. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 6 Sept. 4/6 As a convenience to the Advertising Public, it has been thought desirable, etc.

†**Adve·sperate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *advesperāt-*, ppl. stem of *advesperā-sc-ĕre* to draw towards evening; f. *ad* to + *vesper* evening.] 'To waxe night.' Cockeram 1626. 'To grow towards night.' Bailey 1721. Johnson, etc.

†**Adve·st,** *v. Obs.*—° [a. MFr. *advest-ir*, OFr. *avestir*:—late L. *advestī-re*; f. *ad* to + *vestīre* to clothe.] To invest, put into possession.

1611 Cotgr., *Adheriter*, to advest, to put into possession.

†**Adve·sture.** *Obs.*—° [a. MFr. *advesture*, OFr. *avesture*; f. *a(d)vestir*: see prec. and -ure.] The act of advesting, investing, or clothing.

1611 Cotgr., *Advesture*, an advesture, an inverture, a cloathing or possessing with; a delivering over, a making of Liverie and seisin unto. 1650 Sherwood, Advesture, *advest, advesture* (Fr.).

Advice (ădvəi·s). Forms: 3–5 **avis, avys**, 5 **avise, avyse, avyce** (*Sc.* 4 **awyss**, 6 **awise**); 5 **advys**, 5–6 **advyse**, 4–8 **advise**, 6– **advice**. [a. OFr. *avis* (cogn. w. Pr. *avis*, Sp. *aviso*, It. *avviso*):—late pop. L. **advīsum* view, opinion, f. *ad* to + *vīsum* seen, pa. pple of *vidēre* to see. Occ. written *advis* after L. by Fr. scribes in 14th–16th c., a spelling introduced (by Caxton) into Eng., where it permanently changed the word. In 15th c. final *-e* was added to indicate the length of the *ī*; and in 16th the *s* was written *c* to preserve the breath sound; whence the stages *avīs, advīs, advise, advice*. Senses 8 and 9 represent Sp. *aviso* (= Fr. *avis*), also used unchanged, and in the adapted form Adviso, q.v.]

†**1.** The way in which a matter is looked at or regarded; opinion, judgment. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. 144 Þe erchbischop of Walis seide ys auys. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 32 Bot as I herd telle I say myn auys. 1366 Maundev. xxviii. 284 But that myghte not ben to myn avys. 1475 Caxton *Jason* 11 b, Me thinketh in myn aduys that the king of Esclauonye doth euyl. 1529 More *Supplic. Soules* Wks. 1557, 334/1 He hath geuen hys aduise therto, and said that they haue to much. 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 56, I am not of that aduice, quoth Cherisophus. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple* 113 All things . . joyn with one advise To honour thee. 1651 Hobbes *Leviathan* II. xix. 95 With power to make known their Advise, or Desires.

†**2.** Forethought, prudence, wisdom. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 269 He knew . . hys gret wycht, and hys awyss, Hys traist hart, and hys lele seruice. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* I. i. (1554) 1 Considre fyrst, the Lord in His auyse . . He put us bothe into paradise. 1523 Lo. Berners *Froissart* I. cclix, Howe the erle of Cambrydge and the erle of Pembroke toke by great aduyse the garyson of Bourdeile.

†**3.** Provision for, endowment, advancement. (OFr. *avis*, portion de biens qu'un père assigne à ses puinés). *Obs. rare.*

1433 Mangeard in *E. E. Wills* (1882) Thet the seyd Bestall be salde be the vice of the paresshens ther, as for the most avice of the sayd chirche werkes.

†**4.** Weighing of opinions; consideration, deliberation, consultation, reckoning. *To take advice*: to deliberate. *Obs.*

1366 Maundev. 180 The schipmen taken here Avys here and governe hem by the Lode star. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melibeus* 285 It semeth þat it suffiseth to han been conseilled by thise conseillours oonly, and wiþ litel Auys [*v. r.* avisie, auys(e, avice]. 1565 Jewel *Repl. to Harding* (1611) 161 Whom vpon verie short aduice, hæ hath condemned. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. Ven.* IV. ii. 6 Bassanio vpon more aduice, Hath sent you heere this ring. 1611 Bible *Judges* xix. 30 Consider of it, take aduise, and speake your mindes. 1654 Goddard in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 7 In such manner as the Commissioners of the Admiralty, by advice with the generals of the fleet, shall think fit.

5. Opinion given or offered as to action; counsel. *spec.* medical or legal counsel.

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 340 So that anone by his advise There was a prive conseil nome. 1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxx. (1483) 77 To receyuen goodly good aduys and conceyll withouten indignacion of herte. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* IV. ii. 68 If you will take a homely mans aduice, Be not found heere. 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV. 398 He is very ill of his fever, and come only for advice. 1702 Pope *Jan. & May* 84 But fix'd before, and well resolv'd was he; (As men that ask advice are wont to be). 1718 — *Iliad* I. 361 If in my youth, ev'n these esteem'd me wise; Do you, young warriours, hear my sage advise. 1761 Gibbon *Misc. Wks.* 1814 V. 211 These are so many advices which it is easy to give, but difficult to follow. 1860 Tynoall *Glaciers* I. § 25, 182 Acting on his advice I had a ladder constructed in two pieces. *Punch*, Advice to those about to marry:—'Don't.'

†**6.** The result of consultation; determination, resolve, intention, plan, design. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Arthur* 104 Arthour . . toke þe castelle & þe town at hys avyse. 1455 Ardern in *Test. Eborac.* (1855) II. 195 That thai . . myne exequies done and avyce before writen, those gudis distribute. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. v. 51 Thay quhilkis are desyrit peace . . Ar alterit halely in ane vthir auyse. 1581 Savile *Tacitus, Agricola* (1622) 194 Changing aduice on the sudden . . they iointly assaulted by night the ninth Legion. 1704 Dryden *Aureng-zebe* III. i. 1035 The fatal Paper rather let me tear, You may, but 'twill not be your best Advice.

†**7.** A decision of a deliberative body; an act; a *Senatus consultum*. *Obs. rare.*

1661 Bramhall *Just Vind.* vii. 173 The advises of Constance conceived by the Deputies of the German Nation in that Councel, against some special abuses of the Pope . . The advises of Ments made and concluded in that City by the States of the Empire.

8. Information given, notice; intelligence, news; in *pl.* communications from a distance. *spec.* in *Comm.* Formal or official notice from a party concerned.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxii. 82 After wyth this dreme cometh to her aduyse that her cyte and landes of Cartage are all dystroied. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 114 These fifteene were spies and . . beganne to flie with feare, or else to give advice. 1633 Stafford *Pac. Hib.* xxii. (1821) 424 A Pinnace of Bdvice that brought the Kings Letters. 1665 Pepys *Diary* (1879) VI. 99 Where some advice from my Lady shall meet your Lordship. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 129 ¶ 1 A mail from Holland, which brought me several Advices. 1737 Wesley *Wks.* 1830 I. 70 Visiting a dying man, we found him full of the freshest advices. 1745 De Foe *Eng. Tradesm.* I. xxviii. 279 He should not pay his money till he has advice that my bills are accepted. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 590 Advices came down to him that many thousands of the citizens had been enrolled as volunteers. 1866 Crump *Banking* v. 133 It is more prudent in all cases to give a banker advice of bills becoming due. 1880 *P. O. Guide* 217 The Postmaster has first to see that the signature of the payee be in agreement with the advice.

9. = Advice-boat. Cf. also *pinnace of advice* in 8.

1595 Drake *Voy.* (1849) 18 We took a frygotte which was an advice of the kinge's [of Spain].

10. *Comb.* or *Attrib.*, as *advice-giver*; **advice-yacht** = Advice-boat.

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* d 3 a, The Advice giver to Builders. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* lxvi/2 A Pleasure-Boat . . after ten hours chace, put on shore near this Harbor, a Dutch Advice-Yacht.

Advi·ce-boat. 'A boat employed to bring in-

telligence,' J.; a dispatch-boat; called also shortly an **advice**. See ADVICE 8, 9, and ADVISO.

1668 *Lond. Gaz.* ccxxxviii/3 All these Men of War are to be attended by a proportionable number of Galliots, Advice Boats, and Victuallers. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 384 While on this station, he took an advice boat from Old Spain. 1798 LD. ST. VINCENT in Nicolas's *Disp.* (1845) III. 27 A good Sparonara or Felucca .. will serve for an Advice-boat during the summer months.

† **Advi·ceful**, *a. Obs.*; also 6 **avizeful**, 7 **adviseful**. [f. ADVICE + -FUL.]

1. Considerate, thoughtful, attentive, careful.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 26 When Britomart with sharp avizefull eye Beheld the lovely face of Artegall. *c* 1607 *Beggars Ape* (N.) Which everywhere advisefull audience bred While thus th' inditement by the clerke was read.

2. Full of counsel; skilful as an adviser.

1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX. 87 The first was famous Thrasymed, adviceful Nestor's son. 1624 — *Batrachom.* (1858) Ep. Ded. 23 Th' adviceful gnide of my still-trembling star.

Adview, refashioned f. AVIEW *v. Obs.*, to view.

† **Advi·gilance.** *Obs.*—° [f. L. *advigilantia*, as if a. Fr. **advigilance*: see next. Cf. VIGILANCE.] 'A diligent watching.' Bailey, vol. II, 1731.

† **Advi·gilancy.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *advigilantia*, f. *advigilant-em*, pr. pple. of *advigilā-re*: see next.] Watchfulness, vigilance, care.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1263/2 All the nobilitie of the realme may hereby receiue admonition, and cause of further circumspection and aduigilancie.

† **Advi·gilate**, *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *advigilāt-*, ppl. stem of *advigilā-re* to be watchful over; f. *ad* to + *vigilā-re* to watch.] 'To watch diligently.' Cockeram 1626; whence in Bailey, Ash, Todd, etc.

† **Advigila·tion.** *Obs.*—° [n. of action f. prec.; see -ION.] 'A diligent watching.' Bullokar 1676.

† **Advi·ron**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. occ. MFr. *advironne-r* for *avironner*, OFr. *avironer* to surround; (cf. *environ*).] To environ, surround.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 17 Jason felte hym self so aduironned on alle sydes by hys enemyes. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 127/3 Thys lyght of heuen aduyronned hym sodeynly.

Advisability (ădvəi·zăbi·lĭti). [f. ADVISABLE, on analogy of L. sbs. in *-bilitas*: see -BILITY.] The quality of being advisable; advisableness.

[Not in TODD 1818, RICHARDSON 1836, CRAIG 1847, LATHAM 1872, OGILVIE 1882. In WORCESTER 1859.] 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxxvi. 286 Pondering upon the advisability of this step, and the sensation it was likely to create. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* iv. 57 The lesson I had learnt upon the advisability of using smoke preservers.

Advisable (ădvəi·zăb'l), *a.*; also 7-9 **adviseable**. [f. ADVISE + -ABLE.]

1. Of persons: Able to be advised; open to advice.

1661 FELL *Life of Hammond* (T.) He was so strangely adviseable, that he would advert unto the judgement of the meanest person. 1775 WESLEY in *Four Cents. Eng. Lett.* (1881) 231 Pray for an advisable and teachable temper. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 21 May 12 Seeing, however, that it pays Derby prophets to advertise, we presume that men are sometimes morbidly advisable.

2. Of things: Proper to be advised or recommended; expedient, prudent.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* I. II. § 16 (R.) Whether to confess to a priest be an adviseable discipline .. is no part of the question. 1650 CROMWELL *Lett. & Sp.* (Carl.) Let. 87 I did not think advisable to attempt upon the Enemy, lying as he doth. 1790 COWPER *Odyssey* XV. 615 It were a course Now not adviseable. 1851 MARIOTTI *Italy* III. 150 Various reasons .. seemed to render advisable the abandonment of the Tyrol.

Advisableness (ădvəi·zăb'lnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.]

1. Of persons: Readiness to be advised; openness to advice. *rare.*

1673 O. WALKER *Education* (1677) 94 These then promise virtue—modesty, obedience, advisableness.

2. Of things: The quality of being advisable or expedient; expediency, propriety.

1731 BAILEY, vol. II, *Advisableness*, fitness to be advised, done, etc., expediency. 1755 in JOHNSON n. q. 1853 WAYLAND *Mem. Judson* II. iii. 109 You inquire about the advisableness of setting up a school at Amherst. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Apr. 428 Lord Coleridge .. gently suggested the advisableness of hostile encounters being brought off on a foreign soil.

Advisably (ădvəi·zăbli), *adv.* [f. ADVISABLE + -LY².] In an advisable manner; expediently, prudently, wisely.

[Not in TODD 1818, RICHARDSON 1836, CRAIG 1847. But *unadvisably* is found earlier: 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmdcccxxii. 2 A Soldier .. firing unadvisably upon a Centinel .. those who were left behind .. were alarmed.] 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 45 We may advisably carry out this idea a little. 1875 — *Lect. on Art* iv. 108 To carry the pitcher you may most advisably have two handles.

Advisal (ădvəi·zăl). *rare.* [f. ADVISE + -AL², after *devisal, revisal*, etc.] Advising, advice, counsel.

1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 197 The sure advisal of our voiceless guide.

Advise (ădvəi·z), *v.* Forms: 3-6 **avise**, 4-5 **avyse**, 6 **avize**, 5-6 **advyse**, 6 **advyce**, 6-8 **advice**, 4- **advise**. [a. Fr. *avise-r*:—late L. *advīsā-re*, f. late L. *advīsum* view, opinion: see ADVICE. Refash. in 5-6 after occ. MFr. spelling *adviser*.]

† 1. *trans.* To look at, view, observe, consider, watch; also, to watch for. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 558 He avisede þe ost suiþe wel. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Doctoures T.* 124 This juge his eyghen cast Upon this mayde, avysing hir ful fast. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 55 The serpent avised her tyme whanne Eve was from her husbonde alone. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 172 He rode about the castell to advyse it. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 66 Abasht that her a straunger did avise. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 96 They advised you well and their eie was never off, wondering to see your rich purple robes.

† b. *absol. Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 29 Such ar so blynde that they can not aduyse.

† c. To look to, provide for (cf. OFr. *avisé*, muni, doué, Godef.). *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* V. 14 Hit donngeth landes lene, and beestes lorne For lene it fedeth nppe, and seek aviseth.

† 2. *causal.* To make (one) observe (a thing); also, To bring (a thing) into view. *Obs.* (Cf. 10, 11.)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 61 My wand he bad, in thi present, I shuld lay downe, and the avyse How it shuld turne to oone serpent. 1557 SURREY *Aeneid* IV. 461 The troubled ghost doth fray me, and advise The wronged hed by me of my deare sonne, Whom I defraud of the Hisperian crown.

† 3. To look at *mentally*; to consider, think of, think over, ponder. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* (1868) 174 Yif þou wolt þan þenke and avisen þe prescience by whiche it knoweþ al[le] þinges. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Absol. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 105 Hyt may than be advysed by the Counceile, hou such a person may be rewarded. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 123 Advising them to be madde and stubborne in their opinion. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 18 He advises not his Creditors, but his own interest.

b. *Sc. Law.* To consider together; to reconsider a verdict, to review or revise. (Also called 'taking into *avizandum*.')

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 121 That the Judge advise the cause, and decerne, quhether that quhilk was admitted to probation, is sufficientlie proven, or not proven. 1863 *Scotsman* 16 Mar., Some time ago the case was again heard before both Divisions, and to-day it was advised.

† 4. To devise, to purpose. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gawayne & Green Knt.* 45 With alle þe mete & þe mirþe þat men couþe a-vyse. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 128/4 They that were ennyous durst not auyse on her ony enyl fame. 1586 *Let. to Earl Leycester* 2, I did therefore advise to haue this my letter .. to be ready.

† 5. *refl.* To bethink oneself; take thought, consider, reflect. (Fr. *s'aviser*.) Const. *of, on, upon, subord. cl.*; also *inf. phr.* implying caution. *Obs.* See also ADVISED 1.

1297 R. GLOUC. 547 Hii wende & auisede hom somdel vp an doun, That hii miȝte bewar of hor fon. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* 167 Ve moste auyse yow on it ful ofte. — *Schipm. T.* 236 Therfor have I gret necessité Upon this queynte world to avyse me. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 234 Therfore a prince him shuld advise, Er that he fell in such riote 1491 CAXTON *How to Die* 1 Fewe there be that aduyse theym of theyr ende. 1557 N. T. (Genevan) *Matt.* xxi. 29 But afterwarde [he] aduised him selfe, and went. 1563 *Homilies* II. xvii. IV. (1640) 235 Let us well advise our selves to advouch that certainly, whereof we have no good knowledge. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. ii. 102 Aduise you what you say; the minister is heere. 1623 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 124 When they shall better advise themselves .. they will not presse mee ouer eagerly herein. [*a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 99 When David advised with himself.]

† 6. *intr.* (by omission of refl. pron.) To take thought, consider, reflect, ponder, deliberate. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 1657 He gan to taken of it hede, Avysynge of the lengthe and of the brede. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & Vienne* 30 He aduysed yf he lacked ony thynge. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. i. 46 Anising wele, quhou al this thing was wrocht. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xxiv. 13 Now aduise, and see what answere I shall returne. *a* 1642 QUARLES *Glor. Cœli* in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 139 When I behold, and well advise upon The wise man's speech. 1649 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 39 Please to advise to what persons you communicate the author of this intelligence, for he desires to be concealed. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 326 Advise Forthwith how thou oughtst to receive him.

Whence, by extension to a multitude,

7. To consider in company, to hold a consultation, to take counsel. Const. *on, upon, of. Obs.* exc. in *To advise with*: to consult with.

1513-75 *Diurnal of Occurr.* (1833) 88 The quenis majestie and counsell awysit thairvpone. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 121 The other Coronels said, they would aduise, and returne him answer. 1636 HEALEY *Theophrastus' Charac.* iv. 16 Who distrusting his friends and familiars, in serions affairs adviseth with his servants. 1641 in Rushworth's *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 310 To be read in full Parliament, and to be advised of by both Houses. 1722 *Col. Records Penn.* III. 158 Chiefly to advice with them on that Head. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) III. xiv. 121 Edward .. merely told them that he must advise with his Council.

8. *absol.* To offer counsel, as one of a consulting body; to give advice.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 298 As he awisyt, now have thai done. 1530 PALSGR. 441, I avyse, I rede or counsayle, *Jadvise*. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xii. 6 How doe you aduise, that I may answere this people? 1850 LYTTON *My Novel* I. xi. 39 Mr. Hazeldean sowed and ploughed .. very much as Mr. Stirn condescended to advise.

9. *trans.* To give counsel to, to counsel, caution, warn. a. at first *simply*; then with *subord. cl.* or *inf.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 134 Othir lordis that war him by Avisit the king. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. the Gt.* 194 He was taken and not slayn .. to thende that he shold be aduysed to bylene in Ihesu cryst. 1509 FISHER *Serm.* Wks. 1876, 292 An olde Gentylwoman .. dyde aduyse her to commende herselfe to saynt Nycholas. 1593 T. WATSON *Sonnet* v. (Arb.) 181 She .. Aduised the boy what scandall it would bee. 1604 MARLOWE *Faustus* vii. 80 Well use that trick no more I would advise you. 1713 DERHAM *Physico-Theol.* III. iv. 82 Should we pretend to amend his work; Or to advise infinite Wisdom. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 16, 104 My host advised me to avail myself of the promising weather.

† b. *to, from, against* an action or course. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* 128 To be auised and saued from velaine reproche. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vii. 9 Aduice the Duke .. to a most festiuate preparation. 1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* 480 [He] sprinkles a little dust among the Bees, advising them to milder counsels. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Rom. Hist.* (1827) II. 358 Crœsus took upon him to advise Cambyses against his conduct. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* (1787) IV. 8 Walsh advised him to correctness.

† c. with personal obj. understood and cl. or phr. retained, the latter becoming at length the obj. *Obs.*

1586 *Let. to Earl Leycester* 23 They durst not aduise any security to rest in any, no not in all of them. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 114 Loe, where comes that Rock That I aduice your shunning. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* iii. (1739) 47 In the next Place he advises to consider the End of our Creation.

d. with objective of the thing.

1658-9 SIR H. VANE in Burton's *Diary* (1828) IV. 183, I cannot advise it to be well for you. 1693 *Mem. Count Teckely* I. 51 Having been the first to advice the War. 1735 POPE *Sat.* i. 19 Celsus will advise Hartshorn, or something that shall close your eyes. 1798 SOUTHEY *Sonnets* xi. Wks. II. 95 Wisely was it he advised distrust.

10. To give notice or intimation, to instruct, to inform, to apprise (a person). *esp.* To send (him) formal notice (of a transaction). Const. *of*, or *subord. cl.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 122 Aduise me, where I may haue such a Ladder. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. to S. Sea* 229 My servants .. advised me ordinarily of that which past. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 7 ₱ 7 The States are advised that the Auxiliaries of Saxony were arrived. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II* (1857) I. 119 He advised the constable of this at once. 1879 *Globe* 17 Sept. 7/1 [He] advised the inspector that Gaydon had committed a murder.

11. To give information of, announce (an event, transaction). (*Commercial.*)

1880 *Echo* 3 Mar., The manager .. advises the landing of the first Palestine party. *Comm.* Have these drafts been advised?

Advisè, advisee, *ppl. a. Obs.* See ADVISY.

Advised (ădvəi·zd), *ppl. a.* For forms see ADVISE. [f. ADVISE + -ED. In its adjective use, an Eng. trans. of *avisé* (see ADVISY).]

† 1. *pple.* Of persons: Having considered or pondered. *To be advised*: to consider, reflect, to act after consideration. Const. *of. Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 620 Ic ask 30u respyt for to se This lettir, and tharwith awysit be. *c* 1500 *Maid & Magpie* in Halliw. *Nugæ Poet.* 43 Ye wylle wedde me now, as I trowe. I wylle be advysed, Gylle, sayd he. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry Wives* I. iii. 106 Are you a-nis'd o' that? 1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* 265 Are you advized what you doe when you hisse? 1633 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* 49 Merlin came, and being advised, said as followeth.

† 2. Hence *adj.* (in sense of the older *avisé, advisee*) Deliberate, cautious, wary, judicious. *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 91 b, Thenke ye what ye haue to do and be ye aduised. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. on Tim.* 893/2 Man is head of the woman, hee ought to be more aduised & wise. 1611 COTGR., *Il a du plomb en teste*, He hath a sad, aduised, or discreet pate of his own. 1702 *Eng. Theophrastus* 246 In all actions a Prince ought to be slow and advised.

† 3. *esp.* with *well* or *ill*; both *pple.* as in 1, and *adj.* as in 2. *Obs.*

a 1375 WYCLIF *Wks.* 1880, 375 þu .. art wo þat euer crist was so yuel avised to say .. þes wordis. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 398 Be well avised on that ilke night .. That non of us ne speke not o word. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 45 Be well a-vised that ye knowe it is he. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 43 To another he put forth a question, who was to be well advised of his answer. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xiii. 10 But with the well aduised is wisedome.

4. Of things: Considered, deliberate, intentional; *hence* well considered, judicious. (Fuller contrasts these senses.) *Ill-advised*: injudicious.

c 1440 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 19 Kepe vs Lorde .. fra sodayne and avysede dede. 1563 *Homilies* II. xv. (1640) 199 Ought we not then by the monition of the Wise-man .. to take advised heed? 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* II. xix. 127 The more advised the deed is, the lesse advised it is. 1665 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* 17 His cool and advised thoughts. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* § 10, 262 The atheistical conspiracy made its long-concerted, and well-advised and consentaneous and furious attack. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 722 His statement has more the air of a deliberately advised statement. *Mod.* His conduct throughout has been very ill-advised.

† 5. Of persons: Purposed, determined. Cf. ADVISE 4. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1365 Such a mangerie to make þe man wat3 anised. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 10 But she is otherwise avised Than graunte such a time assised. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 263/3, I .. am auysed neuer to lene the.

6. Counselled. See ADVISE *v.* 9 a, and d.

1596 SHAKS. I *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 5 Good Cousin be aduis'd, stirre not tonight. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* ix. 11 The better minded ones really take the advised measures.

7. Informed, apprised, warned.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. Cho. 12 The French aduis'd by good intelligence Of this most dreadful preparation, Shake in their feare. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. xvii. 296 He was thoroughly advised of the disputes between the Earl of Leicester and the States.

Advisedly (ădvəi·zĕdli), *adv.* Forms: 4-5

avisily, avissely; 4–6 avisely; 5 avysilye; 5–6 avysely, avyssely; 6–7 advisedlie; 6– advisedly. [Two forms are here :—1 *avisi-ly*, f. *avisè* ADVISY + -LY²; 2 ADVISED + -LY². But as *avisily* was changed by various intermediate forms to *advisedly*, it is convenient to treat the whole together.] In an advised manner.

†1. With watchfulness or attention; warily, attentively, carefully, circumspectly. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 344 Thai saw cumand Thar fayis ridand.. Arayit rycht awisely. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 356 A wegge of boone or yron putte bytwene The bark and tree.. Avisily, the rynde unhurte to kepe. *c* 1440 *Morte Arthure* 3166 Avissely in þat vale he vetailles his biernez. *c* 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 19 Beholding him advisedly. 1651 N. BIGGS *New Dispens.* § 263, 192 Let the Fontanells be advisedly closed up.

†2. With prudence; wisely, prudently, judiciously. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Manc. T.* 223 But for a litil speche avisily Is no man schent. 1391 *How the goode wife, etc.* 22 in Hazl. 3if any man bidde the worschipe, and wille wedde the, Avysely answere hym. *c* 1500 *Partenay* 538 Thaim aid and councell ryght auysilye. *c* 1571 HENRYSON *Mor. Fables* 40 The sheepe auisely gaue answeir in the cace. 1683 CORBET *Nonconf. Plea* 8 To do all things advisedly, honestly, peaceably.. is the best means of such reputation.

†3. With full or calm consideration; deliberately, leisurely. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 161/1 He sente for the pryour and tolde to hym aduysedly al this vysyon. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Paraphr. Col.* ii. 13 We haue aduisedly sworne to be obedient to Moses lawe. 1655 MOFFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 396 Mince or chew your Meat finely, eat leisurely, swallow advisedly. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* vii. 295 If he had advisedly read over my assertion it is this.

4. As the result of deliberation or thought; deliberately, intentionally.

1562–3 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* i. § 17 Suche as shall openly and advisedly deprave, by Woordes or Writinges.. any of the Rites and Ceremonies. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. Ven.* v. 253 Your Lord Will neuer more breake faith aduisedlie. 1755 MAGENS *Ess. Insur.* I. 53 If the Master of a Ship has advisedly dropt Anchor in rocky ground. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* I. v. 56 We speak advisedly and from experience when we say that this was the general feeling. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. 533, I do this advisedly.

Advisedness (ædvəi·zèdnés). ? *Obs.* Also 5 avysnes, 6 avysenesse. [orig. f. *avisè* (see ADVISY) + -NESS. Etymologically *avyseness* and *advisedness* are two words; but historically *advisedness* came in as a 'rectification' of *avyseness*, when the Eng. ppl. adj. ADVISED took the place of *avisè, avisy*.] The quality of being advised; prudent consideration, caution, deliberation.

c 1400 *Tundale Vis., Purif. Marie* 132 Mary.. gan merveyly with grete avysnes Of the wordis that he can expresse. 1509 *Payne of Evyll Maryage* 9, I was in purpoce.. for to have wedded without avysenesse A fulle fayre mayde. 1633 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 349 Such a kind of cunctation, advisedness, and procrastination is allowable also in all councils of state. 1755 S. WALKER *Serm.* ix, His Recreations also, are with much Consultation and Advisedness. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* ix. § 10 Advisedness with respect to the circumstances.. extends the intentionality from the act to the consequences.

Adviseful, variant of ADVICEFUL *a. Obs.*

Advisement (ædvəi·zmènt). For forms see ADVISE. [a. Fr. *a(d)visement*, f. *aviser*: see ADVISE and -MENT.]

†1. The process of looking at or viewing; observation, notice, attention, consideration. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 241 Sent þei non bifore, to wite how þei mo passe, þerfore had þei lore, for non avisement wasse. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1811 And ther he saugh, with ful avysemente, The erratyk sterres. 1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* (1835) 14 Hyr bewte so sore dede lure Hys herte, that.. of hyr he took more avysement. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. xviii. 14 He had with good avisement taken a prospect and view towards the cittie.

†2. The process of viewing or considering mentally; thought, thinking, consideration, reflection, deliberation. ? *Obs.* or *dial.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 289 Pride and ille avisement Mishapnes oftentide, and dos many be schent. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Mercht's. T.* 287, I warn yow wel it is no childes pley To take a wyf withoute avisement. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xxvii. 282 To þat rycht sone assentit he And blythly .. Wyth schort Avisment maid ansuere. 1571 GRINDAL *Articles* xviii, Whether they doe every day with good aduisement conferre one Chapter of the Latine and English togither. 1603–5 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 354 After fifteen days Advisement and devout Prayer. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* xxxvii. 390 It was the work of ten years, written with good advisement. 1794 BURNS *Wks.* IV. 319 O' gude advisement comes nae ill.

†b. The result of thinking; a thought, opinion, resolution, plan. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxvi. 13 Therfore amende youre wayes, and youre advysementes and be obedient. 1590 *Span. Invas.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 159 By reason of a great calm, which fell out, no part of this advisement could be accomplished.

†3. *To take advisement*: to take thought, to consider or deliberate; (of a multitude) to take counsel, consult; hence, to decide, resolve. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 526 He tuk avisment vith his men, On quhat maner thai suld do then. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. Good Wom.* 1413 At the laste he tooke avysemente, To send hym into some fer countre. 1462 DAUBENEY in *Past. Lett.* 452 II. 102 Take avisment of this mater tille to morowe. *a* 1569 KYNGESMILL *Godly Advise* (1580) 4 You ought to take good advisement howe you bestowe yourselfe, least you both marie and marre yourselfe in one daie. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* (1609) I. xcii, And mus'd awhile, waking advisement takes of what had past in sleepe.

4. Combined deliberation; consultation.

1417 T. BROKE in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 24 Iff ych haue.. mystake hir good, I wyll þat it be restored to ham .. be avysement of myn Executours. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. of M. Aurel.* (1546) Q vij b, Doughteres.. shuld not mary without lycence, nor the emperours doughters without the aduysement of the senate. 1634–46 J. ROW (father) *Hist. Kirk Scotl.* (1842) 186 Whereupon the magistrats, after advisement, withdrew themselves. 1735 *Col. Rec. Penn.* IV. 23 Till the Bill for establishing Courts of Equity comes under advisement. 1881 *Times* 19 Feb. 5/2 The application [to the Court] was made upon advisement.

5. Advice, counsel. *arch.*

c 1440 *Morte Arthure* 148 Thus schalle I take avisemente of valiant beryns. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 17 The reade and advisement Of wise men, discrete, and full of grauitie, Helpeth thine owne. 1658 BROME *Cov. Gard.* v. i. 77 There's hope that he may be fetch't halfe way back again, by your fatherly advicement. 1658 S. LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisdome* I. xx. § 12 (1670) 74 Particular advisements and remedies against this evil you shall find. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 271 My son, Xerxes, Being young hath young conceits; and takes no note Of my advisement.

†6. An instruction how to act, an injunction, a warning. *Obs.*

1538 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* App. xci, I charge and enjoyn to every curate.. to accomplish these few advisements and injunctions. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 17 That they may before the enemy arriue, give aduisement. 1654 GENTILIS tr. *Servita's Hist. Inquis.* (1676) 860 The punishments which the Inquisition imposeth, are spiritual, as Abjurations, Absolutions, or Advisements.

Adviser (ædvəi·zəɹ). [f. ADVISE + -ER¹.]

1. One who advises or counsels.

1611 FLORIO, *Avisatore*, an aduiser, an advertiser. 1651 HOBBES *Gov. & Soc.* xiv. § 1. 210 When obedience is yielded to the Lawes, not for the thing it self, but by reason of the advisers will, the Law is not a Counsell, but a Command. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) II. vii. 266, I.. who from the very first have always been the adviser of peace. 1863 COX *Inst. Eng. Govt.* I. v. 29 The advisers of the Crown have taken upon themselves the responsibility.

2. One who sends advice or notice of anything.

1854 DE QUINCEY in Page (1877) II. xviii. 83 To you, as being (I think) my latest adviser from Tipperary, I address my answer.

†3. A dispatch-boat; an A(D)VISO. *Obs.*

1658–9 in Burton's *Diary* (1828) III. 383 One-hundred-and-twenty sail, whereof ten are advisers, and as many fire-ships.

Adviserships (ædvəi·zəɹʃip). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office of an adviser.

1868 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 8 The Law Advisership to the Castle is the most important of the remaining appointments.

Advising (ædvəi·zin), *vbl. sb.* [f. ADVISE + -ING¹.] The action expressed by the verb *advise*. Considering, consulting, counselling, warning, notifying. (Now mostly gerundial.)

c 1450 PECOCK *Repr.* 75 Bi avisingis, and bi conseil taking. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 203 Therefore fasten your eare on my aduisings. 1640 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* (1867) II. 234 He approved of the vice-chancellors advising. 1866 CARLYLE *Inaug. Addr.* 171, I would not.. go much into advising; but there is one advice I must give you.

Advising (ædvəi·zin), *ppl. a.* [f. ADVISE + -ING².] That advises; counselling.

Mod. Advising words; an advising solicitor.

†**Advi·sion.** *Obs.* A rare form of AVISION, but that which the word would have regularly received, had it survived to the 16th c.

†**Advi·sive,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ADVISE + -IVE. Prob. a. OFr. **avisif, -ive*.]

1. Observant, prudent. See ADVISIVENESS.

2. Supplying advice, advising, counselling.

1648 HERRICK *Wks.* II. 47 A Paræneticall or Advisive Verse to his friend.

†**Advi·siveness.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being advisive; thoughtfulness, prudence, discretion.

1436 *Pol. Poems* II. 200 Discrecioun, subtile avisifenesse.

†**Advi·so.** *Obs.* Pl. -oes. [ad. Sp. *aviso* advice, intelligence; also, an advice-boat:—late L. *advīsum*: see ADVICE, under the influence of which, and the cognate Eng. words, *adviso* became common in Eng., though AVISO (q.v.) was also used, and is now the only form (in sense 3).]

1. Information, intelligence; an official notification, dispatch, or 'advice.' *Obs.* (Sense retained in ADVICE 8.)

1594 CAREW *Tasso's Godfr. Bvlloigne* (1881) 119 William .. This fresh aduiso sendeth you by mee. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Dec. Warre* III. ix. § 4. 114 By the imployment of Spies, by Traytors or by some other advisoes.

2. *pompously*, An advice, counsel, suggestion.

1591 RALEIGH *Fight of Revenge* 15 Slandrous Pamphlets, aduisoes and Letters. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 19 Who forgetting the honest advisoes of Faith, have listened unto the conspiracy of Passion and Reason. 1676 in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 573 Our modern [writers] have been free of their Adviso's to prompt the studious.

3. (Also *Caraval of adviso.*) A dispatch or advice-boat; in which sense the word survives in the form AVISO.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 179 The aduenturers sent them an aduiso with thirtie Passengers. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* II. xxi. 138 The King of Spain knew of it, and sent a Caravall of adviso to the West Indies. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low Countrey Warres* VI. 8 Who dispatched back his Adviso with more then ordinary speed.

Advisory (ædvəi·zəri), *a.* [f. ADVISE + -ORY, as if ad. late L. **advīsōrius*, f. late L. *advīsor*.] Having the attribute of advising; giving, or tending to give, advice.

1809 D. RAMSAY *Hist. South Carolina* II. 20 Churches, as corporations, can enforce their by-laws, but their powers as spiritual courts are merely advisory. 1847 in CRAIG. 1862 J. CHESTER in *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 62 The expression of their opinions is advisory only. 1882 *Times* 27 Mar. 4 There was some difference of opinion in the Advisory Board.

†**Advisy, advisee,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Forms: 3–5 avysé; 4–5 avise(e; 5 avisy, aduisy, aduysee (*Sc.* 5 awyssé; 6 awysee). [a. OFr. *avisct, avisé*, pa. ppl. of *aviser* to ADVISE.] Well-advised; circumspect, heedful, wary, cautious.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5261 The kyng, and his meigné, Gladdest weren and aveysè. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 188 Of werre and of bataile he was fulle nuise. 1426 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 137 This Henry of knyghthode moste famous, Moste avisy, and moste victorious. 1443 HENRY VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 34 I. 79 Notable and aduisy labours and diligences. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. ix. 35 Scharp Mnestheus war and awysee.

Advocacy (æ·dvŏkĕsi). [a. (14th c.) Fr. *advocacie, -atie, avocacie*, ad. med. L. *advocātia*, n. of state, f. *advocātus*: see ADVOCATE and -ACY.]

1. The function of an advocate; the work of advocating; pleading for or supporting.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xv. (1859) 15 Blysful lord !.. I haue spoken of aduocacye, soo that thou sholdest myn aduocate be. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427/1 He had ocupyed and exerced moche holyly and deuontelye the fayte of aduocacye in the bysshoppes courte. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 47 Shall he want herein the applause or advocacy of Satan. 1849 COBDEN *Sp.* 21, I will never cease the advocacy of this question. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 13 It is a strange trade, I have often thought, that of advocacy. 1872 YEATS *Growth & Vicissi. Comm.* 273 Whose voice then first began to be heard in advocacy of freedom of commerce.

2. = ADVOWSON, ADVOCATION 5.

1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 194 Bishop Gervase .. petitioned the king to grant the royal rights over the see, the rights of advocacy or patronage.

†**Advoca·cyer,** *v. Obs.* [a. Fr. *advocacier, avocacier*, f. *avocacie* advocacy, transferred with inf. ending.] To practise as an advocate.

1506 *Ord. Cryster Men* (W. de Worde) IV. xxi. 262 Suche people the whiche misbere them for to aduocacyer synneth gretly.. The Iuge may not aduocacyer in the cause that he ought to Iuge.

†**Advocary.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. med. L. *advocāria* (cited by Du Cange from charter of 1216), f. OFr. *avoërie, avouerie*, n. of state, f. *avocor, avoueur*:—L. *advocātōrem*: see ADVOCATOR.] ? Pleading.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1469 Be ye not ware how that false Polyfete Is now about eftsones for you to plete, And bring on yow advocaries [*v.r.* advocatis, advocacies] newe?

Advocate (æ·dvŏkĕt), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 avocat, avoket; 5 advoket, -ette; 5–7 advocat; 5– advocate. Aphetic 5–6 voket, vocate. [a. OFr. *avocat*, ad. L. *advocātus*, one summoned or 'called to' another, esp. one called in to aid one's cause in a court of justice; prop. pa. pple. of *advocā-re*, f. *ad* to + *vocāre* to call. The OFr. living descendant of *advocātus* was *avoët, avoé, avoué* (see ADVOWEE); *avocat* was a semi-popular adaptation of the L. title. In 14–16th c. it was often still further conformed to the L. as *advocat*, an artificial spelling, afterwards abandoned in Fr., which has caused in Eng. a permanent refashioning of the word. See AD- 2.] *lit.* One called in, or liable to be called upon, to defend or speak for.

1. One whose profession it is to plead the cause of any one in a court of justice; a counsellor or counsel. (The technical title in the Roman law courts, and in those countries which retain the Roman law, as Scotland and France; also in the Admiralty Courts, and many special tribunals existing or historical; but not in ordinary English law courts.)

Faculty of Advocates: the collective body of members of the bar in Scotland. *Lord Advocate*, formerly *King's* (or *Queen's*) *A.*, the principal law-officer of the crown in Scotland, answering to the Attorney-General in England. *Judge-Advocate*, the officer who manages the prosecution before a court-martial, the supreme officer for the whole army being the *Judge-Advocate-General*. *Advocate* is also in the city of Aberdeen a local title for a solicitor. *Devils' Advocate* (see quotation).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6084 For-why þai sal þan na help gett Of sergeaunt, ne auturne, ne avoket. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxiv. 1 Tertulle, sum oratour, or fair speker, or avocat. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. II. 373 For þe delyueraunce of þe advoketes and ditoures. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 61 Foragers and vytailers and vokettus of þe Arches [*v.r.* voketts, vocates, a-uoketes, B. vokates]. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5724 Phiciciens and advocates Gone right by the same yates. They selle her science for wynnyng. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* b j, b, They may selle their scyence and kunnyng for siluer.. As done these grete auocates. *c* 1538 STARKEY *Eng.* 118 Thes hungry Aduocatys and cormorantys of the law. 1635 QUARLES *Emblems* I. v. (1718) 21 There was no client then to wait The leisure of his long-tail'd advocate.

1679 *Indictment, Trial of Langhorn* 3 The Place and Office of Advocate General of the Army aforesaid. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. iii, Of advocates or (as we generally call them) counsel, there are two species or degrees, barristers and sergeants. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 168 The college or faculty of advocates.. may be called the seminary of Scotch lawyers. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 48 The duty of an advocate is to take fees, and in return for those fees to display to the utmost advantage whatsoever falsehoods the solicitor has put into his brief. 1825 — *Reward* 93 At Rome, if certain travellers may be believed, it is the custom when a saint is about to be canonized, to allow an advocate, who in familiar language is called *the advocate of the devil*, to plead against his admission. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. viii. 18 To succeed as an advocate, I must be a great lawyer: and, to be a great lawyer, I must give up my chance of being a great man. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Constitn.* xvii. 281 A Scotch Judge making a vacancy on that Bench removed the Lord Advocate. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. I. 373 The advocate-general Segur having drawn up the most minatory indictment.

2. *fig.* and *gen.* One who pleads, intercedes, or speaks for, or in behalf of, another; a pleader, intercessor, defender.

1340 *Ayenb.* 127 Bidde we mid al oure herte þane holy gost.. þat he by oure auocat. *c* 1405 *Lay Folks Mass-Bk., B. Pr.* II. 66 Pray specialy til oure lady saynt mary that sche becum oure auoket. 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & Love Poems* 148, I loke for loue of man my brobir, I am his avoket on euery wise. *a* 1535 W. DE WORDE *Communycacyon* B iij, Mercy was thyn aduocat chefe. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 87 An earnest aduocate to plead for him. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolbion* A ij, I have (but as an Advocat for the muse) argued. 1735 POPE *Eth. Ep.* II. 30 The Frail one's advocate, the Weak one's friend. 1774 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* II. 8 He will find an advocate in every human heart. 1828 MACAULAY *Hallam's Const. Hist.* 40 The advocates of Charles have very dexterously contrived to conceal.. the real nature of this transaction.

b. Specially, applied to Christ as the Intercessor for sinners.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *John* ii. 1 We haue an auoket anentis the fadir, Ihesu Crist just [1388 an aduocat]. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* 282 Jesus is.. a suffycyent vocate for vs. 1611 BIBLE 1 *John* ii. 1 We haue an Aduocate with the Father, Iesus Christ the righteous. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 33 Let me Interpret for him, me his advocate And propitiation. *a* 1788 C. WESLEY *Hymn* 'Light of those,' Come, thou Advocate and Saviour, Manifest thy wondrous grace. 1826 BINNEY *Hymn* 'Eternal Light,' A Holy Spirit's energies, An Advocate with God.

3. One who defends, maintains, publicly recommends, or raises his voice in behalf of a proposal or tenet. Const. *of* (*for*? obs.).

c 1735 POPE *Hor. Ep.* II. i. 34 Advocates for folly dead and gone. 1756 LUCAS *Ess. on Waters* III. 318 The advocates for brimstone will here triumph. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. xx. 332 Truth will continue to have her worshippers; and it may be presumed that they will.. survive the advocates of Falsehood. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 128 The most respectable English advocate for the theory. 1858 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxvii. 349 The priests were.. the strongest advocates of the system of caste. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* ii. § 92 The advocates of the trade-wind theory.

†**4.** The secular defender or 'patron' of a church or religious house; an ADVOWEE. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 283 Þe Romayns chees hym afterwardes for to be Seynt Petres aduokett [*tr.* 1432–50 aduocate]. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Advocate* is more particularly used, in church-history, for a person appointed to defend the rights and revenues of a church, or religious house.

Ad·vocate, *v.*[1] Pa. pple. Sc. advocat. [f. L. *advocāt-* ppl. stem of *advocā-re* to call to; f. *ad* to + *vocā-re* to call.]

†**1.** To call (*to* oneself), summon, invite. *Obs.*

1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce of Hen. VIII* (1878) 271 The emperor, minding to advocate to himself another wife.

2. *Sc. Law.* To call to a higher tribunal; to ADVOKE. See also AVOCATE.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 55 The pley sould not be advocat fra the inferiour court, except it be proven that wrang was done in it to the persewer. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. By these letters [of Advocation], the lords of session advocate, that is call that cause from the incompetent judge to themselves.

Advocate (æ·dvŏkēt), *v.*[2] [f. ADVOCATE *sb.* on analogy of *minister*, cf. *pilot, carpenter, doctor*, etc.]

†**1.** *intr.* To act as advocate, to plead *for. arch.*

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* § 1 (1847) 58/2 It had been advocated and moved for by some honourable and learned gentlemen of the house. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 339 I wonder that the Animadvertor will advocate for their actions, so detrimental to the church. 1661 HEYLIN *Ref.* I. ii. 37, I will not take upon me to Advocate for the present distempers and confusions of this wretched Church. 1872 F. HALL *False Philol.* 75, I am not going to advocate for this sense of actual [*i.e.* as=present].

†**2.** *trans.* To defend (by action). *Obs.*

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 1 Dec., Ready.. to part with all his estate in these difficult times to advocate the King's service.

3. *trans.* To plead or raise one's voice in favour of; to defend or recommend publicly.

?1767 BURKE *Ref. Represent.* (T.) This is the only thing distinct and sensible that has been advocated. 1789 FRANKLIN *Lett. to N. Webster* 26 *Dec.* Wks. 1840 X. 414 During my late absence in France, I find that several new words have been introduced into our parliamentary language. For example I find a verb.. from the substantive advocate; the gentleman who advocates or has advocated that motion.. If you should happen to be of my opinion with respect to these innovations you will use your authority in reprobating them. 1821 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* XCVI. 450 The interests of justice, of liberty, and of independence are advocated. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* III. xxiii. 29 They advocated its publication for their own private interests. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 28. 396 Dr. Whewell, who advocates this view, thus expounds it.

Advocateship (æ·dvŏkĕt,ʃip). [f. ADVOCATE *sb.* + -SHIP.] The office of an advocate: i. e.

1. of an intercessor; intercession, pleading, advocacy.

a 1568 COVERDALE *Christ's Cross* ix. Wks. III. 260 Christ's mediation, intercession and advocateship. 1656 HARDY *Serm.* xx. (1865) 125/2 The advocateship of Christ consists in a fourfold presentation. *c* 1680 HALLYWELL *Sav. of Souls* 71 (T.) This redargution of the world was made a part of the advocateship of the Holy Spirit. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 232 So expect not any advocateship from me.

2. of a legal pleader.

1611 COTGR., *Advocatie*, an Advocateship; the duty or place of an Advocate. 1618 tr. *Barneveld's Apol.* Gj, After the fifteenth yeare of my Aduocateships place. 1631 B. JONSON *New Inn* II. vi. (T.) Leave your advocateship Except that we shall call you Orator Fly. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. x. ii. 580 François accordingly sat 'in chambers'.. even became an advocate; but did not in the least take to advocateship. 1867 — *Remin.* (1881) II. 60 He was quitting his Lord Advocateship, and returning home.

†**3.** of the patron of a church; advocation, patronage. *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Princes had also another title to advocate-ship, some of them pretending to be *advocati nati* of the churches within their dominions.

†**A·dvocatess.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. ADVOCATE *sb.* + -ESS. Cf. *poet-ess. Advocatissa* occurs in med. L. as patroness of a benefice.] A female advocate.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Diss. fr. Pop.* I. § 8 Therefore God hath provided us of an advocatess [*some edd.* advocatress]. [Besides this the forms ADVOCATRIX, ADVOCATRICE, ADVOCATRESS, have all been used for the feminine.]

Advocating (æ·dvŏkēting), *vbl. sb.* [f. ADVOCATE *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of publicly defending, maintaining, or standing up for.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 274 Some defence for the public advocating of opinions, even when obnoxious to the majority of the house.

Advocation (ædvŏkē·ʃən). [a. Fr. *advocacion*, earlier *avocacion* (12th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *advocātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *advocā-re*, see ADVOKE. The senses are partly taken from this, partly from med. L. *advocātio*, the function of the *advocātus*, in the various mediæval senses of that word.]

I. n. of action from L. *advocāre*.

†**1.** A calling of people to council; a summoning or convocation. *Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. i. 18 Hit apperteyneth not to hem to be of counceyls ne at the aduocacions.

2. The calling of an action before itself by a superior court. Not used in Eng. law, but the technical term in Scotland, as also in the papal court. (See ADVOKE, and ADVOCATE *v.*[1])

Bill of Advocation (*Sc. Law*) The written application to the higher court asking for removal of the action. *Letters* or *Note of Advocation*, the order issued by the higher court, equivalent to an Eng. writ of *certiorari* issued by a superior Court for the removal of an action to itself.

a 1528 SKELTON *Im. Hypocr.* II. 361 He robbeth all nations With his fulminations, Advocations. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce of Hen. VIII* (1878) 284 The Cardinall (Wolsey) most earnestly travelled to.. stay the advocation of the said cause.. to the court of Rome. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 62 Advocation of causes, may be admitted be reason of the iniquitie of the Judge in the inferiour court: or of his doubting, or ignorance of the cause. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., If after letters of advocation are intimated to that judge, he yet proceeds, his decree will be null. 1808 BENTHAM *Scotch Ref.* 15 Instruments of usurpation, in English practice, *pone* and *certiorari*; in Scottish, bills of advocation. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 147 Wolsey, however, failed in his protest; the advocation was passed.

†**3.** The act of calling to one's aid; an appeal (for aid or defence). *Obs.*

1598 BARCKLEY *Felicit. Man* (1631) 685 True Religion doth direct us & our prayers and advocations to one God. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Advocation*, in the civil law, the act of calling another to our aid, relief, or defence.

II. n. of office from L. *advocatus*.

†**4.** The function of an ADVOCATE (1, 2) or pleader; pleading, advocacy, advocateship. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 123 Alas.. My Aduocation is not now in Tune. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* I. xxvii. 349 [Christ] sits in heaven in a perpetual advocation for us. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1859) I. 310 Rejecting your advocation in behalf of your friend.

†**5.** The function or office of a patron (see ADVOCATE 4); guardianship, protection, or patronage of a church, or benefice; right of presentation to a living; = ADVOWSON (another form of the same word). *Obs.*

1566 in Harrington *Nug. Antiq.* 151 [He] would bestowe the advocation therof uppon my son. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* Ad. Pop. IV. 33 (1674) 205 Parents, that have the donations or Advocations of Church Livings in their hands, must needs have some of their Children.. thrust into the Ministry. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iv. 66 To the Kings of England.. the Advocation and protection of all the Churches of England.

†**Advocati·stical,** ?*a. Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1614 *England's Way to Wealth* in Arb. *Eng. Garn.* (1882) IV. 352 We do charge also the Chancellors and Provincial Council, and the Council of Admiralty, the Advocatistical, and the Procurer General, and all other officers.

Advocator (æ·dvŏkētəɹ). [As an early word, a. late L. *advocātōr*, n. of agent f. *advocāre* to call to, but used by eccl. writers as = cl. L. *advocātus*, from the active function of the *advocātus* or helper 'called in,' as a pleader or 'caller for' justice or mercy. In mod. use f. ADVOCATE *v.*]

†**1.** An intercessor, patron (saint); = ADVOCATE *sb.* 1, 2. *Obs.*

1482 *Revel. Monk of Evesham* (1869) 52 My moste meke and dere aduocatour seynt Nicholas to whome y called.

2. One who advocates, or publicly stands up for; = ADVOCATE *sb.* 3.

1845 BROWNING *Soul's Trag.* II. Wks. 1863 II. 458 The advocators of change in the present system of things.

Advocatory (æ·dvŏkētəri), *a.* [f. L. *advocāt-* ppl. stem of *advocā-re* + -ORY. Cf. med. L. *advocātōri-us*, f. *advocātor*; and Fr. *avocatoire*.] Of or pertaining to the advocate.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 16 Aug., Their author is by nature rather a critic than a partisan, more inclined to the judicial than the advocatory function.

†**A·dvocatress.** *Obs.* [f. *advocātōr* + -ESS; prob. refashioned from the earlier ADVOCATRICE.] A female advocate.

1641 WARMSTRY *Blind Guide* 47 The Scripture.. speaketh nothing of.. any Advocatresse or Mediatrix towards God. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Diss. fr. Pop.* I. § 8 God has provided us of an advocatress [*v.r.* advocatess], who is gentle and sweet.

†**A·dvocatrice.** *Obs.* [a. MFr. *advocatrice*, ad. L. *advocātrix*, *-īcem*: see next.] A female advocate.

1384 CHAUCER *M. of God* 40 Swich an advocatrice who can dyvyne.. our greeves to redresse. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 13 Seynte Wenefryde To whome late us praye to be a specialle aduocatryce for us. 1531 ELYOT *Governour* II. vii. (R.) The emperour reioysed to him selfe that Cinna had founde such an advocatrice.

†**A·dvocatrix.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *advocātrix*, fem. of *advocātōr*.] A female advocate. (See two prec.)

1631 *Celestina* I. 11 His successe in bringing me such an Advocatrix. 1749 WESLEY in *Wks.* 1872 X. 105 They fly unto her as the advocatrix of the faithful.

†**Advo·citate,** *v. Obs.*—[o] [f. L.**advocitā-re*, frequent. of *advocāre* (of which simple *vocitāre* occurs).] 'To call often vpon.' Cockeram 1626.

Advoid, -ance, obs. forms of AVOID, -ANCE.

†**Advo·ke,** *v. Obs.* [a. MFr. *advoque-r*, earlier *avoque-r*, ad. L. *advocā-re* to call to, f. *ad* to + *vocāre* to call. Cf. *convoke, revoke, provoke*, etc.] To call to oneself, to summon. *esp.* To summon a cause to a higher from an inferior tribunal. The same as ADVOCATE *v.*[1] in Sc. Law.

1533 BP. BONNER in Froude's *Hist. Eng.* II. 147 His Holiness.. would not have advoked the matter at all, but been content that it should have been determined and ended in your realm. 1535 SHAXTON in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1832) I. II. lxi. 224 If yee advoking this matter into your hands, by that means bear the abbot in his evil dealing. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* V. 175 By this time Queen Katharine had privately prevailed with the Pope, to advoke the cause to Rome.

Advoket, -ette, obs. form of ADVOCATE.

†**Advola·tion.** *Obs.*—[o] [n. of action f. L. *advolā-re* to fly to.] 'A flying towards.' Bailey 1731.

†**Advolu·tion.** *Obs.*—[o] [n. of action f. L. *advolv-ĕre* to roll to.] 'A rolling towards.' Bailey 1731, whence in J.

†**Advo·rt,** *v. Obs.* [erroneous refashioning of *avort*, a. Fr. *avorte-r*:—late L. *abortā-re*, as in ADVANCE; see AD- 2.] To miscarry.

1572 *Lament. Lady Scotland* in *Sc. P. of 16th c.* II. 242, I trauell 3it as I had them aduortit; The malice greit that ilk to vther beires Doth ryse my bowells with their ciuile weirs.

Advoteresse, obs. form of ADULTERESS.

†**Advo·trix.** *Obs.* [L. fem. of **advōtōr*, n. of agent f. *advovē-re* to vow to; apparently here confounded with *advocātrix*; see AVOW.] A female advocate, or intercessor.

1611 CHESTER *Cantos* L. 11 (1878) 145 Loue is my great Aduotrix, at thy shrine Loue pleads for me.

Advouch, -er, obs. forms of AVOUCH *v.*, -ER *sb.*

Advoulter, advouter, -er, -ess, -ous, -y, obs. early forms of ADULTER, -ER, -ESS, -OUS, -Y.

Advoure, obs. form of ADVOWRY.

†**Advourer.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. ADVOWRY + -ER[1].] An advocate or patron (saint).

a 1686 DUGDALE *Life of Geste* 125 That therin those sainctes bee oncalled as advourers and ayders who bi not here presently conversant emong us.

Advow(e, obs. form of AVOW *sb.* and *v.*

Advowee (ædvəuī·). Forms: 3–7 avowe, 6–7 avowee, 7–9 advowee. [a. OFr. *avoué*, earlier *avoé, avoet*:—L. *advocāt-us* in sense of *patron*; see ADVOCATE. *Avoet, avoué*, was the living descendant of *advocāt-us*, of which *avocat* was a later learned adaptation, as a title. In 15th c. the scribes sometimes Latinized *avoué* to *advoué*, whence the current Eng. form: cf. ADVOWSON. Though *avowè* and *advowee* are thus the same word, the former is associated with a sense which became obs. before the form *advowee* was established; and they are here treated separately: see AVOWÈ.]

[**1.** An advocate, protector or patron: *esp.* a patron saint; see AVOWÈ, the older form used in this sense.]

2. The advocate, protector, or patron of an ecclesiastical office or benefice. One who protected and

defended its interests, and thus usually became privileged to nominate or present to it; the protection has long disappeared, but the right of presentation is retained as a marketable 'property.' One who holds the advowson.

1691 Blount *Law Dict.* s.v., Advowee *alias* avowe (*advocatus*) is used for him that hath right to present to a Benefice. 1691 *Case of Exeter-Coll.* 44 The Custody of Voidances, Presentments, Collations, etc. as Lords and Advowees. 1744 J. Lewis *Life of Pecock* 252 He gave & granted them as if he were the patron or advowee of them. 1751 Chambers *Cycl., Advowees* were the guardians, protectors, and, as it were, administrators of the temporal concerns of the churches .. They are sometimes called by their primitive name *Advowee*, though more usually *patron*.

†Advower. *Obs.* [A refashioning of *avower*, a. Fr. *avouer* inf. used subst.] A vowing, a vow.

1502 Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 146 The iii parte of alle his synnes releced, and all aduowers and promyse releced.

Advowre, var. form of Avowre, patron.

†Advow·ry. *Obs.* Forms: 5 advourè, 6 -ie. A variant of the word more commonly spelt Avowry. The spelling with *ad-* was especially common in sense 3, 'The advowson or patronage of a benefice.'

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, xxxiij, The Amobreshippe of the Countie of Meryonneth with the Reglorshippes and Raglorshippes of the Advoures of the same Countie. 1593 Bilson *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 363 The gift and collation of bishoprikes and other dignities of their advourie.

†Advow·sance, -ante. **†Advow·sement.** } *Obs.* [corrupt formations on *advowson* or *advowsen* (probably taken as = *advows-ing*, from an imaginary verb *advowse*, whence *advows-ance, advowse-ment*, on analogy of such regular forms as *cognisance, cognisement*, etc.]

c 1536 Whiting in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. II. 380 Letters .. purportinge th'empetracion of th'advousante redie writen. 1590 Swinburn *Testaments* 44 The Lord hath no title to .. the aduowsement of a church, belonging to the villeine. 1754 Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* 135 He granted by Fine, to Richard Abbat of Sibeton, the Advowsance of the Church of Tunstall in Norfolk.

Advowson (ădvau·zən, -z'n), *sb.* Forms: 3-4 avoweisoun, avoweson, voweson; 6 avoson; 7 aduouson, advouson, aduowsion, advousen, advowzen; 6- advowson. [a. OFr. *avoëson* (in Anglo-Fr. *advoeson, advowèson, advowson*):—L. *advocātiōn-em*: see Advocation (a doublet of *advowson*). *Avoweson*, beside being refashioned as *advowson* after L., was aphetized in 4 to *vowe-son*.] The 'patronage' of an ecclesiastical office or religious house; the right of presentation to a benefice or living. (*orig.* The obligation to defend its rights or be its '*advocate*'; see Advowee.)

1297 R. Glouc. 471 Eni striuing .. betuene a lewede & a clerc, vor holi churche thing, As vor voweson of churche. 1300 *Life of Beket* 575 As for an Avoweisoun of churche. 1502 Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 183 All such landis, tenementis, rentys, aduousons or other poscessions. *a* 1556 Cranmer *Wks.* II. 239 Mine old suit for the receipt of Mr. Benet's advowson of the Benefice of Barnabe. 1571 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* xxix. § 3 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactmts.* 30 Services, annuyties, advousons of Churches. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 4/1 Such thinges that lye not in manuell occupacion as .. avowson of a churche. 1595 Errington in *Wills & Invent. N. Counties* (1860) 253 The avoson of the rectorie of Elton. 1602 Fulbecke *1st Pt. of Parallele* 10 It is *fructus aduocationis*, and not the aduouson it selfe. 1634 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* iv. 31 To be set off in hope of the next advouson (which perhaps was sold before the young man was borne). 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 342 Our Lord the King was seised of the aforesaid Advousen in time of Peace. 1663 Butler *Hudibras* I. i. 236 As if Hypocrisie and Non-sence Had got th'Advowson of his Conscience. 1691 Blount *Law Dict.* s.v., Advowzen (*advocatio*), a right to present to a Benefice; as much as *Jus Patronatus* in the Canon Law. 1713 Steele *Englishm.* No. 6. 37 He has lately named me for a Living, of which he had the Advowson. 1836 Hor. Smith *Tin Trum.* I. 18 Advowson, the purchaseable right (purchaseable even by a Jew, Pagan or Mahometan) of controlling the souls of a whole parish. 1865 *Reader* 9 Sept. 279/2 The traffic in advowsons has never been actually prevented in any country.

Comb. **advowson-monger.**

1660 Quarles *Div. Fanc.* III. lxxxii. 134 [The church] sustains th' extremes of cold and hunger, To pamper up the fat Advouson-monger.

†Advow·son, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. the sb. Cf. to *provision*.] To invest with the advowson.

1597 Bp. Hall *Sat.* II. v, Thou servile fool, why couldst thou not repair To buy a benefice at steeple fair? There moughtest thou, for but a slender price, Advowson thee with some fat benefice.

†Advow·sonage. *Obs. rare.* [f. Advowson + -age (the suffix superfluous).] Advowson.

1528 Ld. Cromwell in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 160 II. 110 Advowson in grosse, that is to saye, advowsonage onely appending to no Manor, ne yet to none acre of londe. *a* 1556 Cranmer *Wks.* II. 262 Have my friend Mr. Newman in your good remembrance for Mr. Benett's advowsonage.

Advowter, -er, -ess, -ous, -y, obs. 15–17th c. forms of Adulter, -er, -ess, -ous, -y.

Advoyde, obs. form of Avoid *v.*

Advoyer, obs. form of Avoyer.

Advys, -vyse, -vysee: see Advice, -vise, -visee.

Adwait, -wate, obs. refash. of Await.

Adward, obs. variant of Award *sb.* (Spenser).

†Adwe·sch, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **adwæsc-an,** 2 **adwesc-en,** 3 **adwesch-en.** [f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + OE. *dwæsc-an* to extinguish. Cf. Adush.] To quench, extinguish (fire, pain, malice, enemies).

a 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark ix. 46 þar hyra wyrm ne swylt ne fyr ne bið adwæsced. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., þær heora wyrm ne swelt ne fyr ne beoð adwesced. *c* 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 1196 Adweschde & a dun weorp þe wiðerwine of helle.

†Adwi·te, *v. Obs.* [var. of Edwite or Atwite.] To reproach, accuse, twit.

c 1430 *Hymns to Virg. & Christ* 396 (1867) 70 Þe synnes þat y loued, now haten me, To conscience þei adwiten me.

†Adwo·le, *adv. Obs.* prop. *phr.*, a dwole. [See Dwole, Dwale.] In error, erroneously, mistakenly.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1775 Swo heore wit hi demth adwole, That ever abid maister Nichole.

Adylle, obs. form of Addle *v.*[2] to earn.

‖Adynamia (ædinæ·mia). *Med.* [mod. L. a. Gr. ἀδυναμία, f. ἀ priv. + δύναμις power.] The want of vital power, which accompanies some fevers; physical prostration.

1830 *Westm. Rev., On Fever* XII. 204 The Adynamia of the Borough has not only crept over London, but is groping its way into the outskirts of the British empire. 1875 Wood *Therap.* (1879) 659 The serious lung-affections of low fevers are, however, largely dependent upon the general adynamia, and this adynamia is, in turn, largely the result of the excessive temperature.

Adynamic (ædinæ·mik), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic. Cf. mod. Fr. *adynamique*.]

1. *Med.* Of or pertaining to adynamia; characterized by, or attended with, weakness or physical prostration; asthenic.

1829 W. Stokes *Path. Observ.* (quoted in *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 1830, 308) On account of this debility being an essential character of typhoid fevers, I denominated them *adynamic*. 1859 R. F. Burton in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXIX. 39 Action of a poisonous miasma upon an adynamic condition of the system.

2. *Nat. Phil.* Characterized by the absence of force.

1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 345 The first class of fundamental modes may be called adynamic because they are the same as if no forces were applied to the system, or acted between its moving parts, except actions and reactions in the normals between mutually pressing parts (depending on the inertias of the moving parts).

†Ady·namous, *a. Obs.*—0 [f. as prec. + -ous.] 'Weak, impowerful.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Adynamy (ădi·năm). *Med. rare.* [Eng. adaptation of Adynamia.] = Adynamia.

1847 in Craig. 1852 Webster cites *Amer. Jrnl. Science.*

†A·dyt. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *adyt-um*, now commonly used in its L. form, q.v.] An adytum, a shrine or sanctuary.

1594 Greene *Looking Gl.* (1861) 137 Amidst the adyts of our gods .. The ghosts of dead men howling walk about.

†Adyte, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [for Endite; see A- *pref.* 10.] To indite.

c 1420 *R. Cœur de Lion* 1174 Kyng Richard dede a lettre wryte, (A noble clerk it gan adyte).

Adyte, variant of Adight *v. Obs.*, to prepare.

‖Adytum (æ·ditŭm). Pl. **adyta.** [L. *adyt-um* a. Gr. ἄδυτον prop. adj. = not to be entered; f. ἀ not + -δυτ-ος vbl. adj. of δύ-ειν to enter. Commonly used in the L. form sing. and pl.; at first also in the Gr., though it had already been anglicised by Greene as Adyt.] The innermost part of a temple; the secret shrine whence oracles were delivered; hence *fig.* A private or inner chamber, a sanctum.

1673 Holyday *Juv.* 235 The *adyta*, whence the oracles were delivered .. The Romane temples .. having the ἄδυτον, answerable to the quire, unto which only priests might come. 1778 Bp. Lowth *On Isaiah* (ed. 12) 339 *Adytum* means a cavern, or the hidden part of the temple. 1800 Coleridge *Ess. on Own Times* I. 247 [He] carries with him the habits of a disputing club into the *adyta* of the Cabinet. 1859 Is. Taylor *Logic in Theol.* 46 To give the foot a place in the adytum of intellectual & moral life. 1863 W. Thornbury *True as Steel* II. 158 But the prettiest sight of all was in the adytum—the inner room of all—where the Duchess herself sat.

Adz, adze (ædz). Forms: 1 **adesa** (**eadesa**), 2–4 **adese,** 5 **adse,** 6 **adys,** 6–7 **addis, addice, addes, adds, ads,** (7 **atch**), 8– **adz, adze.** [Origin of OE. *adesa* unknown.] A carpenter's or cooper's tool, like an ax with the blade set at right angles to the handle and curving inwards towards it; used for cutting or slicing away the surface of wood.

c 880 K. Ælfred *Bæda* iv. 3 He .. bær him æcse and adesan on handa. 11th c. *Vocab.* (in Wright 84) *Ascia*, Adesa. 1388 Wyclif *Is.* xliv. 13 A carpenter stretchide forth a reule, he fourmyde it with an adese. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1161 Set rakes, crookes, adses, and bycornes. *a* 1500 *Debate of Carp. Tools* 53 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 81 To hym then seyd the adys, And seyd; 3e, sir, god glades. 1530 Palsgr. 193/1 Addis a coupers instrument. *Dolevere.* 1552 Huloet, *Addice*, cowpers instrumente. *Harpago.* 1578 R. Scot *Perfite Platf. of Hoppe Gard.* 27 Prepare a toole af yron fashioned somewhat lyke to a Coopers Addes. 1580 Tusser *Husb.* xvii. 9 An ax and a nads, to make troffe for thy hogs. [Cf. *a nother.*] 1594 Nashe *Vnfort. Trav.* 20 Some had barres of yron .. some wood-knives, some addises for their weapons. 1598 Lyly *Mother Bombie* iv. ii. 128, I had thought I had rode upon addices between this & Canterbury. 1611 Cotgr., *Doloire*, a (Coopers) ax, or addis. 1665 Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 254 A yew tree .. which upon cutting with an addes, we found to be rather harder than the living tree is. 1681 R. Knox *Hist. Rel. Ceylon* (1817) 174 They have also .. axes, bills, houghs, atches, chissels, and other tools. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 332 They can take it out of the Helve, and by turning it make an Adds of it. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 119 The Adz .. hath its Blade made thin, and somewhat arching. 1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) I. 60 Captain Cook having produced an iron adze. 1869 Lubbock *Prehist. Times* xiii. 459 The stone axes, or rather adzes, were of various sizes. 1877 Bryant *Odyss.* v. 287 A polished adze she gave him next.

Comp. **adze-like** *a.*

1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXIX. 396 It is like a child's plaything, with an adze-like iron. 1865 Lubbock *Prehist. Times* 452 The adze-like hatchets of the South Sea Islanders.

Adze (ædz), *v.* [f. the sb.] To cut, or dress with an adze.

1845 Carlyle *Cromwell's Lett. & Sp.* (1871) IV. 79 Hammering, adzing, sawing. 1861 *Lloyd's Weekly* 26 Oct., A shipwright .. adzing a piece of timber, accidentally sliced one of his heels completely off.

†Adzoo·ks, *int. Obs.* ? or *arch.* [See Ads-.]

1761 Smollett *Gil Blas* III. v. (1802) I. 264 'Adzooks! my dear,' cried I, with an air of assurance. 1841 Hor. Smith *Moneyed Man* I. iv. 115 Adzooks! one would think I was a gambler.

Æ (usually written as a digraph or ligature, but also, and in the earliest times, separately ae) was in OE. the symbol of a simple vowel, intermediate between *a* and *e*. When short, as in *glæd, fæder*, it represented orig. Teut. short *a*, and had the power of modern Eng. *a* in *man, glad*; when long, as in *sǽ, flǽsc*, the same sound prolonged, as in a common American pronunciation of *bear, hair, there*. After 1100 the short *æ* was generally replaced by *a* (though sometimes by *e*); the long *ǽ* continued to be written *æ* in the 12th and early 13th c., the OE. *eá* passing into the same sound and symbol, but in the development of ME. this symbol died out, and was replaced by simple *e* or *ee*. Thus OE. *sæ, flæsc, eár, éast* are in Ormin and Layamon *sæ, flæssh, ær, æst*, but afterwards *se(e, flesh, ere, eest*. The symbol *æ*, which thus disappeared from the language in 13th c., was re-introduced in 16th c. in forms derived from Latin words with *æ*, and (this being the Latin symbolization of Greek οι) Greek words in οι; as *ædify, æther*. But this *æ* had only an etymological value, and whenever a word became thoroughly English, the *æ* or *ae* was changed into simple *e* as *edify, ether*. The *æ* or *ae* now remains, only (1) in Greek and Lat. proper names as in *Æneas, Cæsar*; even these, when familiar, often take *e* as *Judea, Etna*. (2) In words belonging to Roman or Gr. Antiquities as *ædile, ægis*. (3) In scientific or technical terms as *ætiology, æstivation, phænogamous, Athenæum*; these also when they become popularized take *e*, as *phenomenon, Lyceum, museum, era*.

Æ initial is thus to be looked upon as an earlier spelling of *E*, and will here occur only (1) in EE. words that became obsolete, before changing to *e*, as *æ* law (OE. *ǽ*), *æ* river (OE. *eá*); (2) in words directly adopted or formed from Latin and Greek which became obsolete before changing to *e* as *ædituate*; or have not changed to *e* because they indicate ancient things as *ædile, ægis*, or are technical as *ægilops, ægrotant, ætiology*. All other words will be found under their later form in E.

(In many modern books the digraph *æ* is regularly resolved as *ae*; when this is done, dissyllabic *ae* ought to be printed *aë*: thus either *ægis, aereal*, or *aegis, aëreal*; but simple *ae* is often used in both.

As to pronunciation usage differs. The analogy of the language, the practice of orthoepists, and the alternate spelling with *e*, are in favour of *æ* being treated precisely like *e* in the same position. But there is a strong tendency with classical scholars (at variance with their practice as to other long L. and Gr. vowels) to make it long (ē) in all positions. This influences popular usage to some extent, so long as *æ* is written; as soon as *e* takes its place, natural English habits prevail: cf. *æstivate, æstuary, estuary*.

†Æ, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 eá, 6; 1–3 æ. [OE. *eá, é, æ*, cogn. w. OFris. *â, ê*, ON. *á*, OS. and OHG. *aha*, Goth. *ahwa*, L. *aqua*.] A river, a running water. See also Aa and Ea.

896 *O. E. Chron.* 92 On twa healfe þaer é. *Ibid.* 94 Up be þære eáe .. On twa healfe ðære eás. *c* 1000 *Ags. Psalms* xxxv. 8 On ðære æ .. þú hý drencst. *c* 1200 *Ormul.* 7091 Tær iss i þatt illke land An æ Sabá 3ehatenn. 1205 Layamon 1400 In are swiðe feire æ þer Læire falleð i þa sæ.

†Æ, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1 æw, 1–3 æ, 2–3 e. [OE. *æ, æw*, cogn. w. OS. *êo*, OFris. *ewa, êwe, ê, â*, OHG. *êwa, êha, êa, ê*; Skr. *ewa* course.] Law, especially the law of nature, or of God; hence, legal custom, rite, marriage.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John xv. 25 In æ hiora awriten is. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* ibid., On hyra æ awriten ys. [*c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., On heora laga ys awritan.] *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 þes cenne god sælde and 3esette æ [*vel* laga]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Dreo tiden beoð on þissere worlde. An is þet wes buten e, and oðer is þe þet wes under þere e, þe þridde is nu .. we ne beoð na buten e, ne we ne moten holden moyses e licamliche. *c* 1200 *Ormul.* 145 Þatt hemm wass sett þurrh Godess æ.

Comb. **æu-breche,** Eau-breche, adultery.

Ae (ē), mod. Sc. form of northern ME. *a*, OE. *án*, one, used adjectively. See A *adj.*[1]

In ME. and early Sc., *a* was used bef. a cons., *an, ane*,

bef. a vowel, and absolutely; in mid. Sc. *ane* was used in all positions and constructions; in mod. Sc. *ae* (the Sc. spelling of final *a* long) is used bef. a sb. however beginning, *ane* only absolutely: 'he has *ae* hand, only *ane*.'

Æ-, *pref.* The stress form of OE. *a-* (see A- *pref.* 1) used with sbs. and adjs., the unaccented *a-* being used with verbs. Meaning: out, off, onward, away; hence, from idea of doing away, a privative = *un-*, *-less*. Thus *æ-fyrmða* washings off, ablutions, *æ-gilde* without payment, *æ-mód* out of his mind, *æ-scære* unshorn, without tonsure, *æ-rist* arising, *æ-cumba* what is combed off, oakum. Only a few examples survived in ME. as *e-rede* unadvised, *æ-rist*, *a-rist* rise. The West Germ. dialects had two forms answering to Goth. *us-* (*ur-*): viz. OHG. *ur-*, OE. *or-* with sbs. and adjs.; OHG. *ar-*, *er-*, *ir-*, mod. G. *er-*, OE. *ar-* (rarely preserved), *a-* with vbs., *ǽ-* with sbs. and adjs. This *ǽ-* represented an earlier *ā-* for *ar-* (*ǽ-mód* = *ā-mód* = *ar-mód*, like *strǽte* = WGer. *strâte*). *Ær-* reappears in Layamon in *ær-wene*, *ær-wilte* (where it may be due to a mixture of OE. *æ-* and *or-*).

-æ (*-ī*) *pl. suffix* of L. nouns of 1st decl. in *-a*, and romanized form of Gr. *-αι* pl. of nouns in *-ē*, *-a*, *-ēs*, *-as*. Retained in Eng. in words not naturalized or merely in technical use, as *alæ*, *laminæ*, *larvæ*, *nebulæ*, *striæ*. Esp. in proper names of cl. antiquity, as *Heraclidæ*, and modern names of orders and families of animals and plants as *Felidæ*, *Falconidæ*, *Geometridæ*, *Leguminosæ*, *Rosaceæ*, *Rosidæ*, *Roseæ*. In other words it varies with the Eng. form in *-as*, as *actiniæ* or *actinias*; or is retained only in technical senses as mathematical *formulæ*, theological *formulas*. In all words thoroughly popularized it yields to *-s*, as in *arenas*, *areas*, *auroras*, *hyænas*, *fuchsias*, *calceolarias*, *Floras*, *Faunas*, *Julias*, *Marias*, *Cleopatras*, the two *Americas*.

Æac, æc, obs. forms of EKE *adv.*

Æcern, æcirn, obs. forms of ACORN.

Æch, obs. form of EACH.

‖ **Æcidium** (*ĭsi·dĭəm*). *Bot.* Pl. **-a.** [mod. L., dim. of Gr. *αἰκία* injury.] The cup-shaped fruit borne on the mycelium of certain parasitic fungi which especially attack the orders *Compositæ*, *Ranunculaceæ*, *Leguminosæ*, and *Labiatæ*.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 291 Producing chains of orange coloured fruit or in other words an *Æcidium*. 1878 M'NAB *Bot.* 56 The mycelium gives rise to small fruit-like bodies, the *Æcidia*.

Ædi, variant of EADI *a. Obs.* blessed.

Ædicule (*e·dikiul*). [ad. L. *ædicula*, dim. of *ædēs* a dwelling.] A small house or room; also, a niche (for a statue).

1832 W. GELL *Pompeiana* I. viii. 159 In the ædicule on the left, was probably placed the statue.

Ædile (*ī·dəil*), *sb.* and *a. Rom. Antiq.* [ad. L. *ædīl-is*, prop. adj. 'having to do with buildings,' f. *ædēs*, *ædis*, a building, a house. (Used at first in the full L. form.)]

A. *sb.* A magistrate in Rome, who had the superintendence of public buildings, shows, police, and other municipal functions; hence, by extension, a municipal officer.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 822 How cometh it to pass thou art thus rich, that thou doest sue to be Ædilis? 1607 SHAKS. *Coriol.* III. i. 214 Ædiles seize him. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. VI. 433 The election of Ædiles . . could not easily be kept off any longer. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xi. 123 The ædiles had charge of the public buildings and the games and exhibitions in the capital.

B. *adj.* [Cf. *ædiles ludi* in Plautus.]

1880 BURTON *Q. Anne* III. xviii. 194 An aedile police prohibited the erection of houses.

Ædileship (*ī·dəilʃip*). Also 6 **edileshippe, -shyp.** [f. ÆDILE + -SHIP.] The office of an ædile; also, the duration of his term of office.

1541 PAYNELL *Catiline* vii. 12 Cicero . . also made thre playes in the tyme of his edileshyp. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 563 The plaies exhibited by him in his Ædileship. 1840 ARNOLD *Rome* II. 60 The two Scipios . . have their ædileships as well as their censorships and consulships recorded.

Ædilitian (*ī·dili·ʃăn*), *a.* [f. L. *ædīlīci-us* + -AN.] Pertaining to an ædile.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. §6 There are no quaestors sent to the imperial provinces, where, consequently, the aedilitian edict is not propounded.

Ædility (*idi·lĭti*). Also 6 **edylite.** [ad. L. *ædīlitātem* the office of ædile: see ÆDILE and -TY.] The office, or term of office, of an ædile; ædileship; superintendence of public works.

1540 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* II. 98 A lytle after Lucius Crassus occupyed the roume of the edylite. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 374 Lucius Sylla, in the office of his ædility, or oversight of the Temple. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., The singularly energetic action of the Metropolitan Board proves in one respect how miserably weak is our general system of 'ædility.'

†Ædi·tuate, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *ædituāt-* ppl. stem of *ædituā-re* to act as an *ædituus* or sacristan, f. *ædes* a temple.] To take charge of, as a temple-keeper.

1646 J. G[REGORY] *Notes & Observ.* (1650) 49 To affect the Dignity and Title of the Νεωκόρος, to ædituate such a piece of Divine office.

Aefald, -fauld, Sc. form of AFALD *a.*, simple.

Æfen, obs. form of EVEN.

Æfre, æferælc, æfrich, obs. ff. EVER, EVERY.

Æfter, obs. form of AFTER.

Æg, obs. form of EGG.

†Æ·gæde, æ·gede. *Obs.* [ad. ON. *á-gæti* excellence, glory, f. *á* intensive + *geta* to get.] Luxury.

c 1200 *Ormul.* 2165, I skemmtinng & inn idelle33c, Inn ægæde & i le33kess. *Ibid.* 8060, & all forrwerrpenn illc unnitt Off ægede & off le33kess.

Ægemony, obsolete variant of HEGEMONY.

‖ **Æger** (*ī·dʒəɹ*), *a.* [L., = sick.] The L. word for 'sick,' used at the Eng. universities in excusing absence on account of illness; hence, a note certifying that a student is '*æger*' or sick.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 227 A very common method of escaping the tedium of this duty . . is 'to send in an æger;' in other words, to improvise an attack of illness.

‖ **Ægilops** (*e·dʒilɒps*). [L. *ægilops*, a. Gr. *αἰγίλωψ*, f. *αἴξ*, *αἰγός*, a goat, *αἰγίλ-ος*, a herb eaten by goats + *ὤψ* eye, face.]

1. *Med.* An ulcer or fistula in the inner angle of the eye.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 234 There is a running betweene the corner of the eie and the nose, called Ægilops; for to heale which sore, there is a soueraigne herbe of that name growing among Barly. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., If the *Ægilops* be neglected, it bursts, and degenerates into a fistula which eats into the bone.

†2. *Herb.* The wild-oat or other grass found as a corn-weed. *Obs.*

1601 [See under 1.] 1706 PHILLIPS, *Ægilops*: a Weed that grows amidst Corn, Darnel, Wild Oats. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The ægilops is the *avena sylvestris*, the wild oat.

3. *Bot.* A genus of grasses, native to the south of Europe.

1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 278 Some botanists have tried to show that Wheat may have been derived from a South European grass, called *Ægilops*.

4. A species of Oak (*Quercus ægilops*).

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ægilops* . . a kind of Tree that bears Acorns or Mast. 1865 DAUBENY *Trees of Ancients* I. 16 The *Ægilops* [of Pliny and Theophrastus] is probably the species now known as *Ægilops* . . the finest and tallest of the Oaks that occur in Greece.

Ægirite (*e·dʒiɹəit, ī-*). *Min.* Also called ægirine. [See quot.] An ore belonging to the Amphibole group of Bisilicates.

1837-80 DANA *Mineral.* 224 Ægirite . . monoclinic, and isomorphous with pyroxene . . Named after Ægir, the Scandinavian god of the sea. *Ibid.* Ægirine holds the same relation to pyroxene that arfvedsonite does to hornblende.

‖ **Ægis** (*ī·dʒis*). [L. *ægis*, a. Gr. *αἰγίς*, of uncert. etym.; see Liddell and Scott, s.v.]

1. A shield, or defensive armour; applied in ancient mythology to that of Jupiter or Minerva.

1704 ROWE *Ulysses* III. i. 1128 She [Pallas] shakes her dreadful Ægis from the Clouds. 1760 HOME *Siege of Aquileia* IV, His adamantine ægis Jove extends. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Harold* II. xiv, Where was thine Ægis, Pallas, that appalled Stern Alaric?

2. *fig.* A protection, or impregnable defence.

1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* xxix. 137 Feeling is the ægis of enthusiasts and fools. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xviii. 83 They were sheltered by the ægis of the laws. 1865 LECKY *Rationalism* (1878) II. 323 He cast over them the ægis of his own mighty name.

3. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, *ægis-bearing*, *ægis-orb.*

1793 WORDSWORTH *Even. Walk* 69 The broadening sun appears; A long blue bar its ægis orb divides. 1877 BRYANT *Odyss.* v. 128 The purposes Of Ægis-bearing Jove.

Æglogue, obs. form of ECLOGUE.

Ægophonic (*ī·gofɒ·nik*), *a. Path.* [f. ÆGOPHONY + -IC.] Of or pertaining to ægophony.

Ægophony (*igɒ·fŏni*). *Path.* [mod. f. Gr. *αἴξ* (*αἰγα*) goat + *-φωνία* sound.] A tremulous resonance of the voice, like the bleating of a kid, occurring in cases of pleurisy.

1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Ægre, -ness, obs. forms of EAGER, -NESS.

†Æ·gritude. *Obs.* also 7 **egritude.** [ad. L. *ægritūdo* sickness, f. *æger* sick: see -TUDE.] Sickness.

1532 HENRY VIII in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 168 We have augmented our ægritude and distress. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug., City of God* XIV. vii. (1620) 478 That sorrow which Tully had rather call egritude and Virgil dolour. 1647 R. BARON *Cyprian Acad.* 34 (N.) Now, now we symbolize in egritude And simpathize in Cupid's malady.

Ægrotant (*igrō·tănt*). *rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *ægrōtant-em* pr. pple. of *ægrōtā-re* to be sick; f. *æger* sick.] A sick person, an invalid.

1865 *Temple Bar* Sept. 262 There is a large class of ægrotants in this country.

‖ **Ægrotat** (*igrō·tăt*). [prop. 3rd pers. sing. of L. *ægrōtāre* (see prec.) 'he is sick.'] In the Eng. Universities, a certificate that a student is too ill to attend at a lecture or examination. Cf. ÆGER.

1864 C. BABBAGE *Philosopher* 37, I sent my servant to the apothecary for a thing called an aegrotat, which I understood . . meant a certificate that I was indisposed.

Æht, variant of AGHT *a. Obs.*, noble, valiant.

Æht, æhte, obs. forms of AUGHT, EIGHT.

Æie, obs. form of AWE.

Æihwær, æiwær, var. AYWHERE *adv. Obs.*

Aeipathy (*eɪəi·pəþi*). *Med.* [f. Gr. *ἀεί* ever + *-παθεία* feeling; see -PATHY.] 'Continued passion.' Craig 1847. 'Term for an unyielding or inveterate disease.' Mayne *Exp. Lex.* 1853.

Æiðer, obs. form of EITHER.

Æl, an early form of ALL.

Ælc, obs. form of EACH.

Ælmesse, obs. form of ALMS.

Ælpi, variant of ONELEPY *a. Obs.*, single.

Æmti, obs. form of EMPTY.

†Æ·mule, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *æmulā-ri*, f. *æmulus* a rival.] Early by-form of EMULATE.

1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 72 Yet, æmuling my pipe, he tooke in hond My pipe, before that æmuled of many, And plaid theron.

†Ae·nean *a. Obs. rare*; also **ahenean.** [f. L. *a(h)ēne-us* brazen + -AN.] Brazen.

1664 QUARLES *Fun. Eleg.* Wks. 1717, 418 Thou dry-brain'd Portick, whose Ahenean brest (Transcending passion) never was opprest With grief.

Æneid (*inē·id, ī·nɪ̯id*). Obs. forms were **Eneydos, Æneidos, Æneis, Ænead.** [a. Fr. *Énéide*, f. L. *Ænēid-a* adj. prop. Greek, 'of or pertaining to *Æneas*'; see -ID.] An epic poem describing the adventures of Æneas; *esp.* that written by Virgil.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis.* 1548 PHAËR *Eneidos.* 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 790 Virgil, in his sixth Ænead. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 60 P 2, I have seen half the Æneid turned into Latin Rhymes.

Aeneous (*eɪē·nɪ̯əs*), *a. rare.* [f. L. *a(h)ēne-us*, brazen + -OUS.] Brassy; brass-coloured (like some beetles).

1815-43 in KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club.* II. v. 236 Head rather small . . with the thorax aeneous.

Æness, obs. form of ONCE.

Ængel, obs. form of ANGEL.

Æni, æniȝ, obs. forms of ANY.

Ænigma, -tic, etc.; see ENIGMA, -TIC, etc.

Ænigmatite, *Min.* a variety of KŒLBINGITE.

Æolian (*i·ɪ̯ō·ɯliăn*), *a.* [f. L. *æoli-us* adj. f. *Æolis* or *Æolus* + -AN.]

1. Of Æolis or Æolia, a district of Asia Minor anciently colonized by Greeks; Æolic. *Æolian mode* in *Music* 'is the ninth of the church modes.' Grove *Dict. Music.*

1789 BURNEY *Hist. Music* (ed. 2) I. iii. 53 The Æolian is grand and pompous though sometimes soothing. 1880 HELMORE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 40/2 Mozart's Requiem may be said almost to begin and end with the Æolian scale.

2. Of Æolus, the mythic god of the winds; hence of, produced by, or borne on the wind, or by currents of air; aerial. *Æolian harp*: a stringed instrument adapted to produce musical sounds on exposure to a current of air.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 181 You melt in dulcet chords, when Zephyr rings The Eolian Harp. 1820 SHELLEY *Prom. Unb.* IV. I. 188 The music of the rolling world Kindling within the strings of the waved air, Æolian modulations. 1879 RUTLEY *Study of Rocks* xiv. 275 Rounded by attrition, the result of their transport by water, or in the case of æolian rocks, of their transport by wind. 1880 M. D. CONWAY in *Academy* 24 Jul. 56 There is a pure aeolian quality, a music as of storms telling their secret on the strings of a heart.

Æolic (*i·ɪ̯ō·lik*), *a.* [ad. L. *æolic-us* a. Gr. *αἰολικός*.] = ÆOLIAN 1. *Æolic Digamma*: the sixth letter of the early Greek Alphabet preserved in the Æolic dialect. *Æolic mode*; see ÆOLIAN 1.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill of Mus.* I. 59 The Æolick Mood, was that which was of a more Airy and soft pleasing sound. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* V. xxiii. 534 The Phrygian mode was religious . . the Æolic, simple.

Æolina, -ine (*ī·ɪ̯ōlaɪ·nă, ī·ɪ̯ōlaɪn*). [f. *Æol-us* on analogy of female names like *Carolina*, *-line*; see -INE³.] (See quot.)

1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* x. (1878) 73 *Æoline*, a delicate, free reed stop. 1879 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Music* I. 667 In 1818 Haeckel constructed a diminutive æoline as an instrument to be used with a pianoforte. 1879 E. PROUT *ibid.* I. 40/2 The æolina may be regarded as the first germ of the Accordion and Concertina.

Æolipyle, -pile (*ī·ɪ̯ōlipəil, i·ɪ̯ō·lipəil*). Also **eolipyle, -pile.** [a. Fr. *æolipyle* (16th c.) ad. L. *Æoli pylæ* (= Gr. *πύλαι*) the doorway of Æolus, *Vitruv.* i. 6, the vapour bursting from the orifice like the winds from the opened door of the cave of Æolus.] A pneumatic instrument or toy, illustrating the force with which vapour generated by heat in a closed vessel rushes out by a narrow aperture. (It is said to have been invented by Hero of Alexandria, and has had many forms and applications, but is now arranged to illustrate the reaction of the air upon the issuing stream of steam producing circular motion.)

[1611 COTGR., *Eolipyles* (Fr.), hollow brazen bowls, etc.] 1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1839) 425 Many other phenomena . . as those of weather-glasses, æolipyles, wind-guns. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 205 Experimental philosophers produce an artificial wind, by an instrument called an æolipile. 1857 CHAMBERS *Inf.* I. 388 The æolipyle is formed by a globular metallic vessel, which rests on pivots where it can

revolve with perfect facility. Two tubes proceed from this ball at right angles to the pivots, shut at the extremities, but with a small aperture at the side whence steam may escape.

Æolist (*ī·ŏlist*). *rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *Æol-us* the god of winds + -IST.] Used by Swift for: A pretender to inspiration or spiritual regeneration.

1704 SWIFT *T. of Tub* viii. 94 The learned Æolists maintain the original cause of all things to be wind.

Æolistic (*ī·ŏli·stik*), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] 'Long-winded.'

1882 *Glasgow News* 26 Sept. 4/4 Men who are thought to be wise by their solemn reiteration of the most elementary platitudes. This latter class of æolistic orators.

Æolo-, combining form of *Æolus*, regarded as the impersonation of wind, found in several names of tentative musical wind-instruments, as the *æolodicon*, *æolodion*, *æolomelodicon*, *æolophone*.

Æolotropic (*ī·ŏlo|trŏ·pik*), *a.* [f. ÆOLOTROPY + -IC.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, æolotropy; not isotropic.

1867 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Philos.* I. 518 An individual body . . may be isotropic in one quality or class of qualities, but æolotropic in others. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 475 To distort the metal tube by a definite twist, thus rendering it æolotropic as regards its electric conductivity.

Æolotropy (*ī·ŏlŏ·trŏpi*). [f. Gr. *αἰόλος* changeful + *-τροπία* turning.] Change of electrical, optical, or other physical qualities consequent upon change of position, as when the refractive property of a transparent body is not the same in all directions; the opposite of *isotropy*; anisotropy.

1881 SIR W. THOMSON in *Nature* No. 628. 47 One of the most curious and interesting things in the mathematics of æolotropy. *Mod.* The well-known æolotropy of Iceland spars.

Æon, eon, (*ī·ŏn*). [a. L. *æōn*, a. Gr. *αἰών* age.]

1. An age of the universe, an immeasurable period of time; the whole duration of the world, or of the universe; eternity.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 136/1 For such is the nature of *Æon* or Eternity. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. of Nat.* I. 650 He shall endure, not simply to the aion, that is, 'for ever,' but to the aion of aions. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 157 The mysterious Course of Providence through Æons of Æons. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* iii. 147 The protracted eons of the Carboniferous period. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 598 The last great æon of God's dealing with mankind.

2. The personification of an age. In *Platonic philosophy*, A power existing from eternity; an emanation, generation, or phase of the supreme deity, taking part in the creation and government of the universe.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 138/1 But Intellect or *Æon* hath in himself proper Intellectuall life. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 212 The next considerable appearance of a multitude of self-existent deities seems to be in the Valentinian Thirty Gods and Æons. 1865 LECKY *Rationalism* I. iii. 228 More commonly she was deemed a personification of a Divine attribute, an individual Æon.

Æonial (*i,ō·niăl*), *a.* [f. Gr. *αἰώνι-os* eternal + -AL¹.] Age-long, eternal, everlasting.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 8 July, The Millennium of eternal Stafford Northcotes, sempiternal John Pakingtons, immutable Henleys, and æonial Whitesides.

Æonian (*i,ō·niăn*), *a.* [f. Gr. *αἰώνι-os* age-long, eternal + -AN.] Eternal, everlasting.

1765 TUCKER *Lt. of Nat.* I. 650, I might insist that the term translated 'everlasting' ought to be preserved untranslated, as a kind of technical term, and called *aionian*. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxxv. 11 The sound of streams that swift or slow Draw down æonian hills. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 109 Heaven's æonian day.

Æonist (*ī·ŏnist*). *rare.* [f. ÆON + -IST.] One who holds the eternal duration of the world.

1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 723 A third sect is growing up, who, with Toulmin, maintain the eternity of the world; they might be called Æonists.

Æqual, æquate, æqui-, etc.; see EQU-.

Æquoreal (*ī·kwō·rĭăl*), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *æquore-us*, f. *æquor* sea + -AL; merely a technical anglicizing of the L.] Marine, oceanic.

1838 DR. JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. vi. 175 Syngnathus æquoreus, *Linn.*, The Æquoreal Pipe-fish.

Ær, obs. form of AIR, EAR, ERE, and OAR.

Ær- *pref.* See *Æ- pref.*

Ærarian (*ĭrē·riăn*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *ærāri-us* fiscal, *ærāri-um* the treasury, + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Connected with the public treasury; fiscal.

1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxii. 19 The senate, the knights, and the aerarian tribunes.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.* sc. citizen.] A Roman citizen of the lowest, unenfranchised, class, who paid only a poll-tax (*æra pendebat*).

1872 E. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 225 The Ærarian was any contributor to the Roman treasury who was not in the enjoyment of the suffrage.

Aerate (*ē·rēt*), *v.* [f. L. *aer* air + -ATE³, prob. after Fr. *aér-er*, a latinized spelling of OFr. *airer, ayrer*, f. *air.*]

1. To expose to the free (mechanical) action of air, to supply with air.

1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 20 Mineral nutriment . . could not be restored by his process of stirring and aërating without help from manure. 1879 WRIGHTSON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 78/2 The soil between the drains must be thoroughly aërated.

2. To expose to the chemical action of air; to oxygenate (the blood) by respiration.

1794 E. DARWIN *Zoonomia* I. 7 The blood . . has been thus aerated in the lungs. 1860 HARTWIG *Sea* xi. 203 The crustacean possesses a heart, which propels the blood, after it has been aerated in the gills.

3. To charge (a substance) with carbonic acid gas, formerly called fixed air. (Usually in the pple. AERATED.)

Aerated (*ē·rēti·tĕd*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Exposed to the action of the air, supplied with air, charged with air.

1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* 10 The water is always well aërated, there is abundant vegetation. 1875 RICHARDSON *Dis. Mod. Life* 34 The body, fed with a blood that is only partially aerated, is imperfectly heated.

2. Charged with carbonic acid gas (or oxygen), so as to effervesce; raised, as bread, by means of such effervescence. Also *fig.*

1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. 454 Ponderous spar, is a terra ponderosa, combined with the aerial acid, and aerated baroselenites. 1861 WYNTER *Social Bees* 162 In the production . . of aërated bread, the hand of the workman never touches the material. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* I. (1873) 21 The best English poetry . . is understanding aerated by imagination. 1880 BEALE *Slight Ailm.* 149 Most practitioners recommend their patients to drink special aerated waters.

Aerating (*ē·rēti·tiŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] a. Supplying with oxygen. b. Charging with carbonic acid.

1860 *All Y. Round* No. 45. 443 The rapidity of the new aërating process. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 60 The principal aerating organ, the gills.

Aeration (*ē·rē·ī·ʃən*). [a. Fr. *aération*, f. *aérer*; or (in modern use) independent Eng. f. AERATE, after analogy of *create, creation*, etc.: see -TION.]

†**1.** Exposure to the open air; open air life. *Obs. rare.*

1578 TYMME *Calvin on Genesis* 313 The weariness of a wandering life and irksomeness of continual aeration.

2. Exposure of all the parts of anything to the mechanical influence of the air; supplying with fresh air; airing.

1835 KIRBY *Bridgew. Treat.* (1852) II. 194 To seek those stations for oviposition that are best suited to the aeration, hatching, and rearing of their spawn. 1858 T. R. JONES *Aquar. Naturalist* 27/2 Artificial aeration of the water contained in an aquarium may sometimes be beneficially adopted. 1881 T. HUGHES *Rugby Tennessee* 137 The soil . . thoroughly drained and sweetened by aeration.

3. Exposure to the chemical action of the air; oxygenation of the blood in respiration.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 142/2 That modification of the function of aeration entitled respiration. 1879 CARPENTER *Ment. Physiol.* I. i. § 15. 17 If we try to 'hold our breath,' for such a period that the aëration of the blood is seriously interfered with.

4. The charging with carbonic acid, or oxygen, so as to give briskness.

Aerator (*ē·rē·i·tə*). [f. AERATE after analogy of L. agent nouns in -OR.] That which supplies or charges with air.

1861 WYNTER *Social Bees* 44 What is this park but an aërator to the race, as the one [the lung] I before looked at was to the individual?

Ærd, var. ERD *sb.* and *v. Obs.*, dwelling, to dwell.

Aereal, obs. form of AERIAL.

Ærende, ærnde, obs. forms of ERRAND.

†**Ae·reosaline,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *āere-us* of the air + SALINE.] Of the nature of a carbonate, or salt of carbonic acid ('fixed air').

1774 BROWNRIGG *Aerated Waters* in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 367 Exact agreement between these aëreo-saline concretes and various neutral salts.

†**Ae·reous, ae·rious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *āere-us* or *āeri-us*, adj. f. *āer* air, + -OUS.] Of the nature of air, airy; = AERIAL, of which it may be viewed as a by-form of earlier date.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-house* III. 81 So as the lightest or most aereous, or fierie [liquor] bee placed uppermost. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 104 Whatsoever is a thin aerious light body ascends upwards. 1677 GALE *Crt. of Gentiles* II. iii. 133 Affirming that our Bodies after the resurrection should be round, aereous, and not of the same substance they now are.

Ærer, ærest; see ERE, ERST.

Aerial (*e,ī·ĕriăl, e,ī·ĕ·riăl*), *a.*; also 7 **aereal.** [f. L. *āeri-us* or *āere-us* airy (f. *āer* air) + -AL¹. As L. had two forms of the adj., *āerius* a. Gr. *ἀέριος*, and *āereus* after L. anal. as in *aureus, ferreus*, etc., so the early spelling in Eng. varied between *aereal* and *aerial*; the latter is alone used now. Cf. *aereous* and *aerious, ethereal* and *etherial.*] Airy or of air.

I. Of air as a substance.

1. Consisting or composed of air; aeriform, gaseous. *Aerial acid*: obs. name of carbonic acid gas, as being the only aeriform or gaseous acid.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 118 The aërial particles may be in a new motion. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Air* in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 153 It is not improbable but that fixed air . . may be of the nature of an acid . . Mr. Bergman of Upsal . . calls it the aërial acid.

2. Thin or attenuated as air, etherial; unsubstantial, intangible, shadowy; *hence*, immaterial, ideal, imaginary. *Aerial architecture*: building castles in the air.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug., City of God* 349 Those creatures . . being reasonable, passive, aereall and immortall. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* I. xii. 53 The Latines . . thought them Spirits, that is, thin aëreall bodies. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fable of Bees* (1725) I. 40 The breath of man, the aerial coin of praise. 1829 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 388 She was surprised to see a gleamy figure, as of some aerial being. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxvii. (C. D. ed.) 213 With such triumphs of aërial architecture did Mrs. Nickleby occupy the whole of the evening. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. vii. (1864) II. 344 The Church may draw fine and aërial distinctions.

3. Light as air, airy.

1606 BRYSKETT *Civill Life* 54 For that tender age is rather sanguine and aeriall. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 24 This delicate and aërial faculty, which seems too volatile to endure even the chains of a definition. *a* 1802 W. L. BOWLES *Poems* I. 149 Aërial Claude shall paint The gray fane peering o'er the summer woods.

II. Of the mass of air or atmosphere.

4. Of, pertaining to, or produced in the air or atmosphere; atmospheric.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 39 Euen till we make the Maine, and th' Eriall blew, An indistinct regard. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil Georgics* (J.) Aerial honey, and ambrosial dews. 1819 SHELLEY *Prom. Unb.* II. v. 13 As the aërial hue Of fountain-gazing roses. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xv. § 677. 370 On the edges of this remarkable aerial current the wind is variable. 1870 TYNDALL *Heat* vi. § 206. 164 We live at the bottom of an aerial ocean.

Aerial Perspective.

1731 BAILEY, vol. II, *Aerial Perspective* is that which represents bodies weakened and diminished in proportion to their distance from the eye. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* I. II. II. i. § 3 Aërial perspective is the expression of space by any means whatsoever, sharpness of edge, vividness of colour, etc.

5. Existing or moving in the atmosphere, above the earth, flying or floating in the air.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. ii. (1676) 28/1 Aeriall Spirits or Devils are such as keep quarter most part in the air. 1704 POPE *Pastorals, Spring* 16 While she [the Nightingale] sings . . All th' aerial audience clap their wings. 1836–7 DICKENS *Sketches* (1850) 78/2 Then the balloons went up, and the aërial travellers stood up. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1873) 142 Petrels are the most aërial and oceanic of birds.

6. Placed aloft, or at an airy height, lofty, elevated; also *fig.*

1620 *Choyce Drollery* in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 134 Cloud-grapling Chapman, whose Aerial minde Soares at Philosophy, and strikes it blinde. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 183 Here subterranean works and cities see, There towns aerial on the waving tree. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 97 Rising into the aerial altitudes of imagination.

7. Growing, or existing, in the air or above ground, instead of, a. underground, b. under water.

1620 *Relig. Wotton.* (1672) 11 Cypresses, Cedars, and such other Aereal aspiring plants. 1842 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 1. (1880) 34 Aerial Roots for climbing are familiar in the Ivy. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 424/1 Such openings, when occurring on land, constitute subaërial volcanoes.

Aeriality (*e,ī·ĕ·ri,æ·lĭti*). [f. prec. + -ITY.] Aerialness; airiness, unsubstantiality.

1854 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* IV. 60 Suggesting to the reader continually the mere aeriality of the entire speculation.

Aerially (*e,ī·ĕ·riăli*), *adv.* [f. AERIAL + -LY².] In an aerial manner; airily, etherially, celestially.

1827 MOORE *Epicurean* v. (1839) 33 She glided gently and aërially round the altar. 1830 TENNYSON *Margaret* 51 Your eyes Touch'd with a somewhat darker hue, And less aërially blue. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XIV. ii. (1862) 80 The filaments connecting my heart were so aerially fine and fantastic.

Aerian (*e,ī·ĕ·riăn*), *a. rare.* [a. Fr. *aérien* 15th c., f. L. *āeri-us*: see AERIAL and -AN.] Of or belonging to the air or atmosphere; = AERIAL.

1652 BENLOWE *Theophila* VI. lxxxiii, He curbs aerian Potentates. 1865 *Morn. Star* 22 Feb., A lecture on aerian navigation.

†**Ae·rical,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *āer* air, after *atmospherical.*] = AERIAL.

1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 326/1 Qualities are Corporeal, for they are Spirits, and aerical Intentions.

Aerie, aery, eyrie, eyry (*ē·ri, ī·ri*). Forms: 6 **ayerie, æiry,** 6–7 **airie,** 7 **aiery, ayrie, earie,** 8 **aeiry,** 7–9 **aerie, airy, aery**; 7 **eyerie, eyery,** 7–9 **eyrie,** 8–9 **eyry.** [ad. med. L. *aeria, aerea*, (*aria, area*) prob. formed on Fr. *aire* with same sense. The etym. of the latter is doubtful; Littré classes it with other senses of *aire*:—L. *ārea* (also written *aria*) 'a spot of level ground, an open place, a threshing-floor'; whence 'surface plaine du rocher où l'aigle fait son nid.' Diez, comparing Pr. *aire*, takes 'family, race, stock' as the original idea, and suggests L. *ager* or *ātrium*; Wedgewood L. *āer* through the senses of 'climate, country, residence, family.' The probability rests between *ārea* and *ātrium*; the latter, as M. Paul Meyer notes, would account well for the dubiety of gender in OFr.; *aire* m.:—*ātrium*; *aire* f.:—*ātria*. The med L. forms appear already in 12th c. The spelling EYRIE seems to have been introduced by Spelman (*Gl.* 1664) to support his notion of its derivation from *egg*, 'Dictum a Gallico *aire*: sed utrumque a Sax. *eghe*, Germanis et Anglo-Normanis [!] *eye*, i. *ovum* . . . unde nidus *eyerie* vocatur, quasi ovorum repositorium.' *Eyre* was an occas. spelling of AIRE, *ayre*, the earlier form in which the OFr. had itself been adopted in ME.]

1. The nest of any bird of prey; especially, in modern usage, of an eagle; also extended to that of ravens and other birds building high in the air; and *fig.* to a human residence or retreat perched high on a rock or mountain side.

[1224 *Chart. Forest.* cap. 13 Unusquisque liber homo habeat in boscis suis aerens accipitrum, espernarum, falconum, aquilarum & hieronum.] 1581 LAMBARDE *Eirenarcha* II. vii. 277 To take yong pigeons or yong hawkes out of their nests (or airies). 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 149 And like an Eagle o're his ayerie towres. 1618 PULTON *Coll. Statutes* 6, *Chart. Forest.* (see above) xiii, Euery Freeman shall have within his own Woods ayries of Haukes, etc. 1622 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* (L.) One aiery with proportion, ne'er discloses The eagle and the wren. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Honour* I. iii. § 1 An Object bright enough to trie the vertue of the best Eagle (bred in the Earie of Meditation). 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 424 The eagle and the stork On cliffs and cedar tops thir eyries build. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* [from Spelman], Aery or Airy of Goshawks, *rectius* Eyery (from the French Eyre, i. *ovum*). 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 451 Or where the hawk, High, in the beetling cliff, his aeiry builds. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 94 Wherever beauty dwells, In gulf or aerie, mountains or deep dells. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* I. i. 2 The principles on which an eagle selects her eyry. 1861 F. W. JACOMB in *P. P. & Gl.* Ser. 2 I. 328 These men had, from their eyrie, seen us go up the glacier.

2. The brood in the nest; the young of a bird of prey, or *fig.* a noble stock of children.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 264 Our ayery buildeth in the Cedars top, And dallies with the winde, and scornes the Sunne. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 114 Also if any .. take any Hauks or Æiry of Hauks. 1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* II. ii. 354 But there is Sir an eyrie of Children, little Yases, that crye out on the top of question; and are most tyrannically clap't for't. 1604 DRAYTON *The Owle* 859 The Fesant .. Seeking for safetie bred his Ayry there. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iv. (1772) II. 140 As an eyerie from their seeges wood, Led o're the playnes and taught to get their food.

†Ae·rie, *v. Obs.* Also 7 **ayre, ayrie.** [f. prec. sb.] To build an aerie or nest.

1616 SURFLET & MARKH. *Countrey Farme* 79 [Storks] in the time of their ayring and bringing vp of their young ones .. doe ayre and neast themselues willingly also in the tops of high Towers. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 41 She ayries in the woods upon the high hills.

Aerie, variant of AERY *a.*

Aerifaction (ēərifæ·kʃən). [f. AERIFY; see -FACTION.] The action of aerifying or charging with air.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Aerifaction of lung.

Aeriferous (ēərĭ·fĕrəs), *a.*; also 7 **airiferous.** [f. L. *āer* air + -FEROUS. Cf. mod. Fr. *aérifère*, possibly the direct model.] Bearing or conveying air.

1687 H. MORE *App. to Antidote* (1712) 232 Who have not only observ'd the succiferous but also airiferous vessels of Plants. 1868 DUNCAN *Insect World* Introd. 16 The body of the goat-moth caterpillar is traversed in all directions by 1,572 aeriferous tubes.

Aerification (ēərifikē·ʃən). [mod. f. AERIFY; see -FICATION.]

1. 'The act of becoming air, or changing from a liquid or solid into an aëriform state.' Craig 1847.

2. The process of charging with air, 'the state of being filled with air' (Craig); aerifaction.

Aeriform (ēərifōrm), *a.* [f. L. *āer* air + -FORM. Cf. Fr. *aériforme.*]

1. Of the form of air or vapour, gaseous.

1620 BACON *Nov. Org.* II. vii. 455 Whether that spirit is .. fine or coarse, aeriform or igniform, active or sluggish. 1782 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 209 Which, when fixed and concrete, is called *phlogiston*, and, when rarified and aëriform, *inflammable* air. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 126 Pneumatics is the science which treats of the mechanical properties of elastic or aeriform fluids. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 125 Gases which are only known to exist in an aëriform state.

2. *fig.* Unsubstantial, intangible, unreal.

1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 176 The figures light and aëriform, come unlooked for, and melt away abruptly. 1831 — *Sart. Res.* (1858) 104 Of Man's Activity and Attainment the chief results are aeriform.

3. quasi-*sb.* An aeriform fluid; a gaseous body.

1865 MACVICAR in *Reader* No. 147. 462/3 The volumes of aëriforms.

Aerify (ē·ərifəi), *v. rare*—⁰. [f. L. *āer* air + -FY.]

1. To turn into vapour; to make aeriform.

2. 'To combine with air; to infuse air into, to fill with air.' Craig 1847. = AERATE.

Aerish, variant of AIRISH *a. Obs.*, airy.

Ærist, earlier form of ARIST. *Obs.*, arising.

Ærn, obs. variant of EARN.

Ærndrake, ærendrake. *Obs.*; see ERRAND.

Aero-, a. Gr. ἀερο-, combining form of ἀήρ, ἀέρα, air, the atmosphere, as in ἀερομετρέειν to measure the air, ἀεροσκοπία divination by observing the heavens, etc.

Aerobate (ē·ərobē·it), *v. rare.* [a. Gr. ἀερο-βατέ-ειν, f. ἀερο- air + βατέ-ειν to tread.] To walk (as if) on the air.

1835 *Aristophanes' Clouds* in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 520 *Str.* Pray who's that in the basket hung up in the air? .. Do tell me, I pray, what you're doing up there. *Soc.* Aerobating—sun-musing, pacing air.

Aerocyst (ē·ərosist). *Bot.* [mod. f. AERO- + κύστ-ις bladder: see CYST.] 'The air-cells of algals.' Lindley *Treas. Bot.*

Aerodynamic (ēərodinæ·mik), *a.* [See next.] Pertaining to the force of gases in motion.

Aerodynamics (ēərodinæ·miks). [f. AERO- + DYNAMICS, *i.e.* the dynamics of aerial bodies. Cf. Fr. *aérodynamique.*] The branch of Pneumatics which treats of air and other gases in motion, and of their mechanical effects.

1837 *Pop. Encycl.* I. 45 Aerodynamics; a branch of aerology, or the higher mechanics, which treats of the powers and motion of elastic fluids. 1868 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* I. 56 One of the most important inquiries in Aerodynamics is the resistance offered to a body moving in air, or—which is the same thing—the pressure exerted by air in motion upon a body at rest.

Aerognosy (ēərǫ·gnŏsi). [f. AERO- + Gr. -γνωσία knowledge.] That part of science that treats of the properties of the air.

1847 in CRAIG.

Aerographer (ēərǫ·grăfəɹ). [f. AEROGRAPHY + -ER¹.] One who undertakes the description of the atmosphere.

Aerographic (ēərogræ·fik), *a.* [f. AEROGRAPHY + -IC.] Pertaining to aërography.

Aerographical (ēərogræ·fikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] = prec.

Aerography (ēərǫ·grăfi). [ad. Fr. *aérographie*, f. Gr. ἀήρ, ἀέρα, the air + -γραφία description, f. γράφ-ειν to write: see -GRAPHY.] Description of the atmosphere.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Aerography*, a description of the air, or atmosphere, its limits, dimensions, properties, etc. 1818 in TODD.

Aerohydrous (ēərohəi·drəs), *a.* [mod. f. AERO- + HYDR- (= Gr. ὕδωρ water) + -OUS. Cf. Fr. *aérohydre.*] 'Applied to minerals which contain water in their cavities.' Craig 1847.

Aerolite (ē·əroləit). [An alteration of AEROLITH, assimilating the ending to those of minerals in -ITE.] A stone or portion of matter which has fallen to the earth from, or rather through, the atmosphere; a meteoric stone, or meteorite. In recent usage, the name *aerolite* has been confined to those meteorites which consist of stone or other substance than meteoric iron: see AEROSIDERITE.

1815 *Encycl. Brit.* Supp. I. 65 *Aerolite*, a term recently but perhaps improperly applied to those singular substances called meteoric stones. 1870 TYNDALL *Heat* i. § 12. 11 The velocity of the aërolites varies from 18 to 36 miles a second. 1881 BROOKS *Candle of the Lord* 133 God does not fling His hero like an aërolite out of the sky. He bids him grow like an oak out of the earth.

Aerolith (ē·ərolĭþ). [mod. f. AERO- + λίθος stone. Cf. Fr. *aérolithe.*] The more etymological form of AEROLITE.

1819 *Pantologia* I, *Aeroliths*, air-stones: a name lately given to those solid bodies composed of several mineral substances, which have been seen to fall from the atmosphere. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 8 June, This aerolith belongs to a very rare type of meteorites: it contains carbon.

Aerolithology (ēərolĭþǫ·lŏdʒi). [mod. f. AEROLITH + Gr. -λογία discourse: see -LOGY.] That department of science which treats of aerolites.

a 1864 WEBSTER cites DANA.

Aerolitic (ēərolĭ·tik), *a.* [f. AEROLITE + -IC.] Of or pertaining to aerolites; meteoric.

1868 LOCKYER *Element. Astron.* 139 Among the largest aërolitic falls of modern times we may mention the following. 1880 *Pop. Sc. Rev.* Jan. 13 Could such bodies as aerolitic stones fall from the moon?

Aerological (ēərolǫ·dʒikal), *a.* [f. AEROLOGY + -ICAL.] 'Pertaining to aerology.' Craig 1847.

Aerologist (ēərǫ·lŏdʒist). [f. AEROLOGY + -IST.] 'One who is versed in aërology.' Craig 1847.

Aerology (ēərǫ·lŏdʒi). [mod. f. AERO- + -λογία discourse: see -LOGY.] That department of science which treats of the atmosphere.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Aerography* .. amounts to much the same with aerology. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1837 *Pop. Encycl.* I. 45, *Aerodynamics*, a branch of aerology.

†Aeromancer. *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. AEROMANCY + -ER¹.] One who practises divination by air; a weather-prophet.

c 1400 *Apol. for Lollards* 96 Ayeromauncers þat wirkun bi þe eyre.

Aeromancy (ē·əromæ·nsi). Forms: 4 **aeromaunce,** 5 **-mancye,** 7 **-mancie (heromanty),** 7– **aeromancy.** [orig. a. OFr. **aeromance*; afterwards modified after later Fr. *aéromancye, aéromantie*, or med. L. *āeromantia*; f. Gr. ἀήρ atmosphere + μαντεία prophesying: see -MANCY.] Divination by air, including augury; passing in 17th c. into the idea of *weather-forecasting, meteorology.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 45 And eke also Aeromaunce in jugement To love he bringeth of his assent. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de Worde) I. xxxvi. 77/1 Aeromancye, that is wytchecrafte done in the ayer. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fryer Bacon* (1630) 6 By Æromancy, to discouer doubts. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 645 Countrey people .. have learned of them Aeromantie, that is, Divination of things by the air, for they have a forefeeling and understanding of rain and windes aforehand. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* III. 12/2 By fire he hath the Skill of Pyromanty By Ayre he hath the Art of Heromanty. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Barometers, thermometers, hygrometers, and anemometers, are of considerable use in this kind of aeromancy.

Aeromantic(k (ē·əromæ·ntik), *a. rare*—¹. [f. Gr. ἀήρ air + μαντικός prophetic, f. μάντις prophet, diviner.] Belonging to divination by air.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarchie* VIII. (1635) 512 Using their helpe, one John Teutonicus By Aeroma[n]ticke Magicke sported thus. 1742 in BAILEY.

Aerometer (ēərǫ·mĭtəɹ). [mod. f. AERO- + Gr. μέτρον measure: see -METER. Cf. mod. Fr. *aéromètre.*] An instrument for ascertaining the weight or density of air and gases.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxiv. 390 Comparing fluids with each other by means of the hydrometer or aerometer. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 32/2 Attached to the same mercurial trough is placed a little apparatus termed an aerometer.

Aerometric (ēərome·trik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC: see -METRIC.] Of or pertaining to the measurement of the air. (In mod. Dicts.)

Mod. Aerometric experiments and investigations.

Aerometry (ēərǫ·mĕtri). [mod. f. AERO- + Gr. -μετρία measuring: see -METRY.] The measuring of the air; the science of pneumatics.

1731 BAILEY, vol. II, [the Latin form] *Aerometria.* 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Aerometry* includes the laws of the motion, gravitation, pression, elasticity, rarefaction, condensation, etc. of the atmospherical fluid. 1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 413 The application of the laws of aërometry. 1819 *Pantologia* I, *Aerometry*, a scientific term which has now given way to the equivalent term pneumatics.

Aeronaut (ē·əronǭt, ēe·rŏnǭt). [a. mod. Fr. *aéronaute*; f. Gr. ἀήρ atmosphere + ναύ-της sailor; f. ναῦς a ship. (The first balloon ascent was made in 1783.)]

1. One who sails through the air, or who makes balloon ascents; a balloonist.

1784 *Europ. Mag.* VI. 331 The intrepid Aeronaut sitting in his car. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Revol.* 355 Let us be satisfied to admire, rather than attempt to follow in their desperate flights the aëronauts of France. 1831 LARDNER *Pneumatics* vii. 340 Such a valve is also necessary in order to enable the aeronaut to descend at pleasure.

2. *fig.* A gossamer spider which floats on films.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. of Nat.* viii. (1879) 160 The little aëronaut as soon as it arrived on board was very active .. sometimes letting itself fall and then reascending the same thread.

Aeronautic (ē·əronǭ·tik, ēe·ro-), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC; cf. Gr. ναυτικ-ός pertaining to sailing.] Of or pertaining to aeronauts, or to aerial navigation; sailing the air.

1826 MISS MITFORD *Our Village* Ser. II. (1863) 402 The announcement of the aeronautic expedition drew at least ten thousand gazers into the good town. 1876 M. COLLINS *Blacksm. & Scholar* I. viii. 197 The aeronautic art will not be perfected until the flight of birds is more carefully studied. 1878 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 6/4 The threads of the gossamer or aeronautic spider may be now seen.

Aeronau·tical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Of or belonging to aeronautics; connected with the navigation of the air.

1802 in *Ann. Reg.* 449/2 The extraordinary display of aeronautical dexterity .. was this day prepared with consummate skill, and executed with an admirable intrepidity. 1881 PETTIGREW in *Times* 30 Mar. 9/6 That aeronautical societies had of late years been established in France.

Aeronau·tics. [ad. mod. L. *āeronautica*, adj. pl. neut. (see AERONAUTIC), literally 'matters pertaining to sailing the atmosphere'; in Chambers 1753 in its L. form: see -ICS.] The science, art, or practice of sailing in the air; aerial navigation.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Aeronautica*, the pretended art of sailing in a vessel thro' the air or atmosphere. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvi. (C. D. ed.) 120 Balloons of a size hitherto unknown in the history of aëronautics. 1870 *Echo* 19 Oct., Aeronautics must make many a long stride before they do much practical work, either in commerce or war.

Aeronautism (ē·ərǫnǫ̆tiz'm, ēe·rŏ-). *rare*—⁰. [f. AERONAUT + -ISM.] The practice of ascending and floating in the atmosphere.

1847 In CRAIG.

Aerophane (ē·ərofē·in). [a. mod. Fr. *aérophane* f. AERO- + Gr. -φανης appearing.] A semi-transparent fabric of the nature of a thin crape.

1871 MISS BRADDON *Lovels of Arden* v. 36 A white aerophane bonnet.

Aerophobia, aerophoby (ē·ərofō·biă, ēərǫfōbi). 'The dread of air, a kind of phrenzy.' Ash 1775. Also *fig.*

1785 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 526, I myself had formed this prejudice, this aërophobia, as I now account it. 1847 CRAIG, *Aerophobia*, the dread of air; a symptom of hydrophobia. 1853 MAYNE, *Aerophobia* .. aërophoby.

Aerophyte (ē·ərofəit). [mod. f. AERO- + Gr. φῦτ-όν plant.] 'Plants growing wholly in the air; such as epiphytal orchids, many lichens, bromeliads.' *Treas. Bot.* 1866. In L. pl. *aerophyta* specially applied to lichens, as the division of the Thallogens which live in the air. (Henfrey.)

1840 TIMBS *Year Bk. Facts* 190 [It] appears as an aerophyte in Nees von Esenbeck's valuable appendix to R. Brown's *Botan. Schriften.* 1858 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 394 *Aërophytes*, Air-plants.

Aeroplane (ē·ərople·in). [f. AERO- + PLANE.] A plane placed in the air for aerostatical experiment.

1869 in *Eng. Mech.* 4 June 241/3 The dynamometer and registering apparatus, to which the aeroplanes are to be attached.

Aeroplеustic (ē·ərəplĭū·stik), *a.* [mod. f. AERO- + Gr. πλευστικός belonging to sailing; f. πλευστής a sailor; f. πλέ-ειν to sail.] Of or pertaining to navigation in the air; aeronautical.

1827 Pocock (*title*) The Æroplеustic Art of Navigation in the Air.

Aeroscepsy (ē·ərǫ·skepsi). *rare.* [f. AERO- + Gr. σκέψις a viewing, f. σκέπτ-εσθαι to view.] Observation of the changes of the atmosphere; aeroscopy.

1835 Kirby *Habits & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 112 Snails and slugs issue forth, when the earth is rendered moist enough by showers for them to travel easily over its surface; so that they must be endued with some degree of aëroscepsy.

Aeroscopy (ē·ərǫ·skŏpi). [ad. Gr. ἀεροσκοπία; f. ἀήρ the air + -σκοπία viewing: see -SCOPE.] The observation of the air; divination by observing the atmosphere or heavens.

1755 in Johnson (as Dict. word). 1815-43 Kirby & Spence *Entomol.* (1826) III. 46 If insects do not hear with them in one sense they may, by communicating information and by aëroscopy.. supply the place of ears.

Ærose (ĭərǭ·s), *a.* [ad. L. *ærōsus* of copper or brass, f. *æs, æris*, copper, brass.] Of the nature of copper or brass, coppery, brassy. (In mod. Dicts.)

Aerosiderite (ē·ərǫsi·dĕrəit). [f. AERO- + Gr. σιδηρίτ-ης of iron, iron ore; f. σίδηρ-ος iron: see -ITE.] A mass of meteoric iron; a meteorite consisting of iron-ore.

1865 A. S. Herschel in *Intellect. Observ.* No. 39. 219 Some meteorites called aërosiderites. 1868 Lockyer *The Heavens* (ed. 3) 196 Professor Maskelyne has recently made a convenient classification of meteorites into 'Aerolites or Meteoric *Stones*,' 'Aerosiderites or Meteoric *Iron*,' and 'Aerosiderolites,' which includes the intervening varieties.

Aerosiderolite (ē·ərǫsidĭə·rŏləit). [f. AERO- + Gr. σίδηρ-ος iron + λίθος stone: see AEROLITE.] A meteorite intermediate in character between stone and iron.

1882 *Academy* 7 Jan. 13/3 The entire collection of meteorites—classified as aërosiderites, aërosiderolites, and aërolites.

Aerosphere (ē·ərǫsfĭə). [mod. f. AERO- + Gr. σφαῖρα globe; cf. Fr. *aérosphère*.] The body of air that surrounds the earth. (In mod. Dicts.)

Aerostat (ē·ərǫstæt, ē·ərŏstæt). [a. Fr. *aérostat*, f. Gr. ἀερο-, see AERO-, + στατ-ός standing, f. vbl. root στα- stand.]

1. A balloon or other machine capable of supporting weight in the air. (The original name.)

1784 *Europ. Mag.* VI. 384 The first aerostat filled with inflammable air ascended from the Thuilleries on the 1st of December 1783. 1785 Cavallo *Aerost.* I. v. 82 This paper aerostat rose rapidly into the atmosphere. 1865 *Reader* 1 Apr. 375/3 Until the time shall arrive when an aerostat or flying machine can be introduced with something like success.

2. An aeronant or balloonist. (Mod. Fr. probably after analogy of *avocat, jurat*, etc.)

1870 *Daily News* 4 Oct., The aërostat who brought from Paris the second balloon despatches. 1871 *Ibid.* 3 Jan., Improvised aerostats who, with commendable courage, undertook a perilous task.

Aerostatic (ē·ərǫstæ·tik, ē·ərŏ·-), *a.* [ad. Fr. *aérostatique*, f. Gr. ἀερο-, see AERO-, + στατικ-ός causing to stand; f. vbl. root στα- stand.]

1. Of or pertaining to the balancing or weighing of air; pneumatic.

1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* I. 83 Which [air] could not be thus accumulated.. by any aerostatic laws at present known. 1828 Kirby & Spence *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 591 A celebrated French writer seems to think their origin and structure aerostatic.

2. Of or connected with the navigation of the air; aeronautic.

[1784 De Galvez in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 469 Le moyen de pouvoir donner la direction aux machines aërostatiques.] 1785 Cavallo *Aerostation* Pref., Thus the aerostat, or the aerostatic machine, is the general appellation of the flying instruments. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 255 Hydrogene gas is.. well fitted for aerostatic purposes. 1849 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxv. 381 The observations of MM. Biot and Gay Lussac during their aerostatic expedition.

Aerostatical (ē·ərǫstæ·tikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to aerostatics.

1685 in *Phil. Trans.* XV. 996 Thus we have an Intelligible and Aëro Statical account of the ascent of Vapours.

Aerostatics (ē·ərǫstæ·tiks). [AEROSTATIC *a.* in pl. treated as a collective sing. after analogy of *mathematics*, etc.: see -ICS. Long used in the L. form *aerostatica*.] The branch of Pneumatics that treats of the equilibrium and pressure of air, and other elastic fluids, or gases, and of bodies sustained in them: hence including AERONAUTICS.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Aerostatica* is used by some authors for the science called by others *aerometry*. 1788 Howard *Encyc.* I. 56 *Aerostatica* also denotes the doctrine of the pressure and balance of the air. 1864 H. Spencer *Illust. Progress* 121 The invention of the barometer enabled men to extend the principles of mechanics to the atmosphere; and Aerostatics existed. 1881 in *Nature* XXIII. 298 The study of the applications of aërostatics to military purposes.

Aerostation (ē·ərǫstē··ʃən). [a. Fr. *aérostation*; improp. formed on *aérostat*, as if this represented the L. ending *-ātus*: see AEROSTAT and -ATION.]

†1. The science of weighing air; aerostatics. *Obs.*

1788 Howard *Encycl.* I. 56 *Aerostation*, in it's primary and proper sense, denotes the science of weights suspended in the air. 1792 A. Young *Trav. in France* 171 Important works on volcanoes, aerostation, and various other branches of natural history.

2. The art of raising and guiding balloons or other machines in the air; aerial navigation.

1785 Cavallo (*title*) History and Practice of Aerostation. 1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 512 The Montgolfiers, after their splendid discoveries in aerostation. 1881 Coxwell in *Standard* 16 Dec. 3/2 To interest him in the resources of aerostation.

Æruginous (ĭrū·dʒinəs), *a.* [ad. Fr. *érugineux, -euse*; ad. L. *æruginōs-us* rusty, f. *æruginem* verdigris, f. *æs, ær-is*, brass.] Of the nature or colour of verdigris, or copper-rust.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* III. 158 Shal it bee free and permitted to common physitians to cal choler æruginus, vitelline, and proracious? 1651 N. Biggs *New Dispens.* § 160. 120 Partake of a canckerous æruginous quality from the brazen vessel. 1721 Bailey, *Æruginous*, rusty. 1875 Griffith & Henfrey *Microsc. Dict.* s.v. *Calothrix*, A rare freshwater species.. æruginous green, growing blackish.

‖ **Ærugo** (ĭrū·gǫ). [L. = verdigris; f. *æs, æris*, brass.] The rust of copper or brass, verdigris; occasionally used for the rust of metals generally.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The *ærugo* of antient metals adds greatly to their value. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* II. 786 With pumice and emery to scrub off the respectable ærugo.

†**Æru·mnous**, *a. Obs.*–° [ad. L. *ærumnōs-us*, f. *ærumna* toil.] 'Full of trouble.' Bailey 1721.

†**Æ·rwene**, *a. Obs. rare*–[1]. [f. *ær-* away, privative, -less (= OE. *or-* and *á-*) + *wén* hope; OE. *or-wéne*. See *Æ- pref.*] Hopeless, desperate.

1205 Layamon 27537 For heo weoren to kene & to ær-wene and to swiðe fuhten.

†**Æ·rwitte**, *a. Obs.* [f. *ær-* see prec. + WIT.] Witless, unwise.

1205 Layamon 22069 Þat na mon on worlde swa wod no iwurðe; no swa ær-witte gume; þat his grið bræce.

Aery (ē·əri), *a.*; also **aerie**. [ad. L. *āeri-us*, f. *āer* the air.] Aerial; hence etherial, spiritual, incorporeal, unsubstantial, visionary. (In later usage only poetic; a favourite word with Milton.)

1586 T. B. tr. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* (1594) 560 Al living creatures, whether earthie, watrie, aërie, or flying. 1634 Milton *Comus* 208 Beckoning shadows dire, And aery tongues that syllable men's names. 1667 — *P.L.* II. 536 Before each Van Pric forth the Aerie Knights, and couch their spears. 1727 Thomson *Summer* 585 Thus up the mount, in aëry vision wrapt, I stray. 1855 M. Arnold *New Sirens* 72 Her load of streaming tresses Weigh'd, like Ossa, on the aery soul.

Comb. **aery-light**, of aerial lightness, light as air.

1667 Milton *P. L.* V. 4 His sleep Was Aerie light, from pure digestion bred.

Aery, variant spelling of AERIE.

Æsample, obs. form of EXAMPLE.

Æschynite (e·skinəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. αἰσχύνη disgrace + -ITE. Named 'by Berzelius, in allusion to the inability of chemical science, at the time of its discovery, to separate the two unlike substances, titanic acid and zirconia.' Dana.] A blackish mineral of the Tantalite group found in different parts of Russia.

†**Æschyno·menous**, *a. Obs.*–° [f. Gr. αἰσχυνόμεν-ος ashamed, bashful + -OUS.] Sensitive (plants).

1706 Phillips, *Æschynomenous* Plants (among Herbalists) those Plants which as one comes near them with the Hand, shrink in their Leaves, the same with the Sensitive. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Æschynomenous* Plants, among botanists, are those popularly called sensitive plants.

Æsculapian (eskiulē··piăn), *a.*; also Esc-. [f. next + -AN.] Of or belonging to Æsculapius (the god of medicine), or to the healing art; medicinal.

1622 Massinger *Virg. Mart.* IV. i, Turn o'er all the volumes Of your mysterious Æsculapian science. 1792 D. Lloyd *Voy. Life* V. 107 Æsculapian art could not restore The springs and movements into harmony. 1843 A. Bethune *Scott. Peas. Fireside* 4 The time at which Roland Bridges began his Esculapian labours.

‖ **Æsculapius** (eskiulē··piŭs); also Esc-. [L.] The Roman god of medicine; hence *fig.* A physician.

1714 Mandev. *Fable of Bees* (1725) I. 298 The British Esculapius was undeniably a man of sense. 1840 Hood *Up the Rhine* 4 Besides the daily visit of routine, the Esculapius is generally sent for, in haste, some twice or thrice a week extra.

Æsculetin (eskiulē·tin). *Chem.* [f. L. *æsculētum* a grove or wood of *æsculus*: see next.] A bitter crystalline substance ($C_9H_6O_4$) formed by the decomposition of æsculin.

1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* II. 604.

Æsculin (e·skiŭlin). *Chem.* [f. L. *æscul-us* a species of oak, in mod. Bot. applied to the horse-chestnut, + -IN, chem. form.] A glucoside contained in the bark of the horse-chestnut and allied trees; a crystalline fluorescent substance of composition $C_{21}H_{24}O_{13}$.

1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* II. 604 The aqueous solution of æsculin is highly fluorescent, the reflected light being of a sky-blue colour.

Æst, obs. form of EAST.

†**Æ·stable**, *a. Obs.*–°. 'Belonging to summer.' Bailey, vol. II, 1731.

Æsthesics (esþī·siks, ī-). [formed (on the rare analogy of Gr. φυσικός from φύσις) on Gr. αἴσθησις perception, the regular *æsthetics* from Gr. αἰσθητικός being pre-occupied. Pronunciation: see Æ.]

1879 Lewes *Psychol.* 64 It would be an abstract science of Feeling, to stand beside the abstract science of Force—an Æsthesics parallel with Dynamics.

Æsthesiogenic (esþī·siǫ,dʒe·nik), *a.* [f. Gr. αἴσθησι-ς perception + γενικός pertaining to what is born or produced, taken as = producing: see -GEN.] Producing or causing sensation.

1881 in *Nature* XXIV. 480 Researches on the phenomena of sense, motion, circulation, and respiration in hypnotism, and on their modification by æsthesiogenic agents.

Æsthesiometer (esþī·siǫ·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. αἴσθησι-ς perception + -(O)METER.] (See quot.)

1871 Hammond *Dis. Nervous Syst.* 14 The æsthesiometer is an instrument for the purpose of determining the degree of tactile sensibility possessed by the patient.

‖ **Æsthesis** (esþī·sis). [Gr. αἴσθησις a perceiving, f. vbl. stem *αἰαθε-* perceive.] The perception of the external world by the senses.

1851 Ruskin *Mod. Painters* II. III. I. ii. § 1 The term 'æsthesis' properly signifies mere sensual perception of the outward qualities and necessary effects of bodies. 1879 Lewes *Psychol.* 87 The antithesis between facts and feelings, Physis and Æsthesis.

Æsthesodic (esþīsǫ·dik), *a. Phys.* [mod. f. Gr. αἴσθησ-ις sensory perception + ὁδ-ός way, path + -IC. In mod. Fr. *esthésodique*.] Of nerves: Providing a path for sensory impulses; conveying sensations from the external organs to the brain or nerve centres.

1878 M. Foster *Physiol.* III. v. § 3. 488 They speak of it accordingly as kinesodic and æsthesodic, as simply affording paths for motor and sensory impulses.

Æsthete (e·sþīt, ī·sþīt). [ad. Gr. αἰσθητής one who perceives; cf. *athlete*.] One who professes a special appreciation of what is beautiful, and endeavours to carry his ideas of beauty into practical manifestation.

1881 Burnand in *Daily News* 31 Jan. 2/3 The matter-of-fact, silly-humorous, but quiet American colonel, who descends like a bomb-shell in the midst of the æsthetes. 1881 *Spectator* 2 July 859 The sham æsthete never chooses pretty colours.

Æsthetic (esþe·tik: see below), *a.* and *sb.*; also esthetic. [mod. ad. Gr. αἰαθητικ-ός, of or pertaining to αἰσθητά, things perceptible by the senses, things material (as opposed to νοητά things thinkable or immaterial), also 'perceptive, sharp in the senses'; f. vb. stem *αἰαθε-* 'feel, apprehend by the senses.' Applied in Germ. by Baumgarten (1750–58, *Æsthetica*) to 'criticism of taste' considered as a science or philosophy; against which, as a misuse of the word found in German only, protest was made by Kant (1781, *Crit. R. V.* 21), who applied the name, in accordance with the ancient distinction of αἰσθητά and νοητό, to 'the science which treats of the conditions of sensuous perception,' a sense retained in the Kantian philosophy, and found in English *c* 1800. But Baumgarten's use of *æsthetik* found popular acceptance, and appeared in Eng. after 1830, though its adoption was long opposed. (See below.) Recent extravagances in the adoption of a sentimental archaism as the ideal of beauty have still further removed *æsthetic* and its derivatives from their etymological and purely philosophical meaning. The pronunciations esþe·tik, īsþe·tik, esþī·tik, īsþī·tik, are all in use; the second is at present most common in London.]

¶ The following quotations illustrate the history of the word:

1832 *Penny Cycl.* I. 156 Æsthetics (*Æsthetik*) is the designation given by German writers to a branch of philosophical inquiry, the object of which is a philosophical theory of the beautiful. 1832 *Philol. Museum* 369 Beautiful and ugly depend on principles of taste, which it would be very convenient to designate by an adjective.. Some English writers have adopted the term *esthetical*. This has not however yet become an established English word.. Perception in general is something very different from that peculiar and complex modification of it which takes cognizance of the beauties of poetry and art. *Esthetics* would naturally designate the doctrine of perception in general, and might be wanted as a technical term for that purpose. By the Kantian school, indeed, esthetic is used to denote that branch of metaphysics which contains the laws of perception.. As an additional reason for hesitating before we adopt *esthetic*, it may be noticed that even in Germany it is not yet established beyond contest. 1842 Gwilt *Encycl. Architect.* 673 There has lately grown into use in the arts a silly pedantic term under the name of Æsthetics.. it is however one of the metaphysical and useless additions to nomenclature in the arts in which the German writers abound. 1859 Sir W. Hamilton *Lect. Metaph.* I. vii. 124 It is nearly a century since Baumgarten.. first applied the term Æsthetic to the doctrine which we vaguely and periphrastically denominate the Philosophy of Taste, the theory of the Fine Arts, the Science of the Beautiful, etc.,—and this term is now in general acceptation, not only in Germany, but throughout the other countries of Europe. The term Apolaustic would have been a more appropriate designation.

A. *adj.*

†1. Of or pertaining to sensuous perception, received by the senses. *Obs.*

1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 585 In the dialect peculiar to Professor Kant .. his *receptivity* for *aesthetic* gratification [is] not delicate.

2. Of or pertaining to the appreciation or criticism of the beautiful.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 77 In answer to a cry for solid pudding .. comes, epigrammatically enough, the invitation to a wash of quite fluid Æsthetic Tea! 1855 Bain *Senses & Intell.* III. iv. § 27 (1864) 622 The first object of an artist is to gratify the feelings of taste, or the proper æsthetic emotions. 1872 H. Spencer *Psychol.* (ed. 2) II. § 533 The æsthetic sentiments originate from the play-impulse. *Ibid.* § 535 The æsthetic character of a feeling is habitually associated with separateness from life-serving function.

3. Of persons, animals: Having or showing an appreciation of the beautiful or pleasing; tasteful, of refined taste. Of things: In accordance with the principles of good taste (or what is conventionally regarded as such).

1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* II. xiii. 39 Birds appear to be the most æsthetic of all animals, excepting of course, man, and they have nearly the same taste for the beautiful as we have. 1875 Farrar *Silence & Voices* III. 62 A corrupt Hellenism, which regards sin forsooth with æsthetic toleration. 1880 W. S. Gilbert *Patience* I. 24, I am a broken-hearted troubadour, Whose mind's æsthetic, and whose tastes are pure. *Mod. Colloq.* He must have æsthetic wall-paper and a dado.

B. *sb.* commonly pl. **æsthetics**, as collect. sing.: but also in sing., after Ger. *æsthetik*, Fr. *esthétique*.

†**1.** The science which treats of the conditions of sensuous perception. *Obs.*

1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 253 (*Villiers, Philos. of Kant*) If the experimentalists of the Institute had abandoned their physics for .. the study of transcendental æsthetics and all the refinements and abstractions of pure reason.

2. The philosophy or theory of taste, or of the perception of the beautiful in nature and art.

a. *pl.*

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 157/1 Most German writers, who have published systematic treatises on æsthetics, have followed the principles laid down by Baumgarten, Kant, or Schelling. 1862 Shirley *Nug. Crit.* I. 82 John is a man of taste, and knows something of practical æsthetics. 1872 H. Spencer *Psychol.* II. § 536 To deal fully with the psychology of æsthetics is out of the question.

b. *sing.*

1857 T. E. Webb *Intell. of Locke* v. 84 The two propositions which constitute the Æsthetic of the Essay. 1864 *Press* 21 May 481 Certes, we English are behind hand in æsthetic. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Organ.* § 5. 196 Two professors of the science [of art] and æsthetic, dealing with Painting, Sculpture, etc.

Æsthetical (esθe·tikal, *ī*-, see prec.), *a.* [f. Æsthetic + -al.] Of or relating to æsthetics; relating to the philosophy or theory of beauty.

Often interchanged in use with *æsthetic*, but properly distinct; thus my *æsthetical notions* are the notions I have on the subject of æsthetics; my *æsthetic faculties* are those which exercise æsthetics.

1832 (See under Æsthetic¶). 1837 Lockhart *Scott* (1839) III. 77 His own æsthetical notions are indicated rather than expressed. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* xxxv. 182 Lady Beatrice was there, herself an artist, and full of æsthetical enthusiasm. 1876 M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* 204 The æsthetical element in religious matters—that element which addresses the feeling of devotion through the channels of the senses.

Æsthetically (esθe·tikăli, *ī*-), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In an æsthetic or æsthetical manner; in relation to æsthetics, or to a standard of taste.

1839 De Quincey *Murder* (1862) IV. 5 It may also be treated æsthetically as the Germans call it—that is in relation to good taste. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* vi. 171 The æsthetically ennobling enthusiasm for the old Greek deities. 1882 Stuart-Glennie in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 497 Archæologically interesting .. as they might be, they were æsthetically tawdry .. to the last degree.

Æsthetician (esθĭti·ʃăn, *ī*-). [f. Æsthetics + -ian after *mathematics, mathematician*, etc.] One skilled in or devoted to æsthetics; a professor of taste.

1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 613 The aesthetician has to lay aside nearly all terms of reprobation, in alluding to the habiliments of ladies of the present day. 1874 Sully *Sensat. & Intuit.* 366 Æstheticians in their love of simplicity have persisted in forcing all forms of Art under this one Conception.

Æstheticism (esθe·tisiz'm, *ī*-). [f. Æsthetic + -ism; cf. *critic, criticism*, etc.] The quality of being æsthetic; the pursuit of, or devotion to, what is sensuously beautiful.

1855 Brimley *Ess.* 237 The *Lotos Eaters* carries Tennyson's tendency to pure æstheticism to an extreme point. It is picture and music and nothing more. 1876 Mellor *Priesthood* viii. 392 If it [the Ritualistic movement] were nothing but a development of æstheticism, it might be left to pursue its course.

Æstheticist (esθe·tisist, *ī*-). [f. Æsthetic + -ist.] A professor of æstheticism; an æsthetician.

1868 *Chronicle* No. 44. 86/1 Those æstheticists of the future.

Æstheticize (esθe·tisəiz, *ī*-), *v.* [f. Æsthetic + -ize, after *critic, criticize*, etc.] To render æsthetic, or agreeable to a refined taste, to refine.

1864 *Realm* 22 June 4 The sentimental theory of æstheticising the architecture of grimy manufacturing centres.

Æsthetics: see Æsthetic.

Æsthiology (esθi|ɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *αἰσθε-* or *αἰσθη-* vbl. stem, = perceive + *-λογία* discourse: see -logy. The formation is not analogical.] = next.

1831 D. Craigie in *Encycl. Brit.* s.v. *Anatomy*, Comparative Æsthiology, or the comparative anatomy of the organs of sensation.

Æ·stho-physio·logy. [f. (not on Gr. analogy) Gr. *αἰσθ-* perceive + Physiology.] The scientific study of the organs of sensation.

1855 H. Spencer *Psychol.* (1872) I. I. vi. 97, I deliberately adopt Æstho-physiology in preference to .. Æsthesi-physiology.

†**Æsti·ferous,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *æstus* heat, tide + -fer- bearing, bringing + -ous.] 'Ebbing and flowing as the tide.' Bailey, vol. II, 1731. 'Turbulent as the tide.' Ash 1775.

Æstival, estival (e·stivăl, estəi·văl: see below), *a.* Forms: 4 **estyvall**, 5–6 **estival**, **estivall**, 6 **æsti·val**, 6– **estival**, **æstival**. [a. Fr. *estival* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *æstīvāl-is* a secondary adj. f. *æstīv-us* (see Æstive); said at first only of the (summer) solstice, afterwards used instead of *æstīvus*, as more analogous to *vernālis, autumnālis, hiemālis*. The spelling with *æ* after the Latin, is the more common in later times, especially in Nat. Hist. to which the word is chiefly restricted. The historical accentuation is *e·stival* (cf. *fe·stival*); but *estīval* appears in 1590 and was adopted by Dr. Johnson, after anal. of *autu·mnal*; the initial vowel in this and the following words in *Æst-* is by many pronounced (*ī*-).]

1. Of or belonging to summer, or the summer solstice.

1386 *Almanak of Year* (1812) 49 Fro þe stacyon of þe son estyval to þe stacyon of þe son hyemal. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. iii, Where halowed is the stondyng estiuall Of freshe Appollo, with his golden wayne. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scotl.* I. 89 Fra the coluyre to tropic estivall. *c* 1590 Greene *Poems* (1861) 303 When in æstival Cancers gloomy bower The greater glory of the heavens doth shine. 1698 [R. Ferguson] *View of Eccles.* 106 The Estival or Brumal Temper of the Air. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Æstival solstice*, the time when the sun enters the *æstival point*. 1880 M. Collins *Th. in Gard.* I. 235 You generally get true summer in August: this year it has been unusually æstival.

2. Appearing or produced in summer.

a 1682 Sir T. Browne *Misc.* 92 (R.) Beside vernal, estival, and autumnal, made of flowers, the ancients had also hyemal garlands. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 365, *Leucojum æstivum*; leaves hibernal, flowers æstival.

Æstivate (e·stivelt, *ī*·stivelt), *v.*; also **estivate**. [f. L. *æstīvāt-* ppl. stem of *æstīvā-re* to reside during the summer; f. *æstīv-us*: see Æstive. Cf. Fr. *estiver* (16th c.).] To spend the summer. *esp.* in *Zool.* To pass the summer in a state of torpor or suspended animation. (Cf. *hibernate*.)

1626 Cockeram, *Aestiuate*, to summer in a place. 1742 Bailey, *Æstivate*, to sojourn or lodge in a Place in Summertime. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 49 The mollusca .. æstivate, or fall into a summer sleep, when the heat is great. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Feb. 5 The snails of the equatorial region, though they do not hibernate, yet æstivate (if we may coin a word).

Æstivation, estivation, (estivē·ʃən, *ī*stivē·ʃən). [mod. f. L. *æstīvāt-* ppl. stem of *æstīvā-re* (see Æstivate), after nouns of action in -tion, as if ad. L. **æstīvātiōn-em*. In the Bot. sense it is ad. mod. L. *æstīvātio* introduced by Linnæus. Lord Bacon spelt *estivation*, but the techn. spelling is commonly *æstivation*. As to the pronunciation of *æ-*, see Æstival, and cf. *estimation*, L. *æstimātio*.]

†**1.** The passing or spending of the summer; summer retreat or residence. *Obs.*

1625 Bacon *Ess.* xlv. 552 Let it be turned to a Grotta, or Place of Shade, or Estiuation. 1731 Bailey vol. II. *Æstivation*, a dwelling or residence in a place for the summer time. 1755 Johnson, *Estivation*, the act of passing the summer.

2. *Zool.* The act of remaining dormant or torpid during the dry season, or extreme heat of summer; summer-sleep. Opposed to *hibernation*. Also *fig.*

1845 Darwin *Voy. of Nat.* v. (1879) 99 Within the tropics, the hybernation, or more properly æstivation, of animals is determined not by the temperature, but by the times of drought. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Dec. 11 With what we are pleased to call the cold weather Calcutta rouses herself from her æstivation of seven long months.

3. *Bot.* Internal arrangement of a flower-bud; manner in which the petals are folded up therein before expansion; præfloration. Opposed to *vernation*, or the arrangement of the leaf-bud (flowers expanding in *summer*, and leaves in *spring*).

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 151 With Malvaceæ they agree in the twisted æstivation of the corolla. *c* 1875 Hulme *Wild Flowers* 6 Meadow Crane's-Bill.—Calyx of five sepals, imbricate in æstivation.

†**Æ·stive,** *a. Obs.*; also **estive**. [ad. L. *æstīv-us* of summer, or heat; f. *æst-us* heat.] Of or belonging to summer; hot or burning.

1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 719 Frogs .. are likewise ingendered out of the dust of the earth by warm, æstive, and Summer showers. 1635 Heywood *Hierarchie* III. 124 Auriga mounted in a chariot bright (Else styl'd Heniochus) receives his light In th' Estive circle.

†**Æ·stuant,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *æstuant-em* pr. pple. of *æstuāre* to burn, be inflamed.] Boiling; heaving with heat.

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 10 (1865) 419/1 Not that every tickling should draw us to marrying; but a burning, an æstuant flame.

†**Æ·stuary.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *æstuārium* (prop. adj. = tidal) a tidal opening, also a vent-hole for vapours. The L. form is also found unchanged.]

1. = Estuary.

1706 Phillips, *Æstuary*, a Place overflow'd with Seawater, such as the Washes and Fens in Lincolnshire. 1787 T. Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 129 The Humber .. is rather the mouth or *æstuarium* of divers rivers meeting together.

2. A vapour-bath.

1706 Phillips, *Æstuary*, in a Medicinal Sense, a receiving of the Vapours or Steam of certain boiled Drugs into the Body, thro' a hole made in a Seat or Chair. 1775 Ash, *Æstuarium*, in pharmacy, a vapor-bath.

†**Æ·stuate,** *v. Obs.*; also 7 **estuate**. [f. L. *æstuāt-* ppl. stem of *æstuā-re* to be hot, boil up, bubble.] To boil; to heave; to surge up like the tide.

1620 Venner *Via Recta* Introd. 11 A stomacke that estuateth with heat. 1648 Jos. Beaumont *Psyche* VIII. iii, Æstuating in her mighty toil The sea has wrought up to her highest shore. 1692 Wagstaffe *Vind. Carolinæ* iv. 41 Some humours might glow and estuate in the body.

†**Æ·stuating,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ing¹.] Boiling; heaving with heat.

1674 R. Goodfrey *Inj. & Abus. Physick* 88 The real producer of that æstuating and Feverishness, is not an inflamed mass of putryfyings.

†**Æstua·tion.** *Obs.* Also 7 **estuation**. [ad. L. *æstuātiōn-em* n. of action, f. *æstuā-re* to boil up.] Feverish disturbance, boiling up, ebullition.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. 74 Men in ambition .. are in a perpetual Estuation to exalt their place. 1683 Salmon *Doron Med.* I. 147 Depress the feverish æstuation of the Blood. 1684 T. Burnet *Theo. Earth* 118 The fires and æstuations of it [Ætna] are excellently describ'd by Virgil.

Æstuous (e·stiu|əs), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *æstuōs-us*, f. *æstus* heat.] Agitated (as with heat or tide); heaving.

1844 R. M. Milnes *Mem. Many Scenes* 156 Why do I tremble at my æstuous soul, That would embrace the burning God?

†**Æ·sture.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *æstus* boiling, bubbling, tide, by false analogy (as if like *pasture* from *pastus*), *æstus* not being a pa. pple., and *æstūra* an impossible form in L.]

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* XII. 111 For the seas retain Not only their outrageous æsture there.

†**Æsymne·tic,** *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *αἰσυμνήτ-ης* an elective ruler (f. *αἶσα* a share) + -ic.] (See quot.)

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Æsymnetic monarchy*, among antient writers on government, denotes a limited elective monarchy.

Æt, variant of Ete. *Obs.*, food.

Æt, obs. form of At.

Æteow, æteau, var. Atew *v. Obs.*, to show.

Ætern, -al, -ity, etc., obs. var. Etern, -al, -ity.

Æð, obs. form of Oath, and of Eath, easy.

Æðel, variant of Athel *a.* and *sb. Obs.*, noble.

Æðeling, obs. form of Atheling.

Aetheogam (*e*|*ī*·þĭogæm). [f. Gr. *ἀήθης* unusual + *γάμ-ος* marriage.] An aetheogamous plant, a cryptogam.

1845 Lindley *Sch. Bot.* (1858) ix. 151, *Aëtheogams*, plants furnished with air vessels and stomates or air pores.

Aetheogamous (*e*|*ī*·þĭɒ|·găməs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] A synonym of Cryptogamous.

1842 Gray *Struct. Bot.* ix. § 2 (1880) 340 *Aetheogamous*, with sexual apparatus, and vascular tissue; or only cellular tissue.

Æther, -ial, etc., occas. var. Ether, -ial, etc.

†**Æthiops Mineral.** *Chem. Obs.* (See quot.)

1706 Phillips, *Æthiops Mineral*, a Medicine made by Imbodying equal Parts of running Quicksilver and Flower of Brimstone, and then Deflagrating or Burning off the Mixture in a Crucible. 1755 Johnson, *Æthiops Mineral*, a Medicine, so-called from its dark colour, prepared from quicksilver and sulphur, ground together in a marble mortar to a black powder. [J. cites Quincy.]

Æthogen (*ī*·þŏdʒen). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *αἴθος* fire + -gen taken as = 'producing.'] A name applied to boric nitride because of the brilliant phosphorescent light that it gives nnder the blowpipe. (In mod. Dicts.)

Æthrioscope (*ī*·þriŏskōup). [f. Gr. *αἰθρία* the open sky + *-σκοπός, -σκοπίον* an observer.] An instrument invented by Sir John Leslie to indicate the variations of solar radiation.

1832 U. K. S. *Nat. Philos.* II. iv. 44 The Æthrioscope of Leslie is another modification of the differential thermometer.

Ætiological (*ī*·tĭ|ɒlɒ·dʒikăl, e·ti-), *a.* [f. Gr. *αἰτιολογικ-ός* inquiring into causes (see Ætiology) + -al.] Of or pertaining to ætiology; assigning or tending to assign a cause or reason.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Ætiological*, something that assigns the cause of an effect or appearance. 1837 Whewell *Induct. Sc.* III. xviii. 481 The sciences which treat of causes have sometimes been termed ætiological. 1869 Huxley in *Sci. Opin.* 28 Apr. 486/2 It will be ætiological speculation, if it attempts to deduce the history of the world, as a whole, from the known properties of the matter of the earth in the conditions in which the earth has been placed.

Ætiologically (*ī*·tĭ|ɒlɒ·dʒikăli, e·ti-), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In an ætiological manner; so as to assign a cause or reason.

1849 W. Fitzgerald *Whitaker's Disput.* 403 Scripture is expounded ætiologically, when it is shewn why any thing was done or said.

†Æ·tiologue. *Obs. rare*—'. [f. Gr. *αἰτία* cause, ground + λόγος speech. Cf. ÆTIOLOGY 1.] The cause assigned, or reason annexed to a statement.

1632 BP. SMYTH *Serm.* 43 In the aetiologue following, namely, in these words: Thou hast the words of euerlasting life.

Ætiology (ĭtiɒ·lŏdʒi, e·ti-). Also 7 aiti-, 8 eti-. [ad. L. *ætiologia*, a. Gr. *αἰτιολογία* giving a cause, f. *αἰτία* cause, reason + *-λογία* discourse: see -LOGY.]

1. The assignment of a cause, the rendering of a reason; also, the reason annexed, the wherefore of a command or utterance.

a 1555 BRADFORD *Wks.* 44 He addeth this ætiology or cause, saying, 'For the kingdom of heaven is at hand.' 1615 BP. HALL *Contempl.* IV. xi. (1853) 279 And consider with me the topography, the aitiology, the chronography of this miracle. 1716 HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 406 The Etiology of a matter so uncommon, never before seen by my self. 1771 WOULFE *ibid.* LXI. 115 Ætiology of the Operation. *Mod.* Title of a lecture: 'The ætiology of the drinking customs.'

2. The science or philosophy of causation; that part of philosophy which treats of the demonstration of causes; the part of any special science which speculates on the causes of its phenomena.

1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 486/2 Whereby he conceives all Dogmatick Ætiology may be refelled, as defective. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The sceptics were professed opponents of all ætiology, or argumentation from causes. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* Introd. 35 Ætiology has for its object the ascertainment of the causes of these facts, and the explanation of biological phenomena, by showing that they constitute particular cases of general physical laws.

3. That branch of medical science which investigates the causes and origin of diseases; the scientific exposition of the origin of any disease.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVI. 562 Nor will it be easie . . to inquire the particular reasons of this Ail, nor to proceed in this Aitiology. 1737 R. BRACKEN *Farriery* I. vi. 36 The Aetiology or Doctrine teaching (or rather pretending to teach) us the Knowledge of the Causes of Distempers. 1881 HUXLEY in *Nature* No. 615. 346 The important part played by parasitic organisms in the ætiology of disease.

‖ Aeti·tes. *Obs.* [a. L. *ætītēs*, a. Gr. *ἀετίτης* prop. adj. 'of the eagle, aquiline,' subst. 'eagle stone.'] The eagle-stone; a hollow nodule or pebble of argillaceous oxide of iron, having a loose nucleus, which derived its name from being fabled to be found in the eagle's nest, and to which medicinal and magical properties were ascribed.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (1636) F 9 The precious stone Ætites which is found in the filthy nests of the Eagle. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 154 The Ætites or Eagles Stone, which hath a little Stone within it. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Dr. Woodward places the distinguishing characteristic of the *ætites*, in that it consists of several crusts, which have in them a cavity with matter in it, loose and moveable. 1862 *Reader* 8 July 33 Another stone, the Aetites, possessed the singular property . . of detecting theft.

Æuriche, æwriche, obs. forms of EVERY.

†Æviter·nal, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *æviternus* (the full form, of which *ætern-us* is the contr., f. *ævum* an age + *-ternus* adj. suffix) + -AL 1.] Everlasting, endless, eternal.

1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. II. 137 Gods placed in the highest regions of aether, aeviternall. *Ibid.* (1701) 817/1 The second or middle kind of Things is begun in time, but is without end (commonly termed æviternal).

†Æviter·nity. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ITY.] Eternal existence, everlasting duration; eternity.

1596 MYCHELBORNE in Grosart's *Sir F. Drake* (1881) Introd. 7 Penning forth his story In golden lines of Æviternitie. 1640 REYNOLDS *On the Passions* 1081 Our pursuits of them [knowledge and truth] seem infinite and unlimited, by reason of our own infiniteness and æviternity that way.

‖ Ævum (ī·vŭm). *Obs. rare.* [L. = an age.] Formerly used as = ÆON, age, eternity.

1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 428/1 His soul ascends to the pure Æther, and lives in the happy Ævum with the blessed.

Æx, obs. form of AXE.

Aey, obs. variant of AYE, always.

Af-, *pref.* **1.** Assimilated form of L. *ad-* to, bef. initial *f-*, as in *af-fectus, af-flātus, af-fluentia.* Reduced in OFr. to *a-*, and so adopted in Eng. But artificially restored in Fr. spelling in 4–5, whence extended to Eng. in 5–6; as in *affair, affiance, affront*, early Eng. *afaire, afiaunce, afront.* In all mod. words from L., *aff-* has been written from the first, though only one *f-* is pronounced. **2.** While the words from OFr. were being refashioned after L. spelling, *af-* was substituted for *a-* in various words where it did not represent L. *af-*, as in *a(f)fray, a(f)fright*; see AD- 2.

Af, *prep. Obs.* or *dial.* Occas. Sc. form of OF, OFF.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 321 Syne af his hors amang thame fell doun deid. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Orthogr. Brit. Tong.* (1865) 9 Af this voual ryseth tuae diphthonges. *Ibid.* 12 To put our men af their errour.

Aface (ăfē·s), *adv.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*1 on + FACE.] In face, in front.

c 1860 LEIGHTON *Trad. Scot. Life* 174 Right aface of him.

Afaint (ăfē·nt), *adv.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*1 of state + FAINT *sb.* or *v.*; cf. *a-float.*] In a fainting state.

1878 *The First Violin* III. ii, No sign of emotion, no quiver of the lips, no groan, though the heart might be afaint.

†Afai·te, *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 afeite, afyght(e, 3–4 afaite, afayte, 4–5 affayte, affaite. [a. OFr. *afaitie-r, afaite-r, afcite-r*, to prepare, dispose, train, fashion:—L. *affectā-re*, freq. of *afficĕre* to move, touch, incline, f. *af-* = *ad-* to + *facĕre* to do, make. *Afaite* is thus an early doublet of AFFECT. In 14thc. the pref. *a-* was refashioned as *af-* in Fr. and Eng.]

1. To affect, influence, incline, dispose, in any way.

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 284 ȝif eni is þet nauęð nout þe heorte þus afeited. 1340 *Ayenb.* 75 Þe wel louiynde of gentil herte and affayted.

2. To bring into any shape, to fashion, mould; to adapt or prepare *to* or *for* a purpose.

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 284 þuruh so monie duntes . . so swuðe ueire afeited. 1340 *Ayenb.* 212 Wordes afaited and y-sliked ueleuold. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 113 He had affaited his lusty tales. *Ibid.* III. 22 His cokes ben for him affaited. *Ibid.* III. 234 He hath gere at home inough Affaited at his owne heste.

3. To fit out, array, dress.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* bi, They affayted and arayed the doughter the best wyse they myȝt.

4. To train (hawks, hounds, etc. to obedience); hence, to tame.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6583 Delfyns they nymeth, and cokedrill, And afyghteth, to heore wille. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 32 And go affaite þe faucones 'wild foules to kille. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 84 The yonge whelpe, which is affaited.

5. To reduce, subject, subdue.

1297 R. GLOUC. 179 To Yrlond he gan wende, Vor to afayty þat lond, & to wynne ech ende. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 111 The man the hym wole afayty Of prede that hys so heȝ. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 296 It affaiteth þe flesshe 'fram folyes ful manye.

6. To affect with disease.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 17 Arte thou he that arte affayted with the blanche feures for cause of my right redoubted lady.

†Afai·tement. *Obs.* [a. OFr. *afaitement* preparation, address, n. of action f. *afaiter*; see prec. and -MENT.] Training, address, proper behaviour, breeding.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 661 Theo thridde him taughte to play at hal; Theo feorthe afatement in halle.

†A·fald, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 ánfeald, 1–3 anfald, 4–6 afald(e, 5–6 anefald, 6 afauld, efald, 7 effa(u)ld, 8– aefauld; all north. after 2. Rare midl. form 5 oonefold. [f. A *adj.*1, AN, one + FOLD; cogn. w. OS. and OFris. *énfald*, ON. *einfalldr*, Goth. *ainfalþs*, mod. G. *einfalt-ig.* Confined after 12th c. to northern, and after 14th to Sc. writers, by whom reduced to *a-fald, effauld*, mod. Sc. *aefauld.* The *oonefold* of Townl. Myst. is only a transliteration of the north. *anfald*, the midl. and south. dialects having lost the word, which has however been used anew in modern times as ONE-FOLD. Cf. *two-fold*, etc.]

†1. Single, singular, sole, only. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gramm.* xiii. 83 *Numerus* is ȝetel, *singularis et pluralis* ánfeald oððe menigfeald. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 Erðon he hefde anfalde sunne and seoððan he haueð twafald. *c* 1200 *Ormul.* 11296 Swa þatt tu shule twe33enn menn Wiþþ anfald name tellenn. *c* 1300 *Cursor Mundi* 6342 *Cotton MS.* Persons thre, And an-fald godd in vnite. *Fairfax MS.* Anfalde god in trinite. *Göttingen MS.* A-fold godd in vnite. *Trinity MS.* O godhede in vnite. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 618 The afald god in trinite. *c* 1460 *Townl. Myst.* 132 Hayll, oonefold God in persons þre! 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Pref. 463 Afald Godhede, ay lesting hut discrepance.

2. Simple, sincere, without duplicity; honest. (In *mod. Sc.* Jamieson.)

c 960 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 22 ȝif þin eze biþ anfald. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* ibid., ȝyf þin eaze bið an-fealde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 151 Anfald oðer twafald is ech mon . . Iob wes anfald rihtwis Mon, and swa god mon. *c* 1200 *Ormul.* 1537 To þeowwtenn an Allmahhtiȝ Godd Wiþþ anfald rihhte læfe. 1465 quoted in P. F. Tytler's *Hist. Scotl.* II. 388 To stand in afald kendnes, supplé, and defencs, ilk an til odir. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 159 With ane fald diligence. *Ibid.* XIII. vii. 90 Traistis wele Enee afald and kynd. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* (1858) I. 63 Come in that tyme with anefald mynd and hart. 1600 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* (1833) II. 284 To obey and serve, with efald and ever ready service. 1609 A. HUME (*title*) Ane Afold Admonitioun to the Ministerie of Scotland, by a Deing Brother. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk.* (1843) II. 353 We sall tak effald, plaine, and upright part with him.

†A·faldly, *adv. Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 ánfealdlíce, 2 anfaldeliche, 6 afaldly, 7 effauldly. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. Singly, simply.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Ic eou habbe þet godspel iseid anfaldeliche nu scule ȝe understonden twafaldeliche.

2. With single-heartedness, sincerely, truly.

1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* II. (1822) 137 To mak thame stand the mair afaldly at thair opinioun. 1639 K. JAMES *Tumults in Scotl.* 143 And effauldly joine in defence and pursuit.

†Afa·lle, *v.*1 *str. Obs.* Forms as in FALL. *Pa. t.* afell. *Pa. pple.* afallen. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + FALL. Cf. *a-rise.*]

1. *intr.* To fall down; to fall (in battle); to fall (upon) as a destroyer.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke vi. 49 Hrædlice hit afeoll & wearð mycel hryre þæs huses. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., Rædlice hit afeol & warð mycel ryre þas huses. 1205 LAYAMON 15949 Þi wal is afallen. 1250 *Ibid.* 16929 Arere chirches þat beoþ a-valle. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 246 A muchel tentacium . . aualleð mid a softe rein of a lut teares. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1519 Charlis þe kyng of fraunce . . is oppon my lond afalle. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 172 And if it sholde affalle into the dale.

2. *fig.* To fall in amount, price, estimation, rank, moral state.

a 1121 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1100 On his dagan ælc riht afeoll ' and ælc unriht . . up arás. 1205 LAYAMON 31967 Þa afeol þat feoh here, fif and sixti ȝere. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1683 Ower prude schal avalle.

†Afa·lle, *v.*2 *Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 3 afall-e(n, avalle(n. *Pa. t.* 3 avalde. *Pa. pple.* 3 afalled, -et, avalled. [a variant of the causal AFELLEN, confused with the intr. *afallen* (see prec.), and perh. with *avalen* OFr. *avaler.*] *trans.* To fell, strike down, cut down, lay low.

1205 LAYAMON 26096 Whi þu mine maȝe a-nalled hafuest mid morðe [*later text* a-falled]. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 122 þet a windes puf of a word mei auellen [*v. r.* afallen]. 1250 LAYAMON 2069 Hire names . . beoð swiðe a-valled [*earlier t.* afelled].

†Afa·me, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [prob. for an earlier *enfame*, a. OFr. *infame-r* or ? *enfame-r*:—late L. *infamā-re* to defame.] *trans.* To defame.

1375 *Disp. betw. Mary & Cross* 20 (1871) 131 Þe fruites Mooder 'was neuere a-famed.

Afamish, variant of AFFAMISH *v. Obs.*

Afand, afaynd, var. AFOND *v. Obs.*, to try, tempt.

Afang, earlier f. AFONG *v. Obs.*, to seize.

Afar (ăfā·r), *adv.* Forms: 2–3 of feor, 4 a ver, a feer, afer, afur, ofer; 4–5 a fer; 5 offerre; 6–7 a farre, a-farre; 7– afar. Also 4 on ferr, a ferr, afer, i-verre; 6–7 a farre, a-farre, a far, a-far; 7– afar. [f. FAR *adv.*:—OE. *feor*, with *prep.* OF, or ON. The phrase *of feor* appears in 12th c., as an analytical form = *feorren, ferren*:—OE. *feorran*, 'from far.' (Cf. Fr. *de loin*, L. *a longe, de longinquo.*) *On ferr* appears *c* 1300, as = OE. *feor*, or a strengthening of it; (perhaps orig. an erroneous expansion of *a ferr* for *of feor*). In 14th c. both were *a fer*, and the force of the *of* being thus lost except in special connexion, the combination *from a far* took the place of the earlier *feorran, of feor, a fer*; and *a fer* = *on-feor* began to be strengthened with a following *off.* The result is that *afar* is now a synonym of the simple *far* in the local sense, chiefly used in poetry. See also FAR, FERREN.]

1. From far, from a distance. Now only with *see* and the like, *afar* being transferred from the seer to the thing seen.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 247 Þe warliche loki . . and of feor bihalde alle þe cuminde. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 250 Derne uondunges þet he scheoteð of feor. *c* 1300 *Cursor Mundi* 8484 On-ferr þe golden letters scan. *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 583 Mary, hys modyr folewed a ver. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxii. 4 He sawe a place a feer [1388 seiȝ a place afer]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. vi. (1495) 111 A depe syghte seeth aferre. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* V. 1642 Of height so hoge . . to all þe prouyns þai apperit & pertis ofer. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. XXV. 81 Other parte of the ost shal folowe offerre.

b. In this sense now usually preceded by *from.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 122 The kynges thre that come ryde Fram be easte wel i-verre. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. G. Wom.* Prol. 212 And from a fer came walking in The God of Love. 1548 UDALL &c. *Erasm. Paraphr. Matt.* iv. 24 Manye brought from a farre theyr diseased. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. i. 12 To strike and wound thy foeman from a farre. 1667 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cv, For now brave Rupert from afar appears. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* I. 74 Some stately ship, that from afar Shone sudden. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Quiet Neighb.* x. 172 That foolish emulation which makes one class ape another from afar.

2. Far, far away, at or to a distance; *fig.* remotely. (Earlier *on feor.*)

c 1300 *Cursor Mundi* 12352 *Cotton MS.* Þai stod on ferr als best vnbald. *Fairf. MS.* On ferre. *Gött. MS.* On fer. *Trin. MS.* Stoden a fer as bestis wolde. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *Hous of Fame* 1215 A fer fro hem alle be hem selue. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* A-ferre, not nye (1499 afer) *Procul.* 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 115 An hye roche to whom the see touched heneth a ferre lowe doun. 1597 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 4 New broils To be commenc'd in Stronds a-farre remote. *c* 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Peace* 2 My soul, there is a country, Afar beyond the stars. 1760 BEATTIE *Minstrel* (R.) The steep where fame's proud temple shines afar. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* i. (1852) 36 There are other worlds which roll afar. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xiv, Afar the melancholy thunder moaned.

b. In this sense, now usually followed in prose by *off.*

1574 tr. *Marlorats Apocalips* 25 Lyke as starres are seene a farre off vpon the earth. 1578 TYMME tr. *Calvin on Gen.* 148 Hide himself in some Desert a farre off. 1586 T. B. tr. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* 95 It will be best for a man to keepe himselfe a far off. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxii. 4 Abraham lift vp his eyes, and saw the place afarre off. 1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 2/2 Thales a Milesian, afar off by descent a Phœnician. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* IX. 420 Whoever among the nations, afar off or near, would renounce his delusions.

†Afa·re, *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 afar-an. *Pa. t.* 1 afór. *Pa. pple.* 1 afaren, 2–4 afare. [f. A- *pref.* 1 away + *far-an* to go. After the OE. period found only in pa. pple., varying in Layamon with *ifaren, ifare*, so that the *a-* may be A *particle* = *i-*, OE. *ge-*.] To depart; *pa. pple.*, departed, gone.

a 1000 CÆDM. (Thorpe 217) Hie of Egyptum út afóron. *c* 1305 *St. Kath.* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 94 Þemperour fram home

was afare. 1250 LAYAMON 13533 Nau Vortiger his a-fare [*earlier text* Nu Vortiger is iuaren].

Afe-, -n, -ð, occas. var. of *have, -n, -th*, from HAVE *v.*

† **Afea·r,** *v. Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 afǽr-an, 2 afæren, 2–3 afer-en, 3-6 afer-e, affer-e, 6 affeare. [f. A- *pref.*1 intensive + *fǽr-an* to frighten: see FEAR. For the late spelling *af-fear* see AF- 2. The vb. either in its full form, or aphetized to '*fear*, is still common in the dialects: see also AFEARD.]

To frighten, terrify, or make afraid.

a 1000 *Ags. Metr. Ps.* lxxxix. 10 Þæt heo [the spider] afære fleoȝan on nette. 1205 LAYAMON 25554 Þene king hit a-uerde [*later text* a-ferde]. 1297 R. GLOUC. 22 Þat folc forte a-fere. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 430 And it [*i.e.* the cross] a-fereth the fende. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 742 Þou ne afferest me noȝt so! 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. XXX. (1483) 80 Hornes or grennyng teeth to aferen fooles. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de Worde) V. xix. 222 Clerkes may bere wepen . . to afere theues. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 20 And ghastly bug does greatly them affeare.

† **Afea·r, afere, afeir,** *adv.* and *conj.* prop. *phr. Obs.* or *dial.* [A *prep.*1 in + FEAR.] **A.** *adv.* In fear.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monkes T.* 190 Ever he is afere To doon amys. 1460 *Pol. Rel. & Love Poems* (1866) 60, I am defied and putte a-ferre.

B. *conj.* For fear, lest. (Still used in Scotl.)

1552 LYNDESAY *Papyngo* (1866) 232 Afeir that he be nocht offendit.

Afeard, -ed, (ăfi·ərd), *ppl. a.* Forms: 1–2 afǽred, 2–5 afered, 3 offearet, offered, 3–6 aferd, 4–6 affered, afferd; 5–6 aferde, afferde; 6 afearde, 6–7 afeard, afear'd; 7 affeard, -'d; 9 afear(e)d. [f. AFEAR *v.* + -ED. Used more than 30 times by Shakspere, but rare in literature after 1700, having been supplanted by AFRAID. It survives everywhere in the popular speech, either as *afeard*, or '*feard*; and has again been used in poetry by W. Morris.] Affected with fear or terror; frightened, afraid.

c 1000 *O. E. Gosp.* Mark ix. 6 He wæs afæred mid eȝe. *a* 1090 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1083 And þa wæron þa munecas swiðe áferede of heom. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 8 Hit wolde . . hurten ower heorte, & makien ou so offered. 1297 R. GLOUC. 388 Of noþing he nas aferd. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Schipm. T.* 400 This wyf was not affered ne affrayed. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 290/1 He . . was aferd and adrad of the Sepulcre of our lord. *a* 1560 *Chaucer's Test. of Love* I. 276/1 He that is afearde of his clothes, let him daunce naked. 1563 *Homilies* (1859) 514 Why therefore shouldest thou be afeard of the danger. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* V. iii. 153, I am afeard, the life of Helen, lady, Was foully snatch'd. 1605 — *Macb.* V. i. 41 Fye, my Lord, fie! A Souldier and affear'd? 1603 GREENWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* IV. xv. (1622) 114 Some came backe and shewed themselues againe, afeard for that they were seene to be afeard. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 10, I am sometimes afeard that he do this only in policy. *a* 1689 *Popish Pol. Unmaskt* 122 in *T. C. P.* 23/2 Stand listning now concern'd, and much afear'd. 1868 W. MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 23, I was sore afeared At all the cries and wailing that I heard. *Ibid.* I. 373 She woke and heard A rustling noise, and grew right sore afeard.

† **Afe·de, afeed,** *v. Obs.* Forms as in FEED. [f. A- *pref.*1 intensive + FEED.] To feed, nourish.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* XXV. 27 Da hiȝ afédde wæron. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 He hi afedde . . mid hefenlice hlafe.

† **Afe·fe, afief,** *v. Obs.* [a. OFr. **afieffe-r, *afiever,* Pr. *affeuar* to give as a fief; or for earlier ENFEFE a. OFr. **enfieffe-r* to establish in a fief; f. OFr. *fieffer, fiever,* f. *fief, fieu, fiu,* a feudal estate; see FIEF.] To give in fief, to enfeoff, to endow by feudal law.

c 1360 *Amis & Amiloun* 2486 Thei lete make a guode abbey, And well yt afefed tho. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 51 Reue men of her rest, and ferli hem afefe.

† **A·fel.** *Obs. rare.* [a. ON. *afl* strength.] Strength, physical force.

c 1200 *Ormul.* 3717 And asse—þohh itt litell be, Itt hafeþþ niikell afell.

Afeld, obs. form of AFIELD.

† **Afe·ll(e,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 afellan, afyllan; 2–3 afelle(n, avellen, afylle(n, afulle; 4 affulle (*ii*). *Pa. t.* 1 afellde, afyllde; 2–3 afelde, afælde, afylde, afulde. *Pa. pple.* 1–2 afelled, afylled; 3 afulled, afeld. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + *fellan, fyllan* to FELL, causal of FALL. The forms in *u* (*ii*) for OE. *y* are s.w. See also AFALL *v.*2] To fell, strike down, cast down, lay low.

c 1000 *O. E. Gosp.* Luke xix. 44 And to eorþan afyllað þe and þine bearn. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., And to eorðan afelled þe, and þine bearn. 1205 LAYAMON 22814 Ær þa sweordes comen: seouene he afelde [*later text* afulde]. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 122 An ancre þet a windes puf of a word auelleð. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 5240 The kyng dude onon afelle Many thousand okes. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2494 Mo þan hundred of hure rout! þay affulde ded on þe clay.

Afence, -fend, obs. variant of OFFENCE, -FEND.

Afeorm, obs. form of AFFIRM *v.*

Afer (ē·fəɹ). [L., prop. adj. = African.] The south-west wind.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 702 Notus and Afer black with thunderous clouds From Serraliona.

Afer, var. AVER *sb. Obs.*, a horse; and obs. f. AFAR.

Afere, obs f. AFIRE, AFEAR, and AFFAIR.

† **A-fe·rrom,** *adv. Obs.* 5; also 3–4 on ferrum, o ferrom. [a confusion of *ferrom, ferren,* OE. *feorran* from far, with the analytical *on feor, of feor, a feor*: see AFAR.] From afar; afar off.

c 1220 *St. Kath.* 1294 Icorene and of ferrene ifat [*i.e.* fetched]. *c* 1300 *Cursor Mundi* 5751 Als moyses on-ferrum thoght. 1366 MAUNDEV. xxvii. (1839) 271, I my self have seen o Ferrom in that See . . a gret Yle. *c* 1500 *Partenay* 629 Tho A ferrom saw to worthi men comyng.

Afersche, obs. form of AFRESH.

† **Afey·nted,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [Either from a vb. *afeynt, afaint,* f. FAINT, with A- *pref.* 1 intensive; or pa. pple. of *faint* itself, with A *particle.*] Rendered faint, enfeebled.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXIII. 198 So elde and hue hit hadde afeynted and forbete.

Aff (af), *prep.* and *adv. Sc.* [dial. form of OFF in mod. Sc.]

1733 A. RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (ed. 9) I. 8 He took aff his bonnet. 1826 J. WILSON *Wks.* 1855 I. 178 Whene'er I hear . . o' any man being killed aff his horse.

Affability (æfăbi·lĭti). [a. Fr. *affabilité* (14th c. in Litt.) n. of quality f. AFFABLE: see -BILITY.]

The quality of being affable; readiness to converse or be addressed—especially by inferiors or equals; courteousness, civility, openness of manner.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* a iiij b, Drawe and enclyne hym to loue and affabylite. 1531 ELYOT *Governour* (1580) 95 Affability . . is also where a man speaketh courteysly with a sweet speach or countenance, wherewith the hearers (as it were with a delycate odour) be refreshed and allured to love him. 1603 T. WILSON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 246 III. 201 That gracious affabilitye which ther good old Queen did afford them. 1656 TRAPP *Expos. Luke* XV. i. (1868) 328/2 Affability easily allureth, austerity discourageth. 1774 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* I. 168 Treat . . inferiors . . always with affability. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* XXVIII. 281 Greeting the other two gentlemen with his usual politeness and affability.

Affable (æ·făb'l), *a.* [a. Fr. *affable* (14th c. in Litt.) ad. L. *affābilis* easy to be spoken to; f. *affāri* or *adfāri* to address; f. *ad* to + *fāri* to speak.]

Easy of conversation or address; civil and courteous in receiving and responding to the conversation or address of others—especially inferiors or equals; accostable, courteous, complaisant, benign. (Const. *to* comparatively recent.)

1540 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offyce* I. 50 Ulysses . . wolde shewe hym selfe to all persones effable and gentyll to speake vnto. 1545 JOYE *Expos. Dan.* xi. (R.) He was prudent, comely, princely, affable, ientle and amiable. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 168 Valiant as a Lyon, and wondrous affable. 1610 B. JONSON *Alchem.* II. iii. (1616) 628 [She is] the most affahlest creatur, sir! so merry! 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 42 Raphaël, The affable archangel. 1723 J. SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 53 Gentle his look, and affable his mien. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 27 When not stirred up by passion he was gentle and affable to all men.

† **b.** Formerly used more loosely. *Obs.*

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 501 The judiciall and affable judgements of this age. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 148 The learned and affable meeting of frequent Academies. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 101 ¶ 5 A Country Foxhunter . . shall in a Week's Time look with a courtly and affable Paleness.

Affableness (æ·făb'lnĕs). [f. AFFABLE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being affable; affability.

1615 BP. HALL *Contempt.* II. ii, Neither as God or man, doth he [Christ] take pleasure in a stern froward austerity, but in a mild affableness and amiable conversation.

Affably (æ·făbli), *adv.* [f. AFFABLE *a.* + -LY2.] In an affable manner; in a manner indicating willingness to converse; courteously.

1608 NORDEN *Surueyors Dial.*, To giue his fellow workmen a congie early in the morning, and affably to call them. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Martial Maid* III. iv (R.) She'll . . answer affably and modestly. 1829 FONBLANQUE *England* (1837) I. 238 Some . . to whom the Duke has affably said 'Good morning.' 1869 MRS. WOOD *Rol. Yorke* III. 279 Making himself at home and enquiring affably the price of butter.

Affabrous (æ·făbrəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *affaber* (f. *af-* = *ad-* to + *faber* artificial, ingenious) + -OUS.] 'Skilfully made; complete; finished in a workmanlike manner.' J.

1731 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON, no quot. 1808 J. MACDONALD *Telegr. Comm.* 59 His anthology, affabrous in its nature, afforded him amusement.

† **Affa·bulate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *af-* = *ad-* to + *fābula* tale, fable, *fābulā-ri* to talk, tell tales + -ATE3.] To attribute by legend; to assign fabulously.

1628 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 264 Those feats of Chivalry, affabulated to him and his knights of the Round Table.

† **Affabula·tion.** *Obs.*—1 [a. Fr. *affabulation,* f. L. *af-* = *ad-* to + *fābula* fable + -TION formative of n. of action. Cf. L. *fābulātio* from *fābulāri.*] 'The moral of a fable.' J. (from Bailey.)

1649 ARNWAY *Tablet* (ed. 2) 97 As an Affabulation to the Apologue of the hinder parts.

Affadyll, variant of AFFODILL. *Obs.*, a daffodil.

† **Affa·bulatory,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. as if ad. L. **affābulātōrius.*] Of the nature of the moral of a fable; having a moral.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 292 Allegories of all sorts, whether apologal, affabulatory, parabolary, etc.

† **Affai·n,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *af-* = *ad-* to + ? FEIGN, formerly often spelt *fain.*] To feign to belong *to* (any one), to attribute fictitiously.

1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* 35/2 Those errors which are maliciously affained to him.

Affair (ăfēə·ɹ). Forms: 3–4 afer(e, 4–5 affer(e, 5–7 affayre, 6–7 affaire, 7– affair. North. 6 effere, effaire. [a. OFr. *afaire, afeire, afere,* originally infinitive phrase *à faire* to do. Cf. the Eng. A-DO, the history of which is parallel to that of *à faire* in Fr. All the earlier instances of *affair* are northern; its general use in Eng. and later spelling, from 15th c. Fr., are due to Caxton.]

1. What one has to do, or has ado with; what has to be done; business, operation.

c 1300 *Cursor Mundi* 22116 *Cotton MS.* Þe wicked gastes . . Him foluand in al his afers [*Edin. MS.* afferis, *Fairf. MS.* afers, *Gött. MS.* fers]. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 410 And tellith to Neptanabous, Alle theo aferis of Ammon. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 152 Per beþ meny felle frekus myne afferes to aspye. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3455 Now goth wel thyn affere, He shalle to thee be debonaire. 1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* I. ii. 174 But what is your affaire in Elsenour? 1720 OZELL tr. *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. IV. 224 The Tribunes . . wou'd not suffer the Peoples Votes to be gathered upon any Affair whatsoever. 1793 BURKE *Pol. of Allies* Wks. VII. 127 The affair of the establishment of a government is a very difficult undertaking. 1842 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* I. i. 5 It was a dull affair, one of those comedies. 1870 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange's *Life* I. iii. 79, I set about the grand affair of dressing. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Culture* 47 Dinner is a more serious affair. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* Pref. 8 Seeing a book through the press is a laborious and time-wasting affair.

b. *More vaguely,* A thing that concerns any one; a concern, a matter.

1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* XXVI. 32 Euery matter perteining to God, and affaires of the king. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch's Lives* (1879) I. 98/1 When the trouble about Cylon's affair was over. 1859 MILL *Liberty* 188 The pretext that the affairs of another are his own affairs. *Mod.* An affair of a few days; an affair of five shillings, at most.

2. *esp.* (in *pl.*) **a.** Ordinary business or pursuits of life, transactions between man and man.

1484 CAXTON *Curial* 1, I am there where the places and affayres desioyne vs. 1559 *Myrroure for Mag., Cade* vi. 2 Medleth not with any worldes affaires. 1685 MORDEN *Geogr. Rect.* Ep. Ded. 1 Your . . Affairs abroad have . . given you a better knowledge and experience of Foreign Parts. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 179 ¶ 9 As he did not suspect his unfitness for common affairs. 1798 FERRIAR *Of Genius* 281 Some degree of similarity in the course of human affairs must often recur. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 55 Practical sympathy with the . . affairs of mankind.

b. Commercial or professional business.

1519 SIR T. BOLEYN in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 53 I. 149 Amongs all his other things and great affaires he is so moch desirous to mete visite and see your Grace. 1528 PERKINS *Profit. Bk.* V. § 342 (1642) 150 A woman shall be endowed of a Bayliwick . . And so in like manner she shall be endowed of affaires. 1600 *Letting of Humours Bl.* I. 47 And there his tongue runs byas on affaires, No talke but of comodities and wares. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 142 ¶ 7 He took his affairs into his own hands. 1871 SMILES *Charact.* IV. (1876) 107 Men of affairs, trained to business.

c. Public business, transactions or matters concerning men or nations collectively.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. § 2 The chronicle . . read before Ahasuerus . . contained matter of affairs. 1626 T. H. tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 7 The good successe of affayres haue followved your desires. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil, Georgic* IV. 260 That in the Field; this in Affairs of State, Employ'd at home. 1715 BURNET *Hist. own Time* (1766) I. 1, I had while I was very young a greater knowledge of affairs than is usual at that age. 1733 POPE *Prol. Satires* 267, I was not born for Courts or great affairs. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 447 The general expectation was that he would be immediately placed at the head of affairs, and that all the other great officers of state would be changed.

3. *sing.* Vaguely, and with intentional indefiniteness, of any proceeding which it is not wished to name or characterize closely; as a military 'action' or engagement of undefined character, a political job, a duel (*affair of honour*), an intrigue (*affair of love*), etc.

1702 STEELE *Funeral* I. (1704) 21 To marry a Woman after an Affair with her. 1732 BERKELEY *Minute Philos* (1732) I. 46 In our Dialect a vicious Man is a Man of pleasure . . a Lady is said to have an affair, a Gentleman to be a gallant, a Rogue in business to be one that knows the world. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (ed. 3) II. vii. 196 After the affair of Pindenissum, an exploit of more éclat and importance. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. I. i. 3 The french . . calling it *an affair of honor.* 1774 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* I. 182 If your friend should . . intend to carry on an affair of love. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XVII. (1868) 730 The enemy persevered in their attack—the affair was fiercely disputed. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VII. viii. 434 Every affair of any character during the late war was fought over again in the tent. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 216 The strenuous opposition . . offered to the government . . in the affair of Wood's patent.

4. Loosely and familiarly of things material, in which use *affair* serves merely as a peg to support an epithet, 'a *poor* affair,' etc. Cf. *concern.*

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* I. XX. (1816) 189 His wife was no grand affair . . a merchant's daughter. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii, The Plata looks like a noble estuary on the map, but is in truth a poor affair. 1879 H. NORTHCOTT in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 344/1 In this example the cone-headstock is a very small affair.

† **5.** Doing, action, performance. *Obs. rare.*

c 1500 *Lancelot* 983 Wich ware to few a3aine the gret affere Of galiot. 1596 CHAPMAN *Iliad* V. 503 Mars . . with his best affair, Obey'd the pleasure of the Sun.

† **6.** Mode of doing; bearing, deportment, appearance, conduct. [Very common in OFr. Here only in Sc. writers.] *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 361 He wes off full fayr effer, Wyss, curtayss, and deboner. [Cf. *Vie S. Alexi* 31, *Il est home de*

boen afere, Douz et creable et debonere.] *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xxvii. 315 Commendyt heily his affere His aporte and his manere. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3043 Yhowr manhed, yhour worschip, and affere. *Ibid.* 3059 Most knychtly of affere. *c* 1505 DUNBAR *Daunce* in Warton II. 445 Frawart was their affeir. 1575 in *Pref. to Laneham's Lett.* 73 That fre answerd with fayr afeir.

†**7.** Fortune, rank, dignity. [Very common in OFr. in phr. *de haute afaire, de grant afaire, de povre afaire,* etc. In Eng. ?only in Caxton.] *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Metam.* XIV. xii, She was ryche and of grete affayre. 1481 — *Myrrour* III. xxi. 180 Our lord god is moche myghty, & of a right hye affayre.

Affaminait, obs. form of EFFEMINATE.

†**Affam·ine.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. FAMINE, ? after Fr. *affamement.*] Famine.

c 1450 LONELICH *Graal* II. 356 A gret affamyne amonges hem was.

†**Affamish,** *v. Obs.*; also 7 afamish. [f. Fr. *affame-r,* OFr. *afamer, afemer,* = Pr. *afamar,* It. *affamare,* pointing to a late L. or early Rom. **affamāre,* f. *ad* to, *famem* hunger. Many OFr. vbs. in *-er* had variants in *-ir, -iss-ant* (whence Eng. -ISH); cf. AFFEEBLE, AFFEEBLISH; on this analogy other Fr. vbs. in *-er* received the ending *-ish* in Eng.]

1. *trans.* To afflict with hunger or famine; to starve.

1568 BIBLE ('Bishops') *Gen.* xlii. 55 All the land of Egypt was affamished. 1615 BYFIELD *On Coloss.* i. 21 (1869) 125/2 The deadness of his heart, which afamisheth the soul in spiritual things. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 249 The foolish slothful man.. affamisheth himselfe with wilfull idleness.

2. *intr.* (fr. *refl.*) To suffer or perish from hunger.

1622 BP. HALL *Serm.* 130 That men may not affamish, whom God hath fed. 1655 G. HALL *Triumphs of Rome* 123 Beggars which are ready to affamish for want.

†**Affa·mished,** *ppl. a. Obs.*; also -ysit. [f. prec. + -ED.] Afflicted with hunger, famished, starving.

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5495 Affamysit for falt of fude. 1615 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1861) I. 429 To become the food of the affamished sons of men. 1657 TRAPP *Comment. Esther* iv. 11 II. 143 King Joram [heard] the affamished woman that called to him for justice.

†**Affa·mishing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] Afflicting with hunger; famishing, starving.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases of Consc.* v. (1654) 37 To raise himself by the affamishing of others. *Ibid.* IV. i. 288 To preserve him from affamishing.

†**Affa·mishing,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That afflicts with hunger or starves; starving.

1650 BP. HALL *Balm of Gilead* (J.) I tell thee of.. their affamishing meals; their nightly watchings.

Affamishment (ăfæ·mĭʃmĕnt). [f. AFFAMISH *v.* + -MENT.] The act of famishing or starving with hunger; the state of being starved; starvation.

1590 J. GREENWOOD *Sland. Art.* Pref. A 2 To the vtter vndoing and affamishment of them. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 99 In time of necessity and affamishment. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 327 Rueful despite and foul affamishment.

Affatuate (ăfæ·tiuĕt), *a.* [f. (on analogy of *infatuate*) L. *ad* to + *fatuus* silly. There is no corresponding L. compound.] Infatuated.

1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* II. v. ii. Wks. 1864 I. 259 By art of witchcraft so affatuate, That for his love they'd dress themselves in dowlas And fight with men of steel.

†**Affa·tuated,** *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. with ppl. ending -ED. Cf. *infatuated.*] Infatuated.

1649 MILTON *Eikonokl.* Pref. Wks. 1851, 332 [They] are so much affatuated, not with his person, only, but with his palpable faults, and doat upon his deformities.

Affear, affeard, variants of AFEAR, AFEARD.

Affear, variant of AFFERE *v. Obs.*, to apportion.

†**Affe·ct,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *affectu-s,* n. of completed action, f. *affic-ĕre* to act upon, dispose, constitute.] Disposition or constitution.

I. Mental.

1. The way in which one is affected or disposed; mental state, mood, feeling, desire, intention.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1342 And therto dronken had as hotte and stronge As Cresus did, for his affectes wronge. 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 117 Goode christen men with pure affecte. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1557) II. vii. 104 Contrary to his owne affectes and determinate purposes. 1533 TINDALE *Supper of the Lord* Wks. III. 266 God is searcher of heart and reins, thoughts and affects. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 351 She gaue a dolefull way to her bitter affects. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 97 The affects and Passions of the Heart and Spirits, are notably disclosed by the Pulse.

esp. b. Inward disposition, feeling, as contrasted with external manifestation or action; intent, intention, earnest, reality. Contrasted with *chere* or outward appearance; and with *effect* or result.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5489 Fully to knowen, without were, Freend of affect, and freend of chere. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. v. 509 This man ou3te loue in affect and in effect his owne bodi more than the bodi of his fadir. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. in Linc.* vii. 127 Restitution must be made eyther in effect or affect, thou must be sorry in thy hart and aske God forgiueness. 1591 FLORIO *Second Frutes* 35, I accept the affect, in lieu of the effect. 1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthr.* 6 Reall in his right, in his might: Royall in his affects and effects.

c. Feeling, desire, or appetite, as opposed to *reason*; passion, lust, evil-desire.

1531 ELYOT *Governour* (1580) 109 Temperance.. is the moderatrice.. of al motions of the minde, called affects. 1545 JOYE *Expos. Daniel* iv. G 4 These flaterers so nyghe them in fauour, feding their affectes. 1591 GREENE *Maidens Dreame* XXV, He bridled those affects that might offend. 1619 MIDDLETON *Temple Masque* Wks. V. 144 No doubt affects will be subdued with reason.

d. Biased feeling, partiality.

1557 EARL SURREY in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 29 An eye, whose iudgement none affect could blinde.

2. Disposition, temper, natural tendency.

1541 ELYOT *Im. Govern.* 35 To knowe the sundry wittes, maners, affectes, and studies of men. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* I. i. 152 For euery man with his affects is borne. 1592 GREENE *Conny catching* Pref. i, Time refineth mens affects. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civill Life* 50 Plato.. distinguisheth these two affects, into both these faculties of the soule.

3. *esp.* Feeling towards or in favour of; kind feeling, affection.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* Affecte, or welwyllynge, *Affectus.* 1543 BECON *Policy of War* Wks. 1843, 234 Her private affect toward her children. 1586 J. HOOKER *Giraldus's Hist. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 55/1 Vtterlie void of that affect, which is naturallie ingraffed in man. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iv. 30 Wooing poore Craftesmen, with the craft of soules.. As 'twere, to banish their affects with him. 1596 SOUTHWELL (*title*) Consolatorie Epistle for afflicted minds, in the affects of dying friends. 1633 FORD *Loves Sacrif.* I. ii. (1839) 78 Madam, I observe, In your affects, a thing to me most strange.

4. An affectation, a trick.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Logike* I. v. 31 b, This were an affect of an extemporall Rhetor to salute a man by name without premeditation.

II. Physical.

5. The way in which a thing is physically affected or disposed; especially, the actual state or disposition of the body.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ix. § 3 (1873) How far the humours and affects of the body do alter or work upon the mind. 1626 — *Sylva* § 835 The true passages and processes and affects and consistencies of matter and natural bodies. 1679 BRIAN *Pisse-proph.* 7 The symptoms and affects of the sick party.

6. *esp.* A state of body opposed to the normal; indisposition, distemper, malady, disease; 'affection.'

1533 ELYOT *Castel of Helth* (1541) 54 Vomyte amendeth the affectes of the raynes. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 9 Very precious in burnings and scaldings and lyke affectes. 1616 SURFLET & MARKH. *Countrey Farme* 245 It is of great vse for the affects of the lungs. 1679 tr. *Willis's Pharm. Ration.* in Blount's *Nat. Hist.* (1693) 112 Who presently after drinking Coffee became worse as to those Affects.

†**Affe·ct,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *affect-us* pa. pple. of *afficĕre* to do something to, to act upon, influence, dispose, incline; f. *af-* = *ad-* to + *fac-ĕre* to do.] Disposed, inclined = AFFECTED II.

c 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 88 Þey are more affect to o ymage þan to an oþer. 1538 STARKEY *England* ii. § 19, 47 Euery cuntrey, cyty, and towne lyke wyse affecte and disposyd.

Affect (ăfe·kt), *v.*[1] [a. Fr. *affecte-r* (15th c.), ad. L. *affectā-re* to aim at, aspire to, endeavour to have, pretend to have; freq. of *afficĕre* (f. *ad* to + *facere* to do) to put to, hence refl. (*se facere ad*) to put or apply oneself to, to aim at. See also AFFECT *v.*[2]]

†**1.** *trans.* To aim at, aspire to, or make for; to seek to obtain or attain. a. a thing. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 263/1 Roch affectyng no mortal glorye hyd his lignage. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 104 Have I affected wealth, or honour? 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 27 (1873) Cæsar did extremely affect the name of king. 1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 105 Elated with these beginnings, he affected the empire of the world. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 192 He with more earnestness refused a Bishoprick, then others affected it. 1675 T. BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 21 Gracious hearts affect that which they cannot effect. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* (1816) II. 200 Was beheaded on Tower hill for affecting the kingdom. 1725 POPE *Odyssey* XI. 386 The Gods they challenge, and affect the skies. 1794 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxiii. 390 How should the blind animal affect sight, of which blind animals.. have neither conception nor desire?

†b. *to do* a thing.

1589 BERNARD *Terence* Ded., I have affected to make knowne the good will I doe.. beare to you. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xiii. 11 Affect not to be made equall vnto him in talke. 1776 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 22 He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

2. To be drawn to, have affection or liking for; to take to, be fond of, show preference for; to fancy, like, or love. a. a person. *arch.* or ? *Obs.*

? *a* 1550 *Robin Hood* in *E. E. P. Rom.* (1858) II. 91 He, whom he most affected.. was called little John. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 43 Their favourers and lovers, which did affect and entertain them. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 28 Maria once told me, she did affect me. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 39 Alwaies soure and cruell, so that Souldiers affected him as children doe their Schoolemaster. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xvi. Wks. 1677, 28 It learns him in his patience, to affect his Enemies. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 223 Those that affect me shall be sure not to lose their love. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiom. Ang.-Lat.* 13, I do not affect you, *non amo te.* 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) VIII. xxxiv. 192 All the world knows that Mrs. Wadman *affects* my brother Toby.

b. a thing. *arch.*

1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* v. 45 Nor things so base doe I affect at all. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. xv. (1840) 25 Who never cordially affected this war. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* i. 71 Persons.. who doe passionately affect Episcopacie. 1720 SHADWELL *Timon* I. II. 302 No man can justly praise But what he does affect. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* II. 76 Takes God to witness he affects your cause. 1875 F. I. SCUDAMORE *Day Dreams* 5 Nor do I greatly affect the early thrush.

c. a thing touching one's own practice: To like to practise, use, wear, or frequent.

1589 NASHE *Alm. for Parrat* 15 a, As in garments so in gouernment continually affecting new fashions. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xiv. 319 She much affected rich and costly apparell. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 373 The Turkes without scruple affect the name of Mahomet. 1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 85/2 Socrates little affected Travel, his Life being wholly spent at home. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Pr.* Pref., They who superstitiously affect this Form of Prayer. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Histor.* (1714) I. 416 Dionysius affected Plato's Conversation. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 75. 142 The little Genius affects Wiles. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 126 That peculiar costume which he affected. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 23 Aug. 168 He affected the back Ministerial benches.

d. *to do* a thing. ? *Obs.*

1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 28/2, I affect above all things to live under a Democracy. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 180 Some affect to have it fry'd a little broun and crisp. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) V. viii. 172 The greatest monarchs have affected to be called Father of their country.

†e. *absol.* To incline or like. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iii. 71, I go from hence Thy Souldier, Seruant, making Peace or Warre, As thou affects. 1643-5 in *Sel. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 301 His malady increased or diminished as he [his man] affected.

3. Of animals and plants: To frequent naturally or habitually, to haunt, to inhabit.

1616 SURFLET & MARKH. *Countrey Farme* 285 Iuniper affecteth the tops of mountaines. 1793 G. WHITE *Nat. Hist. Selb.* xviii. (1853) 210 Here and there a bird may affect some odd peculiar place. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* § 27. 305 Groups of algæ.. affect particular temperatures or zones of latitude. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. N.-Cap* 1076 Tessellated pavement,—equally Affected by the scorpion for its nest.

4. Of things: To have or display a natural tendency toward, to tend to assume or put on.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olbion* v. *notes* 80 Their tongues did naturallie affect.. the British Dialect. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 158 A contrary posture to that which it naturally affects. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 57 Any body.. affecting some regular shape. 1850 C. DAUBENY *Atomic Th.* viii. (ed. 2) 269 Why the same body should sometimes affect one crystalline form, and sometimes another?

5. To show ostentatiously a liking for; to make an ostentatious use or display of; to take upon oneself artificially or for effect, to assume.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 102 Who hauing beene prais'd for bluntnesse, doth affect A saucy roughnes. 1663 BUTLER *Hudibr.* I. i. 94 A Babylonish Dialect, which learned Pedants much affect. 1715 BURNET *Hist. own Time* (1766) I. 17 He affected the grandeur of a regal court. 1735 POPE *Hor. Ep.* II. i. 97 Spenser himself affects the obsolete. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxiv. 283 He at first affected a stern and haughty demeanour. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 781 They affected the appellation of patriots. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 135 To affect the character of loyal men. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xiv. 250, I am not botanist enough to affect any judgment on the subject.

b. To assume the character of (a person).

1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 86 The accent of his tongue affecteth him. *a* 1616 B. JONSON *Discov.* (T.) Spenser, in affecting the ancients, writ no language. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, etc.* 27 Her Sire, affecting now the tender Man. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. VI. viii. 217 He affected the freethinker, and carried libertinism to excess.

c. with *inf.*: To 'profess,' take upon one.

1720 WATERLAND *Serm.* 56 Some of late have affected very much to say that all things were created through the Son. 1724 DE FOE, etc. *Tour thr. Gt. Brit.* (1769) IV. 273 The Lochs.. which some affect to call the River Aber. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* viii. 123 He affected to restore the idolatry which Aaron had sanctioned in the wilderness. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* I. xxviii. 363 Every one who affects to register the story of an active life.

Hence, by imperceptible gradations,

6. To put on a pretence of; to assume a false appearance of, to counterfeit or pretend.

1661 BARROW *Serm.* I. i. 4 He affects commendations incompetent to him. 1723 J. SHEFFIELD (D. of Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 290 Who.. would soon have shewn A real rage, which now he but affected. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* V. xvi. 209 Each look and accent, framed to please, Seemed to affect a playful ease. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. viii. (1871) 40 He had ever affected a haughty indifference on the subject.

b. with *inf.* (or gerund).

1603 DANIEL *Defence Rhime* 13 (1717) 12 We smooth up a weak confused Sense, affecting Sound to be unsound. 1679 SHEFFIELD & DRYDEN *Ess. on Sat.* 70 How that affects to laugh, how this to weep. 1753 SMOLLETT *Cl. Fathom* (1784) 138/1 Although Fathom looked upon this proposal as an extravagant symptom of despair, he affected to approve of the scheme. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* (1879) II. xxv. 52 He tired, or affected to tire. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (C.D. ed.) 33 "Oh you beauties!" cried Susan Nipper, affecting to salute the door by which the two ladies had departed. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Irish Cath.* in *Mixed Ess.* 100, I have never affected to be surprised.. at the antipathy of the Irish to us.

†**7.** *absol.* To assume artificial or pretended manners; to put on airs. *Obs. rare.*

1631 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* xxiii, Affectation begets Extremities: Man is allowed onely the middle way, he strayeth when he affects. 1692 LADY RUSSELL *Let.* 21 July, I take some care not to affect in these retirements.

Affect (ăfe·kt), *v.*[2] [f. (directly or through Fr. *affecter*) L. *affect-* ppl. stem of *afficĕre* to do to, act on, influence, attack with a disease; also, to put to, attach to; f. *ad* to + *facĕre* to do, make. The L. frequentative *affectāre* (see prec.) had also rarely the sense of 'attack as a disease,' whence sense 1 might be taken, merely as another branch of the preceding verb; but the others can be referred only to *afficĕre*. Though all the senses are in mod. Fr., our 1-4 are not in Cotgr. (1611–50), who has

only to 'fasten or tye on; destinate (or bind for); assigne or appoint unto;' whence our sense 5, though this is also a less common use of L. *afficĕre* (*aliquid ad aliquem*). It corresponds formally, and in sense partly, to the earlier AFAITE, which was obs. long before the introduction of this.]

1. To attack, lay hold of, act upon contagiously, or attaint (as, or after the manner of, a disease). Rare in the active voice in earlier usage.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 59 And the will dotes that is inclineable To what infectiously it selfe affects. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 77 The inward gangrene affected their vitals. 1782 F. HOME *Clin. Exper.* 283 Affected with pain in his loins, which affects the thigh-joint. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 27 Dec., The returning pilgrims .. were the means of affecting the people of the districts through which they passed.

†2. To attaint *with* a crime or offence: 'a phrase merely juridical.' J. *Obs.*

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 59 She shall have alimony .. unless you can affect them with Fraud.

3. To lay hold of, impress, or act upon (in mind or feelings); to influence, move, touch.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 159 A passage that affected me with wonder. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 97 The trouble of thy thoughts this night in sleep Affects me equally. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Fl.* (1840) 238 When once we are hardened in crime no fear can affect us. 1780 BURKE in *Corr.* (1844) II. 354, I do not think I have ever on any occasion seemed to affect the House more forcibly. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* vii. 99 The honour paid to her husband had affected her. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* xviii. 161 The sportsman was not affected with all these taunts and jeers.

4. To make a material impression on; to act upon, influence, move, touch, or have an effect on.

1631 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 6 Oils and ointments .. affect three distinct senses. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 653 The Sun .. so to move, so shine, As might affect the Earth with cold and heat. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 26 External bodies being fitted to affect the Eye, others the Ear, others the Nostrils. 1764 REID *Inq. Hum. Mind* v. § 2. 121 The effluvia of bodies affected our hearing. 1817 MALTHUS *Population* I. 360 Causes, which affect the number of births or deaths, may or may not affect the average population. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 70 This system .. might affect the amount of the dividends. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Isab.* I. Introd. 17 No person could be affected in life or property, except by a decision of this court. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Intell.* (1864) II. i. § 11. 93 Bodily exercise indirectly affects all the organs of the body.

5. To apply specially; to assign, to allot; to attribute. (Only in passive voice, as in mod. Fr., though in 17th c. Fr. active, as in L.)

1611 COTGR., *Nantir*, to consigne .. to tye fast; affect, appoint, or point out, one thing for th' indemnitie, or assurance, of another. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 296 Broker is become a nobler designation than formerly, and is now affected to agents of exchange. 1847 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* III. viii, One of the domestics was affected to his special service. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Organ.* § 4. 108 Of our total endowment fund, one, and the smallest third, is affected to the promotion of science and learning.

†**Affectate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *affectāt-us* assumed, affected, feigned, pa. pple. of *affectā-re* to aim at: see AFFECT *v.*[1]] a. Of a thing: Assumed unnaturally, forced, strained, stilted. b. Of a person: Assuming artificial airs; = AFFECTED I. 4, 6.

1559 ELYOT *Dict., Accercitum dictum*, an oracion to much affectate or as we saie to farre fet. 1578 N. T. (Genev.) 1 *Cor.* Argt., Puffed vp with vaine glory, and affectate eloquence. 1606 HOLLAND *Suetonius* 18 Affectate forced phrases and curious ynkehorne termes. 1635 J. HAYWARD *Banish'd Virg.* 170, I like not the being an affectate follower of the common stile.

†**Affectate,** *v. Obs.* [f. AFFECTATE *a.*, or L. *affectāt-* ppl. stem of *affectā-re*: see prec.] A more Latinized by-form of AFFECT *v.*[1]

1560 J. DAUS *Sleidane's Comm.* 134 b, He .. maye not affectate rule and gouernment, and playe the tyraunt. 1582a G. MARTIN *Discov.* in *Fulke's Def.* (1843) 202 You affectate to thrust the word 'image' into the text, when there is no such thing in the Hebrew or Greek. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Logike* I. iv. 27 The like absurditie would it bee .. to affectate such woordes as were quite worne out at heeles and elbowes long before the nativitie of Geffrey Chawcer. 1595 LODGE *Def. Stage Plays* (1853) 9 What made Austin so much affectate that heavenly fury?

†**Affectated,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] = AFFECTATE, *ppl. a.*, and AFFECTED I. 4.

1580 BARET *Alvearie*, A 194 Much affectated: farre fette .. A stile or oration to much affectated wyth strange words. 1617 J. RIDER Much affectated, *Putidulus* .. A little affectated, *Putidiusculus.*

†**Affectately,** *adv. Obs.* [f. AFFECTATE *a.* + -LY[2].] = Affectedly.

1635 J. HAYWARD *Banish'd Virgin* 136 There was not any species of simplicity that I counterfeited not affectately.

Affectation (æfektā·ʃən). [ad. (directly or through Fr. *affectation*, 16th c. in Litt.) L. *affectātiōn-em* a pursuit after, an aspiring to, f. *affectā-re*: see AFFECT *v.*[1] Sense 6 is a direct adoption of one sense of Fr *affectation*. See AFFECT *v.*[2] 5.]

†1. A striving after, aiming at; a desire to obtain, earnest pursuit. Const. *of. Obs.*

1549 SIR W. PAGET in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1816) II. 295 His opinion to be good to the poor, and affectation of the good word of the commons. 1608-11 BP. HALL *Medit.* (1627) III. 95 To be caried away with an affectation of fame is so vaine and absurd. 1617 J. RIDER, Affectation, a curious desire of a thing which nature has not given, *Affectatio.* 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 293 Pretended sedition and affectation of the crown. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 6 ¶ 4 The Affectation of being Gay and in Fashion, has very nearly eaten up our Good Sense and our Religion.

†2. Inclination towards, affection, liking, fondness (*of*). *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 390 No conscience of religion can avert the monstrous love of delights from the affectation of men. 1641 LD. BROOKE *Disc. Nat. Episc.* I. ii. 4 If a Minister once come to lose the heart and affectations of his people. 1795 GIBBON *Autobiogr.* in *Misc. Wks.* (1814) I. 115 Nor was I displeased at her preference and affectation of the manners, the language, and the literature of France.

3. A displayed or ostentatious fondness for; studied display *of.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr.* 371 Affectation of eloquence. 1600 B. JONSON *Cynthia Rev.* v. i. 6 The affectation Of an enforc'd, and form'd austeritie. 1686 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 395 Affectation of an ancient line. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxv. 80 It was not an affectation of showing my reading. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. ii. (Routl.) 29 His dress .. was rich and elegant, but without any affectation of ornament. 1861 T. WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xiv. 60 This affectation of Latin reached its greatest height in .. the reign of James I.

4. Artificial or non-natural assumption of behaviour; artificiality (of manner); putting on of airs.

1593 NASHE *Christ's Teares* 2 a, The superfluous affectation of my prophane puft vp phrase. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry Wives* I. i. 152 What phrase is this, He heares with eare? Why, it is affectations. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (1869) 63 Hee must abhorre all affectations, all forced postures and complements. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xxii. 616 His simplicity was not exempt from affectation. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* I. 10 The essence of affectation is that it be assumed. 1872 BLACK *Adv. of Phaeton* iii. 29 Her pretty affectations of petulance.

5. As that which is artificial is often unreal, this passes imperceptibly into, Unreal assumption; hollow or false display; simulation, pretence.

1581 SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* (1622) 527 That hony-flowing matron Eloquence, apparelled, or rather disguised in a curtisan-like painted affectation. 1625 BACON *Ess.* xxxviii. (1862) 160 A Mans Nature is best perceived in Privatenesse, for there is no Affectation. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 20 ¶ 1 Affectation, or a perpetual disguise of the real character by fictitious appearances. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 191 Their profession .. becomes an empty affectation. 1873 BUCKLE *Civilis.* III. v. 321 Some people affect to carry on trade for the good of others; but this is mere affectation.

†6. Special application, destination, or attribution. *Obs. rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Nantissement* .. a publicke, or legall affectation, fastening, appointing, or pointing out of one thing for the securitie or indemnitie of another.

Affectationist (æfektā·ʃənist). [f. prec. + -IST.] One who indulges in affectation or artificiality.

1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 177 'Adamantiferous,' etymologically correct, would never answer; but all except pedants or affectationists would be satisfied with 'diamond-producing.'

†**Affecta·tious,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. Of the nature of affectation. (In the quotation read instead of *affectations* in Shaks. *Merry Wives* I. i. 152.)

1687 M. CLIFFORD *Notes on Dryden* iii. 12 For to me, as Parson Hugh says in Shakespear, they seemed Lunacies, it is mad as a mad Dog, it is affectatious.

†**Affectator.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *affectātor* n. of agent f. *affectāre*: see AFFECT *v.*[1]] = AFFECTER.

1610 HEALEY tr. *Vives on St. Aug. City of God* 318 Hee was an affectator of glory. 1733 BAILEY tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* (1877) 79 (D.) Those affectators of variety seem equally ridiculous.

Affected (ăfe·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. AFFECT + -ED. Really consists of *three* words: 1. pa. pple. of AFFECT *v.*[1] = earlier *affectate*; 2. adj. f. AFFECT *sb.* + -ED; 3. pa. pple. of AFFECT *v.*[2]. To some extent the senses are confused, through the formal identity of the words.]

I. Pa. pple. of AFFECT *v.*[1], = earlier AFFECTATE.

†1. Sought after, aimed at, desired. *Obs.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* v. xc, Twixt Yorke, and the affected sov'raignty. 1602a CAREW *Cornw.* 14 b, With other lesse beneficiall and affected commodities. 1608 BP. HALL *Epistles* I. iii, It is at once had and affected. 1649 MILTON *Eikonokl.* Pref. (1847) 274/1 A work assigned rather than by me chosen or affected.

†2. Fondly held, cherished; entertained of choice, intentional. *Obs.*

1589 T. B. tr. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* 150 Man having by nature imprinted in his soule an affected and earnest inclination to his soveraigne good. 1623 W. LISLE tr. *Sax. Treat. on O. & N. T.* Pref. 13 Grosse, wilfull, and affected ignorance. 1640 *Prerog. Parl.* in *Sel. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 241 Make the world know, that his cruelty was not affected. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 171 Their Love and Preference of Darkness is more affected and obstinate.

†3. Loved, beloved. *Obs.*

1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII. 318 In all the desperate hours Of his affected Hercules. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* (1629) 78 They should live with Powhatan as his chiefe affected. 1626 W. SANDYS *Ovid's Metam.* 216 Her speare .. Kist his affected lips without a wound. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* viii. (1867) 190 Some sacrifice the reverence to this admired preacher, and others almost adore that affected pastor. 1654 GAYTON *Festiv. Notes* IV. ii. 183 His love to his affected, though some 106 years posthumus Kinsman.

4. Assumed or displayed artificially; put on for effect; non-natural, artificial, stilted, 'got up.'

1594 C[AREW] *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 136 To haue a readie tongue of his own, and not affected, choice words. 1642 MILTON *Militia* A 4, I have not used any affected style. 1678 ROCHESTER in *Shaksp. Cent. Praise* 364 But does not Dryden find .. Shake-spear's stile Stiff and affected? 1723 J. SHEFFIELD (D. of Buckhm.) *Wks.* 1753 I. 52 An air affected, and a haughty mien; Something that seems to say, I would be seen. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 645 His diction, affected and florid, but often singularly beautiful and melodious, fascinated many young enthusiasts.

5. Assumed falsely or in outward semblance merely; pretended, simulated.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* g i a, Those Lines must be visible, no affected ones, nor small as a haire. 1679 SHEFFIELD & DRYDEN *Ess. on Sat.* 67 Dissembling still in either place, Affected humour, or a painted face. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 11 Without any of the heir's affected grief or secret exultation. 1850 LYNCH *Theoph. Trinal* v. 85 This their dull sadness .. is affected and heartless. 1879 M'CARTHY *Hist. own Times* I. 30 His real or affected levity gave way to a genuine and lasting desire to make her life happy.

6. Of persons: Full of affectation; non-natural or artificial in manner, pretentious, assuming airs. (An extension of 4; not directly from pa. pple.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 15 He is too picked, too spruce, too affected, too odde. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury Fair* I. i. 122 Conceited affected Jades. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* II. i. 440 Each affected She that tells my story. 1735 POPE *Hor. Ep.* II. i. 105 Damn all Shakespear, like th' affected Fool. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Journ.* I. 157 She seemed to be her actual self, and nothing affected or made up.

II. = earlier AFFECT *ppl. a.*, L. *affectus.* [whence formed by distinctive ppl. ending -ED; or from AFFECT *sb.* + -ED[2], as in *mind-ed, will-ed*, etc.]

1. Having an affection (formerly *affect*), disposition, or inclination of any kind; disposed, inclined.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinsh.* III. 372/2 That will judge to the contrarie, unless he be parciallie affected. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. ii. 12 Let him make choise of the armes .. whereunto he findeth himselfe most affected and fit. 1611 COTGR., *Addonné*, given, bent, affected, addicted, inclined. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* xiv. 5 And asked how the Iewes stood affected. 1682 HEWER in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 144 Variously discoursed of as people were affected and inclined. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 151 How stands the country affected towards you? *c* 1815 MISS AUSTEN *Persuas.* (1833) II. ix. 390 You might, some time or other, be differently affected towards him.

b. Usually with the direction of the affection or disposition indicated by *well, ill*, etc. Well- or ill-disposed, or -conditioned (mentally).

1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 136/1 If anie good men were well affected or minded toward religion. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. i. 100 No maruaile then, though he were ill affected. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xiv. 2 Made their mindes euill affected against the brethren. 1647 SPRIGG *Ang. Rediv.* IV. ix. (1854) 315 Many well affected citizens also went forth. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Rebell.* II. vi. 90 The Major part .. being cordially Affected to the Government. 1832 LYTTON *Eug. Aram* ix. 60 You are an honest man, and well affected to our family.

†2. *esp.* Having a favourable affection or inclination; favourably disposed or inclined; attached, partial (*to*). *Obs.*, but cf. *dis-affected.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* II. 557 On to his sone affectit so wes he. 1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 136/2 Ethelstan .. was so affected towards Odo. 1584 A. MUNDAY (*title*) A Watchwoord to Englande .. Written by a faithfull affected Freend to his Country. 1618 *Shoemaker's Holiday* i. (1862) 6, I hear my cousin Lacy Is much affected to your daughter Rose. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 93 The men are much affected to hunting. 1690 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 319 On suspicion of being affected to King James.

†3. Of bodily disposition or tendency: -conditioned; -disposed. *Ill-affected* = indisposed. *Obs.*

1586 T. B. tr. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* II. (1594) 139 When the bodie is well affected. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 104 When you do perceive your Hawke to be ill affected in that place.

III. Pa. pple. of AFFECT *v.*[2] = L. *affectus.* Apparently first = 'laid hold of' by a disease (L. *affectus morbo*), and so apparently connected with II. 3, above; then extended to what lays hold of, touches, or moves the mind or feelings, or moves physically.

1. Laid hold of (by a disease), under the influence of; attacked, seized, afflicted; tainted, distempered, diseased. Const. *with.*

a 1619 DONNE *Biathan.* 63 To confesse, that those times were affected with a disease of this naturall desire of such a death. 1633 T. N[EWTON] *Lemnie's Touchst. Complex.* 120 The body is mutually affected, and alike distempered. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Affection*, The sick are frequently mistaken as to the place affected. 1806 T. PAINE *Yellow Fever* in *Misc. Wks.* II. 180 Of the same extent as the affected part of a city. 1857 T. WATSON *Lect. Physic* xxviii. (ed. 4) 502 To conclude that the side towards which the mouth was drawn was the affected side. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 26 May, The accused was mentally affected, her father and three of her aunts having all been insane. 1868 *Public Opin.* 2 May 460/1 On examination of the affected region with the hand.

†b. *fig.* Seized or possessed. *Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (1636) G b, Lest being affected with barbarisme, they be also infected with their vncleane conuersation. 1656 N. BERNARD *Life of Ussher* 28 He was so affected with chronology and antiquity.

†2. Mentally influenced, moved, impressed; interested or taken up. Const. *with. Obs.*

1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* Ded., Such as are only affected with jigs and ribaldry. 1673 *True Worship of God* 64 If Pulpit Discourses were not so frequent, people would be more affected with them. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 173 The imagination and passions are little or nothing affected.

3. Moved, influenced, or touched in the feelings; usually to sympathy, sorrow, or sadness. Const. *by* (*with* obs.).

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 32 Hee is more affected with the recovering of that one sheepe .. than with the safety of

the rest. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 187 ¶ 2 Ajut was so much affected by the fondness of her lover. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 53 Deeply affected by his own reproaches. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. i. (Routl.) 9 They were deeply affected, and not a dry eye was to be seen in the assembly.

4. Moved, influenced, acted upon, physically or materially. Const. *by* (*with* obs.).

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. § 1. 30 The Vibrations.. may be affected with four sorts of Differences. 1762 DUNN in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 468 Trees and bushments of equal magnitude at other times, but in their affected state as much larger. 1783 GEORGE III in Dk. of Buckingham's *Crt. Geo. III*, II. 219 Preventing the public finances from being materially affected. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iv. 71 The latter strata, affected.. by a slaty cleavage. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 188 The water is affected even more than the land.

†**5.** *Math.* Compounded; = AFFECTED, the special form now restricted to this sense. *Obs.*

1717 B. TAYLOR *Extr. of Roots* in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 610 Method of extracting the Roots of affected Equations. 1802 WOODHOUSE *ibid.* XCII. 115 The terms affected with x^n.

†**b.** *by extension. Obs.*

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 276 He had his proper name affected with the agnominal addition of Parresiastes.

6. Specially applied; appointed, assigned, allotted; attributed. (Cf. Fr. *affecté* and AFFECT *v.*[2] 5.)

1611 COTGR., *Nanti*.. affected unto; fastened or tied on; appointed, or pointed out for; or to whom a thing is affected; on whom it is fastened; for whom it is appointed. 1850 THACKERAY *Penden.* xxii. (1863) 181 A female servant.. affected to his private use. 1871 *Daily News* (*Let. fr. Paris*) 21 Jan., Horses.. affected to military purposes.

Affectedly (ăfe·ktĕdli), *adv.* [f. AFFECTED *a.* I. + -LY[2].] In an affected manner; with affectation or affection.

†**1.** With aim or desire, with true intent; intentionally, sincerely, earnestly.

1596 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. (355 *note*) Simple, well-meaning, standing still affectedly on telling truth. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* lxxviii. 161 One not hasty to pursue the new fashion, nor yet affectedly true to his old round breeches. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* (1727) I. iv. x. § 10. 293, I have affectedly made use of this measure.. because I think it would be of general convenience. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. Ded. 26 [He] goes affectedly out of his way to do it.

†**2.** With favourable affection; affectionately, lovingly. *Obs.*

1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* IV. iv. 123 Methinkes she's very affectedly enclin'd To young Sebastian's company o' late.

3. With affectation or studied art; artificially, fancifully. (Opposed to *simply* or *naturally*.)

1617 HOLYOKE *Dict. Etym.* II. *Affectatè*.. affectedly, with overmuch curiosity. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 359 Some.. have beene so affectedly vaine as to counterfeit Immortality. 1673 *Ladies Calling* I. i. § 14 Their gesture, their language, nay sometimes their habit too being affectedly masculine. 1787 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* xii. 198 His philosophical notions are.. affectedly mysterious and obscure. 1838 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. vi. § 16. 369 If 'Gospel light,' as Gray has rather affectedly expressed it, had not 'flashed from Boleyn's eyes.' 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 683 The person affectedly described as 'Lupus' is really Archbishop Wulfstan.

4. With studied simulation; with appearance rather than reality; pretendingly, hypocritically.

1656 DU GARD *Lat. Unlocked* § 674. 207 Do nothing affectedly, dissemblingly, appearingly for fashions sake. 1795 T. HURLSTONE *Crotchet Lodge* 41, *Miss Crotchet.* O, dear Doctor [turning from him affectedly]. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV* II. 336 Terrified at a tumult, that he had at first affectedly despised. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 35 An affectedly sympathising voice, like an undertaker's at a funeral.

Affectedness (ăfe·ktĕdnĕs). [f. AFFECTED *a.* I. + -NESS.] 'The quality of being affected or of making false appearances.' J.; = AFFECTATION.

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* xvii. 23 Neither do I do it out of any affectedness to contradict D. Deane's judgement. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 100 There is a repulsive affectedness in this.

Affecter (ăfe·ktəɹ). Also 7–8 affector. [f. AFFECT *v.*[1] + -ER.]

†**1.** One who has an affection for, a lover. *Obs.*

1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 16 b, I think they were deceyved (as affectoures are accustomed). 1590 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, Madam, your father, and the Arabian King The first affecter of your excellence, Come now. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* (1682) II. 178 Famous for Government, affectors of Freedom. 1638 VENNER *Tobacco* (1650) 404 These idle affectors of Tobacco.

2. A professed adherent or practiser (*of* anything); an ostentatious or pretentious user, possessor, or professor.

1580 *2nd & 3rd Blast* (1869) 100 A great affecter of that vaine Art of plaie making. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xlii. 93 A great affecter of wits and such prettinesses. 1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 87/2 Vain affecters of Words, ignorant of those things which they professed. 1723 BLACKALL *Wks.* I. 499 Our Saviour was no Affecter of Novelty in Devotion. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 20 ¶ 14 The affector of great excellencies. 1830 COLERIDGE *Ch. & St.* 168 There are few [charges], if any, that I should be more anxious to avoid than that of being an affecter of paradoxes.

†**3.** *absol.* An affected person. *Obs.*

1607 P.C. tr. *H. Stephen's World of Wonders* 238 Neither can these fine finicall affecters alleadge the Italian tongue.. to warrant their pronunciation. 1611 COTGR., *Affectateur*, an affector; one that (curiously) imitates a fashion, or takes on him a habit, which either becomes or befits him not.

Affectibility (ăfe·ktĭbi·lĭti). [f. AFFECTIBLE: see -BILITY.] The quality or state of being affectible.

1847 in CRAIG.

Affectible (ăfe·ktĭb'l), *a. rare.* [f. L. *affect-* ppl. stem of L. *affic-ĕre* (see AFFECT *v.*[2]) + -IBLE, as if ad. L. **affectibilis*.] Capable of being affected.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Notes Theol.* (1853) 2 That He could not lay aside the absolute, and, by union with the creaturely, become affectible.

Affecting (ăfe·ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AFFECT *v.* + -ING[1].] The process of the vbs. AFFECT in various senses; now mostly gerundial.

1. Aiming at, showing fondness for, ostentatiously displaying, pretending.

1564 HAWARD *Eutrop.* To Reader 7 The affectynge and desyre of the attaynynge of the Greeke, Latyne, Italian and other tounges. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Wks.* 1711, 162 If any part of his work distaste the reader, it will be the extreme affecting of policy. *Mod.* The folly of affecting ignorance of what had happened.

2. Assuming artificial airs.

3. Moving of the emotions.

1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 30 Pain and pleasure, in their most simple and natural manner of affecting.

Affecting (ăfe·ktiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. AFFECT *v.* + -ING[2].]

†**1.** (From AFFECT *v.*[1]) Loving, affectionate, solicitous. *Obs.*

1616 SURFLET & MARKH. *Countrey Farme* Ded., Darius in his deepe affecting desire, made choice of many such subiects and Captaines. 1619 HUTTON *Follie's Anat.* (1842) 48 To gratulate their kinde affecting host.

†**2.** (From AFFECT *v.*[1] 5.) Using affectation; affected. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry Wives* II. i. 145, I neuer heard such a drawling-affecting, rogue. 1611 COTGR., *Pinsegreneur d'Amadis*, a Phrasemonger.. affecting speaker.

†**3.** (From AFFECT *v.*[2]) Arresting the mind; impressive. *Obs.*

1665 J. SPENCER *Proph.* 101 When we suddainly awake out of some very affecting dream. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 12 How much more serious and affecting is the case of a superior judge. 1779 JOHNSON *Milton* 154 Epick poetry.. relates some great event in the most affecting manner.

4. Acting upon the emotions; moving, touching; thrilling; pathetic.

1720 ROWE *Ulysses* II. i. 46 Oh Nature, how affecting are thy Sorrows! 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 231 Beauty in distress is much the most affecting beauty. 1790 *Cook's Voy.* III. VI. 2239 On hearing the recital of his affecting catastrophe. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. i. (Routl.) 9 Even the most stoical, was touched by this affecting scene.

†**5.** Having a physical influence. *Obs.*

1794 S. WILLIAMS *Hist. Vermont* 46 Nor is the cold so affecting to the human body.

Affectingly (ăfe·ktiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an affecting manner; touchingly, pathetically.

1788 LORD SYDNEY in Dk. of Buckingham's *Crt. Geo. III* (1853) I. 438 Attention.. of the value of which he has shewn himself affectingly sensible. 1841 SPALDING *Italy* II. 27 Prefatory verses, which contain an affectingly humble self-review. 1871 *Athen.* 8 Apr. 423 It is when he has warmed to his work.. that his words read the most affectingly.

Affection (ăfe·kʃən), *sb.* Forms: 3 affectiun, 4–5 affectioun, affeccyone, affeccoun, affeccioun, affecsioun, 5–6 affectione, 6– affection. [a. Fr. *affection*, an early ad. L. *affectiōn-em* disposition, inclination, fondness, f. *affic-ĕre*: see AFFECT *v.*[2]]

I. *Generally* and *literally*.

1. The action of affecting, acting upon, or influencing; or (when viewed passively) the fact of being affected.

1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 134/2 Whether the same affection hapneth to any one, and to him that is next him from white, neither is he able to say. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 28 There is no difference in the manner of their being affected, nor in the causes of the affection. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 11 The reciprocal affection of those bodies. 1846 MILL *Logic* I. iii. § 4 (1868) 57 Besides the affection of our bodily organs from without. 1879 CARPENTER *Ment. Physiol.* I. v. 186 The spots of the retina by the affection of which they are produced.

II. Of the mind.

2. An affecting or moving of the mind in any way; a mental state brought about by any influence; an emotion or feeling.

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 288 Þreo degrez beoð þerinne [in carnal desire] þe uorme is cogitaciun: þe oðer is affectiun: þe þridde is kunsence. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. G. Wom.* 1518 Withouten any other affeccioun Of love, or any other ymaginacioun. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 146 A man.. is subiecte to inmeasurable affections. 1625 tr. *Gonsalvius's Sp. Inquis.* 1 Accompany the outward motions of the players, with some inward affection. 1723 BLACKALL *Wks.* I. 70 Mercy.. is an affection of the Mind. 1764 REID *Inq. Hum. Mind* ii. § 9. 112 The smell of a rose is a certain affection or feeling of the mind 1878 HOPPS *Rel. & Mor. Lect.* xvii. 53 It is simply impossible to reveal anything to a human being except through his reason, his conscience, or his affections.

b. The representation of feeling or emotion.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (J.) Affection is the lively representation of any passion whatever, as if the figures stood not upon a cloth or board, but as if they were acting upon a stage.

†**3.** *esp.* Feeling as opposed to reason; passion, lust. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. vi. (1495) 53 Affeccions ben foure Joye Hope Drede and Sorowe. 1567 *Triall of Treas.* (1850) 4 Slaues to their lustes and affection. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 34 Most wretched man, That to Affections does the bridle lend! 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* i. 26 For this cause God gaue them vp vnto vile affections. 1643 MILTON *Soveraigne Salve* 25 A will over-ruled by enormous affections or passions. 1681 HOBBES *Rhetor.* i. 1 Anger, Envy, Fear, Pity or other Affections. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 357 Over and above our reason and affections.

†**4.** State of mind generally, mental tendency; disposition. *Obs.* in general sense.

1540 WHITTINTON *Tully's Offyces* III. 125 Suche affection of mynde, that I do no man wronge bycause of my profyte. 1622 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. viii. § 1. 279 Good Affections, which are præparatiues vnto Vertue. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 34 Let the affection be what it will in appearance, if it does not make us shun such objects.

5. *esp.* State of the mind towards a thing; disposition towards, bent, inclination, *penchant. arch.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 162 To þat sollempnite com lordes of renoun, þat weddyng forto se, for grete affectioun. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. G. Wom.* 793 This Tesbe hath so grete affeccioun, And so grete lykynge Piramus to see. *c* 1386 — *Melibeus* 284 Ye have schewed to youre counseilours.. youre affeccioun to Make werre. 1481 CAXTON *Myrrour* I. v. 20 It was all their affeccion, intencion and reson to knowe god. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* x. 83 The inglismen exponis the prophesye of merlyne to there auen affectione. 1561 T. N[ORTON] tr. *Calvin's Instit.* II. 125 Where anger or hatred is, there is an affection to hurt. 1604 ROWLANDS *Looke to it* 10 Lawyers that wrest the Law to your affection. 1625 BACON *Ess.* vii. (1862) 25 If the Affection or Aptnesse of the Children, be Extraordinary, then it is good, not to crosse it. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* Ep. Ded. 2 A few good reaches and affections after holinesse are not enough for us. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Critic.* (1833) 483 Affection, signifying a settled bent of the mind toward a particular being or thing. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. 69 The two desires.. are in fact bound up with each other in one affection, and make but one affection between them.

6. Good disposition towards, goodwill, kind feeling, love, fondness, loving attachment.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* xiv. 37 Nychanore.. that for affeccioun, *or lone*, was clepid fadre of Jewis. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. G. Wom.* 1421 Made he to Jason Gret chiere of love & of affeccioun. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Affeccyon, or hertyly wellwyllynge, *Affectio.* 1488 CAXTON *Chastysing of Goddes Chyldern* xxiii. 61 Affeccion is a wyllull bowyng or enclinyng of a mannys hert with loue to a nother man. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 175, *Cl.* How know you he loues her? *John.* I heard him sweare his affection. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 6 The Church of Rome would seeme at the length to beare a motherly affection towards her children. 1698 J. NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 289 To love one another, with the most Heroic and Divine Affection. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX. v. (1840) 135 We are no sooner in love than it becomes our principal care to engage the affection of the object beloved. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Felix H.* 22 Affection and satisfied pride would again warm her later years.

b. *esp.* in *pl.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 112 Did you.. Subdue, and poyson this yong Maides affections? 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journey* (1778) II. 26, I never had my affections more tenderly awakened. 1851 CHALMERS *Let.* in *Life* (1815) II. 11 Give my kindest affections to my father, mother, and family. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. ii. (Routl.) 19 In the society of one who was now the chief object of his affections.

†**7.** Feeling against, animosity. *Obs.*

1485 CAXTON *Chas. the Gt.* 44 And he cometh rennyng agenst me wyth affectyon mortal. 1589 BP. COOPER *Admon.* 22, I heare some crie out with earnest affection against me. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 164 They uttered their old spiteful affection towards vs.

†**8.** Biased feeling, partiality. *Obs.*

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. to Scottes* 227 Weigh the querell indifferently, and without affeccion. 1559 KENNEDY in *Misc. Wodr. Soc.* (1844) 271 The anceant fatheris.. without affectioun schaws truelie thair iugement. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccles. Hist.* (1619) 452 Very partiall.. and led very much with affection.

III. Of the body.

9. A bodily state due to any influence.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 A iii, Euery vlcere is eyther symple and alone without other dysposytyon or affectyon begynnynge with it. *c* 1660 SOUTH *Serm.* Prov. iii. 17 (1715) I. 3 To place Men with the furious Affections of Hunger and Thirst in the very Bosom of Plenty. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 59 Why certain affections of the body produce such a distinct emotion of mind.

10. *esp.* An abnormal state of body; malady, disease.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 G ij, In all suche affections behoueth purgacyons. 1633 T. N[EWTON] tr. *Lemnie's Touchst. Complex.* 4 Throwne into sundry diseases and innumerable affections. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 198 Affections both of Lungs and weazon. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 157, I mean here only to advert to those rheumatic affections. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* VII. iii. 342 Died, sir, suddenly, last night. It was an affection of the heart.

IV. Of substances or essences.

11. A temporary or non-essential state, condition, or relation of anything; a mode of being.

1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* 32 The coldenesse or other affection of the Aire about it. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 35 The spirits walke.. freely exempt from the affection of time, place, and motion. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 99 Motion, which is an all-reaching affection or belonger to each bit of the world. 1677 GALE *Ct. of Gentiles* II. IV. Proem. 7 The affections of propositions are either absolute or relate: absolute affections are quantitie and qualitie. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The generality of Peripatetics divide Affections into internal; as motion, and finiteness: and external, as place, and time. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Huttonian Theory* 337 To be veined or not veined, is an affection of granite, that seems.. accidental. 1842 W. GROVE *Correl. Phys. Forces* (1867) 106 Electricity is that affection of matter or mode of force which most distinctly and beautifully brings into relation other modes of force.

12. Hence, A property, quality, or attribute.

1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 225 There remaineth yet

one generall and common affection scattered throughout the whole Law .. which we call an Action. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 3 The affections of Tropes .. are such qualities as may put ornament upon any of the forementioned Tropes. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* I. 504 Holiness and catholicism are but affections of this Church. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 153 It fares with tenses as with other affections of speech. 1820 MAIR *Tyro's Dict.* (ed. 10) 389 *Attributum*, an affection, an attribute. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* i. 20 Thought is merely an affection of perishable matter.

V. From AFFECT *v.*[1], confused with AFFECT *v.*[2]

†**13.** The act of affecting or assuming artificially; = AFFECTATION. *Obs.*

1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 171/2 He .. dooth answer againe, by cauilling sophistication, & by meere affection. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 407 Taffata phrases, silken tearmes precise, Three-pil'd Hyperboles, spruce affection. 1603 *Hist. Eng.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 415, I dislike affection of foreign and new-coined words, when we have good and sufficient store of our own. 1631 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 2/2 Affection in this, as in every other thing, is both tedious & ridiculous. 1686 in *Misc. Curiosa* (1708) III. 230 A most inconvenient affection of Monasyllabical Words. 1776 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scandal* I. i, With the very gross affection of good nature.

Affection (ăfe·kʃən), *v.* [a. Fr. *affectionne-r*, f. *affection*. Cf. *love*, to *love*; *honour*, to *honour*.] To have affection for; to like, love.

1584 *Copie of a Leter* 31 A goodlie Gentlewoman, whom the Earle affectioned much. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry Wives* I. i. 234 Can you affection the 'o-man .. can you carry your good wil to ye maid? 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v. (1798) 79, I do not think my lady Isabella ever much affectioned my young lord, your son. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* viii. 207 Malvolio .. is the only person in the play who does not affection the gay and sweet-spirited jester. 1880 *Cornh. Mag.* XLII. 659 Those underground regions he affectioned.

Affectional (ăfe·kʃənăl), *a.* [f. AFFECTION *sb.* + -AL[1]. Cf. *rational*.] Of or pertaining to the affections; having affections.

1859 T. PARKER *Exper. as Minister* 112 The leading Reformers are men of large intellect, of profound morality, earnest, affectional men. 1862 F. HALL *Refut. Hindu Philos.* 228 Affectional cognition is a property of the mind. 1864 E. SARGENT *Peculiar* I. 65 The affectional part of his nature was touched.

†**Affe·ctionally,** *adv. Obs.* (in quotation *effectionally*.) Affectionately; earnestly.

a 1657 BALFOUR *Ann. Scot.* (1824) II. 83 That he effectionally deall with the Frenche Kinge, that the Scotts merchants trading in France .. may haue free trade.

Affectionate (ăfe·kʃənĕt), *a.*, formerly also *pple.* [Latinized adaptation of Fr. *affectionné* pple. and adj., on analogy of *orné, ornate, déterminé, determinate*, etc. See -ATE[2]. Parallel forms are AFFECTION -ED with the Eng. ppl. ending, and AFFECTIONATED with that ending added, as in *nominate, nominated, separate, separated*.]

†**I.** = Pa. pple. of AFFECTION *v.* Cf. Fr. *affectionné*. Held in affection, beloved. *Obs. rare.*

1494 FABYAN VII. 675 (1811) Another of the affeccionat seruantes of kyng Lowys .. and thus two of the derest beloued seruantes.

II. *adj.* Possessed of affection. Cf. AFFECTIONED.

†**1.** Mentally affected, disposed, inclined. *Obs.*

1533 MORE *Answ. to Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1557, 1053/2 Heare howe Christes audience .. wer affeccionate to this euerlasting lively bred. *a* 1535 — *Wks.* 584 (R.) The wille as it happeth .. at the time to be well or euill affectionate. 1540 WHITTINTON *Tully's Offyces* III. 121 If we shall be so affectionate that euery man shall spoyle and robbe .. an other man. 1657 *Penit. Conf.* ix. 282 Thus stood St. Paul affectionate unto the Corinthians.

†**2.** Unduly affected, biased, prejudiced, partial. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 328/2 Upright, indifferent bytwene party and party, and not affectionate. 1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* 865 b, Judges not indifferent but very much affectionate against me. 1589 BP. COOPER *Admon.* 129 It is but an affectionate iudgement of some, when they impute the onelie cause to be in bishops. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xliv. 358 Subiect to the censures of euery affectionate and malignant reporter.

†**3.** Passionate, wilful, self-willed, headstrong, obstinate. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL tr. *Erasm. Apophth.* (1874) 35 Affeccionate appetites, perturbyng and corruptyng, the tranquilitee of the mynde. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 774 He .. was not pityfull, and stode affectionate in his owne opinion. 1554 KNOX *Faythfull Admon.* E iv, The vsurped gouernment of an affectionate woman is a rage without reason. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI. ii. 583/3 The inconsiderate wils of rash affectionate souldiours. 1726 PENN *Tracts* in *Wks.* I. 478 The affectionate Passions, and voluntary Humilities, of a Sort of People, whose Judgment goes always in the rear of their Affections.

†**4.** Eager, ambitious, earnest. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Zelatore*, a iealous affectionate man. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 2 (1873) I am .. zealous and affectionate to recede as little from antiquity. 1654 MARVELL *Corr.* Let. 2 Wks. 1875 II. 12, I have an affectionate curiosity to know. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 424 No Man is more affectionate in pressing a good Life than this Apostle. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 87 ¶ 5 Their labours, however zealous or affectionate, are frequently useless.

†**5.** Well affected, kindly inclined, favourable (*to* a proposal or thing). *Obs.*

1543 *State Pap. Hen. VIII*, I. 754, I am thought affectionate to these parties here. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 50 They being affectionate unto the quarrell of Britaine. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. vi. 104 The Trained Bands were .. so affectionate to that cause. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xv. 370 Tournay .. containing above sixty thousand inhabitants who were affectionate to the French government.

b. quasi-*sb.* A well-affected person, a favourer. *rare.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* lvi. 122 Men esteem him for this a zealous affectionate, but they mistake him many times, for he does it but to be esteemed so.

6. Of persons, animals: Having warm regard or love, loving, fond, tenderly-disposed.

1586 JAMES VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 224 III. 22 Youre most loving and affectionat brother and Cousin James R. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* Ded. 1 This generall ioy of affectionate and loyall subiects. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 276 Your (Wife, so I would say,) affectionate Seruant. Gonerill. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. 154 Your subjects .. are affectionate enough to separate your person from your government. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* viii. Wks. IX. 76 A gentle heart, a soul affectionate, A joyous spirit fill'd with generous thoughts. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* vi. 119 An affectionate-hearted creature.

6. Of things: Expressing or indicating love or affection; tender.

a 1586 SIDNEY (T.) Beholding this picture I know not with how affectionate countenance, but, I am sure, with a most affectionate mind. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 144 To present his affectionate Commendations unto her Majestie. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 158 The affectionate carriage of this poor woman to her infant. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 236 The French and Italians make use of these affectionate diminutives even more than we. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. iv. 74 Philip, taking an affectionate farewell .. took the road to Dover. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. lxii. 238 Babli, by which affectionate-sounding diminutive is meant, etc.

†**Affe·ctionate,** *v. Obs.* [f. AFFECTIONATE *a.*, or latinized adaptation of Fr. *affectionn-er* on analogy of *terminer, terminate, élever, elevate*, etc. Cf. AFFECTION *v.*, the direct adoption of the Fr. word.]

1. To have affection for, to regard with affection.

c 1590 GREENE *Friar Bacon* (1630) 42, I will reply, which or to whom my selfe affectionates. 1593 *Tell-trothe's N. Yr's. Gift* 30 If mens love be simplie good, women cannot but affectionate them. 1615 HEYWOOD *Foure Prentises* I. 223 Whom .. I do more affectionate. 1654 USSHER *Ann.* VII. (1658) 815 Honouring him that was dead, and greatly affectionating the widow Agrippina.

2. *refl.* [after Fr. *s'affectionner à = s'attacher*.] To attach onself.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. iv, Those who affectionate themselves to Monkies, and little Dogges. 1620 SHELTON *Quixote* IV. xix. 153 He saw me, courted me, I gave ear to him, and .. I affectionated myself to him.

†**Affe·ctionated,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED; or rather f. AFFECTIONATE *a.* after the appearance of the vb. By-form of AFFECTIONATE; cf. AFFECTIONED.]

1. Inclined or disposed; with *to, unto*, favourably inclined, tenderly disposed, attached.

1578 FLORIO *Firste Frutes* Ep. Ded., Your Honours .. well favouring and affectionated mind, both vnto me, and all other. 1620 SHELTON *Quixote* III. xviii. 119, I am somewhat affectionated to Poesy and to read good Poets. 1651 J. ROCKET *Chr. Subj.* (1658) iii. 21 Hee delights to see you .. so graciously affectionated as to pray for them. 1722 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 679 No sort of persons were more entirely affectionated to his Majesty's government and family.

2. Unduly inclined or biased; swayed by affection; partial.

1586 J. HOOKER *Giraldus's Hist. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 134/2 In deciding of all matters he was vpright and iust, being not affectionated nor .. corrupted for anie mans pleasure. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 309/1 Without reproch of being affectionated or corrupted.

3. = AFFECTIONATE 5, 6.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 19 If he did but only repeate the lamentable, and truely affectionated speeches. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* (1629) 142 A vigilant and faithfull counceller, as hee is an affectionated brother. 1631 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 156 By her Majesty's most affectionated and bound in all humble Duty, W. H.

Affectionately (ăfe·kʃənĕtli), *adv.* [f. AFFECTIONATE *a.* + -LY[2].] In an affectionate manner.

†**1.** With strong inclination; eagerly, zealously, earnestly. *Obs.*

1588 W. AVERELL *Combat of Contrar.* B, Their beholders .. while they affectionatlie gaze on their painted pride, doe lose the reason of men and become like stones. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XV. iii. 32 A man at all times affectionately given [*avidum*] to entertain the worst matters. 1723 BLACKALL *Wks.* I. 487, I can see no Reason why we may not as well use the Lord's Prayer (provided that we do it devoutly and affectionately) twice, thrice or oftener.

†**2.** With a biased or partizan spirit; partially, interestedly. *Obs.*

1610 CARLETON *Jurisd.* 14 Persecution began against them, that were called Albingenses: whose opinions are made hainous by some that write affectionately.

3. With favourable disposition, kindly, lovingly, fondly.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. i. 74 My lord Pandarus: honey-sweet lord .. commends himselfe most affectionately to you. 1611 BIBLE *1 Thess.* ii. 8 Being affectionately desirous of you, we were willing to haue imparted vnto you. [WYCLIF We desiryng 30u with greet loue.] 1650 FULLER *Pisgah Sight* II. xii. 247 Strange, that strangers .. should so affectionately bemoan the death of a man no whit related unto them. 1814 WORDSWORTH *Excursion* v. 101 As a king Is styled, when most affectionately praised, The father of his people. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* IV. xvi. 199 Mrs. Riccabocca took her husband's proffered hand affectionately.

Affectionateness (ăfe·kʃənĕtnĕs). [f. AFFECTIONATE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being affectionate; passing from a. Earnestness, heartiness (in earlier use), to b. Kindness, loving disposition, fondness (in later use).

1669 HONYMAN *Surv. Naphtali* II. 244 Persons not equally allowed by Christ to be in the ministry, may be equal in the manner of their utterance, seeming affectionateness .. earnest manner of application. 1740-87 *Lett. Miss Talbot, etc.* (1808) 283 A fair-dealing kind of affectionateness, ready to encourage and acknowledge its liking of all amiable people. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Our Village* II. (1863) 453 The generosity and affectionateness of the motive. 1827 HARE *Guesses at Truth* (1859) 515 The strong affectionateness of womanhood. 1858 THACKERAY *Virginians* ii. 19 The affectionateness of the present greeting. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ix. 201 The affectionateness of beseeching looks and supplicating voices.

Affectioned (ăfe·kʃənd), *ppl. a.* [f. AFFECTION *sb.* + -ED[2]; probably imitated from Fr. *affectionné*. See also AFFECTIONATE *a.*, a latinized form of the same word; and cf. the senses of both.]

1. Disposed, inclined (in any way). *arch.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 29 Reasons which may seem sufficient to any indifferent affectioned man. 1561 T. N[ORTON] tr. *Calvin's Institt.* II. 109 So affectioned and minded by the direction of the spirit that they desire to obey God. *a* 1581 CAMPIAN *Hist. Irel.* XI. ix. 110 They sate upon him diversely affectioned. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* xii. 10 Bee kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly loue. 1631 B. WEBBE *Quietnesse* (1657) 107 To be affectioned to love one another. 1881 N. T. (Revised) *Rom.* xii. 10 Be tenderly affectioned one to another.

†**2.** Swayed by the affections; biased, partial. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 166 Such manner of forraine and coulored talke to make the iudges affectioned.

†**3.** Passionate, wilful; self-willed, obstinate. *Obs.*

1582 BENTLEY *Monum. Matrones* II. 177 No teares can staie him from his affectioned tyrannie. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 160 An affection'd Asse, that cons State without booke, and vtters it by great swarths.

†**4.** Eager, ambitious; zealous. *Obs.*

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* G vij b, Those fathers that ar so extremly affectioned, to haue theyr chyldren to begynne as olde men. 1567 in Strype's *Ann. Ref.* I. (1709) 503 To destroye all suche as be affectioned, or make claime to the same kingdome. 1623 HART *Arraign of Urines* Ded., Great Princes have beene affectioned favourers of Physicke and Physitians.

†**5.** Well affected, kindly disposed. *Obs.*

1539 BIBLE ('Great') *1 Thess.* ii. 8 As a norsse cheryssheth her chyldren, so were we affeccyoned towarde you. 1601 W. T. tr. *Ld. Remy's Civ. Consid.* 7 His citizens, being inclined and affectioned to the French, were much displeased. 1640 FULLER *Abel Rediv., Luther* (1867) I. 57 He was very lovingly affectioned towards his children.

†**6.** Loving, fond; affectionate (in mod. sense). *Obs.*

1578 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* Argt., To forsake the world .. and with most affectioned hearts embrace this incomparable treasure freely offred vnto vs.

Affectionless (ăfe·kʃənlĕs), *a. poet.* [f. AFFECTION *sb.* + -LESS.] Without affection; *in the quot.* without bias, unbiased, passionless.

1598 SYLVESTER *Dubartas* (1608) 576 Upon the Law thy Judgements alwayes ground And not on man; for that's affectionless.

†**Affe·ctious,** *a. Obs.* [f. AFFECTION on analogy of *caution, cautious, action, actious*, etc.: see -IOUS. The etymological form is AFFECTUOUS, q.v.] = AFFECTIONATE; earnest, cordial, loving.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 845 True prayer is an earnest and affectious communication of the heart with God. 1607 *Trag. of Nero* (N.) A fare-well kisse, Kisse of true kindnesse and affectious love. 1775 ASH, *Affectious* (not used).

†**Affe·ctiously,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] = AFFECTIONATELY, AFFECTUOUSLY; earnestly, cordially, kindly.

1430 LYDG., *Chron. Troy* III. xxii, Theyr gladnesse when he hath perceyued Spake vnto theim full affectiously. 1755 JOHNSON, *Affectiously*, in an affecting manner. *Dict.*

Affective (ăfe·ktiv), *a.* [a. Fr. *affectif, -ive*, ad. med. L. *affectīvus*; f. *affect-* ppl. stem of *affic-ĕre*: see AFFECT *v.*[2] and -IVE.]

†**1.** Earnest, zealous. *Obs. rare.*

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* 148 Throucht ane affectyue loue that there prince hes touart them.

†**2.** Affectionate, loving. *Obs. rare.*

1656 BP. HALL *Breathings of Devout Soul* (1851) 158 Cast me off with scorn, for casting any affective glances upon so base a rival.

†**3.** Existing in feeling or disposition, as distinguished from external manifestation. *Obs. rare.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 1 (1865) 223 This world God loved, affective before all time, effective in time.

†**4.** Of affectation; artificially assumed. *Obs. rare.*

1641 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gent.* 4 That which is most native and least affective deserves choisest acceptance.

†**5.** Having the quality of affecting; tending to affect or influence; influential, operative. *Obs.*

1656 TRAPP *Exp. Matt.* vii. 20 (1868) 132/1 Knowledge, not apprehensive only, but affective too. 1678 *Lively Oracles* viii. § 42, 318 Other manner of impressions, more affective and more lasting then bare reading will leave.

†**6.** Having the quality of influencing the emotions; affecting. *Obs.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Manners of Eng.* 525 (T.) By affective meditations to view, as re-acted, the tragedy of this day [Good Friday]. 1715 BURNET *Hist. own Times* 695 He was a judicious preacher, more instructive than affective.

7. Of or pertaining to the affections or emotions; emotional.

1623 BP. HALL *Serm.* Wks. V. 138 This monosyllable (heart) .. comprises all that intellective and affective world, which concerneth man; .. when God says, The heart is deceitful,

he means the Understanding, Will, Affections are deceitful. 1659 HARDY *Serm.* xiii. (1865) 266/2 Pride .. as well in the intellectual as in the affective faculty. 1865 LECKY *Rationalism* (1878) I. 391 Act upon and develope the affective or emotional side of human nature. 1876 MAUDSLEY *Physiol. Mind* i. 36 The affective functions of the brain .. are the foundations of the emotions, and impulses.

Affectively (ăfe·ktivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an affective manner.

†**1.** In respect to inward disposition. *Obs.*

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* Introd. iii. 53 In some sense God cannot repent, *viz.* Affectively, in respect of his essence.

†**2.** In a manner that influences conduct, etc. *Obs.*

1654 TRAPP *Exp. Phil.* iii. 10 (1863) 609/1 And may know him .. not apprehensively only, but affectively.

3. As regards the affections; emotionally.

1852 A. P. FORBES *Nicene Creed* 324 The highest happiness consists intellectually in the sight of God, and affectively in the adherence of the will to the Supreme Will.

†**Affe·ctly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. AFFECT *a.* + -LY².] = AFFECTEDLY (? earnestly, or pretendedly).

1628 BP. HALL *Hon. of Maried Clergie* I. ix. 750 He, being suspected of Priscillianisme, wrote affectly against that heresie,—at last, foulely fell to that which he disclaimed.

Affector, variant of AFFECTER.

†**Affe·ctual,** *a. Obs.* [a. OFr. *affectuel*, f. L. *affectus*: see AFFECT *sb.* and -AL¹. Cf. *effectual*, AFFECTUOUS, AFFECTIVE, AFFECTIONATE.]

1. Earnest, ardent, eager, hearty.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 389/2 God hath beholden your affectuel deuocyon fro heuen. 1552 HULOET *Abcedarium*, Affectuall desyres, *Ambicioſæ preces*. 1581 RICHE *Farewell to Milit. Prof.* (1846) 169 With affectuall and manifest argumentes to perswade her.

2. Of or pertaining to the affections or emotions.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions of Mind* v. § 3. 175 Reasonable persuasions resemble words, affectuall passions are compared to deeds.

3. = AFFECTIVE 3.

a 1655 T. ADAMS *Wks.* 1862 I. 205 (D.) Lust not only affectual, but actual is dispensed with.

†**Affe·ctually,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] = AFFECTIONATELY.

1. With eager desire, earnestly.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* f iij b, Moche affectually I praye yow as my right dere daughters. 1495 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de Worde) II. 184 b/1 Some folke .. prayed hym thre dayes duryng affectually that he wolde delyuer .. the poore syke. 1509 FISHER in *Wks.* 1876, 303, I pray you al nowe affectually to praye, and for her .. to say one Pater-Noster.

2. Lovingly, fondly; affectionately (in mod. sense).

1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* (1835) 53, I love my wyf as affectually .. as any man dothe his. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arthur* (1814) 91 Whan Arthur was within the tente wyth the ladyes, who affectually beheld him.

†**Affectuo·sity.** *Obs.*—° [a. Fr. *affectuosité*, ad. med. L. *affectuōsitas*, n. of quality, f. *affectuōsus*: see next.] 'Affection' Bailey. 'Passionateness' J.

†**Affe·ctuous,** *a. Obs.* [a. Fr. *affectueux* (14th c.), ad. L. *affectuōs-us*, f. *affectus*: see AFFECT *sb.*] Full of affection or 'affect.'

1. Earnest in feeling or desire; eager, ardent, hearty.

1494 FABYAN VI. clxxxv. 184 He was affectuse in his desyre. 1519 SIR T. BOLEYN in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 53 I. 147 As harty and affectuous recommendacions from your Grace. *c* 1656 BP. HALL (*title*) The great mystery of godliness laid forth by way of affectuous and feeling meditation.

2. Well disposed; loving, affectionate, tender.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 152 That same Gilbert was ryth affectuous vnto the Heremites of Seynt Austin. 1575 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 206 Mine affectuous accentes, my sorowful words, and feruent sighes.

3. Emotional; moving the emotions.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill of Musick* I. xi. 39 In some kind of Musick less Passionate and Affectuous .. Points of Division may be used.

4. Influential, effective, successful. *rare.*

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill of Musick* I. xi. 43, I have found it to be a more affectuous way to Tune the Voice.

†**Affe·ctuously,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an 'affectuous' manner.

1. With earnest feeling or desire (see AFFECT *sb.*); earnestly, ardently, eagerly.

1450 Q. MARGARET in *Four Cent. Eng. Lett* (1881) 8 Praye you right affectuously, that, at reverence of us, ye will have oure said squire. 1494 FABYAN V. xcvii. 71 Both she and Seynt Remigeus prayed so affectuously that the childe was restoryd. 1552 HULOET *Abcedarium*, Affectuously, or ardently. *Auide*. 1569 T. NEWTON *Cicero de Senect.* 53 b, Neyther affectuously to be desired, nor without cause to be lefte and forsaken. 1645 in Harrington's *Nugæ Antiq.* 72 Most affectuously beseaching your Grace.

2. With favourable or loving feeling; affectionately (in mod. sense); kindly, lovingly, tenderly.

1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* (1835) 51 Lorde thou knowyst how affectevously I hym now love and evere have do. 1481 EARL WORCESTER *Tully on Frendship* IV. 10 We should love our frend as affectuously as our self. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arthur* (1814) 91 All other ladyes and damoyselles affectuously beheld hym. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Paraphr. Phil.* i. 7 My minde is so affectuously set towards you.

†**Affe·ble,** *v. Obs.* [a. OFr. *afebli-er* (also *afebl-ir*), f. *à* to + *febli-er* to weaken, f. *fieble*, now *faible*, FEEBLE.] To weaken, enfeeble.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Metam.* XII. xiv, Thou hast this daye ȳvermoch grevyd and affeebled my peple. *c* 1534 tr. *Polyd. Verg., Eng. Hist.* II. 68 Which affeebled no litle the force of Englande. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 88 For euer to affeeble the repaires and for to abash us .. day and night they ceased not to shoot great artillery.

†**Affee·bled,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Weakened, enfeebled.

1577–87 HARRISON *Descr. Eng.* I. II. xxiii. 348 Strengthening the affeebled members.

†**Affee·blish,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OFr. *afebliss-*, extended stem of *afeblir* (mod. *affaiblir*): see AFFEEBLE. Cf. FEEBLISH *v.*] A by-form of AFFEEBLE.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* h iij b, Wyn taken ouer mesure .. affeblysshed the brayne.

Affeer (ăfī·ə(r)), *v.* Also 5 affure, 6 affer, 7 affear. [a. OFr. *afeure-r*, *affeure-r* (Anglo-Fr. *afere-r*, *affere-r*), earlier *aforer* (Sp. *aforar*):—late L. *afforā-re* to fix the price, or market-value, f. *ad* to + *forum* market, in late L. also 'market-price.']

1. To fix or settle the amount of an amercement, to assess; to reduce to a fair or equitable amount.

1467 *Ordin. Worc.* in *E. E. Gilds* 395 Affurers of good name and fame .. to assesse and affure all such amerciaments. 1516 *Modus tenendi Cur. Baronum* (Pynson) C i, Chose ii. iii. or iiii. afferers to affer the court. 1523 FITZHERBERT *Surveying* 21 [See AFFEEROR]. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xvi. (1602) 541 By the great Charter that Amercement and summe of money, which he is to pay .. ought to be assessed & affeered by the good and lawful men of the neighbourhood. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 13 The amerciament of every Juror shall be affeered according to his offence. 1738 *Hist. View Crt. Excheq.* iii, They used likewise to affere, or bring in their own Assessments, just as the Freemen in a Court-Baron do affere the assessments of those who are absent. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. IV. xxix. 379 Amercements imposed by the superior courts on their own officers and ministers were affeered by the judges themselves.

2. *fig.* To settle, confirm.

c 1440 *Partonope* 3128 The bisshope he gan his tale subtilly All affere and seyde. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. iii. 34 Great Tyrrany, lay thou thy basis sure, For goodnesse dare not check thee! wear thou thy wrongs, The Title, is affear'd.

†**Affee·rance.** *Obs.* [prob. a. Anglo-Fr. **afferance*, f. *afferer*: see AFFEER and -ANCE.] The act or process of affeering; assessment.

c 1432 *MS. Roll of York Mercers' Myst.* 10–11 *Hen. VI*, Rec^d.—of diverse persones that wer afferyd in ye tyme of Robert of ȝarow—& hafe noght payde thaire afferaunce. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 13 But if a towne be amerced .. the affeerance shall be generall.

Affeering (ăfī·ərin), *vbl. sb.* [f. AFFEER + -ING¹.] The settling of amercements or fines.

1738 *Hist. View Crt. Excheq.* v. 81 They were not worth the Affeering.

Affeerment (ăfī·ə·rmĕnt). [f. AFFEER + -MENT.] The action of affeering or assessing.

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 13 The amerciment is the act of the Court, & the affeerement the act of the Jury. 1738 *Hist. View Crt. Excheq.* iii. 39 They assessed the Escuage, which was the Nature of an Afferement of a Sum of money. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. IV. xxix. 379 By the assessment or affeerment of the coroner.

Affeeror (ăfī·ərəɹ). Also 5 affurer, 6–7 afferour, 7 affearer. [a. OFr. *affeureur*, *aforeur* (Anglo-Fr. **affereur*, *-our*):—late L. *afforātōr-em*, n. of agent f. *afforā-re*: see AFFEER.] He that affeers.

1467 *Ordin. Worc.* in *E. E. Gilds* 395 Affurers of good name. 1523 FITZHERBERT *Surveying* 21 The othe of afferoure: I shall truely affere this court, and highe no man for no hate, ne lowe no man for no loue, but to sette euery man truely after the quantite of his trespace. 1615 MANWOOD *Lawes of Forest* XXV. § 1. 252/2 They shal be amerced and their amercement shall be affeared by affearers there. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 13 Affeerors are such as be appointed in Court leets, &c. to mulct such as have committed any fault which is arbitrably punishable, & for which no expresse penalty is prescribed by Statute. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 373 This method, of liquidating the amercement to a precise sum, is usually done in the court-leet and court-baron by affeerors, or jurors sworn to affeere, that is, tax and moderate, the general amercement according to the particular circumstances of the offence and the offender.

†**Affeir, affere,** *v. north. dial.* [a. OFr. *afer-ir*, *affer-ir*, to belong, pertain; impers. *afiert* it belongs, behoves; (Fr. *afferir*):—late L. **afferīre*, f. *ad* to + *ferīre* to strike, *fig.* to reach, affect. Though common in Anglo-Fr., *aferir* seems to have been adopted only in north. Eng. and Sc., where it is retained, esp. in Sc. law, to the present day, and usually spelt EFFEIR.] *impers.* To fall by right, appertain, become, be proper or meet.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 162, I sall .. Hald It, as It afferis to king. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 225 And dide hym grete honour as affiered to so high a man. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xciij, As to suche a prince of nature should affere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* V. iii. 54 To turn agane, as thaim afferis. 1552 LYNDESAY *Dreme* (1866) 279 Sum swyft, sum slaw, as to thare kynde afferis. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 21 He salbe punissed conforme to the maner & quantitie of the crime, as affeires of Law.

†**Affeiring** (ăfī·əriŋ), *ppl. a. Sc.*; also 6 **affeirand,** 7- **effeiring.** [pr. pple. of AFFEIR *v.*] Properly pertaining, appropriate, meet, proportionate. (Still used in Scotl.: see EFFEIRING.)

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* III. 374 Artalȝerie affeirand for the weir. 1683 *Act of Council* (Wodr. II. 318) Such as will not [take the Test] that these be put under caution under great sums effeiring to their condition and rank. 1800 *Mod. Sc.* (JAMIESON s.v.) 'It's no sae ill, affeiring to.'

†**Affe·llowship,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [formed on FELLOWSHIP *sb.* apparently in imitation of *ac-company.*] To be in fellowship with, to accompany.

1559 *Homilies* I. (1859) 91 Sicknesses and painful diseases .. use commonly to come to sick men before death, or at the least accompany or affellowship death, whensoever it cometh.

Affend, obs. variant of OFFEND.

Affer(e, obs. form of AFFAIR.

†**Afferant,** *ppl. a.* and *sb. Obs.* [a. OFr. *afférant*, *aférant*, falling by right, appropriate, proportionable; pr. pple. of *afférir*: see AFFEIR.]

A. *adj.* Falling by right, pertaining, befitting, appropriate: see also AFFEIRING.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Metam.* XV. iv, It is not afferant that man shall slee another beeste for to fede withal his body.

B. *sb.* Portion properly falling to one, share, proportion. (Cf. OFr. *a l'aferant*, *a son aferant*, proportionally.)

c 1400 *MS. Bodl.* 546 (Halliw.) Thei have a longere tayl than the hert, and also he hath more grece to his afferaunt than the hert. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 43 The habondaunce of noble men of chevalrie, passing alle othir landes, after the quantite and afferaunt of youre roiaume.

Affere, obs. form of AFFEER *v.* and AFFEIR *v.*

Afferent (æ·fĕrĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *afferent-em* pr. pple. of *affer-re* to bring to; f. *af-* = *ad-* to + *ferre* to bear.] Bringing or conducting inwards or towards. Chiefly in *Phys.* as afferent nerves, vessels.

1839 47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 646/2 The former are called efferent, the latter afferent fibres. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 274 These vessels being styled afferent as they enter the gland, and efferent as they leave it. 1860 H. SPENCER in *Macm. Mag.* I. 395 An impression on the end of an afferent nerve is conveyed to some ganglionic centre, and is thence usually reflected along an efferent nerve to one or more muscles which it causes to contract. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 52 One of the afferent pulmonary veins.

Afferme, -ly, obs. form of AFFIRM, -LY.

†**Affe·rre,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. *afferr*, early form of AFAR *adv.*] *refl.* To remove, go to distance. (Fr. *s'éloigner.*)

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5565 After hem prikede duk Rolant, & Oliuer his felawe; Ac or þay afferrede hem oȝt myche þen Mo þan an .C. of þe hepemen Had hy tweyne a-slawe.

†**Affe·sed,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. A- *pref.* 11 (written *af-*) + FEEZE, or perh. pa. pple. of FEEZE with A *particle* = *y-*.] Scared, alarmed, perturbed.

1614 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* Wks. 1772, 25 She for a while was full sore affesed.

‖ **Affettuoso** (affe·ttu,ō·sō), *a. Mus.* [It. = with feeling, affecting.] With feeling; a direction placed over a single passage, or at the commencement of a movement, 'in which case a somewhat slow tune is intended.' Grove. Hence *fig.* as sb.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 132 The tender, soothing strains, in the affettuoso of humanity.

Affiance (ăfəi·ăns). Forms: 4 afy-, 4–6 affiaunce, 5 affyanse, 5–6 affyaunce, 4– affiance. [a. OFr. *afiance*, n. of action f. *afier* to trust: see AFFY.]

1. The action of confiding, or fact of having faith, in a person, quality, etc.; faith, trust. Const. *in*, rarely *on* (*subord. cl.*, *upon*, *to*, *unto*, obs.)

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 87 Þat he so suld þe barons had affiance. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 642 Alle his affyaunce vpon folde wat3 in þe fyue woundes þat cryst kaȝt on þe croys. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 41 That ever we shulde put affiaunce and trust to the Frenshe partie. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Paraphr. Heb.* xi. 24 Puttyng his affyaunce in God. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 125 Repose the whole affiance of your hearts upon me. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 104 How well I did to put my affiance in his goodness. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1348 My Lancelot, thou in whom I have Most love and most affiance. 1862 TRENCH *Miracles* Introd. 93 A true affiance on Him who is the Giver of this faith.

†**2.** Confidence generally; assurance. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 16/4 Who is he that is not rayysshid to hope of affyaunce? 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr. John* ix. 34 The Pharisees beyng sore prouoked with the beggars great affyaunce, made no aunswere. 1591 *Troubl. Raigne of K. John* II. (1611) 92 There's no affiance after periurie. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 2 (1865) 243/2 Abraham in affiance of this truth ventured to forsake his country. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xxxix. 282 My prayers .. have not that affiance with them that they used to be attended with.

3. The pledging of faith; solemn engagement; *esp.* the plighting of troth between two persons in marriage, a marriage contract.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* IV. iv. 238 Not sayeng trouthe af hys promesse and affyaunce made. 1528 PERKINS *Profit. Bk.* v. § 442 (1642) 191 Endowment ought to bee made immediately after affiance made betwixt them at the Church doore. 1557 *K. Arthur* (W. Copland) I. iii, He made affyaunce to the kynge for to nouryssche the chylde. 1628 COKE *on Littleton* I. v. § 39 (1633) 34/1 After affiance and troth plight between them. 1783 MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 20 The affiance is compleated by a prayer. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Affiance*, the plighting of troth between a man and a woman, upon agreement of marriage.

†**4.** Hence *fig.* Intimate relationship, affinity. *Obs.*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1632) 350 Religion and Superstition have more affiance .. then Superstition and Prophaneness. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Martyr* xliii. (1878) 45 Merlin, that did alwaies loue the King, As bearing chiefe affiance to his countrey.

Affiance (ăfəi·ăns), *v.*; also 6 **affyaunse, affiaunce.** [a. OFr. *afiance-r*, f. *afiance*: see prec.]

1. To promise (anything) solemnly, to pledge.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 545 Affyaunsynge her myne hole assuraunce.

2. *esp.* To promise solemnly in marriage; to betroth, to engage. Commonly in the passive.

1555 *Fardle of Facions* II. xii. 288 Aftre that he [the Prieste] affiaunceth them both with one ringe. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 227, I am affianced this mans wife, as strongly As words could make vp vowes. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* v. 87 Argire .. determined to affiance her selfe unto him. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. x. 210 To affiance their young Queen to his son the Dauphin. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* VI. vii. (1871) 452 Tancred was affianced to the daughter of Besso.

Affianced (ăfəi·ănst), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Promised in marriage; betrothed, engaged.

1580 BARET *Alvearie* A 200 Affiaunced and promysed in mariage, *Desponsatus*. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. VIII. iii. 315 And Wilhelmina is the affianced Bride of Friedrich of Baireuth.

†**2.** Hence *fig.* Closely related; akin. *Obs. rare.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 7 Yet is their head and tip of their tail yellow, so that the Martins before mentioned, seem to be affianced to these.

†**3.** Assured by pledge or promise. *Obs.*

1725 POPE *Odyssey* I. 162 Stranger! whoe'er thou art, securely rest, Affianc'd in my faith.

†**Affi·ancer.** *Obs.*—° [f. AFFIANCE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who makes a contract of marriage between two persons.

1755 in JOHNSON [as a 'Dict.' word].

Affiancing (ăfəi·ănsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AFFIANCE *v.* + -ING¹.] An engaging in marriage; a betrothing.

1617 MINSHEU, An Affiancing or betroathing. 1660 HOWELL, An Affiancing, *Fiançailles*. 1755 in JOHNSON [as 'Dict.' word].

Affiant (ăfəi·ănt). [a. Fr. *affiant*, earlier *afiant*, pr. pple. of *afier*: see AFFY.] One who makes an affidavit; a deponent. (Only used in U. S.)

1850 BURRILL *Law Dict.* (U. S.). 1882 *An Amer. Depos.* in *Standard* 15 Apr. 2/3 Affiant also states that said —— made habitual and frightful use, in his practice, of the poisonous drug aforesaid.

†**Affi·antly,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. AFFIANT (in sense of giving faith, trusting) + -LY².] With trust, confidently.

a 1641 BP. MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 543 We may chuse whether we will affiantly beleeve any thing that is not written.

†**Affi·ch(e,** *v. Obs.*; also 4 **affitch, affiche, -yche.** [a. Fr. *affiche-r*, OFr. *afichier, afichier*, cogn. w. Pr. *aficar, afiquar*, Sp. *afijar*, It. *afficcare*, for the origin of which Diez assumes a late L. **affīgicāre*, f. *ad* to + **fīgicāre*, deriv. form of *figĕre* to fix; cf. *fodĕre, fodicāre, pendĕre, pendicāre*, whence Fr. *pencher*.] To fix to, affix.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xviii. 16 The platis of gold, the whiche he hadde affitchide. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 211 Right only for the coveitise Of that they sen a womman riche, Ther wol they alle her loue affiche. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 117 He affiched hym so in the sturopes that the horse bakke hente.

†**Affictitious,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *affictīci-us* annexed, f. *affict-* ppl. stem of *affing-ĕre* to add to by inventing: see -ITIOUS.] 'Feigned or counterfeit.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

†**Affida·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. med. L. *affīdātiōn-em*, f. *affīdā-re*: see AFFIDAVIT and -TION.] A solemn promise of fidelity.

1613 DANIEL *Hist. Eng.* 62 The Empresse swore, and made affidation to the Legat .. The same oath and affidation tooke likewise her brother. 1755 in JOHNSON.

†**Affida·ture.** *Obs.*—° [ad. med. L. *affīdātūra*, f. *affīdāre*: see AFFIDAVIT and -URE.] 'Mutual contract.' Bailey, vol. II, 1731.

Affidavit (æfidē·vit). *Law.* [late and med. L. *affīdāvit* = has stated on faith or oath, perf. t. of *affīdāre*, used for *fidem dāre*: see AFFY.] A statement made in writing, confirmed by the maker's oath, and intended to be used as judicial proof. (In legal phrase the deponent *swears* an affidavit, the judge *takes* it; but in popular usage the deponent *makes* or *takes* it.)

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 227 Which by Affidauit must be certified. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1810) I. 9 An illustrious affidavit of God's wonderful propensity to bless and save mankind. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 60, I will make affidavit, that I have really and truly returned, and repaid the sum borrowed. 1853 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 200 Justices are permitted to take affidavits in any matter by declaration. 1872 THACKERAY *Christm. Bk.* 100 Of this I am ready to take an affidavit any day. [1860 HOTTEN *Slang Dict.* s.v. *Davy*, 'On my *davy*,' on my affidavit, of which it is a vulgar corruption.]

Comb. or *Attrib.*

1678 BUTLER *Hudibr.* III. i. 485 Held up his Affidavit Hand, As if h'had been to be arraign'd. 1808 BENTHAM *Scotch Ref.* 93 The favourite sort of evidence already mentioned—affidavit evidence. *Ibid.* 23 The affidavit-maker (deponent) remaining subject to examination.

Affied (ăfəi·d), *ppl. a. arch.* [f. AFFY *v.* + -ED.] Affianced, betrothed. Also *fig.*

c 1500 *Partenay* 5087 In noble Bretain gan he to mary, Affyed and sured to a gret lady. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 53 Though affide unto a former love. 1659 J. DAY *Blind-Beggar* (1881) 8 The Lady Elizabeth, your noble Daughter, Is my affied wife. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 18 His [soul] Affied to God.

†**Affi·er.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. AFFY *v.* + -ER¹.] One who trusts or confides.

a 1641 BP. MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 204 He baptizeth somewhere some, such as be his Believers and Affiers in him.

†**Affi·le,** *v. Obs.* 4–6; also **afile, affyle.** [a. OFr. *afile-r*:—late L. *affīlā-re*, f. *af-* = *ad-* to + *fīl-um* a thread, also (in late L.) the edge of a cutting instrument.] To file down, polish, sharpen. *lit.* and *fig.* (Cf. Fr. *affiler la langue*.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 712 He moste preche, and wel affyle his tunge, To wynne silver [*v.r.* afile, affyle]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 113 Mercury, which was all affiled, This cow to stele he came desguised. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* (1880) 167 A grete axe of fyn steele bended and affyled that there was noo side but it cutted. *c* 1520 *Compl. of them to late maryed* (1862) 3 All yonge lovers sholde them so affyle, That they love trewely.

Affiliable (ăfi·liăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *affīli-* (stem of *affiliāre*: see AFFILIATE) + -ABLE; as if ad. L. **affiliābilis*.] Capable of being affiliated on, or causally traced to. Const. *on, upon.*

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. viii. § 69 (1875) 207 Geological processes which these marine currents effect, are affiliable upon the force which the sun radiates. *Ibid.* II. viii. § 67 (1875) 202 Due to forces affiliable on the like or unlike forces previously existing.

Affiliate (ăfi·li¸ēt), *v.* [f. L. *affīliāt-* ppl. stem of *affīliā-re* to adopt; f. *af-* = *ad-* to + *fīli-us* a son; app. in imitation of mod. Fr. *affilier* (ad. *affiliāre*).]

I. Of adopting into the position of a child.

1. To adopt as a child: but always *fig.* of a parent institution adopting or attaching others to itself as branches, or of a society adopting a member.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 530 The sophists of rebellion .. affiliated an antient sect, the machinations of which formed the secrets of the arrere or occult lodges of free masonry. 1860 *Times* 30 Nov. 6/5 Why does not the great firm .. affiliate provincial tan-yards?

2. To attach a smaller institution *to*, or connect it *with*, a larger one as a branch thereof; to unite or attach a member formally to a society. Const. *to, with*, according as the idea of filial union, or connexion, is thought of.

1761 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* I. i. (Routl.) 171 The very sharpers with whom I had been affiliated at Toledo. 1794 W. BURKE in *Burke's Wks.* 1842 VII. 318 The great patriarchal jacobiniere of Paris, to which they were (to use their own term) affiliated. 1880 M. L. MEASON in *Macm. Mag.* 426 Ampleforth has only been affiliated to the London University during the last four years.

b. *refl.*

1866 *Spect.* 1 Dec. 1332 That colleges .. be allowed to affiliate themselves to the University of Oxford.

c. *intr.* (refl. pron. omitted.) To connect or associate oneself *with*; to rank oneself under the banners of.

1860 *Times* 28 Nov. 10/1 The party in the South that affiliates with the Republicans. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Errand* xxi. 125 To affiliate somewhat coolly with the party of reconstruction.

II. Of imputing or fixing as *the* child.

3. *Law.* To fix the paternity of an illegitimate child *on* the putative father (for the purpose of maintenance). In this sense apparently introduced by the Act cited below; the term in previous Acts was *filiate*. Hence *gen.* To refer or ascribe (a child) *to* its proper parent.

1834 *Act* 4 & 5 *Will. IV*, lxxvi. § 69 To charge or affiliate any such Child or Children on any Person as the reputed or putative Father thereof. 1836 W. ROBINSON *Justice of Peace* II. vi. 539 In that year a bastard child was affiliated upon him. 1844 A. S. TAYLOR *Med. Jurisp.* lxix, There would be no medical ground for affiliating the child to one man rather than the other. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* vi. (1870) 172 Sarpedon, who is directly affiliated to Zeus.

4. *fig.* To father *on* or *upon*, attribute *to*, trace origin to.

1844 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. ii. 84 The compositions which Captain Thomson's indiscriminate admiration would fain have affiliated to his muse. 1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* (1872) I. III. iv. 311 How do these facts .. affiliate the faculty of hearing on the primary vital processes? 1872 E. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 194 Our venerable Abbey of Westminster, when .. in search of a pedigree, sought to affiliate itself upon the Archbishop [Dunstan].

Affiliate (ăfi·liĕt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *affīliātus* pa. pple. of *affīliā-re* to adopt: see prec.]

A. *adj.* Affiliated, received into intimate connexion.

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* x. 492 The much befriended man, The man almost affiliate to the church.

B. *sb.* A recognized auxiliary.

1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Errand* xxi. 126 Scorn for their associates and affiliates of the North.

Affiliated (ăfi·li¸ētĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. AFFILIATE *v.* + -ED.] Adopted as a child or fixed in paternity. Usually *fig.* United in a dependent relation, as the branches of a society to the central organization.

1795 in *Monthly Rev.* XVI. 528 Soliciting the provincial affiliated societies to separate from the republicans. 1850 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VII. xlii. § 35. 117 Surrounding France with a girdle, not of affiliated republics, but of dependent dynasties. 1863 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* 138 And numbered, within a century after its foundation, 3000 affiliated monasteries.

Affiliation (ăfili¸ēi·ʃən). [a. mod. Fr. *affiliation* (Cotgr.), ad. med. L. *affīliātiōn-em* n. of action f. *affīliāre*: see AFFILIATE¹.]

1. 'Adoption; the act of taking a son.' Chambers. The establishment of sonship.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Among the antient Gauls, *Affiliation* was a sort of adoption only practised among the great. 1867 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (ed. 4) 117 Let there be a conscious affiliation with God.

2. Adoption, by a society, of subordinate branches; union of branches to a supreme or central organization.

1799 S. TURNER *Hist. A.-Sax.* (1828) II. VI. 258 The hoary advocates of a new system .. whose Affiliation and credit multiplied their power. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Organ.* § 5. 195 The numerous art-schools scattered over the country in affiliation to the establishment at South Kensington.

3. The fixing of the paternity of a child. Also *fig.* The fathering of a thing upon any one; and, the assignment of anything to its origin.

1830 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trum.* (1870) 15 Man has been termed the child of affliction, an affiliation of which the writer does not recognise the truth. 1836 W. ROBINSON *Justice of Peace* II. VI. 541 The original order of affiliation was not actually destroyed, but only suspended during the lives of the husband and mother. 1859 *Edin. Rev.* No. 293. 50 The question of the originality of Greek art or of its affiliation on Egypt.

†**Affinage.** *Obs.*—° [a. Fr. *affinage*, n. of process f. *affiner*: see AFFINE *v.* and -AGE.] 'A fineing or refining of metals.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656. 'The act of refining metals by the cupel.' J.

Affinal (ăfəi·năl), *a.* [f. L. *affīnis* a relative + -AL¹, as if ad. L. **affīnālis*; cf. *fīnālis*.]

†**1.** *Music.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1609 J. DOULAND *Ornithop. Microl.* 27 Of the Affinall Keyes of Tones. The Keyes (which we call Affinall) be the Letters which end irregular Songs .. viz. *alamire* wherein ends euery song of the First and Second transposed Tone. *Ibid.*, Let euery transposition be from a Finall to a fift the proper Affinall.

2. Related by marriage; derived from the same stock or source.

1846 GROVE *Contrib. to Sc.* 327 That chemical and physical attraction are affinal, or produced by the same mode of force. 1882 A. MACFARLANE *Consanguinity* 5 As this group embraces the relationships by affinity, it may be denoted by affinal.

†**Affi·ne,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [a. Fr. *affin*, OFr. *afin*:—L. *affīn-em*, adj. and sb., related, or a relation, by marriage, lit. 'bordering upon,' f. *ad* to + *fīn-is* end, border.]

A. *sb.* A relation by marriage; also, less strictly, one connected or akin, a connexion.

a 1509 HENRY VII in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 23 I. 55 His Cousyn and affyne the king of Spayne. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 164 The name of Belus, and other names affines unto it. 1641 PRYNNE *Antipathie* 98 Hee that could but onely reade .. should likewise as affines and allies to the holy Orders, be saved, and committed to the Bishops prison.

B. *adj.* Closely related.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Dispens.* 267 Thymelæa indeed and Chamelæa are affine both in form and nature.

†**Affi·ne,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. Fr. *affine-r*, OFr. *afiner* (Pr. and Sp. *afinar*, It. *affinare*):—late L. **affīnā-re* f. *af-* = *ad-* to + *fīn-em* end.] To refine.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 473 Very proper it [quicksilver] is therefore to affine gold.

Affined (ăfəi·nd), *ppl. a.* [ad. Fr. *affiné*, f. *affin*, see AFFINE *a.*; with Eng. ppl. ending -ED. No Fr. *affiner* or Eng. vb. *affine* existed in this sense.]

1. Joined in affinity; related, connected.

1597 J. KING *Jonah* (1864) xxxv. 275 Those that are affined unto him in the flesh. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 25 The Wise and Foole, the Artist and vn-read .. seeme all affin'd, and kin. 1866 HUXLEY *Prehist. Rem. Caithn.* 131 So far as cranial characters go .. all the people whom I have enumerated are affined. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Time* II. xxv. 224 They were thus affined by a double tie to the Russian people.

2. Bound by any tie.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 39 Be judge yourself, Whether I in any iust terme am Affin'd To loue the Moore.

†**Affi·ning,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *affine*, stem of prec. + -ING².] Having close connexion or relation; appropriate.

1606 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* XIV. lxxxiii. 346 Iacob .. That to his Births, his Burials, euen his Wels, as good or ill Did then and there betide, gaue names affining.

Affinitative (ăfi·nitē·tiv), *a. rare*⁻°. [f. L. *affīnitāt-em* AFFINITY + -IVE; cf. *quantitative*.] Of the nature of affinity, as 'an affinitative resemblance.'

Affinitatively (ăfi·nitē·tivli), *adv. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -LY².] By way of affinity.

a 1859 WORCESTER cites *Phil. Mag.*

Affinition (æfini·ʃən). [f. stem of AFFINED, *affinity*, after *defined, definition*: see -TION. *Affinition* is in 16th c. Fr. in sense of AFFINE *v.*] Formation or recognition of affinity.

1879 HOWELLS *L. of Arcostook* xiv. 165 By some infinitely subtle and unconscious affinition she relaxed toward him.

Affinitive (ăfi·nitiv), *a.* [f. AFFINITY after *infinity, infinitive*: see -IVE.] Characterized by affinity; closely connected or related.

1651 WILLAN *Astræa* A iij, By the Reflection of your affinitive eminence in Vertue and Beauty, It hath presumed to assume a Being more communicable. 1880 J. HATTON *Three Recruits* I. I. i. 10 The kitten playing with that ball of yellow thread somehow struck Oliver North as affinitive to his own position.

Affinity (ăfi·niti). Forms: 4–5 **afinite,** 4–6 **affinite, affynyte, affynite,** 5–6 **affynytye, affinyte, affynitie, affinytye, affynytie,** 6–7 **affinitie,** 6– **affinity.** [a. Fr. *afinité, affinité*, ad. L. *affīnitāt-em*, n. of state f. *affīn-is*: see AFFINE *sb.*]

I. Affinity by position.

1. Relationship by marriage; opposed to *consanguinity*. Hence *collect.* Relations by marriage.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Sinne* 7379 Or 3yf he wyþ a womman synne þat sum of hys kyn haþ endyde ynne .. He calleþ hyt an affynyte. *c* 1315 Shoreham 70 Alle here sybbe affinitè. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* C viij b, Be he of his parente his affynyte or other. 1509 Fisher *Wks.* 1876, 293 What by lygnage what by affinite she had xxx. kinges & quenes within the iiii. degre of maryage vnto her. 1649 Seloen *Laws Eng.* I. lv. (1739) 98 Many .. that by affinity and consanguinity were become English-men. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 326 Affinity is a Civil Bond of Persons, that are ally'd unto each other by Marriage or Espousals. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 172 He was closely related by affinity to the royal house. His daughter had become, by a secret marriage, Duchess of York.

b. In *R. C. Ch.*: The spiritual relationship between sponsors and their godchild, or between the sponsors themselves, called in older English *gossipred* (cf. *kin-red*).

c 1440 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 13 His sybb frendes or any oþer þat es of his affynyte gastely or bodyly. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The Romanists talk of a spiritual Affinity, contracted by the sacrament of baptism and confirmation. 1872 Freeman *Hist. Ess.* (ed. 2) 23 When he has succeeded in placing the bar of spiritual affinity between the King and his wife.

2. Relationship or kinship generally between individuals or races. *collect.* Relations, kindred.

1382 Wyclif *Ruth* iii. 13 If he wole take thee bi ri3t of affynyte the thing is wel doo. 1440 J. Shirley *Dethe of K. James* (1818) 7 With many other of thare afinite. 1494 Fabyan iv. lxx. 49 He therfore with helpe of his affynyte and frendes, withstode the Romaynes. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. ix. 47 The great Identitie, or at least, Affinitie that was betwixt the old Britains, and Gauls. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxii. 316 The labour of individuals .. weaves into one web the affinity and brotherhood of mankind. 1872 Yeats *Growth & Viciss. Comm.* 37 The affinities of the people which connected them .. with the Semitic races of Arabia.

3. *Philol.* Structural resemblance between languages arising from and proving their origin from a common stock.

1599 Thynne *Animadv.* (1865) 66 The latyne, frenche, and spanyshe haue no doble W, as the Dutche, the Englishe, and suche as have affynytye with the Dutche. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 245 We know the affinity of the Punic tongue with the Hebrew. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 80 Between some of these languages, there is indeed a great affinity. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* xx. 313 To trace the affinities of words in different languages.

4. *Nat. Hist.* Structural resemblance between different animals, plants, or minerals, suggesting modifications of one primary type, or (in the case of the two former) gradual differentiation from a common stock.

1794 Sullivan *View of Nat.* I. 458 Thus we shall find that antimony has an affinity with tin. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. xxxiv. 250 The species are arranged .. with due regard to their natural affinities. 1862 Darwin *Orchids* iii. 115 In the shape of the labellum we see the affinity of Goodyera to Epipactis. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 353 The true Reptiles and the Birds .. are nevertheless related to one another by various points of affinity.

5. *fig.* Causal relationship or connexion (as flowing the one from the other, or having a common source), or such agreement or similarity of nature or character as might result from such relationship if it existed; family likeness.

1533 Elyot *Castel of Helth* (1541) 35 By reason of the affinitie whiche it hath with mylke, whay is convertible in to bloude and fleshe. 1540 Morysine tr. *Vives Introd. Wysdome* Ciiij, Yyces and their affynities, as foolyshnes, ignorancy, amased dulnesse. 1642 R. Carpenter *Experience* III. v. 46 What is the reason that Grace hath such marvellous affinity with Glory? 1795 Mason *Ch. Mus.* i. 76 The sound of every individual instrument bears a perfect affinity with the rest. 1855 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Lit.* ii. (1878) 74 Philosophy and poetry are for ever disclosing affinities with each other. 1861 Tulloch *Eng. Purit.* iv. 421 This spiritual affinity between Luther and Bunyan is very striking.

†**6.** Neighbourhood, vicinity. [OFr. *afinité.*] *Obs.*

1678 R. Russell tr. *Geber* iv. ii. 242 The third Property is Affinity (or Vicinity) between the Elixir and the Body to be transmuted. 1770 Hasted in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 161 Some kinds of wood .. decay by the near affinity of others.

II. Affinity by inclination or attraction.

†**7.** Voluntary social relationship; companionship, alliance, association. *Obs.*

1494 Fabyan v. ciii. 78 Gonobalde .. promysed ayde to his power. Lotharius, of this affynyte beyng warned, pursued the sayde Conobalde. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 4 That so many good men would have had affinity with so naughty and wicked a man. 1611 Bible 2 *Chron.* xviii. 1 Now Jehosaphat .. ioyned affinitie with Ahab.

8. Hence *fig.* A natural friendliness, liking, or attractiveness; an attraction drawing to anything.

1616 Surflet & Markh. *Countrey Farme* 322 For this dung, by a certaine affinitie, is gratefull and well liked of Bees. 1652 French *Yorksh. Spa* viii. 71 With this hath the spirit of the Spaw water great affinity. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Each & All* iv. 61 Natural affinities are ever acting, even now, in opposition to circumstance. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* ii. § 70 So sharp is the line, and such the want of affinity between those waters.

9. *esp.* Chemical attraction; the tendency which certain elementary substances or their compounds have to unite with other elements and form new compounds.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., M. Geoffroy has given [in 1718] a table of the different degrees of affinity between most of the bodies employed in chemistry. 1782 Kirwan in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 35 Chymical affinity or attraction is that power by which the invisible particles of different bodies intermix and unite with each other so intimately as to be inseparable by mere mechanical means. 1831 T. P. Jones *Convers. Chem.* i. 22 Elective affinity, or elective attraction, you will find spoken of in every work upon chemistry. *c* 1860 Faraday *Forces of Nat.* iii. 93 This new attraction we call chemical affinity, or the force of chemical action between different bodies.

10. A psychical or spiritual attraction believed by some sects to exist between persons; sometimes applied concretely to the subjects or objects of the 'affinity.'

1868 Dixon *Spir. Wives* I. 99 All these Spiritualists accept the doctrine of special affinities between man and woman; affinities which imply a spiritual relation of the sexes higher and holier than that of marriage. *Ibid.* II. 204 Such natures as, on coming near, lay hold of each other, and modify each other, we call affinities.

Affirm (ăfə·ɹm), *v.* Forms: 4–5 aferm(e, 4–6 afferm(e, 6–7 affirme, 6–affirm. [a. OFr. *aferme-r, -ier*:—L. *affirmā-re*, f. *af-* = *ad-* to + *firmā-re* to make firm, f. *firm-us* strong. In 16th c. the spelling was refashioned after the L., as Fr. *affirmer*, Eng. *affirm.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To make firm; to strengthen; to confirm, to support (an institution, purpose, proposition). *Obs.*

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 316 The pes þei suld afferme, for drede of hardere cas. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. v. 27 Dan þai Welle afermyd hys cunnand. 1485 Caxton *Chas. the Gt.* 1 The cristen feyth is affermed and corrobered by the doctours of holy chyrche. 1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. of M. Aurel.* (1546) K k v, The goddis assure & affirme euerything.

2. *Law.* To confirm or ratify (a judgment, law).

c 1386 Chaucer *Melibeus* 84 He consented to here counseilyng, and fully affermed here sentence. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 257 The lawe was confermed In due form and all affermed. 1628 Coke *On Littleton* I. iii. § 32 (1633) 28/1 This iudgement was affirmed in a Writ of Error. 1825 J. Wilson *Wks.* 1855 I. 38 Well then—appeal to posterity .. and posterity will affirm the judgement with costs. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 388 Twenty-three peers voted for reversing the judgment; thirty-five for affirming it.

†**3.** To confirm or maintain (a statement made by another); to maintain or stand to (a statement of one's own). *Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 172 And alle tho Affermen that, which he hath tolde. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xx. 68 He shalle afferme my word, and sey as I seid. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 117, I said so, deare Katherine, and I must not blush to affirme it. 1611 Bible *Acts* xii. 15 But she constantly affirmed that it was euen so. 1670 Baxter *Cure of Ch.-div.* III. Pref. § 4 When one hath said it the rest will affirm it.

4. Hence, To make a statement and stand to it; to maintain or assert strongly, to declare or state positively, to aver. Const. *subord. cl., inf., simple obj.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boethius* II. ii. 34, I dar wel affermen hardyly, þat 3if þo þinges .. hadde ben þine, þou ne haddest not lorn hem. 1382 Wyclif *Wisd.* Prol., Thys booc the Jewis afermen [1388 affermen] to ben of Filon. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 29 It semiþ to me þat is foly to a ferme in þis case oiþer 3ie or nay. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xlvii. 501 Holy chirche afermeth also, How long King Mordreins lyvede here. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froissart* I. ix. 8 For this that ye say and affirme me I thanke you a thousande tymes. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 43 Yet their owne Authors faithfully affirme, That the Land Salike is in Germanie. 1616 Purchas *Pilgr.* (1864) 2 None of credit .. hath affirmed himselfe to haue seene this Vnicorne, but in picture. 1702 Pope *Jan. & May* 160 Nay, if my Lord affirm'd that black was white, My word was this, your honour's in the right. 1850 Lynch *Theoph. Trinal* ii. 19 Let us often affirm the clearness that is in God. 1877 Lytteil *Laudmarks* III. i. 104 That such a report existed in Claudian's time cannot now be affirmed.

b. *absol.*

1366 Maunoev. xiv. (1839) 159 As thei beyonde the See seyn & affermen. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Tim.* i. 7 Not vndirstondinge .. of what thingis thei affermen [Tindale, *Genev.*, 1611 whereof they affirme]. 1657 Trapp *Ezra* i. 3 II. 4 Many there were—who affirmed deeply of being the people of God. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 107 Not that I so affirm.

c. To make a formal declaration or affirmation. Const. as in 4, and *absol.* See Affirmation 5.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XIX. 7999 He affyrmit with faithe & with fyn chere, All þo couenaundes to kepe. 1424 *Paston Lett.* 4 I. 13 The seyd William .. affermyd a pleynt of trespas. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Affirmation, Anno* 1721, the following form was settled .. I, A. B. do sincerely, solemnly, and truly, declare and affirm. 1863 Cox *Inst. Eng. Govt.* I. viii. 129 Quakers and others, now permitted by law to affirm instead of swearing.

5. *Logic* and *Gram., trans.* and *intr.* To make a statement in the affirmative (as opposed to the *negative*). See Affirmative A 4, B 1.

1581 Sidney *Astrophel* Wks. 1622. 552 For Grammer sayes .. That in one speech two Negatiues affirme. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 172 An Axiome is Affirmed when the band of it is affirmed. 1870 Bowen *Logic* vii. 210 To affirm the Reason or the Condition is also to affirm the Consequent or the Conditioned; and to deny the Consequent is also to deny the Reason.

Affirmable (ăfə·ɹmăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -able, as if ad. L. **affirmābilis.*]

†**1.** Affirmative, positive. *Obs.* See Affirmably.

2. Capable of being affirmed or asserted. Const. *of.*

1611 Cotgr., *Affermable*, affirmable, avouchable. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 116 What is truely affirmable of the one, is of the other too. 1824 Coleridge *Aids to Refl.* (1848) I. 228 The grounds on which the fact of an evil inherent in the will is affirmable. 1846 Mill *Logic* VI. x. § 5 (1868) II. 517 This seems to be affirmable of the conclusions arrived at.

Affirmably (ăfə·ɹmăbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In an affirmable manner.

†**1.** Affirmatively, positively. *Obs.*

1470 Harding *Chron.* lxix, I cannot wryte of suche affirmably [*v.r.* affirmandlye]. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of Armes* II. vi. 102 The Lacedemonyens had ordeyned affirmably that .. they shulde kylle and slee al the men and women.

2. 'In a way capable of affirmation.' Todd 1818.

Affirmance (ăfə·ɹmăns), [a. OFr. *afermance, -aunce*, later *affermance*, f. *afermer*: see Affirm and -ance.]

1. A confirming.

1531 Elyot *Governor* II. xiv. (1557) 139 To the affirmaunce whereof they adde to others. 1659 Godfrey in Burton's *Diary* (1828) III. 541 Rather an affirmance than an exclusion of the old peerage. 1794 Paley *Evid.* I. II. i. § 7 (1817) 327 Which come merely in affirmance of opinions already formed. 1824 H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. of Scots* 295 An affirmance or corroboration of all that has been added by his predecessors against Mary.

2. *esp.* Of laws, verdicts, etc.: Ratification.

1528 Perkins *Profit. Bk.* v. § 377 (1642) 163 That statute is but an affirmance of ye common law in that point. 1657 Burton in *Diary* (1828) II. 19 The Countess's Jury brought in another and a raging verdict .. in affirmance of the private verdict they had given. 1798 Dallas *Rep.* II. 84 Detinue and replevin are actions in affirmance of property. 1808 Bentham *Sc. Reform* 112 The affirmance or reversal of the decree appealed from.

3. An assertion, a strong declaration.

1494 Fabyan I. xxvi. 18 Here now endyth ye lyne or ofspryng of Brute, after ye affermaunce of moste wryters. 1553–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 182/2 One named *Joannes de temporibus*, which by the affirmance of most of our old histories, liued 361 yeers. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olbion* Notes ii. 34 Of whom Bale dares offer affirmance, that .. hee first taught the Britons to make Beere. 1781 Cowper *Convers.* 65 They swear it, till affirmance breeds a douht. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* II. xiv. 258 His lightest affirmance would weigh down the most solemn protestations of the Jewess.

Affirmant (ăfə·ɹmănt), *a.* and *sb.* [?a. Anglo-Fr. *afermant, affirmant*:—L. *affirmant-em* pr. pple. of *affirmā-re*: see Affirm and -ant.]

A. *adj.* Affirming.

B. *sb.* One who affirms, who makes a statement or declaration.

1747 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 117 A Company of Foreigners, which this Affirmant believes to be Spaniards. 1865 Grote *Plato* I. vi. 243 Socrates being opposed to him under the unusual disguise of a youthful and forward affirmant.

Affirmation (æfəɹmē·ʃən). [a. Fr. *affirmation* (14th c. Godef.), ad. L. *affirmātiōn-em* n. of action f. *affirmā-re*: see Affirm.] The action of affirming.

1. The action of confirming anything established; confirmation, ratification (*esp.* of laws).

a 1533 J. Frith *Answ. Bp. Rochester* k 2 (R.) For a more vehement affyrmacyon he doubleth his owne wordes. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 246 To establish by Law a thing wholly unlawful and dishonest, is an affirmation was never heard of before. 1860 Forster *Grand Remonstr.* 2 The Petition of Right .. was but the affirmation and re-enactment of the precedents of three foregoing centuries.

2. The action of asserting or declaring true; assertion. *esp.* assertion in the affirmative, as opposed to the negative.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. iv. 63 This gentleman, at that time vouching, (and vpon warrant of bloody affirmation,) his [mistress] to be more Faire. 1743 Tindal tr. *Rapin's Hist.* VII. xvii. 127 Whether more credit were to be given to her bare negation than to their affirmation. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 11 Instead of Denial and Destruction, we were to have a science of Affirmation and Reconstruction. 1872 Darwin *Emotions* xi. 273 A single nod implies an affirmation.

3. *Logic.* 'A positive judgment, implying the union or junction of the terms of a proposition' (*Encycl. Brit.*); predication.

1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1839) 23 Abstract names proceed from proposition, and can have no place where there is no affirmation. 1788 Reid *Aristotle's Logic* I. § 4. 14 Affirmation is the enunciation of one thing concerning another. 1877 E. Conder *Basis of Faith* iv. 161 A judgment is an assertion, affirmative or negative. Affirmation and denial are as the opposite motions of the same wheel; the extensor and contractor muscles of the same limb.

4. The words in which anything is asserted; an assertion, declaration, or positive statement.

a 1593 H. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 63 Paul's affirmation, who saith, 'Such as the root is, such are the branches.' 1651 Hobbes *Leviathan* I. iv. 17 It be a false affirmation to say *a quadrangle is round.* 1876 J. Parker *Paraclete* II. xviii. 324 The bold affirmation that we have no sensation of efficiency is probably best met by a bold affirmation to the exact contrary.

5. *Law.* A formal and solemn declaration, having the same weight and invested with the same responsibilities as an oath, by persons who conscientiously decline taking an oath.

1695 *Act 7 & 8 Will. III*, xxxiv, Every Quaker .. shall instead of the usual Forme be permitted to make his or her Solemne Affirmation or Declaracion. 1745 De Foe *Eng. Tradesm.* I. xvi. 138 To be examined on oath, or if a quaker on affirmation. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th Cent.* II. vii. 427 Giving their affirmation the value of an oath.

Affirmative (ăfə·ɹmătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *affirmatif, -ive* (13th c. Littré) ad. L. *affirmātīv-us*, f. *affirmāt-* ppl. stem of *affirmā-re*: see Affirm and -ive.]

A. *adj.*

†**1.** Strengthening, corroborative; confirmatory. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. xlix, No worldely thyng can be wythout stryfe, For unto pleasure payne is affyrmatyfe. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Da*, for *Dea*, a word affirmative, as *ouy da*, yea forsooth. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. II. 106 He received the affirmative advice of all the Judges of England.

†**2.** Strong in assertion; positive, dogmatic. *Obs.*

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Liv.* (1727) 102 Be not confident and affirmative in an uncertain matter. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) V. XIV. 364 He at first speaks in an affirmative tone of voice.

3. *Logic.* Expressing the agreement of the two terms of a proposition.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. vii. 17 A proposition vniuersall affirmatiue is most agreable to sciences. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 188 A definition must be vniversall, and affirmatiue. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws of Thought* § 75. 128 Where a judgment expresses that its two terms agree, it is called Affirmative.

4. Hence, Asserting that the fact is so; answering 'yes' to a question put or implied; opposed to *negative*.

1628 BP. HALL *Hon. of Maried Clerg.* I. § 28. 759 This negatiue charge implyes an affirmatiue allowance. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* VII. (1657) 133 Therefore the Commission runnes in words affirmative, and not negative. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* III. xlii. 290 The ordinary way of distinguishing the Affirmative Votes from the Negatives, was by Holding up of Hands. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In grammar, authors distinguish affirmative particles; such is, *yes*. 1849 GROTE *Greece* (1862) VI. II. lxvii. 48 The negative and the affirmative chains of argument. 1851 H. SPENCER *Soc. Stat.* XXXII. § 4 This question seems to claim an affirmative answer. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* X. XXI. VI. 104 Görtz Junior . . after some intense brief deliberation, becomes affirmative.

†**5.** *Math.* Of quantities: Positive, or real; opposed to *negative* or less than nothing. *Obs.*

1693 E. HALLEY *Algebra* in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 964 Which is affirmative when $2rp$ is less than $dr-ds$, otherwise negative. 1789 WARING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 187 When n is a given quantity, and $n-\frac{1}{2}$ not a whole affirmative number.

B. *sb.* [sc. mode, proposition, statement.]

1. The affirmative mode in a proposition; that which affirms or asserts. *To answer in the affirmative*; to answer 'yes,' or that it is so.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2605 Ffor then were they in the affirmatyff, and wold preve anoon. 1532 MORE *Answ. Frith.* Wks. 1557, 841/1 If he will bydde me proue the affyrmatiue. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 108 The one will resolve on the affirmative. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 84 They all very cheerfully answered in the affirmative. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 38 'Well; yes—she might,' said the butcher, slowly, considering that he was giving a decided affirmative, 'I don't say contrary.'

2. An affirmative word or proposition; opposed to a *negative*.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Logic* I. ii. 49 b, Affirmative is that which doth affirme and lay downe something to bee or imagined to bee. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* V. i. 24 If your foure negatiues make your two affirmatiues. 1628 COKE *On Littleton* I. i. § 1 (1633) 6 b, Witnesses cannot testifie a negatiue, but an affirmatiue. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 2 In Latin and English two negatives joined in one sentence make an affirmative. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 169 Two judgments which are alike in Quality, either both Affirmatives or both Negatives.

†**3.** A statement affirmative of, or asserting something; an assertion, or affirmation. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 73 That affirmative which sayes the Loadstone is poyson. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* i. § 4. 75 That he is a priest in heaven appears in the large discourses and direct affirmatives of St. Paul.

Affirmatively (ăfə·ɹmătivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an affirmative manner.

1. By way of assertion or express declaration.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xlviii. Wks. 1557, 924/2 He did but speake it affirmatiuely, and wil not holde it opinatiuely. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Titus* ii. 10 (1619) 431 The Apostle extendeth the former precept, and in this forme of words affirmatiuely propoundeth it. 1860 MASSEY *Hist. Eng.* III. xxx. 362 That the right of Parliament to provide for the exigency . . should be affirmatively stated.

2. In the affirmative mood, so as to assert that a disputed or doubtful thing is; opposed to *negatively*.

1491 CAXTON *How to Die* 11 Who someuer shall mowe affyrmatyfly ansuere to these askynges. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. vii. 17 Sciences vsing demonstration, conclude affirmatiuely. 1639 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* i. (1702) 6 And they had answer'd him affirmatively. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. 429 The question, I confess, is difficult, however affirmatively it may have been determined by philosophers. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* IV. 239 The people answered affirmatively.

†**3.** *Math.* Positively, as a positive quantity. *Obs.*

1789 WARING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 174 The co-efficients are to be taken affirmatively, or negatively, according as s is an even or odd number.

Affirmatory (ăfə·ɹmătəri), *a.* [f. L. *affirmāt-* ppl. stem of *affirmā-re* (see AFFIRM) + -ORY, as if ad. L. **affirmātōri-us*, f. *affirmātor* an affirmer.] Giving or tending to give affirmation or to make an assertion; affirmative, assertive.

1651 HOBBES *Gov. & Soc.* ii. § 20. 32 An Oath may as well sometimes be affirmatory, as promissory. 1860 MASSEY *Hist. Eng.* III. xxx. 361 Mr. Pitt moved three resolutions . . the second, affirmatory of the right and duty of both Houses to, etc.

Affirmed (ăfə·ɹmd), *ppl. a.* [f. AFFIRM + -ED.]

†**1.** Made firm, established, strengthened, confirmed. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 7356 Afeormed faste is this deray; Hostage y-take, and treuth y-plight. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 51 He had hoped to haue turned her, but she was so afermed in goodnesse, that it wolde not be. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, In the vpper roundnes therof is affyrmed the holownesse of the pyt or morteys bones.

†**2.** Confirmed, corroborated (by new statements). *Obs.*

c 1440 *Prom. Parv.*, Affermyd, or grawntyd be worde, *Affirmatus*. 1552-5 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 149 A story, written by a Spaniard . . and affirmed by many godly and well learned men.

3. Maintained, positively asserted, declared.

1611 COTGR., *Affirmé*, affirmed, avouched. 1641 LD. BROOKE *Disc. Nat. Episc.* I. v. 21 To an *Affirm'd* Syllogisme, every part must be affirm'd. *Mod.* The picture affirmed to have been stolen.

Affirmer (ăfə·ɹmə). [f. AFFIRM + -ER¹.] One who affirms: a. who confirms, or supports (*obs.*); b. who asserts or declares; c. who maintains what is disputed or denied, as opposed to the *denier*.

1540 COVERDALE *Confut. Standish* Wks. II. 374 Ye . . report us to be the affirmers of your wicked words. 1611 COTGR., *Affirmateur*, an affirmer, soother, avoucher. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. vii. 29 His Majesties Auctority, did . . exeeme the affirmers from the paines of probation. 1860 *West. Rev.* No. 36, 419 But the proof lies with the affirmer. 1865 *Reader* 30 Sept. 371/1 It is chiefly as an affirmer of positive doctrine that Plato has been influential.

Affirming (ăfə·ɹmiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AFFIRM + -ING¹.] (Now gerundial.)

†**1.** A strengthening, confirmation, or corroboration. *Obs.*

c 1450 LONELICH *Graal* II. 184 Thanne was this a gret afermeng To here creaunce. *a* 1520 *Myrroure of Our Ladye* 77 Amen . . ys a worde of affermynge, and ys as moche as to say, as Treuly, or Faythfully.

2. An asserting positively; affirmation.

c 1440 *Prom. Parv.*, Affermynge, *Affirmacio*. 1530 PALSGR. 193/2 Affermyng, *Affirmation* [Fr.]. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. 130 If his foes affirming be a proof, why should not his friends denial thereof be a sufficient refutation? *Mod.* Do you prefer taking the oath or affirming?

Affirming (ăfə·ɹmiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. AFFIRM + -ING².] That affirms; asserting, maintaining the truth of anything.

1849 GROTE *Greece* VI. II. xlviii. 139 The lines just cited make him as much a contradicting as an affirming witness.

Affirmingly (ăfə·ɹmiŋli), *adv.* †*Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an affirming manner; positively.

1470 [See AFFIRMABLY 1]. 1541 WYATT *Let.* in Wks. 1861, 19 For my part I declare affirmingly . . I never offended.

†**Affi·rmly, affe·rmely,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Fr. *affermé* made firm + -LY².] Firmly, strongly.

1494 FABYAN VII. CCXLIV. 286 Ferrande, than Erle of Flanders, had affermely promysed to come. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* II. CLXIX. [CLXV.] 485 We wyll holde and kepe as affermely and trewly the treuce . . as we wolde they shulde kepe with vs.

Affix (ăfi·ks), *v.* [ad. med. L. *affīxā-re*, frequentative of *affīg-ĕre*, to fasten to, f. *ad* to + *fīg-ĕre* to fasten. First used by Scotch writers, and perhaps directly due to MFr. *affixer*, an occas. refash. of OFr. *afichier*, mod. *afficher* (see AFFICHE).]

1. *trans.* To fix, fasten, or make firm (a thing *to, on, upon* another). a. *lit.* as by a nail, a string, cement.

1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* IV. (1822) 347 The dictator affixt his tentis at Tusculum. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* II. 482 Ane crucifix . . In quhome the image of ouir Saluiour Affixt wes. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 218 Affixing them upon any Thing which occurrs in the Way. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 39 This sail was affixed to a vessel. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iii. 137 Felton affixed this hull to the gates of the bishop of London's palace. 1880 *P. O. Guide* 14 Obtain postage stamps, and affix them carefully to the letters.

†b. To fix in occupation or possession. *Obs.*

1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. lxviii. (1739) 178 Other Courts were rural, and affixed also to some certain place. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apolog.* 57 This affixed me for a longer space of time, then before, to my Bed. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. to Son* (1673) 221 A dread they have to affix the Miter in a particular Family.

†c. *fig.* To fix (the desires or mental faculties) *on* or *to* an object. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 11 She affixed had Her hart on knight so goodly-glorifyde. 1596 BELL *Surv. Pop.* III. x. 439 Ye must not affixe your mindes to these. 1640 FULLER *Abel. Rediv., Jewel* (1867) I. 365 He was so affixed to his studies.

2. *refl.* To attach oneself, cling *to*.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 201 They [young opossums], from a principle of instinct, affix themselves to her teats.

†**3.** *intr.* (by omission of refl. pron.) To cling or be attached *to*. *Obs.*

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 222 Part [of these Minerals] affix to them, incrusting them over.

4. From the affixing of a *seal* (actually attached by a strip of parchment, etc.) extended to, To impress a seal, stamp, or signature, write one's 'signature,' initials, or name, add a postscript or note (*to*).

1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* XI. 18 And did cause his Authentick Episcopall Seale, to be there to affixed. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 254 The king . . graciously affixed his stamp. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 208 But it seems to be above all price. At least, none is affixed. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 98 To this paper the following notes are affixed in Philip's handwriting.

b. *fig.* To attach as a stigma (*to*), to stamp or stigmatize (*with*).

1665 GLANVILLE *Scepsis Sci.* 96 Very innocent truth's are often affix't with the reproach of Heresie. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 115 Affixing ridicule to them. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. II. 23 The ungracious necessity of affixing blame.

c. *fig.* To attach as an appurtenance or concomitant.

1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* an. 1521 To bribe their indolence, by affixing stated salaries to their profession.

†**5.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To stick as a mark or stigma; to attach. *Obs. rare.*

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 224 No stain affixes to his honour from the accusation.

†**6.** *trans.* To fix upon, determine, settle. *Obs.*

1621 *1st & 2nd Bk. Discipline* 66 Another day to be affixed by your Honours. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* V. 372 The land, affix'd by Fate's eternal laws To end his toils.

Affix (æ·fiks), *sb.*; also 7 **affixe.** [a. Fr. *affixe* adj. and sb., ad. L. *affīx-us* fastened to, pa. pple. of *affīg-ĕre*: see prec.]

1. That which is joined or appended; an appendage, addition.

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episcop.* (1647) 341 The ambitious seeking of a temporall principality as . . an affixe of the Apostolate. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* XI. (1858) 129 Designated like the various ranges of Maritime, Graian, Pennine and Julian Alps, by some affix or epithet. 1864 *Spectator* No. 1875, 642 Mr. Gladstone's affix to his speech on the suffrage which he calls a preface.

2. *esp.* in *Gram.* (See quot. 1865.)

1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* IX. 76 Framing it somewhat to their own country fashion, in notation of points, affixes, conjugations. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The oriental languages . . differ chiefly from each other as to affixes and suffixes. 1865 HALDEMAN *Affixes to English Words* § 65 *Affixes* are additions to roots, stems, and words, serving to modify their meaning and use. They are of two kinds, *prefixes*, those at the beginning, and *suffixes*, those at the end of the word-bases to which they are affixed. Several affixes occur in long words like *in-com-pre-hen-s-ibil-it-y* which has three prefixes and five suffixes. The term *interfix* is hardly necessary for *ad* in *anim-ad-vert*, or *t* inserted as a fulcrum between two vowels as *ego-t-ism*.

†**3.** A public notice posted up. (Cf. Fr. *affiche*.) *Obs.*

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 48 An affix or bill of the goods being posted for the buyers to read.

Affixation (æfiksē·ɪ·ʃən). [n. of action f. med. L. *affīxāre*, freq. of *affīg-ĕre*: see AFFIX.] The action of affixing or attaching; attachment; = AFFIXION.

1851 I. TAYLOR *Wesley* (1852) 190 The affixation of a name to a Christian Institute.

Affixed (ăfi·kst), *ppl. a.*; also **affixt.** [f. AFFIX *v.* + -ED.]

1. Fixed, fastened, or appended (*to*); causally connected (*with*). Also *fig.* Devotedly attached (*obs.*).

1651 *Life of Father Sarpi* (1676) 41 His being affixt to the Divine Scripture . . which he used to read from one end to the other. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 99 His Royal capacity is affixed and inseparable with his person. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Pref. 4 The Distance . . is signify'd by Figures affixt. 1794 ATWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 149 The balance during this motion carries with it the crank and the affixed rods. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 378 A notice affixed in all public places. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide to Eng. Lakes* (1879) 149 The summit is reached by a ladder affixed to the stone.

†**2.** Fixed upon, appointed, settled. *Obs.*

1559 *Let.* in Tytler *Hist. Scotl.* (1864) III. 396 My Lord of Huntly . . will keep the affixed [time].

†**Affi·xedness.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state of being affixed; devoted attachment.

1668 J. HOWE *Bless. Righteous* Wks. 1834, 267/2 A mere sordid love to the body, and affixedness of heart to the earth.

Affixer (ăfi·ksəɹ). [f. AFFIX *v.* + -ER¹.] One who affixes or fastens on.

1860 W. WHITE *Round the Wrekin* XIX. (ed. 2) 192 The affixers of postage stamps.

Affixing (ăfi·ksiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AFFIX *v.* + -ING¹.] Attaching, fixing, fastening on, appending.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 6/2 The affixing of the residence of God to a consecrated place. 1880 *P. O. Guide* 255 Best mode of affixing stamps.

†**Affi·xion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *affīxiōn-em*, n. of action f. *affīx-* ppl. stem of *affīg-ĕre*: see AFFIX and -ION.] The action of affixing, attaching, or fastening to; also, the state of being affixed; = AFFIXTURE.

1633 T. ADAMS *Comm. 2 Pet.* I. 4 (1865) 38 If yet the subscription of God's hand, and affixion of his seal . . be not sufficient. 1653 MANTON *Smect. Rediv.* Pref. Wks. 1871 V. 502 The affixion of the name to any work being a thing indifferent. 1654 GENTILIS tr. *Servita's Hist. Inquis.* (1676) 887 To advise by Edict, Proclamation, or Affixion, are signs of superiority. 1675 T. BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 90 It was full three hours betwixt his affixion and expiration.

†**Affi·xment.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. AFFIX *v.* + -MENT.] The action of affixing, fastening to, or posting up.

1654 GENTILIS tr. *Servita's Hist. Inquis.* (1676) 832 He . . shall not be cited by Criers, nor by affixment of Schedules.

Affixture (ăfi·kstiŭ). [f. AFFIX *v.*, after FIXTURE; the reg. deriv. f. L. *fīxūra* would be *affixure*.] The action of affixing or fastening to; the state of being fastened to; attachment. Cf. AFFIXION, AFFIX-ATION, -MENT.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone Lightho.* 195 The lantern having no affixture to the stone work but its own weight. 1855

MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. VII. ii. 42 The perpetual affixture of the anathema to all papal, almost to all Ecclesiastical decrees.

Afflate (ăflē·t), *v.* ?*Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *afflāt-* ppl. stem of *afflā-re* to blow upon, f. *af-* = *ad-* to + *flā-re* to blow.] To blow upon or towards.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 54/1 Afflate or blowe this poulder in their Eyes.

†**Affla·te,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *afflātus* a blowing upon, f. *afflā-re* : see prec. Now used in the L. form.] = AFFLATUS.

1677 GALE *Crt. of Gentiles* II. III. 58 The afflate of the Holy Spirit.

Afflated (ăflē·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. AFFLATE *v.* + -ED.] Breathed upon ; inspired.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Fel. Hemans* v. 4 Poems II. 210 The tripod for the afflated Woe. 1862 THACKERAY *Roundab. Pap.* (1879) II. 229 We spake anon of the inflated style of some writers. What also if there is an afflated style—when a writer is like a Pythoness?

Affla·tion (ăflē·ʃən). [f. *afflāt-* ppl. stem of *afflā-re*, as if ad. L. **afflātiōn-em* : see AFFLATE *v.* and -ION.] A blowing or breathing upon ; inspiration.

1662 H. MORE *Enthus. Triumph.* (1712) 56 A sort of wild and sordid Fanaticism, such as must proceed from an affla-tion of an unclean complexion or habit of body. 1673 *Ladies Calling* I. § 1. 32 This [piety] . . is an affla-tion of the blessed Spirit. 1814 CARY *Dante's Parad.* IV. 36 Diversly Partaking of sweet life, as more or less Affla-tion of eternal bliss pervades them.

†**Affla·tious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *afflāt-*, ppl. stem of *afflā-re* (see AFFLATE *v.*) + -ITIOUS ; cf. *ablatitious.*] Characterized by afflatus ; inspired.

1671 *True Non-Conf.* 278 The Psalms, Doctrine, Tongue, Revelation, and Interpretation, there spoken of, appear to be inspired and afflatitious motions.

Afflatus (ăflē·tŭs). [a. L. *afflātus* a breathing upon, blast, f. *afflā-re* : see AFFLATE *v.*]

†**1.** Breathing, hissing. [L. *afflātus serpentis.*] *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Naturalists sometimes speak of the *afflatus* of serpents.

2. The miraculous communication of supernatural knowledge ; hence also, the imparting of an overmastering impulse, poetic or otherwise ; inspiration.

1665 J. SPENCER *Prophecies* 54 Those writings being inspired by . . a more gentle and easie *afflatus.* 1782 PRIESTLEY *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* I. 245 Orpheus said antient poets wrote by a divine afflatus. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxiv. 497 A migratory afflatus seems to have come over the Ajawa tribes. 1873 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* IV. vii. 310 When writing under the Afflatus of the Holy Ghost. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* viii. 248 Aristophanes must have eclipsed them . . by the exhibition of some diviner faculty, some higher spiritual afflatus.

3. *Med.* A species of erysipelas, so called from the suddenness of its attack. Mayne *Exp. Lex.*

†**Affli·ct,** *ppl. a. Obs.*; also 5 **aflyght, aflight.** [a. MFr. *afflict* occas. refashioning of OFr. *aflit* :— L. *afflict-um* pa. pple. of *afflīg-ĕre* to dash against, to throw down, to distress ; f. *af-* = *ad-* to + *flīg-ĕre* to dash. The earlier *aflight* shows the same phonetic change as *delight* = MFr. *délit* and *délict.*] Overwhelmed with any trouble, afflicted, distressed.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 309 Her herte was so sore aflight, That she ne wiste what to thinke. *c* 1430 *Octouian Imp.* 191 Tho was the boy aflyght, And dorst not speke. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 193 The women of whiche cite were afflicte in ij. maneres. 1564 BECON *Christm. Banq.* Wks. 76 They [these histories] be very comfortable for poor afflict sinners. 1583 (STERNH. &) HOPK. *Ps.* lxxxviii. 16, I am afflict as dying still, From youth this many a yeare.

Afflict (ăfli·kt), *v.* ; also 4 *Pa. t.* **aflight** (see prec.). [f. prec., or on analogy of vbs. so formed.]

†**1.** *trans.* To dash down, overthrow, cast down, deject, humble, in mind, body, or estate. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 327 Cam never yet . . to mannes sight Merveille, which so sore aflight A mannes herte. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xvi. 29 In the seuenth moneth, on the tenth day of the moneth ye shall afflict your soules. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 186 And reassembling our afflicted Powers, Consult how we may henceforth most offend Our enemy.

†**2.** *intr.* To become downcast (with trouble). *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 58 Wherof the kinges herte afflight.

3. Hence, *trans.* To distress with bodily or mental suffering ; to trouble grievously, torment. *refl.* To distress oneself, grieve.

a 1535 MORE *Wks.* 1080 (R.) The hope that is differred and delaied, paineth and afflicteth the soule. 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* xiii. 80, I cannot touch his soul But what I may afflict his body with I will attempt. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, V. iii. 179 O coward Conscience! how dost thou afflict me? 1667 FAIRFAX in *Phil. Trans.* II. 546 She much afflicted her self for the Death of her Father. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 328 They had no cold to afflict them. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 287 It is their virtues that afflict, it is their vices that console him. 1820 SHELLEY *Prom. Unbd.* I. i. 43 The genii of the storm . . afflict me with keen hail.

†**Afflict,** *sb. Obs. rare* ; also **aflight** (see AFFLICT *a.*). [f. the prec. vb.]. = AFFLICTION.

1564 BECON *Fasting* (1844) 542 The life of man upon earth is nothing else than a 'warfare' and continual afflict with her ghostly enemies. 1592 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* Pij, With the which aflight of her mind, she fell to labour of childe afore her time.

Afflicted (ăfli·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* ; also 6 **aflighted.** [f. AFFLICT *v.* + -ED.]

1. Cast down, depressed, oppressed, in mind, body or estate ; *hence,* grievously troubled or distressed.

1534 tr. *More's On the Passion* Wks. 1557, 1389/2 Judas . . tooke a speciall pleasure to see them so aflyghted. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (1878) 38 A deliuerer to his afflicted people Israel. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxxiv. 28 He heareth the cry of the afflicted. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Liv.* (1727) Pref. 2 Men are apt to prefer a prosperous errour before an afflicted truth. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 255 To heal the wounds of that afflicted country. 1879 Miss BRADDON *Vixen* III. 279 Here the afflicted Pamela began to sob hysterically.

2. *esp.* Grievously affected with continued disease of body or mind ; suffering. Also *fig.*

1680–90 SIR W. TEMPLE *Pop. Discont.* Wks. 1731 I. 287 A Piece of Scarlet dipt in scalding Brandy, laid upon the afflicted part. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 19 If I propose cards, they are afflicted with the head-ach. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abroad* I. i. 15 The literary language of England became afflicted with Gallicisms. *Mod.* The afflicted child has been removed to the Asylum.

†**3.** Dejected, downcast, humble. *Obs.*

c 1593 SPENSER *Sonnet* ii, And with meek humblesse and afflicted mood. 1596 — *F. Q.* I. Introd. 4 The argument of mine afflicted stile.

Affli·ctedness. ?*Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state of being afflicted ; distress.

1650 BP. HALL *Balm of Gilead* ii. § 6. 54 Thou art deceived if thou thinkest God delights in the misery and afflictedness of his creatures.

Afflicter (ăfli·ktəɹ). [f. AFFLICT *v.* + -ER¹.] One that afflicts or distresses ; an oppressor, tormentor.

1572 HULOET in TODD. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. i. 376 These Danes . . the great afflicters of the English state. 1682 *2nd Plea for Nonconf.* 77 If God hear their Prayers, then many of their Afflicters must repent. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 451 Thine own afflictor be! And what of all thy worldly gear Thy deepest heart esteems most dear, Cast into yonder sea!

Afflicting (ăfli·ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AFFLICT *v.* + -ING¹.] Troubling, distressing, harassment. (Now gerundial.)

1611 BIBLE *Jud.* ii. 2 So he . . concluded the afflicting of the whole earth out of his owne mouth.

Affli·cting (ăfli·ktiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Grievously painful, distressing.

1605 *Play of Stucley* 457 Whose afflicting pain Hath neither left him appetite nor taste. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 166 We fled amain, pursu'd and strook With Heav'ns afflicting Thunder. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 459 A very serious and afflicting Concern for having Offended. 1823 SCOTT *Q. Durward* II. x. 197 The farther tidings . . will be afflicting to you to hear.

Afflictingly (ăfli·ktiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an afflicting manner ; so as to distress or trouble.

1818 in TODD. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 371 Cato was really and afflictingly a rational drama.

Affliction (ăfli·kʃən). Also 4 **affliccioun,** 5 **-tyon,** 6 **-cion, -cyon.** [a. Fr. *affliction,* OFr. *aflicion,* early ad. L. *afflictiōn-em,* n. of action and state, f. *afflict-* ppl. stem of *afflīg-ĕre* : see AFFLICT *a.* and -ION.]

†**1.** The action of inflicting grievous pain or trouble. *spec.* in its earliest use, Self-infliction of religious discipline ; mortification, humiliation. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handlyng Synne* 309 Yn þyn afflyccioun Vn fastyng and yn orisoun. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* h vi, The sayd hooly prophete . . made his prayers and his afflyctions solytarely and secretely. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Tribul.* II. Wks. 1557, 1177/1 Lett hym put vppon hys bodye, and pourge the spirite by the afflyccion of the fleshe. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xviii. 26 Feede him with bread of affliction, and with water of affliction, vntill I returne in peace. 1628 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* (1688) II. 147 Affliction for Religion groweth every day heavier and heavier.

2. The state of being afflicted ; sore pain of body or trouble of mind ; misery, distress.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* iii. 7, I have seen the affliccioun of my puple in Egipte. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & Vienne* (1868) 53, I endure grete heuynes sorowe and affiyctyon. 1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* III. ii. 324 The Queene your Mother, in most great affliction of spirit, hath sent me to you. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 110 Enemies, who come to stare At my affliction. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 32 Here affliction never pleads in vain. 1781 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 303 The affliction of the people for want of arms is great. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Playing Cards* 10 During the affliction of a famine.

3. An instance of affliction ; a pain, calamity, grief, distress.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 178 To repay that money will be a biting affliction. 1652 J. BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* vii. 130 Afflictions are as lead to the net, the promise is as the corke. 1812 Miss AUSTEN *Mansf. Pk.* (1851) 96 So harmonised by distance, that every former affliction had its charm.

Afflictionless (ăfli·kʃənlĕs), *a.* [f. prec. + -LESS.] Free from affliction.

1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* I. ix. 125 He always had a loosened tooth or a cut finger . . being thereby elevated above the common herd of afflictionless humanity.

Afflictive (ăfli·ktiv), *a.* [a. Fr. *afflictif, -ive,* f. *afflict-* ppl. stem of *afflīg-ĕre* to AFFLICT, as if ad. L. **afflictīvus* : see -IVE.] Characterized by afflicting ; tending to inflict continued pain or distress ; distressing, painful ; trying, troublesome. Const. *to.*

1611 COTGR., *Afflictif,* afflictive, grieving, molesting, tormenting. 1623 SANDERSON *Serm.* Ad. Mag. I. iii. (1674) 84 To make the afflictions of this life yet more afflictive. 1670 T. BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 176 Losses, crosses, and afflictive dispensations. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 191 Afflictive Birch No more the School-boy dreads. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Ascham* Wks. IV. 635 The most afflictive symptom was want of sleep. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 178 A military despotism . . is often less afflictive to a country in fact than in name.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. XVI. XV. 313 This afflictive, too aspiring King of Prussia.

Afflictively (ăfli·ktivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an afflictive manner ; so as to distress ; painfully, grievously, troublesomely.

1677 R. GILPIN *Dæmonol. Sacra* (1867) 467 No argument . . can be more afflictively discouraging to Satan. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* x. ii. (T.) Who, having acted their first part in heaven . . more afflictively feel the contrary state of hell. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. IX. xi. 191 Fleury was very pacific . . and did not crow afflictively.

†**Affli·ge,** *v. Obs.* [a. Fr. *affliger* (16th c. Littré) f. L. *afflīg-ĕre* : see AFFLICT *a.*] An early (Scotch) form of AFFLICT *v.*

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* v. 34 Quhen ire affligis vs, ve seik nocht the vertu of patiens. *Ibid.* 1 To cure & to gar conualesse al the langorius desolat & affligit pepil.

Affli·ght, early form of AFFLICT, AFFLICTED.

Affli·ght, bad spelling of AFLIGHT, *Obs.*, flight.

†**Afflue·,** *v. Obs.* [a. Fr. *affluer* (14th c. Littré) f. L. *afflu-ĕre* to flow towards, f. *af-* = *ad-* to + *fluĕre* to flow.] To flow towards ; to flock, to congregate.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431/2 So grete nombre of freres affluyng or comyng to parys oute fro alle londes. *a* 1521 *Holyas* in *E. E. Pr. Rom.* (1858) III. 29 All the people afflued from all partes.

Affluence (æ·fluĕns). [a. Fr. *affluence,* ad. L. *affluentia,* n. of state f. *affluent-em* flowing towards, pr. pple. of *afflu-ĕre* : see AFFLUE.]

1. A flowing towards a particular point ; a general movement of people in any direction, a concourse, a moving crowd.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLV. vii. 1205 d, The affluence of the people was so great . . that for the very presse he could not march forward. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 8 Others die, when there is not a sufficient Affluence to the heart to continue the Circulation. 1759 SYMMER *Electr.* in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 380 The effluence and affluence of electrical matter. 1782 KIRWAN *ibid.* LXXII. 223 Phlogisticated air may also be formed by a rapid and copious affluence of phlogiston. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. VIII. v. 37 There had been great affluence of company, and no lack of diversions.

2. A plentiful flow (*of* tears, words, feelings, and *fig.* fortune's gifts) ; profusion, exuberance.

1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* Introd. (1835) 4 Demostenes of Grece more affluence Never had in rethoryk. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 26 Her eyen better semed two grete sourges wellynge vp grete affluence of teerys. 1610 HEALEY tr. *St. Aug., City of God* 511 How could they either feare or grieve in that copious affluence of blisse? 1633 EARL MANCHESTER *Contempt. Mort.* (1636) 84 Man that thus lives at ease in delicacie with affluence of all things. 1849 LONGFELLOW *Kavanagh* xii. 56 Winter . . with its affluence of snows. 1867 SWINBURNE in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 420 The ambient ardour of noon, the fiery affluence of evening.

3. *ellipt.* Profusion or abundance of worldly possessions ; wealth.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 33 A heavenly goate whose influence Brings in riches with affluence. 1608 J. KING *Serm. 1 Chron.* xxix. 26–28, 29 The very wormes that growe out of their [Kings'] fulnes & affluence. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 22 ¶ 3 They lived in great affluence. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. Wakef.* XXXII, As merry as affluence & innocence could make them. 1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* II. 35 It was not possible to make a better use of affluence than he did. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* II. 521 Trade revived ; and the signs of affluence appeared in every English house.

†**A·ffluency.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *affluentia* : see AFFLUENCE.] The quality or state of being affluent, profuseness, wealthiness = AFFLUENCE 2, 3.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 99 Wealth and honour and affluency of all things. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 184 For in the midst of all their Affluencies . . they are yet most miserable.

Affluent (æ·fluĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *affluent* (14th c. Godef.), ad. L. *affluent-em,* pr. pple. of *affluĕre* : see AFFLUE.]

A. *adj.*

†**1.** Flowing toward a particular place. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 63 The stonys of whom as meltenge thro the veynes of salte mixte among theyme causethe an humor affluente. 1666 HARVEY *Anat. Consump.* (J.) These parts are . . raised to a greater bulk by the affluent blood that is transmitted out of the mother's body. 1759 SYMMER *Electr.* in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 386 The effluent current must have just as great an effect in separating them, as the affluent can have in bringing or keeping them together.

2. Flowing freely or abundantly.

1816 SOUTHEY *Lay of Laureate* Wks. X. 152 And o'er his shoulders broad the affluent mane Dishevell'd hung. 1818 Miss MITFORD *Our Village* III. (1863) 30 The beautiful Loddon, always so affluent of water, had overflowed its boundaries. 1863 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 403 In the centre . . is an affluent fountain of the clearest water.

3. *fig.* Of the gifts of fortune, etc. : Flowing in abundance ; abundant, copious, plenteous.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. XV. (1859) 15 Thy grace alwey hath ben affluent, decrecyng nought . . thou never so largely thou geue it. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 30 Dilating on so affluent an argument. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 135 Their affluent joys the grateful realms confess. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. Wakef.* XXXII, My son was already possessed of a very affluent fortune. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 625 The graceful and affluent diversity of the Decorated [style].

4. Hence, Flowing or abounding in wealth ; wealthy, rich. Also *fig.* Const. *in,* rarely *of.*

1769 *Junius Lett.* I. 9 No expense should be spared to secure to him an honourable and affluent retreat. 1806 WILBERFORCE in *Life* (1838) III. XIX. 246 Considering the number of affluent men connected with Pitt. 1831 W. & M.

Howitt *Seasons* 255 The orchards are affluent of pears, plums, and apples. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* iv. xiii. (1871) 287 Existence felt to her that moment affluent with a blissful excitement. 1846 Prescott *Ferd. & Isab.* I. iv. 200 Commodities .. beyond the reach of any but the affluent. 1855 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Lit.* v. (1878) 173 The language became affluent in expressions incorporated with it from the literature of antiquity.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*; prob. after mod. Fr. *affluent* sb.] A stream flowing into a larger stream or lake; a tributary stream; a feeder.

[Not in Todd 1818, Richardson 1836, Craig 1847.] 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 433 The great Missouri with its affluent the Mississippi. *Ibid.* The table-land in which the Mississippi and the affluents of Lake Superior rise. 1853 Phillips *Rivers of Yorksh.* iii. 104 The only remaining affluent of importance on its northern banks, viz. the river Hull. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 4 As the Thames rolls along, it receives a number of these feeders, or affluents.

Affluently (æ·flu·ĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an affluent manner; abundantly, richly.

1818 in Todd. 1873 Burton *Hist. Scott.* VII. lxxv. 9 This deputation was not affluently adorned by rank and station.

†**Affluentness.** *Obs.*–° [f. Affluent *a.* + -ness.] 'Great plenty.' Bailey, vol. II, 1731, whence in J. = Affluence.

Afflux (æ·flʌks). [ad. med. L. *afflux-us*, n. of action f. *affluĕre*: see Afflue. Cf. mod. Fr. *afflux*, perh. the direct source of the Eng.].

1. A flowing towards a point; *esp.* in *Med.* of humours; also by extension, of air, a crowd of people, etc.

1611 Cotgr., *Afflux*, an Afflux or Affluence, plentifull access. 1635 N. Carpenter *Geogr. Delin.* II. vi. 82 The Affluxe and Refluxe of the Sea—is generall throughout the whole Ocean. 1661 Lovell *Anim. & Min.* 354 Tubercles of the lungs .. are caused by the afflux or congestion of matter. 1794 Sullivan *View of Nat.* I. 175 There is no need of the afflux of vital air. 1872 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Aug. 10 The afflux of purchasers has much more than doubled.

2. That which flows into any place; an accession.

1661 Graunt *Bills of Mort.* (J.) The cause hereof .. must be by new affluxes to London out of the country. 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 355/1 At this period, they [*i. e.* the villi] receive an increased afflux of blood.

†**Afflu·xed,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*–1. [f. Afflux + -ed 2.] That has flowed to.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 277 In this case we have not so much regard to the humour affluent, as affluxed.

Affluxion (ăflʌ·kʃən). [n. of action f. *afflux-* ppl. stem of *affluĕre* (see Afflue and -ion) after L. *fluxiōnem*.] A flowing towards; an afflux.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 182 An Inflammation, either simple consisting only of an hot and sanguineous affluxion. 1835 Hoblyn *Dict. Med.*, With this are associated Affluxion, or accumulation of the fluids, etc.

†**Affodill.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 affadille, affodylle, 5–6 affadyll(e, 6 affodyl, 7 affodille, -dill, -dil. [ad. med. L. *affodillus* (*Prom. Parv.*, Turner *Lib.*, and Bailey vol. II), prob. for late L. **asfodillus*, **asphodillus*, for cl. L *asphodilus* (Pallad.) and *asphodelus*; a. Gr. ἀσφοδελός. The form **asphodillus* (whence Ital. *asfodillo*) was prob. due, as in some other words, to the simulation of a diminutive ending. Another med. L. corruption was *affrodillus* (Turner *Lib.*), whence Fr. *afrodille*.]

1. Name of a liliaceous genus of plants, Asphodel, or King's Spear (*Asphodelus*, incl. *Anthericum*), natives of the south of Europe, and grown as garden flowers and medicinal herbs.

(In this sense *Daffodil*, and *Daffadilly*, are mentioned as variant forms of Affodil as early as 1538 and as late as 1611.)

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 921 With affadille upclose her hooles alle; Thai [field mice] gnawe it oute, but dede downe shal thai falle. 1440 *Prom. Parv.*, Affodylle herbe [*v.r.* affadylle], *affodillus*, *albucea*. [*v.r. affadilla.*] 1483 *Cathol. Angl.*, An Affodylle; *Affodillus*, *harba*. 1530 Palsgr. 193/2 Affadyll a yelowe floure—*affrodille*. [*Asphodelus luteus.*] 1538 Turner *Libellus* A 3, *Asphodelus* a latinis *hasta regia* & *albucum* dicitur, a barbaris & latine lingue corruptoribus *aphrodillus* & *affodillus*, ab anglis *Affadyll* & *Daffadilly*. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 647 The flower .. is called in Greeke ἀνθερικος, *Anthericos*; and in Latine, as Plinie sayth, *Albucum*: in English also *Affodyl* and *Daffodyll*. [The modern *Daffodil* appears at p. 214 as *Yellow Crowbels*, *Yellow Narcissus*, *Bastarde Narcissus*.] 1611 Cotgr., *Affrodille*, th' Affodille, or Asphodill flower. *Ibid.*, *Asphodele*, the Daffadill, Affodil, or Asphodill flower. *Ibid.*, *Hache royalle*, the Affodille, or Asphodill flower; especially (the small kind thereof called) the Speare for a King. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housewife* 28 You must be carefull that you take not Daffodil for Affodil.

2. Applied, by confusion, to a species of Narcissus. In this sense the variant Daffodil (q.v.) became almost from the first the accepted form; so that eventually *Affodill* was confined to *Asphodelus*, and *Daffodil* to *Narcissus*.

1551 Turner *Herbal* I. b iij b, I could neuer se thys herb [*asphodelos*—ryght affodill] in England but ones, for the herbe that the people calleth here *affodill* or *daffodill* is a kynd of narcissus.

†**Affo·rce,** *adv. Obs.* [for *of force*: see Force.] Of necessity; by compulsion or constraint; perforce.

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeless* iv. 21 No þing y-lafte but þe bare baggis, þan ffelle it a-fforse to fille hem a3eyne.

Afforce (ăfō·ɹs), *v.*; also 3–6 aforce, 4 aforse, afforse. [a. OFr. *aforce-r*, in one of its senses a variant of OFr. *efforce-r*, earlier *esforce-r*, *esforcie-r* :–late L. *exfortiā-re*, f. *ex* out + late L. *fortiā-re* to make strong, f. *forti-s* strong; in the other perh. a distinct formation on L. *ad* to + *fortiāre*. The med. L. *afforciāre* seems to be formed on the Fr.]

I. To apply force (= Fr. *efforcer*).

†**1.** To apply force to; to force, to compel. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 789 Faste he sat, and huld the reyne .. And aforced hit [the colt] by streynthe. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merlin* 3285 Arthour aforced him to deie.

†**b.** To force, to ravish, to violate. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merlin* 2360 He hath me of vilanie besought, Me to aforce is in his thought.

†**2.** *refl.* To force or strengthen oneself (*to do* a thing); to exert oneself, to do one's best, to try. (OFr. *s'aforcer*, mod. *s'efforcer*.) *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. 121 And heo a forcede hom þe more, þe hepene a way to dryue. *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Treat.* (1866) 8 Deuells þat afforces tham to reue fra vs þe hony of poure lyfe and of grace. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* I. 228 Þat wold doutles be done .. wold þu afforce þe þerfore. *Ibid.* XXVII. 11129 Thai afforset hom felly .. The vilany to venge. *a* 1528 Skelton *Magnificence* 257 Herein I wyll aforce me to show you my mynde.

†**3.** *trans.* To endeavour, attempt, or try. *Obs.*

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 818 Ye must nedis afforce it by pretence of your professioun unto umanyte. *a* 1528 — *Bowge of Crt.* 17, I was sore moued to aforce the same.

II. To add force (? properly OFr. *aforcer*).

†**4.** To add force to; to strengthen, fortify, reinforce. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XV. 6593 Then Menesteus .. afforsit hys frekys to þe fight harde. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* (1554) II. xvii. 66/1 And tafforce them, let workmen vndertake Square bastiles and bulwarkes to make.

5. *Eng. Const. Hist.* To reinforce or strengthen a deliberative body by the addition of new members; as a jury by skilled assessors, or persons acquainted with the facts. [In this sense med. L. *afforciāre* is found in contemporary records; see Blount: '*Afforcietur assisa*, let the Witnesses be encreased,' (rather, 'Let the Assise or bench be reinforced or afforced').]

1818 Hallam *Middle Ages* (1872) II. 399 It was the practice to afforce the jury. 1870 Stubbs *Sel. Charters* Introd. 24 The jurors are at first witnesses of the fact; as business increases they are, under Edward I, afforced by the addition of persons better acquainted with the matter; a further step separates these afforcing jurors from the original twelve.

Afforcement (ăfō·ɹsmĕnt). [a. OFr. *afforcement*, f. *afforcer*: see Afforce and -ment.]

1. A strengthening; a reinforcement. (See Afforce 5.)

1818 Hallam *Middle Ages* (1872) II. 399 This afforcement it appears could only be made with the consent of the parties. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 619 The jurors summoned were allowed to add to their number persons who possessed the requisite knowledge, under the title of afforcement.

†**2.** = Afforciament 1. *Obs.*

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Afforcement*, *Afforciamentum*, in some antient charters, denotes a fortress, or work of fortification and defence.

†**Affo·rciament.** *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *afforciament-um*, f. L. *afforciā-re*: see Afforce and -ment.]

1. A fortress; a fortified place.

1706 Phillips, *Afforciament* (in old Records) a Fort or Strong-Hold.

2. = Afforcement 1.

1738 *Hist. View Crt. Excheq.* v. 79 There was an Afforciament of more Jurors, till they had a Verdict of twelve.

Afforcing (ăfō·ɹsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Afforce + -ing 1.] A reinforcing or strengthening.

1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 270 In the 'afforcing' or amending of the council.

Afforcing (ăfō·ɹsiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Afforce + -ing 2.] Reinforcing; adding strength, influence, or knowledge.

1870 [See Afforce 5.]

Afford (ăfō·ɹd), *v.* Forms: 1 ȝeforð-ian, 2 ȝeforð-ien, iforðian, -en, 3 i-forðen, i-vorðen, 4–5 aforth(e, avorthi, 6 afforthe, aforde, 6 afoord, 6–7 affoord, affoard, 7 affowrd, 6– afford. [f. *ge- pref.* implying completeness + *forð-ian* to further, advance; f. *forð* forth, forward, onward. The prefix was subseq. reduced to *á-* (see A- *pref.* 6), and this in 16th c. corrupted after L. *af-*. With the change of *ð* to *d*, cf. *burthen*, *burden*.] *orig.* To further, promote; *hence* achieve, manage to do, manage to give, have the power to give, give what is in one's power, supply, yield.

†**1.** To forward or advance to or towards completion; *hence*, to perform, execute, accomplish, fulfil. *Obs.*

c 1050 *O. E. Chron.* (Cott. MS.) an. 1045 He .. þæt mynstre wel ȝeforðode þa hwile þe he þær wæs. 1205 Layamon 31561 Þæt nulle he come nauere no þine heste iuorðen. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 366 (T. & C.) Þi wille, þauh, & nout min, euer beon iforðet [*v.r.* ifulled].

†**2.** To carry out, accomplish, achieve, manage (something planned or desired). With *may* (= can). *Obs.*

1085 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) His feond .. ne mihten na ȝeforðian heora fare. *c* 1123 *Ibid.* an. 675 Hwilc man swa hauеð behaten to foren to Rome, and he ne muge hit forðian. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 He ne mahte na mare ȝeforðian. *Ibid.* 39 Hwet ȝe sculen don ȝif ȝe hit maȝen iforðian. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 201 And ȝaf hem mete as he myghte aforth and mesurable huyre. *a* 1420 Occleve (in Halliw.), And here and there, as that my litille wit Aforthe may, eek thinke I translate hit.

3. With *inf.* or *subord. cl.* To manage (*to do* anything); with *can*: To have the means, be able or rich enough; to bear the expense.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. v. 306 Greet lordis mowe avorthi to haue .. officers undir hem forto attende. *Ibid.* 562 The comoun peple myȝten the wors avorthi in cost of money for to gete to hem thir present book. 1514 Barclay *Cytezen & Uplandysh.* (1847) 69, I may not aforde nowe for to spende out all. *a* 1745 Swift *Mod. Educ.* (J.) All families, where there is wealth enough to afford that their sons may be good for nothing. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. iv. 24 She could not afford to pay. 1814 Wordsworth *Excurs.* I. 370 He could afford to suffer With those whom he saw suffer. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Brooke Farm* viii. 98 Those who could afford to try new methods. 1847 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. xii, Luxuries which few could afford to purchase.

4. With *simple obj.* **a.** To manage to give, to spare.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. x. 336 Thei myȝten miche more avorthi into almes than thei that hadden litil. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 40 Praise we may afford, To any Lady that subdewes a Lord. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 912 Should God create another Eve, and I Another Rib afford. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Brooke Farm* vii. 89, I cannot afford them a quart a day at my own expense. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 27. 195 The loss of a single day was more than I could afford.

†**b.** To manage to sell (at such a price). *Obs.*

1617 J. Rider (in Halliw.), *Non possum tantulo vendere*, I cannot afford it at so little price. 1705 Addison *Italy* (J.) They fill their magazines in time of the greatest plenty so that they may afford cheaper. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone Lighth.* § 116 The stone could be afforded at somewhat less price than Portland.

c. To manage to procure or maintain, etc.; to spare the price of, bear the expense of.

1833 Ht. Martineau *Brooke Farm* ii. 19, I cannot afford stockings for so many, nor shoes either. *Ibid.* vii. 87 Now they could not afford beer, except a little on Sundays. *Ibid.* viii. 93 He cannot afford a team to plough his field.

5. Without *can*: To give of what one has, to furnish, bestow, grant, yield. (Often with *to*.)

1596 J. Norden *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 89 To accept this church as his spouse and wife, affording himself to be her husband. 1633 G. Herbert *Ch. Porch* iii, Gladly welcome what he doth afford. 1702 Pope *Wife of B.* 254 Kind heav'n afford him everlasting rest. 1738 Wesley *Psalms* li. 4 Tho' I have griev'd thy Spirit, Lord, His Help and Comfort still afford. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. vii. 602 Rights which the custom of India gave, to the Prince who received over the Prince who afforded the tribute. 1853 Marsden *Early Purit.* Pref., Should life and leisure be afforded to the author.

6. Of things: To be capable of yielding, to have for one who asks or seeks.

1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* I. iv. 25 More than their owne Commission doeth afoord. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* V. i. 73 The world affords no law to make thee rich. 1593 — *Rich. II*, I. i. 177, The purest treasure mortall times afford Is spotless reputation. 1671 *True Non-Conf.* Contents, Whether the Angels of the Churches affoord any ground for Bishops. 1782 Priestley *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* I. 354 Their whole history affords not a single instance. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* II. 8 The lives of literary men afford no striking themes for the sculptor. 1876 Gladstone *Hom. Synchr.* 234 The Poems afford no explanation.

7. To supply or furnish from its own resources, to yield naturally.

a 1600 Q. Eliz. *Let.* in Beveridge *Hist. Ind.* (1858) I. 1. x. 236 Commodities which our dominions may afforthe. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 50 Can a countrie cotage affoord such perfection? 1611 Bible *Ps.* cxliv. 13 That our garners may bee full, affoording all maner of store. 1654 Baker *Lett. of Balzac* III. 97 As Affrick affoards Lions, and France Souldiers. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low Countries* 459 Olives .. afford most oil when fully ripe. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 716 Fruits, which, of their own accord, The willing Ground, and laden Trees afford. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. on Waters* III. 238 The gardens afford good supplies of the best esculent vegetables. 1879 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 69/2 The figure .. affords a correct representation. 1878 G. Macdonald *Ann. Quiet Neighb.* xviii. 351 The comfortable confidence afforded by the mask of namelessness.

b. In this sense rarely of persons.

1588 Greene *Pandosto* (1843) 36 He wondred how a country maid could afoord such courtly behaviour. 1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxviii. 530 We shall hereafter afford independent proofs of the existence of dry land.

Affordable (ăfō·ɹdăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + able.] That can be afforded, spared, or yielded.

1866 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) II. 169 Spasmodic writhing .. never the smallest help affordable.

Afforder (ăfō·ɹdəɹ). [f. Afford + -er 1.] One who, or that which, affords, spares, or yields.

1598 Florio, *Porgitore* .. a bringer, an affoorder.

Affording (ăfō·ɹdiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Afford + -ing 1.] A yielding, producing, sparing.

1598 Florio, *Porgimento* .. an affoording, a yeelding, a bringing. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 13 The affording of sufficient light to the rooms. 1754 Sherlock *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 17 The Excellency of Religion consists in affording certain Means of obtaining eternal Life.

Affording (ăfō·ɹdiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Afford + -ing 2.] Producing, yielding; liberal, helpful.

1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* II. 87 Perhaps she may be stupid! Certainly she is not affording.

†**Affo·rdment.** *Obs.* [f. Afford + -ment.] Granting, bestowal.

1633 T. Adams *Comm.* 2 *Pet.* i. 11 (1865) 126 So the Lord doth allure us by gracious affordments.

Affore, afforn, obs. forms of AFORE.

Afforest (ăfɒ·rést), *v.*; also 5–6 **aforest.** [ad. med. L. *afforēstā-re* (Charter of Forests 9 Hen. III) f. *ad* to + *forēsta, forēstis,* FOREST.] To convert into forest, or hunting-ground.

1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 208 Yf any wood other than .. his owne he aforestid .. it shalbe disforestid, and yf he afforested his owne propur wood remayne it forest. 1612 DAVIES *Discov. why Irel. etc.* (1787) 124 He [Henry the Second] afforested many woods and wastes, to the grievance of the subject. 1837 W. HOWITT *Rur. Life* v. i. (1862) 352 The Conqueror's motive for afforesting so large a tract of country.

Afforestation (ăfɒ·restē·ʃən). [ad. med. L. *afforēstātiōn-em* n. of action f. *afforēstā-re*: see prec.] The action or result of converting into forest or hunting-ground.

1615 MANWOOD *Lawes of Forest* xvi. § 9. 116/2 The disafforestation of the new afforestations aforesaid. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* i. lxiv. (1739) 130 Revoking of Charters .. Afforestations, with a train of oppressions depending thereon. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Purlieu,* The greatest part of the new afforestations were still remaining. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 20 Dec. 538 Why were two churches built in the very midst of the forest immediately after the afforestation?

Afforested (ăfɒ·restĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. AFFOREST + -ED.] Converted into forest.

1679 HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* (1840) 154 [They] had much land remaining in their own hands, afforrested for their recreation. 1873 *Q. Rev.* CXXXV. 154 The whole of the afforested parts of Devon.

Afforesting (ăfɒ·restiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AFFOREST + -ING[1].] The process of converting into forest; afforestation.

1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* i. lvi. (1739) 102 Unlawful Taxes, Afforrestings, and other such Oppressions. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* iii. viii. (1812) 534 The Charter of the Forests had for its object .. the prevention of future afforesting.

Afforism, -ysme, obs. variants of APHORISM.

† **Affo·rm,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OFr. *aforme-r, affr-,* f. *à* to + *former* to FORM.] To form, fashion, model, according *to.*

c 1500 *Doctr. good Seruauntes* (1842) 8 To hym that is most honourable, Afforme your maners and your entent.

Afforse, obs. variant of AFFORCE.

Afforst, obs. form of ATHIRST.

Affrait, -ly, see AFFRAYITLY, AFRAID.

† **Affra·ming,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. (for a-framing.) [f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + FRAME, OE. *fram-ian, frem-ian,* to profit, avail.] Gain, profit.

1440 *Prom. Parv.,* Framynge, or affframynge, or wynnynge. *Lucrum, emolumentum.*

Affranchise (ăfra·ntʃiz, -ʃəiz), *v.*; 5 **afranchise,** 5–6 **affranchyse.** [f. Fr. *afranchiss-* lengthened stem of *afranch-ir* (now *affranchir*) f. *à* to + *franchir* to free; f. *franc* free: see FRANK.] To free; to set at liberty from servitude; also from an obligation.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* C b, I shall affranchyse yow of your vowe. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 110 He afranchised legmon, and made him fre that afore was bonde and thralle. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxv. xxiii. 908 h, Antiochus should be sent for to affranchise Greece. 1725 COTES tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. iii. i. 76 It cannot be said, that France .. has been made Free, or affranchised, since she was free in her first original. 1863 LANDOR in *Atl. Monthly* (1866) June 702/2 Every slave, after fifteen years, should be affranchised.

Affranchised (ăfra·ntʃizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Freed, set at liberty.

1495 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de Worde) i. cliii. 158/2 Fyrst bonde & sith afraunchised, and made free. 1611 COTGR., *Main-mis,* an affranchised person; one that is freed from seruitude. 1863 GILCHRIST *Life of W. Blake* I. 100 The affranchised tree consequently bore a luxurious crop of leaves.

Affranchisement (ăfra·ntʃizmĕnt). [f. AFFRANCHISE + -MENT.] 'The act of making free.' Todd 1818.

Affranchising (ăfra·ntʃizin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of freeing. (Chiefly gerundial.)

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* mmcccxxvii/2 Since their affranchizing themselves .. they have all along preserved their Liberty.

† **Affra·p,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. It. *affrappare,* f. *ad* to + *frappare* to beat, knock, see FRAP; but Spenser's word is perhaps an analogical formation on *frap,* like *addoom,* etc.] To strike, strike against. (With or without object expressed.)

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 26 They bene ymett, both ready to affrap. *Ibid.* III. ii. 6 To tossen speare and shield, and to affrap The warlike ryder to his most mishap.

Affray (ăfrē·), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 4 **afrai, afrey,** 4–7 **afray**(e, **affraye,** 4– **affray.** *Pa. t.* 4 **afrayed, affraied,** 6 **affraide, afraid.** *Pa. pple.*: see AFRAID. Also apbetic FRAY. [a. Anglo-Fr. *afraye-r, effraye-r,* early OFr. *effreer, esfreer,* 1 sing. pres. *esfrei,* (Pr. *esfredar*): — late L. *ex-fridāre*; f. *ex* out of + late L. *fridus, fridum,* ad. Teut. *friðu* (OHG. *fridu,* OSax. *friðu,* OE. *frið,* ON. *friðr*) peace. The pa. pple. AFFRAYED, 'alarmed,' acquired the meaning of 'in a state of fear,' and has since the 16th c. been treated as a distinct word: see AFRAID.]

1. To disturb, or startle, from sleep or quiet, as a sudden noise does; passing into the sense of alarm, as the effect of such startling. *arch.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* B. 1780 Afrayed þay no freke .. & to þe palays pryncipal þay aproched ful stylle. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Blaunche* 296 Smale foules a great hepe That had afrayed [*v.r.* affrayed, afraied] me out of my slepe. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 371, I was out of my swoune affraid. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxv. 227 And wondirly sore afrayed ȝhe was Of his noise sche herde in that plas. 1563 BARNABE GOOGE *Eglogs* vi. (Arb.) 55 Than rest and slepe I straightway sought No Dreames dyd me afraye. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxix. The kettle-drum, and far-heard clarionet Affray his ears.

† **b.** To disturb with hostilities; to attack with an armed force. *Obs. rare.*

1467 MARG. PASTON in *Lett.* 576 II. 308 Ye wote wele that I have ben affrayd ther befor this tyme.

By imperceptible gradations the idea of *alarm* passed into that of

2. To frighten, to affect with fear; especially in the passive voice to be *affrayed* or AFRAID. *arch.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 57 Now goth Gii sore desmaid, His woundes him han iuel afreyd. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 158 For of thet he hadde her y-do He was affrayde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 399 Nedelees, god woot, he thoghte hire for t' affraye [*MS. Heng.* t'afraye]. 1456 *Past. Lett.* 277 I. 380, I have somwhat affrayed them, and made hem spend mony. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. ccxxix. 307 The whiche so affrayed them, that they had no lust to go thyder. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* II. i. 6 If Papists .. were so affrayed of Conformists. 1763-5 CHURCHILL *Duellist* I. Poems II. 7 Bid Terror, posting on the wind, Affray the spirits of mankind. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* xxv. I. 212 Nay, sheathe thy sword at last! Do not affray me!

† **3.** *intr.* (*refl.*) To be afraid, to fear. (Fr. *s'effrayer.*) *Obs.*

c 1440 *Partonope* 845 She gan affray of this sodeyn caas.

4. To scare, to startle or alarm into running away, to frighten away. *arch.* Cf. FRAY.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 205 [Thai] dang on thame so hardely, That all thair fayis afrayit war. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* VII. 3200 þai affrayet the folke fuersly by dene, Sesit and slogh, slongen to ground. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vii. 70 Beand al affrayit ande fleyit for dreddour of his lyue. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 33 Since arme from arme that voyce doth vs affray. *a* 1610 BABINGTON *Wks.* 32 To prick vs to the good and to afray vs from the euill. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 80 And with a din Affray the birds.

Affray, used for DEFRAY.

1584 LODGE *Alarum agst. Usurers* (1853) 48 Not having friends to releeve them, or money to affray their charges.

Affray (ăfrē·), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **afray**(e, 4–6 **affraye,** (4 **affroi,** 5 **enfray**), 4– **affray.** Also aphet. FRAY. [a. OFr. *effrei, esfrei,* f. *esfre-er*: see AFFRAY *v.* The form *enfray* is an erroneous expansion after the apparent analogy of *en-combre, a-combre,* etc.]

† **1.** The act of suddenly disturbing some one who is at rest; an attack, an assault. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 176 In mirke withouten sight wille enmys mak affray. *c* 1360 *Yesterday* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 137 Þin enemy woltou ' not forȝete ' But ay be aferd ' of his affray. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XI. 4746 In diffens of þe folke þat affroi made. 1509 *Parlyament of Deuyles* xxvi, [He] strongly withstandeth myn affray. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* XI. (1880) 43 Learne our fatal auentures, Thee toyls of Troians, and last infortunat affray.

† **2.** The state produced by sudden disturbance or attack; alarm; fright, terror. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handlyng Synne* 1820 Betwyxe þo twey partys þe dragun lay Gresly to se wyþ grete affray. 1330 — *Chron.* 34 Northumberland was in affray for Edred comyng. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxv. 174 Was to hem a gret afray, Whanne they syen here Lord þere ded. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. ccxv. 271 Wherof the pope and cardynalles were in great affray and drede. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 12 Who full of gastly fright and cold affray Gan shut the dore.

† **3.** A disturbance, a noisy or tumultuous outburst; especially one caused by fighting, a fray. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 66 Now is Edward dede þe soner for þo affrayes. *c* 1420 *Pallad. On Husb.* X. 186 And boile it so, not with to greet affray. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Graal* II. 306 Piers awook there that he lay, so astoned he was of that afray. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 179 Let no man wyt where that we war, For ferdnes of a fowlle enfray. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xv. 28 Thys wourthy knycht the commen wele Romane In grete affray perturbit to rest agane And quiet sall restore. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *France & It.* I. 216 The people are .. little disposed to public affrays. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xiv, So swept the tumult and affray.

4. *esp.* A breach of the peace, caused by fighting or riot in a public place.

1482 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cclii. 323 Also this yere was a grete affraye in fleetstrete by nyȝtes tyme bitwene men of court and men of london. 1552 HULOET *Abcedarium,* Affraye betwene two men, *Monomachia, Pugna.* 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 331, I reade not of any that was slaine in the affraye. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., An Assault is only a wrong to the party; an Affray is a common wrong. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 352 The suppressing of riots and affrays. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* I. vii. 127, I trust you have had no hurt in this mad affray?

Affrayed (ăfrē·ĕd), *ppl. a. arch.* [f. AFFRAY *v.* + -ED; a recall of the old form which has become ordinarily AFRAID.] Alarmed.

1820 KEATS *S. Agnes* xxxiii, Her blue affrayed eyes wide open shone.

Affrayer (ăfrē·əɹ). Also 6 **affraier, affraior,** 7 **affrayor.** [f. AFFRAY *v.* + -ER[1].] One engaged in an affray; a disturber of the peace.

1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* I. 666/2 To make these Congregations of the Lollards to be .. affraiers of the people. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. iii. (1588) 140 Any man also may stay the Affraiors, until the storme of their heat be calmed. 1716 W. HAWKINS *Pleas of Crown* I. xxviii. (1824) I. 490 If affrayers fly to a house .. [the constable] .. may break open the doors to take them. 1790 DALLAS *Reports* I. 363 It is lawful to part affrayers in the house of another man.

† **Affray·ing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. AFFRAY *v.* + -ING[1].] A disturbing or alarming.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xliv. 306 Whanne the deuk herde this tydyng, To hym it was a gret affrayeng.

† **Affray·itly, affrai·tly,** *adv. Obs. Sc.* [f. *affrayit,* Sc. form of AFFRAYED, AFRAID + -LY[2].] In an alarmed or frightened manner; affrightedly.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 434 The laif fled full affrayitly. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. iv. 78 Fleand thay wat not quhare, Tursing thare birdingis affraitlye here and thare. 1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scotl.* (1821) II. 298 The pepill, richt affrayitly, returnit to him out of all partis of the wod.

† **Affrayment.** *Obs.* [f. AFFRAY *v.* + -MENT.] Given as a synonym of AFFRAY by Bailey, whence in Johnson.

1731 BAILEY, vol. II, *Affray, Affraiment* (in Common Law) is an affrightment put upon one or more persons; which may be done by an open shew of violence only, without either a blow given or a word spoken, etc. [The definition is quoted from Phillips with the addition of *Affraiment* by Bailey himself.]

† **Affray·ne, afray·ne,** *v. Obs.* [f. FRAYNE, FREYNE *v.* to ask, inquire, either with A- *pref.* 1 intensive, or (as Stratmann thinks) with prep. *af,* OF, and so to *ask of* or *from.*] To question.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* [quoted by Halliw., but not in ed. Morris] Whanne Thou schalt this werde afreyne. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 274, I affrayned [1393 ich fraynede] hym fyrste Fram whennes he come. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2146 Byfore þe Amyral þanne he goþ; & bygan him for taffrayne. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 328 My fader wakyd at the laste, And her afraynd; she told hym how she was agast.

Affreight (ăfrē·t), *v. rare*[−0]. [ad. Fr. *affrète-r,* spelt after Eng. FREIGHT.] 'To hire a ship for the transportation of goods.' Craig 1847.

Affreighter (ăfrē·təɹ). [f. prec. + -ER[1].] 'The person who hires or charters a ship or other vessel to convey goods.' Craig 1847.

1882 *Charter-party,* Such loading berth .. as the said affreighters may name.

Affreightment (ăfrē·tmĕnt). [ad. Fr. *affrètement* n. of action f. *affrète-r* to freight; spelt after Eng. FREIGHT.] The hiring of a vessel to convey cargo.

1755 MAGENS *Ess. Insur.* II. 101 The Agreement of Affreightment, commonly called a Charter-Party. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* I. vi. (1866) I. 289 Emolument derived from carrying goods on freight, or from performing certain contracts of affreightment on hire.

† **Affre·nt,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. Sp. *afrent-ar* to affront.] A by-form of AFFRONT.

1578 T. N. *Trans. Conquest of W. India* 229 To kill those Spaniardes who have so affrented the nation of Culhua.

† **Affre·t,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. *af-* (= A- *pref.* 11) + FRET *v.*] To fret, annoy, trouble.

1600 ABP. ABBOT *Jonah* 247 David .. was so affretted with the prosperitie of the wicked.

† **Affre·t,** *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [etym. doubtful; perh. f. It. *affrettare* to hasten, *affrettamento* a making speed.] 'Furious onset; immediate attack.' J.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ix. 16 With the terrour of their fierce affret They rudely drove to ground both man and horse.

Affreyd, variant of AFRAYED *ppl. a.,* rubbed.

† **Affri·cate,** *v. Obs.*[−0] [f. L. *affricāt-,* ppl. stem of *affricā-re,* to rub on or against; f. *ad* to + *fricā-re* to rub. Cf. AFFRICTION.] 'To rub upon, or against, to grate or crumble.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656; whence in Bailey.

† **Affrica·ted,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Rubbed.

1705 HAUKSBEE in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2167 Nor would the Light thus produc'd, live on the Amber .. but dy'd so soon as it had deserted the Affricated Woollen. 1708 — *ibid.* XXVI. 86 The effluvia of the Affricated Tube.

† **Affrica·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *affricātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *affricā-re*: see AFFRICTION.] 'Rubbing upon or against.' Bailey 1721.

1706 HAUKSBEE in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2331 The Light .. discover'd upon the Affrication of it [a glass tube] unexhausted, seem'd to be altogether on its outside.

† **Affricke bird,** 'A coward, one in gay cloathes.' Cockeram 1626.

† **Affri·ction.** *Obs.*; also 7 **adfriction.** [ad. L. **affrictiōn-em,* n. of action, f. *affrict-* ppl. stem of *affricā-re* to rub on; f. *af-* = *ad-* 10 + *fricā-re* to rub. The ordinary cl. L. form was *affricātio*; the simple *fricā-re* had both *fricāt-um* and *frict-um.*] The action of rubbing one thing upon another.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 234 When as in polutions or affrictions women .. do loose their owne seed. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* X. xiv. 541 The Adfriction of the pastoral medicine to a diseased Sheep. 1681 HALLYWELL *Melamp.* 115 (T.) Every pitiful vice seeks the enlargement of itself by a contagious affriction of all capable subjects.

† **Affrie·nded,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. FRIEND, by pref. *a-* or *af-*, probably intended to be factitive, after analogy of *affirm, afforest*; see A- *pref.* 11.] Made friends; reconciled.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iii. 50 She saw that cruell war so ended, And deadly foes so faithfully affrended.

†Affright, afright, *ppl. a. Obs.* Forms: 1 **a-fyrhted,** 1–2 **a-fyrht,** 3 **ʔafuruht** (ū), 4 **ʔofright, afriȝt, ʔaffriȝt, afryȝt,** 5 **affryht, afryht, afryght,** 5–6 **afright,** 6 **affright.** [pa. pple. of OE. **afyrhtan,* not found in any other part, f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + *fyrht-an* to frighten, terrify: see FRIGHT. There appears to have been also a derivative *of-fyrhtan,* OFFRIGHT, in 12th–13th c., the pple. of which *of-fyrht* was afterwards confonnded with *a-fyrht,* whence prob. the early forms marked with ʔ above; but the eventnal doubling of the *f* is after the analogy of forms like *af-firm, af-fix,* from L. *ad.* A later form is AFFRIGHTED.] Struck with snddeu fear; terrified, frightened.

a 1000 *Andreas* 1531 He afyrhted wearð. *a* 1000 *O. E. Gosp.* Matt. xxviii. 4 Þa weardas wæron afyrhte. *c* 1160 *Hatt. Gosp.* ibid., Þa weardes wæren afyrhte. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 362 Þe ueond is affuruht and offered of swuche. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 158 Þe mayden Berenger scho was alle ofright. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1889 A-fryȝt he wax of hym sum del: so grym a was in gale. *Ibid.* 2199 Þat þan was sore afriȝt. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xx. 10 In his herte he was wondirly afryght. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 37 As one affright With hellish feends, or furies mad uprore. 1647 H. MORE *Resolution* 175 The weakned phansy sore affright With the grim shades of grisely Night.

Affright (ăfrəi·t), *v. arch.* [a late formation, on FRIGHT *v.*, with A- *pref.* 11 (written *af-*); doubtless partly due to the pre-existing ppl. adj. AFFRIGHT; see prec.] To frighten, to terrify. *To affright from*: to deter from. (Now only poetical for the prose FRIGHTEN.)

1589 NASHE in *Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 13 So terrible was his stile . . as would have affrighted our peaceable Poets, from intermedling hereafter, with that quarrelling kinde of verse. 1593 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 43 The Scar-Crow that affrights our children so. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* II. i. 24 You afright me with your steele. 1675 T. BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 129 To affright people from vicious practices. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Fl.* (1840) 102 Terrifying and affrighting me with threats. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Pr. Deukalion* IV. iv. 158 Never a wolf affrights them Here in the pasture's peace.

Affright (ăfrəi·t), *sb. arch.* [f. the vb., on the analogy of the pre-existing *fright* vb. and sb.]

1. *actively,* The action of frightening or causing terror; also *concr.* A cause or source of terror.

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* (J.) I see the gods . . would humble them, By sending such affrights. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 195 Full of troubles and dangerous affrights. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* (J.) The war at hand appears with more affright. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sybil. Leaves* (1862) 231 A tale of less affright, And tempered with delight.

2. *passively,* The state of snddeu and great fear; terror, fright.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 19 Then dead through great affright They both nigh were. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 110 This puts me into a most mighty affright. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* II. xl. 511 Mr. Burke, in his affright, forgets what in his calmer moments he readily concedes. 1847 BARHAM *Ingold. Leg.* (1877) 311 Thy bosom pants in wild affright.

†Affri·ghtable, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. AFFRIGHT *v.* + -ABLE.] Such as to frighten; deterrent.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 214 Though the coast be rocky and thus affrightable.

Affrighted (ăfrəi·ted), *ppl. a.* [f. AFFRIGHT *v.* + -ED. (Replaces the earlier ppl. adj. AFFRIGHT.)] Struck with sudden fear; alarmed, frightened.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* V. ii. 100 And that th' affrighted Globe Did yawne at Alteration. 1702 POPE *Thebais* 138 Affrighted Atlas, on the distant shore, Trembl'd. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* VI. 48 A thicket his affrighted steeds detain'd. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 32 Joshua looked up presently, and saw two pairs of affrighted eyes gazing at him.

Affrightedly (ăfrəi·tĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + LY².] In an affrighted manner; with fright or alarm.

1613 DRAYTON *Poly-olbion* xxii. (T.) The day upon the host affrightedly doth look. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. xv. 496 And make them affrightedly to start from Him . . whom they adored. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. in White* iv. 17 Looking up and down the road affrightedly.

Affrighten (ăfrəi·tən), *v. arch.* [Secondary form of AFFRIGHT *v.* Cf. the relation of *fright* and *frighten,* and see -EN².] To frighten, to affright.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water Poet) *Wks.* II. 169/1 The whilest her tongue doth thunder and affrighten. 1701 in *Lond. Gaz.* mmmdccli/5 It is not the Terrour of the French Power . . shall affrighten us from our bounden Duty. 1794 SOUTHEY *Botany-Bay* iv. Wks. II. 88 Fit tales For garrulous beldames to affrighten babes. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Convers.* Wks. 1868 I. 137 Wherefore, in God's name, are you affrightened?

Affrightened (ăfrəi·tənd), *ppl. a. arch.* [f. prec. + ED.] Affrighted, frightened.

1649 CLEVELAND *Elegy* 7 Wks. 1687, 198 Does his Royal Blood . . Not shoot through her affrightned Womb? 1728 MORGAN *Hist. Algiers* I. iv. 87 The Disorder into which their affrightened Horses had put them. 1809 CRABBE *Tales* 53 Th' affrighten'd Man a due attention paid.

Affrightening (ăfrəi·tənin), *ppl. a. arch.* [f. AFFRIGHTEN + -ING².] Frightful, terrifying.

1683 *Pennsylv. Arch.* I. 61 Y^t affrightening cruelty committed at Lewis. 1715 BURNET *Hist. own Time* (1766) II. 108 All the affrightening stories that had been brought him.

Affrighter (ăfrəi·tə). *arch.* [f. AFFRIGHT *v.* + -ER¹.] One who affrights or frightens; a frightener.

1612 SHELTON *Quixote* I. iv. xxv. (T.) The protector of damsels, the affrighter of giants.

Affrightful (ăfrəi·tful), *a. arch.* [f. AFFRIGHT *sb.* + -FUL: cf. *frightful.*]

1. Exciting fright or terror; frightening, terrifying.

1618 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1861) II. 133 The night presents to the fantasy . . many deceiving and affrightful imaginations. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 68 Spectres, Bug-bears, or Affrightful Apparitions. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 157 That island has frequent tremblings since the great earthquake, which is very affrightfull to the inhabitants. 1800 COLERIDGE *Wallenstein* I. iii. Wks. III. 266 Here every coming hour broods into life Some new affrightful monster.

†2. Full of fear, timid. *Obs. rare.*

1631 MARKHAM *Way to Wealth* II. I. xiv. (1668) 71 Fishes of eager bite, most foolish, least affrightful, and soonest deceived.

Affrightfully (ăfrəi·tfuli), *adv. arch.* [f. prec. + LY².] In an affrightful manner; alarmingly.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. § 41 (1713) 523 That I lose not my Repose this Night, or Dream affrightfully.

Affrighting (ăfrəi·tiŋ), *ppl. a. arch.* [f. AFFRIGHT *v.* + -ING².] Frightening, terrifying.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 376/1 She may also vse therof in all affrighting sicknesses. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* I. xxvii. 344 We never heard his noises, nor have seen his affrighting shapes. 1726 PENN *Tracts* Wks. I. 558 Which needs not the extraordinary and affrighting Obligation of an Oath.

Affrightment (ăfrəi·tmĕnt). *arch.* [f. AFFRIGHT *v.* + -MENT.]

†1. The action of frightening or terrifying, intimidation; also, a cause of fear. *Obs.*

a 1619 DONNE *Biathan.* (1648) 215 Which accompanie it with so much horror and affrightment. 1673 *Ladies Calling* II. ii. § 36. 77 Invisible affrightments, the beloved methods of nurses and servants. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* IV. 67 Affrightments . . which much terrified the mean-spirited.

2. The fact or state of being frightened; fright, snddeu fear or alarm.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions of Mind* II. iii. 65 Choler causeth . . feares, affrightments, ill successe, and such like. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 167 Passionate Words or Blows from the Tutor fill the Child's Mind with Terror and Affrightment. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* vii. (1811) I. 47 [I looked] at him, when I could glance at him, with disgust little short of affrightment. *a* 1834 LAMB *Dram. Writers* 531 Their terrors want dignity, their affrightments are without decorum.

Affront (ăfrv·nt), *v.*; also 4–5 **afrount, afront.** [a. OFr. *afronte-r, afrunte-r* (cf. Pr. and Sp. *afrontar,* It. *affrontare*):—late L. *affrontā-re, adfrontā-re* f. *ad front-em* to the face. *Afronter* has in OFr. the meaning 'to strike on the forehead, to slap in the face'; hence *fig.* to insult one to his face. The lit. meaning is not found in Eng.]

1. To insult (a person or thing personified) to his face, to treat with avowed or open indignity.

c 1315 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 337 An if a pore man speke a word, he shal be foule afrounted. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XXIII. 5 With neode ich mette That afrontede me foule. 1577 HELLOWES tr. *Gueuara's Gold. Ep.* 2 Not to honor vs, but to affront vs. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scepsis Sci.* i. 1 We cannot, without affronting the Divine Goodness, deny but that at first we were made wise and happy. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 496 The Duke of Austria whom he [Richard I] had personally affronted at the siege of Acre. 1783 COWPER *Lett.* 31 May, Wks. 1876, 132 The law of our land is affronted if we say the king dies. 1824 W. IRVING *T. of Trav.* II. 34 It would have been ruin to affront them.

2. To put to the blush; to offend the modesty or self-respect of; to cause to feel ashamed. *refl.* To feel affronted, to blush (*obs.*). (Said of the feeling produced rather than of the act or purpose).

1340 *Ayenb.* 229 Vor huo þet him y[ſþ to voule wordes, hi ham ssolle na3t ssamie and afrounti, þet is to zigge, hi lyezeþ þe ssame. 1673 CAVE *Primit. Chr.* II. ii. 33 Without affronting their modesty. 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* I. i. 9 Let me look you full in the Face, and I'll tell you whether you can affront me or no. 1741 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. Mann* 13 (1834) I. 38 Your friend Lord Sandwich affronted his Grace of Grafton extremely. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 22 [He] would have affronted you by his sulky reserve. *c* 1860 MAURICE *Mor. & Metaph. Philos.* IV. viii. § 56. 498 [It] does not affront the family feeling.

3. To face in defiance; confront. Now chiefly *fig.,* as *to affront death.*

1563 GRAFTON *Q. Mary* an. 6 (R.) King Philip and the French King with two most puyssaunt armies affronted eche other neere vnto the water of Some. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iii. 22 Who, him affronting soone, to fight was readie prest. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just. Vind.* vii. 188 How their Kings . . have all of them, in all ages, affronted and curbed the Roman Court. 1856 BRYANT *Knight's Epitaph* 37 He . . affronted death In battle-field. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. i. 50 He was affronting great risk without due motive.

†b. To meet in hostile encounter, to attack. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. xxv. 18 g, These brave brethren . . affronted [*concurrunt*] one another, and with cruell and mortall weapons gave the charge. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 96 A shrewd right winde, gets into the hollow of the tree, and affronts it on the rotten side. 1700 DRYDEN *Fabl. Cock & Fox* 643 [He] affronted once a cock of noble kind, And either lam'd his legs or struck him blind.

†4. To meet intentionally or of purpose, to throw oneself in the way of, accost, address. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* III. i. 31 That he, as 'twere by accident, may there Affront Ophelia. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 13 (1865) 458/1 So Jezebel painted her face, and affronted Jehu out of the window.

5. To front, to face in position; to look toward. *arch.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIII. xviii. 1166 m, Macedonie, which regardeth and affronteth Illyricum. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. v. 33 But it abated the Puissance thereof [*i.e.* of Mercia], because on the West it affronted the Britans, being deadly enemies. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems, &c.* (1677) 166 We see the Sun better by looking into the Waters, than by affronting his Beams. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. N.-Cap Country* 654 On emergence, what affronts our gaze?

†6. *fig.* To face anticipatively; to prepare to meet; look out for. *Obs. rare.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. iii. 29 Your preparation can affront no lesse Then what you beare off. Come more, for more you're ready.

†7. *causal.* To confront one thing with another; to set face to face. *Obs. rare.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 173 That my integritie and truth to you, Might be affronted with the match and waight Of such a winnowed puritie in loue.

Affront (ăfrv·nt), *sb.* [f. the vb. Cf. Fr. *affront* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. An insult offered to the face; a word or act expressive of intentional disrespect; a purposed indignity; an open insult or outrage; *esp.* in the phrases *To put an affront upon, offer an affront to.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 102 Whereat no man ought to be offended, or take it for any affront. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 160 Oft have they violated The temple, oft the law with foul affronts. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 62 Though they had offered great affronts to his Person and proceedings. 1855 MACAULAY *Fredk. Gt.* 59 To resent his affronts was perilous. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 630 It was certainly something to have put an open affront upon the Eastern king.

2. Offence to one's dignity or modesty, felt indignity.

1662 DRYDEN *Sat. Dutch* 27 To one well-born the affront is worse and more, When he's abused and baffled by a boor. 1716-18 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xliv. 16 These women . . look upon this . . as the greatest disgrace and affront that can happen to them. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxv. 160 Such an object as it would be an affront to you to name. 1784 COWPER *Lett.* Mar. 29 Wks. 1876, 164 Candidates are creatures not very susceptible of affronts. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* 65 The unexpected, and, as she deemed it, indelible affront, which had been brought upon her dignity. *Mod. adage.* 'Affronts are as they are taken.'

†3. Hostile encounter, attack, assault. *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 229 [They] that were not slaine in the first affront of the entrance into the citie. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 529 And dreaded On hostile ground, none daring my affront. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 103 He met with no other affront from Apollyon.

†4. A position of hostility or defiance; *concr.* an obstacle. *Obs.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 94 Even Ministers are often great affronts in the way of poore soules. 1644 HEYLIN *Life of Laud* I. 45 His Studies in Divinity, in the exercise whereof he met with some affronts and oppositions. 1648 SYMMONS *Vind. Chas. I*, 6 To suffer it to continue in affront to their general ordinance.

†5. An encounter or meeting generally; accost. *Obs.*

1614 J. COOKE *Green's Tu quoq.* (Dodsl.) VII. 95 This I must caution you of, in your affront or salute, never to move your hat. 1632 HEYWOOD *Iron Age* I. II. i. 294 Whom we wil giue a braue and proud affront.

Affronted (ăfrv·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. AFFRONT *v.* + -ED. In sense 3 used to translate Fr. *effronté.*]

1. Insulted, offended, injured in one's dignity or modesty. (Refers to the state of feeling of the recipient of the affront.)

1706 *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 284 He declared he was not at all affronted. 1760 G. LYTTELTON *Dialog. of Dead* xxix. (1776) II. 377, I trusted the justification of my Affronted Innocence to the opinion of my Judges. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 153 The affronted patrician. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Violet* III. 231 'Your mind wants balance,' said Miss Skipwith, affronted at this frivolity.

†2. Fronted, faced. *Obs.*

1586 FERNE *Blazon of Gentrie* 261 Shadowed with woodes and affronted with a large parke. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. x. (1743) 429 Their heads upward, and affronted inward.

†3. [after Fr. *effronté.*] Brazen-faced, impudent; full of effrontery. *Obs.*

1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnassus* 66 An act of shameless and affronted impudency.

†Affro·ntedly, *adv. Obs.* [f. AFFRONTED *a.* 3 + -LY².] With effrontery; impudently, shamelessly.

1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnassus* 341 That Mahomet . . did affrontedly laugh at sacred things. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 37 The lawyers . . since the beginning of his reign had most affrontedly trodden upon his prerogative.

†Affro·ntedness. *Obs.* [f. AFFRONTED *a.* 3 + -NESS.] Brazenfacedness, effrontery, impudence.

1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnassus* 228 With unheard of affrontedness, he made the whole world see, that he made use of heresie to work division amongst people, &c.

‖Affrontee (afrŏnte, ăfrv·ntī), *a. Her.* [Fr. *affronté,* pa. pple. of *affronte-r*: see AFFRONT *v.*]

1. Face to face; front to front; also called *confrontee.*

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Affronté,* in heraldry, is understood of animals borne in an escutcheon as facing, or with their heads turned toward each other.

2. Looking frontwise or towards the beholder.

1766 PORNY *Elem. Herald.* (1787) 151 If the Figure is set with the face looking frontways or forwards, this Position is denoted by the term *Affrontee.* 1868 CUSSANS *Handbk. Herald.* xiv. 168 The Helmet of Dukes and Marquesses also stands affronté.

Affrontee (ăfrʊ·ntī·), *sb.* [f. AFFRONT *v.* + -EE.] One who receives an affront; an insulted person.

1833 LYTTON *England* I. iv. (1840) 221 The affront once given, out at once go affronter and affrontee; they fight first and retract afterwards.

Affronter (ăfrʊ·ntəɹ). [f. AFFRONT *v.* + -ER[1].]

†1. One who impudently deceives; a pretender. [Cf. mod. Fr. *affronteur*.]

1598 FLORIO, *Cantonière*, a cozener, a conycatcher, a deceiuer, an affronter. 1631 MASSINGER *Beleeve as you list* III. ii, Must I, because you say soe, Beleeve that this most miserable kinge is A false affronter?

2. One who affronts, or insults to the face.

1654 GAYTON *Festiv. Notes* IV. XXV. 283 And shee reveng'd th' affronter with a prong. 1833 [See AFFRONTEE.]

†**Affro·ntery.** *Obs.* Put for EFFRONTERY.

1679 PRANCE *Addl. Narr.* 7 They have since confessed *that* .. but proceed in their affrontery, to deny *this*.

†**Affro·ntfully,** *adv. Obs.* [f. AFFRONT *sb.* + -FUL + -LY[2].] In an affronting manner; insultingly.

1754 P. H. *Hiberniad* iv. 31 Ought then a Country .. so productive of great Men, in every Walk, be affrontfully called Bœotia?

Affronting (ăfrʊ·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AFFRONT *v.* + -ING[1].] (Now mostly gerundial.)

1. The action of offering indignity or open insult; insulting defiance.

1611 COTGR., *Avillonnement*, an affronting, vexing. 1677 R. GILPIN *Dæmonol. Sacra* (1867) 388 It is no less than the open affronting of God by abusing His own favours. 1702 *Case of W. Penn* 8 By their affronting of it [the Act], and making Laws repugnant, and in opposition to it.

2. The action of facing or encountering.

1613 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings* 67 By affronting of both the Armies. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* IV. v. xix. § 15 This endurance or affronting of fearful images.

Affronting (ăfrʊ·ntiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. AFFRONT *v.* + -ING[2].] Insulting to the face; openly offensive.

1724 WATTS *Logick* I. iv. § 3 (1813) 344 Some [words] are clean and decent .. others are affronting and reproachful. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* XV. (1811) II. 98 Had you not been so rudely affronting to him. 1869 R. LYTTON *Orval* 163 The blazon'd boast of his affronting flag.

Affrontingly (ăfrʊ·ntiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a manner which affronts; with personal indignity.

1698 *Christ Exalted* § 23. 18 It looks very Boldly and Affrontingly, to teach the Holy God to speak. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Our Village* Ser. II. (1863) 271 Affrontingly gracious or astoundingly impertinent by fits and starts.

Affrontingness (ăfrʊ·ntiŋnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Insulting manner or demeanour.

1853 LYNCH *Self-Improvem.* V. 124 Then there will be class pretence, hauteur, and affrontingness.

Affrontive (ăfrʊ·ntiv), *a.* [f. AFFRONT *v.* + -IVE, in imitation of words like *effect-ive* in which *-ive* is properly added to the L. ppl. stem.] Of affronting character or tendency.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 510 Affrontive to the glory [of] God and the Honor of the Catholick Church. 1704 LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 331 Rude and most affrontive language. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. (1811) I. 23 Their behaviour .. was very cold and disobliging, but as yet not directly affrontive. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. XXIV. (1865) 410 The affrontive quality of the primitive enquiry.

Affro·ntiveness. ? *Obs.*—[0] [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being affrontive; personal insolence.

1721 in BAILEY; whence in ASH, TODD, etc.

†**Affro·ntment.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. Fr. *affrontement*, f. *affronte-r*: see AFFRONT *v.* and -MENT.] The action of encountering or opposing; rebuff.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. XVI. (1632) 834 Vpon this affrontment he suspended the execution of that designe.

†**Affro·ntous,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. Sp. *afrentoso*, f. *afrenta, afronta*, affront; cf. also Fr. *affronteur, -euse*.] Full of affront; insulting; hostile.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. iii. 180 Those [men] are most affrontous .. when being enterprised with temeritie.

†**Affro·nture.** *Obs.* [f. AFFRONT *v.* + -URE after analogy of *procedure*, etc.] The action of facing or meeting in hostility; encounter, assault.

1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. 240 At any approach or affronture of the enemy .. they used commonly .. to begin the flight.

†**A·ffuage.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *affouage*, f. OFr. *afouer, afoer*, to furnish with fuel:—late L. *affocā-re* to make a fire, f. *ad* to + *focus* fire.] (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Affuiage, Affuiagium*, in antient customs, a right of cutting fuel-wood in a forest, or the like, for maintaining family-fire. 1847 CRAIG, *Affuage*.

†**A·ffulsion.** *Obs.*—[0] [f. L. **affuls-* ppl. stem of *affulgē-re* to shine upon + -ION, as if ad. L. **affulsiōn-em*.] 'A shining upon.' Bailey 1731.

†**Affund,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *affund-ĕre*; see AFFUSE.] To pour upon.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Dispens.* 664 Oyl with red or white wine affunded.

†**Affu·rnish,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. *af-* (= A- *pref.* 11) + FURNISH.] To furnish, provide.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 482 For this, therefore, it was expedient to be before affurnished.

Affuse (ăfiū·z), *v. rare.* [f. L. *affūs-* ppl. stem of *affund-ĕre* to pour upon; f. *ad-* to + *fund-ĕre* to pour. Cf. *confuse*.] To pour upon.

1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* II. 424 Affuse upon it the quintessence of Iron. 1806 BRANDE in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 372 I now stopped the distillation, and affused alcohol.

Affused (ăfiū·zd), *ppl.a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Poured upon or into anything.

1676 in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 772 The affused blood does, after a sort, stagnate. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 185 Rhenish wine affused on Salt of Tartar.

Affusion (ăfiū·ʒən). [ad. (directly or through Fr. *affusion*, 16th c. in Littré.) L. **affūsiōn-em* n. of action f. *affund-ĕre*: see AFFUSE.]

1. A pouring on or into; as of water upon the body. Hence used of one method of administering baptism.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 33 As it were an affusion or confluence of blood. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* IV. 45 Water is used outwardly .. by way of aspersion or affusion (*i. e.*) sprinkling or pouring on. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1716) II. 227 God anointed him not with an external affusion of material oil. 1780 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 26 Growing milky on the affusion of pure distilled water. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 238 Wash .. with repeated affusions of warm water. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 245 Affusion being allowed only when the child or person to be baptized is weak in health.

2. *Med.* A remedy in fevers, consisting in pouring on the patient a quantity of water, varying in temperature according to his state, but usually from 50° to 60° or 70° Fahr. Also *fig.*

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 273 From the eruptive fever of democratic effervescence, countries recover by slight and temperate affusions of concession. 1844 T. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* 752 In very acute attacks of yellow fever .. we resort to the use of purgatives, and the cold affusion.

†3. A swelling or development of anything pulpy. *Obs. rare.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 127 A Parenchyma .. or a fleshy affusion, very soft, thin, loose, and spongious.

†**Affy·,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 afye, (afyghe), 4–6 affye, 4–7 affie, 4–8 affy. [a. OFr. *afie-r, afye-r*:—late L. *affīdā-re*, f. *ad* to + *fīdāre* to trust, f. *fidus* trusty, faithful, f. *fides* faith. Refash. in later Fr. as *affier*, whence Eng. *affy*.]

1. *trans.* To trust, confide (a thing to a person); but from the beginning *refl.* To confide oneself, trust *to, on*, or *in*.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4753 Joliflich he may hym in her afyghe. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 331 Þose vnwyse ledes þat affyen hym in vanyté. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 756 My godes þat y me affied on. *a* 1400 *St. Alexius* 178 To god he gan hym al Affye. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XXVI. 61 In him gan sche hire affye Aboven alle other. 1575 TURBERVILE *Bk. Venerie* 112 Let them never affie themselves in yong houndes. 1578 FENTON *Hist. Guicciardin* (1618) 232 Somewhat affying themselues in the great promises he made. 1613 *York Registry MS. Slenningford*, I much affie myself in Mr. Heughe Best' just & freindlie dealing.

2. *intr.* (by omission of refl. pron.) To confide, trust, rely, put trust. Const. *in*, rarely *on*.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10241 Þo þat þou saghe lyke maumetrye On worldly þyng þey most affye. 1330—*Chron.* 78 On þis Gospatrick William gan affie. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 271 Tharfor in hym affyit he. *a* 1470 TIPTOFT *Caesar's Comm.* (1530) II. 2 In whose great wysedome .. Cæsar much affyed. 1559 *Myrroure for Mag., Gloucester* VI, Most faulte of fayth where I most affyed. 1587 TURBERVILE *Trag. T.* (1837) 228 In whom he did affye To shew the case. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 47 Marcus Andronicus, so I do affie In thy vprightnesse and integrity. 1622 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* 5 Affying only upon his own wit and understanding. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. I. XXVII. 114 Antiochus for the small trust he affied in him .. would not commit any charge .. into his hand.

3. *trans.* To confide in, trust, give faith to.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 155 To schewe counseil & skille, þat not is to affie. 1587 TURBERVILE *Epit. & Sonnets* (1837) 326 So greatly she affied him, Whilest she did beare the sway. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 5 (1865) 329/2 Who would not rather affy God's word with one singular Noah, than be incredulous with the whole world?

4. To assure, affirm on one's faith (a thing or fact to a person); to make affidavit.

c 1500 *Partenay* 2308 Fair nece .. here I you affy That your fadir Deth auenged is well. 1530 PALSGR. 418/2, I affye, I assure or make one certayne of a thynge by my promesse. It is nat for your honour thus by your othe to affye this thyng, and nowe to go from it. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor* 166 To Affie, Assure, Affirme on his word or credite: *vide* to Assure.

5. To secure or make fast by solemn promise; to betroth or espouse (*sc.* to oneself, or as proxy for another); to take in marriage.

c 1500 *Partenay* 6052 Neuer .. wold he noght mary .. No woman wold betrouth neither affy. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 832/2 The said duke affied the lady Marie in the name of his maister king Lewes. 1603 DRAYTON *Barons Warres* III. LXXXIV, The Prince affyes faire Philip [= Philippa] at the last. 1627 — *Agincourt, etc.* 68 Comming to Towers, there sumptuously affide: This one, whose like no age had seene before.

6. To betroth (any one) in marriage *to* (another); to affiance.

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 322 The wise Duke .. for more safetie, affied him to his daughter, to be taken in marriage. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 80 Daring to affye a mighty Lord Vnto the daughter of a worthlesse King. 1603 DRAYTON *Barons Warres* I. XIV, To whom thy only Daughter was affy'd. 1642 BIRD *Mag. Hon.* 34 He was affied to Alice the daughter of the Earl of Moreton. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 13 He was suddenly accepted by that Q. to be affied in contract of Marriage with her. 1705 ROWE *Biter* III. Wks. 1792 I. 262, I would not affy my daughter to you. [*Meant to be formal and old-fashioned.*]

7. *fig.* To engage or bind in faith (a thing *to* a person or *vice versâ*).

1566 DRANT *Medic. Mor.* A, That none contente abyde In trayned trade, that whylome choyse or chaunce to them affyed. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *Appeal to Cæsar* 69 (T.) Personal respects rather seem to affie me unto that Synod.

†**Affy·,** *sb. Obs.*; also 4–5 affye, affie. [f. the vb.] Trust, reliance.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2167 Wommanes wyt goþ her & þer; in hymen ys no3tt affye. *c* 1430 *Cheuelere Assigne* 10 She sette her affye in Sathanas of helle.

†**A·fgod.** *Obs.* [OE. f. *af, æf* off, away + GOD; cogn. w. ON. *afguð*, OHG. *apcot*, mod. G. *abgott*; cf. Goth. *afgups* impious, *afgudei* impiety.] The Old English word for idol or false god.

1793 *Gent. Mag.* XI. 1189 The figure on the stone was not intended to represent a griffin, but an Afgod. The Afgod was an image like a dragon placed at the feet of Woden.

Afgodness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Idolatry. (In Skinner 1671, Coles 1692, but not used since 1100.)

Afield (ăfī·ld), *adv.* prop. *phr.* Forms: 1 on felda, 3 o felde, 4–5 a-felde, 6 afeld, 6– afield. [A *prep.*[1] in, on + FIELD.]

1. On or in the field, *esp.* of labour or battle.

a 1000 *Psalms* (Spl.) lxvii. 48 He sette foretácn his on felda Taneos. *c* 1400 *Sir Percev.* 1311 In felde for to fyght. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, V. iv. 40 When thou didst keepe my Lambes a-field. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* V. iii. 67 Æneas is afield. 1789 BURNS *Wks.* III. 376 My chief, amaist my only pleasure, At hame, a-fiel, at wark or leisure. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. I. i. Fernando was afield against the Moors in what he called a holy war. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Poems* I. 96 As afield the reapers cut a swath.

2. To or into the field; *hence*, to battle.

c 1230 *Bestiary* 398 (De fox) goð o felde to a furg, And falled ðar-inne. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 144 Helpe make morter Or bere mukke a-felde. 1566 UDALL *Royster Doyster* I. iv. (1847) 22 Oh your coustrelyng Bore the lanterne a field before the gozeling. 1676 HOBBES *Odyssey* X. 81 Then they a-field Their cattle drive. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 138 ¶ 11 In harvest she rides afield in the waggon. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Parad.* I. ii. 532 And in meantime afield he never went, Either to hunting or the frontier war.

3. Away from home, abroad; to or at a distance; *esp.* in phr. *far afield*. Also *fig.*

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* V. x. (1483) 101 Pacyence come pryckyng with a sobre chere and hitte Ire in the helme that it flewe a feld. 1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scotl.* (1821) I. 84 This Metellane .. governit all materis, baith at hame and afeld, with gret felicite. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* XI. (1876) 124, I had .. never been further afield than Fulham or Battersea Rise. 1880 SPALDING *Eliz. Demonol.* 9 It will prevent the student from straying too far afield in his reading.

†**Afi·le,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. Forms: 1 afýl-an. *Pa. pple.* 1 afýled, 3 afiled. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + *fýl-an* to make foul; f. *fúl* foul. Cogn. w. mod. G. *erfäulen*.] To defile.

c 880 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. Care* liv. 419 Dæt hi hi mægen eft afylan. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 1064 Men me cleputh queue afiled.

†**Afi·ll,** *v. Obs.*; also 2–3 afulle, 3 afeolle. [f. A- *pref.* 1 up + FILL. Cogn. w. Goth. *usfulljan*, OHG. *arfullan*, mod. G. *erfüllen*.]

1. To fill up, fill full; fulfil.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* IX. 1 Afyllað þa eorþan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Ure drihten þa haued þa stronge ealde laze auulled mid þere newe. 1205 LAYAMON 12078 Fif scipe: of wimmonnen afulled. *Ibid.* 23554 Þa hurh wes wiþ innen: afulled mid monnien. *Ibid.* 28831 Afeolled mid blisse.

†**Afi·nd,** *v. Obs.* Forms as in FIND. [f. A- *pref.* 1 out + FIND. Cogn. w. OHG. *arfindan*, mod. G. *erfinden*.] To find out, discover.

c 1000 *O. E. Gosp.* John viii. 4 Þis wif wæs afundyn on unrihton hæmede. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 191 He auint mannes heorte emti of rihte bileue. 1205 LAYAMON 15852 Þat þu scalt afinde a þisses daies ferste. *Ibid.* 30636 Al þat he auunde. *c* 1250 *Moral Ode* 56 Þiue his for godes luue, eft heo hit scullen a-finden. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 527 At than harde me mai avinde Wo geth forth, wo lith bi-hinde. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 49 Thet thys ordre hedde Jhesus, We habbeth wel a-founde. *c* 1430 *Octouian Imp.* 1659 Tho the Sarsenes afounde Her lord was slayn.

†**Afi·ne,** *adv. Obs.*; also 4–5 afyn(e, 5 affyn(e. [a. Fr. *à fin* at or to the end.] Finally; to the end, completely.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 50 Ac the eldest sone Constentine Was noble clerk and wise afine. *c* 1330 *Kyng of Tars* 780 Icham non glad wel afyn. *a* 1400 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 3690 Til grapes be ripe and welle afyne. *c* 1420 *Liber Cure Coc.* (1865) 12 Take larde of porke .. Hew hit in gobettis wele afyne. *c* 1460 *Emare* 913 When they wer well at ese afyne, Bothe of brede, ale, and wyne.

†**Afi·ngered,** *ppl. a. Obs.* 3–4. Also **afingred, afingret.** [For *af-hingered*, OE. *of-hyngred*, OF-HUNGERED, f. OF + HUNGER. Cf. AHUNGERED.] Afflicted with hunger, famished, very hungry.

c 1300 *St. Brandan* 416 Hi were Afingred sore, for here mete was al i-do. *c* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 2 A vox gon out of the wode go, Afingret so, that him wes wo. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 269 After many manere metes his mawe is afyngred. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) 122 (*A Cornishman says*) Ich chaym yll afyngred.

Afire (ăfəi·ɹ), *adv.* and *pred. a.* prop. *phr.* Forms: 3 afur(e, 4 o fure, afyr, 4–5 afere, 5 afyre, 4–afire. The forms in *u* (*ü*) are s.w., that in *e* Kentish. [A- *prep.*[1] 11 of state, in + FIRE. The full *on fyr* is not found early; Wyclif has *in fire*.]

1. On or in fire, in a state of burning or inflammation; *esp.* in phr. *to set afire*.

1205 LAYAMON 27109 Þat sculden for Ardure Rome ifullen afure. 1297 R. GLOUC. 380 Þe gret cyte of Medes suþþe afure

he sette. *c* 1350 *Body & Soul* 347 The world shal al o fure ben. 1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys Seyntys* 168 Wyth a bryannyng chere As alle the hous had been afere. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxcii. 168 The scottes sette a fyre the stakkes of heye. 1647 FULLER *Good Thoughts* (1841) 135 If our clay cottage be not cooled with rest, the roof falls a fire. *a* 1845 HOOD *Ode to Son* i, Why, Jane! he'll set his pinafore a-fire! 1869 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 416 We have had our sitting-room chimney afire this morning.

2. *fig.* of passion, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *James* iii. 6 And it enflaumed, *or set afijre*, of helle, enflaumeth the wheel of oure birthe. [TINDALE, *Genev.*, a fyre.] 1384 CHAUCER *Leg. G. Wom.* 2493 The devyl sette here soules bothe a fere. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions of Mind* v. § 4. 279 Lovers ire sets love afier. 1875 F. MYERS *Poems* 51 With trembling knees and heart afire.

A-first, *phr. Obs.*, at first: see FIRST.

A-five, *phr. Obs.*, in five (parts): see FIVE.

Aflame (ăflēi·m), *adv.* and *pred. a.* prop. *phr.* [A- *prep.*[1] II of state, in, into + FLAME.]

1. In or into flame; ablaze.

1555 BROOKES in Froude's *Hist. Eng.* VI. xxxiii. 374 But also set a-flame the fire already kindled. 1852 KINGSLEY *Androm.* 222 Lovest thou cities aflame, fierce glows, and the shrieks of the widow?

2. In a glow of light or colour, such as is caused by the reflection of flame.

1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* III. vii, The western wave was all aflame. The day was well nigh done! 1872 DIXON *Switzers* xviii. 177 At night, the city is aflame with lamps.

3. *fig.* In a glow of excitement or intense eagerness.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 123 A tiptoe Danae, overbold and hot, Both arms a-flame to meet her wishing Jove Halfway. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. in White* I. 55, I am all aflame with curiosity. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 562, I remind thee to fan aflame the gift of God which is in thee.

†Afla·ming, *ppl.a. Obs.* [pr. pple. of vb. *aflame*, var. of ENFLAME: see A- *pref.* 10.] Inflaming, flaming, blazing up.

c 1623 *Revel. Golias* in *App. to Mapes' Poems* (1841) 291 The sting of tongues the aflaming fire doth feed.

†A-fla·nk, *adv.* prop. *phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*[1] 4 in, on + FLANK.] In flank, on the flank or side.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. xxiii, Afront.. fortie foot: but aflanke, or on the side, twentie.

†Afla·sh, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. A. *pref.* 1 intensive + FLASH *v.*[1]] To pour water in quantity and with force; to dash, to splash.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 63 þe Rede see is nou3t rede of kynde, but aflascheþ and wascheþ oon rede clyues and stones.

Aflat (ăflæ·t), *adv.* [A *prep.*[1] of position + FLAT.] In a flat position, flatly.

c 1330 *Arth. & Mer.* 9033 And Aroans with the swerd aflat. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 426 Lay all his branches a-flat upon the Ground. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster Fair* IV. xxvii, Swop! there a jumper falls aflat upon the ground.

Aflaunt (ăflō·nt), *adv.* [f. A *prep.*[1] II of state + FLAUNT *v.*] In a flaunting state or position.

1568 WITHALS *Dict.* (1608) 219 (N.) Hee that of himself doth bragge, boast, and vaunt, Hath ill neighbours about him to set him aflaunt. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 305 For a Courtier to know how to weare a fether, and set his cappe a flaunt. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* IV. 363 Pennons of every blazon once a-flaunt, Men prattled.

†A·fle, *v. Obs.*; also 3 **avele.** [a. ON. *afl-a.*] To gain, get, earn.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 159 His mede shal ben þanne garked alse hit beoð here aueled. *Ibid.* [They] auelen þat men hem blescen. *c* 1200 *Ormul.* 7903 Forr cnapechild iss afledd wel Affterr weppmanne kinde.

†Aflee', *v. Obs.* Forms as in FLEE. [f. A- *pref.* 1 away + FLEE, OE. *fléo-n.* Cogn. w. OHG. *irfliohan*, mod. G. *erfliehen.*] To flee away.

a 1000 *Guthlac* (Grein) 475 Gæst aflihþ. 1205 LAYAMON 19076 þa sæiden þa cnihtes.. þat þe king wes iflo3en [1250 aflo3e]. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3132 And were aflo3en grete & smalle. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. V. 429 þe kyng.. sente for þe bisshoppes þat were aflowe. 1557 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 129 He thought him well a fledde.

†Afle·me, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **aflým-an, aflieme-n**; 2–3 **aflem-en.** [f. A- *pref.* 1 away + FLEME.] To drive away, expel.

1001 *O. E. Chron.*, Hy ðær aflýmede wurdon. *c* 1130 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1124 And his sunu Willelm [he] aflemde ut of Normandi. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 195 þene loðe deouel.. Aulem urom me neor awei. 1205 LAYAMON 8466 He me a-flemde: sone from hirede.

†Afley', *v. Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 **aflýʒ-an, aflíʒ-an**; 2–3 **aflei-en, avlei-en.** *Pa. pple.* 5 **aflayed,** 8– *Sc.* **afley'd.** [f. A- *pref.* 1 away, off + *flí-gan* to put to flight: see FLEY.]

1. To put to flight, chase away.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Sweet 80) gé áflizdon deóflu. *c* 1000 — *Gram.* xxviii. 166 Ic aflize mine fynd. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 136 þes ston.. avleieð attri þinges.

2. To discomfit: in *pa. pple.* dismayed, frightened. (Still used in Scotch.)

c 1450 *Merlin* 296 Tha[n] was the kynge loot sore aflayed. *a* 1774 R. FERGUSSON *King's Birthd.* (1845) 2 The herds would gather in their nowt.. Hafflins afley'd to bide thereout To hear thy thunder.

A-flicker (ăflĭ·kəɹ), *adv.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] of state + FLICKER.] In a flickering state or condition.

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 225 With age are limbs a-shake And force a-flicker!

Aflight, obs. form of AFFLICT *sb.* and *ppl. a.*

†Afli·ght. *Obs. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 away + FLIGHT. Not recorded in OE., but cf. *aflēon* to flee away, *aflīgan* to put to flight, *aflýge* flight.] Flight, flying.

c 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 2020 An engel.. wið feorliche afluhte fleoninde aduneward. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2043 She flew in affliht, To her birdus was she boun.

†Afli·ght, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. A- *pref.* 11 + FLIGHT.] ? To put to flight.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneid* (Arb.) 57 Also such old enimies: policy that former aflighted And coucht in corners, with a vengeance freshly retyred.

Afloat (ăflō·t), *adv.* and *pred. a.*, formerly *phr.* Forms: 1 **on flōte, on flōt,** 2–6 **on flote,** 6– **a flote,** 6–7 **a floate,** 6– **a-float, afloat.** [f. ON *prep.* + FLOAT *sb.*]

I. *literally.*

1. On the sea, or on any water of sufficient depth to buoy up anything; hence, in a floating condition, in opposition to being aground; at sea, in opposition to being in dock or in the dockyard. (Used also of figurative seas and streams, *e.g.* of *life.*)

993 *Battle of Maldon* (Sweet) 41 We willað.. ús tó scipe gangan, on flot féran. 1023 *Charter of Cannte* in *Cod. Diplom.* IV. 23 Dæt scip bið aflote. 1070 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1037 Wæron ðá útlagas ealle on flote. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* viii. 98 The first Ship that euer was set a flote, was vpon the red Sea. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 29 ¶ 10 Whatever is afloat in the stream of time. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. on Waters* I. 216 In baths.. a gross fat substance has been found afloat. 1851 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. 27 Send them afloat in the wide sea of humanity.

2. Of persons or goods: At sea; on board ship; *esp.* in the navy or fleet; in naval service.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 169 Now er alle on flote, God gif þam grace to spede. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (J.) There are generally several hundred loads of timber afloat. 1815 WELLINGTON in *Gurwood's Desp.* XII. 239 He commanded the force afloat. 1879 *Standard* 15 Apr., The quantity [of wheat] afloat is still as much as 1,421,000 qrs.

3. In a state of overflow or submersion.

1591 SPENSER *Bellay's Vis.* ix. 7 Whose out-gushing flood Ran bathing all the creakie shore aflot. 1745 GAY *Wks.* VI. 256 The meads are all afloat, the haycocks swim. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxii. 104 There was no trouble in wetting them, for the main deck was afloat.

4. In a state of suspension or floating motion in the air; buoyed up or spread out lightly like a thing floating.

1825 *Br. Jonathan* III. 316 His own hair afloat over it; like a vapour of spun gold. 1855 BROWNING *Men & Wom.* II. 5 Carelessly passing with your robes afloat.

II. From the state of a ship or other body floating on the sea, with reference to its liberty of motion, its being on the surface, its being at the mercy of the waves, its motion hither and thither, etc., are derived various figurative uses of *afloat*; as,

5. Free from embarrassments, like a ship off the ground; out of debt, paying one's way; having 'one's head above water.'

1538 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 412 Shortly cometh on my half-year's rent; and then I shall be afloat again. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* 80 Your shallowest help will hold me up afloat. 1644 HOWELL *Lett.* (J.) My heart is still afloat; my spirits shall not sink.

6. Fully started in any career.

1559 *Myrroure for Mag., Cade* xi. 1 Fortune setting us a flote. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VII. iii. 398 One of the most successful periodical publications ever set afloat.

7. In full swing, in full activity.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions of Mind* II. i. 49 While the Passion is afloate. 1728 G. CARLETON *Mem. Eng. Officer* 91 Yet all these Difficulties, instead of discouraging the Earl, set every Faculty of his more afloat. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxii. (1846) 199 Since the loss of the battle of Worcester, he had been afloat again, and more active than ever.

8. In currency in the world or in society; passing at large from one person to another; in general diffusion or circulation.

1586 T. B. tr. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* 349 The fire of sedition, which setteth a floate all kinds of impietie. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. to Medit.* Pref. (1868) 38 The many mistakes which are afloat concerning him. 1853 (3 June) BRIGHT *Sp.* 2 Various rumours were afloat. 1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (ed. 6) I. ii. 35 It is true that strange doctrines were afloat.

b. *Comm.* In currency as negociable documents, without coming to an actual discharge of liability. *Mod.* To keep bills, 'paper,' afloat.

9. Unfixed, unsettled, adrift; moving without guide or control.

1714 ELLWOOD *Hist. of Life* (1765) 291 Applause setting his Head afloat. 1757 SYMMER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 471 IV. 403 Affairs are in a manner all afloat.

†Aflo·cht, *pred. a.* prop. *phr. Sc. Obs.* [A *prep.*[1] + FLOCHT; also in full *on flocht.*] In a flutter, agitated.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xiii. 37 Venus al on flocht, Amyd hir breist reuoluand mony a thocht. 1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scott.* (1821) II. 122 My mind and body is aflocht, specially sen I hard thir innocent men sa cruelly tormentit. 1585 JAMES I. *Ess. in Poesie* (1869) 31 With spreits aflought, and sweete transported loue.

A-flore, -floor, *phr. Obs.*, on the floor: see FLOOR.

Aflow (ăflō·), *adv.* and *pred. a.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] II + FLOW.] Flowing.

1863 D. MITCHELL *My Farm* 292, I described the air as all aflow with the perfume of purple lilacs.

Aflower (ăflaʊ·əɹ), *adv.* and *pred. a.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] II + FLOWER.] Flowering, blooming.

1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* 1147 Fields aflower with winds and suns.

Aflush (ăflʌ·ʃ), *adv.* and *pred. a.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] II + FLUSH *sb.* and *a.*]

1. (From FLUSH *sb.*) In a flushed or blushing state.

1880 E. HOPKINS *R. Turquand* II. xix. 3 A pictured lady looking down aflush with bygone love.

2. (From FLUSH *a.*) On a level.

1880 SWINBURNE *Studies in Song* 169 The bank is abreast of her bows and aflush with the sea.

Aflutter (ăflʌ·təɹ), *adv.* prop. *phrase.* [A *prep.*[1] + FLUTTER.] In a flutter, agitated.

1830 GLEIG *Country Curate* I. ix. 178 All the unmarried women were a-flutter when I came among them. 1855 BROWNING *Men & Wom.* II. 147 A cornfield-side a-flutter with poppies.

Afoam (ăfō·ʊ·m), *adv.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + FOAM.] In a state of foam.

1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* III. ix. 204 With steed afoam. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1230 At the King's word I rode afoam for thine.

†Afo·le, *v. Obs.* [a. OFr. *afole-r* to befool; f. *à* to + *fol* fool, foolish: see FOOL.] To befool.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 206 Ich wot he is nu suthe acoled, Nis he vor the no3t afoled. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 20 Al to michel thou art afoild, Now thi blod it is acoild.

†Afo·nd, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **afandi-an,** 2 **afandi-en,** 3 (south.) **afonde, avond,** 5 (north.) **afaynd.** [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + *fand-ian* to try, to search, causal of *find-an* to find: see FOND.]

1. *trans.* To try, make trial of, put to the test, find out by experiment.

c 1000 *O. E. Gosp.* Luke xii. 56 Lá liceteras cunne ge afandian heofones ansyne & eorþan: humeta na afandige ge þas tide? *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.*, ibid., La liceteres cunne ge afandigen heofones ansiene & eorðan. Hu mæte na afandige ge þas tide? *c* 1050 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 375 Þis is afandan læcecræft. *c* 1305 *Saints Lives, St. Edw.* 12 A knizt of Engelond As he was bizunde see auentoures to afonde.

b. with *subord. cl.* To try, to attempt.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 879 Sotheron wald afaynd With haill power at anys on thaim to sett.

2. To tempt (to evil).

c 1315 SHOREHAM 73 Wyth foule handlynge Other other afondeth.

†Afo·ng, *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1–4 **afó-n,** 2–4 **afo,** 3–5 **afong(e,** 3–4 **avong(e,** 4 **afang(e, avang(e.** *Pa. t.* 1–4 **afeng,** 2–3 **aveng,** 3 **afong.** *Pa. pple.* 1 **afangen, afongen.** *Imp.* 2 **auouh,** 3 **afeoh.** [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + *fón* to seize, grasp: see FONG, FANG.]

1. To take by force or authority; hence, to seize, apprehend.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 12 Iohannes wæs afongen. *a* 1000 *Juliana* (Grein) 320 Forht afongen, friðes orwena. 1205 LAYAMON 22628 3if he [him] mihte afon, he wolde hine slæn. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 74 Sir Herhaud, thou schalt afong Four hundred knightes.

2. To take (what is offered), to accept.

1205 LAYAMON 14584 Buten þu a þine dazen afo hæðene lazen. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 841 That alle tho that hi avoth, Hi weneth that thu segge soth. *c* 1305 *St. Christoph.* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 65 He.. bileouede on god anon And afeng cristendom. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 94 Ac he therof nold afo.

3. To receive (a person), to welcome.

c 1000 *O. E. Gosp.* Mark xvi. 19 He wæs on heofonum afangen. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 197 Auouh mine soule. 1205 LAYAMON 15661 Vortigerne.. þa lædi aueng: mid swiðe uære læten. *Ibid.* 14160 Afeoh heom mid wunne. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2546 And him afenge with fair acord. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2904 Prayhede he to god Almizt: scholde ys soule auonge.

4. To receive, get, come into possession of.

a 1000 *Psalms* (Spelm.) xlvii. 8 We aféngon mildheortnysse ðine on midle temple. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 131 Euric mon scal auon mede. 1205 LAYAMON 23969 He wunde afeng: feouwer unchene long. 1297 R. GLOUC. 368 As in vorste 3er, þat he auong hys kynedom. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 51 And at ordres avangeth hy The boke of the Godspelle. *c* 1330 *Kyng of Tars* 1016 The dethe thei scholde afonge.

b. *intr.* To be in possession.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* li. 220 Whethir this fyr scholde lasten longe, Oþer endelesly there stille to a-fonge.

5. To get (offspring), to conceive.

c 1305 *Judas* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 108 Ac hi no child for no þing bituene hem ne mizte afonge. 1315 SHOREHAM 121 For so hy hyne scholde ferst avonge, Ther nys ni senne ther amonge, Ne noe flesches lykynge.

6. Of a thing: To take in, contain, to hold.

c 1300 *Beket* 2349 The contrayes wide and longe Mizte unethe al that folc that ther com afonge.

Afoot (ăfu·t), *adv.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] on + FOOT. The full *on fole* occurs in 13th c., and *a foot* was written as two words till the 17th. The oldest form was in the plural, *a (on) foten = on feet*, always in the earlier text of Layamon 1205, but altered in the later to *a fote.*]

1. On foot, *i.e.* on one's own feet, in opposition to *on horseback*, etc.

1205 LAYAMON 5908 Weoren heo of Rome! alle ridinde, þa oðere a foten [*later text* a fote]. *Ibid.* 25402 þat folc.. þat þer eoden a noten [*later text* afote]. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 79 þe wayferande frekez, on fote & on hors. 1366 MAUNDEV. xxii. (1839) 245, 50,000 men at horse, and 200,000 men a fote. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. xxiii. 70 Folke in tho dayes faughten more on horsbacke than a-fote. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xx. 13 Minding himselfe to goe afoote. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* mdclxi/3 His Royal Highness walked a Foot. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. of World* cxxii. (1837) 474 They take coach, which costs ninepence, or they may go afoot, which

costs nothing. 1849 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* 15/1 He was mounted and I afoot.

2. On foot, in opposition to *sitting still, lying*, etc.; astir, on the move.

1530 PALSGR. 422/2 Is this woman that lay a chylde bedde a foote agayne? 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 29 Were our witty Empresse well a foot. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 278 Before the game's a-foot, thou still let'st slip. 1827 COOPER *Prairie* I. vii. 100 Ishmael and his sons were all speedily afoot. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* II. 123 A party of mummers who were a-foot for pleasure.

3. Hence, In active existence, in operation or employment.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 265 Mischeefe thou art a-foot. 1638 SANDERSON 21 *Serm.* Ad. Aul. viii. (1673) 112 Pride.. setteth contentions a foot at the first and afterwards keepeth them afoot. 1659 BIRCH in Burton's *Diary* (1828) IV. 384 The Committee of the Army is kept a-foot still, at salaries. Receivers-general and auditors are kept a-foot at the same height. 1879 ROGERS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 128/2 There is always a question afoot, whether the profits, etc.

4. *Comb.* **afoot-back** (after *a-horse-back*).

1592 GREENE *Groats worth of Wit* D iij b, When I was fayne to carry my playing fardle afoot-backe.

† Afor(e, *prep. Obs.* [An extended form of FOR, after the analogy of *fore, a-fore. For* and *fore* were at first the same word, but *ætforan, onforan* had only the local meaning; so that *afor* is not a descendant of either of these.] For, as for.

?1489 *Plumpton Corr.* 71 And afore the langage that Alan shold say, it is not so; he sayd none such langage. *Ibid.* 94 Sir, afor the arbage, dout yt not. 1561 J. DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apocalipse* (1573) 9 And afore the ministers, or men, they do hut onely wish.

Aforce, obs. variant of AFFORCE.

Afore (ăfōˑɹ), *adv., prep.*, and *conj.* Forms: 1 onforan (2–3 onforen, aforen), ?3–4 aforn, 4–5 afforn(e, 4–6 aforne, 4 affore, 5– afore. [OE. *on foran* = *on*, prep. + *foran*, itself an adv. = in front, in advance, properly dative of *for*, used as adj. or sb.; cf. *æt-foran, be-foran, to-foran.* The OE. *on foran* is not of frequent occurrence, and it was only in 14th c. that *aforn, afore*, became common, taking the place of the simple FORN, FORE, OE. *foran, fore. Afore* may also in some cases represent ATFORE, OE. *ætforan* which survived to 1300. By restriction to an object *afore* became a *preposition*, and by ellipsis of a relative a prepositional *conjunction. Afore* is now mostly obsolete in literature, its place being taken by BEFORE; but it is retained in the Bible and Prayer-book, is common in the dialects generally, as well as in 'vulgar' London speech, and in nautical language. Cf. also *pinafore.*]

A. *adv.*

1. Of place: In front, in advance; in or into the fore-part. Still used in naut. lang. and in dialects.

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxiii. 13 (CXV. 5) Beoð onforan eáȝan, ne maȝon feor ȝeseon. *a* 1400 *Leg. Rood* 150 And prikkede into his panne Boþe byhynde and aforn. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (1840) 4 Alle clad in white, and the most principalle Affornе in reed. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. ix. 23 They shuld sett theyre lifte foete a-fore. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. cccl. 561 Sirs, on afore to these false traytours. 1581 NUCE *Seneca's Octavia* 166 Light ashes easly puft aforne. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 357 Me-thinks it is somewhat requisite you did send one afore. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* mcxciv/4 Having two Guns, one afore, and the other abaft. 1769 FALCONER *Shipwreck* III. 118 While Rod-mond, fearful of some neighbouring shore, Cries ever and anon, 'Loke out afore!' 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk.* 24 *Afore*.. opposed to abaft and signifying that part of the ship which lies forward, or near the stem. *Afore*, the same as before the mast.

2. Of time: In time preceding or previous; previously, before. *arch.* but common *dial.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 271 [Hit] auȝre ualþ ere hit by arered. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2044 So þat þou ous sykerye affore. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, He gan them sowe right as men do corne Upon the land that eared was aforne. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xi. 21 For every man begynneth a fore [*Wyclif* bifore] to eate his awne supper. 1611 BIBLE *Eph.* iii. 3 As I wrote afore [*Wyclif* aboue] in few words. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1862) 219 Had I known that afore. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iii. 286 Than he had done afore.

B. *prep.* [The adv. with a defining object.]

1. Of place: Before, in front of; in advance of. *arch.* in literature; still common *dial.* and in nautical language, whence the phrase *Afore the mast*, i.e. among the common seamen, who have their quarters there.

1205 LAYAMON 10413 Fulgenes him wes aforen on. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2282 Alle þe Sarsyns þay a-slowe: þat þay afforn him founde. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. 2 And fastenyd it in þe walle afore him. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 78 The Turks army was afore Rhodes. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 3 Ferozes.. pursued without looking afore him. 1787 BURNS *Wks.* III. 216 So, took a birth afore the mast, An' owre the sea. 1827 J. WILSON *Wks.* 1855 I. 357 Plenty of life let us howp is yet afore us. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk.*, *Afore the beam*, all the field of view from amidship in a right angle to the ship's keel to the horizon forward.

2. In or into the presence of. *arch.* and *dial.*

?1250 GROSSETESTE in *Dom. Archit.* III. 75 Ete ȝe in the halle afore youre meyny. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 12 And with a crosse afor þe kynge comsed þus to techen. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 13 Be wel ware what ye speke afor your enemies. *c* 1540 WYATT *Compl. Love to Reason* 152 My froward master, Afore that Queen I caused to be acited. 1812 W. TENNANT *Auster Fair* VI. liii, Afore each half mistrusting eye. 1839 DICKENS *Ol. Twist* (1850) 60/1 'You're getting too proud to own me afore company, are you?'

b. *fig.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 81 Gultier as afor god. 1563 *Homilies* II. xiii. § 1 (1640) 178 If we suffer to be evill spoken of for the love of Christ, this is thankfull afore God. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 365 Having God afore our eies.

3. Of time: Before, previously to. *arch.* & *dial.*

898 *O. E. Chron.* an. 894 [He] ȝegaderade.. micelne here on-foran winter. 1121 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1116 Þa ormæte reinas þe coman sona onforan August. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2483 If he wer now lyues man: afore þis had he come. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xxiv. 38 As in ye tijm afoor ye flood. 1611 BIBLE *Is.* xviii. 5 Afore the haruest when the bud is perfect. 1660 H. FINCH *Trial of Regic.* 44 Some days afore that, there was a Committee. 1860 DICKENS *Lett.* (ed. 2) II. 109 With a certain dramatic fire in her whereof I seem to remember having seen sparks afore now.

4. Of rank or importance: In precedence of, above. *arch.* and *dial.*

1428 R. WHYTEMAN in *E. E. Wills* (1882) Y woll that Symken.. haue hem [candelstekes] A-fore eny other man. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 20 Loke that first affore all thingis ye loue, drede, and obeye our lord. *Bk. Comm. Prayer, Athanasian Creed*, In this Trinity, none is afore or after other.

C. *conj.* [elliptical use of the prep. of time, as *afore the time that* he came, *afore that* he came, *afore* he came.] Before, sooner than. Sometimes strengthened with *or*; cf. *or ere. arch.* and *dial.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 172 Auore þet he come to ssrifte. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* II. xviii. 34 In that season afore or Fraunces Atremon was putte oute of the towne. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5326 Affore that day be done, Thare salbe signis in Sonne and Mone. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxxiii. 22 In the euening, afore hee that was escaped came. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 63 That they were hanged afore we came hither. 1827 F. COOPER *Prairie* I. iii. 49 They will be here afore you can find a cover!

D. *Comb.* **1.** Of time.

a. Formerly prefixed in the sense of 'previously, beforehand' to vbs. and pples., as in **afore-bar** = preclude, *afore-see, afore-acted, afore-running.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 502 Which lettith and afore barrith .. the comaundement of God in his lawe of kinde to be doon. *a* 1564 BECON *Christ's Chron.* (1844) 552 Afore-seeing the grievous plagues. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653, 185 The signs, afore-running or demonstrating of the instant disease, are these. 1700 J. MARSHALL in *Misc. Curiosa* 1708 III. 259 The afore-acted Evil that his Soul did in its other Life. 1877 J. MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 35 Only as life wears on, do all its afore-shapen lines come into light.

b. Still used in ppl. combinations, with the meaning, 'earlier in time or order, previously in a discourse or document,' as in **aforesaid, aforegoing,** and the similar **afore-cited, -given** *obs.*, **-mentioned, -named, -spoken** *obs.*, **-told** *obs.*

1418 CHICHELE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 2 I. 4 The avys of ȝour uncle a forseyd. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 64 Thersites is a foole, and as aforesaid, Patroclus is a foole. 1863 KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 23 Our housemaid, the aforesaid Mary. 1592 tr. *Junius* on *Apocal.* i. 8 A confirmation of the afore going. 1815 WELLINGTON in Gurwood's *Desp.* X. 350 The aforegoing orders are to take effect.

1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* II. 417 The vertues you have in the aforecited place. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 131 For the reasons aforegiven. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* IX. 133 These aforementioned Philosophers also, do call the world euerlasting. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 92 At lower rates than the afore-mentioned. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XXVIII. (C. D. ed.) 231 Newman wiped his eyes with the afore-mentioned duster. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 183 The two valiant aforenamed worthy captaines. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Development* 341 And converted many of the afore-named heretics. 1582 8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 38 Making his residence at Glasgow for the caus afoirtold.

2. Of place. **Afore-rider** *obs.*, an avant-courier, scout; **aforeship** *obs.*, the front part of the ship.

1470 *Rebell. in Linc.* (1847) 16 Their aforeryders were com to Rotherham. 1471 *Hist. Arriv. Edw. IV* (1838) 8 Whan the Kynges aforne-ridars had thus espyed their beinge [there]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. iii. (1495) 105 The formeste celle of the brayne highte *prora* in latyn as it were aforshyppe.

3. with again, on: see AFORNENS, AFORN-ON.

Aforegoing: see AFORE D 1 b.

Aforehand (ăfōˑɹhænd), *adv. arch.* [f. AFORE *prep.* + HAND; cf. the much earlier BEFOREHAND. In early times generally written as two (or three) words, and even analytically *afore the hand.*] = BEFOREHAND, which is now the ordinary form.

1. With previous preparation, in anticipation, in advance. *arch.* and *dial.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, As we were wonte aforehande for to see. *c* 1430 *Syr Generides* 378 He couth by the sterres Tel of peace and of werres. Of that he seid afor the hond My fadre alwey soth fond. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xiv. 8 She cam a fore honde to anoynt my boddy to his buryinge warde. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* V. xxii. (1840) 280 In the nature of wages *ex pacto* contracted for aforehand. 1850 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 231 It is not possible for him to say aforehand .. what it will cost.

† 2. *adjectively.* Prepared or provided for the future. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *New Atl.* Wks. 1860, 275 The Strangers'-House is at this time rich and much aforehand, for it hath laid up revenue. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 216 A couple of guineas will be of use to Mrs. Mumford, who, I doubt, has not much aforehand. 1748 — *Clarissa* (1811) III. 201 She lives reputably and is .. aforehand in the world.

† To be aforehand with: To anticipate, to forestall, to have the first word, or make the first move. *Obs.*

1670 G. H., tr. *Hist. Cardinals* II. ii. 173 All that are in Rome do strive to be aforehand with the world. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 323 A sagacity that is afore-hand with events. 1753 — *Grandison* viii. (1781) I. 37 Let me for once be aforehand with my uncle.

† Afo·reness. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. AFORE *adv.* + -NESS.] The state of being before; pre-existence.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* IV. (1617) 49 As for the euer-lastingnesse, it can abide neither aforenesse nor afternesse.

Aforesaid. See AFORE D 1 b.

Aforethought (ăfōˑɹþɒ̄t), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [f. AFORE *adv.* + *thought*: see THINK. Apparently introduced as an English translation of the Old Law-Fr. *prepense* in *malice prepense.*]

A. *ppl. adj.* Thought before; entertained in the mind beforehand, premeditated.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 241 If two (of malice forethought) lie in await the one to kill the other. 1628 COKE 3 *Inst.* 47 With malice aforethought. 1825 COBBETT *Rural Rides* 488 To make an act murder there must be malice afore thought. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 204 Sheer falsehood, idle fables, allegory aforethought. 1874 L. TOLLE-MACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 231 The inveterate habit of end-ing stories badly, with pessimism aforethought.

B. *sb. rare.* Thinking beforehand, premeditation.

1851 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Nat. Phil.* I. iii. 55 Deliberately, of afore-thought, to devise remedies.

Aforetime (ăfōˑɹtəim), *adv.* [f. AFORE *adv.* + TIME (confining *afore* to the *temporal* sense).] Before in time, in former time, formerly, previously.

1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* vi. 10 Like as his maner was to do afore tyme. 1611 *Ibid.*, As hee did afore time. 1857 MISS WINKWORTH tr. *Tauler's Serm.* XXV. 391 The light in which he walked aforetime. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. § 63 Neither can I marry her who has aforetime been my mother-in-law.

◂ Rarely *attrib.* as adj. and *absol.* as sb.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 209 Believing not the afore-time unity Of the Divine and human. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) I. i. 37 Fancy, which fills up the blank of the aforetime.

† Afo·retimes, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec., with genitival -s, as in *sometime-s*, probably afterwards understood as a plural -s.] = AFORETIME.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* IX. 130 The thing which had aforetimes bene disputable among the Heathen, is now admitted as an article of faith. 1662 GLANVILLE *Lux Orient.* V. (1682) 49 Though it were granted that the soul lived afore-times without a body.

† Afo·reward, *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* [f. AFORE + -WARD (defining *place* or *position*, as against *time*).]

A. *adv* **a.** Of order: First of all, first in rank. **b.** Of place: In front.

1297 R. GLOUC. 567 So þat avoreward þe bissop hii chose of Baþe Water Giffard. *c* 1300 *Beket* 492 For ther were furst and Aforeward: the Kyng and his sone. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3380 Roland was þe furste of alle: þat rod afforeward.

B. *prep.* [The adv. with defining obj.] In front of. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3923 Ac furst and afforeward alle Prykede a cosyn of þe Amyralle.

Aforeye, -n, -ns, var. of AFORNENS.

† Aforne·ns, *prep.* and *adv. Obs.* [A combination of *aforen* (see AFORE) and *aȝean, aȝen,* AGAIN, in which the former word appears as aforn, afore, afor, and the latter as -ayen, -eyen, -yen, -eye, -ye, or (from the adv. gen. *aȝenes*) as -ayens, -eyens, -yens, -ens. Those in *-s* are mostly northern. Cf. OE. *foran-ongeanes*: see FORNENST.]

A. *prep.*

1. Over against, opposite. *fig.* Before, in the presence of.

1250 LAYAMON 18529 Þar sat Vther þe king: in his heȝe setle. Aforneȝen him Gorlois. 1340 *Ayenb.* 18 He is wel vileyn and ontrewe auoreye his lhord. 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1139 The yondur house, that stent aforeyens us. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. viii. 899 Set ewyn a-for-nens Berwyke.

2. With regard to, in respect of, as concerns.

1340 *Ayenb.* 24 Auorye þet bodi: ase helþe, uayrhede.. Auorye þe ȝaule: ase clier wyt. *Ibid.* 129 Ysy hou þou art fyeble and brotel, and a-uorye þet body and a-uorye þe ȝaule.

B. *adv.* [obj. omitted.] Over against, opposite.

1388 WYCLIF *Mark* XV. 39 The centurien that stood aforn aȝens.

† Aforn-on, aforen-on, *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* [A comb. of *aforen* (see AFORE) and ON.]

A. *adv.* In front.

1205 LAYAMON 26647 Þa Bruttes to-ræsden.. and smiten to a-uorenon.

B. *prep.* In front of.

1205 LAYAMON 28313 Moddred him wes auornon. *Ibid.* 10413 Fulgenes him wes aforen on [1250 afornon].

† Afo·rrow, *adv. Obs.* [Sc. variant of AFORE, probably formed on *aforn*, after *morn, morrow.*] Before.

1552 LYNDESAY *Papyngo* (1866) 227 And so befell, in tyll ane myrthfull morrow, In to my garth I past, me to repose, This bird and I, as we wer wount aforrow.

‖ A fortiori (ēˑfɔɹʃiōˑɹrəi), *adv. phr.* [L. *a.* from, *fortiori* stronger (sc. *argumento*).] With stronger reason, still more conclusively.

1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* (1872) I. II. i. 146 The expression 'substance of Mind' can have no meaning .. *A fortiori*, the substance of Mind cannot be known.

Afoul (ăfau·l), *adv.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*1 + FOUL: cf. *asleep.*] Entangled.

1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VII. 521 With shrouds afoul.

† **Afou·nder,** *v. Obs.* [a. OFr. *afondre-r*, var. of *effondrer* to hollow out, undermine, swallow up. Cf. Pr. *esfondrar* and *esfondar*, L. *ex* out and *fundus* bottom: see FOUNDER.] To disable, lame.

1366 MAUNDEV. 69 His Hors shalle not ben afoundred. *c* 1400 *Beryn* Prol. 631 Ffor afTir his hete he cau3te a cold, þurh þe ny3tis eyre That he was nere a-found[r] it.

Afraid (ăfrē·d), *ppl. a.* Forms: 4 afraied, affraied, 4–6 affrayed, 4–7 affraid(e, 5 afrayet, affrayt, 5–6 afrayed, 6 affrayd, afrayd(e, 6– afraid. Also aphet. frayed, fraid. [Orig. pa. pple. of *afray*, AFFRAY *v.* (cf. *lay, laid; say, said*, etc.) which, being more used than any other part, acquired an independent standing, and has retained the spelling *afraid*, while the vb. is *affray*.]

1. As *pple.* Alarmed, frightened; hence as *adj.*, In a state of fear or apprehension, moved or actuated by fear. (As an adj. it never stands before a noun.)

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 16 Þe Kyng was alle affraied. *Ibid.* 323 Alle frayed he went fro þat cite. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Shipm. T.* 400 This wyf was nat afered ne afrayed. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arther* xxxi. 9 (1842) 15 The freson was afrayet, and ferd of that fare. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Affrayed, *territus*. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3469 So sal thai fynd we ar no-thing affrayt. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. Cæs.* II. ii. 101 If Cæsar hide himselfe, shall they not whisper Loe, Cæsar is affraid? 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 54 The Roman army . . were troubled and affraid. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 759 Back they recoild affraid. *Mod.* Come on! Who's afraid?

2. *Const.*

a. with *of* (sometimes omitted before a clause).

1350 *Will. Palerne* 2158 He þat of þe white beres So bremli was afraied. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* f i, His wyf made semblaunt as she therof were affrayed. 1599 H. BUTTES *Diets Dry Dinner* (Arb.) 92 Such as are affrayed of roasted Pigge. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 117, I . . of thy voice Affraid, being naked, hid my self. *Ibid.* XII. 493 What man can do against thee, not affraid. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgrim* I. (1862) 124, I was afraid on't at the very first. 1855 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 442 He first taught me not to be afraid of truth.

b. with *inf.* In fear of the consequence (to oneself) of; not having courage *to*.

1535 COVERDALE *Ex.* iii. 6 Moses coured his face, for he was afrayed to loke vpon God [WYCLIF, He darst not loke a3ens God]. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 317 They were affraid even to crie. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 47 We are lesse afraid to be drownde then thou art. 1716–18 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. x. 37 To see me afraid to handle a gun. *c* 1735 POPE *Prol. to Sat.* 203 Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* IV. ii. (1874) 498 Afraid to look upon the full purity of God.

c. with depend. cl.: *lest*, with subjunctive, introduces a deprecated contingency of which there is danger; *that*, with subjunctive, an unpleasant possibility; with indicative, an unpleasant probability or contemplated reality. The conjunctions are sometimes omitted.

1530 PALSG. 422/1 He was as a frayde as any man you sawe this twelve monethes that I wolde have gyven hym a blowe. 1535 COVERDALE *Tob.* vi. 14, I am afrayed lest soch thinges happen vnto me also. [1611 BIBLE *ibid.*, I am afraid, lest, if I goe in vnto her, I die.] 1 *Macc.* xii. 40 He was afrayed that Ionathas wolde not suffre him. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. Ven.* I. ii. 47, I am much afraid my Ladie his mother plaid false. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 98, I was affraide it would have infected my other bookes. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* III. iv. 39 Perhaps thou art afraid Lest the night air may spoil its beauty. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Phil.* II. 313 He was afraid lest the poetical spirit should be swept away along with the prophetical. *Mod.* He is afraid that his dishonesty will be discovered. I am afraid that it is too true; afraid that we are not in time. We were afraid lest we should, *or* that we might hurt them.

d. *of* with *gerund* is found in all these senses, but chiefly = *lest* with subj., of which it is a more modern equivalent.

1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. 174, I was affraid of trampling on every traveller that I met. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xxiv. 337 He was afraid of being known as the author of the work. *Mod.* I am afraid of bathing there = to bathe there. I was afraid of treading on somebody's toes = lest I should tread.

Afraidness (ăfrē·dnės). ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being afraid; timidity, fear.

1669 GARBUTT *Wks.* 226 The shyness and afraidness one of another.

† **Afray·ed,** *pa. pple. Obs.*; also 6 **affreyd.** [Either for FRAYED with s. w. prefix *a-* for *i-, y-, ȝe-*, or with intensive *a-*.] Frayed, rubbed, worn bare.

c 1400 *Tundale Vis.* 121 And feyth with frawde is corrupt and afrayed. 1523 FITZHERBERT *Husbandry* (1534) G viij, Affreyd is an yll disease, and commethe of great labour and rydynge faste with a contynuall sweate.

Afreet, afrit, afrite (æ·frīt). [Arab. عفريت *'ifrīt*.] An evil demon or monster of Mohammedan mythology.

1802 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XII. xix. Wks. IV. 431 Fit warden of the sorcery-gate, A rebel Afreet lay. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 784 Then stalking to thy sullen grave, Go—and with Gouls and Afrits rave. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. ii. 115 Habitants more wondrous than Afrite or Peri.

‖ **Afre·sca,** *adv. Obs.* [It. *afresco, aff-*.] In fresco.

a 1706 EVELYN *Diary* I. 40 The long gallery, paved with white and black marble, richly fretted and paynted afresca.

Afresh (ăfre·ʃ), *adv.*; also 6 afresshe, afreshe. [f. A- *pref.* 3 + FRESH, probably after analogy of *anew*, in which the *a-* is a reduction of OF. No instance of *of fresh* has been found. *On fresh* is probably a mere erroneous expansion, after such pairs as *a-sleep, on-sleep*, in which *a-* really = *on*.] Anew, with a fresh commencement, freshly.

1509 FISHER *Wks.* 183 Now shewe mercy vpon thy chyrche afresshe. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 56 Dead Henries wounds Open their congeal'd mouthes, and bleed afresh. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 190 Wars began again to arise on fresh. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 184 ¶ 2 The day calls afresh upon him for a new topicke. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxiv. 338 Existing treaties should be ratified afresh. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* iii. (1869) 35 We start afresh.

Afret (ăfre·t), *adv.* and *pred. a.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + FRET.] In a fretted state.

188*a* in *Gd. Wds.* 320 High are the clouds in their going, afret where the winds pursue.

† **Afre·te,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 of-frét(an, 3–4 afret(e. [f. OF *prep.* from + *fret-an* to gnaw, devour: see FRET.] To devour.

c 1300 *Pol. Songs* 237 The devel huem afretye, Rau other a roste! *Ibid.* 240 The fend ou afretie, with fleis ant with felle!

Afreyne, var. AFFREYNE *v. Obs.*, to question.

† **Afro·nt,** *adv.* and *prep.* prop. *phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*[1] in + FRONT *sb.* Used to translate Fr. *de front* which has the same range of use.]

A. *adv.*

1. Face to face, in direct opposition; opposite.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1689 An hundred kny3tes wyþ oute faille: þer-on [*i. e.* on the bridge] affrount mowe mete. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 824/1 The king of England lieng afront before Tornaie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VIII. XXV, These Islanders be the only men that dare encountre him affront.

2. In front.

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 50/1 Least his people should be assailed not onlie afront, but also vpon euerie side. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ii. 421/1 No way lay open saue onely a front. 1621 QUARLES *Hadassa*, The Bullwarks stand afront to keep thee out. 1870 SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms, Aback, Aut.* ahead, afront.

3. In a front; abrcast.

c 1400 *Tundale Vis.* 1001 Afrontte unnethe thei myght passe. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 222 These foure came all a-front and mainely thrust at me. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. v. iii. 395 Twelve men may ride a-front through them. 1621 MOLLE *Cameravius' Liv. Lib.* v. i. 318 To containe two gallies afront with ease.

B. *prep.* [The adv. limited by a sb.] In front of.

1557 PHAËR *Æneid* VI. Q i b, Than death himself, whose neighbour next was Slepe . . and Mortal Warres afront the gate. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 227 Two bulwarks strong afront the Foe are rais'd. 1622 CALLIS *Statute of Sewers* (1647) 25, 1600 Acres were gained from the Sea, affront the Mannor of sir Valentine Brown there.

† **Afrought,** *ppl. a.* [for *offruht* = *offurht*; see AFFRIGHT *a.* Cf. also OE. *anforht* timid.] Frightened, timid.

c 1450 *Morte Arthur* 73 The bysschope spake w^t oute fayle, Thoughe he were nothynge afroughte.

Afrown (ăfrou·n), *adv.* and *pred. a.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + FROWN.] In frowning posture.

1878 JOAQUIN MILLER *Songs of Italy* 55 The lion of Venice with brows a-frown.

Aft (aft), *adv.* Forms: 1 æftan, (2–6 wanting), 7 afte, 7– aft. [As usual with nautical terms the early history is lost; but comparison with the derived *baft* (earlier *baftè, baften, bæftan, be æftan*), show it to be the OE. *æftan*, cogn. w. Goth. *aftana* from behind, f. *afta* behind; formally a superlative of *af* off, away, with primitive superlative suffix *-ta*: cf. Gr. ὕπα-τος, πρῶ-τος. The true relation of *af-ter* and *af-t* is that of Gr. πρό-τερος and πρῶ-τος; but OE. *æftan* was only an adv. of position, and it is apt to be treated in mod. Eng. as the positive of AFTER.]

† 1. *gen.* Behind, in the rear. *Obs.*

937 *O. E. Chron., B. of Brunanburh* 63 Let him behindan . . earn æftan hwit 'æses brūcan.

2. *Naut.* a. Of position: In or near the hinder part or stern of a ship.

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 3 Of aequall height fore and aft. 1706 PHILLIPS s.v., How chear ye fore and aft? *i.e.* How fares all your Ships Company? 1718 STEELE *Fish-pool* 170 Whose hold had gratings 'fore and aft'. 1863 LONGF. *Olaf* xi, Though the flying sea-spray drenches Fore and aft the rowers' benches.

b. Of motion or direction: Towards the stern, into the hinder part of the ship.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Aft* or *Abaft*, a word us'd by Seamen to signify any Action, Motion, or Application from the Stemwards of the Ship toward the Stern; as Go *aft*. 1748 ANSON *Voyage* III. ii. (ed. 4) 425 We . . began to get the guns aft. 1832 LANDER *Exped. Niger* III. xvi. 254 Call them aft, and let them stand by the arms. 1833 MARRYAT *Pet. Simple* (1863) 52 He said to us as we came on deck,—'Walk aft, young gentlemen.' 1859 W. JAMES *Nav. Hist. Gt. Brit.* IV. 73 Seized and carried aft, as the ringleader of the mutiny.

c. *Fore and aft*: from stem to stern, lengthwise. Also *attrib.*

a 1618 RALEIGH *Invv. Shipping* 29 Needing no other addition . . then a slight spar Decke, fore and afte as the Seamen call it. 1878 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* II. i. § 3. 225 A certain amount of lateral and fore and aft movement.

3. Of time: Back from the present, earlier.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 38 There being nothing but everlasting God . . there can be no such thing as Time, or fore, or aft, at all. 1676 HOBBES *Odyssey* 299 Next him spake Alitherses, who alone Saw fore and aft.

4. *Comb.* aft-cabin, aft-meal = *after-cabin, after-banquet* in AFTER- *in comb.* II.

1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. i. 102 The aft-cabin was only wanting to make the boat complete. *a* 1608 THYNNE *Debate* 49 (N) At aft-meales who shall paye for the wine?

After (a·ftəɹ), *adv.* and *prep.* Forms: 1–3 æfter, 2–3 eafter, 2–4 efter, 3–9 after; occas. 4–6 aftir, -yr, -ur, -re. North. 4–7 efter, -ir, -yr. [OE. *æfter* cogn. w. OS. and OHG. *aftar, -er*, OFris. *efter* adv. and prep., ON. *aptr* adv., *eptir* prep., Goth. *aftra* back, *aftaro* from behind, adv.; Gr. ἀπωτέρω, Skr. *apatarā'm*. Orig. a compar. form of *af*, L. *ab*, Gr. ἀπό, Skr. *ápa*, with compar. suffix *-ter*, -THER; = 'farther off, at a greater distance from the front, or from a point in front'; and hence in the Teutonic languages 'more to the rear, behind, later.' Used in the oldest Eng. as a separable verbal particle capable of governing a case (dat. or acc.) in composition, whence, when detached from the vb., it appeared as *adv.* or *prep.* according to the absence or presence of an object.]

¶ As adv. or prep. in separable comp.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. x, Him æfter folgiende wæron. *c* 1230 *Juliana* (R. MS.) (1872) 32 Ant hare fan . . þat ham efter sohten [*Bodl. MS.* ferden ham efter].

A. *adv.*

1. Of place or order: In the rear, behind. (With *go, come, follow*, etc.)

c 1000 *O. E. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 9 Dæt folc þæt þar beforan ferde, and þæt þar æfter ferde. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., Dæt folc þe þær before ferde, & þæt þe þær æfter ferde. 1205 LAYAMON 1572 Þe king sette to fleonne and al þa ferde eafter. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1001 & þay folȝeaþ after wiþ rendouns. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xxiii. 55 And the women also . . followed after, and beheld the Sepulchre. *Nursery Rhyme*, Jack fell down and broke his crown, And Jill came tumbling after. *Mod.* Put your own first, and let these come after.

2. Of time: Subsequently, at a later time; afterwards. Formerly used before the vb., now only at the end of a sentence or clause, and chiefly in phr. *before or after*, or as in 2 b.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 24 Dæm eafera wæs æfter cenned. *c* 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 1223 We mahen haue sikere bileaue to arisen alle after. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 127 And wyst nocht quhat suld eftir tyd. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* IV. 1439 Gyf an end hade ben now, & neuer noyet efter. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 65 Men may wel lye whan it is nede and after amende it. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 40 A . . substance, which you may after cleanse by ablution. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. Cæs.* I. ii. 76 If you know, That I do fawne on men . . And after scandall them. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xcii. IV. 171 The very place where Solomon's Temple was after built. 1640 FULLER *Abel Rediv., Peter Martyr* (1867) I. 251 Our worthy Jewel, after bishop of Salisbury. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 256 All we do after is but a faint struggle. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 5 The king smote the young prince on the face, and after his servants slew him. *Mod.* I never spoke to him after; I was never so treated either before or after.

b. *esp.* In combination with another adv. of time or adverbial phrase, *soon after, long after, an hour, a year after*. The *day*, the *year after* = next following.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark x. 1 Gesomnadon efter sona menizo to him. *a* 1000 ? CÆDMON *Gen.* (Grein) 550 Æfter siððan. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1640 & efter-sones of þe same he serued hym þere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. v. 40 Brocht in schort quhile eftir syne. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 36 The morrowe after, being Satterdaie. 1611 BIBLE *John* i. 35 The next day after John stood, and two of his disciples. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. iv. 73 This flux continued . . for some few dayes after. *Ibid.* II. vi. 87 She died about two months after. 1753 HANWAY *Travels* (1762) II. VIII. i. 183 Soon after the artillery . . proclaimed the news to the people. *Mod.* That must have been in the week after.

B. *prep.* I. Of place.

1. With verbs of motion (expressed or implied): Following, going, or coming in the rear of, behind.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke ix. 23 Ȝyf hwá wyle æfter me cuman. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Al þe . . folc þe eode efter him . . sungun þisne lofsong. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 196 Up oðe hulles heo clumben efter us. 1297 R. GLOUC. 398 Roberd erl of Flaundres after þulke ost come. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xiv. 27 He that berith not his cross, and cometh aftir me. 1526 TINDALE and 1611 *ibid.*, Come after me. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 27 Shall we after them? After them, nay, before them, if we can. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmccccxxxiii/7 After whom rode on Horse-back a Courier of the Republick. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. ii. 271 That merciless ghost that walks the sea After our ship for ever. *c* 1840 J. S. KNOWLES *Virgin.* I. i, The people will throng after him with shouts.

† 2. Of position: Behind. *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Tract.* I. 22 Crist clepide hym Sathanas and badde him go after hym. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2776 Spedilich in þey wente, & After hymen made þe gate faste. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 56 Go o bak after Me, Sathanas. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* a ij, Suche ther be that lawgheth to fore yow, whiche after youre back goo mockyng. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (J.) Sometimes I placed a third prism after a second, and sometimes also a fourth after a third.

† 3. Following the course of (anything extended in space); *hence*, along (a linear dimension); across or away over (an extended surface). *Obs.* or *dial.*

878 *O. E. Chron.* He [Ælfred] lytle werede . . æfter wudum for, and on mor fæstenum. *a* 1000 *Beowulf* 2854 ȝesawon þa æfter wætere Wyrm-cynnes fela. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 233 Þor is woninge & wop after eche strete. 1205 LAYAMON 13777 Al þat verden æfter wæi. *Ibid.* 23140 And fluȝen after þere sæ. [In Somerset a keeper says, 'You'd best go down along after that wall—after that ditch;' an apothecary says, 'the pain seems to lie after the cheek bone.' Cf. 'You had better follow the wall.']

†**b.** Along the surface of, close to. *Obs. rare.*

a 1000 *Shrine* 132 Pæt haliȝe blod orn æfter eorðan. **1523** FITZHERBERT *Husbandry* (1534) D iv, Hey commeth of a grasse called crofote, and groweth flatte, after the erthe.

4. Following with intent to overtake, pursuing, in pursuit of. **a.** Primarily, in reference to things in motion; **b.** also to things at rest, when their place is doubtful; *esp.* with *go, send*: in search of, in quest of, to find. *To be after*: to be in pursuit of, trying to reach or get into the company of (a person), trying to get or do (a thing).

a. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxi. 36 For hwilcum gylta ferdest þu þus after me? **1154** *O.E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1132 Þe king sende efter him. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 511 Eftir hym in hy he sent. **1611** BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xxiv. 14 After whom is the king of Israel come out? after whom dost thou pursue? After a dead dogge, after a flea. **1623** SANDERSON 35 *Serm.* (1681) I. 91 He must after them, and smite them, and pluck the spoil out of their teeth. **1708** *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmccccxix/5 They stand from us, and we after them with all the Sail we can. *Mod.* Run after him and catch him!

b. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* vi. 14 Ne far þu æfter fremdum godum. **1061** *O.E. Chron.* (D.) Her for Ealdred biscop to Rome æfter his pallium. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 God almihti sende his apostles . . efter þe assa fole. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 500 Hys squyeres bode he ther Aftyr hys armor for to far. **1611** BIBLE *Deut.* vi. 14 Vee shall not goe after other gods. **1742** RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 201 There is nobody comes after her: she receives no Letters. **1775** SHERIDAN *Rivals* v. ii. 152 What tricks are you after now? **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. x. 462 The new Metropolitan went to Rome after his pallium. *Mod. fam.* There are many after this situation. She has too many followers; always some young man after her.

5. Hence, Denoting the aim or object of many vbs., adjs., and sbs. of action; the idea of *in pursuit of*, passing into those of *in order to overtake, attain to, come up with, meet with, find, discover, learn; obtain, get, have.*

†**a.** To *stand, abide, after*; i.e. in expectation of, to catch, meet. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Ormul.* 6506 Herode king Bad affterr þe33re com. **1297** R. GLOUC. 367 After betere wynd hii moste þere at stonde. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* (1868) 13 Vif þou abidest after helpe of þi leche. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. II. 124 Hewes in þe halyday · after hete wayten. **1515** *Festywall* (W. de Worde) 79 b, The abbot . . stode under a pyler and abode after Thomas.

b. To *look, see, after* (a thing gone, going, or liable to go); hence, To look to the state of, attend to.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 616 Eftir the fyre he lukit fast. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 14 Esteward ich byhulde · after þe sonne. *a* 1699 LADY A. HALKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 73 Goe to Edinburgh to looke affter my concerne. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* i. 2 To meet the master looking after his fruit-trees. *Mod.* Is there anyone to look after the cows?

c. To *call, shout, whistle, after*. Also *fig.* (*obs.*; repl. by *for*) To seek to get by calling, whistling, etc.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 127 The kynge fram consail cam' and callyd after mede. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorell Bote* (1843) 12 Some stered at the helme behynde, Some whysteled after the wynde. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 59 (1806) II. 87 They never call after those who run away from them. **1766** GOLDSM. *Vic. of Wakef.* IV, The very children . . will hoot after us. *Mod.* He shouted after me down the street.

d. To *search, seek, inquire, ask, after* (the missing, wanted, absent, or unknown).

a 1000 *Beowulf* 670 Wlonc hæleþ . . æfter hæleþum frægn. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 1825 Uche mon soughte after socour. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 543, I seygh neuere palmere . . axen after hym. **1588** A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 22 Earnestlie seik efter things pleasand to the. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 63 He after honour hunts, I after love. **1597** — 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 29 My Seruant Trauers, whom I sent . . to listen after Newes. **1611** BIBLE *Deut.* xii. 30 That thou enquire not after their gods. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 144 ¶ 11 This impartial and zealous enquirer after truth. **1775** SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, I told him you had sent me to inquire after his health. **1875** FARRAR (*title*) 'Seekers after God.' *Mod.* Hearing of his illness I called to ask after him. He inquired very kindly after my parents.

e. With vbs., adjs., and sbs. of desire; as to *long, hanker, hunger, thirst, strive*; be *eager, greedy*; have a *hankering, desire.*

a 1000 *Beowulf* 3762 Him æfter deórum men dyrne langaþ. *c* 1220 *Ureisun of our Louerde* 185 Hu wilneþ after cunfort on eorþe. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 630 He was sore alonged after a good meel. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* xlii. 1 Like as the hert desyreth [**1611** panteth after] the water brokes, So longeth my soule after the, o God. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 479 An ardent affection after it, as one that is famished. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 57 (1806) II. 64 Will Ubi, who is so thirsty after the reputation of a companion. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 301 A prevailing desire after a peaceable accommodation. **1800** COLERIDGE *Wallenst.* II. iii, Because I Endeavoured after peace, therefore I fall. **1842** MACAULAY *Ess.* (1848) II. 144 He was greedy after power with a greediness all his own. **1854** THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. v. 52 This brave man thought ever of his absent child, and longed after him. **1879** C. GEIKIE *Life of Christ* lvi. 678 The priesthood had striven after kingly power and rank.

II. Of time.

6. Following in the succession of time; in succession to.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John i. 30 Æfter me cymð wer þe me beforan geworden wæs. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 And ic ou wile seggen word efter word. **1297** R. GLOUC. 60 Þis Kymbel aftur hys fader kyng was of þis londe. **1599** A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 9/1 Doe this the continuance of 9 dayes after other, every morning. **1611** BIBLE *John* i. 30 After me cometh a man which is preferred before me. **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 115 They are not good to be taken after meat. [Cf. Grace after Meat.] **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 262 And what was it to him who ruled after him? *Ibid.* II. 460 Turning out judge after judge, till the bench had been filled with men ready to obey implicitly the directions of the government. **1866** SALA *Barbary* 93 In front of the Grand Hotel gather group after group. *Mod.* Time after time I urged him to do it.

7. Subsequent to a space of time; after the interval of, at the close of. In mod. usage *after three months* varies with *three months after*, the former emphasizing the interval.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 63 Æfter þrym dagon ic arise. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., Æfter þreom dazen ic arise. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 40 The land . . Lay desolat eftyr hys day. **1382** WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvii. 63 After thre dayes I shal ryse agen. **1526** TINDALE *ibid.*, After thre dayes I will aryse agayne. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) Then after fourtene yeres I vvent vp againe to Hierusalem [WYCL. fourtene 3eer aftir; TIND. xiiii. yeares after that; CRANM. xiiii yeres thereafter; *Genev.* & **1611** fourtene yeres after]. **1625** HART *Anat. Ur.* II. v. 80 After a while she fell into a night feauer. **1641** FRENCH *Distill.* (1651) v. 109 They will after a time contract a mucilaginous slimie matter. **1753** HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. XIII. i. 283 After putting garrisons in these places, he marched for *Tavriz*. **1877** BROCKETT *Cross. & Cresc.* 185 After ages of submission, they became restless and rebellious. *Mod.* After two years' absence Richard returned to England. After a long interval the task was resumed.

8. Subsequent to or later than a point of time. (Not necessarily in immediate sequence.) *After hours*: after the regular hours of work.

a 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 774 Æfter sunnan setlgonge. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 On þe ehteðe dai efter his burþe. **1297** R. GLOUC. 407 Anon after Mydsomer þys batayle ydo was. **1384** CHAUCER *Leg. G. Wom.* 580 Afftyr the deth of Tholome . . Reynede his queen Cleopatras. *c* 1440 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 25 Eftire þis sall þou wiete whilke ere þe ten comandementis. **1587** HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 117 Adrian the . . legat came too late, as who should say, a day after the faire. **1588** A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 14 Æternal lyffe . . for ye chosin eftir deathe. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. i. § i. (1873) The narration may be before the fact as well as after. **1611** BIBLE *Jos.* x. 14 There was no day like that, before it, or after it. **1641** *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Minute Bk.* (1855) 98 Four dayes efter your receipt heirof. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* viii. 124 It was long after dark. **1861** TRAFFORD *City & Suburb* (1862) 463 One night after hours he borrowed the sketch. **1879** TENNYSON *Lover's T.* 74 The eleventh moon After their marriage. *Mod.* (in DICKENS) I'll work after hours and finish it.

9. Of temporal and logical sequence: Subsequent to and in consequence of.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 3216 Þá þæt sweord ongan æfter heaþoswáte waniaa. *c* 1280 *E. E. Poems* 20 Anoþer wol after þan' areri cuntake. **1475** CAXTON *Jason* 35 b, After that I understonde by your wordes. **1753** HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. xcii. 426 After what has been said . . we may contemplate the superior charms of liberty. **1877** LYTTELL *Landmarks* I. iv. 34 After what has been already said, any one will readily see that, etc. *Mod.* After his behaviour to his parents, what could you expect?

10. Of temporal sequence and logical opposition: Subsequent to and notwithstanding. *esp.* in *after all.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 347 Harke how the villaine would close now, After his treasonable abuses. **1710** PALMER *Proverbs* 69 After all our complaints of the lawyers and the law, there is no man in this kingdom too big for either. **1876** TREVELYAN *Macaulay* iii. 113 After all, as far as your verses are concerned. **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. ii. 20 The Roman occupation was, after all, very superficial. *Mod.* That he should continue his visits after such a rebuff is unaccountable.

III. Of order.

11. Next to in point of order or importance.

c 1220 *Ureisun of Ure Lefdi* 125 To þe one is al mi trust efter þine leoue sune. *c* 1230 *St. Marh.* 13 Ich habbe efter belleebub mest monnes bone ibeon. **1697** DRYDEN *Virgil, Pastorals* vii. 30 Codrus after Phœbus sings the best. **1777** SIR W. JONES *Arcadia* 105 And after Pan thy lips will grace it best. **1864** TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 425 'I am content,' he answer'd, 'to be loved A little after Enoch.'

IV. Of manner.

†**12.** Following as one follows a leader or guide; in obedience to, in compliance or harmony with, according to a *law, will, word, advice. Obs.*

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Luke ii. 22 Gifylled werun dagas clænsunge his æfter æ Moyses. *a* 1000 *Ags. Metr. Ps.* cxviii. 149 Æfter ðinum domum do me hálne. *c* 1200 *Ormul.* 119 E33þerr here 3ede swa Rihht affterr godess lare. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6132 Hys angels þan, aftir his wille, Sal first departe þe gude fra þe ille. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2891 Wel sone dude þe Amyrel': after ys counseil riȝt. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 21 Whether they haue obserued it [his command] after thye charge or nat. **1535** COVERDALE *John* xix. 7 After our lawe he ought to dye. **1598** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. (1641) 63/1 In his Name, beg boldly what we need (After his will). **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. II. IV. i. (1651) 536 To make good musick of their own voices, and dance after it.

b. In compliance with the wishes of.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wyf of B.* 406 And eek I pray to Jhesus schort her lyves, That wil nonght be governed after her wyves [6– *text* bi]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 209 Pylate, do after us, And dam to deth Jesus.

†**c.** In accordance with the statements of; according to (an author). *Obs.* or ? *arch.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 230/4 She bad that the passyon after luke shold be redde. **1586** COGAN *Haven of Health* (1636) 30 Oates, after Galen, have like nature as Barlie.

13. In accordance with, according to a *custom, wont, fashion, manner, kind, sort, example, pattern.*

a 1000 CÆDMON *Gen.* (Grein) 396 He hæfþ mon geworhtne æfter his onlicnesse. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Exod.* 1652 And kiste hire aftre kindes wune. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* K iij, To be charytable after thexemplary of our Lady. **1528** GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* 47 I. 90 After a homely and familiar manner. **1577** *St. Aug. Manuell* 73 Looke after what sort thou showest thy selfe towards God. **1647** MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. ii. 34 Their . . cause lay bleeding in Ireland after so deplorable a kinde. **1668** CULPEPER & COLE tr. *Barthol. Anat.* I. viii. 17 The lower point of the Call is round after a sort. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 193 ¶ 3 The levée of a great man is laid after the same manner. **1855** DICKENS *Dorrit* i. 1 Handsome after its kind. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 292 The oath of office was administered after the Scotch fashion. **1866** H. LEE *Silver Age* 380 Typifying, after a fashion, the make-shift perilous way. **1871** SMILES *Character* iii. (1876) 74 Companionship after a sort. **1879** CARPENTER *Ment. Physiol.* I. ii. § 82. 85 To build after one particular pattern.

b. *elipt.* After the nature of; according to.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John viii. 15 Ze demað æfter flæsce. *c* 1200 *Ormul.* Ded. 2 Nu broþerr Wallterr, broþerr min Affterr þe flæshess kinde. **1382** WYCLIF *Rom.* viii. 1 Þat not aftir the fleisch wandren but after the spirit. **1534** TINDALE *ibid.*, Which walke not after the flesshe, but after the sprete. [**1588** *Rheims* according to the flesh.] **1611** *ibid.*, Who walke not after the flesh, but after the spirit. **1685** BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. i. 1 His reputed Legal Father after the flesh. **1882** G. SMITH in *Gd. Wds.* Mar. 212 A man after his own heart.

14. After the manner of; in imitation of; like.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5418 More hy than olyfaunz. Blake heueded after a palfray. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. 1613 Tilde vpon Tiber after Troy like. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* b viij, That she be arayed after the good ladyes of the countre. *c* 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 30 And [they] were clothed after citizens. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 228 ¶ 4, I must . . copy after an old Almanack which I have by me. **1795** GIBBON *Autobiog.* 74 After his oracle Dr. Johnson, my friend . . denies all original genius. **1839** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. v. § 17. 240 Some are said to dress after a lady for whom nature has done more than for themselves.

b. To *name* after.

1297 R. GLOUC. 61 Juli the emperour . . Hadde afteir hym y-clepud a moneth in the 3er. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* iv. 9 And Corin called it after his name cornewayle. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 491 A succession of hands designated, as was the fashion of that age, after their leaders. **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 190 Whether surnamed after the Hebrew King or not.

c. To *model, draw, compose* after.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXI. 8758 A meruelous ymage . . Amyt after Ector, abill of shap. **1762** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 52 Nicholas, the second son . . while abroad modelled after the antiques. **1845** MRS. JAMESON *Handbk. Publ. Galleries* 311 The appearance of being engraved after a drawing by Giulio Romano. *Ibid.* 313 Venus and Cupid . . a copy after Titian. **1850** — *Sacr. & Leg. Art.* I A portfolio of prints after the old masters. *Mod.* (Titles) 'Wednesday Afternoon' (after Longfellow). 'Jubilate' (after the mediæval Latin hymns).

15. In a manner answering to, proportionate to, befitting, suiting. *arch.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* i. 25 God geworhte þære eorðan deor æfter hira hiwum. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 126 Ase dude þe lefdi Iudit, efter hire efne. **1391** CHAUCER *Astrolabe* (1560) 251/2 All the Sterres of the South arisen after the degree of her longitude. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Absol. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 49 The . . charge . . schal be more or less, after their long or schorte abode. **1549** LATIMER 7 *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (1869) 51 Cut thy cloth after the mesure. **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* xxviii. 4 Giue them after the worke of their handes. [*Wyclif* aftir ther werkis.] *a* 1626 BACON (J.) According to bulk and currency and not after their intrinsick value. **1714** ELLWOOD *Hist. his Life* (1765) 234 We followed after our own Pace.

16. At the rate of (*obs.*); at (the rate of).

1530 *A proper Dyaloge* (1863) 15 Oure clargye lyue nothynge after their rate. **1587** HARRISON *England* II. i. (1877) 24 If these paie after foure shillings for land, the cleargie contribute commonlie after six shillings of the pound. **1642** *Lanc. Tracts of Civ. War* (1844) 62 To be repayed with satisfaction after eight pounds per Cent. **1643** SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 94 Have their pay after 6 shillings a week. **1702** *Lond. Gaz.* mmmdcccxxi/8 After the Rate of 12*s.* per Gallon. **1882** *Charter-party*, On being paid Freight at and after the rate of—shillings sterling per ton.

C. *conj.* or *conj. adv.* (elliptically from *prep.*).

1. Of time: †**a.** with antecedent and relative. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 32 Æfter þam þe ic of deaþe arise. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Efter þan þet þe mon bið dead. *c* 1200 *Ormul.* 7667 Affterr þatt tatt he wass dæd.

b. with relative particle only. *arch.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke ii. 22 And æfter ðon gefylled were dagas clænsunges his . . lædon hine in Hierusalem. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 139 Efter þet ure drihten hefde þet folc adreint. *c* 1297 R. GLOUC. 230 After that Saxons and Englysse verst come thys lond to. **1382** WYCLIF *Jer.* XXXVI. 27 After that the king hadde brent the volum. **1535** COVERDALE *ibid.*, After now that the kynge had brente the boke. **1611** *ibid.*, After that the king had burnt the roule. **1880** LEWIS & SHORT *Lat. Dict.*, *Postquam*, after that, after.

c. *simply.*

c 1360 WYCLIF *De Dot. Eccl.* 22 Aftir he hadde take þe hooli Goost. **1366** MAUNDEV. 174 After thei han slayn them. **1526** TINDALE *Matt.* XXVI. 32 After I am rysen ageyne. [WYCLIF After that I schal rise agen.] **1611** *ibid.*, After I am risen againe. **1588** A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 31 Efter we knaw the law maker, we may rewerence him ye mair. **1753** HANWAY, *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxv. 298 After the Portuguese had settled themselves in East India. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 10 A few days after the Revolution had been accomplished.

†**2.** Of manner: According as. *Obs.*

a. with antecedent and relative.

c 1200 *Moral Ode* 358 Sume habbed more after þan þe hi dude her.

b. with relative particle (*that* or *as*).

c 1375 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* B. 8 After þat (þo boke) tellis. *c* 1394 *P. P. Crede* 732 But after þat his wynnynge is · is his well-fare. **1426** AUDELAY *Poems* 18 Uche preson schuld have

his part after that he had ned. 1464-6 Marg. Paston in *Lett.* 52. IV. 196 It is solde rythe well aftyr þat the wole was. 1506 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de Worde) II. ix. 112 After as saynt Gregory sayth. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xiv. 201 After as any of these three powers doe reigne and beare sway.

c. *simply.*

c 1440 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 7 Ilke cristene mane awe . . to take efter his elde es. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* d iiij b, Bere honoure . . to euery one after he is worthy. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) I. 22 Every knight after he was of prowess.

D. *Phr.* **at after.** (Still used in the north.)

1. *prep.* Used where we should now use *after* alone, to indicate *time when*. (The *after* may in some cases belong to the sb. following; cf. Afternoon.)

1386 Chaucer *Squires T.* 294 At after souper goth this noble king To seen this hors of bras. 1521 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* (1848) 95 At after matyns she vsed contemplacyon. *Ibid.* 193 On saynt Katharins day at after mydnyght. 1523 Fitzherbert *Husbandry* (1534) D ij b, Lode oute his dounge before none, and lode heye or corne at after none.

2. *adv.* Afterwards.

a 1641 Strafford *Let.* in Southey's *C. Pl. Bk.* (1849) II. 172 Let shame cover me at after as a cloak.

After (ɑ·ftəɹ), *a.* [OE. *æt æfter-e*, f. *æfter* adv., = OHG. *aftar*, MHG. *after*; with superl. OE. *æftemest*, Goth. *aftuma* and *aftumists*. Senses 1, 2 are distinctly the OE. adj.; in the rest there is probably a later adjectival or quasi-adjectival use of the adv.; in expressions like *after deeds* it is especially difficult to distinguish the adj. and adv.]

I. Of time.

†**1.** The second (of two). *Obs.*

a 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 827 Se æftera [Bretwalda] wæs Ceawlin Wesseaxna cyning. *c* 885 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xix, Þam þe se æfterra deaþ ȝegripþ. 1048 *O. E. Chron.*, Neh ðære æftre Sancte Marie mæssan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 On his efter tocome [= second advent], þet is on domes deie.

2. Next, following.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xiii. 33 Þy æfteran dæge. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., Þy æftere daiȝe. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* x. xv. Wks. IV. 361 Thou shalt not go to-morrow, Nor on the after, nor the after day, Nor ever! 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* cii. 158, I dream'd a vision of the dead, Which left my after morn content.

3. By extension: Later, subsequent. **a.** with *time, hours, days, years, ages*, etc. (where it may be explained as ellipt. for *after-coming*). Frequently united to its sb. by the hyphen, which has here only a syntactical value. See After- *in comb.*

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 293 Which after houres giues leysure to repent. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 138 Any other after Tenant of the land. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* v. 268 The after Lawyers whose hands it passed thorough. 1731 Swift *Cass. & Pet.* Wks. (1755) IV. I. 164 These rhimes, A monument to after times. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. iii. 54 The name was handed on to after ages. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 175 The well-known duchy of after times. 1878 Hopps *Life of Jesus* ii. 10 In after days his mother understood his meaning well.

b. with n. of action or state (where it may be explained as the adv. modifying the contained vb. or adj., as *after compliance* = a complying afterwards). See After- *in comb.* 7–9.

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. ii. 43 The maine Point of this our after-meeting. 1758 S. Hayward *Serm.* 17 All his after sins were charged on himself alone. 1831 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 416 The sabrers, that produced an after compliance with their mandates. 1837 Lytton *Athens* I. 368 These exploits were the foundation of his after-greatness. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* cxvi. 4 For fuller gain of after bliss. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exped.* viii. (1856) 59 Confirmed in our own after experience.

II. Of place.

4. Nearer the rear, hinder, posterior. Chiefly *nautical*, and probably due to *aft* (of which perh. regarded as the compar. = *more aft*): Lying nearer the stern of the ship, of or belonging to the sternward part. In numerous collocations, as *after body, cabin, end, guns, ladder, masts, part, quarter, sails, timbers, yards*, etc., which are frequently united by the hyphen. See After- *in comb.* 4.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 199 Ure left eare we dittеð mid ure after ende. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Aftyr Parte of a beste, or the hyndyr parte or the crowpe, *Ctunis*. Aftyr Parte, or hynder parte of the schyppe, *Puppis*. 1795 Nelson in Nicolas's *Disp.* II. 13, I ordered the driver and after sails to be braced up. 1837 Marryat *Perc. Keene* xl. (1863) 281, I . . contrived to gain the after ladder and descend. 1857 Livingstone *S. Africa* iv. 80 The after part of the body has three or four yellow bars. 1879 W. H. White in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 78/2 Supposing a leak to occur in the after portion of the vessel.

III. *absol.* That which follows, subsequent time or existence; the future.

1830 Tennyson *Poems* 98 He hath felt The vanities of after and before. 1865 *Reader* 10 June 644/3 A range of view which takes in all the before and after of Greek thought.

After- *in comb.* is used in various relations prepositional, adverbial, and adjectival, not always easy to separate, and in various senses. In some of these the combination is very loose, the use of the hyphen being mainly syntactical, *i. e.* to show that the grammatical relation between *after* and the following word is something else than the ordinary one of preposition and object. Cf. 'After consideration I resolved to decline' with 'After-consideration has shown me that I was wrong.' 'I should know him after years had passed' with 'I know not what after-years may bring.' Otherwise it is unnecessary, as 'the events of after years.' See After *a.*

I. General senses in comb. (Words in **clarendon** are treated specially under **II.**, those in SMALL-CAPITALS in their alphabetical place.)

1. As *prep.* with *sb.*, the whole forming a sb. meaning 'the time after ——': as **Afternoon, -dinner, -supper**; so *after-church, -grave, -sunset, -tea*. Also used *attrib.*, as in *after-dinner oratory.*

1678 Butler *Hudibr.* III. ii. 310 The Bride to nothing but her Will, That nulls the After-Marriage still. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Let. to Friend* (1881) 140 Leaving no earnest behind him for corruption or aftergrave. 1792 *Gentleman's Mag.* LXII. 24, I wished to accompany Miss Sophia to the after-church lecture. 1807 W. Taylor in Robberds' *Mem.* II. 215 This confinement of my father's takes away my after-teas. 1861 L. L. Noble *After Icebergs* 139 All that we anticipated of the sunset, or the after-sunset, is now present.

2. As *adv.* (or *prep.*) with *vb.*, indicating succession in time, or direction in space; as **after-date, after-eye, after-go, after-send**, and other vbs. common in OE.; also in vbl. derivatives, as **After-comer, -coming**; **after-beer, -liver**, etc.

1340 *Ayenb.* 58 Makeþ þe efter telleres ofte by yhyea[l]de foles and uor lyeȝeres.

3. As *adv.* with *ppl. a.*: Subsequently, later in order, as in **After-born** (OE. *æfter-boren*). *esp.* later in a speech or writing: as *after-described, -mentioned, -named, -specified, -written.*

1640 *Bk. of War Committee of Covenanters* 2 At the sight of the persones efter-specifit. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* mmccxxi/3 Under the several Conditions, Restrictions, and Limitations after-mentioned.

4. As *adj.* with *sb.*, indicating position = hinder, posterior, **a.** as in OE. *æfter-rád* crupper, **after-body, -brain, -breast, -nose, -wrist**; *after-part, -truck*, etc. (See After *a.* 4.)

1824 W. Irving *T. of Trav.* I. 41 The old gentleman had really an afterpart of his story in reserve. 1833 Marryat *Pet. Simple* (1863) 45 He was sharpening a long clasp knife upon the after-truck of the gun.

b. *esp.* In nautical lang.: Of or pertaining to the hinder part of the ship, nearer to the stern, as in **After-guard**; **after-cabin, -leech, -oar, -sails, -yards**; *after-ship, -part, -quarter*, etc.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. iii. (1495) 105 Highte puppis in latyn as it were aftershyppe. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 167 Right with the maine mast or after-quarter of the shippe. 1871 *Daily News* 26 Aug., She has a spacious deck saloon in the afterpart.

5. As *adj.* with *sb.* expressing order = subordinate, inferior, remoter, as **After-deal, after-kindred, -man, -table**, *after-wine*. OE. *æfter-ealo* small beer.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxxix. (1495) 729 The after-wyne that is wrongen out of grapys.

6. As *adj.* with *sb.* expressing order in time = the latter (of two), second, secondary, following or recurring after the main occurrence: as **After-birth, -burden, -clap, -course, -crop, -game, -glow, -grass, -image, -math, -piece, -spring, -thought, -worts**; **after-banquet, -baptism, -blow, -damp, -eatage, -growth, -mass, -mess, -sum, -winter**; so *after-harvest, -meal, -paganism, -ploughing, -storm, -task*. OE. had *æfter-gyld, -hætu, -sang*. (One main stress: *a·ftercrop, a·fterha·rvest.*) See After *a.* 2.

a 1600 Hooker *Serm. on Justif.* § 5 The infusion of grace hath her sundrie after-meales. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. 411 An after-harvest of many cares and discontentments. *c* 1619 Hieron *Wks.* 1620 II. 453 Wee are wise inough to put our selues to an after taske. 1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 173 His other Arguments are drops of an after-storme. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 293 Had degenerated therein into a kind of an After-Paganism. 1818 Cobbett *Year's Resid. Amer.* (1822) 57 When I have spoken of the after-culture, I shall compare the two methods of sowing.

7. As *adv.* or *adj.* with *n. of action*, with the idea of, Following not immediately, at length, eventual, ultimate; as **After-pain, -reckoning, -wit**; **after-cast, -proof, -roll, -taste, -treat**; so *after-account, -chance, -consequence, -cost, -effect, -fame, -fruit, -good, -grief, -glory, -harm, -infamy, -loss, -penitence, -remedy, -rottenness, -settling, -turn*. OE. had *æfter-yldo* later age. (One main stress: *a·fter-effect.*)

1572 Barnabe Googe tr. *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 36 b, Not sowed for present necessitie, but for other afterturnes. 1590 Payne *Descr. Irel.* (1841) 12 Which now dare not so for fear of after harmes. 1599 Fenton *Guicciardine* xiv. 641 What will be the euent and afterchaunce of things. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Liter.* i. (1627) 4, I trust my after-fruits shall much increase. 1707 Freind *Peterboro's Cond. Spain* 58 Such effects . . are too often paid for by an after-reckoning. 1810 Coleridge *Friend* I. xiv. (1867) 62 The sense of disproportion of a certain after-harm to present gratification. 1817 — *Biogr. Lit.* 226 The beneficial after-effects of verbal precision. 1842 H. E. Manning *Serm.* (1848) I. 170 The shrinking anticipation of its possible after-consequences. 1860 Froude *Hist. Eng.* V. xxviii. 393 First the destruction of the Church as a body politic, and then an after-fruit of reaction.

8. As *adj.* or *adv.* with *n. of action* or *adj.*, expressing, After the event, later, and hence sometimes, late, behindhand; as **After-born, -hand, -thought, -wit**; **after-knowledge, -view, -wise**; *after-acceptation, -agreement, -breach, -consideration, -counsel, -deliberation, -design, -difference, -engagement, -inquiry, -fall, -meditation, -pardon, -speech, -thrift, -wrath*, etc. (Both words have accent, but the stronger is on *after*: *a·fter-cou·nsel.*)

a 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* viii. 501 By which means of after-agreement, it cometh many times to pass. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* v. iv. 189 Iump the after-enquiry on your owne perill. 1617 Hieron *Wks.* II. 91 And for the preuenting of their after-falls. 1626 Bernard *Isle of Man* (ed. 10) 16 This fellow cannot abid after-meditation. 1634 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 305 With God there is no after-counsel, to correct the errors of the former. 1644 Quarles *Sheph. Oracles* ix, Give former dispensation; or at least An after Pardon. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* v. 158 These After-considerations are of very little moment. 1830 Sir J. Herschel *Nat. Phil.* 77 It is only by after-rumination that we gather its full import.

9. As *adv.* or *adj.* with *sb.*, meaning, Coming or existing afterwards, subsequent; as in *after-act, -action, -age, -beauty, -friend, -help, -king, -life, -love, -state, -wisdom, -years*, and others without limit. Not distinct from After *a.* 3; the value of the hyphen, which is often omitted, is purely syntactical, and both words have a main accent: *a·fter life, a·fter proceedings.*

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. i. 95 Scorne at first makes after-loue the more. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* (1617) Pref., Conference before-hand might haue eased them of much after-trouble. 1640 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 146 He meaneth to build his after-comforts upon a firm base. 1655 W. Gouge *Comm. Hebr.* vi. 10 Their former diligence will be .. an aggravation of their after-negligence. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 474 All the importunities and necessities of after-affairs. 1680-90 Sir W. Temple *Ess. Learn.* Wks. 1731 I. 297 So renowned in their own and After-ages. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-Craft* II. i. 9 An After-Statute made by the said King and another Parliament. *c* 1726 Garretson *Pr.* 7 Unless the charitable care of some after-friend supply the defects of former education. 1736 Carte *Life of Ormonde* II. 278 But his after-actions did not correspond to these beginnings. 1833 Marryat *Pet. Simple* (1863) 87 My history was not written in after-life. 1837 M. F. Ossoli *Wom. in 19th c.* (1862) 352 Their memory is with us amid after-trials. 1842 H. E. Manning *Serm.* (1848) I. 261 All the after-assaults of spiritual wickedness. 1862 Lytton *Strange Story* I. 103 Though after-experience may rebuke the illusion.

II. Special combinations (with quotations, in alphabetical order).

A·fter-ba·nd, a subsequent band or bond after a release; †**a·fter-ba·nquet**, an entertainment following upon a banquet; †**a·fter-ba·ptism, after-baptizing**, adult baptism, anabaptism; †**a·fter-be·er**, a successor, one who lives later; †**a·fterbe·ing**, post-existence; **a·fter-blow** = **Afterclap**; †**a·fter-brai·n**, the posterior lobe of the brain, the cerebellum; **a·fter-brea·st**, name proposed by Kirby and Spence for the *metathorax* of insects; **a·fter-ca·bin**, the cabin in the after or hinder part of the ship, having superior accommodation; **a·ftercall, a·fter-ca·lling**, reclamation, a renewed demand; *also* a calling afterwards; †**a·ftercast**, a second or later throw (at dice), an experimental result; **a·fter-damp**, the choke-damp which rises in a mine after an explosion; **a·fter-da·te**, to assign to a later date, to post-date; **a·fter-drops**, drops of rain which continue to fall after the cloud has passed; **a·fter-ea·tage**, the pasture after mowing = **After-grass**; †**after-eye**, to follow with the eye, to look after; **a·fterfeed** = **Aftergrass**; †**a·fter-frame**, superstructure; †**a·fter-ga·thering**, gleaning; also *fig.*; †**a·ftergo·**, to follow; **a·fter-growth**, a subsequent or second growth, an after-math; also growth afterwards; †**a·fter-ki·ndred**, remote kindred, distant relationship; **a·fter-know·ledge**, knowledge after the event, retrospective knowledge; **a·fter-lee·ch**, the hinder edge (of a sail); **a·fter--li·ver**, survivor; †**a·fter-lo·dging**, that which lodges behind (as coarser flour in the sieve); †**a·fter-man**, a follower, a subordinate; †**a·fter-ma·ss**, the second or later mass, or feastday of a saint; †**a·fterme·ss**, dessert, end of a feast; **a·ftermowth** (= after-catage); **a·fter-nose** (see quot.); **a·fter-oa·r**, the hinder or rearmost oar of a boat; **a·fter-pa·sture** = **After-grass**; †**a·fter-proof**, outcome, realization; **a·fter-roll**, the roll of the waves after the subsidence of a storm; also *fig.*; **a·fter-sai·ls**, 'all those on the after-masts, as well as on the stays between the main and mizen masts' Adm. Smyth; **a·fter-sea·son**, the latter end of the year; †**after-se·nd**, to send after; **a·fter-shine**, the radiance that lingers after the sun has gone down, after-glow; also *fig.*; †**a·fter-sight**, retrospective view, insight into the past; **a·fter-su·m**, the purchase money paid after the deposit, the balance; **a·fter-swarm**, a second swarm of bees; †**a·fter-table**, an inferior table; †**a·fter-tale**, a subsequent reckoning, a correction; **a·fter-taste**, a taste which remains or comes after swallowing

anything; also *fig.*; a·fter-thi·nker, a reflecter; †**aftertime**, *conj.* after that; †a·fter-treat = after-taste, flavour, relish; † a·fter-view, subsequent view, looking back; †a·fter-we·nding, following; a·fter-wi·nter, a second winter when spring is looked for, a renewal of winter; a·fter-wi·se, wise after the event, wise too late; †a·fter-wo·rld, future generation; a·fterwrist, the metacarpus; †a·fter-wri·ting, postscript; a·fter-ya·rds, *Naut.* the yards in the main and mizen masts.

1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 761 If death Bind us with *after-bands, what profits then Our inward freedom? 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Dec.* (1592) 239 Gluttonie, surfettinges, riotous *afterbanquettes, and dronkennesse. 1597 Warner *Albion's Eng.* x. lix. 262 Which *After-Banquet did their Lord for onely him prouide. 1680 W. Allen *Peace & Unity* 70 The Pædobaptists are as much for water-Baptism as the Anabaptists are, and hold themselves as firmly engaged by their Infant-Baptism, as they do by their *after-Baptism. *Ibid.* 64 While they remain under this perswasion, they can no more lawfully receive an *after-baptizing. 1625 W. L'Isle *Du Bartas' Noe* 8 How long some of them lived with their forebeers and *afterbeers. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* vii. 92 A beginninglesse forebeing . . inferreth an endlesse *afterbeing. 1663 Butler *Hudibr.* I. iii. 740 And they *perire*, and yet enough Be left to strike an *after-blow. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 468 They are scituate betweene the forepart of the *After-braine and backside of the third ventricle. 1673 in *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6153 As soon as the knife touched the cerebellum or *After-brain. 1816-43 Kirby & Spence *Entomol.* (1843) II. 254 You will discover in the *after-breast (*post pectus*) a rather deep cavity. 1833 Marryat *Pet. Simple* (1863) 196 Captain To then came out of the *after-cabin, half-dressed. 1814 Wordsworth *Excur.* IX. 122 Hence an *after-call For chastisement, and custody, and bonds. 1617 Hieron *Wks.* II. 92 There are no more *after-callings, when He hath once wiped out the score. 1393 Gower *Conf.* (Halliw.) Thus ever he pleyeth an *aftircaste Of alle that he schalle say or do. 1866 Carlyle *Reminisc.* II. 265 The *aftercasts of the doctors' futile opiates were generally the worst phenomena. 1869 *Echo* 29 Mar., Two others were killed by the effects of the *after-damp. 1800 W. Taylor in *Month. Mag.* X. 223 Perhaps the ambitious fancy of Josephus has *after-dated this narrative. 1580 Sidney *Arcad.* III. 295 Their motions rather seemed the *after-drops of a storm, than any matter of great fury. 1760 R. Burn *Eccl. Law* (T.) The *aftermowth, or *after-eatage, are undoubtedly part of the increase of that same year. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. iii. 15 Thou should'st haue made him As little as a Crow, or lesse, ere left To *after-eye him. 1863 W. Wing in *N. & Q.* III. IV. 204 The *after-feed belonging to the proprietor. 1879 *Standard* 28 Apr., Growing Crop of Grass, with *afterfeed till Christmas. 1653 Ashwell *Fides Apost.* 41 That foundation, whereon the whole *after-frame is built. 1535 Coverdale *Jud.* viii. 2 Is not the *after-gadderynge of Ephraim better then the whole haruest of Abieser? 1548 Geste *Priuee Masse* 78 The worshyppe *after-goeth them all. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. of Wakef.* vi, I called out my whole family to help at saving an *after-growth of hay. 1817 Coleridge *Biogr. Lit.* 106 The mind whom . . he has . . supplied with the germs of their *after-growth. 1839 Stonehouse *Isle of Axholme* 62 This vert was the after-growth of that great forest. 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* 409 [Corp. & Lansd.] Yet nathelesse your kinrede is but *after-kinrede [3 *MSS.* a fer kynrede, *Harl.* and *Petw.* litel]. 1656 Hobbes *Lib. Necess. & Chance* (1841) 430 There is neither fore-knowledge nor *after-knowledge in him. 1861 Goldw. Smith *Mod. Hist.* 15 It cannot be answered by distinguishing between foreknowledge and *afterknowledge. 1834 M. Scott *Cruise of Midge* (1859) 490 Look how the clear green water . . pours out of the *afterleech of the sail like a cascade. 1595 Sidney *Def. Poesie* (Arb.) 43 The benefit they got, was, that the *after-liuers may say, *Hæc memini.* 1641 Best *Farm. & Acc. Bks.* (1856) 104 In many places they grinde *after-loggінges of wheate for theire servants pyes. 1625 Sanderson 35 *Serm.* (1681) 132 A wilful foreman that is made before-hand, and a mess of tame *after-men . . that dare not think of being wiser than their leader. 1848 Petrie tr. *Ags. Chron.* 102 Nigh the *aftermass of St. Mary (8th Sept.). 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVI. 457 Thai had a felloun *eftremess. *a* 1826 Kirby & Spence *Entomol.* (1826) III. 483 A triangular piece below the antennæ and above the nasus . . this is the post-nasus or *after-nose. 1833 Marryat *Pet. Simple* (1863) 207 Who was seated upon the gunwale close to the *after-oar. 1634 Wood *New Engl. Prosp.* I. iv. (1865) There is little edish or *after-pasture, which may proceede from the late mowing. 1630 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (1870) 59 At the age of twenty and upwards, he was much short of his *after-proof. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 314 Still heaving . . from the *after-roll of the insurrection. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 28 The setting of the work in the *after-season. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* I. v. 10 To *after-send his foe, that him may overtake. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 102 From Suicide a certain *after-shine of Christianity withheld me. 1647 N. Bacon *Hist. Disc.* iii. 9 The honour due to great *after-sight. 1658 Reynolds *Lord's Supper* iv, Earnest useth to be paid in coyn of the same quality with the whole *aftersum. 1681 W[orlidge] *Syst. Agric.* 189 The signs of *After-swarms are more certain. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, The *after-swarms differ from the prime, in that the latter are directed by the vulgar or the crowd of bees. 1645 Rutherford *Tryal of Faith* (1845) 266 Here is a high table and bread; and a *by-board, or an after-table. *c* 1300 *Beket* 627 On this Chartre sette here Seles: that non *Aftertale nere. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 45 They leave a bitter unpleasant *after-taste in the mouth. 1849 C. Brontë *Shirley* II. viii. 201 It was the *aftertaste of the battle. 1846 Grote *Greece* I. I. iii. 102 Promêtheus and Epimêtheus the fore-thinker and the *after-thinker. *c* 1488 *Lib. Nig. Edw. IV* in *Househ. Ord.* 1790, 34 *Aftertyme VIII of these knyghtes be departed from court. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* To Reader, The *after treat will be none of the sweetest. 1693 Leighton *On 1 Pet.* iii. 11 They that know it in the sense of this *after-view . . ask them what they think of it. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 7280 They trussen alle in the dawenyng, And makith swithe *after-wendyng. 1601 Holland *Pliny* XVIII. XXV, Putting us in good hope, that al cold weather was gone: howbeit, there ensued a most bitter *after-winter. *a* 1719 Addison (T.) These are such as we may call the *afterwise. 1596 Harrington *Ulysses upon Ajax*, The *afterworld shal rather pittie your lost time. 1649 Daumm. of Hawth. *Cypress Grove* Wks. 1711, 122 That to *after-worlds thou might'st leave some monument that once thou wast. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 917 Ligaments . . ioyne the bones of the *After-wrest to the wrest. 1656 Du Gard *Gate of Lat. unlocked* § 222. 61 The wrist [hath] eight [bones]; the *after-wrist four. 1598 Florio, *Posto scritta*, a post-script, or *after-writing of a letter, a subscription. 1795 Nelson in Nicolas's *Disp.* (1845) II. 13 Braced up our *after-yards, put the helm a-port, and stood after her again.

Afterbirth (ɑ·ftəɹbɔ̄ɹþ). [After- 6; in sense 1 perh. directly from Norse; cf. Icel. *eptir-burðr, eftir-burðr* (*c* 1300), OSw. *efterbörd* (Ihre), Dan. *efterbyrd.*]

1. The membrane in which the fœtus is enveloped in the womb; the secundine or placenta. So called because its extrusion follows that of the infant.

1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxviii. 444 Now the world [word] *Silo* (saith Kimhi) signifieth the *Sonne of him*, and is deriued of a worde which signifieth a woman's *Afterbirth* as they terme it. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 81 When these vessels come vnto the secundine or after-birth they disperse through it notable braunches. 1754-64 Smellie *Midwifery* I. 241 The operator will be blamed for leaving the after-birth behind. 1855 Ramsbotham *Obstet. Med. & Surg.* 68 It is also called the afterbirth.

2. *fig.*

1652 Benlowe *Theophila* IV. iii. 52 All New birth heart-deep groans, All after births of penitential mones, Are swallow'd up in living streams of bliss. 1879 McCarthy *Hist. own Times* I. 424 The famine had indeed many a bloody after-birth; but it gave to the world a new Ireland.

3. *Rom. Law.* (ɑ·fter-bi·rth) Birth after a father's death or last will, posthumous birth.

1875 Poste *Gaius* I. 120 The institution or disinherison of a postumus born after the death of a testator . . availed to save the will from rupture by afterbirth (*agnatio*) of an immediate successor.

4. Later birth, late-born children.

1871 Swinburne *Litany of Nations* 2 We thy latter sons, the men thine after-birth . . O Earth.

After-born (ɑ·ftəɹbɔ̄ːɹn), *ppl. a.* [After- 8, 3.] **1.** Born after the father's death, posthumous; in *Rom. Law*, also, Born after the father's last will.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* xlvii. 275 *Posthumus*, Æfterboren, sé þe bið ġeboren æfter bebyrġedum fæder. *a* 1581 Campian *Hist. Irel.* II. iii. (1633) 73 Issue two daughters, and an after-borne son called Arthur. 1880 Muirhead *Ulpian* xxii. § 15 After-born descendants . . such children in the womb as, were they already born, would be in our *potestas*. — *Gaius* II. § 241 By a stranger after-born we mean a person who will not on birth be one of the *sui heredes* of the testator.

2. Younger, of later birth.

1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 31 Quhen the Lord . . is willing to marie his eldest dochter or his after born dochter. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 251 Which daughter shall resign such inheritance to her after-born brother, or divide it with her after-born sisters, according to the usual rule of descents. 1882 Mrs. Haweis in *Belgravia* July 36 Chaucer is spoken of by his contemporaries and by the great afterborns.

†**A·fter-bu·rthen, -bu·rden.** *Obs.* [After- 6.] **1.** = Afterbirth.

1576 Baker tr. *Gesner's Jewell of Health* 64 The water druncke in tyme of traueyle of chylde . . sendeth forth the after burthen. 1688 Lady Waldegrave in *Lond. Gaz.* 22 Oct., This Deponent took the After-Burthen, and put it into a Bason of Water. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v., To bring away the After-Burden, take the Leaves of fresh Smallage. 1754-64 Smellie *Midwifery* III. 398 Passing up my hand to fetch the after-burdens, there being two entirely separate.

2. *fig.*

1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint.* I. (1858) 116 Casting in my heart The after-burthens, and griefs yet to come.

Afterclap (ɑ·ftəɹklæp). [After- 6 + Clap, blow, shock.] An unexpected stroke after the recipient has ceased to be on his guard; a subsequent surprise; 'an unexpected event happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end.' J.

a 1420 Occleve *De Reg. Princ.* 855 That after-clap in my mynde so depe Ifycched is. 1513 More *Rich. III* (1641) 404 To provide for after clappes that might happen and chance. 1535 Latimer *Serm.* I. 27 He can give us an after-clap, when we least ween. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. iii. 31 Who fearing afterclaps, had strongly fortified the Castle. 1663 Butler *Hudibr.* I. iii. 4 What plaguy Mischiefs and Mishaps Do dog him still with After claps. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 162, I desired a Receipt to prevent any Afterclaps, which he readily granted. 1851 Melville *Whale* xviii. 101 Fear of after-claps. 1862 S. Lucas *Secul.* 12 The mitigated afterclap of this [the French] Revolution, in 1848.

†**A·fterco·mer.** *Obs.* [After- 2, 9.] One coming after, a successor; *pl.* posterity.

1382 Wyclif *Levit.* xxii. 3 Sey to hem and to the after-comers of hem. 1563 Man *Musculus Com. Pl.* 13 a, All their after comers gat the same bleamishe and corruption. 1611 Guillim *Displ. Herald.* To Reader, I have broken the Ice, and made way to some after-commers of greter gifts and riper judgment. 1703 Maundrell *Journey* (1721) 68 They leave very little to be added by After-comers. *c* 1705 Berkeley in Fraser *Life* 448 The passage of after-comers is made more secure and easy.

†**A·fterco·ming,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* A following state, sequel, or consequence.

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* iii. 32 The wis herte . . in werkes of riȝtwisnesse welsum after-comyngus [1388 prosperitees] shal han. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* v. 50 The originalles, the proceedings, and the aftercommings . . of men.

†**A·fterco·ming,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Following, succeeding.

1594 Daniell *Cleopatra* (1717) 252 O why may not some after-coming Hand Unlock these Limits. 1598 Florio, *Futuro*, future, aftercomming.

After-course (ɑ·ftəɹkō·ɛɪs). [After- 6.] †**1.** A later course at dinner; a dessert. *Obs.*

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Desserte de table*, the banquet or after course.

2. Subsequent course. (Properly two words.)

1859 Miss Henderson *Life of Dr. Henderson* 42 In this brief record we have a fore-shadowing of their after-course.

Aftercrop (ɑ·ftəɹkrɒp). [After- 6.] A later crop after the principal one; a second crop.

1562 J. Wiclif in *Richm. Wills & Invent.* (1853) 160 My lease and intrest of the aftercroppe of St. Nycolas feld. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Regain, foin derriére saison*, after croppe of haye. 1616 Surflet & Markham *Countrey Farme* 112 With Autumne Hay, or the after-crop. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pickle* (1779) IV. xciv. 142 A plenteous after-crop of delicious sprouts.

A·ftercrop, *v. rare.* [f. prec. after Crop *v.*] To take a second crop.

1580 Tusser *Husb.* xviii. 20 Few after-crop much, but noddies and such.

A·ftercro·pping, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ing1.] The taking of a second crop.

1818 Cobbett *Year's Resid. Amer.* (1822) 82 More on this after-cropping, another time.

†**A·fterdeal.** *Obs.* [After- 4 *fig.* or 5 + Deal, part, opposed to *foredeal*. Cf. Germ. *Vortheil* and *Nachtheil* with same meaning.] A disadvantage.

1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 107 Isegryn was wo hegon, and thought he was at an afterdele. 1494 Fabyan VII. ccxl. 280 That he shuld be at so great an after deale in this warre. 1525 Bp. J. Clerk *To Wolsey, MS. Cott. Vit.* XII. 7 The Frenche kyng seeth now hymself to be at suche a fordell and themperors armye at suche an afterdell, that he will no paction ne condition of treux ne peax. 1621 Molle *Cameriarius' Liv. Lib.* V. xx. 400 Had brought themselues to such an afterdeale for the good of their countrey. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) I. 168 Oftentimes that one party was at a foredele, and anon at an afterdele.

After-dinner (ɑ·ftəɹ-di·nəɹ), *sb.* [After- 1.] †**1.** As *sb.* A space of time after dinner devoted to recreation; the remainder of the day after dinner, the afternoon. *Obs.*

1576 Sandford (*title*) Houres of recreation or Afterdinners. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 121 An after Dinners breath. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Brev. Hist. Eng.* (1693) 53 Upon an After-dinner, Henry won so much at Chess of Louis . . that he grew . . into Choler . . and threw the Chess in his face.

2. *attrib.* Taking place after, or following dinner; *esp.* before leaving the table at a festivity.

1730 Swift *Panegyrick on the Dean* IV. I. 142 Taking her after-dinner nap 1790 Burke *Fr. Revol.* 44 The sermons of the Old Jewry and the after-dinner toasts of the Revolution Society. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* V. xiii. 238 An after-dinner anecdote, which ought to be as piquant as an anchovy toast. 1840 Gen. P. Thompson *Excre.* (1842) V. 262 A drowsy after-dinner oration. 1875 Helps *Soc. Press.* xviii. 246 The favourable after-dinner moment, when most men are most ready to promise that they will give liberally.

After-game (ɑ·ftəɹgē·ɪm). [After- 6.] *prop.* A second game played in order to reverse or improve the issues of the first; *hence* 'The scheme which may be laid or the expedients which are practised after the original game has miscarried; methods taken after the first turn of affairs.' J. *After-game at Irish*, an old game resembling Back-gammon.

1631 Sanderson 21 *Serm.* Ad. Aul. I. (1673) 14 He had need be a good Gamester . . to play an after-game of reputation. 1660 Milton *Free Commw.* 427 Losing by a strange after-game of Folly, all the battels we have won. 1669 Etheredge *Comic. Rev.* (Wright) Here's a turn with all my heart like an aftergame at Irish. 1713 Addison *Cato* III. vii, Still there remains an after-game to play. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 762 What can after-games Of riper joys, and commerce with the world . . Add to such erudition?

Afterglow (ɑ·ftəɹglō·u). [After- 6.] A glow or refulgence that remains after the disappearance of any light, *esp.* that which lights the western sky after sunset; also *fig.*

1873 L. Tollemache in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 228 [The belief] . . has left an after-glow of sentiment about the sacredness of life. 1877 Miss A. B. Edwards *1000 m. up Nile* xi. 296 The sun had set, the after-glow had faded, the twilight was closing in. 1881 A. J. C. Hare *Lucca* I. in *Gd. Wds.* XXII. 24 The peaks . . stand out black and solemn against the infinite radiance of the afterglow.

After-grass (ɑ·ftəɹgɹɑs). [After- 6.] The grass which grows after the first crop has been mown for hay, or among the stubble after harvest. (See **after-eatage, -feed, -pasture**, under After II.)

1681 J. W[orlidge] *Syst. Agric.* 280 About the end of this Month you may Mow your after-grass. 1759 Martin *Nat. Hist.* II. 104 Their After-grass, of which they make a sort of rank Hay. 1810 Wordsworth *Scen. Lakes* (1823) 89 The tender green of the after-grass upon the meadows. 1813 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* 202 The after-grass . . is usually fed off.

After-guard (ɑ·ftəɹgɑ̄ɹd). *Naut.* [After- 4 b.] 'The men who are stationed on the quarter-deck and poop, to work the after sails. Generally composed of ordinary seamen and landsmen, constituting, with waisters, the largest part of the crew, on whom the principal drudgery of the ship devolved.' Adm. Smyth.

1826 H. N. Coleridge *Months in W. Indies* 277 Even first lieutenants of the navy are generally sent into the after-guard. 1833 Marryat *Pet. Simple* (1863) 89 Now, captain of the afterguard, bring a piece of old canvass and some sand here, and clean his teeth nicely.

†A·fterhand, *adv.* and *prep.* *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. AFTER *prep.* + HAND; cf. *beforehand, behindhand*; formerly a phrase, *after the hand.*]

A. *adv.* Afterwards, subsequently; after the event. (Still in Sc.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 31 Then is he wise after the honde. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xii. 41 In-tyl hys thowcht ay wald he cast, Efterhend hys Statis all. 1634 46 J. ROW (father) *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 387 Marshall did sweare afterhend that he had not fylled him at all. 1658 S. LENNARD *Of Wisdome* II. vii. § 17 (1670) 285 The wise take it before hand .. and the feeble and vulgar sort, after-hand. [1868 G. MACDONALD *Rob. Falc.* I. 65 The last time he did it, the puir auld man hostit sair efterhin'.]

† B. *prep.* After. *Obs. Sc.*

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 8 a (JAM.) Efter hend all this, that turnit thame to the brekaris of the law, saying, etc.

After-image (ɑ·ftəri·mėdʒ). [AFTER- 6.] The impression retained by the retina of the eye, or by any other organ of sense, of a vivid sensation, after the external cause has been removed.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Newton suffered for many years from an after-image of the sun, caused by incautiously looking at it through a telescope. *Ibid.*, After-images may also be experienced in the case of smells, tastes, tones, and impressions of contact.

Afterings (ɑ·ftərinz), *sb. pl.* *Obs.* or *dial.* [AFTER *adv.* + -ING[1]. Cf. *innings.*]

1. The last strainings of milk from a cow. *dial.*

1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxii. 354 Put one large spoonful of steep to five quarts of afterings. 1882 in *N. & Q.* VI. VI. 54 The first milk drawn from the cow is the poorest .. the latest drawn milk, called the 'afterings,' is the richest.

†2. Remaining dregs, after the main part is exhausted. *Obs.*

1609 BP. HALL *Serm.* 36 These are the *ὑστερήματα*, afterings of Christ's sufferings.

†A·fterling. *Obs.* [f. AFTER *a.* + -LING.] An inferior.

1205 LAYAMON 19117 Þenne nabbeoð ure æfterlinges [*v.r.* onderlinges] nane upbreidinges.

†A·fterli·the. *Obs.* Forms 1 Æfteraliða, 3 Efterlið. [OE. *æftera* second + *Liða* mild, serene, name of the two months June and July.] OE. name for July.

c 1200 *S. Marharete* (1862) 23 Þe moneð þæt on ure ledene is 'ald englisch efterlið inempnet.

†A·fterlong, *adv.* and *prep.* *Obs.* [f. AFTER *prep.* 3 + LONG.] Lengthwise, along.

c 1320 *Castel off Loue* 724 And caste þat liȝt so wyde Afterlong þe tour and be-syde. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 139 Overward and afterlonge extende a lyne.

Aftermath (ɑ·ftəɹmæþ). Also **Aftermowth**; see AFTER- *in comb.* II. [AFTER- 6 + MATH mowing.] Second or later mowing; the crop of grass which springs up after the mowing in early summer. Also *attrib.* (See also AFTERGRASS, AFTERCROP.)

1523 FITZHERBERT *Surveying* 2 Yet hath the lorde the Edysshe and the aftermathe hym selfe for his owne catell. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 506 The grasse will be so high growne, that a man may cut it down and haue a plentiful after-math for hay. 1631 G. MARKHAM *Way to Wealth* iii. II. vi. (1668) 149 Eddish, or After-math-cheese. 1673 MARVELL *Rehears. Transp.* ii. Wks. II. 251 The after-math seldom or neuer equals the first herbage. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cli. (1862) 391 No aftermath has the fragrance and the sweetness of the first crop. 1856 PATMORE *Angel in House* (1866) II. IV. iv, Among the bloomless aftermath. 1860 *Farmers' Mag.* LII. 242/1 Thus treated I would calculate on a good aftermath, to be either sold or used in the yards.

2. *fig.*

a 1658 CLEVELAND *To Mr. T. C.* 22 Rash Lover speak what Pleasure hath Thy Spring in such an Aftermath! 1851 H. COLERIDGE *Ess. & Marg.* II. 13 The aftermath of the great rebellion. 1878 *Masque of Poets* 135, I am one that hath Lived long and gathered in Life's aftermath.

Aftermost (ɑ·ftəɹməst, -mo·ust), *a. superl.* Forms: 1 æftemest, 2 eftemest, 4 aftermest, 8– aftermost. [In form a treble superlative of *af-*; thus *af-te, afte-me* (Goth. *aftuma*), *afteme-st* (OE. *æftemest*, Goth. *aftumist*), with a comparative ending inserted in the later *af-te(r)-me-st*. But in OE. *afte* existed only in the adv. form *æftan* (see AFT) with positive value; **æfteme* (cf. *forme, hindeme*) is not found; and *æftemest* was treated as a superlative of *æftere* adj., and used both of time and space. Hence the corruption *aftermest* found already in 12th c.; then the word is unknown for 6 centuries, and the modern AFTERMOST may be a new formation on *aft, after*, on analogy of *foremost, hindermost*, etc.: see -MOST.]

†1. Hindmost, last in order. *Obs.*

c 880 ÆLFRED *Oros.* iv. 6 Donne he sylf mid ðam fyrmestan dæle wið ðæs æftemestan fluge. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *O. T.* 31 Deos bóc is æftemest on ðære bibliopécan.

†2. Of time: Last. *Obs.*

c 1000 *O.E. Gosp.* John vii. 37 On þam æftemestan mæran freolsdæge. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., On þam after-mesten mæren freolsdæge. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 And elch man heren his dom bi eftemeste erdede.

3. *Naut.* Nearest the stern of the ship, most aft.

1773 HAWKESWORTH *Voy.* (T.) I ordered the two foremost and two aftermost guns to be thrown overboard. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise of Midge* (1863) 63 We found a cluster of people at the aftermost part of the felucca.

†A·fterness. *Obs.* [f. AFTER *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being after or later; posteriority.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iv. (1617) 48 Time is but a measure of mouing, wherein there is both a forenesse and an afternesse. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 14 To shut out formerness and afterness, which Gods everlastingness has not.

Afternoon (ɑ·ftəɹnūn). [AFTER- 1 + NOON; orig. a phrase; cf. L. *post meridiem.*]

1. The time from mid-day to evening. Formerly preceded by *at*, now *in the, during the*; and as a date *on*.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 358 'Go nu,' quaþ heo, 'sone And send him after none.' 1450 GREGORY *Chron.* (1876) 196 That same day, the aftyr non, the Duke of Yorke roode thoroughe London. 1463 *Manners & Househ. Exp. Eng.* 228 The nyte next afore tyl the sayd day at aftyr noyn. 1527 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* 38 I. 73 We abide passage which we trust to have this afternoon. 1570-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 70 A terrible eclipse of the sun, at three of the clocke at afternoone. 1587 TURBERVILE *Trag. Tales* The king .. To take a nappe at after noone, Into his chamber gotte. 1601 A. DENT *Path-way to Heaven* 123 These men serue God in the fore-noone, and the diuell in the after-noone. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) VI. 2 Spent the afternoon in several places. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Com. View* Wks. 1730 I. 146 Afternoon sleepy in most churches. 1829 SCOTT *Guy M.* 217 The funeral was to proceed at one o'clock afternoon. 1842 TENNYSON *Lotos Eaters* 3 In the afternoon they came unto a land, In which it seemed always afternoon. 1877 LYTTELL *Landmarks* II. ii. 97 She had often sat on summer afternoons admiring the majesty of the Arran Fells.

2. *fig.* as in the *afternoon of life.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 186 Euen in the after-noone of her best dayes. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 461 My lady's cousin Half-sickening of his pensioned afternoon. 1871 BURR *Ad Fidem* ix. 162 The world's latest afternoon.

3. *attrib.*

1577 TUSSER *Husb.* lxix. 2 Afternoone doings till suppertime come. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* iii. 3 (1865) 609/1 Calling for their afternoon-bevers, before they have concocted their dinners. 1711 SHAFTESBURY *Charact.* (1737) II. 258 Reading an afternoon-lecture to his pupils. 1850 C. READE *Christie Johnst.* 155 The afternoon beams sprinkled gold on a long grassy slope. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III. 185 How fond you gentlemen pretend to be of afternoon tea.

4. *Comb.* afternoon('s)-man, a tippler.

1614 OVERBURY *A Wife, etc.* (1638) 196 Make him an afternoones man. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel., Democr. to Reader* (1657) 44 Beroaldus will have drunkards, afternoon men, and such as more then ordinarily delight in drink, to be mad.

†Afternoo·ning, *Obs.* or *dial.* The afternoon repast or *bever.*

1742 BAILEY (ed. 10) *Dondinner*, the Afternooning. *Yorksh.*

After-pain (ɑ·ftəɹpē·in). [AFTER- 7.]

1. A pain which follows later.

a 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* II. 182 Although it be pardoned, yet after-pains thereof continue so long as we live. *a* 1624 SIR N. BRETON in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) I. 196 That bitter smart That inward breeds of pleasures after-paine.

2. *esp.* (in *pl.*) The pains that follow childbirth. Also *fig.*

1667 *Decay of Chr. Piety* v. § 11. 229 The throes and after-pains of conscience when sin is brought forth. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., After-pains are pains felt in the loin, the groin, etc. after the birth. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwifery* I. 400 Women in the first child seldom have after-pains. 1857 BULLOCK tr. *Cazeaux, Midwifery* 491 The after-pains are occasioned by the contraction of the womb.

Afterpiece (ɑ·ftəɹpīs). [AFTER- 6.]

1. 'A farce or any smaller entertainment after the play.' J. Also *fig.*

1806 *Mem. of R. Cumberland* i. 296 Eight and twenty nights it went without the buttress of an afterpiece. 1860 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* vi. 127 He could bring the tears into your eyes for some honest sufferer in an afterpiece. 1863 MRS. HOWITT tr. *Bremer's Greece* I. vi. 202 But the seven years' tragedy of Greece was still destined to have a bloody afterpiece.

2. *Naut.* The heel of a rudder.

After-reckoning (ɑ·ftəɹɹe·kəniŋ). [AFTER- 7.] A subsequent or final account.

1649 MARBURY *Obadiah* (1865) 63 We come to the after-reckoning in the day of Judgment. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. II. 291 No rules to confine, no after-reckonings to terrify.

†A·fterspring. *Obs.* [AFTER- 9, 6.]

1. Posterity, seed, descendants. Cf. *offspring.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent.* viii. 43 If he should destroy the whole world and leaue no afterspring to call vpon him. 1587 — *De Mornay* xxvii. 437 The afterspring of his children that are long hence to come.

2. (ɑ·fter-spri·ng.) A second and later spring. Also *fig.*

1604 W. YONGE *Diary* 1 Never a better after-spring seen in any man's memory, at the end of June. *a* 1670 HACKET *Life of Williams* II. 30 (D.) To recreate him, and to put an after-spring into his decaying spirits.

After-supper (ɑ·ftəɹ-sʊ·pəɹ). [AFTER- 1.] The time that intervened between supper (when this was at an earlier hour) and bed-time. *Obs.* or *dial.* except *attrib.*, like *after-dinner.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 34 This long age of three houres, Between our after supper and bed-time. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 82 (1862) I. 207 It is near after-supper. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Our Village* Ser. v. (1863) 355, I left him in the hall, just settling quietly to an after-supper nap.

Afterthought (ɑ·ftəɹþɒt). [AFTER- 6, 8.]

1. A subsequent or second thought.

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juv.* 10 To write but on one side of the leaf, leaving the other for any after-thoughts. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 157 Ill nature, the afterthoughts of which strike horror and regret. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xxi. 551 Forced into unity .. by the afterthought of a subsequent age.

2. Reflection after the act; a thought which did not occur at the time when the matter to which it refers was under consideration: hence a later expedient, explanation, or device.

1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 749 He cannot discover anything afterwards that may move him to take up after-thoughts. 1751 YOUNG *Night Th.* vii. 889 Annihilation is an after-thought, A monstrous wish, unborn till virtue dies. 1760 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 799 The portico was an afterthought. 1846 MILL *Logic* II. iii. § 3 (1868) 211 If any reasons were assigned, it would be necessarily an afterthought.

A·fterthoughted, *a.* Having afterthoughts.

1878 B. TAYLOR *Deuk.* Argt. 10 Epimetheus, the afterthoughted, who received a vigour in looking backward.

Afterward (ɑ·ftəɹwəɹd), *adv.* and *prep.* [OE. *æftanweard, æfteweard*, adj., *æftewearde* adv., f. *æftan*, AFT, + -WARD; corrupted already in OE. to *æfterweard, -wearde*, through influence of *æfter*, AFTER. The original is represented by AFTWARD.]

A. *adv.*

†1. Of place: Behind; after. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xxxiii. 23 Þu ȝesihst me æftewearde. *c* 1200 *Ormul.* 14793 Faraon wiþþ all hiss ferd Comm affterrward wiþþ wraþþe. *c* 1350 *Will. & Werwolf* in *Dom. Archit.* II. 99 Bi fore went William, and after ward the quene. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* xx. 8198 Then Deffibus drogh furth, & to þe dede went, .. Eneas afturward with angardly mony.

†2. *Naut.* Backward, aftward. *Obs. rare.*

a 1618 RALEIGH *Lett.* in *Rem.* (1661) 252 To make her [a ship] swift, is to give her a large Run, or way forward, and so afterward.

3. Of time: In time following, subsequently.

1297 R. GLOUC. 6 Afturward in þis bok me schal here al þis. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 163 Of me neuere after-wart! loue ne get he none. 1384 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1655 That aftyrward hat brought hire to myschef. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* Aftyrward, *Postea. postmodum.* 1579 W. FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 315 Afterwarde the mother receiued her daughter. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 5 (1873) Afterward they come to distinguish according to truth. 1628 COKE *On Littleton* I. ii. § 21 (1633) 24 b, This shall be explaned afterward. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mor. T.* (1816) I. 207 He might afterward .. repeat some lines. 1866 NEALE *Sequences* 200 Rufus, the afterward Martyr.

†4. Of order: Next, then, thereafter. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 24 [He] þenȝþ in his herte, uerst to þe dignete, efterward to his prosperite, efter þan to his richesses, efterward to his lustes. 1581 CAMPION in *Confer.* IV (1584) Ee *b*, So being iust, he was made more iust: and so first iust, and afterward justified.

† B. *prep.* *Obs. rare.*

†1. Of place: After, following.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Ic heom wulle milcien þe weren efterward mine milce. *c* 1200 ORMIN 12727 Tatwa Leorninngcnihhtess .. ȝedenn forþ Affterrwarrd ure Laferrd.

†2. Of time: After.

a 1000 *Riddle* (Grein) xvi. 14 ȝif he me æfterweard ealles weorþeþ.

†3. Of manner: After, in quest of.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 37 To wearnen meidnes þat ha beon þe lasse afterward swuch þing.

† C. *conjunctively.* After (that). *Obs.*

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (1869) 24 Aftyrward that he was fully comme to hym selfe ageyne. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 400 Afterward they had sacrificed, they were delivered from the mice.

Afterwards (ɑ·ftəɹwəɹdz), *adv.* [f. prec., with adverbial genitive *-es, -s.* At first a northern form. See -WARDS.] At a later time, subsequently.

c 1300 *St. Brandan* 10 And underne siththe and middai and afterwardes non. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 588 Off hys etlyng rycht swa It fell, As I sall eftirwartis tell. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 164 Like Wrath in death, and Enuy afterwards. 1611 BIBLE *John* xiii. 36 Thou canst not follow me now; but thou shalt follow me afterwards. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 21 The war was brought home to them, first by Agesilaus, and afterwards by Alexander. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Ch. of Fathers* 385 In the afterwards metropolitan city of Canterbury.

After-wit (ɑ·ftəɹwi·t). [f. AFTER- 7, 8.] *arch.*

†1. Later knowledge; the knowledge of riper years or later times. *Obs.*

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Politie* VI. 313 The after-wit of later days hath found out another more exquisite distinction. 1653 GAUDEN *Hieraspistes* 12 Those, that have now attained their after-wits. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) 156 Your after-wit is like to be your best.

†2. Second thought, reconsideration. *Obs.*

1607 A. F. in *Topsell's Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 142 Which delay hath made somewhat better, and '*deuterai phrontides*,' after wit, more meet to be pensed.

3. *esp.* Wisdom after the event, that comes too late.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 18 Afterwittes are euer best, burnt Children dread the fire. 1586 G. WHITNEY in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) I. 206 After-witts are like a shower of rayne, Which moistes the soile when witherd is the graine. 1656 TRAPP *Exp. Matt.* XXV. 11 (1868) 254/1 Jehoshaphat in temporals was ever wise too late .. and paid for his after-wit. 1736 BAILEY (Fol.) *Prov.* 'After wit is everybody's wit!'

†4. Hence, Recognition of former folly, practical repentance, a 'coming to one's senses.' *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XX. v, Who that is ruled by her higher estate, Of hys after wytte shall never be shent. 1660 SWINNOCKE *Door Salv. Opened* 101 Μετάνοια signifieth .. afterwit, a change of mind, or making wise for the future.

A·fterwi·tted, *a.* Wise when too late; wanting forethought.

c 1536 TINDALE *Exp. Matt.* vi (L.), Our fashions of eating make us slothful .. afterwitted (as we call it), uncircumspect, inconsiderate, heady, rash. 1656 TRAPP *Exp. Matt.* XXV. 2 (1868) 253/1 The most imprudent, improvident, after-witted.

After-wort (ɑ·ftəɹwɔ̄ɹt). [AFTER- 6.] The second run of beer.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Brewing*, [As] for the after-worts.. what comes from the first wort will serve well enough to boil again with them. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brewer* I. (ed. 4) 48 The After-worts of small Beer come into the same Backs or Coolers where the strong Worts had just been.

Aftonite. *Min.* See APHTHONITE.

Aftsounes, var. EFTSOONS *adv.*, soon after.

Aftward (ɑ·ftwəɹd), *adv.* [f. AFT + -WARD.] 'In the direction of the stern.' Smyth *Sailor's Wd.-bk.*

Aftyr, obs. form of AFTER.

Afure, obs. form of AFIRE.

Afurst, obs. form of ATHIRST.

Afy(**e**, earlier form of AFFY *v.*, to give faith.

Afyght(**e**, bad sp. of AFAITE *v. Obs.*, to subdue.

Afyn, var. of AFFINE *adv. Obs.*, finally.

Ag- *pref.* assimilated form of L. *ad-* to, at, before *g*, as in *ag-glūtinātus, ag-gravātus, ag-gressio.* Reduced in OFr. to *a-*, and so entered Eng. as in *a-greger, a-grever, a-grege, a-grieve.* Afterwards refashioned after L. in all words that survived into mod. Eng., exc. *a-gree* (*ag-grātāre*), and spelt *ag-* in all words taken from L. into mod. Fr. or Eng. As in other forms of *ad-*, erroneously substituted in 16th c. for *a-* from other sources, as *a(g)grise*, OE. *a-grīsan.*

In certain words, before *g* sounded (dʒ), the original *ad-* has been preferred, as *ad-geniculate, ad-generate*; before *gn- a-* is found, as *a-gnate* (also *ad-nate*), *a-gnize, a-gnomen* (also *ad-nomen*).

‖ **Aga, agha** (ɑ̈gɑ̄·, æ·gă). [Turk. *aghā* master.] A commander or chief officer in the Ottoman empire; originally a military title, but used also of civil officers and as a title of distinction.

1600 PORY *Leo's Hist. Africa* 386 Neither can they be judged by any but the Agaes. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. to Medit.* (1868) 15 The Agaw, the principall officer next to the Bassa. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* CXXXV/2 The Aga of the Janisaries in quality of paymaster to the Army. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 6 Nov. 5/5 The different tribes.. and the aghas who are to command them.

† **Aga·d,** *int. Obs.* [A euphemistic alteration of *O God!* earlier *A God!*] An expletive expressive of strength of feeling, conviction, etc.; = EGAD.

1728 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masques* I. v. Agad, and that opinion is not singular. 1752 MRS. LENNOX *Fem. Quixote* VII. xiii. II. 168 Agad! I have no great mind to a halter.

Agadic (ăgɑ·dik), *a.* [f. *Agada*, a Latinized form of HAGGADA.] Of or belonging to the Haggada, legendary (Rabbinic).

1878 SCHILLER-SZINESSY in *Academy* 605/1 The beautiful, but disconnected, Agadic sayings of the ancient Rabbis. 1881 *Athenæum* 30 Apr. 592/3 He invokes also the Agadic expositions as a help for his system.

Again (ăge·n, ăgē·n), *adv., prep., conj.* Forms: 1 **ongegn, ongægn, ongeægn, ongén, onzeán, onzán**; later **azén, azeán, azán.** *South.* 2 **onzein, ozein, anzen,** 2–4 **azein, azen, azé,** 3 **aë,** 3–4 **azeyn, azayn, ayé,** 4 **ayein, azeen,** 5 **ayhen, ayhé,** 5–6 **ayen**(e. *North.* 4 **ogayn**(e, **ogain**(e, 4–6 **agayn**(e, **again**(e, (*Sc.* **agane, agone**). *Midl.* 3 **onnzænn, azean, azan, azeon, azon, agen,** 3–4 **ageyn,** 5–6 **ageyn**(e, **agein**(e, **agayn**(e, 5–7 **againe,** 7–9 **again,** in poets **agen.**

[1. OE. like the cogn. langs. shows two forms: (1) *ongeán*, earlier **ongeagn, ongeægn, ongægn*, **ongagn*, OHG. *in gagan*, cf. ON. *gagn* sb., *gagn-* adv. pref.; (2) *ongén*, earlier *ongegn, ongegn*, OS. *angegin*, OHG. *in gegin, in gegini* (MHG. *engegene, engein*, mod. G. *entgegen*), ON. *i gegn* (Sw. *igen*, Dan. *igjen*); f. *on*, in + (1) *gagn*, (2) *gegn*, best explained as :— **gag*(*a*)*na*, **gag*(*a*)*ni*, variant o- and i- stems of *gag*(*a*)*n*. Not found in Gothic. From *ongén* came the various southern forms of which *ayen* was the type; from the earlier *ongegn, ongegn*, the type *ayein*; from *azeán*, the southern and midl. types *ayan, ayon*; from the earlier *ongægn, ongægn* (perh. influenced later by Norse), the northern *a-gain.* The late *agen* was a mixed form between *ayen* and *again*, and showed the common literary pronunciation even when *again* was written; hence it was used by the poets down to the present century (found 1834). But this is now obs., and the pronunciation (ăgē·n) from the spelling has also largely displaced (ăge·n). 2. The primary meaning of *gagn, gegn* seems to have been 'direct, straight' (see GAIN *a.* and *sb.*, and cf. ON. *gegn* adj.), whence *on-gegn* 'in a direct line with, opposite, facing locally,' and so extended to all ideas of meeting, opposition, reversal, recurrence, repetition. Originally a separable adverbial particle, as in *ongegncuman*, which, when separated from the vb., became an *adv.* or *prep.* according to the construction: *he cymeð azén, he him cymeð azén, he cymeð him azén, he cymeð azén him* or *hine.* 3. As early as 1130 there arose in the south a variant with advb. genitive *azenes, againes*, corrupted bef. 1400 to *azenst, against* (see next word) as the prepositional form. Early in 16th c. *again* was restricted to the advb. use, and *against* alone used as *prep.* (and *conj.*). In Sc. and north Eng. where *against* was not adopted, *again* still retains all its early constructions, occasionally borrowed also by southern writers since 1525.]

A. *adv.*

1. † **a.** In the opposite direction; back. *Obs.*

993 *Batt. Maldon* 137 Dæt spere sprengde, ðæt hit sprang ongean. *c* 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 1368 & ba bindea ham swa, þe fet & te honden, þat ha wrungen azain. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xiii. 13 Be thou not to gredi, lest thou be put azeen [1611 put back]. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 105 Þe wif of Loth, þat.. loking azen, was turnid in to an image of salt. *Ibid.* No man leying hand to þe plowe, and loking azen, is able to þe kyndam of God. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxiii. 147 The walsshmen.. were so strong that they dryuen the englysshmen ageyne.

b. *esp.* with *go, come, wend, turn, throw*: back, *esp.* all the way back, back to the point of starting. *Obs.* exc. in the *arch.* and *dial.* 'turn again,' and as in **d.**

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Sweet 77) Gecyrde se apostol ongean mid miclum wurðmynte. 1031 *O.E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) Her com Cnut agan to Englalonde. 1070 *Ibid.* Swa Thomas to þam timan agean ferde buton bletsunga. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 ȝif þu mare spenest of þine hwan ic azen cherre: al ic þe ȝelde. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 91 Elhc cristene man maked þis dai procession fro chirche to chirche and eft agen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Exod.* 3267 Đo quoðen he, 'wende we a-gen, An[d] israel folc lete we hen.' *c* 1300 *Beket* 147 And was oute threo ȝer and an half, er he aȝe com. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 407 Fynde and see, And þanne torne home aȝe. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* IX. iii. (1495) 347 A cercle that comyth agayne into itselfe and is renewed. 1513 MORE *Edw. V*, (1641) 17 But sith things passed cannot be called againe. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 217 Nay, come againe, good Kate, I am a gentleman. 1611 — *Cymb.* IV. iii. 1 Againe: and bring me word how 'tis with her. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* iii. 19 Hee himselfe turned againe from the quarries. — *Luke* x. 35 When I come again, I will repay thee [1881 *Revised* I, when I come back again, will repay thee]. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgrim* 9 Come then, Neighbour Pliable, let us turn again, and go home. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 303 Go and shut the Chamber-door and come to me again. *Arch.* 'Turn again Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London!' *Mod. Sc.* I have come far enough, it is time for me to turn again.

† **c.** *To and again*: to and fro, backwards and forwards. *Obs.*

1628 DIGBY *Voy. to Medit.* (1868) 7 Wee plyed to and againe the Spanish shore. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 15 July, Staid an hour crossing the water to and again. 1697 PERRY *Hist. Coll. Am. Col. Ch.* They all sat down not at a table but to and again about the room as we are now sitting. 1702 W. J. tr. *Bruyn's Voy. to Levant* ii. 3 A white Plume of Peacocks Feathers.. which they wafted to and agen to drive off the Flies. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 356 He walked along the shore, to-and-again, with his father. 1736 BAILEY (Fol.).

d. strengthened with *back, re-*turn; thus passing into 3. (In OE. *eft* 'again' was strengthened by *ongeán* 'back'; in mod. Eng. *again* having taken the place of *eft* requires *back* in place of *ongeán.*)

1052 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) And ȝewende þa Godwine eorl ut aȝean.. and ða oðra scipu ȝewenden heom eft ongean to Sandwic. 1506 GUYLFORD *Pylgr.* 7 The 16th day of June we retournyd ayen to Venys. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 8 Nurse, come backe againe. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* ii. 19 None that goe vnto her, returne againe. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. xxii, Recall thine oath! and to her glen Poor Gyaeth can return agen.

2. In reaction or reciprocal action; in return, in reply, in response, back; either of an action returned, or one done in return for it. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. in 'Answer again,' and as in b, c.

c 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 1331 We nullen, ne ne duren, warpen na word azain. *c* 1305 *St. Edm. Conf.* 31 Hi seide aȝe þat hi ne miȝte noȝt bi so lute beo. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Squieres T.* 124 And answere hym in his langage ageyn [*Lansd.* azeine, *Camb.* a-geyn]. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) lx. 245 [He] wedde a ȝonge gentil damiselle to wyfe; and he loviede hir moche, and she hatide him ayene. *c* 1500 *Notbrune Mayd.* (1842) 33 For nener a dell He wyll me loue agayne. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* i. 7 As I haue done, so hath God rewarded me agayne. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Tit.* ii. 9 Not answering againe, neither pickers. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Adon.* 1113 Who did not whet his teeth at him again. 1596 — *Merch. Ven.* I. ii. 87 He would pay him againe when he was able. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. v. 132, I maruell why I answer'd not againe. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* vi. 35 Doe good and lend, hoping for nothing againe. 1662 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 68 The which we doe faithfully promise shall be payd to you agayne. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 78 If he did not love me again, would he have flung his Book at my head? *c* 1840 LONGF. *Endymion* vii, Ye shall he loved again! *Mod.* (? *dial.*) Very saucy, and inclined to answer again.

b. *esp.* in *ring, echo*, etc. *again*, To echo back, re-echo; passing into, To sound in response or sympathy.

1561 BIBLE (Genev.) 1 *Sam.* iv. 5 All Israel shouted a mightie shoute, so that the earth rang againe. [So 1611; WYCL. thurȝ sownede. COVERD. sounded withall.] 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iii. 53, I would applaud thee to the very Eccho, That should applaud againe. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xix, Echo his praise agen. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* I. 261 He laughed till the glasses in the sideboard rang again.

c. From *echo*, extended to *creak, crack, thrill, shake, reel, dance, ache, shine, gleam, wink*, etc., to express sympathetic response to action, indicating the intensity of the action itself.

a 1536 TINDALE *Writings* (1849) II. 12 They make poor women howl again. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 205 Wooing heere, vntill I swet againe.. I gat a promise. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. of Milan* I. i, Drink hard; and let the health run through the city, Until it reel again. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 53 To open upon the cry till they are hoarse again. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.*, The wind blowing.. till every timber of the old house creaked again. *Ibid.*, Rubbing away [with the towel] till his face shone again. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* II. 72 She gallops and gallops till the horse reeks again. *c* 1870 — *Biter Bit.* 286 He struck his fist on the table so heavily that the wood cracked again.

3. Back into a former position or state; back.

a 1067 *Charter of Eadweard* in *Cod. Diplom.* IV. 195 Gif ani land sy owt of ðen biscopriche ȝedon, ich wille ðæt hit cume in ongean. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Exod.* 405 And he sal bringen man a-gen In paradis to wunen and ben. 1297 R. GLOUC. 36 And a ȝeyn ia his kyndom mid gret honour ydo. *c* 1350 *Will. Paterne* 4254 Til þou.. haue heled þe werwolf.. and maked to man aȝe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 119 Anon þey were i-cast vp aȝe. *a* 1400 *Covent. Myst.* 377 From dethe to lyue I am resyn ageyn. 1475 *Bk. of Noblesse* 2 For relevyng and geting ayen the said Reaume. *c* 1540 WYATT *Compl. Love to Reason* 157 'Thou gave her once,' quod I, 'but by and by Thou took her ayen from me!' 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 129 Take them againe. 1601 — *All's Well* v. iii. 131 And would never Receive the ring again. *a* 1665 CLEVELAND *Obseq.* 40 Perhaps an *Ignis fatuus* now and then Starts up in holes, stinks and goes out agen. 1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* v. (1757) 121 Then Like April suns, dives into clouds agen. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Odes* 214 'Tis yours, ye fair, to bring those days agen. 1790 WOLCOTT (Peter Pindar) *Wks.* 1812 II. 338 Go, children, to your leading-strings agen. 1818 BYRON *Childe Har.* I. vii, Monks might deem their time was come agen. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* vi. (1878) 216 Bringing.. the old books to light and life again.

b. Back in a former position or state; anew; once more as before.

c 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. G. Wom.* 72 As of the lef agayn the flour to make. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 95 He is here ayene! *a* 1447 CDL. BEAUFORT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 4 I. 8 Lette seele the Cofir aȝeyn with a signet of mya. 1624 QUARLES *Job* (1717) 215 Confess to men, I was a Leper, but am clear agen. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 492. § 3 These careless pretty creatures are very Innocents again. 1835 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 536 And Robin never was himself again. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 78 The principles of the treaty of Dover were again the principles of the foreign policy of England. *Mod.* Clown in the Pantomime: 'Here we are again!'

4. Repetition of an action or fact: Another time; once more; any more; anew.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxi. 42 Bere thou not hym doun in aȝee asking. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xvi. 367 Thanne Ioseph aȝen took þat schrewe.. And hond him aȝen in alle mennes siht. 1526 TINDALE *John* viii. 21 Then sayde Iesus agayne [WYCL. eft] vnto them. *a* 1528 SKELTON *Dk. of Albany* 153 For ye be false echone False and false again. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. iii. 133 Speake it again! Twice saying Pardon doth not pardon twaine. 1602 — *Hamt.* I. ii. 188, I shall not look upon his like again. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* viii. 21, I will not againe [WYCL. no more] curse the ground any more for man's sake. *a* 1622 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 164, I saw how Cities, Commonwealths, and men, Did rise and fall, and rise and fall agen. 1736 H. BROWNE *Pipe of Tob.* (E. P.) ii. 21 Happy thrice and thrice agen, Happiest he of happy men. 1835 CRABBE *Village* I. 193 He hears and smiles, then thinks again and sighs. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 137 He meditated the design of again confiscating and again portioning out the soil of half the island.

b. This sense is more fully expressed by *once again, over again*; and the repetition increased by *too and again* (obs.), *again and again, ever and again, time and again.* **Now and again:** occasionally, now and then.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xviii. 34 Doit yet once. And they dyd it once agayne. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 372, I haue told thee often, and I re-tell thee againe and againe. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 134, I.. Will cry it ore againe. *Ibid.* III. ii. 44 Hearken once againe to the suite I made to thee. 1659 Ross in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 379 Your Committee too and again offered it as an expedient. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 26 You may thus work it round again and again. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlv. (1787) 130 They came again and again, and were every time more welcome than before. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 91 Again and again the assailants were driven back. 1865 A. TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* ix. 96, I will come up every now and again. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* IV. 414 Time and again, he, listening to such word, Felt his heart kindle; time and again did seem As though a cold and hopeless tune he heard. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 188 The name appears over and over again. 1880 CYPLES *Hum. Exp.* iii. 63 The flesh, ever-and-again, pleasantly tingles.

5. Repetition of quantity: Once repeated; *as much again* = this and as much more, twice as much; *half as much again* = this and half as much more, one-and-a-half times as much.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. iii. 7 Lent shall bee as long againe as it is. 1669 BOYLE *Cont. New Exper.* I. (1682) 11 A good deal larger.. if not as large agen. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Dufresnoy* (J.) A theatre as large and as deep again. 1709 POPE *Criticism* 81 Yet want as much again to manage it. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* V. 178 The Grouse is about half as large again as a Partridge. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 84 About half as heavy again as an equal bulk of atmospheric air.

6. Repetition locally (as on a tour): In any (or some) other place to which you may go; anywhere or somewhere besides, or further. *arch.*

1555 *Fardle of Facions* II. x. 209 Horses and mares, in suche plentie, as I beleue no parte of the earth hath againe. *a* 1626 BACON (J.) There is not, in the world again, such a spring and semiaary of brave military people as in England, Scotland, and Ireland. *Mod.* You'll not meet with the like of it in London again.

7. As another point or fact. **a.** of transition or contrast: On the other hand. **b.** of simple succession: Further, moreover, in the next place, besides.

a 1533 FRITH *Answ. Rastell* § 15 He saith, We have an advocate; and saith again, for our sins. 1580 BARET *Alvearie* A 222 And he againe on the other parte. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 113 Th' other againe Is my kinsman. *Ibid.* v. v. 15 Come, litle ones: And then, again, it is as hard to come, as for a Camell To thred the posterne of a needles eye. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xvi. 19 And againe, whom should I serue? 1694 R. LESTRANGE *Fables* (J.) Those things that we know not what to do withal, and those things, again, which another cannot part with. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 87 But now again, see what succeeds to this. 1853 WALLACE *Euclid* III. v, Again, because E is the centre of the circle CDG, EC is equal to EG. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 499 What again is the legal effect of the words?

† **B.** *prep.* *Obs.* or *dial.*

¶ Illustrations of the development of the prep. from separable adverbial article.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1067 Þá he ongeán-cóm. *Satan* 301 (Grein) [Se þe] ús ongeán-cymeð. *Hymn* iv. 59 (Grein) Þonne storm cymeð minum gæste ongegn. ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Sweet 77) Him urnon ongeán weras and wif. *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xiv. 31 Hwæðer he mæge cuman agén þone þe hym agén cymð. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1796 Esau him cam agen. *Ibid.* 3912 King . . cam hem ageon. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 2024 Hwo mihte so mani stonden ageyn? *Ibid.* 3912 Hwo mouhte agey[n] so many stonde? 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7942 Nathyng þam salle ogayne-stand. *Ibid.* 7964 Na thyng salle mow ogayne þam stand. *c* 1460 *Townl. Myst.* 41 My bydyng standes he not ogane.

† **1.** Of position: Opposite to, facing, in front of, in full view of. (= AGAINST 1.)

c 950 *Lind. Gosp.* Luke xix. 30 Gaas in woerc þæt ongeaegn is [*Rushw* ongægn]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.*, ibid. Farað on þæt castel þe ongean [*v.r.* ongen] inc ys. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xxxii. 49 On þam lande Moab, ongean Iericho. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Þane castel þet is ongein eou. 1297 R. GLOUC. 6 Euene ageyn Fraunce stonde þe contre of Chichestre, Norwiche ageyn Denemarc, Chestre ageyn Yrlond. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6366 Þe son sal þan in þe este stande . . And þe mone ogayne it in þe weste. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. G. Wom.* Prol. 48 To seen this flowre ayein the sunne sprede. *c* 1430 *Syr Generides* 8323 Right ageyn [Clarionas] he stoode. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 85 The mayde knelyd the kynge a gayne. 1466 *J. Paston's Funeral* in *Lett.* 549 II. 266 To the iiii orders of fryers that rede ageyn the cors.

† **2.** *fig.* Of mental attitude or disposition: Towards, in the sight of, in regard to. = AGAINST 3.

1340 *Ayenb.* 114 Ne is hit nazt grat þing ne grat ofservinge aye God. *c* 1430 LYDGATE *Bochas* II. xxvi. (1554) 62 a, To be piteous Ageine Cresus. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 52 Ageyne the kynge trator is he. 1540 WHITTINTON *Tully's Offyce* I. 44 Howe we shulde behaue ourselfe agayn other men.

† **3.** Of motion: In a direction contrary to or facing; towards, in the direction of, forward to, to meet.

894 *O. E. Chron.*, Ða woldon ferian norð weardes . . ongeán ða scipu. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Ure drihten sende his ii apostles ozein þene castel. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 351 Þos goð uneaðe azien þe cliue and azien þe heie hulle. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Exod.* 1438 Eliezer him cam a-gon. *c* 1300 *St. Brand.* 32 That Aze me . . threo journeyes he wende. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3624 And prykeþ ys stede & forþ he nam Agayn þe hulle an heze. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of L. T.* 293 And preyeth hir for to ride agein the queene. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 24 They ran as swithe as euyr they might Oute at the gates hym agayne.

† **b.** In reception of, in welcome of. = AGAINST 5 b.

a 1300 *Havelok* 1106 Belles dede he ageyn hire ringen. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 118 Mald þe Emperice com to lond, þe castelle of Arondelle open ageyn hir fond.

† **4.** Advancing into forcible contact or into collision with; = AGAINST 6.

a 1300 *Havelok* 568 Hise croune he þer crakede Ageyn a gret ston. *a* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 32 Mani pas, That than igain me casten was. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2850 Wiþ ys fuste harde a gerte: Gyoun agayn þe teþ. *Ibid.* 2569 Casten aze þe wal. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. of Fame* 1035 Betynge of the see . . ayen the roches holowe. *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Edward II*, II. ii. 209 Libels are cast again thee in the street.

† **5.** Towards with hostile intent; to meet in hostility. = AGAINST 11.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xviii. 29 Hwylce wrohte bringe ze ongean þysne man? *c* 1250 *Gen. & Exod.* 3912 King . . seon, for to figten cam hem ageon. 1297 R. GLOUC. 451 Ladde ost gret ynou aze þe kyng & his. *a* 1305 *St. James* in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 58 Azen þe deuel he, com adoun: & bad þe schrewe abide. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 356 To gone agayne pryde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* xvi. 7315 The Prinse hym persayuit and preset hym agayn. 1664 *Flodden Field* viii. 75 Who manfully march'd them again. [1782 TRUMBULL *McFingal* II. (1795) 41 To each of whom, to send again ye Old Guy of Warwick were a ninny.]

† **6.** *gen.* In hostility or active opposition to (with *fight, strive, act, be, speak, murmur,* etc.) = AGAINST 12.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark ix. 40 Se þe nis azen eow se is for eow [*v.r.* aȝean; *Lind. & Rushw.* wið]. 1012 *O. E. Chron.* Weard þa se here swiþe astyred angean ðone biscop. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 And habbe anwealda and riche an3en godelmichti. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1842 He shollde fihhtenn Onn3æn ane drake. *c* 1300 *Beket* 54 Dude here beste aȝe the Prince. *Ibid.* 1456 Than contek holde in suche lond, and nameliche aẽ the Kinge. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4142 Anticrist es . . Als he þat es ogayn Crist ay. 1430 *A. B. C. of Aristotle* in *Babees Bk.* 10 Argue not azen þat. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 55 Ye shull fight ageyn yowre enmyes. 1521 FISHER *Wks.* 311 The sermon of Iohan the bysshop of Rochester made agayn the pernicyous doctryn of Martin luuther. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xxi. 12 Yᵉ murmured again yᵉ good man of yᵉ house. 1604 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* II. iii. Wks. II. 255 Go and suborn my knave again me here. 1829 SCOTT *Antiq.* xv. 96 I'm no again your looking at the outside of a letter neither.

† **b.** In competition with, as against.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 189 In preysing of the flour agayn the leefe, No more than of the corne agayn the sheefe.

† **7.** Opposed to in tendency or character, contrary to. = AGAINST 10.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 23 Þæt þin broðor hæfð ænig þing azen þé [*v. r.* aȝeán; *Lind. & Rushw.* wið]. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 200 Onloðest God & most azean his grace. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 304 Þat men þam says ogayn þair likyng. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knightes T.* 1593 Al be it that it is again his kind. 1424 *Paston Lett.* 4 I. 13 Ageyn the kinges peas. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 131 Hit is bareyne in pastures, ageyne the nature of other regiones. 1523 FITZHERBERT *Surveying* 4 It were agayne reason to a bridge a man of his owne right. 1596 R. H. tr. *Lavaterus's Ghostes & Spir.* 128 Licence to doo these things . . againe his owne expresse commaundement.

† **8.** In resistance to. = AGAINST 13.

1048 *O. E. Chron.*, Him láð wære ðæt hi ongeán heora cynehláford standan sceoldan. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 50 Þiccure azein þe wind. *a* 1300 *Rel. Antiq.* I. 63 Þolemod azean alle wowes, and in alle uveles. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 186 Neyll the bruce held Kyndrummy Agane his sone. 1384 CHAUCER *Mother of God* 111 We mowen make resistance Ageyn the feend. *a* 1423 JAMES I *King's Quair* II. x. Again distresse confort to seke. 1488 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, xix. § 1 The defence of this land ageyn oure ennemyes outwarde.

† **9.** In return for, in exchange for; in place of, instead of. = AGAINST 14.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Ne scalt þu 3elden vuel onȝein uuel nuða. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Nis tis þeowdom inoh azain þat.

† **10.** Time: Towards, drawing near; near the beginning of. = AGAINST 17.

1096 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) Fela hungerbitene ongean winter ham tugon. *c* 1305 *St. Edm. Conf.* 14 Azen eue he cudde furst his lyf. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1940 The wynd arose ayen the nyght.

† **11.** In view of, in anticipation of, in preparation for; to meet. = AGAINST 18.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 31 Hwen he beoð ute, hauest azain his ham cume sar care & eie. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 562 Ðat arche was a feteles good, set and limed a-gen ðe flood. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4041 Thir takens . . þat ogayn þe worldes ende shuld be. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1496 Þys messagers agayn þe morwe: a-rayd hem for hure message. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Squieres T.* 134 Ageyn this lusty somerestyde. *a* 1450 *Syr Eglamore* in *Dom. Archit.* II. 202 Ageyn ye evyn ye kyng gart dyȝt A bath for ye gentyll knyȝt.

† **C.** *conj.* or *conj. adv.* *Obs.* or *dial.*

† **1.** In return for the adverse fact that.

a. with *relative particle.* **b.** *simply.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 And he hine iblecie onȝein þe he hine acursede. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11143 [Þe33] himm sinndenn cweme, onnȝæn þatt te33 Himm wærenn ær uncweme.

† **2.** Of time: Against the time that, before that.

a. with *relative particle.* **b.** *simply.*

c 1200 ORMIN 6128 All þe birrþ hitæchenn itt þe preost o Godess hallfe, Onnȝæn þatt he shall shrifenn þe. *c* 1315 *Pol. Songs* 151 Azeyn this cachereles cometh, thus y mot care. *a* 1400 *Sir Perceval* 192 Wolde scho noȝte with hir bere Bot a lyttille Scottes spere, Agayne hir sone ȝode. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* III. i, Get . . His cap and pantofles ready . . And a candle Again you rise.

† **Agai'n-,** [the *adv.*], was formerly used in many verbal combinations, which are now all obsolete; of the simple GAIN- with which it varied, GAINSAY is the only surviving representative. As *again-* was originally a movable adverbial particle, as in mod. G. *entgégen-kommen*, it always had the main stress, *agai'n-mee'ting*. In meaning it answered to L. *re-* (compounds of which now usually replace those of *again-*) with the following varieties:

1. Against, in opposition to; *rarely* opposite: **again-behold**, to look opposite; **again-fight**, to fight against; **again-lay, -legge**, to oppose; **again-meeting**, rencounter; **again-renning**, inroad, incursion; **again-ride**, to ride against; **again-spreng**, en, to besprinkle, bespatter; **again-weight, -wiȝte**, counterweight; **again-wince**, to kick against; **again-witness**, to witness against; **again-withstand**, to resist. Also AGAIN-COME, -GO, -RISE, -SAY, -STAND, q.v.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxxvii. 9 And hemselues [*i. e.* the two cherubyn] togidere and it azenbiholdynge. — *Rom.* vii. 23 An other lawe in my membris, azenfiȝtinge to the lawe of my soule. — *Josh.* x. 31 And the oost . . azenfauȝt it. — *Ezra* Prol., If any man forsothe azen legge to vs the seuenti remenoures. — 1 *Sam.* xxv. 20 Dauid and his men camen doun into azenmetynge of hire. — 2 *Macc.* vi. 3 The azein renning of yuels [Vulg. *malorum incursio*]. — *Is.* xxix. 7 Alle þat azen riden and bisegeden. — *Lev.* xiv. 44 The walles azen spreynt with spottis. 1340 *Ayenb.* 247 Þeruore þe ayenwyȝte of þe ulesse is zuo heuy. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxxii. 15 Ful fat maad is the loued and azen wynsed [1388 kikide azen]. — *Jer.* xlii. 19 Azenwitnessid Y haue to ȝou this day. — *Deut.* ix. 2 To the whiche no man may azenwithstoond [1388 azenstonde in the contrarie part].

2. Back, backward: **again-bow**, to bend back; **again-bring**, to bring back; **again-chare**, to turn back, repent; **again-clepe**, to recall; **again-drawing**, drawing back, retractation; **again-falling** relapse; **again-fare**, to return; **again-frushe**, to start back, recoil; **again-hold**, to hold back, withhold; **again-lead**, to lead back; **again-louke**, to shut back, *recludere*; **again-put**, to push back; **again-raas**, a running back, return; **again-tell**, to report; **again-tote** *sb.*, looking back; **again-wend**, to turn back. Also AGAIN-CALL, -COME, -TURN, q.v.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* vii. 26 As a leef of a lilye to be azen bowid. — *Rom.* xv. 15, I wroot to ȝou of party, as azen bryngynge ȝou in to mynde. — *Tob.* xii. 3 Me he hath led and azeen broȝt hol. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Hwan ic azencherre, al ic þe gelde. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2066 Tyl sum myschaunce make hem azenchare. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* ci. 25 Ne azenclepe thou me in the myddil of my daȝis. *Rom.* Prol., Poul azenclepith [reuokith] these Romayns to veri feith. — *Ex.* iv. 7 He azen drewȝ [1388 withdrew]. — 1 *Sam.* xiv. 39 With out azen drawynge he shal die. 1340 *Ayenb.* 116 Þet he hine loky uram ayenfallinge. 1205 LAYAMON 23158 ȝif þu nult azainfaren [1250 azenfare]. 1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xv. 16 Alle the dwellers of Chanaan azenfrusshiden for ferde. *c* 1450 PECOCK *Repr.* 381 The same peple mowe justli withdrawe & azenholde the tithis. 1382 WYCLIF *Tob.* v. 15 Leden, and azeen lede hym to thee hol. 1315 *E. E. Psalter* (1843) xxxiv. 3 Þat filigh me, ogain-louke þam. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xxi. 13 He azen put into the doris of the ȝate. 1315 *E. E. Psalter* (1843) xviii. 7 Fra heghest heven his outcome ai, And his ogaine-raas til hegh sette. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xxii. 6 There is not that azen telle to me. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* B. 931 Ay goande on your gate, wythouten agayntote. 1205 LAYAMON 23155 Senden to þan kingen, and hahten hine azainwenden. 1315 *E. E. Psalter* (1843) lxxvii. 9 Sones of Effrem . . In dai of fight ere ogayne-wendand.

3. Reversal: **again-cover**, to reveal, uncover.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xlvii. 16 His soule azeen couerede the erthe [1388 vnhilide].

4. Reciprocal or reflected action; in return: **again-behest**, reciprocal or mutual promise; **again-bihote**, to be responsible or surety for; **again-bihoter**, a surety; **again-bihoting**, suretyship, responsibility; **again-bite, ayenbite**, remorse; **again-chiding**, recrimination; **again-gift**, giving in return, repayment; **again-measure**, to measure back; **again-shine**, to shine back, reflect; **again-smiting**, reaction, reverberation; **again-sound**, to resound, re-echo.

1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* xi. 17 He offride the oon bigetyn, the which hadde takyn repromyssiouns, or azenbiheestis. — *Ecclus.* xxix. 23 A man azeenbihoteth of his neȝhebore. *Ibid.* xxix. 21 The synnere and the vnclene the azeenbihotere fleeth. *Ibid.* xxix. 24 Most shreude azenbihoting spilde manye loouende men. 1340 *Ayenb.* 5 Þis boc is ywrite Vor Englisse men þet hi wyte How hi ssolde ham zelve ssrive And maki ham klene ine þise live. Þis boc hatte huo þet writ Ayenbite of Inwyt. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxi. 5 Azeen chiding and wrongis to noȝt shul bringe substaunce. 1340 *Ayenb.* 121 Ȝefþe is ȝeuynge wyþoute azenȝefþe, þet is wy[þ]oute onderstondinge of azenȝefþe. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxv. 7, I shal azeen mesuren the were of hem first in the bosum of hem. — *Ecclus.* l. 8 As the azenshynende bowe betweene the litle cloudis of glorie. — *Prov.* xxvii. 19 What maner wise in watris azeen schinen the cheres of men. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. vi, For yf he [the eye] apprehendeþ wel and lyȝtly, with oute azen smytynge (*sine reverberatione*). 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xliv. 23 Azensouneth, ȝee hillis, preising.

5. Restoration to a former state; back again: **again-ask**, to ask back, require; **again-keel**, to cool again; **again-new**, to renew; **again-raise, -reyse**, to raise again; **again-seek**, to ask for, require; **again-set**, to set up again. Also AGAIN-BUY, -RISING, q.v.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxiv. 10 Whanne thow shalt azen aske eny thing that he owith to thee. — *Ecclus.* xviii. 16 Whether not brennende hete the dew shal azeen-keelen. — *Tit.* iii. 6 Bi waischynge of azen-bigetyng, and azen-newyng of the Hooly Gost. — *John* vi. 40, I schal azen reyse him in the laste day. 1388 — *Ps.* cxli. 5 Ther was not that azeen soȝte my soule. — *Ezek.* xiii. 5 Nether azensettiden a wal for the hous of Israel [1382 azen puttiden].

6. Repetition; again, over again: **again-begetting**, regeneration; **again-flower**, to bloom again; **again-know**, to know again, recognize; **again-weigh**, to reweigh; **again-writing**, a rescript or copy.

1382 WYCLIF *Tit.* iii. 5 Bi waischynge, or baptym of azen-bigetyng. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxvii. 7 Azeen flourede myn flesh. — 1 *Sam.* xxiii. 9 The which thing whanne Dauid azen cnewe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 57 Hit behoveþ þet he conne weȝe and ayen-weȝe þet word, huych þet hit by. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* xii. 19 This is the azenwriting of epistlis that the kyng sente.

† **Agai'n-buy,** *v.* *Obs.* [AGAIN- 5.] To buy back, redeem, ransom.

1315 *E. E. Psalter* (1843) lxxiii. 2 Þou agayn-boghte yherde of þine eritage yhit. 1366 MAUNDEV. Prol. 2 How dere he azen boghte us, for the grete Love that he hadde to us. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxiv. 21 We hopiden, for he schulde azen bye Israel. — *Isa.* lxii. 12 An hoeli puple, azeenboȝt of the Lord. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xviij. 261 Sum persoon azenbouȝte man bi thee, crosse, in that thou were an instrument for to azenbie man. *a* 1520 *Myrroure of Our Ladye* 146 He shall agenby Israel from all hys wyckednesses.

† **Agai'n-buyer.** *Obs.* A redeemer.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xix. 25, I wot, that myn azen-biere liueth. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 205 Glorie, preising, and honour be to thee King, Crist! Azenbier! *a* 1520 *Myrroure of Our Ladye* 225 That he shulde be agenbyer of mankynde.

† **Agai'n-buying,** *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* Redemption; ransom.

1315 *E. E. Psalter* (1843) xlviii. 9 Worth of again-biing of his saule. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* x. 45 And ȝyue his soule, or lyf, redempcioun, or azen biyng, for manye. — *Prov.* vi. 35 He shal not take for the azeen biȝing [1388 raunsum] manye ȝiftis. *a* 1520 *Myrroure of Our Ladye* 213 Yet ageynebyeing myghte not come therof to mankynde.

† **Agai'n-call,** *v.* *Obs.* [AGAIN- 2.] To call back, recall, revoke. (See also GAIN-CALL.)

1315 *E. E. Psalter* (1843) ci. 25 Ne againe-kalle me in mid of daies mine. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 51 Gif he may repeit or againe call, that thing, before it come to the place.

† **Agai'n-calling,** *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* Calling back, recalling.

1494 FABYAN v. lxxxvi. 64 Concernynge the agayne callyng of Childerich to his fourmer dignyte.

†Agai'n-come, *v. Obs.* [AGAIN- I, 2.]

1. To come against, meet with, encounter.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xiv. 31 Hwæðer he mæge mid tyn þusendum cuman aȝen [*v. r.* onȝean] þone þe him aȝen [*v. r.* onȝean] cymð. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., Mid teon þusenden cumen aȝen þane þe him aȝen kymð. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxiv. 12 Y preye, to day aȝen-com to me [1388 meete with me]. — *Isa.* xxi. 14 Aȝencomende to the thirsti berth water.

2. To come back, return: see also GAIN-COME.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke ix. 40 Þa se hælend aȝén-cóm [*v. r.* ongeán-cóm; *Lindisf. & Rushw.* eft-com; *Hatton* aȝen com]. 1205 LAYAMON 4436 Hit þu[h]te him seoue ȝere ær he aȝen come [*later text* ȝein come].

†Agai'n-coming, *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1. Coming against, encountering, meeting.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* vii. 3 Go out in to aȝencomyng of Achaz [1388 to the meetyng of Achas].

2. Coming back, returning, return. (See also GAIN-COMING.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xiii. (1495) 197 Her passynge, and ayencomynge and entrynge. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* II. 343 Of ȝong age at his departyng, a knyht aforn his aȝen comeng.

†Agai'n-go, *v. Obs.* [AGAIN- I, 2 + GO.]

1. To go against, oppose.

1554 PILPOT *Exam. & Writings* (1842) 340, I know that thou wilt not again go that.

2. To go back, return.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* viii. 3 The wateres fro the erthe ben turned aȝen, goynge and aȝen goynge.

†Agai'n-rise, *v. Obs.* [AGAIN- I.] To rise against, make insurrection, rebel.

1382 WYCLIF *Esther* ii. 21 And wolden aȝenrisen into the kyng and sleu him. — *Ecclus.* xlvi. 2 To fiȝten out the enemys aȝenrisende.

†Agai'n-rising, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [AGAIN- 5.] Rising again; resurrection. See also GAIN-RISING.

c 1380 *Prymer in English* 11, in Maskell *Mon. Rit. Eccl. Ang.* II. 177, I bileue in the hooli goost: feith of hooli chirche: comunynge of seyntis: forȝyuenesse of synnes: aȝenrisyng of fleish. 1382 WYCLIF *John* xi. 25, I am aȝenrisyng and lyf. *c* 1430 *Hymns to Virg.* (1867) 90 And how þe erþe out of þe erþe schal haue his aȝen-resynge. 1509 *Pater Noster* etc. (W. de Worde) aiij, I trowe in ye holy goost, holy chirche unyversall, comunynge of sayntes, forgyuenes of synnes, agen rysynge of flesshe. [1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* (1873) I. 160 Perhaps there might be a question between the old English again-rising and resurrection.]

†Agai'n-saw, *sb. Obs.* [AGAIN- 1 + SAW a saying.] Gainsaying, contradiction.

1315 *E. E. Psalter* (1843) lxxx. 8 Þe fanded I, Ate watre of again-saw. *a* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 29 Igain-sawe may thar nan be, Of thing that alle men may se.

†Agai'n-say, *v. Obs.* (but see GAINSAY.) [AGAIN- 1.]

1. To say nay; to refuse; to deny.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 210 Þe Kyng William alle þis ageynsaid. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 3 He þat may ageynsey his wombe, & despice þe goodis of þis world. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VI. (1520) 74/1 The kynge wolde not them agaynsaye, but asmoche as they ordeyned he graunted and confyrmed. *a* 1520 *Myrroure of our Ladye* 150 And that the reson desyreth, the sensualyte againe sayth.

2. *trans.* and *intr.* To speak against, contradict.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* iv. 30 Aȝensey thou not to the word of treuthe any maner [1388 Agenseie thou not the]. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 76 Oo pope agenseith the sentence of a nothir. 1549 CHALONER tr. *Erasm. Mor. Enc.* E iiij b, The Archestoike Seneca strongly againsaieth me. 1552-5 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 40 They cannot suffer to be againsaid. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 173 From the beginning, as to say [twixt for betwixt] [gainsay for againesay:] [till for euill].

3. To reverse (a judgment or sentence).

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 65 Ane amerciament of ane fals dome againe said in the Justitiars court, is ten pounds.

†Agai'nsay, *sb. Obs.* Gainsaying, objection.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 8 He tooke lande peaceably without any Againsaie or interrupcion.

†Agai'n-sayer. *Obs.* One who speaks against or contradicts; an opponent.

1388 WYCLIF *Pref. Ep. St. Jerome* iii. (1. 63) To withstonde aȝeinseyeris. [1382 The withseieris to withstonde.] *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 98 Proued trewe aȝens alle Aȝenseiers whiche euere thei ben. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 227/2 Stoppe the mouthes of the agaynesayers.

†Agai'n-saying, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Gainsaying, contradiction, opposition, contention.

1315 *E. E. Psalter* (1843) cv. 32 And gremed þai him.. At watres of againe-sainge. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xviii. 18 Aȝenseiyngus lot thresteth togidere. [1388 Lot ceesith aȝenseiyngis.] 1413 LYDGATE *Pylgr. Sowle* iv. iv. (1483) 60 Doo hit gladly withouten ageyne seynge. 1483 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 116 Without any agayn sayeng of any persone.

†Agai'n-saying, *ppl. a. Obs.* Saying the opposite; contradictory.

c 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* Neiþer.. vnprofitable.. ne agein seying to þe wordis, ne sentence, of any seint.

Against (ăgĕ·nst, ăgĕ·ınst), *prep.* (*adv.*), *conj.* Forms: *South.* 2 aȝænes, aȝenes, 2–3 aȝeines, 3–5 aȝeynes, aȝaines, 4–5 aȝeins, ayenis, ayeins, ayans, 4–5 aȝens, ayens; *Midl.* 3–4 (*east*) agenes, 4–5 ageynes, ageyns, agens, 5 ageins, agains, (*west*) aȝayns, -us, agaynus; *North.* 4 ogaynes, ogaines, agaynes, 4–5 agayns, agaynys, 5 aganys, *Sc.* 5–6 agains, aganis, agans. Also with parasitic *-t*, *South.* 4–5 aȝenst, 5 aȝeynst, 5–6 ayenst; *Midl.* 5–6 ageynst(e, agenst(e, agaynst(e, againste, 6–against. [Formed on *aȝen, ayen*, AGAIN, by genitive ending *-es*, after the kindred *tó-geánes, to-yenes* in which a genitive, governed by *tó*, is found in the oldest English: see TO-GAINS. Late in the 14th c., after the *-es* had ceased to be syllabic, the final *-ens, -ains* developed in the south a parasitic *-t* as in *amongs-t, betwix-t, amids-t*, probably confused with superlatives in *-st*, and *c* 1525 this became universal in literary English; *aganis, agains*, sinking into a dialectal northern form. The earlier forms of *againes* present all the dialectal variations found in AGAIN. The poets occasionally aphetize it to *'gainst*. Essentially a prep. (very rarely an adverb in 15th c.); but becoming by ellipsis a conj., or conjunctive adverb.]

I. Of position.

1. Directly opposite; facing, in front of, in full view of. Now generally *over against*.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Þe castel þe wes aȝeines drih[t]nes twa leornikenehtes. 1365 MAUNDEV. i. 9 The tother Hond he lifteth up aȝenst the Est. *c* 1440 LONELICH *Grail* II. 199 They lokeden aȝens a mowntaygne. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 193/4 Saynt Marcial helde up his burdon ayenst the fyre. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* 93 The men sitte upon the hench next the wall and the women againste them on the other side of the table. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. xi, In euery triangle, the greattest side lieth against the greattest angle. 1604 DEKKER *King's Entert.* (1873) I. 299 In a direct line against them stoode the three Howres. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xxi. 2 Go into the village over against you. *Ibid.* xxvii. 61 Mary Magdalene, and the other Mary, sitting ouer against the sepulchre. 1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 487 The Commissioners of the Admiralty satt in the new office against Scotland Yard. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 193 These Semi-circles must he made so exactly against each other that when .. clapt close together, the Semi-circles on both the Cheeks shall become a perfect round hole. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 143 And so handed me to the coach .. and sat backwards over against me.

†**b.** Exposed to (light, cold, etc.). *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxi. 77 Theire hyghe saylles .. alle spred abrode ayenst the wyndes. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* III. ii, Turrettes fayre and hye, Which against Phebus shone so marveylously. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. iv. 25 As a forme of waxe Resolueth from his figure 'gainst the fire. *c* 1600 — *Sonnets* lxxiii, Those boughes which shake against the could. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 66 While Mountain Snows dissolve against the Sun. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* II. i. (1757) II. 228 In polish'd armour, shine against the sun.

†**2.** In the sight of, in presence of; with (L. *apud*). *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Þa þe he henede scome aȝeines his scuppende. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. VII. 333 Pope Alisaundre aroos worschipfulliche aȝenst hym. *Ibid.* VII. 99 He schulde be to hem trewe lorde aȝenst God and þe world. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* k ij, Humble themself the one ageynst the other. *a* 1520 *Myrroure of Our Ladye* 146 Ageynste the Lorde ys mercy and plentyous redempcyon.

3. *fig.* Towards, with respect to, in regard to.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. VI. 375 Merciable aȝenst pore men. 1481 EARL WORCESTRE *Tully on Friendship* IV. 10 That our benyvolence ayenst our frendes may answere evenly to the benyvolence which they bere ayenst us. 1506 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de Worde) I. v. 48 Charyte by some approbacyon is ayenst yᵉ fader. Fayth is ayenst the sone. Hope is ayenst the holy goost. 1557 *Apprenticeship Indenture* in *Norf. Antiq. Misc.* (1880) II. 14 He shall behave himselfe gently ageynst his seyde Master. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 155 The legal rights of subjects as against each other and the constitutional rights of subjects against the government.

4. More generally: Towards the front of, near, adjoining. Also *fig.* Still *dial.* e.g. 'I met him against the pond.'

1531 ELYOT *Governour* (1836) 156 The most damnable vice, and most against injustice .. is Ingratitude. 1669 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* 128 Against this Tophet .. was the broad wall of the City. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 66 Three of their ships lay against the walls.

II. Of motion towards.

†**5.** In a direction facing; towards, forward to, to meet. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* B. 611 Þe good mon gos hem agaynes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 855 Agayns [*v.r.* A-geyn, a-ȝeinte, aȝeinst] his doghter hastiliche goth he. *c* 1400 *Chester Pl.* 59 Againste Abraham will I gone worshippffullye and that anon. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 748 Þuse relekes weron comyng, with procession ageynes hem. *a* 1520 *Myrroure of Our Ladye* 258 All the people of the cyte came ageynste hym wyth ioye and wyth praysynge. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxiv. 65 What man is this that commeth agaynst us in the felde? 1566 UDALL *Royster Doyster* III. iii. (Arb.) 43 As fast as I could runne sir in poste against you. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) I. 179 Against whom came queen Guenever, and met with him, and made great joy of his coming.

†**b.** In reception of, in welcome of. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Hymns to Virg. &c.* (1867) 52 Opene þe ȝatis aȝens me!

III. Of motion into contact; pressure upon.

6. Toward and into contact with; into direct collision with. Also loosely *to run against*, to meet accidentally.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* ix. 5 It is hard to thee for to kyke aȝens the pricke. 1480 *Robert the Devyll* 10 Robert threw his boke ayenst the wall. 1601 SHAKS. *A. V. L.* II. iv. 60 Till I breake my shins against it. 1610 — *Temp.* I. i. 9 Thy cry did knock against my very heart. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 96 ₱2 Left to sob and beat my Head against the Wall at my Leisure. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minst.* I. xii, The roar of Teviot's tide, That chafes against the scaur's red side. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxxvi, Pattering the sharp sleet Against the window-panes. *Mod.* The ship was dashed against the pier-head. I jostled against him in the crowd. Guess whom I ran against in London the other day?

7. Hence of force or pressure resisted, with *push, press, lean, hang, stand, lie*, etc.: Supported by, in contact with.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, II. v. 43 Leane thine aged back against mine Arme. 1608 — *Per.* v. i. 51 The leafy shelter that abuts against The islands side. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 818 Then .. shall he be set against a Brick-wall. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. Wakef.* (1806) xvi. 81 The picture .. leaned in a most mortifying manner against the kitchen wall. 1815 BYRON *Lara* I. xxi, He lean'd against the lofty pillar nigh. 1818 SCOTT *Ht. Midl.* i, He pressed his hands against his forehead. 1859 REEVE *Brittany* 236 The Chateau .. is a squat, heavy structure, much dilapidated and built against. 1871 BLACK *Dau. Heth* xxxiv. 313 Ere she knew, his arms were around her, and she was close against his bosom. *Mod.* Older strata tilted against the erupted rocks. A ladder standing against a house.

8. In optical contact with something behind, projected on the visible surface of, having as background.

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* xxiv. Wks. V. 360 Far visible Against the clear blue sky. 1864 D. MITCHELL *Seven Stories* 221 The trees .. darkly drawn against a bright orange sky. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iv. 124 The outline of the cone was plain against the illuminated vaporous atmosphere. *Mod.* The pictures stand out better against the dark wall.

IV. Of motion or action in opposition to.

9. In the opposite direction to the course of anything, counter to. Implying adverse motion or effort.

1388 WYCLIF *Acts* xxvii. 15 Whanne the schip was rauyschid, and myȝte not enforse aȝens the wynde [1382 into the wynde]. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, I. iv. 20, I haue seene a Swan With bootlesse labour swimme against the Tyde. 1611 COTGR., *Prendre le vent*, To goe up, or against the wind. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxiii, He ran furiously vp against a hill. 1726 THOMSON *Winter* 180 And, often falling, climbs against the blast. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. vi. 77 To swim against a torrent, to ascend against a cataract. 1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* 89 Slow-moving, as a wave against the wind.

b. Hence *against the hair* (Fr. *à contrepoil*), *against the grain*: opposed to the natural bent.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 168 This translation cannot passe by you, being somewhat against the haire for you. 1875 H. ROGERS *Superh. Orig. Bible* i. (ed. 3) 33 A system of ethics so much against the grain as that of the Gospel.

10. Opposed in tendency or character, contrary to; not in conformity with.

c 1250 *Gen. & Exod.* 538 Hun-wreste plaȝe .. a-ȝenes laȝe. *c* 1375 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* B. 350, I haue done a-gaynes þi wille synnes mony. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 617 It is agayns [*v.r.* a geyn, aȝeinȝe, aȝeinst] the proces of nature. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 131 Egipte aȝenst kynde of oþer londes haþ plente of corn. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3154 Bothe ageyns resoun and right. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 4 The flesch desirith thing þat is aȝenst þe spirite, And þe spirit desirith thing aȝenst þe flesch. 1530 PALSGR. 570/1, I go against nature, or do a thynge contrarye to nature. It is a harde thyng to make a foxe do agaynst nature. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE tr. *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxiii. 57 The Opinion of .. other late Anatomists, does against all former Authority thus determine. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 329 She with them went, though much against her heart. 1708 SWIFT *Pred. for* 1708 Wks. 1755 II. I. 151 May, against common conjectures, will be no very busy month. 1763 BURKE in *Corr.* (1844) I. 48 It is against my general notions to trust to writing. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 122 No power on earth can oblige me to act against my conscience. 1843 MACAULAY in Trevelyan's *Life* II. ix. 128 It goes against my feelings to censure any woman.

11. Towards with hostile intent; to meet in hostility; in hostile encounter with. *arch.*

1250 LAYAMON 22476 [He] wende aȝenest him anon [1205 toȝeines]. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 28 Ogaines Sir Gii ther com Gaier. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xiv. 31 If he may with ten thousynde go aȝens hym that cometh aȝens hym with twenti thousynde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* xxi. 8561 But Troiell full tydely turnyt hom agaynes. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xiv. (1842) 64 A-ȝaynus the fynde for to fare. 1483 *Invent. Cross* in *Leg. Rood* 159 He wente in batayle ayenst them of perse. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xv. 80 Quhidder so aganist him he went on fete, Or zit on horsbak. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xiv. 31 To meete him that commeth against him with twentie thousand.

12. Hence, *gen.* In hostility or active opposition to, with *fight, speak, act, vote, contend, set, pit, be*, etc.

a 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 Aȝenes him risen sona þa rice men þe wæron swikes. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* B. 1711 Bot ay hatȝ hofen þy hert agaynes þe hyȝe dryȝtyn. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4144 Þat mykel dus ogayns Goddes lawe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 573 That brwyss, that presumyt swa Aganys him to brawle or ryss. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 8 To meove no werre ayenst no cristen man, but if he had grevously done ayenst him. 1533 MORE [*title*] A Letter impugnynge the erronyouse wrytyng of John Fryth, against the blessed Sacrament of the Aultare. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 236 Speking aganis godds wourd of grace. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xvi. 12 His hand will be against euery man, and euery mans hand against him. — *Ps.* xxxv. 1 Fight against them that fight against me. 1663 BUTLER *Hudibr.* I. iii. 70 But what could single Valour do Against so numerous a Foe? 1679 DRYDEN, etc. *Satire* 85 First, let's behold the merriest man alive Against his careless genius vainly strive. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 205 The whole Cavalier gentry were against him. *Ibid.* II. 37 The members who had voted against the court were dismissed. 1877 LYTTELL *Laudm.* I. i. 18 The very men who made war against the pirates.

b. Hence, expressing the adverse bearing of many verbs and nouns of action; as to *legislate, protest, argue, testify; offend, sin; cry out, rage, inveigh, exclaim*: a *law, proclamation, declaration, protest, argument, objection, resolution, action, proceeding,*

accusation, complaint, evidence; *sin, offence*; *hostility, outcry, feeling, prejudice, rage, anger, animosity, bitterness, grudge*, etc.

c 1250 *Gen. & Exod.* 2544 King amonaphis, Agenes ðis folc hatel is. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 6 Then the wrath of the gods would cease against them. 1602 Shaks. *Haml.* I. ii. 102 'Tis a fault to heaven, A fault against the dead, a fault to nature. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. I. i. (1651) 252 Laurentius excepts against them. 1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin.* 143 The Pelagians . . object against these Conclusions. 1689 Selden *Table Talk* (1847) 225 The Law against Witches does not prove there be any. 1756 Burke *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 34 Arguments against artificial society. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* (1806) iv. 19 My lectures against pride. 1774 Bryant *Mythol.* II. 426 Complaint is made against the apostate Tribes. 1808 Scott *Marm.* II. vii, Charged 'gainst those who lay Prison'd in Cuthbert's islet gray. 1820 Keats *St. Agnes* x, Whose very dogs would execrations howl Against his lineage. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 218 The suffering . . people raged fiercely against the government. *Ibid.* I. 265 Proceedings were instituted against the Corporation. *Ibid.* II. 82 The Commons . . had protested against it. *Ibid.* II. 220 Legal evidence against him. *Ibid.* III. 13 One of the chief accusations . . brought against Charles the Second. *Ibid.* III. 212 James had, in his speech . . declared against the Act of Settlement. 1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* I. xxi. 197 That common outcry against thankless children.

c. *To be against*: to be opposed, unfavourable; the opposite of *for, in favour of*.

1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* v. (1738) 84 There are infinite chances against the happening of it, or odds that it will not happen. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 47, I am not against shewing to him all I write. 1818 Hallam *Middle Ages* (1841) I. 330 Experience . . told more and more against the ordinary militia. 1850 W. Irving *Goldsm.* xiv. 174 His . . awkward manners were against him. 1860 Heavysege *Filippo* 114 Will it weigh The fors and the againsts in nicest scale?

d. In reference to *competition*: To *run, compete, play a match*, etc. *against*.

1833 Brewster *Nat. Magic* x. 243 He drew against horses, and raised enormous weights. 1854 Dickens *Hard Times* (Tauchn.) 62 A population of babies who had been walking against time towards the infinite world. 1868 — *Mugby Junct.* (Tauchn.) 275, I always felt as if I was riding a race against time.

13. In resistance to, in defence or protection from.

a 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Æuric rice man his castles makede and agænes him heolden. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 14 Of fleschliche vondunges & of gostliche . . & kunfort aʒeines ham. 1430 Lydg. *Chichewache* in Dodsl. *O. P.* XII. 386 Suche as can have no pacience, Ageyns yowre wyfes violence. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 9 Remedies ayenst sikenesse. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 14 a, A confection to holde in the mouth agaynste hoorsenesse. 1578 *Scot. Poems of 16th c.* II. 133 Send us support and comforting Agains our fais. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 73, I am proof against their enmitie. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 166 Against the colde they clothe themselves in beastes skinnes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 531 Here only weak Against the charm of Beauty's powerful glance. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* I. ix, The gate would have been shut against her. 1765 Tucker *Lt. of Nat.* (R.) To stop one's ears against whatever can be said in opposition to them. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* (1856) xxi. 128 Wisdom makes but a slow defence against trouble. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. v. 178 It had long protected the Celts against the aggressions of the kings of Wessex.

c. Hence, Of dangers feared: To *caution, warn*, etc. *against*.

1682 Dryden *Medal, Ep. to Whigs*, To preserve you against Monarchy. 1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 240 ¶ 11 Pills which (as he told the Country People) were very good against an Earthquake. 1838 Macaulay in Trevelyan's *Life* II. vii. 9 On his guard against the sins which beset literary men. 1853 Trench *Proverbs* 113 A proverb which warns against a bad book. *Mod.* Railway Notice. — 'Passengers are cautioned against crossing the line.' Omnibus Notice.— 'The Public are cautioned against pickpockets.'

V. Of mutual opposition or relation.

From the idea of bartering one thing *against* another, *i. e.* offering them on *opposite* sides, comes,

14. In exchange for, in return for; as an equivalent or set-off for; in lieu of, instead of. Now only *lit.*; formerly also *fig.*

1205 Layamon 8837 Aʒenes iuel ich wulle don god. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Aʒaines an likinge habben twa of punchunges. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 6094 The kynges Losen ten ageyns on. *c* 1450 Myrc 55 Euere do gode a-ʒeynes euele. 1534 tr. *More's On the Passion* Wks. 1557, 1306/2 That agaynste his great loue we be not founde vnkynde. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Berkeley* I. iv. 74 When men used to exchange wheat against bullocks.

15. In the opposite scale; on the other side; as a counter-balance to.

1531 Elyot *Governor* III. xxviii. (1557) 212 Beinge exactly wayed the one agaynst the other. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 102 Let there be waid Your Ladies loue against some other Maid. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* ii. 36 A little pain will weigh against a great deal of pleasure. 1840 Glassford Bell *Queen Mary*, Then weigh against a grain of sand the glories of a throne.

b. Hence, *to set off against*: to place an item in an account on the *opposite* side to a previous entry, so as to cancel or diminish the latter; also *fig.*

1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* IX. vi. 337 An adequate set off against the odium that attached to their opinions. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xviii, Against the fall of Mons might well be set off the taking of Athlone.

†16. *fig.* In comparison with; in contrast to. *Obs.*

c 1300 in Wright's *Lyric P.* xxv. 68 Jesu . . Al that may with eʒen se, Haveth no suetnesse aʒeynes the. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6877 Hir paroch prest nys but a beest Ayens me and my companye. 1481 Caxton *Myrrour* II. xiii. 96 We be so lytil ayenst them. 1672-3 Marvell *Rehears. Transp.* (1675) II. 137 You distinguish the elder times against these.

VI. Of time.

†17. Drawing towards, near the beginning of, close to. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Bevis* 1971 On a dai, agenes the eue. *c* 1385 Chaucer *Leg. G. Wom.* 1356 The white swan Agens his deth be-gynnyth for to synge. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 103 Agaynste day he felle on slepe. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 397/3 The Sonday ageynst euen ther came a grete multytude of fendes. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froissart* I. xviii. 20 And whan it was ageynst nyght, they came to the ryuer of Tyne. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* I. cx. 200 It happened him, against a night, to come to a fair courtlage.

18. *esp.* with some idea of preparation: In view of; in anticipation of, in preparation for, in time for.

c 1350 *St. Jerome's* 15 *Tokens* (1878) 92 Þat God wil Aʒeins domesdai. *c* 1425 *Seven Sages* 1488 How scho myght agayens nyght Fonden a tale al newe. 1577-87 Harrison *Eng.* I. II. v. (1877) 121 This furniture is to be provided against his installation. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xviii. 431 The moist dropping of stone walls against rainy weather. 1659 Burton *Diary* (1828) IV. 349 To shorten the business against Thursday. 1697 Locke *Lett.* (1708) 194 Some additions to my book against the next edition. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 131 If I chose to order any new clothes against my marriage. 1758 Wesley in *Wks.* 1872 II. 435 Having a Sermon to write against the Assizes at Bedford. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Each & All* i. 14 Go to Covent Garden, to see the people dressing it up against sunrise. 1875 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims* viii. 194 When the Queen of Sheba came to visit Solomon, he had built, against her arrival, a palace. *Mod.* He has a few pounds put by against a 'rainy day.'

B. *conj.* or *conj. adv.* In reference to *time*, Against *prep.* 18 is also used relatively (explainable by ellipsis as, Against (the time) at which or *that* I come, Against I come). By the time that, before. *Either of simple futurity, or futurity and contingency.* **†a.** with *relative. Obs.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxii. 319 Aʒeynst þat þi greynes . . bygynneþ to growe, Ordeyne þe an hous, peers 'to herberghen in thi cornes.

b. *simply. arch* or *dial.*

c 1300 in Wright's *Lyric P.* iv. 23 His hap he deth ful harde on hete, aʒeynz he howeth heune. 1577 *St. Aug. Manuell* 33 Thou preparest a table diversly furnished against I come. 1602 Shaks. *Haml.* I. i. 158 Euer 'gainst that Season comes. 1611 Bible 2 *Kings* xvi. 11 Vriiah the Priest made it, against [Wyclif, Coverd. til] king Ahaz came from Damascus. 1689 Selden *Table Talk* (1847) 5 Prepare a Child against he comes to be a Man. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* I. iii. (1840) 3 To provide it pap . . against it waked. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *George II* (1847) II. iii. 79 In getting the Bill ready against it was necessary. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* (1847) 223/1 Throw on another log of wood against father comes home. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* liv. (1866) 454 The publican shutting his shutters in the sunshine, against service commenced.

C. *adv. rare.* = Again *adv.*

c 1480 *Rob. the Devyll* 8 To the chirche . . and home ayenst.

D. in *comb.* rare as a variant of Again: as against-saying, against-standing.

a 1564 Becon *Christ & Antichr.* (1844) 510 Without any resistance or against-saying. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 9 He shuld lese his life, with oute ony ayenst-stondyng.

†Agai·n-stand, *v. Obs.* [Again- 1.] *trans.* and *intr.* To stand against, withstand, resist.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xi. 53 Þa ongunnun ða farisei him aʒen standan [*v.r.* onʒean, *Lindisf.* wið-stonda, *Hatton* aʒén standen]. 1205 Layamon 3692 Æine . . þe þe wulle aʒen-stonde [*later text* wid-stonde]. 1315 *E. E. Psalter* (1843) lxxv. 8 Wha to þe Ogaine-stand sal. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* v. 39 V say to ʒou, to nat aʒein-stonde yuel *c* 1400 *Apol. for Lolt.* 77 Þis not aʒenstonding, þei han founden a new ordinaunce. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 479 As Jannes and Mambres aʒenstoden Moyses so these aʒenstonden treuthe. 1558 Grimalde *Tully's Office* III. 133 He semed to folow profit; but that was none where honestye againstode it. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* I. 459/1 To againstond thine Enemies.

†Agai·n-stander. *Obs.* One who withstands; a resister, an adversary.

c 1400 *Apol. for Lolt.* 18 Vnriʒtwisnes in the cause, enmy of aʒen stonder.

†Agai·n-standing, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Resisting, resistance.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 7969 With-outen any ogayne-standyng, Or any letting of any-thyng. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* I. 458/1 Thou biddest sufferen both wrongs and strokes withouten again-standing.

†Agai·n-turn, *v. Obs.* [Again- 2.] To turn back, return.

1315 *E. E. Psalter* (1843) lxxvii. 39 Gaand and noght ogain-tornand. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xiv. 17 After that he was aʒen-turned fro the slawʒtir.

†Agai·nward, *adv. Obs.* Forms: see Again. [f. Again *adv.* + -ward. Cf. *outward, backward.* Used in most of the senses of Again, of which it is to be viewed as a more distinctly adverbial form.]

1. In the opposite direction; *hence*, backward, away back, back again.

1205 Layamon 27083 Aʒeinward heo buʒen þa. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 43 Ne con ha neauer ifinden na wei aʒainward. *c* 1320 R. Brunne *Medit.* 1046 Oftyn aʒenward Marye gan loke. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Laws T.* 343 Sayle Out of Surrye agaynward to Ytaille. 1470 Harding *Chron.* cix, As they onto theyr shyppes agaynwarde flewe. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) II. 135 He looked still upon his horse till he saw you come in againward.

2. In return, in reply, back.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 183 With slenges and magneles þei kast to Kyng Richard, Our Cristen bi parcelles kasted ageynward. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 4492 Of his loue ayenwards I am sure. *c* 1520 More in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 72 I. 203 The Lettres agaynward devised and sent by my lord Admirall to her.

3. Over again; once more.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1431 Bote ich him aʒeward gete may. *Ibid.* 3306 He hoteþ euery man: to þe assaut aʒeward come. 1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. xiv. (1859) 81 Thou shalt eftsones receyue thy body, and ben to hym ayeneward conioined. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, Agaynwarde they ramyfye in to two partyes.

4. Conversely; *vice versâ*.

1340 *Ayenb.* 49 Of man of þe wordle to wyfman of religioun, oþer ayeanwarde of wyfman of þe wordle to man of religioun. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Lolt.* 19 Ilk synning to þe deþ is an heretik; as aʒen ward a heretik is he þat synniþ to þe deþ. 1485 Caxton *Trevisa's Higden* (1527) 3 In some place I must chaunge the ordre of wordes and sette actyf for passif and agaynwarde. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Kal.* xxxvii, When the Sun is in the signes septentrionals, their shadowes be toward the parts of the signes meridionals, and so againward.

5. Contrariwise; on the contrary; on the other hand.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 8053 Bot þe dampned bodyse ogayn-ward Salle in helle fele payns strang and hard. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 371 Where Aʒenward, if all this same receit schulde come into the hondis of grete Lordis or of Kny3tis, it schulde not be so weel spend. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Tribul.* II. Wks. 1557, 1166/1 An occasion of meryte too, whiche the wealthye manne hath not agayneward.

‖ **Agalactia** (ægălæ·ktiă). *Med.* [mod. L. a. Gr. *ἀγαλακτία*: see Agalaxy.] = Agalaxy.

1706 Phillips, *Agalactia*, Want of milk to give suck with. 1874 Jul. Howe *Sex & Educ.* 23 Dr. Clarke sees disease chiefly in American women . . In them are *ateknia, agalactia, amazia*. 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Agalactous (ægălæ·ktəs), *a. Med.* [f. Gr. *ἀγάλακτ-ος* (f. *ἀ* not + *γάλακτ-* milk) + -ous.] Having no milk to suckle with.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Agalaxy (æ·gălæksi). *Med.* [f. mod. L. *agalaxia* (also *agalactia*) a. Gr. *ἀγαλαξία* = *ἀγαλακτία*, f. *ἀγάλακτ-ος*: see prec.] A want or deficiency of milk in a mother after childbirth.

1731 Bailey, vol. II, *Agala'xy*, want of milk to give suck with. 1755 in Johnson n. q. 1864 R. F. Burton *Dahome* II. 243 Milk is not used, and animals seem to labour under a natural agalaxy.

†Aga·lloch. *Obs.* [ad. L. *agallochum*, ad. Gr. *ἀγάλλοχον* an adaptation of an oriental name; used also in the L. form, and in various corruptions of it, as *agalocus, agaloch*, etc.] 'The fragrant resinous heart-wood of *Aquilaria*; also called agila-wood, aloes-wood, and eagle-wood.' Lindley *Treas. Bot.* 1866.

1633 T. N[ewton] tr. *Lemnie's Touchst. Complex.* 202 *Agalocus* commonly called *Lignum Aloes*. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. i, Aromatic Agaloch (you call it Lignum Aloes). 1731 Bailey, *Agallachum*, Wood-aloes. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The *agallochum* is of a bluish purple colour.

A-gallop (ăgæ·ləp), *adv.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + Gallop *v.* Cf. *a-float, a-swim*, etc.] At a gallop.

1858 Morris *Two Roses* 223 Rode a-gallop past the hall.

‖ **Aga·lma.** *Obs.* [Gr. *ἄγαλμα* (pl. *ἀγάλματο*) an honour, ornament, statue, picture. Found in Dicts., but never used in Eng.]

1721 Bailey, *Agalma*, the Image or Impression of a Seal, also a Toy. 1809 Tomlins *Law Dict.*, *Agalma*, the impression or image of anything on a seal. *Chart. Edg. Reg. pro Westmonast. Eccl.* anno 698 [That is to say it is a Greek word used in a Latin charter of the 7th c.]

Agalmatolite (ægă·lmæ·tŏləit). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄγαλμα, -ατος*, statue, image + *λίθος* stone.] A name applied to various soft minerals, capable of being easily carved; properly the 'Figure-stone' or Pagodite, in which figures are cut by the Chinese.

1832 U. K. S. *Nat. Philos.* II. 28 Pyrometric pieces formed of Chinese agalmatolite. 1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 97 The substance chiefly employed [to glaze] was agalmatolite or steaschist. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* s.v., The true agalmatolite is a hydrous silicate of alumina and potash, closely allied to pinite.

Agama (æ·gămă). *Zool.* [ad. native Caribbean name.] A genus of lizards, giving its name to one of the families of the Saurian Reptiles; popularly applied to one species in the British West Indies.

1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 187 The second order comprehends crocodiles . . agamas, stellios, chameleons. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 192 In the form of their heads and teeth the *agamas* resemble the common lizards, but differ in the imbricated scales which cover their tails.

‖ **Agamæ** (æ·gămī), *sb. pl. Bot.* [pl. of L. *agami-us* (ad. Gr. *ἀγαμ-ος* unmarried) sc. *plantæ*.] A name formerly given to Cryptogams, under the idea that they were destitute of sexual organs. (In Craig 1847.)

Agambo, obs. form of Akimbo.

†A-ga·me, *adv. Obs.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + Game.] In game, in sport.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 592, I seyd but agame that I wold go. — *Compl. Mars* 123 Take hit not a-game.

Agami (æ·gămi). *Ornith.* [a. Fr. *agamy* (Barrère 1741), a. native name in Guiana.] The Trumpeter, a bird somewhat allied to the Crane, inhabiting tropical America.

a 1833 Broderip in *Penny Cycl.* I. 194 One of these Agamis, a young bird, found its way into a farm-yard in Surrey, and associated with the poultry.

Agamian (ăgē·miăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. AGAM-A + -IAN, after Fr. *agamien* Cuv.] Name given to a sub-family of the iguanians (including the genus *Agama*).

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 192/1 The agamians . . want these additional or palatic teeth.

Agamic (ăgæ·mik), *a. Biol.* [f. Gr. *ἄγαμ-ος* unmarried (see AGAMOUS) + -IC.] Characterized by the absence of sexual action; in *Bot.* obs. for CRYPTOGAMIC.

1850 tr. *Humboldt, Views of Nat.* 291 Large classes of insects . . subsist on agamic plants. 1859 CARPENTER *Anim. Physiol.* § 747 Drones are always developed from agamic or unfertilized eggs. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* ii. 96 These present various modes of agamic multiplication by fission.

Agamically (ăgæ·mikăli), *adv. Biol.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY²; see -ICAL.] In an agamic manner; without sexual interposition.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* iv. 206 Gyrodactylus multiplies agamically by the development of a young Trematode within the body, as a sort of internal bud.

† A·gamist. *Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἄγαμ-ος* unmarried (see AGAMOUS) + -IST.] A professed celibate; one who opposes the institution of matrimony.

1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* 1768 (R.) To exhort in like maner these agamistes and wilfull rejecters of matrimony. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Agamist*, he that is unmarryed. [Not in J.]

Agamogenesis (æ:găməʊ|dʒe·nēsis). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *ἀγαμο-ς* unmarried + *γένεσις* generation, birth.] The production of offspring otherwise than by the union of parents of distinct sexes (as by the simple division of a pre-existent living being, or the formation of buds, which become at length independent living beings); asexual reproduction.

1864 H. SPENCER *Illust. Progr.* 370 Species which, multiplying by agamogenesis, can people a whole shore from a single germ. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* Introd. 28 In many of the lower forms of life agamogenesis is the common and predominant mode of reproduction.

Agamogenetic (æ:găməʊ|dʒène·tik), *a. Biol.* [f. Gr. *ἀγαμο-ς* unmarried + *γενητ-ός* produced + -IC.] Of or belonging to agamogenesis; generating or generated without sexual union.

1870 HUXLEY *Lay Serm., Addr. & Rev.* xiii. 312 We have demonstrated, in agamogenetic phænomena, that inevitable recurrence to the original type. 1877 — *Anat. Inv. An.* Introd. 28 There is an inverse relation between agamogenetic and gamogenetic reproduction.

Agamogenetically (æ:găməʊ|dʒène·tikăli), *adv. Biol.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY²: see -ICAL.] In an agamogenetic manner; by asexual reproduction.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vii. 385 The larvae of a Dipterous insect . . multiply agamogenetically in the autumn, winter, and spring.

Agamoid (æ·gămoid), *a. Zool.* [f. AGAMA + -OID.] Resembling, or having the form of an Agama; as 'one of the agamoid lizards.'

Agamous (æ·găməs), *a.* [f. L. *agam-us* a. Gr. *ἄγαμ-ος* unmarried (f. *ἀ* priv. + *γάμος* marriage) + -OUS.] *lit.* Unmarried: hence *Biol.* Having no (distinguishable) sexual organs; asexual. In *Bot. cryptogamous* is now more commonly used.

1847 in CRAIG. 1858 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 395 *Agamous*, destitute of sexes. 1876 BENEDEN *Anim. Paras.* 196 The agamous age undergoes a true moulting, the sexual age a metamorphosis.

Agamy (æ·gămi). [ad. Gr. *ἀγαμία* celibacy, f. *ἄγαμος*: see AGAMOUS.] Absence or non-recognition of the marriage relation.

1796 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* XXI. 492 Plato's system of agamy. 1801 — in *Month. Mag.* XII. 578 The theory of agamy or of exempting matrimony from the notice of the magistrate.

Agan, obs. f. AGONE *pa. pple.*; and of OWE *v.*

Aganglionic (ăgæ:ngli|o·nik), *a. Phys.* [f. A- *pref.* 14 + GANGLIONIC.] Not characterized by ganglia.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 946/2 Each nerve . . is formed of one set of fibres from the gangliated part, and one from the aganglionic or motor column.

‖ Aganippe. A fountain on Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses and giving poetic inspiration; hence *fig.* poetic power or method.

1630-95 *Life of Ant. à Wood* (1848) 36 Such towering ebullitions do not exuberate in my aganippe.

Agape (ăgē·p), *adv.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*¹ of state + GAPE.] On the gape; with open mouth of expectation or wonder: hence *fig.* in an attitude or state of wondering expectation.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 357 Their rich retinue . . Dazzles the crowd, and sets them all agape. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. of Nat.* II. 73 When the moon interposes between us and the sun so as to cover his whole body, it sets every eye agape. *a* 1845 HOOD *T. of Trumpet* xxxvii, At a door ajar, or a window agape. 1848 MARIOTTI *Italy* Pref. 22 Wild with excitement; agape with breathless expectation. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* x. ii, A rabbit mouth that is ever agape.

‖ Agape (æ·găpi). Pl. agapæ, -ai, rarely agapes. [Gr. *ἀγάπη* brotherly love.] A 'love-feast' held by the early Christians in connexion with the Lord's Supper.

1696 in PHILLIPS. 1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In the primitive days the Agapes were held without scandal or offence. 1837 W. & M. HOWITT *Rur. Life* (1862) vi. v. 449 The Agapai, or love-feasts of the early Christians. 1850 Mrs. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* 156 Agapæ or love-feasts.

† A·gapet *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἀγαπητ-ός*, loved.] 'A lover of the fair sex; a man of pleasure,' Ash.

1736 BAILEY (Fol.) *Agapet*, a whoremaster; one that hunts after women.

Agaphite (æ·găfəit). *Min.* [named by Fischer, 1816, after *Agaphi*, a naturalist who visited the regions of Persia where the turquoise is found. (Dana.)] A variety of turquoise.

1837-80 DANA *Min.* 581 Agaphite (or conchoidal Turquoise).

Agar, obs. form of EAGER *sb.*, tidal bore.

Agaric (æ·gărik, ăgæ·rik), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *agaric-um* the tree fungus used for tinder, touchwood, ad. Gr. *ἀγαρικ-όν* (said by Dioscorides to be named from *Agaria* a place in Sarmatia). Hence mod. L. *Agaricus* given by Dillenius, and adopted by Linnæus, for a genus of *Fungi*. Shelley accents *agā·ric*, Tennyson *a·garic*.]

A. *sb.*

1. *Herb.* and *Pharm.* A name given to various corky species of *Polyporus*, a genus of fungi growing upon trees; of which *P. officinalis*, chiefly found on the Larch, the 'Female Agarick' of old writers, was renowned as a cathartic, and with *P. fomentarius*, and *igniarius*, 'Male Agarick' used as a styptic, as tinder, and in dyeing. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1533 ELYOT *Castel of Helth* (1541) 79 One dramme of Agaryke and halfe a dramme of fine Reubarbe. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* II. 29 Larche tre . . gineth also . . ye famus medicine called Agarick . . whereof some make tunder both in England and Germany for their gunnes. 1657 *Phys. Dict., Agaric* . . purgeth phlegm, and opens obstructions in the Liver. 1756 *Gentlem. Mag.* XXVI. 352 The agaric sent from France, and applied as a styptic after amputations. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 229/1 Agaric and sponge entangled the blood and retained a coagulum on the spot.

2. *Bot.* A mushroom; properly one of the Linnæan genus *Agaricus*.

1777 LIGHTFOOT *Fl. Scot.* (1788) II. 1021 Little Champignion or Fairy Agaric: In dry pastures and frequently in those green circles of grass called Fairy Rings. 1820 SHELLEY *Sens. Plant* III. 62 And agarics and fungi, with mildew and mould. 1859 TENNYSON *Gareth* 728 As one That smells a foul-flesh'd agaric in the holt. 1862 COLEMAN *Woodl. Heaths, etc.* 32 The Fly Agaric . . is a very handsome fungus, having a bright red upper surface.

3. = *Agaric Mineral*: see 4.

1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Agaric* is also a denomination given to an earthy concretion, of the colour and consistence of coagulated milk.

4. *Comb.* **agaric-gnat,** a name given by Kirby and Spence to a genus of insects (*Mycetophila*); **agaric-mineral,** a light, spongy variety of carbonate of lime, called also Rock-milk, allied to stalactites, and deposited by calcareous springs and in caverns.

1828 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* II. xvi. 7 From the antennæ in his figure, it should seem a species of agaric-gnat. 1837 80 DANA *Mineral.* 680 Agaric Mineral . . Rock-milk is a very soft, white material, breaking easily in the fingers.

B. *adj.* [The sb. used *attrib.*] Of or pertaining to agarics; fungoid.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Agaric Acid*, an acid obtained from *Polyporus officinalis* by extracting with ethers. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* I. x. 117 The efflorescent crusts and agaric tumours upon the dry bones of theology.

Agariciform (ăgæ·risi-, ægări·sifɔ̄m), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *agaric-us* AGARIC + -FORM.] Mushroom-shaped.

1868 WRIGHT *Ocean World* 119 *Cœloptychium* . . the upper part expanded, agariciform concave.

Agaricoid (ăgæ·rikoid), *a. Bot.* [f. AGARIC + -OID.] Of the nature of an agaric, mushroom-like.

1874 M. C. COOKE *Fungi* 8 This mycelium gives rise to the stem and cap of an agaricoid fungus.

Agased, *a. Obs.*: see AGAZED.

† Aga·sp, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 11 + GASP.] To gasp (for life).

1526 SKELTON *Magnif.* 271 Galba, whom his galantys garde for agaspe.

Agasp (ăgɑ·sp), *adv.* prop. *phr.* [A *pref.*¹ 11 + GASP.] In a gasping condition; gasping, eager.

1800 COLERIDGE *Own Times* II. 395 Formerly agasp for reform, he now raves against all reformation.

† Aga·st, agha·st, *v. Obs.* Forms: 2-3 agest, 3-6 agast(e, 6 (occas.) aghast. *Pa. t.* agast(e. *Pa. pple.* agast, -ed. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + *gast-en*, OE. *gæst-an* to frighten, alarm; see GAST, and cf. A-GAZED. The only part now in use is the pa. pple. *agast*, erroneously written AGHAST.]

1. To affright, frighten, terrify.

1205 LAYAM. 6452 Þat folc hit agaste: tunes hit aweste. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 212 Þe ateliche deouel schal 3et agesten ham mid his grimme grennunge. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3410 Þe Sarazyns þay habbeþ sore agaste. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. G. Wom.* 1171 What may it be That me agasteth in myn slep. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. vi. 146 His feirfull ymage doith me agast. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 66, I . . was with no weapon agasted. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 21 Or other grisely thing, that him aghast.

2. *refl.*

c 1305 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 62 Cristofre him sore agaste To adrenche, so heuy þat child was.

3. *intr.* To take fright or alarm.

1300 *St. Brand.* 22 So that Brendan agaste sore, and him blescede faste.

Agast, *a.*: see AGHAST.

† Aga·sted, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Frightened, terrified; fuller form of AGHAST *ppl. a.*

c 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxiv. 37 (MS. O. *a* 1420) Thei troublid and agasted gessiden hem for to se a spirit [*v. r.* agast]. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. on Tim.* 737/1 Nothing agasted at it. *Ibid.* 699/1 The torments woulde make vs agasted [*printed* agashed]. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 59 Then shiuering moothers throgh court doo wander agasted.

† Aga·sting, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. AGAST *v.* + -ING¹.] Frightening, terrifying, alarming.

1672 R. TAYLOR *Cromwell* To the agasting of Cromwell who suspected an assassinate.

† Aga·sting, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. AGAST *v.* + -ING².] That terrifies or alarms.

1593 NASHE *Christs Teares* 90/1 It woulde breede in vs such an agasting terror.

† Aga·stment. *Obs.* [f. AGAST *v.* + -MENT. An early instance of the addition of *-ment* to a native word.] Affrightment, fright, alarm.

1594 NASHE *Terr. Night* F ij b, This terror and agastment.

Agastric (ăgæ·strik), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *γαστήρ, γαστρ-ός* belly + -IC.] Having no distinct alimentary canal.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 43/1 Such pulmograda as . . were formerly supposed to be agastric. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. ii. 371 In . . agastric Infusoria only solid alimentary particles are taken as food.

Agate (a·gĕt), *sb.* Forms: 6-7 agath, agget, agot, 6-8 agat, 7 agett, aggott, (nagget), 8 aggat, aggot, 7- agate. [a. 16th c. Fr. *agathe*, ad. It. *ágatha, ágata*, f. L. *achātes* (a. Gr. *ἀχάτης*), whence earlier Fr. *acate, acathe*, and Eng. ACHATE, also in use.]

1. A precious stone; a name applied to the semi-pellucid variegated chalcedonies, with the colours disposed in parallel stripes or bands, or blended in clouds, and often with curious markings due to the infiltration of other minerals; from these variations in appearance, lapidaries distinguish many varieties, as moss agate, ribbon agate, eye agate, fortification agate, zoned or banded agate, variegated agate, brecciated agate, etc.

1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* IV. (1880) 39 b, Jaspers, Chrysolytes and Agats doe appere. 1621 LADY A. DRURY in *Bury Wills* (1850) 166 To my sister Gawdie, my agett and pearle chaine. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 381 Many fair rooms paved with Agath. 1716 8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xiv. 49 A large collection of agates . . of an uncommon size. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Music* (ed. 2) IV. v. 181 Tile them with gold and pave them with aggots. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xii. 261 The ground is strewn with agates for a number of miles above the falls.

† 2. *fig.* A very diminutive person, in allusion to small figures cut in agates for seals. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 19, I was neuer mann'd with an Agot till now. 1599 — *Much Ado* III. i. 65 If tall, a launce ill-headed: If low, an agot very vildlie cut.

3. An instrument used by gold-wire-drawers, having an agate fixed in it for burnishing. Cf. A glazier's *diamond*.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The gold wire drawers burnish their gold with an *Agat*; whence the instrument, made use of on that occasion, is also called an *Agat*.

4. *Typog.* The American name of the type called in England *ruby*.

1871 RINGWALT *Encycl. Print.* 24 *Agate*, the American name for a size of type between Nonpareil and Pearl, and of which there are about fourteen lines to an inch.

5. Sometimes erroneously confused with *gagates*, jet.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Min.* 53 Of Sulphurs, Agath, Gagates. It's . . of a black, stony earth, full of bitumen.

6. *Comb.* and *Attrib.* **agate-jasper,** a jasper veined or clouded with agate or chalcedony; **agate-onyx** (see quot.); **agate-ring,** one made of, or set with, an agate; **agate-shell,** a collector's name for the tropical genus of land-shells, *Achatina*. Also *agate cup, hole, mill, stone, trade, work*, etc.; *agate eyes; agate-bearing, -forming, -handle(d)*, etc.

1747 DINGLEY *Gems* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 505 The Agat-Onyx, of two or more Strata of white, either opaque or transparent. 1874 WESTROPP *Prec. Stones* 46 *Agate-onyx*, a variety of onyx in which the upper layer is opaque and white, the lower transparent, and either colourless or a pale yellow. This is the material most frequently employed for modern carving, and is often termed the German onyx. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 78 This . . Not-pated, Agat ring, Puke stocking, Caddice garter, Smooth tongue, Spanish pouch. 1634 *Unton Inventories* 32, I give and bequeath . . my nagget cup. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. 30 The wires should be drawn through agate holes. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 35 It is in the Idar valley, that most of the agate-mills are situated. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 55 In shape no bigger then Agat-stone, on the fore-finger of an Alderman. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. li. 16 Deepest agate eyes. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 32 The igneous origin of the agate-bearing melaphyres. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 P 2 An Aggat-Handle Knife.

Agate (ăgē·t), *adv.* orig. *phr.* **on gate, a gate.** [A *prep.*¹ of state + GATE *sb.*² way, path.] On the way, on the road; hence, a-going, in motion. (Properly a northern word.)

1554 *Interl. Youth* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 25 Go to it then hardily, and let us be agate. 1587 HOLINSHED *Scott. Chron.* (1806) I. 418 Some of the mills yet were now at low water set on gate, by reason the streams were so hugelie augmented. 1674 RAY *N. Countrey Wds.* s.v., *Agate*, just going, as *I am agate*. 1848 C. BRONTË *Jane Eyre* (1857) 344 I'm

fear'd you have some ill plans agate. 1863 Mrs. Gaskell *Sylvia's L.* I. 63 And t' cursed old pressgang's agate again.

† A·gated, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Agate *sb.* + -ed².] Marked like an agate.

1665 Ray *Flora* 47 Leaves [petals of the tulip] which, warmed by the sun . . change into divers glorious colours, variously mixed, edged, striped, agoted, marbled.

Agates, Sc. variant of Algates *adv.*, everywhere.

† Aga·teward, *adv. Obs. north.* [f. Agate *adv.* + -ward.] On the road.

1647 8 A. Eyre *Diurnal* (Surt. Soc.) I rid with Robert Eyre—and agateward homewards.

† Aga·thered, *pa. pple. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? pa. pple. of *agather* vb., not otherwise found; or more probably for *i-gathered*, OE. *ge-gaderod*: see A *particle*.] Gathered, assembled.

1393 *Compl. Ploughm.* in *Pol. Songs* Rolls. Ser. I. 244 With the Griffon comen foules fele, Rauins, Rokes, Crowes, and Pie, Gray foules, agaðred wele.

Agathism (æ·găþiz'm). *rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀγαθ-ός* good + -ism; cf. *optimism*.] The doctrine that all things tend towards ultimate good, as distinguished from *optimism* which holds that all things are now for the best.

1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 309 Wilful evil, to the degree implied in the distinction proposed between Agathism and Optimism, is inconsistent with our apprehension of his [i.e. God's] nature.

Agathist (æ·găþist). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ist; cf. *optimist*.] One who holds the doctrine of agathism.

1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 294 The existence of evil compels Dr. Miller to substitute the moderate title of 'Agathist' for that of 'Optimist.' 1841 Hor. Smith *Moneyed Man* III. x. 284 Advancing years have already made me an Agathist, a believer that every thing is for ultimate good.

Agathodemon (æ·găþo,dī·mən). [a. Gr. *ἀγαθο-δαίμων*, f. *ἀγαθό-ς* good + *δαίμων* a spirit.] A good divinity or genius.

1836 Landor *Pericl. & Asp.* Wks. 1846 II. 376 Breaking off now and then a nose from a conqueror, and a wing from an agathodemon. 1879 M. Conway *Demonol.* I. III. ix. 392 The Japanese are careful to distinguish this serpent from a dragon, with them an agathodemon.

Agathodemonic (æ·gă|þo,dĭmo·nik). *a.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Of or belonging to an agathodemon.

1879 M. Conway *Demonol.* I. III. vii. 364 The harmless serpents of Germany were universally invested with agathodemonic functions.

A·gathoka·kolo·gical, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ἀγαθό-ς* good + *κακό-ς* bad + -logical.] Composed of good and evil.

a 1843 Southey *Doctor* I. liii. (1862) 120 For indeed upon the agathokakological globe there are opposite qualities always to be found.

A·gathopoie·tic, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. *ἀγαθο-ποι-ός* doing good, beneficent; cf. Gr. *εὐποιητικός*.] A proposed technical epithet for, Intended to do good, of beneficent tendency.

1838 Bowring *Bentham's Mor. & Legisl.* xviii. § 54. 133 All these trusts might be comprised under some such general name as that of agatho-poietic [*printed* -poieutic] trusts.

Agatiferous (æ·gătĭ·fərəs), *a.* [f. Agate *sb.* + -(i)ferous producing.] Producing, or rich in, agates.

1847 in Craig.

Agatiform (ăgæ·tĭfɔm, æ·gătĭfɔm), *a.* [f. Agate *sb.* + -(i)form.] Having the form or appearance of an agate.

1882 *Acad.* 10 June 420/1 When the acid solution within an agatiform deposit bursts through the bands of silica.

Agatine (æ·gătəin, -in), *a.* [f. Agate *sb.* + -ine.] 'Having the appearance of agate; of the nature of agate.' Craig 1847.

Agatize (æ·gătəiz), *v.* [f. Agate *sb.* + -ize.] To convert into agate; to give the appearance of agate to. (Chiefly, if not exclusively, in pa. pple.)

1638 *Relig. Wotton.* (1672) 476 Some good Flints to be Agatized by your miraculous invention. 1850 Dana *Geol.* ix. 483 Many [masses] are simply silicified or agatized.

Agatized (æ·gătəizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.] Converted into or made to resemble agate.

1847 Craig, *Agatized*, having coloured lines and figures of agate, as *agatized* wood. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* iv. 121 They are filled with agatized silica.

Agaty (æ·găti), *a.* [f. Agate *sb.* + -y 1.] Of the nature of, or characterized by the presence of, agate.

1695 Woodward (J.) An agaty flint was above two inches in diameter.

‖ **Agave** (ăgē·vi). *Bot.* [L. *Agāve* prop. name in mythology, ad. Gr. *Ἀγαυή*, properly adj. fem. of *ἀγαυός* illustrious, highborn, adopted as a generic name by mod. botanists.] A genus of plants (N.O. *Amaryllidaceæ*), of which the chief species is the American Aloe, whose stately flower-stem (sometimes forty feet high) is produced only when the plant arrives at maturity, at the age of from ten to seventy years.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 257 The wild Agave of Mexico yields a copious juice when tapped, which is fermented into a wine. 1842 Tennyson *Daisy* xxi, The moonlight touching o'er a terrace One tall Agavè above the lake.

Agaze (ăgē·z), *adv.* prop. *phr.*; also **a gase,** and expanded, **at gaze.** [A *prep.*¹ of state + Gaze *v.*] In a gazing attitude; on the gaze, gazing.

c 1430 *How the Good Wijf, etc.* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 39 Go þou not into þe toun as it were a gase. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scotl.* I. III. 184 They stood confounded and at gaze. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* IV. l. 9 Fathers and sons agaze at each other's haggardness.

† Aga·zed, aga·sed, *ppl. a. Obs.* [Origin obscure. There was no vb. *agaze* (*agæstan* taking the place of **agæsan* in OE. = Goth. *usgaisjan*), and the sense is against its being pa. pple. of simple Gaze, with A- for *ȝe-*. Prob. a variant of *agast* (Aghast), preserving long quantity of OE. *gæstan* (with *agast, agās'd, agāsed*; cf. *lit, līghted*; *dreamt, drēamed*; *past, passed, pāced*), and influenced in use by to *gaze*, stand *at gaze*.] Affrighted, astounded, amazed.

c 1400 *Chester Plays* II. 85 þe were so sore agased. 1557 Earl Surrey in Tottell's *Misc.* (Arb.) 4 My spretes doe all resorte To stande agazed. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 126 The whole army stood agaz'd on him. 1600 in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) II. 438 Of vnderstanding rob'd, I stand agaz'd.

Agé, aȝe, ayé, obs. forms of Again.

Age (ēidʒ), *sb.*; also 4–6 **aege,** 5 **eage,** 5–6 **aage,** 6 **aige.** [a. OFr. *aäge, eäge,* (11th c.) *edage* (Pr. *atge*) :—late L. **ætāticum* (analogous to *umbrāticum, viāticum, volāticum*, etc.), f. *ætāt-em* age, contr. from *ævi-tātem*, n. of quality f. *ævum* an age. The OFr. word was of 3 syllables, but in the earliest recorded instances in Eng. it was already reduced to 2; Caxton's *eage, aage* being later attempts to restore the Fr. spelling. The mod. Fr. *âge* and Eng. *age* retain only the (lengthened) termination of the OFr. *ed-age, e-age*. See -age.]

I. A period of existence.

1. The time that any animal or vegetable has lived; the length of time that anything has existed in its present form or state; length of existence.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* A 412, I wat3 ful 3ong & tender of age. *c* 1384 Chaucer *Hous of Fame* 1086 In al myn age Ne saugh y suche an hous as this. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 92 The said Alexander began to regne in the xviij yer of his eage. 1559 *Myrroure for Mag., Dk. York* xi. 3 Prudent for their age. 1611 Bible *Mark* v. 42 Shee was of the age of twelue yeeres. 1665–9 Boyle *Occas. Reff.* II. xi. (1675) 133 Those, who are of the same age with me. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The age of a hart, etc., is chiefly judged of by the furniture of his head. 1831 *Census Quest.* in *Penny Cycl.* VI. 414/1 How many persons (including children of whatever age) are there actually found within the limits of your parish?

b. *Moon's age*: number of days since the occurrence of the new moon. So *day's age, year's age*, etc.

1636 Massinger *Bashf. Lov.* IV. i, Of what age is the day? 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Moon*, To find the Moon's age:—To the day of the month add the epact of the year, and the months from March inclusive. The sum, if under 30—if over, the excess—is the moon's age.

2. The whole duration of the life or existence of any being or thing; the ordinary duration of life.

1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxxxix. 10 The dayes of oure age iij score yeares and ten. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xlvii. 28 The whole age of Iacob was an hundred fourtie and seuen yeeres. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* v. i. 1811 Shortens her Father's Age, and cuts him off. 1853 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 233 The age of man has greatly diminished from his first creation. *Ibid.* 234 Of the ages of the lower animals little is known.

3. Such duration of life as ordinarily brings body and mind to full development; years of maturity or discretion, or what by law or custom are fixed as such. *Full age*, in Eng. Law, 21 years; hence the expressions *of* (*at, to* obs.) *age, under* (*within* obs.) *age, nonage. Age of discretion*, 14 years.

1382 Wyclif *John* ix. 21 Axe ye him, he hath age, speke he of himsilf. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryamoure* 690 Of justyng canste thou ryght noght, For thou art not of age. 1509 Fisher *Wks.* 38 Till they come to aege in the ungracyous custome of synne. 1528 Perkins *Profit. Bk.* v. § 327 (1642) 144 If I dye, my heire within age. 1721 Cibber *Rival Fools* I. i. (1754) II. 1 Sir, I'm no Boy, I have been at Age this Half-year. 1788 Johnson *Lett.* I. cxxviii. 278 To hinder my dear Harry from mischief when he comes to age. 1809 Tomlins *Law Dict.* II. E 1/1 Nor can any lord of parliament sit there, until he be of the full age of twenty-one years. *Ibid., Nonage*, in general understanding, is all the time of a person's being under the age of 21. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Demerara* I. 4 The freedom which is so precious to young people when they reach what appears to them the age of discretion. *Mod.* When did he come of age?

4. Hence, Any particular length of life which naturally or conventionally qualifies for anything. (Usually with *over* (*past* arch.), *under*.)

c 1315 Shoreham 63 Of ham that scholde y-wedded be Her the age thou myȝt lerne. 1382 Wyclif *Heb.* xi. 11 Sare bareyn took vertu into conseyuing of seed, ȝhe, bi sydis, or without [1388 aȝen] the tyme of age. 1526 Tindale *ibid.*, When she was past age. [So in *Genev.*, 1611, and *Revised.*] *Mod.* This is the candidate's last chance; in another year he will be over age. There is no limitation of age for this prize.

5. A naturally distinct portion of the existence of a man or other being; a period or stage of life.

1489 Caxton *Faytes of Armes* I. ix. 22 In tyme to come of theyre flowryng aage. 1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C ij b, The fearefulle dedes and enterpryses doone by Caius Jul. Cesar in his yonge age. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 143 One man in his time playes many parts, His Acts being seuen ages. 1602 — *Ham.* III. iv. 68 At your age The hey-day in the blood is tame. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 108 They are giuen To men of middle age. 1736 Bailey (Fol.) s.v. The Life of Man is divided into four different Ages, *Infancy, Youth, Manhood, Old Age.* 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The Age of puberty commences at 14, and ends at about 25. *c* 1815 Wordsworth *To Yng. Lady*, An old age serene and bright, And lovely as a Lapland night.

6. *esp.* The latter part of life, when the physical effects of protracted existence become apparent; old age.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 114 A gode clerk wele in age. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3481 Vam sumdel stryken in age. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xxvii. (1495) 788 Houndes in aege haue the Podagre. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xi. xxxvi, Who in youth lyst nothyng to lerne, He wyl repent hym often in hys age. 1599 Shaks. *Pass. Pilgr.* xii, Crabbed age and youth cannot live together. 1602 — *Ham.* v. i. 79 Age with his stealing steps, Hath caught [*v.r.* claw'd] me in his clutch. *a* 1631 Donne *Sat.* iii, Age, death's twilight. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 217 Many grow old before they arrive at age. 1718 Pope *Iliad* I. 96 Thus spoke the prudence and the fears of age. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 100 A youth of labour with an age of ease. 1842 Tennyson *Grandm.* xxv, Age is a time of peace, So it be free from pain. 1858 Sears *Athan.* xiv. 122 The moroseness and peevishness of age.

7. Hence, The physical effects or qualities themselves; oldness, senility. Of things: Maturity.

c 1460 *Cov. Myst.* 139 Hese leggys here do folde for age. 1509 Fisher *Wks.* 294 For aege and febleness. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* III. v. 37 When the age is in, the wit is out. 1611 Bible *Eccles.* xxx. 24 Carefulnesse bringeth age before the time. 1859 J. Lang *Wander. India* 383 Bring several bottles of our Madeira, for theirs I do not like . . It has not age. 1877 L. Morris *Hades* I. 50 The failing ear and eye, the slower limbs, Whose briefer name is Age.

II. A period of time.

8. The period of time contemporary with the lifetime of any one; the generation of men to which any one belongs. (Used in fixing a date, but not as a measure.)

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 61 Malcolm mad homage tille Edward our kyng, þat he and alle his age of Ingland sald hold þat þing. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Mark* xiii. 30 This age shal not passe, tyl all these thynges be done. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 5 S. Hierome . . the best linguist without controuersie, of his age. *c* 1735 Pope *Donne Sat.* iv. 2 Adieu to all the follies of the age. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 183 What, in our age, would be called gross perfidy and corruption. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xi. 72 A dabbler in arts and sciences beyond his age.

9. A lifetime taken as a measure of time; a generation.

1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cxliv. 13, & thy dominion endureth thorow out all ages. 1651 Hobbes *Leviathan* III. xxxiii. 203 The Writers of the New Testament lived all in lesse then an age after Christ's Ascension. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 19. 128 A Duke is . . not to be seen in a Countrey-Church above once in an Age. 1853 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 233 Nestor is said to have lived three ages when he was ninety years old.

10. A long but indefinite space of time, marked by the succession of men.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* Prol. 6 Off aunters ben olde of aunsetris nobill, And slydyn vppon shlepe by slomeryng of Age. 1590 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. i. 6 Unhappy Persia, that in former age Hast been the seat of mighty Conquerors. 1611 Bible *Eph.* iii. 5 Which in other ages was not made knowen vnto the sonnes of men. 1654 Chapman *Alphonsus* Pl. 1873 III. 212 H'as tane his leaue of me for age and age. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plagne* I. i. 39 But one dread year Hath done the work of ages. 1860 Tennyson *Locksley* 137 Yet I doubt not thro' the ages one increasing purpose runs.

b. often *loosely* in exaggeration.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N. D.* v. i. 33 To weare away this long age of three houres. 1627 Feltham *Resolves* I. xlvii. (1677) 75 In the dead age of night. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Lett.* Wks. 1730 I. 178 This very minute seems an age. 1813 Miss Austen *Pride & Prej.* xvii. 76 The two ladies were delighted to see their dear friend again, called it an age since they had met.

c. occas. used for, A century. (Cf. Fr. *siècle*.)

1594 Blundeville *Exerc.* III. I. xxxvi. (ed. 7) 352 The space of an hundred yeeres, called in Latine *seculum*, and in English an age. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 11 The end of the tenth, and beginning of the eleventh Age, after the incarnation. 1749 Wesley *Wks.* 1872 X. 43 For they [Jerome and Hilarion] did not live within the first three ages. 1848 Lowell *Fable* Poet. Wks. 1879, 149/2 Be true to yourselves and this new nineteenth age.

11. *Hist.* Any great period or portion of human history distinguished by certain characters real or mythical, as the Golden Age, the Patriarchal Age, the Bronze Age, the Age of the Reformation, the Middle Ages, the Prehistoric Age.

1297 R. Glouc. 9 Of þe world . . þe firste age & tyme was from oure firste fader Adam to Noe. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* II. 1948 Of Weris, said he the gret outtrage Began in to the secunde aige. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 168, I vvould vvith such perfection gouerne Sir, T'Excel the Golden Age. 1697 Dryden *Virgil, Past.* iv. 5 The last great Age, foretold by sacred Rhymes. 1736 Bailey (Fol.), The Generality of Chronologers agree in making seven Ages [*of the World*] or Periods. 1818 Hallam (*title*) A View of the state of Europe during the Middle Ages. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* 193 The Stone Age falls into two divisions, the Unground Stone Age, and the Ground Stone Age.

12. *Geol.* A great period or stage of the history of the Earth, distinguished by its leading physical features; an æon.

1855 Kingsley *Glaucus* (1878) 25 The Ice Age or Glacial Epoch. 1857 H. Miller *Test. Rocks* I. 53 In the Oolitic ages insects become greatly more numerous.

III. *Comb.*, in which *age* stands in objective relation to a pr. pple., as *age-adorning, -dispelling*; or in instrumental relation to a pa. pple., as *age-cracked, -despoiled, -enfeebled, -honoured, -peeled, -stricken, -worn*, etc.; or in limiting relation to a pple. or adj., as *age-coeval, -lasting*, Age-long, q.v.

Also **ageman** *obs.*, an old man; AGELESS, AGE-MATE, AGE-PRIER, q.v.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 378 A beldame's age-cracked voice. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxvii. (1848) 325 Age-peeled pinnacles. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. Introd., Some age-struck wanderer gleans few ears of scatter'd grain. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* II. xix. 267 So age-worn and woful are they. 1846 — *Mosses* I. vii. 163 Lifelong and age-coeval associations. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxxii. (1848) 352 Between eternity and time a lapse.. age-lasting. 1570-1 in *Eccl. Proc. Durham* (Surt. Soc.) 225 Wm. Walker is an aidgeman and broken in labour.

Age (ēɪdʒ), *v.* [f. the prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To grow old; to become aged.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. lxxiii. (1495) 516 Other men there ben in Inde that lyue ful longe and aegen neuer. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Agyn, or growyn agyd, *Seneo, senesco.* 1530 PALSGR. 418/2 Thought maketh men age a pace. 1673 GREW *Anat. Plants* II. i. ii. § 2 (1682) 161 The other [skin] Postnate, succeeding in the room of the former, as the Root ageth. 1833 PRAED *Poems* (1865) I. 405 Queen Mab is ageing very fast. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 393 He [Henry II] stooped slightly and grew fat and gouty as he aged.

2. *trans.* To make old, to cause to grow old.

1636 EARL MANCHESTER *Contempl. Mort.* 182 A man might age himselfe in it, and sooner grow old than weary. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 3) 12/2 Grief hallows hearts even while it ages heads. 1856 KANE *Arct. Explor.* I. xv. 173 An Arctic night and an Arctic day age a man more rapidly and harshly than a year anywhere else.

-age, *suffix* of abstr. nouns, originally in words adopted from Fr., afterwards a living Eng. formative. [OFr. *-age* :—late L. *-āticum*, a favourite termination of abstr. sbs. of appurtenance, and collectives; *orig.* neuter of adjectives in *-āticus*. Cf. cl. L. *silv-āticus* of the wood (*silva*), It. *selv-aggio*, Pr. *salv-atge*, Fr. *sauv-age*, Eng. *sav-age*, with *viāticus* of or pertaining to a journey (*via*), *viāticum* that which pertains to a journey, provision for the way, *later* the making of a journey, Pr. *viatge*, It. *viaggio*, Fr. *viage*, *voyage*; *umbrāticus* of or pertaining to the shade, shady (*umbra*), late L. *umbrāticum* that which is shady, shadiness, a mass of shade, Fr. *ombrage*, Eng. *umbrage*. Afterwards a common formative in Fr. itself, as in *entour-age*; thence readopted in med. L. as *-āgium*: cf. *homāgium*, *cariāgium*, formed on Fr. *hommage*, *cariage*, which if formed in L. would have been **homināticum*, **carricāticum*.] Meaning. 1. From names of things, indicating that which belongs to or is functionally related to, as (from Fr.) *language*, *potage*, *tonnage*, *umbrage*, *voyage*; passing into the whole functional apparatus collectively, in *baggage*, *foliage*, *plumage*, *village*; whence of Eng. formation *cellarage*, *cordage*, *fruitage*, *girderage*, *leafage*, *luggage*, *poundage*, *socage*, *vaultage*, etc. 2. From names of persons, indicating function, sphere of action, condition, rank, as (from Fr.) *baronage*, *homage*, *personage*, *vassalage*, *vicinage*, *villeinage*, and of Eng. formation *bondage*, *orphanage*, *parsonage*, *porterage*, *umpirage*. 3. From verbs expressing action, as (from Fr.) *advantage*, *damage*, *equipage*, *marriage*, *message*, *passage*, *pilgrimage*, *portage*, *usage*; whence of Eng. formation *breakage*, *brewage*, *cleavage*, *postage*, *prunage*, *steerage*, *wreckage*, etc.

Aged (Senses 1, 2, ēɪdʒĕd; sense 3, ēɪdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. AGE *v.* + -ED, prob. orig. modelled on Fr. *âgé*.]

1. Having lived or existed long; of advanced age; old.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Agyd, *Antiquatus, senectus.* *c* 1460 *Cov. Myst.* 97, I am so agyd and so olde. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxviii. 100 Yee I am wyser then the aged. 1607 SHAKS. *Coriol.* II. iii. 176 Aged Custome, But by your Voyces, will not so permit me. 1634-46 J. ROW (father) *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 290 Mr. John Malcolme being the agedest. 1718 POPE *Iliad* xxiii. 928 To Ajax I must yield the prize; He to Ulysses, still more aged and wise. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 121 He was an aged man and weary of his office.

b. *fig.*

1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* III. i. 77 Ag'd in vertue. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life in Greece* ii. 28 The experience of Homeric men was aged enough to know that probity secured no man from the troubles of life.

2. Belonging to or characteristic of old age.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 7 The aged wrinkles in my cheekes. 1610 — *Temp.* IV. i. 261 Shorten vp their sinewes With aged Cramps.

3. Of or at the age of.

1637 *Brass in Kendal Ch.* (NICHOLSON *Kend.* 68) Here vnder lyeth the body of Alice .. who dyed the 25th day of March 1637, being aged 26 yeares 5 months & od dayes. 1801 *Times* 16 Apr. 4/1 The demise of a lady aged 54 years. 1882a *Daily News* 8 Nov. 6/5 Racing. City Cup.. Hardrada, a. [*i.e.* aged more than 6] yrs., 9 st. 9 lb. *Ibid.*, Coursing. All-Aged Stakes, of 6 guineas each.

Comb. †**agedlike**, *a. obs.* Having the appearance or marks of age, senile.

1530 PALSGR. 305/1 Aagedlyke, *senil.*

Agedly (ēɪdʒĕdlɪ), *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. AGED *a.* + -LY².] 'After the manner of an aged person.' J.

a 1542 BOORDE *Regyment* Q ij b, For that wyll cause a man to looke agedly. 1552 HULOET, Agedlye, *Vetusté.* 1678 GOULDMAN, Agedly, *seniliter, vetuste.*

Agedness (ēɪdʒĕdnĕs). [f. AGED *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being aged, oldness.

1530 PALSGR. 193/2 Agydnesse, *anciennete.* 1635 J. HAYWARD *Banish'd Virg.* 214 My wrinkles and withered agednesse. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* I. (1851) 26 For Custome without Truth is but agednesse of Error. 1873 *Spectator* 8 Feb. 168/2 The agedness of the world, its sad want of originality.

2. The quality of having reached a stated age.

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Poems* (N.) He still was strong and fresh, his brain was gray. Such agedness might our young ladies move To somewhat more than a Platonick love. 1881 MRS. ELLIS *Sylvestra* II. 261 That middle-agedness some men show so early.

Agee (ădʒī'), *adv. Sc.* and *dial.* [A *prep.*[1] of state + GEE, to move to one side, from *gee!* or *jee!* a call to a horse to move to one side. Cf. *a-stray.*] Aside, on or to one side; awry; off from the straight line.

? 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 208, I wore my hat agee. 1837 MISS SEDGWICK *Live & let Live* (1876) 190 A looking-glass that don't make you look as if your face was all agee.

Ageing, aging (ēɪ'dʒĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AGE *v.* + -ING[1].] a. Becoming old. b. Giving the appearance of age to.

1879 G. GLADSTONE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 198 The hot flue leads into the ageing-room, where the cloth remains suspended. 1881 M. PATTISON in *Academy* 12 Feb. 109/3 The unfortunate effect upon us of ageing. 1882 *Daily News* 3 Jan. 2/3 A New Way to Make Old Bronzes. This 'ageing' process.. is, to say the least, rather 'Gothic' than Egyptian.

Ageing, aging (ēɪ'dʒĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. AGE *v.* + -ING[2].] a. Becoming aged, showing signs of advancing age. b. Giving the appearance of old age.

1862 *Com. Place Philosopher* 153 Esteemed by all, though gouty, ageing, and careworn. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 204 Working envenomed slippers for her penurious and aging spouse. 1870 MORRIS *Earth. Parad.* I. i. 20 Many an ageing line.. Ploughed his thin cheeks.

Agelast (ăɡ'ɪlæst). [f. Gr. ἀγέλαστ-ος not laughing; f. ἀ not + γελαστ-ός laughable, γελαστ-ής a laugher; f. γελά-ειν to laugh.] One who never laughs.

1877 G. MEREDITH in *Times* 5 Feb. 4/5 Men whom Rabelais would have called agelasts or non-laughers.

†**Agela'stic**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. Gr. ἀγέλαστ-ος (see prec.) + -IC.] 'One that never laughs.' Cockeram 1626. 'Never laughing; one who never laughs; morose, severe.' Bailey 1731.

Ageless (ēɪ'dʒlĕs), *a.* [f. AGE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without old age or limits of duration; never waxing old or coming to an end.

1651 T. STANLEY *Poems* 24 Ageless ever singing. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 89 Fountains of ageless youth and maidenhood. 1858 NEALE *Bernard de Morlaix* 17 Peace endless, strifeless, ageless.

Age-long (ēɪ'dʒlɒŋ), *a.* [f. AGE *sb.* + LONG.] Long with the length of an age, long as an age; lasting for an age.

1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* xxiii. v. Wks. VIII. 189 Where the heavenly Hours Weave the vast circle of his age-long day. 1862 LYTTON *Strange Story* (1866) II. lxxxvii. 355 The age-long trees in the forest. 1878 L. MORRIS *Hades* 24 Self-inflicted death and age-long woe.

Agelte, early form of AGUILT *v. Obs.*, to sin.

†**A'gely**, *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. AGE *sb.* + -LY².] after *daily*, *yearly*.] Coming once in each age.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 298 Theese [first-fruits] I confesse, were not yeerely; no nor yet agely: but singularly payed, once for all.

†**A'gemate.** *Obs.* [f. AGE *sb.* + MATE. Cf. *playmate.*] A fellow or equal in age; a coeval. (This word is worth reviving.)

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 61 Whilst I beheld Priamus thus gasping, my syre his adgemate.

Agen, a spelling representing the southern pronunciation of AGAIN, much used by the poets from 17th to beginning of 19th c.

Agen, aghen, ahen, obs. forms of OWN *a.*

†**Agence**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. Fr. *agence-r* to adapt, adjust, OFr. *agencier*, f. *a* to + *gent* pretty, gentle; perh. f. L. *genitus* (well-) born. Cf. It. *agenzare*, Pr. and Cat. *agenzar.*] To fit, adapt, or adjust.

a 1631 DONNE *Aristeas* 49 There was an order of Stones in fashion of little Ovales that were Agenced and holding together and enfiled with little joncks of gold.

Agency (ēɪ'dʒĕnsɪ). [ad. med. L. *agentia* = *facultas agendi*, n. of state f. *agent-em* pr. pple. of *ag-ĕre* to do, act.]

1. The faculty of an agent or of acting; active working or operation; action, activity.

1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 208 Privacy.. if your Hours in it are not well employed, may become as dangerous as a place of agency. 1762 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* I. v. (R.) The moral agency of the Supreme Being.. differs in that respect from the moral agency of created intelligent beings. 1830 COLERIDGE *Ch. & St.* 140 The State shall leave the largest portion of personal free agency to each of its citizens, that is compatible with the free agency of all.

2. Working as a means to an end; instrumentality, intermediation.

1674 *Ch. & Crt. of Rome* 17 The Agency of the Romish Factors with the King of Spain, for the procuring a second Invasion of their Native Country. *a* 1691 FLAVEL quoted in H. Miller *Sch. & Schoolm.* ix. (1866) 87 That the moral infection came by way of physical agency. 1785 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 416 To set our treaty with the piratical States into motion, through his agency. 1815 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* 439 The geologists who exclude the agency of fire from the formation of rocks. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 175 A complete explanation and reconciliation were brought about by the agency of Gilbert Burnet. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* Introd. 3 Requiring the agency of certain insects to bring pollen from one flower to the other.

3. Action or instrumentality embodied or personified as concrete existence.

1784 BECKFORD *Vathek* (1868) 20 An invisible agency arrested his progress. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *To Allan Cunningham* Wks. III. 310 And still Antonides and Hooft Are living agencies. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 35 The agency by which the sea was dried up was 'a strong east wind.'

4. *Comm.* The office or function of an agent or factor.

a 1745 SWIFT (J.) Content to live cheap in a worse country, rather than be at the charge of exchange and agencies. 1800 WELLESLEY *Desp.* 715 Foreigners deal directly with the natives, or with foreign houses of agency. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 429 In the contract of agency.. the principal is called dominus or mandator.

5. An establishment for the purpose of doing business for another, usually at a distance.

1861 *Act* 19 *of Legisl. Counc. India* vi, In any Circle of Issue there may be also established an Agency or Agencies of Issue in connection with a Bank or otherwise. 1882 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 6/3 General Foreign News (through Reuter's Agency). *Ibid.* 14 Oct. 8/4 (*Advt.*) Solicitor to a Debt Collecting and General Trades Protection Agency. *Ibid.* 28 Aug. 8/7 (*Advt.*) Ladies requiring English and Foreign Governesses.. are invited to send particulars to the Governesses' Agency.

Age'nd. Pl. **agends** (*obs.* or *arch.*), **agenda** (ădʒe'ndă). [ad. L. *agendum* that which is to be done; gerundive of *agĕre* to do.] The Eng. forms *agend*, *agends* are now apparently obs.; for the former the L. *agendum* occurs, but the only part in ordinary use is the pl. *agenda.*]

1. *gen.* in *pl.* Things to be done; matters of practice, as distinguished from matters of belief.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Divines speak of the *agenda* of a christian, meaning the things to be practised by way of contradistinction from *credenda* or the things to be believed. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* i. § 67 Notwithstanding all that has been done.. there still remain many *agenda.*

†**2.** Matters of ecclesiastical practice or ritual. *Obs.*

1629 ANDREWES *Answ. Cdl. Perron* I (L.) It is the Agend of the Church, he should have held him to. 1642 WILCOCKS *Eng. Prot. Apol.* 34 (T.) For the matter of our worship, our credends, our agends, are all according to the rule. 1775 ASH, *Agenda*, the service of the church.

3. The items of business to be considered at a meeting.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Sept. 3 The most important item in the *agenda* is to discuss the amendment of the Employers' Liability Act.

4. *coll. sing.* A memorandum book. (Cf. Fr. *agenda.*)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Agenda* is also used for a book containing notes, or memorandums of things necessary to be done. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. (ed. 2) 300 *Codicillus* denotes .. a pocket-book, an agenda.

Agenesic (ædʒĕne'zĭk), *a. Phys.* [f. next + -IC.] Characterized by absolute sterility.

1878 BARTLEY IV. *Topinard's Anthropol.* II. vii. 369 M. Broca has defined the various degrees of sexual affinity, which he calls: Abortive, Agenesic, Dysgenesic (without offspring); Paragenesic, Eugenesic (with offspring).

Agenesis (ădʒe'nĕsĭs). *Phys.* [f. Gr. ἀ priv. + γένεσις birth.] Imperfect development of the body or any part of it. Also (on Gr. analogy) **agenesia.** (Often confused with AGENNESIS.)

1853 MAYNE, *Agenesia.* 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Agenesis* and *Agenesia.*

Agennesis (ædʒĕnĕ'sĭs). *Phys.* [f. Gr. ἀ priv. + γέννησις engendering.] Male sterility, impotence. Also (on Gr. analogy) **agennesia.**

1847 CRAIG, *Agennesia.* 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Agennesis* and *Agennesia.*

Agent (ēɪ'dʒĕnt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *agens*, *agentem*, acting, pr. pple. of *ag-ĕre* to act, do.]

A. *adj.* Acting, exerting power, as opposed to *patient. arch.*

1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 13 What a hot fellow Sol (whom all Agent Causes follow). 1678 CUDWORTH *Intellect. Syst.* 55 Aristotle.. making it [mind] to be twofold, Agent, and Patient, concludes the former of them only to be Immortal. 1821 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 83 Agent or patient, singly or one of a crowd.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*]

1. One who (or that which) acts or exerts power, as distinguished from the *patient*, and also from the *instrument.*

a 1600 HOOKER (J.) Deliberation is.. needless in regard of the agent, which seeth already what to resolve upon. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 5 For he maketh foure originals, whereof three are agents, and the last passive and materiall. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Errour* 295 Nor are we to be meer instruments moved by the will of those in authority.. but are morall Agents. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxviii. 118 Our first parents became accountable, because they were free agents. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Agent and Patient*, when the same person is the doer of a thing, and the party to whom done: as where a woman endows herself of the best part of her husband's possessions. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* xii. 401 In conformity with this view, the distinction between agent and patient, between something which acts and some other thing which is acted upon, is formally abolished.

2. He who operates in a particular direction, who produces an effect. Of things: The efficient cause.

1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1839) 131 The power of the agent is the same thing with the efficient cause. 1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* 155 When the Samians invaded Zancle, a great Agent in that affair was Hippocrates. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* 31, I was still to be the wilful Agent of all my own miseries. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* (1738) v. 83 Nor can I think, that any body has such an idea of chance, as to make it an agent or really existing and acting cause of anything. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. vii. § 3 Successful production . . depends more on the qualities of the human agents, than on the circumstances in which they work.

3. Hence in *mod. Science*: Any natural force acting upon matter, any substance the presence of which produces phenomena, whether *physical* as electricity, *chemical* as actinism, oxygen, *medicinal* as chloroform, etc.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. on Waters* I. 81 Water is a most useful agent in chemistry. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xii. 298 The disintegrating and solvent powers of chemical agents. 1875 J. DAWSON *Dawn of Life* vi. 134 The Rhizopods were important agents in the accumulation of beds of limestone. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* ii. xi. 100 The winds are the great agents by which the moisture of the atmosphere is distributed over the globe.

4. Of persons: One who does the *actual work* of anything, as distinguished from the instigator or employer; hence, one who acts for another, a deputy, steward, factor, substitute, representative, or emissary. (In this sense the word has numerous specific applications in Commerce, Politics, Law, etc., flowing directly from the general meaning.)

a 1593 MARLOWE *Massacre at Paris* III. iv, Go, call the English agent hither straight. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 165 Being the Agents, or base second meanes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 541 Diocletian . . was Agent for the Romans in France. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* 78 Made themselves a prey to their sollicitors and Agents. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmxxviii/4 Mr. John Pain, Agent to the Regiment. 1745 MRS. DELANY *Lett.* 362 Agent, that is, rent-gatherer, to the dean. 1818 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange's *Life* II. xi. 22 He . . employed a certain Mr. Crabtree as his agent, steward, etc. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* (1832) 189 Since the devil fell from Heaven, he never lacked agents on earth. 1847 CRAIG s.v., In Scots law, an agent is a solicitor for the Court of Session or other courts. 1882 *Negot. Instr. Act* (*India*) 40 An agent who signs his name to a promissory note, etc. without indicating thereon that he signs as agent, is liable personally on the instrument.

5. Of things: The material cause or instrumentality whereby effects are produced; but implying a rational employer or contriver.

1579 W. FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 621 The gallowes is no agent or doer in those good thinges. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 46 Here is her hand, the agent of her heart. 1593 NASHE *Christs Teares* 21/1 Not a nayle in it [the Crosse] but is a necessary Agent in the Worlds redemption. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* 43 God doth often good works by ill agents. *a* 1842 TENNYSON *Love thou thy Land* x, Nature . . Thro' many agents making strong, Matures the individual form. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 26 Whatever thus furnishes us with the first requisite of production is called a natural agent, that is, something which acts for us and assists us.

6. *Comb.* and *attrib.*, as *agent-noun, word*, etc.

1879 WHITNEY *Sanskr. Gram.* 374 There is hardly a suffix by which action-nouns are formed which does not also make agent-nouns or adjectives. *Ibid.* 385 Adjectives and other agent-words.

†A·gent, *v. Obs.* or *Sc.* [f. the sb.; cf. to *pilot*.] To act as agent in; to carry out as agent.

1637–62 BAILLIE *Lett. & Journ.* I. 9 The Duke was carefully solicited to agent this weighty business. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* mdcxlix/2 All Writers to the Signet . . and other Persons employed in Writing or agenting. 1818 SCOTT *Ht. Midl.* xiii. (1829) 105 I'll employ my ain man o' business, Nichil Novit, to agent Effie's plea.

Agentess (ē·dʒĕntes). *rare.* [f. AGENT *sb.* + -ESS; cf. *poetess*.] A female agent.

1757 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1820) II. 31 (D.) I shall tomorrow deliver to your agentess, Mrs. Moreland, something to send you.

Agential (ēdʒe·nʃăl), *a.* [f. late L. *agentia*, or L. *agenti-* stem of *agens* (see AGENT *a.*) + -AL; cf. *essential, prudential*.] Of or pertaining to an agent or agency.

1872 F. HALL *False Philol.* 65 Of the same class with them ['*tangential*' and '*exponential*'] is '*agential*,' a word of prime utility, as referring, indifferently, to '*agent*' and to '*agency*.' *Ibid.* 60 To obtain an *agential* substantive complementing the verb *photograph*.

Agentship (ē·dʒĕnt,ʃip). [f. AGENT *sb.* + -SHIP.] The office or function of an agent; agency.

a 1616 ? BEAUM. & FL. *Lover's Prog.* v. i. (R.) So goodie agent! And you think there is No punishment due for your agentship? 1862 F. HALL *Refut. Hindu Philos. Syst.* 214 Hence there exists, in spirit, agentship and non-agentship.

†Ageome·trical, *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + GEOMETRICAL.] Non-geometrical.

1668 in *Phil. Trans.* III. 686 That the Operations are not to be accounted a-geometrical, because they are not perform'd by the Sole aid of Ruler and Compass.

†Age-prier. *Law. Obs.* [Anglo-Fr.; f. Fr. *âge* age + *prier* to pray, ask, *subst.* praying, asking; latinized *ætatem precari* or *ætatis precatio*.]

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 14, *Age prier* is when the action is brought against an infant, of lands which he hath by discent, there he shall shew the matter to the Court, and shall pray that the action may stay till his full age of 21 yeares.

Ager, obs. or dial. f. EAGER *sb.*, tide, bore.

‖Agerasia (ædʒĕrē·ʃiă). Also **agerasy.** [Gr. *ἀγηρασία* eternal youth; f. *ἀ* priv. + *γῆρας* old age.] The quality of not growing old; non-appearance of the signs of age; a green old age.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Agerasia.* 1721 BAILEY, *Agerasy.* 1775 ASH, *Ageratia.* 1863 GRINDON *Life* vi. (1873) 82 Agerasia belongs only to the soul: this alone lives in perpetuity of youth.

Ageratum (ădʒĕ·rătŭm, *pop.* ædʒərē·tŭm). *Bot.* and *Herb.* [mod. L. *agēratum*, ad. (by Linnæus) cl. L. *agēraton*, a. Gr. *ἀγήρατον* name of a plant in Dioscorides and Pliny, prop. neuter of *ἀγήρατος* not growing old, f. *ἀ* priv. + *γῆρας, -ατος* old age. Formerly also in the Gr. form.]

†1. *Herb.* Some kind of 'everlasting' flower, known to the ancients. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* 31 Ageraton . . is like Origan or Marigolde. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 271 Ageraton, it is an herb of the Ferula kind . . the flowers resemble buttons or brooches of gold. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Ageraton*, an Herb call'd Everlasting; Mothwort, Cotton-weed, or Maudlin. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Ageratum* bears a near resemblance to the costmary. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ageraton* . . was probably the *Achillea ageratum*.

2. A genus of plants (NO. *Compositæ*, Div. *Eupatoriæ*), of which one species (*A. Mexicanum*), with lavender-blue flowers in dense clustered capitules, is a favourite garden annual.

1866 W. THOMPSON in *Treas. Bot.* 30 The *Cœlestina ageratoides*, a half-hardy perennial with blue ageratum-like flowerheads, much employed in bedding, must not be confounded with the true *Ageratums*.

Agerdows, Skelton's (*c* 1525) spelling of AIGRE-DOUX, -CE.

Agerse, *phr. Obs.*; see AGRASS.

†Age·sse, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + GUESS, OE. *gesse*.] To reckon on, expect.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1181 He sede he wolde agesse To ariue in westernesse.

Agest; read *a gest* 'in spirit': see GHOST.

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 372 Ne beo nout so ouer swuðe agest [*v. r.* igast] þet ze uorȝemen þe bodi.

Agest(en, obs. f. AGAST(EN *v. Obs.*, to terrify.

Agestion, obs. variant of EGESTION.

†Age·t, *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 a-get-an. *Pa. pple.* 1 ageted, 3 ?aget, ageet, 5 agetted. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + GET.] To get hold of, seize.

937 *O. E. Chron.*, Dær læg secg mænig gárum ageted. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 119 Tho that mayde was y-gret And wyth a present wel a-geet Fram vader oure of hevene. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 57 A stronge wynde . . agetted theym in suche a wyse that they were lyfte vp on hyghe fro the grounde.

†A-get, *adv. phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*¹ + GET (*jet*) fashion.] According to fashion; fashionably.

a 1440 *Sir Degrevant* 1181 Greyth myn hors on hore gere And lok that thei be gay; That they be trapped a get In topteler and in mauntolet.

†Age·te(n, aȝe·te(n, *v. Obs. Inf.* 1 a-ȝéotan *Pa. t.* 1 aȝéat. *Pa. pple.* 1–2 agoten. [f. A *prep.*¹ out + *ȝéotan* to pour, cogn. w. OS. *agiotan*, OHG. *argiozan*, mod. G. *ergieszen*, Goth. *usgiutan*.] *trans.* and *intr.* To pour out, shed.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 7 Aȝeætt ofer heafud his. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., Aȝeat uppon hys heafod. *c* 1000 *Andreas* (Grein) 1443 Swá þín swát aȝét. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 127 Ðer hit [his blood] wes agoten *in remissionem peccatorum nostrorum*.

‖Ageustia (ăgiū·stiă). *Med.* [Gr. *ἀγευστία*, f. *ἄγευστος* not tasting; f. *ἀ* not + *γευστός* vbl. adj., f. *γεύειν* to taste.] Loss of the sense of taste.

1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Ageyn, obs. form of AGAIN.

Aggat, obs. form of AGATE.

†Aggela·tion. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [n. of action f. L. *aggelā-re* to stiffen with cold; f. *ag-* = *ad-* to + *gelā-re* to freeze, f. *gel-ū* frost. Cf. *congelation*.] The act of freezing to, or congealing about.

a 1681 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. (ed. 1686) 42 Growing greater or lesser according unto the accretion or pluvius aggelation about the mother and fundamental atomes.

†Agge·nerate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *aggenerāt-* ppl. stem of *aggenerā-re*, *adgenerāre* to beget in addition.] To beget or generate as an addition.

1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 335/1 Other things also, incommodious to those which he made, were aggenerated together with them.

†Aggenera·tion. *Obs.* Also **adg-.** [n. of action f. prec.: see -TION.] The action of generating or producing in addition.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* XII. iv. Wks. XII. 29 There have been . . additions unto this church without substraction; continual adgeneration without corruption. 1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. VI. 60 Taking the form of a part (by generation) through the digestive power of the animate body.

‖Agger (æ·dʒəɹ). [L. *agger*, f. *agger-ĕre* (see AGGEST).] A mound; esp. the earthen mound or rampart of a camp, formed by the earth excavated from the ditch; a technical term of Roman Antiquities, extended to similar ancient works.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXIX. (1495) 938 Agger is an hepe of stones other a token in the hyghe waye. 1724 DE FOE, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) III. 114 Before the Gate is an Agger, said to be the Burying-place of Hengist. 1877 LL. JEWITT *Half-hrs. Eng. Antiq.* 16 A circle of somewhat irregular form . . surrounded by an agger and ditch.

A·ggerate (æ·dʒĕrēt), *v. ? Obs.* [f. L. *aggerāt-* ppl. stem of *aggerā-re* to heap up; f. *agger* a heap: see prec.] To heap up. *lit.* and *fig.*

1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 359/2 Aggerating and exaggerating the fault to the uttermost. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 55 To aggerate, or heap together . . To aggerate a Tree; *i.e.* to duog a Tree, or heap earth about it . . To aggerate, *i.e.* to quicken pace or going. 1775 ASH, *Aggerate* (not much used).

Aggeration (ædʒĕrē·ʃən). [ad. L. *aggerātiōn-em* n. of action f. *aggerā-re*: see prec.] A heaping up; the raising of a heap. In *Archæology* the supposed raising of a mound, as an inclined plane for the elevation and erection of standing or elevated stones, such as those of Stonehenge, etc.

1692 RAY *Diss. of World* v. § 1 (L.) By these various aggerations of sand and silt the sea is closely cut short and driven back. 1832 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 289, I think the stones are more likely to have been raised by mechanical means than by the rude process of aggeration.

†Aggerose (ædʒĕrō·s), *a. Obs.*⁻° [f. assumed L. **aggerōsus*: see AGGER and -OSE.] Full of heaps; formed in heaps.

1731 in BAILEY; whence in JOHNSON, ASH, etc.

†Agge·st, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *aggest-* ppl. stem of *agger-ĕre* to carry to, heap up; f. *ag-* = *ad-* to + *ger-ĕre* to carry.] To heap up.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 47 Mountains being only the product of Noah's flood, where the violence of the waters aggested the earth. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 700 Aggesting and cohibiting the excrements.

†Agge·stion. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *aggestiōn-em* n. of action, f. *agger-ĕre*: see AGGEST.] A heaping up; accumulation.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxix. 1. 397 Graves, which are made by aggestion or casting up of earth. 1684 T. BURNET in Blount's *Nat. Hist.* (1693) 443 Factitious Islands . . made . . by accidental Causes, as the Aggestion of Sands and Sandbeds.

Agglate, obs. form of AGLET.

Agglomerate (ăglo·mĕrēt), *v.* [f. L. *agglomerāt-* ppl. stem of *agglomerā-re*, f. *ag-* = *ad-* to + *glomerā-re* to wind or gather into a ball; f. *glomus -er-is* a clew, clue, or ball. Cf. mod. Fr. *agglomérer*, which may be immed. source of the Eng.]

†1. *trans.* To wind or roll into a ball. *Obs.*

1692 COLES, *Agglomerate*, to rowl together. 1721 BAILEY, *Agglomerate*, to roll or wind up into a bottom. [Whence in JOHNSON.]

2. *trans.* To gather together in a rounded mass, to combine mechanically without any adaptation of parts; to cluster or heap together.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 229 The Bloud is eventilated, and the hot particles agglomerated. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* 108 ⁋ 5 If we would know the amount of moments, we must agglomerate them into days and weeks. 1873 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* ii. 44 To agglomerate a number of words without inflection or synthesis. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th c.* II. ix. 636 Working men . . were agglomerated by thousands in great towns. 1879 G. GLADSTONE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 18/1 It cannot be put into the furnace without being first agglomerated into lumps.

3. *intr.* To collect in a mass. *lit.* and *fig.*

1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 766 The hard agglomerating salts, The spoil of ages, would impervious choke Their secret channels. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* I. 257 The heart and the imagination can agglomerate around them. 1869 in *Eng. Mech.* 7 May 147/3 The heated stratum of air agglomerates to an 'igneous globe.'

Agglomerate (ăglo·mĕrēt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *agglomerāt-us*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* Gathered into a ball or cluster, or in *Bot.* into a rounded head of flowers; collected into a mass.

1828 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* IV. xlii. 155 They are divided into agglomerate ovaries and branching ovaries. 1858 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 395 *Agglomerate*, heaped or crowded into a dense cluster, but not cohering. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* III. iv. 73 The sudden dispersion of its [a Scotch congregation's] agglomerate particles.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*]

1. A collection or mass of things rudely or loosely thrown or huddled together.

1831 *Edin. Rev.* LIV. 378 A general agglomerate of all facts. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. III. xiii. 216 This Duchy of Cleve, all this fine agglomerate of Duchies.

2. *Geol.* A mass consisting of volcanic or eruptive fragments, which have united under the action of heat; as opposed to a *conglomerate*, composed of waterworn fragments, united by some substance in aqueous solution.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. II. xxvii. 72 This great overlying deposit . . is a white tufaceous agglomerate. 1881 GEIKIE in *Nature* No. 626. 606 The lavas and their associated agglomerates.

Agglomerated (ăglo·mĕrētĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. AGGLOMERATE *v.* + -ED.] Collected into a heap or mass.

1. Gathered into a ball or spherical mass.

1742 YOUNG *Night Th.* IX. 1911 And creations, In one agglomerated cluster, hung. 1858 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 259/2 One of my Daisies (*A. Bellis*) brought forth a round mass of fifteen young, agglomerated together into a ball.

2. Collected in a mass or heap; piled together; rudely or loosely united, without any mutual adaptation of parts.

1774 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (ed. 4) 6 Agglomerated asperities which may obumbrate your intellectual luminaries.

1784 COWPER *Task* III. 472 He builds Th' agglomerated pile. 1878 RAMSAY *Phys. Geogr.* xiii. 207 It is formed chiefly of the agglomerated shells of *Paludina*.

Agglomeratic (ăglǫ:mĕræ·tik), *a. Geol.* [f. AGGLOMERATE *sb.* 2 + -IC. Cf. *liassic, basaltic*, etc.] Of the nature of a (geological) agglomerate.

1879 RUTLEY *Study of Rocks* xii. 233 The eutaxites of the Canary Islands, and the piperno of Pianura, near Naples, are agglomeratic and banded lavas.

Agglomerating (ăglǫ:mĕreltiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. AGGLOMERATE *v.* + -ING².] Uniting into a hard mass.

1730 [See AGGLOMERATE *v.* 3.] 1869 in *Eng. Mech.* 6 Aug. 440/1 The agglomerating substance must be the 'brai sec.'

Agglomeration (ăglǫ:mĕrē·lʃən). [ad. L. *agglomerātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *agglomerā-re*: see AGGLOMERATE *v.* Cf. mod. Fr. *agglomération*, perh. the immed. source of the Eng.]

1. The action of collecting in a mass, or of heaping together.

1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* II. 223 (T.) An excessive agglomeration of turrets... is one of the characteristick marks of the florid mode of architecture. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lix. 218 The Jews have grown into a nation by the agglomeration of the worst of men from all quarters. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* ii. 18 The agglomeration of too many people on one spot of ground.

2. A mass formed by mere mechanical union or approximation; an unmethodical assemblage; a clustering or cluster.

1833 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) III. 192 Formless, blundering Agglomerations. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xiii. 215 It was an agglomeration of forbidding-looking granite houses. 1866 LIDDON *Bampt. Lect.* viii. (1875) 494 Society is an agglomeration of self-loving beings. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 181 Orion is perhaps the finest agglomeration of stars to be found in any portion of the heavens.

Agglomerative (ăglǫ:mĕrĕtiv), *a.* [f. L. *agglomerāt-* ppl. stem of *agglomerā-re* (see AGGLOMERATE *v.*) + -IVE.] Of or pertaining to agglomeration, tending to agglomerate or collect together.

1817 COLERIDGE *Poems, etc.* 139 Taylor [is] eminently discursive, accumulative, and (to use one of his own words) agglomerative. 1848 CAR. FOX *Jrnls.* (ed. 2) II. 103 His talents rather agglomerative than original.

Agglutinant (ăglū·tinănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *agglutinant-em* pr. pple. of *agglūtinā-re*: see next.]

A. *adj.*

1. Gluing, cementing; uniting closely.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 300 A little Lint, with an agglutinant plaster... shuts the hole securely. 1758 LAYARD *Dis. Eye* in *Phil. Trans.* I. 753 Such agglutinant and contracting collyria, as may reduce the distended coats and vessels to their former size.

†2. *Med.* Having the property of adhering to the internal organs and making up for waste. *Obs.*

1756 GRAY *Wks.* (1825) II. 192 For which I shall beg you to prescribe me something strengthening and agglutinant, lest it turn to a confirmed phthisis. 1783 P. POTTS *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 388 This want of an agglutinant quality in the blood.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*]

1. Any sticky or viscous substance which causes bodies to adhere together.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 297 (JOD.) The ichthyocalla, or isingglass of the shop, famous as an agglutinant.

†2. *Med.* A medicine supposed to adhere to and supply the waste of tissue. *Obs.*

1718 QUINCY *Eng. Dispens.* II. 96 Of Agglutinents. 1720 GIBSON *Dispens.* I. (1734) 47 Restoratives... by their peculiar properties termed Agglutinants, or Binders. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Agglutinants, agglutinantia*, in medicine a species of strengthening medicines, whose office and effect is to adhere to the solid parts of the body, and thus recruit and supply the place of what is worn off, and wasted in the animal actions.

Agglutinate (ăglū·tinĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *agglūtināt-us* pa. pple. of *agglūtinā-re* to fasten with glue; f. *ag-* = *ad-* to + *glūtinā-re* to glue; f. *glūten, -in-* glue.]

1. United as with glue; glued or cemented together.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 Dj, Is it possyble... that an vlcere caued may growe togyther and be agglutynate before that the cauyte be replete with flesshe? 1875 GRIFFITH & HENFREY *Micros. Dict.* s.v. *Calymperaceæ*, A delicate membrane agglutinate to the teeth.

2. *Philol.* Consisting of simple or root words combined into compounds, without any important change of form or loss of original meaning, as in *arrow-head-maker, castle-come-down, John-go-to-bed-at-noon*.

1850 LATHAM *Var. Man* 14 Languages, with an agglutinate, rarely an amalgamate inflexion. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 255 These agglutinate forms, including such as *ichave, hastow, wiltu*,.. are found in great numbers.

Agglutinate (ăglū·tinĕt), *v.* [f. prec., or on analogy of vbs. so formed.]

1. To unite or fasten as with glue; to glue, to cement.

1586 BRIGHT *Melancholy* xiii. 69 Sundrye actions being performed, as to attract... to agglutinate, etc. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 22/1 Agglutinate the same, so close that noe ayre can passe through. 1797 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 33, I could just agglutinate the powder into one mass. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* App. 534 Conglomerates, in which shells or casts of them are agglutinated together with sand and pebbles.

2. *Phys.* To cause to adhere. In an obs. sense, To add as new material repairing waste of tissue.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v. 83 Egges... speedily and purely nourish... because of an aptnesse that they have in their substance to be assimilated, and agglutinated to the parts of the body. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 199 Moreover Sarcocol agglutinates Flesh. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 17 To agglutinate and heal wounds. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 513/2 [Lymph] by agglutinating together the fibres and layers causes the hardness which is so perceptible on pressing the diseased part.

3. To combine simple words so as to express compound ideas; to compound.

1830 COLERIDGE *Table Talk* (1851) 67 The Ober-Deutsch was fuller and fonder of agglutinating words together.

4. *trans.* and *intr.* To turn into glue.

1869 in *Eng. Mech.* 30 July 412/1 Alcohol... agglutinates copal. *Ibid.*, Shellac, elemi, and mastic agglutinate [in boiling water].

Agglutinated (ăglū·tinĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

†1. Glued or cemented up. *Obs.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 104/2 Combure a Hartshorn, in a potters oven, in an agglutinated pot.

2. United or joined as with glue or other sticky substance; cemented together.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i, It hath been found in the veins of minerals, sometimes agglutinated unto lead. 1835 KIRBY *Habits & Inst. Anim.* I. xii. 332 Covered with agglutinated particles of sand. 1855 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 190 Smyrna opium... is made up of agglutinated tears.

Agglutinating (ăglū·tinĕtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. Gluing together; adhesive; closely uniting.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xvii. 177 That Mystery which was... intended for the most enduring and agglutinating Cement of all those that are called by his Name. 1788 HOWARD *Encycl., Albumen* is used in collyrium, on account of its cooling and agglutinating quality. 1872 DANA *Corals* ii. 153 The grains become coated by the agglutinating carbonate of lime.

†2. *Med.* = AGGLUTINANT A 2. *Obs.*

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Wks.* 1046 Agglutinating or agglutinative medicine is of a middle nature between the sarcoticke and the epuloticke. 1720 GIBSON *Dispens.* I. i. (1734) 25 Dragon's Blood... is very much in use by reason of its agglutinating quality.

3. *Philol.* (See quot., and cf. AGGLUTINATION 2.)

1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Greece* I. ii. 20 Those [languages] which... express the grammatical relations by connecting other words loosely with the significant elements, constitute another group called the synthetic or agglutinating.

Agglutination (ăglū·tinĕ·lʃən). [ad. L. *agglūtinātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *agglūtinā-re*: see AGGLUTINATE *a.*]

1. The action of agglutinating or gluing together; the state of adhesion or cohesion.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 C iij b, The causes that let and hyndre the agglutynacyon. *a* 1655 VINES *Lords Supper* (1677) 402 Reputed Christians and believers, by an outward profession and agglutination. 1802 SMITHSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 27 The sort of agglutination which happens between the particles of subsided... precipitates. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 83 Some are distinguished by the agglutination of foreign bodies—cemented grains of sand.

2. *Philol.* The combination of simple or root words into compound terms, without material change of form or loss of meaning.

1830 COLERIDGE *Table Talk* 7 May, The Platt-Deutsch was a compact language like the English, not admitting much agglutination. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 125 Agglutination may be described as that principle of linguistic structure which consists in the mere placing of unaltered roots side by side.

†3. *Astron.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Agglutination* is used by some Astronomers to denote the meeting of two or more stars in the same part of the zodiac. *Agglutination* is more peculiarly understood of the seeming coalition of several stars, so as to form a nebulous star.

4. That which is agglutinated or cemented together; a mass or group formed by the adhesion of separate things.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 937 Aboue the forehead as farre as to the scaly agglutinations. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. II. ii. 344 Sparta was... but a mere agglutination of five adjacent villages. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 50 The formation of thickenings, adhesions, or agglutinations in connection with the membrane.

Agglutinative (ăglū·tinĕ·tiv, -ĕtiv), *a.* [f. L. *agglūtināt-* ppl. stem of *agglūtinā-re* (see AGGLUTINATE *a.*) + -IVE.]

1. Of or pertaining to agglutination; tending to produce adhesion; adhesive, cementing.

1734 R. WISEMAN *Surgery* (J.) Rowl up the member with the agglutinative rowler. 1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol., Agglutinative*, that which has the property of causing agglutination.

†2. *Med.* = AGGLUTINANT A 2. *Obs.*

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Wks.* 326 The Topick and particular Medicines are Agglutinative.

3. *Philol.* Characterized by agglutination; using it as the ordinary process of word-building.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 194 Greek hath the agglutinative faculty of incorporating words. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Science Lang.* viii. 311 The chief distinction between an inflectional and an agglutinative language consists in the fact that agglutinative languages preserve the consciousness of their roots, and therefore do not allow them to be affected by phonetic corruption. 1875 WHITNEY *Life of Lang.* xii. 232 Such words as *un-tru-th-ful-ly* preserve an agglutinative character.

Agglutinize (ăglū·tinəiz), *v. rare.* [f. L. *agglūtin-* stem of *agglūtināre* (see AGGLUTINATE *a.*) + -IZE.] An unnecessary by-form of AGGLUTINATE.

1872 M. B. EDWARDS *Kitty* I. xxiv. 235 'Fool that I was: fool that I am: fool that I shall be,' she said to herself again and again, conjugating the agglutinised verb in all its tenses.

Aggot, obs. form of AGATE.

Aggra·ce, agra·ce, *v. arch. rare.* [f. A *pref.* II + GRACE *v.*, in imitation of It. *aggratiare, agratiare*, mod. *aggraziare* to grace; f. *ag-* = *ad-* to + *gratia, grazia*, favour.]

†1. *trans.* To favour. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 18 She graunted: and that knight so much agraste That she him taught celestiall discipline.

2. To add grace to, to grace. *arch.*

1825 WIFFEN *Jerus. Deliv.* (tr. Tasso) XX. cxxiii. (1857) 493 'Unhappy arms! that from the war return With scarce a spot your mistress to aggrace.'

†**Aggra·ce**, *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] Favour, grace.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 56 So goodly purpose they together fond Of kindness and of courteous aggrace.

Aggrandizable (æ·grăndəizăb'l), *a.* [f. AGGRANDIZE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being aggrandized.

1864 in WEBSTER.

†**Aggrandiza·tion.** *Obs.* [f. AGGRANDIZE + -ATION, after words from *-ize* = late L. *-izare*, of Gr. origin.] = AGGRANDIZEMENT.

1663 WATERHOUSE *On Fortescue* 197 (T.) No part of the body will consume by the aggrandization of the other. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Myst. Div.* 25 The Aggrandization, as I mai sai, and Exaltation, and veri Glorification of the Prince of Devils.

Aggrandize (æ·grăndəiz), *v.* [f. Fr. *agrandiss-* extended stem of *agrand-ir* (16th c. *aggr-*), prob. ad. It. *aggrandire*; f. *ag-* = *ad-* to + *grandire*, L. *grandire* to make great; f. *grandis* large. The ending is assimilated to words of Gr. origin with -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To enlarge, increase, magnify, or intensify (a thing).

1634 T. HERBERT *Trav.* 7 (T.) The devil has infused prodigious idolatry into their hearts, enough to relish his palate and aggrandize their tortures. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 48 Making use of the calamities of others, as an instrument thereby to agrandize his authority. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* I. viii. (ed. 4) 110 That no circumstance might be wanting which could aggrandize our distress. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Intell.* III. ii. § 11 The whole soul, passing into one sense, aggrandizes that sense and starves the rest. 1868 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* i. 80 The selfish and tyrannous means they commonly take to aggrandize or secure their power.

2. To increase the power, rank, or wealth of (a person or a state). Often *refl.*

1682 BURNET *Rights of Princes* Pref. 3 For the aggrandizing or maintaining his nephews and kindred. 1780 W. COXE *Russ. Discov.* 22 Every circumstance which contributes to aggrandize the Russian empire. 1800 WELLINGTON in *Gen. Desp.* I. 207 If we aggrandize ourselves at the expense of the Mahrattas. 1872 YEATS *Growth & Vicissi. Comm.* 96 Venice was aggrandised by this traffic.

3. To make (a thing) appear greater; to give a character of grandeur to; to embellish, exaggerate.

1687 *Death's Vis.* (1713) Pref. 2 'Tis pleaded, that Religion aggrandizes a Poem. 1775 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. 53 Nothing could aggrandise Fingal's heroism more highly. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. 1787 IV. 119 The ship-race, compared with the chariot-race, is neither illustrated nor aggrandised. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* ix. (1857) 144 The scene, though small, is yet aggrandized with much art.

4. To make (a person) appear greater; to exalt.

1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xviii. 161 Your pretty imagination is always at work to aggrandize the man, and to lower the babies. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xxiv. (1865) 433 The first thing to aggrandise a man in his own conceit, is to conceive of himself as neglected.

†5. *intr.* To become greater; to increase. *Obs.* Cf. Fr. *s'agrandir*.

1646 HALL *Poems* 8 Follies continued till old age, do aggrandize and become horrid. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmlxxiv/2 Could not but with Horrour see him aggrandize in Power.

Aggrandized (æ·grăndəizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

†1. Made greater, magnified, really or in appearance. *Obs.*

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 110 Fame and reports may proceed... from small matters aggrandized.

2. Increased in rank or influence; elevated, exalted.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Revol.* 293 Who certainly would not have limited an aggrandized creature, as they have done a submitting antagonist. 1877 *Times* 16 Nov., Austria may dislike the establishment on her frontier of an aggrandized or new Court.

Aggrandizement (ăgræ·ndizmĕnt). Also **aggrandisement**. [a. Fr. *agrandissement* (spelt by Cotgr. 1611 *aggr-*), n. of action f. *agrandir*: see AGGRANDIZE and -MENT.]

1. The action of aggrandizing or exalting in power, rank, or influence; exaltation, advancement.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Aggrandisement*, a greatning, inlarging, advancement. 1670 G. H., tr. *Hist. Cardinals* II. i. 134 They... give themselves over to the aggrandizement of their Nephews. 1730 BOLINGBROKE *On Hist.* vii. (R.) He projected the aggrandizement of France. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* ix. 278 Enemies... would encounter Tostig in every scheme for his personal aggrandisement.

2. The state or condition of being aggrandized.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 7 Who looked upon the fall of Jerusalem as their own aggrandisement. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, III. 214 That his success and his

aggrandizement were intimately united with those of France. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 7 Utter indifference to worldly aggrandizement.

3. *lit.* Enlargement, increase in size.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 305 The aggrandizement within the estuaries far more than compensated the losses on the open coast.

Aggrandizer (æˈgrăndəizəɹ). [f. AGGRANDIZE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who aggrandizes or makes great.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. xv. i. 405 The aggrandizer of religion; a title which he prefixed to his name when he mounted the throne. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 204 The nobleman who .. is not the aggrandizer of his family.

Aggrandizing (æˈgrăndəizin), *vbl. sb.* [f. AGGRANDIZE *v.* + -ING[1].] The act or process of making greater, increasing, or exalting; aggrandizement.

1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* I. iii. 63 How much the Popes have exceeded in aggrandizing of Cardinals. 1783 WESLEY in *Wks.* (1872) IV. 245 His aggrandizing the Psalms .. even above the New Testament.

Aggrandizing (æˈgrăndəizin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Increasing in power or influence.

1879 M'CARTHY *Own Times* II. 351 To restrain the aggressive and aggrandizing spirit of Russia.

† Aggraˈte, *v. Obs.* [ad. It. *aggratare* (Florio):—late L. *aggrātāre*: see AGREE].

1. To please, gratify. (= AGREE *v.* 1.)

1591 SPENSER *Teares of Muses* 406 From whom whatever thing is goodly thought, Doth borrow grace, the fancie to aggrate. 1596 — *F. Q.* II. ix. 34 And each one sought his lady to aggrate. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VII. xxxvii, Their gleams aggrate the sight. *a* 1755 G. WEST *Abuse of Trav.* (1807) 20 But not for liberty they wagen war, But solely to aggrate their mighty lord.

2. To thank, express gratitude to.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. ix, The Island King .. Aggrates the Knights, who thus his right defended.

▸ With these two senses cf. those of GRATEFUL, 1. pleasing, agreeable, 2. thankful.

† Aˈggravable, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *aggravā-re* (see AGGRAVATE *a.*) + -BLE.] Tending to or full of aggravation. (Cf. *peaceable, comfortable.*)

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 112 This horrid reproach against the Person of Christ is still the more aggravable. *a* 1733 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. 407, I have not met with any Thing of the *Genus scandalosum* so aggravable as this.

† Aˈggravate, *ppl. a. Obs.*; also 5–6 **agravate.** [ad. L. *aggravāt-us*, pa. pple. of *aggravā-re* to render heavy or troublesome; f. *ad* to + *gravā-re* to make heavy; f. *gravis* heavy.]

1. Loaded, burdened, weighed down. *lit.* and *fig.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashmole (1652) v. xxxix. 157 Theyr pursys, wyth pounds so aggravate. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Manners* (1570) A ij, Faynt croked age frayle and oblivious Agrauate with yeres.

2. Loaded with the *execratio gravior*; under ecclesiastical censure; excommunicated.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 43 Hyt were grete repref to you, my lord the kyng .. that men shold saye ye reysed and accompanyed yourself with a cursyd and person agrauate.

3. Made more serious as an offence; heightened or intensified (in a bad sense).

1548 HALL *Chron. Edward V* (R.) A small displeasure doen to you .. hath been sore aggrauate. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exempl.* v. § 20 The occasions of an aggravate crime. *a* 1733 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. 93 Obnoxious for High Treason, or most aggravate Practices of Sedition.

Aggravate (æˈgrăvēit), *v.*; also 6 **agrauate.** [f. AGGRAVATE *ppl. a.*; used to render L. *aggravāre*, and replace the earlier AGGREGE. The appearance of the Fr. *ag(g)raver* (a Latinized refashioning of the earlier *agrever*), also adopted in Eng. as *aggrave*, probably helped the prevalence of *aggravate*. See AGGRAVE, AGGRIEVE, AGGREGE.] To make heavy or heavier; hence, to put weight on; to add weight to; to add *apparent* weight or importance, to exaggerate.

I. To put weight upon.

† 1. *trans.* To make heavy; to load, burden, weigh down; *hence*, to cumber, impede, retard. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 418/2 A folysshe answere may agravate [Fr. *agreger* ou *agraver*] a mannes mater more than one wolde wene of. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 252 That they doe not agravate or molest your subjectes. 1598 YONG tr. *Diana* 176 A great greefe aggrauateth the hart that suffers it. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 147 He was so exceedingly aggravated with travell, and over-tired with wearinesse.

† b. To load (any one) *with*. *Obs.*

1573 TWYNE *Cont. Phayer's Æneidos* XI. H h iij b, Drances .. Standes up, and him in wordes doth blame, and aggrauates with ire. [Cf. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. vii. 112 Aggregeing on him wraith. L. *aggerat iras.*]

† 2. To load or heap anything heavy *upon*. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abuses* (1877) 98 If the punishment .. were aggrauated and executed upon the offenders. 1586 T. B. tr. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* II. (1594) 62 To aggrauate so much the more his iust and fearefull iudgement vpon our heades. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Revol.* 39 In order to lighten the crown still further, they aggravated responsibility on ministers of state.

† 3. *trans.* To lay to the charge of any one; to bring as a charge or 'gravamen' (*against*). *Obs.*

1626 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 329 III. 233 Aggravating it as an act of Rebellion. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1679) 80/2 Their spokesman to the King to aggravate his breach of promise. 1678 MARVELL *Corr.* 321 Wks. 1872–5 II. 580 His having appeared at the King's Bench barre, being aggravated as a new crime against him.

† 4. *absol.* To bring charges (*upon*). *Obs.*

1672 MARVELL *Rehears. Transp.* I. 120 While he aggravates upon Religion .. he doth so far alleviate and encourage Debauchery. 1679 JENISON *Narr. Pop. Plot* 39, I love to tread softly on the Graves of the deceased, and therefore shall no further aggravate.

II. To add weight to.

† 5. *trans.* To add weight or intensity to; to strengthen, increase, or magnify. *Obs.* in gen. sense.

1549 COVERDALE *Paraphr. Erasm. Heb.* vi. 16 Men to aggrauate theyr othe do swere by hym that is greater. 1635 W. AUSTIN *Medit.* 46 All these aggravate the greatnesse of his Humility: and that, aggravates the greatnesse of his Love. 1698 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 544 Becaus Coll. Quarry, the Judge of the admiralty, aggravats it as an action of ye governments.

6. *esp.* a. Of things evil: To increase the gravity of, to make more grievous or burdensome; to make worse, intensify, exacerbate.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* II. xvi, To aggravate thine owne afflictions store. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug., City of God* 460 Why doe we agravate our misery? 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 10 To introduce new mischiefs or to aggravate and inflame the old. 1788 JOHNSON *Lett.* 143 I. 312 If grief either caused or aggravated poor Queeney's illness. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 93 To aggravate the terror of his invective. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* vi. (ed. 5) 86 Its dangers from foreign enemies were aggravated by the plots of the court. 1880 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 16 Mar. 2/8 Instead of relieving all estates up to 2,000*l.* he aggravates the duty at 500*l.*

b. Of offences: To make more heinous, or offensive; to increase in offensiveness.

1596 *Edward III*, II. i. 24 That sin doth ten times aggravate itself That is committed in a holy place. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iv. 1448 Th' offenders greatnesse aggravates th' offence. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. vii. (1840) 262/2 Falsehood will only aggravate your guilt. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* III Gross wrong to his mother, aggravated by what follows with himself.

7. To exasperate, incense, embitter (a person); *fam.* to provoke, arouse the evil feelings of.

1611 COTGR., *Aggravanter*, to aggravate, exasperate. 1634 T. HERBERT *Trav.* 93 This aggra[v]ated the Persian king exceedingly to be so bearded. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 345 If both were to aggravate her parents, as my brother and sister do mine. 1858 THACKERAY *Virg.* XVII. 134 Threats only served to aggravate people in such cases.

b. To irritate, inflame (physically).

1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 366 With stinging wood smoke aggravating the eyes.

III. To add weight unduly.

8. To make the most of; to represent (a thing) as graver, more serious, or more important; to exaggerate. *Obs.* exc. in extension of 6.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 179 Setting forth and aggravating the great spoil late made in Rome. 1580 BARET *Alvearie* A 231 To Aggrauate and make more then it is, *Exaggerare rem.* 1674 MARVELL *Rehears. Transp.* II. 220, I have not in the least aggravated your sense or words. 1740 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* IV. 441 You have greatly aggravated the number of Servants inlisted by calling them several hundreds. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 251 It was not hard, whenever it was convenient, to insist on and to aggravate the offence.

Aggravated (æˈgrăvēitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

† 1. Heaped up, charged. *Obs.*

1603 GREENWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* IV. vi. (1622) 96 For other things aggrauated against him, he was arraigned.

† 2. Increased, magnified. *Obs.* in gen. sense.

1548 HALL *Chron. Edw. V* (R.) Small matters aggrauated with heinous names. 1727 THOMSON *Summer* 1121 Follows the loosen'd aggravated roar, Enlarging, deepening, mingling.

3. Increased in gravity or seriousness: made worse, or more grievous; intensified in evil character.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. xxvii. 117 This Sacriledge or Sacrilegious act committed by Ananias is .. partly aggravated by the inexcusableness thereof. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 472 ▸1 A poor Man in the Agony of Pain, aggravated by Want and Poverty. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* I. vii. Wks. VIII. 5 For who could know What aggravated wrong Provoked the desperate blow! 1862 STANLEY *Jewish Ch.* (1877) I. v. 101 Calamities .. exhibited here in aggravated forms.

4. *fam.* Exasperated, incensed, irritated, provoked.

1611 COTGR., *Aggravanté*, aggravated, exasperated. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* 516 'I'm very much obliged to you, Misses Brown,' said the unfortunate youth, greatly aggravated.

Aggravating (æˈgrăvēitin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The process expressed by the verb AGGRAVATE. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. 1851, 332 To the multiplying and the aggravating of sin to them both. *Mod.* Relieving the pain instead of aggravating it.

Aggravating (æˈgrăvēitin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

† 1. Bringing a charge against; accusatory. *Obs.*

1640–4 in Rushworth's *Hist. Coll.* (1692) IV. 250 The Articles of Impeachment .. were carried up to the Lords, and a smart aggravating Speech made at the delivery of them.

2. Adding weight, effect, intensity. Usually in an evil sense, Making worse, or more heinous.

1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 27 Dragged from their master's house, with very aggravating circumstances.

3. *fam.* Exasperating, irritating, provoking.

1775 ASH, *Aggravating*, exaggerating, provoking. 1825 *Br. Jonathan* III. 383 Say no more, that's enough, rather aggravatin' though, at first. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* XV. 381 You're an .. aggravating, bad old creature!

Aggravatingly (æˈgrăvēitinli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an aggravating manner; in a manner that makes worse, embitters, irritates, etc.

a 1680 R. ALLESTREE 40 *Serm.* (L.) If I had worded this more aggravatingly. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. vii. 43 My sister aggravatingly held up her hands. 1861 *All Yr. Round* 3 Aug. 447 The aggravatingly wakeful condition of the inhabitants.

Aggravation (ægrăvēiˈʃən). Also 5 **agrauacion.** [Prob. a. Fr. *aggravation* (Cotgr. 1611) ad. L. *aggravātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *aggravā-re*: see AGGRAVATE *a.*]

† 1. The laying on of burdens, oppression. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrrour* III. x. 153 Nature may not suffre .. the sodeyn agrauacions ne griefs, of whiche by their folyes they trauaylle nature.

† 2. The charging as an offence; accusation. *Obs.*

1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. ix. 112 Severall Members were appointed to present those particular charges .. which they all did, making large speeches in aggravation of their crimes. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. i. 212, I only answer your aggravation of uncomfortableness of their Doctrine.

3. *Eccles.* (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Aggravation* .. a curse, excommunication, or execration denounced against an obstinate offender. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Aggravation*, in the Romish canon-law, is particularly used for an ecclesiastical censure, threatening an excommunication, after three admonitions used in vain. *Ibid.* From *Aggravation* they proceed to *re-aggravation*; which is the last excommunication. 1864 KIRK *Chas. the Bold* I. II. iv. 583 The Church was invited .. to hurl its interdicts, excommunications, 'aggravations' and 're-aggravations.'

4. A making heavier, graver, or more heinous; the fact of being increased in gravity or seriousness.

1615 T. ADAMS *White Devill* 4 Thus the aggregation of circumstances is the aggravation of offences. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 473 Though in way of Aggravation of their crime, it be said, that they also worshipped the Creature more than the Creator. 1801 WELLESLEY *Desp.* 203 None of these evils have been diminished .. their daily increase and aggravation are notorious. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* § 6. 206 Circumstances so unfavourable to virtue .. could hardly admit aggravation. 1851 MARIOTTI *Italy* II The consequent aggravation of hard, senseless, suspicious despotism. 1855 *Ess. Intuitive Mor.* 38 Then eternal punishment would be too great for any multiplication or aggravation of sins.

† 5. Making the most of (in a bad sense); exaggeration. *Obs.*

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* II. 2173 But, I from aggravations will forbeare. 1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* Pref. 33 Rhetorical aggravations above the naked and strict Truth. 1743 TINDAL tr. *Rapin's Hist.* II. XVII. 73 It might be thought, Buchanan, who hated the queen, has used aggravation, if what happened afterwards did not too evidently confirm what he said.

6. *fam.* The action of exasperating, or irritating.

† 7. A circumstance that renders more weighty or important. *Obs.* in the general sense.

1653 BAXTER *Saints' Rest* IV. ix. (1662) 745 Consider of the several aggravations of the mercy of the Spirit enabling thee thereto.

b. *esp.* 'An extrinsic circumstance or accident, which increases the guilt of a crime, or the misery of a calamity.' J.

1552–5 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 351 Not any new indisposition, but one of old standing, though lately increased by fresh aggravations. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 174 What a hainous aggravation of their sin it is, that they commit it after Baptism. 1791 T. PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 135 It is no relief, but an aggravation to a person in slavery, to reflect that he was sold by his parent. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Intell.* II. ii. § 11 (1864) 134 Confinement is the chief aggravation of all those impurities.

Aggravative (æˈgrăvēitiv), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. L. *aggravāt-* ppl. stem of *aggravā-re* (see AGGRAVATE *a.*) + -IVE.] *adj.* Of or pertaining to aggravation; tending to aggravate. *sb.* That which aggravates or tends to aggravate.

a 1733 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. 319 We rose up to Oates's Plot by a Climax of Aggravatives. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* II. viii. 278 By the endearing aggravative of Jemmy he is .. known.

Aggravator (æˈgrăvēitəɹ). [f. AGGRAVATE *v.* + -OR, as if a L. **aggravātor* agent-noun f. *aggravāre*: see AGGRAVATE *a.*] One who, or that which, aggravates.

1598 FLORIO, *Grauatore*, an aggrauator, a grieuer, a molester. 1860 HOTTEN *Slang Dict., Aggerawators* (corruption of Aggravators), the greasy locks of hair in vogue among costermongers and other street folk, worn twisted from the temple back towards the ear.

† Aggraˈve, *v. Obs. rare.*; also **agrave.** [a. Fr. *aggrave-r* (earlier *agraver*): see AGGRIEVE.] A by-form connecting AGGRIEVE and AGGRAVATE.

1530 PALSGR. 419/1, I agrudge, I am agraved, *Je suis greué.* 1612 T. TAYLOR *Titus* I. 12 (1619) 256 When the heart is so aggraved, the whole man is vnfit either for heauenly or earthly exercise.

‖ **Aggraˈve,** *sb. Obs.* [Fr.] = AGGRAVATION 3.

1725 tr. *Dupin, Eccl. Hist. 17th c.* I. v. 190 An Error, common enough, that Excommunication is not denounc'd till after the Fulmination of the Aggrave.

† Aggravidizaˈtion. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [n. of action (see -ATION) from assumed vb. *aggravidize*, f. L. *ad* to + *gravid-us* 'heavy, weighted' + -IZE. In loc. cit., perh. an error for *aggrandisation*, though as likely to be an actual formation by the author.] Increase of weight or gravity, aggravation.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 404 They .. opposed, accused, traduced, persecuted him many wayes, unto death .. no great evidences of any pitifull, mercifull, compassionate disposition, which received an aggravidisation in continuing the same to his name, memory, and succession.

Aggregable (æ·grĭgăb'l), *a.* ?*Obs.* [f. L. *aggregā-re*: see -BLE.] Capable of being collected into one mass.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 2 Their particular Images, by Art, are aggregable and diuisible.

Aggregate (æ·grĭgĕt, -ēt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.*; also 4–5 **aggregat**. [ad. L. *aggregāt-us* united in a flock, associated, pa. pple. of *aggregā-re*, f. *ag-* = *ad-* to + *gregā-re* to collect; f. *grex*, *greg-em* a flock.]

A. *ppl. adj.*

1. *pple.* Collected into one body.

c 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 16 Aggregat, or gedred to gidre in on. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashmole (1652) IV. viii. 146 In our Conjunccion four Elements must be aggregat. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (1845) 181 Whan in my minde I had well aggregate Every thinge that I in hym had sene. 1671a BAXTER *Bagshaw's Scandals* iv. 23 Scarce now to be numbred, any more than drops that are aggregate in a Pond. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. x. 165 After the Reformation estates became more aggregate and insulated.

2. *adj.* Constituted by the collection of many particles or units into one body, mass, or amount; collected, collective, whole, total.

1659 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 116 Were I not an aggregate person, and so obliged . . to provide for my dependents. 1685 MORDEN *Geogr. Rect.* 68 Polonia . . is an aggregate Body consisting of many distinct Provinces. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 15 Publications . . of which the aggregate total is scarcely to be credited. 1859 *Edin. Rev.* No. 223, 49 Or were they but the representatives of the aggregate Hellenic races? 1876 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ii. 2 The aggregate amount of labour expended . . is called the cost of production.

3. *Law.* Composed of many individuals united into one association.

1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 91 Corporations . . whereof some are aggregate of many persons, that is to say, of a head and body: other consist in one singular person. 1771 *Act* 11 *Geo. III*, xix. in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactmts.* 78 Whether of University or City, aggregate or sole. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Constitn.* xvii. 272 Each chapter is a corporation aggregate, and each person is a corporation sole.

4. *Zool.* Consisting of distinct animals united into a common organism.

1835 KIRBY *Habits & Inst. Anim.* I. v. 164 All the polypes are aggregate animals. 1848 DANA *Zoophytes* iv. 82 Aggregate, when the polyps of a compound zoophyte are united to one another by their sides.

5. *Bot.* Consisting of florets united within a common calyx or involucre, as in scabious, honeysuckle, and valerian. Sometimes of flowers, fruits: Collected into one mass.

1693 in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 928 Such Trees and Shrubs, whose Flower and Fruit are Aggregate, as the *Ficus*. 1794 MARTYN tr. *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. 67 An aggregate or capitate flower; or a head of flowers. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* (1858) iv. 42 *Lobel's Catchfly*, Flowers aggregate, tufted. 1858 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 395 *Aggregate Fruits*, those formed of aggregate carpels of the same flower.

6. *Geol.* Composed of distinct minerals, combined into one rock, as granite. Cf. B *sb.* 4.

1795 MILLS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 40 A compact aggregate substance, apparently compounded of quartz, ochraceous earth, chert, etc.

†**7.** *Gram.* Collective. *Obs.*

1683 DRYDEN *Plutarch* 34 One in the aggregate sense as we say one army, or one body of men, constituted of many individuals. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 69 Such as represent many simple ideas united by nature to form some one determinate composition, as man, horse, tree, castle, etc. These I call aggregate words.

8. *absol.* quasi-*sb.* (sc. state, etc.) *esp.* in phr. *In the aggregate.*

1777 RICHARDSON *Dissert. Lang.* 31 Man in the aggregate, is too irregular to be reduced to invariable laws. 1852 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. xi. 377 These payments must amount, in the aggregate, to a vast sum.

B. *sb.*

1. Collected sum, sum total.

1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1839) 77 A cause is the sum or aggregate of all such accidents . . as concur to the producing of the effect propounded. 1846 MILL *Logic* II. vii. § 2 (1868) 296 Every such belief represents the aggregate of all past experience. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* v. 120 The general only regards his men as masses, so much aggregate of force.

2. A mass formed by the union of individual particles; an assemblage, a collection.

1650 HOBBES *De Corp. Polit.* 78 A Multitude considered as One Aggregate. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 30 Agitating water into froth . . that aggregate of small Bubbles. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 36 ¶ 9 Four is a certain aggregate of units. 1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* (1872) I. II. i. 159 Mind . . is a circumscribed aggregate of activities. 1869 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* v. 134 That marvellous aggregate which we know as the Greek nation. 1878 P. BAYNE *Pur. Rev.* ii. 28 He was an aggregate of confusions and incongruities.

3. *esp. Physics.* A mass formed by the union of homogeneous particles (in distinction from a compound).

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 231 The whole Aggregate of Matter would retain well-nigh an uniform tenuity of Texture. 1704 RAY *Creation* I. 114 Those vast Aggregates of Air, Water, and Earth. 1814 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 9 The chemical elements acted upon by attractive powers combine in different aggregates. 1870 TYNDALL *Heat* vi. § 225 Snow . . is not an irregular aggregate of ice particles.

4. *Geol.* A mass of minerals formed into one rock.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 169 To render fit for soils, even the hardest aggregates belonging to our globe. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuvius* ii. 36 Pompeii was built on a mass of volcanic aggregates.

5. *Build.* Material added to lime to make concrete.

1881 *Mechanic* § 1111. 522 Any waste material of a hard nature may be used as aggregate in making concrete.

Aggregate (æ·grĭgĕt), *v.*; also 6 **agregate**. Pa. pple. at first **aggregate**, afterwards **aggregated**. [f. AGGREGATE *a.* Cf. mod. Fr. *agréger*.]

1. *trans.* To gather into one whole or mass; to collect together, assemble; to mass.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* VIII. viii, The retentyfe memory . . must ever agregate All maters thought to retayne inwardly. 1633 T. ADAMS *Comm. 2 Pet.* ii. 1 (1865) 210 The light which lay diffused abroad . . was afterwards aggregated into the body of the sun. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. 71 The flux, reflux, and currents indisputably aggregated large quantities of matter. 1864 *Spect.* 1406 Population is aggregated in small villages. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 6 This peripheral fire was broken up and aggregated into separate masses.

2. *refl.* and *intr.* in sense 1.

1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* (1872) I. II. vii. 255 The taste of honey aggregates with sweet tastes in general. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* iv. 107 We see the polar snows aggregating. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Plants* iii. 42, I distinctly saw minute spheres of protoplasm aggregating themselves.

3. *trans.* To unite (an individual) *to* (rarely *with*) an association or company; to add as a constituent member.

1651 *Life of Father Sarpi* (1676) 15 Being a year before that, aggregated to that most famous College of Padua. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 112 Hard to discern, to which of the two sorts, the good or the bad, a man ought to be aggregated. 1801 T. JEFFERSON *Writings* (1830) III. 456 These people are now aggregated with us. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm.* iii. 22 That great thirteenth apostle, who after the Resurrection was aggregated to the other twelve.

4. *ellipt.* [from sb.] To amount in the aggregate to; to form an aggregate of. (Colloq. Cf. *to average.*)

1865 *Morn. Star* 17 Apr., The guns captured . . will aggregate in all probability five or six hundred. 1879 W. WEBSTER in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 132/1 British vessels, aggregating 520,019 tons burden.

Aggregate, erroneous for older AGGREGE q.v.

Aggregated (æ·grĭgĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED. Preceded by AGGREGATE *ppl. a.*]

1. Gathered into one whole; assembled, collected; collective.

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 16 These peoples, being aggregated of so many sundrie Nations. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. (1686) 20 The aggregated testimony of many hundreds. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 61 Part of the aggregated guilt of rebellion. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Plants* iii. 47 The aggregated masses in many of the cells were re-dissolved.

2. *Zool.* = AGGREGATE *a.* 4.

1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 27 These Polypes are not separated, but aggregated.

†**3.** *Bot.* = AGGREGATE *a.* 5. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Aggregated Flower.*

Aggregately (æ·grĭgĕtlĭ), *adv.* [f. AGGREGATE *a.* + -LY 2.] Collectively, taken together, in the aggregate.

1750 CHESTERFIELD *Lett.* 220 (1792) II. 347 Many little things, though separately they seem too insignificant to mention, yet aggregately are too material for me to omit. 1823 T. TAYLOR (*title*) The Elements of a new Arithmetical Notation . . in which the Series discovered . . for the Quadrature of the Circle and Hyperbola, are demonstrated to be aggregately Incommensurable Quantities.

Aggregateness (æ·grĭgĕtnĕs). ?*Obs.* [f. AGGREGATE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being aggregate; collectiveness, compositeness.

1668 WILKINS *Real Charact.* 34 *Aggregateness*, Train, Troop, Company, Party.

Aggregating (æ·grĭgĕtĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AGGREGATE *v.* + -ING 1.] Collection into a mass; gathering, grouping.

1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Plants* xv. 354 The aggregating process spreads from the glands down the pedicels of the hairs.

Aggregating (æ·grĭgĕtĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. AGGREGATE *v.* + -ING 2.] Collecting into a mass; forming an aggregate.

1875 WHITNEY *Life of Lang.* v. 83 An aggregating crystal.

Aggregation (æ·grĭgē·ʃən). [n. of action f. AGGREGATE *v.*, as if ad. L. **aggregātiōn-em* f. *aggregā-re*. Cf. L. *congregātio*, and late Fr. *agrégation*.]

1. The action or process of collecting particles into a mass, or particulars into a whole; or of adding one particle *to* an amount; collection, assemblage, union.

1564 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (ed. Palfr.) v. iv, Learning is no other thing but the aggregation of many mens sentences and acts. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iii. 45 By aggregation and apposition of atoms. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. III. v. 638 By the continual aggregation of one individual case to another. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Plants* vi. 113 The glands were blackened from the aggregation of their protoplasmic contents.

2. The adding of any one to an association as a member thereof; admission, affiliation.

a 1710 BP. BULL *Wks.* II. 555 (T.) The aggregation, or joyning of one's self to the worship and service of the only true God. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* XX. 537 The second [book] recounts his aggregation to the society of free-masons.

3. The state of being aggregated, assembled, or united into a whole; aggregate condition.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 10 Their individuall imperfections being great, they are moreover enlarged by their aggregation. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. 297 The first state of a body, at least chymically considered, is that in which it is in the greatest possible aggregation. 1870 TYNDALL *Heat* v. § 176. 143 The phenomena which accompany changes of the state of aggregation.

4. *concr.* A whole composed of many particulars; a mass formed by the union of distinct particles; a gathering, assemblage, collection.

1547 BOORDE *Breviary* ii. 2 A fatte matter in the browes the whiche be granuluse aggregacions. 1638 CHILLINGWORTH *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 142. 107 The Church being nothing else but an aggregation of Believers. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* v. 106 Small spherical aggregations of siliceous matter. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* I. v. 71 Victoria has . . advanced from an aggregation of isolated settlements to the position of a prosperous country.

Aggregative (æ·grĭgē·tĭv), *a.* [f. L. *aggregāt-* ppl. stem of *aggregā-re* (see AGGREGATE *a.*) + -IVE. Cf. late Fr. *agrégatif, -ive.*]

1. Of or pertaining to aggregation; collective.

1644 JESSOP *Angel of Ephesus* 8 Seven singular starres may signifie seven unites, whether singular or aggregative. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iii. 44 We have heard of late of an aggregative treason . . But never untill now of an aggregative schism. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 126 An aggregative process like that which takes place in the setting of mortar.

2. Having the tendency to collect particulars into wholes; or particles into masses.

1713 *Notes to H. More's Death's Vis.* 36 That Substance . . shou'd cleave together, or have an aggregative Power. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 227 The aggregative affinity of bodies in promoting chemical union. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. 285 Fancy, or the aggregative and associative power.

3. Having the tendency to unite (oneself) or combine; associative, social.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Revol.* I. iv. iv. (1871) 122 Crabbed old friend of men! it is his sociality, his aggregative nature.

4. quasi-*sb.* = AGGREGATE A 8.

?1792 SPELMAN *Feuds* (R.) Such customs as were in use either before the Conquest, or at the Conquest, or at any time since, in the disjunctive, not in the aggregative.

Aggregato- (æ·grĭgē·tŏ), combining form of AGGREGATE *a.*, in which it is used adverbially with another adjective; = AGGREGATELY-, in an aggregate manner; as in *aggregato-glomerate, -gemmate.*

1848 DANA *Zoophytes* vii. 115 Simple or aggregato-gemmate. *Ibid.* 361 Quite simple, ramose or aggregato-glomerate.

Aggregator (æ·grĭgē·tə1). ?*Obs.* [agent-noun f. AGGREGATE *v.*, as if a. L. **aggregātor*, f. *aggregāre.*]

1. One who joins himself to; an adherent.

1533 ELYOT *Castel of Helth* (1541) A iiij, Ye practisis of Isake, Halyabbas, Rasys, Mesue, and also of the more part of them which were their aggregatours and folowers.

2. A collector of particulars; a compiler.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. IV. I. iii. (1676) 230/2 Jacobus de Dondis the Aggregator repeats Ambergreese Nutmegs and all Spice amongst the rest.

†**Aggregatory.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *aggregāt-* ppl. stem of *aggregā-re* (see AGGREGATE *a.*) + -ORY, as if ad. L. **aggregātōrium.*] That which contains collected particulars; a compilation.

a 1500 *Bibell of Geomancye* in Hist. MSS. 1872, 112/2 Here endeth the aggregatorey other the compilatory of Geomancye.

†**Aggre·ge, -e·dge,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **a**grege, -egge, 5 agredge, -eage, aggregge, 5–7 aggregge, 6 7 aggredge, 7 aggrage. Also aphet. grege. [a. OFr. *agregge-r, -ier* (Pr. *agreujar*) :—late L. **aggreviā-re*, f. late L. **grevis* (cf. It. *greve*, Pr. *greu*, OFr. *grief*) for *gravis*, perh. by assimilation to *levis* (Diez). With *aggreviāre, agregier, aggrege*, cf. *abbreviare, abrégier, abridge; alleviāre, alegier, allege.* A MFr. form, influenced by *aggravāre*, was *agragier, aggragier*, whence Sc. *aggrage.* See AGGRIEVE and AGGRAVATE, from same L. elements].

1. *trans.* To make heavy; to make dull (the eyes or ears).

1382 WYCLIF *Lam.* iii. 7 He agreggede myn gyues. —*Is.* vi. 10 Blynde out the herte of this puple, and his eres aggregge [1388 aggrege thou the eeris therof]. —*Is.* lix. 1 Lo! there is not abreggid the hond of the Lord . . ne agreggid is his ere.

2. *intr.* To be heavy, to be weighed down.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 389 Sacrilegge Which maketh the conscience agregge.

3. *trans.* To make graver, to aggravate.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xviii. 20 The synne of hem is myche agredgyd. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* 886 The circumstaunces that aggreggen mochel every synne. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de Worde) II. iv. 113/2 Wycked custome excuseth not synne but it accuseth and aggregeth synne. 1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scotl.* (1821) I. 42 To aggrege this importabil cruelte in mair dammaige of our commoun weill. 1663 MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* xiii. (1685) 137 [Which] will doubtless aggrage their punishment. 1696 A. WEDDERBURN *David's Test., Serm.* xvi. 182 That agregges their Torment and their Misery.

4. *intr.* To grow grave, to increase in aggravation.

c 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 4 In swelk þe synne aggregith bi resoun of þe degre.

5. *trans.* To cause to appear graver or worse, to exaggerate.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melibœus* 53 His flaterers . . empeirèd and agregged muchel of this matere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. viii. 74 Than with his drede and sle contruwit fere My cryme aggregeis he on this manere. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Scotl.* Wks. 1846 I. 372 Sche . . exponed hir grevous complaint, aggredging the same with many lyes. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 474 These calumneis were published . . and aggredged, to stirre up the subjects against the regent. 1668 HONYMAN *Surv. Naphtali* II. (1669) 15 All which this

Libeller labours to aggrege. 1676 W. Row *Suppl. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 363 He did [as he could] aggrage Mr. James Sharp's great pains and travels for the good of the Kirk.

6. To allege as a grievance; to charge.

a 1600 *Egerton Pap.* 226 (Halliw.) Neither dyd I euer put in question yf I shoulde do you right, as you appeare to agreage.

7. To load, heap. (Perh. confused with later Fr. *agréger* = L. *aggregāre*. The Latin is *aggerat iras*.)

1513 Douglas *Æneis* xi. vii. 112 Aggregeing on him wraith and malice large.

¶ **Aggrege** seems to have been obs. in Eng. *a* 1500, though retained in Scotland. In 1554 it was so unknown that Tottel changed Lydgate's *agrege* in the following passage to *agregate*, quite a different word. So in mod. Fr. *agréger* is treated as the equivalent of L. *aggregare*.

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* iii. xx, Some tonges . . Whan they perceyue that a prince is meved To agreg hys yre do their busy cure [*ed.* 1554 Tagregate his yre do their busy cure].

†**Aggre·ss,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *aggress-us* an attack, f. *aggredi* to approach, attack: see Aggress *v.*] Attack, aggression.

1678 Hale *Pleas of Crown* xv. (T.) Not only to mutual defence, but also to be assisting to each other in their military aggresses upon others. 1698 J. Norris *Pract. Disc.* IV. 383 Upon the very first Aggress.

Aggress (in *Her.*) obs. variant of Ogress.

Aggre·ss (ăgre·s), *v.* [a. Fr. *aggresse-r* (Cotgr.) earlier *agresser*, ad. med. and ?late L. *aggressāre*, freq. of *aggred-i* to approach, attack, f. *ad* to, at + *grad-i* to march, step.]

†**1.** *intr.* To approach, march forward. *Obs.*

c 1575 *Cambyses* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IV. 172 Behold, I see him now aggress, And enter into place.

2. *intr.* To make an attack; to set upon; 'to commit the first act of violence; to begin the quarrel.' J. Const. *on.*

a 1714 Prior *Ode to Q. Anne* (J.) Tell aggressing France How Britain's sons, and Britain's friends can fight. 1837 J. Harris *Gt. Teacher* 290 The only domains on which his empire aggresses. 1851 H. Spencer *Soc. Stat.* xxi. § 8 The moral law says—Do not aggress.

3. *trans.* To set upon, attack, assault.

1775 Ash, *Aggress, v.t.* to set upon, to attack, to begin a quarrel. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Feb. 225 Roaring lions to be going about seeking whom they may aggress (the verb, though little used, is strictly in accordance with analogy).

Aggressed, bad spelling of Agrest *a.*

Aggressing (ăgre·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ing 1.] The action of attacking; commencing an attack.

1879 H. Spencer *Data of Ethics* viii. § 52. 139 Whether men live together in quite independent ways, careful only to avoid aggressing.

Aggressing (ăgre·siŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] Commencing the attack, assailing.

a 1714 [See Aggress *v.* 2]. 1775 Adair *Amer. Indians* 380 The aggressing party usually send . . a friendly embassy to the other, praying them to accept of equal retribution.

Aggression (ăgre·ʃən). [a. Fr. *agression*, formerly *aggr-* (16th c. in Littré); ad. L. *aggressiōn-em* n. of action f. *aggred-i*: see Aggress *v.*]

1. An unprovoked attack; the first attack in a quarrel; an assault, an inroad.

1611 Cotgr., *Aggression*, an aggression, assault, incounter, or first setting on. 1693 J. Owen *Holy Spirit* 227 An extraordinary Aggression was to be made upon the Kingdom of Sathan. 1793 T. Jefferson *Writings* (1859) IV. 12 We have borne with their aggressions. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* 31 An unjust aggression upon their ancient liberties. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. iii. xliv, The sand drift is making aggressions at certain points.

2. The practice of setting upon any one; the making of an attack or assault.

a 1704 L'Estrange (J.) There may be also . . a conspiracy of common enmity and aggression. 1721 Bailey, *Aggression*, setting upon. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. Pref. 11 The business of government is to check aggression only. 1799 Wellington in *Gen. Disp.* I. 17 A war of agression against the Company. 1851 McCulloch *Taxation* iii. i. 410 Hostile aggression and insult must be opposed and avenged. 1868 Peard *Water-farming* xv. 158 The stock . . will be safe from aggression.

Aggressive (ăgre·siv), *a.* [f. L. *aggress-* ppl. stem of *aggred-i* (see Aggress *v.*) + -ive. Cf. mod. Fr. *agressif, -ive.*]

1. Of or pertaining to aggression; of attack; offensive.

[Not in Todd 1818, Richardson 1836–55. In Craig 1847.] 1824 Syd. Smith *Wks.* 1869, 468 Jealous of the aggressive pleasantry of more favoured people. 1837 Palmerston *Opin. & Pol.* (1852) 362 The only Country in which financial difficulties constitute an obstacle to aggressive warfare. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. ii. 36 An aggressive war, as distinguished from mere plundering inroads.

absol., quasi-*sb.* The aggressive (sc. course).

1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. ii. 311 Soult . . at once assumed the aggressive.

2. Tending or disposed to attack others.

1840 Milman *Hist. Chr.* (1875) II. 208 To follow any rigorous impulse from a determined and incessantly aggressive few. 1868 Peard *Water-farming* xvi. 163 Pike, and perch, the most quarrelsome, and aggressive fish. 1869 Seeley *Ess. & Lect.* ii. 43 It included warlike and aggressive nations.

Aggressively (ăgre·sivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an aggressive manner; offensively.

[Not in Craig 1847.] 1849 Palmerston *Opin. & Pol.* (1852) 479 The impression—that England . . never will be found acting aggressively against any other power. 1865 Mill *Represent. Gov.* 35/1 What then prevents the same powers from being exerted aggressively? 1882 Sturgis *Dick's Wandering* I. i. ix. 116 Two gentlemen of an aggressively artistic appearance.

Aggressiveness (ăgre·sivnės). [f. Aggressive + -ness.] The quality of being aggressive; the disposition to attack others.

[Not in Craig 1847.] 1859 *Bentley's Q. Rev.* No. 3. 24 To secure Europe from the insatiable aggressiveness of France. 1881 Masson *Carlyle* in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 154 His fearlessness and aggressiveness in speech.

Aggressor (ăgre·sər). [a. L. *aggressor* n. of agent, f. *aggredi*: see Aggress *v.*; cf. Fr. *agresseur*, 16th c. in Littré.] He who sets upon, attacks, or assails another; he who makes the first attack, or takes the first step in provoking a quarrel.

[Not in Cotgr. 1611–50, who renders Fr. *aggresseur*, an assailer or assaulter, hee that gives the onset, or first layes hands on his weapon, to do another violence.] 1678 Phillips, *Aggressour*, an assailer of another, a beginner of a business. 1684 Burnet tr. *More's Utopia* 155 To defend themselves, or their Friends, from any unjust Aggressors. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmdccxiii/2 The French were the first Aggressors, by seizing all the Boats. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 259 He may attack and seise the property of the aggressor nation. 1851 Mariotti *Italy* i. 44 The Austrian was the aggressor.

†**Aggresteyne.** *Obs.* A disease of the tail feathers of hawks.

1496 *Bk. St. Albans* iv, Whan ye se your hawke hurte hir fete wyth hir beke: and pullyth her tayle thenne she hath the aggresteyne. [In Phillips, Bailey, and Ash, with mere reference to the foregoing passage.]

‖ **Aggri**: see Aggry.

†**Aggrie·vance** (ăgrī·văns). Also 5–6 agreuaunce, aggr-, 6 agreeuance. [a. OFr. *agrevance*, n. of action f. *agrever*: see Aggrieve and -ance.]

†**1.** That which burdens or oppresses; a burden, trouble, or hardship; a grievance. *Obs.*

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Aggreuaunce, *Gravamen, nocumentum, tedium.* 1599 Fenton *Guicciardin* xvii. 781 For remedie of which aggreeuances . . the people . . determined to resist with their weapons. 1649 Ball *Power of Kings* 2 That . . our Kings should Redresse such Agrievances as they should complaine of. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* xvi. 38 Those great agonies and aggrievances of spirit that the true members of Christ are cast into by beholding such abominable practices.

2. The action of aggrieving, troubling or annoying; oppression.

1587 J. Hooker *Hist. Iret.* in *Holinsh.* II. 172 To the aggreeuance of good subiects, & to the incouragement of the wicked. 1596 B. Griffin *Fidessa* (1876) 28 Vntoward subiect of the least aggrieuance. 1819 Foster *Pop. Ignor.* (1834) 4 The aggrievance of things which inevitably continue in our presence.

†**3.** Aggravation. (See Aggrieve 3.) *Obs.*

1506 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de Worde) iv. xxv. 311 It is also agreuaunce of synne more or lesse of as moche that a man eteth many tymes.

Aggrieve (ăgrī·v), *v.* Forms: 4–5 agreue, agreve, 5–6 aggreue, 6 agreeue, aggreeue, agrieve, 6– aggrieve. [a. OFr. *agreve-r* to render more heavy or severe:—L. *aggravā-re*: f. *ag-* = *ad-* to + *gravā-re* to load. In 14th c. the Fr. and in 15th c. the Eng. began, after L., to be written *agg-* and finally the Fr. was changed to *aggraver*. See also Aggravate, Aggrave, and Aggrege.]

1. *trans.* To bear heavily upon; to bring grief or trouble to; to grieve, distress, afflict, oppress. Now rarely used exc. in the passive *To be aggrieved*: to be injuriously affected, to have a grievance or cause of grief.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 323 Of þat ilk outrage þe fest þam sore agreued. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* ix. Pref. 38 Elde me masteris wyth hir Brevis Ilke day me sare aggrevis. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* lii. 343 Agreved was he sore Of tydynges that him comen thore. 1514 Pace in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* i. 37 I. 110 Oon thynge doethe aggreve me ryght sore. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg., Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 199 They aggreeved the inhabitantes with infinite mischeves. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* III. ii. 289 They shall not permit the Cardinals to be aggrieved by any body. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* viii. 11 (T.) Those pains . . are afflictive just so long as they actually possess the part which they aggrieve. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 16 Both were alike aggrieved by the tyranny of a bad king.

†**2.** *intr.* To afflict oneself, to grieve, to feel grief. *Obs.*

1559 *Mirrour for Mag.* 442 (T.) My heart aggriev'd that such a wretch should reign.

†**3.** *trans.* To make more grave or serious; to aggravate, exaggerate. (= Aggrege 3, 5.) *Obs.*

1524 *State Pap. Hen. VIII*, IV. 154 Agrieving somewhat the daungier whiche might ensue. 1541 Elyot *Im. Gov.* 44 But yet the treason dooen also to me, aggreeueth the trespasse. 1562 Atkinson in Strype's *Ann. Ref.* xxvi. (1709) 265 Let us therefore never go about to aggrieve the matter, or make it worse than it is. 1590 Southwell *Marie Magd. Funeral Teares* 195 Want of faith was agrieved with want of all goodnesse.

Aggrieved (ăgrī·vd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.]

†**1.** Oppressed or hurt in spirit; distressed, troubled, annoyed, vexed (*with, at*). *Obs.* replaced by *grieved*.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 266 Gob til him swiþe · lest he agreved wex. *c* 1385 Chaucer *Leg. G. Wom.* 345 A God ne sholde nat be thus agreved, But of hys deitee he shal be stable. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 77 He was gretely agreued with suche as helde the same opynyon. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. xi. 111 Grete Goddis semand with Troy aggreuit. 1557 Surrey *Æneid* II. (R.) And great gods eke aggreued with our town. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 561 Agreeued at, or ashamed of the thing that they haue done.

2. Injured or wronged in one's rights, relations, or position; injuriously affected by the action of any one; having cause of grief or offence, having a grievance (*at, by*).

1590 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tambur.* I. i. 1 Brother Cosroe, I find myself agrieved. 1643 Milton *Divorce* (1851) ii. 25 The agrieved person shall doe more manly, to be extraordinary and singular in clayming the due right whereof he is frustrated. 1790 Cowper *Iliad* I. 757 My mother, be advised, and though aggrieved Yet patient. 1859 T. Lewin *Invas. Brit.* 61 The Britons were as much the aggrieved as the aggressive party. 1870 Bowen *Logic* ix. 293 The Catholics had a right to feel aggrieved that these laws should be permitted to remain in the statute book.

†**3.** Injured physically; hurt, afflicted. *Obs.*

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sprain*, Rub and chafe it upon the aggrieved place. 1783 P. Pott *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 278 What disorders the aggrieved part is naturally liable to.

†**4.** Aggravated, exaggerated. *Obs.*

1513 More *Richd. III*, Wks. 1557, 62/1 Smal matters agreuid with heinouse names. 1559 *Myrroure for Mag., Gloc.* xxi. 1 Aggreued was also this latter offence, With former matter.

†**Aggrie·vedness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality or state of being aggrieved; the feeling of injury causing grief.

1596 Carew tr. *Huarte's Trial of Wits* xiii. 234 Through this aggreuednes, the naturall heat encreaseth.

Aggrievement (ăgrī·vmĕnt). *rare.* [f. Aggrieve *v.* + -ment after *amendment*, etc.] The action of aggrieving; aggrievance.

1847 Mrs. Gore *Castles in Air* II. i. 5 Whether Sir Robert went to the grave aware or unaware of the bitterness of his aggrievements.

Aggrieving (ăgrī·viŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Aggrieve + -ing 1.] The bringing of grief or trouble upon; giving cause of trouble to; annoying.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Aggruggynge, or a-greuynge. *Aggravacio, aggravamen.*

Aggrieving (ăgrī·viŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] Annoying, vexing; vexatious.

1841 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 1 Sending spies . . with directions to make every aggrieving and wounding report which rancour could devise.

Aggroup (ăgrū·p), *v.* [a. Fr. *agroupe-r* (17th c.) to put into a group; f. *à* to + *grouper* to group, prob. due to phr. *à groupe*. Would be better spelt *agroup*.] *trans.* To form or arrange in a group or groups; to Group. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*) (Orig. a term of art.)

1695 Dryden *Art of Painting* § 132 (R.) They aggrouppe, and contrast each other in the same manner as figures do. *a* 1700 — (J.) Bodies of divers natures, which are aggrouped (or combined) together. *a* 1760 J. Browne *Design & Beauty* (1768) 103 Aggroupe the figures here, and there oppose.

Aggrouped (ăgrū·pt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.] Arranged in a group; gronped.

1864 R. F. Burton *Dahome* I. 219 The King and Fanti cortége then stood aggrouped to the west of the square.

Aggroupment (ăgrū·pmĕnt). Also agr-. [f. Aggroup *v.* + -ment.] Arrangement in a group or groups.

1862 *Art Jrnl.* June 130 The time is sunset, and the mass of the broadcast aggroupment is in shade. 1864 Webster, *Agroupment.* 1874 Boutell *Arms & Armour* iii. 42 The remarkable and celebrated aggroupment or formation known under this term 'phalanx.'

†**Aggru·dge,** *v. Obs. rare*; also 6 agrudge, [f. *ag-* (= A- *pref.* 11) + Grudge.] To grumble, express dissatisfaction or annoyance.

1470 Dk. of Clarence in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 42 I. 136 We . . aggrudgynge of the greate enormyties and inordinate ympositions . . newly layd upon you. 1530 Palsgr. 419/1, I agrudge, I am a graved, *je suis grené*, or *je suis courroucé.*

†**Aggru·dged,** *ppl. a. Obs.*; also 5 aggroggyd. [f. prec. + -ed.] Dissatisfied, annoyed.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Aggroggyd, or aggreuyd, *Aggravatus.*

†**Aggru·dging,** *vbl. sb. Obs.*; also 5 aggruggynge. [f. Aggrudge *v.* + -ing 1.] Grumbling, dissatisfaction, annoyance.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 8 Aggruggynge, or a-greuynge. *Aggravacio, aggravamen.*

‖ **Aggry, aggri.** A word of unknown origin and meaning, applied to coloured and variegated glass beads of ancient manufacture, found buried in the ground in Africa; they closely resemble the *glain neidyr* or adder stone of the Britons.

1819 Bowdich *Mission to Ashantee* 267 The variegated strata of the aggry beads are so firmly united and so imperceptibly blended, that the perfection seems superior to art. 1876 *Fam. Herald* 9 Dec. 95 Aggry beads . . are supposed to be of ancient Egyptian manufacture. 1882 J. E. Price in *Athenæum* 11 Mar. 321/1 When the Romans occupied the country [Britain], they brought with them many African slaves who wore necklaces with aggri beads attached.

Agh, aghe, obs. forms of Awe, and of Owe.

Agha, variant of Aga.

Aghast (ăgɑ·st), *ppl. a.* Forms: 3–6 agast, 6– aghast. [Pa. pple. of Agast *v.* to frighten, affright. The fuller Agasted is also found. Cf. *roast* (beef), *roasted*. The unetymological spelling with *gh* appears first in Scotch *c* 1425 (probably influenced by *ghast, ghaist, ghost*); it became general after 1700.]

1. Affrighted, frightened, terrified. *esp.* in mod.

usage, Seized with the visible or physical signs of terror or horror; struck with amazement. This change of meaning is due to misunderstanding the nature of the word, as if it were *a-ghast*, like *a-sleep*, *a-float*. Const. *at* (*of* obs.) the object, *with* (*for* obs.) the emotion. Rare and obs. with *inf.* and *lest*.

c 1260 *A Sarmun* in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 1 Wel mow we drede and be agast. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxiv. 37 Thei, troublid and agast (*v.r.* agastid). *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. G. Wom.* 1534 He was agast To love. *c* 1425 WYNTOWN *Cron.* VIII. xvi. 138 De scottis men . . Ware gretly in þare Hart aghast. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xii. 404 For of here lyves they were Agaste. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXXII. 251 He was agast lest it shold be ony preiudyce ayenst the pope. 1587 HOLINS. *Chron.* III. 916/2 Be not agast of your enemies. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 616 With shuddring horror pale, and eyes agast. 1711 GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 276 A-gast, affrighted, as it were at the sight of a Ghost. 1783 WATSON *Philip III*, (1793) I. I. 17 The garrison stood aghast at this unforeseen disaster. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Isab.* I. x. 427 Their countenances aghast with terror. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* III. ii. 385 The Bishop fell on his knees, aghast at the terrible decree.

¶ *catachrestic.* Ghastly. *rare.*

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 161 Dead things that look aghast By the daylight.

Aghastness (ăgɑ·stnés). *rare.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state of being aghast; horror.

1881 *Punch* 14 May 221 Mrs. Vamp . . threw the needful expression of hollow aghastness into her eyes.

Aghe(n, aȝe(n, obs. forms of OWE *v.*, OWN.

Aghen, aȝen, obs. forms of AGAIN.

Agher, aȝer, obs. forms of OWNER.

Aghful, -li, -nesse, obs. ff. AWFUL, -LY, -NESS.

Aghill, aȝel, occ. erroneous form of ATHEL, noble.

Aghlich, -ly, obs. forms of AWLY.

Aght, obs. f. AUGHT *a.* something worth, worthy; also of AUGHT *sb.*, and EIGHT.

Aght(e, aȝte, pa. t. of *agan*: see OWE, OUGHT.

Aghtand, obs. form of EIGHTH.

Aghtel, variant of ETTLE *v. Obs.*, to intend.

†**A·gible,** *a. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *agibilis*, f. *ag-ĕre* to do: see -BLE.] Proper or possible to be done; practicable, practical. Also used *subst.*

1613 SIR A. SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 1, Fit for agible things. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire of Lond.* 93 Disarming them of all agible judgment and prudent succour. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 2 The intermediate objects of moral Prudence are in general al agibles or practicables.

†**Agi·g,** *adv.* prop. *phr. Obs. rare.* [A *prep.*[1] + GIG; cf. *agog*, and *top, tip.*] ? In a tiff, excited.

1797 BRYDGES *Homer Travestie* II. 186 But something set her so agig She sent a monstrous great he-pig That swallow'd ev'ry thing he found.

Agild, OE. *ægilde* without compensation, without exaction of the *wer-gild*; f. *Æ-* *pref.* + GILD. Quoted by Spelman from the Latin text of the Laws of Ælfred, whence in some later Dicts.

Agile (æ·dʒil, -əil), *a.*; also 6–7 agill, 7 agil. [a. Fr. *agile* (14th c.) ad. L. *agil-is*, f. *ag-ĕre* to do. A by-form was AGILIOUS.] Having the faculty of quick motion; nimble, active, ready.

c 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 52 To make one more freshe and agilite [? agile], to prosecute his good and godly affaires. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* I. (1876) 23 Wee be not so agill and light as fowles & Byrdes. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 171 His agile arme, beats downe their fatall points. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 3 The exercise of the Intellective Faculty makes it agil, quick, and lively. 1766 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1859) I. 5 He cast it from him with a sudden agile jerk. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxi. 96 The advantages of a robust and agile frame. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays of Highl.* 156 Whose agile tongue doth flit From theme to theme with change of wordy war.

†**2.** Easily moved. *Obs.*

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 80 All agree that it [Gophir] was a solid, light, agile wood.

Agilely (æ·dʒilli, -əilli), *adv.* [f. AGILE *a.* + -LY[2].] In an agile manner; with agility; nimbly.

1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 311 Striding grandly from tuft to tuft, splashing into soft places, lighting agilely on boulders.

†**A·gileness.** *Obs.*—[0] [f. AGILE *a.* + -NESS.] 'Nimbleness, activity.' Bailey 1731; whence in J.

Agiler, variant of AGUILER. *Obs.*, a deceiver.

†**Agi·lious,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *agili-s* (see AGILE) + -OUS. *-ous* is not now added as a formative to L. adjs. in *-lis*, though appended to other *i*-stems, as *capaci-ous, feroci-ous, alacri-ous.*] = AGILE.

1599 SILVER *Parad. Def.* in *N. & Q.* Ser. V. IV. 42 Apt bodies, both strong and agilious.

Agility (ădʒi·lĭti). Forms: 5 agilite, 5–6 agylyte, -ie, 6 agilitie, 6– agility. [a. Fr. *agilité* (14th c.) ad. L. *agilitāt-em*, f. *agilis*: see AGILE.] The quality of being agile; readiness for motion; nimbleness, activity, dexterity in motion.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. iii. (1483) 94 Subtilite Clerte Inpassibilite and agylyte ben cleped the dowerys of the body. 1483 CAXTON *G. L.* i. 3 Agilite and lightnes of theyr bodyes. 1533 MORE *Apol.* ix. Wks. 1557, 863/2 Gyftes of nature . . as wytte, bewtye, strengthe, agylytie. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Music* 150 With a quicke hand playing vpon an instrument, shewing in voluntarie the agilitie of his fingers. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 3 They . . trust to the agilitie of their wit. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. (1686) 60 Which motion is performed by the breath of the effluvium issuing with agility. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XI. 806 In my limbs No longer lives the agility of youth. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* Introd. 2. Exertions requiring strength and agility of body.

Agilte, variant of AGUILT *v. Obs.*, to sin, wrong.

†**Agin(ne,** *v. Obs.* For forms see BE-GIN. [for earlier *an-ginnan, on-ginnan*, also found in same sense: see ONGIN, and A- *pref.* 2. Afterwards aphetized to GIN of which the pa. t. *gan* became a frequent auxiliary.] To begin.

c 1000 *O. E. Gosp.* Mark vi. 7, & agan hí sendan twám & twám. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., & angan hyo sænden twam & twam. 1205 LAYAM. 18761 Oðere weies þu most agunnen [1250 agynne]: 3ef þu hire wult awinnen. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 74 Ne aginne hit neuer so wel. *c* 1302 *Pol. Songs* 189 The Flemmysshe . . Agynneth to clynken huere basyns of bras. 1340 *Ayenb.* 197 Huo þet wile riȝtuolliche do elmesse, he ssel heuore aginne at himzelue.

†**A·ginate,** *v. Obs.*—[0] [f. late L. *agīnāt-* ppl. stem of *agīnā-re* to trade; f. *agīna* the tongue of a balance.] 'To retaile small wares.' Cockeram.

†**A·ginator.** *Obs.*—[0] [a. late L. *agīnātōr* i. e. qui parvo lucro movetur: n. of agent f. *agīnā-re*: see prec.] 'He which retaileth.' Cockeram 1626.

†**Agi·nning,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. AGIN + -ING[1].] Beginning.

1340 *Ayenb.* 16 Prede . . wes þe verste ȝenne, and þe aginninge of alle kueade. *Ibid.* 32 Ne may þe sleawolle habbe guod aginnynge oþer amendement.

Agio (æ·dʒio, ē·dʒi,o). [a. It. *agio, aggio* ease, convenience.]

1. The percentage of charge made for the exchange of paper-money into cash, or for the exchange of a less valuable metallic currency into one more valuable; hence, the excess value of one currency over another.

1682 SCARLETT *Stile of Exch.* 3 One party allows the other a certain profit upon the certain species he desireth; and that profit is called by the Italians Aggio. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. II. ii. 330 Bank money . . bears an agio of four or five per cent. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life of our Lord* vii. 293 The agio exacted in changing common money into sacred, or the shekel into two half-shekels was great. 1875 JEVONS *Money* viii. 72 Yet an agio, or allowance, being made for the average depreciation, the old standard of value and money of account may be retained.

2. *loosely,* Money-changing, exchange-business.

1817 SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1855) 11 The mysteries of agio, tariffs, tare and tret. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Revol.* II. v. ii. 285 Chabot, disfrocked Capuchin, skilful in agio. [Cf. 'Cet homme entend l'agio.' Littré.]

3. *Comb. agio-jobber.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Revol.* (1871) III. IV. iv. 154 Lest Girondin Monsieurs, Agio-jobbers . . corrupt their morals.

Agiograph, incorrectly for HAGIOGRAPH.

Agiotage (æ·dʒiotēdʒ). [a. Fr. *agiotage*, n. of action, f. *agioter* to speculate, f. *agio*: see AGIO and -AGE. The *t* is purely connective in Fr., doubtless in imitation of the mute *t* in words like *ballot*, which is sounded in *ballotage*. For the same reason *agio* was written in the 2nd ed. of the Dictionary of the Academy *agiot.*] Exchange business; hence, *loosely*, speculation in buying and selling public stocks and shares; stock-jobbing.

1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* xlvii. Wks. 1846 I. 279 Vanity and agiotage are to a Parisian the oxygen and hydrogen of life. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Dec. 10 The Minister of Commerce and Public Works has issued an order against agiotage. It is forbidden to impose any agio in changing the pontifical currency. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* III. 61 What they mean by peace is agiotage, shares at a premium, and bubble companies.

[**Agipe** (Coles 1692), error for a GIPE or GYPE.]

Agist (ădʒi·st), *v.* [a. OFr. *agister* (*agîter, agitter*), f. *à* to + *gister, gîter* to lodge:—L. **jacitā-re*, freq. of *jacēre* to lie (perh. due to phrase *à giste*). A med.L. formation on the OFr. was *adgistāre*; cf. also *gista, gistum* lodging, formed on Fr. *giste*, sb. f. *gister.*]

1. To take in live stock to remain and feed, at a certain rate; *orig.* to admit cattle for a defined time into a forest, whence the constructions, to *agist cattle*, to *agist the forest.*

[1224 *Chart. Forests* (see 1618). 1304 *Year books Edw. I*, 23 E il agista nos bestis . . nos bestis furent agistes par celuy qe l'engistement ad.] 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xi. § 1 If a man have common by a specialitie . . he may not Agist other mens cattell, there to use his common. 1611 COTGR., *Glandager les porceaux* . . to agist, or lay, swine in mastie woods. 1618 PULTON *Coll. Stat.* 7, tr. *Chart. Forests* ix, Euery Freeman may agest his owne Wood within our Forest [*agistet boscum suum in foresta*] at his pleasure, and shall take his pawnage. Also we doe grant that euery Freeman may driue his swine freely without impediment through our demesne Woods, for to agest them in their owne Woods [*ad agistandum eos in boscis suis propriis*]. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., This word *Agist* is also used for the taking in of other Mens Cattle into any Man's Ground at a certain Rate per week. 1839 T. STAPLETON *Plumpton Corr.* 18 Sir Robert & his heirs were also to have the pannage of the swine agisted in their own woods.

2. *intr.* Of cattle: To remain and feed for a specified time.

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes of Forest* xi. § 1. (1615) 80/2 He . . did put his said cattell . . into the same close to Agist. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., When the lord . . takes in other cattle to agist, or feed on it.

3. By extension, To rate or charge (lands or their owner) with any public burden.

1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., The word *Agist* is also metaphorically taken for a Charge or Burthen on a thing; e. g. *Terrae ad custodiam maris agistatae* (Selden *Mare clausum* 191) [Lands agisted or] charged with a Tribute to keep out the Sea. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 289 The king [Edward I] instituted the system of coastguard . . and agisted or rated the land-owners of the maritime counties for its support.

†**Agi·stage.** *Obs.* [f. AGIST *v.* + -AGE.] The action or function of agisting; agistment.

1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v. *Agist*, Their [Agistors'] function is termed Agistment and Agistage. 1751 [See next].

†**Agista·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *agistātiōn-em* (see Cowel), n. of action f. *agistāre*: see AGIST.] Agistment.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Agistment, Agistage*, or *Agistation*, in law, the taking in, and feeding the cattle of strangers in the king's forest, and gathering the money due for the same.

‖**Agista·tor.** *Obs.* [L. n. of agent f. *agistā-re* to AGIST.] = AGISTOR.

1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Agist*, They are also called Agistators, to take account of the cattle agisted.

Agisted (ădʒi·stĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. AGIST *v.* + -ED.] Of animals: Taken in to feed. Of pasture, etc.: Depastured or eaten by cattle taken in at a certain rate of payment.

1779 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 221/2 Grass agisted or eaten by improfitable cattle. 1882 *Daily News* 8 Mar. 4/6 Exempting agisted stock and hired machinery from seizure.

Agisting (ădʒi·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AGIST *v.* + -ING[1].] The taking in to pasture.

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes of Forest* xi. § 1 This manner of taking in of cattell, to pasture or feede by the weeke, or by the moneth or otherwise, is called Agisting of beasts or cattell. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* ix. 219 The Bishop . . and Ralph de Warewill had liberty of agisting their hogs.

Agisting (ădʒi·stiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. AGIST *v.* + -ING[2].] a. That takes in the cattle of another to pasture. b. Feeding on hired pasture.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. II. XXX. 453 The agisting farmer. 1882 *Echo* 2 Dec., We should much like to have a pulpit defence of the right to seize agisting stock.

Agistment (ădʒi·stmĕnt). [a. OFr. *agistement*, f. *agister*: see AGIST and -MENT.]

1. The action or process of agisting; the taking in of cattle or live stock to feed at a rate of so much per head; the opening of a forest for a specified time to live stock.

[1304 *Year books of Edw. I*, 23 Q'il ad agistement a deus cents bestis.] 1611 COTGR., *Glandage* . . th' Agistment, or laying of swine into Mastie woods. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* ix. 219 To take pannage which was one farthing for the agistment of each hog. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 452 If a man takes in a horse, or other cattle, to graze and depasture in his grounds, which the law calls agistment. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 82 Depending upon casual and agistment stock for the consumption of his herbage.

2. The herbage of a forest, or the right to it.

1598 [See under 3]. 1611 COTGR., *Paisson*, th' Agistment, or Herbage of woods, or forests; feeding for cattell therein. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 15 The feed or herbage of the cattell is called Agistment.

3. The rate levied or profit made upon the pasturing of another's cattle.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* an. 1198 (R.) Aduantages and profits . . as in pannage and agistements. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes of Forest* ix. § 1 Agistment is most properly, the common of Herbage, of any kind of ground . . or the money that is receiued or due for the same. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Agistment* is likewise the profit of such feeding in a ground or field; and extends to the depasturing of barren cattle of the owner, for which tithes shall be paid to the parson.

4. *Agistment Tithe*: 'The tithe of cattle or other produce of grass lands . . paid to the vicar or rector by the occupier of the land, and not by the person who may put his cattle there to graze at a certain rate per head.' *Encycl. Brit.*

1527 quoted in Hutchins' *Hist. Dorset* (1774) I. 280 The rector . . shall have all the tithes of hay and agistments in the mead called Shetewel in Bradepole. 1779 in *Ann. Reg.* 221/2 A claim made by the former [the rector] of agistment tithe in kind. 1808 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 174/2 The abolition of agistment tithe in Ireland by a vote of the Irish House of Commons.

5. By extension, Any rate or charge levied upon the owner or occupier of (pasture) lands.

1618 PULTON *Coll. Stat.* tr. *Act* 6 *Hen. VI*, v, So that no tenants of lands or tenements . . shal in any wise be spared in this and for agistments vpon the sea banks for preseruation of the said parts. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., There is agistment of sea-banks, where lands are charged with a tribute to keep out the sea.

Agistor, agister (ădʒi·stəɹ). [a. Anglo Fr. *agistour*, f. *agister*: see AGIST and -OR.] One who agists. *spec.* An officer of the royal forests, who takes charge of cattle agisted, and accounts for the money paid for their agistment.

[1327 *Stat.* 1 *Edw.* 3. viii, Foresters, verdours, regardours, agistours, et autres ministres de mesme le forest.] 1483 *Cath. Anglic.*, A gister: *Agistator.* 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes of For.* xi. § 1. (1615) 80/1 The kings Agistors of his Forest . . doe receiue and take in the beasts and cattell of euery person. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XXXIV. 210 A forest has laws and officers of its own as foresters, verdours, rangers, and agisters. 1837 W. & M. HOWITT *Rur. Life* v. i. (1862) 357 Agistors also, to look after the agistment of cattle.

†**A·gitable,** *a. Obs.* [a. Fr. *agitable*, ad. L. *agitābilis*, f. *agitā-re*: see AGITATE and -ABLE.] Capable of being agitated, easily moved, or disturbed.

1548 HALL *Edw. IV*, 23 A rede wyth euery wind is agitable and flexible. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xii. (1632) 593 The mind [of the vulgar] . . is lesse penetrable and agitable. 1661 *Origen* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 53 The finer and more agitable Particles. [Also in JOHNSON and mod. Dicts.]

†**A·gitant,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [a. Fr. *agitant* pr. pple. of *agiter*, ad. L. *agitā-re* : see AGITATE *a.*]

A. *adj.* Moving, stirring, disturbing. *rare*—⁰.

B. *sb.* One who stirs in, or plans, a course of action. (Cf. also ADJUTANT.)

a 1670 HACKET *Life of Williams* II. 90 (D.) The chief agitant saw that this tryal upon so firm a courage was uneffectual and ridiculous. *a* 1698 R. HOWARD *Committee* III. i. (D.) Now am I ready for any plot; I'll go find some of these agitants.

†**A·gitat(e,** *pa. pple. Obs. Sc.* [ad. L. *agitāt-us* pa. pple. of *agitā-re* to move to and fro, freq. of *ag-ĕre* to drive.] Equivalent to the later AGITATED.

1. Tossed about, disturbed (mentally).

1567 *Test. K. Hen. Stewart* in *Sc. Poems of 16th c.* II. 258 Sumtyme in mynde with anger agitat.

2. Debated, discussed.

1634-46 J. ROW (father) *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 183 The Kirk desyres the King . . to heare everie weightie thing concerning the estate agitat.

Agitate (æ·dʒiteɪt), *v.* [f. L. *agitāt-* ppl. stem of *agitā-re* (see prec.), also representing Fr. *agiter* (14th c., Littré).]

I. To move, excite.

†1. *trans.* To communicate action or motion to; to move, actuate. = ACT *v.* I. *Obs.*

1620 SHELTON *Quixote* III. xxxiv. 244 In the chace . . Sleep and Idleness are banished, the Pores are corroborated, the Members agitated. 1748 THOMSON *Castle Ind.* ii. 47 By whom each atom stirs, the planets roll: Who, fills, surrounds, informs, and agitates the whole.

2. To move to and fro, shake (things material).

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 44/1 Take fresh butter . . impose the same in a little dishe, and agitate or amalgamize the same. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 30 In agitating water into froth. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. 76 Incessant earthquakes . . during which the earth was constantly agitated. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* (1854) 141 The other refreshed his reverend master by agitating a fan of peacock-feathers. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* § 30. 347 The aurora powerfully agitates the magnet.

3. *fig.* To disturb, perturb, or excite (the thoughts and feelings).

1586 JAMES VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 224 III. 18 Knouin quhat divers thochtes have agitat my mynde. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 233 This had agitated my Thoughts for two Hours. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trumpet* I. 13 An actor . . is never so sure to agitate the souls of his hearers, as when his own is perfectly at ease.

4. Hence, To perturb or excite (*a person*) in mind or feelings; to stir up, excite, or move (a multitude) by appeals, etc.

a 1822 SHELLEY *Œdip. Tyr.* I. i, The gadfly was the same which Juno sent To agitate Io. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 89 Frequently agitated with passion and prejudice. 1855 LEWES *Early Rom. Hist.* xii. § 25 Each consul forms a party, and agitates the people in favour of his own views. 1878 SEELEY *Stein.* III. 320 You are alarmed and agitated by the lamentations of those ladies.

II. To be active or busy about.

†5. *trans.* To do the actual work of (the affairs of another); to manage or act as an agent. Also *absol. Obs.*

1634 WOOD *New Engl. Prosp.* II. x, A King of large Dominions hath his Viceroyes . . to agitate his State-affaires. 1654 FULLER 2 *Serm.* 76 Let painefull Solicitours so honestly Agitate . . as knowing they must give an Account to God.

6. To be busy with (mentally), consider on all sides, revolve in the mind (as a plan to be executed); to contrive busily. *arch.*

1648 COTTRELL tr. *Davila's Hist. France* (1678) 9 Whilst these things were agitated at the court. *a* 1649 CHARLES I (J.) When politicians most agitate desperate designs. 1671 MRS. BEHN *Ford'd Marriage* II. iii. 174 As if your soul were agitating something Contrary to the pleasure of this night.

7. To discuss, debate, or push forward as a question to be settled. Also *absol.*

1643 MILTON *Sov. Salve* 33 Parliament preparing, discussing, agitating, concluding what is to be done. 1756 BURKE *Sp. Amer Tax.* Wks. II. 410 Before a repeal was so much as agitated in this house. 1785 COWPER *Tirocin.* 130 Points, which unless the Scripture made them plain, The wisest heads might agitate in vain. 1863 COX *Inst. Eng. Govt.* I. ii. 285 The question of the revival of licensed printing was repeatedly agitated in Parliament.

8. *absol.* To keep up an agitation; to keep a political or other object perpetually under discussion, so as to impress on the public mind. Const. *for.*

c 1828 MARQ. ANGLESEY (to Irish Deputation), If you really expect success, *agitate, agitate, agitate.* 1860 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 180 If he wants protection for them, let him agitate for the true protection. *Mod.* To agitate for a repeal of the malt tax.

Agitated (æ·dʒiteɪtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

†1. Moved, set in motion. *Obs.*

1620 [See under AGITATE *v.* 1]. 1659 HAMMOND *On Psalm* civ. 3. 516 Those agitated clouds, whereby, as with wings, the Angels fly down to us.

2. Moved to and fro; shaken, disturbed.

1660 DRYDEN *Astr. Red.* 273 As those lees, that trouble it, refine The agitated soul of generous wine. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xiii. 66 The solitary clerk no longer found time to answer the often agitated bell. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 172 However agitated the surface of the sea may be.

3. Excited, disturbed in mind, having the feelings greatly moved.

1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 73 An impassioned countenance, an agitated gesture. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 623 He was greatly agitated. The blood left his cheeks.

4. Debated, discussed, kept before the public by discussion.

1640-4 *Order of Commons* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 355 Notes of things brought into the House, Propounded or Agitated in the House. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. i. 27 It is also an agitated Controversie with them, Whether, etc. 1868 G. DUFF *Polit. Surv.* 104 The long agitated scheme for running a railway down the Euphrates valley.

Agitatedly (æ·dʒiteɪtĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an agitated manner; with agitation.

1827 MOORE *Epicurean* xii. (1839) 156 Laying her hand agitatedly upon mine. 1862 MRS. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* (1864) I. viii. 48 He saw how agitatedly anxious she was.

Agitating (æ·dʒiteɪtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AGITATE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of moving, disturbing, discussing. (Mostly gerundial.)

1667 [See under AGITATE *v.* 2]. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Diet* 398 Violent Purging . . by agitating the Humours often hurts. 1769 BURKE *St. of Nat.* Wks. 1842 I. 110 Without agitating those vexatious questions.

Agitating (æ·dʒiteɪtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. AGITATE *v.* + -ING 2.] a. *Eng. Hist.* Acting as AGITATORS. b. Disturbing, exciting.

a 1671 FAIRFAX *Short Mem.* (1699) 119 To prepare a way to this Work, this Agitating Council did first intend to remove all out of the Parliament who were like to oppose them. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xviii. IX. 162 The active agitating joy that fill'd The vale. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 47 He trembled under the pressure of some agitating thought.

Agitation (ædʒitēɪ·ʃən). [a. (16th c.) Fr. *agitation*, ad. L. *agitātiōn-em* n. of action, f. *agitā-re* : see AGITATE *a.*] The action of agitating.

†1. The action of moving, stirring; motion, action, exercise of activity. *Obs.*

1573 BP. COOPER *Thesaur., Agitatio*, moouing, stirring, agitation, exercise. 1610 GWILLIM *Heraldry* III. xx. (1660) 217 Albeit they . . have their feeding upon the earth, yet is their agitation above in the Ayre. 1633 T. N[EWTON] tr. *Lemnie's Touchst. Compl.* 167 Likewise doth the body of man become putrified . . if it accustome not it selfe to exercise and agitation. 1711 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* 4 By Exercise then, I understand all . . Motion or Agitation of the Body.

2. *esp.* The moving of (anything) to and fro; shaking.

1583 PLAT *Jewel-ho.* (1594) 47 Or use anie other devise by agitation or shaking, untill you have broken the yolke. 1659 BAXTER *Saving Faith* § 12. 88 Even Agitation with pressure sometimes sets the Turners wood on fire. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 133 ¶2 Enabled me to bear the agitation of a coach. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* x. § 484 Brought to the surface by the agitation of the sea.

3. A state or condition of being moved to and fro; commotion, disturbance, perturbation.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 1 (1873) The true character of Divine Presence, coming in . . without noise or agitation. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 21 A tremulous Motion and Agitation of rowling fumes. 1775 BURKE *Concil. Amer.* Wks. III. 27 Under them the state of America has been kept in continual agitation. 1880 CYPLES *Hum. Exp.* I. 5 A nervo-cerebral system, with specific agitations set up . . in it.

4. Mental disturbance or perturbation (showing itself usually by physical excitement).

[1573 BP. COOPER *Thesaur., Agitatio mentis*, the agitation and exercise of mind.] 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 221, I have seen them in strange Agitations and Surprises on this Account. 1788 JOHNSON *Lett.* 207 II. 55 Think on such things as may please without too much agitation. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vii, 'We thought,' replied Sir Arthur in great agitation, 'we thought we could get round Halket-head.' 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* iv. 52 A long, deep sob broke from him, and the child, terrified at his agitation, ran away.

5. The mental tossing of a matter to and fro; consideration, debate, discussion.

1569 SHAKS. *Merch. Ven.* III. v. 5 [*Clown* says] So now I speake my agitation of the matter. 1625 BACON *Ess.* (1862) xx. 82 Things will have their first, or second Agitation; If they be not tossed upon the Arguments of Counsell, they will be tossed upon the Waves of Fortune. 1640 FULLER *Abel Rediv., Sandys* (1867) II. 192 The business in agitation very weighty. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxiii. 112 The latest moments of your life were dedicated to the same . . busy agitations. 1865 F. PARKMAN *Huguenots* (1875) I. 9 While this design was in agitation.

†6. Busy devising, scheming, contrivance. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 176 The hunter must . . in hunting of a fox . . drive him against the winde, and then he preventeth all his crafty and subtill agitations and devises. 1626 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 206 You heard how I was in agitation for an employment in Italy.

†7. *Eng. Hist.* The action of the 'Agitators' of 1647. *Obs.*

a 1671 FAIRFAX *Short Mem.* (1699) 116 The Army was almost wholly infected with this Humour of Agitation. *Ibid.* 105, I shall now descend to some particulars of their Agitations.

8. The keeping of a political or other object constantly before public attention, by appeals, discussion, etc.; public excitement. See AGITATE 8.

1828 *Ann. Reg., Hist.* 122/2 Its [Catholic Association's] orators publicly proclaimed that 'Agitation,' as they termed it, was the object which they had in view, and that agitation they would have so long as they found it necessary. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* iii. 53 The antislavery agitation. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* I. 337 With the Manchester school began a new kind of popular agitation. Up to that time agitation meant appeal to passion . . The Manchester school introduced the agitation which appealed to reason and argument only; which stirred men's hearts with figures of arithmetic, rather than figures of speech.

Agitational (ædʒitēɪ·ʃənăl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL 1.] Of or pertaining to agitation; connected with the promotion of discussion on public questions.

1866 *Morn. Star* 14 Feb., The denunciations . . which have been published are all of them so purely political, so purely agitational—if we may coin a word.

Agitative (æ·dʒiteɪtiv), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *agitāt-* (see AGITATE *a.*) + -IVE, as if ad. L. **agitātīvus.*] Tending to agitate, stir, or move; motive, excitative.

1687 H. MORE *App. to Antid.* (1712) 221 If a Spirit use his Agitative power moderately. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The agitative force of the pendulum arises from three things.

‖**Agitato** (adʒitā·to), *a. Mus.* [It.:—L. *agitātus* : see AGITATE *a.*] 'Agitated'; used in music to describe the mode or character of a movement; hence, adverbially, 'in an agitated manner, with agitation, restlessly.'

Agitator (æ·dʒiteɪtəɹ). [a. L. *agitātor*, n. of agent, f. *agitā-re* : see AGITATE *a.* and -OR.] One who agitates. Specially :—

†1. *Eng. Hist.* An agent, one who acts for others (see AGITATE *v.* 5); a name given to the agents or delegates of the private soldiers in the Parliamentary Army 1647-9; in which use it varied with ADJUTATOR. *Obs.*

(Careful investigation satisfies me that *Agitator* was the actual title, and *Adjutator* originally only a bad spelling of soldiers familiar with *Adjutants* and the *Adjutors* of 1642. *Adjutator* has naturally seemed more plausible to recent writers unfamiliar with this old sense of 'agitate,' and the functions of the Agitators of 1647. J. A. H. M.)

1647 (June 4) *Two Lett. of Sir T. Fairfax to both Houses of Parlt.*, with the Advice of the Council of Warre . . also the Petition of the private Souldierie of the Army . . presented . . by their severall Adjutators. [*Signed*] Edward Saxby, Edward Taylor, Adjutators of the Generals Regim[nt] of Horse, etc., etc. 1647 (June 5) *Solemn Engagement of the Army* [Official paper printed under auth. of Gen. Fairfax] Upon a late Petition to the General from the Agitators in behalf of the soldiery. 1647 (June 11) in Rushw. *Coll.* (1721) VI. xv. 556 The Agitators on the behalf of the Soldiers press'd to have the Question put. [So always in Rushw.] 1647 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 6 The agitators are for certain reconciled with the army. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah Sight* II. xii. 250 Devills then dancing for joy, where once Angels (those holy Agitators) went up and down betwixt heaven and earth. *c* 1650 SIR T. HERBERT *Mem.* (T.) Active and malevolent persons of the army, disguised under the specious name of agitators, being two selected out of every regiment, to meet and debate the concerns of the army. *a* 1671 FAIRFAX *Short Mem.* (1699) 207 Now the Officers of the Army were plac'd and displac'd at the will of the new Agitators. [So always in F.] *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. x. 33 The common soldiers made choice of three or four of each Regiment, most Corporals or Serjeants, few or none above the degree of an Ensign, who were called Agitators, and were to be as a House of Commons to the Council of Officers. [So always in Cl.] 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 210 Those elective tribunes called Agitators, who had been established in every regiment to superintend the interests of the army (*Note* to *Agitator*: Some have supposed it to be a corruption of *adjutator*, as if the modern *adjutant* meant the same thing. But I find it always so spelled in the pamphlets of the time.)

2. One who keeps up a political agitation.

1780 BURKE *Durat. Parl.* (T.) Some leading man, some agitator. 1791 NEWTE *Tour in Eng. & Scot.* 4 Talked of by certain political reformers and other agitators. 1828 *Ann. Reg.* 123/1 Starting against him [Fitzgerald] their own great popish leader and agitator, Daniel O'Connell. 1853 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 240 The great agitator, Daniel O'Connell, was able to stir up the mass of the Irish nation. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. xvii. 261 He was by nature an agitator, and carried into the cabinet restless activity and the arts of cabal.

3. An apparatus for shaking or mixing.

1871 BALF. STEWART *Heat* 51 By means of an agitator every part of this tube . . may be brought to the same temperature throughout.

Agitatorial (ædʒitēɪtōᵊ·riăl), *a.* [f. prec. after analogy of *dictator-ial*, etc.: see -ORIAL.] Of or pertaining to an agitator.

1863 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Feb. 185/1 Manin's whole personal and political working during those years was neither revolutionary nor agitatorial.

Agitatrix (ædʒitēɪ·triks). [a. L. *agitātrix* fem. of *agitātor* : see -TRIX.] A female agitator.

1881 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Mar. 361 So the cat and the agitatrix exchanged courtesies and the agitatrix gave food to the hungry cat.

†**Agi·ve,** *v. Obs.* For forms see GIVE. [f. A *pref.* 1 out, away, up + GIVE. OE. *agifan* is cogn. w. OHG. *ar-, ur-, ir-, er-geban* (mod. G. *ergeben*), Goth. *us-giban.*]

1. *trans.* To give up, give back; render, surrender.

c 1000 *O. E. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 17 Hwæðer wille ȝe þæt ich eow aȝyfe, þe Barraban, þe þanne Hælend. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 Ah soðliche al he hit mot aȝefen ȝif he hit haueð. and ȝif he hit naueð aȝefe swa muchel swa he mei. 1205 LAYAM. 22165 Aȝif us ure icunde lond. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 139 Thos word aȝaf the niȝtingale.

2. *intr.* To give way or yield; to abandon a state of rigidity; cf. to *give.*

1681 J. W[ORLIDGE] *Syst. Agric.* 155 As soon as your Hops are off the Kiln, . . lay them in some room or place . . that they may cool, agive, and toughen.

Aglance (ăglɑ·ns), *adv.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.* 1 of state + GLANCE.] Glancing, gleaming.

1880 WEBB tr. *Goethe's Faust* I. ii. 60 With wreath and ribbon all aglance.

Aglare (ăglēəɹ), *adv.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] of state + GLARE.] In a glare, glaring.

1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* II. xix. 223 His sole remaining eye aglare with furious light. 1881 *Art Jrnl.* Jan. 119 The landscape lying all aglare beneath the 'blue unclouded.'

Agleam (ăglī·m), *adv.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] of state + GLEAM.] In a gleaming state; gleaming.

1870 LOWELL *Study Windows* 380 Those faces . . agleam with pale intellectual light.

Aglet, aiglet (æ·glĕt, ē··glĕt). Forms: 5–6 **aglett(e, aglott(e, agglot, 5–9 aglet, 6 agglet(te, aiguelet, aguelette, ayguelet, 8 aigullet, 9 (egellet) aigulet, aiglet, aiguillette.** [a. Fr. *aiguillette* dim. of *aiguille* needle:—late L. *acūcula*, var. of *acicula*, dim. of *acus* needle. The phonetic changes must have been *aiguille·tte, aiguele·tte, aigle·tte, agle·tte, a·glĕt* (*-ŏt*), but early instances are wanting: in modern times it has been again made *aiglet* and AIGUILLETTE.]

1. The metal tag of a lace (formerly called *point*), intended primarily to make it easier to thread through the eyelet-holes, but afterwards also as an ornament to the pendent ends.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Agglot or an aglet to lace wyth alle, *Acus, aculus.* 1468 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 241 Two dozeyn poyntys of cheverelle, the aglottes of sylver feyn. *a* 1500 in Wright's *Vocab.* 238 *Hoc mominulum*, a naglott. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 108 Take hede . . that it be fast on with laces wythout agglettes. 1549 LATIMER 7 *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (1869) 117 He made hys pen of the aglet of a poynte that he plucked from hys hose. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch Mor.* 13 You put your aglet, sir, thorow the oilet that is not made for it. 1708 KERSEY, *Aglet*, the Tag of a Point. 1775 ASH, *Aigullet*, a point with tags. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Hist. Brit. Cost.* 236 These splendid hose . . were attached by points or laces, with tags called agulettes or aglets (*i. e.* aiguillettes) to the doublet. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) IV. xiii. 148 The message related to two letters written with an aglet plucked from his hose.

2. Hence, An ornament consisting a. properly, of a gold or silver tag or pendent attached to a fringe; whence b. extended to any metallic stud, plate, or spangle worn on the dress.

1514 FITZHERBERT *Justyce of Peas* 120 We shall weare any agglettes, botons, or broches of golde or sylver, gylt, or counterfayt gylt. 1530 PALSGR. 193/2 Aiguelet to fasten a claspe in, *porte*. 1531 ELYOT *Governour* (1580) 91 A millayne or French bonnet on his head full of agglets. 1551 EDWARD VI *Jrnl. Lit. Rem.* (1858) 325 His goune dressed with aglettes, worth 25 li. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1207/1 On the sleeues eight and thirtie paire of aglets of gold. 1580 BARET *Alvearie* A 227 An aglet or iewell in one's cap. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 26 A silken Camus . . Which all above besprinckled was throughout With golden aygulets, that glistred bright, Like twinckling starres. 1598 FLORIO, *Tremolante* . . aglets or spangles. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Aglet*, a little plate of any mettal, the tag of a point. 1764 R. BURN *Poor Laws* 21 No man, under the degree of a gentleman, shall wear any aglets of gold or silver.

c. *esp.* A tagged point, braid, or cord, hanging from the shoulder upon the breast in some military and naval uniforms. In this sense now officially treated as Fr., and written *aiguillette*.

1843 LYTTON *Last of Bar.* II. ii. 126 No flaunting tawdriness of fringe & aiglet characterised the appearance of the baron. 1845 J. SAUNDERS *Cabinet Pict.* 33 Little aiglets, tipped with gold, (hang) from his shoulders. 1879 *Cornh. Mag.* June 685 A handsome officer, bearing the epaulets and aiglets of a staff captain. 1882 *Navy List* July 495/2 Aides-de-Camp to the Queen are to wear a gold aiguillette on the right shoulder.

3. 'Still used in haberdashery, and denotes round white stay-laces.' *Drapers' Dictionary* 1882.

[So in mod. Fr. *aiguillette* has passed from the tag to the lace or cord, as *point* did in Eng.]

4. *Herb.* Any pendent part of a flower resembling the prec., *esp.* a. A catkin of hazel, birch, etc. b. An anther (only in Dicts., and perh. erroneous).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 635 The knoppes or agglettes that hang in the Birche or Hasell trees. 1598 GERARDE *Herball* I. xxxix. § 2. 56 A certain long aglet or bunch, such as the Aller tree bringeth foorth. 1657 PURCHAS *Theatre of Insects* xiii. 72 When they gather off the Aglets, or Catkins, of the Hazel. 1708 KERSEY, *Aglets* or *Aglects* (among Florists) are the Pendants that hang on the Tip-ends of Chivets and Threads; as in Tulips, Roses, etc. 1809 PARKINS *Culpepper's Eng. Phys. Enl.* 127 A long bush of small and more yellow, green, scaly aglets; set in the same manner on the stalks as the leaves are. *c* 1860 LOWELL *Wks.* 1879, 373/2 And [the willow] glints his steely aglets in the sun.

†**5.** A fragment of flesh hanging by the skin. Hence, a scrap, a shred. (Cf. Fr. *découper un canard par aiguillettes*, Littré.) *Obs.*

1555 *Fardle of Facions* II. x. 217 No, the begger . . getteth not an aguelette of hym. *Ibid.* App. 352 That thei should vtterly destroy him . . not leauing an agguelet of a poincte for the memorial of such hopeloste persones.

6. *Comb.* **aglet-babie**, ? A doll or (grown-up) 'baby' decked with aglets. (Explained by some as an aglet shaped like a human figure. Johnson defines *aglet* as 'A tag of a point curved into some representation of an animal, generally of a man,' but no quotations have been found bearing out this statement, which was perhaps merely hazarded as an explanation of *aglet-babie*); **aglet-headed**, having a head resembling an aglet; **aglet-hole**, a hole for passing a lace through, an eyelet-hole.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 80 Giue him Gold enough, and marrie him to a Puppet or an Aglet babie, or an old trot with ne're a tooth in her head. 1789 PILKINGTON *Derby.* I. 330 (Jod.) Aglet-headed rush. 1600 DARRELL *Demon. Possess.* 6 The boy . . burst the buttons of his Doublet & the aglet holes before both of his Doublet and Hose. — *Detect. Harsnet* 181 The buttons of his Doublett did brush off and his aglet holees breake. 1623 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, Aglet-hole, *Ojête*.

A·glet, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. the sb.] To put a tag on a point.

1530 PALSGR. 418/2, I agglet, I set on an agglet upon a poynte or a lace. *Je fene.* These poyntes be yvell bought, for some be aggletted and some nat.

†**A·gleted,** *ppl. a. Obs.*; also 6 agglated. [f. prec. + -ED.] Furnished with aglets.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 729 A Cote of black velvet upon White Satin and tied with laces agglated with golde.

†**Agli·de,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. A- *pref.* 1 up, away + GLIDE.] To glide up or away.

c 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (1840) 116 When the body ded ryse, a grymly gost a-gleed [? aglood], Then was tyme me for to stere, many a foyle I be-strood.

†**Agli·ff,** *v. Obs.* Pa. pple. 3 **aglyfte, oglyft.** [f. A- *pref.* 1 + GLIFF to alarm.] To frighten. Only in pa. pple. Frightened, terrified.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3590 As he stode so sore aglyfte. 1330 — *Chron.* 70 William was oglyft . . þat falle mad him ofright. *Ibid.* 72 For William þei were oglift, & said, þat we ne dar.

A-glimmer (ăgli·mə), *adv.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + GLIMMER.] In or into a glimmering state.

1860 HAWTHORNE *Marble Farm* (1879) II. xii. 117 To set the tarnished gilding of the picture-frames . . all a-glimmer.

Aglint (ăgli·nt), *adv.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + GLINT.] Glinting, peeping through.

1879 J. D. LONG *Æneid* IX. 315 Oft in the hunt have we caught sight, Aglint through valley copses, of the town.

Aglitter (ăgli·təɹ), *adv.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] of state + GLITTER.] In a glitter, glittering.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. xvi. (1872) I. 293 Mr. Lamb, all a-glitter. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asphodel* I. 66 A room all a-glitter with gilding.

†**Aglo·pened,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [pa. pple. either of *glopen, gloppen*, with A *particle* for *y-*, or of a compound *a-glopen* with A- *pref.* 1 intensive.] Frightened.

a 1400 *Alexander* 874 Bees not aglopened, madame.

Aglossal (ăglo·săl), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. ἄγλωσσ-ος without tongue + -AL.] Tongueless.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 65 The aglossal Anura.

Aglow (ăglō·ʷ), *adv.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] of state + GLOW.]

1. In a glow of warmth, or of some warm colour.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* 118 Now all a-glow with colours not their own. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. iv. 125 The great mass of the Fletshorn was all a-glow. *Mod.* I was all aglow with the exercise.

2. *fig.* In a glow of (pleasurable) excitement; flushed.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Poems* 257 Amid the tremor of a realm aglow, Amid a mighty nation jubilant. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxii. 308 All her face was aglow with delight.

†**Aglu·t,** *v. Obs.*; also 4 **aglotye.** [f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + GLUT.] To feed to satisfaction, to glut.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 76 Boþe in mylk and in mele, to make with papelotes, To a-glotye with here gurles, þat greden after fode. 1496 *Bk. of St. Albans* C ii, It is aglutty̆d and kelyd wyth the glette that she hath engendred

Aglutition (æglŭti·ʃən). *Path.* [f. A- *pref.* 14 + L. **glūtītiōn-em* n. of action, f. *glūtī-re* to swallow: see DEGLUTITION.] Inability to swallow.

1847 in CRAIG.

†**Agly·,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. A- *pref.* 1 away + GLY to glance.] To vanish, disappear.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* A. 245 Syþen in to gresse þou me a-glyȝte.

†**Agly·,** *adv.*, prop. *phr., Sc.* Also **agley.** [A *prep.*[1] + GLY.] Asquint, askew, crooked.

1785 BURNS, The best-laid schemes o' mice an' men Gang aft a-gly.

†**A·gminal,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *agminālis*, f. *agmen* (*agmin-*) a troop, army.] 'Belonging to a troop.' Bailey 1731.

Agminate (æ·gmine̊t), *a.* [f. L. *agmen* (*agmin-*) a troop + -ATE[2].] Arranged in a group or cluster.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 356/2 There are generally about twenty clusters of these agminate follicles.

Agminated (æ·gmine̊tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] = prec.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. x. 103/2 The patches of agminated glands. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 153 The solitary and agminated follicles of the intestines.

Agnail (æ·gne̊il). Forms: 1 **angnægl**, 5 **agnayl, -lle**, 6 **angnaylle, angnale, agnale**, 6–7 **agnayle, agnell**, 7 **agnel, agnaile**, 7– **agnail.** [A word of which the application (and perhaps the form) has been much perverted by pseudo-etymology. The OE. *angnægl* is cogn. w. OHG. *ungnagel*, mod. G. dial. *anneglen, einnegeln* (E. Müller), Fris. *ongneil, ogneil*; f. *ang-* (Goth. *aggwus*, cf. *angsum*), compressed, tight, painful + *nægl*, Goth. *nagls* nail. The latter had here the sense, not of 'finger-nail,' *unguis*, but of a nail (of iron, etc.) *clāvus*, hence, a hard round-headed excrescence fixed in the flesh; cf. *wer-nægl*, WARNEL, a wart, lit. 'man-nail' (as opposed to 'door-nail,' 'wall-nail,' etc.). So, L. *clāvus* was both a nail (of iron, etc.) and a corn in the foot. Subsequently *-nail* was referred to a *finger-* or *toe-nail* (*unguis*), and the meaning gradually perverted to various (imaginary or real) affections of the nails: see senses 2, 3.]

†**1.** A corn on the toe or foot. *Obs.*

c 950 *Saxon Leechdoms* II. 80 Wiþ angnægle argesweorf & ealde sapan. *a* 1440 *MS. Med. Linc.* lf. 300 (in Halliw.) For agnayls one mans fete or womans. 1483 *Cath. Angl.*, Agnaylle. 1530 PALSGR., Agnayle upon ones too, *corret.* 1547 BOORDE *Breviary* II. (1552) 3 Clauus is the latin . . In englyshe it is named cornes or agnelles in a mannes fete or toes. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* II. 2 Figges . . purge away angnaylles and suche harde swellinges. *Ibid.* (1568) 17 [Aloe] heleth also agnales when they are cut of. 1575 TURBERVILLE *Venerie* 137 They skinne a kybed heele, they fret an angnale off, So thus I skippe from toppe to toe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XX. iii, Passing good for to be applyed to the agnels or corns of the feet. 1611 FLORIO, *Fignoli*, agnels, cornes, pushes, felons or swellings in the flesh. 1611 COTGR., *Corret*, an agnaile, or little corne, vpon a toe. — *Frouelle*, an agnell, pinne, or warnell in the toe. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict., Mortilini* . . agnails, or rather corns, especially on the feet and toes.

2. Any 'painful swelling,' 'ulcer,' or 'sore,' under, about, around the toe- or finger-nail: in J. and subseq. Dicts. identified with *whitlow*. [This change of explanation seems due to pseudo-etymology; whether confusion with Fr. '*angonailles*, botches, (pocky) bumps, or sores,' Cotgr., or med. L. *anghiones, anguinalia*, carbuncles, contributed the 'ulcers' or 'sores' is uncertain; but *-nail*, misinterpreted, fixed the locality. The further identification with whitlow (in the Dicts.) seems due to collating the Gr. name of the latter *παρονυχία* (f. *παρ'* beside + *ὄνυχ-* nail) with *ag-nail* (quasi *ag-at* + *nail*). Ash explains *agnail* as 'a whitlow, paronychia,' and *paronychia* as 'a perpetual sore under the root of the nail, a whitlow.']

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 258 Good to be layde unto . . ulcered nayles, or agnayles, whiche is a paynefull swelling aboute the ioyntes and nayles. 1633 W. LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (ed. 2) 795 It draweth out splents and broken bones, and openeth noughty vlcers and agnayles, that grow about the roots of the nayles. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Agnail*, a sore between the finger and the nail. 1721 BAILEY, *Agnail*, a sore at the root of the nail on the fingers or toes. 1755 JOHNSON, *Agnail*, a disease of the nails, a whitlow. 1847 CRAIG [as J.].

3. A 'hang-nail'; see quot. [*Hang-nail*, given by Halliwell as a dialect word, is evidently like the Sc. equivalent *anger-nail* (ANGER = irritation, inflammation), a corruption of *ang-nail*, putting a plausible meaning into it. That is, *ang-nail*, dialectally pronounced *hang-nail*, was explained as 'hanging' or detached nail. This explanation of *agnail* appears first in Bailey 1737 (ed. 1736 having only sense 2); the form *hang-nail* is in Craig 1847, and is now commoner in London than *agnail*.]

1742 BAILEY, *Agnail*: a sore slip of skin at the root of a nail. 1758 DYCHE & PARDON, *Agnail*; the soreness that arises from the stripping up the flesh into thin slices at the bottom and corners of the nails. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Agnail*, a hang-nail, either on the finger or toe. *Hangnails*, small pieces of partially separated skin about the roots of the finger-nails. *Various dialects.* 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Agnail*, a term applied to the shreds of epidermis which separate from the skin covering the root of the nail, and which, on being torn, give rise to a painful state of the fingers. 1882 *Weldon's Illustr. Dressmaker* Oct., Suppl. 6 This method practised daily will keep the nails in perfect preservation, also preventing agnails.

Agname (æ·gne̊m). [f. L. *ag-* = *ad-* in addition + NAME, after L. *agnomen*.] An appellation over and above the ordinary name and surname; a 'to-name,' a sobriquet.

1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* iv. (1857) 52 The title, or agname, of Paterhemon.

Agnamed (æ·gne̊md), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Styled or called, apart from christian and surname.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 214 Colonel Alexander Hamilton, agnamed dear Sandy. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* iv. (1857) 47 He was agnamed *Gulielmus de monte alto.*

Agnate (æ·gne̊it), *sb.* and *a.*; also 6–7 **agnat, 7 agnet.** [a. Fr. *agnat*, ad. L. *agnāt-us* (*adgnāt-us, adnātus*) a relation by the father's side; prop. born to, added by birth, pa. pple. of *adgnā-sc-i*, f. *ad* to + *gnā-sc-i* to be born, f. stem *gen-* to beget. Another form of the word differently used is ADNATE.]

A. *sb.*

1. A kinsman by the father's side; a collateral descendant by male links from the same male ancestor.

1534 in Balfour's *Practicks* (1754) 117 Thay cannot have ony agnat or kinnisman of the father's side. 1607–40 *Roxb. Bal.* (1871) I. 449 It never shall make me looke otherwise than an agnet. 1671 *True Non-Conf.* 455 The King of Navarre, to whom, as nearest agnat, the Regencie belonged. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 143 Cognates or agnates—affinity or consanguinity—all varieties came alike to them. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. 156 By agnates are to be understood persons who are of kin through males.

2. A relation by descent from a common male ancestor, even though female links have intervened.

1868 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* I. 76 Agnates, in the law both of

England and Scotland, are persons related through the father, as cognates are persons related through the mother. .. The intervention of females is immaterial, provided the connection be on the male or paternal side of the house.

B. *adj.* [After the use of L. *agnāt-us*, which was properly adj.]

1. Related by the father's side; also, sprung from the same forefather, of the same clan or nation.

1860 Farrar *Orig. Lang.* ix. 199 The Agnate descendants of Shem.

2. *fig.* Allied in kind, akin; partaking of the same nature.

1782 Pownall *Study Antiq.* (T.) By a fair reciprocal analysis of the agnate words. 1828 Landor *Imag. Conv.* (1846) 342 Persons who are elevated to high rank . . assume more or less of a fictitious character, but congenial and agnate, if I may say it, with the former.

Agnathous (æ·gnăþəs), *a. Phys.* [f. Gr. ἀ priv. + γνάθ-os jaw + -OUS.] Having no jaws.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Agnatic (ægnæ·tik), *a.* [ad. Fr. *agnatique*: see Agnate and -ic.] Of or pertaining to agnates; related on the father's side.

1747 Carte *Hist. Eng.* I. 365 A lineal agnatic succession. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* II. 64 The agnatic [L. *agnatus*] curator of a lunatic is empowered . . to alienate his ward's property.

† **Agna·tical,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. or Fr. *agnatique* + -AL.] = Agnatic.

1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 99 Lineal, agnatical, cognatical or collateral [descent].

Agnatically (ægnæ·tikăli), *adv.* [f. Agnatic-al + -ly^2.] In an agnatic manner; by agnation.

1861 Maine *Anc. Law* v. 149 All persons are Agnatically connected together who are under the same Paternal Power.

Agnation (ægnē·ı̯ən). [a. Fr. *agnation*, ad. L. *agnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *agnāsci*: see Agnate.]

1. Relationship through the male line; descent from a common male ancestor through male links alone, as recognized in the Salic law.

1611 Guillim *Heraldry* 255/1 The Agnation (which is of the Fathers side) must be preserued entire. 1861 Maine *Anc. Law* v. 149 The foundation of Agnation is not the Marriage of Father and Mother, but the authority of the Father. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* I. § 156 There is no agnation between a mother's brother and her son,—only cognation.

2. Descent from a common male ancestor, even though female links have intervened; distinguished from *cognation* or descent from the same mother, which may or may not include agnation.

1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., This difference was abolished by Justinian (*Inst.* 3. 10) and the females were reinstated in the right of Agnation . . hence cognation came to take in all the relations of the mother as well as father; and Agnation to be restrained to those of the father alone.

3. *fig.* Kinship by descent.

1782 Pownall *Study Antiq.* 168 (T.) A much greater agnation may be found amongst all the languages in the northern hemisphere.

Agnesite (æ·gnésəit). *Min.* [See quot.]

1837 80 Dana *Mineral.* (ed. 5) 793 Agnesite . . an earthy steatite-like mineral from St. Agnes in Cornwall . . may be an impure bismuth ochre.

Agnet, obs. form of Agnate.

Agnification (ægnifikē·ı̯ən). *rare.* [f. L. *agn-us* lamb + -fication.] The making or representing (of persons) as lambs or sheep.

1863 Neale *Liturgiol.*, Early frescoes which represent all kinds of Scriptural characters under the form of sheep . . The agnification of such artists, etc.

† **A·gnit,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *agnit-* ppl. stem of *agnōsc-ĕre*: see Agnition.] = Agnize.

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xx, The silence of the Egyptians was agnited as an expressive manner of Divine Adoration.

† **Agni·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *agnitiōn-em* n. of action, f. *agnit-* ppl. stem of *agnōsc-ĕre*, *adgnōsc-ĕre*, to recognize, acknowledge; f. *ad* to + *gnōscĕre*, f. stem *gno-* to know.] Recognition, acknowledgement.

1569 Grafton *Chron.* 75 The agnition of the shepeherdes. 1668 Howe *Bless. Righteous* Wks. 1834, 247/1 Our glorifying him [God] is but the agnition of his glory. 1678 Cudworth *Intellect. Syst.* 471 They liked not to retain God in the Agnition, or Practical Knowledge of him. 1775 Ash, *Agnition*, an acknowledgement, an owning.

Agnize (ægnəi·z), *v. arch.*; also 6–7 **agnise,** 7 **adnize.** [formed after L. *a(d)gnōsc-ĕre* to acknowledge, recognize, apprehend (f. *ad* to + *gnōscĕre* to get to know), on the analogy of *cognize* and *cognōscĕre*, *recognize* and *recognōscĕre*, derived through Fr., while *agnize* had no Fr. antecedent.]

1. To recognize, remember. *arch.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xiv. 91 The Britaines wil agnize their owne cause, the Gaules will remember their wonted liberty. 1790 Cowper *Odyssey* XIII. 226 That ere yet agnized By others, he might wisdom learn from her. 1814 Cary *Dante's Inf.* XV. 22, I was agnized of one, who by the skirt Caught me.

† **2.** To recognize or acknowledge in any capacity; to own. Const. *for, as, inf., sb. in appos. Obs.*

1535 Legh in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1822) I. II. 216 They should be driven by this means to agnize their author, spring, and fountain. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apophth.* (1877) 271 To agnise and knowledge Julius Cæsar for his conquerour. 1593 Bilson *Govt. Chr. Ch.* 46 Let him agnise the things that I write to be the commandements of the Lord. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* App. 18 They had submitted to the Pope of Rome, and agnized him their Head. 1737 Waterland *Eucharist* 496 Offered up to God, for the agnizing Him as Creator of the World.

† **3.** To own the authority or claims of. *Obs.*

1581 Savile *Tacitus, Hist.* 7 Not accustomed to obey any lawe, to agnize any magistrate. 1593 Bilson *Govt. Chr. Ch.* To Reader, To agnise or admit the ancient and approued maner of the primitive church. 1659 Ludlow *Mem.* (1771) 264 It was desired, That since it . . would be most safe for the protector [Richard Cromwell] to derive his authority from a right source, the words in the declaration of 'recognizing' him might be altered for 'agnizing' him; that so his right might appear to be founded upon the consent of the people represented in this assembly. 1748 T. Edwards *Canons Crit.* 291 (R.) Such He will crown with praise, And glad agnize before his Father's throne.

4. To recognize the existence of, to acknowledge, confess. *arch.*

1543 Becon *Policy of War* Wks. 1843, 245 Unthankful is he, that doth not agnise and knowledge the unmeasurable kindness of this most excellent prince. 1576 Woolton *Chr. Manual* (1851) 12 Happy is that man . . that humbly and heartily agniseth his faults. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 232, I do agnize A Naturall and prompt Alacartie, I finde in hardnesse. 1648 D. Jenkins *Wks.* 23 We doe upon the knees of our heart adnize constant Faith, Loyalty, and Obedience to the King. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. ii. (1865) 11 Well, I do agnize something of the sort. 1855 Bailey *Mystic* 56 None but they Who extasie divine enjoy, agnize The universal impulse.

b. *absol.*

1602 Warner *Albion's Eng.* XI. lxiii. (1612) 275 Loue is a Lordly Feast: Agnize (so should you) so, and so despayre is part releast.

† **5.** To gain knowledge of, learn. *Obs. rare.*

c 1575 *Cambyses* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IV. 173 The tenor of your princely will From you for to agnise.

Agnized (ægnəi·zd), *ppl. a. arch.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Recognized, acknowledged.

1535 Legh in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1822) I. I. 216 The king . . of late agnized & declared Supreme Head of the Church. 1735-8 Lo. Bolingbroke *Diss. on Parties* 99 A Title . . agnized, or recognized, by his Parliament. 1790 [See Agnize *v.* 1.]

Agnizing (ægnəi·zin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Agnize *v.* + -ing^1.] A recognizing; acknowledgement.

a 1557 Udall *Luke* I. 79 (R.) With ye agnisyng & knowlageyng of theyr owne synfulnesse. 1737 [See Agnize *v.* 2.]

A·gnoetism. *Eccl. Hist.* [f. Agnoete, -ite + -ism.] The doctrine or system of the Agnoites.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, There seems to have been two kinds of *agnoetism* and *agnoetæ*.

Agnoiology (ægnoiɒ·lŏdʒi). *Philos.* [f. Gr. ἄγνοι-α ignorance + -(o)logy.] The doctrine of those things of which we are necessarily ignorant; that department of philosophy which inquires into the character and conditions of ignorance.

1856 Ferrier *Inst. Metaph.* 51 We must examine and fix what ignorance is—what we are, and can be, ignorant of. And thus we are thrown upon an entirely new research, constituting an intermediate section of philosophy, which we term the agnoiology . . the theory of true ignorance.

Agnoites, agnoetes (æ·gnoıı̯əits, -ı̯ts). *Eccl. Hist.* [ad. med. L. *agnoītæ*, ad. Gr. *ἀγνοηταί*, heretics so named; f. *ἀγνοέ-ειν* to be ignorant.] An ancient theological sect who held that Christ was ignorant of some things.

1586 T. Rogers 39 *Art.* (1607) 48 The Agnoites, who held that the divine nature of Christ was ignorant of some things. 1775 Ash, *Agnoetes*, a sect who denied that Christ knew the day of judgment.

‖ **Agnomen** (ægnō·u·men). [L. *agnōmen*, *adnōmen*, f. *ad* to + (*g*)*nōmen* name; cf. *adgnō-sc-ĕre* to recognize.] In *Rom. Antiq.* A second cognomen or fourth name, occasionally assumed by Romans. Hence *loosely*, A 'to-name' or additional name subsequently acquired.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The generality of grammarians speak of the *agnomen* as a fourth name superadded to the *cognomen* or third name, on account of some extraordinary action, virtue, or the like: as *Africanus* in Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus. 1802 Maa. Edgeworth *Ennui* ix. (1832) VI. 101 She was wonderfully happy in the invention of agnomens. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xvii. 74 Small pale features, from which he derived his agnomen of Bean, or white.

Agnomical (ægnɒ·mikăl), *a.* [f. Gr. ἀ priv. + *γνώμη* thought, purpose + -ical; after Gr. *γνωμικός*; the Gr. form would be *ἄγνωμος*.] Of or belonging to the absence of set purpose or intention.

1881 Fairbairn in *Scotsman* 24 Feb. 3 The struggle . . of the agnomical and evolutional with the statical and stationary element.

Agnominal (ægnɒ·minăl), *a.* ? *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. Agnomen (*-min-*) + -al^1.] Of or belonging to an agnomen.

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 276 He had his proper name affected with the agnominal addition of Parresiastes.

Agnominate (ægnɒ·mineĭt), *v.* ? *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *agnōmināt-* ppl. stem of *agnōminā-re*, f. Agnomen; more commonly Annominate.] To bestow an agnomen on, style, nickname.

1595 *Locrine* III. ii. 161 Silver streams Which in memorial of our victory Shall be agnominated by our name. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Agnominate*, to allude to ones name, to nickname. [Not in Johnson 1775, but in Todd 1818, and mod. Dicts.]

Agnomination (ăgnɒminē·ı̯ən). [ad. L. *agnōminātiōn-em* (also *adn-* and in med. L. *ann-*), n. of action, f. *agnōminā-re*: see Agnominate. Also written Adnomination and Annomination.]

1. The giving of an agnomen or surname; the name so given. *rare*$^{-0}$.

1692 Coles, *Agnomination*, a sir-name. [Not in Johnson 1755.] 1775 Ash, *Agnomination*, the giving of a new name.

2. *Rhet.* A kind of word-play, paronomasia; allusion of one word to another.

1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Logike* I. xii. 50 As for the pretty and conceipted chaunge of the woord, *argumentum ab arguendo*, it seemeth also a Rhetoricall agnomination. 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* III. i. 104 A kind of paranomasie, or agnomination. 1657 J. Smith *Myst. Rhet.* 105 Agnomination is a pleasant sound of words, or a small change of names; or it is a present touch of the same letter, syllable, or word with a different meaning.

3. Alliteration.

1595-6 R. Carew in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 20 In Ecchoes and Agnominations. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 27 The English and Welsh delighted much in licking the letter and clapping together Agnominations. 1789 Mas. Piozzi *France & Italy* I. 239 They held agnominations . . . to be elegant.

Agnostic (ăgnɒ·stik), *sb.* and *a.* [f. Gr. ἄγνωστ-os unknowing, unknown, unknowable (f. ἀ not + γνο- know) + -ic. Cf. Gnostic; in Gr. the termination *-ικός* never coëxists with the privative ἀ-.]

A. *sb.* One who holds that the existence of anything beyond and behind material phenomena is unknown and (so far as can be judged) unknowable, and especially that a First Cause and an unseen world are subjects of which we know nothing.

[Suggested by Prof. Huxley at a party held previous to the formation of the now defunct Metaphysical Society, at Mr. James Knowles's house on Clapham Common, one evening in 1869, in my hearing. He took it from St. Paul's mention of the altar to 'the Unknown God.' R. H. Hutton in letter 13 Mar. 1881.]

1870 *Spect.* 29 Jan. 135 In theory he [Prof. Huxley] is a great and even severe Agnostic, who goes about exhorting all men to know how little they know. 1874 Mivart *Ess. Relig. etc.* 205 Our modern Sophists—the Agnostics, —those who deny we have any knowledge, save of phenomena. 1876 *Spect.* 11 June, Nicknames are given by opponents, but Agnostic was the name demanded by Professor Huxley for those who disclaimed atheism, and believed with him in an 'unknown and unknowable' God; or in other words that the ultimate origin of all things must be some cause unknown and unknowable. 1880 Bp. Fraser in *Manch. Guardn.* 25 Nov., The Agnostic neither denied nor affirmed God. He simply put Him on one side.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to agnostics or their theory.

1873 *Q. Rev.* CXXXV. 192 The pseudo-scientific teachers of what has . . been termed . . the Agnostic Philosophy. 1876 Principal Tulloch *Agnosticism* in *Weekly Scotsm.* 18 Nov., The same agnostic principle which prevailed in our schools of philosophy had extended itself to religion and theology. Beyond what man can know by his senses or feel by his higher affections, nothing, as was alleged, could be truly known. 1880 Birdwood *Ind. Arts* I. 4 The agnostic teaching of the Sankhya school is the common basis of all systems of Indian philosophy. 1882 Froude *Carlyle* II. 216 The agnostic doctrines, he (Carlyle) once said to me, were to appearance like the finest flour, from which you might expect the most excellent bread; but when you came to feed on it, you found it was powdered glass, and you had been eating the deadliest poison.

Agnostically (ăgnɒ·stikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -al + -ly^2.] In an agnostic manner; with a leaning towards agnosticism.

1882 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 5/3 In one of his latest books he brought an agnostically-minded hero on the scene.

Agnosticism (ăgnɒ·stisiz'm). [f. Agnostic + -ism.] The doctrine or tenets of Agnostics.

1870 *Spect.* 29 Jan. 135 The lecture was . . perhaps not quite so full as it should have been of his Agnosticism. 1871 R. H. Hutton *Ess.* I. 27 They themselves vehemently dispute the term [atheism] and usually prefer to describe their state of mind as a sort of know-nothingism or Agnosticism, or belief in an unknown and unknowable God. 1877 E. Conder *Basis of Faith* i. 25 But there is nothing *per se* irrational in contending that the evidences of Theism are inconclusive, that its doctrines are unintelligible, or that it fails to account for the facts of the universe, or is irreconcilable with them. To express this kind of polemic against religious faith the term 'agnosticism' has been adopted. 1879 Huxley *Hume* i. 60 Called agnosticism, from its profession of an incapacity to discover the indispensable conditions of either positive or negative knowledge. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 26 June 819/2 In nine cases out of ten Agnosticism is but old atheism 'writ large.'

‖ **A·gnus.** *Obs.* [L. *agnus* a lamb.] = Agnus Dei.

1494 Fabyan VII. 472 After the thirde agnus was sayd. 1674 Brevint *Saul & Sam.* 331 (T.) They will . . carry most devoutly a scapulary, an agnus, or a set of beads about them. *Ibid.* 322 Scapularies, beads, ropes, agnusses.

Comb. **agnus-bell** (in *R. C. Ch.*) the bell rung while the *Agnus Dei* is being said or sung in the Mass.

1566 in *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 103 One sanctus bell one agnus bell gone owtt of the fore sayd churche.

‖ **Agnus Castus** (æ·gnŏs kæ·stŭs). [L. *agnus*, a. Gr. *ἄγνος* name of the tree, confused with *ἁγνός* chaste, whence the second word L. *castus* chaste.] A tree, species of Vitex (*V. Agnus Castus*), once believed to be a preservative of chastity; called also Chaste-tree and Abraham's Balm (? Baum).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xv. (1495) 612 The herbe Agnus castus is alwaye grene, and the flowre therof is namly callyd Agnus castus, for wyth smelle and vse it makyth men chaste as a lomhe. *c* 1400 *Floure & Leafe* 173 A braunch of Agnus castus eke bearing In her hand. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 386 Agnus Castus or the Chaste Tree. 1881 Stanley *Chr. Instit.* I. 2 The sacred river rushes through its thicket of tamarisk, poplar, willow and agnus-castus.

‖ **Agnus Dei** (æ·gnŏs dī·əi, a·gnus dē·ī). [L. =

lamb of God.] In *R. C. Ch.* **a.** A part of the Mass beginning with the words *Agnus Dei*; also the music set to it. **b.** A figure of a lamb bearing a cross or flag. **c.** A cake of wax stamped with such a figure and blessed by the Pope.

c 1400 *Apol. for Lolt.* 8 Bi-twex þe consecracioun & *Agnus Dei*. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxx. 245 After the iii *agnus dei* y seid. 1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 45 Their Cakes of Wax which they call *Agnus Dei*. 1629 OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* 44 Such little Cristall glasses, as Papists do vse to weare about their necks, with an *Agnus Dei* inclosed betweene them. 1673 MILTON *True Relig.* Wks. 1851, 418 Masses for him both quick and dead, *Agnus Dei's*, Reliques, and the like. 1845 HOLMES *Mozart* 100 The service lasted till a quarter to eleven, and an *Agnus Dei* of Haydn's was again performed.

† Ago, *v. Obs.* Forms as in Go. [f. A- *pref.* 1 forth, away, out + Go. Cogn. w. OS. *ágangan*, OHS. *irgangan*, *irgân* (mod. G. *ergehen*), Goth. *us-gaggan*. Only the pa. pple. *agan*, *agon*, *agone*, *ago* is common after 1300, and of this the *verbal* use ceased before 1700, leaving it only as *adj.* of time: see next.]

1. To go forth, go on, proceed.

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxviii. 32 Cealf . . þeah þe him úpp-agá horn on heafde. 1297 R. GLOUC. 561 Ich mai honge vp min ax, febliche ic abbe agonne.

2. Of time: To depart, pass away, pass.

c 1000 *O. E. Gosp.* Mark xvi. 1 Ða sæternes dæg wæs agán. 1205 LAYAM. 24196 Þa æstre wes a3onge. *Ibid.* 31889 Þa eleue 3er weoren onfast a3eongen. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2305 Þe day hym was ful neȝ agan. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 65 Ore vij. yere be ago, More schalle we here. *c* 1550 *Every man* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 107 The day passeth, and is almost ago.

3. To go away, depart (from a place).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Nis nawiht þeos weorld, al heo a3eð. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 288 Hit kumeð lihtliche, ageð awei lihtliche. *c* 1260 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 14 Al hir ioi was ago. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. of Fame* 365 He Was forthe vnto his shippes agoon. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 379 And when thaire huske agooth hem thai beth ripe. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (1869) 112 The wownde so clene agonne, that no tokyn of hyt . . remaynyd. 1586 FERNE *Blazon of Gentrie* 21 Our sheepe shearing feastes . . been all agone. 1674 MARVELL *Rehears. Transp.* II. 76 The Author therefore . . took a great fright lest all were ago.

Ago, agone (ăgō·, ăgɒ·n), *ppl. a.* and *adv.* Forms: 4–5 agoon, 5–6 agon, 6– agone; also 4–6 agoo, 6–7 agoe, 4– ago. [pa. pple. of the preceding vb., used as adj. qualifying some noun of time, expressed or understood; in the latter case always preceded by *long* = *long time*. The full form *agone* had been contracted to *ago* in some dialects long before this usage began, in end of 14th c.; *ago* became the ordinary prose form from Caxton, but *agone* has remained dialectally, and as an archaic and poetic variant to the present day.]

A. *ppl. adj.* Gone by; by-gone; past. (Now always *follows* its noun.)

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 58 For it was ago fif yer That he was last ther. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 7 (Lansd.) I speke of mony a hundred 3ere a-go. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxi. 2 As 3is-tirdai, and the thridde dai agoon. *c* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 158 It is not yet longe tyme agoo that suche custume was vsed. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* II. Wks. 1557, 179/2 Nowe quite gone manye yeares a goo. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 204 O he's drunke, sir Toby, an houre agone. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xxx. 13 Three dayes agone I fell sicke. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 61, 42 Some Years agoe they were remarkable for the narrowest Hats in the Kingdom. *a* 1849 HOR. SMITH *Addr. Mummy* i, In Thebes's streets three thousand years ago. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* I. iv. 70 And that's full fifteen minutes agone.

B. *adv.* in *Long ago*: a long while ago, in time long gone, long since. Chaucer has also *yore ago*.

c 1366 CHAUCER *Compl. Pity* 1 Pite that I haue sought so yore agoo. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 271, I þis lord knowe, it is longe ago I knewe him. 1417 CLIFFORD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 29 I. 90 It liked to youre seyd Highnesse not longe agon to wryte to me. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr. Matt.* xvi. 2 Ye would haue belened me long agon. 1633 FORD *Broken Heart* III. v. (1839) 63 'Tis long agone since first I lost my heart. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lug.* I. v. 89 Dead and gone long ago.

¶ Corrupt form. See A *prep.*2

c 1538 STARKEY *England* 88 Not many yerys of-goo.

Agog (ăgɒ·g), *adv.*; also 6 on gogge. [perh. ad. OFr. *en gogues* (15th c. in Littré '*il estoit en gogues*'; Cotgr. '*estre en ses gogues* to be frolicke, lustie, lively, wanton, gamesome, all-a-hoit, in a pleasant humour; in a veine of mirth, or in a merrie mood'), f. *gogue* 'fun, diversion,' of unknown origin. (See conjectures in Diez and Skeat. Prof. Rhys finds no etymon in Celtic.) Cf. also Fr. *vivre à gogo* to live like a lord, in abundance; see Littré.] In eager readiness, expectation, or desire; on the move, astir. Const. *inf.*, *on*, *upon*, *for*, *with*, *about*.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* (1877) 329 Beeying set agog to thinke all the worlde otemele. 1559 *Myrroure for Mag., Glendour* xxiii. 1 And for to set us hereon more agog. 1575 TURBERVILLE *Booke of Venerie* 92 To sette mens myndes on gogge. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLV. XXXV. 1225 C, These words set them agog [*His verbis incitatis*]. 1656 TRAPP *Exp. John* xi. 53 (1868) 385/2 To set men agog upon mischief. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter of Colem. St.* v. xiii. (1710) II. 892, I ha' set her agog to Day for a Husband. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* x, Six precious souls and all agog To dash through thick and thin. 1792 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks' *Life* (1832) II. 230 They are now agog with their republic. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. XIII. ix. 100 The Eldest, age fourteen, had gone quite agog about my little Girl, age only nine.

Agoggled (ăgɒ·g'ld), *ppl. a. rare*−1. [f. A- *pref.* 11 + GOGGLED.] = GOGGLED.

1862 A. LEIGHTON *Trad. Scott. Life* 8 A man a little a-goggled in his eyes.

Agoing; see A *prep.*1 13 b and Go *v.*

Agomphious (ăgɒ·mfiəs), *a.* [f. Gr. ἀγόμφι-ος toothless + -OUS.] Toothless.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ Agon (æ·gɒn). [Gr. ἀγών, orig. 'a gathering or assembly' (f. ἄγ-ειν to lead, bring with one), *esp.* for the public games; hence 'the contest for the prize at the games,' and by extension, 'any contest or struggle.' The pl. is usually in the Gr. form ἀγῶνες *agones* (ăgō·nīz).] *Gr. Antiq.* A public celebration of games, a contest for the prize at those games; also *fig.*

a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* (T.) Fit for combats and wrestlings and so came out to practise in these agones. *c* 1660 SANCROFT *Serm.* (1694) 106 (T.) They must do their exercises too —be anointed to the agon and to the combat. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. II. iv. 422 Those religious games or agônes instituted by Herakles.

† Agonal, -el. *Obs. rare*1. [? subst. use of Fr. *agonal*, ?*agonel*, quasi *liber agonalis* 'book of agonies': cf. *manual*, Fr. *manuel*.] A martyrology.

1610 HOLLAND tr. *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 220 An old Agonel. 1695 GIBSON tr. *ibid.*, We find it in an ancient Agonal.

Agonarch (æ·gŏnārk). *rare*−0. [ad. Gr. ἀγωνάρχ-ης a judge of a contest, f. ἀγών (see AGON) + -αρχης ruler.] 'A judge or overseer in feats of activity, a master of revels.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656; whence in mod. Dicts.

Agone (ăgɒ·n), *ppl. a.*, *arch.* and *poet.* = AGO, q.v.

Agoniadin (ăgō·niădin). *Chem.* [f. *Agoniada* + -IN.] A glycoside, $C_{16}H_{14}O_8$, contained in Agoniada or Agonia bark (obtained fr. *Plumieria lancifolia*).

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem. 2nd Supp.* 30.

Agonic (ăgɒ·nik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. ἄγωνι-ος, ἀγώνιος, without angle (f. ἀ priv. + γωνία angle), + -IC.] Having or making no angle, having no inclination; as in *agonic line*, the irregular line passing through the two magnetic poles of the earth along which the magnetic needle points directly north or south; the line of no magnetic variation.

1863 ATKINSON tr. *Ganot's Physics* VIII. § 674 In certain parts of the earth the magnet coincides with the geographical meridian. These points are connected by an irregularly curved imaginary line, called a line of no variation or agonic line.

† Agonious, *a. Obs.* [a. Fr. *agonieux* (cf. It. *agonioso*): see AGONY and -OUS.] Full of agony.

1494 FABYAN VI. clxi. 154 Lewys had long lyen in this agonyous sykenes. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 575 The harsh astringent fierce original Poysons do . . put Nature into an agonious Condition.

Agonism (æ·gŏniz'm). ? *Obs.*−0 [ad. Gr. ἀγώνισμα a contest, or its prize, f. ἀγωνίζ-εσθαι: see AGONIZE.]

1. A combat, an athletic match.

1742 BAILEY, *Agonism*, a Combat or Trial of Skill. 1755 JOHNSON and 1775 ASH, *Agonism*, contention for a prize.

2. The prize of a contest.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Agonism*, the reward or prize won by activities; the reward of victory.

† Agonist (æ·gŏnist). *rare.* [ad. Gr. ἀγωνιστ-ής a combatant in the games.] 'A contender for prizes.' J.

1626 COCKERAM, *Agonist*, a Champion. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Nilus* in *Ess. etc.* 1859, 161 Happiest of mothers am I, who have borne so noble an agonist.

Agonistarch (ægŏni·stāɪk). [f. ἀγωνιστ-ής a combatant + ἀρχ-ός ruler.] One who trained combatants for the games.

1824 in CRABB.

Agonistic (ægŏni·stik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἀγωνιστικ-ός of or pertaining to an ἀγωνιστ-ής or AGONIST.]

1. Of or pertaining to the athletic contests of ancient Greece; *hence*, pertaining to athletic feats generally, athletic.

1648 Jos. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XI. ccvi, Smeared in 's bloody Agonistik Gore. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Agonistic* amounts to much the same with *athletic*. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 32 An Agonistic inscription . . reading, 'Damocleidas (was victor) in the horse race.' 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 447 The many military and agonistic metaphors in his Epistles.

2. *Rhet.* Polemic, combative, striving to overcome in argument.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* 589 (T.) The prophetick writings were not, saith St. Peter, ἰδίας ἐπιλύσεως (I conceive in an agonistick sense) of their own starting or incitation. 1677 GALE *Crt. of Gentiles* III. Pref., A thetic and dogmatic method, rather than agonistic and polemic. 1836 H. TAYLOR *Statesman* XXX. 225 If knowledge be argumentative and wit agonistic, the society becomes an arena. *a* 1857 DE QUINCEY *Dr. Parr* (Beeton) 241 As a scholar he was brilliant; but he consumed his power in agonistic displays.

3. Strained, aiming at effect; simulating strong feeling, tending to exaggeration of feeling.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* (1858) 250 Agonistic posture-makings. 1864 I. TAYLOR in *Gd. Wds.* 943 Long before the coming on of the modern agonistic paroxysm in literature.

Agonistical (ægŏni·stikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL1.]

1. = AGONISTIC 1. ? *Obs.*

1653 HAMMOND *N. Test.* (T.) Τελειοῦσθαι, in the agonistical notion, we have formerly explained. 1725 BLACKWALL *Sacr. Cl.* I. 335 (T.) To say nothing of the beautiful metaphors and noble agonistical terms. 1755 JOHNSON and 1775 ASH, *Agonistical*, belonging to prize-fighting.

2. *Rhet.* = AGONISTIC 2.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* i. 20 With a struggling, agonistical, and contentious reason. 1840 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. v. 240 Aristotle has happily and aptly called the 'agonistical' or 'wrestling' style, that style by which a speaker *earnestly strives* to make a *present* audience see and feel what he wishes them to see and feel.

Agonistically (ægŏni·stikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY2.] In an agonistic manner, argumentatively.

1836 ARNOLD in *Life* (1844) II. viii. 33 Having written once agonistically, I wish next to write in another manner.

Agonistics (ægŏni·stiks). [pl. of AGONISTIC *a.* used *subst.* Cf. Fr. *agonistique*, and Gr. ἡ ἀγωνιστική the agonistic (art).] That part of gymnastics which has reference to athletic combats, such as those practised in the ancient games.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., A learned work on the subject of agonistics. *a* 1859 WORCESTER cites *Q. Rev.*

† Agonizant. *Obs.* 'Certain Friers in Italy, who assisted those who were in Agonies.' Bailey.

Agonize (æ·gŏnəiz), *v.* [prob. a. Fr. *agoniser* or its original, the med. L. *agonizā-re*, ad. Gr. ἀγωνίζ-εσθαι, to contend in the AGON, to struggle. The trans. use is however confined to Eng. and seems an independent application of the word, after the analogy of verbs in -IZE from the Gr. active -ίζειν.]

1. *trans.* To subject to agony, to torture. Also *absol.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 72 And seyng her thus agonized . . he demaunded of her the cause thereof. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 823 Or whom some serpent's sting doth agonize. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* IV. ii, The sharpest tortures that ever agonized the human frame. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. xvii. (1876) 220 This power of sin to agonize is traced to the law. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VII. 173, I will not let thy hideous secret out To agonise the man I love.

2. *intr.* To suffer agony, to writhe in pain or anguish, to be in the throes of death. (From Fr.)

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 484 The Olive under which our blessed Saviour Agonized. 1732 POPE *Ess. on Man* I. 198 To smart and agonize at ev'ry pore. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwreck* I. 74 Where dying victims agonize in pain. 1810 T. MAURICE *Hist. Hindostan* (1820) I. I. xiii. 519 The dreadful catastrophe in which nature agonized, and a world was destroyed.

3. *intr.* To contend in the arena; to struggle or strive in physical exercise; to wrestle. (In reference to orig. Gr. sense; also in med. L. and It.) Usually *fig.*

1711 SHAFTESBURY *Charact.* (1737) III. 351 He agonizes, and with all his strength of reason endeavours to overcome himself. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xvi. 347 The nation agonizes this hour to recognize man as man. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 123 [Paul] most earnestly entreats the Romans to agonise with him in their prayers to God.

4. *fig.* To make desperate or convulsive efforts for effect.

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1966. 26/2 Every one who has no real fancy seems agonizing after originality. 1872 G. MACDONALD *Wilf. Cumb.* I. xv. 246, I might agonize in words for a day and I should not express the delight.

Agonized (æ·gŏnəizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Subjected to agony, tortured, in anguish.

1583 [See AGONIZE 1]. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* III. 329 'He is dead!' screamed the agonized parent. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 8. 553 The agonized loyalty, which strove to save Charles.

2. Expressing agony, full of distress.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* xxxii. (1856) 279 One wild, booming, agonized note. 1882 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 5/4 His reading being interrupted by . . agonised yawns, and other signs of impatience.

Agonizedly (æ·gŏnəizĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY2.] In an agonized manner; in tones of agony or anguish.

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1872) 166 'Niece Matilda,' cried Sir Roger, agonizedly. 1870 *Stand.* 26 Nov., France is crying agonisedly to every one of her sons to up and help her.

Agonizer (æ·gŏnəizəɹ). [f. AGONIZE *v.* + -ER1.] One who agonizes; in *Society slang*, One who makes convulsive efforts for effect.

1879 *Daily Tel.* 11 Dec., The agonisers of the pianoforte.

Agonizing (æ·gŏnəizin), *vbl. sb.* [f. AGONIZE *v.* + -ING1.] The action of putting forth excessive exertion, struggling, suffering anguish.

1813 MRS. SCHIMMELPENNINCK tr. *Lancelot's Tour* (1816) I. 71 This agonizing must as much relate to that vile body, which even St. Paul kept under. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Nov. 5 [His] continual agonizings with his hopeless passion.

Agonizing (æ·gŏnəizin), *ppl. a.* [f. AGONIZE *v.* + -ING2.]

1. Causing agony or extreme anguish, torturing.

1686 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 287 O sharp convulsive pangs of agonizing pride! 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 435 The lifted ax, the agonizing wheel. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xiii. 64 With a smile of agonising courtesy. 1861 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 45 What Fenwick must have suffered, the agonizing struggle between the fear of shame and the fear of death.

2. Suffering agony; writhing in pain or anguish; in the throes of death.

1666 in *Phil. Trans.* I. 249 An extraordinary Restorative and Cordiall, recovering frequently with it agonizing persons. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 586 Convulsive twist in agonizing

folds. 1812-21 Combe *Dr. Synt., Consolation* I. (Chandos) 129 His agonising bosom burns.

Agonizingly (æ·gŏnəi·zĭŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an agonizing manner; with painful or desperate struggles.

c 1841 Kingsley *Lett. & Mem.* I. 52 Struggles .. which made him feel more agonizingly weak than ever. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Painters* V. VI. vii. § 7 They .. fail egregiously;—ridiculously;—it may be, agonizingly.

Agonothet(e (ăgō·nŏþĕt, -þet). *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. *ἀγωνοθέτης* f. *ἀγών* contest + *θέτης* a disposer; f. vbl. stem *θε-* to place. Also used in the Gr. forms.] A superintendent or director of the great public games of Greece.

1626 Cockeram, *Agonotheth*, a Judge in masteries of actiuity. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* IV. x. 405 Of which games the Amphictyons were judges and agonothetæ. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1964, 818/1 The agonothet for each year. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 505 He gravely assumed the titles of archon and agonothetes.

Agonothetic (ăgō·nŏþe·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἀγωνοθετικ-ός*: see prec. and -IC.] Of or pertaining to an agonothete.

1731 in Bailey; whence in Johnson, etc.

†**A·gonous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. med. L. *agōn* death struggle (a. Gr. *ἀγών* contest) + -OUS.] Struggling, engaged in mortal combat.

1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 274 This agonous condition and strugling strife of the Properties of Nature.

Agony (æ·gŏni). Also 4 agonye, 5–7 agonie. [prob. formed by Wyclif on the L. *agōnia* of the Vulgate; though also found in 14th c. Fr., *agonie*. The L. is a. Gr. *ἀγωνία* contest, hence, mental struggle, anguish; f. *ἀγών*, Agon q.v.] The development of the senses in Gr. was:—1. A struggle for victory in the games; 2. Any struggle; 3. Mental struggle, anguish, *e.g.* Christ's anguish in Gethsemane. But the historical appearance of the meanings in Eng. was as follows:

1. Anguish of mind, sore trouble or distress, a paroxysm of grief. *Agony column*, the column of a newspaper that contains special advertisements, particularly those for missing relatives or friends, and thus often gives evidence of great distress.

c 1385 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 266 This man is falle .. In som woodnesse, or in som agonye. 1494 Fabyan v. cxvii. 91 Fredegunda .. sore was abasshed, and in great fere and agony. 1611 Bible 2 *Mac.* iii. 14 There was no small agonie throughout the whole citie. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xix. 83 He sunk under the charge in an agony of confusion and despair. 1863 Burton *Bk. Hunter* 40 It was agony to him to hear the beggar's cry of distress. 1880 *Times* 28 Dec. 10/1 A cryptogram in the agony column.

b. Hence, Intensity or paroxysm of pleasure.

a 1725 Pope *Odyssey* x. 492 With cries and agonies of wild delight. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Mak. Flor.* v. 138 He struck the marble in an agony of pleasure and content, bidding it 'Speak'!

2. *spec.* The mental struggle or anguish of Christ in the garden of Gethsemane.

1382 Wyclif *Luke* xxii. 43 And he maad in agonye [*ether angwische or stryf*] preiede lengere. [Vulg. *Et factus in agonia, prolixius orabat.*] 1526 Tindale *ibid.*, He was in an agonye. 1557 *Genev.*, 1611, and *Revised*, *ibid.*, And being in an agonie, he prayed more earnestly. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 793 As cried Christ ere His agony.

3. The convulsive throes, or pangs of death; the death struggle. (med. L. *agon mortis.*) Seldom now used in this sense without qualification, as agony *of death*, *mortal* agony.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* xiv. 121 Quhen darius vas in the agonya and deitht thrau. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 867 To moue wilde laughter in the throate of death? It cannot be, it is impossible: Mirth cannot moue a soule in agonie. 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 432 On a sudden she fell into the agony of death. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 800/1 The death-struggle, or agony.

4. Extreme bodily suffering, such as to produce writhing or throes of the body.

1607 Dekker *Westward Hoe* (1873) II. 347 O quickly, quickly, shees sicke and taken with an Agony. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 861 Here in perpetual agonie and pain. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 157 The agony the poor woman was in. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 850 Brain-feverous in his heat and agony. 1864 — *Boadicea* 84 Ran the land with Roman slaughter, multitudinous agonies.

5. A struggle or contest. (Rarely without some shade of the preceding senses.)

1677 *Decay Chr. Piety* 408 (T.) Till he have thus denudated himself of all these encumbrances he is utterly unqualified for these agonies. 1859 De Quincey *Cæsars* Wks. X. 89 He was most truly in an agony, according to the original meaning of that word; for the conflict was great between two master principles of his nature. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VII. xviii. ii. 117 Which lasted .. above three hours; and was the crisis, or essential agony, of the Battle.

†**Ago·nyclite.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *agonyclita*, a. Gr. *ἀγονυκλίτης*, f. *ἀ* not + *γόνυ* knee + *-κλιτ-ος* bending, f. vbl. stem *κλιν-* bend.] 'Hereticks, in the seventh century, whose distinguishing tenet was, never to kneel, but to deliver their prayers standing.' Bailey.

1710 T. Ward *Eng. Ref.* 361 (D.) To God he will not bow his knee Like an old Agonyclitee [? for *Agonyclitæ*, L. *pl.*].

†**A-goo·d,** *adv.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*¹ + Good; cf. *afresh.*] In good earnest; thoroughly, heartily.

a 1536 Tindale *Prol. Jonah* Wks. I. 456 The nature of all wicked is, when they have sinned a good, to seek .. to drive the remembrance of sin out of their thoughts. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 170 And at that time I made her weepe a good. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 188 Ran in a good to helpe him. 1671 *Welch Trav.* 258 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 339 The company that stood about did laugh at him a-good. [Cf. mod. dial., To laugh a good one, run a good one, etc.]

Agoon, obs. form of Ago, Agone.

‖ **Agora** (æ·gorà). *Gr. Antiq.* [Gr. *ἀγορά.*] An assembly; hence, the place of assembly, *esp.* the market-place.

1820 T. Mitchell *Com. Aristoph.* I. 176 The agora or forum was the resort of all the idle and profligate in Athens. 1846 Grote *Greece* I. I. i. 2 The custom of occasionally convoking and consulting the divine Agora.

Agoraphobia (æ·gorăfō·bĭă). *Med.* [f. Gr. *ἀγορά* (see prec.) + *-φοβία* fear.] (See quot.)

1873 *Jrnl. Mental Sc.* XIX. 456 Dr. C. Westphal has an article on Agoraphobia; by this he means the fear of squares or open places.

†**A-go·re-blood,** *phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*¹ in, and *gore-blood*; see Gore.] In or with clotted blood or gore.

1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 163 The Flouds and Rivers [were] running all agore-blood, by reason of the great slaughter. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. vii. 14 To see .. champions wounding and killing one another, and to behold them all agore bloud [*perfusorumque sanguine*].

Agot, obs form of Agate.

Agoten, pa. pple. of Aget-en *v. Obs.*, to pour.

Agouti, agouty (ăgū·ti). Also aguti. [a. Fr. *agouti*, Sp. *aguti*, a. *aguti*, *acuti*, native Indian name.] A genus of rodents, belonging to the Cavy or Guinea-pig family; the common species (*Dasyprocta agouti*) is an animal of the size and appearance of a hare, common in the W. Indies and adjacent parts of S. America.

1731 Bailey, *Agouty* (in America) a little Beast of the shape and size of a rabbit. 1830 E. Bennett *Zool. Gard. Del.* I. 295 The Long-nosed Agouti .. is now almost confined to St. Lucia. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho* (1861) 281 Smoking agoutis out of the hollow trees.

Agrace, variant of Aggrace *v. Obs.*

Agrade, used by Florio in 1611 (not in ed. 1598) to translate It. *gradire* to be pleased with. Cf. It. *aggradare.*

Agraffe (ăgræ·f). [a. Fr. *agrafe*, formerly *agraffe*, *agraphe*, *agrappe* (see Agrappes), f. *à* + *grappe*:—late L. *grappa* 7th c., ad. OHG. *chrapfo* hook, mod. G. *krappen.* Cf. Cymric *crap* hook.] A kind of hook, which fastens to a ring, used as a clasp.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmccclxii/2 The Present .. is an Agraffe of Diamonds, and a Diamond Buckle for an Hat. 1820 Scott *Ivanhoe* (1830) 33 The feather of an ostrich, fastened in her turban by an agraffe set with brilliants. 1872 O. Shipley *Eccl. Terms* 388 Foreign ritualists mention a sort of agrafe of pearls, worn by the pope and cardinals under this name [*rationale*].

†**Agrai·th,** *v. Obs.*; also 4 agrayth, agreith, agredy. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + Graith, ad. Norse *greið-a* to make ready, prepare; cogn. w. Goth. *ga-raidjan* and OE. *ge-rædan*, from which perhaps the Kentish form *agredy* below.]

1. To prepare; make ready.

c 1315 Shoreham 126 And yet ne were hyt noȝt inoȝ One to agredy hyre looȝ And heȝ ine hevene blysse. 1340 *Ayenb.* 14 Þe pine wyþoute ende þet God heþ agrayped to þe uorlorene. *Ibid.* 140 Alneway agrayþed, ase byeþ þe ssipmen in ssipe. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1597 Purueaunce þat prest was, to pepul agreiþed.

2. To accoutre, dress, deck.

1340 *Ayenb.* 140 Hy hise agrayþeþ and aȝet mid alle hire ournemens. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 52 In gode clopes of gold agreþed ful riche. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 904 Thyn halle agrayde and hele the walles.

3. To dress (a wound).

1340 *Ayenb.* 148 Me ssel zueteliche þe wonden agrayþi.

4. *refl.* and hence *intr.* To make oneself ready, to prepare (to do any thing).

c 1315 Shoreham 126 Into the blysse of hevene sty, To agredy worthy scholde hy be At hyre assumpcion. 1340 *Ayenb.* 173 He hine wolde agrayþi ase zone ase he mi3te.

†**Agrai·thing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.] Attiring; dress, decoration.

1340 *Ayenb.* 216 Hire coustouse robes, and hire oþre agrayþinges. *Ibid.* 176 Agrayþeþ hire heaueden mid preciouse agrayþinges.

Agral (æ·grăl), *a. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *agrāl-is* = *agrār-is*, f. *ager* field, country.] Of or belonging to the fields; = Agrarian 4.

1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 52. 288 Wayside and agral plants.

†**Agra·med, agremed, agromed,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [The only part found of vb. *agrame, agreme, agrome*, coinciding in form and sense with OFr. *agramir, agremir* (also *engr-*) chiefly used in pa. pple. *agrami*, etc.; f. *à* to (or *en* in) + *gram* adj. (Pr. *gram*, It. *gramo*) a. OHG. *gram*, angry. But OE. had also *gram* adj. and *gremian, gremman* vb., to enrage, ME. *gremien, greme*, whence *a-gremed* might have been formed with A- *pref.* 1, independently of Fr. (cf. OHG. *ergremen*). The special influence of OFr. *agrami* seems clear in the form *agramed*, but see Grame, Greme.] Angered, vexed, enraged.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3310 Y am aschamed, And sore anoyed, and agramed. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 84 As he that was agremed in hert. *c* 1430 *Generides* 6044 In his hert right yuel agramed. *a* 1500 *Chron. Eng.* 863 in Ritson *M. R.* II. 306 The kyng wes ful sore agromed. 1692 Coles, *Agramed*, aggrieved (*obs.*). 1775 Ash, *Agramed*, grieved (*obs.*).

Agra·mmatist (ăgræ·mătist). *rare*⁻⁰. [f. Gr. *ἀγραμμάτ-ος* illiterate (f. *ἀ* priv. + *γράμματ-α* letters) + -IST; after Gr. *γραμματιστής.*] 'An unlearned, illiterate man.' Bailey 1731; whence in Johnson, etc.

‖ **Agraphia** (ăgræ·fiă). *Med.* [mod. L. f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *-γραφία* writing.] Inability to write (as a manifestation of brain-disease).

1871 *Academy* 15 Mar. 183/2 Agraphia, in which the patient speaks, but blunders sadly in writing. 1880 Bastian *Brain* xxix. 658 Agraphia may be appropriately enough allowed to include 'incoordinate' as well as 'paralytic' defects in the power of mental expression by Writing.

Agraphic (ăgræ·fik), *a. Med.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* not + *γραφικ-ός* of writing, able to write: see -IC. The Gr. form was *ἄγραφος* or *ἀγραπτος.*] Characterized by inability to write.

1878 Hamilton *Nerv. Dis.* 166 Whether the inability to write is due to this cause, or is really the 'agraphic' condition. 1880 MacCormac *Antis. Surg.* 226 At first he was quite aphasic and of course agraphic.

†**Agra·ppes,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [a. OFr. *agrappe* (mod. Fr. *agrafe*); see Agraffe.] 'Hooks and eyes used on armour or on ordinary dress.' Fairholt.

Agrarian (ăgrē·rĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *agrārī-us* pertaining to land (f. *agr-* field + *-ārī-us*: see -ARY) + -AN. The L. was first adapted as **agrario** (cf. *contrary*), or untranslated.]

A. *adj.*

1. *Rom. Hist.* Relating to the land: epithet of a law (*Lex agraria*) for the division of conquered lands.

[1533 Bellendene *Livy* IV. (1822) 379 The law Agrarie .. put the Faderis fra the public landis, quhilkis was wranguislie possedit. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 647 Cæsar preferred the Law Agraria.] 1618 Bolton *Florus* I. xxvi. 71 Spurius Cassius, suspected of affecting Soveraignty, because hee had published the Agrarian Law. 1838 Arnold *Hist. Rome* I. ix. 161 An agrarian law for the division of a certain proportion of the public land.

2. *gen.* Relating to, or connected with, landed property. *Agrarian outrage*, an act of violence originating in discord between landlords and tenants.

17.. in Somers's *Tracts* II. 453 Whatever Reflections may be rais'd from the Agrarian Principles. 1833 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) II. 422 Have not your landlords brought you to the very eve of an agrarian war? 1876 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* xiii. 23 The Irish land system familiarised the peasantry with agrarian outrages.

3. Of, relating to, or connected with, cultivated land, or its cultivation.

1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 197 Signore Giobert, academician, and of the agrarian society. 1864 Burton *Scot Abroad* II. ii. 163 The heartless agrarian devastation accompanying the movements of the Russian troops. 1867 J. Draper *Amer. Civ. War* I. xxvi. 445 The only bulwark .. against the clamoring rule of agrarian majorities.

4. *Bot.* Growing wild in the fields. Also, name proposed by H. C. Watson for the lowest of the altitudinal zones of vegetation, within the limits of the cultivation of corn.

1843 H. C. Watson *Distrib. Brit. Pl.* 34 Agrarian region. 1861 Buckman *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (L.) We believe that the charlock is only an agrarian form of brassica.

B. *sb.*

1. An agrarian law.

1656 Harrington *Oceana* 54 (R.) An equal agrarian is a perpetual law establishing and preserving the balance of dominion. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. xvi. (1865) 125 The estate has passed into more prudent hands, and nothing but an agrarian can restore it.

2. One in favour of a redistribution of landed property.

1818 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XIX. 97 An Agrarian of three hours standing. 1882 Goldw. Smith in *Pall Mall G.* 24 May 2 The agrarians will be satisfied with nothing short of the total spoliation of the landowners.

Agrarianism (ăgrē·rĭăniz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. The principle of a uniform division of lands.

1808 W. Taylor in *Month. Mag.* XXVI. 109 A poor's rate .. is an assurance-premium against agrarianism: it is a quit-rent paid to the sovereign people for a recognition of individual titles of possession.

2. Political agitation or civil dissension arising from dissatisfaction with the existing tenure of the land.

1861 Goldw. Smith *Irish Hist.* 21 Irish agrarianism is .. the offspring of a barbarism prolonged by unhappy circumstances. 1869 *Times* 15 Oct., Condemn agrarianism by all means, pursue with whatever rigour you can those who commit or abet its crimes.

Agrarianize (ăgrē·rĭănəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. To apportion land by an agrarian law.

1846 in Worcester.

2. To imbue with the ideas of agrarianism.

1883 J. Cowen in *Pall Mall G.* 9 Jan. 1/1 Emigration has democratized the peasants; evictions have agrarianized the artisans.

Agrarie, -ary, obs. by-form of Agrarian.

†**Agra·ss, agerse,** *adv.*, prop. *phr. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [A *prep.*¹ in + Grass.] In the grass or blade.

1340 *Ayenb.* 36 Corn agerse, þe vines in flouringe.

Agraste, pa. pple. of AGGRACE *v. Obs.*

†Agrau·nte, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OFr. *agraunte-r,* f. *à* to + *graunter* to GRANT.] To promise, to grant.
1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4163 Þoghe euery day a man hyt haunte Þyt wyl no man be hyt agraunte [pa. pple.].

Agrayde, variant of AGRAITH *v. Obs.*

†A·gre, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OFr. *agrier, aigrier* (cf. mod. Fr. *aigrir*) to torment, f. *aigre*; see EAGER *a.*] To torment, vex.
1495 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de Worde) I. xxxvi. 33 b/2 See ye not how this folysshe hermyte agryth & scornyth us, by cause he hathe not be ouercome?

Agreable, -bleté, obs. var. AGREEABLE, -BILITY.

Agreage, variant of AGGREGE *v. Obs.*

† Agrea·t, *adv.,* prop. *phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*¹ in + GREAT *a.* Cf. Fr. *en gros.* The expanded forms *of great, in great,* often occur.] In gross, in the gross, *en masse*; by the whole piece, lump, or lot.
1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 72 A dwelling hous is hired of gret and aftir leten .. to sondry folkis .. the hirer in gret .. shall offir to God .. for the rent of all. 1580 BARET *Alvearie* A 234 Agreat or altogither, *Vniuerse.* To take a worke agreat or vpon a price. 1632 BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* 9 Certaine young men .. beholding fishermen making of a draught, agreed with them a-great for their draft. 1692 COLES, *Agrat,* by the great, by the lump. 1775 ASH, *Agreat,* by the great, by the job.

† Agrea·tion. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. Fr. *agréation* (Cotgr.) n. of action f. *agréer*: see AGREE and -ATION.] Agreeing, agreement.
1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power of Parl.* 201 Underneath were the signatures of the Deputies .. and underneath them, was written the agreation of the Councell of State.

† Agree', *adv. Obs.* [a. Fr. *à gré,* f. *à* to, at + *gré,* earlier *gred, gret,* that which pleases, gree, liking or pleasure:—L. *grāt-um* that which is pleasant or gratifying.] According to one's liking; pleasantly, kindly, in good part. *To take a-gree,* to take kindly, or in good part, to receive with satisfaction.
*c*1400 *Rom. Rose* 4349 Whom I ne fonde froward ne felle, But toke agree alle hool my play.
Also anglicized as *in, at, to gree*: see GREE *sb.*
1366 MAUNDEV. xxix. 295 That God take hire Servyse to gree. *c*1400 *Rom. Rose* 42 God graunte me in gre that she it take. *c*1430 LYDG. *Bochas* (1554) I. xviii. 33 b, Rightful iudges his sentence toke atgree.

Agree (ăgrī'), *v.*; also 4–6 **agre,** **aggre.** [a. OFr. *agré-er,* cogn. w. Pr., Sp. Pg. *agradar,* It. *aggradare* :—late L. **adgrātā-re, aggr-,* f. *ad* to + *grātāre,* to make agreeable, f. *grāt-us* agreeable. (Cf. *adæquāre, aggravāre, alleviāre.*) Also aphetized as GREE.]

I. To please or be pleased.

†1. *trans.* To be to the liking of (any one), to suit the humour of, to please. (Obj. orig. indirect, *dat.* in Fr.) *Obs.* a. Of a thing.
*c*1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 409 If harme agre me, ye, wherto than I pleyne? [S'a mal mio grado, il lamentar che vale?] *c*1450 *Merlin* 82 Yef the kynges profer myght not agre the lady, and .. hir frendes.
† b. Of a person: To please, to satisfy. *Obs.*
*c*1430 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. xxxviii b (1554) 217 a, Great comfort Of trust I should agreen your noblesse. *c*1450 LONELICH *Graal* II. 105 Þow, sire, agreen I wolde ful pleyn. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 30 Finding bothe horsmete and mannysmete to youre soudeours .. without contenting or agreing hem.

†2. To be pleased with (*prendre à gré*); to receive or take in good part; to accept favourably; to favour. (Cf. Fr. *agréez mes respects.*) Also *absol. Obs.*
*a*1500 *MS. Harl.* 7526, 35 Be mercyfulle, agre, take parte and sumwhat pardoone. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xiv. § 3 (1873) The principles to be agreed by all. 1642a *Vind. of the King* 1 Those who will not agree the Ceremonies.

II. To make agreeable or harmonious.

†3. *trans.* To make (persons) pleased *with,* or well-disposed towards each other; to reconcile, make friends. *Obs.*
1489 *Plumpton Corr.* 82 The dayes men cannot agre us. 1530 PALSGR. 619/2, I make at one, I agre folkes that were fallen out. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 54 To agree the king and the pope. *Ibid.* I. 188/1 His coosen .. the which trauelled to agree him with the king. 1655 J. JENNINGS *Elise* 86 The governour, desirous to agree them, had straitly forbid them fighting.

4. To bring into harmony (things that differ); to conciliate or arrange (a difference). Now only of discrepant *accounts* and the like.
1572 *Lament. Lady Scotl.* in *Sc. Poems of 16th c.* II. 247 To aggre this ciuile difference. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 3 Some troublous uprore, Whereto he drew in haste it to agree. 1638 CHILLINGWORTH *Relig. Prot.* I. iii. § 7. 130 Meanes of agreeing differences are either Rationall .. or voluntary. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 16 Having agreed the War with the Franks. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Example* v. I. 69 Do but agree the matter between you. 1785 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 381 His difference with the Dutch is certainly agreed. *Mod.* (*Book-keeping*) Have you agreed the balance? No, we have not yet agreed the items of the accounts.

†5. To arrange, concert, or settle (a thing in which various interests are concerned). *Obs.*
1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. 86 Whan that this sayde trewse was agreed. 1658-9 NEVILLE in Burton's *Diary* (1828) III. 194 If you leave it without agreeing the security. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. 586 The king sent Sir Ralph Sadler to him, to agree the marriage. 1715 — *Own Time* II. 380 He had agreed a match for him with his brother the duke of Zell for his daughter. 1718 POPE *Iliad* IV. 186 Did I for this agree The solemn truce?

III. To become well-disposed, to accede.

†6. *refl.* (from 3.) To make oneself well-disposed, to become favourable, to accede, consent *to. Obs.*
*c*1450 *Merlin* 84 The kynge hadde a-greed hym-self all to theire ordenaunce. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. cccvi. 461 Dame, I agre me well to your desyre. 1574 tr. *Littleton, Tenures* 110 a, I agree me to the graunte made to you.

7. *intr.* (from *refl.*) To become favourable; to give consent, to accede. a. with *inf.,* or *subord. cl.*
*c*1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 81 Ye wolde .. agreen that I may ben he. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* II. xli, The Realme .. will never gree To have a right succession overthrowne. 1658-9 BAYNES in Burton's *Diary* (1828) IV. 123 The Act of Union agrees, that they shall have thirty members. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 119 He reluctantly agreed .. that some indulgence should be granted to the Presbyterians. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 16. 104 He then agreed to make the trial.
b. with *to* (a proposal, conditions, etc.)
*c*1400 *Destr. Troy* VIII. 3649 All agreit to þe gate with a gode wille. *c*1450 *Merlin* 85 Will ye .. agreen to the acorde and ordenaunce of these worthy lordes? 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 35 They that at the firste requeste of their louers agree to them ought to be ashamed. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* i. 42 All the Heithen agreed to the commaundement of kynge Antiochus. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. v. 88 Post .. to France, Agree to any couenants. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. II. 105 It was not possible to agree to a proposal so extraordinary and unexpected. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 193 Till he agreed to the hard conditions.
c. *absol.* and *passive.*
1461 *Paston Lett.* 398 II. 23 If ye wol have her hom to you for a seacon .. my mastre is agreed. 1476 *Plumpton Corr.* 37 You must desier the sheriffe to serve it, yf so be that ye agre not. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) N v, Thoughe fortune denie hym at one howre, yet at an other time, she agreeth. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 61 Unwilling I agreed. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi* 46 Austrian Metternich Can fix no yoke unless the neck agree.
d. with *clause*: To concede, grant, accede to the opinion, *that* a thing is so; *formerly,* a thing *to be* so.
1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Justine* 86 Which grace though the Godds had not agreed to be due vnto her, yet, etc. 1658 9 MORRICE in Burton's *Diary* (1828) IV. 190, I can never agree that to be law which is dissonant to reason. 1765 HARRIS *Three Treat.* I. 14 We have agreed it, replied he, to be necessary. *Mod.* I agree that he is the ablest of the candidates.

†8. To accede *to* the opinion of (a person); to assent; passing into sense of *agree with* (12). *Obs.*
1526 TINDALE *Acts* v. 40 To him they agreed [so CRANM., *Geneva*, 1611; WYCLIF, *Rhem.*, consented]. *a*1556 CRANMER *Wks.* I. 25 Cyril .. agreed to Nestorius in the substance of the thing that was eaten. 1561 T. N[ORTON] tr. *Calvin's Instit.* I. 17 They were by no other meane brought to agree vnto him. 1580 BARET *Alvearie* A 239 To Agree to one or to be of his opinion. 1641 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* III. i. (1651) 31, I must not agree t'you, to pass by What you have said.

IV. To come into harmony.

9. *intr.* (? for *refl.*) To come into accord or harmony, to become of one mind, make up differences, become friends. Const. *with.* Still *dialectal* 'Kiss and 'gree again.'
1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. xix. 60 He aggreed and made peas wyth mayencyens. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* xi. 26 Vf thou sende vnto them & agre with them. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 3 If you of yourselfes will not agre, I will not study how to agre you. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* III. (R.) Till all inflamed they all at once agree. 1723 BLACKALL *Wks.* I. 260 To agree with our Adversary while we are in the way to Judgement. (See BIBLE *Matt.* v. 25.)

10. To come into accord as to something. a. *spec.* To come to terms about the price of anything, to bargain, contract. ? *Obs.*
1526 TINDALE *Matt.* XX. 2 And he agreed with the labourers for a peny a daye [so 1611; WYCLIF, *Rhem.*, made covenant]. 1580 BARET *Alvearie* A 239 To agree or consent as concerning the act or deede, price, etc. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 431 To the cabinet-shops, to look out, and did agree, for a cahinet to give my wife.
b. Const. *on, as to,* (*of* obs.) a matter or point.
1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. lxiii. 86 And so contynued a xv. dayes, and agreed of no poynt of effect. 1603 GREENWEY *Tacitus Ann.* VI. vii. (1622) 131 To lay downe such things as they agree of. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. vi. 76 To let the meat coole, ere we can agree vpon the first place. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. xxiii. 125 Judges he himself agrees on. 1657 SIR C. PACK in Burton's *Diary* (1828) II. 160 It will be hard for the Committee to agree of names. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 273 A convention has been agreed on relative to this subject. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 104 Terms of reconciliation were readily agreed on.
c. with *inf.,* or *subord. cl.*
1572 *Lament. Lady Scotl.* in *Sc. Poems of 16th c.* II. 248 Ze did aggre To crowne and place him in authoritie. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xl, They agreed to censure the corrupt management of justice and the finances. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* VII. vi. (1867) 379 His lordship and Sir Alexander Ball 'agreed to differ.' 1852a DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* II. 43 We .. had little in common even before we agreed to differ. *Mod.* They agreed that the matter should stand over for the present.

V. To be in harmony.

11. To be in harmony or unison in opinions, feelings, conduct, etc.; to be in sympathy; to live or act together harmoniously; to have no causes of variance. (Simply, or with *together*; or const. *with.*)
1548 UDALL, etc. *Matt.* xxviii. (R.) My spirite agreeth not with the spirite of this worlde. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. Ven.* II. ii. 107 How doost thou and thy Master agree? I haue brought him a preseot; how gree you now? 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xi. (1840) 63 These cities .. agreed so well together, that they were called sisters. 1642 — *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xix. 338 It is probable that in Noahs Ark the wolf agreed with the lambe. 1720 WATTS *Divine Songs* xvii, Birds in their little nests agree. 1726 GAY *Fables* I. xxi. 43 In ev'ry age and clime we see, Two of a trade can ne'er agree. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 88 And where they once agreed, to cavil now. *Adage,* 'Friends agree best separate.'

12. To be of the same mind as to particular points; to concur *with* a person *in* an opinion, *as to* a matter, *that* such is the fact, or (*obs.*) such *to be* the fact. (See also 7, 8.)
1494 FABYAN I. vii. 12 The more partie of wryters agreen, that he ruled this Ile of Brytayne by the terme of xl. yeres. 1580 BARET *Alvearie* A 239 The doctours discent, or the authours doe not agree in this poynt. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 267 As to .. its beginning, they agree with Ingulphus and Hoveden. 1663 BUTLER *Hudibr.* I. i. 426, I would say Eye, for h' had but one, As most agree, though some say none. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* I. 3 All Histories agree him to be a Tyrant. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. 162 There is one point in which they all agree. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* V. 102 Nobody supposes that the suitors in our courts agree with the judge when he decides against them.
b. Hence, To agree *with* an opinion or statement.
1530 PALSGR. 418/2, I agree with his opynion touchyng this mater. 1781 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 412 To know any man's story that you cannot agree with. *Mod.* I do not agree with what has been said by the last speaker.

13. Of things: To be in harmony, to accord, to coincide in any respect. a. *simply.*
1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. viii. 7 Thinges which agree together: are equall the one to the other. 1580 BARET *Alvearie* A 239 To agree or accorde: to serue to the purpose, *Congruo.* 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* V. ii. 1 At last .. our iarring notes agree. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* xiv. 56 Their witnesse agreed not together. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corr. Chr.* I. III. 305 All the accounts sufficiently agree. 1871 BALF. STEWART *Heat* § 70 The two scales agree almost exactly at 62° while they differ sensibly at 72°.
b. with *with.*
1494 FABYAN 3 And cause it to agre with other olde storyes. 1608 SHAKS. *Peric.* II. v. 18 Mistress .. your choice agrees with mine. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. xxv. 131 It best agreeth with the conclusions they would inferre. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill of Mus.* II. 94 Till it agree in sound with your Treble open. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. II. 363 The expedition .. cannot agree in time with the siege of Tyre. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 14. 301 This quite agrees with the views now generally entertained.

14. To be consistent, to answer *to,* correspond *with.*
† a. with *to. Obs.*
1526 TINDALE *Mark* xiv. 70 Thou arte of Galile, and thy speache agreth therto [so CRANM., *Geneva*, 1611]. 1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 50 This Statute agreeth to the best English Canon Law. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xvii. 13. 92 This perfectly agrees to the context. 1708 SWIFT *Wks.* (1755) II. 72 The constitution of the English government .. to which the present establishment of the church doth so happily agree. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Logic* iv. § 3. 77 It agrees to the rules of the figure .. it is also agreeable to all the general rules.
b. with *with.*
1580 BARET *Alvearie* A 239 The beginning agreeth with the ende, *Congruunt extrema primis.* 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 306 Full well .. Agree these Deeds with that proud brauge of thine. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just. Vind.* iii. 40, I do not see why Monasteries might not agree well enough with reformed deuotion. 1661 BOYLE *Spring & Weight of Air* III. (1682) 69 I find nothing that agrees not with my Hypothesis. 1838 MACAULAY in Trevelyan's *Life* II. i. 29 He looked about to see how my Horatius agreed with the topography.

15. *Gramm.* To be in 'concord'; to take the same gender, number, case, or person; as happens in inflected languages to words in apposition, and to substantives and their attributive words, whether adjective, verb, or relative.
1530 PALSGR. Introd. 38 Adjectyves agre onely in gendre and nombre, but theyr verbes agre with theyr nominatyve cases in nombre and parsone. 1669 MILTON *Gram.* II. *Concords* Wks. 1847, 468 An adjective with his substantiue .. agree[th] in gender and case. 1881 MASON *Eng. Gram.* § 465 Pronouns must agree in gender, number, and person with the nouns for which they stand.

16. To be agreeable *to,* or in harmony *with* the nature or character of.
† a. To be suitable, appropriate, consonant *to. Obs.*
1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, Other maner of byndynge .. proprely agreeth to depe woundes. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) 114 We have no herbe in Englande .. to whome all thes hole descriptions do agre. 1586 J. HOOKER *Giraldus's Hist. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 153/2 Interred in all honorable maner, as to his estate did agree. 1586 T. B. tr. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* II. (1594) 17 The worke of the creation can agree to none but to God only. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* III. viii. 196 The power of Ecclesiasticall jurisdiction doth no more agree to the King, then the power of Ecclesiasticall order. 1662 MORE *Antid. agst. Ath.* II. ii. (1712) 45 That Hypothesis .. which will agree universally to the Air. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* I. 15 Reason agreeth thereto.
† b. To do well *with*: formerly said of a person agreeing or doing well with food, climate, etc. *Obs.*
1525 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* II. ciii. 301 To agree with the ayre not accustomed before. 1530 PALSGR. 419/1, I agre with meate or drinke, I can away wit it. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, V. i. 28 Because your appetites and your disgestions doo's not agree with it [the leek], I would desire you to eat it. 1681 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* II. 162 Fagius, not agreeing with this air, died soon after. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 361 Lest the Tree Translated, shou'd not with the Soil agree.
c. now only of food, climate, work agreeing or doing well with a person, etc.
1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.*, Others are more grosse, tough and hard, agreeing chiefely with country persons and such as labour. 1669 in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 981 The Baths agree (as the vulgar speaks) with Brass, but not with Iron. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xv. 270 Some boil it with milk, and it is very good where it will agree. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Intell.* II. ii. § 5 (1864) 157 Whether a substance will agree

or disagree with the stomach. 1858 THACKERAY *Virginians* xvi. 126 She wondered whether the climate would agree with her. *Mod.* Sea-bathing does not agree with everybody.

†**Agree**, *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] Agreeing, agreement.

c 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 91 We .. may after agre worschip such þingis writun. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 8 Shame you not, Princes, at this bad agree, To wrong a stranger with discourtesie?

Agreeability (ăgrī·ăbi·lĭti). Also 4 agreablete. [In 14th c. a. OFr. *agréableté* n. of state, f. *agréable*: see AGREEABLE and -TY. Obsolete for 400 years, and then freshly formed on *agreeable*: see -BILITY. In Fr. *agréableté* was still in Cotgr. 1611; obs. in the Academy's Dict. and in Littré; revived in 1860 by Ste.-Beuve as *agréabilité*.] The quality of being agreeable; agreeableness, especially of disposition.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* 1099 Al fortune is blisful to a man by þe agreablete or by þe egalite of hym þat suffreþ it [*ed.* 1560 agreeability]. [Not in any Dict. of 16th, 17th, 18th c. In TODD 1818 only from Chaucer as above.] 1778 MISS BURNEY *Diary & Lett.* (1854) I. 53 She was all good humour .. and agreeability. (Surely I may make words when at a loss, if Dr. Johnson does.) 1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. v. 105 His house was the focus of agreeability. 1854 THACKERAY *Newc.* II. 4 Remarkable for rank, fashion and agreeability.

Agreeable (ăgrī·ăb'l), *a.*; also **agreable, aggreable, aggreeable.** [a. Fr. *agréable* capable of pleasing, f. *agréer* to please: see AGREE and -ABLE.] At a very early date aphetized to GREEABLE.

1. To one's liking or taste; affording pleasure; pleasing, pleasant.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. of Fame* 1097 But for the ryme is lyght and lewed Yit make hyt sumwhat agreable. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xx. (1483) 68 Fyercer than the fyre he fynd-eth the and nothyng agreable. *c* 1500 *Doctr. Good Serv.* (1842) 4 Speke lytell and be agreable. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinsh.* III. 969/2 This man .. had doone to the king and realme right agreeable services. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* 2. I. 10 Nothing can be more agreeable than travelling in Holland. 1742 H. BAKER *Microsc.* II. xxv. 201 The minute Spiders appear very agreeable in the Micro-scope. 1779 J. MOORE *View of Soc.* II. 176 Two very agreeable French gentlemen. 1813 MARSHALL *Gardening* xix. (ed. 5) 363 Christmas rose is very hardy, a plant or two potted is agreeable enough at such a season. 1859 LEWES *Physiol. Com. Life* I. i. § 6. 27 The sensation of Hunger is at first rather agreeable, but it quickly becomes unpleasant if pro-longed. 1874 *Daily News* 2 June 5/5 Mr. Disraeli's definition of an agreeable man—he who agrees with us.

b. with *to*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawes T.* 767 An heir moore agre-able than this to my likynge. 1481 CAXTON *Myrrour* III. xvi. 170 That he myght conduyte hym that it myght be to god agreable. 1732 *Law Serious Call* (ed. 2) 77 Neither of which can be any longer agreeable to God. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 273 That painful manufacture of common-places which is called 'making yourself agreeable to a lady.' 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. 650 They made themselves too agreeable to the English women.

2. Of a person: Having a liking (*to* anything); favourable, propitious; kindly-disposed, pleased, contented (*to do* anything). Now *colloquial*.

1467 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* 570 II. 300, I kannot in no wyse fynde hyr a greable that ye scholde have her dowter. 1494 FABYAN v. lxxxiii. 61 To whose request the kynge was aggre-able. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 87 God is not sone agreable To heare their cry. 1524 HENRY VIII in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1822) I. II. 43 The kings highnes is agreable to be a mediator. 1623 J. BINGHAM *Xenophon* 113 The sacrifice [*personified*] was not agreeable that day. 1850 THACKERAY *Pend.* (1863) 329 'Well, sir, if Ann's agreeable, I say ditto.'

†3. Agreeing together; of one mind. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, *Agreable*, of one consente, mynde, or wyll. *Concors.* 1567 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 105 The agreeable multitude of many Bishops. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 270 The same fishes in certaine set moneths, are good friends and agreeable enough.

†4. Of things (rarely of persons): Corresponding, conformable, suitable, fitting. a. Mutually corresponding, answering to each other. *Obs.*

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. xx, You see the agreable sentence of these iij. theoremes to tende to this purpose. 1661 *Hist. Parismus* II. 80 To see whether his valour and his boast-ings were Agreable. 1692 MOLYNEUX in *Locke's Lett.* (1708) 14 These two places have been stumbled at by some as not consistent. To me they appear, and are, very agreeable.

†b. Answering to the circumstances, or to the general order of things; suitable, fitting. *Obs.*

1601 DOLMAN *Fr. Acad.* (1618) 691 Which consideration is every whit agreeable in each part of the zodiacke. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 70 'Tis agreeable, that we cannot otherwise have the heaven, in the world, than as to sence above us. 1682 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. II. iii. § 14 And so make a vessel of a wider, as a more agreeable bore.

†c. with *with*: In accordance, in harmony; har-monious, congruous, consistent. *Obs.*

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* T iij, Their lengthe is agreable with their bredthe, and so thei make square figures. 1594 CAREW tr. *Huarte's Trial of Wits* (1616) 102 That which is agree-able with his naturall abilitie. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* I. i. 5 Blood-letting is not agreeable with Flegmatick Diseases. 1783 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) IV. 249 Your anxiety about my health is .. very agreeable with your general kindness.

d. with *unto, to*: Conformable (to a standard or design), corresponding, answering; suitable; in accordance with. Now only of things immaterial.

c 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. G. Wom.* 668 Most agreable unto myn entent. 1547 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 232 Though in faith she were not agreeable to the world's wild opinion. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr. Matt.* iii. 4 His dyet was agreable unto his apparell. 1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 22 This is neither agreeable to Religion nor conscience. 1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* § 2. 28 About LXXX Years later: Which is agreeable to Suï-das, who places him 'about the LII Olympiad.' 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. I. v. 48 It rarely happens that these are exactly agreeable to their standard. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Intell.* II. II. § 11 (1864) 195 It is agreeable to all experience.

5. In this sense it is often used *adverbially* for AGREEABLY: In a manner answering to, in accordance with, in conformity with; according to.

1549 LATIMER 7 *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (1869) 25 To accomodate hymselfe and hys matter a greeable vnto the comforte, and amendemente of the audience. 1614 SELDEN *Titles of Honor* 285 They haue also, agreeable with the identitie of Thane and Steward, certain Stewarties at this day. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 249 Rakes and clowns .. will .. treat you agreeable to their own humour. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* III. 173 The Earl entered, agreeable to the Prince's summons.

†6. *subst.* (as in mod. Fr.) a. An agreeable per-son. Cf. *An incapable. Obs.*

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 511 ¶ 1 There were as many ugly Women as Beauties or Agreeables.

b. *pl.* Agreeable things. Cf. *catables, valuables*, etc.

1812 HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 94 Accompanied by all those agreeables which render the cultivator of the earth the most happy of human beings. 1822 COLERIDGE *Lett., Con-vers.* II. 99 Superficial Advantages and outside Agreeables.

Agreeableness (ăgrī·ăb'lnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being agreeable, or of giving pleasure; pleasingness, pleasantness.

1611 COTGR., *Agreeableté*, agreeablenesse, acceptablenesse. 1610-31 DONNE *Selections* (1840) 160 Loveliness of person, agreeableness of conversation. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Beauty .. is made up of Symmetry of parts, and agree-ablenesse of colours. 1709 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* lxiv. 106 Leave me my .. agreeableness and genius, but leave me also my sincerity. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 159 The agreeableness of the climate. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 213 Virtue and agreeableness are, I fear, too often separated. *c* 1815 MISS AUSTEN *Northang. Ab.* (1833) I. x. 58 We have entered into a contract of mutual agreeableness. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 128 You might enjoy its agreeableness without suspecting it.

†2. The quality of being conformable *to*, or con-sistent *with*; conformity, consistency. *Obs.*

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* G ij, There appeareth a greate agre-ablenes, between like flattes, and square nombers. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. xli. (1713) 523 Sing no Tragical strain in agreeableness to the last Thunder. 1690 J. NORRIS *Beati-tudes* (1694) I. 166 Some Likeness or Agreeableness between the Faculty and the Good to be enjoy'd. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* ii. 43 The strength of every Precedent lyeth in its agreeableness with the Law. *a* 1797 BURKE *Ess. Drama* Wks. X. 159 The incompatibility or agreeableness of incidents .. with the probable in fact, but with propriety in design.

Agreeably (ăgrī·ăbli), *adv.* In 4 **agreablely.** [f. AGREEABLE + -LY 2.] In an agreeable manner.

1. In a way which pleases, or suits the inclina-tion; pleasantly.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* 43 With hem þat euery fortune receyuen agreablely or egally. 1597-8 BACON *Ess.* (Arb.) 20/1 To speake agreeably to him with whome we deale. 1740-61 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 300, I spent an hour and a half very agreeably. 1842 MACAULAY *Lays* (1864) Pref. 25 He .. tells very agreeably the stories of Elfleda and Elfrida.

2. In a manner suiting, corresponding, or answer-ing *to*; in conformity or accordance *with*.

1461 *Paston Lett.* 407 II. 34 A signement sufficient to hem aggreabilli for the seid payment. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Esdr.* viii. 12 Agreeably to that which is in the Law of the Lord. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* II. 28 Men should act agreeably to the motive of that respect. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. x. 252 Agree-ably to the manifesto which he had published. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Proph. Off. Church* 108 Agreeably with this antici-pation, the Church of Rome .. is led to profess to know not only infallibly but completely.

†b. without *to*: (*a*) In a way that corresponds to something else; correspondingly, conformably. (*b*) In ways that correspond to each other, in the same way, uniformly, similarly. *Obs.*

1561 J. DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apocal.* (1573) 91/b, The Scripture euery where agreeably witnesseth, that the Saintes in heauen are free from grefes. 1563 *Homilies* II. (1859) 421 And St. Peter most agreeably writing in this behalf saith. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. vii. 3 Two Knights .. The which were armed both agreeably. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* 2 And agree-ably the fiftieth Psalm inscribed to Asaph. 1718 J. CHAMBER-LAYNE *Relig. Philos.* II. xxii. § 28 Another experiment proved the same no less agreeably.

†c. In a way that answers to circumstances or the nature of things; suitably, fittingly. *Obs.*

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. xxix. 269, I was shy of forcing an opportunity, as none agreeably offered.

†**Agree·ance.** *Obs.* [a. OFr. *agréance*, n. of action f. *agréer*: see AGREE and -ANCE.] The act of agreeing; = AGREEMENT in several of its mean-ings. *Obs.*

1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scott.* (1821) II. 333 King Johne .. to eschew the present dangeir, maid aggreance with his pre-latis. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Paraphr. Hebr.* iii. 6 If we dooe styll abyde in the concorde and agreaunce of the house. 1559 in Strype's *Ann.* I. I. App. xvi, The diversity of our fasting setteth forth the more the agreeance of our faith. 1599 JAS. I *Basil. Dor.* (1682) To Reader, What aggreance and conformitie he ought to keep betwixt his outward be-haviour .. and the vertuous qualities of his minde. 1714 MIL-BOURNE *Traitor's Reward* 19 In agreeance with God's laws.

Agreeand, northern form of AGREEING *ppl. a.*

Agreed (ăgrī·d), *ppl. a.* [f. AGREE *v.* + -ED.]

†1. Pleased, satisfied, contented. *Obs.*

1418 HEN. V in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 27 I. 64 That he be contented and agreed in the best wyse as longeth vnto hym. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Graal* II. 233 Thanne the kyng agreed he was Of the veniawnce in that plas.

†2. Made pleasing or satisfactory. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 113 Unto God I say in sothehes Ahone all this agreed is hur mekenes.

3. Brought into harmony; united in feeling or sentiment.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1770 Giff 3e holde us a-gret, Shall I never ete mete. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* iii. 3 Maye twaine walk together excepte they be agreed amonge them selues? 1611 *Ibid.*, Can two walke together, except they be agreed? 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi* 100 Our Tuscans .. rising up agreed And bold.

4. Come to one and the same opinion; at one as to a matter in question.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iii. 87 Are you all agreed, Lords? 1659 STARKEY in Burton's *Diary* (1828) IV. 353 We are agreed of the substance. 1769 *Junius Lett.* iii. 18 In the two next articles, I think, we are agreed. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* iv. 47 He and I were never agreed about matters of that kind. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) V. xvi. 261 He professes to be agreed with me.

5. Arranged or settled by common consent.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iii. 87 It stands agreed .. by all voices. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Mod.* 8/2 Retired to an agreed solitariness. 1732 POPE *Ess. on Man* iv. 219 Heroes are much the same, the point's agreed. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 256 The best standard is not yet agreed.

In this sense *agreed on* is now more usual.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 272 Your dowry 'greed on. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. xxv. 125 To be judged by men agreed on by Consent. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 221 To take leave of them and receive her agreed-on portion. *Mod.* They met at the place agreed on.

6. As a rejoinder: Consented to; granted, ad-mitted, or accepted. = 'I agree to the proposal.'

1794 SOUTHEY *Bot. Bay Ecl.* II. Wks. II. 75 Suppose we leave awhile this stubborn soil, To eat our dinner and to rest from toil. Agreed. Yon tree .. Forms with its shadowy boughs a cool retreat.

Agreef, agrefe, agreve, *adv. phr.* See AGRIEF.

Agreer (ăgrī·əɹ). [f. AGREE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who agrees; an adherent.

1548 GESTE *Prince Masse* 75 As well of thee agreers and favourers therof, as of the authors and doers of the same. *a* 1603 Q. ELIZ. in Froude *Hist. Eng.* VII. 485 The agreers .. gave more credit thereunto than unto their own wits. 1611 FLORIO, *Compositore*, a framer, an agreer, a maker.

Agreeing (ăgrī·ĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AGREE *v.* + -ING 1.] A coming to or being in harmony.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Mark* xiv. 14 (R.) This house presenteth vnto vs the agreyng and frendely felowshyp of the church. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Accord de sons & choses differentes*, agreeing of disagreeing thinges. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Concorde*, agreeing. 1611 COTGR., *Agreation*, an agreement, concord, assent, consent; also, an agreeing. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. II. iv. 65 Inextricable coil of claimings, quarrellings and agreeings.

Agreeing (ăgrī·ĭŋ), *ppl. a.* North. **agreeand.** [f. AGREE *v.* + -ING 2.]

†1. In conformity with, conformable, correspond-ing, or answering *to*. *Obs.*

1540 WHITTINTON *Tully's Offyce* I. 2 That thynge .. to my dignite mooste agreynge. *a* 1555 BRADFORD *Wks.* 189 What is more necessary than meat and drink, or more agreeing to nature? 1687 SETTLE *Refl. Dryden's Plays* 4 How agreeing Images are to the Mahumetan Worship.. I leave to the judicious to censure.

2. Of the same mind or nature; concurring, ac-cordant, harmonious, unanimous.

1557 EARL SURREY *Aeneid* II. 292 The people cried with sondry greeing shoutes. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. ix. (1602) 38 The agreeing opinion of all the judges. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. ii. 33 In the ancient fables, there is no uni-forme, and .. agreeing historie to be exspected. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* III. i. 1097 The kind consent of our agreeing minds. 1880 CYPLES *Hum. Exp.* iii. 51 The largest number of agreeing units.

†3. Suiting, doing well *with*. *Obs.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v. 86 The milke will be much the more agreeing with the stomacke. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 110 A marveilous agreeing nature.. with the corrupt sensuall appetite of man.

†4. *adverbially.* According *to*; = AGREEINGLY. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xv. 3 Christ dyed for our synnes agreynge to the scriptures [so COVERD., CRANMER, *Geneva*; *Rhem.* and 1611 according to]. 1614-25 BOYS *Wks.* 1630, 138 A Preacher then must teach agreeing to the faith.

†**Agree·ingly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an agreeing manner; correspondingly, consistently, agreeably, suitably. *Agreeingly to*, according to.

1562 *Burnynge of Paules Ch.* If they .. ministred after one sorte, and agreinglye through the whole church it were good. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Concordemente*, agreeingly. 1616 SHELDON *Surv. Rom. Miracles* 32 (T.) Agreeingly to which St. Austin contendeth. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 41 He will order all meanes most sweetly and agreeingly, to that pur-pose.

Agreeingness (ăgrī·ĭŋnĕs). *rare*—0. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of agreeing; 'consistence, suitableness.' J.

Agreement (ăgrī·mĕnt). Also 5-6 **ag(g)re-ment.** [a. OFr. *agrement, agrément*, n. of action, f. *agréer*: see AGREE and -MENT.] The action or fact of agreeing.

†1. The action of pleasing or contenting; satis-faction. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN VI. ccxii. 227 After he had taryed here a certayne of tyme, to his agrement and pleasure.

†**2.** The action of consenting; consent. *Obs.*

1479 ROKEWOODE in *Bury Wills* (1850) 52 As welle by my wylle as by the aggrement of the seid Alice and Robert. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 85/1 He receyuyd with hys agrement the gybet of the crosse.

†**3.** A setting at one; atonement (both in its earlier sense of reconciliation, and its later sense of propitiation, satisfaction). *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE 1 *John* iv. 10 Not that we loued God, but that he loued vs, and sent his sonne to make agrement for oure sinnes. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xlviii. 7 No man may delyuer his brother, ner make agrement for him vnto God. — *Hebr.* ii. 17 A faithfull hye prest in things concernynge God to make agrement for the synnes of yᵉ people. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 1 *John* iv. 10 And sent his sonne to make agrement for our sinnes [*Rhem.* and 1611 propitiation].

4. A coming into accord; an arrangement between two or more persons as to a course of action; a mutual understanding; a covenant, or treaty.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XIX. 7827 þe grekys by agrement of þe grete all, Sent to þe Cite soueran men two. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. CXV. 136 Were not of the agrement with the kyng. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 103 Three times did they drink Vpon agreement, of swift Severnes flood. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* xi. 6 The Kings daughter of the South shall come to the King of the North to make an agreement. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 296 We came to a good agreement with him for his reward. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 10. 67 We accordingly entered into an agreement with our guide.

5. *Law.* A contract duly executed and legally binding on the parties making it.

1536 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) App. 28 In wittyness herof the saide John Wilkinson, to this agreament hath putte his merke. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., An Agreement executory is when both parties at one time are agreed, that such a thing shall be done in time to come. 1881 F. POLLOCK *Princ. Contract* (ed. 3) 1 An agreement is, 'An act in the law whereby two or more persons declare their consent as to any act or thing to be done or forborne by some or one of those persons for the use of the others or other of them.'

6. Accordance in sentiment, opinion, action, or purpose; harmony, concord; absence of dissension.

1528 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 1557, 170/1 The consent and comen agrement of the olde holy fathers. 1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. to Scots* 241 You loued better dissencion then vnitie, discorde then agremente. 1652 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* vi. 105 Agreement in errour is farre worse than division for the sake of truth. 1654 GODDARO in Burton's *Diary* (1828) I. 155 He hath espoused Charles Stuart, with whom he is fully at agreement. 1692 [WAGSTAFFE] *Vind. Carol.* i. 24 It is not the Crowd, but agreement makes the Company. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. 307 Neither are we to look for perfection in any one man, nor for agreement among many.

7. Mutual conformity of things, whether due to likeness or to mutual adaptation; concord, harmony, affinity.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xliv. (1495) 567 Vren hath agrement with the stone Adamas, and so the stone Adamas draweth yren to itself. 1586 T. B. tr. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* II. (1594) 531 When the image hath some agreement in forme with the thing represented. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* vi. 16 What agreement hath the Temple of God with idoles? 1790 PALEY *Hor. Paul.* i. Wks. 1825 III. 6 Agreement or conformity between letters bearing the name of an ancient author, and a received history of that author's life. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xviii. 170 The agreement between his observations and the theory.

8. *Gramm.* Concord: see AGREE *v.* 15.

1669 MILTON *Gram.* II. *Concords* (1847) 468/1 The agreement of words together in number, gender, case, and person, which is called concord. 1879 J. A. H. MURRAY *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 619 In the English 'the men push the stone,' we have neither formal expression of the destination [of the action] nor formal agreement of verb and subject.

9. Mostly *pl.* Agreeable qualities, circumstances, or accessories. Now treated as Fr., *les agréments*.

1692 DRYDEN tr. *St. Evremont's Ess.* 376 The Charms and Agreements natural to Women. 1732 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) I. 399 She has... all the agreement of embellishments that can be desired. 1737 WARBURTON in *Boswell's Johnson* I. Introd. 50 The art of adding the agreements to the most agreeable subject in the world, which is literary history.

†**Agreemony.** *Obs.* Agreeableness. A nonce-word, probably intended to suggest *acrimony*.

1678 MRS. BEHN *Sir P. Fancy* II. i. 254 Upon my reputation, Madam, you're a civil well bred person, you have all the agreemony of your sex.

Agreeve, agreif, agreive, obs. ff. AGGRIEVE.

Agregge, earlier f. AGGREGE *v. Obs.*, to aggravate.

Agreith, var. of AGRAITH *v. Obs.*, to prepare, deck.

Agrese, variant of AGRISE *v. Obs.*, to shudder.

†**Agre·st,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [a. Fr. *agreste*, 14th c. a. It. (and Sp.) *agreste*:—L. *agrest-is* belonging to the field, f. *ager, agr-um* field.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the open country, wild; hence, Rustic, rude.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 324 The bay of myrte agrest. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* (1873) 16 To support & til excuse my barbir agrest termis. 1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 637 By whose unmerciful Nature and agrest Disposition, very many were put to death. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 227 His more uncomely and aggressed manners. 1775 ASH, *Agrest* (*not much used*) belonging to the fields.

B. *sb.* A rustic, a countryman.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Metam.* XV. iv, Th' agrestes that see thenne th' erbes & grasse enjoyen them.

†**Agre·sted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [irreg. f. prec. + -ED, as if pa. pple.; cf. *adust-ed*.] Rustic, 'countrified.'

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 70 Of unprofitable nourishment, except for agrested bodies. *Ibid.* 97 Agrested bodies that commonly digest anything that filleth the belly.

Agre·stial (ăgre·stiăl), *a.* [f. L. *agresti-s* (see AGREST) + -AL¹. Cf. *celesti-al*.] Inhabiting the fields or open country; wild; *spec.* (Bot.) growing wild in cultivated land.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 638 Other [bees] again are altogether wilde, uplandish, and agrestial. 1858 H. C. WATSON *Cyb. Brit.* III. 183 A well-established agrest[i]al weed.

Agrestian (ăgre·stiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -AN. Cf. *equestri-an*.] **A.** *adj.* Belonging to the country, rustic, rude. **B.** *sb.* A rustic, a countryman.

1845 HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 184 We may now survey the agrestian population. *Ibid.* iii. 43 The figure of .. the agrestian early learns to stoop.

Agrestic (ăgre·stik), *a.*; also 7 agrestick(e, -ique. [f. L. *agrest-is* (see AGREST) + -IC. Cf. *domestic*, and for formation *forens-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the country, rural, rustic; hence, uncouth.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 175 The strong and healthy bodies of agresticke men. *a* 1646 J. G[REGORY] *Assyr. Mon.* (1650) 222 Continual conversation with bruit beasts changed his humane disposition into a barbarous and agrestick behaviour. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Armory* 123 The residences of Princes were in tents and agrestique Pavilions. 1703 EVELYN in *Pepys' Diary* 419 He has his time for his agrestic flute. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* I. XXX. 279 A delightful ramble to some spot of agrestic charm.

†**Agre·stical,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. prec. + -AL¹. Cf. *comic, comical*.] = AGRESTIC.

1626 in COCKERAM; whence in BAILEY, ASH, TODD.

†**A·gresty.** *Obs.*—° [f. L. *agrest-is* or Eng. AGREST + -Y³. Cf. *modest-y*.] Rusticity, 'clownishness.' Bailey, and Ash.

Agreve, obs. form of AGGRIEVE.

†**Agricola·tion.** *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *agricolātiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *agricolā-ri* to act as husbandman, f. *agricola* a husbandman; f. *ager, agr-* field + *cola* a tenant: stem *col-* also in vb. *col-ĕre* to take care of, till, occupy, dwell.] Tillage of the ground; husbandry; the practice of agriculture.

1626 in COCKERAM; whence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, ASH, etc.

Agricole (æ·grikōul). [a. Fr. *agricole*, ad. L. *agricola* (see prec.).] A husbandman; a rustic.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Agricole*, a Husbandman, Farmer or Plowman. 1882 H. MERIVALE *Faucit of Bal.* III. II. xix. 159 The agricoles of Mould-on-the-Moss. *Ibid.* II. I. xxiv. 105 In nine cases out of ten, the agricole sees it not.

†**Agri·colist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -IST.] An agriculturist.

1754 DODSLEY *Agric.* II. (R.) The pasture and the food of plants First let the young agricolist be taught. 1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Brit. Synon.* II. 271 Those who are speaking with agricolists will observe that *soil* is the word in use.

Agricolous (ăgri·kŏlŏs), *a. rare.* [f. Fr. *agricole* agricultural (ad. L. *agricola*) + -OUS. (Hardly a serious word.)] Agricultural.

1825 SYD. SMITH in *Edin. Rev.* XLII. 36 Upon sacks of wool, and on benches forensic, sit grave men, and agricolous persons in the Commons. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 413 The ordinary member, agricolous, or otherwise.

Agricultor (æ·grikʌltŏr). ? *Obs.* [a. L. *agricultor*, i.e. *agri cultor* a tiller of the field. Cf. mod. Fr. *agriculteur*.] 'A husbandman. The word in our language is modern, but is getting into common use.' Todd 1818. Now very rare.

1787 MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Norf.* II. (To Reader) 6 For an agricultor cannot register an incident. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopp.* vi. § 2. 228 A man that keeps a vineyard, a vinedresser, or an agricultor.

Agricultural (ægrikʌ·ltiŭrăl), *a.* [f. L. *agricultūra* (see AGRICULTURE) + -AL¹. Cf. *natural*, L. *nātūrālis*.] Of or pertaining to agriculture; connected with husbandry or tillage of the ground.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) II. IV. ix. 246 The agricultural systems of political economy will not require so long an explanation. 1814 SIR H. DAVY (*title*) Agricultural Chemistry. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 413 Four shillings a week therefore were .. fair agricultural wages. 1849 ALISON *Hist. Europe* I. ii. § 4. 121 The agricultural population, at both periods, was double the manufacturing.

Agriculturalist (ægrikʌ·ltiŭrălist). [f. prec. + -IST. Cf. *natural-ist, constitutional-ist*; but the shorter AGRICULTURIST is preferred.] One engaged in agricultural pursuits; a husbandman.

1812 HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 93 He was an agriculturalist, which in the vagueness and uncertainty of our language is called a farmer. 1854 *Illustr. Lond. News* 14 Jan. 38 Well known as a scientific and practical agriculturalist.

Agriculture (æ·grikʌlтiŭr, -tʃəɹ). [ad. (prob. through Fr. *agriculture*, 17th c. in Littré), L. *agricultūra*, i.e. *agri cultūra* tillage of the land: see CULTURE.] The science and art of cultivating the soil; including the allied pursuits of gathering in the crops and rearing live stock; tillage, husbandry, farming (in the widest sense).

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 9 Such tooles as pertaine to Agriculture and husbandrie. 1650 J. JONES *Judges Judged* 35 Their sweet Farmhouses, large fields, and industrious Agricultures. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* II. 504 Future discovery in Botanical Agriculture. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 145 ₱ 3 If we estimate dignity by immediate usefulness, agriculture is undoubtedly the first and noblest science. 1831 SCOTT *A. Geierst.* iii. 45 A glance round the walls showed the implements of agriculture.

b. restricted to, Tillage. *rare.*

1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xii. 228 The lands .. were not fields for agriculture, but pastures for cattle.

Agriculturer (ægrikʌ·ltiŭrəɹ). ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ER¹.] One practically engaged in agriculture, a husbandman. (Prob. intended as less scientific in meaning than AGRICULTURIST.)

1812 COLERIDGE *Own Times* III. 751 The interests of agriculturers, whose products feed and clothe this large body. *a* 1864 LANDOR *Wks.* (1876) IV. 506 'Ploughman' may be accepted for any agriculturer.

Agriculturism (ægrikʌ·ltiŭriz'm). ? *Obs. rare*—°. [Analogous formation on AGRICULTURIST.] 'The science of agriculture. *Modern*.' Todd 1818.

Agriculturist (ægrikʌ·ltiŭrist). [f. AGRICULTURE + -IST.] (At first) A student of the science of agriculture, (but soon extended to) A professed cultivator of the land, a farmer (for which AGRICULTURALIST is also used).

1760 J. SCOTT *Eclogue* ii. (Chalmers 1810) XVII. 469 Rural Business; or, the Agriculturists. 1795 J. BILLINGSLEY *Agric. Surv. Somerset* (1798) 275 That enlightened agriculturist Jethro Tull. 1814 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 4 Both to the theoretical agriculturist, and the practical farmer. 1849 COBDEN *Sp.* 2 We have been accused of having subjected the agriculturists of this country to a competition with foreigners. 1861 *Times* 1 June, *Re* Agriculturist Cattle Insurance Company.

†**Agrie·f,** *adv.* (prop. *phr.*) *Obs.*; also 4-5 agref, e, ogrefe, agreff, agreve. [A *prep.*¹ in + GRIEF.] In grief, as a grievance. Usually *To take agrief*: to take it ill or unkindly; the opposite of *to take a-gree* or *in gree*.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3785 He tok hit in heorte agref. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 155 Þan spak Philip ogrefe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wyf of B. Prol.* 191, I pray to al this compunye.. As taketh nought agreef [*v.r.* agrief, agreff, a greue] of that I say. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* XXX. (1842) 39 Gode Sirs, take noȝte on greue, For ȝe most noue take ȝour leue. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 467 Madame, takes not agreve A thyng that y yow say.

Agrieve, -ance, obs. forms of AGGRIEVE, -ANCE.

†**Agri·ll(e, agrulle** (*il*), *v. Obs. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + GRILL.] To provoke, annoy, grieve.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1108 Ne dar me never eft mon a-grulle. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2195 For þat torn or þat a gon: ful sore him schal a-grille.

Agrim(e, early pop. form of ALGORISM.

Agrimony (æ·grimŏni). Forms: 1 agrimonia, 4 egremounde, 4-5 egrimoigne, egremoyne, 4-6 egrymoyn(e, 5-7 egrimonie, -y, 6 egremonie, agremony, agrymonye, 5-6 agrimonie, 5- agrimony. [ad. L. *agrimōnia* (Cels.), said to be a transformation of Gr. ἀργεμώνη (Dioscor.), of unkn. etym. The Middle Eng. forms were adopted from Fr. *aigremoine*.]

1. A genus of plants (N.O. *Rosaceæ*), of which one species (*A. Eupatoria*), to which the Eng. name is usually attached, is common in Britain.

1040 50 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 130 Þas wyrte þe man agrimoniam, & oðrum naman garclife nemneð. *c* 1328 *Chester Pl.* 119 Raydishe and egremounde which be my erbes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yeman Pr. & T.* 247 And herbes couthe I telle eek many oon, As egrimoigne, valirian [*v.r.* egremoyne, egrymoyne]. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Agrimony, or egrimony, herbe. *Agrimonia*. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. 177 Agrimony groweth among bushes and hedges and in myddowes and woddes. 1604 MIDDLETON *Courtly Masque* V. 196, I grant there's bitter egrimony in 'em. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Medic.* III. xxii. 389 Agrimony nobly opens the Liver and Spleen. 1866 JOHNS in *Treas. Bot.* I. 31/1 Agrimony.. contains tannin, and will dye wool of a nankeen colour.

2. Through confusion as to the application of *Eupatoria* and *Liverwort*, old names of Agrimony, the name has been, with or without qualification, extended to other plants. **a.** Bastard, Dutch, Hemp, or Water Agrimony, *Eupatoria cannabina*. **b.** Noble, Three-leaved Agrimony, *Hepatica* (Lyte). **c.** Water Agrimony, *Bidens* (Gerard). **d.** Wild Agrimony, *Potentilla anserina* (Lyte).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 57 There be sundry kindes of herbes called in Latine *Hepatica* or *Jecoraria*, that is to say Lyuerwortes.. The two first kindes are Bastarde Agrimonie. The third is Three leaued Agrimonie, or noble Lyuerwurte. *Ibid.* 57 In English wilde Tansie, Siluer weede, and of some wilde Agrimonie. 1597 GERARD *Herball* II. CCXI. 710 Water Hempe or Water Agrimony is seldomer found in hot regions.

Agrin (ăgri·n), *adv.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*¹ of state, in, on + GRIN.] On the grin; in a grinning attitude.

1847 TENNYSON *Princess* V. 510 His visage all a-grin. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* I. iii. 47 His hard features were revealed all agrin and ashine with glee.

Agriologist (æ·grio·lŏdʒist). [f. Gr. ἄγριο-ς wild, savage + λόγ-ος discourse + -IST.] One who is versed in the history and customs of savages.

1882 *19th Cent.* Jan. 115 The mythology of the savage races, which as agriologists confidently maintained, would .. upset the whole system of comparative mythology.

†**A·griot.** *Obs.*; also 7 egriot. [f. 16th c. Fr. *agriole*, now *griotte*.] A sort of cherry.

1611 COTGR., *Agriotte*, the ordinary sharp, or tar[t] cherrie, which we also call, the Agriot-cherrie. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 509 The Cœur-Cherry, which inclineth more to White, is sweeter than the Red: but the Egriot is more sowre. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Waters*, Morel and Agriots, of each an Handful. 1775 ASH, *Agriot*, a kind of sour cherry.

†**Agri·se,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 agris-an,

2–4 agris-en, 2–7 agrise, 3–7 agryse, 4–5 agrese, 6 agryce, agryze, aggrise, aggryese, 6–7 agrize, 7 aggrize. *Pa. t.* 1–3 **agrás, 3–5 agros, 4 agroos, 5 agrose.** *Pa. pple.* 1–4 **agrisen, 3–4 agrise, 4–5 agrised, 5 agresyd, 6 agryz'd.** [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + GRISE, same root as *grîs* horror. Cf. *grisly.*]

1. *intr.* To shudder with terror, be full of horror; to tremble, quake, be greatly afraid or moved.

a 1000 *Laws of Cnut* (Thorpe I. 374, Bosw.) Dæt he for helle agrise. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 306 Swuch swuch 3eor þet heouene & eorðe muwen beoðe grisliche agrisen. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 886 To gon therinne [*i.e.* in the forest] ech man agros. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3370 Of þe si3te agrise he gan. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. G. Wom.* 830 And in his herte he sodeynly agroos, And pale he wex. *c* 1461 *Play of Sacr.* 902 For that presumcon gretly I agryse. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Tribul.* III. Wks. 1557, 1215/2 Their heartes agryce & shrynke in the remembraunce of the payne. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. (1641) 223/1 Already in each nook agrising, Fell, wall-break Famine ill-advising Howls hideously.

2. *trans.* To shudder at (with terror or abhorrence); to dread, abhor, loathe.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* (1868) 31 If þou agrisest hir fals[e] trecherie. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xix. 17 My wif agriside my breth. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 351 She hadde . . after wrought in suche a wise, All the worlde it ought agrise. 1468 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 41 Ony worke of synful dede Oure Lord God that xulde agryse.

3. *refl.* (obj. orig. indirect—*he shuddered to himself.*)

1205 LAYAM. 11977 Hazel and rain þer ræs: Þe hit i-seh him agras [1250 agros]. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 867 Horn him gan to ag ise, And his blod arise.

4. *impers.* (cf. 'it abhors me, it repented him.')

1205 LAYAM. 13329 Þer nore me a-griseð. *c* 1300 *Beket* 688 Sumdel him agros. *c* 1460 *Lybeaus Disconus* 1884 Therfore hym grym agros. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. x. 28 And powring forth their bloud in brutishe wize, That any yron eyes, to see, it would agrize.

5. *trans.* (from impers., by defining the subject.)

a. *active,* To horrify, terrify, affright.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 49 Nas ther non that him agros. 1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* 75 These wordis urban so sore dyde agryse. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. vii. 47 My goist sall be present the to aggrise. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 46 Engrost with mud which did them fowle agrise. 1611 FLORIO, *Legure,* to agrize or set ones teeth on edge. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. I. XXX, Their course the best Astronomer might well aggrize.

b. *passive,* To be horrified, terrified, or afraid.

1297 R. GLOUC. 539 Tho were the porters agrise sore of thulke si3te. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. IV. 353 þe fader and þe moder were agrised [*abhorrerent*] for to slee þe childe. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (1840) 141 Hooly Awstyn . . was of the caas agrised. 1613 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* I. 501 Of whose sight he full sore was agrysed.

† Agri·sed, earlier **agrise**(n, *pa. pple. Obs.* [f. prec.] Horrified, terrified, frightened.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 667 Do wurðen he frigti and a-grisen. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 237 Sone he hasted him, to mak þam alle ogrisen. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xiii. 870 His meyne so wownded were, That sore agresyd was he there. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 12 Whom when she saw . . Like ghost late risen from his grave agryz'd, She knew him not.

‖ Agrodolce (a·grodo·ltʃe), *a.* [It. *agro* sour, *dolce* sweet. Cf. *piano-forte, chiar-oscuro.*] Sour and sweet blended together; = AIGRE-DOUX.

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. i. 46 In Spain, as Sappho says, Love is . . an alternation of the agro-dolce. 1854 BADHAM *Halieutics* 62 Agrodolce, as its name imports, is a blending of sweets and sours, and is made by stewing in a rich gravy, prunes, Corinth currants, almonds, pine-kernels, raisins, vinegar and wine.

‖ A·grom. [app. a. Gujaráti *agrũ,* 'ulceration of the tongue from chronic disease of the alimentary canal'; Molesworth, *Marathi Dict.*] (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Agrom,* a disease frequent in Bengal, and other parts of the Indies, wherein the tongue chaps and cleaves in several places. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.,* An Indian term for a rough and cracked condition of the tongue.

Agromed, variant of AGRAMED *pple. Obs.,* vexed.

Agronome (æ·grǝnōm). *rare.* [a. Fr. *agronome,* ad. Gr. ἀγρονόμος an overseer of lands, f. ἀγρός field, land + -νόμος dispensing, f. νέμ-ειν to dispense. Cf. Fr. *astronome.*] = AGRONOMIST.

1881 tr. *Nordenskiöld's Voy. Vega* II. xi. 60 According to a communication from the agronome.

Agronomial (ægrǝnō·miăl), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. AGRONOMY + -AL^{1}.] = Agronomic (which is more analogical).

1853 LYTTON *My Novel* v. ii. (Routl.) 226 His rural eye detected the signs of a master in the art agronomial.

Agronomic (ægrǝnǫ·mik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἀγρονόμος: see AGRONOME + -IC. Cf. *economic* and mod. Fr. *agronomique.*] Of or pertaining to agronomy or the management of land.

1817 SOUTHEY *Life & Corr.* IV. 274 The agronomic part [of the institution] afforded funds, from the farm and the manufacture of agricultural implements. *Mod.* Agronomic science.

Agronomical (ægrǝnǫ·mikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL. Cf. *economical.*] = AGRONOMIC.

1856 *Edinb. Rev.* Jan. 94 The French agronomical division of the soil is infinitely less profitable. 1877 WALLACE *Russia* vii. 114 The peasant knows of course nothing about agronomical chemistry. 1879 *Nature* 2 Oct. 542/2 An agronomical station will be placed in the same locality.

Agronomics (ægrǝnǫ·miks). [AGRONOMIC *a.* used as sb. pl. (or coll. sing.); cf. *economics.*] Agronomic science; the science of the distribution and management of the land as the original basis of national wealth.

1863 F. HALL in *Reader* 24 Jan. 95 Ancient Parsee books treated of botany, agronomics, metaphysics, and handicrafts.

Agronomist (ăgrǫ·nǒmist). [f. AGRONOM-Y + -IST. Cf. *econom-ist.*] One engaged in the study of agronomy; a rural economist.

1818 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* LXXXVII. 480 No Roman agronomist . . ever mentions a harvest so husbanded. 1868 *Daily News* 4 Sept., Certain agronomists are of opinion that there is a great advantage in reaping corn before its complete maturity.

Agronomy (ăgrǫ·nǒmi). [mod. f. assumed Gr. **ἀγρονομία* n. of state, f. *ἀγρονόμος*: see AGRONOME, and cf. *οἰκονομία.* The Fr. *agronomie* may be earlier.] The management of land, rural economy, husbandry.

1814 *Sch. Good Living* 196 Equally skilled in agronomy and gastronomy, in the cultivation of the field or in the adaptation of its produce. 1881 RODWELL in *Nature* XXIV. 32 The . . papers communicated to the section of Agronomy related . . to the . . agriculture of Algiers.

Agroof, see AGRUFE.

† Agro·pe, *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 out + GROPE.] To grope out, search, discover.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 254 And after that they couthe agrope, Hath eche of hem said his entent. *Ibid.* II. 379 For who so woll it wel agrope, To hem belongeth all Europe.

† Agro·se, *v. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [ad. L. *agrōsus,* f. *ager* field, land: see -OSE.] 'One which hath much lands.' Cockeram 1612.

Agros(e, pa. t. of AGRISE *v. Obs.*

‖ Agrostis (ăgrǫ·stis). *Bot.* [L. *agrōstis,* ad. Gr. *ἄγρωστις* some kind of grass; f. *ἀγρός* field.] A genus of grasses known commonly as *Bent.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Agrostis* is commonly used for the species of grass called *quick-grass* or *couch-grass.* 1866 MOORE in *Treas. Bot.* I. 31/2 The Falkland Islands, Nootka Sound, and Tasmania, may be quoted as some of the outlying stations for the species of *Agrostis.*

Agrostographic (ăgrǫ·stǫgræ·fik), *a.* [f. AGROSTOGRAPH-Y + -IC.] Of or belonging to agrostography. (In mod Dicts. and Gloss. of Terms.)

Agrostographical (ăgrǫ·stǫgræ·fikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL^{1}.] = prec.

Agrostography (ægrǫ·stǫ·grăfi). [f. AGROST-IS + -(O)GRAPHY description.] Description of grasses.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Agrostographia,* in physiology, the history, or description of gramens, or plants of the grassy kind. 1847 CRAIG, *Agrostography.*

Agrostologic (ăgrǫ·stǫlǫ·dʒik), *a.* [f. AGROSTOLOG-Y + -IC.] Of or belonging to agrostology.

Agrostological (ăgrǫ·stǫlǫ·dʒikal), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL^{1}.] = prec.

Agrostologist (ægrǫ·stǫ·lǒdʒist). [f. next + -IST.] One who is skilled in agrostology.

1882 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Mar. 244 Representations which may horrify old-fashioned Agrostologists.

Agrostology (ægrǫ·stǫ·lǒdʒi). [f. AGROST-IS + -(O)LOGY discourse.] 'That part of botany which treats of the grasses.' Craig 1847.

† Agro·te, *v. Obs.* 4–5. Only in pa. pple. agroted, -yed, -eied. [Origin obscure; perhaps f. A- *pref.* 1 + *grot* a particle, or Norse *grautr* porridge. (Cf. also GROUT, to fill interstices with mortar.)] To cram, surfeit, cloy.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2454, I am agrotyed here byforn To wryte of hem that ben on love for-sworn. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* v. xx. (1554) 136 a, Gorges agroteyed, enbossed their entrayle Disposeth men rather to rest and slepe.

† Agro·ten, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Only form 5 agrotone. [f. prec. + -EN^{2}. Cf. *fat, fatten.*] To surfeit.

1440 *Promp. Parv.,* Agrotone wyth mete or drynke [*v. r.* agrotonyn], *Ingurgito.* Agrotonyd or sorporryd wyth mete or drynke, *Ingurgitatus.*

† Agro·tening, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING^{1}.] Surfeiting, a surfeit.

1440 *Promp. Parv.,* Agrotonynge. *Ingurgitacio.*

Aground (ăgraun·d), *adv.,* orig. *phr.* [A *prep.*^{1} on + GROUND.]

† 1. On or upon the ground, either of *position* or *direction*; on the earth, to the earth. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 378 Manne orf deyde alaground [*i.e.* all aground], so gret qualm þer was þo. 1340 *Ayenb.* 91 Þe drope of þe deawe . . ualþ agrund. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. I. 90 He is a god bi þe gospel Agrounde and aloft [1362 on grounde]. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* li. 145 Eneas that sawe Mezencyus agrounde came towarde hym. 1562 *Romeus & Juliet* (in Wr.) She fel flat downe before his feete aground.

2. On or to the strand or shallow bottom of any water, where a boat or ship lodges, and is no longer 'afloat.' *To be aground*: to be stranded; *to run aground*: to run into a place where the ship lodges on the bottom.

c 1500 *Cocke Lorelles Bote* (1843) 6 Some at saynt Kateryns stroke a grounde. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 55 A little fishe swimmeth continually before the great Whale to shewe him the shelues that he run not a ground. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 4 Speake to th' mariners: fall too't yarely, or we run ourselves a ground. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 264 The water was ebbed considerably away leaving their boat aground. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* v. 149 Before the lead could be hove again he was fast aground. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* I. v. 60 The bergs were aground well out to seaward.

b. *fig.*

1665 GLANVILLE *Sceps. Sc.* xiii. 76 And run aground on that more desperate absurdity, Atheism. *a* 1687 J. M. in *Cleveland's Wks.* 1687, 282 For in Discourse his Wit did never rest, When others were aground with one dry jest. 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 57 The arguments against competition . . all finally come aground on this rock.

Agrudge,-gge, var. AGGRUDGE *v. Obs.,* to grudge.

† Agru·fe, agrui·f, agroo·f, *adv. Obs.* or *dial.* [ad. Norse *á grúfu* on the belly, face down; more commonly expanded in ME. to *on grufe*: see GRUFE and GROVELING.] With face downward, prone. (In common use in Sc. and North Eng. dial.

1638 ADAMSON *Muses Thren.* 112 (JAM.) Agruif lay some, others with eyes to skyes.

Agrull, variant of AGRILL *v. Obs.,* to annoy.

Agrum, agrym(e, obs. pop. ff. ALGORISM.

† Agrum, *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. (See quot.)

1496 *Bk. St. Albans* C ij, Whan thou seest thy hawke upon her month and her chekes blobbed, then she hath this sycknes called Agrum.

† Agruw', *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + *gruw,* GRUE to shudder. Cf. Ger. *ergrauen.*] To cause to shudder, horrify; *impers.* to abhor.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 92 3e schulen biholden sumetime touward te pine of helle, þet ou agruwie [*printed* agrupie] a3ean ham.

‖ Agrypnia (ăgri·pniă). *Med.* [mod. L. ad. Gr. *ἀγρυπνία* sleeplessness.] Wakefulness, sleeplessness.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 67 In curing an Agrypnia (or Want of Sleep). 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Agrypnia* in the Greek church, is used for the vigil of any of the greater feast-days. 1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Agrypnode (ăgri·pnǒud), *a. Med.* [ad. Gr. *ἀγρυπνώδης* making sleepless; f. *ἄγρυπνος* sleepless.] Sleep-preventing.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.,* *Agrypnode fever,* a fever that prevents sleep.

Agrypnotic (ægripnǫ·tik), (*a.*) *sb. Med.* [a. Fr. *agrypnotique,* f. Gr. *ἄγρυπνος* wakeful. In imitation of *hypnotic,* Gr. *ὑπνωτικός,* f. *ὑπνώσσ-ειν*; but *ἀγρυπνητικός* wakeful, gives **agrypnetic.**] Anything administered to produce wakefulness.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Coffee, tea . . and the electric bath, are reckoned among the most effectual agrypnotics.

Agt, agte, obs. forms of AUGHT *sb.* and *v.*

Ague (ē·giu). Forms: 4 **aguwe,** 4–6 **agew,** 4–7 **agu,** 5 **agwe,** 6 **agewe,** 4– **ague.** [a. OFr. *ague*:—L. *acūta* sharp, used subst. in med. L. for an 'acute fever,' *fièvre ague*: see ACUTE *a.* 2.]

† 1. An acute or violent fever. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 336, I cacche þe crompe . . Or an ague in such an angre. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XXIII. 84 Bules and bocches and brennyng Aguwes. 1494 FABYAN VII. 377 V^{e} kynge was taken with suche a flixe, and therwith an agu, that he kept his bedde. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 325/1 Peters wyues mother had a gret agew. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* XXVI. 16 And the burning ague, that shall consume the eyes [Vulg. *ardore,* WYCLIF brennyng.]

2. *esp.* A malarial fever, marked by successive fits or paroxysms, consisting of a cold, hot, and sweating stage. The name *ague* was apparently at first given to the burning or feverish stage, but afterwards more usually to the cold or shivering stage, as being the most striking external character of the disease.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nonne Pr. T.* 140 Ye schul have a fever terciane, Or an agu, that may be youre bane. 1440 *Promp. Parv.,* Agwe, sekenes, *Acuta, querquera.* 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 16 Hee that hath bin shooke with a fierce ague. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. Cæs.* II. ii. 113 That same Ague which hath made you leane. 1678 BUTLER *Hudibr.* III. i. 653 'Tis but an ague that's reverst, Whose hot fit takes the patient first. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 101 An Ague very violent; the Fit held me seven Hours, cold Fit, and hot, with faint Sweats after it. 1859 MASSON *Milton* I. 142 Confined to College by an attack of ague (then the prevalent disease of the fenny Cambridge district).

3. *loosely* or *fig.* Any fit of shaking or shivering, like the cold stage of ague; quaking.

1589 *Pappe with Hatchet* (1844) 14 And saies he will ergo Martin into an ague. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. Ven.* I. i. 23 My winde cooling my broth, Would blow me to an Ague. 1608 BP. HALL *Epistles* I. ii, All these earthly delights! If they were sound, they are but a good day between two agues. 1750 GRAY *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 217 But soon his rhetorick forsook him . . A sudden fit of ague shook him, He stood as mute as poor Macleane. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. xi, For not to rank nor sex confined Is this vain ague of the mind.

4. *Attrib.* and *Comb.,* as in *ague-fen, -fit, -sore,* etc.; *instrumental,* as in *ague-struck, -shaken,* etc.: *ague-like*; **ague-drop,** a solution of potassic arseniate, used as a remedy for ague; **ague-grass,** a name of the *Aletris farinosa*; **ague-proof** *a.,* proof against ague; **ague-shake** *v.,* to shake as with ague; **ague-shell** (see quot.); **ague-spell,** charm against ague; AGUE-CAKE, AGUE-TREE, q.v.

1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* XV. 194 One who has just come from the ague-fens. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XII. 175 What feare, and what Agewfits they susteine in following their wicked lusts. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 350 Cromwell . . had an ague-fit from anxiety. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 13 An ague-like lover. 1687 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 158 Some call it Ague-grass, others Ague-root, others Star-grass. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 107, I am not agu-proofe. 1653 SHIRLEY *Cupid & Death* 350 How will she ague-shake him with a frown! 1708 in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI.

78 Gryphites, the Hawk's-Bill, or Ague-shell. 1745 GAY *Wks.* I. 120 His Pills, his Balsams, and his Ague-spells.

Ague (ē'giu), *v. rare.* [f. the sb.] To affect with, or as with, ague; to seize with a quaking.

1636 HEYWOOD *Chall. for Beauty* (T.) Whose aspect Would ague such as should but hear it told. 1796 MISS BURNEY *Camilla* v. vi, I am agued with trepidation. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Hist. Norm.* III. 379 The victor of Hastings was agued with terror when receiving his prize.

A·gue-ca·ke. An enlargement of the spleen or liver caused by ague.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. (1851) 42 A mere ague-cake coagulated of a certaine Fever they have, presaging their time to be but short. 1801 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* II. 47 The liver, spleen, or pancreas; one or more of which are frequently so enlarged in the autumnal intermittents as to be perceptible to the touch externally, and are called by the vulgar ague-cakes.

Agued (ē'giūd), *ppl. a.* [f. AGUE *v.* + -ED.] Affected as with ague; ague-shaken.

1607 SHAKS. *Coriol.* I. iv. 38 Faces pale With flight and agued feare. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writings* (1859) II. 304 They calculate on the spirit of the nation, and not on the agued hand which guides its movements. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* XII. 680 The flame, That warm'd his agued limbs.

† Ague·rried, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. 17th c. Fr. *aguerri* pa. pple. of *aguerrir* to accustom to war; f. *à* to + *guerre* war.] Inured or trained to war.

1767 GEO. LO. LYTTELTON ? *Hist. Hen. II* (T.) An army the best aguerried of any troops in Europe.

† A·gue-tree. Obsolete name of the Sassafras.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* 1341 For want of an English name we are contented to call it the Ague tree, of his vertue in healing the Ague. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 65 Sassafras, call'd the Ague-Tree, is rather a Root than a Wood. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Ague-Tree* is a name given to sassafras, on account of its febrifuge virtue.

Aguey (ē'giu,i), *a.* [f. AGUE *sb.* + -Y1.] = AGUISH. *Mod.* Our cold and aguey age.

† Agui·led, agyled, *pa. pple. Obs. rare*−1. [f. A- *pref.* 1 or 6 + GUILE *v.*] Beguiled.

c 1305 *St. James* in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 59 Þe deuel 3eode awey · & huld him a-gyled sore; Nadde þe schrewe neuere so moche schame.

[Aguiler. Ash has '*agiler* a deceiver.']

† Agui·ler. *Obs. rare*−1. [a. OFr. *aguiller*, mod. *aiguillier*, f. OFr. *aguille* needle: see AIGUILLE.] A needle-case.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 98 A sylvre nedle forth I droughe, Out of an aguler [*v. r.* aguiler] queynt ynoughe.

† Agui·lt, *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 agylt-an, agilt-an, 2–4 agult-en, 2–5 agilt-en, 3–4 agelt-en, agelt-e, agult-e, 4–5 agilt(e, 4–6 agylt(e, 5 aguylt(e. *Pa. t.* 1–5 agylte, agilte, 2–4 agulte, 3–4 agelte. *Pa. pple.* 1–5 agylt, agilt, 2–4 agult, 3–4 agelt, 4–5 aguylt, agulted, agilted. [f. A *pref.* 1 intens. + *gylt-an*: see GUILT. The forms in *u* (*ü*) are s.w., in *e* s.e., in *i, y*, midl. and north.]

1. *intr.* To be guilty, transgress, offend, sin (*with, against, to, towards*).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xl. 1 Twezen afyryde men agylton wið heora hlâford. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 3if þu agultest, oðer sunezest toward drihten. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 211 He agilt wið gode. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 346 'Mea culpa:' Ich agulte! Louerd, merci! *Ibid.* 186 Ne warien hwon me agulteð to ou. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 860 Dampnably we have agilt ageinst youre highe lordschipe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 19 My moder ought to be quyte, for she hath no thynge aguylte.

2. *trans.* To be guilty towards, to sin against, to offend, wrong. (The obj., orig. *dat.*, becomes *acc.*)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 195 þauh he ðe habbe swuðe agult. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 And naðemore haten him, þe him agilteð. *c* 1340 *Ayenb.* 65 Huanne man agelt his treuþe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* 910 He hath agultid his God and defoulid his soule. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Prin.* 1399 Cast thou thyne eye abak, What thou god hast agilt in tyme past.

3. *trans.* To be guilty to the peril of, to sin away.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 686 Yit had he nowt agelt his lif.

4. *causal.* To make or declare guilty.

1530 PALSGR. 418/2, I agylte of trespas. *Je fays coulpable.* Thou shalte neuer agylt me of this mater.

† Agui·se, *sb. Obs.*; also 7 agg-. [f. GUISE; the prefix either for *on*, or in opposition to *dis-* in *disguise*. Cf. *a(c)-cord, dis-cord*; Spenser's *ag-grace* and *dis-grace*. There was no Fr. *aguise* or *aguiser*.] Dress, attire, array.

1483 *Cath. Angl.*, Anguice *Indula.* 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. I. xxiii, The glory of the Court, their fashions, And brave agguize. I. III. lvi, Yclad in snowy stoles of fair agguize.

† Agui·se, *v. Obs.* [formed on, or as, the prec. sb.] To dress, attire, array.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberds T.* 656 Then gan this craftie couple to devize, How for the Court themselves they might aguize. 1596 — *F. Q.* II. vi. 7 Sometimes her head she fondly would aguize With gaudy girlonds. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Adam* 12 Reave him the skill his un-skill to aguize.

† Agui·sed, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Arrayed, dressed.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 21 Had craftily devisd To be her squire, and do her service well aguisd.

Aguish (ē'giu,iʃ), *a.* [f. AGUE *sb.* + -ISH.]

1. Of the nature or character of an ague.

1665–9 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Contents, The immoderate Heat and Cold of the Aguish Fit. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxvi. 110 The dews here fall heavy; and the heat of the sun . . is productive of colds and aguish pains. 1856 MISS MULOCH *John Halifax* 170 It was a low agueish fever.

2. Having a tendency to produce ague.

1627 SPEED *Eng. etc. Abridged* XV. § 4 The ayre is temperate and pleasant, onely towards the waters somewhat aguish. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 106 The nocturnal rheums of an aguish climate. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit to U. S.* II. 54 A rich aguish flat, bordering the Missouri.

3. Subject to ague.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countrey Farme* 191 There is nothing better . . for leane agueish persons, than the vse of the pulpe of Gourds. 1672 DAVENANT *Love & Hon.* (1673) 241 Which left me feeble as an aguish Girl. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. lxxxiii, But both were thrown away amongst the fens; For wit hath no great friend in aguish folks.

4. *fig.* Resembling an ague, in shakiness or intermittency; **a.** quaking, shivering, shaky; **b.** coming by fits and starts.

1633 FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VIII. xxxi, A weak distrustfull heart is vertues aguish spell. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* IV. (1711) III. 119 The aguish Head of every Tree by Æolus Was rock'd asleep, and shook as if it nodded. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. XI. 202 So aguish and fantastical a thing is the Conscience of Men who have once departed from the Rule of Conscience. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 4 Their panics are of the aguish or intermittent type.

Aguishly (ē'giu,iʃli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY2.] In an aguish manner; with the symptoms of an ague.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 89, I was very feverish, and aguishly inclined. 1748 — *Clarissa* (1811) II. xl. 295 Shivering with cold, as if aguishly affected.

Aguishness (ē'giu,iʃnés). *rare*−0. [f. AGUISH *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being aguish; resemblance or tendency to ague.

1731 in BAILEY; whence in JOHNSON, ASH, etc.

Agult(e, variant of AGUILT *v. Obs.*, to sin.

Agur, obs. form of AUGUR.

Agush (ăgv'ʃ), *adv.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*1 of state, in + GUSH.] In a gushing state; gushing.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 149 The cider mill . . all agush with sweet juice.

Agy (ē'dʒi), *a. arch.* [f. AGE *sb.* + -Y1.] Characterized by age; aged.

1664 *Floddan Field* V. 43 Lord Scroop of Upsall the agie Knight. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* IX. (1848) 103 Thee, agy world, thee, Universal Heaven.

† Agye', *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OFr. *aguie-r* to guide, f. *à* to + *guier*: see GUIDE and GUY.] To conduct, manage.

c 1460 *Launfal* 623 Sir Launfal schud be stward of halle, For to agye hys gestes alle. *Ibid.* 627 His feste for to agye. *c* 1460 *Lybeaus Disconus* 2052 Lybeauus Lambard tolde, And othre Knyghtes bolde, How hym ther gan agye.

Agyled, *pa. pple.*: see AGUILED.

Agylte, variant of AGUILT *v. Obs.*, to sin.

Agynarious (ædʒinē'·riəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Fr. *agynaire* (see next) + -OUS.] = AGYNARY.

1847 in CRAIG.

Agynary (æ'dʒinări), *a. Bot.* [ad. Fr. *agynaire* (De Candolle), f. Gr. ἀ priv. + γυνή woman: see -ARY.] Applied to double flowers, in which the stamens have become petals, and the pistil is wanting.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Agynic (ădʒi'nik), *a. Bot.* [ad. Fr. *agynique*, f. as prec.: see -IC.] Applied to the insertion of the stamens when not adherent to the ovary.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† Agynous. *a. Bot. Obs.* [f. Gr. ἀ priv. + γυνή woman + -OUS.] Without female organs.

1847 CRAIG, *Agynous* flower is the synonyme of *male* flower.

Agyrate (ădʒəi··reit), *a. Bot.* [f. A- *pref.* 14 + GYRATE.] Not disposed in whorls or circles.

1847 in CRAIG.

Ah, obs. f. OWE *v.*; and var. of Ac *conj. Obs.*, but.

Ah (ā), *int.*; formerly 2–6 a! [perh. a. OFr. *a, ah*, since not found in OE. Cf. MHG. *â*, ON. *æ*. In northern dial. pronounced (ē), sometimes written *ay! eh!* the regular phonetic descendant of ME. *a.*] An exclamation expressing, according to the intonation, various emotions, as

1. Sorrow, lamentation, regret, passing into the regretful expression of a vain wish. (Actual pain or suffering is now more commonly expressed by *O! Oh!* North. dial. have *a* (ē) in both senses.)

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. i. 2 A! Sir, I knowe welle that my wife is an hore. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froissart* I. xliv. 61 A fayre uncle, your absence hath sette the frenchmen in a pride. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xxii. 18 They shall not lament for him, saying, Ah my brother, or ah sister. 1718 POPE *Iliad* x. 632 Yet much I fear (ah! may that fear be vain!) *a* 1842 TENNYSON *Gold. Year* 47 Ah! when shall all men's good Be each man's rule.

2. Surprise, wonder, admiration.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V. vi. 191 A-a-h! what a box! a Louis-Quatorze, I think?

¶ In the two prec. senses often followed by *me* (north. EH ME!). Cf. It. *ahime!*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* V. i. 10 Ah me, how sweet is loue. *c* 1720 PRIOR (J.) Ah me! the blooming pride of May, and that of beauty, are but one.

3. Entreaty, appeal, remonstrance; passing in former times into simple exclamation to excite attention, where *O!* would now be used. (North. dial. still have *ā man!*)

c 1280 *A Sarmun* in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 1 Þer for he seiith. a! man hab munde þat of þis lif þer commiþ ende. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* vi. 11 A! 3e Corynthis, oure mouth is opyn to 30u. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 353 A here, Arthur, ride faste. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 8 Ah, Clifford, murther not this innocent Child. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 130 ¶ 2 Ah Master, says the Gipsy, that roguish Leer of yours makes a pretty Woman's Heart ake. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Devil's Walk* Wks. III. 91 With throbs and throes, and ahs and ohs, Far famed his flock for frightening. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. iv. 13 Ah Christ, that it were possible For one short hour to see The souls we loved.

4. Dislike, aversion; passing into contempt, mockery, exultation over or satisfaction at misfortune.

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 184 A! fellow! wylt thow so? 1580 BARET *Alvearie* A 253 Ah, ah, I dye poore wench in laughing thee to scorne. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. x. 28 A villaine, thou wilt betray me. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* XV. 29 Ah thou that destroyest the Temple, and buildest it in three dayes.

5. Opposition, objection (to what has been said). Often followed by *but*.

Mod. Ah! but I know something better than that.

Aha (āhā', ăhā'), *int.* [a combination of the two interjections AH! and HA! formerly written separately, *a ha.* Cf. mod. Germ. *aha!* Fr. *ah! ah!*] An exclamation expressing, with different intonations, surprise (*arch.* or *obs.*), triumph or satisfaction, and mockery or irony.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nonne Pr. T.* 561 They crieden, out! . . A ha the fox! and after him thay ran. 1509 *Parlyament of Denylles* XC, 'A ha' sayd Adam, 'my God I se.' 1611 BIBLE *Is.* xliv. 16 He warmeth himself, and saith, Aha, I am warm. — *Ps.* xxxv. 21 Yea they opened their mouth wide against me, and saide, Aha, Aha, our eye hath seene it. 1861 C. READE *Cloister & Hearth* I. 344 Next will come—Cramps of the Stomach. Aha! Then—Bilious Vomit. Aha!

Aha, variant of HA-HA *sb.*, a sunk fence.

† A hall, *phr. Obs.* [see HALL; the *a* is doubtful, whether 'indef. article,' prep., or interj.] An exclamation, implying 'Make room (for a dance).'

1612 CHAPMAN *Widows Tears* Dodsl. *O. P.* (1780) VI. 185 A hall, a hall, who's without there? 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* V. xvii, And to his nobles loud did call,—Lords to the dance, —a hall! a hall!

† A hand, *phr. Obs.* [see A *prep.*1 and HAND.] At hand.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* IV. viii. 38 Taking the *Gibeonites* to dwell a farre off, when they dwelt a hand.

† Aha·ng, *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1–3 ahón, 2 ahonge. *Pa. t.* 1 aheng, ahong, 3 ahon. *Pa. pple.* 1 ahongen, ahangen. *Imp.* 1 ahóh. [f. A- *pref.* 1 up + HANG; confused in ME. with AN-HANG.] *trans.* and *intr.* To hang up.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark XV. 14 Ahoh hine [so *Rushw.* & *Hatton*]. ibid. XV. 20 Þa gilæddun hine þætte hia ahengun hine. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., Þæt hyo hine ahengen *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 Uppon þan treon he him sceawede þe wrecche saulen ahonge. 1205 LAYAM. 20878 Whæðer swa ich wulle don: oðer sleen oðer ahon [1250 an-hon]. 1230 *Marharete* 3 As fisch ahon on hoke.

Ahead (ăhe·d), *adv.* (and *prep.*) [A *prep.*1 in, at + HEAD.] Originally a nautical term. Now used *fig.* in all its senses.

1. At the head, in advance, in front (of a moving company).

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 2 That the Admirall . . shall each seuerall night goe ahead. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* lx/3 Our Fregats then which went on head, made sail. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* (J.) And now the mighty Centaur seems to lead, And now the speedy Dolphin gets ahead. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* V. iv. 208 We have polled all our dead men, and Millbank is seven a-head.

2. In a position to the front, in the direct line of one's motion.

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 330 They saw it just before them, or, as the seamen call it, right ahead. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 92 When it blows right a-head from Plymouth Sound. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Breakers ahead!* the common password to warn the officer of broken water in the direction of the course.

3. In a position or direction pointing forward.

1596 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 32 Their ships lay thwart with their broadsides towards us, and most of us right a-head, that we could use but our chasing pieces. 1823 F. COOPER *Pioneer* iii. (1869) 14/1 One who looked on a-head to the wants of posterity. 1873 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Jan., To enable the four guns carried in it to be fired directly ahead or astern.

4. Of motion: Forward, onward.

1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 205 The boats with rowers mann'd are sent ahead.

5. Hence, Forward or onward at a rapid pace; headforemost, headlong; also *fig.* with headlong or unchecked course, unrestrainedly. *esp.* in the phrase *to go a-head.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* Ded. Wks. 1847, 123/1 Such whose capacity, since their youth run ahead into the easy creak of a system, sails there at will under the blown physiognomy of their unlaboured rudiments. 1694 R. LESTRANGE *Fables* (J.) They suffer them [children] to run ahead, and, when perverse inclinations are advanced into habits, there is no dealing with them. 1741 *Compl. Family-Piece* II. i. 288 'Tis the nature of the Hart, when he is close pursued, and almost spent, to make forth on Head. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 24 We 'go ahead' quite as fast, as either the transporters or transported. 1879 BROWNING *Ivân* III He understood the case galloping straight a-head.

¶ Hence the adj. phr. **go-a-head** and its compounds.

1846 KINGSLEY *Life* (1877) I. 143 It is the scientific go-a-head-ism of the day which must save us. 1865 MILL *Repres. Govt.* 26/1 The striving go-ahead character of England and the United States.

6. *Ahead of*: away in front of, in advance of.

1748 ANSON *Voyage* III. vi. (ed. 4) 465 A boat ahead of us

waved a red flag. 1825 *Br. Jonathan* I. 385, I was working, all the time, to get ahead of Edith. 1835 Sir J. Ross *N.-W. Pass.* xlvi. 588 The large iceberg ahead of us. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* Epil., The rapid development of English industry for a time ran ahead of the world's demands.

7. quasi-*prep.* Short for *ahead of.*

1596 Sir F. Vere *Comm.* 32 Sir Walter Raleigh came upon my left side with his ship; and very little a head me cast his anchor.

A-head, *phr.* (=for each): see A *adj.*[2] 4 and Head.

Aheap (ăhī·p), *adv.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] of state, in + Heap.] In a heap, 'all of a heap.'

1827 Hood *Mids. Fairies* xvi, Some fresh bruit, Startled me all aheap. 1879 J. D. Long *Æneid* II. 662 He falls aheap, and in a gush of blood Pours out his life.

†Ahea·t, *phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*[1] of state + Heat *sb.*] In or into heat.

1587 Golding *De Mornay* (1617) Pref., To chafe them a heate, that are waxed colde.

†Ahea·ve, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 ahebb-an, 2 ahebben, ahefen, 3 aheue. *Pa. t.* 1–3 ahóf, 3 ahef. *Pa. pple.* ahafen. [f. A *pref.*[1] up + Heave, OE. *hebban.* Cogn. w. OS. *âhebbian*, OHG. *arhefan* (mod. G. *erheben*), Goth. *ushafjan.*] To heave, lift up.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xviii. 13 Nolde furðun his eagan ahebban up to þam heofone. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., Nolde for-ðan his eagen ahebben. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 God ahef[ð] of mexe þene mon þe he wule. 1205 Layam. 21626 Cador his sweord ahof. 1230 *Marharete* 5 þe edle meiden ahef hire heorte[and] heaued uppward to þe heouene.

A-height (ăhəi·t) *phr. arch.* [A *prep.*[1] + Height. The full *on height* is equally common.] On high, aloft. (Of position and direction.)

1605 Shaks. *Lear* iv. vi. 58 From the dread Somnet of this Chalkie Bourne Looke vp a height. 1622 *Rawleigh's Ghost* 109 The brasen serpent being hanged a height. 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* 160 Lord Darcie's sword he forced ahight.

Ahem (ăhe·m), *int.* [a lengthened form of *hem!* an inarticulate sound made in clearing the throat.] An exclamation to attract attention to the speaker, or to give him time to consider what he is to say.

1763 C. Johnstone *Reverie* II. 151 Hem! ahem! In the first place, said he, clearing his voice. 1814 J. Boswell *Justiciary Opera* 65 Gal-lery—si-lence—Ahem!

Ahenean, variant of Aenean.

†Ahe·re, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [prob. for *ȝe-, i-here(n,* OE. *gehieran*; there was no OE. *a-hieran.*] To hear.

a 1400 *Octouian* 23 Of oon the best ye mowne a-here That hyght Ottouyan.

A-hey (ăhē·), *int.* [a lengthened form of Hey; an exclamation to arouse the person addressed.] = Hey! ho!

1705 Vanbrugh *Confederacy* III. i, Where's this old woman? —A-hey!.. nobody at home? 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* II. lxvi. 225 Ahey!.. you herring-fac'd son of a sea-calf. 1815 *Hist. J. Decastro, etc.* iii. 50 Ahey! how is all this? a blank page!

†A-high (ăhəi·), *adv.*, prop. *phr. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 a-hy, a hyȝe, 4–6 a-hygh(e, ahighe, 6–9 a-high. [A *prep.* of general position, on + High. The full form *on high* is now alone used.]

1. On high, aloft.

a 1300 *K. Alis.* 6236 Roches two So ahygh so any mon myghte seone. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xvi. 64 He drewe sowles out of helle and made hem to come vp ahighe. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, iv. iv. 86 One heaued a-high, to be hurl'd downe below. 1676 Hobbes *Homer* 351 Their chars sometimes are in the air a high And sometimes on the ground. 1823 Hone *Anc. Myst.* 235 At the Cross in the 'Crosschepyng' were divers angels censing ahigh on the cross.

2. In high or loud tones; aloud. Cf. Fr. *en haut, hautement.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 1549 She spake euer vyleyny Among here felaws al ahy. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of Armes* II. vi. 102 He sayd thus al ahighe in audyence.

†A-high-lone, *adv. phr. Obs.* Prob. a mere emphasizing of *alone*, i.e. *all-one*, improperly divided as *a-lone*, whence emphatically *a-high-lone, an-high-lone.* Cf. *high noon, high carnival,* Shakspere's *high gravel blind*: see High.

1597 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 37 [Q[o] 1597 *has*] For then she could stand high lone [*1st Fol.* 1623 alone]. 1604 Middleton *Blurt* II. ii. Wks. I. 262 When I could not stand a-high-lone without I held by a thing. 1664 Cotton *Scarron.* (1692) 16 (D.) But e'er this colt .. Was foal'd, and first 'gan stand an-high-lone.

Ahi·nd, ahi·nt, *adv.* and *prep. dial.* [f. A- *pref.*[2] + Hind; cf. *a-fore* = *be-fore.* Early ME. had *at-hind* (OE. *æt-hindan*) as well as *be-hind.*] Behind.

1768 A. Ross *Helenore* 68 (Jam.) And ye are following on wi' what's ahind. 1816 Scott *Black Dw.* iv. 26, I ance heard ane whistle ahint me in the moss. 1881 Evans *Leicester Gloss., Ahind*, behind.

Ahlas, obs. (Chapman's) form of Alas.

†A-hoi·ght, a-hoi·t, *adv.* (prop. *phr.*) *Obs.* [A *prep.*[1] + Hoit *v.* Cf. *hoity-toity.*] In reckless jollity; wantonly, without restraint.

1598 Florio, *Intresca*, iesting, iugling, dauncing, iumbling, all a hoit. 1611 Cotgr., *Estre au dessus du vent*, To flourish, liue in prosperitie, be all a flaunt or a hoight. — *Letabonde*, jocund, frolicke, buxome, all-ahoight.

†A-ho·ld, *adv. phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*[1] + Hold.] 'A term of our early navigators, for bringing a ship close to the wind, so as to hold or keep to it.' Adm. Smyth.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. i. 52 Lay her a hold, a hold, set her two courses; off to Sea againe, lay her off.

A-ho·rseback, *adv. phr. arch.* [A *prep.*[1] of state, on + Horseback.] On horseback.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* li. 145 Whan he was sette ahorsbacke. 1665–9 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* II. ix. (1675) 126 The careless Wanderer .. may be said to have been long a Horse-back. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 189 There were two suspicious fellows a-horseback at the end of a lane. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* I. v. (1876) 35 And he never was known to wear his silk, only his stuff one, a-horseback.

Ahoy (ăhoi·), *int. Naut.* [A *int.* + Hoy.]

A. As a nautical call used in hailing.

1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. ii. 12 Ho! the house a hoy. 1828 Moore *Meeting of Ships* ii. 8 Ship ahoy! ship ahoy! what cheer? what cheer? 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* viii. 268 The good times when the sailor only knew enough to sing out 'Ahoy' and call for biscuit.

B. as *vb.* To call ahoy. (Cf. *to hurrah, halloo.*)

1881 *Century Mag.* XXIII. 54 'Schooner ahoy!' says a voice from the shore, and she ahoys.

Aht, obs. f. Aught *sb.* and *a.*

Ahtande, ahte, ahtene, obs. ff. Eighth, Eight, Eighteen.

Ahte, obs. pa. t. of Owe, Ought.

Ahtliche, var. Aughtly, *adv. Obs.*, worthily.

†A-hu·ff, *adv. phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*[1] + Huff.] In a huff.

1598 Greene *James IV* (1861) 210 Set cap a-huff and challenge him the field.

A-hull (ăhv·l), *adv. phr. Naut.* [A *prep.*[1] of state + Hull.] (See quot.)

1582 N. Lichefield *East Ind.* 73 All this time the shippes laye a hull. 1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 78 Then wee lay a hull till wee gott a new maine course to the yard. *a* 1733 North *Lives of Norths* II. 316 All this while the ship ploughed her mizen shrouds under water, and then we were fain to lie a-hull at the mercy of the sea and waves. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Hull, To strike hull* in a storm, is to take in her sails and lash the helm on the lee side of the ship, which is termed *to lie a-hull.*

A-hum (ăhv·m), *adv. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] in + Hum.] In a hum, humming.

1859 Coleman *Woodl. Heaths* (1866) 120 The bright air is .. a-hum with the song of the bee.

A-hungered (ăhv·ngəɑd), *ppl. a., arch* [perh. representing a lost OE. *a-hyngred* (cf. Germ. *erhungert*), or a later formation with A- *pref.* 1 intensive; but more probably a later form of Of-hungred, OE. *of-hyngred,* pa. pple. of vb. *of-hyngran* to suffer hunger, be weak with hunger, be very hungry. Cf. Afingered. By confusion of A-2 and A-3, the prefix was sometimes expanded to *an-, on-*; cf. A-high, An-hungered.] Oppressed with hunger; very hungry.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 59 Bothe afyngred [*v.r.* a-hungred, an-hungred] and a-thurst [*v.r.* a-thrust, a-thrist, a-furst], and for chele quake. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxv. (1495) 429 Alwaye he is a hungryd whyle he liuyth. 1567 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (R.) When their eies were ful they put vp theire kniues and rose ahungred. 1820 Keats *Hyperion* II. 163 Saturn's ear Is all a-hunger'd. 1868 Geo. Eliot *Sp. Gypsy* II. 194 Soothe the frightened bird And feed the child a-hungered.

†A-hu·ngry, *a. Obs.* [f. Hungry; the prefix is due to form-assoc. with A-hungered, and, perhaps, A-cold; it was probably taken as emphatic. Also expanded to An-hungry.] Hungry, in a hungry condition.

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 137 'Twere as good a deede as to drink when a man's a hungrie.

A-hunt (ăhv·nt), *adv. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + Hunt.] On the hunt.

1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 272 Follow you quick, with a whizz, as the hounds a-hunt with the huntsman. 1880 J. B. Brown in *Gd. Wds.* Dec. 821 A priest of the Inquisition ahunt for blood.

A-hush (ăhv·sh), *adv.* (prop. *phr.*) [A *prep.*[1] in + Hush.] In a hushed condition, hushed.

Mod. Nature seems to keep herself a-hush.

Ahwene, variant of Awhene *v. Obs.*, to vex.

Ai, aie, obs. forms of Ay, Aye, and of Egg.

Ai (ā·i). *Zool.* [a. Braz. *ai, haï* (Fr. *aï, hay*) repr. the animal's cry.] A kind of Sloth (*Bradypus tridactylus*, family *Tardigrada*, order *Edentata*) found in South America.

1693 in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 851 The American Creature called Ai or Sloth. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 233 They emit a feeble, plaintive cry, resembling the word *Ai*, which is the origin of the name they bear among the Europeans settled in America. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 241 The Ais or three-toed Sloths .. are inhabitants of the dense forests of the tropical portion of South America.

Ai- in late north. and Sc. is used for long *ā*, as *aiblings, aill, ain, ait, air, tairge,* for *ablings, ale, aan* (own), *ate* (oat), *are* (oar), *targe*; mod. Sc. *airch, airm,* for *arch, arm.* Now pronounced (ē or ē̆).

Aid (ēd), *v.* Forms: 5 eyde, 5–6 ayde, 6–7 ayd, aide, 7– aid. [a. OFr. *aide-r, -ier* (Pr. *ajuda-r*):—L. *adjūtā-re,* freq. of *adjuvā-re* to give help to; f. *ad* to + *juvā-re* to help. (In the OFr. *aidier, ai-* = L. *adju-, d* disappearing as usual, and *u* as following secondary accent in *adjutā-re*; *i* was semi-vowel (*y*) = L. *j.*)]

1. *trans.* To give help, support, or assistance to; to help, assist, succour.

[*Aiding* quoted from Chaucer *Persones T.* by Richardson is not genuine.]

1483 Caxton *Cato* a iij b, To ayde helpe and Susteyne them in theyr necessytees. 1488 W. Paston in *Lett.* 904 III. 344 My Lord Woddevyle and other schulde have gone over in to Breten to have eyded the Duke of Breten. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 7 Ye choise spirits .. Appeare, and ayde me in this enterprize! 1611 Bible 1 *Macc.* viii. 26 Neither shal they .. aide them with victuals, weapons, money, or ships. 1795 Sewel tr. *Hist. Quakers* I. iv. 239, I would have aided him out of the country but he would not go. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 286 The invasion was aided and abetted by Richard's subjects. 1878 G. Macdonald *Ann. Quiet Neighb.* xxviii. 478 Every appliance that could alleviate suffering or aid recovery.

2. *absol.* and with *inf.*

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* IV. iv. 12 Where, heaven ayding .. Wee'l be before our welcome. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. ii. 77 All the Instruments which ayded to expose the Child. 1806 Coleridge *Christabel* I. 130 But this she knows .. That saints will aid if men will call.

Aid (ēd). Forms: 5 eide, 5–7 aide, ayde, 6–7 ayd, 7– aid. [a. OFr. *aïde, ayde,* earlier *aiude,* Strasb. oaths *aiudha, adiudha* (cf. Pr. *ajudha, ajuda,* Sp. *ayuda*) :—late L. *adjūta,* sb. f. pa. pple. fem. of *adiuvāre* (see prec.) analogous to sbs. in *-ēe, -āta*; see -ade.]

1. Help, assistance, support, succour, relief.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 4 Be the eide of tho thre noble prynces. 1475 Caxton *Jason* 18 b, If the goddes be in myn ayde. 1559 *Myrroure for Mag., Rich. II*, vi. 1 Neyther lakt I ayde in any wicked dede. 1607 Shaks. *Coriol.* I. vii. 3 If I do send, dispatch Those Centuries to our ayd. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vi. 119 His puissance, trusting in the Almighty's aid, I mean to try. 1771 Burke in *Corr.* (1844) I. 262 You have not called in the aid of fancy. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* II. 130 Friend of distress! the mourner feels thy aid. 1868 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* 22 She had never dressed herself without aid.

2. *Eng. Law.* Help or assistance in defending an action, legally claimed by the defendant from some one who has a joint-interest in the defence. *To pray in aid*: to claim such assistance. *Aid-prayer,* the appeal therefor.

1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 367 Ayd Prayer is for Tenant for life, to request him that hath the Inheritance, to helpe him plead .. and this Ayd Prayer is for the feeblenesse of his estate. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., A city or corporation, holding a fee-farm of the king, may pray in Aid of him, if anything be demanded of them relating thereto. 1809 Tomlins *Law Dict.* s.v., There is a prayer in aid of patrons, by parsons, vicars, etc. .. And also servants having done anything lawfully in right of their masters, shall have aid of them.

3. *concr.* Anything by which assistance is given in performing an operation; anything helpful, a means or material source of help. *esp.* in *pl.* aids and appliances. *spec.* in *Horsemanship* (see quot. 1751).

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 24 Surmise Of Aydes incertaine should not be admitted. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 465 Whom, scarce my Sheep, and scarce my painful Plough, The needful Aids of Human Life allow. 1711 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* 58 Exercise may deserve to be taken as a common Aid to Physick. 1751 Chambers *Cycl., Aids*, in the manage, are helps, or assistances, by which the horseman contributes towards the motion or action required of the horse; by a discreet use of the bridle, caveson, spur, etc. .. Such a horse knows his *Aids*, answers his *Aids*, etc. 1824 Coleridge (*title*) Aids to Reflection. 1858 Gladstone *Homer* I. 23 He has furnished us with some aids towards the consideration of this question.

4. *Eng. Hist.* A pecuniary grant in aid; a grant of a subsidy or tax to the king for an extraordinary purpose. *later,* An exchequer loan.

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 52 For the expensis wherof, he schal not so sodenly have Ayde of his People. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froissart* I. cccIxxxvii. 663 The kyng and his counsayle wolde generally reyse vp throughe all Fraunce ayedes, fowages, tayles and subsydes. 1669 Marvell *Corr.* 130 Wks. 1875 II. 294 The House did .. vote an aid to his Majesty not exceeding the summe of 400,000*l.* 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmdcccix/8 Dropt .. a Talley on the Fourth 4*s.* Aid of 1000*l.* No. 2058. 1862 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xii. 166 For the granting of an aid or supply to the crown.

5. *Feudal System.* A pecuniary contribution by a feudal vassal to his lord; limited by *Magna Carta* to three special occasions.

1590 Swinburn *Testaments* 72 The lordes lost their .. aids, 'Pur faire fitz chinaler & pur file marier.' 1649 Selden *Laws of Eng.* I. lxii. (1739) 125 The aids were of three kinds, one to make the Lord's eldest Son Knight, the other to marry his eldest Daughter; the third to help him to pay a relief to his Lord Paramount. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The bishops also received aids, *auxilia episcopi.* 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 63 Aids were originally mere benevolences granted by the tenant to his lord, in times of difficulty and distress. 1868 Chambers *Encycl.* I. 92 These Aids were abolished by 12 Car. II. c. 24.

6. *French Hist.* (*pl.*) Customs-dues. *Court of Aids,* the Court that supervised the customs-dues.

1714 *Fr. Bk. Rates* 29 Mr. John Rouvelin, Farmer-General of our Aids. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Aids*, in French laws, denote a duty paid on all goods sold and transported either out of, or into the kingdom. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 20 The house of the first president of the court of aids.

7. A person who renders help or assistance; a helper, an assistant; *pl.* auxiliaries. (Cf. Fr. *aide,* L. *auxilium,* and Eng. *help,* all applied to persons.)

1569 *Epitaph on Bonner* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 615 His ayds took always pain To keep their god, their hope, their trust. 1587 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 37/2 He had no legionarie souldiers,

but certeine bands of aids. 1611 BIBLE *Tobit* viii. 6 It is not good that man should bee alone, let vs make vnto him an aide like to himselfe [cf. WYCLIF *Gen.* ii. 18 An help lijk to him self]. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* cxxi. 1 The Lord that built the Earth and Skies Is my perpetual Aid. 1838 ARNOLD *Rome* I. 397 He was at the head of a mighty army; for the Latins and the Hernicans had brought their aids.

8. *Comb.* and *attrib.*, chiefly in sense 7, as *aid-band, -cohort, -force, -soldier*; or in sense 5, as *aid-money*: (all *obs.*). Also **aid-major** *obs.* an adjutant; **aid-prayer** in *Law*: see 2.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXX. xxxiii. 763 c, Then he embattailed the aid souldiers [*auxilia*] of the Ligurians. 1603 GREENWEY *Tacitus Ann.* XII. viii. (1622) 166 They intercepted two ayde-bandes. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 65 A small powre of Aid-forces. 1635 BACON *Use of Com. Law* 32 Ayde money to make the Kings eldest son a knight, or to marry his eldest daughter. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. XII. 632 The Office of Aide Major to the Regiment of Guards. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* mmdcc/2 *L'Assurance* Aid-Major killed.

Aidable (ēi·dăb'l), *a.* [f. AID *v.* + -ABLE; cf. MFr. *aidable*, refash. on OFr. *ayable*:—L. *adjūtābilis* serviceable, f. *adjūtā-re*: see AID *v.*]

†**1.** Capable of aiding; helpful. *Obs. rare.*

1594 CAREW tr. *Huarte's Trial of Wits* vii. (1596) 94 Such bodily qualities as are aidable to that effect.

2. Capable of being helped. *rare*—⁰.

Aidance (ēi·dăns). [a. MFr. *aidance*, f. *aider*: see AID *v.* and -NCE.] Assistance, aid; means of help.

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 165 Aydance 'gainst the enemy. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VI. l, Who when for ought the aged Grandsire sends, With swift yet backward steps his helping aidance lends. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 61 All the aidances given by religion. 1860 TH. MARTIN *Horace* III Apollo's self his aidance lent.

Aidant (ēi·dănt), *a.* and *sb.*; also 5 **ayante, aydaunt**, 6 **aydant**. [a. OFr. *aiant, aidant* pr. pple. of *aider* (also *aier*): see AID *v.*]

A. *adj.* Helping, assisting; helpful.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 420/1 Saynt Thomas whos merytes be unto us aydaunte and helpyng. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. iv. 17 Be aydant and remediate In the good man's distress! 1830 COLERIDGE *Ch. & St.* 179, I would gladly be aidant, as far as my poor mite of judgment will enable me. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 91 The topaz, aidant in all holy rites.

B. *sb.* A helper, assistant. *rare.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 11 The ayantes and helpers of the quene. 1611 COTGR., *Aide*, an aidant, helper. 1879 SIR R. PHILLIMORE in *Law Rep. Prob. Div.* V. 33 The Court is now called upon to be an aidant to the enforcement of a judgment given by a Portuguese Court.

Aide, short for AIDE-DE-CAMP.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 23 Nov., If he made a gesture . . an attentive aide bustled forward. 1876 LODGE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 117 Picked out by Washington to serve as his confidential aide.

Aided (ēi·dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. AID *v.* + -ED.] Assisted.

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Paraphr. Hebr.* xi. 32 Who beyng ayded with the helpe of God achiued manye wonderful enterprises. 1611 COTGR., *Aidé*, aided, helped. 1816 CHALMERS *Let.* in *Life* (1851) II. 71 All that minuteness which the aided eye of man has been able to explore.

‖ **Aide-de-camp** (ēːd-də-kaŋ, ēi·d-də-kɒŋ). *Mil.* Pl. **aides-de-camp.** [Fr., lit. *camp-assistant*: see AID *sb.* 7.] An officer who assists a general in his military duties, conveying his orders, and procuring him intelligence.

1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. XI. 578 The Duke . . writ to St. Torse Aide de Camp, who commanded them. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. IX. 304 He declar'd him, from that instant, his aid-de-camp. 1808 WELLINGTON in Gurwood's *Desp.* IV. 14 That spare room may be kept for my horses and those of my Aides-de-Camp. 1844 *Queen's Regul. & Ord. Army* 61 A Subaltern Officer is not eligible to hold the appointment of Aide-de-Camp, until he has been present with his Regiment at least two years.

Aide-de-campship (ēːd-də-kaŋ·ʃip). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office or position of aide-de-camp.

1882 *Standard* 9 May 5/2 An aide de campship to the Queen is placed at the disposal of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Aider (ēi·dəɹ). [f. AID *v.* + -ER[1]. Cf. OFr. *aidere*:—L. *adjūtātōr*.] One who, or that which, aids; a helper, assister, or supporter; a help, assistance.

1514 PACE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 37 I. 111 Th[ose that] were ayders and supporters here off suche. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* g ix, This is felony in them, their aydors, and counsellors. 1660 R. COKE *Pow. & Subj.* 224 Every such offender, his ayders and abettors, shall be apprehended. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 380 The Tenders and Ayders of his Grace and Guidance. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nights* III. 496 She found for herself no aider save weeping.

†**Aideress.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female helper; an adjutrix.

1491 CAXTON *How to Die* 21 Ayderesse and helper of all anguysshe.

Aidful (ēi·dful), *a.* [f. AID *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of, or abounding in, aid; helpful.

1598 ROWLANDS *Betr. of Christ* 53 Christs night-disciple aidfull did agree, To take his bodie from that guiltie tree. 1603 DANIEL *Epistles* (1717) 342 Thy Worthiness, and England's Hap beside Set thee in th'aidfull'st Room of Dignity. 1649 HALL *Cases of Consc.* IV. i. (1654) 290 When hee might be likely by his coming forth to bee aidfull to his said Parents. 1850 LYNCH *Theoph. Trinal* ix. 168 The fathers . . are yet amongst us as beneficent and aidful spirits.

Aiding (ēi·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AID *v.* + -ING[1].] Helping, assistance. (Mostly gerundial.)

1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 66 On condition of their aiding him to effect it.

Aiding (ēi·diŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. AID *v.* + -ING[2].] Assisting, helping; helpful.

1552 HULOET, Aydynge or succourynge, *Auxiliaris.* 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 96 She may helpe you to many faire preferments, And then deny her ayding hand therein. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 112 That he should be ayding to them upon all occasions. 17 . . *Col. Rec. Penn.*, They shall in all cases be aiding to all its officers.

Aidless (ēi·dlĕs), *a. poet.* [f. AID *sb.* + -LESS.]

†**1.** Affording no help, of no service, unserviceable, useless. *Obs.*

1674 GODFREY *Inj. & Abus. Phys.* 88 When the Apothecaries Drugs have proved aidless.

2. Bereft or void of help, unassisted, helpless.

1607 SHAKS. *Coriol.* II. ii. 116 Alone he entred The mortall Gate of th'Citie . . aydelesse came off. 1637 MILTON *Comus* 574 The aidless innocent Lady, his wished prey. 1832 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 41 It is not meet, Sir King, to leave thee thus, Aidless, alone.

†**Aiel.** *Obs.* 4–5; also 4–5 **ayel**(e, **ayell**(e, (**eile**), 5 **aiell**(e, **ayle, ayeull**, 6 **ayal**, 9 **ael**. [a. OFr. *aiel, ael, aieul, aïol* (Pr. *aviol*):—late L. **aviolus*, dim. of *avus* grandfather.] A grandfather, forefather.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 317 To 3iue fram 3owre eyres þat 3owre ayeles 3ow lefte. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's. T.* 1619, I am thyn Aiel [*v.r.* eile, ayell] redy at thy wille. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 97 The same heresi of Crist in whech his fader and his ayle was infecte. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VI. (1520) 75 b/1 Richarde duke of Normandye, that was ayeull to Duke Wyllyam. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 18 In time of Kynge Herry ayal unto Kynge Herry our Ayal.

b. *Law. Writ of Aile, Ayle, Ayel, Ael.*

1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 267 A writ of Ayell after the death of his grandfather or grandmother. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 186 A writ of *ayle*, or *de avo*. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict., Aile* . . A writ which lies where a man's grandfather being seised of lands and tenements in fee simple the day that he died, and a stranger abateth or entereth the same day, and dispossesses the heir of his inheritance. 1855 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 59 Writs of Cosinage of Ael.

Aiery, variant of AERIE, an eagle's nest.

Aiger, obs. or dial. f. EAGER *sb.*, tidal bore.

Aight, obs. form of AIT.

Aighted, aighteth, obs. forms of EIGHTH.

Aiglent wine, 'Mustie wine.' Cockram 1626.

Aiglet, obs. form of AGLET.

Aiglette, obs. form of EAGLET.

Aigre, obs. f. EAGER *a.* esp. in sense of sour.

‖ **Aigre-doux, -ce,** *a.* in 6 **agerdows.** [Fr. *aigre* sour, *doux, -ce* sweet.] Compounded of sweet and sour. Cf. AGRO-DOLCE.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1250 He wrate an Epitaph for his grave stone With wordes devoute & sentence agerdows. For he was ever agaynst Goddis hows.

Aigrette (ēi·grĕt). Also 8 **egrette, aigret.** [a. mod. Fr. *aigrette*, the EGRET or Lesser White Heron, whose head is 'adorned with a beautiful crest composed of some short and two long feathers, hanging backward.' The name was in Fr. transferred to the crest itself, extended to similar plumes borne by other birds, or worn by ladies in a head-dress, as the tuft of a helmet, etc. Thence it has received in modern times further extension in the language of Science. As the word was already in use in the form *egret*(*te* for the bird, this spelling was also at first used in the present sense.]

1. The Lesser White Heron: see EGRET.

1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 42 The white aigrette; superior in size to the common heron.

2. A tuft of feathers such as that borne by the Egret and some other birds; a spray of gems, or similar ornament, worn on the head.

a 1645 W. BROWNE *Temple Masque* 147 Egrettes with a greene fall. 1759 in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 37 They contain an infinite number of prickles, which are . . brilliant, like an aigrette of glass. 1784 BECKFORD *Vathek* (1868) 27 To the third my aigret of rubies. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* I. ii. (1864) 11 A human skull . . surmounted by an aigrette of brilliant plumes and precious stones. 1878 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Round the World* II. iv. 326 He wore a colossal aigrette, made of bamboo and horse-hair.

3. Hence applied in *Science* to tufts of similar appearance, as the feathery pappus of composite plants like the Dandelion; the feathery tufts on the heads of certain insects, etc.; luminous rays seen shooting out from behind the moon in solar eclipses, or at the ends of electrified bodies.

1816 KEITH *Physiol. Bot.* II. 404 Furnished with an aigrette or down, as in the case of the Dandelion. 1828 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* III. xxix. 176 Some have the anterior aigrettes disposed like the arms of a cross. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iii. xviii. 103 Rays of light, called aigrettes, diverge from the Moon's edge, and appear to be shining through the light of the corona.

4. *Comb.* as *aigrette-like.*

1873 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect.* iii. § 43. 128 Till it assumed at length that superb aigrette-like form.

‖ **Aigue-marine.** *Obs.* [Fr., = OFr. *aigue*:—L. *aqua* water + *marin, -e* of the sea.] French name of the beryl; also called AQUAMARINE.

1765 DELAVAL in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 21 The colour will be blueish, and bordering on the colour of the aigue marine. 1837–80 DANA *Mineral.* 245 Beryl or 'Aigue-marine.'

Aiguille (ēi·gwīl, ēi·gwil). [a. Fr. *aiguille* (cogn. w. It. *aguglia*, Pr. Pg. *agulha*, Sp. *aguja*):—late L. **acūcula* for *acicula*, dim. of *acus* needle. For the sense cf. the similar Eng. use of *needle.*] A slender, sharply-pointed peak (of rock); *esp.* the numerous peaks of the Alps so named.

1816 BYRON in Moore's *Life* (1866) 311 Mont Blanc and the Aiguille of Argentières both very distinct. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 501 s.v. *Blanc, Mt.*, The upper surface is extremely irregular, and a considerable number of rocks rise from it, which, from their resemblance to pyramids or steeples, are called aiguilles, or needles. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 680 Granite is well known to run up into lofty needles (or aiguilles).

Aiguillesque (ēi·gwile·sk), *a.* [f. prec. + -ESQUE. Cf. *picturesque.*] Shaped like an aiguille.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* IV. v. xv. § 31 He gives more of the curved aiguillesque fracture to these upper crests.

Aiguillette (ēi·gwile·t). [a. mod. Fr. *aiguillette*; for the historical forms see AGLET.] = AGLET; specially applied to the ornamental tags on military and naval uniforms, and some liveries.

1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* I. 14 A figure, in the garb of war, Dress'd in an Egellet and Star. 1854 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* Wks. III. 60 Some bright ornament, clasp, or aiguillette, on Kate's dress. 1882 *Adm. Uniform Reg.* in *Navy List* July 495 The aiguillete is always to be worn with full dress and on state occasions.

Aiguilleted (ēi·gwile·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Ornamented with aiguillettes or aglets.

1853 H. D. WOLFF *Spanish Life* 52 The riders wear . . a jacket, aiguilleted and embroidered.

Aik, aiken, obs. north. form of OAK, OAKEN.

Aikinite (ēi·kinəit). *Min.* [named after Dr. A. Aikin.] A Sulpharsenite ore, containing bismuth, lead, and copper, crystallizing in needle-shaped crystals, belonging to the prismatic or ortho-rhombic system.

1837–80 DANA *Mineral.* 100 Aikinite . . color blackish lead-gray, with a pale copper-red tarnish.

†**Ail,** *a. Obs.*; only found in the forms: 1 **eġle**, 2–3 **eille, eil**, 4 **eyle.** [OE. *eġle*:—**agljo-* cogn. w. Goth. *aglus.*] Loathsome, troublesome.

a 1000 *Riddles* (Grein) lxxi. 16 Ic me ordstæpe eġle wæron. 1205 LAYAMON 3282 Heore þuhte swiþe eille of iċþelene hire fæderе [*later text* eil]. *c* 1225 *Hali Meid.* 25 To don hit þat te þuncheð uuel of & eil for ta heren. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 223 Eyle and hard and muche.

Ail (ēil), *v.* Forms: 1 **eġl-an**, 2 **eġl-en** (Orm. **eġġl-enn**), 2–3 **eil-en, eil-e**, 4–5 (**eale**), **eyl**(**en, eil**(**en, eil**(**e**, 4–6 **eyl e**, 5–7 **ayle, aile**, 4– **ail.** [OE. *eġl-an* cogn. w. Goth. *agljʷ-an*; f. *eġle, *agljo-*: see prec.]

†**1.** *trans.* To trouble, afflict. *Obs. rare.*

c 940 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 122 Wiþ wyrmum þe innan eglaþ. *a* 1000 *Judith* xi. 64 Dæt he mid læððum ús eġlan möste. 1352 MINOT *Poems* viii. 41 Schent war tho schrewes And ailed unsele.

2. *impers.* To trouble, afflict, affect unusually. (Now restricted to *interrog., rel.*, and *indef.* sentences, as *What ails you? If anything ailed me.*)

a. physically.

1086 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1086 (Earle 220) Him ġeyfelade, and þ him stranglice eġlade. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 276 Nu a uleih mei eilen þe, & makien þe to blenchen. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 121 Such seknes vs eileþ. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 68 Maister, what eileth the, thou art lepre? *c* 1450 *Merlin* 52 He myght wele a-rise, for hym eyleth noon evell. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxiv. 5 What ayled the lo thou seest that thou fleddest? [1611 ailed; WYCLIF, What was to thee.] 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 184 Some have sent for physicians to know what ailed them. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiv. 231 'I don't see as anything ails the child,' she would say.

b. mentally. (mod. Sc. *What ails you at me?* = What cause of dissatisfaction have you with me?)

c 1090 *L. St. Edm.* Procem., Me eġ[x]leþ swyðe. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4766 Bilammp himm operr wa þatt mare mihht himm eġġlenn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20301 Leuedi quat ails te. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 386/1 And demaunded hym what hym eyled and why he sorowed. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* XI. 5 What ayleth the people that they wepe? [1611 aileth; WYCLIF, What hath the puple.] 1690 W. WALKER *Idiom. Ang.-Lat.* 18 What ails you to be sad? *a* 1842 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* xii, My mother thought, What ails the boy? For I was alter'd, and began To move about the house with joy.

†**3.** *impers.* To interfere with, obstruct, prevent. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1560 'Sir duk,' quaþ Rolond, 'what eyleþ þe? þer ne buþ noȝt xxx^ti þare.' 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Eylyn, *Obsto.* *c* 1440 *Generydes* 3411 What aylith the to fight? 1563 MAN *Musculus Com. Pl.* 286 b, What eyleth it [*quid impedit*] but by the same reason he should be baptised.

4. *intr.* (By mistaking the personal obj., which in early times usually preceded the impersonal vb. for the subj.) To have something the matter with one.

a. physically: To be ill, to be indisposed.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. XXXV. 131 And wyth a gud will and a stowte He sayd, þat he wald ayl na-thyng. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 3 Know ye ought what thise bestes eiled thus for to dye? 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iv. 6 If she be very well, what does she ail, that she's not very well? 1702 PRYME in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1076, I know not what I ail, says he, I cannot swallow any Beer. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 78 And when he ails ever so little . . he is so peevish. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 4 No wonder, the *Lancet* says, that diarrhœa has prevailed, and that the children ail.

†b. mentally: To be in trouble; to be affected by. *Obs.* or *dial.* (mod. Sc. *To ail at*, as in 2 b.)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3809 Þet he aȝlen on here red. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxix. (1877) 586 Whan Merlin . . herde hem make suche doell he asked hem what thei eiled. *a* 1528 SKELTON *Magnyfyc.* 2393 For who loueth God can ayle nothynge but

good. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. v. (1718) 82 Thou ask'st the Conscience what she ails. 1714 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* 20, I knew not what I ayled, but I knew I ayled something more than ordinary: and my Heart was very heavy. *c*1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 191 'What can the fool mean?' said old Richard, 'What can he ail at the dogs?'

Ail (ēl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3 eil, eile; 7 ayle, aile, 7–ail. [subst. use of AIL *v.*; but the 13th c. instances are probably subst. use of AIL *a.* The sb. is wanting in OE. though found in Goth. *aglo*.] Trouble, affliction; affection, illness, ailment.

*c*1230 *Ancren Riwle* 50 Þe blake cloð also .. deð lesse eile to þen eien. *Ibid.* 62 Heo habbeð idon muchel eil to moni on ancre. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 143 Long custome hath stupified their hearts, and made them senselesse of their ayle. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Juv.* (1789) 218 Buzzing all my ails into the ears of my friends. 1811 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Picturesque* IV, And ointments, too, to cure the ail Of her cropp'd ears and mangled tail. 1852 MOIR *Scot. Sab.* iii. Poet. Wks. II. 39 Soother of life, physician of all ail.

†**Ail,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 egl, 2 eigle, 3–7 eile, 4 eyle, yle, 6 ayle, 6–8 aile, 8 ail. [OE. *egl* cogn. w. Germ. *egel, agele,* orig. Teut. **agli.*] The awn of barley, or other corn.

*c*1000 *O. E. Gosp.* Luke vi. 41 Hwi gesihst þu þa egle on þines broþor eagan? *c*1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., Hwi gesyhst þu þa eigle on þines broðer eagen? *c*1230 *Ancren Riwle* 270 Forto winden hweate & scheaden þe eilen & tet chef urom þe clene cornes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cx, The beste [nard] is smoþe .. with small yles [*ed.* 1535 eiles]. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 461 The eares (of barley) be .. set ful of long bearded sharpe ayles. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 23 Wheat .. whose eares are bare and naked without eiles. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 310 Barley should likewise be .. well shook in a sack by two men, to be cleared from ailes. [Still used in the Eastern Counties.]

Ailantery (ēlæ·ntəri). Improp. **ailanthery.** [a. mod. Fr. *ailanterie,* cf. *shrubb-ery.* See -ERY.] A grove of Ailanto trees.

1867 *Chambers's Jrnl.* XXXVIII. 128 Have formed what they call an 'ailanthery' so as to afford the [silk] worms the best possible chance of thriving.

Ailantic (ēlæ·ntik), *a. Chem.*; improp. **ailanthic.** [f. AILANT-US + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the Ailanto; as *Ailantic Acid.*

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Ailanthic Acid,* an acid prepared from the bark of the *Ailanthus excelsa.*

Ailantine (ēlæ·ntin), *a.* and *sb.*; improp. **ailanthine.** [f. AILANT-US + -INE[1].] **A.** *adj.* Of or belonging to the Ailanto, or the silk-worm that feeds on it. **B.** *sb.* Silk from the *Bombyx Cynthia* or Ailanto Silk-worm.

1861 *All Y. Round* 9 Feb. 423 Ailanthine, or the silk of the bombyx which feeds on the leaves of the *Ailantus glandulosus.* 1863 *Ibid.* 11 July 467/1 Ailanthine sericulture would remain in great measure unproductive.

‖ **Ailanto, ailantus** (ēlæ·nto, ēlæ·ntŭs). *Bot.* Also **ailante,** and corruptly **ailanthus.** [f. *Aylanto,* the native Amboyna name, said to mean 'Tree of the gods,' or 'of heaven,' whence mod. L. *Ailantus* (in English often corrupted to *Ailanthus,* as if the termination contained Gr. ἄνθος flower), Fr. *ailante.*] A large East Indian tree (N. O. *Simarubaceae* or *Xanthoxylaceæ*), grown in S. Europe for ornament and shade, the pinnated leaves of which are the favourite food of a species of silk-worm. 'The name "Japan Varnish" seems to have been applied to it through some mistake.'

1845 HIRST *Poems* 158 O'er me let a green Ailanthus grow .. the Tree of Heaven. 1861 *Times* 23 July, This silkworm lives in the open air on a very hardy plant called the 'ailante,' or Japan varnish tree. 1866 C. A. JOHNS in *Treas. Bot.* 32 *Ailantus,* the *Vernis du Japon* of the French .. is in its native countries, China and India, called Ailanto. Its German name *Götterbaum* is said to be a translation of *Ailanto.* 1878 BLACK *Green Past. & Picc.* XXX. 240 The acacia-looking ailanthus along the pavements.

Aile, obs. form of AISLE; and var. AIEL, *Obs.*

Ailette (ēle·t). Formerly **alet.** [a. Fr. *ailette,* OFr. *alete*; dim. of *aile* wing:—L. *āla.*] A steel plate worn by men-at-arms on their shoulders, the prototype of the modern epaulette.

*c*1440 *Morte Arthure* 2565 An alet enamelde he oches in sondire. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 108 Towards the close of this [Edward I's] reign those curious ornaments called ailettes, or little wings, from their situation and appearance, are seen on the shoulders of knights.

Ailing (ē·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AIL *v.* + -ING[1].] = AILMENT.

1862 T. TROLLOPE *Marietta* II. ix. 149 Seeing in it the signs of ailing. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle Lands* ii. 60 Whose hard-won experience in Eastern ailings renders them invaluable in suggesting the proper remedies.

Ailing (ē·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. AIL *v.* + -ING[2].] Afflicted, affected with illness, suffering.

1598 FLORIO, *Manco* .. failing, ayling, wanting. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 15 So far in justice to his prudence as a great poet, and an ailing man. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* VII. 248 A potent thing, 'twas said, to cure the ills Of ailing lungs—the oxymel of squills. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Barbara* XVIII. 128 He kept a hospital .. for his friends' ailing dogs.

[Ailingness (Richardson, from Tytler) Error for ALANGE-, ELENGENESS.]

Ailment (ē·lmĕnt). [f. AIL *v.* + -MENT added to an Eng. vb.] The fact of ailing; bodily or mental indisposition; disorder, sickness.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ailment,* a light disorder or indisposition of the body. 1710 PHILIPS *Pastorals* ii. 24 For much it may relieve thy Woe To let a Friend thy inward Ailment know. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. XXVI. 279 Taken with slight stomach ailments. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* iii. 37, I know his ailments to be from an uneasy mind.

Aim (ēm), *v.* Forms: 3–7 ame, 4 eyme, 4–7 ayme, 6–7 aime, 7– aim. [In this word probably two vbs. are confounded, 1. Picard. *amer,* OFr. and Pr. *esmer*:—L. *æstimā-re*; 2. OFr. (*aasmer, aemer, eesmer, eamer,*) *aesmer*:—late L. *ad-æstimā-re.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To esteem, consider, take account of. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxliii. 3 Or the sone of man, for thou eymest hym [1388 Thou arettist him of sum valu]. *c*1400 *Destr. Troy* III. 762 Iff þe any thing have amyt abill me to, þat þe me faithfully informe.

†**2.** To estimate, calculate, reckon (a number or value). *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 240 An arme of þe se men kennes þe depnes may non ame. *c*1350 *Will. Palerne* 1596 No mon vpon mold ' miȝt ayme þe noumber. *c*1440 *Morte Arthure* 4069 And alle Arthurs oste was amede with knyghtes Bot awghtene hundrethe of alle.

†**3.** To guess, to conjecture. (With *simple obj.* or *subord. cl.*) *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxiii. 7 For in licnesse of a deuynour .. he eymeth [1388 gessith] that he knowith not. — 1 *Sam.* i. 13 Heli therfor eymyde hir dronken. *a*1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866) I. 268 No marvel if he did aim that his death was near at hand. 1602 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* X.-lix. 258 Supposing, by her Blushings, all would ayme her altred plight.

†**4.** To calculate, devise, arrange, plan. *Obs.*

*c*1400 *Destr. Troy* V. 1679 Oppon þe auter was amyt to stond An ymage full noble. *Ibid.* V. 1562 Ymagry ouer all amyt þere was, Of beste and babery. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 223 My speech should fall into such vilde successe Which my Thoughts aym'd not.

5. To calculate one's course with a view to arriving (at a point); to direct one's course, to make it one's object to attain. Hence *fig.* To have it as an object, to endeavour earnestly. Const. (*to* obs.) *at*; *dat. inf.*; sometimes *for,* perhaps by confusion with *make for.* †**a.** *refl. Obs.*

*c*1400 *Destr. Troy* XVI. 7229 Ector to Achilles amyt him sone.

b. *intr.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 98 Whan Henry was ryued þer, þer he wild ame. *c*1400 *Destr. Troy* V. 2023 Antenor Amyt after anone To the palis. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conceipt* 24 Which aym'd wholly at singularitie, glorying to bee peerelesse in his pompe. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII,* III. i. 138 Madam, you wander from the good We ayme at. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* II. XXVI. (1739) 116 That ease and rest that the King aimed to enjoy. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* XVI. 471 Perfection is what the Christian is aiming at. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 293 Aim for the Steeple. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* IX. 91 In politics they aimed at being on the successful side.

6. *intr.* To calculate or estimate the direction of anything about to be launched (at an object); to deliver a blow, or discharge a missile (at anything) with design or endeavour to strike. Hence *fig.* To try to hit, gain, or bring into one's power; to have designs upon, to seek to obtain. Const. *at.*

*c*1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 735 And eymede ful euene to 3yue þe strok. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XI. (R.) This goddesse faire .. from this hillocke farre at Aruns aimes within her sight. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 230 Our translation, aiming at the sense, rendereth it, etc. 1718 POPE *Iliad* IV. 130 Aim at his breast, and may that aim succeed. 1769 *Junius Lett.* Pref. 18 Those who persuade you to aim at power without right. 1821 W. RUSSEL *Mod. Europe* I. XXXVII, Edward .. aimed at the absolute sovereignty and dominion of that kingdom.

7. *trans.* To direct (a missile, or blow); especially, to direct it with the eye before its discharge; to point or level a gun, etc. (*at*). Hence *fig.* To direct any act or proceeding against.

1573 PHAËR *Æneid* X. (R.) Then Turnus, aiming long in hand a dart of sturdy oke .. at Pallas forth it flung. 1603 DRAYTON *Odes* xvii. 67 Which didst the Signall ayme, To our hid forces. 1702 LOGAN *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 99 Hee aimed a blow home at the charter. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 11 Mrs. Bull aimed a knife at John. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 210 The laws enacted .. against the Roman Catholics had really been aimed at himself.

8. *absol.* In both the preceding senses: To take aim; to form designs.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iii. 65 My Lord, I aime a Mile beyond the Moone. 1608 — *Peric.* II. v. 47 That never aim'd so high, to love your daughter. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. XXV. 136 They look about with two eyes, yet they never ayme but with one. 1779 COWPER *Olney Hymns* 'Jehovah Nissi,' Who gave him strength to sling And skill to aim aright. *Mod. dial.* [To a boy throwing stones] 'Now then, Charlie, you mustn't aim.'

Aim (ēm), *sb.* [the vb. used *subst.*]

†**1.** Estimation of probability; conjecture, guess.

*c*1400 *Destr. Troy* XV. 7088 Ector, be ame of his speche, Knew hym for his cousyn. *c*1420 *Siege of Rouen* in *Archæol.* XXI. 62 Theroff had oure Kynge an awme. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 59 Wee lead not the people by aimes and ghesses. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 163 What you would worke me too, I haue some ayme. 1625 BACON *Essays* xvii. 347 The taking an Aime at diuine Matters by Human.

†**2.** The action of making one's way towards a point; course, direction. *Obs.*

1549 OLDE tr. *Erasm. Paraphr.* 1 *Tim.* i. 19 Lest he shuld chaunce to goe quyte out of his ame altogether. 1679 COLES, I am quite out of my aim, *Non ubi terrarum sim scio.*

3. The act of aiming, or pointing the course of anything; the direction or pointing of a missile at that which it is intended to strike. *esp.* in phr. *To take* (*make* obs.) *aim.*

*c*1430 *Syr Generides* 5959 To cleue his heid the king made ame. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 157 A certaine aime he tooke At a faire Vestall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 712 Each at the head Level'd his deadly aime. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* 40 The rearmost soldiers turned, and again fired with fatal aim and execution. 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Life in Highl.* 72 Macdonald whispered that he saw stags, and that Albert should wait and take a steady aim.

†**b. To give aim:** To guide one in his aim, by informing him of the result of a preceding shot. *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* 161 Vet, there is one thing whiche many archers vse, yat shall cause a man haue lesse nede to marke the wether, and that is Ame gyuing. *Ibid.* Gyuing Ame .. hindreth the knowlege of shotyng, and maketh men more negligente. 1653 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gypsey* II. (N.), I myself give aim thus: *wide,* four bows; *short,* three and a half.

†**c. To cry aim:** 'To encourage the archers by crying out "*Aim!*" when they were about to shoot.' Nares. Hence, To encourage, applaud, abet. *Obs.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 21 Shake handes & be friendes, meet halfe way, and I standing iump in the middle will crie aime to you both. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 196 It ill beseemes this presence to cry ayme To these ill-tuned repetitions. 1625 [BEAUM. & FL.] *Maid of Inn* V. iii, Must I cry aim To this unheard of insolence?

†**4.** Direction or guidance given. *Obs.*

*a*1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieut.* (1st fol.) 127 We know without your aime, good woman. 1627 SPEED *Eng. etc. Abridged* XXXIV. § 8 [Houses of religion broken up] vnder the ayme of King Henry the eight. 1643 MILTON *Sov. Salve* 39 Posts of direction for Travellers .. to give you ayme. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 54 A Passage which seems to give us some Aim for judging.

5. *fig.* The act of directing the efforts towards an object; design, intention, purpose.

1632 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* 553 We cannot attain to the full of our first aymes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 41 With ambitious aim Against the Throne and Monarchy of God. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* XXXII. 2 Free from Design, or selfish Aim. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. I. 4 'Twere well, Since now our aim is baffled, to return.

†**6.** A thing aimed at; a mark, or butt. *Obs.* in lit. sense.

*c*1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* C. 128 Schomely to schort he schote of his ame. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III,* IV. iv. 90 A garish Flagge To be the ayme of euery dangerous Shot. 1598 FLORIO, *Segno* .. a white or ayme or blanke to shoote at. 1632 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* 50 But because my ayme lyeth another way; I can but poynt at them, and passe.

7. *fig.* A thing intended or desired to be effected; an object, purpose.

1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 3 My chiefe ayme in this discourse is .. to pull sundry honest Christians out of a damnable sinne. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. XXVIII. 162 The aym of Punishment is not a revenge, but terrour. 1734 POPE *Ess. on Man* IV. 1 O Happiness! our being's end and aim! 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 2. 9 Our first aim was to cross the Wengern Alp. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist. of Eng. People* Pref. 5 The aim of the following work is defined by its title.

8. *colloq.* The person who aims. Cf. *A good shot.*

1881 MISS LAFFAN *Weeds* in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 392 He was a good aim too.

9. *Comb.* and *Attrib.* as **aim-certain** *a.*, sure of one's aim; **aim-frontlet,** a frontlet or front-piece to assist in taking aim. Also AIM-CRIER.

1878 *Masque of Poets* 11 Plunge aim-certain in the living stream. 1849 *Mem. Kirkaldy of Grange* xxviii. 335 All the cannon of those days were levelled, raised or depressed by means of a wedge called the aim-frontlet, hollowed to receive the muzzle under which it was placed.

†**Aim-crier.** *Obs.* [see AIM *sb.* 3 b, c.] An encourager, applauder; one whose help is confined to words alone. Also, one who 'gives aim.'

1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Hon.* V. ix. 196 Like Ayme-cryers, they stand and direct him a neerer way to his owne marke. 1638 G. MARKHAM *Eng. Arcadia* (N.) Thou smiling aim-crier at princes' fall. *Ibid.* Her own creatures, like aim-criers, beheld her mischance with nothing but lip-pity.

Aimed (ēmd), *ppl. a.* [f. AIM *v.* + -ED.]

†**1.** Estimated. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* XXVII. 19 He shal adde the fifthe part of the eymed money.

2. Directed or pointed at a mark, or in a particular direction; also *fig.*

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 179 Temptations aym'd at her, broke like Haile against a Rocke. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 176 Wks. I. 134 An archer's hand, Palsied with fear, shot wide his ill-aim'd shaft.

3. *Aimed at*: Taken as a point of destination, or as a mark or butt; sought to be reached or struck.

*a*1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. I. 24 Which was the discovery principally aimed at.

Aimel, variant of AMEL *v. Obs.*, to enamel.

Aimer (ē·mə1). [f. AIM *v.* + -ER[1].] One who aims.

1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 116 Gentlemen, all riuals in loue & aymer[s] at one fortune. 1611 COTGR., *Guigneur* .. a winker; an aimer with one eye, as a Gunner taking his leuell. 1679 COLES, An aimer at, *Petitor.* 1869 MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) II. 398 Natural selection designs perfectly .. it always hits, because the aimer is, in truth, the mark.

Aimful (ē·mful), *a. rare*—°. [f. AIM *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of aim or purpose, as 'an aimful effort.'

Aimfully (ē·mfuli), *adv. rare*—[1]. [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an aimful manner; with settled purpose.

1882 T. DAVIDSON in *Fortn. Rev.* July 16 To work aimfully, and to use her strength to the best advantage.

Aiming (ēⁱ·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Aim *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of the verb Aim: direction, pointing, levelling a gun, etc. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1587 Golding *De Mornay* xviii. 282 The true welfare of man consisteth in his true end or . . aming point. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* I. xii. (R.) This is always done with forecast and design; with a steady aiming, and a long projecting malice. 1842 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) V. iii. 50 Aim at things, and your words will be right without aiming.

Aiming (ēⁱ·miŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Aim *v.* + -ing².] Directing oneself, or a missile, towards an object; designing, intending, tending towards, with, or as the result of, calculation or design.

1643 Milton *Divorce* I. vi. (1847) 129/1 Love . . having but one eye, being born an archer aiming. *c* 1746 Hervey *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 24 The blow came from an aiming, though invisible hand.

Aimless (ēⁱ·mlės), *a.* [f. Aim *sb.* + -less.] Void of aim or object; purposeless. Also, void of the means of taking aim.

1627 May *Lucan's Phars.* (1631) III. 23 In his blind aymelesse hand a Pile he shooke. 1690 Dryden *Don Sebast.* (T.) The Turks, half asleep, ran about in aimless confusion. 1827 Hood *Hero & Leander* lxxxv, Thine arrows miss me in the aimless dark! 1870 Morris *Earth. Par.* II. III. 236 A life of aimless ease and luxury.

Aimlessly (ēⁱ·mlėsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In aimless manner; without object or purpose.

1851 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. IV. vi. (1872) 55 'We are consumed'—perish aimlessly like the grass. 1860 *Q. Rev.* No. 215. 297 Intrigues begin aimlessly and close fruitlessly.

Aimlessness (ēⁱ·mlėsnės). [f. Aimless *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being aimless; want of aim, or definite purpose.

1859 *Bentley's Q. Rev.* No. 3. 26 In spite of this aimlessness the wealth and empire of England are constantly increasing. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 168 The aimlessness of Nature.

Aimont, variant of Aymont; see also Adamant.

Aimworthiness (ēⁱ·mwɜːrðinės). *rare*⁻¹. [f. Aim *sb.* Cf. *trustworthiness.*] Excellence of aim.

1869 Blackmore *Lorna Doone* liv. (D.) These worthy fellows waited not to take good aim with their cannon . . trusting in God for aimworthiness.

Ain, north. f. One and Own *a.*; and obs. pl. of Eye.

Ainalite (ēⁱ·năləit). *Min.* 'A cassiterite (from Finland) containing nearly 9 p. c. of tantalic acid.' Dana.

Aince, ainis, ains, north. dial. forms of Once.

Aind, north. variant of Ande, *Obs.*, breath.

Aine, variant of Ayne, Eigne, elder.

Ain't (ēⁱnt), *v. dial.* [A contracted form of *are not* (see An't), used also for *am not, is not*, in the pop. dialect of London and elsewhere; hence in representations of Cockney speech in Dickens, etc. Cf. *wŏn't, dŏn't, cân't, shân't.*]

1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* (1873) I. xxi. 87 Those you are engaged to ain't half so near related to you as we are. 1829 Lamb *Life & Lett.* (1860) I. 348 An't you glad about Burk's case? 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* iii. 12 'You seem to have a good sister,' 'She ain't half bad.'

Air (ēə1). Forms: 3–5 eir, 4–5 eyr, 4–6 eyre, aier, 4–7 ayre, 5 eyir, eire, 5–6 eyer, ayer, 5–7 aire, 6 eyere, 6–7 ayr, 7 aër, 7– air. [Br. I. II. a. OFr. *air* (Pr. *air, aire*, Sp. *aire*, Pg. *ar*, It. *aire, aere*):—L. *āer-em*, a. Gr. *ἀήρ, ἄέρ-α*, f. *ἀ-ειν, ἀ-ηναι* (*ἀε-*) to blow, breathe. (Mod. It. has largely substituted *aria*:—L. *āerea* adj. for *aere*. Cf. Florio 1598 '*Aere* (*aire, aira*) the aire. Also, an aspect, countenance, cheere, a look or apparance in the face of man or woman. Also, a tune or aire of a song or ditty.' '*Aria*, as *aere*, the aire.') Br. III. IV. did not arise from I. in Eng. but were adopted *c* 1600 from Fr. *air* = *apparence extérieure, manière d'être*, also *suite de tons et de notes qui composent un chant*, the connexion of which with atmospheric *air* is disputed.

1. Littré makes them two words, identifying *air*, manner, with OFr. *aire* 'area, open place, Aerie' q.v. (which was occasionally masc.) through the chain of ideas 'nest, stock, family, family character, derived manner,' comparing phrases like *faucon de bon aire*, hawk of a good sort (stock, aerie); but no *formal* connexion can be traced between OFr. *aire* and mod. Fr. *air*, while OFr. *aire* never had the sense of 'external appearance,' which is moreover quite a late sense of mod. Fr. *air* (end of 16th c.). Diez, after Burguy, inclines to identify the two senses, through the ideas of 'air, breath, spirit, character, manner,' comparing the range of L. *spiritus*, originally 'breath, air.' 2. It seems probable that the sense of 'manner' was adopted in Fr. from It. in which it is of old standing (see Florio above). Diez says that the Pr. *di bon aire* (Fr. *de bon aire*) was adopted in It., and *aire* treated as the native *aere, aire, aria*, whence *di buon' aria*; hence it is not impossible that the development of senses supposed by Littré, may have taken place in It. and thence been transferred in 16th c. to Fr. *air*. 3. But it is more probable that there was no confusion with *aire* = aerie, and that the idea of *manner*—'*external* manner, appearance, mien,' rather than 'innate character'—is a simple extension of the idea of the 'enveloping or affecting atmosphere special to a place, or situation' as when one is said to carry with him the 'air of the office' (Fr. *air du bureau*), or to catch 'the air of the court,' Shaks. (see below; cf. La Bruyere 'L'air de cour est contagieux, il se prend à Versailles, comme l'accent normand à Rouen') which Littré himself refers to 'atmosphere,' and which is not separable from 'an air of gentility, of truth,' etc. This would also best accord with Br. IV. undoubtedly of It. origination, *aere, aria*, (see Florio above), here translating L. *modus* 'manner,' also 'musical mode, metre, measure, melody.']

I. Atmospheric air.

1. The transparent, invisible, inodorous, and tasteless gaseous substance which envelopes the earth, and is breathed by all land animals; one of the four 'elements' of the ancients, but now known to be a mechanical mixture of oxygen and nitrogen, with the constant presence of a small quantity of carbonic acid gas, and traces of many other substances as contaminations.

c 1300 in Wright's *Pop. Sc.* 120 Þe four elementz, of wham we beoþ iwrɔ̈t: the fur . . th-eir . . siþþe þe water and siþþe þe urþe. 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 260 In his substance is but aire. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 33 As the plover doth of aire, I live, and am in good espeire. *c* 1440 in *Household Ordin.* (1790) 433 Stop hit well that no eyre goo oute. 1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* IX. (1593) 227 Scarce her toong the aier hits. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iii. 322 Trifles, light as ayre. 1610 — *Temp.* IV. i. 150 These our actors . . Are melted into ayre, into thin ayre. 1651 Hobbes *Leviathan* III. xxxiv. 207 Aire, and aeriall substances, use not to be taken for Bodies, but . . are called Wind, or Breath. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Worthy Commun.* i. § 2. 43 Truth is the aire they breath. 1674 Petty *Disc. bef. Royal Soc.* 117 The Vnder-water-Air within the Vessels of Water-Divers, who the lower they go, do find their stock of Air more and more to shrink. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., We can actually weigh Air. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 39 As transparent, as colourless, as invisible as the air we breathe.

b. *fig.* With reference to its unsubstantial or impalpable nature.

1692 South 12 *Serm.* (1697) I, Entertain'd only with the Air of Words and Metaphors.

†**2.** Any aeriform body 'permanent' as a *gas*; 'transient' as a *vapour. Obs.*

'*Factitious* or *artificial air*, a name given by Boyle to all those elastic fluids which he found produced in chemical experiments, and to be different from the air of the atmosphere.' *Pantologia* 1819.

The following are the chief of these obsolete uses:

Acid or *Marine Air*, Muriatic Acid Gas; *Alkaline Air*, Ammoniacal Gas, *Fixed Air*, Carbonic Acid Gas; *Dephlogisticated*, or *Vital Air*, Oxygen; *Sparry Acid Air*, Fluoric Acid Gas; *Inflammable Air*, Hydrogen; *Hepatic Air*, Sulphuretted Hydrogen; *Phlogisticated Air*, Nitrogen; *Mephitic Air*, Carbonic Acid Gas, and Nitrogen.

1641 French *Distill.* vi. 177 This . . gold nature would have perfected into an elixir but was hindred by the crude aire, which crude aire is . . nothing else but . . sulphur. 1692 Boyle *Hist. Air* in Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Various solid and mineral bodies . . being plunged in corrosive unelastic menstrua . . afford a considerable quantity of permanently elastic air. *c* 1700 Newton in Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Gunpowder generates air by explosion. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The difference between permanent and transient *Air* amounts to the same as that between vapour and exhalation. 1774 Priestley (*title*) 'Experiments and Observations on different kinds of Air.' 1789 Howard *Royal Encycl.* 74 Impregnation of water with fixed air. 1789 Austin in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 55 A jar perforated with brass rods, such as is used for inflaming airs. 1819 *Pantol.* I. s.v., The different kinds of air, now comprehended under the general term gas.

3. The whole body of air *surrounding*, or in popular language *above*, the earth; the atmosphere; *hence*, a. the (apparently) free space above our heads, in which birds fly and clouds float.

c 1300 in Wright's *Pop. Sc.* 128 Th-eir is swiþe heȝ. *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 7642 Ane other heven es called þe ayre . . þar þe foghles has flyght. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Squieres T.* 114 To fleen as hye in the Air [*v.r.* ayr, eir, eyre] as dooth an Egle. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. II. 127 Somme in erþe, somme in aier 'somme in helle dupe. 1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. i. (1859) 68 By see and land, and in the eyer abouen. 1488 Caxton *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 8 The sonne draweth the humours up in to the ayre. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (1852) 69 Abowte Ester was sene in Sussex three sonnes shenynge at one tyme in the eyer, that thei cowde not dysserne wych shulde be the very sonne. 1611 Bible *Eccl.* x. 20 A bird of the aire shall carry the voyce. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Pref., The Romanes had shut up the Rivers and Lands, and in a manner the very Aër. 1652 Brome *Jov. Crew* II. 388 While their sublimed spirits daunce i' th' Ayr. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 553 ⁋ 3 To suspend our coffee in mid-air, between our lips and right-ear. 1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. xxv, As if men fought upon the earth, And fiends in upper air. *c* 1840 Longf. *Not always May*, The sun is bright—the air is clear, The darting swallows soar and sing. *fig.*

1855 H. Reed *Eng. Lit.* x. (1878) 311 The upper air of poetry is the atmosphere of sorrow.

b. The *open air*: the unconfined space outside buildings, exposed to the weather. Often *attrib.*

1653 Holcroft *Procopius* I. 20 The brazen Statue of Minerva in the open ayre. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 287 Moderate Exercises in open Airs, which is profitable for all People. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 193 A greater light than you had in the open air. *Mod.* An open air meeting; a great open air demonstration.

c. **In the air.** *fig.* 1. *a.* In the moral or intellectual atmosphere of the time, in men's minds everywhere abroad; *b.* in an unfixed or uncertain state, in doubt. 2. *Milit.* (see quot. 1882). 3. *To build in the air, form castles in the air*: to form unsubstantial or visionary projects; see also Castle.

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. iv. 100 Who builds his hope in ayre of your good Lookes. 1601 *Imp. Cousid.* (1675) 60 Mr. Saunders (building Castles in the Air amongst his Books). 1757 Wesley *Wks.* 1872 IX. 304 A mere castle in the air. 1797 T. Jefferson *Writ.* 1859 IV. 186, I consider the future character of our republic as in the air; indeed its future fortune will be in the air, if war is made on us by France. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 642 These expressions and points of view were not peculiar to Philo. They were, so to speak, in the air. 1882 D. Gardner *Quatre Bras, etc.* 200 The extreme left of the Allied front . . was, in military dialect, 'in the air'—that is, protruded into the open country, without natural or artificial protection to its outer flank. *Mod.* The spirit of doubt is in the air.

4. A special state or condition of the atmosphere, as affected by temperature, moisture or other invisible agencies, or as modified by time or place, as the *night air*, one's *native air*; approaching the senses of *weather* and *climate.*

1479 J. Paston in *Lett.* 849 III. 265 Ye wyllyd me . . to hast me ought of the heyer that I am in . . her must I be for a season. 1529 Wolsey in *Four Cent. Eng. Lett.* 10, I must be removyd to some other dryer ayer. 1583 B. Rich *Phyl. & Em.* (1835) 13 It was very good for ill Ayres in a mornyng. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Great Exemp.* II. § 12. 57 The spirits of the body have been bound up by the cold winter ayre. 1656 Hammond *Leah & Rachel* (1844) 10 Change of ayre does much alter the state of our bodies. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmdccccxxi/1 To remove from the *Vatican* to his Palace at *Monte Cavallo*, as being a better Air. 1708 Pope *Solit.* 3 Content to breathe his native air In his own ground. 1765 Churchill *Gotham* II. 20 Nor waste their sweetness in the desert air. 1860 W. Collins *Wom. in White* (1861) 292 As soon as [they] . . can travel, they must both have change of air. *Mod.* Are you afraid of the night air?

5. The fresh unexhausted air of the outer atmosphere, as distinguished from that exhausted of its oxygen in confined spaces.

c 1440 *Generydes* 1984 The Sowdon toke the waye, Owt of the Cite to take the ayre. 1588 Greene *Pandosto* (1843) 45 The king would go abroad to take the ayre. 1623 Massinger *Duke of Milan* III. ii, Say I am rid Abroad to take the air. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* II. viii. 163 To give me air in hot weather as I slept. 1745 De Foe *Eng. Tradesm.* I. x. 83 He goes to take the air for the afternoon. 1813 Miss Austen *Pride & Prej.* ii. 171 She resolved soon after breakfast to indulge herself in air and exercise. *a* 1838 L. E. L[andon] *May day* 200 Clear sky, fresh air, sweet birds, and trees. *Mod.* The bones crumbled to dust on exposure to the air.

6. Air contaminated by gaseous exhalations or emanations; *hence*, the contaminating exhalations themselves; miasma. (Cf. It. *mal' aria.*)

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 104 Þicke eir in hire huse stunch . . and strong breð ine neose. 1366 Maundev. xxvii. 276 To voyden away alle wykkede Eyres and corrupciouns. *c* 1430 Lydg. in *Dom. Archit.* III. 39 From endengerynge of all corrupcion. From wycked ayre, & from inflexion. *c* 1538 Starkey *England* II. ii. 179 Some corrupt and pestylent Ayre. 1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) I. 72 The aire arising out of it so noisom and pestiferous for birds. 1712 Pope *Rape Lock* II. 83 Suck the mists in grosser air below. 1861 Flor. Nightingale *Nursing* 12 His goods are spoiled by foul air and gas fumes.

†**7.** Exhalation affecting the sense of smell; effluvium, odour, redolence; the 'atmosphere' sensibly diffused by anything. *Obs.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* II. xiv. (1554) 53 The ayre of meates and ot baudy cookes Which all day rost and sede. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* VII. i, Wyth flowres of all goodly ayre. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froissart* I. ccccxxiii. 741 The kyng disloged fro Rosbeque, bycause of the eyre of the dead bodyes. 1607 Topsell *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 133 The Theevish Dog . . hunting Conies by the air.

8. Air in motion; a breeze, or light wind; current, or draught.

1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* xxxvii. 9 Come (o thou ayre) from the foure wyndes, & blowe vpon these slayne. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. iv. 41 Bring with thee ayres from Heauen or blasts from Hell. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* 107 When cooler ayers gently gan to blow. 1704 Pope *Spring* 5 Let vernal airs thro' trembling osiers play. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxx. 116 Calms and light airs detained them for a few days. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exped.* xiv. (1856) 106 To crowd on the canvas, and sail with gentle airs for about two miles. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xvi. 267 On a fine summer evening, with a light air from the south. *Mod.* 'Sitting right in the air of the door.'

†**9.** Breath; also *fig.*; 'popular air' (Horace, *popularis aura*), the breath of popular applause. *Obs.*

1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, v. iii. 270 But can my air of life continue long. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* v. iii. 77 Still me thinkes There is an ayre comes from her. What fine chizzell could euer yet cut breath . . I will kisse her. 1665 J. Spencer *Prophecies* 114 There being not the least air of any promise of Prophecy made. 1710 Palmer *Proverbs* 123 A man of a weak judgment is soonest over-set by popular air. 1821 Byron *Mar. Fal.* I. i. (1868) 315 A whisper, or a murmur, or an air.

†**10.** Hence, Inspiration: confidential or secret information. *Obs.*

1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* (J.) The airs, which the princes and states abroad received from their ambassadors. 1660 R. Coke *Just. Vind.* 14 A kind of divine ayre informing men of their truth.

11. *fig.* (partly from 3, partly from 8.) Public exposure, publicity, public currency. *To take air*: to spread about among people, to 'get wind.'

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 144 Pursue him now; least the deuice take ayre. 1662 Marvell *Corr.* 35 Wks. 1872–5 II. 80 The businesse has got a litle too much aire. 1692 R. Lestrange *Josephus* I. xi. (1733) 571 For fear the Plot should take Air and be disappointed. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) IX. xx. i. 9 Nothing that passed in the senate . . was known abroad or suffered to take air. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* VI. iv. (1864) 361 Had he suffered his detection . . of the guilty parties to take air. 1878 G. Macdonald *Ann. Quiet Neighb.* vii. 113 He would not make any fuss that might bring the thing out into the air.

II. [Common in OFr. e.g. '*si se cumbat de grant air*,' '*brocha le chevau par grand hair*'; cf. L. *spiritus, animus.*]

†**12.** Impetuosity, violence, force, anger. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. 51 As þis schippes with gret eir come toward londe. *Ibid.* 397 He turnde hys stede wyþ god eyr. *c* 1300 *St. Brand.* 161 The Yle quakede anon, And with gret Eir hupte al up. *c* 1305 *St. Edm.* 210 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 76 And his pamerie drouȝ So heȝe & wiþ so gret eir, as he him wolde altodryue; Seint Edmund lay & quakede.

III. Manner, appearance.

13. Outward appearance, apparent character, manner, look, style. *Esp.* in phrases like 'an air of absurdity'; less commonly of a thing tangible, as 'the air of a mansion.'

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, iv. i. 61 The Qualitie and Heire of our attempt Brookes no diuision. 1607 — *Timon* v. i. 25 Promising, is the verie Ayre o' th' Time; It opens the eyes of expectation. 1611 — *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 755 Seest thou not the ayre of the Court in these enfoldings?.. Receiues not thy nose court-odour from me. 1630 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* i. 4 For feare the Heretiques of England should .. say, he changed his ayre for profit, not conscience. 1647 Jer. Taylor *Lib. Proph.* § 4. 77 Unlesse other mens understandings were of the same ayre—the same constitution and ability. 1692 Dryden *St. Euremont* 30 Nothing that had the least Air of Acknowledgment. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 5 ¶ 7 Writing in an Air of common Speech. 1711 Pope *Rape Lock* Ded., It was communicated with the air of a secret. 1739 Hume *Hum. Nat.* (1874) I. II. § 1. 334/2 Whatever has the air of a paradox. *c* 1815 Miss Austen *Northang. Ab.* (1833) II. vi. 133 The air of the room was far from uncheerful. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 230 The Icon has .. all the air of a fictitious composition. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* i. 25 Some have at a distance quite the air of a gentleman's mansion. 1864 D. Mitchell 7 *Stories* 201 The postillion gives his hat a jaunty air. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 232 The story too has in itself a mythical air.

14. Of a person: Mien, demeanour, attitude, gesture, manner, look. *arch.*

1599 H. Porter *Two Angry Women* (1841) 36 His ayre is pleasant and doth please me well. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* v. i. 129 Your Fathers Image is so hit in you (His very ayre) that I should call you Brother. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 1 ¶ 5 He is of a noble Family, has naturally a very good air. 1711 Pope *Rape Lock* II. 98 Assist their blushes, and inspire their airs. 1714 Budgell *Spect.* No. 605 ¶ 8 Married Persons .. catch the Air and way of Talk from one another. 1729 Burkitt *On N. T.* Ded., Unless he sees upon us the Air and Features .. of Christ our elder Brother. 1822 Byron *Heaven & E.* I. ii, But her air, If not her words, tells me she loves another.

†**b.** Disposition, mood. *Obs. rare.*

1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint.* III. 233 The short-lived bliss Of air and humour. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. v. 320, I am well acquainted with the very Airs, the innate Disposition of the People.

†**c.** Attitude or expression (*of* any part of the body). *Obs.*

1640 T. Carew *Poems* (1824) 104 No colour, feature, lovely ayre, or grace, That ever yet adorn'd a beauteous face. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 98 ¶ 5 Nature has .. given it [the Face] Airs and Graces that cannot be described. 1729 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 20 There was something in the air of his face that manifested the true greatness of his mind. 1762 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 151 Admirable is the variety of attitudes and airs of heads. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 4 It .. gives a better air to your face.

d. Mien or gesture (expressive *of* a personal quality or emotion).

1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 118 ¶ 2 Her confident shall treat you with an Air of Distance. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. vii. 355 Determine at once with a decisive air. 1751 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 144 ¶ 9 He .. excites curiosity by an air of importance. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. x. 81 He turned from the lady .. with an air of disgust. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* III. vii. 118 [He] addressed the Marchioness with an air of great interest. 1853 H. Rogers *Eclipse of Faith* 195 He tossed off the brandy and water with a triumphant air.

15. An assumed manner, affected appearance, show.

1660 T. Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 9 With what an Air did Zeno teach his Wise Men the Contempt of Death. 1796 *Campaigns* 1793–4 II. xi. 82 The Stadholder's hat was pulled off with an air. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* iv. 21 Said Aunt Chloe, drawing herself up with an air. 1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 217 That he had given himself the air of a great Apostle. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* I. ii. 12 Taking the air of a supercilious mentor. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 78 The Senate thought fit to assume the air of those who were conferring a favour and managed to drive a hard bargain with the Syracusan king.

b. *esp.* in *pl.*

1704 Addison *Italy* (1733) 37 Which easily discovers the Airs they give themselves. 1717 Savage *Love in a Veil*, In France the coquet is rather admir'd for her airs. *a* 1732 Gay *Barley-Mow* 1, How many saucy airs we meet From Temple Bar to Aldgate Street. 1734 Fielding *Old Man* Wks. 1784 III. 132, I must always give myself airs to a man I like. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 66 What had I to do, to take upon me Lady-airs, and resent? 1853 C. Brontë *Villette* i. (1876) 6, I hope you mean to behave prettily to her, and not show your airs. 1863 Kingsley *Wat. Babies* 6 A stuck-up fellow, who gave himself airs. 1876 Black *Madcap V.* v. 41 You will get cured of all these whims and airs of yours some day.

†**16.** *spec.* Grand air; stylishness, 'style.' *Obs.*

1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 23 ¶ 1 She complained a Lady's Chariot .. hung with twice the Air that her's did. 1816 Miss Austen *Emma* I. iv. 25, I had no idea he could be so very clownish, so totally without air.

17. *Horsemanship*, 'The artificial or practised motions of a managed horse.' Chambers *Cycl.* 1751.

1641 Brooke *Eng. Episc.* I. ii. 5 Those Horses which are designed to a lofty Ayre, and generous manage, must be of a Noble race. *a* 1720 Gibson *Diet of Horses* ii. (ed. 3) 35 He never saw Horses go so well as they, all sorts of Aires, as well for the Manage de Guerre, as in the Leaps.

IV. In Music [= musical *mode* or modulation].

18. Connected succession of musical sounds; expressive rhythmical sequence of musical tones; song-like music, melody.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. i. 183 Your tongue's sweet ayre More tuneable then Larke to Shepheard's eare. 1596 — *Merch. V.* v. i. 76 If they but heare perchance a trumpet sound, Or any ayre of musicke touch their eares. 1749 *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 32 How is it possible to accommodate the Quantity of the Notes to that of the Syllables, without spoiling the Air and Time of the Tune? 1795 Mason *Ch. Mus.* ii. 131 By the addition of too much Air by which these Masters deprived Harmony of its absolute supremacy, they robbed Church Music of its ancient solemnity. 1880 Hullah in Grove's *Dict. Mus.* I. 46 In common parlance air is rhythmical melody—any kind of melody of which the *feet* are of the same duration, and the *phrases* bear some recognisable proportion one to another.

19. *concr.* A connected succession of musical sounds in expressive rhythmical arrangement; a piece of music of this nature to be sung or played as a 'solo,' with or without a distinct harmonized accompaniment; a melody.

1604 tr. *Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. xxviii. 493 With these instruments they made many kinds of Aires and Songs. 1656 Cowley *Misc.* i. (1669) 29 Whilst Angels sing to thee their ayres divine. 1678 Butler *Hudibr.* III. i. 919 For discords make the sweetest airs, And curses are a kind of pray'rs. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* mdccccxlvii/4 Beginning with an Overture and some Aires for Violins. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* § 12. 200 The Scotch Airs are perhaps the truest Model of artless and pathetic musical Expression, that can be found in the whole Compass of the Art. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* II. 219 The very airs which I have the trick of whistling. 1871 Black *Dau. Heth* xii. 115 'That "Flowers of the Forest" is a beautiful air, but you want it harmonised.' 1880 Hullah in Grove's *Dict. Mus.* I. 47 Technically, an air is a composition for a single voice or any monophonous instrument, accompanied by other voices or by instruments.

†**b.** *spec.* A light or sprightly tune or song. *Obs.* (Perhaps due to popular confusion with *airy*, or with other sense of *aria* in Ital.)

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 180 These and all other kinds of light musick sauing the Madrigal are by a generall name called ayres. 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. vi. 65 The word air, or as the Italians call it Aria, includes a certain piece of music of a peculiar rhythm or cadence. 1880 Hullah in Grove's *Dict. Mus.* I. 47 In the 16th and 17th centuries air represented popularly a cheerful strain.

20. That part of a harmonized composition for voices, instrument, or instruments, which manifestly predominates and gives character to it (supplying what, if sung or played alone, would be an 'air' in sense 2), as distinct from the other parts which form an accompaniment. In part-music this is usually the highest or soprano part.

1819 *Pantologia* I. s.v., Frequently, the principal vocal part is called the air. *Mod.* The air, which was at first allotted to the violins, was afterwards taken up by the clarionet. If you will sing the air, I will take the tenor.

†**21.** A harmonized melody, a part-song. *Obs.*

1597 Douland (*title*) The Firste Booke of Songes or Ayres of foure parts with Tableture for the Lute.

V. In Eastern Church. (See quot.)

c 1620 Bp. Andrewes *Minor Wks.* (1854) 99 A cloth to lay over the chalice, wrought with coloured silk, called the aire. 1850 Neale *Eastern Ch.* III. ii. 350 *note*, The second veil has no distinctive name, but the third is called ἀήρ or νεφέλη.

B. Air- in *comb.*

I. General relations, in which the hyphen has mostly a syntactical value, and also indicates a main stress on *air-*, as *air-breathing*, *air-spun*, *air-proof*, *air-bubble*.

1. *objective*: with active pple., as *air-breathing*, *air-defiling*, etc., or *obj. genitive* with n. of agent or action, as *air-breather*; **air-condenser.**

1559 *Mirr. Mag.* 563 (T.) Air-threat'ning tops of cedars tall. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* III. xxxvi, Air-trampling ghosts. 1839–47 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 910/1 The air-breathers or pulmonary Mollusca. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 619 Air-conveying tubes; known under the name of *trachea*. 1855 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* 8 Air-breathing vertebrates. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 500 Powerful air-pumping engines.

2. *instrumental*: with passive pple., as *air-borne*, *air-bred*, *air-spun*, etc.

1597 Drayton *Mortim.* 29 Ayre-bred moystie vapors. 1599 *Solim. & Pers.* III. in Hazl. *Dods.* V. 319 Air-bred eagles. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 173 Like aire-born Helena in the fable. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IX. 330 Those air-bred people, and thin goat-nursed Jove. 1783 Sir J. Moore *Absence* ix. 33 Each air-form'd spectre. 1819 Shelley *Prom. Unb.* (1878) II. 89 How fair these air-born shapes. 1827 Hood *Hero & L.* xxxii, An air-blown bubble. 1839 Bailey *Festus* x. (1848) 110 This air-filled bowl. 1880 *Nature* No. 532. 232 The theory .. that cholera is air-borne.

3. *similative*: as *air-clear* (clear as air), etc., and *limitative*, as Air-tight, *air-proof.*

1600 Tourneur *Ovid's Met., Prol.* 40 Ayre-cleare brightnes. *Ibid.* xxi. 145 Sacred lights in ayre-cleare azurie. 1879 Spon *Worksh. Rects.* 369 Waterproof but not air-proof .. the great drawback of ordinary mackintoshes.

4. *locative*: with vbl. adj. or sb., as *air-built*, *air-dance*, *air-fowling*, etc.

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* III. iv. 62 This is the Ayre-drawne-Dagger. 1658 tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 994 The boyes .. exercise their air-fowling not without profit and pleasure. 1727 Pope *Dunc.* III. 10 The air-built Castle, and the Golden Dream. 1784 H. Walpole in *Bk. of Days* I. 326, I expect that they [aeronauts] will soon have an air-fight on the clouds. 1843 Miall *Nonconf.* III. 537 An air-built castle, which dissolves away before the gaze of reason. 1853 Kingsley *Hyp.* xi. 128 Swallows .. began their air-dance for the day. 188a J. Hawthorne *Fortune's Fool* I. xii, The air-drawn picture of all the wondrous scenes that were in her memory.

5. *attrib.* (Composed or formed) Of air, as *air-bubble*, *-current*, *-particle*, *-plume*, *-stream*, *-wave*..

1600 Tourneur *Ovid's Met.* (1878) 175 My fearelesse ayre-plume-pen. 1765 Brownrigg in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 220 Air-bubbles adhering to the insides of the bottles. 1774 Goldsm. *Hist. Earth* I. 34 (Jod.) To break these air-currents into smaller ones. 1827 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 11 A distorted incoherent series of air-landscapes. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 6. 45 The minute air-bubbles which incessantly escape from the glacier. 1869 Hartwig *Polar W.* 308 Soon the Polar air-streams regain their supremacy. 1881 Broadhouse *Mus. Acoust.* 75 Applying the visible motion of water-waves to illustrate the invisible motion of air-waves.

6. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to the air, as Air-plant; **air-castle, -root, -stone**; *air-sylph.*

1817 Coleridge *Biogr. Lit.* 119 The wings of the air-sylph forming within the skin of the caterpillar.

7. *attrib.* For the use, reception, passage, of air; as *air-bag*, *-furnace*, *-gland*, *-passage*, *-receptacle*, *-space*, *-syringe*, *-tube*, *-valve*. Also Air-balloon, **-bladder, -box, -cell, -chamber, -gun, -hole, -pipe, -pump, -shaft, -vessel**; and nearly all those in II. as **air-ball, -bath**, etc.

1784 Wedgwood in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 370 Greatest heat of my small air-furnace. 1787 Darwin in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 50 A small cell, which is kept free from air by an air-syringe adapted to it. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 99 The air-bags, for they scarcely deserve the name of lungs. *Ibid.* I. 345/1 The air-passages in birds. *Ibid.* I. 344/2 Continuous air-receptacles .. subservient to the function of respiration. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 619 The air-tubes of insects. 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 281/2 The so-called air-gland. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 22 Oct. 138/2 The pressure of steam .. at once closes the air-valve.

II. Special combinations (with quotations in alphabetical order).

Air-ball, a ball inflated with air, a toy so called; **air-bath**, an arrangement for drying chemical substances; **air-bed**, one with a mattress inflated with air; **air-bloomery** (see quot.); **air-bone**, a hollow bone for the reception of air, as in birds; **air-brake**, one worked by the pressure of condensed air; **air-brick**, one perforated for ventilation; **air-canal** (Bot.; see quot.); **air-casing**, the sheet-iron casing enclosing the base of a steamer chimney, to prevent conduction of heat to the deck; **air-castle**, a castle-in-the-air, a visionary or baseless project; **air-cavity**, one of the intercellular spaces in water-plants; **air-cock**, a stop-cock for letting air out or in; **air-condenser**, an instrument for condensing air in a vessel; **air-cure**, a cure by the use of air, cf. *water-cure*; **air-cushion**, one inflated with air instead of being stuffed; **air-drain**, a covered channel round the external walls of a building to prevent damp, a 'dry area'; **air-duct**, a passage for air, esp. to the air-bladder of fishes; **air-engine**, one actuated by the elastic force of heated air; **air-escape**, a valve for allowing the escape of air from water-pipes; **air-fountain**, one of which the jet is raised by condensed air; **air-grating**, a grating or perforated plate for the entrance of air under floors, etc.; **air-hammer**, a large hammer moved by compressed air; **air-head, -ing** (see quot.); **air-holder**, an air-tight vessel or receiver; **air-jacket**, one with air-tight lining, which, when inflated, supports the wearer in water; **air-line**, a direct line through the air, a bee-line; **air-loop** (see quot.); **air-monger**, one who occupies himself with visionary projects; **air-pillow** (see **air-cushion**); †**air-pistol**, one in which the propelling power is the explosive force of inflammable gases; **air-poise**, an instrument for weighing air; **air-port**, a port-hole in a ship for ventilation; †**air-quake**, cf. *earthquake*; **air-road** (= **air-way**); **air-root**, the root of an epiphyte, which hangs free in the air; **air-sac** = Air-cell; **air-scuttle** (= **air-port**); **air-ship**, one propelled by an engine; **air-sickness**, cf. *sea-sickness*; †**air-spring**, elasticity of the air; **air-stone**, aerolite; **air-stove**, one which heats a stream of air passing between its surface and an outer casing; **air-thermometer**, one which measures temperature by the expansion of a column of air; **air-threads**, the slender threads of the gossamer spider seen floating in the air; **air-trap**, a contrivance for preventing the escape of foul air from sewers, etc.; **air-way**, a passage along which the current of air travels in a mine, fitted with doors which open only in the direction of the current; **air-whistle**, cf. *steam-whistle.*

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Sep. 29/2 The India-rubber coloured *air-balls, which are sold at fairs. 1881 Miss Braddon *Asph.* I. 17 Children .. flying gaudy-coloured *air-balls. 1859 W. Gregory *Egypt & Tunis* II. 204 We were lent two *air-beds by friends. 1860 W. Forovce *Hist. Coal* 110 The first smelting furnace .. was undoubtedly the *Air-Bloomery, a low

conical structure, with small openings at the bottom for the admission of air, and a larger orifice at the top for carrying off the gaseous products of combustion. **1855** Owen *Skel. & Teeth* 7 The extremities of such *air-bones present a light, open net-work. **1857** Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* § 734 *Air-canals are long tubular channels, in petioles, or stems, bounded by a cellular wall. **1831** Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 32 High *Air-castles cunningly built of Words. **1839** W. Irving *Wolf. Roost* (1855) 217 Golden fancies, and splendid *air-castles. **1800** Henay *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 56 Glass jars.. provided with *air-cocks. **1876** L. Tollemache in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar., Whether the fault lies both with the *air-cure and with the iron-cure. **1836–7** Dickens *Sketch.* (1850) 182/1 An easy chair with an *air-cushion. **1870** Rolleston *Anim. Life* 75 The presence or absence of an *air-duct to the air-bladder. **1873** Dawson *Earth & Man* v. 100 In the bony pike . . there is an extremely large air-bladder.. communicating with the mouth by an *air-duct. **1873** B. Stewart *Conserv. Force* iv. 105 The steam-engine, the *air-engine, and all varieties of heat engines. **1839** Murchison *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxvi. 490 Ventilation is effected by means of *air-heads driven through the fault. **1881** R. Raymond in *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining* IX. 99 *Air-head, or Air-heading, *S. Staf.* A smaller passage, driven parallel with the gate-road, and near its roof, to carry the ventilating current. It is connected with the gate-road at intervals by openings called spouts. **1806** Davy in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 12, I filled it with hydrogene gas from a convenient *airholder. **1852** Grote *Greece* IX. II. lxx. 160 If we measure on Kiepert's map the rectilineal distance, the *air-line is 170 English miles. **1757** Smeaton in *Phil. Trans.* L. 202 On the north and south side, are two narrow windows or *air-loops. **1627** Feltham *Resolves* I. xv. Wks. 1677, 25 Thou *Airmonger, that with a madding thought, thus chaseth fleeting shadows. **1779** Ingenhousz in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 398 The compound of the two airs in the *air pistol takes fire. ?**1667** Sprat *Hist. Roy. Soc.* III. 363 (T.) Small mutations of the air.. insensible by the more common *airpoises. **1746** Berkeley in Fraser's *Life* viii. (1871) 318 We are not to think the late shocks merely an *air-quake (as they call it). **1750** *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 700 A certain ingenious gentleman would not allow the last shock of an Earthquake in London to be an Earthquake.. but rather calls it an *Airquake, because it was lateral. **1866** *Morn. Star* 18 Dec. 6/2 We went down the *air road, thinking that we might be able to get to the shaft that way. **1863** H. Bates *Riv. Amazons* ii. (1864) 29 The *air-roots of epiphytous plants, which sit on the boughs of the trees above. **1836** Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 37/2 The *air-sac [of the Physalus]. **1879** Wright *Anim. Life* 4 The air-tubes of the lungs do not end in *air-sacs. **1748** Anson *Voy.* I. iv. (ed. 4) 50 The Commodore ordered six *air-scuttles to be cut in each ship. **1855** W. Boyd *New York Pred.*, It ploughed gently the sea.. the *air-ship of Eric. **1784** H. Walpole in *Bk. of Days* (1863) I. 325 If there is no *air-sickness.. I would prefer a balloon to the packet boat. **1660** Boyle *Exp. Phys.-Mech.* i. 27 An account plausible enough of the *Air-spring. **1608** *Let.* in Wright's *Dict.*, They talk of divers prodigies.. but specially *air-stones. **1879** Warren *Astron.* vi. 123 These are called aerolites or *air-stones. **1806** Davy in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 47 A small *air-thermometer capable of being immersed in the gold cones. **1871** Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xvi. 451 Incompetent to.. affect the most delicate *air-thermometer. **1753** Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Air-threads are not only found in autumn, but even in the depth of winter. **1880** *Colliery Guard.* 5 Nov., [It] drives the gas, in a diluted state, into the *airways, and so carries it away to the upcast. **1870** W. Boyd *Morse Alph.*, Telegraphy by steam-whistle, *air-whistle, musical instrument, or light.

Air (ēə1), *v.* [f. the sb.; cf. to *water, fire, dust.*]

1. *trans.* To expose to the open or fresh air, so as to remove foul or damp air; to ventilate.

1530 Palsgr. 419/2, I ayre or wether, as men do thynges whan they lay them in the open ayre, or as any lynen thyng is after it is newe wasshed or it be worne.. Ayre these clothes for feare of mothes. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 359 Let him.. wicker Baskets weave, or aire the Corn. **1816** Scott *Old Mort.* 317 To brush and air them [doublet and cloak] from time to time. **1861** Flor. Nightingale *Nursing* ii. 13 Always air your room from the outside air, if possible.

2. Hence, from the idea of expelling damp: To expose to heat, to dry or warm at the fire.

1610 *Ordin. R. Househ.* 338 To make fires to ayer the chamber. **1679** Crowne *Ambit. Statesm.* II. 19 To carry charcoal in to air his shirt. **1689** Lady R. Russell *Lett.* 96 II. 30, I shall come and air your beds for a night. **1722** De Foe *Plague* 87 While the bed was airing. **1759** Symmer in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 350 After being a little air'd at the fire. **1813** Mar. Edgeworth *Patron.* (1833) II. xxxi. 311 Nothing airs a house so well as a warm friend.

†**3.** To leave pasture unstocked. *Obs.*

1641 Best *Farming* (1856) 82 Those closes.. have beene ayred ['and kept fresh,' p. 83] from St. Andrewe-day till the time that the ewes come in.

4. To expose oneself to the fresh air; to take the air. **a.** *refl.*

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. ii. 110 Were you but riding forth to ayre yourselfe. **1711** Addison *Spect.* No. 159 ₱ 2 As I was here airing myself on the tops of the mountains. **1823** Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. xi. (1865) 302 To go and air myself in my native fields. **1864** Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 468 And fain had haled him out into the world And air'd him there.

b. *intr.* (by omission of refl. pron.) *arch.*

1633 Massinger *New Way, etc.* I. ii, I'll take the air alone. You air, and air: But will you never taste but spoon-meat more? **1733** Pope *Eth. Ep.* III. 388 The well-bred cuckolds in S. James's air. **1826** Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 317 She went airing every day. **1830** T. Hamilton *Cyr. Thornton* (1845) 121 Lady Amersham has gone out airing.. in her pony phaeton.

5. *fig.* **a.** *trans.* To wear openly, expose to public view. In modern times the meaning has been influenced by *airs*, 'affected gestures,' so as to mean, To show off, to parade ostentatiously.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* II. iv. 98, I begge but leaue to ayre this jewel. **1631** Cornwallyes *Ess.* xxiii, I have been afraid to weare fashions untill they have beene ayred by a generall use. **1847** Tennyson *Princ.* I. 120 Airing a snowy hand and signet ring. **1878** Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 364 To air their importance and their imbecility. **1879** R. Elliot *Writ. on Foreheads* I. 13 A chance of airing some of his pet theories.

b. *refl.* and *intr.* To expose oneself publicly, to show oneself off.

1670 Eachard *Contempt Clergy* 17 To have his name only stand airing upon the college tables. **1823** Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. xxii. (1865) 386 A poor human fancy may have leave to sport and air itself. **1874** Green *Short Hist.* x. § 2. 742 The young sovereign who aired himself in the character.. of a Patriot King.

†**6.** *intr.* (with *away*) To pass into air, evaporate.

1627 Feltham *Resolves* II. lv. (1677) 272 It airs away to nothing by only standing still.

†**7.** To set to music. *Obs.* (See Airable.)

1653 J. Cobb *Pref. to H. Lawes' Ayres & Dial.* (D.) For not a drop that flows from Helicon But ayred by thee grows streight into a song.

Air (ēə1, *Sc.* ēr), *adv. Sc.* Forms: 1 ær, 2–3 ar, aar, 4– air(e. [The later Sc. form of ME. northern *ar(e*, OE. *ǽr* adj., adv., prep., and conj., 'former, formerly, before'; see mod. Eng. Ere, which is only a prep. (and conj.), while Sc. *air* is only an adv. (cf. Ear-ly).]

†**1.** Before, formerly, previously.

a **822** *O.E. Chron.* an. 797 And eft was papa swa he ær wæs. **1205** Layam. 28687 þa oðere cnihtes þa at þan fehte ar weoren. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 5033 Hy ben broun of hare, as hy weren aar. **1375** Barbour *Bruce* xviii. 211 Edward the bruce, as I said air, Wes descumfit. **1535** Stewart *Cron. Scott.* I. 536 The sone.. of Fyndocus as I haif said 30w air.

2. Early, soon; opposed to *late.*

c **1200** Ormin 6242 Beon ar & läte o 3unnkerr weorrc. *c* **1425** Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xxxiii. 145 Come I are, come I late. **1501** Douglas *Pal. Hon.* II. xxix, Quha is content, rejoycit air or lait. **1651** Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 211 Skairse could anie of the nobilitie have accesse to her aire or late. **1725** Ramsay *Gent. Sheph.* I. i, She jeers me air and late. **1818** Scott *Rob Roy* xxvii, [Baillie Nicol Jarvie *log.*] 'Air day or late day, the fox's hide finds aye the flaying knife.'

Air, dial. form of Are: see Be.

Air, north. and Sc. form of Oar, Heir.

Air(e, Sc. form of Eyre, a circuit court.

†**Air·able,** *a. Obs.* [f. Air *v.* 7 + -able. Cf. *tuneable.*] Capable of being set to music.

1633 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 36 The following numbers—'Could I but catch those beamy rayes [etc.]'.. are of the same cadence as yours, and aireable.

Air-balloon [Air- 7.] A globose bag filled with gas so as to ascend in the air; the full name at first given to what is now called briefly a Balloon. Fr. *balon aérostatique.*

1753 *Publ. Advertiser* 25 May, A cascade, and shower of fire, and grand air-balloons, were most magnificently displayed. **1784** Johnson in *Boswell* III. 626 On one day I had three letters about the air balloon. **1789** Mrs. Piozzi *France & It.* I. 22 The new-invented flying chariot fastened to an air-balloon. **1829** U. K. S. *Nat. Phil.* I. vi. § 51. 28 Aërostats, or air-balloons, are machines, constructed so as to be able to rise in the atmosphere.

Air-balloonist. [f. prec. + -ist.] An aeronaut.

1828 Kirby & Spence *Entomol.* (1843) II. 278 The aërial excursions of our insect air-balloonists.

Air-bladder. [Air- 7.]

1. A bladder or sac filled with air in an animal or plant, as those in the fronds of sea-weeds and other floating plants; also, an 'air-hole' or vesicle in glass or cast-metal.

1731 Arbuthnot *Aliments* (J.) The pulmonary artery and vein pass along the surfaces of these airbladders. **1769** Strange in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 55 Globular appearances, like air-bladders. **1789** Lightfoot *Fl. Scot.* II. 904 Bladder Fucus .. In the disc or surface are immersed hollow sphærical or oval air-bladders. **1869** *Eng. Mech.* 15 Oct. 106/3 If too hot, it is liable to have air-bladders.

2. The swimming-bladder of fishes.

1678 Cudworth (J.) The airbladder in fishes seems necessary for swimming. **1772** Watson *Isinglass* in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 7 The sounds, or air-bladders of fresh-water fish. **1855** Owen *Vertebr.* I. xi. (L.) The air-bladder is lined by a delicate mucous membrane.

Air-box. [Air- 7.]

1. The Air-chamber of a fire-engine or life-boat.

1838 Poe *Pym* Wks. 1864 IV. 20 Fitted.. with air-boxes in the manner of some life-boats. **1857** Tomes *Amer. in Japan* xiv. 316 These engines.. are deficient in the important part of the machine called the air-box.

2. *Mining*: 'A square wooden tube used to convey air into the face of a single drift, or shaft, in sinking.' *Northumb. & Durh. Coal-trade Terms*, 1851.

Air-cell. [Air- 7.]

1. Any cell or small cavity filled with air; *esp.* in *pl.* **a.** Small cells in the lungs of animals, forming the extremities of the ultimate ramifications of the bronchial tubes. **b.** Intercellular spaces or *lacunæ* in the stems, etc. of plants; air-cavities.

1787 Sir J. Hawkins *Johnson* 590 (Jod.) The aircells of the lungs unusually distended. **1855** Owen *Skel. & Teeth* 7 An air-cell, or prolongation of the lung,.. lines the cavity of the bone. **1860** Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 7. 56 Compact ice, filled with innumerable air-cells.

Air-chamber. [Air- 7.]

1. Any chamber or cavity filled with air in an animal or plant, *esp.* those in a 'chambered-shell.'

1847 Ansted *Anc. World* iii. 43 In the Nautilus.. we find a large, powerful, and complicated shell, composed of a number of separate compartments or air-chambers. **1855** Owen *Vertebr.* I. ii. (L.) These air-chambers between the outer table and the immediate covering of the brain.

2. In a pump or other hydraulic machine, a receptacle containing air, the elasticity of which, when condensed, maintains a constant pressure upon the water; an air-vessel.

1873 Atkinson tr. *Ganot's Physics* § 206 The fire engine is a force pump in which a steady jet is obtained by the aid of an air-chamber.

Air-chambered, *a.* [f. prec. + -ed.] Furnished with air-chambers.

1856 Kane *Arct. Explor.* I. v. 49 It [boat] was air-chambered and buoyant.

†**Aire,** *sb.*1 *Obs.*; also 6 aare. [a. OFr. *aire*:—L. *āra* altar.] An altar.

1581 Studley *Seneca's Trag.* 57 b, Nor yet deuoutly praying, at the Aares with godly guise To Pallas, president in earth, to offer sacrifice. **1652** C. Staplyton *Herodian* xx. 166 Distracted like men ran upon these Aires, Maximiens Honor'd Statues were defaced.

†**Aire,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* Forms: 4 air, 5 eyre, 7 ayre, 4–7 aire. [a. OFr. *aire*: see Aerie.] The earlier equivalent of Aerie.

c **1325** *Sir Tristr.* I. xxix, Azain an hauke of nobl air. [Cf. OFr. *faucon de gentil aire.*] *a* **1440** *Sir Degrev.* 46 Ffelle ffankons and ffayre Haukes of nobulle eyre. **1616** Surflet & Markh. *Countrey Farme* 79 Some [storks] do enerie years repayre to their wonted ayres, and doe ayre and neast themselves willingly also in the tops of high Towers. **1706** Phillips, *Aire* or *Airy* (among Falconers) a nest of Hawks, or other Birds of Prey; especially the Nest, which Falcons make choice of to hatch their Young in.

†**Aire,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 eyer, 7 eyre, ayre. [f. prec. sb. Cf. to *nest.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To build an aerie, to breed as a falcon.

1472 J. Paston in *Lett.* 708 III. 68 To cast hyr in to some wood, wher as I wyll have hyr to eyer. **1616** [See prec.] **1652** Ashmole *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* xxxvi. 220, I was eyred and bred in swete Paradyce.

Aired (ēəd), *pple.* and *a.* [f. Air + -ed.]

1. Exposed to the open air, ventilated; heated so as to remove damp incurred by being in a damp air.

a **1540** T. Cromwell *Care of Pr. Edward* in *Athen.* 3 Dec. (1842) Purely brushed, made clean, aired at the fire, and perfumed thoroughly. **1616** Surflet *Countrey Farme* 429 The more that oyle is ayred and stirred, so much the more clear it is. **1722** De Foe *Plague* 189 They caused the bales of goods to be opened and aired. **1756** Nugent *Grand Tour* IV. 22 Take particular care to see the sheets aired. **1802** Mar. Edgeworth *Mor. T.* (1816) I. xvii. 141 To keep the room aired and swept. *Mod.* 'Well-aired beds.'

2. *fig.*

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. ii. 6 Though I haue (for the most part) bin ayred abroad, I desire to lay my bones there.

3. -aired, in *comb.*: having an air (breath, manner, mien, tune) of a defined kind, as in *well-aired.*

1505 in *National MSS.* I. lxvi, The said quyne ys lyke for to be of a sewit savour, and well eyred. **1674** N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 17 A right handsome address of words and well air'd periods. **1879** *Daily News* 16 Apr. 3/1 A string of shaggy, supercilious-aired camels. **1881** *Academy* 5 Mar. 167/3 A severe aunt and a grand-aired cousin. **1882** *Exch. & Mart* 8 Jan. 91/3 Splendid eight-aired musical box.

†**Air·eous, -ious,** *a. Obs.* [var. of Aereous, modified in spelling after *air.*] = Aereous; aeriform.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. lxxxiii. (1633) 395 Thin, airious, hot, and purging. **1665** J. Spencer *Prodigies* 34 The vapour is more subtil and aireous.

Airer (ēə·rəɹ). [f. Air *v.* + -er1.] One who or that which airs; *spec.* a frame on which clothes are aired.

1775 Ash, *Airer*, One that exposes to the air. *Mod.* He is an airer of most absurd opinions.

Airgonaut, airgonation, jocular forms of *aeronaut* and '*aeronautation*,' f. Air, Go, in allusion to *argonaut.*

1784 H. Walpole *Corr.* (1837) III. 354 You know how little I have attended to these airgonauts. *Ibid.* A sort of meditation on future airgonation, supposing that it will not only be perfected but will depose navigation.

Air-gun. [Air- 7.] (See quot.)

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Air-gun*, See the article *Windgun* [No such article]. **1787** Darwin in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 44 The blast from an air-gun was repeatedly thrown on the bulb of a thermometer. **1812** Scott in Lockhart's *Life* (1839) III. 356 To shoot one of them with an air-gun. **1829** U.K.S. *Nat. Philos.* I. vi. § 52 The air-gun is an instrument for projecting balls, or other missiles, by the elastic force of condensed air.

Air-hole. [Air- 7.]

1. A hole or passage to admit air; *spec.* A hole that forms in the ice in rapid rivers over the main current, for which it is a breathing-place.

c **1450** in Wright's *Voc.* 237 *Hoc columber*, a are-hole. **1766** Smollett *Trav.* I. xvi. (Jod.) There were airholes at certain distances. **1876** W. Boyd in Bartlett's *Dict. Amer.*, The ice on the St. Lawrence at Montreal never becomes stationary for the winter until one or more air-holes have formed in it in that neighbourhood. **1883** C. Holdea in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 190/1 The air-holes open and shut at the will of the insect.

2. 'The cavities in a metal casting—produced by the escape of air through the liquid metal.' Ure *Dict. Arts.*

1813 Southey *Nelson* vii. 249 [The guns] were probably originally faulty, for the fragments were full of little air-holes.

Airiferous, variant of Aeriferous.

Airified (ē·rifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. AIR -(I)FY + -ED. Cf. *frenchified*, etc.] Made into air; fashioned in an airy manner; given to assuming airs. (*Slightingly.*)

1864 MISS YONGE *Trial* I. 61 She.. began one of her most renowned instrumental pieces.. 'Not that jingling airified thing!' cried Leonard. 1882 *Graphic* 4 Feb. 98 There is a column written in this airified optimist style in Wednesday's *Times*.

Airily (ē·rĭli), *adv.* [f. AIRY *a.* + -LY².] In an airy manner; see AIRY.

1. In a manner exposed to the air; thinly, lightly.

1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii. (1824) 566 If he had been as airily dressed as yourself. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Snow Image* (1879) 23 Airily as she was clad. 1856 KANE *Arct. Explor.* II. xi. 113 They were airily clad.. and they soon crowded back into their ant-hill.

2. Lightly, delicately, etherially.

1869 *Daily News* 15 Dec., Their details are more picturesque.. more quaintly, strangely, and airily wrought.

3. After the manner of the upper air; loftily.

1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* 53 There be some hearts so airily built, that they.. ride highly Above the perilous seas of Change and Chance.

4. With light hearts, gaily.

1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 102 Singing airily, Standing about the charmèd root.

5. With ostentatious air; jauntily.

1766 CHALKLEY *Wks.* 264 A young Baronet.. who at first behaved airily. 1856 MISS MULOCH *John Halifax* (ed. 17)401 She rose to her feet, smiling airily. 1859 DICKENS *Two Cities* 121 'It is all the same,' said the spy, airily, but discomfited too; 'good day!'

Airiness (ē·rines), [f. AIRY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being airy (in various senses).

1. Unsubstantiality like that of the air.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 40 The same is altogether nothing but the airiness of thinking.

2. Openness to the air; breeziness.

1742 BAILEY, *Airiness*, lying open to the Air.

3. Lightness or sprightliness of motion.

1731 BAILEY, *Airiness*, briskness, liveliness. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P.* Wks. 1816 X. 164 His numbers.. commonly want airiness, lightness, and facility. 1826 H. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 78 The bird has the advantage.. in airiness and motion. 1846 T. WRIGHT *Mid. Ages* I. vii. 249 The elves and fairies in all their frolicsome airiness.

4. Sprightliness of personal manner.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 45 ¶ 5 Gaiety and Airiness of Temper. 1857 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 16 Airiness and good spirits are always delightful.

5. Graceful delicacy or lightness of style.

1794 MATHIAS *Pursuits of Lit.* (1798) 336 More fancy and airiness of design. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 181 His peculiar grace and airiness of diction.

Airing (ē·rĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AIR *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action or process of exposing to fresh or dry air, or (anything slightly damp) to heat.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i. (1616) 610 Hee'll send word, for ayring o' the house. 1611 COTGR., *Ventilation*, a winnowing, or airing in the wind. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 343 To discharge some of the superfluous moisture.. they require Airing. 1685 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 330 IV. 89 Fire.. at Montague House.. occasioned by the Steward's airing some hangings.

2. A walk, ride, or drive to take the air. (Now rarely of a walk.)

1629 MASSINGER *Picture* v. i, How do you like Your airing? 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 22 To give their Ladies an Airing in the Summer-season. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) V. 88 He frequently attended him in airings. *c* 1815 MISS AUSTEN *Northang. Ab.* (1833) I. ix. 50, I hope you have had a pleasant airing. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* lxxvi. 142/1 You would have no objection to take an airing in the carriage.

3. Exercising of horses in the open air.

1631 MARKHAM *Way to Wealth* I. I. i. (1668) 6 Let him [the horse] have much moderate exercise, as Morning and Evening ayrings. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., It is from long airings that we are to expect to bring a horse to a perfect wind.

†**Ai·rish,** *a. Obs.* [f. AIR *sb.* + -ISH. Cf. *Spanish.*]

1. Of or belonging to the air; aerial, aereous.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 964 And behelde the ayerissh hestes [*v. r.* ayryssh, ayrisshe, eyrysshe]. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* II. 165 Viscum is made of an aerishe, waterishe hote nature.

2. Cool, fresh.

1641 BEST *Farming* (1856) 18 Betwixt 8 and 9 of the clocke; and not afore, because the morninges are airish.

Airless (ē·rlĕs), *a.* [AIR *sb.* + -LESS.] *strictly*, Void of air; Hence b. Not open to the air, stuffy; c. Breezeless, still.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. Cæs.* I. iii. 94 Nor Stonie Tower, nor Walls of beaten brasse, Nor ayrelesse Dungeon. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 232 In airless space her movements would be more rapid. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* I. 244 Asleep in the airless sunshine. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* I. xi. 176 It had an airless smell that was oppressive. 1876 BUCKLEY *Hist. Nat. Sc.* xxi. 176 It has to come across a great airless space before it reaches the atmosphere. 1879 W. COLLINS *Rogue's Life* vii. 95 The night was so quiet and airless. 1881 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 5/3 The inside of the coach is a mere airless box.

Airlie, obs. and dial. form of EARLY.

Airlike (ē·rləik), *a.* [f. AIR *sb.* + -LIKE.] Resembling air.

1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* 23 The Turches or Turcois is in colour airelike, or like to the Heauens. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 195 On the air-like waves Of wonder-level dream.

†**Air·ling.** *Obs.* [? f. AIR *sb.* + -LING diminutive.] A young, thoughtless person.

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* I. i. (1692) 240 Some more there be, slight airlings, will be won With dogs and horses. 1775 ASH, *Airling* (an incorrect spelling) an earling, a young thoughtless person.

†**Air·ly,** *a. Obs.* [f. AIR *sb.* + -LY¹. Cf. *earth-ly, heaven-ly.*] Of air; of the nature of air; aerial.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. xix. (1495) 46 Fendes ben callyd ayrly beestes 'for they lyue in kynde of bodies that ben ayrly. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) v. 76 Ayre.. which bare up Erth with his Aierly might. 1582 BATMAN *Barth. De P. R.* IV. i. 24 It turneth what is earthly into watrye, and watrye into airely, and airely into firie.

Airmanship (ē·rmănʃip). [f. AIR, in imitation of *seamanship, horsemanship.*] Skill in managing a balloon; aeronautism.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 21 July, To a degree which would have paralysed his predecessors in airmanship. 1865 *Ibid.* 8 July, With what has been called 'magnificent airmanship,' he chooses his destined harbour of refuge under the lee of some shady wood.

†**Ai·rous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. AIR *sb.* + -OUS, after Fr. *aëreux.*] Of the nature of air, airy.

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 651 It easily penetrates.. the well-tempered Air, and so into the airous Spirits of the Hearers.

Ai·r-pipe. [AIR- 7.] A pipe for the passage of air; as a. One of the bronchial tubes in the lungs; b. A ventilating pipe or tube.

c 1675 RAY (JOD.) The lungs are made up of such airpipes and vesicles. 1748 BOSCAWEN in R. Mead's *Wks.* (1762) 430 The airpipes fixed in the men of war have been of great service in this particular.

Ai·r-plant. [AIR- 6.] A plant which grows on a tree or other elevated object, and derives its nourishment from atmospheric moisture, as is the case with many tropical orchids.

1842 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 1 (1880) 35 Epiphytes or Air-Plants have roots which are.. unconnected with the ground. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Germ. Lit.* 64 Like the air-plants of Brazil, their gorgeous blossoms and exquisite fragrance seem to spring from nothing.

Ai·r-pump. [AIR- 7.] A machine for exhausting the air out of a vessel by means of the strokes of a piston. (Formerly called *Pneumatic Engine* and *Wind Pump.*)

1660 BOYLE *New Exper.* I. (1682) 4, I put Mr. G. and R. Hook to contrive some Air-pump that might not like the other need to be kept under water. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 121 That excellent Tractate of Experiments of Esq. Boyle's, with his Pneumatical Engin or Ayr-pump. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 284 Exhausted Receivers of Air-pumps. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 21 ¶ 7 For want of other Patients [they] amuse themselves with the stifling of Cats in an Air-Pump. 1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* v. (1757) 126 Like cats in air-pumps, to subsist we strive On joys too thin to keep the soul alive. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 26 Otto de Guericke of Magdeburgh invented the air-pump.

Ai·r-shaft. [AIR- 7.] A straight passage (usually vertical) for the admission of air into a mine or tunnel.

1692 RAY *Creation* I. 69 By the sinking of an Air-shaft, the Air hath liberty to circulate. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The damps.. make it necessary to let down air-shafts. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *France & It.* I. 196 One of the natives.. made a sort of mine, or airshaft.

†**Ai·rsome,** *a. Obs.* [f. AIR *sb.* + -SOME.] Airy, aereous.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xi. lxvi. (1612) 283 On airesome Mountaines helde hee then his Court. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 86 So as the surface might not be some airsom body, but all such thick or fast body.

Airt (ē·rt, *Sc.* ērt), *sb. Sc.* Forms: 5–6 art, arth, 6- airth, airt. [app. a. Gael. *aird, àrd*, Irish *ard*, a height, top, point, also quarter of the compass. (Found only in Scottish writers from 15th c. to 18th c., but also used in some north. Eng. dialects, and recently by some Eng. writers.] A quarter of the heaven or point of the compass; a direction.

1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxxviii, And yf any met another at any arte [*v. r.* arcte].. he shuld his felowe tell His auentures. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 308 Our kyne are slayne.. And othir worthi mony in that art. *a* 1500 *Wisd. Solomon* (R. R. 11) The sonne.. cerclis the erd about all artis anis euery day [*Eccles.* i. 5]. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 298 In sindrie airthis baith be south and north. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5600 Angellis sall passe in the four airtis. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* No. 94 (1862) I. 244 Oh, if I cd turn my sails to Christ's right airth! 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* App. 30 They can have little hope from that airth. 1788 BURNS *Wks.* IV. 293 Of a' the airts the wind can blaw, I dearly like the west. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 36 Suppose.. a pole, 15 feet high.. with two cross-spars to denote the airts (or points of the compass). 1863 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss., Airt* or *Airth*, quarter or direction. 'The wind blows from a cold easterly airt.' 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxxiv. (1877) 425 He sent out spies to the four airts of heaven. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* III. 170 The airts whence the wind shall blow.

Airt (ē·rt, *Sc.* ērt), *v. Sc.* [f. the sb.] To shew the direction or point out the way to any place; to direct, guide.

1787 BURNS *Wks.* 74 Her kind stars hae airted till her A good chiel wi' a pickle siller. *c* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 111 Ah! gentle lady, airt my way Across this langsome lonely moor. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xix (1829) 159 To keep sight of my ain duty, or to airt you to yours.

Air-tight (ē·rtəit), *a.* [AIR- 3.] So tight as to be impermeable to air.

[Not in TODD 1818.] 1760 J. FERGUSON *Lect.* vi. II. 194 Push the open end of the glass tube through the collar of leathers.. which it fits so as to be air-tight. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic.* xiii. 345 Shut up in an air-tight breathing-box. 1857 EMERSON *Poems* 86 You captives of your air-tight halls, Wear out in-doors your sickly days.

Air-tightly (ē·rtəi·tli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an air-tight manner.

1800 HOWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 238 By means of a leather collar, the neck can be air-tightly closed.

Air-vessel. [AIR- 7.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* Any vessel whose function is to contain air; especially, the tracheæ or respiratory tubes of insects, and the spiral vessels in plants.

1676 GREW *Anat. Plants* II. iii. (1682) 70 The Lignous Part is also Compounded of Two kinds of Bodies *scil.* succiferous or Lignous and Aer-Vessels. 1692 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 82 Insects.. having more Air-vessels for their Bulk. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Air-vessels* are found in the leaves of all plants. 1819 *Pantologia*, s. v., Air-vessels are distinguished from sap-vessels.

2. *Hydraulics*; = AIR-CHAMBER.

1819 *Pantologia*, s. v., *Air-vessels*.. metalline cylinders placed between the two forcing-pumps in the improved fire-engine. *c* 1850 *Nat. Phil.* (S. S. B. A.) 90 The fire-engine consists of two forcing-pumps, both communicating with an air-vessel.

Airward (ē·rwəd), *adv.* [f. AIR *sb.* + -WARD.] Toward the air, upward.

1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 82 When the muse's wings are airward spread.

Airwards (ē·rwədz), *adv.* [f. AIR *sb.* + -WARDS.] = prec.

1855 THACKERAY *Shabby Story* iv. (D.) Eagles.. sail down from the clouds.. and soar airwards again.

Airy (ē·rĭ), *a.* Forms: 4–7 ayery, 6–7 ayry(e, -ie, airie, 7 aiery, 6– airy. [f. AIR *sb.* + -Y¹. See also AERY, a parallel form after L. *āĕri-us.*]

I. Of the atmosphere.

†1. Of or belonging to the air. a. Naturally produced or performed through the air, pneumatic, atmospheric. b. Living in the air; aerial. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xviii, Þe heryngе is ayery, for al wey it is gendrid by ayer. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Know.* Pref., Nether motion, nor time, nor ayrye impressions coulde hee aptely declare, but by the helpe of Geometrye. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* III. xi. 348 His pace equalled the flight of the ayrie Birdes. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 9 Meteors and airy speculations. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 208 Insects, whether aiery, terrestrial, or watry.

2. Performed or taking place in the air as an action; aerial.

1624 QUARLES *Sion's Eleg.* (1717) 380 And to the Air breathes forth her Airy moans. 1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* 1812 II. 260 And wings o'er Trees and Towers its airy way. 1874 J. SULLY *Sensat. & Intuit.* 104 Pleasant visions of airy castles. 1878 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* I. ii. 18 If that has been the object of the airy voyage.

3. Placed high in the air: aerial; lofty. Hence, ethereal, heavenly. (Now only *poetical.*)

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* i. 126 Like women or unwedded maids Shadowing more beauty in their airy brows. 1635 SWAN *Spec. Mundi* iv. § 2 (1643 68 Not onely the Aiery heaven .. but under the whole Heaven. 1643 DENHAM *Cooper's Hill* 217 His proud head the aery Mountain hides Among the Clouds. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 700 Him thus exulting.. A Spy distinguish'd from his airy stand. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xix, Beneath the castle's airy wall. 1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* 11 From his mid-dome in Heaven's airy halls.

4. Exposed to the open air, abounding in or open to free currents of air; *hence*, breezy.

a 1596 SPENSER (J.) To range abroad.. Through the wide compass of the airy coast. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 287 Airy Houses & Rooms. 1713 POPE *Windsor For.* 167 O'er airy wastes to rove. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., West* Wks. 1787 IV. 199 He was seduced to a more airy mode of life. 1821 J. CLARE *Vill. Minstrel* I. 195 The morning breeze, healthy and airy. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* I. ii. 22 She had been accustomed to large airy rooms.

II. Of the substance air.

5. Composed of air, of the nature of air; hence, in modern use, Having the consistency or appearance of air merely, air-like, immaterial.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. vii, The pure and ayery matter. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 1 Rather erthy, watry, airy, and fyry, than absolutely erth, water, ayre, & fyre. 1563 W. FULKE (*title*) A goodly Gallerye.. to behold the naturall Causes of all Kynde of Meteors, as wel fyery and ayery, as watry and earthly. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653, 20 A volatile uncertain ayrie substance. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* IV. xlv. 352 They can put on Aiery bodies.. to make them Visible. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* 3 Thin airy Shapes that o'er the Furrows rise. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxvii. 445 These thin and airy phantoms vanish in the distance.

6. Like air in its lightness and buoyancy. (Used appreciatively.) a. Light in appearance; thin in texture, as if capable of floating in the air.

1598 FLORIO, *Fungoso*, spungie, airie, light, as a mushrome. 1633 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 41 Like gold to ayery thinnesse beat. 1831 SCOTT in Lockhart's *Life* (1839) X. 47 The French chain-bridge looked lighter and airier than the prototype. 1849 MISS MULOCH *Ogilvy* I. 3 The airy evening dress she wore. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* 302 The airiest of chintz muslins.

b. Light in movement, elastic as air.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* 30 The one Quick and Ayry, the other Slow and Heavy. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xviii, Elastic from her airy tread. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* ix. 237 To still the airy foot and to quench the brightness of that radiant eye.

c. Lively, sprightly, merry, gay, vivacious.

1644 MILTON *Educ.* (1738) 136 Others.. of a more delicious and airy spirit. 1630–95 *Life Ant. à Wood* (1848) 70 Violins

..being more airie and brisk than viols. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr.-a-la-Mode* v. i. Wks. III. 270 To be very Aiery, with abundance of Noise, and no Sense: Fa, la, la, la, &c. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill of Mus.* I. x. 33 This Mood is much used in Airy Songs and Galiards. 1714 ELLWOOD *Life* (1765) 95 An airy Piece she was; and very merry she made herself at me. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. vii. 206 Miss Fane combated all the objections with airy merriment.

d. Light, delicate, graceful in fancy or conception. (Fr. *spirituel*.)

1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. 1787 IV. 16 The Rape of the Lock, the most airy..of all his compositions. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* xi. (1870) 54 The fancy of Spenser; and.. the airy dream that hovers over it. 1864 NEALE *Seaton. Poems* 86 And flutes make airier music float. 1879 *Standard* 27 May, The airiest of wits, he was one of the gayest squib writers that ever lived.

7. Like air in its (apparently) intangible or empty character. (Used depreciatively.)

a. Unsubstantial, vain, empty; unreal, imaginary.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 16 The Poets pen..gives to airie nothings a locall habitation And a name. 1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 145 The aiery title our Richard the first did purchase. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 49 Plato..making many edicts to his ayrie Burgomasters. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. ii. (1739) 8 A General without an Army, the Title big, but airy. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Epigr.* Wks. 1730 I. 123 Airy visions of imagin'd food. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regic.* I. iii. (1777) 20 The vain resource of Fancy's airy dreams. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 115 And peoples an airy void with airy nothings. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. 94 Goodness was to them but an airy ideal.

b. Flimsy, superficial, flippant.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i. 81 Your gentilitie ..an ayrie, and meere borrow'd thing. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxix. (1677-51, I will never deny my self an honest solace, for fear of an airy censure. 1710 SHAFTESBURY *Charact.* (1737) III. i. 8 These..may easily be oppressive to the airy Reader. 1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 525 ₱3 It was determined among those airy Criticks. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 175 ₱15 Him whose airy negligence puts his friend's affairs..in continual hazard. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* xv. 259 Said Eugene with airy contempt.

c. Speculative, imaginative, visionary.

1667 *Pref. to H. More's Div. Dial.* (1713) 14 Not simply a Platonist, but an aiery-minded one. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 331 Subliming himself into an airy metaphysician.

8. (Derived from or influenced by AIR III.)

†**a.** Assuming airs, making lo ty pretensions. *Obs.*

1606 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* xv. xcviii. (1612) 390 Ayrie Saints, our Hypocrits we meane.

†**b.** Of a good air, manner, bearing, presence. *Obs.*

1689 *Gazophyl. Angl.*, An ayry man, from the Fr. *Aire*, comliness, or a good presence. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* iv. (1760) 60 The Slothful, negligent; the Foppish, neat; The Lewd are airy; and the Sly, discreet.

Airy, obs. and dial. form of AREA.

Aisch, aissh, obs. forms of ASH and ASK.

Aisel, -ell(e, -il, early var. EISELL. *Obs.*, vinegar.

Aisle (əil). Forms: α. 4–5 ele, hele, 5 ille, eill(e, eyle, 5–6 yle, ylle, 5–8 ile, (5 ilde). β. (5 yland) 6–8 isle. γ. 8 aile, ayle, 8– aisle. [Orig. a. OFr. *ele, eele*:—L. *āla* wing (contr. from *axilla*). Refashioned in Fr. after L. as *aelle* 15th c., *æle, aile* 16th c.; in 15th–17th c. Fr. also occas. written *aisle* in imitation of med. L. *astella*, the common term for the wing of a building, for L. *axilla*. In Eng. confused in 15th. c. with *ile, yle* island; perh. with the idea of a detached or distinct portion of a church), and refashioned with this, *a* 1700, as *isle*; recently modified after Fr. *aile* to *aisle*. The latter spelling is thus a cross between *isle* and *aile*, and has no connexion with earlier Fr. *aisle*. It was hesitatingly admitted by Johnson 1755; see quot. 4 b. Lat. *āla* besides being confounded in mediæval use with *aula*, was confused with OFr. *alee*, Fr. *allée*, Eng. *alley*, which led to a mixture of the senses of *aisle* and ALLEY; while the confusion with *ile, isle*, made *yland* an occasional Eng. equivalent, and *insula* the ordinary Lat. rendering in 15–16th c.]

1. A wing or lateral division of a church; the part on either side of the nave, usually divided from the latter by a row of pillars.

a. c 1370 *Inscr. in Cawston Ch.*, 'Orate pro animâ Roberti Oxburgh..qui istud ele fieri fecit.' 1398 in *Reg. Test. Ebor.* I. 219 Ecclesiæ de Schirefhoton ad ponendum plumbum super le south hele xxs. 1410 *Ibid.* IV. 42 The foresaid Richard hase undirtaken for to make the south eill. 1418 in *E. E. Wills* (1883) 38 Þat it go to þe Lee Cherche, to þe Eyle. 1428 *Ibid.*, The Ille of the toon Side of the Cloistere. 1428 in *R. Test. Eb.* II. 665 In portica qui vulgariter ye yle S. M. dicitur. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 38 If ther be maad an ele ther the vestry is. 1471 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* 676 III. 16 The grounde off the qwyr is hyer than the grownde off the ilde. 1490 in *R. Test. Eb.* IV. 60 To be beried in the Trinite church, in the north ile. 1533 *Ibid.* XI. 61 In the ylle affore our Lady. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccles. Hist.* (1619) 189 He builded seats and goodly yles on either side. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 121 Then he comes vpon thee with I'le, I'le, I'le. Hee might as well write against *Poules* for hauing three Iles in it. 1681 WYNDHAM *King's Concealm.* 85 He sate in an Ile distinct from the body of the Congregation. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 265 And arches widen, and long iles extend. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. on Pope* (1782) I. § 6. 339 The long ile of a great Gothic church.

β. 1590 *Wills & Invent. N. Counties* (1860) II. 183 In the portch in the south yland of the church. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low Countries* 261 A double isle on each side the nave. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 20 ₱2 One whole isle has been disturbed with one of these monstrous starers. 1772 PENNANT *Tours in Scotl.* (1774) 58 On the isles on each side are some strange legendary painting. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 251 One cannot approve of the mode of writing *isles* of a church.. The absurdity appears from the will of Richard Smith, Vicar of Wirksworth, made in 1504, wherein he makes a bequest for the reparation '*Imaginis S'ti Marie* in insulâ *predicti eccles. de Wyrksworth*.'

γ. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 307 As up the Ayle, with Mind disturb'd, I walk. [See *Aisle* 1755 in 4 b, 1789 in 4 a.] 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) II. lxviii. 54 As he treads the solemn aile. 1821 W. CRAIG *Drawing &c.* vii. 368 Grave-stones occasionally found in the ailes. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* IV. ii. 85 As the swell of an anthem in an aisle.

[*δ.* 1358 in *Reg. Thoresby* (York), In posteriori parte porticus sive aulæ..in loco eminenciore dicti porticus sive alæ.]

2. *fig.*

1807 BEWICK *Quadrupeds* 354 A Hound bitch..pupped four whelps during a hard chase, which she carefully covered in a rush aisle. 1854 J. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xxi. 385 Through the deep aisles of the forest. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukal.* II. v. 93 Arching aisles of the pine, receive us.

†**3.** *Cross aisle*: a transept. *Obs.*

1451 in *R. Test. Eb.* II. 157 Ad facturam—de lez crosse yles. *a* 1500 W. WORCESTRE 290 (in Parker's *Gloss. Arch.* s.v.) Longitudo de la crosse eele .. In medio de la crosse eele scituatur. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* III. 144 The Cross Isle of this Church is the most beautifull and lightsome of any I have yet beheld. 1772 *Hist. Rochester* 58 At the entrance of the choir is a great cross isle.

4. By extension of the strict architectural meaning, used also for: **a.** Any division of a church.

1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Painting* (1786) III. 106 A pillar in the middle isle of the church. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *France & It.* II. 100 Warwick Castle would be contained in its middle aisle. 1835 WHEWELL *Germ. Churches* (ed. 2) 26 Among the liberties taken with language..I should mention the employment of the word 'aisle' for the central space, nave or choir, as well as for the lateral spaces of a building. 1836 PARKER *Gloss. Arch.* s.v., Many writers of authority apply the word *Isle* to the central as well as the lateral compartments. Thus Brown Willis [*a* 1760] has 'middle Isle' repeatedly, and even describes the Cathedral Church of Man as consisting of two single Isles crossing each other. 1861 NICHOLSON *Annals of Kendal* 42 The church..consists of the nave, chancel, and four side aisles, so that it consists of five open aisles.

b. (By confusion with ALLEY) A passage in a church between the rows of pews or seats.

1731-42 BAILEY, *Isles*, Certain straight Passages between Pews within a Church. 1755 JOHNSON, '*Aisle* [Thus written by Addison, but perhaps improperly, since it seems deducible only from either *aile* a wing, or *allée* a path, and is therefore to be written *aile*.] The walks in a church or wings of a quire.' 1766 *Goody Two-Shoes* (1881) 55, I then walked up and down all the Isles of the Church. 1856 E. B. DENISON *Ch. Build.* iii. 113 An aisle is..a wing, not a passage, as people seem to imagine who talk of the 'middle aisle' of a church. 1871 *Congreg. Year-bk.* 410 The aisles and lobbies of the church are laid in tiles.

Aisled (əild), *ppl. a.*; also 6 ilid, islid. [f. prec. + -ED².]

1. *adj.* Furnished with an aisle or aisles.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 51 The Chirch of Stratflere is larg, side ilid and crosse ilid. *Ibid.* V. 82 Ther ly 4 notable Chapelles on the South syde of this Chirche crosse islid. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. 130 All down the aisled place. 1879 SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 32 A Roman basilica, with an aisled nave and an unaisled choir.

2. *pple* Located in an aisle. Cf. *housed, stabled.*

1818 BYRON *Childe Har.* IV. cliv, Majesty, Power, Glory, Strength and Beauty, all are aisled In this eternal ark of worship undefiled.

Aisleless (əi·llĕs), *a.* [f. AISLE + -LESS.] Unfurnished with aisles.

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 374 The tall narrow faces of an aisleless apse. 1865 STREET in *Englishm. Mag.* Feb. 121 There is hardly any obstruction to the view and the effect is almost that of an aisleless Church.

Aisliche, -ment, obs. ff. EASILY, EASEMENT.

Aisur, obs. north. form of AZURE.

Ait[1] (ēit). Forms: (1 íʒʒað, íʒeoð), 2 eyt, 3 æit, eit, 7–8 eyt, eyet, eyght, 8 aight, ayte, 7– ait, 9 eyot. [OE. *íggað, ígeoð* was perh. a dim. of *íeg, íg*, island (though the ordinary power of *-að* was to make abstr. nouns, as in *huntað* hunting). The subsequent phonetic history is obscure: the normal descendant of *íggað* would be *ieth* (cf. *flieth*); the vowel of ME. *eyt* might arise from an OE. variant *égað*, as in *ég* isle for *íg* (cf. also ON. *eið* 'peninsula,' in Shetland *eid* 'a tongue of land'); but the *t* is unexplained; the later *-et*, and mod. *-ot*, are artificial spellings after *islet* (MFr. *islette*) and mod.Fr. *flot*.] An islet or small isle; especially one in a river, as the aits or eyots of the Thames.

894 *O. E. Chron.*, Hie fluʒon ofer Temese buton ælcum forda þa up be Colne on anne íʒʒað. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Sweet 77) Þa asende hé hine..to ánum íʒeoðe þe is Paðmas ʒecíged. 1052-67 *Charter of Eadweard* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 211 On máden and on eyten, on waterin and on weren. 1205 LAYAMON 23872 Ferde to þan æite mid aðele his wepnen [1250 He wende to þan yllond]. 1649 R. HODGES *Plainest Direc.* 2 The Ait where the Osiers grew. 1677 COLES, An Eyet, Eyght. *Insula minima in fluento.* 1725 DE FOE, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 70 Not far from Maidenhead Bridge, is a small Aight or Islet in the River. 1772 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 289 A man near Brentford says, that he hath caught them [swallows] in this state in the eyt opposite to that town. 1835 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* (1850) I. iv. 61 The ayte opposite Mrs. Forty's excellent inn. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 321 Not presqu'isles, but completely eyots and islands. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* 33 A semi-stagnant stream, dotted with little green aits. 1880 *Times*, *Thames Conservancy*: All Steam tugs are to be placed outside Chiswick Ait.

Comb. **ait-land,** *obs.*, an island.

1205 LAYAMON 1117 Logice hatte þat eitlond [1250 yllond] *Ibid.* 21750 Sixti æit-londes: beoð i þan watere longe.

Ait[2]**, aitt,** *Sc.* and *north. dial.* = OAT.

1513-75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 181 Aittis and peis growand thair about. 1570 *Wills & Inv. N. Counties* (1835) I. 344 Fywe bollis quheit & fywe bollis beir & aitts. 1786 BURNS *Wks.* III. 13 An' Aits set up their awnie horn.

Aitch (the letter); see ACHE *sb.*[3] and H.

Aitch-bone (ēi·tʃbōun). Forms: 3 nage-, 6–9 nache-, 5 hach-, 9 aitch-, H-, each-bone. And corruptly 6 ise-, 7 ice-, 8 ize-, 9 ische-, ash-, edge-bone. [As shown by Mr. H. Nicol (Phil. Soc. 3 May 1878) orig. *nache-* or *nage*-bone, bone of the buttock, a. OFr. *nache, nage*:—late L. **natica*, prop. adj. f. *nati-s* buttock; see NACHE. The initial *n* being lost by coalescence with *a* (as in *a nadder, an adder*) *a nache, an ache* has been phonetically narrowed to *aitch, each*, corrupted as *ash, ische*, and falsely refashioned as *H-, ice-, edge*-bone.] The bone of the buttock or rump; the cut of beef lying over this bone.

[*c* 1300 *Langtoft's Chron.* in *Pol. Songs* 295 The fote-folke Puth the Scotes in the polke, and nakned their nages. 1523 FITZHERBERT *Husb.* § 57 Upon the huchone and the nache by the tayle. 1784-1815 A. YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* (in Britten 97) The catch or point of the rump..The nache in some writers; also the tail-points by others.] 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f 3 b, Kerue vp the flesh ther vp to the hach-boon. 1576 *Exp. Queens table* in Nichols's *Progr.* II. 8 Ise-bones..2 st. ..2d. 1691 RAY *S. & E. Country Wds., Ice-bone*, a rump of beef [*Norf.*]. 1703 THORESBY *Lett. to Ray, Ize-bone*, the huckle-bone, the coxa [*Yorksh.*]. *c* 1818 *Yng. Woman's Compan.*, The hind quarter contains the sirloin..and the isch, each, or ash-bone. 1822 KITCHINER *Cook's Oracle* 151 H-Bone of Beef. (*Note.* In Mrs. Mason's *Ladies Assistant* [1773] this joint is called 'Haunch-bone'; in Henderson's *Cookery*, 'Edge-bone'; in *Domestic Management* [1810] 'Aitch-bone'; in Reynold's *Cookery*, 'Ische-bone'; in Mrs. Lydia Fisher's *Prudent Housewife*, 'Ach-bone'; in Mrs. M'Iver's *Cookery*, 'Hook-bone.' We have also seen it spelt 'Each-bone,' and 'Ridge-bone,' and we have also heard it called 'Natch-bone.') 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss., Nache-bone.* 1873 E. SMITH *Foods* 48 The proportion of bone..is the greatest in the head, shins, and legs and the aitch bone. 1876 *Echo* 6 Dec. 1/3 *Present Prices*:—Beef..Aitch-bone 7½d. per lb.

Aith, obs. or dial. form of OATH.

Aither, obs. and dial. form of EITHER.

Aitiology, obs. variant of ÆTIOLOGY.

Aiver, aix, obs. or dial. forms of AVER, AXE.

Ajar (ădʒā·r), *adv.*[1] Forms: 6 on char, 7 a char. [f. A[1] *prep.*[1] + CHAR, OE. *cyr, cerr* a turn. The 17th c. *at jar* was on false analogy: see next.] Of a door or window: On the turn, slightly opened.

[*c* 1400 *Leryn* 55 The doer shall stond char vp; put it from yew sofft.] *a* 1513 DOUGLAS *Ayngilar* 1874 l. 98 The dure on char it stude. 1513 — *Æneis* VII. Prol. 129 Ane schot wyndo vnschet a lytill on char. 1708 SWIFT *Abol. Chr.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 90 Opening a few wickets, and leaving them at jar. 1786 BECKFORD *Vathek* 1868 92 With a large door in it standing ajar. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. iii, But the dim lattice is ajar.

Ajar (ădʒā·r), *adv.*[2] prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] of state + JAR *sb.* discord, quarrel; or for earlier *at jar*.] In a jarring state, out of harmony, at odds.

1553 87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1843) VIII. 170 You are at jar amongst yourselves. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* (1879) I. xiii. 129 Any accident..that puts an individual ajar with the world. 1877 HT. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* I. 83 My temper was so thoroughly ajar.

†**Aja·x,** *Obs.* Jocularly for *a jakes*; see JAKES.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 581 Your Lion that holds his Pollax sitting on a close stoole, will be giuen to Aiax. 1596 HARINGTON (*title*) The Metamorphosis of Ajax. 1611 COTGR., *Retraict*, an Aiax, Priuie, house of Office.

Ajee (ădʒī·), *adv. Sc.* and *dial.* [A *prep.*[1] of state + JEE: see AGEE.] Aside, off the straight line; *hence* (of a gate) ajar. Also *fig.*

1733 RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (ed. 9) I. 35 Let ne'er a new whim ding thy fancy a-jee. 1793 BURNS *Wks.* IV. 98 Comena unless the back-yett be a-jee. 1816 SCOTT *O. Mort.* 257 His brain was a wee ajee, but he was a braw preacher for a' that.

Ajog (ădʒǫ·g), *adv.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + JOG.] On the jog, jogging.

1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* II. v. 100 Riding slack..ajog homeward from the miry hunt.

Ajoin, ajourn, obs. ff. ADJOIN, ADJOURN.

Ajoint (ădʒoi·nt), *adv.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] on + JOINT.] **a.** On a joint or pivot. **b.** Jointed, supple, in motion.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 304 Like some huge throbbing-stone, that, poised a-joint, Sounds. 1856 MEREDITH *Shaving of Shagpat* 324 A monkey all ajoint with tricks.

Ajutage, variant of ADJUTAGE.

Ajutment (ădʒu·tmĕnt). *rare*—[1]. [A purely imitative formation on JUT *v.* after *abutment*.] A jutting out, or projection.

1833 MARRYAT *Pet. Simple* (1846) III. iii. 323 Each hill, at its ajutment towards the sea, crowned with a fort.

Ak(e, variant of AC *conj. Obs.*, but.

Ak(e, obs. or dial. form of OAK.

Akale, variant of ACALE *ppl. a. Obs.*, cold, frozen.

Akatown, obs. variant of ACTON, HAQUETON.

Ake, earlier and better spelling of ACHE *v.*

†Akee·p, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + KEEP *v.*] *intr.* To keep, remain.

1250 LAYAMON 26937 Hii comen in one wode .. and seide ȝam bitwine, þat þar hii wolde akepe [1205 kepen].

Akehorne, obs. erron. form of ACORN.

†Ake·le, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 acél-an, 3–5 akel-en. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + *célan* :—*célan* to cool, f. *cól* cool; properly *trans.* while *acólian*, ACOOL, was *intr.*, but the constructions were confused, and after *akele* became obs., *acool* was used for both.]

1. *trans.* To make cold, to cool.

c 880 K. ÆLFRED *Metr.* vii. 17 (Grein) Ne bið his þurst acéled. 1297 R. GLOUC. 442 And þe anguysse of hys doȝter .. akelde hym wel þe more, so þat feble he was. *c* 1400 *Court of Love* 1076 For love may thy freill desire ackele.

2. *intr.* To become cold, to cool.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4492 Ys blod scholde sone a-kele. 1393 GOWER *Conf. II.* 91 If love be to hote, In what maner it shulde akele.

†Ake·n(ne, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + KEN *v.*[1] Probably in OE.; cf. OHG. *arkennan*, mod. Germ. *erkennen.*] To recognize, to reconnoitre.

1250 LAYAMON 7243 He þis lond a-kende [1205 he þis lon ikende]. *Ibid.* 25430 Hit were þe kenlokeste men þat eni man akende [1205 þa æi mon ikende]. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 3468 At the othir side akennynge, They sygh Darie the kyng. 1599 *Soliman & Pers.* v. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* V. 354 His ships were past a kenning from the shore.

†Ake·n(ne, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1–2 acenn-an, 2–3 akenn-en. *Pa. t.* 1–2 ac-, 2–3 akende. *Pa. pple.* 1–2 acenned, 2–3 akenned, -et. [f. A- *pref.* 1 forth, out + *cenn-an* to give birth to: see KEN *v.*[2]] To bring orth, to bear. (Most common in pa. pple.)

c 880 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxi. § 1 Swa swa wif acenþ bearn. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* iii. 16 On sarnysse ðu acenst cild. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 227 Þa ðer hire time com hi acennede. *c* 1220 *Leg. Kath.* 332 He was akennet of Marie, a meiden.

Akene, occas. var. (Gray *Struct. Bot.*) of ACHENE.

†Ake·nned, *ppl. a. Obs.* [pa. pple. of prec.] Born.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. ii. 1 Þa soþlice akenned wæs hælend. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 And his wisdom, of him selfe efre acenned. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7141 Þatt he to manne cumenn iss, Soþ Godd off Godd ankennedd. *c* 1230 *Juliana* 5 Al of heaðene cun icumen & akennet.

†Ake·nnedness. *Obs.* 1–2. Also accen-, akynnednysse. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Birth; generation.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke i. 14 Manega on his acennednysse ȝefaȝniað. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.*, Akynnednysse. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 209 Þurh þin akennednesse in a meidenes licame.

†Ake·nness. *Obs.* 1–3. Also acennisse, accennisse. [f. AKEN *v.*[2] + -NESS, prob. contr. for prec.] Birth, generation.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 14 Monigo in accennisse his biðun glæde. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John ix. 1 Monno blindne from acennisse. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 45 Gabriel .. brohte hire þe tidinge of godes akenesse.

†Ake·nning, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. AKEN *v.*[2] + -ING[1]. Already in 12th c. we find this written *acennende*, an instance of the early confusion of the sb. in *-ing* and pple. in *-end.*] Bearing, generation, birth.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 237 Ure acenneng wes ful .. His clene acennende clénséde ure fule acennende.

Akephalisis, obs. variant of ACEPHALISIS.

†Aker. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. (See quot.)

1601 TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II* (1876) § 49. 33 Two valletes of office, which are called akers which shal receve the vessel of the meisnies kitchen by indenture from the Esquiller: thei shall scoure it & keepe it, both in travel & sojorne.

Aker, obs. f. ACRE; and var. ACKER, tidal bore.

Akeratophorous (ăkerătǫ·fŏrəs), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. ἀ priv. + *κέρατ-* (*κέρας*) horn + -PHOROUS bearing.] Not bearing horns; unhorned.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 537/2 In the akeratophorous Ruminantia the reed is relatively smaller.

Aker-spire, -d, obs. or dial. f. ACROSPIRE, -D.

1631 MARKHAM *Way to Wealth* III. ii. vii. (1668) 174 For want of turning when the Malt is spread on the floor, it comes or sprouts at both ends, which Husbands call Akerspired.

Akest, pa. pple. of ACAST *v. Obs.*, to throw down.

Aketon, -toun, obs. var. ACTON, HAQUETON.

A-kimbo (ăkĭ·mbǫu), *adv.* Forms: 5 **in kenebowe, 7 on kenbow, a kenbow, a kenbol, a kenbold, on kimbow, (a-gambo), 7–8 a-kemboll, 8–9 a kembo, a kimbo, 8– a-kimbo.** [Deriv. unknown. Prof. Skeat (Append.) gives a suggestion of Magnussen, comparing the earliest known forms with Icel. *keng-boginn, -it*, 'crooked' (Vigfusson), lit. 'bent staple-wise, or in a horse-shoe curve'; other suggestions are *a cambok* in the manner of a crooked stick (ME. *cambok*, med. L. *cambūca*, see CAMMOCK); *a cam bow* in a crooked bow. None of these satisfies all conditions.]

[The difficulty as to *a-cambok, a cam bow*, is that no forms of the word show *cam-*, from which the earliest are the most remote. The Icel. *keng-boginn* comes nearer the form, but there is no evidence that it had the special sense of *a-kimbo*, and none that the latter ever had the general sense of 'crooked.' It also postulates an early Eng. series of forms like **keng-bown* or **keng-bowed, *keng-bow, *akengbow*, quite unknown and unaccounted for.]

Of the arms: In a position in which the hands rest on the hips and the elbows are turned outwards.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1837 The hoost .. set his hond in kenebowe.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Arcade.* To set his hands a kenbow. 1627 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* (1634) v. xx. 247 The armes of two side-men on kenbow. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madnesse* 92 With his armes a kemboll. *a* 1642 SIR T. URQUHART *Tracts* (1782) 71 With gingling spurrs, and his armes a kenbol. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 104 (L.) To set the arms a-gambo and a-prank. 1678 WYCHERLEY *Plain-Dealer* II. i. 23 He has no use of his Arms, but to set 'em on kimbow. 1681 HOBBES *Rhet.* III. xv. 126 Setting his arms a-kenbold. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 187 ¶ 3 She would clap her arms a kimbow. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* 72 John was forced to sit with his arm a-kimbo. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 317 She set her huge arms akembo. 1782 Miss BURNEY *Cecil.* II. iii. 170 Putting his arms akembo with an air of defiance. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 143 Both arms a-kimbo.

†Aki·med, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [Der. uncert. Cf. KIME, a simpleton, silly fellow. Stratmann compares MHG. *erkümen* to become sick and wretched.] Confounded, struck speechless or silly.

1205 LAYAMON 26354 Aset þe kaisere ! swulc he akimet [1250 dombe] weore, And ansdware nauer nan ! no aȝæf þissen eorle. *c* 1220 *Leg. Kath.* 1297 Al ȝe beon blodles, ikimet, of ow seluen, Hwider is ower wit & ower wisdom iwent?

Akin (ăkĭ·n), *adv.* and *a.* orig. *phr.* Also aphetic kin. [contr. from *of kin*, which is also found: see A *prep.*[2] = of, and KIN.]

A. *adv.* (The phrase *of kin* added to adjectives.)

1. Of kin, by way of family or blood relationship.

1558 GRIMALDE *Tully's Offices* I. 21 They be injurious to their next akinne. 1699 PEPYS in *Diary* VI. 217 To forfeit their whole inheritance to the next a-kin. 1859 OWEN *Lect. on Mamm.* App. B. 80 He might think that the orangs were nearer akin to man than the chimpanzees.

2. Of things: Of nature or character; in character. *Near a kin*: near in nature or character.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Eclogs* v. xiii, To Love, Fear's neare akinne. 1713 *Guardian* No. 170 (1756) II. 348 The manufacture of paper is very near a-kin to that of linen. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* iii. 63 Desultoriness and indolence are very near akin.

B. *adj.* (Only as predicate or complement.)

1. Of the same kin or family; related by blood.

1586 T. B. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* 2 These fower gentlemen being of kin, and neere neighbors. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. ii. 297 We should reckon ourselves akin and obliged to love all Mankind. 1754 FOOTE *Knights* I, The gentleman says as how mother and he are akin. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 40 Dunstan was of noble birth, and even akin to the royal family.

2. Of things: Of the same kind; allied, related, in character or properties.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 113 Lawful mercy Is nothing kin to fowle redemption. 1665 GLANVILLE *Sceps. Sci.* Addr. 19 An Imaginary World of our own Making, that is but little a kin to the real one that God made. 1723 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 25 Divisions somewhat of akin to yours have been for some time in the University of Glasgow. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* vi. 98 The two doctrines seem closely akin. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 22. 155 The sensation was akin to giddiness.

†Aki·nd, *a. Obs.*, variant of AKIN due to confusion of KIN and KIND. (?quasi *akinned.*)

1600 LANE *Tom Tel-Troth* 127 Patience, a cosin hath calde Sufferance Neerely akind. 1657 FULLER *Comm. Jonah* (1868) 198 They are .. a-kin'd unto the unjust Judge.

‖ Akinesia (ækinī·sia). *Phys.* [a. Gr. *ἀκινησία* quiescence, f. ἀ priv. + *κίνησις* motion, f. *κινέ·ειν* to move.] Loss of the power of voluntary movement; paralysis of the motor nerves. (Also called akinesis, not according to Gr. analogy.)

1878 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* III. vi. § 4. 511 Anæsthesia (a loss of sensation and akinesia (a loss of movement). 1878 HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 306 A condition of akinesis and prostration takes the place of the irritable nervous state.

Akinesic (ækinī·sik), *a. Phys.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Opposed to movement, not producing movement.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Akmite (æ·kməit). *Min.* Also **acmite.** [f. Gr. *ἀκμή* point, from the shape of its crystals.] A brownish, brittle mineral belonging to the Amphibole group of Bisilicates.

1837–80 DANA *Min.* 224 Acmite .. occurs near Kongsberg in Norway.

Aknee (ănī·), *adv.* prop. *phr.* Forms: 1–3 **on cneowe, 3 a cneowe, a cnouwe, 4 a knowe, a cneo, akneo, a cne.** Also in *pl.* **3 a cneon, a kneon, 4 aknen**; *north.* **3 o cnewwess, 4 a knewes.** [f. ON *prep.* + KNEE. Obs. *a* 1500, but used in sing. by Southey. In plural we now say *on my* (*his*, etc.) *knees.*] On one's knee or knees.

c 1200 *St. Marherete* lxvii, Malchus herde thes wordes, he sette him acne. 1205 LAY. 29573 He lai on cneowe ibede. *Ibid.* 14305 Reowen sæt a cneowe [1250 a cnouwe]. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1696 And to his fet ful akneo. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 3540 And made mony knyght aknawe, On medewe. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* vii. Wks. V. 250 Aknee they fell before the Prince.

† b. with *pl. Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 6467 Fellenn dun o cnewwess. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 44 Ualleð akneon to ðer eorðe. *Ibid.* 16 Efter þis ualleð acneon to ower crucifix. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 340 (Halliw.) Tho Athelbius astounde Fel aknen [334 in *ed.* 1866, anon] to grounde. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2353 To forn him aknewes sche fel.

Aknow, earlier and better form of ACKNOW *v.*

Akoint, -ed, obs. forms of ACQUAINT, -ED.

Akre, obs. f. ACORN, perhaps due to taking the final *-n* in the form *akern*, as a sign of plural.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 74 b, An Akre, or maste of the Oke tree. [1882 'Still the common form in Sussex.'—A. Smith.]

Aksis, obs. form of ACCESS, 'fit, fever, ague.'

Akyr, obs. ACRE; and obs. var. ACKER *sb.*

Al, obs. form of ALL, retained in comp. in *albeit, almighty, almost, alone, already, although, always.*

Al- *pref.*[1] The assimilated form of L. *ad-* to, before *l.* In OFr. reduced to *a-*, as in *alier*, for which however *al-* was often restored as an 'etymological' spelling in 14–15th c. in Fr. and Eng. In modern words adopted or formed from Latin the *al-* is always retained, as *allegation, alliterate.* Sometimes erroneously for *a-* in other words as *a(l)lay.*

Al- *pref.*[2] The Arabic article *the*, retained as an essential part of the word in various words of Arabic origin, adopted in Eng. as *alcohol, alcove, alcoran, algebra, alkali, almagest, almanac*, etc.

-al *suffix*, of adjs. and sbs. **I.** *adj.* **1.** repr. L. *-āl-em* (*-ālis, -āle*, stem *-āli-*) adj. suff. = 'of the kind of, pertaining to,' varying in some words with *-ār-em*, the form always used when *l* preceded; thus *tāl-, quāl-, nātāl-, ōrāl-; ālār-, stellār-, regulār-*; *līneāl-* and *lineār-.* In words that survived, *-ālem* became in OFr. and hence in early Eng. *-el*, as *mortālem, mortel.* But, to some extent in Fr. and entirely in Eng. this was afterwards refashioned after L., as *-al*, on the analogy of which L. adjs. in *-ālis* and Fr. in *-el* have since been englished without limit. **2.** The number of these adjs. in *-ālis* has been immensely increased in med. and mod. L.; and in the mod. Rom. langs. and E. this has become a suffix addable to any L. sb., as seen in *agmin-al, bas-al, cordi-al, documental, margin-al, nation-al, pred-al, circumstanti-al, constitution-al, denomination-al, longitudin-al, proportion-al, providenti-al, prudenti-al, antipestilenti-al*, none of which are found in ancient L. Following L. precedent (as in *boreāl-em, hebdomadāl-em, theātrāl-em*) *-al* is also suffixed to Gr. sbs., as in *baptism-al, cathedr-al, coloss-al, chor-al, octagon-al, patriarch-al.* **3.** In L., secondary adjs. in *-ālem* were formed on other adjs., esp. when these were used substantively, as in *æqu-um æquāl-em, annu-um annuāl-em, diurn-um diurnāl-em, infern-um infernāl-em, vern-um, vernāl-em.* This process has been greatly extended in the mod. langs., esp. in E. where *-al* (like *-ous*) is a living formative, freely applied to L. adjs. in *-eus, -ius, -uus, -rnus, -is*, and other endings, to give them a more distinctively adj. form; thus, *aere-al, corpore-al, funere-al, senatori-al, continu-al, individu-al, perpetu-al, etern-al, patern-al, celestial, terrestri-al, magnific-al.* This is extended to Gr. adjs. in *-κός, -οειδής*, which also frequently gave substantives (*music, tactics, rhomboid*), so that, as adj. suffixes, *-acal, -ical, -oidal* occur earlier in E. than the simple *-ac, -ic, -oid*; when the two coexist, as in *comic-al, tragic-al, historic-al*, that in *-ic*, etc. means 'of or belonging to' the thing, that in *-ical* 'relating to, dealing with, indirectly or remotely connected with' the thing, as a *historic* answer, a *historical* treatise, a *comic* paper, a *comical* idea. See *-AC, -IC, -OID.* Other suffixes are also added, as in *central-ly, -ize, -ization, formal-ity.*

II. *sb.* **4.** Adjs. in *-al-* in various genders and numbers were used substantively in L., thus *rivāl-is, annāl-es, animal, tribūnal, sponsāli-a, Baccānāli-a.* Many of these have been adopted in E., directly or through Fr., as *rival, annals, animal, Bacchanals, penetralia, Saturnalia*; and the number has been increased by the mod. sb. use of many which were only adj., or did not exist in L., as *cardinal, principal, moral, oval, signal, regimentals, canonicals.* **5.** Nouns in *-ālia* (neut. pl.) which survived into OFr. became *-aille* (fem. sing.) with pl. *-ailles*, adopted in ME., as *-aylle, -aille*, later *-aile, -al*, as L. *sponsāli-a*, OFr. *espousaille-s*, E. *spousaille, spousaile-s*; L. **battālia*, OFr. *bataille*, Eng. *bataille, -aile, -ail*, now *battle.* On this analogy, *-aille, -ail, -al* became an Anglo-Fr. and E. formative of nouns of action on vbs. of Fr. or L. origin, as in AFr. *arrivaille* arrival; so of later formation (some quite modern) 'revival, survival, approval, removal, avowal, renewal; acquittal, committal, transmittal, refutal, recital, requital; dismissal, perusal, refusal, carousal, rehearsal, reversal, revisal, reprisal, surprisal; dis-, inter-, pro-, re-, sup-, trans-posal; trial, denial, decrial'; occas. also on native final-accented vbs. as 'bestowal, betrothal, beheadal.' *Bridal* and *burial* simulate this ending, but have a different origin; yet they have probably aided the prevalence of these nouns of action in *-al* in mod. Eng.

‖ A la (a· la:), *phr.* [Fr. *à la* (sc. *mode*) in the manner.] After the manner, method, or style of; in

such phr. as *à la Française, à la Russe,* and hence *à la Reine* (= *à la mode de la Reine*), *à la Roi,* etc.

1646 SUCKLING *Fragm. Aurea* 61 As ill a Mine [=mien] as this Act has, 'twas *a-la-Romansci*, as you may see by a Line of Mr. Shakespears [cf. *Jul. C.* v. iii. 90]. 1881 W. S. GILBERT *Patience* 1, An attachment *à la* Plato for a bashful young potato. 1882 *Englishman* 2 Dec. 3/5 *Entrees*, Chicken à la Stanley. Lamb Cutlets à la Reform.

‖ **Ala** (ē'·lă). Pl. alæ (ē'·lī). [L. *āla* a wing, an arm-pit, a side apartment.]

1. *Phys.* Any wing-like process; *esp.* one of the lateral cartilages of the nose.

1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 193, I laid the intire bone bare .. even down to the ala of the nose. 1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 111 The great ala of the sphenoid. 1864 SPENCER *Illust. Progr.* 11 The flatness of the alae of the nose.

2. *Bot.* †**a.** An axil, or junction of branch and trunk (*obs.*). **b.** One of the side petals of a papilionaceous corolla. Gray *Struct. Bot.*

1794 MARTYN tr. *Rousseau's Bot.* v. 50 Branches which grow from their alæ, or axils.

3. *Arch.* A side apartment or recess of a Roman house. (Hence AISLE of a church.)

1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. i. 9 The atrium has two alæ in one of which is an altar.

†**Alaba'ndic.** *Obs.*—° [f. L. *Rosa alabandica*, 'of Alabanda,' in Pliny. Misprinted in Coles 1692, *Alabandie*, and so copied by Bailey and Ash.]

1678 PHILLIPS, *Alabandic*, a kind of Rose with whitish leaves; some will have it to be the Provence Rose, which is respected more for its doubleness, than for its sweetness or use. 1775 ASH, *Alabandy*, the damask rose.

†**Alaba'ndical,** *a. Obs.*—° [?f. L. *alabandic-us* of Alabanda, app. confused in med. L. (see Ducange) with *alalandic-us* ?latinized form of OE. *æl-lendisc*, OTeut. *alilandisc* foreign.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Alabandical*, barbarous or sottish. 1775 ASH. *Alabandical*, belonging to the damask rose.

†**Alaba'ndine.** *Obs.* Also 4 **alabaunderryne, alabraundyne.** [a. L. *alabandīna* (sc. *gemma*), f. *Alabanda* a city of Caria.]

1. A precious stone known to the ancients; now called ALMANDINE.

*c*1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* B. 1471 Alabaunderrynes, & amarauns. 1366 MAUNDEV. xx. 219 The rede [gems] ben of Rubies & of Grenas & of Alabraundynes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xiii. (1495) 558 Alabandina is a precious stone clere and somdeale red. 1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* 2 b, The Gem Alabandine .. is somewhat more rare, and in colour cleare. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Alabandine*, a kind of stone, that provokes to bleed [*ed.* 1678 Alabandine or Amandine; *ed.* 1706 Almandine only].

2. A synonym of ALABANDITE.

Alabandite (ælăbæ'·ndəit). *Min.* [f. *Alabanda* (see prec.) + -ITE, as being perhaps the *Alabandina* of the ancients, whence the synonym ALABANDINE.] A native sulphate of manganese, called also *Manganblende* of iron-black colour, and sub-metallic lustre, occurring, massive, or crystallized in cubes and octohedrons, in Mexico, Transylvania, etc. Dana.

Alabarch (æ'·lăbārk). [ad. L. *alabarch-es*, a. Gr. ἀλαβαρχ-ης of unkn. origin.] Title of the chief magistrate of the Jews at Alexandria under the Ptolemies, and Roman emperors.

1727 LARDNER *Wks.* (1838) I. 87 Philo's brother Alexander was alabarch of the Jews in Egypt. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 227 Ethnarch, as well as Alabarch, was a title of Jewish governors in heathen cities.

Alabaster, obs. var. ARBLASTER, a crossbowman.

Alabaster (æ'·lăbɑ·stəɹ, æ·lăbɑ·stəɹ). Forms: 4 **alabaustre, alabast,** 4–6 **alabastre,** 6 **aliblaster,** 6–7 **ablaster,** 4– **alabaster.** [a. OFr. *alabastre* (mod. Fr. *albâtre*), ad. L. *alabaster, -trum*, a. Gr. ἀλάβαστρος, prop. ἀλάβαστος; said to be from name of a town in Egypt. The spelling in 16–17th c. is almost always *alablaster*; app. due to a confusion with *arblaster* a cross-bowman, also written *alablaster*.]

A term applied to fine translucent varieties of carbonate or sulphate of lime, especially to the pure white variety of the latter used for vases, ornaments, and busts. In *Mineralogy*, massive fine-grained *sulphate* of lime or gypsum, occurring white, yellow, red, or delicately shaded (*Modern* or *Gypseous* Alabaster); as distinguished from the translucent or variegated varieties of stalagmitic *carbonate* of lime, included under the name by the ancients, and used by them for holding unguents (*Oriental* or *Calcareous* alabaster).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 588 Schir archibald his sone gert syne Of alabast [*v.r.* alabastre] bath fair and fyne, Ordane a towme full richly. *c*1386 CHAUCER *Kntes. T.* 1052 Of alabaster whit and reed coralle [*v.r.* alabastre]. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Alabaster, a stone, *Alabastrum, Parium.* 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. Ven.* I. i. 84 Why should a man whose bloud is warme within Sit like his Grandsire cut in Alablaster? 1600 DEKKER *Fortun.* Wks. I. 124 It were better to let the memory of him shine in his owne vertues .. than in Alablaster. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 96 He had a skin as fair as alabaster. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 374 Statuary Alabaster is obtained from the Miocene and Pliocene strata in Tuscany and in Egypt. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 41 The Oriental alabaster, or alabaster of the ancients, is to be carefully distinguished from the mineral now commonly known as alabaster; the former is a *carbonate*, the latter a *sulphate* of lime.

2. A box made of alabaster in which the ancients sealed up unguents; often with L. pl. *alabastra.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXVIII. (1495) 933 Alabastrum is a vessell for oyntment. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Others define *alabaster* by a box without a handle, deriving the word from the privative α and λαβη handle. 1861 KING *Antique Gems* (1866) 88 Little jars for holding perfumes, which were called alabastra.

†**3.** An ancient liquid measure. *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Alabaster* is also said to have been used for an ancient liquid measure, containing 10 ounces of wine or 9 of oil .. In this sense the *alabaster* was equal to half the sextary.

B. *adj.* (orig. *attrib.* use of *sb.*)

a. Of alabaster, as a material.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* XXVI. 7 A woman, which had an alablaster boxe of precious oyntment. [*Genev., Rhem.*, 1611, alabaster box; WYCLIF, boxe of alabastre.] 1605 *Delightes for Ladies* 29 Take your beries and grinde them in a Alablaster morter. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. XXVIII, Mermaid's Alabaster-grot. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry* XX. 338 The very perfect alabaster effigy of a knight.

b. Like alabaster, in whiteness, smoothness, etc.

1580 SIDNEY *Arc.* (1622) 427 [He] set his dagger to her Alablaster throate. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iii. 11 Gentle babes .. girdling one another Within their alablaster innocent arms. 1616 SURFLET & MARKH. *Countrey Farme* 417 Tender or delicate pear, such as alabaster pear. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* (1659) 63 Thy Alablaster Lady will come home. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. XXI. 239 Look at the clouds, and watch the delicate sculpture of their alabaster sides.

Alabastrian (ælăbɑ·strĭăn), *a. rare*—°. [f. prec. + -IAN.] 'Pertaining to, or like alabaster.' Craig.

Alabastrine (ælăbɑ·strin, -əin), *a.* [ad. med. L. *alabastrinus*: see ALABASTER and -INE.] Of or resembling alabaster.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. I. (1641) 202/1 Her Alabastrine well-shapt Limbs. 1757 MILLES in *Phil. Trans.* L. 28 They seem to be an alabastrine spar. 1829 SIR T. LAUDER *Moray Floods* (ed. 2) 234 Perpendicular streaks of a beautiful alabastrine whiteness.

‖ **Alabastri'tes.** [L., a. Gr. ἀλαβαστρίτης, more correctly ἀλαβαστίτης, prop. adj. (sc. λίθος stone).] The ancient or calcareous alabaster, of which ointment pots were made.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 624 The stone Alabastrites is found about Alabastrum a city in Egypt .. white of colour it is, and intermedled with sundry colours. 1848 WEBSTER, *Alabastrite.* 1874 WESTROPP *Prec. Stones* 132 The name alabastrites was applied to the marble from its being chiefly employed for Alabastra or unguent jars.

‖ **Alabastrum** (ælăbɑ·strŭm). *Bot.* [Cf. *viridis alabastros*, used of rose-buds in Pliny.] (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Alabastrum* or *Alabastrus*.. Among Herbalists, the Bud or green Leaves of Plants, which enclose the bottom of the Flowers, before they are spread. 1858 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 395 *Alabastrum*, a flower-bud.

Alablaster, obs. f. ALABASTER and ARBLASTER.

†**Alabre.** *Obs.* [?] (*Wright expl.* A kind of fur.)

*a*1500 *MS. Rawlinson* 137, 25 (Halliw.) And eke his cloke with alabre, And the knottes of golde.

†**Ala'ccche,** *v. Obs.* Pa. t. **alehte.** [f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + LACCHE.] To get hold of, catch.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1123 Se kyng alihte dune of his hors and alehte hine betwux his earmes. *c*1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3098 And laiden a-doun hur fon, Alle þat þai þan alacche miȝt; þer na ascapedem non.

Alace, obs. form of ALAS.

Alack (ălæ'·k), *int.*; also **alac, alacke,** and *north.* **alaik, alake.** [(As suggested by Prof. Skeat) f. A *int.* Ah! O! + *lak* (north. *laik*) LACK, failure, fault, reproach, disgrace, shame; hence, used in 'crying out upon' a thing in depreciation or reprobation. Also aphetized *lack!*] An exclamation originally of dissatisfaction, reprobation, or deprecation = *pity or shame that it should be so*; and hence of regret or surprise. Occ. with a dative obj. Now *arch., poet.* or *dial.*

*c*1480 *Robt. Devyll* 25 Alacke, sayd the Duke, yet am I gladde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. x. 20 Thus fynaly scho out bradis, alaik! 1544 BALE in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 269 Alac, Sir, why do ye say so? 1599 H. POATER *Angry Women* (1841) 54 Where I shall be adiudged, alack the ruthe, To penance for the follies of my youth! 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 152 Alack, what trouble Was I then to you? 1773 GOLDSM. *She Stoops* V. ii. (1854) 68 Alack, mamma, it was all your own fault. *a*1842 TENNYSON *Old Year* 47 Alack! our friend is gone.

b. *esp.* in phr. **alack the day! alack-a-day!** originally 'Shame or reproach to the day! Woe worth the day!' but in later usage of mere surprise, and aphetized *lack-a-day!*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. v. 23 Shee's dead, deceast, shee's dead: alacke the day! 1703 STEELE *Tender Husb.* II. i, Alack-a-day, Cousin Biddy, these idle romances have quite turn'd your head. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* 177 Alas and alackaday both the pig and the wig were drowned.

†**Ala'ck.** *adv.* (*pred. a.*) *Obs. rare.* [A *prep.*1 + LACK, after *asleep.*] Lacking, wanting, missing.

*a*1528 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2558 Sodenly promotyd and sodenly put back, Soddenly commendyd, and suddenly fynde a lacke. 1587 TURBERVILLE *Epit. & Sonn.* (1837) 317 But now (Alas) she is alacke.

†**Ala'crative,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. L. *alacr-is* + -ATIVE; or perhaps f. ALACRITY, on apparent analogy of *infinity, infinitive*, etc.] Of or pertaining to alacrity; lively, sprightly.

1657 T. MAY *Satyr. Puppy* 37 A Comick Fancy wrinst in sparkling Claret .. could not wander in alacrative Sence, more then I do now.

†**Ala'criate,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. In 7 all-. [f. L. *alacri-s* + -ATE3. Cf. *humili-ate.*] = ALACRIFY.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref., All to allacriate the spirit of Man.

Alacrify (ălæ'·krifəi), *v. rare*—°. [f. L. *alacri-s* (see ALACRIOUS) + -FY.] To fill with alacrity.

1864 in WEBSTER.

†**Ala'crious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *alacri-s* brisk, lively + -OUS. Cf. *hilari-ous.*] Brisk, lively, active.

1602 WARNER *Albion's Engl.* Epit. (1612) 376 His alacrious Intertainments, and vpright Gouernment. 1640 JACKSON *Wks.* I. Pref., Alacrious endeavours to redeem time. *a*1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* IV. 550 (R.) 'Twere well if we were a little more alacrious. [Not in JOHNSON, but in mod. Dicts.]

†**Ala'criously,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY2.] In an alacrious or brisk manner; briskly; with alacrity.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1632) 568 The next morning alacriously they addressed to the fight. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* I. § 9. 207 He cannot but run alacriously, who has the prize in his eye. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* IV. § 8. 118 Thus Epaminondas alacriously expired. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Ala'criousness.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. ALACRIOUS + -NESS.] The quality of being alacrious; alacrity.

*a*1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* 553 (T.) To infuse some life, some alacriousness into you for the purpose.

Alacritous (ălæ'·krităs). *a. rare*—1. [f. ALACRITY + -OUS; cf. *felicitous.*] = ALACRIOUS.

1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 90 A brisk, alacritous, civil, cheerful young man.

Alacrity (ălæ'·krĭti). [ad. L. *alacritāt-em*, n. of quality f. *alacer* brisk (also in It. *alacrità*): see -TY.] Briskness, cheerful readiness, liveliness, promptitude, sprightliness.

*c*1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 1557, 8/1 That meruelouse alacritee languished. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, V. iii. 73, I haue not that alacrity of spirit, Nor cheere of Minde that I was wont to haue. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in t' proar* Wks. 1730 I. 79 With what wonderful alacrity you scamper'd over the Alps. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 34 ¶ 2 It immediately gives an Alacrity to the Visage and new Grace to the whole Person. 1791 COWPER *Il.* V. 145 She wing'd him with alacrity divine. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* XV. 98 He accepted with grateful alacrity.

Aladdinize (ălæ'·dinəiz), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. *Aladdin* of the magic lamp in the Arabian Nights + -IZE.] To transform as if by magic.

1861 C. HODGSON *Resid. Japan* 235 The whole house may be Aladdinized into one room.

Alagarto, obs. form of ALLIGATOR.

Alaik, alak(e, obs. or dial. forms of ALACK.

‖ **Alala'.** [Dor. Gr. ἀλαλά a loud shout, hence a war-cry.] A shout used by the ancient Greeks in joining battle; a (Greek) battle-cry.

1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* 299 More than half with alalaes up start. — *Iliad* 214 With alalaes the mighty armies close.

Alalia (ălæ'·lĭă). *Med.* [f. Gr. ἀ priv. + λαλία talking.] Loss of the power of speech.

1878 HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 162 In 1840, Lordat .. who became aphasic himself, described the disease under the name of alalia. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., When all the letters are gone, the alalia is said to be complete.

Alalite (æ'·lăləit). *Min.* [f. *Ala*, name of place in Tyrol + -LITE.] A variety of Malacolite or Diopside, one of the many forms of Pyroxene.

1837–80 DANA *Mineral.* 214 Alalite .. occurs in broad right-angled prisms, colorless to faint greenish or clear green.

Alambic, obs. form of ALEMBIC.

†**Ala'med,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. A *pref.* 1 or 6 + *lamed*: see LAME: cf Ger. *erlahmt.*] Lamed.

*a*1250 *Owl & Night.* 1602 Ah thu me havest sore i-gramed, That min heorte is wel neh a-lamed.

‖ **Alameda** (alămē·dă). [Sp.] A public walk or promenade with a row of trees on each side.

1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* li. (1872) 290 There is a public walk or alameda on the northern ramparts. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* XV. (1873) 331 The boasted alameda.

†**Alami're.** *Obs.* Also 6 **alamyre.** [f. *a, la, mi, re*, names of musical notes.] 'The lowest tone but one in Guido Aretine's scale of music.' J.

*a*1528 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 107 And solfa so alamyre. 1654 GAYTON *Festiv. Notes* 83 (T.) She ran through all the keys from a-la-mi-re to double gammut. 1760 STILES in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 699 Our natural scale, beginning with Are, and ending with Alamire.

Alamite. *Obs.*

1458 CHAWORTH in *Test. Ebor.* (1855) 227 Hengyng for ye halle and parlor of tapisserwork, and alle the kuchyns of tappisserwerk with alamitez.

Alamodality (ælămodælíti). [a. mod. L. *alamodalitas*, f. *alamodal-is*, f. *à-la-mode*: see next. *Alamodal* seems not to occur.] The quality of being *à la mode*, or of following the fashion of the time; fashionableness.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Alamodality*, a study or endeavour to accommodate a man's self in point of behaviour, dress, conversation, and other actions of life, to the reigning taste of custom, from a motive of complaisance, and to avoid the imputation of ill-breeding. *Ibid.*, A German writer .. has a dissertation express on *alamodality* in writing (Geamœnius *de Alamodalitate Scribendi*). 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* XX. (D.) Doubtless it hath been selected for me because of its *alamodality*—a good and pregnant word.

Alamode, ‖ **à la mode** (æ'·lămōd, Fr. alamɔ·d), *phr.* [a. Fr. *à la mode*, in the manner or fashion (15th c. in Littré), adopted in Eng. in 17th c. as an

adv., and used also as *adj.* and *sb.* In the advb. sense now again treated as Fr. Formerly often written *all-a-mode*, as if containing *all*. Cf. *all alive*, *all-agog*.]

1. *phr.* In the fashion, according to the fashion.

1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. lxxi. (1739) 198 Commanders that are never a-la-mode but when all in Iron and Steel. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. 14 With Bands, Cuffs, Hats and Caps, 'al a mode' to the Times. 1657 SANDERSON *Serm.* (ed. 4) Pref. 1, I confess they are not Alamode. 1680-1 *Roxb. Bal.* (1883) IV. 631 And All-a-mode of the brisk Monsieur, In the midst of the Pit, like ourselves we do sit. 1751 CHESTERFIELD *Lett.* 241 (1792) III. 108 If you can get that name generally at Paris, it will put you à la mode.

2. *adjectively*, Fashionable; according to some particular fashion.

1650 LOVELACE *Poems* (1817) II. 53 Where now each alamode inhabitant, Himself and's manners both do pay you rent. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* 67 That plainness of Nature, which the Alamode People call Clownishness. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 40. 260 All sorts of Perukes the most Alamode. 1761 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* III. v. (1802) I. 266, I began by five or six à-la-mode bows.

b. *esp.* in *alamode silk* (see 4); *alamode beef*: Scraps and remainders of beef boiled down into a thick soup or stew.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* mmcxxvi/4 Very good black narrow Lute-Strings, and Alamode-Silks. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Writers on cookery give the preparation of *alamode* or larded beef. *Collins*, Salt and Fish, p. 132. 1831 MACAULAY *Johnson* 1860 88 His taste in cookery formed in .. Alamode beef-shops, was far from delicate. 1843 HOOD *Turtles* i, Alamode-beef and greens.

†**3.** *subst.* A fashion or temporary mood. *Obs.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Mann. Engl.* 354 (T.) Her alamodes are suitable shapings of her mind to all changes of occurrences. 1683 KENNET tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* 44 For an old man to marry a young wife .. is become the A la mode of the times.

4. A thin, light, glossy black silk.

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* mxcix/4 Several Pieces of wrought Silk, as Taffaties, Sarcenets, Alamodes, and Lutes. *Ibid.* mxciii/4 Sarcenet and Alamode Hoods. 1702 *Ord. in Counc.* 8 Mch. in *Loud. Gaz.* mmmdcccxci/4 To wear Hatbands of Black *English* Alamode covered with Black Crape. 1861 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 53 Regular exchange of the fleeces of Cotswold for the alamodes of Lyons.

†**Alamo·deness.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ALAMODE *a.* + -NESS.] Fashionableness.

1669 PENN *No Cross* xv. § 8 Wks. 1726 I. 357 And Men become Acceptable by their Trims and the Alamodeness of their Dress and Apparel.

†**Alamo·dic,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. mod. L. *alamodicus*; f. *à la mode*: see ALAMODE and -IC.] Fashionable; in accordance with prevailing taste.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Alamode*, Grapius has a dissertation on alamodic, or artificial sermons.

Alamort, ‖**à la mort** (ælămō·ɹt, Fr. alamō·r), *adv.* (*pred. a.*). [Fr. *à la mort* to the death: as *elle estoit chargée à la mort* Palissy (16th c.). Formerly quite naturalized; now often treated as Fr. Sometimes corrupted to *all amort* (cf. *al a mode*, *all agog*); and at length AMORT was occasionally used without *al* or *all*, being taken as = Fr. *à mort* 'to death.']

1. *adv.* To the death, mortally.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 155, I drooping passe as one stroke alemort. 1725 in *Biblioth. Biblica* III. 142 The Raven ominous as Gentiles holde, What time she croaketh hoarsely a la morte. 1833 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 479 The combat à la mort was of their own beginning.

2. *adj.* Sick to death, mortally sick; dispirited.

1592 LILLY *Midas* v. ii. 60 How now, Motto, all a-mort? 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 36 What sweeting all-mort? *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Eclipse* vii, The whole World is al-a-mort. — *Content* 24 Drink the A la mort Sun down and up again. 1700 DRYDEN *Wife of Bath's T.* 340 Mirth there was none, the man was 'a-la-mort.' 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xvi. 107 Ah my poor boy! Thus alamort! 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* viii, She sighs .. all amort.

†**Alamo·rt,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec.] To become mortally sick, to pine.

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 215 One Bishop would not, of old, be pleased with a fat Bishoprick, but Chagrin and Alamort, because not Archbishop.

†**Alan.** *Obs.* Also **alaun**(t, **alant, allan, allaund, aland.** [a. OFr. *alan, alant, allant*; cf. It. and Sp. *alano*, Pg. *alão*, med.L. *alanus*.] A large species of dog used to hunt or bait wild animals; a wolf-hound.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kn't's. T.* 1290 Aboute his Chaar ther wenten white Alauntz [*v.r.* alantz, alauntis]. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* II. xxiv. 65 Foure coursers and two Allans of Spaygne. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 86 Three Allaundes, whiche be a certaine kinde of dogges of great stature. 1742 BAILEY, *Alandes*, wolf dogs. *Chauc.* 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. 17 Alauntes, or bull-dogs. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* (1863) 47 Three alans .. wolf-greyhounds, that is. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 776 The snowy alauns. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry* ix. 63 Another heraldic Dog, a mastiff with short ears, is distinguished as an Alant.

Aland (ălænd), *adv.* prop. *phr. arch.* [A *prep.*[1] on, in + LAND. The full *on lande, on þam lande*, and the intermed. *o þe lande, o lande* also occur.]

†**1.** Position: In the land, in the country. *Obs.*

c 1150 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 Þa was corn dære .. for nan ne wæs o þe land. 1297 R. GLOUC. 389 And destrude al þat lond, þat no gode alonde nas. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1628 The Kyng of Masydonye com ryde With hys ost alond. 1568 in *Bannat. MS.* in Gilchrist's *Scot. Bal.* II. 104 Iok tuk Jynny be the hand .. And made a brydell up alland. 1879 JAMIESON *Scot. Dict., Up-a-land*, at a distance from the sea; in the country.

2. On the dry land (in opposition to the water or sea); ashore. ? *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 165 He deð al þat his wil is, a wettre and alonde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 189 Alle þat lyf hath A-londe & a-watre. 1582 LICHEFIELD *Disc. E. Ind.* 159 Two shippes .. are in reality distinct elements of the cranium. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 127 The knee affords some remarkable examples of these folds, in what are known as the alar ligaments.

3. Motion: To the land or shore, ashore.

c 1300 *St. Brand.* 114 A lute havene he fonde tho, Alond hi wende there. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 57 They hadde not sette foot a lande. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 8 Ariadne .. [was] so sore sea-sick .. he was forced to put her aland. 1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* 91 Vulcan is now at Lemnos gone a land. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* XXV. Wks. V. 368 Could they but aland Set foot. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 50 A well-hooped cask our shipmen brought aland.

†**Ala·nd,** *v. Obs. rare*[1]. [f. prec. phr.] To come ashore, land.

1570-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 295 Forthwith alanded at Leith Octavian a Frenchman. 1586 THYNNE in *Animadv.* App. 86 On which [shore] .. the Saxons were woont to alland, and then to spoile the Countrie.

†**Ala·ndward,** *adv. Sc. Obs.* [A *prep.*[1] on + LAND + -WARD; cf. *to us-ward*; now LANDWARD.] In the country, in opposition to town or burgh.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 69 Ane burges dwelland allandward. *Ibid.* 141 Na burges dwelland a landwart, sould haue lot, nor cavill with burgesses dwelland within burgh.

†**Alange,** *a. Obs.* Also **alenge, -inge.** [A variant of ELENGE, OE. *ælenge*, lengthy, tedious, f. Æ- intensive + *lenge*, secondary form of *lang*, long :— OTeut. **langjo-*.] Protracted, tedious, wearisome, dreary, lonely. Also, [by confusion with *elelende, ellende*, ELEND; cf. the confusion of *-ende* and *-ing* in pples.] Strange, foreign.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4269 In time of winter alange it is. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 343 Pouerte is this, al-though it seme alenge [*v. r.* elenge, alenge $^{-3}$, alinge] Possession that no wight wol chalenge. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 121 Her spirites .. Thought that craft unlusty & alenge. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Alange, or straunge (1499 alyande *Extraneus, exoticus.* *c* 1515 *Compl. too late Maryed* (Halliw.), Now am I out of this daunger so alenge.

†**Ala·nge,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. adj.] To make tedious, dreary, or lonely.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4212 The leves fallen of the tre, Rein alangeth the cuntre.

†**Alangely,** *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ALANGE *a.* + -LY^{2}.] Tediously, drearily; *also* strangely.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Alangely, or straungely (1508 alyaundly) *Extranee.*

†**Alangeness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. ALANGE *a.* + -NESS.] Tediousness, weariness, loneliness; *also* strangeness.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 1736 His serjaunts ofte to him come, And of alangenes him undernome, And bade him take a wif jolif. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, A-langeness, or strawngenesse (1508 alyaundnesse) *Extraneitas.*

Alanine (æ·lănəin). *Chem.* [f. AL(DEHYDE), whence obtained by Strecker in 1849, + -INE; the *-an-* is a 'euphonic' insertion. (H. Roscoe.)]

1. The 'acid' monamide $C_3H_7NO_2 = CH_3 - CH(NH_2) - CO(OH)$, derived from Lactic acid by replacement of the alcoholic hydroxyl by NH_2, called also Lactamic and α-Amidopropionic acid; an organic base isomeric with lactamide, acting also in certain combinations as an acid.

1863-79 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 63 Alanine crystallises .. in colourless needles having the form of oblique rhombic prisms united in tufts. The aqueous solution has a sweet taste.

2. Extended (in pl.) to the group of acid amides (amic or amidic acids), of which the preceding substance is taken as the type, derived as above from the diatomic monobasic acids, or 'lactic series.'

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 381 These amic acids .. form saline compounds both with acids and with bases, the basic character, however, predominating. Hence, they are often designated by names ending in *-ine*, the ordinary termination for organic bases, glycollamic acid being designated as glycocine, lactamic acid as alanine, leucamic acid as leucine, etc. They are also designated, as a group, by the name *Alanines.*

Alant, variant of ALAN, a wolf-hound.

Alantin (ălæntin). *Chem.* [mod. f. Germ. *alant*, the Elecampane, *Inula Helenium* + -IN.] A synonym of INULIN, a starchy substance, obtained from the roots of elecampane, angelica, potato, etc.

1847 in CRAIG.

†**Ala·ntom,** *adv.* prop. *phr. Sc. Obs.* [? corruption of Fr. *à lointain*.] At a distance.

1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser. Disc.* 72 Some of our Lads being very kind Alantom followed me behind. 1721 BAILEY *Alantom*, at a distance. *N*[*orth*] *C*[*ountry*].

†**A·lapat,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. med. L. *alapāt-* ppl. stem of *alapā-re* to slap, f. *alapa* a slap.] To slap or strike.

1609 J. MELTON *Sixe-fold Polit.* 185 [125] Not with a wand to alapat and strike them.

Alar (ē·lăɹ), *a.* [ad. L. *ālār-is*, f. *āla* a wing: see -AR.]

1. Of or pertaining to a wing or wings.

1847 in CRAIG. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* 171 The bone or the quill of the bird gives the most alar strength, with the least weight. 1874 COUES *Birds of N.-W.* 544 Audubon mentions one nearly ten feet in alar expanse.

2. Winglike or wing-shaped.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 829/2 The alar bones .. are in reality distinct elements of the cranium. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 127 The knee affords some remarkable examples of these folds, in what are known as the alar ligaments.

3. *Bot.* and *Phys.* Belonging to the axil or axilla, axillary.

1858 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 395 *Alar.* From *ala* in the sense of axilla, therefore axillary or in the forks. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Alar vein*, a vein which, after collecting blood from the axilla, joins the axillary vein.

†**Ala·rd,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. A- *pref.* 1 or ?6 + LARD *v.*, a. Fr. *larde-r*; or ad. Fr. *enlarder*: see A- *pref.* 10.] To fatten.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* (1879) I. xx. 52 Man fattid and alardid wendiþ awey fro God.

†**Ala·rge,** *v. Obs.* [a. OFr. *alargir* to enlarge, f. *à* to + *large* LARGE.]

1. *trans.* To make larger, increase; give largely.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* (1879) I. xxxv. 93 Herfore preyden disciplis to alarge hem bileve. — *Gen.* xxxii. 12 Alarge my seed as the grauel of the see. 1395 ? PUAVEY *Remonst.* (1851) 51 To alarge othir mayntene his seculer lordshipe. *a* 1560 *Chaucer's Dream* 156 Such part in their nativity Was them alarged of beauty.

2. *intr.* (OFr. *s'alargir.*) To extend oneself.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* v. 1 In tribulacioun thou hast alargid to me. [1388 Thou spraddest out to me. *Cf. OFr.* (in Godef.) En ma tribulatiun il s'est alargi a mi. Vulg. *In tribulatione dilatasti mihi.*]

†**Ala·rger.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ALARGE + -ER[1].] One who extends. *perh.* One who gives largely.

c 1380 *Prymer* in Maskell's *Mon. Rit. Eccl. Ang.* II. 122/2 God, the alarger of forȝyuenesse and autour of mannys heelthe.

†**Ala·rging,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ALARGE + -ING[1].] Enlargement, increase.

1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxi. 7 Ful fair in his greetnesse, and in alargyng of hise trees.

Alarm (ălā·ɹm), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 **alarme**, 6-7 **all arme**, 7 **all-arm, all' army**, 6- **alarum.** Also: 4 **alarom**, 6 **alarome**, 7 **allarum**, 6- **alarum.** [a. OFr. *alarme*, a. It. *allarme* = *all' arme!* 'To (the) arms!' orig. the call summoning to arms, and thus, in languages that adopted it, a mere interjection; but soon used in all as the *name* of the call or summons. Erroneously taken in the 17th c. for an English combination *all arm!* and so written; cf. similar treatment of *alamode* and *alamort*. From the earliest period there was a variant *alarum* due to rolling the *r* in prolonging the final syllable of the call, now restricted to an alarm-signal, as the peal or chime of a warning bell or clock, or the mechanism producing it. (The earlier pronunciation, following *alarm*, was ălā·rəm; but this has given way to ălē·rəm and ălæ·rəm.) Hence also, by aphesis, LARUM.]

I. As a phrase.

†**1.** *int.* An exclamation meaning 'To arms!' *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXIII. 92 'Alarme! Alarme!' quaþ þat Lorde. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. lxxxviii. 111 He began to cry a larum, treason, treason. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* li. 14 Which with a corage shall crie Alarum Alarum agaynst the. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 331 (R.) Showting as he could, crying al'arme, help help citizens.

†**2.** *adverbially*, with *ring*, etc. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. lxxx. 101 It was commaunded to sounde the watche bell alarm, and euery man to be armed. *Ibid.* I. cccxi. 717 The townes all about range their belles alarum.

†**3.** quasi-*sb.* The call to arms, whether by using the exclamation *alarme!* or by any equivalent means. With *cry, lilt, sound, blow, strike*, etc. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* B. 1207 Loude alarom vpon launde lulted was þenne. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. xviii. 20 Often tymes in the day there was cryed alarum. 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 284 To blowe alarme, *Bellicum canere.* 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, v. ii. 3 When the angrie Trumpet sounds alarum. 1594 — *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 148 Strike alarum, drummes!

II. As *sb.* with *pl.*

4. A call to arms; a signal calling upon men to arm.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 680 When the alarme came to Calice, euery man made to horse and harnes. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. (1659) 81 The al'army was given on all hands: and no cry heard but 'Arme,' 'Arme.' 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 130 As if the Drum did sound an all-arm. 1705 J. ROBINS *Hero of Age* II. ii. 3 Now first is beat the General Alarm, Now sounds to Horse. 1711 POPE *Rape Lock* v. 48 And all Olympus rings with loud alarms. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland* 21 And when th' alarum thrills the air, And beacons on the mountains flare.

b. A message or news of approaching hostility.

1812 BYRON *Childe Har.* II. lxxii, Tambourgi! thy larum gives promise of war. 1815 SOUTHEY *Roder.* XX. 3 From east and west .. the breathless scouts Bring swift alarums in.

5. A warning sound of any kind to give notice of danger, or to arouse or attract attention; *esp.* a loud and hurried peal rung out by a tocsin or alarm bell; or a chime rung out by a clock to awaken sleepers.

1592 *No-body & Some-b.* (1878) 328 Sound out a sodaine and a shrill Alarum. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. XXXVIII. (1632) 397 Awaked with the suddaine Allarum. 1642 JER.

TAYLOR *God's Judg.* I. I. vii. 14 The frogges . . filling every corner of his land sounded him an alarme. 1846 LYTTON *Lucr.* (1853) 185 A larum loud enough to startle the whole court from its stillness. 1842 MACAULAY *Lays, Armada,* At once the loud alarum clashed from all her reeling spires.

6. *fig.* **a.** A warning. **b.** An incitement (*obs.*).

1584 LODGE (*title*) An Alarum against Usurers. 1620 SHELTON *Don Quix.* IV. xiii. 103 A kind of black Meat, called Caviary . . a great Alarum to the Bottle. *a* 1670 HACKET in Walcott's *Life* (1865) 169 Curious music upon costly instruments is an admirable alarm for devotion. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* § 16. 75 Your Wisdom will be but an Alarm to them never to come unprovided. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VIII. lxiv. 91 It is an alarum rung in the ears of a careless generation.

7. The apparatus or mechanism which sounds the alarm; also *fig.* Usually *alarum.*

1586 BRIGHT *Melanc.* xiii. 66 Automaticall instruments as clockes, watches and larums. 1655 MRQ. WORC. *Cent. Inv.* lxxii. § 2 If a stranger open it, it setteth an Alarm a-going, which the stranger cannot stop from running out. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 38 Thou hast an alarum in thy breast. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* 1872 VII. 69, I procured an alarum, which waked me the next morning at seven. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* viii. (ed. 3) 59 The various kinds of alarums connected with clocks and watches.

8. A warning of danger of any kind; especially one given in such a way as to startle or arouse the unwary; *esp.* in the phr. *to give* or *take the alarm.*

1591 GARRARD *Art of Warre* 76 In giving Alarome to the enimie. 1594 NASHE *Vnfort. Trav.* 15 What did I now but one day made a false alarum in the quarter where they lay. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virgin.* I. 8 The towne took the Alarum before I ment it. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. I. 29 [Words] which gave the first alarum to the Duke to apprehend his own Ruin. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 355 Your natural benevolence took the alarm. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* viii. 215 The alarm was given that the Bedouins were upon them. *Mod.* It proved to be a false alarm.

9. *Fencing.* 'A step or stamp made on the ground with the advancing foot.' Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*

1579 GOSSON *Apol.* (Arb.) 75 Players haue chosen such a Champion as when I giue the Allarm winnowes his weapon. 1707 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing* iv. 102 in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, The motion of the sword-hand may in this case be attended with the appel or alarm of the advanced foot.

10. A loud noise or disturbance, of such a kind as to startle or perturb; din. *arch.*

1523 EARL SURREY in Ellis's *Orig. Lett.* I. 77 I. 217 The horses of his company brake lowse . . in suche nombre that it caused a marvelous alarome. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 131 Though it passe your patience & mine to endure her lowd alarums. 1684 T. BURNET *Theor. Earth* II. 61 You see wh.t disorders in nature, and what an alarum, the eruption of one fiery mountain is capable to make. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* III. 105 What divinity Makes this alarum in the elements?

†**11.** A sudden or unexpected attack; necessitating a rush to arms; a surprise; an assault. *Obs.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1021/2 Their men readie at all times to serue in euerie alarum and skirmish. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. ii. 4 Their deere causes Would to the bleeding, and the grim Alarme Excite the mortified man. 1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Een Storm,* an assaulting, or an Al-arme. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* II. 567 The doubtful nations watch his arms, With terror each expecting his alarms.

12. A state of surprise with fear or terror, suddenly excited by apprehension of danger; excitement caused by danger apprehended.

1587 D. FENNER *Def. Ministers* C 4 If Maist. D. Bridg. had not hitte on this cause of allarum. 160a SHAKS. *Haml.* II. ii. 532 A blanket in th' Alarum of feare caught vp. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 11 ¶ 5 Such Fears and Alarms as they were there tormented with. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 599 Awe in each eye, alarm in every face. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxiii. (1853) 235 The alarms of her guide made more impression on the Countess's mind.

13. *Comb.* and *Attrib.* as *alarm shock, alarm signal.* Also **alar(u)m-clock, -watch,** one with an apparatus which can be set to ring loudly at any particular hour, so as to awaken sleepers, or excite attention; **alar(u)m-gauge,** an appliance attached to a steam-engine to give warning of a dangerous pressure of steam or deficiency of water in the boiler; **alarm-gun, -cannon,** a gun fired to give notice of danger, or to call to vigilance; **alarm-note,** the note of a bird when startled; **alarm-word,** a watchword. Also ALARM-BELL, -POST, q.v.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thal.* XII. xxiv. Wks. IV. 433 Over the surface of the reeling Earth, The alarum shock was felt. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 14 July (1876) III. 193 Up betimes by the helpe of a larum watch. 1678 T. HERBERT *Mem.* (T.) You shall have a gold alarmwatch, which, as there may be cause, shall awake you. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.,* V. xxiii. 592 A man-of-war in New York Bay fired alarm-cannon. 1879 *Wild Life in S. C.* 163 If you should disturb the blackbird . . he makes the meadow ring with his alarm-note. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* I. 102 Crying the alarm-word of the town.

Alarm (ălā·ɹm), *v.*; also 6–7 **allarum, alarum,** [f. the sb. Cf. Fr. *alarmer,* of which Littré has no instance bef. 17th c.; not in Cotgr. 1611, either as Eng. or Fr.]

†**1.** To call to arms. **a.** *intr. Obs.*

c 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tambur.* III. iii, Trumpets and drums, alarum presently. 1718 POPE *Iliad* II. 93 Now, valiant chiefs! since heaven itself alarms, Unite.

†**b.** *trans. Obs.*

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1662) 287 They alarumed the trained-band that was to watch all that day. 1671 CROWNE *Juliana* I. 4 The troops are all alarum'd.

†**2.** To rouse to action, urge on, incite. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* II. i. 53 Wither'd Murther, Alarum'd by his Centinell, the Wolfe, Whose howl's his Watch . . towards his designe Moves like a Ghost. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 237 This allarumed the Londoners to rescue poor Pateshul. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 ¶ 2 At Epsom, there is at present a young Lady . . who has alarmed all the Vain and the Impertinent to infest that Quarter. 1768 BEATTIE *Minst.* I. iv, Nor him whose sordid soul the love of gold alarms.

3. To arouse to a sense of danger, to excite the attention or suspicion of, to put on the alert.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* (1850) I. 18 Alarumed into caution and sobriety. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* v. (1735) 113 If you squeak, and think to alarum the house. 1727 DE FOE *Apparitions* vi. 94 To alarm us at the approach of impending mischief. 1783 COWPER *Task* III. 185 Great crimes alarm the conscience. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 250 For the purpose of alarming the guards.

†**b.** To inform or notify of anything dangerous, to warn. *Obs. rare.*

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 80 ¶ 3 Before Brunetta could be alarmed of their Arrival.

4. To keep in excitement; to disturb, perturb.

1661 C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 22 We have beene mightily alarumd here with reports of plotts. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 86 Intestine Broils allarm the Hive. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xvi. 222 Sellers of fruit and of fish . . alarming the air with their invitations.

5. To strike with fear or apprehension of danger; to agitate or excite with sudden fear.

1653 A. WILSON *James I,* 189 The King was again Alarum'd by this Protestation. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 7 ¶ 2 A Screech-Owl at Midnight has alarmed a Family more than a Band of Robbers. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. iv. 128 These events alarmed (him) into submission. 1877 in *Fam. Herald* 27 Oct. 406/1 You alarm me with that long prologue. *Mod.* I am alarmed at the aspect of affairs.

6. *intr.* To sound like an alarm or alarum.

1839 POE *Ho. of Usher* Wks. 1864 I. 306 The noise of the dry and hollow-sounding wood alarummed and reverberated throughout the forest.

Alarmable (ălā·ɹmăb'l), *a.* [f. ALARM *v.* + -ABLE.] Liable to be alarmed or excited; excitable.

1813 W. TAYLOR *Month. Mag.* XXXV. 139 A more delicate and alarmable sensibility. 1841 *Chambers's Journ.* 4 Sept. X. 260 A suspicious and very alarmable individual.

Ala·rm-be:ll, ala·rum-be:ll. A bell rung as a signal of danger or on a sudden emergency; as the tocsin of burghs in olden times. Also *fig.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV,* III. i. 17 A common Larum-Bell. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* lviii. 175, I feare . . that the Alarum Bell of your conscience is silenced. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. xlix. 108 The alarum-bell rung to arms in every quarter of the city. 1834 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. viii. 128 The alarm-bell bursts forth, ominous; and peals and booms all day. *a* 1849 POE *Bells* Wks. 1859, 75 Hear the loud alarum bells —Brazen bells!

Alarmed (ălā·ɹmd), *ppl. a.*; also 7–8 **allarum'd, alarum'd.** [f. ALARM *v.* + -ED.]

1. Called to arms, aroused, on the watch.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. i. 55 He saw my best alarum'd spirits, Bold in the quarrel's right. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 986 On th' other side Satan allarm'd Collecting all his might dilated stood. 1871 *Daily News* 23 Jan., The French are taking to these attacks seemingly . . The front line is standing 'alarmed.'

2. Disturbed, excited by the prospect of danger.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah Sight* IV. vi. 100 The young man, late at night allarum'd out of his bed, with the noise. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 30 Deceivers fed their fears and kept them alarmed. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* CX, And prompt fresh shifts in his alarum'd ears. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* V. (1874) 55 Her efforts implied alarmed modesty rather than maidenly coyness.

Alarmedly (ălā·ɹmĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an alarmed manner; frightenedly.

1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Scc. Thoughts* I. I. xi. 199 Looking alarmedly round at the breakfast-table for restoratives.

Alarming (ălā·ɹmiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ALARM *v.* + -ING².] Disturbing or exciting with the apprehension of danger.

1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 86 With such allarming Evidences. 1769 *Junius Lett.* ii. 14 The last charge . . is of a most serious and alarming nature. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 278 But one alarming report followed another fast.

Alarmingly (ălā·ɹmiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an alarming manner; so as to excite alarm or apprehension.

1787 BURNS *Lett.* 60 Wks. 1875, 349 Alarmingly ill of a sore throat. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 8 So far from increasing, manufactures had alarmingly declined.

Alarmism (ălā·ɹmiz'm). [f. ALARM *sb.* + -ISM.] The profession or practice of the alarmist; persistent tendency to raise alarm needlessly.

1867 *Spect.* 20 July 793 [A] speech . . powerful and logical, yet extravagant in its alarmism. 1881 *St. James's Gaz.* 12 Feb., 'Panic' and 'alarmism.'

Alarmist (ălā·ɹmist). [f. ALARM *sb.* + -IST.] One addicted to raising alarms; *hence,* who raises alarm on very slight grounds, or needlessly; a panic-monger.

1802 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* 1859 I. 11/1 The panic of this alarmist is so very great. 1849 COBDEN *Sp. in* 1849, 8 Those wicked alarmists and panic-mongers whom I will never forgive.

b. *attrib.*

1802 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* 1867 I. 13 This was another gentleman of the alarmist tribe. *c* 1842 LD. CAMPBELL *Autobiog.* (1881) II. 153 Alarmist or disappointed Whigs. 1870 *Daily Tel.* 18 July, Rumours of an alarmist character, some of them wildly improbable, were circulated.

Alarm-post (ălā·ɹmpōust). 'The ground appointed to each Regiment, by the Quarter-Master-General for them to march to in case of an Alarm from the enemy.' Bailey 1721.

1794 NELSON in Nicolas's *Disp.* (1845) I. 386 Our troops . . in ten minutes at farthest would be at the bridge from the alarm-posts. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 180 Although a Regiment or a Division may remain for a single night only in a quarter, yet an Alarm-Post is invariably to be established.

Alarum. A variant of ALARM, formerly used in all the senses of the word, but now restricted, exc. in poetical use, to the peal or chime of a warning bell or clock, or the mechanism which produces it: see ALARM *sb.* 5, 7.

Alary (ē·lări), *a.* [ad. L. *ālāri-us,* f. ALA wing: see -ARY.] Of or pertaining to wings or *alæ.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* IV. 181 The lower leaf [of leguminous plants] closely involving . . the alary or wingy divisions. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys* II. 945/2 It is the first alary nerve, and is given to the future anterior pair of wings. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 821 Can't I use part of the fortune in advancing my great project of alary aerostation? 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vii. 434 The alary muscles.

Alas (ălα·s), *int.*; also 4– **allas,** 4 **alaas, allaas.** *Sc.* 4–7 **allace, alace.** *Aphet.* 6–7 **'las, lass.** [a. OFr. *ha las, a las* (mod. Fr. *hé-las*), f. *ha!* = AH! + *las, lasse* wretched, orig. 'weary':—L. *lassum* weary. Cf. Pr. *ai las*; It. *ahi lasso.* In these languages the adj. took the gender of the speaker, *las, lasso*; *lasse, lassa.* The later Fr. form *helas!* is occas. found in Eng.; also in 16th c. an aphetic *'las!*] An exclamation expressive of unhappiness, grief, sorrow, pity, or concern. Occ. with dat. obj., or with *for.*

c 1260 *Signs bef. Judg.* in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 10 Alas louerd wat sul we tak we þat abbiþ sin i-wroȝt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqrs. T.* 491 That I was bred, allas that harde day. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 754 Alaas! þat lordes of þe londe · leueþ swiche wrechen. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXIV. 9716 Hit happis vs suche harmes to haue now, alace. *c* 1525 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 1022 Helas! I say, helas! How may this come to passe? *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Jew of M.* IV. iii. 314 'Las, I could weep at your calamity! 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 42 Alas the heauy day: why do you weepe? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 461 Alas, both for the deed and for the cause! 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* VI. iii. 32 Alas for our easy sensual life. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 36 Alas, the happy day! the foolish day! Alas! the sweet time, too soon passed away!

†**Ala·sk-i,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. ONFr. *alaskie-r* (and *alaski-r*) to let loose, f. *à* to (or *es* out) + *laskier, laskir,* mod. Fr. *lâcher*:—late L. *las-cāre,* cl. L. *laxāre,* f. *lax-us* loose.] To let loose, release.

1250 LAYAM. 8838 Ich wole . . alaski him of care [1205 lutlien ich wulle his kare].

†**Ala·st,** *adv. Obs.,* prop. phr. [A *prep.*¹ of order in a series, at + LAST. Layamon has a fuller *a þan laste,* beside *at þan laste,* and Ormin *att lattstе.*] In the last place; at last.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 42 Alast þet uerset, 'Ecce ancilla Domini.' *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 457 So þat Pees a-last vp-breek. 1340 *Ayenb.* 139 Alast hit is wone of þe poure manne þet . . he ne heþ none ssame to acsi.

‖ **Alastor** (ălα·stŏɹ). *rare.* [a. Gr. ἀλάστωρ the avenging deity, f. ἀ priv. + λαστ-, f. λαθεῖν to forget.] A relentless or avenging spirit, a Nemesis.

1810 W. TAYLOR *Month. Mag.* XXIX. 350 Imps, alastors, and every other class of cacodemons. 1812 *Ibid.* XXXIV. 234 The midnight mass will soon be read, Which even the alastors dread.

Alate (ălē·t), *adv. arch.,* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*² of + LATE.] Of late, lately.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* X. 4176 Of shame and of shenship shapyn vs alate. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (1845) 16 The goodly portres . . axed me from whence I came alate? *c* 1590 GREENE *Poems* 119 Where chilling frost alate did nip, There flasheth now a fire. 1670 WALTON *Lives* III. 151 How art thou chang'd from what thou wert a late. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* (1878) 219 But the Harpies alate In the storm came, and swept off the maidens.

†**Ala·te,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OFr. *alaite-r, -ier*:—L. *adlactā-re* to give milk to; f. *ad* to + *lac, lact-* milk.] To give milk to, suckle.

a 1521 *Helyas* in *E. E. Pr. Rom.* (1858) III. 56 The vii children were nourished and alated [*printed* alaced] of the saide white goate.

Alate (ē·lēt), *a.* [ad. L. *ālāt-us,* f. *āla* a wing; cf. *caudate* and L. *togātus*: see -ATE.] Winged; having wings or side appendages resembling wings in shape or general appearance.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 118 Alate seed-vessels; or Keys. 1763 STUKELEY *Palæogr. Sacra* 73 Nainby—Lincolnshire—from an alate temple there. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 76 Sometimes the stalk-like petiole is winged (alate), a narrow plate of the blade structure running down its margins. 1876 G. BUCKTON *Brit. Aphid.* (Ray Soc.) I. 86 The alate females are never so plentiful as the apterous.

Alated (ē·lēted), *a.* [f. L. *ālāt-us* ALATE + -ED, according to the ordinary Eng. representation of L. *-ātus*: cf. *elate* and *elated* from *ēlātus.*] Winged, having wings.

1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learn.* 56 (L.) Power, like all things alated, seldom rests long in any continued line. 1697 in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 679 This hath alated or winged Leaves. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.,* The bat is the only alated or winged quadruped, properly speaking. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Coins* 17 On the obverse Pallos Nikephora with alated helmet.

‖ **Alaternus** (ælătē·rnŭs). *Bot.* Also **alatern.** [f. L. *āla* wing + *ternus* three.] An evergreen shrub

(*Rhamnus Alaternus*) belonging to the genus *Rhamnaceæ* or Buckthorns.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 189 They love Tamerisk . . and a tree called Alaternus, which never beareth fruit but only leaves. 1711 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 393 Great broad Alatern. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 207 The Alaternus, formerly so shorn and beclipped in hedges.

Alation (ɛ́lē·ʃən). [a. Fr. *alation*, f. L. *ālāt-us* winged: see ALATE and -ION. Cf. *foliation*.] A winged condition; 'the mode in which the wings of insects are formed and disposed upon the body.' Craig 1847.

Mod. Bot. The alation of the stem is more conspicuous in other species of the pea.

Alaunt, variant of ALAN, a wolf-hound.

†Alave·nture, *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In phr. *at alaventure*. [A mixture of Eng. *at aventure* and corresp. Fr. *à l'aventure*.] Used by Caxton for *at aventure*: see ADVENTURE *sb.* 3 b.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. xxiv. 75 Al dedes of bataylle ben doon at alaventure.

†Alay·, *v. Obs. rare.* [?] The specific term for 'to carve' a pheasant.

1508 *Termes of a Keruer* in *Babees Bk.* 265 Vntache that curlewe. Alaye that fesande. Wynge that partryche. 1838 P. PARLEY *Tales ab. Christm.* xxxiii. 302 The good people of those days would not say *cut up*, but *alay* a pheasant.

Alay, earlier and better spelling of ALLAY.

Alay, variant of ALLY, a kind of marble.

†Alay·ne, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + LAYNE to hide.] To hide, conceal.

c 1400 *Sowdane* 1497 The sowdan sore them affrayned What that ther names wer; Rouland saide, and noght alayned.

†Alazony. *Obs.*⁻° [ad. Gr. ἀλαζονεία, *-νία* bragging, imposture.] 'Arrogancy or pride.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Alb (ælb). Forms: 1–9 albe, 4–7 aube, 5 awbe, awlbe, 5–6 aulbe, 6– alb. [OE. *albe*, ad. late L. *alba*, for *tunica* or *vestis alba* a white tunic or garment, a shirt. The form *aube* is a later adoption of the Fr. *aube*:—*alba*, and was the usual one in Eng. in the 14th and early 15th c.; in the 16th the two were mixed in *aulbe*, *awlbe*.] A tunic or vestment of white cloth reaching to the feet, and enveloping the entire person; a variety of the surplice, but with close sleeves; worn by priests in religious ceremonies, and by some consecrated kings.

a 1100 *Canons of K. Edgar* in *Anc. Laws* II. 250 Þæt ælc preost hæbbe subuculam under his albani [*dat. or acc. of* albe]. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Te albe sol, and hire smoc hwit. 1340 *Ayenb.* 236 Ine þe aube and ine þe gerdle above. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Awbe (1499 Awlbe). *Alba, poderis.* 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 359/2 Saynt Martyn appiered to hym cladde in an aulbe. 1566 *Engl. Ch. Furn.* (1866) 30 Item an alb—whearof wee have made a surples. 1606 G. W[OONCOCKE] *Hist. Justine* Ll iij, Hee [Sigismund] . . was buryed in his regall Albe in Vngaria. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. viii. 68 Whose albes of baptisme served them also for a winding sheet. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxvii, Array yourselves also in alb and cope. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 171 Who daily in the Holy Place wears the bright albe.

Albacore (æ·lbăkō·ɹ). Also 6 albo-, 6–8 albi-, 8 albe-, 9 alber-. [a. Pg. *albacor*, *-bacora*, *-becora* (Sp. *albacora*, Fr. *albicore*); f. Arab. *al* the + بكر *bukr*, pl. *bakārat*, a young camel, a heifer, whence also Pg. *bacoro* a young pig. The Fr. form *albicore* is also in use.] A fish; prop. a large species of Tunny (*Thynnus*), found in the Atlantic, near W. Indies. Applied also to a kindred species in the Pacific; and loosely to others of the genus.

1579 T. STEVENS *Lett. fr. Goa* in Hakluyt II. 583 In the sea, the fish which is called Albocore, as big as a salmon. 1696 OVINGTON *Voy. Surat* 48 We likewise met with shoals of Albicores (so call'd from a piece of white Flesh that sticks to their Heart). 1766 GROSE *Voy. East Ind.* I. 5 The Albacore is another fish of much the same kind as the Bonito. 1782 P. BRUCE *Mem.* XII. 424 Baracuda, ship-jacks, albecores. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1873) 162 The flying-fish and their devourers the bonitos and albicores. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* iii. § 158 A few years ago, great numbers of Albercore . . entered the English Channel. 1868 *Daily News* 14 Sept., Capture of an Albacore at Dawlish.

Alban (æ·lbăn). [f. L. *alb-us* white + -AN.] A white crystalline resinous substance extracted from gutta-percha on treatment with alcohol or ether.

1863 WATTS *Chem. Dict.* (1872) I. 64. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Alban* forms from 14 to 16 per cent. of gutta percha.

Albata (ælbē·tă). [a. L. *albāt-a* fem. of *albātus* whitened, clothed in white.] A metallic composition imitating silver; white metal, German silver.

1848 *Bachel. Albany* 111 The argentine and the albata did their best to look silvery. 1861 SALA *Baddington Peer.* II. 232 He was not the genuine article, but a substitute, a kind of albata, or Sheffield plate.

†Alba·tion. *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *albātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *albā-re* to whiten.]

1. A term used by the alchemists for the alleged process of whitening metals, especially of transmuting copper into silver; = ALBIFICATION.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. Dusting; ? *orig.* dusting with a white powder.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653, 268 Albation is the abstraction of dust, moths, gret, adhering to a thing with an Hares foot, feather, spather, knife, or the like. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Albation* (chem.) a dusting with a hare's foot [not in ed. 1678].

Albatross (æ·lbătrɒs). Forms: 7 algatross, 7–8 albi-, 8 albe-, 8– albatross. [Apparently a modification of ALCATRAS, applied to the Frigate-bird, but extended through inaccurate knowledge to a still larger sea-fowl, and in this sense altered to *albi-*, *albe-*, *albatross* (perhaps with etymological reference to *albus* white, the albatross being white, while the *alcatras* was black). *Algatross* in 16th c. may be an intermediate form; *albatross* has not been found bef. 1769. The word has now passed into most of the mod. langs. (Du. *albatross*, G. *-tross*, *-tros*, Fr. *-tros*, It. *-tro*, Pg. *-troz*, Sp. *-troste*), but seems to have originated in Eng. (or ? Du.)]

†**1.** The Frigate-bird, = ALCATRAS 2. *Obs.*

1732 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 448 While the Albitrosse are setting and hatching their Young, their Heads change from Brown to Scarlet, and become Brown again afterwards. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* I. vi. (ed. 4) 76 Their bills are narrow, like that of an Albitross. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Albitrosse*, the name of a large sea-bird, common about Jamaica, and in many other places. This is a thievish creature and principally feeds on the prey which another sea-bird, called the booby, provides for itself.

2. The English name of a family of birds allied to the Petrels (Order *Tubinares*), which inhabit the Pacific and Southern Oceans. The great Albatross, *Diomedea exulans*, to which the name is usually applied, is the largest of sea-fowls.

1681 GREW *Mus. Reg. Soc.* 73 The Head of the *Man of War*; called also *Albitrosse*. [Figured; clearly *Diomedea*.] 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* an. 1691 (1703) I. 531 They [sailors] have several other signes, whereby to know when they are near it, by the sea-fowl they meet at sea, especially the Algatrosses, a very large long-winged fowl. 1698 FRYER *E. India & Persia* 12 Those feathered Harbingers of the Cape . . Albetrosses. 1719 SHELVOCKE *Voy.* in Harris I. 202 These were accompanied with Albitrosses, the largest sort of sea-fowls. 1768 (Dec. 24) COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 30 We shot an albetross, which measured between the tips of its wings nine feet and an inch. 1769 (Jan. 26) *Ibid.*, The Albatrosses proved very good eating. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* II. xiv, Instead of the cross, the albatross About my neck was hung. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1879) 162 It has always been a mystery to me on what the albatross . . can subsist. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 367 Ear-rings made of albatross-down.

Albe, variant of ALB.

Albe. [Anglicized form of ALBUM, in sense 1.] *Rom. Antiq.* A tablet on which anything is inscribed; a register.

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* (1715) I. xxvi. 165 If any Debtor shall he blotted out of the Albe, or Register. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Gr.* I. xxx. 114 If any debtor should be blotted out of the albe, or register, before he had discharged his debt.

†**Albe'**, *conj. Obs.* or *arch.*; also **al be, allbe,** all be. [prop. a phrase *all be*, contr. for *all be it*, = *although it be* (*that*): see ALL *adv.* and ALBEIT.] Although it be that; although.

1. = ALBEIT 1.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqrs. T.* 97 Al be that I kan nat sowne his stile [*v. r.* al be it]. 1493 *Petronylla* (Pynson) 79 Albe that he excellyd in richesse He besy was to haue hir in mariage.

2. = ALBEIT 2.

c 1400 *Purific.* (Turnb. 1843) 128 Thou mekely com thyn offurryng in thyn hond All be the law sett on the no bond. *a* 1586 SIDNEY in Farr's *S. P.* I. 68 Allbe thousands here, Ten thousands there decay. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* IV. v, Ay, but his fear Would ne'er be mask'd, allbe his vices were. 1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* IV. xix. Wks. VII. 83 And in their hearts, albe the work was rude, It raised the thought of all-commanding might.

3. = ALBEIT 3.

1596 SPENSER *To Beantie* 149 Oft it falles . . That goodly Beautie, albe heavenly borne, Is foule abused.

Albecore, obs. variant of ALBACORE.

†**Albede·ne,** *adv. Obs.* 3–5; also **al bidene, alle bidene, al bydene, albydene, all bedene.** [Really two words ALL BEDENE, i.e. 'all soon,' but so much used together that *all* preserved little of its force. Cf. *although*.] Forthwith, immediately.

a 1300 *Havelok* 730 And thrie, he gat it al bidene. *c* 1320 *Sir Bevis* 3685 And men told hem albedene How the geaunt Ascopard In a castel hire hadde to ward. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 45 Lyndeseie he destroied quite alle bidene. *c* 1400 *Sir Percyv.* 2278 Grete lordes and the qwene Welcomed hym al-bydene. *c* 1450 *Erle of Tolous* 1211 Betwene them had they chyldyr fyftene Doghty Knyghtys all bedene.

†**Albedine·ity.** *Obs.* [f. L. *albēdin-em* whiteness, as if on an adj. **albēdine-us*, + -ITY.]

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 195 Hexeity, and albedineity . . are words exploded by such as affect the purity of the Latine diction.

‖**Albedo** (ælbī·do). [L. *albēdo* whiteness; f. *alb-um* white.] Whiteness; *spec.* in *Astr.* The proportion of the solar light incident upon an element of the surface of a planet, which is again diffusedly reflected from it.

1859 *Monthly Not. R. A. S.* XX. 103. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* 549 When the albedo of a body is said to be 0·6. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Urinary conditions . . were called the crystalline, the snowy, the limy, and the limpid albedo.

Albedony. 'Whiteness.' Cockeram 1626.

Albeit (ɒlbī·it), *conj.* [prop. a phrase *all be it* (*that*); in full, *all though it be that.* This is only a particular instance of *all* with a verb in subjunctive (see ALL *adv.* 10), in which the conjunctive phrase becomes a *quasi*-word. The nom. pron. *it* was also often dropped, whence the shorter *all be*, ALBE. Before the synthesis was complete, *all be it* had, in past tense, *all were it.*]

1. Even though it be (*that*); admitting (*that*).

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 30 Albeit that the Frenche Kyng's Revenuz be . . miche gretter. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1150 Albeit that a great number of them were slain, yet fell they out againe. 1862 C. STRETTON *Chequered Life* I. 125 From that day to this we have never met—albeit that he has had my best wishes.

†**b.** *Pa. t.* Even though it were. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* (1868) 5 Al were it so þat sche was ful of so greet age.

2. *That* omitted: Even though it be that; even though, although, though.

c 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. G. Wom.* 1359, I may well leese a worde on yow, or letter, Albeit I shal be never the better. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 530 He had gret fere, Albut þaw hit ner no nede. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 688/2 All bee it he coulde not saye naye. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 61 A worthy Fellow, Albeit he comes on angry purpose now. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* I. Wks. V. 8, I shall live to see the day, Albeit the number of my years well nigh Be full. 1878 LEVER *Jack Hinton* xxvi. 184 Their voices, too, albeit the accent was provincial, were soft and musical.

3. In *contr. clause*: Even though, even if, although.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 365 And I am well content to dwell in peace, Albeit inglorious. 1847 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xix. (1879) I. 198 When a certain (albeit uncertain) morrow is in view. 1853 KANE *Grinnel Exp.* xxvii. (1856) 225 The sun, albeit from a lowly altitude, shone out in full brightness.

Albercore, variant of ALBACORE.

Alberge, obs. Fr. and Eng. form of AUBERGE.

Albert (æ·lbəɹt). Also in full **Albert chain.** [named after Prince Albert, the Consort of Queen Victoria.] A kind of watch-chain.

1883 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 3/4 Stealing . . a silver watch and Albert chain. *Mod. Advt.* Lost, a gold albert with two seals.

Albertite (æ·lbəɹtəit). *Min.* [f. *Albert* (county), New Brunswick + -ITE.] A jet-black bituminous mineral found in 1849 in New Brunswick, supposed to be the residue left on the drying up of a great body of petroleum.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 41 Albertite has been largely used in the United States for the distillation of oil and coke. 1881 *Echo* 23 July 1/6 The coal . . resembles the Albertite found in New Brunswick.

Albert-type. [after name of the inventor.] A method of printing in ink from photographic plates; also, the picture thus produced.

1875 VOGEL *Light & Photog.* XV. 245 These Albert-types . . approach, but do not equal, the silver copies in beauty.

Albescent (ælbe·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *albēscent-em* pr. pple of *albēsc-ĕre* to grow white; f. *alb-us* white.] Growing or becoming white; shading or passing into white.

1831 W. & M. HOWITT *Seasons* 306 The galaxy stretches its albescent glow athwart the northern sky. 1868 DARWIN *Var. An. & Plants* I. vi. 184 The croup being blue instead of snow-white; but the tint varies, being sometimes albescent.

Albespyne, -ine (æ·lbəspəin). *arch.* [a. OFr. *albespine*, *aubespine* (mod. *aubépine*), Pr. *albespin*:—L. *alba spīna* white thorn.] Whitethorn, hawthorn.

1366 MAUNDEV. ii. (1839) 13 Braunches of Albespyne, that is White Thorn. 1881 F. T. PALGRAVE *Vis. Eng.* 79 A bower Of reedmace and rushes fine, Fenced with sharp albespyne.

†**Albeston(e.** *Obs.* [a. OFr. *albeston*, variant of *abeston*, *asbeston*, a. L. *asbeston*, acc. of ASBESTOS, q.v. (OFr. has also *abestos*). *Albeston* is perhaps due to fanciful association with *alb-us* white; in Eng. the termination was assimilated to *stone*, quasi 'white-stone.'] = ASBESTOS.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xi. (1495) 558 Of albestone . . was made a candyll sticke, on whyche was a lantern so brennynge that it myght not be quenched wyth tempeste nother with reyne. 1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* 2 Albeston . . being once set on fire, can neuer after be quenched.

†**Albeti·mes,** *adv. phr. Obs.* = ALL BETIMES; see ALL *adv.*, and cf. *albedene*.

1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) II. 218 He that is my father shall be known openly, and albetimes.

Albicant (æ·lbikănt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *albicant-em* pr. pple. of *albicā-re*: see ALBICATION.] Becoming or growing white.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Albication (ælbikē·ʃən). [n. of action f. L. *albicāt-* ppl. stem of *albicā-re* to whiten, f. *alb-us* white.] The process of growing white; *esp.* The development of white or light patches, spots, streaks, bands, etc., in the foliage of plants, as in variegated hollies, sycamines, geraniums, grasses, etc.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., This anomaly is hereditary; a good example of it is afforded by the *Phalaris arundinacea*, which presents bands alternately of white and green. It is not yet certainly known whether albication is a pathological change or not.

Albicore, variant of ALBACORE.

†**A·lbid,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *albid-us* whitish, f. *alb-us* white; see -ID.] Whitish.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 264 Its flowers are albid.

†**Albifica·tion.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *albification*, ad. med. L. *albificātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *albificā-re*;

see ALBIFY.] The process or art of making white. (Chiefly as a term in Alchemy.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 252 Oure fourneys eek of calcinacioun, And of watres albificacioun. 1592 LILLY *Galathea* II. iii. 233 It is a very secret science, for none almost can understand the language of it [e. g.] . . *albification*. [Also in BAILEY (not in JOHNSON), TODD, and mod. Dicts.]

†**Albificative,** *a. Obs.* [f. med.L. *albificāt-* ppl. stem of *albificā-re* (see ALBIFY) + -IVE.] Having the power or tendency to make white.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* (in Ashm. 1652) Pref. 128 Albyfycative shall be the Syxt [Gate of Alchemy].

Albiflorous (ælbiflō·rəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *albiflōr-us* (f. L. *alb-us* white + *flōr-* flower) + -OUS.] Having white flowers.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Albify,** *v. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *albificāre*, f. *albus* white; see -FY.] To make white, to whiten.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 73/2 It . . exempteth all impuritye, and albifyeth the teeth. 1606 N. BRETON *Sidney's Ourania*, As a Red Bricke by water's Albified.

Albin(e (æ·lbin). *Min.* [mod. f. L. *alb-us* white + -INE, min. form.] Name given by Werner (1817) to an opaque white variety of the mineral apophyllite found in Bohemia. Dana.

Albines (æ·lbinz), *sb. pl. Veg. Phys.* [mod. f. L. *alb-us* white + -INE.] Small colourless bodies found associated with aleuron grains.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Albiness (æ·lbinės). [f. ALBIN-O + -ESS; cf. *negro, negress.*] A female albino.

1808 T. S. TRAILL *On Albinoes* in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 85 Her mother's first child, a girl, is also an albiness . . the fifth, a boy, is an albino. 1852 *Cassell's Pop. Educ.* II. 76/2 If an Albino marry an Albiness, etc. 1858 HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* (1865) 72 *Negative* or *washed* blondes, arrested by nature on the way to become albinesses.

Albinism (æ·lbiniz'm). [? a. mod. Fr. *albinisme*: see ALBINOISM.] The state or condition of being an albino.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 86/2 St. Hilaire . . supposes that there are two species of Albinism, one the effect of disease, the other a true anomaly. 1839 TIMBS *Year-Bk. of Facts* 174 Albinism in a Swallow. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 10 Every one must have heard of cases of albinism . . appearing in several members of the same family.

Albino (ælbī·no, ælbəi·no). Pl. -os. [a. Sp. or Pg. *albino* (originally applied by the Portuguese to white negroes on the coast of Africa) an appellative f. *albo* white.] Used *attrib.* in all senses.

1. A human being distinguished by the congenital absence (partial or total) of colouring pigment in the skin, hair, and eyes, so that the former are abnormally white, and the latter of a pink colour, and unable to bear the ordinary light.

1777 ROBERTSON *Amer.* II. 69 The former are called Albinos by the Portuguese. 1808 (See under ALBINESS). 1819 *Pantologia* s. v., *Albinos* . . first noticed by the Portuguese as existing among African negroes. 1834 U. K. S. *Nat. Philos.* III. 62/1 The albino varieties in mankind. 1879 G. HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 15 The eyes of albinos are pink . . from the red blood in the vessels of the choroid in which also pigment is absent.

2. By extension, Any animal having the same peculiarity, as white mice, rabbits, cats, elephants, etc.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. 163 A white ass, but not an albino. 1865 TYLOR *E. Hist. Man.* x. 274 In Africa, the albino buffalo shares the sanctity of the elephant. 1874 COUES *Birds of N.-W.* 47 A curious partial albino, which had the plumage irregularly blotched with pure white.

3. Sometimes also said of plants in which no chlorophyll is developed in the leaves.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Albino plants* may be obtained by causing them to germinate and grow in a damp place. No chlorophyll is formed and they are said to be etiolated.

Albinoism (ælbī·nō,iz'm, -bəi·n-). [f. ALBINO + -ISM. Cf. *heroism.*] The state or condition of being an albino; = ALBINISM.

1868 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* I. 110 Albinoism is always born with the individual. 1881 J. G. WOOD in *Sund. Mag.* Feb. 126 Birds are very subject to albinoism.

Albite (æ·lbəit). *Min.* [mod. f. (by Gahn and Berzelius 1814) L. *alb-us* white + -ITE, min. form.] A feldspathic mineral, usually white, differing from common feldspar in containing soda instead of potash; white or soda feldspar.

1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol., Albite* . . forms a constituent part of the greenstone rocks in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. 1879 RUTLEY *Rocks* x. 88 The species albite and anorthite are isomorphous.

Comb. **albite-felsite,** a variety of albite; **albite porphyry,** a porphyry containing crystals of albite.

Albitic (ælbi·tik), *a. Min.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of the nature of, or containing, albite.

1837-80 DANA *Min.* 352 Veins of albitic granite are often repositories of the rarer granite minerals.

Alblast, -er, obs. forms of ARBALEST, -ER.

Albocore, obs. variant of ALBACORE.

Albocracy (ælbo·krăsi). *rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *alb-us* white + -(*o*)*cracy*, ad. Gr. -(*o*)κρατία government.] Government by 'white' men or Europeans.

1880 CUST *Ling. Ess.* 303 The same albocracy, so striking in British India, flourished famously under the Ptolemies.

Albolith (æ·lbŏliþ). [f. L. *alb-us* white + Gr. λίθος stone.] A name given to a white cement prepared from magnesia and silica.

1875 in URE *Dict. Arts.*

†**Albonie.** *Obs.* [= *All-bony.*] = ALL-BONE.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* 43.

‖**Albora·k.** *Obs.* [Arab. البراق *al-burāq* the splendid, lightning-flashing, f. *baraqa* to flash, lighten.] The white steed on which Mohammed was said to have been carried up to heaven; a white mule.

1635 SWAN *Spec. Mund.* (1670) 410 The Alborach is a fair white beast like an ass, frequent in the Turkish Territories. 1847 CRAIG, *Al Borak.*

Alborne, obs. form of AUBURN.

Albuginean (ælbiudʒi·ni,ăn), *a.* [f. mod. L. *albūgine-us* (see next) + -AN.] Of or resembling the white fibrous tissue of the eye and of the testicle.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 354/1 Invested with a strong and dense albuginean tunic.

Albugineous (ælbiudʒi·ni,ləs), *a.* [f. mod. L. *albūgine-us* (f. *albūgin-em*, see *albūgo*) + -OUS.] a. = ALBUGINEAN. b. Of the nature of the white of an egg, albuminous.

1543 TRAHERON tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 430 Alhugineus is that, yᵗ pertaineth to the white of the eye. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 60 You shall observe in perfect Sanguineous Animals a circulation of an albugineous chylic-matter before the blood have a being. 1836-39 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 263/2 An elementary organic solid, called by him the albugineous fibre.

†**Albu·ginous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Fr. *albugineux* (f. as if:—L. **albūginōs-us*): see ALBUGO and -OUS.] Of the white of an egg; albuminous.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Epid.* 50 Egges I observe will freeze, in the generative and albuginous part thereof.

†**Albu·ginousness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Albuminousness, albumen, white of an egg.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 48/1 Take . . the albuginousnes of a nue layed Egge.

‖**Albugo** (ălbiū·go). [L. *albūgo, -gin-*, whiteness, also a disease of the eye (*oculorum albūgines* Pliny), f. *albus* white.]

1. A disease of the eye, in which a white opaque spot forms upon the transparent cornea.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xvi. (1495) 234 Another euyll of the eyen we calle a webbe and Constantin calleth it Albugo. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* iii. 18 [Pride] is like the albugo, or white spot in the eye, which dimmeth our understanding. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmix/4 Ungula's, Albugo's . . and all other Distempers relating to the Eyes. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Albugo*, a white opacity of the cornea.

†2. The white of an egg; albumen. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Albugo* . . Also the white of an Egg.

Album[1] (æ·lbŏm). Pl. albums. [a. L. *album* a blank tablet for entries, subst. use of neut. sing. of adj. *alb-us* white. At first used in Eng. professedly as a Latin word, and so inflected: see *in albo* below, as we say *in toto.*]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A tablet on which the prætor's edicts and other public notices were recorded for public information; afterwards extended to other lists.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The high-priest entered the chief transactions of each year into an *album*, or table, which was hung up in his house for the public use. 1868 SMITH *Dict. Antiq.* s. v., The album was so called because it was either a white material, or a material whitened.

2. A blank book in which to insert autographs, memorial verses, original drawings, or other souvenirs. According to Johnson 'a book in which foreigners have long been accustomed to insert the autographs of celebrated people.'

1651 *Relig. Wotton* (1672) 30 Was requested by Christopher Flecamore to write some sentence in his *Albo. Ibid.* 69 In his Album of Friends after the German custome. 1652 BENLOWE *Theoph.*, Who in Loves *Albo* are enrol'd Unutterable Joyes behold. 1757 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 319. IV. 87, I do not mean a German album, stuffed with people's names and Latin sentences. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. F.* lxiii. (1853) 533 Grignac . . made caricatures of Tapeworm in all the Albums of the place.

3. 'A book at public places in which visitors enter their names.' Webster. (This in England is called a *Visitors' Book.*)

1775 W. MASON *Gray* (JOD.) I remember . . to have seen at the convent of the Grande Chartreuse an album of this fashion; and was invited to insert my name in it, as a foreigner. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. fr. Amer.* 294 In the album kept at one of these [taverns] . . a hundred folio pages had been written with names within five months.

4. A book for reception of photographic cartes and views, or of postage-stamps, crests, or other things which are collected and preserved; a scrap-book.

1859 *All Y. Round* No. 30. 79 An album full of photographs. 1878 *Paper & Print. Trnl.* XXV. 11 A still greater novelty is an album containing twenty-four Welsh costumes.

‖**Album**[2]. *Obs.* [L. *album* white.]

1. *Path.* Leucorrhea.

1527 L. ANDREW tr. *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* G v, Good agaynst that Album or whyte in women.

2. Rent paid in white money or silver.

1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Album*, used for white Rent, or Rent paid in Silver. 1775 ASH, *Album* (in old records) Rent paid in silver.

Albumean, *a.* Of or relating to albums.

1829 LAMB *Lett.* xvii. 156, I have fled hither to escape the albumean persecution.

Albumen (ălbiū·mėn). [a. L. *albūmen* (*albumin-*) white of an egg, f. *albus* white.]

1. The white of an egg.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 52/1 Take . . the Albumen of 4 Egges. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., There is most albumen in the obtuse end of an egg. 1869 HUXLEY in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 135 The white or albumen of an egg.

2. The substance which exists nearly pure in the white of an egg, and forms a constituent of animal solids and fluids, and of the tuberous or fleshy roots, and seeds of plants. See ALBUMIN.

1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 304 The white of an egg affords a good example of animal albumen. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 138 Albumen is the principle constituent of the serum of blood. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 32 These compounds, . . gluten, fibrin, albumen, caseine, etc., form the basis of all vegetable and animal tissues.

3. *Bot.* The substance interposed between the skin and embryo of many seeds, of which it usually constitutes the eatable part. It varies greatly in consistency and amount, and is sometimes entirely wanting.

1677 GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. iii. § 9 The *Albumen* or clear Liquor out of which they are bred. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 32 The substance which surrounds the embryo is called the Albumen. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 298 The body of the seed is composed either of the embryo alone, or of the embryo imbedded in a mass of tissue, called the endosperm, perisperm, or albumen.

Albumenize (ălbiū·mėnəiz), *v.*; also **-min-.** [f. ALBUMEN + -IZE.] To cover or impregnate with albumen; in photography, to coat paper with an albuminous solution. (Usually in pa. pple.)

Albumenized (ălbiū·mėnəizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Coated with albumen.

1853 R. HUNT *Man. Photog.* 278 A sheet of positive albumenized paper. 1868 *Q. Rev.* No. 248, 354 The production of albumenized paper for the purposes of the photographer consumes a large number of the whites of fresh eggs.

Albumenizer (ălbiū·mėnəizəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who albumenizes.

1879 *Daily Tel.* 25 Oct. (*Advt.*) Albumenizers.—The Imperial Company have vacancies for several first-class hands.

Albumenizing (ălbiū·mėnəizing), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] Coating with albumen.

1853 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. VIII. 396 That is coated again with the albumenizing mixture. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 15 Oct. 102/2 I give the recipes for albumenising.

Albumess. A female keeper of an album.

1829 LAMB *Lett.* II. (1841) 65 My albumess will be catechised on this subject.

Albumin (ălbiū·min). *Chem.* [a. mod. Fr. *albumine*, f. L. *albūmin-* stem form of ALBUMEN.] One of the classes of ALBUMINOIDS, containing such as are soluble in water (= ALBUMEN 2), or in dilute acids or alkalis (*acid* or *alkali albumins.*)

1869 ROSCOE *Chem.* 434 Albumin is seen in one of its purest forms in the white of egg. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., By some it is believed that ovum-albumin is a compound of several forms of albumin. 1881 *Nature* No. 615. 352 The derived albumins noted as acid-albumins.

Albuminate (ălbiū·minėt). [f. L. *albūmin-* (see ALBUMEN) + -ATE[4].] The combination of albumin with certain bases, in which the albumin acts as a very feeble acid.

1859 LEWES *Phys. Com. Life* I. ii. 90 Schmidt's researches prove fat to be less easily combustible in the organism than the carbo-hydrates, and even than albuminates. 1863 WATTS *Chem. Dict.* (1879) I. 69 Albuminate of Soda is contained in blood-serum.

Albuminated (ălbiū·minėtėd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ATE[3] + -ED.] = ALBUMENIZED.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Albuminiferous (ălbiū·mini·fėrəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -(I)FEROUS.] Producing or supplying albumen.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 66/1 The albuminiferous part of the oviduct.

Albuminimeter (ălbiū·mini·mĭtəɹ). [f. as prec. + -(I)METER.] A polarizing apparatus for measuring the amount of albumen in a liquid.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Albuminin (ălbiū·minin). [a. Fr. *albuminine*; see ALBUMIN and -IN.] Couerbe's name for the substance of the cells which enclose the white of birds' eggs.

1863 in WATTS *Chem. Dict.*

Albuminiparous (ălbiū·mini·părəs), *a.* [f. L. *albūmin-* (see ALBUMEN) + *-par-us* bearing + -OUS: see -(I)PAROUS.] Producing albumen.

1855 OWEN *Invert. An.* 561 Both invaginated tubes enter the albuminiparous sac.

Albuminization (ălbiū·minəizē·ʃən). *Biol.* [f. next + -ATION.] (See quot.)

1843 T. ADDISON in *Guy's Hosp. Rep.* Ser. II. I. ii. 370 This re-conversion of a tissue into albumen I would express by the term albuminization.

Albuminize (ălbiū·minəiz), *v. Biol. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *albūmin-* (see ALBUMEN) + -IZE.] To convert into albumin.

Albumino- (ălbiū·mino), combining adverbial and adjectival form of ALBUMEN; cf. *acuto-.*

1. *adv.* Albuminously, as in **albumino-fibrous.**

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 60/2 Albumino-gelatinous tissues. 1878 BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 83 An albumino-fibrous material.

2. *adj.* Albuminous, as in **albumino-chloride.**

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1155/2 The white aphthous mass.. albumino-fibrin. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 28 May 229/3 The albumino-choride of silver.

Albuminoid (ælbiū·minoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *albūmin-* (see ALBUMEN) + -OID.] Not in Craig 1847.

A. *adj.* Like or resembling albumen; of the same character as albumen.

1859 LEWES *Phys. Com. Life* I. ii. 128 These four albuminoid substances, namely albumen, fibrine, caseine, and gluten. 1869 HUXLEY in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 135 All living matter is more or less albuminoid.

B. *sb.* in *pl.* = *Albuminoid Principles*: A class of organic compounds (also called *Proteids*), which form the chief part of the organs and tissues of animals and plants; they are composed of carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, and a little sulphur, and are divided into *Albumins, Globulins, Fibrins, Derived Albumins, Coagulated Proteids, Peptones,* and *Amyloids.*

1873 BALF. STEWART *Conserv. Force* vii. 177 The plastic matters of which vegetable structure is built are of two kinds, amyloids and albuminoids. 1876 M. FOSTER *Phys.* (1879) 647 Proteids.. are frequently spoken of as albuminoids.

Albuminoidal (ælbiū·minoi·dăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Of the nature of an albuminoid.

1864 *Reader* No. 86. 239/2 A new albuminoidal substance.

Albuminone (ælbiū·minōn). *Chem.* [f. ALBUMIN + -ONE.] (See quot.)

1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 71 Albuminoids being converted into albuminones, or substances soluble in alcohol and not coagulable by heat.

Albuminose (ælbiū·minōᵘs), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *albūminōs-us*: see ALBUMEN and -OSE.]

A. *adj.* = ALBUMINOUS.

a 1859 WORCESTER cites SMITH. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 395 *Albuminose*, said of seeds provided with albumen.

B. *sb.* A crystalloid substance derived from albumen by the action of pepsin in weak acid solutions.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 163-2 Bonchardat obtained a substance by digesting moist fibrin in water.. which he called albuminose.

‖ **Albuminosis** (ælbiū·minōᵘsis). *Path.* [f. L. *albumin-* (see ALBUMEN) + -OSIS, formative of names of diseases.] A condition of the blood in which the proportion of albumen is increased.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Albuminous (ælbiū·minəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS; cf. Fr. *albumineux.*]

1. Of the nature or character of albumen or albumin; having the same composition as the white of an egg.

1791 NICHOLSON *Chem.* 514 The albuminous part, or serum, coagulates. 1879 C. CAMERON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 368/1 In the case of young animals, a diet rich in albuminous substances is necessary.

2. *Bot.* Containing a store of albumen in the seed: see ALBUMEN 3.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 57 Albuminous solitary pendulous seeds. 1842 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* ii. (1880) 14 Seeds are distinguished into albuminous and exalbuminous, those supplied with and those destitute of albumen.

3. *fig.* Insipid.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. IX. i. 65 Nothing but a kind of albuminous simplicity noticeable in them; no wit, originality, brightness in the way of uttered intellect.

Albuminousness (ælbiū·minəsnės). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state of being albuminous.

1864 in WEBSTER.

‖ **Albuminuria** (ælbiū·miniū·riă). *Path.* [f. L. *albūmin-* + Gr. οὖρ-ον urine.] (See quot.)

1854 JONES & SIEV. *Path. Anat.* 607 We regard albuminuria.. only as an indication that the kidney is the seat of a passive hyperæmia. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Path.* 538 Albuminuria, the escape of albumen through the kidney.

Alburn, obs. form of AUBURN.

Alburn (æ·lbəːn).

1. = ALBURNUM [of which it is an Eng. ad.].

2. A fish; the Bleak [in L. *alburnus* on account of its silvery white appearance].

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Alburnus.* [*Alburn* in mod. Dicts.]

Alburnous (ælbəːnəs), *a.* [f. ALBURN-UM + -OUS.] Of, or of the nature of, alburnum.

1803 KNIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 289 Between the cortical and alburnous substances. 1814 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 72 In bulbous roots, the alburnous substance forms the largest part of the vegetable.

Alburnum (ælbəːnŭm). [a. L. *alburnum*, f. *alb-us* white.] The whiter, softer, and more recently formed wood in exogenous trees, between the bark and heart-wood; the sap-wood.

1664 EVELYN *Silva* (1776) 524 That whiter, softer, fatty part called by the antients *Alburnum*. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 96 Sap-wood or alburnum. 1809 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 793/1 The buds of trees invariably spring from their Alburnum. 1872 MACMILLAH *True Vine* iii. 121 The branch, in its most vital part, must come into closest contact with the vine in its most vital part,.. the two alburnums and the two libers.

† Alby·si, alby·ssi, *adv. Obs.* [f. ALL in a concessive sense, although, even though (cf. ALBEIT) + BUSY, earlier *bysi.* Lit. *even though busy, even though with trouble or pains,* hence *with difficulty, hardly.* Cf. Fr. *à peine.*] Hardly, scarcely, barely.

1297 R. GLOUC. 81 Ac albysi were yt ten 3er, ar heo here a3eyn were. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1559 'Sire,' quod the stiwarde anoon, 'Al byssi schal I fynde oon.'

Alcade, var. ALCALDE; and erron. f. ALCAYDE.

Alcahest, variant of ALKAHEST.

Alcaic (ælkē·ik), *a.* and *sb.*; also 7 **alch-.** [ad. L. *alcaic-us*, a. Gr. ἀλκαικ-ός; f. Ἀλκαῖ-ος prop. name of a lyric poet of Mytilene about 600 B.C.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Alcæus, or pertaining to the kind of verse invented by him.

a 1637 B. JONSON *To Himself* (J.) Leave things so prostitute And take th' Alcaick lute. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The Alcaic Ode consists of four strophes, each of which contains four verses. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 379 The Alcaic and Sapphic metres.

B. *sb.* in *pl.* Alcaic strophes.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 161/1 If a Poet should examine thee Of Numbers, Figures, Trimeters, Alchaicks. 1793 SOUTHEY *Nondescr.* i. Wks. III. 57 In sapphics sweetly incensed; glorified In proud alcaics. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. viii. 118 Smooth Eton Alcaics.

Alcaid, variant of ALCAYDE.

‖ **Alcalde** (alkal·dė). Also **alcade.** [Sp., ad. Arab. القاضى *al-qāḍī* the judge, f. قضى *qaḍa(y* to judge. The same word as a Turkish title is englished CADI. Sometimes in Fr. form *alcade.*] A magistrate of a town, a sheriff or justice, in Spain and Portugal.

1615 BEDWELL *Arab. Trudg., Kadi* or *Alkadi*.. signifieth also a Iudge. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* lxi/2 The Alcalde sent an Alguazil.. to the Admiral. 1842 LONGF. *Sp. St.* iii. 2 Why that was Pedro Crespo, the alcalde! 1861 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. 263 A requisitory letter to the alcades, corregidors, and other judges of Castille.

Alcali, etc., obs. variant of ALKALI, etc.

Alcamist, -my(e, obs. ff. ALCHEMIST, -MY.

† Alcamyn(e. *Obs.* 5-6. Also **alkmuyne, alcumyn(e.** [f. *alcamy*, early form of ALCHEMY + -INE².] = ALCHEMY 3.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* Rolls Ser. VI. 41 An ydole of auricalke or alkmuyne. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* Alkamye metalle (1499 alcamyn) *Alkamia. a* 1529 SKELTON *Why come ye nat* 904 To copper, to tyn, To lede, or alcumyn. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Rev.* i. 15 His fete lyke vnto fyne brasse [*marg.* or alcumyne].

Alcanamy, obs. form of ALCHEMY.

Alcanet, obs. variant of ALKANET.

‖ **Alca·nna, alca·na.** *Bot.* [a. Sp. *alcana, alcaña*, a. Arab. الحنّاء *al-ḥennā*, name of the shrub. See also HENNA and ALKANET.] The oriental shrub, Egyptian Privet (*Lawsonia inermis*, N.O. *Lythraceæ*), or its leaves and young shoots, used by eastern nations to dye parts of the body reddish orange; henna.

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. v. 81 If any annoint his bodie with the iuyce of the berries of the hearbe *Halcana*. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Epid.* 383 Alcanna being greene, will suddenly infect the nailes and other parts with a durable red. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., From the berries of alcana an oil is extracted of a very agreeable smell.

¶ *Alkanna* is in mod. Botany the generic name of the Alkanet (formerly *Anchusa tinctoria*).

Alcargen, alcarsin: see ALK-.

‖ **Alcarraza** (ælkărā·ză, Sp. alkărā·pă). [Sp., ad. Arab. الكرّاز *al-kurrāz* = *al* the + *kurrāz* pitcher.] A porous earthenware vessel used for cooling water by evaporation.

1818 *Encycl. Brit. Suppl.* III. 257 The Moors introduced into Spain a sort of unglazed earthen jugs named.. *alcarrazas.* 1871 BALF. STEWART *Heat* § 118 In hot climates porous vessels called Alcarazas are used for cooling water.

† Alcatote. *Obs. rare.* [Orig. unkn. Occurs as *alkitotle* in the *Exmoor Courtship*, Devonsh. dial., in the glossary to which it is suggested to be connected with *elk*, older Eng. *alce*, said to be 'subject to fits of epilepsy'; the L. *alca* an auk, a stupid bird, may also be suggested; the second part perhaps = *toti* giddy; as if giddy elk or giddy auk.] 'A silly elf or foolish oaf.' *Gloss. Ex. Scolding.*

1638 FORD *Fancies* IV. i. (1811) 186, I am.. an oaf, a simple alcatote, an innocent. 1746 *Exmoor Courtsh.* (Elw.) 577 Go, ya Alkitotle, why dedst tell zo?

† Alcatras, -ace, -ash. *Obs.* [a. Sp., Pg. *alcatraz*, probably (as shown by Devic) a variant of Pg. *alcatruz* the bucket of a 'noria,' or water-raising wheel for irrigation, in Sp. *arcaduz, alcaduz*, a. Arab. القادوس *al-qādūs.* This name seems to have been applied (perhaps already by the Arabs in Spain) to the Pelican, in accordance with the idea that this bird draws up water in its great beak, in order to carry it to its young in the desert, whence also the Arabs now call it *saggā* 'water-carrier' (Lane). By mistaken identification it was transferred to other large oceanic birds, and by English voyagers to the Frigate-bird, whence eventually, in a modified form, to the ALBATROSS, q.v.]

‖ **1.** Spanish and Portuguese name of the pelican; applied loosely to sea-mews and allied birds.

[1564 SIR J. HAWKINS *Voyage* (1878) 15 We ankered by a small Island, called Alcatrarsa, wherein.. we found nothing but sea-birds, as we call them Ganets, but by the Portingals called Alcatrarses, who for that cause gaue the said Island the same name. 1598 FLORIO, *Alcatrazzi*, a birde as bigge as a goose, and liues on fishes, a sea gull. 1623 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict., Alcatráz*, a kinde of fowle like a seamow, a great eater of fish.] *a* 1700 *Addit. MS.* 5008 (Halliw.) Ned Gylman took an alcatrash on the mayn topmast yerd, which ys a foolysh byrd, but good lean rank meat. 1852 T. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. iv. 147 The shores.. were peopled with alcatras, egrets, and flamingoes. 1853 *Ibid.* III. xxix. 188 A dreadful slaughter of the young alcatras, grouped in pairs in their nests. This name is given, in Spanish America, to the brown swan-tailed pelican of Buffon.

† 2. Given by English voyagers to another seafowl of the same order, the Frigate Bird, *Tachypetes aquilus. Obs.*

1593-1620 R. HAWKINS *Voy.* (in 1593) *S. Sea* (1847) 71 The alcatrace is a sea-fowle.. His head like unto the head of a gull, but his bill like unto a snytes bill,.. He is almost like to a heronshaw... He is all blacke, of the colour of a crow, and of little flesh; for he is almost all skinne and bones. He soareth the highest of any fowle that I have seene, and I have not heard of any, that have seene them rest in the sea. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 549 Most like to that sharpe-sighted Alcatras, That beates the Aire above the liquid Glasse. 1692 COLES, *Alcatrace*, a fowl like a Heron.

† 3. ? A species of albatross ('prob. the sooty albatross, *Diomedea fuliginosa*'; Prof. Newton). *Obs.*

1775 DALRYMPLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 403 Two black alcatrasses. Many pintado birds, sheerwaters, etc., one alcatrass.

‖ **Alcavala** (alkăvā·lă). [Sp. *alcabala, alcavala*, ad. Arab. القبالة *al-qabālah* the tax, duty, impost (Fr. *gabelle*), f. *qabala* to receive.] (See quot.)

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) II. v. ii. 498 The famous *Alcavala* of Spain.. was at first a tax of ten per cent.. upon the sale of every sort of property. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Isab.* III. xvi. 167 The alcavalas of the grandmasterships of the military orders.

‖ **Alcayde** (ælkā·d, Sp. alkai·dė). Also 6 **alcaydy,** 8 **alcaid.** [Sp. *alcaide*, formerly *alcayde*, the captain of a castle, ad. Arab. القائد *al-qāʾid* the leader, f. *qāda* to lead.] The governor or commander of a fortress; the warden of a prison; (in Spain, Portugal, Barbary, etc.)

1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 232 The honorable Peter Gracia Carnayl, alcaydy ordinary of this said towne. 1698 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmccccxxii/1 The Alcayde, who Commands the Moors. 1707 *Ibid.* mmmmcccli/2 Into the Custody of the Alcaid of Tangier. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Isab.* II. xiii. 30 The sufferings of the citizens softened the stern heart of the alcayde.

¶ Sometimes confounded with ALCALDE.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Alcaid* is also written *Alcade, Alcalde*, and *Alcayd.* The Spanish alcaid answers in good measure to the French prevost, and English justice of peace.

‖ **Alcazar** (alkă·bar). [Sp., a fortress, a castle, ad. Arab. *al-qaṣr* = *al* the + قصر *qaṣr* in pl. a castle.] A palace, fortress.

1615 BEDWELL *Arab. Trudg., Alcasar, Alkasar*, The palace, the kings house. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Isab.* II. ix. 454 Their permanent residence was assigned in the old alcazar of Seville.

† Alce. *Obs.* [a. L. *alce* (also *alces*).] An elk.

1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 81 Alces, brought for the nonce out of the great wooddes of Germany. 1617 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xvii. § 193 The alces hide cannot be pierced with cutting. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Alce*, a wild Beast.. hath no joynts in his legs, and therefore doth never lye down but lean to Trees.. This beast in English we answerably call an *Elk.* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, The *Alce* or *Elk.*

Alchahest, obs. form of ALKAHEST.

Alchemic (ælkė·mik), *a.*; also **alchym-.** [ad. med. L. *alchimic-us* or Fr. *alchimique.* See ALCHEMY and -IC.] Of or pertaining to alchemy. Also *fig.*

1815 F. BARRETT *Alchem. Philos.* Pref., The same alchemic knowledge is ascribed to Saint John the Divine. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 440 Sweet as ottar of roses distilled by the alchymic sun. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Ho. w. Mystics* II. VIII. viii. 290 Theosophists who mingled in hopeless confusion, religious doctrine, and alchemic process.

Alchemical (ælkė·mikăl), *a.*; also 6-7 **alchimicall,** 7-9 **alchymical.** [f. med. L. *alchimic-us* or Fr. *alchimique* + -AL.] Of or relating to alchemy.

1585 THYNNE in *Holinshed* III. 1168/2 Alchimicall art. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 187 Made by projection or multiplication alchymicall. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xxxvi. 264 The later Greeks had likewise many alchemical writers. 1853 FARADAY *Lect.* Introd. 9 The early days of chemical, or more properly speaking, alchemical philosophy.

Alchemically (ælkė·mikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an alchemical manner; according to alchemy. Also *fig.*

1657 CAMDEN *Rem.* (ed. 6) 187 Raymond Lully would prove it as Alchymically. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XI. 132 Earth which has been alchemically exposed to the sun's rays.

Alchemico- (ælkė·miko), combining adverbial form of ALCHEMIC (cf. ACUTO-); = prec.

1856 R. VAUGHAN *Ho. w. Mystics* II. VIII. vii. 74 The alchemico-astrotheologico jargon of the day.

Alchemist (æ·lkimist). Forms: 6 **alkemyste, alckmist,** 6-7 **alchimist(e, alcumist,** 6-9 **alchymist,** 7- **alchemist.** [a. OFr. *alquemiste, alkemiste*; cf. It. *alchimista*, a. med. L. *alchymista*: see ALCHEMY and -IST. Earlier forms were ALCHEMISTER, ALKANAMYER.] One who studies or practises alchemy. Also *fig.*

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandyshm.* (1847) 23 As Alke-

mystys, wenynge by polecy Nature to alter. 1546 *Supplic. Comm.* 77 An alckmist, or a goldsmith. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xciv. 136 Alchimistes also do make great accompt of this herbe. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 117 You are an Alcumist, make Gold of that. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. iv. (1718) 203 Lord, what an alchymist art thou, whose skill Transmutes to perfect good from perfect ill! 1790 BURKE *Fr. Revol.* 250 Delivered over blindly to every projector and adventurer, to every alchymist and empiric. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 146 Brightening London-smoke itself into gold vapour, as from the crucible of an alchemist.

†Alchemister. *Obs.* Forms 4–5 alcamister, -ystre, alkamyster(e, -istre, 5–6 alchymister, 6 alcumister. [f. OFr. *alquemiste, alkemiste* + -ER[1], the native termination of the agent being added, as in *barrist-er, chorist-er, astronom-er*, etc.] The earlier form of ALCHEMIST.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 651 Whan this alcamister saugh his tyme [*v. r.* alcamystre, alkamystre, -mistre, -mystere, -mistrie]. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 10 An Alchimister wise. 1576 BAKER tr. *Gesner's Jewell of Health* 173 b, A certaine Alchymister in Padua. 1586 FEARNE *Blaz. Gentrie* Of the nature of Alcumisters.

Alchemistic (ælkĭmi·stik), *a.*; also 7–9 alchym-. [f. ALCHEMIST + -IC.] Of or pertaining to alchemy or alchemists.

1689 PACKE tr. *Glauber* I. 240 The Alchymistick Virtues absconded in Vitriol. 1846 SABINE tr. *Humboldt's Cosm.* (1849) II. 342 What was accidentally remarked in alchemistic laboratories. 1854 LAOV LYTTON *Behind Scenes* II. II. xiii. 310 The true alchymistic secret of accumulation—that of saving farthings.

Alchemistical (ælkĭmi·stikăl), *a.*; also 6 alcum-, 7 alchim-, 7–9 alchymistical. [f. ALCHEMIST + -ICAL. In earlier use than ALCHEMISTIC.] Of or relating to alchemists, or to their pursuits.

1560 J. DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 119 b, Chaungeth leade into golde, farre exceadinge all the Alcumisticall multipliers that euer were. 1653 A. WILSON *James I*, 155 A new Alchimistical way to make Gold and Silver Lace with Copper. 1754 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 835 Whatever may have been boasted by the alchymistical visionaries. 1829 *Edin. Rev.* L. 257 The style is alchymistical, and therefore obscure. 1858 *Cassell's Art Treas.* 294 Vandyck .. impoverished himself in his alchemistical researches.

†Alchemisting, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ALCHEMIST used as a vb. + -ING[1].] Alchemical treatment; transmutation; counterfeiting.

1648 9 C. WALKER *Hist. Indep.* III. 50 It is a Mocking, a Counterfeiting, an Adulterating and Alchimisting of Justice.

†Alchemistry (æ·lkĭmistri). ? *Obs.* Forms: 6–7 alcum-, alchumistrie, 7 alcum-, alchym-, 8– alchemistry. [f. ALCHEMIST + -RY. Cf. *chemist-ry, sophist-ry, rogue-ry*, etc.] The art or practice of the alchemists; alchemic art, alchemy.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 134 The bokes of alcemetry, Planemetry and eke also. 1553 87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1246/2 You commanded Multiplication and Alcumistrie to be practised, to abuse the kings coine. 1609 N. BRETON *Poste w. Pack.*, Touching Alchymistry I heare much but believe little. 1611 COTGR., *Alquemie*, Alchumie, Alchumistrie. 1791 BERGMAN *Chem. Ess.* III. 134 A person who has no faith in the changes of alchemistry. 1817 DRAKE *Shaks. & Times* II. 154 Alchemistry was one of the foolish pursuits of the day.

Alchemize (æ·lkĭməiz), *v.* Forms: 7 alcumise,-ize, 7–9 alchymize, 7– alchemise,-ize. [f. ALCHEM-IST, which on analogy of words in -IST, implied a vb. in *-ize*. Cf. *baptist* and *baptize*.] To change, as by alchemy; to transmute.

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertue's Commonw.* (1878) 43 The Artificer [would] Alcumize his Instruments into gold. 1683 tr. *Erasmus Mor. Encom.* 94 These subtleties are Alchymized to a more refined Sublimate. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 231 Darkly brown thy body is, Till the sunshine, striking this [*i.e.* the hair], Alchemise its dulness.

Alchemized (æ·lkĭməizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Changed, as by alchemy; transmuted; *hence*, counterfeit.

1647 WARD *Simple Cob.* (1843) 5 Alchymized coines. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 781 Till we shine Full alchemiz'd and free of space.

Alchemizing (æ·lkĭməizing), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Transmuting, transforming as if by alchemy.

1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* i. 29 The alchemizing touch of the Greek genius had transformed languages, cities.

Alchemy (æ·lkĭmi). Forms: 4–5 alkamy(e, alknamy(e, alkenamye, -emye, alconomy(e, 5 alcanamy, 6 alkemy, alcomye, alchumie, 6–7 alchimie, -ymie, 7 alkimy, -camy, -cumy, 7–8 alchimy, 6– alchymy, 7– alchemy. [a. OFr. *alquimie, -emie, -kemie, -camie* (also *ar-*), ad. med. L. *alchimia* (Pr. *alkimia*, Sp. *alquimia*, It. *alchimia*), a. Arab. الكيميا *al-kīmiā*, i.e. *al* the + *kīmiā*, apparently a. Gr. χημία, χημεία, found (c. 300) in the Decree of Diocletian against 'the old writings of the Egyptians, which treat of the χημία (transmutation) of gold and silver'; hence the word is explained by most as 'Egyptian art,' and identified with χημία, Gr. form (in Plutarch) of the native name of Egypt (land of *Khem* or *Khamè*, hieroglyphic *Khmi*, 'black earth,' in contrast to the desert sand). If so, it was afterwards etymologically confused with the like-sounding Gr. χῡμεία, pouring, infusion, f. χυ- pf. stem of χέ-ειν to pour, cf. χῡμός juice, sap, which seemed to explain its meaning; hence the Renascence spelling *alchymia* and *chymistry*. Mahn (*Etym. Unt.* 69) however concludes, after an elaborate investigation, that Gr. χῡμεία was probably the original, being first applied to pharmaceutical chemistry, which was chiefly concerned with juices or infusions of plants; that the pursuits of the Alexandrian alchemists were a subsequent development of chemical study, and that the notoriety of these may have caused the name of the art to be popularly associated with the ancient name of Egypt, and spelt χημεία, χημία, as in Diocletian's decree. From the Alexandrians the art and name were adopted by the Arabs, whence they returned to Europe by way of Spain. Of the 14–15th c. forms, *Alconomy* was evidently assimilated to Astronomy, the two sciences going together.]

1. The chemistry of the Middle Ages and 16th c.; now applied distinctively to the pursuit of the transmutation of baser metals into gold, which (with the search for the alkahest or universal solvent, and the panacea or universal remedy) constituted the chief practical object of early chemistry.

136a LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. [152 Astronomye is hard þing] 157 Experimentis of Alconomye [*v. r.* alkenemye, alknamye]. 1377 *Ibid.* B. X. 212 Experimentz of alkamye [*v. r.* alkenemye, alconomie, alle kyn amye] · þe poeple to deceyue. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 84 They founde thilke experience Which cleped is alconomy. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. XVI. (1495) 776 The asshes of a cokatrice be acountyd good and profityable in werkyng of Alkamye: and namely in tornynge and chaungynge of metalle. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 211 The vayne and disceatfull craft of alkemy. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 159 That which would appeare Offence in vs, His Countenance, like richest Alchymie, Will change to Vertue. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. IV. vii. (1651) 167 What is .. Alcumy, but a bundle of errors? 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 1 Alchimie .. an Art of Distilling or Drawing Quintessences out of Metals by Fire. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 371 Philosophy, with the aid of experience, has at length banished the study of alchymy. 1837 WHEWELL *Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 232 It has been usual to say that Alchemy was the mother of Chemistry.

2. *fig.* Magic or miraculous power of transmutation or extraction.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XXXIII, A glorious morning .. Guilding pale streames with heauenly alcumy. 1640 QUARLES *Enchir.* Ixiii, It is a Princely Alchymie, out o. a necessary Warre to extract an honourable Peace. 1824 BYRON *Don. J.* II. cciii, Wisdom, ever on the watch to rob Joy of its alchemy. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays of Highl.* 35 Toilsome Nature's patient alchemy.

†3. A metallic composition imitating gold; 'alchemy gold.' Hence applied to a trumpet of such metal, or of brass as its chief constituent. *Obs.*

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Alkamye, metalle (1499 alcamyn) *Alkamia.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* Alcanamy, *corinthium.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. iv. 130 In byrnist gold and finest alcomye. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* Concl., Coines of gold, siluer, alcumy and copper. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 516 Four speedy cherubim Put to their mouths the sounding alchymie. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* mcclxiv/4 One Livery Coat .. with Alcomie Buttons. 1691 *Ibid.* mmdclxxxvi/4 A Hair Camlet Wastecoat with Alkimy Buttons. 1695 *Ibid.* mmmlxxi/4 A strip'd Wastcoat with plain Alcomy Cuffs. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster Fair* v. ii, King James's trumpeter aloud should cry Through his long alchemy the famous name.

†4. *fig.* Glittering dross. ('All is not gold that glitters.') *Obs.*

1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* (Trench *Sel. Gl.* 4) Though the show of it were glorious, the substance of it was dross, and nothing but alchymy and cozenage.

5. *attrib.* (See 3.)

1657 J. TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* xiii. 6 II. 600 Alchimie-gold .. will not passe the seuenth fire.

†Alchemy, *v. Obs.*; also alchyme, alkime. [f. ALCHEMY *sb.* 3. Cf. to *silver, tin, lacquer*, etc.] To plate or wash with another metal; to alloy.

1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Devill* 42 So true Gold is alchymed over with a false sophistication. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 277 They cause them to be Alkimed like silver. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xviii. (1677) 32 It will Alchymy the gold of vertue.

Alchermes, obs. form of ALKERMES.

Alchim-: see ALCHEM-.

†Alchimistie, = ALCHEMISTRY (? misprint.)

1578 FLORIO *1st Frutes* 14 There are others that practise a newe kynde of Alchimistie.

†Alchitran, alkitran. *Obs.* Forms: 4 alkatran, 7 alkitrum, 8 alchitran, -am, -kytran. [a. OFr. *alketran, alquitran*, a. Sp. *alquitran*, Pg. *alcatrão* (med.L. *alquitranum, alchitrum*, It. *catrame*, mod.Fr. *goudran, -on*), ad. Arab. القطران *al-qatrān* or *al-qitrān*, the resin of fir-trees, pitch, tar; f. *qaṭara* to drop.] The liquid resin or pitch which flows from fir-trees; extended by the early chemists to: **a.** oil of cedar and juniper; **b.** mineral pitch, tar, bitumen; and, vaguely, to other substances.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1035 Alum & alka[t]ran, that angré arn bope. 1366 MAUNDEV. ix. 99 About that [Dead] See growethe moche Alom and of Alkatran. 1658 J. R. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1123 Abenzoar prescribes, to anoynt the hair with the lesser Centaury, and Alkitrum. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Alchitram*, among the alchemists, denotes sometimes the oil of juniper, sometimes liquid pitch, and sometimes arsenic prepared by ablution. This is otherwise written *alchitram* and *alchitran*; sometimes *alchytran* and *alkytran*. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Alchitrum, Alchytran, Alketran, Alkitram, Alkitran*, [variously expl. as] the impure liquid resin of *Pinus sylvestris*; a resin obtained from the cedar tree; oil of cedar; oil of juniper; *pix liquida* or tar; arsenic prepared by washing; a term for the residuum after distillation.

†Alchi·trean, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. med. L. *alchitre-us* adj. f. *alchitrum* (see prec.) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the resin of the Pine.

1560 P. WHITEHORNE *Ord. Sould.* (1588) 46 For to make them [fireworks], there must be taken Rosen Alchitrean, quicke Brimstone, etc.

Alchym-: see ALCHEM-.

†Alchymi·strical, = ALCHEMISTICAL (? mispr.).

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* A 4 Pref., As if there were some Alchymistrical cunning used by them.

†Alchymusie. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXV. (1617) 429 Afterward he (who would prophecy) must gather together the beames of the Skie into a mirror, which they call Alchymusie, made according to the Rules of Catoptrick.

Alcion, obs. form of HALCYON.

Alcoate, alcohate (æ·lkō(h)ēt). A shortened form of ALCOHOLATE.

1828 *Pen. Cycl.* (1833) I. 281/2 Dr. Graham has shown that, like water, it [alcohol] combines with bodies in definite proportions: these compounds he calls alcoates. 1833 FYFE *Chem.* (ed. 3) 649 The chlorids of common metals were found to be acted on in the same way, alcoates being formed. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 58 Alcoholates or Alcoates.

Alcogene (æ·lkŏdʒĭn). [mod. f. ALCOHOL + -GEN taken as = producer.] The vapour-cooler in distilling apparatus.

1828 S. GRAY *Operat. Chem.* 767 The dephlegmator, or alcogene, contained in the tub.

Alcohol (æ·lkŏhŏl. Also 6 Salcool, alcho(h)ol, alcohole. [a. med. L. *alcohol*, ad. Arab. الكحل *al-kohl* 'collyrium,' the fine powder used to stain the eyelids, f. كحل *kaḥala*, Heb. כחל *kākhal* to stain, paint: see *Ezekiel* xxiii. 40. It appeared in Eng., as in most of the mod. langs. in 16th c. Cf. Fr. *alcohol*, now *alcool*.]

†1. *orig.* The fine metallic powder used in the East to stain the eyelids, etc.: powdered ore of antimony, stibnite, or antimony trisulphide (known to the Greeks in this use as πρὸς ὀφθαλμὸν στίμμι; also, sometimes, powdered galena or lead ore. *Obs.*

[MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.* (1623) *Alcohól*: a drug called Antimonium; it is a kinde of white stone found in siluer mynes. JOHNSON *Lex. Chym.* 1657 12 *Alcohol* est antimonium sive stibium.] 1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 67 They put betweene the eye-lids and the eye a certaine black powder .. made of a minerall brought from the kingdome of Fez, and called Alcohole. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 739 The Turkes have a Black Powder, made of a Mineral called Alcohole; which with a fine long Pencil they lay under their Eye-lids. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* iv. 69 A Mineral called Alcohol, with which they colour the hair of their Eye-brows. 1819 *Pantol.* s.v., The ladies of Barbary tinge their hair, and the edges of their eyelids, with *al-ka-hol*, the powder of lead ore .. That which is employed for ornament and is principally antimony, is called *al-cohol* or *isphahany*.

†2. Hence, by extension (in early *Chem.*): Any fine impalpable powder produced by trituration, or especially by sublimation: as *alcohol martis* reduced iron, *alcohol of sulphur* flower of brimstone, etc. *Obs.*

1543 TRAHERON tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, The barbarous auctours use *alchohol*, or as I fynde it sometymes wryten *alcofoll*, for moost fine poudre. [*Alcofoll* is Catalan.] 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xvi. 83 If this glasse be made most thinne in alchool. 1657 *Phys. Dict., Alcolismus*, is an operation .. which reduceth a matter into allcool, the finest pouder that is. 1661 LOVELL *Anim. & Min.* 3 The alcohol of an Asses spleen. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Alcohol* is sometimes also used for a very fine impalpable powder. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 310, I have already referred to the alcohol of sulphur.

†3. By extension to fluids of the idea of sublimation: An essence, quintessence, or 'spirit,' obtained by distillation or 'rectification'; as *alcohol of wine*, essence or spirit of wine. *Obs.*

[LIBAVIUS *Alchymia* (1594) has *vini alcohol* vel *vinum alcalisatum* a mispr. or perhaps misconception for *alcolizatum*, see ALCOHOLIZATED; JOHNSON *Lex. Chym.* (1657) 13, *Alcohol vini*, quando omnis superfluitas vini a vino separatur, ita ut accensum ardeat donec totum consumatur, nihilque fæcum aut phlegmatis in fundo remaneat.] 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5059 Assisted by the *Alcool* of Wine. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Alcahol* or *Alcool*, the pure Substance of anything separated from the more Gross. It is more especially taken for a most subtil and highly refined Powder, and sometimes for a very pure Spirit: Thus the highest rectified Spirit of Wine is called *Alcohol Vini*. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.) *Sal volatile oleosum* .. on account of the alcohol or rectified spirit which it contains. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Alcohol* is used by modern chemists for any fine highly rectified spirit. *Ibid.* Method of preparing *Alcohol of Wine*. 1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 395 Alcohol of gall nut (tincture of gall nut).

b. *fig.* Quintessence, condensed spirit.

1830 COLERIDGE *Lect. Shaks.* II. 117 Intense selfishness, the alcohol of egotism.

4. (Short for *alcohol of wine*, this being the most familiar of 'rectified spirits.') The pure or rectified spirit of wine, the spirituous or intoxicating element in fermented liquors. Also, *popularly*, any liquor containing this spirit. *Absolute* or *anhydrous alcohol*: alcohol entirely free from water.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Spirit*, Water is a solvent to alcohol or spirit of wine. 1760 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 824 Alcohol, or spirit of wine, has been more generally used. 1806 VINCE *Hydrost.* ii. 25 Pure spirits, called alcohol. 1814 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 134 The intoxicating powers of fermented liquors depend on the alchohol that they contain. 1873 COOKE *Chem.* 14 Alcohol has never been frozen. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 43 The separation of absolute alcohol would appear to have been first effected about 1300 by Arnauld de Villeneuve. *Ibid.* 65 If wood-spirit be contained in alcohol, it may be detected . . by the test of caustic potash. 1879 RIDGE *Temper. Primer* 129 Life assurance offices have found that the average length of life of total abstainers is greater than that of drinkers of alcohol.

5. *Organ. Chem.* An extensive class of compounds, of the same type as spirit of wine, composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, some of which are liquid and others solid.

They may be regarded as water (HOH) with one of its hydrogen atoms replaced by a hydro-carbon radical as Methyl (CH_3), Ethyl (C_2H_5), Propyl (C_3H_7), Butyl (C_4H_9), Amyl (C_5H_{11}) etc., according to the character of which, the alcohol is *monocarbon* or *methyl*, *dicarbon* or *ethyl*, *tricarbon* or *propyl*, etc.; or as paraffins (Methane CH_4, Ethane C_2H_6, Propane C_3H_8, etc.) with one or more of their hydrogen atoms replaced by equivalent atoms of hydroxyl (HO), according to the number of which atoms replaced, the alcohol is *monatomic*, *diatomic*, *triatomic*, etc. Tricarbon alcohols are *primary* or *secondary*, tetracarbon and higher alcohols are *primary*, *secondary*, or *tertiary*, according as the carbon atom united to the hydroxyl atom is also directly in contact with *one*, *two*, *three* other carbon atoms of the molecule. *Isomeric* alcohols are such as have the same percentage composition but a different arrangement of atoms in the complex molecule, and are physically different substances. The number of possible alcohols is apparently unlimited. [This extension of the name to a genus was made by Dumas and Péligot in 1834–5, in pointing out the analogy between wood-spirit (Methyl alcohol) and spirit of wine; in 1836, they identified another member of the series in ethal (Cetyl alcohol); in 1844, Cahours found another (Amyl alcohol) in Fusel oil; after which the recognition of 'alcohols' went on rapidly.]

Common (vinous or vinic) *Alcohol* (see prec. sense) is a *primary*, *monatomic*, *dicarbon* or *ethyl* alcohol, C_2H_6O, and may be considered as water, in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by an atom of *ethyl*, or C_2H_5; thus $C_2H_5.OH$ instead of H.OH.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Theory* vii. (ed. 2) 222 The term . . *alcohol* indicates a class, some members of which, far from being volatile, are not even liquid. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1872) I. 99 The first eight alcohols are liquid. Cetyl alcohol is a solid fat: cerylic and myricylic alcohols are waxy. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 42 We speak of the various alcohols. Of these, common or vinous alcohol is the best known. 1879 G. GLADSTONE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 106/1 Resistance to the action of Alcohols, Acids, and Alkalies.

Alcoholate (æ·lkŏhŏlēi·t). *Chem.* [f. ALCOHOL + -ATE. Contr. forms ALCOATE, ALCOHATE, are also found.] A crystalline compound in which alcohol acts as water of crystallization.

1863 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 58 Alcoholates are in general rather unstable combinations, and are almost always decomposed by water.

Alcoholature (ælkŏhŏ·lătiuəɹ). *Med.* [f. mod. L. *alcoholāt-us* alcoholized + -URE.] An alcoholic tincture prepared with fresh plants.

a 1864 PARRISH *Pharmacy* (1874) 603 The class of tinctures called by the French alcoolatures. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, In the same manner are prepared . . alcoolatures of leaves of pulsatilla.

Alcoholic (ælkŏhŏ·lik), *a.* [f. ALCOHOL + -IC.]

1. Of or belonging to alcohol.

1790 KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Chem.* 51 The combination of alkohol with caloric, becomes alkoholic gas. 1800 HOWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 217 The alcoholic liquor was likewise evaporated to a dry salt. 1809 NICHOLSON in *Brit. Encycl.* V. II, xvi, In making alcoholic tinctures. 1836 C. REDDING *Mod. Wines* xv. (ed. 2) 326 Some ingenious observations . . upon the alcoholic principle in wine. *Ibid.* App. xxviii. 411 The mean alcoholic strength of wines. 1845 *Pen. Cycl.* Supp. I. 73/1 A moderate use of alcoholic drinks. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xii. 260 The true alcoholic fermentation. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* No. 50. 77 Symptoms of chronic alcoholic poisoning.

2. Preserved in alcohol.

1852 DANA *Crustacea* I. 185 The specimen, an alcoholic one, has a pale brown colour.

3. Using or employing alcohol.

1856 KANE *Arct. Explor.* II. 405 The differences which alcoholic thermometers exhibit.

B. *sb. pl.* Alcoholics = alcoholic liquors.

Alcoholically (ælkŏhŏ·likăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY².] In an alcoholic manner; after the manner of alcohol.

1876 tr. *Schutzenberger's Ferment.* 187 Dextrin, inulin, and sugar of milk do not ferment, alcoholically, in the presence of Mucor racemosus.

Alcoholicity (æ·lkŏhŏli·sĭti). [f. ALCOHOLIC + -ITY. Cf. *catholicity*.] Alcoholic quality.

1874 H. VIZETELLY *Rep. Vienna Exhib.* IV. 8 A wine distinguished . . by greater alcoholicity.

Alcoholimetric (ælkŏhŏ·limetrik), *a. Chem.* = ALCOHOLOMETRIC.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 7 May 148/2 The alcoholimetric degree of the solution rises.

Alcoholism (æ·lkŏhŏli·z'm). [ad. mod. L. *alcoholismus*; see under ALCOHOL 2, and -ISM.] The action of alcohol upon the human system; diseased condition produced by alcohol.

1852 M. HUSS *Chron. Alkohols-Krank.* Pref., Ich habe dieser Krankheit einen neuen Namen, nämlich *Alcoholismus chronicus* beigelegt. 1860 W. MARCET *Chron. Alc. Intox.* Introd., The valuable publication on chronic alcoholism by Magnus Huss of Stockholm. 1869 *Daily News* 8 Dec., The deaths of 2 persons from alcoholism. 1879 tr. *Busch's Bismarck* II. 189 The doctors complain of the bad effects of alcoholism, which makes slight wounds serious. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* No. 52. 160 The term alcoholism . . denotes merely cases which come directly from the toxic action of alcohol.

†**Alcoholizated,** *ppl. a. Obs.*; also alcolizated. [f. mod. L. *alco(ho)lizāt-us*; see ALCOHOL 3 + -ED.] = ALCOHOLIZED 2.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iv. (1651) 99 Of the best alcolizated Wine. *Ibid.* vi. 192 The best alcholizated Spirit of Wine.

Alcoholization (æ·lkŏhŏləizēi·ʃən). [ad. mod. L. *alcoholizātiōnem* n. of action f. *alcoholizāre*: see ALCOHOLIZE. Cf. Fr. *alcoolisation*.]

†**1.** Reduction to a fine powder; pulverization, sublimation. *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS, *Alcoholization*, a reducing of any solid matter into an extream fine and subtle powder. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Alcoholization* is also used for pulverization.

†**2.** Refinement to an essence or essential spirit; rectification of a spirit. *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS, *Alcoholization*, in Liquids, is the depriving of Alcohols or Spirits of their flegm or waterish part; so that they consume and fume away with the matter wherein they were dipt. 1721 BAILEY, *Alcoholization*, a reducing Bodies to a fine and impalpable Powder; also a freeing of Spirits from Phlegm and waterish Parts. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Alcoholization* is one way of volatilizing alkali's.

3. Saturation with spirit of wine.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Alcoholisation*, the saturation or mixture of a substance with alcohol.

4. Subjection of the human or animal system to the influence of alcoholic stimulants.

1852 *Illustr. Lond. N.* 23 Sept. 327 Fifteen pigs were treated daily upon various descriptions of alcohol, and then killed after the process of alcoholisation had gone on for some time. 1871 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Apr. 398/2 Misery, discord, perhaps disgrace follows neglect of incipient alcoholization.

Alcoholize (æ·lkŏhŏləiz, *v.* [ad. mod. L. *alcōholizā-re*: see ALCOHOL 3 and -IZE. Cf. Fr. *alcoholiser*.]

†**1.** To reduce to an impalpable powder; to sublime. *Obs.*

1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* (ed. 2) 40 To Alcoholize, or reduce into Alcohol, signifies to Subtilize as when a mixt is beaten into an impalpable powder.

†**2.** To concentrate to an essential spirit, rectify.

1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* I. xxii. (ed. 3) 464 Spirit of Wine well Alcoholized. 1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberds' *Mem.* I. 296 Let those [literary compositions] of uncertain value be afterwards concentrated . . alcoholized, and have their aroma distilled into a quintessential drop of otr.

3. To saturate with alcohol; to subject to the influence of alcohol.

Alcoholized (æ·lkŏhŏləizd), *ppl. a.*; also 8 alcol-, alcool-. [f. prec. + -ED.]

†**1.** Reduced to an impalpable powder or sublimate; sublimed. *Obs.*

†**2.** Refined to an essential spirit, rectified. *Obs.*

1686 [see prec.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Alcolized* is understood of things which are reduced to an alcohol. In this sense, we meet with alcolized spirits, alcolized powders, etc. This is otherwise written alcoolized, and amounts to much the same as subtilized, rectified, etc.

3. Saturated with alcohol; subjected to the influence of alcohol.

1862 *Cornh. Mag.* VI. 320 The blood of alcoholized animals. 1879 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* II. xvii. 651 As the alcoholized blood takes more and more hold of the brain.

Alcoholizing (æ·lkŏhŏləi·zing), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The process of converting into or saturating with alcohol.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Alcoholization*, the Act of Alcoholizing or reducing any solid Substance into a fine Powder; But in Liquids, it is the depriving Alcohols or rectified Spirits of their Phlegm or waterish Parts.

Alcoholmeter (ælkŏhŏ·lmĭtəɹ) = next.

1859 in WORCESTER. 1864 WEBSTER cites URE. 1882 *Times* 14 Mar. 5/1 Spanish wines being admitted at a shilling per gallon up to 36 degrees of Syke's alcoholmeter.

Alcoholometer (æ·lkŏhŏlŏ·mĭtəɹ). [f. ALCOHOL + -(O)METER. Cf. Fr. *alcoolomètre*.] An instrument for measuring the proportion of absolute alcohol in a liquor.

1859 in WORCESTER. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 59 Sykes's hydrometer, or alcoholometer, is the one employed by the Board of Excise.

Alcoholometric (æ·lkŏ,hŏlŏme·trik), *a.* [f. ALCOHOLOMETER + -IC.] Of or pertaining to alcoholometry.

Alcoholome·trical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Relating to alcoholometry. (More common in the shortened form ALCOOMETRICAL.)

Alcoholometry (æ·lkŏhŏlŏ·mĕtri). [f. ALCOHOL + Gr. -μετρία: see -METRY.] The process of testing the proportion of absolute alcohol in liquors.

1863 WATTS *Chem. Dict.* (1872) I. 81 (*Article*) Alcoholometry. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 61 [On the] Alcoholometry of liquids containing besides alcohol, Saccharine Matters, etc.

Alcohometer (ælkŏhŏ·mĭtəɹ) = ALCOHOLOMETER. Craig 1847.

Alcolizated, obs. form of ALCOHOLIZATED.

Alcomy(e, obs. form of ALCHEMY.

‖**Alco·nde,** *Obs.* [Sp. *alconde*, comb. of Arabic *al* the + Sp. *conde* count, earl:—L. *comitem*: see COUNT.] A (Spanish) count or grandee.

c 1486 *Bk. St. Albans Heraldry* (Dallaway App. 72) Prouves of Knighthode done before alcondis in honour of renowne.

Alconomy(e, obs. form of ALCHEMY.

Alcool, obs. form of ALCOHOL.

Alcoo·meter, -try, shortened forms of ALCOHOLOMETER, -TRY.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 58 Alcoholometry or Alcoometry.

Alcoometrical (æ·lkŏ,ŏ,mе·trikăl), *a.* [f. ALCOOMETRY + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to alcoometry; as ascertained by an alcoholometer.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 51 Alcoometrical Table of real Strength.

Alcoothionic (æ·lkŏ,ŏ,ĕəiɒ·nik), *a.* [f. ALCOHO(L) + Gr. θεῖον sulphur + -IC.] = Œnothionic.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Alcoran (ælkŏră·n, æ·lkŏrăn, -æn). *arch.* Forms: 4–5 **alkaron,** -oun, 6 **alcharon, 6–7 alchoran(e, alcorane, alcaron,** 7 **alcheron, 7– alcoran** 8 **alkoran.** [a. (immed. from Fr. *alcoran*) Arab. القرآن *al-qorān*, the recitation, reading, f. *qara'a* to recite, read.] The sacred book of Mohammedans; the Koran (which is now the usual form).

1366 MAUNDEV. xii. 139 The holy book Alkaron that God sente hem be his messager Machomete. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawes T.* 199 The holy lawes of our Alkaroun [*v.r.* alkaron], Geven by Goddes messangere Makamete. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 340/1 As the Turkes doe, bidde men believe in Machometes alchoran. *Ibid.* 651/1 Mahomettes alcharon. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 85 They so adore the *Alcoran* that they never put it under their girdles. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 297 The Turkes for the maintenance of their Alcaron. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* iii. 7, 320 The Turks Alcheron, the Jews Cabala . . are . . to be detested. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 293 The first chapter of the Al-Coran. 1777 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* II. 443 A sacred book, such as the Alcoran. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 586 Called the Koran, or Alkoran, by way of eminence, as we say *the* Bible.

b. *fig.*

a 1659 CLEVELAND *Obseq.* 26 A Text on which we find no Gloss at all, But in the *Alcoran* of Gold-smiths Hall!

Alcoran, *v. Obs.* [f. the sb.] To make into a Koran or inspired book.

a 1678 MARVELL *Poems, First Anniv.*, Prophecies fit to be alcoran'd.

†**Alcora·nal,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ALCORAN + -AL¹.] Belonging to the Koran.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 234 In an alcoranal paradise.

Alcoranic (ælkŏræ·nik), *a.*; also **alk-.** [f. ALCORAN + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the Koran, or to Mohammedan theology.

1857 *Nat. Mag.* II. 403 Being removed from the Alkoranic school. 1859 WORCESTER, *Alcoranic.*

†**Alcora·nish,** *a. Obs.* [f. ALCORAN + -ISH.] = ALCORANIC.

1634 T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 129 The Carcasses of some Alchoranish Doctors. 1762 FARKHURST *Heb. Lex.* Pref. (T.), I have called the Alcoranish Arabic a hotch-potch of several corrupt dialects of the Hebrews.

Alcora·nist. [f. ALCORAN + -IST.] One who adheres to the letter of the Koran, rejecting all subsequent additions.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, The Persians are generally alkoranists, as admitting the alcoran only for their rule of faith.

‖**Alcorno·co, alcorno·que.** [Sp. *alcornoque*, f. Arab. *al* the + *quern oco* spongy oak (Diez).]

Spanish name of the cork-oak, the young bark of which is employed in tanning under the name of *European* or *Spanish Alcornoque bark*. Extended in Spanish America to various trees yielding a similar product (*American Alcornoque*), esp. *Bowdichia virgilioides*, and species of *Byrsonima*; formerly also used in medicine.

[1823 HUMBOLOT *Nova Genera* VI. 376 *Bowdichia virgilioides*, *Alcornoco* incolarum.] 1832 G. DON *Gen. Syst.* II. 464, *Bowdichia*: At the mouth of the Orinoco where it is commonly called *Alcornoque*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 35, *Alcornoco* or *Alcornoque* Bark, the bark of several species of *Byrsonima*; the Alcornoque of Spain is the bark of the cork-tree. *Ibid.* 161, *Bowdichia*: The bark is of a reddish brown colour, and is known as Alcornoco bark. 1873 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 459 The bark [of *Bowdichia*] with that of one or more species of *Byrsonima* is said to form the American Alcornoco or Alcornoque Bark of commerce.

Alcove (ælkō·v, æ·lkōuv). [a. Fr. *alcôve*, ad. Sp. Pg. *alcova*, *alcoba*, ad. Arab. القبّة *al-qobbah*, i.e. *al* the + *qobbah* a vault, a vaulted chamber; f. *qubba* to vault.]

1. A vaulted recess; especially, **a.** 'A recess, or part of a chamber, separated by an estrade or partition, and other correspondent ornaments; in which is placed a bed of state, and sometimes seats to entertain company.' J. In Spain applied also to the recess for the bed in an ordinary chamber.

[1623 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Alcoba*, a closet, a close roome for a bed.] 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* IV. ii. (1677) 43 D'ee hear 'em Sir—they're yonder in th' Alcove. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Alcove*, a recess within a chamber for the setting of a Bed out of the way; where for state many times the Bed is advanced upon two or three ascents with a rail at the feet. 1688 in

BURNET *Own Time* (T.) Of these eighteen were let into the bed-chamber; but they stood at the furthest end of the room. The ladies stood within the alcove. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* III. 510 Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid, And slept beneath the pompous colonnade. *a* **1733** NORTH *Lives of Norths* I. 272 A large hall was built with a sort of alcove at one end for distinction. **1753** HANWAY *Travels* (1762) I. VII. xcii. 422 His bed .. was in a small alcove or niche. **1878** G. MACDONALD *Ann. Quiet Neighb.* vi. 74 She emerged from a recess in the room, a kind of dark alcove.

b. An arched recess or niche in the wall of any building or apartment, of a cave, etc.

1786 COWPER *Gratitude* 33 This china that decks the alcove Which here people call a buffet. **1830** MILMAN *Hist. Jews* I. I. (ed. 2) 21 The common cemetery .. is usually hewn out of the rock .. with alcoves in the sides, where the coffins are deposited. **1856** MISS MULOCH *John Halif.* 159 John and I were in the alcove of the window. **1872** O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 175 In England these [Easter] sepulchres are often permanent alcoves.

2. A recess in a garden or pleasure ground, originally in the surrounding wall or hedge; but in later usage, Any covered retreat, a bower or summerhouse.

1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* I. vi, Amaranths, and Eglantines, With intermingling sweets have wove The particolour'd gay Alcove. **1766** C. ANSTEY *Bath Guide* ix. 58 Some to *Lincomb's* shady groves, Or to *Simpson's* proud Alcoves. **1817** COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* 249 The women and children feasting in the alcoves of box and yew. **1863** MRS. HOWITT tr. *Bremer's Greece* II. xvi. 146 A lofty rugged rock, formed by nature into a rude alcove. **1870** D. ROSSETTI *Poems, Jenny* (1871) 123 And in the alcove coolly spread Glimmers with dawn your empty bed.

Alcoved (ælkōʊvd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Made as an alcove, vaulted, arched.

1865 J. CAMERON *Malayan Ind.* 76 The ceilings of the principal rooms are alcoved.

Alcum-: see ALCHEM-.

Alcumyn, variant of ALCAMYNE, *Obs.*

Alcyon, variant of HALCYON.

Alcyon (æ·lsiən). *Zool.* = ALCYONIUM.

1868 WRIGHT *Ocean W.* vi. 121 The Alcyonaria are so designated from their principal type, that of the Alcyons.

Alcyonarian (æ:lsiənē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod. L. *Alcyonaria* + -AN.] **A.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Alcyonaria*, a sub-order of Actinoid Zoophytes; see ALCYONIUM. **B.** *sb.* A zoophyte of that group.

1878 SPRY *Cruise Challenger* i. 13 Twelve gigantic alcyonarian polyps. **1880** MOSELEY in *19th Cent.* No. 38, 617 The deep sea must be lighted here and there by greater or smaller patches of luminous alcyonarians.

Alcyonic (ælsiɒ·nik), *a. Zool.* [f. ALCYON-IUM + -IC.] Of or pertaining to Alcyonium.

1847 in CRAIG.

Alcyonite (æ·lsiənəit). [f. ALCYON-IUM + -ITE a formative of names of minerals and fossils.] A fossil zoophyte related to *Alcyonium*.

1822 J. FLINT *Lett. fr. Amer.* 261 The rocks contain .. millepores, favocites, alcyonites, corals. **1865** W. WHITE *East. Eng.* II. 174 Agates, carnelians, Alcyonites .. may be picked up by those who know how to look for them.

‖ **Alcyonium** (ælsiōu·niŏm). [L., ad. Gr. ἀλκυόνιον Bastard-sponge, so called according to Dioscorides from its resemblance to the nest of the ἀλκυών or Halcyon.] A genus of zoophytes, giving its name to the sub-order *Alcyonaria*, forming firm fleshy masses, a species of which is popularly called Dead Man's Fingers, and Cow's Paps.

1752 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 460 Call'd madrepora, lithophyton or alcyonium. **1786** *Ibid.* LXXVI. 444 Infinite variety of corals, madrepores, alcyoniums. **1857** WOOD *Com. Obj. Sea.* vi. 116 When placed in clear sea-water, the alcyonium soon begins to put forth a few crystalline columnar polyps.

Alcyonoid (æ:lsiənoid), *a. Zool.* [f. ALCYON-IUM + -OID.] Resembling or allied to Alcyonium. Also used *subst.*

1868 DANA *Man. Geol.* 163 Alcyonoid Polyps. **1872** — *Corals* i. 80 The Alcyonoids include some of the gayest and most delicate of coral shrubs.

†Ald, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* [OE. *ald* became in WS. *eald*, whence the later *æld, eeld, yeald,* ELD; in midl. it became in due course OLD, but remained in the north as *ald, auld,* mod. dial. *aald, aad, aud,* in use from Scotland to Shropshire in the W., and Lincolnshire in the E.] The following quotations illustrate the form; for sense see OLD.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 18 Ic am ald. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 43 An ald mon. *c* **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 749 Alde men. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 17 Aulde storys that men redys. **1513-75** *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 33 The ald enemies of Ingland. *c* **1620** A. HUME *Brit. Tong.* (1865) 28 An ald man sould be wyse. **1790** BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 15 Auld Ayr wham ne'er a town surpasses.

†Ald, *sb. Obs.* 3-6. [variant of ELD :—OE. *eldu,* influenced by the adj. *ald,* old. Also found in midl. dial. as OLD.]

1. Age, duration of life or existence.

c **1200** ORMIN 14426 Þis middellærdes ald iss all o sexe daless dæledd.

2. An age, or secular period of the world.

c **1200** ORMIN 2373 Swa summ i þatt ald Wass laȝhe to ben fesstnedd.

3. Old age, the advanced state or period of life.

1205 LAYAM. 19411 Bruttes hafden muchil mode .. for þas kinges alde. *c* **1430** *Seven Sages* (P.) 641 He wille brynge the adown in olde. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* I. 444 Vnsaturabill bayth in ald and youth. **1551** ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 69 a, Fra the tyme of thair youthede to the tyme of thair auld.

†Alday, *adv. phr. Obs.* [= ALL DAY; cf. *alway*.] **1.** Every day (see ALL A 3); *hence,* Continually, always. (Cf. Fr. *tous les jours, toujours.*) *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 92 Þe grete tresour þat he alday nom. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* VI. xvii. Rolls Ser. VII. 103 We dye alday [*Quotidie morimur*], but none overcomeþ. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* Prol. 15 To hem that shall it alday rede. **1477** PYMPE in *Paston Lett.* 794 III. 185 That wrytith, sendith, and wisshith alday your wele More than his owne. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 73/3 What shal I aldaye wryte.

2. The whole day, all day (which is the usual form; see ALL A1. Cf. Fr. *tout le jour, toute la journée*).

1297 R. GLOUC. 190 Þey ech of vs sete alday, þe beste red to rede, Betere ansuere ne ssolde we fynde.

†Ald(e, ald-en, *v. Obs.* [OE. *aldi-an,* f. *ald* old; still retained in 2-3 as *ald-ien, ald-en*; whence in 3-4 the midl. *old-en*; see OLD *v. Eld-en* (see ELDE *v.*) is a parallel form from WS. *cald-ian.*] To grow old.

c **825** *Vesp. Ps.* vi. 9 Ic aldade betwih alle feond mine. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Þeo hearte ne aldeð naut.

‖ **Alde·a, aldee.** *Obs.* [Pg. *aldea* (Fr. *aldée*), ad. Arab. الضيعة *al-ḍayʿa* the farm, village.] A village or villa (in Portugal or its colonies).

1698 J. FRYER *East Ind. & Persia* 71 Pleasant Aldeas or country seats of the Gentry. **1780** DUNN *New Direct.* (ed. 5) 110 The coast is filled with Aldees or villages of the Indians.

Aldehydate (ælde·ldəhəidēt). *Chem.* [f. next + -ATE.] A salt in which aldehyde acts as a monobasic acid.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1879) I. 111 Aldehydate of silver .. Aldehydate of Ammonium, Aldehyde-ammonia, or Acetyl Ammonium $C_2H_3O.NH_4$.

Aldehyde (æ·ldəhəid). [= *Al. dehȳd.* abbreviation for *Alcohol dehydrogenatum,* i.e. Alcohol dehydrogenated, or deprived of hydrogen.]

1. A colourless, very volatile fluid of suffocating smell, obtained by the oxidation of alcohol, which by further oxidation is converted into Acetic Acid.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Theory* vii. (ed. 2) 193 By the action of oxidizing agents on alcohol .. we produce aldehyde. **1862** *Cornh. Mag.* VI. 320 That during the earlier stages of the sojourn of alcohol in the body, it was converted only to aldehyde, or acetic acid, which are lower degrees of oxidation than that represented by carbonic acid and water.

2. An extensive class of compounds of the same type as the above; and bearing the same relation to the alcohols, from each of which a corresponding *aldehyde* is derived by the removal of two atoms of hydrogen. (Called by Gmelin *Aldides.*)

Thus Methyl Alcohol CH_4O, Methyl Aldehyde CH_2O: common or Ethyl Alcohol C_2H_6O, common or Acetyl Aldehyde, or Acetaldehyde, C_2H_4O, which has two polymeric modifications called *Metaldehyde* and *Paraldehyde.*

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1879) I. 111 Many aldehydes are obtained directly from plants, either existing ready formed in the plants, or being given off as volatile oils on distilling the plants with water. **1873** — *Fownes' Chem.* 538 Aldehydes are compounds intermediate between alcohols and acids. **1881** ABNEY in *Nature* XXV. 191 Par-aldehyde has three molecules of aldehyde in its one molecule.

Comb. **Aldehyde-ammonia**: see ALDEHYDATE. **Aldehyde Green,** a dye, also called Aniline Green or Emeraldine, prepared by the action of aldehyde on magenta. **Aldehyde-resin,** a resinous substance obtained by heating aldehyde with potash in aqueous or alcoholic solution. (Watts.)

Aldehydic (ældhəi·dik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.]

1882 *Nature* 16 Mar. 457 The formation of alhumin by condensation of aldehydic groups with amido groups.

Alder (ɔ̄·ldəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 alor, -aer, -er, 1-2 alr, 3 olr, 4-8 aller, 7-8 allar; 4-5 aldir, aldyr, 4- alder. By-forms: 5 ellyr, 7- eller, owler, ouller. [With OE. *alor, aler,* cf. ON. *ölr, elrir,* OHG. *elira, erila,* mod. G. *erle, eller.* The *d* was a phoneticdevelopment, as in *alder-best* (see ALL D 3), and the dialectal *celder* = *cellar,* etc. The historical form *aller* survived till 18th c. in literature, and is still general in the dialects. *Owler* (= *aüler,* or *olr*) used by Cotton, etc., survives in Lancashire, etc.]

1. A tree (*Alnus glutinosa*) related to the Birch, common in wet places over the northern hemisphere, from Europe to N.W. America and Japan, the wood of which resists decay for an indefinite time under water.

c **700** *Epinal Gloss* (Sweet 38) *Alnus*: alaer *Erf.* aler. **882** *Chart. Ælfred* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 124 Norð úpp of ðære ie úpp on ðone ibihtan alr; of ðám ibihtan alre on scortan dic. *c* **940** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 32 Oxan slyppan .. & alor rinde. *a* **1300** in Wright *Voc.* 91 *Alnus,* olr. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 2063 The names how the trees highte, As ook, fir, birch, asp, aldir [*v.r.* alder -yr]. **1483** *Cath. Angl.,* An ellyrtre: *alnus.* **1502** ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 164 Graf it in a stoke of elme or aller. **1567** MAPLET *Greene Forest* 30 The Alder tree (which by corrupt and accustomed kinde of speaking they commonly call the Elder). **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* 756 The blowinges of Alder are long tagglets. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 493 Pines, Pitch trees, and Allar, are very good for to make .. pipes to conuey water. **1616** SURFLET *Country Farme* 504 The Aller or Alder-tree .. doth serue .. to lay the foundations of buildings vpon, which are laid in the riuers, fens, or other standing waters, because it neuer rotteth in the vvater, but lasteth as it vvere for euer. **1635** BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 149 Cleared of the oullers and underwood. **1676** COTTON *Angler* II. (1863) 240 Plant willows or owlers about it. **1727** POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 109 And to the sighing alders, alders sigh. **1791** NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Sc.* 240 The oak, aller, birch, and ash, shoot up from the old stock. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. 434 Alder is of the same genus with the Birch. **1799** J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 206 Willows, allers, and other brush-wood are grubbed up. **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 172 Amid rushes tall Down in the bottom alders grew.

2. Black Alder, Berry-bearing Alder, or, with modern botanists, **Alder Buckthorn** (*Rhamnus Frangula*), a European shrub, formerly thought to be allied to the preceding tree.

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 10 The iuice of blacke Allder .. is yellow. **1597** GERARD, *Alnus nigra,* Blacke Aller. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 206 Berry-bearing Alder .. grows in woods, is a black looking shrub. **1861** PRATT *Flower. Plants* II. Alder Buckthorn .. Plant perennial .. its bark affords a good dye.

3. Pop. extended to various other shrubs or trees, as Black Alder (N. Amer.), *Prinos verticillatus*; White Alder (N. Amer.), *Clethra alnifolia*; (S. Afr.) *Platylophus trifoliatus*; Red Alder (S. Afr.), *Cunonia capensis.*

4. *Comb.*:

a. *instrumental,* as *alder-fringed, -skirted,* etc.

1845 HIRST *Poems* 48 Adown the alder-margined lane The throstle sings. **1858** H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 164 The dark hills and alder-skirted river of Strathcarron.

b. *attrib.,* as *alder-branch, -brake, -pile, -tree, -wood*; **alder-buckthorn** (see 2); **alder-carr,** a piece of wet ground where alders grow.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 344 Near the alder-brake We sigh. **1862** COLEMAN *Woodl. Heaths* 62 Alder-wood, if kept constantly under water, is almost imperishable .. It is said that on Alder-piles the beautiful arch of the famous Rialto of Venice is supported. **1440** *Promp. Parv.* Aldyr-kyr (alderkerre, alderkar). *Alnetum, locus ubi alni et tales arbores crescunt.*

†Alder, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1 aldor, -ur, 1-2 (late WS. ealdor), 2-4 alder, ælder, (ældere, eldere). [f. *ald* old + *-or* suffix forming sbs.; cf. OFris. *alder* parent. The pl. *aldras,* WS. *ealdras,* 'ancestors,' is to be distinguished from *ældran* (WS. *ieldran, yldran*) 'elders,' compar. of *ald* old, used in same sense. In Layamon the two words are confused.]

1. Parent, ancestor, elder (chiefly in *pl.*). [In this sense only in OE.; superseded by the compar. of the adj. *ald* (*eald*), *ældran*: see ELDER.]

? *a* **800** CÆDMON *Gen.* (Grein) 1578 Da com ærest Cam .. þær his aldor læg. *c* **885** K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* I. xxvii, Ure ealdras þa ærestan menn. [— *Oros.* I. i. 1 Ure yldran.]

2. The head of a family or clan; a patriarch, chief, prince, or ruler. (Used to translate L. titles, as *senior, princeps, dominus, dux.*)

c **600** *Beowulf* 697 Beowulf is min nama: wille ic aseegan .. min ærende aldre þinum. *c* **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 1 [Vulg. *Omnes principes sacerdotum et seniores populi*]. Alle aldor sacerda & ældro ðæs folces. *c* **975** *Rushw. G.* Ealle aldur sacerdæs & ældre þæs folces. *c* **1000** *Ags. G.* Ealle þæra sacerda ealdras .. and þæs folces ealdras. *c* **1160** *Hatton G.*, Ealle þare sacerda ealdres .. and þas folkes ealdres. *c* **1175** *Cotton Hom.* 219 Hare alder þat he mihte beon. **1205** LAYAM. 16562 Þu scalt beon alder [**1250** louerd]. *Ibid.* 23436 Frolle, þe ælder wes of France [**1250** king]. *Ibid.* 3122 Aganippes wes ihaten: hæleðen he wes aldere [**1250** eldere]. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 95 A vncouþe tale .. Of alderes, of armes, of oþer auenturus.

†Alder, *a. compar. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. ALD old. In OE. the compar. properly took umlaut *ældra* for *aldira,* whence mod. ELDER; but a north. and midl. form *alder,* without umlaut, appears in 12th c., whence by usual change of long or lengthened *a* to *o* the mod. OLDER. *Alder, aulder* continues to be the form in Sc. and north. dialects; and occurs as an affected archaism in other writers *c* 1600.]

1205 LAYAM. 3750 Of þan aldre sustren. *Ibid.* 8199 Þe king nom þreo aldere men [**1250** holde men]. *c* **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 620 And ay the ofter, þe alder þay were. **1581** STUDLEY tr. *Seneca's Medea* 134 b, The wood in alder-time .. Did spread his shade on gladsome soyle; no shade remayneth now. **1610** HOLLAND tr. *Camden's Brit.* I. 806 Those that liv'd in alder time [*Mod. Sc.* aulder, *Northumb.* auder].

Alder-, variant of ALLER- gen. pl. of ALL, used in comb. as *alder-best, alder-liefest*: see ALL D 3.

†Alderdom. *Obs.* Also 1 aldordom (WS. ealdordom). [f. ALDER *sb.*[2] + -DOM; cf. *kingdom.*] Lordship, chief authority.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xix. 20 Þætte saldon hine ðæm aldordóm. *a* **1000** *Metr. Ps.* cxiii. (cxiv.) 2 Hæfdan ealdurdóm ofer Israhélas. *c* **1200** ORMIN 18278 Ræfeþþ þe þin alderdom.

†Alderelde. *Obs.* [f. *alder* older (perh. confused with *alder-* in *alder-most*) + ELD.] Extreme old age.

a **1300** *E. E. Psalter* lxx. 18 Til in un-elde and alder-elde.

†Alderling. *Obs.* or *dial.* [perh. f. ALDER *sb.*[1] + -LING.] A term applied to some fresh-water fish, called also dialectally *aller-trout.*

1655 MOUFFET & BENN. *Health's Improv.* (1746) 283 Gray Trouts .. lurk .. like the Alderlings under the Roots of great Alders. *Ibid.* 268 Alderlings are a kind of Fish betwixt a Trout and a Grayling. **1661** LOVELL *Anim. & Min.* 232 Alderling .. lie ever in deep water under some old and great Alder.

Alderman (ɔ̄·ldəɹmăn). Forms: 1–2 **aldormann** (late WS. **ealdor-**), 3 **allderrmann, aldurmon**, 4 **elder-, heldar-, aldur-, aldreman**, 5 **aldir-, aldyr-**, 4– **alderman**. (8–9 Historical **ealderman, ealdorman**.) [f. OE. *aldor* (*ealdor*): see ALDER *sb.*2 + MAN, i.e. the *man* who occupied the position held in an earlier stage of society by the *aldor*, patriarch or chief of the clan.]

The *aldor* (or *ealdor*) was thus a natural rank, the *alderman* its political equivalent. But the distinction necessarily faded away; the Northumbrian and Mercian Gospel glosses constantly have *aldorman* for the WSax. *ealdor*, and in WSax. itself *ealdorman* differed from *ealdor* solely in its more restricted and technical use.

1. A senior, signor, superior, ruler; a noble or person of high rank.

In OE. the special title of one exercising authority under the king, over a former kingdom, as Mercia, a district, or county; a viceroy or lord-lieutenant. Used also to translate Lat. *princeps, subregulus, optimas, satrapa, dux, comes, præpositus*; and, in a more general sense, many other words, as *pontifex, architriclinus, presbyter, senator*, etc. The special title was mostly supplanted by *earl* under the Danish dynasty; the more general sense continued for several centuries, and gave rise to 2 and 3. For the OE. title, recent historical writers have used the late West-Saxon and Kentish *ealdorman*; but the general OE. form was *aldormann*.

a. As O.E. title.

750 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) Her Cuþred cyning ȝefeaht wiiþ Æþelhun þone ofermedan aldorman. *c* 855 *Ibid.* an. 495 Her cuomon twezen aldor-men on Bretene, Cerdic and Cynrichis sunu. 894 *Ibid.* Æþered ealdormon, and Æþelm ealdorman, and Æþelnoþ ealdorman, and þa cinges þeȝnas. 1205 LAYAM. 1420 Numbert hehte þe alder mon, þe sculde þas ernde don. 1591 LAMBARDE *Arch.* (1635) 249 Before the divisions of the Realms into Shires, every large territorie had an Alderman, or Governour. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 33 Brightnothus, aldermanne, erle, or duke, of northumberlande. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. App. i. 93 The Aldermen, or governors of counties, who after the Danish times, were often called Earls. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 76 After the Danish conquest, the title of Ealdorman was changed for that of Earl. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* x. 136 The Earl, Eorlderman, or Governor of the county. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iii. 75 The chieftains of the first settlers in our island bore no higher title than Ealdorman or Heretoga.

b. As translation of foreign titles = ALDER *sb.*2

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John ii. 8 Brengeð ðæm aldormen [*Ags. & Hatton G.* ealdre; Vulg. *architriclino*]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 21 Ealdormenn wealdað hyra þeoda [*L. & R.* aldormenn; Vulg. *principes*]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 14061 And son se þatt bridgume comm, þatt allderrmann himm seȝȝde. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. IV. 313 Tiberius exilede many of þe aldermen [i.e. of the senators]. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 691 Aungells & Arcangells . . And alle Aldermen, þat bene *ante tronum*. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xxvii. 1 Al ye hedpriestes and ye aldermen of ye people, took councel again Jesus. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. i. (1636) 6 Called . . for their antiquitie, 'Senators,' or Aldermen.

† 2. The headman, ruler, governor, or warden of a guild. *Obs.*

1130 *Pipe Roll* 31 *Hen. I*, Ut sit aldermannus in Gilda Mercatorum [at York]. 1180 *Admerciamenta de Gildis adulterinis* (Madox *Hist. Exched.* 490) Gilda unde Gosceli-nus est Aldermannus. 1316 *E. Eng. Gilds* xxviii. 73 Be þe ordinaunce of þe Alderman and of þe gilde breþeren. 1368 *Ibid.* xx. 55 If ani broþer be ded wit-owten þe toun, þe aldir-man xal do þe helleman gon for þe soule. 1494 *Ibid.* 183 The Alderman of the seid Gilde shalbe at Seynt Katerynis Chapell aforeseid, with all his Bredern. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. xxxiii. (1739) 50 By custom they grew to be Fraternities, or Corporations under one Magistrate or Head, whom they called Alderman.

3. Since the guilds became identified with the corporation or ruling municipal body: A magistrate in English and Irish cities and boroughs, next in dignity to the mayor; properly, as in London, the chief officer of a ward.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 55 On him rixleð lichamliche wil, alse eldrene man on his burh. 1229 *Lib. de Ant. Leg.* 6 Omnes aldermanni et magnates civitatis per assensum universorum civium. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5105 The alder man Ich with his ward cam. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 372 Eue-rich for the wisdom þat he kan Was shaply for to been an Alderman [*v.r.* aldirman, aldurman]. 1428 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 7 For the fyrste dynner imade in the parlore to oure Aldermen . . £5 6*s.* 8*d.* 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 66 The Maior and Aldermen . . Are come to haue some conference with his Grace. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Abbé*, Alderman's pace, a leasurely walking, slow gate. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 94 What an Alderman's pace he comes. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Gt. Brit.* I. 201 The 26 Aldermen preside over the 26 Wards of the City [of London]. All the Aldermen that have been Lord-Mayors, and the three eldest Aldermen that have not yet arrived to that honourable Estate, are by their Charter Justices of the Peace. 1784 COWPER *Sofa* 61 Elbows still were wanting; these some say, An alderman of Cripplegate contrived. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. 565 The title of alderman, which had once belonged to the heads of the several guilds, was transferred to the magistrates of the several wards into which the town was divided, or to the sworn assistants of the mayor, in the cases in which no such division was made.

† 4. 'Formerly, there were also Aldermen of Hundreds.' Chambers *Cycl.* 1751.

1596 SPENSER *State of Irel.* 107 When I come to appoint the Alderman, that is the head of the Hundreth.

Aldermanate (ɔ̄·ldəɹmănĕt). [ad. med. L. *aldermannātus*, f. *aldermannus* after *senatus, consulatus*, etc. See -ATE.] The office or dignity of alderman; the aldermen collectively.

1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 581 We must trace the existence of the aldermanate . . to the ancient guild system.

Aldermancy (ɔ̄·ldəɹmănsi). *rare.* [f. ALDERMAN + -CY (cf. *captain-cy*), after *magistracy, lieutenancy*, in which the suffix, really *-y*, is apparently *-cy*.] The office of an alderman. (In mod. Dicts.)

A·ldermanes·ss. An alderman's wife.

1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* 16 With the swate Peeresses . . And Aldermanesses and the Boord of Works.

Aldermanic (ɔ̄ldəɹmæ·nik), *a.* [f. ALDERMAN + -IC; in imitation of words of Fr., L., or Gr. origin in *-ic*, as *German-ic*. The native adj. is ALDERMANLY.] Of, pertaining to, or like an alderman: a. (municipal.)

1770 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) IV. 32 For fear of growing more dull than usual in this thick aldermanic air. 1799 SOUTHEY *Nondescr.* vi. Wks. III. 72 Aldermanic bliss. 1819 SHELLEY *Pet. Bell* Wks. 1839, 240 Lunches and snacks so aldermanic. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV. xli. 166 The feast was . . gorgeous; an aldermanic display of turtle and venison. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 19 Quite as dull in their aldermanic way. 1878 M. HAY *Under the Will* I. 47 The aldermanic luxury of turtle soup. 1882 F. BUCKLAND *Jottings Anim. Life* 255 A good plump seal or an aldermanic walrus.

b. (Old English.) Also *ealdormanic*.

1861 PEARSON *E. & Mid. Ages Eng.* 173 Probably in most shires there were several families of ealdormanic rank, from whom the holder of office was selected by the king, with advice and consent of his witan.

† **Alderma·nical,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. ALDERMAN + -ICAL] = prec.

1653 BROME *Damois.* II. i. 403 See my Aldermanicall Father-in-Law!

† **Alderma·nikin.** *nonce-wd. Obs.* [f. ALDERMAN; see MANIKIN.] A little or young alderman.

1640 BROME *Antip.* III. ii. 277 *Item*, a love Epistle for the Aldermanikin his sonne.

Aldermanity (ɔ̄ldəɹmæ·nĭti). [f. ALDERMAN + -ITY in humorous imitation of *human, human-ity*, etc.: see -ITY.]

1. The quality or office of an alderman.

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of News* III. ii, I would fain see . . a treatise of aldermanity truly written! 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xxiv. (1865) 408 How would certain topics, as aldermanity . . have sounded to a Terentian auditory?

2. The body of aldermen. (Cf. *admiralty*.)

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* v. vii, 'Twill purchase the whole Bench of Aldermanity.

Aldermanlike (ɔ̄·ldəɹmănləik), *a.* and *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LIKE.]

A. *adj.* Like, or becoming to, an alderman.

1612 SHELTON *Don Quix.* I. iv. 20 (T.) All in a grave posture and with an aldermanlike pace. 1779 MISS WILKES in *Wilkes' Corr.* (1805) IV. 285 On Friday morning; I shall arrive, alderman-like, with some Dorking fowls for your acceptance. 1831 BLAKEY *Free Will* 68 What Swift says about its being an alderman-like virtue.

† B. *adv.* After the manner of an alderman. *Obs.*

1617 J. RIDER *Dict.*, Aldermanlike, *Senatorie, patricie*, adv.

Aldermanly (ɔ̄·ldəɹmănli), *a.* [f. ALDERMAN + -LY1.] Like, or becoming to, an alderman.

1720 SWIFT *Wks.* 1755 II. ii. 23 Exigencies wanting a reasonable infusion of this aldermanly discretion.

Aldermanry (ɔ̄·ldəɹmănri). Also 5–6 **aldyrmanry**. [f. ALDERMAN + -RY, med. L. 13th c. *aldermaneria*. Cf. for the form *yeomanry*, for the sense *deanery, archdeaconry*.] A district of a borough having its own alderman, a ward; *also*, the dignity or rank of an alderman.

c 1229 [STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. 561 'Early in the reign of Henry III . . the name *Aldermaneria* seems to be used exchangeably with *Warda*.'] 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* 37 an. 1384 From y office of aldyrmanry vtterly and percysly to cessen. 1608 DEKKER *Dead Terme* F iv b, Those Diuisions or Partages [of London], are called Wardes or Aldermanries, being 26 in number. 1698 STOW *London* (ed. Strype 1754) I. II. i. 347/1 The ancient division of this City was into Wards or Aldermanries. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* I. viii. 250 The city assembly, the vulgar, untitled balls of the Aldermanry.

Aldermanship (ɔ̄·ldəɹmănʃip). [f. ALDERMAN + -SHIP; this is the most legitimate term for the office.] The office, position, or quality of an alderman; a. municipal.

1494 FABYAN VII. 331 He was dyschargyd of his aldermanshyp. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* 37 an. 1384 They owe not to be remeued fro the office of aldyrmanshyp wythout certayn cause. 1714 FORTESCUE-ALAND in *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 37 Our English termination, ship, as in Stewardship, Aldermanship, Worship. 1772 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) IV. 139 Mr. Martin does not accept the aldermanship. 1871 *Daily News* 6 Nov., The Vacant Aldermanship.

2. Old Eng. (Recent writers have used the late West Saxon *ealdorman*.)

1861 PEARSON *E. & Mid. Ages Eng.* 251 Ealdormanships of counties and towns. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. vi. 160 The original idea of the ealdormanship is, magistracy or jurisdiction, as implied in the attribute of age. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iii. 80 Their progress from the ealdormanship of a corner of Hampshire to the Imperial crown.

Aldern (ɔ̄·ldəɹn), *a.* and *sb.*; also 1 **ælren**, 3 **allerne**, 5 **alloren**. [f. ALDER *sb.*1 + -EN. Its subst. use is prob. due to comb. like *aldern-tree*; but there may have been a confusion with ELDER, ELDERN.]

A. *adj.* Of alder.

1001 *Cod. Dipl.* III. 316 To þam ælrenan stobhe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. 684 The pine tre, and alloren tree . . deep under þe grounde dureþ and lesteþ longe tyme. 1622 MAY *Virgil* (J.) Then aldern boats first plow'd the ocean.

B. *sb.* = ALDER *sb.*1

c 1250 W. DE BIBLESWORTH in Wright *Voc.* 171 *Coupet de aunne* (of allerne). 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 220 If the right eye of a Hedge-hog be fryed with the oil of Alderne or Linseed, and put in a vessel of red brasse, and afterward anoint his eyes therewith, as with an eye-salve, he shall see as well in the dark as in the light.

† **A·ldership.** *Obs.* Only form 2 **alderscipe**. [f. ALDER *sb.*2 + -SHIP.] Chiefship, lordship.

c 1175 *Cotton Hom.* 219, *Dominationes* hlafordscipe, *principatus* alderscipen.

† **A·lderwo·man.** *nonce-wd. Obs.* [f. ALDERMAN, after pairs like *gentleman, -woman*.] An alderman's wife; cf. ALDRESS, ALDERMANESS.

1640 BROME *Antip.* III. ii. 276 *Item*, an Elegy for Mistris Alderwoman.

† **A·ldest,** *a. superl. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. ALD old; see ALDER *a.* to which it belongs.]

1205 LAYAM. 6947 Þe aldeste hæhte Fulgenius [1250 Þe eldest]. *Ibid.* 2105 Þe ældeste broðer. 1297 R. GLOUC. 233 Þe aldest hous al so. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1333 Bolde Baltaȝar, watȝ his barn aldest. (*Mod. Sc.* auldest.)

Aldfader, -father, obs. dial. var. ELDFATHER.

Aldide (æ·ldəid). *Chem.* [f. ALD(EHYDE) + -IDE.] Gmelin's name for the aldehydes as a class; see ALDEHYDE 2.

Aldine (ɔ̄·ldəin), *a.* [f. *Aldus* prop. name + -INE1.] Printed or produced by Aldus Manutius, a celebrated Venetian printer in the 16th c.; adopted also as a distinctive title of a modern series of books; and applied to certain styles of display types.

1802 DIBDIN *Classics* Introd. 27 A most beautiful copy of this Aldine edition. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. iii. 257 (Aldus) . . introduced (in 1501) a new Italian character, called Aldine.

Aldol (æ·ldɒl). *Chem.* [f. ALD(EHYDE) + (ALCOH)OL; see -OL.] A clear viscid neutral liquid of composition $CH_3.CH(OH).CH_2.CHO$, polymerous with acetyl aldehyde; so called because regarded by Wurz as intermediate in constitution and properties between aldehyde and alcohol; previously called *acraldehyde*.

1874 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 2nd Supp. 38 *Aldol* possesses the reducing powers of the aldehydes. 1878 — 3rd Supp. 54 *Aldol* . . is the aldehyde of butene-glycol.

Aldor, -ur, OE. forms of ALDER *sb.*2, chief.

Aldormann, OE. form of ALDERMAN.

† **A·ldress.** *Obs.* [f. ALDER *sb.*2 + -ESS; ? short for *aldermaness*.] The wife of an alderman or mayor.

1608 *York Reg. MS.* 7 [John Bramhall, alderman of Pontefract, desires to be buried] at the end of the maiors and aldresses stall. 1692 R. THORESBY *Diary* I. 220 After with relations . . to the funeral of Aldress Hick. 1713 *Ibid.* II. 180 Madam Nevile was this day buried—also was another aldress interred.

Aldur-, OE. form of ALDER *sb.*2

† **A·ldur-fa·ther.** *Obs.* [App. a confusion betw. *ald-father* ancestor and *aller-father* father of all, first parent.] Ancestor, progenitor.

1340 *Alex. & Dind.* 1050 Þin aldur-faþur, alixandre · al þat hab used.

Aldyr, -man, obs. ff. ALDER *sb.*1, ALDERMAN.

Ale (ēil). Forms: 1 **alu** (WS. **ealu, ealo**), 2– **ale** (5 **aale, aylle**, 5–6 **aile**, Sc. 6–7 **ail, aill**; in mod. dial. **yale, yall, yaäle, yell, yill**). [OE. *alu*, cogn. w. OS. *alo*, ON. *öl* (:—*alu*), has been shown by Mr. J. Platt to be a *-t* stem :—**alut*, hence gen. and dat. *aloð, ealoð*, 12th c. *aleð* :—**alutaz, aluti*: see first quot.]

1. An intoxicating liquor made from an infusion of malt by fermentation. Various ingredients have at various times been added to impart flavour; at present hops or other bitters are in use.

Ale and *beer* seem originally to have been synonymous. The Alvismál says 'öl heitir með mönnum, en með 'Asum bjórr,' it is called 'ale' among men, and among the gods 'beer.' After the introduction into England of 'the wicked weed called hops' (*Retn. to Edw. VI's Parlt.*) *c* 1524, 'beer' was commonly hopped; at present 'beer' is in the trade the generic name for all malt liquors, 'ale' being specifically applied to the paler coloured kinds, the malt for which has not been roasted or burnt; but the popular application of the two words varies in different localities.

c 940 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 268 Do healfne bollan ealoð to, and gehæte þæt ealu. *c* 1000 *Hept. Judg.* xiii. 4 Ne he ealu ne drince næfre oððe win. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Þe man þe hit meðeð riht · þe suneð aleð gestninge. 1205 LAYAM. 24440 Ne mai hit na mon suggen on his tale! of þan win and of þan ale. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 14 Fil me a cuppe of ful god ale. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 219, I bouȝte hir barly malte · she brewe it to selle, Peny ale and podyng ale. 1466 *Paston's Funer.* in *Lett.* 549 II. 268 For vii barels of bere, xviis. *vid.*—For iiii barels of alle, xiiis. iiiid. 1485 MALORY *Arthur* (1816) II. 445 Wyn & aale. ?1531 *Plumpton Corr.* 230, I am faine to eate browne bread & drink small alle. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* II. 660 Of wyne and aill takand thame sic ane fill. 1542 BOORDE *Dietary* x. 256 Ale is made of malte and water; and they the whiche do put any other thynge to ale than is rehersed, except yest, barme, or godes-good, doth sofysticat theyr ale. 1594 PLAT *Jewel-ho.* III. 16 It is the Hoppe onelie which maketh the essential difference betweene Beere and Ale. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 304 Item, she brewes good Ale. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 11 Do you looke for Ale and Cakes heere, you rude

raskalls? 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Malt Liquor*, Ale is more diuretick than Beer; that is, unhopp'd Liquor more than that which has Hops in it. 1770 J. MASSIE *Tax on Malt* 8 A Pint of Ale or strong Beer, costs the Ale-seller, only Five Farthings. 1853 THACKERAY *Engl. Hum.* 240 Then they sallied forth for Rochester on foot, and drank by the way three pots of ale. [1864 TENNYSON *North. Farmer*, I've 'ed my point o' yaäle ivry noight sin' I heän 'ere.]

†**2.** In the phrases **at the ale** (**at þen ale, at þe nale, atten ale, atte nale, at nale**), and **to the ale**, 'the ale' is put for, **a.** The ale which is being drunk, hence ale-drinking; **b.** The stock or supply of ale at the disposal of the public, and hence the place where the ale is, the ale-house. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 42 Feyneden hem for heore foode, foujten atte alle [*v.r.* at þe ale, at þe nale, at nale]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Freres T.* 49 And make hym grete feestes atte nale [*v.r.* at þe nale, att nale]. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 40 When they drynke atte ale They telle many a lewd tale. *c* 1500 *Carp. Tools* in Halliw. *Nug. Poet.* 19 When thei have wroght an oure ore two, Anone to the ale thei wylle go. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. v. 61 Thou hast not so much charity in thee as to goe to the Ale with a Christian. 1617 ASSHETON *Jrnl.* (1848) 1 Besse, John, wyffe, self, at ale.

†**c. In (his) ale**: in the midst of drinking, under the influence of ale. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 86 What, art thou in aylle? 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vii. 47 As Alexander kild his friend Clytus, being in his Ales and his Cuppes.

3. A festival or merry-meeting at which much ale was drunk; an ale-drinking. (Cf. *a tea.*) See also BRIDAL.

1076 *O. E. Chron.*, Dær wæs þæt bryd ealo .. Ealle þa Bryttas þe wæron at þam bryd ealoð. 1544 *Supplic. Hen. VIII*, 41 Keapinge of church ales, in the whiche with leappynge, daunsynge and kysssying they maynteyne the profett of their churche. 1583 BABINGTON *Wks.* 166 Gadding to this ale or that. 1587 HARRISON *England* I. II. i. (1877) 32 The superfluous numbers of idle waks .. *church-ales, helpe-ales* and *soule-ales* called also *dirge-ales* with the heathenish rioting at *bride-ales* are well diminished. 1635 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Life of T. Parr* C ij b, T'a Whitson Ale, Wake, Wedding, or a Faire. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 504 There was also an Ale called the Mary-Ale, held, it must be presumed, on one of the days consecrated to the Virgin Mary. 1879 *Wild Life in S. C.* 140 In this locality, Clerk's Ale, which used to be rather an event, is quite extinct. 1882 SKEAT *Etym. Dict.* s.v., *Bridal*, lit. a bride-ale. (There were leet-ales, scot-ales, church-ales, clerk-ales, bed-ales, and bride-ales.)

†**4. Buttered ale**: a beverage composed of sugar, cinnamon, butter, and beer brewed without hops. *Obs.*

1662 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Dec., And give him a morning draught of buttered ale. 1667 *Ibid.* 28 Sept., It will cost him .. £300. in ale, and £52. in buttered ale.

B. Ale- in *comb.*

I. General syntactic relations.

1. *objective*: with active pple., as *ale-brewing, -drinking, -swilling*, etc.; or *obj. genitive* with n. of agent or action, as *ale-brewer, -dealer, -drinker, -monger, -seller, -selling*, etc.; **ale-taker, -tunning**; ALE-CONNER, -TASTER.

c 1510 *Cocke Lorelles Bote* 8 Potycaryes, ale brewers, and bakers. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 475 The speciallest species of ale-drinking .. rhetoricians. 1769 BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* vii. (1826) 36 There are few great ale-drinkers who are not phthisical. 1786 COWPER *Corr.* (1824) II. 91 A shoemaker and an alemonger have proposed themselves as joint candidates to succeed us. 1833 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 490 If the ale-dealers keep any of the razors for their own use.

2. *instrumental*: with passive pple., as *ale-blown, -born, -crummed, -fed, -washed.*

1592 CHETTLE *Kind-Harts Dr.* (1841) 15 Where the one in a sweaking treble, the other in an ale-blowen base, carowle out such adultrous ribaudry. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 82 Ale-washt Wits. 1599 NASHE *P. Penilesse* E ij, Elderton consumed his ale-crummed nose to nothing. 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 152 That ale-born business the Restoration.

3. *attrib.* Of, made of or with, ale, as *ale-sop, -stain*; **ale-brue, -meat, -toast, -wort**; ALE-BERRY.

c 1450 in Wright *Voc.* 242 *Hec offa*, a ale-sope.

4. *attrib.* Of, for, or connected with (the manufacture, sale, or use of) ale, as *ale-brewhouse, -cup, -duty, -feast, -glass, -pot, -tun*, etc. Also ALE-BENCH, -BUSH, -COST, -DRAPER, -HOOF, -HOUSE, -KNIGHT, -POLE, -STAKE, -WIFE; and most of those in II, as **ale-barrel, -dame**, etc.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 995 Se þe on handa bær hroden ealo-wæge. *c* 1500 *Col. Blowbol* in Halliw. *Nug. Poet.* 1 He rensyd had many an ale picher. 1583 BABINGTON *Wks.* 165 Idle, or tossing the alepot with their neighbours. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 39 Our common Ale-pot drunkards. 1699 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmdxiii/4 A small Ale-brewhouse. 1777 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 876 A narrow-bottomed ale glass.

II. Special combinations with quotations (in alphabetical order).

Ale-barrel, a barrel for ale, a measure of 36 (formerly 32) gallons; †**ale-boly**, ? = *ale-bouilli*, ALE-BERRY; †**ale-brue**, = ALE-BERRY; †**ale-dagger**, one worn for use in ale-house brawls; †**ale-dame**, = ALE-WIFE[1]; †**ale-fat** (= ale-vat); **ale-firkin**, a small barrel of ale, a measure of 9 (formerly 8) gallons; **ale-gallon** (see quot.); **ale-grains**, refuse malt left after brewing; **ale-grounds** (? = prec.); **ale-kilderkin**, a half-barrel of ale; †**ale-man** (see quot.); †**ale-meat**, = ALE-BERRY; †**ale-passion**, headache after drinking ale; **ale-score**, a reckoning for ale consumed; †**ale-shot** (= prec.); †**ale-silver** (see quot.); †**ale-stand**, the bar of an ale-house; †**ale-taker**, purveyor of ale; **ale-tap**, strictly the tap whence ale is drawn, *hence* the room or place where it is kept; †**ale-toast**, a toast in ale, *fig.* a roisterer or tippler; †**ale-tunning**, brewing of ale; **ale-vat**, a vat in which ale is brewed; **ale-wort**, the fermenting infusion of malt; **ale-yeast**, yeast produced in the brewing of ale.

1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* II. (ed. 2) 157 The *Ale-Barrel of 32 Gallons. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 201 Computing excise-dues upon tallow, and gauging *alebarrels! *c* 1500 *Col. Blowbol* in Halliw. *Nug. Poet.* 1 And afterward their toke hym many a throw Of good *ale boly that he had i-blowe. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xii. (1870) 264 *Ale-brues, caudelles and colesses for weke men and feble stomackes .. is suffered. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 8 He that drinkes with cutters, must not be without his *ale dagger. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 230 These things are not so much as thought on by our *Ale-dames. *a* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 142 Under þæt *ealo-fæt. 1596 *Unton Invent.* 13 One *yelfate, one cooler. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 36 Jack Miller sang his song .. and lookt like the poter of the *ale-fat. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* II. (ed. 2) 157 The *Ale-firkin of 8 Gallons. 1800 COLERIDGE *Sib. Leaves* II. 223 They snatch'd him from the sickle and the plough To gauge *ale-firkins. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 28 The *Ale Gallon contained 282 cubic or solid inches. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 147/2 A messe of warme *Ale-graines from a Brewhouse. 1572 B. GOOGE tr. *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 133 Take a quart of *allegrounds, and seeth them. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* II. (ed. 2) 157 The *Ale-Kilderkin of 16 Gallons. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 504 An *Aleman, or ale-housekeeper. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 403 The Diet .. was of Mutton-Broth, *Ale-Meat, Poacht-Eggs. 1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Hart. Misc.* (1809) II. 271 A passing preseruatiue against the *ale-passion, or paine in the pate. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 128 Sauce-fleame, *ale-pocks, and such like vlcers in the face. 1816 *Q. Rev.* XV. 454 The *ale-scores of a village landlady. 1626 SPELMAN *Gloss. Arch.* 506 *Quasi dictum à* scot, i. *pecunia, et* ale, i. *cervisia: quod inverso vocabulo alii* an *aleshot *nuncupant.* 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Ale-silver*, a Rent or Tribute yearly paid to the Lord Maior of London, by those that sell Ale within the City. 1588 *Marprel. Ep.* (1843) 54 Whereby he might .. visit the *alestond. 1455 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 20 The *Aletakers — Richard Joskyn, etc. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* II. Pref. 3 And when I die, as needs must hap, Then bury me under the good *ale-tap. 1691 SHADWELL *Scowrers* I. i. Wks. IV. 313 Every night thou clearest the streets of .. idle rascals, and of all *Ale-toasts and Sops in brandy. *a* 1529 SKELTON in *Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 476 Elynoor Rummin, with her good *ale-tunning. *a* 1000 'Ealaþ-wyrt, *cervisia mustea*' Somner. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery* (1756) I. xxvi. 225 Give the Horse .. two quarts of warm *Ale-wort. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 194 Take .. a Pint of good *Ale-yeast.

Aleak (ălī·k), *adv.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] of state + LEAK.] In a leaking state or condition.

1859 in WORCESTER. *Mod.* The vessel is aleak.

†**Alear(e,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [? ad. L. *ālēār-is* belonging to dice.] ? Fated, ? chance-directed.

1581 STUDLEY tr. *Seneca, Herc.* 203 Why dastard dost thou feare? I spoylde thy father Hercules; this hand, this hand aleare Hath murdred him.

Aleatory (ē·lĭ,ātări), *a.* [ad. L. *ālēātōri-us*, f. *ālēātor* a dice-player, f. *ālea* a die, the dice.] Dependent on the throw of a die; *hence*, dependent on uncertain contingencies.

1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xlii, So continually fortunate in that aleatory way of deciding Law Debates. 1818 H. COLEBROOKE *Oblig. & Contr.* I. 17 If the equivalent consist in the risk of loss, or the chance of gain, dependent on an uncertain event, the contract is contingent and aleatory or hazardous. 1879 MOTLEY in Holmes *Life* xxi. 168 Such an aleatory process seemed an unworthy method in arbitrations.

Aleavement, var. ALLEVEMENT. *Obs.*, relief.

Aleaven, obs. form of ELEVEN.

A·le-be·nch. Also 1 ealo-benc, 6 alle benche. [ALE- 4.] A bench in or before an ale-house.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 2062 Gum-manna fela, in ealo-bence. 1547 *Homilies* I. xii. I. (1640) 89 Which upon the Ale-benches or other places, delight to set forth certaine questions. 1556 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* (1869) 26 An other sorte sytteth vpon their allebenches .. amonge their cuppes. 1644 QUARLES *Whipper Whipt* in *Chertsey Libr.* I. 171 A pack of Alebench Whistlers. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 134 So will he talk when he is on the Ale-bench. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 429 Wild rumours .. flew without ceasing from coffeehouse to coffeehouse and from alebench to alebench.

†**A·leberry.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 ale-bre, -brey, albery, 5–7 alebery. [f. ALE- 3 + OE. *briw* pottage, brewis: changed by its unaccented position to *bre, brey*, varying phonetically with *-bery*, of which *-berry* is a corruption due to erroneous etymology. Cf. *bread-berry.*] Ale boiled with spice and sugar and sops of bread; also called **alebrue**, and **ale-meat** (see ALE- in *comb.* II).

c 1420 *Lib. Cure Coc.* (1862) 53 Alebre þus make þou schalle With grotes and safroune and good ale. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Albery, *vel* alebrey [1499 albry] *Alebrodium, fictum est.* 1543 BECON *Agst. Swear.* Wks. 1843, 373 They would taste nothing, no, not so much as a poor aleberry .. until they had slain Paul. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gt. Eater* 12 His appetite .. needed the assistance of cawdle, iulep, alebery.

Alebromancy (Blount and Cocker after *alebromantie* in Cotgr.), a mistake for ALEUROMANCY.

†**A·le-bush.** *Obs.* [ALE- 4; see BUSH.] A tavern sign.

1599 H. PORTER *Angry Wom.* (1841) 102, I might haue had a pumpe set vp with as good Marche beere as this was and nere set up an ale-bush for the matter.

‖**A·lec.** [L.] A herring; a pickle or sauce of small herrings or anchovies.

c 1520 ANDREWE in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 230 Alec, the heringe, is a Fisshe of the see .. when he is fresshe taken he is a very delicious to be eten. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 71 Alec, like garum, was at once the name of a fish and of a sauce made from it.

Alecize (æ·lĭsəiz), *v. rare.* [f. L. *ālec* + -IZE. Cf. L. *ālēcātus.*] To dress with alec sauce.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 145 The modes of dressing so approved a fish were endless. One way was to alecize or halecize it.

Aleconner (ē·lkɒnəɹ). Also 4–6 **alekonner**, 6–7 **alecunner**. [f. ALE- 1 + CONNER, OE. *cunnere* a trier.] An examiner or inspector of ale: 'An officer appointed in every court-leet, and sworn to look to the assize and goodness of bread, ale, and beer, sold within the jurisdiction of the leet.' Phillips 1706. 'Four of them are chosen annually by the common-hall of the city; and whatever might be their use formerly, their places are now regarded only as sinecures for decayed citizens.' Johnson 1755. Still a titular office in some burghs.

c 1350 *Chart. Edw. III* in *Liber Albus* 316 Serement de Alekonners. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* iv. C b, Not Tygille nor such alecunners my workes do overprye. 1630 *Tincker of Turvey* Ep. Ded. 4 The autenticall drinke of England, the whole barmy-tribe of ale-cunners never layd their lips to the like. 1683 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 278 Some of the liveries of the companies mett, and .. chose .. Mr. Welling to be aleconner. 1859 H. RILEY *Liber Albus* Introd. 61 Immediately a brewing was finished, it was the duty of the brewer .. to send for the Ale-conner of the Ward, in order to taste the ale. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) I. 476 In London four aleconners are still chosen annually by the liverymen in common hall assembled on Midsummer Day.

Alecost (ē·lkɒst). Also 6–7 **ale-coast**. [f. ALE- 4 + COST. ad. L. *costum, -us, -os*, a. Gr. *κόστος* an unidentified plant used as spice.] A Composite plant (*Balsamita vulgaris* or *Chrysanthemum balsamita*) allied to Tansy, so called because formerly much used for giving to ale an agreeable aromatic and bitter flavour.

1589 COGAN (in Prior *Plant-names*). 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. CXCVIII. 524 Called in English Costmarie and Ale-coast. 1676 BEAL in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 587 Ale-cost .. famous for dispatching the maturation of Ale and Beer. 1866 W. BOOTH in *Treas. Bot.* 119 The common Costmary or Alecost is a native of Italy, whence it was introduced in 1568.

†**Alecto·rian.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἀλέκτωρ* cock + -IAN.] (See quot.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. XVI. (1495) 558 Alectoria is a stone that is founde in the mawes of capons and is lyke to dymme cristall. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* XXXIX. 257 The Alectorian or Cockes stone .. wherewith (as it is reported) the famous Milo Crotonien alway stoode invincible. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Alectorius* .. a precious stone of a waterish colour.

Alectoromachy (ăle·ktŏrɒ·măki). [See following words.] A variant of ALECTRYOMACHY.

1847 in CRAIG.

Alectoromancy (ăle·ktŏrɒmæ·nsi). Also 7–8 **alectromancy**.] [f. Gr. *ἀλέκτωρ* cock + *μαντεία* divination.] A variant of ALECTRYOMANCY.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 165 Alectromancy [divining] by cocks or pullen. 1731 BAILEY, *Alectromancy*, an ancient divination, in which they made use of a cock in discovering secret and unknown transactions of future events. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* 275/2 The mysteries of chyromancy, alectromanchy and catoptromanchy. 1847 in CRAIG.

Alectryomachy (ăle·ktrĭɒ·măki). *rare*[−0]. [f. Gr. *ἀλεκτρυών* cock + *-μαχία* fighting.] Cock-fighting.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1731 BAILEY. 1775 ASH, etc.

Alectryomancy (ăle·ktrĭɒmæ·nsi). [f. Gr. *ἀλεκτρυών* cock + *μαντεία* divination. Cf. Fr. *alectryomancie.*] Divination by means of a cock with grains of corn.

1684 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 706 The author singles Alectryomancy for the subject of this book. 1819 *Pantol.*, *Alectoromantia*, an ancient kind of divination by means of a cock, called also *Alectryomancy.*

‖**Alectryon** (ăle·ktrĭɒn). [Gr.] A cock.

1873 LONGF. *Emma & Eginh.* 110 The crowing cock, The Alectryon of the farmyard and the flock.

†**A·lecy.** *nonce-wd. Obs.* [f. ALE after *lunacy.*] Mental aberration, due to ale-drinking; intoxication.

1598 LILLY *Moth. Bombie* IV. ii. 127 To arrest a man that hath no likenesse of a horse, is flat lunasie or alecie.

Aledge, obs. form of ALLEGE.

†**A·le-dra·per.** *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. ALE- 4 + DRAPER, perhaps originally jocular, in allusion to *linen-draper*, etc.] An alehouse-keeper.

1655 R. YOUNGE *Charge agst. Drunk.* 13 These godlesse Ale-drapers, and other sellers of drink. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* IV. (ed. 2) 300 Most of our Brewers and Ale-Drapers care not what horrid Stuff they prepare and vend. 1747 in *Parish Reg. of Scotter, Linc.*, [Buried] July 8th Thomas Broughton, Farmer and Ale Draper. 1855 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Ale-draper*, an alehouse keeper, or publican; a term now obsolete.

†**A·le-dra·pery.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -Y[3].] Ale-selling.

1592 CHETTLE *Kind-Harts Dr.* (1841) 20 Two milch maydens that had set vp a shoppe of Ale-drapery.

Alee (ălī·), *adv.* [a. ON. *á hlé*, a sea phrase as in Eng., f. *á* on, in the direction of + *hlé* shelter: see LEE.] On or toward the lee or sheltered side of the ship; away from the wind; to leeward. Also as an order = *put alee.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* IV. 74 Þan lay the lordis a-lee with laste and with charge, And bare aboute þe barge. *c* 1575 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 161 Ale the helm, Ale, veer. *c* 1648 DAVENANT *Wint. Storms*, Alee, or we sink! *a* 1826 HOOD *Wee Man* xi, Good sir, the boat has lost her trim, You must not sit a-lee. 1859 W. JAMES *Nav. Hist. Eng.* II. 223 The helm of the George was instantly put a-lee. 1865 CARLYLE *Fred. Gt.* II. VI. ix. 229 Such a sea as never was; and breakers now close alee.

†A-leeward, *phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*[1] + LEEWARD.] Toward the sheltered side, to one side.

1623 MINSHEU *Sp. Gram.* 81 *Traér de tema la gorra* . . To set his hat to the good aleward, on one side the head.

Aleft (ălĕ·ft), *adv.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] of direction + LEFT.] On or to the left hand.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8149 Aleft he smot and Aright. 1821 SOUTHEY *Vis. Judgm.* Wks. X. 225 Lightning and thunder Volleying aright and aleft amid the accumulate blackness.

Alegar (æ·lĭgăɹ, ē·lĭgăɹ). Forms: 6 **aleger, alligar,** 6–7 **all-, aliger,** 7 **alegre,** 8 **aleager,** 6– **alegar.** [f.(after *vinegar*) ALE + *egre, eger,* EAGER, = Fr. *aigre* sharp, sour.] Sour ale; vinegar formed by the acetous fermentation of ale; malt-vinegar.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxxiv. (1870) 296 Soure and tarte thynges, as venegre and aleger [*v. r.* alceger, alegar]. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 189 Some make it of Ale onely . . but that is rather Aliger than Vinegar. 1598 FLORIO, *Agresto* . . vertiuice, alligar. 1598 STOW *Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xv. 324/2 Corrupt Vinegar, Beeregre, and Alegre. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. iii. 218 Boil Alegar, scum it, and pour it over them. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. iv. 200 Whose small soul, transparent wholesome-looking as small ale, could by no chance ferment into virulent alegar?. . We shall see. 1881 EVANS *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s. v., *Alegar* is to ale what vinegar is to wine. The old home-made article is now seldom procurable.

Alegarto, obs. form of ALLIGATOR.

†Ale·ger, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. OFr. *alègre* :— late L. *alācr-em.* Cf. It. *allegro.*] Lively, cheerful.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 738 The Root, and Leafe Betell; The Leafe Tobacco; And the Teare of Poppy, . . doe all Condense the Spirits, and make them Strong, and Aleger.

Alegge, obs. form of ALLAY and ALLEGE.

Ale-hoof (ē·lhūf). Forms: 3–4 **heyhoue, 4 hai-hay-, hale-houe,** 6–7 **ale-hove, ale-hoofe,** 7–9 **ale-hoof.** [Formerly *ale-hove*, from OE. 'hófe, *viola*' (Ælfric) in allusion to its alleged use in brewing instead of hops; perhaps a corruption of the earlier *hay-hove*, 'hedge-hove,' influenced by misunderstanding of another early name, *tun-hove*, f. *tún* enclosure. Among the various kinds of *hófe* mentioned in OE. there is no *ale-hófe.* See HOVE.] The herb ground-ivy (*Nepeta Glechoma*); also formerly called *hay-* or *hey-hove, horse-hove,* and HOVE.

a 1300 W. DE BIBLESWORTH in Wright *Voc.* 162, *Eyre terestre,* heyhowe. *c* 1350 ARDERNE *Practica* in *Promp. Parv.* 250 Haihoue, *vel* halehoue, *vel* folfyt, *vel* horshoue. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 8 Alehoofe, ground iuie, gilrunbith ground, or Tudnoore. 1597 GERARD *Herball* II. ccc. 705 Commonly called . . ground Iuie, Alehoof, Gill creepe by ground, tunehoofe, and Cats foote. *Ibid.* 707 The women of our northren parts . . do tun the herbe Alehooue into their ale, but the reason thereof I know not. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 284 Let him take often with a spoon Water of Alehove. 1676 BEAL in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 587 Alehoof, or Ground-Ivy, famous for dispatching the maturation of Ale and Beer. 1859 E. CAPERN *Bal. & Songs* 128 Where ale-hoof and the borage, too, Held forth their gems of blue.

A·le-house. [ALE- 4.] A house where ale is retailed; *hence,* a tippling house.

a 1000 *Laws of Ethelb.* Thorpe I. 292 On eala-huse. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 Untimeliche eten alehuse. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5978 At þe alehous make þey marchaundye. *c* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 44 His parisshenes gone forthe to the ale hous or to a taverne. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. ii. 12 Would I were in an Ale-house in London. 1670 EACHARD *Contempt Clergy* 122 If upon Sunday the church doors be shut, the ale-houses will be open. 1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* xiii. 159 The stuff fit to make a prodigal of is to be found in every alehouse. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 295 The redcoats filled all the alehouses of Westminster.

b. *attrib.* (Cf. also ALE-KNIGHT.)

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 2 b, Scurrilitie or alehouse jestyng would bee thought odious. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* li. 305 These Tauernhaunters or Alehouseknightes which counterfeit the preachers. 1601 DENT *Pathw. to Heaven* 248 You are . . a drinker, a common ale-house-haunter. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 528 Exercising the trade of a butcher, or an ale-house keeper. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. iv. ii, And Jack on his ale-house bench has as many lies as a Czar.

Alehte, pa. t. of ALACCHE *v. Obs.*, to catch.

Aleing, aling (ē·lin), *vbl. sb., nonce-wd.* [f. ALE taken as a vb. (cf. *to wine*) + -ING[1].] Drinking of ale or treating to ale.

1870 *Daily News* 28 Sept., There was a wining and dining, or better, a beering or aleing and dining of the 'Southern brethren.'

Aleiptic (ăləi·ptik), *a.* ? *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. ἀλειπτικ-ός, f. ἀλείπτης a gymnastic trainer, orig. an anointer, f. ἀλείφ-ειν to anoint.] Of or belonging to gymnastic 'training.'

1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 423/1 The Aleiptick art, and, its nearest ally, Medicine, are design'd for the cure of Bodies.

Aleive, var. ALLEVE *v. Obs.*, to relieve.

†A·le-knight. *Obs.* [f. ALE 4 + KNIGHT, used derisively; cf. *carpet-knight, knight of the ellwand,* etc.] A votary of the ale-house, a tippler.

1575 *Eccl. Proc. Chester* [The Vicar of Whalley, Lanc., is charged with being] a common dronker and ale knight. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 55 There brauls an Ale-knight for his fat-grown score. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 325 S. Urban for Ale-Knights or Pot-Companions. 1864 CHAMBERS *Bk. Days* II. 597 This man was a regularly dubbed ale-knight, loved barley wine to the full.

Alem, obs. form of ALUM.

Alembic (ălĕ·mbik). Forms: 4 **alambic, -ik, alembyk,** 4–5 **-ike, -yke,** 4–7 **-eke,** 7 **alimbeck, alembicke,** 7–8 **-eck,** 7–9 **-ick,** 7– **-ic.** [a. Fr. *alambic,* ad. (ultimately) Arab. الانبيق *al-anbīq,* i. e. *al* the + *anbīq* a still; ad. Gr. ἄμβικ-, ἄμβιξ a cup, beaker, the cap of a still. Aphetized as early as 15th c. to *lembick,* LIMBECK, and the full form scarcely appears again till the 17th.]

1. An apparatus formerly used in distilling, consisting of a *cucurbit* or gourd-shaped vessel containing the substance to be distilled, surmounted by the *head* or *cap,* or *alembic* proper, the beak of which conveyed the vaporous products to a *receiver,* in which they were condensed. It is now superseded by the *retort* and *worm still.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 520 This Troylus in teres gan distille, As licour out of alambic, fulle fast. *c* 1386 — *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 241 Concurbites, and alembikes eeke [*v. r.* Alambike, alembyke, alembeke.] 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 33 Destill them in a glasse alembike accordyng to arte. 1612 WOODALL *Surgeon's M.* Wks. 1653, 212 Fill your Alimbeck but two third parts of Copperas. 1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* II. I. IV. xiii. 118 The Alembeck and its Cucurbit must be both of Glass. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Earth,* Chymists by their Alembick shew us plainly what this Salt is. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 91 An alembic of pure silver, furnished with a glass head. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* I. 28 In alembics finely wrought, Distilling herbs and flowers.

2. *fig.*

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife, &c.* (1638) 111 Making a brokers Shop his Alembicke, [he] can turn your silkes into gold. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 135 The hot spirit drawn out of the alembick of hell, which in France is now so furiously boiling. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) II. xxix. 243 In heavy fogs . . trees are perfect alembics. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* I. ii. 17 The cool and procrastinating alembic of Dyer's Weekly Letter. 1856 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 229 Passed through the alembic of a great poet's imagination.

†Ale·mbic, *v. Obs.* [f. sb.; cf. Fr. *alambiquer.*] To distill as in an alembic; = ALEMBICATE.

1635 PERSON *Var.* I. i. 8 The heavens are of a fift substance, not alembecked out of the foure elements. *a* 1666 J. SHIRLEY *Closet of Rar.* (ed. 5) 9 To distill, or rather alembick, spirit of wine. 1749 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. 138 The important mysteries that have been alembicked out of a trifle.

Alembicate (ălĕ·mbikēt), *v. rare.* [f. med. L. *alembicāt-* ppl. stem of *alembicā-re,* f. ALEMBIC. Cf. It. *alambicare,* Sp. *alambicar,* Fr. *alambiquer.*] To distill as in an alembic.

1836 CROKER *Johnson.* I. 63 The alembicated productions of artificial fire.

Alembroth (ălĕ·mbrŏþ). [A word of the Alchemists, of unknown origin.] An old name for the double chloride of mercury and ammonium, $2(NH_4Cl.HgCl) + H_2O$, formerly believed to be a universal solvent.

1471 RIPLEY *Compl. Alch.* in Ashm. 1652, 190 Sal Alkaly, sal Alembroke, sal Attinckarr. 1726 BAILEY *Alembroth, Alembor,* the philosophers salt, the key of art. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Alembroth* is represented as partaking of the nature of halonitrum and alum. The word is said to be of Chaldee origin, and its natural meaning to be the *key of art.* 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., The preparation *Sal alembroth,* also called salt of wisdom.

†Ale·me, *v. Obs.* Forms: 2–3 **aleome, aleme, alime, alume** (*ii*). [f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + LEME, OE. *léom-an* to shine.] To illumine.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 107 Godes giue is betere, þe alimeð þe man of fiffolde mihte. *Ibid.* 109 Ure drihten [*i. e.* God]. . ure ihesu christi alemeð þe selue sunne, þe alle oðre þing aleomeð. *Ibid.* 141 Hur eiðer alumð þe se. *c* 1230 *Serm.* in *Reliq. Ant.* I. 128 Þe lihted alle men þe. . aleomed ben.

Alemesse, obs. form of ALMS.

Ale·ne, *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + OE. *lǽnan* to grant, LEND.] To lend, grant, give.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wright 21, *Pignus,* alæned feoh. 1250 LAYAM. 24000 Ech man brouke his hom! þat god him aleneþ. *Ibid.* 31603 Waþer ich þe aleane wolle! þat þing þat þou 3eornest.

†Ale·ngth, *adv.* and *prep.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + LENGTH. Cf. *across.*]

A. *adv.* In the direction of the length, lengthwise, longitudinally.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XI. 4751 The grekes . . Layn ladders alenght & oloft wonnen. 1534 FITZHERB. *Husb.* xlii, Laye a lyttell terre ther vpon, and stroke it alengthe in the bottom of the woll. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* IX. xxx, He would stretch the same [his feet] alength and make them serve in stead of an helme to steere withall. 1775 ASH, *Alength,* at full length.

B. *prep.* [the adv. restricted to a definite obj.] In the direction of the length of, lengthwise to.

c 1540 *Practyse of Cyrurg.*, In all other places rome must be made a length the membres.

†Alepine, alapeen. *Obs.* A mixed stuff either of wool and silk or mohair and cotton.

1739 in *Observ. Wool. Manuf.* (in *Drapers' Dict.*), *Alapeen.* 1757 DYER *Fleece* III. 480 Cheyney, and baize, and serge, and alepine . . and the long countless list Of woollen webs.

†A·le-pole. *Obs.* [ALE- 4.] A pole or post set up as the sign of an ale-house; an ale-stake.

1533 FRITH *Answ. More* (1829) 331 The alepole is not the ale itself which it doth signify or represent. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 22/2 Booths, and alepoles are pitched at Saint James his gate. 1616 J. DEACON *Tobacco Tort.* 57 The hungry Hostesses ale-pole.

‖ Alerce (ălĕ·rþe). [Sp. *alerce,* f. L. *laricem* LARCH.] An American tree allied to the larch.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xiv. (1879) 298 Mules bringing alerce-planks and corn from the southern plains. *Ibid.* xiii, A red cedar or an alerce pine.

Alerion (ălī·riən). *Her.* [Fr. *alérion* (12th c.), med. L. *alariōn-em* some large bird of prey of the eagle kind. Of unkn. origin. Borel makes it an augmentative of OFr. *aillier,* which Diez considered might be Germ. *adler* or *adelar* an eagle.] An eagle without beak or feet.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1614) 180 Geffray of Boullion . . at one draught of his bowe . . broched three feetlesse birds called Allerions vpon his arrow. 1731 BAILEY, *Allerions* (in Heraldry) are small birds painted without beak or feet, like the martlet or martinet. Others say they are like eagles without beak or feet. 1862 H. WHEATLEY *Anagrams* 92 The House of Lorraine took for their arms, an *alerion* (a small eagle, with neither beak nor claws), from the word *alerion* being a transposition of *Loraine.*

Alert (ălə·ɹt), *adv., a.,* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *alerte,* formerly *allerte, à l'airte,* 16th c. ad. It. milit. phr. *all' erta* on the watch, on the look-out = *alla* to the, at the, *erta* a look-out, 'a high watch tower' (Florio), literally something *erected* or raised aloft, fem. of *erto,* pa. pple. of *ergere* :—L. *ērigĕre* to ERECT. From being used as an adv. phr., *stare all' erta, se tenir à l' erte* 'to stand on the watch,' it became a predicative and complemental, and at length an attributive adj. and a sb. When *alert* was established as a real adj. in Eng., the adv. phr. became 'on the alert,' etymologically pleonastic = on the *à l'erte.* Cf. the similar histories of *alarm, alamort, alamode,* in which adv. phrases have become more or less adj. or sb.]

A. *adv.* On the watch, on the look-out: hence *adj.* (in the compl. or pred.) Watchful, vigilant, wide-awake. **a.** as a military term.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres,* Gloss. 249 *Alerta,* an Italian word, vsed vnto the souldiers, when there is any suspition of the enemy, and signifieth to be watchfull, carefull, and ready. 1618 R. WILLIAMS *Act. Low Countr.* 27 (T.) The prince finding his rutters alert (as the Italians say). 1707 FREIND *Peterboro's Cond. Spain* 213 Dear Jones, prove a true Dragoon, be diligent and alert. 1780 *Ann. Reg.* 64/1 Their situations were often so alert that no persons slept out of their clothes. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxiv. 417 The Pompeys were alert on the water to seize stray transports or provision ships.

b. generally.

1735 GEO. LD. LYTTELTON *Pers. Lett.* (1776) I. 186 The people were kept Alert and upon their guard. 1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1828) I. vii. 169 Caledonian wanderers would be alert to profit by the opportunity. 1866 MACGREGOR 1000 *M. in Rob Roy* 1 An interest ever varied . . keeps fully alert the energies of the mind. 1880 CYPLES *Hum. Exp.* vi. 152 Every sense is stirring; he is wholly alert.

B. *adj.* Quick in attention and motion, lively, brisk, active, nimble.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 403 ₱ 5, I saw an alerte young Fellow that cocked his Hat upon a Friend of his. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* 115 He is an alert, joyous, and lively old soul. 1859 THOREAU *Lett.* (1865) 180 You can . . carry any fortress with an army of alert thoughts.

Compared *-er, -est,* or *more, most.*

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1766) V. 73 Miss Byron . . is one of the alertest in [these amusements]. 1767 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 134, I never knew him talk in a more alert, firm, and decided tone. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 298 One of the most alert of the masons. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* (1858) 272 None of the alertest.

C. *sb.* [mod. Fr. *alerte,* subst. use of the original phrase, used as a military call. Cf. *alarm.*

1. The call to 'look out' for an attack; an alarm; *hence,* that which amounts to such a call, a 'waking up,' a sudden attack or surprise.

1803 WELLINGTON in Gurwood *Desp.* II. 286, I am glad to find that you have given the Enemy an Alert. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* vii. (1846) 79 No man ever saw me drink when an alert was expected. 1870 *Ev. Standard* 17 Sept., In case of an alert, every battalion, every company, and every man know their stations.

2. On the alert: on the look-out, on the watch. (Takes the place of the earlier *alert* adv. = *all' erta.*)

1796 *Campaigns* 1793–4 II. vi. 31 The troops were . . kept constantly on the Alerte. 1827 HARE *Guess. Truth* Ser. I. (1873) 181 Open evil at all events does this good: it keeps good on the alert. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxxviii. 132 But those who were stationed at the look-out were equally on the alert. 1882 *19th Cent.* No. 69, 736 The men are for ever on the alert to find out something wrong.

Alert (ălə·ɹt), *v. rare*[−1]. [f. ALERT *a.* Cf. *content.*] To make alert, to rouse to vigilance.

a **1868** W. WHITMAN *Chants Dem.* Poems 155 When the fire-flashing guns have fully alerted me.

Alertly (ălə·ɹtli), *adv.* [f. ALERT *a.* + -LY².] In an alert manner; on the watch to act; *hence*, briskly, actively, nimbly.

1787 MRS. DELANY *Corr.* Ser. 2 III. 454 She is as upright, and walks as alertly, as when you saw her. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. xx. ix. 168 Henri had to .. stand alertly on his guard.

Alertness (ălə·ɹtnés). [f. ALERT *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being alert; quickness in observing and acting; briskness, activity, nimbleness.

1714 *Spectator* No. 566 ₱ 4 That Alertness .. which is usually so visible among Gentlemen of the Army. **1748** ANSON *Voy.* II. vi. (ed. 4) 271 His alertness rendered it impossible to seize him. **1816** MISS AUSTEN *Emma* III. ix. 333 The alertness of a mind which could neither be undecided nor dilatory. **1873** BUCKLE *Civilis.* III. v. 281 A certain alertness and vigour of understanding.

†Ale·se, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 alés-an (WS. alýsan), 2–3 ales-en, S. W. alus-en (*ii*). [f. A- *pref.* 1 out, away + *lés-an*: see LESE. Cf. Germ. *er-lösen.*] To release, deliver.

a **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 13 Ac alys us of yfele. *c* **1160** *Hatton G.* ibid., Ac ales us of yfele. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 87 He us alesde from deofles þewdome. *c* **1230** *Ancr. R.* 124 Uorte .. alesen him ut of pine. *c* **1250** *Moral Ode* 136 Ne bidde ic no bet beo a-lused [*c* **1200** alesed] a domesdai of bende. *a* **1400** *Leg. Rood* (1871) 180 Þat bonde me alese of bondes, Of unkind dede.

†Ale·sedness, ale·sendness. *Obs.* [f. OE. *alésend* pr. pple. and *alésed* pa. pple. of ALESE + -NESS.] Deliverance, redemption.

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 28 Mannes Sunu .. sealde his sawle lif to alysednesse for manegum. *c* **1160** *Hatton G.* ibid., To alesendnysse for manegen. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Of þissere alesednesse .. Dauid þe prophete seide. *c* **1175** *Cotton Hom.*, Heo wolde man beon .. for ure alysendnisse. *c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 11 Meidenhad is .. worldes alesendnesse.

†Ale·seness, ale·sness. *Obs.* [f. ALESE *v.* + -NESS.] Redemption, ransom.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 28 Sella sawel his alesenis fore monigum. *c* **975** *Rushw. G.* ibid., For monȝum to alesnisse. *a* **1000** *Crist* (Grein) 1474 Þinre alýsnesse. *c* **1175** *Cotton Hom.* 263 He sende ihesu crist .. to ure alesnesse. *c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 11 Meidenhad is heuene çwen & worldes alesnesse [*printed* alefnesse].

†Ale·sing, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ALESE *v.* + -ING¹.] Release.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* I. 143 Iwarpen ine eche pine wiþ-uten alesinge. *c* **1220** *Leg. St. Kath.* 1153 Sum walde hopen & habbe bileaue to his alesunge.

†Ale·ss, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. LESS *a.*, by form-association with vbs. from Fr. apparently formed on adjs., as *a-base*: cf. *amenuse.*] To make less, lessen, diminish.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de Worde) VIII. ix. 289/1 He must alesse the hyre that the fermer sholde paye.

†A·lestake. *Obs.* [f. ALE- 4.]

1. A stake or post set up before an alehouse, to bear a garland, bush, or other sign, or as a sign itself; an alepole. Also *fig.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 667 A garland had he set upon his heed, As gret as it were for an ale-stake. **1509** BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 32 To the wine and ale stakes to renne. **1532** MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 642/1 Set vp for a bare signe, as a tauerners bush or tapsters ale stake. **1553–87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 50/1 This Popish Decree and Indulgense, as a new Merchandise or Ale-stake to get Money. **1693** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 64 An Ale-stake .. *vide* May-pole.

2. A frequenter of the alehouse; a tippler or sot.

1583 BABINGTON *Wks.* 104 If he be a drunken alestake, a ticktack tauerner. **1656** TRAPP *Exp.* 1 *Tim.* iii. 3 (1868) III. 641/1 No Ale-stake, tavern-haunter, that sits close at it.

Alet, obs. form of AILETTE.

†Ale·t, *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 out, away + LET, OE. *alǽtan*, cogn. w. OS. *âlâtan*, OHG. *arlâzan*, Goth. *uslêtan.*] *trans.* To let go; also *intr.* to 'give.'

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* John x. 18 Ic hæbbe anweald mine sawle to alætane. *c* **1160** *Hatton G.* ibid., To alætene. **1205** LAYAM. 15932 Let alæten þis wæter & wei weorpen. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 103 A potters potte uneled wol alete.

A·le-taster. [ALE- 1.] An officer appointed to examine or try the ale sold within his jurisdiction, an ALE-CONNER.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 20 b, I shall true constable be .. true ale taster, trewe wodewarde. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 18 Ale-taster is an officer appointed and sworne in every Leet to looke that the due assise be kept of all the Bread, Ale, and Beere sold within the Jurisdiction of the Leet. **1876** ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* XX. 12 The keeper of an ale-house was fined, if he broached a cask, without giving notice to .. [the] ale-tasters.

†Ale·the, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + LETHE, to soften.] To soften, mitigate.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 434 Yit leve a litel hool oute atte to brethe Mane heetes estuant for to alethe.

Alethiology (ălĭ·þiɒ·lŏdʒi). *rare.* [f. Gr. ἀλήθεια truth + -(O)LOGY.] The doctrine of truth, that part of logic which treats of truth.

1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* iv. 69 (L.) The first part [of logic] treats of the nature of truth and error, and of the highest laws for their discrimination, Alethiology.

Alette (ălĕ·t). *arch.* [a. mod. Fr. *alette*, OFr. *alete*, cogn. with It. *aletta*, dim. of *ala* wing; in form a doublet of AILETTE.] (See quot.)

1816 JAMES *Mil. Dict.* (1816) 10 *Alette* (Fr.) in architecture, the sides of a pier between the arcades: alettes also signify jaumbs, or piedroits. **1838** BUTTON *Dict. Arch.* 7 *Alette*, a small wing; also applied to a pilaster, or buttress.

†A·letude. *Obs.*⁻° [ad. L. *aletūdo.*] 'Fatness of the body, grossness.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Aleuromancy (ăliū·rŏmænsi). *rare.* [a. Fr. *aleuromancie*, ult. f. Gr. ἄλευρον flour + μαντεία divination; the compound ἀλευρομαντεῖον already existed in Gr.] An ancient kind of divination performed by means of meal or flour.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Aleuromancy*, divination by barley meal mixed with wheat. **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. XXV. Disclosed unto you .. by aleuromancy, mixing the flour of wheat with oatmeal. **1775** in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

Aleurometer (ælĭurɒ·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. ἄλευρ-ον flour + -(O)METER.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of gluten in flour.

1844 *Athen.* No. 1212 The Aleurometer, the purpose of which is to indicate the panifiable properties of wheat flour.

Aleuron(e (ălĭū·rən, -ōn). [ad. Gr. ἄλευρον flour.] An albuminoid or proteinous substance found in amorphous granules in the seeds of plants, etc.

1869 S. W. JOHNSON *How Crops Grow* 92 Hartig .. distinguished them by the name *Aleurone*, a term which we may conveniently employ. By *Aleurone* is .. meant .. those organised granules found in the plant, of which the albuminoids are chief ingredients. **1875** BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 55 The aleurone grains of oily seeds contain no oil. **1879** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Aleuron* masses or crystals are found in the vitellus of the ova of fishes and other vertebrata.

Aleuronic (ælĭurɒ·nik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to aleuron.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Albines*, The aleuronic mass is composed of two concentric vesicles.

Alevin (æ·lévin). [a. Fr. *alevin*, according to Littré for **alevain*, f. OFr. *alever* to rear:—L. *adlevāre*, f. *ad* to + *levāre* to raise; like *nourrain* from *nourrir.*] Young fish, fry.

1868 PEARD *Water-farm.* vii. 75 The havoc committed on the eggs, and alevins. **1882** F. FRANCIS in *Gd. Wds.* Sept. 603 Into your hatching-boxes, amongst your trout and salmon eggs, or alevins.

†Alew'. *Obs. rare*⁻¹ (in Spenser). = HALLOO.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. vi. 13 Yet did she not lament with loude alew, As women wont.

A·le-wife[1]. [ALE- 4 + WIFE in sense of *woman.*] A woman that keeps an ale-house.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* IX. 330 Þe best and brounest ·þat brewesters [*v.r. c* 1400 ale-wiuys] sellen. *a* **1500** *Carp. Tools* 43 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 81 He wones to nyȝe the ale-wyffe. **1587** HARRISON *Engl.* I. II. vi. 161 Such slights also have the alewives for the utterance of this drinke. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Ind. ii. 23 Aske Marrian Hacket the fat Alewife of Wincot, if shee know me not. **1663** *Flagel., O. Cromwell* (1672) 17 The Ale-wives of Huntingdon .. when they saw him coming would use to cry out to one another, shut up your Dores. **1789** MRS. PIOZZI *France & It.* I. 17 A flat silver ring on her finger, like our ale-wives. **1865** T. WRIGHT *Caricature & Grot.* viii. 139 The ale-wife is pouring her liquor from her jug.

Ale-wife[2] (ē·lwəif). Pl. ale-wives. [Corrupted from 17th c. *aloofe*, taken by some to be an American Indian name; according to others a literal error for Fr. *alose* a shad. Further investigation is required.] An American fish (*Clupea serrata*) closely allied to the herring.

[**1678** WINTHROP in *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1066 The coming up of a Fish called Aloofes, into the Rivers. . Where the Ground is bad or worn out, the Indians used to put two or three of the forementioned Fishes, under or adjacent each Corn-hill. . The English have learned the like Husbandry, where those Aloofes come up in great plenty. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Alewife*, *Clupea alosa*, a fish of the herring kind which appears in the *Phil. Trans.* for 1678 as the *aloofe*; the corruption therefore was a ready one.] **1847** in CRAIG. **1852** M. PERLEY *Rep. Fish. N. Brunsw.* (ed. 2) 208 The alewive appears in great quantities in the Chesapeake, in March. **1870** LOWELL *Study Wind.* 15 The refuse of the gasworks .. supplied him [the crow] with dead alewives in abundance.

†Alexa·nder, *sb. Obs.* Alexandrine or Alexandrian work; a species of striped silk.

1500 in *Ann. Reg.* 1768, 134 A compleat hanging of broad Alexander. **1882** BECK *Draper's Dict.*, *Alexander*, Bourde de Alisaundre, Burdalisaunder. . In 1327 Exeter has a chasuble of Bourde de Elisandre of divers colours.

†Alexa·nder, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. prop. name *Alexander*, in reference to the renown of Alexander the Great.] To praise as an Alexander; to extol.

1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 660 Ye princes .. Alexander'd up in lying odes.

Alexanders (ælĕgzɑ·ndəɪs). Forms: 1 alexandre, 3–4 alisaundre, 5–6 alysaunder, 7 allis-, alys-, 8 ales-, 7–9 alis-, 6– alexander(s. [Cf. Fr. *alexandre* (Lyte's *Dodoens*), *alisandre* Palsg., *alisaundre*, *alissandere* Godef., med.L. name *Petroselinum Alexandrinum*, a synonym of *P. Macedonicum.* The note in Holland's *Pliny* (1634) II. 30 that *alisanders* is 'a corrupt word from *olus atrum*, as if one would say *olusatres*,' seems disproved by the 10th c. *alexandre.*]

An umbelliferous plant (*Smyrnium Olusatrum*), called also Horse-parsley, formerly cultivated and eaten like celery.

c **940** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 120 Wyrc to drence alexandre. *c* **1300** in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 26 With alisaundre thare-to, ache ant anys. **1440** *Promp. Parv.*, Alysaunder, herbe, or stanmarche, *Macedonia.* **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* 608 In Frenche. *Grand Ache* or *Alexandre* .. in English, *Alexanders.* **1579** LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 11, Alysander, the seeds drunke alone .. dissolueth winde and griping in the body. **1580** TUSSER *Husb.* xl, Herbes and rootes for sallets and sauce, Alexanders, at all times. **1669** J. W[ORLIDGE] *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 270 Now sow .. Sellery, Smallage, Allisanders. **1813** MARSHALL *Gard.* XV. (ed. 5) 214 Alexander is a culinary plant, formerly much used, but has given way to celery. **1861** PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 9 Smyrnium (Alexanders).

Alexander's Foot. A composite plant (*Anacyclus Pyrethrum*), also called Pellitory of Spain, closely allied to camomile.

1597 GERARD *Herball* 619 In French *Pied d Alexandre*, that is to saie, *Pes Alexandrinus*, or Alexanders foote. **1678** PHILLIPS, *Alexander's Foot*, a Plant, whose Root resembles a foot. [Also in BAILEY and ASH.]

Alexandrian (ælĕgzɑ·ndriăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Alexandri-us* + -AN.] = ALEXANDRINE.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Chapman's translation of Homer consists wholly of *Alexandrians.* **1753** — *Supp.* s. v., He had been deceived in supposing the alexandrian verses to have corresponded to the ancient heroics.

Alexandrine (ælĕgzɑ·ndrin), *a.* and *sb.*[1] [a. Fr. *alexandrin*, the exact origin of which is disputed, some deriving it, according to Ménage, from the name of *Alexandre Paris*, an old French poet who used this verse, others from the fact that several poems on Alexander the Great were written in it by early poets (one by the said Alexandre Paris): see Littré.]

A. *adj.* Applied to a line of six feet or twelve syllables, which is the French heroic verse, and in English is used to vary the heroic verse of five feet.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 86 This meeter of twelue sillables the French man calleth a verse Alexandrine. **1756–82** J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. 199 (T.) The harmony of his numbers, as far as Alexandrine lines will admit.

B. *sb.* An Alexandrine line or verse.

1667 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Pref., They write in Alexandrins or verses of six feet. **1709** POPE *Crit.* 359 A needless Alexandrine ends the song That like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along. **1860** *All Y. Round* No. 67, 392 Says Spenser, in one of his fine, drowsy, murmuring alexandrines.

Alexandrine (ælĕgzɑ·ndrin, -əin), *a.* and *sb.*[2] [a. Fr. *alexandrin*, ad. L. *alexandrīnus*, f. *Alexandria* prop. name.] Of or belonging to Alexandria; *esp.* a kind of embroidery named from that town.

? *a* **1500** *MS. Rawlinson* C. 86, 121 (Halliw.) A mauntelle of hermyn Coverid .. with Alexandryn. **1605** TIMME *Quersit.* III. 178 Take .. of the treacle Alexandrine 2 ounces. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xli. 535 Plato and the Alexandrine philosophers.

Alexandrite (ælĕgzɑ·ndrəit). *Min.* [Named from Alexander I, Czar of Russia; see -ITE.] A variety of chrysoberyl found in the Ural Mountains.

1837–80 DANA *Min.* 155 Alexandrite of emerald-green color.

†Alexi·cacon, -kakon. *Obs.* [a. Gr. ἀλεξι-κάκ-ος, -ον keeping off evil, f. ἀλέξ-ειν to keep off + κακόν evil.] A preservative against evil; a safeguard.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VIII. 552 That their great Alexikakon was a meere figment and Imposture. **1721** BAILEY, *Alexicacon*, a remedy against all evils. **1731** BAILEY and **1775** ASH, *Alexicacon*, A medicine to expell any ill humours from the body.

†Ale·xipha·rmac, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [a. Fr. *alexipharmaque* (16th c.), ad. mod. L. *alexipharmacum*, ad. Gr. ἀλεξιφάρμακον a remedy against poison; prop. adj. neut. 'keeping off poison'; f. ἀλέξ-ειν to ward off + φάρμακον poison. At first used only in the Gr. or L. form; after adaptation as *alexipharmac* it was also used adjectively, and finally by form-assoc. made ALEXIPHARMIC.]

A. *sb.* An antidote against poison.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xvi. 366 Alexipharmaks, called also Alexiteria, are such as resist poison. **1776** BRYANT *Mythol.* III. 107 The people .. made use of it by way of an alexipharmack and amulet. **1797** *Edin. New Disp.* II. 242/1 This root has been much celebrated as an alexipharmac.

B. *adj.* = ALEXIPHARMIC.

1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 55 This is endowed with Alexipharmac Vertues. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Lemon*, The Rind is Alexipharmac and Cordial.

†Ale·xipha·rmacal, *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AL. Prop. the adj. form of ALEXIPHARMAC *sb.*]

A. *adj.* = ALEXIPHARMIC.

1643 E. GREAVES *Morbus Epid.* 11 Some Alexipharmacall Medicine. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiii. 168 The Horn of a deer is Alexipharmacal. **1692** in COLES.

B. *sb.* = ALEXIPHARMIC.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 775 So effectuall a remedy, or so notable an alexipharmacall.

‖ Ale·xipha·rmacon, -um. [the orig. Gr. ἀλεξιφάρμακον, and its L. ad. *alexipharmacum*, used as Eng.] = ALEXIPHARMIC.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. vii. 134 This is the summe of all alexipharmacons. **1657** *Phys. Dict.*, *Alexipharmaca*, medicines to resist the plague, and poyson. **1744** BERKELEY *Tar Water in Plague*, Tar water .. is a great alexipharmacum and cordial.

Alexipharma·tical, *a.* Erroneous form for ALEXIPHARMACAL, imitating *grammatical*, etc.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 623 Preserved safe and sound by this alexipharmatical medicine.

Alexipharmic (ăle·ksifā·ɹmik), *a.* and *sb.*

[Modified from ALEXIPHARMAC by form-association with the ending -IC, as in *tonic, diuretic,* etc.]

A. *adj.* Preserving from the effects of poison; counteracting or driving away poison; having the quality or nature of an antidote.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 393 Marigold, the flowers are Alexipharmick. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 117 Alexipharmic boluses and neutral draughts. 1830 LINDLEY *Syst. Bot.* 233 Supposed by the Indian doctors . . to be alexipharmic.

B. *sb.* An alexipharmic medicine or application; a remedy or preservative against poison; an antidote or 'counterpoison.'

1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* II. 394 A mighty great Cordial, alexipharmick, and counter-poyson. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 120 ¶ 2 They filled his apartments with alexipharmics, restoratives, and essential virtues. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* 20 The horns were employed as alexipharmics. 1836 M. CHAPMAN *Prom. Bd.* in *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 730 Alexipharmic was there none or drug.

†**Ale·xipha·rmical,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of an alexipharmic or antidote.

1650 BAXTER *Saints' Rest* IV. iii. (1662) 640 As Alexipharmical Medicines preserve the heart. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1177 Alexipharmical Plants, as Scordium, Rue and the like.

Alexipyretic (ălĕ:ksĭ,pəire·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. ἀλεξι- warding off + πυρετ-ός fever + -IC.]

A. *adj.* Helpful against fever. **B.** *sb.* A febrifuge.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Confounding alexiterics with alexipyretics. 1847 in CRAIG. 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Alexir, erroneous form of ELIXIR.

†**Ale·xite·rial,** *a. Obs.* [f. med.L. *alexiterium* (see ALEXITERY) + -AL.] = ALEXITERIC.

A. *adj.*

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 657 Sufficient store of alexiterial medicines for the expulsing of this grief. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 24 Several People will have it that this Root is Alexiterial. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Been* or *behen* . . its aromatic, cardiac, and alexiterial virtues.

B. *sb.*

1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6170 Divers Receipts of Cordials and Alexiterials. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

Alexiterian = ALEXITERIC; a superfluous variant.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Alexiteric (ălĕ:ksĭte·rik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. med. L. *alexiter-ium* (see ALEXITERY) + -IC.]

A. *adj. properly,* Having the power to ward off contagion; but *used as* Having the properties of an antidote, alexipharmic.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Alexiterical* or *Alexiterick,* that preserves from or drives out Poison, and hinders its mischievous effects in a Humane Body. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Alexiteric,* having the properties of an *Alexeterium*: antidotal.

B. *sb.* A preservative against contagion or poison.

1694 WESTMACOTT *Scrip. Herb.* 92 The berries [of juniper] . . are a great Diuretick, Sudorifick, and Alexiterick. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 26 One of the greatest Alexitericks in the World. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

†**Alexite·rical,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1742 BAILEY, *Alexiterical, Alexiterick,* that which preserves from or drives out Poison; also that is good against Fevers of a malignant kind, by promoting sweat. 1775 in ASH.

†**Ale·xitery,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *alexiterium* (also used unchanged) remedy, alleviation, a. Gr. ἀλεξητήριον a safeguard, a protection; prop. neut. of adj. ἀλεξητήριος keeping off, defending; f. ἀλέξ-ειν to ward off.] = ALEXITERIC.

A. *sb.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 189 Having drunk of the Decoction . . or some other Alexitery. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 211 No Alexiterium for a pestilential poison. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3015 The heart or liver of a viper is one of the greatest Alexitery's in the world.

B. *adj.*

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fraxinel,* The Root of the Fraxinel is cordial, opening and alexitary.

†**Aley·.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OFr. *alie, alye* (also *alis*), mod. Fr. *alise, alize,* ad. OHG. *eliza,* mod. G. *else*(*beere*); the suppression of the *s* in the OFr. is anomalous.] The fruit of the Wild Service tree.

*c*1400 *Rom. Rose* 1377 Cherys, of which many oon fayne is, Notes, aleys [*v.r.* aleis], & bolas.

‖**Alezan** (alɔzaṅ·). [Fr., ad. Sp. *alazan,* of doubtful origin; accord. to Devic, f. Arab. *al* the + *hals-ā* fem. of *ahlas* a bay horse.] A sorrel horse.

1848 LYTTON *Harold* II. iii. 43 The snow-white steed of Odo; the alezan of Fitzosborne.

‖**Alfa·lfa** (ælfæ·lfă). [Sp. *alfalfa* 'three-leaved grasse, clovers grasse' (Minsheu), formerly *alfalfez,* identified by Pedro de Alcalá with Arab. الفصفصة *alfaçfaçah* 'the best sort of fodder,' Freytag.] Spanish name for a variety of Lucerne, in use also in parts of the United States.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xvi. (1873) 339 The beds of alfarfa, a kind of clover. 1881 W. WHITE *Cameos fr. Silverl.* I. One species took possession of an alfalfa field. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 690 Hay and its substitutes alfalfa and lucern.

‖**Alfaqui** (alfāki·). [Sp. *alfaquí,* ad. Arab. الفقيه *al-faqīh,* i.e. *al* the + *faqīh* one skilled in divine things, f. *faqiha* to be wise.] (See quot.)

1615 BEDWELL *Arab. Trudg., Alfakih, Alfaqui, Fakih, Faqui* or *Faquinus* . . is in the Mosquits or temples of the Mohametanes, one, that in the manner of a Priest, doth their diuine Seruice, readeth the Law, and doth interpret and expound the same. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* v. 39 The Priest called their *Alfaqui,* conjured the fish. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. ix. 382 'Woe is me?' exclaimed an ancient Alfaki. *Ibid.* II. vi. 387 The counsels and authority of some of the chief alfaquis.

Alfast = all fast: see AL- and ALL- E 6.

Alfe, obs. form of ELF and HALF.

†**Alfe·res.** *Obs.* Also **alfierez, -feeres, -ferez, -faras.** [a. OSp. and Pg. *alféres* (mod. Sp. *alférez*) ensign, ad. Arab. الفارس *al-fāris* cavalier or knight, f. *faras* horse. Often made pl., with sing. **alfere** -a -o; cf. Fr. *alfier,* It. *alfiere.* (In later Sp. and It. also confused with *alfir,* see ALFIN, as name of the bishop in chess.)] An ensign, a standard-bearer.

1591 GERRARD *Art Warre* 166 The Alferes of everie Regiment. 1595 T. MAYNARD *Drake's Voy.* (1849) 10 Losinge my Alferez Davis Pursell. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 21, I have seene . . the Alferes themselves to passe into other ranks to fight, leauing the Easigne with the Abanderado. 1631 B. JONSON *New Inn* III. i (N.) Jug here, his alfarez; An able officer. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xxiii. (1821) 431 With a sealed Letter to the Lord Deputie, by an Alfeeres. *Ibid.* xxi. 420 Two Captaines, 7 Alferoes. ?*c*1640 *Embl. Parthen. Sodal.* 49 (N.) The heliotropium, or sunflower, 'is the true alferes, bearing up the standard of Flora.' 1679 in Howell's *State Trials* (1816) VII. 347 There are no lieutenants in all the Flanders companies, only Captains and Alfara's. 1708 KERSEY, *Alferes,* an Ensign-bearer.

†**Alfet.** [Anglicized form of med.L. *alfetum,* latinized form of OE. *ál-fæt,* f. *ál* burning + *fæt* vat, vessel (cf. *ál-geweorc* tinder), in Laws of Æthelstán.] The cauldron used in the ordeal of scalding water. (Not Eng. since 1100; mod. form would be *ole-vat.*)

a 1000 *Anct. Laws* I. 226 Si þæt álfæt isen oþþen æren, léaden oþþe læmen. [1678 DU CANGE, *Alfetum.*] 1678 PHILLIPS, *Alfet,* a kind of Ordeal anciently used, which was by a great Caldron of scalding water, into which the accused person was to put his arm up to the elbow, and if hurt he was held guilty, if not acquitted. [In BAILEY, ASH, TOMLINS, etc., but only from Du Cange.]

†**A·lfin, a·lphin.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **alphyn**(e, **aufyn, awfyn,** 6 **alfyn.** [a. OFr. *alfin, aufin* (med.L. *alphinus,* It. *alfino, alfildo*), f. Sp. *alfil* (*arfil*), Pg. *alfil* (*alfir*), a. Arab. الفيل *al-fīl* the elephant, Skr. *pīlu*; the piece in chess called the *alphin,* and now the *bishop,* having had originally with the Indians, Chinese, and Persians the figure and name of an *elephant.*]

1. Former name of the *bishop* in chess.

*c*1440 *Gesta Rom.* 70 Som tyme hy and som tyme lowe, among aufyns and pownys. *Ibid.* 62 The secunde, *scil.* alphyne, renneth iij. poyntes, both vpwarde and dounewarde. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. iii. B 8, The alphyns ought to be made and formed in manere of Juges sittyng in a chayer. *Ibid.* IV. iv. K 8, The alphyn goeth alwey cornerwyse. 1530 PALSGR. 194/1 Alfyn, a man of the chesse borde. 1562 ROWBOTHAM in *Archæol.* XXIV. 203 The Bishoppes some name Alphins, some fooles, and some name them Princes; other some call them Archers. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. ii. 275 The alfin was also denominated by the French fol, and with us an archer, and at last a bishop.

2. *fig.* with reference either to the Fr. name *fol* fool, or to the awkward and formerly limited moves of the *alfin.* (Cf. 'Alanus in Parabolis,' quoted in Du Cange, 'Sic inter schachos *Alphinus inutilis* extat, Inter aves bubo.')

*c*1440 *Morte Arth.* 1343 Myche wondyre have I, þat syche an alfyne as thow dare speke syche wordez!

†**Alfo·rge, alfo·rja.** *Obs.* [Pg. *alforge,* Sp. *alforja,* according to Diez, ad. Arab. الخرج *al-khorj* the store, supply, provision, f. *kharaja* to proceed.]

1. A wallet, a leather bag, a saddle-bag.

1611 TIMBERLAKE 2 *Eng. Filg.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1753) I. 341 A few Raisins and Bisket, such as we carried in our Alforges. 1779 JOHNSON *Wks.* 1787 IV. 417 Came down to the sea-side with their aliforges, or leather-bottles, to traffic for water.

2. The cheek-pouch of a baboon.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Highlander* Wks. 1730 I. 117 As monkeys their alforges stuff with nuts. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xviii. (1804) 112 A great bag of loose skin hanging down in wrinkles like the alforjas of a baboon.

†**Al-fort,** *conj. Obs.* [f. ALL *adv.* + FORT, until.] Even till, even to, = Fr. *jusqu'à, jusqu'à ce que.*

*c*1300 *Vox & Wolf* 17 To erne, Alfort he come to one walle.

‖**Alfresco** (alfre·sko), *adv.* [It. phr. *al fresco* on the fresh, in the fresh or cool air; to paint *al fresco* on the fresh plaster, to dine *al fresco* in the open air.]

†**1.** = FRESCO; *painted* on a plaster surface while still fresh or moist. *Obs.*

1764 HARMER *Observ.* vii. § 40. 304 It is superior to the al-fresco, and the Mosaic work.

2. In the open air; also *attrib.* open-air-.

1753 Mrs. HEYWOOD *J. & J. Jessamy* I. v. 53 It was good for her ladyship's health to be thus alfresco. 1761 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* IV. i. 113 To ventilate my passion here al fresco. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 23 Feb., The pillared archway of Clement's Inn . . a once favourite 'al fresco' emporium of hot eel soup.

3. Used as vb. with obj. *it.*

1822 L. HUNT *Recoll. Writers* 214 Of putting on his shirt as he returns, or even of alfrescoing it without one.

Al·fridary. *Astrol.* [Of obsc. orig.; cf. Arab. فرض *faraḍa,* 'cernere,' to cut into, define, decree, also to define beforehand a time, to fix on an hour; whence *fariyḍah,* sb. a fixed and defined part. The *-aria* must be Romance ending.] (See quot.)

1614 *Albumazar* II. v. (N.) I'll finde the cuspe, and alfridaria. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clxxi. 733 Lords of the Septenniall yeers, vulgarly called Lords of the Alfridary, are thus: If the Native be borne by day, the ☉ governes the first seven yeers after the Birth, ☿ the next seven, ♀ the next seven, and so in order. 1708 KERSEY, *Alfridary,* a temporary Power which the Planets have over the Life of a Person. 1775 in ASH.

Alfur, -o (æ·lfŭəɹ, ælfū·ro). [ad. Pg. *alfuori* 'the outsider,' f. Arab. *al* the + *fuori* outside:—L. *foribus* out of door, *fores* doors. (R. N. Cust.)] A member of a race or group of races in Celebes and the surrounding islands, distinct from the Malay and Negrito, but perhaps intermediate between them. Hence **Alfurese** *a.*

1878 CUST *Mod. Langs. E. Ind.* 147 The seven Alfurese languages of which we have vocabularies. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Alfurian Race: the Alfurs. 1881 A. KEANE in *Nature* XXIII. 251 The fusion of yellow, white, and black produces the so-called 'Alfuros' in the East.

Alfyn, variant of ALFIN, *Obs.*

Alg (ælg). *rare.* [Anglicized form of L. *alga* or Fr. *algue.*] = ALGA.

1882 F. v. MUELLER (*title*) Mosses, Lichens, Algs, and Fungs . . indigenous to Australia.

‖**Alga** (æ·lgă). Pl. **algæ** (æ·ldʒī). [L. *alga* seaweed.] A sea-weed; in *pl.* One of the great divisions of Cryptogamic plants, including sea-weeds and kindred fresh-water plants, and a few aerial species.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 110 Alga whiche is a common name vnto a great parte of see herbes . . is commonly called in englyshe see wrak. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Masques at Crt.* (T. Oceanus was garlanded with alga, or sea-grass. 1660 DRYDEN *Astr. Red.* 119 With alga who the sacred altar strews. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, The alga's are some marine . . others fluviatile. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* x. 114 Algæ, having . . the seeds either like a meal on the leaves or inclosed in bladders. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 78 These banks of algæ in the Northern Atlantic. 1849 Mrs. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxvii. 301 The snow itself . . produces a red alga.

Algæology, -ist, bad forms of ALGOLOGY, -IST.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xviii. (1866) 193 Now that algæology has become a science. 1857 — *Test. Rocks* I. 18 Families familiar to the modern algæologist. 1882 tr. *Nordenskiold's Voy.* xiv. 242 Whose speciality is Algæology.

Algal (æ·lgăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. ALGA + -AL.]

A. *adj.* Of the nature of an alga or sea-weed. *Algal alliance:* Lindley's lowest division of the Thallogens, containing the sea-weeds and their allies.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 8 The near approach of the two realms being through the Algal alliance. 1862 H. MACMILLAN in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 465 Merely an algal condition of the common mould. 1866 R. TATE *Brit. Mollusks* IV. 185 By clearing off the algal growth.

B. *sb.* A plant of the algal alliance; an ally of the *algæ.*

1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* II. 122 The mode of propagation in Algals is extremely variable. 1854 BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* V. 69 In many Algals the cellular spores are surrounded by cilia.

‖**A·lgalie.** *Surg. Obs.* [a. Fr. *algalie, algarie,* ad med.L. *algalia, argalia,* identified by Ménage with med. Gr. ἀργαλεῖον (used in same sense) for ancient Gr. ἐργαλεῖον 'instrument,' f. ἔργον work. (Littré.)] (See quot.)

1746 ZOLLMAN in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 177 In this manner I thrusted an Algalie (or hollow Catheter) into the Bladder.

†**Algara·d.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *algarade,* ad. Sp. *algarada* 'a sudden assault with a great crie' (Minsheu); f. med.L., Pg. and ?Sp. *algara* a raid (a. Arab. الغارة *al-ghārah,* i.e. *al* the, *ghārah* raid) + *-ada,* see -ADE.] A hostile incursion, a raid upon an enemy's territory.

1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *James II,* Wks. 1711, 35 As the French made an algarad by sea upon Kent. — *James IV,* 63 To suppress their incursions and algarads.

†**Algarde.** *Obs.* [f. name of a place.] A Spanish wine formerly celebrated.

a 1400 *Sqr. Low Deg.* 756 (in *Dom. Arch.* II. 134) Mount rose, & wyne of Greke, Both algrade, & respice eke. *c*1440 *Morte Arth.* 202 Osay and algarde, and oþer ynewe, Rynisch wyne and Rochelle, richere was never.

†**Algarot, -oth.** *Chem. Obs.* [a. Fr. *algaroth,* f. name of the inventor Victor Algarotti, a physician of Verona.] An emetic powder, consisting of a compound of trichloride and trioxide of antimony, not now used.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Algarot,* a Chymical Preparation made of Butter of Antimony. 1798 M. & R. EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* I. 96 Butter of antimony, powder of algaroth, and salt of alembroth, may yet long retain their ancient titles amongst apothecaries. 1801 *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 378 White oxide of antimony, formerly called Algaroth Powder.

‖**Algarro·ba.** [Sp. *algarroba,* ad. Arab. الخروبة *al-kharrūbah,* applied to the same.] **a.** The CAROB tree and bean (also called Locust-pod). **b.** A South American mimosa with pods of similar flavour.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xvi. (1873) 359 A few algarroba trees, a kind of mimosa. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Algaroba bean,* the fruit of *Ceratonia Siliqua.* 1873 BENTLEY *Bot.* (ed. 3) 504

The legumes of *Prosopis dulcis*.. are used as a food for cattle, under the name of *Algorobo*.

†**Algate, -s,** *adv. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 3–4 allegate, 4– algates. [lit. *alle gate* = every way: see GATE *sb.*2 Cf. ON. *alla götu*, and Ormin's *whatt gate* what way? how? The extended form *algates* began in the n. e. *c* 1300; the *-s* was probably analogical, after *always*, etc. (originally genitive). As no difference of meaning appears between *algate* and *algates*, they are not here separated.]

1. Of circumstance and time: Always, continually.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 Wunede mid his apostles for to þe fowertuðe dai, noht alegate, ac stund-mele. *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 358 He bad hem algates wake and pray. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* v. 6 We ben hardi algatis [1611 alwayes confident]. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. viii. 188 We oustten algatis abstene and forbere. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (1880) 20 Through thy freendlye trauaile mee dooth King Iuppiter algats Tender. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. i. 59 These strangers in Ireland would algate now be also called and accompted Normans.

2. In every way, any way, any how; by all or any means.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 398 3if þi luue nis nout forto 3iuen, auh wult allegate þet me bugge hire. *a* 1330 *Sir Otuel* 69 And seide, algate he wolde preue, That Ich am in misbeleue. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, That ye algates desyre to haue a do. 1450 MYRC 1560 Algate make hym telle the. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611 36 The Host once Consecrated of the Priest, is algates to bee receiued, whether of many together, or one alone. 1580 G. HARVEY *Three Witie Lett.*, Seeing you gentlewomen will allgates have it so.

3. At all events, at any rate, in any case; whatever may happen.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 329, I deme the, thou most algate be deed. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas*, That we algate shall dye bothe two. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de Worde) I. l. 90 Algates he wolde haue the freres on the leite honde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. (1710) iii. 80 Now haist my pane, sen al gatis I mon de. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. xlii. 47 For n space there must he algates dwell.

4. All the way, altogether.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 185 Philip now wille me faile, & alle gate wend me fro. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqrs. T.* 238 Which is vnknowe algates vnto me [*v.r.* algat, -e]. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 395 This ix trouthe is Algatis to beholde. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 2 Una now he algates must forgoe. 1625 L'ISLE *Du Bartas* 60 When algate the top of this Tower had raught unto the clouds.

5. Of sequence: However that may be; yet, nevertheless, notwithstanding, after all.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 163 2 Him haf algat we will. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 291 Although ther be difference betueen these two causes of drenching, algates the schip is dreynt. *c* 1450 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 1868 142 Mynse hem smalle in þe siruppe: of fumosite algate be ye feeryngе. 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841 36 Alas, quoth I, this is great cruelteye: All gate, I bad them all be of good cheere. 1614 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* Wks. 1772, 22, I have a fear and dread algate.

6. Of place: Everywhere. (This is now the common meaning of the word in the northern dialects, in which alone it survives, along with the cognate *any gate*, *na-gate*, *sumgate*.)

Algatross, obs. form of ALBATROSS.

Algazel, early form of GAZELLE.

Algebra (ælʤɪ́brə). Also 6 algeber, algibar. [a. It. *algèbra* (also Sp. and med.L.), ad. Arab. الجبر *al-jebr* the redintegration or reunion of broken parts, f. *jabara* to reunite, redintegrate, consolidate, restore; *hence*, the surgical treatment of fractures, bone-setting. Also in phr. علم الجبر والمقابلة *ʿilm al-jebr wa'l-muqābalah*, i. e. 'the science of redintegration and equation (opposition, comparison, collation),' the Arabic name for algebraic computation. In this sense the first part of the Arabic title was taken into It. in 1202, as *algèbra*; the second part, *almucābala*, was used by some med.L. writers in the same sense. The 16th c. Eng. *algeber* (fancifully identified by early writers with the name of the Arabic chemist *Geber*) was either taken directly from Arab. or from Fr. *algèbre*; but the It. *algèbra* became the accepted form (accented *algebra* by 1663).]

†**1.** The surgical treatment of fractures; bone-setting. (A popular sense which probably survived from the Arabs in Spain; still in Sp.) *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* X iij, The helpes of Algebra & of dislocations. 1565 J. HALLE *Hist. Expost.* 19 This Araby worde Algebra sygnifyeth as well fractures of bones, etc. as sometyme the restauration of the same. [1598 FLORIO, *Algèbra* [It.] the arte of bone-setting. 1623 MINSHEU, *Algébra* [Sp.] bone-setting. *Algebrista*, a bone-setter.]

2. The department of mathematics which investigates the relations and properties of numbers by means of general symbols; and, in a more abstract sense, a calculus of symbols combining according to certain defined laws.

'Hence various *algebras*: as *commutative algebra*, in which the symbols obey the law of commutation; *linear algebra*, in which the symbols are linearly connected; *quadruple algebra*, or quaternions; and the *algebra of logic*, in which the symbols represent not numbers or quantities, but other objects of thought, as classes or qualities of things, or statements concerning things.' R. Harley, F.R.S.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Know.* II. Pref., Also the rule of false position, with dyuers examples not onely vulgar, but some appertaynyng to the rule of Algeber. 1557 — *Whetst.* E iv, This Rule is called the Rule of Algeber, after the name of the inuentoure, as some men think.. But of his vse it is rightly called the rule of equation. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid.* x. Introd. 229 That more secret and subtill part of Arithmetike, commonly called Algebra. 1570 DEE *Math. Præf.* 6 The very name is *Algiebar*, and not *Algebra*: as by the Arabien Auicen, may be proued. 1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 70 Farther to wade in the large sea of Algebra and numbers cossical. *Ibid.* 55 This Art of Algebra or Rule of Cosse as the Italians terme it. 1610 B. JONSON *Alchem.* I. i. (1616) 607 Your alchemy, and your algebra. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. (1657) 45 Geber, that first inventer of Algebra. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Algebra*, or the Analytical Art. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 126 And wisely tell what hour o' th' day The clock does strike, by Algebra. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 33 A proportion beyond all the powers of algebra to equalise and settle. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 22 And if it weigh the importance of a fly, The scales are false, or algebra a lie. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. 238 [In Italian] *co* or *cosa* stands for the unknown quantity; whence algebra was sometimes called the *cossic* art. 1849 DE MORGAN *Double Algebra* II. i. 98 Algebra.. got its Arabic name, I have no doubt, from the *restoration* of the term which completes the square, and *reduction* of the equation by extracting the square root. The solution of a quadratic equation was the most prominent part of the Arabic algebra. 1860 MOTLEY *Hist. Netherl.* III. 102 Passionless as algebra.

Algebraic (ælʤɪbrḗɪk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Cf. the more regularly formed Fr. *algébrique*.] Of or pertaining to algebra, occurring *in* algebra.

1662 HOBBES *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 60, I have to prove.. the algebraic calculation. 1673 KERSEY *Algebra* (1725) 31 Two or more Algebraic quantities. 1681 SIR G. WHARTON *Wks.* 1683, 44 The so long sought for Equation of three discontinued Numbers in Algebriaque proportion. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* mdcccclxxxv/4 Algebraick Arithmetick, made easie for the commonest capacity. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 182 Algebraic fractions have the same names and rules of operation, as numeral fractions in common arithmetic. 1858 HOLMES *Aut. of Breakf. T.* xi. 101 These expressions come to be the algebraic symbols of minds which have grown too weak to discriminate.

Algebraical (ælʤɪbrḗɪkăl), *a.* [f. ALGEBRA + -ICAL.] Of or relating to algebra, in which algebra occurs; involving or using, dealing with or treating algebra. (Formerly used = ALGEBRAIC, but prop. disting. as an objective from possessive genitive: an *algebraic* symbol, an *algebraical* treatise.)

1571 DIGGES *Geom. Pract.* IV. Pref. T b, I intend.. geometrically by Algebraycall Calculations to search out the sides. 1579 — *Stratiot.* 32 The working of suppuitations Algebraicall. 1679 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 172 Signs, or Symbols now commonly used by some Algebraical Writers. 1736 HERVEY *Mem.* I. 52 Lord Bolingbroke in the algebraical phrase less than nothing. 1837 WHEWELL *Induct. Sc.* 1857 II. 348 The affectation of algebraical formality. 1868 G. AIRY *Pop. Astron.* v. 173 The process is algebraical.

Algebraically (ælʤɪbrḗɪkălɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an algebraic or algebraical manner; in algebraic terms, by algebraic processes.

1666 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 118 A treatise of conics.. algebraically performed. 1673 KERSEY *Algebra* 1725) 63 Various Arithmetical Questions Algebraically resolved. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmlxxxv/4 Euclids second Book.. Algebraically Demonstrated. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. § 82 The great discovery that geometrical curves may be expressed algebraically.

†**Algebraism, -rism.** *Obs.* [f. ALGEBRA + -ISM; see next.] Properly an operation or expression in algebra; algebraic symbolism.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Algebraism*, or *Algebrism*, is affectedly used, in some writers, for algebra itself. In which sense, we read of the application of algebraism.

Algebraist, -rist (ælʤɪbrḗɪst, -rɪst). [f. ALGEBRA + -IST. As the final *a* of *algebra* is no part of the stem, *algebrism*, *algebrist*, *algebrize*, are more correct, as well as easier forms of these three words. Cf. Fr. *algébriste*, It. and Sp. *algebrista*.] One versed in algebra.

1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6073 A Body of Algebra prepared for the Press by that eminent Algebraist Mr. John Kersey. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon* I. col. 871 He had the Character among the *Vertuosi* of a very good Algebrest. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. § 1 P 80 Letters.. used by Algebraists to denote Sums and Differences. 1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 468 When the algebraist speaks of multiplying by a negative quantity.

Algebraize, -rize (ælʤɪbrəɪz), *vb.* [f. ALGEBRA + -IZE; see prec.] To reduce to algebraic form, to perform or solve by algebra.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 633 When a child throws out his five fingers.. he has algebraized before he can speak.

†**Algebri·cian.** *Obs.* [f. ALGEBRA or It. *algebrico* (Fr. *algébrique*) by form-assoc. with *arithmetician*, *geometrician*, etc.] = ALGEBRAIST.

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 48 One Prime, or one Roote as commonlye Algebricians tearme it. 1680 HOBBES *Considi.* 51 You Algebricians and Non-conformists, do but fain it, to comfort one another.

Algefacient (ælʤɪfḗɪʃənt), *a. Med.* [f. L. *algē-re* to be cold + *facient-em* pr. pple. of *facĕre* to make; cf. L. *calefacere* to make warm.] 'Cooling, having the power to make cold.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

†**Algere.** *Obs.* [? f. OE. *ál* eel + *gár* spear. Cf. Fl. *aalgeer*, *elger*, instrumentum dentibus mucronatum, quo anguillæ figuntur. H. Hettema in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 1858, p. 145.] An eel-spear: see ELGER.

a 1500 *MS.* in *Promp. Parv.* 186 *Contus*, an algere, a shaft, a dartt, a polloure. *Fuscina*, a hoke for fysshe, an algere.

Algerite (ælʤĕrəɪt). *Min.* [named (1849) after Mr. F. Alger + -ITE.] A variety of Wernerite; 'an altered scapolite, related to pinite.' Dana.

Algetic (ælʤe·tɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. ἀλγε-εῖν to feel pain (of which the vbl. adj. would analogically be *ἀλγητ-ός) + -IC.] (See quot.)

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Algetic*, producing, or having relation to, pain.

Algen for *halgen* = saints: see HALLOW.

Algid (æ·lʤɪd), *a.* [a. Fr. *algide*, ad. L. *algid-us* cold; f. *algē-re* to be cold: see -ID.] Cold, chill, chilly; especially of the cold stage of an ague.

1626 COCKERAM, *Algide*, chill with cold. 1661 LOVELL *Anim. & Min.* 202 The [frog's] heart applied to the back bone helps algid agues. 1859 R. BURTON in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXIX. 142 The hot fit is unusually long and rigorous, compared with the algid stage. 1864 — *Dahome* II. 249 The algid breath of the desert wind.

Algidity (ælʤɪ·dɪtɪ). [f. prec. + -ITY, as if f. L. **algiditas*. Cf *rigidity*.] Coldness, chilliness; esp. that caused by collapse of the vital functions.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Algidity*, Algor, great cold or chilness. 1674 COLES *Lat. Dict.*, Algidity, *algor*. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Algidity*, a state of coldness and collapse.

†**A·lgidness.** *Obs.*-° [f. A GID + -NESS.] The state of being algid; chillness; algidity.

1731 in BAILEY; whence in JOHNSON.

Algif(e = all if: see AL-, ALL *adv.* C 13.

Algific (ælʤɪ·fɪk), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *algific-us* causing cold; f. *algē-re* to be cold + *-ficus* making: see -FIC.] Causing cold, chilling.

1692 in COLES; 1731 in BAILEY; whence in JOHNSON (Algifick), ASH, etc.

†**Algi·fical,** *a. Obs.* [f. L *algific-us* + -AL.] = prec.

1656 BLOUNT *Gloss.*, *Algifical*, which makes chill or cold.

Algist (æ·lʤɪst). [f. ALGA + -IST. Cf. *Flora*, *flor-ist*.] One who studies algæ.

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 10, Scientific algists are botanizing among the sea-weeds.

Algodonite (ælgo·dŏnəɪt). *Min.* [named (1857) from *Algodones*, near Coquimbo + -ITE.] A native arsenide of copper, Cu_3As, of whitish colour and metallic lustre.

1837–80 DANA *Min.* 37 A transported mass of mixed whitneyite and algodonite, weighing 95–100 lbs., was found on St. Louis R.

Algoid (æ·lgoɪd), *a.* [f. ALGA + -OID.] Of the nature of an alga.

1874 M. COOKE *Fungi* 12 The supposed algoid nature of gonidia.

Algological (ælgŏlǫʤɪkăl), *a.* [f. ALGOLOGY + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to algology.

1830 R. GREVILLE *Algæ Brit.* Pref. 1 Engaged in Algological researches on the Continent. 1863 *Athenæum* 18 July 82 The finest algological specimens. 1881 *Nature* No. 590, 359 Remarks on the most recent algological publications.

Algologist (ælgŏ·lǫʤɪst [f. ALGOLOGY + -IST.] One who prosecutes the scientific study of algæ or seaweeds: a student of algology.

1830 R. GREVILLE *Algæ Brit.* Pref. 3 The more systematic Algologists. 1881 HERVEY *Sea Mosses* 444 One of the most celebrated algologists of Europe.

Algology (ælgŏ·lǫʤɪ) [f. L. *alga* sea-weed + -(O)LOGY.] That part of botanical science which relates to algæ or seaweeds.

1849 LANOSBOROUGH *Brit. Seaweeds* Pref. 7 British algology is making.. rapid progress. 1881 HERVEY *Sea Mosses* 42 The earliest American worker in the field of algology.

Algor (æ·lgŏɪ). [a. L. *algor* cold, cognate with *algē-re* to be cold. Cf. *humor*, *vigor*, *terror*, etc.] Cold, chilliness; especially that experienced in the onset of fever.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 55 For over colde doo douves dounge at eve Aboute her roote, algour away to dryve. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Algor* is used to denote a preternatural coldness or chilness in a part. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Algor*, the sense of coldness experienced in the onset of fever; chilliness, rigor.

Algorism (æ·lgŏrɪzm). Forms: *α.* 3–6 augrim, 4 -ym, 5 -ime, -yme, awgrym, algram, 6 agrym(e, -ime, 7 agrum, algrim. *β.* 4–6 algorisme, 5 -ysme, algarism, 6 algarosme, aulgorism(e, augrisme, 7–9 algorism, algorithm. [a. OFr. *augorisme*, *algorisme*, *augorime*; ad. med. L. *algorism-us* (cf. Sp. *guarismo* cipher), f. Arab. الخوارزمى *al-Khowārazmī*, the *native of Khwārazm* (Khiva), surname of the Arab mathematician Abu Ja'far Mohammed Ben Musa, who flourished early in the 9th c., and through the translation of whose work on Algebra, the Arabic numerals became generally known in Europe. (Cf. '*Euclid*' = plane geometry.) *Algorisme* being popularly reduced in OFr. to *augorime*, English also shows two forms, the popular *augrime*, ending in *agrim*, *agrum*, and the learned *algorism* which passed through many pseudo-etymological perversions, including a recent *algorithm* in which it is learnedly confused with Gr. ἀριθμός 'number.']

The Arabic, or decimal system of numeration; *hence*, arithmetic. *Numbers of algorism*, the Arabic or Indian numerals. *Cypher in algorism*, the figure o; a 'mere cipher,' a dummy.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 214 [He] makeð þerinne figures of augrim, ase þeos rikenares doð þ habbeð muchel uorto rikenen. 1340 *Ayenb.* 1 Þe capiteles of þe boc .. byeþ ywryte .. by þe tellynge of algorisme. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* (1872) 5 Ouer the wiche degrees ther ben nowmbres of augrym. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 89 Of arsmetique the matere Is .. What algorisme in nombre amounteth. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* IV. 53 As siphre .. in awgrym, That noteth a place, and no thing availith. 1483 *Cath. Ang.*, Algarism (*v.r.* Algram); *algarismus*, *abacus*. 1530 PALSGR. 476/2, I caste an accomptes with counters after the aulgorisme maner. *Ibid.* 684/2, I reken, I counte by cyfers of agrym. 1532 MORE *Conf. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 1557, 772/1 Mysse-pryntynge those fygures of Algorisme, because the figure of .9. and the figure of .6. be all in maner one, if thei be contrary turned. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 40 Corruptlye written .. Augrim for algorisme, as the Arabians sounde it. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* L iij b, Other men stande for no more than Ciphres in Algorisme. 1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* (1634) Pref. 3, I have .. quoted the Sections also by their due number with the usuall figure of Algorisme. 1553 87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 265 As a Cypher in Agrime. 1566 DRANT *Hor. Sat.* ii. B 2 As well by augrisme tell the gravell of the sea. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 129 Good knowledge in the Mathematikes specially in Algarosme, Algebra, and Geometrie. 1593 PEELE *Edw. I*, 84 Neither one, two, nor three, but a poor cypher in agrum. 1625 L'ISLE *Du Bartas* 140 The treasures hoard of Algrim mysteries. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 262 The Indian Algorism (or Calculation by the Numeral Figures now in use). *Ibid.* 263 The Algorithm or Numeral Figures now in use. 1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. 46 The first who brought the algorithm from the Saracens. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. ii. § 30. 114 Matthew Paris observes that in Greek .. any number may be represented by a single figure, which is not the case .. in Algorism. 1852 R. GRANT *Hist. Phys. Astron.* Introd. 9 The ingenious algorithm of the Indians. 1861 T. WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xv. 73 In the fourteenth century .. these algorismic numerals became generally used.

†**A·lgorist.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. med. L. *algorista*, f. *algorismus*, by confounding this with Gr. words in *-ισμος*, as *agonismus*, *agonista*.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Algorist*, one skilful in reckonings or figuring.

Algorithm, erron. refashioning of ALGORISM.

Algory. 'Chilnesse.' Cockeram 1626.

†**Algose** (æ·lgō·s), *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *algōs-us*, f. *alga* sea-weed: see -OSE.]

1731 BAILEY, *Algose*, full of weeds or reets called alga. [ASH 1775 has '*Algose*, cold, chilly,' an evident error.]

Algous (æ·lgəs), *a.* [f. L. *algōs-us*: see prec. and -OUS.] Of, pertaining to, or full of sea-weeds.

1742 BAILEY, *Algous* [of Alga, a Sea-weed], full of weeds. 1851 WELLS & BLISS *Sci. Ann.* 324 The atmospheric dissemination of algous plants.

‖ **Alguazil** (ælgwäzi·l, Sp. algwäθi·l). [Sp. *alguazil* (now *alguacil*), earlier forms of which in Pg. are *al-vasil*, *al-vazir*, ad. Arab. الوزير *al-wazīr*, i.e. *al* the, *wazīr* vizier, minister, officer, f. *wazara* to carry, carry on, = L. *gerere*.] Originally the same word as *vizier*, the meaning of which descended in Spain through that of *justiciary* or *justice*, to *warrant-officer* or *serjeant*.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 249 *Alguazil*, a Spanish word, is an officer attendant on the Campe-maister Generall, to apprehend offenders, and to see execution done. 1651 A. WELDON *Crt. K. James* 43 An Allagozy, which is a great officer or judge in Spain. 1670 *Lond. Gaz.* ccccxcvii/3 The Alguasils having got together about 150 persons, set upon 20 Souldiers. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Alguazil*, a Sergeant or Officer that arrests People in Spain. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 200 Algozils or Serjeants. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., Hastings* 623 Died of rage and shame in the gripe of the vile alguazils of Impey. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* II. ii. (1864) 78 An alguasil suddenly sprang on him from behind and pinioned his arms. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 22 Sept., The powers of the School Board and their alguazils cease with the lighting of the street lamps.

Algum (æ·lgum). [Heb. אלגום *algūm*, a foreign word; see quot.] A tree mentioned in the Bible (2 *Chron.* ii. 8), also called erroneously (1 *Kings* x. 11) ALMUG, said to have been brought from Ophir; variously surmised to be a species of acacia, cedar, or cypress, but probably a kind of sandal-wood.

1578 BIBLE (Genev.) 2 *Chron.* ii. 8 Send mee also cedar trees, firre trees, and Algummim trees. 1611 *ibid.*, Algume trees. 1721 BAILEY, *Algum* or *Almug*. 1873 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* I. 232 *The algum-tree* .. is supposed to be the sandal-wood-tree .. One of the numerous names for this tree in Sanscrit is *valguka*. This *valguka*, which points back to a more original form *valgu*, might easily have been corrupted by Phœnician and Jewish sailors into *algum*, a form, as we know, still further corrupted, at least in one passage of the O.T., to *almug*. Sandal-wood is found indigenous in India only, and there chiefly on the coast of Malabar.

Alha, obs. form of ALLAH.

‖ **Alha·gi** (ælhä·dʒi). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Rauwolf 1537), ad. Arab. الحاج *al-ḥāj*, used by Avicenna.] A genus of leguminous plants, some of which produce a kind of manna.

1769 SIR J. HILL *Fam. Herb.* (1812) 17 There is a kind more rare, called Persian manna; this is produced by the shrub called alhagi. 1847 CRAIG s.v., The manna of this country .. has nothing to do with Moor's Alhagi or Hebrew manna.

Alhambra (ælhæ·mbrä). [ult. ad. Arab. *al-ḥamrāʾ* i.e. the red (house).] The palace of the Moorish kings at Granada.

Alhambresque (ælhæ·mbre·sk), *a.* [f. prec. after *picturesque*: see -ESQUE.] After the fanciful style of the ornamentation of the Alhambra.

1862 TIMES *Year Bk. Facts* 123 The ceiling is Alhambresque in style .. and of the most delicate colours.

‖ **Alha·ndal.** *Pharm. Obs.* [a. Arab. الحنظل *al-ḥanẓal*.] Arabic name of the Colocynth or Bitter Cucumber (*Citrullus Colocynthis*) formerly applied to its purgative extract.

1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* II. 463 Rhubarb, Sena, Troches alhandal.

Alheal, obs. form of ALL-HEAL.

Alhenna: see ALCANNA, HENNA.

Alhidad, -a, -e, obs. forms of ALIDAD.

Alhuet, i e. all what: see AL-, ALL.

Aliage, var. ALLIAGE. *Obs.*, alliance.

Aliant, aliaunt, obs. forms of ALIEN.

Alias (ē·liăs, æ·liăs), *adv.* and *sb.* [a. L. *alias* 'at another time, otherwise'; adopted in Eng. chiefly in the latter sense.]

‖ **A.** *adv.* Otherwise (called or named). Now written in *italics*.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scott.* II. 354 Callit Gillelmus alias Gilmoure. 1607 SHAKS. *Coriol.* II. i. 48 Violent testie Magistrates (alias Fooles). 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmdlxi/4 The Parish of Stepney, alias Stebonheath. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 202 Louisa Brachman, *alias* Sappho .. threw herself from a gallery, two stories high.

B. *sb.* (with *pl.* aliases.)

1. Another name, an assumed name.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1614) 147 An *Alias* or double name cannot preiudice the honest. 1831 *Edin. Rev.* LIII. 364 He has been assuming various aliases. 1861 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 92 The monk who was sometimes called Harrison and sometimes went by the alias of Johnson.

†2. *Law.* A second or further writ issued after a first had failed of its effect, so called from the words *Sicut alias præcipimus* (as we on another occasion command) which occurred in it. *Obs.*

1672 MANLEY *Interpr., Alias* Vide *Capias alias.* 1714 SIR W. SCROGGS *Pract. Courts* (ed. 3) 173 Then the Plaintiff may have an Alias. 1768 BLACKST. *Comm.* III. 135 To delay his obedience to the first writ, and .. wait till a second and a third, called an *alias* and a *pluries*, were issued. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Capias*, An *alias* writ .. to the same effect as the former.

†**Alia·tion.** *Obs.*⁻¹. [f. L. *ali-us* another + -ATION after *alter-ation*, *vari-ation*.] Change in quality.

1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng.* 361 A man from hot becomes cold, from ruddy becomes pale. Motion of this species has respect to the genus of quality, and may be called *aliation*.

Alibi (æ·libəi), *sb.* formerly *adv.* [a. L. *alibi* elsewhere, in another place, old locative case of *alius* another.]

‖ **A.** *adv.* Elsewhere.

1727 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* 70 The prisoner had little to say in his defence; he endeavoured to prove himself Alibi. 1777 ERSKINE *Institutes* (ed. 5) IV. 499 The defender will be allowed to proue, that .. he was alibi.

b. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.*

1858 THACKERAY *Virginians* XXXV. (1878) 275 Women are not so easily cured by the alibi treatment.

B. *sb.* The plea of having been *elsewhere* at the time when any alleged act took place.

1774 *Ann. Reg.* (1778 XVII. 135/2 Clearer proofs of an alibi than can frequently be produced. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 523 For some of the prisoners an alibi was set up. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. 291 They have got to establish alibis for her.

Alibility (ælĭbi·lĭti). [ad. Fr. *alibilité*, f. L. *alibilis*: see ALIBLE and -TY.] The capacity of a nutritive substance for absorption; assimilativeness.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Alible (æ·lĭb'l), *a.* [f. L. *alibil-is*, f. *al-ĕre* to nourish: see -BLE.]

1. Nutritive, nourishing.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Alible*, nourishable, comfortable. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 167 The bloud .. could scarce assimilate the alible Juice. 1775 ASH, *Alible*, nourishing. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Alible Substance*, the nutritive portion of the chyme, as distinct from the excrementitious.

2. 'Which may be nourished.' J. *rare*⁻⁰.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1775 in ASH.

Alicant (ælikæ·nt, in 17th c. æ·likănt). Forms: 6 **alycaunt, alle-, aligaunte,** 6–7 **alle-,** 7 **ale-, alligant,** 7- **alicant(e.** A kind of wine made at Alicante in Spain.

c 1500 *Col. Blowbol* in Halliw. *Nug. Poet.* 10 Rede wyn .. and Alycaunt, in whom I delite. 1547 RECORDE *Judic. Ur.* 36 b, Darke red wyne, and Allegaunte. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* I. i, You'll blood three pottles of Aligant. 1625 [BEAUM. & FL.] *Maid of Inn* IV. ii, Butter'd beer, coloured with Alligant [cf. SHAKS. *Merry Wives* II. ii. 69]. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 56 Bedew it with a little Sack or Alegant. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Alicante, where great store of Mulberries grow, the juyce whereof makes the true *Alicant* wine. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 68 Aligant or Alicant, wine.

A·lichons. [cf. mod.Fr. *alluchons*, in Cotgr. *allochons*, the teeth of a toothed wheel.] 'The wings or ladles of a wheel.' Ash 1775.

Alidad(e (ælidæ·d, æ·lid ēid). Also 4 **allidatha,** 6–7 **alhidada,** 7–9 **alhidad**(e, 8- **alidad**(e. [In mod. form, a. Fr. *alidade*, in earlier, a. med. L. *alhidada* (cf. Sp. *alhidada, alidada*), ad. Arab. العضادة *al-ʿiḍādah*, the revolving radius of a graduated circle; f. *ʿaḍd*, *ʿaḍid*, *ʿaḍud*, the *humerus* or upper arm (which revolves in its socket).]

The index of an astrolabe, quadrant, or other graduated instrument, carrying the sights or telescope, and showing the degrees cut off on the arc of the instrument. In the astrolabe it revolved at the back, and was called by Chaucer the *Rule*.

c 1450 Insertion in MS. L of Chaucer's *Astrolabe* (Skeat 81), ed. 1561, 164/1 Ley thy rewle of thy astrolabye, that is to sey, the allydatha [*ed.* 1561 Allidatha], vpon þe day in the Kalendre off the Astrolabye, & he schall shewe the thy degree of the sonne. 1571 DIGGES *Geom. Pract.* I. xxix, Note bothe what degrees the Alhidada cutteth of the circle, and the perpendiculare of the semicircle. 1611 COTGR., *Alidade*, Th' Alhidada of an Astrolabe; the rule wh ch turneth on the back thereof. 1679 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 5 Alhadida .. a word seldom used by English authors .. signifies only the Label or Index that moves upon the centre-pin of an Astrolabe. 1762 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 162 Moved in the limb by a vertical motion in either direction by the alidad alone. 1834 U. K. S. *Nat. Philos.* III. xiii. 66/1 Morin went so far as .. to attach a telescope to the alhidade of what he calls a planisphere. 1837 WHEWELL *Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 178 The alidad of an instrument is its index, which possesses an angular motion. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* 579 *Alidade*, a movable frame carrying the microscopes or verniers of a graduated circle.

†**Alie·**, *v.*¹ *Obs.* Forms as in LIE *v.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + LIE.]

1. To lie down, subside, become extinct. (The intr. vb. of which ALLAY *v.*¹ = *a-lay* is the causative.)

a 1000 *Beowulf* 5764 Nú sceal .. eall eðelwyn·eowrum cynne leófum aliczean. 1200 *St. Marhar.* 12 Ant þat liht alei lutlen ant lutlen. 1205 LAYAM. 26298 Nu is hit muchel leod-scome: 3if hit scal þus a-ligge. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 246 A muchel wind aliþ mid a lutel rein.

2. To lie towards or lean.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneid* IV. 101 His rackt wit he tosseth, Now to this od stratagem, now too that counseyl alying.

†**Alie·**, *v.*² *Obs. rare.* [var. of ELIE.] To anoint.

c 1360 *Amis & Amil.* 2194 Yif he wald .. slen his children tvay, Alien his brother with the blode. *Ibid.* 2330 He tok that blood that was so bright And alied that gentil knight.

Alien (ē·liĕn), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **alyen(e,** 5 **aliaunte,** 5–6 **aliente, alyaunte,** 6 **aleyn, alyon, aleaunt,** 6–7 **aliant, -aunt, -ent,** 7 **alliant,** 4–8 **aliene,** 4– **alien.** [a. OFr. *alien, allien*:—L. *aliēn-us* of or belonging to another person or place; f. *ali-us* other, another + *-ēn-us*: see -EN, -ENE. The *-t* so commonly added, esp. to the sb., was due to form-assoc. with ppl words in *-nt, -nd*, in which there was an organic tendency to drop the final mute : cf. *gyane* for *giant*, etc.), in the literary struggle against which, *t* was added where it had not been dropped; cf. *tyrant*, *pageant*, *ancient*.]

1. *gen.* Belonging to another person, place, or family; strange, foreign, not of one's own.

1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 45 Ffra þe souerayne joy and gastely swetnes in þe blysse of Heuene he sall be aliene. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXXV. 2 Doth awey alyen goddis, that ben in the mydil of 30w. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxviii, Euery Alien pen hath got my vse. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* VIII. 62 In Desarts thou wert bred .. Alien of Birth. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVI. 75 As I had been Some alien wretch. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Night.* 67 Ruth .. stood in tears amid the alien corn. 1880 MORRIS *Ode of Life* 86 To watch by alien sick-beds.

2. *esp.* Of a foreign nation and allegiance.

c 1450 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 191 Take hede he must to aliene commers straungeres, and to straungers of þis land. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, xxxiii. 11 That no spirituell person ne straunger Aleyn be chargeable. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., Obsolete statutes .. prohibiting alien artificers to work for themselves in this kingdom. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 185 Disastrous war and alien domination. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. x. 202 The Gibeonites .. were an alien race.

Alien Priory, Priory Alien: a monastic establishment dependent upon and owing obedience to a mother-abbey in a foreign country.

1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 184 The priory alyen of Lynton. 1598 R. HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 18 To conceale from the Priors Aliens .. the secret affaires of his Realme. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. (1632) 786 One hundred and tenne Priories aliant were suppressed. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Upon breaking out of wars, the king usually seized on the *alien priories*, took their lands into his own hands. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws of Eng.* II. 679 The alien priories, that is, such as were filled by foreigners only.

3. Foreign in nature or character; belonging to something else; of foreign or other origin.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 185 Chusing fit and convenient from improper and aliene. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 101 Habit alone has reconciled his palate to these alien pleasures. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 32. 329 To introduce an alien and confusing element into our judgments. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* viii. 321 It may sometimes be difficult to detect the presence of an alien myth.

4. Of a nature or character differing *from* (*of* obs.), far removed from, inconsistent with.

1382 WYCLIF *John* Prol., He is founde alien fro corupcioun of fleisch. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. iv. (1495) 30 Aungels ben alyene and clene of all erthely cogytacyon. 1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. li. 121 Somewhat alien and discrepant from the expectation of the king's highness. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 572 His looks Alien from Heaven, with passions foul obscured. 1709 SWIFT *T. Tub* Wks. 1768, I 40 Neither do I think such an employment alien from the office of a wit. 1855 H. REED *Eng. Lit.* ix. (1878) 294 This uncouth style, so alien from genuine English. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iv. 61 To seize upon this wise bequest, and to devote it to alien purposes.

This passes imperceptibly into

5. Of a nature repugnant, adverse or opposed *to*.

1720 WATERLAND *Serm.* 146 All Things, or Persons whatsoever, that are seperate from, or aliene to; that are not necessarily included in .. God the Father. 1780 BURKE *Econ. Ref.* Wks. 1842 I. 238 A system of confusion remains, which is not only alien, but adverse to all economy. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 177 Popery is alien to the climate and to the races of the Western world. 1875 M LAREN *Sermons* Ser. II. vii. 125 Good, alas! is but too alien and unwelcome.

6. *fig.* Unkindly, unsympathetic, with the 'cold stare' of the stranger. *rare.*

1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* xxvii. 399 The stars shone alien and remote.

7. *Comb.* **alien-looking**: of foreign or strange appearance.

1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* I The shepherd's dog barked fiercely when one of these alien-looking men appeared.

B. *sb.* [the adj. used absol.]

1. A person belonging to another family, race, or nation; a stranger, a foreigner.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 37 Þe reame salle men se Gouerned þorgh aliens kynde, & euermore fro þe. *c*1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 1377 For we dwell here als aliens. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xvii. 24 Of her owne sonys, ether of alyenys, *or other mennys sones?* 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. VII. 33 A new aliaunte [*advena*] scholde expelle olde inhabitators. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xix. 15, I am become as an aleaunt in their sight. 1563 *Homilies* II. (1859) 358 He that speaketh in a tongue unknown shall be unto the hearer an alient. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxiv. 8 An aliant vnto my mothers children. — *Ex.* xviii. 3, I haue bene an alien in a strange land. 1796 SOUTHEY *Penates* Wks. II. 281 Mourning his age left childless, and his wealth Heapt for an alien. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 2 Those scattered linen-weavers, emigrants from the town into the country, were to the last regarded as aliens by their rustic neighbours.

2. *fig.*

1596 SHAKS. I *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 34 Almost an alien to the hearts Of all the Court. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* v. 65 An alien to felicity, and a foreiner to himself. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* iv. Wks. 1757 IV. 203 Vengeance is an alien to thy most amiable nature. 1865 DICKENS *Christm. Bks.* (C. D. ed.) 212 An alien from my mother's heart.

3. *esp.* One who is a subject of another country than that in which he resides. A resident foreign in origin and not naturalized, whose allegiance is thus due to a foreign state.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 96 Þat aliens suld non hent hauen of Normant. *c*1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. viii. 40 All Alienys þai banyst hale. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* v. (1520) 47 b/2 In his tyme shall his lande be multeplyed with alyauntes. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* vii. 144 In Englande howe many alyons hath and doth dwell of all maner of nacyons. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 8 a, An Alien that is borne out of the Kings ligeance. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 8 The Jewish people .. in Egypt, are regarded as a dangerous body of aliens. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 122 An alien is a person who belongs to a different political society from that in which he resides.

4. One separated, or excluded *from* (the citizenship and privileges of a nation).

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Paraphr. Hebr.* vii. 6 Melchisedech .. was an alyaunt from the Jewishe nacion. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Eph.* ii. 12 Reputed aliantes from the commen welth of Israel. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* xiii. 1 An Alien from the Life of Grace. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* I. i. 13 Not as if aliens from God's mercies.

5. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1847 H. WATSON *Cybele* 63, *Alien*, [a plant] now more or less established, but either presumed or certainly known to have been originally introduced from other countries. *Ibid.* 153 An imperfectly established alien.

6. *Comb.* **alien-friend, (alien-amy), alien-enemy,** law-terms designating an alien owing allegiance to a country which is for the time being in alliance, or at war, as the case may be, with the country in or to which he is an alien; **aliens duty**, the special duty formerly paid by aliens on imports and other mercantile transactions; *alien-born*, etc.

1522 *Act* 14 *Hen. VIII*, ii, No Stranger, being Alien borne .. shall take, retaine or keep into his or their seruices any maner of Journyman. 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 28 Any body may seise the goods of an alien enemy, to his owne vse. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 18 Every alien friend may by the Comunon Law have and get within this Realme. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmcclxxxviii/3 Exposed to publick Sale, 26 Bags of Spanish Wooll .. paid Aliens Duties. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Aliens duty* is otherwise called petty customs, and navigation duty. 1853 WHARTON *Pa. Digest* § 20. 94 An alien enemy cannot maintain an action during the war in his own name.

Alien (ē·liĕn), *v.*; also 4–6 **alyen(e, 4–9 aliene.** [a. OFr. *aliéne-r* :—L. *aliēnā-re* to estrange or make another's; f. *aliēn-us*: see ALIEN *a.*] = ALIENATE, of which it is the earlier equivalent.

1. *trans.* To convert into an alien or stranger. Usually *fig.* To estrange, turn away in feelings or affection, to make averse or hostile, or unwelcome.

*c*1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* 27 Þei may not al arace hym ne alyene hym in al. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xi. 36 She shal .. alienen thee fro thi propre weies. *c*1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 189 To aliene the fast and entire mind, which his highness beareth to your holiness. 1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. (1821) 227 The fame .. would alien me to loath this kind of life. *a*1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. II. 111 The hearts of his Subjects were not then alien'd from their duty to the King. 1864 LD. DERBY *Iliad* I. 661 Yet shalt thou .. rather thus Be alien'd from my heart. 1870 LOWELL *Among Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 157 Poetry had not been aliened from the people.

2. To transfer the property or ownership of anything; to make over to another owner. (In this sense often written *aliene*, and pronounced ē·lyēn.)

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xxx. 34 A servaunt may make no testament .. to alyene ony goodes out of his lordes hond. *c*1595 J. NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 14 None may alien or dispose of his tynn, till it be coyned. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 451 He might alien the Crowne from his naturall Heires. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bish.* viii. 189 If he alien any Lands belonging to his See. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 289 He was not empowered to aliene. 1876 K. DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. § 2. 216 If tenant in tail aliened the land with warranty.

†**3.** *refl.* and *intr.* To turn away, go off. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF I *Macc.* vi. 24 The sonys of oure peple for this thing alieneden hem fro vs. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, Whan it is seen that it [the pulse] alyeneth to vnequalyte, and that it minissheth, the veyne ought to be stopped.

Alienability (ē·liĕnăbi·lĭti). [f. ALIENABLE: see -BILITY.] The quality of being alienable; capability of being transferred to other ownership.

[1707 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmccclv/1 With Orders to maintain the Inalienability of the Fief.] 1780 BURKE *Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 316 His principal grounds of doctrine for the alienability of the domain. 1874 LD. SELBORNE *Rep. Comm. Ch. Patron.* Q. 103. 13 Altering the law as to the alienability of property.

Alienable (ē·liĕnăb·l), *a.* [f. ALIEN *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. FR. *aliénable*, perh. the direct source.] Capable of being alienated, or transferred to the ownership of another.

1611 COTGR., *Vendible*, vendible, sellable, alienable. 1643 D. DIGGES *Unlawf. Taking Arms* i. (1647) 4 Their nerves and sinewes are not alienable, as their money and goods. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Alienation*, Crown lands are only alienable under a faculty of perpetual redemption. 1832 I. TAYLOR *Sat. Even.* 465 Looking to things exterior and alienable, as his wealth. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. x. 334 All lands and heritages were declared free and alienable.

Alienage (ē·liĕnĕdʒ). [a. FR. *aliénage* (1398 in Godef.), f. *alien*: see -AGE.] The state or condition of an alien; the legal standing of an alien.

1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Abatement*, Alienage is a plea in abatement, now discouraged, and seldom used. 1863 LINCOLN *Message to Congr.* 8 Dec., Exemption from military service .. on the ground of alienage.

†**A·lienar(e.** *Obs.* [f. ALIEN *a.* + *-ar* north. form of -ER[1] ending of the agent.] An alien, a stranger.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ii. 165 To be thy mach sall cum ane alienare.

†**A·lienate,** *ppl. a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **alyenate,** 6 **alyenat,** 6–7 **alienat.** [ad. L. *aliēnāt-us* pa. pple. of *aliēnā-re*: see ALIEN *v.*]

A. *ppl. adj.*

1. Estranged, withdrawn or turned away in feeling or affection.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xii, Fer from hym selfe, he was so alyenate. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 17 The heartis of people are alienate from the lawfull prince. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 431 And as all alienate resolved hearts doe, they served themselves .. with impudent excuses. *a*1745 SWIFT *Misc.* (J.) The Whigs are .. wholly alienate from truth. 1814 CARY *Dante, Purg.* XIX. 113, I was a soul in misery, alienate From God.

2. Foreign in nature or character, alien.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 21/1 When as the woman is gravid with any alienat excrescence. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 57 They are .. vnwholsome, and alienate from the taste of wholsome meates. 1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 296/1 Nothing was more alienate from the comprehension of Sciences, than Poetry.

3. Used as pple. of ALIEN *v.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 204 Some other .. diuers liberties haue alienate. 1538 STARKEY *England* 151 Prouysyon made that nothyng schold be alyenat to the fraud of the law.

4. *Bot.* = ALIENATED 4.

1839 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*

B. *sb.* An alien, stranger.

1552 LATIMER *Lord's Prayer* v. II. 68 And keep us from invasions of alienates and strangers. 1566 STAPLETON *Ref. Untr. Jewel* iv. 157 Whosoeuer eateth the lambe without this house, he is an alienat.

Alienate (ē·liĕnēt), *v.* [f. prec.: see -ATE.]

1. To make estranged; to estrange, or turn away the feelings or affections of any one; = ALIEN *v.* 1.

1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Paraphr. Matt.* vi. 12 And alienat not thy mynde awaye from us. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 366 Jotham .. sought by his best perswasions to alienate the Sechemites. 1740 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 285 Who had so visibly alienated the hearts of his theatrical subjects. 1769 BURKE *State Nation* Wks. II. 113 Such projects have alienated our colonies from the mother country. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. VIII. viii. 19 If Matilda's pride had not alienated Henry of Winchester.

2. To transfer to the ownership of another. Also *absol.* = the earlier ALIEN *v.* 2.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 203 Other have been glad to alienat the patronage of certayne churches. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* viii. § 6. 130 The Lord may sell his Servant, or alienate him by Testament. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 434 What means he then, to Alienate the Crown? 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) II. v. ii. 455 The vassal could not alienate without the consent of his superior. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 647 The King was not at perfect liberty to alienate any part of the estates of the Crown.

3. *fig.* (combining 1 and 2) To turn away, transfer.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV (1676) 179/2 If such voluntary tasks .. will not .. alienate their imaginations. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 414 ¶ 4 To alienate so much ground from Pasturage. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 148 ¶ 11 Who alienates from him the assistance of his children. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abr.* ix. 127 This is done by alienating capital from its natural channels.

†**4.** [One of the senses of L. *aliēnāre*.] To alter, change, or make a thing other than it is. *Obs.*

1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 538 Neither favour of his Prince .. nor any other worldly respect could alienate or change his purpose.

Alienated (ē·liĕnētĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Estranged, withdrawn in feeling or affection.

1561 J. DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apocal.* (1573) Pref. 11 Sequestred and alienated from the true religion of Christ. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 452 His eye surveyed the dark idolatries Of alienated Judah. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* I. i. Wks. 1757 II. 110 With absent eyes, and alienated mien. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. vii. 210 Tokens .. of alienated feeling, if not of alienated act. 1881 N. T. (Revised) *Eph.* ii. 12 Alienated from the commonwealth of Israel, and strangers from the covenant of the promise.

2. Transferred to other ownership.

1611 COTGR., *Aliené*, aliened, alienated .. sold, or made away. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* (1802) I. I. 234 He found his revenues wasted or alienated. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 59 Some parts of the alienated lands were in course of William's reign restored.

†**3.** Made other or different; altered. *Obs.*

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* viii. (1628) 262 Also written Heughe, and alienated among strangers vnto Hugo.

†**4.** *Bot.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Alienatus*, Applied to first leaves, which give way to others different from them.

Alienating (ē·liĕnētiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The act of estranging, or transferring to another owner. (Mostly gerundial.)

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Agenamiento*, casting off a sonne, alienating. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 230 Law more justly did permitt the alienating of that evil which mistake made proper. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* 15 Never entertain'd a Thought .. of alienating any Part of these Revenues. 1849 ALISON *Hist. Eur.* I. iii. § 151. 423 It was intended to conciliate—it had the effect of alienating.

Alienating (ē·liĕnētiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Estranging, or transferring to other ownership.

1661 *Pet. Peace* 1 Exasperating and alienating differences.

Alienation (ē·liĕnē·ʃən). Also 5–6 **alyenacion, -cyon.** [a. MFr. *aliénacion*, ad. L. *aliēnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *aliēnā-re*: see ALIEN *v.*]

1. The action of estranging, or state of estrangement in feeling or affection. Const. (*of* obs.) *from.*

1388 WYCLIF *Job* xxxi. 3 Alienacioun of God is to men worchynge wickidnesse. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. 1. i, Alexander .. saw now an alienation in his subiects hearts. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. iii. 298 The alienation shew'd by the Pope from the French. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. II. 275 They grow every day into alienation from this country. 1864 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xvii. 323 The alienation of the people from the worship of the sanctuary.

2. The action of transferring the ownership of anything to another.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* V. xxxvi, Kinges in theyr bedde are slawe; Whiche bringeth in alyenacyon By extorte tytle false successyon. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 26 Wich obligacion must be maad at euery alyenacion in a notable summe. 1587 HARRISON *Engl.* I. II. ii. 48 Hereford .. paid to Rome at everie alienation 1800 ducats at the least. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iii. 39 Prohibiting .. the alienation of Lands to the Church. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 580 Mr. Charles Boyl .. succeeds .. as receiver of the alienation office. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* V. lii. 405 Price, however, supposes alienation; and a common standard of value supposes a frequent and familiar alienation. 1876 K. DIGBY *Real Prop.* x. § 1. 368 By alienation is meant the intentional and voluntary transfer of a right.

b. The taking of anything from its owner.

1583 BABINGTON *Wks.* 319 The forbidding of stealth which is an alienation of an other mans goodes to our selves.

c. Diversion of anything to a different purpose.

1828 LD. GRENVILLE *Sinking Fund* 59 That of 1786 was .. 'fortified as much as possible against alienation.'

3. The state of being alienated, or held by other than the proper owner.

1818 TODD *Dict.* s.v., The estate was wasted during its alienation.

4. Mental alienation: Withdrawal, loss, or derangement of mental faculties; insanity. (So in L.)

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (1869) 20 That he had seyd hyt of grete febulnesse of his hedde, or by alyenacion of hys mynde. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 272 It infecteth as well the heart as the brain, and causeth alienation of minde. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I, iii. § 6 Temporary alienations of the Mind during violent Passions. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xiii. 194 He had fallen into a state of mental alienation.

†**5.** Alteration, change. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 503 A Hecticke Feuer in which there is an vtter alienation of the Temperament.

Alienator (ē·liĕnē·tər). [a. L. *aliēnātor* n. of agent f. *aliēnā-re.*] One who alienates.

1670 WALTON *Lives, Hooker* III. 191 With these Immunities and Lands they have entail'd a curse upon the Alienators of them. 1772 T. WARTON *Sir T. Pope* 40 (T.) Many popish bishops were no less alienators of their episcopal endowments. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. iv. (1865) 39 There is a class of alienators more formidable .. I mean your borrowers of books. 1860 FORSTER *Grand Remonstr.* 82 Mary was able to burn at her pleasure, the alienators of the abbey lands.

[**Alienatory** in Webster is misprint for prec.]

Aliene, a frequent variant of ALIEN *v.*; also obs. f. of ALIEN *sb.* and *a.*

Aliened (ēˈliĕnd), *ppl. a.* [f. ALIEN *v.* + -ED.] = ALIENATED, of which it is the earlier form.

1. Converted into an alien, or foreigner; estranged; turned away in feeling or affection, rendered hostile.

1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* ii. 12 That weren in that tyme withouten Crist, alyened, *or maad straunge.* 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxix. 1051 Wee were dispersed and aliened from our Lorde Jesus Christ. 1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Med.* (1851) 40 He, that is not ashamed of my bonds .. not aliened with my disgrace. *a* 1733 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 134. 210 A Nation so aliened as England was, could not be regained impetuously. 1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes* 202 Let the sound Of native and of neighbour speech No more his aliened senses reach.

2. Transferred to another owner; diverted to other uses.

1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* II. xxxv. (1638) 123 A covenant made upon a gift to the Church, that it shall not be aliened. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. 78 It shall be lawful to us .. immediately to enter in the land so aliened.

Alienee (ēˌliĕniˈī). [f. ALIEN *v.* + -EE.] One to whom the ownership of property is transferred.

1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* II. xiii. (1638) 82 After whose death his wife asketh her dower, and the alienee refuseth to assigne it unto her. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 192 If one of two joint-tenants in fee alienes his estate for the life of the alienee, the alienee and the other joint-tenant are tenants in common. 1859 BENTLEY *Q. Rev.* No. 3. 28 That an alienation should be null if the alienee should turn out a bad landlord.

Alienigenate (ēˌliĕniˈdʒĕnēit), *a.* [ad. L. *aliēnigenāt-us* pa. pple. of *aliēnigenā-re*, f. *aliēnigen-us* of foreign race, f. *aliēn-us* foreign + *-gen-us* born.] Alien-born.

1855 WINTHROP *Braddock's Exped.* 17 The throng of Hanoverian favorites around their alienigenate king.

† A lieniˈloquy. *Obs.*–° [ad. med. L. *aliēniloquium*, f. *aliēn-us* foreign + *loqui* to speak.] 'A talking wide from the purpose, or not to the matter in hand.' Bailey 1731; whence in Ash.

Aliening (ēˈliĕniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ALIEN *v.* + -ING[1].] ALIENATING; the action of estranging, estrangement; or of transferring to another owner.

1382a WYCLIF *Job* xxxi. 3 And alienyng to men werkende wickednesse. 1494 FABYAN VII. 577 Ye olde mayre and shryues contynued theyr offyces to the ternys accustomed of theyr alienynge. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 409 For the aliening of his heart from the Protestant Religion. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 303 In order to prevent such idiots from aliening their lands. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. (ed. 2) 164 A power of aliening from all who .. might succeed by descent.

Alienism (ēˈliĕnizˈm). [f. ALIEN *sb.* + -ISM.]

1. The position or profession of being an alien, or foreigner in a country.

a 1816 JOHNSON *N. Y. Rep.* 381 in Pickering 31 The prisoner .. suggested his alienism, which was admitted. 1854 RAIKES *Eng. Const.* II. 370 L.) They were generally justified on some plea of war or alienism. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* 342 Their monetary hold on governments is tending to perpetuate in leading Jews a spirit of universal alienism euphemistically called cosmopolitanism).

2. The study and treatment of mental diseases.

1881 *The Nation* 1 Dec. 433/1 As surgery is the very best department in medical science in this country [U. S.], alienism is the very worst.

Alienisparsison (ælˌi,ēˌniˌspāˈrisiǫn). [f. L. *aliēn-us* foreign + *spars-us* rare + *son-us* sound. The L. *alienisparsisonus* was used by Dr. J. D. Rhys in his Welsh Gram. 1592; the Eng. first as under.] In Welsh prosody, a diphthong found only in foreign words, followed by such a consonant group as *-rs* (gravisparsison) or *-dr, -gr* (fortisparsison); as in the word *siars* = Eng. *charge.*

1856 J. WILLIAMS *Gram. Edeyrn* § 207 A syllable which has its beginning strange, and ends with a fortisparsison or gravisparsison .. is called alienisparsison.

Alienist (ēˈliĕnist). [a. mod. Fr. *aliéniste*: see ALIENATION 4 and -IST.] One who treats mental diseases; a mental pathologist; a 'mad-doctor.'

1864 *Soc. Sc. Rev.* I. 447 A distinguished alienist, and Member of the Belgian Lunacy Commission. 1881 ROMANES in *Nature* XXV. 193 All alienists are agreed as to the greater frequency of mental alienation in the summer season.

Alienor (ēˈliĕnəɹ, -ōəɹ). Also 6 **-our.** [late Anglo-Fr., for earlier *alienour* = Fr. *aliéneur*, f. *aliéner*: see ALIEN *v.* and -OR. Correl. with *alienee.*] One who transfers property to another.

1552 HULOET, Alienour, *alienator.* 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. lxvi. (1739) 152 Lands or Tenements aliened to a Religious House shall escheat to the Lord, if the Alienor take the same back to hold of that Lord. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 291 For the alienor himself to recover lands aliened by him. 1876 K. DIGBY *Real Prop.* ii. § 8. 93 Conveying lands by means of a fictitious or collusive suit, commenced by arrangement by the intended alienee against the alienor.

Alienship (ēˈliĕnʃip). [f. ALIEN *sb.* + -SHIP.] The condition of an alien or foreigner.

1875 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 3/1 French sailors do not somehow attach any idea of alienship to these peoples.

† Aˈliet. *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *alietus*, or *aliaetus*, a. Gr. ἀλι-άετος sea-eagle; applied in Middle Ages in somewhat random fashion to other *Falconidæ.*] A bird of prey; in Wyclif put for the osprey or sea-eagle; in *Her.* a merlin or a sparrow-hawk.

1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 13 An egle, and a grippe, aliete and a kyte. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. iv. (1495) 412 Alietous and a fawcon is all one byrde. 1610 GWILLIM *Displ. Her.* III. xx. (1660) 223 The Aliet is a bird of little power; And little birds are all he eats and doth devour. 1783 BAILEY, *Aliet*, the true falcon of Peru, that never lets her prey escape.

† Aliˈety. *Obs.*–° [ad. med. L. *aliētāt-em*, f. *alius* other: cf. *varius, varietas, variety*, and see -TY.] The condition of being other or different.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Aliety*, otherness; a term in Philosophy. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Alterity* amounts to the same with what others call *aliety, alietas.*

† Aliˈfe, *adv.*[1] *Obs.* [Prob. formed on *lief* dear, but confused in form with *life*? quasi 'as one's life.'] In phr. *To love alife*: to love dearly.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 86 Saffron loueth a-life to be trampled and trod vpon. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 136 A busie fellow loveth a-life to step secretly into a house. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Paressenx*, The sluggard loues alife things done to his hand. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 1325 I love that a-life; I am willing unto this.

Alife (ălēiˈf), *adv.*[2] prop. *phr.* ?*dial.* [A *prep.*[1] in + LIFE; a modern formation on the same elements as ALIVE.] In life.

1864 MRS. LLOYD *Ladies of Polcar.* 40 Unless God keep her alife.

Aliferous (ălīˈfĕrəs), *a. rare*–°. [f. late L. *ālifer* wing-bearing + -OUS.] Bearing or having wings.

1731 in BAILEY; whence in JOHNSON, &c.

Aliform (ēˈlifōɹm), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *āliform-is*, f. *āla* wing + *-formis*: see -FORM. Cf. Fr. *aliforme.*] Wing-shaped.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 546/2 A very thin dilated, aliform margin. 1882 SLAGEN in *Jrn. Linn. Soc.* XVI. 228 Lateral aliform extensions.

† Aliˈft, *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 11 + LIFT.] To lift.

1590 in *Right Religion* A iij b, Kneele downe, shead teares, alift heart, and pray. 1606 *Choice, Chance, & Change* (1881) 75, I saw her come to life againe, when her eies alifted vp, she sighed out, oh friend art thou aliue?

Aligerous (ălīˈdʒĕrəs), *a rare*–°. [f. L. *āliger* wing-bearing + -OUS.] Bearing wings, winged.

1731 BAILEY; whence in ASH, etc.

Alight (ăləiˈt), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 alīht-an, 2–4 aliȝten, 4 alyȝt-en, 4–5 alight-e(n, 5 alyght(e, 7 alite, 5– alight. *Pa. t.* 1–3 alīhte, 3–4 aliȝte, 5–6 alight, alyght, 6– alighted, (9 alit). *Pa. pple.* 1–3 alīht, 3–4 aliȝt, alyȝt, 4–5 alight, 5 alyght, 6– alighted, (9 alit). [OE. *alīhtan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *līhtan*: see LIGHT *v.*[1]]

I. Referring chiefly to the action: To spring.

1. To spring or jump lightly down *from* (*of* obs.) a horse; *hence,* To dismount *from* a horse or descend *out of* a conveyance.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxx. § 3. 191 *Dissilio*, ic of alīhte. 1250 LAYAM. 26337 Adun hii gonne alihte of hire gode stedes. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1854 Of his palefrai he aliȝte adoun. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lii. 585 Down he alyhte of his rownsy. *Ibid.* xxv. 151 He ne dorste .. owt of his sadil alyhte. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 10 b, Peleus and Jason were alighted from their hors. 1530 PALSGR. 420/2, I alight downe of a horse. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 321 And he alyghting from his horse. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. xiv. 404 His Majesty alighted out of his Coach. 1699 DRYDEN *Flower & Leaf* 304 The victors from their lofty steeds alight. 1857 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 31 Station-masters assist him to alight from carriages. 1863 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* 36 The emperor has just alighted from his charger.

† 2. To spring lightly, to vault *on* or *upon*, to mount. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2938 And wan Ro[land] was on his [stede] alyȝt: to is felawes þanne a sede. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXIII. vi, I alyght anone upon my gentyll stede.

† 3. To spring forth. *Obs.*

c 1450 LONELICH *Graal* II. 156 From that there cam a roser ful stronge .. As on tre owt of anothir scholde alyht.

II. Referring chiefly to the result: To land.

4. To get down from a horse or conveyance; to dismount or descend for the time; to finish one's ride, stop.

1205 LAYAM. 26618 Heo letten alle þa horsmen i þan wude alihten. *a* 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 21 At þe selue huse hi buþ aliȝt þat blaunchefluur was þat oþer niȝt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 925 Aboute undern gan this erl alight. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliv. 300 They come rydyng thurgh the Cyte of london vnto seynt poules and ther they alyght. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 101 That if occasion be offered, euery mounted souldier may alight. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 87 Madam, there is a-lighted at your gate, A yong Venetian. 1659 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. 77 Being alighted at the Palace-gate. 1678 *Yng. Mans Call.* 364 She was fain to alite under a hedge, and there to trim her self as well as she could. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 351 We alighted, and walked a little way. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 224 He happens to alight at an inn. 1872 JENKINSON *Eng. Lakes* (1879) 200 On alighting at the Threlkeld station cross the line.

† b. To stop in a course or journey, to arrive. *Obs. rare.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 25 Fast before the king he did alight.

† 5. *gen.* To go or come down, to descend. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Þes Mon þhet a lihte from ierusalem in to ierico. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 248 God Almihti .. alihte adun to helle. *c* 1260 *Signs bef. Judgem.* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 7 Þe grace of ihsu .. mote a mang vs nuþe aliȝte. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 653 He .. That from hevyn to erthe alyght. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1141 Right as she made me clymbe on hight .. so she may make me alight. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* g viij b, As soone as she was a lyght out of her child bedde.

6. To descend and settle, to land on one's feet anywhere (and so contrasted with *falling*); hence, to land on a spot by floating, flying, or falling lightly, as a bird from the wing, a snow-flake, etc.

1297 R. GLOUC. 433 After þat our Lorde was in hys moder alyȝt. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 270 Opon Sir Gy, that gentil knight, Ywis, mi love is alle alight. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1291 Þulke God alle þing dihte þat in þe swete Mayden alihte. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xii. 208 Goddis sone of hevene, That into þe maide alyhte. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 20 The heavie hap, which on them is alight. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. ii. 192 A wondrous bird That ne'er alights to fold her wings. 1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* xviii, I saw his wing through twilight flit, And once so near me he alit. *a* 1849 POE *Angel of Odd* Wks. 1864 IV. 308, I alit upon my feet. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 18. 124 A grey cloud alighted on the shoulder of the Lyskamm.

7. To fall (*on* or *upon*) as a blow, or projectile, to descend and strike. *arch.*

c 1300 in Wright *Pop. Sc.* 136 No wonder þe3 hit smite harde þer hit doþ aliȝte. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Storms of stones .. Pour down and on our batter'd helms alight. 1824 WIFFEN *Tasso's Jerus. Deliv.* XI. xxxv, A huge round rock .. upon his crown Alit, and rudely beat the' heroic soldier down.

8. To land, fall, or come upon anything without design; to light upon. *rare.*

1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 549 By good fortune .. I alighted on a collection of MSS. in the State Paper Office.

† **Aliˈght,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [? f. A- *pref.* 1 + LIGHT *v.*[2], OE. *lihtan*; or LIGHT *a.* But cf. OE. *gelihtan*, which may be the actual source; see A- *pref.* 6.] To make light, or less heavy; to lighten, alleviate (a burden); to relieve (the bearer).

[*c* 885 K. ÆLFRED *Past. Care* 159 Donne hie willað him selfum ðæt yfel .. ȝelihtan. *a* 1000 *Laws Penit.* 19 (Thorpe II. 286) Mid xxx mæssan man mæȝ ȝelihtan xii monða festen. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 356 Þet ich beo ilihted of hore heuinesse.] 1388 WYCLIF *Is.* ix. 1 The lond of Zabulon .. was aliȝted *ether releessid.* 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 278, I might Some of my grete peine alight. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. xiii. 550 For this .. cause of aliȝting poor men. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* d vij b, She wende to alyght her euylle and her synne.

† **Aliˈght,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* Forms: 1 alēoht-an, alȳhtan, alihtan, 2–3 aliht-en, alyht-en, 4 aliȝten, alyȝt-en, 4–7 alight(e, (7 adlight). *Pa. t.* 1–3 alihte, etc., 3–4 aliȝte, 4–5 alight, 6–7 alighted. *Pa. pple.* 1 alihted, 2 aliht, 4–6 alight, 6–7 alighted. [Probably the two OE. verbs *a-lihtan* (? with A- *pref.* 1; cf. OHG. *arliuhtan*, mod. G. *erleuchten*) and *on-lihtan* (see A- *pref.* 2), both 'to shine upon, light up,' are here represented, if indeed the solitary OE. instance of *alihtan* be not merely a later form of *onlihtan.*]

1. To light, light up, illumine.

c 1000 *Ags. Metr. Ps.* cxxxviii. (-ix.) 10 Þu þá onlihtest niht, þæt heó byð dæge ȝelic. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* i. 15 And hiȝ .. alihton þa eorþan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 185 Þu .. hauest aliht mi þester heorte. 1340 *Ayenb.* 109 þet þe holy gost ous wille alyȝte þe herte. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 183 A fiery piller hem alight. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 550 To goe about with a tallow candle to helpe or adlight the sunne at his rising. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) II. 216 They were alighted of the grace of the Holy Ghost.

2. To set light to, to light (a fire, etc.).

1340 *Ayenb.* 66 Huanne me alyȝt þet uer. *c* 1400 *Lay le Freine* 199 Anon fer sche alight, And warmed it wele aplight. 1590 *Eng. Rom. Life* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 183 When the schollers come they alight their lamps. 1620 SHELTON *Don Quix.* (R.) Having .. alighted his lamp.

Alight (ăləiˈt), *a.* [app. orig. pa. pple. of ALIGHT *v.*[3] (under which see quot. dated 1175); but placed by form-assoc. in the same series with *a-fire, a-blaze, a-sleep, a-live*, i. e. *on fire, in a blaze*, etc., and so now used only predicatively, whereas it was formerly attrib. also.]

1. Lighted, kindled, in a flame; on fire. Also *fig.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 208 A brason vessel .. Alight atte nyght. 1675 T. BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 242 To see all the world on a light fire about them. 1743 BOLINGBROKE *Rem. Hist. Eng.* Pref., A Beacon to be kept continually alight. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marble Farm* (1879) I. xx. 202 To set alight the devotion of the worshippers. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* III. v. 156 She was alight, and ran about the scene, screaming piteously. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* iii. 18 The girls, of course, were all alight about it. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 82 The number of gas-burners, lamps, or candles alight. 1888a R. STEVENSON *New Arab. N.* II. 90 The whole pavilion .. had gone alight like a box of matches.

2. Lighted up, illumined. Also *fig.*

1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 62 Some marbles are like new dropt snow, and some Alight with blackness. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iii. (1862) 169 The chapel was scarcely alight. 1881 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* II. i. 6 All alight with the morning sun.

† **Aliˈght,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [pa. pple. of ALIGHT *v.*[1]] Alighted, dismounted, arrived.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 722 Whan we were in that hostelrie alyght. ?1469 GREGORY *Hist. Coll.* (1876) 188 Anon as he was a lyght of hys hors, he was arestyde. 1626 SHIRLEY *Maid's Rev.* II. i, A pretty, handsome stripling new alight.

†**Ali·ghten,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Secondary form of ALIGHT *v.*[1] Cf. the following, and see -EN[2].] To alight, dismount.

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmcccxli/1 The Recorder also alightning, . . the Proceeding from thence to Whitehall, was in manner following.

†**Ali·ghten,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Secondary form of ALIGHT *v.*[2]; cf. LIGHT *v.*[2], LIGHTEN, and see -EN[2].] To lighten, relieve.

1530 PALSGR. 420/2, I alyghten of a burden or conforte in distresse. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 282 On the fifth day Mr. Hedly died, whereby their Boat was somewhat allightned. 1781 BURNS *Corr.* (1846) 284 When for an hour or two my spirits are alightened.

†**Ali·ghten,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* [Secondary form of ALIGHT *v.*[3] Cf. LIGHT *v.*[3] *lighten, enlighten*; and see -EN[2].] To light up, illumine, enlighten.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* iv. 5 Schal alištne the hid thingis of derknessis. *a* 1547 EARL SURREY *Aeneid* IV. 9 The next morow, with Phebus laump the earth Alightned clere. *c* 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. II. iv. Wks. III. 257 Beseeching him to alighten their hearts.

Alighting (ălə·itiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. ALIGHT *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of descending or dismounting; descent, landing.

1297 R. GLOUC. 430 In þe . . enleue hondered 3er & seuene of our Lorde alyȝtyn. 1548 W. THOMAS *Ital. Dict., Scesa*, the alightyng or commyng downe. 1631 SALTONSTALL *Pict. Loq.* E iij b, At your first alighting hee straight offers you to see a Chamber. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmlii/1 At Her alighting out of the Coach. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 182, I . . was drawn up by pulleys. At my alighting I was surrounded by a crowd of people.

†**Ali·ghting,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. ALIGHT *v.*[3] + -ING[1].] The action of setting a light to, or kindling; *fig.* an incentive.

1340 *Ayenb.* 221 To moche drinke and to moche ethe is grat alištinge to þe uere of lecherie.

Align, -ment, variants of ALINE, -MENT.

‖ **Aligna·tion.** *rare.* [? Fr., f. *aligner* to ALINE + ATION.] = ALLINEATION, ALINEMENT.

1866 SALA *Barbary* 331 Alignation is doing its best to spoil Oran structurally.

A·ligreek. *rare*[−1]. [A corrupt form of It. *alla Greca*, or of Fr. transl. *à la Grecque*; the moulding is in Fr. called simply *Grecque*.] A mæander, fret, or 'key' pattern; 'Greek fret' or 'Greek border.'

[*Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s.v. *Mæander*, As *guillochis* or *méandres* are known in Italy as *alla Greca*, so the word *grecque* is likely to remain in France the technical name of the *méandre*.] 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. iv. 156 A moulding . . called technically the single meander and the aligreek.

Aliicide (ălĭ·lĭəisəid). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *alius* another + *-cide*; in allusion to SUICIDE.] Murder.

1868 *Punch* 19 Dec. 263/1 To take a mad freak . . and commit suicide or aliicide.

Alike (ăləi·k), *a.* Forms: α. 1–2 ȝelíc, 2–4 ilich(e, 5 yleche. β. 4–5 alyche (5 aleche, 6 aleeche). γ. 2–5 ilik(e, 5 illike, ilyke, ylyke, ylike. δ. 5–6 **alyke,** 6– **alike.** [Here, as in ALIKE *adv.*, two, if not three, earlier words seem blended: 1. OE. *gelíc* (OS. *gelíc, gilíc*, OFris. *gelík, glík*, OHG. *ge-, gi-, ga-lîh*, mod. G. *gleich*, Goth. *galeiks*, ON. *glíkr*), f. *ge-*:—*ga-* together + *líc* LIKE; 2. ON. *álíkr* (cogn. w. OE. *anlíc, onlíc*, Goth. *analeiks*, OHG. *ana(ga)lîh*, MHG. *anelîch*), f. *á* prep. on, unto, to + *líkr* like; 3. The OE. *anlíc* itself survived to 14th c., and would naturally also give *alike, alich*, as its later form; see ANLIKE. The mod. *alike* seems mainly due to the ON., the 15th c. repr. of OE. *gelíc* being *ilich*; but the example of AFFORD, and the *a-* for *ge-* in s. w. dial., show that *gelíc* might have given *alike* independently.]

Like one another, similar, of identical form or character. (Now almost always predicatively; and of, or referring to, things in the plural.)

a. c 950 *Lindisf. G.* Matt. xxii. 39 Đe æftera ȝelic is ðisum. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* ibid., Oðyr ys þysum ȝelic. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Oðer is þan ȝelic. *c* 1175 *Pater N.* 38 in *Lamb. Hom.* 57 And þis oðer . . þis is ilich. *c* 1260 *Signs bef. Judgm.* in *E. E. P.* 10 Al we sul ben ilich. 1340 *Ayenb.* 196 þe poure þet is ilich þe. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 736 Noon to hym I-lich of worship, ne of wele. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 100 Thre wax candels . . Every candel y leche of weyȝt.

β. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. G. Wom.* 389 Al be that here stat be nat a-lyche [*v. r.* yliche—ȝ].

γ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 151 Under houene ne nan is ilike. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 502 Þer was no kništ hym ilik. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. xvii. 9 Than ben the daies & the nyhtes illike of lenghthe. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxvi. (1483) 71 Tho two that ben y lyke.

δ. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Alyke or euynlyke, *Equalis*. Alyke or lyke yn lykenes, *Similis*. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 56 Male, twins, both alike. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 43 High, low, men, women, clergy, and laity, are all alike. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 87 They are become so much alike, you can scarce distinguish one shilling from another. 1812 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Picturesque* VIII. 29 Alike the laurel to the truly brave; That binds the brow or consecrates the grave. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 3) I. xvii. 255 They begin to think all religions alike.

†(Formerly in various other const.) *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* xi. 11 Whether they were absent or present, their punyshment was alyke. 1615 T. ADAMS *Spirit. Nav.* 20 You see the alike distastefulness of the world and sea. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Sep.* (1849) 46 It is a like to have no minister at all, as to have an idol in the place of a true minister. 1637 EARL MONM. *Romulus & Targ.* 12 Children, for the most part, side with the belly; and their change is easie, where are alike qualities. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* vii. (1867) 181 Moses . . made it in all things alike to the pattern he saw in the mount. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 102 The Romane-Catholik, who with alike loudnes and lying proclaimes to the world, etc. 1658 J. R. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 944 This of the male kinde. The female is almost alike, but somewhat more black. 1680 W. ALLEN *Persw. Peace* 83 To consist of somewhat alike mixture as that of the Jews of old did. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. § 2. P 87 Where the Instances are alike . . to that under Consideration.

Alike (ăləi·k), *adv.* Forms: α. 1–2 ȝelíce, 2–5 iliche, 4–5 ilyche, 5 yliche, ylyche, ylich. β. 4–5 aliche, 5 eliche, alych(e, aleche. γ. 3–5 olike, olyke. δ. 4–5 ilike, ilyke, ylyke, 4–6 ylike. ε. 5–6 elyke, elike. ζ. 6 alyke, 6– alike. [Like the prec. represents two (or three) orig. words: 1. OE. *gelíce* adv., f. *gelíc* adj. 2. ON. *álíka* adv., f. *álíkr* adj., cogn. w. OE. *anlíce*, which may also itself be one of the sources of ME. *aliche*. Since 1500 *alike* has taken the place of all the ME. forms.] In like manner, in the same manner, in the same way, at the same rate, equally, similarly.

α. *a* 1000 *Blickl. Hom.* 119 Ne wæron ðas ealle ȝelice lange. *c* 1175 *Cotton Hom.* 219 He geð of þe fader and of þe sune ȝelice. *c* 1175 *Pater N.* 60 in *Lamb. Hom.* 57 His name is hali and efre wes iliche swiðe. *c* 1300 *St. Brand.* 714 This frut is evere iliche ripe, and this lond iliche liȝt. 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe of Bl.* 9 Al is ylyche goode to me Joy or sorrowe wherso hyt be. 1485 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* I. xliv. (1527) 44 All these iii londes, Wyght, Mon and Man ben almoost yliche moche and of lyke quantyte.

β. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1477 Al aliche dresset. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 297 Ever in one aliche hot. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* I. 66 All eliche grette. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 194 Seyne come þer sewes sere . . Ownd of ayure alle over and ardant þem semyde, Of ilke aleche þe lowe launschide fulle hye. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxxvii. 63 Al shold be alych hygh.

γ. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2024 Al it was him olike loð. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7560 Alle er þa noght olyke clere. *c* 1430 *St. Katherine* (Gibbs MS.) 47 Olyke endeles wyth his maker.

δ. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 436 Alle tymes y-like. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. G. Wom.* 57 And evene I-like fayr & fresch of hewe. *Ibid.* 731 And bothe in love I-lyke sore they brente. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban's, Fysshynge* 13 Fasten theym in thee clyftes ylyke streyghte. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar., My selfe will have a double eye, Ylike to my flocke and thine. *c. a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 51 The gud lady Meknes þat aye elyke makis hir selfe lowly. *c* 1460 *Townely Myst.* 57 A bush I se burnand fulle bryght, And ever elyke the leyfes ar greyn. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. viii. 34 My fader . . Reputis all elike.

ζ. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* ix. 3 It happeneth vnto all alyke. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 148 A lady, that disdains Thee, and the devil alike. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 640 All seasons and thir change, all please alike. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 509 ¶ 9 To treat his customers all alike. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 81 Nature, a mother kind alike to all. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 87 He would sacrifice alike logic and candour. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 194 The minister's virtues and vices alike contributed to his ruin. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* ii. 18 By means which demoralised alike the givers and receivers.

Comb. †**alike-minded** *a.*, of a like mind, like-minded.

1638 SANDERSON 21 *Serm.* Ad Aul. viii. (1673) 118 The strong agreed well enough among themselves, and were all alike-minded, and so the weak among themselves, all alike-minded too. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem.* 82 (T.) I would to God . . all our brethren of this land, were alike-minded.

†**Ali·keness.** *Obs.* In 5 **alyckeness.** [f. ALIKE *a.* + -NESS.] Likeness, similarity, similitude.

c 1400 *Circumc.* (Turnb. 1843) 87 Lyke of alyckenes as hit is devysed That Cryst Jesus . . was truly cyrcumsysed.

†**Ali·kewise.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **alyke-wise,** 6 Sc. **elikewise, elykewyse.** [f. ALIKE *a.* + WISE *sb.*, way, manner.] Perh. in *Promp. Parv.* three words, *a like wise*, 'in like manner.'

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Allelykely, or euynly (*v. r.* a lykewyse or euynly) *Equaliter*. 1513 G. DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Pref. 241 Elikewise eik this Caxtoun all in vane Crispina clippis Sibilla Cwmane. 1556 LAUDER *Tract.* (1864) 34 Rycht as the sande hour in the glasse, Elykewyse dois thare tyme heir passe.

Aliment (æ·limĕnt). [a. Fr. *aliment* (16th c. in Littré), or ad. its original, L. *aliment-um*, f. *al-ĕre* to nourish: see -MENT.]

1. The material or means of nourishing; that which nourishes or feeds; nutriment, food.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* (in Ashmole 1652) v. 76 Liquors conveieth all Aliment and Food To every part of Mans Body. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. (1873) XXV. § 15 In the body there are three degrees of that we receive into it, aliment, medicine and poison. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 378 Poysons may meet with tempers whereto they may become Aliments. 1682 GREW *Anat. Plants* Introd. 3 The Aliment by which a Plant is fed. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 110 Fluid Aliments, such as Broths or Soups. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* iv. 204 A mouth and gullet . . admit aliment to the digestive sac.

2. *fig.* That which supports or sustains the mind, a quality, state, etc.; sustenance, support.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxxxi. Wks. IV. 8 The world is one body and Marriage the Aliment. 1665-9 BOYLE *Occas. Reff.* IV. ix. (1675) 224 The means of grace . . are piety's true and improving Aliments. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 92 Mischief, love, and contradiction, are the natural aliments of a woman. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* iv. 143 Vice is not a necessary aliment, it is not even a necessary foil to virtue.

3. *Sc. Law* and *gen.* Provision for the maintenance of any one, called in Eng. Law ALIMONY; an allowance, annuity or pension.

1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 167 Allowing to the said Margaret, for hir and hir childrene thair aliment and mantenance . . aught hundred merks. 1780 HOWARD *Prisons in Eng. & Wales* 6 The expense of sueing for the aliment. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. XX. ix. 166 He had some pension or aliment from the Austrian Court. 1881 *Fifeshire Jrnl.* 15 Jan. 5/5 Inspector of Poor sued James Baxter for the board of his father in the Poorhouse . . Decree was given for aliment at the rate of 2s. 6d. a week.

Aliment (æ·limĕnt), *v.* [a. Fr. *alimente-r* (14th c. in Littré). Cf. med. L. *alimentā-re*, f. *alimentum*: see prec.]

†**1.** To nourish, supply with food, feed. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxix. 113 She hathe alymented and noryshed her from the owre of hyr birthe.

2. *fig.* To maintain, sustain, support.

1663 G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoica* (1685) Addr., There is Heavenly Mannah enough to aliment us all. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 95 They will furnish him money liberally to aliment a civil war. 1842 CHALMERS *Lect. Rom.* I. 42 Not fitted to aliment the faith and the holiness.

3. *Sc. Law* and *gen.* To make provision for the maintenance of; to pension.

1629 *Marriage Contract* in *Rep. Hist. MSS.* (1871) 168/2 To educate and aliment them according to their rank. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) V. 320 They would have aliimented the honest man decently among them for a lay figure. 1861 SIR R. PHILLIMORE *Intern. Law* (1874) IV. 239 To compel an English mother to aliment a child born in Scotland.

Alimental (ælime·ntăl), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. ALIMENT *sb.* + -AL[1], as if ad. L. **alimentāl-is*.] Of or pertaining to aliment; of the nature of food; furnishing food or nourishment, nutritious, feeding.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* iv. 20 Everie parte of that we take for nourishment is not alimentall. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* Pref., These weeds must lose their alimentall sappe and wither. 1706 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 132 At the Foot of ev'ry Plant To sink a circling Trench, and daily pour A just Supply of alimental Streams. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Alimentary, alimental*, something that relates to aliment, or food. [Also in mod. Dicts.]

Alimentally (ælime·ntăli), *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an alimental manner; in the way of affording aliment or nourishment; nutritiously.

1633 T. ADAMS *Comm. 2 Pet.* i. 6 (1865) 73 It [drink] servith alimentally for the body's strength. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 85 The substance of gold is invincible . . not only alimentally in a substantiall mutation, but also medicamentally in any corporeall conversion. [Also in mod. Dicts.]

Alime·ntariness. ? *Obs.*[−1] [f. ALIMENTARY + -NESS.] The quality of being alimentary.

1731 BAILEY, *Alimentariness*, nourishing quality. [Also in mod. Dicts.]

Alimenta·rious, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *alimentāri-us* (see next) + -OUS.] = ALIMENTARY.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* x. 358 The root has something spirituous and alimentarious in it.

Alimentary (ælime·ntări), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. L. *alimentāri-us*; f. *aliment-um*: see ALIMENT and -ARY.]

1. Of the nature of aliment; alimental; nutritious.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 30 To restraine the word Humors to the Alimentarie, and not to include the Excrementitious. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 513 The alimentary Juyce passes through the Umbilical vessels. 1746 R. JAMES *Introd. Mouffet & B's Health's Impr.* (1746) 25 Milk loses . . a great deal of its alimentary Virtues, if once boiled. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 27 Dependent therefore upon ciliary action for the injection of alimentary matter.

2. Concerned with the function of nutrition. *Alimentary Canal*: the whole channel or passage through the body for receiving and digesting food and ejecting excrementitious matter.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 8 There are some . . waters, not to be allowed for alimentary vses. 1733 G. CHEYNE *Eng. Mal.* II. viii. § 5 (1734) 196 The Alimentary tubes being the first sensible Sufferers in all Bodily Maladies. 1842 WILSON *Anat. Vade Mec.* 508 The Alimentary canal is a musculo-membranous tube, extending from the mouth to the anus. 1865 L. SIMPSON *Dining* ii. (ed. 3) 27 Physics and chemistry have been called in to the aid of the alimentary art.

3. Connected with sustenance or maintenance; providing maintenance.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Alimentary Law* was an old law among the Romans, whereby children were obliged to find sustenance for their parents. 1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 423 An alimentary pension from his family. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxv. (1877) 524 Supplying the necessities of the Italians by alimentary endowments.

†**4.** Depending on the maintenance of others; supported by charity or public provision. *Obs.*

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Trajan was the first that brought up any of these alimentary boys.

†**B.** *sb.* An almsman. *Obs.*

? 1617 MINSHEU (in Wright), An *Alimentarie*, he to whom a man giveth his meat and drinke by his last will.

Alimentation (ælimĕntē[1]·ʃən). [ad. med. L. *alimentātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *alimentā-re*: see ALIMENT *v.*]

1. The action or process of affording aliment; nourishment, nutrition.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Alimentation*, nourishment, or that causeth or breeds nourishment. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Alimentation* is used, by some naturalists, for what we more ordinarily call nutrition. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1203/2 The tentacula of the Bryozoa . . are

subservient to the purposes of alimentation. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* i. 15 The organs which convert food into nutriment are the organs of alimentation.

2. The process of being nourished, the mode in which any one is nourished.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* (1640) 170 A man that . . hath thoroughly observed the nature of Assimilation and of Alimentation. 1626 — *Sylva* § 602 Plants do nourish: inanimate bodies do not; they have an Accretion, but no Alimentation. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. xliii. 477 That climate . . social condition, alimentation, and mode of life may have determined originally the diversity of races.

3. The supplying with the necessaries of life; maintenance, support.

1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 201 As if he did bequeath it vnto hir for hir alimentation. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VIII. lxvi. 193 The alimentation of poor children . . was extended or increased by fresh endowments.

Alimentative (ælimĕ·ntĕtiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *alimentāt* ppl. stem of *alimentā-re* (see ALIMENT *v.*) + -IVE.] Connected with the supply of aliment.

1881 HUXLEY in *Nature* No. 615. 346 Abnormal states of the physiological units . . [or] of their co-ordinating and alimentative machinery.

Alime·ntativeness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] A more analogical equivalent of ALIMENTIVENESS.

1850 *Pop. Encycl.* s.v. *Phrenology*, Alimentativeness . . is a propensity to eat and drink.

Alimenter (æ·limĕntəɹ). [f. ALIMENT *v.* + -ER[1].] One who, or that which, affords aliment, or feeds.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Sept. 16/1 The automaton alimenter [for supplying water to a boiler].

Alimenting (æ·limĕntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The supplying of aliment; maintenance.

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmccxxviii/2 Act anent the Alimenting of poor Prisoners.

Alimentiveness (ælime·ntivnés). [f. adj. *alimentive* (not cited) + -NESS. Cf. the more analogical ALIMENTATIVE, and mod.Fr. *alimentivité*.] The instinct which impels an animal to seek food, to which some have assigned a special 'organ' in the brain.

1825 COMBE *Syst. Phrenol.* (ed. 5) I. 280 Dr. Hoppe considers that the organ of Alimentiveness is likewise the organ of the sense of taste. 1845 *Vestig. Creat.* (ed. 3) 327 The alimentiveness of such animals as the dog . . can be pampered or educated up to a kind of epicurism.

†Alime·ntous, *a. Obs.* [f. Fr. *alimenteux*, f. *aliment*, as if f. L. **alimentōsus*: see -OUS.] = ALIMENTARY.

1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* v. 78 This was refrigerating, and very alimentous. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Distilling*, Several [waters] are medicinal and alimentous.

†A·limon, *sb. Herb. Obs.* [Apparently a. Gr. ἄλ·μον, 'a shrubby plant growing on the shore, perh. salt-wort,' Liddell & Scott; prop. neut. (sc. φυτόν) of ἄλιμος maritime. Confused by early herbalists with Gr. ἄλῑμον, 'banishing hunger,' whence this attribute ascribed to the plant.] A plant fabled to dispel hunger; perh. *Atriplex halimus* of the Levant, identified by modern botanists with the ἄλιμον of the Greeks.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 17 h, Gesante an Alimon proper . . The Herbe aforesaide, which he beareth, is of that nature, that it will not suffer them that taste it, to be hungrye. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 128 Ther is an herb . . called Alimon: about which writers haue erred not a little.

†Alimo·nious, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. ALIMONY + -OUS; cf. *ceremonious*.] Supplying nourishment or sustenance.

1659 *Lady Alimony* v. vi. in Hazl. *Dods.* XIV. 366 Alimonious wages To feed their boundless riot! 1666 G. HARVEY *Morbus Angl.* (J.) They are incapacitated of digesting the alimonious humours into flesh.

Alimony (æ·limŏni). [ad. L. *alimōnia* nutriment; f. *al-ĕre* to nourish: see -MONY.]

1. Nourishment; supply of the means of living, maintenance.

1656 COWLEY *Avarice* (1710) II. 755 To see, that he should not want Alimony befitting his Condition. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 193 That she may have strength against both her enemies, she has need of more ample Alimony. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 58 These words Alimony and Victuals are used in a larger Acceptation, and denote all kind of maintenance whatever . . as Meat, Drink, Cloathes. 1827 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 543 Paying each of the members of the aristocracy an alimony from the public purse. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* ii. 50 The age and character they [widows] must bear before they are entitled to such benevolent alimony.

b. *fig.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* i. § 1. 18 These men will allow the Sacraments to be . . spiritual alimony. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* 287 His benediction is alimony enough though there were no meat in the world.

2. *esp.* The allowance which a wife is entitled to from her husband's estate, for her maintenance, on separation from him for certain causes.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. 58 He should appoint the said Emme Pinkney reasonable Alimony. 1721 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Marplot* II. i. 143 A wound in the reputation of an English woman, they say, only lets in Alimony. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* XII. 73 The Court can direct the husband to pay alimony.

†Ali·mp, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + LIMP.] To befall, happen (to any one).

a 1000 *Beowulf* 1249 Oþþæt sæl alamp. 1205 LAYAM. 18053 Þa while him a-lomp [1250 bi-fulle] wurs.

†Ali·ne, *adv.*, prop. *phr., Obs.* [A *prep.*[1] in + LINE.] In a line.

1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. xxxviii, Draw a strike, euene alyne fro the pyn vn-to the Middel prikke.

Aline, align (ălə·in), *v.* [ad. mod. Fr. *aligne-r*, f. *à* to + *ligner*, ad. L. *lineā-re* to line, f. *linea* a LINE; prob. due to phrase *à ligne*, 'into line.' As *line* is the Eng. spelling of Fr. *ligne* and *ligner*, there is no good reason for retaining the unetymological *g* in the derivative: see ALINER.]

1. To range, place, or lay in a line; to bring into line.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard. Dict.*, To *Aline*, is to range, level, or lay even in, and to a strait and direct Line. Said of Walls, Rows of Trees, and sides of Banks, Allies, or Beds, which is performed with Lines fastened to Spikes fixed in the Ground or Wall. 1863 R. BURTON *Abeokuta* II. 135 Trees, so aligned that they presented a sharp edge to the gales. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* vii. 53 The cobweb is aligned on one of the faces of the crystal. 1881 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 3/4 The route will be in parts aligned and widened.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To fall into line.

1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (ed. 6) IV. xiii. 415 The array in which Dundas consented to align with the French.

3. To bring two or more points into a straight line; spec. said of bringing the 'sights' of a rifle into line with the mark, so as to aim straight.

1850 *Hunt. Grounds O. World* Ser. I. xxvi. (ed. 2) 506 'Aiming drill' . . teaching him how to 'align' his rifle, or 'aim' correctly at a mark. 1861 J. MACGREGOR in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* IX. 477/2 A slight stoop of the head enables the eye to align the sights and the bull's-eye.

b. To get or take in a line with something else, as *e.g.* to hit with the same shot.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvii. (1856) 338 Regretting that my one ball could not align his mate.

Alineation, variant of ALLINEATION.

Alinement (ălə·inmĕnt). Also **aligne-, alline-, alignment.** [a. Fr. *alignement*, f. *aligner*: see ALINE and -MENT. The Eng. form *alinement* is preferable to *alignment*, a bad spelling of the Fr.]

1. Arrangement in a straight or other determined line; mode of arrangement in lines. *concr.* A line of things arranged.

1790 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 133 The deviation from the *alignement* horizontally or vertically. 1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* V. 93 The crossing streets in just allinement run. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxx. 401 Which range from N.E. to S.W. in allinement with the other ridges. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xli. (1856) 375 The alignment of the hills shows a northward drift. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxxviii. (1877) 661 It was for this and other sacred ceremonies that its width and straight alignment were maintained. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 99 Archæological researches in the alignments or stone avenues of Kermario.

2. *spec.* Arrangement of soldiers in a line or lines; *concr.* a military 'line.'

1808 *Trial Gen. Whitelocke* I. 28 We were obliged to re-occupy our original alinement and position for pickets. 1816 JAMES *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 4) 10 The *alignement* of a battalion means the situation of a body of men when drawn up in line: The *alignement* of a camp signifies the relative position of the tents, &c. so as to form a straight line from given points. 1829 G. GLEIG *Chelsea Pensioners* (1840) 80 We had not assumed our alignement many minutes. 1860 SIR R. WILSON *Invas. Russia* 35 Its alignment had been pierced, and its communications obstructed. 1881 *Standard* 20 Nov. 5/6 Getting the Guards into their places in the general *alignement* on the Mall.

3. The drawing of a straight line in such a position that it shall pass through a particular point.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Sept. 6/1 What is known as allinement—drawing imaginary lines through two stars, and producing such lines until they pass close to, or through, others which we are seeking to identify. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 146 The stars . . are very easily found by alignment.

b. *concr.* A line (of section) through fixed points.

1879 C. KING in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 116/1 It adds much to the value of the plan if a section of the survey on any given alignment be given.

4. The action of bringing into line; straightening.

1879 C. KING in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 149/1 The straight edge of the ruler being used to guide the alignment. 1881 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 3/4 Between St. Mary-at-Hill and the Ship Tavern extensive alignments must take place.

Aliner (ălə·inəɹ). [f. ALINE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who lays out things in lines, or brings them to a straight line.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard. Dict.*, *Aliners* are . . Men imployed in the abovesaid work of Ranging, or Levelling Rows of Trees, Walls, &c. It were well our English Gard'ners would naturalize those two Words, not being otherwise able to express their signification without a Circumlocution, and having with less necessity naturalized many other forreign terms, without so much as altering their Termination, which in these I have made perfectly English.

Aliped (æ·liped), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *āliped-em*, f. *āla* wing + *ped-em* foot.]

A. *adj.*

1. Wing-footed, having wings on the feet, like the figures of Mercury; *hence*, swift-footed.

1731 BAILEY and 1775 ASH, *Alipede*, nimble, swift of foot.

2. *Zool.* Having the toes connected by a membrane which serves as a wing, as in the bat.

1847 in CRAIG.

B. *sb.* An animal having the structure described in A 2; a cheiropterous animal.

1847 in CRAIG.

Alipite (æ·lipəit). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. ἀλιπ-ής without fat, not greasy + -ITE.] An apple-green, non-unctuous, earthy mineral, containing about 33 per cent. of Oxide of Nickel; placed by Dana in his Dioptase group of Hydrous Bisilicates.

Aliquant (æ·likwănt), *a. Math.* [a. Fr. *aliquante*, ad. L. *aliquant-um* somewhat, a certain amount of; f. *ali-us* some or other + *quant-us* how great, how much.] In the phrase *aliquant part*: Contained in another, but not dividing it evenly, and so opposed to *aliquot*.

1695 W. ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 17 An Aliquant part is a lesser Number in respect of a greater, when it doth not measure it exactly, as 3 is an aliquant part of 7, because it is not contained precisely any Number of times in 7. [Similarly in JOHNSON, ASH, CRAIG, etc.]

Aliquot (æ·likwŏt), *a.* and *sb. Math.* [a. Fr. *aliquote*, a. L. *aliquot* some, so many, f. *ali-us* some or other + *quot* how many.]

A. *adj.* In phrase *aliquot part*: Contained in another a certain number of times without leaving any remainder; forming an exact measure of.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. def. i. 126 This . . is called . . a measuring part . . and of the barbarous it is called . . an aliquote part. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5153 The Aliquot parts or Just Divisors. 1695 W. ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 16 An aliquot part is a lesser Number in respect of a greater, when it measures it exactly, as 2 is an aliquot part of 6, because it is contained just 3 times in it. 1757 JOS. HARRIS *Money & Coins* 9 None of our coins are aliquot or even parts of our weights. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xvii. 157 On the string at the half, third, fourth or other aliquot points.

B. *sb.* An aliquot part.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug., City of God* 434 This kinde of part we call an aliquote. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess.* ii. 196 Accessory sounds . . caused by the aliquots of a sonorous body vibrating at once. 1866 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sc.* 423 The length of any object stated to contain a given number of such units or its aliquots.

†Ali·ry, *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [See LIRY.] Of the legs: ? Across each other.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 115 Summe leiden þe legges a-liri [*v. r.* a lery, a lyry] as suche losels cunne.

Alisaunder, obs. form of ALEXANDER(8.

†Ali·se, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 (or 6) + OE. *hlis-ian* to fame.] To report, name by report, allege by rumour or report.

c 1305 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 67 So þat me nute maide non alised aȝe þe.

Alish (ē·liʃ), *a.* [f. ALE + -ISH. Cf. *waterish*.] Having somewhat of the qualities of ale.

1707 J. MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.) Beating down the yeast gives it the sweet alish taste.

‖ **Alisma** (ăli·zmă). *Bot.* [a. L., a. Gr. ἄλισμα a water-plant mentioned by Dioscor.] A genus of aquatic endogenous plants, the type of N.O. *Alismaceæ*; applied esp. to the species *A. Plantago*, a plant common in ponds and ditches.

1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.*, *Alisma* . . is sudorifick, and dissolves coagulated blood. 1863 O. MEREDITH *King of Amasis* I. II. ii. 112 Upshoots, with graceful pyramid of white thick-clustered flowers, the delicate alisma.

Alismaceous (ælizmē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -ACEOUS.] Of or belonging to the N.O. *Alismaceæ* or Alismads.

Alismad (ăli·zmăd). *Bot.* [f. ALISMA + -AD.] A plant of the order *Alismaceæ*: see ALISMA.

1847 CRAIG s.v. *Alismaceæ*, Such plants as the *Ranunculus parnassifolius* are hardly distinguishable from Alismads.

Alismal (ăli·zmăl), *a. Bot.* [f. ALISMA + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to alisma; epithet of Lindley's alliance of plants containing the alismads and kindred orders.

Alismoid (ăli·zmoid), *a. Bot.* [f. ALISMA + -OID.] Alisma-like.

Alisonite (æ·lisənəit). *Min.* [Named after Mr. R. E. Alison of Chili; see -ITE.] A variety of the Sulphid ore COVELLITE found in Chili.

1837–80 DANA *Min.* 84 Alisonite is an indigo-copper, containing a much larger proportion of lead than the cantonite.

Alispheno- (ælisfī·no), combining form of ALISPHENOID *a.*, as in **alispheno-parietal.**

1866 HUXLEY *Prch. Rem. Caithn.* 153 No observer . . says a word about either the alispheno-frontal, or the alispheno-parietal, sutures.

Alisphenoid (ælisfī·noid), *a.* and *sb. Phys.* [mod. f. L. *āla* wing + SPHENOID, f. Gr. σφηνο-ειδής wedge-shaped.]

A. *adj.* Forming the wing of the sphenoid bone at the base of the skull, or pertaining to this part.

1846 OWEN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 179 'Alisphenoid' seemed to retain most of the old anthropotomical term of 'alæ majores,' or wings 'par excellence' of the os sphenoideum. 1864 HUXLEY in *Reader* 19 Mar. 365/1 The constant union of the alisphenoid with the parietal bones. 1881 MIVART *Cat.* 477 The passage thus enclosed called the alisphenoid canal.

B. *sb.* An alisphenoid bone.

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1297/2 The longer basisphenoid, and shorter alisphenoids. 1866 HUXLEY *Prch. Rem. Caithn.* 150 The sutures surrounding the alisphenoid . . have been prematurely ossified in the Neanderthal skull.

Alisphenoidal (æ:lisfi:noi·dăl), *a. Phys.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to the wings of the sphenoid bone.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1298/1 Alisphenoidal . . air-cells. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 153 If alisphenoidal synostosis is the cause of the frontal depression of the Neanderthal skull.

Alit, poet. pa. t. and pa. pple. of ALIGHT *v.*[1]

†Ali·te, *phr. Obs.* A merely graphic combination for *a lite* = a little, used in 14th–15th c. See LITE.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1568 O, ho so seeth you, knoweth you but alite! 1494 FABYAN VII. 431 Fortune, whiche sharpe was with stormys not alyte.

†Ali·the, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 away + LITHE, OE. *līðan* to go, pass.] To pass away, go away.

1205 LAYAM. 3970 Þa seoue ȝer weoren aliðene. *Ibid.* 12041 Þe wind gon d) aliðen [1250 alegge], & þat weder leoðede.

†Alithe, *v.*[2] *Obs.* In 1 a-leoði-an. [f. A- *pref.* 1 away + *līð*, LITHE, limb. Cf. *to-lithien.*] To tear limb from limb, dismember.

a 1000 CÆDMON *Gen.* (Grein) 177 He ðæt andweorc of Adames lice aleoðede. 1250 LAYAM. 25929 Nou haueþ he . . mine leomes aliþede [1205 al to-leðed].

†Ali·tion. *Obs.rare*[−1]. [f. L. *alit-* ppl. stem of *al-ĕre* to nourish + -ION, as if ad. L. **alitiōn-em.*] The action of supplying nourishment: alimentation.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xvii. 171 Hunger . . is the work of nature . . admonishing us of alition.

Alitrunk (æ·litrʌŋk). [f. L. *āla* wing + *trunc-us* trunk.] The segment of an insect's body to which the wings are attached; the thorax.

1816-43 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* III. 531 The wing trunk, a happy term, which I have adopted and latinized calling it the alitrunk.

†A·liture. *Obs.*—[o] [ad. L. *alitūra*, f. *alit-* ppl. stem of *al-ĕre* to nourish: see -URE.] The process of nourishing; nourishment.

1721 in BAILEY; whence in JOHNSON.

†Alitu·rgesy. *Obs.*—[o] [ad. Gr. ἀλειτουργησία, f. ἀ priv. + λειτουργέ-ειν to fill a public charge: see LITURGY.] 'A franchisement, or exemption from any publick office or charge.' Bailey 1731; Ash 1775.

-ality, *comp. suffix* of sbs. = -AL + -ITY, after Fr. *-alité*, ad. L. *-ālitāt-em*; as L. *liberālitāt-em*, Fr. *libéralité*, *liberality*, the quality of being liberal.

†Ali·ve, *v. Obs.* Forms as in LIVE. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + LIVE, OE. *libban.* Cf. Ger. *erleben.*] To live. (prop. *trans.*)

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. ii. § 2 Hý . . on bilwitnesse hyra lif alyfdon. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Ȝunge monnan mei tweonian hweðer hi moten alibban.

Alive (ălə·i·v), *adv* or *pred. a.*, orig. *phr.* Forms: *α.* 1–2 on life, 2–7 on liue, 4–6 on lyue, on lyve, 6 on lyfe. *β. Contr.*: 3 oliue, 3–7 aliue, 4 olyve, olyfe, 4–6 alyve, alyue, 5 a lyff, 6 alyfe, 6– alive. [A *prep.*[1] = on, in + ME. *live*, OE. *life*, dat. sing. of *lif* LIFE. Here, as in the pl. *lives* and the vb. *live*, the *f* between two vowels took the voice-sound *v*, while *f* final remained in the nom. sing. This disguises the fact that *a-live* is only a shortened form of *on life . in life.* The fuller form *on live* was still current in the 17th cent.]

1. In life; in the living state: living.

a. a 1000 CÆDMON *Gen.* (Grein) 2610 Seó on life wæs wintrum yldre. 1205 LAYAM. 1378 Wel wes him on liue [1250 aliue]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. V. 259 Þey þat were lefte no lyve. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 285 He went and bete him, and lefte hym halfe on lyve. *c* 1500 *Partenay* 4204 Fair sir, saue my life, lete me on-lif go. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 68 About which time Geffrey of Monmouth was on live also. 1602 [See 3].

β. c 1200 *Moral Ode* 23 Hwile he beð aliue. [*Another MS.* Hwile ȝe buð a life.] *c* 1300 *Beket* 67 Whar he scholde alyve this Gilbert fynde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXIII. 9549 Achilles . . Might socour his Soudiours, & saue hom alyue. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 802 Thus he brittenyd the bere, and broghte hyme olyfe. 1538 STARKEY *Eng.* II. ii. 136 Theyr parentys being Alyfe. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. Ven.* II. ii. 75 God reste his soule aliue or dead. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* ii. 13 Saue aliue my father. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 254 ₱ 2 To be married I find is to be buried alive. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* x. 154 Take your cod whilst alive and cut it in slices. *a* 1842 TENNYSON *May Queen* III. 1, I thought to pass away before, and yet alive I am.

2. Often used for emphasis: 'any man alive,' any living man whatever, any man in the world.

a 1230 *Hali Meid.* 19 Þeo beon to alle men oliue iliche meane. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXXII. 12814 Hir brother ho best louet of buernes olyue. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 793 Glad and blythe was everyche a lyff. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 535 Ouer hard to eny man on lyue. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5062 To peirs the hartis Off euerilk Creature on lyue. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 167 ₱ 3, I should be the most contented happy man alive. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt. Part.* I. xxii. 81 There is no assignable cause; man alive cannot tell a reason why.

b. Hence, as intensive or expletive. *colloq.*

a 1845 HOOD *Agric. Distress* vi, Says he, 'no matter man alive!' 1857 DICKENS *Christm. Carol.* 43 Why, bless my heart alive, my dear, how late you are! *a* 1860 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* s.v. *Sakes*, Why, sakes alive! do tell me if Enos is as mean as all that comes to.

3. *fig.* in reference, *e.g.* to *fire, courage, discontent, fame, memory*, or anything which is liable to subside, fail, or decay: In full force or vigour, unextinguished, unabated, unforgotten.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 38 b, Cornish gentlemen use all possible remedies . . to keep it on live. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 240 There is scarce truth enough aliue to make Societies secure. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 61 Our boasted liberty . . has only been kept alive by the blasts of continual feuds. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 74 He kept discontent constantly alive. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xiii. 277 The political constitution once common to every Teutonic people was still alive in England.

4. In the sentient or susceptible condition which distinguishes life from death; fully susceptible (*to* any sensation or idea); sensitive, awake, fully conscious.

1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 191 The touch, if tremblingly alive all o'er, To smart. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* (R.) Tremblingly alive to nature's laws. 1778 BENTHAM *Penal Law* Wks. 1843 I. 456 Women . . are more alive to, and susceptible of, the impression of shame than men. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 31 My feelings were yet alive on the subject. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 139 Both sides were fully alive to the vital importance of the crisis.

5. In the active condition which distinguishes life from death; full of alacrity, lively, vivacious, brisk, quick in action. *To look alive* (colloq.): to make haste.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (J.) She was not so much alive the whole day, if she slept more than six hours. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 108 The most entertaining person, the most *alive* of any one I met there. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* I. 5 We must be at the wharf early to-morrow morning, so keep alive. 1858 T. HUGHES *Scouring W. Horse* 29 The Squire . . told the men to look alive and get their job done.

6. In a state of commotion, stirring, or swarming with things in motion.

1808 SCOTT *Marmion* V. vi, All was alive with martial show. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 361 The whole river was alive with wherries. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* XXVI. 362 The hotel was all alive with elderly ladies.

Comb. **alive-like** *a.*, with all the appearance of being alive.

1639 J. CLARKE *Paræmiol.* 275 He's alive, and alive-like, *Crotone salubrius.*

†Ali·ves, *adv. phr. Obs.*; also **o lives,** etc. [= prec., with gen. *lives* instead of dat. *live.* The gen. was also used alone: see LIFE.] In life, alive.

a 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Mapes' Poems* (1841) 338 Alle the men that ben o lyves. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22849 Þe childir þat es abortiues, þaa þat er not born o-liues.

Comb. **alives-like** *a.*, living-like, lively.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg.* 100 Epaphroditus was then alive; and upon recovery, alives-like.

Alizarate (ăli·zărēit). *Chem.* [f. ALIZARI + -ATE[4].] A salt of alizaric acid.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 70 Alizarate of potash, from which the alizarine may be thrown down as a bright yellow precipitate.

‖ **Alizari** (ălizā·ri). [Fr. and Sp., according to Devic, prob. ad. Arab. *al* the + عصارة *ṣaṣārah* juice pressed out, extract, f. *ṣaṣara* to press, extract. This is confirmed by the variant form *azala* 'la graine de garance qu'on apporte de la Turquie asiatique est appelée *azala* ou *izari*' (Bose *Dict. d'hist. nat.*, in Littré Supplt.] A commercial name of the Madder of the Levant.

1850 *Bot. Gaz.* 84 The madder, called by the ancient Greeks Erythrodanon, now bears the name of Alizari. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 158 The root of the *Rubia peregrina*, called in the Levant *Alizari*, was the material to which dyers had recourse, and large quantities of it are at the present day imported into Europe from Smyrna, under the name of *Turkey roots.*

Alizaric (ælizæ·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of alizari or madder. *Alizaric acid*: a colourless crystallized substance produced by the action of nitric acid on alizarine or rubian; = phthalic acid.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1879) I. 113.

Alizarin (ăli·zărin). *Chem.* [a. Fr. *alizarine*, f. ALIZARI: see -IN.] The red colouring matter of the madder root ($C_{14}H_8O_4$) discovered and named by Robiquet; now prepared from anthracene.

1835 HOBLYN *Med. Dict., Alizarine*, the red colouring matter of madder. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1879) I. 114 Alizarin in the anhydrous state forms red prisms inclining more or less to yellow. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 70 In 1869 Messrs. Graebe and Liebermann made the important discovery that alizarine might be produced artificially from anthracene, one of the products of coal-tar distillation.

Alk, obs. form of AUK.

Alkahest (æ·lkăhest). Also **alc-, alch-.** [first used in med. L. by Paracelsus, and believed to have been arbitrarily invented by him with a form simulating Arabic. Used in the same forms in most of the European languages.] The 'universal solvent' of the alchemists.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. 109 With his Alkahest [*printed* Altahest] all stones . . may be turned into water. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 294 There are noble Arcana's in Nature preparable by the great Dissolvent, the liquor Alchahest. 1705 W. WORTH *Compl. Distiller* 243 The great Hilech . . of Paracelsus, called by his great Interpreter Van Helmont, *Alkahest*, from the German word *Al-gehest*, which signifies All Spirit. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 323 The alkahest, or universal solvent imagined by the alchemists.

b. *fig.*

1832 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) III. 167 Quite another alcahest is needed. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* IV. 351 An intellectual alkahest, melting the universe into an idea.

Alkahestic (ælkăhe·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the alkahest; all-dissolving.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., De Bernitz has given forms and processes of alkahestic liquors. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

Alkahe·stical, *a. Obs.rare*[−1]. In 7 alch-. [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] = prec.

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 295, I shall therefore here not speak of any Alchahesticall preparations.

Alkakengi, variant of ALKEKENGI.

Alkalamide (æ·lkălăməid). *Chem.* [f. ALKALI + AMIDE.] A compound uniting the characters of an amine and an amide, containing both acid and alcohol radicals, as *Ethyl-acetamide* $N.C_2H_5.C_2H_3O.H$.

According to the molecules of ammonia which they represent, they are *mon-, di-*, or *tri-alkalamides*, which are *secondary* or *tertiary* according to the hydrogen atoms replaced. As there must be at least 2 of these, there are of course no *primary* alkalamides.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1879) I. 169 [Classification of compound ammonias] 3. Ammonias in which 2 or more atoms of hydrogen are replaced by *acid-* and *base-* radicles. This division we call *alkalamides. Ibid.* 180 There exists a class of compounds occupying an intermediate place between primary and secondary dialkalamides.

Alkalescence (ælkăle·sĕns). [f. ALKALESCENT, on the regular analogy of sbs. in -ENCE from adjs. in -ENT. Cf. mod. Fr. *alcalescence.*] The process of becoming alkaline; also = ALKALESCENCY.

1746 R. JAMES *Introd. Mouffet's Health's Impr.* 35 The Alcalescence of animal Aliments. 1807 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 41 Oxygen . . the principle of acidity of the French nomenclature, might now likewise be called the principle of alkalescence.

Alkalescency (ælkăle·sĕnsi). [f. as prec., on regular analogy of sbs. in -NCY.] The tendency to become alkaline; slight alkaline character.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 333 Disorders spring from an alcalescency of the humours. 1809 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 338 Affording no signs of alkalescency. 1826 PARIS *Diet* § 126 (1828) 146 Writers on dietetics have descanted very learnedly upon what they please to term the . . alkalescency of certain aliments.

Alkalescent (ælkăle·sĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. ALKALI, as if ad. L. **alkalēscent-em*, pr. pple of an inceptive **alkalēscĕre*, analogous to *acēscĕre* to become sour, etc. Cf. mod. Fr. *alcalescent.*]

A. *adj.* Becoming or tending to become alkaline; of a character incipiently or slightly alkaline.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules Diet* 255 All Animal Diet is Anti-acid or Alkalescent. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 186 Medicines which are chiefly alcaline or alcalescent. 1821 SHELLEY *Lett.* (1852) II. 259 Nothing but alcalescent water.

B. *sb.* An alkalescent substance.

1750 PRINGLE in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 555 Carrots, Turneps, Garlick . . and Colewort, were tried (as Alcalescents).

Alkali (æ·lkăli). Forms: 4–7 **alcaly, -ie, alkaly,** 8 **alcali,** 8–9 **alkali.** Pl. **alkalis,** sometimes **-ies.** [a. Fr. *alcali*, ad. (ultimately) Arab. القلي *al-qalīy*, the 'calcined ashes' of the plants *Salsola* and *Salicornia*, f. قلى *qalay* to fry, roast in a pan: hence transferred to the plants themselves so employed.]

1. *orig.* A saline substance obtained by lixiviating the calcined ashes of marine plants; soda-ash.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 257 Salt tartre, alcaly [*v. r.* alkaly, alcaly, alcalie], and salt preparat, And combust matieres, and coagulat. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. 1652 v. 190 Sal Alkaly, sal Alembroke, sal Attinckarr. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 116 The axsen or asshes whiche are made of burnt Kali, is called in Latin of the Alcumistes and Glassemakers *Alumen Catinum*, but the Salte which is made of the same Axsen, is called *Sal Alkali.* 1610 B. JONSON *Alchem.* I. iii. (1616) 616 You shall deale much, with mineralls.. I know, you have Arsnike, Vitriol, Sal-tartre, Argaile, Alkaly. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 102 They make of this Salt—a white Salt call'd Salt of Kali or Alkali.

2. *Bot.* The plant Saltwort (*Salsola Kali*); from the ashes of which (or of the allied *Salsola Soda*) the original *Alkali* was derived.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 115 It [Salsola Kali] is the right Kali or Alkali of the Arabians: some call it in English Salteworte; we may also call it Kali or prickled Kali. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. IV. XIV. 250 We found it to be . . the small sort of *kali* (or *alkali*, glass-wort: the ash of this is used in making glass and soap). 1861 MISS BEAUFORT *Egypt. Sepul.* I. XV. 337 The 'hashish el kali' which covered the ground . . the plant from the ashes of which they make potash for soap.

3. Any substance possessing the characteristics of soda, *i.e.* a caustic or acrid taste, the power of forming a soap with oil, and of effervescing with or neutralizing acids.

In early chemistry *alkali* was supposed to be a specific substance, which existed, *Fixed* (in soda, potash), *Volatile* (in ammonia). Duhamel (1736) showed that there were distinct alkalis, and these were distinguished as *Mineral alkali* (soda), *Vegetable alkali* (potash), *Animal alkali* (ammonia).

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653, 259 Paracelsus termeth every vegetable Salt *Alkaly.* 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1055 Acids and Alcaly's mutually operate upon one another to a satiety. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 298 Alcalyes are the fixt Salts of combustible Concretes, fixed by the activity of the fire, which were (before burning) volatile. 1682 GREW *Anat. Pl. Lect.* ii. i. § 8. 240 The predominant Salt in most

Minerals, and parts of Animals, is an Alkaly: in the former, usually a fixed; in the latter, a volatile Alkaly. 1685 Boyle *Min. Waters* 85 Strong Spirit of Urine, and other volatile Alcaly's. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules Diet* i. 246 Mulberries pectoral, corrective of the bilious Alkali. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. I. § 1. P 5 The effervescence which attends the Mixture of Acids and Alcali's. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 9 Native or Mineral alcali is the basis of common salt. 1788 Austin in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 381 A very pungent smell of volatile alkali is immediately perceived. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* II. 4 If some oil and some alkali be put together they will unite and form soap. 1825 Macaulay *Ess., Milton* I. 7 The conflicting ingredients, like an acid and an alkali mixed.

4. *fig.*

1702 *Eng. Theophr.* 141 The church of England generally preaches alcali's, the Presbyterians acids.

5. *Comm.* Any form in which the substances above mentioned are used in commerce or the arts, or manufactured from other substances; once given specially to an impure soda, now applied both to caustic soda and caustic potash, and other alkaline products.

1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* II. 168 The alcali is one of the chief articles of expense used in bleaching. 1876 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 71 Of alkali manufactured in the United Kingdom the following quantities were exported. *Ibid.* III. 861 Before the passing of the Alkali Act, or at least before the introduction of the Alkali Bill into Parliament.

6. *Mod. Chem.* A series of the compounds called Bases, with well-marked characters, analogous to, and including soda, potash, and ammonia; they are highly soluble in water, producing caustic or corrosive solutions, which neutralize strong acids, turn vegetable yellows to brown, reds to blue, and purples to green; in the decomposition of a compound they are relatively electro-positive.

'In its most restricted, but most usual sense, it is applied to four substances only: hydrate of potassium (potash), hydrate of sodium (soda), hydrate of lithium (lithia), and hydrate of ammonium (which may be supposed to exist in the aqueous solution of ammonia). In a more general sense it is applied to the hydrates of the so-called *alkaline earths* (baryta, strontia, and lime), and to a large number of organic substances both natural and artificial, [called] *alkaloids* and *ammonium-bases*. The first four bodies are sometimes spoken of as *alkalis proper*, when it is wished specially to distinguish them from the other bases.' Watts *Dict. Chem.* Hence, *Fixed* or *Mineral alkalis*, the hydrates of the metals above-named; *Vegetable alkalis*, the alkaloids; *Organic alkalis*, all the organic bases containing nitrogen, whether of vegetable or animal origin.

1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* 20 The fixed alkalies which were formerly regarded as elementary bodies, it has been my good fortune to decompose. 1863 Watts *Dict. Chem.* (1879) 117 The relations of the alkalis to other substances lead to the representation of them as hydrates, or as water in which half the hydrogen is replaced by a metal or compound radicle. The earliest addition made . . to the old list of alkalis was morphia . . This was the first organic alkali, or alkaloid, which became known. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 71 Modern chemists regard all organic alkalis as derived from the type ammonia or oxide of ammonium.

7. *Comb.* **alkali act** (see quot.); **alkali-albumen, -inate**, a precipitate thrown down from an albuminous fluid treated with dilute alkali, and neutralized by dilute acid; **alkali-metal** = Alkaline metal; **alkali-waste**, a by-product obtained in the manufacture of soda ash, consisting of sulphide of calcium; **alkali-work**, a manufactory where the alkali of commerce is prepared, or where carbonate of soda is prepared from common salt.

1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 861 The Alkali Act of July 28, 1863, is 'An Act for the more effectual condensation of Muriatic Acid in Alkali works.' An alkali-work is defined as 'every work for the manufacture of alkali, sulphate of soda, or sulphate of potash, in which muriatic acid is evolved.' 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., *Alkali-albumen* is not distinguishable from Casein, which is also termed the natural alkali-albumen. 1878 Kingzett *Anim. Chem.* 69 The organic matter of pancreatic juice contains soluble albumin and alkali-albuminate.

† **Alka·lic**, *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. Alkali + -ic.] = Alkaline.

1733 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 67 Neither . . Acid, nor Alcalick, but insipid like Talck. *Ibid.* 68 Neither is it any ways Alcalick.

Alkalifiable (ælkă·lifəi·ăb'l), *a. Chem.* [f. next + -able.] Capable of being alkalified.

1833 Fyfe *Chem.* (ed. 3) 334 The alkalifiable bodies, or those forming salifiable bases. 1853 Chambers *Introd. Sc.* 80 These thirty-one are said to possess an alkaline property and to be Alkalifiable Bases.

Alkalify (ælkă·lifəi), *v. Chem.* [f. Alkali + -fy to make. Cf. mod.Fr. ppl. adj. *alcalifiant.*]

1. *trans.* To convert into an alkali, to make alkaline.

1831 Ure *Dict. Chem.* 135 The alkalifying property of the metal. 1839 Hooper *Med. Dict.* 65 Morveau conjectured hydrogen to be the alkalifying principle.

2. *intr.* To become an alkali or alkaline.

† **Alkaligen.** *Chem. Obs.* [a. Fr. *alcaligène*, f. Alkali + -gen(e, taken to signify 'producer.'] A name proposed for nitrogen.

1790 Kerr tr. *Lavoisier's Chem.* 52 It was at first proposed to call it alkaligen gas, as . . it appears to enter into the composition of ammoniac or volatile alkali. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Alkaligene*, nitrogen, because it is a chief constituent of ammonia.

Alkaligenous (ælkăli·dʒėnəs), *a. Chem.* [f. Alkali + -gen (see prec.) + -ous.] Generating or producing an alkali, or alkaline qualities; as the *alkaligenous metals.*

1846 in Smart, Craig. *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 311/1 We shall divide these into three classes; namely, Alkaligeneous, Calcigeneous, and Metals proper.

† **Alkalimeter** (ælkăli·mı̆tə1). *Obs.* [f. Alkali + -meter. Cf. Fr. *alcalimètre.*] An instrument for ascertaining the amount of alkali in a solution.

1828 S. Gray *Operat. Chem.* 473 An alkalimeter of M. Descroizilles, for the purpose of ascertaining the strength of alkalies. 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* I. 335 The alkalimeters commonly used contain 50 cubic centimeters.

Alkalime·tric, *a.* = next.

1859 in Worcester.

Alkalimetrical (æ·lkăli,me·trikăl), *a.* [f. Alkali + Gr. μετρικ-ός of measuring + -al.] Of or pertaining to alkalimetry.

1842 Graham *Chem.* I. 552 The object of an alkalimetrical process. 1853 Thudichum *Urine* 66 One of the ordinary alkalimetrical methods. 1865 *Reader* 11 Mar. 290/2 When performing alkalimetrical analyses by gaslight.

Alkalimetry (ælkăli·mėtri). [mod. f. Alkali + Gr. -μετρία measuring. Cf. mod.Fr. *alcalimétrie.*] The measurement of the strength of alkalis; the ascertainment of the amount of free alkali contained in any solution or compound.

1821 Brande *Chem.* II. 354-6 (*Article*) Alcalimetry. 1827 Faraday *Chem. Manip.* xii. 275 Alkalimetry at present consists in an estimative process dependant upon neutralization, and the use of test papers. 1860 Muspratt *Chem.* I. 735 The valuation of potashes, or alkalimetry.

Alkaline (æ·lkăləin, *a.*; also 7 **alkalin**, 8 **alcalıne**. [?a. Fr. *alcalin* or mod.L. *alcalin-us*: see Alkali and -ine.] Of or pertaining to alkalis; of the nature of an alkali.

1677 W. Harris tr. *Lemery's Chym.* I. ii. (1686) 322 Quicklime . . being a substance very Alkalin, the acid points . . enter into it with force. 1718 J. Chamberlayne *Relig. Philos.* II. xviii. 6 Volatile and Alcaline Salts. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules Diet* 289 Acidity . . is to be cured by an alkaline Diet. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* III. (ed. 2) 218 The alcaline Salt in the Ashes. 1794 J. Hutton *Philos. Light, etc.* 210 An alkaline salt saturated with fixed air. 1849 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxix. 340 By reversing the poles the taste becomes alkaline. 1876 Page *Advcd. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 70 The alkalis and alkaline carbonates attack many rocks with great facility.

b. *fig.*

1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* 402 A mediating spirit, who endeavoured, by the alkaline smoothness of her own disposition, to neutralize the acidity of theological controversy.

† c. *substantively. Obs.*

1773 *Gentlem. Mag.* XLIII. 126 Alkalines cannot be attracted in waters where acids do not abound.

2. Alkaline metals: the metals whose hydroxides are alkalis, *viz.* potassium, sodium, cæsium, lithium, rubidium, to which is sometimes added the hypothetical ammonium. **Alkaline earths**: the oxides of calcium, strontium, and barium, which are intermediate in properties between the alkalis and 'earths' proper. Hence **alkaline-earthy** *a.*

1806 Davy in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 21 Alkaline or alkaline-earthy bases. 1816 — in Faraday's *Res.* 4 A new point of analogy between the alkalies and the alkaline earths. 1849 Murchison *Siluria* xii. 307 The terrestrial mass contains free alkaline metals.

Alkalinity (ælkăli·nı̆ti). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -ity. Cf. mod. Fr. *alcalinité.*] The quality of being alkaline; alkaline character or property.

1788 Priestley in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 157, I am still inclined to think . . that phlogiston is the principle of alkalinity, if such a term may be used. 1788 Cavendish *ibid.*, To discover how nice a test of alcalinity the paper tinged with blue flowers was. 1863 Watts *Dict. Chem.* (1879) I. 120 Some of these [alkaloids] rival potash and soda in the degree of their alkalinity, while in others the existence of alkaline properties is barely perceptible.

Alkalinize (æ·lkălinəiz), *v.* [f. Alkaline + -ize. Cf. *latinize.*] To render alkaline.

1800 W. Taylor in Robberds' *Mem.* I. 344 By alkalinizing a hyperoxygenated mass of blood. 1876 Bartholow *Mater. Med.* (1879) 161 An attempt to alkalinize the urine.

† **Alkalinous,** *a. Chem. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. med. L. *alcalinus* + -ous.] Of alkaline character.

1770 McBride in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 342 They . . act as acids, by saturating anything of the alcalinous kind, that they meet with.

† **Alka·lious,** *a. Chem. Obs.* Also **alc-**. [f. Alkali + -ous.] = Alkaline.

1703 Morland in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1321 Those that . . affirm, that it is Alkalious. 1754 Huxham *ibid.* XLVIII. 854 The alcalious salts fix on the sulphur, and unite with it.

† **Alka·lizate,** *ppl. a.* and *sb. Chem. Obs.* Also **-izat, -isat(e.** [ad. mod.L. *alcalizāt-um* pa. pple. of *alcaliză-re*: see Alkalize. Cf. Fr. *alcalisé.*]

A. *adj.* Alkalized, alkaline.

1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 47 All sorts of Acid and Alcalizate Salts mixed with Snow are capable of freezing other Bodies. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1055 Of a Volatile and Alcalisate property. 1673 *Ibid.* VIII. 5187 No Fixt Alcalisat Salt. 1713 Slare *ibid.* XXVIII. 249 Sweetning and Alkalisate Remedies. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Alkaline* is otherwise written, *alcaline*, *alkaleous*, *alcalious*, *alkalizate*, and *alcalizate*, which all amount to the same thing.

B. *sb. rare*$^{-1}$. 'That which has the qualities of alkali.' Sheridan 1797.

1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks.*, *Alchalisat*, a salt made of the herb kali. Also taken and applyed to salts made of herbs and shells of fishes.

† **Alka·lizate,** *v. Obs.* [?f. mod.L. *alcalizāt-um*: see prec. Prob. only in pa. pple.] 'To make bodies alkaline by changing their nature, or by mixing alkalies with them.' J.

1801 *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 379 Distilled water, previously alkalizated by a sufficient quantity of ammonia.

† **Alka·lizateness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being alkalizate, = Alkalinity.

1667 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, This new Alkalizatenesse might proceed from the Ashes of injected coals.

Alkalization (ælkăləizē·ʃən). [n. of action, f. Alkalizate *v.* Cf. Fr. *alcalisation.*] The action of alkalizing, or of conferring alkaline qualities.

1719 Quincy *Lex. Phys. Med.* 11 *Alcalization* is when any Liquor is impregnated with an alkaline Salt. 1754 Huxham in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 850 This chiefly depends on the alcalization of the nitre. 1807 Davy *ibid.* XCVIII. 12 Its alkalization and combustion in oxygene gas.

A·lkalize (æ·lkăləiz), *v. Chem.* [a. Fr. *alcalise-r*, ?ad. mod.L. *alcaliză-re*: see Alkali and -ize.] To render alkaline.

1749 Stack in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 186 What can the repeated Action of the Fire produce on Salts, in order to alkalise them? 1808 *Edin. Rev.* XII. 398 An imperfect oxyde . . which, by degrees, is fully alkalized.

Alkalized (æ·lkăləizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.] Rendered alkaline; charged with alkaline properties: impregnated with alkali.

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.*, s.v. *Restor. Beer*, Tortoise-shells, Crabs-eyes, alcaliz'd Coral . . imb.be and attract the Sharpness, and turn it into Sweetness. 1754 Huxham in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 854 A strong lixivium of fixed or alkaliz'd nitre. 1847 Toon *Cycl. Anat.* III. 818/1 The alkalized lime.

Alkalizing (æ·lkăləiziŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Alkalize + -ing^{2}.] That makes alkaline.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 341 The alkalis . . do not result from the action of any specific or alkalizing principle, being very variously constituted.

Alkaloid (æ·lkăloid). *Chem.* [mod. f. Alkali + -oid. Cf. mod.Fr. *alcaloïde.*] A body resembling an alkali in properties. Applied *gen.* to all nitrogenous basic substances, natural or artificial, with alkaline reaction (*Nitrogen alkaloids*), or to all nitrogenous organic bases, whether animal or vegetable (*Organic alkaloids*); *spec.* to the *Vegeto-alkaloids* or *Vegetable alkalis*, a series of highly complex organic bases found in many plants, having mostly a very bitter taste, and powerful action on the animal system, the first of which to be discovered was *morphine* in 1817. Chemically they may be regarded as substitution compounds of ammonia. (The names of organic alkaloids are regularly formed in *-ine*, as *nicotine, strychnine, quinine, aconitine, theine.*)

1831 Ure *Dict. Chem.* 133 They are called by the German chemists *alkaloids*. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 158 The detection of the alkaloids in cases of poisoning by them. 1863 Watts *Dict. Chem.* (1879) I. 120 The number of natural alkaloids now known is very great, and includes many substances which cannot in any strict sense be called alkalis. 1874 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 427 The alkaloids act most powerfully on the animal economy; some, such as strychnine, nicotine, &c., form the most violent poisons with which we are acquainted, whilst others, such as quinine and morphioe, act as most valuable medicines.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1859 in Worcester. 1882 T. Stevenson in *Echo* 11 Mar. 3/2 An alkaloid extract which contained a trace of morphia.

Alkaloidal (ælkăloi·dăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al^{1}.] Of the nature of an alkaloid; pertaining to alkaloids.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1880 B. Dyer in *Daily News* 7 Oct. 6/7 The fact . . would rather point to the alkaloidal theory. 1882 T. Stevenson in *Echo* 11 Mar. 3/2 The first alkaloidal extract contained more alkaloid than was accounted for by the morphia.

† **A·lkalous,** *a. Obs.* 7-8 **alc-**. [f. Alkali + -ous: cf. Alkali-ous.] = Alkaline.

1683 Pettus *Fleta Min.* II. 5 Salts of that Quality are called alcalous. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brewer* I. (ed. 4) 11 An alcalous and balsamic Quality.

Alkamy(e, -anamye, obs. forms of Alchemy.

† **Alkanamyer.** *Obs.* [f. *alkanamy* (see prec.) + -er^{1}.] An alchemist; or perhaps one who prepared or used the metal Alchemy.

1483 *Cath. Anglic.*, Alkanamyer [*no Lat.*].

Alkanet (æ·lkănet). [?ad. Sp. *alcaneta* (also *arcaneta*), dim. of *alcana, alcaña*: see Alcanna. The diminutive form was applied to a European plant yielding red dye, the *Anchusa* or *Alkanna tinctoria*, (formerly sometimes called *Alkanna spuria*) to distinguish it from the oriental *Al-kanna* = *henna*. Hence it has been extended to other species of *Anchusa* and allied genera. A variant is Orcanet, a. Fr. *orcanète*, ad. Sp. *arcaneta* above.]

1. A dye-material obtained from the roots of a boraginaceous plant, which yields a fine red colour.

1326 etc. *Prices of Foreign Prod.* in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 545 Anno 1326 'Alkanet ½lb. @ 1/8,' anno 1334 and 1376 'Alkanet 1lb. @ /8.' *c* 1440 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 256 Take alkenet ii penyworth, and frie hit in faire grese. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. (1634) 96 With an addition of Orchanet it will be red. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Lip*, Add a little Orcanet to give it a Colour. 1791 Hamilton tr. *Berthollet's*

Dyeing I. Introd. 11 Others again prepared their cloth with alkanet. 1876 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 89 Oil coloured by alkanet is used for staining wood in imitation of rosewood.

2. The plant whose root yields the dye, *Anchusa* or *Alkanna tinctoria*, N.O. *Boraginaceæ*, also called Orchanet, Dyer's Bugloss, Spanish Bugloss, and Bugloss of Languedoc.

1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* 55 Orchanet, of the Romaines and Greekes is called Anchusa. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 9 The first [of the smal Buglosses] is called in French *Orchanette*, in English Alkanet, or Orchanet. 1616 SURFLET *Countr. Farme* 332 Red [Waxe is made] by putting the root of Alkanet vnto common Wax. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Orkanet*, The Orkanet grows in the Southern Parts of France. 1796 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* II. 226 The root of the foreign Alkanet that is kept in the shops. 1828 S. GRAY *Operat. Chem.* 541 Alkanet root gives a fine colour.

3. Applied to kindred plants: **a.** Common (English) Alkanet (*Anchusa officinalis*); **b.** Evergreen Alkanet (*A. sempervirens*); **c.** Bastard Alkanet (*Lithospermum arvense*); **d.** Alkanet (of America), (*L. canescens*).

1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. cclxxi. 657 The Alkanets flower and flourish in the sommer moneths. 1861 PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 50 The roots of most of the Alkanets furnish some slight degree of red colouring matter.

Alkanna: see ALCANNA.

Alkany, obs. or dial. form of ALKANET.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 82 Colour it with Alkany Roots.

Alkargen (ælkā·ɹdʒĕn). *Chem.* [f. ALKAR(SIN) + (OXY)GEN.] (See quot.)

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 232 Cacodylic or Dimethyl-arsenic Acid, also called Alkargen.

Alkarsin (ælkā·ɹsin). *Chem.* [f. ALK(ALI) + ARS(ENIC) + -IN, in reference to its preparation.] A heavy poisonous liquid, spontaneously inflammable, with disgusting odour of garlic, formed by distillation of arsenious oxide and dry acetate of potash, supposed to be a variable mixture of cacodyl and its oxidation products.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Theory* vii. (ed. 2) 219 Cadet's fuming liquor also called alkarsine. 1875 BLOXHAM *Chem.* 524 Alcarsin has the properties of a base; it is capable of combining with the oxygen acids to form crystalline salts.

Alkatran, early form of ALCHITRAN, *Obs.*, pitch.

Alke, obs. form of ELK.

‖ **Alkeda·vy.** *Obs.* [ad. (perh. indirectly) Arab. القاضوى *al-qāḍawī*, i.e. *al* the + *qāḍawī* of the CADI or ALCALDE (sc. *alqaṣr* the palace).] The palace of a cadi or alcalde.

1631 HEYWOOD *Maid of West* IV. (1874) 313 Fill our Alkedavy, the great Pallace. *Ibid.* v. 329 Beare him hence Alcade Into our Alkedavy.

‖ **Alkekengi** (ælkĭke·ndʒi). *Bot.* Forms: 5 **alkenkengy**, 6 **alkakinge**, 6–7 **alkakengie**, 7 **alkakeng(e, alcakengie**, 8 **alkakengi.** [med.L. *alkekengi* f. Arab. الكاكنج *al-kākanj, al-kākenj*, i.e. *al* the + Pers. *kākanj* a 'kind of medicinal resin from a tree growing in the mountains of Herat.' Freytag. 'Nightshade,' Hopkins *Pers. Dict.* Cf. It. *alcachengi*, Sp. *alquequenje*, Fr. *alkékenge*, which also appears as an earlier Eng. form.]

1. A plant (*Physalis Alkekengi* Linn.) N.O. *Solanaceæ*, also called Winter-Cherry from its ornamental scarlet fruit.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Alkenkengy, herbe morub. *Morella rubea.* 1551 TURNER *Herbal* II. 142 Alkakinge .. hath the same vertue that gardin nyghtshad hath. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. lii. 271 The red winter Cherrie is called .. in English red Nightshade .. and Alkakengie. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 181 Take of alkakeng berries, twenty in number. 1676 BULLOKAR, *Alkakangi.* 1742 BAILEY, *Alkakengi*, winter cherry, the Fruit of one sort of the Plant Night-shade. 1783 AINSWORTH *Thesaur., Halicacabus*, a red winter cherry, red nightshade, alkakengy.

Alkemy, -enamy(e, obs. forms of ALCHEMY.

† **A·lker.** *Obs.* A sort of custard.

1381 *Forme of Cury* 120 (in Wright) For to make rys alker. Tak figys and raysons, and do away the kernelis.

† **Alkermes** (ælkə·ɹmīz). *Obs.* [a. Fr. *alkermès* ad. (ult.) Arab. القرمز *al-qirmiz*, i.e. *al* the + *qirmiz* KERMES.]

1. The Kermes, or Scarlet Grain insect (the female of *Coccus Ilicis*), formerly supposed to be a berry, and sometimes described erroneously as a 'gall.'

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. I. v, Alkermes comforts the inner parts. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 216 The .. Fruits are of many sorts and kinds, as Alkermes, Currans, Mulberies, etc. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Dispens.* 83 Of Alkermes, The Juice of the Berries is wonderfully grateful to the Palate, and a fine Cordial.

2. A once famous confection or cordial of which the kermes 'berry' was originally an ingredient.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* IV. ii. 164 Venice treacle, mithridate, diascordium, the confection of alkermes. 1626 — *Sylva* § 965 Kermes, which is the principal ingredient in their cordial confection Alkermes. 1692 TRYON *Good House-w.* (ed. 2) I. 6 A rich Cordial of Alchermes that I'll send you. 1704 COCKER *Dict., Alkermes*, an Excellent Confection against swoonings, it is made of Gold, Amber, Pearl and the like. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The confection alkermes has undergone divers changes and censures.

Alkimy, obs. form of ALCHEMY.

† **A·lkin,** *a. Obs.* Forms: (1 **alra cynna, ?alles cynnes**), 2–3 **alles cunnes** (*ii*), 3–4 **alle kunnes, alle kinne**, 4–5 **alkyns, alkyn**(e, 5–6 **alkin, alken.** [orig. genitive phrase, sing. or pl., *alles cynnes* of every kind, *'omnis generis,' alra cynna* of all kinds, *'omnium generum,'* which being placed before the noun on which they depended, as *alra cynna fúglas* fowls of all sorts, *alles cunnes deor* beasts of every kind, became treated more or less as adjs., and finally reduced to *alkins, alkin.* It is doubtful whether they occur before 1100, though OE. has phrases parallel to *alra cynna* in *manegra cynna witu* 'afflictions of many kinds.' *Ps.* x. 7. Modern usage reverses the syntactic relation in *all kind of, all kinds of.* See KIN and KIND.] Of every kind or sort; every kind of, all kinds of.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Alles cunnes wilde dor. *c* 1200 ORMIN 850 Onn alle kinne wise. *c* 1230 *St. Juliana* 35 Ha greiðið þe .. Alles cunnes pinen. *a* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* 793 Þer was alle kunnes gleo. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 613 Alkyn filthe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 177 Of alkinnes craftes' I contreued toles. 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 105 Alken synnes wer wrǫ3t in me. 1552 LYNDESAY *Complaynt* 300 Wors than thay in alkin thyng.

Alkitran, variant of ALCHITRAN, *Obs.*, pitch.

Alkmuyne, variant of ALCAMYNE.

Alknamy(e, obs. form of ALCHEMY.

All (ɔ̄l), *a., sb.,* and *adv.* Forms: *Sing.* 1– **all** (late WS. 1–3 **eall**, **eal**), 1–7 **al** (*north.* 4–5 **alle**). *Pl.* 1–5 **alle** (WS. 1–3 **eall**e, *north.* 2–7 **al**), 5– **all.** For early inflected forms, see below, **D.** [Common to all the Teutonic stock, but not found beyond: cf. OS. *all, al*, OFris. *al, ol*, OHG. *al* (*all-ēr*), ON. *all-r*, Goth. *all-s.* Properly adj. but passing on one side into a sb., on the other into an adv. As an adj. it usually precedes, but sometimes follows its sb.]

A. *adj.* **I.** with *sb.*

1. With *sb. sing.* The entire or unabated amount or quantity of; the whole extent, substance, or compass of; the whole.

a. with proper names, names of substances, and abstracts, *all England, all flesh, all wisdom, all speaking*; also with *day, night, spring, summer, Lent, August*, and other definite portions of time.

886 *O. E. Chron.*, And him all Angel cyn to cirde. *a* 1000 *Metr. Ps.* lv. 9 Ic ealne dæg, ecne Drihten wordum weorðiȝe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Þrouwede deð for al moncun. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Of þan weard eft ȝestaþeled eall middenard. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 779 In longyng al nyȝt he lenge3. 1340 *Ayenb.* 17 To huam alle triacle went in to venym. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxviii. 18 Al power is ȝouun to me, in heuene and in erthe. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 3 And so Kynge Edward was possessed of alle Englonde. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* xix. 13 Tarye at Gibea or at Ramah allnight. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Pet.* i. 24 All flesh is as grasse. 1665 MARVELL *Corr.* 50 (1872–5) II. 186, I .. beseech God to continue you in all health and well-fare. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 79 Horace .. hath set him above the old Philosophers, as a Teacher of all Virtue. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 576 At Exeter all Devonshire had been gathered together to welcome him. 1862 TRENCH *Miracles* Introd. 12 This speaking is diffused over all time.

(*b.*) All that is possible, the greatest possible.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. i. 57 *St.* I in all haste was sent. *A.* And I with all vnwillingnesse will goe. 1879 *Wild Life in S. C.* 258 A weasel .. makes all speed into the fern.

b. with a defining word (dem. or poss. adj., genitive case, etc.) *all* precedes def. word, or, less usually, follows the sb.

855 *O. E. Chron.*, Ofer al his rice. 860 *Ibid.*, To allum þam rice. 870 *Ibid.*, Þa Deniscan .. þæt lond all ȝe eodon. *c* 1280 *A Sarmun* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 7 Of al þis ioi þer nis non end. 1297 R. GLOUC. 122 And schewede hem al þe wey wyder he schulde wende. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 660 And songen al the roundel lustily. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 174 You haue but mistooke me all this while. 1667-8 MARVELL *Corr.* 84 (1872–5) II. 231 We are, as for all other your kindnesse, obliged to you. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 304 Frogs and Toads and all the Tadpole Train. 1830 TENNYSON *May Queen* II. 24 And all the world is still. 1847 — *Princess* I. 193 With all my heart, With my full heart.

c. So when the sb. is understood, as *all this, all that, all mine, all your friend's. All* now follows *it*; as *take it all* (or *all of it*).

a 700 on *Ruthwell Cross*, Ic þæt al biheald. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 God þe al þis heom haueð isend. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 31 Þat heo hit al weldeð. *c* 1300 *Leg. Rood* 18 Al hit com of one more. *Mod.* All this is distasteful to me. I see it all now.

† **d.** Following *the. Obs. rare.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 367 Þer nas prince in þe al worlde of so noble fame. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 313 Ech preest which schulde folewe thilk ensaumpling thoru3 the al fulnes and likenes of it.

† **e.** Followed by *a. Obs.* repl. by *a whole.*

c 1300 *St. Brand.* 60 Her ȝe habbeth al a ȝer meteles i-beo. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3010 A malady .. lastand alle a yhere. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2215 Þei trauailed al a niȝt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 620 She wepeth, wailleth, al a day or two. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. liv. 75 Ther was one [assault] endured al a day.

2. With *sb. pl.* The entire number of; the individual components of, without exception. (*All* precedes the sb. or defining adj.; rarely, in poetry, follows the sb.).

a. without defining word.

878 *O. E. Chron.*, Him to comon onȝen Sumor sæte alle and Wilsætan. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 296 Wið ealle wundela, genim þas wyrte. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1135 Þa þestrede þe dæi ouer al landes. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 5 Freo ouer alle fram alle worldliche weanen. 1366 MAUNDEV. ii. 10 Alle Men knowen not that. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 118 Marke all aiges. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 9 A man who is th' abstracts of all faults That all men follow. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 424 All men think all men mortal, but themselves. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 52 All men have done, and I like all, amiss. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws of Th.* § 77. 131 The word All in its proper logical sense means 'each and every;' but it stands sometimes for 'all taken together.' 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iii. 89 Theognis bids his friend (Cyrnus) be as much as possible all things to all men.

b. with defining word. (Also with sb. understood, as *all those, all mine, all Henry's.*)

885 *O. E. Chron.*, And þa scipo alle ȝeræhton. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 35 Ealle þa oþre leorning-cnihtas. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 He and halle his iferen. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Ealle þas þing and monize oðre. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 55, I fonde þere Freris, alle þe foure ordres. 1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Phil.* (1701) 113 1 He form'd a Law, which all the old Men follow'd. 1782 COWPER *J. Gilpin* 114 The dogs did bark, the children screamed, Up flew the windows all. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 171 They had watched all his motions, and lectured him on all his youthful follies.

c. with a pers. or rel. pron. (In the nom. *all* was formerly often prefixed; e.g. *all we*, for which the mod. usage is *we all*, or *all of us.*)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' L.* I. 140 Ealle hí sind on Godes ȝesihðe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 125 Ure drihten and ure alesend i-unne us allen. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 176 Ealle he scullè þuder come. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* liii. 6 Alle wee as shep erreden. [1611 Alle we like sheepe haue gone astray.] 1557 MORE *Edward V* (1641) 15 The place that they al preach of. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Ep.* (1867) 79 Euery man for him selfe, and god for us all. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 142 Yea, all of them at Bristow lost their heads. 1665 LD. DORSET, To all you Ladies now on Land. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 93 ¶ 1 We all of us complain of the Shortness of Time. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* IV. iv, And they all dead did lie. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xi, They are all here to-night. *Mod.* We all know him; all of us have said so at times; I saw you all; I have heard it from all of you. He took down all our names, *or* the names of all of us. 'And so say all of us.'

† **3.** = Every. L. *omnis*, Fr. *tout* (*tout homme*). *Obs.* exc. as in b.

This use, unknown to OE., seems to have begun with *thing*, in which the sing. and pl. being alike, *alle thing* passed from pl. into coll., and then simple sing. In later times often combined, *allthing* (cf. *anything, something, nothing*), and used advb.: see below C 2 b. *All day* seems to be after Fr. *toujours.* The extension to *all-kin, all-gate, all man, all body*, etc., seems northern; *aa'thing, aa'bodie, aa'gate*, are still common Sc. for *everything, everybody, every way.* (See also infra C 2 b.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' L.* I. 136 God ælmihtiȝ wát ealle þing togædere .. ealle þing þe æfre wæron. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Wurðian alre erest þin feder and þin moder ouer alle eorðliche þing. 1297 R. GLOUC. 371 Edgar Apelyng And kyng Macolom were þo glade þoru alle þyng. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. xi, And þis we seeþ al day [*quotidie*], with oure yen [*ed.* 1582 this we see each day]. 1526 TINDALE *Phil.* ii. 14 Do all thynge [1611 all things] without murmurynge. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Pref. on Ceremonies*, Some bee so newe fangle that they woulde innovate all thyng [1604 all things]. 1556 LAUDER *Tract.* 144 ȝour .. dewtie .. That ȝe aucht tyll all Creature. 1558 KENNEDY in *Wod. Soc. Misc.* I. 174 Lat all Christiane man haue refuge to the juge. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* 62 Good order in all thyng.

b. *esp.* with *kin* (obs.: see ALKIN), *kind*, and *manner.*

1366 MAUNDEV. xx. 215 Spices and alle manere of marchaundises. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* iii. 15 All maner watris of the londe. 1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Paraphr.* Pref. 14 Void of almaner parcialitie or affection. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 67 All kinde of natures that labour on the bosome of this Sphere. *a* 1609 ? SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 121 All kind of arguments. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) II. 21 Avoid all manner of evil. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 32 ¶ 2, I shall be quite out of all manner of Shape. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. Ind.* II. v. iv. 437 Orders which might be construed all manner of ways. *Mod.* All kind of drollery.

4. = Any whatever. In universally exclusive sentences or clauses; as *without all* (cf. L. *sine omni*). Now only in such phr. as *beyond all question, doubt, controversy*, etc., or where the exclusion is expressed by a verb, as *To deny, disclaim, renounce, all connexion.*

c 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 72 If þe kirk, wiþ out oole autorite, solempnize matrimoyn forbidun of þe general kirk. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. ix. 472 Nile ȝe swere alwise. 1587 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 315 Such of the people as .. fell into their hands, were slaine without all mercie. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 11 Things without all remedie, Should be without regard. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 75 The Carthaginians enjoyed the command of the Sea without all Controversie. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* I. iii. 10 Without all guile or Suspicion .. was he. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 382 He disclaimed all intention of attacking the memory of Lord Russell.

II. *absol.*

5. As antecedent to relative: All *that*, all *those*, the accompanying demonstrative having been dropped from the earliest times before the relative *that* (*what* obs., cf. Ger. *alles was*), which latter is now often dropped also: 'all we have' = all *that that* we have.

827 *O. E. Chron.*, Al þæt be suþan Humbre wæs. 874 *Ibid.*, On allum þam þe him læstan woldon. *c* 1320 *Cast. Loue* 535 Ichulle al don þat þi wille is. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* I. 8 Vee Rivers, and all that euer is. 1607 SHAKS. *Tim.* IV. ii. 35 To haue his pompe, and all what state compounds. 1667

Milton *P. L.* IX. 569 To tell thee all What thou commandst. 1690 Locke *Hum. Underst.* Wks. 1727 I. I. iv. § 11. 25 This is all conld be infer'd from the Notion of a God. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 43 To derive all we possess as an inheritance from our forefathers. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xxiii. 17 And all we met was fair and good, And all was good that Time could bring.

6. Followed by *of*: in *sing.* The entire amount, every part, the whole; in *pl.* Every individual, all the members or examples. (This const. is comparatively modern, and is probably due to form-assoc. with *none of, some of, little of, much of, few of, many of.*) *Rare*, exc. with pronouns, as *all of it, of whom, of which, of them.*

[See pronominal examples under 2c.]

c 1800 Montgomery *Hymn*, 'Tis not the whole of life to live, Nor all of death to die. 1858 Seabs *Athan.* x. 81 The Sadducees held that all of human existence was bounded between birth and death.

7. as *pl.* = All men, all people.

c 1000 Ælfric *Saints' L.* i. 139 God is æzhwær eall. 1470 Malory *Arthur* (1816) I. 303 But in God is all. 1589 *Pap w. Hatch.* (1844) 21 Alls as it is taken; marie the diuell take al. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 105 What though the field be lost? All is not lost. 1785 Crabbe *Newsp.* 235 Something to all men, and to some men all. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 211 Browning .. draws nearer to the all-for-point fashion of the *concettisti*, with every poem he writes. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* I. 10, 'I wanted to see yer face, sir, that was all.'

b. All but: Everything short of. *Hence* (*adverbially*) Almost, very nearly, well nigh.

1598 J. Bastard in Farr's *S. P.* II. 306 Man .. All but resembleth God, all but his glasse, All but the picture of his maiestie. *a* 1678 Marvell *Poems* Wks. III. 412 Society is all but rude To this delicious solitude. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. ii. 111 The all-but omnipotence of early culture. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. v. 87 These were all but unknown to Greeks and Romans. 1866 Pusey *Mirac. Prayer* 12 An all-but-infinite variety of phænomena. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 203 The best and all-but-sufficing answer.

c. And all: And everything *else*, and everything connected therewith, *et cetera*; *hence*, Too, also, as well (especially in dial. speech; Sc. 'Woo'd an' married an' a'"). **And all that**: and all the rest of it, *et cetera.*

c 1535 Tindale *Wks.* 1849 II. 11 He will save Devils and all. 1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 1007 The wolle, skynne, flesh and all. *c* 1540 Croke *Ps.* li, The walles, and all, shalbe made newe. 1662 More *Antid. Ath.* III. x. (1712) 120 Down came John, Pipe and all. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 29 *Jeff.* Who were the All? *Dugdale.* King and Clergy-men and all. 1702 De Foe *New Test.* in Somers *Tracts* (1751) III. 14 They did it to Purpose, carried all before them, subdued Monarchy, cut of their King's Head, and *all that.* 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* I. 37 With smithy, bellows, tongs, anvil, and all. 1857 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. I. I. 122 'Region of subtle sympathies,' and all that.

d. All in all: All things in all respects, all things altogether in one. Also *adverbially* and *subst.* (See **in all** below, 9 d.)

1539 ('great') and 1611 Bible 1 *Cor.* xv. 28 That God maye be all in all [Wyclif, alle thingis in alle thingis, Tindale, all in all thinges]. 1596 R. Carew in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 20 Will you have all in all for Prose and verse? 1767 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* I. i. 27 Mirth and diversion are all in all. *a* 1824 Campbell *On receiv. Seal* xii, The all-in-all of life —Content! 1824 Byron *Don J.* II. clxxxix, They were All in all to each other. 1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 248 And trust me not at all or all in all. 1878 — *Q. Mary* III. vi. 136 Their Flemish go-betweeD And all-in-all.

e. *phr.* **When all comes (goes) to all**: when everything is summed up, wound up, cleared up, explained; when one gets to the bottom of everything. *arch.*

1519 Horman *Vulg.* 123 Whan it cometh all to all. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1732 For your sake, what so ever befall; I set not a flye, and all go to all. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 141 When all came to all nothing was done. 1668 Pepys *Diary* 19 Aug., When all come to all, a fit of jealousy about Tom.

9. Hence, in many prepositional phrases.

a. Preceded by *above, after, before, beyond, for*, = Everything, (or often) everything else, everything to the contrary. Hence, *after all*: after considering everything to the contrary, nevertheless; *once for all*: once only; *for good and all*: finally (see Good).

1611 Bible *Hebr.* x. 10 By the which will we are sanctified .. once for all. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 462 ₱ 1 But after all he is very pleasant Company. 1763 Boswell *Johnson* (1826) I. 356 Here it is proper, once for all, to give a true and fair statement. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 11, I stopp'd to bid her adieu for good and all. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* VII. xi. (1849) 440 Yet after all he was a mere mortal. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 172 Above all, he had been long an exile.

b. At all: In every way, in any way. Formerly *affirmatively* = altogether, wholly; now only in negative or interrogative sentences, or conditional clauses: e. g. *I did not speak at all; did you speak at all? if you spoke at all.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 283, I þe coniure ' & comande att alle. *c* 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 110 Myrre betokneth to us at all Of hys monhode that is mortall. 1513 Douglas *Eneis* Prol. 34 My waverand wyt, my cunnyng febill at all. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* vi. 14 Sayenge: peace, peace, when there is no peace at all. 1552–5 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 52 They were careless at all, they thought all things were cocksure. 1611 Bible 1 *Sam.* xx. 6 If thy father at all misse me. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 557 If he refuses to govern us at all, we are not bound to remain .. without a government. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Cong.* III. xii. 185 Without any form of trial at all. *Ibid.* IV. xvii. 55 For that very cause, it soon ceased to be a garrison at all.

† (*b.*) *substantively. Obs.*

1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* II. 3 He is so self-sufficient, and an At-all of so many capacities.

c. For all, *adv.* and *prep.*, Notwithstanding: see For.

a 1400 *Kyng of Tars* 1134 [He] smot him so fer al his scheld. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xvi. 39 They have beaten us openley .. for all that we are Romans. 1611 Bible *John* xxi. 11 For all there were so many, yet was not the net broken. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* I. 28 Sit still, Pamela, and mind your Work, for all me. *Ibid.* IV. 178 A sad Situation I am in .. for all that. 1795 Burns, 'A man's a man for a' that.'

d. In all: In the whole number, all together; *also*, in whole.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4387, V. hundred knyȝtis in al þay wore. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. III. 363 He lived in alle þre and sixti ȝere. 1611 Bible 1 *Chron.* ii. 6 Fiue of them in all. 1654 Gentilis tr. *Servita's Hist. Inquis.* (1676) 870 It is received either in part or in all, or in part or in all laid aside. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 33 'Work, work, work!' are the in-all and the end-all of existence to him. 1882 *Mar. Ins. Policy*, All and every other Person or Persons to whom the same doth, may, or shall appertain, in Part, or in All.

†**e. Mid all** (*obs.*), **with all**: † (*a.*) Altogether, quite (*obs.*); (*b.*) see Withal.

c 885 K. Ælfred *Gregory* xix. 144 Ða hie swiðe stiðliche arasiað, & mid ealle ofdryscead. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.*, Mid alle fordon. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 100 A grim word mid alle. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxi. 27 Loove Laverd þai sal with al. 1297 R. Glouc. 28 He lette close fuyr in metal quoynteliche withalle.

f. Of all, from its use after a superlative, as in *first of all* (see D. II) was formerly used elliptically = Most of all, beyond all.

1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, IV. v, Vild wretch, and why hast thou, of all unkind, Borne arms against thy brother. 1605 Andrewes *Serm.* (1841) II. 158 From each part;—but of all, from the last part. 1649 Lovelace *Poems* 30 She Whom thou of all ador'st. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 135 ₱ 4 First of all by its abounding in monosyllables.

†**g. Over all**: Everywhere (Ger. *überall*, Fr. *partout*). *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. 375 Tresour aboute & oþer god oueral apertelyche. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 549 Over al there he cam.

h. With all: see e (above) and Withal.

III. Combined with other adjectives.

†**10.** Emphasized by *whole*: **all whole, whole all** (see Allwhole), **all and whole**, entire; *advb.* entirely. *Obs.*

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. viii. 39 These ij officis maken the hool al werk. *Ibid.* I. ii. 11 It upon which the al hool substaunce of the wal .. stondith. *Ibid.* II. vii. 177 It is open ynouȝ to alle hem whiche wolen biholde al the hool proces .. But according to the hool al processe. 1579 W. Fulke *Heskins's Parl.* 154 All the whole vpper house is manifestly contrarie vnto it. 1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) I. 402 The lower sort of these trees the floud coureth all and whole.

†**11. All both, all two**. *Obs.* (Fr. *tous les deux.*)

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 892 þey weron as bleynd all bothe, y wys, as ever was ony stok or stoune.

12. Distributed to each member or part of the whole, by the forms *all and some* (arch.), *one and all, each and all, all and each, all and sundry*, etc.

a. Of these **all and some** (see Some) has the longest history.

c 1325 *Cœur de L.* 5846 They that wolde nought Crystene become, Richard leet sleen hem alle and some. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knts T.* 1329 These lordes alle and some Been in the Sonday to the cité come. 1460 *Play Sacr.* 402 Whyle they were alle togethe & sum .. Comedite corpus meum. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxvii. xiii. 637 e, To endeavour and strain themselves, both all and some [*singulis universisque*]. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* II. 457 Now stop your noses, readers all and some. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 478 Two hours after midnight all and some Into the hall to wait his word should come.

¶ It has been suggested that in this phrase *some* was a corruption of *isame* (*isome*) 'together,' but the phonology shows that it is not so; with the first quot. above cf. this from the same poem:

c 1325 *Cœur de L.* 4385 Among the toun folk was no game; To counsayl they gaderyd hem insame.

†**b.** *Al and som* (*some*) was also used in sing., as if confused with *sum*; = The whole sum, the sum total; *advb.* entirely. *Obs.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 169 þe tale ys wrytyn al and sum In a boke of *Vitas Patrum*. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3014 He shridde him þer-with .. & cloþed him at & some. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's T.* Prol. 91 This is all and som [*v. r.* sum, some, somme]. *c* 1480 *Childe of Bristowe* 338 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* 123 By that the fourtenyht was come, his gold was gon, al and some. 1520–41 Wyatt *Wks.* (1861) 173 Henceforth, my Poins, this shall be all and sum. 1625 tr. *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* Pref., Herein resteth all and some concerning these matters.

c. *One and all, all and each, each and all, all and sundry, all and every.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. viii. 16 With huge clamoure followand ane and all. 1782 Cowper *J. Gilpin* 239 And all and each that passed that way Did join in the pursuit. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxxvi, All and sundry his moveable goods and gear .. inbrought to his Majesty's use. 1837 J. Lang *New S. Wales* I. 185 Rendering it virtually imperative on all and sundry to follow his example.

B. *sb.* (through the absolute use in A 8.)

1. Usually with *poss. pron.*, as *our all*: Everything that we have, or that concerns or pertains to us; whole interest, concern, possession, property.

1627 Feltham *Resolves* Wks. 1677, I. xxxi. 55 He shall not command the All of an honest man. 1681 Neville *Plato Rediv.* 235 Those matters .. which concern our All. 1707 Addison *State of War* 242 Our All is at stake. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* viii. 157 When two persons throw their all into one stock as joint-traders for life. 1794 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 221 We are, as I think, fighting for our all. 1862 Trench *Mirac.* iii. 143 Whatever it was, it was their all.

b. In this sense it has been used with a *pl.*

1721 Mrs. Centlivre *Perpl. Lovers* I. 267 I'd pluck up a courage, pack up my Awls and match with him. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* VII. iii. (1775) 296 [My father] bid me pack up my alls and immediately prepare to quit his house. 1763 Bickerstaff *Love in Vill.* 44 So pack up your alls, and be trudging away. [Still a common phrase in Scotland.]

c. Antithetically, with *little.*

1631 Quarles *Sampson* (1717) 280 That little All Was left, was all corrupt. 1738 Johnson *London* 189 [You] leave your little all to flames a prey. 1738 Wesley *Hymn*, '*Long have I viewed*,' My little All I give to Thee. 1755 Johnson *Boswell* (1826) I. 226 No man is well pleased to have his all neglected, be it ever so little. *Mod.* Many a struggling tradesman lost his little all in the fire.

2. Whole being, entirety, totality.

1674 Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 145 The laws of motion, in the round All of bodies. 1761 Law *Comf. Weary Pilgr.* (1809) 86 This pure love introduces the creature into the all of God. 1843 Carlyle *Past. & Pr.* 169 An All of rotten Formulas.

3. Whole system of things, *τὸ πᾶν*, the Universe.

1598 J. Bastard in Farr *S. P.* II. 316 Man is the little world (so we him call), The world the little god, God the Great All. 1612 Wither *Prince Henry's Obs.* in *Juven.* (1633) 298 Living in any corner of this All. 1649 Drummond Wks. 1711, 25 Come see that King, which all this all commands. 1714 Manoeville *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 21 The beautiful all, must be the workmanship of one great architect of power and wisdom stupendious. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xxviii. (1848) 329 The atom and the all Commune and know each other. 1850 Carlyle *Latt.-day Pamph.* vi. (1872) 200 No pin's point can you mark within the wide circle of the All where God's Laws are not.

C. *adv.* **I.** General construction.

1. *All* adj. is often separated from the sb. which it defines, by an auxiliary vb. or clause, and so appears to refer to the predicate; as 'Zion our mother is all wofull,' where *all*, originally an attribute or complement of *Zion*, comes to be viewed as qualifying *woful* = *altogether* woful.

a 1000 Cædmon *Gen.* (Grein) 756 Hit is Adame nu eall forgolden. *c* 1200 Ormin 9579 Issræle þeod tatt wass All wesste & all forrworrpenn. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 21 Ah al is meidenes song unlich þeose. 1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xii. 3 The roote of riȝtwis men shal not ben al moued. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* C vij, The lady wente oute of her wytte and was al demonyak. 1533 More *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1557, 1056/1 His exposicion flitteth all fro the poynte. 1611 Bible *Nah.* iii. 1 Woe to the bloody City, it is all full of lyes and robberie. 1814 Byron *Corsair* III. xv. 18, I am not all deserted on the main. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* VII. v. 405 His Royal Highness all smiles, and his Consort all diamonds. 1850 Lynch *Theoph. Trinal* xi. 224 Another is all frivolity. 1879 Tennyson *Lover's T.* 59 Six stately virgins, all in white.

2. Whence, as true *adv.* modifying adj. or adv.: Wholly, completely, altogether, quite (cf. All- E. 6, 7).

a 1000 *Crist* (Grein) 1221 Eall æfter rihte. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 191 Þurch onde com deað in to þe worelde al umbegonge. 1340 *Ayenb.* 89 Nou ich þe habbe al uolliche ysseaued þet ich leue. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 392 All othir contenance had he. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VI. vi. 29 Hyr chyld-ill al sniddanly Travalyd hyr sa angrily. 1541 Elyot *Image Govt.* 33 But it snceeded all other wise. 1693 *Mem. Count Teckely* I. 57 They endeavour all anew to put those .. in a state uncapable. 1793 Southey *Triumph of Wom.* 63 Wks. II. 7 All hopelessly our years of sorrow flow. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 480 All at once .. the whole fleet tacked. 1880 Browning *Clive* 28 All-agog to have me trespass.

†**b.** In this sense **all thing** was also used. (Cf. '*nothing* loath.') *Obs.*

1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1557, 1217/1, I am not all thinge afearde in this case. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* III. i. 14 It had bene as a gap in our great Feast, And all-thing vnbecomming. 1665 Ray *Flora* 189 The flowers are not all-thing so broad.

3. Even, just; passing into a mere intensive or emphasizing adjunct. (Cf. Also.) *arch.*

1579 W. Fulke *Heskins's Parl.* 195 Al bicause he would not acknowledge the presence of Christ. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* v. lxviii, All so, who strives .. To bring his dead soul to the joyfull skie. 1720 Gay *Blackeyed Susan*, All in the Downs the fleet was moored. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. xi, He .. Gave them a chain of twelve marks' weight All as he lighted down.

4. All through, wholly, entirely, without admixture.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmclix/4 Stolen .. a black Gelding .. trots all, except forced, and then paces a little. *Ibid.* mmmmclv/4 Trots and gallops all. *Ibid.* mmmmclxxviii/4 Paces all.

II. Special constructions.

5. All one. †a. All together. *Obs.* b. (also **all a.**) One and the same, quite the same. *All of a*: see A *adj.*[2] 3. (See also ALONE.)

1205 LAYAM. 29080 Þa weoren heo al an. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wicket* 5 It is .. all one to denye Christes wordes for heresye and Christe for an heretyke. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 935 It is all one water whether Symon Peter, or Symon Magus be christened in it. 1691 RAY *Acc. Errors* in *Coll. E. W.* 154 As for the vulgar and illiterate it is all one to them. 1702 *Eng. Theophr.* 138 That which a man causes to be done, he does himself, and 'tis all a case. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 373 It was all one, he could not sleep. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 20 What persons are, or are not, capable of committing crimes; or, which is all one, who are exempted from the censures of the law. 1829 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxvi, 'It's a' ane to Dandie.' *Mod.* It's all one to me whether I go or stay.

6. Pleonastically in the combinations ALL-WHOLE, ALL-WHOLLY, ALL-UTTERLY, q.v. (See also A 10.)

7. With adverbs of degree, *all* gives emphasis, = Quite, altogether, as *all so, all too.* (*All so* is now obs., exc. in the combined form ALSO q.v.)

a 1000 *Ælfred's Death* (Grein) 13 Eal swá ȝebundenne. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 328 Of þesse riche we þencheð to ofte, of þare alto selde. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. of Fame* 288 Dido .. That loued alto sone a gest. 1587 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 175 The King .. did send forth, but all too late, Andrew Wood. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, v. ii. 24 Our argument Is all too heavy to admit much talke. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Az.* xvii. Wks. V. 322 Give me the boy .. he travels all too slow. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 182 Thy all-too Irish mirth and madness. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 191 War is all soon enough when it cannot be helped.

8. With adv. *the*: By that amount, to that extent, just so much.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 102 All the better: we shalbe the more Marketable. 1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* 82 He was all the more resolv'd to go.

9. With adverbs of place: In all directions, in every part; as *all about, all round.* Special idioms are *all along* (see ALONG), ALL OUT, ALL OVER, ALL ROUND, *all together* or ALTOGETHER, *all one* or ALONE q.v.

c 1300 *Beket* 2253 And crope ek as emeten alaboute. *Ibid.* 820 Seint Thomas was albenethe. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 4 Britayne is all aboute xlviii sithe lxx thousand paas. 1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* 130 He is all-over mistaken. 1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* 75 Beheld All round about him.

10. With conjunctions. †a. With *if* and *though* in **if all, though all,** *all* emphasized the supposition or concession, = Even if, even though. Thus: *If all they keep* = if wholly or really they keep, even if they do keep. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 37 Þof alle Edgar þe gate, Estrild þi moder ware. 1366 MAUNDEV. ii. 13 ȝif alle it be so, that Men seyn. *c* 1375 WYCLIF *Antecrist* 145 If al þei kepen neiþer.

†b. The more common order was **all if, all though**; the former is now obs., the latter written as one word ALTHOUGH q.v.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3045 Þe saul, al-if it haf na body. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *3 Treat.* 17 Al ȝif thei shulen aftir be dampnyd. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandyshm.* 41 All if I would, it were but shame. 1557 — *Jugurtha* (Paynell) A ij, All if he haue power so to do.

†c. With the subj. mood, *though* or *if*, being expressed by the reversed position of vb. and subject (as in *be they* = *if they be*), were omitted, leaving *all* apparently = *although*. Thus: *al be I* = *all though I be. Obs.* exc. in synthetic phrases ALBEIT, ALBE q.v.

c 1365 CHAUCER *A B C* 46 Al have I ben a beste in witte and dede, Vet, Lady! thou me close in with thyn grace. *c* 1384 — *H. Fame* 1820 Al be ther in me no Iustice Me lyst not doo hyt nowe. *c* 1386 — *Prol.* 736 Al speke he never so rudely, ne large. 1532 MORE *Conf. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 385/2 All were he neuer so olde eare he were baptysed. 1560 H. COLE *Lett. to Jewel*, We brought more than ye were able to answer, all were it no Scriptures, nor Councels, nor Doctours. 1599 BP. HALL *Satires* III. i. 50 All could he further then earths center go. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 532 From whence came Smith, albe he knight or squire, But from the smith that forgeth at the fire.

11. With prep. of extension in space or time, *all* gives completeness, as *all round, down, over, through*, etc.

1622 MIDDLETON etc. *Old Laws* v. i, That's equal change all the world over. 1795 NELSON in Nicolas's *Disp.* II. 11 The wind all round the compass. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 455 All down the Rhine, from Carlsruhe to Cologne. 1875 HIGGINSON *Hist. U. S.* xxvi. 264 This made a great excitement all over the country.

†12. With prep. referring to a point of space: Quite, entirely. *All to naught*, to absolute nothingness, 'away to nothing.' *To call all to naught*: to vilify. Cf. 15 below. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Þu forwurðest eca .. al to nohte. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 380 [He] tukeð ham alto wundre. *c* 1300 *Beket* 22 The Princes Douȝter .. that hire hurte al upe him caste. 1559 *Homilies* I. (1859) 134 David, when Semei did call him all to naught, did not chide again. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 993 It was not she that call'd him all to naught. *a* 1617 P. BAYNE *Ephes.* (1658) 102 Hee .. doth give his son all to death. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 540 The sap is not so frank as to rise all to the boughs.

13. With *to* of the *dative inf.*: Expressly, just.

c 1300 *Beket* 99 Red alto afonge. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* II. 249 The Spirit of God came .. all to shew how these men were inabled of God.

†14. *All* emphasized the particle combined with a vb.:

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 76 Al bismotered with his habergeon. especially the prefix *to-* = 'asunder' (I.G. *ter-*, IIG. *zer-*, L. *dis*), as in *to-break, to-burst, to-cut, to-gnaw, to-hew, to-rend, to-rive, to-shake, to-shiver, to-tear, to-tread, to-wend.* Thus *all to-broken,* (G. *all zerbrochen*) 'quite broken in pieces.' As these derivative vbs. were at length rarely used without *all*, the fact that the *to-* belonged to the vb. was lost sight of, and it was written separate, or even joined to *all*, as *al to-torn, al to torn, alto torn. Obs.*

a 1000 *Gregory's Dial.* III. xvi. (Cott. MS. 77 *b*) Þæt he sceolde beon eal to sliten from ðam clifstanum. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 113 Ure helende .. alto shiurede þe ȝiaten. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4853 That he tak he alto rof. *c* 1400 *Sege off Melayne* 262 Riche hawberkes were all to-rent. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. i. 484 That her ordre schulde be alto broke. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 236/1 They .. were alle to cutte with the stones. 1493 W. DE WORDE *Communyc.* (1535) B iij, With thy tongue thou me all to terest. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1991/1 Which the Scots in times past haue all to broken. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* ix. 53 And a certaine woman cast a piece of a milstone vpon Abimelechs head, and all to brake his scull. 1637 MILTON *Comus* 380 Her wings .. Were altoruffled, and sometimes impaired.

†15. Hence, by form-assoc., *all to, allto, alto* was extended to other verbs as = 'wholly, completely, utterly, soundly'; in later times esp. with vbs. in *be-*; as *all-to-befool, all-to-begod, all-to-beblubber, all-to-benight. Obs.*

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1557, 1224/1 She fel in hand with hym and all to rated him. 1538 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 398 We be fallen into the dirt, and be all-to dirtied, even up to the ears. 1549 CHALONER tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* D iij b, Beyng all to laught to scorne. 1551–76 GRINDAL *Fruitf. Dial.* Wks. 1843, 48 To kneel and crouch down and all-to be-god him. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 69 Her cheekes all to be blubbered with her jealous teares. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commonw.* 141 And so al to besprinkleth .. the image gods. 1611 COTGR., *Pupilloter*, All-to-bespangled .. set thicke with spangles. 1647 I. C. *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 3, I wonder my Lord .. is not once more all-to-be-traytor'd. 1674 FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 53 The wide, thick, all-to-be deckt heap of visible beings. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Le Lutrin* I. 314 Him too the bounteous Dean All-to-be-Blesses. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilg.* II. 48 She all-to-be-fooled me.

D. Obsolete uses of early inflected forms.

(The inflexions were: *Sing. acc. masc.* 1–2 **alne,** 2–3 **alle,** *dat. m. & n.* 1 **allum,** 2–3 **-en,** 2–4 **-e**; *dat. & gen. f.* 1–3 **alre,** 2–4 **alle**; *gen. m. & n.* 1–3 **alles.** *Pl. nom. & acc.* 1–5 **alle**; *dat.* 1 **allum,** 2–4 **-en,** 2–5 **-e**; *gen.* 1–2 **alra,** 2–4 **-re,** 3–4 **aldre,** 3–6 **aller, alder, alþer, alther,** also *passim,* **alir, aldir, -yr, althir**; **alleris, altheris,** etc. These survived longest in the south, none being retained by northern dial. after 13th c. exc. gen. pl. In midl. dial. *all* sing. and *alle* pl. were still distinguished by Wyclif and Chaucer.)

†1. The gen. sing. **alles** was used adverbially: Altogether, at all, wholly, entirely. (Fr. *du tout.*)

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1018 Þæt gafol .. wæs ealles lxxii þusend punda. 1205 LAYAM. 3077 Þa hit alles up brac. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 88 Hwon hit alles cumeð forð. 1297 R. GLOUC. 17 Corineus was alles wroþ. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 659 Whon he wolde alles bicome man.

II. The gen. plur. **alra, alre, aller, alder, alther,** 'of all' was used down to 1600.

†2. With *sb.* a. governed by sb. (To 1200.)

a 1000 CYNEWULF *Elene* (Grein) 816 Allra cyninga þrym. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 He is alra kinge king. *Ibid.* 217 Heo is ælra þinga angin.

b. governed by superlative. (To 1300.)

a 1000 *Scôpes Widsiþ* 15 Ealra ricost monna cynnes. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 351 Þer is alre meruþe mest. 1297 R. GLOUC. 135 Þat ys aller mon worst, þat me euer sey with ye.

†3. *absol.* with a superlative, *orig.* either before or after; *subseq.* always prefixed, and becoming at length a mere intensifying prefix. Prefixed to any superlative, as *aller-best* 'best of all,' *aller-blivest, -erst, -farthest, -fairest, -feeblest, -first, -foulest, -highest, -last, -least, -liefest, -longest, -most, -next, -truest, -worst,* etc.; of which *alderliefest* 'dearest of all, very dear,' was a common epithet in 16th c.

a 1000 *Metr. Ps.* cviii. 28 Him si abroȝden hiora sylfra sceamu swyðust ealra. *a* 1000 CÆDMON *Gen.* (Grein) 337 Ofermetto ealra swiðost. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1135 Alre fyrst Balduin de Reduers. 1297 R. GLOUC. 44 Grete townes in Engelond .. And London aller most. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7391 Quar es þin alþer-yongest son? *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 576 Myn alderlevest lady deere, So wommanly. *Ibid.* III. 240 My altherlevest lord, and brothir dere. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* ix. 10 Altherbest is thi word; com, go we. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 31 He es alþir-myghtyeste, althirwyseste, and alswa althire-beste. 1481 CAXTON *Myrrour* I. xiii. 42 God created nature altherfirst. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 43 Our alther lieuest uncles. 1587 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* 163 To mine Alderlieuest Lord I must indite a wofull case. 1590 T. WATSON *Eglt., Walsingham* 386 Thou, Spencer, art the alderliefest swaine. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. i. 28 Mine Alder liefest Soueraigne.

†b. In later times when the nature of *alther* was forgotten, it was erroneously written *all there.*

a 1450 *Syr Gowghter* 172 Huntyng he loved al there best. *c* 1500 *Partenay* 2490 Ywon all ther first ther he edified. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. ix. 21 All thare last The antiant kyng Acestes. 1537 LYNDESAY *Q. Magd.* 150 The greit Maister of houshold all thare last.

†c. Ignorance of the true meaning, with consciousness of its intensifying force, produced many remarkable constructions.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3997 On ilc alter fier alðerneðer. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2298 On alder twenti devel wai. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* 27 In the althrest fairest sete. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, For there was one thyng closed in her hert An alderother in her chere declared. 1630 *Tinck. Turvey* 56 An alder leefer swaine, I weene, In the barge there was not seene.

†4. In concord with a pron. pl. possessive: *our, your, their aller*; where modern language has *of us all, belonging to them all*, etc. (Cf. L. *omnium nostrum parens.*) Later northern writers, to whom the *-er* had no longer a genitive force, added a second possessive ending, making *alleris, alders, althers.* (Cf. *our-s, their-s, both-er(s.)*

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 52 Eue vre alre moder. *Ibid.* 94 Hore alre crune. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 469 For þare aller right. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 162 þat I be ȝour aller broþer. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 205 Adam was oure aller fader. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2884 By-for hure alre siȝt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 823 Vp roos oure hoost and was oure aller cok [*v. r.* alþer, alder]. 1401 *Pol. Poems* II. 65 Crist, our aller duke. *a* 1423 JAMES I *King's Q.* III. xl, I will that Gud-hope .. be, ȝoure alleris frende. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 5244 The gates thei shet bi here althers consent. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 144 The Harmes .. ben now by hym turnyd into our aller Good. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. i. 40, I sall reuenge and end our alleris offence.

E. **All-** in *comb.*

Combinations with *all-* as first element have existed from the earliest times, and have become, since *c* 1600, unlimited in number. In some groups the combination is merely syntactic, though even there individual instances of long standing have become true compounds; cf. the gradation in *all alive, all-important, all-powerful, almighty.* The stress is not on *all* except in a few real compounds as *a'lways, a'lso.* On these combinations as well as on simple phrases, *derivatives* are freely formed in which the loose union or non-union of the original elements is cemented by the formative process, so that *all* is no longer merely in syntactic combination with the rest of the word; thus *all-pervadingness, all-eyed*, cannot be analysed as *all* + *pervadingness, all* + *eyed*, but only as (*all-pervading*) + *-ness*, (*all eyes*) + *-ed.* The following general classification contains I. Simple combinations; II. Derivatives formed on these, and on phrases. Words in SMALL CAPITALS are treated in their alphabetical place in the sequel.

I. Simple combinations.

1. *adject.* with sb., as ALL-FOUR(S, -HAIL, -HALLOWS, -MIGHT, -NIGHT, -SAINTS, -SOULS, -SPICE (and their derivatives); **all-power,** omnipotence; *all-wisdom.*

c 1680 J. PORDAGE *Myst. Divin.* 55 The Power of all Powers, yea All-power it self. 1827 *Edin. Rev.* XLVI. 320 Here it has assumed .. a sort of all-wisdom.

2. *adject.* with adv. (formerly an oblique case of sb. or pron.), as ALGATE, ALWAYS, ALLWHERE, -WHITHER.

3. *substant.* (*genit.*) with sb. = 'of all, universal,' as ALL-FATHER; *all-monarch, -parent, -soul*; esp. as *obj. gen.* with verbal agents, when there is an accompanying ppl. form in *-ing* (see 7), as *all-commander* (cf. *all-commanding*), *-creator, -destroyer, -encompasser, -giver, -maker, -seer, -sustainer,* etc.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. i. 20 That high All-seer, which I dallied with. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 21/2 The All-Monarch's bounteous Majesty. *Ibid.* 24/2 Th' eternall All-Creator. 1613 SYLVESTER *Dove* in Farr's *S. P.* 320 To this All-maker's prayses sing. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. 1. i, That mischievous all-commander of the Earth. 1795 T. TAYLOR *Met. Apul.* (1822) 184 The all-powerful and all-parent Syrian goddess. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Prom. Bnd.* I. 163 Zeus, the all-giver. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* II. XIII. 13 Saturn's son, The all-disposer. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* i. 26 The invisible shrine of the All-encompasser,—the All-sustainer. 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskr. Gram.* Introd. 20 The emancipation of the soul, and its unification with the All-soul.

4. *substant.* (*obj.*) with vb. inf., as ALL-HEAL; **all-hold,** that which holds all.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de Worde) I. xxxiv. 73/1 Settynge of mete or of drynke by nyght on the benche, for to fede All holde, or gobelyn.

5. *advb.* with sb., as ALL-BONE; **all-heart** (i.e. wholly heart), a name of the elm tree; *all-sayer.* And in attrib. phrases such as **all-rail,** wholly by rail, **all-slavery, all-talk,** wholly, altogether (given to) talk, **all-wool,** wholly of wool.

1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* 41 b, The Elme .. is called of some All heart. 1624 BARGRAVE *Serm.* 21 Our Saviour .. found some all-sayers and no-doers, so others that would outdoe all faith. 1833 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 479 The 'all slavery' party in England,—who wherever two or three were gathered together to oppress, were there in the midst of them. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* iii. 50 The all-talk party. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 3 Dec., The first all-rail shipment of lumber. 1882 *Daily News* 4 Mar., The demand is most apparent in all-wool dress goods.

6. *advb.* with adj., = 'wholly, altogether, infinitely.' About twenty of these combinations are found in OE. including *eall-beorht, -gearo, -geledfiic,*

-gréne, -gylden, -hálig, -hwít, -íren, -ísig, -mihtig, -nacod, -niwe, -ríht, -seolcen, -teaw, -weald, -wérlic. Of these ALL-HOLY, and AL-MIGHTY, survived into ME. and were reinforced from time to time by *-WITTY, -worthy, -wise,* -GOOD, *-merciful, -just.* Since 1600, the number of these has been enormously extended, *all-* having become a possible prefix, in poetry at least, to almost any adj. of quality. Thus, *all-able, -beauteous, -bitter, -black, -bountiful, -brilliant, -complete, -constant, -content, -divine, -dreadful, -earnest, -eloquent, -essential, -evil, -fair, -glorious, -golden, -gracious, -holy, -important, -just, -lavish, -lovely, -merciful, -peaceful, -perfect, -potential, -praiseworthy, -prolific, -puissant, -pure, -rapacious, -righteous, -sacred, -substantial, -true, -various, -vast, -wondrous.*

a 1000 ? CÆDMON *Sat.* 522 (Gr.) Englas eall-beorhte. CYNEWULF *Andreas* 799 Eorþan eall-gréne. ÆLFRIC *Judg.* xvi. 16 Ȝebunden mid eallniwum rápum. *c* 1340 [See ALL-WITTY]. *c* 1375 WYCLIF *Antecrist* 137 Chef bischop & kynges son alworþiest. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 292 Three Persons and one almighty and all-merciful God. 1586 T. B. tr. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* II. 574 He must bee all-good, all-just, and almightie. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metamorph.* xii. 78 (1878) 194 Where shall I find a safe all-peacefull seat. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v. 95 *Pis.* Oh my all-worthy lord. *Clo.* All-worthy villaine, Discouer where thy Mistris is at once. 1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VIII. 166 One who did despise All-able Gods. 1613-30 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 1711, 46/2 Earth's all-thorny soyl. *Ibid.* 47 Of the first world an all-substantial man. *c* 1656 BP. HALL *Invis. World* II. ii, The bliss-making presence of the All-glorious God. 1670 EACHARD *Contempt Clergy* 41 The all-wise patron, or all-understanding justice of the peace. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXIII. 303 Such future scenes the all-righteous powers display. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 503 We judge of the All perfect by ourselves. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 139 His all-powerful virtue, and celestial fortune. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* I. 304 He employed all-various purifications. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. iii. § 54. 95 The soul is united to an all-perfect Being. 1839 W. IRVING *Wolfert's Roost* (1855) 63 They [the modern languages] are all-important. 1842 H. E. MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. xx. 303 Christ . . was all-pure. 1849 HARE *Par. Serm.* (1849) II. 112 The one living, eternal, all-worthy Sacrifice. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 379 Bowed down by fear of the allpowerful Campbells. 1861 W. GRESLEY *Sophr. & Neol.* 140 It is of that all-essential and vital character. 1862 LYTTON *Strange Story* II. 258 Is not the Creator omniscient? if all-wise, all-foreseeing? If all-foreseeing, all pre-ordaining?

¶ These are connected with the next by forms in *-ent,* and *-ive,* from L. pr. pples. and vbl. adjs., as *all-efficient, -perficient, -potent, -prepotent, -prevalent, -sufficient*; *all-comprehensive, -miscreative, -perceptive, -persuasive, -pervasive.*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. (1617) 79 The Testimonies of God are al-sufficient vnto that end for which they were giuen. 1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Gr.* Wks. 1711, 121 The wise and all-provident Creator. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 75 The good will and pleasure of the All-prepotent God. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. i. 233 He himself who is God Allsufficient. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 320 That great all-comprehensive thought. 1711 SHAFTESBURY *Charact.* (1737) II. 365 That all-prevalent wisdom which you have establish'd. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 287 Your all-sufficient legislators have forgot one thing that seems essential. 1821 SHELLEY *Prom. Unb.* I. The all-miscreative brain of Jove. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* ii. 17 Moral habits are all-sufficient while they last.

7. *adv.* with pr. pple. as in prec., but often as the object of the verbal action. With exc. of ALL-WIELDING q.v. found already in OE., no examples of this combination occur much before 1600; in modern times their number is unlimited, though many are used only in poetry. Examples: *all-acting, -affecting, -afflicting, -appointing, -arranging, -attempting, -availing, -bearing, -beholding, -bestowing, -binding, -blessing, -canning, -cheering, -commanding, -composing, -comprehending, -conceiving, -concerning, -confounding, -conquering, -consuming, -convincing, -covering, -creating, -daring, -deciding, -defying, -despising, -destroying, -devouring, -dimming, -disposing, -embracing, -ending, -enduring, -energizing, -enlightening, -filling, -forgetting, -governing, -grasping, -healing, -hearing, -heeding, -including, -involving, -judging, -justifying, -knowing, -loving, -maintaining, -ordering, -pervading, -pitying, -pondering, -prevailing, -preventing, -protecting, -providing, -quickening, -reaching, -relieving, -ruling, -satiating, -satisfying, -saving, -seeing, -shaking, -soothing, -space-filling, -subduing, -sufficing, -surpassing, -surrounding, -sustaining, -swallowing, -swaying, -telling, -tolerating, -transcending, -triumphing, -turning, -understanding, -upholding, -working.*

a 1000 *Cod. Exon.* (Th.) 474 Alwaldend God. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 21 All-telling fame Doth noyse abroad. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 141 The all-cheering sunne. 1594 — *Rich. III,* III. i. 78 To all posteritie, Euen to the generall all ending day. 1605 — *Lear* III. ii. 6 All-shaking Thunder. 1599 MARSTON *Sc. Villanie* III. ii. 232 Close his eyes with thy all-dimming hand. *Ibid.* II. v. 195 O brawny strength is an all-canning charme. 1603 *Patient Grissil* 16 When all-commanding love your hearts subdue. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 427 It hath pleased the all-disposing God to remoove you. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ix. *note* 152 The Druids invocation was to one All-healing or All-sauing power. *Ibid,* vii. *note* 109 That All-knowing Isaac Casaubon. *Ibid.* v. *note* 76 What all-appointing Heauen will. 1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Gr.* Wks. 1711, 124 That all-sufficient and all-sufficing happiness. *c* 1630 — *Wks.* 1711, 31/1 All-acting vertues of those flaming tow'rs. *Ibid.* 32/2 See, all-beholding King. *Ibid.* 29/2 Uncreate Beauty, all-creating Love. *Ibid.* 43/1 The greatest gift, that . . The all-governing pow'rs to man can give. *Ibid.* 30/1 Thy all-upholding might her malice reins. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. (1858) 15 Some drops of thy all-quickning blood. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 591 Second of Satan sprung, all conquering Death. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 99 Motion, which is an all-reaching affection or belonger to each bit of the world. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 376 Our conduct is in view of an all-seeing eye. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xx. 268 The all-surpassing pleasure that fills the worthy breast. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 1150 All-bearing, all-attempting, till he falls. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 596 Offspring of all-protecting Jove. *Ibid.* 666 The all-space-filling mundane soul. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* iii. (ed. 2) 164 Looking up to an all-ruling Providence. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Year* Tues. bef. Easter, Thine all-pervading look. *Ibid.* Purific., An all-defying, dauntless look. 1848 L. HUNT *Jar of Honey* vii. 92 The all-including genius of Shakspeare. 1857 EMERSON *Poems* 25 The all-loving Nature Will smile in a factory. 1863 (26 Mar.) BRIGHT *Sp.* (1878) 125 Christian morality ever widening and all-blessing in its influence. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. III. 94 O all-beholding and all-hearing Sun! 1882 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* II. 231 I see traces of this all-pervading truth.

8. *advb.* with pa. pple. = 'wholly, completely'; sometimes assuming an instrumental relation = 'by all.' Rare bef. Shakspere. Examples: *all-accomplished, -admired, -appalled, -armed, -dreaded, -enlightened, -enraged, -honoured, -licensed, -praised, -shunned, -watched.* (These pass by ambiguous combinations, as *all-watched,* 'wholly watched through,' or 'being all watch,' into group 12.)

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV,* III. ii. 140 This gallant Hotspur, this all-praysed Knight. 1599 — *Hen. V,* IV. Cho. 38 The wearie, and all-watched night. 1605 — *Lear* I. iv. 220 This, your all-lycenc'd Foole. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. vi. 16 All-honor'd, honest Romaine Brutus. 1607 — *Timon* IV. iii. 14 His disease of all shunn'd pouerty. 1611 — *Cymb.* IV. ii. 271 Th' all-dreaded Thunderstone. *c* 1612 SYLVESTER *Lachr. Lachrim.* Poems (1633) 1149 O, All-admired, Benign and Bountious! O All-desired (right) Panaretos! *a* 1631 DRAYTON *Triumph of David, ibid.* 114 How this vnarmed youth himselfe would beare Against th' all-armed giant (which they feare). *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Wks.* 1711, 10/1 False delights . . my all-appalled mind so do affray. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 483 Oh all-enlightened Mind! Inform him.

9. *advb.* with vb. = 'wholly, completely.' *rare.*

1839 BAILEY *Festus* ix. (1848) 104 Whether the sun all-light thee or the moon.

II. Synthetic derivatives of comb. and phrases.

10. *sb.* a. from 6, as *all-fullness, -powerfulness, -wiseness*; b. from 6 ¶, as *all-defiance, -sufficience, -potency, -prevalency, -sufficiency*; c. from 7, as *all-knowingness, -meaningness, -pervadingness, -prevailingness.*

a. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 259 The loue and kindnesse of his all-powerfulnesse. 1656 JEANES *Fulnesse of Christ* 382 That all-fulnesse which dwelleth in Christ. 1670 EACHARD *Contempt Clergy* 56 The all-powerfulness of aquafortis. 1824 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 52 It would be disparaging his own all-wiseness. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VIII. IV. § 19 He must be able to bear the all-wrongness.

b. 1641 *Prel. Episcop.* A b, All-sufficiency . . to furnish us . . with spiritual knowledge. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. I. II. liv, What thing not done by his all-potencie? *a* 1797 WALPOLE *George II* (1847) III. i. 16 The Duke of Bedford . . reflected on Pitt's all-sufficience. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. VII. 235 The doctrine of Christ, and the all-prevalency of his kingdom. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) V. 136 With pious all-defiance front the World. 1865 PUSEY *Truth & Off. Eng. Ch.* 108 The all-sufficiency of the Intercession of our Divine Redeemer. 1870 SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms, Ubiquity, Syn.* Omnipresence. All-pervasiveness.

c. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wonder-wrkg. Prov.* 56 The honour of his All-seeingness. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 23 The naked essence of God is as much his all-knowingness, his all-fillingness, or his onefoldness, as his everlastingness. *c* 1830 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* (1882) 119 The abominable no-meaningness . . The all-meaningness . . of the lectures. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 64 In the matter of omnipresence,—or, rather, all-pervadingness.

11. *adv.* from the same, as *all-powerfully*; *all-sufficiently*; *all-convincingly.*

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 308 How . . all-sufficiently able God is, in performing of his Promises. *Mod.* An all-convincingly genuine inscription.

12. *adj.* in *-ed,* formed on phrases (chiefly since 1600), as *all-aged* of all ages, *all-coloured, all-shaped, all-sized, all-eyed,* being 'all eyes,' *all-sided* ready or skilful on all sides, versatile. These have the stress on *all*: *ˈall-sided.*

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* I. (1626) 7 All-colour'd Iris, Iuno's messenger. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 61/2 Al-shaped Proteus. 1658 J. R. tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 899 Let that all-eyed Argus tell. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 478 Persons of all sized apprehensions. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 275 One of those rapid, intelligent, all-sided men. 1882 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 6/5 Coursing. All-Aged Stakes, of 6 guineas each.

† **Alla·borate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *allabōrāt-* ppl. stem of *allabōrā-re* to toil at, f. *al-* = *ad-* to, at + *labōrā-re* to labour.] 'To labour vehemently.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656; whence in Bailey.

† **Alla·borateness.** *Obs.*—° [f. assumed *allaborate* ppl. adj., ad. L. *allabōrāt-* (see prec.) + NESS.] 'A being well wrought.' Bailey 1731.

† **Allabora·tion.** *Obs.*—° [n. of action f. ALLABORATE *v.* + -TION.] 'A labouring strenuously.' Bailey 1731.

‖ **Alla Breve** (ɑ:lla brē·vɛ), *adv. phr. Mus.* [It., = according to the BREVE.] (See quot.)

1806 CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* iii. 30 The barred Semicircle is used to denote a quicker Movement, and is called Alla Breve. 1879 E. PROUT in Grove *Dict. Mus.*, *Alla Breve*, originally a species of time in which every bar contained a breve or four minims; hence its name . . Modern alla breve time simply differs from ordinary common time by being always beaten or counted with two minims in the bar, and therefore is really quick common time.

‖ **Alla Capella** (ɑ:lla kape·lla), *adv. phr. Mus.* [It., = according to (the manner of) the chapel.] = prec.

1847 in CRAIG. 1879 E. PROUT in Grove *Mus. Dict.* I. 53/2 *Alla Breve* . . This time, chiefly used in the older church music . . was also called *Alla Capella.*

Allagite (æ·lădʒəit). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. ἀλλαγή change, alteration + -ITE min. form.] An altered variety of the mineral RHODONITE, classed by Dana as a carbonated variation, of a dull-green or red-dish-brown colour.

Allagostemonous (æ·lăgo,stī·mənəs), *a. Bot.* [f. (by Gleditsch and Mönch) Gr. ἀλλαγή change + στήμων thread.] (See quot.)

1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 395 *Allagostemonous*, with stamens alternatively inserted on the torus and on the petals.

Allah (æ·lă). [a. Arab. اللّٰه *allāh* the (true) God, contr. of *al-ilāh*, i.e. *al* the + الٰه *ilāh* god = Aram. אֱלָהּ *ĕlāh*, Heb. אֱלוֹהַּ *ĕlōah.*] The name of the Deity among Mohammedans.

1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i. 14 Well has our holy Alha mark'd him out The Scourge of lawless Pride. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. xv. i. 403 The Tartars when they believe themselves to be dying, repeat this word, *allah, allah*, continually. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 235, I make but little of his [Mahomet's] praises of Allah.

Allahism (æ·lă,iz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] The Mohammedan conception of the attributes of God.

1881 SEELEY in *Macm. Mag.* July 170/1 [Bonaparte] had imagined . . some fusion apparently of Rousseau's Deism with the Allah-ism of Mohammed.

Allamotti, -monti, -moth, dial. names for the Stormy Petrel. Montague *Ornith. Dict.* 1802.

Allan, var. of ALAN; and of AULIN a sea-bird.

Allane, obs. form of ALONE.

Allanerly, variant of ALLENNARLY.

Allanite (æ·lănəit). *Min.* [named after T. Allan, a mineralogist + -ITE, min. form.] A brownish-black mineral, akin to Epidote, consisting mainly of the oxides of cerium and iron, with silica.

1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol., Allanite*, an orthitic melane-ore . . brought from Greenland. 1880 DANA *Min.* 287 Allanite is a cerium-epidote.

Allantoic (ælæntō·ik), *a. Phys.* [f. ALLANTOIS + -IC: cf. mod. Fr. *allantoïque.*] Of or belonging to the allantois.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 47/1 Certain acids almost peculiar to individual animals such as the . . allantoic. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Theory* xi. (ed. 2) 365 The allantoic fluid of the cow. 1880 HUXLEY in *Nature* No. 583. 203 The existing horse has a diffuse allantoic placentation.

Allantoid (ălæ·ntoid), *a.* and *sb. Phys.* [mod. ad. Gr. ἀλλαντο-ειδής; f. ἀλλᾶντ- sausage + -ειδής shaped: see -OID, and cf. mod. Fr. *allantoïde.*]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the allantois.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. xxiii, The last, from Urine-lake with waters base, In the allantoid sea empties his flowing race. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 646/2 In which [the Batrachia] during fœtal life no allantoid membrane is ever formed.

B. *sb.* The allantoid membrane or ALLANTOIS.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 512 Then he proceeds to the description of the *Allantoides.* 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 744/1 The allantoid in the mare does not form a closed bag.

Allantoidian (ælæntoi·diăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. Fr. *allantoïdien*: see prec. and -IAN.] **A.** *adj.* Having the fœtus furnished with an allantois. **B.** *sb.* An animal whose fœtus is so furnished.

1861 HULME *Moquin-Tandon's Med. Zool.* II. II. 62 Allantoidians = Mammalia, Aves, Reptilia.

Allantoin (ălæ·ntoin). *Chem.* [mod. f. ALLANTO-IS + -IN chem. form. Cf. Fr. *allantoïne.*] A crystalline substance, $C_4N_4H_6O_3$, the nitrogenous constituent of the allantoic fluid.

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 9 Allantoin, an analogous compound to urea. 1863 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (1877) II. 412 Allantoïn . . is found in the allantoïc liquid of the fœtal calf . . It is produced artificially . . by boiling uric acid with lead dioxide and water.

Allantois (ălæ·ntoˌis). *Phys.* [mod. L. in form, a factitious sing. f. the earlier form *allantoïdes*, ad. Gr. ἀλλαντο-ειδής: see ALLANTOID.] The fœtal membrane (so named by ancient anatomists from its form in a calf) found only in mammals, birds, and reptiles, which lies between the amnion and chorion, and forms a means of communication between the fœtal and maternal blood.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 270 The Allantois is a thin coat seated under the Corion, wherein are received the watery separations conveyed by the Urachus. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1701) 82 Abundance of urine in the Allantoides.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., [In birds] by its proximity to the shell, the allantois is an important respiratory organ.

Allanturic (ælæntiū·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. ALLANT-OIS + URIC.] Epithet of an organic acid obtained from allantoin or from uric acid.

1863 WATTS *Chem. Dict., Allanturic Acid* $C_3H_4N_2O_3$ .. is a white solid body, slightly acid, deliquescent, nearly insoluble in alcohol. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Allanturic acid*, an acid obtained by Pelouze by treating allantoin with nitric acid.

† Alla·queate, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *ad* to + *laqueāt-us* entangled, snared, f. *laque-us* a noose.] Ensnared, captivated.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* III. 503 And quhen he saw the fairnes and the fame Of this virgin .. Allaqueat wes with hir speciositie.

Allar, obs. and dial. form of ALDER (tree).

Allas, obs. variant of ALAS.

† Alla·tion. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *allāt-* ppl. stem of *afferre* to bring to or into + -ION.] The action of bringing to; importation, introduction.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 158 Sassafras .. which at its first allation was sold dear.

† Alla·trate, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *allatrāt-* ppl. stem of *allatrā-re*, f. *ad* to + *latrāre* to bark.] To bark out.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1880) 158 Let Cerberus, the dog of hel, alatrate what he list to the contrary.

† Allau·d, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *allaudā-re*, f. *ad* intensive + *laudā-re* to praise.] To bepraise.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 132 He is more commended and allauded.

† Allau·dable, *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [ad. L. *allaudābilis*: see prec. and -ABLE.] 'Praiseworthy.' Bailey 1731.

Allay (ălē·ĭ), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 alecg-an, 2–4 alegg-e(n, 4 aley-e, alai-e, 4–6 alay-e, 5–7 alay, allaye, 6– allay. *Pa. t.* 1 alezde, aléde, 2 aleizde, 2–4 aleide, 3–4 aleyde, 4 alede, 4–5 alaide, 5–6 alayd(e, 5–7 alayed, alaid, 6–7 alaied, allayd, 6– allayed. *Pa. pple.* 1 alezd, aléd (etc. as in pa. t.), 6–9 allayed. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + LAY, OE. *lęcgan*, causal of *licgan* to lie. OE. *alęcgan* (cogn. w. Goth. *uslagjan*, OHG. *irlecchan*, mod. G. *erlegen*) was inflected: Imper. *alege, alecgað*; Ind. pres. *ic alecge, þū alegest, he aleg(e)þ, we alecgað*; Pa. t. *alegde, aléde*; Pa. pple. *alezd, aléd*; whence ME. *aleggen* (ălĕ·dzgĕn); *aleye, alaye* (ălei·ĕ, ălē·ĕ, ălē), *alegge*þ; *I alegge, þou aleyest, he aleyeþ, we aleggeþ* or *aleggen*; *aleyde*; *aleyd, -eid, -ayd, -aid*; levelled *c* 1400, by substitution of *aleye* for *alegge* all through; as inf. *to aleyen, alaye(n, alay(e*; subsequently mis-spelt ALLAY, after words from L. in *all-* (see AD- 2). In its two forms, *alegge* and *aleye*, this vb. was formally identical with 4 other vbs. of Romance origin; viz. 1. *alegge*, ALLEGE *v.*[1]:—L. *alleviāre*; 2 *alaye*, ALLAY *v.*[2]:—L. *alligāre*; 3. *aleye*, ALLAY *v.*[3]:—L. *allēgāre*; 4. *alegge*, ALLEGE *v.*[2] = OFr. *alléguer*, L. *allēgāre*, a learned form of ALLAY *v.*[3]. Amid the overlapping of meanings that thus arose, there was developed a perplexing network of uses of *allay* and *allege*, that belong entirely to no one of the original vbs., but combine the senses of two or more of them. Those in *allay* are placed at the end of this word.]

I. Unmixed senses: To lay from one, lay aside or down; put down; put down the proud, pride, tumult, violence; to quell, abate.

† 1. To lay, lay down, lay aside. *Obs.*

c 970 *Canons of K. Edgar* in *Anc. Laws* II. 286 Alecze þonne his wæpna. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* Luke ii. 16 Hiz zemetton .. ðæt cild on binne aléd. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Gemetton þæt chyld on binne aleizd.

† 2. To lay aside (a law, custom, practice); *hence*, to set aside, annul, abolish, destroy the legal force of (anything). *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Þenne beoð eowre sunnen aleide. *Ibid.* 115 He scal wicche creft aleggan. 1205 LAYAM. 7714 Þurh þa luue of þan feo feond-scipe aleggen. 1297 R. GLOUC. 144 Gode lawes, þat were aleyd, newe he lette make. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5240 Þan william wiztli .. a-leide alle luþer lawes. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxxvi. (1483) 84 Worshyp is aleyde and neuer shal retourne.

† 3. To abandon, give up (a course of action). *Obs.*

a 1330 *Sir Otuel* 38 Bi me he sente the to segge, Thou sscoldest Christendom alegge. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3300 Hot þat þyn assaut be noȝt aled: and let by-gynne hit newe.

† 4. To put down, bring low, quell (a person). *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Josh.* x. 13 Hiz aledon heora fynd. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Ic alegge þine feond under þine fot-sceomele. *c* 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxvii. 105 Alle thre shule ben aleyd, with huere foule crokes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. III. 237 [The Greeks] schulle be aleyde [*obruentur*] wiþ the multitude of Perses.

† 5. To put down or overthrow (a principle or attribute of men). *Obs.*

a 1000 *Sec. Laws of Cnut* (Thorpe I. 380) Unriht aleczan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 Unbileue is aiware aleid, and rihte leue arered. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1928 Forto awreke ous wel of him and alegge his prute. *c* 1440 *Arthur* 219 Thy pryde we wolle alaye. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 60, I, and alay this thy abortiue Pride. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 205 Wherby carnall reason is somewhat alaied and abated. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 88 Sufficiently refuting an eternity, and allaying all conceits of any great antiquity.

† 6. To put down by argument, confute, overthrow. *Obs. rare.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 394 Heo ne miȝte noȝt alegge That the hule hadde hire i-sed.

† 7. To cause to lie, to lay (dust, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xiv. 413 That in Noahs floud the dust was but sufficiently allayed.

8. To put down or repress (any violence of the elements, as heat, wind, tempest); to calm, assuage, 'lay' a storm. (This and the next sense are perhaps influenced by ALLEGE *v.*[1]: see 11 below.)

1488 CAXTON *Chastys. Goddes Chyld.* 12 Hete is thenne ful colde and alayed. 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 282 The tempest is alaied. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 2 If by your Art (my deerest father) you haue Put the wild waters in this Rore; alay them. 1781 J. MOORE *Italy* (1790) I. ii. 23 One of the virtues of the holy water [is] that of allaying storms. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* III. iv. (1871) 183 The fervour of the air was allayed. 1862 TRENCH *Mirac.* iv. 147 Having allayed the tumult of the outward elements.

9. To quell or put down (any disturbance in action or any tumult of the passions); to appease.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1373 Y-blessed mot þou be, For aled þow hast muche debate. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. IV. 293 Forto alegge þe outrage of þe kyngdom of Jewes. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIX. xx. 340 Tancred .. Asswag'd his anger and his wrath alaid. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 35 To allay, if he could, these distrusts, before they broke out into open hostilitie. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 131 This deadly Fray, A Cast of scatter'd Dust will soon allay. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 16 ¶ 4 If I can any way asswage private Inflammations, or allay publick Ferments. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. xi. 265 The best means of allaying the popular excitement. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 236 Words tending to allay suspicion. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Time* III. xxxii. 48 Various efforts were made to allay the panic.

† 10. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To subside, sink, abate, cease; to become mild. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE and 1557 (Genev.) *Mark* iv. 39 And the wynde alayed. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 33 a, For assone as the stomake perceyveth the savoure of the bread, then doth the wambling alaye. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 146 And, when the Rage allayes, the Raine begins. 1723 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 78 If there were any room to hope that your hearts were allaying.

II. Confused with ALLEGE *v.*[1] to *lighten* or *alleviate*, both verbs being in 14th c. *alegge*, and both used of *pains*, etc., so that *alegge peine* was in the one sense = *quell* pain, in the other = *alleviate* pain. Both senses might be expressed by *abate*, and they came to be regarded as the same word, so that from *c* 1400 *alaye* was used for *alegge* in both (cf. Caxton's 't' *alegge* thurste,' see ALLEGE *v.*[1] 2, Gower's 'to *allay* thurst'); and finally *alegge* became obs., and *allay* remained with the combined meaning.

11. To subdue, quell (any trouble, as care, pain, thirst); to abate, assuage, relieve, alleviate.

[*c* 1220 *Ureisun Ure Lefdi* 133 Þu miht lihtliche .. al mi sor aleggen. 1250 LAY. 25684 Al þis lond he wole for-fare: bote þou alegge oure care.] 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 11 Which may his sory thurst allay. *Ibid.* III. 273 If I thy paines mighte alaie. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 341 The roote Rhodia .. alayeth head ache. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 566 Fondly thinking to allay Thir appetite. 1681 WYNDHAM *King's Concealm.* 76 The pleasantness of the Host .. allayed and mitigated the weariness of the Guests. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstrel* II. xxxii, I would allay that grief. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xix. 283 These Indians swallow quantities of earth for the purpose of allaying hunger.

III. Confused with ALLAY *v.*[2], to alloy, mix, temper, qualify. The two verbs were from the 15th c. completely identical in form, and thus in appearance only different uses of the same word. (The earlier of the following senses are more closely related to the next vb. than to this; but it is, on the whole, more convenient to place them here, than under a word which is obs. or arch. in its own proper sense.)

† 12. To temper (iron, steel, etc.) *Obs.*

1409 *Roll for Building Durham Cloisters*, Pro alayng secur', chyselle, wegges. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* (1810) h iij, Ye shall put the quarell in a redde charkcole fyre tyll that it be of the same colour that the fyre is. Thenne take hym oute and lete hym kele, and ye shall find him well alayd for to fyle.

13. To temper or abate (a pleasure or advantage) by the association of something unpleasant.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* 48 Because one service of them continuall Allayeth pleasure. *a* 1670 HACKET in Wolcott's *Life* (1865) 175 If the comfort of our joy be not allayed with some fear. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXVI. (1787) 71 Benefits are allayed by reproaches. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 310 The principal circumstance that allayed the joys of victory. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. III. iii. § 131. 115 But this privilege is allayed by another, *i. e.* by the privilege of absurdity.

† 14. To dilute, qualify (wine with water, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1450 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurt.* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 132 Watur hoot & cold, eche oþer to alay. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxxii, He vsed the water ofte to alaye His drynkes. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 32 White wyne alayd with moche water. 1655 CULPEPER *Riverius* XV. v. 419 Clysters .. made of Vinegar allaied with Water. 1676 HOBBES *Odyss.* IX. 212 Which when he drank, he usually allaid With water pure.

† 15. *fig. Obs.*

1586 T. B. tr. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* Ded., To alay the strength of the word of Christ with the waterish sayings and fables of men. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah Sight* IV. vii. 125 God .. allaying the purity of his nature, with humane Phrases.

16. To abate, diminish, weaken, mitigate.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 624 To allay or dim the whitenesse of paper. 1628 PRYNNE *Cens. Cozens* 96 This pretence .. will not mittigate nor allay his Crime. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 166 II. 111 Neither envy, indignation, nor ridicule, will obstruct or allay the applause which you may really deserve. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* II. iv. 169 They must allay their fire of enterprise. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* 59 To allay and temper its splendour down to that sober light which may enable his audience to see his argument.

† Allay (ălē·ĭ), *v.*[2] *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 4–5 **alay**(e, 5–8 **allay**(e, (8–9 ALLOY). [a. ONFr. *aleyer, alayer* (mod.Fr. *aloyer*), a variant of *alier, allier*, ALLY:—L. *alligā-re* to combine, f. *al-, ad-* to + *ligāre* to bind. (*Ligāre* gave in OFr., according to accent, inf. *lier*, pres. t. *leie, leies, leiet, lions, liez, leient*, whence, by levelling of forms, two verbs *lier, je lie*, etc., and *leier, je leie*, etc. So *ad-ligāre* gave *alie-r*, and *aleie-r* (*alai-er*), now *allier* and *aloyer* (Cotgr. *allayer*), with differentiation of meaning. Cf. Fr. *plier* and *ployer*:—L. *plicāre*; OFr. *desplier, despleier, desploier*, mod. Fr. *déployer*, Eng. *display*:—L. *displicāre*.) At a later period the Fr. *aloyer* and sb. *aloi*, in reference to metals, were explained by false etymology from *à loi* (reduced) to law, or to legal standard. In Eng. this vb. has been confused with the prec., from identity of form and contact of meaning. In the original sense it is now changed to ALLOY, after mod. Fr.]

1. To mix (metals); *esp.* to mix with a baser metal, so as to lower the standard or quality.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 346 Þe metal, þat is mannes soule With synne is foule alayed. 1530 PALSGR. 420/1, I allaye, as mettals be alayde or as sylver or golde is with their mixture. 1587 HARRISON *Engl.* I. II. xxv. 363 The finesse of the metall began to be verie much alaied. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* (1659) 93 The Gold allayd almost halfe brasse. 1687 SETTLE *Dryden's Plays* 51 That to convert gold Ore into silver, he allays it with common Sand. 1796 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 439 Hardening copper .. by allaying it with iron.

2. *fig.* To mix with something inferior, to contaminate, debase; to deteriorate or detract from.

1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* 282 For both of men and wummen also The molde these dayis ys so sore alayde Wyth froward wyl. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. ix. (1840) 257 Debased and allayed with superstitious intents. 1642 — *Holy & Prof. St.* I. vii. 17 He doth not so allay his servants bread .. to make that servants meat which is not mans meat. 1769 ROBERTSON *Charles V*, III. VIII. 66 His extraordinary qualities were allayed with no inconsiderable mixture of human frailty.

¶ See at the end of the prec. word, a number of senses combining the ideas of ALLAY, to alloy, or deteriorate, and ALLAY, to put down, abate, reduce, which might equally follow here. When these arose, the two verbs, originally distinct, had come to be viewed as one.

† Allay', *v.*[3] *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **aleye, alleie, alay.** [a. OFr. *aleie-r, alaier, alleyer* to declare on oath:—L. *allēgā-re, adlēgā-re*, to send to or for, cite, adduce, produce in evidence, f. *ad* to + *lēgāre* to depute, send. The popular OFr. *aleyer* was superseded at an early date by *a(l)léguer*, a forensic adaptation of the L. original, and in Eng. *allege* has similarly replaced *allay*.] To cite, adduce, allege.

1356 WYCLIF *Last Age of Ch.* 32 He aleyeþ Gregor seiynge þus. *c* 1380 — *Prelates* vii. (1879) 70 Sathanas .. aleid holy writt to crist. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. VI. 371 Rollo .. alleyeþ þe manere and usage of his contray. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 66 She him preide, And many another cause alleide, That he with her at home abide. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cxvii, Kyng Knowt to him alayde These wordes there, & thus to hym he sayde.

† Allay', *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **alaye, alaie,** 5–6 **aley,** 6 **alay,** 6–7 **alley, allaye,** 7–8 **allay.** [a. ONFr. *aley, alay* (mod.Fr. *aloi*; med.L. *alleium, alaium*), f. *aleier, alayer, aloyer*: see ALLAY *v.*[2] Confused in late OFr. with the phr. *à loi* 'to law, to legal standard,' which probably influenced senses 3, 6. See also ALLOY. Further confused in Eng. with ALLAY *v.*[1]]

I. Original sense; = ALLOY. *lit.* and *fig.*

1. Admixture of metals; *esp.* admixture with a baser metal. *concr.* A mixture of metals, a metallic compound.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 1111 The gold of hem hath now so bad alayes [*v.r.* alayis, alaies, layes, laies] With bras. 1480 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 45 Trewe metalle requireth non alay. *a* 1626 BACON *Physiol. Rem.* (R.) Gold incorporates with copper in any proportion, the common allay: gold incorporates with tin, the ancient allay. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 19 Allay is the temper or mixture of gold and silver with baser mettall. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 346 As many mixtures or degrees of allay as you think fit. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 306 Those that know finest metal say, No Gold will coin without Allay. 1796 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 421 This allay of ten parts of copper with one part of steel. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict., Allay*, the mixture of other metals with silver or gold.

2. Inferior metal mixed with one of greater value.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 342 As in Iussheborwes is a lyther alay, and ȝet loketh he lyke a sterlynge; þe merke of þat moneie is good, ac þe metal is fieble. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 4 To the same ryolle was put viij d. of aley. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 185 A pound of money containeth twelve ounces,

two easterlings and one ferling, and the other allay. 1625 BACON *Ess.* i. (Arb.) 501 Mixture of Falshood, is like Allay in Coyne of Gold and Siluer; which may make the Metall worke the better, but it embaseth it. 1678 BUTLER *Hudibr.* III. ii. 482 For Fools are stubborn in their way As Coins are hard'ned by th' Allay. 1743 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist.* II. XVII. 62 Queen Elizabeth reduced the Silver coin to eleven Ounces, two Pennyweight fine, and eighteen Pennyweight allay. 1852 A. RYLAND *Assay of Gold* 2 The added metal is called the 'allay' or 'alloy.'

3. Degree of purity or mixture of gold or silver; standard; intrinsic quality.

? 1424 in Arnold *Chron.* 31 This yere was ordeyned ye alay of golde. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. cccIv. 454 Money, bothe whyte and blacke, of the same forme and alay as is in Parys. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentry* 126 A large reuennue . . if you will consider the computation and alley of money then currant. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 814 To know adulterated Wares from those that be of the true standard-Allay. 1676 *Man. Goldsm.* 4 Which degree of allay . . is commonly called the Sterling Allay.

4. *fig.* Admixture of something that detracts from or diminishes the value, the intrusion or presence of any impairing element.

1599 FENTON *Guicciard.* III. 133 There is no earthly blisse so perfect, which hath not his aley with some bitternesse or bale. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* § 12 The best and most excellent . . had an allay of viciousness. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Armory* 112 That were . . a baston of allay [*i.e.* of bastardy] to that Gentleman. 1710 M. HENRY *Comm. Gen.* XXVIII. 1–5 While there is such an allay as there is of sin in our duties, we must expect an allay of trouble in our comforts. 1796 Miss BURNEY *Camilla* V. i, Good-nature gives pleasure without any allay.

5. *fig.* Alien element, especially such as lowers the character of anything.

a 1619 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 71 The Authors . . have somewhat remitted the intensnesse of Martyrdome, and mingled more allayes . . and not made it of so great value. 1675 *Art of Contentm.* I. § 15. 180 If we compare our blessings with our allaies, our good things with our evil. 1774 BRYANT *Mythology* II. 276 He borrows many exalted notions from Christianity; and blends them with the basest allay.

6. *fig.* Intrinsic character, quality, temper, vein, composition, complexion. Cf. Fr. *de bon aloi, de mauvais aloi.*

a 1619 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 71 The Authors . . have somewhat remitted the intensnesse of Martyrdome, and mingled more allayes . . and not made it of so great value. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. IV. 287 The Committee . . prepared other Votes of a brighter allay. 1680–90 TEMPLE *Pop. Discont.* Wks. 1731 I. 268 Noble Families would not be exhausted by Competition with those of meaner Allay.

II. Senses affected by, or wholly derived from, ALLAY *v.*[1]

7. Dilution (of wine, etc.).

1531 ELYOT *Governour* (1580) 36 Galen will not permit, that pure wine without alaye of water, should . . be given to children. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* III. i. 496 He only takes it in French wine, With an allay of water.

8. Abatement, tempering of the force of anything.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 16. 454 Whose temper needed the allay of a more staied wit. *c* 1618 FLETCHER *Double Marr.* v. i, You are of a high and cholericke complexion And you must have allayes. 1654 GODOARO in Burton's *Diary* (1828) I. 84 Standing armies, at best, were dangerous . . let us temper them with what allays we can. 1738 WESLEY *Hymn* 'Come Holy Spirit,' ii, Come, Thou our Passion's cool Allay. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* Introd. 19 A considerable allay to our grief.

9. Repression, check, stoppage, retardment.

1630 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (1870) 37 He was one of the great allayes of the Austerian embracements. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. 80 All these his excellent Practices Bede dasheth with this Allay. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 123 Thereby to give more temper and allay to the common and notorious Debauchery. 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Rolls Chap.* xii. 235 The Principles in our Mind may be contradictory, or checks and Allays only . . to each other.

†Allay[2], *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 7–8 **alay**. [a. Norm.Fr. *alais* = OFr. *eslais*, '*élan, saut*,' f. *eslaissier* to let out, let off. Cf. RELAY = Fr. *relais* (with which this is confounded by Phillips and Ash.] The act of laying on the hounds.

1486 *Bk. St. Alban's* F j, Than let thyn houndes all togeder goo That called is an Allay. 1575 TURBERVILLE *Bk. Venerie* 243 When they tarrie till the rest of the kennell come in, and then cast off, it is called an Allay. ? 1594 PERCY *Faery Past.* 150 (Halliw.) With greyhounds . . I made the alay to the deere. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 93 Avaunt-laye, Allaye, Relaye. [See ABATURE.] 1658 PHILLIPS, *Alay*, a Term us'd in Hunting, when fresh Dogs are sent into the Cry. 1775 ASH, *Alay*, an addition of fresh dogs to the cry.

Allayed (ălē·d), *ppl. a.*; also 5–6 **alayed**. [f. ALLAY *v.*[1] and *v.*[2] + -ED.] The senses are combined as in the vbs.

†1. Mixed with an inferior metal, debased; = ALLOYED. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 121 For gold of trowth ys falsly now alayed. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount Life* ii. 4 The best creature-delights one in another are mixed, debased and allayed. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 453 The Good . . was allayed with Evil.

2. Mingled with water, etc.; tempered, qualified.

1528 PAYNELL *Salernes Regim.* L ij b, The wyne . . shulde be alayde with moche water. 1552 HULOET, Alayde wyne, *Aquaticum Vinum.* 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 108 Acids allayed with a lixivious Salt. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Quakers Grace* Wks. 1730 I. 107 Thy judgements are tart unless allay'd with the sugar of thy mercy.

3. *gen.* Mixed, mingled, modified.

1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* 125 An entire healthiness . . not allayed with any Disease. 1819 R. CHAPMAN *James V*, 131 In human life our gladness is still allayed with sorrow.

1857 EMERSON *Poems* 146 Of the same stuff, and so allayed, As that whereof the sun is made.

4. [f. ALLAY *v.*[1], or from LAY with A- *pref.* ? 6, 10, or 11.] Laid, set (cf. *inlaid*).

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 245 Resplendaunt is all thy apparayle Alayed gayly with pearles. *Ibid.* (1874) II. 289 My stremynge standardes alayd with sundry hewe.

Allayer (ălē·əɹ). [f. ALLAY *v.*[1] (*v.*[2]) + -ER[1].] He who or that which allays, modifies, or restrains.

1615 A. NICCHOLES *Marr. & Wiv.* xi. in *Harl. Misc.* (1744) II. 158 Indigence and Want, two great Allayers of Affection. 1631 *Celestina* I. 20 O head, the allayer of my passion! O reliever of my torment! 1666 HARVEY *Morb. Anglic.* ? (J.) Phlegm and pure blood are reputed allayers of acrimony.

Allaying (ălē·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].]

†1. Abatement of violence; moderation; cessation.

1635 SWAN *Spec. Mundi* v. § 2 (1643) 168 The storms and showers which often happen upon the allaying of a wind.

2. Dilution with water, etc.; mitigation, modification.

1528 PAYNELL *Salernes Regim.* L ij b, To moche alayenge with water wolde distroye naturall heate. 1648 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 237 Advice towards the allaying of those heats and distempers. 1802 LAMB *J. Woodvil* III. 616 These high and gusty relishes of life, sure Have no allayings of mortality in them.

†3. Admixture of an inferior metal; = ALLOYING. 1796 [See ALLAY *v.*[2] I.]

Allaying (ălē·iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Diluting, tempering.

1607 SHAKS. *Coriol.* II. i. 52 A cup of hot Wine, with not a drop of alaying Tiber in't. *a* 1658 LOVELACE *To Althea* (R.) Flowing cups run swiftly round With no allaying Thames.

†Allay·ment. *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **alai-**. [f. as prec. + -MENT. Cf. OFr. *alaie-, aloie-ment.*] Admixture of a modifying element or agent; mitigation.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 8 If I could temporise with my affection Or brew it to a weake and colder pallat, The like alaiment could I giue my griefe. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. v. 22 To try the vigour of them [thy Compounds], and apply Allayments to their Act.

†Allbone (ō·lbōun). *Bot. Obs.* Also **all-bonie, all-bones.** [ALL- E 5 + BONE: transl. Gr. name ὁλόστεον from the 'jointed skeleton-like stalks,' Prior, p. 4, though Pliny, and others after him, thought the name ironical, on principle of *lucus a non lucendo.*] A name given in the herbals to the Greater Stitchwort (*Stellaria Holostea* L.).

1597 GERARD *Herbal* 43 The Grecians call this plant ὁλόστεον: in Latine *Tota ossea*: in English All-bonie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 283 Holosteon; which the Greeks so call by the contrary, for the word signifieth All-bone.

Alle, obs. form of AWL.

Alleage, variant of ALLIAGE. *Obs.*, alliance.

Allecret: see HALECRET.

†Alle·ct, *v. Obs.*; also **alect**. [ad. L. *allectā-re* to allure, freq. of *allicĕre* to allure, f. *al-* = *ad-* to + *lic-ĕre*, in comp. = *lac-ĕre* to entice. By-forms were ALLICIT and ALLICIATE.] To entice, allure.

1528 MORE *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 1557/275/1 To allect y^e^ people by preaching. 1534 — *On the Passion* 1274/1 The other lesse euils, that he alewred and alected her with. 1552 HULOET, Allect, or stirre with some pleasaunte meane. *Allicio, Duco.*

†Allecta·tion. *Obs.*—[o] [ad. L. *allectātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *allectā-re*: see ALLECT.] An alluring.

1656 in BLOUNT; 1692 in COLES; 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

†Alle·cted, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ALLECT + -ED.] Enticed, drawn forth.

1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theosoph.* iii. 4 Restrains or confines their allected virtues.

†Alle·ction. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *allectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *allic-ĕre* (see ALLECT), not used in this sense, for which *allectātio* was substituted.] An alluring or enticing; enticement.

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xlii, The allection, enticing, and insinuation of the sensitive appetite.

†Alle·ctive, *a.* and *sb. Obs.*; also 6–7 **alective**. [ad. med.L. *allectīvus*, f. *allect-* ppl. stem of *allicĕre*: see ALLECT and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Having the power or tendency to allure; alluring, enticing.

a 1560 *Remed. Love* 14 (T.) Most allective bait. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supererog.* in *Archaica* II. 211 Her bewtifull and allective stile as ingenious as elegant. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 811 What mindes th' allective shade of gold stirres not. 1775 ASH, *Allective* (not used), alluring.

B. *sb.* That which has power to allure.

1531 ELYOT *Governor* I. v. (1557) 16 There is no better alectiue to noble wittes. *c* 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 117 What better alectiue coulde Satan deuise. 1675 *Art of Contentm.* I. § 5. 177 Generous contemt of sensual allectives.

Allectuary, obs. form of ELECTUARY.

Allegate, obs. variant of ALGATE.

†A·llegate, *v. Obs.*; also 6 **allygate**. [f. L. *allēgāt-* ppl. stem of *adl-, allēgā-re* to send a message, to cite; to adduce, bring forward; f. *ad* to + *legāre* to commission.] A by-form of ALLEGE *v.*[2]

a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 1164 How darest thou, losell, Allygate the Gospel Agaynst us? 1599 PEELE *Sir Clyomon* (1829) III. 68 Ah, why should I this allegate? 1639 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* viii. (1702) 107 Ambrose . . allegates for Interpretation and Confirmation of this place, the words of Christ to St. Peter.

†A·llegate, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *allēgāt-us* pa. pple. of *allēgā-re* to commission, delegate. Cf. *adlegation.*] Deputed, delegated.

1649 BALL *Power of Kings* 6 These things they may doe as Judges Allegate, or Umpeeres for the People.

Allegation (ælĭgē·ɪ·ʃən). Also 5–6 **allegacioun, alegacion, adlegacyon.** [a. Fr. *allégation*, ad. L. *adl-, allēgātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *allēgā-re*: see ALLEGATE *v.* Sometimes spelt *adl-* in 5–6.]

The action of alleging; the matter alleged.

1. The action of making a charge before a legal tribunal; the charge or matter undertaken to be proved.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* A vij, After alle allegacions and compleyntes made of bothe partes. 1490 — *Eneydos* xxix. 113 An aunswere to the adlegacyons of Proserpyne. 1494 FABYAN VII. ccxxi. 243 Whan Thomas had harde all the alegacions, he denyed all. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 181 To sweare False allegations to o'rethrow his state. 1772 *Hist. Rochester* 128 Their allegations against their Spiritual governor were groundless. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 202 The king's counsel laboured to prove three allegations. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. § 6. 356 An officer of the court takes the allegation, the libel, or the interrogatories.

†2. A statement made in excuse; a plea; the alleging of a reason. *Obs.*

c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 1557, 27 Saye not thou lackest myght, Suche allegacions foly it is to vse. 1589 BP. COOPER *Admon.* 115 That the people . . did euer use such allegations for their owne excuse. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 431 This allegation of 'raggione del stato' did serue as well to uphold, as . . to bring in this vile Idolatry. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 206 In case he excuse himselfe with this allegation.

3. The action of asserting or affirming what one is prepared to prove; an assertion, affirmation, averment.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 507/1 To proue you the foly of that allegacion. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 19 My former allegation, that those oysters are nourished with salt. 1630 LEVETT *Bees* (1634) 63 This allegation is true: for I have often seene a hive cast a swarme, and within foure dayes cast another. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bish.* xi. 10 The proofe of both these allegations. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 498 ¶ 3, I thought their allegations but reasonable. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. II. XXV. 644 Nor ought we to call the allegation in question. 1869 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* iii. 105 Without any allegation of a rigid uniformity.

4. *esp.* An assertion without proof, a mere assertion.

1635 R. BOLTON *Affl. Consc.* ii. 162 With unprofitable mixtures of human allegations. 1775 BOSWELL *Johnson* xxiv. 221 He also persevered in his wild allegation that he questioned if there was a tree between Edinburgh and the English border older than himself. 1856 E. BOND *Russia in 16th c.* (Hakl. Soc.) Introd. 79 The specious allegation that 'the whole country of Russia was not able to receave so much of English commodities as wear now brought.' 1870 *Daily News* 25 July 5 The allegation of an excited orator.

†5. The action of citing or quoting (a document or author); the matter cited or quoted; citation, quotation. ? *Obs.*

1561 T. N[ORTON] tr. *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xvi. (1634) 663 Baptisme of infants [is] proved by allegations brought to disprove it. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 120 The bare allegation of Aristotles words. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* IX. 23 Which words are an allegation out of Moses. 1673 PENN *Chr. Quaker* XV. 569 The Allegation of that Scripture against us.

¶ Also by confusion for ALLIGATION, q.v.

Allegator, obs. form of ALLIGATOR.

†A·llegator. *Obs.* [n. of agent f. L. *allēgāt-* ppl. stem of *allēgā-re*: see ALLEGE *v.*[2] and -OR.] He who alleges or affirms.

1681 *Relig. Cler.* 81 'Tis not the first time that Holy Scripture hath been the Argument when the destruction of the Allegatour hath proved the consequence.

†Alle·ge, *v.*[1] *Obs.*; also 4–5 **alegge, allege,** 4–6 **allegge,** 5 **alledge,** 6 **alege**. [a. OFr. *alege-r, alegier* (14th c. *alléger*) :—L. *alleviā-re* to lighten, f. *al-* = *ad-* to + *levis* light. Cf. Pr. *aleujar*, It. *alleggiare*, and L. *abbreviare*, Fr. *abréger*: see ABRIDGE.]

1. To lighten (one) *of* any burden.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3894 Pardon . . sal þam avail, To allege þair saules of payne. *c* 1450 LYDG. *Mass Bk.* (1879) 394 Ffor to alleggen the wery lemys of her grete berthene. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 266/3 He felte hym a lytell alledged and eased of his payne.

2. To lighten, alleviate, diminish (a burden, grief, pain); or to abridge the duration of a trouble.

1382 WYCLIF *Is.* ix. 1 The firste tyme is aleggid, *or maad liȝt*, the lond of Zabulon. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. VII. 195, I pray 3ow now þat 3e allegge [*allevietis*] my tourmentes. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2588, I wolde this thought wolde come ageyne, For it alleggith welle my peyne. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 18 They setted not of mete and drynke, but for talegge their hungre and thurste. 1530 PALSGR. 420/2, I alege, I lyghten or comforte. *Je alege*; I allevyate, I make lyght the mynde or body. *Je allege.*

¶ In this sense now represented by ALLAY *v.*[1] The infinitive and certain other parts of these two vbs. were formally identical in ME., and when *aleggen*, :—OE. *alecgan*, was levelled to *aleye, allay* (as explained under that vb.), this was also substituted for *aleggen* = OFr. *alegier*, giving the modern 'to *allay* hunger, pain, grief, fear': see ALLAY *v.*[1] II. Spenser has *alegge* as an archaism for *allay*:

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar., The joyous time now nigheth fast, That shall alegge this bitter blast.

Allege (ălē·dʒ), *v.*[2] Forms: 3–5 **alegg-e, aleg-e,** 4–6 **allegge,** 5–9 **alledge,** 5–6 **adledge,** 6–7 **alledg; aleage, alleage, alleadg, alleadge,**

4– **allege.** [Though *allege* answers exactly in *sense* to L. *allēgāre* and its Fr. adaptation *alléguer*, its soft *g* (dʒ) shows that it is not an adoption of this, which would have given *alleague*. But there was an OFr. *esligier*:—late L. **exlītigāre* to clear at law, of which the Norm. form was *aligier, alegier*. This was latinized in England, as *adlēgiāre*, a word in regular use in the laws of the Norman kings (see Du Cange); and this *adlēgiāre* (as if f. *ad lēgem*) was evidently treated also as the equivalent of *aleier* (as if f. *a lei*), the true OFr. descendant of L. *allēgāre* (see ALLAY *v.*3). Hence, in later AFr., *alegier* (*aleger, alegger*), and its Eng. adoption *alege, allege*, though formally descended from *exlītigare*, were used as = L. *allēgāre*. (Cf. the technical use of the latter in Roman Law, in 'adlēgāre sē ex servitūte in ingenuitātem,' to release oneself.. by adducing reasons.) As in Fr. the forensic *alléguer* supplanted the popular *aleier*, so in Eng. *allege* took the place of ALLAY *v.*3.

Connexion of *alegier* (:—**exlītigare*), *aleier* (:—*allēgāre*), *adlegiāre*, and *alegge, allege*:

Tristan I. 3217 (Michel), Se devant lui sui *alegie*, Qui me voudroit ares sordire? *Laws of Wm. I*, xxxix. § 1 (Schmid) Seit en la forfaiture le rei de XL sols, s'il ne pot *aleier* [*Lat.* nisi purgare se possit] que plus dreit faire nel sout. *Ibid.* II. i, Francigena compellatus *adlegiet* se in jure jurando [*OE.* láðize hine mid áðe] contra eum. 13 *Rich. II*, II. i, Si la chartre de mort de homme soit *alegge* devant qiconques Justices. *Early transl.* If a charter of the death of a man be *alleadged* before any justices.]

1. To declare upon oath before a tribunal, to give testimony for or against; hence, to bring forward as a legal ground or plea, to plead. *Obs.* exc. *fig.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 702 For-þy to corte quen þou schal com.. þer alle oure cause3 schal be tryed, Alegge þe ry3t. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* 689 3if thai ought a3ein wil allegge Hit uer nowt right jugement Withouten answere to acoupement. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. ii. (1483) 3 Yf thou canst ought alledgen · that may be ageynst hym · come byfore the Juge. 1540 T. CROMWELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. II. 170, I haue no merits or good works which I may alledge before thee. 1605 THYNNE in *Animadv.* App. 112 The arguments alledged againste Him by the Advocate. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 293 ¶ 1 It was alledged against him that he had never any Success in his Undertakings. 1773 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 421 All the arguments he alleges for his safety.

b. with *clause*.

c 1300 *Beket* 1396 And bad him answere for hir stat: and aleggi for him hou hit were. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXXIII. 13072 þan alleggit the lede to the leue prinses, All þe dere þat he did.. Was barly by biddyng of his bright goddes. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 201 The Clerk holdeth him to his Clergy, alleadging that he ought not before them thereupon to answer. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 256 ¶ 1 The Prosecutor alledged, That he was the Cadet of a very ancient Family. 1779 JOHNSON *K. Prussia* Wks. 1787 IV. 542 Alledges that his predecessors had enjoyed this grant above a century.

† **c.** *absol. Obs.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 165 And yf we wolle thus alegge ayenste þe devil. 1628 HOBBES *Thucydides* (1822) 67 They alleged much to haue him, yet he deliuerd him not.

2. To cite, quote (an author or his authority) *for* or *against*. *arch.*

1366 MAUNDEV. x. 119 Thei knowen alle the Bible, and the Psautere: and therfore Allegge thei so the Lettre. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 314 Non other auttour a-legge I. *c* 1386 — *Merch. T.* 414 And for he wolde his longe tale abregge He wolde noon auctoritee allegge [*v. r.* alegge]. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 33 And allege holy scripturis a3enst synnerys. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 209/2 To whom I auuswered.. aleaging Saint Augustine for mee. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iii. 885, I can alleadge mine author for it. 1653 MILTON *Consid. Hirelings* 59 With what face or conscience can they alleage Moses.. for tithes? 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.*, To alledge the passages of the Old Testament. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preaching* v. 118 The greatest names can sometimes be alleged for opinions which are incredible.

3. Hence *gen.* To plead as an excuse; to adduce or urge as reason.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 56 Whenne þe wise man saw þat, he gan to alegge resons. 1519 R. PACE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 56 I. 157 The Electors speke agaynst hym and allege reasons whye he schulde nott be electidde. 1560 J. DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 107 b, He adledged certen causes, why it ought so to be. 1598 VONG *Diana* 209, I alleaged some excuses to the contrary. 1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* II. III. 16 Tertullian alleadgeth another reason. 1762 GOLDSM. *Beau Nash* 213 Refused to lend a farthing, alledging a former resolution against lending. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. ix. 344 Sparta did not draw the sword till she had injuries and insults to alledge.

b. with *clause*.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III, Alleadging how much it would be for our credite and profite. 1622 WITHER *Philarete* (1633) 688 Were she Vaine, she might alledge, 'Twere her Sexes priviledge. 1741 BETTERTON in Oldys *Eng. Stage* ii. 27 Alledging the greater the Temptation, the greater the Glory to resist. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* II. 450 England would give nothing beyond arms and ammunition, alleging that her Spanish enterprise occupied her wholly.

4. To advance (a statement) as being able to prove it; *hence*, to assert without proof; to affirm, predicate.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 88 þei wol allegen also, quod I, and by þe gospel preuen [it]. 1494 FABYAN V. XCV. 69 But Policronica alledgyth yᵗ honour vnto Vter Pendragon his brother. 1586 T. B. tr. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* II. (1594) 27 Wee must not therefore alleadge anie imperfection in the creation of the woman. 1676 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviathan* 145 Who.. will ever venture to alledg any matter of fact that he is not sure of? 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* II. i. (ed. 3) 44 But Men in love with their Opinions, may not only suppose what is in question, but alledge wrong matter of fact. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. xlviii. 29 Where much is alleged, something must be true. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Eth.* ii. § 5. 15 In neither case can conduct be alleged.

b. with *clause*.

1330 R. BRUNNE 247 The kyng alegid thei were of his tresour. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. viii. 673 De mwnkys.. Allegyd þat þat electyoun Fell to þame. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* II. 37 Some.. alledge.. that Cypros is the tre which is called in Italy Ligustrum. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 267 ¶ 1 Those who alledge it is not an Heroick Poem. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 27 He alleges that there are several elementary bodies. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 27. 379 It has since been alleged that ours was unnecessary labour

† **Alle·ge,** *v.*3 *Obs.* Form: 4 alegge. [ad. L. *allēgā-re* to dispatch to, f. *ad-* = *al-* to + *lēgāre* to dispatch, send.] In the phr. *To allege prayer* (= L. *allēgāre preces*): to address prayer.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xviii. 21 A man.. bi encens preȝing aleggyng, withstod to the wrathe [1388 He aleggide preier].

Allegeable (ălē·dʒăb'l), *a.* [f. ALLEGE *v.*2 + -ABLE.] Capable of being alleged or adduced as evidence, authority, excuse, etc.

1542 HENRY VIII *Declar.* 206 The passing ouer of tyme.. is not allegable in prescription for the losse of any right. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 464 Notwithstanding any reason alledgable against it. *a* 1716 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* Wks. 1717 V. 36 Is there so much as the least Shadow of excuse alledgeable. [In JOHNSON and mod. Dicts.]

† **Alle·geance**1. *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **alegeance,** -aunce, -eaunce, all-, allegg-, erron. **allegiance.** [a. OFr. *alegeance, alejance*, mod. *allégeance*, f. *aléger* to relieve: see ALLEGE *v.*1, and -ANCE.] Alleviation, lightening, relief.

1297 R. GLOUC. 85 Mo and mo þer come for enlegeance to habbe of heore wo. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 42 Alleggaunce of his sennes. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornt. MS.* 8 In lyghtenes and alegeance of þaire sekenes. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4570 Sende me socour or allegeaunce. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. vii. (1554) 49 b, And of his peyne feleth alegeaunce. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* h vij, Alegeaunce of a ryght grete and heuy fardel.

† **Allegeance**2. *Obs.* or *Sc.* Forms: 4 allegiaunce, 5 **allegyaunce,** 6 **allegeaunce,** 6–7 **alledgance,** -eance, **allegeance.** [f. ALLEGE *v.*2 + -ANCE. Cf. OFr. *alégance, allégance*, med.L. *allegantia* = *allegātio*. Chiefly Sc. after 1500.] The action of producing in court, of citing in evidence, or asserting as capable of proof; allegation.

c 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 60 A juge, 3euing a sentens a3en a innocent man after allegiaunce & prouid, sinniþ deadly. *c* 1410 N. LOVE *Bonaventura's Mirr.* (Gibbs MS.) xxxix. 83 Here lawgheþ þe lollarde and scorneþ holy chyrche in allegeaunce of suche myracules. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 119 Callyng before vs the same partyes.. herd their complayntis contrauersies allegeauncis and greuauncis. 1548 *Compl. Scotl.* 31 Sic opinions ande allegeance suld nocht haue audiens amang cristin pepil. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Vind. Hamiltons* Wks. 1711, 239 Alledgeances, of which they can give no reason. 1671 *True Non-Conf.* Pref., How foolishly doth he second his allegeances? 1711 *Countrey-Man's Let.* 94 The alledgeance of the said approbation.. is not only groundless but utterly false.

Allegeance, obs. variant of ALLEGIANCE.

Alleged (ălē·dʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. ALLEGE *v.*2 + -ED.]

1. Produced in court, brought forward or adduced as legal ground, or as a reason.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 225 The sharp thorny points Of my alleadged reasons. 1689 *Tryal of Bish.* 26 The Fact alleadged in the Commitment. 1790 PALEY *Hor. Paul* i. 4 The coincidences alleged. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 326 The alleged reason for my recall. 1844 LEVER *Tom Burke* XXXIV. (1857) 324 The charges alleged against me.

2. Cited, quoted (properly as an authority).

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xvii. 391 Poul also in his alleggid text. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonymus* Pref., The authors alledged in this Boke. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* iii. 149 The Author alledged, doth testifie. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXXVII. II. 334 Which Aristotle has so well illustrated in the passage alleged to you.

3. Asserted as capable of proof; *hence*, asserted but not yet proved; *or*, asserted but not admitted.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. III. 139 All the particulars alleadged. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* III. 241 During his alleged illness. 1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* (1872) I. IV. iii. 420 This alleged explanation.. is simply a disguised mode of shelving them as inexplicable. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. 734 The alleged parentage of her son was generally doubted.

Allegedly (ălē·dʒĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY2.] In an alleged manner, by way of assertion.

1874 *Rep. Vienna Exhib.* IV. 649 The creation of fresh marks allegedly superior, to the disadvantage of the existing ones.

† **Alle·gement**1**, alegement.** *Obs.* [a. OFr. *al-, allégement*, f. *aléger* to lighten: see ALLEGE *v.*1 and -MENT.] Lightening, alleviation, relief.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1890 A precious oynement.. to yeve alegement Upon the woundes. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* (Wright) To don allegementis To folkes whiche be not glade. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 235/4 It dyd hym none alegement. 1485—*Chas. Gt.* 97 Grete alegement of tormente.

Allegement2 (ălē·dʒmĕnt). [f. ALLEGE *v.*2 + -MENT.] The act of alleging, allegation, affirmation.

1516 *Plumpton Corr.* 217 The Counsell derecteth proses against them. Howbeyt, I made aledgment for your mastership. 1634 SANDERSON 21 *Serm.* Ad. Mag. iii. (1673) 284 They come to Samuel with many complaints and alledgments in their mouths. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VII. iii. 280 The second Alledgement.. is still more frivolous. 1831 HEIDIGER *Didoniad* II. 49 'Woman loves power,' is a well-known allegement.

Alleger (ălē·dʒəɹ). Also 6 **alledger,** 7 **-eadger.** [f. ALLEGE *v.*2 + -ER1.] One who alleges, or cites.

1579 W. FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 64 A long speache.. against M. Heskins the alledger of it. 1624 GATAKER *Transubstant.* 67 This alleadger of him fareth as ill as in the former allegation. *a* 1691 BOYLE (J.) The narrative, if we believe it as confidently as the famous alleger of it appears to do.

Allegiance (ălī·dʒăns, ălī·dʒɪ'ăns). Forms: 4–5 **al-allegeaunce, alie-alligiaunce,** 5 **alegeawns,** 6 **allegians, -gance, -giauns, -gyaunce,** 6–7 **alleagiance, allegeance,** 7 **aleige-, alleageance,** 6– **allegiance.** [A derivative of LIEGE, q.v., OFr. *lige, liege*, late L. *ligius*: whence OFr. *ligance, ligeance, ligence* (Cotgr.); med.L. *ligiantia, ligeantia, ligentia, ligantia* (erroneously associated with *ligāre* to bind); ME. *ligeaunce, ?leeaunce*. Of the latter, *allegiance*, 14th c. *alegeaunce*, was orig. merely a variation, the *a-* being prefixed perh. through confusing the word with another legal term, ALLEGEANCE2, with which it was, at first, *formally* identical. The word was of Eng. formation, med.L. *allegiantia* being formed on it, and mod. Fr. *allégeance* according to Littré and Diez adopted from Eng.]

† **1.** The relation of a liege lord; lordship. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* VI. 2326 Vff it like your Allegiaunce, þat I, your lefe son, Be sent.. it shall vs wele like. *Ibid.* XXI. 8909 And his alligiaunce lelly I will loute to. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. viii. 14 Hys Lord be detful alegeawns.

2. The relation or duties of a liege-man to his liege-lord; the tie or obligation of a subject to his sovereign, or government.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* I. 9 Of alegeaunce now lerneth a lesson oþer tweyne Wherby it standith and stablithe moste. 1494 FABYAN VII. 324 He had, contrary his allegeaunce, made homage vnto Lewys. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 7 To diswade his subiects from their allegeance. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, V. i. 179 Hast thou not sworne Allegeance unto me? 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xii. 60 Subjects may be freed from their Alleageance. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. I. x. 284 Natural allegiance is therefore perpetual. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 115 To take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws of Eng.* II. 399 We shall now pass from the duties of the sovereign to those which are owing to him from his people, and which are comprehended in the single word allegiance.

3. *fig.* The recognition of the claims which anything has to our respect and duty.

1732 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 235 Love all the faith, and all th' allegiance then. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* V. 10 Nor to that lady free alone Did the gay king allegiance own. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 27 Their allegiance (so to speak) to natural science. 1851 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. 22 There is something to which a man owes a larger allegiance than to any human affection.

Allegiance, variant of ALLEGEANCE1, 2. *Obs.*

Allegiancy (ălī·dʒɪ'ănsi). [var. of prec.: see -NCY. Cf. *abundancy*.] = ALLEGIANCE.

1643 PRYNNE *Rome's Master-Piece* (ed. 2) 28 To seduce him from his Alegiancy. 1881 W. ALLINGHAM in *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 175/1 He Be shot who wavers in allegiancy.

Allegiant (ălī·dʒɪ'ănt), *a.* [f. ALLEGIANCE, on analogy of adjs. in -ANT accompanying sbs. in -ANCE.] Giving allegiance, loyal.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 176, I can nothing render but Allegiant thankes. 1848 *Blackwood's Mag.* LXIV. 227 He proved anything but allegiant to Shakspeare. 1854 PATMORE *Angel in House* I. I. xii, The wretch, whom.. His own allegiant thoughts despise.

† **Alle·ging,** *vbl. sb.*1 *Obs.* [f. ALLEGE *v.*1 + -ING1.] The action of making lighter; alleviation.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* liii. 245 In aleggeng of my peyne.

Alleging (ălē·dʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*2 [f. ALLEGE *v.*2 + -ING1.] The action of adducing as evidence; citing, quoting; the making of an assertion.

1531 *Dial. Laws of Eng.* II. I. (1638) 155 If such alleagings should be accepted in the law. 1533 FRITH *Agst. Rastell* (1829) 231 This alleging of Paul for the establishing of the law. *Mod.* After alleging his experience.

Allegoric (ælĭgo·rik), *a.*; also 4 **-ik,** 7 **-ick.** [a. Fr. *allégorique*, ad. L. *allēgoric-us*, a. Gr. ἀλληγορικ-ός: see ALLEGORY and -IC.] Of or pertaining to allegory; of the nature of an allegory; constituting or containing an allegory.

1388 WYCLIF *Is.* Prol., 'Literal' ether historial vndurstondyng techith what thing is don; allegorik techith what we owen for to bileue. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* iv. (1873) 29 That passage of the text nedis nocht ane alligorie expositione. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 389 A kingdom they portend thee, but what kingdom, Real or allegorick, I discern not. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 234 Having painted an allegoric piece of Strength vanquished by Wisdom. 1859 DE QUINCEY *Lessing* Wks. XIII. 281 Allegoric personages; that is, impersonated abstractions expounded by emblems.

Allegorical (ælĭgo·rikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL1.] Of or belonging to allegory; consisting of, formed by, or occurring in allegory.

1528 TYNDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. I. 303 They divide the scripture into four seuses, the literal, tropological, allegorical, and anagogical. 1577 VAUTROULLIER tr. *Luther's Ep. Gal.* 217 Sina the allegorical Agar. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 5 An Allegorical signification: as, when Peter by the Arke of Noah, signifies Baptism. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 167 Its chimeras, its harpies, its allegorical figures are grand. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 272 Quitting this

idle allegorical vein. 1841 SPALDING *Italy* II. 24 Heathen deities and allegorical personages appear in a kind of drama.

Allegorically (ælĭgŏrikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an allegoric or allegorical manner; by way of, or by means of, allegory; figuratively.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 330 Some... thinke it very profitable and an excellent thing to construe Homer and Virgil allegorically. 1641 BRATHWAIT *Engl. Gentl.* 102 In many places are wee allegorically and not literally to cleave to the Text. 1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Dissert. III. (1840) I. 200 Writers who affect to interpret allegorically. 1859 MASSON *Milton* I. 542 An acted pageant, with speeches, etc. by persons allegorically dressed.

Allegoricalness (ælĭgŏrikălnĕs). ? *Obs.*—° [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being allegorical.

1731 in BAILEY; whence in JOHNSON.

†**Allegorism.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. ALLEGORIZE. Cf. *baptize, baptism.* See -IZE.] The completed process or result of allegorizing.

1567 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* 477 We need not condemne him as an Heretike, which would be pleasant in his allegorisme.

Allegorist (æ·lĭgŏrist). [f. ALLEGORIZE: cf. *baptize, baptist.* See -IST.] One who constructs allegories, or writes allegorically; *rarely*, one who expounds allegorically.

1684 T. BURNET *Theor. Earth* iii. 49 It cannot be understood .. as these allegorists pretend. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) II. § 8. 34 The pencil of Spenser is as powerful as that of Rubens, his brother allegorist. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1859) II. 123 Every tale is accompanied by the gloss of a pious allegorist. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 228 Bunyan is .. decidedly the first of allegorists.

†**Allegorister,** *rare*—¹. [f. prec. + -ER¹, an unnecessary agential termination. Cf. *chorist-er, barrist-er.*] = ALLEGORIST.

1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1859) II. 125 In a lengthened allegory .. the allegorister tires of his allegory.

Allegorization (æ·lĭgŏrəizē·ʃən). [f. ALLEGORIZE, as if ad. L. **allēgorīzātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *allēgorīzā-re*: see -ATION.] Allegorical representation or interpretation.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. I. xvi. 563 Proclus is full of similar allegorisation both of Homer and Hesiod. 1859 DE QUINCEY *Lessing* Wks. XIII. 281 Temperance and Constancy, are simply impersonated abstractions and not allegorizations.

Allegorize (æ·lĭgŏrəiz), *v.* [a. Fr. *allégorise-r*; ad. L. *allēgorīzāre*, f. Gr. ἀλληγορία (see ALLEGORY), an analogous form to *prophētīzāre, evangelīzāre*, etc., f. assumed Gr. *ἀλληγορίζειν: see -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make or treat (a thing) as allegorical; to turn it into, or explain it as, an allegory.

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* 6, I will not spend time to allegorize this story. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 316 Plutarch and Synesius Allegorized those Egyptian Fables of Isis and Osiris, the one to a Philosophical, the other to a Political sence. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 81 The Jews began to allegorize their sacred books. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 104 His attempt to allegorise the distinction between clean and unclean animals.

2. *intr.* a. To give allegoric explanations, to expound allegorically. b. To construct, or utter, allegories.

1581 FULKE *Agst. Allen* 223 (T.) After his manner he allegorizeth upon the sacrifices of the law. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1300 The Greeks allegorize that Saturne is time, Juno the aire. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corr. Chr.* I. I. 24 One method of allegorizing .. took its rise in the East. 1875 MASSON *Wordsw., Shelley, etc.* 239 Some writers are not moved to allegorize so easily as others.

3. To allegorize (a person) *out of* (anything): to take away from by the use of allegory. To allegorize (a thing) *away*: to get rid of by means of allegory. ? *Obs.*

1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *State Gt. Brit.* I. III. i. (1743) 150 Charged with allegorising away the whole History of the Crucifixion. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 795 Our Highflown Enthusiasts .. quite Allegorize away .. the Outward Resurrection of the Body. 1726 PENN *Tracts* Wks. I. 583 To Allegorize Christ out of His Divinity.

Allegorizer (æ·lĭgŏrəi·zəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER¹.] One who allegorizes: a. who expounds allegorically; b. who speaks in allegories.

1677 R. GILPIN *Dæmon. Sac.* (1867) 165 The allegorizers and inventors of mysteries .. are ravished with the discovery of a new nothing. 1736 COVENTRY *Phil. Conv.* v. (T.) The Stoick philosophers .. were great allegorizers in their theology. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids to Refl.* (1848) I. 254 The fond humour of the mystic divines, and allegorizers of Holy Writ.

Allegorizing (æ·lĭgŏrəi·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The treatment or expounding of anything as an allegory; the using of allegories.

1579 W. FULKE *Heskins's Part.* 11 His wicked allegorizing vpon the scriptures. 1677 R. GILPIN *Dæmon. Sac.* (1867) 164 Upon the occasion of Origen's allegorizing. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. i. 2 The Pagan Philosophers fell into the Allegorizing way. 1880 SAINTSBURY in *Academy* 3 Jan. 6/1 The open allegorising which simply makes use of the unfamiliar appliances to tell a familiar story.

Allegorizing (æ·lĭgŏrəi·zĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Converting into or treating as an allegory.

1860 ELLICOTT *Life of our Lord* viii. 405 The interesting, but too minutely allegorizing comments of Augustine.

Allegory (æ·lĭgŏri). Forms: 4–7 **allegorie**, 5–6 **allegorye**, 6– **allegory**. [ad. L. *allēgoria*, a. Gr. ἀλληγορία, *lit.* speaking otherwise than one seems to speak, f. ἄλλος other + -ἀγορία speaking; cf. ἀγορεύω to speak, orig. to harangue, f. ἀγορά the public assembly. Cf. Fr. *allégorie*, perh. the direct source of the Eng. The L. *allegoria* was occas. used unchanged in 16th c.]

1. Description of a subject under the guise of some other subject of aptly suggestive resemblance.

1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* iv. 24 The whiche thingis ben seid by allegorie, or *goostly vndirstondinge* [Vulg. *per allegoriam*]. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 66 The sayd Platon dide teche his sapyence by allegorye. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 196 Properly and in his principall vertue Allegoria is when we do speake in sence translatiue and wrested from the owne signification, neuerthelesse applied to another not altogether contrary, but hauing much conueniencie with it. 1712 PARNELL *Spect.* No. 501 ₱1 Some of the finest compositions among the ancients are in allegory. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 207 Allegory and Poetic Delineation, as I said above, cannot be religious Faith.

b. *attrib.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 415/1 These heretikes nowe not onely rob the churche in an allegorye sense. —*Answ. Frith* 835/1 The wordes of Chryste might beside the lyttarall sence bee vnderstanden in an allegorye.

2. An instance of such description; a figurative sentence, discourse, or narrative, in which properties and circumstances attributed to the apparent subject really refer to the subject they are meant to suggest; an extended or continued metaphor.

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1557, 1340/1 It might be taken for an allegory or some other trope or figure. 1577 VAUTROULLIER tr. *Luther's Ep. Gal.* 149 The allegorie of the two sonnes of Abraham, Isaacke and Ismael. 1611 BIBLE *Gal.* iv. 24 Which things are an Allegorie. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 176 ₱11 They discover in every passage .. some artful allegory. 1846 T. WRIGHT *Mid. Ages* II. xix. 257 The spirited and extremely popular political allegory of the 'Vision of Piers Ploughman.'

3. An allegorical representation; an emblem.

a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Protot.* I. xi. (1640) 154 These two mothers and the children borne of them were allegories, that is, figures of some other thing mystically signified by them. 1769 BURKE *State Nat.* Wks. II. 134 Procrustes .. with his iron bed, the allegory of his government. 1882 MRS. PITMAN *Mission Life in Greece* 30 That Hercules is only an allegory of the sun.

†**Allegory,** *v. Obs.* [f. the sb. Perh. misprint for *allegorize.*] To ALLEGORIZE.

1554 WHITGIFT *Defense* 571 (R.) Some do allegorie vpon this place, saying that Christ is lifted vp by the preaching of the gospell.

‖ **Allegrement,** *adv.* [Fr. *allègrement*, f. *allègre*: see next.] In a lively manner, briskly, gaily.

1604–9 DONNE *Let.* in *Wks.* 1839 VI. 322 Make therefore to yourself some Mark and go towards it Allegrement.

‖ **Allegresse** (alegre·s, ælĭgre·s). [Fr. *allégresse*, n. of state f. *allègre*:—L. *alacrem* for *alacrem*, acc. of *alacer* brisk, sprightly: see ALACRITY and -ESSE.] Gaiety, gladsomeness.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 223 They raised their shouts of allegress up to the very heavens. 1853 *Ch. Auchester* III. 170 He .. glanced into the room with an air of allegresse to bid me adieu. 1878 J. PAYNE *Lautrec*, Hymning the golden allegresse Of wedded love.

‖ **Allegretto** (allegre·tto), *a. Mus.* [It., dim. of ALLEGRO.] Somewhat brisk; less brisk than '*allegro*.' (Used also as *adv.* and *sb.*; cf. next.)

1879 [See ALLEMANDE 2].

‖ **Allegro** (It. allē·gro), *a., adv.*, and *sb.* [It. *allegro*, irreg. repr. of L. *alacrem* for *alacrem*, acc. of *alacer* brisk.]

A. *adj.* In orig. It. sense: Lively, gay, merry.

1632 MILTON (*title*) L'Allegro.

B. *adv.* and *adj. Music.* Brisk, lively, quick; one of the five grades of musical pace and character, being the quickest except *presto.* Used advb. in directions as 'to be taken *allegro*,' and adject. as 'allegro time.'

1721 BAILEY, *Allegro*, a Term in Musick when the Movement is quick.

Hence, C. *sb.* A movement in allegro time.

?1777 J. SKINNER *Tullochg.*, Their allegros and a' the rest, They canna please a Scottish taste, Compared wi' Tullochgorum. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* xi. 52 The first movement of a symphony is usually an allegro, a tolerably brisk piece.

Alleleu (ælĭlĭū·). *nonce-wd.* An outcry.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. I. v. 40 The universal alleleu of female hysterics.

Alleluia (ælĭlĭū·ĭă), *int.* and *sb.*¹ [a. L. *Allēlūĭa*, a. Gr. ἀλληλούϊα, the Septuagint representation of Heb. הללויה *hallēlū-yāh, i.e.* praise ye Jah or Jehovah, now more commonly written as in the A.V. of the O.T., HALLELUJAH.] An exclamation meaning 'Praise the Lord,' which occurs in many psalms and anthems. *Hence*, A song of praise to God.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xix. 6 A vois of a greet trumpe .. seiynge alleluya [TINDALE Alleluya, *Rhem.* Allelu-ia, 1611 Alleluia]. 1398 TREVISA tr. *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxviii. (1495) 364 At Ester Alleluya is songe. *c* 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 1880 They song all ther with myld chere Aleluya with vocys soo clere. 1691 J. NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 121 The Burthen of whose Devotion lay in Anthems and Alleluiahs. 1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 99 Trilling the tongue against the roof of the mouth .. is all that constitutes the Alleluia of the ancients.

Alleluia (ælĭlĭū·ĭă), *sb.*² *Obs.* or *dial.* ['Bears the same name in Ger., Fr., It., Sp.' Prior. Etymon uncertain; see the quotations.] The wood sorrel (*Oxalis Acetosella*).

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo* (1586) 430 Alleyluya .. a kind of three leaved grasse, which is sowre in tast. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* II. 74 Oxys .. is called alleluya, because it appereth about Easter, when Alleluya is song agayn, or wodsore: but it shuld be called wodsour or sorell. 1662 MORE *Antid. agst. Ath.* II. vi. (1712) 57 The Leaf of Balm, and of Alleluia or Wood-Sorrel .. are Cardiacal. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Cuckow-Bread*, or *Alleluia.* 1830 WITHERING in Britten *Plant-n.* s.v., *Alleluia*, probably from its being called in the South of Italy *Juliola*, whence also its officinal name *Luzula.*

Alleluiatic (ælĭlĭū·ĭ,æ·tik), *a.* [ad. L. *allēlūĭatic-us* f. *allēlūĭā*, after *drama, dramatic-us*, etc.] Of or pertaining to the Alleluia or Hallelujah.

[1639 USSHER *Brit. Eccl.* xi. Wks. 1847 V. 381 Celebratissimam victoriam Alleluiaticam.] 1844 *St. German in Eng. Saints* xiv. 158 Which goes in history by the name of the Alleluiatic Victory [when the Britons under Germanus by shouting Hallelujah gained a bloodless victory over the Pagan Saxons and Picts]. 18.. W. STAUNTON *Eccl. Dict.* (ed. 4) App. 3, *Alleluiatic Sequence*, the hymn beginning with the words 'The strain upraise.'

†**Allely·kely,** *adv. Obs.* [comb. of ALL *adv.* + LIKELY or perh. for *alike-ly.*] Equally.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Allelykely, or euynly (*v.r.* a lyke wyse, or euynly), *Equaliter.*

‖ **Allemande** (alæmän·d, -ma·nd, æ·lĕmænd, æ·lmænd). [a. mod.Fr. *allemande* German (sc. *dance*). For the various historical forms under which the word was formerly englished, see ALMAIN.]

1. A name given to various German dances.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. iv. 130 These outlandish heathen allemandes and cotillons are quite beyond me! *a* 1790 in *Scots Songs* II. 56 The Spaniards dance fandangos well, Mynheer an all'mand prances. 1883 C. PHELPS in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 284/1 What pressure of hands was exchanged when Sandy authorized 'alamande left'!

2. A piece of music forming one of the movements of the Suite.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* mmlxxxi/4 Airs for the Violin, To wit, Preludes, Fuges, Allmands, Sarabands. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 346 Handel, and other composers of his period .. never intended their allemandes to be so fast as they are performed by modern players. 1879 E. PROUT in Grove *Mus. Dict.* I. 55/2 The allemande is a piece of moderate rapidity—about an allegretto—in common time.

Allemontite (ælĕmɒ·ntəit). *Min.* [f. *Allemont*, in Dauphiné, where found + -ITE.] A native alloy of antimony and arsenic; *Arsenical antimony.*

1837–80 DANA *Min.* 18, *Allemontite* .. Color tin-white, or reddish-gray.

Allenarly (ălĕ·năli), *adv. north. dial.* and *Sc.* Forms: 4–7 **allanerly**(e, 6 **alanerly**, 6–7 **allanerlie**, 6–8 **allenerly**, 6– **allenarly**. [f. ALL *adv.* + ANERLY singly.]

1. Solitarily, alone; only, solely, merely. (Still in Sc. law.)

1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 4 Allanerly þay may ioye in Ihesu þat lufes hym in þis lyfe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 281 That he wald cum all-anerly For to spek with him prively. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* (1858) I. 216 Thus am I left allanerlie allone. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* 3 Ȝour grace deseruis nocht to be callit ane nobil, alanerly throcht Ȝour verteouse verkis. *c* 1565 R. LINDSAY *Hist. Scotl.* (1728) 37 Ambitiousness cometh never of God, but allenarly of the devil. 1687 *Royal Procl.* in *Lond. Gaz.* mmccxxi/3 To accept of Our Indulgence allanerly, and none other. 1711 *C. M. Lett. to Curat*, 'Tis all the Child of his own Fancy allenerly. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxix. 308 On whilk .. the gospel shineth allenarly, and leaveth the rest of the world in utter darkness.

2. *adj.*, Only, sole.

1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* (1822) I. 86 His empire .. was under the governance of ane allanerly persoun. 1587 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 51 James our second and allanerlie son.

Allene, synonym of ALLYLENE.

†**Alle·niate,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *al-* = *ad-* to + *lēnis* soft, gentle. Formed on the analogy of *abbreviate, alleviate*, etc., against Latin usage which made the vb. *lēnīre.*] To soften, render gentle.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 34 Drunkennesse .. doth (as they say) .. alleniate and make quiet the animall powers. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 45 How doth the Lord turne the eies of Crocodiles, to Doves eies, alleniate, and draw the hearts of fathers to the children.

Aller, obs. gen. pl. of ALL (see ALL D.), and obs. form of ALDER *sb.*¹

Allerion, variant of ALERION.

†**A·llevate,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *allevāt-* ppl. stem of *allevāre*: see ALLEVE.] To raise up, lift. Used also for ALLEVIATE.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph., Allevate*, asswage, or make more easie and light. 1696 *Money masters all Things* (1698) 39 He scarce can allevate his Feet off Ground.

†**Alleva·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *allevātiōn-em* a raising up, an alleviating, f. *allevāre*: see ALLEVE.] = ALLEVIATION (for which, in the second instance, it may be a mispr.).

1502 *Ord. Cryst. Men* (W. de Worde) IV. iii. (1506) 170 And this alleuacyon they fynde by certayne operacyons. 1689 *Myst. Iniq.* 40 That an explanation of these Impositions, and such Allevations, be allowed to the tenderly Considerate.

†**Alle·ve,** *v. Obs.* In 6 **aleive.** [prop. *aleve*, a. OFr. *aleve-r*:—L. *adl-, allevāre*, to lift up, raise, relieve, lighten, f. *ad* to + *levāre* to raise (cf. *levis* light).] To relieve, alleviate.

a 1546 EARL SURREY *Lett.* XXVI. (R.) To th' intent his majesty's charges might be aleived.

†**Alle·vement.** *Obs.* Also 6 **aleave-.** [a. OFr. *alevement*, f. *alever*: see prec. and -MENT.] Relief, alleviation.

1599 *Soliman & Pers.* II. in Hazl. *Dodsl.*, Yet this is some allevement [*v.r.* aleavement] to my sorrow.

Alleve(n, -the, obs. forms of ELEVEN, -TH.

†**Alle·viate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *alleviāt-us*, pa. pple. of *alleviā-re* to lighten, f. *al-* = *ad-* to + *levis* light. Used for some time as pa. pple.]

1. Lightened in weight.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. 1652, v. xxxix. 157 Pursys, wyth pounds so aggravate, Whych by Phylosophy be now allevyat.

2. Extenuated, palliated.

1671 *True Non-Conf.* 34 That which you call cruelty .. will quickly be alleviat to moderation.

Alleviate (ălī·vi,ēit), *v.* [f. prec. 'Reckoned by Heylin, in 1656, among uncouth and unusual words.' Todd.]

†1. To make lighter, diminish the weight of. *Obs.*

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 157 Such as have exact Wheel-Barometers may try whether Odors or Fumes do alleviate the Air.

2. To lighten, or render more tolerable, or endurable; to relieve, mitigate.

1528 PAYNELL tr. *Salernes Regiment* 22 Milk .. alleviateth the griefes of the breast. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Balm of Gil.* i. § ii. (1863) 6 To alleviate the sorrows of their heavy partners. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 450 ₱ 3, I .. found means to alleviate, and at last conquer my Affliction. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prevent. Dis.* III. ii. 619 To alleviate the sufferings of the invalid. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* v. 120 Hope alleviates the sorrow of that home.

†3. To lighten the gravity of (an offence); to extenuate, palliate. *Obs.*

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 15 The violence of passion, or temptation, may sometimes alleviate a crime. 1777 R. WATSON *Philip II* (1793) II. xiv. 181 They began to alleviate the outrages of the soldiers.

Alleviated (ălī·vi,ēitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Lightened, mitigated.

1792 COWPER *Lett.* 25 Nov. Wks. 1876, 405 My melancholy seemed a little alleviated for a few days. 1882 BEECHER *Chr. World Pulpit* 13 Nov. 6 My father's public teaching may be called alleviated Calvinism.

Alleviating (ălī·vi,ēitiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of making lighter, less grave, or less severe. (Mostly gerundial.)

1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 149 [These] conduce much to the alleviating the body and facilitating the flight (of birds). 1757 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 183 ₱ 2 The hope of alleviating the sense of our disparity. 1758 — *Idler* No. 31 ₱ 11 The misery .. he has many means of alleviating.

Alleviating (ălī·vi,ēitiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Lightening, mitigating, extenuating.

1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xi. § 42 The alleviating circumstance is only a matter of presumption.

Alleviation (ălī·vi,ēi·ʃən). [n. of action f. ALLEVIATE, as if ad. L. **alleviātiōn-em.*] The action of lightening weight, gravity, severity, or pain; relief, mitigation.

1625 J. HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 31 The disease gave her some reasonable time of intermission, with some alleuiation of the accidents. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 270 Alleviation of spirits .. may also ensue. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 76 ₱ 5 It has always been considered as an alleviation of misery not to suffer alone. 1771 *Antiq. Sarisb.* 4 Small Alleviation of the yoke of Servitude. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 195 Some grateful alleviation of the inward torment. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 662 An alleviation of the heavy imposts under which the people groaned.

Alleviative (ălī·viĕtiv), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. *alleviāt-* ppl. stem of *alleviāre* (see ALLEVIATE) + -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Of an alleviating nature or tendency.

B. *sb.* That which tends to alleviate; a palliative.

1672 *Corah's Doom* 126 (T.) Some cheering alleviatiue to lads kept in pure slavery to a few Greek and Latin words.

Alleviator (ălī·vi,ēitəɹ). [f. ALLEVIATE + -OR, as if a. L. **alleviātōr* n. of agent f. *alleviāre.*] He who, or that which, alleviates; a lightener, or reliever.

1811 LAMB *On being Hanged* Wks. 560 That kindest alleviator of human miseries. *a* 1823 COMBE in *Half-hrs. Authors* II. 128 A powerful alleviator of the fatigue of walking. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 157 An alleviator of the evils of his individual life.

Alleviatory (ălī·viĕtəɹi), *a.* [f. ALLEVIATE + -ORY; after L. adjs. in *-ōrius*, f. agent-nouns in -OR.] Having the attribute of relieving.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* X. XXI. ix. 183 The chief Berlin Doctor .. began some alleviatory treatment.

Allevin, obs. form of ELEVEN.

†**Alle·vy,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [a. Fr. (15-16th c.) *a(l)lévie-r* :—L. *alleviā-re.*] A by-form of ALLEVIATE.

1566 DRANT *Hor. Sat.* iii. B vj, Let discipline allevied be, in measure, to the vyce.

Alley (æ·li). Forms: 4-6 **aley, aleye,** 5 **aly, alaye,** 6 **ally,** 6- **alley.** *Pl.* **alleys,** formerly often **allies.** [a. OFr. *alee*, mod.Fr. *allée*, 1. the act of walking, passage, 2. a walk or passage.]

I. A walk, a passage.

†1. A passage in or into a house; a covered way. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* vii. 2 He bildide foure aleis [1382 aluris] bitwixe the pilers of cedre. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XII. 4978 Mony long chaumburs, Goand vp by degres þurgh mony gay alys. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 86 b, For ther was no more .. but a litil aleye from her chambre to his. 1480 — *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 115 b/2 An aleye that stretcheth out of the warde under the erth into the forsayd castell. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* II. cxvi. [cxii.] 334 The aley vnder couert endured fro their garyson a seuen or eight leages.

b. *fig.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 67 The natural Gates and Allies of the Body.

II. *esp.* A bordered walk or passage.

2. A walk in a garden, park, shrubbery, maze, or wood, generally bordered with trees, or bushes; an avenue; also the spaces between beds of flowers or plants, or between the rows of hops in a hop-garden.

1382 WYCLIF *Song of Sol.* xi. 1, I am the flour of the feeld, and the lilie of aleyes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 285 And in the Aleyes [*v.r.* aleyes, -eis, -ies] romeden vp and doun. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Aley yn gardyne. *Peribolus.* 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* XX. 575 Wild [purslowe] groweth of his owne accorde in wayes and alies of gardens. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 48 Throughout all the allies of his hop garden. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. ii. 10 Walking in a thick pleached alley in my orchard. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 527 The allies that lie between the beds. 1625 BACON *Ess.* (Arb.) 563 These closer alleys must be ever finely gravelled. 1637 MILTON *Comus* 311 Each lane, and every alley green Dingle or bushy dell of this wild wood. 1716-8 LADY M. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. x. 36 At the end of the fine alley in the garden. 1809 BYDONE *Sicily* xxi. 217 The approach to Palermo is fine. The alleys are planted with fruit-trees. 1848 L. HUNT *Jar of Honey* ix. 125 A walk down an alley of roses. 1849 RUSKIN *Lamps* ii. § xv. 43 Pictured landscapes at the extremities of alleys and arcades. 1861 DELAMER *Kitchen Gard.* 41 Beds four feet in width, with a foot-wide alley between each bed. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Theolog. T.* 93 He walked all night the alleys of his park. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Rup. Godwin* I. i. 4 Under the shelter of a long alley of hazel and filbert trees. 1878 R. STEVENSON *Inland Voy.*, With alleys of trees along the embankment.

b. *fig.*

1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 554 We are now striking into another alley, and starting a different question.

3. A passage between buildings; hence, a narrow street, a lane; usually only wide enough for foot-passengers. *Blind Alley*: one that is closed at the end, so as to be no throughfare; a *cul de sac. The Alley*, particularly applied to Change Alley, London, scene of the gambling in South Sea and other stocks. (In U.S. applied to what in London is called a *Mews.*)

c 1510 *Cocke Lorelles Bote* 6 Also in ave maria aly, and at westmenster, And some in shordyche. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* ii. (1880) 66 Through crosse blynd allye we iumble. 1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 12 The buildings meane, the streets no larger than allies. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* mmccxcviii/4 In a paved Alley near St. Sepulchres Church in London. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 8 ₱ 3 The Lanes and Allies that are inhabited by Common Swearers. *c* 1713 H. CAREY (*title*) Sally in our Alley. 1720 *The Bubblers Medley* (*title*) Stock Jobbing Cards, or the Humours of Change Alley. 1720 SWIFT in *Bk. of Days* I. 146 There is a gulf where thousands fell .. A narrow sound though deep as hell, 'Change Alley' is the dreadful name. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 167 The mortality was great in the yard or alley. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amend.* v. 340 Buildings .. with a walk or alley between them. 1775 ASH, *Alley* .. the place in the city of London where the public funds are bought and sold. 1861 STANLEY *East Ch.* ii. (1869) 62 The dark corners of London alleys. 1863 R. CHAMBERS *Bk. of Days* I. 146 Exchange Alley was the seat of the gambling fever. 1876 *World* No. 107, 12 Some who write of Courts, are more familiar with alleys.

4. A long narrow enclosure for playing at bowls, skittles, etc.

a 1400 *Squyr of lowe Degre* 804 An hundreth knightes, truly tolde, Shall play with bowles in alayes colde. 1615 *Country Contentm.* in Strutt *Sports & Past.* (1876) 363 Flat bowles being best for allies, your round byazed bowles for open grounds. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 5 June, Sir W. Pen and I went home with Sir R. Slingsby to bowles in his ally. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* (1810) 237 The little room required for making these bowling alleys was no small cause of their multiplication. 1844 *Ord. & Regul. Army* § 438 Skittle Alleys are repaired by the Royal Engineer Department.

b. *fig.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 2 The aire will be a player, vnlesse you can keepe it out of the Alley perforce. 1612 BACON *Ess., Cunning* (Arb.) 434 Such Men are fitter for Practise, then for Counsell; And they are good but in their own Alley: Turne them to New Men, and they have lost their Ayme.

5. A passage between the rows of pews or seats in a church. Still used in the north. In the south corruptly replaced by AISLE.

[1464 in *Test. Ebor.* II. 268 In medio ambulatorii coram crucifixo.] 1508 *Ibid.* VII. 28 [To be buried] afore yᵉ rode in yᵉ ally. 1558 in *Richmond Wills* 180 To be buried in the mydde allie before the quere dore. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1295 Temples, which in some places have faire open Isles and pleasant allies. 1686 OLDHAM *Satyrs* 193 At Church .. you in the Alley stand, and sneak. 1697 BP. OF LINCOLN in Southey *Comm.-Pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 68 So strait a place as an ally of the Church. 1776 WESLEY *Wks.* 1872 IV. 71 The church was crowded, pews, alleys, and galleries.

¶ As *aisle* was erroneously put for *alley*, so *alley* has been used for *aisle* (*ala*).

1731 DERBY in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 229 The Leads and Timber of great Part of the North Alley of the Church was broke in.

6. In a printing-office, the space between two compositors' stands, or between two printing-presses.

1871 RINGWALT *Encycl. Pr.* 27. 1875 SOUTHWARD *Dict. Pr.* 4.

7. A passage or free space between two lines of any kind.

1756 WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. § 8. (1782) 30 It is a description of an alley of fish-women. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. XXV. 329 We were in an alley of pounded ice-masses.

8. The AMBULACRUM in the shell of an echinoderm.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vi. 208 Those parts (of the shell of sea urchins) void of spines called the alleys.

†9. = ALURE: a gallery round the roof. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* (1869) I. 110 Abone þe pynacle of þe temple þat sum men seyen weren þe aleis.

10. *Comb.* or *Attrib.* as *alley maker, making,* etc.

1552 HULOET, Aley maker, *Topiarius.* Aley makynge, *Topiaria.*

Alley, var. ALLY, a kind of marble.

Alleyed (æ·lid), *ppl. a.* [f. ALLEY + -ED².] Laid out as an alley, or with alleys.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 70 The gardins so welle aleyed to walke upon. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. x, The arcades of an alley'd walk. 1813 — *Rokeby* IV. xxi, Through the alleyed walk we spied With hurried step my Edith glide.

A·ll-fa·ther. [ALL- E 3 + FATHER, after ON. *Al-fadir.*] The father of all, the universal father.

1. *orig.* A title of Odin, the *Al-fadir* of the Edda.

1810 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XXIX. 321 Nor, by All-father, shall it be conniv'd at. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* iii. (1875) 69 Woden, the All-father, was superior to one of his sons.

b. Transferred to Jupiter.

1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. VIII. 239 The All-Father took his golden scales.

c. Applied to God.

1874 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) II. i. 11 Doing that which is right, you grasp the hand of the Allfather, and that grasp gives safety.

A·ll-fa·therly, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY¹.] Of, or like, the universal father.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* viii. (1848) 98 One all-Fatherly source of light and life.

All-fired (ǭ·l-fəi·əɹd), *a. slang.* [said to be euphemism for *hell-fired.*] Infernal; hence an intensive. (Chiefly in U.S.)

1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 115 What an all fired scrape he got into. 1862 T. HUGHES in *Macm. Mag.* V. 244 [*Berksh. peasant says*] A went off wi' th' most all-fired noise.

All-firedly (ǭ·l-fəi·əɹdli), *adv. slang.* [f. prec. + -LY².] Unusually; excessively.

a 1860 MILNE *Farm Fence* 8 (in Bartlett) Wonder if it is rum that makes potatoes rot so all-firedly.

All-flower-water. (? Euphem.) Cow's urine; as a remedy.

1839 OTWAY *Tour in Connaught* 142 Salt, the blood of a black hen, and allflower-water. 1876 *N. & Q.* Ser. V. VI. 358 In this nineteenth century I know a poor woman who took all-flower-water. 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

All Fools' Day. [prob. orig. with jocular reference to *All Saints, All Souls.*] A humorous name for the 1st of April; the day popularly appropriated to practising upon one's neighbour's credulity. (Only of modern use.)

1712 SWIFT quoted in Hone *Ev. Day Bk.* (1826) I. 205 'A due donation for All Fool's Day.' 1760 *Poor Robin's Alm.* in BRAND *Pop. Ant.*, The first of April some do say Is set apart for All-Fools Day. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Ant.* 398 *All*-Fools' Day, a corruption it should seem of *Auld* i. e. *Old* Fools' Day. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1868) 65 All Fools' Day. The compliments of the season to my worthy masters.

All fours (ǭ·l fōəɹz), *sb. phr.* [i. e. *all four* cards.]

1. A game at cards, played by two; 'so named from the four particulars by which it is reckoned, and which, joined in the hand of either of the parties, are said to make all-fours. The *all four* are *high, low, Jack,* and *the game.*' Johnson.

1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* v. i. 57 Can you play at Whiste, Sir? No, truly, Sir. Nor at all-fours? Neither. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patrick's Day* I. ii. 293 To drink bohea tea, and play at allfours on a drum head. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* (1854) I. 13 The usual games are all-fours, all-fives, and cribbage.

2. A game at dominoes, in which points are scored only when the sum of the pips at the two extremes are four or a multiple thereof.

All fours (ǭ·l fōəɹz), *phr.* [formerly **all four,** sc. *extremities.* The *-s* has been added prob. during the present century; not in Johnson 1808.] All four legs of a quadruped, or the legs and arms of a man. In the phrase *to go* (*crawl,* etc.) *on all fours.*

1563 *Homilies* II. xiii. II. (1640) 184 A bruit beast, creeping upon all foure. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xi. 42 Whatsoeuer goeth vpon all foure. [1535 COVERDALE *ibid.*, All that goeth vpon foure or mo fete.] 1777 ROBERTSON *Amer.* (1783) II. 436 These spies .. will creep on all-four, like cats. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxviii, Edward .. could perceive him crawling on all-fours.

2. *fig.* **To run on all fours,** *i.e.* fairly, evenly, not to limp like a lame dog. **To be, or stand, on all fours:** to be even or on a level, to present an exact analogy or comparison (*with*).

1710 SIR J. ST. LEGER in Somers' *Tracts* (1751) III. 248 Tho' the Comparison should not exactly run upon all four when examined. 1877 *Daily Tel.* 15 Mar., It must stand on all fours with that stipulation. 1883 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 3/7 The decision I have quoted is on all fours with this case.

A·ll-goo·d, *a.* [ALL- E 6.] Wholly or infinitely good.

1586 tr. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* II. 565 God, who is aljust, almightie, and algood. 1857 EMERSON *Poems* 23 This monument of my despair Build I to the All-Good, All-Fair.

Allgood (ɔ̄·lgud), *sb.* [ALL- E 6.] A popular name of the herb (*Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*), also called English Mercury, and Good King Henry.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 560 Algood groweth .. about wayes and pathes and by hedges. 1616 SURFLET & MARKH. *Country Farm* I. 58 Take the leaues of Plantaine .. Mallowes, Allgood. 1853 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. VIII. 36/1 Mercury Goose-foot .. It is also called All-good.

A·ll hai·l, *int. phr., sb., v.* [ALL- E I + HAIL health.] A salutation: *lit.* (I wish you) all health! Hence, **A.** *int.* expressing affectionate recognition or welcome.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3219 She seide: 'Alhayle, my swete freende!' 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* XXVIII. 9 Iesus met them sayinge: All hayle! [WYCLIF Heil ȝe!]. 1821 BYRON *Cain* I. I Jehovah, with returning light, All-hail.

B. *sb.* A bidding All-hail! a salutation of respect and welcome.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. v. 57 Great Glamys! worthy Cawdor! Greater then both, by the all-haile hereafter! 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* x, Frequently repeated his welcomes and all-hails.

C. *v.* To salute with All-hail! to salute a new king, a long-absent friend, etc.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. v. 8 Missiues from the King, who all-hail'd me, 'Thane of Cawdor.' 1615 A. STAFFORD *Heauenly Dogge* 90 The Sun .. shines freely, and is of all all-hailed. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* I. Wks. V. 5 The happy mariners all-hail Their native shore.

All-hail, -hal, -hale, north. ff. ALL-WHOLE.

All-haillie, -halelie, north. ff. ALL-WHOLLY.

All-hallow,-s (ɔ̄·lhæ·lou̯z). [ALL- E I + *hallows* pl. of *hallow*, OE. *hálga*, a holy (man), a saint. The nom. pl. *hálgan* passed through the forms halwen, halowen, halowe, halowes. The gen. pl. *hálgena* with *-tide, -day*, became halwene, halwen, hallowen, hallowen, hallown, hallon, hollan, holland.]

1. All saints, the saints (in heaven) collectively. (Often as dedication of a church.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. § 18. 43 *November*: se mónað ongynð on ealra hálgena mæssedæȝ. *c* 1375 *Layfolk's Mass Bk.* 8 To God full of myght, And to his modir mayden bryght, And to alle halouse here. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. vi. (1859) 78 In the feste of al halowen, euery saynt .. taketh his owne place. *c* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 106 The pistelle upon the feest of alhalwynne. 1494 FABYAN VII. CCXX. 242 Vsed to swere by Alhalowes, that he had nat one peny. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* II. Wks. 1557, 196/1 Ye conclude yᵉ thinge displeasant to god and to all hallowes. 1552 LYNDESAY *Complaynt* 190, I hald thareto, man, be alhallow. 1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 67 The devout fathers .. did consecrate a church in the same place unto All-Hallous. 1646 *Ordin. Lords & Comm.* 9 Alhallowes in Bread Street.

2. = All hallows' day, or All-hallowmas. *arch.*

1503 *Plumpton Corr.* 183 If he come againe afor alhallowes. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 21 How fit our well-rank'd Feasts do follow, All mischief comes after All-Hallow.

3. *All hallows' day*: All Saints' day; the first of November. *arch.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* G vij, Thepystle of al hallowen day. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de Worde 1515) 147 b, Good frendes suche a daye ye shall haue all halowen daye. 1552 *Chron. Grey Friars* 76 On alhallon day began the boke of the new servis of bred and wyne in Powles. Item after allhollan day was no more communyon but on the sondayes.

4. *All hallow eve*: the eve of All Saints. (See also HALLOW E'EN.) *arch.*

1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* 17 Thys yere the towne of Depe was tane .. on Halhalon evyn. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 130 *Clo.* Was't not at Hallowmas, master Froth? *Fro.* Allhallond-Eue. 1698 STOW *Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) I. I. xxix. 304/1 These Lords (of misrule) beginning their rule at Alholland Eve.

5. *Allhallowmass*: the feast of All Saints. *arch.*

1083 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) Æfter ealra halgena mæsse dæȝ. *c* 1325 *Cœur de Lion* 5878 And wente home at Alhalwemeise. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 145 Þe moneth of Nouembre, after Alhalwemesse. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xiii. 177 Fra þe Alhalowmes .. til yhule he bydand wes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 211 Upon Allhallowmas last, a fortnight afore Michaelmas. 1725 H. BOURNE *Antiq. Vulg.* xix, Lighted tapers .. were then wont to cease till the next All-hallow-mass.

6. *Allhallowtide*: the season of All Saints. *arch.*

1548 *Chron. Grey Friars* 57 This yere before Alhallontyd was sett up the howse for the markyt folke in Newgate market for to waye melle in. 1549 DK. SOMERSET in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* VI. 409 Parliament cannot be assembled before Allhallowntide. 1578 R. SCOT *Hoppe Garden* 17 Cut your Poales betweene All hallowentyde and Christmas. 1592 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* 16 Betwixt Alhallowtide & Christmas. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 222 About All-hollantide, when you see men ploughing up heath-ground. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* 290 The final payment being to be at allhallontide. 1743 *Lond. & Count. Brewer* III. (ed. 2) 171 From Michaelmas to Alhollantide, their Well-Water has such an earthy ill Quality.

7. *All-hallown Summer*: a season of fine weather in the late autumn; also *fig.* brightness or beauty lingering or reappearing in old age. Apparently *Obs.*, but worthy of revival, as much superior to its equivalents, *St. Martin's Summer* (from French), and the *Indian Summer* of America.

1596 SHAKS. I *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 178 Farwell the latter Spring! Farwell, Alhollown Summer!

A·ll-hea·l. [ALL- E 4.]

†1. A balsam or medicine that heals all wounds; a heal-all or panacea. *Obs.*

1630 DRAYTON *Muses Elys., Nymphal* v. Wks. 1793, 621/2 This all-heal .. New wounds so quickly healing. 1633 G. HERBERT *Offering* iv. in *Temple* 141 There is a balsome .. which doth both cleanse and close all sorts of wounds .. Seek out this All-heal.

2. A name applied to various plants, in consequence of virtues ascribed to them, as—

†**a.** The Mistletoe. †**b.** An umbelliferous plant, *Opoponax Chironium*, native to the S. of Europe. **c.** The Great Valerian (*V. officinalis*). †**d.** The Milfoil or Yarrow. **e.** A local name ('in Cheshire and Yorkshire' Britten and Holl.) of the plant also called Self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris*). **f. Clown's Allheal**: A name given by Gerard to the Woundwort (*Stachys palustris*).

1597 GERARD *Herbal* 850 Hercules Alheale or Woundwoort. *Ibid.* 851 Clownes Woundwoort or Alheale. 1598 FLORIO, *Achilea*, the hearb Yarrow, All-heale, Nose-bleed, or Milfoile. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 497 They call it [Mistletoe] in their language All-Heale, (for they haue an opinion of it, that it cureth all maladies whatsoeuer). 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cancer*, Take the Flowers and Stems of the Herb All-Heal (the Flowers are white and very small)

All-hi·d. [From the words called out by the hiding party.] The game of 'Hide-and-Seek.'

1608 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* III. v. 82 A lady can At such alhid beguile a wiser man.

A·ll-ho·ly, *a.* [ALL- E 6.] Altogether or infinitely holy.

a 1000 *Metr. Ps.* CXXXI. 8 Dú earce eart eall hálizra. *c* 1360 WYCLIF *De Dot Eccl.* 10 He was clepid þe pope & hed of alhooli chirche. 1586 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 35 The allholy and sacred scripture. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 273 In the Name of the All-Holy Trinity.

†**A·ll-hood.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ALL + -HOOD. (app. formed in loc. cit. as an explanation of *allodium*.)] Entire estate, entirety.

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* VI. 136, *P* has therefore the all or all-hood of it.

Allia, variant of ALLYA, *Obs. Sc.*, an ally.

Alliable (ălə·ĭăb'l), *a. rare.* [a. Fr. *alliable*, f. *allier* to ally, combine: see ALLY and -ABLE.] Able to enter into alliance or union.

1795 BURKE *Scarcity* Wks. VII. 415 Poor meagre diet, not easily alliable to the human constitution. 1796 — *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 310 How far it is in its nature alliable with the rest. 1852 JAMES *Pequin.* I. 265 Fancy is alliable to all things but dulness.

Alliably (ălə·ĭăbli), *adv. rare*⁻¹. In 6 **aliably.** [f. prec. + -LY².] In an alliable manner; by way of alliance or affinity.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supererog.* in *Archaica* II. 86 Honour aliably belongeth to redoubted Seniours.

Alliaceous (ælĭ,ēi·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *alli-um* garlic + -ACEOUS.] **a.** Of or pertaining to the botanical genus *Allium*, including garlic, onions, leeks, etc. **b.** Having the smell or taste of garlic and onions.

1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 303 It had, like the rest of the powder in the tube, an alliaceous smell. 1818 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* 162 The alliaceous odour peculiar to arsenic. 1828 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* II. xxi. 240 Many wild bees are distinguished by their pungent alliaceous smell. 1861 E. LANKESTER *Food* 267 All belong to the same genus allium, hence we call them alliaceous plants.

†**A·lliage.** *Obs.* In 5 **aliage,** 6 **alleage.** [a. Fr. *al-, alliage*, f. *allier*: see ALLY and -AGE.] Alliance.

c 1450 *Roll* in *3rd Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* (1872) 279/2 The Frenshemen alied them selfe and enlarge their amite, and their aliage to suche as were beste oute of the kynge's amite. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 41 b, The late ouerthrowe of the monasteries, couentes, colleges, and chaunteries, alleages of uncleane spretes.

Alliance (ălə·ĭăns), *sb.* Forms: 3-7 **alia·nce,** 3-6 **alya·nce,** 4-5 **alyau·nse, allyau·nce,** 4-6 **ali-, aly-, alliau·nce,** 5 **alyans, alyaw·ns,** 6-8 **allyance,** 4- **alli·ance.** By-form 3 **enlyance.** [a. OFr. *aliance*, 14th c. *alliance*: see ALLY and -ANCE; repr. L. *alligantia* (found in med.L.) n. of state, f. *alligant-em* pr. pple. of *alligāre*. Accented *allia·nce* in 16th c.] The state of union or combination; the action of uniting or combining.

1. Union by marriage, affinity; union through marriage or common parentage, relationship, kinship, consanguinity.

1297 R. GLOUC. 12 He bygan to loue Brut so muche .. þat he wyllede .. to hym enlyance. *Ibid.* 295 To spouse hyre .. þat he myȝte, þoru alyance, eny help vndergo. *c* 1365 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 60 He vouchedsafe .. Become a man as for our alliaunce [*v.r.* allyaunce, aliaunce, aliance]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 280 Which of sibred in aliaunce For ever kepten thilke usaunce. 1469 J. PASTON *Lett.* 612 II. 357 Consyderyng the alyans betwyx yow. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. viii. 85 Mariages and Alyaunces that they doo and make wyth the sarasyns. 1548 COVERDALE *Erasm. Paraphr. Hebr.* ii. 17 Ioyned vnto hym with so streighte a bonde of alyaunce or consanguinitie. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. Pref. 18 The Allyance was undeniable; there were Children born of it. 1729 BURKITT *On N. T., Mark* iii. 3 Alliance by faith is more valued by our Saviour, than alliance by blood. 1877 LYTTELL *Landm.* IV. viii. 225 The descendants of Scottish and Celtic alliances may have acquired the Gaelic tongue.

2. Combination for a common object, confederation, union offensive and defensive; especially between sovereign states.

1366 MAUNDEV. xviii. 195 To breke the Alliance and the Acord. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* (1868) 141 Þer nis none alyaunce bytwixe good[e] folke and shrewes. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. viii. 170 In fermly festnyd alyawns To þe Kyng. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 106 Him that hath made any aliaunce or promesse with his ennemyes. 1519 SIR T. BOLEYN in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 53 I. 148 The vnfeyned amytie and aliance that is established betwixt you. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* mdcclxvii/1 An Offensive and Defensive Alliance is concluded between the French King and the Duke of Savoy. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xlv. 707 The peace and alliance of the two empires were faithfully maintained. 1815 WELLINGTON in Gurwood's *Desp.* XII. 282 A treaty of alliance which I have signed with the Ministers of the Emperors of Austria and Russia. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 430 That Alliance o: the European Sovereigns which is somewhat inaccurately spoken of as the Holy Alliance.

3. Community or relationship in nature or qualities; affinity; inclusion in the same class.

1677 R. GILPIN *Dæmon. Sac.* (1867) 28 This word is ranked with others, as being of the same alliance. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. iv. 153 Corrupt Principles .. have no Alliance with Reason. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* x. 451 The ordinary alliance of the moral sentiments with the imagination. 1860 MANSEL *Prolegom. Log.* (ed. 2) Pref. 6 The alliance established of old between Logic and Metaphysics.

†**4.** *collect.* People united by kinship or friendship; kindred, friends, allies. *Obs.* [Perh. confused with *Alliants*, OFr. *alians*; cf. ACCIDENCE.]

1366 MAUNDEV. xviii. 195 Accorded be here Frendes or be sum of here Alliance. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 199 Thilke alliaunce, By whom the treson was compassed. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXVIII. 11390 Antenor also was abill of fryndes, Large of aliaunce. 1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Paraphr. Mark* vi. 4 His alyance, kinnesmen, and famyliares. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. i. 43 Therefore let our Alliance be combin'd. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* xi. 15 III. 58 This Country .. where their kindred, alliance, and other friends were.

†**5.** *individual*, A kinsman, relation, or ally. *Obs.*

1536-7 in *Reg. Abp. Lee, York MS.*, To Thomas Hugaite, my allyaunce, my best doublet. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* Ded., A worshipful friend and allyance of mine. 1654 USSHER *Annals* VII. (1658) 801 He requested that .. he would give him leave to see again his alliances.

6. *Bot.* A name given by Lindley to groups of Natural Orders of plants, considered to be allied to each other in general structure; thus the *Glumal Alliance* of Endogens contains the *Grasses, Cyperaceæ*, and three other allied orders.

1836 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst.* (ed. 2) xiv, Classes, sub-classes, groups, alliances, and orders. 1838 — in *Penny Cycl.* X. 126 The terminations of the names express their value; the groups end in *-oseæ*; the alliances in *-ales*; the orders in *-aceæ*; the suborders in *-eæ*. 1848 — *Veg. Kingd.* 8 The near approach of the two realms being through the Algal alliance. 1866 J. BALFOUR in *Treas. Bot.* 267 A natural order of dicotyledons, characterizing Lindley's chenopodal alliance.

¶ By confusion, for ALLEGIANCE.

a 1581 CAMPIAN *Hist. Irel.* II. i. 58 The subjects whom they had schooled, to breake allyance towards the King of Leinster. 1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.*, The bishops did all renew their alliance to the king.

Alliance (ălə·ĭăns), *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. OFr. *aliancier*, and Eng. *affiance*.]

1. *trans.* To join in alliance, to ally.

a 1688 CUDWORTH *Serm.* 62 (L.) It is allianced to none but wretched, forlorn, and apostate spirits.

2. *intr.* To form alliances, ally oneself.

1782 T. PAINE *To Abbé Raynel* (1791) 50 Courts .. are relatively republics with each other. It is the first and true principle of alliancing.

Alliancer (ălə·ĭănsəɹ). *rare.* [f. prec. + -ER¹.] One who enters into or belongs to an alliance.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* (1807) III. 265 We sailed right before the wind .. leaving those odd alliancers.

†**Alli ant,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. Fr. *alliant*, OFr. *aliant*, pr. pple. of *allier* to ALLY.]

A. *adj.* In alliance, in league; related, akin.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (1869) 118 This kynde of learninge .. is sumwhat allyaunte to them.

B. *sb.* One in league; an ally.

1620 *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 532 Princes, Catholick Estates and Alliants, have excluded from this present Treaty the Kingdom of Bohemia. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Alliant* or *Ally*, one that is in league, or of kindred with another.

Alliant, -aunt, obs. forms of ALIEN.

Alliarious (ælĭ,ēə·riəs), *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. med.L. *alliāri-us* of the nature of *allium* + OUS.]

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**A·lliate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *alliāt-us* composed of ALLIUM: see -ATE.] Composed of garlic, having garlic as an ingredient.

1661 LOVELL *Anim. & Min.* 235 Eaten with alliate sauce.

Allice, allis (æ·lis). *Zool.* Also 7 **allowes.** [a. Fr. *alose*:—L. *alōsa, alausa*, the shad.] A fish of the Herring family, more commonly called the **allice-shad** (*Alosa communis*) found in the Severn.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 75 The Allowes is taken in the same places that Sammon is. 1777 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1812) III. 463 The Severn Shad is sometimes caught in the Thames, though rarely, and called *Allis* (no doubt *Alose*, the French name) by the fishermen. 1882 *Standard* 2 Mar. 2/8 The Allice shad is an excellent fish, and attains to a weight of four or five pounds.

Allicholly, jocosely in Shaks. for MELANCHOLY.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 27 Now my yong guest; me thinks your' allycholly. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. iv. 163 Shee is giuen too much to Allicholy and musing. 1736 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1861) I. 8 A disconsolate wood-pigeon in our grove .. is so allicholly as any thing.

†**Alli·ciate,** *v. Obs.* [f. Fr. *alicier, allicier*, to

attract, entice, irreg. f. L. *allic-ĕre*. See also ALLICIT, ALLECT.] To allure, entice, attract.

1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* To Reader, The matter is of importance inough to alliciate al men to the reading hereof. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 166 My counsell is .. that the stomacke be by no meanes vntimely alliciated vnto meate. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 404 They may alliciate watry and serous humours to those parts.

†Alli·ciency. *Obs.* [f. ALLICIENT *a.* (see -NCY) as if ad. L. **allicient-ia*, n. of quality f. *allicient-em*.] The quality of being attractive; attractiveness; attractive power or influence.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 66 If the Loadstone attract, the steele hath also its attraction; for in this action the Alliciency is reciprocall. 1665 GLANVILLE *Sceps. Sci.* xx. 126 The feigned Central alliciency is but a word. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Allicient (ăli·ʃĕnt), *ppl. a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *allicient-em* pr. pple. of *allic-ĕre* to entice to; f. *al-* = *ad-* to + *-licĕre* = *lacĕre* to catch with a noose or gin (*laqueus*), to entrap.]

A. *adj.* Attracting.

1831 P. HEIDIGER *Didon.* I. 20 All rosy smiles .. Allicient, blooming like immortal Hebe.

B. *sb.* Anything attracting; that which attracts.

1658 J. ROBINSON *Endoxa* 121 (T.) The awakened needle, with joy, leapeth towards its allicient.

†Alli·cit, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *allicĕre*, after *elicit* f. *ēlicĕre*, *ēlicit-um*; but the pple. of *allicĕre* was *allect-um*, from which the etymological derivative is ALLECT. See also ALLICIATE.] To entice, attract.

1725 CHEYNE *Health & Long Life* 79 (L.) To allicite blood and spirits to the parts most distant.

†Alli·de, *v. Obs.*–° [ad. L. *allīd-ĕre* to dash against, f. *al-* = *ad-* to + *līdĕre* = *læd-ĕre* to dash or strike violently.] 'To dash or hit against.' Bailey 1721; whence in Ash 1775, etc.

Allied (ălai·d), *ppl. a.* Forms: 3 **alied**, 5 **alyed**, 6 **allyde**, **alide**, 7 **allyed**, (8 **allay'd**), 4– **allied**. [f. ALLY *v.* + -ED.]

1. United, joined: **a.** by kindred or affinity.

1297 R. GLOUC. 65 To be in such mariage alied to þe emperour. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* IV. 1284 A knight noble, Aliet vnto Lamydon by his lefe suster. 1587 TURBERVILLE *Trag. T.* (1837) 33, I to thee am verie neere allyde. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. i. 49 A Lady .. alide vnto the Duke. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 186 Bless'd are the brethren who thy blood divide, To such a miracle of charms allied. 1861 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 103 A German Princess nearly allied to the Imperial House.

b. by league or formal treaty.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 275 The route apostazied Of hem that ben to him allied. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xii. 46 Wher is he that shalle .. make warre ayenste the thus alyed? 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 339 Courts and kingdomes Knowne, and ally'd to yours. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xix. 803 The celebrated Black Sea storm which did so much damage to the allied fleet. 1870 KNIGHT *Crown Hist. Eng.* lix. 800 The Treaty of Vienna .. had bound the Allied Powers to make war together upon Napoleon.

c. generally. ? *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* d vij b, When two good frendes ben wel alyed to gyder they ben stronger. 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* viii. 17 To be allyed vnto wisedome, is immortalitie. 1667 MARVELL *Corr.* 36 Wks. 1875 II. 82 A friend .. sincerely devoted and allyed to your interests.

2. *fig.* Related, connected by nature, properties, or similitude, akin.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 108 The vice is of a great kindred: it is vvell allied. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 163 Great wits are sure to madness near allied. 1709 CODRINGTON in *Garth's Dispens.* (1709) Pref., So near allay'd in Learning, Wit, and Skill. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* II. xviii. 50 Various allied insects. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xvii. 180 An anomalous spasmodic disorder, allied to tetanus.

Alligant, obs. f. ALICANTE; catachr. for ELEGANT.

Alligar, obs. form of ALEGAR.

Alligarta, obs. form of ALLIGATOR[2].

†A·lligate, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*–[1]. [ad. L. *alligāt-us* pa. pple. of *alligāre* to bind to, f. *al-* = *ad-* to + *ligāre* to bind, tie.] Bound together, connected.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 419 Dyuers parcels of sundry pryces .. alligate, bounde, or mixed togither.

Alligate (æ·ligeⁱt), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec., or on analogy of vbs. so formed.]

†1. To tie or unite (one thing to another). *Obs.*

1626 COCKERAM, *Alligate*, to binde, or tie vp. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 305 By the same Divine Ordination .. the Faculties specifically belonging to every Individual were annexed and alligated to it.

2. To perform the arithmetical process of alligation.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. 501 Alligate alternately the quality of the Medicine proposed, with the degree of the Simple with which you desire to raise or depress it.

†A·lligated, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Bound, connected, united.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 375 Connatural Instincts alligated to their nature.

Alligation (æligeⁱ·ʃən). [ad. L. *alligātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *alligāre*: see ALLIGATE.]

1. The action of attaching by some bond; the state of being attached, physical conjunction. *rare.*

a 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 266 Christ's church is universally spread throughout the world, not contained in the alligation of places. 1651 J. F. *Agrippa's Occult. Phil.* 92 Vitall vertue is sent .. from the trunk to the twig graffed into it, by way of contact and alligation. 1868 SEYD *Bullion* 238 Iridium is found .. in alligation with the latter metal.

2. The 'Rule of Mixtures'; the arithmetical method of solving questions concerning the mixing of articles of different qualities or values.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 419 Alligation .. hath his name, for that hy it there are dyuers parcels of sundry pryces, and sundrie quantities, alligate, bounde or mixed togither. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 73 The Rules of Fellowship, Aligation, with others. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 133 *Alligation* teaches how to compound or mix together several simples of different qualities, so that the composition may be of some intermediate quality, or rate. It is commonly distinguished into two cases, Alligation Medial, and Alligation Alternate. 1833 *Pen. Cycl.* I. 348/2 *Alligation* .. by which the price of a mixture is found when the price of the ingredients is known.

†Alliga·tor[1]. *Obs.*–° [a. L. *alligātōr*, agent-noun f. *alligā-re* to bind: see ALLIGATE *a.*] One who binds or ties.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Alligator*, a Binder or Tyer of the Vines to their Stakes. 1731 BAILEY, *Alligator*, a binder.

Alligator[2] (æ·ligeⁱtəɹ). *Zool.* Forms: 6 **lagarto**, **alagarto**, **aligarto**, 7 **alegarto**, **alligarta**, **allegater**, **aligator**, 7–8 **allegator**, 7– **alligator**. [orig. ad. Sp. *el* or *al lagarto* the lizard, (pointing to a dial. L. *lacarta* for *lacerta*,) applied *par excellence* to the gigantic saurians of the New World. In Eng. the word soon became *allagarto*, *alagarto*, reduced to *alegarto*, *alligarta*, whence by pop. corruption *alligarter*, *allegater*, *alligator*, the medial (ăɹ) becoming (ă) now (ĕɪ), and the final *o* taking *r*, as in *'tatur* (potato), *buffaler*, *feller*, etc. As the spelling *alligator* had a literary and etymological appearance, it was established in the lang., and has since been adopted in Fr.

('Some of our older writers on .. America affirm that it is merely a modification of the Indian word *iegateer* or *allegater*.' *Penny Cycl.* I. 349.)]

1. A genus of saurian reptiles of the crocodile family, also called Caymans, of which the various species are found in America; popularly the name is extended to all large American Saurians, some of which are true crocodiles.

1568 J. HORTOP (Hakl. Soc.) III. 580 In this river we killed a monstrous Lagarto or Crocodile. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyfull Newes* II. (1596) 73 b, Caimanes, that are called Lagartos. 1591 A. KNIVET in Purchas *Pilgr.* IV. 1228 Aligartos (which we call in English crocodiles). 1593 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 178 In this river, and all the rivers of this coast, are great abundance of alagartoes. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 96 The Crocodiles (now called Alegartos). 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. vi. (1631) 28 Who can tell, if .. the Alligarta hath not piss'd thereon? 1623 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* V. i. 43 (*1st Fol.*) In his needie shop a tortoyrs hung, An Allegater stuft [1597 *1st Qo.* Aligarta]. 1663 COWLEY *Vis. Cromwell in Verses, &c.* (1669) 71 He must have his prey of the whole Indies both by Sea and Land, this great Aligator. 1692 COLES, *Alegator*, a Jamaica Crocodile. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 256 We found no Allegators here, tho' there are several. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* II. 19 And near, a scaly Alligator hung. 1738 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 345 The Spaniards first gave them the Name of Allagarto .. and from the Words Al Lagarto, our English Sailors have formed the Word Alligator. 1756 *Ibid.* XLIX. 640 A young allegator .. here laid before you. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 254 Like alligators sleeping in the mire. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* iii. 82 The alligator thrives in the neighbourhood of New Orleans. 1882 *Daily News* 8 June 5/3 The profession of alligator farming has been developed in California.

2. *Mining.* **a.** A rock-breaker operating by jaws. **b.** A 'Squeezer' or machine for reducing the puddle-ball to a compact mass. Raymond's *Gloss.*

3. *Comb.* **alligator apple**, the fruit of a West Indian tree, *Anona palustris*; **alligator pear**, the fruit of a West Indian tree, *Persea gratissima* (also called *Laurus persea*), allied to the laurels; **alligator tortoise**, a large species of marsh tortoise (*Chelydra serpentina*, fam. *Emydidæ*), found in the waters of Carolina, also called the Snapping Turtle; **alligator wood**, the timber of a West Indian tree, *Guarea Swartzii*.

1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* ii. 24 Alleygator or Musk-Wood .. The Smell [of the trunk] is sweet like Musk, or that of an Alleygator, whence the name. 1763 GRAINGER *Sug. Cane* I. *note* 9 The avocato, avocado, avigato, or, as the English corruptly call it, alligator-pear. 1837 MACFADYEN *Fl. Jamaica* 173 The Alligator Wood. 1861 TYLOR *Anahuac* ix. 227 There is a well-known West Indian fruit which we call an avocado or alligator-pear, and which the French call 'avocat' and the Spaniards 'aguacate.' All these names are corruptions of the Aztec name of the fruit, 'ahuacatl.' 1866 M. T. MASTERS in *Treas. Bot.* 70 The fruit is called the Alligator Apple, but is not eaten as it contains a narcotic principle.

†Alli·gature. *Obs.*–° [ad. L. *alligātūra*, f. *alligāre*: see ALLIGATE *a.* and -URE.]

1. 'A tying or binding to.' Bailey 1726.

2. 'The link or ligature by which two things are joined together. *Dict.*' J.

†Alli·ge, *v. Obs. rare*–[1]. In 7 adl-. [f. L. *adl-*, *alligāre* (see ALLIGATE *a.*); cf. *oblige.*] = the more usual ALLIGATE *v.*

1650 W. CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 60 The mind after once it is adliged to the body, alwaies flowes downward.

Allineate (ălinⁱeⁱt), *v. rare*–[1]. [f. L. *ad* to + *līneāt-* ppl. stem of *līneā-re* to draw a line. Cf. *delineate.*] = ALINE.

1864 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect.* (1871) v. 184 The intended base line [must be] allineated by placing a telescope a little beyond one of its proposed extremities.

Allineation, alin- (ălinⁱeⁱ·ʃən). [n. of action f. prec.; cf. *delineation.*]

1. = ALINEMENT 1.

1860 *Builder* XVIII. 333/2 Even the cross streets .. will claim some attention, not only to their width, but their allineation. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 31 Jan., The magnificent alineation of the New Law Courts.

2. = ALINEMENT 3.

1837 WHEWELL *Induct. Sc.* I. iv. § 1 (L.) The positions are described by means of alineations. 1863 J. DRAPER *Devel. Europe* vi. (1865) 150 Hipparchus also undertook to make a register of the stars by the method of alineations. 1866 PROCTOR *Handbk. Stars* Pref. 6 The great advantage .. that the allineations of the stars are preserved.

3. The position of two or more bodies in a straight line with a given point, as of two planets in a line with the sun.

1882 YOUNG *Sun* v. 150 In some cases, sun-spot minima have coincided with the allineation of the two planets.

Allinement, var. of ALINEMENT.

†Alling(e, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 **allunga** (WS. **eallunga**), 2–3 **allunge**, 3 **allinge**, 3–4 **allynge**, 4–5 **allyng**. [f. ALL, prob. instrumental case of an abst. sb. *allung* totality.] Wholly, entirely, altogether, quite, indeed.

c 880 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXX. 2 Đe allunga underþeoded biþ unþeawum. *a* 1000 ? CÆDMON *Gen.* 477 (Grein) Eallenga sweart. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* iv. 31 He eallinga ne adilixaþ eow. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. XXVI. 45 Slapað eallunga, and restað eow. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Slæpeð eallunge, & resteð eow. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 185 Turn me allunge to þe. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 228 Ne suffre þu nout þet te ueond allunge lede us into uondunge. 1297 R. GLOUC. 48 Þat heo shoulde allyng faile. *a* 1375 *Joseph of Arim.* 440 Hit is not allynge to carpe. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 42 Kitte hem shortte .. not v Feet longe allyng.

†Allings, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 2 **allunges**, 4 **-ynges**, 5 **-inges**, **-yns**. [f. prec. with genitival *-s*, as in *always*, *backwards*, etc.: see -LINGS.] = prec.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 And þa ȝet hit were wel god moste ic alunges festen. 1366 MAUNDEV. 189 It is not allynges of suche savour. *c* 1430 *St. Katherine* (Gibbs MS.) 1 [Hit] was not allinges so plene. *a* 1500 *Gaw. & Golagr.* I. 16 Allyns the banrent hold gladdit his gest.

Alliotical: see ALLŒOTICAL.

Allis, obs. variant of ALLICE.

Allisanders, obs. form of ALEXANDERS.

Allision (ălizən). ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *allīsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *allīd-ĕre*: see ALLIDE.] The action of dashing against or striking with violence upon.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* LXXVI. 774 a, That the Allision of those clouds have brought forth a thunder. 1633 T. BROWN *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 3 (1865) 268/1 Breaking out with an Allision. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 159 For their mutual 'Allision.' *a* 1728 WOODWARD (J.) By the boisterous allision of the sea. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Alliteral (ăli·tĕrăl), *a. rare.* [f. ALLITER(ATE) after *literal*: see -AL[1].] Characterized by alliteration; an attribute applied by Appleyard (1850) to the Caffre group of languages.

1850 APPLEYARD *Kafir Lang.* 26 The alliteral class forms the second and principal division of South African languages. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* II. 12 The Kafir, or, as Appleyard calls them, alliteral languages.

Alliterate (ăli·tĕreⁱt), *v.* [f. L. *al-*, *ad-* to + *littera* letter + -ATE[3], on the analogy of *obliterate*, f. L. *oblitterāt-um*, *oblitterā-re*, already formed in L.]

1. *intr.* Of words: To begin with the same letter or group of letters, to constitute alliteration.

1816 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 27 Moreover, the two L's alliterate well.

2. Of persons: To compose alliteratively.

1826 *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 13 The letters with which we alliterate.

Alliterate (ăli·tĕrĕt), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec., on analogy of *literate*, *illiterate*, and L. *litterātus.*] Alliterated; formed or placed so as to alliterate.

1871 R. F. WEYMOUTH *Euph.* 4 The alliterate words often have more than one letter the same: 'Thou hast tried me, therefore trust me: I never yet failed, and now I will not faint.'

Alliterated (ăli·tĕreⁱtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ALLITERATE *v.* + -ED.] Composed with or characterized by alliteration.

1776 JOHNSON *Lett.* (1788) I. 331 Smollett's heroes, who in every alliterated novel, Roderick Random or Peregrine Pickle, are always employed by their author to kill a dog. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Aug. 229/2 Imitation of the old epic alliterated long lines of the Northern poetry.

Alliterating (ăli·tĕreⁱtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Producing alliteration; beginning with the same letter as another word.

1846 T. WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* I. i. 14 In the Saxon poetry .. the first line often contains but one alliterating word.

Alliteration (ăli·tĕrēⁱ·ʃən). [n. of action f. ALLITERATE *v.*: see -ATION.]

1. *gen.* The commencing of two or more words in close connexion, with the same letter, or rather the same sound.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Alliteration*, a figure in Rhetorick, repeating and playing on the same letter. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 71 That which some call Alliteration, *i. e.* beginning several Words with the same Letter, if it be natural, is a real Beauty. 1763 CHURCHILL *Prophecy, Famine*

Poems I. 101 Apt Alliteration's artful aid. 1831 MACAULAY *Johnson* 126 Taxation no Tyranny .. was .. nothing but a jingling alliteration which he ought to have despised. 1871 R. F. WEYMOUTH *Euph.* 4 'Delightful to be read, and nothing hurtfull to be regarded; wherein there is small offence by lightnes given to the wise, and lesse occasion of loosenesse profferred to the wanton.' Lilie's favourite form of alliteration is well marked in this sentence.

2. The commencement of certain accented syllables in a verse with the same consonant or consonantal group, or with different vowel sounds, which constituted the structure of versification in OE. and the Teutonic languages generally. Thus from the beginning of Langland's *Piers Ploughman*, text C.:

> In a somere seyson whan softe was þe sonne,
> Y shop me into shrobbis as y a shepherde were;
> In abit as an ermite vnholy of werkes,
> Ich wente forth in þe worlde wonders to hure,
> And sawe meny cellis and selcouthe þynges.

1774 T. WARTON *Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. Diss. I. 38 The Islandic poets are said to have carried alliteration to the highest pitch of exactness. 1846 T. WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* I. i. 14 The form of Saxon poetry is alliteration—not rhyme. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 626 Alliteration did not necessarily act on the initial letter of the word.

Alliterational (ălĭtĕrē·ʃənăl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL: cf. *conversational.*] Characterized by, or abounding in, alliteration. Cf. ALLITERAL.

1858 *Penny Cycl.* Supp. II. 377/2 The language of the Kaffir supplies a broad distinction between them and other African races. They are prefixional and alliteratival.

Alliterative (ălĭtĕrĕtiv), *a.* [f. ALLITERATE *v.* + -IVE, as if ad. L. **alliterātīv-us.*] Pertaining to or characterized by alliteration.

1764 GOLOSM. *Trav.* Introd. (Joo.) Criticisms in favour of alliterative care and happy negligence. 1774 T. WARTON *Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. x. 108 Alliterative measure, unaccompanied with rhyme. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. vii. 232 The alliterative verse of the Old Anglo-Saxon. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 15 July 76/2 The old alliterative cry ['Measures not Men'] is reversed.

Alliteratively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an alliterative manner; with alliteration.

1823 HONES *Anc. Myst.* 25 Mary is greatly astonished, and she is thus alliteratively addressed by the Angel, 'Mayde, most mercyfull, and mekest in mende.' 1881 *Punch* 19 Mar. 124 Alliteratively .. described as 'beastly bellowing.'

Alliterativeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being alliterative.

1818 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 92 You cannot read a page of the Faery Queene .. without perceiving the intentional alliterativeness of the words.

Alliterator (ălĭtĕrē·tə1). [f. ALLITERATE *v.* + -OR, on analogy of L. agent-nouns f. ppl. stems. Cf. L. *litterātōr* a tcacher of letters.] One who makes use of alliteration.

1755 COLMAN & THORNTON in *Connoiss.* No. 83 The alliterator must be as busily employed to introduce his favourite vowel or consonant, as the Greek poet to shut out the letter he had proscribed.

Allituric (ælitiŭ·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. ALL(OXAN) whence obtained by Schlieper in 1848 (+ *-it-* meaningless) + URIC.] In *Allituric acid*, a product of the disintegration of alloxantin.

1863–79 WATTS *Chem. Dict.*

‖ **Allium** (æ·liŏm). *Bot.* [L. *allium* garlic, of unkn. origin.] A large genus of Liliaceous plants, of which garlic, the onion, leek, chive, shallot, and the British wild flower Ramsons are species.

1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 602 High-sounding words our worthy gardener gets .. He *Allium* calls his onions and his leeks. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 538 In the shade, grey periwinkles wind among the snowy drift of allium.

Allmand, obs. form of ALLEMANDE.

Allmesse, obs. form of ALMS.

All-mi·ght, *sb.* [ALL- E I.] All power, omnipotence. (See also ALMIGHT.)

c 1440 *Arthur* 452 Suche alle myght comeþ of god. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 209 By his allmight, that first created man. 1862 TRENCH *Mirac.* vi. 187 Trust in the allmight of Him, to whose help he had appealed.

Allness (ō·lnés). [f. ALL + -NESS.] Universality.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ix. (1821) 419 Triumphing .. in his own nothingness, and in the allness of the Divinity. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 339 The science of the universal, having the ideas of oneness and allness as its two elements. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxviii. (1848) 335 With God All oneness and sole allness lives alone.

† **All-ni·ght.** *Obs.* [ALL- E I.] A service of food, fuel, or light for the whole night.

1526 *Househ. Ord. Hen. VIII*, 152 That there be no playing of disse or cards used in the same chamber, after the King be served for All-night. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 372 In the Court of England, there is a Service which they call All-night; which is a great Cake of wax, with the Wicke in the middest. *a* 1685 *Househ. Ord. Chas. II* (1790) 369 From eight of the morning untill All-night is served, in the Presence Chamber.

† **All-ni·ght-man.** *Obs.* [= *Man* astir *all night.*] A former name for body-snatchers, or men who disinterred corpses by night in order to sell them to medical students for dissection.

1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 133, The body-lifters, or 'all-night-men,' as they were wont to be called.

† **Allobro·gical,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *Allobrogic-us* of the Allobroges + -AL.] An epithet applied in 17th c. to Presbyterians or Calvinists, in allusion to the fact that Geneva was anciently a town of the Allobroges.

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* III. § 5. 245 See on what shelves of land this late Allobrogicall device is erected. 1646 *Burden of Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 265 Altho this allobrogical Brood maintain Parity, there be notwithstanding some few Patriarchs who rule and over-rule all.

Allocate (æ·lŏkēt), *v.* [f. med.L. *allocāt-* ppl. stem of *allocāre*; f. *al-, ad-* to + *locāre* to place.] Formerly only in Scottish writers; not in J. or T.

1. To set or lay apart for a special purpose, to apportion, assign, to give one as his special portion or share.

1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 157 To allot and allocate to thame and ilk ane of thame .. ane competent localitie. 1733 P. LINOSAY *Int. Scotl.* 23 This Meeting may then appoint and allocate such a Proportion of the Poors Money. 1821 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 68 That very sum which the Manchester Grammar School allocated to every student. 1872 E. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 251 A system of allocating the public revenues amongst wealthy capitalists.

2. To attach locally.

1842 DE QUINCEY in Page *Life* I. xv. 332 Lasswade, to which nominally we allocate ourselves.

3. To fix the locality of, localize.

1881 LOCKYER in *Nature* 28 July 298 We can allocate the absorption of the hydrogen, magnesium, and so on; we can see where they are absorbing. *Ibid.* 317 Kirchhoff allocated the region where the absorption .. took place at a considerable height in the atmosphere of the sun.

† **A·llocate,** *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *allocāt-us*; used as pa. pple. of prec. vb.: see -ATE.] Allotted, assigned.

1717 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 336 The stipend .. mortified or legally allocate for this.

† **A·llocate,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *allocātum* an allowance, pa. pple. of *allocāre*, used absol.] An allowance or grant.

1709 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. xxx. an. 1552 An allocate for the D. of Suffolk for 40*l.* ayear given him by the king.

A·llocated (æ·lŏkētĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ALLOCATE *v.* + -ED.] Allotted, assigned.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 27 Sept., Somebody has stolen the money allocated for municipal improvements.

Allocation (ælŏkē·ʃən). [a. Fr. *allocation*, ad. med.L. *allocātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *allocāre* (see ALLOCATE *v.*), or perh. direct ad. med.L.]

1. The action of apportioning or assigning to a special person or purpose; apportionment, assignment, allotment.

1833 CHALMERS *Constit. Man* (1835) I. vi. 275 At the first allocations of property. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VIII. lxiii. 55 Domitian .. had respected this allocation of the imperial treasures. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 133 The allocation of the particular portions of Palestine to its successive inhabitants. 1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 456 The whole subtle question of the allocation of powers under the Constitution.

† **b.** *concr.* A portion of revenue, etc. assigned to a distinct purpose, constituting a fixed charge upon it. *Obs.*

1535 GARDINER in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1822) I. I. xxx. 328 In the deductions and allocations .. we have followed in our judgment .. the words of our instructions. *c* 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. III. iii. Wks. III. 393 Revenues without such allocations or deductions. *Ibid.* XI. xliii. Wks. XI. 291 We shall be able to make the deductions or allocations somewhat equal.

† **c.** A portion of revenue settled on a particular person; an allowance. *Obs.*

1658 PHILLIPS, *Allocations* are also the Allowances of Officers under a Prince or Nobleman.

2. The action of allowing or admitting an item in an account; also, the item so allowed. (A common sense in med.L.)

1658 PHILLIPS, *Allocation*, properly a Placing or Adding to. In a Law sense, an Allowance made upon an Account in the Exchequer. 1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Allocation* .. also allowance made upon an account. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Allocation, Allocatio*, the admitting or allowing of an article in an account .. Allocation is also an allowance made upon an account; used in the exchequer.

3. The placing or adding of one thing to another; disposition, arrangement.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Allocation*, a placing or adding unto. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1838 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. III. ii. § 58. 447 That inconsequent allocation of his proofs which frequently occurs in his writings.

4. Placing; fixing in a place; localization.

1855 OWEN *Vertebr.* Introd. 5 (L.) The allocation of the .. albuminous electric pulp in a special cylindrical cavity.

‖ **Allocatur** (ælŏkē·tŭr). [med.L. *allocātur* 'It is allowed.'] A certificate given by the proper authority at the termination of an action, allowing costs.

Allochroic (ælŏkrō·ik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἀλλόχρο-ος changed in colour (see ALLOCHROOUS).] 'Changeable in colour, shot-colour.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

Allochroite (ælŏ·krŏ1ait). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. ἀλλόχρο-ος (see prec.) + -ITE, min. form.] An irongarnet, made by Dana a sub-variety of Andradite, found in Norway and elsewhere.

1837–80 DANA *Min.* 269 Named *Andradite* by the author after the Portuguese mineralogist, d'Andrada, who described and named [1800] the first of the included sub-varieties Allochroite .. The original *allochroite* was a manganesian iron-garnet of brown or reddish-brown color, and of fine-grained massive structure.

Allochromatic (æ·lŏ1krŏmæ·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἄλλος other, different + χρῶμα, -ατ-ος colour + -IC.] Of or pertaining to change of colour; exhibiting or seeing colours different from what they really are.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Allochroous (ælŏ·krŏ1əs), *a.* [f. Gr. ἀλλόχρο-ος changed in colour (f. ἄλλος other + χροιά colour) + -OUS.] Changing colour; *spec.* as a symptom of disease.

1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1847 in CRAIG (Allochrous).

Alloclase (æ·lŏklēis). *Min.* [mod. f. (Ger. *alloklas* 1866) Gr. ἄλλος other, different + κλάσις fracture; so called because it shows a different cleavage from other minerals with which it has been confounded.] = next.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts.*

Alloclasite (ælŏ·klăsəit). *Min.* [Dana's systematic name for prec., with -ITE, min. form.] A mineral containing sulphur, arsenic, bismuth, and cobalt, with traces of iron, zinc, and other metals, found in the Banat; placed by Dana in the pyrite division of Sulphids.

1868 DANA *Min.* 80 The supposed glaucodot of Orawicza is alloclasite.

Allocute (æ·lŏkiut), *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *allocūt-* ppl. stem of *alloqu-i* to address, speak to; f. *al-, ad-* to + *loqui* to speak: cf. *attribute, comminute.*] *intr.* To deliver an allocution; to address formally.

1860 *Times* 11 Oct. 6/2 The Pope can allocute and Francis II can protest.

Allocution (ælŏkiū·ʃən). Also 7 adl-. [ad. L. *adl-, allocūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *alloqui*: see prec.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A formal address or exhortation by a general to his soldiers; hence in *R. C. Ch.* A public address by the Pope to his clergy, or to the Church generally.

1689 SIR G. WHELER *Anc. Ch.* 91 (T.) In adlocutions to the army. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* v. 182 To these add their Discipline, Adlocutions, Oaths of Fidelity. 1702 ADDISON *Medals* i. (1727) 19 Many ancient Customs as sacrifices .. Allocutions .. preserved on Coins. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The usual form in *Adlocutions* was *fortis esset ac fidus.* 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 729 They .. represent the popes in that act which, in Roman antiquity, is called allocution. 1858 WISEMAN *Four Last Popes* 336 The text of the allocution is not accessible.

2. *gen.* The action of addressing or exhorting; hortatory or authoritative address.

1615 T. ADAMS *Leaven* 109 That comfortable allocution—'Good and faithfull servant, enter thou into thy masters joy.' 1848 THACKERAY *Van. F.* xlix, After this vigorous allocution, to .. his 'Hareem.'

† **3.** A speaking to, addressing or accosting. *Obs.*

1754 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Methodists* III. 86 St. Teresa, who had so many Rapts, Visions, and Allocutions with our Lord.

Allod, alod (æ·lŏd). [ad. L. *a(l)lōdium, alōdis, alōdus*, the first more commonly used unchanged. Cf. Fr. *alode* (Cotgr. 1611).] = ALLODIUM.

1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 62 There are some Lands that are Frank-alod. 1848 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* Suppl. Notes (1868) I. 146 The former derivation of *alod.* 1872 E. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 131 Small freeholders in allod. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iii. 53 The alod is the hereditary estate derived from primitive occupation.

† **Allo·dge,** *v. Obs.*; also 4–5 **aloge, alogge.** [a. OFr. *aloge-r, -ier*, f. *à* to + *loger* to lodge, after phr. *à loge*; cogn. w. It. *alloggiare*: see LODGE.]

1. *trans.* To place, pitch, lodge.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 296 On that ich fair roume To aloge her pavilioun. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. ii. 150 To alodge a camp commodiously, is a point of great skill.

2. *intr.* To lodge, sojourn.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Pass. Mind* I. ix. 32 The heart is the peculiar place where that Passions allodge .. They will allodge longer with you than you would haue them.

† **Allo·dgement.** *Obs.* Also 6*al-*, 7 **allogia-.** [f. ALLODGE + -MENT, after It. *allogiamento* lodging, 'also, a place where a campe or soldiers bee quartered.' Florio; f. *allogiare.*] Lodging; in *pl.* soldiers' quarters.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. ii. 13 The plot of the alodgement according to the disposition of the ground. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Warre* IV. vi. § 6. 144 The Serieant-Maior .. shall proportion out all Allodgements and Encampings. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) I. 90 The allogiaments of the garrison are uniforme. 1755 T. CROKER *Ariosto's Orl. Fur.* XIV. 62 I. 200 In this place pastoral allodgements were.

Allodial, alodial (ălō·dĭăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *al(l)ōdiāl-is*, f. ALLODI-UM + -AL^{1}. Cf. Fr. *al-, allodial* (Cotgr.).] As to spelling see *allodium.*

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an allodium; held in absolute ownership.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Allodial Lands*, free Lands, for which no Rents, Fines, nor Services are due. 1677 HOBBES *Dial. Comm. Laws* 199 When a Man holds his Land from the gift of God only, which Lands Civilians call Allodial. 1795 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 549 These estates .. were not fiefs; they were to all purposes allodial. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iii. 95 The King .. might have his ancient allodial property.

2. Of or pertaining to the holding of land in absolute ownership; e.g. *the allodial system* as opposed to the *feudal system.*

1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 364 The same privileges and allodial rights as had been enjoyed by the original proprietors. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. App. II. 246 Territory .. possessed by an allodial or free title. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. ii. 34 We dare not say that we have a perfect alodial system.

3. Owning an allodium; holding in absolute ownership.

1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 264 A patch of arable tilled by the remaining allodial rustics. 1872 FREEMAN *Eng. Const.* 77 The feudal tenant holding his land of a lord by military service, gradually supplanted .. the allodial holder who held his land of no other man.

B. *sb.* **1.** Allodial lands.

1769 *Ann. Reg.* 163/1 The King of Naples as possessor of the allodials of the family of Farnese. 1807 COXE *House of Austria* xxii. (L.) The allodials were adjudged to the sons of Robert and Elizabeth.

2. An allodial holder; an allodiary.

1778 LD. MALMESBURY *Priv. Lett.* I. 371 Room ought to have been left for the claims of the Allodiels.

Allodialism (ălōʊˈdiălĭzˈm). Also alod-. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The allodial system.

1854 KIRK *Chas. the Bold* II. iv. iii. 413 Feudalism supervening on allodialism. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. vii. 207 A progress .. from alodialism to feudalism.

Allodialist (ălōʊˈdiălist). Also alod-. [f. ALLODIAL + -IST.] An allodial proprietor.

1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 223 That alodialists 'held in contempt beneficiary and feudal tenures' we have never read. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws of Eng.* I. 174 The allodialist held of no one, but enjoyed his land as free and independent property.

Allodiality (ălōʊdiˌælĭtĭ). *rare.* [ad. FR. *allodialité*, n. of quality f. *allodial*: see -TY.] The quality of being allodial, of holding or being held in free ownership.

1848 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* Suppl. Notes (1868) I. 163 The party claiming alodiality.

Allodially (ălōʊˈdiălĭ), *adv.*; also alod-. [f. ALLODIAL + -LY².] In an allodial manner; by allodial tenure.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. III. iv. 413 Rights possessed allodially by the great proprietors of land. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. ii. 34 The land .. is held alodially.

† Allo·dian, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *allōdi-um* + -AN.] = ALLODIAL.

1672 MANLEY *Interpr.*, *Allodian Lands* are free Lands, which pay no Fines or Services.

Allodiary (ălōʊˈdiări). Also alod-. [ad. L. *al(l)ōdiāri-us* (common in Domesday Book): f. ALLODIUM; see -ARY.] The holder of an allodium.

[1628 COKE *On Litt.* 1 b, The Booke of Domesday: and tenants in Fee simple are there called *Alodarii* or *Aloarii*.] 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 89 The alodiaries of Domesday.

Allodification (ălʊˌdiˌfikēˈʃən). [f. L. *allōdium* + -FICATION, as if on a vb. **allodify*, of which no instance is cited.] The conversion of land into allodium; the making of it absolutely freehold.

1875 *Blackie's Pop. Encycl.* I. 119/1 In such *allodification*, a part of the value must be paid as a compensation to the former lord. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* I. 52 The result of the allodification has therefore been to sever the gentry from the soil.

Allodium, alodium (ălōʊˈdiŏm). [a. med. L. *al-*, *allōdium* (frequent in Domesday Book,) f. Ger. **alôd*, *allôd*, 'entire property,' found in the Salic Law in latinized form *alod-is*, 'in W.Goth. documents *alaudes*' (Diez), f. ALL + OLG. *ôd* (OHG. *ôt*, OE. *eád*, ON. *auðr*), 'estate, property, wealth' (Goth. **auds* in *audags*, OE. *éádig* wealthy, fortunate, happy). With *allōdium* cf. med. L. *clenōdium* a trinket, f. Ger. *kleinod*, lit. a 'little piece of property.' Occasionally englished as AL(L)OD, AL(L)ODY. Usage varies, in this word and its derivatives, between *al-* and *all-*. In med.L., forms in *al-* are more usual.] An estate held in absolute ownership without service or acknowledgement of any superior, as among the early Teutonic peoples; opposed to *feudum* or *feud*.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 1 b, For in the law of England we have not properly *Allodium*, that is any subject's land that is not holden, unlesse you will take *Allodium* for *Ex solido*, as it is often taken in the Booke of Domesday. *Ibid.* 5 a, In Domesday, *Alodium* (in a large sense) signifieth a free mannor. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* (T.) Allodium, not from any ἀλλ' ἐκ Διὸς *but from God*, as the lawyers have derived that word. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Allodium* and *patrimonium* are frequently used indiscriminately. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 77 *Allodium*, land held in full propriety.

† Allody, alody. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. = prec.

1650 ELDERFIELD *Civ. Right of Tythes* 54 No alodyes left amongst us.

Alloe, obs. form of ALOE.

Allœopathist (ælĭˌəpăþist). *Med.* [f. Gr. ἀλλοῖο-ς of a different kind + πάθ-ος affection + -IST.] = ALLOPATHIST (which is the more usual form).

1849 *Hahnemann's Organon* Introd. 28 However .. he may affect to be a homœopathist, [he] is and will always remain a generalizing allœopathist.

‖ Allœo·stropha, *a.* or *sb. pl.* [Gr. ἀλλοιόστροφα adj. pl. neut. 'consisting of irregular strophes'; f. ἀλλοῖος different in kind + στροφή strophe. A modern writer would have adapted the word as *allœostrophous*.] (See quot.)

1671 MILTON *Samson* Pref., The measure of verse used in the chorus is of all sorts .. being divided into stanzas or pauses, they may be called Allœostropha.

Allœotic (ælĭˌəˈtik), *a. Med.* [ad. Gr. ἀλλοιωτικ-ός fit for changing; f. ἀλλοι-οῦν to change; f. ἀλλοῖ-ος of different kind; f. ἄλλος other, different.] Capable of bringing about a change in the constitution (technically *allœōsis*); alterative.

1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† Allœo·tical, *a. Med. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 7 alliot-. [f. as prec. + -AL¹.] = prec.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 507 The Syrupe of Succory .. is alliotical .. and purgative.

Allogamy (ălŏˈgămi). *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. ἄλλος other, different + -γαμία marrying, f. γάμος marriage.] Cross-fertilization.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 4. 216 Cross fertilization, or Allogamy, the action of the pollen of one flower on the pistil of some other flower of the same species.

Allogeneity (ælŏdʒēnēˈĭtĭ). *rare.* [f. Gr. ἀλλογενής of another race, (f. ἄλλο-s other + γέν-ος, γένε-, kind) + -ITY.] Difference of nature.

1825 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) II. 336 Its hetero- or rather its allo-geneity, that is, its diversity, its difference in kind.

Allogeneous (ælŏdʒīˈnĭəs), *a. rare*; incorr. -genous. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of different nature, diverse in kind.

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 726 Stone, brick, and stucco .. unite their allogenous surfaces.

Allogiament, obs. form of ALLODGEMENT.

Allogonite (ălŏˈgŏnəit). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. ἄλλος other, different + γωνία angle + -ITE, min. form.] A synonym of HERDERITE.

1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 134 Allogonite is the name given by Winkler to certain dark grey or reddish rocks .. an intimately blended compound of labradorite with the basalts.

Allograph (ælŏgrɑf). [mod. f. Gr. ἄλλος other + γραφή writing. Cf. *autograph*.] A writing or signature made by one person on behalf of another.

Allom, obs. form of ALUM.

Allomerism (ălŏˈmĕriz'm). *Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. ἄλλος other, different + μέρ-ος part + -ISM.] A term applied by Cooke to the variation in chemical constitution without change of form, incident to those minerals that contain isomorphous constituents which may wholly or partially replace one other.

Allomerism is well shown in *Amphibole*; its typical composition is $RO.SiO_2$ in which RO represents any two or more of the bases magnesia (MgO), lime (CaO), oxide of iron (Fe_2O_3), oxide of manganese (Mn_2O_3), soda (Na_2O), potash (K_2O) or water (H_2O); while the silica (SiO_2) is usually partly replaced by alumina (Al_2O_3) and often by the isomorphous sesquioxide of iron (Fe_2O_3).

Allomerous (ălŏˈmĕrəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Liable to variation in constituent elements or as to the proportion in which these are present, without change in crystalline form.

Allomerous is (to some extent) the correlative of *isomorphous*; hornblende, tremolite, and edenite are isomorphous minerals, being varieties of the allomerous amphibole (see prec.); but distinct minerals are also isomorphous, as gold, platinum, and zinc; phosphate of lime (apatite) and phosphate of lead (pyromorphite); sesquioxide of iron and sesquioxide of manganese; which are not varieties of a single allomerous substance, though, as in the case of the two last mentioned, they may appear as isomorphous constituents of an allomerous compound mineral like amphibole or pyroxene.

Allomorphite (ælomŏˈrfəit). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. ἀλλόμορφος of strange shape (f. ἄλλος other, different + μορφή form) + -ITE, min. form.] A mineral, allied to barytes or barite, of which Dana makes it a variety, having the form and cleavage of ANHYDRITE.

1837-80 DANA *Min.* 617 *Allomorphite* .. probably pseudomorphous; Breithaupt regards it as a case of dimorphism.

† Allonga·tion. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *allongāt-* ppl. stem of late L. *allongā-re* + -ION. Cf. *elongation*.] A lengthening out; extension, continuation.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 309 The Nerves, holding at one end to the Brain, whereof they are but Allongations.

† Allo·nge, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. Fr. *allonge-r* to lengthen, draw out, lunge; f. *à* to + *long* long; or ? f. late L. *allongāre*.] To lunge.

1668 R. LESTRANGE *Vis. Guevedo* (1708) 80 He .. leapt a step backward, and with great agility, alonging withal.

† Allo·nge, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* [a. Fr. *allonge* lengthening, drawing out, etc.; f. *allonger*: see prec.]

1. A lunge, thrust.

1731 BAILEY, *Allonge*, a thrust or pass at the enemy. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

2. A long rein, when the horse is trotted in the hand. J.

‖ Allonge (alōñ·ʒ), *sb.*² [a re-adoption of the Fr. word.] A slip of paper gummed to the end of a bill of exchange or promissory note, to give room for further endorsements when the back of the document itself will hold no more.

1862 BYLES *Bills of Exch.* (ed. 8) 138 The supernumerary indorsements may be written on a slip of paper annexed to the bill, called, in French, an *allonge*.

Allonym (ælŏnim). [a. mod. Fr. *allonyme*, f. Gr. ἄλλος other + -ώνυμ-ος -named, f. ὄνομα, Æol. ὄνυμα name. Cf. *synonym*.] **a.** The name of some one else assumed by the author of a work. **b.** A book bearing the name of some one other than its author.

1867 O. HAMST *Martyr to Bibliogr.* 21 Allonym (Allonymous). False proper name. Work published in order to deceive, under the name of some author or person of reputation, but not by him, as Peter Parley (Annual).

Allonymous (ălŏnĭməs), *a.* [f. prec. + -OUS. Cf. *anonymous*, *synonymous*, etc.] Published or appearing under the name of some one other than the real author; falsely attributed to an author.

† Alloo', *v. Obs.* [for HALLOO.] To urge on with cries.

1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* I. 26 Alloo thy furious Mastiff, bid him vex the noxious herd.

Allopalladium (ælopălēˈdiŏm). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. ἄλλος other + PALLADIUM.] Native palladium crystallizing under the hexagonal system.

1837-80 DANA *Min.* 12 *Allopalladium* .. from Tilkerode, in the Harz, in small hexagonal tables with gold.

Allopath (ælŏpæþ). [a. mod. Fr. *allopathe*, f. *allopathie* ALLOPATHY, by form-assoc. with such pairs as *philosophie*, *philosophe*, *astronomie*, *astronome*; the analogy being merely apparent and opposed to the etymology, a Gr. ἀλλοπάθος in the sense of *allopath* being quite impossible.] A practitioner of allopathy.

1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 519 The common large-dose-dispensing Allopath. 1842 BLACK *Homœop.* i. 10 The few specifics employed by allopaths.

Allopathetic (ælopăþeˈtik), *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. ALLOPATHY, after *apathy*, *apathetic*.] = ALLOPATHIC.

Allopathetically (ælopăþeˈtikălĭ), *adv. rare*⁻⁰. [f. prec. + -AL + -LY.] = ALLOPATHICALLY.

Allopathic (ælopæˈþik), *a.* [ad. mod. Fr. *allopathique*: see ALLOPATHY and -IC. Due to form-assoc. with words like *botanie*, *botanique*, etc., and not derivable from Gr. παθικός passive.] Of or pertaining to allopathy.

1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 513 The allopathic .. method .. hopes to cure disease by exciting some dissimilar affection. 1844 T. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* 330 Some of the allopathic school, who order poisons every day, and almost wholesale. 1870 *Daily News* 29 Sept., Various medical journals of the allopathic profession.

Allopathically (ælopæˈþikălĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY.] In an allopathic manner; according to the methods of allopathy.

1842 BLACK *Homœop.* i. 2 Medicines may be applied .. Allopathically and Homœopathically. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 15 June 9 Homœopathically or allopathically .. with globules or with Glauber salts.

Allopathist (ălŏpăþist). [f. ALLOPATHY + -IST.] One who professes or practises allopathy.

1844 LAURIE *Homœop.* Pref. 6 The Allopathist, willing by fair experience to put the system to the test. 1881 *Scribn. Mag.* XXII. 305 The allopathist calls the homeopathist a 'quack,' and the latter regards the former as a 'butcher.'

Allopathy (ălŏpăþi). [mod. f. (first used in Ger. (*allopathie*) by Hahnemann) Gr. ἀλλος other, different + -πάθεια, f. πάθος suffering.] 'The curing of a diseased action by the inducing of another of a different kind, yet not necessarily diseased.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* A term applied by homœopathists to the ordinary or traditional medical practice, and to a certain extent in common use to distinguish it from HOMŒOPATHY.

1842 BLACK *Homœop.* i. 2 The term Allopathy, as a general term, is applied to the present prevailing system of medicine. 1863 J. HOLLAND *Lett. Joneses* xx. 291 No man of sense believes that allopathy is all wrong and homœopathy all right.

Allophanate (ălŏfănēt). *Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. ἀλλοφανής (see next) + -ATE⁴.] A salt of allophanic acid.

1863 WATTS *Chem. Dict.* I. 133 Allophanate of amyl forms nacreous scales, unctuous to the touch, and without taste.

Allophane (ælofēn). *Min.* [mod. ad. Gr. ἀλλοφανής appearing otherwise, f. ἄλλος other + φαίνειν to show, appear.] A mineral classed by Dana as the first of his Sub-silicates; a hydrated silicate of alumina, with colour sky-blue, green, brown, or yellow, which it loses under the blowpipe; whence the name.

1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.*, *Allophane* .. gelatinizes in acids. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 90 Allophanes have been found containing from 14 to 19 per cent. of oxide of copper, which gives them a green colour.

Allophanic (ælofæˈnik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. ἀλλοφανής (see prec.) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to anything which changes colour or appearance; as *Allophanic Acid* $C_2H_4N_2O_3$, a monureide of carbonic acid only known in the form of salts or ethers.

1863 WATTS *Chem. Dict.* I. 132 By passing the vapour of cyanic acid into absolute alcohol, Liebig and Wöhler obtained in 1820 a peculiar ether .. the ether of a peculiar acid which they called allophanic acid. *Ibid.* I. 133 Allophanate of Ethyl or Allophanic Ether, $C_4H_8N_2O_3$.

Allophite (ælofəit). *Min.* [mod. f. (Ger. in 1873) Gr. ἄλλ-ος other, different + ὄφιτης serpentine, f. ὄφις serpent.] A hydrous silicate of the Margarophyllite section, consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, and magnesia.

1880 DANA *Min.* App. II. 2 *Allophite* .. distinguished from serpentine by its inferior hardness.

Allophyle (ælofil), *sb.* and *a. rare.* [ad. L. *al-*

lophŷl-us, a. Gr. ἀλλόφῡλ-*os* of another tribe, alien, f. ἄλλος other, different + φῦλή tribe.]

1. An alien; a Philistine.

1577 *Test. 12 Patriarchs* 48 The kindred of the allophyles or of the gentiles.

2. = ALLOPHYLIAN. (Cf. mod. Fr. *allophyle*, introduced by Quatrefages after Prichard.)

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Allophylian (ælǫfi·liăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *allophŷl-us* (see prec.) + -IAN.] A term introduced by Prichard to designate the languages of Asia and Europe, which are neither Aryan nor Semitic; sometimes extended to all the languages of the world outside these families, sometimes made equivalent to 'Turanian.' **A.** *adj.*

1844 J. PRICHARD in *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 328 Among the Allophylian nations, on the other hand, a rude and sensual superstition prevailed. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1960, 688/1 This so called Turanian or Allophyllian family of languages. 1866 LAING *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 4 Stonehenge .. has been assigned .. to the remote antiquity of some unknown Allophylian race.

B. *sb.*

1881 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 41 The Californian Indian is no allophylian.

Allophytoid (ælǫfitoid). *Bot.* [f. Gr. ἄλλος other, different + PHYTOID, f. Gr. φυτόν plant + -OID.] A separated vegetable bud differing from the plant from which it originates.

1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 397 When the phytoids are of the usual form they are called isophytoids, whilst the differing form is called an allophytoid.

Alloquial (ălō·ukwiăl), *a. rare*—1. [f. L. *alloqui-um* address (f. *al-* = *ad-* to + *loqui* to speak) + -AL1; cf. ALLOCUTION.] Of, or pertaining to, the action of addressing others; contrasted with *colloquial* or conversational.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* in *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 11 There are no such people endured or ever heard of in France as *al*-loquial wits; people who talk *to* but not *with* a circle.

Alloquialism (ălō·ukwiăli·z'm). *rare.* [f. prec. + -ISM: cf. *colloquialism*.] A phrase or manner of speech used in addressing.

1872 R. BURTON *Unexpl. Syria* I. App. 264 The alloquialisms of a people new to me.

†**A·lloquy.** *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *alloquium* an address or speech.] 'The act of speaking to another; address, conversation.' J.

1626 COCKERAM, *Alloquie*, communication or speech. 1731 BAILEY, *Alloquy*, talking with another.

Alloren, obs. form of ALDERN.

Allot (ălǫ·t), *v.*; also 6–7 alot, allott. [a. OFr. *alote-r* (mod. *allotir*), f. *à* to + *loter*, *lotir* to divide by lot, or into lots, f. *lot* lot, a Teut. word (Goth. *hlauts*, OHG. *hlôz*, OE. *hlot*) of early adoption in the Rom. langs.; It. *lotto*, Pg. *lote*, OFr. *lot*, whence the vbs. It. *lottare*, Pg. *lotar*, Fr. *loter*, *lotir*.]

1. To distribute by lot, or in such way that the recipients have no choice; to assign shares authoritatively; to apportion.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 52 b, The landes in fee-simple bee alotted to ye younger daughter in allowance of the tenementes tayled allotted to the elder daughter. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 167 To allot them out some proportions of Land, instead of pay. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 22 May, I spent an hour at allotting to every ship their service. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. Wakef.* xxvi. (1857) 184, I allotted to each of my family what they were to do. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp.* 285 How your Members shall be allotted to the various constituent bodies.

†**b.** *intr.* To fall by lot, to be apportioned. *Obs.*

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 53 b, That other ploughe lande that allotteth to ye purparty of that other.

2. Of any absolute authority, the Deity, fate, etc.: To assign as a lot or portion *to*; to appoint (without the idea of distribution).

a 1547 EARL SURREY *Æneid* II. (R.) The wofull end that was allotted him. 1587 TURBERVILLE *Trag. T.* (1837) 21 For thus the Goddis alotted had her paine. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* I. 252 Heaven has to all allotted, soon or late, Some lucky revolution of their fate. *a* 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterpr.* 218 The sphere thy fate allots. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xvii. § 728 The climate which the Creator has .. allotted to this portion of the earth.

3. Hence *gen.* To assign to a special person as his portion; to appropriate to a special purpose.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 11 Those then that be chosen vnto Bishoprikes, haue allotted to them, not a souereaintie, but a seruice. 1596 B. GRIFFIN *Fidessa* (1876) 30 This hap her crueltie hath her alotten. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 190 The house and land he had allotted for himselfe. 1728 *Free-thinker* No. 2. 10 He has a seat allotted him in each theatre. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 101 P 4 Ten years I will allot to the attainment of knowledge. 1809 WELLINGTON in *Gen. Disp.* V. 33 Obliged to allot the Portuguese carts .. to the purpose of removing the wounded soldiers.

†**4.** To make it the lot of, to appoint, destine (a person *to do* something). *Obs.*

1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 24 Vulcan was allotted to shake the tree. 1589 *Hay any Work* 45 Why was John of London alotted .. to pay him 40 pounds? 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 55 Thou art alotted to be tane by me. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. viii. 204 We will allott only two of these six to attain to the state of Men and Women.

†**5.** *fig.* To attribute as due or proper. *Obs.*

1598 BACON *Sacred Med.* x. 125 Nothing can be more iustly allotted to be the saying of fooles then this—'There is no God.' 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 172 P 6 Scarce any man is willing to allot to accident, friendship, etc.. the part which they may justly claim in his advancement.

6. *Amer. colloq. To allot upon* (occas. without prep.): to count or reckon *upon*.

1816 PICKERING *Vocab. U.S.* 31, *I allot upon* going to such a place. 1840 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 93 And I allot we must economise or we will be ruined.

Allotheism (ælǫ|þī·iz'm). [f. Gr. ἄλλος other + θεός god + -ISM. Cf. *atheism*, *polytheism*.] The worship of other or strange gods.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. vi. § 29 In the first commandment .. polytheism and allotheism are forbidden. 1863 J. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xli. 37 Sharply-defined systems of polytheism and allotheism.

Allotment (ălǫ·tmĕnt). [a. Fr. *allotement*, formerly *al-*, f. *aloter*: see ALLOT and -MENT.]

1. The action of allotting or assigning as a share; apportionment; appointment.

1574 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 11 That this and the other Companies should, after the rateable and proportionable allotment, provide their shares thereof. 1774 BRYANT *Mythol.* I. Pref. 6 Colonies went abroad without any regard to their original place of allotment. 1790 COWPER *Odyss.* III. 10 To each they made Allotment equal of nine sable bulls. 1882 *Globe* 24 July 8/3, 10*s.* per share payable on Application; 10*s.* per share on Allotment.

b. A deed of allotment; an assigning document.

1772 *Hist. Rochester* 95 The only allotment to be met with is to the dean and one prebendary.

2. The destiny allotted to any one; lot in life, fate.

1674 *Govt. Tongue* x. § 6 (1684) 157 Our behavior towards God, whose allotments we dispute. 1754 FIELDING *Jon. Wild* II. xii. Wks. 1784 IV. 195 No man is born into the world without his particular allotment. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 122 The stinted allotments of earthly life are as a mockery to him.

3. A share or portion allotted to one.

1629 COKE 1*st Pt. Inst.* 167 a, In this case euery one of them ought to stand to their chance and allotment. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 83 The elder sons .. migrate from their father with a certain allotment of cattle. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschyl.* II. 27 He called his gods together, and assigned To each his fair allotment.

4. *esp.* A portion of land assigned to a special person, or appropriated to a particular purpose. *spec.* A small portion of land let out for cottage cultivation.

1674 SCHEFFER *Lapland* vi. 15 The Finlanders .. have a certain division or allotment called Lappio. *a* 1745 BROOME (J.) A vineyard, and an allotment for olives and herbs. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 45 Large districts or parcels of land were .. dealt out again in smaller parcels or allotments to the inferior officers. 1845 *Penny Cycl. Supp.* I. 88 The most convenient mode of giving [country labourers] gardens is to divide a field near the village into small allotments .. The bishop of Bath and Wells commenced the letting of allotments in 1807, but it is only since 1830 that its adoption has become common.

†**5.** *Comm.* The division of a ship's cargo into equal portions, the particular portion falling to each purchaser being decided by lot; *also* in *pl.* Descriptions of the divided portions. *Obs.*

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmdcccIxxxii/4 Inventories of the Ships, and Allotments of the Goods may be seen at the said Hall. 1705 *Ibid.* mmmcxxxv/3 Printed Copies of the Allotments of the said Goods. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Allotment* of goods, is when a ship's cargo is divided into several parts, bought by divers persons, etc.

6. *Comb.* or *Attrib.*, chiefly in sense 4: **allotment system**, the division of land into small plots to be held for cultivation by the poorer classes at a small rent; hence *allotment-garden*, *-holder*, etc.

1845 *Penny Cycl. Supp.* I. 90 The allotment system, when limited to the giving a labourer a small plot of garden-ground, presents many advantages. 1868 PEARD *Waterfarm.* ii. 13 A piece of ground parcelled out under the allotment system. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. viii. 238 The granting of allotment-gardens would do much for the labourers.

Allotrophic (ælǫtrǫ·fik), *a. Med.* [mod. f. Gr. ἄλλος other, different + -τροφ-*os* nourishing (f. τρέφειν to nourish) + -IC.] Susceptible of a change as to nutritive or physiological properties, without any change in physical or chemical characters.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Allotropic (ælǫtrǫ·pik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἀλλότροπ-*os* (see ALLOTROPY) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to allotropy; having different physical properties, though unchanged in substance.

[Not in CRAIG 1847.] 1849 SCHROETTER in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 42 The allotropic red phosphorus was not ignited by friction. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* I. i. 16 Sulphur becomes allotropic by the continued application of heat. 1873 H. SPENCER *Sociol.* ix. 225 The constitution of ozone as an allotropic form of oxygen.

Allotro·pical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL1.] = prec.

1853 FARADAY *Lect.* Introd. 40 We can only demonstrate the allotropical substance to be phosphorus by reducing it to its original state.

Allotropically (ælǫtrǫ·pikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY2.] In an allotropic manner.

1870 W. GROVE *Correl. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 169 Elementary gases are changed allotropically.

Allotropicity (ælǫ·trŏpi·sĭti). *rare.* [f. ALLOTROPIC + -ITY. Cf. *electricity*.] Capacity for assuming allotropic forms; allotropic nature.

1853 FARADAY *Lect.* v. 231 Sulphur is a simple body: and this circumstance greatly increases our astonishment at its allotropicity.

Allotropism (ælǫ·trŏpiz'm). [mod. f. Gr. ἀλλότροπ-*os* (see ALLOTROPY) + -ISM.] Allotropy viewed as a principle or process.

1851 *Art Jrnl. Catal. Exhib.* II. v*/2 The allotropism, as this peculiar state has been called by Berzelius, of charcoal, plumbago and the diamond. 1858 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 211 Chemical changes, both of decomposition and allotropism. 1881 LOCKYER in *Nature* No. 617. 397 The substances in which allotropism is most marked are all metalloids which have not been found in the sun.

Allotropize (ælǫ·trŏpəiz), *v. rare.* [mod. f. Gr. ἀλλότροπ-*os* (see ALLOTROPY) + -IZE.] To change the physical properties of a body without change of its substance.

Allotropized (ălǫ·trŏpəizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Changed in physical properties by, or in accordance with, allotropy.

Allotropy (ălǫ·trŏpi). [mod. ad. Gr. ἀλλοτροπία variation, changeableness, f. ἀλλότροπος of other manner; f. ἄλλος other, different + τρόπος turn (of mind), manner, f. τρέπ-ειν to turn.] The variation of physical properties without change of substance to which certain elementary bodies are liable, first noticed by Berzelius in the case of charcoal and the diamond.

1850 ANSTED *Elem. Geol.* 151 Isomorphism, a converse phenomenon to that of allotropy. 1863 WATTS *Chem. Dict.* II. 423 Instances of inorganic isomerism are usually called instances of allotropy .. Sulphur, phosphorus, carbon, and many other elements present .. examples of allotropy.

Allottable (ălǫ·tăb'l), *a.* [f. ALLOT + -ABLE.] Capable of being allotted or apportioned.

1869 *Echo* 10 Feb., They [game] are virtually fed within confines, at a cost ascertainable and allottable.

Allotted (ălǫ·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ALLOT + -ED.] Assigned by lot, or as the lot or portion of any one; apportioned, appointed.

1587 *Myrr. Mag., Rudacke* iv. 2 Each had a kingdome aloted his part. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Brit.* Wks. 1738 II. 48 In Kent, their own allotted dwelling. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 906 Must my servant-train The allotted labors of the day refrain? 1863 KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 124 Her allotted task was not done.

Allottee (ălǫ·tī·). [f. ALLOT + -EE.] One to whom an allotment is made.

1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 62 The national gaming-table was open to men of every class. Peer and peasant .. were alike entitled to figure as allottees. 1880 *Fortn. Rev.* May 746 The allottee found it to pay him better to sell those plots. 1882 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 2/3 [He] never agreed to become an allottee of shares from the company.

Allotter (ălǫ·tə1). [f. ALLOT + -ER1.] One who allots or apportions.

1862 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxxiii. 473 He claims to be the allotter of the several portions of his servants.

†**Allo·ttery.** *Obs. rare*—1. [perh. a. Fr. **allotterie*, f. *allotir* (cf. *lottery*, a. Fr. *loterie* f. *lotir*); perh. an Eng. formation on *allot*: see -ERY.] The action or result of allotting; assignment of a share.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 77 Giue mee the poore allottery my father left me by testament.

Allotting (ălǫ·tĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ALLOT + -ING1.] A giving by lot, or as the lot or share of any one; apportionment, assignment. (Mostly gerundial.)

1598 FLORIO, *Sortimento* .. an allotting by lot. 1611 COTGR., *Allotement* .. an allotting, or laying out vnto euery one his part. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. iii. 168 Lawes touching the allotting out of Grounds. 1711 *Tatler* (J.) A man cannot be too scrupulous in allotting them their due portion.

†**A·ll out,** *adv. phr. Obs.* Also written 4 al-out, 5–6 al-out(e, all-out. [See ALL C 9.]

1. *adv.* Entirely, completely, quite.

c 1300 *Beket* 1940 The lawes of his lond alout riȝt withsede. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2935 Now have I declared thee alle oute. *c* 1500 *Partenay* 866 Thay approched Columbere toun al-oute. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xvi. 19 To mekil all out sa cruel punyssing. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 10 Not all out foure moneths. *Ibid.* I. 365 Not all out so good. 1638 SANDERSON 35 *Serm.* (1681) II. 115 Our conversation .. cannot be all out so free and familiar.

2. *esp.* **To drink all out**: to empty a bumper.

1530 PALSGR. 676/2, I quaught, I drinke all out. *Je boys dautant.* 1542 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 151 There be many good felowes, the whyche wyll drynke all out. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* (1634) 13 To say *drink a Garaus* .. which is to say *All-out*.

3. Hence *subst.* A bumper. [Cf. CAROUSE.]

1611 COTGR., *Alluz* (Fr.), all-out; or a carouse fully drunk up.

A·ll o·ver, *adv. phr.* [See ALL C 9.]

1. Over the whole extent, in every part; over the whole body, in every limb.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 115 The properties of God .. to bee all ouer, and euerie where. 1633 MASSINGER *New Way* IV. iii, I am so full of joy,—nay, joy all over. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmdccix/4 Stray'd .. a Mare .. black all over. 1720 WATERLAND 8 *Serm.* 101 It was confounding the Ideas of Creator and Creature, and was all over Contradictory, and Repugnant. *Mod.* I ache all over.

2. Finished, brought to a close; done for. (Cf. Ger. *vorüber*.) *It is all over with* = L. *actum est de.* *Mod.* It's all over with poor John.

3. *adj.* (from 1) *colloq.* Indisposed all over or all through the body, generally ill.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* III. 146 It gives you an all-over sort of feeling.

A·ll-o·verish, *adj. colloq.* [f. prec. + -ISH.] Having a general and indefinite sense of illness pervading the body; generally seized or indisposed.

A·ll-o·verishness. *colloq.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] A general sense of illness or indisposition all through the body.

1864 C. CLARKE *Box for Season* II. 195 That indescribable all-overishness resulting from too much drink. 1882 *Society* 11 Jan. 11/1 'What's the trouble?' asked the doctor. 'I feel a sort of dislocated all-overishness.'

Allow (ălau·), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **alowe, alow,** (4 **aloow**), 5 **aloue,** 5–7 **allowe,** 6– **allow.** [a. OFr. *aloue-r* (15th c. *all-*), 1. to praise, commend:—L. *allaudā-re* (f. *al-* = *ad-* to + *laudāre* to praise); 2. to bestow, assign:—L. *allocā-re* (f. *al-* = *ad-* + *locāre* to place, stow. The two were apparently completely identified in OFr. and viewed as senses of one word, which was adopted with both senses in Eng. *a* 1300. Between the two primary significations there naturally arose a variety of uses blending them in the general idea of *assign with approval*, grant, concede a thing claimed or urged, admit a thing offered, permit, etc., etc.]

I. To praise, commend, approve of. **II.** To admit as probable. **III.** To permit. **IV.** To bestow, grant. **V.** To take into account, give credit for.

I. To praise, commend, sanction, view or receive with approbation. (Fr. *alouer*:—L. *allaudāre*.)

†**1.** *trans.* To laud, praise, commend. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 149 He wolde . . be God ylyche, To be alowed. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 281 Þe gode bisshop Antoyn Þer he bare Þe pris, His dedes ere to alowe, for his hardynesse. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 4 Somme lakkede my lyf · allowed it fewe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xx. 355 Gretly were thei to a-lowe and to preise. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 672/2 Saint Mary Magdaleyn was more alowed of Christ for bestowing that costly oyntemente vpon hys heade . . then if she had solde it. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 77, I can alowe them for theyr labores in sekyng out of symples. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI. xiv. 594 To put that in execution which they so well allowed and approved. 1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Med.* (1857) 201 Should I be censured by a world of men, when I am secretly allowed by thee, I could contemn it. 1783 CRABBE *Village* I. Wks. 1834 II. 81 Proud To find the triumphs of his youth allow'd.

2. To approve of, sanction (ranging from a sense hardly differing from the prec., to that of barely passing as acceptable or defensible). *arch.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 137 That everech man hyt mo3t alowe. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 69 'No, redely,' quod reson, 'that reule I alowe.' 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xiii. (1859) 9 Euery wigt loueth, and maynteneth the thyng that he alowith. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* i. 6 For the Lorde aloweth ye waye of the rightuous, but the waye of the vngodly shal perishe. *a* 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 390, I refused to allow the mass with my presence. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xi. 48 Truely ye beare witnesse that ye allowe the deeds of your fathers. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 425 Upon reasonable cause to be allowed by a justice of the peace.

b. *intr.* with *upon, of*: To approve of. (Still in some dialects as 'allow on.')

c 1534 tr. *Polyd. Verg., Eng. Hist.* II. 120 He cowld never be movyd . . to alow uppon any practyse agaynst Kinge Edward. 1583 *Let.* in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* x. 159 [A thing] which I allow well of. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 142 If you countenance and allow of their authority. 1724 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 141, I use still the very same freedom with him . . because I know you allow of this.

3. To receive with approval or approbation; accept. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20034 Þou nu will mi wil a-lou. 1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* iii. 14 Ther shal be 3iue to hym . . lot in the temple of God most aloowid [1388 a most acceptable eritage]. 1465 *Paston Lett.* 498 II. 174, I vele but littille that my gode wille ys allowed. 1611 COTGR., To Allow: *allouer, greer, approuver, accepter.* 1669 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* I. i. (1675) 78 God mercifully allows the Will for the Effect . . favourably accepting what we can do.

†b. *intr.* with *of.* (Cf. *accept of.*) *Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 1/2 The Churches, whiche did alreadie verie well allowe of him. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. i. 4 When I love you as never woman loved another, and when you have allowed of that concern and of that love—

II. To accept as reasonable or valid; to admit (intellectually).

4. To accept as true or valid; to acknowledge, admit, grant.

1548 COVERDALE tr. *Erasm. Paraphr.* 1 *Pet.* 1 If any man allowe not the vnderstanding of Rome by Babylon. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxiv. 15 Hope towards God, which they themselues also allow. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 29 b, Upon hearing the proofes either allowed or disallowed the same. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch's Lives* (1879) I. 169/2 The citizens . . were compelled . . to allow his great abilities. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 586 Her innocence shall be allowed.

b. *intr.* with *of.* (Cf. *accept, admit of.*)

1528 PERKINS *Profit. Bk.* ii. § 158 (1642) 71 They allow of that which the principall speaketh. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 5/1 Manie doo not allow of this historie of Albion the giant. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 362 If we allow of Their reckoning. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 133 As to what texts I have . . alledg'd to you, you allow of them all. 1849 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Wks. 1879, 199 Jortin is willing to allow of other miracles.

5. with *subord. cl.* To admit something claimed; to acknowledge, grant, concede; to accede to an opinion.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. xiii. (1847) 135/1, I suppose it will be allowed us that marriage is a human society. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 4 ¶ 5 She has, I will allow, a very pleasing Aspect. 1768 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 370, I allow also that part of the expense of the rich is in foreign produce. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 131 He allowed that the old Pre-Raphaelites had . . exquisite merits.

6. with *compl.* (*inf.* formerly omitted or expressed by *for*) To acknowledge or admit a thing *to be* something.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 36 Martia was generally allowed for ruler and king of the realme. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* III. 144 Not allowing Porsenna a lawful judge in regard of their late league. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 512 *note*, The Self-Tormentor of Terence's, which is allowed a most excellent Comedy. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scandal* II. ii. 249 They'll not allow our friend . . to be handsome. 1798 BAY *Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) 43 It had been allowed for law. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* 129 Poetry is allowed to border upon the horizon of mysticism.

7. To come to the conclusion, to form the opinion, or state as an opinion formed. (*In Eng. and Amer. dialects.*)

1580 BARET *Alv.* A 297 To Alowe, to make good or allowable, to declare to be true, *Approbo.* 1872 C. KING *Sierra Nev.* v. 98, I allow you have killed your coon in your day? 1875 PARISH *Dict. Sussex Dial.* 13 'Master Nappet, he allowed that it was almost too bad.' 1880 *Scribn. Mag.* June 293, 'I 'lowed I'd make him sorry fur it, an' I reckon I hev.'

III. To admit the realization of, permit.

8. *trans.* To concede, permit (an action or event).

1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. II. App. i. 391 The queen's proclamation . . allowing only the reading of the epistles. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. xxi. 192 Where many sorts of Worship be allowed. *Mod.* Such practices are no longer allowed.

b. with *inf.*

1637 *Decree of Star Chamb.* in Milton *Areop.* xvi. (Arb.) 116 Euery person or persons, now allowed or admitted to have the vse of a Presse. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Mod. Husb.* III. vi. Wks. 1784 II. 201 Mr. Gaywit does not allow me to play at Quadrille. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 99 He was not allowed to take advantage of the general rule.

9. *refl.* To surrender oneself *to*, lend oneself *to* (*obs.*); to permit oneself to indulge *in*.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vii. 107 His roguish madness Allows itself to anything. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* 1723 I. 149 If the Man . . allows himself in that Wickedness which he thinks his Religion allows of. 1815 PALEY *Serm.* (ed. 7) vii. 126 The true child of God allows himself in no sin whatever. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. v. 247 It refuses to allow itself in any violent or spasmodic passion.

10. *intr.* with *of.* To permit the occurrence or existence *of*, to admit *of*.

1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. ix. 290 His condition would not allow of his talking longer. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 97 ¶ 19 She tacitly allows of his future visits. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 27. 209 The snow . . sufficiently compact to allow of a stake being firmly fixed in it.

IV. To allot, assign, bestow (Fr. *allouer*:—L. *allocāre*).

†**11.** To assign to any one as his right or due; to accord. (With *direct* and *indir. obj.*) *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 77 On Þe same asise serued & alowed Of alle Þe franchise, Þat it are was dowed. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exps.* 152 My mastyre alowyd hys fermour off Freffeld ffor otys . . *vs. xd.* 1530 PALSGR. 421/1, I alowe him xiid. a day for his costes: *je luy aloue douze deniers par jour pour ses despens.* 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 302 To alow or finde ones costes or expences, *Sumptus alicui rei suggerere.* 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 303 And you must cut this flesh from off his breast; The Law allowes it, and the court awards it.

12. To give, or let any one have, as his share, or as appropriate to his needs. (Const. as in 11.)

c 1370 WYCLIF *Wks.* 1880, 387 He alowid Þe comonte her lifiode. 1555 *Fardle of Facions* II. viii. 173 A certaine of graine allowed them at the kinges allowaunce. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* IV. (1722) 320 In this Six Days' Creation one entire Day is allow'd to the Formation of the Air. 1735 POPE *Hor. Ep.* II. i. 193 Allow him but his plaything of a Pen. 1856 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* II. iii. (ed. 3) 143 It was arranged that the Emperor should allow him 100 florins.

†**13.** To give an allowance to (a person); to portion, endow. *Obs.*

a 1677 BARROW *Serm., Rew. honouring God*, Those whom he . . maintains in a handsome garb, allows largely. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 496 § 2 The Father who allows his Son to his utmost ability.

V. To admit or take into account.

†**14.** To place to one's credit in an account; to reckon, count to one. *Obs.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2467 Alle the gud dedys that we haf done Onence our syns sal than sem fone; And yhit we er unsyker . . Wether thai sal be alowed or noght. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xv. 6 Abram leuede to God, and it was alowid to hym to ry3twisnes. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Allowyn yn rekenynge, *Alloco.* 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gr. Brit.* I. II. xiii. 121 They deliver the same attested for a lawful Tally to the Clerk of the Pipe to be allowed in the Great Roll.

†**15.** Hence, To remit or deduct from the debit or the amount due or charged; to abate. *Obs.*

1501 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 91, I will that John Etoon haue alowyd iij *li.* to hym of the laste payment of mony that he owyth on to me. 1530 PALSGR. 420/2, I alowe or abate upon a reckenyng or accompte made.

16. *gen.* To make an addition or deduction, as the case may be, of (so much), on account of something requiring to be taken into consideration, though not formally appearing in the reckoning.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 87 In exchange of old lead for sheets new run, is allowed three shillings in every hundred weight for waste. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 18 It will therefore be very reasonable to allow on their account as much as added to the losses of the conqueror, may amount to a million of deaths. *Mod.* You must allow an hour at least for time lost in changing trains, and waiting at stations.

17. *To allow for*: To allow what is right or fair, to make due allowance for; also *fig.* To bear in mind as a modifying or extenuating circumstance.

c 1711 ADDISON (J.) Allowing . . for the different ways of making it. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 48 If your Ladyship will not allow for me . . what will become of me? *a* 1762 LADY M. MONTAGUE *Lett.* lxxix. 131, I allow a great deal for the inconstancy of mankind. *Mod.* To allow for expansion or shrinkage, for friction or the resistance of the air, for the increase of population since the census, for the place and circumstances of a speech, etc.

Allowable (ălau·ăb'l), *a.* Also aphet. **lowable.** [a. Fr. *allouable*, f. *allouer*: see ALLOW and -ABLE.]

†**1.** Worthy of praise; praiseworthy, laudable. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII. 130 Lowable [*v.r.* al-, allowable] was it neuere. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxix. (1859) 62 A statu, or an ymage his allowable and sadde condicions. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Louable*, praise worthy, allowable, laudable. 1670 EACHARD *Contempt Clergy* 44 True and allowable rhetorick, that is, of what is decorous and convenient to be spoken. 1702 *Eng. Theophr.* 176 There is a sweeter, more noble and allowable sort of vengeance.

2. Worthy of sanction, approval, or acceptance (without rising to *praise*); satisfactory, acceptable.

1552 HULOET, Allowable, *Acceptabilis.* 1561 T. N[ORTON] tr. *Calvin's Inst.* III. xxiii. (1634) 469 If he goe about to make himselfe allowable to him [God] with innocency and honesty of life. 1580 BARET A 299 Pleasant, allowable, acceptable, *Acceptus.* 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 9 If the olde vulgar had bene at all points allowable. 1623 SANDERSON *Serm.* Ad. Mag. ii. § 8 (1674) 104 Custom had made it not only excusable but allowable.

3. To be intellectually admitted or conceded.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 546 ¶ 2 The advantages of action, show and dress on these occasions are allowable.

b. Worthy of provisional acceptance; probable.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 3 Therein an allowable allusion unto the tropical conversion of the Sun. *Ibid.* 8 What Tremelius rendreth Spina is allowable in the sense.

4. Worthy of toleration, fit to be borne, permitted, endured; tolerable, permissible, admissible, excusable, legitimate. (At first in negative sentences.)

a 1568 COVERDALE *Christs Cross* viii. Wks. II. 258 Prayer for the dead is not . . allowable or to be excused. 1561 T. N[ORTON] tr. *Calvin's Inst.* I. 5 There is no lawfully allowable religion, but that which is ioyned with truthe. 1625 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 310 III. 193 Devise some allowable and parliamentary way . . to supply the present necessities. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 555 ¶ 2 The licence allowable to a feigned character. *a* 1732 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (J.) Their pursuit of it is not only allowable but laudable. 1790 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) I. 454 It may be defended as a very allowable practice. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 140 A little touch of very allowable finery in the gay window-curtains. 1868 M. PATTISON *Acad. Organ.* § 5. 143 The payment of the teacher by endowment is not only allowable, it is necessary.

Allowableness (ălau·ăb'lnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being allowable; permissibleness, legitimacy.

1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 329 To discourse of Lots, as to their Nature, Use, and Allowableness. 1765 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* II. 184 To stand approved in the eyes of others for the allowableness of my attempt. 1799 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* XXIX. 147 He doubts the allowableness of his delay.

Allowably (ălau·ăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an allowable manner; laudably, commendably, admissibly, permissibly, excusably, legitimately

1588 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. iii. 138 More allowablie therfore writeth Marrow. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 40 This last sort . . may allowably beare matter not alwayes of the grauest. 1663 BOYLE *Experim. Phil.* (R.) I should allowably enough discharge my part. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. ix. 52 Your sister . . may allowably be angry at you. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* II. ii. (1874) 190 There are senses in which we may allowably use the word chance.

Allowance (ălau·ăns), *sb.* Also 4 **alouance,** 5 **alowans,** 5–6 **alowance.** [a. OFr. *alouance,* f. *alouer*: see ALLOW and -ANCE.] The action of allowing; a thing allowed.

I. Of praising, approving, admitting, permitting.

†**1.** Praise, applause. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 215 Of logyke ne of lawe In legenda sanctorum Is litel allowaunce made. *a* 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 203 Vain allowance of his own desert. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 259 It is not the allowance or applause of men that I seek.

2. Approbation, approval; sanction; voluntary acceptance. *arch.*

1552 HULOET, Allowaunce, accepcion or estimation, *Acceptio.* 1561 T. N[ORTON] tr. *Calvin's Inst.* I. To Reader, If I did not, holding myselfe contented with the allowance of God alone, despise the iugementes of men. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 107 They all with one consent made allowance of Vercingetorix for their Generall. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmcccxxxvi/8 Her Creditors are required to . . assent to or dissent from the Allowance of her Certificate. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. 130 They cannot be gratified at all . . with the allowance of the moral principle. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 426 He look'd smiling on And gave allowance where he needed none.

†**3.** Admission of something claimed or charged, acknowledgement. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxii. (1617) 564 This is a good proof and allowance of their innocency. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 30 The censure of the which One, must in your allowance o'reway a whole Theater of Others. 1756 BURKE *Subl.*

& *B.* Wks. I. 232 Modesty which is a tacit allowance of imperfection.

4. Permission, tolerance, sufferance.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* Premon. 6 Because I could not get allowance to doe it publikely. 1689 *Col. Rec. Penn-sylv.* I. 261 Nor had he given Tho. Lloyd any allowance to sett his hand to any thing. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xiii. 184 Some murmur at the allowance of reading the Scriptures. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) IV. iii. 22 By the Doctor's allowance, I enclose it to you. 1872 FREEMAN *Gen. Sketch* xvii. § 19. 364 There were many causes of difference between them, the chief being the allowance of slavery in the South.

II. Of taking into account, allotting, granting.

5. The action of placing to one's credit, admitting as an item in an account, or allotting a sum on account of the expenses of a person or thing.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 27 a, Such a wardeine .. shall have allowance of al hys reasonable costes. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 Against Church-maintenance and allowance it is not vnknowen what a fiction was deuised. 1625 BACON *Ess.* (1874) 24 Illiberalitie of Parents in allowance towards their Children. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws of Eng.* II. 315 Allowance shall be made to him for all his reasonable costs and expenses.

†**6.** A sum allowed in account; an amount placed on the other side of the account as an equivalent; a consideration. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 271 Þy lord lokeþ to haue a-louance for hus [*i. e.* his] bestes, And of þe monye þow haddist þer-myd. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 52 b, The landes in fee simple bee alotted to ye younger daughter in allowance of the tenementes tayled, allotted to the elder daughter.

7. A definite portion, sum, or amount, allotted or granted to meet any expenses or requirements.

a. Of money, to meet one's expenses.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Alowans, *Allocacio.* 1539 *Househ. Ord.* in *Thynne's Animadv.* Pref. 35 Then he [*i.e.* the Clerk-Comptroller] to controule the same [expenditure], giving noe larger allowance than there ought to be. 1662 J. WARD *Diary* (1839) 183 Mr. Shakspeare .. had an allowance so large, that hee spent att the rate of 1,000*l.* a-year. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 295 ¶ 6 They consider this Allowance [Pin-money] as a kind of Alimoney. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. ix. 71 Five ten-guinea notes for your last quarterly allowance. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 464 An excellent order .. increasing the allowances of Captains.

b. A limited portion of food. Hence the phr. *at no allowance*, without stint, at pleasure.

1580 BARET *Alv.* A 302 That schollers call their commons or alowance, *Demensum.* 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 237 That so every beast may eat his own allowance. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xxv. 30 His allowance was a continuall allowance giuen him of the king, a dayly rate for euery day. 1711 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* 56 The short Allowance, the Bread and Water of a Prison. 1836 MARRYAT *Midship. Easy* xiii. 44 They had but their allowance of bread and grog for one day. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. VIII. v. 42 His people pluck him at no allowance.

c. A restricted portion of anything granted.

1637 MILTON *Comus* 308 In such a scant allowance of star-light. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 14 ¶ 12 We had also but a very short Allowance of Thunder and Lightning. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. i. 166 A popularity of twenty-four hours was, in those times [1788], no uncommon allowance.

8. A sum or item put to one's credit in an account; *hence*, rebate, deduction, discount. *To make allowance*: to add to or deduct from a reckoning, in order to provide for some incidental circumstance.

1530 PALSGR. 194/1 Alowaunce for money, *alouance.* 1552 HULOET, Allowaunce in rekenynge, *Subductio.* 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 77 There must be an allowance for the waste of the Timber. 1740 *Act of Parl.* in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. I. ix. 44 With such allowances, abatements, discounts, and drawbacks .. as are by law prescribed. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 326 He made no allowance for what the portion of the earth in question perspired at the same time. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 25. 363 Making allowance for the time required by the sound to ascend from the bottom. 1870 PINKERTON *Guide to Administr.* 43 The usual allowance for Administrators' commissions in Pennsylvania is five per cent. upon the personal property.

9. *fig.* The taking into account, or consideration, of mitigating, extenuating, or excusing circumstances. Usually in phr. *To make allowance for.*

1676 DRYDEN *Dram. Wks.* IV. 75 This Honesty of theirs ought to have many Grains for its Allowance. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 274 ¶ 1 To have proper Allowances made for their Conduct. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 173 II. 140 The spectators are always candid enough to give great allowances .. to a new actor. *c* 1812 MISS AUSTEN *Sense & Sensib.* (1849) 29 To make every allowance for the colonel's advanced state of life. 1846 MILL *Logic* VI. viii. § 3 Apply their principles with innumerable allowances. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley Farm* V. (ed. 4) 31 He made allowances for her weakness. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 4 Allowance must be made for his constant flattery of his own master.

†**10.** A balance, remainder. *Obs.*

1528 PERKINS *Profit. Bk.* v. § 326 (1642) 144 If a man seised of three acres .. enfeoffeth a stranger .. of two of the three acres .. and the wife is endowed of the third acre which remaineth as allowance of the other acres. 1552 HULOET, Allowaunce, or that whiche fulfilleth, maketh good, or vp, or supplieth that which wanteth in measure, numbre or quantity, *Supplementum.*

11. *Comb.* or *Attrib.* as *allowance-money, system.*

1700 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 697 One quarter of his majesties allowance money. 1746 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 48 Who receives the Benefit of Short Allowance-Money? 1831 *Edin. Rev.* LIII. 48 The factitious increase of population caused by the allowance-system.

Allowance (ălau·ănsˌ), *v.* [f. the sb. Cf. to *distance, dower, portion*, etc.]

1. To put (any one) upon an allowance; to limit (him) in the amount allowed.

1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxxiv, I have made up my mind .. to allowance him .. to put him upon a fixed allowance. 1840 — *O. C. Shop* xxxvi, Don't you ever go and say you were allowanced, mind that. 1859 MEREDITH *R. Feverel* II. i. 10, I am allowanced two glasses three hours before dinner.

2. To supply (a thing) in fixed and limited quantities; esp. in ppl. adj. **allowanced.**

1840 DICKENS *O. C. Shop* (1867) 276 I'd advise you not to waste time like this. It's allowanced here you know. 1859 *Cornh. Mag.* I. 116 The evening pannikin of tea and the allowanced pound of pemmican.

†Allow·e, allow·ys. [a. OFr. *al(l)ouy*, prop. *alouys*: — L. **allocātīci-um, -īti-um*, one whose attribute it is to be *allocāt-us*, hired: see ALLOCATE and -ITIOUS. The final *-s* was in 14 c. Fr. occ. treated as a pl. inflexion, and so with *allowes* in Eng.] A hired servant, a hireling.

c 1483 *Chron. Lond.* (1827) 156 As wele allowes and servaunts as the maisters. 1494 FABYAN VI. cxcviii. 205 He shuld scantly haue of his owne, as alowys or seruaunt had.

Allowed (ălau·dˌ), *ppl. a.* [f. ALLOW + -ED.]

†**1.** Praised, approved, sanctioned, accepted as satisfactory. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* ix. 12 My werkys shul ben aloowid [1388 acceptable]. 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 297 No man better esteemed or alowed of his countrie men, *Nemo probatior suis.* 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. vi. 184 The Names of the twelve .. allowed and accepted by the majority.

2. Permitted by authority, licensed.

1589 *Hay any Work* 39 He solde it to an allowed printer. 1593 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, An allowed cart or chariot. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 101 There is no slander in an allow'd foole, though he do nothing but rayle. 1690 J. NORRIS *On Beatitudes* Wks. IV. 352 Moderate even in the most allow'd Enjoyments. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* viii. 206 The allowed enjoyments of domestic life.

3. Acknowledged, admitted.

1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 180 II. 169 The allowed and established models of good breeding. 1872 C. HAMMOND *Text. Crit.* (1880) Introd. 8 We have the following allowed facts to start with.

4. Assigned as a portion or due share; allotted.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Alowede, *Allocatus.* 1578 *Cecil Papers* in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVI. 43 Havinge only duringe that tyme allowed unto him breade and water.

5. Remitted, deducted in reckoning.

1674 COLES, Allowed in Reckoning, *Substractus.*

Allowedly (ălau·ĕdlˌi), *adv.* [f. prec. (formerly pronounced *allow-ed*) + -LY^2^.] In a manner that is allowed, admitted, or acknowledged; by general allowance or admission; admittedly.

1602 T. FITZHERB. *Apol.* 47 a, Alowdly improba[b]le in it self. 1678 MANTON 20 *Serm.* v. Wks. 1871 II. 230 Living willingly and allowedly in his sins. 1742 SHENSTONE *Ess.* (1806) 5 Allowedly more genteel. 1859 DE QUINCEY *Style* Wks. XI. 243 It may allowedly be used in all cases. 1879 *Academy* 29 The English is allowedly one of the most complete of the European languages.

Allower (ălau·ə(r)). [f. ALLOW + -ER^1^.] One who allows.

†**1.** One who praises, approves, abets, countenances; a patron, or abettor. *Obs.*

c 1565 R. LINDSAY *Hist. Scotl.* (1728) 45 The fortifiers and allowers of him in such wickedness. 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 303 A prooner, an alower, a prayser, *Probator.* 1606 *King's Declar.* 13 (L.) This pretended assembly, together with their associates and allowers. 1647 N. WARD *Simple Cobbler* 14 Not onely an Allower, but an humble Petitioner, that .. Anabaptists may have due time and means of conviction.

2. One who admits, or permits.

1859 in WORCESTER.

Allowing (ălau·iŋˌ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ALLOW + -ING^1^.]

†**1.** Praise, commendation, approval, applause.

1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 1 The allowynge or praysynge of the deth. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* Ded. 1 This commendacyon and alowyng of Physicions and Phisick in this playn and expressed wordes. 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 305 The approouing or alowing, *Approbatio.* 1632 SHERWOOD, An Allowing, *Approuvement.*

2. Permitting, permission.

3. The giving of a portion or allowance.

1674 COLES, Allowing (giving), *Exhibitio.*

4. Rebate, deduction.

1674 COLES, An Allowing in Reckoning, *deductio.*

¶ Capable also of being used in various other meanings of vb. ALLOW, especially gerundially, as After allowing that this might be so, etc.

Allowing (ălau·iŋˌ), *ppl. a.* [f. ALLOW + -ING^2^.]

1. Approving, applauding.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 454 With many allowing tokens was Euarchus speech heard.

2. 'Admitting, permitting, granting, abating.' Ash 1775.

Allowment (ălau·mĕntˌ). ?*Obs.* [f. ALLOW + -MENT; or perh. a. Fr. **allouement.*] The action of allowing or sanctioning; sanction, approval.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 96/2 Bicause God would vse this man in great matters, he gaue a greater allowment of him, then he did of others. *Ibid.* 483/1 The kynde of allowement which all they must haue, that are set in any publique office.

Alloxan (ælɒ·ksănˌ). *Chem.* [f. ALL(ANTOIN) + OXA(LIC) + -AN, 'so named by Liebig and Wöhler in 1838, because it contains the elements of allantoin and oxalic acid.' H. E. Roscoe.] An organic compound $C_4H_2N_2O_4$ crystallizing in large efflorescent rectangular prisms; one of the oxidation products of uric acid, being a monureide of mesoxalic acid constituted by the radical mesoxalyl $CO.2(CO)$" and the urea-residue $CO.(2NH)$".

1853 THUDICHUM *Urine* 81 The reaction consists in the formation of alloxan, urea, and nitrous acid. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 317 Alloxan is formed by the action of various oxidizing agents.

Alloxanate (ælɒ·ksănēˌt). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -ATE^4^.] A salt of alloxanic acid.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1879) I. 138 [Alloxanic] is a dibasic acid, forming acid as well as normal salts: the formula of normal alloxanates is $C_4H_2M_2N_2O_5$, of acid alloxanates $C_4H_2MN_2O_5$. 1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 38, 109 Alloxanate of ammonia.

Alloxanic (ælɒksæ·nikˌ), *a. Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of alloxan, as in *alloxanic acid*, a bi-basic acid, $C_4H_4N_2O_5$ = alloxan + H_2O.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 137 Alloxanic acid forms hard white needles arranged in radiated groups or warty masses.

Alloxantin (ælɒksæ·ntinˌ). *Chem.* An organic compound, $C_8H_4N_4O_7$, crystallizing in small, 4-sided, oblique rhombic prisms; consisting of two molecules of alloxan minus 1 atom of oxygen, $OC.2(NH) = 2(OC).COC.2(OC) = 2(NH).CO$.

1853 THUDICHUM *Urine* 81 On dissolving uric acid in dilute nitric acid, alloxantine is obtained. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 319 An aqueous solution of alloxan decomposes on boiling into alloxantin.

Alloy (ălo·iˌ), *sb.* Also 6 **aloye.** [a. mod.Fr. *aloi*: — OFr. *alei*, retained in Norman as *alai, allai*, whence our earlier word ALLAY *sb.*^1^, which this Parisian form has since 1600 gradually displaced. Through the erroneous fancy that Fr. *aloi* was = *à loi* 'to law,' the word, meaning originally simple 'combination, union,' came to be used specially of the mixing of baser metal with gold or silver in coinage, so as to bring it to the recognized standard, and hence of the standard itself.]

I. *literal.*

1. The comparative purity or mixedness of gold or silver; fineness, quality, standard. = ALLAY *sb.* 3.

1604 E. G. tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Ind.* IV. xii. 245 Silver drawne with Mercurie, is so fine, that it never abates of two thousand three hundred and fourescore of alloy. 1685 MORDEN *Geogr. Rect.* 396 The Mony of this Kingdom is of a good Alloy. 1871 DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* III. 65 The civil authority stamps its image, to authenticate its weight and alloy.

†**2.** Agio of exchange (? originally an allowance for difference of standard). *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *L'aggio*, the aloye or losse of money by exchange, coyning, or banke. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 271 Much after the same current Rate and Standard: only there hath been some little difference in the alloy.

3. An inferior metal mixed with one of greater value; *esp.* that which is added to gold and silver coinage. = ALLAY *sb.* 2.

1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 345 Half the Silver is taken out, and Copper or other Alloy put into the place. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. xxv. 109 Bad shillings, in which 4 ounces of pure metal were mixed with 8 of alloy. 1876 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xi. 4 Only a practised eye can detect the amount of alloy in an ornament professedly manufactured of gold.

4. The condition of combination between different metals melted together. (Without reference to their relative values.)

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xx. 508 Making the alloy of the metal and the platina more complete. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 351 That peculiar .. form of association which metallurgists term an alloy.

5. A mixture of metals; a metallic compound, an amalgam. *Formerly*, A compound containing a baser metal. = ALLAY *sb.* 1.

1656 H. MORE *Ant. agst. Ath.* (1712) Pref. 20 Whether this be that ancient golden Key .. or one made of baser alloy. 1869 ROSCOE *Chem.* 185 In the alloys the metallic appearance and properties are preserved.

Native alloy: an alloy of osmium and iridium occurring with native platinum, called also *Iridosmine.*

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 918 The native alloy on account of its hardness is used to point metallic pens.

II. *figurative.*

†**5.** Intrinsic standard or character, quality, temper, vein. = ALLAY *sb.* 6. (Cf. Fr. *de bon aloi.*) *Obs.*

1596 CAREW tr. *Huarte's Trial of Wits* 2nd Proeme, If thy wit be of the common and vulgar alloy. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. 13 A Soull of the same alloy as our owne. 1647 N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* ix. 27 To inhaunce the price of a Presbyter somewhat within the aloye of a Bishop. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 136 Workings of so lofty and refined an alloy.

6. Admixture of that which lowers the character or takes from the value. Hence *concr.* Alien element, anything that detracts from, impairs, or sullies. = ALLAY *sb.* 4, 5.

1625 BACON *Eleg. Sent.* Wks. 1860, 193 There's no fortune so good, but it has its alloy. 1712 *Spect.* No. 548 ¶ 4 Every one has in him a natural alloy, tho' one may be fuller of dross than another. 1816 MISS AUSTEN *Emma* I. i. 2 Disadvantages which threatened alloy to her many enjoyments. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* II. iii. 83 A base alloy of moral cowardice. 1863 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* 166 A face .. so spiritualised, so refined from all earthly alloy.

Alloy (ălŏi·), *v.* [a. mod.Fr. *aloyer*:—OFr. *aleier, alier*:—L. *alligāre*. The north. Fr. form *allayer* (=*alleyer, aleier*), whence our earlier ALLAY, long continued to be the standard Fr. form, and is alone found in Cotgr. 1611. Since the 17th c. it has been displaced by *aloyer* (probably by assimilation to the sb., which has been *aloi* in standard Fr. from an early period: see prec.). In the wake of the Fr., Eng. also has substituted *alloy* for the Norman *allay*, first in the sb. and then *c* 1690 in the vb.]

1. To mix with a baser metal so as to reduce to a desired standard or quality. = ALLAY *v.*2 1.

1691 LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 40 Most of the Silver of the World, both in Money and Vessels, being alloy'd (*i.e.* mixed with some baser metals). 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 361 Melting of Coin for Bullion, and bringing in Bullion for Coin *alloy'd*.. will be avoided. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 93 Gold and silver.. when alloyed with a little copper. *Ibid.* I. 96 The alloy for silver coinage is always copper, and a very pure quality of this metal is used for alloying.

2. To mix metals (without reference to their relative value); to form compounds of two or more metals.

1822 [See ALLOYED 3]. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 30 When we wish to alloy three or more metals, we often experience difficulties.

3. *intr.* (*refl.*) To enter into combination with another metal.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 29 One metal does not alloy indifferently with every other metal. 1875 *Ibid.* I. 99 Gold and iron alloy with ease.

4. *fig.* To mix with something inferior; to lower in degree, debase, contaminate by admixture. = ALLAY *v.*2 2.

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) App. 9 Some [heaps of Salt] being exquisitely White, others alloy'd with Dirt. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar.* x. 117 Their external prosperity was not alloyed by troubles from within.

5. *fig.* To temper, moderate, modify. Cf. ALLAY *v.*1

1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 10 The heat in the day time being alwaies alloy'd with the Sea Breezes. 1875 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* ii. 42 Gentle and submissive persons, who might by their true patience have alloyed the hardness of the common crowd.

Alloyage (ălŏi·ĕdʒ). [a. Fr. *aloyage*, f. *aloyer*: see ALLOY and -AGE.] The art or process of alloying metals.

1790 KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Chem.* 109 To this difference in fusibility, part of the phenomena attendant upon alloyage are owing.

Alloyed (ălŏi·d), *ppl. a.* [f. ALLOY *v.* + -ED.]

1. Mixed with a baser metal, so as to be reduced in quality.

1691 LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 40 Fine Silver is usually dearer than so much Silver alloy'd. 1831 LARDNER *Hydrost.* viii. 164 Alloyed metals, or adulterated liquids.

2. Hence *fig.* Debased, deteriorated, through the admixture of something injurious.

1827 CARLYLE *Richter, Misc.* I. 15 This man, alloyed with imperfections as he may be, is consistent. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. xi. 227 Pleasures so fleeting and so alloyed.

3. Combined so as to form a metallic compound.

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 118 They always contain native iron alloyed with nickel. 1860 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 93 Copper alloyed with zinc forms brass.

Alloying (ălŏi·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ALLOY *v.* + -ING1.]

1. The action of reducing or modifying a metal by mixing a portion of an inferior ingredient.

1875 [See ALLOY *v.* 1].

2. The combining of metals.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 32 The alloying of given quantities of two metals of known densities. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 499 The fusion or alloying of metals.

Alloying (ălŏi·iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ALLOY *v.* + -ING2.] Modifying, or combining with, another metal.

1822 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xvi. 69 To him the steel together with the alloying metals.. was forwarded.

Allozooid (æ:lozō·uːoid). *Biol.* [f. Gr. ἄλλο-ς other, different + ZOOID, f. Gr. ζῷ-ον living being + -OID.] A separated animal bud differing in nature from the animal from which it originates.

1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 397 The same terms are applied to animals, whence we have isozooids and allozooids.

†Allron. *Obs.* ? A fabric originally made at Oleron in France.

1603 in *Verney Papers* (1853) 91 That he shall delyuer.. not only so many allrons and sale clothes for shipps as shall amount to the full somme of 100*l.* but also all such allrons and saile clothes for shippes as the said Frauncis shall or can make during the said term of 5 yeares.

All round, all-round, *phr.* used as *adv., prep.,* and *a.* [See ALL C 9.]

A. *adv.* Everywhere around; affecting equally every one in a circle or company. In a complete circuit; so as to include all the parts of anything, or every member of a circle or company.

1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 15 Revelation is a light on God's character, taken all round. 1882 TENNYSON, Hands all round! God the traitor's hope confound! *Mod.* To make things pleasant all round.

B. *prep.* Around all the parts of, round in every direction.

1805 in Nicolas's *Disp.* (1845) VII. 209 *note*, Cutter's head all round the compass during the night.

C. *adj.* Including everything in a given circle, affecting everyone or everything alike; equally developed all round. *An all-round man*: one who is 'good all around,' or has ability in all departments.

1869 *Notes on N. W. Prov. Ind.* 98 We find an all-round rent of so much per acre charged on the cultivation. *a* 1883 *Angler's Souvenir* 270 Very few anglers are 'all round' men —*i.e.* devote themselves to the pursuit of all branches of angling alike.

All-rou·nder. *fam.* [f. prec. + -ER.] He who, or that which, is all round; hence applied to a man who is able 'all round'; to a collar which fits all round, etc.

1860 *All Y. Round* No. 42. 369 That particularly demonstrative type of the [collar] species known as 'the all-rounder!' 1865 LD. STRANGFORD *Selection* (1869) II. 163 Dressed in full uniform, with high stand-up collar; the modern all-rounder not having got so far into Asia.

All saints. The saints in heaven collectively, = ALL HALLOWS. Hence a frequent dedication of churches. *Also*, the festival on which there is a general celebration of the saints, more fully called **All Saints' Day** (first of November), instituted early in the 7th century, when the Pantheon was transformed into a Christian church; *also*, the season adjoining this festival, ALL-HALLOW-TIDE.

1580 TUSSER *Husb.* xii. 5 All Saintes [*marg. note* 'Hallomas'] doe laie for porke and souse, for sprats and spurlings for their house.

Allseed (ō·lsīd). *Bot.* [ALL- E 1 + SEED.] A name given to various plants producing a great quantity of seed. (Often a hook translation of the botanical name of the genus or species.)

a. The genus *Polycarpon*, consisting of small annual weeds, one of which is found in Engl. **b.** A species of Goosefoot (*Chenopodium polyspermum*). **c.** *Radiola Millegrana*. Prior. **d.** The Knot-grass (*Polygonum aviculare*). Pratt.

All souls. The souls of all the pious dead; as in All Souls' College, at Oxford, founded to offer prayers for the souls of all the faithful departed. *Also*, the festival on which the church of Rome makes supplications for the souls of all the faithful deceased, more fully called

All Souls' Day. [OE. *ealra sawlena dæg*; the old gen. pl. came down to the 16th c. in the form *solne*.] The second of November.

1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* 33 On Alsolne day doctor Allyn beganne in the Gray freeres at afternone. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. i. 10 *Buck.* This is All-soules day (Fellow) is it not? *Sher.* It is. *Buck.* Why then All-soules day, is my bodies doomsday.

All Souls' Eve. The evening of November 1st.

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. xvi, 'Twas All-souls' eve, and Surrey's heart beat high.

Allspice (ō·lspəis). [ALL- E 1 + SPICE, so called because it has been 'supposed to combine the flavour of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves.']

1. An aromatic spice, also called Jamaica Pepper or Pimenta, the dried berry of *Eugenia Pimenta* or Allspice Tree (N.O. *Myrtaceæ*) of the West Indies.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. 1. iv, Ambergrease, nutmegs and allspice. 1866 *Morn. Star* 17 Mar., Reduction in value of the pimento or all-spice.

2. With various epithets, applied to other aromatic shrubs: **Allspice Tree** or **Carolina Allspice**, *Calycanthus floridus*, a flowering shrub, native to U.S., and cultivated in Engl.; **Japan Allspice**, *Chimonanthus fragrans*, an early-flowering shrub introduced from China in 1766; **Wild Allspice**, *Lindera Benzoin*, a lauraceous shrub native to N.Amer., bearing an aromatic berry, said to have been used as a substitute for allspice.

1768 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 8) Ii 3 The bark.. has a very strong aromatic scent; from whence the inhabitants of Carolina gave it the title of Allspice. 1789 AITON *Hort. Kew.* II. 220 Japan Allspice. 1830 RAFINESQUE *Med. Flora* II. 236 *Lindera benzoin* has many vulgar names, Spicewood, Allspice. 1866 J. BALFOUR in *Treas. Bot.* 203 The bark of Carolina Allspice is used as a substitute for cinnamon. 1866 A. BLACK *ibid.* 270 The Japan Allspice is a much-branched shrub, and generally treated as a wall-plant in gardens.

Allspicy (ō·lspəi·si), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -Y1; cf. *peppery*.] Of all-spice; hot, warm.

1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 217 Poor Martha's allspicy temper.

Allthing. *Obs.* or *dial.* Everything. See ALL A 3.

Allto, all-to: see ALL C 14, 15.

†Allube·scency. *Obs.*—° [f. L. *adl-, allubēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *allubēscĕre* to be pleasing to, to find pleasure in, as if ad. L. **allubēscentia*. Cf. ADLUBESCENCE.] 'A willingness; also content.' Bailey 1731; whence in J.

Allude (ălū·d), *v.* [ad. L. *allūd-ĕre* to play with, joke or jest at, dally with, touch lightly upon a subject; f. *al-*=*ad-* to + *lūdĕre* to play.]

†1. *trans.* To play with, make game of, mock. *Obs.*

1535 HENRY VIII in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. ii. App. lxii, Making him [the Pope] a God, to the great deceit, alluding, and seducing of our subjects. 1577 DEE *Relat. ab. Spirits* I. (1659) 418, E. K. then came to me and said, I think there is some wicked spirit that would allude me.

†2. To play upon words, to refer by play of words: **a.** *intr.* To play upon, or make a play with (words); to pun. **b.** *trans.* To refer by word-play, to apply punningly. **c.** *intr.* To have a punning reference. *Obs.*

1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1/1 Christ.. alluding to his [St. Peter's] name, called him a rock. 1556 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* 4 There canne be no such allusion of woordes in the englyshe.. except a man wold rather allude at the woordes, than expresse the sentence. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* v. (1628) 148 In respect of Pope Gregory his alluding the name of Engelisce vnto Angellike. *Ibid.* v. 141 The reuerent Father perceiuing this name to alude vnto the name of Angeli. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* 117 Gray-hounds.. called *Windspill*, alluding to compare their swiftness with the winde.

†3. To refer by the play of fancy. **a.** *trans.* To refer (a thing) fancifully or figuratively, to compare symbolically, *to* (something else). **b.** *intr.* To have a fanciful or figurative reference, to correspond in a figure, *to* (something else). *Obs.*

1596 HARINGTON *Ulysses upon Ajax* (1814) 70 Now, to allude this, Philaretes, in this sort conceit me. 1613 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1861) II. 10 (D.) Some have alluded these three, gold, myrrh, and frankincense, to.. faith, hope, and charity. 1630 TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.) He at last allude her to a water-man. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 209 Hills and relentless rocks, or if there be Things that in hardness more allude to thee. 1655 [See ALLUDING *a.*] 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 133 The holy Ghost alludes not our most wise Creator to a foolish Potter.

4. *intr.* To have an oblique, covert, or indirect reference, to point as it were in passing.

1533 MORE *Apol.* viii. Wks. 1557, 860/1 These wordes.. allude vnto certaine woordes of Tyndall. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 11 ¶ 1 Quotations which allude to the Perjuries of the Fair. 1713 — *Englishm.* No. 50. 319 The following Letter alludes to an Edition of a Discourse printed in Ireland. *Mod.* This expression evidently alludes to some circumstance then well known but now forgotten.

5. *intr.* To make an indirect or passing reference, to glance at, refer indirectly *to*. (Often used ignorantly as = *refer* in its general sense.)

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* i. (1851) I. 162 In a family the master is above the servant.. whereunto Christ himself alludeth. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 251 The Apostle expoundeth, and not only alludeth to these words. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 510 ¶ 3 He alludes to enterprises which he cannot reveal but with the hazard of his life. 1787 GILPIN *Tour Lakes* (R.) The people of the country, alluding to the whiteness of its foam, call it sour-milk force. 1837 J. HARRIS *Gt. Teacher* 307 He often alluded to his poverty. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iv. 291, I allude to my parents.

†6. *trans.* To refer (a thing) as applicable, appropriate, or belonging, *to* (as a saying to that to which it refers, a name to its owner, a thing to its author). *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* 187 Men for honour of Bacchus, did dance upon certain Bottles made of Goats skins.. whereunto Virgil alluded this saying; *Mollibus in pratis unctos saliere per utres.* 1634 T. HERBERT *Trav.* 137 Ninus.. built Ninive, though some allude it to Assur.

†7. *trans.* (with *obj., inf.,* or *subord. cl.*) To throw out by the way, to hint, suggest. *Obs.*

1547 J. HEYWOOD *Wit & Folly* 12, I glanset at payne of mynd, allewdyng That payne to be most payne. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 851/1 The king of Spaine alluded with good right, that the empire appertained to him. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vii. 285 To excuse this unexperienced Notion.. they allude these ensuing Apologies.

Alluded (ălū·dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] In *alluded to*: Indirectly referred to, hinted at, meant.

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* (J.) That artificial structure here alluded to. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 22 The agency of fire alluded to above.

Alluding (ălū·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING2.] The making of indirect reference or allusion.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Allusion*, an alluding or applying to an other thing. 1861 J. HOLLAND *Lessons in Life* vii. 99 Fond of alluding to the fact.

Alluding (ălū·diŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING2.] In *alluding to*: **†a.** Suggesting a likeness to (*obs.*). **b.** Referring indirectly to, hinting at.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. 29 Sable wings somewhat alluding to those of Bats. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 197 Another expression of our Authors alluding too this way.

Allume, -inous, obs. var. ALUM, -INOUS.

‖Allumette (alümet'). [Fr., f. *allumer* to set light to (:—late L. *adlūmināre*, f. *ad* to + *lūmen* light) + *-ette* dim. formative.] A match for lighting.

1848 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 127/2 Twisting an allumette out of one of you.. and relighting my calumet. 1878 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Round the World* I. xii. 193 If any allumettes are discovered they are pitilessly confiscated. 1882 FROUDE *Carlyle* viii. 121 A faggot or two of cedar allumettes.

†Allu·minate, *v. Obs.*—° [A refashioning of earlier ALLUMINE after *illumin-ate*: see -ATE3.] To illuminate (manuscripts).

1742 BAILEY, *Alluminate*, to enlighten, to give Grace, Light, and Ornament to the Letter painted.

†Allu·minated, *ppl. a. Obs.*—° [f. prec. + -ED.] Illuminated.

1775 ASH, *Alluminated*, Painted, coloured, embellished.

†Allu·minating, *vbl. sb. Obs.*—° [f. as prec. + -ING1.] Illuminating.

1775 ASH, *Alluminating*, painting, colouring, embellishing.

†Allu·mine, *v. Obs.* [a. Fr. *a(l)lumine-r*, a refashioning of OFr. *alumer* (Pr. *alumnar, alumenar,*

It. *allumar*, *-inar*, Sp. *alumbrar*, Pg. *alumear*, *allumiar*, OCat. *alumar*):—late L. *adlūminā-re* to set light to, light up, f. *ad* to + *lūminā-re* to light, f. *lūmen* light. In some senses *alumíner* represents earlier *enluminer*, repr. L. *inlūminā̆re*.] To enlighten, brighten, illuminate.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 947 They wold haue him to be worshipped of vs, who allumining them doe reioyce.

†Allu·minor. *Obs.* [a. Anglo-Fr. *alluminour* :—OFr. *alumineor*, later *allumineur*, f. *alluminer* (here = *enluminer*): see prec. and -OR. Aphetized to LUMINOR and LIMNER.] An illuminator of manuscripts, a limner.

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, ix, Any writer, lympner, bynder, or imprynter of such bokes [*French version*: Ascun escrivener, alluminour, liour, ou enpressour, autrement dit imprintour. *16th c. transl.* Any scrivener, allumynour, reader, or printer of such bookes]. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* (1672) Alluminor denotes one, that by his Trade coloureth or painteth upon Paper or Parchment. At this day we call such a one a *Limner*. [1754 STOW *London* (Strype) II. v. xiv. 311 quotes Act of Rich. III with 'Alluminer.']

†Allu·rance. *Obs.* [f. ALLURE *v.* + -ANCE, as if a. Fr. **allurance*.] The action of alluring; allurement, enticement.

1580 BARET *Alv.* A 315 To draw by allurance: to flatter .. *Blandior*. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxvi. 396 The Scriptures haue in their lowlinesse more statelines .. in their homelinesse more allurance.

†Allu·rant, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ALLURE *v.* + -ANT, as if a. Fr. **allurant*; cf. OFr. *alurant*.] Alluring, enticing, seductive.

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* Ind., A sweete Singer of new Ballads allurant.

Allure (ălī·ūəɹ), *v.*; also 5–7 **alure**. [a. OFr. *alurer*, *aleurrer*, *alerrer* to attract, captivate, f. *à* to + *lurer*, *leurrer* to LURE, orig. a term of Falconry.]

1. To attract by the offer of some advantage or pleasure; to tempt by something flattering or acceptable; to entice; to win over. a. to (or from) a person or party.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 54 Alle these ben alured to 3oure sory secte. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 116 He executeth the office of our mediator, gently alluring vs vnto him. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 58 To allure the principall of them to his partie. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 67 The foreigners, whom the fame of the discoveries of the Portuguese had allured into their service. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., Hastings* 607 The military adventurers who were allured to the Mogul standards. 1847 DICKENS *Haunted Man* 210 Alluring her towards him.

b. to (or from) a place.

1531 ELYOT *Governor* (1875) 12 Excepte with some pleasaunt noyse, thei be alured and conueied vnto an other hyue. 1611 BIBLE *Hos.* ii. 14, I will allure her, and bring her into the wildernesse. 1769 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 170 He .. Allur'd to brighter worlds, and led the way. 1781 COWPER *Lett.* Wks. 1876, 73 The fine weather .. allures the ladies into the garden. 1845 HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 187 Many workmen are allured from the country. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. ii. 126 He accordingly sought .. to allure him back to Spain.

c. to (or from) a course of action.

1513 MORE *Edw. V*, Ded. 2 [It] doth allure all well-disposed persons to the imitation of those things. 1534 — *On the Passion* Wks. 1557, 1274/1 The other lesse euils, that he alewred and alected her with. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 104 Him that did teach and practise .. vaine pastimes and playes, and did allure children vp therein. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. Introd. 134 Things that seem to be hid in words obscure, Do but the Godly mind the more alure, To study. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 170 ¶ 12 Had she not been allured by hopes of relief. 1870 EDGAR *Runnymede* 211 Nothing could allure him from his fidelity to the crown. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. xlv. 381 Perhaps he had purposely allured his opponents on.

†2. *refl. Obs. rare.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xliii. (1632) 145 Such as allure themselves vnto it, and that affect to honour .. themselves by such service.

3. *simply*, To exercise an attractive power upon; to appeal temptingly to; to fascinate, charm.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* v. 78 A hundred Nymphs .. Whose features might allure the Sea-gods more then thee. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 573 The golden Sun in splendor likest Heaven Allur'd his eye. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 185 Viands of various kinds allure the taste. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 63 Some were allured by the modern, others reverenced the ancient. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. ii. 17 Sad is the message, yet its sense allures.

†4. *gen.* To draw to or towards oneself, draw forth, attract, elicit (a thing). *Obs.*

1616 SANDYS in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 80 O thankful then God's love alure. 1622 SPARROW *Rationale* (1661) 174 The Priests .. inviting and alluring the mercy of God. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. x. 526 He made use of all the odious terms he could invent, to allure his Majesties Indignation. 1794 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xx. (1819) 327 A sweet liquor allures the approach of flies.

†Allu·re, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. the vb.] = ALLUREMENT.

1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 132 Not onlye to ryot is synne but the doctryne also therof and the allure to the same. 1590 T. WATSON *Poems* (1870) 169 Intic'd from griefs by some allure diuine. 1758 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* (ed. 10) III. 87 His images and ideas are by an insensible allure, taken throughout from crowded cities.

‖Allure (alīœ·ɪr), *sb.*[2] [Fr., f. *aller* to go: see -URE.] Gait; mien, air. (See also ALURE.)

1882 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 23 Sept. 323 She has all the *allures* of a duchess. 1882 MYERS *Renew. Youth* 192 O Spanish eyebrows, Spanish eyes, Voice and allures of Spain!

Allu·red, *ppl. a.* [f. ALLURE *v.* + -ED.] Attracted as to a lure; drawn or enticed to a place or to a course of action.

1552 HULOET, Allured, *Allectus*. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 46 Not so allur'd to feed. 1702 POPE *Thebais* 737 Ravenous dogs, allur'd by scented blood. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 127 Not led by profit, nor allured by praise.

Allurement (ălī·ūəɹmĕnt). Also 6 **al-**. [f. ALLURE *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action or process of alluring, or attracting by some proffered good; temptation, enticement.

1561 T. N[ORTON] tr. *Calvin's Inst.* II. iii. (1634) 129 Will, for as much as it is drawne by allurement, cannot exclude necessity. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 241 Take heede of the allurement of one Count Rossillion. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 131 Though Adam by his wife's allurement fell. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 155 ¶ 8 When some craving passion shall be fully gratified, or some powerful allurement cease its importunity. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 276 The snares of the enemy are detected, his allurements avoided. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* viii. 135 She found him proof against her allurements.

2. Alluring faculty or quality; attractiveness, fascination, charm.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 22 The allurement of the other drawes the mind from vertue. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 27 (1873) 65 A speech of great allurement toward his own purpose. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 228 To disentangle our minds from the allurements of the object. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 398 Is it the right way to teach morality, to trick vice out with allurements? 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxx. (C. D. ed.) 245 The young lady .. displaying her choicest allurements.

3. The means of alluring; that which is offered or operates as a source of attraction; a lure, bait.

1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Paraphr. Mark* i. 13 Deceiued with the pleasaunt alurement of an apple. 1626 R. BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 53 Foolish niceries, perfumings, and other allurements to dalliance. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 251 Gold .. appeared to be the great allurement of the Spaniards. 1825 M'CULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* III. § 3. 234 The allurements to enlist in the army.

Allurer (ălī·ūəɹəɹ). [f. ALLURE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who, or that which, allures, attracts, or fascinates.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Blandisseur*, an allurer or intiser. 1583 BABINGTON *Wks.* 272 Too much showe in apparrell .. is a dangerous allurer of lust. 1690 DRYDEN *Prophetess* Prol. 11 Money, the sweet allurer of our hopes.

Alluring (ălī·ūəɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ALLURE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of attracting or enticing with the prospect of advantage. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1531 ELYOT *Governor* (1834) 22 It behoueth with most pleasaunt allurynges to instill in them swete maners. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandects* 72 For the alluring of straunge Merchants into a Realme, their priuiledges must be inuiolablie obserued. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* VI. xiv. 224 Let us be far more set upon alluring souls into the right way.

†2. Attractiveness, fascination, charm. *Obs.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* 482 Nature having honoured woman with a gracious alluring of the eyes. *c* 1622 FLETCHER *Wom. Prize* I. iii. (R.) Thus despising Thee and thy best allurings.

Allu·ring, *ppl. a.* [f. ALLURE *v.* + -ING[2].]

1. Attracting or enticing to a course of action; appealing to the desires; tempting, seductive.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 450 By alluring inticements of many fair promises. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 588 Quick'nd at the scent Of that alluring fruit. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* II. 380 Teach me with equal firmness, to sustain Alluring pleasure, and assaulting pain. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 250 The prospect of the Roman territories was far more alluring. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 712 The terms offered were alluring; three hundred guineas down.

2. Attractive, fascinating, charming. **†a.** of persons. *Obs.*

1587 TURBERVILLE *Trag. T.* (1837) 80 Much given to the love of light alluring dames. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 82 Mercy was of a fair Countenance, and therefore the more alluring. 1732 POPE *Mor. Ess.* III. 70 Fair Coursers, Vases and alluring Dames.

b. of things.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 89 Hath homelie age th' alluring beauty tooke From my poore cheeke? 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* II. 169 Each gay, alluring ware. 1755 HERVEY *Theron & Asp.* I. 34 The loveliest Colours and most alluring Forms. 1852 Mrs. JAMESON *Leg. Madon.* (1857) Introd. 31 An alluring and even meretricious beauty.

Alluringly (ălī·ūəɹiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an alluring manner; so as to attract or fascinate; temptingly, charmingly.

1611 COTGR., *Faire les doux yeux à* .. to frame or set th' eyes to looke alluringly, flatteringly, or pitifully at one. 1862 LYTTON *Strange Story* II. 176 On sale at a price which seemed to me alluringly trivial. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 1657 And to love, Not simply did alluringly incite.

Alluringness (ălī·ūəɹiŋnĕs). *rare*—[0]. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being alluring; attractiveness, charm.

1731 in BAILEY; whence in JOHNSON, etc.

Allusion (ălī·ūʒən). [ad. L. *allūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *allūdĕre* to ALLUDE. Cf. mod.Fr. *allusion*.]

†1. Illusion. *Obs.*

1618 *Hist. P. Warbeck* in *Harl. Misc.* (1793) 59 Resolved in the error of his allusion, he strongly conjectured that, etc.

†2. A play upon words, a word-play, a pun. *Obs.*

1556 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* 4 So dooth that sentence leese his beautye by the translation, for there canne be no suche allusion of woordes in the englyshe. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 426 The battail (in memorie that they threw away their coates) was called by allusion Losecoatefield. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.*, Some refer *Adolescens* to 'Ἀδολεσχῶν, 'fond of chit-chat.' This is not a derivation, but an Allusion. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 25 'As they did not like,' etc. Here is an elegant Paronomasia or allusion on the words ἐδοκιμασαω and ἀδοκιμον. 1731 BAILEY, *Allusion*, a dalliance or playing with words alike in sound but unlike in sense.

†3. A symbolical reference or likening; a metaphor, parable, allegory. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. (R.) By reason of sundry allusions, diuers prouerbes, many figures. 1611 COTGR., *Allusion*, an allusion, or likening; an alluding, or applying of one thing unto another. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* Introd. (1718) 2 To see the Allusion to our blessed Saviour figured in these Types. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 117 By a sutable allusion the nutriment is taken for the life of man. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 87 Virtue, to borrow the Christian allusion, is militant here. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 67 If he had pursued the allusion, he must have painted many of the Gallic nobles with the hundred heads of the deadly Hydra.

4. A covert, implied, or indirect reference.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* A 2 The verse oft, with allusion, as supposing a full knowing reader, lets slip. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 95 With more special allusion and application to the water of Baptism. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 142 Those frequent allusions made to them in the Word of God. 1766 SIR A. MITCHELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 515 IV. 499 His .. Majesty smiling, said, I understand your allusion. 1790 PALEY *Hor. Paul.* I. i. 5 The frequent allusions to the incidents of his private life. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 214 To which some allusion has been made in a preceding page. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 730 A very intelligible allusion to the compromise proposed by France.

Allusive (ălī·ūsiv), *a.* [f. L. *allūs-* ppl. stem of *allūd-ĕre* to ALLUDE + -IVE, as if ad. L. **allūsīvus*.]

†1. Playing upon a word, punning. *Obs.*

1656 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 174 Dr. Thomas Nevyle .. practising his own allusive motto, *Ne vile velis*.

b. *Her. Allusive Arms*, called also *canting* or *punning* arms: those in which the charges suggest or play upon the bearer's name or title, as the martlets (OFr. *arondel* young swallow) borne by the Duke of Arundel.

2. Symbolical, metaphorical, figurative. *arch.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 18 The diuision of Poesie .. is into Poesie Narrative, Representative, and Allusive. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Princ.* II. 149 The allusive meaning of these emblemes. 1672 JACOMB *Comm. Rom.* viii. (1868) 205 No better than an .. allusive, metaphorical son of God. 1780 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1847) 663/1 Johnson .. professed that he could bring him out into conversation, and used this allusive expression, 'Sir, I can make him rear.' 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 128. 102 It represents [it] .. in the allusive manner of antiquity.

3. Containing an allusion; having or abounding in indirect references.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 341 According to the allusive saying of the Mantuan. *c* 1630 JACKSON *Creed* VI. XV. Wks. VII. 109 No concludent proof, but allusive only. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 18 More allusive yet to our plate. 1864 *Spect.* No. 1875. 6 Modern ephemeral writing, being essentially allusive from the necessity of condensation, is crowded with allusions to historical facts. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* XV. 172 The inscription .. allusive, in all probability, to the reconciliation of the rival houses.

Allusively (ălī·ūsivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].]

1. Symbolically, metaphorically, figuratively. *arch.*

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* I. 6 (J.) By which allusively are noted the Roman armies, whose ensign was the eagle. 1671 EACHARD *Observ.* 63 To take the words not litterally, but allusively. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* ii. 39 They are only used allusively, as a kind of pictorial language.

2. By way of allusion, or indirect reference.

1656 TRAPP *Exp. Matt.* v. 12 (1868) 55/1 Allusively to the walks and galleries that were about the temple. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. *Wks.* 1757 IV. 259 To speak allusively to the patriarchal vision. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Dryden* Wks. II. 339 An incident .. allusively mentioned by Dryden. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* x. (1876) 284 To write always allusively, but so that the allusions should be understood by any intelligent person. 1881 STRACHEY in *Academy* 5 Mar. 163 Trafalgar is dismissed allusively and unintelligibly in two lines.

Allusiveness (ălī·ūsivnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. Symbolical or figurative quality or manner. *arch.*

1669 H. MORE *Seven Churches* ix. (T.) The multifarious allusiveness of the prophetical style. 1875 M. LOWER *Engl. Surn.* (1875) II. App. 128 The allusiveness so much objected to by the lovers of simple and non-emblematical heraldry.

2. The quality of containing or making covert or indirect reference.

1791 WHITAKER *Rev. Gibbon* (R.) The quick and short allusiveness of it [Gibbon's language]. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 415 Half-jocular allusiveness, which is incomparably more suggestive and more full of temptation than anything else. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* II. 299 The indirectness, the allusiveness, the educated reticence of the artists.

†Allu·sory, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *allūs-* ppl. stem of *allūd-ĕre* to ALLUDE + -ORY, as if ad. L. **allūsōrius*.] Of or pertaining to allusion; allusive; symbolical, figurative.

1631 DONNE *Def. Self-Murd.* (1644) 112 In the same Oration he hath another allusorie argument. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VII. vii. 308 It is not merely an allusorie Prefiguration of the Messiah, but a down-right Description of him. 1663 *Flagellum, O. Cromwell* (1672) 13 An unhappy allusory Omen of his after Actions.

†All-utterly, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **al vtterly, alouterly,** 5–6 **aluterlie,** 5–7 **alluterlie, -ly.** [See ALL C 6, and UTTERLY. After Wyclif and Chaucer, apparently retained only by Scottish

writers.] Wholly, entirely, completely; wholly and utterly, absolutely.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* (1868) 109 Þei ne were nat alouterly vnknowen to me. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 54, I a cord in no þing wiþ him, but al vtterly we are contrari. *a* 1423 JAMES I *King's Q.* iv. vi, Gif thy lufe be set alluterly Of nyce lust. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. vi. 99 Aluterlie dissauit or dissolate. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 204 This was alluterly refuisit be the capitane. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 387 To root out, destroy, alluterlie subvert all monuments of idolatrie.

Alluvial (ălīū·viăl), *a.* [f. L. *alluvi-um* + -AL[1]. Cf. mod.Fr. *alluvial*.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of alluvium; deposited from flowing water; or pertaining to such a deposit.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 463 Contained in the soil or alluvial earth. 1850 LAYARD *Nineveh* xiii. 342 The soil, an alluvial deposit, was rich and tenacious. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* x. 194 Alluvial matter still darkened the water. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 142 The rich alluvial mud of Egypt.

Alluvian (ălīū·viăn), *a. rare.* [f. L. *alluvi-um* + -AN. Cf. mod.Fr. *alluvien*.] = ALLUVIAL.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 493 Alluvian mountains, as they are denominated, are evidently of posterior formation. 1866 J. ROSE *Virgil Ecl. & Georg.* 81 Such the alluvian mud by mountain rills Deposited o'er valleys from the hills.

Alluvion (ălīū·viən). [a. Fr. *alluvion*, ad. L. *alluviōn-em* a washing against, inundation; f. *al-* = *ad-* to + *luvio* washing, f. *lu-ĕre* to wash.]

1. The wash or flow of the sea against the shore, or of a river on its banks.

1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scotl.* (1821) I. Pref. 48 Ane gret tre was brocht, be alluvion and flux of the see, to land. 1665 MARVELL *Poems* Wks. 1776 III. 288 Holland .. the' off-scouring of the British sand, Or what by the ocean's slow alluvion fell, Of ship-wreck'd cockle and the muscle-shell. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Great alterations are made .. by alluvions of the sea. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 321 The isle .. has not been obliterated by alluvion.

2. An inundation or overflow; a flood, especially when the water is charged with much matter in suspension.

1550 NICOLLS *Thucydides* 92 (R.) Of the whyche alluuyons and overflowynges the earthquakes (as I thynke) were the cause. 1644 HOWELL *Lett.* (1753) 456 Slow rivers, by insensible alluvions, take in and let out the waters that feed them. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 349 A current of mud is produced .. So late as the 27th of October, 1822, one of these alluvions descended the cone of Vesuvius.

3. The matter deposited by a flood or inundation.

1731 BAILEY, *Alluvion*, an accession or accretion along the sea-shore, or the banks of large rivers by tempests or inundations. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 60 Detached alluvions covering the emerged land. 1849 F. SHOBERL tr. *Hugo's Hunchb.* 104 Every wave of time superinduces its alluvion.

4. *esp.* The matter gradually deposited by a river. = ALLUVIUM.

1779 MANN in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 602 The matters, so carried off, will be thrown against the opposite bank of the river .. and produce a new ground, called an alluvion. 1834 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. xiii. 423 A hardy race multiplied along the alluvion of the streams. 1841 CATLIN *North Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. iii. 19 Spreading the deepest and richest alluvion over the surface of its meadows.

5. *Law.* The formation of new land by the slow and imperceptible action of flowing water.

1751 HUME *Ess., Justice* (1817) II. 483 The accessions which are made to land bordering upon rivers, follow the land, say the civilians, provided it be made by what they call alluvion, that is insensibly and imperceptibly. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 70 That becomes ours which is brought to us by alluvion.

Alluvious (ălīū·viəs), *a.* [f. L. *alluvi-us* (see next) + -OUS.] Of alluvial character, washed up.

1731 BAILEY, *Alluvious*, overflowing. 1755 JOHNSON, *Alluvious*, that which is carried by water to another place, and lodged upon something else. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV. 286 The aforesaid alluvious substances which formed its shores.

Alluvium (ălīū·viŏm). Pl. **alluvia, alluviums.** [a. L. *alluvium* neut. of adj. *alluvius* washed against, f. *al-* = *ad-* to + *luĕre* to wash.] A deposit of earth, sand, and other transported matter left by water flowing over land not permanently submerged; chiefly applied to the deposits formed in river valleys and deltas.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 121 Our Earth, where Alluviums are made in some places, and the Sea gains upon the Land in others. 1731 BAILEY, *Alluvia*, little islets thrown up by the violence of the stream. 1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* 1859 I. 53/1 An *alluvium* gained and preserved from the sea. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 187 The Mississippi, by the continual shifting of its course, sweeps away .. considerable tracts of alluvium. 1878 RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* xxviii. 458 The bones of which are found in the old alluvia of rivers.

b. *fig.*

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* vi. (1876) 66 Out of this book alluvium a hole seemed to have been dug near the fireplace. 1862 LUDLOW *Hist. U. S.* 281 The tide of emigration .. left behind it a sort of alluvium of free-soil principles.

† **A·llwhat,** *conj. adv.*, and *prep. Obs.* [ALL- E 1 + WHAT, occas. used in south. dial. = *what time, while, when.*]

A. *conj. adv.* (with or without *that*) All the while, while, till.

1314 *Guy W.* 81 Al what that cite y-nomen be. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 127 Al fram Crystes ascensioun, Al wat comth hyre assumpcioun. 1340 *Ayenb.* 132 Hy cliþ an he3 alhuet þet hi come to perfeccion.

B. *prep.* Till, until.

1340 *Ayenb.* 26 Þet no man ne may his knawe alhuet þanne þet hi byþ uol wexe. *Ibid.* 52 He nesteþ .. alhuet niȝt.

All-where (ō·lhwēəɹ), *adv. arch.* [ALL- E 2 + WHERE. At first *over all-where*.] Everywhere.

c 1430 *Hymns to Virg.* (1867) 102 But ouer al-where is þi godhede. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1347 Foly and Fansy all where, every man doth face and brace. 1585 JAMES I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 17 The pelmell chok with larum loude alwhair. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *To Fairest Fair* Wks. 31/2 All-where diffused. 1865 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 437, I follow all-where for thy sake.

b. In form **allwheres.** (Cf. *alway-s, sometime-s.*)

1879 J. LONG *Æneid* XI. 826 Allwheres at once their missiles stream.

Allwhither (ō·lhwiˑðəɹ), *adv. rare.* [ALL- E 2 + WHITHER; after *all-where*.] In every direction.

1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* IV. iii. 153 Thou warrest with pure intelligence That rays allwhither from its central flame.

† **A·ll-who·le,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* Forms: 4-5 **al-hool,** 5-6 **al-hole,** 6-7 **all whole.** *North.* 4 **al-hal,** 5 **al hale,** 5-6 **all hale, al haill.** [ALL- E 6 + WHOLE; cf. ALL A 10. Cf. Fr. *tout entier*.]

A. *adj.* Entire.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 536 Al-hal-day with Arþer he lenges. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. iv. 20 The seid ful al hool moral lawe of kinde .. the al hool lawe with which Christen men ben chargid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xiii. Argt., All hale the lynnage sall fra him discend. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* 2 That Christ is alhaill contenit in the holie sacrament off the alter.

B. *adv.* Entirely.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* (1858) I. 39 Fra Clyde alhaill on to Brigantia. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeut.* 2 B iv b, It is a straunge thynge, & all hole agaynst reason. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 67 The region .. all whole in the midland part of Italy.

† **A·ll-who·lly,** *adv. Obs.*; also 5 **alholly,** 6 north. al **haillelie.** [f. prec. + -LY[2].] Entirely.

c 1440 *Partonope* 5163 To yow alholly I do me schryfe. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* (1858) I. 277 Thair purpois wes al haillelie to fle. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* IV. lxviii, Bent Allwholly unto active worthynesse.

All-wielding (ō·lwī·ldiŋ), *ppl. a.* Forms: 1 **al-waldend,** 2 **al-weldinde,** 3 **al-wealdent, al-waldand,** 4-5 **alweldand** e, 5 **alweldynge.** [ALL- E 7 + *wielding* pr. pple. of WIELD. Cf. OE. adj. *eal-weald*, and sb. *eal-wealda*.] All-ruling, almighty.

a 1000 *Botschaft* (Grein) Alwaldend God. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 215 Al weldinde Godd. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3117 Herkens o godd þat all weldand. *a* 1300 *Credo* in *Reliq. Ant.* I. 22 Sitis on his fadir richt hand, fadir al-waldand. 1352 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 75 Alweldand God, of mightes maste. *a* 1400 *Chev. Assigne* 1 All-weldynge god.

† **A·ll-wi·tty,** *a. Obs.* [ALL- E 6.] Knowing all things, omniscient. (A special attribute of the Second Person of the Trinity, the 'Eternal Wisdom.')

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2 Þe witte of þe Son alwytty. *c* 1375 WYCLIF *De Apost. Cleri.* 86 Siþ Crist is al witty as our feiþ techiþ us. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de Worde) III. xix. 157/2 The seconde commaundement is applyed to the sone alwytty .. for he knoweth all.

A·llwo·rk. Work, especially domestic work, of all kinds. *Maid of all-work*: a general servant.

1838 DICKENS *Ol. Twist* (1850) 139/2 Brittles was a lad of allwork. 1880 W. S. GILBERT *Pir. Penz.* 1, A piratical maid of all work.

Ally (ăləiˑ), *v.* Forms: 3-4 **alie,** 4-6 **alye, allie, allye,** 5- **ally.** [a. OFr. *alie-r* :—L. *alligā-re*, f. *al-* = *ad-* to + *ligāre* to bind, fasten. For change of *a-* to *al-* see AL- *pref.*[1] Differentiated variants are ALLAY *v.*[2], ALLOY; a by-form ultimately of same origin is ALLIGATE.]

1. *trans.* To combine, unite, or join in affinity, companionship, amity, or association for a special object; now chiefly of marriage, friendly association of sovereign states, and union of nature or spirit. Const. *to, with.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 65 To be in such mariage alied to the emperour. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 288 Me were lever dye, Than I yow scholde to hasardours allye [*v.r.* alye, alleye, allie]. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. xix. 27 Swa wythe þame til alyid be, Þai and þare posteryti. 1558 Q. ELIZ. in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. II. App. i. 389 We do by this our proclamation streightly charge and allye them to us. 1605 STOW *Ann.* 670 She allied unto her all the Knights. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 243 Wants, frailties, passions, closer still ally The common int'rest. 1837 J. HARRIS *Gt. Teacher* 17 Virtue .. allies us to supreme greatness. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 51 You may with those self-styled our lords ally Your fortunes. 1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 33 We can never ally mahogany to vivid reds.

2. *refl.* (with same meaning and const.)

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 24 Alfride vnto Rollo sone gan him alie. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Aliar*, to confederate, to allie himselfe. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 59 He might have allied Himselfe to the greatest Princes. 1781 J. MOORE *Italy* (1790) I. ii. 20 This young gentleman has lately allied himself to the family .. by marrying. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 51 He allied himself closely with Castlemaine.

3. *intr.* To unite, enter into alliance. *arch.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 67 To Malcolme, þe Scottis kyng, Tostus alied to. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 170 Wher'me lust beste to allien [*v.r.* allyen, alien]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* VII. 3190 Yche lede by the last aliet þerto. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 31 No foreign power will ally with us. 1837 LYTTON *Athens* II. 195 If they [the Athenians] will ally with me.

† **4.** *intr.* To belong naturally. *Obs. rare.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 248 Now is non of age of his ancestrie May haf his heritage, to whom it salle alie,

† **5.** *trans.* To combine or mix (ingredients). *Obs.* (Cf. *allay, alloy.*)

1392 in Warner's *Antiq. Culin.*, Alye it with 3olkes of eyren. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 34 Þere-with alye mony nietes. *c* 1500 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 427 Take grene pesen .. wyth gode brothe of beeff .. and let hom boyle tyl hit aly hitself.

Ally (ăləiˑ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4-6 **alie, alye,** 4-8 **allye,** (4 **aleye**), 5 **aly,** 5-7 **allie,** (6-7 **alley**), 5- **ally.** Occas. accented *a·lly* in 7. [f. the vb.]

I. *abstract.*

† **1.** Connexion by marriage or descent; relationship, kinship, kindred. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 102 His son .. Or ellis won that wer her next of alye. 1494 FABYAN IV. lxxi. 49 A noble yonge man of thaly of Helayne. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. XXXV. 170 He wiu'd a Lady passing faire and of the King's Allie.

† **2.** Confederation, alliance. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. ix. 22 His band of freyndschip and ally. 1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 370 A perpetual league amity and allie should be nourished between this realm and the princes of Germany.

II. *collect.* (Cf. 'to have acquaintance with'; 'to meet all his acquaintance.')

† **3.** People of one's relationship; kindred, relatives. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 145 If I myght of myn alye ony ther fynde. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Cott. MS.) 64 With alle the beste of here Aleye. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 286 The erl of Northumbirland cam .. with alle his alye.

† **4.** People of an alliance; confederates. *Obs. rare.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 319 Or ellis thai war his allye.

III. *individual.* (Cf. 'an acquaintance.')

† **5.** A relative, a kinsman or kinswoman. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4077 Othre þat ware ys cosyns oþer alyes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nonnes T.* 292 'This day I take the for myn allye,' Sayde this blisful faire mayde. 1388 WYCLIF *Ex.* xviii. 5 Jetro, alie of Moises. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (1869) 71 Cosyn and alye to the same bysshoppe. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 114 This Gentleman the Princes neere Alie. 1654 LESTRANGE *K. Charles I* (1655) 118 Upon an ally worse still, as superinducting Incest with Rape.

6. *fig.* Anything akin to another by community of structure or properties, or placed near it in classification. In *Bot.* Natural orders placed in the same ALLIANCE, q.v.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 549 All the Weste Allies of stormy Boreas blow. 1713 DERHAM *Physico-Theol.* VII. ii. 384 From the Head and Mouth, pass we to its near Allie the Stomach. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* xi. 496 Consisting mainly of ferns and their allies. *Mod.* The alkaline metals and their allies.

7. One united or associated with another by treaty or league; now usually of sovereigns or states.

1598 GREENWEY *Tacitus Ann.* XIII. ii. 180 The like number of citizens and allies should bee vnder Corbuloes charge. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* IX. 1 Assayle some Alley of his rather than himselfe. 1677 SEDLEY *Ant. & Cl.* IV. i. (1766) 166 One King or ally still forsakes his side. 1769 ROBERTSON *Charles V*, VI. vi. 77 His new ally the Sultan. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xvi. 303 Ammon, the ancient ally of Israel .. is the assailant. 1870 KNIGHT *Crown Hist. Eng.* 791 There were two columns of the Allies marching on Paris.

8. *fig.* Anything auxiliary to another.

1853 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 6 Tractarianism is .. the strict ally of Rome. 1869 BUCKLE *Civilis.* III. v. 477 Science, instead of being the enemy of religion, becomes its ally.

Ally, alley, alay (æˑli), *sb.*[2] [Supposed to be a diminutive abbreviation of *alabaster*: cf. *Willy, Tommy*, etc.] A choice marble or taw, used by boys in playing; one of real marble or alabaster in contrast with those of terra cotta, etc.

1720 DE FOE *Duncan Campb.* IV. Wks. 1871, 401 A large bag of marbles and alleys. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 436 Pellets, vulgarly called Alleys, which boys play withal. 1807 COLERIDGE *Own Times* III. 953 While he was playing at marbles, would quarrel with the taws and alays in his mouth, because had understood it was the way Demosthenes learnt to splutter. 1833 J. PARIS *Philos. in Sport* x. 171 Why, your taw is a brown marble, and your ally, if I rightly remember, a very white one, is it not so? 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* (1847) 281/1 Inquiring whether he had won any alleytors or commoneys lately. 1865 MISS MULOCH *Christian's Mist.* 37 An 'ally taw,' that is, a real alabaster marble.

Ally, obs. form of ALLEY.

A·llya, allia. *Obs. Sc.* [The same as ALLY; the final *a* perhaps represents Fr. *é* in *allié* allied.] = ALLY *sb.*[1] in senses 2, 3, 4, 7.

1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 166 For mantenance of the allia betwix the said king and thame. 1548 *Compl. Scotl.* 79 The atheniens and ther allya .. assailȝet the persans. 1568 in Tytler *Hist. Scotl.* (1864) III. 418 All of the surname of the Hamiltons and their allya. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 295 The King of France, the ancient allya of this realme.

Allying (ăləiˑiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ALLY *v.* + -ING[1].] Joining, uniting; formation of alliance.

1598 FLORIO, *Parentado*, a mariage, or matching, or allying together of houses.

Allyl (æˑlil). *Chem.* [f. L. *all(ium)* garlic, onion + -YL = Gr. ὕλη substance.]

1. A monovalent hydro-carbon radical, C_3H_5, $= CH_2—CH=CH'$, obtained in the free state as a very volatile liquid, with a pungent odour resembling that of horse-radish.

1854 PEREIRA, *Mat. Med.* I. 225 Oils obtained from alliaceous and cruciferous plants..whose hypothetical radical is allyle. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 140 Berthelot and De Luca in the same year [1857] isolated the radical allyl. 1870

TYNDALL *Heat* xv. § 763. 528 The liquid here employed is the iodide of allyl.

2. *attrib.* as in *allyl series, allyl compounds, allyl alcohol* C_3H_5OH, *di-allyl ether* $(C_3H_5)_2O$, *allyl sulphide* $(C_3H_5)_2S$, *allyl sulphocyanide* $C_3H_5.S.CN$, *allyl oxalate*, etc.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1879) I. 56 Acrolein .. the aldehyde of the allyl series. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 389 The allyl sulphide is remarkable as occurring in nature as the essential oil of garlic. In like manner allyl sulphocyanide is found as the essential oil of black mustard seed.

Allylamine (æ·lilămə·in). *Chem.* [f. ALLYL + AMINE.] The ammonia of the allyl series $C_3H_5NH_2$, also called Acrylamine.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 146 Allylamine is obtained by the action of ammonia on iodide of allyl.

Allylate (æ·lilēt). *Chem.* [f. ALLYL + -ATE⁴.] A salt of allyl, as *sodium allylate* C_3H_5ONa.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1879) I. 141 A gelatinous mass of allylate of potassium. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 389 Sodium dissolves in allyl alcohol, forming sodium allylate, one atom of typical hydrogen in the alcohol being replaced by sodium.

Allylene (æ·lilīn). *Chem.* [f. ALLYL + -ENE.] A divalent hydro-carbon radical, C_3H_4, isomeric with acetylene; consisting of allyl minus one atom of hydrogen. Also called *propine*.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 112 Pure allylene, a colourless gas, having an unpleasant odour, burning with a smoky flame. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 391 Allylene is formed by the action of potash upon propylene dichloride.

Allylic (ălī·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. ALLYL + -IC.] Of or belonging to allyl.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 141 Allylic aldehyde (acrolein). 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 290 Allylic sulphide ($C_3H_5)_2S$, .. found to be identical with the essential oil of garlic.

Allylin (æ·lilin). *Chem.* [f. ALLYL + -IN.] A viscid liquid, a by-product in the preparation of allyl alcohol by distilling glycerin with oxalic acid.

1874 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1879) VII. 51.

Alma, almah (æ·lmă). Also **alme, almeh.** [a. Arab. عَلَمَة *ʿalmah*, adj. fem. 'learned, knowing'; f. *ʿalama* 'to know' (because they have been instructed in music and dancing). Cf. Fr. *almée*.] An Egyptian dancing-girl.

1814 BYRON *Corsair* II. ii. 8 While dance the Almas to wild minstrelsy. *a* 1877 OUIDA *Tricotrin* I. 394 Dance like an almàh among the scarlet beans of the cottage garden.

Almacantar (ælmăkæ·ntɑr). Forms: 4 almykantera, almicantera, 6 -ath, 7 almucanturie, almicantarath, 6-8 almicanter, 8 almicanther, 7-8 almucantar, 7-9 almacanter, -ar. [a. Fr. *almicantarat* or *almucantarat*, also med.L. *almi-, almucantarath*; ad. Arab. المقنطرات *al-muqanṭarāt*, pl. (with article) of مقنطرة *muqanṭarah* (cited by Golius in sense of 'sundial'), deriv. of قنطرة *qanṭarah*, a bridge, an arch.] *pl.* Small circles of the sphere parallel to the horizon, cutting the meridian at equal distances; parallels of altitude. (The horizon itself was reckoned the first almacantar.)

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 5 The almykanteras in thin astrelabie ben compownet by two & two, where-as some Almykanteras in sondri Astrelabies ben compownet by on and on. 1594 DAVIS *Seamans Secr.* II. (1607) 8 Almicanters are circles of altitude .. and are described upon the Zenith. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. xix. (ed. 7) 320 The first Almicanterath is the very oblique Horizon it selfe. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Bloody Bro.* IV. ii, Look upon the Astrolabe; you'll find it Four almucanturies at least. 1672 STRODE in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 441 The sun's almacanters delineated on an horizontal dial are hyperbolas, except when the sun is in the equator. 1768 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 170 To describe an almicanther and azimuth circle. 1783 MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. Introd. 37 Almicanters are parallels of altitude. 1837 WHEWELL *Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 178 The circles of the spheres termed almacantars and azimuth circles. 1880 S. CHANDLER in *Sci. Observ.* III. No. 5. 36, I propose to call the instrument [for the determination of time and latitude] the 'Almacantar,' from an Arabic astronomical term, now obsolete in its general use.

Comb. **almacantar-staff.** (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS *Almacantar-staff*, a Mathematical Instrument usually made of Box or Pear-tree, with an Arch of 15 Degrees, to take Observations of the Sun at the times of its Rising and Setting; in order to find the Amplitude, and consequently the Variation of the Compass. 1876 CHAMBERS *Astron.* 91 Almacantar Staff, an instrument formerly used for determining the amplitude of an object.

†**Almacha·bel.** *Obs.* = ALGEBRA; being the second half of the Arabic name of the science. (Also in med.L. *almacabala*: see ALGEBRA.)

1570 DEE *Math. Præf.* 6 The Science of workyng Algiebar and Almachabel, that is, the Science of findyng an vnknowen number, by Addyng of a Number, and Diuision and æquation.

†**Almacle.** *Obs.* (See quot.)

1551 TURNER *Herbal* II. 67 b, Olines .. that for rypenes fall of the tre .. ar called almacles and colymbades.

†**Almaçour, -ur.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OFr. *almaçor, -ur, aumaçor*, also *aumansour*, ad. (perh. indirectly) Arab. المنصور *al-manṣūr*, the (heaven-) defended, the august, f. *naṣara* to defend.] A (Saracen) grandee, a magnifico. (A common title in OFr. romances, but not so used in Arabic.)

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3042, After him spak Dalmadas, A riche almaçour he was [*Weber, following Linc. Inn, MS.* has almatour; *Laud MS.* 622 lf. 41 almacur].

Almadia (ælmădī·ă). Also **almadie, almade.** [ad. Arab. المعدية *al-maʿdīyah* a ferry-boat, f. عدى *ʿaday* to cross; cf. It. *almadia*, Fr. *almadie* (also used in Eng.).] A river-boat in India and Africa; in the latter applied to a canoe of bark or of a hollowed trunk; in the former also to a boat, 80 ft. in length, and of great swiftness.

[1611 COTGR. & FLORIO have it in Fr. and It. but not Eng.] 1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Almades*, little Boats in the East-Indies, made all of one piece of wood. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Almadie*, in ship-building, a small vessel used by the negroes of Africa, about four fathom long: and made usually of the bark of a tree. 1858 BEVERIDGE *Hist. Ind.* I. I. vii. 162 Four lads arrived in an almadia.

Almagest (æ·lmădgest). Also 4 **almagesti,** almageste. [a. OFr. *almageste*, ad. (ult.) Arab. المجسطي *al-majisṭī*, ad. (with article *al* the) Gr. μεγίστη greatest (sc. σύνταξις composition); applied by the Arabs (and previously, it is inferred, in the Greek schools of Alexandria) to the great treatise of Ptolemy, Μαθηματική σύνταξις, in contradistinction to the elementary works studied before it.] The great astronomical treatise of Ptolemy; extended in middle ages to other great text-books of astrology and alchemy.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 22 His almageste and bokes gret and smale, His astrelabre longing for his art. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 134 Danz Tholome is nought the lest Which maketh the boke of almagest. 1614 SELDEN *Titles of Hon.* 74 The starres placed in his almagest are of that time. *c* 1680 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 179 Welcome might be a true Almagest. 1714 DERHAM *Astroth.* 6 (JOD.) The particulars .. he may find them in Riccioli's Almagest. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. xvii, On cross, and character, and talisman, And almagest, and altar, nothing bright. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* I. i. 32 The 'Almagest' of Ptolemy, composed about the middle of the second century of our era.

Alma·gra. Also **almagre.** [a. Sp. *almagra, almagre*, a. Arab. المغرة *al-maghrah* red ochre.] An ochre of a fine deep red; the *sil atticum* of the ancients; found in great quantities in Spain.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 286 If you would have it of the Colour of the Brick, put into it either some very fine Brick-Dust, or Almegram. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Almagra*, in the cant of chemists, denotes red bole, or ruddle. 1775 ASH, *Almagra*, a fine deep red ochre.

†**A·lmain,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 almaun, 5 -ayn, 6-7 -an(e, 4-8 -ain, (7-8 almond). [a. OFr. *aleman* (mod. *allemand*), a. Ger. *alaman*.]

A. *adj.* German.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* 66 Thai dancit al cristyn mennis dance, .. the alman haye. 1586 T. B. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* I. 84 The emperor Frederike the II spake the Morisco, Almaigne, Italian, and French toong. 1587 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* I. 3 Towards the Almaine Sea .. Scotland hath the Mers. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* I. 123 Almain rutters with their horsemen's staves. 1665 MANLEY tr. *Grotius's L. Country Wars* 907 The Netherlanders belonged no more to the Almain Empire than the French did.

B. *sb.* **1.** A German.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 70 The Almains ben ouer come. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1165 þe almauns seweden sadly. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. ix. (1495) 869 Whitysshe colour in Almayns, Duchemen. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. II. vi. (ed. 7) 382 The Spanish and the high Almaines. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 141 The Armenians did gladly receive the Almans. 1698 *Life Bl. Prince* in *Harl. Misc.* (1793) 51 Not only French, but Almains, Dutch.

2. A kind of dance. Hence *Almain-leap.*

1549 [See *Alman haye* under A]. 1584 PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* II. ii. 28 Knights in armour, treading a warlike almain. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Saut, Trois pas, & vn saut*, The Almond leape. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil is an Ass* I. i. (N.) And take his almain-leap into a custard. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* Plays (1873) III. 238 An Almain and an upspring, that is all. *a* 1701 SEDLEY *Bellamira* v. i. Wks. 1766, 179, I will leap the half almond with you.

3. A species of dance-music in slow time, afterwards included as one of the movements of the Suite.

1597 T. MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 181 The Alman is a more heauie [measure] then this. 1651 PLAYFORD (*title*) A Musicall Banquet .. The second [Part] a Collection of New and Choyce Allmans, Corants, and Sarabands, for one Treble and Basse Viol. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* III. (1720) I. 362 To play, first a grave pavin or almain. 1882 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* II. liii. 14 Sweet dance music, such as Pavins, Almains.

¶ In senses 2 and 3 now written ALLEMANDE.

†**A·lmaine, -any.** *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 almeyne, -egne, 6- -en, 6-7 -ain(e, -aigne, -anie, -any. [a. OFr. *alemaigne*:—L. *allemania* the country of the *Allemanni*.] Germany.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 35 Forth he went into Speyne And after into Almeyne. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxli. 266 Hir fadre was emperour of almayne. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* 14 The emperar of Almen. 1562 TURNER *Baths* Ded., I was compelled .. to fly into hygh Almany. 1585 JAMES I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 77 *Mein*, a riuer in *Almanie*. 1586 T. B. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* I. 150 According to the custome of Almaigne. 1622 BACON *Henry VII*, 10 Fredericke the Third Emperour of Almaine. 1682 MILTON *Hist. Moscow* iv. Wks. 1847, 575/1 Ambassadors from Almany.

A·lmain-rivets. A kind of light armour, first used in Germany, in which great flexibility was obtained by overlapping plates sliding on rivets.

1530 PALSGR. 516 He hath dygged hym in nat withstandyng his almayne ryvettes, *nonobstant ses cuirasses.* 1565 in *Richmondsh. Wills* (1853) 179, j almon revet .. j shafe of arrowes, and other hustlements xxvjs. viij*d.* 1591 GARRARD *Art of Warre* 10 The forepart of a Corslet and a Headpeece, as is the Almaine Rivet. 1742 BAILEY, *Almain Rivets*, a certain light kind of Armour with Plates of Iron for the Defence of the Arms; used by Germans. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 253 Black bill-men or halberdiers, who wore the armour called almain rivet.

‖ **A·lma Ma·ter.** [L. *alma māter* bounteous mother.] A title given by the Romans to several goddesses, especially to Ceres and Cybele, and transferred in Eng. to Universities and schools regarded as 'fostering mothers' to their *alumni*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. ii. (1495) 466 In signe and token of grete plente, a grete female ymage was made, and callyd *Alma mater.* 1718 POPE *Dunc.* III. 338 Till Isis' elders reel.. And *Alma Mater* lye dissolv'd in port. 1803 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* (1839) II. 126 The literary men of his *Alma Mater.* 1866 CARLYLE *Inaug. Addr.* 170 My dear old *Alma Mater.*

Alman(e, variant form of ALMAIN.

Almanac (ō·lmănăk). Forms: 4 **almenak,** 6-7 **almanach**(e, (6 amminick), 7 **almanacke,** 6-9 **-ack,** 8- **-ac.** [Appears in med.L. as *almanac*(*h* in end of 13th c., and soon after (though it may have been earlier) in most of the Rom. langs., It. *almanacco*, Sp. *almanaque*, Fr. *almanach*, the immediate source of which was app. a Spanish Arabic *al-manākh*; Pedro de Alcala, in his Arabic-Castilian Vocabulista (1505), has منا‌خ '*manākh*, almanaque, calendario'; also '*manah* (probably meant for same word), relox del sol' [sundial]. But the word occurs nowhere else as Arabic, has no etymon in the language, and its origin is uncertain. See note at end of this article.]

An annual table, or (more usually) a book of tables, containing a calendar of months and days, with astronomical data and calculations, ecclesiastical and other anniversaries, besides other useful information, and, in former days, astrological and astrometeorological forecasts.

(The 'almanacs' known to Roger Bacon and Chaucer were permanent tables of the apparent motions and positioos of sun, moon, and (?) planets, whence the astronomical data for any year could be calculated. 'The calculations [of Regiomontanus, 1475] of the places of the sun and moon were the best that had been made in Europe.. He speaks of them himself as "quas vulgo vocant *almanach*"' (Hallam *Lit. Eur.* 1855 I. 190). In 15th c. almanacs or *ephemerides* began to be prepared for definite periods, as 30 or 10 years, and in 16th c. for the year, with which was combined the ecclesiastical *calendar*; astrological and weather predictions appear in 16-17th c.; the 'useful statistics' are a modern feature.)

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol. 3 A table of the verray Moeuyng of the Mone from howre to howre, every day and in every signe, after thin Almenak. 1508 (W. de Worde) *Almanacke for xii. yere*, ¶ This almanacke and table shall endure .xii. yere and is called after the latytude of Oxenforde (& it is taken out of the grete ephymerides or almanacke of .xxx. yere). 1543 (*title*) ¶ *An Almanacke* moste exactly sette foorth for the terme of xiiii. yeres, shewing in what date, houre, minute, signe, and degre, the Moone shall bee at the tyme of her chaunge and full, with the Eclipse of the sunne and Moone, from the date of our Lorde MD xliiii, vnto the date of our Lorde MD lvii. ¶ Imprinted by Richarde Grafton. 1587 H. BAKER (*title*) Rules and Documentes touching the vse and practise of the common Almanaches, which are called Ephemerides. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 54 Doth the Moone shine that night wee play our play? A Calender, a Calender! looke in the Almanack, finde out the Moone-shine. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. iv. (1616) 38 These filthie Almanacks, an't were not for them, these dayes of persecution would ne're be knowne. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 556 Did ye looke in the Amminicke? 1606 DEKKER *Seven Sins* II. (Arb.) 23 Falshood and Lying thus haue had their day, and like Almanackes of the last yeare, are now gon out. 1653 WALTON *Angler* To Reader 5 They that make Hay by the fair dayes in Almanacks. *Ibid.* As useful as an Almanack out of date. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 289 It was in plain truth a perpetual Almanack. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 126 He does not look in Almanacks to see, Whether he Fortunate shall be. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Upr.* Wks. 1730 I. 73 St. Longinus and St. Amphibolus, upon my infallibility, have not their fellow in the almanack. 1751 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 22, 128 My Friend perceiving by his Almanack that the Moon was up .. left me. 1775 BOSWELL *Johnson* I. (1848) 452/2 You would reduce all history to no better than an almanac. 1802 SOUTHEY *S. Antidius* Wks. VI. 161 There was an eclipse that night, Which was not in the Almanack. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. vii. 102 A Prince of the sort which Court almanacs describe as 'Serene.'

Comb. **almanac-maker, -man, -making.**

1611 COTGR., *Prognostiqueur*, Almanack-maker, fortune-teller, foreteller. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife, etc.* (1638) 131 An Almanack-maker Is the worst part of an Astronomer. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 30 My skill in Almanack-making. 1654 GAYTON *Festiv. Notes* 268 (T.) Almanac-makers are forced to eat their own prognosticks. *a* 1697 EACHARD *Hobbes' State Nat.* (1705) 53 A meer Human Institution of the Almanack-men. 1708 SWIFT *Predict. for* 1708 Wks. 1755 II. I. 147 The almanack-maker has the liberty of chusing the sickliest season of the year.

[*Note.* As to the origin and history of the word *almanac*:—

1. The earliest notices are: 1267 Roger Bacon *Op. maj.* xv. (1733) 120 Antiqui astronomi ponunt principium anni circiter principium Octobris, sicut patet in expositione tabularum, quae Almanac vocantur; *Op. Tert.* xi. (1859) 36 'Hæ tabulæ vocantur *Almanach* vel Tallignum, in quibus .. homo posset inspicere omnia ea quæ in cælo sunt omni die, sicut nos in

calendario inspicimus omnia festa sanctorum'; *c* 1345 Giovanni Villani *Cronica* XI. xli, 'Secondo l'almanacco di Profazio Giudeo, e delle tavole Toletane dovea essere la detta congiunzione di Saturno e di Giove a di 20 del detto mese di Marzo' (where the 'Tables of Toledo' (constructed *c* 1080 by Arzachel) again point to the Arabs in Spain). Explanations have been offered of *manākh* from Semitic sources, as Arab. *manay* to define, determine, *manā* measure, time, fate; Heb. *manāh* to allot, assign, count; Arab. *manaḥa* to present, *minḥat* a gift, all of which fail in form or sense or both.

2. Eusebius, *De Præp. Evangel.* iii. 4, quotes Porphyrius as to the Egyptian belief in astrology, in horoscopes, and so-called lords of the ascendant, 'whose names are given in the *almenichiaká* (*ἐν τοῖς ἀλμενιχιακοῖς*), with their various powers to cure diseases, their risings and settings, and their presages of things future.' Notwithstanding the suggestive sound and use of this word (of which however the real form is very uncertain), the difficulties of connecting it historically either with the Spanish Arabic *manākh*, or with med.L. *almanach* without Arabic intermediation, seem insurmountable. Nor does the sense really point to such tables as those described by Roger Bacon, Chaucer, and Regiomontanus.

3. *Manākh* has been identified with a L. *manacus* or *manachus*, applied in Vitruv. ix. 8 (Dialling) to a circle in a sun-dial showing the months or signs of the zodiac, an origin which would well explain Pedro's word in both senses; but the true reading of Vitruvius's word is now generally agreed to be *mēnæus* (Gr. *μηναῖος* monthly); and it has not yet been shown that the reading *manacus* was ever so generally known or accepted, as to make its adoption probable at the hands of any Arab astronomer in Spain. Nor has it been shown to be impossible. Of many other conjectures none are worthy of notice.]

Almand(e, obs. form of ALMOND.

†Alma·nder, -aunder. *Obs.* [a. OFr. *almandier*, mod. *amandier*, repr. a L. **amygdalārius*: see ALMOND.] An almond tree.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxx. 37 Takynge green popil ȝerdis and of almanders. *Eccles.* xii. 5 The almaunder [1388 an alemaunde tre] shal flouren. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1363 And almandres grete plentee, Figgis, and many a date tre.

†Alma·ndin(e, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *almande*, ALMOND + *-in*, prob. northern for *-EN*, as in *beechen*, etc.] Of the almond tree, of almond wood.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6893 (Cotton) And it was an almandin wand, þat ilk frut þar-on þai fand (*Fairf.* almandine).

Almandine (æ·lmăndin, æ·lmăndəin), *sb.* Also 7 **amandine.** [a corruption of the earlier ALABANDINE. See the change in Phillips below. Sometimes by false form-assoc. written *almondine.*]

'An alumina iron garnet of a beautiful violet or amethystine tint; the word is said to be a corruption of Pliny's alabandine, a term applied to the garnet from its being cut and polished at Alabanda.' Westropp *Prec. Stones* 1874.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Alabandine*, a kind of stone, that provokes to bleed. [*Almandine* not mentioned.] 1678 *Ibid.*, *Alabandine* or *Amandine*, a kind of blew and red Stone, which very much excites to bleeding. [Also a cross-ref.] *Almandine*, see *Alabandine*. 1696 *Ibid.*, *Almandine*, or *Alabandine*, a sort of Ruby softer and lighter than the oriental. [*Alabandine* not separately entered.] 1706 *Ibid.*, *Almandine*, a coarse sort of Ruby, etc. [*Alabandine* not entered at all.] 1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 304 Karsten constituted some varieties of the noble garnets into almandines. *c* 1825 BEDDOES *Crocod.* in *Poems* 108 With sanguine almandines and rainy pearl. 1830 TENNYSON *Merman* 32 But I would throw to them back in mine Turkis and agate and almondine. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* 13 That string of mock turquoise, those almandines of glass.

Almandite (æ·lmăndəit). *Min.* [f. prec. with min. formative *-ITE.*] Dana's name for almandine as a mineral, a variety of Garnet.

1837–68 DANA *Min.* 271 Almandite or precious garnet comes in fine crystals from Ceylon, etc.

†A·lma·nner. *Obs.*, comb. form of *all manner* used *attrib.* Cf. *alkin.* [Orig. a genitive = 'of every sort': see MANNER and ALL A 3 b.]

a 1400 *Cursor M.* (Trin. MS.) Al maner þing of him bigan [*Cotton MS.* alkyn]. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xviii. 12 Almanner vessels of yvery and almanner vessels off most precious wodde.

Almar, obs. by-form of ALMONER.

Almarie, almary, obs. forms of AMBRY.

†Alma·riol(e. *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *almāriol-um* (for L. *armāriolum*), dim. of *alm-*, *armārium*: see AMBRY.] A little closet or cabinet.

1807 J. T. SMITH *Antiq. Westm.* 204, 12 March [26 Edw. III] . . a certain almariole in the vestry for keeping the vestments in. *Ibid.* A certain armoriol within the king's chapel.

Almatour: see ALMAÇOUR.

Almaund, obs. form of ALMOND.

Alme, obs. form of ALUM, AAM, and ELM.

Alme(h, an Egyptian dancing-girl: see ALMA.

‖ **Almendro·n.** [Sp., augm. of *almendra, quasi* 'the great almond.'] The Brazil-nut tree (*Bertholletia excelsa*), which forms large forests on the banks of the Amazon and Rio Negro.

1852 T. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 449 The *almendron*, or *juvia*, one of the most majestic trees of the forests of the New World. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 248 And towering over all, the great Almendrons.

Almener, obs. form of ALMONER.

†Al·mer, obs. by-form of ALMONER [really an independent formation on ALM(S + *-ER*[1]. See also ALMOWR.]

†Almere. *Obs.* [a. OFr. *almaire*, also *armaire*, now *armoire.*] An ambry.

1547 *Lanc. Wills* I. 108 One water tubbe and one almere.

Almery, obs. form of AMBRY.

Almes(se, obs. form of ALMS.

Almicanter, -a, -ath, obs. ff. ALMACANTAR.

†A·lmid, *adv. Obs.* [f. ALL + MID with.] Withal, altogether.

c 1300 *Beket* 2312 And seide 'Almid wille her Mi bodi ich bitake.'

†Almi·fluent, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. L. *alm-us* kindly, bounteous + *fluent-em* flowing.] Bounteous, beneficent.

1477 *Let. to Dk. Glouc.* in *York Records* 90 We . . shal evermore pray to the almyfluent God for your prosperous estate.

Almiga·tion. *Obs.* ? for AMALGAMATION.

1592 LILLY *Galathea* II. iii. 233 A very secret science, for none almost can understand the language of it; [*e.g.*] sublimation, almigation.

†Almi·ght, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 ælmiht, 4 alle myght, 4–5 almyȝt, al-, allmyght, almicht, (5 almyth), 6 almyeht, 4–6 almight. [f. ALL + MIGHT, which is here probably the pa. pple. of MAY in original sense to 'have power.'] = ALMIGHTY. (Long the commoner form in poetry.)

a 1000 CÆDMON 182 Wiston drihten ælmihtne. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 152 'O Lord,' he seyd, 'God Almight.' *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 497 In sothful gospel of god al-myȝt. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 172, & þi messe songen, & serued God alle myght. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 23 They thankid God all myght. 1546 *Primer Hen. VIII*, Blessed he God, Father almight.

†Almi·ghtend, *a. Obs.* Forms: 3 almichttende, almightende, almightand. [a variant of ALMIGHTY, with pr. pple. ending, perh. corrupted from ALMIGHTIN.] = ALMIGHTY.

c 1250 *Creed* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 22 Hi true in God, fader halmichttende. *a* 1300 *Creed*, *ibid.* I. 282 Ich ileve in God, fader almightinde.

†Almi·ghtful, *a. Obs.* [f. ALL *adv.* + MIGHTFUL.] All-powerful.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2694 He wurð al-miȝt-ful in ðat lond. *c* 1375 *Assumpcionn* A. 219 He þat is almiȝtful kyng.

†Almi·ghtiful, *a. Obs.* [perh. due to confusion of ALMIGHTY and ALMIGHTFUL.] = prec.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 178 Allemyghtyfful fadyr, mercifull kynge. 1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Paraphr.* Pref. 6 His almightifull power. *Ibid.* Pref. Luke 9 The almightiful word of the omnipotent father.

†Almi·ghtihede. *Obs.* [f. ALMIGHTY + *-HEAD.*] Omnipotence.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Allmyghtyhede, *Omnipotencia.*

Almightily (ǭlmə·ɪtĭli), *adv.* [f. ALMIGHTY *a.* + *-LY*[2].] In an almighty manner.

a 1650 P. FLETCHER *Father's Test.* (1670) 99 It is a working beauty, mightily, almightily working on every object that looks upon it. 1676 EACHARD *Contempt Clergy* 81 That the clergy are almightily furnished with learning. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 52/1 Elements of immortality, As mind on earth almightily beseems.

†Almi·ghtin, *sb.* and *a. Obs.*; also 2 almihtin, 3 almihten, -miȝtin, -mightin, -mightten. [variant of ALMIGHTY, with a termination imitating that of *Drihtin, drihten*, Lord.] An ancient form of ALMIGHTY, used *subst.* as a title of the Deity, in apposition to *God*; also alone.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 God almihtines milce. *Ibid.* 137 Ure lauerd God almihten. *Ibid.* 99 Þe almihtin feder and þe sune. 1205 LAY. 16783 For luue of god almihten [1250 al mihti]. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 9 Dan sal him almightin luuen.

Almightiness (ǭlmə·ɪtinĕs). [f. ALMIGHTY + *-NESS.*] The quality of being almighty, omnipotence.

a 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 229 Whyche byleue not that the almyghtynesse of God myghte do suche thynges. 1535 COVERDALE *Is.* xlii. 11 Ascribinge almightynes vnto the Lorde. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* I. xxiii. 292 To provoke God . . to defie his Almightinesse. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XXIV. xx. Wks. VIII. 206 Vain his almightiness, for mightier pain Subdued all power. 1877 J. M. CHARLTON *In Mem.* 10 To unite our puny powers with his Almightiness.

Almighty (ǭlmə·ɪti), *a.* Forms: 1 ælmeahtiȝ, ealmihtiȝ, 2 ælmihti, almihtiȝ, 2–3 almihti(e, (3 allmahhtiȝ), 3–4 almiȝti, -myȝti, -myhti, 4 almihty, allmyghty, 4–5 almyghty, -myȝty, 6 allmighty, 7 -ie, 6–7 almightie, 4– almighty. [f. ALL *adv.* + MIGHTY. OE. *ælmeahtig* = OS. *alomahtig*, OHG. *alamahtic*: see the by-forms ALMIGHT, *-IN*, *-END.*] All-powerful, omnipotent.

1. Orig. and in the strict sense used as an attribute of the Deity, and joined to *God* or other title.

c 890 *Cod. Dipl.* 138 On Godes ealmihtiges naman. *a* 1000 *Psalm* l. (Cotton) 85 Ælmeahtiȝ god. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Þenne wunet god almihti in us. *Ibid.* 97 Þe almihtiȝa godes sune. *c* 1200 ORMIN 95 Biforenn Crist Allmahhtiȝ Godd. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1042 Ȝe honuryeth more an urthlich King than ȝe God almiȝti do. 1366 MAUNDEV. i. 6 In the Name of God Glorious and Allemyghty. 1418 ABP. CHICHELE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 2 I. 4 Blessud be Almyȝty God. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* I. 20 To geue thankes to Allmightie God. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xvii. 1, I am the almightie God, walke before me. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 145 The first Almighty Cause Acts not by partial, but by gen'ral Laws. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 783 O God Almighty, Blessed Saviour.

b. *absol. The Almighty*; a title of God.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 184 Cwæþ þæt se Ælmihtiga eorþan worhte. 1382 WYCLIF *Ruth* i. 20 With bitternes mych the Almyȝti hath fulfillid me. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* vi. 4 The allmighty hath shott at me with his arowes. 1611 BIBLE *Job* viii. 3 Doth the Almightie peruert iustice? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 566 To know More of th' Almighties works. 1718 POPE *Iliad* VII. 215 Grant, thou Almighty! in whose hand is fate, A worthy champion. 1878 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* 108 The same words are used by the Almighty in threatening Abimelech. *Mod.* If it should please the Almighty to spare him for a few years longer.

c. rarely in *superlative.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. (1641) 60/2 Man (but Image of th' Almightiest) Without these gifts is not a Man, but Beast.

2. All-powerful (in a general sense).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monkes T.* 62 O noble almighty Sampson. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 650 The Armipotent Mars, of Launces the almighty. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 174 Constring'd in masse by the almighty Fenne [*v.r.* sunne]. 1782 COWPER *Hope* 655 Insensible of Truth's almighty charms. 1837 W. IRVING *Wolf. Roost* (1855) 25 The almighty dollar, that great object of universal devotion throughout our land. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* iii. 45, I hail the almighty power of the tongue.

¶ *slang.* Mighty, great; exceedingly.

1824 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1871) XVI. 261 Such rubbish, such 'almighty' nonsense (to speak *transatlantice*), no eye has ever beheld. 1833 MARRYAT *Pet. Simple* (1863) 328 An almighty pretty French privateer lying in St. Pierre's.

†Almi·ghtyship. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. ALMIGHTY + *-SHIP.*] = ALMIGHTINESS.

1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 130 Which arm'd him stronger, and which helped him more, Than all his Thunder did, and his Almighty-ship before.

Almirah, -myra (ălmə·irā). [ad. Urdu المارى *almārī*, ad. Pg. *almario*:—L. *armārium*; see AMBRY.] Anglo-Indian name for a cupboard, cabinet, press, wardrobe, or chest of drawers.

1878 *Life in the Mofussil* I. 34 Sahib, have you looked in Mr. Morrison's almirah?

Almis(se, obs. form of ALMS.

†A·lmistry. [? In jest for *all-mystery.*]

1621 B. JONSON *Masques* (1692) 616 Of faces and Palmestry, And this is Almistry.

Almner, variant of ALMONER.

Almoign, almoin (ă·lmoin). Also 4 almoyn, 6 almoyne, -on(e, 7 allmone. [In the form *almon(e*, a. OFr. *almône, almosne* (mod.Fr. *aumône*): see ALMS. *Almoign* (*-oin, -oyne*) is late AFr., perh. due to confusion with *alimonium*, the senses of the two words partially overlapping. But **alimosina* could of itself give *almoine*, as in *præpositum, preboide*; cf. OFr. *almoisnier, almosgner, almogner*, variants of *almosnier, aumoner*, to give in alms; also Pr. *almoynier*, beside *almonier*, almoner.]

†1. Alms; alms-chest; the church chest or treasury, ecclesiastical possession. (A common med.L. sense of *elēmosyna.*) *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 239 For freres of þe croice, and monk and chanoun, Haf drawen in o voice his feez to þer almoyn.

2. Tenure by divine service, or by the performance of some religious duty. **Frank almoin** or *free alms* (L. *libera elēmosyna*): the 'tenure of lands, etc. bestowed upon God, that is, given to such people as bestow themselves in the service of God, for pure and perpetual alms; whence the feoffors or givers cannot demand any terrestrial service, so long as the lands remain in the hands of the feoffee.' Cowel. Perpetual tenure by free gift of charity.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1848) 200 Many helde their landes . . by tenur' franke almoigne. 1523 FITZHERBERT *Surveying* ix. 16 Franke almoyne, homage auncetrell. 1596 BARLOW *Three Sermons* iii. 116 They hold what ever they have in Frankalmoin from God. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 33 Allmone or Tenure in aumone, is tenure by divine service. 1672 MANLEY *Interpr.* s.vv., It cannot be Frank-almoine if any certain service be expressed. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 11 (note) *Frank-Almoigne* is the same which we in Latin call *Libera Elcemosyna* or *Free Alms* in English: whence that Tenure is commonly known by the name of a Tenure in Aumone or Frank-Almoigne. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Property Law* (ed. 12) 39 The grantees in frankalmoign . . were for ever free from every kind of earthly or temporal service.

β. Scotch form: **Fre almons.**

c 1550 SIR J. BALFOUR *Pract.* 28 (JAM.) Gif the defender hald the land in name of fre almons. *Ibid.* 241 Landis gevin to thame in name of fre almonis.

Almoigner, -moiner, -moisner, literary forms of ALMONER in 6–7, due to attempts to recast the current *amner* after late AFr. *almoignier* and MFr. *aulmosnier*; their influence remains in part in the mod. spelling ALMONER.

Almoise, -moyse, var. ALMOSE, *Obs.*, alms.

Almon, obs. form of ALMOIGN and ALMOND.

†A·lmonage. *Obs.* [a. OFr. *almosnaige, aumonnaige*, almsgiving, gift; f. *almosnier* to give alms, f. *almosne*: see ALMS and *-AGE.*] In phr. **Frank almonage** = *frank almoin*: see ALMOIGN.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. 292 None of these held of mean Lords by *franke almonage*, but all of the King *in capite per Barquiam.* 1656 — *Serm., Best Employm.* 13 He himselfe held all that he had in Frank-Almonage, and lived on the poore mans box. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire of Lond.* 154 Worthy objects of your Almonage.

Almond (ā·mənd). Forms: 3–4 **almand(e,** 3–5 **almaund(e,** 4–5 **almound(e, alemaund,** 4–6 **almonde,** (5 **almund,** 5–7 **almon,** 6 **alomond, aulmond**), 5– **almond.** [a. OFr. *almande, alemande*, earlier *alemandre, alemandle* (also *amande,*

amandre) ; cf. Sp. *almendra*, Pg. *amendoa*, It. *mandorla*, *mandola*, Pr. and med.L. *amandola* ; pointing to early Romanic **amendla*, *-ola*, *-ala*, from L. *amygdala*, a. Gr. ἀμυγδάλη. Cf. the change of *smaragdum* to *smeraldo*. The initial *al-* in Fr. and Sp. prob. arose in the latter, by confusing the initial *a-* (dropped in It., as if no real part of the word) with Arab. article *al-*, as in *almidon* (Fr. *amidon*), *almirante* (*amirand*), *almáraco* (*amáracum*).

The genealogy of *almond* is therefore : Gr. ἀμυγδάλη, L. *amygdala*=*ămĭgdălă*, *ămĭngdălă* ; early Rom. *ămĕndlă* (thence Pg. *ămĕndŏă*) ; splitting up into *'mĕndlă* (thence It. *mă'ndŏla*), *al-'mĕndlă* (thence Sp. *almĕndră*), and *al-ămĕndlă*, *al-ămă'ndŏla*, whence OFr. *alĕmă'ndlĕ*, *alĕmă'ndrĕ* ; OFr. and E. *alĕmă'ndĕ*, *almă'ndĕ* ; E. *almai'nd*, *a'lmaund*, *a'lmŏnd*, *ă'mənd*.

1. The kernel of a drupe or stone-fruit, the produce of the almond tree, of which there are two kinds, the sweet and the bitter.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6895 Almandes [*v.r.* almondes, -maundes, -mound] was groun þar-on. 1388 Wyclif *Numb.* xvii. 8 The blossoms .. weren fourmed in to alemaundis [1382 almaundes]. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. iii, Yf a foxe eteþ almoundes he schal dye. 1463 *Mann. & Housch. Exps.* 217 *Item*, vjl. almundys, xviijd. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xii. (1870) 263 Almons be hote & moyste ; it doth comforte the brest. 1586 Bright *Melanch.* xl. 267 Oile of bitter alomonds. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xliii. 11 Myrrhe, nuts, and almonds. 1769 Sir J. Hill *Fam. Herb.* (1812) 5 Sweet almonds are excellent in emulsions. 1814 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* 83 The principal part of the almond .. [is] a substance analogous to coagulated albumen.

2. The tree which bears almonds, *Amygdalus communis* (N.O. *Rosaceæ*), closely allied to the genus *Prunus*, which contains the plum, peach, nectarine, etc. Often in comb. as *almond-tree*.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 272 Mark well the flowring Almonds in the Wood. 1735 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Amygdalus*, The common Almond .. is cultivated more for the beauty of its flowers, than for its fruit. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 78 The almond and the palm flourish together.

3. A comfit enclosing an almond kernel.

4. A kernel similar to the almond.

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 85 Two or three Nuts or Berries, which contain in each a little luscious Almond.

5. Anything shaped like an almond, whether solid or superficial, as : **a.** An ornament of that shape ; **b.** A name given by lapidaries to pieces of rock crystal used in adorning branch candlesticks ; **c.** An oval with pointed ends.

1853 Ruskin *Stones of Ven.* II. ii. § 12. 22 Six balls, or rather almonds, of purple marble.

6. The tonsils ; also called *almonds of the throat, jaws*, or *ears*. The latter name is also given to 'a small lymphatic gland over the mastoid process or below the external ear,' *Syd. Soc. Lex. arch.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lxxxi. 120 Ulcers of the aulmondes or kernels of the throte. 1607 Topsell *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 500 Goats milk .. gargarized in the mouth, is very effectual against the pains and swellings of the almonds. 1641 Baker *Chron.* (1679) 401/1 The Almonds of her Jaws began to swell. 1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 318 A pain on the left side about the Almonds of the Ear. 1835 Hoblyn *Dict. Med., Almonds of the Ears*, a popular name for the exterior glands of the neck.

†**7.** Other almond-shaped animal organs : *esp.* **a.** The operculum of a whelk ; **b.** Some part of a rabbit's leg. *Obs.*

c 1450 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 60 His [the whelk's] pyntill & gutt almond & mantille awey þer fro ye pitt. 1627 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* xxi. (1634) 253 To make Paste to last long, you may use .. those parts of a Connies legges which are called the Almonds. 1631 Markham *Way to Wealth* II. i. xiii. (1668) 70 Those parts of the Conies leg which is called the Almond of the Coney.

8. The delicate pink colour of the almond blossom.

1879 *Daily News* 13 June 2/2 Cream colour, relieved with cardinal, and almond adorned with the same fashionable hue.

9. From its colour : A kind of pigeon, more fully called the *Almond Tumbler*.

1867 Tegetmeier *Pigeons* ii. 113 The feathers of the Almond should be covered with a metallic lustre or gloss. 1883 *Stand.* 11 Jan. 3/6 The almond tumbler, a round plump bird.

10. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, in which *almond* stands in simple attributive relation, as *almond blossom, colour, flower, fruit, shape, wood* ; in attributive relation of material, as *almond cake, custard, paste*, etc. ; or in similative or instrumental relation to a pa. pple., as *almond-leaved, -scented, -shaped* ; *almond-shaded*.

Also **almond-kernel** (= Almond 1, 6) ; **almond oil**, the expressed oil of bitter almonds, or benzoic aldehyde ; **almond-peach**, a hybrid between the almond and peach, cultivated in France ; **almond rock, snow**, confections made with almonds ; **almond tree**, the tree that bears almonds, also *fig.* (from the colour of its flowers) grey hair ; **almond tumbler** (see Almond 9) ; **almond willow**, or almond-leaved willow, *Salix amygdalina* ; **almond-worts**, Lindley's name for the plants of his N.O. *Drupaceæ* or stone-fruits.

Also Almond-butter, -milk, q.v.

a 1842 Tennyson *To the Queen* 16 The sun-lit almond-blossom shakes. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Almaunde frute (1499 almon) *Amigdalum*. 1867 Lady Herbert *Cradle L.* i. 3 Floors .. made of ebony and almond-wood. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Almonds* give the denomination to a great number of preparations in confectionery, cookery, etc. whereof they are the basis ; as *Almond* cakes, *Almond* cream .. *Almond* paste, *Almond* snow. 1880 Miss Braddon *Asph.* II. 95 The golden tinge of the almond pound-cake. 1830 *Edin. Rev.* LII. 71 Amydaloid is a rock containing almond-shaped cavities. *a* 1790 T. Warton *Poems* 60 (Jod.) Carmel's almond-shaded steep.

1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) II. 146 Tonsils or Almond-kernels on either side of the throat. *a* 1845 Hood *T. of Trumpet* xiii, The almond-oil she had tried. 1880 *Daily News* 6 May 5/5 Almond rock and peppermint drops. 1388 Wyclif *Eccles.* xii. 5 An alemaunde tre schal floure. 1590 *Pasquil's Apol.* I. E b, Vpon whose siluer heads the Almond-tree hath blossomde. 1611 Bible *Jer.* i. 11, I see a rodde of an almond tree. *a* 1763 Shenstone (T.) Trees more and more fady, till they end in an almond-willow.

A·lmond-bu·tter. (See quot. 1753.)

1586 Cogan *Haven Health* (1636) 182 An other kinde of butter made of Almonds with Sugar and Rose water, called Almond Butter. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IX. 285 He speaks nothing but almond-butter and sugar candy. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Almond-butter* is a preparation made of cream and whites of eggs boiled ; to which is afterwards added, blanched almonds.

A·lmond-fu·rnace. [Corruption of *Allemand* or *Almain*, i.e. German, *furnace*.] Name of a furnace used in the refining process to separate metals from cinders and other dross, and for the reduction of slag of litharge to lead.

1674 Ray *Smelting Silver* in *Collect.* 116 Another Furnace they have which they call an Almond Furnace. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The Almond-furnace, called also the sweep, is usually six feet high, four wide, and two thick ; it is built of brick.

A·lmond-mi·lk. (See quot. 1753.)

c 1430 *Recipes* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 61 Take Almaunde Milke & 3olkys of Eyroun. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 97 It leaueth behind it a taste like the taste of almon milke. *a* 1678 Marvell *To Dr. Witty* Poems 74 The doctor doth Stint them to cordials, almond-milk, and broth. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Almond-milk* is a preparation made of sweet blanched almonds and water, of some use in medicine, as an emollient.

Almondy (ā·məndi), *a.* [f. Almond + -y[1]. Cf. *sugary*.] Having almonds, or the characteristics or properties of almonds.

1847 Lyell in *Life* II. 132 The almondy scent of the flowers is very strong and delicious. 1853 *Mem. Stomach* II The sweet almondy taste of the delicious food my poor mother gave me.

Almoner[1], almner (æ·lmŏnəɹ, ā·mnəɹ). Forms: α. 3–4 aumoner(e, amoner, 3–5 aumener(e, 4–5 -eer, 5 awmener, -eer, (ambynowre), amener, 5–7 amner, 6–7 almner, almener, almonar, 6– almoner. β. 5–7 almosner, 6 -osiner, 7 -oisner, ausmoner. γ. 6 almoigner, almoygner, -or, almoiner. δ. 5 aumere, almer, -ar, 6 -owr ; 5 awmerer ; 6 amonerer. [a. OFr. *aumoner, aumonier* (12th c. *almosnier*, 13th *aumosnier*, 15th *aulmosnier*, mod. *aumônier*) :—late L. **almosinārius* for *elēēmosynārius*, prop. adj. 'connected with alms,' sc. *homo*, f. *elēēmosyna* Alms. But perh. partly due, esp. in sense 3, to OFr. *almosnère, -eor*, later *-eur* :—L. *elēēmosynātor -ātorem* an alms-giver.]

The native development was *aumoner, aumener, aumner, amner* (ā) the regular form in 16th c. But the Renascence brought up a number of artificial spellings, after later Fr. *aulmosnier, ausmonier*, AFr. *almoignier*, and their med.L. adaptations, under the influence of which and the native *alms, amner* has been artificially refashioned as *almner, almener, almoner*, and the pronunciation has followed the spelling. The 15th c. *aumere, almer*, and Sc. *almowr*, are direct formations on *aumes, almes* ; *aumer-er, amoner-er* seem to be f. *awmere, awmener*, a purse ; see Almoner[2].

1. An official distributor of the alms of another ; the name of a functionary in a religious house, in the household of a bishop, prince, or other person of rank. Sometimes applied to the chaplain of a hospital, or other institution.

In the royal household of Great Britain there is a titular *Hereditary Grand Almoner*, besides the *Lord High Almoner*, and *Sub-almoner*, who are clergymen.

α. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15219 Judas .. Was iesu crist aumoner [*v.r.* anmener(e]. 1366 Maundev. xix. 210 Whan the covent of this abbeye hath eaten, the awmener let bere the releef to the gardyn. 1444 *Polit. Poems* II. 220 The awmeneer seyth he cam to late. 1494 Fabyan vii. 586 The lord of Awdeley amner, in stede of the erle of Cambrydge. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 790 Dr. Fox the Kynges Amner made an eloquent oracion in Latin. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Limosnero*, an almener. 1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gent.* (1641) 242 These deferre giving, till they cannot give, making their executors their almoners. 1647 Haward *Crown Rev.* 31 Gentleman Amner : Fee, 11*l.* 8*s.* 1*d. ob.* ; Subamner : Fee, 6*l.* 16*s.* 10*d. ob.* 1654 Lestrange *K. Charles I*, 176 There came to London from Cardinal Richelieu .. his Chaplain and Almner. 1667 E. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. xii. (1743) 97 The Lord Almoner disposes of the king's alms. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxxvi. 209 He is now and then my almoner. 1867 J. Martineau *Chr. Life* (ed. 4) 178 The almoner of God to the poor and sad. 1870 *Daily News* 10 Nov., The almoners of the Berliner Hülfsverein.

β. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 124/3 He [saynt Johan] was called almosner or amener. 1553–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 1693/1 The almosiner, a phisition, and a surgeon to attend upon them. 1586 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) 134 To the almosiners of this towne of Middlesburghe. 1601 Tate tr. *Househ. Ord. Ed. II*, § 19. 55 For the ausmoner & al under him. 1617 James I *Patent* in *Lib. Mun. Hib.* I. ii. 81 To erect and establish an office of Almosner in this our realm of Ireland.

γ. 1528 More *Heresyes* I. Wks. 1557, 164/2 Doctor Mayo sometyme almoygner to king Henry the seuenth. 1562 Grindal *Fun. Serm.* Wks. 1843, 32 The Bishop of Rochester chiefe Almoygnor. 1598 Stow *Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. ix. 718/1 All Almoisners and houses of Almoise.

δ. ?*c* 1400 in *Dom. Arch.* III. 133 The aumere a rod schal haue in honde. *c* 1430 Lydg. *ibid.* III. 133 Humble compassion was his awmerer. 1450 *Old Will* in *Academy* 27 Sept. (1882) 231/2 The thonne of þame the þo almer and the tother o yame the tother almar. *c* 1510 *Bonaventura's Myrrour* (Pynson) viii. D j, Theyr amonerers or tresourers myght lightly have had it in hande. *a* 1600 *Mem. of Spottiswoode* 3 (Jam.) To stay with the queene and attend her Maiestie as her Almowr.

2. *fig.*

1822 B. Cornwall *Lys. & Ione* I Iris .. Is the Spring's almoner .. and scatters Upon the subject world, dyed flowers and sweets. 1873 Sir J. Herschel *Pop. Lect.* ii. § 20. 62 The sun is the almoner of the Almighty.

†**3.** One who gives alms largely ; an alms-giver. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1503 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 5575 Seynt Joan þe aumonere. 1340 *Ayenb.* 190 Ine þe lyue of Ion þe amoner *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 53. Mercy hir syster salle be ambynowre þat gyffes to alle. 1483 [See in 1 β]. 1580 Baret *Alv.* A 365 An *Amner*, or giuer of almes, seemeth to be deriued of this French worde *Aumosnier*, and therefore ought rather to be written *almonar*. 1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1842) 193 Who for his liberal relieving of the needy was surnamed the Almner. 1591 H. Locke in Farr's *S. P.* I. 138 An amner to the poore that helpless cry. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 389 [Dorcas] was a discreet, iust, compassionate, cheerefull, simple-hearted almoner. 1874 J. Holland *Mist. Manse* ix. 156 Who found the largess in her palms And hint the friendly almoner.

†**A·lmoner[2].** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 au-, awmener, awmer, alner. [a. OFr. *aumosnière, aumonière* (med.L. *almonaria*) :—L. **elēēmosynāria*, prop. adj., sc. *bursa, arca*, etc., a place for alms.] An alms-purse ; a bag, a purse.

c 1330 *Sir Degarré* 5, I tok hit out and haue hit er, Redi in min aumener. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VIII. 490 Quhen he ded wes .. Thai fand in-till his awmener A letter. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2087 Thanne of his awmener he drough A litell keye. *Ibid.* 2270 Weare streit gloves, with awmere Of silk. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 319, I wyll the yeve an alner, Imad of sylk. 1834 Planché *Brit. Costume* 89 Berengaria .. is represented with a small pouch called an *aulmonière*.

Almonerer, amonerer, *Obs.* : see Almoner[1] δ.

Almonership (æ·lmŏnəɹʃip). [f. Almoner[1] + -ship.] The office or position of an almoner.

1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 2 To this almonership no salary was attached.

Almonry (æ·lmŏnri). Also 5 almosnerye. [a. OFr. *au(l)mosnerie* (mod. *aumônerie*) ; f. *au(l)mosnier* (mod. *aumônier*) Almoner ; see -ry.]

1. A place where alms were distributed ; the residence of an almoner.

a 1480 Caxton *Advt.* in Donce *E. T. Fragm.* 1 Late hym come to Westmonester in to the almonesrye at the reed pale. [? *misprr. for* almonesrye]. 1598 Stow *Survey* (ed. Strype 1754) II. vi. iii. 634/2 The place wherein this Chapel and Almshouse stand was called the Elemosinary or Almo[n]ry, now corruptly the Amhrey ; for that the alms of the Abbey are there distributed to the poor. 1770 Thorpe in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 154 Given in very ancient times to the use of the almonary or almonry of that abbey. 1859 Tennent *Ceylon* I. III. xi. 407 The king erected almonries at the four gates of the capital.

†**2.** = Almoner[2], or perh. = Ambry 3. *Obs. rare.*

a 1536 Tindale *Exp. Matt.* Wks. II. 88 Love will make me put my hand into my purse, or almonry.

Almorie, obs. form of Ambry.

†**Almose.** *Obs.* 5–6 ; also 6 almoys(e, almoise, almos. [A literary variant of Alms, affected by many writers, chiefly ecclesiastical, in 16th c. ; apparently a partial refashioning of *a·lmesse, a·lmes*, after med.L. *elimosina*, perhaps owing something to the contemporary northern Almous, and (especially Sir T. More's *almoise, almoyse*) to the late Anglo-Fr. *almosne, almoisne* of the lawbooks.]

1. = Alms 1.

1528 More *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 1557, 263/2 Good workes, almoyse, fastyng. 1535 Joye *Apol. Tindale* 43 Releifed by their dayly almose. *c* 1550 Cheke *Matt.* vi. 2 When yow giuest yin almos. 1559 *Bk. Comm. Prayer, Pr. for Ch. Mil.*, We humbly beseche the most mercifully to accepte our almose [1604 alms]. 1562 Turner *Baths* 14 b, Clenge thyne herte from al synne and deal almoys. 1578 Florio *1st Frutes* 73 b, To doo almose vnto the poore.

b. *sing.* with pl. *almoses* = Alms 1 b.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 431/1, He .. gafe for god largelye almoses to ye blynde. 1553–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 1075/2 All the praiers, suffragies, almoses, fastinges.

2. *fig.* = Alms 2.

1513 More *Rich. III*, Wks. 1557, 44/2 It wer almoise to hange them. 1532 — *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 446/1 [They] be burned vp & fal as flatte to ashen as it were almoyse all obstinate heretiques dyd.

3. *Comb.* : see Alms 4.

†**A·lmoseir,** almousser, almaser. *Sc. Obs.* [f. Almous, *almos* + -er[1].] = Almoner[1] 1.

1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* iii. 542 (1874) I. 68 Pietie is the kingis almoseir. *c* 1501 Dunbar *Dance* 15 (1860) 165 Then cam in the maister almaser. 1581 *Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 236 His hienes preceptor and maister almousser.

Almosiner, -osner, -oisner, literary variants of Almoner, refashioned in 16th c. after Fr. *aulmosnier* and L. *elēēmosynārius*.

Almost (ō·lmoust, -məst ; when emphatic or used

in reply to a question, ɔ̃·lmɔ̃ʉ·st), *adv.* Forms: 1 **almæst, ealmæst, ælmæst,** 2 **ælmest,** 2–4 **almest,** 3 **all-masst, almaste,** 4–5 **almeste, -moost,** 4–6 **-moste,** 5 **allemost,** 7 **allmost,** 4– **almost.** Also 8– **a'most,** still used dial., and aphet. **'most**; mod. Sc. **amaist, 'maist.** [f. ALL + MOST *adv.* = *mostly.*]

†**1.** *adj.* or *adv.* Mostly all, nearly all; for the most part. *Obs.*

a 1000 BÆDA in Thorpe *Hom.* II. 466 (Bosw.) Hit is eal mæst mid háligra manna naman geset. 1036 *O. E. Chron.* Mæst ealle þa þegenas be norðan Temese. 1091 *Ibid.*, Seo scipfyrde .. ælmæst earmlice forfór. 1130 *Ibid.*, Se burch for-bernde æl-mæst. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9617 Þatt Issræle þeod allmasst þa shollde beon forrworrpen. 1417 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 24 Thys twey Lynis I wrete almeste with myn owne Hond. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 133 Thies giuers were almost Northmen. 1658 tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1093 The women .. do that work almost.

2. *adv.* Very nearly, wellnigh, all but: **a.** qualifying a verb or attribute.

c 1200 in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 18 Fram ðe heðe forðriȝte to herdeies ouerende almest. 1250 LAY. 19328 H' is almest dead. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxviii. 87 Almaste in erthe þai me forname. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 443 They were come almoost [*v. r.* almostE] to that Citee. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* I., The heete of hit is ioynede allemoste with heuyn. 1531 ELYOT *Governour* (1834) 31, I had almost forgotten where I was. 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 323 It is almost twelue a clocke, *Duodecima instat.* 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxvi. 28 Almost thou perswadest mee to bee a Christian. 1639 J. CLARKE *Paræmiol.* 3 Almost was never hang'd. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. vi. 134 The flame of this Common Combustion hath allmost devour'd Ireland. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 232 They had a'most as live be call'd any thing, as to be thought too old for an agreeable conversation. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 11 Diet .. confined almost wholly to the vegetable kind. 1816 SCOTT *Black Dw.* iv. 26 As sair vexed amaist for you as for me. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 597 He was almost within sight of their city. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 190 Mistakes .. on almost every page. 1879 M'CARTHY *Hist. Own Times* I. 199 Passionate and almost hysterical declamation.

b. qualifying a sb. with implied attribute.

1552 HULOET, Almost nyght, *serum lumen.* 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 113 You are almost come to part almost a fray. 1709 J. COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (ed. 6) 193 The almost Omnipresence of an Advantage is a Circumstance of Value. 1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 108, I am a heretic requiring toleration, an almost Quaker. *c* 1875 WHITNEY *Essen. Eng. Gram.* 382 His almost impudence of manner.

3. With a negative: *Almost no* = scarcely any; *almost never* = scarcely ever, etc.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. ccxv. 270 Bycause they were so great a company, almoost nothynge helde agaynst theym. 1548 UDALL etc., *Erasm. Paraphr. John* iii. 32 But no man almoste receueth his witnes. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 335 So that the French King had neither any shore almost, nor any considerable use of Sea-affairs. 1777 R. WATSON *Philip II* (1793) III. xxiv. 314 His affairs almost never prospered where he was not present. 1857 H. REED *Brit. Poets* vi. 200 Of Shakspeare we know almost nothing. 1875 HIGGINSON *Hist. U. S.* xxv. 252 There were almost no roads.

†**4.** Used to intensify a rhetorical interrogative. (L. *quis fere.*) *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 42 Or do you almost thinke, although you see, That you do see? 1615 BEDWELL *Moham. Imp.* K iiij, In what page almost shal you not meet with some exoticke and strange terme? 1670 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) III. 123 Whom almost can we see who opens his arms to his enemies? 1748 G. WHITE *MS. Serm.*, Who almost are there who do not know these things?

†Almous. *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 3–5 **almus,** 5 **-ws, -ows,** 5–6 **-ouse,** 5–7 **-ous,** 8–9 mod.Sc. **awmous.** [a. ON. *almusa,* cogn. w. OE. *ælmysse*: see ALMS. *Almous* is thus, so far as Eng. is concerned, a word of independent origin.]

1. = ALMS 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19813 Þin orisuns and þin almus Es knauin hei in goddes hus. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3722 Þan availles almus, messe, and bedes. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. ii. 67 He wes a man of almous grete. 1564 BECON *Pref. to Wks.* (1843) 20 Niggardly, grudging, and unwilling almous. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 150 A poore man .. asking of his almouse. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 64 The wife may give almous moderatly, without consent of hir husband. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xx. 139 'I thank you for your awmous,' said Ochiltree.

b. *sing.* = ALMS 1 b.

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 185 White slaves, about the doorcheek, haudin out their hauns for an awmous.

2. = ALMS 2.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 85 It were almous thee for to draw and hing.

3. *Comb.*: see ALMS 4.

†Almowr. *Sc. Obs.* By-form of ALMONER[1]. [really an independent formation on ALM(S + -OUR, and cogn. w. *almer* and *aumere.* See ALMONER[1] δ.]

Alms (ämz). Forms: 1 **ælmysse,** 1–3 **ælmesse** (2–3 **ælmisse, elmisse,** 2–4 **elmesse**), 2–6 **almesse** (2–4 **almisse,** 4 **alemesse, allmesse,** 5 **almese**), 2–7 **almes** (2 **elmes,** 3 **almys,** 4 **almis,** 5 **elmys,** 6 **allmes**), 7–9 **alms.** Pl. wanting; formerly 4–6 **almessis, almesses**; since 7 the sing. *alms* has also been used as pl. [OE. *ælmysse,* obl. cases *ælmyssan,* cogn. w. ON. *almusa* (Dan. *almisse,* Sw. *almosa*), OFris. *ielmisse,* OS. *alamôsna,* OHG. *alamuosan* (MHG. *almuosen,* mod.G. *almosen*), pointing to a com. OTeut. **alemosna* or **alemosina,* a. pop. L. **alimosina* (whence Pr. and OSp. *almosna,* OFr. *almosne,* It. *limosina*), a perversion (due perhaps to sense-association with *alimōnia*) of *elimosina, elemosina,* orig. *elēmosyna* (Tertull., 3rd c.) ad. Gr. ἐλεημοσύνη compassionateness (n. of qual. f. ἐλεήμων compassionate, f. ἔλεος compassion, mercy).

The final *-n* in OE. was early treated as inflexional, and disappeared from the nom.; in recent times the final *-s* of the reduced form *almes, alms,* has also been treated as a plural inflexion. For the *y* in OE. *ælmyssan* from **alimosina,* cf. *mynet, mylen,* repres. Lat. *moneta, molina.* In ME. the s.e. dialects long retained forms with initial *e, elmesse, elmes.* Distinct by-forms are the northern ALMOUS, *awmous,* an independent adoption of Norse *almusa*; the 16th century literary ALMOSE, *almoyse*; and the legal ALMOIGN, *almone,* from AFr.]

1. Charitable relief of the poor; charity; originally and especially as a religious duty, or good work; const. with *do, make, work.* Afterwards applied especially to the material substance of the relief, and const. with *give, bestow,* etc.

a. *abstract.* or *collect.* without plural.

a 1000 ? CÆDM. *Dan.* 587 (Gr.), Syle ælmyssan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 2 Þonne þu þine ælmessan dó. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Þanne þu þine ælmesse do. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Hu miht þu don þine elmesse. *Ibid.* 137 Al ðe almisse þe mon deð. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Þenne þu almesse makest. *Ibid.* 131 Ure gode dedes, on elmes, and on oðre þinge. *Ibid.* 157 On oðer wise man silleð his almes. 1250 GROSTESTE in *Dom. Arch.* III. 82 That youre almys he kepyd .. to poure men. 1297 R. GLOUC. 330 He was .. of hys almesse large & fre. 1340 *Ayenb.* 17 Prede makeþ of elmesse zenne. 1366 MAUNDEV. xviii. 199 To gadre hem precyous Stones and Perles, be weye of Alemesse. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawes T.* 70 Hir hond mynistre of fredom and almesse. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 111 Wil þu not do almis of oker & vsur; þat is, do not swilk defautis to do almis þerof. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 17 Tythes and oblacions, and othere almese. *c* 1469 EBESHAM in *Past. Lett.* 596 II. 333 Sende me for almes oon of your olde gownes. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 27 This word Almes, importeth as much as mercie. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1312/2 The distributors of this almesse to the poore. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 189 To be buried at the Almes of the parish. 1790 COWPER *Odyss.* XVIII. 2, A public mendicant .. seeking alms. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 202 Do you pity me? Then give me alms.

b. As *sing.* (with *pl.* obs. since 16th c.) A charitable donation, a gift of charity, a benefaction.

c 1375 WYCLIF *Anticrist* 131 Crist's almes .. was encresed to twelve lepful. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XV. 306 Þat Freres wolde forsake hir almesses. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* X. 2 Doynge manye almessis to the peple. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 550 *bis,* If religiose persoones .. receyve myche and grete Almessis. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* iii. 3 He desyred to receaue an almesse [1611 asked an almes]. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* 1573, 274/1 Our eatyng, our drynkyng, our almesses, our prayers. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 ¶ 4 A Beggar Man that had asked an Alms of him. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* II. viii. 59 Every alms is a fresh badge of slavery.

c. as *pl.* [from the collective sense, assisted by treating the final *-s* as a pl. inflection, as in *riches.*] Things given in charity.

1557 N. T. (Geneva) *Acts* x. 4 Thy prayers and thy almes are come vp into remembrance [Gr. ἐλεημοσύναι, *Wycl.* almes-dedis, *Tind.* almeses, *Coverd.* allmesses, *Cranm.* almeses, *Rhem.* almes-deedes, 1611 almes. But cf. *v.* 2 ἐλεημοσύνας πολλάς, *Wycl.* many almessis, *Tind.* moche almes, *Coverd.* moch almesse, *Cranm.* moch almes, *Gen.* much almes, *Rhem.* many almes-deedes, 1611 much almes; so that in v. 4 it may likewise be sing. notwithstanding the Gr.] 1647 BP. CORBET *Poems* (1807) 122 His alms were such as Paul defines. 1686 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 106 For alms are but the vehicles of prayer. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 2 May 3 The Alms are thus given by himself to himself.

†**2.** *fig.* A meritorious action, a good deed, a service to God, a charity. Often *ironically. Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* (1544) Prol. 30 It is almes to correcten and amend The vicious folke. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. ccxcv. 437 It is a great almesse to confort maydens in their distresse. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 1557, 137/1 It had ben great almes the priour, & shee had ben burned togyther. 1577 *Test.* 12 *Patriarchs* 143 It were more alms to let him go, and to beat you. 1623 SANDERSON 35 *Serm.* Wks. 1681 I. 87 If he be hungry, it is alms to feed him; but if he be idle and untoward, it is alms to whip him.

3. *Law.* **a.** Tenure by alms, see ALMOIGN; **free alms** = *frank almoign.* **b. Reasonable alms**: a portion of the estate of an intestate allotted to the poor.

1530 *Proper Dyaloge* (1863) 25 And over thys that saye more suttelly that they occupye not this by tytle of secular lordshyppe but by tytle of perpetuall allmes. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 11 *Frank-Almoigne* is the same which we call .. Free Alms in English.

4. *Comb.*, **a.** *general*: with *alms* in objective relation to a pr. pple. or as obj. gen. to n. of action or agent, as *alms-giving* (pple.), *alms-giver, -giving* (sb.); in instrumental relation to a pa. pple., as *alms-clothed, -fed*; and in attributive relations, of material, as *alms-bread, -money*; of purpose (for giving or receiving), as *alms-basin, -bowl, -box, -chest, -gate, -purse*; of causal connexion (giving or receiving), as *alms-body, -folk, -man, -people, -priest, -woman.*

1879 O'CONNOR *Beaconsfield* 220 An almsgiving Church. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* XXXVII. 365 A liberall Almsgiver sends to persons that never know who sends. 1690 J. NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 302 To prove to them that Almes-giving is a Duty. 1764 BURN *Hist. Poor Laws* 205 Almsgiving, among the vulgar, hath engrossed the name of charity. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. i. 111 Twenty thousand Crowns out of the Alms-money. *Ibid.* 107 They break open the Alms-box. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, The erecting of such alms-chest in every church, is enjoined by the book of canons. 1611 *Tarleton's Jests* (N.), Tarlton called Burley-house gate .. the lord treasurers almes-gate, because it was seldom or never opened. 1530 PALSGR. 194/1 Almes purse, *bourse aulmosnieres.* 1659 BURROUGHS *Beatit.* (1867) 12, A poor godly alms-body. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 830/1 He founded a faire large almes-house for an almose priest or schoolemaister, and thirteene poore almes folke. *c* 1490 *Reg. Civ. Ebor.* 366 a, The said almus women be fully content & paid. 1865 H. STAUNTON *Gt. Sch., Eton* ii. 10 Alms-women who occupy the place once held by the Bedesmen.

b. *esp.* **†alms-deal, -dealing,** distribution of alms; **†alms-drink,** the remains of liquor reserved for alms-people; **alms-gift,** alms-giving, also = ALMOIGN; **alms-land,** land held in frank almoign; **†alms-penny,** a penny given in charity or as a gratuity; **†alms-room,** an apartment in an alms-house; **†alms-tub,** a large vessel in which the remains of food were preserved for distribution in alms; **†alms-wine,** wine given in alms; **†alms-work** (= ALMS-DEED).

Also ALMS-BASKET, -DEED, -DISH, -FEE, -FOLK, -HOUSE, -MAN, q.v.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 135 Þe apostel us munezeð here to .. elmasdele. 1563 *Homilies* II. xi. (1859) 389 Merciful almose-dealing is profitable to purge the soul. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 5 They haue made him drinke Almes drinke. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2464 Chirche-gong, elmesse-gifte, and messe-song. 1882 J. HARDY in *Proc. Ber. Nat. Club* IX. 474 The Abbot .. held one carrucate of land .. in pure alms-gift. 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk.* 135 The Almsland of the poor is contained within this limit. 1595 PEELE *Old Wive's T.* (N.), Father, here is an alms-penny for me. *a* 1589 *Petition* in *Robinson's Gold. Mirr.* (1850) Introd. 12 One of the twelve Allmose Rowmes at Westminster. 1680 SHADWELL *Wom.-Capt.* I. Wks. 1726 III. 347 Whose beards stunk of beef and brewis, and his breath like the fume of an alm's-tub. 1461 83 *Ord. K. Housch.* 73 Wynes, almeswynes to houses of relygyouse & for wynes of yeftes. *c* 1200 ORMIN 10118 To wirrkenn allmesswerrkess.

A·lms-basket. The basket containing the public alms, or those of any charitable society.

1565 J. CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 4 Your exhibition belike failed you, and therefore ye thought to pick a quarrel to the alms-basket. 1634 *Churchw. Acc. St. Marg. Westm.* in Nicholls (1797) 42 To carry the Almes baskete for the poore of our parish. *a* 1640 J. DAY *Parl. Bees* (1881) 29 We must not come neare But stand Amongst almsbasket men! *a* 1670 HACKET in Walcott *Life* (1865) 156 Take the plenty of the earth to your own table .. and feed Him with your Alms-basket.

To live on the alms-basket: to live upon public charity, or on what others voluntarily give.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 41 O they haue liu'd long on the almes-basket of words. 1628 tr. *Camden's Eliz.* IV. (1688) 603 That he should be forced to live upon the Alms-basket.

A·lms-deed. [f. ALMS + DEED, from the early phrase to *do alms.*]

1. An act of almsgiving; a deed of charity to the poor, especially as a religious good work.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 107 Þif þe þunge bið butan hersumnesse, and þe richen butan elmesdedan. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 11 To helpe þaire sawles with almous dedes and prayers. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 94 And dide many faire almese dedes. *a* 1564 BECON *Art. Chr. Rel.* (1844) 468 Thy almose-deeds and thy prayers are come up into heaven. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* ix. 36 This woman was full of good works and almes deeds. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 600 Almsdeeds were always regarded as a religious duty.

†**2.** The practice of almsgiving, charity. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 207 He haueð ofte forlete almes-dede. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 37 Almesdede senne quenketh, Ase water that fer aquencheth. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 1058 In vertu and in holy almes-dede They lyven alle. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lvi. 50 Mochel almesdede ded he trewly. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, v. v. 79 Murther is thy Almes-deed; Petitioners for Blood thou ne're put'st back.

†**3.** A meritorious action, a good work = ALMS 2. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. v. (1554) 103/b, They dempte it was an almesse dede To set theyr londe in quiet. 1519 HORMAN *Vulgaria,* It is an almesdede to help the chevalry of Rhodes agaynst the Turkes. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* III. 10 It were an alms deed to leave him there.

A·lms-dish. A dish or plate for the reception of alms, used in churches, in the houses of the charitable, or carried by beggars.

1381 in *Test. Ebor.* I. 114 Je devise al priour du dit Couent .. les mazers et le grant almesdych d'argent. *c* 1460 *Bk. Curtasye* in *Babees Bk.* 325 In þe lordys cupp þat leuys vndrynken, Into þe almesdisshe hit schalle be sonken. 1469 *Ord. K. Housch.* 89 The almes-disshe, to be gyven to the moste needy man or woman. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* 24 While she held up her greedy gab Just like an aumos dish. 1859 *Autobiog. Beggar-boy* 9 Many of the farmers' wives kept what was then called an aumous dish; this was a small turned wooden dish, and was filled according to the deserts of the claimants or the feeling of the donor.

A·lms-fee. The payment also called Peter's pence, and Rome-scot, anciently made to the pope.

a 1000 in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* I. 432 Eac of manezum landum mare land-riht arist to cynizes ȝebanne .. ælmes-feoh & cyric-sceat. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Almsfeoh,* or *Aelmesfeoh,* that is, Peter-Pence, anciently paid in England on the first of August, and given by King Ina. 1848 KEMBLE *Saxons in Eng.* II. x. (L.), He strictly commands payment of tithe, cyricsceat and almsfee.

A·lms-folk.

1. Persons supported by alms; almsmen and almswomen.

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 830/1 Thirteene poore almes folke. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Lett.* Wks. 1730 I. 184 Railing .. like almsfolks at the churchwardens. 1811 COLERIDGE *Notes Theol. & Pol.* 366, I alone am lord of fire and light; other creatures are but their alms-folk.

†**2.** Almsgivers. (Cf. ALMSMAN 2.) *Obs.*

1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. 233 (T.), This knight and his lady had the character of very good alms-folks.

†**A·lmsful,** *a. Obs.* [f. ALMS + -FUL.] Abounding in alms, beneficent to the poor; charitable.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 Þe herbe[r]gers, Þe Þolemode, Þe elmesfulle. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9931 Mec and milde and allmessfull. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1676 Gode men beoth and almesful. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 48 Þat ich were wel holy and wel almesful. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 335 Goostlie almysful preestis.

A·lms-house. A house founded by private charity, for the reception and support of the (usually aged) poor. *Formerly,* The house where the alms of a monastery were distributed, and the hospitality of the convent dispensed.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Almesshowse, *Xenodochium.* 1509 *Bury Wills* (1850) 111 The seyd poor dwellyng in ye seyd almeshowsyn. 1576 GRINDAL *Articles of Inquiry* Wks. 1843, 172 Whether your hospitals, spitals, and almose-houses, be well and godly used. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 549 ▸3, I may build an alms-house .. for a dozen superannuated husbandmen. 1858 WISEMAN *Four Last Popes* 238 Humble alms-houses founded by an eminent merchant.

†**A·lmsless,** *a. Obs.* [ALMS + -LESS.] Without alms, giving no alms.

c 1311 *Pol. Songs* 255 For pride hath sleve, the lond is almusles.

Almsman.

1. One supported by alms, or by funds bequeathed for the support of the poor; a bedesman. Also *fig.*

a 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 400 Donne nime man uncuþ sæd æt ælmesmannum. 1205 LAYAM. 19662 Nu wenden forð þa cnihtes .. On ælmes-monnes claðes. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Almesmann, Elimosinarius. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 149 My gay Apparrell, for an Almes-mans Gowne. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases of Conse.* III. vii. (1654) 229 Ye proud ignorants, that call your ministers your almes-men. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xiii, Bees, the little almsmen of spring bowers. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. v. 120 The garb of the fourteenth century is still seen in the almsman's gaberdine.

2. An almsgiver. *arch.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* c iij b, [He] was a grete almesman to the poure. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 835/1 He was a good almes-man, and greatly releeued the needie. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 511 King John also was a great almsman.

Almucantar, -urie, obs. ff. ALMACANTAR.

Almuce, early form of AMICE.

Almug (æ·lmʊg). [Heb. אלמוג *almūg,* for אלגום *algūm*: see ALGUM.] A variant of ALGUM (probably only an erroneous spelling of the word in Heb., but more used by Eng. writers).

1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* x. 11 The nauie also of Hiram .. brought in from Ophir, great plentie of Almug trees. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 423 The Almaggim trees brought from Ophir. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3074 He shews out of Josephus .. what is meant by the Almyggim Wood .. namely, the Indian Pine. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Critics have long disputed about the nature and kind of the almug-tree. 1867 J. INGELOW *Stor. Doom* II. 94 He sat below an almug tree.

†**Almury.** *Obs. rare.* [a. (ult.) Arab. المرى *al-murṣī,* i.e. *al* the + *murṣī* indicator, agent-noun f. 4th form of *raṣay* to see.] 'The "denticle" or tooth-like point or pointer situate on the Rete of the astrolabe near the "head" of Capricorn.' Skeat.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. xxiii, Thin almury is cleped the denticle of capricorne or else the kalkuler.

†**Almu·ten.** *Astrol. Obs.* [Corrupt for *almutaz* (so in OFr.) a.Arab. المعتز *al-muʿṭaz,* i.e. *al* the + *muʿṭaz* prevailing, f. 8th form of *ʿazz* to be powerful.] The prevailing or ruling planet in the horoscope.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Rollo* v. ii, All these shew him to be th' almuten .. Ves; he's Lord of the Geniture. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. ii, And Mars Almuthen, or lord of the horoscope. 1651 N. BIGGS *New Dispens.* § 165 The Ascendant and Almuten in its own Horizon. 1721 BAILEY, *Almuten,* the Lord of Figure, or strongest Planet in a Nativity.

Almyghty, obs. variant of ALMIGHTY.

Almykantera, obs. form of ALMACANTAR.

Almyra, variant of ALMIRAH.

Almys, obs. form of ALMS.

†**Aln.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *alnus.*] An alder(-tree).

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Ecl.* VI. 31 Turned into alntrees tall.

Alnage (ǭ·lnēdʒ). Forms: 5–7 **aulnage,** 7 **aulneage,** 7- **alnage.** [a. OFr. *aulnage* (mod. *aunage*), f. *aulner, auner* to measure by the ell; f. *alne, aulne, aune* ell (cogn. w. Pr. *alna, auna,* It. *auna*):—late L. *alena,* a. OTeut. **alina* (Goth. *aleina,* ON. *alin,* OHG. *elina,* OE. *eln,* Eng. *ell*) cogn. w. L. *ulna,* Gr ὠλένη the fore-arm.]

1. Measurement by the ell. *spec.* Official inspection and measurement of woollen cloth, and attestation of its value by the affixing of a leaden seal.

[1477 *Act* 17 *Ed. IV*, v. in Pulton *Coll.* (1632) 379 To let to ferme the subsidie and aulnage of Clothes which ought to be sealed.] 1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 3 The business of the Aulnage, which doubtless our predecessors intended for a scrutiny into the goodness of the commodity. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* I. 141 Alnage was to remain as already settled by law.

2. The fee paid for the above measurement.

1622 *Rep. Hist. MSS.* (1874) 311/2 The pettie farm (various items, viz. .. Alnage, £820). 1689 ATKINS *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 231 A Case that concerns meerly his Revenue, as this of the Aulneage was.

Alnager (ǭ·lnēdʒəɹ). Forms: 5–7 **aulneger,** 6 **-geour,** 7 **-geor, alnageor, -eager, allnager,** 7–8 **alneger,** 7–9 **aulnager,** 7– **alnager.** [a. OFr. *aulnegeor,* n. of action f. *aulnage*: see prec.] A sworn officer appointed to examine and attest the measurement and quality of woollen goods. The office was abolished by 11 & 12 Will. III. c. 20.

[*Act* 25 *Edw. III*, i. (1350) Totes maneres des draps vendables .. soient aunez par le Auneour de Roi (16th c. transl. All manner of cloths vendible .. shall be measured by the kings Aulnegeour.] 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. iv. (1602) 416 Sundry other fees of Officers there be, as of Alnageours, Gaugeours. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* lxvi/2 A Bill for Regulating old and new Draperies, and appointing an Alneagers Office for sealing them. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 149 Some abuses of the aulnager .. which produced me from £80 to £100 a year.

†**Alna·th.** *Astrol. Obs.* [Arab. النطح *al-naṭḥ* from *naṭaḥa* to butt, aim at with the horns.] The first star in the horns of Aries; hence, the 'first mansion of the moon.'

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 553 He knew ful wel how fer Alnath was shoue ffro the heed of thilke fixe Aries aboue.

Alner, variant of ALMONER[2]. *Obs.*, a purse.

c 1460 *Launfal* 319, I wyll the yeve an alner I-mad of sylk and of gold cler.

†**A·lner, aulner.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OFr. *aulnère, aulneor,* mod.Fr. *auneur* (:—L. *alenātor*) n. of agent f. *aulner* to measure by the ell: see ALNAGE and -ER.] = ALNAGER.

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, viii. § 4 Nor make eny persone or persones to be Aulner .. but such as be experte in Cloth makyng. [in Pulton 1632: No person .. to be Aulneger.]

Alneway, obs. form of ALWAY.

Alnight: see ALLNIGHT.

Aload (ālōu·d), *adv.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] in, on + LOAD.] In load.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 176 Labouring beasts which haue Apples and such like fruit aload, wil quickly shrinke and complaine vnder their burden.

†**Aloa·the,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + OE. *láðian* to LOATHE.] *trans.* To loathe, detest. *intr.* To become loathesome, to cause disgust.

1205 LAYAM. 25930 Mi lif me is a-laðed. 1250 *Ibid.* 2258 His leofe dowter was Locrin a-loþed. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1277 Nis noht so hot þat hit nacoleþ .. Ne noht so leof þat hit naloþeþ.

†**Aloa·thing,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. prec. + -ING[2].] Loathing, disliking, unwilling.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* Prol., To schewe God as wel to men willinge, as to profite to men aloothinge [*v.r.* lothende].

Alod, -ial, -iality, etc. variants of ALLOD, etc.

Aloe (æ·lo). Forms: *pl.* 1 **aluwan, alewan, alwan,** 2–6 **aloen,** 4–6 **alowes,** 6 **allowes,** 4– **aloes**; *sing.* 5- **aloe.** [OE. *aluwan,* pl. of *aluwe, alue,* ad. L. *aloē,* a. Gr. ἀλόη, properly the drug and plant described in senses 2–5; but used also in the Septuagint and N.T. to translate Heb. אהלים *akhālīm,* אהלות *akhālōth* (cf. Skr. *aguru,* Hind. *aghil*) the Agalloch, probably from the similarity of the words. In consequence of this confusion, the word came to be applied in the modern languages, both to the fragrant resin or *aloes* of the Bible, and the bitter drug or *aloes* proper. The former is indeed the earliest use in Eng., where also the word was orig. always plural.]

†**1.** *pl.* The fragrant resin or wood of the AGALLOCH (q.v.), derived from species of two East Indian genera, *Aloexylon* and *Aquilaria.* See LIGN-ALOES.

c 950 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 174 Alwan wiþ untrymnessum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xix. 39 Brohte wyrt-gemang and alewan. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Wyrt-gemang and aloen. 1382 WYCLIF *ibid.*, A medlynge of myrre and aloes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. v. (1495) 606 Alowes is a tree wyth moste swete smelle. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xliv. 8 All thy garmentes are like myrre, Aloes and Cassia. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* T ij, Decoction of thure, mastice, aloen. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 229 He sendeth another small ship euery yeere to Cauchin China to lade there wood of Aloes. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 93 Take .. Aloes Cicatrina, purest Frankincense .. of each half an Ounce. 1865 *Public Opin.* 7 Jan. 19 The Canticles record in one verse .. frankincense, myrrh, and aloes—the last meaning the wood of the aloexylum agallochum.

2. A genus of plants (N.O. *Liliaceæ,* sect. *Aloinæ*) containing several species, succulent herbs, shrubs, or trees, with erect spikes of flowers, and bitter juice.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. vi. (1495) 606 Aloe is the frute of a certen herbe that hyght Aloe .. The juys thereof is wronge and sod on the fyre and afterwarde dryed in the sonne. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 68 The bittrenesse of the aloe tre distroyeth the swittenesse of the hony. 1551 TURNER *Herb.* (1568) 17 The nature of the herbe Aloe is to hele woundes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 353 We may call it in English Aloē, herbe Aloē, or Sea Aygreene. 1769 SIR J. HILL *Fam. Herb.* (1812) 6 The socotrine aloe is a very beautiful plant, the leaves are like those of the pine-apple. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 274 Aloes are mostly found in the southern parts of Africa. 1877 THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. ii, 113 Clumps of aloes with their rich crimson spikes.

3. (Usually *pl.*) A drug of nauseous odour, bitter taste, and purgative qualities, procured from the inspissated juice of plants of the genus *Aloe.*

1398 [See 2]. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. 1652 v. 70 Odours misliking, as Aloes and Sulphure. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 430 Aloe is the liquor of an herbe, brought vnto vs out of India. 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falc.* (1633) 140 Aloes, the iuyce which is vsed in physicke is moderately hot .. extreame bitter. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 100 All men are agreed to call .. aloes bitter. 1875 WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 462 Aloes is a stomachic, stimulant cathartic.

4. *fig.* Bitter experiences, trials, etc.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2383 Bytter alowes of herde adversyte. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 203 He purgeth and bringeth low by the bitter aloes of the law. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gent.* (1641) 256 Hee attempers his actractivest pastimes with a little alloes.

†**5.** Some mineral resembling the drug. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 271 Aboue Ierusalem .. there is a certain minerall Aloe to be found, growing in manner of a mettal within the ground.

6. Applied popularly to other plants having some supposed resemblance to the genus *Aloe,* chiefly the AGAVE or 'American Aloe' (famed for its rare flowering).

1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 27 Here I saw Aloes in flower. 1752 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 6) H 2 A vulgar Error .. relating to the large American Aloe; which is, that it never flowers till it is an hundred Years old. 1843 PRESCOTT *Conq. Mexico* (1854) 3 Plantations of the aloe or maguey (*Agave americana*). 1866 MOORE in *Treas. Bot.* 29 The American Aloe appears to have been first introduced to Europe in 1561.

7. *Comb.* **aloes-wood** (= ALOE 1); *aloe-like.*

1807 MARTYN *Miller's Gard. Dict.* 3 B b, The aroma of Aloes wood is a disease. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 77 Aloes wood, a fragrant resinous substance of a dark colour, is the inside of the trunk of the *Aquilaria ovata* and *A. Agallochum.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Aloes-Wood,* the wood of *Aloexylon Agallochum.* 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXX. (1848) 345 There are some hearts, aloe-like, flower once, and die [see 6].

Aloed (æ·lǫud), *ppl. a.* [f. ALOE + -ED[2].]

1. Mixed or flavoured with, or as with, aloes; bitter. Cf. *honied,* etc.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxiv. Wks. 1677, 43 Conceit of a surviving name, sweetens Deaths Aloed portion.

2. Planted or shaded with aloes. Cf. *willowed.*

1855 BROWNING *Old Pict. Flor.* in *Men & Wom.* II. 30 As I leaned and looked over the aloed porch.

†**Aloe·dary.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *aloēdārium,* a. Gr. ἀλοηδάριον, f. ἀλόη aloe.]

1. *Med.* A purgative medicine, having aloes as a chief ingredient. (In mod. medical Dicts. **aloedarium.**)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Aloedary* .. denotes a purgative medicine, wherein aloes is an ingredient.

2. *Bot.* A treatise on the genus Aloe.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Munting has published an aloedary at the end of his history of the *Herba Britannica.*

Aloetic (ælo$_1$e·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. ἀλόη aloe; by form-assoc. with *diuretic,* etc. but not analogous.]

A. *adj.*

1. *Med.* Of the nature of aloes; having aloes as an ingredient.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Aloetick,* belonging to Aloes; as Aloetick Pills. 1754 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 152 In which case all aloetic medicines ought to be avoided. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 138 A perceptible smell of aloetic drugs. 1875 WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 536 Salines, and not aloetic purgatives.

2. *Chem. Aloetic Acid*: a yellow amorphous powder, $2\,C_7H_5N_3O_5.H_2O$, of acrid taste, forming purple-red solutions in boiling water and in alcohol.

1855 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* I. ii. 196 By the action of nitric acid on aloes [Schunk] obtained .. aloetic acid.

B. *sb.* An aloetic medicine.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Aloeticks,* medicines that consist chiefly of Aloes. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 267 Some gross corpulent persons .. will require aloetics. 1791 *Edin. New Disp.* 527 The general purposes of aloetics.

†**Aloe·tical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] = prec.

1734 R. WISEMAN *Surgery* (J.) It may be excited by aloetical, scammoniate, or acrimonious medicines.

Aloft (ălǫ·ft), *adv.* and *prep.* Forms: 3 **o lofft,** 3–5 **o loft, o lofte,** 4–7 **a lofte,** 4– **a loft, aloft.** Also expanded: 3 **inne þe lofte,** 2–5 **on the lofte,** 4 **on þe loft,** 4–5 **on lofte,** 4–6 **on loft.** [a. ON. *á lopt* of motion, *á lopti* of position (EE. *o loft* and *o lofte*), f. *á,* in, on, to + *lopt,* air, atmosphere, sky, heaven, upper floor, loft (Dan. *lofts*), cogn. w. Goth. *luftus,* OHG. *luft,* OE. *lyft,* air, etc. (In Eng. the distinction of motion and position, *a loft* and *a lofte,* was lost with the mutescence of final *e.*) Really equivalent to OE. *on þá lyft, on þære lyfte,* ME. *on þe lufte, on þe lyft* (*e,* 'into, in the air,' but while the latter never acquired the merely local sense of 'on high, up,' this became from the first the special sense of *a loft.* Some mixture of forms is probable in the expanded *in the lofte, on the lofte, on lofte.*]

†**1.** In the atmosphere or space above the earth.

c 1200 *Moral Ode* 83 He makede fisses in þe se and fuzeles in þe lifte [*v.r.* inne þe lofte, on þe lofte, in þe lufte].

†**2.** In the visible sky, above the horizon, up, as a star. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Alex. & Dind.* 122 And reed gan schine þat his lem on þe loft light 3af aboute. *c* 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 118 For this day aloft was the sterre. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 53 b, The moone being aloft and not sette.

†**3.** *fig.* In the aseendant, ruling, prevailing, up. *Obs.*
c 1400 *Chaucer's' Test. Love* II. (1560) 291/1 Kindely heaven, when merie weather is a lofte, appeareth . . in Blewe. *c* 1430 *How the good Wyf* 74 in *Babees Bk.* 39 If þou be in place where good ale is on lofte. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 24 The Sun raiseth . . windes. At rising and setting hee causeth them to be aloft.

4. In heaven; 'on high.' *arch.* (cf. 12.)
c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawes T.* 179 My souerayn plesance, Ouer alle thyng (out taken crist on lofte). 1577 *St. Augustine's Man.* 65 The day-spryng hath visited us from aloft. 1596 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VII. 85 But conquest's garlands hang aloft, amongst th' immortal Gods. 1774 R. LLOYD *Hymn to Apollo*, Aloft in heaven imperial Juno sat. *c* 1800 DIBDIN, There's a sweet little cherub that sits up aloft, To keep watch for the life of poor Jack.

5. *gen.* High above the earth, on high; at a great elevation relatively; high up.
c 1200 ORMIN 11961 Wiþþuten o þe temmple . . þær wass greȝþed sæte o lofft. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1183 For þe borȝ wat3so bygge baytayled alofte. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 80 A sadder vyne a bigger stake olofte Mot holde. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fables* 56 The Larke on loft with other birdes haill. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* ciii. 8 Then are the hilles sene alofte. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 221 A feather . . sette a loft in a woemans hatte. 1663 BUTLER *Hudibr.* I. iii. 575 Thrice have they seen your Sword aloft Wav'd o're their Heads. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 483 Fame sits aloft, and points them out their course. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 8. 265 Vast masses of granite are thus poised aloft on icy pedestals.

†**b.** On horseback or in a vehicle; opposed to *afoot*. *Obs.*
c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2532 Than sighed Ywain wonder oft, Unnethes might he syt oloft. 1654 USSHER *Annals* V. (1658) 43 Besides those which fought aloft from the Chariots.

†**c.** Extant, standing; not thrown down. *Obs. rare.*
c 1400 *Destr. Troy* II. 349 To this souerayne Citie þat yet was olofte Iason aioynid.

†**6.** Above geographically; higher up on the same plane. *Obs. rare.*
1805 NELSON in Nicolas's *Disp.* VI. 477 The Frigates are ordered from aloft [*i.e.* the upper part of the Mediterranean] to join you.

†**7.** On the top, atop, on the surface. *Obs.*
c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1088 So that the flamme upbende The celles forto chere and chaufe olofte. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* cxxviii, They cast and lay grauell aloft. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 43/1 And aloft therevpon she had a thicke Irish mantell. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xxxiv. (1713) 387 Where's your Oil now . . that floats aloft? 1718 POPE *Iliad* XXIV. 997 Forth to the pile was borne the man divine, And placed aloft.

8. *fig.* On high in rank, power, estimation, etc.
1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 157 We myȝte be lordes aloft. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5506 They saw hem set on loft, And weren of hem succoured oft. 1552-5 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 51 Bilney . . was induced to bear a fagot . . when the cardinal was aloft and bore the swing. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* i. 20 A high and mighty personage seated aloft somewhere.

†**9.** In a lofty tone, loftily. *Obs.*
1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. VI. xii. 531 Speake aloft and prowdley.

10. Of direction: Into the air, or from the ground; up, upward, on high.
c 1200 ORMIN 11823 Crist þolede þe deofell To brinngenn himm heȝhe upp o lofft. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 274 þe erles of Scotlond had reysed baner oloft. 1430 LYDG. *Thebes* 33 in *Dom. Arch.* III. 111 To a chamber she led him vp alofte. *c* 1588 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ii, A whirlwind . . mounted me aloft unto the clouds. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 226 With expanded wings he stears his flight Aloft. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 207 Blow her aloft in the air. 1877 LYTTEIL *Landm.* II. ii. 88 A steep bluff crag . . towers aloft.

b. To heaven. *arch.* (cf. 12.)
1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus Mor.* (1737) Introd., His rich Soul aloft did soar. *c* 1800 DIBDIN *Tom Bowling*, For though his body's under hatches, His soul is gone aloft.

11. *fig.* Up in rank, estimation, feeling, etc.
c 1200 ORMIN 11849 Te laþe gast A33 eggeþ hise þeowwess, To draȝhenn hemm a33 upp o lofft. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxiv. 8 Þis mekes he ful ofte, And þis up-heves he o-lofte. 1567 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 386 But afterward the Popes began to looke aloft. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ii. (1852) 41 The very principles which bore aloft your spirits.

12. *Naut.* On or to a higher part of a ship; as the mast, the mast head, the rigging generally, in reference to the deck; or the deck as opposed to below.
1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 169 þe saile was hie o loft. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 251 Our sayles are a loft, Our ship flyes swiftly. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 210 Come a loft Jack. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 697 Rous'd from repose, aloft the sailors swarm. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* iii. 82 So cut up, that she could not get a topmast aloft during the night. 1836 MARRYAT *Midship. Easy* xiii. 47 The men had come from aloft, and Jack was summoned on deck.

†**B.** *prep.* On the top or summit of; above, over.
1509 HAWES *Past. Pl.* XXXVIII. iii, Alofte the basse toure foure ymages stode. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 139 But now I breath againe Aloft the flood. 1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIX. 93 They bear her still aloft men's heads. 1613 CAMPION in Arber's *Garn.* III. 279 Aloft the trees . . Our silent harps we pensive hung.

Aloge, alogge, variants of ALLODGE *v. Obs.*

Alogh, alo3, variants of ALOW *adv. Obs.*

Alogian (ălōu·dʒiăn). [ad. med L. *alogiān-ī*; f. Gr ἄλογι-οι (f ἀ priv. + λόγος translated '*Word*' in *John* i. 1) + -AN; cf. *christian*.] One of an ancient sect who denied the divinity of the 'Logos.'
1675 S. COLVIL *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 142 And some prove Maximinians . . Cerinthians and Alogians. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The alogians made their appearance towards the close of the second century. 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disp.* 34 The Alogians . . would not acknowledge as God the Logos, whom John declares to be God.

†**Alo·gic,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. Fr. *alogique* (Cotgr.), f. Gr. ἀ priv. + λογικ-ός reasonable, f. λόγος speech, reason.] Illogical; 'unreasonable, inconsiderate.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

†**Alo·gical,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. = prec.
1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xviii, Foreign Civilians . . have uncivilly drawn alogical and unreasonable consequences from it.

†**A·logism.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 7 all-. [f. Gr. ἀλογίζεσθαι to be irrational, as if ad. Gr. *ἀλογισμός; cf. λογισμός reason, argument.] An illogical or irrational statement.
1679 EVERARD *Depos. Popish Plot* 14 The ground from which they took the occasion of this slanderous Allogisme.

Alogotrophy (ælŏgɒ·trŏfi). *Med.* [ad. mod. L. *alogotrophia* (also used in Eng.), f. Gr. ἄλογος unreasonable + τροφ-ή nourishment + *-ia*: see -Y³.] Excessive nutrition of any part of the body, resulting in deformity.
1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., If the bones of the vertebræ of the back receive too much nutriment on one side . . an incurvation necessarily ensues, which, as Charleton expresses it, is produced by an *alogotrophia*. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* s.v., Done by alogotrophy according to Charlton.

†**A·logy.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *alogia*, a. Gr. ἀλογία unreasonableness, f. ἄλογ-os unreasonable; f. ἀ priv. + λόγος reason.] Absurdity, unreasonableness.
1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 372 The Alogie of this opinion consisteth in the illation. *Ibid.* 113 The error therefore and Alogy in this opinion, is worse then in the last. 1775 ASH, *Alogy* (not much used).

Aloid (æ·lɔiid), *a.* [f. ALOE + *-id* for -OID.] Resembling aloes.
1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Aloin (æ·lɔiin). *Chem.* [f. ALOE + -IN.] The bitter purgative prineiple in aloes, $C_{17}H_{18}O_7$, which crystallizes in prismatic needles of a pale yellow eolour, and has a taste, at first sweet, and then intensely bitter.
1841 T. & H. SMITH in *Jrnl. Med. Sc.* Feb., To the new crystalline substance we have given the name of Aloine. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 148 Caustic and carbonated alkalis dissolve aloïn with a bright yellow colour.

Alom(e, obs. form of ALUM.

Alomancy, variant of HALOMANCY.

Alond(e, obs. form of ALAND.

Alone (ălōu·n), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 3-4 al on, al one, 4 alle on, al oon, all one, (ylone), 6- alone; *north.* 4 alan, 4-7 allane, 5-9 (*mod. Sc.*) alane. [orig. a phraseological comb. of ALL *adv.* 'wholly, quite,' + ONE; emphasizing *oneness* essential or temporary, 'wholly one, one without any companions, one by himself.' App. not earlier than end of 13th c., and long treated as two words. Aphetized in north dial. to LONE.]

I. As an objective fact.

1. *lit.* Quite by oneself, unaccompanied, solitary.

a. as extension of predicate.
c 1300 *Beket* 59 Heo wende alone heo nuste whoderward. *c* 1330 *Assumpcion* 456 Al one I hanged on þe tree. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1777 And al a-lone his weye hathe he nome. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 120 And in a preveye place all one he lay. 1602 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 60 Good Countrymen, let me depart alone. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xiii. 46 He shall dwell alone. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 491 ₱2 She was left alone with him. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 409 Apart she lived, and still she lives alone. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 43 It is almost impossible to travel alone. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 204 It stands alone like the peak of Teneriffe.

b. as compl. to vb. *be*.
1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* ii. 18 It is not good man to be alone. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxix. 262 *Ve soli!* Wo be to him that is alle one. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* iv. 10 When he was alone [*so* 1611; WYCLIF, bi hym self.] 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 10 Gif the forester is allane: he sall mak ane crosse in the earth. 1646 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 121, I am never less alone, than when I am alone. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 12 ₱1 To keep me from being alone. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* IV. iii, Alone, alone, all, all alone, Alone on a wide wide sea! 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. II. iii. § 28 No man's soul is alone: Laocoon or Tobit, the serpent has it by the heart or the angel by the hand.

2. *fig.* **a.** Alone of its kind; having no equal, or fellow; being the sole example; unique; *sui generis*. *Obs.* exc. as extension of 1.
1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxxii. 18 That thou art alone, that thy name is the Lorde. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 167 All I can, is nothing, To her, whose worth, make other worthies nothing; Shee is alone. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 404 ₱4 Tully would not stand so much alone in Oratory.

b. Alone in action or feeling, having no sharer in one's action, or position.
1297 R. GLOUC. 38 Cunedag was þo al one kyng, & þe kyndom to hym nom. 1382 WYCLIF *John* viii. 16, I am not aloone, but I and the fadir that sent me [*so in* 1611]. 1752 J. GILL *Trinity* v. 97 Nor am I alone in the sense of this text. 1800 G. TREVYLLION in Trevelyan *Macaulay* (1876) I. i. 10 The young Overseer was not alone in his scruples. 1853 THACKERAY *Engl. Hum.* i. 32 Through life he always seems alone, somehow. *Mod.* You are not alone in that opinion.

†**3.** Formerly often strengthened by a pronoun prefixed, *me al-one* (or *al me one*: see ONE), afterw. esp. in north. dial. (like *me self, my self*) *mine alone, my alone, my* LONE. Now only *dial.*
c 1360 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 119 Ful stille i stod . my self al on. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 146 All him alane the way he tais. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 148 He made his mone Within a gardin all him one. 1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* III. (1822 273 Thus stude Virginia hir allane. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 528 At the Hunting, quhair he was him alane. 1578 in *Scot. Poems 16th c.* II. 206 Leif mee not All my Lone, leif mee not Thus mine allone. *a* 1575 *Murning Maidin* in *Laneham's Let.* (1871) Pref. 151, I yow find In this wod walkand your alone. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* II. 35 b, I ame myne alane and poore. 1733 RAMSAY *Tea-T. Misc.* (ed. 9) I. 79, I get the other to my lane.

4. To let or leave alone: *lit.* to leave to himself; to leave persons or things as they are, or to their own efforts; to abstain from interfering or having to do with.
1366 MAUNDEV. XXIX. 294 So he let hem allone. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 827 Lat the loseles alone. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. i. (1859) 2 Lete me alone to do that my ryght is. 1535 COVERDALE I *Kings* XX. 6 Shal I go vnto Ramoth to fighte, or shal I let it alone? 1589 *Pasquil's Return* D ij b, Let the Court alone. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 201 Let me alone for swearing. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xiii. 13 Let me alone that I may speake. 1712 F. T. *Meth. Shorthand* 41 Which Persons may either follow or let alone, as they please. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XX. 211 Topsy soon made the household understand the propriety of letting her alone; and she was let alone accordingly.

5. *attrib.* Said of that of which there exists no other example, or whose action is unshared in: Sole, only, unique, exclusive. Now *rare*.
1547 *Homilies* I. ii. II. (1859) 22 He is the alone Mediator between God and man. 1564 BECON *Common-pl. H. Script.* (1844) 299 To know [thee] the alone God. 1569 *Bury Wills* (1850) 155 Whome I make my sole and alone executor. 1633 G. HERBERT *Aaron* in *Temple* 169 Christ is my onely head, My alone onely heart and breast. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 60 Son of God and alone Saviour of the World. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Right.* (1825) 131 Had this been the alone folly. 1873 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* iii. 20 Christ is . . the alone source of sanctification. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 11 The alone keystone of all sane thinking.

6. Taken or acting by itself; of itself, without anything more. †**a.** preceding the sb.: Solitary, isolated, unattended. *Obs.*
1663 *Flagellum, O. Cromwell* (1672) 103 Ascribes it . . to the alone wisdome of God. 1683 GADBURY *Pref. Sir G. Wharton's Wks.*, By this alone Example, the Non-conformist should learn to be obedient. 1772 J. FLETCHER *Log. Genev.* 212 For the alone sake of Christ's atoning blood.

b. following the sb.
1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* iv. 4 A man lyueth not in breed aloon [1388 oonli; so TINDALE, *Geneva*; 1611 by bread alone]. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 67 This can not be done by the acid alone. 1757 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 159 ₱9 He that hopes by philosophy and contemplation alone to fortify himself against that. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. ii. 118 This fact alone must have produced a considerable effect. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 430 Material progress alone will not suffice. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Germ. Lit.* 51 Form, alone, gives us a waxen doll, heartless and brainless.

†**c.** qualifying a possessive. *Obs.*
1611 BIBLE *Rom.* iv. 23 It was not written for his sake alone. 1683 tr. *Erasmus, Moriæ Enc.* 7 Plutus . . at whose alone beck Religion and Civil Policy have been successively undermined and re-established. 1689 *Apol. Fail. Walker's Acc.* 17 These Gentlemen, whose alone Commands could qualifie Mr. Walker to plead.

d. separated from sb. and tending to become adv.
c 1540 *Pract. Cyrurg.*, The flesshe and bone wyl heale alone by nature. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 160 The appointment of a ruined gambler would alone have sufficed to disgust the public. 1863 KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 19 Whose . . perfect foliage would alone render it an object of admiration.

7. In all the prec. senses used also of a group or number: By themselves, without other companions.
c 1440 *Morte Arth.* (1819) 34 To the bote they yede with oute stynte, They two allone. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 2 Say Lucetta (now we are alone) Would'st thou then counsaile me to fall in loue? 1824 BYRON *Don. J.* II. clxxxviii, They were alone, but not alone as they Who shut in chambers think it loneliness.

II. As a subjective limitation.

8. With no one else in the same predicament; as distinct from any one else; only, exclusively. *He alone* came = he came, and no one else did. **a.** immed. following the sb.
1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 138 Not to þe fader alle on, bot tille his heir. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 24 For never na God was bot he alan. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. ii. 10 Holi Scripture al oon ȝeueth the sufficient kunnyng. 1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Paraphr. Luke* i. 69 By hym alone and onely. *Ibid.* ii. 30 That he alone and onely might pourge all mankinde. *a* 1600 *King & Barker* in Ritson *Anc. P. P.* 62 The tanner thowt, the Kyng ylone thes be. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* x. 7, I Daniel alone saw the vision. 1729 BURKITT *On N. T. Matt.* xxv. 45 Man, and man alone, is the cause of his own destruction. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 165 The citizens alone should be at the expense of it. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 11 Not of the affairs of France alone, but of all Europe. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 223 Clifford, who, alone of the five, had any claim to be regarded as an honest man. 1854 THACKERAY *Newc.* I. xxi. 197 It is not youth alone that has need to learn humility.

b. preceding or separated from the sb. (henee tending to *adv.*)
c 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 110 Alon he vsiþ ministry. Alon he chalangiþ to him all þingis. Alon he assoyliþ oþer partyes. 1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* I. ii. 77 'Tis not alone my Inky Cloake, (good Mother). 1702 POPE *Sapho* 14 Music has charms alone for peaceful minds. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sib. Leaves* (1862) 125 That malignity of heart, which could alone have prompted

sentiments so atrocious. 1878 Seeley *Stein* III. 515 Always and alone he blames the Reaction.

9. *adv.* Referring to vb., adj., phr. or clause: Only, solely, merely, simply, exclusively.

c 1260 *A Sarmun* in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 3 Hit nis no3t his hit nis ilend him bot alone fort to libbe is lif i-wisse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 451 To god self wald he be pere; Noght pere allan, bot mikul mare. 1661 Heylin *Hist. Ref.* II. iii. 74 These prayers .. were not alone thought necessary for all sorts of people .. but used both by Priest and People. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 515 Whose Leaves are not alone foul Winter's Prey, But oft by Summer Suns are scorch'd away. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* cxiii, Wisdom .. Which not alone had guided me, But served the seasons that may rise.

10. *Comb.* **alone-liver,** one who lives alone.

1553 Grimalo *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 77 Even to the alone-liver, and one that leades his life in the feeldes.

†Alonely (ălō·nli), *a.* and *adv. Obs.* Forms: 3–5 **al only,** 3–6 **allonly,** 3–7 **all only,** 4 **al onli, al oonly, alonlich,** 4–5 **aloonly,** 4–7 **allonelye,** 5–6 **alonly, -lie,** 5–7 **alonely,** 6 **alonelie, al(l)onlye, all onelie,** 6–7 **all onely,** 9 **alonely.** [phraseol. comb. of All *adv.* 'wholly, quite, altogether' + Only; hence, orig., emphatic form of *only*. Not in use bef. end of 13th c., OE. using the simple *ánlic*, (only). Obs. in 17th c., though used by Lamb. Aphetized in north. dial. to Lonely.]

1. *adv.* restricting vb., adj., adv. or predication: Only, solely, exclusively, merely.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 6826 3yve .. nat allonely largely, But wyþ loue. *c* 1360 Wyclif *De Eccl.* Pref. 32 Not al oonly in defaut of cornys but in beestis & oþer good. 1366 Maundev. *Voy.* i. 6 Alle only summe Contrees. 1484 Caxton *Chyualry* 27 Nat al only contrarye to the ordre and offyce of Chyualrye but also, etc. *a* 1564 Becon *New Year's Gift* Wks. 1843, 342 Alonely walk before me, and be perfect. 1577 H. Bull tr. *Luther's Comm. Ps. Grad.* 233 Our life resteth wholly and alonely in the Remission of Sins. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* xvi. xlvii. 289 All only let me goe with thee.

2. *adv.* Solitarily, by himself.

1525 Ld. Berners *Froissart* II. cxx. 344 And so rode but alonely with his page. 1608 *Commun. Sick*, In time of Plague .. upon speciall request of the diseased, the Minister may alonely communicate with him.

3. *adv.* (or *adj.*) restricting the subj. or obj. of a predication: Only, solely; (such a person or thing) and no other; without any one (or any thing) else.

a. separate from sb.

1366 Maundev. i. 8 He hathe lost alle, but Grece, and that Lond he holt alle only. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxvii. 355 In the house alle only of Jonathas he founde fire and watir. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 24/1 Beloved of God and man, and not alonely with good men, but evyll men also. 1541 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 227/2 The lambe hath alonely dyed for vs! The lambe hath alonely shed his bloud for vs! The lambe hath alonly redeemed vs. *a* 1617 Hieron *Wks.* I. 13 The grand guide, whose directions are alonely to bee looked vnto. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. viii. (1865) 290 The sole and single eye of distemper alonely fixed upon itself.

b. following the sb.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Chron.* xxiii. 6 Thei aloonly commen in, that ben halowed. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 49 Merlin, whiche is the wysest man that is in all the worlde, saf god al only. 1483 Caxton *Cato* B viij b, For many to gyder seen more clerely thenne doth one allonelye. 1494 Fabyan VI. clxxix. 177 London alonely excepted. 1564 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* (ed. Palfr.) ix. (1595) 4 The truth alonely among all things is priuileged. 1625 *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 197 Faith, wherewith alonely he encourageth and emboldneth man before the face of God.

c. preceding the sb.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 778 Al only byself so stout and styf. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 49 [He] asked no thing with here, but alonly here bodie, and here clothing. 1494 Fabyan VI. cxlvii. 133 Promysynge to hym not allonely victory, but also the lond. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1291/1 And this alonelie word was heard: Here comes the pearle of grace. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) II. 454 All the lords were right glad .. save all only sir Gawaine.

4. *adj. attrib.* **a.** Sole, only; beside which there is no other.

1494 Fabyan VII. 438 Isabell the allonly doughter & chylde of Phylyppe le Beawe. 1604 *Suppl. Masse-Priests* § 1 The Catholike Romaine faith, the all onely meane of saving our soules. 1612 Withea *Fr. Hen. Obseq.* in *Juven.* (1633) 303 The alonely comfort of his own.

b. Unparalleled in degree, unequalled, unique.

1567 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 341 Your High and alonely Bishop, and the Bishop of all Bishops. 1571 — *Exp. 2 Thess.* ii. 42 This is the alonely mysterie aboue all other mysteries. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1291/1 And this alonelie word was heard: Here comes the pearle of grace. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) II. 454 All the lords were right glad .. save all only sir Gawaine.

c. Exclusive, singular. *rare.*

1567 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 357 The speciall and alonely office of Loue, of things common to make things peculiar.

d. Solitary, lonely. *rare.*

a 1622 H. Ainsworth *Annot. Psalms* xxii. 21 My alonely soule, which is one alone, solitary, and desolate.

Aloneness (ălō·nˌnės). [f. Alone + -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being alone or solitary; solitariness, solitude, loneliness.

1382 Wyclif *Joel* ii. 3 After hym aloonenesse [1388 wildirness] of desert. 1564 Haward *Entropius* VII. 74 Every manne had bewailed his owne private losse and alonenesse. 1625 Br. Mountagu *App. Cæsar* 61 (T.) God being sibi solus .. did communicate himself out of his Alonenesse euerlasting unto somewhat else. 1675 T. Brooks *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 588 Don't talk of thy solitariness and aloneness. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 134 A sharp, sudden thorn of aloneness and utter forlornness. 1877 J. Legge *Life Confucius* 44 Watchful over his aloneness.

Along (ălo·ŋ), *a.*[1] *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 1 **ǯelang, ǯelong,** 2–4 **ilong,** 4 **ylong,** 4–5 **alonge,** 4– **along,** 6– **all long, 'long.** [OE. *gelang*, cogn. with OS., OHG. *gilang*. The prefix sank by 14th c. to *ă-*, which from 16th onwards was frequently dropped: see Long.] In prep. phr. *Along of* (formerly 1–5 *on*, in OE. *æt*): Pertaining, belonging, chargeable, attributable, owing to; on account of. (Common in London, and southern dialects generally.)

c 880 K. Ælfred *Oros.* IV. x. § 9 Dæt wæs swiðor on ðam ǯelang. *a* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xlvii. 25 Æt þé is úre lýf ǯelang. *a* 1000 *Guðlac* 223 On heofonum sind láre ǯelonge. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 195 Vor o ðe is al ilong mi lif. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1644 The strif is on the Ilong. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1001 On me is not along thin evil fare. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4292 Hit ys no þyng on hymen ylong þat y ne hadde y-lost Rolond. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of Armes* I. viii. 19 Whome it is alonge or causeth. 1530 Palsgr. 427/2, I am longe of this stryfe: *je suis en cause de cest estrif.* *c* 1570 Thynne *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 56 The villain sayth it is all long of me. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* (Arb.) Prol. 3 Its all long on you. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* V. v. 271 Oh, she was naught; and long of her it was That we meet heere so strangely. 1767 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1792) II. 88 'Tis all along of you that I am thus haunted. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* V. xxix, Dark Musgrave, it was long of thee! 1848 Dickens *Dombey* 496 An't my heart been heavy and watchful along of him and you? 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxii. 312 That was all along of Bell.

Along (ălo·ŋ), (*a.*[2]), *adv.* and *prep.* Forms: 1 **and-, ond-, -lang, -long,** 1–3 **on-, an-long,** (3 **on longen**), 4–5 **allonge,** 4–6 **alonge,** 4– **along.** *Aphetic* 4–7 **long.** [OE. *and-lang*, f. *and-* against, facing, in a direction opposite + *lang* long. At first an *adj.* (cf. *eást-lang* extending eastward) = 'extending away in the opposite direction, far-stretching, extended, continuous,' then used with gen. case as 'the lengthened or continuous extent of,' 'the whole length of,' 'the long way of,' or *absol.* 'the long way,' 'lengthwise.' To some extent mixed with the ON. cogn. *end-lang*, adopted in north. dial. (see Endlong).]

†**A.** *adj.* (only in OE.) Extending lengthwise, long-extended, livelong. Afterwards merged in *all long*: as *andlonge niht, al-longe night*, now *all night long*; cf. all day *over*, all the year *through*.

a 1000 *Andreas* 1276 Wæs andlangne dæǯ swungen. *Guðlac* 1261 Andlonge niht. *c* 1300 *Beket* 403 Al alonge day. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 595 Oure Maister ous hath i turmented so grisliche allonge ni3t. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 476 Dre3ly alle alonge day þat dorst neuer ly3t.

B. *prep.* Orig. the adj. used absol. or advb. with a dependent genitive. Cf. *ahead of*, etc. Through gradual disappearance of the genitive ending the dependent word appears at length as a true *object.*

1. Through the whole or entire length of; from end to end of (whether *within*, as a valley, or *by the side of*, as a river). Afterwards strengthened *All along*: all through the course of.

935 *Charter* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 220 Upp andlang Ocerburnan tó hálelan mærscæ eástæweardan andlang brócæs. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Lev.* i. 15 Læte yrnan ðæt blod nyðer andlang ðæs weofudes. 1205 Lavam. 19677 Þas swiken þer heo sæten on longen þere streten. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 439/4 He swete blood allonge his body. 1660 South *Serm.* (1843) II. 67 Christ's design all along the Evangelists. 1726 Thomson *Winter* 186 The whirling Tempest raves along the plain. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. v, Along the bridge Lord Marmion rode. 1827 Keble *Chr. Year* 6 Sprinkled along the waste of years.

2. This passes imperceptibly into an indication of *direction* rather than *space traversed*: Through any part of the length of, lengthwise through or parallel to, as distinguished from *across*; following the line of (a road, wall, river, sea-shore, etc.).

887 *O. E. Chron.*, Her for se here up .. andlang Sizene oþ Mæterne. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xx. i, They sayled Alonge the haven. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* I. lxxviii. 4 The armed ships, coasting along the shore. 1611 Bible 1 *Sam.* vi. 12 The kine .. went along the high way, lowing as they went. 1751 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 187 ¶ 9 Stealing slow and heavy laden along the coast. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1841) I. 367 Before .. the first lances of France gleam along the defiles of the Alps. *c* 1858 R. Hoyt *Snow*, 'Tis winter, yet there is no sound Along the air Of winds along their battle ground. 1879 Tennyson *Lover's T.* 80 We roam'd along the dreary coast.

3. Lying or placed parallel to the length of.

1205 Lay. 138 Muche lond he him ǯef .. an long þare sea. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 328 Each fountain side, With borders long the Rivers. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmcccxviii/3 The biggest, a Ship of 60 or 64 Guns, came along our side. 1877 Lyttelt *Landm.* III. iii. 110 Along the line of which there are still several out-standing pikes or spink-rocks.

C. *adv.* [The prep. with the object not expressed.]

1. In a line with the length, parallel to the longest dimension or course (of something understood); lengthwise, longitudinally. Now only with *by*, and as in next.

1366 Maundev. v. 45 The contree is sett along upon the ryvere of Nyle. *c* 1420 *Anturs Arth.* xxxvii, Thay sette listes on lenthe olong on the lawnde. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, He ought to open it alonge and ouerthwart this way and that. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* 61 The gardyns that was made a longe by the walles of the citte. 1611 Bible *Numb.* xx. 17 We will not turne into the fields .. but we will goe along by the kings high way. *Mod.* We found plenty of primroses along by the hedge.

2. With vbs. of motion: Onward in the course or line of motion, progressively on. Also *fig.* in phr. *To get along*: to get on, advance in any business, or in life. *Get along!*: 'pass on! be off!'

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3410 Ten myle they yeode alang. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* IV. ii. 33 Speak the word along. 1610 — *Temp.* IV. i. 233 Let's along [*v. r.* alone] And doe the murther first. 1664 Butler *Hudibr.* II. iii. 389 No porter's Burthen past along But serv'd for Burthen to his Song. 1767 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* I. vii. 298 The shallow stream runs babbling along. 1821 Keats *Isabel* xxv, As he to the court-yard pass'd along. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xiv. 135 Get along with you, you wretch, said the handmaiden. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xvi. 153 But she'll get along in heaven better than you or I. *Colloq.* That's enough; go along with you!

3. *Along with.* **a.** orig. with vb. of motion: Onward *with*, on the way *with*, in company *with*.

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 106 You, Capulet, shall go along with me. 1596 — *Merch. V.* II. viii. 2 With him is Gratiano gone along. 1615 Bedwell tr. *Moham. Imp.* I. § 40 Go along with vs on our iourney. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 494 ¶ 5 The spies bringing along with them the clusters of grapes. *c* 1800 Diadin, Then I must lug you along with me, Says the saucy Arethusa. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* x. 115 Too shrewd to go along with them upon a road.

b. Together *with*, in association *with*. (Here *along* attaches to *with* rather than to the vb.)

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 29 ¶ 11 This Inclination of the Audience to sing along with the Actors. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 86, I would rejoice along with them. 1859 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt. Part.* II. App. 97 A hunger for news of killed and wounded, along with shrimps, at breakfast. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 64 Wiltshire had most likely submitted along with Hampshire and Berkshire.

c. Side by side *with*, in conjunction *with*.

1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. Ind.* II. v. iv. 467 Along with this he was mild and equitable. 1840 Gladstone *Ch. Princ.* 6 Recognising along with, though subordinately to, the Scriptures, the authorised interpretations of primitive Christian antiquity. 1868 G. Duff *Pol. Surv.* 1, I must ask all .. to read what I shall say to-night, along with what I said on the 19th December last.

4. *ellipt.* (*with* omitted, but the force it has imparted to *along* retained.) In company, as a companion, with (some one).

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* V. i. 123 Demetrius and Egeus go along: I must imploy you in some business. 1668 Pepys *Diary* 5 Nov., We did all along conclude upon answers. 1682 N. O. tr. *Boileau's Le Lutrin* II. 182 The Knave had wit in's Anger, And wisely took along his rusty Hanger. [*Amer. colloq.* 1882 Howells *Lady of Aroostook* 137 'Our Captain's wife .. was not along,' said Lydia. 'Not along?' repeated Mrs. Erwin .. 'Who were the other passengers?']

5. All along: during the whole course of any proceeding, throughout, continuously.

1670 Baxter *Cure Ch.-div.* 280 The same all along I may say about the Relicts of Martyrs. 1674 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* II. 257 To have to do with such a man all along and thorow. *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) I. 76 The Bishops .. have .. continued all along from the apostles. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 463 ¶ 8, I have all along declared this to be a Neutral Paper. 1861 Hook *Lives Abps.* I. vi. 310 The Church .. had been all along, the point of centralisation. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 123 This impost was all along felt to be a great burthen.

6. Lengthwise, in regard to a thing itself; at full length. Often strengthened with *all. Obs.*

1413 Lydgate *Pilgr. Sowle* III. ix. (1483) 55 These were leyd a long vpon a table. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* civ b, He began to drawe it oute a long with his teeth. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Kings* iv. 35 [Elisha] went up, and layed him selfe a longe vpon him. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* V. iii. 3 Vnder yond young Trees lay thee all along. 1637 Gillespie *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* IV. vi. 29 The usuall table gesture of the Iewes, was lying along. 1670 T. Brooks *Wks.* (1867) VI. 441 He that foots it best may be sometimes found all along, and the neatest person may sometimes slip into a slough. 1761 Smollett *Gil Blas* (1802) II. VII. xvi. 330 My nurse laid me all along again.

†**7.** *fig.* At length, in full. (? Confused with Fr. *au long.*) *Obs.*

1461 *Past. Lett.* 409 II. 38, I enformyd hem the mater along. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. xiii. 42 We shal declare a litil our matere a longe. 1485 — *Paris & Vienne* 56 And redde it al allonge. 1506 *Ord. Cryst. Men* (W. de Worde) IV. iv. 173 And this mater declareth ryght a longe sayntt Bernarde. 1588 J. Mellis *Briefe Instr.* E vij b, You shal make the marchandise or goods Debitor .. with all the particular parcels, along.

†**8.** At a distance, afar. (Perh. confused with Fr. *au loin.*) *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ix. 22 Wherto, Lord, wentist thou awei along? [Wyclif, fer awei]. 1580 Tusser *Husb.* xix. 25 Exceptions take of the champion land, from lieng alonge from that at thy hand.

9. *Comb.* (with object), as †**along-board,** along-side (of a ship); **along-ships,** lengthwise to the ship, directed fore and aft. Also Alongside, -shore, q.v.

1548 Hall *Chron.* 534 The Regent crappeled with her along boord. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* mmcclvi/4 His Men on his Bowsprit and his Sprissel-yards along Ships, all ready to Board us.

†**Alo·ng,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [OE. *alangian* (f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + *langian* to last, endure; cf. OHG. *arlangen*); only used impersonally. The pa. pple. *alonged* seems to represent the OE. *of-langed* af-

flicted with longing, wearied with desire, f. *of-langian*. See LONG *v.*]

1. *impers.* To seem long to, to affect with longing.

a 1000 *Departed Soul* (Grein) 154 Me alangaþ, þæs þe ic þe on þissum hýndum wát. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 237 This worthy Jason sore alongeth, To se the straunge regions.

2. *pass.* To be afflicted with longing, to long.

c 1325 *Cœur de L.* 3060 Afftyr pork he alongyd is. *a* 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 23 He was alonged sore After þe Oyle of Milce. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 630 He was sore alonged after a good meel.

† Alo·ng, *v.*2 *Obs. rare.* [f. ALONG *adv.* 8, probably by form-assoc. with Fr. *éloigner*, to remove: cf. ALOYNE.] To put at a distance, remove far.

1506 *Ord. Cryst. Men* (W. de Worde) v. vii. 419 The bodye gloryous may not along hym from the presence of god.

Alongshore (ălǫ·ŋʃō·ɹ), *adv. phr. Naut.* [f. ALONG *prep.* + SHORE.]

1. Along by the shore; on the water 'in a course which is in sight of the shore and nearly parallel to it.' Adm. Smyth.

1779 T. FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 50 In steering along-shore, the island.. that makes the harbour, may be easily perceived. 1849 GROTE *Greece* (1862) V. II. lvii. 118 The Syracusans.. rowed close along-shore. *Ibid.*, Seamanship was of no avail in this along-shore fighting.

2. Along and *on* the shore. (See the aphetic 'LONG-SHORE.)

Alongside (ălǫ·ŋsəi·d), *adv.* and *prep.* [properly a phrase, ALONG *prep.* + SIDE.]

A. *adv.* Along or parallel to the side (*of* something expressed or understood). **a.** *simply*, Close to the side of the ship.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmccclxxx/2 The Enemy would not come up a long Side. 1769 DOUGLAS in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 41 A case, filled with water from along-side. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* III. 13 The naked hulk alongside came. 1833 MARRYAT *Pet. Simp.* (1863) 207 'I thought, Mr. Simple, that you knew by this time how to bring a boat alongside.' 1851 DIXON *Will. Penn* xvii. (1872) 149 The boat-men.. used their oars as if they had been ordered to come alongside.

b. with *of*: Parallel to or close by the side of, side by side with; also *fig.*

1781 *Westm. Mag.* IX. 167 We chased, and at noon got along-side of her. 1822 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 347 A new authority, marching independently along-side of the government. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 264 Alongside of a sheet of water. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 74 And the fig attains perfection almost alongside of the oak and fir. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 264 Alongside of him stood his maternal uncle. *Ibid.* V. xxiv. 385 Alongside of reliefs and wardships, the Danegeld was duly levied.

B. *prep.* [*of* omitted.] In a position parallel to; side by side with.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 100 A boat.. lying alongside the rock. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neigh.* XXVI. 448 She only bowed and kept alongside her companion. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-Bk.* 90 Hauled up alongside a barge.

† Alo·ngst, *prep.* and *adv. Obs.* or *dial.* [orig. *alonges*, f. ALONG with advb. genitive *-es* (see also ENDLONGS); but very early corrupted to *alongest, alongst*, as if it were a superlative form, which perhaps also led to its being considered more emphatic. Cf. *against, amongst, amidst, betwixt*, etc.]

A. *prep.*

1. Down or through the length of (in contrast to *across, athwart*).

1250 LAY. 19677 Þar isete in langes [1205 on longen] þane strete. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CCXLII, Passe alongest the brydge. 1533 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 21 Fower other tables alongest the hall. 1587 TURBERVILLE *Trag. T.* (1837) 30 Alongst the lawnde he kest his eye. 1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 227 The herald flew From troop to troop along'st the host. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *James II*, Wks. 1711, 29 At a horse's tail, is dragg'd alongst the streets.

2. By the side of, close by, parallel to.

1580 C. HODDESDON in T. Wright *Q. Eliz.* (1838) II. 115 The malecontents.. alongest the frontiers. 1588 CAVENDISH in Beveridge *Hist. Ind.* (1858) I. I. ix. 210 Alongst the coast of Chili. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. (1641) 2/1 But 'longst the shore.. must coast. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 129 Should send Gallies alongst the Coast of the Red Sea. 1633 H. COGAN *Pinto's Voy.* liv. 212 By Land alongst the Rivers side. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 68 Alongst both sides screens, formed of reeds, are set up.

B. *adv.*

1. In the direction of the length of anything, onwards by the side of something.

1550 NICOLL *Thucyd.* 68 (R.) To sayle alongest by the lande. 1575 TURBERVILLE *Bk. Venerie* 156 They follow a furrow, rowting and worming all alongst by some balke. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 329 And plied vp alongst till we came within seuen or eight leagues to Cape Trepointes. *Ibid.* II. 105 This coast all alongst is very lowe.

2. Lengthwise (in contrast to *athwart*).

1562 BULLEYN *Dial. Sorenes* 14 b, Thinsisscion must be made.. alongest. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* I. I. xliii. 297 Striking athwart and alongst, and every way.

3. In company; side by side, together *with*: cf. ALONG *adv.* 3.

1773 MONBODDO *Lang.* I. I. vi. 58 Thus far the brute goes alongst with us. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 27 The unaccountable monster actually tried to get in alongst with them.

4. On to, or as far as, a place otherwise indicated.

1650 DUNDAS in Carlyle *Cromw.* (1871) III. 94 Such I hope you will permit to come alongst at the first opportunity.

5. *Comb.* **alongst-ships** = along-ships: see ALONG *adv.* 9.

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 5 Brought her spritsaile yarde alongst shippes.

Aloof (ălūf), *adv.* (orig. *phr.*), *a.* and *prep.* Forms: 6 **a loofe, a luf, alowfe, aloufe**, 6–7 **a loof, aloofe, alooff**, 6– **aloof.** [f. A *prep.*1 + LOOF, luff, weather-gage, windward direction; perh. immed. from Du. *loef*, in *te loef* to windward, *loef houden* to keep the luff, etc.; cf. Dan. *luv*, Sw. *lof*, perh. also from Du. The orig. meaning of Du. *loef*, and connexion with ME. *lof, loof*, some kind of rudder or apparatus for steering (see Sir F. Madden, notes to Layamon, III. 476), are not clear: see Skeat s.v. *Aloof* and *Luff*. From the idea of keeping a ship's head to the wind, and thus *clear of* the lee-shore or quarter towards which she might drift, came the general sense of 'steering clear of,' or 'giving a wide berth to' anything with which one might otherwise come into contact. See also LUFF.]

A. *adv.*

† 1. *phr. Naut.* The order to the steersman to turn the head of the ship towards the wind, or to make her sail nearer the wind. *Obs.*; now LUFF.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 41 Than the master cryit on the rudir man, mait keip ful and by, a luf. 1587 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* 165 Aloofe, aloofe then cryed the master out. 1620 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise of Hempseed* 12 Aluffe; clap helme a lee. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Aloofe*, a term used in conding the Ship, when she goes upon a Tack, commonly spoken by the Condoy unto the Steersman, when he doth not keep so near the wind as she may ly. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Aloof*, The old word for 'Keep your luff' in the act of sailing to the wind.

b. *fig.*

1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. iii. 319, I thought that dragon's front of thine would cry aloof to the sons of gallantry.

2. *adv. Naut.* Away to the windward. *To spring aloof*: see LUFF.

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 1557, 759/2 This anker lyeth to farre aloufe fro thys shyppe. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 33 A looffe to winde-ward all our Nauie wride [=wry-ed], To view the turne right goodlie was the sight. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 635 With all our force we kept aloof to sea. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* II. 817 Whene'er loud thund'ring on the leeward shore, While yet aloof, we hear the breakers roar. *Ibid.* II. 189 She springs aloof once more.

3. Hence *gen.* Of position: Away at some distance (*from*), with a clear space intervening, apart; *esp.* with the vbs. *hold, keep, sit, stand.*

c 1540 J. CROKE *Ps.* cii. (1844) 20 No frende draweth nere, I syt alowfe. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr., Mark* xiv. 54 Howbeit he folowed Jesus aloofe. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxxviii. 11 My louers and my friends stand a loofe from my sore [COVERDALE a farre]. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 100 With troups of the light-armed shot and slingers, compelled the enemie to lie a-loof. 1647 CORBETT *Iter Bor.* 270 Wee care not for those glorious lampes aloofe. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* V. 562 They stand aloof Quaking. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 328 He quitted his seat, and stood aloof. 1878 EMERSON *Soc. Ethics* in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 406 Heat is not separate, light is not massed aloof.

4. Of action: From a distance; not at close quarters.

a 1547 EARL SURREY *Æneid* IV. (R.) The stricken hinde.. which chasing with his darte Aloofe the shepheard smiteth. 1568 *Like will to Like* in Hazl. *Dods.* III. 311 Then speak aloof, for to come nigh I am afraid. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVIII. xxi. 996 k, Certaine speares to use aloofe [*eminus*]. 1622 BACON *Henry VII*, 105 Untill he had first aloofe seene the Crosse set up. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* V. 310 The lion and fierce tiger glared aloof. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Mem.*, Purple cliffs, aloof descried.

5. *fig.* Without community of action or feeling. *esp.* in phr. **To stand, keep, hold aloof** (*from*): to hold back, keep clear; to take no part in, show no sympathy with.

1583 BABINGTON *Wks.* 399 [Lying].. maketh them hang aloofe, suspect, and bee strange one to another. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. ii. 258, I stand aloofe, and will no reconcilement. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 59 God stood not, though he seemed to stand, aloof. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 132 We felt for them as men; but we kept aloof from them. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xliii. 287 Sparta it seems kept aloof from this struggle. 1859 MASSON *Milton* I. 635 The English Puritans held aloof at this time from the poor sectaries. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 236 Peter was not the man to stand coldly aloof.

† 6. In senses 3, 4, 5, 7, formerly strengthened by *off*. (Cf. clear off, far off.) *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Geomet. Pract.* I. XXX, You desire with shotte to beat the enemie aloofe of. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 130/2 He withdraweth him selfe, and keepeth him selfe a loofe off. 1618 *Hist. P. Warbeck* in *Harl. Misc.* (1793) 82 A true woman's part.. in standing a-loof off from what I most desire. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 345 Those that gaze at them aloof off. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 106 He could not feel himself, whilst playing aloof off, to have wheeled about into the selfsame snare.

7. As *compl.* or *pred.*: At a distance; distant.

1607 BACON *Ess., Empire* (Arb.) 298 Solid and grounded Courses to keepe them [dangers] aloofe. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 548 When he is aloofe to others, they shall haue familiar accesse. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *France & It.* I. 78 To keep infection aloof. 1845 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. I. vi. 96 Psalms become our own which before were aloof from us.

† B. Hence *attrib.* as *adj.* Distant. *Obs. rare.*

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Trag.* Wks. 1873 II. 271 These aloofe abodes. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 8 A Prophet not to vouchsafe to come.. but to send an aloofe message.

† C. *prep.* [short for *aloof from.*] Away from, clear of, apart from. *Obs. rare.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iv. (1847) 141/1 Rivetus.. would fain work himself aloof these rocks and quicksands. 1667 — *P. L.* III. 577 Where the great Luminarie Alooff the vulgar Constellations thick.. Dispenses Light from farr.

Aloofness (ălū·fnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state of being aloof; withdrawal from common action or feeling; lack of sympathy.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 242 Aloofenesse and carrying of things afarre off. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* 153 The alienation, and, if I may hazard such an expression, the utter aloofness of the poet's own feelings. 1849 THOREAU *Concord & Merr. Riv.* 59 The wary independence and aloofness of his dim forest life. 1878 DOWDEN *Studies* 420 The same aloofness, the same hauteur.

† Aloo·se, *v. Obs. rare*−1. [f. A- *pref.* 11 + LOOSE *v.*] To loosen.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Compds.* 17 b, This doeth mitigate all aches.. it doeth alose, and not binde.

A-lop (ălǫ·p), *adv.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*1 + LOP.] Hanging over on one side.

1865 A. CARY *Ballads* 81 Mildewed hay-stacks, all a-lop.

‖ Alope·cia. *Med.* [L. *alōpecia*, a. Gr. ἀλωπεκία fox-mange, also baldness in man, f. ἀλώπηξ a fox.] A medical term for baldness.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. lxvi. (1495) 184 By that euyll callyd Allopicina nonrysshynge of heer is corrupte and fayllyth, and the fore party of the heed is bare, suche men fare as foxes. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* B viij, Burne the heade of a great Ratte and myngle it wyth the droppynge of a Beare or of a hogge and anointe the head, it heleth the desease called Allopecia. 1862 H. MACMILLAN in *Macm. Mag.* 462 Alopecia or baldness is much more common now than it used to be.

† Alope·cian, *a. Obs.*−° [f. prec. + -AN.] 'Belonging to alopecy.' Coles 1692.

Alo·pecist. [f. ALOPECIA + -IST.] One who undertakes to cure or prevent baldness.

Alo·pecy. *rare*−°. An adaptation of ALOPECIA, in Blount *Glossogr.* 1656, and in mod. Dicts.

† Alopicke, 'One that hath no haire on his head.' Cockeram 1623.

Alorcinic (ælǫ·ɹsi·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. AL(OE) + ORCIN + -IC.] In *Alorcinic acid*, $C_9H_{10}O_3$, produced by the action of melting potash upon aloes.

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* and Supp. VII. 53 Alorcinic acid is resolved by fusion with potash into acetic acid and orcin.

Alose (ălōʊs), *sb.* [a. Fr. *alose*:—L. *alōsa, alausa.*] A fish of the Herring family (*Alosa communis*), commonly called ALLICE, or *Allice shad.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Alosa*, an Alose or shad. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 75 The Allowes is taken in the same places that Sammon is. 1674 RAY *Catal. Fishes* 102 Alose: called in other places Shads. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 6 Greasy Alose sputtering from the Stall.

† Alo·se, *v. Obs.* [a. OFr. *alose-r, all-*, to praise, f. *à* to + *los*:—L. **laudis* for *laus* praise.]

1. To praise. Chiefly in pa. pple.: Praised, renowned.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 64 As knight that wele alosed is. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1474 He shal som Greke so preyse and wele alose. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 3882 Ffore he was lyone allossede in londesi-newe. *c* 1448 in *R. Glouc. Chron.* 450 *note*, These ij bisshoppes.. were the most alosed bisshoppes.

2. *refl.* To renown oneself.

1340 *Ayenb.* 183 To ssewy his strengþe ine tornemens oþer ine viȝtinges him uor to alosi. *Ibid.* 199 In þe viȝtinge.. huer þe knyȝt lierneþ, ham proueþ and aloseþ.

3. In a bad sense: To fame, report.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 274 For her lodlych laykes alosed þay were. 1389 *E. Eng. Gilds* 11 If any of the bretheren be alosed of thefte.. they be put out of the bretherhede.

‖ Alouatte (ælu,æ·t). *Zool.* [a. Fr. *alouate*, ?ad. *araguato* native name.] The Howling Monkey, *Mycetes seniculus* of Iliger, a native of S. America.

1778 CAMPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 156 The very extraordinary organ of voice of the *alouate* or *hurleur de Cayenne*, the *Simia Capucina* of Linnæus. 1852 T. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. viii. 273 The monotonous howling of the alouate apes, which resembles the distant sound of wind when it shakes the forest. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 31 The alouattes or howling monkeys.

Aloud (ălau·d), *adv.*; also 4–6 **aloude**, 6 **alowd**, [A *prep.*1 of manner + LOUD *a.* Cf. *alow, ahigh.*]

1. In a loud voice; with great noise; loudly.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 401 The kinges foole is wont to crie aloud. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* VII. 23 Lauhynge al a-loude. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XV. 6251 He.. on lowde saide. 1539 BIBLE ('great') *Gen.* XLV. 2 (R.) He wepte alowde. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, V. i. 3 Ring Belles alowd, burne Bonfires. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 153 He tell the world aloud, What man thou art. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* I. vi. 252 One of the Company would often read aloud. 1821 KEATS *Isabel* XXXIII, In dreams they groan'd aloud.

b. doubtfully *attrib.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XLII. iii, Open thine eares unto my song aloude. 1806 W. TAYLOR in Robberds' *Mem.* II. 137 The only serious poem that is resorted to for aloud reading.

2. *fig.* (*colloq.*)

1872 *Daily News* 28 Feb., The stuff, to quote the trenchant expression of an on-looker, 'stank aloud.'

† Alou·t, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **alút-an**, 2–3 **alute**, 4–5 **aloute**, 5 **alowte.** [*Alout* as a weak. vb. represents formally OE. *lútian* to lurk, but in sense it answers to the strong *alútan* to stoop: see LOUT. In either case the *a-* is A- *pref.* 1 intensive.]

1. *intr.* To stoop, to bow down; to fall over.
c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxiv. 12 And alútende he ȝeseah þa lin-wæda. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.*, ibid., And alutede, he ȝeseah þa linwæde. 1297 R. Glouc. 476 The thridde .. ther after smot anon, & made him a loute al adown. *c* 1480 Caxton *Life of our Ladye* (R.) He [statue of Romulus] alowted vpon the same nyght Whan Cryst was bore of a pure virgyne.

2. *esp.* To bow in deference or worship *to*.
a 1260 *Hymn* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 101 That child .. to me a-lute lowe. *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 1182 All men that to him wol allowte. *c* 1450 J. Russell *Bk. Nurt.* in *Babees Bk.* 139 Kutt þe vpper crust, for youre souerayne, & to hym alowt. *a* 1500 *St. Katherine* (Halliw.) 8 All they schall alowt to thee, Yf thou wylt alowte to me.

b. (When the cases were levelled, the *indirect* object appeared as *direct*, and the verb as if *transitive*.)
c 1300 *Alisaunder* 851 Þe ludes in þe lond alouten him shal. 1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxix. (1859) 62 Alle folke the alouteth, and obeyeth. *c* 1440 *Arth.* 117 Heyest & lowest hym Loved & alowte.

Alow (ălōu), *adv.*[1] (and *prep.*), orig. *phr.* Forms: 3–7 **alowe**, 4 **aloȝ**, **a-logh**, **a-loughe**, (5 *north.* **a-lawe**), 6 **alowe**, 5– **alow**. [A *prep.*[1] + Low *a.* Cf. *on high*, *afar*.] Contrasted with *aloft*.

1. Of position: Low down, below.
c 1260 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 14 Hit nas no wonder þo3 30 wep for his swet child alowe. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 234 His mouth .. Rather þan his lykam a-low [*v. r.* aloȝ]. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. vii, The corps is layde in earth alowe. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 324 A lowe, even by the ground. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xviii. (1632) 903 The Queene her selfe sate alone alow on the rushes. *a* 1733 North *Lives of Northns* (1826) II. 344 The reason given for the sun's absence a-low. 1867 J. Ingelow *Lily & Lute* II. 146 Floating of the film aloft, Fluttering of the leaves alow.

2. Of direction: Downwards, towards the ground.
a 1423 James I. *King's Q.* II. xvi, As I beheld, and kest myn eyen alawe. *a* 1528 Skelton *Image Hypoc.* I. 91 They may not stoop alowe. 1700 Dryden *Cymon & Iph.* 370 Toss'd and retoss'd, aloft and then alow.

3. *Naut.* In or into the lower part of a vessel, *i.e.* the deck as opposed to the rigging, the cabin or hold as opposed to the deck.
1509 Barclay *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 177 Within this ship a lowe or els a hye. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* 65/2 Downe, downe alow, into the hold. 1863 C. Reade *Hard Cash* I. 268 With studding sails alow and aloft.

4. *fig.* In low condition or estate.
1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 222 Why somme be alowe [*v. r.* aloų] and somme alofte. 1535 Coverdale *Deut.* xxviii. 43 Thou shalt come downe alowe and lye euer beneth.

†5. In a low voice, quietly: opposed to *aloud*.
c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* B. 670 Þou laȝed a-loȝ. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (1869) 23 Sykyng alow in his breste.

†B. *prep.* ellipt. for *alowe in* or *on*. *Obs. rare.*
1533 Tindale *Answ. Frith* in Southey *Bk. Ch.* 112 (R.) Creep alow the ground. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* II. xii, Alow the vale a hermit she did find.

Alow (ălōu, ălvu), *adv.*[2], *north. dial.* [A *prep.*[1] in, on + Low flame.] Ablaze, in flame.
c 1200 Ormin 16185 Te33 alle þrenngdenn ut Of all þatt miccle temmple, All alls itt wære all oferr hemm O loȝhe. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xlv. 350 To speak to him about that .. wad be to set the kiln a-low.

†**Alow**, *v. Obs.*; also **allow**. [f. A- *pref.* II + Low: cf. Alow *adv.*, and *abase*.] To lower, bring down, lessen. *lit.* and *fig.*
1530 Palsgr. 414/1, I abate, or lay downe, or beate downe, or alowe one in his accompt. *Je abas.* *a* 1541 Wyatt *Ps.* cii. (R.) Whereby he .. gynneth to alowe his payne and penitence. *c* 1576 Turberville *Fall of Pride* (R.) They may most plainely see how pride hath beene allowde.

Alowe, aloye, obs. forms of Allow, Alloy.

†**Aloyn(e,** *v. Obs.* [a. OFr. *aloigne-r, -ier*, AFr. *aloyner*, f. *à* to + *loin*:—L. *longe* far.] To remove far off, to carry away.
1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 9358 Þe vessel þat was of ryche metalle .. he dyde aloyne. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 892 Þay arn hoȝt fro þe vrþe aloynte. 1464 *Past. Lett.* 403 II. 166 Such goods as were .. deseitfully aloyned out of the possession and knowlech of the seid John Paston.

Alp[1] (ælp). [In pl. *Alps*, a. Fr. *Alpes*:—L. *Alpēs* name of a mountain system in Switzerland and adjacent countries; said by Servius to be of Celtic origin, and variously explained as meaning 'high' (cf. Gaelic *alp* a high mountain, Irish *ailp*) and 'white' (cf. L. *albus*).]

1. *pl.* Proper name of the mountain range which separates France and Italy, etc. *sing.* A single peak. (Applied in Switzerland to the green pasture-land on the mountain side.)
1552 Turner *Herbal* II. (1568) 64 The alpes that depart Italy and Germany. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 3. 27 After a rough ascent over the Alp we came to the dead crag.

2. Any high, especially snow-capped, mountains.
1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 112 Certaine Alpes or mountaines directly Southward. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 620 O're many a Frozen, many a Fierie Alpe. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xx. § 3 A great Alp, with its purple rocks and eternal snows above.

3. *fig.*
1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. 1847, 182/1 This adamantine alp of wedlock. 1709 Pope *Crit.* 232 Hills peep o'er hills, and Alps on Alps arise. 1854 J. St. John *Nemesis of Power* 156 The loftiest minds, which tower like intellectual Alps.

4. *Comb.*, as *alp-horn*.
1864 Engel *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 10 Consisting of pieces of wood fixed tightly together, like the Swiss Alp-horn.

Alp[2] (ælp). Also **alpe**: see Awbe, Olph. [Origin unknown.] A bullfinch.
c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 658 Alpes, fynches, and wodewales. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Alpe, a bryde, *Ficedula*. 1678 Ray *Ornith. Willughby* 247 The Bulfinch, Alp or Nope, *Rubicilla seu Pyrrhula*. 1843 Yarrell *Brit. Birds* I. Index 13 Alp, a name for the Bull-finch.

†**Alp**[3]. *Obs.* [variant of Elp.] Elephant. Hence, *alpes-bone*: ivory.
c 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* (in Halliw.) Thai made hir bodi blo and blac, That er was white so alpes-bon.

‖**Alp**[4] (ælp). [a. Ger. *alp* night-mare, demon.]
1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 146 Those alps and goblins, those nixies and wood-nymphs.

Alpaca (ælpæ·kă). Formerly **alpaco**. [a. Sp. *alpaca* or *al-paco*, f. *al* Arab. article often prefixed to names + *paco*, prob. a native Peruvian name.]

1. A Peruvian quadruped, a species of llama, having long fine woolly hair.
[1604 E. G. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Ind.* xli. 319 Pacos, or sheep bearing wooll. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pacos*.. the name of a species of camel.. known among many by the name of the *Indian sheep*, or *Peruvian sheep*.] 1811 *Arcana (of Nat. Hist.)* The Acalpa [*sic*] is another animal of Peru. 1827 Griffith *Cuvier* IV. 57 The Paco or Alpaca was first clearly described by M. Frederick Cuvier in 1821. 1830 *Gard. & Menag. Zool. Soc.* I. 278 Early travellers in America speak vaguely of the Llama, the Guanaco, the Paco or Alpaco, and the Vicugna. 1848 T. Southey *Colon. Wools* iv. 289 The Alpaca is about 4 feet high.

b. *attrib.*
1836 *Bradford Observer* June (*Advt.*) L'pool Wool Sales .. 400 bags of Alpacca wool, just landed.

2. = alpaca wool.
1792 J. Townsend *Journ. Spain* II. 417 in *N. & Q.* Ser. IV. VI. 133 A gentleman from Peru gave me samples of wool .. one called Alpaca .. very fine and excellent for hats. 1877 *Birm. Weekly Post* 22 Dec. 1/3 His [Mr. Titus Salt's] eye fell upon a huge pile of dirty-looking hales of alpaca.

3. The fabric made of alpaca wool. Often *attrib.*
1838 *Monthly Rev. Worsted Tr.* July, The Alpaca figure has for the present become a decided trade. 1859 *Lady's Tour M. Rosa* 7 A dress of some light woollen material, such as carmelite or alpaca. 1869 E. Blakey in *Eng. Mech.* 13 Aug. 466/1 Alpaca umbrellas are made of alpaca weft and cotton warp.

Alpenstock (æ·lpĕnstɒk). [mod.Ger.; *Alpen* (gen. pl.) of the Alps + *stock* stick.] A long staff pointed with iron, used in climbing the Alps, whence it has passed into general use in mountain climbing.
1829 C. Latrobe *The Alpenstock; or Sketches of Swiss Scenery* Advt. 5 The *Alpenstock* is the name of the long iron-spiked pole, in common use on the Alps, in the hands of the chamois-hunter and the pedestrian traveller. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (ed. 6) I. vii. 232 The handle of a pitchfork doing, in my case, the duty of an alpenstock.

Alpenstocker (æ·lpĕnstɒkəɹ). *rare*—[1]. [f. prec. + -er[1].] One who uses an alpenstock; a mountain-climber.
1864 Burton *Cairngorm* 54 The most enthusiastic of the Alpenstockers.. get a little tired of snow.

†**Alpe·stral,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *alpestr-is* belonging to the Alps + -al. A more analogical form would be *alpestrial* like *terrestrial*.]
A. *adj.* Alpine. B. *sb.* An alpine species.
1664 Evelyn *Silva* (1776) 316 Flanked by the Alpestral hills. 1675 — *Terra* (1776) 22 Monstrous trees as Firs, Pines, and other Alpestrals.

Alpestrian (ælpe·striăn). [f. L. *alpestri-s* alpine + -an. Cf. *pedestrian*.] An Alpine climber.
1861 *Peaks, Passes, etc.* I. 148 My companion was .. an Alpestrian known to most Swiss readers. 1863 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 393 It has become a proverb with alpestrians that impracticable means unattempted.

Alpestrine (ælpe·strin), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *alpestr-is* + -ine: cf. *lacustrine*.]
1880 Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 395, *Alpestrine*, Growing on mountains below an alpine region or one unwooded from cold.

†**Alpe·strious,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. Fr. *alpestre*, or L. *alpestri-s*: cf. *illustrious*.] = Alpine.
1623 Minsheu, Alpestrious, mountainous, craggie, hillie, [Fr.] *Alpéstre, dict. de Alpibus*.

Alpha (æ·lfă). [a. L. *alpha*, a. Gr. ἄλφα name of the first letter A; ad. Heb. or Phœnician אלף *ăleph*, meaning 'ox' or 'leader,' name of the first letter of the Phœnician and Hebrew alphabet, orig. formed from the hieroglyph of an ox's head.]

1. Name of the letter A, *a*, in the Greek alphabet.
1626 Cockeram, *Alpha*, the first letter of the Greekes. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., The Greek alpha answers to what in English we call simply A.

2. Hence, The beginning; *esp.* in phr. **Alpha and Omega**, 'the beginning and the end,' originally of the divine Being.
1382 Wyclif *Rev.* i. 8, I am alpha and oo, the bigynnyng and endyng, seith the Lord God. 1526 Tindale, 1582 *Rhem.*, and 1611 *ibid.*, I am Alpha and Omega. 1633 Cowley *Piramus & Thisbe* Ded., But if you smile, if in your gracious Eye She an auspicious Alpha can descry. 1830 Sir J. Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 114 The alpha and omega of science. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. xix. v. 183 This Siege of Dresden is the alpha to whatever omegas there may be.

3. Used also to indicate the first in numerical sequence. *esp.* a. *Astr.* The chief star in a constellation, the letters of the Greek alphabet being used for the first 24 stars in succession. b. *Chem.* The first of two or more isomerous modifications of the same organic compound. c. The first subspecies or permanent variety of a species in Nat. Hist.
1626 Cockeram *Alpha* .. also used for the first or chiefe in a thing. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Alpha* is also used as a letter of order, to denote the *first*. 1863 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (1877) II. 578 The *a*-acid is converted by heat into the *β*-acid. 1869 Dunkin *Midn. Sky* 123 A line drawn through these three stars leads.. nearly to Alpha and Beta Capricorni. 1880 Frisnell in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 445 The sulphonic acid of alpha naphthol.

Alphabet (æ·lfăbĕt), *sb.* [ad. L. *alphabētum* (Tertull.), f. *Alpha, Beta* = Αλφα, Βῆτα, the first two Greek letters taken as a name for the whole, as in our 'ABC.' Cf. Fr. *alphabet* (not in Cotgr. 1611).]

1. The set of letters used in writing the Greek language; extended to those used by the Romans; and thence to any set of characters representing the simple sounds used in a language or in speech generally.
1580 Baret *Alv.* A., This common vsuall order in our Alphabet or crosrowe. 1611 Cotgr., (R.) Touching the French *abece*, for alphabet I will not call it, according to the vulgar error, that word being peculiar only to the Greek tongue [*not in ed.* 1632]. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 8 The lexicographer at last finds the conclusion of his alphabet. 1781 Cowper *Convers.* 11 As alphabets in ivory employ, Hour after hour, the yet unlettered boy. 1857 Max Müller *Chips* (1880) I. x. 261 The Chinese alphabet was never intended to represent the sound of words.

†b. **In alphabet**: in alphabetical order. *Obs.*
1699 Garth *Dispens.* I. 5 Here Phyals in nice discipline are set, There Gally-pots are rang'd in Alphabet.

c. *attrib.*
1513 W. de Worde (*title*) The Flores of Ovide .. with theyr Englysshe .. and Two alphabete Tables. 1636 Cogan *Haven Health* (ed. 2) The Table containing the principall points of the whole booke in Alphabet order.

2. *fig.* The key to any study or branch of knowledge; the first rudiments.
1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* III. ii. 44, I (of these) will wrest an Alphabet, And, by still practice, learne to know thy meaning. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* iv. 101 Our senses .. first taught us the alphabet of this learning. 1837 Whewell *Induct. Sc.* I. I. i. 27 The alphabet in which nature writes her answers to such inquiries.

†3. An index in alphabetical order. *Obs.*
1552 Huloet, Alphabet of a boke, *Elenchus*. 1578 Bible (Genev.) Pref., These two Alphabets of directions .. in maner of a briefe Concordance. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 25 Dec., Reducing the names of all my books to an alphabet. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* II. 159 Where's the alphabet? Find Harwood.

†4. *fig.* A long or complete series. *Obs.*
1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 8 b, Small beere, that wold make a man .. runne through an Alphabet of faces. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXII. vii. 436 i, An alphabet of faces [*varios vultus*]. 1727 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 217 While tow'ring o'er the Alphabet like Saul.

Alphabet (æ·lfăbĕt), *v.* [f. the sb.; cf. to *index*.] 'To range in the order of the alphabet.' J.
c 1700 Pepys *Mem.* in *Catal. Bks. Geog. & Hydrogr.*, To collect and alphabet the particulars. 1848 [See Alphabeted]. [In regular use with Librarians, etc., in U. S.]

Alphabetarian (æ·lfăbĕte·riăn). [f. mod.L. *alphabētāri-us* + -an: see -arian. Cf. *abecedarian*.] One learning his alphabet, or the mere rudiments of any subject; a beginner; an abecedarian; *also*, one who studies alphabets.
1614 Selden *Tit. Honor* Pref., They cesse to be Doctors, nay, are scarce Alphabetarians. *a* 1693 Sancroft *Serm.* 30 (T.) Every alphabetarian knowing well that the Latin of [a city] is *urbs* or *civitas*. 1864 A. J. Ellis in *Reader* No. 88, 303/3 [Which] all subsequent alphabetarians should study.

†**Alphabeta·ry,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *alphabētāri-us*: see prec. Cf. *abecedary*.]
A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the (or an) alphabet, alphabetic; *hence*, rudimentary.
1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 62 That Alphabetarie, and Arithmantical diuinitie, which Christ secretely shewed to his Apostles. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 169 Alphabetary revolution, which they will have to be Anagrammatisme. 1681 Manton *Serm. Ps.* cxix. 162 Wks. 1872 IX. 180 An alphabetary knowledge fit for beginners.
B. *sb.* = Alphabetarian.
1656 Trapp *Exp. Gal.* iv. 2 Those under the law were but alphabetaries in comparison of those under the gospel.

Alphabeted (æ·lfăbĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Alphabet *v.* + -ed.] Arranged alphabetically; also *fig.*
1845 *Bachel. Albany* 192 A pigeon-holed, alphabeted mind.

Alphabetic (ælfăbe·tik), *a.*; also 7 **alphabetique**. [perh. ad. Fr. *alphabétique* (not in Cotgr. 1611); cf. It. *alfabetico* (Florio 1598), Sp. *alphabetico* (Minsheu 1623): see Alphabet and -ic.]

†1. Arranged in order of the alphabet. *Obs.*
1642 Howell *For. Trav.* 23 In reading hee must couch in a faire Alphabetique Paper-book the notablest occurences.

2. Of, pertaining to, or by means of an alphabet; or by letters representing simple sounds.
1736 H. Coventry *Phil. Conv.* iv. (T.) The author probably had his eye upon alphabetick writing in his own time. *c* 1799 K. White *Childhood* I. 66 Enur'd to alphabetic toils. 1858 Marsh *Lect. Eng. Lang.* ii. 31 The visible language of written alphabetic characters. 1864 H. Spencer *Illust. Progr.* 19 It is alleged that the Egyptians never actually achieved complete alphabetic writing.

Alphabetical (ælfăbe·tikăl), *a.* [f. prec. (or *alphabetico* in Romance langs.) + -al[1].]

1. Of, pertaining to, or in order of the alphabet.
1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* 56 b, All the whole kind of bruite Beastes.. with the Alphabetical order. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 253 That Alphabeticall Psalme.. the hundred and nineteenth. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 341, I made an alphabetical register of them. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 109 Alphabetical Table of Terms. 1837 WHEWELL *Induct. Sc.* XVI. iii. § 1 Arabian writers.. adopting an alphabetical arrangement [of plants].
†**2.** *fig.* Literal, strict. *Obs. rare.*
1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. xiv, An alphabetical servility.
3. = ALPHABETIC 2.
1806 *Adm. Off. Rep.* 19 Aug. 22 The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty gave a decided preference to the alphabetical mode [of telegraphing]. 1848 A. J. ELLIS *Fonetics* 106 The history of alphabetical writing would lead us to conclude this.

Alphabe·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]
1. In alphabetical order.
1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* 68 b, Let us begin Alphabetically.. with the Adder. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* mdcclxxxii/1 The Entries are to be made Alphabetically, according to the first Letter of the Sirname. 1780 BURKE *Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 305 To avoid all suspicion of partiality and prejudice, we must take the pensions alphabetically.
2. By means of an alphabet.
1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 574 Then count Alphabetically to E. *Mod.* The symbolization of spoken sounds, whether alphabetically or syllabically.

Alphabetics (ælfăbe·tiks). [ALPHABETIC *a.* used subst. in pl.: see -ICS.] The science of the expression of spoken sounds by letters or alphabetic characters.
1865 A. J. ELLIS in *Reader* No. 136. 155/2 Alphabetics as a science.

Alphabetism (æ·lfăbĕtiz'm). [f. ALPHABET + -ISM.]
1. Symbolization of spoken sounds by means of an alphabet.
1879 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 602/1 Alphabetism, in which the syllable is no longer denoted by an indivisible symbol, but is resolved into vowel and consonant
2. Employment of certain letters of the alphabet as a signature or assumed indication of authorship.
1867 O. HAMST *Martyr to Bibliogr.*, Alphabetism, as A. B. C., X. Y. Z., frequently used.

Alphabetist (æ·lfăbĕtist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] A student of alphabets; a deviser of an alphabet.
1860 HALDEMAN *Analyt. Orthogr.* ii. 22 Some alphabetists take credit to themselves.

Alphabetize (æ·lfăbĕtəiz), *v.* [f. ALPHABET + -IZE.]
1. To express or symbolize by alphabetic letters; to reduce to (alphabetic) writing.
1867 A. M. BELL *Vis. Speech* 91 Languages also which have never been reduced to writing may now be alphabetized.
2. To arrange alphabetically.
1880 *N. Y. Nation* 12 Aug. 2 (*Advt.*) Schools.. alphabetized, first by States, second by Towns, third by Initial Letters. 1882 *Artist* 1 Feb. 62 Nor is the list always correctly alphabetized.

†**Alpha·rion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. A little-known stringed musical instrument.
1610 GWILLIM *Displ. Heraldry* IV. v. (1660) 282 The second sort [of Musical Instruments] consisteth in Strings.. as are Harps.. Alpharion, Citterne, etc.

Alphenio (ælfe·nik). *Pharm.* Also 7 -ix. [a. Fr. *alphenic* (Sp. *alfeñique*, Pg. *alfenim*), according to Devic, corrupted from Arab. الفانيذ *alfānīd*, i.e. *al* the + Pers. *fānīd* refined sugar. Other adaptations of the same word were Fr. *pénide* and med. L. *penidium.*] White barley sugar, or sugar candy.
1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 172 To be retained in the mouth like so much Alphenix. 1775 ASH, *Alphenic*, White barley sugar. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Alphanic*, *Alphenic*, an Arabian word for barley-sugar, or sugar-candy.

†**Alphi·tomancy.** *Obs.* [ad. Fr. *alphitomantie* (Cotgr. 1611); f. Gr. ἀλφιτόμαντις 'a diviner by barley-meal,' of which the abst. sb. would be ἀλφιτομαντεία. Probably in med.L. before adoption into mod. langs.] Divination by means of barley-meal.
1652 GAULE *Magastr.* 165 Alphitomancy, divining by meal, flower, or branne. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxv, Fully and amply disclosed unto you.. by alphitomancy. 1721 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Alphitomorphous (æ·lfĭtəmɔ̄·ɪfəs), *a.* [f. Gr. ἄλφιτον barley-meal + μορφ-ή form + -OUS.] Having the appearance of barley-meal; 'applied to pulverulent microscopic fungi, parasitical on plants.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

Alphonsin (ælfɒ·nsin). *Surg.* [see below.] A surgical instrument having three elastic branches for the extraction of bullets from the body.
1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, The *Alphonsin*, so called from its inventor Alphonsus Ferrier, a physician of Naples [in 1552] consists of three branches, which are closed together by means of a ring. 1839 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.*

Alphonsine (ælfɒ·nsin), *a.* Of Alphonso the Wise, King of Castile; applied to astronomical tables invented by him in 1252, etc.
1678 PHILLIPS, *Alphonsin Tables*, certain Astronomical Calculations, invented by Alphonsus King of Aragon. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 420/2 He likewise corrected the tables of the planets.. because the Alphonsine tables were very faulty in this respect. 1880 M. PATTISON *Milton* xiii. 180 The old Ptolemaic or Alphonsine system.. explained the phenomena on the hypothesis of nine (or ten) transparent hollow spheres wheeling round the stationary earth.

‖ **Alphos** (æ·lfŏs). *Path.* [L. *alphos*, *alphus*, a. Gr. ἀλφός a dull-white leprosy.] (See quot.)
1706 PHILLIPS, *Alphos*, a kind of Morphew or White Specks on the Skin. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Alphos*.. described by Celsus under the name of *vitiligo*; wherein the skin is rough, and becomes sprinkled as it were with drops of white. *c* 1870 MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* xiii. 39 It is *alphos*. This is a convenient word instead of the phrase 'non-contagious leprosy.'

Alphyn, obs. variant of ALFIN.

†**Alpi,** *a. Obs.*; also ælpi, elpi, an early reduced form of *anlepi*: see ONELEPY *a.*, only.

†**A·lpian,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *Alpes, Alpi-um*, the Alps + -AN.] = ALPINE.
1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 193 Alpian, Wilde or Rock-goat.

†**A·lpic,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *alpic-us*, f. *Alpes* Alps.] = ALPINE.
1611 COTGR., *Chercée*, a kind of earth-Alpicke.

†**Alpieu·.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *alpiou*, a. It. *al più* 'for the more, for most.'] In the game of basset, a mark put on a card to indicate that the player doubles his stake after winning.
1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's Last Pr.* III. i. (1721) II. 46 You have discretion enough to win all our money; I'll take your word for any thing but an Alpieu. 1768 LADY M. MONTAGUE *Poems* (1785) 13 Ah! madam, since my Sharper is untrue, I joyless make my once ador'd alpieu.

Alpigene (æ·lpidʒēn), *a.* [ad. assumed L. *alpigenus*, f. *Alpes* Alps + *-genus* born.] Produced on the Alps or in Alpine regions.
1847 in CRAIG.

Alpine (æ·lpəin), *a.* [ad. L. *alpinus*, f. *Alpes* Alps: see -INE.] Of or pertaining to the Alps; hence, of any lofty mountains.
1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 405 The Alpine Mouse taketh her name from the Alpes.. The Italians call it Marmota. 1759 B. STILLINGFLEET *Econ. Nat.* in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 69 Alpine plants.. ripen their seeds very early. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xvi. (1858) 359 This animal [Vicuna] is pre-eminently alpine in its habits. 1847 GROTE *Greece* III. xxv. 8 Mountains which rise.. to an alpine height. 1861 PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 90 Alpine Speedwell.. is found only on the Highland mountains. 1861 HOOK *Lives Alps.* I. vii. 402 He.. perished in the Alpine snows.

Alpinist (æ·lpəinist). [a. Fr. *alpiniste*.] One devoted to Alpine climbing.
1881 *Times* 4 Aug. 3/1 The 'Zermatt Pocket book'.. just the thing an Alpinist wants. 1881 *N. Y. Nation* XXXII. 133 The indefatigable Alpinist.

†**A·lpish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. ALP + -ISH.] = ALPINE.
1598 FLORIO, *Alpestre*, alpish, mountainous, craggie. 1623 MINSHEU, *Alpish*, as Alpestrious.

Alpist (æ·lpist). ? *Obs.* Also **alpia.** [a. Fr. *alpiste*, a. Sp. *alpiste*, supposed to be a *Guanche* word.] The seed of the Canary Grass (*Phalaris Canariensis*) given to cage birds; sometimes applied to other grass-seeds.
1597 GERARD *Herbal* 81 In the Ilands of Canarie *Alpisti*. 1802 REES *Cycl.* s. v., The alpiste seed is of an oval figure, of a pale yellow, inclining to an isabel colour. 1859 WORCESTER, *Alpist* or *Alpia*.

†**A·lpsian,** *a. Obs.* [f. ALPS + -IAN; cf. *Alpian.*] = ALPINE.
a 1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Shep.* II. i. 218 The Alpsian Snow.

‖ **Alquifou** (ælkifū·). [Fr. *alquifoux* (*arquifoux*), ad. Sp. *alquifol*, ad. Cat. *alcofol* ALCOHOL (*f* repr. guttural *h*, cf. *alforge* and Eng. *draft*, *draught*). In this form the word has more closely retained the original sense.] A lead ore, containing sulphide of lead, which when broken looks like antimony; it is found in Cornwall, and is used by potters to give a green glaze to coarse earthenware.
1819 in *Pantologia*. 1849 in WEALE *Dict. Terms*.

Alreadiness (ǫlre·dinės). ? *Obs.* [f. ALREADY + -NESS.] State of complete preparation, anticipative eagerness or alacrity.
1640 BP. HALL *Medit.* xciii. 243 Heaven & earth obey him with alreadiness.

Already (ǫlre·di), *adv.* [orig. phr. ALL *adv.* = fully, + READY.]
†**1.** *adj.* (*pred.* or *compl.*) Fully prepared, in a state of complete preparation. *Obs.*
c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1117 Wanne þay come to þe castel 3ate: Þe porter alredi was þer-ate. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 169 (Harl. MS.) Al redy was his answer [*other texts* and redy]. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXIX, And founde the basket at the grounde already.
¶ This sense can still be traced in
1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambr.* 21 A populous countrie Alreadie furnished with inhabitants. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 594 The three Scotch regiments were already in England. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temple* viii. (1877) 86 The preparations.. are already around us.
2. *adv.* Beforehand, in anticipation; previously to some specified time; by this time, thus early.
[Not in WYCLIF.] *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 11 The howres of the clokke ben departid by 15 degrees al-redy. 1495 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de Worde) I. i. 5 b/2 Thou arte alle redy a deuyll like to us. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* iii. 9 We have all redy proved. 1541 ELYOT *Image Govt.* 96 Any more quietnesse, than I haue all readie. 1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* i. 10 It hath beene already of olde time. 1623 HEMING & CONDELL in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 145 These Playes have had their triall alreadie. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 140 ₱ 2, I have lost so much time already. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 25. 177 The sunbeams had already fallen upon the mountain.
¶ Sometimes united by a hyphen to participles.
1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. xi. 92 The first dim rudiments and already-budding germs of a nobler Era. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. ix. § 77 (1875) 231 Already-fractured portions of the Earth's crust.

†**Alri·ght,** *adv. Obs.* 2–3 **alriht, alrihtes.** [f. ALL *adv.* wholly, quite + *rihte* RIGHT.] Just, exactly.
c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 Alrihtes swa alse þe wise teolie.. nimeð 3eme of twam þingen. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 92 And alriht so of þe oðre wittes.

†**Als,** *adv.* and *conj. Obs.*; also **alse, alce, alls.** [An intermed. form between the fuller *al-swa*, ALSO and the modern As. Chiefly northern, though also in Wyclif, etc.] Used especially as:—
1. = ALSO, in its present sense, q.v.
2. = AS, anteecedent, with following *as*: *Als* long *as*.
3. (In early times) = AS, relative or conjunctive, with antecedent *also, alse, als*: *Also* old *als* I.

Alsa, obs. form of ALSO.

Alsatia (ælsē·ɪʃiă). [L. form of *El-sasz*, i.e. foreign settlement, Fr. *Alsace.*]
1. A province west of the middle Rhine, which has formed a 'debatable ground' between France and Germany, whence,
2. Cant name for the precinct of White Friars in London, formerly a sanctuary for debtors and lawbreakers; hence, an asylum for criminals.
1688 SHADWELL (*title*) The Squire of Alsatia. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xvi. (1878) 204 The lawless and turbulent society of Alsatia. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 22 Dec. 4/6 The two countries are so closely allied that one cannot possibly be turned into an Alsatia for the criminals of the other.

Alsatian (ælsē·ɪʃiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AN.] **A.** *adj.* Of or belonging to Alsatia. **B.** *sb.* An inhabitant of Alsatia; a debtor or criminal in sanctuary.
1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 259 The benchers of the Inner Temple, having given orders for bricking up their little gate leading into Whitefryers.. the Alsatians came and pull'd it down. 1704 *Gentl. Instr.* (1732) 491 (D.) Here he struck up with sharpers, scourers, and Alsatians. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xvii. (1878) 209 The true Alsatian bully.

†**Alsau·f,** *adv. Obs.* [phrase = all safe, quite safe.] Without fail.
1297 R. GLOUC. 391 Þe kyng.. bed hym alsauf to hym to Gloucestre wende.

‖ **Al segno** (al se·nyo), *phr. Mus.* [It., = to the sign or mark.] A direction to the performer to go back to the place marked 𝄋, and repeat the music from that point.

Alsene, variant of ELSON, *Obs.* or *dial.*, awl.
a 1300 W. DE BIBLESWORTH in Wright *Voc.* 150 *Tru de subtelon*, a bore of an alsene.

Alsike (æ·lsik). [Named from *Alsike* near Upsala in Sweden, mentioned by Linnæus as a habitat of this plant.] A species of clover, *Trifolium hybridum.*
1852 LAWSON *Veg. Prod. Scotl.* 68 *Trifolium hybridum* is now well known as Alsike Clover. 1881 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 3/4 (*Seed-market*) Alsike, white, and trefoil continue exceedingly steady.

Alsinaceous (ælsinē·ɪʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *alsine* chickweed (a. Gr. ἀλσίνη an unidentified plant) + -ACEOUS.] Allied to, or resembling the chickweed.
1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. (ed. 2) 141 The alsinaceous [corolla] has short distant [claws]. 1854 HOOKER *Himalayan Jrnls.* II. xxii. 137 The tufted alsinaceous one. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Alsinaceous*, Having a polypetalous corolla with intervals between the petals.

Alsnesien, early f. ASNESE, *v. Obs.* to pierce.

Also (ǫ·lsǫu, ?ǭ·lsǫu), *adv.* Forms: 1 **all swa, al swá,** (WS. **eall swá, eal swá**), 2 **alswa.** *North.* 3–7 **alswa,** 5 **allswa, alsswa,** 5–6 **alsway,** 5–7 **alsua, alsuay,** 4–6 **alsa.** *South.* 2–3 **al swo,** 3–5 **al so,** 5–7 **all so,** 4– **also.** *Contr.* (north. and midl.) 4 **alse,** (**alee**), 3–7 **als,** (6 **alls**). [comb. of ALL = altogether, wholly + SO (OE. *al* + *swá*). Cf. Ger. *also*, Du. *alzoo*. Orig. an emphasized expansion of *so* (cf. *al-though, all one, all the same, al-together*), and used in all the historical senses of So, demonstrative, antecedent, and relative. It was, first as a relative, and then as antecedent, shortened through *alsō* (*ase*), *als*, to As, which now always fulfils the relative function, and shares with the original *so* the anteecedent function; thus, *as* good *as* this, not *so* good *as* that. As a demonstrative, its force has been weakened from *wholly so, just so*, through *in the same way, likewise*, to *eke, too.* For this weakened sense there was in the 15th c. a tendency, developed in the north into an established usage, to employ the weakened form *alse, als*, but this has been resisted in standard English, where the full *also* is retained in this, now the only current sense. Not common in 16th c.; Shaks., according to Schmidt, has it only 22 times. See As.]
A. Demonstrative.
†**1.** Wholly so, or quite so; just, or even so; in this or that very manner, even thus. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 109 Alswo ure helende is almihtin god, and nis non oðer bute he. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 13 Alswa deð meidenhad meidenes cwike flesch wiðute wemmunge halt. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 24 Et alle þe obre tiden, also biginnen & also enden. *c* 1305 *Judas* in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 111 Also he endede his lyfe. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. iii. 110 Hys Land callyd was Hunia, Hunys his Men was callyd alsua.

†2. In the very manner of something else; in like manner, in the same way, likewise, similarly (passing in later times into 3). *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Al þat folc eode þar ford to processiun .. and in al swa. 1297 R. GLOUC. 319 An byleuede hym þer al nyȝt, & al hys ost al so. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 474 Tak þou þanne my gode stede .. & eke my scheld al-so. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 29 And so it semeth al so to me. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xiv. 82 And vþir Gentillis .. Of his Kyn and his House alswa. 1428 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* 5 Alsoe the cres-table on the seide north syde of the halle was maad and layd on. 1513 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 8 This yeare allso .. Te Deum was sungen. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* ii. 1 When the seruauntes of God came & stode before the Lorde, Sathan came also amonge them, and stode before him. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* i. 38 Let vs goe into ye next townes, that I may preach there also. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 55 ¶ 5 Some Forces are also posted at Taloir.

3. As a further point, item, or circumstance tending in the same direction; further, in addition, besides, as well, too; taking the place of OE. *ēac*, EKE.

†*a.* in form *als. Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 867 Dat hird he folȝed als to ðan. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 218 And Sir Hugh Bigote als with þe erle fled he. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1377 Þe bourȝ wat3 so brod & so bigge alce. 1350 MINOT *Poems* 4 Thare was crakked many a crowne Of wild Scottes, and alls of tame. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 870 The sorwe of Dorigen he tolde hym als [*v. r.* alse]. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XXXI, Sixe temples he made, in Cambre & Logres als. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 18 Als Una earnd her traveill to renew. *c* 1603 JAMES I *Chorus Ven.* in Farr's *S. P.* 3 With viols, gitterne, cittiers als. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. App. xiv, Als see whose lovely friendship you decline.

β. in form *also* (northern *alswa*).

[1382 WYCLIF *John* viii. 19 If ȝe wisten me, peraventure and ȝe schulden wite my father.] 1388 *ibid.*, ȝe schulden knowe also my fadir [1526 TINDALE, Ye shuld have knowen my father also]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 186 Oure lantarnes take with us alsway. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 49 By his father and mothers also consent. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 87 They not only relaxt him, bot alswa my Lord Heries. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* 37 Grante me alsua, o heauenlie father, thy grace. 1597 SHARS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 459 Not in Words onely, but in Woes also. 1611 BIBLE *John* xii. 18 For this cause the people also met him. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Engl. Ballad* 53 With ekes and alsos tack thy strain. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 213 The declaration of Charles dispensed only with penal laws. The declaration of James dispensed also with all religious tests. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. 2 Great attention has been paid to the history of legislation, also to that of religion. *Ibid.* I. vii. 374 The opposition was not only futile, but it was also injurious.

B. Antecedent or correlative, with rel. *so, also, alse, als, as. Obs.*, represented by AS, SO, q.v.

†1. In the very way (in which something is done); so, as. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3436 Als he redde, al-so gan it ben. 1256 *Procl. Henry III*, Al swo al se hit is biforen iseid.

†2. In the same degree (in which some other attribute is); so, as. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1238 Al-so fer so a boȝe mai ten. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 569 Al so sone so he mighte. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 440 Tranaileþ .. for a tretour al-so sore As for a trewe tydy man. *c* 1410 N. LOVE *Bonaventura's Mirr.* (Gibbs MS.) xl. 88 Also mykyll as þow may.

C. Relative and conjunctive. (In this use *alswá, also* took the place of OE. *swá*, and was very early weakened to *alse, als*, AS, q.v.)

†1. In what manner, in the way that (a thing is done); as. *Obs.* †2. To what extent, in the degree that (an attribute is); as. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Cotton Hom.* 217 Alswo sanctus augustinus cweð. 1205 LAYAM. 468 To libben al swa þat wilde swin [1250 al so þe wilde swin]. *Ibid.* 69 Al swa þe boc spekeð [1250 as þe bokes speke]. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 475 Al-so he mista3te, also he schet. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 803 A kinedom Also long and also brod Also eure 3et þi fader ibod. [*c* 1350 in *Dom. Arch.* II. 31 When it was wrought als it sould be. 1458 *Ibid.* III. 42 Werkemen als wise as they coude fynde any.]

†3. with *subjunct.* As though, as if. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 326 Ber wiþ þe square and schauntillun Also þu were a gud Mascun. *c* 1410 N. LOVE *Bonaventura's Mirr.* (Gibbs MS.) xxxix. 86, I haue ouercome þe world Alse who seyth And so schulle 3e.

†Alsoo'n, *adv. Obs.*; also **alsone, alsoone.** [=*als soon*, i. e. *as soon*, which is the modern form in sense 1; sense 2 is quite obs.] See also AS SOON.

1. Followed by *as*: As soon. Cf. Fr. *aussitôt que.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 368 Alsoyn As this deuisit wes. 1434 *Test. Ebor.* II. 41 Alson as y^e^ saule be out of y^e^ boddy. 1579 SPENSER *Shep. Cal.* July, Alsoone may shepheard clymbe to skye .. As Goteheard prowd.

2. *absol.* As soon as possible, at once, immediately. (Fr. *aussitôt.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 339 He .. said wit word, and als son All his comament was don. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4624 Þe grete dome sal noght be aftir alsone. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V. 574 James of douglas .. The presoners has tane alsone. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* lvii. (1842) 50 Alsone his lord he metes.

†Alsti'te, alsti't, *adv. Obs. north.* [=*als tite* = as quick: see TITE.] See also AS-TITE.

1. Followed by *as*: As quick, as soon.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6460 Als tyte als þe last dome es gyven.

2. *absol.*: As quick as possible, immediately, at once. Cf. ALSOON.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1099 What-so he towched also-tyd tourned to hele. *Ibid.* B. 64 Now turne I þeder als-tyd. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 80 That we may haf don als-tit. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXVIII. 11693 Antenor alstite amet to speike. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* lvi, Go, Hasteli and alstite.

Alstonite (ɔ̄·lstənəit). *Min.* [f. *Alston* in Cumberland, where found.] A double carbonate of lime and baryta, crystallizing in the prismatic or orthorhombic system; Dana prefers the name BROMLITE given by Thomson.

†Alswi'th(e, alswy'th(e, *adv. Obs.* [=*als swith(e*, as quickly: see SWITHE, and cf. *alstite.*]

1. Followed by *as*: As fast, as quickly, as soon.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 489 Alsuiþe als he was made.

2. *absol.* As fast as possible, with all speed, immediately. Cf. ALSOON.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 153 His ansuer he tald alswith. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 29 There the knight is dede as swithe. 1501 DOUGLAS *Palice of Hon.* I. lxvii. (1787) 31 Alswyth Do write the sentence.

†Alt[1]. *Obs.* [a. 16th c. Fr. *alte*; or modification of the earlier ALTO after Fr.] A halt; only in phr. *to make alt* (Fr. *faire alte*).

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 61 Cherisophus, that at other times vpon the receit of such messages made vsually Alt, made not Alt then. 1664 S. CLARKE *Tamerlane* 44 The Sultan made divers Alts with four thousand horse.

Alt[2] (ælt). *Mus.* [a. Pr. *alt*:—L. *altum* high.] High tone (of voice or instrument); *spec.* in the phr. *In alt*: in the octave above the treble stave beginning with G.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scott.* II. 627 Mony trumpet into sindrie tune, Sum into bas, and sum in alt abone. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill of Mus.* I. i. 3 Those above E la are called Notes in Alt. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 52 In soaring Alts his grand ambition show. *a* 1794 COLMAN *Mus. Lady* I. (D.) Your ladyship's absolutely in alt. .. Yes, in alt: give me leave to tell your ladyship, that you have raised your voice a full octave higher. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 60 Voice risen somewhat into Alt. 1864 BROWNING *Youth & Art* in *Dram. Pers.* 155 As I shook upon E in alt.

b. *fig. In alt*: in an exalted or excited frame of mind: of 'high-flying' views.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* V. 145 The fair fugitive was all in alt. 1784 *Europ. Mag.* V. 425, I know you to be in alt, as to your religion.

Altaian (ælte·iăn), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *altaïen* f. *Altaï* (mountains in Asia): see -AN.] A term applied by Castrèn to the peoples and languages lying between the Altai Mountains and Arctic Ocean; called by some ethnologists Ugro-Finnish.

1874 tr. *Peschel's Races of Man.* (1876) 377 This group of nations which Castrèn has named Altaians is closely allied to the Eastern and Southern Asiatics.

Altaic (ælte·ik), *a.* [ad. Fr. *altaïque*, f. as prec.: see -IC.] = prec.

1850 LATHAM *Var. Man.* 15 The term Altaic is taken from the Altai mountains in Central Asia.

Altaite (ælte·ait). *Min.* [f. *Altai* mountains, in Asia + -ITE.] A mineral analogous to Hessite, a tellurid either of silver, or of lead and silver.

‖**Altaltissimo** (altolti·simo). [It., redupl. comp. of *alto* high + *altissimo* highest.] The very highest summit.

1855 BROWNING *Pict. Flor.* in *Men & Wom.* II. 47 The Belltower's altaltissimo.

Altar (ɔ̄·ltəɹ). Forms: 1 **altar,** 1-6 **alter,** 3-6 **auter,** 3-7 **aulter,** 4 **altere, awtiere, awteer,** 4-5 **awtier,** 4-6 **awter, autere,** 5 **autir, auuter, awtare,** (**nawtyr**), 5-6 **aughter,** 6 **autre, awlter, alterr**(e, **-are, aultar,** 6-7 **altar.** [a. L. *altāre*, pl. *altāri-a*, prob. orig. a 'high place,' f. *alt-us* high. With OE. *altar*, cf. OS., OHG. and ON. *altari, alteri*, OFris. *altare, alter.* Side by side with the OE. form, the OFr. *autel* (earlier *autier, aultier, altier* :—L. *altāre*) was adopted *a* 1300, and both forms, with many intermediate ones, continued to 16th c., when the spelling *altar*, after L., prevailed.]

1. A block, pile, table, stand, or other raised structure, with a plane top, on which to place or sacrifice offerings to a deity.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Matt.* v. 23 Læt þær þine lác beforan þam altare [*v. r.* wefode, *Lindisf. G.* wigbed, *Hatt.* weofede]. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 135 Đe holi man sah þe he3 engel atte alteres ende. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1325 Ysaac was leid ðat auter on. 1366 MAUNDEV. iii. 16 There is an Awtier upon his Toumbe. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 250 From under thalter sodeinly An hideous serpent openly Cam out. 1535 COVERDALE *Ex.* XXXVIII. 1 The altare of burnt offrynges. *Ibid.* 1 *Macc.* iv. 49 The aulter of incense. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* viii. 20 And Noah builded an Altar vnto the Lord. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 323 So many grateful Altars I would reare Of grassie Terfe. 1772 PENNANT *Tours in Scotl.* (1774) 180 An altar for sacrifices to the immortal gods. 1821 BYRON *Cain* I. i, I will build no more altars.

b. *fig.* with reference to the uses, customs, dedication, or peculiar sanctity of the altar.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 42 Datan and Abiron .. with newe senceres ensencen the auters of synne. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. 82 Where thoughts be the temple, sight is an aultar. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* V. i. 116 Vou vnciuill Ladie To whose ingrate, and vnauspicious Altars My soule the faithfull'st offrings haue breath'd out. 1635 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 41 Farewell my dear Tom .. Yours to the altar, J. H. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 94 The stones which construct the sacred altar of peace. 1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 381 The stars shall sooner fall Each from its sacred altar in the heavens.

2. In those Christian Churches which celebrate the eucharist or communion service as a sacrifice, the raised structure consecrated to this celebration. (*High Altar*, the chief altar in a cathedral or church.)

c 1200 ORMIN 1061 Att te minnstredure wass An allterr þær wiþþutenn. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 593 He herkne3 his masse, Offred & honoured at þe he3e auter. 1366 MAUNDEV. x. 112 A gret Awteer of a faire Chirche. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 381, I in the sacrament Of the autére fully beleve. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 261 The body of Crist liyng vpon the awter. *a* 1500 *Nominale* in Wright *Voc.* 230/2 *Hoc altare*, a nawtyr. 1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* I. 456/2 Priests to offren in the auter thy flesh and thy blood. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* ii. (1851) 68 He compell'd them to set up Altars, which all Protestants abhor. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* (1832) 175 The high altar had been removed.

b. As applied to the 'holy table' of the English Prayer-book, which occupies the place of the altars removed after the Reformation.

[In the Prayer Book of 1549 *altar* occurs side by side with 'God's board, Lord's table, Holy table,' the two latter of which at length displaced it in authoritative use (exc. in the Coronation Service). The word was the subject of much controversy in 17th c. In common parlance it is now used to a great extent indifferently with 'Communion-table' (Lord's table, Holy table) sometimes literally, sometimes figuratively; but controversially, one or the other is used according to the doctrine of the Eucharist held or sought to be emphasized.]

1549 *1st Prayer Bk. Edw. VI* (1852) 298 These wordes before rehersed are to be saied, turning still to the Altar, without any eleuacion or shewing the sacrament to the people. [Also called p. 266 *Lord's Table*, p. 302 *God's Board*, and p. 273 *Holy Table.*] 1625 LAUD *Diary* Wks. (1853) III. 181, I returned and offered them [the regalia] solemnly at the altar in the name of the king. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Answ. Cdl. Perron* 6 The Holy Eucharist being considered as a Sacrifice, the same is fitly called an altar: which again is as fitly called a Table, the Eucharist being considered as a Sacrament. 1635 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 82 It was not to be accounted an altar but the communion-table. 1637 (14 June) LAUD *Sp. in Star-Ch.* 54 The placing of the Holy Table Altarwise (since they will needs call it so). *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* II. 386 [*Marg. title*] Of the name Altar anciently given to the Holy Table. 1641 LD. BROOKE *Episc.* 18 Placing the Communion Table Altar-wise, Railing it in, Bowing to it, etc. 1641-74 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. i. (1843) 39/1 [anno 1635] Those Disputes brought in new words, and terms (Altar, Adoration, and Genuflexion, and other expressions). 1660 STILLINGFLEET *Irenicum* I. ii. (1662) 66 The Altar, as they metaphorically called the Communion-Table. 1742 BAILEY *Dict.* s.v., The Christians call the Communion Table their *Altar*, because they offer up thereon a Sacrifice of Thanksgiving, in Memory of the Death and Passion of Jesus Christ. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 484 We went and looked at the church .. and walked up to the altar. 1831 *Eng. Coron. Service*, Then the Archbishop takes the sword from off the altar, and .. saith:—Receive this kingly sword brought now from the altar of God. 1883 *Daily News* 27 Mar. 7/2 Disturbing the congregation of St. Paul's Cathedral .. [and] breaking certain ornaments on the altar.

c. In phr. '*to lead a bride to the altar*,' as the place at which the marriage service in a church is concluded; whence 'hymeneal altar.'

1820 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Consolation* VI. 236 The indissoluble tie Which hallow'd Altars sanctify. *a* 1842 TENNYSON *Lord of Burl.* 11 Leads her to the village altar. 1883 *Daily News* 9 Mar. 3/2 Mr. — is about to lead to the hymeneal altar a charming young lady now resident in Paris.

3. *fig.* A place consecrated to devotional observances. *Family altar*: the place or scene of family devotions.

1693 O. HEYWOOD (*title*) The Family Altar, erected to the honour of the Eternal God.

4. A metrical address or dedication, fancifully written or printed in the form of an altar. *arch.*

1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 120 As for *Altars* and *Pyramids* in Poetry, he has outdone all Men. 1682 DRYDEN *Mac Fleckn.* 206 Some peaceful province in Acrostic land, Where thou may'st wings display, and altars raise.

5. A southern constellation, also called *Ara.*

1556 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* 270 Vnder the Scorpions tayle, standeth the Altar. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 334 The Altar and the Southern Triangle .. bring us back to Argo.

B. **Altar-** in *comb.* I. General syntactic relations.

1. *objective gen.* with n. of agent or action, as *altar-adorer, -building, -worship.*

1641 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 553 A notable Arminian and an Altar-adorer. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV. 231 Cold Formality, and Altar-Worship. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iii. 256 Were this an altar-building time.

2. *instr.* & *locative* with pa. pple., as *altar-vowed.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 72 Some new breach of an altar-vowed duty.

3. *attrib.* Of or belonging to an altar or its appurtenances, as *altar-cross, -pile, -place, -side, -top*; ALTAR-CLOTH, -PIECE, -STONE; and most of those in II.

1816 BYRON *Darkness* 58 The dying embers of an altar-place. 1871 F. T. PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 34 From the altar-top Strewing her golden hair with ashes hoar.

4. *attrib.* Of or connected with the use of an altar, as *altar-boy, -god, -servant, -service*; **altar-bread, -thane.**

1552-5 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 260 Their white idol (I should have said their altar-god). 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug.*,

City of God 281 The altar-servant, or sacrificer. 1772 *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 150 Idiots who are not fit to be made altar-boys.

II. Special combinations (with quotations in alphabetical order). **Altar-bread,** the bread used in celebrating the Communion; **altar-fire,** the fire on an altar, *fig.* religious rite; **altar-front, -frontal, -facing,** a movable frame, or a hanging of silk, etc., placed in front of an altar, the *antependium*; **altar-plate,** the plate used in the communion service; **altar-pyx,** a pyx or box for holding the consecrated elements; **altar-rails,** the rails separating the sacrarium from the rest of the chancel; **altar-screen,** the reredos wall or screen at the back of a (church-) altar; **altar-slab,** the slab forming the top of an altar; **altar-stair,** a flight of steps ascending to an altar; **altar-stead,** the place where an altar stands; **altar-step,** a step ascending to an altar; **altar-table** (=**altar-slab**); †**altar-thane,** the priest serving an altar, a mass-priest; **altar-tomb,** a raised monument resembling a solid altar; **altar-ways** (=ALTARWISE).

1849 ROCK *Ch. Fathers* I. ii. 144 *Altar-Bread was unleavened. *Ibid.* 149 Irons for baking *Altar-Breads. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xli. 3 Mounts the heavenward *altar-fire. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxxvii. 129 To Daniel the words Father, Mother had the *altar-fire in them. 1566 in *Eng. Ch. Furn.* (1866) 56 Item an *altar ffront sold to Sir Richard thoryld. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* iii. 80 A beautiful silver *altar-front. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 308 A more important class of panel picture—viz. the *altar-frontals or *antependia.* These *altar-facings were moveable. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. II. xiii, The desecration of the abbey-chapels and *altar-plate. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Wks.* 1697, 79 (JOD.) Yon *altar-pyx of gold is the abode, And safe repository of their god. 1860 W. CLARK *Vac. Tour* 53 An aged priest, standing within the *altar rails. 1866 PEACOCK *Eng. Ch. Furn.* 21 The *altar-slabs thus used as fire-backs and bridges. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* IV. 802 The topmost *altar-stair. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 94 Hung up as relics nigh the *altar-stead. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 7 With pure heart to fall Before His *Altar-step. 1566 in *Eng. Ch. Furn.* (1866) 42 On *alter table broken by Mr. Vycar. 1769 GRAY *Let.* in *Wks.* (1775) 368 There is an *altar-tomb of one of them dated 1577. 1879 G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 180 The marble *altar-tomb of Queen Eleanor. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, **Altar-thane* in our ancient law-books, denotes a priest or parson of a parish. 1641 in Burton *Diary* (1828) III. 89 Caused the Communion-Table .. to be removed, and set *altar-ways.

Altarage (ɔ̄·ltərēdʒ). Also 5 awterage. [a. OFr. *auterage, autelage*: see ALTAR and -AGE.]

1. The revenue arising from oblations at an altar.

1478 *Paston Lett.* 819 III. 232 The parson had all the awterage and oder profytes. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations, etc.* 108 Altaragies, that is, offerings made upon the Altar. 1778 T. BATEMAN *Agistm. Tithe* (ed. 2) 83 The Vicar .. is excluded from every Tithe—Altarage and Emolument.

2. A fund or provision for the maintenance of an altar and a priest to say masses thereat.

1634-46 J. ROW (father) *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 27 That all formerlie pertaining to freirs, preists, monks, altarages, etc., be employed for schools. 1851 *Orig. Paroch. Scot.* I. 461 Between 1329 and 1371 John Spottiswood .. founded an altarage in this church.

A·ltar-cloth. [ALTAR- 3.] *prop.* The linen cloth used at the Communion or the Mass; but frequently applied to the silk frontal and super-frontal.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 His alter cloð is great and sole. *c* 1440 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk., B. P.* iii. (1879) 71 Awterclath or towel, or any other anourment. *a* 1500 *Nominale* in Wright *Voc.* 231/1 *Hoc lurthium*, a nawtyr-cloth. 1522 in *Bury Wills* 117, I bequethe to Fryers of Babbewell an aughter clothe of diaper. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. (1851) 47 Rich Coaps, gorgeous Altar-clothes. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Hours w. Myst.* (ed. 2) I. 222 He covers his table with an 'altar-cloth.'

Altared (ɔ̄·ltəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. ALTAR + -ED.] a. Furnished or honoured with an altar. b. Treated as an altar.

1641 *Armin. Nunnery* 6 The east end, where the altered table stood. 1652 in *Benlowe's Theophila* Pref., Altar'd Theophil, Incenst with sweet obedience.

†**A·ltarer.** *Obs.* In 5 auterer. [f. ALTAR + -ER¹; cf. *waggoner.*] One who ministers at an altar.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. i. (1859) 1, I sawe also the Auterer, that clepyd is dame prayer.

†**Alta·rian,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ALTAR + -IAN.] Of, or connected with, an altar.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 111 Our Papall misleaders and Altarian innovators.

Altarist (ɔ̄·ltərist). [a. Fr. *altariste*:—late L. *altarista.*] (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Altarist* properly denotes the vicar of a church. 1882 W. HENDERSON *Process. Eccl. Sarum* Pref. 10 Altarists had to see that everything necessary for the service of the altars was ready for the priest.

Altarless (ɔ̄·ltəɹlĕs), *a. poet.* [f. ALTAR + -LESS.] Without any altar.

1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. iv. 78 Go, altarless yet worshipped!

Altarlet (ɔ̄·ltəɹlĕt). [f. ALTAR + -LET.] A small altar.

1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* Wks. VII. 281 Of how small dimensions .. may better be collected from the measure of the altarlet itself.

A·ltar-piece. [ALTAR- 3.] A painting or sculpture placed behind and over an altar; a reredos.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 127 The altar-piece of St. Michael being of Mosaic. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 81 A much admired work of Mabuse was an altar-piece at Middleburgh. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 305 Altar-pieces were originally portable.

A·ltar-stone. [ALTAR- 3.] A stone forming part of an altar; especially, the slab forming the top or table; the super-altar; also (in *R. C. Ch.*) a portable slab used by priests when mass is said at 'stations.'

c 1325 *Cœur de L.* 41 At Cantyrbury at the awterston, Wher many myraclys are idon. 1566 in *Eng. Ch. Furn.* (1866) 37 The aulter stones—Broken in peces by the aboue named church wardens. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. xxiv, Murder done Even on the sacred altar-stone! 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. II. 50 A frightful serpent From beneath the altar-stone Came swiftly gliding.

Altarwise (ɔ̄·ltəɹwəiz), *adv.* [f. ALTAR + WISE.] After the manner of an altar; in the position of an altar in a church.

1562 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. I. xxvii. 475 That the table from henceforth stand no more altarwise. 1637 LAUD *Sp. in Star-Ch.* (T.) The holy table ought to stand at the upper end of the quire, north or south, or altarwise. [See also ALTAR 2 b.] 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* (1806) III. 161 In altar-wise, a stately pile they rear. 1859 MASSON *Milton* I. 629 Fixing the communion-table altarwise at the east end of the chancel.

Altazimuth (ælt|æ·zimvþ). [f. *alt.* for ALTITUDE + AZIMUTH.] An instrument, invented by Prof. Airy, for determining the altitude and azimuth of a heavenly body.

1860 DUNKIN *Handbk. Astron.* § 49 The Greenwich altazimuth instrument. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 523 To make an observation with the altazimuth. 1876 CHAMBERS *Astron.* 640 A form of altazimuth mounting for Newtonian Reflectors.

†**A·ltel.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. MFr. *altel* (mod. *autel*) altar.] = ALTAR 2.

a 1555 BRADFORD *Wks.* II. 314 (D.) Hear mass devoutly, and take altel holy bread.

Alter (ɔ̄·ltəɹ), *v.* Forms: 4–5 altere, 6 altar, 6–7 altre, 4– alter. [a. 14th c. Fr. *altére-r* (Pr. or It. *alterar*) ad. med.L. *alterā-re*, f. *alter* other.]

1. To make (a thing) otherwise or different in some respect; to make some change in character, shape, condition, position, quantity, value, etc. without changing the thing itself for another; to modify, to change the appearance of.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1787 Love .. alterid his spirit so withynne. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. x. (1495) 314 The ouer bodyes of heuen altere and chaunge thyse nether thynges. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm.* Wks. 1876, 304 [The body] anone begynneth to putrefye .. The ayre dothe alter it. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 219 No power in Venice Can alter a decree established. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 14 The English-Saxon conquerors altred the tongue. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) II. 301 Several of the Irish forces that intended at first to goe for France, have alter'd their minds. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 25, I am obliged to alter my design. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 373 The heat which alters the strata. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 164 Fashion in shoes .. was quite altered after the Crusades.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become otherwise, to undergo some change in character or appearance.

1590 GREENE *Mourning Garm.* (1616) Pref. 4 Such as alter in a moment, win not credit in a moneth. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* VI. 12 The law of the Medes and Persians which altereth not. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. 154 Human nature .. is greatly altered for the better. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* I. 30 Both insects and flowers are continually altering in their structure.

†3. *trans.* To affect mentally; to disturb. *Obs.* (Cf. the dial. *to put about.*)

1542 HENRY VIII *Declar.* in *Compl. Scotl.* 194 We .. suffered our selfe to be somewhat altred by his wordes and fayre promyses. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IX. 96 Then began the bitter Fate of Jove To alter us unhappy. *a* 1674 MILTON (in Webster), I suppose them .. not a little altered and moved inwardly in their minds.

†4. *intr.* To administer alterative medicines. *Obs.*

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 331 Afterwards we must purge, alter, and that often. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 764 Some practitioners .. always alter and never Purge.

Alterability (ɔ̄·ltərăbi·lĭti). [f. ALTERABLE: see -BILITY. Cf. Fr. *altérabilité.*] = ALTERABLENESS. [Not in JOHNSON 1755, TODD 1818, RICHARDSON 1836.] 1847 in CRAIG. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. XII. § 10 The difference .. is, on the whole, chiefly in this point of alterability. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 192 Neither to Brahma, nor to any part of him, has there ever attached .. the least ignorance or alterability.

Alterable (ɔ̄·ltərăb'l), *a.* [a. Fr. *altérable*: see ALTER and -ABLE.]

†1. Liable to alter or vary, variable, changeable.

1526 FAITH *Disput. Purg.* 193 His justice and mercy are ever one, and not alterable. 1696 WEDDERBURN *David's Test.* IV. 28 His peace, his joy .. are indeed moveable and very alterable things.

2. Capable of being altered or changed.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* II. Wks. 1851 I. 284 Which, being external matters and alterable, are to be altered and changed. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 114 It is contingent and alterable at mans pleasure. 1744 LD. LYTTELTON *Sp. Scotch Bill* Wks. 1776 III. 5 The laws that concern public right, policy and civil government .. are declared to be alterable by Parliament. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 278 Substances alterable by fire. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* V, The manner of it is very alterable: the matter and fact of it is not alterable by any power under the sky.

†3. Capable of producing alteration, or change of state in something else. *Obs. rare.*

1594 CAREW tr. *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 283 There are some men whose generatiue faculties is vnable, and not alterable for one woman, and yet for another is apt & begetteth issue.

Alterableness (ɔ̄·ltərăb'lnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being alterable; capability of being altered; alterability.

1655 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* xii. 27. III. 373 The Apostle giveth us to understand .. 1. The alterablenesse of the Law. *Ibid.* 381 The alterableness of the law is implied in this word, *removing.* 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Alterably (ɔ̄·ltərăbli), *adv.* [f. ALTERABLE + -LY².] In an alterable manner; so as to be capable of alteration.

1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

†**A·lterage.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *altor* a foster-father, agent-noun f. *al-ĕre* to nourish + -AGE. Cf. *porterage.*] Fostering, rearing.

1612 SIR J. DAVIES *Why Ireland etc.* (1747) 180 In Ireland, where they put away al their children to Fosterers, the potent and rich men selling, the meaner sort buying, the alterage of their children.

†**A·lterance.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ALTER + -ANCE, as if a. Fr. **altérance.*] Alteration.

1559 BP. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. x. 27 But maketh fourther earneste request for alteraunce, yea, for the clear abolysshinge of the same.

Alterant (ɔ̄·ltərănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *altérant* pr. pple. of *altérer* to ALTER.]

A. *adj.* Producing alteration or change.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 800 Whether the Body be Alterant, or Altered, evermore a Perception preceedeth Operation. 1879 WHITNEY *Sansk. Gram.* 57 The vowels that cause the alteration of s to ṣ may be called .. 'alterant' vowels.

B. *sb.*

1. Anything which alters, or changes the state of another.

1750 *Leonardus's Mirr. Stones* 41 Both from the water and the sun, and from extrinsic alterants. 1879 G. GLADSTONE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 76 Importance of mordants consists in their so fixing the colours .. and that of alterants in their bringing out or changing the tint.

†2. *spec.* An alterative medicine. *Obs.*

17 .. QUINCY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 75 We frequently meet with .. many of this sort mention'd, as Alterants. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) II. vi. 221 Then Vomits, Purgatives, and proper Alterants take place. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Alterants* are supposed to exert their power chiefly on the humours of the body.

†**A·lterate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *alterāt-us* pa. pple. of *alter-āre* to ALTER.] = ALTERED.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 195 (R.) She was dissimulate .. And sodainly chaunged and alterate. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cvi, With sickenes he was so alterate He dyed then. 1531 ELYOT *Governour* II. ix. (R.) His excellent lawes beinge stablyshed shulde never be alterate.

†**A·lterate,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec., or on analogy of vbs. so formed.] A by-form of ALTER.

c 1475 *Pol. Poems* II. 287 That theyre pover levynge .. May be altratyd unto welth. 1530 PALSGR. 421/1, I alterate, I alter, I chaunge, *Je alterc.* 1549 CHALONER tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* T ij b, Those holy men shall be altogether transformed and alterated. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Myst. Mysterie* 24 (1880) II. 316 No outward Force .. Can Thy drad Essence alterate. 1655 CULPEPER *Riverius* VII. i. 152 Expectorating Medicines, and the rest are to be alterated for the same reason. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.*, To Alter, alterate or change.

Alteration (ɔ̄ltərē·ɪ·ʃən). [a. Fr. *altération* (14th c.), ad. med.L. *alterātiōn-em*, f. *alterā-re* to ALTER.]

1. The action of altering or making some change in a thing.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* 58 Of these alteracyons of tymes .. ther was non ende. 1579 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 81 A mistrust and great dowte of alteracion of religion. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 238 To attempt alteration and change in the church of God. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* V. i. 3 He's full of alteration. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. 55 The inconveniencies that might attend any alteration. 1769 BURKE *State Nat.* Wks. 1842 I. 106 Good men .. take advantage of the opportunity of such derangement in favour of an useful alteration. *Mod.* The alteration of the house was a tedious business.

2. A change in the character or appearance of anything, viewed as a fact; an altered or changed condition.

1532 W. THYNNE in *Animadv.* Pref. 24 The contrarieties and alteracions founde by the collacion of the one [edition] with the other. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Justine* 95 Reioycing in this happy alteration. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 599 Ere long I might perceave Strange alteration in me. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 5 Any known alterations from this statement will be noticed. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 187 Movements of elevation or depression which produce permanent alterations of level.

†3. A distemper. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. iii. (1651) 77 Strange meats .. cause notable alterations and distempers. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxiii, By which medicine he cleansed all the alteration and perverse habitude of his braine. 1663 BUTLER *Hudibr.* I. i. 575 Death of Great Men, Alterations, Diseases, Battels, Inundations.

†4. *Music.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1597 T. MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 24 The note which is to be altered is commonly marked with a pricke of alteration. 1609 DOULAND *Ornithop. Microl.* 57 Alteration .. is the doubling of a lesser Note in respect of a greater, or .. it is the doubling of the proper value.

Alterative (ɔ̄·ltərĕtiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. late L. *alterāt-* ppl. stem of *alterāre* to ALTER, as if ad. L.

alterātīvus* prob. used in med. or mod.L. Cf. Fr. *altératif, -ive.*] **A. *adj.*

1. Having the tendency to produce alteration; *esp.* applied to medicines which alter the processes of nutrition, and reduce them to healthy action.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 5 (1873) 138 Cannot be removed by medicine alterative. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. ii, Simples are alterative or purgative. 1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell* xlix. (1847) 451 My opinion of alterative medicine is not high, but *quid tentasse nocebit?* 1855 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 23 Iodine has a powerful alterative action.

†**2.** *passively*, Liable to be changed. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Alterative*, changed, or that may be changed.

B. *sb.* An alterative medicine or treatment.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxi. (1495) 239 The cure is with hote alteratiues. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. i, Of alteratiues and Cordials, no man doubts. 1720 GIBSON *Dispens.* App. I. i. (1734) 47 Alteratives .. have a power of changing the Constitution, without any sensible increase or decrease of the natural evacuations. 1807 CRABBE *Libr.* 59 Here alt'ratives, by slow degrees controul The chronic habits of the sickly soul. 18.. H. S. WILSON *Alpine Asc.* ii. 29 Alterative and excitement are best got in Switzerland.

†**Altercand,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [?ad. L. *altercant-em* pr. pple. of *altercā-ri* (see next) with northern ppl. ending.] Disputing; quarrelsome.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 314 Þe parties wer so felle altercand on ilk side, Þat non Þe soth couth telle, whedir pes or werre suld tide.

Altercate (æ·ltəɹkēt, ǭ·l-). [f. L. *altercāt-* ppl. stem of *altercā-ri* to dispute with another, wrangle, f. *alter* another.] To dispute vehemently, warmly, or angrily; to contend in wordy warfare; to wrangle.

1530 PALSGR. 421/1, I altercate, I moultiply langage or stryve in wordes. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* I. xl, Never fight Nor wrangle more, nor altercate again. 1778 B. LINCOLN in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 241 The hard necessity of altercating with the civil power. 1810 *Ann. Reg.* 333/2 To altercate with the Landlady about some threepence or fourpence. 1837 LYTTON *Athens* II. 208 It becomes us not .. to altercate on the localities of the battle.

Altercation (æltəɹkē·ʃən, ǭ·l-). Forms: 4–5 altercacioun, 4–6 -cion, -cyon, 5 -tyown, altircacioune, 6 altri-, altrycacion, altercation, 6– altercation. [a. Fr. *altercation*, ad. L. *altercātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *altercā-ri*; see prec.]

1. The action of disputing in warmth or anger; wordy strife, wrangling.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 229 As alday fallith altercacioun [*v. r.* altercacion e] Bitwixe frendes in dispitesoun. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccliii. 327 Therof arose a grete altercacyon among wryters of this mater pro and contra. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 2 Not to fall in altercation. 1541 PAYNELL *Catiline* liv. 77 Cesar & Cato, being at altercation togyther touching the peyn & punishment of the conspirators. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 241 A Judicious Reader .. looks for Arguments, and loathes altercation. 1773 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 379, I have an extreme aversion to public altercation on philosophic points. 1856 E. BOND *Russia in 16th C.* Introd. 21 This monopoly .. was a pregnant cause of altercation between the two courts.

b. The conduct of a case in a court of justice by means of question and answer. (L. *altercātio* Quint.)

1779 JOHNSON *K. of Prussia* Wks. 1787 IV. 553 In the discussion of causes, altercation must be allowed; yet to altercation some limits must be put. There are therefore allowed a bill, an answer, a reply, and a rejoinder. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. (ed. 2) 497 An oral pleading or altercation.

2. A vehement or angry dispute, a noisy controversy, a wrangle.

1552 HULOET, Altricacion, *Rixa.* 1582 N. T. (Rheims) *Jude* 9 When Michael .. made altercation for the body of Moyses. 1665 GLANVILLE *Sceps. Sci.* 74 Which excites men to endless bawlings and altercations. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xxv. 241 An altercation cannot end in your favour. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 42 Stormy altercations at the India House and in Parliament. 1856 MISS MULOCH *J. Halifax* 293 Which produced a warm altercation among the children.

Altercative, *a. ? Obs. rare.* [f. ALTERCATE + -IVE; cf. *alternative.*] Characterized by altercation, full of wrangling.

1731 FIELDING *Grub St. Op.* Wks. 1784 II. 51 You have made additions .. to the altercative or scolding scenes. 1737 — *Tumble-Down Dick* III. 397 The true altercative, or scolding style of the ancients.

Altered (ǭ·ltəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. ALTER + -ED.]

1. Made otherwise, changed in some particulars.

a 1400 *Chester Plays* I. 6 Not altered in many poyntes from the olde fashion. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vii. 70 It vas bayth altrit in cullour ande in beaulte. 1699 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* I. 562 And gazing there, beheld his alter'd look. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* X. 529 Shame touch'd Eurylochus's alter'd breast. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xviii. 356, I have been an altered character ever since I knew you. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xxvii. 235 We can see the stars in slightly altered positions.

†**2.** Thirsty. (Cf. Fr. *altéré* 'dry, athirst, almost dried up,' Cotgr. 1611; and see quot. dated 1605 under ALTERING *ppl. a.* 2. In this sense Diez suggests a confusion with med.L. *arteriātus.*) *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxx. (1612) 295 And here mine altred Muse this theame surceaseth to pursue. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. vii, So altered, and a dry with drinking these flat wines, that they did nothing but spit.

Alterer (ǭ·ltərəɹ). [f. ALTER + -ER1.] He who or that which alters.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* CXCV. 1214 They themselues were the alterers of Gods order. 1683 SALMON *Dor. Med.* I. 115 If it be an alterer only. 1781 *Ann. Reg.* 168/2 He was the alterer of *Antony and Cleopatra* acted at Drury Lane.

Altering (ǭ·ltərin), *vbl. sb.* [f. ALTER + -ING1.] The action of changing in some respect; alteration. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. iii. 39 O how grete mocioun, quhat altering vnstabill. 1628 GAULE *Practique The.* 107 The many and strange alterings and happenings to Men. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 282 Accused of altering an exchequer bill from £10 to £100.

Altering (ǭ·ltərin), *ppl. a.* [f. ALTER + -ING2.]

1. Changing in some respect: **a.** Making otherwise; **b.** Becoming otherwise.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 410 Is he not stupid With Age, and altring Rheumes? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 208 Every seventh year [is] conceived to carry some altering character with it, either in the temper of body, minde, or both. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 81 The altering issue proved the altering nature of the conditions.

†**2.** *Med.* = ALTERATIVE *a. Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. iii. 115 It is become hote, and of a drying quality .. which is altogether the vertue and facultie of an altering medicine. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 162 To resist the Fever onely by .. altering remedies. 1720 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 35, I have distributed the Plants into such as are Altering and Evacuating.

Alterity (æltē·riti, ǫl-). [a. Fr. *altérité*, ad. med.L. *alteritāt-em* a being otherwise, f. *alter* other: see -ITY.] The state of being other or different; diversity, 'otherness.'

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. i. i, Psyche! from thee they spring O life of Time, and all Alterity! 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 377/2 The Maker of all things took Union, and Division, and Identity, and Alterity, and Station, and Motion to compleat the soul. 1827 COLERIDGE *Table T.* (1852) 45 In the Trinity there is, 1. Ipseity; 2 Alterity; 3. Community. 1849 — *Notes on Shaks.* II. 295 Outness is but .. alterity visually represented.

Altern (æltē·ɹn, ǫl-; æ·ltəɹn, ǭ·l-), *a.* [ad. L. *altern-us*, every other, one after the other, f. *alter* the other, the second; cf. mod.Fr. *alterne.*]

1. Alternate.

1644 RIDER *Hor. Od.* III. xxviii, With altern share We Neptune will extoll. 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* ix, 'Tis best to be altern; For mutuall language works a faire conclusion. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy*, When with obliquely soaring bend altern She seems a goddess quitting earth again.

2. *Crystallog.* Exhibiting upper and lower faces which correspond in form, but alternate with each other in the position of their sides and angles.

3. *Math. Altern base*: in an oblique-angled triangle, the difference or sum of the segments formed by a perpendicular falling from the vertex according as it cuts the base or base produced.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The true base is either the sum of the sides; in which case, the difference of the sides is called the *altern* base: or the true base is the difference of the sides; in which case, the sum of the sides is called the *altern* base.

4. quasi-*adv.* In turns, one after the other.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 348 The greater to have rule by Day, The less by Night alterne. 1757 DYER *Fleece* (1807) 95 Which open to the woof, and shut altern. 1792 D. LLOYD *Voy. Life* 141 Who sang altern Of nature, and accordant providence.

†**Altern,** *v. Obs.* [a. OFr. *alterne-r*, ad. L. *alternā-re*: see ALTERNATE *a.*] = ALTERNATE *v.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* 48 Eftsonys she low .. And aftyr wept ageyn .. She alte[r]nyd the tyme mervelously. 1811 FERNANDEZ *Sp. Dict., Alternar*, to altern.

Alternacy (æltē·ɹnăsi, ǫl-). ? *Obs.* [f. ALTERNATE: see -ACY.] Alternate condition; alternateness; alternation.

1731 HALES *Stat. Ess.* I. 122 As any liquor in a thermometer rises and falls with the alternacies of heat and cold. 1782 GILPIN *Observ. Wye* (1789) 22 A kind of alternacy takes place: what is, this year, a thicket; may, the next, be an open grove. 1795 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) III. 467 The softening alternacy of vowels and consonants.

†**Alternal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *altern-us*: see ALTERN and -AL I. 3.] = ALTERNATE *a.*

1571 T. N[EWTON] *Lennie's Touchst. Complex.* (1633) 91 That thing that lackes alternall rest, continue cannot long. 1611 FLORIO, *Vicissitudinale*, according to an alternall or enterchangeable course. [Not in J.; but in TODD, etc.]

†**Alternally,** *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -LY2.] = ALTERNATELY.

1627 MAY *Lucan* IV. 7 Their men obey'd Alternally both Generales commands. [Not in JOHNSON; but in TODD, etc.]

Alternant (æltē·ɹnănt, ǫl-), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *alternant*, pr. pple. of *alterner*, ad. L. *alternāre* to ALTERNATE.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Alternating, changing from one to the other.

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* X. xli. Wks. IX. 492 Whatsoever is mutably good, or mutably evil .. hath its alternant motions from God's decree.

2. *Min.* Consisting of alternating layers or laminæ.

1847 in CRAIG.

B. *sb.* An alternating quantity.

1882 *Academy* 21 Oct. 298/2 Chap. iii. .. gives in a concise form an account of continuants, alternants, symmetric determinants.

Alternate (æltē·ɹnĕt, ǫl-), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *alternāt-us* pa. pple. of *alternā-re* to do one thing after the other; f. *altern-us* ever the other, every second; f. *alter* the other of two, the second.]

A. *adj.* Done or changed by turns, coming each after one of the other kind.

1. Said of things of *two* kinds, so arranged that one of one kind always succeeds, and is in turn succeeded by, one of the other kind, thus

* † * † * † * † * † * †;

occurring by turns; as alternate day *and* night, red stripes alternate *with* the blue ones, alternate layers of stone *and* (layers of) timber.

1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 1557, 70/2 Alternate proofe, as wel of prosperitie as aduers fortune. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 157 Alternate shreds of light Sordidly shifting hands with shades and night. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Wom.* Wks. 1730 I. 56 Alternate smiles and frowns, both insincere. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 12 The most opposite passions .. mix with each other in the mind; alternate contempt and indignation; alternate laughter and tears; alternate scorn and horror. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xix. 315 Walls, built of alternate layers of stone and timbers.

2. Said of a series, or whole, constituted by such alternate members.

1650 DAVENANT *Gondib.*, Pref., Nor doth alternate rhyme .. make the sound less heroic. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* Proem. 39 Alternate change of climate has he known. 1807 CRABBE *Village* I. 9 No shepherds now, in smooth alternate verse, Their country's beauty or their nymph's rehearse. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 524 If the members of a whorl fall between the median lines of those of the next whorl above or below, the whorls are alternate.

b. **Alternate generation** (*Biol.*): genealogical succession by alternate processes; as in one generation by budding, or division, and in the next by sexual reproduction; and so on.

1858 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 293 The doctrine of Alternate generations has been persistently denied. 1861 HULME *Moquin-Tandon's Med. Zool.* II. I. 49 The existence of two modes of reproduction in the same species constitutes Alternate Generation.

3. Said of things of the same kind taken in two numerical sets, so that one member of each set always succeeds one of the other; thus

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 (first set. / second set.)

= Alternately taken; — about; as, 'He and I go on alternate days, or *day about*,' i.e. his days and my days are alternate with each other.

1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 237 Alternate victors bid their gibbets rise. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 134 Castor and Pollux .. revisited the earth in some mysterious manner on alternate days. *Mod.* The minister and the people read alternate verses.

b. **Alternate proportion**: see quot.

1660 BARROW *Euclid* V. def. 12 Alternate Proportion is the comparing of antecedent to antecedent and consequent to consequent. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 324 Alternate proportion .. As, if 1 : 2 :: 3 : 6; then, by alternation, or permutation, it will be 1 : 3 :: 2 : 6.

4. Said (elliptically) of the members of either set as above constituted, taken by themselves apart from the other set, thus: of the series 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, etc., either 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, etc. or 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, are the alternate members = Alternate with others not taken in; every other, every second.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 107 Both these unhappy Soils the Swain forbears, And keeps a Sabbath of alternate Years. *Mod.* The drawing-master comes on alternate days.

5. Said of things of the same kind occurring along the course of an axial line, first on one side and then on the other and so on; = Alternately placed. *esp.* in *Bot.* of *leaves*, and in *Geom.* of *angles.* (The latter are doubly alternate, being situated also on the alternate sides of the successive lines which make angles with the axial line.)

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. xxvii. 38 This worde alternate is .. taken sometimes for a kind of situation in place. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. xxvii, If a right line falling upon two right lines make the alternate angles equal. 1770 WARING in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 375 Some of the stalks .. have their leaves singly at the joints, alternate. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 293 When a line intersects two parallel lines, it makes the alternate angles equal to each other. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iv. § 1. 119 Alternate leaves are those which stand singly, one after another, that is, with one leaf to each node or borne on one height of stem.

6. Alternately performed by two agents, reciprocal.

a 1716 SOUTH (J.), Mutual offices, and a generous strife in alternate acts of kindness. 1829 U. K. S. *Nat. Phil.* I. II. xiii. § 104. 53 These [motions] may be divided into continued and alternate, or reciprocating.

†**7.** Interchanged, exchanged for the other (of two). *Obs. rare.*

1590 GREENE *Arcadia* (1616) 36 As if .. Bacchus, forsaking his heauen-borne deitie, should delude our eies with the alternate form of his infancie.

8. quasi-*adv.* One after the other, in turns, by turns.

1712 POPE *Temp. Fame* 486 Or wane and wax alternate like the moon. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 202 Egyptian, Thracian gales alternate play. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. x, Massive arches broad and round That rose alternate row and row.

9. *Comb.* **alternate-leaved** (see 5); **alternate-pinnate** (*Bot.*): having the pinnæ or leaflets of a compound leaf alternate upon the midrib or petiole.

1861 PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 214 Alternate-leaved Spleen-wort.

B. *sb.* [the adj. used *absol.*] That which alternates with anything else; a vicissitude, an alternative.

1718 POPE *Iliad* XVIII. 117 'Tis not in Fate the alternate now to give. *a* 1733 NORTH *Examen* III. vi. ¶ 106. 498 The

King having done all that was possible .. about Alliances, and claimed the Alternate.

Alternate (æ·ltəɹnɛ̤t, ɒ̄l-), *v.* [f. prec., or on analogy of vbs. so formed; formerly accented *alte·rnate*.]

1. *trans.* To arrange, do, or perform (two sets of things) each after the other continuously; to do (a thing) in two ways alternately; to cause to occur or succeed in alternation.

1599 Sandys *Europ. Spec.* (1632) 239 Their Liturgy is intermedled much with singing .. grave, alternated, and braunched with divers parts. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 657 Who in their course Melodious Hymns about the sovran Throne Alternate all night long. *a* 1711 Grew (J.), The most High God .. alternates the disposition of good and evil.

2. To interchange (one thing) by turns *with*, or to cause (a thing) to succeed and be succeeded *by*, another continuously.

1830 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* IV. xxxviii. 317 The Envoys of Marobodnus were instructed to alternate a tone of respect and deference .. with the boldest assertions of equality. 1859 Mrs. Schimmelpenninck *Princ. Beauty* I. xi. 39 Always alternating an Active by a Passive style.

† **3.** To change the other way, to reverse. *Obs. rare.*

1595 Markham *Sir R. Grinvile* xliii, Yet may thy power alternat heauens doome.

4. *intr.* Of two or more things: To succeed each other by turns, in time or space.

1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* III. 882 Good after ill, and after pain, delight, Alternate, like the scenes of day and night. 1705 J. Philips *Blenheim* v. 339 (T.) Rage, shame and grief alternate in his breast. 1850 Lynch *Theoph. Trin.* ii. 23 Great souls in whom dark and bright alternated. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 1 The fortunes of parties alternate.

5. *intr.* Of a whole: To consist of alternations, to vary in two directions by turns. Const. *between.*

1823 Lamb *Elia* (1860) 294 The scene [shall] only alternate between Bath and Bond Street. 1847 Disraeli *Tancred* III. vii. (1871) 229 A land which alternates between plains of sand and dull ranges of monotonous hills.

6. *intr.* Of one thing, or class of things: To come or appear in alternate order *with* another, in time or space.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 47 Thus does famine of intelligence alternate with waste. 1858 Lewes *Sea-side Stud.* 87 Alternating with these are placed others of similar structure. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 76 Those periods of decay .. alternate with periods of regeneration.

Alternately (ælte·ɹnĕtli, ɒl-), *adv.* [f. Alternate *a.* + -ly².]

1. In alternate order; one after the other by turns, by alternation, time about.

1552 Huloet, Alternatelye, or by turne. *Subalternatim.* 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 96 Parallels or like relations alternately releeve each other. 1661 *Grand Debate* 68 Singing Psalmes alternately. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. xliii. 617 The sea alternately advanced and retreated. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 620 Lumley and Portman had alternately watched the Duke. 1880 Geikie *Phys. Geog.* iii. xviii. 154 The current runs alternately east and west.

2. By taking the alternate terms; by permutation.

1695 Alingham *Geom. Epit.* 18 If *A* : *B* :: *C* : *D*, then alternately compar'd it will be as *A* : *C* :: *B* : *D*.

3. In alternate positions, on each side in turn. *Alternately-pinnate*: see Alternate *a.* 9.

1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Alternate*, There are also two external angles, alternately opposite to the internal one. 1821 S. Gray *Nat. Arr.* I. 72 Alternately disposed .. Leaflets alternate, instead of being opposite and in pairs.

† **Alte·rnateness.** ? *Obs.*—° [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or state of being alternate, or of following by turns.

1731 in Bailey; and in mod. Dicts.

Alternating (æ·ltəɹnɛ̤·tiŋ, ɒ̄·l-), *ppl. a.* [f. Alternate *v.* + -ing².] **a.** Succeeding each other by turns. **b.** Occurring in alternation to something else. **c.** Consisting of alternations.

1837 W. Howitt *Rur. Life* III. iii. (1862) 230 A land of alternating ridge and hollow. 1841 Trimmer *Pract. Geol.* 180 Large masses which occupy extensive districts .. without any other alternating rock. 1855 Bain *Senses & Intell.* I. ii. § 18 (1864) 50 An alternating movement is thus kept up. 1862 Trench *Mirac.* xxix. 415 Alternating ebbs and flows.

Alternatingly (æ·ltəɹnɛ̤·tiŋli, ɒ̄·l-), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In an alternating manner; alternately.

1881 R. Watson in *Jrnl. Lin. Soc.* XV. 395 They appear alternatingly as stronger and finer.

Alternation (ælteɹnē·ʃən, ɒ̄l-). [a. Fr. *alternation*, ad. L. *alternātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *alternāre*: see Alternate *a.*]

1. The action of two things succeeding each other by turns; alternate succession or occurrence.

1611 Cotgr., *Alternátion*, an alternation, a succession by turne. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 147 Hares may exchange their sex, yet .. not in that vicissitude or annuall alternation as is presumed. 1766 Goldsmith *Vic. Wakef.* (1857) 242 My spirits were exhausted by the alternation of pleasure and pain. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxi. 394 She behaved with strange alternations of dislike and passionate affection. 1880 H. James *Benvolio* I. 345 To take the helm in alternation.

b. Alternation of generations := *alternate generation*; see Alternate *a.* 2 b.

1858 Lewes *Sea-side Stud.* 287 The solitary Salpa produces the chain-Salpa by 'budding'; and the chain-Salpa by 'alternation of generations' (the phrase is Chamisso's [1819]) produces the solitary Salpa by ova. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* I. iii. 203 When alternation of generations occurs, in certain cases all the alternate generations may be asexual. 1881 Lubbock in *Nature* No. 618. 404 In 1842, Steenstrup published his 'Alternation of Generations.'

2. The action of taking the individuals of a series alternately.

1695 Alingham *Geom. Epit.* 100 For if *A* : *a* :: *B* : *b*, Then by Alternation *A* : *B* :: *a* : *b*.

3. Successive change in a scene or action by the alternate occurrence of phenomena.

1633 T. Adams *Comm. 2 Pet.* i. 19 (1865) 196 By the vicissitude of time, and alternation of the wheeling heavens. 1791 Hamilton tr. *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. Introd. 35 Inequalities in the alternation of the action of the liquor. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* i. 46 Love is .. an alternation of the agro-dolce. 1868 G. Duff *Pol. Surv.* 75 Some of these provinces consist almost entirely of alluvial plains, but the greater number exhibit an alternation of fertile river valleys.

4. The position or state of being in alternate order.

1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. I. iii. 53 Alternations were rare, of marine strata, with those which contain marshy and terrestrial productions. 1841 Trimmer *Pract. Geol.* 182 Rarely met with .. without the alternation of other rocks. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* ii. § 128 Streak after streak of warm and cool water in regular alternations.

5. The doing of anything by two actors by turns, alternate performance; reading or singing antiphonally.

1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 313 Such alternations as are there [in the Liturgy] us'd must be by severall persons. 1795 Mason *Ch. Mus.* 130 (T.) The words are not confused by perplexing alternations.

6. *erron.* 'Sometimes used to express the divers changes, or alterations of order, in any number of things proposed.' (Chambers.) Permutation.

1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., How many changes or alternations can be rung on six bells.

Alternative (ælte·ɹnĕtiv, ɒl-), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *alternātīv-us*, f. L. *alternāt-* ppl. stem of *alternāre*: see Alternate *a.* and -ive.]

1. Stating or offering the one or the other of two things of which either may be taken.

1590 Swinburn *Testaments* 252 b, The alternatiue or disiunctiue speech of the testator .. I make A. or B. my executors. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., An alternative, or disjunctive proposition is true, if one side or part of it be true.

2. Of two things: Such that one or the other may be chosen, the choice of either involving the rejection of the other. (Sometimes of more than two.)

1861 A. B. Hope *Engl. Cathedr.*, I feel bound .. to recapitulate the alternative possibilities. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 746, I accept the statements as alternative statements.

3. *ellipt.* The other (of two), which may be chosen instead.

1838 De Quincey *Mod. Greece* Wks. XIV. 290 The alternative supposition presumed him .. the merchant. 1877 Kinglake *Crimea* IV. iv. 50 Who had ready an alternative plan.

4. Having an alternative bearing, purport, or use.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Alternative* promise is where two or more are engaged to do a thing .. though if either of them discharge it, both are acquitted. 1818 Colebrooke *Obligations* I. 107 To constitute an alternative obligation, two or more acts or things must be promised disjunctively. 1863 Bain *Eng. Gram.* 65 The alternative conjunctions are either—or, whether—or, neither—nor.

† **5.** Characterized by alternation; alternate. *Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) I. 3 He ordereth the seasons in their alternatiue course. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* mdclxxxviii 3 Churches where the Collation is alternative between the Bishops and the Chapters. 1716 Prideaux *Connect. O. & N. Test.* I. v. (R.) A direction both to the reader and to the interpreter where to make their stop at every alternative reading and interpreting. 1880 Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 395 *Alternative*, In æstivation, with an inner whorl alternating with an outer one.

B. *sb.* [the adj. used *absol.*] That which is alternative; an alternative statement, course, etc.

1. *strictly*, A proposition containing two statements, the acceptance of one of which involves the rejection of the other; a statement or offer of two things of which either may be agreed to, but not both; permission to choose between two things.

(This is the only use of the word in Johnson, the following three being unknown to dictionaries till very recently.)

1624 Bedell *Lett.* iii. 71 A long compasse of a sentence .. with I know not how many ampliations and alternatiues. 1719 Young *Revenge* II. i. Wks. 1757 I. 128 My lord, you know the sad alternative, Is Leonora worth one pang, or not? 1794 Godwin *C. Williams* 123, I could not endure to think .. of that side of the alternative as true. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. Ind.* II. iv. iii. 107 In the opinion of Clive there was but one alternative: that of embracing the neutrality, or instantly attacking Chandernagore. 1853 H. Rogers *Ecl. Faith* 422 The brief, simple alternative of Mahomet, death or the Koran.

2. *loosely*, Either of the two 'sides' or members of the alternative proposition, called in this use 'the two alternatives'; either of two courses which lie open to choose between. In this use we find 'no other alternative.'

1814 Miss Austen *Lady Susan* xxxviii. (1879) 282 It is impossible to submit to such an extremity while another alternative remains. 1858 Buchanan *Message to Congr.* 6 Dec., I could make no better arrangement, and there was no other alternative. 1864 J. H. Newman *Apol. Life* 329 There are but two alternatives, the way to Rome, and the way to Atheism.

3. *esp.* The other or remaining course; thing which may be chosen instead. In this use we find 'no alternative' (which may also = no choice; see 1).

[1760 Sterne *T. Shandy* (1802) IX. ii. 211 There was no alternative in my uncle Toby's wardrobe.] 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* i. (1852) 19 Yet law was never so repealed but that it still remained as the alternative. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 2. 19 We had therefore no alternative but to pack up. 1867 Buckle *Civilis.* III. iii. 146 A fate compared to which death would have been a joyful alternative.

4. Extended to, A choice between more than two things; or one of several courses which may be chosen.

1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* (1865) I. 404 The alternative seemed to be either death, or to be permanently supported by other people, or a radical change in the economical arrangements. 1857 Gladstone *Oxf. Ess.* 26 My decided preference is for the fourth and last of these alternatives.

† **5.** Alternate course; alternation. *Obs.*

1732 Berkeley *Min. Philos.* I. 69 The actual enjoyment is very short, and the alternative of Appetite and Disgust long. 1782 Wedgwood in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 317 They bear sudden alternatives of heat and cold.

Alte·rnatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².]

1. In an alternative manner, in a way that offers a choice between two.

1590 Swinburn *Testaments* 249 When the testator dooth appoint executors .. alternatiuely, or disiunctiuely, as I make A. or B. my executor. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 75 An appeal alternatively made may be tollerated by the Civil Law as valid. 1877 Lyttelt. *Landm.* I. iv. 34 The name of MacCamalain is used alternatively with Ballantyne.

† **2.** Alternately, by turns. *Obs.*

1581 Savile *Ende of Nero* (1591) 53 Six [tribunes] executing their charge alternativelie, two at one time for two months. 1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) II. 627 Hieracites changeth colour all whole alternatiuely by turns. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* mmcxcv/1 The Dyet should meet Alternatively in Poland and Lythuania. 1751 Stack in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 87 The muscle .. was contracted and relaxed alternatively. 1869 Mrs. Wood *Rol. Yorke* I. 101 Striking his two forefingers alternatively on the table's edge.

† **3.** On two sides alternately. *Obs. rare.*

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict., Aristolochy*, a Plant .. cloathed at certain Distances, or alternatively, with Leaves.

† **4.** Reciprocally. *Obs. rare.*

1667 Marvell *Corr.* 78 Wks. 1872-5 II. 222 The impositions which ly alternatively upon the importations of each others commodityes.

Alte·rnativeness. ? *Obs.*—° [f. as prec. + -ness.]

1. The quality of being alternative, or of offering a choice between two.

1847 in Craig.

† **2.** The quality of being alternate; alternateness. *Obs.*

1731 Bailey, *Alternativeness*, a succession by course.

† **Alte·rnement.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [a. Fr. *alternement*, n. of action f. *alterner*, ad. L. *alternāre*: see Alternate *a.*] = Alternation.

1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. vi. (1859) 77 None alternementes of dayes, neyther of monethes; but one contynuell day.

Alte·rni-, combining form of L. *altern-us* (see Altern); = Alternate or Alternately, as in alterni-foliate, alternate-leaved, alterni-pinnate, -sepalous, etc.

1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 95. 59 If the leaflets are not in pairs, but alternate with each other, the leaf is alterni-pinnate.

Alternity (ælte·ɹniti, ɒl-). *rare.* [f. L. *altern-us* (see Altern) + -ity. Cf. *eternity*.]

† **1.** Alternateness, alternation. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 105 In a continuall motion, without .. alternity and vicissitude of rest. 1755 in Johnson; and in mod. Dicts.

2. In Welsh prosody:

1856 J. Williams *Gram. Edeyrn* § 1758 What is alternity? The counterchange of vowels, and correspondency of consonants, occurring in the rhymes of the systich .. When an alternity ends in vowels not followed by consonants, the same is called semi-alternity.

† **A·lternize,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. Altern + -ize: cf. *modernize*.] To alternate.

a 1840 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* VII. 355 (D.) I only saw him once, but that was in a tête-à-tête, alternized with a trio by my son that lasted a whole afternoon.

† **Alte·ss.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [a. Fr. *altesse* highness.] Highness, nobility.

1660 Waterhouse *Arms & Arm.* 25 Standing dishes of altess .. are not to be touched.

‖ **Alteza** (alte·ɹtsa). *Obs.* (Sp.) and ‖ **Altezza** (alte·ɹttsa). *Obs.* [It.] Highness. (Used also as an Italian title.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (D.) To chaunt and carroll forth the alteza and excelsitude of this monarchall fludy induperator. 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Faithf. Friends* IV. iv, The altezzas and their souereigns, Must this night do you service.

‖ **Althæa** (ælþī·ă). *Bot.* [L. *althæa*, a. Gr. ἀλθαία marsh mallow, f. ἄλθειν to heal.] A genus of plants (N.O. *Malvaceæ*) of which the Marsh Mallow and Hollyhock are species; by florists often extended to the genus *Hibiscus*.

1669 W[orlidge] *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 125 Grafting is principally used in .. Gessamins, Althea-frutex, and such like. 1785 Cowper *Task* VI. 170 Althæa with the purple eye. 1866 Masters in *Treas. Bot.* 46 Several species of *Althæa* are in cultivation, but the gay flowering shrub commonly called *Althæa frutex* is, properly speaking, a *Hibiscus* (*H. syriacus*). 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 8 Althæas of many colours.

† **A·ltheodi,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* I–3; in I ælþeódiz. [f. *æl-* foreign + *peód* nation, people + *-ig*: see -y¹. Cf. OHG. *alithiotic*.] Foreign; a foreigner.

c 880 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxvii. § 3 On ælþeódiz folc. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* Matt. xxiii. 15 ȝe don anne æl-þeodixne. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Ænne ealðeodigene. *a* 1200 *Gloss.* in Wright *Voc.* 89 *Peregrinus*, alþeodi. 1205 LAYAM. 2327 Heo nolden iþolian: for alþeodene gold, þat þeos laððe weore.

† **A·ltheodisc,** *a. Obs.* 2–3. [f. OE. *æl-peód*: see prec. and -ISH.] Of a foreign nation, alien.

1205 LAYAM. 79 Elene was ihoten, alðeodisc wif. *Ibid.* 2301 Þu .. bi-leafest .. mine dohter Guendoleine for alþeodisc meiden.

Alther, var. *aller*, gen. pl., 'of all': see ALL D 3.

Althing. *Obs.* Everything. See ALL A 3, C 2 b.

‖ **Althing** (ǭ·lþiŋ). [ON. *al-þing* whole assembly.] (See quot.)

1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iii. 57 The general assembly of the island [Iceland] was called the Althing.

Comb. **althing-man**: a member of the Icelandic parliament.

1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* Introd. 35 The interests of the people are invested in Althingmen.

Althionic (ælþi,ǫ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. AL(COHOL) + Gr. θεῖον sulphur + -IC.] In *Althionic Acid*, $C_2H_4SO_4$, produced, according to Regnault, by heating alcohol with an excess of strong sulphuric acid.

1858 in *Penny Cycl.* 2nd Supp. 126/2. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 149 The barium-salt of althionic acid.

Although (ǭlðō·), *conj.* Forms: 4 al þaȝ, al þauȝ, al þeȝ, 4–5 al thogh, al though(e, al they, al thouh, 4–6 althogh, 5 alle thoȝe, all þaw, alle, þawe, 5–6 althof, althow, 4– although. [Orig. two words, see ALL C 10. *All though* was originally more emphatic than *though*, but by 1400 it was practically only a variant of it, and *all* having thus lost its independent force, the phrase was written as one word. See also THOUGH.] Even though, though .. even; though; be it that, granting that, supposing that.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 758 My dere destyné Me ches tq hys make alþaȝ vnmete. [1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 23 Þof alle þat he werred in wo.] *c* 1360 *Mercy* in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 123 Al þauȝ i kouþe, yf þat i wolde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 737 He may not spare, although he were his brother [*v. r.* al thogh, althogh, al they, al though, al þouhe]. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 883 All þaw þay hadde þis gold þus y stole. 1440 SHIRLEY *Dethe of James* 7 Althofe he fonde colourabill wais to serve his entent. 1577 VAUTROULLIER *Luther's Ep. Gal.* 7 Although I am a sinner by the lawe .. yet I despaire not. 1676 HALE *Contemp.* I. 87 Although that this was the very end for which he came into the World. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus Mor.* xiii, Your Head but weak, altho' your Lungs be strong. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* iii. 474 Wks. I. 47 Although thy life Of sin were free. 1881 N.T. (revised) *Mark* xiv. 29 Although all shall be offended, yet will not I.

Alti-, comb. form of L. *alto-*, *alta-*, (*altus*) high, and *alte* highly; occurring as first element in many derivatives.

Alticomous (ælti·kŏmes), *a. rare*—°. [f. late L. *alticom-us* (f. *alti-* high + *coma* head of hair or foliage) + -OUS.] Having leaves on the higher parts only.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **A·ltifica·tion.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *alti-* high + -FICATION making.] Making high; ?sublimation. (? Mispr. for *albification*.)

1652 in Ashm. *Theat. Chem.* 97 Notably serving for Seperation Of dividents, and for Altification.

† **A·ltify,** *v. Obs.* ? *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *alti-* high + -FY, after *magnify*.] To make high, exalt.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 217 Every County is given to magnify (not to say altify) their own things therein.

† **A·ltigrade,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *altigrad-us* high-stepping, f. *alti-* high + *grad-i* to step.] 'Going on high, ascending aloft.' Bailey 1731; whence in J.

† **A·ltila·titude.** *Obs. rare*—¹. (Prob. in jest.)

1628 SHIRLEY *Witty Fair One* II. i, These circles, degrees, and altilatitudes, you speak of.

Altiloquence (ælti·lǒkwĕns). [f. next; see -NCE.] 'High speech, pompous language.' J.

1731 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1808 J. MACDONALD *Telegr. Comm.* 59 Its elegant archaisms .. containing an altisonant altiloquence.

† **Alti·loquent,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *alti-* high, loftily + *loquent-em* speaking, pr. pple. of *loqui* to speak, on analogy of *altiloquium*: see ALTILOQUY.] Using high or pompous language.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 in BAILEY. [Not in JOHNSON.]

† **Altilo·quious,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. late L. *altiloqui-um* (see next) + -OUS.] 'Talking loud; also of high matters.' Bailey 1731.

† **Alti·loquy.** *Obs.*—° [ad. late L. *altiloqui-um* sublime diction, f. *alti-* high, loftily + *-loqui-um* speaking, f. *loqui* to speak. Cf. *soliloquy*.] 'Loud talk; also of high things.' Bailey 1731.

Altimeter (ælti·mĭtəɹ). [f. L. *altimeter* (quoted by Ducange from Papias), f. L. *alti-* high + Gr. μέτρον a measure.] 'An instrument for taking altitudes geometrically.' Craig 1847.

A·ltime·trical, *a. rare*—° [f. prec. + -ICAL. Cf. *meter, metrical*.] 'Pertaining to the measurement of heights or altitudes.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1681.

Altimetry (ælti·mĕtri). [ad. med.L. *altimetria*, f. L. *alti-* high + Gr. *-μετρία* measuring: see -METRY. Cf. Fr. *altimétrie*.] 'The art of taking or measuring heights, whether accessible or inaccessible, generally performed by a quadrant.' J.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Altimetry*, the first part of Geometrical Practise, which reaches the measuring of Lines. 1706 *Ibid.*, *Altimetry*, that part of Geometry, which teaches the Method of taking and measuring of Heights. 1778 B. DONN (*title*) An Essay on the Elements of Plane Trigonometry with their application to Altimetry and Longimetry. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 750 *Altimetry*, the art of measuring altitudes, or heights.

‖ **Altincar** (ælti·ŋkăɹ). [a. (ult.) Arab. التنكار *al-tinkār*, f. *al* the + Pers. and Hind. *tinkār*, Mal. *tingkal*:—Skr. टङ्कण *ṭaṅkaṇa*.] = TINCAL; crude borax.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Altincar* is a sort of flux powder.

† **A·ltion.** *Obs.*—° [n. of action f. L. *alt-* ppl. stem of *al-ĕre* to nourish.] 'A nourishing.' Bailey 1721.

Altisonant (ælti·sǒnant), *a.* [f. L. *alti-* comb. form of *alt-us* high + *sonant-em* sounding, pr. pple. of *sonā-re* to sound. L. has the analogous *altison-us*: cf. *altitonant-em* and *altiton-us*, both found.] High-sounding, lofty, pompous, loud.

1620 SHELTON *Don Quix.* (R.) He should alter likewise his denomination, and get a new one, that were famous and altisonant. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) Pref., Altisonant phrases. 1837 *Old Commodore* I. 2 Does he not, I say, arrest it ere it fall with the altisonant Zounds?

† **Alti·sonous,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *altison-us* (f. *alti-* high + *-son-us* sounding) + -OUS.] = prec.

1731 in BAILEY; whence in JOHNSON and mod. Dicts.

‖ **Altissimo** (alti·ssimo). *Mus.* [It. *altissimo* very high, superl. of *alto* high.] In the phr. *In altissimo*: in the second octave above the treble stave, beginning with G.

1819 *Pantol.* s.v., *Altissimo* .. applied to all notes situated above F in alt. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 54/1 The compass .. reached five [octaves] from double F below the base to F in altissimo. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 63, I could not have conceived it possible to sing to C in altissimo.

† **Alti·tonant,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *altitonant-em*, f. *alti-* high + *tonant-em* pr. pple. of *tonā-re* to thunder.] 'Thundering from on high.' Bailey 1721.

a 1627 MIDDLETON *World Tossed* Wks. V. 175 Altitonant, Imperial crown'd, and thunder-armèd Jove. 1641 COWLEY *Guardian* II. i, Hear, thou altitonant Jove, and Muses three. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Altitude (æ·ltitiud). Also **altytude.** [ad. L. *altitūdin-em* height, f. *alti-* (*altus*) high: see -TUDE. Cf. mod.Fr. *altitude*, not in Palsg. or Cotgr.]

1. *gen.* Vertical extent or distance; the quality of being high or deep, as one of the dimensions of space; height or depth.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 791 Her sydes longe, her altitude abounde [=abundant]. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pl.* I. viii, This goodly picture was in altitude Nyne fote and more. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 53 The altitude, Which thou hast perpendicularly fell. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I, The gravity of the fluid .. will be always proportional to the altitude or depth. 1821 CRAIG *Drawing* II. 63 It has neither form nor colour, nor altitude nor dimensions, and yet it is a flower.

2. *Geom.* The height of a triangle or other figure, measured by a perpendicular from the vertex to the base or base produced.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* VI. def. 4. 154 Figures to have one altitude and to be contayned within two equidistant lines, is all one. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Triangles of equal bases and altitudes are equal. 1810 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 286 A triangle is equal to half a parallelogram of the same base and altitude.

3. Height of the mercurial column in a barometer. ? *Obs.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 91 Its wonted pitch and altitude of 29 inches, or thereabouts. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The different altitudes of the mercury may arise from the different states of the air.

4. Height above the ground, or, *strictly*, above the level of the sea; height in the air, loftiness.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 146 Ane grit montane .. of greit altitude. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 58 Theare was a toure .. that in altitud euened Thee stars. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. i. 97 Trees so lofty, that I could make no computation of their altitude. 1773 BRYDONE *Sicily* xxii. (1809) 225 The degree of altitude in the atmosphere. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* ii. 43 The Himalaya chain .. has a mean altitude of about 18,000 feet.

5. *Astr.* The height of a body in the heavens expressed by its angular distance above the horizon.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 1 4, I wol clepe the heyhte of any thing that is taken by thy rewle, the altitude, with-owte mo wordes. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* II. (ed. 7) 117, 55 degrees, 56′ and 21″ .. is the Meridian altitude of the Sunne for that day. 1678 R. HOLME *Acad. Arm.* III. i. § 77 Altitude is the height or elevation of the Pole or any other thing above the horizon. 1764 MASKELYNE in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 371, I fixed the equal altitude instrument .. against a strong post. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xviii. 172 The apparent altitude of the heavenly bodies is always greater than their true altitude.

6. a. *sing.* A point or position at a height above the ground or sea-level; a height. b. *pl.* Elevated regions; great heights.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 112 Þer was a towre in the altitude of the mownte of Syon. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* iii. Wks. 1760 I. 49 Should immediately deliver himself up to ratsbane or hemp, or from some convenient altitude. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xv. (1856) 107 No mountain altitudes to furnish forth the increments of ice growth.

7. *fig.* a. High degree or eminence of any quality or attribute. b. High or exalted position in the scale of being, rank, power, etc.; hence *His altitude* = his Highness.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 288 O! thou altitude of al gostly ryches! 1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* III. v. 279 Euen in the altitude of popedome. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 217 Oh the profoundnesse and altitude of Gods mercy! 1612 CHAPMAN *Widdowe's Teares* Plays 1873 III. 11 He comes armed with his altitudes letters. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. to Friend* § 27 (1881) 145 He that hath taken the true altitude of things. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* (R.) He has exalted himself to a certain degree of altitude above them. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 74 Rise, woman, rise To thy peculiar and best altitudes. 1858 (20 May) BRIGHT *Speeches* 39 Men of that altitude.

† 8. *fig.* in *pl.* Lofty mood, ways, airs, phrases. *Obs.*

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Laws of Candy* II, This woman's in the altitudes. *a* 1733 NORTH *Examen* 258 (D.) If we would see him in his altitudes, we must go back to the House of Commons .. there he cuts and slashes at another rate. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 232 From the nature of their conversation, there was no room for altitudes. 1782 JOHNSON *Lett.* 293 (1788) II. 252 While you were in all your altitudes, at the Opera.

Altitudinal (æltitiū·dinăl), *a.* [f. L. *altitūdin-em* (see prec.) + -AL¹.] Relating to height, or to degree of elevation above the surface of the earth, the horizon, or the sea-level.

1778 HUTTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 716 The altitudinal difference between the two given points. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 8 The immense altitudinal range of these plants. 1883 TROMHOLT in *Nature* XXVII. 395 Altitudinal measurements .. for fixing the parallax of the aurora borealis.

Altitudinarian (æ·ltitiūdinē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. ALTITUDE, after *latitude*, *latitudinarian*: see -ARIAN.] A. *adj.* Pertaining to, or reaching to, the heights (of fancy, doctrine, etc.). B. *sb.* One who is given to lofty thoughts or plans.

1850 LYNCH *Theoph. Trin.* xii. 242 The wise latitudinarian is also an altitudinarian: his thought spreads broadly, but it is also high-rising, and strikes deep. 1871 MISS BOWMAN *Th. Chr. Life* (1877) 13 Sermons are .. altitudinarian, latitudinarian, or platitudinarian.

† **Alti·volant,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *altivolant-em*, f. *alti-* (comb. form of *alt-us*) high + *volant-em* flying; cf. *altitonant*.] 'Flying on high.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656; whence in Bailey, J., etc.

† **A·lto,** *sb.*¹ *Mil. Obs.* Also 6 **alta.** [a. Sp. *alto* in phr. *alto hacer*, an adaptation of Ger. *halt machen* to make a stop, f. *halt* hold-on, stop, stand. Soon changed to ALT (perh. after Fr. *faire alte*, also from Ger.) and HALT.] A halt.

1591 GARRARD *Art of Warre* 168 When the Armie makes Alta to rest. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 34 How to make their Alto or stand, and how to double their ranks. *Ibid.*, How to plant his pike in the ground, at any stand or Alto. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Decades War* v. iii. § 4. 171 To make stands (which some call *Altoes* or *Hallts*) .. whereby the souldier may be refresht when he is weary with travell.

Alto (a·lto), *sb.*² and *a. Mus.* [a. It. *alto* high (sc. *canto* singing).] A. *sb.*

1. *strictly*, The highest male voice, the counter-tenor; formerly considered as restricted in compass to a sixth above and a sixth below the 'middle C'; also, the musical part for this voice.

1819 *Pantol.*, *Alto*, in music, the highest natural tenor voice. 1883 C. WOOLSON in *Harper's Mag.* Mar 567/2 He could join in with his soft little alto.

2. Extended also to, The female voice of similar range, or the musical part sung by it, more strictly known as *contralto*.

1881 A. HOPKINSON *Waiting* vi. 129 The Count takes the accompaniment, Anne and Dolly the treble and alto. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 443/1 Their .. voices serving only as a foil to her powerful alto.

3. One who has an alto voice.

1784 *Europ. Mag.* V. 324 Altos,—Rev. Mr. Clark .. and 48 assistants. 1850 *Illustr. Lond. News* XVII. 368 The entire Choir .. is not here, there are .. ten altos, six tenors, etc.

4. = ALT².

1862 T. MARTIN *Horace* (1870) 265 From C in alto down to double D.

5. The Italian name for a tenor violin.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 404 *Alto* .. called in England the Tenor, and by the Italians, the Viola.

B. *attrib.* as *adj.* Belonging to the alto. **Alto clef**: the C clef when placed on the third line of the stave. **Alto-ripieno** [f. It. *ripiéno* that which fills up]: a tenor part, instrumental or vocal, used only occasionally in a grand chorus.

1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 347 It was sung by his visiters .. himself taking the alto part. 1871 HAWEIS *Mus. & Mor.* ix. 353 A quiet alto song, full of solemn pathos. 1879 CURWEN *Mus. Thr.* 23 The Alto or Contralto Clef is .. a C Clef but it is placed in the middle line.

‖ **Alto-** (a·lto), It., = high-, used in various comb.

1. *Mus.* as **alto-clarinet, -fagotto, -viola,** musical instruments similar to, but higher in pitch than, the clarinet, fagotto, viola. See also ALTO *a.*

1856 BERLIOZ *Instrument.* 114 The alto-clarinet is no other than a clarinet in F or in Eb. 1802 REES *Cycl.* s.v., *Alto viola*, the tenor violin, in opposition to the bass viol.

2. *Sculpt.* (See ALTO-RELIEVO.)

Altogether (ɔ̃ltŭge·ðəɹ), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb.* [comb. of ALL and TOGETHER. Orig. a mere strengthening of *all*, but, like *all* itself, gradually becoming adverbial, in which sense alone it is now used when written in combination.]

A. *adj.* A strengthened form of ALL *a.*

†**1.** The whole together, the entire; everything, the whole, the total. (Often *absol.*; cf. ALL A II.) *Obs.*

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 § 4 & brenden sythen þe cyrce & al te gædere. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9581 Issræle þeod .. all togeddre att Drihhtin Godd. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* vii. 19 Circumcision is nothynge .. but the keppynge of the commaundmentes of god is altogether. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 1557, 285/1 Ananias & Saphyra .. made semblance as though they brought to the apostles altogether. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xix. 18 And mount Sinai was altogether on a smoke. — *Ps.* cxxxix. 4 There is not a worde in my tongue: but lo, O Lord, thou knowest it altogether.

†**2.** *pl.* All united, all in a company; all inclusively; all without exception. Now written separately *all together*.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 264 Bot alle þei were forholn, & failed þam alle togider. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2955 Cumes forth, he said, ye altogeder. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxxiv. 13 Proude wordes agaynst me, which I haue herde altogether. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 245 Then altogether They fell vpon me. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 102 Solidity, Conveniency, and Ornament, altogether to be observed in true Building. [*Mod.* They came separately, but went away all together.]

B. *adv.* [by gradual transference from the sb. to the predicate; cf. ALL C 1.]

1. Everything being included; in all respects, in every particular; entirely, wholly, totally, quite.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 19 Here fifealde mihte was altegeder attred. *c* 1330 *Kyng of Tars* 601 Whon he hedde altogedere ipreyd, And al that evere he couthe iseyd. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1557, 1373/1 Were he as bad as Judas altogiter. 1611 BIBLE *John* ix. 34 Thou wast altogether born in sins. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 441 ¶ 9 Scenes and Objects, and Companions that are altogether new. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* I. 30 The idea of chance is altogether excluded. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. ii. 125 In Greece, we see a country altogether the reverse of India. 1881 TROLLOPE *Ayala's Angel* III. lvi. 163 That kept me from being altogether wretched.

2. Uninterruptedly, without deviation or admixture. (Cf. ALL C 4.)

1700 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmdcix/4 A dark Iron-grey Horse .. Paces altogether. 1709 *Ibid.* mmmmdcviii/4 A Bay Mare, .. Trots altogether.

3. For altogether: for all time to come, as a permanent arrangement, finally, definitely, permanently, 'for good.' (*For* is sometimes omitted.)

1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Paraphr. Luke* xxiv. 44 Did he not once for altogether .. take awaie all autoritie from the priestes? 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 311 Perswading themselves he was fled for altogether. 1674 SCHEFFER *Lapland* xxvi. 121 Most of them then were baptized very late .. some deferred it for altogether. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* II. 40 Walter and Edith were not in a humour .. for separating .. altogether.

C. *sb.* A whole, a *tout ensemble*.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire of Lond.* 141 Her Congregations, Her Citizens, Her altogether has been as orderly, etc. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 33 We only call .. Gods All-fillingness an altogether, to loosen it from any thing of sundership. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 26 June 9 American fingers .. impart a finish and an altogether (this is much better than to steal *tout-ensemble* from the wicked Emperor).

Altogetherness (ɔ̃ltŭge·ðəɹnés). *rare.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Wholeness, unity of being.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 60 So Gods All-fillingness is in the world .. in an indivisible altogetherness. 1824 J. GALT *Rothelan* II. iii. vii. 67 His courteous mildness, his altogetherness of fraud and smiles.

†**Altoge·thers,** *adv. Obs.* [f. ALL + TOGETHERS a variant of TOGETHER, with genitival ending: cf. *afterward, -s, elsewhere, -s.*] = ALTOGETHER.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Þe an is aquenched al to geðeres. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxvii. 842 Now Altogederis we ben present. 1569 J. ROGERS *Glasse of Godly Love* 180 Christe only is her comfort all togethers. 1586 J. HOOKER *Giraldus's Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 114/1 The present state of all Ireland, altogethers deuoured with robberies, murders, riots.

Alto-relievo (ɑ:ltɔ rĭlī·vo). Pl. **-os.** [It. *alto-rilievo* high relief; this spelling is sometimes used in Eng.] High relief; sculpture or carved work in which the figures project more than one half of their true proportions from the wall or surface on which they are carved. Hence *concr.* A sculpture or carving in high relief.

1717 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* (1871) 550 The infinite profusion of alto-relievo. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 276 A fine bust of queen Elizabeth on onyx, alto relievo in profile. 1773 BRYDONE *Sicily* xix. (1809) 199 The representation of a boar-hunting in alto relievo, on white marble. 1878 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Round the World* II. v. 342 There are no alto-relievos.

Altricate, -tion, obs. ff. ALTERCATE, -TION.

Altruism (æ·ltru₁iz'm). [a. Fr. *altruisme* formed by Comte on It. *altrui* (Fr. *autrui*) of or to others, what is another's, somebody else, f. L. *alteri huic* 'to this other,' the dative afterwards passing into a general oblique case. See **-ISM.** *Altruisme* was apparently suggested by the Fr. law-phrase *l'autrui*, standing according to Littré for *le bien, le droit d'autrui*. Introd. into Eng. by the translators and expounders of Comte.] Devotion to the welfare of others, regard for others, as a principle of action; opposed to egoism or selfishness.

1853 LEWES *Comte's Philos. Sc.* I. xxi. 224 Dispositions influenced by the purely egotistic impulses we call popularly 'bad,' and apply the term 'good' to those in which altruism predominates. 1865 MILL in *Westm. Rev.* July, To make altruism (a word of his [Comte's] own coining) predominate over egoism. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iv. 144 Is altruism a sweeter, or better word than charity? 1876 — *Marlb. Serm.* xvi. 157 A good and wise modern philosopher summed up the law and duty of life in Altruism—*Vivre pour autrui*—'Live for others.' 1877 C. ROW *Bampt. Lect.* (1881) 106 The religion of humanity, whose great moral principle is altruism. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theophr. Such* viii. 147 The bear was surprised at the badger's want of altruism.

Altruist (æ·ltru₁ist). [f. ALTRUISM: see **-IST.** Cf. Fr. *altruiste* adj.] One who professes the principles of altruism.

1868 NETTLESHIP *Browning's Poetry* vi. 167 His development as a great altruist. 1881 *Daily News* 27 Aug. 5/1 If they were thorough altruists, a sweet reasonableness would induce them to avoid inflicting .. distress.

Altruistic (æltru₁i·stik), *a.* [f. Fr. *altruiste* (adj. f. *altruisme*) + **-IC.** Earlier than ALTRUIST.] Of or pertaining to altruism; actuated by regard for the well-being of others; benevolent.

1853 LEWES *Comte's Philos. Sc.* I. xxi. 221 The noble termination of the emotional series by the group of social or altruistic instincts. 1862 HINTON *Let.* in *Life* (1878) 194 The word altruistic I borrow from Comte. Is it not a capital word? I am resolved to naturalise it. 1873 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb., Up to a certain point altruistic action blesses giver and receiver, beyond that point it curses giver and receiver.

Altruistically (æltru₁i·stikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + **-AL** + **-LY.**] In an altruistic manner; benevolently.

1874 H. SPENCER *Sociol.* viii. 186 A means to furthering the general happiness altruistically. 1879 — *Data of Eth.* xi. 197 The most altruistically-natured leave no like-natured posterity.

Altruize (æ·ltru₁əiz), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. It. *altrui* some one else + **-IZE**; suggested by ALTRUISM.] To change into some one else.

1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 300 Etherealised or converted, altruised, or .. artisticised into a third world of thought.

†**A·ltry.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ALTER + **-Y**; purely imitative: cf. *enter, entry.*] Alteration, change.

1527 *Acct. of Gibson, Master of Revels*, Payd to John Skut, ye quenys tayler for makynge of ye ladies aparell by altry.

‖**A·ltus.** *Mus. Obs.* [L. *altus* high (sc. *cantus* singing).] = ALTO *sb.*[2]

1609 DOULAND *Ornithop. Microl.* 86 The Base requires a third below, and the Altus the same aboue. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Comm. Place* (1677) 163 A Deep Base that must reach as low as Hell to describe the Passion, and thence rebound to a joyful *Altus*, the high-strain of the Resurrection.

†**A·ltumal,** *a. Obs.* ? *slang.* [f. L. *altum* the deep, *i.e.* the sea + **-AL.**] (See quot.)

1711 *Medleys* 29 Jan. (1712) 186 His Altumal Cant, a Mark of his poor Traffick and Tar-Education. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Altumal*, a term used to denote the mercantile style, or dialect. In this sense, we meet with altumal cant, to denote the language of petty traders and tars.

†**A·lture.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *altura* height; f. *alto* :— L. *altum* height: see **-URE.**] Height, altitude.

a 1547 EARL SURREY *Ps.* lv. 29 From that the sun descends, Till he his alture win. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 127 Casamats .. so low that they arriued not vnto the alture of the ditch.

†**Alu·co.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *alūcus* an owl.] A book-name given by some to the White, by others to the Tawny, Owl.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Aluco*, the name by which authors have called the common white owl. 1785 LATHAM *Synopsis* 134 Tawny Owl, *Syrnium Stridula*, Aluco Owl.

Aludel (æ·lŭdel). *Chem.* [a. Fr. *aludel*, in 13th c. *alutel*, ad. Arab. *al-uthāl* (quoted by Dozy with this sense in 9th c.), i.e. *al* the + *uthāl*, prob. variant of *ithāl* pl. of *athla* utensil, apparatus.] A pear-shaped pot of earthenware or glass, open at both ends, so that a series could be fitted one above another; used by the alchemists in sublimation.

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 6 Putting wull of wode, or bombice into the upper hoole of the aludel. 1610 B. JONSON *Alchem.* II. iii. (1616) 624 Let your heat, still, lessen by degrees, To the Aludels. 1677 HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chem.* (1686) Introd. 44 Aludels .. are Pots without a bottom, joyned together and are placed over another Pot with a hole in the middle to serve for Sublimations. 1731 HALES *Stat. Ess.* I. 201 We luted a German retort to two or three large alodals. 1881 RAYMOND *Gloss. Mining Terms, Aludel*, an earthen condenser for mercury.

A-luff, obs. form of ALOOF.

Alum (æ·ləm). Forms: 4 alem, 4–5 alym, 4–8 alom, 5–7 alume, alome, 6 alme, 6–7 allume, 6–8 allom(e, allum, 4– alum. [a. OFr. *alum* :—L. *alūmen*, the same substance: cf. *alūta* tawed skin.]

1. A whitish transparent mineral salt, crystallizing in octahedrons, very astringent, used in dyeing, tawing skins, and medicine, also for sizing paper, and making materials fire-proof; chemically a double sulphate of aluminium and potassium ($AlK(SO_4)_2 + 12H_2O$ water of crystallization).

Burnt Alum, A. deprived of its water of crystallization so as to become a white powder; *Rock* or *Roman Alum*, that prepared from the Alum-stone in Italy; *Saccharine Alum*, an artificial composition of alum, rosewater, and egg albumen, boiled to a paste, which hardens when cold.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1035 As alum & alka[t]ran, that angré arn boþe. 1366 MAUNDEV. ix. 99 About that see growethe moche Alom. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol.* 260 Tartre, alym, glas [*v.r.* alum, alumglas(se, alem]. 1436 *Pol. Poems* II. 172 Coton, roche-alum, and gode golde of Jene. 1453 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 422 Alum, foyle or rooch, ye bale .. iiij*d*. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 123 Layed to with honey and allome. 1585 JAMES I *Ess. Poesie* 16 Cleare and smothe lyke glas or alme. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1199/1 A mightie great hulke, laden with wood & allume. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 559 Alume brought from Melos, is the best. 1622 HEYLYN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 75 Well furnished with Allom, Sulphur, and Bitumen. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 208 The Pope had excommunicated all persons whatsoever, who had bought alume of the Florentines. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 437 A lotion with Honey, Alome, and White wine. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 238 A fat Earth full of Allom. 1718 MRS. EALES *Receipt* 38 Put in a good piece of Roach-Allum. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 106 Alum is dug out of the earth as we find it in the Shops. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* i. (ed. 2) 52 There are also mines of allum. 1815 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* 201 The sulphuric acid uniting with the alumine, forms the well-known salt called alum. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. i. x, While chalk and alum and plaster are sold to the poor for bread. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 105 [Alum] seems to have come to Europe in later times as *alum of Rocca*, the name of Edessa; but it is not impossible that this name was an Italian prefix, which has remained to this day under the name of *Rock Alum, Allume di Rocca.*

2. *Mod. Chem.* (with *pl.*) A series of isomorphous double salts, including the foregoing, consisting of aluminium sulphate in combination with the sulphate of a monatomic metal, as potassium, sodium, ammonium, silver, etc., with general formula $Al'''M(SO_4)_2 + 12H_2O$; all of which crystallize in octahedrons: distinguished as *Common* or *Potash alum, Soda alum, Ammonia alum, Silver alum*, etc.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 580 Argento-aluminic sulphate or Silver alum. Potassio-aluminic sulphate or Potash-alum: this is the salt to which the name alum is most generally applied. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 185 These alums cannot be separated by crystallization; and a crystal of one of them grows regularly in a solution of another alum. 1873 FOWNES *Chem.* 373 Sodium alum is much more soluble. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 107 The composition of potash-, soda-, and ammonia-alums found ready formed in nature.

3. *Mod. Chem.* (with *pl.*) Extended to a family of compounds analogous to and including the preceding series, in which the Alumina itself is absent, and replaced by the isomorphous sesquioxide of iron, chrome, or manganese; whence *Iron alum* (Potassio-ferric sulphate), *Manganese alum* (Potassio-manganic sulphate), *Chrome alum* (Potassio-chromic sulphate), *Chrome-ammonia alum* (Ammonio-chromic sulphate), etc.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 578 The dodecahydrated double sulphates of the alkali-metals and triatomic metals constitute the true alums. The sulphates of ammonium, potassium, and sodium are capable of forming alums with the aluminic, ferric, chromic, and manganic sulphates. 1874 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 247 Chromium sulphate forms a series of alums with potassium and ammonium sulphates, which have a deep purple tint, and are isomorphous with common alum.

4. *Min.* Applied to various native minerals, which are chemically alums proper, as *Native alum* or Kalinite; also to others (pseudo-alums), which are compounds of aluminium sulphate with the sulphate of some other base, as *Magnesia alum* (Magnesio-aluminic sulphate) or Pickeringite; or with the protoxides of iron, manganese, etc., as *Feather* or *Plume alum* (Ferroso-aluminic sulphate) or Halotrichite, *Manganese alum* or Apjohnite, *Manganoso-magnesian alum* or Bosjemanite.

The name *Feather alum* has been applied also to *magnesia alum* and *alumogen.*

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 122 Plume-alume burns the skin .. rock-alume dissolves metals, shrivels the skin, loosens the teeth. 1868 DANA *Min.* 655 Hallotrichine is a silky alum from the Solfatara near Naples. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 583 Manganoso-aluminic sulphate, or *manganese alum* .. occurs in snow-white silky fibres at Lagoa Bay.

5. *Comb.*, in which *alum* stands in obj. relation to pr. pple. or vbl. sb., as *alum-bearing, -maker, -making, -manufacture*; in instrumental relation to pa. pple., as *alum-steeped*; in simple attrib. relation, as *alum-crystal, -liquor, -water*; or attrib. relation of material, as *alum-styptic.*

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 215 Ammonium Sulphate is largely employed for alum making. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 381 The chief localities of alum manufacture in this country. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Let.* Wks. 1859 II. 277/1 Let him drive his alum-steeped loaves a little further. 1587 HARRISON *Engl.* I. II. xxiii. 348 A tast much like to allume liquor. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 117 *Alum Liquors*,—In the alum works on the Yorkshire coast, eight different liquors are met with. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xxx. 697 Soked, or delayed in allom water. 1656 DU GARD *Lat. Unlocked* § 443 Hee wetteth with allom-water every sheet of thinner paper. 1711 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 131 Alom-stypticks with contracting pow'r Shrink his thin essence like a rivelled flow'r.

Also **alum cake**, a massive and porous sulphate of alumina, mixed with silica, manufactured from fine clay; **alum earth**, applied to various earthy or loose substances yielding alum; †**alum-farmer**, one who farmed the royal alum-works; †**alum-flower**, alum calcined and powdered; †**alum-glass**, crystallized alum; **alum-rock, -schist, -shale, -slate**, thin-bedded rocks found

in various formations, from which alum is manufactured; **alum-stone**, the mineral ALUNITE, from which the Rock or Roman alum is made; **alum-works**, the place and apparatus for making alum. Also ALUM-ROOT, q.v.

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xli. 81/1 An allum-earth of sundry colours. 1641 in *4th Rep. Hist. MSS.* (1874) 71/1 Account of the sums for which the Allom farmers left Morgan engaged. 1730 SWIFT *Lady's Dress. Room* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 114 Allum-flower to stop the steams. 1386 [See under I.] *a* 1500 *E. E. Misc.* (1856) 78, j *di*, of alome glas molte into clere water. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 688 What we call allum-rock, a kind of black slate that may be taken up in flakes. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 111 At Whitby, the alum-rock. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 513 Beds of so-called 'alum-schist,' which are of Upper Cambrian age. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 111 Such alum-shales as contain too little bitumen for the roasting process. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 237 He also classes the alum-slate .. among the transition rocks. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 111 The ustulation of alum-slate. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 223 Hot sulphureous vapours, which convert the trachyte into alum-stone. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 109 The alum-stone appears to be confined to volcanic districts. 1868 DANA *Min.* 659 Alunite was first observed at Tolfa, near Rome, in the 15th c. by a Genoese, who had been engaged in the manufacture of alum, from an alum-stone or 'Rock-alum' found near Edessa in Syria. 1617 BACON in *Fortescue Pap.* 34 The offers made .. to your Majestie of his allome workes. 1641 in *4th Rep. Hist. MSS.* (1874) 42/2 William Turnor, and others, who farmed the alum works of his late Majesty. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 119 Boiling the scum of the alum works.

Alum (æ·ləm), *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] To treat or impregnate with alum.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. I. i. 19 Having alumed as completely as possible a pound of wool.

‖ **Alumbrado** (ælumbrā·do). [Sp. *alumbrado* illuminated, enlightened; pa. pple. of *alumbrar* :—L. *alluminare*: see ALLUMINE.] One of the Spanish *Illuminati* or Perfectionists, who arose about 1575, and were suppressed by the Inquisition; hence sometimes applied to any one claiming special spiritual illumination.

1671 GLANVILL *Further Disc. M. Stubbe* 33 Worthless Fanaticks, Alumbradoes in Religion. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Methodists* II. 114 The Alumbrado's or Illuminati of Spain, who were stiff Maintainers of Perfection. 1847 BUCH *Hagenbach's Hist. Doct.* II. 197 The question whether he stood in connection with the Alumbrados.

Alumed (æ·ləmd), *ppl. a.* [f. ALUM *v.* + -ED.] Treated or impregnated with alum.

1580 BARET *Alv.* A 330 Alumde, or mixed with alum, *aluminatus*. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Muzzle*, If it be allom'd Leather.

† **Alume·re.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OFr. *alumere* (:—L. **adlūminātōr*), f. *alumer* to light :—L. **adlūminare*: see ALLUMINE.] An illuminator, lighter up.

c 1300 in Wright's *Lyric P.* xxv. 68 Ihesu, nothing may be suettere, .. Then thou so suete alumere.

Alumian (ălīū·miăn). *Min.* [mod. (1858) f. ALUMINA.] A white, sub-translucent mineral, a native sulphate of aluminium; classed by Dana among the Anhydrous Sulphates.

Alumic (ălīū·mik). Rare variant of ALUMINIC.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Mar. 585/3, I have obtained alumic sulphate neutral often.

Alumi·ferous, *a.*; a variant of ALUMINIFEROUS.

1853 T. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxvi. 118 The alumiferous rocks of Parad.

Alumina (ălīū·minā). [mod.L.; formed, along with its Fr. equivalent *alumine* (also used in Eng.) on L. *alūmen, alūmin-*, alum, on the type of *soda, potassa, magnesia*, by the Fr. chemical nomenclators of 1787; its character as the *earth of alum* (*alaun-erde*) having been proved by Marggraf in 1754. Other proposed names were *arga, argil*.]

One of the earths, a white, insoluble, tasteless, amorphous substance; the only oxide (Al_2O_3) of the metal Aluminium, the basis of alum, the chief constituent of all clays, and found crystallized as the sapphire.

c 1790 J. BLACK *Elem. Chem.* II. 150 The French chemists have given a new name to this pure earth; *alumine* in French, and *alumina* in Latin. I confess I do not like this *alumina*. 1801 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 197, I could .. discover iron, silica, alumina, and carbonic acid. 1802 — *Chem. Nomencl.* 116 In the chapter upon Earth, we find .. Argil for Alumina. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 156 Alumina exists in a pure and crystallized state in the white sapphire. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. xii. 362 These masses of slate contain silica, alumina, potash, soda, and mica.

Aluminate (ălīū·minēit), *sb.* [f. prec. + -ATE.] A compound in which alumina acts the part of an acid; 'a compound of alumina with one of the stronger bases.' Watts.

1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 68 They have therefore by some chemists been named aluminates. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 286 Aluminates are equally limited. 1873 FOWNES *Chem.* 372 Spinell is an aluminate of magnesium.

Aluminate (ălīū·minēit), *v.* [f. L. *alūmināt-us* pa. pple.; f. *alūmin-* ALUM.] To treat or impregnate with alum; to combine with alumina. (Commonly in pa. pple. **aluminated.**)

1731 BAILEY, *Aluminated*, done with alum. 1833 FYFE *Chem.* (ed. 3) 474 The solution called aluminated potass is transparent and colourless.

Alumine (æ·lūməin). *Chem. arch.* [a. Fr. *alumine*: see ALUMINA.] = ALUMINA.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. I. i. 22 They unite with acids .. and some earths, principally alumine. 1798 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 16 The absorbent earths were distinguished into calcareous, magnesia, and alumine or clay. 1805 SIR H. DAVY *ibid.* XCV. 232, I have separated the alumine by solution of potash. 1852 T. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 78 The alumine, magnesia, soda, and metallic oxides gradually disappear. 1854 F. BAKEWELL *Geol.* 47 Carbonate of lime .. combined with alumine.

Aluming (æ·ləmiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ALUM *v.* + -ING[1].] The act of treating or impregnating with alum.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. I. ii. 35 Tartar is not used in the aluming of silk and thread.

Aluminic (ælūmi·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. ALUMINIUM + -IC.] Of or containing aluminium, as *Aluminic chloride*, also called *Aluminium chloride* and *Chloride of aluminium*.

1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 185 The double salt containing aluminic sulphate, combined with potassic sulphate, has long been known by the name of alum. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 369 The ash is chiefly composed of aluminic phosphate. 1880 *Athenæum* 27 Nov. 713/1 Two new aluminic compounds.

Aluminiferous (ălīū·minifĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *alūmin-* ALUM + -(I)FEROUS.] Alum-bearing, yielding alum.

1849 MURCHISON *Silur.* viii. (1867) 154 These rocks, anthracite and aluminiferous, are charged with graptolites and annelides. 1853 T. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 396 The aluminiferous slates of Chaparuparu.

Aluminiform (ălīū·minifōrm, ælūmi·ni-), *a.* [f. L. *alumin-* ALUM + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of an alum.

1864 WEBSTER cites CHAPTAL.

Alumi·nilite. *Min.* [f. L. *alūmin-* alum + Gr. λίθος stone.] A mineral called more commonly ALUNITE, q.v.

Aluminio- (æ·lūmi·nio), combining form of ALUMINIUM, as in *Aluminio-silicate*, a salt in which the combined oxides of Aluminium and Silicon are supposed to act as an acid.

† **Alu·minish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *alūmin-* ALUM + -ISH.] = ALUMISH.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 167 There will distill over a certain acid alluminish water.

Aluminite (ălīū·minəit). *Min.* [mod. (Ger. *aluminit* 1807) f. L. *alūmin-* ALUM + -ITE min. form.] An opaque, whitish mineral, a native hydrosulphate of alumina, called also WEBSTERITE.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1871) V. 579 The tribasic sulphate [of aluminium], $3Al_2O_3 . SO_3 . 9H_2O$, occurs native as aluminite, a white, opaque earthy mineral.

Aluminium (ælūmi·niŏm). [a modification of ALUMINUM, the name given by its discoverer, Sir H. Davy *c* 1812 (for which he had first of all used ALUMIUM), f. ALUMINA. The termination *-ium* now preferred harmonizes best with other names of elements, as *sodium, potassium, magnesium, lithium, selenium*, etc. Both *alumium* and *aluminum* lived for some time.] A metal, white, sonorous, ductile, and malleable, very light, not oxidized in the air, used for instruments, ornaments, and as an alloy. In *Chem.* it has the symbol Al., is tetratomic, has *alumina* as its oxide, and the *alums* as its chief salts.

1812 *Q. Rev.* VIII. 72 Aluminium, for so we shall take the liberty of writing the word, in preference to aluminum, which has a less classical sound. 1835 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.* 6 Aluminium, the metallic base of alumina. 1845 *Vest. Creation* ii. (ed. 3) 34 Aluminium .. is another abundant elementary substance. *c* 1860 FARADAY *Forces of Nat.* i. 195 *note*, Aluminium is 2½ times heavier than water. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 14 May 187/3 Some Belgian manufacturer has just had a bell cast of aluminium. 1876 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* xxv. 399 Science got the beautiful metal aluminium out of the clay which ignorance trod under foot.

b. *attrib.* in chem. compounds, as *Aluminium chloride* (also Chloride of aluminium, and Aluminic chloride), *Aluminium fluoride, sulphate* (Sulphate of alumina), *silicate*, etc. Also in *Aluminium-Bronze*, a beautiful and important alloy (or chemical compound) of aluminium and copper.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1879) I. 154 General character and reactions of Aluminium compounds. 1873 FOWNES *Chem.* 372 Aluminium Sulphate crystallises in thin pearly plates, soluble in 2 parts of water. 1882 *Morn. Star* 21 May The specimens of aluminium-bronze, as it is called, have a fine golden hue, which appears to especial advantage in combination with the pure metal.

Aluminize (ălīū·minəiz), *v. rare.* [f. L. *alūmin-* alum + -IZE.] To treat or impregnate with alum, to alum.

1857 *Nat. Mag.* I. 390 Our bread was alumenised if not worse.

Alumino- (ălīū·mino), combining form of the words ALUMINA, ALUMINUM, used in compound names implying the union of these with another element, as *Alumino-magnesian silicate*, a double silicate of aluminium and magnesium.

1864 *Reader* 18 June 784/1 An alumino-magnesian silicate allied to chlorite in composition.

Aluminose (ălīū·minōus), *a.* [ad. L. *alūminōs-us*: see ALUMINOUS.] = ALUMINOUS.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Aluminosity (ălīū·minŏsĭti). *rare*—[1]. [f. L. *alūminōs-us* + -ITY.] Aluminous quality.

1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* III. II. I. viii. 159 You will find a manifest Substance of Aluminosity to distill from them.

Aluminous (ălīū·minəs), *a.* [a. Fr. *alumineux*, ad. L. *alūminōs-us*: see ALUM and -OUS.]

1. Of the nature of alum, containing alum. **Aluminous cake** = ALUM cake.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guidon's Forme.* U j, Wasshyng with wyne and aluminous water with good and artefycyall lygature. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* iii. 34 *Astringing* waters, as Alluminous, and Vitrioline almost everywhere. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II, Add a little burnt Allom .. to give it a discernable alluminous Taste. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 488 Aluminous perspiration stood thick upon us, the alum being deposited from the walls and atmosphere of the place.

2. Of the nature of or containing alumina; clayey.

1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 208 A chaotic collection of flinty sand and aluminous and magnesian mud. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 49 Margraaf .. distinguished accurately between the silicious, calcareous, and aluminous earths. 1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 22 Aluminous, or clayey soils, retain too much moisture. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 8 The Argillaceous or Aluminous Rocks.

Aluminum (ălīū·minŭm). *Chem.* = ALUMINIUM; being the name given by Davy in 1812.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* I. 355 As yet Aluminum has not been obtained in a perfectly free state. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 406 *Alumina*, the earthy oxide of aluminum sometimes called argil or the argillaceous earth. 1855 in *Proc. Am. Phil. Soc.* VI. 141 Mr. DuBois laid upon the table specimens of the metal aluminum. 1879 C. CAMERON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 170 Aluminum is a white malleable metal.

Alumish (æ·ləmiʃ), *a.* [f. ALUM + -ISH.] Having somewhat of the character or taste of alum.

1562 TURNER *Baths* 7 The water of this bath is alumish. *a* 1682 *Hist. Royal Soc.* IV. 196 (T.) Tasting something alumish, and being found near some places which afford alum.

† **A·lumite.** *Min.* Obs. form of ALUNITE.

1853 T. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxvi. 118 The alumite of Tolfa, which .. I have examined on the spot.

† **Alumium** (ălīū·miŭm). *Chem. Obs.* The name first suggested by Davy for the metal which he finally called ALUMINUM, a name eventually further changed to ALUMINIUM.

1808 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 353 Had I been so fortunate as .. to have procured the metallic substances I was in search of, I should have proposed for them the names of silicium, alumium, zirconium, and glucium. 1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (ed. 3) 22 Alumine consists of Oxygen united with a base Alumium the nature of which has not been completely ascertained. 1854 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* (L.) Aluminum, aluminium, or alumium, is the metallic base of the earth alumina.

† **Alu·mnate,** *v. Obs.*—[0] [f. L. *alumnāt-* ppl. stem of *alumnā-re* to bring up; f. ALUMNUS.] 'To nourish or feed.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

† **Alumna·tion.** [n. of action f. prec.] 'Fostering, feeding.' Coles 1692.

Alumner, probably error for ALMONER.

1401 *Pol. Poems* II. 110 The releef of Cristis feeste .. That his alumners the postlis gaderid togidere.

Alumniate (ălv·mni,ĕt). *rare.* [irreg. f. ALUMNUS, by form-assoc. with words like *noviciate*, where the affix is really only -ATE.] The period of pupillage.

1879 BARING-GOULD *Germ.* II. 134 When the alumniate is over, the seminarist goes forth.

‖ **Alumnus** (ălv·mnŭs). Pl. **-i.** [L., = a foster-child; f. *al-ĕre* to nourish, with ending akin to Gr. *-όμενος*; cf. *Vert-umnus*, etc.] The nurseling or pupil of any school, university, or other seat of learning.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) I. 212 We saw an Italian comedy acted by their ALUMNI before the Cardinals. 1846 LYTTON *Lucretia* x. (1853) 93 The poorer and less steady alumni of the rising school. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Lit.* II. ix. 598 An alumnus of Glasgow, and travelling tutor.

Alumocalcite (ălīū·mokæ·lsəit). [f. ALUM + *calc-em* lime + -ITE.] A milk-white mineral, a variety of opal with an addition of lime and alumina.

A·lum root. A name given to the astringent roots of various plants.

1818 NUTTALL *Gen. N. Amer. Plants* I. 174 *Heuchera*, Allum-root. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 140 The root of *Geranium maculatum* is considered a valuable astringent in North America, where it is sometimes called Alum root. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 588 The root of *Heuchera americana* is so astringent that it is called Alum root.

Aluni·ferous, *a.* [f. Fr. *alunifère* (f. *alun* alum + L. *-(i)fer-us* bearing) + -OUS.] = ALUMINIFEROUS. 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Alunite (æ·lunəit). *Min.* [mod. f. Fr. *alun* alum + -ITE min. form.; see quot. 1868.] A mineral, also called Alum-stone and Aluminilite (consisting of common alum together with normal hydrate of aluminium ($Al\,K(SO_4)_2 . 2\,Al\,H_3O_3$), found in the volcanic districts of Italy, etc.), which is the source of the Roman alum.

1868 DANA *Min.* 659 It was named *Aluminilite* by Delametherie in 1797, a long name well changed to *Alunite* by Beudant in 1824. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 109 The alum-stone or alunite is a mineral of limited occurrence, being found in moderate quantity at Tolfa (near Civita Vecchia).

Alunogen (ălū·nŏdʒĕn). *Min.* [mod. (Fr. *alunogène* 1832) f. Fr. *alun* alum + -GEN, taken as =

producing.] A mineral, also called Keramohalite, a hydrous sulphate of alumina, occurring as a feathery efflorescence, to which, among other substances, the names *hair-salt* and *feather-alum* are applied. (*Halotrichite*, sometimes used as a synonym, is applied by Dana to a distinct mineral.)

1868 Dana *Min.* 650 This species was made known by Beudant, and by him first named Alunogen. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 579 The normal or neutral sulphate [of aluminium] $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ . . is known mineralogically as *alunogen*, *hair-salt*, *feather-alum*, and *halotrichite*. 1878 Lawrence *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 43 Alunogen is sometimes the product of volcanic action, sometimes a result of the decomposition of pyrites in coal districts.

† A·lure, *sb. Obs.* Also 3–4 **alour, alur,** 4 **aler,** 5 **allure.** [a. OFr. *aleure*, later *alure*, now *allure*, walk, gait, going; a place to walk in, a gallery; f. *aller* to go: see -URE.] A place to walk in, a gallery; *esp.* a. a walk or passage behind the parapets of a castle, or round the roof of a church; b. a covered passage, a cloister; c. *rarely* a walk in a garden, a passage between the seats in a church, an alley or 'aisle.'

1297 R. Glouc. 192 Vpe þe alurs of þe castles þe ladyes þanne stode. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 7210 The touris to take, and the torellis, Vawtes, alouris. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 85 At the alours thai defended hem. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Kings* vii. 2 Foure aluris betwixe the cedre pilers [L. *deambulacra*; 1388 aleis]. 1388 — 2 *Kings* i. 2 Ocozie felde thorou the aleris of his soler [L. *per cancellos cœnaculi sui*; 1382 wyndowes]. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, Freshe alures with lusty hye pynacles . . That called were deambulatoryes. *c* 1430 — *Stor. Thebes* 1267 In this gardyn . . In the allures walking to and fro. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Alure or alurys of a towre or stepylle, *Canal.* [*Test. Ebor.* 197 In allura inter fontem et introitum chori.] 1776 T. Warton *Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. xxiii. 300 The sides of every street were covered with fresh alures of marble, or cloisters. 1851 Turner *Dom. Archit.* i. 8 And alures of stone were to be raised above the roof timbers.

† Alured, *ppl. a. Obs.* In 5 **alourde.** [f. prec.] Furnished with an alure or alures.

1412 *Catterick Contr.* Parker *Gl. Archit.* III. 128 The ele sall be alourde accordant with the quere.

† Aluring, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] Provision or construction of alures; alure-work.

1412 *Catterick Co.* (as above) A botras rising into the tabill that sall bere the aloryng. *ibid.* The hight of the walles of the quere sall be . . xx fote with a naluryng abowne.

† Alurk, *adv.*, prop. *phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*1 + Lurk.] Out of place, awry.

1572 Lawson *Orchet, MS. Lansd.* No. 208, 4 His heed in shappe as by natures worke, Not one haire amisse, or lyeth a loorke.

Alutaceous (ælʲutēɪʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *alūtāci-us* (f. *alūta* soft leather) + -OUS: see -ACEOUS.] Of the quality or colour of tawed leather.

1873 *Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XIII. 122 Striæ coarsely punctured, intervals flat, finely alutaceous.

† Aluta·tion. *Obs.*–° [f. L. *alūta* prepared leather + -ATION; as if f. a L. **alūtā-re* to prepare leather.] 'A tanning or dressing of leather.' Cockeram 1623; whence in Blount, Bailey, etc.

‖ Alvara·do. *Obs.* [Sp. *alvorada, alborada*, 'musicke giuen at the breake of day' (Minsheu) f. *albor, alvor*, dawn, f. L. *albus* white.] (See quot.)

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* 249 *Alvarado*, a Spanish word, and is the discharging of the morning watch, by the sound of the drumme.

† A·lvary. *Obs. rare*–1. [f. L. *alvus*, womb + -ARY.] Womb; lap; bed.

1595 Barnfielo *Cassandra* (Arb.) 71 From his softe bosom (th' aluary of blisse).

Alveary (æ·lvi,ări). [ad. L. *alveāri-um* a range of bee-hives; f. *alveus* a tub or hollow vessel, *hence* a bee-hive: see -ARY.]

1. A bee-hive; a title given to an early Dictionary of English, Latin, French, and Greek.

1580 Baret *Alv.* To Reader, Within a yeere, or two, they had gathered together a great volume, which (for the apt similitude betweene the good Scholers and diligent Bees in gathering their waxe and honie into their Hiue) I called then their Alvearie. 1660 Howell *Parly of Beasts* 137 (D.) Ther's not the least foulness found in our alvearies or hives. 1669 W[orlidge] *Syst. Agric.* 321 Alveary, a Hive of Bees.

2. *Anat.* The hollow of the external ear; 'so called because the cerumen or wax is found there.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

? 1719 Webster cites Quincy. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Alvearium*, the bottom of the concha, or hollow of the auricle, or outer ear.

† A·lveate, *v. Obs.*–° [f. L. *alveāt-us* ppl. adj. 'hollowed out in the form of a channel'; f. *alveus* a channel, etc.] 'To cut into the form of a trench or chanel.' Bullokar 1676.

Alveated (æ·lvi,ētĕd), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *alveātus* (see prec.) with ppl. ending -ED.] (See quot.)

1623 Cockeram, *Alueated*, trenched, chanelled. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Alveated*, hollow like a hive, vaulted, or trenched. 1864 Webster, *Alveated*, having a prismatic cellular structure, like a honey comb.

Alveolar (ælvī·ŏlăɪ, æ·lviŏlăr), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *alveol-us* the socket of a tooth, in cl. L. a little channel or hollow, dim. of *alveus* a channel, etc. + -AR. Cf. Fr. *alvéolaire.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the sockets of the teeth, or to that part of the upper jaw, the *alveolar arch*, in which the teeth are placed.

1799 Corse in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 216 Both the fangs and the alveolar processes begin to be absorbed. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 366 The alveolar border of the upper jaw. *Mod.* The English *t* and *d* are not strictly *dental*, they are *alveolar.*

2. Socket-shaped, having a cylindrical hollow.

1858 T. Jones *Aquar. Nat.* 278 On the other hand, when cylindrical or alveolar it appears to be always more brittle.

B. *sb. pl.* The alveolar processes of the maxillary bone, in which the teeth are fixed.

1874 Dawkins *Cave Hunt.* vi. 192 The alveolars short, but rather projecting.

Alveolariform (æ·lviŏlæ·rifɔ̄ɪm), *a.* [f. prec. + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of the cells of a honey-comb.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Alveolary (ælvī·ŏlări, æ·lviŏlări), *a.* [f. L. *alveol-us* (see Alveole) + -ARY.] = Alveolar.

1847 in Craig. Worcester cites Loudon.

Alveolate (ælvī·ŏlēt, æ·lviŏlēt), *a.* [ad. L. *alveolāt-us*, f. *alveolus*: see Alveole.] Honey-combed; pitted with little cavities.

1839 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, *Alveolatus*, Alveolate, having small cavities. 1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 508 Corallum profoundly alveolate. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 266 *Digitalis purpurea* . . seeds alveolate.

Alveole (æ·lvi,ōul). [a. Fr. *alvéole*, ad. L. *alveolus* a little hollow, dim. of *alveus* a hollow channel.] = Alveolus (which is more often used).

1845 *Penny Cycl. Suppl.* I. 364/1 The receptacle naked, alveolate, the alveoles with elevated dentate margins.

Alveoliform (ælvī·ŏlifɔ̄ɪm, ælvi,ō·lifɔ̄ɪm), *a.* [f. L. *alveol-us* + -(I)FORM.] 'Celled like a honeycomb, as in the case of certain corals.' Craig 1847.

1847–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 65 Alcyonellum . . polygonal, alveoliform.

Alveolite (ælvī·ŏlɔit, æ·lviŏlɔit). *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *alveolites*, f. L. *alveol-us* + -ITE.] A genus of fossil Zoophytes found in the chalk.

1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 537 Lamarck's name Alveolites might be extended to the Stenoporæ. 1847 in Craig.

Alveolo- (ælvī·ŏlo), combining form of Alveolus: Of or pertaining to the sockets of the teeth or to the alveolar arch; as **alve·olo-condyle·an plane**, the plane bounded by the central point of the upper alveolar arch and the base of the occipital condyles, sometimes called the natural plane of the base of the skull; **alveolo-dental**; etc.

1878 Bryant *Surg.* I. 558 The alveolo-dental membrane.

‖ Alveolus (ælvī·ŏlŭs). Pl. -i. [L. *alveolus*, dim. of *alveus* a cavity.] A small cavity; *hence* a. The socket of a tooth; b. The cell of a honey-comb; c. The conical chamber of a Belemnite, or the conical body found in it.

1706 Phillips, *Alveolus*, any wooden Vessel made hollow; a Tray. Among Anatomists, *Alveoli dentium* are the Holes in the Jaws in which the Teeth are set. 1746 Da Costa in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 398 This conic Cavity is . . filled with a regular jointed conic Body, called by Lithologists the *Alveolus* of the Belemnites. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Alveoli*, waxen cells in the combs of bees . . The *alveoli* are all of a hexagonal figure. 1799 Corse in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 229 The alveoli or sockets of the two grinders. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 27 Each alveolus closely invests the fang contained within it.

‖ A·lveus. [L.] The bed or channel of a river; the trough of the sea.

1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 182 This mass of Water fell back again . . into the Alveus of the Ocean.

Alviducous (æ·lvidiū·kəs), *a. Med.* [f. L. *alv-us* belly + *duc-ĕre* to lead + -OUS.] Purgative.

1839 in Hooper *Med. Dict.*

Alvine (æ·lvəin), *a.* [ad. L. *alvīn-us*, f. *alvus* the belly.] Pertaining to the abdomen or its contents.

1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 581 As to the natural excretions, the alvine were easy and proper. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xii. 286 Sanguinolent alvine evacuations.

Alvish, obs. f. Elvish.

Alvite (æ·lvəit). *Min.* [f. L. *alvus* belly + -ITE.] A reddish-brown mineral, a complex hydrous silicate, containing besides silica, alumina, and glucina, yttria, thoria, zirconia, and iron sesquioxide.

Alway (ō·lwe, *archaic* ō·lwē·), *adv.* Forms: 1–2 **alne weg** (WS. **ealne weg**), 3–4 **alne way,** 4–5 **alle wey, al wey,** 5–6 **allewaye, allwaye, alwaye,** 5– **alway.** [orig. two words All and Way, in the accusative of space or distance, = *all the way, the whole way*, probably at first in reference to space traversed, but already in the oldest Eng. transferred to an extent of time, *all along, all the time, continually.* Afterwards confused with the genitive form, Always, which has superseded it in prose, *alway* surviving only in poetry or as an archaism.]

1. All along, all the time, perpetually, throughout all time.

c 885 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxviii. § 5, & þæt ealne weg siofodest þæt hi ealne weg næron on wite, & ic þe sæde ealne weg þæt hi næfre ne biop buton wite. 1340 *Ayenb.* 136 þe wel couaytouse wrechche þet alneway heþ þet eȝe to þe guodes þet oþre habbeþ and doþ alneway and makeþ alneway semblont þet he ne heþ naȝt. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 236 For to love him Alweye [v.r. alwey, alway] never the lesse. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xx. (1495) 126 Yf lyfe duryd a thousande yere alwaye shold growe teeth more and more. 1611 Bible *Matt.* xxviii. 20 And Loe, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. 1845 Neale *Hymns for Sick* 36 Whoso receiveth them, receiveth Thee, With them alway. *a* 1858 Muhlenberg *Hymn*, I would not live alway I ask not to stay.

2. = Always 1; every time, at all times, on all occasions. Opposed to *sometimes, occasionally.*

c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 221 Wethyr wee have les or more, Allwaye thanke we God therefore. 1473 Warkw. *Chron.* 4 Alwey he promysed he wuld do. 1513 More *Edw. V* (1641) 7 Not alway for ill will, but oftner for ambition. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Sam.* xv. 2 Absalom gat him vp allwaye early in the mornynge, and stode in the waye by the porte. 1611 Bible *John* vii. 6 My time is not yet come: but your time is alway ready. 1851 Trench *Poems* 46 And boldly use the children's prayer alway. 1868 Miss J. E. Brown *Lights thro' Lattice* 56 For he [the foe] doth mark each open door alway.

† 3. In any case, after all, still. = Always 3. *Obs. a* 1400 in Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) III. 91 Savyng alwey to our liege lord his real prerogatif. 1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xx. (1483) 67 He a disciple is, thou arte a lord Thou al awey art greter than he is. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 34 Notwithestanding so oft tymes trewes and alliaunces taken and made . . alle waye whan the Frenshe partie coude have and fynde any avauntage or coloure . . they did make new werre.

† A·lwayness. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Everlastingness, eternal existence, sempiternity.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 165 The alwayness of the soul. *Ibid.* 155 The alwayness of him who is unbounded.

Always (ō·lwe,z, -wēz), *adv.* Forms: 3 **alles weis,** 4 **alleweyes,** 5–7 **alwayes,** 6 **alwaise, allweyz,** 6–7 **alwaies, allwaies,** 6– **always.** [genitive case of *all way*, prob. conveying the distributive sense 'at every time.' Cf. *once* = at one time, the Ger. *eines Morgens*, and Eng. '*of* a morning, *of* a Sunday'; and compare *sometimes*, of separate occasions, with *some time*, of duration. But eventually this distinction between *alway* and *always* was lost, and the latter is now used in both senses.]

1. At every time, on every occasion, at all times, on all occasions. Opposed to *sometimes, occasionally.*

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 4 Ye schullen alles weis, mid alle mihte . . wel witen þe inre, & þe uttre vor hire sake. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 92 James off dowglas, that ay-quhar All-wayis befor the byschop schar. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 919 A bachelere, That he made alleweyes with hym be. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. vi. 10 In justice lawchfulle wes allwayis. 1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambr.* 91 And alwaise returned with great spoils. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. iii. 45 Edward will alwayes beare himselfe as King. 1600 Thynne *Epigr.* in *Animadv.* Pref. 57 Thy wife allwaies is but a needfull ill, And beste is bad. 1611 Bible *Rom.* i. 9, I make mention of you, alwayes in my prayers. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 7 ¶ 4 She is always seeing Apparitions. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* I. 92 Man never is, but always to be blest. 1751 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 165 ¶ 6 He that indulges hope will always be disappointed. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. § 24. 355 Water always holds a quantity of air in solution.

2. = Alway; all along; through all time, without any interruption; ever, continually, perpetually. Opposed to *for a time.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* VII. 60 He ran on fut alwayis hym by, Till he in-till the wod wes gane. 1513 More *Edw. V* Ded., Laudahle custome that hath alwaies been observed. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 704 Pleasant to know, and worthiest to be all Had in remembrance always with delight. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 5 Having always had a very easy fortune, Time has made but little Impression. 1862 Trench *Mirac.* 50 They were done once, that they might be believed always.

† 3. Still, nevertheless, however; at any rate, in any case, any way. Chiefly northern. (Cf. Algate, and Fr. *toujours.*) *Obs.* or *dial.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxi. 76 How be it that he had grete pyte and compassyon of her . . alwayes he determyned hymself and went his way. 1533 Bellendene *Livy* I. 81 Alwayis he had ane brothir, eldare of yeris than he. 1649 H. Guthry *Mem.* (1702) 57 Always, having done that Business he came for, his Grace return'd next day to Court. 1663 Blair *Autobiogr.* v. (1848) 74 Always we thanked God for what was done. [It is told in the north of a modern representative of the ancient Σχολαστικός, that being dismissed from his employment in the depth of winter, he said, 'I don't care, I can *always* shear' (= reap).]

Alwhat, variant of Allwhat.

† A·lwise, *adv. Obs.* 5–6; also 5 **allewyse,** 5–6 **alwyse.** [contr. of *in all wise*: see Wise; perhaps influenced by *always.*] In every way; in any way.

1440 *Partenope* 2570 Cursid he ys and covetous in allewyse. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 472 Nile ȝe swere alwise. 1466 Marg. Paston in *Lett.* 560 II. 290 In alwyse I avyse you for to be ware. 1559 in *Misc. Wodr. Soc.* (1844) 275, I sall be alwyse reddy to answer.

Aly (ē·li), *a.*; also 8 **aley.** [f. Ale + -Y. For the spelling cf. *scaly.*] Of or characterized by ale.

a 1624 N. Breton in *Heliconia* I. 213 Whose Aly nose . . Would kill an honest wench to view. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 126/1 To conclude this drinking Alye tale. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 22 Its mild aley Taste.

Alyaunte, obs. form of Alien.

Alym, obs. form of Alum.

† Aly·ne, *v. Obs. rare*–1. [perh. a confusion of *ali-en* (Alie *v.*2) = *elien* to oil, anoint, and L. *allinĕre* to besmear.] To anoint.

c 1315 Shoreham 13 Hi beethe eke atte fount Mid oylle and creyme alyned.

† Aly·pum, -us. *Obs.* [for *alypon*, a. Gr. ἄλυπον

painless.] An unidentified plant, so called by Dioscorides from its anodyne virtue.

1611 COTGR., *Turbit blanc* .. the reddish hearbe *Alypum*, or *Alypia*; talked of, but not otherwise named, by our English Herbarist. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. II. i, But these are very gentle, alypus, dragon root, centaury, ditany.

Alyssum (ălĭ·sŭm). *Bot.* [mod.L. for *alysson* (Pliny), a. Gr. ἄλυσσον name of a plant, perh. neut. of adj. ἄλυσσος 'curing (canine) madness,' f. ἀ priv. + λύσσα madness.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of Cruciferous plants, a yellow-flowered species of which (*A. saxatile*) popularly known as Gold-dust, is a favourite spring flower in English gardens. The early herbalists used the name very vaguely.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 21 Alysson is an herbe lyke vnto horehounde. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 107 Alysson .. groweth upon rough mountaynes. 1731 BAILEY, *Alysson*, comfrey. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The species of alysson enumerated by Mr. Tournefort .. The alysson is a medicinal plant. 1876 B. TAYLOR *Echo Club* 30 Such cakes of myrrh or fine alyssum seed.

2. *pop.* **Sweet Alyssum** (or *A·lison*), (*Kŏniga maritima*), A small cruciferous plant with white flowers.

1822 *Hortus Angl.* II. 150 *A. maritimum*, Sweet Alyssum. *c* 1840 CAMPBELL *Dead Eagle* 91 Fields white With alasum, or blue with bugloss. 1866 J. SYME in *Treas. Bot.* 536 The Sweet Alyssum of gardens is found in some places of Britain, but only imperfectly naturalized where escaped from gardens. 1873 LONGF. *Rhyme St. Christ.* 40 A modest flower-bed thickly sown With sweet alyssum and columbine.

† A·lytarch. *Obs.* [ad. L. *alytarcha* a superintendent of the games, ad. Gr. ἀλυτάρχης, f. ἀλύτ-ης police-officer + -άρχης ruler.]

1646 J. G[REGORY] *Notes & Observ.* (1650) 48 To bear the Alytarcha's part, and be a May-king, or Mock-Jupiter in these Revels. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Alytark*, he who seeth that good rule be kept at common Games and Exercises. 1692 COLES, *Alytarch*, keeper of order at publick sports.

Alythe, variant of ALITHE *v. Obs.*, to dissolve.

Am (æm, əm, 'm, m), *v.*, 1st sing. pres. ind. of vb. BE. *Am*, and its inflections *art, is, are*, are the only parts of the original substantive vb. (Skr. *as-*, Gr. ἐσ-, L. *es-*, Goth. *is-*, *i-*) now left in Eng.; the pa. t. ind. and subj. being supplied from a different vb. (stem *wis-*, *wes-*, Skr. *was-* to remain, abide: see WAS); and all the other parts from a third vb. BE (Skr. *bhū-*, Gr. φυ-, L. *fu-*, *fy-* to become). As the latter, although its association with the substantive vb. is very recent, supplies the infinitive, the vb. is now usually as a whole called the vb. *to* BE, under which its forms and uses will be found.

A.M. *contr.* for

1. L. *ante meridiem* before noon (in which sense it is familiarly read and spoken ēi·ĕm).

1762 BORLASE in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 507 At ten A.M. the driver of a plough .. laden with tin .. found himself and the plough, on a sudden, surrounded by the sea.

2. L. *anno mundi* in the year of the world.

3. L. *artium magister* Master of Arts (now usually M.A., in England).

Amability (æmăbĭ·lĭti). [ad. L. *amābilitas*, n. of quality f. *amābil-is* lovely; or perh. a. Fr. *amabilité*, OFr. *amableté*. Usefully distinct from AMIABILITY.] The quality of being lovable; lovableness.

1604 WRIGHT *Passions of Mind* v. § 4. 209 A sweete grace and motive to amabilitie. 1635 J. HAYWARD *Banished Virg.* 131 The amability of his conditions and carriage. 1636 HEYWOOD *Love's Mistress* Prol., Shee, The very soul of amabilitee. 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Unum Necessar.* viii. § 5. 31 There may be the apprehension of two amabilities. 1659 *Gentlem. Calling* xviii. § 24. 449 There being such a venerable amability in it. 1775 in ASH. [1791 MRS. DAMER in *Miss Berry's Corr.* I. 348 My *amabilité* I suppose was so great that one of them proposed to embrace me.]

† A·mable, -ile, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OFr. *amable*:—L. *amābil-em* lovely, f. *amā-re* to love. Gale apparently formed it afresh from L.; cf. It. *amabile*.] Lovely, lovable.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 25 Face of Absolon, moost fayre, moost amahle! 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 338 The Divine Essence is most amabile and appetible for itself.

Amabyr, variant of AMOBER. *Obs.*

Amacratic (æmăkræ·tik), *a.* [improp. for *hamacratic*, f. Gr. ἅμα together + -κράτ-ος strength, power + -IC.] Uniting the actinic rays of the solar speculum into one focus, as an amacratic lens.

Mod. Dicts. cite SIR J. HERSCHEL.

† Ama·d, *ppl. a. Obs.*; also 3 **amadde,** (**amed**). [prob.:—OE. *gemæd* for *gemæded* pa. pple. of *gemēdan* to madden, Goth. **gamaidjan* f. *gamaid-s* bruised, crazed (ON. *meiddr* from *meiða* to hurt, maim), OHG. *gameit*, OS. *gamēd* foolish, of which the OE. cogn. *gemād* adj. was apparently replaced by this pple. *gemæd*. The vowel was shortened as in *clad*, OE. *geclād* for *geclāðod*. See also MAD.] Demented, distracted; mad.

1205 LAYAM. 4438 Of witten heo were amadde. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 37 Mare amad ȝif ha mei beo; þen is madschipe self. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 324 Nis he more þen a-med. *c* 1315 *Pol. Songs* 156 Heo wendeth bokes unbrad Ant maketh men a moneth a-mad.

‖ Amadavat (æmădăvæ·t). Also **avadavat.** [The name in various Indian langs.] An Indian song-bird (*Estrilda amandava*), brown in colour with white spots.

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scan.* v. i, A few presents now and then .. congou tea, avadavats, and Indian crackers. 1813 J. FORBES *Orient. Mem.* I. 47 Amadavats and other songsters are brought thither [Bombay] from Surat. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiii. 49 The Bengali baboos make the pretty little males of the amadavat .. fight together.

Amadelphous (æmădĕ·lfŏs), *a.* [improp. for *hamadelphous*, f. Gr. ἅμα together + ἀδελφός brother, brotherly + -OUS.] 'Living in society or in flocks.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

‖ A·madot, amade·tto. [a. Fr. *amadote*, according to Littré a corruption of *d'amoudot* or rather of *Dame Oudet*, name of the first grower.] A kind of pear.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Amadetto*, a sort of Pear. 1755 [JOHNSON has *Amadetto* and *Amadot*.] 1763 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Pyrus sativa* .. *L'Amadote*, i.e. the Amadot Pear.

Amadou (æ·mădū). [mod.Fr. f. *amadouer* to allure, found in many forms in the north. Fr. dialects, but of doubtful origin; considered by Diez and Littré to be f. ON. *mata* (Dan. *made*) to feed, as if to attract with a bait: see Littré.]

German tinder, prepared from species of fungus *Polyporus* and *Boletus*, that grow on trees, employed as a match and a styptic.

1815 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 761 Some give to the amadow the name of pyrotechnical sponge. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. 14 Tinder or dry amadou, may be ignited by this syringe. 1869 LORRAIN in *Eng. Mech.* 22 Oct. 137/2 Amadou, punk or German Tinder, is made from a kind of fungus that grows on the trunks of old oaks, ashes, beeches, &c. 1878 BRYANT *Pract. Surg* I. 35 Cushions of amadou and well-adjusted pads of cotton wool or spongio-piline.

Amaffised, corrupt form of AMETHYST.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1470 Amarauns & amaffised stones.

† A·mafrose. *Obs.* [a. Fr. *amafrose* (Cotgr. 1611) for *amaurose* or *amavrose*, ad. mod.L. *amaurōsis*, a. Gr. ἀμαύρωσις.] = AMAUROSIS.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. (1641) 98/2 Th' Amafrose and Cloudy Cataract, That .. clean puts out the eye. 1731 BAILEY, *Amafrose*, a disease in the sinews of the sight.

‖ Amah (ā·mä). [Anglo-Indian a. Pg. *ama* nurse.] A name given in the south of India, and elsewhere in the East, to a wet-nurse.

1839 *Lett. fr. Madras* 294 House-keeper-like bodies, who talk only of *ayahs* and *amahs*. 1857 TOMES *Americ. in Japan* viii. 179 Either maid-servants or women of Macao called Amahs or Ayahs were employed.

Amain (ămē·n), *adv.*; also 6–7 **amayn**(**e**, **a-**maine. [f. A *prep.*[1] in, on, at + MAIN, OE. *mægn*, power, force. Apparently not preceded by an earlier full *on mægn*, *on main*, but formed in 16th c. after words in *a-*, as *afoot*.]

1. *lit.* In, or with, full force; with main force, with all one's might; vehemently, violently.

1540 *Four P. P.* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 375 God save the devil, quoth I, amain. 1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* xliv, As sheepe we see, to slaughter driven amayne. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 215 Two dayes after it rained amaine. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 61 Apollyon therefore followed his work amain. 1743 WESLEY *Wks.* 1872 I. 417 The colliers .. began shouting amain. 1829 HOOD *E. Aram* xviii, But when I touch'd the lifeless clay The blood gush'd out amain. 1841 LONGF. *Hesperus* vii, Down came the storm, and smote amain the vessel.

b. In full force of numbers.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 243 The Tunies to auoid it, goe alwaies amaine in whole flotes, toward the cape. 1663 *Flagellum, O. Cromwell* (1672) 22 New-England, a receptacle of the Puritans, who flocked thither amain.

2. Hence, with reference to motion At full speed.

1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 82 He rounes amayne, to gase on Beauties cheare. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 176/2 Then without respect of shame they fled amaine. 1636 HEYLIN *Hist. Sabbath* 54 Laban .. pursued after him amayn. 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bishops* ix. I iiij b, The Tower of Babel went up a maine, till God confounded their worke. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 150 But vengeance hastes amain. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* III. ii, Here comes a third who is spurring amain.

b. Without delay, in all haste; at once.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 568 The gentlemen came and repaired to the garden amaine. 1821 JOAN. BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Calum.* xxvi. 11 Housewives left amain Their broken tasks.

† A main gallop: at full gallop. *Obs.* See MAIN.

1553 BRENDE *Curtius* IX. 57 Straightways the horsemen returned amaine gallop.

3. Exceedingly, greatly. (Cf. L. *valde*, f. *valēre*.)

1587 TURBERVILLE *Epit. & Sonn.* (1837) 333 Who so doth runne a race, Shall surely sweate amaine. 1616 SURFLET *Country Farm* 541 Too much drinesse doth disaduantage the husbandman amaine. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 429 They whom I favour thrive in wealth amain. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxi, The maiden's chamber .. Where Porphyro took covert, pleased amain.

† Amai·n(e, *v. Obs.* [a. Fr. *amene-r* to draw towards, in naval phr. *amener pavillon*, or absolutely *amener*, to strike flag, to surrender.]

1. *trans.* To lower (a sail, etc., *esp.* the topsail).

1593–1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 224 He called to us to amaine our sayles, which we could not well doe. 1627 SMITH *Seaman's Gram.*, vii. 33 When you let anything downe into the Howle, lowering it by degrees, they say, Amaine; and being downe, Strike. *Ibid.* ix. 40 When you would lower a yard so fast as you can, they call *Amaine*.

2. *fig.* To lower, lessen, abate.

1578 T. N. *Conq. W. Ind.* 257 They somewhat amayned their furie for their princes sake.

3. *intr.* To lower the topsail in sign of yielding; to yield.

1593–1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 33 Wished that the gunner might shoote at her, to cause her to amaine. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 77 Then the Swallow bad them 'Amaine for the King of England!' 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Amain*, or *Amayne*, a sea term, used by a man of war, to his enemy; and signifying, *yield*. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk.* s.v., When we used to demand the salute in the narrow seas, the lowering of the topsail was called *striking amain*.

4. To conduct, guide. (A former sense of Fr. *amener*; cf. *amenée*, 'action de conduire.') *rare.*

1553 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. xxi. 418 That his majesty may have .. the ameyning of the matters.

Amai·st, *adv. Sc.* [f. A *adj.*[3] + *maist*, *mast*, OE. *māst*, most.] = ALMOST.

1733 RAMSAY *Tea-T. Misc.* (ed. 9) I. 25, I had amaist forgot. 1862 in Hislop's *Sc. Proverbs* 15 'Amaist' and 'Very near' hae aye been great liars.

† Amai·ster, *v. Obs.* 3–5; also **ameistre, amayster.** [a. OFr. *amaistre-r, -ier*, to master, to teach, f. *à* to + *maistrer, -ier*:—L. *magist(ĕ)rā-re* to direct, rule, f. *magister* master.] To master, control, subdue; to teach.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 282 Schal flesches fondunge .. ameistre þe neuer. 1340 *Ayenb.* 129 Þe guode leche þet amaystreþ his ziknesse. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 200 Hou I mihte A-Maystren hem and maken hem to worche. 1393 — C. III. 167 For we han mede a-maistrid þorw oure myrye tonge. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 274/1 Disease shall no more hereafter thee amaistre.

[1876 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Gloss.* s.v., An old man near Leintwardine, speaking of his schoolmaster, said "'E used to amaister me, Sir.' Now rarely heard.]

Amalette, obs. form of AMULET.

Amalgam (ămæ·lgăm), *sb.* Forms: 5 **malgam, amalgame,** (7 **amalagma**), 5–9 **amalgama,** 5– **amalgam.** [a. Fr. *amalgame* (15th c. in Litt.), and, in the formerly common *amalgama*, of med.L., in which the word was in regular alchemical use in 13th c. Usually taken as a perversion of L. *malagma* (in Pliny and the physicians) a mollifying poultice or plaster, a. Gr. μάλαγμα an emollient, f. μαλάσσ-ειν (stem μαλακ-) to soften; or of an Arabic adaptation of μάλαγμα with prefixed *al-* (as in *alchemy, al-embic*, etc.): see the form (of the vb.) *almalgamynge* in one MS. of Chaucer, and *algamala* in Du Cange. Bacon's spelling *amalagma* was refashioned after *malagma*. Other early writers associated it with Gr. ἅμα together, and γάμος marriage. Devic (Littré *Suppl.*) suggests a direct Arabic derivation, taking an early variant *algame* as ad. Arab. *al-jamʿa* (orig. *al-gamʿa*) union, conjunction, f. *jamaʿa* to unite, and conjecturing for *amalgame ʿamal al-jamʿa* 'the operation of conjunction,' or *al-mojāmʿa* marriage union. But no instance of the use of these, as chemical terms, is cited from Arabic writers.]

1. *orig.* A soft mass formed by chemical manipulation, *esp.* a soft or plastic condition of gold, silver, etc. produced by combination with mercury; *hence, now*, any mixture of a metal with mercury, a mercurial alloy, as *gold amalgam, copper amalgam*, etc.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. *Theatr. Chem.* 1652 IX. 174 When the Medcyn as wax doth flowe, Than uppon Malgams loke thou hyt throw. *Ibid.* 191 Many Amalgame dyd I make. 1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 380/1 Beete a Ducket verye thinne .. put therof j *dr.* to j *oz.* of Quicksiluer .. The Amalgama must you wash with Saulte and Vineger. 1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 23 An Amalgama of Gold and Virgin-Mercury. 1757 LEWIS *ibid.* L. 156 An amalgam of one part of platina and two of gold with a suitable quantity of mercury. 1782 KIRWAN *ibid.* LXXII. 217 An amalgama of lead and mercury decrepitates when heated. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 214 An amalgam of ammonium can easily be prepared.

Native Amalgam, an amalgam of mercury with silver or gold, found crystalline, massive, or semi-fluid in various countries.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 133 A native amalgam of mercury and silver occurs in fine crystals in the mines of Moschellandsberg, in the Palatinate .. A gold amalgam is obtained from the platinum region of Columbia.

2. Extended to, An intimate (plastic) mixture or compound of any two or more substances.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 99 The Body of the Wood will be turned into a kind of Amalagma. 1650 ASHMOLE *Arcanum* (ed. 3) 252 Let three weights of Red Earth .. Water and Aire, well beaten, be mixt together: let an Amalgama be made like Butter, or Metalline Paste. 1828 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* I. xv. 497 The bees sometimes mix wax and propolis and make an amalgam.

3. *fig.* A complete combination of various elements. Also *attrib.*

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 274 They have attempted to confound all sorts of citizens into one homogeneous mass; and then they divided this their amalgama into .. republics. 1823 HONE *Anc. Myst.* 187 Custom is an amalgam of sense and folly. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* II. lvi. 210 [They] go by the familiar appellation of the amalgam name of 'Sacs and Foxes.' 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaksp. Char.* ii. 60 Touchstone's philosophy,—a choice and rich amalgam of sweet temper and untiring humour.

4. An ingredient in an amalgam; an 'alloy.'
1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 315 Few men were without quackery; they had got to consider it a necessary ingredient and amalgam for truth. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scotl.* I. iii. 119 No tin or other amalgam.

Ama·lgam, *v. arch.* [a. Fr. *amalgame-r* (14th c. in Littré); f. *amalgame*: see prec. Now repl. by AMALGAMATE *v.*]

†1. *trans.* To soften by combination with mercury; to alloy with mercury. *Obs.*
c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 218 The care and wo That we hadde in amalgamynge [*v.r.* almalgamynge, a malgamynge] and calcenynge Of quyksilver. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. *Theatr. Chem.* 1652 IX. 174 They Amalgam ther Bodys wyth Mercury lyke papp. 1610 B. JONSON *Alchem.* II. iii, What is some three ounces Of gold, t' Amalgame with some six of Mercury?

†2. *intr.* To enter into combination with mercury.
1583 PLAT *Jewel-ho.* III. (1594) 79 If you put Mercurie therein it will amalgame with it. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 638 (R.) Quicksilver easily amalgams with metals.

3. *trans.* To coat or cover with amalgam.
1789 NICHOLSON *Electr.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 272, I pasted a piece of leather upon a thin flat piece of wood, then amalgamed its whole surface.

4. *fig.* To combine.
1827 HARE *Guesses at Tr.* II. 254 They transferred the intelligence to human forms instead of amalgaming it as we do with the material objects themselves.

Amalgamable (ămæ·lgămăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of amalgamation.
a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 632 (R.) A mineral body . . amalgamable with gold. 1835 *Lond. Jrnl.* 4 Feb. 33 Things not only far from incompatible, but thoroughly amalgamable.

Amalgamate (ămæ·lgămĕt), *ppl. a.* [? ad. med.L. **amalgamāt-us*, pa. pple. of *amalgamā-re*, f. *amalgama*: see AMALGAM *sb.* Used also as pa. pple. of AMALGAMATE *v.*]

1. Combined or alloyed. (Said of mercury and another metal.)
1642–7 H. MORE *Poems* 262 Nimble quicksilver that doth agree With gold . . or with what ere it be Amalgamate.

2. Combined, coalesced; *spec.* of languages (see quot. 1862).
1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1346/2 The Amalgamate type, of which the classical languages are the most perfect example. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Gerald. Courtsh.* lxviii. 3, I felt self-drawn out, as man, From amalgamate false natures. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* (1870) 321 Out of these [agglutinate languages] by further use, arose the 'amalgamate' languages, or those in which the original separateness of the inflexional parts can no longer be traced.

Amalgamate (ămæ·lgămĕit), *v.* [f. prec., which also continues in occasional use as its pa. pple., instead of *amalgamated.*]

1. *trans.* To soften or dissolve (a metal) by combination with mercury; *hence,* to combine mercury with another metal.
1660 BOYLE *Exper. Phys. Mech.* (R.) Amalgamating mercury with a convenient proportion of pure tin. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Amalgamate,* to mix Mercury or Quicksilver with Gold, or some other noble Metal; so as to reduce it into a kind of Paste. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Amalgamation,* The amalgamating mercury with copper is a very difficult process. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 806 The chloride of silver thus formed . . is amalgamated with the quicksilver.

2. *intr.* To enter into combination with mercury.
1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Amalgamation,* All metals, except iron and copper, spontaneously unite and amalgamate with mercury. 1804 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 424 On the surface of mercury a metallic film was precipitated, but did not appear to amalgamate.

3. By extension, To mix any substances so as to form a uniform compound.
1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* (1867) 53 Wayland . . mixed, pounded, and amalgamated the drugs.

4. *fig.* To unite together (classes, races, societies, ideas, etc.) so as to form a homogeneous or harmonious whole. (Used either of combining two elements, or one element *with* another.) a. *trans.*
1802 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 489 It remains to amalgamate the comptroller and auditor into one. 1833 COLERIDGE *Table T.* 239 [The Romans] were ordained by Providence to conquer and amalgamate the materials of Christendom. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Organ.* § 5. 157 To amalgamate Merton with Corpus Christi College. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Lit.* I. i. 63 The four sentences of the original are amalgamated into two.

b. *intr.*
1797 *Anti-Jacobin* No. 5 Liberty's friends thus all learn to amalgamate. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. ii. 12 These turbulent invaders had amalgamated amicably with the native race. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* ii. 31 The Celtic words in English . . have never amalgamated with it. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 200 Two banks of issue had amalgamated.

Ama·lgamated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Combined or alloyed with mercury; covered with amalgam.
1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xvii. 427 The same amalgamated silk. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* § xxv. 271 Placing an amalgamated copper plate upon it.

2. *fig.* Combined, united into one body.
a 1797 BURKE (T.) Ingratitude is indeed their four cardinal virtues compacted and amalgamated into one. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 11 Oct., The Birmingham branch of the Amalgamated Engineers. 1880 ADYE in *19th Cent.* 703 Why not give promotion to the . . officers in an amalgamated regimental list?

Amalgamating (ămæ·lgămĕitiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] *lit.* The process of alloying with mercury; *hence,* of intimately combining different elements into one. (Mostly gerundial or *attrib.*)
1753 [See AMALGAMATE *v.* 1.] 1789–96 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 301 Quicksilver . . sent over to America for the purpose of amalgamating. 1859 SEVIN *Mexico* in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXX. 48 Smelting and amalgamating works.

Amalgamating (ămæ·lgămĕitiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Combining different elements into one, uniting.
1809 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* II. 34 The amalgamating spirit of polytheism. 1869 *Daily News* 2 Sept., These ten offices were merged in the Albert . . a great amalgamating interest.

Amalgamation (ămæ·lgămēi·ʃən). [n. of action f. AMALGAMATE: see -ATION. Cf. mod.Fr. *amalgamation,* which may be the earlier.]

1. The softening of metals, etc. by union with mercury; the action or process of combining with mercury; and *by extension,* the intimate combination of two metals into an alloy. Often *attrib.*
1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653, 268 Amalgamation is the putting together, solution, or calcination of familiar metals, by *Argentum vivum,* etc. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 474 Metals by amalgamation shall be confounded and entirely concealed within each other. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 271 For the extraction of silver from the other ores, a process termed amalgamation is employed, in which mercury is used to dissolve the metallic silver. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 808 Details of the Amalgamation Process.

b. (See quot.)
1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Amalgamation* is also applied, in a less proper sense, to a solution of sulphur with mercury. In this sense amalgamation amounts to the same as mollification or softening; in which sense the word is used by some ancient chemists.

2. *fig.* The action of combining distinct elements, races, associations, into one uniform whole.
1775 DE LOLME *Constit. Eng.* I. ii. (1784) 24 The amalgamation of the Saxons and Normans. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids to Refl.* 226 The forced amalgamation of the Patriarchal tradition with the incongruous scheme of Pantheism. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Organ.* § 2. 45 The amalgamation of County, City, and University police into one Corps.

3. The state or condition of being united with mercury; and *by extension,* a mixture or union of metals generally.
1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., According to these rules, there will always be an amalgamation made. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ii. 38 Bronze or hardened brass, an amalgamation, that is, of copper with tin.

4. *fig.* A homogeneous union of what were previously distinct elements, societies, etc.
1828 MACAULAY *Hallam, Ess.* I. 51 The two hostile elements of which it consists have never been known to form a perfect amalgamation. 1850 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* V. lii. 204 Reasons . . for a close amalgamation between ecclesiastical and civil authority.

Amalgamative (ămæ·lgămēitiv, -ĕtiv), *a.* [f. AMALGAMATE *v.*: see -IVE.] Tending to, or characterized by, amalgamation.
1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 632 The metropolis is a gregarious, social, or amalgamative region.

†**Ama·lgamatize,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. **amalgamat-* assumed stem of AMALGAMA + -IZE. An affectation of a more scholarly form than AMALGAMIZE. Cf. *dramatize, stigmatize.*] = AMALGAMIZE.
c 1610 BACON *Physiol. Rem.* (Spedding) III. 813 Quest. touching Minerals:—Sublimation; Precipitation; Amalgamatizing, or turning into a soft body; Vitrification.

Amalgamator (ămæ·lgămēitəɹ). Rarely **-er.** [f. AMALGAMATE *v.*: see -OR, -ER.] One who, or that which, amalgamates: *spec.* a. One who arranges an amalgamation between public companies; b. The apparatus used for extracting silver from its ore by combining it with mercury.
1838 P. PARLEY *Tales ab. Christm.* xxxii. 293 A great blazy fire . . the amalgamater of the age and sex. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 23 Aug. 156 The professional amalgamators who conduct the negotiations. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 807 The amalgamators . . are usually cast-iron pans.

Ama·lgamed, *ppl. a.* ? *Obs.* [f. AMALGAM *v.* + -ED.] Coated with amalgam.
1789 NICHOLSON *Electr.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 265 The cylinder was then excited by applying an amalgamed leather.

Ama·lgaming, *vbl. sb.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The process of forming amalgams.
c 1386 & 1827. [See AMALGAM *v.*]

†**Ama·lgamiza·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [n. of action f. next: see -ATION.] = AMALGAMATION.
1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Amalgamation,* This shews the general method of amalgamizations.

†**Ama·lgamize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. AMALGAM *sb.* + -IZE.] To reduce to a soft mass; *esp.* to soften or alloy with mercury.
1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 2/2 Take Persickernells . . and amalgamize the same verye well til it be like a salve. 1674 GODFREY *Inj. & Abus. Physic* 39 Having Amalgamiz'd many pounds worth of Gold with Mercury.

†**Ama·lgamized,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Reduced to a soft mass.
1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 5/2 The whyte of one Egge, and oyle of Poppyes, amalgamized with water.

†**Ama·lgamy.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. AMALGAM, by form-assoc. with *-y* in *alchemy, pharmacy,* or -GAMY in *poly-gamy,* etc.] Amalgamating process or action.
1788 *New Lond. Mag.* 525 Foote deemed the crimes and follies of individuals convertible into advantage by the amalgamy of wit.

Amalic (ămæ·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. *ἀμαλ-ός* weak, feeble + -IC.] In *Amalic acid*: $C_4(CH_3)_4N_4O_7 + H_2O$, a product of the decomposition of caffeine by chlorine; so named from its feeble acid reaction.
1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 161 Amalic acid . . with baryta, potash, and soda, forms compounds of a deep violet colour. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 705 Amalic acid . . stains the skin pink.

Amall, variant of AMEL, *Obs.*, enamel.

Amamon, obs. form of AMOMUM.

†**Ama·nd,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *āmandā-re* to send away, f. *ā* = *ab-* off + *mandā-re* to order.] To send off, dismiss.
?*a* 1600 *MS. Rawl.* No. 437, 11 (Halliw.) Opinion guideth least, and she by faction Is quite amanded. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. x. 15 Who . . was amanded, and sent Prisoner to Shrewesburie. *c* 1665 R. CARPENTER *Prag. Jesuit* 64, I will amand . . thee to some vast and horrid Desert. 1795 WYTHE *Decisions* 86 A court of equity which would rather amand the plaintiff to his remedy at common Law.

Amand, *sb. Sc. Law.* See AMENDS.

†**Amanda·tion.** *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *āmandātiōn-em* a sending away, n. of action f. *āmandā-re*: see prec.] The action of sending off or dismissing.
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Amandation,* a sending away, or removal. 1755 JOHNSON, *Amandation,* the act of sending on a message or employment.

Amandin(e (ămæ·ndin). [a. Fr. *amandine*; f. *amande* almond + -IN(E.] a. An albuminous substance contained in sweet almonds. b. A kind of cold cream prepared from the same.
1845 *Bachel. of Albany* (1848) 123 Explaining that the candles were 'patent amandines.' 1861 SALA *Two Round Clock* 197 They would want you to buy amandine for your hands, kalydor for your hair.

Amandine, obs. form of ALMANDINE.

Amang, obs. and north. dial. form of AMONG.

Amanitine (æmănəi·tin). [f. Gr. *ἀμανῖτ-αι* a sort of fungi, mentioned by Dioscorides + -INE.] The active narcotic principle of poisonous fungi.
1847 in CRAIG. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 248 When extracted by water and alcohol, a brown solid substance called amanitine is obtained. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 302 Harnack has found in the red fungus which yields muscarine another alkaloid which he terms amanitine.

†**Ama·nse,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **amánsumi-an,** ? **amánsi-an,** 2–3 **amansi-en, amansi,** 4 **amonsi.** [f. A- *pref.* 1 out, away + *mánsum* familiar, intimate + *-i-an* verbal formative; *lit.* to dis-familiarize, to put out of intimacy. (Has been erroneously said to be derived from *somnung, samnung,* congregation.) The contraction to *amansi-an* app. began in OE. as one MS. of Cnut's *Secular Laws* has pa. pple. *ámánsod* = *ámánsumod.*] To excommunicate, anathematize.
c 800 BÆDA iv. § 17 (Bosw.) We amansumiaþ mid heortan & mid muþe ða ðe hi amansumedan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Amansed beo þe mon þe sunne-dei nulle iloken. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1307 Heo were ifurn of prestes muþe Amansed. 1297 R. GLOUC. 474 He amansede alle thulke, that such vnriȝt adde ido. *c* 1308 *Pol. Songs* 196 To extredite and amonsi al That lafful men doth robbi.

†**Ama·nsed,** *ppl. a. Obs.*; also 1 **amansumod.** [see prec.] Excommunicated, anathematized.
c 1000 *Cnut's Sec. Laws* § 67 (Bosw.) Gif hwá ámánsodne [*MS.* B. amánsumodne] oððe útlahne hæbbe and healde. *c* 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 2101 And tine mix maume3 alle beon amansed.

†**Ama·nsing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 **ámánsumung,** 3 **amanzinge, manzinge.** [f. *amánsumi-an* AMANSE + -ING¹.] Excommunication, anathema.
c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Josh.* vii. 12 Besmiten mid þære ámánsumunge. 1340 *Ayenb.* 189 Þanne ssel he keste his greate manzinge as þe heze bissop . . þe ilke amanzinge sel by ope alle þo volke þet ssole by a left half.

†**A·mant.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *amant* lover:—L. *amant-em,* pr. pple. of *amā-re* to love.] A lover, partisan.
1493 *Festivall* (W. de Worde 1515) 107 The nyght before eyther Johans appeyred to theyr amantes.

Amanue·nse, *v.* To act as an amanuensis, to write from dictation.
1849 SOUTHEY *Comm.-Place Bk.* Ser. II. 359 Brought up to the trade of copying books or rather of amanuensing.

Amanuensis (ămæ·niu¹e·nsis). Pl. **-es** (īz). [L. (in Suetonius) adj. used subst., f. denominative phrase *a manu* a secretary, short for *servus a manu* + *-ensis* belonging to.] One who copies or writes from the dictation of another.
1619 SCLATER *Expos. Thess.* (1627) 1, To Reader 6 An Amanuensis to take my Dictates. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* 11 Allowing him six or seven amanuenses to write out his dictates. 1714 *Spect.* No. 617 ¶ 4 Our Friend . . by the help of his Amanuensis, took down all their Names. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 446 Cæsar could dictate to three amanuenses together. 1860 SMILES *Self-Help* ii. 38 For many years after their marriage, she acted as his amanuensis.

†**Ama·r,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **amyrr-an,** 1–2 **amerr-an,** 2–5 **amerr-e(n,** 3–5 **amer,** 3–5 **amærr-e, amarr-e.** [f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + MAR, OE. *merr-an, myrr-an,* to spoil, destroy.] To destroy, spoil, mar, squander; hurt, injure.
c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxii. § 1 Dæs andweardа wela amerþ and læt ða men. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xv. 14 Ða he hiġ hæfde ealle amyrrede. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Ða he

hyo hæfde ealle amerde. 1205 LAYAM. 19469 Ne mihte heo .. mid hare strengðe: þene wal amærre. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* Prol. 15 Thus tales me troblid .. And amarride my mynde. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1307 He ran with a drawe swerde .. And all hys goddys ther he amerrede. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 253 Not a litle mevid, & amarryd in mynde.

‖ **Amaracus** (ămæ·răkŭs). Adapted in 5 as **amarac**. [L. *amāra-cus*, a. Gr. ἀμάρακος, applied to same plant.] An aromatic plant, the Dittany of Crete (*Origanum dictamnus*), by some made the type of a distinct genus (*Amaracus*).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1017 Eke amarac and other fresshed floures. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 92 That Amaracus or Marjeram which they call the Phrygian. 1830 TENNYSON *Œnone* 95 Violet, amaracus, and asphodel.

†**Amara·ntal,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. ἀμάραντ-ος (see AMARANT(H) + -AL¹.] Unfading, everlasting.

1674 J. B[RIAN] *Harv.-Home* Postsc. 56 A Kingdom that Is apthartal, amiantal, Amarantall.

Amarant(h (æ·mărænt, -ænþ). Also 6-7 **amaranthe**. [a. Fr. *amarante*, f. L. *amarant-us*, a. Gr. ἀμάραντ-ος, used as name of a flower, but properly adj. 'everlasting,' f. ἀ not + *-μαραντ-ος fading, corruptible, f. μαρ-αν- stem of μαραίν-ειν to wither, decay (root *mar-*, *mor-* die). Long used in the L. form *amarantus*, corruptly written (by form-assoc. with *polyanthus*, etc.) *amaranthus*, as if containing the Gr. ἄνθος flower; *amarant* (now commonly *amaranth*) being at first only poetic.]

1. An imaginary flower reputed never to fade; a fadeless flower (as a poetic conception). Also *attrib.*

1616 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 285 Vpon her head shee ware Of amaranthes a crowne. *c* 1630 — *Wks.* 1711, 17/1 Th' immortal amaranthus. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 149 Bid amaranthus all his beauty shed. 1667 — *P. L.* III. 353 Thir Crowns inwove with Amarant and Gold, Immortal Amarant. 1815 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XIII. 274 His laurels are entwined with the amaranths of righteousness. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* St. Barn., The genial amarant wreath to wear.

2. A genus of ornamental plants (*Amarantus*, N.O. *Amarantaceæ*) with coloured foliage, of which the Prince's Feather and Love-lies-bleeding are species.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* 22 Amaranthus of Pliny .. is rather a purple eare then a floure. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 258 The hearbe called purple velvet flower, or Amaranthus. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 45 Sad Amaranthus, in whose purple gore Me seemes I see Amintas wretched fate. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 512 (R.) Some Plants Blood-Red, Stalke and Leafe, and all; as Amaranthus. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Amaranthus*, Flower Gentle, called by some, Princes Feathers. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 207 The Crested Amaranth .. is commonly called Cock's-comb. 1847 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* (ed. 2) 510 Amaranths grow in crowds or singly.

3. A purple colour, being that of the foliage of *Amarantus*.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* mmdlv/4 One amarant and green Mantua and Petticoat. 1858 PLANCHÉ *Fairy Tales* 74 Her dress was of amaranth satin.

4. Globe **Amaranth**: *Gomphrena globosa* (N.O. *Amarantaceæ*).

5. **Yellow Amaranth**: A composite plant (*Helichrysum Stœchas*).

1551 TURNER *Herbal* 23 The herhe .. called of Galene amaranthus .. hath a little white branche .. the tope is al yelowe. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 89 *Ageratum Aurelia* .. of some *Amaranthus Luteus*. 1731 BAILEY, *Amarantus luteus*, flower maudlin, or baltazar with a yellow flour. 1875 MISS BIRD *Hawaii* 134 Roses, pohas, yellow amaranth.

Amarant(h)aceous (æmărænte·ĭ·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of amarant(h.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 408/1 *Celosia*, a genus of amarantaceous plants. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Amarantaceous*, and *Amaranthaceous*.

Amarant(h)ad (æmărænтăd). *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -AD.] A plant of the N.O. *Amarantaceæ*, an ally of the genus Amarant(h.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 244 *Celosia*, a genus of amaranthads.

Amarant(h)ine (æmăræ·ntin, -þin), *a.*; in Milton **amarantin**. [f. AMARANT(H + -INE; in mod.L. *amarantinus*.]

1. Of or pertaining to amarant(h, of everlasting flowers, fadeless.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 78 Thir blissful Bowrs Of Amarantin Shade. 1713 SWIFT *Caden. & Van.* Wks. 1755 III. II. 8 She plucks in heav'n's high bow'rs A sprig of amaranthine flow'rs. 1858 LONGF. *The Two Angels* viii, The angel with the amaranthine wreath, Pausing, descended.

2. Fadeless, immortal, undying.

1781 COWPER *Hope* 164 Hope Plucks amaranthine joys from bowers of bliss. 1847 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. v. 240 To bloom for ever in amaranthine loveliness.

3. Amarant(h-coloured.

1874 HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. i. 15 Promontories of coppery cloud which bounded a green and pellucid expanse in the western sky; amaranthine glosses came over them.

Amarant(h)oid (æmăræ·ntoid, -þoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] **A.** *adj.* Resembling amarant(h. **B.** *sb.* An ally of amarant(h.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 357 Make hot Beds for your tender annual Flowers .. such as Amaranthus's, Amaranthoides. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Amaranthoid*.

Amaraunt, obs. form of EMERALD.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1470 Amarauns & amaffised stones.

†**Ama·ricate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. late L. *amāricāt-* ppl. stem of *amāricā-re* to make bitter, f. *amārus* bitter.] To embitter, irritate.

1651 N. BIGGS *New Dispens.* P 80. 47 How doth Opium amaricate?

Amarine (ămē·rəin), *sb. Chem.* [f. L. *amār-us* bitter + -INE⁴.] A name proposed for various bitter vegetable principles; *spec.* applied to the alkaloid ($C_{21}H_{16}N_2$) resulting from the action of ammonia on essence of bitter almonds, which has also been called BENZOLINE.

1839 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 77 *Amarine*, a name given by some to the bitter principle of vegetables. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 162 Amarine becomes strongly electrical by friction.

†**A·marine,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 7 amerine. [f. L. *amār-us* bitter + -INE¹. Cf. med.L. *amarina*, a morello cherry.] Bitter, sour.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 440 The Amerine Apples doe keepe good long, whereas the honie Apples will abide no time.

†**Ama·ritude.** *Obs.* [a. OFr. *amaritude*:—L. *amāritūdo* bitterness, f. *amār-us* bitter.] Bitterness.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvi. 94 Thou haste absorbed me and reclosed in the grete see of amarytude. 1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 18/1 Adde thervnto a little Suger, that heereby the amaritude may somewhat be diminished. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1632) 576 With much more bleeding amaritude of spirit. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morbus Angl.* (J.) What amaritude or acrimony is deprehended in choler. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Ama·rous,** *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. L. *amār-us* bitter + -OUS.] 'Bitter, sharp, froward, hard to be appeased, spightful, sour.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

†**Ama·rstled,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* ? Stuffed full.

c 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxix. 111 Hupe forth, Hubert, hosede pye, ichot thart a-marstled in to the mawe.

†**Ama·rtyr,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. A- *pref.* 1 or 11 + MARTYR, ME. *martr-en.*] To martyr.

?*a* 1300 *MS. Laud* No. 108. 165 (Halliw.) And amartrede so thane holie man.

†**Ama·rulence.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. next: see -NCE.] 'Bitterness.' J.

1731 in BAILEY; whence in JOHNSON.

†**Ama·rulent,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *amārulent-us*, f. *amār-us* bitter: see -ULENT.] Full of bitterness.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abuses* (1836) 181 Al other pleasures and delightes of this life set a parte as amarulent and bitter. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Amarulent*, very bitter, spightful, envious. 1742 BAILEY, *Amarulent*, bitter, froward.

†**Ama·rvel,** *v. Obs.*; also 4–5 amerveil(e, -vail(e, 5 -veyl(le, -vel, amarvail(e, -vel, admerveyll(e, -vayll(e, 5–6 amervayl(le. [a. OFr. *amerveillie-r*, earlier *émerveillier*, *esmerveillier*, to strike with wonder, f. *es-*:—L. *ex-*, out, utterly + *merveiller* to surprise, f. *merveille* wonder, marvel :—L. *mirābilia*. The prefix *a-* was subseq. erroneously refashioned as *ad-* in MFr., which was also introduced into Eng. by Caxton: see ADMERVEYLLE and AD-.] To strike or fill with wonder; almost always in the passive, To be surprised, astonished.

a 1330 *Sire Degarré* 1046 The Fader amerueiled wes Whi his swerd was point les. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3857 Many were amerualled of here dou3ti dedes. *c* 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 1694 He was amerveld of that syght. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xv. (1554) 31 a, As he that was amerueyled in his thought. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. xxxvii. 392 He was amarvailede of her fairenesse. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxxvi, The knightes .. Amarueled were of it doutelesse. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 218/1 Thenne were they admerueylled of the beaute of the reson. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 100 Arthur .. mette wyth much people .. whereof he was gretly amervayled.

Amaryllid (æmări·lid). *Bot.* [a. L. *amaryllid-* stem of AMARYLLIS.] A plant of the same order as the genus *Amaryllis*; an amaryllidaceous plant.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 260 Amaryllids show themselves in countless numbers in Brazil. 1880 S. HIBBERD in *N. & Q.* Ser. VI. I. 412/2 The daffodils of the garden are amaryllids; and between these and lily-worts there is a world of difference.

Amaryllidaceous (æmări·lidē·ĭ·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -ACEOUS.] Of or pertaining to the *Amaryllidaceæ*, a Nat. Ord. of plants, of which Amaryllis, Narciss, and Snowdrop are examples.

1837 W. HERBERT *Amaryllidaceæ* 5 Newly introduced Amaryllidaceous plants. 1866 T. MOORE in *Treas. Bot.* 48 Amaryllis, the type of the amaryllidaceous family.

Amaryllideous (æmărili·diəs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -EOUS.] = prec.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 260 The genuine Amaryllideous genera *Phycella* and *Placea*.

‖ **Amaryllis** (æmări·lis). *Bot.* [adopted by Linnæus, from L. *Amaryllis*, a. Gr. Ἀμαρυλλίς, name of a country-girl in Theocritus, Ovid, and Virgil.] A genus of autumn-flowering bulbous plants, typical of the N.O. *Amaryllidaceæ*, species of which are cultivated as garden or hot-house flowers; applied also by florists to allied genera.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xviii. 246 *Amaryllis*; known by its superior, bell-shaped corolla of six petals. 1834 PRINGLE *Afric. Sketches* vi. 209 The large purple flowers of a species of amaryllis. 1855 TENNYSON *Daisy* iv, Here and there, on sandy beaches A milky-bell'd amaryllis blew. 1866 T. MOORE in *Treas. Bot.* 48 Most of the plants called *Amaryllis* in gardens are now referred to *Hippeastrum*.

†**Ama·sked,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. MASK *v.* with A- *pref.* 11 or ?6.] Covered with a mask; blindfolded.

a 1571 JEWEL *Holy Script.*, Philosophy is darke, Astrology is dark, and Geomatry is darke. The professors thereof oftentimes runne amasket: they leese themselues, and wander they know not whither. 1697 *Let. in MS. Lansd.* No. 1033. 2 (Halliw.) To go a masked, To wander or be bewildered.

Amass (ămæ·s), *v.* [a. Fr. *amasse-r* (12th c.) f. *à* to + *masser*, f. *masse* MASS.]

1. *gen.* To collect into a mass or masses, to heap together, pile up, collect. † **a.** things material. *Obs.*

1594 CAREW tr. *Huarte's Trial of Wits* vi. (1596) 83 The water, with which the other elements are amassed. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 26 By the joyning of his Hands together, he doth amasse them into one. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 196 They are amass'd into Balls, Lumps, or Nodules. 1775 BARKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 256 [Ice] by being collected and amassed into a large body is thus preserved.

b. things immaterial. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1619 DONNE *Biathan.* (1644) 177 This last lesson, in which hee amasses and gathers all his former Doctrine. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 123 That ridiculous pack of heresies amassed by the Council of Constance. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 177 With what severity of judgement, has Virgil amassed all these circumstances. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* viii. 311 By amassing to a prodigious height the evidences of sanctity.

c. men, troops, etc. *Obs.* or *arch.* (Cf. to *mass.*)

1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Ramp.* Wks. 1687, 415 Why they had amassed such Swarms of the People. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* 7 Cromwell had amass'd togither a numerous Body of Rebels. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Montagu* 12 Lady Granville and the dowager Strafford have their At-home's and amass company. 1802 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VII. 309 Her gallant Stuart here amass'd from far The veteran legions of the Georgian war.

2. *intr.* To gather, assemble. *arch.*

1572 O. KING in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) X. 276 The soldiers were amassing from all parts of Spain. 1881 D. ROSSETTI *Bal. & Sonn.* 181 Billowing skies that scatter and amass.

3. *esp.* To heap up for oneself, collect, or accumulate as one's own. Said of wealth and resources of all kinds. (The earliest, now the ordinary sense.)

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. iv. 14 Peple that will suffer payne and trauaylle .. for to amasse grete tresours. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* f v b, Erthely good that he hath gadred and amassed. *a* 1546 SURREY *Eccles.* iii. (R.) The heire shall waste the whourded gold amassed with muche payne. 1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 554 P 4 [He] had amassed to himself such stores of knowledge. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 385 Amassing gold, and gath'ring naval stores. 1769 ROBERTSON *Charles V*, V. II. 228 The great sums of money which his father had amassed. 1860 SMILES *Self Help* iv. 84 Addison amassed as much as three folios of manuscript materials before he began his 'Spectator.' 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* iv. 44 He has been able to amass a fortune.

†**Ama·ss,** *sb. Obs.* [a. OFr. *amasse*, f. *amasser*: see prec. Cf. mod.Fr. *amas.*] A gathering, accumulation, collection; a massing of forces.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 120 At Eureux then I made my chiefe amasse, And found I had full seauen hundred speares. 1603 DANIEL *Def. Rhime* (1717) 20 This great Amass of Eloquence. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 25 This Pillar is nothing in effect, but a medly, or an amasse of all the precedent Ornaments. 1734 EAMES in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 246 An Amass of Heterogeneous Parts diffused in the Æther.

Amassable (amæ·săb'l), *a. rare.* [f. AMASS *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being amassed.

Mod. A sum not so easily amassable in those days.

Amassed (ămæ·st), *ppl. a.* [f. AMASS *v.* + -ED.] Gathered into a mass, accumulated, massed.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low Countr.* 117 Shells amassed together into great Stones. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Distillation*, All the Taste and Smell of its amassed Simple. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* vii. 49 Gold in heaps amast. 1881 in *Jrnl. Educ.* 35/2 Amassed riches serve or sway every man.

Amasser (ămæ·səɹ). [f. AMASS *v.* + -ER¹.] One who amasses; an accumulator.

1697 EVELYN *Numism.* viii. 289 The great Amasser of this .. useful Curiosity. 1861 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 355 The amasser of colossal wealth.

Amassing (ămæ·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AMASS *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of heaping up or accumulating. (Mostly gerundial.)

1674 COLES, An Amassing, *Coacervatio.* 1716 BP. OF ELY *Charge* 7 Aug. 5 There is little need of amassing the Passages together. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 279 His ruling passion was amassing state papers.

Amassment (ămæ·smĕnt). [a. OFr. *amassement*, f. *amasser*: see AMASS *v.* and -MENT.] The action of amassing; an accumulation into a mass.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xiii. 76 An amassment of imaginary conceptions, ungrounded opinions, and infinite impostures. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. 10 A mere amassment of what others have written. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) V. I. 273 That famous amassment of troops.

Amaster: see AMAISTER *v. Obs.*

Amasthenic (æmăsþe·nik), *a. rare*⁻⁰. [improp. for *hamasthenic*, f. Gr. ἅμα together + σθένος strength + -IC.] = AMACRATIC.

1859 in WORCESTER.

†**Amate** (ămē·t), *v.*¹ *Obs.* or *arch.* [a. OFr. *amate-r*, and *amati-r*, f. *à* to + *mater*, *matir*, f. *mat* dejected, downcast. Obs. bef. 1700, but used by Lytton (as archaic) and Keats.] To dismay, daunt, dishearten, cast down.

c 1320 *Bevis of Hampt.*, There myght men sorow see Amatud that there had be. 1530 PALSGR. 421 [see also 633], I amate, I forwery or astonisshe, *Jamatte*. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 14 All mirth was amated. *a* 1586

SIDNEY *Ps.* cxxix, Terror shall your mindes amate. 1611 COTGR., *Matter*, to quell, mate, amate; subdue, pull vnder, take lower. 1642 CHARLES I *Answ. Declar.* 19 May 3 The great labour and skill hath beene used to amate and afright Our good Subjects. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 79 *Amate*, to discourage or daunt. *a* 1821 KEATS *Rem.* I. 12 (1848) A half-blown flow'ret which cold blasts amate. 1843 LYTTON *Last of Bar.* II. iii. 136 It amates me much, .. that thou leavest the court in this juncture.

†Ama·te, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 11 intens. + MATE *v.*] To be a fellow or mate to; to be a match for, to match, equal.

1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. ix. 34 Many a iolly paramoure, The which them did in modest wise amate. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 128 To amate and equall even true selfedeniall.

†Ama·te, *a. Obs.*; also **amat.** [a. OFr. *amat* overwhelmed, beaten down, f. *amater* or *amatir*: see AMATE *v.*[1]] Overwhelmed, dejected, dismayed.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 294 Beth ryht [*þr.* ryth] ware he make you not amat. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. i, Awhaped and a mate, Comfortles of any creature. 1558 W. FORREST *Grysilde Sec.* (1875) 95 Being blanked, as one all amate.

†Ama·ted, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. AMATE *v.*[1] + -ED.] Dismayed, overwhelmed, confounded.

1592 GREENE *Groatsw. Wit* (1874) 15 He that tamed monsters, stoode amated at beauties ornaments. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XI. xii. 197 Stood husht and still, amated and amased. 1656 TRAPP *Expos. Matt.* x. 19 (1868) 154/1 Demosthenes .. was .. sometimes so amated that he had not a word to say.

Amateriali·stic *a. rare.* [f. Gr. ἀ privative + MATERIALISTIC.] Opposed to (philosophic) materialism.

1878 J. FISKE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 33 It is intensely amaterialistic for us to speak of the table as if it had some objective existence.

Amates, obs. form of AMETHYST.

Amateur (æmătə·ɪ, æ·mătiuə·ɪ). [a. Fr. *amateur* ad. L. *amātōr-em*, n. of agent f. *amā-re* to love. Occ. pron. as Fr.; often with (ə) for Fr. *eu*; some who say (iū) still keep the stress on last syllable. So with the derivatives.]

1. One who loves or is fond *of*; one who has a taste for anything.

1784 *Europ. Mag.* 268 The President will be left with his train of feeble Amateurs. *a* 1797 BURKE (T.) Those who are the greatest amateurs or even professors of revolutions. 1801 MISS EDGEWORTH *Irish Bulls* xiv. (1832) 266 The whole boxing corps and gentlemen amateurs crowded to behold the spectacle. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* i. (1852) 40 The amateurs of a superficial philosophy. 1863 MRS. ATKINSON *Tartar Steppes* 89, I am no amateur of these melons.

2. One who cultivates anything as a pastime, as distinguished from one who prosecutes it professionally; hence, sometimes used disparagingly, as = dabbler, or superficial student or worker.

c 1803 REES *Cycl., Amateur*, in the Arts, is a foreign term introduced and now passing current amongst us, to denote a person understanding, and loving or practising the polite arts of painting, sculpture, or architecture, without any regard to pecuniary advantage. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 461 It was not likely that an amateur .. should convict these astronomers of gross ignorance. 1827–39 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. 1862 IV. 15 Not amateurs, gentlemen, as we are, but professional men. 1882 *Boy's Own Paper* IV. 807 Our amateurs are improving, and the interval between them and the professionals is growing beautifully less.

b. Often prefixed (in apposition) to another designation, as *amateur painter, amateur gardener.*

1863 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 101 Amateur purchasers do not, in the long run, make a profit. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *Felix H.* 38 He's a sort of amateur gentleman.

3. Hence *attrib.* almost *adj.* Done by amateurs. Cf. *amateur gardener* with *amateur gardening.*

1848 MARIOTTI *Italy* II. iii. 84 Not merely a subject for amateur discussion. 1849 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccles. Biogr.* (ed. 2) I. 442 The evening closed with amateur theatricals. 1862 HELPS *Organiz. Daily Life* 64 The getting-up of an amateur play. 1882 *St. Nicholas* II. 717 Amateur Newspapers. 1882 *Boy's Own Paper* IV. 415 Amateur running records.

Amateurish (æmătiuə·rĭʃ), *a.* [f. prec. + -ISH.] Such as characterizes an amateur rather than a professional worker; having the faults or deficiencies of amateur work.

1864 MISS BRADDON *H. Dunbar* III. i. 6 Fond of pictures, in a frivolous amateurish kind of way. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. x. 72 He goes in a condescending amateurish way, into the city. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 12 As a work of literary art it is what painters call 'amateurish.' 1881 *Athenæum* No. 2810, 310/3 Written in a more amateurish style.

Amateu·rishly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an amateurish manner.

1882 *Jrnl. Educ.* No. 155. 171 Those .. who dabbled amateurishly in useful work.

Amateu·rishness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being amateurish; the appearance of being an amateur, and not a professional worker.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 1 May 11 Making allowances for a certain amateurishness which time will cure. 1881 *Standard* 9 May, The amateurishness of the gentleman and the self-consciousness of the lady.

Amateurism (æ·mătiuə·rĭz'm). [f. AMATEUR + -ISM.] The characteristic practice of an amateur.

1868 *Tomahawk* 5 Dec., Amateurism is the curse of the nineteenth century. 1882 *Field* 7 Oct. 506 [Either] to keep within the bounds of honest amateurism, or turn professional.

Amateurship (æ·mătiuə·ɹʃip). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The quality or character of an amateur; **a.** of being fond of, having a liking for, something; **b.** of dabbling in matters for which one has no professional training, dilettantism.

1834 DE QUINCEY *Caesars* Wks. 1862 IX. 106 The cool and cowardly spirit of amateurship in which the Roman .. sat looking down upon the bravest of men .. mangling each other for his recreation. 1834 MISS EDGEWORTH *Helen* II. 2 Horace [thinking] most of himself and his amateurship 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* III. v. 100 Napoleon III indulged in .. a dangerous kind of amateurship. He had a taste for amateur generalship.

†Ama·ting, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. AMATE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of dismaying, casting down, or quelling.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 373 This doctrine is of great vse to the amating of this humor, which is the very height of pride.

†Ama·ting, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. AMATE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] Dismaying, daunting.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIII. xxii. 238 Vpon their faces pale well might you note A thousand signes of hart amating feare.

†Ama·tion. *Obs.*—[o] [ad. L. *amātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *amāre* to love.] 'Wanton loue.' Cockeram 1623.

Amatist, amatites, obs. forms of AMETHYST.

Amative (æ·mătiv), *a.* [f. L. *amāt-* ppl. stem of *amā-re* to love + -IVE, as if ad. L. **amātīvus*.] Disposed to loving.

1636 EARL MANCHESTER *Contempl. Mort.* 33 [The soul's] amative vertues unite her to God. *a* 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1688) 174 The affectionate and amatiue powers. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* ii. (1876) 32 Amative and combative organs small—a general want of healthy animalism.

Amativeness (æ·mătivnĕs). *Phren.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Propensity to love, or sexual passions.

1815 SPURZHEIM *Physiogn. Syst.* Pref. 9 In the nomenclature of the propensities .. I have therefore adopted amativeness, like destructiveness. 1828 COMBE *Constit. Man* ii. § 5 Amativeness is a feeling obviously necessary to the continuance of the species. 1869 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 210 The Satyrs .. retain their natural amativeness.

†Amato·rculist. *Obs.*—[o] [f. L. *amātōrcul-us* a pitiful lover, dim. of *amātor* + -IST.] 'A trifling sweetheart, a general lover.' Bailey 1731; whence in J.

Amatorial (æmătō·rĭăl), *a.* [f. L. *amātōri-us* pertaining to a lover + -AL[1].]

1. Of or pertaining to a lover, or to love-making.

1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* (1876) 66 The fourth and last by Venus governed, Is called the Fury amatoriall. 1774 T. WARTON *Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. Diss. ii. 118 Epigrams, amatorial verses, and poems. 1829 JESSE *Jrnl. Naturalist* 271 Various amatorial and caressing language. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1859) I. 308 The amatorial poet even designates the spots hallowed by his passion.

2. Epithet of the oblique muscles of the eyes, 'which give them a cast sideways, and assist in that particular look by some called *ogling*.' Chambers *Cycl.* 1751.

Amato·rially (æmătō·rĭăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an amatorial manner.

a 1859 WORCESTER cites DARWIN.

Amato·rian, *a.* ? *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *amātōri-us* + -AN.] Amatorial, amatory.

1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Smith*, Wks. 1787 II. 456 After the manner of Horace's Lusory or Amatorian Odes. [Not in Johnson's Dict.]

†Amato·rious, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Relating to love, amatory.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 40 This root had an amatorious propertie to win loue. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 27 These and such like amatorious words. 1649 MILTON *Eikonokl.* 12 The vaine amatorious Poem of Sir Philip Sidneys *Arcadia.*

Amatory (æ·mătəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *amātōri-us* of or pertaining to *amātor* a lover.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a lover, to love-making, or to sexual love generally.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 183/1 When any person hath eaten any amatorye fascinations. 1772 SIR W. JONES *Poems & Ess.* Pref. 11 The form of those little amatory poems. 1846 H. ELLIS *Elgin Marbles* II. 109 The urn contained the ashes of some amatory poet. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxii. (1878) 175 To say that she confessed this amatory sentiment.

B. *sb.* A love-potion, a philtre. [L. *amatōrium*.]

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* IX. 615 Magicke vanities, Exorcismes, Incantations, Amatories. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 268 Exorcisms, and incantations, and amatories. 1721 BAILEY, *Amatory*, a philter to cause love. [Not in JOHNSON.]

†Amau·grey, *prep. Obs.* [a. OFr. *à mal gré, à maugré*, more common in Fr. and Eng. without *a-*: see MAUGRE.] In spite of, despite.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 52 He schal consente in his witt .. wole he nyle he, amaugrey his heed.

‖ Amaurosis (æmŏrō·sis). *Med.* [mod.L., a. Gr. ἀμαύρωσις, n. of action f. ἀμαυρό-ειν to darken, f. ἀμαυρ-ός dark, dim.] Partial or total loss of sight arising from disease of the optic nerve, usually without external change in the eye.

1657 *Phys. Dict., Amaurosis, gutta serena*, a disease in the eyes, viz. when the sight is gone, and no fault to be seen. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmlix/4 Forerunner of an Amaurosis or Gutta Serena. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* (1858) 81 Thick serene opacity, thicker than amaurosis. 1876 *Athenæum* 16 Dec. 806/3 An attack of amaurosis had suspended his labours.

Amaurotic (æmŏrɒ·tik), *a. Med.* [f. prec., as if ad. Gr. *ἀμαυρωτικ-ός.] Affected with amaurosis.

1839 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 78 There is moreover something very characteristic in the appearance of an amaurotic eye. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 722/1 After a time he became amaurotic and comatose.

†Amay', *v. Obs.* [a. ONFr. *amaier* = OFr. *esmaier* (whence also Eng. form *esmay*; cf. Pr. *esmaiar*, It. *smagare*), f. *es*:—L. *ex* out + *-magare*, according to Diez, ad. OHG. *magan, -en*, to be powerful or strong: see DISMAY.] *trans.* and *refl.* To dismay.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 485 Þou ne miȝt noȝt me amaye. *c* 1425 *Seven Sages* (P.) 1536 Sire, ne amay the nouȝt. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. the Gt.* 142 Lordes, esmaye you nothyng.

†Amaye·d, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Dismayed.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1748 His knyghtis amayed buth. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 641 Whereof ertow .. þanne amayed? 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 110 Wherein he wold ride amaied.

Amaze (ămē·ɪz), *v.*; also, 3–7 amase. [f. A- *pref.* 1 ? intensive + MAZE.]

†1. To put out of one's wits; to stun or stupefy, as by a blow on the head; to infatuate, eraze. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 270 Nis he witterlich amased & ut of his witte. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXX. xii, It was no wonder that I was amazed, My herte and minde she had so tane in cure. 1530 PALSGR. 421/1 You will amase hym with beatyng of hym thus aboute the heed. He was so amased with the stroke that he was redy to fall downe. 1553 UDALL *Roister Doister* IV. vii, To be amased with the smoke. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 44 The Lord .. smote him to the ground, and amazed him.

†2. To drive one to his wit's end, bewilder, perplex. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. ii. III. (1640) 70 They dull and amaze the understanding of the unlearned. 1603 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xi. 136 Let not the Beames, that Greatnesse doth reflect, Amaze thy Hopes. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 135 The Snow amazeth them, and, dazzling their eyes, causeth them presently to fall. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. lxxix, That which well amazen may The wisest man and puzzle evermore.

†3. To overeome with sudden fear or panic; to fill with consternation, terrify, alarm. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 421/1, I amase, I fray sodenly, *Jcsgare.* 1603 DRAYTON *Odes* xvii. 27 Though they to one be ten, Be not amazed. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 109 The sight of any shadow amazes the fish. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16*th C.* II. III. ii. 35 Besides it is the Duty of a Preacher to amaze a Sinner.

4. To overwhelm with wonder, to astound or greatly astonish.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 634 Crystal eyne, Whose full perfection all the world amazes. 1766 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1859) II. 9 You amaze me greatly—is this all the notice and care they take of such a treasure? 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 185 Would startle the sensitive, and even amaze the incredulous. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 33 A young man, whose eccentric career was destined to amaze Europe.

†5. *refl.* To bewilder, puzzle, or drive oneself stupid. *Obs.*

1645 MILTON *Colast.* (1851) 357, I amaze me. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 98, I might easily amaze my self, and tire you in a relation of them. *a* 1678 MARVELL *Poems* Wks. 1776 III. 412 How vainly men themselves amaze, To win the palm, the oak, or bays.

6. *intr.* To be astounded or stupefied. *arch.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 240 It would so make the chast eares amaze. 1593 PEELE *Edw. I*, 79 Madam, amaze not. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. i. II. 5 Eye is blinded, ear amazes. *Ibid.* IV. i. II. 236 Men amaze thereat.

Amaze (ămē·ɪz), *sb.* [f. the vb.] = AMAZEMENT. (*Amaze* and *a maze* were often identified.)

†1. Loss of one's wits, mental stupefaction, craze. *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, To gape and loke as it were in a mase. 1586 LUPTON *Thousand Notable Things* (1675) 281 The gentleman was stricken in amaze, fell sick, and died.

†2. Bewilderment, mental confusion. *Obs.*

1593–1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* 52 Heaving the lead in fourteene fathoms, wee had ground, which put us all into a maze. 1616 *Trav. Eng. Pilgr.* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 351, I was in amaze, and knew not what to do. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 38 Soon our joy is turn'd Into perplexity and new amaze. 1754 MRS. DELANY *Lett.* 278 Our god-daughter is pretty well, still in a whirl and an amaze.

†3. Loss of presence of mind through terror, panic. *Obs.*

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Martyrs* E viij, What forme most terrour and amaze will show. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's L. Countr. Wars* 811 Thus once more brought into an amaze, they fled absolutely. *a* 1703 POMFRET *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 97 Strike the affrighted nations with a wild amaze. 1718 POPE *Iliad* V. 35 Struck with amaze and shame, the Trojan crew Or slain or fled, the sons of Dares view. 1766 GOLDSMITH *Vic. Wakef.* xi. (1857) 63 The whole rout was in amaze.

4. Extreme astonishment, wonder. (Now chiefly poetical, AMAZEMENT being usual in prose.)

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (1868) 251 A Cathedrall Church, the very Maiestie whereof, stroke them into a maze. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. 246 His faces owne margent did coate such amazes, That all eyes saw his eies inchanted with gazes. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* III. v. 100 An amaze, that the besieged should continue in such an height of resolution. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* IV. iii. 58 With pleasure and amaze, I stand transported! 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 64 She stood all in Amaze, and look'd at me from Top to Toe. 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* v. 85 He stared at Ford in even more amaze than anger.

†Amazed (ămē·ɪzd), *ppl. a.* [f. AMAZE *v.* + -ED.]

†1. Driven stupid; stunned or stupefied, as by a blow; out of one's wits. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 284 Nai, seiðˇ sum amased þing. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 21, I wot neuer, what I am .. But muse as he, that

were amased. 1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* 14 As a man amasyd he sodeynly dede abreyde. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568)9 Leopardes bayne layd to a scorpione maketh hym vterly amased and num. 1586 T. B. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* 491 She strake hir head so hard against the wall, that she fell downe amazed. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 20 The other gave Starcuterus such a blow, that he stood a great while amazed. 1683 LADY RUSSELL *Lett.* I. v. 14 A woman amazed with grief. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 109 Sudden they seize th' amaz'd defenceless prize.

†**2.** Bewildered, confounded, confused, perplexed. Of things: Thrown into confusion. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* xiii. 199 Thei were so a-masid that thei wiste not what to do. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 249 The poore, amased, and desolate commons of this Realme. 1598 YONG *Diana* 215 One, that is amazed in minde, Not knowing whether he doth dreame or no. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. iv. 207 All his studies amazed. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* I. xxvii. 343 The contradiction is multiplyed and the labyrinths more amazed.

†**3.** Struck with sudden terror; terror-stricken, terrified, alarmed. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 383 Be ye no thyng amased [*v. r.* amazed, a-mased, amasud]. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxvii, To the kinge she ran So amased in her mortall wo. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* xx. 41 When the men of Israel turned againe, the men of Beniamin were amased. 1640 FULLER *Abel Rediv., Luther* (1867) I. 67 Amazed not so much for her own as for her children's preservation.

4. Lost in wonder or astonishment.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 32 With woonder amazed. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 220, I am amazed at your passionate words. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* Pref. 16 Admiring and glorifying God as he stands amazed. 1782 COWPER *T. Gilpin* xli, The callender, amazed to see His neighbour in such trim. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* § 741 We are utterly amazed at the offices which have been performed .. by the animalcula.

Amazedly (ămē·zĕdlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In amazed manner; with stupidity, bewilderment, consternation (*obs.*); with astonishment, or wonder.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 153 My Lord, I shall reply amazedly, Halfe sleepe, halfe waking. 1605 — *Macb.* IV. i. 126 Why Stands Macbeth thus amazedly? 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* 17/1 Looked somewhat amazedly upon the mass of plate and treasure. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III. 29 To stare amazedly at the passing carriage.

Amazedness (ămē·zĕdnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being amazed; literally, loss of one's wits or of self-possession from any cause.

†**1.** The state of being out of one's wits; infatuation, stupefaction. *Obs.*

1576 T. NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Touchst. Complex.* (1633) 112 Of it springeth madnesse, losse of right wits, amazednesse, raving dotage. 1581 GOSSON *Playes Confut.* (1869) 202 Glutte .. with the clubbe of amasednesse strikes such a pegge into the heade of Life, that he falles downe for dead vpon the Stage.

†**2.** Loss of presence of mind, bewilderment, confusion. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. iv. (1632) 475 Through amazednesse not knowing how to shift. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* V. 174 Extreme ioy, euen almost to amazednesse. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Amble*, Checking him in the cheeks when in a gallop; and thus putting him into an amazedness, between gallop and trot.

†**3.** Loss of self-possession through fear; consternation, panic. *Obs.*

1557 BARCLAY *Jugurtha* (Paynell) 63 b, Thinhabitantes expelled their amasednes remembryng themselfe. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 311/1 A sudden earthquake .. caused such an amazednesse among the people as was woonderfull for the time. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. iv. 55 Vpon their sight We two, in great amazednesse will flye. 1641 PRYNNE *Antipathie* 15 By reason of his trembling and fearful amazednesse.

4. Overwhelming astonishment.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 349 We may well with a kind of astonishment and amazednesse admire it. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. xxiii. 357 Before their amazedness ceased, they found themselves—marshalled and governed.

†**Ama·zeful**, *a. Obs.* [f. AMAZE *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. *actively*, Causing amazement; driving one out of his wits; distracting.

1530 PALSGR. 305/1 Amasefull, *effraieux.* 1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* xcvi. 9 Amazefull solitarinesse.

2. *passively*, Struck with amazement; distracted, infatuated, stupefied.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. (1641) 216/2 The Queen, nigh sunk in an amazeful swoon. 1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVII. 658 Who at length Put all the youth of Greece besides in most amazeful rout.

Amazement (ămē·zmĕnt). [f. AMAZE *v.* + -MENT. (An early instance of this suffix added to a Teutonic vb.)] *orig.* Loss of one's wits or of self-possession through any cause whatever.

†**1.** The condition of being mentally paralyzed, mental stupefaction, frenzy. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. iii. 85 Behold, destraction, frenzie, and amazement, Like witlesse Antickes, one another meete. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 561 Satan, smitten with amazement, fell. 1746 W. COLLINS *Ode to Fear* Wks. 1771, 45 The Maids and Matrons, on her awful Voice, Silent and pale, in wild amazement hung.

†**2.** Loss of presence of mind; bewilderment, perplexity, distraction (due to doubt as to what to do). *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. i. 35 Wilde amazement hurries up & downe The little number of your doubtfull friends. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1679) 333/1 This answer was but to hold her in amazement, while some mischief was practising against her. 1690 J. NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 50 A thing that can hardly be thought of without Confusion and Amazement. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 198 This Amazement of the Magistrates proceeded rather from want of being able to apply any Means successfully, than from any Unwillingness.

†**3.** Overwhelming fear or apprehension, consternation, alarm. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* (L.) Adding new Fear to his first amazement. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Pet.* iii. 6 Not afraid with any amazement [WYCLIF, *Rhem.* perturbation; TINDALE, shadow; CRANMER, *Genev.* terror]. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vii. (1851) 132 To cast amazements and panick terrors into the hearts of weaker Christians. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 159 Do not the French *étonnement* and the English astonishment and amazement point out as clearly the kindred emotions which attend fear and wonder?

4. Overwhelming wonder, whether due to mere surprise or to admiration.

1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* III. ii. 339 Your behauior hath stroke her into amazement, and admiration. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* iii. 10 They were filled with wonder and amazement at that which had happened vnto him. 1624 LO. KENSINGTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 302 III. 178 But the amasment extraordinary to finde her .. the sweetest creature in France. *a* 1742 BENTLEY *Serm.* (L.) To raise unprofitable amazement. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xii. (1878) 237, I saw to my amazement .. Miss Oldcastle struggling against the wind.

†**Amazia** (ămē·ziă). *Med.* [mod.L., repr. a possible Gr. **ἀμαζία*, n. of state f. *ἀ* priv. + *μαζός* breast, pap.] Non-development of the breasts in a female, with consequent want of provision for suckling offspring.

1874 [See AGALACTIA.]

Amazing (ămē·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AMAZE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of causing amazement. (Now only gerundial.)

1530 PALSGR. 194/1 Amasynge, *stupefaction.* 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Effray*, or *effroy*, feare, astonying, abashing, amasing. 1597 T. MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 156 To the amasing of the young singer. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* I. 16 To the appalling and amasing of a Christian. 1674 COLES, An Amazing, *Stupefactio, consternatio. Med.* After so amazing friends and foes.

Amazing (ămē·zĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

†**1.** Causing distraction, consternation, confusion, dismay; stupefying, terrifying, dreadful. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 81 Let thy blowes .. Fall like amazing thunder on the Caske Of thy amaz'd, pernicious enemy. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cvii. 23–30 They meet with terrible amazing tempests. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 542 The amazing Prospects of an angry God and a gaping Hell. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & Fall* III. 93 A dreadful and amazing prodigy.

2. Astounding, astonishing, wonderful, great beyond expectation.

1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* v. i. 1981 Such amazing Generosity Exceeds Belief. 1717 LADY M. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlvi. 37 To turn round with an amazing swiftness. 1769 BURKE *State Nat.* Wks. II. 85 The author's amazing assertion. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 4 To observe to what an amazing extent the actual division of matter may be carried. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 335 Great as has been the change in the rural life of England since the Revolution, the change .. in the cities is still more amazing.

3. quasi-*adv.* Wonderfully, astonishingly.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 54 All of whom laughed, and took it in amazing good part.

Ama·zingly (ămē·zĭŋlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an amazing manner. Now often hyperbolically in colloquial use for: Exceedingly, very.

1673 *Ladies Call.* I. i. § 15 There is no noise on this side hell can be more amazingly odious. 1744 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. Mann* 98 (1834) I. 332 My father has exerted himself most amazingly. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 178 The thigh bones of some amazingly large animal. 1801 MISS EDGEWORTH *Good Fr. Gov.* (1852) 99 She speaks English amazingly well for a Frenchwoman. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* viii. 121 He is an amazingly clever fellow.

Amazon (æ·măzŏn). Also 5 **Amysone**, 7 **Amason**. Pl. **Amazons**; also 4–7 **Amazones**. In 6–7 often accented *amā·zon*. [a. L. *Amazon*, a. Gr. *Ἀμαζών, -όνα*; explained by the Greeks from *ἀ* priv. + *μαζ-ός* a breast (in connexion with the fable that they destroyed the right breast so as not to interfere with the use of the bow), but prob. pop. etym. of an unknown foreign word.]

1. *pl.* A race of female warriors alleged by Herodotus, etc. to exist in Scythia.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XV. xii. (1495) 492 They were callyd Amazones, that is vnderstonde wythout breste. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXVII. 10804 Of Amysones auntrus atlet the qwene. 1653 COGAN *Diod. Sic.* 100 The Amazones inhabited .. near to the river of Thermodon. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., The existence of the Amazons was called in question by Strabo. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 110 Glanc'd at the legendary Amazon As emblematic of a nobler age.

2. Hence, A female warrior. *lit.* and *fig.*

1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. Ind.* 14 There were Amazons women of warre, in certaine Ilandes. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 106 Belike she minds to play the Amazon. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmdcccxl/2 About 200 Virgins in two Companies richly attired, many of them like Amazons, with Bows and Arrows. 1777 ROBERTSON *Amer.* (1783) III. 86 An opinion that .. Amazons were to be found in this part of the New World. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Continents* 394 When Europe rose a stately Amazon.

3. *transf.* A very strong, tall, or masculine woman.

1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 6 P 2, I am far from wishing .. the amazon .. any diminution .. of fame. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* I. iii. 105 To the men an Amazon never fails to be forbidding. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlvi. (1856) 425 Extremes meet in the Esquimaux of Greenland and Amazons of Paris.

†**4.** The queen in chess. *Obs.*

1656 F. BEALE *Biochimo's Chesse-play* 2 The Queen or Amazon is placed in the fourth house from the corner of the field by the side of her King, and alwayes in her owne colour.

5. *fig.* in reference to the sexual habits of the Amazons.

1860 *Vac. Tour.* 137 These hinds are amazons, not vestals.

6. = AMAZON-ANT.

1880 HUNTER in *Cassell's Dict.* s.v., These when hatched become a kind of pariah caste in the habitation of the Amazons.

7. *Comb.*, as *Amazon-dress, Amazon-like.* Also AMAZON-ANT, -STONE, q.v.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcad.* (1622) 142 Her sword, which (Amazon-like) she euer ware about her. 1599 STORER *Wolsey* (1826) 28 Her handmaids, in Amazon-like attire. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 1711, 50/1 A country maid Amazone like did ride. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 252 Whom you admire .. in her amazon-dress, with a free manly air becoming her.

Amazon-ant. [AMAZON 2.] A species of red ant, of which the neuters capture and enslave the young of other species; sometimes applied to the neuters alone.

1824 GRIFFITH *Cuvier* XV. 501 Huber is erroneous in supposing that the amazon ants have a sting. 1868 WOOD *Homes without Hands* xxiv. 459 The Ant which employs forced labour is called the Amazon Ant, and is tolerably common on the Continent.

Amazonian (æmăzō·nĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *amazoni-us* + -AN.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to, resembling, or befitting the Amazons or an Amazon; warlike, or masculine, as a woman.

1594 *2nd Pt. Contention* (1843) 131 To triumph like an Amazonian trull Vpon his woes. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 64 These Amazonian dames begin to wax weary of their mates. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 104 P 3 This Amazonian Hunting-Habit for Ladies. 1837 W. HOWITT *Rur. Life* III. vi. (1862) 285 His amazonian lady, half the head taller than himself. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 214 Caps were dragged off, and nails shown with amazonian spirit.

2. Of the river Amazon (so called from the female warriors there seen by the Spaniards), or its basin.

1863 BATES *Nat. on Amazons* I. 10 The only Amazonian species. 1875 *Blackie's Pop. Encycl.* 133/1 The Amazonian water system.

B. *sb.* An Amazon (fabulous).

a 1704 T. BROWN *Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 37 His Hydra, and Amazonians, and the hellish Cerberus.

†**Amazo·nical**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *Amāzonic-us* (a. Gr. *ἀμαζονικ-ός*) + -AL¹.] = AMAZONIAN.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneid* I. (Arb.) 33 Theare wear Amazonical wommen with targat, an haulfmoone Likning.

Amazonite (æ·măzŏnəit). [f. AMAZON + -ITE.]

†**1.** One of the race of Amazons. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 108 Smyrna, built by an Amazonite. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* 94 The Amazonites being women expert above all people of the world in shooting.

2. *Min.* = AMAZON-STONE.

A·mazon-stone. *Min.* [named from river *Amazon.*] A mineral; a 'bright verdigris-green and cleavable' variety of orthoclase, worn as an amulet by the Indians of the Rio Negro.

1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xviii. 266 Those green pebbles known by the name of Amazon-stones and worn as amulets. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. vi. 474 They are cut upon serpentine, amazon-stone, and Lapis-lazuli.

Ambage (æ·mbēdʒ). Pl. **ambages** (æ·mbēdʒēz, *or as L.* æmbē·dʒīz). [a. 14th c. Fr. *ambages*, a. L. *ambāges* circuits, circumlocutions, f. *amb-* about + *ag-ĕre* to drive. Thoroughly naturalized in 16th c. as *a·mbages*, with sing. *a·mbage* (as in Fr.) in sense I, but owing to the coincidence of the spelling with the original L., there has been a growing tendency to look upon it as merely L., and to use it accordingly, thus restricting the sense and altering the pronunciation.]

I. Of language (from Fr.; pron. *a·mbages*; with *sing.*) Roundabout or indirect modes of speech.

1. For deceit: Equivocation, quibbles, ambiguities. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 897 If Calkas lede us with ambages, That is to seyn, with dowble wordes slye. 1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 666/1 Without ambages and sophistication of wordes. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. x. 108 An Ambages of words is very deceitful. *a* 1733 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. P 26. 43 Factious polemic Tricks, Ambages, and treacherous Counsels. 1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 415 He commenced by a few politic ambages, or—to speak more plainly—lies.

†**2.** For concealment: Dark or obscure language, ambiguity. *Obs.*

1520 WHITTINTON *Vulgaria* (1527) 2 Tendre wyttes with suche derke ambage be made dull. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 211 That Prophecies are delivered in obscure Ambages. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* iii, To use some ambages, and ways of speech not common.

†**3.** For delay: Circumlocutions, beating about the bush. *Obs.* exc. as a case of II. 6.

1567 DRANT *Horace Ep.* vii. D vj, For to make the ambage shorte, And not to draw it on. 1568 C. WATSON *Polybius* To Reader, With any tedious ambage or painted preamble. 1607 DEKKER *Wk. Babylon* 240 Vmh: ya're ful of Ambage: I answere as my spirits leade me, thus. 1678 MRS. BEHN

Sir P. Fancy v. i. 303 Without more ambages, Sir, I have considered your former desires, and have consented to marry him.

†**4.** *Rhet.* (in *sing.*) Periphrasis. *Obs.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 203 Periphrasis, or the Figure of ambage. *Ibid.* 24 Tedious ambage and long periods.

II. Of paths, ways. [A later adoption from L., and in recent times as a L. word *ambāges*.]

5. Circuits, windings, circuitous paths. *arch.*

1615 Sandys *Trav.* 99 [The river] running from South to North (besides in ambages) aboue one and forty degrees. 1677 Grew *Anat. Plants* IV. III. vii. § 2 (1682) 191 The Elongation of the seed-vessels, sometimes directly, as in Plums and Nuts, and sometimes by several Ambages before they shoot into the Seeds, as in Tulip. 1796 Pegge *Anonym.* (1809) 373 You will find it, through the windings and ambages, eight, or perhaps nine miles. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. xxiv. (1865) 409 After hunting and winding through all the possible ambages of similar sounds.

6. *fig.* Circuitous, indirect, or roundabout ways or proceedings; delaying practices.

1546 Langley *Polyd. Verg.* IV. iv. 87 b, When a Byshop was consecrated ther was used no other rytes or ambages. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. 33 He shall, by Ambages of diets, bathings, anointings, etc. prolong life. 1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* I. 38 Meat and drink work upon the spirits by ambages and length of time. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 65 The Ambages of Law Suits.

†**7.** Dark, secret, or mysterious ways of action. *Obs.* (Cf. Livy I. 56.)

a 1626 Bacon *Theol. Wks.* (1838) I. 337 The ways and ambages of God. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* Wks. 1768, 141 The other cost me so many strains and traps and ambages to introduce. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *George II* (1847) II. iv, He would not enter into all the ambages of the *Corps Diplomatique*.

†**Amba·gical,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -IC + -AL.] = Ambagious.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 142 To trouble his own answer, and confound his own sentence, through an ambagicall circumlocution of words and termes.

Amba·ginous, *a. rare.* [f. L. *ambāgin-em* = Ambages + -ous.] = Ambagious.

a 1859 in Worcester.

Ambagiosity (ămbē·dʒi|ɒ·sĭti). *rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *ambāgiōs-us* (see next) + -ity.] Circuitousness.

1824 Southey *Lett.* (1856) III. 419 Without any delay, let, hindrance, impediment, ambagiosity, circumlocution, or needless, superfluous and unnecessary roundabout forms of speech.

Ambagious (ămbē·dʒəs), *a.* [ad. Fr. *ambagieux*, ad. L. *ambāgiōs-us*: see Ambage and -ous.] Full of ambages: **a.** Circumlocutory, roundabout; **b.** Winding, circuitous.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Ambagious*, full of idle circumstances of speech, or of deceitful words. 1678 H. More *Annot. Glanvill's Sadducismus* I. (1726) 60 All those ambagious Windings and Meanders of feigned Abstraction. 1682 — *Annot. Glanvill's Lux Orient.* 176 A more operose and ambagious inference. 1731 Bailey, *Ambagious*, full of far-fetch'd speeches. 1870 Smith *Syn. & Antonyms, Devious .. Syn.* Tortuous, ambagious, roundabout.

Amba·giously, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a roundabout manner; circuitously, indirectly.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. xxxvii. 157 The medicinal art .. doth its work ambagiously, by the use of such medicaments as do but conduce .. to help that which is nature indeed.

Amba·giousness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being circuitous or circumlocutory.

1870 Smith *Syn. & Antonyms, Anfractuosity .. Syn.* Ambagiousness, angularity, tortuousness.

†**Amba·gitory,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ambāges* (see Ambage) by form-assoc. with *dilatory, transitory*, etc., but not etymologically defensible.] Circumlocutory, ambagious.

1814 Scott *Wav.* xxiv, Partaking of what scholars call the periphrastic and ambagitory, and the vulgar the circumbendibus. 1816 — *Woodst.* I. v. 115 All the ambagitory expressions they made use of.

Ambara's, obs. form of Embarras.

1676 Etheredge *Marr. à la Mode* III. ii. (1684) 34 An Ambara's of chairs and couches at your Door.

†**Ambassade, embassade** (æm-, ĕmbă·sēd). *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 5 **ambaxade,** 5–9 **ambassade**; also 5 **amba·ssiad(e,** 5–6 **-ba·ssad,** 6 **-ba·ssed, -ba·sset**; and with *e-* as **embassade, en-bassade,** etc. [a. Fr. *ambassade*, 15th c. *ambaxade*, ad. OSp. *ambaxada* (mod. *em-*), cogn. w. Pr. *ambaissada*, It. *ambasciata*, OFr. *ambassée*, (superseded by this form in -ade: see Ambassy):—L. **ambactiāta* (found in med.L. as *ambaxiāta, -asciāta, -assiāta, -asiāta*), ppl. derivative of **ambactiāre* to go on a mission, f. *ambactia, ambaxia* (in Salic and Burgundian Laws) 'charge, office, employment,' n. of office f. *ambactus* a servant (? vassal, retainer). The OFr. form *ambassée* was also adopted in Eng. as Ambassy, Embassy; as was also the med.L. as Ambassiate, etc., the forms of which appear to have been quite mixed up with those of the present word, leading to the pronunciation in 5–6 *amba·ssiade, amba·ssade*, and the spellings in *-ad, -ed, -et*. But Shakspere and subseq. writers have *ambassa·de* or *a·mbassade*.

The origin and meaning of *ambactus* have given rise to much discussion. According to Festus '*Ambactus* apud Ennium lingua Gallica *servus* appellatur'; and Caesar (*B. G.* VI. 15) applies it to the vassals or retainers of a Gallic chief. Hence Zeuss and Glück identify it with Welsh *amaeth, ammaeth*, (for **ambaeth*) 'husbandman, tiller of the ground,' perh. orig. 'tenant, retainer,' or even 'goer about, footman.' Grimm finds the origin in OHG. *ambaht*, Goth. *andbahts* servant, retainer, OE. *ambeht*, ON. *ambótt* (cf. Amboht), variously explained as f. *and* against, towards + *bak* Back, or **bak* to do, or **baht* = Skr. *bhakta* devoted, and assumed to have been adopted in Gallic, or erroneously taken as Gallic by Festus. But the majority of etymologists consider the Teut. word to be an adaptation or refashioning of the Lat. or original Celtic. For the latter, Mahn (*Etym. Unt.* 145) has also proposed *ambi(amb-, amm-, am-)* about + Breton *aketus, akeduz* 'busy,' hence 'one employed about (his lord).']

1. The mission or function of an ambassador.

c 1450 in *3rd Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* (1872) 280/1 Whan he was at Toures in ambassiad. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of Armes* II. i. 91 Dyde sende .. as by manere of ambaxade. 1494 Fabyan VI. clxxxi. 179 He sent hym in ambassade. 1535 *Facsimiles Nat. MSS.* II, Monsieur de Brion, Admyral of Fraunce, nowe here in Ambassiade. 1549 Edward VI. *Rem.* 239 Sir Philip Hobbey, lately cum from his ambassad in Flaundres. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 60 a, Sent by him also in diners Ambassades. 1727 Wodrow *Corr.* III. 321 A sort of ambassade from the Kirk to the King. 1843 Lytton *Last of Bar.* III. v. 172 Power to resign the ambassade and trust.

2. A body of persons (or a single person) sent on a mission, or as a deputation, to or from a sovereign; an ambassador and his suite.

c 1450 in *3rd Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* (1872) 280/1 As large power as any was gevyn to any ambassad. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of Armes* I. vii. 17 An ambassade cam to hym. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froissart* I. xxvi. 37 The Kyng of Ingland sent his ambassad to the kyng of Scottis. 1576 Gascoigne *Compl. Phil.* xvi, He shewde the cause, which thither then Did his ambassade bring. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xl. 455 It was thought convenient to stay the ambassade, and to condole only.

β. 1502 Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 282 Now was sent an other enbassade to Caleis. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 459 Ye Kings of Assiria, who aunswere Embassades by messengers.

3. The message borne by an ambassador.

1560 J. Daus *Sleidane's Comm.* 139 a, He came to Rome, declareth his Ambassade. 1589 Bp. Cooper *Admon.* 224 The state of an ambassade or message.

Ambassador, embassador (ăm-, ĕmbæ·sădəɹ). Forms: *α.* 4–6 **ambassiatour,** 5 **-dour, ambaxadour, -tour(e, -tor, ambassatour, -tor,** 5–8 **-dour,** 6–9 **-dor.** *β.* 4–5 **embassatour, -etour, -adour, embasitour,** 5 **enbassatour, -itour, -ytour, enbasetore,** 5–6 **embassitour(e,** 6 **-iator, -eatour(e, -ytor, -ader, enbassadoure,** 6–7 **embassadour, -ore,** 6–9 **embassador.** *γ.* 5 **imbassadore, inbassetour,** 5–6 **imbassator,** 6 **-etor, -itor, -otor, -ador, imbasodor.** [The actual *ambassador, -our*, is a. Fr. *ambassadeur* (15th c. also *ambaxadeur*), ad. OSp. *ambaxador* (now *emb-*) and Pr. *ambassador*, cogn. w. It. *ambasciatore, -dore*, and OFr. (superseded by this adopted form) *ambasseur* (*ambaseor, -asseor, -axeur*, etc.). The innumerable early variants are chiefly adoptions or adaptations of the med.L. prop. **ambactiātor* (agent-noun f. **ambactiāre*; see Ambassade), but found as *ambaxi-, ambasci-, ambassi-, ambasi-ator, -itor*; also with initial *e* and *i, embassiator, imbassiator*, etc.; varied with crosses between these and the Fr., and phonetic forms like *embassader*. Of these variants *embassador*, supported by *embassy*, was much more common than *ambassador* in 17–18th c., and is still the common spelling in United States.]

('Our authors write almost indiscriminately *embassador* or *ambassador, embassage* or *ambassage*; yet there is scarce an example of *ambassy*, all concurring to write *embassy*.' Johnson.)

1. a. An official messenger sent (singly, or as one of a party) by or to a sovereign or public body; an envoy, commissioner, or representative. *esp.* **b.** A minister of high rank sent by one sovereign or state on a mission to another. (In the general sense (mostly in plural) now only historical; and when used as in **b.**, commonly qualified as *Ambassador Extraordinary*, to distinguish it from sense 2.)

α. c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 145 Thambassiatours hem answerd for final. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. ix. 119 Swilk request Of swilk Ambassatoures. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 49 Ambassators sent from Kyngs and Princis. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron.* 48 The king sente ambassiatours ayen to king Charlis. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of Armes* II. xxxv. 149 The ambaxatoures of the cytee went and came for to treatte of peas. *Ibid.* I. v. 11 His ambassiadours auctorised to the duc of lancastre. *Ibid.* II. v. 99 That thise ambassadours shulde not sprede suche wordes abrode. 1531 Elyot *Governour* 8 But a feble answere to an ambassador. 1602 Shaks. *Haml.* IV. vi. 10 Th' Ambassadours that was bound for England. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* I. I. vii. 189 The privileges of ambassadors are determined by the law of nature and nations. 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* VIII. lxiv. 300 Ambassadors from Philip were also present.

β. c 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 275 Stilbon, that was a wis embasitour [*v.r.* embassadour⁻³, -atour, -etour, ambassatour]. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxv. (1495) 716 Embassatours: messengers and herdes. 1443 *Pol. Poems* II. 210 Mediacioun of wise enbassitoures. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 16 Whanne the king .. sawe the embassitours. 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 250 My mastyr rode to mete the enbasetore. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 130/1 Ther came solempne enbassatours fro the pope. *Ibid.* CCXLIX. 319 Our enbassatours came home ageyne. 1523 More in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 69 I. 198 Th' Embassiator hath requyred his Grace to send his advice. 1526 Tindale *Hebr.* iii. 1 The embasseatour and hye prest of ourre profession. 1529 More *Comf. agst. Tribul.* III. Wks. 1557, 1223/1 He hadde bene diuers times Embassiator. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Macc.* iv. 44 Y^e embassitours were thre 1542 Brinklow *Compl.* xxiv. (1874) 69 Thei be also embassytors for princes. 1544 *Suppl. Hen. VIII*, 14 Which also haue done to them good seruice as enbassadoures. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, I. i. 91 The French Embassador, vpon that instant Crau'd audience. *a* 1617 P. Bayne *Ephes.* (1658) 2 Kings dispatch Lords Embassadours into other countries. *a* 1631 Donne *Poems* (1650) 47 My tongue to Fame; to Embassadours mine eares. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 37 Comming Embassadors to Rome. 1779 Johnson *Drake* Wks. 1787 IV. 445 Our general received two embassadors from the King of the country. 1824 Nares *Herald. Anom.* 74 Advising the Embassador speedily to return to his Imperial master.

γ. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. iv, In haste hath sent his imbassadore unto Jason. *c* 1450 Gregory *Chron.* 106 Inbassetours fro the Duke of Orlyaunce. 1472 Sir J. Paston in *Lett.* 703 III. 59 Imbassators of Bretayne shall come to London to morawe. 1544 *Plumpton Corr.* 248 The French Imbasodor is gon to the Emporor. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* 61 Proclamyd in the curte by ane imbassitor of France. 1662 J. Bargrave *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 51 Only a Cardinal of this family and of that have place .. with imbassadors.

2. (= *Ordinary* or *Resident Ambassador*, formerly *Ambassador Leger*.) A minister at a foreign court, of the highest rank, who there permanently represents his sovereign or country, and has a right to a personal interview with the sovereign or chief magistrate of the country in which he resides.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 58 Intends you for his swift Ambassador, Where you shall be an everlasting Leiger. 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1877) V. 167 The French Embassador in Holland. 1753 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) II. xxxvii. 353 The English Embassador at the Porte. 1814 Wellington in Gurwood's *Desp.* XI. 681 That I should be the ambassador at Paris. 1880 W. Cory *Mod. Eng. Hist.* I. 158 An Ambassador, unlike other ministers, has a right to a personal interview with the Sovereign of the country in which he resides.

3. An appointed or official messenger generally. (Formerly in common use, but now only *fig.*, with distinct reference to the literal sense.)

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* B ij b, [He] wente with his embassatours that is to saye his messageres. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* xiii. 17 A faithful embassitoure is wholsome. — *Isa.* lii. 7 How bewtiful are the fete of the Embassitoure, y^t bringeth the message from the mountayne. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxvii. 434 The Ambassadour whome God meant to send afore him to prepare his wayes. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 92 Yet I have not seen So likely an Embassador of loue. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 1 The Embassadors and Messengers of the great King. 1796 Pegge *Anonym.* X. lxix. (1809) 465 The fame of a man is his representative when absent, or his embassador. 1836 Marryat *Japhet* III. 204 I require no ambassador from the ladies in question. 1847 Veowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* Pref. 11 The honoured ambassador of Christ that first laboured in this vineyard.

4. *Ambassador Leger* (*legier, lieger*) (see sense 2); *Ambassador Extraordinary* (see sense 1); *Ambassador Plenipotentiary*: one with full power to sign treaties, and otherwise act for his sovereign.

1603 *Eng. Mourn. Garm.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 489 The ambassador-lieger of Spain .. did plot and confederate with native traitors of this land. 1630 Wadsworth *Sp. Pilgr.* i. 2 His Majesty sent him with his first Ambassador Legier .. into Spaine. 1655 Mrq. Worc. *Cent. Inv.* lvi, Two Extraordinary Embassadors accompanying His Majesty. 1663 Marvell *Corr.* 44 Wks. 1875 II. 93 My Lord of Carlisle being chosen by his Majesty, Embassadour Extraordinary to Muscovy. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. VIII. iv. 202 Nominated as embassador-plenipotentiary to the court of Russia.

Ambassadorial (ămbæ·sădō·rĭăl), *a.* [mod. f. prec., by form-assoc. with adjs. in *-orial* formed by suffix -al on L. adjs. in *-ōrius*, f. sbs. in *-or*; as *senator, senatori-us, senatori-al*: see -orial.] Of or pertaining to an ambassador.

1759 H. Walpole *Lett.* 343 (1834) III. 320 To prepare your ambassadorial countenance. 1778 Laurens in Sparks *Corr. Am. Rev.* (1853) II. 117 Our Ambassadorial Commissioners .. are unhappily divided in sentiments. 1866 J. Martineau *Ess.* I. 366 They recognize the ambassadorial credentials of Conscience. 1881 *Echo* 16 Feb. 3/4 The Ambassadorial Affront at Rome.

Ambassadorship (ămbæ·sădəɹ-ship). [f. Ambassador + -ship.] The office, position, or function of an ambassador.

1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 610 Something for ambassadorship to do. 1838 *Ibid.* XLIV. 370 The marshal's ambassadorship-extraordinary. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 27 May 1 Ten years of successful ambassadorship.

Ambassadress (ămbæ·sădrĕs). Also emb-. [f. Ambassador + -ess. Varied with forms in *-drice, -drix, -trice, -trix*.]

1. A female ambassador or messenger.

[1577–87 Holinsh. *Chr.* III. 910/1 The two ladies ambassadors of the king of England, sitting in great estate.] 1594 Carew tr. *Tasso* (1881) 53 Dawnyng th' Embassadresse was ris'ne from bed, Tydings to beare, how now grey morne annies. 1600 Chapman *Iliad* III. 126 Iris, the Rainbow, then came down, ambassadress from heaven. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* I. i. 213 Well, my Embassadress, what must we treat of? 1755 Croker *Ariosto's Orl. Fur.* XXXII. CX, Near to her th' embassadress did rise. 1761 Smollett *Gil Blas* (1802) I. IV. ii. 331 She .. bad her ambassadress retire into another room. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* III. 187 Are you ambassadresses From him to me?

2. The wife of an Ambassador (*leger*) 2.

1716 Lady M. Montague *Lett.* I. XXXI. 107 The French Ambassadress agreed with me as to his good mien. 1777 Gibbon *Misc. Wks.* (1814) II. 209, I cannot quite determine whether I shall sup at Madame Necker's or the Sardinian Ambassadress's. 1880 Disraeli *Endym.* I. xxxiii. 305 Not

only an ambassador, but an ambassadress .. had been asked to meet them.

† Amba·ssadrice. *Obs.* [a. mod.Fr. *ambassadrice*, fem. of *ambassadeur*: see -RICE.] An ambassador's wife.

1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 452 The Evening Entertainments .. in the Apartments of the several Ambassadrices. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* mmccxciii/4 The Ambassadrice intends to continue at Bagnania near Rome till the ceremony is over.

Amba·ssadrix. *rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. AMBASSADOR: see -RIX.] = AMBASSADRESS 1.

1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 456 The sweetest messenger and ambassadrix in the world; so exact in her messages—so brisk on her errands.

† Amba·ssadry. *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **ambassatrye**, **-trie**, **-drie**, **embassadrye**, 5–6 **embassadrie**. [a. Fr. *ambassaderie*; f. *ambassadeur*: see -RY.] The office or function of an ambassador; ambassadorship.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawes' T.* 135 By tretys and ambassatrye [*v. r.* embassadrye, -drie] They ben acordid. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 35 The Wolfe is better in Ambassadrie than I. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 120 Cumming from his Embassadrie out of Italie.

† Amba·ssady, ? mistake for preceding, or confusion between it and *ambassade*.

1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 65 His arrears due on his ambassady to Spain.

Ambassage, embassage (æ·mbăsėdʒ). Also **imb-**. [At first accented *am-*, *emba·ssage* (Sidney, Marlowe, Drayton, Sandys, Quarles, Colvill, Marvell), but *e·mbassage* in Shakspere. Of Eng. formation, not found (like *passage*, *message*) in Fr. or any Rom. lang., but not formed on a word already in Eng. (like *parentage*, *breakage*): see -AGE. May have been formed on Fr. *ambasse* (:—L. *ambaxia*, *ambactia*), or med.L. vb. *ambassāre*, *ambassiāre*, or by simple analogy on *ambass-iate* (cf. *vicariate*, *vicarage*), or by taking *ambass-* as a verb stem (as if *ambass·ate*, *-et*, *-ed* were pa. pple.). The spelling EMBASSAGE is more common.]

† 1. The sending or dispatch of ambassadors; a mission. *Obs.*

1569 GOLDING tr. *Heminge's Postill.* 27 The Ambassage of Christ .. when he sayth 'Go and preache.' 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* i. 785 Who on Ambassage to the Emperor sent. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 150 One deceased by the way, .. and the other remained sick .. so that ambassage took none effect. 1640 YORKE *Union of Hon.* 39 Knowing his troubles to arise from his Ambassage to the Lady Bona.

2. The message conveyed by an ambassador; the business entrusted to him.

1548 LATIMER *Ploughm.* (1868) 26 Troubeled wyth Lordelye lyuynge .. burdened with ambassages. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcad.* III. 275 Sent this ambassage in versified music. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XXVI, To thee I send this written ambassage. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* V. 1490 Let not my person hinder my Ambassage. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* IX. 167 That our Ambassage may successful be. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Ab* xii. 135 He sends the ambassage of his submission.

3. The position, or tenure of office, of an ambassador; ambassadorship.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1245/2 This man .. being yet after his ambassage treasuror. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (1860) 385 Urswick, upon whom the king bestowed this ambassage. 1632 PORY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 273 III. 273 His lordship had ended his ambassage with the King of Denmark. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 15 Rufinus is coming in Ambassage.

4. A body of men sent on a mission, or as a deputation, to or from a sovereign, etc.

1605 *Play of Stucley* (1878) 216 To my royal master Hath honorable ambassage been sent. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* XIV. 32 Hee sendeth an ambassage [WYCLIF, a messanger; TINDALE, etc., embasseatours; *Rhem.* a legacie], and desireth conditions of peace. 1612 BACON *Ess.* (Arb.) 473 Yonder Men, are too Many for an Ambassage, and too Few for a Fight.

β. [See more fully under EMBASSAGE.]

1558 BP. WATSON *Seven Sacram.* xiv. 85 Vsynge as it were hys embassage to exhort you to be reconciled to him. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* C iv a, Embassages and Negotiations in the Court of forraign Princes. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. vii. 443 Except your embassages have better success.

γ.

1593–1610 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* 194 Ransoming of prisoners, bringing of presents, and other imbassages.

Ambassate, variant of AMBASSIATE.

Ambassator, -atour, obs. ff. AMBASSADOR.

† Amba·ssatrice. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. AMBASSATOR; with Fr. fem. ending -RICE.] An early variant of AMBASSADRICE.

a 1641 FINET *For. Ambass.* (1656) 199, I answered that I had brought the Ambassatrice a liberty of election from my Lord Chamberlain whether she would be pleased to sit with the great Ladies or apart.

† Amba·ssatrix. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [mod.L. fem. of AMBASSATOR: see -BIX. *Ambassiatrix* occurs in med.L.] = prec.

1638 BAKER *Balzac's Lett.* (1654) III. 13, I have not yet seene the Ambassatrix.

Ambassed, -et, variants of AMBASSADE, -IATE.

† Amba·ssiate. *Obs.* Also 5 **ambacyat**, **-assite**, **-assat(e**, **-asset**, 5–6 **-axat**, **-assiat**; also **embassiate**, **embasset**, **imbasset**. [ad. med.L. *ambassiata*, also *-asciata*, *-asiata*, *-asseata*, *-axiata*, *-assata*, *-axata*, for **ambactiāta*: see AMBASSADE, a doublet of this word through Sp. and Fr., with which the later forms of this were at length blended; also AMBASSY from the cognate Fr. form.]

1. The business or message of an ambassador.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 77 Now myn imbasset I have seyd to yow thus. 1417 HEN. V in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 26 I. 61 Thambassiatours of oure Brothir the Duc of Baire have been here with us and doon theire Ambassiat. 1419 ASSHETON *ibid.* II. 22 I. 73 When that he comes on his Ambassate. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xvi, Of one assent to make ambassyat. *c* 1430 — *Bochas* v. xv. (1554) 133 a, In this Ambasset .. had none audience. 1440 SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 23 Beyng in Scotteland, upon his ambassite. 1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* 52 b, Whan the aungel thus his ambacyat Had brefly doon. 1461 WYNDESORE in *Paston Lett.* 416 II. 52 Goyng uppon an ambassate to the Frenshe Kyng. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. iii. 108 Nowthir by ambassiat, message, nor writingis. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 847 Ambassiates, excuses, allegacions.

2. A body of men sent on a message by a sovereign or other authority; an embassy.

1461 *Paston Lett.* 416 II. 52 We shall have a gret ambassate out of Scotland. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. lvi. 27 The ambassiat that was returnit agane. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 101 They sende an embasset to Aecias. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* II. 221 Ane greit ambaxat suddantlie he send. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 140 Twenty persons of this Ambassiate.

3. A single envoy or ambassador. [Fr. *ambassade* (masc.), Pr. *ambaissat*. Cf. -ADE³.]

1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxxxi, He .. sent his letters with his Ambassatis. *c* 1520 *State Let.* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 95 The French king hath sent hither an Ambassiate, Monsieur de Langes. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* I. 55 The ambaxat tuke leve and passit hame.

Ambassy, embassy (æ·m-, e·mbăsi). [a. OFr. *ambassée* (*ambaxée*, *embascée*, *enbasée*), cogn. w. Pr. *ambaissada*, OSp. *ambaxada*, It. *ambasciata*:—L. **ambactiāta*: see AMBASSADE. In Fr. the native *ambassée* was afterwards superseded by *ambaxade* (15th c.), *ambassade*, ad. Sp. (see -ADE), whence also our *ambassade*. (*Ambassée*, *ambassy*, is not:—L. *ambactia*, *ambaxia*, which gave OFr. *ambasse*, not adopted in Eng.) Commonly written EMBASSY; Johnson considered the spelling *ambassy* quite obs.; see note under AMBASSADOR.]

1. The mission, function, or office of an ambassador.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. XXX. 269/1 The people of Capua hath sent us in ambassie [*legatos*] unto you. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1875 II. 148 Having destinated him for this Ambassy. *c* 1690 TEMPLE *Pop. Discont.* Wks. 1731 I. 264 During my Ambassies abroad. 1732 BERKELEY *Min. Philos.* II. 38 The Son of God, upon an ambassy from Heaven.

2. The message brought by an ambassador.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxii. 342 None better answerd Ambasies in whatsoeuer tongue. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* VII. 128 Here, Persian, tell thy ambassy.

3. A body of men sent as ambassadors; an ambassador and his suite or surroundings.

1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. vii. 25 He even thought of sending an ambassy to him. 1851 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. 32 An Eastern man, one of the people attached to their ambassies. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. viii. 116 In the case of Sovereigns and their ambassies.

β. [See more fully under EMBASSY.]

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* (1623) I. i. 135 Here comes in Embassie the French king's daughter. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 199 Sent On his important embassy to man. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 447 A joint embassy was then sent to the King of Navarre to demand his neutrality.

Ambaxade, -at, obs. var. AMBASSADE, -IATE.

‖ Ambe (æ·mbi). [Gr. ἄμβη, Ion. for ἄμβων a projecting lip or edge.] **1.** *Surg.* (see quot.)

1721 in *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmdcccl viii/4 This [reduction of fractures] is not effected either by the Ambe or Comander. 1743 ZOLLMAN in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 387 Among the Machines which Art has invented for the performing of it, the Ambe of Hippocrates is one of the most antient and most famous. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Ambe*, an old chirurgical machine for reducing dislocations of the shoulder, and so called, because its extremity projects like the prominence of a rock.

2. *Anat.* 'A superficial crest or eminence of a bone.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

A·mbeer, -ia, -ier. ['probably from *ambre*, denoting its colour.' Bartlett.]

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 464 Sprinkle strong ambeer over it, made from tobacco trash. 1871 JOAQUIN MILLER in *Athenæum* 3 June 681 The bronzed mate .. Spirted a stream of ambier wide Across and over the ship side.

Amber (æ·mbəɹ), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4 **ambra**, 5 **aumber**, **-ur**, **ambyr**, 5–7 **ambre**, 6 **awmer**, 5– **amber**. Also 5–6 **lamber**, **-re**, **lammer**. [a. Fr. *ambre*, cogn. w. Pr. *ambre*, Pr. and It. *ambra*, Sp. *ambar*, med.L. *ambar*, *-are*, *-er*, *-ra*, *-re*, *-rum*, a. Arab. عنبر *ʿanbar*, 'ambergris,' to which the name orig. belonged; afterwards extended, through some confusion of the substances, to the fossil resin 'amber.' In Fr. the two are distinguished as grey, and yellow amber, *ambre gris* ('*ambre* proprement dit'), and *ambre jaune* (*succin*); in mod.Eng. as *amber-gris* and *amber*. In the north. dial. the latter was formerly distinguished as LAMBER, a. Fr. *l'ambre* with article attached.]

I. A product of the whale.

† 1. *orig.* = AMBERGRIS. (In 17th c. *greece of amber*, *gris ambre*, *gray amber*.) *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. XXVI. 463 The whale hab gret plente of sperme .. and yf it is gaderid and dryeb, it turneb to be substaunce of ambra [1535 ambre]. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) v. 70 Amber, Narde, and Mirrhe. 1587 HARRISON *England* I. II. XX. 330 Induing the fruits with the savour of muske, ambre, etc. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 194 It is called Ambra-gresia, That is, Gray Amber, from the Colour thereof. 1670 COTTON *Esperon* III. IX. 447 Some pieces of Amber-gris, (or rather black Amber, for it was of that colour). 1693 in BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 14 Great variety of Opinions hath there been concerning Amber. Some think it to be a Gum that distils from Trees; Others tell us, it is made of Whales Dung; or else of their Sperm or Seed, (as others will have it,) which being consolidate and harden'd by the Sea is cast upon the Shore. 1718 LADY M. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. XXXVII. 146 Slaves .. with silver censers .. perfumed the air with amber, aloes-wood, and other scents.

b. *attrib.*

1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (1870) 85 A mighty showre Of Amber comfits it sweete selfe did powre Vpon our heads. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 720 An amber scent of odorous perfume.

† 2. White Amber (med.L. *ambra alba*): Spermaceti. [Confused with prec., as the 'sperm' of a whale.] *Obs.* (See also 6.)

[Cf. 1598–1611 FLORIO, *Ambra*, amber, also amber greece, also the sperme of a Whale called Spermaceti. 1611 COTGR. *Ambre blanc*, white Amber.]

II. The resin.

3. A yellowish translucent fossil resin, found chiefly along the southern shores of the Baltic. It is used for ornaments; burns with an agreeable odour; often entombs the bodies of insects, etc.; and when rubbed becomes notably *electric* (so called from its Greek name ἤλεκτρον). (See also LAMBER.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. 1666 Bourdourt about all with bright Aumbur. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* III. 481 The wardrop he herbers, and eke of chambur Ladyes with bedys of coralle and lambur. 1463 in *Bury Wills* 15 A peyre bedys of ambyr with a ryng of syluir. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Elynour Rummyng* 603 But my bedes of amber, Bere them to my chamber. 1552 HULOET, *Ambre* called *lambre* or yelow Ambre. 1556 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 89 One paire of long beads of awmer. 1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* II. ii. 200 Thicke Amber, or Plum-Tree Gumme. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* ii. 18 That Romane Urne .. wherein were found an Ape of Agate, an Elephant of Ambre. 1735 POPE *Ep. Arbuthnot* 169 Pretty! in amber to observe the forms Of hairs, or straws, or dirt, or grubs, or worms! 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 27 Amber, when rubbed, was observed to attract bits of straw, down, and other light bodies. 1847 BLACKWELL *Malet's North. Antig.* 374 Byron caught him up, and .. preserved him, like a fly in amber, for future generations to wonder at. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. II. ii. 54 Amber, science declares, is a kind of petrified resin, distilled by pines that were dead before the days of Adam.

Oil of Amber: obtained by its dry distillation. *Spirit of Amber*: old name of succinic acid.

1551 ROBINSON *More's Utopia* (1869) 80 Fine linnen cloth dipped in oyle of [*printed* or] ambre. 1737 GRAY *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 23 Not hartshorn, nor spirit of amber, nor all that furnishes the closet of an apothecary's widow. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Amber* .. is used to prepare oil of amber and succinic acid.

† 4. A piece of amber used as an amulet to attract lovers. *Obs.*

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* 51 Pearles and Ambers, Shall not draw me to their Chambers. 1691 *Bagford Bal.* I. 122 The fair Queen of Egypt she wore a Commode, On the top of it was a lac'd Amber.

5. *fig.* **a.** Referring to the property of amber as enclosing and preserving insects of past ages.

1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xii. 314 Full-fledged specimens of your order, preserved for all time in the imperishable amber of his genius.

b. Referring to colour: Amber-coloured substance or appearance.

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 173 In the full Glass the liquid Amber smiles, Our native Product. 1830 TENNYSON *Margaret* I, The tender amber round, Which the moon about her spreadeth. 1879 — *Lover's T.* 32 The loud stream Ran amber toward the west. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* I. 4 The amber of the western sky.

III. Extensions of prec.

6. An alloy of four parts of gold with one of silver (L. *ēlectrum*, Pliny, Gr. ἤλεκτρον, f. ἠλέκτωρ bright, beaming as the sun, considered by some to be the original sense in Gr. See Liddell & Scott. Used also by the LXX to translate Heb. חשמל *khashmal*, whence in Vulg. and A.V.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XV. 6203 A chariot full choise .. the wheils full wheme, all of white aumber. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xii, Like a foole .. That aumber yelowe cheseth for the white. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* I. 4 Out of the midst thereof as the colour of amber [WYCLIF electre], out of the midst of the fire.

7. = LIQUIDAMBER. (The poets vaguely confuse this with senses 1 and 3. See *amber-dropping*, *-weeping*, etc. in C 1; *amber-varnish* in C 2.)

1569 J. SANFORD *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 15 The gumme called Amber, groweth out of a tree. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Comfort* Poems I. 328 Let my tears drop like amber.

8. A local name of the plant called St. John's-wort.

1861 PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 14 *Hypericum perforatum* .. In N. Kent, one of the common names of the species is Amber.

B. *adj.* [orig. attrib. use of sb. Cf. *rose*, *pink*, *orange*, etc.; also Fr. *ambré*.] Of the colour and clearness of amber (sense 3), amber-coloured; of a clear yellowish brown.

c 1500 *Almanak* '*for* 1386' 27 Uryne .. þat semes aumbre. 1594 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1861) 111 Where Phœbus dips his amber tresses oft. 1599 — *George a Greene* 63 Those hairs

of amber hue. 1610 *Histrio-mast.* ii. 6, I crush out bounty from the amber grape. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 61 Robed in flames and amber light. 1671 — *P. R.* III. 284 Choaspes, amber stream. 1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (1742) 25 Pale and amber Ale. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xvi. (1876) 164 Warm in its amber lamp-light. 1877 BRYANT *Sella* 96 The sun Stooped towards the amber west. 1879 Miss BRADDON *Vixen* III. 132 The Duchess's amber drawing-rooms. 1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* 10 Days Of dewy dawning, and the amber eves.

C. *comb.* (chiefly in sense 3, sometimes 1 or 6).

1. General relations: **a.** *attrib.* of material or source, as *amber beads, studs, mouthpiece,* etc.; **b.** *obj. genitive,* and *obj.* of pple. or vbl. sb., as *amber-fishing, -dropping, -weeping, -yielding*; **c.** *similative,* as *amber-clear, -like, -yellow*; **d.** *instrumental* with pa. pple., as *amber-headed, -tipped*; passing into **e.** *synthetic derivatives,* as *amber-coloured* (of amber colour) *-hued, -locked* (having amber locks).

1449 in *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 156 A peir of awmbur bedis. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 58 With Amber Bracelets, Beades, and all this knau'ry. 1711 'J. DISTAFF' *Dan Sacheverellio* 4 The Amber-Head has dropt from his Cane. 1865 Miss BRADDON *Only a Clod* iii. 15 The amber mouthpiece of his pipe. 1620 *Swetnam Arraigned* (1880) 12 Their very breath Is sophisticated with Amber-pellets, and kissing causes. 1637 MILTON *Com.* 863 Thy amber-dropping hair. 1596 FITZ-GEFFREY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 88 Th'amber-weeping Pegase-hoofe-made fount. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 2 (T.) The soft gold, which Steals from the amber-weeping tree. 1850 MARG. FULLER *Woman in 19th C.* (1862) 207 When thoughts flow through the mind amber-clear and soft. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. x. (1713) 434 This pure amber-like or transparent Gold. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sib. Leaves* (1862) 226 They're amber-like to me. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxxiv. (1804) 225 An amber-headed cane hung dangling from his wrist. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 88 An Amber coloured Rauen. 1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (1742) 12 The amber-coloured Malt. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* III. (Joo.) Yon amber-hued cascade. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. v. 26 Thy own amber-locked, snow-and-rose-bloom Maiden.

2. Special combinations: **amber-bush,** a head of amber-coloured hair, a youthful head; **amber-crowned** *a.* crowned or covered with amber hair; **amber-drink,** drink of amber colour and transparency; **amber Fauna,** the animals of which the remains are found in amber; **amber fishing,** fishing or dredging at the bottom of the sea for amber; **amber Flora,** the plants of which specimens are found in amber; **amber-forest,** the primeval forest from the trees of which amber exuded; **amber oil** (see A 3); **amber pear,** a pear with the odour of ambergris, an AMBRETTE; **amber-plum**; **amber-varnish,** made of liquid amber or copal. Also AMBER-SEED, AMBER-TREE, q.v.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 471 A gray-beards wisedom in an amber-bush. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcad.* (1622) 425 Bending her amber-crowned head ouer her bedside. *a* 1626 BACON (J.), All your clear amber-drink is flat. 1880 *Cope's Tobacco Pl.* Oct. 531/1 Treating of the Amber Flora and the Amber Fauna. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 94 The savage Prussians with their amber-fishing. 1854 T. R. JONES in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. S.* X. II. 4 Twigs of *Thuia occidentalis* (found in the Amber-flora). *Ibid.* X. II. 3 A similar extension in former times of the Amber-forests. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 388 Amber Pear, Muscat Robine, Poir sans Peau. 1718 MRS. EALES *Receipt* 25 Take the green Amber Plum, prick it all over with a Pin. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 155 The wood having been previously lightly inked with printers' ink or amber-varnish.

†A·mber, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [OE. *amber, omber, -or,* earlier *ámbær,* cogn. w. OS. *émbar, -ber,* OHG. *einpar, eimpar, eimber, eimer* (mod.G. *eimer*); according to Grimm, f. *án* one + *-ber* from *beran* to bear; though perh. orig. an adaptation of L. *amphora,* f. Gr. ἀμφορεύς, assimilated to a Teut. form and meaning. App. not used in Eng. since 1100; but preserved in old documents in L. form *ambra,* and hence in Spelman, Blount, and other Dicts.]

1. 'A vessel with one handle'; a pail, bucket, pitcher, urn.

c 700 *Epinal Gl.* (O. E. T. 106) *Urna,* ambær; *Erfurt Gl.* ombar; *Corpus Gl.* amber. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 13 Ombor full wætres [Vulg. *laguenam aquæ*; *Ags. Gosp.* wæter-flaxan]. *Ibid.* Luke xxii. 10 Ombor full wætres [Vulg. *amphoram aquæ*; *Ags. Gosp.* wæter-buce].

2. A liquid measure; a pitcher, a cask.

804–29 *Cod. Dipl.* No. 460, xxx ómbra gódes Uuelesces aloþ, ðæt limpnað to xv mittum. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 6 Hundteantih ombras oeles [Vulg. *cados*; *Ags. Gosp.* sestra; *Hatton* sestres]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wright *Voc.* 24/2 *Batus,* amber.

3. A dry measure of four bushels. (See *Introd. to Domesday* I. 133.)

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 15 Tyn ambra feðra. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Ambra,* a Vessel among our Saxons... I have seen in an old Deed, mention of *Ambra Salis.* 1872 E. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* II. 68 The amber... was a measure of 4 bushels in the 13th century by the London Standard.

†A·mber, *sb.*[3] Obs. form of AMBRY. [Cf. OFr. *armaire, aumaire.*]

1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durham* (1842) 2 The severall lockers or ambers for the safe keepinge of the vestments.

Amber (æ·mbəɹ), *v. rare* exc. in pa. pple. **ambered.** [f. the sb. Cf. Fr. *ambrer,* pa. pple. *ambré.*]

1. To perfume with ambergris.

1616 BEAUM. & FLET. *Cust. Country* III. ii, Be sure The wines be lusty, high, and full of spirit, And amber'd all.

a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Opened* (1677), You may strew Ambred Sugar upon it.

2. To make amber-coloured.

1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 548 The sand-sown beach, the rocky bluff repays The faint effulgence with their amber'd rays.

3. To preserve in amber.

1882 H. MERIVALE *Faucit of B.* II. II. ii. 155 Like the ambered fly... incessantly wondering why he was anywhere.

Amber-days: see EMBER-DAYS.

Ambergris (æ·mbəɪgrīs). Forms: 5 **imbergres,** 6 **ambar-, -ber-gris**(e, **amber-de-grece,** 6–8 **amber-greece,** 7 **amber-greice, ambre-gris, ambragresia,** 7–8 **ambergrise, -griese, -greese,** 7–9 **ambergrease,** 7– **ambergris.** Also 7 **greece of amber, gris-amber.** [a. Fr. *ambre gris,* 'gray amber,' as sometimes transl. To this substance the name AMBER originally belonged; after its extension to the resin, *ambre jaune* or *succin,* the *amber* proper was distinguished as *ambre gris,* which has become in Eng. its regular name. The spelling variants are due to attempts to explain *gris,* as *grease, Greece* (usual in 17th c.), etc.]

A wax-like substance of marbled ashy colour, found floating in tropical seas, and as a morbid secretion in the intestines of the sperm-whale. It is odoriferous and used in perfumery; formerly in cookery.

1481–90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (1841) 202 Imber-gres j. lb. price xij. d. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 68 Confortatives of the Harte hotte... Ambergrise, etc. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 249 Perfumed with amber-degrece. 1576 BAKER *Gesner's Jewell of Health* 85/1 Adde both musk and amber greece. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* 49 He smells all of Muske and Amber greece. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xx. (1748) 337 Their lips they sweet'ned had with costly ambergrease. 1614 W. BARCLAY in *James I's Counterbl.* (Arb.) 116 Is not Ambergreese coastly? 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iii. 978 His beard, perfumde with greece of amber. 1624 B. JONSON *Neptune's Triumph,* Why do you smell of amber-grise, Of which was formed Neptune's niece? 1654 LESTRANGE *Charles I,* 136 They perfumed this respect with presenting to [their Majesties] a massive piece of Ambre Gris. 1657 S. COLVIL *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 36 Why devils music do not please? What sort of thing is Ambergrease? 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* iii. 45 Spicery (under which I comprise Amber-griese, and Musk). 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 341 In pastry built, or from the spit, or boiled, Gris-amber-steam'd. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6115 Amber-Greece is not the Scum or Excrement of the Whale, etc. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 407 There is also found... Amber-greice. 1687 SEDLEY *Bellam.* IV. i, Breakfast... upon new laid eggs, ambergrease and gravy. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 207 Some wonderful rich dainty, richer than amber-greese. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 19 Everybody now rejects Musk and Ambergriese. 1713 DERHAM *Physico-Theol.* IV iv. 138 A piece of Ambergreece suspended in a pair of scales, lost nothing of its weight in 3½ days. *c* 1720 POPE in *Swift's Wks.* (1841) I. 837 Praise is like ambergris; a little whiff of it, by snatches, is very agreeable; but when a man holds a whole lump of it to his nose, it is a stink and strikes you down. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 228 Discovering the manner of preparing ambergrease. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 226 Ambergrise, or properly speaking *Grey Amber,* is a solid, opaque, inflammable substance. 1791 *Ibid.* LXXXI. 47, I think ambergris most likely to be found in a sickly fish. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 442 Something had been put into his [Chas. II] favourite dish of eggs and ambergrease. 1874 HARTWIG *Aerial W.* ii. 24 Some papers perfumed with a grain of ambergris still retained a strong odour after 40 years.

Ambering (æ·mbərin), *vbl. sb.* [f. AMBER *v.*]

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Ambering* is used by some writers to denote the giving a scent or perfume of amber to anything.

A·mber-seed. [f. AMBER *sb.*[1] in reference to their agreeable odour and use.] An old name for the seeds of *Abelmosehus mosehatus,* also called Musk-seed, and Ambrette, used to perfume hair-powder, pomatum, etc.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Amber-seed* or *Musk-seed*... gives a grateful scent to the breath.

A·mber-tree. [f. AMBER *sb.*[1] in reference to the fragrant odour of its leaves.] A common name of the genus *Anthospermum,* consisting of evergreen shrubs with leaves fragrant when bruised.

1847 CRAIG, *Anthospermum,* the Amber-tree, a heath-looking shrub from the Cape of Good Hope.

Ambery (æ·mbəri), *a.* [f. AMBER *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] Of the nature or colour of amber.

1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 89 A landscape-painter... admired for a rich ambery tone he knew how to give.

Ambery, obs. form of AMBRY.

Ambes ace, ambes-as, obs. ff. AMBS-ACE.

†A·mbiate, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [irreg. f. L. *ambī-re* (see AMBITION) + -ATE[3].] To desire earnestly, be ambitious of, ambition.

1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devotion* (1663) 162 You few that wisdom above treasure prize, And ambiate the title of the wise.

Ambidexter (æmbide·kstəɹ), *a.* and *sb.*; also 6–8 **ambodexter.** [a. med.L. *ambidexter* (used in senses 2, 3), f. *amb(i)-* both, on both sides + *dexter* right-handed. In 17th c. generally spelt *ambodexter,* after L. *ambo* both.] **A.** *adj.*

1. *lit.* Right-handed on both sides, able to use the left hand as well as the right.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 191 So may Aristotle say, that only man is Ambidexter. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xcix. 292 Being ambi-dexter, he raised... a clatter upon the turnkey's blind side. 1880 BLACKMORE *M. Anerley* II. xvi. 283 With his left hand, for he was ambidexter... he caught up a handspike.

2. Double-dealing; practising on both sides.

1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 186 To call... an Attornie Ambodexter, or to say that he dealeth corruptly. 1624 E. S. in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 154 These ambi-dexter Gibionites. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 44 Nor Ambodexter Lawyers take a Fee On both sides. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* I. ii. II. § 2. 94 Tortuous and ambidexter sophistries.

3. Of or belonging to both hands or sides; two-sided.

1806 W. TAYLOR *Ann. Rev.* IV. 228 Posted by double entry with the ambidexter formality of an Italian ledger. 1839 SIR J. STEPHEN *Ess. Eccl. Biog.* (1850) II. 37 An ambidexter controversialist, the English Church warred at once with the errors of Rome and of Geneva.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*]

1. One who uses the left hand as well as the right; hence *fig.* a man of unusual dexterity.

1598 FLORIO Ded. 1 If we be not ambidexters, vsing both handes alike. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 732 A woman, saith Hipocrates, cannot be an ambidexter. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Surgeons and oculists are of necessity obliged to be Ambidexters.

2. *Law.* One who takes bribes from both sides. (The earliest sense in Eng.)

1532 *Use of Dice Play* (1850) 17 Any affinity with our men of law?... Never with those that be honest. Marry! with such as be ambidexters, and use to play in both the hands. 1652 BENLOWE *Theoph.* XIII. xviii. 238 From costly bills of greedy Emp'ricks free, From plea of Ambo-dexters fee. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Ambidexter*... in the legal acception... That Juror or Embraceor who takes Money on both sides for giving his Verdict. 1809 [So in TOMLINS.]

3. A double-dealer, a two-faced actor, generally.

a 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 27 They may be called neutrals, ambidexters, or rather such as can shift on both sides. 1599 PEELE *Sir Clyomon* Wks. III. 44 Such shifting knaves as I am the ambodexter must play. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* IV. 825 In this Battell I espy'd Some Ambodexters, fight on either side. 1703 DE FOE *Ref. Manners* 93 Those Ambo-Dexters in Religion, who Can any thing dispute, yet any thing can do. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 278 An Ambidexter, owing fealty to both Counts and not faithful to either.

Ambidexterity (æmbidekste·riti). [f. prec. + -ITY, after *dexterity.*]

1. The power of using both hands alike.

a 1652 BROME *Court Beggar* I. i. 191 Some Tellers Clearke to teach you Ambo-dexterity in telling money. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Plato enjoins Ambidexterity to be observed and encouraged in his republic. 1881 *Times* 2 Feb. 10/5 The single-stick play... was remarkable for its ambi-dexterity.

2. *fig.* Superior dexterity or cleverness; shiftiness or general readiness; manysidedness.

1760 STERNE *Trist. Shandy* III. xxxvii. 103 Speculative subtilty or ambidexterity of argumentation. 1804 W. TAYLOR *Ann. Rev.* II. 278 The idiomatic ambidexterity of a patriot of both countries. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. ii. 76 Presence of mind, and a general ambidexterity of powers for facing all accidents.

3. Double-dealing.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1859) I. 362 That intricate net of general misery, spun out of his own crafty ambidexterity.

Ambidextral (æmbide·kstrăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *ambidexter* + -AL[1].] Belonging to both sides.

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 84 What may be called the ambidextral adjective... Thus Chaucer:—'I say the woful day fatal is come.'

Ambidextrous, -erous (æmbide·kstrəs), *a.* [f. med.L. *ambidexter* + -OUS.] = AMBIDEXTER.

1. Able to use both hands alike.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 188 Not considering ambi-dextrous and left handed men. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Women, according to the observation of Hippocrates, are never ambidextrous. 1878 BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 340 Every ophthalmic surgeon should... become ambidextrous.

2. *fig.* More than usually dextrous, or clever.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 117 Many, who are sinistrous unto good actions, are ambi-dexterous unto bad. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 54 O many-sided, ambidextrous Goethe.

3. Acting in two opposite directions; and in a bad sense: Double-dealing; humouring both parties.

1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 77 An ambidextrous Trick... of divers persons in the same familie adhering some to one partie and some to another. *a* 1768 STERNE *Pol. Romance* (1774) 316 A little, dirty, pimping, pettifogging, ambidextrous fellow. *a* 1847 CHALMERS *Posth. Wks.* I. 22 Rebuking Peter for his ambidextrous policy between Jews and Gentiles. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 279 It would be hypercritical to complain of the antithesis of understanding and feeling, sense and soul. But to an exact thinker... an ambidextrous intellect is no intellect at all.

A·mbide·xt(e)rously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an ambidextrous manner; with both hands; with more than usual dexterity; cunningly.

1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* 459 To prove himself not to have been the author, [he] ambidexterously published another. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 439 Ambidexterously plying her knitting-needles.

A·mbide·xtrousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being ambidextrous; ambidexterity.

1721 in BAILEY. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1323. 301 The remarkable ambidextrousness which he shows.

†A·mbide·xtry. *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 7 ambo-.

[ad. med.L. *ambidextria*, f. *ambidexter*.] Double-dealing. Cf. AMBIDEXTER B 2.

1611 *Brief* in *3rd Rep. R. Comm. Hist. MSS.* (1872) 58/1 For ambodextry and disturbing the King's service, and threatening the jurors.

Ambient (æ·mbiĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *ambient-em* pr. pple. of *ambīre* to go about, f. *amb-* on both sides, round, about + *ī-re* to go. Cf. It. *ambiente* bef. 1600.] **A.** *adj.*

†**1.** Turning round, revolving. *Obs. rare.*

1614 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 28 The point of time wrought out by ambient years. 1620 — *Homer's Hymns* Ep. Ded., Of all arts ambient in the orbe of Man.

2. Moving round, circling about (something). *rare.*

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 64/1 The ambient æther .. by the swiftness of its Motion, snatcheth up Stones from the Earth. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 234 That the planets should naturally attain these circular revolutions .. by impulse of ambient bodies. 1834 DISRAELI *Rev. Epick* I. XXX. 15 Ye ambient Winds, That course about the quarters of the globe.

3. Lying round, surrounding, encircling, encompassing, environing.

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* I. I. XVI. 69 As well for the ambient restraint. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* I. 103 The tree of knowledge was placed in the middle of the Garden, what ever was the ambient figure. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegy* IX. 38 Exalted to yon ambient sky. 1784 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) IV. 428 A captive in thy ambient arms. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 37 With echoing groans the ambient waste bewails Thy fate.

4. *esp.* Surrounding as a fluid; circumfused.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* (1640) 201 Consumption is caused by .. Depredation of innate Spirit, and Depredation of ambient Aire. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 481 Opening to the ambient light. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 26 Whose tow'ring summit ambient clouds conceal'd. 1806 VINCE *Hydrost.* xi. 110 If the plate be cold, and the ambient fluid be warm. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* V. 104 It diffused a delicate odour through the ambient air.

5. Rounded like a solid body. *rare.*

1801 FUSELI *Lect. Art* I. (1848) 360 He who decided his outline with such intelligence that it appeared ambient, and pronounced the parts that escaped the eye.

†**6.** Ambitious, aspiring. (A Latinism.) *Obs. rare.*

1647 N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* iii. 12 The Clergy .. soon began to be ambient and conceipt a new Idea of deportment.

¶ As an epithet of the air, often ignorantly put for 'limpid,' or otherwise misused.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*]

†**1.** A canvasser, suitor, or aspirant. *Obs. rare.*

1649 BP. HALL *Confirmation* (1651) 16 What Fair-like confluences have we there seen of zealous ambients?

2. An encompassing circle or sphere.

1624 WOTTON *Elem. Archit.* (1672) 7 The aire .. being a perpetual ambient and ingredient. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 547 They are broad, asperated about their ambient. 1864 MACVICAR in *Reader* IV. 679/1 Atoms or molecules have extensive atmospheres or ambients of some kind.

3. *Astrol.* The ambient air or sky.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iii. 472 ♄ and ♂, by the Repetition of the Aspect, may sometimes disturb the Ambient above a year. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gypsy* 193 For the ambient, Though a cause regnant, is not absolute.

†**Ambifa·rious,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *ambifāri-us* two-sided, of double meaning + -OUS.] 'Double, or that may be taken both ways.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656; whence in Bailey 1721.

†**A·mbiform,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. **ambiform-is* (in adv. *ambiformiter*), f. *amb(i)-* both + *-formis* -shaped.] 'Having a double form.' Bailey 1721.

†**A·mbigate,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [irreg. f. L. *ambigĕre* to go round (taken as = *ambīre*: see AMBITION) + -ATE³.] = AMBIATE.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* i. 6 There are some things, wherein it is no godliness to ambigate a likeness to God.

Ambigenal (æmbi·dʒēnăl), *a.* [f. (by Newton) L. *ambigen-us* of two kinds, mongrel (f. *amb(i)-* both + *-gen-us* -born, -natured: see -GENOUS) + -AL¹. Absurdly referred by some to *genu* a knee!] Of two kinds, hybrid. (Used by Newton to describe one kind of hyperbola.)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Hyperbola*, Ambigenal Hyperbola is that which has one of its infinite legs inscribed and the other circumscribed.

Ambigenous (æmbi·dʒēnəs), *a.* [mod. f. L. *ambigen-us* (see prec.) + -OUS.] Of two kinds; *spec.* applied, after Mirbel, to a multifoliate calyx, externally leaf-like and internally petaloid.

1850 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot.*, *Ambigenus.* 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**A·mbigu.** *Obs.* [a. mod.Fr. in same sense: prop. adj. = AMBIGUOUS.] An entertainment at which the viands and dessert are served together; or at which a medley of dishes are set on.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* mmcclxxi/3 They were all entertain'd to their Satisfaction, at a very splendid Ambigu. *a* 1695 WOOD *Life* (1848) 287 This ambigu or banquet cost the University £160. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Ambigu* denotes a kind of mixed entertainment, wherein both flesh and fruit are served together.

†**Ambi·gual,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *ambigu-us* AMBIGUOUS + -AL¹.] = AMBIGUOUS.

1683 CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cle.* 163 Wherefore he By some ambigual discourses thought It best to let him know the news he brought.

†**Ambigue,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *ambigu-us*, or ? Fr. *ambigu.*] = AMBIGUOUS.

a 1733 NORTH *Examen* II. v. ¶ 19. 327 A clear Explication of '*running down*,' an ambigue Term of the Author's.

Ambiguity (æmbigiū·ĭti). Also 5–6 **ambyguyte,** etc. [? a. Fr. *ambiguïté* (16th c. in Littré) ad. med.L. *ambiguitāt-em*, n. of state f. *ambigu-us* AMBIGUOUS.]

†**1.** Subjectively: Wavering of opinion; hesitation, doubt, uncertainty, as to one's course. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 2577 Dout, pro, contra, and ambiguite. 1426 *Pol. Poems* II. 131 To put away .. Holy the doute and the ambyguyté. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 10 If deficultye or ambyguyte and dout were vpon ony artycle. *c* 1534 tr. *Polyd. Verg., Eng. Hist.* I. 160 Hee beganne to stande in great ambiguitee of his saftie. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* i. 78 Shall I make spirits fetch me what I please, Resolve me of all ambiguities?

†**2.** *concr.* An uncertainty, a dubiety. *Obs.*

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man.* (1631) 369 Here riseth an ambiguity of no small importance. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* iv. 99 And this was the onely question or ambiguity which was moved.

3. Objectively: Capability of being understood in two or more ways; double or dubious signification, ambiguousness.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VI. ii. (1554) 148 a, To auoide al ambiguitie, To declare the summe of mine entent. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* x. 83 Appollo gaue .. ane doutsum ansuere of ambiguite. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. I. 57 The Schoolmens contention whether the Son be freely begotten, and the Holy Ghost freely proceed, ariseth from the ambiguity of the word *free*. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 71 The king .. took a handle from the ambiguity of this expression to claim them both. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 665 To clear the fundamental laws of the realm from ambiguity. 1866 ARGYLL *Reign of Law* ii. (ed. 4) 99 Confusion of thought arising .. out of the ambiguity of language.

4. *concr.* A word or phrase susceptible of more than one meaning; an equivocal expression.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) 207 This Emperowr reduced the ambiguities and uncertanties of their lawes .. into a most plain forme. 1668 DRYDEN *Evenings Love* 56 Give me your hand, and answer me without Ambages or Ambiguities. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 298 What a wretched Ambiguity would he here .. unworthy of so elegant a Poet? 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* 415 Those plausible ambiguities which not infrequently occur in English law.

Ambiguous (æmbi·giŭəs), *a.* [f. L. *ambigu-us* doubtful, driving hither and thither (f. *ambig-ĕre*, f. *amb-* both ways + *ag-ĕre* to drive) + -OUS.] The objective meanings, though second in Latin, seem earliest in Eng.

I. Objectively.

1. Doubtful, questionable; indistinct, obscure, not clearly defined.

1528 MORE *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 1557, 247/2 If it wer nowe doutful & ambiguous whether the church of Christ wer in the right rule of doctrine or not. 1573 MURRAY *Let.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 289 Cairfull for the gude ordour of the Kirk in thingis ambiguouss. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Contempl.* 133 Faint ambiguous shadows fall. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. 2. V. § 10 Even the most dexterous distances of the old masters .. are ambiguous.

2. Of words or other significant indications: Admitting more than one interpretation, or explanation; of double meaning, or of several possible meanings; equivocal. (The commonest use.)

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 437/1 This englishe word knowledge is ambiguous and doubtfull. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 267 The ambiguous, or figure of sence incertaine, as if one should say *Thomas Tayler sawe William Tyler dronke*, it is indifferent to thinke either th'one or th'other dronke. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 435 Answers .. dark, Ambiguous, and with double sense deluding. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 192 ¶ 8 The gentlemen .. irritated me with ambiguous insults. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xvii. 288, I do not rest anything upon tenses. Every reader of the prophets must feel how ambiguous they are. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pron.* I. i. 25 The Welsh alphabet .. having only one ambiguous letter, *y*.

3. Of doubtful position or classification, as partaking of two characters or being on the boundary line between.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 294 Mungrell and ambiguous shapes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 473 Ambiguous between sea and land The river-horse and scaly crocodile. 1756 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. XX. 20 His character became fully known, and was no longer ambiguous to either faction. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* 418 Stratified rocks of ambiguous character.

II. Subjectively.

†**4.** Of persons: Wavering or uncertain as to course or conduct; hesitating, doubtful. *Obs.*

1550 NICOLS *Thucyd.* 175 (R.) People that be ambiguous or doubtefulle. 1649 MILTON *Eikonok.* 239 Thus shall they be too and fro, doubtfull and ambiguous in all thir doings.

5. Of things: Wavering or uncertain in direction or tendency; of doubtful or uncertain issue.

1612 SHELTON *Don Quix.* I. II. V. 90 That she do favour and protect him in that ambiguous Trance which he undertakes. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. XII, The eddying tides of conflict wheeled Ambiguous. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Prom. Bd.* Poems I. 184 Do not cast Ambiguous paths, Prometheus, for my feet.

6. Hence, Insecure in its indications; not to be relied upon.

1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 26 The taste, that most ambiguous of the senses.

7. Of persons, oracles, etc.: Using words of doubtful or double meaning.

1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 370 To no point wald sche answer directlie; bot in all thingis sche was .. ambigua.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.) Th' ambiguous god, who rul'd her lab'ring breast. *a* 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 490 Antinous .. Constrain'd a smile and thus ambiguous spoke. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1500 What mutterest thou with thine ambiguous mouth.

Ambiguously (æmbi·giŭəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an ambiguous manner: †**a.** Hesitatingly, doubtfully (*obs.*); **b.** With doubtful issue (*obs.*); **c.** Indistinctly, obscurely, questionably; **d.** In terms susceptible of more than one meaning.

1579 W. FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 151 Hee vseth the name of bloud figuratiuely, and ambiguously. 1606 in *Misc. Scot.* I. 32 Valiantly and ambiguously was it foughten on both sides. 1652 *Seas. Expost. Netherl.* 5 Promises of Neutralitie drawn up so ambiguously, as if they had come from jugling Delphos. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* V. 222 This Prophet used to speak ambiguously. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. XXIII, 'Where's Bertram? Why that naked blade?' Wilfred ambiguously replied, 'Bertram is gone.' 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. XXIV. 433 One that you conceived worse than ambiguously disposed towards you.

Ambiguousness (æmbi·giŭəsnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being ambiguous; capability of being understood in various ways.

1679 *Animadv. Speeches Jesuits* 2 Mental equivocation, not on the account of ambiguousness in the words .. but because of a double sense in some Proposition. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. ii. § 26 Close reasoning which .. yields to no ambiguousness of language. 1861 GOSCHEN *Foreign Exch.* 95 The ambiguousness of the term 'favorable exchanges.'

Ambilævous,-levous (æmbilī·vəs), *a. rare*—¹. [f. L. *amb(i)-* both + *lævu-us* left + -OUS.] As it were, left-handed on both sides; the opposite of *ambidexter*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 191 Againe, some are .. Ambilevous or left handed on both sides. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ambilævous*, Having left hands only; that is, clumsy.

†**Ambi·logy.** *Obs.*—° [f. L. *amb(i)-* both, on both sides + Gr. *-λογία* speaking.] 'Talk of ambiguous or doubtful signification.' J. (A needless hybrid for AMBILOQUY.)

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1731 in BAILEY; whence in J., etc.

†**Ambi·loquent,** *a. Obs.*—° [formed as next + -ENT, as in *magniloqu-ent*, L. *magniloqu-us.*] = next.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ambiloquent*, that speaks doubtfully or two languages. [Not in JOHNSON.]

†**Ambi·loquous,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. med.L. *ambiloqu-us* (f. *amb(i)-* both, on both sides + *-loquus* speaking, *loqui* to speak) + -OUS.] 'Using ambiguous and doubtful expressions.' J.

1721 BAILEY, *Ambiloquous*, double-tongued. [In mod. Dicts.]

†**Ambi·loquy.** *Obs.*—° [ad. med.L. *ambiloquium* double-speaking: see prec. and -Y³.] 'The use of doubtful and indeterminate expressions; discourse of doubtful meaning.' J.

1731 BAILEY, *Ambiloquy*, double-speaking. [In mod. Dicts.]

Ambiparous (æmbi·părəs), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. L. *amb(i)-* both + *-par-us* producing: see -PAROUS.] 'Applied to a bud that contains the rudiments of both flowers and leaves.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

Ambisinistrous (æmbi,sini·strəs), *a.* [f. L. *amb(i)-* both + *sinister* left + -OUS.] = AMBILÆVOUS.

1863 LD. W. P. LENNOX *Biog. Remin.* I. 63 In wedlock, he [Prince of Wales] .. was certainly more than ambi-sinistrous.

Ambit (æ·mbit). [ad. L. *ambit-us* a going round, a compass; f. *amb-* about + *itus* going, f. *ī-re* to go.]

1. A circuit, compass, or circumference.

1597 J. KING *Jonah* (1864) 210 The very ambit of their walls and turrets. 1655 OUGHTRED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 83 The area of the whole circle is equal to the half ambite multiplied by the radius. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. iii. 8 Prodigious Hailstones, whose ambit reaches five, six, seven Inches. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* 43 [The earth's] Ambit therefore is 24930 Miles. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., A particular enquiry concerning the Ambit or circumference of antient Rome. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* II. 38 The ambit of each of the parts above the prothysis is thirty-two feet.

2. *esp.* A space surrounding a house, castle, town, etc.; the precincts, liberties, 'verge.'

1398 TREVISA *Earth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXIX. (1495) 938 Ambitus is a space bytwene place and hous of neighbours of two fote brode and an halfe ordeyned for a waye. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., It was frequent to inscribe the Ambit on it [a saint's tomb], that it might be known how far its sanctity extended. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 428 Within the verge or ambit of the king's presence.

3. The confines, bounds, limits of a district.

1845 STEPHEN *Laws of Eng.* II. 745 Districts lying within the parochial ambit. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 240 Within the ambit of the ancient kingdom of Burgundy. 1876 K. DIGBY *Real Prop.* IV. § 1. 178 Whose tenements are not within the ambit of the manor.

4. *fig.* Extent, compass, sphere, of actions, words, thoughts, etc.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. col. 107 His great parts did not live within a small ambit. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Nov. 615/1 The ambit of words which a language possesses. 1882 *Times* 10 Apr. 7/1 Misconception as to the ambit of this legislation.

Ambi·tient. *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. med.L. *ambitient-em* pr. pple. of *ambitīre* to solicit, fawn on.] (Used by confusion for) AMBIENT.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 331 Long leafs .. whose ambitient is rotund.

Ambition (æmbi·ʃən), *sb.*; also 4–5 **-cion, -oun, ambitioun.** [a. Fr. *ambition* (14th c. in Litt.), ad. L. *ambitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ambī-re* to go round or about (see AMBIT), 1. going round, 2. going

round to canvass for votes, 3. eager desire of honour, etc., 4. ostentation, pomp, 5. earnest desire generally. Of these, meaning 3 was first adopted in the modern languages; 2 is a later literary adoption directly from Latin.]

1. The ardent (in *early usage*, inordinate) desire to rise to high position, or to attain rank, influence, distinction or other preferment.

1340 *Ayenb.* 22 Ambicion, þet is kuead wilninge heȝe to cliue. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. viii. 323 Vicis . . as pride, ambicioun, vein glorie. 1593 Nashe *Christ's Teares* 41 a, Ambition is any puft vp greedy humour of honour or preferment. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. i. 22 Lowlynesse is young Ambition's Ladder Whereto the Climber vpward turnes his Face. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 441 Cromwel, I charge thee, fling away Ambition, By that sinne fell the Angels. 1621 Fletcher *Isl. Prince.* III. i, Love and Ambition draw the devils coach. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 254 That kind of fame to which you have hitherto directed your ambition. 1821 Byron *Cain* II. ii, Dust! limit thy ambition. 1866 W. Alger *Solit. Nat. & Man* III. 120 Aspiration is a pure upward desire for excellence, without side-references; ambition is an inflamed desire to surpass others. 1883 Gladstone *Sp. in Part.* 26 Apr., A seat in this House is to the ordinary Englishman in early life . . the highest prize of his ambition.

†**2.** Ostentation, display of the outward tokens of position, as riches, dress; vain-glory, pomp. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Acts* xxv. 23 Agrippa and Bernyce camen with moche ambiciouṇ, *or pryde of staat*. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* lvii. 579 a, Costly and expensive ambitions at Court.

3. A strong or ardent desire of anything considered advantageous, honouring, or creditable. Const. *of* (rarely *for*) a thing, *to be* or *do* something.

1607 Bacon *Ess., Ambition* (Arb.) 226 It is lesse harmefull, the Ambition to prevaile in great Things, then that other, to appeare in every thing. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 482, I haue no ambition To see a goodlier man. 1737 Pope *Lett.* Pref., A juvenile ambition of Wit, or affectation of Gayety. 1756 Burke *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 22 The pitiful ambition of possessing five or six thousand more acres. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch's Lives* (1879) II. 898/2 Some populous town which has an ambition for literature.

4. The object of strong desire or aspiration.

1602 Shaks. *Haml* III. iii. 55 My Crowne mine own Ambition and my Queene. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* i. 21 To jest was the ambition of the best company. 1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art.* 37 Their pleasure is in memory, and their ambition is in heaven.

†**5.** Canvassing, personal solicitation of honours. (L. *ambitio.*) *Obs.*

1531 Elyot *Governor* III. xvi. (R.) Certayne lawes were made by the Romaynes . . named the lawes of ambition. 1671 Milton *Samson* 246, I, on the other side, Used no ambition to commend my deeds 1677 *Houssaie's Govt. Venice* 13 This bartering and ambition of Office was forbidden.

Ambition (æmbi·ʃən), *v.* [a. Fr. *ambitionne-r*, f. *ambition*; cf. *raisonner* to reason, f. *raison* reason.]

†**1.** To move to ambition, to make desirous. *Obs.*

a 1628 F. Greville *Life of Sidney* Ded., Who hath ambition'd me to make this offering.

2. To be ambitious of, to desire strongly. **a.** Const. *simple obj.*

1664 Mrq. Worc. in Dircks' *Life* xvii. (1865) 270 Whatever I have or do ambition. 1776 H. Walpole in *Last Jrnls.* (1859) II. 51 The Bishop of Chester had ambitioned the Bishopric of Winchester. 1824 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 365/1 Every noble youth . . ambitioned the notice of the Lady Arabella. 1881 R. Pigott in *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 174/2 The Fenian leaders ambitioned not the extinction of landlordism, but rather the reconciliation of landlords and tenants.

b. Const. *inf.* or *clause.*

1688 Clayton in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 979 Each ambitioning to engross as much as they can. 1818 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 453 Who ambitioned to be his correspondent. 1871 H. Smart *Cecile* 5 Ambitioning that her lover should make his mark.

†**Ambi·tionat(e,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -ATE (as if ad. L. **ambitiōnāt-us*), latinized upon Fr. *ambitionné* (cf. *moderate, modéré*), or Eng. Ambitioned, cf. *destined, destinate.*] Sought with ambition; ambitiously desired.

1671 *True Non-Conf.* 30 The Garland of Martyrdom became a most Ambitionat Crown.

†**Ambi·tionate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec., or latinized ad. Fr. *ambitionner*; cf. *compassionate.*] = Ambition *v.* 2.

1659 Gauden *Tears of Ch.* 252 (D.) The petty Provinces of their Parochial and Independent Episcopacies which they so infinitely ambitionated.

Ambitioned (æmbi·ʃənd), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. Ambition *v.* + -ED.] Eagerly sought after or desired.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. iii. 70 The most coveted and ambition'd dignity in the world.

Ambitioning (æmbi·ʃəniŋ), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Eagerly seeking or desiring.

1709 Kennet tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* 61 More the object of a commiserating pity, than of an ambitioning envy.

Ambitionist (æmbi·ʃənist). *rare.* [f. Ambition *sb.* + -IST.] One who is ruled by ambition.

1655 Trapp *Marrow of Auth.* (1868) 812/1 Oh, therefore that our aspiring ambitionists would but measure themselves by their own model. 1657 — *Comm. Esther* v. 5 Cæsar Borgia, that restless ambitionist. 1827 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) IV. 146 (D.) Napoleon . . became a selfish ambitionist and quack.

†**Ambitionize** (æmbi·ʃənəiz), *v. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE. Cited only in pa. pple.] To make ambitious.

1600 Tourneur *Transf. Metam.* xix. 128 Their minds ambitioniz'd do seeke hier fall.

Ambitionless (æmbi·ʃənlés), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Void of ambition.

1828 Pollok *Course of Time* III. (1860) 64 The simple hind who seemed Ambitionless, arrayed in humble garb. 1829 Gleig *Chelsea Pens.* 318, I am a poor ambitionless wretch.

†**Ambitio·sity.** *Obs.* [f. L. *ambitiōs-us* + -ITY.] The state of being ambitious; ambitiousness.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 358 Ouir greit desyre of ambitiositie Causis richt mony ressoun for to tyne. 1731 Bailey, *Ambitiosity*, Ambitiousness.

Ambitious (æmbi·ʃəs), *a.*; also 4–6 **ambicious,** eyous(e, etc. [ad. Fr. *ambitieux*, or its orig., L. *ambitiōs-us*: see Ambition and -ous.]

1. Full of ambition, thirsting after honour or advancement; aspiring to high position.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Cor.* xiii. 5 Not inblowyn . . not ambicious, *or coueitous of worschipis* [Vulg. *ambitiosa*]. 1484 Caxton *Curial* 6 Thambycious vanyte of the peple of the court. 1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 1609 The first are ambycyouse prelates. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 95 Did this in Cæsar seeme Ambitious? 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 41 With ambitious aim Against the Throne and Monarchy of God. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 256 ¶ 7 How few ambitious men are there, who have got as much Fame as they desired. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* iv. 79 An ambitious mind . . wants success.

2. Strongly desirous (*of* something expected to bring credit or honour), eager. Const. *of* (*for* obs.) a thing; *to be* or *do* something.

1513 More *Rich. III*, Wks. 1557, 65/2 His owne ambicious minde and deuise, to . . take himself the crown. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 43 O that I were a foole, I am ambitious for a motley coat. 1651 Hobbes *Leviathan* I. xi. 48 Men that are ambitious of Military Command. 1653 Walton *Angl.* (1877) 51 You are such a companion . . as makes me ambitious to be your scholer. 1718 Lady M. Montague *Lett.* II. lvi. 86 An ambitious thirst after knowledge. 1855 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Lit.* iii. (1878) 100 The half educated are always most ambitious of long words.

3. *fig.* Erecting itself, as if aspiring to rise; rising, swelling, towering.

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 7. I haue seene Th'ambitious Ocean swell. 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* I. ii. (1616) 455 Hood an asse . . So you can hide his two ambitious eares, And he shall passe for a cathedrall Doctor. *c* 1735 Pope *Mor. Ess.* iv. 59 Helps th'ambitious hill the heav'ns to scale.

4. Of works of art, etc.: Displaying ambition or aspiration on the part of the author; aspiring or pretending to take a high position.

1751 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 156 ¶ 2 The simplicity is embarrassed by ambitious additions. 1846 Mill *Logic* II. vii. § 4 Put off the ambitious phraseology. *Mod.* This ambitious attempt ended in failure.

†**5.** Circuitous, circumlocutory, ambagious. (A Latinism.) *Obs. rare.*

1656 *Vind. Jud.* in *Phœnix* (1708) No. 24. 392 Your Worship cannot expect either prolix or polite discourses upon so sad a subject; for who can be ambitious in his own calamity?

†**6.** quasi-*sb.* An ambitious man. *Obs.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* VIII. i. (1554) 177 a, The proud ambicious called Domician. 1563 *Homilies* II. xxi. v. (1640) 307 A few ambitious, and malicious are the authours . . of Rebellion.

Ambitiously (æmbi·ʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. In an ambitious manner; with eager desire of attaining to high position or gaining advantage.

1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* III. vii. (1483) 54 They hauen set their hertes ambiciously for to kepen and assemblen sommes of tresour. 1561 T. N[orton] *Calvin's Inst.* III. 227 Nor ambiciously gape for honors. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* I. i. 18 Princes, that striue . . Ambitiously for Rule and Empery. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. 70 Martyrdome, as it is not cowardly to be declined, so it is not ambitiously to be affected. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. 116 A croud of rivals, who ambitiously disputed the hand of the princess. 1805 Wordsw. *Waggoner* IV, Guide after guide Ambitiously the office tried.

2. With manifest effort to be something great; in bad sense, Pretentiously.

Mod. An address ambitiously worded. Ambitiously conceived, but unsuccessfully carried out.

†**3.** By personal canvassing; fawningly. *Obs. rare.*

1598 Greenwey *Tacitus Ann.* IV. i. 89 Neither did he abstaine from ambitiously courting the Senators.

Ambitiousness (æmbi·ʃəsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being ambitious; eagerness to attain a high position; pretentiousness.

1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. 1652 I. 13 It [Alchemy] voydeth [*i. e.* nullifies] Ambitiousnesse. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr. Mark* Pref. 6 To litle to satisfie his ambiciousnes. 1610 Healey *St. Aug., City of God* 218 Yet let the love of righteousnesse suppresse the thirst of ambitiousnesse. 1845 Shaw in *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 34 Those who measure the value of a poem . . by the pretension and ambitiousness of its form.

†**A·mbitude.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *ambitūdo*, f. *ambitus*: see Ambit and -tude.] 'A circuit or compassing round; also ambition.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1681.

†**A·mblant,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [a. Fr. *amblant* pr. pple. of *ambler*, perh. identified with *ambland*, north. form of pr. pple.: see Ambling *a.*] Ambling.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3462 Mony fat palfray amblant, And mony armed olifant. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 210 Upon a mule white amblaunte.

Amble (æ·mb'l), *v.* [a. Fr. *amble-r* :—L. *ambulā-re* to walk.]

1. *intr.* Of a horse, mule, etc.: To move by lifting the two feet on one side together, alternately with the two feet on the other; hence, to move at a smooth or easy pace.

c 1386 Chaucer *Clerkes T.* 332 An hors snow-whit and wel amblyng. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 940 As hors that evir trottid, trewlich I yew tell, It were hard to make hym after to ambill well. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 66 Trotte sire and trotte damme, how should the fole amble? that is, when bothe father and mother were noughte, it is not like that the childe wil prove good. 1587 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 20/1 They amble not, but gallop and run. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 328, I will tell you who time ambles withal; who time trots withal; who time gallops withal; and who he stands withal. 1650 B. *Discoltim.* 5 She ambles with one leg, trots with another. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* mmdxc/4 [The Mare] hath all her Goings, but ambles most. 1703 Steele *Tender Husb.* II. i, A chariot drawn by one horse ambling, and t'other trotting. 1812 Combe (Dr. Syntax) *Picturesque* VIII. 27 Grizzle, all alive and gay, Ambled along the ready way.

2. Of a person: To ride an ambling horse, to ride at an easy pace.

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 838 What? amble, or trotte, or pees, or go sit doun. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* IV. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* II. 235, I will amble so fast, that I will soon be there. 1676 Wycherley *Plain-Dealer* IV. i. 55 Are all my hopes frustrated? shall I never . . see thee amble the Circuit with the Judges? 1742 Fielding *Jos. Andr.* Wks. 1784 V. II. ii. 109 A grave serjeant at law condescended to amble to Westminster on an easy pad. 1856 T. Trollope *Cath. de Medici* 246 [The] little ladies, as they ambled on side by side, at the head of their gay cavalcade. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* V. 306 William was ambling on a favourite horse . . through the park of Hampton Court.

3. Hence, To move in a way suggesting the motion or pace of an ambling horse. Said of dancing, of the gait of an elderly person, or *fig.* of any easy motion.

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 60 The skipping King, hee ambled vp and downe. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* i. 7 The Tawe . . easely ambling downe through the Deuonian dales. 1713 Rowe *Jane Shore* (J.) Make him amble on a gossip's message. 1714 *Spect.* No. 623 ¶ 16 A pretty young creature who closed the Procession came ambling in. 1715 Addison *Drummer* I. i, She has . . play'd at an Assembly, and ambled in a Ball or two. 1765 H. Walpole *Otranto* ii. (1798) 31 How fast your thoughts amble. 1812 Combe (Dr. Syntax) *Picturesque* XVII. 67 You shall soon Be ambling to some pretty tune. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xi. 92 A good-natured but extremely fidgetty and cautious old gentleman, ambled up and down the room.

Amble (æ·mb'l), *sb.*; also 4–5 **aumble,** 5 **ambil, ambel.** [a. Fr. *amble*, f. vb. *ambler*: see prec.]

1. The pace described in prec. (sense 1) and *loosely*, an easy pace.

c 1386 Chaucer *Sir Thopas* 174 His steede was al dappul gray, It goth an ambel [*v. r.* ambil, aumble] in the way. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i Out of the old hackney-pace to a fine easy amble. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., An Amble is usually the first natural pace of young colts . . There is [now] no such thing as an Amble in the manage; the riding-masters allowing of no other paces, beside walk, trot, and gallop. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* (1866) I. xiv. 65 The grey mare . . breaking from her sober amble into a gentle trot. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* viii. 111 The usual pace of these animals [mules] is an amble, which consists in lifting both legs on the same side at once.

2. Of persons: A movement in dancing or walking suggesting an amble; an artificial or acquired pace.

1607 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* III. v. 84 Put a Reueller Out of his Antick amble. 1632 Massinger *Maid of Hon.* I. ii, To teach him his true amble and his postures When he walks before a lady. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* I. xii. 177 There is many one of them upon the amble in such a night as this.

Ambleocarpous (æmbli,o|kā·rpəs), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀμβλό-εσθαι* to miscarry, come to nought + *καρπ-ός* fruit + -ous: the *e* in the second syllable is not etymological.] Having the seeds entirely, or in great part, abortive.

1847 in Craig. 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ambler (æ·mblər). Also 4–5 **amblere, aumbelere,** 5 **ambuler.** [f. Amble *v.* + -er¹.] One that ambles; hence,

1. An ambling horse or mule.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 469 Vp on an amblere [*v. r.* aumbelere] esily sche sat. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* V. viii. 525 A man holdith vp with the bridil the heed of his ambuler. 1464 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 184, Ij. hawmbelerres koltes in Wensche parke. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* II. xxviii. (1817) II. 47 He mounted vpon a softe ambuler and rode to Kynge Marke. 1591 Percivall *Span. Dict.*, *Amblador*, an ambler, *Gradarius equus.* 1630 Howell *Lett.* 5 June, An ambler is proper for a lady's saddle, but not for a coach. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Horse*, The Ambler is a little unapt to it [galloping], because the motions are both one.

2. One who rides an ambling horse.

1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. xix. 164 The Ambler had rid the Horse into the cold Water.

3. One who 'ambles' in dancing or walking.

1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. xi, The ambler took Miss Podsnap for a furniture walk. *Ibid.*, Georgiana having left the ambler up a lane of sofa.

†**A·mble·re.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [prob. a. OFr. *ambleure*:—L. *ambulātūra* act of pacing, f. *ambulāre*: see Amble *v.*] An amble or ambling pace.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 344 Dve Oliuer him rideþ out of þat plas: in a softe amblere, ne made he non oþer pas.

Ambligon, obs. variant of Amblygon.

Ambling (æ·mbliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Amble *v.* + -ing¹.]

1. Of a horse: Motion in an amble.

1580 Baret *Alv.* A 344 The pleasant pase or ambling of a horse, *Glomeratio.* 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vi. 193 They move *per latera*, that is two legs of one side together, which is Tollutation or ambling. 1725 Bradley

Fam. Dict. s. v. *Horse*, Ambling; which is chosen for Ease, Great Men's Seats, or long Travel, is a Motion contrary to Trotting. **1847** Youatt *Horse* ii. 19 As for trotting, cantering, or ambling, it would be an unpardonable fault were he ever to be guilty of it.

2. Of persons: Dancing or walking in an amble; tripping, gliding, walking affectedly.

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 11, I am not for this ambling; Being but heavy, I will beare the light. **1748** Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. x. 65 What .. your uncle Antony means by his frequent amblings hither. **1810** Crabbe *Borough* xix. 35 Their wanton ambling and their watchful wiles. **1828** Scott *F. M. Perth* xii, For all thy mincing and ambling.

3. *attrib.* (formally identical w. Ambling *ppl. a.*)

a **1450** *Knt. G. de la Tour* (1868) 9 Sette a colte in aumblyng ringes, he wille use it whiles thei aren on. **1580** Tusser *Husb.* xcv. ii, Least homelie breaker mar fine ambling ball. *a* **1635** Corbett *Poems* (1807) 19 A wondrous witty ambling pace. **1842** Tennyson *Lady of Shalott* II. 20 An abbot on an ambling pad. *a* **1845** Hood *Paul Pry* vi, Thy pace, it is an ambling trot.

Ambling (æ·mblĭŋ), *ppl. a.*; also 4 -ende, 6 *north.* -and. [f. Amble *v.* + -ing².]

1. Of a horse: Moving in an amble.

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 45 On faire amblende hors they set. *c* **1430** *Syr Gener.* 4031 Thei set him on an ambling palfray. **1535** Lyndesay *Sat* 3363. I let 3ow wit, I am na fuill .. I ride vpon ane amland Muill. **1550** J. Coke *Debate* (1877) 118 Ambelynge hackeneys, and hobbes plentie. **1598** Shaks. *Merry W.* II. ii. 320, I will rather trust .. a Theefe to walke my ambling gelding then my wife with her selfe. **1751** Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., The ambling horse changes sides at each remove. **1822** W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* xvi. 133 She rode her sleek ambling pony. **1836** Hor. Smith *Tin Trump.* I. 28 To those elderly gentlemen .. an ambling nag has always been an equestrian beatitude.

2. Hence, Moving with the gait or pace of an ambling horse, whether with regard to alternacy, smoothness, or affectation.

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xiv. 228 The ambling Streame. **1704** Rowe *Ulysses* I. i. 308 Easie ambling Speeches. **1850** Blackie *Æschylus* I. Pref. 14 Our own Anapæstic verse .. has .. a light, ambling, unsteady air about it.

†**3.** Walking. *Obs.*

1600 Fairfax *Tasso* IV. xxvii. 60 Of their night ambling dame, the Syrians prated.

Ambling-communion: see Ambuling.

Amblingly (æ·mblĭŋlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] 'With an ambling movement.' J.

‖ **Amblosis** (æmblōu·sis). *Med.* [Gr. ἄμβλωσις abortion, n. of action f. ἀμβλό-εσθαι to come to nought, miscarry.] Miscarriage, abortion.

1706 Phillips, *Amblosis*, Abortion or Miscarriage; an abortive Birth. **1839** in Hooper *Med. Dict.*

Amblotic (æmblo·tik), *a. Med.* [ad. Gr. ἀμβλωτικ-ός pertaining to abortion: see prec.]

A. *adj.* (See quot.)

1839 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, *Amblotic*, having the power to cause abortion. **1879** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

B. *sb.* A medicine causing abortion.

1706 Phillips, *Ambloticks*, Medicines that cause Abortion. **1721** in Bailey. [So in Ash, Hooper, *Syd. Soc. Lex.*]

Amblygon (æ·mbligɒn), *a.* and *sb.*; also **ambligon**. [a. Fr. *amblygone*, or ad. its original, med.L. *ambligōni-us*, ad. Gr. ἀμβλυγώνι-ος obtuse-angled, f. ἀμβλύ-ς blunt + γωνία corner, angle.]

†A. *adj.* Obtuse-angled. *Obs.*

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* (1621) 290 As the buildings ambligon May more receive than mansions oxigon. **1796** Hutton *Math. Dict.* [see Amblygonal].

B. *sb.* (at first used in L. form **amblygonium**.) An obtuse-angled figure, *esp.* triangle.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. def. 28 An ambligonium or an obtuse angled triangle. **1623** Cockeram, *Amblygone*, A flat Triangle. **1706** Phillips, *Amblygon*, a Figure that has an obtuse or blunt Angle; any plain Figure, whose Sides make an obtuse Angle one with another. **1721** Bailey, *Amblygon*, a Figure that has an obtuse Angle. [So in Ash, and mod. Dicts.]

Amblygonal (ămbli·gŏnal), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -al.] Obtuse-angled.

1731 Bailey, *Amblygonal*, pertaining to an amblygon. **1796** Hutton *Math. Dict.* I. 105 *Ambligon*, or *Ambligonal*, signifies obtuse-angular. [Also in mod. Dicts.]

†**Amblygo·nial**, *a. Obs.*; also **ambli-**. [f. med.L. *ambligōni-us*, a. Gr. ἀμβλυγώνι-ος (see Amblygon) + -al.] = prec.

1706 Phillips, An *Ambligonial Triangle* is that which has one obtuse Angle. **1721** Bailey, *Amblygonial* [later edd. *Ambligonial*], obtuse-angular.

Amblygonite (ămbli·gŏnəit). *Min.* [mod. f. (Ger. 1817) Gr. ἀμβλυγώνι-ος obtuse-angled + -ite.] A greenish white or sea-green translucent mineral, occurring in obtuse-angled rhombic prisms, and consisting of alumina, lithia, potash, soda, iron, and fluoric acid; made by Dana the type of a group.

1847 in Craig. **1868** Dana *Min.* 528 Phosphates, Arsenates, Antimonates: I. Anhydrous .. VII. Amblygonite group.

†**Ambly·gonous**, *a. Obs.* [f. Amblygon + -ous.] = Amblygonal.

1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Triangle*, If one of the angles be obtuse, the triangle is said to be .. amblygonous.

‖ **Amblyopia** (æmbli,ōu·piă). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. ἀμβλωπία dimsightedness, n. of quality f. ἀμβλωπός, f. ἀμβλύς dull, blunt + ὤψ, ὠπ- eye. Cf. Amblyopy.] Impaired vision, generally from defective sensibility of the retina, or cloudiness of the media; the early stage of *amaurosis*.

1706 Phillips, *Amblyopia*, Dulness or Dimness of Sight, when the Object is not clearly discern'd at what distance soever it be placed. **1849–52** Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1457/2 A bootmaker in Paris was attacked with amaurotic amblyopia. **1883** O. W. Holmes in *Pall Mall G.* 15 Jan. 11/2 The candidate to be proved free from colour-blindness and amblyopia.

Amblyopic (æmbli,o·pik), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Of or pertaining to amblyopia; of impaired vision.

1849–52 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1463/2 Compelled .. to pursue their literary avocations .. by the aid of a dim candle, and .. myopic and amblyopic in consequence.

Amblyopy (æ·mbli,ōpi, ămbləi·ŏpi). *rare.* Anglicized form of Amblyopia. Cf. Fr. *amblyopie*.

1719 Quincy *Lex. Phys.-Med.* 14 *Amblyopy* is the same disease as Amaurosis. **1815** *Encycl. Brit.* I. 780 Amblyopy among physicians, signifies an obscuration of the sight, so that objects at a distance cannot easily be distinguished.

Ambo (æ·mbo). Pl. ambos (-ouz), also in L. form ambō·nēs. [a. late L. *ambo* (*ambōn-em*), ad. Gr. ἄμβων: see Ambon.] Special name of the pulpit or reading-desk in early Christian churches; 'an oblong enclosure with steps usually at the two ends.' Gwilt.

1641 Milton *Hist. Ref.* I. Wks. 1847. 10/1 The admirers of antiquity have been beating their brains about their ambones. **1673** Cave *Prim. Chr.* I. vi. 123 The Ambo or reading pew. **1753** Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., In some churches remains of the Ambos are still seen. **1864** W. Grieve in *Vac. Tour.* 427 In the centre is the ambo, marked sometimes only by a circle in the pavement, whilst at others it is a platform of one, two, or three steps. **1881** Stanley *Chr. Inst.* iii 55 In England the huge reading-desk or 'pew' long supplied the place of the old ambo.

Ambodexter, etc., obs. f. Ambidexter, etc.

†**A·mboht.** *Obs. rare.* [a. ON. *ambótt, ambátt*, a bondwoman, handmaid; cogn. w. Goth. *andbahts*, OHG. *ampaht*, OE. *ambeht* servant, attendant; L. *ambactus*: see under Ambassade.] A handmaid, bondwoman.

c **1200** Ormin 2329 Icc amm ammbohht all bun To foll3henn Godess wille. *Ibid.* 2527 3ho se33de þat 3ho wass Ammboht Drihhtin to þeowwtenn.

Ambolic (ămbo·lik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἀμβολικ-ός contr. f. ἀναβολικ-ός throwing up, f. ἀνά up + βολ- throw.] 'Having the power to produce abortion.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

Ambolife, -lyfe, var. Embelif *a. Obs.*, oblique.

Ambon (æ·mbŏn). [a. Gr. ἄμβων a rising, the raised edge or rim of a dish, a raised stage or pulpit; prob. f. ἀνα-βα- go up, rise.]

†**1.** = Ambo. *Obs.*

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 69 They mounted the Ambon on *Juba*, which was betwixt the Choir and the Nave. **1794** *Archaeol.* XI. 320 Before this vault was also placed the choir, with the ambon.

2. *Anat.* 'The margin or tip of the sockets in which the heads of the large bones are lodged.' Hooper *Med. Dict.* 1811. (So ἄμβων in Galen.)

Ambo·noclast. *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. after *iconoclast.*] One who aims at the abolition of ambons.

1851 Pugin *Rood Screens* 99 Modern ambonoclasts, unlike their predecessors, confine their attacks to strokes of the pen.

†**Ambose·xous**, *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *ambo* both + *sex-us* sex + -ous.] Of both sexes; hermaphrodite.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*

Amboyna (wood) (ămboi·nă). [from the island of that name, one of the Moluccas.] The wood of the Asiatic tree *Pterospermum indicum* (N.O. *Stereuliaceæ*). *Treas. Bot.* 1866.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 168/2 Amboyna-wood .. also called Vryabuca or Vryabooca-wood .. is beautifully mottled and curled, of various tints from light red to dark yellow. **1882** *Daily Tel.* 23 Nov. (*Advt.*) Walnut wood chiffonnière, beautifully inlaid with amboyna and marqueterie.

†**Ambraca·n.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [a. It. *ambracane.*] Ambergris.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 274 With this they weigh amber, corall, muske, ambracan, ciuet, and other fine wares.

Ambreada (ambrĭā·dă). [a. Sp. or Pg. *ambreada*, f. Pg. *ambre* amber: see -ade¹.] (See quot.)

1815 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 784, *Ambreada*, thus they call the false or fictitious amber, which the Europeans use in their trade with the negroes on the coast of Africa.

Ambreate (æ·mbri,ēit). *Chem.* [f. med.L. *ambre* amber + -ate⁴.] A salt of Ambreic acid.

1839 Hooper *Med. Dict.* 81 (ed. 7). **1863–79** Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 165 Ambreate of potassium.

Ambreic (ămbrī·ik), *a. Chem.* [f. as prec. + -ic.] Of or pertaining to ambreine or ambergris, as *Ambreic Acid*. (See also next.)

1831 Ure *Dict. Chem.* 148 By this absorption of oxygen, it is converted into acid which has been called ambreic acid.

Ambrein (æ·mbri,in). *Chem.* [a. Fr. *ambréine*, f. *ambre* amber: see -in.] A crystalline fatty substance forming the main constituent of ambergris.

1832 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1835) 528 Ambreic [Acid. Discovered by] Pelletier and Caventou. By treating ambreine with nitric acid. **1863** Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 165 Ambrein is perhaps impure cholesterin.

Ambrette (ambre·t). [a. Fr. *ambrette*, in form a dim. of *ambre*: see -ette.]

1. A kind of pear with an odour of ambergris or musk.

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pears*, The Ambret is much esteemed. **1768** Miller *Gard. Dict* (ed. 8) 11 A, Ambrette .. so called from its musk flavour, which resembles the smell of the Sweet Sultan Flower, which is called Ambrette in France.

2. The seeds of a plant (*Hibiscus Abelmoschus*) grown in Egypt, Arabia, Martinique, etc., having an odour somewhat between musk and amber, used in perfumery.

1858 R. Hogg *Veg. Kingd.* 105 It is employed by perfumers in the preparation of pomatums, powders, and perfumes, by whom it is called Ambrette.

Ambreve, var. of Enbreve *v. Obs.*, to inscribe.

Ambrite (æ·mbrəit). *Min.* [f. Amber + -ite, min. formative; ad. Ger. *ambrit* 1861.] A yellowish grey, sub-transparent fossil resin found in large masses in Auckland, New Zealand.

Ambrology (ămbrɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. mod.L. *ambra* amber + -(o)logy.] The natural history of amber, its formation, flora, fauna, etc.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ambrose (æ·mbrouz). [a. Fr. *ambroise*:—L. *ambrosia* (see next.)]

1. *Herb.* An English plant: with some the Wood Sage (*Teucrium Scorodonia*); with others, *Chenopodium Botrys*; with both of which *Teucrium Botrys* seems to have been in name confused.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Ambrose herbe, *Ambrosia*, *Salvia silvestris.* **1530** Palsgr. 194/1 Ambrose, an herbe *ache champestre.* **1548** Turner *Plant Names* (1881) 76 Stachys semeth to Gesner to be the herbe that we call in English Ambrose. **1578** Lyte *Dodoens* 253 It is called in English woodde Sage, wild Sage, and Ambros. **1853** *N. & Q.* 1st S. VIII. 36/2 Herb Ambrose has a Greek origin, and is not indebted to the saint of that name.

†**2.** The mythical Ambrosia. *Obs.*

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. (T.) Ambrose it selfe was not sweeter.

Ambrosia (ămbrōu·ziă, -ziă). [a. L. *ambrosia*, a. Gr. ἀμβροσία, fem. of ἀμβρόσι-ος 'pertaining to the immortals' (f. ἄμβροτ-ος immortal, f. ἀ not + μβροτός = μορτός = μορτός mortal, root *mor-* 'die'); used in mythology for the food, etc. of the immortals, but applied by Dioscorides and Pliny to one or more herbs.]

1. In Greek mythology, The fabled food of the gods and immortals (as in Homer, etc.).

1590 T. Watson *Poems* (1870) 169 Now Melibœus .. drinkes Nectar, eates diuine Ambrosia. **1603** Florio *Montaigne* (1634) 144 It is for Gods to mount winged horses, and to feed on Ambrosia. **1753** Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, The Ambrosia is commonly represented as the solid food of the gods. **1822** De Quincey *Confess.* Wks. V. 194, I had heard of it as I had heard of manna or of ambrosia. **1877** Bryant *Odyss.* v. 115 A table where the heaped ambrosia lay.

b. *fig.*

1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* II. xxix, But he upon ambrosia daily fed, That grew in Eden. **1629** Massinger *Picture* III. v, To feed His appetite with that ambrosia due And proper to a prince. *a* **1703** Pomfret *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 13 Ambrosia mixed with aconite may have A pleasant taste, but sends you to the grave.

2. The fabled drink of the gods (as in Sappho, etc.).

1567 Maplet *Greene Forest* Ded., Whose bread is Nectar, and drink Ambrosia, a sugred and confect kinde of Wine. **1599** Marston *Scourge of Vill.* II. vii. 204 Eates Nectar, drinkes Ambrosia, saunce controule. *a* **1625** Fletcher *Night Walker* I. 211 [A man that] cannot rellish Braggat from Ambrosia.

3. The fabled unguent or anointing oil of the gods; also *fig.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 57 His dewie locks distill'd Ambrosia. **1718** Pope *Iliad* XIX. 375 And pour'd divine ambrosia in his breast. **1791** Cowper *Odyss.* XVIII. 236 Her lovely face She with ambrosia purified.

4. *transf.* A mixture of water, oil, and various fruits anciently used as a libation; also a perfumed draught or flavoured beverage.

1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 201 Waters, which .. smell of Physick, and they call them Ambrosia. **1725** Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Juice*, This Juice being well fermented and prepar'd with Clove, Cinnamon, &c., would prove an Ambrosia, that would not be esteem'd indifferent, by those who do not care to drink Water. **1807** Robinson *Archæol. Græca* III. ii. 195 They .. poured before it a libation called ambrosia, which was a mixture of water, honey, and all kinds of fruits.

5. *fig.* Something divinely sweet or exquisitely delightful to taste or smell.

1731 Swift *Strepb. & Chloe* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 152 Venus-like her fragrant skin Exhal'd ambrosia from within. **1823** De Quincey *King of Hayti* Wks. XII. 60 When a whole company had tasted the ambrosia of her lips. **1863** Mary Howitt tr. *Bremer's Greece* II. xiii. 86 The flavour of the grapes is ambrosia, which I take it for granted was something divine.

6. Bee-bread.

1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* i. (1623) B iij, They gather with the one Nectar, with the other Ambrosia. **1753** Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, The Ambrosia .. if not speedily spent, corrupts and turns sowr. **1816** Kirby & Spence *Entomol.* (1843) II. 149 Whether a bee had collected its ambrosia from one or more .. species of flowers.

7. With the early herbalists a name of various plants: see Ambrose.

1597 Gerard *Herbal* 950 The fragrant smell that this kinde of *Ambrosia* or Oke of Cappadocia yeeldeth, hath

mooued the Poets to suppose that this herbe was meate and foode for the gods. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 273 Ambrosia is a name that keepeth not to any one herb, but is common to many. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 64 The oyles of .. ambrosia, of sage, and betony. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, The Ambrosia of the moderns is not at all like the plant so called by the generality of the ancients.

8. *Mod. Bot.* A genus (N.O. *Compositæ*) consisting of weeds allied to Wormwood. *A. artemisifolia* is the 'Oak of Cappadocia' or 'of Jerusalem.'

1721 BAILEY, *Ambrosia* .. an Herb called the Oak of Jerusalem.

† Ambro·siac, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ambrosiac-us*, a. Gr. *ἀμβροσιακ-ός*: see prec. Cf. Fr. *ambrosiaque*.] Of the nature of ambrosia; ambrosial.

1600 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I. iii. 18 Here is most ambrosiacke water. 1611 — *Catiline* I. i, This ambrosiac kiss, and this of nectar. 1662 COKAINE *Poems* (1669) 349 Which with Ambrosiack cream shall swell thy breast. 1731 in BAILEY. [Not in JOHNSON.]

Ambrosiaceous (ămbrōu·ziˌēɪ·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. AMBROSIA + -ACEOUS.] Akin to the genus *Ambrosia*. (Applied to a subdivision of Composite plants.)

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ambrosial (ămbrōu·ziăl, -ʒiăl), *a.* [f. L. *ambrosi-us*, a. Gr. *ἀμβρόσι-ος* (see AMBROSIA) + -AL[1].]

1. Immortal, divine, celestial, ethereal. **a.** *orig.* in the Greek mythology: Belonging to or worthy of the gods, as their food, anointing oil, locks, raiment, sandals, etc.

1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* iii. 118 Me with Ambrosiall Delicacies fed. 1718 POPE *Iliad* v. 460 Fed by fair Iris with ambrosial food. 1790 COWPER *Iliad* I. 685 The sovereign's everlasting head his curls Ambrosial shook. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vi. 193 They need the refreshment of ambrosial food. 1866 FELTON *Greece* I. viii. 129 The Homeric father of gods and men, from whose head the locks ambrosial waved. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* II. xiv. 54 Rich oil, Ambrosial, soft and fragrant. 1877 — *Odyss.* v. 57 The fair, ambrosial, golden sandals.

b. *transf.* Belonging to heaven or paradise.

1637 MILTON *Comus* 16, I would not soil these pure ambrosial weeds With the rank vapours of this sin-worn mould. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 206 The bright ambrosial nest, Of love, of life, and everlasting rest. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 586 Ambrosial fruits, fetched from the tree of life, And from the fount of life ambrosial drink. *c* 1746 HERVEY *Medit. & Cont.* (1818) 109 The trees of life and knowledge, whose ambrosial fruits we now may 'take and eat, and live for ever.'

c. *fig.* Divinely fragrant; perfumed as with ambrosia; balmy; *rarely*, Divinely beautiful.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 852 Fruit, that .. ambrosial smell diffus'd. 1702 ROWE *Amb. Step-Mother* III. ii. 46 From thee .. Ambrosial Odours flow. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* V. i. Wks. 1757 II. 173 Th' ambrosial rose, And breath of jess'min. 1781 COWPER *Expostul.* 11 Ambrosial gardens. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 248 One of those ambrosial eves A day of storm so often leaves. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* 87 The broad ambrosial aisles of lofty lime. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii. 345 When any ambrosial colour spread itself.

2. Of the pollen of flowers, or of bee-bread. *rare.*

1816 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* (1843) II. 157 [It] covers itself with their ambrosial dust which it kneads into a mass and packs upon its hind legs.

Ambro·sially, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] After the manner of ambrosia; with divine fragrance.

1833 TENNYSON *Œnone* 66 Dew of Heaven Ambrosially smelling. [*later ed.* A fruit of pure Hesperian gold, That smelt ambrosially.]

Ambrosian (ămbrōu·ziăn, -ʒiăn), *a*[1]. [f. L. *ambrosi-us* (see prec.) + -AN.] = AMBROSIAL.

1. Of or pertaining to the immortal gods; divine.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Masques* (T.) Ambrosian hands and silver feet. 1676 HOBBES *Homer* 372 Ambrosian shoes, that over sea and land Bear him as swift and lightly as the winds. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxviii. 324 Unworthy .. of the ambrosian blood of their parent Venus.

2. Of or like ambrosia; divinely fragrant or delicious.

1632 in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 192 Fed with Ambrosian meate. 1647 H. MORE *Oracle* 60 Ambrosian streams sprung from the Deitie. 1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 32 A most ambrosian Dainty. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* XII. (R.) Venus .. brews Th' extracted liquor with ambrosian dews. 1813 LAMB *Elia* Ser I. xxiv. (1865) 193 One ambrosian result.

Ambrosian (ămbrōu·ziăn), *a.*[2] [ad. L. *Ambrosiān-us*, f. *Ambrosius* (same word as in prec., used as prop. name) St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan.] Of, pertaining to, or instituted by, St. Ambrose.

1609 DOULAND *Ornithop. Microl.* 27 A Song ending in *D lasolre*, or in *C fa ut*, is either an Ambrosian song, or corrupted with the ignorance of Cantors. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Ambrosian* rite or office denotes a particular office or formula of worship used in the church of Milan, which is sometimes called the Ambrosian church .. The public library at Milan is also called the Ambrosian Library. 1880 HELMORE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 60 The Ambrosian chant was eventually merged, but certainly not lost .. in that vast repertory of plainsong .. which we now call Gregorian.

2. Of the Ambrosian Library: see prec.

1724 WATERLAND *Athan. Creed.* x. 148 Some words are wanting in the Ambrosian manuscript.

† Ambrosianie. *Obs.* App. merely a capricious variant of AMBROSIA.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* lxxxvii. 611 God's nectar; heav'n's sweet ambrosianie.

† Ambro·siate, *a. Obs.* [f. AMBROSIA + -ATE; cf. *aureate, roseate*, etc.] Formed of or furnished with ambrosia.

1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 II. 252 Th' ambrosiate banquet of the Gods.

† Ambrosie, -y. *Obs.* [a. Fr. *ambrosie*, ad. L. *ambrosia*.] = AMBROSIA, in various senses.

1594 *Zepheria* XXIX. in Arber's *Garner* V. 80, I drew for wine, but found 'twas Ambrosie. 1612 J. DAVIES *Wittes Pilgrim.* (1876) 31 With Balme-breaths Ambrosie Shee it enaires in Prose, or Poesy. 1613 HEYWOOD *Braz. Age* II. ii. 229 The vnruly stalions fed with Ambrosy. 1676 BULLOKAR, *Ambrosie*, a sweet shrub, or little tree, wherewith some people were wont to make Garlands. In Poetry it usually signifieth the meat of the Heathen gods. It is sometime taken for Immortality.

Ambrosin (æ·mbrəsin). *Numism.* [ad. med. L. *ambrosīn-us* (sc. *nummus* coin), f. *ambrosius*: see AMBROSIAN *a.*[2]]

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Ambrosin*, in middle aged writers, denotes a coin .. whereon was represented St. Ambrose on horseback.

Ambrosine (æ·mbrəsin). *Min.* [f. L. *ambrosius* ambrosial + -INE; or ? f. *amber*.] A resinous mineral of eocene age, related to amber, found in the phosphatic beds near Charleston, S.C., which gives off on fusion an agreeable balsamic odour. Dana *Suppl.* (1872).

Ambrotype (æ·mbrŏtəip). [? f. Gr. *ἄμβροτος* immortal (? imperishable), or perh. AMBER, + TYPE.] The name given in U. S. to a photograph on glass, in which the lights are produced by the silver, and the shades by a dark background showing through.

1855 *N. & Q.* 7 Apr. 270 *Ambrotype Likenesses.*—The Boston Atlas states that a most valuable improvement in the art of producing likenesses has been recently introduced. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* xi. 103 Willis touched this last point in one of his earlier ambrotypes. 1882 *Cent. Mag.* Oct. 852 An ambrotype taken at Springfield, Illinois, in 1860.

Ambry, aumbry (a·mbri). Forms: *α.* 4 armary, 6 armorie; *β.* 4–6 almarie, 5 -arye, -erye, 5–6 -ary, 5–7 -erie, 5–9 almery; *γ.* 6 awmery, amrye, 6–7 aumery, 8–9 awmry, aumry, -ie, (amrie); *δ.* 6–7 aumbrie, -bray, 6–9 aumbry (-brye, ambery, -brey), ambry. [ad. L. *armārium*, in med.L. also *almārium* and *almāria* (cf. Pr. *armari*, Sp. and It. *armario*, It. *armadio*, Pg. *almario*, OFr. 12th c. *armaˑrie, almaˑrie*, 13th c. *almaire, aumaire, aumoire*, 16th c. refash. after L., *armoire*) a closet, chest, place for implements, tools, etc., f. *arma* gear, tools, arms + *-ārium* depot, as in *herbarium, aquarium* (cf. also ARMOURY). The phonetic development was *armarium, almarium* (by dissimilation from following *r*, as in *peregrinus, pelegrin, pilgrim*), *almary, almery, aumery* (cf. *palma, paulme, paume*), *aumry, aumbry* (cf. *slumere, slumber, numerus, number*), *ambry* (cf. *chaunt, cbant*); but *aumry*, without adscititious *b*, is retained in north. dial., in which alone the word is in living everyday use; see sense 2 a. *Obs.* in ordinary Eng. since *c* 1600, but a familiar term in domestic and ecclesiastical antiquities, whence to some extent used as an archaism in various 16th c. spellings. In the form *almery*, corruptly confused with *almonry*, as if a place for *alms*. The same word has passed into Anglo-Ind. through Pg. *almario* and Urdu *almārī* as ALMIRAH.]

1. *gen.* A repository or place for keeping things; a storehouse, a treasury; a cupboard (either in the recess of a wall or as a separate article of furniture); a safe; a locker, a press.

1393 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 88 Auarice hab almaries and yre-bounden cofres. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 29 The same keye to be leyd in an almarye .. the almerye where the seid keyes shal lyn in. 1534 in *Eng. Ch. Furn.* (1866) 187 Item a playne awmery with ij litill chambers wythin with too lockes. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* XXXVIII. 11 Vnder an almery [WYCLIF celer, 1611 treasurie] he gat olde ragges & worne cloutes. 1564 in *Wills & Inv. N. Counties* (1835) 219 A littel paynted ambry with ij doores. 1571 *Ibid.* 361 Ij owld chystes ijs. vjd. .. ij armoires jd. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 44 In this od hudge ambry [*i. e.* the Trojan horse] they ramd a number of hardye Tough knights. 1591 PERCIVALL *Span. Dict., Alhazéna*, a hole in a wal to set things in, an Ambrie .. *Almário*, an armorie, an ambrie, *Armarium*. 18.. WORDSWORTH in Myers *Life* (1881) 3, I possess .. an almery, made in 1525, at the expense of a William Wordsworth. 1835 BECKFORD *Recoll.* 48 A press or ambery elaborately carved. 1842 GRESLEY *Forest of Ard.* 66 An almery or arched recess of compact brickwork, so constructed as to be impervious to fire. 1868 MORRIS *Jason* VIII. 444 A little aumbrye, with a door o'er-gilt.

b. Sometimes applied to a compartment of a cupboard, etc.; a 'pigeon hole.'

c 1530 *Furn. Hen. VIII.* in *Dom. Arch.* III. 135 A cupborde with ij smale ambries in yt. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1564) 5 A cupbourd full of almeries of joigners werke. 1570 DEE *Math. Præf.* 40 The Brasen Vessels, which in Theatres, are placed by Mathematicall order, in ambries, vnder the steppes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. xviii. 97 This Moloch had seuen Roomes, Chambers, or Ambries therein.

† c. *fig.* = 'repository, treasury.' *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 115 The tunge is the dore of the almerye of sapience. 1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 148 In what Chest or Almerie of heaven .. that former faculty be stored up.

2. *spec.* The following are the chief uses: **a.** A place for keeping victuals; variously applied to a store-closet, pantry, or cupboard in a pantry; a wall-press; a dresser; a meat-safe, as in 'ambry of hair,' *i.e.* with sides of hair-cloth. *arch.* & *dial.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. cxii. (1495) 853 Noo token of meete founde in the almerye. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Almery of mete kepynge, or a sane for mete, *Cibutium*. 1553 *Midl. Counties Hist. Collec.* I. 232 Item, an ambrey of heare xij*d*. *a* 1564 BECON *Govern. Virtue* Wks. 1843, 468 Cursed shall thine almary be and thy store. 1580 TUSSER *Husb.* lxxv. ii, Some slouens from sleeping no sooner get vp, But hand is in aumbrie, and nose in the cup. 1590 *Three Lords & Ladies* in Hazl. *Dods.* VI. 412 Like two mice in an ambery, that eat up all the meat. 1622 DEKKER *Virg. Martir* II. i. 37 Full of the same meat out of my ambrey. 1655 MOUFFET & BENN. *Health's Impr.* (1746) 394 He baited at every Village .. and swept clean the Ambery in every Inn. 1674 RAY *N. Countr. Words* 3 An *Aumbry* or *Ambry* or *Aumery*, A pantry or Cupboard to set victuals in. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 82 An Ambry or Cupboards-head, *Abacus, armorium*. 1733 RAMSAY *Tea-T. Misc.* (ed. 9) II. 181 An ark, an ambry, and a ladle. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiogr.* 440 Rummaging about in the awmry, however, I found at last about two pounds weight of cold roast veal. 1859 MRS. GASKELL *Round the Sofa* II. 98 The polished oaken awmry, or dresser, of the state kitchen. 1868 G. MACDONALD *Rob. Falc.* I. 203 Having escaped from his grandmother's aumrie.

b. In a church: A cupboard, locker, or closed recess in the wall, for books, sacramental vessels, vestments, etc. *arch.*

1440 in *Eng. Ch. Furn.* (1866) 183 Item an almerie to kepe his vestmentes and bookes in. 1555 *Fardle of Facions* II. xii. 301 Upon the right hande of the highe aulter, that ther should be an almorie, either cutte into the walle, or framed vpon it: in the whiche thei would haue the Sacrament of the Lordes bodye, the holy oyle for the sicke, and the Chrismatorie, alwaie to be locked. 1593 *Rites Mon. Ch. Durh.* (1842) 2 Three or four amryes in the wall pertaininge to some of the said altars. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. of Lindisf.* 83 A lancet-arched aumbry or locker.

† c. A place for books; library; archives. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezra* iv. 15 Thou shall finde write in armaries [1388 cronyclis]. — 2 *Macc.* ii. 13 These same thingis weren born in discripciouns, and the almeries of Neemye. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 240/3 A fisshar cast his hoke .. and drewe up the bookes .. without ony wetyng, lyke as they had ben kepte dylygently in an almarye. 1775 ASH, *Almaria*, The archives of a church.

† d. A hutch for live-stock. *Obs.*

1572-3 *Durh. Reg. Will of Eliz. Sommer*, To Bessye Somer an almerie for keping of conyes.

¶ Corruptly for ALMONRY; (*Almry* or *Ambry Close*, Westminster, was originally *Almonry Close*.)

1593 *Desc. Rites & Cust. Durh.* (1842) 77 Certayne poore children, called the children of the almery, which was brought upp in learninge and mantayned with the almose of the Howse, havinge dyett in a lofte on the north side of the Abbey gates. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 11 Let your doores and portalls in lyfe tyme, and not the churche porche after death be your almeries. 1603 STOW *Surv.* (1842) 176/2 Called the Elemosinary, or Almonry, now corruptly the Ambry, for that the alms of the abbey were there distributed to the poor. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 185 An Aumbry or almonry, where the Almoner lives; *Eleemosynarium*. 1700 LESLIE *Right of Tithes*, They had amberies for the daily relief of the poor. 1773 *Gentlem. Mag.* XLIII. 480 The bell to call the poor people to the adjacent almery.

fig. Beneficence, bounty.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. xxiii. 88 Judge then .. what account they make of God's Ambre.

Ambs-ace (æ·mz ēɪs). Forms 3–4 ambes as, -z as, 4–5 ambes aas, 6–7 ambes ace, 6–9 ambs ace. Also 4 amys ase, 6 aums ase, 6–7 aumes-, aums-, amnes-, 6–9 ames-, 7 alms-, 8 ams-, am's-, ame's ace. [a. OFr. *ambes as* :—L. *ambas as*, both ace: see ACE.]

1. *lit.* Both aces, double ace, the lowest possible throw at dice; hence, *fig.* bad luck, misfortune; worthlessness, nought, next to nothing.

1297 R. GLOUC. 51 Ac he caste þer of ambes as. *c* 1300 *Beket* 450 Thu ert icome therto to late: thu hast icast ambez as. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2955, I bare thre dise, in myne owne purs .. I kist hem forth al three, and too fil amys ase. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (1840) 166 Whos chaunce gothe neyther on synk nor sice, But withe ambes aas encresithe his dispence. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 85, I had rather be in this choise, than throw Ames-ace for my life. 1611 COTGR., *Besas*, Aumes-ace, on the dice. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Clev. Vind.* (1677) 28 In whom Dame Nature tries To throw less than Aums Ace upon two Dice. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) VI. 81 Idly vent'ring her good Graces To be disposed of by Alms-Aces. 1721 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gamest.* I. i. 136 My evil genius flings Am's Ace before me. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* iii. 56 Nobody can certainly foretell, that sice-ace will come up upon two dies fairly thrown before ambs-ace. 1731 FIELDING *Lottery* (1755) I. 249 If I can but nick this time, ame's-ace I defy thee. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 192 A lucky throw of words which may come up the sices of hardy metaphor or the ambs-ace of conceit.

2. The smallest point. *Within ambs ace of*, emph. form of 'within an ace of': on the very verge of. ? *Obs.*

1679 *Trial of Langhorn* 18 His Wife was but aumes ace turned from a Devil. 1698 VANBRUGH *Æsop* V. i, Reduced within ambs-ace of hanging or drowning. *a* 1733 NORTH *Examen* I. iii. ¶ 158 His Lordship was within Ams-ace of being put in the Plot. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Cast. Rackr.* 28 Within ames-ace of getting quit .. of all his enemies.

† Ambubey. *Obs.* [ad. L. *ambubēia* (of unkn. origin), a herb mentioned by Celsus and Pliny. Florio 1611 has '*Ambubeia*, a kind of wild Endiue or common Cycorie. Also the Dandelion, the

Priests-crowne, the Monks-head, or Dogs-teeth.'] Wild Succory or Endive (*Cichorium Intybus*).

1585 *Nomenclator* (Halliw.) A kinde of wild endive like ambubey.

‖ **Ambulacrai·re.** [Fr., prop. adj. 'belonging to the ambulacra.'] A group or series of the perforated coronal pieces in an echinus. (Also used in L. form pl. *ambulacraria*).

a 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 260/2 The *ambulacraires* narrower and covered with very small, fine, close-set spines.

Ambulacral (æmbiu·lē·krăl, -æ·kral), *a.* [f. L. *ambulacr-um* + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to the ambulacra of Echinoderms; avenue-like.

1836–39 SHARPEY in Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 32/1 The ten ambulacral columns are disposed in five pairs. 1847 *Ibid.* III. 440/2 Hundreds of feet protrude through the ambulacral apertures. 1857 WOOD *Com. Obj. Seashore* vii. 128 These are the ambulacral organs.. but I prefer to call them feet. These feet are in fact suckers.

Ambulacriform (æmbiu·lē·krifōm, -æ·kri-), *a.* [f. as prec. + -(I)FORM.] Having the shape or appearance of ambulacra.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 259/2 Mouth subcentral.. with five converging, ambulacriform furrows. 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Ambulacrum** (æmbiu·lē·krŭm, -æ·krŭm). Pl. -a. [L., a walk, avenue; f. *ambulā-re* to walk.] An 'avenue' or double row of pores for the protrusion of the ambulacral tubes or tube-feet, of which five series radiate from the apex of an echinoderm.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 259/1 Species [of *Echinidæ*] whose ambulacra are petaloid, going from a centre.. This section is divided into subsections, according to the depth of the ambulacra. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* ix. 568 At its apical extremity the ambulacrum is composed of only two small ossicles which meet in the middle line.

Ambulance (æ·mbiŭlăns). [a. mod.Fr. *ambulance* (formerly *hôpital ambulant* walking hospital); f. L. *ambulant-em* walking, as if ad. L. **ambulantia*: see -ANCE.] Not in Craig 1847; app. came into general use during the Crimean War.

1. A moving hospital, which follows an army in its movements, so as to afford the speediest possible succour to the wounded. Often *attrib.*

1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXI. 310 These *ambulances* in their most perfect form consist of a mounted corps of surgeons and inferior assistants.. to remove them [the wounded] to other *ambulances* or temporary hospitals. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 425 *Ambulance*, a French wurd applied to the moving hospitals which are attached to every French army. 1860 TRISTRAM *Gt. Sahara* i. 9 Ambulance waggons laden with sick and wounded. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 3 Mar., The ambulance men carrying the stretchers.

2. An ambulance waggon or cart; a covered vehicle on springs for conveying the wounded off the field of battle, etc.

1854 *Manch. Guard.* 25 Nov., The ambulances as fast as they came up received their load of sufferers. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lviii. 312, I passed an ambulance this moment.

Ambulancier (æmbiŭlănsĭe·ı). *rare.* [? a. mod.Fr. *ambulancier*, or f. AMBULANCE + -IER. Cf. *financier*.] A man in charge of, or attached to, an ambulance.

1871 *Standard* 16 Jan., Their ambulanciers are armed like other soldiers.

Ambulant (æ·mbiŭlănt), *a.* [ad. L. *ambulant-em* pr. pple. of *ambulā-re* to walk about. Also in mod.Fr. *ambulant*.]

1. Walking, moving about.

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* iv. 8 (L.) A knight dormant, ambulant, combatant. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iv. vi. 267 An ambulant 'Revolutionary Army'.. shall perambulate the country at large.

2. Moving, shifting, unfixed. *rare.*

1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* I. xi. (1867) 44 Discriminating offence from merit by such dim and ambulant boundaries.

Ambulate (æ·mbiŭlēt), *v. rare.* Obs. pa. pple. ambulate. [f. L. *ambulāt-* ppl. stem of *ambulā-re* to walk.] To walk, move about.

1623 COCKERAM, *Ambulate*, To moue hither and thither. 1724 RAMSAY *Evergreen* II. 65, I haif ambulate on Parnasso the mountain [*orig.*, I perambulate]. 1794 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1849) I. 215 Burnett ambulated to Bristol with me. 1814 BYRON in Moore *Life* (1866) 246 Without once quitting the table except to ambulate home.

Ambulating (æ·mbiŭlētiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING[2].] Walking, moving; fitted for walking.

1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* 89 These ambulating spectres. 1837 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 186 Legs lengthened; ambulating, but webbed. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. ii. 26 This ambulating lottery-office now advanced.

Ambulation (æmbiŭlē·ʃən). [ad. L. *ambulātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ambulāre* to walk.]

1. The action of walking, moving about.

1574 T. NEWTON *Health of Mag.* 7 Persons which feede upon grosse meates.. may use vehementer exercise and stronger ambulations. *a* 1770 AKENSIDE *The Poet* The door is free, And calls him to evade their deafening clang By private ambulation. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 779 A style of ambulation peculiarly crustacean!

†2. The spreading of a gangrene. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* R iv, To dryve the rottennesse that is.. blody, and vyrulent and after nede to defende the ambulacyon. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Ambulation*, in physic, is used by some for the spreading of a gangrene or mortification.

†**A·mbulative,** *a.* ? *Obs.* [a. Fr. *ambulatif, -ive*; f. L. *ambulāt-um*: see AMBULATE and -IVE.] Characterized by constant walking or motion.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. vi. 21 Every Formica is ambulative, and not every one corrosyve. 1611 COTGR., *Ambulatif*, ambulatiue, ever-walking. 1657 J. COOKE *Hall's Cures* 237 [He] had the ambulative Gout.

Ambulator (æ·mbiŭlētəɹ). [a. L. *ambulātor* a walker; f. *ambulā-re* to walk.]

1. One who walks about, a walker; hence applied to a tourist's guide-book.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 237 Such a perigrinator, such an ambulator. 1782 (*title*) The Ambulator; or Stranger's Companion Round London.

2. An instrument for measuring distances on the road, also called *perambulator*.

[Not in CRAIG 1847.] 1859 in OGILVIE.

Ambulatorial (æ·mbiŭlătōə·riăl), *a.* [f. L. *ambulātōri-us* (see next) + -AL[1].] a. Connected with ambulatory exercise. b. Adapted for walking; = AMBULATORY 2.

1874 COUES *Birds of N.-W.* 602 Legs decidedly ambulatorial, placed well forward.

Ambulatory (æ·mbiŭlătəri), *a.* [ad. L. *ambulātōri-us* of or pertaining to a walker, f. *ambulātor*, q.v.; cf. Fr. *ambulatoire*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a walker, or to walking.

1622 HEYLYN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 129 Being at his ambulatory Exercise. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 83 The ambulatory life of herdsmen and shepherds. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iv. 63 When that man has an object, it is astonishing what ambulatory powers he can develop.

2. Adapted or fitted for walking.

1835 KIRBY *Habits & Inst. An.* II. xvi. 84 The thoracic legs.. become also its ambulatory legs. 1852 DANA *Crustacea* I. 10 Feet ambulatory or prehensile. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. ii. 133 Leaf-like sacs.. which fringe the ambulatory disk.

3. Moving from place to place, having no fixed abode; movable.

1622 HOWELL *Lett.* 5 Mar., His council of state went ambulatory always with him. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. P 25 They served the ends of God.. by their ambulatory life. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Acts vii. 50 The tabernacle was an ambulatory temple. 1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* 191 Many [schools] are ambulatory, and.. are held only during four or five months in farm houses. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt. Part.* I. xxv. 96 While the ambulatory guillotine was doing its work in the provinces.

4. *fig.* Shifting, not permanent, temporary, mutable. (So in L. and Fr.) *Ambulatory will*: one capable of revocation.

1621–31 LAUD *Serm.* (1847) 73 Nor is this ceremony Jewish or ambulatory, to cease with the law. 1651 W. G. *Cowel's Justit.* 133 A mans will.. according to the Civill Law is ambulatory, or alterable, untill Death. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Fr. & It.* II. 387 They learn to think virtue and vice ambulatory. 1832 J. AUSTIN *Jurispr.* I. xxi. 452 Every intention.. which regards the future is ambulatory or revocable.

Ambulatory (æ·mbiŭlătəri), *sb.* [ad. med.L. *ambulātōrium* a place for walking; f. *ambulā-re*: see AMBULATE and -ORY.] A place for walking in; especially, a covered way; an arcade, a cloister.

1623 COCKERAM, *Ambulatorie*, A place to walke in. 1659 P. HEYLIN in *Biblioth. Reg.* 258 A stately portico.. raised on Corinthian pillars to serve for an Ambulatory, or common gallery. 1759 MARTIN *Nat. Hist.* I. 253 Ambulatories within the Change. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* LXVII. 295 Sheltered Ambulatories for wet weather are too rare in London. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. viii. 281 Its succursal aisles and ambulatories and chapels. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. of Lindisf.* 52 Open seats on either side of a central ambulatory.

†**A·mbuling,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [refashioned on AMBLING after L. *ambulans*, Fr. *ambulant* walking.] Walking, moving about. *Ambuling Communion*, an observance of the Lord's Supper while walking or moving about.

1603 BARLOW in *Phenix* I. 177 A word his Highness had us'd the day before.. Ambling-communions. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* X. 21 The indecencie of ambuling Communions.

Ambulomancy (æmbiu·lŏmæ·nsi). *rare.* [f. L. *ambulā-re* to walk + *μαντεία* divination: see -MANCY.] Divination by walking.

1816 in *Month. Mag.* XLII. 22 His Ambulomancy, and many other foolish observances.

†**Ambulo·nes,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [f. L. *ambulā-re* to walk, as if a. L. **ambulo* sb.; cf. *calcitro, erro, prædo.*] (See quot).

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VIII. 505 The Ignes Fatui that appeare To skip and dance before us ev'ry where, Some call them *Ambulones* for they walke Sometimes before us, and then after stalke.

Amburbial (æmbə·rbiăl), *a. Rom. Antiq.* [f. L. *amburbiāl-is* of the *amburbi-um* or expiatory procession round the city, f. *amb-* about + *urbi-* (*urbs*) city: see -AL[1].] *lit.* Connected with the circuit of a city; *hence*, Of or pertaining to the expiatory procession round the city of Rome.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Amburbial*, that goes about the city. *Amburbial Sacrifices* were, when the beast went about the City before he was sacrificed. 1731 in BAILEY.

Ambury, variant of ANBURY.

Ambuscade (æmbŭskē·d), *sb.* Forms: 6 **ambuscaid, imboscade,** 6– **ambuscade.** [a. Fr. *embuscade*, ad. It. *imboscata*, or Sp. *emboscada*, Pg. *embuscada* (= OFr. *embuchée*), ppl. deriv. of *imboscare* (Sp. *emboscar*, Pg. *embuscar*, Fr. *embucher*): see AMBUSH *v.* and -ADE[1]. For spelling with initial *a*, see AMBUSH. Almost displaced in 17th c. by the quasi-Spanish form AMBUSCADO.]

1. = AMBUSH 1 (and now more formal as a military term).

1582–8 *Hist. James VI.* (1804) 163 Thair was men lying in ambuscaid to haue trappit him. 1591 GARRARD *Art of Warre* 77 In placing Imboscades. 1679 *Establ. Test.* 22 They post themselves as in a wood, and lie in Ambuscade. 1694 CROWNE *Regulus* IV. 35 Y' entice me into a dangerous ambuscade. 1697 DRYDEN *Eneid* VI. (J.) Rous'd the Grecians from their ambuscade. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 176 They formed frequent ambuscades. 1811 WELLINGTON in *Gen. Desp.* VII. 280 They had been lying in ambuscade for the patroles.. for some days; but he contrived to draw them to an ambuscade which he had laid. 1846 GROTE *Greece* III. XXX. 100 To fall into an ambuscade.

2. The force placed in ambush, the company of liers in wait; = AMBUSH 2.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. XV. 454 An Ambuscade in the woods.. fell upon them with such fury, that disordered the whole Army. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) II. xliii. 611 They were assaulted on the flanks by two ambuscades. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* V. XXVII, It waked the lurking ambuscade.

3. *fig.* = AMBUSH 4.

1794 S. WILLIAMS *Hist. Vermont* 143 All is then caution, stratagem, secrecy, and ambuscade. 1842 MRS. GORE *Fascination* 148 In spite of this ambuscade, Martha made other preparatives of defence. 1844 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. ii. 84 Nothing but the ambuscade of a fallacy.

Ambuscade (æmbŭskē·d), *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. *intr.* To lie in ambuscade; to ambush.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 118 In ruinous house sequestred from the way, We ambuscade. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* V. iii. 33 How! ambuscading?

2. *trans.* To conceal in ambush.

1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Borders* I. 141 The broom.. was long enough to ambuscade warriors of yore.

Ambuscaded (æmbŭskē·dėd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Placed in ambuscade; ambushed.

1685 TRAVESTIN *Siege of Newheusel* 4 Some Janizaries, who were ambuscaded in an Inclosure. 1881 A. GRANT *Bush Life* II. 276 The spears of the ambuscaded natives.

Ambuscader (æmbŭskē·dəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who lies in ambush, a lier in wait to surprise a foe.

1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 258 The most artful ambuscaders, and wolfish savages, in America. 1825 MILLAR *Time's Telescope* 118 The corselet-armed ambuscaders [*i.e.* beetles] have perpetrated the mischief.

Ambuscading (æmbŭskē·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] Lying in wait to attack.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 80 An ironic man, with his sly stillness, and ambuscading ways.. a pest to society.

Ambuscado (æmbŭskē·dō), *sb. arch.* Pl. **-os,** earlier **-oes, -o's.** [An affected refashioning of AMBUSCADE after Sp. Here Englishmen may have confused the Sp. pa. pple. *emboscado* ambushed, in *estar emboscado* to lie in ambush, with the fem. sb. *emboscada* ambuscade; but cf. the series of words in -ADO[2] for Fr. -*ade*, Sp. -*ada*. Much commoner than *ambuscade* in 17th c., but eventually displaced by it, and now only an archaic by-form.]

1. = AMBUSCADE 1, AMBUSH 1.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 84 Then dreames he of cutting Forraine throats, of Breaches, Ambuscados, Spanish Blades. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. iii. 110 Ambuscados.. are to be done in places of couert; as woods, thickets, etc. 1607 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* Plays 1873 I. 141 To lye in Ambuscado to surprize him. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' Rest* (1662) IV. iii. 632 In vain doth the Enemy lay his Ambuscado's. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 132 He talk'd; and many a tale he told Of battles, and of ambuscadoes. 1819 J. HOGG *Flodden Field*, Till some English, like tornado, Rushed from deepest ambuscado.

†2. A force (*pl.* troops) lying in ambush; = AMBUSCADE 2, AMBUSH 2. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres*, Gloss., *Ambuscado*, a Spanish word, and signifieth any troupe or company of soldiers either foot or horse, lodged secretly in some couert, as in woods, hollow wayes, behind bankes, or such like; to entrappe the enemy secretly attending his comming. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* vi. (1621) 72 Saladin.. with certaine ambuscadoes charged the rereward. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* III. 224 My Ambuscadoes and Troopers fired at them.

3. *fig.*

1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* IV. v. 185 Had you your ambuscado for me? 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. col. 284 The judicious reader may perceive such a reserve, tho it lay in ambuscado.

†**Ambusca·doed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Placed in ambush; ambuscaded.

1635 J. HAYWARD *Banish'd Virg.* 27 A princesse, ambuscadoed between hunters and savage beasts. 1650 W. CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 76 There was a large stock of malignant science ambuscadoed in the forbidden fruit.

Ambush (æ·mbuʃ), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 **enbusshe, embushe,** 6– **ambush.** Occas. weakened in 4– to **abush, 'bush.** [a. OFr. *embusche*, f. vb. *embuscher*: see AMBUSH *v.* Nearly equivalent words from the pa. pple. of Fr., Sp., It., are ENBUSCHY, AMBUSCADO, AMBUSCADE, EMBOSCATA, IMBOSCATA. The change from *em-* to *am-* (which appears to have begun with this word *c* 1550, and thence extended to its cognates, including even *embuscade* from Fr.)

is not accounted for; it was perh. due to the influence of words like *ambages*.]

1. *strictly.* A military disposition consisting of troops concealed in a wood or other place, in order to surprise and fall unexpectedly upon an enemy. The *ambush* is the entire strategic arrangement or *trap*; but sometimes the *posture*, sometimes the *place*, sometimes the *troops*, are the prominent part of the idea. Often in phr. *To make, construct, lay an ambush*; *lie in ambush*. (As a formal military term AMBUSCADE is now used.)

[*c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2887 Þan schullaþ our men .. breken out of þe bossche.]

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. i. 4 And made an enbusshe for the better to vaynquisshe theym. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) 1 *Macc.* ix. 40 (1590) Then Ionathans men that lay in ambush rose vp. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 406 The inhabitants of this Isle .. layed an ambush for him. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* 109 He layd ambushes upon the way, to cut them off as they fled. 1776 MCINTOSH in Sparks' *Corr. Am. Rev.* I. 168, I placed .. ambushes in the different roads leading to it. 1870 BAYANT *Homer* I. VI. 191 He chose .. The bravest men to be in ambush for him.

†**2.** The force (*pl.* troops) so disposed, liers in wait. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. xvi. 48 Sawted on the sydes by som embushe. 1587 *Myrr. for Mag., Albanact* xiii. 1 By night the ambushe .. Came forth from woods. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* III. 111 The Ambushes rose, and put themselves between them and the Town.

3. Any disposition of persons (or of a single person) lying in wait.

[*c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 659 This Palamon Was in a busshe [*v. r.* bosch] that no man myhte hym se.]

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* VII. (R.) In secret ambush I, in yonder wood .. my selfe entend to hide. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 137 Once I did lay an ambush for your life. 1747 GRAY *Ode to Eton Coll.* lviii, Show them where in ambush stand To seize their prey, the murth'rous band!

4. *fig.*

1592 GREENE *Groatsw. Wit* (1617) 13 That rich ambush of amber colored darts [a Lady's hair], whose points are leueld against his heart. 1633 HERBERT *Ch. Milit.* 66 in *Temple* 185 Who by an ambush lost his Paradise. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. ix. 22 Lest some unseen ambushes should surprise his conscience. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 183 ¶ 6 He that perishes in the ambushes of envy. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. vii. 395 To forewarn the mind itself of the points in which an ambush of error may be suspected.

¶ By confusion for AMBAGES.

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 76 For the more ful & forcible destruction of delayes & ambushes in pleading.

Ambush (æ·mbuʃ), *v.* Forms: α. 4 enbusse, inbuche, 4–5 enbusshe, 5 embuisshe, 4–6 enbusche, 5–6 embusshe, 6–7 embush, 7– ambush. Also β. 4 abusse, abusche; γ. 4 busse, 6 busche, 7 bush. [a. OFr. *embusche-r, embuissier*, cogn. w. Sp. *embuscar*, It. *imboscare*:—late L. **imboscāre*, f. *in* in + *bosc-us* wood, BUSH, i.e. to place in a wood, or among the *bushes*. For change to *am-* bef. 1600, see prec. Accented *ambu'sh* as late as 17th c.; already in 14th the toneless *en-* was treated like OE. prefix *an-*, becoming *ă-*, and then falling away: *enbush, ăbush, 'bush*. In 16th c. there was a by-form IMBOSQUE, a. It. *imboscāre*.]

1. To dispose troops in concealment among bushes, or elsewhere, so as to take an enemy by surprise; to place in ambush; to lay in wait. *Obs.* or *arch.*, exc. in pa. pple. *ambushed*.

α. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 187 Alle þat suerd mot bere, Were sette R[ichard] to dere, enbussed þorgh þe feld. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2879 Do þat þaye in-buched beo .. In þe wode þat þow miȝt see. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxii. 404 Sir Gawein and his felowes were enbusshed. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F viij, The paynyms whiche nyghe were embusshed. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. x. 84 Thare lay ane vale in ane crukit glen, Ganand for slicht to enbusche armit men. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 250 [We] embushed his footmen in the falling of a hill. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IV. 207 These hee ambushes in divers places. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 602 Ambush'd we lie, and wait the bold emprize.

β. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1382 He him abussed there. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3634 A fersche ost .. a-buschid þer bi-side.

γ. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 187 Saladyn prively was bussed beside þe flom. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 263 The Pechtis than wes buschit neir hand by. 1623 DANIEL *Hymen's Tri.* II. i, Being closely bush'd a pretty distance off.

b. *refl.* *Obs.* exc. as in 1.

c 1300 *Beket* 1382 Seint Thomas was .. in huding, as hit were, In the hows of Seint Bertin, for he him abussede there. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 396 Neir thar-by He him enbuschit preuely. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xvii, Ye and I shull go .. and enbussh us there. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arthur Lyt. Bryt.* 177 Syr Isembartes cosyn embussshed him in a great forest. 1572 R. H. *Lavaterus's Ghostes* 86 That he shoulde embush himself behinde the wood. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dialogues* 287 Here on the top of the mount Ericine Ambush thy selfe. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* V. xvi, To ambush us in greenwood bough.

2. *intr.* (refl. pron. omitted) To lie down in ambush; lie in wait, lurk.

1626 SHIRLEY *Brothers* IV. ii, Now you know where to ambush. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* V. 826 Behind the rosy bloom he loves to lurk, Or ambush in a smile. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Memory Pict.* 28 The archest chin Mockery ever ambush'd in. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* II. 179 A wicked kitten, who ambushes round the corner of the flower-bed.

3. *trans.* To waylay, attack from an ambush.

1631 HEYWOOD *England's Eliz.* (1641) To Reader 1 The criticks of this age, who with their frivolous cavils .. ambush the commendable labours of others. 1780 CLINTON in Sparks' *Corr. Am. Rev.* (1853) I. 135 This party were ambushed by the enemy, and defeated. 1881 *Daily News* 26 Mar. 2/5 It was admitted that Mr. L. had ambushed him at midnight.

Ambushed (æ·mbuʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Placed or lying in ambush.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 288 Biside enbussed, was fiften hundred sped, In foure grete escheles. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 260 This knight .. Embuished upon horsebake. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XV. 246 Men enbusshed in that streite passage. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi. 77 The hunters that ben embusshed by. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* 136 (Enter the ambushed Soldiers). 1667 DRYDEN *Indian Emp.* I. ii. (1725) 336 Swarming Bands of ambush'd Men. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* III. XV. (1867) 211 The ambushed soldier must not fire his musket. 1861 RUSSELL in *Times* 29 July, The ambushed rifleman.

2. *fig.* Concealed so as suddenly to burst forth, come in view, or take by surprise.

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 90 Her teares in troops still ambusht, waite to know What's her designe. 1798 S. ROGERS *Epist. Friend* 143 Tuneful echoes, ambushed at my gate. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 43, I wish I were her earring, Ambushed in auburn ringlets sleek. 1835 J. HARRIS *Gt. Teacher* 267 Murder, ambushed in an unbreathed and unsuspected thought. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* 35/1 Till in some ambushed eddy it is sucked down. 1875 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 462 Half-tamed hamlets, ambushed round with woods.

Ambushment (æ·mbuʃmĕnt, formerly embu·ʃmĕnt). *arch.* Forms: α. 4 eubusse-, enbuschy-, enbuchy-, anbuschy-, 4–6 enbusche-, enbusshe-, 5 enbussh-, embusche-, 5–6 embusshe-, enbusch-, enbush-, 6 embush-, ambushe-, 6– ambushment. Also β. (refash. after L. *in-, im-*, 5 inbusshe-, 5–6 imbusshe-, 6 imbushment. γ. (*Weakened*) 4 abusse-, abuche-, abuchy-, 4–6 abussche-, 5–6 abusch-, abushment. δ. *Aphetic*, 4 busse-, buche-, buchy-, 4–6 busshe-, 5–6 busch-, bushment. [a. OFr. *embuschement* (med.L. *imboscāmentum*), n. of action f. *embuscher*: see AMBUSH *v.* and -MENT. As late as 16co accented *ambu'shment*, though *e·mbushment* is found in Sc. in 1513. In ME. the atonic *en-*, treated as OE. *an-*, was phonetically reduced to *ă-*, and then allowed to fall away: *en-bushment, ăn-bushment, ă-bushment, bushment*. The uncontracted word was often Latinized as *imbushment* after the Renascence, but finally assimilated to AMBUSH.]

1. A disposition or arrangement of troops in a wood or other place of concealment so as to fall on an enemy by surprise; the trap so constructed; ambush, ambuscade.

α. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 187 Ne man ne hors suld go þorgh þat enbussement. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 45 Thai maid enbuschement all the nycht. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 812 Of þys anbuschymenȝ þan brek out: Bruyllant .. & Sortybrant .. with hure rout. *Ibid.* 2989 Þe Sarazynȝ at arst brek out: þat were on þe enbuchyment. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* 354 Counterwayte embussshementz and alle espiaille. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xi, Syre Kay came oute of an enbusshement. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & Vienne* 5 The embusshement that was layed for them. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. x. 67 Ly at wate in quyet enbuschiment. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arthur Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 493 The Frensshe men lepte out from theyr enbusshementes. 1542 *Piteous Tr.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 239 Falling amonge theyr embushmentes. 1577 HANMER *Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 30 Whence he might make an ambushment upon Jerusalem. 1582 N. T. (Rheny.) *Acts* xxiii. 30 Embushments that they had prepared against him. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXXVI. v, While in ambushment close they lay on land. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VII. lxxxvi, Where round enclos'd by ambushments fore-laid. 1676 I. MATHER *K. Philip's War* (1862) 166 He hath as it were set Ambushments against the Enemy. 1803 W. ROSE *Am. de Gaul* 93 Then from his ambushment shall Abyes rush.

β. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XV. 234 Comen all fresh of here inbusshement. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. ccxi. 254 Capitaynes of this imbusshement.

γ. [See also ABUSHMENT.] 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 242 Leulyn in a wod a bussement he held. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 798 Y leuede 3ond on a buchyment. *Ibid.* 4340 3e mote leue with 3oure power On a-buchement .. In a wode þat ys þer faste by. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* lxx. 92 She hadde hidde in a busshement for hym. 1557 *Arthur* (Copland) v. vi, Lefte in a busshement. 1612 MONIPENNIE in *Misc. Scot.* I. 94 [He] was inclosed with an abushment.

δ. [See also BUSHMENT. Early instances confound *abushment* and *a bushment*.] 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 415 Quhill thai Fer by thar buschement war all past. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. IV. 73 Þe consuls of Rome sette busshementes for hym. *c* 1430 *Syr Generides* (1865) 64 The king was passed by his bushment. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curt.* III. 18 For feare the enemyes should lye there in busshement. 1870 MORRIS *Earth. Par.* I. I. 54 The barbarous folk .. from bushments on us broke.

†**2.** The troops so concealed; a force that actually is, has been, or is about to be placed in ambush. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 208 Thembushements to-breken alle And him beclipt on every side. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 1407 Thane þe embuschement of Bretons brake owte at ones. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Engl.* II. (1520) 11/1 Then came Corin with the busshement. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 197 He with an Imbusshement of Englishemen laye in a Valley nye to the Fortresse. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 328 An ambushment broken forth from the houses behinde them. *a* 1581 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. i. 63 Then stept out an ambushment of the Irish.

†**3.** A company of soldiers secretly deployed; a surprise party. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. VI. 251 He was assailled wiþ busshemente of Gaskyns. 1549 LATIMER *7 Serm.* (1869) 184 Judas .. was prouydyng among the byshoppes and preistes, to come with an imbushment of Iewes to take our sauiour Iesus Christ. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* 105 Of Souldiers there useth to be a Van-guard, main Battalio, Reer, right and left Wings, and Ambushments.

†**4.** *fig.* Devices to entrap, or take by surprise. *Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 346/2 All subtilties and ambushments that the diuell layeth against vs. 1580 (*title*) A Detection of damnable driftes practised by three Witches .. Set forthe to discouer the Ambushements of Sathan, whereby he would surprise vs. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 185 The close ambushment of worst errors.

Ambusion, erron. var. (cf. prec. 1 γ) ABUSION.

†**Ambu·st**, *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *ambūstus* f. *amb-* about + *ūstus* burnt.] 'Burnt round about.' Bailey 1731.

Ambu·stial, *a. rare*—°. [improp. f. L. *ambūstum* a burn, or *ambūstiōn-em* burning.] 'Produced by, or being in connection with, a burn.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

Ambu·stion (æmbv·stiən). ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *ambūstiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ambūr-ĕre*, f. *amb-* about + *ūrere* to burn.] 'A burn, a scald.' J.

1623 COCKERAM, *Ambustion*, scorching, scalding. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII. 662 Gun-shot Wounds, which are complicated with Ambustion. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Ambustion*, a Solution of the continuity of the Parts, caus'd by some outward Burning; a Burn, or Scald. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ame, obs. form of AAM, AIM, AM.

Amebean, variant of AMŒBÆAN.

Amebly. *Obs. rare*—1. [?] 'Apparently means a simpleton.' Nares.

1651 CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* (N.) Where is thylk amebly, Francklin, cleped Meanwel?

Amedoun, variant of AMYDON, *Obs.*, starch.

Amee, obs. form of AMMI, bishopweed.

Ameed (ămī·d), *v. rare*—1. [f. A- *pref.* 11 + MEED: a modern formation.] To reward.

1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VII. 611 An equal prize each gallant troop ameeds.

†**Amee·k**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. A- *pref.* 1 or 6 + MEEK *v.*] To make meek; to soothe, appease.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 224 Then the Emperour was amekid.

‖**Ameer** (ămī·ə). Also, amir. [a. Arab. (Pers. and Urdu) امير *amīr* commander, f. *amara* to tell, order, command. As a historical Saracen title commonly spelt EMIR; the spelling *Amīr, Ameer*, is used of modern Indian and Afghan rulers.]

†**1.** = EMIR. *Obs.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles of Hon.* 49 In the Mahumedan state, they haue the name of *Ameras, Amir*, or *Amera* (applied to their great Sultan) which truly .. may expresse *Dominus* or *Lord*. 1615 BEDWELL *Arab. Trudg.* s.v. *Amir*, Foure lieutenants, (Amir's they call them). 1679 JENISON *Narr. Pop. Plot* 40 The Moorish Amir told the Embassadors, etc.

2. The title of various Mohammedan rulers in Scinde and Afghanistan; now specially of the latter.

1803 COLEBROOKE *Asiat. Res.* VII. 220 It will be sufficient to instance those of .. Amīr Khān Anjām. 1870 KNIGHT *Crown Hist. Eng.* lxv. 898 Scinde .. was, in 1842, under the rule of a body of despotic nobles, the Ameers. 1883 *Daily News* 4 Apr. 2/1 The Ameer of Afghanistan had expressed a wish to visit India.

Ameership (ămī·əʃip). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The position of an Ameer.

1882 *American* No. 105. 277 The faithful ally of England, owing his Amirship to her armies.

Ameistre(n, var. AMAISTER *v. Obs.* to subdue.

†**A·mel**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 aumayl, 5 amall, 5–7 amell(e, 6–7 ammel, ammell, 6–8 amel. Also, 6 esmayle, anmayle. [a. AFr. **amail*, **amal* (see A- *pref.* 9), OFr. *esmal, esmail*, cogn. w. Pr. *esmalt, esmaut*, Sp. and Pg. *esmalte*, It. *smalto*, med.L. *smaltum*; according to Diez, f. Teut. **smaltjan*, OHG. **smalzian, smelzan*, OE. *smeltan*, to SMELT; OFr. *esmail* repr. Teut. *smalti*. (The *au-* in early instance is not accounted for: see it also in *enamel*.) Now superseded by the compound EN-AMEL. An (?) interm. ANMAILE, and a form ESMAYLE from Fr. also occur in 6.] Enamel.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 236 Grene aumayl on golde lowande bryȝter. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 270 An ern ther stod, Of bournede gold .. Iforysched with ryche amall. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 26/1 The Lillie's snowe, and Pansey's various ammell. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* X. XXXIII, Heav'ns richest diamonds, set on Ammel white. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 5 The Lime .. being well calcin'd .. makes the Amel. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Enamel*, popularly *Amel.* 1819 *Pantolog., Amel*, the matter with which the variegated works are overlaid.

b. *attrib.* and quasi-*adj.*

1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. Ind.* 109 They have skill also of Amell worke. 1625 W. LISLE *Du Bartas* I. 34 Gardens of delight Whose ammell beds perfume the skie.

†**A·mel**, *v. Obs.* For forms see AMELED. [f. AMEL *sb.*; cf. Fr. *esmailler, émailler*, AFr. 1363 *aymeler*.] To enamel. (Chiefly in pa. pple. AMELED.)

1530 PALSGR. 425/1, I ammell as a goldesmyth dothe his worke, *Jesmaille*.

Amel, obs. form of AMYL, starch, fine flour.

Amelanchier (æmĕlæ·nʃiəɹ). *Bot.* [ad. Savoy *amelancier* the medlar tree.] A genus of small trees, natives of Europe and N. America, allied to the Medlar and Cotoneaster.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 374 Trees and Shrubs which are now in Flower .. wild Service or Quickbeam, Amelanchier. 1866 JOHNS in *Treas. Bot.* s.v., The common Amelanchier has long been cultivated in England.

Amelcorn (æ·mĕlkɔ̄n). Also 6 **amilcorne.** [a. Ger. or Du. *amelkorn*, f. L. *amyl-um* starch + CORN.] An inferior variety of Wheat, the Larger Spelt (*Triticum vulgare dicoccum*), called also French Rice.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 456 This corne is called in high Douch *Ammelkorne* .. in base Almaigne, *Amelcorne*, and in Latin *Amyleum frumentum* .. it may be englished *Amelcorne*, or bearded wheate. 1611 COTGR., *Scourgeon*, Amell-corn, or Starch-corn; a wild or degenerate Wheat. 1627 SPEED *Eng. Abridg.* xi. § 4 The fields bring forth a kinde of Rie or Amell-corne. 1762 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* IV. v. 474 Amel, or starch-corn was cut on the 28th. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Amel corn*, French rice, from which starch is made.

Amelectic (æmĕle·ktik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἀμελ-ής indifferent + ἑκτικός habitual.] Careless.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **A·meled, a·melled,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Forms: 4 amiled, 5 amelyd, 6 ammelyt, amelled, ameld, aumayld, 7–8 amell'd. [f. AMEL *v.* + -ED; in AFr. 1363 *aymelet.*] Enamelled.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1080 Knopes fine of golde amiled. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xi. 77 With latit sowpyl siluer weyll ammelyt [*v.r.* annelit]. *a* 1564 BECON *Christ & Antichr.* (1844) 518 The cross of pride .. well gilt and ameled. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 27 Gilden buskins .. entayld With curious antickes, and full fayre aumayld. 1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* (1857) XVI. 123 Achilles' arms, enlighten'd all with stars, And richly amell'd. 1710 PHILIPS *Pastorals* 2 Oh when shall I once more With ravished eyes review thine amell'd shore?

† **A·melet, amlet.** *Obs.* [a. OFr. *amelette* (see Littré), now *omelette.*] = OMELET.

1761 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* (ed. 6) 10 When the amlet I had bespoke was ready I sat down to table. 1775 ASH, *Amelet*, a kind of pancake.

† **A·meling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.*; also 6 ammellyng. [f. AMEL *v.* + -ING 1.] Enamelling, inlaying.

1530 PALSGR. 194/1 Ammellyng, *esmaillevre.* 1571 in Campbell *Love-l. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) 47, I send you one sepulture of hard stone .. The ameling that is about is black.

Ameliorable (ămī·lĭŏrăb'l), *a.* [f. AMELIORATE: see -ABLE.] Capable of amelioration or improvement.

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 274 In short, the execution, like the design, is ameliorable.

Ameliorate (ămī·lĭŏrēt), *v.* [a recent formation (not in Johnson 1773), after the earlier MELIORATE q.v., on Fr. *améliorer*, refashioned from OFr. *ameillorer* to make better, f. *à* to + *meillorer* :—L. *meliōrāre*, f. *melior* better.]

1. *trans.* To make better; to better, improve.

1767 [See AMELIORATING]. 1779 SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* XXXVI. (T.) The probability of their lot being so much ameliorated. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 203 A sterile soil .. may be ameliorated by the application of quick lime. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 279 In every human being there is a wish to ameliorate his own condition. 1879 *Quatrefages' Hum. Spec.* 70 Gardeners and breeders .. ameliorate .. the plants and animals in which they are interested.

2. *intr.* To grow better.

1789 96 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 626 The state of things is rapidly ameliorating. 1882 GEIKIE in *Macm. Mag.* Mar. 365/2 [Man] .. would find his way back as the climate ameliorated.

Ameliorated (ămī·lĭŏrētĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Made better, improved.

1795 COLERIDGE *Plot Disc.* 9 Progressive reformation and ameliorated manners. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ii. (1867) 32 Ameliorated mysticism.

Ameliorating (ămī·lĭŏrētiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] Improving, making better.

1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* 112 Sow oats after a fallow or some ameliorating crop. 1864 GLADSTONE in *Daily Tel.* 12 Oct., Any man who proposes an ameliorating law becomes .. a sort of object of suspicion.

Amelioration (ămī·lĭŏrē·ʃən). [a. mod.Fr. *amélioration*, or analogously formed on AMELIORATE. Quot. 1659 ought perh. to read 'a melioration.']

1. The action of making better; or the condition of being made better; improvement.

1659 MORRICE in Burton *Diary* (1828) IV. 355 The fruit receives amelioration by the second concoction. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* (T.) These very robbers .. are in a course of amelioration. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurwood *Desp.* X. 475 We cannot hope for any permanent amelioration. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 260 Plants are capable of amelioration by peculiar methods of cultivation. 1875 WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 107 If recovery occur, it is by a gradual amelioration of the symptoms.

2. *concr.* A thing wherein improvement is realized; an improvement.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. ix. (1869) 248 The buildings, drains, enclosures, and other ameliorations which they may either make or maintain.

Ameliorative (ămī·lĭŏrētiv), *a.* [f. AMELIORATE + -IVE; cf. *agglomerative.*] Tending to ameliorate; improving.

1809 *Edin. Rev.* XV. 95 There are other branches of ameliorative administration. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. 470 The ameliorative influence he exercised upon the condition of his countrymen.

Ameliorator (ămī·lĭŏrētəɹ). [f. AMELIORATE + -OR, after L. analogies; cf. *arbitrator.*] He who, or that which, ameliorates.

1865 BUCKMAN *Sc. in Farm Cult.* xi. 74 The admixture of manures or ameliorators, such as guano. 1872 VEATS *Growth & Viciss. Comm.* 272 The ameliorator of agricultural distress was François. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. ii. 121 Our beneficent ameliorator, the Gulf-stream.

† **Amell(e,** *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 4 omelle, 3–5 emell(e. [ad. Norse *á milli*, *á millum*, 'amid,' for *á miðli*, *miðlum* dat. sing. and pl. of *miðil* or *meðal* 'mid, middle'; or perh. of a later form **á meðli* from *meðal*, corresponding to OSw. *i mælli*, Dan. *imellum*, the direct cognate of which is the kindred IMELLE.]

A. *adv.* In the middle; between; in the interval.

a 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 90 Two hundreth 3eres war omell, Betwix þe tymes þat I of tell.

B. *prep.* Amid, among, betwixt.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23931 Þi eme leuedi vs light emell. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 55 A manner of men That make great mastres us emelle. *Ibid.* 56 Ther shuld a man walk us amelle. 1674 RAY *N. Countr. Words* 2 *Amell*, among, betwixt, contracted from a midle; some pronounce it *ameld.* 1686 G. STUART *Joco-Ser. Disc.* 59 Amell them twa was sik a league. 1863 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Amell*, between, in the middle. 'They came amell seven and eight o'clock.'

Comb. **amell-doors,** *dial.* 'doors between the outer door and that of an inner room.' Atkinson *Gloss.*

Amen (ē·me·n, *often* ā·me·n), *adv., int., sb.* [a. L. (or Fr.) *āmēn*, a. Gr. ἀμήν, a. Heb. אָמֵן *ā-mēn*, 'certainty, truth,' f. vb. אָמַן *āman* to strengthen, confirm; used adverbially 'certainly, verily, surely' as an expression of affirmation, consent, or ratification of what has been said by another (*Deut.* xxvii. 26, 1 *Kings* i. 36); adopted in Gr. by the LXX., whence in N.T., and in early Christian use, in Gr. and L., as a solemn expression of belief, affirmation, consent, concurrence, or ratification, of any formal utterance made by a representative; thus with prayers, imprecations, confessions of faith. App. not so used in OE., but transl. by *Sōðlice!*, *Swā hit ys or sý!* Added however as a concluding formula to Luke and John in the Ags. Gospels.]

A. *int.* or *adv.*

1. As a concluding formula (merely transferred from L.) = Finis.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xxiv. 53 Lofando & gebloedsando gód. Soðlice. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* ibid., God hergende & hyne eac bletsigende. Amen. [1611 *Ibid.* Praising and blessing God. Amen.]

2. A solemn expression of concurrence in, or ratification of, a prayer, or wish; Be it so really!

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 430 He beo euer i-heied from worlde to worlde, euer on ecchenesse! Amen. *c* 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* xv. 51 God us lene of ys lyht, That we of sontes habben syht, ant hevene to mede! Amen. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vi. 13 But delyuere vs fro yuel. Amen, *that is so be it.* *a* 1400 *Relig Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 37 Say we Amen, þat es to say swa be it. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxi. 19 Blessed he the name of his maiesty for euer .. Amen, Amen. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* II. ii. 28, I could not say, Amen, When they did say, God blesse vs. 1615 BEDWELL *Moham. Imp.* II. § 90 To morrow if God Almighty say, Amen, we will meet. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1217 An end to this! A strange one! Yet I take it with Amen!

3. Of concurrence in a formal statement, confession of faith, etc.: It is so in truth.

[*a* 1000 *Creed* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 35 Ic ȝe-lyfe on þone halȝan gast .. & þat ece lif. Sy it swa.] *c* 1220 *Creed* in Morris *E. E. Hom.* I. 217, Ibileue on ðe holi goste .. eche lif efter deað; amen. *Nicene Creed* in *Bk. Comm. Prayer*, I believe in .. the life of the world to come. Amen.

4. Retained in the Bible from the original Gr. or Heb.: Truly, verily.

c 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* i. 20 Therefore and by him we seyn Amen to God, to oure ioye. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* viii. 34 *note*, The Reader may see great reason why vve also say Amen, Amen, and durst not translate it. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* i. 20 The promises of God in him are Yea, and in him Amen.

B. *sb.*

1. The word *Amen!* at the end of a prayer, etc.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 24 And efter þe amen, '*Per Dominum: benedicamus Domino!*' 1597 T. MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 82, I finde no better word to say after a good praier, then Amen. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 285 ¶ 6, I have spoke the Assent to a Prayer with a long Amen. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* IV. Wks. VII. 175 The Choristers, with louder voice, Intoned the last Amen!

2. An expression of assent; an assertion of belief.

1579 W. FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 227 Be thou a member of the bodie of Christ, that thy Amen may be true. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. i. 24 *Gard.* I wish it grubb'd vp now. *Lov.* Me thinkes I could Cry the Amen. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* 119 False doctrine, strangled by its own amen.

3. *transf.* Concluding word or act; conclusion. (Cf. *Culorum* in *P. Pl.* A. III. 264.)

1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 95 That such an act as this should be the Amen of my Life. *c* 1860 Chairman of Public Meeting (at Hawick):—'You must hear the speaker to Amen, and then ask your questions.'

4. Retained in the Bible from the original, as a title of Christ; = The faithful one.

1388 WYCLIF *Rev.* iii. 14 Thes thinges seith Amen the feithful witnesse. 1611 *ibid.*, These things saith the Amen, the faithfull and true witnesse. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* II. ii. (1739) 478 Jesus, who is the Truth is called Amen.

Amen (ē·me·n), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To say Amen to: hence a. To ratify solemnly. b. To conclude, say the final word to.

1854 THACKERAY *Newc.* II. 188 Is there a bishop on the bench that has not amen'd the humbug? 1812 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 281, I am come to the 'End'.. of my third year's 'Register';.. this very evening I have Amen'd the volume.

Amenability (ămī·năbi·lĭti). [f. AMENABLE: see -BILITY.] The quality of being amenable.

1. The liability to answer (*to* a tribunal); responsibility.

1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* I. xv. (1867) 67 The mysterious faculty of free-will and consequent personal amenability. 1849 MILL *Ess.* (1859) II. 407 A moral responsibility, an amenability to the bar of public opinion.

2. Disposition to respond to; responsiveness, tractableness.

1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* xi. (1874) 206 His amenability to good reasoning. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Vener. Dis.* (1879) 629 The extent of the lesions and their amenability to treatment.

Amenable (ămī·năb'l), *a.*; also 6–8 **amesnable,** 7–8 **amainable.** [apparently a. AFr. *amenable* (not in Godef.), f. *amener* to bring to or before, f. *à* to + *mener* to lead :—L. *mināre* to threaten, hence to drive cattle with minatory shouts. Cf. Sc. *ca'* = call and drive. The spelling *amesnable* is quite artificial, influenced by *mesne*, *demesne*, etc.]

1. Of persons: Liable to be brought before any jurisdiction; answerable, liable to answer, responsible (*to* law, etc., or *absol.*).

1596 SPENSER *State of Irel.* 100 Not amesnable to Law. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 74 The inferiour sort of the Irish were .. not Amesnable by Law. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Amenable*, others write it *amainable*, from the Fr. *main*, a hand .. is applied in our Law Books to a Woman that is supposed governable by her Husband. 1769 *Junius Lett.* Pref. 12 The sovereign of this country is not amenable to any form of trial. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) II. 5 The sufficiency of the conscience to make every person a moral and amenable being. 1876 GRANT *Burgh. Sch. Scott.* I. i. 6 The Abbots of Dunfermline, to whom only he was amenable.

2. Of things: Liable to the legal authority of.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 413 Personal property, which is .. always amesnable to the magistrate. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 697 All offences against the act were rendered amenable to the courts of law.

3. Hence *loosely.* Liable (*to* a charge, claim, etc.).

1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 431 He is amenable to the charge of a host of vices. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* vii. 312 The next witness .. is amenable to the same imputation of uncandid .. quotation. 1844 DICKENS *Mar. Chuz.* (C. D. ed.) 270 Your property .. being amenable to all claims upon the company.

4. *fig.* Answerable at the bar of (any critical instrument); capable of being tested by. Const *to.*

1845 MILL *Ess.* II. 220 Historical facts are hardly yet felt to be .. amenable to scientific laws. 1867 BUCKLE *Civilis.* III. v. 369 Amenable to the touch, but invisible to the eye.

5. Of persons and things: Disposed to answer, respond, or submit (*to* influence); responsive, tractable; capable of being won over.

1803 WELLINGTON in *Gen. Disp.* II. 417 A high spirited people .. by no means amenable to discipline. 1861 MILL *Utilitar.* iv. 60 Will .. is amenable to habit. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. David* lxxxii. 1. IV. 40 Oriental judges are frequently .. amenable to bribes. 1878 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* v. xxix. 496 Perplexed but amenable spirits whom sorrow and fear .. are drawing back to their Father.

Ame·nableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being amenable.

1849 J. HARRIS *Prim. Man* I. iv. ¶ 6. 83 This latent amenableness of the imagination to the majesty of law. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* v. 101 Of .. distinct nations .. each .. is a centre to itself, without any amenableness to a common centre.

Amenably (ămī·năbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an amenable manner.

1864 in WEBSTER.

† **Amena·ge,** *v. Obs. rare* −1. [a. OFr. *amenage-r*, earlier *amesnagier*, to receive into a house, f. *à* to + *ménage*, *mesnage*, household establishment: see MANAGE.] To domesticate.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 11 Whoso will raging Furor tame, Must first begin, and well her amenage.

† **Amenance, -aunce.** *Obs.* [a. OFr. *amenance*, nction of bringing, conducting, f. Fr. *amener* to lead, bring to: see -ANCE.] Conduct, bearing, mien.

1591 SPENSER *Mother Hubb. T.* 781 For armes and warlike amenaunce. 1596 — *F. Q.* II. viii. 17 Well kend him .. Th' enchaunter by his armes and amenaunce. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XI. ix, [He] with grave speech, and comely amenance Himself, his State, his Spouse, to them commended. 1739 MELMOTH *Fitzosb. Lett.* (1763) 290 One only impe he had .. Whose sweet amenaunce pleas'd each shepherd's eye.

Amend (ămē·nd), *v.*; also 3–4 **amendie, -y,** 3–6 **amende.** [a. OFr. *amende-r* :—L. *ēmendā-re* to free from fault, correct, improve, f. *ē* = *ex* out + *mend-um*, *mend-a* fault. The change from *e-* to *a-* took place very early, being found in Pr. and It. as well as OFr. Already in 14th c. aphetized to MEND.]

1. To free (a person) from faults, correct, reform, turn from wrong, convert. † 2. *trans. Obs.*

c 1220 *Prov. Alfred* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 188 Þuru þis lore & genteleri, he amendit huge companie. 1297 R. GLOUC. 73 Þo pope .. twei holy men hym sende .. hys soule for to amende. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 185 A sermun he made For to a-Mende meires. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Engl.* III. (1520) 22/2 Lud governed well the lande .. and amended yll folk.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 76 God amend vs, God amend, we are much out o' th' way. 1704-5 Penn in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 375 Till those unworthy people . . are amended.

† b. *refl. Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. 350 Þat hii . . Repenty mowe, & þer of hem amendy. *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 1569 God . . at þe last on þam will sende Veng[e]aunce, bot if þai þam here amende. *c* 1360 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 131 Sif þou art in synne i-bounde, Amende þe. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* III. x. 154 Vet for al that they amende them not. 1535 Coverdale *Matt.* iii. 1 Amende youre selues the kyngdome of heuen is at honde.

c. *intr.* To reform oneself, abandon one's faults or evil ways.

c 1300 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* B. (1375) 238, I trow . . of my synnes, forgyfnes If I wil mende. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 15 Wan þe synnar wil not dewli obey ne a mend. 1535 Coverdale *Jon.* iii. Argt., They amende, and God is mercifull to them. 1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint.* I. (1858) 83 If here One Sinner doth amend Strait there is Joy. 1727 De Foe *Apparitions* x. 192 It gives advice to amend and reform. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. III. iv. 172 The bad Editors promise to amend, but do not.

2. *trans.* To free (a thing) from faults, correct (what is faulty), rectify. *arch.*

c 1280 *7 Sins* in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 18 Ȝoure sinful lif to amendie to-dai ic wol ȝow teche. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 226 The wrongfull lawes ben amended. *Ibid.* 241 Her olde sinnes to amende. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 128, I may wele correcte and amende my thoughtis. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, III. i. 180 You must needes learne, Lord, to amend this fault. 1611 Bible *Jer.* vii. 3 Amend your wayes, and your doings. 1757 Burke *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 525 Made him swear to amend his civil government. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* iii. 29 A few things had gone wrong, but these had been amended.

b. *esp.* Of errors in the text of a book or doeument: To emendate.

1483 Caxton *Cato* 3 [I] beseche alle suche that fynde faute or errour that . . they correcte and amende hit. 1611 Bible *Pref.* 9 To goe ouer that which hee had done, and to amend it where he saw cause. 1747 Warburton *Pref. Shaks.* (T.) Amending the corrupted text. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Amendment*, In cases of wrong returns . . that the returns be amended by the returning officer.

3. *Law.* To correct (an error committed in legal process), or rectify (a legal document). Also *absol.*

1429 *Act* 8 *Hen. VI*, xv. (Pulton 1632) The Iustices may in certaine cases amend defaults in Records. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 409 They might . . have excused themselves from amending in criminal, and especially in capital, cases. 1809 Tomlins *Law Dict.* I. G ij a/2 But a *mandamus* may not be amended after return.

4. To make professed improvements in (a measure before Parliament); *formally*, to alter in detail, though *practically* it may be to alter its prineiple, so as to thwart it. (See Amendment 1 d.)

1777 Burke *Aff. Amer.* Wks. III. 136 During its progress through the house of commons, it has been amended. 1879 McCarthy *Own Time* II. xxiii. 176 There was no reason why the Government should not have amended their bill.

5. To repair or make good (what is broken or damaged); to restore. *arch.* Commonly replaced by the aphet. form Mend.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 420 Seouweð, and amendeð chirche cloðes. *c* 1305 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 44 Þe toun also of wynchestre: he amendede ynou3. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 65 Wyndowes . . ich wolle a-menden & glase. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 338/1 Amendynge & cloutynge poure mennes shoes. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* cxxviii, How an hye way sholde be amended. *c* 1575 Still *Gamm. Gurton's Needle* I. ii. 14 Dame Gurton these breeches amended. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xliv. (1632) 718 They fell to amending their shippes. 1721 Perry *Daggenh. Breach* 130 Repair and amend all the said Walls. 1875 H. E. Manning *Mission H. Ghost* xii. 324 Until the machine is either amended or destroyed.

† b. *fig. Obs. rare.*

c 1399 *Pol. Poems* II. 10 So stant the werre, and pes is noght amendid.

† **6.** *trans.* To heal or recover (the sick); to cure (a disease). *Obs.*

c 1305 *St. Lucy* 24 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 102 To þe tumbe of seint Agace: hire moder lyf to amende. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqrs. T.* 460 If þat I verrailly the cause knewe Of youre disese . . I wolde amenden it. 1388 Wyclif *John* iv. 52 He axide of hem the our in which he was amendid. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* F ij b, Whan she was amended of her legges. 1548 Coverdale *Erasm. Paraphr. Phil.* Argt., Epaphroditus was amended of his extreme daungerous sickenesse. 1653 Milton *Ps.* vi. 4 Pity me, Lord . . heal and amend me. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Observ.* 154 Although the sores were not amended.

† b. *intr.* (through *refl.*) To recover from illness. *Obs.*: see Mend.

1297 R. Glouc. 8 Ac men of France in þilke vuel me syþ sone a mende. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 316 She began somdele amende. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 115 Th' affliction of my minde amends. 1611 Bible *John* iv. 52 The houre when he began to amend.

7. To bring into a better state, better, improve (anything implicitly imperfect). a. *trans.*

1384 Chaucer *Ann. & Arc.* 84 In her ne myght no thing be amendid. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de Worde) VII. x. 289/2 Yf the seller be moche harmed by the sellynge, & the byer moche amended by the byenge. *c* 1500 *Merch. & Son* in Halliw. *Nug. P.* 23 Some fayre syens to amende wyth thy degree. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 142 To punish you by the heeles, would amend the attention of your eares. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 554 Sunday-schools . . have a tendency to amend the morals and conduct of the rising generation. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ella of Gar.* i. 11 Presently, however, his idea of her was amended.

† b. *refl. Obs. rare.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 16 Eche of hem him self amendeth Of worldes good.

c. *intr.* (Rare exc. as in † c.)

c 1530 Lo. Berners *Arthur Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 2 Thus amended this chylde frome daye to daye & grew so goodly. 1616 Surflet & Markh. *Countr. Farme* 378 Raisins or dried Grapes being wrapped in Figge leaues . . amend and become better both in tast and smell.

† d. *absol.* To improve *on*. *Obs. rare.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 4 The kirtel bicom him swithe wel, To amenden theron was neuer a del.

† **8.** *trans.* To better: passing from the idea of 'improve' to that of 'improve upon,' surpass. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Sqrs. T.* 89 With so heigh reuerence and obeisaunce . . That Gawayn with his old curteisye . . Ne koude hym nat amende. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 363 Of women I sigh foure there, Whose name I herde most commended. By hem the court stode all amended. *c* 1500 *Merch. & Son* in Halliw. *Nug. P.* 22 He cowde hys gramer wonder wele, hys felows cowde hym not amende.

† **9.** To make amends, or give satisfaction for an offence. a. *trans. Obs.* but see Mend.

1297 R. Glouc. 391 He wolde to Engelond . . amende þat he adde mys do. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's T.* 241 What is my gult? . . tel me it, And it schal be amendid. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXVIII. 11217 He is happy, þat a harme hastely amendes. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. xiv. 61 Be all maner of torment and of pyne, For till amend my offensis. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 119 If a Factor by errour of account doe wrong vnto a Merchant, hee is to amend and to make good the same. 1635 Swan *Spec. Mundi* (1670) 368 In little medling is much rest; and 'nothing said is soonest amended.'

† b. *absol.* To make amends. *Obs. rare.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 203 Gif Ich him haue ought misdo, Amenden Ichil wele therto.

† c. *trans.* To make amends to a person *of* the wrong. *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1917 Amendie hem of þy wronge: of al þyng þou hym hast offent.

† **Ame·nd,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [contr. of Amended, like *send* for *sended*.] Amended.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (1869) 68 Mekyll thyng was correcte and amende more than yt was wonte to be before. *c* 1560 *Proud Wife* in *Lancham's Let.* Pref. 115 Therfore, good lorde, let this be a-mende.

Amend, *sb.*: see Amends.

Amendable (ămĕ·ndăb'l), *a.* [f. Amend *v.* + -able.]

† **1.** *actively*, Able to amend; improving. *Obs.*

?*a* 1600 *MS. Ashmole* No. 60. 5 (Halliw.) That til oure lif is ful profitable, and to oure soule amendable.

2. *passively*, Capable of being amended, corrected, bettered, repaired, made amends for.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 157 We finde in our English writers many wordes and speaches amendable. 1614 Selden *Titles of Hon.* 261 Before whom sometimes causes criminall and amendable by amercements or mulcts were heard. 1674 *Peace & Good Will* 27 Liturgies . . are amendable, alterable, upon just occasions. 1740 *Prov. for Poor* 15 Roads not amendable by Act of Parliament. 1809 Tomlins *Law Dict.* G ij a/2 The faults and mistakes of clerks are in many cases amendable.

Ame·ndableness. [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being amendable.

1731 in Bailey. [Not in Johnson.]

Amendatory (ămĕ·ndătəri), *a.* [f. Amend *v.* as if on a L. ppl. stem **amendāt-*: see -ory, and cf. L. *ēmendātōrius*.] Of or pertaining to amendment; tending to amend. (U.S.)

a 1859 Worcester cites Hale. 1854 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* (1876) VI. xlvi. 304 An amendatory bill was prepared. 1862 Lincoln *Message to Congr.* in *Times* 17 Dec. 9/6 Articles amendatory of the Constitution of the United States.

Amended (ămĕ·ndĕd), *a.* [f. Amend + -ed.] Freed from faults, repaired, reeovered, improved.

1382 Wyclif *Ezra* Prol., No thing it profitide to han amendid bokis. 1580 Baret *Alv.* A 354 Amended, repaired, *Sartus*. 1670 W. Walker *Idiom. Anglo-Lat.* 23 The World's well amended with him. 1798 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 52, I found her somewhat amended by bleedings. 1831 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* I. 416 These amended times.

‖ **Amende-honorable** (amãn'd onora·bl'). [Fr. = 'honourable compensation,' (*amende* being the sing. of the word adopted in Eng. as Amends) orig. a publie and humiliating acknowledgement of crime, now *fig.* as in Eng. Now usually treated as Fr., but in 18th c. as Eng. The word *honorable* is occas. omitted.]

Publie apology and reparation such as to re-establish the injured or offended honour of one who has been wronged. Cf. *honourable amends*; Amends 2 b.

[1670 Cotton *Espernon* III. XII. 650 Honourable Satisfaction to his own Domesticks. (*Side-note*, *Amende honorable* signifies something more, but what cannot be intended by the Author in this place.)] 1703 De Foe *Ref. Mann.* Pref., He promises to give Testimony to their Repentance, as an Amund Honourable in a manner as puhlick as possible. 1835 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) III. 165 And make the *amende* to any of his youthful kindred he may have terrified into unhappiness. 1859 Kingsley *Misc.* I. 370 The 'Edinburgh Review' . . made the amende honorable to Burns.

Amender (ămĕ·ndəɹ). [f. Amend *v.* + -er 1.] One who, or that which, amends. Const. usually *of*.

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's T.* 341 Poverte is . . A gret amender eek of sapiens. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 402/2 Theyr amenders and punyshers, God hath maynteyned and fauoured. *a* 1776 Ld. Lyttelton *Wks.* 1776 I. 85 That it [his motion] will not be mended . . and then objected to and thrown out by the amenders. 1870 *Daily News* 30 Mar., Ambitious of trying his hand as an amender of the Act.

† **Ame·ndful,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Amend + -ful; cf. *wasteful*.] Much-amending, eorrecting; improving.

1623 Fletcher *Bloody Bro.* III. i. 437 Far flye such rigour your amendful hand. *Ibid.* III. i. 438 Your most amendful and unmatched fortunes.

Amending (ămĕ·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Amend + -ing 1.] The action of freeing from faults, correcting, reforming, repairing, making good; amendment. (Now mostly gerundial.)

c 1315 Shoreham *Ps.* xxiii. 4 Thy discipline and thyn amendyng conforted me. 1340 *Ayenb.* 180 After the ssrifte comþ ynoȝbote, þet is þe amendinge. 1435 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 417 Amendyng of banneres, and hire of barges . . iiij*lb.* vj*s.* iiij*d.* 1570 Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 28 Heedefull amending of faultes. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* v. 85 For amending of a dry constitution . . it is . . of singular efficacy. 1622 Callis *Stat. Sewers* (1824) 110 The repairing and amending of bridges. 1656 *Artif. Beauty* (1662) 214 Concealings or amendings of what is . . amiss. *Mod.* Prove your repentance by amending your life.

Amending (ămĕ·ndiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Amend + -ing 2.] Correcting, reforming, improving.

1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* vii. (1851) 133 The unsettl'd estate of a Church, while it lies under the amending hand. 1771 Burke *Powers of Juries* Wks. X. 128 Blessed be the amending hand. 1873 Stratmann *O. E. Dict.* Pref., Few lines in which the amending hand is not visible.

Amendment (ămĕ·ndmĕnt). Also 3 ȝamendement; *aphet.* mendment. [a. OFr. *amendement* f. *amender*: see Amend and -ment.] The action of amending, whether in process, or as completed.

1. Removal of faults, correction, reformation.

a. of human conduet. *absol.* = self-reformation.

1297 R. Glouc. 472 Ȝuf eni man in mansinge were ibrouȝt, & suþþe come to amendment. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 122 A sarmon he made In amendement of meyres. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 60 Withoute amendement thei be dampned. 1557 N. T. (Geneva) *Matt.* iii. 8 Ye fruites belongyng to amendement of life. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 114, I see a good amendment of life in thee: from Praying, to Purse-taking. 1732 Law *Serious Call* xxiii. (ed. 2) 467 Without any remorse of mind, or true desire of amendment. 1839 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* IV. vii. 111 Men commonly think . . that amendment is an expiation.

b. of faults or errors in things, as a book, a law, etc.

1599 Thynne *Animadv.* 59 The former printe . . deserueth amendemente. 1759 Dilworth *Pope* 17 Mr. Pope promised to revise his poems . . finding great room for amendment. 1762 Goldsm. *Beau Nash* 57 This amendment of the law soon gave birth to new evasions. 1843 Mill *Logic* Introd. 2 Has adopted the above definition with an amendment.

c. *Law.* Correction of error in a writ or process.

1607 Cowel *Interpr.* (1637) D j b, *Amendment* . . a correction of an errour committed in a Processe, and espied before judgement. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xxv. (R.) Courts, where justice requires it, will allow of amendments. 1809 Tomlins *Law Dict.* G ij b/2 The court gave leave to file a right bill . . This was done as an amendment at common law.

d. The alteration of a bill before Parliament. Hence *conor*. A clause, paragraph, or words proposed to be substituted for others, or to be inserted, in a bill (the result of the adoption of which may even be to defeat the measure; see Amend 4).

1696 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 149 The commons reason for disagreeing to the lords amendment. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmdcciii/2 A Bill for the better securing the Liberty of the Subject . . was agreed to with some Amendments. 1825 T. Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 48 This should be . . attempted only by way of amendment, whenever the bill should be brought on. 1883 *Daily News* 4 May 3/5 The House divided on the amendment by Sir R. Cross, that the bill be read a second time on that day six months.

e. *In a Public Meeting.* A proposed alteration in the terms of a resolution submitted to a meeting for adoption; *extended to* a resolution proposed instead of or in opposition to another; a counter-motion.

(During the period from 1840 to 1848, it was the practice in some parts of the country where the Chartists were strong, to move 'The People's Charter' as an 'amendment' to every resolution proposed in Public Meeting on any subject whatever.)

† **2.** Repair, mending (of things damaged). *Obs.*

1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 52 The tenant may cut trees for the amendment of houses. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* mdcclv/3 [The Engine] has daily forced up great quantities of Water . . without the least error or amendment.

3. General 'improvement' of condition.

1297 R. Glouc. 404 Non maner hope hii nadde, to amendement to come. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 30 If there he amendement To gladde with this wofull king. 1576 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 261 A fair to be holden . . for the amendment of the Towne. 1692 Ray *Creation* (J.) Her works are so perfect that there is no place for amendments. 1868 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* Add. 186 If the points that I want amended seem to you incapable of amendment, or not in need of amendment, say so.

4. Improvement in health, recovery from illness.

1526 Tindale *Mark* v. 26 [She] . . felte none amendment [Wyclif, was no thing amendid] at all, But wexed worsse. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. i. 12 *Count.* What hope is there of his maiesties amendment? *Laf.* He hath abandon'd his Physitions, Madam. 1745 H. Walpole *Lett. to H. Mann* 121 (1834) II. 22 His recovery is now at such a pause . . it is in vain to expect much further amendment.

† **5.** Amends-making, reparation. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. 54 Þat he for ys neuen wolde . . Do hey amendement. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeves T.* 265 Syn I sal have

nan amendement Agayn my los. *c* 1450 *Merlin* v. 79 Yef the pees and the a-mendement to the lady lay in me.

†**6.** 'Improvement' of the soil; *concr.* that which improves the soil, manure. *Obs.*

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. x. (1483) 62 Yet sawe I neuer tree that wold nought saue hym seluen by moysture .. yf hit myght be and receyuen tylthe and amendement. 1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 241 If a man borrow five pounds, and bestow it on an acre of ground, the amendment stands him in ten shillings the year. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 156 Chalk, Lime, and other sweet Soil and Amendments.

Amends (ămĕ·ndz). Also 3–7 **amendes**, 4–5 **amendis**, 5 **amendys**, (6 **amense**), 6 **mends**. [a. OFr. *amendes* pecuniary fine, penalties, pl. of *amende* reparation, f. *amender* to AMEND. The sing., common in Fr., is very rare in Eng., in which *amends* has been used as a collective sing. from the first, and is now always construed with sing. vb.]

†**1.** The moneys paid, or things given to make reparation for any injury or offence, = L. *pœnæ*; a fine. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 37 Bedeles, and seruons, þet stelep þe amendes, and wyþdrazeth þe rentes of hire lhordes. *Ibid.* 38 Kueade lordes .. þet be-ulazeþ þe poure men .. be amendes. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Ess.* (J.) Of the amends recovered, little or nothing returns to those that had suffered the wrong, but commonly all runs into the prince's coffers.

†b. in *sing. Obs. rare.*

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 127 He quha is persewer .. sall pay ane amande arbitrall to the Lords. *c* 1834 J. HAMMER *E. Efendi.* in Southey *Comm.-Pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 451 The Pashaw fixed immediately an amend of fifty thousand piastres.

2. Reparation, retribution, restitution, compensation, satisfaction. *esp.* in phr. **To make amends.**

a. *pl.* in form, *collect.* in sense.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 156 Take the amendes after the gilt. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 291, I rede þou mak amendes of þat grete misdede. *c* 1450 *Merlin* v. 83 What amendes she required for the deth of hir lorde. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. vii, Bee not at one with hir, upon any amendes. 1594 GREENE *Look. Glasse* (1861) 122 If I have wronged thee, seek thy mends at the law. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* v. 16 Hee shall make amends for the harme that he hath done. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Lett.* Wks. 1730 I. 183, I hope to make you amends the next post. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 15 If tender of amends is made before any action is brought. 1783 COWPER *Lett.* 1 Aug., But to make amends we have many excellent ballads. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* II. XIX. 239 It dishonors not a king To make amends to one whom he has wronged.

b. *pl.* in form, distinctly *sing.* in use. (Cf. *a means.*)

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xviii. 110 To make a sufficient amendis. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* III. iii, The ends I hope to reach shall make a large amends. 1650 EARL MONM. *Man Guilty* Ep. Ded., I have made an Amends by printing an Errata. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 530 ▶1 Very often make an honourable Amends. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 15 The warmth of the glass-house fires above was a full amends for all the ashes .. we rolled in below. 1821 SOUTHEY *Corr.* V. 86, I looked forward to an honourable amends.

†c. *sing.* (See also AMENDE.) *Obs. rare.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* II. xiii. 115 To make peas with hym and to make hym amende and restitucion. 1668 MARVELL *Corr.* 103 Wks. 1872–5 II. 259 To make amend in time for this misscarriage.

†**3.** Means of obtaining satisfaction, or of amending; remedy. *Obs. rare.*

1606 DEKKER in *Knt's. Conjur.* (1842) Pref. 15 Yf this answers be .. bad, and like thee not, thou hast the amends in thine owne hands.

†**4.** Improvement, betterment, amendment. *Obs.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 351 What I now giue you in thankes, I will then requite with amends. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 103 If our Examiner's Performance in the last Section was very poor .. we may expect an amends in this. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. I. XXVI. 314 This was like to the former with this amends, that, etc.

†b. Improvement in health, recovery. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* Induct. ii. 99 Now Lord be thanked for my good amends. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 9 But here I feel amends.

5. *Comb.* **amends-making.**

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Desdommagement*, a repayring, an amends making. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 904 Satisfaction or amends making .. to mine neighbour whome I haue offended.

†**Ame·ndsful,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -FUL.] Making compensation; giving satisfaction.

1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 83 His amendsful words did Hector highly please.

Amene (ămī·n), *a.*; also 6 **amen, ameyne.** [a. OFr. **amene*, ad. L. *amœnum* pleasant, connected with *amāre* to love. (Godefroi has the adv. *amenement* pleasantly.) Not uncommon in 15th c.; afterwards only in Sc. writers, with whom it was a favourite word; occasional in Eng. writers of present c.] Pleasant, agreeable.

c 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 125 To thi son be for (h)is amene. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 997 The morow blythfull and amen. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 347 The da wes fair, the wedder richt and ameyne. 1578 *Ps.* li. in *Sc. Poems 16th C.* II. 112 In heuinly joy, fair and amene. *c* 1820 FUSELI *Lect. Art* xii. (1848) 550 Whatever is commodious, amene, or useful, depends in a great measure on the arts. 1863 R. BURTON *Abeokuta* I. 1 The amene delta of the lovely Niger.

Amener, obs. form of ALMONER.

†**Ame·nge,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + MENG to mix.] To mix, mingle.

c 1440 in *Archæol.* XXX. 357 Amenge it with gres of a swyne. *a* 1500 *E. E. Misc.* (1855) 74 Thenne amenge it with thy fyngere.

Amenity (ămē·nĭti). Also 5 **-ite**, 7 **-itie**, 7–8 **amœnity, amænity.** [? a. Fr. *amenité* (in Cotgr. 1611), or perh. direct ad. of its original L. *amœnitāt-em*, f. *amœn-us* pleasant: see AMENE and -ITY.]

1. The quality of being pleasant or agreeable: **a.** of places, their situation, aspect, climate, etc.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 77 That place hath also amenite. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 448 For amenity of situation .. it doth farre excel all other cities. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 17 The amœnity and Utility of its Seas, Rivers and Ponds. 1832 J. AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. I. 858 The fiar may also cut and sell timber, so as not to injure the amenity. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. ii. 120 The superior amenity of the climate.

b. of persons, their habits, actions, etc.

1815 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* xvii. 279 His manners wanted amenity, gaiety, and frankness. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 90 Who does not love the amenity of Erasmus? 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. I. vii. 46 In amenity of life, his Court had been a Moorish rather than a Gothic Court.

†**2.** Joyousness, exhilaration. *Obs. rare.*

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxx. (1677) 307 The Amœnity and Floridness of the warm and spirited blood.

3. *concr.* in *pl.* †**a.** Pleasant places or scenes. (Cf. *pleasance.*) *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Silva* (1776) 604 Arboreous Amenities and plantations of woods. 1671 — *Diary* (1827) II. 354 The suburbs are large, the prospects sweete, with other amenities. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 140 A country so profusely beautified with the amænities of nature.

b. Pleasant ways or manners; pleasant pursuits, pleasures, delights, agreeable relations, civilities.

1841 D'ISRAELI (*title*) Amenities of authors. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 234 This interchange of dainties led the way to the amenities of diplomacy. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 157 All the amenities of home life are wanting. 1883 *Scotsman* 12 May 9/7 Talking amenities with Sir Stafford Northcote.

‖ **Amenorrhœa** (ămē·nŏrī·ă). *Med.* [mod.L. f. *ā* priv. + *μήν* month + *-ροια* flowing, f. *ῥέ-ειν* to flow. Cf. Fr. *aménorrhée.*] Absence or suppression of the menstrual discharge.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 336 The women suffer much from amenorrhea. 1872 THOMAS *Dis. Wom.* 64 An inactive state of the ovaries which results in amenorrhœa.

Amenorrhœ·al, *a. Med.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to amenorrhœa.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Amenorrhœal Insanity.

†**Ame·nous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *amœn-us* pleasant (see AMENE) + -OUS.] Pleasant.

1567 W. SALESBURY in E. Evans *Spec.* 160 In the amenous varietie of over reading and revoluting many volumes.

Ament (ăme·nt). [ad. L. AMENT-UM.]

†**1.** 'A thong, or string.' Cockeram 1623. *Obs.*

2. *Bot.* = AMENTUM.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 9 The scales in the ament in the *Salix rosea*, grow into leaves. 1874 COUES *Birds of N.-W.* 208 A Thistle-bird swinging under the globular ament of a button-wood.

Amentaceous (æmĕntē·ĭ·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. AMENTUM + -ACEOUS.] **a.** Of the nature of a catkin. **b.** Bearing catkins.

c 1737 MILLER (J.) The pine tree hath amentaceous flowers or katkins. 1852 T. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 213 Among amentaceous plants, the willows, oaks, and birch-trees.

Amental (ăme·ntăl), *a.*¹ (and *sb.*) *Bot.* [f. L. *ament-um* + -AL.] Bearing catkins; epithet of one of Lindley's alliances of Gymnogens.

1847 LINDLEY *V. K.* (ed. 2) 254 Amental Exogens. *Ibid.* 248 Natural Orders of Amentals. 1866 BALFOUR in *Treas. Bot.* 140 The amental or catkin-bearing alliance of Lindley.

Ame·ntal, *a.*² *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. ἀ priv. + MENTAL, intentionally analogous to *a-theistic.*] Denying or dispensing with the existence of mind or intelligence.

1877 E. CONDER *Basis of Faith* vii. 293 The strict parallel to the atheistic theory of creation would be an amental theory of any art,—say painting; showing how the art and its products were evolved by slow historic gradations from the scratches made by passing boulders on the rocks .. without any intervention of human intellect.

Amentiferous (æmĕntĭ·fĕrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. AMENT-UM + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing catkins.

1854 BALFOUR *Class-bk.* 1087 Plants having catkins are Amentiferous. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 192 All plants with this kind of inflorescence are called amentaceous or amentiferous.

Amentiform (ăme·ntĭfɔ̄m), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -(I)FORM.] Catkin-shaped.

1869 OLIVER *Less. Bot.* 239 Common Birch .. a deciduous tree, with .. amentiform inflorescence.

‖ **Amentum** (ămentŭm). *Bot.* Pl. **-a.** [L. *amentum* a thong or strap. Cf. AMENT.] A catkin.

1770 MILNE *Bot. Dict.* A iij, Scales forming an amentum or catkin. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* iv. 77 Their [cedars'] fruit consists of an amentum, the pericarps of which .. are imbricated woody scales.

†**Ame·nty.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *āmentia* madness, f. *āment-em* mad, f. *ā* away from + *ment-em* mind. Now used in *Path.* in L. form.] Madness.

1623 COCKERAM, *Amentie* [ed. 1626 *amenty*], madnesse. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 76 An Amenty or short alienation of the reason. 1879 MAUDSLEY *Pathol. Mind* vii. 327 Amentia is .. used to denote idiocy, or the privation of mind occasioned by causes that have acted before or soon after birth.

†**Amenuse,** *v. Obs.*; also 5 **amenusy, -uyse,** admenuse. [a. AFr. *amenuse-r*, OFr. *amenuisier*, f. *à* to + *menuisier* to lessen, cogn. w. Pr. *menuzar*, It. *minuzzare*:—late L. **minūtiāre*, f. *minūt-us* lessened, MINUTE. Spelt in 15th c. with *ad-* after L., and ultimately refashioned as *amynysh*, AMINISH.]

1. *trans.* To make less, lessen, diminish.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. 19 He amenusiþ þe secre of hys conscience. *c* 1386 — *Pers. T.* 285 The dede .. amenuseth the loue that men sholde han to god. 1417 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 24 Volle power to chaunge þis testament, oþer to mak hit more, oþer to amenusy hit. 1554 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 424 Which amenusing the majesty of Christ did diminish therewithal the .. mercy of our salvation.

2. *intr.* (through refl.)

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 21 Thanne amenuseth his coldnesse. 1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* 262 And ych daye yt began to amenuse. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. XXVII. 120 The haylle .. cometh doun brekyng and amenuysyng in the fallyng.

†**Amenusing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.] Lessening, diminishing.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. 46 A voys al hool, þat is seyn, wiþoute amenusynge. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. XXXVIII. 63 Long tyme withouten admenusynge. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron.* 103 Any thyng that may be or sowne .. to hurte or amenusyng of hys regne or dygnyte royalle.

Amer, obs. form of EMBER.

Amer(e, variant of AMAR, *v. Obs.*, to mar.

Ameral, -aunt, -el, obs. forms of ADMIRAL.

Ameraud, obs. form of EMERALD, EMEROD.

Amerce (ămə·ɹs), *v.*; also 4–5 **amercy,** 5 **-sy,** 5–6 **amercie,** 6 **amearse,** 8 **ammerce.** [orig. *amercy*, a. AFr. *amerci-er* (not in continental Fr.), f. *à* to, at + *merci*:—L. *mercēdem*, which passed through the senses of 'wages, remuneration, a gift in recompense, a gift generally, a gift offered gratuitously (already in Gregory the Great), a present, a favour, grace, MERCY.' From the phr. *estre à merci* to be at the mercy of any one, was formed *estre amercié*, at first always passive (as in Magna Carta), and then the active *amercier* (in Britton *c* 1292). Britton has *estre en nostre merci* synonymous with *estre amercié*. 'To be amerced' was thus orig. to be at the mercy of any one as to amount of fine, to 'come in his will,' be fined at his pleasure; hence the active 'to amerce,' to fine arbitrarily or according to one's own estimate. The *-y* was lost through being viewed as inflexional, or through phonetic identity of *amercied, -id, -ed.*

1215 *Magna Carta* xiv, Liber homo non amercietur pro paruo delicto nisi secundum modum delicti, et pro magno delicto amercietur secundum magnitudinem delicti, saluo contenemento suo. *French version:* Frans hom ne seit amerciez pour petit forfet, fors solon la maniere del forfait, et pour le grant forfait seit amerciez solonc la grandesce del forfait sauf son contenement. *c* 1292 BRITTON I. vii, A chescun murdre soit le hundred, ou le murdre sera trové fet, en nostre merci; et si le fet serra trove en deus hundrez, si soint ambideus amerciez. (Let the hundred where the murder shall have been done be 'amercied' [in our mercy]; and if the deed shall be found to have been done in two hundreds, let them both be 'amercied.') *Ibid.* I. iii. 7 Qe nul ne soit si hardi de amercier nul homme.]

1. *trans.* To punish by an arbitrary fine; to fine, mulct (a person). **a.** Of legal fines.

c 1375 WYCLIF *Antecrist* 143 To amercy þe cely puple wiþouten any mercy. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 40 Þowgh ȝe mowe amercy hem · late mercy be taxoure. 1444 *Paston Lett.* 42 I. 55, I should be amercied in the Kyngges Courte. *c* 1469 EARL OF OXFORD *ibid.* 597 II. 337 Shall at the said court be amersid. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 148 To be amerced in yᵉ courte or elles to make hym amendes or bothe. 1666 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 84 The University have power to punish and amerce all forestallers, regraters, &c. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 179 For this offence the borough was amerced. 1863 Cox *Inst. Eng. Govt.* II. x. 533 Liable to be amerced to the Crown, or fined for his delay of justice.

b. *fig.* and *loosely*, To exact something from, make exactions on; to punish.

c 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* 60 The vintener amercing them so deepe, That .. Their wife and children oft for hunger weepe. 1652 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) IV. 4 For which presumption if you think fit to amerce me. 1821 BYRON *Cain* III. i, Thou shalt be amerced for sins unknown.

2. With the penalty or amount expressed; **a.** as a second object (obj. of value): To fine *so much.*

1500 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 1 That the Sherefs be not amercyed ouer xx pond. 1633 G. HERBERT *Humilitie* iv. in *Temple* 62 They .. amerc'd them, double gifts to bring at the next Session-day. 1725 BAILEY tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 317 I'll be content to be amerc'd a Supper. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxv. 779 The person, in whose house the conventicle met, was amerced a like sum.

b. introduced by *in* (*at* obs.): To fine *in.*

1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxii. 19 They shall amearse him [WYCLIF, *Genev.* condemne] in an hundred shekels of siluer. 1648 PAYNNE *Plea for Lords* 8 The Barony .. shall be amerced at an hundred markes. 1783 MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 240 He ammerced the inhabitants in the sum of twelve hundred thousand crowns. 1817 SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1855) 190 He would amerce him in half his wages.

c. introduced by *with* (*by* rare): To punish *with.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 195 Ile Amerce you with so strong a fine. 1594 SPENSER *Sonnet* lxx, Shall be by him amearst with penance dew. 1648 MILTON *Tenure of Kings* (1650) 55 Amerce him with the loss of his Kingdom. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 111, I shall be Amerced with bitter loss. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. IX. iv. 248 Any clerk .. is to be amerced by the loss of his benefices and his order.

d. introduced by *of*: To mulct, deprive *of.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 604 Millions of spirits for his fault amerced Of Heaven. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVI. 68 Amerce me of my well-earn'd recompense. 1844 LD. COCKBURN *Jrnl.* II. 61 St. Andrews, though amerced .. of its ancient greatness,

Amerciable (ămə·ɹsiăb'l), *a.*; also 7 **amerce-**

able. [a. AFr. *amerciable*, f. *amercier*, see prec.] Liable to be amerced.

1611 COTGR., *Amendable*, amerceable, fineable. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 132 Fine in cases Fineable, and Amerce in cases Amerciable. *Ibid.* 138 If the same by his neglect be left undone . . he is therefore amerceable. 1678 HALE *Hist. Plac. Coron.* (1736) II. 73 The hundred is amerceable for the escape. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* I. 188 He shall be amerciable.

Amercement (ămə·ɹsmĕnt). Also 5 **amerciment, amercyment.** [a. AFr. *amerciment*, n. of action f. *amercier*; see AMERCE. Often aphet. in 16th c. to MERCIMENT, and in 15th varied with AMERCIAMENT after med.L.]

1. The infliction of a penalty left to the 'mercy' of the inflicter; hence the imposition of an arbitrary mulct or fine (originally lighter in amount than fines fixed for specific offences).

1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1557) 62/1 Amercements turned into fines, fines into ransomes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xv. (1539) 33 Most commonly by fynes and mercimentes. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 159 [The church] wanting the beggarly help of halings and amercements in the use of her powerful Keies. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 275 Liable to an amercement from the crown for raising a false accusation. 1849 GROTE *Greece* V. II. xliii. 299 The defeat, the humiliation, and the amercement of the Carthaginians.

2. The mulct or fine so inflicted.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 678 Eek they taken of hire bonde men amerciment3 [*v. r.* amercyment3, -cementis, -cement3, -sementes, -cymentes, -ciament] whiche myghten moore resonably ben cleped extorcions than amerciment3 [mercyment3, -mentes]. 1483 *Plumpton Corr.* 43 Yt is necessary to aske, distreyne, and levie the sayd amerciments. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Amende*, an amercement, a fine. 1591 PERCIVALL *Span. Dict., Multa*, an amercement. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 20 Amercement, most properly is a penalty assessed, by the Peeres or equals of the party amerced, for an offence done. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 397 The fines and amercements were another branch [of the king's revenue, A.D. 1070]. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 284 Nor is 't alone the Teucrians that pay Amercements with their blood.

b. *fig.*

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 208 Earth Was its amercement made, its prison flesh.

†**3.** Penal deprivation of anything. *Obs.*

1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. 1851, 316 The amercement of their whole virilitie.

Amerciament (ămə·ɹsiămĕnt). Also 5–6 **amercyament.** [Refashioned from prec., after med.L. *amerciāment-um*, f. *amerciāre*: see AMERCIATE. More freq. than *amercement* as techn. term.]

1. = AMERCEMENT 1.

1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding's Chron.* 508 Enery thyng was haunsed above the measure; amercyamentes turned into fines, fines into raunsomes. *c* 1550 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 18 Gif ony of thame cumis not, he sall be in the Kingis amerciament. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 202 The amerciament of bloudshead. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* (1637) D j b, *Amerciament*. . signifieth the pecuniarie punishment of an offendor against the King or other Lord in his Court. 1714 SCROGGS *Courts-Leet* (ed. 3) 119 He was amerced, and by the Amerciament affeered to 10*s*. 1776 *Customs of Epworth* in Stonehouse *Axholme* (1839) 145 All amerciaments made to be the usual and customary amerciaments. 1860 FORSTER *Grand Remonstr.* 22 That such amerciaments . . should be imposed by the oath of the good men of the neighbourhood.

2. = AMERCEMENT 2.

c 1425 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* (Lansd. MS.) 678 Elles take þei of her bondemen amerciament. 1473–4 *Act* 12 *& 13 Edw. IV* in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactmts.* 9 Fynes, amerciamentes and other profites. 1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1538) 83 The parsons that shal be gatherers of the sayde amerciamentes. 1605 *Play of Stucley* (1878) 183 Theres your amerciaments. And give Jack Dudley this from me to pay his fees. 1783 MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 400 He collects all public fines, distresses, and amerciaments. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. & Pol. Thames* xi. 311 The emoluments . . arise chiefly from fines and amerciaments.

†**Ame·rciate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *amerciāre, -āt-um*, f. AFr. *amercier* to AMERCE.] = AMERCE.

1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 345 Patrick Murray . . was amerciated for his non-appearance to underly the law.

Amercing (ămə·ɹsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AMERCE + -ING 1.] The action of punishing by fine; fining, mulcting. (Now chiefly gerundial.)

1580 HOLLYBAND *Tr. Fr. Tong., Condemnation d'amende*, an amercing or putting to fine. 1611 COTGR., *Multation*, a fining, amercing, punishing by the purse. *Mod.* The right of amercing for offences.

†**Ame·re,** *a.* or *adv. Obs. rare*−1. [a. Fr. *amère* :—L. *amār-us* bitter.] Bitter, bitterly.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4427 With sweord ryden he dud amere, In this strong fyghtyng cas, He mette with Dalmadas.

Amere, variant of AMAR *v. Obs.*, to mar.

Amergent, obs. variant of EMERGENT.

†**Ame·ricall,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. = AMERICAN.

1651 N. BIGGS *New Dispens.* P 124 The New-found-land of Americall or Prester-John humours.

American (ămē·rikăn), *a.* and *sb.* **A.** *adj.*

1. Belonging to the continent of America.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 25/1 Under the Empire of the Ocean, Atlantike, Indian, and American. 1633 HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Mil.* 235 Religion stands on tiptoe in our land, Readie to pass to the American strand. 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 285, I have happened . . to hear the American mocking-bird. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 320 The singular congruity in structure between all the American languages, from the northern to the southern extremity of the continent.

2. a. Belonging to the British colonies in North America (*obs.*). **b.** Belonging to the United States.

1647 WARD *Simple Cob.* 24 Divers make it an Article of our *American* Creed. 1775 JOHNSON (*title*) Taxation no Tyranny, an Answer to the Resolutions and Address of the American Congress. 1883 *Daily News* 14 May 5/8 The plain evening dress which bespeaks the American Minister everywhere.

B. *sb.*

1. An aborigine of the American continent; now called an 'American Indian.'

1578 G. BEST *Frobisher's Voy.* (1867) 284 The Americans . . which dwell under the equinoctiall line. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* III. iii, Worse Than ignorant Americans. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 56 P 1 The Americans believe that all creatures have souls. 1777 ROBERTSON *Amer.* II. 417 Amazing accounts are given of the persevering speed of the Americans.

2. A native of America of European descent; *esp.* a citizen of the United States.

1765 GALE in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 198 Paying quit-rents to monopolizers of large tracts of land, is not well relished by Americans. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 13 That the Americans are able to bear taxation is indubitable. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* II. lviii. 286 The Americans, that is the subjects of the United States. 1882 HOWELLS in *Cent. Mag.* Nov. 26 We Americans are terribly in earnest about making ourselves.

3. A ship belonging to America.

1817 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XVII. 2 He had sailed in an American to Manilla.

Americanism (ămē·rikăni·z'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. Attachment to, or political sympathy with, the United States.

1808 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 114, I knew your Americanism too well. 1853 MARY HOWITT tr. *Bremer's Homes N. World* I. 160 What constitutes noble republicanism and Americanism. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xlii, The leaven of Americanism and European Radicalism.

2. Any thing peculiar to, or characteristic of, the United States.

1833 *Edin. Rev.* LVII. 451 The existence of some peculiar Americanism of character, and even language. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Sol.* ii. 232, I hate this shallow Americanism which hopes to get rich by credit.

3. *esp.* A word or phrase peculiar to, or extending from, the United States; (the common, and app. earliest, use of the word in Great Britain.)

a 1794 WITHERSPOON *Wks.* 1802 IV. 460 The first class I call Americanisms, by which I understand an use of phrases or terms, or a construction of sentences, even among persons of rank and education, different from the use of the same terms or phrases, or the construction of similar sentences, in Great Britain. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Our Village* Ser. II. (1863) 352 Society has been progressing (if I may borrow that expressive Americanism) at a very rapid rate. 1833 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) III. 470 There are many Americanisms which in the course of time will work their way into the language of England.

Ame·ricanist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who makes a special study of subjects pertaining to America, as its geology, natural history, ethnology, antiquities, history, or resources.

1881 *Athenæum* 3 Sept. 311/2 The Congress of Americanists . . is to open at Madrid on the 25th of this month

Americanization (ămē·rikănˌəizē·ɪ·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The process of Americanizing.

1860 *Times* 12 Apr. 8/2 This Americanization is represented to us as the greatest of calamities. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Nov. 1 The partial Americanization of English journalism.

Americanize (ămē·rikănəiz), *v.* [f. AMERICAN *a.* + -IZE.]

1. *strictly*, To make American; to naturalize as an American, *esp.* as a citizen of the United States.

1816 PICKERING *Voc., Americanize*, to render American. 1859 in WORCESTER.

2. *loosely*, To make American in character; to assimilate to the customs or institutions of the United States. (Chiefly a term of English party politics, intended to be opprobrious.)

1830 *Gentl. Mag.* Mar. 238 They take upon themselves to scout learning . . Americanize episcopacy and the liturgy. 1858 (27 Oct.) BRIGHT *Sp.* 289 They say we must not on any account 'Americanize' our institutions.

3. *intr.* To become American in character, etc.

1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* 77 He was Americanizing in that good lady's hands as fast as she could transform him. 1882 — in *Longm. Mag.* I. 42 They have Americanised in such degree that it is hard to know some of them from ourselves.

4. *intr.* To use Americanisms in language.

1839 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 311 The second example will satisfy Mr. Murray that Hood Americanizes not.

Ame·ricanized, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Made American; naturalized in America, *esp.* in the United States.

1864 MISS YONGE *Trial* II. xvi. 315 'And he is quite Americanized?' asked Leonard. 1866 *Spect.* 1 Dec. 1325 Arresting Americanized Irishmen, among others a Head Centre.

2. Made like the American; assimilated to the character of the United States.

1879 M. ARNOLD *Democr.* in *Mixed Essays* 23 To prevent the English people from becoming, with the growth of democracy, Americanised.

Ame·rico-, combining form of AMERICA, as in **Americo-mania**, a craze for what is American.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* XXVI. 527 Their Americomania he seems to consider as a criminal heresy. 1882 *World* 11 Jan., Americomania has reached a point when a writer is gravely taken to task . . for calling Transatlantic *meesses* 'eccentric.'

Amerous, obs. variant of AMOROUS.

Amerveille, -aille, var. AMARVEL *v. Obs.*

Ames ace, obs. form of AMBS-ACE.

†**Ame·se,** *v. Obs.* [a. OFr. *amesir, amaisir*, also *amaisier, amaiser*, to calm, pacify, appease:—med.L. **admīti-āre*, f. *ad* to + *mīti-s* mild.] To appease, calm, render mild; to moderate, pacify.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 134 Bot othyr lords that war hym by Ameyssyt the King. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXXII. 12842 Ames you of malice. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. iii. 49 Til amese all were and stryfe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 194 Sir, amese you. 1529 LYNDESAY *Compl.* 42 The first men wer displeist. Bot he thame prudentlie amesit.

†**Ame·sing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] Mildness, moderation.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 400 In his mylde amesyng he mercy may fynde.

Amesnable, obs. form of AMENABLE.

Amess, obs. form of AMICE.

Amesure, earlier form of ADMEASURE.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xviii. 25 Here is a good ensaumple to amesure in this matere bothe herte and thought.

‖ **Ametabola** (æmĭtæ·bŏlă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [prop. mod.L. adj. pl. neut. (sc. *insecta*), a. Gr. ἀμεταβολα pl. neut. of ἀμετάβολος, f. ἀ priv. + μετάβολος changeable.] A sub-class of Insects, consisting of those such as the Lice and Spring-tails, which do not undergo metamorphosis.

1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* (1880) 341 Insects are divided into sections, called respectively *Ametabola, Hemimetabola*, and *Holometabola*.

Ametabolian (ămē·tăbō·ulĭăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. prec. + -IAN: cf. *agamian*.] **A.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Ametabola*. **B.** *sb.* An insect of this sub-class.

1835 KIRBY *Habits & Inst. An.* II. xiv. 18 Dr. Leach divides Insects into *Ametabolians* and *Metabolians*. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 243 Dicœcious and ametabolian.

Ametabolic (ămē·tăbŏ·lik), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Not undergoing metamorphosis.

1870 NICHOLSON *Advd. Zool.* 162 The insects are said to be 'Ametabolic,' because they pass through no metamorphosis.

Ametabolous (æmĭtæ·bŏlŏs), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = prec.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* xxxiv. 105 The fresh-water congeners of marine species which go through metamorphoses, are very frequently ametabolous in the sub-kingdoms of Mollusca. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vii. 424 Of ametabolous insects, there are some with masticatory, others with suctorial mouths.

Ametallous (ămē·tăləs), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. ἀ priv. + μέτολλ-ον mine (taken in sense of L. *metallum* metal) + -OUS.] Not of the nature of a metal, non-metallic.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Ametho·dical,** *a. Obs.*−° [f. A- *pref.* 14 + METHODICAL (now replaced by UNMETHODICAL).] 'Out of method, without method, irregular.' J.

1721 in BAILEY. Also in mod. Dicts.

†**Ametho·dically,** *adv. Obs. rare*−1. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] Without method; unmethodically.

1631 *Whimzies* 86 In a tempest you shall heare him pray, but so amethodically, as it argues that hee is seldome vers'd in that practice.

†**Ame·thodist.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. A- *pref.* 14 + METHODIST.] One who follows no method; 'a physician who does not practise by theory, a quack.' Todd.

1654 WHITLOCK *Mann. Engl.* 89 (T.) It cannot be lookt for, that these empiricall amethodists should understand the order of art, or the art of order.

Amethyst (æ·mĭþist). Forms: 3 **ametist,** 4 **ame-, amatistus,** 4–6 **amatyst(e,** 5 **ametiste,** 5–7 **amatist,** 6 **amitist, amates,** 6–7 **amatites,** 6–8 **amethist,** 7 **amæthist,** 7– **amethyst,** (4 **amaffised**). [a. OFr. *ametiste, amatiste*, ad. L. *amethyst-us*, a. Gr. ἀμέθυστ-os, prop. adj. 'not drunken' (f. ἀ priv. + *μέθυστος, verbal adjective f. μεθύσκ-ειν to intoxicate, f. μέθυ wine), applied subst. to this stone (as also to a herb), from a notion that it was a preventive of intoxication. In end of 16th c. the word began to be refashioned after the Latin, though the earlier *amatist* was still usual in early part of 17th.]

1. A precious stone of a clear purple or bluish violet colour, of different degrees of intensity, consisting of quartz or rock-crystal coloured by manganese, or, according to Heintz, by a compound of iron and soda.

c 1290 *Cokaygne* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 158 Ametist and crisolite. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1015 Þe amatyst purpre with ynde blente. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. ix. (1495) 557 Amatistus is purpre red in colour medelyd wyth colour of uyolette. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. 1652 v. 65 The Amatist followeth the Ruby in dignity. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 569 Rubeis reid . . amates that courtlie war and cleir. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1654) 141 The bloodie shafts of Cupids war, With amatists they headed are. 1596 LODGE *Marg. of Amer.* 79 The amethist staieth drunkennesse. 1611 BIBLE *Rev.* XXI. 20 The twelfth an Amethyst [WYCLIF, ametistus; TINDALE, *Genev.* amatist; *Rhem.* amethyste]. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XV. 241 The rich Ruby,

Pearle, and Amatist. 1727 THOMPSON *Summer* 151 The purple streaming Amethyst is thine. 1874 WESTROPP *Prec. Stones* 41 The finest amethysts are brought from India, Persia, Ceylon, Brazil, and Siberia.

Oriental Amethyst: a rare violet or amethyst-coloured variety of Corundum or Sapphire.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Oriental Amethysts are found in Calecut and Bisnagar. 1874 WESTROPP *Prec. Stones* 16 The violet variety of corundum is termed the oriental amethyst. It may be distinguished from the ordinary amethyst by its superior brilliancy.

2. *fig.*

1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 27 Western cloudiness, that takes The semblance of gold rocks . . palaces And towers of amethyst. *c* 1875 LONGF. *Palingen.* 1, The rolling meadows of amethyst.

3. *Her.* The colour of the amethyst, purple violet.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 105 He beareth on a wreathe 'Topaze' and 'Saphiere' an Alcian, volant, of the 'Amatist' mixte with 'Pearle.' 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Amethist*, a Term in Heraldry, signifying the Purple Colour in the Coat of a Nobleman.

4. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.*; = AMETHYSTINE 2.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* IX. xxxviii. (1634) 259 Rich Amethyst or purple violet colour. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. Introd. 11 The amethyst purple had the colour of the stone so called. 1879 E. CLERKE in *Cornh. Mag.* June 724 The savage sculpture of their stony ribs accentuated by amethyst shadow.

Amethystine (æmĭ'þĭstin), *a.*; also 7 -istine, 8 -estyne. [ad. L. *amethystinus*, a. Gr. *ἀμεθύστιν-ος*, f. *ἀμέθυστ-ος*: see prec. and -INE.]

1. Containing, or composed of, amethyst.

1670 E. BROWN in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1197 Amethysts or Amethystine mixtures in the clefts of the Rocks. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 244 Gold grains, Amethistine Pebles, Amber. 1877 JEWITT *Half-hrs. Eng. Antiq.* 206 Beads of amethystine quartz.

2. Amethyst-coloured; violet-purple.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xv. 211 Most elegant Amethystine flowers. 1772 PENNANT *Tours in Scotl.* (1774) 218 Crystalline kernels, of an amethestyne color. 1834 DISRAELI *Rev. Epick* I. i. 8 Bright beings like the morn, With amethystine wings. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* i. 2 The Pleiades . . quivering with radiance in the amethystine ether.

‖ **Ametropia** (æmĭtrō'pĭă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ἄμετρος* irregular (f. *ἀ* priv. + *μέτρον* measure) + *ὤψ*, *ὠπ-α*, eye + *-ια* abst. ending.] Any abnormal condition of the refraction of the eye.

1875 WALTON *Dis. Eye* 617 Such deviation is sometimes called ametropia.

Ametropic (æmĭtrǫ'pik), *a. Path.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to ametropia; with defective refraction.

1878 BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 300 The ametropic eye differs from the emmetropic in two opposite directions.

Ametrous (ămī'trəs), *a. Path.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *μήτρα* womb + -OUS.] Having no uterus.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**A·metry.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. *ἀμετρία* immoderation, f. *ἀ* priv. + *μέτρον* measure + *-ια* abst. ending.] Immoderation; excess.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 E j b, Ametrie, that is to saye . . vncompetence and immoderacyon.

‖ **Ameu·ble**, *v. Obs.* [a. Fr. *ameubl-ir* to render movable, f. *à* to + *meuble*:—L. *mōbil-em* movable.] To stir up, loosen (soil).

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Ameubling*, *Ameublir* in French, a Term peculiar to that Language, concerning the Culture of the Earth, which is grown hard . . As we may say, to *ameuble* that Surface; *i.e.* to render it *moveable.*

Ameve, variant of AMOVE *v. Obs.*, to move.

†**Ami, amy(e.** *Obs.* Also *fem.* **ameye.** [a. OFr. *amy*, *ami* :—L. *amīc-us* friend, and *amie* :—L. *amīca* female friend.] A friend, a lover.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20193 Quat es ti name þou suet ami [*v.r.* amy]. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 520 Scheo saide heo was ameye To Ammon the god of pleye. *Ibid.* 1834 He scholde come as amye. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9307 Arthour and Ban, and Bohort, his amis.

Amiability (ēi·mĭăbĭ·lĭti). [f. next: see -BILITY. App. a mod. Eng. formation, though the cognate *amiableté* common in OFr. was still in use in beg. of 17th c. See also AMABILITY.]

1. The quality of being amiable (in the modern sense); amiableness.

1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 439 It is quite painful to look at such terms as *womanised*, *amiability*. 1817 TICKNOR *Life* I. 111 Which in France is called amiability but which everywhere else would be called flattery. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xiv. (C. D. ed.) 104 They were delighted with his amiability.

2. Lovableness (better expressed by AMABILITY).

1869 GOULBOURN *Purs. Holiness* vii. 62 The amiability of God consists in his moral perfections.

Amiable (ēi·mĭăb'l), *a.* Forms: 4 **amiabul**, 4-6 **amyable**, 5 **aimiable**, **ameabill**, 5-6 **amyabil(l**, 6- **amiable**. [a. OFr. *amiable*:—L. *amīcābil-em* friendly, f. *amīc-us* a friend; afterwards confused with OFr. *amable* (mod. *aimable*):—L. *amābilem* lovable, f. *amāre* to love: see AMICABLE and -BLE. Occas. compared *-er*, *-est*.]

†**1.** (= Fr. *amiable*, L. *amīcābil-em.*) **a.** Of persons: Friendly, amicable; kind (in action). *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 586 Þat amiabul maide alisaundrine a hi3t. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* 61 Amyable fortune with hir flaterynges draweth mys wandrynge men fro the soureyne good. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1657 He made hym chere, semeyng amyabill. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* I. xix. (1495) 22 a/1 One namyd Phylemon whyche was moche amyable and debonayr to the peple.

b. Friendly, kindly disposed, favourably inclined (*to* a thing). ? Only in U. S.

1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* 72 That foreign eccentricity to which their nation is so amiable.

c. Of words, conduct, etc.: Friendly, kindly. (Now almost restricted to *temper*, *mood*, and so passing into 3.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* 10 With amyable wordes hire to recomforte. 1443 *Pol. Poems* II. 210 Froward cheerys, pees makith amyable. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 243 Lay an amiable siege to the honesty of this Ford's wife. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 459 ₱ 12 Giving us more amiable Ideas of the Supreme Being. *c* 1746 HERVEY *Medit. & Cont.* (1818) 87 In vain we strive to behold the features of amiable nature. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 602 The rebels . . proceeded to Wells, and arrived there in no amiable temper.

†**d. Amiable numbers**: see AMICABLE 3 b.

†**2.** (= Fr. *aimable*, L. *amābilem.*) Worthy to be loved, lovable, lovely. **a.** of persons. *Obs.* (exc. as restricted in 3.)

1535 COVERDALE *Jud.* x. 4 She was exceadinge amyable and welfauoured in all mens eyes. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 59 While she kept it, 'T would make her Amiable, and subdue my Father. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Invis. World* II. vi. The infinitely amiable and glorious Deity. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 162 ₱ 4 We . . are amiable or odious in the Eyes of our great Judge. 1788 *New Lond. Mag.* 572 Not more amiable for the beauty of her person than the accomplishments of her mind.

†**b.** of things. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. in regard to personal human actions, in which it approaches 3.

1382 WYCLIF *Phil.* iv. 8 What euere thingis amyable, *or able to be loued* [Vulg. *amabilia*; *Rhem.* amiable; 1611 lovely]. — *Amos* v. 11 3e shuln plante most amyable vyne 3erdis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 151 Mayst amyabil waxis the emerant medis. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxxiii. 1 How amiable are thy dwellinges, thou Lorde of hoostes? [WYCLIF, looued; 1611 amiable]. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xcvi. 138 Of sauour and smell more amiable or pleasant. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 101 Smoothing of the skinne, and keeping the face delicate and amiable. 1644 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 470 They keep their churches so cleanly and amiable. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. 297 It was no amiable thing to be a province to Spain. 1722 STEELE *Consc. Lovers* II. i. (1755) 35 To tear his amiable Image from my Heart. 1802 MISS EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xvi. 133 He should appear in a more amiable light. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Heine's Gr. Poems* II. 258 This amiable home of the dead.

3. The ordinary modern meaning mixes senses 1 and 2, implying the possession of that friendly disposition which causes one to be liked; habitually characterized by that friendliness which awakens friendliness in return; having pleasing qualities of heart.

(A *lovable* person is viewed as wholly objective; an *amiable* person is the *subject* of friendly emotions, which make him the *object* of our friendly emotions.)

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. vii. (1840) 30/2 The amiable temper of pity. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. vi. 122 That amiable prince soon acquired the affections of the public. 1806-31 A. KNOX *Rem.* I. (1844) 67 The Church of England has produced numberless specimens of . . the most amiable goodness. 1816 CRABBE *Synon.* 74 An *amiable* disposition, without a *lovely* person, will render a person beloved. It is distressing to see any one who is *lovely* in person to be *unamiable* in character. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* I. 168, I remember her well, one of the amiablest of old maids.

Amiableness (ēi·mĭăb'lnés). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being amiable.

1. The quality of being lovable; lovableness, loveliness. = AMABILITY. **a.** of persons. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 58 There be two maner of beauties, of the which . . we must applye amyablenesse to woman, dignyte to man. 1684 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* 32 Men must be loved . . every one according to the measure of his amiableness. *c* 1746 HERVEY *Medit. & Cont.* (1818) 192 His amiableness, who is 'fairest among ten thousand, and altogether lovely.' 1837 J. HARRIS *Gt. Teacher* 74 The character of Christ is the conception of a being of infinite amiableness.

b. of things. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ix. 485 Let us inform our minds . . in the excellency and loveliness of practical religion . . beholding it in its own beauty and amiableness. 1753 LAW *Lett. Import. Subj.* 163 The amiableness of any virtue, or the horrid nature of any vice.

2. Kindliness of character which wins friendship; pleasing quality of heart and behaviour. = AMIABILITY.

a 1719 ADDISON (J.) The natural gaiety and amiableness of the young man wears off. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P.* Wks. 1816 X. 202 The amiableness of his manners made him loved wherever he was known. 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 482 My national frigidity was doomed to be thawed into civility, if not into amiableness. 1849 MISS PORTER *Scot. Chiefs* 133 If you knew all her goodness, all the amiableness that dwells in her gentle heart.

Amiably (ēi·mĭăbli), *adv.*; also 5-6 **amyably**. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an amiable manner.

†**1.** Amicably, in a friendly manner. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Fayt of Armes* IV. v. 243 Praying that amyably they wyl receyne his lettres. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. ccxxix. 308 He was amyably alyed with the kynge of Grenada. 1692 R. LESTRANGE *Josephus Ant.* x. xi. (1733) 290 They . . look perhaps, less amiably upon it [their food].

†**2.** Lovably, agreeably, so as to attract love or admiration. *Obs.*

1605 DRAYTON *Man in Moone* 136 Her Cleere and dainty Skin, To the beholder amiably did show. 1634 T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 129 The Palaces rise so amiably. 1779 JOHNSON *Milton* 157 The solitary fidelity of Abdiel is very amiably painted.

3. Good-temperedly; with kindly disposition.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. iii. 97 Amiably arrogant. 1841 MIALL *Nonconf.* I. 3 He then very amiably remarks. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1860) V. 151 Which we should be amiably grieved to think any human being had been so happy as to find before.

†**Amia·ntal,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. *ἀμίαντ-ος* (see AMIANT(H)US + -AL 1.] Undefiled, undefilable.

1674 J. B[RIAN] *Harv.-Home* Postsc. 56 A kingdom that Is apthartal, amiantal.

Amiant(h (æ'mi¸ænt, -ænþ). Also 5 **amyaunt.** [a. Fr. *amiante*, ad. L. *amiant-us.*] = AMIANT(H)US. (Now a poetic form.)

1420 *Siege of Rouen* in *Archæol.* XX. 372 The kyngis heraudis & pursuianntis In cotis of armys amyauntis. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 589 The Amiant stone is like Alume. 1713 ANGESTEIN in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 223 The Amiant part is of a light Gray or Lead colour. *c* 1815 SOUTHEY *Young Dragon* I. VI. 263 With amianth he lined the nest, And incombustible asbest.

Amiant(h)iform (æmi¸æ'ntifǭrm), *a.* [f. AMIANT(H)US + -(I)FORM.] Of the form or structure of amiant(h)us.

1801 BOURNON in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 181 This hematitic variety is found with the same diversity of colours as the preceding, or amianthiform variety [of Arseniate of Copper].

Amiant(h)ine (æmi¸æ'ntin), *a.* [f. as prec. + -INE 1.] Of the nature or material of amiant(h)us.

1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xii. 309 A cap made of amianthine cloth.

Amia·nt(h)inite. *Min.* [f. assumed L. **a-miant(h)in-us*, f. AMIANT(H)US + -ITE.] A mineral, a variety of actinolite.

1847 in CRAIG.

Amiant(h)oid (æmi¸æ'ntoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. AMIANTH-US + -OID.] **A.** *adj.* Having the appearance of amiant(h)us. **B.** *sb.* A mineral akin to amiant(h)us, also called Asbestoid.

1847 in CRAIG. [In Dana only as Fr.]

Amiant(h)oi·dal, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL 1.] Of the appearance of, or resembling, amiant(h)us.

1864 RUSKIN in *Reader* IV. 678/1 The upper covering of fibrous and amianthoidal schist.

‖ **Amiant(h)us** (æmi¸æ·ntŭs, -þŭs). [L. *amiantus*, a. Gr. *ἀμίαντος* undefiled, undefilable; also *subst.* the mineral, because freed from all stains by being thrown in the fire, it being itself incombustible. Spelling corrupted by confusion with *polyanthus*, etc. The correct form *amiantus* should be used.]

1. A mineral, a variety of asbestos, splitting into long flexible pearly white fibres, which have been woven into a fabric.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iii. § 2. 62 Middle Prized Stones . . Incombustible nature . . Amiantus, Asbestus. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2167 That Lanuginous Stone, called Amianthus. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Amianthus*, call'd by us sometimes Earthflax, and sometimes Salamander's Hair. 1750 *Leonardus's Mirr. Stones* 75 Amiantus or Amianthus . . is not to be destroyed by Fire. 1866 RUSKIN *Ethics of Dust* 76 Here is amianthus, for instance, which is quite as fine and soft as any cotton thread you ever sewed with.

2. A fibrous kind of chrysolite of a greenish colour; the *ἀμίαντος* of Dioscorides.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* § 18. 61 Serpentine . . also delicately fibrous, and then called amianthus or chrysolite.

Amias, obs. form of AMICE 1.

Amias. ? for AMETHYST.

1545 *Lanc. Wills* II. 63 My ryng of golde withe a ston of amias withe lettres in it of R and E.

Amic (æ'mik), *a. Chem.* [f. AM(MONIA) or AM(IDE) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to ammonia, of the nature of an amide or amine; *esp.* in *Amic acid*, a componnd of the nature of an amide, an acid amide; e.g. *lactamic carbamic*, *phosphamic* acid; *Amic ether*, the ether of an amic acid; *Amic base*, a compound of the nature of an amine, e.g. *anisamine.*

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 168 Amic acids are distinct monobasic acids. 1877 — *Fownes' Chem.* II. 381 Amic or Amidic acids . . They are also designated as a group by the name 'Alanines.'

Amicability (æ·mikăbĭ·lĭti). [f. next: see -BILITY.] The quality of being amicable; friendliness, amicableness; *concr.* in *pl.* friendly relations.

1660 G. FLEMING *Stemma Sacr.* 42 That amicability that we are now knit in. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xii. (C. D. ed.) 87 Perfect amicability being thus restored. 1877 *Hon. Miss Ferrard* III. iii. 102 This abominable disestablishment has rather caused an interruption of amicabilities.

Amicable (æ'mikăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *amīcābil-is* (a word of Roman law), f. *amīc-us* friend, connected with *amā-re* to love. The earlier form was AMIABLE through OFr.; cf. *appliable*, which preceded *applicable.*]

1. *gen.* Friendly.

1532 T. AUDELEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 109 II. 24 The most joyous and amycable assemblie and meting of his Grace and the French Kinge. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* Apol. 22 The most amicable expressions. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 301 Each mild, each amicable guest. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* III. vi. (ed. 4) 468 We once more arrived in an amicable port. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Pass.* v. 72 The amicable and good-

tempered manner. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. vi. 355 She had frequently, by amicable embassies, warned her brother of Spain.

2. *esp.* Of mutual arrangements: Done in a friendly spirit, with mutual goodwill, or without quarrelling or employment of force; peaceable, harmonious. *Amicable suit*: an action instituted by mutual understanding between the parties concerned, in order to secure an authoritative decision on a point of law.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* (Table) 65 Amicabill composition is ane aggreance be arbitrie, conforme to ane paction agreid betwixt the parteis. *c*1680 in Somers *Tracts* II. 272 Their Insolence . . declares them to be above the humble Dispensation of an amicable Composure. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 247 Amicable arrangements with a friend in power. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Hist. Vermont* 249 An amicable settlement of all differences. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* iii. 79 We entered into amicable relations with the chief.

†**3.** Of things: Kindly, benign, genial. *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IV. 127 Balsam of Peru . . its amicable and peculiar faculty in strengthening the Nerves. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 214 No amicable verdure of Herbs.

b. Amicable (or *amiable*) **numbers**: 'numbers which are mutually equal to the whole sum of each other's aliquot parts. Such are the numbers 284 and 220.' Chambers *Cycl.* (1727–51).

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 104/2 F. Schooten . . I believe first gave the name of *amicable* to such numbers. 1816 T. TAYLOR (*title*) Theoretic Arithmetic . . together with some remarkable Particulars respecting Perfect, Amicable, and other Numbers.

A·micableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being amicable; friendliness.

a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Peacemaker* (R.) True friends to it [peace], and to that amicableness that attends it. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Felix H.* 37 The conversation . . ended with determined amicableness.

†**2.** Of things. Cf. AMICABLE 3. *Obs.*

1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 552 This Experiment . . to shew the Amicableness of Volatil spirits to the Blood.

Amicably (æ·mikăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an amicable or friendly manner, without quarrelling or use of force.

1699 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmcccclviii/3 It's hoped, that . . the Affair of Elbing will be amicably adjusted. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 101 Honourable names very amicably joined with my own. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 487 Amicably disposed towards the English colonies. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* vii. 264 The conference however proceeded amicably on both sides. 1867 Miss BROUGHTON *Not Wisely* II. iii. 47 She and her cavalier toddled amicably along.

†**Amical,** *a. Obs.* [a. Fr. *amical*, ad. L. *amīcāl-is* (rare in cl., frequent in med.L.), f. *amīc-us* friend: see -AL 1. Cf. *inimical*.] Friendly.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 86 Planets amicall, benevolous, auspicious. 1691 W. WATSON (*title*) An Amical Call to Repentance, etc. [1814 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XXXVII. 118 *Amicable* . . appears to have been originally either an impure word for *amical*, or a misprint for *amiable*.]

Amice[1] (æ·mis). Forms: 4 amyse, 6 amis(e, ames, amyss(e, amias, ammess, amyce, 6– amice. [Earlier *amyt*, AMIT(E, a. OFr. *amit* :—L. *amict-us*. The form *amyse, amice*, is not satisfactorily accounted for; the *s* may be due to an early confusion of *amyte* with the next word (OFr. *aumusse*); to a med.L. *amicia* (see Ducange) ?for *amitia*, f. OFr. *amit*; or to one of the OFr. forms (Burguy has '*amit, amict, amis*,' Littré '*amist*'). Wyclif translates *amictus* once *amyt*, once *amys*, but has also *amyt* for *capitium* 'hood,' where the sense seems to be *aumusse*, AMICE[2], showing already a confusion between the two words. In Caxton, and in 18th c. writers, we find AMICT.]

†**1.** *gen.* A cloth for wrapping round, a scarf, handkerchief, or other loose wrap. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxii. 17 As an amyse, so he shal vnderreren thee [1388 As a cloth so he shal reise thee; Vulg. *Quasi amictum sic subleuabit te*].

2. *Eccl.* A square of white linen (called also *heafod-lín* and *kerchief*), folded diagonally, worn by celebrant priests, formerly on the head, but now, by priests of the Church of Rome, about the neck and shoulders.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 641/2 He would haue the peple pull the priest from the aulter, and ye amis from his head. *Ibid.* 390/1 What signifyeth the albe, the ames, and stole, and so forth. 1533 TINDALE *Answ. More* Wks. III. 73 The amice on the head is the kerchief that Christ was blindfolded with . . now it may well signify that he that putteth it on is blinded, and hath professed to lead us after him in darkness. 1536 *Reg. Riches* in *Antiq. Sarisb.* 197 Divers Stoles and Fannons, some wanting an Ammess. 1539 *Bk. Cerem.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. cix. 285 First he putteth on the amyss, which as touching the mystery, signifieth the vail . . And therfore he putteth that upon his head first. 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staff.* 12, Iij albes, and ij ameses. *Ibid.* 48 One vestement of grene lynen clothe, with albe and amysse. 1558 BP. WATSON 7 *Sacr.* xiii. 76 As the Jewes dyd fyrst couer Chrystes face . . so hath the Priest in memorye of that, an Amise put vpon his head. *a* 1564 BECON *Displ. Pop. Mass* (1844) 259 Ye first put on upon your head an head-piece, called an amice, to keep your brains in temper, as I think. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* (1880) 9 b, And then his amias and his albe. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. Isles* II. xxiii, His wither'd cheek and amice white. 1847 MASKELL *Mon. Rit. Eccl. Angl.* III. 25 For its ancient purpose it was a covering for the head; a square piece of linen embroidered . . upon one edge . . But at that time . . as now by the clergy of the church of Rome, the amice was only placed for an instant upon the top of the head, and then lowered upon the shoulders, to be left there, and adjusted round the neck. So that the use of it became merely symbolical. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 262 The neck was bare, the amice being as yet unknown.

†**3.** Used to render the Roman *toga*. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIV. vii. 858 k, Shall we put on our rich amyces and copes [*prætextati*]?

4. Used *loosely* of other garments.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 244 We have heard of Aaron and his linnen Amice, but those dayes are past. 1727 POPE *Dunciad* IV. 549 On some a priest [*i. e.* the cook], succinct in amice white, Attends: all flesh is nothing in his sight.

Amice[2] (æ·mis). Forms: 5 amisse, 6 ammes, ammas, ammys, ames, amys, am(m)esse, 6–7 amis(e, 7 amysse, 6, 9 amos, 6– amice. [ad. OFr. *aumuce, aumusse* (Pr. *almussa*, med.L. *almussa, almussia, almucia, almucium*, Sp. *almucio*, Pg. *mursa*, It. *mozzetta* dim. of *mozza*), of doubtful origin, but generally taken as ad. Ger. *mutse, mütze*, cap (Sc. *mutch*), with Arab. article *al-* prefixed, as in some other non-Arabic technical words. The earliest examples in Eng. show confusion with the prec. word, the likeness between the Eng. adaptations of Fr. *aumusse* and *amit*, being assisted by the apparent similarity of use between the two articles; and from the 17th c. this has been distinguished from the prec., only as the *grey amice*.

1. An article of costume of the religious orders, made of, or lined with grey fur. It varied at different times in character and mode of wearing, being originally (it is said) a cap or covering for the head; afterwards a hood, or cape with a hood; in later times a mere college 'hood' or badge, borne by canons in France on the left arm.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* (1554) 222 Al my riches may me nought disport Amisse of gris . . a surples and prebende. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 256 Hange vp the scapler, the ames coule and frocke. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurell*, Those wordes his grace dyd saye Of an ammas gray. 1527 in Pocock *Rec. Reform.* I. xxvi. 54 Four of the doctors prebendaries . . in coppes and grey amys. 1530 PALSGR. 194/1 Ammys for a channon, *aumusse*. 1541 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) I. 127 An old grey amesse and a rochet xs. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (1852) 94, Iiij. prebenttes . . in ther grey amos. *Ibid.* 94 Their gray ammes. *Ibid.* 59 Alle the gray ammesse . . in Powlles ware put downe. 1564 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 219 My gownes, my surpless, my ij furred amysis. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1184/2 The prebendaries and petie canons commanded to weare no more their graie amises. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 103 The gray amice, and other popish garments. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 427 Morning fair Came forth with Pilgrim steps in amice gray. 1803 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. xix, A palmer's amice wrapped him round With a wrought Spanish baldric bound. 1868 MARRIOTT *Vest. Chr.* 228 Of similar origin is the Amess, often confused with the Amice.

†**2.** The fur of the marten or grey squirrel with which the amice was lined or bordered. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 513 Bleu damask purfeled with ames grey. 1573 *Art of Limming* 3 You shall with a pencell made of graye amys or calliber tailes laye on thy syse. 1598 STOW *Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. viii. 255/1 Those Knights that have borne the office of the Mayoralty ought to have their Cloaks furred with grey Amis.

†**Amici·tial,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *amīcitia* friendship (f. *amīc-us* friend) + -AL 1.] Of or pertaining to private friendship, friendly.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 97 Communion . . with all Christians . . both private and publick, amicitial and political.

†**Amicous,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *amīc-us* friendly + -OUS.] Friendly, pleasing, congenial.

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 28 Each single species draws and assimulates that only to itself, which it finds most amicous and congruous to its Nature.

†**Ami·ct,** *sb. Obs.* [in early use, a. Fr. *amict*, later ad. orig. L. *amict-us* something thrown round the body, a loose upper garment, f. *amict-us* pa. pple. of *amicīre* f. *am(b)-* about + *iacĕre* for *iaci-ĕre* to throw: see AMICE and AMIT.]

†**1.** A kerchief or cloth tied round the head. *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. xii, Hys hore heed . . was envoluted in a whyte amicte.

2. = AMICE [1].

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, The *Amict* is the first of the six garments which are common to bishops and priests: the others are *alba, cingulum, stola, manipulus*, and *planeta*.

†**Ami·ct,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *amict-* ppl. stem of *amicīre*: see prec.] To wrap round, surround, cover.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 315 With . . purpureous flowers amicting its cubital branches.

†**Amic·ted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] 'Cloathed or covered with a garment.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

‖**Amiculum** (ămi·kiŭlŏm). [L., f. *amicīre* (see AMICT *sb.*).] (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Amiculum*, in antiquity, denoted an upper garment worn by the women, also in use among the men. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 341 The *Amiculum* . . was often very rich, and also ornamented with fringes.

Amid (ămi·d), *adv.* and *prep.* Forms: 1 on middan, 2 on midden, 2–3 on midde, 3–4 amidden, a midde, 4–5 a-mydde, in mydde, 5–6 a-myd, 3– amid. [orig. a phrase: *on* 'in,' *middan*, dat. sing. weak decl. of *midde* adj. 'MID, middle'; as if = *on pám middan* (*dǽle*), *on þére middan* (*stówe*) 'in the middle (place or part)'; hence either absolutely, or followed by a genitive, 'in the middle *of* ——.' Cf. L. *in medio* and Gr. ἐν μέσῳ, in which also the orig. adj. came to be used subst., and followed by the genitive: *in medio montium*. But already in OE. the phrase began to be treated as a prep., and followed by the dative, and in 12–13th c. the case signs were gradually dropped, leaving the governed sb. as a simple object. So late as 15th c. *amid* was still occas. expanded to *in mid*; cf. *a-two, in two*; *a-live, in life*.]

†**A.** *adv.* In the middle, in the midst. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Sol. & Sat.* 262 Se fuzol is on middan hwæles hiwes. 1205 LAYAM. 8154 Þe stæf tobræc amidden. 1297 R. GLOUC. 14 A temple heo fonde fair y-now, and a mawmed amidde. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3265 On þat oþer stage amidde ordeynt he gunnes grete. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7008 Al amydde I bilde and make My hous. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 274 Amid betweene the violent Robber . . and the miching theefe . . standeth the crafty cutpurse.

B. *prep.*

1. In the middle or centre *of*. Orig. (*a* 13th c.) with a *genitive*. Now only *poet.*

c 975 *Rushw. G.* Luke xxii. 55 On middum cæfertune . . wæs [Peter] in middum hiora. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* ibid., Petrus wæs mid him on middan þam cafertune. *c* 1175 *Cotton Hom.* 221 Ane treowe þe stent on midden paradis. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 On midden þere se. *c* 1220 *Leg. Kath.* 1478 Amid te burh. *c* 1300 *Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 132 A-midde the hevene as the streon a-midde theye. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* (1819) 66 In mydde the felde we shall hem byde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. v. 10 Amyd his cours, thare as he went. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 218 And all amid them stood the Tree of Life.

†**2.** Of two things: Between. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 62 Leste heo þes deofles quarreaus habbe amidden þen eien.

3. *more loosely*, Near the middle of (a place), surrounded on all sides by (objects). Chiefly *poet.*

a. with *sing. sb.*: In the interior of (a place *obs.*), surrounded by (an extended body).

1340 *Ayenb.* 143 Þe play of children a-midde þe strete. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 79 In chambre amydde the paleys. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, She kept it in full close Amyd her herte. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IV. iv, The Peeres of Plutoes Realme assembled beene Amid the Palace of their angry King. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 1156 Amid the miry gulf. 1790 COWPER *Odyss.* XIX. 347 Amid the billowy flood. 1840 LONGF. *Voices of Nt., Flowers* ix, Like Ruth amid the golden corn.

b. with *pl. sb.*: Surrounded by, among (objects).

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 270 He . . þet amidden his unwines lið him adun to slepen. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 333 A-midden alle his fon. *a* 1732 GAY *Wks.* 1745 I. 90 Suffer me . . Amid thy bays to weave this rural weed. 1747 COLLINS *Passions* (1830) 58 His hand . . Amid the chords bewilder'd laid. 1859 CAPERN *Bal. & Songs* 35 She is sitting in her cottage, Amid the flowers of May. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 42 A certain part of his work . . must be done amid books.

4. *esp.* In relation to the circumstances which surround an action. **a.** with *sing. sb.* (indicating state or condition).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. x. 77 Amyd this deray This hate fury of slauchter and fell affray. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 206 Amid this hurlie, I intend, That all is done in reuerend care of her. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 48 Amid the choice Of all tasts else to please thir appetite. 1790 COWPER *Iliad* II. 68 Amid the stillness. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* III. xxxi, Amid the broil. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* I. 29 My spirit sleeps amid the calm. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* iii. (1869) 43 Keep her spirit pure amid it all. 1871 J. MACOUN *Mem. Patmos* I. 12 The last voice heard amid the roll of apocalyptic thunders.

b. with *pl. sb.* (indicating actions or events).

1719 YOUNG *Busiris* I. i. (1757) 9 How wanton sits she amid nature's smiles! 1728 — *Love of Fame* IV. (1757) 110 Amid sublimer views, To listen to the labours of the muse. 1812 Miss AUSTEN *Mansf. Pk.* (1847) 71 The carriage drove off amid the good wishes of the two remaining ladies. 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* II. iii. (1856) 130 Hope . . still cheered him amid his labours. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. x. 472 Amid general shouts of dissent.

5. *Comb.* †**amid-heaps** (in 3 *amid-hep(þ)es* for OE. *on middan heáþes*), in midst of a heap or crowd; †**amidmong** (see MONG *sb.*), in the midst of. Also AMID-SHIPS, q.v.

c 1230 *Juliana* 69 Heo stod unhurt þer amidheppes heriende ure healent. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr. Mark* xiv. 54 And there sate amidmong the lewde and ungracious companie of seruauntes.

Amid-, combining form of AMIDE, sometimes used instead of AMIDO- before vowels; as in *amid-acetic acid, amidazobenzene*, etc.

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 681 Amidacetic Acid is formed by the action of ammonia on bromacetic or chloracetic acid. 1877 *Ibid.* II. 467 Amidazobenzene . . forms the chief constituent of commercial aniline yellow.

Amidated (æ·midĕtĕd), *ppl. a. Chem.* Converted into an amide.

1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 31 The majority . . consist of alcohols, acids, amidated acids, and amines.

Amide (æ·məid, ămə·id; the latter always in comb.). *Chem.* [f. AM(MONIA) + -IDE.]

†**1.** *orig.* A name given to the first-discovered derivatives of ammonia (NH_3), in which one atom

of H was exchanged for a metal or organic radical, acid or basic; these being viewed as compounds of the *metal*, etc. with a hypothetical radical *amidogen*, NH_2. (Since the discovery of the actual relations of these 'amides' to the 'imides' and 'nitriles,' the compound ammonias have been rearranged according to the nature of the replacing radical, as *amides, amines,* and *alkalamides*. The present sense of 'Amide' is therefore at once wider and more restricted than the original. See next.)

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* viii. (ed. 2) 237 Compounds of NH_2 have been hitherto called amides.. but this name will probably be now discarded. 1854 SCOFFERN in Orr *Circ. Sc., Chem.* 503 Others believe it to be an amide of metallic silver. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1872) I. 169 [Potassamine] was regarded as a compound of NH_2 (*amidogen*) with potassium, NH_2K, and called *amide* of potassium, analogous to the cyanide CNK. In process of time, compounds came to be discovered . . in which 2 or 3 atoms of hydrogen were replaced by metals or compound radicles, to which the name amide in its original sense of a compound containing amidogen, NH_2, was plainly inapplicable; accordingly these compounds were designated by other names *imides, nitrites*, &c.

2. *Mod. Chem.* Generic name of the compound ammonias derived from one or more molecules of common ammonia (NH_3), by exchanging 1, 2, or all 3 hydrogen atoms for acid radicals of equivalent adicity.

According to the number of ammonia molecules represented, they are denominated *Monamides, Diamides, Triamides*, &c., all of which may be *primary, secondary*, or *tertiary*, according as $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, or the whole of the hydrogen is replaced. The nature of the replacing radicals (or related acids) is shown by prefixing their names (contracted), as *Acet-amide, Tri-acet-amide, Ox-amide, Succin-amide, Cyan-amide, Phosph-amide, Phenyl-di-benz-amide. Primary* amides may be viewed as formed from organic acids by substituting one atom of amidogen (NH_2) for one of hydroxyl (HO); they form one half of the earlier 'amides' in sense 1, the other half being now AMINES. The *secondary* and *tertiary* amides are the acid members of the former 'imides' and 'nitriles.'

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1872) I. 169 Ammonias in which 1 or more atoms of hydrogen are replaced by an *acid*-radicle; to this division we propose to confine the name of 'amides.' *Ibid.* 170 Primary amides are mostly solid and crystalline, easily fusible, neutral to test paper, volatile without decomposition. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Most of the nitrogenous animal bases are amides.

3. Extended to compounds intermediate between amides proper and AMINES: see ALKALAMIDES.

4. *Acid amide*: a body uniting the types of an amide and an acid, also called AMIC or *Amidic acid*, and ALANINE, q.v. *Amide-base*: earlier name for a primary AMINE.

Amidic (ămə·i·dik), *a. Chem.* [f. AMIDE + -IC.] Of or derived from an amide; as in *Amidic acid*, the same as acid amide, or amic acid.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 379 The acid amides thus formed [by replacement of the alcoholic hydroxyl] are called amic or amidic acids.

Amidide (æ·midəid). *Chem.* [f. AMIDE + -IDE.] A simple compound of amidogen with another element or complex radical.

1854 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* (ed. 4) I. 437 The amidide of hydrogen (ammonia). 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Mar. 581/3 It was proposed to regard the two molecules.. as an amidide of ammonium NH_4, NH_2.

Amidin (æ·midin). *Chem.* [f. *amid-* the common Romanic form of L. *amyl-um* starch (as in Fr. *amid-on*, etc.) + -IN.]

1. The soluble matter of starch found in the interior of the granules.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 452 One hundred parts of potato starch .. yielded 17 of amidine, 30·4 of sugar, 17·2 of gum, and some unaltered starch.

2. Starch in a state of solution, gelatinous and transparent.

1839 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 84 Caventou says that the amidine is formed at once by the action of the hot water on the starch. 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Amidmost (ămi·dmoust, -əst), *adv.* and *prep. poet.* [mod. f. *amid* or *midmost* (itself a modern word), perh. influenced by the app. superlative form of AMIDST. Nothing similar in ME.]

A. *adv.* In the very middle or centre. **B.** *prep.* (by elision) In the very centre of.

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 37 He . . stopped amidmost of the hall. *Ibid.* III. iv. 52 A.. lake Amidmost which the fowl did take Their pastime.

Amido- (ămə·i·dō), combining form of AMIDE; used also in the phrases *amido compounds, amido derivatives*, i.e. those in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by an atom of the radical Amidogen NH_2, as *Amido-benzine* (= ANILINE), *Amido-ethane* (= ETHYLAMINE), *Amido-methane* (= METHYLAMINE), *Amido-caproic acid*, etc.

1854 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* (ed. 4) I. 938 Amido-chloride of mercury. 1864 *Reader* 18 June 782/1 The fluorescence of two new substances—amidophthalic and amidoterephthalic acid. 1873 FOWNES *Chem.* 683 Alanine, or amidopropionic acid. *Ibid.* 760 It is converted into amidobenzene or aniline. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 446 Benzene group: amido derivatives. *Ibid.*, Only one nitro-group is obtained in the first instance, so that nitro-amido compounds are obtained. 1881 THUDICHUM *Ann. Chem. Med.* II. viii, On the Albuminous Substances, Amides, Amido-Acids, and Ammonium Salts as Sources of the Urea.

Amidogen (ămə·i·dŏdʒen). *Chem.* [f. AMIDO- + -GEN [2] 'producer.'] A name for the combination of nitrogen with two equivalents of hydrogen NH_2 (equal to ammonia minus one of its hydrogen atoms), viewed as the hypothetical radical of the primary amides and amines.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* viii. (ed. 2) 248 Amidogen .. seems to have no real independent existence, but to be a name expressive only of ammonia, in which 1 of its hydrogen atoms is replaced by an equivalent of some hydrocarbon. 1880 CLEMENSHAW tr. *Wurtz, Atom. The.* 263 All attempts have as yet been unsuccessful to isolate double *amidogen*.

Amidships (ămi·dʃips), *adv.* [prop. a phrase, = 'in the ship's middle, in centre of the ship,' retaining the genitive which originally followed AMID, as in *amid-heaps*. The phr. must therefore be old though our instances begin late.] In the middle of a ship; *rarely*, to or towards the middle of the ship.

1692 SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* 1. xvi. 76 He who cuns the Ship uses these terms to him at Helm, *Starboard, Larboard, Port, Helm a Midships.* 1755 SMOLLETT *Don Quix.* (1803) II. 185 The other . . took us amidships, and laid the side of the bark entirely open. 1833 MARRYAT *Pet. Simple*, The two sheep-pens amidships are full of pigs. 1837 — *Perc. Keene* xl. (1863) 282 The vessel . . had parted amidships. 1859 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xv. 372, I moved round more amidships. 1873 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Jan., The whole of the protected guns are carried amidships.

Amidst (ămi·dst), *prep.* and *adv.* Forms: α. 4 imyddes, y myddes, emiddes, in myddes. β. 4–6 amyddes, 5 -is, 6 -ys, amiddes, amydes, 6–7 amids. γ. 6 amidest, 6–7 amiddest, amid'st, (7 immid'st), 7– amidst. [f. AMID, *a-midde*, with genitive *-s*, added to many advb. phrases. Subseq. corrupted (in the south), by form-assoc. with superlatives, to *-st*. Cf. *amongst, against, betwixt*. The early variants *y myddes, in middes*, shew resolution into the two elements: cf. AMID. Also aphetized MIDST.] There is a tendency to use *amidst* more distributively than *amid*, e.g. of things scattered about, or a thing moving, in the midst of others.

A. *adv.*

1. In the middle or central part. †a. *absol. Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXII. 158 The rofe was golde, and amiddes A carbuncle.

b. with *of*. (In prose usually *in* (*the*) *midst of*.)

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. of Fame* 714 Right even in myddes of the way. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 278/4 A right fayr sterre whiche shone amyddes of the celle. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 66 Warme with a softe fyre burning amidest therof. *a* 1628 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Poems* Immid'st of flames, or through the raging tide. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 141 Amidst of these. *Ibid.* II. 279 Amidst of spring.

B. *prep.*

1. In or into the middle or centre of. a. with *sing. sb.*

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 655 Von a tre . . þat standis emiddes [*Cott.* in midward, *Trin.* amidde] paradis. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6451 Als þe yholk ymyddes þe egge lys . . Right swa es þe erthe . . Ymyddes þe hevens þat gas obout. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XI. 33 A man in a bot 'in-myddes a brode water. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XII. 4957 Ymyddes the halle Was a tre . . all of tru gold.

β. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXI. 8774 Þo maisturs gert make, amyddes his hede, A hole þurgh his herne-pon. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XIV. 619 Amyddes the Feld there it lay. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCVIII. 190 The Communers . . token the bisshop and led hym amyddes Chepe. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXIX. 141 She did him up wynde, Amiddes the wall, and left hym there . . fyve fadom and more from the grounde. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 131 They plunge amids the water and passe the stream with their pawes.

γ. 1595 EDWARDES in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 18 Amid'st the Center of this clime. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 661 The fruit of this fair tree amidst The garden. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus* (1737) Prol., Pensive, amidst the bellowing throng. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XXX. (1878) 526 And died amidst a circle of friends.

b. with *pl. sb.* (Often becoming less definite = Amongst, surrounded by.)

β. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XLVI. 167 Amyddes the stretes .. they maden ful gret hepes. *Ibid.* li. 122 Amyddis his bretherin twelve. 1614 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XIII. 261 Lost, Amids the moving waters.

γ. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Dido* I. i. 369 Build his throne amidst those starry towers. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 100 A plaine amiddest woods. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 677 And dared amidst the trembling Ghosts to sing. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. XX. 239 A noble woman . . who died amidst the tormentors hands. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. 320 Amidst his friends and vassals. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Sp.* (1849) 59 The road . . winding amidst thickets of broom and brushwood. 1853 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* IV. 202 Amidst the fumes of tobacco.

2. Of state, condition, or surrounding circumstances: Amongst, in the course of. a. with *sing. sb.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monkes T.* 739 Yet was he caught amyddes al his pride. *a* 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 66 Unless I sterve, For hunger still amiddes my food. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. I. xiii. 61 Amiddest the which hee fell asleepe. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Marr. Clergie* Concl., It was written .. amids the heat of contention. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. Ded., To smile amidst adversity. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 535 Amidst the splendour and festivity of a court. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ii. (1878) 19 Amidst the downward sweep of events.

b. with *pl. sb.*

a 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* 108 Amids the warres of France, Flanders, and England. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 65 Amidst all the seducements of Wealth. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 76 Amidst all the evils that threaten me. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Hist. Vermont* 162 Which is never found amidst the refinements of polished societies. 1849 SIR J. STEPHEN *Ess. Eccl. Biogr.* I. 253 Amidst his ascetic follies. *Ibid.* 275 Amidst the funeral rites, the soldered coffin had been opened.

Amidulin (ămi·diŭlin). *Chem.* [f. Fr. *amid-on* starch + -ULE diminutive + -IN chem. formative.] A soluble preparation of starch, resembling sago.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Amidulin* is slowly deposited in white flocculi.

† **Ami·dward,** *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* [f. AMID + -WARD, analogously to *after-ward, down-ward*. OE. had no *on middan weard* or *on midde weard*.]

A. *adv.* Towards or near the middle or centre.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 631 Choppe of that amydwarde in the tree. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. vi. 9 Euin amydwart in his trone .. [he] takin has his sete.

B. *prep.* Towards or near the middle of.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 690 An horn the forhed amydward. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1332 Þe chambre stod oppon þe se : amidward a roch of stone. *c* 1400 *Cursor M.* 655 (Fairf. MS.) Yonder tre .. þat standes amidwarde [*Cott.* in midward] paradyse.

Amil, variant of AMEL, *Obs.*, enamel.

† **A-mi-la.** *Mus. Obs.* 'Used to designate the note *la*, and especially the key of *la*.' Littré.

1760 STILES *Anc. Grk. Mus.* in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 772 He .. affirming .. that the Dorian mode answered exactly to our A-mi-la with a minor third, and the Phrygian to our A-mi-la with a major third.

‖ **Amildar** (æ·məldāɹ). [a. Pers. and Urdu عملدار *ʿamal-dār*, f. Arab. *ʿamal* work + Pers. *dār* holding, holder (a common agential formative).] A native factor, manager, or agent, in India; *esp.* a collector of revenue.

1799 WELLINGTON in Gurwood *Desp.* I. 47 Never to pass over any disrespect from the amildars to the officers. 1804 — *ibid.* III. 38, I know the character of .. every Mahratta amildar.

† **Ami·nded,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [f. A *particle* = *ge-* and MINDED.] Minded.

1578 in *Test. Ebor.* XXIII, Amynded with myselfe to make my Will. 1608 in *Eccl. Proc. Bp. Durh.*, He was aminded to send to Duresme. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. XXXII. Wks. XI. 19 Thou art better aminded towards him.

Amine (æ·məin, ămi·n ; the latter always in comb.). *Chem.* [f. AM(MONIA) + -INE.]

Generic name of the *compound ammonias*, in which one or more of the three hydrogen atoms in ammonia, NH_3, are exchanged for alcohol or other positive radicals, as methyl, ethyl, phenyl, or for a metal, as potassium, platinum, zinc.

They are distinguished as *Monamines, Diamines, Triamines*, according to the number of ammonia molecules represented in the molecule of the compound; each of which may be *primary, secondary*, or *tertiary*, according as $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, or the whole of the hydrogen is replaced. The nature of the replacing radical or element is shown by prefixing its name, as in primary amines, *Methylamine, Ethylamine, Phenylamine, Platinamine, Potassamine, Zincamine*; or, in secondary and tertiary amines, in the case of two or three replacements by the *same* radical, *Di-ethylamine, Tri-potassamine*, or by *different* radicals as *Methyl-ethylamine, Dimethyl-ethylamine* (NH_3, in which 2 atoms of H are replaced by methyl, and 1 by ethyl), *Methyl-ethyl-amylamine* (containing one atom each of methyl, ethyl, and amyl, in union with the nitrogen of the original ammonia). *Primary* amines were originally included under AMIDES in the earlier sense; they may be represented as derived from the paraffins by substitution of amidogen, NH_2, for hydrogen, or from the alcohols by substitution of amidogen for hydroxyl.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1872) I. 169 Ammonias in which 1 or more atoms of hydrogen are replaced by base-radicles. This division we call 'amines.' 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 146 It is a true amine. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., The amines are basic compounds, capable of uniting with acids and forming salts .. The lower members of the group are gases, the higher oily liquids.

† **Ami·nish,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 **amynusshe, amenyshe,** 6 **amynysshe.** [Refashioned from earlier AMENUSE; cf. *diminish*.] To make less, lessen, diminish.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 33 It is better to amynusshe that hurteth than to encresse that helpeth. 1493 in *Test. Ebor.* IV. 26 Not to amenyshe my wife's parte. 1530 PALSGR. 426/2, I amynysshe, I lessyn or make lesse, *Je amenuise*. I dare nat amynysshe it for feare I marre all togyther.

‖ **A·miot.** *Obs.* [Fr. *amiot* 'a kind of Peare whereof most excellent perrie is made.' Cotgr.] (See quot.)

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farme* 417 The Amiot Peare is commended aboue all the rest, whereof likewise is made the Perrie, called waxen Perrie.

Amir, variant of AMEER.

Amiral, -el, -eld, obs. forms of ADMIRAL.

Amiss (ămi·s), *adv., pred. a.*, and *sb.* Forms: 3 **a mis,** 4 **a mysse,** 4–5 **a mys,** (4 of mys, 5 of mysse, on mys), 3–6 **amys,** 5–6 **amysse,** 6–7 **amisse,** 7– **amiss.** [prop. phrase, A *prep.*[1] of manner + MISS *sb.* failure, deficiency, shortcoming.]

A. *adv., gen. sign.* Away from the mark, not up to the mark, out of course, out of order.

1. Erroneously, in a way that goes astray of, or misses its object.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1363 3if me hit wile turne a mis. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 164 Þei red him alle a mysse, þat conseil

gaf þerto. *c*1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. xi. 100 False proposicioun*s* that goon amys fro the trouthe. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliv. 298 Our Archyers shet neuer arowe amys. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxiv. 32 Yf I haue gone amysse [WYCLIF errid], enfourme me. 1627 MAY *Lucan* II. 439 Phæton amisse did guide The day. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* iii. Wks. 1757 IV. 182 If he judges amiss in the supreme point. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Year* Easter Day, Your wisdom guides amiss To seek on earth a Christian's bliss.

2. Faultily, defectively; in a way that falls short of its object, or with which fault may be found.

*c*1386 CHAUCER *Manc. T.* 145 'By God,' quod he, 'I synge not amys.' 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* II. 174 Þe same mesure þat ȝe meteþ amys oþer ellys. 1579 *Newes fr. North* in *Thynne's Animadv.* Pref. 133, I am sure I cannot be lodged amisse in this house. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 49 The Doctor .. had miscarried in his suit by joining issu amiss. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 67 That widow poor Who only offered not amiss.

3. Hence, *euphem.* Wrongly, in a wrong way.

*c*1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4103 Rayner, þou spekest al amys. *c*1450 *Merlin* i. 5 Ye sey amysse, for god hateth no creature. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 682 For doubtlesse those goodes are gotten amisse. 1633 G. HERBERT *Self-Condemn.* ii. in *Temple* 165 He that doth love, and love amisse This world's delights before true Christian joy. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* vi. 123 Apt to see wrong, and speak amiss, and do the very reverse of what he ought to do.

4. To come or happen amiss: to come or happen out of order, untowardly, or contrary to one's wishes or expectations.

1646 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 252 Sometimes we shot at fowls and other birds: nothing came amiss. 1836 *Johnsoniana* i. 75 He chatted gaily .. as if nothing had happened amiss. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* vi. 282 Nothing came amiss to their greedy and credulous ears.

5. To do, deal, or act amiss: to act erroneously, to err; *euphem.* to do wrong.

1297 R. GLOUC. 54 My newew, þat a lytel dude amys. *c*1384 CHAUCER *H. of Fame* 269 A woman dothe amys To loue hym that vnknowe ys. *c*1400 *Deo Gracias* (Turnb. 1843) 162 Amende that thou has done of mysse. *c*1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 279 When ony mon dude on mys. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cv. 6 We haue synned with oure fathers, we haue done amysse. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* 313 Looke not to prosper, if thon dealst amisse. 1792 *Anecd. Pitt* I. iv. 60 We are convinced that something has been done amiss. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. II. 44 And soon will punish those Who act amiss.

6. To take (a thing) **amiss:** *orig.* to miss its meaning, mistake (i.e. (*a*)*miss-take*); *now,* to misinterpret its *motive* or to interpret it in a bad sense, to take offence at.

*c*1380 WYCLIF 3 *Treat.* i. 18 Þis dreem takun a mys turneþ upsedoun þe chirche. *c*1538 STARKEY *England* i. 9 You take the mater amys. 1638 CHILLINGWORTH *Relig. Prot.* I. i. § 5. 33 So might we justly take it amisse, that .. you are not more willing to consider us. 1780 JOHNSON *Lett.* 238 II. 139 You .. therefore cannot take it amiss that I have never written. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Estate* iii. 26 You will not take it amiss if I take a cousin's privilege.

b. So, To think amiss.

1635 SWAN *Spec. Mund.* v. § 2 (1643) 133 To think otherwise were to think amisse. 1702 POPE *Jan. & May* 809 None judge so wrong as those who think amiss. 1714 FORTESCUE-ALAND *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* Ded. 3, I am persuaded, he would not think amiss of my conduct. 1770 GOLDSM. *Haunch Ven.* 123 So, perhaps, in your habits of thinking amiss, You may make a mistake, and think slightly of this.

B. quasi-*adj.* [In construction with vb. *to be, amiss,* which properly belongs to the vb., is referred to the subject, and treated as an adj.; and hence extended to more distinct adjectival constructions. Cf. *matters went far amiss; matters were somewhat amiss; I found matters amiss; it would not be amiss to do so.* Never used *attrib.*]

1. Out of order: not in accord with the recognized good order of morality, society, custom, nature, bodily health, etc. etc.; deficient, faulty.

*c*1315 SHOREHAM 144 Ȝef he .. conthe and dede hyȝt nouȝt, Hyt were a-mys. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 12 He schulde .. amende alle manere of thynges that was amysse. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 223 Saying still the world was amisse. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 102 *Don.* What is amisse? *Macb.* You are, and doe not know 't. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. ii. 19, I hear something very much amiss of this man. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. ii. 625 The taste is nearly always amiss in illness.

2. *esp.* negatively, *Not amiss*: not beside the mark, not improper, quite in keeping with the object in view.

1513 MORE *Edw. V*, Ded., I have thought it not amisse to put to my helping hand. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 314 It will not be amisse to lay open the Consequences. 1756 BURKE *Subt. & B.* Wks. I. 180 However it may not be amiss to add to these remarks. 1778 JOHNSON *Lett.* 198 II. 41 It is good to speak dubiously about futurity. It is likewise not amiss to hope. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. XIX. 82 Kind to Maud? That were not amiss.

b. Of the quality of objects.

1860 HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* (1879) II. xxiv. 243 She was not amiss .. but her companion was far the handsomer figure. *Ibid.* (1860) I. xxiii. 253 As an angel, you are not amiss.

†C. *sb.* [The *adv.* or *adj.* used subst. *quasi* 'a doing *amiss*' or 'a thing which is *amiss*'; perhaps partly due to formal confusion between *a miss* 'an error,' and *a-miss* 'in error.'] An error, fault, or misdeed; hence *euphem.* an evil deed. *Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) v. 65 Without amisse. 1590 LODGE *Gold. Leg.* in Halliw. *Shaks.* VI. 43 He [shall] receive meed for his amisse. 1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* IV. v. 18 Each toy seemes Prologue, to some great amisse. 1643 *Actors' Remonstr.* (1869) 265 We will .. reforme all our disorders, and amend all our amisses. *c*1700 *Rich. II* in Evans *Old Bal.* (1784) No. 410. 300 The nobles of England their prince's amiss, By parliament soon did rebate.

Amissibility (ămi·sĭbi·lĭti). *rare.* [a. Fr. *amissibilité,* f. *amissible*: see next and -BILITY.] Possibility of being lost; liability to lose.

1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* ii. 16 The amissibility of justifying faith. 1657 BAXTER *Saints' Persev.* 36 The Amissibility of a state of Infant Justification, or rather the cessation of it. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iv. § 41 The amissibility of sovereign power for misconduct.

Amissible (ămi·sĭb'l), *a.* [a. Fr. *amissible,* ad. L. *āmissibil-em,* f. *āmiss-* ppl. stem of *āmitt-ĕre* to lose.] Liable to be lost.

1672 JACOMB *Comm. Rom.* viii. (1868) 59 The same grace now .. is not amissible as that was. 1777 WESLEY *Wks.* 1872 XI. 442 It [entire Sanctification] is amissible, capable of being lost. 1852 I. TAYLOR *Wesley & Method.* 213 That release from guilty fears which the Gospel affords should be thought of .. as amissible.

Amissing (ămi·sĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [the phrase *a-missing* (see A *prep.*[1] 12, 13) erroneously taken as a single word, as if from a vb. to *amiss*; chiefly in Scotch writers.] = MISSING; wanting.

1634-46 J. ROW (father) *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 131 The Kirk-Register being amissing. 1680 KIN in *Spirit of Popery* 7 A Publick Spirit in contending for God .. is much amissing amongst us. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* App. 84 The deponent .. does not know by what means the said lock .. now amissing, was lost. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 10 Only his sloop was amissing. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scotl.* V. lvii, Examined as to what he had done with the valuables amissing.

†Ami·ssion. *Obs.* [a. Fr. *amission,* ad. L. *āmission-em* loss, losing, n. of action f. *āmitt-ĕre* to lose, f. *ā* off + *mittĕre* to send, let go.] Loss.

1623 ALLESBURY *Serm.* 11 In amission, the act is necessarie; in emission, voluntary. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xiii. 138 [Their] speech hath been very much impaired by the amission of their Fore teeth. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 8 Again, the amission of God has taken up the name of sin. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

†Ami·ssive, *a. Obs.* [f. *āmiss-* ppl. stem of *āmitt-ĕre* to lose + -IVE, as if ad. L. **āmissīv-us.*] Characterized by, or tending to, loss or deterioration.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 9 It [God's Sovereignty] is either amissive, or perfective. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 260 God cannot change himself. For such a mutation would be either perfective or amissive.

Ami·ssness. ?*Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. AMISS *a.* + -NESS.] The state of being or doing amiss.

1648 *Brit. Beltman* in *Harl. Misc.* VII. 626 (D.) God forgive us our amissnesses!

Amit, earliest form of ADMIT.

†Amit, *v. Obs.* [a. L. *āmitt-ĕre* to lose: see AMISSION.] To lose. (Rarely with *of.*)

1525 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 399 It is not thought .. that she [the Queen] shulde amitte or loose any parte of her autorite. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 30 The wife may tine and amit her Dowrie. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 157 If a Magnet itself be made red hot in the fire, it .. amits the Magnetical vigour. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 10 The water amits of its pellucidity.

†Amit(e, *sb. Obs.* Also 4-9 amyt(e, 5 amitt, 7 ammit. [a. OFr. *amit* (now *amict,* pron. *ami*):—L. *amict-um*: see AMICT and AMICE, the latter of which became the common form in 14th c.]

1. *gen.* A cloth for wrapping round, a handkerchief, scarf, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* i. 12 Thou schalt chaunge hem as an amyte [1388 cloth; Vulg. *amictum*] *or girdyng aboute,* and thei schulen be chaungid. 1451 in Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* (1754) 148 Cloth for Amyts and Girdelys.

2. *Eccl.* The white amice worn by priests.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 319 Of preste þou has no merke, albe ne non amite. *c*1470 *Lib. Dom. Edw. IV* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 85 The surplyces of singers of chapelles, and awbes, amittes. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de Worde) VIII. viii. 331/2 The amyt on his hede at the begynnynge betokneth the cloth that crystus face was hyled with in time of his passyon. 1683 OLDHAM *Wks.* (1686) 91 Their Motly Habits, Maniples, and Stoles, Albs, Ammits, Rochets, Chimers, Hoods, and Cowls. 1811 J. GRANT *Hist. Eng. Ch.* I. 159 Their appendages of albs, amyts, stoles, maniples, and girdles.

3. By confusion for *aumusse* AMICE[2]: A hood, upon a gown or cloak.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxxix. 21 And thei maden the coope coote [1388 the coop coot *or aube*] al iacynctyne; and a hode [1388 hood *or the amyt;* Vulg. *capitium*] in the ouerest parti.

†A·miture. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [?a. OFr. **amiture,* repr. L. **amictūra,* or OFr. **amitoire,* ad. L. *amictōrium,* f. *amict-* ppl. stem of *amicīre* to clothe: see AMICT.] Clothing, dress.

*c*1300 *K. Alis.* 3975 Yursturday thow come in amiture, Y-armed so on of myne.

Amity (æ·mĭti). Forms: 5-6 amytie, -tye, -te, -tey, amite, 6 amytee, -itee, -itye, 6-7 amitie, 6- amity. [a. Fr. *amitié,* 13th c. *amistié, amisté,* 11th c. *amistet*:—pop. L. **amīcitāt-em* (= L. *amīcitiam*), f. *amīc-us* friend; cf. *mendīcitāt-em* f. *mendīc-us*: see -TY.] Friendship, friendliness; friendly relations; especially of a public character between states or individuals. **a.** *sing.*

?*a*1450 in *3rd Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* (1872) 279/2 The Frenshemen .. enlarge their amite and their aliage to suche as were beste. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 80 Amytie is founded vpon honeste. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 137/4 Why wilt thou not abyde in our amyte? 1597 CECIL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 234 III. 44 The auncient amitie betweene Spain and him. 1631 HEYWOOD *England's Eliz.* (1641) 45 Two brothers .. knit and joyned together in amitie. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. IV. 290 She declared her resolution to live in perpetual amity with England. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corr. Chr.* I. Pref. 8 Hostility .. will give place to the most perfect amity. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 101 Treaties of amity and commerce.

b. *pl. arch.*

1477 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* 786 III. 173 The preservacion off the amyteys taken late .. with Fraunce. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* viii. E iv b/1 Suche .. as should be admytted to strait amitees. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ix. § 2 (1873) 130 All leagues and amities consist of mutual intelligence and mutual offices. 1739 MELMOTH *Fitzosb. Lett.* (1763) 43 Those little jealousies and rivalships that shoot up in the paths of common amities. 1815 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 264 The less we have to do with the amities or enmities of Europe, the better. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VIII. i. 461 Ancient amities.

Amlet, obs. form of OMELET.

Amlette, obs. form of AMULET.

‖ **Amma** (æ·mă). *Surg.* [med.L. for Gr. ὄμμα a tie, f. ἀπ-τ-ειν to tie.] A band or truss.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Amma,* a Tying, Knitting, a Band; among Surgeons a Truss us'd in Ruptures. 1719 QUINCY *Lex. Phys.-Med.* 14. 1874 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict., Amma,* Truss.

Ammel(l, variant of AMEL, *Obs.,* enamel.

Ammelide (æ·mĭlaid). *Chem.* [f. AM(MONIA) + MEL(AM) + -IDE.] A white powder, $C_6N_9H_9O_3$, or $3\,Cy\,H_2N.Cy\,HO$, produced by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid on melam, melanine, or ammeline; regarded as acid amide of cyanuric acid.

1846 in *Penny Cycl.* 1st Supp. 336/2. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 287 Ammelide boiled for some time with acids or alkalis is converted into cyanuric acid.

Ammeline (æ·mĭlain). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -INE[4].] A white powder, $2\,Cy\,H_2N.Cy\,HO$, produced by boiling melam with dilute sulphuric acid or with caustic potash; an amic base of cyanuric acid.

1846 *Penny Cycl.* 1st Supp. 336/2 Ammeline .. is composed of very fine silky needles. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 287 Ammeline is a weak base, forming crystalline salts, which are partially decomposed by water.

‖ **A·mmeos, ameos.** *Bot. Obs.* [a. Gr. ἄμμεως gen. of ἄμμι, Ammi, here taken as nom.] = AMMI.

*c*1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 192 Oþer swile hwites cweodowes & ameos. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* N vj, Ameos .. dryueth forth ye stone broken. 1631 MARKHAM *Way to Wealth* I. i. Gloss., Ameos, Comin royal, is a Herb of some called Bulwort, Bishops-weed, or Herb-William. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 3 Ameos .. has Leaves like Dill. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., According to Lemery, the plant takes its name *ammeos* from ἄμμος, its seed being very like grains of sand.

Ammer, obs. form of EMBER.

Ammer (æ·mə1). *Ornith.* (See quot.)

1843 VARRELL *Brit. Birds* (1856) I. 518 [Yellow Hammer] I have ventured to restore to this bird what I believe to have been its first English name, Vellow *Ammer* .. The word *Ammer* is a well known German term for Bunting.

Ammeter (æ·mĭtə1). [f. AM(PÈRE) the unit of electric current + -METER measurer.] An instrument for estimating the force of electric currents.

1882 *Nature* 2 Mar. 426 The efficiency [of the battery] was got by measuring the power put in .. by means of Perry and Ayrton's voltameter and ammeter.

Ammi (æ·mi). *Bot.* Also 6 ami. [a. L. *ammi,* a. Gr. ἄμμι, connected by some with ἄμμος sand.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, with aromatic leaves; Bishop-weed.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 25 Ami hath muche smaller sede, then Cumin; and resembleth organe in taste. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. VI. i, Those opposite meats .. woodbine, ammi, lettuce, which Lemnius so much commends. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Ammi,* one of the four hot Seeds. The best Ammi is brought out of Candia or Alexandria. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 51 Common Bishop-weed, *Ammi majus.*

†A·mmic, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. ἄμμ-ος sand + -IC, perh. confounded with *ammoniac.*] In **Sal Ammic,** an old name for Sal Ammoniac.

1611 COTGR., *Sel ammoniac,* Salt Ammicke; a medicinable drug resembling stone Allum, and found in long flakes vnder the Cyrenian sand.

Ammiolite (æ·mi,ŏlait, amə1ŏ-). *Min.* [f. Gr. ἄμμιον 'cinnabar in its sandy state, minium,' (f. ἄμμος sand) + -LITE.] A scarlet earthy powder found in Chili, classed by Dana among the Anhydrous Antimonates, containing also copper and mercury.

Ammiral, -ant, obs. forms of ADMIRAL.

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 236 The Ammirant of Affrica.

‖ **Ammi·tes, ammi·tes.** *Min. Obs.* [a. Gr. ἀμμίτης sandstone, f. ἄμμος sand.] An obsolete name for Oolite, in reference to its granular structure.

1750 *Leonardus's Mirr. Stones* 75 Amites, is a Stone of the Colour of Alumn or Nitre, but harder than either. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, The Ammites appears to the eye as a composition of large sand.

Ammo-, comb. form of AMMONIUM, implying conjunction of that basyl with an element, as in *Ammopalladium, Ammopalladammonium.*

1873 FOWNES *Chem.* 430 Ammopalladammonium chloride.

Ammodyte (æ·mŏdəit). *Zool.* [ad. L. *ammodytes,* a. Gr. ἀμμοδύτης a sand-burrower; f. ἄμμος sand + δύτης diver, f. δύ-ειν to dive.]

†1. A venomous snake, the Sand-Natter, a species of Viper found in Southern Europe. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 763 By the same means that

the poyson of the Viper, the Ammodyte and Horned-serpent is cured withal. 1627 MAY *Lucan* IX. 822 Sand-colour'd Ammodytes, the horned snakes. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 131 The Surinam serpent, which some improperly call the *ammodytes*.

2. The Sand-eel, *Ammodytes* of modern zoologists. 1698 SIBBALD in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 266 The Women that catched the Sand Eels (Ammodites). 1748 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 225 (JOD.) Ammodytes, the sandeel, or grig. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 577 The *Ammodytes* or *Lances* are remarkable for their habit of burrowing in the sand.

Ammonia (ămō·niă). [a. mod.L. *ammonia*, invented by Bergman, in 1782, as a name for the gas obtained from *Sal-ammoniac*: see next.]

1. A colourless gas with pungent smell and strong alkaline reaction, chemically a compound of three equivalents of hydrogen with one of nitrogen, NH_3, which at a pressure of 6½ atmospheres, at 50° Fahr., is condensed to a colourless liquid. Called also *Spirit of Hartshorn*, in allusion to one of its early sources, the dry distillation of nitrogenous matter, as the hoofs and horns of animals; and *Volatile* or *Animal Alkali*, in contradistinction to the 'fixed' alkalis, potash or 'vegetable' alkali, and soda or 'mineral' alkali.

1799 A. AIKIN *Syllabus Lect. Chem.* 7 *Ammonia*, or Volatile Alkali. 1801 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 50 Ammonia formed a yellow flocculent precipitate. 1810 DALTON *Syst. Chem. Philos.* II. v. § 6. 415 It has been long known to chemists as an important element, and under various names, .. namely, volatile alkali, hartshorn, spirit of sal ammoniac, etc., but authors at present generally distinguish it by the name of ammonia. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Jr. Amer.* 62 A chemical manufactory in which ammonia, copperas .. and various acids, are prepared. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 1 In smelling salts, ammonia is the substance given forth.

2. *pop. Ammonia*, or specifically **Liquid Ammonia**: a solution of ammonia in water, being the form in which it is commercially used.

c 1850 J. GRIFFIN in Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 140 To judge at a glance of the money value of any given sample of ammonia. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1872) I. 184 Solution of ammonia, Aqueous ammonia, or simply Ammonia, Spirits of hartshorn.

3. *Chem.* Extended to a large series of compounds, analogous to ammonia, in which one or more of the three hydrogen atoms of NH_3 are replaced by a basic metal or radical (AMINES), or by the oxygenized radical of an acid (AMIDES), or by both at once (ALKALAMIDES).

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1872) I. 169 Ammonias in which 1 or more atoms of hydrogen are replaced by an acid-radicle. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxix. 312 Each alcohol also forms a series of compound ammonias.

4. *Comb.* in which *ammonia* stands chiefly in attrib. relation, as *ammonia gas, compounds, process, solution, substitution compound, works*, etc. Also *ammonia alum, amalgam, carbonate, salts*, etc., in which AMMONIUM is now used in more systematic nomenclature.

Ammonia-meter, an instrument for measuring the percentage of ammonia in an aqueous solution.

1873 FOWNES *Chem.* 136 Ammonia gas is colourless. 1879 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 277/3 The 'ammonia process'—which has been developed by M. Ernest Solvay, of Brussels. 1864 *Reader* 9 April 464 The pale reddish amethystine colour of ammonia-iron-alum. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxiv. 227 Paper prepared with the ammonia-citrate of iron. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 140 Mr. J. J. Griffin has constructed a useful instrument called an Ammonia-meter.

Ammoniac (ămō·niăk), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–5 armoniak, -yac, 4–8 -iac, 5 -yak(e, ammonyak, amoniak, 7 -ac, 7–8 armoniack(e, ammoniack(e, 7– ammoniac. [a. Fr. *ammoniac, armoniac*, ad. L. *ammōniac-um*, a. Gr. ἀμμωνιακόν, belonging to *Ammon* or *Ammonia*, applied subst. to a salt, and a gum, both obtained from the Libyan region of Ammonia near the shrine of Jupiter Ammon; f. Ἄμμων, Gr. form of the name of the Egyptian Deity *Amûn*. The corruption to *armoniac* found in med.L., Fr., and Eng., was perh. due to an association with the Gr. ἁρμονία fastening or joining, from the use of gum ammoniac as a cement, or of sal ammoniac in the joining of metals.]

A. *adj.*

1. in *Sal Ammoniac* (L. *sal ammoniacus*, Fr. *sel ammoniac*) i.e. Salt of Ammon, a hard white opaque crystalline salt, supposed to have been originally prepared from the dung of camels near the temple of Jupiter Ammon, as it still is in Egypt; chemically Ammonium Chloride NH_4Cl, formerly called *Muriate of Ammonia*; used in tinning iron, in pharmacy, and for the manufacture of Ammonium Alum for the dyer.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 245 Arsenik, sal armoniak [*v.r.* armonyak], and brimston. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 605 Hony, myxt with salt armonyake. 1470 *Bk. Quintess.* 9 If ȝe wole dissolue þe gold to watir. putte þanne yn þe watir corosyue. Sal armoniac. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 415 This Ammoniacke salt is corrupted and sophisticate ..with the pit salt of Sicily called Cocanicus. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. v. 20 Sal armoniac is of nature spirituall. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Ammoniacum*, The liquor will be scentless, and of the taste of *sal armoniac*. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* viii. § 53 The hydrochlorate can be obtained in crystals .. mixed with sal-ammoniac.

2. in *Gum Ammoniac*, i.e. 'gum of Ammon,' a gum-resin, of peculiar smell, and bitterish taste, the inspissated juice of an umbelliferous plant (*Dorema Ammoniacum*) found wild from North Africa to India, and perhaps of some of its congeners. Employed in medicine, and as a cement.

1627 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xxi. (1634) 67 Take Gumme Armoniacke, and grinde it with the juyce of Garlicke as fine as may be. 1714 *Fr. Bk. Rates* 92 Gum Armoniack per 100 Weight. 1844 T. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* 31 [Tartar emetic] .. will operate as an expectorant, when combined with squill, gum ammoniac and camphor.

3. Of the nature of ammonia, ammoniacal.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 322 Also a volatile or Armoniac Salt. 1767 MONRO in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 511, I saturated some of it with the volatile ammoniac salt. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 30 Apr. 133/2 Samples of Ammoniac Sulphate.

B. *sb.*

1. = Gum Ammoniac: see A 2. Also in L. form, **ammoniacum.**

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1120 White wex, hardde pitch, remysse ammonyak Thees three comixt. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 62 The .. Hammoniacum dissolued in Vineger must be boyled. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Armoniaque*, Armoniake, *Armoniacum*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 180 Since we are fallen into the mention of Gums, it will not be amisse to treat of Ammoniack. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 193 The Fennel bearing Ammoniack grows plentifully in the Deserts of Lybia. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The good ammoniac is of a pale colour. 1875 WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 529 The influence of ammoniac upon the general system is very slight. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 601 Ammoniacum resembles the Persian drug.

† **2.** = Ammonia. [mod.Fr. *ammoniaque*.] *Obs.*

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. I. iii. 46 The colour may be restored by means of chalk or ammoniac (volatile alkali). 1802 CHENEVIX *Chem. Nomencl.* 55 Ammoniac is a term, which Mrs. Fulhame .. has expressed a desire to see changed. I agree with her in preferring Ammonia.

• in **Bole Armoniac** (**amoniak**), it is a corruption of *Armeniac*. '*Bole Armoniac* or the *Armenian Bole* is a soft friable fatty earth, usually of a pale red colour.' Chambers *Cycl.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 238 As bol armoniak [*v.r.* armonyak, -yac, amoniak], verdegres, boras. 1585 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* O iij, Take of .. Mastycke, Dragons bloud, bole Amonike new, of eche like quantitee. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) Coriander, Ginger, Bole Armoniacke, of each a dram. 1627 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xiii. (1634) 139 Margaritone was .. the first that devised laying Gold or Gilding upon Bole Armoniacke to be burnished. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., This popularly, though corruptly called in English *Bole Armoniac*, is called by the naturalists *Armenia terra*, or Armenian clay.

Ammoniacal (æmŏnəi·ăkăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of ammonia.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 268 Jellies made of the solid parts of Animals contain a sort of ammoniacal Salt. 1798 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 20 The mixture .. emitted ammoniacal gaz. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 301 A bitter extract, which affords Ammoniacal fumes. 1818 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* vii. 19 They gave off much ammoniacal gas. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* v. 113 A solution of the ammoniacal carbonate of copper. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 75 The ammoniacal liquors of the gasworks.

Ammoniaco- (æmŏnəi·ăko), combining form of AMMONIAC or AMMONIACAL, as in **ammoniaco-calculus**, a form of urinary calculus; also = AMMONIA +, as in *ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate*.

1804 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 420 The ammoniaco muriate of platina. 1807 MARCET *ibid.* XCVII. 308 No doubt an ammoniaco-magnesian carbonate. 1849 52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1291/2 A deposit occurs in the urine composed of the monobasic ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate.

Ammoni·acum: see AMMONIAC B 1.

† **Ammo·nial.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. AMMONIA + -AL.] = AMMONIACAL.

1818 ACCUM *Chem. Tests.* 227 The ammonial solution.

Ammonia·meter. (See AMMONIA 4.) = AMMONIA METER. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

† **Ammoniate** (ămō·niĕt). *Chem. Obs.* [f. AMMONIA + -ATE⁴.] A combination of ammonia with a metallic oxide, as Ammonio-cupric oxide, formerly *ammoniate of copper*. See AMMONIDE.

1844 T. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* 355 Antispasmodics and alteratives, of which the best are, the flowers or acetate of zinc, quinine, ammoniate of copper.

Ammoniated (ămō·niĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Combined with ammonia, ammoniuretted.

1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. V. 274, I derived no benefit from any medicine whatever, except ammoniated tincture of valerian. 1874 LOMMEL *Light* 176 A solution of the ammoniated oxide of copper is transparent.

Ammonic (ămŏ·nik), *a. rare.* [f. AMMONIUM + -IC: cf. *potass-ic, sod-ic*, etc.] Of or derived from ammonium (or ammonia).

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Mar. 581/3 To name one chemist who considers the solution ammonic hydrate. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 111 Ammonic Carbonate is only known in solution.

Ammo·nical, *a. Chem. rare*⁻¹. = prec.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Mar. 585/3 Vapour Volumes of Ammonical Salts.

Ammonide (æmŏnəid). *Chem.* [f. AMMONI-UM + -IDE.] A combination of ammonium with a metallic or other oxide; called also *ammoniuret*, and formerly, as an ammonia salt, *ammoniate*. (Little used; these being now viewed as metallic (or other) salts of ammonium; as *Carbonic ammonide* = Ammonium carbonate.)

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 107 Dry carbonic anhydride and dry gaseous ammonia combine directly to form carbonic ammonide.

Ammonio- (ămō·niō), combining form of the word AMMONIUM, indicating the presence of that basyl or its salts in a compound; thus *ammonio-chloride* of silver, *ammonio-cupric* sulphate, *ammonio-magnesian* phosphate = magnesium and ammonium phosphate.

1853 *Family Her.* 3 Dec. 510/2 The solution of ammonio-nitrate of silver. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 207 Ammonio-chloride of Iron was discovered by Basil Valentine in the 14th cent.

Ammonite (æ·mŏnəit). [f. mod.L. *ammōnītes* (after *ætites, asphaltites*, etc.: see -ITE), f. by Bruguière on the med.L. name *Cornu Ammonis* 'Ammon's horn,' given to these fossils from their resemblance to the involuted horn of Jupiter Ammon. At first used as L., with pl. *Ammonitæ*.]

1. A fossil genus of Cephalopods, consisting of whorled chambered shells, containing many species; once supposed to be coiled snakes petrified, and hence called *Snake-stones*. (Scott *Marmion* II. xiii.)

1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 786 In this rock .. the Ammonitæ, or Snake-stones, as they are commonly called, are found. 1798 *La Perouse's Voy. round World* III. 299 A very close analogy between the ammonite and nautilus. 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 1 The Muscles and Ammonites found in Ironstone. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Prol. 15 Huge Ammonites, and the first bones of Time. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* viii. 77 In a nodular mass of bluish-gray limestone .. I laid open my first-found ammonite.

† **2.** Formerly used for AMMITES, i.e. oolite. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ammonites*, a sort of stone call'd the lesser Spawn-stone. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Ammites* is the same with what is otherwise called *Ammonites*.

Ammonitiferous (æmōnəiti·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. prec. + -FEROUS bearing.] Containing fossil ammonites.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 126 The ammonitiferous limestones of the Southern Apennines. 1860 WRIGHT in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. S.* XVI. I. 375 The ammonitiferous beds of the Lias.

Ammonium (ămō·niŭm). *Chem.* [a. mod.L. *ammōnium*, formed by Berzelius, 1808, on AMMONIA, after analogy of *soda, sodium, magnesia, magnesium*, and the names of the recent metals generally.] The radical supposed to exist in the salts of ammonia, a compound of 4 equivalents of hydrogen with 1 of nitrogen, NH_4, which behaves in composition as a monatomic alkaline metal, replacing, and presenting close analogies to, sodium and potassium.

1808 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 364 From platina to potassium there is a regular order of gradation as to physical and chemical properties, and this would probably extend to ammonium, could it be obtained in the fixed form. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* ix. 295 The atomic volume which these lighter metals, viz. ammonium, barium, calcium .. have. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 142 Although it may be objected .. that the metal ammonium is not known, yet a curious metallic compound of this metal with mercury has been obtained.

b. *attrib.* In names of compounds in which *ammonia* was formerly, and is still often, used, as *ammonium salts, carbonate, chloride, phosphate*. Also **ammonium alum** (see ALUM 2); **ammonium amalgam**, a soft solid metallic substance, an amalgam of ammonium and mercury, analogous to the sodium and potassium amalgams.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1872) I. 188 Ammonium-salts are isomorphous with potassium salts. *Ibid.* 195 Spoken of as *ammonium-bases* in contradistinction to the *amine-* or *ammonia-*bases. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 214 *Ammonium Chloride*, or sal-ammoniac. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* viii. § 52 The ammonium amalgam very rapidly decomposes when removed from the liquid.

† **Ammo·niuret.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. AMMONIA + -URET.] = AMMONIDE, AMMONIATE.

1839 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 89 *Ammoniuret*, a compound of ammonia and a metallic oxide; as *ammoniuret* of gold, silver, zinc, etc. 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ammo·niuretted, *ppl. a.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Combined with ammonia (or, according to later views, ammonium); as 'amoniuretted oxide of gold,' now 'aurate of ammonium.'

1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 503 Ammoniuretted Oxide of Silver. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 374/1 An explosive compound of silver is produced by adding liquid ammonia to the oxide of silver; forming what is termed the ammoniuretted oxide.

Ammophilous (æmǫ·filəs), *a.* [f. Gr. ἄμμος sand + φίλος loving, fond.] Sand-loving; applied to plants or insects which inhabit sandy places.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ammunition (æmiuni·ʃən), *sb.* Also 7–8 amu-. [a. 16–17th c. Fr. *a(m)munition*, vulgarly *amonition*, an army corruption of *munition* (also vulgarly *monition*). H. Estienne (1578) says 'le peuplier grossier prononce *monition* (*amonition*, selon autres) pour *munition*'; and Ménage (1672), 'les soldats disent *pain d'amonition*; mais les officiers disent *pain de munition*'—Thurot *Pron. Franç.* 1881, p. 275. Apparently caused by taking *la munition* as *l'amonition* through confusion of the novel *muni-*

tion with the familiar *a(d)monition* a 'warning' legal or ecclesiastical. Cf. *noix d'Acajou* for *noix de Cajou*. Subseq. rejected in Fr. (exc. as a vulgarism), but retained in Eng. with *amm-*, assimilated to words from L. in *imm-*, *comm-*, *ann-*, etc. L. *adm-* does not become *amm-* in Fr. or Eng.]

1. Military stores or supplies; *formerly*, of all kinds (as still *attrib.*: see 3); *now*, articles used in charging guns and ordnance, as powder, shot, shell; and by extension, offensive missiles generally.

a **1626** Bacon *Adv. Villiers* (J.) Convenient arms and a[m]munition for their defence. **1642** *Declar. Lords & Comm.* 7 Jan. 6 Horses, Armes, and Amunition. **1671** Milton *Samson* 1277 He all their ammunition And feats of war defeats. **1692** Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 413 A French prize of 180 tunns, laden with ammunitions. **1703** Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 54 The Amunition used in Battering the City. **1710** *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmdccvi/2, 25000 Fire-locks, with a suitable Proportion of Ammunition. **1769** Mrs. Harris in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesb.* I. 177 The ammunition of these rioters consisted chiefly of dirt, but many stones were seen to be thrown. **1870** Knight *Crown Hist. Eng.* xl. 519 At seven in the evening their ammunition was nearly exhausted.

2. *fig.*

1645 Bp. Hall *Content.* 103 This spirituall Ammunition shall sufficiently furnish the soul for her encounter with her last enemy. **1833** Marryat *Pet. Simp.* (1863) 70, I had finished my meal, which did not take long, for want of ammunition.

3. *attrib.* as *ammunition-boots*, *-bread*, *-hat*, *-loaf*, *-shoes*, etc., those supplied to soldiers as equipment or rations; **ammunition-face**, a warlike one; **ammunition-house**, one used for the storage of ammunition; **ammunition-wagon**, one used to convey the ammunition for a force.

a **1658** Cleveland *Clev. Vind.* (1677) 96 So much for his Warlike or Ammunition Face. **1663** Butler *Hud.* I. i. 314 Lin'd with many a piece Of ammunition bread and cheese. **1692** Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 471 An ammunition loafe of bread was sold for 18 soals. **1693** W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 1320 A ammunition whore, *scortum castrense*. **1697** *Lond. Gaz.* mmmccxcvi/4 Deserted .. Thomas Stone .. took away with him his Ammunition Hat. **1703** Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 356 Whose ammunition house at Turin is blown up by some incendiaries. **1844** *Regul. & Ord. Army* 152 The Men are entitled to their Ammunition Boots or Shoes, with the rest of their Clothing. **1858** Froude *Hist. Eng.* IV. 275 Ammunition waggons were prepared and loaded.

Ammunition (æmiu·niʃən), *v.* [f. sb.: cf. Fr. *amunitionner*.] To supply with ammunition.

1644 Prynne & Walker *Fiennes's Trial* 19 Why did he fortifie and ammunition the City?

Ammunitioned (æmiuni·ʃənd), *ppl.a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Supplied with ammunition.

1653 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Journ. Wales* (1859) 13 If it he well mand, victualled and ammunitioned, it is invincible. **1870** *Daily News* 17 Dec., The remaining forty, well armed, ammunitioned, and in good condition, established themselves in two or three private houses.

Amnemonic (æmnĭmɒ·nik), *a. Path.* [f. Gr. ἀ priv. + *μνημονικός* of memory: see Mnemonics; cf. Gr. ἀμνήμων forgetful.] Characterized by loss of memory.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Amner, obs. (regular 16th c.) f. Almoner.

‖ **Amnesia** (æmnī·siă). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. ἀμνησία forgetfulness.] Loss of memory.

1878 A. Hamilton *Nerv. Dis.* 130 In place of there being simply a difficulty in expressing a clearly originated idea, there may be a condition of amnesia .. in which the 'volitional' and 'associational' recall of names was impossible.

Amnesic (æmnī·sik, -e·zik), *a. Path.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to amnesia.

1868 Ogle in *Lancet* 21 Mar. 370/2 The inability to speak, is not .. occasioned by forgetfulness of words—in other words, not amnesic. **1880** Bastian *Brain* xxix. 662 A grave Amnesic condition as regards Speech.

Amnestic (æmne·stik), *a. Med.* [f. Gr. ἀμνησ*τία* forgetfulness + -IC.] Causing loss of memory. (Said of diseases, poisonous agents, etc.)

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Amnestied (æ·mnèstid), *ppl.a.* [f. Amnesty *v.* + -ED.] Admitted to amnesty, having past (political) offences overlooked or forgiven.

1809 *Edin. Rev.* XIII. 440 Of this class are the amnestied emigrants. **1879** *Daily News* 29 Oct. 5/4 The amnestied Communards.

Amnesty (æ·mnèsti), *sb.* [a. Fr. *amnestie* (16th c. in Litt.), or ad. its original, L. *amnēstia*, a. Gr. ἀμνησ*τία* oblivion, f. ἄμνησ*τος* not remembering. Used occas. in 16-17th c. in L. and Gr. form.]

1. Forgetfulness, oblivion; an intentional overlooking.

1592 Sir T. Smith in T. Wright *Q. Eliz. Orig. Lett.* (1838) I. 456 To treade all underfoote that hath gone heretofore, with a perpetuall *ἀμνησία*, and to begyn a new lyfe. **1605** Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 6. (1873) 223 Reconcilement is better managed by an amnesty, and passing over that which is past. **1624** Sanderson *Serm.* Ad. Pop. v. (1674) 242 Quite forgotten, and buried in a perpetual Amnesty. **1647** Howell *Lett.* III. vi, I did not think Suffolk waters had such a lethæan quality in them, as to cause such an *amnestia* in him of his friends. **1724** Watts *Logic* I. iv. § 2. (1822) 60 Amnesty, an unremembrance. **1880** *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVII. 474 By mutual amnesty men avoid seeing the real drift of each other's statements.

2. An act of oblivion, a general overlooking or pardon of past offences, by the ruling authority.

1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 1020 A law that no man should be called in question nor troubled for things that were past .. called *Amnestia*, or law of Oblivion. **1693** *Mem. Count Teckely* II. 105 He should grant them in due form an Amnesty for all that was pass'd. **1782** Burke *Penal Laws agst. Irish Cath.* Wks. VI. 274 An act of amnesty and indulgence. **1787** Madison in Sparks' *Corr. Am. Rev.* (1853) IV. 167 The insurgents decline accepting the terms annexed to the amnesty. **1849** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 174 An amnesty was granted, with few exceptions, to all who, during the late troubles, had been guilty of political offences.

Amnesty (æ·mnèsti), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To give amnesty to, to admit to amnesty; to proclaim the overlooking of the past offences of (rebels).

1809 [See Amnestied.] **1837** Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. v. iii. 294 And so hereby all is annestied, and finished? **1851** Mariotti *Italy* I. 33 It was, in fact, the pope himself, or the papacy that was amnestied. **1869** *Echo* 13 Dec., Mr. Gladstone .. won't be bullied into amnestying the Fenian convicts.

† **A·mnic(ke**, *a.*[1] *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *amnic-us*, f. *amn-is* a river: see -IC.] Of or belonging to a river.

1623 in Cockeram. **1656** in Blount *Glossogr.*

A·mnic, *a.*[2] [f. Gr. ἀμνί-ον + -IC.] = Amniotic *a.*

1855 Ramsbotham *Obstet. Surg.* 16 It contains .. a free acid known as amnic acid.

† **Amni·colist.** *Obs.*—° [f. L. *amnicola* dwelling by a river (f. *amn-is* river + *-cola* inhabitant + -IST.] 'One that dwells by a river.' Bailey 1731; in J.

† **Amni·genous**, *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *amnigen-us* river-born (f. *amn-is* + *-gen-us* born) + -OUS.] 'Born or bred in, of, or near a river.' Bailey 1731; in J.

Amnion (æ·mniɒn). *Phys.* [a. Gr. ἀμνίον lamb.] The innermost membrane enclosing the fœtus before birth.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 511 The Fœtus is nourished only from the Amnion by the Mouth. **1764** Smellie *Midw.* I. 114 The Chorion is on the inside lined with another membrane called Amnion. **1863** Baring-Gould *Iceland* 127 The clere-story windows covered with the amnion of sheep.

b. *attrib.*

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. xviii. 133 All known Amnion Animals, coincide in many important points of organization and development.

Amnios (æ·mniɔs). [a variant of Amnion, founded upon an erroneous form of the Greek.]

1. *Phys.* = Amnion.

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Amnios*, the inner skin that compasseth the child round in the womb. **1660** Boyle *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* 374 The upper part of the involving Amnios. **1797** *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 193 The two membranes .. the chorion and amnios. **1828** Kirby & Spence *Entomol.* IV. xliv. 236 Regarded as fœtuses in their amnios rather than eggs. **1845** Noel *Richter's Flower etc. Pieces* II. ix. 37 A little hidden creature, which has past from the fœtus-slumber into the sleep of death, out of the amnios-skin of this world into the shroud, the amnios-skin of the next.

2. *Bot.* 'The fluid that is produced within the sac which receives the embryo-rudiment and engenders it.' *Treas. Bot.* 1866.

1816 Keith *Physiol. Bot.* II. 293 The amnios had just made its appearance in the upper region of the chorion. **1830** Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 33 The amnios always surrounds the embryo in an early state.

‖ **Amniota** (æmniɔ·tă), *sb. pl.* [mod.L. formed anomalously, after Amniotic.] The vertebrates, comprising reptiles, birds and mammals, which possess in embryonic life an allantois and an amnion.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. xviii. 137 Man is a true Amnion Animal, and, in common with all other Amniota, has descended from the Protamnion.

Amniotic (æmniɒ·tik), *a.* [mod. form. on the non-Gr. form Amnios (prob. first in Fr. which has *amnios, amniotique*) after *chaotic, Nilotic, demotic*: see -OTIC. The Gr. form from ἀμνίον would have been ἀμνιακός, *amniac.*] Of or pertaining to an amnion; of the nature of, or characterized by, an amnion. a. *Phys.*

1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* II. 140 The amniotic acid is found in the liquor of the amnios of a cow. **1863** Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 128 The amniotic liquid contains albumin, pyin .. and in some instances glucose. **1877** Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* vii. 445 A more or less complete amniotic investment.

b. *Bot.*

1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 13 *Nymphæaceæ* .. embryo enclosed in the enlarged amniotic sac.

‖ **Amo·ber, -br, -byr.** Also **amabyr**. [Welsh *amobr* (*-byr*, *-ber*); f. *am(bi* + *wobr*, *gwobr* a reward, fee.] Technical term in the Welsh Laws for the 'maiden-fee' formerly payable to a lord on the marriage of a maid of his manor.

1727 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Chevage*, Coke observes there is still a kind of Chevage subsisting in Wales called Amobyr, paid to the prince of Wales for the marriage of daughters.

† **Amo·brage.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -AGE; perh. orig. in AFr. Also latinized as *amobragium*.] The payment or proceeds of the Amober.

1750 Carte *Hist. Eng.* II. 338 The fines usually paid to the lord by his tenants for the marriage of their daughters, called *Amobragium*, were moderated.

† **Amo·breship.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The right or title to receive the Amober.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, xxxiii, Thamobreship of the Counties of Caernervan and Anglesey with Reglorshippes and Raglorshippes of thadvoures of the same Counties.

† **Amo·dere,** *v. Obs.* [a. OFr. *amodére-r*, ad. L. *admoderā-ri*; f. *ad* to + *moderāri*: see Moderate.] To moderate, restrain.

a **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* xciv. 122 Where as there be riottis and debatys and striff, the wisdom of gode counsaile .. amoderithe suche thinges. **1483** Caxton *Cato* B iij, One may .. amodere or restreyne in hym self all illycite cogytacions.

Amœba (ămī·bă). *Zool.* Pl. amœbæ, amœbas. [ad. Gr. ἀμοιβή change, alternation.] A microscopic animalcule (class *Protozoa*) consisting of a single cell of gelatinous sarcode, the outer layer of which is highly extensile and contractile, and the inner fluid and mobile, so that the shape of the animal is perpetually changing.

1841 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* 52 The Proteus (*Amœba E.*) .. affords a singular example of an acrite animal. **1855** H. Spencer *Psychol.* (1872) I. III. iv. 307 The Amœba, a speck of jelly having no constant form, sends out .. prolongations of its substance. **1878** Macalister *Invertebr.* 22 These amœbæ .. are little masses of protoplasm, moving and taking food by means of pseudopodia.

b. *Comb.* as *amœba-like*.

1864 H. Spencer *Illust. Progr.* 398 Immense numbers of Amœba-like creatures .. in a framework of horny fibres, constitute sponge.

Amœbæan (æmĭbī·ăn), *a.*: also **amebean**. [f. L. *amœbæ-us* (a. Gr. ἀμοιβαῖ-ος interchanging, f. ἀμοιβή change) + -AN.] Alternately answering, responsive.

1658 Phillips, *Amœbæan Verses* are such as answer one another by course; as in some of Virgil's Eclogues. **1810** Coleridge *Friend* VI. i. (1876) 279 Those contests or Amœbean eclogues, between workmen for the superior worth and dignity of their several callings. **1861** *Sat. Rev.* 25 May 526 That amœbean exchange of witticisms between the Bench and the Bar. **1883** *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 80 Spring and Winter .. sing an amœbean ode.

Amœbiform (ămī·bifɔm), *a.* [f. Amœb-A + -(I)FORM.] Amœba-like; *also*, having many varying shapes, proteiform.

1859 J. Greene *Protozoa* 31 Smaller portion of Grantia showing ciliated amœbiform particles. **1872** Nicholson *Palæont.* 67 Sponges may be defined as Rhizopoda composed of numerous amœbiform masses of sarcode. **1876** M. Foster *Phys.* (1879) Introd. 1 Merely amœbiform phases in the lives of certain animals or plants.

Amœboid (ămī·boid), *a. Biol.* [f. Amœb-A + -OID.] Of the character of the Amœba: Amœba-like.

1861 J. Greene *Cælent.* 52 Such amœboid particles occasionally become detached. **1872** Huxley *Phys.* vii. 157 The amœboid movements of the white corpuscles of the blood. **1878** M Nab *Bot.* 16 The protoplasm escapes forming uniciliate zoospores which soon lose the cilia and become amœboid.

Amoibite (ămoi·bait). *Min.* [mod. f. (Ger. 1844) Gr. ἀμοιβή change + -ITE.] A mineral, classed as a variety of Gersdorffite, or Nickel glance.

1837-68 Dana *Min.* 73 Von Kobell's amoibite .. occurs at Lichtenberg in the Fichtelgebirge in light steel-gray octahedrons.

† **Amoi·nder,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. Fr. *amoindr-ir* to lessen, f. *à* to + *moindre*:—L. *minor* less.] To lessen, diminish.

1601 Bp. Barlow *Serm. Paules Crosse* 29 Doth rengrege or amoinder, that is, make greater or lesse the faults committed. *a* **1631** Donne *Aristeas* (1633) 74 Which might cause damage or losse to the Revenues of their Prince, amoyndring and diminishing his Tributes.

Amok, amoke, variants of Amuck.

Amo·k(e, *v. rare.* [see Amuck.] To run amuck.

1866 C. Brooke *Sarawak* I. 29 On our return to Sarawak, we found a boy only sixteen years old had amoked in the town. *Ibid.* 27 Such causes in most instances lead to the Malay amoking.

† **Amo·lify,** *v. Obs.* [App. a confusion between *amolysh* (Amollish), a common word in Caxton, and *mollify*, Fr. *mollifier* (16th c. in Litt.); but perh. only a misreading of *amolysh*, in MS.]

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* xxix/1 The holy ghoost .. amolyfyeth and softeth hard thynges by the yefte of pyte.

† **Amo·lish,** *v. Obs.* [a. *amoliss-* pr. stem of Fr. *amolir* 'to remove or put away hardly, with pain, or much adoe' Cotgr., ad. L. *āmōlī-ri*: see next. Cf. *demolish*.] To remove forcibly, do away with.

1624 Bp. Mountagu *Gagg* 286 Purgatory .. is utterly amolished before the general Judgment finished. *a* **1640** Jackson *Creed* x. Wks. IX. 283, I have yet one thing to do, and that is to amolish the suspicion.

† **Amoli·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *āmōlitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *āmōlīri* to remove with an effort, f. *ā* away + *mōlīri* to exert oneself upon, f. *mōles* a heavy mass.] Removal, displacement.

1673 Bp. Ward *Apol. Myst. Gosp.* 4 (L.) We ought here to consider a removal or amolition of that supposal; the grounds and reasons of this amolition.

† **Amo·llish,** *v. Obs.*; also 5 **amolish, -ysh.** [a. *amoliss-* pr. stem of OFr. *amolir* (mod. *amollir*) to soften, f. *à* to + *molir*:—L. *mollīre* to soften.] To soften, mollify, appease.

1474 Caxton *Chesse* 10 Deboneyrte amolissheth and makyth softe the hertes of his enemyes. **1480** — *Ovid's Metam.* x. viii, The mayde, whom love overcam .. and lyttil and lytyl amollyshyd. **1483** — *G. de la Tour* A viij b, Cortosye .. amolysshyth thyre and wrathe of euery creature.

† **Amo·llishment.** *Obs. rare.* In 7 **amolish-.** [a. Fr. *amollissement* softening, f. *amollir*: see prec.] Softening down, mitigation.

c **1612** Donne *Lett.* Wks. VI. 356 These of which we speak at this present are capable of no Excuse, no amolishment.

†**Amo·me.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. Fr. *amome*:—L. *amōm-um*.] = AMOMUM.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xviii. 13 Marble, and canel, and amome, *that is, a swete saueringe tree* [Vulg. *cinnamomum*].

Amomeous (ămōu·mĭəs), *a.* [f. AMOM-UM + -EOUS.] Of the nature of amomum.

1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Amo·mous,** *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ἄμωμ-ος* blameless + -OUS.] Blameless.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Myst. Div.* 11 That it [the Church] shold be holi and without blemish, or rather Amomous .. that is irreprehensible, safeguarded from the bitings of Momus, one of the feined Gods among the Gentils.

‖ **Amomum** (āmōu·mŏm). Rarely in 7 **amomus.** [L. *amōmum*, a. Gr. *ἄμωμον* applied to some, perhaps several, oriental spice plants.] An odoriferous plant. The *Amomum* of the ancients not being certainly identified, the word was used with uncertain denotation by earlier writers; it is now appropriated to a genus of aromatic plants (N.O. *Zingiberaceæ*) including the species which yield Cardamoms and Grains of Paradise.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. viii (1495) 607 Amomum hath that name for it smellyth as Canell dooth: that hyghte Cynamun. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 26 Amomum is a small bushe .. Some call it a christenmase rose. 1637 NABBES *Microcosm.* in Dodsl IX 140 Perfumes, no Persian aromats, Pontic amomus, or Indian balsam Can imitate. *a* 1719 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* xxiv. (1727) 140 Let Araby extol her happy coast Her Cinnamon and sweet Amomum boast. 1769 SIR J. HILL *Fam. Herbal* (1812) 8 The common amomum [*Sison Amomum*] otherwise called bastard stone parsley. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I 21 And prickly brier amomum yield.

Amoner, amonerer, obs. forms of ALMONER.

Among (ămʷŋ), *adv.* and *prep.* Forms: 1 on ȝemonge, on ȝemang(e, 1–2 onmang(e, 1–6 a-mang(e (north. after 3), 2–6 amonge, 2– among, 6– 'mong. *North.* 4 omang, 4– amang. Also 2 enmang, 4–5 emang, 5 in mange, emonge, 5–6 emong. See MONG. [orig. a phrase, *on* in + *gemang* mingling, assemblage, crowd (f. *gemengan* to mingle, combine: see MENG); hence, with a sb. in the genitive, 'in the assemblage or company *of*,' then used prepositionally with dat. or acc. Bef. 1100, the full *on gemang(e* was reduced to *onmang*, whence by regular phonetic gradation *amang, among*. The simple *gemang* was also used prepositionally without *on*, giving later *ymong*, IMONG, MONG. Between *among* and *imong*, thus used side by side, arose *emong*. Modern poets also abbreviate *among* to *'mong*. There was a parallel BIMONG.]

A. *prep.*

Prim. sign. In the mingling or assemblage of; *hence,* surrounded by and associated with.

(Cf. *Amid, -st*, sometimes loosely used instead.)

Passage from phrase to preposition:—

a 1000 *Elene* (Grein) 103 On feonda ȝemang [= in the company *of* the enemies]: *Metr. Ps.* lxxxi. 1 God mihtiȝ stód godum on ȝemonge [= the good among, in company *with* the good].

I. Of relation between object and objects.

1. Of the local relation of a thing (or things) to several surrounding objects with which it is grouped: Surrounded by locally. (With *pl. sb.*)

a 1000 *Metr. Ps.* xxv. 9 Ne forleos mine sawle onȝemang þam arleasum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. x. 16 Swa sceap ȝemang wulfas [*Lindisf.* in middum *vel* inmong; *Rushw.* in midde]. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Swa scep onmang wulfen. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 195 Alse shep amang wulfes. 1250 LAY. 17742 Com vt .. among alle his cnihtes. *c* 1300 *Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 133 Among all the planetes the sonne a-midde is. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 697 The body sate amange hem there. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xiii. 7 Other seedis felden amonge thornis. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* iii. 8 Amonge the trees of the garden. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* i. (1628) 6 To run up and downe one among another like madmen. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. ii. 18 To make me wait at doore .. 'Mong Boyes, Groomes, and Lackeyes. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 6 ¶ 6 The Lacedemonians rose up .. and .. received him among them. 1842 LONGF. *Slave's Dream* iii, He saw once more his dark-eyed queen Among her children stand. *c* 1842 — *Bridge* vi, Like those waters rushing Among the wooden piers.

β. (See also EMONG.)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 709 He emang his fayis al Defendit him full douchtely. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 22 Emang both more and myn. 1592 DAVIES *Astræa* in Chalmers' *Eng. Poets* V. 101/2 Fair month .. Emong thy days her birthday is.

b. *Among the hands of*: under the charge of, while being treated or attended to by, (Fr. *entre les mains de*). *Obs.* or *dial.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 97/3 He deyed sodaynly emong the handes of the sergeans. 1534 LO. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E vj b, They that haue the charge of a prince .. haue amonge theyr handes, hym that afterwarde oughte to gouerne. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xviii. 4 The vessel that the Potter made off claye brake amonge his hondes. *Mod. north.* The work that we have among our hands, *i.e.* with which we are engaged.

2. Of the relation of a thing (or things) to the whole surrounding group or composite substance: Surrounded by the separate components or particles of. (With *collectives*, and *sing. names of substances*; with the latter *in* is often substituted.)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Þe leit a-monge þunre. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15367 Sibben don þe33 falls annd flærd Amang þe gode lare. *c* 1300 *Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 135 Whan hit cometh among the fur. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. of Fame* 1687 A potful of bawme .. Amonge a basket ful of roses. 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1883) 437 This multitude, amonge whiche our sauiour Christe was. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 235 Vinello's .. are much used among Chocolate to perfume it. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 431 ¶ 3 A .. Stone, which I found among the gravel. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xi, Among the bubbling blood. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* 165 We were among the crowd that gathered there.

3. Of the relation of anything in a local group to the other members of the group, although these do not actually surround it; as of an individual to the other members of the same community: In company, association, communion, or residence with or beside; in the house, city, or country of. (= L. *apud*, Fr. *chez*, Ger. *bei*.)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 He com among us. *c* 1200 ORMIN 299 Hæfedd preost Amang Iudisskenn þeode. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 158 Ich wunie among men. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 700 Cristes helpe be us amonge! 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. VII. 45 Otho regnede among Duchesmen [*apud Teutonicos*]. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* i, The Cananites dwelt among them at Gaser. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 156 ¶ 3 We have several of these irresistible Gentlemen among us when the Company is in Town. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 32 The whim and caprice of one ruling man among them. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 478 Susan .. had some pride Among our topmost people to preside.

4. Of the relation of a thing to others in the same nominal or logical group: In the number or class of.

1297 R. GLOUC. 393 Roberd Courtehese þuderward hys herte caste .. among obere gode knyȝtes. 1340 *Ayenb.* 103 Amang alle þe heȝe names of oure lhorde þis is þe uerste. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6551 Omang alle þat þar has bene sene, I fynde wryten paynes fourtene. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. i. (1495) 438 Amonge all elementes water is prouffytablest. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 Among other ther was .. in my companye a worshipful gentylman. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's L.-Countr.-Warrs* 297 Many were wounded, among whom was Count William. 1777 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* I. 86 Among the other excellencies of man. 1792 G. WAKEFIELD *Mem.* I. 529 My poetical taste is among the most fastidious. 1849 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* I. 111 It is among the mysteries which we are bound to revere.

b. *esp.* of things distinguished in kind from the rest of the group: Preeminent among, as distinguished from, in comparison with, above the others.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 2 Moni cunne riwle beoð, auh tuo beoð among alle þet ich chulle speke of. *c* 1375 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 40 As the male .. among trees of wodes, So is my derlyng among sones. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* i. 28 Blessid be thou among wymmen! [*Ags.* on wifum]. *a* 1450 *York Myst. Pewterers* F j, In mange al othir ane bare I. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froissart* I. cccli. 564 Your folkes haue brent my house, the whiche I loued among all other. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* 149 Mong which, as chief, Faustus, we come to thee. *Mod.* She is one among many. He is a Saul among the people.

II. Of the relation of a predicable (attribute, action, event) to things or circumstances.

†**5.** Of the relation of a fact or event to the circumstances which surround it; *esp.* (in early usage) to the time *during* or *in course of* which it happens. *Obs.*

c 1075 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) an. 1002 On ȝemang þysum ofsloh Leofsiȝ .. þæs cynges heah ȝerefan. *Ibid.* an. 1052 Þa amang þison þa wearð Godwine eorl ȝewarnod. 1131 *Ibid.* an. 1127 Ofslagen on ane circe .. amang þane messe. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1135 En-mang þis was his nefe cumen to Engle-land. 1250 LAY. 18174 Amang þis motinge Merlyn atwende. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2240 Omang his grete anguys, Hym þai sal tak. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 12 b, Among these thinges during these triews the king of sklauonye sente his propre messager. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 155/1 Saynt ambrose .. gaue up his ghoost emonge the wordes of his prayers. 1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. lii. 137 Among all which requests nothing certain is proponed. *a* 1691 BAXTER in Tulloch *Eng. Purit.* iii. 306, I never went to any place among all my life .. which I had before .. thought of.

†**b.** Hence *conj. phr.* **among that**: during the time that, whilst. *Obs.*

a 1075 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) an. 1046 Amang þam þe hi ridon. *c* 1123 *Ibid.* an. 1105 Onmang þam þe he bær wunode. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Among þat þe sowle witeð, þe licame worpeð hewe.

6. Of the relation of any action or attribute pervading a group to the members of the group: With or by (the members of a group) generally.

c 1200 ORMIN 2350 Nass þatt næfre fundenn ær Amang wimmenn onn eorþe. 1250 LAY. 29590 Amang the king his cnihtes me cleope[de] heom moglynges. 1297 R. GLOUC. 50 Ac þer was among hem deol ynow. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 4 Vsed .. emonge marchantes and other comone peple. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III*, i. § 1 Grevous vexacions dailly growen among the King's Subgiettis. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Cor.* v. 1 There goeth a commen reporte, that there is whordome amonge you. 1611 BIBLE *1 Sam.* xvii. 12 The man went among men for an old man in the dayes of Saul. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 131 ¶ 7, I pass among some for a disaffected Person. 1807 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* i. Wks. III. 62 To render the military service popular among the Irish. 1877 LYTTELL *Landm.* III. iv. 118 The strife of ages may have blotted out their remembrances from among men.

7. Of the relation of distribution or division to the various partakers: Divided between, in portions to each of, to be shared by severally.

1297 R. GLOUC. 23 Þis lond was deled a þre among þre sones. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 4677 He nam Daries tresour, And pertid hit among his kynne. 1382 WYCLIF *John* vi. 9 What ben thes thingis among so many men? 1611 BIBLE *ibid.*, What are they among so many? 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 507 ¶ 5 The scandal of a lie .. when diffused among several thousand. *Mod.* That leaves five shillings among us.

8. Of the relation of joint action to the various actors: By the joint action of.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, v. iv. 19 The man is dead that you and Pistoll beate among you. 1599 — *Much Ado* v. i. 194 You haue among you kill'd a sweet and innocent Ladie. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 100 His first sojourn at Fécamp, his hermit life, his abbacy at Florence .. might well take up 24 years among them. *Mod.* Do it among you.

9. Of the relation of reciprocal action between the members of a group.

1340 *Ayenb.* 65 Huanne þe dyeuel yziȝþ loue and onynge among uolke. 1535 COVERDALE *John* x. 19 Then was there discension amonge the Iewes for these sayenges. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, v. i. 14 That such bloody strife Should reigne among Professors of one Faith. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 34 Hence come wars among Relations, treacheries among Friends. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 70 ¶ 4 Whether they quarrelled among themselves, or with their neighbours. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* II. 303 The uncertainty as to what He meant carried the disciples once more to questions among themselves.

B. *adv.* [The prep. used *elliptically*.]

†**1.** During this (period), meanwhile, all the while, at the same time. *Obs.*

1250 LAY. 5110 Þar was gleomenne songe, þar was piping among. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 88 Of hir to mak bath rim and sang, And luue hir suette sun amang. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3370 Wreth es dedly syn omang, If it be halden in hert lang. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. VII. 7 Elsynus bisshop of Wynchestre evere among fondede to have þe see. *c* 1400 *Court of Love* xi, So than apace I journied forth amonge. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* (1819) 98 Hys fader dred he euyr among. *c* 1550 BALE *Johan* (1838) 11, I am his gostly father and techear amonge. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, v. iii. 21 Lustie Lads rome heere, and there; So merrily, and euer among so merrily. 1598 GREENWEY *Tacitus Ann.* I. xi. 20 Fortune ruled the rest, and some honest men were slaine among.

†**2.** Betweenwhiles, at intervals, from time to time, now and then. *Ever among*: every now and then; rarely of *place*, every here and there. *Obs.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 6 Sum wile softe, and lud among. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 431 Floriz siȝte and weop among. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 86 Ere amonge ther be Welles wel colde. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xii. 221 He schal seelde among be occupied of us. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. xiii. 35 By suche a way hath many an oost suffred emonge grete honger. 1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* 69 To eate Flies, and now & then among to eate crummie and dry earth. 1606 HOLLAND *Suetonius* 26 Admonishing his soldiers ever and among, to observe and have an ey unto him.

†**3.** Of place: Together, among *something else*.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxi. (1612) 271 Yeat interlace we shall among the loue of her and him. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 67 She travels to and among, and so becomes a woman of good entertainment. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* xi. 143 Here is .. some truth mingled among.

C. *Comb.* **among-hands** (*north.*): see A 1 b.

1855 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Amang hands*, work done conjointly with other things. 'We can do't amang hands,' or 'all under one.'

Amongst (ămʷŋst), *prep.* Forms: 3–4 amanges, (amongus), 4–6 amonges, 5 -is, -ys, 5–7 amongs, 6 amongest(e, 6– amongst, 'mongst. *Northern* 3–6 amanges, 5–7 amangs, 7 amangst. Also 5 emanges, -ez, emongis, 6 emonges, emongs, emongest(e. [f. AMONG (*amang, emong*) with adverbial genitive *-es*, as in *besides, betimes*, in 16th c. corrupted to *-st*, by form-assoc. with superlatives, cf. *against, amids(t*.]

Less usual in the primary local sense than *among*, and, when so used, generally implying dispersion, intermixture, or shifting position.

1. = AMONG 1.

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 604 So commes the rede knyghte inne Emangez thame. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. vi. 9 Did he place himself amongest the prestes? *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* 51 Faustus is feasted mongst his noblemen. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* 217 Amongs the Wormys smale. 1851 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. 4 Red brick houses, with poplars coming up amongst them. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* x. (1878) 172, I walked about amongst them.

2. = AMONG 2.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. of Fame* 1633 They amonges al the pres Shul thus be shamed. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 78 Amangs the heuinlie companye.

3. = AMONG 3.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1619 Godes hus, Her heuenegate amongus us. 1258 *Procl. Hen. III*, We senden ȝew þis writ .. to halden a manges ȝew inehord. 1366 MAUNDEV. XIX. 211 Thei hadde no pore men amonges hem. 1556 ROBINSON *More's Utopia* 22, I spende almost al the day abrode emonges other. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 22 A God amongest men. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XI. iv, As those holy Fishers once amongs Thou flamedst bright with sparkling parted tongues. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. iv. 23 'Tis the first death Hath been amongst us. 1851 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. 116 To live amongst those with whom one has not anything like one's fair value.

4. = AMONG 4.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 784 Amonges other of his honest thinges, He had a gardin walled all with ston. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 44 The kepyng of the See I rekyn not amongs the Ordynarye chargs. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* Ep. Ded., Amongest them all, I wyll take the exaumples of kyng Phylippe of Macedonie, and of Alexander his sonne. 1586 T. B. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* II. 41 Amongest terrestrial creatures .. God hath created none with two legges onely .. but man. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. § 14 (1873) 83 The opinion of plenty is amongst the causes of want. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2, ¶ 3 Frugal Maxims, amongst which the greatest Favourite is 'A Peny Saved is a Peny got.' 1785 C. WILKINS *Bhagvat* vii. 52 A few amongst ten thousand mortals strive for perfection. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 4 Amongst other memorials, there is an old family watch.

5. = AMONG 6.

1366 MAUNDEV. xviii. 195 The more worschipe he hath

amonges hem. 1536 BEERLEY in *Four Cent. Eng. Lett.* 34 Fowll vycys don amonckst relygyus men. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* H ij b, Ye sonday being yairefter amanges ye Christians callit ye day of our lord. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 1 One annciente and gretlye Estemed Custome emongeste the Romans. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 100 Nor will the sickness 'mongst the People cease. 1802 SCOTT *Minstr. Scot. Bord.* I. 39 This original miscellany holds a considerable value amongst collectors.

6. = AMONG 7–8.

c 1460 *Townley Myst.* 217 Emanges us alle I red we kest To bring this thefe to dede. 1527 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 118 Delte emongeste the poore people. *a* 1569 KYNGESMILL *Man's Estate* xiii. (1580) 110 Thei parted my garmentes emongest them. 1607 DEKKER in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 74 Dispersing his giftes, amongst none but his honest breathren. 1640 *Bk. War-Comm. Covenanters* 2 The divisione of the said troupe horss amangst the parochess.

7. = AMONG 9.

1509 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 296 Yf ony faccyons or bendes were made secretely amongest her hede Officers. 1543 (24 Dec.) HENRY VIII *Parl. Speech*, What Charity and Love is amongst you, when one calleth the other Heretick and Anabaptist? 1558 Q. ELIZ. in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. iii. 3 Whereupon riseth amonges the common sort . . unfruteful dispute. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 213 How are the partisans of proportional beauty agreed amongst themselves?

† Amo·ped, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MOPE, after the apparent analogy of *acold, ahungered, afeard*, etc.] Dispirited.

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XI. H h iij b, All this citie great With mourninge sits amoapte.

† Amora·do. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Sp. *enamorado* one that is in love, the Sp. prefix *en-* being perhaps confounded with Eng. 'indef. article' *an*: see also INAMORATO.] One in love.

1608 DAY *Hum. out of Breath* (1881) 74 What, hath he chang'd your shepheards hooks to swords? Of Amoradoes made you armed knights?

Amo·ral, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. A- *pref.*¹ 4 + MORAL.] Not within the sphere of moral sense; not to be characterized as either good or bad; non-moral.

1882 R. STEVENSON in *Longm. Mag.* I. 70 There is a vast deal in life and letters both, which is not immoral, but simply a-moral.

† A·moret. *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 amorette, 5–6 amourette, 6 amouret, 6–8 amoret, 9 AMOURETTE. [a. OFr. *amorete, -ette, amourete, -ette*, dim. of *amour* love:—L. *amōr-em*. The Eng. form *amoret* having become obs., the word has recently been re-adopted from Fr. in sense 5, as AMOURETTE.]

1. A sweetheart, an amorous girl; a paramour.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4758 Eke as well by amorettes In mourning blacke, as bright burnettes. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C iv, That thought more to complaire and plese their amourettes . . than to plese God. 1590 T. WATSON *Poems* (1870) 171 Bestow no wealth on wanton amorets. 1794 J. WARTON *Sappho's Advice* (R.) When amorets no more can shine And Stella owns she's not divine.

2. = AMORETTO.

1598 FLORIO *Amoretto*, an amoret, a little loue, a wanton, a paramour.

3. A love-knot.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 892 Nought clad in silk was he, But alle in floures & in flourettes, Painted alle with amorettes. *a* 1423 JAMES I *King's Q.* II. xxvii, Spangis bright as gold, Forgit of schap like to the amorettis.

4. A love sonnet or song.

1590 LODGE *Euphues' Gold. Leg.* in Halliw. *Shaks.* VI. 37 Rather passe away the time heere in these woods with wryting amorets. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 71 Where sweete Amorets were chaunted.

5. *pl.* Looks that inspire love, love-glances; 'love tricks, dalliances.' Cotgr. (See AMOURETTE.)

c 1590 GREENE *Friar Bacon* ix. 177 How martial is the figure of his face Yet lovely and beset with amorets. *Ibid.* xii. 8 Should . . Phœbus scape those piercing amorets That Daphne glanced at his deity? 1590 — *Never too late* (1600) 82 Shee alluring him with such wilie amorettes of a curtizan. 1651 *Life of Sarpi* (1676) 90 My amorets and wantonness.

‖ Amoretto (æmore·to, It. amore·tto). [It. *amoretto* a 'little love,' dim. of *amore* love; cf. prec. Formerly naturalized, with pl. *amorettoes, amoretto's*, but now treated as It. with pl. *amoretti*.]

†**a.** A lover (*obs.*) †**b.** A love-sonnet (*obs.*) †**c.** A love-trick (*obs.*) **d.** A little love, a cupid.

1596 SPENSER (*title* of Love-sonnets) Amoretti. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 35 In each line lie More Amorettoe's then in Doris eye. 1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* 47 (T.) The amoretto was wont to take his stand at one place, where sate his mistress. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 139 The amoretto's of Bedlam . . were always weak silly people, and were us'd to the conversation of ballad & romance. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 335 A painting, in which *amoretti* are plentiful.

† Amore·volous, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. It. *amorevole* loving + -OUS.] Loving, affectionate.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. 161 To shew her cordial and amorevolous affections.

† Amo·ring, *vbl. sb., nonce-wd.* Love-making.

1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon Burl.* 213 (D.) On Carian Latmus loudly snoaring, Insensible of thy amoring.

‖ Amorino (amorī·no). Pl. **-i.** [It. *amorino*, dim. of *amore*: cf. *amoretto*.] A little love, a cupid.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 182 Chubby little *Amorini*, or, as they are popularly called, 'Cupids.' 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* v. 36 Frames most heavily adorned with angels, term-figures, amorini, or satyrs' heads.

Amorist (æ·mŏrist). Also 7–9 **amourist.** [f. L. *amor* or Fr. *amour* love + -IST.] One who professes love, a professed lover. **a.** *usually*, A votary of (sexual) love, a gallant.

1581 SIDNEY *Sonnet* i, Faint amorist! what, dost thou think To taste love's honey, and not drink One dram of gall? 1620 SHELTON *Don Quix.* III. xxxii. 222 Tho' I be enamoured, yet I am not of those vicious Amourists, but of your chaste Platonicks. *a* 1652 BROME *Court Beggar* I. i, An extreame Amorist desperately devoted Unto the service of some threescore Ladies. 1798 LAMB *Lett.* I. (1841) 28 Like some hot amourist with glowing eyes. 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* I. ii. 67 One clings to earth, like some fond amorist, With strong organic clutch.

b. *rarely* of other than sexual love.

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 115 You who have lived spirituall Amourists. 1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* 92 Surely the Divine Amorist had cause to say that 'herein is the love, not that we loved God, but that He loved us.'

Amoristic (æmŏri·stik), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -IC.] Treating of love, amatory.

1881 R. ELLIS in *Academy* 9 Apr. 256 The sweetness of Mr. Butler's amoristic Muse.

† A-mo·rning, *adv. phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*¹ on + MORNING: cf. *a-morrow*.] In the morning.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. of Eng.* iii. 8 Amornyng in the dawenynge brute went oute of the castel.

† A-mo·rnings, *adv. phr. Obs.* [f. as prec. with genitival *-s*: cf. *a-days*, and mod. 'He comes of a morning.'] In the morning, every morning.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 7253 Males drowen hem to males' a mornynges bi hem-self. *a* 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 98 A mornings then when I do rise. 1572 MASCAL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 13 Squirt thereof a mornings into his nostrils. 1633 EARL MANCH. *At Mondo* (1636) 27 The brightest dayes dye into dark nights, but rise againe a mornings.

‖ Amoro·sa. *Obs.* [Sp. and It. *amorosa*, fem. of AMOROSO.] A female lover; a wanton, a courtesan.

1634 T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 191, I took them for *Amorosa's*, and violators of the bounds of Modesty.

Amorosity (æmŏrɒ·sĭti). ? *Obs.* Also 5 **amorouste, 7 amourosity.** [a. OFr. **amourousté* (cf. *pousté*); afterwards refashioned after mod. words in -OSITY.] The quality of being amorous; love, fondness. (Not confined to sexual love.)

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 3 Parys as yet knewe nought of amorouste. 1611 CHAPMAN *May Day* Plays 1873 II. 382 Come away, you'll be whipt anone for your amourosity. 1677 J. WEBSTER *Witcher.* xvi. 309 The soul may have a far greater amorosity to stay in some body that is lively, sweet and young. 1742 in BAILEY. 1830 GALT *Laurie Todd* (1849) VII. viii. 338 He whispered to me the warmth of his amorosity.

‖ Amoro·so. *Obs.* [Sp. and It. *amoroso* a lover:—L. *amōrōs-um*: see AMOROUS.] A lover, a gallant.

1616 *Rich Cabinet* (Wright) Though his wives amoroso have been at home all day. 1654 GAYTON *Festiv. Notes* III. ii. 72 This slut recites the dream false, and in her owne person, when it was her Amorosos. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Amoroso* (It.), an Amorous Man, a Lover, a Gallant, a Spark.

Amorous (æ·mŏrəs), *a.* Forms: 4–5 **amorouse, -rows, amirous,** 4–6 **amorus, amerous,** 5 **-us, -ouse, -ose, amourous(e,** 6–7 **amarous(e,** 7 **amorose,** 4– **amorous.** [a. OFr. *amorous*, (mod.Fr. *amoureux*):—L. *amōrōs-um*, f. *amōr* love: see -OUS.]

I. *actively.*

1. Of persons: Inclined to love; habitually fond of the opposite sex. Also *fig.* of things: Loving, fond.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7988 Pys was a prest ryȝt amerous, And amerous men are leccherous. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 304 Whiche of the two more amorous is Or man or wife. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 90/1 Therfore saith the holy ghoost to the sowle that is amerouse. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 341 The hairs layed to Womens lips, maketh them amorous. 1610 GWILLIM *Displ. Herald.* III. vii. (1660) 133 The Woodbine is a loving and amorous plant, which embraceth all that it growes near unto. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vi. 2583 Doth captive the hart Of amarous ladies. 1728 YOUNG *Odes to King* Wks. 1757 I. 177 Beneath them lies, With lifted eyes, Fair Albion, like an amorous maid. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 405 Sir Edward Archer is an amorous knight.

†**b.** with *unto*. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* VIII. 3926 Troilus was . . amirous vnto Maidens & mony hym louyt.

2. Affected with love towards one of the opposite sex; in love, enamoured, fond. Also *fig.* of things (both as subject and object of love). **a.** *absol.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 37 Namore wostow of armes loue . . So amerous thou were anon right. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1189 This amerous quien. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. v. 285 The thirde knyght is wondir amerous, and lovethe you passyng well. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 63 Our fine Musitian groweth amorous. 1647 COWLEY *Bathing* iii. in *Mistress* (1669) 79 The amorous Waves would fain about her stay. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 78 ¶ 4 The young Lady was amorous, and had like to run away with her Father's Coachman. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* xix. 164 The amorous frog piped from among the rushes.

†**b.** with *on*. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 764 This squier On Dorigen that was so amorus. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 146 He was amerous on somme noble lady. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 161 Sure my brother is amorous on Hero. 1625 MILTON *Death Fair Inf.* i, Being amorous on that lovely dye That did thy cheek envermeil.

c. with *of*.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 168 There came another knyght which was also amerous of that lady. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 202 And made The water to follow faster, As amorous of their strokes. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 212 One must be very amorous of a Truth, to search after it at that Price. 1821 KEATS *Isabel* xix, Thy roses amorous of the moon.

†**d.** with *in*: Delighting in. *Obs. rare.*

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. VIII. 392 He was amorous in Poetry, and Musick, to which he indulged the greatest part of his time.

3. Of action, expression, etc.: Showing love or fondness; fond, loving. **a.** (sexual.)

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1102 Many an Amorouse [*v. r.* amorous, amorows] lokynge & devys. 1493 *Petronylla* (Pynson) 123 Nightyngalys with amerous notys clere Salueth Esperus. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxvi. 72 His eyen gray and amorous. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 48 France & Burgundy, Great Rivals in our yongest daughters loue, Long in our Court, haue made their amorous soiourne. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 182 ¶ 7 Not being accustomed to amorous blandishments. 1863 B. TAYLOR *Poet's Jrnl.* (1866) 54 Earth in amorous palpitation Receives her bridegroom's kiss.

b. (general): Loving, affectionate, devoted, ardent.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 64 Those amorose impetuosities that are in men and tend to pietie or impietie. *Ibid.* 145 An amorous vehemence against sin. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* V. (1848) 187 With attention and amorous assiduity. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Ho. w. Mystics* (1860) I. 65 The amorous quest of the soul after the Good.

4. Of or pertaining to (sexual) love.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2616 Fful is the place . . Of songis amerous, of maryage. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 31/2 The holy institucion of this amerous sacrament shold be the more honourably halowed. 1567 DRANT *Horace Ep.* To Reader, So greate a scull of amarouse Pamphlets. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 8 Louers can see to doe their Amorous rights, And by their owne Beauties. 1635 SWAN *Spec. Mundi* vi. § 4 (1643) 266 Sow-bread . . is a good amorous medicine, and will make one in love. 1741 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. Mann* 7 (1834) I. 23 The poor Princess and her conjugal and amorous distresses. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* 73 To manhood roused, he spurns the amorous flute. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. viii. 373 Offered up his amorous incense on the altar of the Muse.

†**II.** *passively*, Of persons and things: Lovable, lovely. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2901 It is thyng most amerous, For to aswage a mannes sorowe, To sene his lady by the morowe. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 37 His wyfe . . buir to him ane virgin amorus. 1557 *Primer Sarum* D iij, O mother of God moste glorious, and amorous. 1567 *Trial of Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* III. 288 O she is a minion of amorous hue. 1611 DEKKER *Roaring Girle* 213, *J.* Here's most amorous weather, my Lord. *Omnes. Amorous* weather! *J.* Is not *amerous* a good word?

†**B.** quasi-*sb.* A lover; one in love. *Obs.*

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 655 Sir Degrivaunt that amerus Had joye of that syȝth. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de Worde) I. xli. 62/2 How ofte she hath . . made fayre herself for to playse her amourouse or loues.

Amorously (æ·mŏrəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an amorous manner; in the way of love; lovingly, fondly, affectionately.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 436 So that ye please hir not to amorously. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. viii, Nightingales Full amorously did welcome in their songe The lusty season. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* II. xxvi. 72 He was of good and easy acquayntance with euery man, and amorously wolde speke to them. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (1870) 38 The Larke . . amorously courts her [Aurora's] beames. 1821 KEATS *Isabel* lxii, Asking for her lost Basil amorously. 1830 TENNYSON *Madeline* iii, If my lips should dare to kiss Thy taper fingers amorously.

Amorousness (æ·mŏrəsnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being amorous or inclined to love; fondness of the opposite sex; lovingness.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 160 Iealousie of his amorousnesse. *a* 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 30 What doth thy holy amorousness, thy holy covetousness . . most carry thy desire upon? 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* v. ix. (1675) 332 Lindamor has Wit and Amorousness enough . . to defend fair Ladies. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

‖ Amorpha (ămɔ̄·ɹfă), *sb.*¹ *pl.* [Gr. *ἄμορφα* adj. pl. neut. (sc. *ζῷα*) shapeless (animals).] = AMORPHOZOA.

1835 KIRBY *Habits & Inst. Anim.* I. iv. 149 [Infusories also called] amorpha or without form.

Amorpha (ămɔ̄·ɹfă), *sb.*² *Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἄμορφ-ος* shapeless.] A genus of N. American deciduous shrubs, with long spiked clusters of purple flowers.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Amorpha* . . a genus of plants of the papilionaceous kind. 1847 LONGF. *Evang.* II. iv. 13 Prairies . . Bright with . . purple amorphas. 1866 JOHNS in *Treas. Bot.* 53 The two pairs of petals, termed severally the wings and keel, are absent, the only representative of petals being the standard or vexillum, and hence its name *Amorpha*, 'deformed.'

Amorphism (ămɔ̄·ɹfiz'm). [f. Gr. *ἄμορφ-ος*, + -ISM.] Want of regular form: *esp.* want of crystalline structure, as in amorphous minerals.

1852 PEIRCE tr. *Stockhardt's Exp. Chem.* (Index), Amorphism. 1882 *Times* 16 Feb. 9/3 While the Session is yet young, one day is pretty much like another, and the week as a whole shows a distinct tendency to amorphism.

Amorpho- (ămɔ̄·ɹfo), comb. form [Gr. *ἀμορφο-*] of AMORPHOUS; as in **amorphogranular,** consisting of amorphous granules.

Amorphophyte (ămɔ̄·ɹfŏfəit). *Bot.* [f. AMORPHO- + Gr. *φυτόν* plant.] A name given (after Necker) to plants having flowers of irregular or anomalous form.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Amorphose (ămɔ̄·ɹfōʊ·s), *a. rare*⁻¹. Irregular form of next word.

1834 GOOD *Bk. Nature* I. 116 Grey-wacke and grey-wacke

slate may be distinguished by the terms amorphose and schistose killas.

Amorphous (ămɔ̄ˑɪfəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *amorphus*, a. Gr. ἄμορφ-ος shapeless (f. ἀ priv. + μορφή form) + -OUS. Cf. mod.Fr. *amorphe*.] Not in J.

1. Having no determinate shape, shapeless, unshapen; irregularly shaped, unshapely.

1731 BAILEY, *Amorphous*, without form or shape, ill-shapen. 1791 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 148/1 An amorphous hat, very much worn. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 178 The enormous, amorphous Plum-pudding, more like a Scottish Haggis. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 203 That quality in man which .. gives classic shape to our own amorphous imaginings. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxviii. 301 All three wore heavy and amorphous garments.

b. Belonging to no particular type or pattern; anomalous, unclassifiable.

1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 38 This kind of attraction is either regular, irregular, or amorphous. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 63 A morose, amorphous, cynical Law-pedant.

2. *Min.* & *Chem.* Not composed of crystals in physical structure; uncrystallized, massive.

1801 BOURNON *Arseniates* in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 171 The matrix .. siliceous; sometimes crystalline; and sometimes in an amorphous mass. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 84 An opaque amorphous state, as graphite or charcoal. 1870 TYNDALL *Heat* xiii. § 639 A fragment of almost black amorphous phosphorus. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 123 Augite often contains inclosures of amorphous glass.

3. *Geol.* Occurring in a continuous mass, without stratification, cleavage, or other division into similar parts.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 346 An amorphous mass passing downwards into lava, irregularly prismatic. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers, etc. Yorksh.* iv. 124 These perishing cliffs show at the bottom the amorphous boulder-clay.

4. *Biol.* Without the definite shape or organization found in most higher animals and plants.

1848 DANA *Zoophytes* 711 The structure was completely amorphous. 1868 WRIGHT *Ocean W.* iv. 74 A sort of animated jelly, amorphous and diaphanous. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 51 Coagulated fibrin, either amorphous or fibrillated.

5. *fig.* Ill-assorted, ill-digested, unorganized.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. III. v. 121 An amorphous Sansculottism taking form. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. i. 247 [Rome's] population soon became an amorphous, heterogeneous mass.

Amo·rphousness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Amorphous condition, shapelessness.

1870 SMITH *Syn. & Ant., Configuration .. Ant.* Shapelessness, Amorphousness. 1880 *Scribn. Mag.* July 331 The amorphousness that is unavoidable when one works from the parts to the whole instead of from within outward.

‖ **Amorphozoa** (ămɔ̄ˑɪfoɪzɔ̄ʊˑă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., f. AMORPHO- + Gr. ζῷα animals.] A collective appellation given by Blainville to those Protozoa, such as sponges, and their allies, which have no regular form.

1857 PAGE *Advd. Text-bk. Geol.* (1876) 341 The amorphozoa or spongiform bodies, which seem to have crowded the waters.

Amorphozo·ary. *Zool.* [f. prec. + -ARY collective.] A compound or polypiform amorphozoic organism, as a mass of sponge.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Amorphozo·ic, *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the Amorphozoa.

Amorphozo·ous, *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Related to or resembling the Amorphozoa.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Amorphy (ămɔ̄ˑɪfi). ? *Obs.* [a. Fr. *amorphie*, ad. Gr. ἀμορφία shapelessness, f. ἄμορφ-ος AMORPHOUS.] Shapelessness. (Used in jest by Swift.)

1704 SWIFT *T. of Tub* v. (1750) 74 His epidemical diseases being Fastidiosity, Amorphy, and Oscitation. 1775 in ASH. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Amorphy*, same as *Amorphia*.

†A-morrow, *adv. phr. Obs.* Forms: 1 on morzenne, 1–3 on morzen, 3 on morwen, a morwen, a-moreȝe, 3–4 amorewe, 3–5 a morwe, amorow (e. [A *prep.*[1] on + MORROW: cf. *a-morning*.]

1. In the morning.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xx. 1 Maria cóm on morzenn ær hit leoht wære. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 22 A morwen oþer a niht .. siggeð Commendacium. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 2106 Come we amorowe or on eve. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Chichev. & Bycorne* in Dodsl. XI. 335 A good repast A morwe to breke with my fast.

2. On the morrow after, next morning.

a 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 755 Da on morzenne ȝehierdun þæt þæs cyninges þegnas. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 122 Me ledde him amorwen uorte hongen. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 67 Amoreȝe, so sone so hit was day, He tok his leue. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kn't's T.* 763 Thus they ben departed til a-morwe [*v.r.* amorwe, a morowe, on morwe]. 1480 *Cambriæ Epit.* 411 Yet a-morow that stone Was seyne erly in Mon.

Amort (ămɔ̄ˑɪt), *adv.* and *pred. a.* [a. Fr. *à mort* at or to death; but it appears that the Fr. *à la mort* 'to the death' was orig. adopted, and corrupted to *all amort*, the Fr. *à mort* excusing the change, and leading to the use of *amort* without *all*.]

In the state or act of death; lifeless, inanimate; *fig.* spiritless, dejected. **a.** with *all*. (See also ALAMORT, the original form.)

c 1590 GREENE *Friar Bacon* I. i, Shall he thus all amort live malcontent? 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 124 Now where's the Bastards braues, and Charles his glikes? What all amort? 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIV. xxvi. 868 i, They were all amort [*obpressam*] for feare. 1659 BUROUGHS *Beatitudes* (1867) 128 If God do not answer thee presently, thou art all-a-mort and discouraged. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxx. (1848) 343 Why look ye all amort?

b. without *all* (suggested however in first quot.).

1619 H. HUTTON *Follie's Anat.* (1842) 24 She counts him but a nazard, halfe a-mort. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire of Lond.* 62 Without it [Gods allowance] all is abortive and amort. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* VI. Wks. 1863 III. 435 Untasked of any love, His sensitiveness idled, now amort, Alive now.

†Amo·rtify, *v. Obs.*—° [ad. med.L. *a(d)mortificāre*, a purely L. equivalent of *admortizāre*; f. *ad* to + *mort-em* death + *-ficāre* to do, make: see -FY.] = AMORTIZE.

1742 BAILEY, *Amortization* .. the Act of Amortifying.

Amortizable, -isable (ămɔ̄ˑɪtizăb'l), *a.* [f. AMORTIZE + -ABLE. Cf. Fr. *amortissable*.] Capable of being cleared off as a liability; extinguishable.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 4 Dec., Spain has three classes of public debt .. The Two per Ct. Exterior and Interior, is amortisable in about 12 years. 1881 *Daily News* 19 Mar. 5/5 Until the amortissable milliard was issued.

Amortization, -isation (ămɔ̄ˑɪtizɔ̄ʊˑʃən). [ad. med.L. *a(d)mortizātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *amortizā-re*: see next.]

1. The action of alienating lands in mortmain; 'that is to some community that never is to cease.' J. ? *Obs.*

1672 MANLEY *Interpr.*, *Amortization* .. est prædiorum translatio in manum mortuam. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 88 After the Laws of Amortisation were devised. 1756 NUGENT *Montesquieu* (1758) II. XXI. xvi. 57 This confiscation was a species of the right of amortisation.

2. The extinction of a debt, or of any pecuniary liability, especially by means of a sinking fund. Also *concr.* the sum paid towards such extinction.

[Not in CRAIG 1847, WORCESTER 1859.] 1864 WEBSTER cites SIMMONDS. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 23 Jan. 6/1 The half-yearly three per cent. dividend and three per cent. amortisation fund. 1867 *Lond. Rev.* 28 Sept. 344/1 Every available resource for the amortization of the debt. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Mar. 5/2 An annual sum of 67,662*l.* for interest, and 11,277*l.* as amortization.

Amortize, -ise (ămɔ̄ˑɪtiz), *v.* Forms: 4 amorteise, 5–6 amortyse, -eyse, -ysse, 4– amortise, 7– amortize. *Aphet.* 5 mortayse. [orig. a. Fr. *amortiss-* extended stem of *amort-ir* to bring to death, cogn. w. Pr. *amortir*, OCat. *amortir*, It. *ammortire*:—possible late L. **admortīre*, f. *ad* to + *mort-em* death. The etymological spelling of the last syllable would be *-ise* or rather *-iss*, *-ish*; *amortize* follows the med.L. *a(d)mortizā-re*, formed on the mod. languages: see -IZE 2.]

†1. *trans.* To deaden, render as if dead, destroy.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 173 (Hengwrt MS.) The goode werkes that men don whil thay ben in good lif ben al amortised [*other texts* al mortefied] by synne folwyng. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Amortize*, to deaden, kill, or slay.

†2. *intr.* To droop, hang as dead. *Obs. rare.*

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Metam.* XI. xix, With thys rayne wente the sayle amortyssynge and hanging hevy.

3. To alienate in mortmain, *i.e.* to convey (property) to a corporation.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 315 And auyse hem .. Or þei amortesed to monkes ' or chanouns her rentes. 1393 — C. XVIII. 54 Er thei amorteisede. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 207 Let mellerys and bakerys .. a litil chapelle bylde, The place amorteyse, and purchase liberté. 1487 PRIOR in *Paston Lett.* 893 III. 332 The seide annuyte schulde be mortaysed in perpetuyte. 1530 *Proper Dyalogue* (1863) 37 To amorteyse secular lordshippes to the state of the clergye. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 74 Did in effect amortize a great part of the Lands of the Kingdome unto the Hold and Occupation of the Yeomanrie. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Engl.* II. 452 Lands amortised without licence. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 245 To render inalienable or, so to speak, amortize the crown lands.

4. To extinguish or wipe out (a debt or other liability), usually by means of a sinking fund, which eventually redeems it.

1882 *St. James' Gaz.* 3 Feb., They would introduce economies in order to amortise the Egyptian Debt.

Amortized, -ised (ămɔ̄ˑɪtizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

†1. Rendered dead, destroyed. *Obs.*

1617 J. RIDER *Dict., Mortuus*, amortised, killed.

2. Held in, or as in, mortmain; held in commission.

1628 *Relig. Wotton.* (1672) 565 The Vice-Chamberlainship, which yet lyeth amortized in your Noble Friend. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 444 The sale or lease of such amortized property.

Amortizement, -ise- (ămɔ̄ˑɪtizmĕnt). [a. Fr. *amortissement*: see AMORTIZE and -MENT.] = AMORTIZATION.

1618 PULTON tr. *Act 27 Edw. I* (1632) 78 There to make fine for the amortisements. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 444 The future amortizement of land by corporations.

Amortizing, -ising (ămɔ̄ˑɪtiziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AMORTIZE *v.* + -ING[1].] The conveying to mortmain.

c 1377 WYCLIF *Poor Priests* Wks. xix. (1879) 278 Þe sotil amortasynge of seculer lordischipis. 1530 *Proper Dyalogue* (1863) 26 So after the amortesyenge occupyeth ye clarcke. 1618 PULTON tr. *Act 27 Edw. I* (1632) 78 Enquests impanelled for the amortizing Lands or Tenements.

Amorwe, variant of AMORROW, *adv. Obs.*

Amos, obs. form of AMICE.

†Amo·tine, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. Sp. *amotinar* to raise in mutiny, f. *a* to + *motin* mutiny, uproar.] To raise in mutiny, rouse to arms.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 245 Who had comen to Vera Crux to amotine the Towne.

Amotion (ămɔ̄ʊˑʃən). *arch.* [ad. L. *āmōtiōn-em* a putting away, n. of action f. *āmōt-* ppl. stem of *āmovē-re*: see AMOVE *v.*[2]]

1. The action of removing a person or thing from a position; removal; ousting; *esp.* removal of a person from office.

1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1679) 190/2 A general amotion of corrupt officers. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 649, I could heartily have wished that an amotion of such devoted treasure had never been done. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 205 The Admission and Amotion of them do usually belong to the Bishop and Archdeacon both. 1835 *Q. Rev.* No. 103. 7 The amotion or transposition [of Shakspere's words] will alter the thought.

2. Removal of property from its owner; deprivation of possession.

1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learn.* 91 Amotion of church honours and preferments. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 174 Restitution or delivery of possession to the right owner; and .. damages also for the unjust amotion.

†Amou·nd, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [app. for rime: but cf. *amount*, *mound*, and L. *accumulāre*.] To accumulate, amount.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. xxiv, So infinite .. that it me confounds To think to what a vastnesse it amounds.

Amount (ămɑʊˑnt), *v.*; also 3 amunt, a-mounti, -ty, 4 amont, 5 amowynt, 6 admount. [a. OFr. *amonte-r*, *amunter*, *amounter*, f. *amunt*, *amont*, upward, lit. *à mont*:—L. *ad montem* to the hill, hill-ward, upward. In earlier usage occas. aphetized to *mount*, and then not distinguished from the simple MOUNT, a. Fr. *monter*. This is probably the reason why *mount* is now used in all the literal senses.]

Gen. sign. To go up, rise; ascend (a hill); rise to, attain to; come up in rank, quantity, value, meaning, or practical effect to.

†1. *intr.* (*simply*, or with *prep.* defining relation to an object.) To go up, ascend, rise, mount. *Obs.*

c 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 28 Ase se smech .. goth upward .. Swo amuntet si gode biddinge to gode. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cii, Death alone [to his corps] amounted, Dryuyng his soule out fro the worldly nest. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. iii, My lord .. amounted vpon his horse. 1577 H. PEACHAM *Gard. Eloq.* 106 When the Larke doth fyrst amounte on high. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. IX. liv, So up he rose and thence amounted streight. 1631 MARKHAM *Way to Wealth* VI. III. X. (1668) 34 When any bough or spray shall amount above the rest.

†2. *trans.* To ascend, climb, mount. *Obs. rare.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 395 Þay cryed vchone, Þat amounted þe masse.

†3. *intr.* To ascend or go back in time. *Obs. rare.*

1704 HEARNE *Doctor Hist.* I. 398 Their earliest Observations .. amounted no higher than 1903 Years before that Time.

†4. *intr.* To rise, mount up, increase. **a.** in quantity or amount; **b.** in value. *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 173 This shippe lading the same commodity will cause it to amount in price. 1677 *Houssaie's Govt. Venice* 177 They have a certain allowance, which with their other Fees .. amounts, and makes their Revenue very considerable. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Amount*, to rise up in Value, or Tenour.

5. To rise in number or quantity so as to reach; to come to (a specified number or quantity). **†a.** *trans.* with simple obj. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6020 Thes kyngis ost .. amounted fyve hundrod thousand Knyghtis. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrolabe* I. § 16 Þat amonteth 360 degres. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCV. 186 The som amounted v thousand pounde. [1630 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* iii. 14 The number .. ordinarily neither amounts above or under an 100.]

† b. with quasi-advb. obj. *Obs.*

a 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 3 For [all than] sall we yeld acount Quat that wisdom mai amount. 1366 MAUNDEV. xix. 213 Now may men wel rekene, how moche that it amountethe.

c. *intr.* with *to*.

1546 LANGLEY *Polyd. Verg.* I. III The multitude admounted to suche infinitee of numbre. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 30 Which doth amount to three odde Duckets more Than I stand debted to this Gentleman. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* III. (1722) 250 The Posterity of Jacob .. amounted to six hundred thousand Males. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmxlvi/2 They amount now to above 11000. 1852 M^CULLOCH *Taxation* II. X. 366 The entries for consumption amounted to 1,733,816 imperial gallons. 1863 COX *Inst. Eng. Govt.* II. ii. 312 The debt amounted to less than forty shillings.

†6. *intr.* To arise as the result of addition; to be the sum; to result. *Obs.*

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 118 Write that that amounteth, vnder the lowest line. 1571 DIGGES *Geom. Pract.* III. vi, Whervnto if ye adioyn 126 .. there amounteth 302. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* xiv, The aforesaid number will amount of infants and old folk. 1650 — *Pisgah Sight* Ded. 2 A constellation .. the lustre thereof amounting from many stars together.

7. To come up to in meaning, effect, or substance; to be equivalent to. **†a.** *trans.* with quasi-advb. obj.: To mean, signify. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 497 The erchebissop nolde come, vor it ne ssolde amounti noȝt. *a* 1300 *Leg. Rood* 240 (1871) 38 Wat þis somounce amounty [*v.r.* amounti] schal .. Ich wene þe quene enqueri wole. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr's T.* 100 Thus much amounteth al þat euere he mente. 1393 GOWER *Conf.*

III. 54 The more that he his sweven accompteth, The lasse he wot, what it amounteth. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Amowyntyn, or sygnifyyn, *Denoto, significo.* 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1471 Tell me, mayde chast, What amounteth thys.

b. *intr.* with *to*. To be equivalent when taken in its full force or significance, to come practically *to*, be tantamount *to*.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 281 Though I had her love wonne, It might into no prise amounte. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1557, 994/2 The verye whole sum [of the reason] amounteth to no more, but that it mai somtime happen, that an innocent may take harme therby. 1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 486 The late disorder . . made by the Jacobites amounts to high treason. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 494 ¶ 4 The proofs of it do not amount to a demonstration. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Estate* xv. 178 Such a speech . . seemed to her almost to amount to insult.

† **8.** *causal.* To cause to rise, to raise or elevate, in quality, rank, or estimation. *Obs.*

1563 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 97 Right thus thou mayst thy praise amount on hie. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* vii. 21 [They] amounted him to bee the *Chiefe professor* in Diuinitie. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 110 Here no Papists were arraigned to amount it to a Popish miracle.

Amount (ămau·nt), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. The sum total to which anything mounts up or reaches : **a.** in quantity.

1710 *Act* 8 *Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmdcci/3 Shall forfeit double the Amount of the said Drawback. 1852 M^CULLOCH *Taxation* II. i. 156 A greater amount of revenue. 1879 WRIGHTSON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 108/1 A smaller amount of straw as litter.

b. in number.

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vi. 221 A number of little birds, to the amount I believe of twelve or fourteen. 1849 ALISON *Hist. Eur.* VIII. liv. § 28. 489 Fame had magnified the amount of the forces. 1859 B. SMITH *Arith. & Alg.* 4 The Sum or Amount of the several numbers so added.

c. *spec.* The sum of the principal and interest due upon a loan.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 638/1 The sum of the Principal and Interest is called the Amount.

2. *fig.* The full value, effect, significance, or import.

1732 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 307 The whole amount of that enormous fame. *a* 1748 THOMSON (J.) Ye lying vanities of life, Where are you now, and what is your amount? 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. App. 362 What the real amount of that statement may be. 1881 *Times* 24 Dec. 5/3 (*American*) The amount of it is that you have too much to say in this case.

3. A quantity or sum viewed as a total.

1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* ii. 32 Each [appetite] must observe its due amount of force. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 162 The amount of resistance which William met with. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 30 Jan., This year the National ought not to take a great amount of winning.

† **Amou·ntance.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [prob. a. OFr. **amontance* (not in Godef., though *amontant* is) : see AMOUNT *v.* and -ANCE. More commonly MOUNTANCE.] Amount, total extent.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5601 Þe A[meral] was hezere þan Charlys was þe amountance of a fotes spas.

Amounting (ămau·ntiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. AMOUNT *v.* + -ING^{2}.] † **a.** *simply*, Forming a total, resulting (*obs.*). **b.** *Amounting to* : equalling in sum total, value, or practical effect.

1571 DIGGES *Geom. Pract.* II. xxiii, The amounting summe. *Mod.* To charge fees amounting to 100*l.* or more was an act amounting to simple robbery.

† **Amou·ntment.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OFr. *amontement*, n. of completed action f. *amonter* : see AMOUNT *v.*] Amount, sum total.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 248 Þei brouht .. þe olde chartres & titles .. Of ilk a bisshop se, & ilk a priourie .. Examend þam & cast ilk amountment.

Amour (ămū·ə1, Fr. amu·r). Also 4 **amoure**, 6–7 **amor**. [a. OFr. *amur, amour* :—L. *amōr-em* love, f. *amā-re* to love. In 13–15th c. accented *amour*, but thoroughly naturalized; hence duly became *a·mour* in 15–17th (cf. *ena·mour*); in 16–17th often written *amor* after L. But by 17th the good or neutral sense of the word became obs.; and being retained only in senses 3–4, it came to be treated more or less as a euphemistic employment of mod.Fr., and hence again accented *amour* (Milton, Butler, Pope, etc.).]

† **1.** *gen.* Love, affection, friendship. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4573 Alisaunder .. wolde him, with gret honour, Have y-fonge in his amour. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* 521 Tho spak Clarice to Blauncheflour Wordes ful of fin amour. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 297 For par amour I loved hire first or thou. 1660 R. BURNEY Κέρδιστον Δῶρον (1661) 133 The great City in homage to the Kings Majesty, the Kings Majesty in Amour with the City of London, is the holy bands of Matrimony. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Thoughts* IV. 350 Oh love of gold ! thou meanest of amours !

† **2.** *pl.* The tender affections, love towards one of the opposite sex (L. *amores*, Fr. *amours*). *In amours* (with) : in love (*with*). *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 498 Than mycht he weill ask ane lady Hir amouris and hir drowry. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN VII. 99 Hyr amowris þus til my Hart rynnys. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. lxxvii. 98 The kyng of Englande was in amours with the countesse of Salisbury. *Ibid.* cccxliv. 543 In true amours togyder eche of other. 1590 GREENE *Arcadia* (1616) 11 He could not bridle his new conceiued amors. 1625 SHIRLEY *Love-tricks* v. iii, Out of mere amors and affections. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 48 There is nothing so obstinate as a young lady in her amours.

3. A love-affair, love-making, courtship. (Now only humorously of honourable love-making.)

1567 DRANT *Horace, Arte Poet.* A iij, The Musies taughte in lyrike verse .. Amors of youth and banquets francke On instruments to sing. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Aug., To leave the young people together to begin their amours. 1678 BUTLER *Hudibr.* III. i. 913 In all amours a lover burns With frowns as well as smiles, by turns. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. iii. 169 The life of the cochineal insect terminates by its amours. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxiii. 104 You cannot expect me to disturb him in his amours. 1828 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* III. xxxii. 313 These gentlemen may have mistaken a battle for an amour.

4. *usually*, An illicit love affair, an intrigue.

a 1626 BACON *Q. Eliz.* Wks. 1860, 481 King Henry the Eighth was engaged in a new amour. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* II. i, Intrigue, Philotis, that's an old phrase ; I have laid that word by : amour sounds better. 1678 BUTLER *Hudibr.* III. i. 679 Few of either sex dare marry, But rather trust, on tick, t'amours. 1790 MISS GRAHAM *Lett. on Educ.* 144 Criminal amours are in general censured in these works. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 252 The amours or doubtful marriages of the Norman Dukes.

† **Amour**^{2}. *Obs.* [a. OFr. *ameor, ameour* :—L. *amātōr-em* lover ; mod.Fr. *aimeur*.] A lover.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 951 Mony child was faderles : Mony lady les hire amoure.

Amourette (amure·t). [a. mod.Fr. *amourette*, a restoration in Fr. dress of Eng. AMORET obs. since 17th c.]

1. A petty amour or love-affair : cf. AMORET 5.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. VII. ii. 161 A curious story, about one of Prince Fred's amourettes. 1871 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Feb. 11 Youthful amourettes more or less scandalous.

2. The Love-grass or Quaking-grass (*Briza media*).

1702 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1257 Each squamose head resembling those of the common Amourets. [1866 *Treas. Bot., Amourette* (Fr.) *Briza media.*]

3. A cupid, an *amoretto*.

1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* iii. 50 Little amourettes, perched here and there upon the branches.

Amourist, obs. form of AMORIST.

‖ **Amour-propre** (amur,pro·pr'). [mod.Fr., but in common use.] Self-love which is ready with its claims, and sensitive to causes of offence ; good opinion of oneself, self-esteem.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlviii. 365 When this unwonted burst of *amour propre* was thoroughly subdued. 1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* (1872) I. IV. viii. 487 A proof of power which cannot fail agreeably to excite the *amour propre*. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 35 His *amour propre* seems flattered.

Amovability (ămū·văbi·liti). *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. next : see -ABILITY.] Capability of being removed or dismissed ; liability to dismissal.

1816 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 288 Let us retain amovability on the concurrence of the executive and legislative branches.

Amovable (ămū·văb'l), *a.* Also 9 amovible. [a. mod.Fr. *amovible* removable : see AMOVE *v.*^{2} and -ABLE.] Capable of being removed from a situation or position ; removable.

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 154 A civil Hierarchy of Dukes or Counts, amovible perhaps by prerogative.

Amoval (ămū·văl). ? *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. AMOVE *v.*^{2} + -AL^{2}.] Removal, putting away.

1664 EVELYN *Silva* (1776) 342 The amoval of these unsufferable nuisances would infinitely clarify the air.

† **Amo·ve,** *v.*^{1} *Obs.* ; also 4–5 **amoeve**, 4–6 **ameve**, 6 **amoove**. [a. OFr. *amov-er, amouv-oir*, accented stem *ameuv-* :—L. *admovē-re* to move to, excite to, f. *ad* to + *movē-re* to move. App. confounded to some extent with OFr. *esmover*, mod.Fr. *émouvoir* :—L. *exmovēre*.]

1. To set in motion, stir, stir up, excite (any action, a person to action, the heart, the blood, etc.).

a 1330 *Sir Otuel* (1836) 33 Suiche tydings thei herden, That á-moeuede al here blod. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxxiii. 118 He walde amowe were in Frawns. 1541 PAYNELL *Catiline* lii. 75 b, The commons were excedingly amoued agaynst the Senatours. *c* 1590 GREENE *Poems* 136 At all these cries my heart was sore amoued.

2. *esp.* To move the feelings of (a person), to move inwardly, cause emotion to. (Fr. *émouvoir*.)

a. *trans.* (usually *pass.*)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. i. 6 Sche was a lytel ameued and glowed wiþ cruel eyen. 1494 FABYAN II. xlviii. 32 When the knowlege of ye deth of Irreglas was brought vnto the kynge, he was therwith greatly amoued. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. iii. 40 How art thou thus agane the fatis amouit? 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 45 She .. him amoves with speaches seeming fit.

b. *refl.*

1530 PALSGR. 425/2 Kepe your pacyence and amove you not.

c. *intr.*

c 1280 *Sigus bef. Judg.* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 11 Þer nis no seint in heuen abow .. Þat þer of ne sal amoue. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 442 Whan she had herd al this she noght ameued [*v. r.* amoued] Neyther in word, in cheer, or countenaunce.

3. *trans.* To arouse (from sleep, etc.).

1595 SPENSER *Daphnaida* 545, I, stepping to him light, Amooved him out of his stonie swound.

Amove (ămū·v), *v.*^{2} [ad. L. *āmovē-re* to remove, move out of the way ; f. *ā* = *ab* off + *movē-re* to move ; prob. as a legal term directly f. Fr. *amoever*, in this sense in Act 9 Hen. VI. (quoted by Godefr.).]

1. To remove (a person or thing) from a position ; to dismiss (a person) from an office. (Now only in legal phraseology.)

1494 FABYAN VII. 486 The sayde persones were from the kynge amoued. 1524 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 110 Amoving and expellyng him from all auctorite. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. I. II. xxxvi, Claws, horns, hoofs they use the pinching ill t'amove. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. & Pol. Thames* xi. 319 These Harbour-Masters may be suspended or amoved. 1832 J. AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. 1098 An abortive attempt to amove it [an object of theft].

† **2.** To remove, put away (things immaterial). *Obs.*

1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scott.* I. 35 Al hatrent for that time beand amovit. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IV. x. 13 To amoue the note of ingratitude, and turbulency from them. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* V. 12 Zeal . . in amoving this grand errour out of the Church.

† **Amo·ved,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. AMOVE *v.*^{1} + -ED.] Stirred, aroused, excited.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. v. 23 Sche .. no þing amoeued wiþ my compleyntes seide þus. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cxix, To Flaundres she fled, full sore amoued. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. I. 12 Therewith amoved from his sober mood.

† **Amo·vement.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. AMOVE *v.*^{2} + -MENT.] Removal, putting away.

1613 DANIEL *Eng. Hist.* 134 Who had often before laboured their amouement, as held to be corrupt Councellors.

Amoving (ămū·viŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AMOVE *v.*^{2} + -ING^{1}.] Removing, removal. (Only in *Law*.)

1618–29 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 25 The Writ concerning amoving a Leper. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmccccxvi/1 An Act for the Amoving Papists . . from the Cities of London and Westminster.

Ampair, ampayr, *v.* 3–4 ; [a. OFr. *ampeire-r*] the earliest form of the word afterwards reduced to *apayr, apair, pair*, and erron. spelt APPAIR.

† **Ampa·re.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. Sp. *amparo* defence, protection, f. *ampar-ar* to defend, fortify, cogn. w. Pr., Pg. *amparar*, Fr. *emparer*, It. *imparāre*, as if from a common late L. **imparāre*, f. *im, in*, into, towards (a purpose) + *parāre* to furnish, fit.] Defence, protection, guard.

1598 YONG *Diana* Ded., I humbly beseech your good Lordship to entertaine this booke vnder your Hon. ampare.

Ampassy, phonetic corruption of AND *per se*, the old name of the character &; still in common use in the dialects from Cumberland to Cornwall : see AMPERSAND.

1706 *Harl. MS.* in Strutt *Sports & Past.* (1876) 507 Wyth *Esed And* per se—Amen. 1878 DICKINSON *Cumberl. Gl.* 125 *Ampassy.* 1880 COUCH *E. Cornw. Gl.*, *Ampassy.*

Ampelideous (æmpĭlĭ·dĭəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *ampelideæ* the vine family (f. Gr. ἄμπελ-os vine) + -OUS : see -IDEOUS.] Belonging to the vine family ; resembling the vine.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ampelite (æ·mpĭlait). *Min.* [ad. L. *ampelītis*, a. Gr. ἀμπελῖτις of the vine (f. ἄμπελ-os vine ; see -ITE), in ἀμπελῖτις γῆ an earth sprinkled on the vine to destroy insects.] A bituminous earth ; perhaps cannel coal.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Ampelites*, cannal coal, in natural history, a black, bituminous substance that dissolves in oil. 1852 T. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xv. 490 The talcose slate contains small layers of soft and unctuous graphic ampelite.

Ampelitic (æmpĭlĭ·tik), *a. Min.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of the nature of ampelite.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xvii. 410 Subordinate ampelitic schists containing graptolites.

Ampelography (æmpĭlɒ·grăfi). [a. mod.Fr. *ampélographie*, f. Gr. ἄμπελ-os vine + -γραφία : see -GRAPHY.] The scientific description of the vine.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **A·mper.** *Obs.* or *dial.* 1–2 **ampre**, 7 **amper**. A tumour or swelling ; a blemish. (Cf. ANBURY.)

a 700 *Epinal Gl.* (O. E. T. 106) *Varix*, ampræ ; *Erfurt Gl.* ompræ. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 237 Þri ampres were an mancyn ær his [Christ's] to-cyme. 1674 RAY *S. & E. Countr. Words* 57 An Amper : a fault or fluw in linnen or woollen cloath, *Suss.* Skinner makes it to be a word much used by the common or countrey-people in Essex to signifie a tumour, rising or pustule. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 85 An Amper or Ampor ; *Tumor, phlegmone.* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Amper*, a local term used in Essex for a *tumor*, or *phlegmon.* 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial.* 13 [From RAY].

Ampère (ãnpe·r, ĕmpē·ə1). *Electr.* [a. *Ampère*, name of a Fr. electrician ; a designation adopted by the Paris Electric Congress in 1881.] (See quot.)

1881 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 457 The unit of current is called the 'Ampère.' It is the current that one volt can send through one ohm. 1883 A. GREY in *Nature* XXVII. 321 The current flowing in a wire of resistance one ohm, between the two ends of which a difference of potentials of one volt is maintained, has been adopted as the practical unit of current and called one ampere.

Amperesse, obs. form of EMPRESS.

Amperometer (æmpĕrɒ·mĭtəɹ). *Electr.* [f. prec. + -(O)METER. A shortened form is AMMETER.] (See quot.)

1882 *Catal. Electr. Exhib.* 46 Patent amperometer for measuring electrical work, applicable to electro-plating, to show the work done or doing in a vat.

Ampersand (æmpəɹsæ·nd). Also **ampassy-, ampussy-, ampus-**. Corruption of '*and* per se—*and*,' the old way of spelling and naming the character &; *i.e.* '& by itself = and ;' found in various forms in almost all the dialect Glossaries. See *A per se* (under A IV 1) *I per se, O per se*, etc.

1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 399 He has hardly learned

what Ampersand means, afore they give him a horse. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* xxi, He thought it [Z] had only been put there to finish off th' alphabet like, though *ampus-and* would ha' done as well. 1869 *Punch* 17 Apr., Of all the types in a printer's hand Commend me to the Amperzand. 1881 MRS. PARKER *Oxf. Gl.*, '*Amsiam*, the sign &.' 1882 FREEMAN in *Longm. Mag.* I. 95 'Ampussy and,' that is, in full '*and* per se, *and*,' is the name of the sign for the conjunction *and*, &, which used to be printed at the end of the alphabet.

Amperur, obs. form of EMPEROR.

†A·mpery, *a. Obs. or dial.* [f. AMPER + -Y.] 'Weak, unhealthy. *Also*, beginning to decay, especially applied to cheese.' Parish *Sussex Dial.* 1875.

Amphi-, *prefix*, a. Gr. ἀμφι- both, of both kinds, on both sides, about, around. Used in many derivatives and compounds.

Amphiarthrodial (æmfiˌɑɹθrōu·diăl), *a. Anat.* [mod. f. AMPHI- + Gr. ἀρθρώδ-ης well-articulated + -IAL.] Characterized by amphiarthrosis.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 121/2 The sacrum .. is united to the last lumbar vertebra .. by an amphi-arthrodial joint. 1879 MORRIS *Anat. Joints* 5 Connecting fibro-cartilages occur only in amphiarthrodial joints.

Amphiarthrosis (æmfiˌɑɹθrōu·sis). *Anat.* [mod. f. AMPHI- of both kinds + ARTHROSIS 'articulation,' repr. a possible Gr. *ἀρθρωσις, n. of action f. ἀρθρόειν to articulate.] A form of jointing partaking of the characters both of diarthrosis and synarthrosis, the two bones being united by a cartilage of some elasticity, which prevents one surface sliding on the other, but admits of a certain amount of movement; as in the joints of the vertebral column, the carpus, etc.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 255/1 The amphiarthrosis possesses a manifest, although certainly a very limited degree of motion. 1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 202 The articulation between the short process of the incus and the posterior tympanic wall is an amphiarthrosis.

Amphibe. *rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. ἀμφίβιος: see next.] = AMPHIBIAN.

1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 336 The veritable amphibes, or such as serve amphibiously by land or sea, videlicet Marines.

‖ **Amphibia** (ăfi·biă), *sb. pl.* [L. *amphibia* (sing. *amphibium*), a. Gr. ἀμφίβια, sing. ἀμφίβιον, living in both, and subst. (sc. *animal*, *ζῷον*) an animal that lives in both elements; f. ἀμφί both + βίος life. The sing. forms **amphibion, amphibium**, were formerly in use, for which, in sense 4, AMPHIBIAN is now used.]

I. *sing. amphibium, -on*, with pl. *-a, -ums.*

1. A being that lives either in water or on land, or is equally at home in either element.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXII. XV. 212 Some live on land and water both, whereupon they are named Amphibia. 1631 *Whimzies* 85 A Sayler is .. an amphibium that lives both on land and water. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. 136 Like an Amphibion, He was equally active on water, and land. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 579 Could stay a great while under water, as Amphibiums use to do. 1865 ESQUIROS *Cornwall* 172 The boat can travel both on land and sea like Amphibia.

2. *fig.* A being of doubtful or ambiguous position.

1645 WHALY *Serm.* in Southey *Comm.-Pl. Bk.* II. (1849) 6 Ask these amphibia what names they would have. What, are you papists? no .. are you protestants? no. *c* 1670 MARVELL *Unfort. Lover* Wks. III. 243 He both consumed, and increas'd: And languished with doubtful breath Th' amphibium of life and death.

3. A being having a double existence. *rare.*

1823 LAMB *Elia, Child Angel* 472 Humility and Aspiration went on even-paced in the instruction of the glorious Amphibium.

II. *pl.* only.

4. *Zool.* a. Applied by Linnæus to Reptiles in the wider sense (including Reptiles and Amphibia of mod. naturalists). *Obs.* b. By Cuvier to a tribe of Mammals including seals and their allies. c. By modern zoologists since Macleay (*c* 1819) to the fourth great division of Vertebrata, intermediate between reptiles and fishes, which in their early state breathe by gills like fishes, as frogs, newts, etc.

a. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Amphibia* .. a class of animals, whose essential characters are, that they have either a naked, or else a scaly body .. their teeth being all sharp and pointed, and without radiated fins.

b. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* 109 In the true Amphibia .. we have the feet contracted .. and the fingers webbed and converted into fins.

c. 1825 J. GRAY (*title*) Synopsis of the Genera of Reptiles and Amphibia. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 407/1 Gray .. considers the Reptiles, or scaly-skinned group, and the Amphibia, or naked-skinned group, as distinct classes. 1859 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* ii. (1872) 90 Many Zoologists range the Frogs and their allies in a separate class under the name of Amphibia. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 61 Amphibia .. cold-blooded Vertebrata .. provided with gills for aquatic in addition to lungs for aerial respiration.

Amphibial (ăfi·biăl), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = AMPHIBIAN.

1834 GOOD *Bk. Nature* I. 185 Mammals, birds, amphibials, fishes. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Amphibial*, capable of living in water or air.

Amphibian (ăfi·biăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] A. *adj.*

1. Having two modes of existence; *fig.* of doubtful nature.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cer.* III. viii. 195 A certaine Amphibian brood, sprung out of the stem of Neronian tyranny.

2. Of or pertaining to the Amphibia.

[1847 Not in CRAIG.] 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 751 Amphibian Reptiles. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 425 The Reptilia, which so far approach the old Amphibian phylum.

B. *sb.* An animal of the division Amphibia.

1835 KIRBY *Habits & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 137 If we go from the Cetaceans to the Amphibians, we see a further metamorphosis of the organs of motion. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* vi. 144 In my younger days frogs and toads and newts used to be reptiles; now we are told that they are more like fishes, and ought to be called .. Amphibians.

‖ **Amphi·bii,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [L. *amphibii*, a. Gr. ἀμφίβιοι, pl. masc. of the adj. of which AMPHIBIA is neut.] Amphibious men.

a 1678 MARVELL *Applet. Ho.* (1776) 224 How tortoise like, but not so slow, These rational amphibii [salmon-fishers] go!

†A·mphibille, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [for *amphibole*, a. Fr. *amphibole*: see AMPHIBOLE¹.] Ambiguous.

?1450 in *3rd Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* (1872) 280/2 That amphibille demaunde that the seid Duke seith in his article to demaunde the cause of the losse of Normandie.

Amphibiolite (ăfi·biŏlait). [f. AMPHIBION + -LITE.] 'The remains of an amphibious animal found in the fossil state.' Craig 1847.

Amphibiolith (ăfi·biŏliþ). [f. as prec. + Gr. λίθος stone.] = prec. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

Amphibiological (ăfi·biŏlǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. next + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to amphibiology. 1847 in CRAIG.

Amphibiology (ăfi·biˌǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. AMPHIBIA + -(O)LOGY.] A scientific treatise on the Amphibia; that part of zoology which treats of amphibious animals.

1840 EATON & WRIGHT *N. Amer. Bot.* (ed. 8) 569 *Amphibiology*, the department of zoology, embracing animals which are capable of suspending respiration for a long time without injuring the action of the arterial system.

Amphibion, [Gr.] sing. form of AMPHIBIA.

Amphibious (ăfi·biəs), *a.* [f. AMPHIBIA + -OUS.]

1. Living both on land and in water. a. of animals.

[1609 B. JONSON *Silent Wom.* I. iv, Captain Otter, sir; .. he has had command both by sea and land... O, then he is *animal amphibium*?] 1654 LESTRANGE *Charles I*, 87 The .. Admiral .. being scanted in Mariners .. was enforced to take in two thousand two hundred land men, who should be amphibious, serving partly for sea-men, and partly for land-souldiers. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. (1729) 57 Guano's .. lay Eggs as most of those amphibious creatures do. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 364 On him Th' amphibious Otter feasts. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* 138 Buffon tried to make a dog amphibious.

b. of plants.

1716 BRADLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 486 Plants .. are either Terrestrial, Amphibious, or Aquatick. 1813 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* (ed. 5) 120 The amphibious tribe as willow, sallow, withy, osier, etc.

2. Of, pertaining to, suited for, or connected with both land and water.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 138 Not only to swim in the water, but move upon the land, according to the amphibious and mixt intention of nature. 1663 BUTLER *Hudibr.* I. i. 27 So some Rats of Amphibious Nature Are either for the Land or Water. 1713 CTESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 246 The fatal Goodwin .. that dangerous Sand, Amphibious in its kind, nor Sea nor Land. 1805 WORDSW. *Prel.* III. 69 A floating island, an amphibious spot.

3. Having two lives; occupying two positions; connected with or combining two classes, ranks, offices, qualities, etc.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* (1656) I. § 34 We are onely that amphibious piece between a corporall and spirituall essence. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 435 ₱ 5 Such an Amphibious Dress [*i.e.* belonging to both sexes]. 1756 NUGENT *Montesquieu* (1758) II. XXVIII. XXXIX. 312 Formed an amphibious code, where the French and Roman laws were mixed. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. i. 24 An amphibious something .. half of image, and half of abstract meaning. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* 178, I have considered this amphibious Pope.

Amphi·biously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an amphibious manner; like an amphibious being.

1821 BYRON in Moore *Life* (1866) 498 Land tortoises .. amphibiously crawled along the bottom. 1871 *Daily News* 7 Sept., There are few people so amphibiously constituted as to take unmixed delight in a straight downpour of rain.

Amphi·biousness. *rare*⁻⁰. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being amphibious; life in, or connexion with, two elements.

1731 in BAILEY; whence in JOHNSON, etc.

Amphibium, [L.] sing. form of AMPHIBIA.

Amphibole¹ (æ·mfibōul). [a. Fr. *amphibole*, 1. adj. 'ambiguous, of a double sense' (Cotgr. 1611), 2. the mineral; ad. L. *amphibol-um* ambiguous, a. Gr. ἀμφίβολ-ον thrown or hitting on both sides, ambiguous, f. ἀμφί on both sides + βολ-, βαλ- stem of βάλλ-ειν to throw.]

†1. An ambiguity; = AMPHIBOLY. *Obs.*

1606 HOLLAND *Suetonius* Notes 34 There is not onely an Homonyme in the word .. but an Ampibole also in the sentence. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. § 6. 48 *Æquivocation*, Ambiguous, Amphibole.

2. A mineral, hornblende. So named by Haüy 1801, in allusion to the protean variety in composition and appearance, assumed by the mineral genus to which he gave the name, and which Dana takes as the type of his first group of Bisilicates, including under it many species and varieties, as Actinolite, Asbestos, Hornblende, Tremolite, etc. (The pronunciation ăfi·bŏl*i* is quite erroneous.)

1833 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* (1865) 592 Amphibole is a general term under which hornblende and actinolite may be united. 1868 DANA *Min.* 233 The varieties of amphibole are as numerous as those of pyroxene. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 296 Hornblende, or Amphibole in ejected blocks and scoriæ on Somma and Vesuvius.

‖ **Amphibole**² (ăfi·bŏlɪ). *Gr. Antiq.* [Gr. ἀμφιβολή a casting-net, f. ἀμφί on both sides, around + -βολή a throw, cast.] An ancient casting-net.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 24 Whether the net employed by Vulcan, on a memorable occasion .., was an amphibole.

Amphibolic (æmfibǫ·lik), *a. rare.* [f. AMPHIBOLE + -IC. Cf. *symbolic.*]

1. Of the nature of amphiboly; ambiguous, equivocal.

1873 *Daily News* 11 Aug., I turn from this amphibolic pleading to a more succinct opinion. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 621 A variably long period of irresolution with irregular fluctuations of temperature .. the so-called amphibolic stage.

2. Of, or of the nature of, the mineral amphibole.

1852 T. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 512 The decomposition of some amphibolic or chloritic strata. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 202 A greenish amphibolic stone.

†Amphibo·lical, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] = AMPHIBOLIC 1.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 321 Œnigmaticall, obscure, amphibolicall, ambiguous, and æquivocating speeches. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Amphibolous, Amphibolical, Amphibological*, doubtful or doubtfully spoken.

Amphiboline (ăfi·bŏlin), *a.* [f. as prec. + -INE; cf. *amethystine.*] = AMPHIBOLIC 2.

1875 J. DAWSON *Dawn of Life* vii. 187 A similar alternation occurs in amphiboline-calcitic marbles.

Amphibolite, -yte (ăfi·bŏlait). *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] = Hornblende-rock or Diabase.

1833 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* (1865) 593 Amphibolite—is a trap of the basaltic family. 1868 DANA *Min.* 240 *Hornblende-rock* or *amphibolyte*, consists of massive hornblende of a dark greenish-black or black colour, and has a granular texture. *Ibid.* 343 If the hornblende and labradorite constitute a homogeneous fine-grained compact mass, the rock is called amphibolyte or diabase.

Amphi·bolize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. ἀμφιβολή a cast-net + -IZE.] To envelop with a net.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 192 The .. thunny .. leap, without looking, into its [the net's] folds, and are thus completely 'amphibolized' and caught.

Amphibological (ăfi·bŏlǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. AMPHIBOLOGY + -ICAL; perh. f. Fr. *amphibologique* 14 c.] Ambiguous: *prop.* of a sentence or phrase of ambiguous construction; equivocating, quibbling.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1587) III. 1245/2 He that .. wrote the amphibologicall epistle for the death of the king. 1587 GREENE *2nd Pt. Tritameron* Wks. 1888 III. 127 Needles Allegories that haue such an amphibologicall equivocation. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. I. ii. (1651) 607 [He] ingratiates himself with an amphibological speech. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trum.* 30 An apology which he gave in the following amphibological terms—'I called you a liar,—it is true. You spoke truth. I have told a lie.'

Amphibolo·gically, *adv. rare*⁻⁰. [f. prec. + -LY².] 'Doubtfully, with a doubtful meaning.' J.

Amphibo·logism. *rare.* [f. next + -ISM; cf. *neologism.*] An amphibolous construction or phrase.

1813 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 223 Paring off the amphibologisms into which they have been led.

Amphibology (æmfibǫ·lŏdʒi). [a. Fr. *amphibologie*, ad. late L. *amphibologia* (Isidore), for earlier *amphibolia* (Cic.), a. Gr. ἀμφιβολία ambiguity, with the ending *-logia*, Gr. -λογία speech, by form-assoc. with *tautologia*, etc. Also found in the Latin form.]

1. = AMPHIBOLY 1.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1406 For goddes speken in amphibologies, And for o soth, they tellen twenty lyes. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Prayer* vii. II. 112 It is an *amphibologia*, and therefore Erasmus turneth it into Latin with such words. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 115 That the mind be not misled by amphibologies. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The English language .. is not so capable of any amphibologies of this kind. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol. Vita* App. 86 Nothing is adduced .. for the lawful use of Amphibologies.

2. = AMPHIBOLY 2.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 267 Such ambiguous termes they call Amphibologia, we call it the ambiguous, or figure of sence incertaine. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 13 The fallacie of Æquivocation and Amphibologie. 1654 LESTRANGE *Charles I*, 71 Giving him a quaint wipe with the amphibology, the double-mindednesse of the word 'dux.' 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* XX. 172 The fallacy of Amphibology consists in an ambiguous grammatical structure of a sentence which produces misconception.

Amphi·bolosty·lous, *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. ἀμφίβολ-ος (see AMPHIBOLE) + στῦλ-ος column + -OUS.] Applied, after Wachendorff, to plants in which the style is not apparent. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

Amphibolous (ăfi·bŏləs), *a.* [f. L. *amphibol-us* (a. Gr. ἀμφίβολ-ος: see AMPHIBOLE) + -OUS.]

†1. Ambiguous, of double or doubtful character.

1644 *England's Tears* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 447 Never [was] such an amphibolous quarrel, both parties declaring themselves for the King. 1660 HOWELL, *Crocodile*, a kind of amphibolous creture, partly aquatil, partly terrestrial.

2. Of language: Ambiguous in sense.

1641 MARCH *Actions for Slander* 5 The law, in actions of

Slaunder, admits that they shall be taken in the best sense where the words are amphibolus. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Amphibolous*, doubtful or doubtfully spoken.

3. *Path.* Spreading on both sides.

1880 LEGG *Bile* 86 Animals in whom an amphibolous biliary fistula had been made.

Amphiboly (æmfi·bǒli). Also 6–7 -ie. [a. OFr. *amphibolie*, ad. L. *amphibolia*, a. Gr. ἀμφιβολία ambiguity. See AMPHIBOLE.]

1. Ambiguous discourse; a sentence which may be construed in two distinct senses; a quibble. (See AMPHIBOLOGY, which is the earlier and more popular word.)

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 307 What a crafty Amphibolie or Æquivocation. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* II. i, Come, leave your schemes, And fine amphibolies, parson. 1682 EVATS *Grotius, War & Peace* 199 If a sentence will admit of a double sence, they term it an Amphiboly. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 271 The amphibolies .. etc. of which Kant speaks, are impossible.

2. A figure of speech: Ambiguity arising from the uncertain construction of a sentence or clause, of which the individual words are unequivocal: thus distinguished by logicians from equivocation, though in popular use the two are confused.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. iv. 27 b, Amphiboly, when the sentence may bee turned both the wayes, so that a man shall be uncertayne what waye to take. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 247/1 Sophisms in the Word are six .. 2. By Amphibolie. 1681 HOBBES *Rhet.* 162 Now of those fallacies that are joyned together. It is either *Amphibolia* or the doubtfulness of speech: or etc. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 262 The perplexing controversies on the divisibility of matter, are the product of a double amphiboly.

Amphibrach (æmfi,bræk). Also -us, -ys, -ee. [ad. L. *amphibrachus*, *-ys*, a. Gr. ἀμφίβραχυς short at both ends, and *subst.* the foot so called, f. ἀμφί on both sides + βραχύς short. Long used in the L. forms; *amphibrachee* seems due to form-assoc. with *spondee*, *trochee*. In Eng. form in Craig 1847.]

In Gr. and L. prosody, a foot consisting of a long between two short syllables, as *āmātă*. Sometimes applied in modern prosody to an accented syllable between two unaccented, as *conse·nted*, *drama·tic*.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 134 For your foote *amphibracchus* .. ye haue these wordes and many like to these [*rĕsīstĕd*] [*dĕlightfŭll*]. 1749 *Power of Numb. in Poet. Comp.* 19 Amphibrachys ⏑–⏑ is an Iambic ⏑– and half Pyrrhic ⏑. *a* 1771 GRAY *Corr.* (1843) 260 A free verse of eleven or twelve syllables, which may consist of four Amphibrachees .. so Prior: 'As Chlŏē cāme intŏ thĕ rōom t'ŏthĕr dāy.' 1807 COLERIDGE, One syllable long, with one short at each side, *Amphibrăchÿs hăstes with ă stătĕly stride*. 1858 MARSH *Lect. Eng. Lang.* xxiv. 524 Theoretically we may consider the prosody of the Ormulum as composed of verses of six iambics and an amphibrach.

Amphibryous (æmfi·briəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. ἀμφί about + βρύ-ειν to swell + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1866 GRAY *Introd. Bot.* 522 *Amphibryous*, growing by additions over the whole periphery. [1880 — *Bot. Text-bk.* 395 *Amphibrya*, equivalent to monocotyledones.]

Amphicarpous (æmfi,kā·rpəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. ἀμφί both + καρπ-ός fruit + -OUS.] Having fruit of two kinds, either as to form, or time of maturation.

1866 GRAY *Introd. Bot.* 522 *Amphicarpous* or *amphicarpic*: producing two kinds of fruit.

Amphichroic (æmfi,krō·ik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἀμφί both + -χροος coloured (f. χρό-α, χροι-ά colour) + -IC. (In l.c. erroneously printed *amphicroitic*.)] Having a double action upon test colours in chemistry.

1876 M. FOSTER *Phys.* (1879) I. ii. 63 A living muscle at rest .. tested by litmus paper .. is frequently amphicroitic, *i.e.* it will turn blue litmus red and red litmus blue.

Amphicœlian (æmfi,sī·liăn), *a. Phys.* [f. as next + -IAN.] = AMPHICŒLOUS; also, possessing or characterized by amphicœlous vertebræ.

1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 42 Vertebræ of this amphicœlian type .. existed in the teleosaurus. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 56 Amphicœlian vertebræ are found in the *Geckotidæ*.

Amphicœlous (æmfi,sī·ləs), *a. Phys.* [f. Gr. ἀμφί on both sides + κοῖλ-ος hollow + -OUS.] Concave on both sides, double concave. Applied to vertebræ, as in the backbone of a fish.

1869 HUXLEY in *Jrnl. Geol. S.* XXVI. 33 Amphicœlous centra. 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 470 Their vertebræ were amphicœlous or biconcave, as in fishes and many extinct reptiles.

†Amphicome. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. ἀμφίκομ-ος, f. ἀμφί about + κόμη hair.] 'A kind of figured stone, of a round shape, but rugged, celebrated on account of its use in divination.' Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753.

Amphictyonian (æmfi·ktiō·niăn), *a.* = next. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 138 Those which constituted the Amphictonian councils.

Amphictyonic (æmfi·ktiɒ·nik), *a.* [ad. L. *amphictyonic-us*, a. Gr. ἀμφικτυονικ-ός: see next and -IC.] Of the Amphictyons; also *transf.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The Phocæans .. were restored to their seat in the Amphictyonic council. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. x. 375 The affairs of the whole Amphictyonic body were transacted by a congress. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Sept. 12 The Conference will wait till England .. herself convokes the Amphictyonic Council of Europe.

Amphictyons (æmfi·ktiɒnz), *sb. pl. Gr. Hist.* [ad. Gr. ἀμφικτύονες, 'orig. ἀμφικτίονες, they that dwelt round or near, next neighbours' (Liddell and Scott).] Deputies from the different states of ancient Greece composing an assembly or council.

1586 T. B. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* 629 The sacred councell of the Amphictions. 1602 L. LLOYD *Confer. Lawes* 43 They might appeale from the Areopagites in Athens .. to the Amphictions at Trozæna. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 192 Sentence of the Amphictyons against Phocis, B.C. 357.

Amphictyony (æmfi·ktiɒni). *Gr. Hist.* [ad. Gr. ἀμφικτυονία, abstr. sb. f. prec.] A confederation of Amphictyons; an association of neighbouring states for the common interest.

1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. x. 374 The term amphictyony .. more properly written amphictiony, denotes a body referred to a local centre of union. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. ii. 28 There was an Amphiktyony of seven cities at the holy island of Kalauria. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 122 These leagues, known as Amphictyonies, were not political alliances.

Amphicy·rtous. [f. Gr. ἀμφίκυρτ-ος convex on both sides, gibbous (f. ἀμφί + κυρτός curved) + -OUS. Badly spelt *amphicurtous*.] Curved on both sides, gibbous.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Amphicurtous*.

†Amphid(e (æ·mfid). *Chem. Obs.* [mod. f. Gr. ἀμφί both + -IDE 'derivative.'] A name applied by Berzelius to salts, which he viewed as compounds of two oxides, sulphides, selenides, or tellurides, and which actually contain three elements (as sulphate of potash $SO_3.K_2O$), as distinct from the *haloid* salts (as common salt, chloride of sodium, NaCl) which contain only two.

1842 *Proc. Am. Phil. Soc.* II. 220 An amphide salt is one consisting of an acid and a base, each containing an amphigen body. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1872) I. 201 The so-called *amphid* salts are those which belong to the *water-type* .. whereas the haloid-compounds belong to the type HH or HCl.

Amphidisc (æ·mfidisk). *Zool.* [f. Gr. ἀμφί on both sides + δίσκος a round plate.] Peculiar asteroid spicules, resembling two toothed wheels united by an axle, which form a layer surrounding the gemmules of sponges. (Nicholson.)

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. ii. 389 Remains of the dead sponge, empty gemmule-cases with their amphidiscs. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* iii. 118 Nothing is left but the envelope of keratose, with imbedded amphidisks, disposed perpendicularly to its surface.

Amphidro·mic, *a.*–° The mod. form of the next, if used.

†Amphidro·mical, *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. ἀμφιδρομία, f. ἀμφίδρομος running about or around + -ICAL.] Pertaining to the ancient Amphidromia ('an Attic festival at the naming of a child, so called because the parents' friends carried it round the hearth, and then gave it its name.' Liddell and Scott).

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* II. 561 At the Amphidromicall Feasts, on the fifth day after the Childe was born, presents were sent from friends. 1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Amphidromical*, pertaining to the fifth day from the birth, when the child was purified, by carrying it round the fire, and having its name given.

Amphigam (æ·mfigæm). *Bot.* [a. Fr. *amphigame*, f. Gr. ἀμφί on both sides + γάμος marriage.] A name given by De Candolle to the lowest order of plants, supposed to have no distinct sexual organs, also called *Agamæ*.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* (1858) ix. 151 *Amphigams*, plants having neither air vessels nor stomates.

Amphigamous (æmfi·găməs), *a. Bot.* [f. AMPHIGAM + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to Amphigams.

1841 LINDLEY *Elem. Bot.* 90 Amphigamous .. that is, destitute of stomates and entirely cellular. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* ix. § 2. 340 *Amphigamous*: destitute of sexual organs and of other than cellular tissue.

‖Amphigastria (æmfi,gæ·striă), *sb. pl. Bot.* [mod.L. f. Gr. ἀμφί about, around + γαστρ- (γαστήρ) the belly.] Scale-like leaves, resembling stipules, developed on the under side of some Liverworts.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 278 Stipulæ or amphigastria. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 489 There are ventral leaves, called amphigastra. 1875 BENNET & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 306 Three rows of leaves, one being developed on the under or shaded side, hence termed Amphigastria.

Amphigean (æmfi·dʒĭăn), *a. rare.* [mod. f. Gr. ἀμφί on both sides of, about + γῆ earth + -AN.] Extending all over the earth from the equator to both poles.

1864 WEBSTER cites DANA.

Amphigen[1] (æ·mfi,dʒen). *Bot.* [a. Fr. *amphigène*, f. Gr. ἀμφί on both sides, around + -γενή-ς born, f. γεν- to produce: see -GEN[1].] A synonym of THALLOGEN, applied (after Brongniart) to those Cryptogams, which grow round a central point, including Seaweeds, Lichens, and Fungi.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†Amphigen[2] (æ·mfi,dʒen). *Chem. Obs.* [mod. f. Gr. ἀμφί both + -GEN[2], taken as = 'producing.'] Name given by Berzelius to an element capable of forming in combination with metals, both acids and bases. He included as amphigens, or *amphigen bodies*, oxygen, sulphur, selenium, and tellurium.

1842 [See AMPHID(E].

Amphigene (æ·mfi,dʒēn). *Min.* [a. Fr. *amphigène*, f. Gr. ἀμφι-γενής of both kinds, of doubtful kind; f. ἀμφί both + γένος kind, nature.] A synonym of LEUCITE, rejected by Dana.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* III. 53 Now we see its [leucite's] place supplied by the word amphigene. 1868 DANA *Min.* 335 Haüy's name, Amphigene, is .. in allusion to the existence of cleavage in two directions (which is not a fact), and to his inference therefrom of 'two primitive forms' (which is only a notion of his); and it has therefore the best of claims for rejection. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 292 Leucite or Amphigene, frequent in the lavas of Somma.

Amphigenite, -yte (æmfi·dʒĕnəit). *Min.* [f. AMPHIGENE + -ITE.] Name sometimes given to a lava containing much 'amphigene' or leucite.

1868 DANA *Min.* 335 At Vesuvius [leucite] is thickly disseminated through the lava in grains, and the name *leucitophyr* and also *amphigenyte* has been given to such lavas.

Amphigenous (æmfi·dʒĕnəs), *a.* [f. AMPHIGEN + -OUS.]

1. *Bot.* Of or pertaining to the Amphigens; growing all round a central point.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 380 *Amphigenous*; growing all round an object. 1857 BERKELEY *Crypt. Bot.* § 392 Fructifying surface inferior or amphigenous.

2. *Chem.* Of the nature or class of an amphigen.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Amphide*, They are due to the composition of compounds produced by amphigenous bodies.

Amphigonic (æmfi,gɒ·nik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. ἀμφί on both sides + γονικός parental, f. γεν-, γον- bear, produce. The Gr. would be ἀμφίγονος.] Of the nature of amphigony; bisexual.

1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 195 Sexual or amphigonic propagation .. is the usual method .. among all higher animals and plants.

Amphigonous (æmfi·gŏnəs). [f. Gr. *ἀμφίγονος (see prec.) + -OUS.] Pertaining to both parents.

1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 210 Law of mixed or mutual (amphigonous) transmission.

Amphigony (æmfi·gŏni). [mod. f. Gr. ἀμφί both + -γονία, f. -γονος producing, engendering.] A term for sexual reproduction.

1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 183 Those phenomena of Propagation .. seen universally in the higher plants and animals, the processes of Sexual propagation, or Amphigony. —The processes of Non-sexual Propagation, or Monogony, are much less generally known.

Amphigo·ric, *a.* [ad. Fr. *amphigourique*, f. *amphigouri* + -IC.] Of the nature of an amphigouri.

1869 *N. & Q.* Ser. IV. III. 224 *Amphigoric*, a term applied to nonsense verses, a rigmarole, or, more literally, a *round-about*, with semblable meaning enough to put one on finding it out.

‖Amphigouri, -gory (æmfigū·ri, æmfi,gŏri). [mod.Fr.; orig. unknown. According to Litt. first used in 18th c.; referred by some to Gr. ἀμφί about + γῦρος circle, or -ἀγορία speech, cf. *allegory*, *category*.] A burlesque writing filled with nonsense; a composition without sense, as a Latin 'nonsense-verse.'

1809 *Q. Rev.* I. 50 The work must .. be considered as a kind of overgrown *amphigouri*, a heterogeneous combination of events. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 55 We do not like to confess we are beaten even by an *amphigouri* nonsense verse. 1869 *N. & Q.* Ser. IV. III. 145 The remaining verses .. of the following amphigory.

Amphilogism (æmfi·lŏdʒiz'm). *rare.* [f. Gr. ἀμφίλογ-ος + -ISM.] A circumlocution.

1866 *Morn. Star* 18 Dec. 4/6 A youth this who .. when he is angry says, with no amphilogisms, 'I will shoot you.'

Amphilogite (æmfi·lŏdʒəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. ἀμφίλογ-ος doubtful, disputed + -ITE.] A mineral of doubtful or disputed character, according to Dana, 'probably only a mica schist.'

†Amphi·logy. *Obs.*–° [ad. Gr. ὁμφιλογία, f. ἀμφίλογ-ος uncertain, disputed, f. ἀμφί on both sides + -λογ-ος -speaking.] 'Equivocation; ambiguity.' J.

1731 BAILEY, *Amphilogy*, an ambiguity of speech.

Amphimacer (æmfi·măsəɹ). [ad. L. *amphimacrus*, a. Gr. ἀμφίμακρος long at both ends, *subst.* the foot so called; f. ἀμφί on both sides + μακρός long. Cf. Fr. *amphimacre*.] In Greek and Latin prosody, a foot consisting of a short between two long syllables, as *cārĭtās*. Sometimes applied in modern prosody to words like *multitude*, *runaway*.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 134 For your *amphimacer* that is a long a short and a long ye haue these wordes and many moe [*excellēnt*] [*imīnent*]. 1807 COLERIDGE, First ănd lăst bēing lōng, mīddlĕ shōrt, Amphimăcer Strīkes his thūndĕring hōofs like ă prōud hīgh brēd răcer. 1869 MAX MÜLLER *Rig Veda* I. 190 Who is meant by *asmān*, which is here used as an *amphimacer*?

‖Amphioxus (æmfi,ɒ·ksŭs). *Zool.* [mod.L. f. Gr. ἀμφί on both sides + ὀξύς sharp, *i.e.* sharpened or tapering at both ends.] A genus of fishes, consisting of a single species, called also the Lancelet, which is placed at the very bottom of the series, and has even been denied to be a vertebrate animal.

1836 YARRELL in *Penny Cycl.* 1st Supp. 233/1 The Lăncelet, *Amphioxus lanceolatus*. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 585 The most imperfectly formed of all Fish is, probably, the Amphioxus or Lancelet. 1881 *Athenæum* 15 Jan. 98/2 We cannot regard Amphioxus as a fish.

Amphipneust (æ·mfi,pniūst). *Zool.* [mod. f. Gr. ἀμφί both + -πνευστ-ος breathing, f. πνέ(υ)-ειν to breathe. *Pl.* -s, or collectively **amphipneusta**; first applied by Merrem 1790–1820.] An animal

that breathes both by lungs and by gills; a name given by some to the lowest order of the Amphibious animals, including the Proteus and Siren, which retain their gills all their lives.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 408/2 quoting J. A. GRAY (1831) In the second section (*Amphipneusta*) are placed the *Proteï*. 1847 in CRAIG.

Amphipod (æ·mfi|pɒd), *sb.* and *a.* [f. AMPHIPODA.]

A. *sb.* An animal of the order *Amphipoda*.

1835 KIRBY *Habits & Inst. Anim.* II. xv. 41 Amphipods. Head distinct. Eyes sessile. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 755/2 In the Amphipods the want of resemblance between the different rings of the body becomes more remarkable.

B. *adj.* = AMPHIPODOUS.

1852 DANA *Crustac.* I. 11 The abdomen .. partakes of the Amphipod character. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. ii. 129 A very large amphipod crustacean.

‖ **Amphipoda** (ămfi·pŏdă), *sb. pl. Zool.* The sing. is supplied by AMPHIPOD. [mod.L. *amphipoda* prop. adj. (sc. *animalia*); f. Gr. *ἀμφί* both + *-ποδα* (*πούς*) foot, -footed.] An order or sub-order of the sessile-eyed Crustacea, having feet of two kinds (in which they differ from the Isopoda), of which the common sand-hopper is an example.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 197/2 The *Edriophthalmia* contain three orders, the *Amphipoda*, etc. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 728 The first order of the Sessile-eyed Crustaceans is termed the Amphipoda.

Amphi·podan, *a. Zool.* [f. prec. + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the *Amphipoda*.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 369 The organisation of the Stomatopoda is more Edriophthalmian (and especially Amphipodan) than Podophthalmian.

Amphipodiform (æmfipŏ·difĭm), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -(I)FORM.] Of the form of the *Amphipoda*; resembling the sand-hopper.

1828 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* III. xxix. 169 The jumping amphipodiform Crustacea.

Amphipodous (ămfi·pŏdəs), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to the *Amphipoda*; having feet of two kinds.

1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 234 The isopodous and amphipodous species. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 111 An amphipodous .. Crustacean.

Amphiprostyle (ămfi·prŏstəil). *Arch.* [a. Fr. *amphiprostyle*, ad. L. *amphiprostȳl-us*, a. Gr. *ἀμφι-πρόστῠλ-ος*, f. *ἀμφί* on both sides + *πρόστῠλος* PROSTYLE.] 'A temple having a portico in the rear as well as the front, but without columns at the sides. This .. never exceeded the use of four columns in the front, and four in the rear.' Gwilt.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Amphyprostylos* or *Amphyprostyle*, a kind of Temple of the Ancients, which had four Columns or Pillars in the Front, and as many in the Face behind. [So in BAILEY, etc. *Amphip-*.] 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 288 Temples are divided into .. *prostyle*, with porticoes on the front, and *amphiprostyle*, at the two ends.

‖ **Amphisarca** (æmfi|sā·ɹka). *Bot.* [mod.L. f. Gr. *ἀμφί* about + *σάρκα-* flesh.] (See quot.)

1854 BALFOUR *Class-bk. Bot.* 1087 *Amphisarca*, an indehiscent multilocular fruit with a hard exterior, and pulp round the seeds 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 395 *Amphisarca*, a hard-rinded berry, or fruit succulent within and woody or crustaceous without, as a calibash.

‖ **Amphisbæna** (æmfisbī·na). Also 4–5 **amphibena**, 6 **-bene**. [L., a. Gr. *ἀμφίσβαινα*, f. *ἀμφίς* both ways + *βαίν-ειν* to go. Cf. Fr. *amphisbène*.]

1. A fabled serpent of the ancients, with a head at each end, and able to move in either direction: retained by the moderns as a poetical conception.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. ix. (1495) 758 Some serpentes hath two heedys as the adder Alphibena [*sic*]. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 63 The fielde is Sable, an Amphibene, heade to heade reflexed. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. i. (1677) 159 A corrupt Book is an Amphisbæna: A Serpent headed at either end; one bites him that reads, the other stings him that writes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 524 Complicated monsters head and taile, Scorpion, and Asp, and Amphisbæna dire. 1728 POPE *Dunciad* III. (1736) 201 *note*, Thus Amphisbæna (I have read) At either end assails; None knows which leads, or which is led, For both Heads are but Tails. 1788 PASQUIN *Childr. Thespis* (1792) 49 Like the vile Amphisbæna, his verses assail, For none can discover their head from their tail. 1878 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. iv. 116 For heretic and traitor are all one: Two vipers of one breed—an amphisbæna, Each end a sting.

2. *Zool.* A worm-like genus of lizards found in America, having the two extremities so much alike that it is difficult to distinguish between the head and the tail.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 467/2 In the amphisbæna .. the upper jaw is fixed to the skull .. as in birds and mammals. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 501 The Amphisbæna bores in the soft earth like a worm, working its way with considerable despatch; and it lives principally on Ants .. and their larvæ.

Amphisbæ·nian, *a. Zool.* [f. prec. + -IAN.] Of or belonging to the amphisbæna.

1872 MIVART *Anat.* 190 Amphisbenian group of Reptiles.

Amphisbænic (æmfisbī·nik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of the nature of an amphisbæna.

1820 SHELLEY *Prom. Unb.* III. iv. 119 Yoked to it by an amphisbenic snake.

Amphisbænous (æmfisbī·nəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] 'Walking equally in opposite directions.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

Amphiscians (ămfi·ʃiănz), *sb. pl.* [f. med.L. *Amphiscii* (æmfi·ʃi|əi) more commonly used unchanged in Eng. (a. Gr. *ἀμφίσκιοι*, f. *ἀμφί* on both sides + *σκία* shadow) + -AN.] A name given to inhabitants of the torrid zone, whose shadows at one time of the year fall northward, at another southward.

1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* (1674) Introd. 20/1 *Amphiscii* .. so called, because their shadows are both ways. 1623 COCKERAM *Eng. Dict.* III, *Amphisceans*, people whose shadow is sometime to the North, and sometime to the South. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834. 259 Whether Periscians, Hetroscians, or Amphiscians. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Amphyscians* [ed. 1672 *Amphiskians*] such people as live under the burning zone, near the equinoctial line. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The *amphiscii* are called also *ascii*. 1788 PASQUIN *Childr. Thespis* (1792) 145 The wandering Amphiscii, whose singular state, Made sceptics to question the wisdom of Fate.

Amphistome (æmfi|stōum). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *amphistoma*, f. Gr. *ἀμφί* on both sides + *στόμα* mouth.] A genus of minute parasitic worms, having mouth-like openings at both ends of the body.

1880 *Athenæum* 20 Nov. 678/2 The worm .. appears to be an aberrant Amphistome furnished with a singular central disc.

Amphistomoid (ămfi·stŏmoid), *a. Zool.* [f. prec. + -OID.] Like or akin to the Amphistomes.

1880 *Athenæum* 20 Nov. 678/2 Doubts are thrown on its [the *Gastrodiscus*] amphistomoid affinities.

Amphistylic (æmfi|stəi·lik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀμφί* on both sides + *στῦλ-os* pillar + -IC.] Having pillars or piers on both sides: applied to the skulls of certain sharks, having piers supporting both upper and lower mandibular arches.

1876 HUXLEY in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 41 A condition of the cranium which tends to connect the two by a middle form, which may be termed amphistylic. 1881 F. BALFOUR *Comp. Embryol.* II. 476 Skulls in which the mandibular arch has this double form of support have been called amphistylic.

Amphitheatral (æ·mfi|þī·ătrăl), *a.* [a. Fr. *amphithéatral*, ad. L. *amphitheātrāl-em*: see next, and -AL.]

1. Of or belonging to an amphitheatre; performed in an amphitheatre.

1654 GAYTON *Festiv. Notes* IV. i. 178 Those Amphitheatrall Butcheries.

2. Resembling the arrangement of the seats in an amphitheatre; rising all round.

1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 278 (D.) Which .. erect A Round amphitheatral. 1812 MISS PLUMTRE *Lichtenst. S. Africa* II. 162 Vast masses of rock rise one above the other in an amphitheatral form. 1863 BATES *Nat. on Amazon* I. 2 The City of Pará .. affords no amphitheatral view from the river.

Amphitheatre, -ter (æ·mfi|þī·ătəɹ). [ad. L. *amphitheātrum*, a. Gr. *ἀμφιθέᾱτρον*, f. *ἀμφί* on both sides + *θέᾱτρον* THEATRE. The 17–18th c. spelling *-theater* is common in U. S.; *-theatre* follows Fr.]

†**1.** *etymol.* A double theatre. *Obs.*

1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 270 An Amphitheater consists of two ioyned Theaters, and is thereof so called. 1628 DONNE *Serm.* CXXXIV. V. 396 An amphitheatre consists of two theatres. Our text hath two parts in which all Men may sit and see themselves acted. *a* 1631 — *Select.* (1840) 99 A tragedy in the amphitheatre, the double theatre, this world, and the next too. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* I. i. 17 Amphitheatres, which had the form of two theatres united, were oval.

2. Hence (as the theatres of the ancients were semicircles or half-ovals): An oval or circular building, with seats rising behind and above each other, around a central open space or arena.

1546 LANGLEY *Polyd. Verg.* III. ix. 75 b, An Amphitheatre which was a round scaffold full of benches of diuerse heightes. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 52 Their theaters .. somptuously built with marble and square stone in forme all round .. were called Amphitheaters. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 70 The theaters being for stage-plays .. but the amphitheaters for fights of men with men, and of men with beasts. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmdcccxci/1 An Ancient Amphitheater, called the *Coliseo*. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* x. 160 The amphitheatre of Arles. 1883 TALMAGE in *Chr. Her.* 9 May 256/1 The students gathered in the amphitheatre to see a painful operation.

3. With reference to its ancient Greek and Roman uses: A place of public contest, an arena.

1640 BROME *Antipod.* I. v. 245 An Amphitheater Of exercise and pleasure. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 450 A listed Field .. An Amphitheatre more glorious far Than ancient Rome could boast. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Aids to Contentm.* 9 Many unhappy persons seem to imagine that they are always in an amphitheatre, with the assembled world as spectators.

4. A semicircular rising gallery in a theatre, containing part of the seats for spectators.

1882 C. DICKENS *Dict. Lond.* 96/1 Evening dress is indispensable in every part except gallery and amphitheatre stalls. 1883 *St. James's G.* 11 Apr. 1/2 First circle, 2*s.* 6*d.*; amphitheatre, 1*s.* 6*d.*; gallery, 1*s.*

†**5.** *fig.* Surrounding scene. *Obs.*

c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Wks.* 1711. 3 Look how Prometheus .. wondred at this world's amphitheater. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 315 ¶ 11 All the Wonders in this immense Amphitheatre that lies between the Poles of Heaven.

6. *transf.* A natural situation consisting of a level surrounded in whole or part by rising slopes.

1772 PENNANT *Tours in Scotl.* (1774) 40 On every side mountains close the prospect, and form an amphitheatre almost matchless. 1812 BYRON *Childe Har.* II. li, Nature's volcanic amphitheatre. 1849 W. IRVING *Mahomet & Succ.* V. (1853) 19 Bounded by an amphi-theatre of hills.

7. *Gardening.* An arrangement of shrubs and trees rising behind each other like the seats of an amphitheatre, whether upon a natural slope or not.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Amphitheatres* are also sometimes formed of slopes on the sides of hills.

Amphitheatred (æ·mfi|þī·ătəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED2.] Formed into, or provided with, an amphitheatre.

1857 *Nat. Mag.* II. 314 Those amphitheatred heights. 1859 MISS MULOCH *Romantic T.* 22 Deep Vale, amphitheatred by forest and mountain.

Amphitheatric (æ·mfi|þi|æ·trik), *a.* [ad. L. *amphitheātric-us*, a. Gr. *ἀμφιθεᾱτρικ-ός*; see prec.]

1. Of or pertaining to an amphitheatre.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 392 Next in goodnesse to them was reputed the paper Amphitheatricke, which name was giuen vnto it of the place where it was made.

2. Rising all round like the rows of seats in an amphitheatre.

c 1811 FUSELI *Lect. Art* V. (1848) 464 The disposition is amphitheatric, the scenery a spacious hall. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* XXXI. (1862) 317 The town and its amphitheatric hills.

A·mphithea·trical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL1.]

1. Of or pertaining to an amphitheatre; performed in an amphitheatre.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 783 The amphitheatricall fights of the Romans. 1654 GAYTON *Festiv. Notes* IV. XXI. (T.) Amphitheatrical gladiatures. 1752 HUME *Polit. Disc.* X. 165 Who can read the accounts of the amphitheatrical entertainments without horror? 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 470 Games of the circus or amphitheatrical shows.

2. Resembling an amphitheatre (in situation).

1724 DE FOE, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) II. 292 It lies in a great Valley, surrounded with an amphitheatrical View of Hills. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* XIX. (1873) 439 Valleys and great amphitheatrical depressions. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 74 Amphitheatrical ranges of wooden seats.

A·mphithea·trically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY2.] After the manner of the ascending rows of seats in an amphitheatre.

1716 *Town Talk* No. 4 (1790) 41 Seats for the audience amphitheatrically built. 1881 *Chr. Treas.* 434 Beyond the white walls of the Seraglio .. rise amphitheatrically .. the houses of Stamboul.

Amphithere (æ·mfi|þīəɹ). *Palæont.* [ad. mod.L. *amphithērium* (also in Eng. use), f. Gr. *ἀμφί* both, on both sides + *θηρίον* a beast; in reference to its disputed position in the animal series.] An extinct genus of small opossum-like quadrupeds, found in the Oolite.

1859 OWEN *Classif. Mammalia* 55 The nearest living analogue to the amphitheres .. of our oolitic strata. 1864 — *Power of God* 50 The marsupial analogues of the amphitheria.

Amphi·toky. [f. Gr. *ἀμφί* both + *-τόκ-os* bringing forth + -Y.] 'The production in Parthenogenesis of both male and female forms.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Amphitropal (ămfi·trŏpăl), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀμφί* on both sides, about + *-τρόπ-os* turning + -AL1. Cf. mod.Fr. *amphitrope*.] Of an embryo: So curved as to have both apex and radicle presented to the hilum.

1847 in CRAIG. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 64 *Portulaceæ* .. ovules 2 or more .. amphitropal, ascending.

Amphitropous (ămfi·trŏpəs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = prec.

1841 LINDLEY *Elem. Bot.* 55 When [the ovule is] attached by its middle, so that the foramen is at one end and the base at the other, it is *amphitropous*. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 47 *Frankeniaceæ* .. ovules .. amphitropous with the micropyle below.

†**A·mphitype.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἀμφί* both + *τύπος* a stamp.] A photographic process, producing both negative and positive portraits at once.

1844 HUNT *Man. Photogr.* 64 Sir John Herschel, at the meeting of the British Association at York .. says .. 'I have designated the process thus generally sketched out, by the term "Amphitype"; a name suggested by Mr. Talbot.'

‖ **Amphitryon** (ămfi·triŏn). [From the comedy of Molière, in which Amphitryon (foster-father of Hercules) gives a great dinner.] A host, an entertainer to dinner.

[MOLIÈRE *Amphitryon* III. v, Le véritable Amphitryon est l'Amphitryon où l'on dîne.] 1862 AIDÉ *Carr of Carlyon* I. 113 He excused himself, when .. asked .. to dinner; and .. the would-be Amphitryon had pride enough not to renew the invitation. 1878 LADY HERBERT *Hübner's Round the World* II. ii. 521 My noble amphitryon made me sit down.

Amphivorous (ămfi·vŏrəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀμφί* both + L. *-vorus* devouring, eating; cf. *omnivorous*.] Eating both animal and vegetable food; omnivorous.

a 1870 MAPOTHER *Anim. Phys.* 6 Animals, according to their food, may be divided into herbivorous, like the cow; carnivorous, like the lion; and amphivorous, like man.

Amphodarch (æ·mfŏdāɹk). *Gr. Ant.* [ad. Gr. *ἀμφοδάρχ-ης*, f. *ἄμφοδον* a quarter of a town, *orig.* a block of houses surrounded by streets + *-αρχης* ruler.] One exercising authority over a quarter of a town.

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 502 The new town [Jerusalem] was divided [by Hadrian] into seven quarters, each directed by an amphodarch.

Amphodelite (ămfɒ·dəlait). *Min.* [a. Ger. *amphodelit* (1832), formed, according to Dana, on Gr. *ἀμφί* on both sides + *ὀδελ-ός* = *ὀβελ-ός* a spit + -ITE.] A variety of Anorthite found in Finland.

1868 DANA *Min.* 338.

‖ **Amphora** (æ·mfŏră). Pl. **-æ.** [L., ad. Gr. *ἀμφορεύς*, shortened from *ἀμφιφορεύς*, f. *ἀμφί* on both

sides + φορεύς bearer, f. φέρ-ειν to bear, descriptive of its two handles.]

1. *Cl. Antiq.* A two-handled vessel, of various shape, used by the ancients for holding wine, oil, etc.

c 1465 *Bk. Quintess.* 5 Putte it into a glas clepid amphora, with a long necke. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 35 The amphoræ or two-handled vases in the collections of the Museum. 1879 J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 24 Amphoræ—the Greek two-handled, oval-bodied vases with pointed base, which have been found wherever Greek commerce extended.

2. A liquid measure, containing, with the Greeks, about 9 gallons; with the Romans, containing 6 gals. 7 pts., and also called quadrantal.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 54 A horn brought out of India to Ptolemy the second, which received three Amphoraes of water. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The Attic Amphora was one third part bigger than the Italic. 1820 MAIR *Tyro's Dict.* (ed. 10) 5 *Amphoralis*, containing an amphora or rundlet.

3. *Bot.* Sometimes applied to the lower or permanent part of the capsule called pyxidium, which remains attached to the flower stalk in the form of an urn, as in *Hyoscyamus*.

1821 S. GRAY *Arr. Brit. Pl.* I. 184 *Amphora*, the lower valve [of the pyxis] attached to the peduncle. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 395 *Amphora* .. the lower part of a pyxis.

† **Amphore.** *Obs.* Also 4 amfore, amfer. [a. Fr. *amphore*, ad. L. AMPHORA, now in Eng. use.]

1. = AMPHORA 1.

1382 WYCLIF *Zech.* v. 6 This is an amfer, *or a vessel that sum men clepen a taukard.* 1388 — 1 *Sam.* i. 24 An amfore, *ether a pot* of wyn.

2. = AMPHORA 2.

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* xiv. 2 There weren spendid in it by alle days .. fourty sheep, and of wijn sixe amphoris. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 405 The same Vine yeeldeth one yeare with another a dozen Amphores of good new wine yearely. *Ibid.* 259 To euery Amphore, (*i.* which containeth about eight wine gallons) they put one hundred pound and a halfe.

Amphoral (æmfŏ·răl), *a.* [ad. L. *amphorāl-is*, f. *amphora*: see -AL[1].] Of, pertaining to, or resembling an amphora.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Amphoral*, containing or pertaining to *amphora*. 1874 VIZETELLY *Rep. Wines at Vien. Exhib.* IV. 134 The amphoral shaped jars, in which it is the custom to keep the wine.

Amphoric (æmfo·rik), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *amphoric-us*, f. *amphora*: see -IC. Cf. mod.Fr. *amphorique*.]

1. Of the character of an amphora. *rare*—[0].

2. *Med.* Like the sound produced by blowing or speaking into an amphora, or other large vessel with small mouth, as in *amphoric resonance, cough, echo, voice*, etc.

1839 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 236 The Metallic tinkling, of which the Amphoric resonance is a modification. 1849 O. W. HOLMES *Stethoscope Song* in *Poems* 274 Five doctors took their turn to hear; 'Amphoric buzzing,' said all the five. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 385 The percussion-note is .. of tubular or even amphoric quality.

Amphoricity (æmfŏri·siti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being amphoric; the condition in which an amphoric resonance is heard.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Amphoteric (æmfote·rik), *a. rare*—[0]. [f. Gr. ἀμφότερ-ος both, compar. of ἀμφό- + -IC.] Partaking of both characters; neutral, neither acid nor alkaline.

1849 in SMART. 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ample, obs. form of AMPUL.

Ample (æ·mp'l), *a.* [a. Fr. *ample*:—L. *ampl-us* large, capacious, abundant. Compared *ampler, -st*, also with *more, most*.]

1. Extending far and wide; broad, wide, spacious. (Now always *eulogistic*: Abundantly, excellently wide.) a. of large superficial dimensions.

1548 HALL *Hen. VIII*, an. 31 (R.) All busshes and fyrres cutte downe, and a large and ample waye made. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 82 This ample third of our faire Kingdome. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 258 And gazed a while the ample sky. 1751 GRAY *Elegy* xiii, But knowledge to their eyes her ample page .. did ne'er unroll. 1769 ROBERTSON *Charles V*, II. II. 111 The order acquired ample possessions in every catholic country. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* III. xv, And ampler canvass woos the wind from high. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* 179 The depths of some ample and ancient forest.

b. of the wide range of an action.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. the Gt.* 214 To gyue hym bataylle more ample & large. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 226 There wee'l sit, Ruling in large and ample Emperie. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. vii, This ample right o'er tower and land Were safe in Ronald's faithful hand. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. xi. (1871) 53 At one ample swoop.

2. Of large capacity or volume, roomy, capacious; copious.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xi. 49 All the people in that ample hous. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. iii. 14 Now and then an ample tear trill'd down Her delicate cheek. 1718 POPE *Iliad* II. 10 To Agamemnon's ample tent repair. 1815 SOUTHEY *Roderick* III. 192 Where Minho rolled its ampler stream. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) II. 13 All assembled in the ample kitchen. 1857 H. REED *Brit. Poets* v. 170 A high patriotic fervour kindling and filling each true and ample heart.

3. Of things immaterial: Large in extent or amount, extensive, abundant, excellent.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xiii. 42 Ther is ynough here of tofore made ample mencion. 1542 HENRY VIII *Declar.* in *Compl. Scotl.* 196 The ambassadours .. vpon pretence to send for a more ample and large commission .. obteined a delay. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 415 He has his health, and ampler strength, indeede, Then most haue of his age. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 16 A very ample and very pleasing subject for history. 1850 LONGF. *Sonnet*, Leaving us heirs to amplest heritages Of all the best thoughts of the greatest sages. 1858 NEALE *Bern. de Morlaix* 20 The fouler was the error, The sadder was the fall, The ampler are the praises Of Him Who pardoned all.

4. *esp.* Large enough to satisfy all demands, abundant, full, complete.

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xxi. 10 A type of that Church which is one, ample, or Catholike. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* I. 15 Doth give most ample and full satisfaction. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* I. i, I .. groan'd for an occasion Of ample vengeance. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xii. 208 Ample justice has been done. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 40 She had, it is true, no fortune, but that of my friend was ample. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* vi. 66 The ample provision of meat, bread and vegetables he had stored at hand. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton, Ess.* (1851) I. 17 Ample apologies indeed for 15 years of persecution. 1849 — *Hist. Eng.* I. 43 Ample securities had been provided against despotism.

b. *Hence*, Liberal, unsparing, unstinted.

1536 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Convoc.* I. 33 He .. giveth unto us in most ample wise his benediction. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 45 A man, Whom this beneath world doth embrace and hugge With amplest entertainment. 1738 WESLEY *Hymn 'To Thee, O Lord,'* iv, With ample Blessings still reward The labour of your Love. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 48 Till He with ampler grace their youthful hearts endow.

5. Of a writing or speech: Treating of matters at full length; copious.

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* i. 5 A most ample and grave commendation of Christ first from his offices. 1623 B. JONSON in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 147 Am I thus ample to thy Booke, and Fame? 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. iii. 67 An ampler description, to satisfie .. the curiosity of the Reader. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 39 The Governor gave me an ample letter. 1807 CRABBE *Newsp.* 316 That ample list the Tyburn herald gives. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 179 The subject .. well deserves more ample treatment.

† **6.** quasi-*adv. Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* xiv. 116 Send ane of thy maist familiaris, to communicat mair ample of this byssynes. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. ii. 136 You see, my Lord, how ample y' are belou'd.

7. *Comb.* in synthetic adjs., as *ample-eyed*, etc.

1624 CHAPMAN *Hymn to Hermes* (1858) 52 Apollo's ample-foreheaded herd. 1790 COWPER *Iliad* I. 711 Him answered then the goddess ample-eyed.

† **A·mple, amply,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OFr. *ampli-er, ample-er*, ad. L. *ampliā-re* to make ample.] = AMPLIATE, AMPLIFY.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. vi. (1859) 77 An huge assemble .. ben comen .. for to amplye this feste with ioye. 1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* IV. (1822) 312 Thare power is ekit and amplit ilk day mair and mair.

† **Ample·ct,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *amplect-i* to embrace, clasp, f. *amb-* about + *plect-ĕre* to plait, twine.] To embrace, clasp; = AMPLEX.

1525 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, V. 417 If this matier .. shuld not be duely amplected, embraced and folowed. 1542 BECON *Christm. Banq.* (1843) 66 With how valiant courage should we amplect and embrace virtue! 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653, 401 To bestride the limb to be amputated; and to amplect the member. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 258 And with many involutions amplect them like Briony.

A·mpleness. *arch.* [f. AMPLE *a.* + -NESS.]

1. Of extension in space: Largeness, breadth, extent.

1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 150/1 To defend and conserue fullie and wholie in all amplenesse .. all the lands. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 36 The Protestants in strength and amplenesse of Territorie much exceed the Papists. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 16 The Sea .. for the ampleness and extreme distance thereof from the Land was not possible to bee governed. *Mod.* A skirt of greater ampleness.

2. Of things immaterial: Extent, greatness, magnitude, grandeur.

1570 DEE *Math. Præf.* 13 A Science of such dignitie and amplenes. 1692 SOUTH *Serm. to Mayor & Ald.* Pref. (1697) I. 43 The Ampleness of the Body you represent. 1762 B. STILLINGFLEET tr. *Linnæus' Oration* in *Misc. Tracts* 4 Whether i consider the ampleness of the place, or the dignity of the audience.

3. Sufficiency for its purpose, completeness, fullness.

1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* iv. 87 The greatnesse and amplenesse of the worke. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 72 The largenesse and amplenesse of the word of God extending and stretching it selfe to all the spirituall occasions of all God's people. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Apr., The ampleness of his revenge. *Mod.* The ampleness of the apology.

4. Copiousness, fullness, diffuseness.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 429 The ampleness of his diction oftener results from throng of thought than plenty of words.

† **Ample·x,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *amplex-* ppl. stem of *amplect-i*: see AMPLECT.] To embrace; = AMPLECT.

1543 T. BASIL in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. i. 383 How many amplexed Christ for their sufficient Mediator and Advocate? 1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* (1843) 141 The truth of God's wisdom .. is ever amplexed and received joyfully. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 264 Branches, which climbe up the adjoyning bushes, amplexing and implicating them.

Amplexatile (æmplė·ksătil), *a. Bot.* [a. mod. Fr. *amplexatile*, f. L. *amplexāt-*: see next, and cf. *versatile*.] An epithet applied by L. C. Richard to a radicle that envelops the embryo.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Amplexation (æmplėksē·ʃən). *rare.* [n. of action f. L. *amplexāt-* ppl. stem of *amplexā-ri* to embrace, as if ad. L. **amplexātiōn-em*.]

† **1.** Embracing. *Obs.*

1615 BP. HALL *Contempl.* IV. xxxiii. (1833) 517 An humble amplexation of those sacred feet.

2. *Surg.* 'A method of treating fracture of the clavicle.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Amplexicaudate (ămple·ksi,kɔ̄·dė't), *a. Ent.* [mod. f. L. *amplex-us* embrace + *cauda* tail + -ATE.] Having the tail entirely enveloped in the interfemoral membrane. (Said of certain insects.)

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Amplexicaul (ămple·ksikɔ̄l), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *amplexicaul-is* (Linn.), f. *amplex-us* embrace, embracing + *caulis* stem.] Embracing or clasping the stem; said of sessile leaves, the hollow base of which clasps the stem.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* 187 *Amplexicaul*, embracing the stalk. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 284 The Screwpine Tribe .. Leaves imbricated, in three rows. . amplexicaul. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* vii. 203 Amplexicaule, stem-clasping, as in many umbelliferous plants. 1881 *Gard. Chr.* No. 413. 685 Leaves tapering at the base into a short broad amplexicaul stalk.

Amplexicauline (ămple·ksi,kɔ̄·lain), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec.; assimilated in form to CAULINE.] = prec.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Amplexifoliate*, having amplexicauline leaves.

Amplexifoliate (ămple·ksi,fō·li,ėt), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *amplexifolius* (f. *amplex-us* embracing + *folium* leaf) after L. *foliāt-us*, leaved.] Having leaves which clasp the stem.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Ample·xion.** *Obs.* [a. ? Fr. *amplexion*, n. of action f. L. *amplex-* (see AMPLECT), as if ad. L. **amplexiōn-em*.] Embracing.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 16 The amplexions .. of her husbond.

† **A·mpliate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ampliāt-* ppl. stem of *ampliā-re* to widen, f. *ampl-us* AMPLE. Preceded in use by AMPLE *v.* from Fr.] To enlarge, extend, increase in size, amount, or dignity; to amplify.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1848) 148 Kyng Marius .. ampliat and walled strongly Chestre cite. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr.* (1551) I. 206 Others would ampliate and enriche theyr natiue language with moe vocables. 1543 JESSOP *Angel of Eph.* 57 The Bishops power came afterwards to be ampliated. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XI. 385 To ampliate and open the passages of the Messentery. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bod.* II. xiv. 341 So ampliating the Serene Day preceding by an Illustrious Close.

A·mpliate, *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *ampliāt-us*: see prec.] 'Enlarged or dilated.' Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 1880.

† **A·mpliated,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. AMPLIATE *v.* + -ED.] Enlarged, amplified.

1553-87 FOX *A. & M.* 1173 (R.) Confessions, cases reserued, restricted or ampliated for our gaine. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 92 In ways of ampliated communion, and Catholike correspondencies .. by Synods and General Councils.

† **A·mpliating,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. as prec + -ING[1].] Enlarging, amplifying.

1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 2 Almost fatigate with the longe studie about the correctyng and ampliatyng of my Dictionarie. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 695 That besides this Power of Compounding things together, the .. Soul hath also another Ampliating, or Increasing and Improving Power.

Ampliation (æmpli,ē·ʃən). *arch.* Also 6 -iacion, -yacion. [a. Fr. *ampliation*, ad. L. *ampliātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ampliā-re*: see AMPLIATE *v.*]

1. Enlarging, extending; amplification.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* VIII. xi, Wyth amplyacion more connyng to get, By the laboure of inventyfe busynes. 1630 LORD *Banians* 86 Meditating unjust ampliations of government. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. iv. § 19 (1682) 33 The due spreading and ampliation of a Tree or other Plant. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 157 Odious Matters admit not of an Ampliation, but ought to be .. interpreted in the mildest sense. *a* 1857 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* (1866) II. App. 273 This quantity [Extension] alone admits of ampliation or restriction.

2. That which is added in the process of enlarging; an enlargement or extension.

1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 191 b, Which conclusion is accompanied with no smal traine of ampliations & limitations. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* iii. 71 A long compasse of a sentence .. with I know not how many ampliations and alternatiues. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. iv. (1682) 29 The Skin of the Leaf, is only the ampliation of that of the Branch.

3. *Law.* Deferring of judgement till a case has been more fully examined.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ampliation*, a deferring or prolonging of Judgment or Trial, till the Cause be better certified. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 244 Which delay of the cause was called ampliation. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxvii, [The Judges of the Areopagus] signifying .. by *A.* Ampliation or a Demur, when the Case was not sufficiently examined. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Ampliation* .. in law a referring of judgment, till the cause is further examined.

Ampliative (æ·mpliėtiv), *a. Logic.* [f. L. *ampliāt-* (see AMPLIATE *v.*) + -IVE.] Having the function of enlarging or extending a simple conception, or adding to what is already known.

1842 ABP. THOMSON *Laws of Th.* § 81. (1860) 142 Judgments which attribute to the subject something not directly implied in it, have been called ampliative, because they enlarge or increase our knowledge. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Disc.* 273 Philosophy .. is a transition from absolute ignorance to science, and its procedure is therefore ampliative.

† **A·mplicative,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. med.L. *amplicāt-* ppl. stem of *amplicā-re* = *ampliā-re* + -IVE.] Characterized by increase or extension.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions of Mind* v. iv. 271 The rootes and groundes whereupon amplicative perswasions must be built.

†**Amplificate,** *v. Obs.*—[a. L. *amplificāt-* ppl. stem of *amplificā-re*: see AMPLIFY.] 'To amplify, augment, or enlarge.' Bailey 1731; J. etc.

Amplification (æmplifikē·ʃən). Also 6 -cion. [ad. L. *amplificātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *amplificā-re*: see AMPLIFY and -TION.] The action of amplifying, extending or enlarging.

1. Of things material: Enlargement. Also *concr.* that which is added, or causes enlargement.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* VI. iii. 116 b, The preseruacion and amplificacion of fruictes, ordeyned for ye sustenaunce of man. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 560 This amplification or inlargement hapneth because al the spirits doe assemble themselues vnto the eye which is open. 1705 *Col. Records Penn.* II. 218 Allowing one penny per line for Emplyfications. 1763 REID *Inq. Hum. Mind* (T.) This amplification of the visible figure of a known object. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 247 The reprinting and amplification of the 'Catechism on the Corn Laws.'

2. Of things immaterial: Augmentation in extent, importance, significance, etc. Also *concr.* an enlarged or extended representation.

1569 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. liii. 567 That his studies and labours . . might be . . to the glory of God, and the amplification of the whole University. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.*, A more full Amplification of his enormous Pride. 1687 *Assur. Abby Lands* 133 The Pope sent an Amplification of His Powers. 1874 SAYCE *Comp. Philol.* vii. 282 To regard the dual as an amplification of the plural forms.

3. *esp.* Of words and phrases: Extension of meaning. *Amplification of the Predicate*, in Grammar, = extension or enlargement of the predicate.

1551 ROBINSON *More's Utopia* (1869) 105 Those rules of restrictions, amplifications and suppositions, verye wittelye inuented in the small Logicalles. 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 195 This saying [in this generation] . . is added for Amplification. 1656 HARDY *Serm. 1 John* (1865) xxx. 185/2 An amplification of the proposition. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. David* xvi. I. 217 The intercession recorded in John xvii is but an amplification of this cry.

4. *Rhet.* The extension of simple statement by all such devices as tend to increase its rhetorical effect, or to add importance to the things stated; making the most of a thought or circumstance.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 64 No one [figure] so muche helpeth forwarde an Oracion, and beautifieth the same with suche delitefull ornamentes as dooeth amplificacion. 1651 HOBBES *Rhet.* (1840) 438 An orator in praising, must also use the forms of amplification. 1727 POPE *Art of Sinking* 89 Amplification . . is the spinning-wheel of the *bathos*, which draws out and spreads it into the finest thread. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* viii. 191 Modern writers . . have expatiated with disproportionate amplification upon the corruptions.

5. The particulars by which a statement is amplified or an account exaggerated; the amplified or exaggerated statement itself.

1567 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* 104 (R.) By sutche amplifications and outrage in speache, it would appeare, Christe were Peters vicare. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. 2 No amplification at all, but a positiue and measured truth. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. 1787 IV. 65 The essay [on Man] abounded in splendid amplifications. 1841 T. TROLLOPE *West. France* II. xxxiv. 166 To exercise the novices . . in writing amplifications on the lives of the saints. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* i. 6 The story is given with amplifications by Plutarch.

†**Amplificator.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. L. *amplificātor*, n. of agent f. *amplificā-re*: see AMPLIFY and -TOR.] One who amplifies or enlarges.

1661 BOYLE *Style Script.* 190 These (oftentimes as Tedious as Servile) Amplificators, with all their Empty Multiplicity of Fine words.

Amplificatory (æmplifikē·tərɪ), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *amplificātōr* (see prec.) + -Y.] Of the nature of enlargement or extension.

1849 CURETON *Corp. Ignat.* 316 The former [additions] are principally illustrative or amplificatory.

Amplified (æmplifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. AMPLIFY *v.* + -ED.]

1. Enlarged, extended, augmented, in space, capacity, fullness of particulars, dignity, etc.

1580 TUSSER *Husb.* 159 The poynts of Huswifery . . newly corrected and amplified. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* viii. 393 The 'Kiss of Peace,' bears the following amplified title—'or, England and Rome at one on the Doctrine of the Holy Eucharist.'

2. Enlarged in representation, exaggerated.

1580 BARET *Alv.* A 369 Words uttered by Hyperbole, amplified words, *Verba superlata*. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. ii. 16, I haue beene The booke of his good Acts, whence men haue read His Fame vnparalell'd, happely amplified. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* ii. 56 This hint, a little amplified, saved us from the usual exactions.

Amplifier (æmplifəi·əɹ). [f. next + -ER[1].] One who amplifies or enlarges.

1. One who enlarges, who adds to the extent, capacity, or dignity of anything. *arch.*

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 3 Y^e^ great cytie Rome, wherof they were the fyrst amplyfyers. 1625 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* IV. (1688) 536 The Queen was always both a Favourer and an Amplifier of Essex his Honour.

2. One who enlarges or expands a statement or narrative; *also*, an exaggerator.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 121 Dorilaus could need no amplifiers mouth for the highest point of prayse. 1727 POPE *Art of Sinking* 89 There are amplifiers, who can extend half a dozen thin thoughts over a whole folio. 1857 GLADSTONE *Oxf. Ess.* 28 All the reasonings . . of the amplifiers.

3. A lens which enlarges the field of vision.

1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 54. 419 An achromatic concave amplifier.

Amplify (æmplifəi), *v.* [a. Fr. *amplifie-r*, f. L. *amplificā-re* to enlarge (cf. *amplific-us*), f. *ampl-us* large + *fic-* = *fac-* make: see -FY.] *gen.* To make large; in space, amount, capacity, importance, or representation.

†**1.** To enlarge or extend in space or capacity. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 111 Aelya . . whom he amplifiede with more circuite of walles. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 379 Having amplified the buildings. 1636 DACRES *Machiavel's Disc.* I. Table, Republiques have taken three particular courses to amplify and inlarge their states.

†**2.** To augment in volume or amount. *Obs.*

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 984 A continual reading of all sorts of good Authors . . to amplifie his collections. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 140 All concaves that proceed from more narrow to more broad do Amplify the sound at the Coming out.

†**3.** To increase or augment (a number). *Obs. rare.*

1593 FALE *Dialling* 27, I amplifie 46226 the Sine thereof by the whole Sine.

†**4.** *intr.* (*refl.*) To become larger. *Obs. rare.*

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* x. xxxiii. 186 Strait was the way at first . . But further in did further amplifie.

5. To extend or increase (anything immaterial) in amount, importance, dignity, etc.

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Paraphr. Phil.* i. 11 In amplyfyinge of good dedes, the rewarde of immortalitie is amplyfyed also. 1590 MARLOWE *Edward II.* v. ii. 267 Let no man comfort him . . But amplify his grief with bitter words. 1681 MANTON *Serm. Ps.* cxix. Wks. 1872 VIII. 9 This wisdom is amplified, by comparing it with the wisdom of others. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass. Bay* iii. 329 The house discovered . . a desire to amplify their jurisdiction. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Log.* iii. (1866) I. 44 Logic cannot extend, cannot amplify, a science by the discovery of new facts.

6. To enlarge (a story or statement) by telling it more diffusely or fully, or by adding fresh details, illustrations, or reflections; to expand; make much of.

a 1400 *Chester Plays* Proem. 4 And you, worthy marchantes . . Amplifye the storie of those wise Kinges three. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 3 To amplifie the same by some of those manifest experiments. 1625 COOKE *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 34 You know . . how he amplifies every point, and sets it out with all the circumstances. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Amplification*, Instead of saying merely, that Turnus died, he amplifies his death. 1879 C. GEIKIE *Life of Christ* li. 602 A parable, which I amplify, for its clearer understanding.

7. *intr.* To make additional remarks; to speak largely in many words; to lay oneself out in diffusion; to enlarge, expatiate, or dilate. a. *simply.*

1590 GREENE *Never too Late* (1600) 12 He tooke his Bible in his hand, whereupon leaning his arme, he amplified thus. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. iii. 192 In his discourses . . he would amplifie so much, he would often lose his way. 1751 WATTS *Improv. Mind* (1801) 35 Where he is too brief and concise, amplify a little. 1879 G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. vi, When I wished to amplify, I have done so by notes.

b. with *on, upon, arch.*

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus* xi. (1733) 412 While he was amplifying upon the Story of his good Fortunes. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 185, I . . am the less solicitous . . to amplify upon the contents of either. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. Introd., Not even that clown could amplify, On this trite text, so long as I.

8. To enlarge (a thing) in representation; to magnify, exaggerate, make too much of.

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* I. 23 The Prophet . . doth amplifie ye madnesse of them. 1589 BP. COOPER *Admon.* 9 Thus odiously to amplifie and paint foorth their discredite. 1619 *Let. in Engl. & Germ.* (Camd. Soc.) I, The amplifying of the number of the horsemen slayne. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iii. 46 The descriptions are neither heightened by fancy, nor amplified by invention.

Amplifying (æmplifəi,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].] The action of enlarging, extending, increasing, exaggerating, etc. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 7 To the encrease and amplifying of his honour. 1589 BP. COOPER *Admon.* 89 Much amplifying of small offences. 1619 [See AMPLIFY 8.] 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* ii. 6, 152 The excellency of Christ's humane nature: in amplifying whereof, he continueth to the end of this chapter. 1765 R. LOWTH *Let. Warburton* 86 He sets out with a formed design of amplifying his subject.

Amplifying (æmplifəi,iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Enlarging, magnifying.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 40 An amplifying lens . . by which the field of view is enlarged.

Amplitude (æmplitiud). [a. Fr. *amplitude*, ad. L. *amplitūdo, -inem*, breadth, f. *ampl-us*: see AMPLE and -TUDE.] The quality of being ample.

1. Extension in space, extent, largeness; *chiefly*, width, breadth.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 81 It cuts out an Island of some amplitude. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. i. (1682) 9 Growing to a three-four-five-fold amplitude above their primitive size. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xv. (1865) 121 An amplitude of form and stature, answering to her mind. 1833 CHALMERS *Constit. Man* (1835) I. v. 208 Throughout the amplitudes of savage and solitary nature.

2. Of things immaterial: Width, breadth, fullness; copiousness, abundance.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. § 2 (1873) 76 All works are overcommen by amplitude of reward . . and by the conjunction of labours. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 248 The amplitude of that Jurisdiction to which they belong. 1794 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1879) 412 It is in those things . . that the amplitude of the Divine benignity is perceived. 1850 LYNCH *Theoph. Trin.* viii. 138 The blue of day shall image for us the amplitude of the divine charity. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Dec. 813/2 [He] arrays all the facts before the reader in their original amplitude.

3. Of mental capacity: Breadth, wide range.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 48 Az for the Amplitude of his Lordship's mynde. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Select Disc.* IX. iii. (1821) 423 Religion . . does work the soul into a true and divine amplitude. 1746 HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 139 The amplitude of a generous heart. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* X. 110 Endowed With sapience so profound . . That with a ken of such wide amplitude No second hath arisen. 1828 MACAULAY *Hallam, Ess.* I. 52 His mind is . . distinguished by the amplitude of its grasp.

4. Excellence, dignity, grandeur, splendour.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* 2 Sour honorabil amplitude of verteouse dignite incressis daly. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. 10 This was conceived to conduce to the state and amplitude of their Empire. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 180 To the greater amplitude and glory of God. 1834 FOSTER *Pop. Ignor.* 456 Religion, believed and felt, is the amplitude of our moral and intellectual nature.

5. *Astr.* The space by which a celestial body rises wide of due east, or sets wide of due west; its angular distance at rising or setting from the eastern or western point of the horizon.

When reckoned from the eastern and western points as shown by the compass, the *Amplitude* is *Magnetic.*

1627 SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* XV. 83 To obserue the . . Amplitude. 1658 PHILLIPS s.v., The Amplitude of the Sun and Stars is an Arch of the Horizon, comprehended between the true East and West Point of it, and the Center of the Sun, Moon, or any Star, at its Rising or Setting. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 531 Taking the Suns Amplitude mornings and evenings. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 107 To day found the variation of the compass, by the medium of several amplitudes taken ashore. 1834 U. K. S. *Nat. Phil.* III. xiii. 256/2 Amplitude . . differs from the azimuth merely in being counted from the east and west points, instead of from north and south.

6. Extent of motion in space.

1880 DARWIN *Movem. Plants* 3 The great sweeps made by the stems of twining plants . . result from a mere increase in the amplitude of the ordinary movement of circumnutation.

Hence a. in *Gunnery*, The range of a projectile.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Amplitude* of the range of a projectile denotes the horizontal line subtending the path in which it moved.

b. *esp.* in *Physics. Amplitude of a vibration*: the distance which an individual particle moves from side to side in performing a complete vibration.

1837 BREWSTER *Magnetism* 222 The diurnal oscillations have a small amplitude between the tropics. 1869 TYNDALL *Light* § 220 The intensity of the light depends on the distance to which the ether particles move to and fro. This distance is called the amplitude of the vibration. The intensity of light is proportional to the square of the amplitude. 1876 BLASERNA *Sound* iii. 48 The loudness of a sound is represented by the amplitude of the vibrations causing it.

†**Amplivagant,** *a. Obs.*—[f. L. *ampl-us* (see AMPLE) + *vagānt-em* pr. pple. of *vagāre* to roam.] 'That stretcheth far, or hath a large scope.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

†**Amplivagous,** *a. Obs.*—[f. as prec. + *-vag-us* roaming + -OUS.] = prec.

1731 in BAILEY.

Amply (æmpli), *adv.* [f. AMPLE *a.* + -LY[2].] In an ample manner.

1. Widely, broadly, extensively.

1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XV. 279 Before whom, amply-pac'd, March'd Hector. 1755 *Songs & P. on Costume* (1849) 237 Let it keep her bosom warm, Amply stretched from arm to arm. 1859 CAPERN *Bal. & Songs* 71 A shady bonnet, Plaited, brown, and amply broad.

2. Of things immaterial: To a great extent, in large amount, largely.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) Ep. Ded. 4 The same promesse was more amply renued to Abraham. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 203 His merit, As amply titled as Achilles is. *c* 1744 *Parl. Bill* in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxxi. 324 [He] shall . . enjoy, all the . . privileges . . as largely, fully, and amply . . as any other member. 1781 J. MOORE *Italy* (1790) I. xxxvi. 382 To indulge our own curiosity very amply.

3. *esp.* With sufficient fullness to satisfy all demands; fully, abundantly.

1586 LD. BURGHLEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 219 III. 5 Naw hath amply confessed. 1596 CHAPMAN *Iliad* V. 259 Amply-wise Athenia. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* I. i. 223 Whom, God willing . . I will see amply satisfied. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 162 P 8 He . . saw his care amply recompensed. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 227 The food taken from the enemy would be amply sufficient. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* x. 161 The prophecy was amply fulfilled.

b. *Hence*, Liberally, without stint.

1632 HEYWOOD *Iron Age* I. II. i. 289 Priam . . Could not afford Her god-head more applause, Then amply wee bestow on Helena. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 362 So amply, and with hands so liberal, Thou hast provided all things. 1714 *Spect.* No. 624 P 2 A Course of Virtue will in the End be rewarded the most amply. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. xxx. 319 He amply rewarded the faithful men who had aided him.

4. With fullness of expression, copiously; at large.

1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* IV. xlvi. 372 As I have elsewhere more amply expressed. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* lxiii. 234 The Prophet Ezekiel speaks also very amply of the power of the Tyrians. 1741 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. Mann* 7 (1834) I. 23 Amply commented upon in Parliament. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* x. § 474 That such is the case . . has been amply shown in other parts of this work.

Ampte, amte, obs. forms of ANT.

Amptman: see AMTMAN.

Ampul (æ·mpŭl). *arch.* Forms: 3 ampuile, 3–6 ampulle, 4-olie, -olle, 5 ampole, -ull, 5–6 ample, 6 ampell, -ul, 7–8 ampoule, -oulle, (9 ampul). [a. OFr. *ampole, ampoule*:—L. *ampulla* (see next word), now commonly used instead; *ampul* having been obs. since the Reformation, exc. as Fr., or as an ecclesiastical revival.]

†**1.** A small bottle or flask; a phial. *Obs.* in general sense.

1205 LAY. 14993 Þa ampulle heo ut droh. *Ibid.* 19770 Six ampullen [1250 ampulles] fulle. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 226 Þe tale of his ampuiles. *a* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 148 Boystes on himsele he bare, And ampolies, als leche ware. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. v. G vj, An ample or a boxe with oynementis in his lyft hand .. and by the ampole ben signefyed the makers of pygmentaries.

2. *esp.* A vessel for holding consecrated oil, or for other sacred uses. (In this sense *ampulla* is now commonly used.)

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VI. 11 An hundred of ampolles on his hat seeten. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 111/3 Thenne a doue descended fro heuen whyche brought the crysme in an ampull. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. cclxix. 606 He was sacred and anoynted, by tharchbysshop of Reynes, with the holy ampell. 1536 in *Antiq. Sarisb.* (1771) 195 An Ampul of chrystal. .containing a Toe of St. Mary Magdalene. [1644 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) I. 108 The Monkes shew'd us the Holy *Ampoule*. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 643 The vial or *ampoulle* kept at Reims. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 394 *Ampuls*, standing transparent vials mounted in metals.]

‖ **Ampu·lla.** *Pl.* -æ. [L. *ampulla* a small nearly globular flask or bottle, with two handles; of doubtful derivation; according to some f. *amb-* about, or both + *olla* pot; according to others, a modified dim. of *amphora* quasi *ampholla*. Preceded in use by the adapted form AMPUL.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* The ancient vessel mentioned above.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXVIII. (1495) 933 Ampulla is a lytyll mesure of lycoure and hath that name as it were Amplabulla, a large bulle, and is lyke in roundnesse to bolk that comyth of the fome of water by entrynge of wynde. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 318 The ampulla, a kind of jug, was used for bringing wine to table.

2. = AMPUL 2.

1598 STOW *Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) I. I. XX. 121/1 The Ampulla or Eaglet of Gold, contained the holy oil. 1838 *Coron. Serv.* in Maskell *Mon. Rit. Eccl. Ang.* III. 108 The Dean of Westminster taking the Ampulla and spoon from off the Altar, holdeth them ready, pouring some of the Holy Oil into the Spoon, and with it the Archbishop anointeth the Queen in the Form of a Cross. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Ab.* ii. 92 Busby carried the ampulla.

3. *Biol.* Any vessel shaped like the ancient ampulla; the dilated end of any vessel, canal, or duct in an animal; the spongiole of a root in plants.

1821 S. GRAY *Arr. Brit. Pl.* I. 49 *Ampullæ*, Hollow globular bodies found in the roots of some water-plants. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 74 Each semi-circular canal of the osseous labyrinth of the ear is dilated..into an *ampulla* of more than twice the diameter of the tube. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Brain* iii. 73 These enlarged spaces are known as the ampullæ of the canals.

Ampullaceous (æmpŭlē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *ampullāce-us* (f. *ampulla*) + -OUS: see -ACEOUS. Cf. mod. Fr. *ampullacé*.] Having the form or character of an ampulla; bottle-shaped, inflated, swelling.

1776 M. DA COSTA *Conchol.* 81 (JOD.) Ampullaceous, or bellied. 1815 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* (1843) I. 98 It wounds us with .. a simple incurved mucro terminating an ampullaceous joint. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 395 *Ampullaceous*, in the form of a bladder or short flask.

Ampullar (æmpŭlăr), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *ampullār-is*: see AMPULLA and -AR. (The L. was *ampullāri-us*, of which the Eng. ad. is AMPULLARY.) Cf. Fr. *ampullaire*.] = AMPULLARY.

1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 74 Its ampullar extremity is close to that of the superior vertical canal. 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 129 Each of the canals has a dilated portion, its ampullar enlargement.

Ampullary (æmpŭlări), *a.* [ad. L. *ampullāri-us*: see AMPULLA and -ARY.] Of the form or character of an ampulla.

1836-39 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 531/1 There are thus three ampullary dilatations.

Ampullate (æmpŭlēt), *ppl. a.* [ad. med.L. *ampullāt-us*: see AMPULLA and -ATE.] Furnished with or shaped like an ampulla; inflated, bellied.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vii. 381 These glands are .. aciniform, ampullate, aggregate, tubuliform, and tuberous.

A·mpullated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] = prec.

1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 82 The ampullated extremity of each canal.

Ampulliform (æmpŭ·lifŏm), *a.* [f. AMPULLA + -FORM.] Flask-shaped, bulging, dilated.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 51 *Silène conica*..calyx ½ in., ampulliform. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 117 The ampulliform ends of the semi-circular canals. 1881 BAKER in *Jrnl. Lin. S.* XVIII. 273 Capsule ampullæform, glabrous.

Ampullosity (æmpŭlo·sĭti). *rare*—[1]. [f. med. L. *ampullōs-us* (see next) + -ITY.] Swollen or pretentious inanity; turgidity of language, bombast.

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IV. XII. 643 Didst ever touch such ampollosity [*after Ital.*] As the man's own bubble?

†**A·mpullous,** *a. Obs.* [f. med.L. *ampullōs-us* turgid, inflated, f. *ampulla* a flask, *also* turgid talk. Cf. It. *ampolloso*, in Florio 1598.] Boastful, vainglorious; inflated, or turgid in language.

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* (1661) 42 That same ampullous and scenical pomp, with empty furniture of phrase. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ampullous*, pertaining to, or empty as a bottle or such like vessel; also proud, swelling, or gorgeous.

Ampus-and, ampussy: see AMPASSY.

Amputate (æ·mpiute·t), *v.* [f. L. *amputāt-* ppl. stem of *amputā-re* to cut off or away, f. *am-* = *amb-* about + *putā-re* to prune, lop.]

1. *gen.* To cut or lop off, *e.g.* the branches of trees in pruning. *Obs.* exc. as a fig. use of **2.**

1638 *Penit. Conf.* xii. (1657) 335 'Tis not impossible for a quick and fruitful branch to be amputated and cut off. 1731 BAILEY, *Amputate*, to cut off; in gardening, to lop or prune. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. 268 The Government .. finding this or that damaged part of the population, and immediately amputating it for removal.

Hence, by specialization, the proper term for,

2. To cut off a limb or other part of an animal body. Also *absol.*

1639 [See AMPUTATING.] 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. i. 19 Members amputated and divided from the Body. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* VI. v, It was complained, that their surgeons were too active in amputating fractured members. 1764 WOOLCOMB in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 97 It was not now practicable to amputate. 1809 WELLINGTON in *Gen. Disp.* IV 328 Paget .. was wounded in the right arm, which was amputated. 1826 H. COLERIDGE *Six Months in W. Ind.* 275 Two .. sharks who would have amputated a baby's arm as soon as looked at it.

Amputated (æ·mpiute·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Cut off, as a limb, etc.

1713 CHESELDEN *Anat.* (1726) III. viii. 221 A limb that has had part amputated. 1749 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1765) 38 This will stop the Bleeding of an amputated Limb. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. VI. iii. 158 Lame of a foot, foot lately amputated of two toes.

b. *fig.* Pruned, excised.

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 66 An octavo edition of them appeared in a very amputated and imperfect state.

Amputating (æ·mpiute·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of cutting off; amputation. (Mostly gerundial or *attrib.*)

1639 WOODALL in Rees *Cycl.* (1803) The amputating of any member in the mortified part. 1775 GOOCH in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 374 It was the best stump he had ever seen, which he ascribed to the manner of amputating. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* II. XXV. 251 My amputating-knives. 1883 WINSLOE in *Pall Mall G.* 6 Apr. 4/2 The patient .. lay on the amputating table.

Amputation (æmpiute·ʃən). [ad. L. *amputātiōn-em* (or a. Fr. *amputation* 16th c. in Litt.), n. of action f. *amputā-re*: see AMPUTATE.]

1. *gen.* A cutting or lopping off, as of branches of trees in pruning; *also*, the cut end. *Obs.* exc. as fig. use of **2.**

1611 COTGR., *Amputation*, An amputation, or cutting away: or paring about; a ridding, or taking away. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 204 Cover the wound or Amputation with a Mixture of Bees-wax. 1727 POPE *Art of Sinking* 113 Yon' luminary amputation needs [*i. e.* the candle needs snuffing]. 1813 MARSHALL *Garden.* viii. (ed. 5) 103 Some amputations are necessary to help the sooner to new roots.

2. *esp.* The operation of cutting off a limb or other projecting part of the body. Also *attrib.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653, 156 Amputation or Dismembring is the most lamentable part of Chirurgery. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 187 The Amazones in the amputation of their right breast. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 345 Amputations of the Thigh. 1769 WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 40, I had sawn it off with a common amputation-saw. 1878 MARKHAM *Gt. Frozen Sea* xii. 172 Some of the frostbites were so severe as to render amputation necessary.

3. *fig.* Excision, *e. g.* of words or sentences from a speech or writing; pruning, retrenchment.

1664 BUTLER *Hudibr.* II. I. 364 'Twas he .. Made those that represent the nation Submit and suffer amputation. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 6 In her own words, without amputation or addition. 1850 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iv. 188 The suppression or amputation of sundry compound prepositions and conjunctions.

Amputator (æ·mpiute·tə1). [a. L. **amputātor*, n. of agent f. *amputā-re*: see AMPUTATE and -OR.] One who amputates. *lit.* and *fig.*

1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* I. VI. (1866) 26, I might .. have referred our hurrying enlighteners and revolutionary amputators to the gentleness of nature. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 4 July 2 A successful amputator of dogs' tails.

†**Ampu·te,** *v. Obs.*—[0] [a. Fr. *ampute-r* (16th c.), ad. L. *amputā-re*.] = AMPUTATE. 1623 in COCKERAM.

‖ **Ampyx** (æ·mpiks). [Gr. ἄμπυξ.] A broad band or plate of metal worn on the forehead of ladies of rank among the Greeks (Fairholt); *also*, the headband of horses.

Amrel, -te, obs. forms of ADMIRAL, -TY.

‖ **Amrita** (ă·mrī·tă). Also **Amreeta.** [ad. Skr. अमृत *ámṛita, ám'rta* (= Gr. ἄμ(β)ροτος) immortal, f. *a* priv. + *m'rta* dead, f. *m'r* die. (The vowel is erroneously lengthened in the anglicized adaptation of Southey and Moore.)] Immortal, ambrosial. (See Notes to Southey's *Kehama* xxiv. (1850) 626.)

1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XXIV, The Amreeta-cup of immortality. 1815 MOORE *Lt. Harem* 333 The divine Amrita tree, That blesses heaven's inhabitants With fruits of immortality.

Amry, obs. form of AMBRY.

†**A·msel, amzel.** *Obs.* or ? *dial.* [app. a. Ger. *amsel*:—OHG. *amisala*, cogn. w. OE. *ósle*, now *ouzel*.] A name of the Blackbird and Ring Ouzel.

a 1705 RAY *Synops. Meth. Avium* (1713) 65, *Merula torquata*, The Ring-Ouzel or Amzel. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* s.v. *Blackbird*, Amsel, a 'provincial' name. [Not in any of the Glossaries of the Eng. Dial. Soc., and perhaps only a dealer's adoption of the German name, erroneously considered dialectal. *Amsla* became *ósle* in OE. in prehistoric times.]

‖ **Amtman** (a·mtmăn). *Obs.* Also 6–8 **amptman.** [Ger. *amtmann*, OHG. *ampahtman*, f. *ampaht(i*, Goth. *andbahti* service, ministry, charge, f. *andbahts*: cf. AMBASSADE and AMBOHT.] One in charge; a bailiff, steward, magistrate, or officer (in Germany, Netherlands, and Scandinavia).

1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 337/1 Monsieur the amptman read the same oth to his highnesse in French. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmdlii/2 Monsieur Rosencrans .is made Bailiff, or *Amptman*, of the District of Copenhagen. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* Introd. 35 Iceland is .. divided into three amts. Over two of the amts is placed an Amtman, who is subject to the Governor General.

Amty, obs. form of EMPTY.

Amuck (ămu·k), *a.* and *adv.*; also amock, amok. [ad. Malay امق *amoq* adj., 'engaging furiously in battle, attacking with desperate resolution, rushing in a state of frenzy to the commission of indiscriminate murder. . . Applied to any animal in a state of vicious rage'; Marsden *Malay Dict.* Cf. AMOK(E *v.*]

1. orig. *adj.* or *sb.* A name for a frenzied Malay. (Found first in Pg. form *amouco, amuco.*)

[*c* 1516 BARBOSA transl. by Ld. Stanley (Hakl. Soc. 1866) 194 There are some of them [the Javanese] who .. go out into the streets, and kill as many persons as they meet .. These are called Amuco.] 1663 H. COGAN *Pinto's Trav.* I. 199 That all those which were able to bear arms should make themselves Amoucos, that is to say, men resolved either to dye, or vanquish. *Ibid.* lxiv. 260 These same are ordinarily called Amucos. 1772 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 288 To run amock is to get drunk with opium .. to sally forth from the house, kill the person or persons supposed to have injured the Amock, and any other person that attempts to impede his passage.

2. To run amuck: to run viciously, mad, frenzied for blood. (Here *amuck* was orig. adj.)

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 59 Like a raging Indian .. he runs a mucke (as they cal it there) stabbing every man he meets. 1772 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 289 Jealousy of the women is the usual reason of these poor creatures running amock (or amuck). 1833 SOUTHEY *Nav. Hist. Eng.* I. 21 The same pitch of fury which the Malays excite in themselves by a deleterious drug, before they run amuck. 1858 GEN. THOMPSON *Audi Alt. Part.* I. XXII. 81 If the laborious ox .. was seen .. running amuck and sending man, woman and child to the hospital by dint of horn or hoof. 1879 L. LINDSAY *Mind in Lower An.* 45 Thus the running amok (or amuck) .. is a peculiar form of human insanity.

3. *fig.* Wild or wildly, headlong or heedlessly. (Very rarely with any other verb than *run.*) Const. *on, at, against* (*with, of*).

1689 HICKERINGILL *Modest Inq.* I. 2 Running a Muck at all Mankind. 1735 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. I. 70 I'm too discreet To run a muck, and tilt at all I meet. 1827 HARE *Guess. Tr.* Ser. I. (1873) 259 If we could banish our wits to grin amuck with savages and monkies. 1859 THOREAU *Walden* viii. (1863) 186, I might have run 'amok' against society, but I preferred that society should run 'amok' against me. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* XXX. 145 Ready to run a muck with any one who crossed him. 1880 W. R. SMITH in *Manch. Guard.* 29 Oct., In their alarm they were determined to run amuck of everything.

¶ It has been erroneously treated as *muck* sb.

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 1188 And runs an Indian muck at all he meets. 1824 BYRON *Don Juan* X. lxix, Thy waiters running mucks at every bell.

Amulet (æ·miŭlĕt). Also 5 **amalett, amlett,** 7 **amulete, -ett, ammulett,** 8 **amulette.** [perh. in 15th c., a. Fr. *amulette*; but app. not in reg. use till after 1600, when adapted from L. *amulētum* (Pliny), a word of unknown origin, which has been conjecturally compared with mod. Arab. *ḥimālah, -at*, lit. 'a carrier, bearer,' now applied *inter alia* to a shoulder-belt or cord frequently used to secure a small Koran or prayer-book on the breast, regarded as an 'amulet'; but the history of this word shows that the resemblance between it and L. *amulētum* is purely fortuitous, and there exists no ground for ascribing the latter to an Arabic origin.]

1. Anything worn about the person as a charm or preventive against evil, mischief, disease, witchcraft, etc. (The 15th c. instances are doubtful.)

[1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* 151 Specyally for there ladyis sake They baladys or amalettys lyst to make. 1481 *Howard Housek. Bks.* 49 Item, for claspis and amlettes *jd. ob.*] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 229 A countercharm against ai witchcraft and sorceries which kind of defensative is called properly Amuletum. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 187 The onely amulet used in that credulous warfaring age. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 272 For amulets against Agues wee use the chips of Gallowes and places of Execution. 1774 BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 445 Teraphim .. were lunar amulets. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* XXV. 523 A horn or rude image is worn .. as an amulet.

†**2.** *Med.* 'Sometimes also applied .. to all medicines, whether internal or external, whose virtue or manner of operation is occult.' Chambers. *Obs.*

1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 132 Some pretend it is an Amulet. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Amuletic* in medicine, is used by some writers for what is more frequently called an Amulet.

3. *fig.* A preservative, protection, or charm.
1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xv. (1651) 140 He is our Amulet, our Sun, our sole comfort and refuge. 1684 *Lady's Call.* I. ii. § 8. 15 A better amulet against delusion then the reading whole tomes of disputations. 1877 FARRAR *Days of Youth* iii. 28 Righteousness will give you love.. but it will not give you an invincible amulet against misfortune.

†**Amuletic** (æmiule·tik), *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *amulēt-um* (see prec.) + -IC, as if ad. L. **amulētic-us.*] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to amulets.
1775 in ASH.

B. *sb.* An amuletic medicine; one that was believed to operate by occult means, or otherwise than by its physical properties. *Obs.*
1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl., Amuletics* are chiefly used of late times to stop bleedings. Digby's sympathetic powder is one of the principal Amuletics in cases of hæmorrhages; and with many the *ancora sacra.*

†**Amurco·sity.** *Obs.*—° [f. next + -ITY.] 'The quality of lees or mother of anything.' J.
1731 BAILEY, *Amurcosity*, the having lees, dregginess.

Amurcous (ămū·rkəs), *a.* ? *Obs.*—° [f. L. *amurca* lees of oil, ad. Gr. *ἀμόργη* + -OUS.] 'Full of dregs, foul.' Ash 1775. (Also in mod. Dicts.)

†**Amu·rder, amu·rther,** *v. Obs.* [In OE. *amyrðran*, f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + *myrðran* to MURDER. Cf. OHG. *ermördeu.*] To murder.
c 1000 *Cnut's Sec. Laws* 57 (Bosw.) Dæt man sý amyrdred. 1205 LAY. 16147 Hafde alle heore hæfdmen mid cniuen amurðerd. 1297 R. GLOUC. 144 In fense of the lond, they were amorthered so.

Amusable (ămiū·zăb'l), *a.* [a. Fr. *amusable*: see AMUSE *v.* and -ABLE.] Capable of being amused.
a 1832 Sir J. MACKINTOSH in Colquhoun *Wilberforce* 445 He was the most amusable man I ever met with. 1875 Miss BRADDON *Hostages to Fort.* II. xi. 230 Flatterers have found their lord and master less amusable than of old.

†**Amu·satory.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. AMUSE *v.* by form-assoc. with words like *accuse, accusatory*: see -ATORY.] A thing which tends to amuse; a diversion (*i.e.* of the attention from another matter).
1613 DANIEL *Hist. Eng.* 149 As an amuzatory to make the ill-governed people thinke they are not forgotten.

Amuse (ămiū·z), *v.*; also 6–8 amuze, 7 ammuze, -muse. [a. OFr. *amuse-r* to cause to muse, to put into a stupid stare, f. *à* to, here with causal force + *muser* to stare stupidly. The simple MUSE was in earlier use, and in sense 1, *amuse* is perhaps an Eng. derivative, with A- *pref.* 1 intensive, or even ad. It. *amusare.* The word was not in reg. use bef. 1600, and was not used by Shakspere.]
†**1.** *intr.* To muse intently, gaze in astonishment. *Obs.*
c 1532 *Chaucer's H. of Fame* (Thynne) v. 1287, I amused a long while Upon this wall of berile [*early MSS.* mused]. 1611 FLORIO, *Amusare*, to ammuse or plod vpon. 1681 LEE *Jun. Brutus* (T.) In some pathless wilderness amusing.
†**2.** *trans.* To cause to 'muse' or stare; to confound, distract, bewilder, puzzle. *Obs.*
1606 CHAPMAN *M. D'Olive* Plays 1873 I. 216, I am amused, or I am in a quandarie, gentlemen. 1611 COTGR., *Amuser*, To amuse; to make to muse, or think of, wonder or gaze at: to put into a dumpe. *a* 1670 HACKET *Serm. Incarn.* iv, A glorious splendor filled the mountain where Christ was transfigured and it did amuse Peter, James, and John. 1665 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* 111 To amuze and scare us with one Prodigy or other perpetually. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Oper. Spirit* (1711) 284 To.. stupify, fluster, and amuse the senses. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 135, I would not amuse her too much.
†**3.** To engage, arrest, or occupy the attention of. (Const. *upon, with, about, to.*) *Obs.*
a. *actively.*
1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 302 That he should not ammuse his thoughts about matters above the clowds. 1672 Sir T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* (1881) 135 Hairs which have most amused me have not been in the face or head, but on the back. 1712 *Spect.* No. 524 ¶ 1 It will.. amuse the imagination of those who are more profound. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* vii. (T.) Sad and solemn objects to amuse and affect the pensive part of the soul.
b. esp. *refl.* and *pass.*
1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. XXVII, Why art thou amused upon the course of the stars? 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 186 The ingenuous Reader without further amusing himselfe in the labyrinth of controversall antiquity. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 20 The Women are so much amused with the management at home. 1734 WATTS *Reliq. Juv.* (1789) 2 We are so amused and engrossed by the things of sense, that we forget our Maker.
4. To divert the attention of any one from the facts at issue; to begnile, delude, cheat, deceive. (The usual sense in 17–18th c.) *arch.*
1480 CAXTON *Ovid Metam.* XII. iii, I never amused my husbonde, ne can not doo it. 1569 CECIL in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. liv. 582 He was secretly employed to amuse her, and render her the more secure. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 263 And all to amuse men from observing. 1693 *Mem. Count Teckely* II. 132 Teckeley.. made these offers only to amuse the Council at Vienna. 1728 DE FOE *Magic* I. vii. 190 Tools of the Devil, to cheat and amuse the world. 1732 BERKELEY *Min. Philos.* II. 100 Alciphron, be not amused by Terms, lay aside the word Force. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 155 Leave us in the dark, or, what is worse, amuse and mislead us by false lights. 1817 COBBETT *Year's Resid. Amer.* (1822) 230 It becomes the people of America to guard their minds against ever being, in any case, amused with names.
5. *esp.* in military tactics: To divert the attention of the enemy from one's real designs. *arch.*
1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. IV. 179 He.. thought it sufficient by charging, and amusing the Enemies Van, to win time. 1722 DE FOE *Mem. Cavaliers* (1840) 232 This I did to give [the enemy] an alarm and amuse them. 1775 MONTGOMERY in Sparks *Corr. Am. Rev.* (1853) I. 494 To amuse the enemy, and blind them as to my real intention. 1796 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 1796 It is natural to suppose their Fleet was to amuse ours whilst they cross from Leghorn.
6. a. 'To draw on from time to time, to keep in expectation' (J.); to entertain with expectations not to be fulfilled; to divert, in order to gain or waste time. *arch.*
[1611 COTGR., *Amuser*.. to stay, hold, or delay from going forward by discourse, questions, or any other amusements.] 1639 EARL NORTHUMB. in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS.* (1872) 79/1 They will no longer be amused with the King's neutrality. 1777 ROBERTSON *Amer.* I. II. 72 He had been amused so long with vain expectations. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. vii 241 The Rohillas had amused him with only deceitful promises. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* V. xliii. 179 Silanus was directed to amuse and negotiate with both powers, and avoid an open rupture by all the arts of diplomacy.
†**b.** ? To keep up for a purpose, detain. *Obs.*
1615 BACON *Lett.* Wks. 1879 V. 173 To retrench and amuse the greatness of Spain for their own preservation. 1693 EVELYN *Compl. Gard.* II. 25 They must be cut off Stump-wise, to amuse a little Sap in them during two or three Years.
7. a. To divert the attention of (one) from serious business by anything trifling, ludicrous, or entertaining; *passing into* **b.** To divert, please with anything light or cheerful; **c.** *esp.* (in mod. sense) To excite the risible faculty or tickle the fancy of. *Const.* To amuse one *with* an anecdote, *by* telling him a story; to amuse oneself *with* a puzzle, *with, by,* or *in* sketching; to be amused *with* a toy or whimsical person, *by* a story told me, *at* an incident, the self-complacency of another.
a 1631 DONNE *Septuag.* 96 (T.) Amusing themselves with no other things but pleasures. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Royal Soc.* ii, That his own Business he might quite forget, They amus'd him with the Sports of wanton wit. *a* 1677 BARROW *Folly of Sland.*, What do men commonly amuse themselves in so much, as in carping? *a* 1687 WALSH (J.) To amuse himself with trifles. 1716–18 LADY MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. XXXII. 110, I am careful .. to amuse you by the account of all I see. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* ix. (1782) II. 68 Representations of.. artless innocence always amuse and delight. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 14 To amuse though only to amuse our visitors is wisdom as well as good-nature. 1853 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 167 Twelve guests, who all had the misfortune to squint, amused their host with their ludicrous cross lights. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 312 The three schoolboys .. amused themselves with shooting light missiles into the young ladies' faces. *Ibid.* 313 Amusing themselves by trying the effect of stopping and unstopping their ears.
8. To cause (time) to pass pleasantly, to entertain agreeably; to 'beguile,' while away, enliven.
a 1771 SMOLLETT, He did this to amuse their concern. 1791 MRS. INCHBALD *Simp. Story* I. vii. 66 Every new pursuit that might amuse the time. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i, Who live by amusing the leisure of others.

†**Amu·se,** *sb. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. prec. vb.] Preoccupation; musing, meditation.
1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knt.* IV. i, Orewhelm'd with thought, with darke amuze And the sad sullennesse of griev'd dislike.

Amused (ămiū·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. AMUSE *v.* + -ED.]
†**1.** Put into a muse; mentally arrested or distracted; absorbed, occupied, diverted from the point, cheated. *Obs.*
1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. xix. 262 The cittie was earnestly amused upon [*intentus*] the Tuscane war. 1611 COTGR., *Amusé*, amused; put into a muse, driven into a dump. 1640 G. ABBOTT *Job Paraphr.* 142 But art as a man under water amused in these thy afflictions. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 581 While we suspense, Collected stood within our thoughts amus'd. 1670 T. BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 146 Terrified, amused, amazed, astonished, and dispirited in the late dreadful fire.
2. Diverted, entertained, tickled (in fancy).
1727 POPE *Dunc.* II. 87 Amus'd he [Jove] reads, and then returns the bills. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 878 Amused spectators of this bustling stage.

Amusee (ămiūzī·). *rare.* [f. AMUSE *v.* + -EE.] The person amused, or for whom amusement is provided.
1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 367 The whole tribe of amusers and amusees expressed their pleasure. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. 251 Given the amuser, the amusee must also be given.

Amusement (ămiū·zmĕnt). [a. Fr. *amusement*, n. of action f. *amuser*: see AMUSE and -MENT.] *gen.* The action of amusing, or a thing done to amuse.
†**1.** Musing, mental abstraction, reverie. *Obs.*
1611 COTGR., *Amusement*, an amusing, or amusement. 1712 FLEETWOOD *Lay Bapt.* Pref. (T.) Here I .. fell into a strong and deep amusement revolving in my mind with great perplexity the amazing change of our affairs.
†**2.** Distracting bewilderment, distraction. *Obs.*
1648 Jos. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XXII. CXV, A strange Amusement on all hearts did seize. 1663 *Aron-bimn.* 69 Absur'd allusions, designed on purpose to raise up amuzements and jealousies in the people. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* IV. ix. 353 This .. if well heeded, might save us a great deal of useless Amusement and Dispute. 1699 R. LESTRANGE *Erasm. Colloq.* 238, I give no heed to what men do when they are under the Amusements of Death.
3. Distraction or diversion of the attention from the point at issue; beguiling, deception. *esp.* in military tactics, diversion of the enemy's attention from the real aims of the other side. *arch.*
1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 367 Too frequent Comparisons turn'd men from the Application to true Objects, by the Amusement of Resemblances. 1693 *Mem. Count Teckely* IV. 53 The Trumpets and Kettle-drums, which by way of Amusement had been sent out of that place the Night before. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 446 What he says.. was mere sophistry and amusement.
†**4.** A trifling with the attention or time of any one; a diversion to gain or waste time. *Obs.*
1685 tr. *Bossuet's Doctr. Cath. Ch.* xii. 24 If there be any Sense in these Words, if they be not an useless sound, and a vain amusement. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Amusement*.. the making of vain Promises to gain Time. 1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 83 The French offer the allies peace.. which they take to be meer amusement to gain time. 1710 *Ibid.* VI. 553 This affair is look't upon only as a French amusement.
5. The pleasurable occupation of the attention, or diversion of the mind (from serious duties, etc.); *passing from* **a.** (*in early use*) Idle time-wasting diversion, or entertainment; *through* **b.** (*generally*) Recreation, relaxation, the pleasurable action upon the mind of anything light and cheerful; *to* **c.** (*esp.*) Pleasant excitement of the risible faculty by anything droll or grotesque, tickling of the fancy.
1698 ATTERBURY *Disc. Death of Lady Cutts* 11 Pieces of pure Diversion and Amusement. *c* 1720 POPE in *Swift's Wks.* (1841) I. 838 Amusement is the happiness of those that cannot think. 1735 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. 10 We seldom profit by writings that do not afford amusement. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 257 The remainder of the summer shall be dedicated to your amusement. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids to Refl.* 221 The same craving for amusement, i.e. to be away from the Muses for relaxation. 1855 THACKERAY *Newc.* xxvii. 262 Giving a new source of amusement to these merry travellers. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 100 When men are rightly occupied, their amusement grows out of their work. *Mod.* He paints only for his own amusement. To provide for the amusement of the children. Much amusement was excited by the recital of his misadventures. To the growing amusement of the House, the honourable gentleman proceeded to complain that he had been called a 'blockhead.'
6. *concr.* Anything which lightly and pleasantly diverts the attention, or beguiles the time; a pastime, play, game, means of recreation. (Orig. used *depreciatively.*)
1673 TEMPLE *United Prov.* (R.) Pleased with the pomp and splendour of a government.. as it is an amusement for idle people. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Amusement*, any idle employment to spin away time; 1706 *ibid.* a trifling business to pass away the time, a Toy. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 10 ¶ 6 Their amusements seem contrived for them, rather as Women, than as .. reasonable Creatures. 1712 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. i. 189 Monstrous productions, which under the name of trips, spies, amusements, and other conceited appellations, have over-run us for some years past. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. i. ix. 48 They have plays, and other amusements. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. xx. 329 To take .. pleasure in our families rather than to seek amusements out of doors. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. 8 The commonplace despotic amusement of war.

Amuser (ămiū·zəɹ). [f. AMUSE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who amuses.
†**1.** One that puts people in a muse; that arrests or distracts attention, *esp.* with things trifling; that trifles with people's attention or expectations; a trifler, deceiver, cheat. *Obs.*
1583 WHITGIFT in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. 153, I doubt not but your Lordship will judge those amusers to deserve just punishment. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 457, I take him [the musician] to be a great amuser of men in a small matter. 1611 COTGR., *Amuseur*, an amuser of people; one that holdeth people at gaze, or putteth them into dumpes. *a* 1733 NORTH *Examen* I. iii. ¶ 24 (1740) 137 The French are the greatest Amusers in the World. If Propositions are made which they resolve not to accept, they will not directly say so, but suspend. 1775 ASH, *Amuser*.. one that deceives.
2. One that provides diversion; a diverter, entertainer.
1796 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* XX. 382 The amusers of our leisure, the artists of our pleasures. 1841 *Mann. & Cust. Japan.* 192 In their capacity of amusers, they indulge in extravagant buffoonery. 1864 *Nat. Rev.* in Bagehot *Lit. Stud.* (1879) II. 136 Mere amusers are never respected.

†**Amusette** (æmiuze·t). *Obs.* [a. Fr. *amusette*, dim. f. *amuse*, a little amusement, a plaything, toy, a light gun.] A light field-cannon, invented by Marshal Saxe, formerly used in mountain warfare.
1761 *Ann. Reg.* 172/1 A new piece of artillery was tried lately in Dublin, after the manner of Marshal Saxe's amusette. 1776 C. LEE in Sparks *Corr. Am. Rev.* (1853) I. 202, I am furnishing myself with four-ounced rifle-amusettes, which will carry an infernal distance. 1816 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 4) 13 Amusette, a species of offensive weapon .. found of considerable use in the late war, especially among the French.

Amusing (ămiū·zin), *vbl. sb.* [f. AMUSE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. AMUSE; amusement. (Now mostly gerundial.)
1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. li. (1632) 165 See how much our mind troubleth this ridiculous ammuzing [chess]. *Mod.* Clever at amusing the children.

Amu·sing, *ppl. a.* [f. AMUSE *v.* + -ING².]
†**1.** Beguiling; cheating. *Obs.*
1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* II. v, Th'amuzing shadowes that are cast upon The state of Princes, to beguile the sight.
2. Engaging the mind or attention in a pleasing way; interesting. *arch.*
1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 463 ¶ 2 These several amusing

Thoughts having taken possession of my Mind. 1714 POPE *Let. Jervas* Wks. 1737 V. 224 The amusing power of Poetry. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 290 The project which had formerly proved amusing to my imagination.

3. Pleasantly entertaining or diverting; exciting the risible faculty, tickling the fancy.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. vi. 15 My dear Sir! you are pleased to be amusing this morning. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 147 His objections are highly curious and amusing. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 25 She found ridicule of Biblical characters very amusing.

Amusingly (ămiū·zĭŋlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an amusing manner.

1854 KINGSLEY *Alexandria* i. (1857) 18 Alas! the Muses .. are hard to tempt into a gilded cage, however amusingly made. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 789 The narrative is so amusingly coloured. 1881 *Athenæum* 15 Jan. 104/1 In the boy's dress .. she is amusingly ill at ease.

Amusingness (ămiū·zĭŋnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being amusing.

1859 KINGSLEY *Plays & Pur.* in *Misc.* II. 127 Depending for his amusingness on his quaint antiquated language.

Amusive (ămiū·zĭv), *a.* [f. AMUSE *v.* + -IVE; by form-assoc. with *abus-ive, diffus-ive,* etc., which appear to be f. vbs. *abuse, diffuse,* but are really f. L. ppl. stems *abūs-, diffūs-*; thus *abut-i, abūs-um, abūsīv-, abusive*: see -IVE.] Such as to amuse.

†**1.** Deceitful, illusive. *Obs.*

1728 THOMSON *Spring* 215 Beholds th' amusive arch before him fly, Then vanish quite away. 1760 BEATTIE *Poems* (1831) 165 Th' amusive dream of blameless fancy born.

†**2.** Fitted to afford relaxation from graver concerns; recreative. *Obs.*

c 1750 SHENSTONE *Wks.* 1764 I. 112 Some for amusive tasks design'd, To sooth the certain ills of life. 1753 HERVEY *Theron & Asp.* I. 149 A cool refreshment and an amusive gloom.

3. Affording pleasing entertainment: **a.** engaging the attention, interesting; **b.** *esp.* (in later usage) fitted to tickle the fancy or excite the risible faculty.

1760 BEATTIE *Hope* II. ii, Prattling amusive in his accent meek. 1774 WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 265, I have regarded these amusive birds with great attention. *a* 1824 CAMPBELL *View fr. St. Leonard's* 74 The earth-circling sea Has spires and mansions more amusive still—Men's volant homes. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 423 An article for the Edinburgh Review, more spicy and amusive. 1865 *Reader* 25 Feb. 221/1 Abridging from a larger work so as to retain its most amusive features.

4. Tending to, aiming at amusement; whose object is amusement. *rare.*

1781 HAYLEY *Trium. Temper* II. 96 Curiosity's amusive wings. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* I. i. (1867) 5 Urania must .. leave the sons of verse to more amusive patronesses.

Amu·sively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an amusive manner.

1776 CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* 12 (T.) A south easterly wind .. murmuring amusively among the pines. 1858 BAILEY *Age* 20 An air acquired, to speak of it amusively, By looking into millstones too exclusively.

Amu·siveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being amusive.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 544 Of the amusiveness .. of these volumes, we are disposed to think favourably. 1812 — in Robberds' *Mem.* II. 387, I know .. no other which equals it in amusiveness, but 'Oberon.'

A-mutter (ămv·tər), *adv. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] of state + MUTTER.] In a muttering state, muttering.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* 28 All The dark a-mutter round him.

†**Amu·zle,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OFr. *amuselle-r* to muzzle; *fig.* to dupe; or, ? fanciful diminutive of *amuse.*]

1795 H. WALPOLE in *Miss Berry's Corr.* I. 466, I thought I could amuze or amuzle myself better by sitting and thinking of you than by going out.

Amyctic (ămi·ktik), *a. Med.* [ad. L. *amyctic-us,* a. Gr. ἀμυκτικ-ός scratching, pricking, f. ἀμύσσ-ειν to tear, prick.] Excoriating, irritating, vellicating.

1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**A·mydon, -oun.** *Obs.* 4–7. Also 4 amedoun, 5 amydone. [a. Fr. *amidon* starch, cogn. w. Pg. *amidão,* Sp. *almidon,* augmentative forms of Pg. and It. *amido*:—late L. *amidum, amydum,* for cl. L. *amylum* starch: see AMYL.] (See quot.)

[1306 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxv. 630 'Amedoun,' 2½ lbs. of which are bought at Elham in 1306.] *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1864) 8 Lay hit anone With myed bred, or amydone. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 439 With saunders and saffron, and another with amydoun. *c* 1475 *Noble Bk. Cookry* Holkham MS. (1882) 101 Alay it with flour or whit amydon. 1616 SURFLET & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 572 Amydon or Amylon .. the best wheat meal, put into water several times so that all the bran, etc., may float to the top and be skimmed off, the heavy meal being dried in the sun, broken into gobbets, and so made into fine meale.

Amyelencephalic (ăməi·ĕlensfălĭ·lik), *a. Phys.* [f. mod.L. *amȳelencephalia* absence of the brain and spinal cord (f. Gr. ἀμύελ-ος without marrow + ἐγκέφαλ-ος brain) + -IC.] Having the central nervous system wanting.

1875 HUXLEY *Dis. Heart* 59.

Amyelotrophy (ăməi·ĕlŏ·trŏfĭ). *Path.* [mod. f. Gr. ἀ priv. + μυελ-ός marrow + -τροφία nourishment; f. τρέφ-ειν to nourish.] 'Atrophy of the spinal cord.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

Amylous (ămə·ĭ·ĕləs), *a. Phys.* [f. Gr. ἀμύελ-ος without marrow + -OUS.] Wanting the spinal cord.

Amy·gdal. ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *amygdal-a,* a. Gr. ἀμυγδαλη an almond; probably continued and extended to sense 2, through the OFr. *amygdale* and med.L. *amygdala* a tonsil.]

†**1.** An almond. *Obs.*

c 940 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 104 And ȝewyll hy wel mid amigdales ele. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3840 It [Aaron's rod] was grene and leaued bi-cumen, And nutes amigdeles ðor-onne numen.

2. *pl.* **a.** The tonsils. **b.** The almonds of the ears.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.,* The amygdales and faulses .. are set behynde the tongue towarde the palays. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 59 It restraineth the mumps or inflamation of the Amygdales. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653, 10 Great swellings in the face, or in the amygdals and throat. [1843 WILKINSON tr. *Swedenb. Anim. Kingd.* I. ii. 67 The *amygdalæ* are 2 glandular bodies of a reddish color.]

Amygdalaceous (ămi·gdălē·ĭ·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *amygdalāceæ,* f. *amygdala* almond: see -ACEOUS.] Akin to the almond. (Applied to those plants of the Rosaceous order, which produce stone-fruits; made by some a distinct natural order.)

1852 T. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvi. 52 The milky emulsions that the fruits of the amygdalaceous plants yield.

Amygdalate (ămi·gdălēt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *amygdala* + -ATE; as if ad. L. **amygdalātum.*]

A. *adj.* 'Made of almonds,' J.

B. *sb.* †**1.** = ALMOND-MILK. *Obs.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* v. ix. 163 The Amygdalate is obdulcorated with sugar. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Amygdalate,* an Artificial Milk or Physick-drink, made of blanch'd Almonds and other Ingredients. 1721 BAILEY [and mod. Dicts.].

2. *Chem.* A salt of Amygdalic acid.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 201 Amygdalate of ethyl.

Amygdalic (æmigdæ·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *amygdala* + -IC.] Of or pertaining to almonds. *Amygdalic acid,* $C_{20}H_{26}O_{12}$, derived from amygdalin by boiling with an alkali.

1857 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* II. ii. 246. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

Amygdaliceous, *a.* for AMYGDALACEOUS.

1731 BAILEY; see AMYGDALINE.

Amygdaliferous (ămi·gdăli·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *amygdala* almond + -(I)FEROUS.] Almond-bearing; having an almond-like kernel. (Mod. Dicts.)

Amygdalin (ămi·gdălin). *Chem.* Formerly -ine. [f. L. *amygdala* almond + -IN chem. form.] $C_{20}H_{27}NO_{11} + 3H_2O$; a peculiar substance found crystalline in the kernels of almonds and other stone fruit, and amorphous in the leaves of the cherry-laurel, etc. It is one of the GLUCOSIDES.

1651 N. BIGGS *New Dispens.* P 303 Whatsoever swims a top, is of the essentiall oyle; but the rest Amygdaline. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sci.* I. 351/1 The principle of almonds (amygdaline). 1875 WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 58 Amygdalin .. is nearly, if not quite, without effect upon the organism.

Amygdaline (ămi·gdălin, -əin), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *amygdalin-us,* a. Gr. ἀμυγδάλιν-ος of almonds: see AMYGDAL and -INE.] 'Relating to almonds; resembling almonds.' J.

1731 BAILEY, *Amygdaline,* the same as *Amygdalicious,* i. e. of or pertaining to almonds. [Also in mod. Dicts.]

Amygdali·neous (-ĭ·nĕ·ĭəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *amygdaline-æ* (plants) of the almond tribe + -OUS: see -INEOUS.] Belonging to the almond tribe or sub-order of the *Rosaceæ.*

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖**Amygdalitis** (-əi·tis). *Med.* [f. med.L. *amygdala* a tonsil + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the tonsils.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 619 Thus it is in measles, scarlatina .. amygdalitis, erysipelas.

Amygdaloid (ămi·gdăloid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. ἀμυγδάλη almond + -OID. Cf. mod.Fr. *amygdaloïde.*]

A. *adj.* Almond-shaped; having almond-shaped nodules.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 583/1 The amygdaloid lobe. 1852 T. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvii. 79 The clay which separates these amygdaloid concretions. 1858 BEVERIDGE *Hist. Ind.* I. Introd. 7 Basaltic trap .. globular, tabular, porphyritic, and amygdaloid. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 323 Sea Buckthorn .. embryo amygdaloid.

B. *sb. Geol.* An igneous rock, usually trappean, containing almond-shaped nodules or geodes of some mineral, as agate, chalcedony, or calc spar.

1791 BEDDOES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 69 The crystals often occurring in the cavities of the amygdaloides rocks. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illust. Hutton. The.* 67 The common basalt .. and the amygdaloid, are comprehended under the name of whin. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 361 Converting porous lava into amygdaloids. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* III. 343 Chattering stony names Of shale and hornblende, rag and trap and tuff, Amygdaloid and trachyte. 1876 PAGE *Advd. Text-bk. Geol.* v. 105 Amygdaloids, having their vesicular cavities filled with agate, carnelian, etc.

Amygdaloidal (ămigdălŏi·dăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL 1.] Pertaining to, or of the nature or character of, the rock amygdaloid.

1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* 28 Amygdaloidal .. when composed of a compact ground with cavities which have been filled up with another mineral substance. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* xii. 241 The same rocks may be likewise vesicular or amygdaloidal.

Amygdule (ămi·gdiul). *Geol.* [f. L. *amygd(ala)* almond + -ULE, after *nodule,* etc.] (See quot.)

1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 211 Sometimes the filling has taken place very slowly by successive additions of different coloured material. Thus are formed the beautiful agate pebbles, or more properly, amygdules. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. ii. 62 Secondary minerals (amygdules) such as calcite, calcedony, quartz, and zeolites.

†**Amy·ke.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *amīc-us* a friend. Cf. early spellings of *opaque.*] A friend.

c 1495 *Digby Myst.* v. 70 O Worthy Spouse .. O swete amyke, oure Joye, oure blisse!

†**A·myl**[1]. *Obs.* [ad. L. *amyl-um,* a. Gr. ἄμυλ-ον starch, fine meal; prop. neut. of adj. ἄμυλ-ος not ground at the mill, f. ἀ priv. + μύλ-ος mill.] Starch; finest flour. Cf. AMYDON.

1572 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 27 b, Of wheate is made amyl. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 14 Almonds .. taken in with fine amill. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 171 They haue a property to stanch bleeding, mixed with Amylfloure and mints. *Ibid.* I. 562 Starch-floure called Amylum .. called it is in Greek Amylum, because it neuer came into the mill.

Amyl[2] (æ·mil). *Chem.* Formerly -yle. [f. L. *am(ylum)* starch + -YL (E = Gr. ὕλη matter, stuff, substance. So named, because its alcohol was first obtained from the Fusel oil separated in purifying or 'rectifying' ordinary spirits distilled from potato or grain *starch.* The name was not appropriate, as Fusel oil occurs in unrectified spirit of wine from any source (as from the grape or from sugar), and yields *propyl,* and *butyl,* as well as *amyl* alcohol; and it was unfortunate as seeming to connect this radical with the *Amyloses* and *Amylaceous* substances.]

The monatomic alcohol radical of the pentacarbon series C_5H_{11}, also called *Pentyl* or *Quintyl.*

(There are eight isomeric modifications of PENTYL, of which Amyl proper is the second = Isopentyl, $CH.2CH_3.C_2H_4$.)

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* vii. 227 We regard this [fusel oil] as the alcohol of the supposed radical .. assigning to it the name of Amyle. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Sept., Professor Humphry .. looked forward to nitrate of amyle becoming a cure for .. lockjaw and hydrophobia. 1870 TYNDALL *Heat* XV. § 745 The light of the sun also effects the decomposition of the nitrite of amyl vapour. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 522 Acetate of amyl, commercially known as jargonelle pear essence.

2. *attrib.* = of amyl, amylic: as in *amyl compounds, series, group*; also *amyl acetate, chloride, oxide, sulphide,* etc.; and esp. in Amyl alcohol, also called *Isopentyl alcohol,* and *Isobutyl carbinol,* $CH.2CH_3.(C_2H_4)OH$, a burning acrid oily liquid of fetid odour, the chief constituent of Fusel oil, produced along with vinic alcohol in the manufacture of brandy; Amyl hydride, another name for *pentane*; Ethyl-amyl-acetate, the essence of jargonelle pears.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1872) I. 203 Amyl alcohol is difficult to set on fire, and burns with a white smoky flame. 1872 *Ibid.* VI. 107 The amyl-compounds obtained from fusel-oil.

3. As formative in names of compounds containing amyl: as *amylacetate, amylacetic, amylaniline, amyl-arsine, amyl-phosphine.*

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* viii. 240 Amylaniline, a similar compound, into which amyle, as well as aniline, appears to enter, its composition being $C_{12}H_{7}.C_{10}H_{11}.HN$. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1872) I. 205 Sulphide of Amyl and Hydrogen: *Amyl-mercaptan.*

Amylaceous (æmilē·ĭ·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *amyl-um* starch + -ACEOUS. Cf. mod.Fr. *amylacé.*] Of the character or nature of starch; starchy.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 333 An amylaceous substance analogous to gelatine .. exists in the form of pure starch or amylaceous fibre .. in *Cetaria islandica.* 1881 MIVART *Cat* 166 Oleaginous and amylaceous substances, sugar, starch, and gum, are the two sets of non-nitrogenous foods.

Amylamine (æ·milăməin). *Chem.* [f. AMYL + AMINE.] An amine in which one of the hydrogen atoms of the ammonia is replaced by amyl; the compound ammonia of the amyl series.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* viii. 239 Amylamine—$C_{10}H_{11} + H_2N$, where it [1 atom of hydrogen] is replaced by amyle. 1881 *Athenæum* 14 May 658/3 The Active and Inactive Amylamines corresponding to the Active and Inactive Alcohols of Fermentation.

Amylate (æ·milēt). *Chem.* [f. AMYL + -ATE.] A salt of the radical amyl, in which amyl takes the place of the oxygenated group in a metallic salt; as *Potassium amylate* $C_5H_{11}.O.K$, compared with Potassium nitrate $NO_2.O.K$.

Amylate of Amyl, = Amyl Ether (C_5H_{11})$_2$O, in which the potassium of potassium amylate is also replaced by amyl.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* XXX. 332 Potassium and sodium can replace the typical hydrogen of this [Amyl] alcohol, forming potassium or sodium amylate.

Amylene (æ·milēn). *Chem.* [f. AMYL + -ENE.] The diatomic hydrocarbon, or olefine, of the pentacarbon series, C_5H_{10}, also called *Pentene* or *Quintene,* formed by the removal of one atom of water from amyl alcohol, and bearing the same relation to amyl that ethylene does to ethyl. It is a colourless very thin fluid with anæsthetic properties.

1858 *Penny Cycl.* 2nd Supp. 680/2 Dr. Snow found that amylene was capable of producing the same effects as chloroform. 1880 CLEMENSHAW *Wurtz Atom. The.* 292 All known amylenes present the character of non-saturated compounds.

b. *attrib. Amylene-alcohol* or *-glycol.* $C_5H_{10}.2OH$,

the glycol of the Amyl series; 'a colourless, very syrupy liquid, having a bitter taste with aromatic after-taste.' Watts.

Amylic (ămi·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. AMYL + -IC.] Of or pertaining to amyl; = AMYL attributively, as *Amylic* or *Amyl alcohol, Amylic ether*, etc.

1858 *Penny Cycl.* 2nd Supp. 127/1 Hydrated Oxide of Amyle = Amylic Alcohol = Fusel Oil.. This fermentation in which it is produced is called the amylic. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1872) I. 203 Amylic alcohol is a transparent colourless liquid having a peculiar odour (the peaty smell of whisky is due to its presence in small quantities).

Amyliferous (æmili·fĕrəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *amyl-um* starch + -(I)FEROUS bearing.] Producing starch, starch-bearing.

1865 *Reader* No. 143. 355/2 The production of amyliferous plantules.

†**Amy·llier.** *Obs.* [prob. corruption of OFr. *mellier*, f. Norm. *meille*, in various Fr. dialects *mêle, merle, mesle*:—L. *mespilus* medlar. The *a*- is prob. 'indef. article' first prefixed in sing: *a mellier, amellier*.] ? A medlar-tree.

a 1400 *Pistill of Sw. Susane* vii, On olyves and amylliers, and al kynde of trees The popejayes perken.

Amylo-, comb. form of AMYL, in both senses, as:

1. Amylo-cellulose, a name applied to a supposed constituent of starch granules, which is coloured copper-red by iodine.

2. Amylo-methylic *a.* of amyl-methyl; as in *Amylo-methylic ether*, also called *Methyl-amyl ether*. So *Amylovinic ether*, also called *Ethyl-amyl ether; Amylonitrous ether*, etc.

1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* xxxix. § 272 Amylomethylic ether is obtained by the action of methylic iodide on potassic amylate.

Amylogen (ămi·lŏdʒen). [f. L. *amyl-um*, Gr. ἄμυλ-ον starch + -GEN.] That part of granulose which is soluble in water; soluble starch.

1879 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Supp.

Amyloid (æ·miloid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *amyl-um*, Gr. ἄμυλ-ον starch + -OID.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Having the form or nature of starch, starch-like.

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 671 Semi-gelatinous layers of thickening met with in.. certain seeds (called amyloid). 1877 *Athenæum* 1 Dec. 703/1 These yellow cells contain not oil but amyloid substances.

2. (See B. 3.)

B. *sb.* 1. Any non-nitrogenous starchy food.

1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 134 Amyloids are substances which also consist of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen only.

2. 'A starch-like substance forming the cell-walls in the cotyledons of various plants.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

1873 LE CONTE in Stewart *Conserv. Force* vii. 177 The plastic matters of which vegetable structure is built are of two kinds —amyloids and albuminoids.

3. An albuminoid (formerly supposed to be a substance akin to starch) developed in diseased degeneration of various animal organs. Also used *attrib.*, as *amyloid bodies, substance, degeneration.*

1872 THUDICHUM *Chem. Phys.* 5 The term amyloid is perfectly correct as applied to this particular degeneration. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., Late observations clearly show that amyloid substance is not a starch, but a nitrogenous body; its exact composition is not known.

Amyloidal (æmiloi·dăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of the nature of an amyloid.

1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* v. 128 Whenever.. amyloidal matters, are being converted into the more highly oxidated waste products.. heat is evolved.

Amylolytic (æmilo,li·tik), *a. Phys.* [mod. f. Gr. ἄμυλ-ον starch + λυτικ-ός solvent, f. λύ-ειν to dissolve.] Effecting the conversion of starch into dextrine and sugar.

1876 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. (1879) 217 The amylolitic action of Saliva. 1881 *Athenæum* 14 May 658/2 The Amylolytic and Proteolytic Activity of Pancreatic Extracts.

Amylo·meter. [f. L. *amyl-um* starch + Gr. μέτρον a measure: see -METER.] An instrument for testing the amount of starchy matter, in potatoes, etc.

1876 *S. Kens. Mus. Catal.* No. 2737 Demby's Amylometer (potato-tester).

Amylose (æ·milōus). *Chem.* [f. L. *amyl-um* starch + -OSE.] One of the three subdivisions of the *Carbohydrates*, or compounds containing 6 or 12 atoms of carbon, united by oxygen and hydrogen in the proportion to form water, the others being *Glucose*, and *Saccharose*. The Amyloses are dextrin, starch, inulin, glycogen, cellulose, tunicin, and gum; all of which have the composition $C_6H_{10}O_5$, or a multiple thereof.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 202 Oxygen-ethers or anhydrides of the polyglucosic alcohols—Amyloses.

A·mylosy·nthesis. (See quot.)

1882 T. HICK in *Naturalist* Mar. 124 For the formation of starch by what has hitherto been called the process of assimilation, I propose the name *amylosynthesis*.. From these we get at once *amylosynthetic* and *amylosynthetically*.

Amyosthenic (ămə·i,ŏsθe·nik). *Med.* [f. mod.L. *amĭosthenīa* want of muscular power (f. Gr. ἀ priv. + μῦς, μυ-ός muscle + -σθενεια strength) + -IC.] A medicine which depresses muscular action.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., Divisible into general and special amyosthenics; to the former belong belladonna, opium, etc.

Amyotrophic (ămə·i,ŏtrǫ·fik), *a. Path.* [f. next + -IC, after Gr. τροφικ-ός feeding.] Pertaining to amyotrophy.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Amyotrophic* paralysis is paralysis which is due to muscular atrophy.

Amyotrophy (æmi,ǫ·trŏfi). *Path.* [mod. f. Gr. ἀ priv. + μῦς, μυ-ός muscle + -τροφία nourishment.] 'Atrophy of muscle.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

Amyous (æ·miəs), *a. Path.* [f. Gr. ἄμυ-ος wanting muscle + -OUS.] Wanting in muscle.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Amyral, -awnt, -ayl(e, obs. forms of ADMIRAL.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xliii. 61 An amyrawnt, and with hym bothe princes and knyhtes.

‖ **Amyris** (æ·miris). *Bot.* A genus of tropical trees and shrubs, yielding resinous products.

c 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sci.* I. 86/2 The natives of British Guiana selected the wood of an amyris.

Amys(e, obs. form of AMICE.

Amyt, obs. form of AMICT and AMIT.

Amzel, variant of AMSEL.

†**An,** *adj.*[1] Earlier form of the numeral ONE; retained in the north. The OE. *án* began *c* 1150, to be reduced bef. a cons. to *a*; in the south, *ān, ā* were, bef. 1300, regularly rounded to *ōn* (*oon, one*), *ō* (*oo*) in the full original sense of the numeral; but when the sense was weakened to that of the 'indef. article' (see next) they continued to be written *an, a* (*ăn, ă*). In the north, the spelling *an, a*, was retained in both senses, the stress alone (as in Ger. *ein*, Fr. *un*) distinguishing the numeral from the article; and *an* was at length commonly written *ane*, which spelling, though proper to the numeral (*ane* = *ān*, with *e* mute indicating long vowel), was, especially by Sc. writers, used for the article also. See ANE, A *adj.*[2], and, for the senses, ONE; the following instances illustrate the form only.

1. OE. and early ME.: in all dialects.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xii. 29 Drihten God user God an is. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* Matt. x. 29 An of ðám. 1131 *O. E. Chron.*, Næ be læfþær noht an. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 23 Bi hu muchel þe an passed þe oþre. *Ibid.* 25 Nimeð an after an. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* (MS. C.) Pref. 23 Of anes cunnes fuheles. 1297 R. GLOUC. 223 Anne stroc he 3ef hym.

2. Late ME. and modern: northern. (*Thet an—thet other* were here written *the tan—the tother*.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19339 All als an þai gaf ansuer. *Ibid.* 20860 þe tan was blisced and te toþer. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4085 An sal come þat sal hald þe empire. *Ibid.* 259 Ane of þer four. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* IX. 4062 Archisalus was an.. And Protheno.. þat other. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 1337 Not an word ageyn he yaf. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tong.* 7 Distinguished the ane from the other.

An (*toneless* ăn, ən; *emph.* æn), *adj.*[2], '*indef. article*.' The older and fuller form of *a*, now retained only before a vowel sound, as *an* orator, *an* honour, *an x*, *an* 'M.P.'; also by most writers before *h*, and by some even before *eu, ū* (= *yū*), in unaccented syllables, as *an hyæna, an euphonic change*, though many writers, and most speakers, now use *a* in such positions. *An* originated as a lighter or stressless pronunciation of the numeral *án* 'one'; see above: already by 1150, in midl. dial. it was reduced before a cons. to *a*; but in the south, the fuller *an*, even retaining part of its earlier inflected cases, is found as late as 1340. *An* was often retained before *w* and *y* in 15th c., as *an wood, an woman, an yere, such an one*, and was regular before *h* down to 17th c., as *an house, an happy, an hundred, an head* (1665). Its history thus shows a gradual suppression of the *n* before consonants of all kinds, and in all positions. For illustrations, and signification, see A *adj.*[2]

An, *v.*[1], var. *han*, obs. or dial. f. *haven*, inf. of HAVE.

1448 MARG. PASTON in *Lett.* I. 69 He myth an had mony to an holpyn hym self wyth.

†**An,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* 1 & 3 sing. pres. of UNN-EN, to grant.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1737 Ich an wel, cwað the niȝtegale.

An, *adv.* 'only,' obs. form of ONE.

An, an' (ăn, ən, 'n), *conj.* [weakened from AND.]

1. = AND, B. (L. *et*.)

In this sense the weak form *an* appears soon after 1100, and is not uncommon in ME., esp. northern, but very rare after 1500, till it reappears in modern times in the representation of dialect speech, in which it is printed *an'* with the apostrophe, recognizing the dropped letter. But *and* is almost always so pronounced in conversation, and even in reading, though this is conventionally considered a fault.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) an. 1135 Mone an sterres abuten him at middæi. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 647 Of Noe siðen an is ðre sunen. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 15 Charitable pacience of þe martir, an vnriȝtwisnes of þe persewar. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* VI. 2328 Be sent from your seluon.. An aioynet to þis Jorney. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. ii. 140 An whi not thanne? 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Justine* 39 Up an down in euery corner. 1859 TENNYSON *North. Farmer* 2 Doctor's abean an' agoan.

2. = AND, C. = *if*. (L. *si*.) *arch.* and *dial.*

In this sense *an, an'*, is rare bef. 1600, when it appears occasionally in the dramatists, esp. before *it*, as *an' 't please you, an' 't were*, etc. As the prec. sense was not at this time written *an*, modern writers have made a conventional distinction between the two forms, *an'* for 'and,' L. *et*, being dialectal or illiterate, but *an'* or *an* for 'and,' L. *si*, archaic, or even literary. Except in *an' 't, an* is found only once in the 1st Folio of Shakspere (see below); but modern editors substitute it for the full *and* usual in Shakspere and his contemporaries. Dialectally the two senses are alike *an'*; the intensified *and if, an if*, common in 17th c., remains in the s.w. dial. as *nif*.

[*a* 1300 *Havelok* 2861 And thou will my conseil tro. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 86 Now kepe hem wel, for and [*v. r.* if] ye wil ye can.] 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 246 An nede shall compell a man to slepe. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 584 There, an't shall please you. *Ibid.* v. ii. 232 Nay then two treyes, an if you grow so nice. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 74 An't please your highness. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. ii. (1840) 154 If an she be a rebel. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. iv, An' we've any luck. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sib. Leaves* (1862) 273 But an if this will not do. 1821 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Search of Wife* I, An' please your Reverence, here we are. 1859 TENNYSON *Gar. & Lyn.* 251 But an it please thee not.

†**An,** *prep. Obs.* [cogn. w. Goth. and OHG. *ana* (MHG. *ane*, mod.G. *an*), OS., OFris. *an*, ON. *á*; Gr. ἀνά.] The orig. form of the prep. which, in prehistoric Eng., in accordance with the regular phonetic history of short *a* before nasals, was rounded to ON, a form, unlike the parallel *ond, hond, lomb, monn*, ever after retained. In Anglo-Saxon, but not in Anglian, *on* also absorbed the prep. *in*. As to its history in combination, see AN- *pref.*[1] below. After 11th c. when *on-* in comb. was generally reduced to *ă-* bef. cons., *ăn-* bef. vowel, the same befell *on* prep. to some extent, esp. in familiar phrases, as *an edge, an end, an erthe, an even* (at eve), *an high, an hand, an horseback*: see A *prep.*[1] But in course of time all these were altered back to *on*, or changed to *in*; *an* being retained only in those in which its prepositional character was no longer apparent, as to go *an* (now *a*) hawking, twice *an* hour. The following quotations illustrate the forms; for the various uses, see A *prep.*[1] See also AN-AUNTER, AN-END, AN-ERTH.

984 *O. E. Chron.*, An þara twegra apostola dæge. *c* 1175 *Cotton Hom.* 219 Me scel sigge an oðre stowe. *Ibid.*, He .. cweð an his hérto. *c* 1250 *Moral Ode* 270 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 30 An helle for-don. 1297 R. GLOUC. 537 Vpe the tour an hei. *c* 1300 *Beket* 2093 Seint Thomas nom a croice anhonde. *Ibid.* 1236 Lettres.. that thus an Englisch were. *c* 1320 *Cast. Loue* 1177 þe felynge he schal leosen an ende. 1340 *Ayenb.* 168 þis berþ away þane ssepe aneuen. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 143 And armyd hym an [*v. r.* in] haste. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 863 And said til hym an haste. *Ibid.* 3552 To þe ryuer an haukyng fare. *c* 1440 LONELICH *Graal* II. 221 And an horsbak setten hym. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *John* iii. 31 He that commeth from an hye, is aboue all. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 270 They make the teeth an edge. 1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* I. v. 19 Each particular haire to stand an end, Like Quilles vpon the fretfull Porpentine. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 7 Set my pugging tooth an edge. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* 64 Your hair will stand an end.

An-, *prefix*, from various sources.

1. OE. and ME. an-, = AN *prep.* (see prec.) In OE. the orig. *an-* remained only under the stress, i. e. in sbs.; otherwise, it was, like the separate preposition, rounded to *on-*; thus *a·ngin* beginning, *ongi·nnan* to begin, *onbi·tan* about. An example of the former remains in ANVIL. In ME. *on-* was regularly levelled to *ă-* (A- *pref.* 2); before a vowel (rarely bef. cons.) *ăn-*, as in *anelen, aninne, anoven, anunder, anuppe, anhigh, anblow, anlike*. Most of these are now obs.; a few remain with *an-* conformed to the prep. *on*, as *on high*; levelled to *a-* as *alike*; or assimilated to Fr. *en-*, as (?) *enamel*. Only where the individuality of the prefix has been lost, does *an-* remain, in *anon, anent, an(n)eal* (OE. *on-ælan*, ME. *an-ele(n)*).

2. ME. an-, reduced f. OE. *and-* 'against, towards, in return for': see AND-.

3. ME. an-:—OE. *án* one, retained in early ME., and subseq. in north. dial., in words now written with *on-, one-*, or obs.; as *ankenned, anfald, anhad, anlepy, anly* (= ONLY), *anmod, anred, anwill*.

4. ME. an-, = Anglo-Norm. *an-*, OFr. *en-*:—L. *in-*, = 'in, into,' as ANOINT (L. *inunctum*), AN(N)OY; *anhaunse, anjoin, anvenime*, where subsequently spelt *en-*; *andetted*, subseq. *endetted, indebted*; *anpayre*, subseq. *apayre*, also *enpayre, empayre, impair*.

5. ME. an-, for earlier *a-* = OE. *a-* (A- *pref.* 1), or OFr. *a-*:—L. *ab-, ad-, ex-, ob-*, which, being phonetically identified with No. 1 above, was like it expanded to *an-* bef. vowels, and occas. bef. consonants: as in *a(n)chesoun* = oc-casion, *a(n)ferm* af-firm, *a(n)ired, a(n)oure* ad-ore, *a(n)orn* ad-orn, *a(n)tempered* at-tempered; *a(n)s-aumple* ex-ample. Such of these as survived were either refashioned after L., as *adorn*, or changed *an-* to *en-, in-*, as *inorn*; *example, ensample*, shows both processes.

6. ME. an-, a later spelling of earlier *a-*, = OFr. *a-* :—L. *an-* assimilated form of *ad-* 'to,' when followed by *n-*, after L. forms or supposed analogies, as in *a(n)nounce*. This doubling of the *n* began in 14th c. Fr. and extended to Eng. in 15th c. In 16th c. it was ignorantly extended even to words containing *an-* from other sources, from which it has generally been again ejected exc. in ANNEAL, ANNOY. See AD-.

7. an-, repr. L. *an-* = *ad-* before *n-*, in words derived from L. directly, or indirectly through later Fr., and in words formed on the analogy of them, as *an-nex, an-nul, an-nunciation*.

8. an-, repr. L. *an-* before certain consonants, for *am-, amb-, ambi-* 'on both sides, about.' Through OFr. in *an-(h)ele*; directly from L. in *an-cipitous, an-fractuous*.

9. an-, repr. Gr. ἀν- for ἀνά 'up, upwards, back, etc.' (see ANA-) bef. vowel, as in *an-agoge*, Gr. ἀναγωγή; also in *an-chor*[2], *an-choret*.

10. an-, repr. Gr. ἀν- privative, 'not, without, wanting' (reduced before consonants to ἀ-: see A-*pref.* 14), co[illegible]v. Skr. *an-*, L. *in-*, Eng. *un-*, 'not, non-,' [illegible]already formed in Greek as *an-archy*, *a[illegible]rous*; whence common in modern scientific words as *an-allagmatic, an-alphabetic, an-antherous, an-isomerous*.

-an, *suffix.* **I.** Derivative. **1.** repr. L. *-ānus, -āna, -ānum* 'of, or belonging to'; as *castellān-us, oppidān-us, pāgān-us, urbān-us, silvān-us, Africān-us, Rōmān-us, Sullān-us, Justiniān-us*. In OFr. this became *-ain,* or (after *i*) *-cn*, as *chastelain, Romain, payen, Italien*; and so originally adopted in ME., but subseq. refashioned after L. as *-an*, and so in all words formed in Eng. direct, or adopted from the mod. langs. (It. Sp. Pg. *-ano*, Fr. *-ain, -en.*). Esp. added to proper names; 'belonging to a place' as *American, Chilian, Russian, Oxonian*; 'following a founder,' as *Arminian, Lutheran, Mohammedan, Linnæan*, or 'a system,' as *Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Anglican, Gallican*; and, in Zoology, to names of divisions, 'belonging to a class or order,' as *mammalian, reptilian, crustacean, arachnidan, acalephan*. Primarily these are all adjs., but as in L. etc., all may be used subst., and with some this is the more frequent use. The zoological words supply singulars to the collective plurals in *-a*, as *a crustacean* = a member of the *Crustacea*. Already in L. this termination was often added to others, to *-i-us* so commonly that *-iānus*, -IAN, is in use merely a euphonic variety of *-an*; cf. *Corinth-i-an, Rom-an, Christ-i-an, Mohammed-an*.

2. in *Chem.* for *-ane*, arbitrary ending proposed by Davy for names of chlorides containing one atom of chlorine, as in *azotan* obs. In some words *-an* is a meaningless formative as *allox-an*.

†**II.** Inflexional. **1.** In OE., ending of oblique cases, and nom. pl. of weak declension. Both became in ME. *-en*, now rarely preserved in pl., as *ox-en* :— OE. *ox-an*. Hence (dat. or loc. sing.) in advb. or prep. forms like *ut-an, abut-an, befor-an*, ME. *uten, abuten*, and *ute, abute*. Now obs.

2. In OE., ending of pres. inf. of vbs., levelled in ME. to *-en, -e*, and now lost, as OE. *writ-an, send-an*; ME. *writ-e(n, send-e(n*; mod. *write, send*.

Ana (ē'nă, ā'nă), *suff.* and *sb.* [a. L. *-āna* in neut. pl. of adjs. in *-ānus* (see -AN *suffix* 1), as in (*Dicta*) *Virgiliāna* Sayings of Virgil, used in Fr. in 16–17th c. as sb. sing. *un Virgiliana*, and extended to collections of the notable sayings or 'table-talk' of modern authors as *un Huetiana* (Littré); whence also the simple termination was taken substantively *un ana*; both usages were known to Eng. in beginning of 18th c., and subseq. extended or transferred to anecdotes, scraps of information, or gossip *about* persons or places of note.]

A. *suffix.* Appended to proper names with sense of: **a.** Notable sayings of a person, literary trifles, society verses, items of gossip etc. of a place, as *Walpoliana, Tunbrigiana*; **b.** Anecdotes of, notes about, or publications bearing upon, as *Shaksperiana, Burnsiana*.

[1666 (*title*) Scaligeriana, sive Excerpta ex ore Josephi Scaligeri (*ed.* 1667 Scaligerana).] 1741 (*title*) Caribeeana .. chiefly wrote by several Hands in the West Indies. 1796 PEGGE *Anonymiana*. 1814 (*title*) Frostiana; or the History of the River Thames in a frozen State. 1863 H. BOHN *Lowndes' Bibliogr.* VIII. Pref. 4 The volumes written respecting him, commonly called Shakespeariana.

B. *sb.* **1.** *coll. sing.* (with *pl.*) A collection of the memorable sayings or table-talk of any one.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Ana's*, or books in ana, are collections of the memorable sayings of persons of learning and wit. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 140 Those observations of the Dutchess's that follow those of her husband are not of the nature of *Anas*, because they are her own. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* CCXXXI. (1862) 623 Boswell's Life of Johnson, which .. for its intrinsic worth, is the *Ana* of all *Anas*.

2. *coll. pl.* Clever sayings or anecdotes of any one; notes and scraps of information relating to a person or place; literary gossip.

?*a* 1755 ?G. WEST *to Gray* (T.) They were pleased to publish some Tunbrigiana this season, but such ana! 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterpr.* XXV, Ere days, that deal in ana, swarm'd His literary leeches. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1320. 214 To sweep *ana* and gossip out of .. biographies.

‖ **Ana** (æ'nă), *adv.* Often written *āā* or *ā*. [med.L. a. Gr. ἀνά (see next), in its advb. sense.] Used in recipes in the sense of *throughout, of each, of every one alike*, in specifying a quantity applicable to every ingredient; hence sometimes in older literature for 'an equal quantity or number.'

a 1500 *MS. Linc. Med.* 293 (Halliw.) Tak 3arow and waybrede ana. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 226 Make a tent of Euphorbium, mastick and French sope ana like much. 1651 CLEVELAND *Mixt Assembly* 2 An Assembly brew'd Of Clerks and Elders *ana*. *a* 1667 COWLEY *My self* Wks. 1710 II. 786 In the same Weight Prudence and Innocence take, Ana of each does the just Mixture make. *a* 1700 DAYNEN (J.) He'll bring an apothecary with a chargeable long bill of anas. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Ana*, of each.

Ana- *pref.*, repr. Gr. ἀνά 'up, in place or time, back, again, anew,' in derivatives from Gr., through late or med.L. and Fr., and in mod. words from Gr. direct.

Ana. Abbreviated for ANASTOMOSING.

1871 *Athenæum* 27 May 660 The Loddon district is called the County of Gunbower, which means, it is said, an ana branch.

Ana, var. of ANNA, an Indian money of account.

Anabaptism (ænăbæ'ptiz'm). [ad. L. *anabaptism-us* (Aug.), a. Gr. ἀναβαπτισμός, f. ἀνά- over again + βαπτισμός baptism. Cf. Fr. *anabaptisme*.]

1. A second baptism, re-baptism. (The orig. sense in L. from 4th c. onwards.) Also *transf.*

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 48 Concerning the Anabaptism of elder people. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Anabaptism* .. denotes the repetition of baptism, practised on those who had been baptized by heretics. 1826 H. COLERIDGE *Six Months in W. Ind.* 165 They have to undergo a forcible anabaptism in salt water.

2. The doctrine of the Anabaptists; also applied, by opponents, to that of modern 'Baptists.'

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) Pref., A booke of sermons —without Poperie, Anabaptisme .. or any other heresie. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. (1851) 126 That schisme .. would be Brownisme and Anabaptisme indeed. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 16 [Wicliffe's] theory of property .. had led him to the near confines of Anabaptism. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germ.* II. 125 Methodism, Anabaptism, and other forms of Dissent have made no way in Germany.

Anabaptist (ænăbæ'ptist). [ad. mod.L. *anabaptista*: see prec. and -IST. Cf. Fr. *anabaptiste*.]

1. *lit.* One who baptizes over again, whether *frequently* as a point of ritual, or *once* as a due performance of what has been ineffectually performed previously. Hence:

2. *Ch. Hist.* Name of a sect which arose in Germany in 1521.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 656/2 Those abominable heresies .. ye Anabaptistes haue added. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* Ep. Ded., The illuminated Anabaptists, who blasphemously affirm the Baptism of Children to be the mark of the Beast. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 225 The Anabaptists of Munster .. had filled Germany with confusion by their system of levelling and their wild opinions concerning property. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 364 An anarchical Germany .. seething with fanatical anabaptists.

3. Applied (more or less opprobriously) to the Protestant religious body called BAPTISTS; formerly also, somewhat loosely, to other rejecters of Anglican doctrine as to the sacraments and 'holy orders.' *arch.* or *Obs.*

1586 H. BARROWE in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 30 *Q.* Do you hold it lawful to baptise children? *A.* Yea; I am no anabaptist I thanke God. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* v. (1851) 115 But is not the type of Priest taken away by Christs comming? No, saith this famous Protestant Bishop of Winchester; it is not, and he that saith it is, is an Anabaptist. 1644 (*title*) The Confession of Faith of those Churches which are commonly (though falsely) called Anabaptists. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 385 An Anabaptist is a Water-Saint, that, like a Crocodile, sees clearly in the Water, but dully, on Land. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. xii. 132 The baptists, more properly called anabaptists. 1883 DR. J. ANGUS (in *let.*) Baptists never called themselves *ana*baptists; as they did not admit that immersion even was *baptism*, unless accompanied with an intelligent concurrence, practically, an avowal of faith, on the part of the recipient.

3. *attrib.*

1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test.* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 131 A presbyterian or anabaptist preacher. 1808 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* 1859 I. 106/2 Missions of Anabaptist dissenters. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xxiii. 488 To check Anabaptist and Puritan excesses.

Anabaptistic (ænăbæptiˑstik), *a. arch.* [f. prec. + IC.] Of Anabaptists; = ANABAPTIST **3.**

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 140 The Church was afterward at more peace from the Anabaptistick fury. 1774 T. WARTON *Eng. Poetry* II. 415 The barbarous reformations of the anabaptistick zealots.

Anabaptistical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] Connected with or attributed to Anabaptists; according to the opinions or practice of Anabaptists.

1549 LATIMER 7 *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (1869) 48 Pernitious and annabaptistical opinions. 1589 BP. COOPER *Admon.* 36 An Anabaptisticall equalitie and communitie. 1643 PAYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 68 Intoxicated with an Anabaptisticall spirit, condemning all kind of warre. 1665 *Surv. Aff. Nether.* 24 Anabaptistical outrages, such as that in Munster. 1861 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* I. 72 As little sympathy with anabaptistical as with Roman depravity.

Anabaptistically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In accordance with the practice or doctrines of Anabaptists.

a 1555 BRADFORD *Wks.* 329 To the .. scriptures I .. do appeal, and not anabaptistically to the Spirit without the scriptures. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 412 He being anabaptistically inclin'd, was forced to leave.

Anabaptistry. ? *Obs.* [f. ANABAPTIST + -RY.]

1. The doctrine or system of Anabaptists.

1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1888/1 Called before the Margraue, and charged with Anabaptistry. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 143 Anabaptistry .. set out neer the same time and place with Luther's Reformation. 1709 CHANDLER *Effort agst. Bigotry* 14 'Tis not the espousing the Interest of Diocesan Episcopacy .. Independency or Anabaptistry, that will make a good Man of a bad.

†**2.** Repetition of baptism, or *transf.* of any ceremony. *Obs.*

1659 HEYLIN *Animadv.* in Fuller *Appeal* (1840) 461 King Henry .. would not be twice married to the same woman; that being a kind of bigamy, or Anabaptistry in marriage.

Anabaptize (ænăbăptəiˑz), *v.* [ad. med.L. *anabaptīzā-re*, ad. Gr. ἀναβαπτίζ-ειν to baptize repeatedly or over again, f. ἀνά- over again + βαπτίζειν to baptize.] To baptize over again, re-baptize, re-christen; *hence*, to re-name.

1637 POCKLINGTON *Sunday no Sabb.* 6 And anabaptizing of it after the mind of some Jew .. call it the Sabbath. 1663 BUTLER *Hudibr.* I. iii. 40 As Achilles dipt in Pond, Was Anabaptiz'd free from wound. 1799 SOUTHEY in C. Southey *Life* II. 31 The Dom Daniel romance is rechristened, anabaptized Thalaba the Destroyer. 1848 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worth.* I. 82 Marvell .. now anabaptized Dr. Turner as Mr. Smirke.

Anabaptizing (ænăbăptəiˑziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].] A baptizing over again; re-baptizing.

1660 FELL *Hammond* § 1 The anabaptizing of infants.

Anabaptizing (ænăbăptəiˑziŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That baptizes over again.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xi. 399 Heare the Anabaptizing sing the same note.

‖ **Anabas** (ăˑnăbæs). [mod.L. (Cuvier), a. Gr. ἀναβάς, pple. of ἀναβαίν-ειν to walk up.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, which sometimes leave the water, and even ascend trees.

1845 in *Penny Cycl.* 1st Supp. 106/1. 1859 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* VI. (1872) 273 The Anabas or climbing-perch of Tranquebar which climbs bushes and trees in search of its prey.

‖ **Anabasis** (ănæˑbăsis). [a. Gr. ἀνάβασις ascent, going up, f. ἀνα-βαίν-ειν to go or walk up; cf. βάσις going, walk.]

1. A going up, a march up, a military advance; the special title of the advance of Cyrus the Younger into Asia, as narrated by Xenophon; also transferred to other expeditions.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Anabasis*, an ascending or getting up, an Ascent or Rise. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* Wks. XI. 245 The most .. productive year throughout his oriental anabasis, was the year 333 before Christ. 1864 *Spect.* 31 Dec. 1491 General Sherman's great anabasis, which the *Times* has at last ceased to call a retreat.

†**2.** The course of a disease from the commencement to the climax. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Anabasis* .. in the Art of Physick, the growth or encrease of a disease. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, 'An old term.' 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Used by Galen.'

‖ **Anabathrum.** *Obs.* Adapted by Cockeram as **anabather.** [L., a. Gr. ἀνάβαθρ-ον an elevated seat, f. ἀνά up + βάθρον a base, step, bench, f. βα-go.] A raised seat or platform; a pulpit.

1623 COCKERAM, *Anabather*, a pulpit. 1759 MARTIN *Nat. Hist.* I. 261 The Anabathrum, whereon the Communion Table is placed.

Anabatic (ænăbæˑtik), *a. Med.* [ad. Gr. ἀναβατικ-ός pertaining to ἀναβάτης 'one who ascends': see ANABASIS.] Of or belonging to anabasis; augmenting, increasing (as a fever).

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict., Anabatica.* 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex., Anabaticus* .. augmenting, increasing, anabatic; applied formerly to a continued fever, the symptoms of which gradually increase in severity. 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anabiotic (ænăbəiˌɒˑtik), *a. Med.* [f. Gr. ἀνά again + βιωτικ-ός pertaining to life; cf. ἀναβιό-ειν to come to life again.] Acting as a stimulant or tonic. [Not in MAYNE 1860.] 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Anabro·sis.** *Med. Obs.* [Gr. ἀνάβρωσις eating up, f. ἀνα-βρω- stem of ἀναβιβρώσκ-ειν to eat up.] Corrosion or ulceration of the soft parts of the body.

1721 in BAILEY. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Anabrosis* .. the issuing of blood at a hole worn in a vein by corrosion. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex., Anabrosis*, used by Galen for a corrosion or exesion of the soft parts.

†**Anabro·tic,** *a. Med. Obs.* [ad. Gr. ἀναβρωτικ-ός corrosive: see prec. and -IC.] 'A term formerly applied to corrosive agents.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

‖ **Anacampserote.** *Obs.* [Fr., ad. L. *anacampserōs, -ōtem*, a. Gr. ἀνακαμψέρως, -έρωτα, f. ἀνακάμπ-τ-ειν to bend back + ἔρως love.] A herb feigned to restore departed love.

[1611 COTGR., *Anacampserote*, a certain herb whose touch reneweth decayed love.] 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxxi, Let's taste some of these Anacampserotes that hang over our heads.

‖ **Anacampsis** (ænăkæ·mpsis). [Gr. *ἀνακάμψις* bending back, n. of action f. *ἀνακάμπ-τ-ειν*: see next.] Reflection; reaction.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Anacamptic*, pertaining to anacampsis.

Anacamptic (ænăkæ·mptik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀνακάμπ-τ-ειν* to bend back (f. *ἀνά* back + *κάμπ-τ-ειν* to bend) + -IC; cf. Gr. *καμπτικ-ός* liable to bend.] Causing or suffering reflection; chiefly in reference to sound.

1706 PHILLIPS [see ANACAMPTICAL]. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Anacamptic* signifies as much as reflecting; and is frequently used in reference to echoes. 1847 CRAIG, *Anacamptic sound*, an echo; *anacamptic hill*, a hill that produces an echo.

† **Anaca·mptical**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec + -ICAL.] 1706 PHILLIPS, *Anacamptical* or *Anacamptick*, Reflecting, Turning or Bowing back or again, a Word often used with respect to Echoes, which are Sounds produced *Anacamptically* or by Reflection.

Anaca·mptically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] By way of anacampsis or reflection.

1706 PHILLIPS [see prec.]. 1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (1741) s.v. *Anacamptic*, Echoes .. are said to be sounds produced anacamptically, or by reflexion. 1796 HUTTON [see next].

† **Anacamptics** (ænăkæ·mptiks), *sb. pl. Obs.* [ANACAMPTIC *a.* used in pl., after *acoustics*, *politics*, etc.: see -ICS.]

1. The branch of Optics now called CATOPTRICS.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Anacamptics*, a branch of Opticks call'd Catopticks. 1755 JOHNSON, *Anacampticks*, the doctrine of reflected light, or catopticks.

2. The branch of Acoustics, that relates to reflection of sound.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Anacamptics*, or the science of the reflections of sounds, frequently used in reference to echoes, which are said to be sounds produced anacamptically, or by reflection.

Anacard (æ·năkārd). [a. Fr. *anacarde*, ad. mod.L. *anacardus* and *anacardium*, f. Gr. *ἀνά* according to + *καρδία* heart, in reference to shape of the fruit. Now commonly used in L. form.]

1. The Cashew-nut; the fruit of *Anacardium occidentale*, a West Indian tree; applied by Lindley to any plant of N.O. *Anacardiaceæ*.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, Some .. maketh scarres as lyme and sope and anacardus. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 78 Anacardian Honey is expressed out of small and young Anacards. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 133 Anacardium is a kind of large Fruit like a Chesnut. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The pith or medullary part of the Anacardium is extremely pungent and acrimonious. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 484/2 The Cashew, or Acajou nut, anacardium. 1847 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 465 *Anacardiaceæ*, Anacards, or Terebinths.

Anaca·rdate. *Chem.* See ANACARDIC.

Anacardiaceous (ænăkā·ɹdi|ē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *anacardi-um* (see above) + -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the family *Anacardiaceæ*, to which the Cashew-nut belongs, as well as the trees that produce mangos, pistachios, mastic, and fustic.

1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

† **Anaca·rdian**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] = next. 1657 [See ANACARD].

Anacardic (ænăkā·ɹdik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of the Anacardium or Cashew-nut; as in *Anacardic acid*, $C_{44}H_{64}O_7$, extracted, together with cardol, by the action of ether on the pericarps of the cashew-nut. Its salts are **anacardates**.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 209 From the solution of anacardate of ammonium .. the anacardic acid is liberated by the addition of sulphuric acid.

† **Anaca·rdine**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -INE[1].] = prec.

1585 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* Xviij, Take of Hierologodion .. of honye Anacardine .. mengle them together, and mele pilles. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Confection*, The anacardine confection .. is composed chiefly of anacardiums.

Anacathartic (æ·nă|kăpā·ɹtik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. Gr. *ἀνά* upward + CATHARTIC.]

A. *adj.* Causing *anacatharsis*, i.e. vomiting or expectoration.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Anacathartic*, purging by the upper parts; as provoking to vomit, sweat or salivation. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Blancard .. extends anacathartic medicines to all those which work upwards. 1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

B. *sb.* An anacathartic medicine or drug. (Now commonly written ANOCATHARTIC.)

‖ **Anacephalæosis** (æ·nă|sefăli|ē·ōu·sis). *rare.* [Gr. *ἀνακεφαλαίωσις*, n. of action f. *ἀνακεφαλαιό-ειν* to recapitulate, f. *ἀνά* back + *κεφαλή* head. Cf. Fr. *anacephaléose.*] 'Recapitulation, or summary of the principal heads of a discourse.' J.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Pref., A through-description .. being indeed an Anacepheliosis of the whole book. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 248 (T.) As hath been said and is resumed in the following Anacephalæosis. 1721 in BAILEY.

Anacephalize (ænăse·fălăiz), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἀνά* up, back + *κεφαλή* head + -IZE.] To recapitulate.

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* IV. xv. 252 Mr. Licentiat .. succinctly, and concisely Anacephalyz'd, Analyz'd and Epitomiz'd the long story. 1701 BEVERLEY *Praise of Grace* 4 In this Text, he Anacephalizes, and sums up all the great Acts of God. [Not in JOHNSON.]

‖ **Anacharis** (ănæ·kăris). [mod.L. f. Gr. *ἀνά* up + *χάρις* grace.] A North American water-weed (*A. Alsinastrum*, also called *Elodea Canadensis*) the only species of its genus, remarkable for its unexplained appearance in Britain in 1842, and the rapidity with which it filled canals, ditches, and ponds, all over the country.

1848 *Phytol.* III. 30 A specimen of the Leicestershire Udora or Anacharis. *Ibid.* 390 The force of the current detached small sprigs of the Anacharis. 1852 W. MARSHALL *New Water Weed* 6 Last year the Anacharis was noticed by myself and others in the river at Ely. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 205 *Anacharis alsinastrum*, that magical weed which, lately introduced from Canada among timber, has multiplied self-sown.

Anachoret(e, anachorite, var. ANCHORET. (*Anachoret*, literally representing Gr. *ἀναχωρητ-ής*, is sometimes spec. applied to the primitive Anchorets of Egypt and the East.)

† **Anachore·tal,** *a. Obs.*−° [f. L. *anachōrēt-a*, ad. Gr. *ἀναχωρητ-ής* a recluse (see ANCHORET) + -AL.] Pertaining to an anchoret; = ANCHORETIC.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [see next].

Anachore·tical, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀναχωρητικ-ός* of the nature of an ANCHORET + -AL[1].] After the manner of an anchoret. (See ANCHORETICAL.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Anachoretical*, *Anachoretal*, belonging to solitariness or Hermites. 1845 G. PETRIE *Eccles. Archit. Irel.* 113 He betook himself to an anachoretical life.

Anachorism (ănæ·kŏriz'm). *nonce-wd.* [formed, to match *anachronism*, on Gr. *ἀνά* back + *χωρίον* country, place: see -ISM.] Something out of place in, or foreign to, the country.

1862 LOWELL *Bigl. Papers* Ser. II. 55 Opinions [that are] anachronisms and anachorisms, foreign both to the age and the country.

† **Ana·chorist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀναχωρέ-ειν* to retire + -IST.] An anchoret. (See ANCHORIST.)

a 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* 90 An Abbot of Irish birth that became a recluse or an anachorist.

Anachronic (ænăkrǫ·nik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀνά* up, against + *χρόν-ος* time + -IC: cf. *chronic*.] Erroneous in date; out of right chronological position or order; characterized by anachronism.

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 502 The unconnected, the anachronic, the dissonant circumstances. 1819 COLERIDGE *Lect. Shaks.* I. 276 The anachronic mixture .. of the Roman republican .. with his James-and-Charles-the-First zeal for legitimacy of descent .. is amusing. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. Prel. 8 Better .. have held stubbornly to all ancestral ways, than have bred that anachronic spectre.

Anachronical (ænăkrǫ·nikăl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] = prec.

1859 in WORCESTER. 1880 *Spect.* 25 Dec. 1655, I had a great, though anachronical, love of verse.

Anachro·nically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] Erroneously as to date; out of correct chronological position or order; by anachronism.

1813 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* LXX. 133 Anachronically given after the alteration of the calendar. 1866 *Songs & Bal. Cumbld.* 439 *note*, Friends of the author introduced here anachronically.

† **Anachro·nicism.** *Obs.*−° [f. ANACHRONIC + -ISM; cf. *scepticism.*] = next.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Anachronism (ănæ·krŏniz'm). [a. Fr. *anachronisme*, ad. L. *anachronism-us*, a. Gr. *ἀναχρονισμ-ός*, n. of action f. *ἀναχρονίζ-ειν* to refer to a wrong time, f. *ἀνά* up, backwards + *χρόν-ος* time.]

1. An error in computing time, or fixing dates; the erroneous reference of an event, circumstance, or custom to a wrong date. Said *etymologically* (like *prochronism*) of a date which is too early, but also used of too late a date, which has been distinguished as *parachronism*.

a 1646 J. G[REGORY] *De Æris et Ep.* (1650) 174 An error committed herein [in a Synchronism] is called Anachronism. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. viii. 85 This error sprang from Anachronisme, and confusion of Histories. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 7 Virgil making Dido and Æneas Cotemporaries, whereas they lived at Three Hundred Years distance .. committed an Anachronism. 1798 FERRIAR *Eng. Histor.* 249 An anachronism of thirty or forty years .. is easily overlooked. 1856 MRS. STOWE *Dred* (1856) I. Pref., Some anachronisms with regard to the time of the session of courts have been allowed. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* iv. 172 The so-called literal interpretation involves an anachronism, inasmuch as it antedates the death of our Lord upon the cross.

2. Anything done or existing out of date; *hence*, anything which was proper to a former age, but is, or, if it existed, would be, out of harmony with the present; also called a *practical anachronism*.

1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 329 If this one-eyed experience does not seduce its worshipper into practical anachronisms. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* ix. 145 A pilgrimage now seems an anachronism. 1864 *Round Table* 18 June 4/3 She gives them phrases and words which .. had their beginning long since that period, and are in fact linguistic anachronisms. 1871 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 2 [The Benchers] would be living anachronisms in this age of progress, were it not that they are extremely fond of good eating.

Ana·chronisma·tical, *a.* [f. prec.; cf. *schismatical.*] Anachronistic.

1847 BARHAM *Ing. Leg.* (1877) 182 The author has introduced many .. anachronismatical interpolations.

Anachronist (ănæ·krŏnist). *rare*[−1]. [f. ANACHRON-ISM + -IST.] One who commits or supports an anachronism; one out of harmony with his own time.

1842 DE QUINCEY *Pagan Oracles* Wks. VIII. 194 Modern appraisers of the oracular establishments are too commonly in all moral senses anachronists.

Anachronistic (ănæ·krŏni·stik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ISTIC.] Of the nature of, or involving, anachronism.

1775 T. WARTON *Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. xxiii. 303 The anachronistic improprieties, which this poem contains. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* II. xi. 199 He glanced contemptuously at his uncle Everard's anachronistic notions of what was fair in war. 1882 *Daily News* 4 May 5/3 The position of the Church of England is anachronistic and cannot last.

Anachronitism (Blount *Glossogr.*), erron. f. ANACHRONISM.

Anachronize (ănæ·krŏnəiz), *v. rare*[−1]. [ad. Gr. *ἀναχρονίζ-ειν* to confound time: see ANACHRONISM.] To put into a wrong chronological position; to transfer to a different time.

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 198 One of his contemporaries who endeavoured to anachronize himself.

Anachronous (ănæ·krŏnəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀνά* up + *χρόν-ος* time + -OUS.] Involving anachronism; out of proper chronological position, out of date.

1854 *Illustr. Lond. News* 30 Sept. 317 His impressions .. were after all a mass of anachronous entanglement and historical confusion. 1880 C. HERFORD *Romant. & Class. Styles* 25 Beguiled by the affected archaism of Spenser into the use of stanzas as anachronous as his language.

Anachronously (ănæ·krŏnəsli), *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a way which involves an anachronism; without regard to correct chronology.

1828 W. TAYLOR *Germ. Poetry* I. 179 It is more convenient, therefore, somewhat anachronously to marshal in groups those writers who acted on one another.

† **Anack.** *Obs.* (See quot.)

1615 G. MARKHAM *Eng. Hous-wife* 177 With this small meal Oat-meal is made .. six severall kinds of very good and wholsome bread, every one finer than another, as your Anacks, Janacks, and such like. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Oatmeal*, They make good and wholsome Bread thereof in several Counties .. as Anacks, Sanacks [*sic*]. 1750 W. ELLIS *Countr. Housewife* 205 [as in Markham].

Anaclastic (ænăklo·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *ἀνάκλαστ-ος* refracted (f. *ἀνα-κλά-ειν* to refract, bend back, f. *κλά-ειν* to break) + -IC.] **A.** *adj.*

1. *Opt.* Pertaining to refraction; produced by refraction through a medium of different density.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Anaclastic Curves*, a name given by M. de Mairan to certain apparent curves formed at the bottom of a vessel full of water .. or the vault of the heavens, seen by refraction through the atmosphere. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Anaclastic*, applied to that point where a luminous ray is refracted.

2. Springing back with a crackling sound; as in *Anaclastic Glasses* (see quot.).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Anaclastic glasses* are a low kind of phials with flat bellies, resembling inverted funnels, whose bottoms are very thin .. and .. a little convex. But upon applying the mouth to the orifice, and gently .. sucking out the air, the bottom gives way with a horrible crack, and of convex becomes concave. On the contrary upon .. breathing gently into the orifice, the bottom with no less noise bounds back to its former place. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 166 Anaclastic Glasses, a kind of sonorous phials or glasses, chiefly made in Germany.

B. *sb.* [Cf. *acoustics.*] The part of optics which treats of refraction; dioptrics.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Anaclatics*, a part also of Opticks which by the Lines of the Stars, and other visual Objects, refracted in a medium of a different thickness, measures their figures, magnitudes, distances, etc. [So spelt and defined in BAILEY, JOHNSON, ASH.] 1789 HOWARD *Encycl.*, *Anaclastics.*

Anaclete (æ·năklīt). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἀνάκλητ-ος* recalled, f. *ἀνα-καλέ-ειν* to call back, f. stem *κ(α)λε-* call; cf. *paraclete.*] (See quot.)

1817 COLERIDGE *Own Times* (1850) III. 356 The Heathen Priests and Philosophers hailed him [Julian the Apostate] the divine *Anaclete* (the Recalled), the re-ascending Apollo.

‖ **Anacœnosis** (æ·nă|sĭnǫ·sis). *Rhet.* [med.L., a. Gr. *ἀνακοίνωσις*, n. of action f. *ἀνακοινό-ειν* to communicate, f. *ἀνά* back + *κοινό-ειν* to make common, f. *κοιν-ός* common.] 'A figure in rhetoric, by which the speaker applies to his hearers or opponents for their opinion upon the point in debate.' T.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 235 *Anacœnosis* [printed *Anachinosis*] or the Impartener. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 152 Anacœnosis .. is elegantly used with such as are (1) Dead: (2) with the Judge: (3) with the Hearers: (4) with the Opponent: (5) with such as are absent: (6) with sensitive or inanimate things. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Anacœnosis* .. when we consult the adversary, or appeal to the judges.

‖ **Anacoluthia** (æ·năkoli·ū·ɹpiă). [L., a. Gr. *ἀνακολουθία* want of sequence.] A want of grammatical sequence; the passing from one construction to another before the former is completed.

1856 G. WOODS *Madvig's Lat. Gr.* 434 This want of strict grammatical coherence is called Anacoluthia.

Anacoluthic (æ·năkoli·ū·ɹpik), *a. rare.* [f. ANACOLUTH-ON + -IC.] Of or pertaining to anacolutha; lacking grammatical sequence.

1859 WORCESTER cites LANE. 1873 tr. *Buttman's Gram.*

N. T. 379 The great number of anacoluthic thoughts, sentences, periods, in all the writers of the N. T. *Ibid.* 382 In similar anacoluthic style we read, John xv. 5.

Anacolu·thically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY².] In anacoluthic manner.

1873 tr. *Buttmann's Gram. N. T.* 381 Participles used anacoluthically in the Greek writers.

‖**Anacoluthon** (ænăkolū·þŏn). *Gram.* Pl. -a, (-ons). [a. L., a. Gr. *ἀνακόλουθ-ον* wanting sequence, f. *ἀν* priv. + *ἀκόλουθ-ος* following, f. *ἀ* copul. + *κέλευθ-os* a road, or march.] An instance of anacoluthia, a phrase or series of words in which it appears.

[Not in JOHNSON 1755, CRAIG 1847.] 1706 PHILLIPS, *Anacolython*, a Rhetorical Figure, when a Word that is to answer another is not express'd. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Anacoluthon* among antient grammarians denotes an incoherence, or a construction which does not hang together. 1860 JOWETT *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 2) 397 The verbal oppositions and anacolutha of St. Paul. 1876 SWEET *Anglo-Sax. Reader* i. 1 The style is of the rudest character.. abrupt, disconnected, obscure and full of anacoluthons.

Anaconda (ænăkɒ·ndă). Also -o. [Occurs in Ray, in a List of Indian Serpents from the Leyden Museum, as '*anacandaia* of the Ceylonese, i.e. he that crushes the limbs of buffaloes and yoke beasts,' but not now a native name in Ceylon, and not satisfactorily explained either in Cingalese or Tamil. (Cf. however Tamil āṉaik'k'oṉḍa 'having killed an elephant,' Col. Yule.)] A name (a.) originally applied (by English writers) to a 'very large and terrible snake' of Ceylon (?*Python reticulatus*, or *P. molurus* Gray); but (b.) made by Daudin (?through erroneous identification, or mistake as to the source of a specimen) the specific name of a large South American Boa (*Boa murina* Linn., *B. aquatica* Neuwied., *B. anacondo* Daud., *Eunectes murinus* Wagler, Gray), called in Brazil *sucuriù*, or *sucuriuba*, to which it is now attached in the British Museum Catalogue, and London Zoological Gardens. (c.) *loosely* applied to any large snake which crushes its prey.

a. [1693 RAY *Synop. Method.* 332 Serpens Indicus Bubalinus, *Anacandaia* Zeylonensibus, id est *Bubalorum aliorumque jumentorum membra conterens.*] 1768 *Scots Mag.* Append. 673 *Description of the Anaconda*, a monstrous species of Serpent [a fictitious 'Letter' founded on Ray]. The Ceylonese seemed to know the creature well; they call it *Anaconda*. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.*, *Anacondo*, a name given in the isle of Ceylon to a very large and terrible snake which often devours the unfortunate traveller alive. 1808 *Lady's Monthly Mus.* V. 121 An account of the Anocondo, a monstrous serpent in the East Indies, and of the manner of its seizing and managing its prey. 1810 *Encycl. Lond.* IV. 61 s. v. *Ceylon*, The vast boa the Ancændaia of the Ceylonese is common here. 1849 PRIOHAM *Ceylon* II. 750 *Pimbeva* or *anaconda* is of the genus Python, and is known in English as the Rock Snake [*P. molurus*]. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* (ed. 2) I. 196 The great python [*P. reticulatus* Gray] the 'boa' as it is commonly designated by Europeans, the 'anaconda' of Eastern story, which is supposed to crush the bones of an elephant, and to swallow the tiger, is found .. in the cinnamon gardens. 1859 D. KING in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXX. 181 The skins of anacondas offered at Bangkok come from the northern provinces.

b. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 27 This .. according to Cuvier, is the *Boa aquatica* of Prince Maximilian and the Anaconda according to the same authority. Mr. Bennett observes .. that the name of *Anaconda*, like that of *Boa Constrictor*, has been popularly applied to all the larger and more powerful snakes. He adds that the word appears to be of Ceylonese origin, and applies it to the *Python Tigris*. 1849 J. GRAY *Brit. Mus. Cat. Snakes* 102 The Anacondo, *Eunectes murinus* .. Brazil .. Tropical America.

c. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. vi. 113 The lurid glare of the anaconda's eye. 1849 W. IRVING *Bonneville* 304 Having .. completely gorged himself, he would wrap himself up, and lie with the torpor of an anaconda. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 23 Nov., The circle of the general's admirers was growing every moment more anaconda-like. 1879 *Daily News* 13 June 2/2 A marvellous dress, which, aided by the supple form of the fair owner, conveyed the idea of an anaconda.

Anacreontic (ănæ·krĭɒ·ntik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *anacreontic-us*, f. Gr. *Ἀνακρέων* prop. name; cf. mod.Fr. *anacreontique*.]

A. *adj.* Of, or after the manner of, the Greek poet Anacreon. a. Having the structure or metre of Anacreon's lyrics.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Anacreontick Verse*, consists of seven syllables, without being tied to any certain Law of Quantity. 1749 *Power of Numb. in Poet. Comp.* 65 Anacreontic Verse .. is usually divided into Stanzas, each Stanza containing four Lines which Rime alternately to each other; and every Line consists of three Troches and a long syllable, *e. g.* Cease, Trelawney, cease to teize me, Mirth and Music are but vain; Wine and Laughter now displease me, And thy Rules increase my Pain.

b. Convivial and amatory.

1801 MISS EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1832) I. vii. 121 He laughed and sang with Anacreontic spirit. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. v. § 29. 250 His amatory and anacreontic lines.

B. *sb.* A poem in imitation of, or after the manner of Anacreon's; an erotic poem.

a 1656 COWLEY (*title*) Anacreontiques; or some copies of verses translated paraphrastically out of Anacreon. 1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 74 Moore and Burns's anacreontics are the first true step in the lyrical.

Ana·creo·ntically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY².] After the manner of Anacreon; in a convivial fashion.

1830 DE QUINCEY *Kant* Wks. III. 108 The decanters of wine were placed, not on a distant sideboard .. but anacreontically on the table, and at the elbow of every guest.

Anacrotic (ænăkrɒ·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀνά* up + *κρότ-os* striking, clapping + -IC; cf. *ἀνακροτέ-ειν*.] Pertaining to, or exhibiting, anacrotism; dicrotic in the rise of the pulse. (More fully called *anadicrotic*.)

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Anacrotism*, An anacrotic elevation may be obtained by compression of the artery beyond the point at which a sphygmograph is applied.

Anacrotism (ănæ·krŏtĭz'm). *Phys.* [f. as prec. + -ISM.] A secondary oscillation or notch occurring in the upward portion of the curve obtained in a sphygmographic or pulse-recording tracing; dicrotism occurring in the *rise* of the blood-wave.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖**Anacrusis** (ænăkrū·sis). *Pros.* [L. translit. of Gr. *ἀνάκρουσις*, f. *ἀνακρού-ειν*, f. *ἀνά* up + *κρού-ειν* to strike.] 'A syllable at the beginning of a verse before the just rhythm' (Kennedy).

1833 *Edin. Rev.* LVI. 372 The Iambus .. in technical language is said to consist of *anacrusis* and *arsis*. 1844 BECK & FELTON *Munk's Metres* 8 A *thesis* with which a rhythm begins is called *anacrusis*, or 'an upward beat.'

Anadem (æ·năděm). *poet.* [ad. L. *anadēm-a*, a. Gr. *ἀνάδημα* a band to tie up the hair, a headband, f. *ἀνα-δέ-ειν* to bind up.] A wreath for the head, usually of flowers; a chaplet, a garland.

1604 DRAYTON *Ode* 1168 Drest this Tree with Anadems of flowers. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii. (1772) 135 Sweet anadems to gird thy brow. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Poems* (1837) 52 No more our nobles love to grace Their brows with anadems by genius won. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xi, Another clipt her profuse locks, and threw The wreath upon him, like an anadem.

†**A·nadesm.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἀναδέσμη*: see prec.] 1658 PHILLIPS, *Anadesme*, a Band or Tie: among Surgeons a Swathe or Bandage to bind up Wounds. 1742 in BAILEY. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Anadesma*, a bandage for wounds.

Anadicro·tic, a fuller form of ANACROTIC.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖**Anadiplosis** (ænă¸diplōu·sis). *Rhet.* [L., a. Gr. *ἀναδίπλωσις*, n. of action f. *ἀναδιπλό-εσθαι* to be doubled back, f. *ἀνά* back + *διπλό-ειν* to double, f. *διπλό-os* double.] Reduplication; the beginning of a sentence, line, or clause with the concluding, or any prominent, word of the one preceding.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 210 As thus: Comforte it is for man to haue a wife, Wife chast, and wise .. The Greeks call this figure *Anadiplosis*, I call him the *Redouble*. 1681 HOBBES *Rhet.* IV. iv. 148 A Redoubling called Anadyplosis as, 'The Lord also will be a refuge to the poor, a refuge, I say in due time.' *a* 1791 WESLEY in *Wks.* 1872 XIII. 524 In an anadiplosis the word repeated is pronounced the second time louder and stronger than the first.

Anadrom (æ·năndrŏm). *Zool. rare.* [a. mod.Fr. *anadrome*, ad. Gr. *ἀνάδρομ-os*: see next.] An anadromous fish.

a 1859 OGILVIE cites MORIN.

Anadromous (ănæ·drŏməs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀνάδρομ-os* running up (a river) (f. *ἀνά* up + *δρόμος* running) + -OUS.]

1. *Zool.* Of fishes: Ascending rivers to spawn.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Anadromous* .. denoting such [fishes] as have their times of going from the fresh water to the salt, and afterwards returning. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 640 The salmon is undoubtedly the finest .. of our fresh-water fishes, or rather of those anadromous kinds which .. seek alternately the briny sea and the 'rivers of water.' 1880 *Times* 31 Dec. 6/1 The artificial propagation of Anadromous Fish other than the Salmon.

2. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1881 J. BANER in *Nature* XXIII. 480 Milde's classification of ferns into a catadromous and anadromous series, according as to whether their lowest secondary branches originate on the posterior or anterior side of the pinnæ.

‖**Anæmia** (ănī·mĭă). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἀναιμία* want of blood, f. Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *αἷμα* blood.] Lack of blood; a condition of unhealthy paleness and feebleness, resulting either from diminution of the amount of blood in the body, or from a diminished proportion of red corpuscles in the blood.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 416/2 The state of anæmia, or a deficiency in the quantity of circulating blood. 1854 BADHAM *Halient.* 215 In a state of acute suffering from exhaustion and anæmia. 1876 HOLLAND *Seven Oaks* ii. 32 Anemia is the normal condition of the pauper.

Anæmial (ănī·mĭăl), *a. Path. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] = next.

1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Anæmicus* .. anemial, anemic.

Anæmic (ănē·mik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Characterized by anæmia.

1. Bloodless; ill-supplied with blood, or having blood of poor quality.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 720 c/2 The brain of the ill-nourished strumous child is generally an anæmic brain. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Eth.* vi. § 37. 94 Anæmic, flat-chested school girls, bending over many lessons and forbidden boisterous play.

2. Of, or pertaining to, anæmia.

1858 THUDICHUM *Urine* 3 Chlorosis and other anæmic conditions. 1861 GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 725 There is an anæmic murmur in the ascending aorta.

Anæmotrophy (ænĭmɒ·trŏfĭ). *Path.* [f. Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *αἷμα* blood + *-τροφία* nourishment.] Deficient nourishment of the blood.

1860 in FOWLER *Med. Voc.*

Anæretic (ænĭre·tik). *Med.* [f. Gr. *ἀναιρετικός* taking away, destructive: see -IC.] An agent which tends to destroy tissue.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Animal anæretics*, the gastric juice and vaccine lymph.

Anaerophyte (ănē·ərofəit). *Bot.* [f. *ἀν* priv. + *ἀήρ*, *ἀέρ-os* air + *φυτόν* plant; cf. *aerophyte*.] A plant which does not need a direct supply of air.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 101 The so-called anaerophytes, which do not need the direct influences of the air.

‖**Anæsthesia** (ænĕsþī·sĭă, ænĭs-). [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἀναισθησία* want of feeling, f. *ἀν* priv. + *αἴσθησι-s* sensation, f. stem *αἰσθε-*, to feel, perceive. Cf. mod.Fr. *anesthésie*. In this and the following derivatives of *αἰσθε-*, the *æ* is by some pronounced (*ī*, *i*, *ĭ*) according to place of accent.] Loss of feeling or sensation, insensibility.

1721 BAILEY, *Anæsthesia*, a Defect of Sensation, as in Paralytic and blasted Persons. 1848 SIR J. Y. SIMPSON in *Pharm. Jrnl.* VII. 517 The state of anæsthesia lasted for two or three minutes. 1877 ERICHSEN *Surg.* I. 15 To induce anæsthesia by the inhalation of vapours.

b. *fig.*

1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* xliii, In that mysterious anæsthesia, he had left sense and certainty behind him.

Anæsthesiant (ænĕsþī·sĭănt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -ANT, after *stimul-ant* etc.]

A. *adj.* Producing anæsthesia. B. *sb.* An agent of this nature; an anæsthetic.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anæsthesimeter (ănĕ·sþĭsi·mĭtəɪ, ănī·-). [f. as prec. + Gr. *μέτρον* measure: see -METER.] An instrument for determining the amount of an anæsthetic administered.

1860 in FOWLER *Med. Voc.*

†**Anæsthesis** (ænĕsþī·sis). *Obs. rare.* [f. ANÆSTHESIA, after Gr. *αἴσθησις*, *æsthesis*.] = ANÆSTHESIA.

1848 SIR J. SIMPSON in *Pharm. Jrnl.* VII. 516 The brief period which elapses before the state of complete anæsthesis is induced.

Anæsthetic (ænĕsþe·tik, -þī·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *ἀναίσθητ-os* without feeling, insensible (f. *ἀν* priv. + *αἰσθητ-ός* sensible; f. *αἰσθε-* perceive) + -IC. Cf. mod.Fr. *anesthétique*, and ÆSTHETIC.]

A. *adj.*

1. Insensible, deprived of sensibility.

1848 SIR J. SIMPSON in *Jrnl. Med. Sc.* IX. 220 The anæsthetic state must be made adequately deep. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Anæstheticus*, Applied specially of late to the state of persons rendered insensible by inhalation of ether or chloroform: anesthetic. 1879 TIMES in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 106/2 The possibility of setting patients into an anæsthetic state.

2. *fig.* Unfeeling, unemotional. *rare.*

1860 A. WINDSOR *Ethica* vii. 338 In his judgment of character this cold anæsthetic temperament displays itself perhaps more prominently.

3. Producing, or connected with the production of, insensibility.

1847 SIR J. SIMPSON in *Jrnl. Med. Sc.* VIII. 415 At the first winter meeting of the Edinburgh Medico-Chirurgical Society (10th November) I directed the attention of the members to a new respirable anæsthetic agent .. Chloroform, Chloroformyle, or Perchloride of Formyle. 1848 — in *Jrnl. Med. Sc.* IX. 220 The results of anæsthetic midwifery. 1859 BAIN *Emot. & Will* i. § 21. 34 Exercise or action is itself anæsthetic. 1870 SIR J. SIMPSON *Anæsthesia* Wks. 1871 II. 23 The first case of an anæsthetic operation under sulphuric ether occurred at Boston [U.S.A.] on the 30th September 1846. The first case of an anæsthetic operation under chloroform occurred at Edinburgh on the 15th of November 1847.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*] An anæsthetic agent; an agent which produces insensibility.

1848 SIR J. SIMPSON in *Pharm. Jrnl.* VII. 518 None of the five anæsthetics which I have mentioned .. are .. comparable with chloroform. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 360 The term *anæsthetic*, proposed by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, means an agent capable of producing *anæsthesia*, or insensibility to pain. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. iv. 551 Vivisection .. before the introduction of anæsthetics, was often inexpressibly horrible.

Anæsthe·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY².] As, or in the way of, an anæsthetic; so as to produce anæsthesia.

1847 SIR J. SIMPSON in *Mem.* (1873) viii. 262 As one who knows .. what operations were to the patients before æther or chloroform was employed anæsthetically.

Anæsthetist (ænĕsþī·tist). [f. ANÆSTHET-IZE: see -IST.] One who administers anæsthetic agents.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 23 Mar. 5 Anæsthetist to the Dental Hospital of London.

Anæsthetization (ănĕ·sþĭtəizē·ɪʃən). [f. next: see -ATION.] The process of rendering insensible; subjection to the action of anæsthetics.

1860 in FOWLER *Med. Voc.* 1875 WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 287 The condition of the pupil cannot be considered a safe guide in anæsthetization. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 180 That certain painful operations be undertaken .. only after preceding local anæsthetization.

Anæsthetize (ănĕ·sþĭtəiz, ănī·-), *v.* [f. Gr. *ἀναίσθητ-os* (see ANÆSTHETIC) + -IZE.] To render insensible.

1848 SIR J. SIMPSON in *Jrnl. Med. Sc.* IX. 216 The patients were thus only partially .. anæsthetized. 1871 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 25 Gratuitous hearers are anæsthetized to suffering by a sense of virtue. 1872 THOMAS *Dis. Women* 141 The doctor anæsthetizes his patient.

Anæsthetized (ănĕˑsθɪtəizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + ED.] Rendered insensible.

1848 Sir J. Simpson *Trnl. Med. Sc.* IX. 219 Dangerous symptoms .. in an anæsthetized patient. 1876 Gross *Dis. Urin. Organs* 151 The thoroughly anæsthetized patient.

‖ **Anagennesis** (ænăˌdʒénĭˑsis). [Gr. *ἀναγέν-νησις* regeneration, f. *ἀνα-γεννά-ειν* to regenerate.] A reproduction or regeneration of structure.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anaglyph (æˑnăglif). [ad. Gr. *ἀναγλυφή* work in low relief, f. *ἀνά* up + *γλύφ-ειν* to hollow out, carve. Cf. Fr. *anaglyphe*, perh. earlier.] An embossed or chased ornament, worked in low relief.

1651 N. Biggs *New Dispens.* P 98 The *Anaglyphe* or exterior Cortex and figure of things. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Anaglypha*, in antient writers, denote vessels, or other things, adorned with sculpture in *basso relievo*. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* I. iv. (1864) 30 The mysterious anaglyphs sculptured on the temples of the Egyptians.

Anaglyphic (ænăgliˑfik), *a.*, *sb.* [f. prec. + -IC.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to anaglyphs; anaglyptic.

1656 [See Anaglyptic]. 1836 *Edin. Rev.* LXIV. 92 Hieroglyphics .. tropical and anaglyphic. 1854 Fairholt *Dict. Art* 24 Anaglyphic is that process of machine ruling on an etching ground which gives to the subject the appearance of being raised.

B. *sb. pl.* Anaglyphics = Anaglyptics.

a 1864 in Brande.

Anaglyˑphical, *a. rare*−° = prec.

1859 in Worcester.

Anaglyptic (ænăgliˑptik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *anaglyptic-us*, a. Gr. *ἀναγλυπτικός*: see Anaglyph.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to anaglyphs, or to the art of carving in low relief, embossing, etc.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Anaglyphick* or *Anaglyptick*, pertaining to the Art of Carving, Embossing, or Engraving. 1662 Evelyn *Sculptura* (1755) 32 Plastica .. and the anaglyptic art. 1847 in Craig, etc.

B. *sb. pl.* Anaglyptics: the art of carving in low relief, chasing, embossing, etc.

1662 Evelyn *Sculptura* (1755) 16 They rather concern the statuary art—though we might yet safely admit some of the Greek anaglyptics. 1818 in Todd.

Anaglyptograph (ænăgliˑptθgrɒf). [see Anaglyptography and -graph.] A machine for producing representations in relief, of coins, medals, etc.

1876 *Catal. Sci. Appar. S. Kens.* 275.

Anaglyptographic (ænăˌgliˑptθˌgræˑfik), *a.* [f. Anaglyptograph-y + -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or according to anaglyptography. (In mod. Dicts.)

Anaglyptography (ænăˌgliptɒˑgrăfi). [f. Gr. *ἀνάγλυπτος* embossed + *-γραφία* writing.] (See quot.)

a 1871 *Art Journal*, quoted in Ringwalt *Encycl. Print.* 34 *Anaglyptography*, the art of so engraving as to give the subject an embossed appearance, as if raised from the surface of the paper; used in representing coins, bas-reliefs, etc.

‖ **Anagnorisis** (ænăgnɒˑrisis). [L., a. Gr. *ἀνα-γνώρισις*, f. *ἀνα-γνωρίζ-ειν* to recognise, discover.] Recognition; the *dénouement* in a drama.

a 1800 Blair is cited in Webster. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 464 He, aged man, ignorant of the anagnorisis, is overcome by the catastrophe. 1846 De Quincey *Antigone* Wks. XIII. 220 Some dreadful discovery or anagnorisis (*i.e.* recognition of identity) takes place.

Anagnost (æˑnăgnɒst). ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *anagnōstes*, a. Gr. *ἀναγνώστ-ης* a reader, f. *ἀναγιγνώσκ-ειν* to read.] A reader, a prelector; one employed to read aloud; the reader of the lessons in church.

1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) II. 231 (*note*) Lay the fault .. vpon Plinies Anagnosts or Readers, who either read wrong, or pronounced not their words distinctly. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 201 They .. would both be Anagnostes, or read the Holy Scriptures in the Church. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. Ded., Carefully and distinctly read to him by the most learned and faithful Anagnost in this Kingdom.

† **Anagnoˑstian.** *Obs.*−° [f. L. *anagnōst-es* (see prec.) + -IAN.] = prec.

1626 Minsheu *Duct.*, *Anagnostian*, a curate that serueth onely to reade, or a clarke or scoller that readeth to a writer.

† **Anagnoˑstic.** *Obs.*−° [ad. Gr. *ἀναγνωστικ-ός* fitted for reading.] = prec.

1623 Cockeram, *Anagnosticke*, a curate seruing onely to reade.

‖ **Anagoge** (ænăgōᵘdʒi). [L. *anagōgē*, a. Gr. *ἀναγωγή* elevation, religious or ecstatic elevation, mystical sense; f. *ἀν-άγ-ειν* to lead up, lift up, elevate. See also Anagogy.]

† **1.** Spiritual elevation or enlightenment, esp., to understand mysteries. *Obs.*

1706 Phillips, *Anagoge*, a raising of the mind to search out the hidden Meaning of any Passage; especially the Mystical Sense of the Holy Scriptures. 1721 So in Bailey. 1751 in Chambers: see Anagogy. Not in J.

2. Mystical or spiritual interpretation; an Old Testament typification of something in the New.

1849 Fitzgerald tr. *Whitaker's Disp.* 407 We should form a like judgment of the type or anagoge.

† **Anagogeˑtical,** *a. Obs. rare*−¹. [f. prec., by form-assoc. with *apology*, *apologetical*.] A badly-formed equivalent for Anagogical.

1731 in Bailey. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. There is a grammatical and an anagogetical or moral sense.

Anagogic (ænăgɒˑdʒik), *a.* and *sb.* [?ad. med.L. *anagōgic-us*, a. Gr. *ἀναγωγικ-ός* mystical: see prec. and -ic. Cf. Fr. *anagogique*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to anagoge; mystical, spiritualized.

1388 Wyclif *Isa.* Prol., Anagogik [vndurstondyng of hooli scripture] techith what we owen to hope of euerlastyng meede in heuene. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 118 The papists make their anagogic sense of Scripture correspondent to the Judaic Cabala. 1849 Fitzgerald tr. *Whitaker's Disp.* 403 The mystic or spiritual .. he says is either tropological, or anagogic, or allegorical.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*]

† **1.** 'One skild in explaining the Scriptures.' Cockeram 1623. *Obs.*

2. *pl.* **Anagogics**: anagogic studies, or practice; 'mysterious considerations.' T.

1675 L. Addison *State of Jews* 248 (T.) That the Misna Torah was composed out of the cabalisticks and anagogicks of the Jews.

Anagogical (ænăgɒˑdʒikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of words and their sense: Mystical, spiritual, having a secondary spiritual sense, allegorical.

1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. I. 303 They divide the scripture into four senses, the literal, tropological, allegorical, and anagogical .. The allegory is appropriate to faith; and the anagogical to hope, and things above. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* vi. 192 To discern the true mystical and anagogical sense of them. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The rest of the Sabbath, in the anagogical sense, signifies the repose of everlasting blessedness. 1857 Maurice *Mor. & Metaph. Philos.* III. v. § 71. 218 The anagogical, whereby we learn how to adhere to God.

¶ *catachr.* of persons.

1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1859) II. 251 These anagogical children of reverie. 1851 S. Judd *Margaret* II. i. (1871) 165 You are very 'anagogical' as my Master says; strange and mysterious, I mean.

Anagoˑgically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an anagogical manner; with a hidden spiritual sense.

1553-87 Foxe *A. & M.* I. 870/2 Anagogically some part thereof [Prophecy] may also be referred .. unto the Pope. 1875 *Blackie's Pop. Encycl.* I. 151/1 To explain anagogically, means to apply the literal sense of the text to heavenly things.

Anagogy (æˑnăgoᵘdʒi). [f. Gr. *ἀναγωγή* Anagoge, as if ad. Gr. **ἀναγωγία*, n. of quality f. *ἀναγωγός* soul-raising, sublime; but not used in this sense in Gr. A better Eng. form than *anagoge*; cf. Fr. *anagogie*.]

† **1.** Spiritual elevation or enlightenment, esp. to understand mysteries. *Obs.*

1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Anagogy*, *Anagoge*, a rapture or elevation of the soul to things celestial, and eternal.

2. Mystical interpretation, hidden 'spiritual' sense of words.

1519 Horman *Vulgaria* 98 Let no man call hym selfe a diuyne: that knoweth nat .. allygoris, and tropologies, and anagogies, for scripture is full of them. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* Pref. P 18. 8 Some kind of accommodation, or Anagogy, or Figure. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Anagogy* .. denotes the application of the types and allegories of the Old Testament to subjects of the New. 1847 Craig, *Anagogy*, a mystical meaning applied to the language of Scripture.

Anagram (æˑnăgrăm). Also 6-7 **anagrame**, **-gramm**(e. [a. Fr. *anagramme*, or ad. mod.L. *anagramma* (16th c.), f. Gr. *ἀνα-γράφ-ειν*, to write up, write back or anew. *Ἀνάγραμμα* was not in Greek, though the grammarians had *ἀναγραμματίζ-ειν* to transpose the letters of a word, and *ἀναγραμματισμός* transposition of letters.]

1. A transposition of the letters of a word, name, or phrase, whereby a new word or phrase is formed.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 115 Of the Anagramme, or poesie transposed. 1609 B. Jonson *Silent Wom.* IV. iii. (1616) 572 Who will .. make anagrammes of our names. 1632 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 261 This *Gustavus* (whose anagram is *Augustus*) was a great Captain. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-Cr.* II. iii. 36 The true Anagram of *Jesuita*, is *Sevitia*, Cruelty. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* II. VI. ii. 14 Monsieur Arouet Junior (*le Jeune*, or *l. j.*), who, by an ingenious anagram .. writes himself *Voltaire* ever since.

† **2.** *loosely* or *fig.* A transposition, a mutation. *Obs.*

1634 Heywood *Maidenh. well Lost* XI. 119 What meane these strange Anagrams? *a* 1659 Cleveland *Comm. Place* (1677) 167 Heaven descends into the Bowels of the Earth, and, to make up the Anagramm, the Graves open and the Dust ariseth. 1678 Butler *Hudibr.* III. i. 772 His body, that stupendous frame, Of all the world the anagram.

† **Aˑnagram,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb. after Fr. *anagrammer*, f. *anagramme*.]

1. *trans.* To Anagrammatize.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 114/1 To Anagram my Art into a Vermine [i. e. *art* into *rat*]. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* To Reader, Witness my name, if anagram'd to thee, The letters make 'Nu hony in a B.' 1751 Warburton *Pope's Wks., Dunciad* III. 21 (Jod.) Some of these anagrammed his name Benlowes into Benevolus.

2. *intr.* To make anagrams.

1646 Shirley *To C'tess Ormond*, I never learned that trick of court, to .. anagram upon her name.

† **Aˑnagramize,** *v. Obs. rare*−¹. [f. Anagram *sb.* + -ize.] = Anagrammatize.

1636 W. Sampson *Virtus post Fun. vivit* 47 William Farrington Which Anagramizde by conversion even, (Farwell I am gon) from Earth to Heaven.

Anagrammatic (æˑnăˌgrămæˑtik). [f. mod.L. *anagrammat-*, stem of *anagramma* (see Anagram) + -ic. Cf. Fr. *anagrammatique*.] Of or pertaining to an anagram; anagrammatical.

1814 *Month. Mag.* XXXVII. 47 Alcuinus is the anagram of Calvinus; and this is the earliest modern instance of the adoption of an anagrammatic device. 1881 Routledge *Science* ix. 207 Huyghens published his discovery in the anagrammatic form which was the fashion of the time.

Aˑnagrammaˑtical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ical.]

1. Of or pertaining to an anagram; performed or produced by transposition of letters.

1605 Camden *Rem.* (1657) 175 This was by transposition anagrammatical, framed out of the name of the Earl of Worcester: *Edwardus Somerset, Moderatus sed Verus.* *a* 1745 Swift *Barb. Denom. Irel.*, Some have contrived anagrammatical appellations, from half their own and their [ladyes' ?] names joined together. 1825 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 5 We cannot leave the author's name in that obscurity which the anagrammatical title seems intended to throw over it .. Merlin is only the representative of Dr. Milner.

† **2.** *fig.* Performed by the displacement and rearrangement of things. *Obs. rare.*

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 744 The Generations, and Corruptions or Deaths of Animals, according to this Hypothesis, are nothing but an Anagrammatical Transposition of Things in the Universe.

Aˑnagrammaˑtically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In the manner of an anagram; with a different arrangement of the same letters.

1605 Camden *Rem.* (1657) 351 Which also contained his name anagrammatically. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 10 Whatsoever he parrot (or if you will have it anagrammatically) prater-like twattles. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Anagram*, The question put by Pilate to Jesus Christ: *Quid est veritas?* which anagrammatically makes, *Est vir qui adest.* 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 754 We tried them anagrammatically, but in vain: there was nought to be made of *Omoo*; shake it as we would, the *O's* came uppermost.

Anagrammatism (ænăgræˑmătiz'm). [a. Fr. *anagrammatisme*, ad. (perh. through mod.L.) Gr. *ἀναγραμματισμ-ός*: see Anagrammatize and -ism.] The formation of anagrams; the transposition of letters so as to form a new word or words.

1605 Camden *Rem.* (1657) 169 Names consisting of alphabetary revolution, which they will have to be anagrammatism. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. iii. 26 By the artifice of anagrammatisme, *Syna* is made *Nysa*. 1862 H. Wheatley *Anagr.* 74 The practice of anagrammatism was by no means uncommon among the Greeks.

Anagrammatist (ænăgræˑmătist). [f. Anagrammatize: see -ist. Cf. mod.Fr. *anagrammatiste*, perh. earlier than Eng.] A maker of anagrams. Also applied to, A book of anagrams.

1613 Gamage *Epigrams* xviii. (T.) Mr. W. Aubrey, an ingenious anagrammatist. 1634 F. Lenton (*title*) The Inns of Court Anagrammatist, or, The Masquers Masqued in Anagrams. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 60 P 4 When the Anagrammatist takes a Name to work upon, he considers it at first as a Mine not broken up. 1834-43 Southey *Doctor* clxxix. (1862) 467 Louis XIII appointed the Provençal Thomas Billen to be his Royal Anagrammatist.

Anagrammatize (ænăgræˑmătəiz), *v.* [ad. (?mod.L. *anagrammatizā-re* ad.) Gr. *ἀναγραμματίζ-ειν* to transpose the letters of a word, f. *ἀνά* back + *γράμμα*(*τ*-) letter + *-ίζειν* (see -ize); cf. Fr. *anagrammatise-r*.] To transpose so as to form an anagram; to change into another word or phrase by a different arrangement of letters.

1591 Nashe *Introd. Sidney's Astroph.* in *P. Penilesse* Pref. 29 That seeke .. to anagrammatize the name of Wittenberge. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 114/1, I doe anagrammatize *Water-rat* to bee *a true Art.* 1637 W. Austin *Hæc Homo* 182 Others .. anagrammatize it from *Eva* into *væ*, because (they say) she was the cause of our woe. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 23 Calvin .. anagrammatized his name, 'Rabelæsius' into *Rabie Læsus* [Afflicted with madness].

Anagraˑmmatized, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Transposed so as to form an anagram.

c 1590 Marlowe *Faustus* iii. 9 Jehovah's name, Forward and backward anagrammatis'd. 1796 Pegge *Anonym.* (1809) 95 The name anagrammatized was not Elizabeth, but Isabel. 1814 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XII. 77 The names of his numerous dedicatees laboriously anagrammatised.

† **Aˑnagrammist.** *Obs. rare*−¹. [f. Anagram + -ist. Cf. *anagramize.*] = Anagrammatist.

1613 Hoby *Counter-snarle* 21 Would hee not prove a good Anagrammist? 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Anagram*, The Cabbalists among the Jews are professed anagrammists.

† **Aˑnagraph,** *Obs.*−° [ad. Gr. *ἀναγραφή* a writing up, a record, f. *ἀνά* up + *γραφή* writing.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Anagraph*, a registring or recording of matters, an Inventory. 1721 Bailey, *Anagraphe*, a Description, a Registring or Recording of Acts: an Inventory, a Breviate. [So in mod. Dicts.] 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Anagraph*, used by Hippocrates for a physician's prescription or recipe.

† **Anaˑgraphy.** *Obs. rare*−¹. = prec.

1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIV. 332 Nor sleepeth [=neglects] your *Anagraphie* The sensuall Follies of the Hie.

† **Anagraˑpsis.** *Obs. rare*−¹. [f. Gr. *ἀνα-γράφ-ειν* to write up, rewrite, on analogy of *synopsis*, etc. See Anagram.] Anagrammatism.

1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. iii. 30 *Maira* .. by an easie Anagrapsis, resolves into *Maria*, or Miriam.

† **Aˑnagre.** *Obs. rare*−¹. [Used in Topsell, as ad. L. *anagȳros* a. Gr. *ἀνάγῡρος*, f. *ἀνά* back + *γῦρος* a circle, *γυρός* round.] A leguminous shrub, bearing recurved pods; the bean-trefoil.

1608 Topsell *Serpents* 619 Conyza, strewed, the haunt of serpents spills; The nettle-crops, thorny anagres, stay their mood.

[Aˑnagriph, anagrip. In Spelman from Du

Cange, who quotes it from the Laws of the Longobards [= OHG. *anagrif* rape.]

†Anaitiological, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. ἀν priv. + αἰτιολογία cause assigned + -ICAL. The reg. form would be *anætiological*.] (See quot.)

1658 GAULE *Magastrom.* 81 Astrologicall [predictions] .. being (as is their own word) anaitiologicall, or not having any naturall cause at all.

Anal (ē¹năl), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *ānāl-is*, f. ANUS.]

1. Of or pertaining to the anus, or excretory opening.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 209/1 In the vicinity of the anal aperture. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* ii. 103 An anal region, which gives exit to the refuse of digestion. 1873 BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 25 Anal fistula.

2. Situated near, or in the region of, the anus.

1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 133 The anal fin was white. 1835 KIRBY *Habits & Inst. Anim.* I. xii. 336 Leeches .. first fix themselves by their anal sucker. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Metam. Insects* v. 91 A many-jointed abdomen, often with anal appendages.

Analcite, -ime (ănæ·lsəit, -əim). *Min.* [mod. f. (Fr. *analcime*, Ger. *analzim*) Gr. ἀν priv. + ἄλκιμ-ος strong, given by Haüy 'in allusion to its weak electric power.' For this Dana substitutes the more analogous form *analcite*, f. Gr. ἀναλκής weak + -ITE.] A mineral belonging to Dana's Zeolite section of Hydrous Silicates, consisting mainly of silica, alumina, and soda, usually with lime and potash, occurring in trap rocks.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* III. 50 Many mineralogists .. will be .. amazed to find zeolite subdivided into mesotype, stillbite, analcime and chabasite. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xvii. 155 In analcime there are several planes, along which if the refracted ray passes, it will not suffer double refraction. 1868 DANA *Min.* 432 Analcite .. gelatinizes with muriatic acid.

†A·nalect, *sb.*¹ *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. ἀνάλεκτ-ος, *-ον*, 'gathered up,' also 'choice, select, *recherché*': see next.] The select part, the choice essence; the 'cream' or marrow.

a 1650 R. MASON *Let.* in *Bulwer's Anthropomet.*, Man, the Analect of all their perfections.

Analects (æ·nălekts), *sb.*² *pl.* [ad. L. *analecta*, a. Gr. ἀνάλεκτα things gathered or picked up, f. ἀναλέγ-ειν, f. ἀνά up + λέγ-ειν to gather, pick up. Often used in L. form when applied to extracts from the classical authors.]

†1. Crumbs that fall from the table; pickings up, gleanings. *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Analects*, crums which fall from the table. *a* 1643 CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* III. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 269 No gleanings, James? No trencher-analects? 1721 BAILEY, *Analects*, *Analecta*, fragments gathered from Tables.

2. Literary gleanings; collections of fragments or extracts. (Usually as a title.)

1658 PHILLIPS, *Analects*, .. is taken for Collections or Scraps out of Authors. 1770 G. CAREY (*title*) Analects in Verse and Prose. 1843 LIDDELL & SCOTT *Gr. Lex.* Pref. xi, Antipater Sidonius: in Brunck's Analecta. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 563 A few of the sage's sayings, selected from thousands .. to be found in the Confucian Analects.

†A·nalem. *Obs.*⁻° [a. Fr. *analème*, ad. L. ANALEMMA.] = next.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Analem*, a Mathematical Instrument, wherehy is found out the elevation of any Planet or the height of any other thing.

‖Analemma (ænăle·mă). [L. *analemma* the pedestal of a sun-dial, *hence* the sun-dial itself, a. Gr. ἀνάλημμα a prop or support, f. ἀναλαμβ-άν-ειν to take up, resume, repair.]

†1. *orig.* A sort of sun-dial. *Obs.* (and perh. never in Eng.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Analemma* in ancient writers denotes those sort of sun-dials which shew only the height of the sun at noon, every day, by the largeness of the shadow of the gnomon.

2. An orthographical projection of the sphere made on the plane of the meridian, the eye being supposed to be at an infinite distance and in the east or west point of the horizon; used in dialling, etc.

1652 R. AUSTIN in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 74 The triangles, either in your Analemma or perspective, which serve for the last propositions in your astronomical operations. 1693 E. HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 881 Fig. 10 .. is the Analemma projected on the Plain of the Meridian.

3. A gnomon or astrolabe, having the projection of the sphere on a plate of wood or brass, with a horizon or cursor fitted to it, formerly used in solving certain astronomical problems.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 436 A good Globe or Planisphere .. that is, the Analemma, contrived into a form of Instrument for the use of the publick. 1685 J. TWISDEN (*title*) Use of the great Planisphere called the *Analemma* in the resolution of some useful Problems of Astronomy. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 106 The oldest treatise we have on the analemma, was written by Ptolemy.

4. A scale of the sun's daily declination drawn from tropic to tropic on artificial terrestrial globes.

The *Analemma* is drawn either as a double line, a long ellipse, or as an elongated 8 crossing the equator, and is placed in the Pacific Ocean where it least interferes with geographical features.

1832 *Terrestrial Globe* by MARDINS, has *The Analemma*. 1876 CHAMBERS *Astron.* 910 *Analemma*, a scale painted on globes, and having reference to the motion of the sun.

A·nalepsy. *Med.* ? *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *analepsia* (also used unchanged), f. Gr. ἀνάλψις a taking up or back.]

1. 'Epilepsy arising from disorder of the stomach.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. x. (1495) 229 That manere euyl that hyghte Analempsia .. comyth of replycyon of the stomak and moost of indygestyon and of bolkynge.

2. 'The support given in the treatment of a fractured limb.' Fowler *Med. Voc.* 1860.

Analeptic (ænăle·ptik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ad. mod.L. *analēptic-us*, a. Gr. ἀναληπτικ-ός restorative, f. ἀναλαμβάν-ειν to take up, restore: see ANALEMMA. Cf. mod.Fr. *analeptique*.]

A. *adj.* Restorative, strengthening.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 443 The strength is to be repaired by analeptick and pleasant diet. *c* 1720 QUINCY (J.) Analeptick medicines cherish the nerves, and renew the spirits and strength. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 109 He .. informs us, that sage is analeptic.

B. *sb.* An analeptic medicine or aliment.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. xlvii. 108 By Analepticks to repair the Strength. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 672 Such analeptics are required. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 314 Chocolate .. is an agreeable analeptic.

†Analeptical, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] = prec.

1615 DANIEL *Queen's Arcad.* (1717) 187 Apply Some anaeleptical Elexipharmacum. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 523 The resumptive Syrupes .. may be referred to all analepticall and restorative ones.

Analetical, obs. form of ANALYTICAL.

‖Analgesia (ænălʤī·siă). *Med.* [mod.L., a. Gr. ἀναλγησία painlessness, f. ἀν-άλγητ-ος painless, f. ἀν priv. + ἀλγέ-ειν to feel pain.] Insensibility to pain; painlessness. Distinguished from *anæsthesia* or total insensibility.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Analgesia*, Indolency, a being free from Pain or Grief. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 525 The condition known as 'analgesia' or 'anodynia,' in which there is a loss of sensibility to pain. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. v. § 3. 484 There is analgesia but no anæsthesia.

Analge·sic, *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. prec. + -IC. A better formation would be *analgetic*: cf. *anæsthetic*.]

A. *adj.* Tending to remove pain. **B.** *sb.* A medicine that removes pain.

1875 WOOD *Therap.* 213 In the class Analgesics, are placed those drugs whose chief clinical use is in the relief of pain.

†Ana·lgesy. *Obs.*⁻° [ad. mod.L. *analgesia* (now used instead): cf. mod.Fr. *analgésie*.]

1731 BAILEY, *Analgesy*, an indolency, a being free from pain or grief. 1847 CRAIG, *Analgecy*, indolency, apathy.

Analgetic (ænăldʤe·tik), analogical equivalent of *analgesic*.

†Ana·lie, analy, annaly, *v. Obs. Sc.* [Apparently formed on L. *ali-us* other, but actual structure unexplained. It has the appearance of a variant of an earlier **enalie*, repr. Fr. **enalier*, L. **inali-āre*, f. *in* into, to + *alium* another. But no such antecedent forms appear.] To alienate, or abalienate.

1452 *MS.* in P. Tytler *Hist. Scotl.* (1864) II. 387 All maner of maills, goods spendit, taken, sould or analied be him. 1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* V. (1822) 464 Misereis and troubil .. had analyit [*abalienaverant*] thair hartis and mindis fra all respect that thay had to thare awne gudis. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 112 Na husband of any woman may annaly the heretage of his wife.

†Ana·lier. *Obs. Sc.* [f. prec. + -ER¹.] One who alienates a possession.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 120 The house perteining to the analier, or seller.

Anallagmatic (æ·nălĕgmæ·tik), *a. Math.* [f. Gr. ἀν not + ἄλλαγμα(τ-) something given in exchange, lit. a change (f. ἀλλάττ-ειν to change) + -IC.] Not changed in form by 'inversion': applied to the surfaces of certain solids, as the sphere.

1869 CLIFFORD *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* 8 On the Umbilici of Anallagmatic Surfaces. 1874 SALMON *Geom. Three Dimens.* § 516 A surface which is its own inverse with regard to any point has been called an anallagmatic surface.

†Ana·logal, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *analog-us* ANALOGOUS + -AL¹.] = ANALOGOUS. (Common in 17th c.)

a 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 41 As may be analogal, proportionable, agreeable to the articles of our faith. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 22, I see many analogal motions in Animals.

†Ana·logally, *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -LY².] = ANALOGOUSLY.

a 1619 DONNE *Biathan.* (1644) 29, I presume them to speak proportionally and analogally to their other Doctrine.

†Ana·loger. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ANALOGY + -ER¹. Cf. *astrologer*, *philologer*.] = ANALOGIST.

1606 FORD *Honor Trivm.* (1843) 24 Fictions and nugatory invectiues of deseruingly abused poets, or repulsed annalogers.

Analogic (ænălo·ʤik), *a.* [ad. L. *analogic-us*, a. Gr. ἀναλογικ-ός pertaining to analogy, f. ἀναλογ-ία: see ANALOGY and -IC. Cf. Fr. *analogique*.] Of or belonging to analogy. **†a.** Constituted by the use of analogy; figurative (*obs.*). **b.** Of analogy.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 198 Gods preceptive wil is only in an analogic, figurative, improper sense termed the wil of God. 1864 BROWNING *Sludge the Medium* 823 By all analogic likelihood. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf.-Party* 160, I will put your case In analogic form.

Analogical (ænălo·ʤikăl), *a.* [f. L. *analogic-us* (see prec.) + -AL¹.]

†1. *Math.* Proportional; in exact ratio. *Obs.*

1570 DEE *Math. Præf.* 17 The perfect Analogicall description of the Ocean Sea coastes.

2. Of the nature of analogy; consisting in, constituted by, in accordance with analogy.

1609 E. HOBY *Let. Mr. T. H.* 41 Far more Analogicall is Saint Chrysostoms exposition. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 5 To spell out future events, by making such analogical interpretations as they use to do in augury. 1763 PRICE in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 372 The strength of analogical or inductive reasoning. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 29/1 Some of the analogical signs which (guided by his faculty of imitation) he had contrived. 1873 H. ROGERS *Superh. Orig. Bible* App. (ed. 3) 438 In any 'type' it is only analogical resemblance that is pretended.

3. Expressing an analogy, naming a thing after something else to which it has an analogy, metonymic; as the *heart* of an apple; the *apple* of the eye; the *mouth* of a cave; a man's *signature*.

1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. 18 Affecting too much the analogicall Latine, he leaues many times vntold the true sense of our Saxon. 1724 WATTS *Log.* (J.) When a word .. is attributed to several other objects, not by way of resemblance, but on the account of some evident reference to the original idea, this is peculiarly called an analogical word. 1843 MILL *Logic* III. xx. § 1 When a country which has sent out colonies is termed the mother country, the expression is analogical.

†4. So called by analogy; figurative. *Obs.*

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. xlii. 235 The food wherewith Spirits are fed is analogical, spiritual and not corporal.

5. Of analogy; = ANALOGIC.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xviii. 421 Argument in the analogical field. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Lit.* I. i. 47 The activity of his analogical faculty.

6. = ANALOGOUS. *arch.*

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 15 Analogicall to this is that symboll of the Cynique. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 156 Some Parallel and Analogical effects. 1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 144 Being Analogical to our Moon, it is most likely they are moved in like manner. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. IV. viii. 348 Zootomy has been suggested as a better name [than Animal Anatomy] but it is not quite analogical to anatomy.

Analogically (ænălo·ʤikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an analogical manner.

†1. *Math.* Proportionally. *Obs.*

1570 DEE *Math. Præf.* 17 Chorographie .. teacheth Analogically to describe a small portion or circuite of ground.

2. In accordance with, or by the use of, analogy.

[1635 PERSON *Varieties* I. 39 *Analogice* they may be said to be alike, that is, in some respect.] 1656 COWLEY *Pind. Odes* (1684) 67 Some new kind of Creature, called analogically by an old known name. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. § 6 (1713) 14 Not only in Man, but analogically in the rest of Animals. 1732 BERKELEY *Min. Philos.* IV. § 21 A prince is analogically styled a pilot, being to the state as a pilot is to his vessel. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 276 Children learn to speak analogically in two years. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 441 Reasoning analogically from the circumstances with which we are acquainted.

3. In an analogical sense, figuratively.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. li. 292 An Offering therefore is taken properly or analogically. 1677 J. WEBSTER *Witchcr.* xvii. 344 [Syllables] may analogically, and by way of similitude, be said to be measured. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. ii. § 8 A name used analogically or metaphorically.

Analo·gicalness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] 'The quality of being analogical; fitness to be applied for the illustration of some analogy.' J.

1731 BAILEY, *Analogicalness*, the being proportional. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 193 Popularity .. is no guaranty of skill in neoterizing, with reference to need, analogicalness, or harmony.

†Ana·logism. *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. ἀναλογισμ-ός proportionate calculation, f. ἀναλογίζ-εσθαι f. ἀνάλογος: see ANALOGON, and -ISM.]

1. *Math.* The constitution of a proportion.

1656 HOBBES *Philos.* II. xiii. § 4 Eng. Wks. I. 146 When four magnitudes are to one another in geometrical proportion, they are called proportionals; and by some, more briefly, analogism. 1677 BAKER in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 29, I work all .. by analogism, bringing them to be wrought geometrically, he only arithmetically.

2. 'An argument from the cause to the effect,' J.; *à priori* reasoning.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Analogism*, a forcible argument, from the Cause to the Effect, implying an unanswerable necessity. [Whence in PHILLIPS, BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc.]

3. *Med.* The judgment of diseases by similar appearances; diagnosis by analogy.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Analogism*, In the Art of Physick, a Comparison of Causes relating to a Disease. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., A discourse on the Analogism of fevers.

†Ana·logist¹. *Obs.*⁻° [ad. med.L. *analogista*, used app. in error for *alogista* = an alleged Gr. *ἀλογιστής one who does not render an account, f. ἀ priv. + λόγος account.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Analogists*, Tutors who are not bound to give account of those whom they have under tuition: as Guardians and Protectors of Wards.

Analogist² (ænæ·lŏʤist). [f. ANALOGIZE, -ISM: see -IST.]

1. One who occupies himself with analogies, either in searching for them, pointing them out, or arguing from them.

1836 EMERSON *Nature* 35 Man is an analogist and studies relations in all objects. 1856 — *Eng. Traits* xiv. 239 Bacon, in the structure of his mind, held of the analogists,

of the idealists, or (as we popularly say, naming from the best example) Platonists. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* 139 The Universe itself.. is a mighty emblem, and man is the analogist who, by the Word that lighteth him, is enabled to decipher it.

2. A philosopher who saw in words images or analogues of the things expressed by them.

1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* i. 7 The philosophers who held these views [that language was innate] were called Analogists, while those who leaned to the conventional origin of language were styled Anomalists.

Analogistic (ænæ·lŏdʒi·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to (linguistic) analogists.

1882 *Trans. Vict. Inst.* 321 Errors of the Conventional (anomalistic) and Connexional (analogistic) Theories of Language.

Analogize (ănæ·lŏdʒəiz), *v.* [f. ANALOGY + -IZE. Perh. immediately from Fr. *analogiser* (in Cotgr. 1611), f. same elements.]

1. *intr.* To employ analogy; to speak or reason analogically; (*orig.*) by proportion or ratio.

1655 *Let.* in Hartlib. *Ref. Commonw. Bees* 34 My Receipt would be contemptible, if I should analogize by proportion. 1849 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 253 Try to render 'State' by any other word, and you will be put to it. You may analogise. 1881 G. MACDONALD *M. Marston* xliii, Shall I analogise yet a little farther?

2. *trans.* To represent by analogy, to figure.

a 1743 CHEYNE (J.) We have systems of material bodies, diversely figured .. : they represent the object of the desire, which is analogized by attraction or gravitation.

3. *trans.* To make, or show to be, analogous.

1802 E. PALMER *Princ. Nature* vi. (1826) 52 We cannot analogize these facts with the planetary system.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To show itself analogous, to be in general harmony.

1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Mal.* i. x. § 2 (1734) 91 Light .. where it finds proper Organs, concurs and analogises in these Organs, with the established Laws of Bodies. 1872 F. HALL *False Philol.* 66 Exceptions, so called .. analogize with special providences in the mundane order.

Analogizing (ănæ·lŏdʒəizing), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].] The perception of analogies, reasoning by analogy.

1832 J. AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. 1040 The analogising of several analogous objects: that is to say, the considering the several objects as connected by the analogy between them. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* i. 18 All thinking is analogizing, and 'tis the use of life to learn metonymy.

‖ **Analogon** (ănæ·lŏgŏn). *Pl.* -a. [a. Gr. ἀνάλογον that which is analogous, neut. sing. of adj. ἀνάλογ-ος according to due ratio, proportionate, conformable, f. ἀνά up to + λόγος account, ratio, proportion.] = ANALOGUE.

1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* vi. ii. (1867) 340 It has neither co-ordinate nor analogon. 1851 J. NICHOL *Archit. Heavens* 232 Would we seek an analogon amid phenomena of the earth, to alternations thus stupendous? 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 116 This was the nearest analogon to such a conception as the natives could find.

Analogous (ănæ·lŏgŏs), *a.* [f. L. *analog-us* (a. Gr. ἀνάλογ-ος: see prec.) + -OUS.]

1. Having, or characterized by, analogy; similar in certain attributes, circumstances, relations, or uses; having something parallel. (Const *to.*)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Psend. Ep.* 96 Analogus relations concerning other plants, and such as are of neare affinity unto this. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* VII. iii. 101 We are in a state of trial .. analogous or like to our moral and religious trial. 1832 J. AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. v. 171 Two resembling objects are said .. to be analogous, when one of them belongs to some class expressly or tacitly referred to and the other does not. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xliii. 562 The rest of Sicily had experienced disorders analogous in character to those of Syracuse.

b. *esp.* in *Nat. Hist.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 55 The bristles and quils in other Animals .. are analogous to the hairs in a man. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Analogy*, The gills of fishes are said to be analogous to the lungs in terrestrial animals. 1854 WOODWARD *Man. Mollusca* (1856) 47 Parts which correspond in their real nature (their origin and development) are termed 'homologous'; those which agree merely in appearance or office are said to be 'analogous.'

2. Expressing an analogy; = ANALOGICAL 3. *rare.*

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iii. 42 An analogous, if not an univocal generation. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws of Th.* § 58 Nouns are either Univocal, Equivocal, or Analogous. In analogous nouns one meaning is extended to new sets of objects from some proportion or resemblance between them.

Ana·logously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].]

1. In a manner analogous (*to, with,* something else).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Psend. Ep.* 106 Quadrupedes oviparous .. have their joynts and motive flexures more analogously framed unto ours. 1853 T. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxv. 41 This word formed analogously with the words *Tamanacu, Otomacu,* etc.

2. By, or in accordance with, analogy.

1749 P. SKELTON *Deism Rev.* vi. (T.) His unity or omnipresence, which you conceive but analogously and imperfectly. 1857 M. HOPKINS *Handbk. Average* 354 Freight, which has been called *the mother of wages,* and, therefore, analogously, of those expenses which are incidental to the production of freight.

Ana·logousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being analogous; similarity in regard to relations or attributes; = ANALOGY 3.

Mod. The analogousness of objects constitutes their connexion in thought.

Analogue (æ·nălŏg). [a. Fr. *analogue,* f. Gr. ἀνάλογ-ον ANALOGON, which was in earlier use.]

1. An analogous word or thing; a representative in different circumstances or situation; something performing a corresponding part.

1837 WHEWELL *Induct. Sc.* (1857) III. 438 Identifying .. the strata with their foreign analogues. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. v. § 12. 228 Boileau is the analogue of Pope in French literature. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* viii. 324 'Renard the Fox' has its analogue among the Kafirs.

2. *esp.* in *Nat. Hist.* **a.** A part of an animal or plant which in function answers to a different part in another animal or plant; a representative or corresponding organ. Strictly said of organs of different origin.

1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Introd. Entomol.* III. 566 In Vespa &c. a small subtriangular piece just below the base of the upper wing is probably its analogue. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vii. 137 The green cells which clothe the veins of the leaf .. may be regarded as the analogues of the green leaves which clothe the branches. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* i. iv. § 5. 158 Such a vasometer centre has an analogue in the intrinsic ganglia of the heart.

b. A species or tribe in one region, or at one period of the earth's history, which represents or occupies the place of a different species or tribe in another country, or at a different epoch; a foreign representative, an ancient or modern representative.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 28 Steno had compared the fossil shells with their recent analogues. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 105 The Arctic vegetation has no analogue in the southern hemisphere.

c. A species or group of animals or plants which occupies in relation to the division to which it belongs a position similar to that of another species or group in relation to its division; a representative in a different class or group; as the newt is among amphibians the analogue of the lizard among reptiles.

1835 KIRBY *Habits & Inst. Anim.* I. ii. 71 Humming birds, like the butterflies, whose analogues they are, suck the nectar of the flowers. 1858 T. R. JONES *Aquar. Nat.* 253 This sipunculus, however, would appear to be of a less changeable disposition than its crustacean analogue. 1879 G. ALLEN *Colour Sense* iii. 25 The fishes, marine analogues of flying creatures.

Analogy (ănæ·lŏdʒi). Also 6 -gye, 6–7 -gie, (7 annalogy). [ad. L. *analogia,* a. Gr. ἀναλογία equality of ratios, proportion (orig. a term of mathematics, but already with transf. sense in Plato), f. ἀνάλογ-ος adj.: see ANALOGON. Cf. mod. Fr. *analogie.*]

1. *Math.* Proportion; agreement of ratios.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* C ij, If any one proportion be continued in more then 2 nombers, there maie be then a conference also of these proportions.. that conference or comparison is named Analogie. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. Introd. 126 This booke .. entreateth of proportion and Analogie, or proportionalitie. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* v. def. 4 That which is here termed Proportion is more rightly called Proportionality or Analogy. 1742 BAILEY, *Analogy* [in the *Mathematicks*] the Comparison of several Ratio's of Quantities or Numbers one to another. 1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* (1872) II. vi. viii. 112 An analogy is 'an agreement or likeness between' two ratios in respect of the quantitative contrast between each antecedent and its consequent.

†**2.** Hence, Due proportion; correspondence or adaptation of one thing to another. *Obs.*

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* 1018 Analogie is an aptnes, proportion and a certaine conuenance of the signe to ye thing signified. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 429 If there be an analogy of faith, so is there of hearing also. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* vi. 204 This bastard Pleurisie.. arose from a pituitous matter gathered in the Bloud through Analogy with Winter. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 143 Some philosophers have perceived so much analogy to man in the formation of the ocean, that they have not hesitated to assert its being made for him alone.

3. Equivalency or likeness of relations; 'resemblance of things with regard to some circumstances or effects' (J.); 'resemblance of relations' (Whately); a name for the fact, that, the relation borne to any object by some attribute or circumstance, corresponds to the relation existing between another object and some attribute or circumstance pertaining to it. Const. *to, with, between.*

This is an extension of the general idea of proportion from quantity to relation generally, and is often expressed proportionally, as when we say 'Knowledge is to the mind, what light is to the eye.' The general recognition of this analogy makes *light,* or *enlightenment,* or *illumination,* an *analogical* word for *knowledge.*

1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 28 Marke well, good reader, the analogye of the old and new sacramentes. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 3 (1873) 122 Which three parts active [experimental, philosophical, magical] have a correspondence and analogy with the three parts speculative. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Analogy,* Like Reason, Relation, Proportion, Agreement, Correspondency. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. i. 13 We can think no otherwise of the Divine Conceptions and Volitions, but as we are led by the analogy of humane acts. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 466 Analogy is the similitude or correspondence of particulars between things. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* 65 Some conceived analogy between body and mind. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* viii. 195 There is still one property of sound, which has its analogy also in light. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 10. 285 The analogy between a river and a glacier moving through a sinuous valley is therefore complete. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* iv. 137 There seem to be three principal types [of ants] offering a curious analogy to the three great phases: the hunting, pastoral, and agricultural stages, in the history of human development.

4. *more vaguely,* Agreement between things, similarity.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. iv. 18 A great analogie or conuenience is found in this contrarietie of beginnings. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 45 Who from some analogy of name conceive the Ægyptian Pyramids to have been built for granaries. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 416 ¶ 1 Places, Persons, or Actions in general which bear a Resemblance, or at least some remote Analogy, with what we find represented. 1806 SYD. SMITH *Elem. Mor. Phil.* (1850) 359 There is a certain analogy to this in drunkenness. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxvii. 358 The trilobites .. bear so strong an analogy to those described by M. Brongniart.

†**5.** As a figure of speech: The *statement* of an analogy, a simile or similitude. *Obs.*

a 1536 TINDALE *Wks.* 473 (R.) Fetching his analogie and similitude at the naturall bodie. 1570 DEE *Math. Præf.* 21 Parables and Analogies of whose natures, etc. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 213 According to the same Analogy, the Dove, and the Fiery Tongues .. might also be called Angels.

6. = ANALOGUE.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 158 Many have nostrills which have no lungs, as fishes, but none have lungs or respiration, which have not some shew, or some analogy of nostrills. 1661 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 486 Man .. is the worlds analogy, And hath with it a Co-existency. 1837 LYTTON *Athens* I. 296 The child is the analogy of a people yet in childhood. 1877 LYTTEIL *Landm.* I. iii. 28 We readily find many analogies to such a name as Kairguid.

7. *Logic.* **a.** Resemblance of relations or attributes forming a ground of reasoning. **b.** The process of reasoning from parallel cases; presumptive reasoning based upon the assumption that if things have some similar attributes, their other attributes will be similar.

1602 in *Thynne's Animadv.* Pref. 107 By true Annalogie I rightly find. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 127 He hath made out from Example and Analogy. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Introd. 4 Analogy is of weight .. towards determining our Judgment. 1832 J. AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. 1040 Analogy denotes an inference or a reasoning or argumentation, whereof an analogy of objects is mainly the cause or ground. 1843 MILL *Logic* III. xx. § 1 The word Analogy as the name of a mode of reasoning is generally taken for some kind of argument supposed to be of an inductive nature but not amounting to a complete induction. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. xxx. (1863) 231 Analogy is probability from a parallel case. We assume that the same law which operates in the one case will in another, if there be a resemblance between the relations of the things compared. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metric Syst.* III. 176 The analogy of all experience warrants the conjecture. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. i. 11 Analogy, however, is not proof, but illustration.

8. *Language.* Similarity of formative or constructive processes; imitation of the inflexions, derivatives, or constructions of existing words, in forming inflexions, derivatives, or constructions of other words, without the intervention of the formative steps through which these at first arose.

Thus the new inflexion *bake, baked, baked* (instead of the historical *bake, book, baken*) is due to analogy with such words as *rake, raked, raked,* etc. When the formative steps are not only absent, but could not have been present, the process is often called *False Analogy*; as when *starvation* was formed to bear the same relation to *starve,* that *vexation* does to *vex. Vexation* being historically due to the existence of *vexāt-* the ppl. stem of a L. vb. *vexā-re,* whence through Fr. *vexe-r* we have *vex,* there could be no such formative steps in the case of the Teut. vb. *starve.* But as all mere analogy, even that of vex-*es,* vex-*ed,* vex-*ing,* is in this sense 'false,' the term *form-association* is now commonly used of an analogical process which considers the mere *forms* of existing words, apart from their history.

1659 B. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 264 There [is] .. a particular Grammar analogy in each particular tongue, before it be reduced into rules. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Analogy..* in Grammar, the Declining of a Noun, or Conjugating of a Verb, according to its Rule or Standard. 1747 JOHNSON *Plan of Dict.* Wks. 1787 IX. 178 To our language may be with great justness applied the observation of Quintilian, that speech was not formed by an analogy sent from heaven. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Analogy,* In matters of language, we say, new words are formed by Analogy. 1874 MORRIS *Hist. Eng. Gram.* 95 The *th* in *farther* has crept in from false analogy with *further.* 1878 SWEET in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* (1877–9) 391 Paul goes on to protest against the epithet 'false' analogy, remarking that it is really 'correct,' working as it does with unerring psychological instinct.

9. *Nat. Hist.* Resemblance of form or function between organs which are *essentially* different (in different species), as the analogy between the tail of a fish and that of the whale, the wing of a bat and that of a bird, the tendril of the pea and that of the vine.

1814 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 62 Linnæus, whose lively imagination was continually employed in endeavours to discover analogies between the animal and vegetable systems, conceived 'that the pith performed for the plant the same functions as the brain and nerves in animated beings.' 1854 WOODWARD *Man. Mollusca* 55 Resemblances of form and habits without agreement of structure .. are termed relations of .. analogy. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 25 We understand by analogy those cases in which organs have identity of function, but not identity of essence or origin. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 13 *Nymphæaceæ* .. Affinities. With Papaveraceæ, but not close; presents analogies with Hydrocharideæ and Villarsia.

†**Ana·lphabet,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *analphabēt-us,* a. Gr. ἀναλφάβητ-os not knowing one's ABC, f. ἀν priv. + ἀλφάβητ-os alphabet.] = next.

1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 123 Which [books] being shipped and taken by the Turks, were many of them thrown overboard by those analphabet rogues.

Analphabetic (ăn¸æ·lfăbe·tik), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. *ἀναλφάβητ-ος* (see prec.) + -IC.] Not knowing the letters; totally illiterate.

1876 R. BURTON *Gorilla Land* II. 226 They have relapsed into the analphabetic state of their ancestors.

†Analphabe·tical, *a. Obs.*—°. = prec.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Analphabetical*, unlearned, unlettered.

Analysable, -zable (æ·năləi·zăb'l), *a.* [f. ANALYSE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being analyzed.

1851 H. SPENCER *Soc. Statics* Introd. 31 Where motives are readily analyzable. 1868 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Dec. 794/2 One of the most curious and least analysable things in human life . . [is] force of character. 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskr. Gr.* § 99 The inflected forms are analysable into inflective endings . . and inflected stems.

Analysation, -zation (æ·năləizē·ı̆·ʃən). [a. actual or possible Fr. *analysation*, n. of action f. *analyser* to ANALYSE: see -ATION.] The action of analyzing; analysis.

1742 PERRY in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 53 The Phænomena which appear'd upon Analysation. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 666 The analyzation of action. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 114 Analyzation cannot be vague, although it may be inexact. 1881 J. INGRAM *Mem.* in *Poe's Wks.* I. 49 The admirable analyzation of his prose writings.

†A·nalyse, *sb. Obs.*; also 8 -ise. [a. Fr. *analyse* (not in Cotgr. 1611; cf. It. *analisi*, Florio 1598), f. med.L. *analysis*.] = ANALYSIS.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. ii. 4 The words . . are few, and therefore shall need no other Analyse than what their very number presents unto us. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 293 The Analyse I gave of the contents of this Verse. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inig.* 276 Without any further Analyse I shall guide my exposition by the order of the verses. *c* 1730 BOLINGBROKE *Fragm.* (1777) lii, To begin this analise.

Analyse, -ze (æ·nəlaiz), *v.*; also 7–9 **analize,** 8 **analise.** [a. mod.Fr. *analyse-r* (=*faire l'analyse*), f. *analyse* ANALYSIS; see prec. (It might also have been formed in Eng. itself on the prec. sb.) On Greek analogies the vb. would have been *analysize*, Fr. *analysiser*, of which *analyser* was practically a shortened form, since, though following the analogy of pairs like *annexe, annexe-r*, it rested chiefly on the fact that by form-assoc. it appeared already to belong to the series of factitive vbs. in *-iser*, Eng. -IZE, = L. *-izāre*, f. Gr. *-ίζ-ειν*, to which in sense it belonged. Hence from the first it was commonly written in Eng. *analyze*, the spelling accepted by Johnson, and historically quite defensible. The objection that this assumes a Gr. *ἀναλύζ-ειν* itself assumes that *analyse* is formed on Gr. *ἀναλύσ-ειν*, which is etymologically impossible and historically untrue.]

Prim. sign. To take to pieces; to separate, distinguish, or ascertain the elements of anything complex, as a material collection, chemical compound, light, sound, a miscellaneous list, account or statement, a sentence, phrase, word, conception, feeling, action, process, etc.

I. Generally.

†1. Of things material: To dissect, decompose. *Obs.* in general sense.

1601 B. JONSON in *Chester's Loves Mart.* 186 (*title*) The Phœnix Analysde. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* Pref. Verses, Its clear Analysis the Text unties: 'Twas sad that death did th'Author analyze. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 96 The elements of the fruit itself, after having analyzed and dissected it.

2. Of things immaterial: (see *prim. sign.* above.)

1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 18 ¶ 4 Careful to analyze their enjoyments. 1794 BURKE *Wks.* 1842 II. 476 Otherwise we should dispute all the points of morality . . we should analyze all society. *a* 1832 SIR J. MACINTOSH *Bacon & Locke* Wks. 1846 I. 327 That incapacity of being analyzed, in which they agree with all other simple ideas. 1843 MILL *Logic* (1868) Introd. 12, I shall attempt to analyse the process of inference. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 24. 358 Means of analysing the internal constitution of a glacier. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. iii. 79 No one, I presume, can analyse the sensations of pleasure and pain. 1873 BAIN *Logic* II. 400 The use of the Syllogism may be expressed as analyzing or separating . . the three parts of a step of reasoning. 1881 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* No. 49. 23 If we analyse these returns for England and Wales, we find no rule.

3. Hence, to examine minutely, so as to determine the essential constitution, nature, or form, apart from extraneous and accidental surroundings.

1809 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* 1859 I. 178/1 If by a simple pleasure is meant one, the cause of which can be easily analysed. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. x. 213 Having first explicitly defined and analized the nature of Jacobinism. 1833 MARRYAT *Pet. Simple* 1 As well as I can recollect and analyse my early propensities. 1854 HODGSON in *R. Inst. Lect.* 283 Exchange . . is, in all cases, when analyzed, simply each man's giving something that he wants less, for something else that he wants more.

4. *To analyse away*: to get rid of by a process of analysis.

1877 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (ed. 2) I. 43 This attempt to analyse away the positive additions of creative power.

II. Specifically.

5. *Chem.* & *Physics.* To ascertain the elements (proximate or ultimate) of any compound; *hence*, to ascertain whether it contains any extraneous substances. To separate light into its prismatic constituents.

1667 BOYLE *Orig. Forms & Qual.*, Analiz'd by Distillation. *a* 1691 — (J.) Chymistry enabling us to depurate bodies, and . . to analyze them. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 192 He taught me how to analyze limestones. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxi. 184 The plate B is called the *analysing* plate, because its use is to analyse, or separate into its parts, the light transmitted. 1874 SCHORLEMMER *Chem. Carb. Comp.* 16 If the body to be analysed contains nitrogen. *Mod.* Samples of water from these wells have been analyzed.

6. *Literature.* To examine critically so as to bring out the essential elements, or give the essence of (a treatise or any part of it).

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheomast.* II. xiii. § 2. 350 Logicke teacheth the Preacher, to Analize and diuide his Text. 1646 *Eurd. Issachar* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 264 The first analyseth, interpreteth, and taketh away the doubts of his Text. 1815 MOORE *Veiled Proph.* Epil. (1824) 126 He then proceeded to analyse the poem. 1868 ARBER *Milton's Areop.* Introd., Its [a book's] contents may be analysed as to their intrinsic truthfulness or falsity.

7. *Gram.* To distinguish the grammatical elements of a word, phrase, or sentence; *esp.* (since 1852) To resolve a sentence into elements performing distinct functions in the expression of thought.

1724 [See ANALYSIS 6.] 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 88 ¶ 2 The employment . . of analysing lines into syllables. 1867 MORELL *Eng. Gramm.* 46 Method of analysing Simple Sentences. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Apr., She will take rhetoric . . and also attempt to 'analyse' Milton's 'Paradise Lost' into subjects and predicates.

Analysed, -zed (æ·nəlaizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Resolved or reduced to its elements or essential constituents.

1601 CHAPMAN in *Chester's Loves Mart.* 180 She was to him th'Analisde World of pleasure. 1768 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 498 They had recourse to the analysed characters [of the Chinese]. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 4 Comparing that analised fact with every other event with which it should agree.

Analyser, -zer (æ·nəlaizər). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].]

1. He who or that which analyzes.

1627 BP. HALL *Apol. agst. Brownists* § 52, I need no better analyser than your selfe. 1759–67 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) III. xxxviii. 377 Thou faithful analyzer of my Disgrazias. 1823 J. HARRISON (*title*) Etymological Enchiridion or Practical Analyzer shewing the Etymon or Root of all the Words in the English Tongue. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 10 Bacon —the great analyzer of common sense.

2. *Chem.* & *Physics.* He who analyzes; = ANALYST 2.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 305 Our new analysers . . make it . . to suit their different purposes. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 9/2 The Calcutta analyzers call it an impure peat. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* I. 12 The hardest chemist, the severest analyzer.

3. In the polariscope, an apparatus employed to exhibit the fact that the light has been polarized.

1863 ATKINSON *Ganot's Physics* § 638 Every instrument for investigating the properties of polarised light consists essentially of two parts, one for polarising the light, the other for ascertaining the fact of light having undergone polarisation. The former part is called the polariser, the latter the analyser. 1867 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sc.* (1871) 382 The tourmaline plate between the eye and the crystal, which we shall call the 'analyzing plate,' or the 'analyzer.'

Analysing, -zing (æ·nəlaiziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The resolving of anything into its elements; resolution; analysis. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1750 HARRIS *Hermes* I. i. (1786) 2 These different Analysings or Resolutions constitute what we call Philosophical or Universal Grammar. 1808 PIKE *Sources of Mississippi* III. App. 18 In analysing the mineral and extracting the metals.

Analysing, -zing (æ·nəlaiziŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That analyzes; practising or performing analysis.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxiii. 202 Without the aid either of a polarising or an analysing plate. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxii. 210 One of these [pencils] it absorbs, and transmits the other; it is, therefore, called the analyzing plate. 1863 C. READE in *All Y. Round* 3 Oct. 125/1 A famous analysing chemist in London.

Analysis (ănæ·lisis). *Pl.* **analyses** (-īz). [a. med. (or early mod.) L. *analysis* (found *c* 1470), a. Gr. *ἀνάλυσις*, n. of action f. *ἀναλύ-ειν* to unloose, undo, f. *ἀνά* up, back + *λύ-ειν* to loose: see -SIS.]

I. Generally.

1. The resolution or breaking up of anything complex into its various simple elements, the opposite process to *synthesis*; the exact determination of the elements or components of anything complex (with or without their physical separation).

†a. of things material. *Obs.*, exc. as fig. from spec. uses.

1667 H. STUBBE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 501, I tryed some Analysis of Bodies by letting Ants eat them. 1867 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sc.* 70 A mechanical analysis of the contents of your basket.

b. of things immaterial.

1581 KIRKE *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Argt., Which difinition albe . . it agree with the nature of the thing, yet no whit answereth with the analysis and interpretation of the worde. 1590 NASHE in *Greene's Arcad.* Pref. 7 These men . . doe bound their base humours in the beggerly straights of a hungry Analysis. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Analysis* is most proper for the discovery of truth, and synthesis for teaching and explaining it in a systematical way. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. vi. 46 The habits of investigation and analysis. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Milton*, Analysis is not the business of the Poet. His office is to portray, not to dissect. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* 470 A time favourable to the analysis of feeling. 1873 H. SPENCER *Sociol.* 322 Analysis has for its chief function to prepare the way for synthesis.

2. *concr.* A tabular statement or other form embodying the results of the above process; an abridgement exhibiting the essential heads; a synopsis or conspectus; as an analysis of a textbook, of a General Charges account. *Bowling analysis* in *Cricket*, a register of the result of each ball bowled.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. § 1. 22 A Scheme or Analysis of all the Genus's or more common heads of things belonging to this design. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. i. 11 So good an analysis of Mr. Park's 'History of Hampstead.' 1862 ROBERTSON (*title*) Analysis of Mr. Tennyson's In Memoriam. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 27 May, The fielding of the Australians . . was as nothing compared with the bowling, the analysis of which we append below.

II. Specifically.

3. *Chem.* The resolution of a chemical compound into its *proximate* or *ultimate* elements; the determination of the elements of which it is composed; or, in the case of a substance of known composition, such as water, of the foreign substances which it may contain.

When the analysis determines only *what* the elements are, it is *qualitative*; when it determines the quantity of each present, it is *quantitative*; the latter is *gravimetrical* or *volumetrical* according as the weights or the volumes of the elements are measured.

a 1655 *Let.* in Hartlib. *Commonw. Bees* 27 Manna . . hath [not] the like nature as Honey, which in its Analysis more easily is apparent. 1686 W. HARRIS *Lemery's Chem.* II. xxii. 621 Let us examine now whether any such thing can probably be found in opium by the Analysis I have made of it. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. 1. iii. 51 The quantity of charcoal which they yield by analysis. 1831 T. P. JONES *New Convers. Chem.* xxviii. 282 Sugar, starch, and gum are proximate principles, and these we obtain by proximate analysis. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 83 A large number of analyses of air from various localities.

4. *Optics.* The resolution of light into its prismatic constituents.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxiii. 205 The polarisation of the incident light, and the analysis of the transmitted light. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 6. 253 A delicate prismatic analysis of white light.

5. *Literature.* The investigation of any production of the intellect, as a poem, tale, argument, philosophical system, so as to exhibit its component elements in simple form.

1644 E. HUIT (*title*) The whole Prophecie of Daniel Explained by a Paraphrase, Analysis and Briefe Comment. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* II. xxxiv. 244 Of these [theories] I shall not descend to a particular analysis. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. vi. 357 Such, in brief analysis, was the memorable Declaration of Elizabeth. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. v. 105 The critical analysis of the text.

6. *Gram.* The ascertainment of the elements composing a sentence or any part of it. *esp.* (since 1852) *Logical, Syntactic, or Sentence Analysis*: the resolution of the sentence into elements performing distinct functions in the expression of thought, and thus having definite relations to the whole sentence and to each other, as *subject* and *predicate* with their respective *enlargements*.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* viii. (1627) 104 Of the analysis or resolving a sentence. 1724 WATTS *Logic* IV. i. Wks. 1813 VII. 511 The word analysis has three or four senses . . When a sentence is distinguished into the nouns, the verbs, pronouns, and other particles of speech which compose it, then it is said to be analysed grammatically. When the same sentence is distinguished into subject, predicate . . then it is analysed logically, and metaphysically. 1852 *Min. Comm. Council* I. 23 Geography, history, the analysis of language, arithmetic. 1852 MORELL (*title*) Analysis of Sentences explained. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. of Speech* i. 31 The name for grammar in Sanscrit means analysis.

7. *Math. Ancient Analysis*, The proving of a proposition by resolving it into simpler propositions already proved or admitted. *Modern Analysis*, The resolving of problems by reducing them to equations.

1656 HOBBES *Elem. Philos.* (1839) 309 Analysis is continual reasoning from the definitions of the terms of a proposition we suppose true . . and so on, till we come to some things known. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 162/2 Analysis as defined by the Scholiast upon Euclid, is a sumption of the thing sought, by the consequents (as if it were already known) to find out the truth. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Simple Analysis is that employed in solving problems reducible to simple equations. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1827) I. 3 *Analysis* or the *Analytic Method* . . is that which is commonly used in Algebra. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. 171 Spherical harmonic analysis, has for its object the expression of an arbitrary periodic function of two independent variables in the proper form for a large class of physical problems involving arbitrary data over a spherical surface.

8. *Logic.* The tracing of things to their source, and the resolution of knowledge into its original principles; the discovery of general principles underlying concrete phenomena.

a 1680 GLANVILL (J.) We cannot know any thing of nature but by an analysis of its true initial causes. 1724 WATTS

Logic IV. i. (1822) 372 Analysis finds out causes by their effects. 1877 CAIRD *Philos. Kant* vii. 319 Analysis . . is simply going back on the path which the mind has already travelled, proceeding from the more to the less determinate.

Analyst (æ·nălist). [a. Fr. *analyste*, f. *analyser*, by form-assoc. w. vbs. in *-iser* (=L. *-izāre*, Gr. *-ίζειν*, Eng. -IZE), which have agent-nouns in *-iste* (L. *-ista*, Gr. *-ιστης*, Eng. -IST). See ANALYSE. *Analyser, analyste*, were thus formally analogous to *latiniser, latiniste*.] One who makes an analysis.

1. A mathematician skilled in modern algebraical geometry. (The only sense in 17–18th c., but now rarely used without qualification.)

1656 HOBBES *Elem. Philos.* III. xx. Eng. Wks. I. 307 The analyst that can solve these problems without knowing first the length of the arch . . shall do more than ordinary geometry is able to perform. 1675 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 212 A learned analyst, and a person fit to labour in discovering canons for the surd roots of equations. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. § 2 ¶ 87 Till the Analyst obtains the true Root. 1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* Pref. 7 [Berkeley] charged analysts with changing, at the close of the reasoning, the hypothesis upon which that reasoning commenced. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 136 A skill like that of the geometrical analyst.

2. *spec.* One skilled in chemical analysis; one whose profession it is to ascertain the chemical constitution of substances. (The common use now.)

1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 424 The correct analyst ought to be well grounded in general chemical information. 1869 *Daily News* 11 Aug., In the stomach and liver of the child the analyst to whom they were committed found distinct traces of the same poison. 1873 *Ibid.* 7 Nov. 5/5 Public Analyst for Bethnal-green.

3. *gen.*

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Analyst*, a person who analyzes a thing, or makes use of the analytical method. (See 1.)] 1809 COLERIDGE *Friend* I. i. (1867) 4 Some pleasant analyst of taste. 1851 H. SPENCER *Soc. Statics* xxii. § 3 Unobserved, perhaps, by the many, but sufficiently visible to the analyst. 1859 BUCKNILL *Psychol. Shaks.* 3 Preeminently the most truthful analyst of human action.

Analytic (ænăli·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *analytic-us*, a. Gr. ἀναλυτικ-ός analytic, f. ἀνάλυτ-ος dissolved, dissolvable, f. ἀναλύ-ειν: see ANALYSIS. Cf. Fr. *analytique*, perhaps earlier.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to, or in accordance with analysis; consisting in, or distinguished by, the resolution of compounds into their elements.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i. Wks. 1616. 332 A direct, and analyticke summe Of all the worth and first effects of artes. 1724 WATTS *Logic* IV. i. (1813) 511 Natural method is . . twofold, viz. *synthetic* and *analytic*. Analytick method takes the whole compound as it finds it . . and leads us into the knowledge of it by resolving it into its first principles. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 54 ¶ 4 They are . . understood without skill in analytick science. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* vi. § 46 Of the several circumstances . . to give some sort of analytic view. 1802 WOODHOUSE in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 95 In the present state of analytic science, there is no certain and direct method of integrating differential equations. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxiv. (1866) II. 7 The words analytic and synthetic . . are, like most of our logical terms, taken from Geometry.

2. Concerned with, or addicted to the use of, analysis; analytical.

1805 WORDSW. *Prel.* II. (ed. 2) 40 A toil, Than analytic industry to me More pleasing. 1876 FARRAR *Gk. Syntax* 2 Few languages are more analytic than English. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVII. 480 Analytic education makes against the creative search of beauty, which defies analysis.

B. *sb.* mostly *pl.* **analytics**, transl. L. *analytica*, a. Gr. ἀναλυτικά, adj. pl. neut., used subst. by Aristotle as title of his treatises on Logic.

1. *gen.* 'The science or doctrine and use of analysis.' Chambers.

1641 HOBBES *Lett.* Wks. 1845 VII. 462 A better philosopher in my opinion then De Cartes, and not inferior to him in the analytiques. 1857 SIR J. STEPHEN *Lect. Hist. France* xvii. II. 154 Skill in the science of moral analytics.

2. *spec.* a. That part of logic which treats of analysis.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* i. 6 Live and die in Aristotle's works. Sweet Analytics, 'tis thou hast ravish'd me. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 353 Aristotles first book of Analyticks. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 66 He was in Logick a great Critick, Profoundly skill'd in Analytick. (*Annot.* Analytique is a part of Logick that teaches to decline and construe Reason, as Grammar does Words.) 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xii. (1866) I. 218 His [Aristotle's] Prior Analytics, the treatise in which he develops the general forms of reasoning. 1846 (*title*) *ibid.* II. App. 251 A New Analytic of Logical Forms.

†b. The algebraical branches of pure mathematics; the application of algebra to geometry. *Obs.*

1656 HOBBES *Elem. Philos.* (1839) 309, I should there have spoken of the analytics of geometricians. 1685 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1104 My design being to trace this of the *Analyticks* (as the Greeks call'd it) or *Algebra* (as the Arabs). 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., To the modern Analytics, principally, belongs algebra.

Analytical, *a.* [f. med.L. *analytic-us* (see prec.) + -AL[1]. The earliest spelling is *analeticall*, and in 15th c. L. *analeticus* is of freq. occurrence.]

1. Of or pertaining to analytics; employing the analytic method or process.

c 1525 SKELTON *Replyc.*, Maister Porphiris problemes . . in his thre maner of clerkly workes, analeticall, topicall, and logycall. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* A iij b, Marke my first analytical table. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VII. i. (1821) 308 The principles of true religion . . are all so clear and perspicuous, that they need no key of analytical demonstration to unlock them. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 119 We shall postpone the whole synthetical part . . and confine ourselves to the analytical; that is to say, universal grammar. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* i. 14 Homer was never analytical. He described the world without raising a single moral or psychological question.

b. *Lang.* Expressing the various notions and relations into which a proposition or complex notion may be analyzed, by distinct words, instead of combining several into one word; as, *they shall be sent out* for *ē-mitt-ē-nt-ur*; *with a sword* for *gladio*; *plus fort* for *fortior*; *of man* for *man's*.

1873 FARRAR *Fam. of Speech* ii. 74 The Swedish and Danish . . have become more analytical than Old Norse. 1874 SAYCE *Comp. Philol.* ix. 368 The analytical character of the modern European languages, of which English is the most extreme example.

2. Of analysis. = ANALYTIC *a.* 1.

1656 HOBBES *Elem. Philos.* I. vi. § 10 Eng. Wks. I. 79 There is need partly of the analytical and partly of the synthetical method. 1802 WOODHOUSE in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 105, I shall now shew, by a purely analytical process, what are the divisions of $x^n \pm a^n$. 1847 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sc.* I. 144 Having succeeded in this analytical process, we may invert it.

Analytically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].]

1. By analytic method or process; by way or means of analysis.

1656 HOBBES *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 248 Has he not proceeded analytically in a hundred problems? 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. § 2 ¶ 88 To determine these Associations, both analytically and synthetically. 1872 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 2 Conic sections treated both geometrically and analytically. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 109 Proving the composition of water analytically.

2. After an analytical fashion; with an analytical tendency. *rare.*

1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) IV. 114 To be distinct, we must talk analytically. 1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* (1872) I. iv. viii. 478 To persons analytically inclined.

Analyze, -able, etc.: see ANALYSE, -ABLE.

Anamal, -el, obs. forms of ENAMEL.

†**Ana·me**, *v. Obs. rare.* [OE. *anemnan*, f. A-*pref.* 1 + *nemnan* to NAME.] To mention, name.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 13 Godes spel-bodan . . eal anemdon. *c* 1305 *St. Christoph.* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 60 His iugelour adai: to-fore him pleide faste & anemnede in his rym: þe deuel atte laste. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xl. 104 In the abbay of Hexhame All þare folk þai gert aname.

‖ **Anamnesis** (ænămnī·sis). [Gr. ἀνάμνησις remembrance, n. of action f. ἀναμνα- stem of ἀνα-μιμνή-σκ-ειν to remember, f. ἀνά back + μνο- call to mind, f. μέν-ος mind.] The recalling of things past; recollection, reminiscence.

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 249 Anamnesis is a figure whereby the speaker calling to mind matters past, whether of sorrow, joy, &c. doth make recital of them. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Path.* II Diagnosis from the Anamnesis, that is, from the story which the patient tells of his illness. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 22 The doctrine of *anamnesis*, in Plato, according to which the soul had pre-existed in a purer state, and there gained its ideas.

Anamnestic (ænămne·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. ἀναμνηστικ-ός able to recall to mind, f. ἀναμνηστ-ός vbl. adj. f. ἀναμνα-: see prec.]

A. *adj.* Recalling to mind; aiding the memory or recollection.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Anamnestic* is applied by Blancard to remedies proper for restoring or strengthening the memory. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Anamnestic Symptoms*, Phenomena occurring in a previous stage . . by the remembrance of which the present condition is made more manifest.

B. *sb.*

†1. An anamnestic medicine or symptom.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Anamneticks*, medicines that serve to restore the Memory. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Anamnestics*, in medicine, are used by some writers to denote those signs which help to discover the past state of a patient's body. 1775 ASH, *Anamnestic*, a medicine to help the memory.

2. A proposed equivalent for *Mnemonic-s.*

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. vii. 123 Anamnestic, the art of Recollection or Reminiscence.

Anamorphism (ænămō·ɹfiz'm). [f. ἀνά up + μορφή form + -ISM.]

1. Distorted projection or perspective.

1836 *Edin. Rev.* LXIII. 105 Emblazoning on a separate tablet . . the anamorphisms in which it [the form of his brother] had been drawn.

2. Progression from a lower to a higher type.

1852 HUXLEY in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. i. 63 If, however, all Cephalous Mollusks . . be only modifications by excess or defect of the parts of a definite archetype, then, I think, it follows as a necessary consequence, that no anamorphism takes place in this group.

Anamorphose (ænămō·ɹfōus, -ōz), *v. rare.* [f. next (or its Gr. elements) on model of METAMORPHOSE.] To represent by anamorphosis; to distort into a monstrous projection.

1876 J. A. H. MURRAY in *Mill Hill Mag.* IV. 79 Shakspere might have seen this very picture, or, if not, some other in which a skull was thus anamorphosed; in which 'looking awry,' a 'shape of grief' was found. [Cf. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 22.]

Anamorphosis (ænămō·ɹfō·sis). [a. Gr. ἀνα-μόρφωσις transformation, n. of action f. ἀναμορφό-ειν to transform, f. ἀνά back, again + μορφό-ειν to form, f. μορφή form. Still by some pronounced *anamorphō·sis*, after the Gr. ω. Cf. *metamorphosis.*]

1. A distorted projection or drawing of anything, so made that when viewed from a particular point, or by reflection from a suitable mirror, it appears regular and properly proportioned; a deformation.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., To draw the *Anamorphosis*, or deformation of an image, upon the convex surface of a cone. 1816 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 273 It was to correct their anamorphosis of the Deity, that Jesus preached. 1846 JOYCE *Sci. Dial.* xiv. 306 These images are called anamorphoses. 1873 *Athenæum* 25 Jan., This bewildering object is undoubtedly an anamorphosis of a human skull.

2. *Bot.* Such a degeneration or change in the habit of a plant from different conditions of growth, as gives it the appearance of a different species or genus; abnormal transformation. Chiefly said of cryptogams, as fungi, lichens, and sea-weeds.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 55 The state of anamorphosis, or . . that remarkable distension or increase of the cellular tissue of vegetables, from which the name of succulent is derived. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 446 That genus [*Chroolepus*] may be a mere anamorphosis of the crust of Lichens.

3. Repetition of the same form at a later stage of development; return to an earlier form. *rare.*

1862 LATHAM *Elem. Comp. Philol.* (L.) There is not such a thing as a true anamorphosis in language.

4. = ANAMORPHISM 2.

1852 HUXLEY in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. i. 63 Whether true anamorphosis ever occurs in the whole animal kingdom.

Anamorphous (ænămō·ɹfəs), *a. rare.* [f. ANAMORPH-ISM + -OUS.] Distorted, out of shape.

1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Mag.* IV. 93 The original figure must have been a deformed or anamorphous drawing, in order to give a reflected image of just proportions.

Anamoured, obs. form of ENAMOURED.

Anan, obs. form of ANON.

Anan (ănæ·n), *int. Obs.* and *dial.*; also 6– **anon.** The quot. from Udall and Shaks. show that this is the same word as ANON *adv.* orig. in response to a call = 'In one moment; presently; coming!'; hence a waiter's response to express that he was paying attention, or awaiting commands; thence a general mode of expressing that the auditor was at the speaker's service, or begged him to say on; and in later use, a mode of expressing that the auditor has failed to catch the speaker's words or meaning, but is now alert and asks him to repeat; = I beg your pardon! What did you say? Sir? Eh? [See the whole passage in 1 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 1–126.]

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. iii. (1869) 65 *C.* What hough! come forth Trupenie! *I.* Anon! What is your will mistresse? dyd ye call me? 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 71 *Poines.* Francis! *Fran.* Anon, anon! *Prince.* 'Anon,' Francis? No, Francis: but to morrow Francis: or, Francis, on thursday: or, indeed, Francis, when thou wilt. 1728 VANBRUGH & CIBBER *Provok'd Husb.* I. i. 30 *Man.* A right English Academy for younger Children! *Y. Mood.* Anon, Sir. [*Not understanding him.*] 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxv. 322 A stare of infinite stolidity, accompanied with the word Anan! 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 159 'Such little events are not unfrequent down here, then?' 'Anan!' said she, not understanding his question. 1863 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Anon* or *Non?* the enquiry 'Sir?' or 'What do you say?' to a question or remark not heard or understood.

Ananas (ănā·năs, -ā·năs). Also **anana.** [So in most of the languages of Europe; app. from a native Peruvian name *Nanas*, it having been first seen by Europeans in Peru, and described under the name *Nanas* by André Thevenet, a monk, in 1555. Through mistaking the final *-s* for a plural sign, some have made the sing. *anana.*]

1. The pine-apple plant (*Ananassa sativa*) or fruit.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. v. xii. 431 Of their fruits Ananas is reckoned one of the best: In taste like an Apricocke, in shew a farre off like an Artichoke, but without prickles, very sweet of sent. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 219 The first ananas, or pine-apple, that was brought to perfection in England, grew in his [Sir M. Decker's] garden at Richmond. 1727 THOMSON *Summer* 685 Witness, thou best anâna, thou the pride Of vegetable life. 1811 T. BALDWIN (*title*) Short Practical Directions for the Culture of the Ananas, or Pine-apple Tree. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* II. 229 [Rawleigh] had given . . England the Virginian tobacco, and perhaps the delicious ananas.

2. An allied West Indian fruit, the Penguin (*Bromelia Pinguin*). J.

Anandrious (ănæ·ndri,əs), *a. Med.* [f. Gr. ἀνανδρία want of manliness or virility (see next) + -OUS.] Without virility; impotent.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anandrous (ănæ·ndrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. ἄνανδρ-os husbandless, without males (f. ἀν privative + ἀνδρ- male) + -OUS.] Having no stamens; said of the females of diœcious, or the female flowers of monœcious plants.

1847 in CRAIG. 1872 BRITTEN in *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 47 Anandrous state of *Erica cinerea.*

†**Ana·nger**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 (here confused with A- *pref.* 2, and expanded bef. vowel into *an-*) + ANGER *v.*] To anger exceedingly.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 634 Ferumbras was an-angred sore þat O[liuer] hym stod [so longe]. *?a* 1500 *Virgilius* (Thoms) When the emperoure herde this, he was .. sore anangered.

Anangular (ănæ·ŋgiŭlăr), *a. rare*—°. [f. AN- *pref.* 10 + ANGULAR.] Not angular.

a 1859 WORCESTER cites GOOD.

Ananters, ananthers: see ANAUNTERS.

Anantherate (ănæ·nþĕrēit), *a. Bot.* [f. as next + -ATE.] Not furnished with anthers.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anantherous (ănæ·nþĕrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. AN- *pref.* 10 + ANTHER + -OUS.] Destitute of anthers.

1866 GRAY *Introd. Bot.*, *Ananthers*, destitute of anthers.

Ananthous (ănæ·nþəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀνανθ-ής* flowerless (f. *ἀν* priv. + *ἄνθ-ος* flower) + -OUS.] Destitute of flowers.

1866 GRAY *Introd. Bot.* 523 *Ananthous*, without flowers.

Ananthropism (ănæ·nþrŏpiz'm). [f. Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *ἀνθρωπισμ-ός* humanity, f. *ἄνθρωπ-ος* man.] A lack of fellow-feeling or humanity.

1882 SEELEY *Nat. Relig.* 50 Science cannot easily destroy our feeling for human beings .. If it were otherwise we should want a word—Ananthropism—to answer to Atheism.

Ananym (æ·nănim). *rare.* [loosely formed on Gr. *ἀνά* back + *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνομα* name, which properly gives ANONYM (pre-occupied by another meaning).]

1867 O. HAMST *Mart. Bibliogr.*, *Ananym*, the real name written backwards, as John Dralloc (Collard).

Anapæst (æ·năpest, -pīst). *Pros.* [ad. L. *anapæstus*, a. Gr. *ἀνάπαιστος* 'struck back, reversed,' f. *ἀνά* back + *παί-ειν* to strike.]

1. A reversed dactyl, a metrical foot, consisting of two short syllables followed by a long one.

[1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 133 For your *anapestus* of two short and a long ye haue these words but not many moe, as *mănīfŏld*, *mŏnīlĕsse*, *rĕmānēnt*, *hōlīnĕsse*.] 1678 PHILLIPS, *Anapæst.* 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. xii. 222 French heroic verse, which consists of four regular anapests. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* II. 116 [The L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, etc.] owe their delightful variety to the judicious intermixture of trochees, spondees, and even anapæsts.

2. A verse composed of, or containing, such feet.

1846 GROTE *Greece* II. II. vii. 572 The scanty fragments remaining to us of his elegies and anapæsts. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxliv. 129 What did the poet laureate know about it? He should have kept to his anapæsts.

Anapæstic (ænăpe·stik, -pīstik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *anapæstic-us*, a. Gr. *ἀναπαιστικός*: see prec. and -IC.]

A. *adj.* Composed of anapæsts.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* III. (T.) I had started a new observation about the measures of the anapestick verse. 1749 *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 58 To make the whole Line purely Anapæstic, thus: *In thĕir triplĕ Dēgrēes; ănd thĕ Rēgiōns, tō whĭch.* 1847 GROTE *Greece* III. xxix. 66 Tyrtæus .. employed the Anapæstic metre.

B. *sb.* Verses containing anapæstic feet.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* III. (T.) Several seeming examples where an anapestick is terminated with a trochee. 1749 *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 58 The rapid Flow of Anapæstics, is .. most contrary to the stately Movement of Iambics.

Anapæ·stical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] = prec.

1841 FRANCK in *Hood's Mem.* (1860) II. 92 To treat the version more frequently anapæstical than is done in the original.

Anapæ·stically, *adv. rare*—°. [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In anapæstic rhythm.

1859 in WORCESTER.

Anapaganize (ænăpē·ĭgănəiz), *v. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. *ἀνά* back, over again + PAGANIZE.] To make pagan or heathen again.

1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 416 The church of St. Geneviève was .. anapaganized by its absurd name of the Pantheon.

Anapeiratic (ænăpəiræ·tik), *a. Path.* [irreg. f. Gr. *ἀναπειρά-εσθαι* to exercise; cf. *πειρατικ-ός*.] 'A term applied by Dr. Hammond to paralysis resulting from the habitual use of certain muscles for a long time, such as *writer's paralysis*.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

† A-napes. *Obs.* In *Fustian a napes* = o Napes, of Naples. ('The product of that city became so firmly established in public repute that the term became corrupted, and needed explanation.' *Drapers' Dict.* 141.)

[1463 *Act* 3 *Edw. IV*, v, Que null homme .. use ne were en araie pur son corps .. ascun fustian, bustian, ne fustian de Napuls.] 1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* 38 His doobled sleeuez of blak woorsted .. a wealt towards the hand of fustian anapes. 1611 COTGR., *Tripe de velours*, Valure, Mock-velvet, Fustian an Apes. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Wks.* IV. 425 One of my neighbours .. set a-fire my fustian and apes breeches. [1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, iv, in *Schedule of Rates*, Naples fustians tript, or velure plaine, the peece containing 15 yards.]

‖ **Anaphora** (ănæ·fŏrā). *Rhet.* [L. *anaphora*, a. Gr. *ἀναφορά* a carrying back, f. *ἀνά* back + *φέρειν* to bear.] The repetition of the same word or phrase in several successive clauses.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 208 Anaphora, or the Figure of Report .. as thus: To thinke on death it is a miserie, To think on life it is a vanitie: To thinke on the world verily it is, To thinke that heare man hath no perfit blisse. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* xi. 24 Three times by an elegant Anaphora is this phrase, 'by faith,' used. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Anaphora* .. such is this of the psalmist: The voice of the Lord is powerful: the voice of the Lord is full of majesty: the voice of the Lord shaketh the wilderness. 1880 in ROBY *Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 946.

Anaphrodisiac (ăn,æ·frŏdi·ziăk), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *ἀφροδῖσιακ-ός* venereal.]

A. *adj.* That diminishes sexual appetite. B. *sb.* A drug having this tendency; an antaphrodisiac.

1823 PARIS & FONBL. *Med. Jurispr.* I. 209 The anaphrodisiac powers of camphor were long believed. 1865 FARRÉ *Mat. Med.* 587 Drastic cathartics act as anaphrodisiacs. 1875 WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 146 Stadion claims that digitalis .. may be regarded as a true anaphrodisiac.

Anaphroditic (ăn,æ·frŏdi·tik), *a. Biol.* [f. Gr. *ἀναφρόδῑτ-ος* without love + -IC. Cf. Fr. *anaphroditique.*] Developed without concourse of sexes.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anaphroditous (ăn,æ·frŏdəi·təs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Without sexual appetite.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anaplastic (ænăplă·stik), *a. Surg.* [f. as next + -IC; cf. Fr. *anaplastique.*] Of or pertaining to anaplasty.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anaplasty (æ·năplăsti). *Surg.* [a. Fr. *anaplastie*, f. Gr. *ἀνάπλαστ-ος*, vbl. adj. f. *ἀναπλάσσ-ειν* to form anew: see -Y[3].] Reparation of external lesions by the use of adjacent healthy tissue.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Anaplerosis** (ænăplirō·sis). [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἀναπλήρωσις*, f. *ἀνα-πληρό-ειν* to fill up.] The filling up of a deficiency.

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 258 Respecting the voices of the three Angels, and Anapleroses of them. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Anaplerosis* .. in Surgery, that part of the Art, which restores what either Nature has denied, or is otherwise decayed. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Anaplerosis* .. filling up of parts that have been destroyed, as in wounds, cicatrices, etc.

Anaplerotic (æ·năplirŏ·tik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ad. assumed Gr. **ἀναπληρωτικός*: see prec. and -IC.]

A. *adj.* Tending to supply deficiencies of tissue.

1721 BAILEY, *Anaplerotick Medicines*, such that fill up Ulcers with Flesh. 1748 *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 165 You put an anaplerotick Medicine upon the Wound. 1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

B. *sb.* (in *pl.*) An anaplerotic substance.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Anapleroticks*, Medicines that help to fill Ulcers with Flesh. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Anaplerotics* are the same with what we otherwise call incarnatives.

† Anaplero·tical, *a. Obs.* = prec.

† Anaplero·ticalness. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] 1731 BAILEY, *Anapleroticalness*, the quality of filling up.

Anapnograph (ănæ·pnŏgrăf). [f. Gr. *ἀναπνοή* respiration (f. *ἀνά* again + *πνέ-ειν* to breathe) + *-γραφ-ος* writing.] An instrument for registering the movements and amount of expiration and inspiration.

1870 S. GEE *Auscult. & Percuss.* ii. § 2 ? 1 Whether the anapnograph will be more useful remains to be seen.

Anapnoic (ænăpnō·ik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to respiration.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anapnometer (ænăpnŏ·mĭtəɹ). [f. as prec. + *μέτρον* a measure: see -METER.] An instrument for measuring the force of respiration; a spirometer.

1860 in FOWLER *Med. Voc.*

Anapodeictic (ăn,æ·pŏdəi·ktik), *a. rare*—°. [f. Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *ἀποδεικτικ-ός* demonstrable, f. *ἀπό* off, away + *δεικ-νύ-ναι* to show.] Incapable of being shown by argument, undemonstrable.

† Anapologe·tical, *a. Obs.*—° [f. Gr. *ἀναπολόγητ-ος* inexcusable (f. *ἀν* priv.: see APOLOGETIC) + -ICAL.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Anapologetical*, inexcusable.

Anapophysial (æ·năpŏfi·ziăl), *a. Phys.* [f. next + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to an anapophysis.

1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 89 Anapophysial tubercles .. strong and well developed. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 16 The little development of the metapophysial and anapophysial processes.

Anapophysis (ænăpŏ·fisis). *Phys.* [f. Gr. *ἀνά* back + *ἀπόφυσις* offshoot, f. *ἀπό* off + *φύσις* growth.] A small bony process, springing in a backward direction from the neural arch of the vertebræ, between the metapophysis and diapophysis.

1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Org. Nat. 169 The exogenous parts are the diapophysis .. [and] the anapophysis. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 39 The posterior process which projects backwards as much as any other part of the vertebra, is called the accessory process, or Anapophysis.

† Ana·pped, *pa. pple. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. A- *pref.* 1 (or 6) + OE. *hnæppian* to NAP.] Sleepy.

c 1305 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 78 Anapped he was sore. He lynede adoun vpon his boc þo he ne miȝte studie nomore.

Anaptotic (ænăptŏ·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀν(ά)* again + *ἄπτωτ-ος* indeclinable + -IC: see APTOTIC. (Or ? f. *ἀνά* back + *πτωτικ-ός* belonging to case.)] Falling back from inflexion, again uninflected. Applied, by some, to languages, in which most of the inflexions have disappeared by phonetic decay, their place being supplied by relational words and rules of position.

1850 LATHAM *Varieties of Man* 12 Languages of the English type, Anaptotic. 1858 *Penny Cycl.* 2nd Supp. 378/1 The languages of the great European races are never aptotic. They are mostly anaptotic, or [else] having amalgamate inflections. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiv. § 112 (1875) 322 There have grown out of the amalgamate languages the 'anaptotic' languages.

Anarch (æ·năɹk), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἄναρχ-ος* without a chief or head; cf. Fr. *anarche* in Cotgr. 1611. But the Eng. use is conformed to that of other derivatives in *-arch*, as *monarch*, *tetrarch*, etc.]

A. *sb.* An author of anarchy; a leader of revolt.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 988 Thus Satan: and him thus the Anarch old .. answer'd. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 339 Lo! the great Anarch's ancient reign restor'd. 1818 BYRON *Childe Har.* II. xlv, Imperial anarchs doubling human woes. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impress.* xvii. (1857) 283 The old anarch of Infidelity is sure always to effect a transitory lodgment.

B. *adj.* [The sb. used *attrib.*] *rare.*

a 1822 SHELLEY *Triumph of Life*, The anarch chiefs, whose force and murderous snares Had founded many a sceptre-bearing line.

Anarchal (ănā·ɹkăl), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL[1].] 1. Without government; anarchic.

1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 135 Calling those bodies of men anarchal which are in a state of effervescence.

2. Tending to, or involving, anarchy; anarchical.

1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* I. 36 The anarchal doctrines of the popish priesthood.

3. = ANARCH *a.*

1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVII. 528 High-sated wealth, decorous pride of place, Mankind's anarchal kings.

Anarchial (ănā·ɹkiăl), *a. rare.* [f. ANARCHY + -AL[1]. Cf. *antimonial*, *arterial.*] Of the nature of anarchy or confusion; disorderly, unregulated; anarchical.

1775 in ASH. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* I. § 14 Whether it [the mere averment of his own unfounded sentiments] is not anarchial. 1879 LEWES *Psychol.* I. 5 Each worker brings his labours as a contribution to a common fund, not as an anarchial displacement of the labours of predecessors.

Anarchic (ănā·ɹkik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀναρχ-ος* (see ANARCH) + -IC; after *ἀρχικός*. Cf. Fr. *anarchique*, Cotgr. 1611.] Of or belonging to anarchy; without rule or government, lawless.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 234 The barbarous anarchick despotism of Turkey. *Ibid.* 401 They expect that they shall hold in obedience an anarchic people by an anarchic army. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* viii. (1872) 260 The whole world risen into anarchic mutiny. 1869 SEELEY *Ess. & Lect.* iv. 118 Culture itself has become anarchic.

Anarchical (ănā·ɹkikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] 1. = ANARCHIC.

1597 HOWSON *Serm.*, 24 Dec., 29 That state was not anarchicall, or without authoritie. 1660 C. BOND *Scutum Reg.* 68 Then might the king make the acting of his people against him Treason .. which would bring all to Anarchical confusion. 1766 tr. *Beccaria, Crimes* xiii. 49 Formalities .. which will place anarchical impunity on the throne of justice. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 19 That powerful, turbulent, but most anarchical little commonwealth.

2. Connected with, tending to, or involving anarchy.

1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Indep.* II. 149 Who under colour of Merchandise vent Antimonarchicall and Anarchicall Tenents. 1797 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 107/2 The propagation of their anarchical doctrines. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* II. 31 Anarchical efforts have ended in universal despotism.

Ana·rchically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an anarchic or anarchical manner or condition; in defiance of existing order, lawlessly.

1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* iv. 152 It [the earth] cannot plunge anarchically through space.

Anarchism (æ·năkizˈm). *rare.* [f. Gr. *ἄναρχ-ος* (see ANARCH) + -ISM.] The principles or practice of anarchy, or anarchists.

1642 SIR É. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 153 This Bill .. will prove the mother of absolute Anarchisme. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Anarchism*, the Doctrine, Positions or Art of those that teach anarchy; also the being itself of the people without a Prince or Ruler. 1882 SIR C. DILKE in *Daily News* 3 July 2/6 Russian Nihilism, German Social Democracy, and French Anarchism were, in a high degree, the children of Protection.

Anarchist (æ·năkist). [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. mod.Fr. *anarchiste.*] One who admits of no ruling power; an advocate or promoter of anarchy; one who upsets settled order.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 319 That the Egyptians were universally Atheists and Anarchists, such as .. resolved all into Sensless Matter as the first and highest Principle. 1791 BENTHAM *Anarch. Fallac.* Wks. 1843 II. 498 The anarchist .. denies the validity of the law .. and calls upon all mankind to rise up in a mass, and resist the execution of it. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. i. § 2 (1875) 10 The anarchist who denies the right of any government .. to trench upon his individual freedom.

b. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.*

1812 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VIII. 346 That some of the anarchist writers are in the pay of France.

Anarchize (æ·năkəiz), *v.* [f. Gr. *ἄναρχ-ος* (see ANARCH) + -IZE; cf. *monarchize* and mod.Fr. *anarchiser.*] To render anarchic, reduce to anarchy; to destroy the settled order of.

1800 COLERIDGE *Own Times* I. 263 That Suwarrow, though he had rescued the North of Italy from its invaders, should have pillaged and anarchised it. 1815 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 248 To anarchize by gold the government he could not overthrow by arms.

Anarchy (æ·năki). Also 6–7 -ie. [ad. Gr. *ἀναρχία*, n. of state f. *ἄναρχ-ος* without a chief or head, f. *ἀν* priv. + *ἀρχός* leader, chief. The word was also adopted in med.L. *anarchia*, and Fr. *anarchie* (Cotgr. 1611), from one or other of which the Eng. may have been immediately taken.]

1. Absence of government; a state of lawlessness due to the absence or inefficiency of the supreme power; political disorder.

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 43 This unlefull lyberty or lycence of the multytude is called an Anarchie. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 36 (1873) 241 Pompey .. made it his design .. to cast the state into an absolute anarchy and confusion. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 219 A Polity without an Head .. would not be a Polity, but Anarchy. 1796 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 389 Except in cases of direct war, whenever government abandons law, it proclaims anarchy. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 277 Without sovereigns, true sovereigns, temporal and spiritual, I see nothing possible but an anarchy; the hatefullest of things. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 12 William threatened at once to retire to Holland and leave the country to anarchy.

2. *transf.* Absence or non-recognition of authority and order in any sphere.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 283 The waste Wide Anarchie of Chaos. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* I. ii. (1868) 356 The satraps uncontroll'd, the gods unworshipped, And all things in the anarchy of sloth. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xix. 205 Some of the provincial mints were in a state of anarchy.

a. Non-recognition of moral law; moral disorder.

1656 COWLEY *Chronicle* ix, Thousand worse Passions then possest The Inter-regnum of my Breast. Blesse me from such an Anarchy! 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 7. 44 The Licentious are in a State of barbarous Anarchy. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VI. ii. 203 A moral anarchy difficult to conceive.

b. Unsettledness or conflict of opinion.

a 1661 FULLER (in WEBSTER) There being then .. an anarchy, as I may term it, in authors and their reckoning of years. 1719 YOUNG *Reveuge* IV. i, No more I'll bear this battle of the mind, This inward anarchy. 1754 CHESTERF. in Boswell *Johnson* (1816) I. 237 Our language is, at present, in a state of anarchy. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 3 An anarchy of thought,—a perpetuity of mental revolutions.

† **Ana·reta.** *Obs. Astrol.* [Incorrect f. *anæreta*, Latinized ad. Gr. ἀναιρέτης destroyer, murderer.] 'The killing Planet threatning Death in a Nativity.' Phillips 1696. Hence Anaretic *a.*

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* civ. 529 The Anareta, or Interficient Planet, is he who is placed in the eighth house. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 2, *Anareta*, the planet that destroys life. *Ibid.* 3 Violent deaths are caused when both the Malefics have dignities in the Anaretic place.

† **Ana·rmed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [variant of ENARMED: see AN- *pref.* 4.] Armed, in arms.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 615 Rather I shall .. Resaue my deith anarmyt wnder sheld. *Ibid.* 2219 Al anarmyt they Come to the King. *Ibid.* 2499 Al enarmyt both with spere and scheld.

† **Ana·rrow,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + OE. *narwian* to NARROW, also to trouble, afflict. Cf. L. *angustus*.] To cramp, crush, dishearten.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3346 He makith heom way with scharpe launce; Thy men anarwith thy continaunce.

Anarthrous (ănā·ɹθrəs). [f. Gr. ἀν priv. + ἄρθρ-ον joint, (in grammar) the article, + -OUS.]

1. Of Greek sbs.: Used without the article.

1808 MIDDLETON *Grk Article* (1841) 102 When it [πᾶς] is employed to denote that every individual of that species is spoken of, then the Substantive is anarthrous. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 185 Γραφαὶ ἅγιαι .. a proper name for the Scriptures, and therefore anarthrous.

2. *Phys.* Jointless; or so fat as to appear so.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anarthrously (ănā·ɹθrəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] Without the (Greek) article.

1852 ALFORD *Grk. Test.* II. 308 Νόμος .. is never thus anarthrously used as = ὁ νόμος except where usage will account for such omission of the article.

Ana·rthrousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Omission of the (Greek) article.

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 516 *note*, The spread of Christianity is naturally marked by the increasing anarthrousness (omission of the article) of its commonest terms.

Anartic, obs. rare form of ANTARCTIC.

Anasarca (ænăsā·ɹkă). *Path.* [f. Gr. ἀνά up + σάρξ (σάρκα) flesh; perh. orig. a phrase, or adj. sing. fem., but at length taken as sb.] A dropsical affection of the subcutaneous cellular tissue of a limb or other large surface of the body, producing a very puffed appearance of the flesh.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lii. (1495) 265 The dropesye that hyghte Yposarca other Anasarca. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.*, Anasarca, the watry dropsy swelling up the whole flesh. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 391 When the Lymph stagnates, or is extravasated, under the Skin, it is called an Anasarka. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 425/2 Symptoms of sea-scurvy .. with anasarca of the lower limbs.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1807 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 83 A similar fanciful analogy has induced him to give the name of Anasarca to the redundant moisture that is perceived in vegetables during wet weather. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1859) I. 316 An aged power dissolving in its own corruption, which .. looked with complacency on its own unnatural greatness, its political anasarca. 1873 *Treas. Bot.* (ed. 2) 61 *Anasarca*, a condition of plants analogous to dropsy.

Anasarcous (ænăsā·ɹkəs), *a.* [f. prec. + -OUS.] Of the nature of, or showing signs of, anasarca.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg.* I. xxiii (R.) I found .. his legs anasarcous, and his back and hips excoriated, with lying in bed. 1738 D. BAYNE *Gout* 100 Rheumatick anasarcous tumors or swellings. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 63/1 Anasarcous dropsy is the only disease in which the fat of the adipose membrane is entirely consumed.

Anasei·smic, *a.* [f. Gr. ἀνά up + σεισμ-ός earthquake + -IC.] (See quot.)

1881 J. MILNE in *Nature* No. 632. 126 Anaseismic shocks, or those where vertical motion is prominent.

† **Anasta·ltic,** (*a.* and) *sb. Obs.* [ad. Gr. ἀναστα·λτικ-ός tending to check (f. ἀνά back + στέλλ-ειν to send) + -IC.] (See quot.)

1775 ASH, *Anastaltics*, medicines of a restringent quality. 1860 FOWLER *Med. Voc.*, *Anastaltic*, synonym of 'styptic.'

Anastatic (ænăstæ·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἀνάστασις resurrection; cf. στατικ-ός causing to stand.] Of the nature of revival; *spec.* applied to a printing process, in which facsimiles of writing, drawings, or letter-press are produced by a transfer process from zinc plates.

1849 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 120 On Anastatic Printing and its various combinations by H. E. Strickland, M.A. 1859 *Athenæum* 12 Feb., The anastatic process has two advantages over lithography.

Anastomasis, -atic, obs. ff. ANASTOMOSIS, -OTIC.

Anastomo·sant, *ppl. a. rare*⁻⁰. [a. Fr. *anastomosant*, pr. pple. of *anastomoser*: see next.] Anastomosing.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anastomose (ănæ·stŏmōuz), *v.* [a. Fr. *anastomosc-r*, f. *anastomose*, f. mod.L. *anastomōsis*, f. Gr. ἀναστόμωσ-ις: see ANASTOMOSIS.] a. *trans.* To connect by anastomosis (? *obs.*). b. *intr.* To communicate by anastomosis, to intercommunicate, inosculate. Said of blood-vessels, sap-vessels, rivers, and branches of trees.

1697 in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 465 The Umbilical Arteries which are anastomosed with the Veins of the Matrix. 1788 ANDERSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 158 An elongation of the sword-like cartilage .. having anastomosed with that bone at the symphysis. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 22 The veins of their leaves .. anastomosing in various ways, so as to form a reticulated plexus of veins of unequal size. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* v 75 The ribs not straight, but irregularly anastomosing, that is, running into and coalescing with each other. 1881 R. BURTON in *Academy* 21 May 367/1 The Libu and the Lungo-é-ungo influents have anastomosed to form the Liambai-zambese.

Ana·stomosed, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Connected by anastomosis.

1789 ANDERSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 66, I found the chasms or divisions anastomosed through every part of it. 1868 WRIGHT *Ocean W.* v. 119 Substance of the skeleton cartilaginous, fibres anastomosed in all directions.

Anastomosing (ănæ·stŏmōuziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] = ANASTOMOSIS.

c 1810 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* (1827) II. 49 A slight hæmorrhage .. from the anastomosing of the vessels. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 15/1 This artery .. terminates by anastomosing with the internal mammary.

Ana·stomosing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Communicating by anastomosis; inosculating.

1795 HAIGHTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 198 The anastomosing nervous filaments. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 170 A Flemish landscape, irrigated by anastomosing ditches. 1854 CARPENTER *Comp. Phys.* v. 223 The arteries .. terminate in a complex system of anastomosing tubes.

‖ **Anastomosis** (ănæ·stŏmōu·sis). *Pl.* -o·ses. Also 7–8 -asis. [mod.L., a. Gr. ἀναστόμωσις, n. of action f. ἀναστομό-ειν to furnish with a mouth or outlet.] Intercommunication between two vessels, channels, or distinct branches of any kind, by a connecting cross branch. Applied originally to the cross communications between the arteries and veins, or other canals in the animal body; whence to similar cross connexions in the sap-vessels of plants, and between rivers or their branches; and now to cross connexions between the separate lines of any branching system, as the branches of trees, the veins of leaves, or the wings of insects.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 379 By Anastomosis .. or apertion and opening of two vessels one into another. 1630 MAY *Contin. Lucan* I. 200 As they through each other glide Make many knots, as if they tooke a pride In these strange foldings, and themselves did please In those admired Anastomoses. 1769 in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 201 The lymphatics of the stomach .. have very numerous anastomoses. 1856 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* 446 We sometimes find cases of anastomosis among the stems of the higher plants. 1859 R. BURTON in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXIX. 234 The African name for a central lake is Tanganyika, signifying an anastomosis, or a meeting-place. 1879 DRESSER in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 151/2 Much of the Celtic ornament .. consisted of an anastomosis, or network of often grotesque creatures.

Anastomotic (ănæstŏmo·tik), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. L. *anastomōtic-us*, a. Gr. ἀναστομωτικ-ός pertaining to opening, f. ἀναστομό-ειν: see prec. In sense 1 often written *anastomatic*, with reference to Gr. στοματικός pertaining to the mouth.]

† 1. (As in Latin) Applied to medicines designed to open the mouths of vessels. Also used *subst. Obs.*

1657 *Physical Dict., Anastomaticum*, medicine opening obstructions. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Anastomoticks*, medicines that open and widen the Orifices of the Vessels, so as to cause the Blood to circulate freely and pass easily out of the Arteries into the Veins: or Medicines which serve to open the Pores and Passages. 1721 BAILEY, *Anastomaticks* .. as Purgatives, Sudorificks, and Diureticks. 1839 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 101 *Anastomotic*, a term anciently applied to medicines which were supposed to open the mouths of vessels.

2. Pertaining to or forming anastomosis; providing intercommunication.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 97/2 By .. the enlargement of the anastomotic branches, the whole system of the circulation is gradually being altered. 1847–9 *Ibid.* IV. 450/2 The anastomotic distribution of the bile-ducts.

‖ **Anastrophe** (ănæ·strŏfi). *Rhet.* [Gr. ἀναστροφή a turning back, f. ἀνά back + στρέφ-ειν to turn.] Inversion, or unusual arrangement, of the words or clauses of a sentence.

1577 H. PEACHAM *Gard. Eloq.* (T.) *Anastrophe*, a preposterous order, or a backward setting of words, thus: *All Italy about I went*, which is contrary to plain order, *I went about all Italy*. 1785 WALKER *Rhet. Gram.* (T.) Anastrophe .. by which we place last, and perhaps at a great distance from the beginning of the sentence, what, according to the common order, should have been placed first. 1871 in *Pub. Sch. Lat. Gram.* 446.

Anatase (æ·nătēs). *Min.* [a. Fr. *anatase*, ad. Gr. ἀνάτασ-ις extension, f. ἀνά up + τα- stem of τείν-ειν to stretch.] Haüy's name (in reference to the length of its crystal) for the native oxide of titanium, for which Dana prefers De Saussure's OCTAHEDRITE.

1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.*, *Anatase*, pyramidal titanium .. a pure octahedral oxyde of titanium. 1878 GURNEY *Cryst.* 82 Anatase and Rutile have an identical composition, both being titanium dioxide.

† **A·nathem,** *sb. Obs.* [a. Fr. *anathème* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *anathema*: see next. Rhymes with *them* in Sylvester, with *dream* in Drummond.]

1. One accursed. = ANATHEMA 1. *rare.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 149 Pope Julius was an anatheme and accursed for dispensing with the same.

2. A sentence of damnation, a curse, = ANATHEMA 2.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 61 Terrible anathems and excommunications. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Captaines* 386 The voice divine .. [had] choicely armed them 'Gainst Jericho, with his owne anathem. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* (1711) 10/2 My voice, now cleave the earth with anathems .. Till .. life a slumber is of fearfull dreams. 1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* iii. (1655) 8 Excommunicated with an Anathem.

Anathema (ănæ·þĭmă). [a. L. *anathema* an excommunicated person, also the curse of excommunication, a. Gr. ἀνάθεμα, orig. 'a thing devoted,' but in later usage 'a thing devoted to evil, an accursed thing' (see *Rom.* ix. 3). Orig. a var. of ἀνάθημα an offering, a thing set up (to the gods), n. of product f. ἀνατιθέναι to set up, f. ἀνά up + τιθέναι (stem θε-) to place. *Pl.* anathemas; also, in sense 3, anathe·mata. Cf. prec., and ANATHEME.

I. From eccl. Greek and Latin.

1. Anything accursed, or consigned to damnation. Also quasi-*adj.* Accursed, consigned to perdition.

1526 [See ANATHEMA MARANATHA]. 1625 BACON *Ess., Goodness* (Arb.) 207 He would wish to be an Anathema from Christ, for the Salvation of his Brethren. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 162 Delivered over unto Satan, proclaimed publicans, heathens, anathema. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 299 Saint Paul wished to become anathema himself, so he could thereby save his brethren.

2. The formal act, or formula, of consigning to damnation. a. The curse of God. b. The great curse of the church, cutting off a person from the communion of the church visible, and formally handing him over to Satan; or denouncing any doctrine or practice as damnable. *Hence* c. Any denunciation or imprecation of divine wrath against alleged impiety, heresy, etc. d. A curse or imprecation generally.

(The weakening of the sense has accompanied the free use of *anathemas* as weapons of ecclesiastical rancour.)

a. *a* 1619 DONNE *Biathan.* (1644) 192 Which Anathema .. was utter damnation, as all Expositors say. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 64 The divine thunders out his anathemas. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ii. 37 To strike with His anathema those who made a gain of their virtues.

b. 1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 60 Vnlesse he be excommunicate with that great curse, which is called Anathema. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xi. 404 The Donatists, whilest blessing themselves, cared not for the Churches Anathema's. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 256 An Anathema .. differs from an Excommunication only in respect of a greater kind of Solemnity. 1769 ROBERTSON *Charles V*, III. VIII. 71 Against all who disclaimed the truth of these tenets, anathemas were denounced. 1844 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* V. xlv. 114 The Pope .. has condemned the slave trade—but no more heed is paid to his anathema than to the passing wind.

c. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* II. 80 The Mohammedans denounce anathemas against unbelievers. 1850 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* V. xiv. 182 To deliver over to anathema the memories of our forefathers in the Church.

d. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 90 Willing rather to err with the Multitude .. than incur the great Censure, the heavy Anathema of Singularity. *a* 1757 CIBBER in Dilworth *Pope* 16 How then could you thunder out such anathema's on your own enemies? 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lxvii. (1840) 294 'Confound the man!' was my mental anathema. 1867 LYD. CHILD *Romance Repub.* XX. 237 The Signor .. succeeded in smothering his half-uttered anathemas.

II. From the earlier sense of ἀνάθεμα or ἀνάθημα. (In this sense better pronounced ănăþē·mă.)

3. A thing devoted or consecrated to divine use.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 39 Anathema (saith Chrisostome) are those things which being consecrated to God, are laied up from other things. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 779 Will not permit a [spider's] web—the very pattern, index, and anathema of supernaturall wisdome—to remain untouched. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 178 The little figures, in the shape of animals .. may have been votive offerings to the gods, such anathemata being offered by the poor.

Anathema Maranatha (mærănē·ˈnăthə). [Gr. *ἀνάθεμα* a thing accursed; *Μαράν ἀθά* = Syriac ܡܪܢ ܐܬܐ *mārʾan ethō* 'the Lord hath come.' (The pron. ought to be mărænˌăthăˈ.)] These words occur together in 1 *Cor.* xvi. 22. According to modern criticism, *Maran atha* is a distinct sentence having no connexion with *Anathema*; but in earlier texts of the Greek it was connected with it and the connexion variously explained; hence *Anathema Maranatha* has been taken as a portentously intensified form of *Anathema* in its various senses.

1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xvi. 22 Yf eny man love not the lorde Jesus Christ, the same be anathema maranatha. [WYCLIF, Be he cursid, mara natha. **1611** Let him bee Anathema Maranatha. **1881** (*Revised*) Let him be Anathema. Maranatha.] **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Others will have Anathema maranatha to have answered to the third and highest degree of excommunication among the Jews. **1856** MRS. STOWE *Dred* II. ii. 23, I don't see the sense of such an anathema maranatha as we got to-day.

† Anaˈthemate, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. med.L. *anathemāt-* ppl. stem of *anathemā-re* to anathematize, f. ANATHEMA.] To anathematize, to accurse.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 145 A countrey.. anathemated, for the death of Christ.

Anathematic (ænăˌþĭmæˈtik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἀναθεματικ-ός*, f. *ἀνάθεμα* a votive offering: see ANATHEMA II.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, an anathema or offering.

1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 361 The so-called Bathyllus of Samos.. and the anathematic reliefs there mentioned.

† Anaˈthemaˈtical, *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare* [f. Gr. *ἀναθεματικ-ός* (see ANATHEMA and -IC) + -AL¹.] **A.** *adj.* Of the nature of an anathema. **B.** *sb.* = ANATHEMA.

1583 *Exec. Treason* (1675) 32 [Also in FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1365/2] Their Curses, their Excommunications, their Sentences, and most solemn Anathematicals. **1775** ASH, *Anathematical*, relating to an anathema.

Anaˈthemaˈtically, *adv. rare*⁻⁰. [f. prec. + -LY².] In anathematical manner; by means of solemn cursing.

1775 in ASH.

† Anaˈthematism. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἀναθεματισμός* cursing, excommunication, f. *ἀναθεματίζ-ειν*: see ANATHEMATIZE and -ISM. Cf. Fr. *anathématisme*.] The formal statement or declaration of an anathema, an ecclesiastical denunciation.

1565 HARDING in Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 269 Theodorites reprehension of the eleuenth Anathematisme against Nestorius. **1660** JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. iii. § 13 A law of Justinian, forbidding anathematisms to be pronounced against the Jewish Hellenists. **1699** BURNET 39 *Art.* Introd. 3 With Anathematisms against the contrary Doctrines. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The decrees of councils are commonly guarded by anathematisms.

Anathematization (ănæˌþĭmătəizēˈʃən). [ad. med.L. *anathematīzātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *anathematīzā-re* to ANATHEMATIZE. Cf. Fr. *anathématisation* in Cotgr. 1611.] The action of anathematizing, or (formally) pronouncing accursed.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Ch.* 26 Anathematization from the people of God. **1645** CALAMY *Indictm. Eng.* 16 From this hatred followeth Excommunications, Anathematizations, etc. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. 11 Venerable parent promptly resorts to anathematization, and turns him out.

Anathematize (ănæˈþĭmătəiz), *v.* [a. Fr. *anathématise-r*, ad. L. *anathematizā-re* (Augustine, Jerome), f. Gr. *ἀναθεματίζ-ειν*, f. *ἀνάθεματ-*, stem of *ἀνάθεμα*: see ANATHEMA and -IZE. By-forms neglecting the Gr. stem were ANATHEMIZE and ANATHEMATE = med.L. *anathemā-re*.]

1. *trans.* To pronounce an anathema against, to consign to Satan, to curse. Properly of formal cursing by ecclesiastics, whence extended to imprecation or malediction generally.

1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* iv. 137 Unlesse within ten dayes.. he doe anathematise and accurse.. his wicked preaching and doctrine. **1611** COTGR., *Anathematiser*, to anathematize, devote unto the devill. **1641** MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 205 Gold hath been anathematiz'd for the idolatrous use. **1699** BURNET 39 *Art.* xix. 185 He was anathematized by several of the succeeding Popes. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 422 'All heresies.. anathematised by the church, I do likewise condemn, reject, and anathematise.' **1838** DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* x. (C. D. ed.) 79 Mr. Mantalini anathematising the stairs with great volubility. **1850** KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* i. (1879) 9 Clergymen, who anathematize us for wandering into Unitarianism—you, you have driven us thither.

2. *absol.* To utter anathemas, to curse.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. i. vi. 160 Well may mankind shriek, inarticulately anathematising as they can. **1847** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, How some begin to bless—some anathematize.

Anathematized (ănæˈþĭmătəizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Pronounced to be accursed.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xx. § 7 (1873) The elected saints of God have wished themselves anathematized.. in an ecstasy of charity. **1705** HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 239 Perhaps the Anathematized Sinner will not pay the Knave a Groat. **1858** R. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rev.* I. 55 Their sermons commonly exhibited, not a Saviour crucified, but a heretic anathematized.

Anathematizer (ănæˈþĭmătəizəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who pronounces an anathema.

1647 HAMMOND *Works* (1684) iv. 470 The censorious anathematizer, that breathes out woes and damnations. **1649** BP. HALL *Cases of Consc.* III. v, How many famous churches.. have been less guilty than their anathematizers.

Anaˈthematiˈzing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The pronouncing of an anathema or curse.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Anathematizing* amounts to the same with excommunicating. **1880** RUSKIN *Our Fathers Have Told Us* I. i. 26 Without any oratorizing, anathematizing, or any manner of disturbance, we find the Roman Knight made Bishop of Tours.

Anaˈthematiˈzing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Uttering or pronouncing anathemas.

1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 4 Delivering up to Satan, and the great Anathematizing Excommunication. **1709** STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. lvi. 613 This anathematizing bull. **1833** I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* viii. 303 An anathematizing Deity.

Anatheme (æˈnăþĭm). [a. Fr. *anatheme* (Cotgr.), ad. L. *anathēma* a dedicated offering, a. Gr. *ἀνάθημα* a thing set up: see ANATHEMA 3.] An offering dedicated to God.

1654 LESTRANGE *Charles I*, 71 Colours taken forty four, hung up as An[a]themes.. in the Church of Nostre Dame. **1850** LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 286 The pillars.. upon which were destined to be placed cauldrons, tripods and other anathemes.

Antheme, variant of ANATHEM, *Obs.*, anathema.

† Anaˈthemizaˈtion. *Obs. rare.* [f. ANATHEMIZE + -ATION.] = ANATHEMATIZATION.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* Pija, They sticke hardily to theyr.. anathemisacions and peincted pictures. *a* **1555** GARDINER in Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 1) 751/2 A solemne anathemization of all those that woulde call an image an idol.

Anaˈthemize, *v. rare.* [f. ANATHEM or ANATHEMA + -IZE, the Gr. stem *anathemat-* being neglected; cf. ANATHEMATE.] = ANATHEMATIZE.

1674 MARVELL *Gen. Counc.* Wks. 1875 IV. 132 Would you anathemize, banish, imprison, execute us, and burn our books? **1689** HICKERINGILL *Modest Inq.* iii. 29 They might Anathamize, and Curse, till their Hearts should ake. **1837** *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 837 To anathemize the horrors of the anti-Poor Law bill.

† Anaˈtical. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ANA *adv.* + -ICAL, with imitative *-t-*; cf. *identical, enneatical*, etc.] Containing equal quantities of each ingredient.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xi. 154 The four Elements are in Gold, joyned together in an equal and anatical proportion.

† Anatiˈferous, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. mod.L. *anatifer-us* (f. *anas* (*anati-*) duck + *-ferus* producing) + -OUS.] Producing ducks or geese; *i.e.* producing barnacles, formerly supposed to grow on trees, and dropping off into the water below, to turn to 'Tree-geese' (Pennant II. 238), whence also the trivial name of the Barnacle *Lepas anatifera*. (Blount erron. refers the word to L. *anās*, defining it 'that brings the disease or age of old women.')

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 133 Anatiferous trees, whose corruption breaks forth into Bernacles.

Anatine (æˈnătin), *a. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *anatīnus*, f. *anat-em* duck: see -INE.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a duck. (In mod. Dicts.)

Anato, anatto, variants of ANATTA.

Anatocism (ănæˈtōsiz'm). *arch.* [ad. L. *anatocism-us*, a. Gr. *ἀνατοκισμ-ός* compound interest, f. *ἀνατοκίζ-ειν* to take interest upon interest, f. *ἀνά* again + *τοκίζ-ειν* to lend on interest, f. *τόκος* interest, *lit.* something produced, f. *τίκ-τ-ειν* (*τεκ-*) to produce.] Compound interest.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Anatocism*, a yeerly revenue of usury, and taking usury for usury. **1704** *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1700 Arithmetick.. with its application to Anatocism, Compound Interest, and Annuities. **1767** HEBERDEN *ibid.* LVII. 462 By the rule of anatocism, they [the inhabitants] have increased at the rate of 1·0082 per cent. per annum. **1842** *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 727 Researches on the questions of Nautical Interest.. of Anatocism, etc.

† Aˈnatome (3 syllables). *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἀνατομή*: see ANATOMY.] By-form of ANATOMY (in various senses).

1658 COKAINE *Obstin. Lady* Poems (1669) 393 And wear my body to an Anatome. **1676** *Phil. Trans.* XI. 743 An Anatome of a Tortoise, shewing, that what the ribs are in other Animals, the upper-shell is in Tortoises.

Anatomic (ænătǫˈmik), *a. rare.* [a. L. *anatomic-us* (or its Fr. ad. *anatomique* 16th c. in Littré), a. Gr. *ἀνατομικ-ός* skilled in anatomy, f. *ἀνατομή*: see ANATOMY and -IC.] Of or pertaining to anatomy. Also *fig.*

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* (1786) 228 The learned, who with anatomic art Dissect the mind. **1762** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 195 The anatomic figure commonly seen in the shops of apothecaries. **1801** FUSELI *Lect. Art*, The mere anatomic verdict of Benvenuto Cellini. **1858** THACKERAY *Virgin.* ix. 69 To know culinary anatomic secrets.

Anatoˈmical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.]

1. Belonging to, or connected with, the study or practice of anatomy or dissection.

1586 T. B. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* To Reader, To make this use of the anatomicall consideration of our bodies. **1665** *Phil. Trans.* I. 75 Many considerable Medical and Anatomical inquiries. **1724** WATTS *Log.* (J.) An anatomical knife, which dissects an animal body. **1753** HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* i. 16 The superior anatomical knowledge.. of the ancients. **1821** W. CRAIG *Drawing* i. 40 A celebrated anatomical draftsman. **1878** BAYANT *Pract. Sur.* I. 68 *Anatomical* or *Pathological Tubercle* is a chronic skin affection.. met with on the hands of those constantly engaged in making post-mortem examinations.

2. Of anatomy; structural, anatomic; also *transf.*

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 244 The perfiting of the anatomical.. art in this latter age. *a* **1704** LOCKE (J.) The minute anatomical parts of matter. **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxix. (C. D. ed.) 185 Putting his fingers.. on Hugh's throat.. as if he were studying the anatomical development of that part of his frame. **1863** RAMSAY *Phys. Geogr.* iii. (1878) 36 The anatomical structure or existing Physical Geography of our island. **1880** BASTIAN *Brain* 29 The anatomical elements of nervous tissues.

Anatoˈmically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an anatomical manner; according to anatomy; by means of dissection.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 111 While some affirmed it had no gall, intending onely thereby no evidence of anger or fury, others have construed it anatomically, and denied that part at all. **1737** H. BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) II. vi. 186 Let any one take the Trouble of enquiring into the Thing anatomically. **1831** CARLYLE *Misc.* III. 15 Anatomically studied, that it may be medically aided. **1873** A. FLINT *Phys. Man* i. 13 The nervous system is anatomically distinct.

Anatomico- (ænătǫˈmikǫ), comb. form of ANATOMIC, -AL, as in **anatomico-physiological**, at once anatomical and physiological.

1790 SWAINSTON (*title*) Thoughts Physiological.. with some Cases and Anatomico-Practical Observations. **1882** *Nature* XXVI. 385 The different systems are examined.. rather in their anatomico-physiological than in their zoological aspects.

Anatomiless (ănæˈtŏmiˌlĕs), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. ANATOMY + -LESS.] Devoid of, or not showing knowledge of, anatomy.

1853 RUSKIN *Stones of Ven.* II. vi. § 14. 163 Ugly goblins, and formless monsters, anatomiless and rigid.

† Anaˈtoming, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare.* [f. ANATOM-Y + -ING¹.] Anatomizing, dissecting.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Incision*, an anatoming.

Anatomism (ănæˈtŏmiz'm). [a. Fr. *anatomisme*, f. *anatomie* ANATOMY: see -ISM.]

1. Analysis or display of anatomic structure or features.

1817 *Spectator*, The stretched and vivid anatomism of their [i.e. the French] great figure-painters.

2. The doctrine that the phenomena of life are accounted for by the anatomical structure of living organisms. (Cf. ANIMISM.)

1860 in FOWLER *Med. Voc.* **1879** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anatomist (ănæˈtŏmist), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *anatomiste* (16th c.), prob. ad. med.L. **anatomista*, f. *anatomīzā-re*: see ANATOMIZE and -IST.]

† **A.** *adj.* Anatomic. *Obs. rare.*

1569 J. SANFORD *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 153 The Anotomist Arte or cuttinge of menne by Phisitions.

B. One who practises, or is skilled in, the art of dissecting bodies, *esp.* (when no qualifying word is prefixed) the human body.

1594 T. B. tr. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* II. 394 These skinnes which are three in number as some Anatomistes say. **1594** CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xii. 176 Many Phisitions, learned in the Greke and Latine tongue, and great Anotomists. **1610** HEALEY *St. Aug., City of God* XXII. xxiv. (1620) 848 Some butcherly Surgeons, (*Anatomists*, they call them) haue often cut vp dead men. **1658** COKAINE *Poems* (1669) 111 The skilfullest Anatomist that yet Vpon an humane body e're did sit. **1777** HUME *Ess. & Treat.* II. 8 The anatomist presents to the eye the most hideous and disagreeable objects. **1863** KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 219 The relations between an anatomist and a corpse.

b. (The adjectives *vegetable, comparative, morbid*, etc. prefixed to *anatomist*, define the special department of *anatomy* in which he is skilled.)

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* 3 A comparative anatomist may derive some accession of knowledge from the bare inspection of the remains of an extinct quadruped. **1845** TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 316 The researches of the morbid anatomist.

2. *fig.* A dissecter of anything, an analyzer.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Pref. 9 Interpreters, and Anatomists or Decipherers of nature. **1828** MACAULAY *Hallam, Ess.* (1851) I. 52 The latter is an anatomist; his task is to dissect the subject.. and to lay bare before us all the springs of motion and all the causes of decay. **1848** H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. vi. 327 So keen an anatomist of human nature.

Anatomization (ănæˌtŏməizēˈʃən). [n. of action f. L. *anatomīzā-re*: see ANATOMIZE and -ATION.]

1. The action or process of anatomizing; dissection; analysis of anatomic structure. Also *fig.*

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 28 Those elaborate Anatomizations, which the World will shortly admire. **1863** GROSART *Small Sins* 102 Nor do I advise a morbid anatomisation of ourselves, or a joyless dwelling upon our 'frames.' *a* **1865** T. HUDSON *Cork Leg* in *Comic Song Bk.* 95 He wanted a limb for anatomization.

† **2.** Anatomic structure. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Silva* (1776) 504 A curious and rational account of their [*i.e.* plants'] Anatomization.

Anatomize (ănæˈtŏməiz), *v.*; also 6–7 **anathom-**, **anotom-**. [ad. med. or early mod.L. *anatomīzā-re* (or its Fr. ad. *anatomiser*, 16th c. in Litt.), f. *anatomia*, as if on a Gr. **ἀνατομίζ-ειν*: see ANATOMY and -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To dissect or cut up; *esp.* To dissect a human body, or an animal, for the purpose of displaying the position, structure, and relations of the various parts; to make a dissection of.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, By experyence in deuysynge and Anathomysynge the deade corpses. 1593 NASHE 4 *Lett. Confut.* 5 Who but a Foppe wil labour to anatomize a Flye? 1596 C. FITZ-GEFFREY *Drake* (1881) 99 Anatomize me into atomies. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. 5 The carkasses of many seuerall beasts, newly by him cut vp and Anatomised. 1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 270 When I was Anatomizing of Eeels. 1716 CIBBER *Love makes a Man* v. iii. 81 Take you no Care about the Surgeons, you shall not be anatomiz'd. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* II. vii. 224 Surgeon's Hall, where malefactors were anatomised after execution.

b. To dissect (plants).

1686 W. HARRIS *Lemery's Chem.* Introd. 21 Anatomize the Plant how you think fit, without using fire. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 15 A botanist .. prefers to examine the stem, or the leaf .. and does not find it necessary to anatomise the seed.

2. *absol.*

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* (1873) 308 When he should have been anatomizing. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. N.-Cap C.* 231 Cut, hack, slash, anatomize, Till peccant part be found.

3. *fig.* To lay open minutely; to analyze.

1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 879 Thus was the Mass anatomized, with the abominations thereof. 1588 THYNNE *Let.* in *Animadv.* Pref. 92, I will not anotomyze every particular default of everye manne. 1589 GREENE *Menaph.* (Arb.) 51 To anatomize wit. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 37, I would gladly haue him see his company anathomiz'd, that hee might take a measure of his owne iudgements. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* 12 All the Topographers that ever anatomiz'd a Toun or Countrey. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. § 4 P 10 (1683) 29 They anatomise every part of her dress, her meen, her dialect. *a* 1733 NORTH *Lives of Norths* II. 206 He found that tones and chords might be anatomized. 1777 BURKE *Let. Sheriffs Brist.* Wks. III. 183 People, who have split and anatomised the doctrine of free government. 1859 in GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 175 In knowing how to 'anatomize light and shade in endless gradation.'

† **b.** To analyze chemically. *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653. 210 Paracelsus, who had truly anatomized that salt [Copperas]. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* iv. 40 If water were accurately anotamized.

Anatomizer (ănæ·tŏməi·zəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER[1].] One who anatomizes; a dissecter.

1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* viii. 265 An insignificant anatomizer of fleas and gnats.

Anatomizing (ănæ·tŏməi·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The process of dissecting; anatomization. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 17 In the anatomizing of their bodies. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 32 Al their anatomisings of Natures bowels.

Anatomy (ănæ·tŏmi). Forms: 4-5 anothomia, 6 anothomy, -amie, 6-7 anathomy(e, (nathomy(e), anatomie, -otomie, -my, 6-anatomy. Also 6- atomy. [a. Fr. *anatomie*, ad. L. *anatomia*, a. Gr. *ἀνατομία* (quoted by Cælius Aurelianus *c* 420 'apertionem quam Græci *anatomiam* dicunt'), abstr. sb. = *ἀνατομή*, a cutting up, a dissection, f. *ἀνά* up + *τεμ-*, *τομ-*, cut; cf. *λιθοτομία* stone-cutting. By confounding the initial syllable with the indef. article *a, an*, the Eng. word was erroneously divided as *a natomy, an atomy*; the latter of which became in senses 4–7 an established form: see ATOMY.]

I. The process, subjects, and products of dissection of the body.

1. The artificial separation of the different parts of a human body or animal (or more generally of any organized body), in order to discover their position, structure, and economy; dissection.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, Anathomy is called ryght dyuysyon of membres done for certayne knowleges. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 430 *Anatomie* .. signifieth the cutting up of a mans bodie, or of some other thing. 1667 MARVELL *Corr.* 203 Wks. 1872 II. 403 As if a man should dissect his own body, and read the anatomy lecture. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 990 Dr. Moulin and my self .. made our Anatomies together .. we shew'd to the Royal Society, that all Flat-bill'd Birds .. had three Pair of Nerves. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 275 P 1 Curious observations which he had lately made in an anatomy of an human body.

† **b.** with *quick, live*: Vivisection. *Obs.*

1651 N. BIGGS *New Dispens.* Pref. 7 Where have we constant reading upon either quick or dead Anatomies? 1651 *Life of Father Sarpi* (1676) 16 He had formerly cut in pieces a number of living Creatures with his own hands to make Anatomies. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE tr. *Bartholinus' Anat.* II. vi. 101 In Live Anatomies we can hardly perceive that the one is hotter then the other.

† **2.** *concr.* **a.** A body (or part of one) anatomized or dissected, so as to show the position and structure of the organs. Hence **b.** A body or 'subject' for dissection. *Obs.*

1540 T. RAYNALO *Birth of Mankinde* (1634) Prol. 3 As though yee were present at the cutting open of Anatomy of a dead woman. 1598 B. JONSON *Every Man in his Humour* IV. vi, They must ha' dissected, and made an Anatomie o' me. 1602 DEKKER *Satiromi.* 197 Carving my poore labours, Like an Anotomy. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* v. ii. 146 His body when 'tis dead For an Anatomie. 1611 DONNE in Coryat *Crudities*, Worst malefactors .. Doe publique good cut in Anatomies. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II/610 He intended to have her made an Anatomy. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Anatomy* is sometimes used to denote the subject to be anatomized.

3. A model of the body, showing the parts discovered in dissection.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., An human anatomy in plaster of Paris, representing a man standing upright, with his skin flea'd off. 1753 — *Cycl. Supp.*, Who has not seen the wax-work Anatomy?

4. *pop.* A skeleton. [In this and the allied senses the word was often reduced to ATOMY.] *arch.*

1594 T. B. tr. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* II. 57 As it were a drie anatomy, which is a body consisting onely of bones. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 25-40 Death, death, O amiable louely death, Thou .. fell Anatomy. 1600 HORTOP in Arber *Eng. Garner* (1882) V. 324 He carried with him, in his ship, to be presented to the king of Spain the anatomy of a giant which was sent from China. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv (1628) 106 The bones or anatomie of a sea Elephant. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 496 The anatomy of a man lying in the tombe abovesaid, onely the bones remaining. *a* 1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Liter.* (1866) 455/1 Death in the Gothic form of a gaunt anatomy parading through the universe.

b. *fig.*

1589 *Pappe with Hatchet* (1844) 36 So like the verie Anatomie of mischiefe, that one might see through all the ribbes of his conscience. 1636 HEYWOOD *Loves Mistr.* III. i, What bare anotomy of griefe is this? 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 122 Incarnate April, warning .. Frost the anatomy Into his summer grave.

5. A skeleton with the skin left; a corpse shrunken or dried to skin and bone; a mummy.

1586 T. B. tr. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* 192 The Egyptians .. used in the midst of their bankets to bring in the anatomy of a dead body dried. 1611 COTGR., *Aridelle* .. an Anatomie, or bodie whereon there is nought left but skin and bone. 1669 PENN *No Cross, etc.* Wks. 1782 II. 319 The Egyptians, who .. in the full of their greatest Cheer caused the Anatomy of a Dead Man to be brought before them. 1826 SOUTHEY *Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 407 More like an anatomy than a living person. 1861 SALA *Twice Round Clock* 9 Myriads of dried sprats and cured pilchards—shrunken, piscatorial anatomies.

b. *fig.* The withered lifeless form of anything.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 99 The winde and the raine having long since beaten away the earth from them, may thus haue left them to appeare the very true anatomies of themselves. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1872) I. 31 What lean and shrivelled anatomies the best of such descriptions would seem!

6. A living being reduced to 'skin and bone'; a withered or emaciated creature, a 'walking skeleton.'

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. 238 One Pinch: a hungry leane-fac'd Villaine, A meere Anatomie, a Mountebanke. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* II. i, Passion, and the vows I owe to you, Have chang'd me to a lean anatomy. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 269 This withered anatomy would read about being 'stayed with flagons.' 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. VII. ix. 342 The thread-paper Duchess of Lorraine .. poor old anatomy.

b. *fig.* Applied to things. *rare.*

1607 DEKKER *Knt's Coniuring* (1842) 35 Made their countrey a pointing stocke to other nations, and a miserable anatomie to themselves. 1667 *Answ. West to Quest. North* 3 Ruine of Trade .. hath brought the Land to a meer Anatomy.

7. Applied depreciatively to the bodily frame.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 106 Tell me, In what vile part of this Anatomie Doth my name lodge? 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) VI. 240 Brown leathern gaiters buttoned upon his nether anatomy. *a* 1857 JERROLD *Wks.* (1864) II. 101 The aperture was too small for his big, burly anatomy.

II. The science of bodily structure; structure as discovered by dissection.

8. The body of facts and deductions as to the structure of organized beings, animal or vegetable, ascertained by dissection; the doctrine or science of the structure of organized bodies.

(Special divisions are *Animal Anatomy* or *Zootomy*; *Vegetable Anatomy*; *Human Anatomy*; *Comparative Anatomy* which compares the structure of different classes or groups of animals.)

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlii. (1495) 158 *Anothomia* is a craft and a scyence to knowe how the membres and lymmes of the body ben sette ordred and dystyngued.] 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, The scyence of the Nathomy is nedefull and necessarye to the Cyrurgyen. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref. 4 That they [Chierurgions] be sure in Anothomy. 1615 H. CROOKE *Body of Man* 189 There can no reason be giuen but onely from Anatomy. 1675 GREW (*title*) Comparative Anatomy of the Trunks of Plants. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Anatomy is of use in painting, designing, statuary, etc. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* xii. 687 A large and thorough acquaintance with anatomy and embryology.

b. A treatise on this science.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne Regim.* 2 A iiij, There is in man CCCIxv. veynes, as appereth in the anothamie. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Abuses in Physick* 115 All the Anatomies or histories I ever could meet with.

9. Anatomical structure or organization, arrangement of the parts of the body of animals or plants.

1579 GOSSON *Schoole of Ab.* (Arb.) 38 The anotomy of man [is] set out by experience. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 383 The inward proportion and anatomy of their bodies is like unto a man. 1868 DUNCAN *Insect World* Introd. 1 To investigate the anatomy of insects.

b. *transf.* Of machines, etc.: Structure.

1879 C. HIBBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 299/2 Each article has an iron screw or spike as a part of its anatomy.

III. Tropical. (Already by Aristotle *ἀνατομή* was used for logical dissection or analysis.)

10. The dissection or dividing of anything material or immaterial, for the purpose of examining its parts; detailed examination, analysis.

a 1569 KINGESMYLL *Godly Advise* (1580) 15 Make an Anotamie of the suter you have in hand, make no confusion of wealthe, witte, bodie and soule. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866) I. 73 Let thy question be, 'What have I done?' and make thy anatomy of thyself. 1621 BURTON (*title*) The Anatomy of Melancholy: what it is, with all the kinds, causes, symptoms, prognostickes, and seuerall cures of it. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 191 Such an unripping, such an Anatomie of the shiest, and tenderest particular truths. 1764 REID *Inq. Hum. Mind* i. § 1 It must be by an anatomy of the mind that we can discover its powers and principles. 1815 MOORE *Parad. & Peri* Epil., He proceeded to the anatomy of the short poem just recited.

† **11.** Chemical analysis. *Obs.*

1621 MOLLE *Camerarius' Liv. Lib.* I. xii. 35 A certaine Anatomie of siluer. 1686 W. HARRIS *Lemery's Chem.* II. xxii. 620 They who have made the Anatomy of this mixt do know very well that it is almost all of it sulphur.

Anatopism (ănæ·tŏpiz'm). *rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀνά* up + *τόπ-ος* a place + -ISM.] A putting of a thing out of its proper place, a faulty arrangement.

1812 COLERIDGE *Rem.* I. 317 In arranging which [books] the puzzled librarian must commit an anachronism in order to avoid an anatopism. 1850 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XVI. 72 Geographical blunders, or what might be called anatopisms.

Anatreptic (ænătre·ptik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἀνατρεπτικ-ός* turning up, overturning; f. *ἀνατρέπ-ειν* to turn up, to upset in argument; f. *ἀνά* up + *τρέπ-ειν* to turn.] Overturning, overthrowing; one of the subdivisions of Platonic Discourse.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 175/1 Agonistick [discourse is] Endeictic [or] Anatreptick. 1859 in WORCESTER.

Anatripso·logy. *Med.* [f. Gr. *ἀνάτριψις* rubbing, friction (see next) + -OLOGY. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* gives also *Anatriptology*.] The scientific consideration of the remedial use of friction.

1839 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 102 *Anatripsology*, A treatise on the use of friction. 1853 in MAYNE. 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anatriptic (ænătri·ptik), *a. Med.* [f. Gr. *ἀνά-τριπτ-ος* rubbed up (f. *ἀνατρίβ-ειν* to rub up) + -IC. Cf. mod.Fr. *anatriptique*.] Belonging to friction, characterized by friction. (Applied to some medicines.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Anatron.** *Obs.* [a. Sp. *anatron*, ad. Arab. النطرون *an-natrûn*, i.e. *an* = *al* the + *natrûn*.] Native carbonate of soda: see NATRON.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Anatron* or Natron, a kind of Salt drawn from the water of the River Nile. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Anatron* is of a cineritious colour, and bitter taste.

Anatropal (ănæ·trŏpăl), *a. Bot.* [f. as next + -AL.] = ANATROPOUS.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 397 Such ovules as these Mirbel terms anatropal .. examples may be found in the almond, the apple. 1854 BALFOUR in *Encyct. Brit.* II. 141 In orthotropal seeds the embryo is said to be inverted .. while in anatropal seeds it is erect.

Anatropous (ănæ·trŏpəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *anatrop-us*, a. assumed Gr. **ἀνάτροπος* turned upside down (f. *ἀνά* up + *-τροπος*, f. *τρέπειν* to turn) + -OUS.] Said of the ovule of phanerogamous plants when its nucleus, with its integuments, is inverted, so that its apex points to the base of the ovule. Opposed to *orthotropous*, in which the nucleus is erect within the ovule.

1847 in CRAIG. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 130 The anatropous ovule is only an orthotropous ovule with a long funiculus confluent with the outer coat. 1875 BENNET & DYER tr. *Sachs's Bot.* 501 The usual form of the ovule of angiosperms is the anatropous.

Anatta, anatto (ănæ·tă, ănæ·to). Also 7-9 arnotto, 8 annotta, 8-9 arnatto, anotta, annotto, annatto. [?a. native American name.] An orange-red dye, procured in Central America from the waxy pulp surrounding the seeds of the *Bixa orellana*; used in dyeing, and for colouring cheese.

a 1682 SIR W. PETTY in Sprat *Hist. R. Soc.* 299 (T.) Arnotto dyeth of itself an orange-colour. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 226 Otta or Anatta, is a red sort of Dye. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Annotto*, in commerce, a kind of red dye, brought from the West Indies. 1770 W. GUTHRIE *Geog.* (T.) Arnatto is mixed up by the Spanish Americans with their chocolate. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 64 Spanish-Annatto .. is much the best for Cheese-colouring. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. Introd. 20 Substances .. useful in dyeing .. anotta, logwood. *Ibid.* II. 130 Annotta. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Let.* (1851) 25 Pepper-bags, and baskets of anatto. 1852 T. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ix. 308 His skin besmeared with annatto. 1863 H. BATES *Nat. on Amazons* vi. 138 The red [tints are made] with the seeds of the Urucú, or Anatto plant. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Anotta* or *Arnotto*. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 212 Good arnotto is of the colour of fire.

† **Anaun·nter,** *phr. comb. Obs.* or *dial.* [= AN *prep.* + *aunter*: see ADVENTURE I c.] In risk or peril; on the chance, in case, lest.

1297 R. GLOUC. 311 Þy loue ych abbe wel dere abo3t, & my lyue anaunter ydo. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 71, I wil nou3t write it here On englisch, an auenture it sholde be reherced to ofte. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. II. 295 Anaunter leste þe olde man schulde be holde a lecchour. 1855 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Ananthers*, *Authers*, or *Enanthers*. 'I'll take my cloak, ananthers it should rain.'

Anaun·trins, *adv. phr. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. prec. + *-ins*, -INGS, advb. ending.] In case, in the event that.

1691 RAY *N. Countr. Words*, *Anauntrins*; It so be. I know not what the Original of this should be, unless it be from *An*, for *if*, and *Auntrins* contracted from Peradventure.

Anaxagorean (ænæksæ:gŏri·ăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Anaxagoras*, prop. name + -EAN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Anaxagoras, a Greek philosopher who taught the eternity of matter, but

the agency of a supreme intelligence in combining it into bodies. **B.** *sb.* A follower of Anaxagoras.

1586 Bright *Melanch.* ii. 6 After an Anaxagorian manner. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 35 The Anaxagorean Hypothesis. *Ibid.* 199 All of them except the Anaxagoreans. 1845 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* I. 137 Anaxagorean system.

Anaxa·gorize, *v. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] To hold or teach the principles of Anaxagoras.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 35 The other ancient Physiologers . . did not Anaxagorize, as Empedocles.

Anaxima·ndrian, *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Anaximander*, + -IAN.] **A.** *adj.* Adhering to the opinions of Anaximander. **B.** *sb.* An adherent of Anaximander.

1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 938 The most ancient Atheistick Hypothesis . . the Hylopathian or Anaximandrian. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 141 Pliny . . maintained against the Anaximandrians . . the Worlds Eternity and Incorruptibility. *Ibid.* 136 Those Atheists who derive all things from Dead and Stupid Matter . . are the Anaximandrian Atheists.

†**Anbe·l3en,** *v. Obs.* [for Abel3en see An- *pref.* 5.] To be enraged.

1205 Lay. 26359 Þa an-bælh [*v. r.* a-balh] Walwain, swulc an iburst þein. *Ibid.* 1696 Brutus wes on-bol3en [*v. r.* abol3e] swa bið þa wilde bær.

†**Anblow·,** *v. Obs.* [f. An- *pref.* 1 + Blow; = OE. *onblǽwan*; cf. Ablow, which in sense 1 is prob. weakened from this, while in 2 it contains A- *pref.* 1.] To blow on or into, breathe upon, inspire.

c 1175 *Cotton Hom.* 223 He worhte þa þane man . . and him anbleow sáwle.

†**Anbur·st,** *v. Obs.* [f. An- *pref.* 5 (for A- *pref.* 1) + Burst *v.* Cf. Aburst.] To burst out.

1205 Lay. 25241 Cnihtes an burste [*v. r.* a-borst] weoren. *Ibid.* 25831 He an-bursten agon [*v. r.* a-borst iwarþ], swulc weore a wilde bar.

Anbury, amb- (æ·nbəri, æm-). Forms: 6–7 anburie, 7– anbury, ambury; also auberry, hanberry. [Deriv. doubtful; *ambury* has been assumed by some to be the earlier form, and taken as a corrupt descendant of OE. *ampre*, *ompre*; but the latter regularly survives in the dialects as Amper, app. quite unconnected in sense with this. *Ambury* appears to be a phonetic variant of *anbury* (as in *im-brue*, *em-balm*, *Stam-ford*), and this perhaps = *ang-berry*, f. OE. *ang-* 'pain, suffering,' as in *ang-nail* (Agnail), and OE. *ang-seta* carbuncle, pimple. For *berry* cf. *strawberry* applied to a birth-mark. In It. associated in name with 'mulberry.' Cf. Angleberry.]

1. A soft tumour or spongy wart on horses and oxen.

1598 Florio, *Moro* . . a mulberie tree; also a wart in a horse called an Anburie. [Also at *Selfo.*] 1607 Topsell *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 327 Of an Anbury. 1614 Markham *Husb.* (1623) 82 The Anbury is a bloudy wart on any part of a Horses body. 1617 — *Caval.* vii. 84 Anbury. 1631 — *Way to Wealth* (1668) I. lxii. 66 Anbury. 1670 *MS. Acct. Bk. of G. Norton of Disforth*, P¹ for takeing of 3 anberryes of 2 oxen, 3*s.* 1696 Phillips, *Ambury*, a Disease in Horses, which causes 'em to break forth in spungy Tumors full of hot Blood and Matter. *c* 1720 W. Gibson *Farrier's Guide* II. l. (1738) 192 Anburies and other encysted Tumors require a peculiar treatment. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict., Anbury*, a kind of Wen, or spungy Wart, growing upon any Part of a Horse's Body, full of Blood. 1775 T. Wallis *Farrier's Dict., Anbury* or *Ambury*. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) The ambury (in horses), *Verruca spongiosa sanguine plena*. 1785 *Sportsman's Dict., Anbury* or *Ambury*. 1816 James *Mil. Dict.* 13 *Anbury*. 1882 E. Peacock (*in letter*) Our farriers and farmers here [North-west Lincolnshire] always call these things *Nauberrys*.

2. A diseased affection of the roots of turnips and allied plants.

1750 W. Ellis *Mod. Husb.-man* iv. i. 27 That common destructive turnip disease . . in the sandy grounds of Norfolk . . there called Anbury. [Also called] Fingers-and-toes. 1815 Kirby & Spence *Entomol.* (1843) I. xiv. 383 From the knob-like galls on turnips called in some places the ambury I have bred another of these weevils. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 504/2 Cabbages or turnips whose roots are infected with anbury. 1839 Rees *Encycl. Agric.* 861 The forked excrescences [in turnips] known as fingers and toes in some places, and as the anbury in others. 1878 R. Thompson *Gard. Assist.* (ed. Moore) x. 279/2 The anbury has been attributed to the agency of insects, but these are now generally considered to be a consequence, and not the cause, of the malformation.

Ancar: see Anchor *sb.*² 3.

-ance, *suffix*; a. Fr. *-ance*:—L. *-ānt-ia*, *-ēnt-ia*, *-ent-ia* (see -ence), all of which in words that survived into Fr., or were formed in Fr. as nouns of action, on the pres. pple., were levelled under *-ance*. But other L. words of this form, subseq. adopted in Fr., took *-ence* or *-ance*, according to L. spelling. Thus of popular preservation or formation, *aidance*, *assistance*, *complaisance*, *nuisance*, *parlance*, *séance*; of later learned adoption from L., *absence*, *clémence*, *différence*, *diligence*, *providence*, *prudence*, as well as *élégance*, *tempérance*. Words of both classes were adopted in Eng. in their actual Fr. forms, which they still generally retain. But, since 1500, various words orig. in *-ance* from Fr. have been altered back to *-ence*, after L.; and all words recently adopted from L., directly or through mod.Fr., or formed on L. analogies, have taken *-ence* or *-ance* according to the L. vowel. Hence, mod.E. words in *-ance* partly represent L. *-āntia*, but largely L. *-entia*, *-ēntia*, through OFr. *-ance*; partly also mod.Fr. *-ance* from vbs. of various origin. On the other hand, OFr. *-ance* :—L. *-entia*, *-ēntia*, is, in consequence of refashioning, partly represented by Eng. *-ence*. For the confusion and inconsistency which this causes in current spelling, as in *dependance*, *-dence*, *resistance*, *subsistence*, see -ence. As, in many cases, the OFr. vbs. themselves, as well as their derivatives in *-ance*, were adopted in Eng. (e.g. *appear -ance*, *assist -ance*, *purvey -ance*, *suffer -ance*), the suffix became to a certain extent a living formative, and was occas. used to form similar nouns of action on native vbs., as *abid-ance*, *abear-ance*, *forbear-ance*, *further-ance*, *hinder-ance*, *ridd-ance*, etc. For meaning, see -ence; and cf. -ancy.

Ance, north. dial. form of Once.

Ancel, var. Auncel *Obs.*, a kind of steelyard.

Ancelle, var. of Ancille, *Obs.*, a maid-servant.

Ancenned, var. Ankenned *ppl. a.*, only-begotten.

Ancestor (æ·nsèstəɹ). Forms: 3–4 ancestre, 4 aun-; 3–5 auncetre, 4–5 -ceter, -setre, -sestre, ancessour, aun-; 5 ancetor, aunsetter, 5–6 aunciter, -cetour, ansetor, 6 ancytour, -sitor, auncetur, -sytor, 6–7 -citor, auncester, -our, -or, ancester, -our, 6– ancestor. [a. OFr. *ancestre*, nom. :—L. *antecēssor*, and *ancesor*, *ancessor*, *-ur*, *-our*, acc. (Pr. *ancessor*) :—L. *antecēssōrem*, a foregoer, predecessor, agent-noun f. *antecēd-ĕre* to precede, f. *ante* before + *cēd-ĕre*, *cēss-um*, to go. The distinction of nom. and acc. was lost before their adoption in Eng., so that they were, as in contemporary Fr., mere synonyms. In Eng., *ancessour* soon became obs.; *ancestre* became phonetically *ance·tre*, *aun-ceter*, of which the regular mod. form, now dialectal, is *a·nceter* or *a·nster*; but this was disturbed, on the one hand, by writing the termination (after late AFr.) *-our*, latinized in 16th c. to *-or*; and on the other, by spelling with *-s-*, after later Fr., *aun-cestre*. A combination of both gave the 16th c. spelling *auncestour*, *-or*, now *ancestor*, in which the *-s-* has come to be pronounced; *awncitor* survived to 17th c. After *ancestre* became restricted in Fr. to the sense of 'progenitor', *ancessour*, *-eur*, was refashioned after L. as *antécesseur* in the general sense, whence also Eng. Antecessor, and a mixed form Antecestre.]

1. One from whom a person is descended, either by the father or mother; a progenitor, a forefather. (Usually said of those more remote than a grandfather.) Also, of animals, and *fig.* as 'spiritual ancestor.'

1297 R. Glouc. 193 Vor þyn auncetres dude al, þat we þe hotep do. *c* 1300 *Beket* 428 Bi the kyng Henries dai, that oure ancestre was. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 166 The lond . . that thin ancessour So wele kept biforn. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 182 That her auncestre brake the lawe. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 391 Tyme, that eldith our auncessours. 1447 Bokenham *Lyvys of Seyntys* 64 Oure aunsetrys us beforn. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 4 Stories, the whiche hathe ben wretin bi oure aunsetters. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 10 Geffrey Plantagenet youre noble auncetour. *c* 1535 Ld. La Warr in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 134 There lyethe many of my aunsytorys. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arber) 26 The Trophees and Triumphes of our auncestours. 1596 Bp. Barlow 3 *Serm.* i. 19 Our auncestors were woont to say. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 61 When I am sleeping with my Ancestors. 1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) II. 152 Our auncitors . . haue giuen vs counsell. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. 284 Hercules . . the Ancester of the Macedonian Kings. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 894 Eldest Night and Chaos, ancestors of Nature. 1756 Burke *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 12 We owe an implicit reverence to all the institutions of our ancestors. 1793 — *Discuss. Trait. Corresp. Bill*, The wisdom of our ancestors. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) I. II. i. 106 St. Peter . . the spiritual ancestor of the Bishop of Rome. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 315 The ancestors of the gigantic quadrupeds [*i.e.* dray-horses] . . were brought from the marshes of Walcheren. [1881 Evans *Leicestersh. Wds.* 91 *Ancetor* var. of ancestor.]

b. *attrib.*

1883 Miss Simcox in *Academy* 14 Apr. 249/3 A real domestic ancestor cult.

2. *Biol.* An organized being of a lower or earlier type, whence others of a higher type subsequently existing are, according to the Evolution theory, inferred to have been 'developed.'

1863 Ramsay *Phys. Geol.* (1878) 359 *Elephas antiquus*, the ancestor of the African elephant. 1882 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* VI. IV. i. § 1 They [*Anchitheria*] were about the size of small ponies, had three toes on each foot, and are regarded as ancestors of the horse.

Ancestorial (ænsèstō·riăl), *a.* [f. prec., after words like *mediator-ial*, f. L. adjs. in *-ōri-us*: see -orial.] = Ancestral.

1659 *Harl. Misc.* (1810) VI. 88 Neither the foundationmen nor ancestorial gentry being educated so as to be serviceable to the publick. 1827 Pollok *Course of Time* IV. (1860) 105 Not content with ancestorial name Or to be known because his fathers were. 1846 Grote *Greece* (1862) I. xiv. 216 Thebes in Egypt, his ancestorial seat.

Ancesto·rially, *adv. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -ly².] In an ancestorial or ancestral manner, by inheritance from one's ancestors.

1825 Syd. Smith *Wks.* 1859 II. 63/2 A nation . . ancestorially bound by foolish and improvident treaties.

†**A·ncestory,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Ancestor + -y, after words like *intercessor-y*, due to L. forms in *-ōri-us*. Cf. Ancestorial.] = Ancestral.

1650 Eloerfielo *Right of Tythes* 291 The former may have been our ancestory principles and rules.

Ancestral (ænse·străl), *a.* Forms: 6 auncestrell, 6–7 -cestrall, 6 -cestrall, 6–9 ancestrel, 8– ancestral. [a. OFr. *ancestrel*, *ancêtrel*, AFr. *auncestrel*, f. *ancestre*: see Ancestor and -al¹.]

1. Of, belonging to, or inherited from ancestors.

1579 J. Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* D iv, A faultor prince of Rome . . that may be warranted to vs and our heyres for an enemy auncestrell. 1644 Howell *Lett.* IV. xi. (R.) History is the great looking-glass thro' which we may behold with ancestral eyes . . actions of ages past. 1797 Coleridge *Kubla Khan*, Kubla heard from far Ancestral voices prophesying war. 1857 H. Reed *Lect. Brit. Poets* iii. 85 The ancestral position of Chaucer in the annals of our poetry. 1879 O'Connor *Beaconsfield* 235 The extent of their ancestral acres and the splendour of their ancestral halls.

b. *esp.* in *Law.* (Often written *ancestrel* as in OFr.)

1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 12 These tenaunte̊s maye holde their landes by dyuers tenures . . as by . . franke almoyne, homage, auncetrell. *c* 1570 Thynne *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 16 His cause was good, his title auncestrell. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 186 Another ancestrel writ . . to establish an equal division of the land . . on the death of an ancestor. 1809 Tomlins *Law Dict.* 4 La/s Homage ancestrel is where a man and his ancestors have time out of mind held their land of the lord by Homage.

2. *Biol.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting the original type, or any earlier type, whence existing forms are supposed to have been 'developed.'

1862 Darwin *Orchids* vii. 288 All homologous parts or organs, however much diversified, are modifications of one and the same ancestral organ. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* vi. 282 Oreodon is the type of a family of ancestral pigs. 1881 Flower in *Nature* No. 619. 438 The generalised or ancestral characters of a race.

Ancestress (æ·nsèstrès). Also 6 auncestrese. [f. Ancestor + -ess; of Eng. formation, there being no analogous word in Fr.] A female ancestor.

1580 T. Norton in Wright *Q. Eliz. Orig. Lett.* (1838) II. 124 An Englishe treatise . . wherein her Majestie's auncestrese is termed base in contempt. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* (1832) I. xii. 227 What if the soul of an ancestress of hers and yours were now addressing you? 1874 Helps *Soc. Press.* ix. 132 The ladies of the present day . . suffer much more waste in their households, than their ancestresses did.

Ancestrial (ænse·strĭăl), *a. rare.* [f. Ancestry + -al¹; cf. *industry*, *industrial*.] Of or pertaining to ancestry; = Ancestral.

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* 488 Desert . . ancestriall, or derived titles from grandsires long agone. 1659 Howell *Lex. Tetragl.*, Naturall Children . . legitimated by prescription and long Tract of Ancestriall Time. 1806 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 261 If ancestrial persecutions were to be visited on posterity.

Ancestrian (ænse·strĭăn), *a.* ? *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -an; cf. *Italy*, *Italian*.] = prec.

1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 82 We find this ancestrian enthusiasm breathing through all their noblesse.

Ancestry (æ·nsèstri). Forms: 4 ancestrie, -istry, aunceterye, -cetre, -setre, 4–6 awncestry(e, auncetrie, -etry(e, 4–7 -estrie, 5–6 auncestrye, ancestrye, 6 auncetrye, -itrie, 6–7 -estry, 5– ancestry. [An Eng. modification (due to the survival of *ancestre* and not *ancessour*, as the Eng. form) of OFr. *anceserie*, *ancesserie*, f. *ancesor* Ancestor + *-ie* (see -y), as if :—late L. **antecēssorī-a*.]

1. The relation or condition of ancestors; progenitorship; ancestral lineage or descent. *Hence*, Distinguished or ancient descent.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 14 What þorgh lowe of lond, & olde auncestrie, Wan he þe regne of Westsex. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeves T.* 62 His purpos was for to bistowe hire hye In to som worthy blood of Auncetrye [*v. r.* -trie, -terye, -cestrie]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* xv. 6319 þe proud kyng, was full pure ryche, Of aunsetre old. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. xxvii. 45 Mychty lordis of ancestry. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* (1848) 10 Blessed Saynt Werburge . . Descended by auncetry and title famous. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* V. iv. 139 Now, by the honor of my Ancestry. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* XI. 82 A Son, whose Death disgraced his Ancestry. *a* 1719 Addison (J.) Title and ancestry render a good man more illustrious. 1836 Hor. Smith *Tin Trum.* I. 28 They who on length of ancestry enlarge.

2. *collect.* The persons who stand to us in the above relation; the line or body of ancestors. (Cf. the similar passage from abst. to concrete in *tenantry*, *chivalry*, *gentry*, *majesty*, *knighthood*, *peerage*.)

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 81 His auncestrie whilom when left it þorgh folis. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 423/3 Thys place is belongyng to me by myn owne herytage comyng fro myn auncestrye. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* 27 Theyr patrymony, Whiche was to them lefte by theyr olde auncestry. *c* 1625 R. James in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 164 You are descended of Noble Auncestrie. 1780 Cowper *Table Talk* 372 Our ancestry, a gallant Christian race. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* III. 419 A powerful nation, whose large ancestry had peopled . . all that part of the earth.

Anchanteor, obs. form of Enchanter.

†**Anchesoun.** *Obs.* 3–4. Also ancheisun, -esun, -eysone, -eaysoun. [refashioning of Ache-

SOUN, a. OFr. *acheson, acheison*:—L. *occāsiōn-em*, after words in *a-* for earlier *an-, en-*. This began in AFr., where *enchesoun* is commoner than the orig. *achesoun*. See also ENCHEASON, the common later form in Eng.] Occasion, cause, reason, motive.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 158 And seið þe ancheisun hwi. *Ibid.* 234 Þe þridde anchesun is. 1340 *Ayenb.* 47 Vor be þe anchey-soun of ham byeþ uorlore manye zaules.

Anchentry, obs. form of ANCIENTRY.

Anchithere (æŋkiþīə·ɪ). *Palæont.* [ad. mod. L. *anchithērium* (also in Eng. use), f. Gr. ἄγχι near + θηρίον wild beast.] A fossil animal as large as a small pony, having three toes on each foot, found in the Eocene and Miocene strata; regarded evolutionally as an ancestor of the horse, and as forming a link between carnivora with toes and herbivora with hoofs.

1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 509 The Miohippus of the United States and the nearly allied Anchithere of Europe, more horse-like than the last. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* No. 618. 403 Huxley has traced up the genealogy of the horse to the Miocene Anchitherium.

Anchoate (æŋkoˌeɪt). *Chem.* [f. next + -ATE⁴.] A salt of anchoic acid.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 290 Anchoate of ammonium is an amorphous mass.

Anchoic (ăŋkō·ɪk), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. ἄγχ-ειν to throttle, suffocate (+ *o*) + -IC.] In *Anchoic acid*: a dibasic acid, $C_9H_{16}O_4$, emitting suffocating fumes, obtained by the action of nitric acid on Chinese wax, or the fatty acids of cocoa-nut oil.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 290 Anchoic acid .. at a stronger heat sublimes . . emitting white inodorous vapours, which produce a suffocating effect, when inhaled.

Anchor (æŋkəɹ), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 **ancor**, **-er**, **oncer**, 1–7 **ancre**, 2–7 **anker**, 4–5 **-yr**, 4–6 **-re**, **-ir**, 6 **ancour**, **anchore**, (**anger**), 7 **ankor**, **ancker**, **anchour**, 6– **anchor**. [OE. *ancor*, a. L. *ancora* (sometimes erron. spelt *anchora*), ?cogn. w. or adoption of Gr. ἄγκῦρα, f. stem *αγκ-*, *anc-*. 'bend, crook, hook,' whence Eng. *angle*. Cf. OIIG. *anchar* (LG., MHG. *anker*) directly cogn. w. OE.; also ON. *akkeri* (Sw. *ankare*, Da. *anker*) from L. independently. The ME. form with final *-e* is probably influenced by OFr. *ancre*:—L. *ancora*. The current spelling *anchor* is a pedantic corruption, imitating the erroneous L. *anchora*.]

1. An appliance for holding a ship, etc., fixed in a particular place, by mooring it to the bottom of the sea or river; now consisting of 'a heavy iron, composed of a long shank, having a ring at one end to which the cable is fastened, and at the other branching out into two arms or flukes, tending upwards, with barbs or edges on each side.' J.

Anchors are of various sizes. The largest is the SHEET-anchor; next in size are the BOWER-anchors, hung in the bows of the ship; the smallest is the KEDGE-anchor. *Foul anchor* is when the anchor becomes in any way entangled.

c 880 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* x. 30 Đin ancor is git on eorþan fæst . . Eala wæran þa ancras swa trume! *c* 1205 LAY. 25517 Wind wex an honde, ankeres [1250 ancreas] heo up drojen. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 142 Ase ancre under schipes borde, uorte holden þet schip. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 418 Kable, oþer capstan to clyppe to her ankreȝ. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxvii. 40 Thei hadden takun vp the ancris. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* II. (1520) 10 b/2 He lete the ancres wynde up and sayled into the hye see. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iv. 128 Of oure foreschip ankirris lete vve doun. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 26 Wedges of Gold, great Anchors, heapes of Pearle . . All scattred in the bottome of the Sea. 1692 in *Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 75 The Anchor is foul, that is, the Cable is got about the Fluke. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmxxiii/1 As soon as they could get up their Anchors they sailed away. 1709 *Ibid.* mmmmdxxi/2 One of the Flukes of the Spare-Anchor [was] .. shot off. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. v. 59 Not a ship would stir .. too fast held by their anchors. 1779 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1818 We had lost our kedge anchor. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* IV. xv. 392 The most ancient anchors were only large stones bored through the middle. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Pass.*, Let go the bower-anchor. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Ard.* 18 Anchors of rusty fluke.

2. *fig.* That which gives the feeling of stability or security; a ground or source of abiding confidence.

1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* vi. 19 The which as an ankir we han sikir to the soule [1611 Which hope we haue as an anker of the soule. (So in all other versions.)] *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3780 So farith Love, that selde in oon Holdith his anker. *a* 1536 TINDALE *Wks.* 166 (R.) The roote and grounde of all, and the ancre that neuer fayleth. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 13 Say Warwicke was our Anchor: what of that? 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 303 One Passage more . . his last Anchor, to prove his notable pojnt. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett.* iv. 27 Hold fast . . by this sheet-anchor of happiness, Religion. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 167 Hope as an anchor, sure and firm, holds fast. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Ard.* 222 Cast all your cares on God; that anchor holds.

¶ From the passage in *Heb.* vi. 19, quoted above, an *anchor* is used as the symbol of *hope*, as a *cross* is of *faith*, and a *heart* of *love* or *charity*.

3. *transf.* Any contrivance or instrument which fulfils a similar purpose to that of an anchor, by holding fast or giving security; *also*, an anchor-shaped appendage, as the spicules on the skin of Holothuroids.

1855 GOSSE *Mar. Zool.* I. 114 In *Lerneoma* the head .. being furnished with a prong on each side curving backwards, forms a powerful anchor by which the parasite is firmly moored to its hapless prey. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 22. 157 In some places, however, the anchor [axe] had but a loose hold. 1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* (1880) 221 In *Chirodota* the skin is provided with microscopic calcareous wheels, in the place of anchors. *Ibid.*, The *Synaptæ* .. have the skin furnished with innumerable anchor-shaped spicules attached to special 'anchor-plates' in the integument.

†**4.** From its action: The pin or 'chape of a buckle; a buckle is usually described with its "tongue and anchor."' T. *Obs.*

5. *Arch.* 'An ornament shaped similarly to an anchor or arrow-head; used with the egg ornament to decorate or enrich mouldings. Used in all the orders but only applied to the moulding called the Echinus or quarter round.' Gwilt 1876.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 70 Small Beads with round and long ones at one peny and . . the edges and anckers at foure pence per foot. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Anchor*, in architecture and sculpture, denotes an ornament in form of an anchor, or arrow's-head.

6. Phrases from sense 1. *lit.* and *fig.*

a. At (an, the, *obs.*) **anchor,** in OE. *on ancre*: anchored, held by the anchor.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 3771 Sæ-genga [*i. e.* the ship] se þe on ancre rād. *Ibid.* 611 Scip on ancre fæst. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 27 His ship on anker rode. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 250 Manye shyppes, some vnder sayle . . some lienge at the anger. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 129 The enemies fleet riding easily at an anker. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XII. lii, Whilst I in vale of tears at anchour ride. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 4 June, We found the Dutch fleet at anchor. 1740 WOOOROOFE in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. IV. lix. 273 It is always found the best method to lie at single anchor. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* ciii. 20 A little shallop lay At anchor in the flood.

b. To come to (an) anchor : = ANCHOR *v.* 2, 4.

1590 *Pasquil's Apol.* I. D iiij b, But to come to anker . . let them . , become of one hart with vs. 1595 T. MAYNARD *Drake's Voy.* (1849) 7 On Friday . . we came to anchor. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 156 All the ships had come to an anchor.

c. To cast anchor: to let down or 'drop' the anchor; *hence*, to bring the ship to rest, to take up a position. Also of the ship: *she* cast anchor.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1014 Hi strike seil and maste And ankere gunne caste. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XX. 122 Heren ancres they casten þere anon, Forto abyden there that nyht. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxvii. 29 They caste iiii ancres out of the sterne [WYCLIF, sendinge foure ancris; 1611 cast foure ancres]. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1865) 39 We dropped our little anchor, and lay still all night. 1780 W. COXE *Russ. Discov.* 31 They were driven to the other side of the same island, where they cast anchor.

d. To weigh anchor: to take up the anchor so as to sail away.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 103 Wiȝt at þe wyndas weȝen her ankres. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 493 Þey weyde up þeire ankyrs. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 78 We weyed the anchors. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. iv, And Cormac Doil in haste obey'd, Hoisted his sail, his anchor weigh'd.

e. The anchor comes home: *i.e.* is dragged from its hold. So, a ship *drags her anchor*. To *slip the anchor*, to let it go by letting the cable slip.

1694 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmxxiii/1 The Wind blowing very hard . . riding in deep Water, his Ankors came home. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1865) 30 We thought once or twice our anchor had come home.

7. *Comb.* chiefly attrib., as **anchor-ball** (see quot.); **anchor-chocks** (see quot.); **anchor-frost**, a miller's term for the clogging of a mill-wheel with ice below the water-surface; †**anchor-gable**, an anchor cable; **anchor-ground**, anchorage ground; **anchor-hoops**, iron hoops binding the stock to the shank of the anchor; **anchor-ice**, ice formed at the bottom of lakes and rivers, ground-ice; **anchor-lining**=BILL-BOARDS; †**anchor-man**, †**anchor-master**, he who has charge of the anchor; **anchor-plate**, a heavy piece of timber or metal, serving as a point of support (*e.g.* for the cables of a suspension-bridge); see also 3; **anchor-ring**, the great ring for attaching the cable; **anchor-shackle**, an iron loop used instead of an anchor-ring; **anchor-smith**, a maker of anchors; **anchor-tow**, the cable of an anchor; **anchor-watch**, a detachment of seamen kept on deck to perform any duties depending on the ship's position while she lies at anchor.

Also *anchor-like*, *-shaped*, *-wise*; and ANCHOR-HOLD, -STOCK, q.v.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Anchor-ball*, a pyrotechnical combustible attached to a grapnel for adhering to and setting fire to ships. *Ibid.*, **Anchor-chocks*, pieces indented into a wooden anchor-stock where it has become worn or defective in the way of the shank; also pieces of wood or iron on which an anchor rests when it is stowed. 1867 WHYTE MELVILLE in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 588 Bright enough to thaw an *anchor-frost on the mill-wheel. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. ii. 4 Creeping on all foure among the *anchor-gables. 1877 GREEN *Phys. Geol.* iii. § 2. 109 *Anchor-ice forms sometimes . . at the bottom of lakes and rivers while the rest of the water remains unfrozen. *a* 1200 in Wright *Voc.* 88/2 *Proreta*, *ankermon. 1598 FLORIO, *Ancoraio*, an *anchor master or an *anchor maker. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 95 Different *anchor-makers have their respective rules of proportion. 1870 [See 3]. 1883 W. CONANT in *Harper's Mag.* 932/1 At the bottom . . are imbedded four massive *anchor-plates of cast iron, one for each of the cables. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Apr., Visited the Mayor, Mr. Timbull, our *anchor-smith. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 14 Chosen by *Anchor-Smiths, because it abides the Heat better than other Iron. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 107 (1862) I. 271 The *anchor-tow abideth fast within the vail: the end of it is in Christ's ten fingers. *c* 1860 LONGF. *Dutch Pict.* ix, A ship that . . tugs at her *anchor-tow. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* viii. 219 The tidal observations were made by . . the *anchor-watch during the remaining nine hours. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 195 The *anchor-like piece of iron by which the main tackle blocks are hung. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 238 Small, *anchor-shaped calcareous plates. 1870 [See 3 above].

†**A·nchor,** *sb.*² *Obs.* Forms: 1 **ancra**, 3–6 **ancre**, 4–5 **ankre**, 4–7 **anker**, 5 **ankyr**, **aunker**, 5–6 **anchor(e.** *Pl.* **-s**; 1 **ancran**, 3 **-en**, 3–6 **-es**, 5–6 **anker(e)s**, **anchor(e)s.** [OE. *ancra*, *ancra*, for *ancora*, **ancoro*, shortened f. L. **anchorēta*, *anachōrēta*: see ANCHORET. App. made *áncora* by 'popular etymology' after *án* 'one, alone'; the similarly transformed OS. *ênkoro*, OHG. *einchoran* (cf. OHG. *einsidilo*, mod.G. *einsiedel*, *-ler*), were according to Sievers, prob. adaptations of the OE. ME. again had *a* short after two cons. OE. had prob. *ancra* masc., *ancre* fem., though the latter is not recorded; in ME. *ancre* was of common gender; the fem. *ancress*, *ankeress*, ANCHORESS, appeared in 14th c., and an extended masc. ANKERER in 16th; but Fr. *anachorète*, modified to ANCHORET, *anchorite*, has superseded the earlier forms, *anchor* appearing last (as current wd.) in Shaks.]

1. An ANCHORET.

a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wright *Voc.* 42 *Anachoreta*, ancra. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 10 Powel þe erest ancre, Antonie, & Arsenie. *c* 1300 *St. Brand.* 330 The threteoth fram the to the Ylle of Ankres schal wende. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 28 Ancres and Heremytes þat holdeþ hem in heore celles. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. VI. 149 He lyvede anker his lyf. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* ibid., Lyvede after as an ankre in yle of Farne. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de Worde) VI. xiii. 253/1 Whan men take them to be ankeres and recluses. *c* 1500 *Robt. Deuyll* in *E. E. Pr. Rom.* 1858 I. 23 We have robbed and kylled nonnes, holy aunkers, preestes. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Tribul.* III. Wks. 1557, 1247/1 Ancres and ancresses most especiallye. *a* 1536 TINDALE *Exp. Matt.* Wks. II. 42 Monks . . whether obseruant or ancre. 1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 113/1 To Crowland, where he led the life of an Anker. 1599 BP. HALL *Satires* IV. ii. 103 Sit seauen yeares pining in an anchores cheyre. 1604 SHAKS. *Haml.* III. ii. 229 (2nd Q°.) And anchors cheere [*i. e.* chair] in prison be my scope. 1872 [See ANCHORAGE²].

2. An ANCHORESS. Well known in the book-title *Ancren Riwle*, the 'Rule of Nuns.'

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 4 Nu aski ȝe hwat riwle ȝe ancren schullen holden? 1297 R. GLOUC. 380 An ancre . . þat nolde vor non þyng fle out of hyre house. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 144 In þe castel of corf ich shal do þe [womman] close Ther as an ancre. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6351 Now lyk an anker in an hous . . And now a nonne, and now abbesse. 1466 *Past. Lett.* 549 II. 267 To the Prioress of Carow, vis. viiid. To a maide that came with her, xxd. To the anchors xld.

¶ At an early period fancifully associated with ANCHOR *sb.*¹

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 142 For þi is ancre icleoped ancre, & under chirche iancred, ase ancre under schipes borde.

3. *Comb.* **anchor-house**, an anchoret's cell; also, a monastery or nunnery; **anchor-settle**, **-saidell**, an anchoret's seat or cell, also applied to the occupant, an anchoret.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 88 From smiðe, & from ancre huse, me tiðinge bringeð. 1086 *O. E. Chron.*, Tweȝen hálige menn . . on ancersettle wuniende. 1516 *Diurn. Occur.* (1833) 6 Thair was ane woman . . ane anarcadell inclosit in the Grenesyid. 1603 *Philotus* cxxiv, I charge the . . Thow neyther girne, gowl, glowme, nor gaip, Lyke Anker saidell, like vnsell Aip.

Anchor (æŋkəɹ), *v.*; also 3–7 **ancre**, **-ker**, 7 **-kor**. [?a. Fr. *ancre-r*, f. *ancre*; cf. med.L. *ancorāre*. (There may have been an OE. *ancri-an*, unrecorded.)]

1. *trans.* To secure (the ship) with an anchor; to place at, or bring to, anchor.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 142 For þi is ancre . . under chirche iancred. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. xvii. 49 They must be ancred within the watre that they may be stedfast. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. iii. 8 At the schore . . Thare nauy can thay anker fast and hank. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* ix. 348 It was not possible to anchor the fleet. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Eng. & Norm.* I. 517 (L.) He there anchored his bark.

2. *intr.* To cast anchor, to come to anchor. (Said either of the crew or the ship.)

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. Ind.* 37 Cortez . . anckred at the rivers mouth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 289 Sea-faring men . . whose Bark by chance Or Pinnace anchors in a craggy Bay. 1718 LADY M. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlix. 52 We anchored in the Hellespont. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* V. 147 The Vanguard was the first that anchored.

3. *fig. trans.* To fix as with an anchor, to fix firmly or abidingly.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 231 Till that my Nayles were anchor'd in thine eyes. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 44 The doore-cases, well ankered into the wall. 1855 OWEN *Comp. Anat.* xiii. 275 (L.) The feet . . permanently anchor the parasite to its prey. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 22. 157 My first care was to anchor it [ice-axe] firmly in the snow.

4. *fig. refl.* and *intr.* To fix oneself, one's attention, thought; take up a position.

1581 SIDNEY *Astroph.* (T.) [She] will'd me these tempests of vain love to fly, And anchor fast myself on virtue's shore.

1603 SNAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 4 Whilst my Inuention, hearing not my Tongue, Anchors on Isabell. 1797 GOODWIN *Enquirer* II. v. 238 He .. advances .. up the province upon which he anchors.

Anchor, obs. form of ANKER.

†**A·nchorable,** *a. Obs. rare*−¹. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Fit for anchorage.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 40 (T.) The sea everywhere twenty leagues from land anchorable.

Anchorage[1] (æ·ŋkərėdʒ). Also 6 **ankarage,** 7 **-erage, -orage, anchrage.** [f. prec. + -AGE, cf. Fr. *ancrage.*]

1. The action or process of anchoring; the condition of lying at anchor.

1611 COTGR., *Anchraige,* ankorage, ankoring. 1634 W. WOOD *New Engl. Prosp.* I. i, There is roome for the Anchorage of 500 Ships. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* mmcclxxxii/6 A Duty imposed upon Anchrage. 1855 (7 June) BRIGHT *Sp.* 257 The position and duration of the anchorages of ships between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea.

2. Conditions admitting of anchoring; *esp.* a place for anchoring; anchorage-ground.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Anchorage* or *Anchoring,* ground fit to hold the Ship's Anchor, so that she may ride it out safely. 1744 ANSON *Voy.* II. iv. (ed. 4) 218 Where a ship might come to an anchor .. though the anchorage is inconvenient. 1779 T. FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 311. Many bays .. affording good anchorage. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Pass.* ix. 127 The floe which had been our anchorage. 1878 MARKHAM *Gt. Frozen Sea* iii. 39 The scenery as we approached the anchorage was truly magnificent.

3. *transf.* A position affording support, a hold.

1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 11. 70, I crossed the fissure, obtained the anchorage at the other side, and helped the others over. 1883 W. CONANT in *Harper's Mag.* 930/1 The anchorages are solid cubical structures of stone masonry.

4. *fig.* A point of support or rest for the mind or feelings; something on which to depend or repose.

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 21 Suppose all the houses in Lombard-street to be put into a Register .. let them be the Credit, Anchorage, Fund and Foundation to build your Bank upon. 1746 HERVEY *Medit. & Cont.* (1818) 80 Here they enjoy safe anchorage; are in no danger of foundering amidst the waves of prevailing iniquity. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xix. 151 The Church anchorage no longer tenable in the change of wind, and the new anchorage in the Bible as yet partially discovered and imperfectly sounded.

5. A toll or charge for anchoring; anchorage-dues.

1516 *Churchw. Acc. St. Marg. Westm.* (1797) 8 For 24 ton of barnestone with the pylage, ankarage, stallage .. £11. 1661 MARVELL *Corr.* 29 Wks. 1872 II. 68 Mr. Porter . hath giuen order to stop the Primage, loadage, &c.: and will the anchorage as soon as he has seen your charter. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 210 Extraordinary Pilotage and Anchorage .. shall appertain to common Average.

6. 'The set of anchors belonging to a ship.' Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 73 The Barke .. Returnes with precious lading to the Bay, From whence at first she weigh'd her Anchorage.

7. *Comb.* **anchorage-ground** = anchorage 2, 4.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 272, I had no longer an anchorage-ground for my heart.

Anchorage[2] (æ·ŋkŏrėdʒ). Also 6 **anchoridge,** 9 **ankrage.** [f. ANCHOR *sb.*[2] + -AGE. Cf. *hermitage, parsonage.*] The cell or retreat of an anchoret.

1593 *Mon. & Rites Ch. Durh.* (1842) 15 At the east end .. of the Quire .. was the goodlyest faire porch which was called the anchoridge. 1598 STOW *Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) I. III. xii. 712/1 Build her a Recluse or Anchorage. 1852 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. 115 His ankrage or house, in which he [the ankret] was solemnly shut up. 1872 E. CUTTS *Scenes Mid. Ages* 128 There was also an anchorage in St. Ethelred's churchyard .. and an anchor continually dwelt there till the Reformation.

†**A·nchoral,** *a. Obs.*−° [f. ANCHOR *sb.*[1] + -AL[1].] 'Pertaining to the Anchor or Cable.' Blount *Gl.*

Anchored (æ·ŋkəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. ANCHOR + -ED.]

1. a. With the anchor let down to the ground; **b.** Held fast, secured by the anchor; **c.** Firmly fixed, fixed so as to obtain support, or be at rest.

1611 COTGR., *Ancré,* ankored, having cast ankor, at an ankor. *a* 1687 WALLER (L.) Like a well-twisted cable, holding fast The anchor'd vessel. *a* 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 485 There, anchor'd vessels safe in harbour lie. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 248 Each ear of grain is anchored by its stalk. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* II. 30 Stein wore the look of one anchored and secure.

2. Furnished with anchors; by extension, *esp.* in *Her.,* Furnished with anchor-like appendages, having two spreading points.

1611 COTGR., *Ancré,* ankored .. made or fashioned like an ankor. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. I. II. xxix, With scornfull hisse, shooting her anchor'd tongue. 1661 S. MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II. i. 13 *Anckred* is that form of cross whose points are made sharp like unto an ancker. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Ankred* .. so they call one of their Crosses in a Coat of Arms.

Anchorer: see ANKERER.

Anchoress, ancress (æ·ŋkŏrės, æ·ŋkrės). Forms: 4–6 **ankres,** 5 **-keras, -korasse,** (**angoras**), 5–7 **ancresse,** 6 **ankresse, -isse, anckres, anchorisse,** 6–7 **-esse,** (9 *arch.* **ancress, -kress**), 7– **anchoress.** [f. *ancre,* ANCHOR *sb.*[2], with Fr. fem. ending *-esse, -ess*; cf. *anchresse* in Palsgr. 1530. In ME. *ancre* was used for both sexes. A rarer fem. was ANCHORITESS.] A female anchoret, a nun.

1393 *Test. Ebor.* IV. 186, Xij*d.* to the Ankres of Thurgransby, and vj*d.* to Alison hir mayden. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 308 To sytte upon a matte of the angoras. 1450 MYRC 1355 Yef ho were ankeras or nonne. 1549 LATIMER 7 *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 127 Ladye faieth .. is do Anckres, she dwells not alone. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 280 The Reuelation of Dame Eue the Anchorisse. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XI. ix. 197 Ancresses that dwell, Mewed vp in walles. 1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid* III. i, I will .. wall up my girle, wife, like an anchoresse. *c* 1800 WORDSW. *Misc. Sonn.* xxi, There a saintly anchoress she dwelt. 1869 MRS. PALLISER *Hist. Lace* xxii. 251 This Lady Ancress, or Anchoress, being some worn-out old nun. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* II. 11 Ankresses are forbidden to make purses.

Anchoret, -ite (æ·ŋkŏrėt, -əit). Forms: 5 **ancorite,** 6–7 **anachorete,** 6–8 **-it(e,** 7–8 **-et,** 7 **anch'rit(e, anchorete,** (9 *arch.* **ankret**), 7– **anchoret, -ite.** [The forms *anachoret(e, anachorit(e* were a. Fr. *anachorète* and L. *anachōrēta,* med. L. *anachōrīta,* ad. Gr. *ἀναχωρητ-ής,* n. of agent f. *ἀναχωρέ-ειν* to retire, retreat, f. *ἀνά* back + *χωρέ-ειν* to give place, withdraw. Under infl. of the earlier Eng. *ancre, anker* (ANCHOR *sb.*[2]), this has been modified to *anchrit, ancorite, anchoret, anchorite,* of which the two last are now equally common. Appeared *c* 1450, and superseded ANCHOR *c* 1600.]

1. A person who has withdrawn or secluded himself from the world; usually one who has done so for religious reasons, a recluse, a hermit. (Appl. to both sexes, though the special fem. is ANCHORESS.)

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 65 Thelophorus [was] mad Pope, whech was first a ancorite. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 116 A Chapel of a woman Anachorete. 1608 BP. HALL *Epistles* I. v, He had wilfully mur'd up himselfe as an Anachoret. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (1870) 18 The Vowes of recluse Nuns, and th' An'chrits prayer. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 47 A solitary Anchorite that dwells, Retir'd from all the World in obscure Cells. 1741 JOHNSON *L. P., Morin* Wks. 1787 IV. 473 The ostentation of a philosopher, or the severity of an anchoret. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXXV. (1829) 239 No anchoret could have made a more simple and scanty meal. 1852 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. 115 Not always did the ankret live beneath the church's roof. 1869 GOULBOURN *Purs. Holiness* I. 1 Elijah was a sort of anchorite or hermit.

b. *attrib.*

1847 LONGF. *Evan.* II. iv. 25 The grim, taciturn bear, the anchorite monk of the desert.

2. *Ch. Hist.* The recluses of the East in the early Christian centuries. (In this application the Gr. form *anachoret* (ănæ·kŏrėt) is often retained.)

1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 138/1 Moonks .. were divided into heremits or anachorits, and into Cœnobits. 1650 W. CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 29 The Faune .. desired the mediatory Prayers of Anthony, the Anachoret. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxvii. 354 The holy man was followed by a train of two or three thousand anachorets. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. v. 204 The same contempt for riches which distinguished the anachorets of Egypt. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* v. 154 Endless caverns .. where the Anchorites, in the early days of the Church, lived.

3. *fig.* Any one of solitary secluded habits.

1616 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Sonnet* xxi. Wks. 1711, 4/2 Framed for mishap, th' anachorit of love. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (C. D. ed.) 117 Even amongst those absorbed young anchorites Paul was an object of interest. 1864 I. TAYLOR in *Good Wds.* 787 The individual reader, the fireside anchoret.

4. *Comb.,* as *anchoret-like, -window.*

1657 TRAPP *Comm. Nehem.* vi. 10 He was thus (Anchoret-like) pent up. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1960. 849/2 Considered the opening to be an anchorite-window.

Anchoretic (æŋkŏre·tik), *a.*; also 9– **-itic.** [f. prec. + -IC, after Gr. *ἀναχωρητικός.*] Of or pertaining to an anchoret.

1662 *Origen's Opin.* in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 6 A Monastick and Anchoretick Life. 1849 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* viii. 203 In an enumeration of the natural causes of the anchoretic life, the influence of scenery should not be overlooked. 1862 LATHAM *Channel Isl.* III. xiii. (ed. 2) 326 Their discipline was, essentially, anchoritic and recluse.

Anchore·tical, *a. rare*; also 7 **-itical**; and see ANACHORETICAL. [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Resembling, or after the manner of, an anchoret.

a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* I. 278 (L.) Those severe and anchoritical and philosophical persons. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xii. 240 Leading an anachoretical life amid the ruins of some deserted abbey.

Anchoretism, -itism (æŋkŏre·tiz'm, -əit-). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The practice or life of an anchoret.

1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 491 Hermitage, or sullen anchoretisme. 1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 347 The peaceful and humble Anchoritism of the first centuries.

A·nchor-hold. [ANCHOR *sb.*[1] + HOLD.]

1. The hold or grip that an anchor takes; also, the ground that it grips, = ANCHORAGE[1] 2.

1527 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xxxix. 75 Being compelled to experiment whether anker-hold would serve us. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 25 If our anchor hold and ground tackle had failed, no industrie could haue preserued vs. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 111 They found good anchor-hold in about thirty-six fathom. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Anchor-hold,* the fastness of the flukes on the ground.

2. *fig.* Firm hold; point clung to; chief ground of trust, expectation, argument, etc.

1533 MORE *Ans. Poys. Bk.* Wks. 1557, 1100/1 In these woordes is the very ankerhold. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 28 Their chiefest anker hold, was these words of Christ. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. vii. 403 The Norman Duke, who made that the anker-hold of his claime. 1855 I. TAYLOR *Restor. Belief* (1856) 120 Good anchor-hold in the roadstead of apostolicity. 1883 W. GIBSON in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 192 Hope's anchor-hold on golden grounds of Faith.

Anchoring (æ·ŋkərin), *vbl. sb.* [f. ANCHOR *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action or condition of lying at anchor, or the means of doing so; anchorage.

1593-1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 178 Under which is good anchoring, cleane ground. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* mmdix/3 A very violent Storm of Wind .. forced the Frigat from her Anchoring. 1724 DE FOE, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) III. 215 Good Anchoring in six or eight Fathom of Water.

2. *transf.* The action or method of fixing securely.

1767 ELLIS *Actinia* in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 432 Like the anchoring of muscles [*i. e.* mussels], by their fine silken filaments, that end in suckers. 1883 W. CONANT in *Harper's Mag.* 930/1 The mode of anchoring the cables [of a suspension-bridge] will be described.

3. *Comb.* **anchoring-ground, -place,** ground, or a position, used or suited for anchoring; **anchoring-room,** space for anchoring; **anchoring-stone,** a stone used instead of an anchor.

1740 WOODROOFE in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. IV. lix. 273 On the south side there is good anchoring-ground. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 497 In the ankoring places it [the Sea] was Blue. 1796 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* II. 309 Not one anchoring place from Genoa to Ventimiglia was accessible. 1865 *Morn. Star* 1 Feb., The anchoring room being too contracted. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. I. xiii. 329 The Argonauts had left their anchoring-stone on the coast of Bebrycia.

A·nchoring, *ppl. a.* [f. ANCHOR *v.* + -ING[2].]

a. Coming to anchor; lying at anchor. **b.** Holding firm like an anchor.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 18 Yond tall Anchoring Barke. 1879 *Wild Life in S. C.* 29 The wrench at its anchoring roots.

†**A·nchorism.** *Obs. rare*−¹. [f. ANCHOR *sb.*[2] + -ISM.] An anchoret's manner of life.

1633 G. HERBERT *Ch. Mil.* 186 in *Temple* 189 He took fiue vizards to conceal his crimes: From Egypt Anchorisme and retirednesse.

†**A·nchorist.** *Obs.* Also 7 **ancorist**; and see ANACHORIST. [f. ANCHOR *sb.*[2] + -IST.] = ANCHORET, including ANCHORESS. Also *attrib.*

1651 *Churchw. Acc. St. Marg. Westm.* (1797) 60 The Anchorist house near the vestry. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* III. 193 A woman lately turn'd an Ancorist, and renowned for her holiness.

Anchorite, -itish, vars. of ANCHORET, -ETISH.

†**A·nchoritess.** *arch.* [f. ANCHORITE + -ESS.] A rare fem. of ANCHORITE; = ANCHORESS.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. 96 Pega his sister, an Anchoritesse, led a solitary life, not far from him. 1872 E. CUTTS *Scenes Mid. Ages* 131 An Anchoritess in the hermitage of St. Brendon, in Bristol.

Anchorless (æ·ŋkəɹlės), *a. rare.* [f. ANCHOR *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Devoid of an anchor; *fig.* Without firm hold, having nothing to repose upon; drifting.

1863 J. MORISON *St. Bern.* 69 The same anchorless insecurity as to what the invisible world would next do.

A·nchor-stock. [ANCHOR *sb.*[1] + STOCK.] A bar which crosses the top of an anchor, at right angles to the shank, and also to the plane of the arms, the use of which is to cause one or other arm to strike the ground.

1825 H. GASCOIGNE *Nav. Fame,* An anchor-stock in ready halves they find, To fit the rudder head now well inclin'd.

b. *Comb.* **anchor-stock fashion,** the position of two planks, etc. placed like the stock and shank of an ancher. Hence also **anchor-stock** *v.*

c 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale), *To anchor-stock,* To work planks in a manner resembling the stocks of anchors, by fashioning them in a tapering form from the middle, and working or fixing them over each other, so that the broad or middle part of one plank shall be immediately above or below the butts or ends of two others. This method .. is .. used where particular strength is required, as in the spirketings under ports.

Anchovy (ăntʃō·vi, occas. æ·ntʃŏvi). Forms: 6–8 **anchoue, -ove,** 7 **-oua, -oveye,** 7–8 **-ova, -ovie,** 7– **anchovy.** [a. Sp., Pg. *anchova, anchoa* (It. *acciuga,* dial. *anciova, ancioa, anciua*), of disputed origin; Diez took the It. as the typical form, deriving it from a L. **apya* for *aphya,* ad. Gr. *ἀφύη,* name of some kind of small fish, with suffix *-ug*; Mahn considers the Sp., Pg., and It. dial. form to be an adoption of the Basque name *anchoa, anchua,* which he identifies with *antzua* adj. 'dry,' as if 'dried fish.']

1. A small fish of the Herring family (*Engraulis encrasicholus*) found on the European coasts, especially in the Mediterranean, where it is extensively caught, and pickled for exportation.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV,* II. iv. 588 Item, Anchoues, and Sacke after Supper, ijs. *vid.* 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 78 Anchoua's, the famous meat of Drunkards, and of them that desire to haue their drinke oblectate the pallate. 1657 COLVIL *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 16 Which to the pallat pleasing proves, Like Adriatic gulph anchoves. 1674 FLATMAN *Belly God* 100 To quicken appetite it will behoove ye To feed

couragiously on good Anchovie. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 14 Full certain I am, That Ridge is anchovy, and Reynolds is lamb. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 53 Have ready an anchovy minced small. 1854 SOYER *Cookery* §411 Add two tablespoonsful of essence of anchovies.

2. *Comb.* and *attrib.*, as *anchovy-barrel*; **anchovy-cullice, -sauce,** savoury broth, and sauce, made with anchovies; **anchovy-toast,** toast spread with anchovy, used as a whet to appetite for wine.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. iii. 210 Take an Anchovy-barrel, or a deep glazed Pot. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., Anchovie-Cullices are frequently made and put into several Ragoos. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 180 Such a *Hoghen moghen* Leviathan that..the one of Mr. Hobbes would never be enough to make Anchovy-sauce for it. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. xiii. 238 An after-dinner anecdote..as piquant as an anchovy toast.

Anchovy-pear. A West Indian fruit, pickled and eaten like the mango; also the tree (*Grias cauliflora*) which bears it.

1725 SLOANE *Nat. Hist. Jamaica* tab. 207. fig. 12 Anchove pear tree. 1866 A. BLACK in *Treas. Bot.* 552 The Anchovy Pear of Jamaica has long been cultivated in plant stoves for the sake of its magnificent foliage.

Anchusic (ăŋkiū·zik), *a. Chem.* [f. as next + -IC.] In *Anchusic acid*: = next.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 290 Anchusin or Anchusic acid.

Anchusin (æŋkiusin). *Chem.* [f. L. *anchūsa* generic name of the Alkanets + -IN.] The colouring principle of alkanet root; an amorphous resinoid substance of a deep red colour.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 290 Nitric acid transforms anchusin into oxalic acid and a bitter substance..Alkalis form with anchusin blue compounds.

Anchylose, ank- (æŋkilōuz), *v.* [f. ANCHYLOSIS, after *anastomose, metamorphose,* etc., mod. Fr. *ankyloser,* f. *ankylose* sb., perhaps supplying a model.]

1. *trans.* To stiffen a joint by consolidation of the articulating surfaces; to consolidate two distinct bones; *usually* in *pass.* To be solidly united bone to bone.

1787 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 383 In the Porpoise, four of the vertebræ of the neck are anchylosed. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 281/2 In the Ostrich the last rib abuts against the ilium, to which it is anchylosed. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 2 Teeth..not anchylosed with the substance of the jaw.

2. *intr.* Of a joint: To grow stiff. Of two bones: To grow together.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 508/1 It is very important to keep the fingers bent, because, if they anchylose in that position, the hand will be more useful. 1872 MIVART *Anat.* 99 The two parietals anchylose at a very early period into a single median bone.

Anchylosed, ank- (æŋkilōuzd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Of two bones: Grown together, so firmly united as no longer to move upon each other. Hence of a joint: Stiffened.

1812 H. BROWNE *Apothec. Vade Mec.* 8 The restored action of an anchylosed joint. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* x. 241 The jaws and anchylosed teeth of some small fish. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 88 The anchylosed lumbar and sacral vertebræ.

b. *fig.* Cramped, rigid.

1860 W. WEBB in *Med. Times* 15 Sept. 266/1 Mind and body, too, grow so anchylosed, that they will work only in one direction.

‖ **Anchylosis, ank-** (æŋkilōu·sis). Also 8 **ancylosis.** [Gr. *ἀγκύλωσις* stiffening of the joints, f. *ἀγκυλό-ειν* to crook, f. *ἀγκύλ-ος* crooked. The reg. transliteration of the Gr. is *ancylosis*; to preserve the hard *c* this has been spelled with *ch*, for which some substitute *k*. Cf. Fr. *ankylose.*]

The formation of a stiff joint by consolidation of the articulating surfaces; the coalescence of two bones originally distinct.

1713 CHESELDEN *Anat.* I. i. (1726) 8 When these cartilages are destroyed..[the bones] very readily unite; this distemper is called Ancylosis. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) VII. xxi. 42 The abbess..being in danger of an anchylosis, or stiff joint. 1875 HOLMES *Surg.* 6 The utility of joints is destroyed by soft ankylosis. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Ankylosis.* 1881 MIVART *Cat* 60 The number of bones..decreases with age, by anchylosis.

b. *fig.*

1853 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 35 Impossible that any man could have made so many and such violent turns..without incurring the danger of a 'universal anchylosis.'

Anchylotic, ank- (æŋkilo·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀγκυλωτ-ός* vbl. adj. f. *ἀγκυλό-ειν* (see ANCHYLOSIS) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to anchylosis.

1859 in WORCESTER. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Ankylotic.*

Ancianitie, variant of ANCIENTY.

†Anciency. *Obs.* Forms: 6 **aunciencie,** 6-7 **anciencie,** 7 **anciancie,** 7-8 **anciency.** [corruption of earlier ANCIENTY, due to the erroneous assimilation of ANCIENT, orig. *a(u)ncien,* to ppl. adjs. in -ENT, whose abstracts are in -ENCY; cf. *decent, decency.*] The quality of being ancient; ancientness, oldness, antiquity.

1548 COVERDALE *Erasm. Paraphr. Jude* 21 It hathe ben taken worthye authoritie both for the aunciencie and use of it. 1587 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 36 Esteeming it a glorie to fetch their beginning of great anciencie. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 639 In regard of their gravity, hoariness, and anciency. 1661 *Jura Cleri* 42 The Bishops follow him..according to the Dignity and Anciancies of their Respective Sees. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* II. App. ix. 153 The anciency of his house.

Ancient (ē·ınʃĕnt), *a.* and *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 **auncien, -ian,** 4-5 **-yen,** 5 **-yenne, -ienne, -iand, auntceaunt,** 5-6 **auncyent(e, awncient, -yent,** 5-7 **auncient,** (6 **aunchent**), 6-**antient, ancient.** [a. Fr. *ancien* (= Pr. *ancian,* Sp. *anciano,* It. *anziano*):—late L. *antiān-um* for **anteān-um* former, previous, f. *ante* before + *-ān-us*: see -AN. In 15th c. the genuine *auncien -an* was corrupted to *aunci-and, auncient,* by form-assoc. with ppl. forms in *-nd, -nt,* which sometimes lost final *-t* or *-d*; in the reaction against this, the supposed correct ending was extended also to *auncien,* as to *peasan(t), pheasan(t), tyran(t),* etc. The great phonetic advance from *auncient* (āu·nsyent) to *ainshent* (ē·ınʃĕnt) is seen also in *change, chamber, gauge.* The spelling *antient* was due to form-assoc. with words like *patient, mention,* previously *pacient, mencioun,* aided perhaps by reminiscences of *antiquus.*]

A. *adj.*

I. Referring to date.

1. Of or belonging to time past, former, earlier, bygone. *arch.*, exc. when approaching sense 2.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xi. 43 The delycyouse traces of myn auncyent loue. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 248 The Nobles hath he finde For ancient quarrels. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1862) 93 Thy antient kindness. 1702 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* I. i. 165 Tyes of ancient Love. 1792 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 347 Congress would take it off your hands, in compliance with an ancient vote of that body. 1793 *Ibid.* (1859) IV. 54 Profound arguments..entitle him really to his ancient signature.

†**b.** Hence, with titles of office or position formerly occupied: Sometime, whilom, *ex-*. Cf. Fr. *ancien gouverneur* = ex-governor; and *old* in *Old Etonian, old soldier. Obs.*

1681 G. VERNON *Life of Heylin* 8 An Ancient colonel and excellent commander in the army of King Charles. *Ibid.* 26 He had been himself an ancient clerk in the old Convocations. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 344 An ancient alderman of London, who was mayor in 1655. 1718 POPE *Iliad* II. 863 They mourn'd their ancient leader lost.

2. *esp.* Which existed in, or belonged to, times *long* past, or early in the world's history; old.

1366 MAUNDEV. viii. 93 An Ymage of..old auncyen Werk. 1477 EARL RIVERS *Dictes* 129 If thou can not atteyn to the wysedom of auncient men, at the lest studye ther bookis. 1551 ROBINSON *More's Utop.* 165 The olde and auncient cosmographers. 1562 G. LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) Pref. A ij, Out of the holie Scriptures, as of other most antientest Authors. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. (1617) 132 The reuerend simplicitie of ancienter times. 1632 in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 190 To raise our auncient Soveraynes from their herse. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low Countr.* 6 In the most antient times..these places were Firm Land. 1777 DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xl, Many antient weapons of war. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Humboldt's Trav.* xx. 296 Traces of ancient civilisation. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. §23. 163, I..traced the action of ancient glaciers. 1877 LYTTEL *Laudm.* I. v. 42 The grave of Ossian..and those of other Ancient worthies.

3. Specifically applied to the period of history before the fall of the Western Roman Empire. In this sense contrasted with *modern,* and *mediæval.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 2 (1873) 28 The ancient authors..began to be read. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* Pref., Statuary and Architecture both Ancient and Modern. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV. § 6. 227 The antient Greek and Roman Philosophers. 1808 Z. PIKE *Exp. Sources Mississippi* III. App. 69 Perfect master of the antient languages. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marbles* I. 1 The remains of antient art at Athens. 1875 SCRIVENER *Text of N. T.* 3 The decline of ancient literature.

b. Concerning or relating to ancient times.

1595 ROBINSON (*title*) A Record of Auncient Histories, intituled in Latine, Gesta Romanorum. 1740 JOHNSON *L. P., Barretier* Wks. 1787 IV. 463 Antient or modern geography. *c* 1850 (*title*) The Edinburgh Academy's Ancient Geography.

II. Of length of existence. (Distinguished by Bacon from I.)

4. Of early origin or formation, going far back in history, of ancient date.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 2 The noble auncient bloode of Troy. 1535 COVERDALE *Baruch* iv. 5 Thou people of God, o thou awncient Israel. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apocal.*, The auncientest and noblest title, which the fathers..haue used. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* ii. (1612) 20 The Harpe of all instruments is the most auncient. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* IV. 124 To them ever the ancienter the things are, the truer they seem. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. i. (1743) 152 The meeting of Sufferings is one of the ancientest assemblies they have. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 177 § 10 The seal of an antient corporation. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) II. 191 One of the ancientest seats belonging to the Lord of Ormond. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* ii. 71 Contending for no new-born freedom, but for ancient rights.

5. Hence: Having existed long, and now, in consequence, possessing the attributes of lengthened existence; long-established; time-worn; hoary.

1586 LUPTON 1000 *Notable Things* (1675) 102 [It doth] help the ancient pain of the Head. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 1 These times are the ancient times, when the world is ancient, and not those which we account ancient..by a computation backward from ourselves. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. v. 102 Thy Ancient Malice. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* I. i. (1757) 8 This antient city, Memphis the renown'd. 1744 HARRIS 3 *Treat.* III. II. (1765) 224 An ancient wood. 1769 ROBERTSON *Charles V*, III. VII. 29 To strengthen its antient attachment to France. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 378 Before the ancient front of All Souls College.

b. Of old renown, long known to fame.

1819 HEBER *Hymn, From Greenland's*..From many an ancient river, From many a palmy plain.

6. Of living beings: That has lived many years; aged, old; of great age. *arch.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1001 Þe olde aunciau wyf he3est ho syttez. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 46 Mirmidone yet liueth..but he is moche auncient. 1592 SHAKS. *R. & J.* II. iv. 150 Farewell, auncient Lady. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xli. 431 Neyther the yong men of the City..nor the auncient persons. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. IV. vii. (1651) 168 A young Gentlewoman..was married..to an ancient man against her will. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* mdccl/4 An antient Man in the Habit of a Seaman. 1704 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 426 Sir Samuel Astry (being very antient) has resigned his place of clerk. *a* 1718 PENN *Life* Wks. 1726 I. 90 This A. M. C. aforesaid, is an Ancient Maid. 1795 SEWEL tr. *Hist. Quakers* I. Pref. 10 Things, which some ancient people had yet remembrance of. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 663 An ancient matron of the Anabaptist persuasion.

7. Having the experience and wisdom of age, venerable. *arch.*

c 1460 *Bk. Curtasye* in *Babees Bk.* 323 An naunciande squier, or ellis a knyȝt, Þo towelle down tase by fulle good ryȝt. 1564 BECON *Princ. Chr. Relig.* (1844) 521 The duty of old women is..to be sober, sage, and ancient. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* v. ii. 75 You seeme a sober, ancient Gentleman by your habit. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr.* 1 *Tim.* v. 19 An accusation against a grave ancient Person. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 190 ¶ 6 The precepts of ancient experience. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 238 Henry wished to be..counselled by the wise and ancient of the kingdom.

8. Savouring of age, old-fashioned, antique. *rare.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. iii, I am glad no one was hurt by his ancient humour. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* XXXIII, He play'd an ancient ditty, long since mute.

9. That has been many years in some rank, position, or capacity. (Now commonly replaced by *old.*)

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. XXXIII. (1483) 81 Auncyen trauayled men that ben experte in dedes of armes. 1598 BARRET *The. Warres* V. iii. 180 Respect to be had to graue and ancient souldiers. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* 48 Seuerall of our ancientest seamen..were sea sicke. 1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wedd.* in Dodsl. (1780) XI. 377 A soldier ancienter than thyself. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 247 The ancientest and most eminent of the former Bishops. 1807 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* IV. 68 My Dear and Antient Friend.

10. *Comb.*, as *ancient-customed, ancient-looking.*

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* mdcxv/4 The antient Customed Inn, known by the name of the White Hart and Antelope. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (C. D. ed.) 24 He presently returned with a very ancient-looking bottle.

III. *Law.* (See quot.)

1607 COWEL *Interpr.* (J.) Ancient tenure is that whereby all the manours belonging to the crown in St. Edward's or William the Conqueror's days, did hold. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 99 Antient demesne consists of those lands or manors, which, though now perhaps granted out to private subjects, were actually in the hands of the crown in the time of Edward the confessor, or William the conqueror.

B. *sb.*[1]

1. One who lived in ancient times. Commonly in pl. *The Ancients: esp.* the ancient Greeks, Romans, and other civilized nations of antiquity. (Orig. adj. '*the ancient*,' like '*the learned*.')

1541 COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 Fij b, All the auncyentes apply the sayd suppuratyfe medycynes. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxi. § 1 The ancient it may be were too severe. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 Neither is there any likelihood that enuie and malignity died and were buried with the ancient. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's L.-Countr. Wars* 287 The famousest Engine of War now used, of whose use, the Antients were utterly ignorant. 1751 WATTS *Improv. Mind* ii. (1801) 21 The doctrines of the antients. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 211 To the Ancients the Nile appeared almost miraculous.

b. *esp.* The ancient authors of Greece and Rome; the ancient classics. *Hence,* An ancient classic.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 210 In fame it [Sidon] contendeth with Tyrus..and is more celebrated by the Ancient. *a* 1633 HALES in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 198 If Mr. Shakespear had not read the Antients. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. iii. (1840) 26 He was deeply read in the ancients. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* § 6. 135 The same respectable Ancient [Plutarch] assures us, that, etc. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Poems, etc.* Pref. 14 We always return to the writings of the ancients. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 222 The only method by which a poet may..reckon on ever becoming an ancient himself.

2. *The Ancient of Days*: a scriptural title of the Almighty.

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Dan.* vii. 9, I beheld till the thrones were set vp, and the Ancient of dayes did sit. [So 1611; WYCLIF elde, COVERDALE olde aged.]

3. An old or aged man (or animal); a patriarch.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de Worde) II. viii. (1506) 107 Those the whyche mocketh with these auncyentes. 1603 *Philotus* clxviii, Let countenance accord with 3our gray hairis 3e auncients all. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 15 [Beavers] grow down trees to build with, and draw them on the bellies of their antients. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. ix. 32 Incomparable woman! If I were such an excellent ancient, I would no more wish to be young. 1790 COWPER *Odyss.* IV. 517 Then, hero, loose the ancient of the deep [Proteus]. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* iii. Wks. IX. 28 A venerable ancient, by his side A comely matron. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* (1847) 160/2 'My father, sir,' replied Mr. Weller. 'How are you, my ancient?'

†**4.** An ancestor. *Obs. rare.*

1540 HYRDE *Vives' Instr. Chr. Woman* (1592) D vij, The auncient of his stocke is before the making of the Worlde. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 21 Can a man..brag

of the Vertues of his auncients, if his owne life be vitious? 1649 *Motion to Parl.* 6 Our Ancients were Gyants, and we are Dwarfs.

†**5.** A senior, a superior in age; usually with possessive, *his ancient*. Cf. Fr. *son ancien*. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr. Mark* ix. 34 They sawe howe Peter had the preeminence .. yet sum of theim were his auncients. 1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 767/1 Gower was a great deale his [Chaucer's] ancient. 1628 MEDE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. III. 279 Justice Jones being the ancient on the bench. 1640 FULLER *Abel Rediv., Reinolds* (1867) II. 220 Reinolds was .. bred up in the same college .. with Jewel his ancient and R. Hooker his contemporary. 1659 LESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 105 To these evidences out of Jerome and Chrysostom, let me add that of Gregory Nazianzen antient to them both.

6. As a title of dignity: An 'Elder.' *arch.*

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1557. 1299/1 Than gathered there together the prynces of the priestes and the auncientes, into the Palyce of .. Caiphas. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 342/1 The wardens, the ancients of the handicrafts. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xix. 1 Take of the ancients of the people, and of the ancients of the Priestes. 1654 USSHER *Annals* vi. (1658) 378 Conferring with some of the Ancients of the Town. 1708 *New View Lond.* II. 480/2 The Vestry .. is .. composed of the Ancients of the Parish, who have passed Churchwarden. 1769 HOME *Fatal Discov.* IV, I go to meet the ancients of the land, The hoary counsellors.

7. *Law.* One of the senior members forming the governing body of the Inns of Court and of Chancery. (More or less *Obs.* in use.)

1563 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* i, As well Utter barresters, as Benchers, Readers, Auncients in any house or houses of Court. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* 62 When he was Auncient in Inne of Courte, certaine yong Ientlemen were brought before him, to be corrected for certaine misorders. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* mmx/6 From the Principal, Antients, and the rest of the Gentlemen of the Society of Bernards-Inn, London. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Ancient*, In Grey's-Inn the Society consists of Benchers, Ancients, Barrasters, and Students under the Bar. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v, Here [Gray's-inn] the ancients are the elder barristers. 1860 FORSTER *Grand Remonstr.* 120 On going into commons at the Temple, he found himself, lad as he was, 'ancient' to above two hundred elder Templars.

Ancient (ē·nʃĕnt), *sb.*[2] *arch.* Forms: 6 **ancyent, ansyant, ancientt, auncient**(e, **-chient**, 6-8 **antient**, 7 **auncyent**, 8 **anshent**, 6– **ancient**. [a corruption of ENSIGN, early forms of which, like *ensyne, enseygne*, were confounded with *ancien, ancyen*, the contemporary forms of *ancient*, with which they thus became formally identified from 16th to 18th c. Also spelt by pseudo-etymology **antesign**.]

1. An ensign, standard, or flag: *pl.* insignia, colours.

1554 *Chron. Grey Friars* 87, I know that theys be Wyettes ancienttes. 1569 *Rising in North* 105 in Percy *Rel.* I. 293 Erle Percy there his ancyent spred. 1578 T. N., tr. *Conq. W. India* 23 The devise of this ensigne or auncient was flames of fire. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxii. 331 When Osyris led his people to Battell, he had diuers Antesignes .. as in one a Dog, in another an Ox. 1610 *Chesters Triumph* Particulars 1, A Man .. carying an Auncient of our colours of S. Ocorge. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Dec. Warre* II. ix. 73 This Ensigne we corruptly call Antient, and I haue seene it written Antesigne. 1629 *S'hertogenbosh* 48 To let flye all their Ancients as well vpon the gates, as the walles. 1725 DE FOE *Voyage round World* (1840) 34 Hang out a signal, viz., a red ancient, on the mizen-top. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Ancient* in the naval armament is the flag or streamer, borne in the stern of a ship. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xv. (1857) 223 Her ancient suspended half-way over the deck.

2. A standard-bearer, an 'ensign.' (The full name was *ancient-bearer*: see below.)

1596 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 120 Welcome, ancient Pistoll! — *Hen. V*, III. vi. 20 (*Flu.*) Hee is call'd aunchient Pistoll. 1598 STOW *Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xxxi. 572/2 Their first elected Auntient or Ensign bearer. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xv. 191 To see the flesh of our Ancient as torn as his colours. [1830 JAMES *Darnley* xxxviii. 170 The banner of their company by their own ancient.]

3. *Comb.* †**ancient-bearer** = prec. sense.

1579 *Churchw. Acc. St. Marg. Westm.* (1797) 19 Paid to the soiers, the ansyant-bearer, and to him that played upon the drome £1 7*s.* 4*d.* 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Alférez*, an ancient-bearer, *Signifer*. 1606 *Act* 3 *Jas. I*, v, No Recusant conuict .. shall beare any Office or Charge, as Captaine, Lieutenant, Corporall, Sergeant, Ancient-bearer.

†**A·ncienter.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [app. a confusion between *ancient*, and *anceter*, 16th c. form of ANCESTOR.] Ancestor, elder.

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* III. vii. 115 What if my Ancienters were John of Cumber, If I no worth have.

Anciently (ē·nʃĕntli), *adv.* [f. ANCIENT *a.* + -LY[2].]

1. In ancient times, of old time, of yore.

1502 *Ord. Cryst. Men* (W. de Worde) I. iv. (1506) 43 Auncyently foure maner of people all onely be anoynted with the holy unccyon. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 153 At Folkstone should auncienly stande one of those Turrets which the Romanes planted. 1635 HEYWOOD *Harb. Health* 293 Mars .. was antiently figured an angry man sitting in a Chariot. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 36 The state of man most anciently was never anarchy, but monarchy. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 45 The Philosophers anciently delivered their Opinions in Verse. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* ix. 394 The anciently recorded dishonours of the nation.

†**2.** With less idea of remoteness: Formerly. *Obs.*

1624 BEDELL *Lett.* iii. 58 This is not onely denied by Protestants, but .. anciently .. by the Spanish. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VIII. XIX. § 7. 206 Such as were anciently tributaries to me. 1737 *Col. Rec. Penn.* IV. 214 Those who had anciently settled by mistake in the limits of either Province. 1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. II. 432 Leave the Americans as they anciently stood.

†**3.** From ancient times, of long standing. *Obs.*

1628 COKE *On Litt.* (1633) Pref., A Gentleman anciently descended. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 723 We mean to hold what anciently we claim Of Deitie or Empire. 1686 RAVENSCROFT in *Sh. Cent. Pr.* 404 Some anciently conversant with the Stage.

†**4.** After the manner of an ancient or elder, old-fashionedly. *Obs. rare.*

1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 33 Taking a great hooke in his hand .. he went verie anciently to find out the mistresse of his affection.

5. In an ancient manner, like something old. *rare.*

1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bk.* (1879) I. 49 They smelt anciently and disagreeably.

Ancientness (ē·nʃĕntnĕs). Also 6 **auncientnesse**, 6–7 **antientness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being ancient or old; antiquity (by which word it is now almost superseded).

1537 ?TINDALE *Expos. St. John* 92 He alleged .. yᵉ author therof, and hys auncientnesse. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 106, I asked a merchant there of the Antientnesse of the Towne. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 64 In comparison of them, the Antientnesses of all other nations is but novelty. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Gen. x. 15 Sidon .. a city renowned .. for ancientnes and fame. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* vii, Chronicles of untold ancientness. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 204 Another important consideration is the ancientness of this Epistle.

†**2.** Ancient estate or condition. *Obs. rare.*

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 22 Certain honours .. which be not of the ancientnes of the crowne. 1657 SCOTT in Burton *Diary* (1828) II. 383 If you resort to the ancientness of Parliaments, you will find it as that gentleman said.

†**3.** Seniority, priority. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Priorita*, prioritie, eldership, ancientnes, seniooritie. 1619 *Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* II. 513/2 The rest take their places according to the ancientnesse of their elections. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 94 a, Next to him the Bishop of Winchester, and then all other Bishops of both Prouinces after their ancientnesse.

Ancientry (ē·nʃĕntri). *arch.* Also 6 **auncient-**, 7-8 **antient-**. [f. ANCIENT + -RY. Cf. *pagcantry*.]

1. The quality or estate of being ancient or very old; ancientness, antiquity; old-fashioned style; seniority, priority.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 92 The Nobility and ancientry of their Houses. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 80 The wedding manerly modest, as a measure full of state and aunchentry. 1661 S. MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* IV. iii. 52 A Baron must go after the ancientry of his Creation. 1742 WEST *Let.* in *Gray's Poems* (1775) 144 They contain not one word of antientry. 1789 H. WALPOLE in *Miss Berry's Corr.* I. 175, I allow my ancientry and that I am an old fond, jealous and peevish husband. 1866 J. INGELOW *Poems* 26 It could not fail to find Much proof of anciently. 1877 DIXON *Diana* I. IV. i. 257 An air of stateliness, reserve, and ancientry.

†**2.** Ancient lineage or descent; ancestry, origin.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 32 The Irish thinke to enoble themselves by wresting their Auncientry from the Spaniard.

†**3.** *collect.* Ancients, elder people, elders. *Obs. rare.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr. Rev.* xvii. 4 The florishing and bewtiful rayment wherwith they and theyr auncientries haue garnished and annowrned this whore. 1589 R. HARVEY *Plaine Perc.* 7 To be infourned .. by the Auncientry of the Parish. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 63 Wronging the Auncientry, stealing, fighting.

4. The ancient or olden time; antiquity.

1755 CROKER *Ariosto's Orl. Fur.* XIV. lxxxi, Once they were there; but 'twas in antientry. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 271, I love those tales of ancientry. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 63 Ere all, in ancientry æterne, was God.

5. *pl.* or *collect.* Ancient things or relics, antiquities. *rare.*

1866 E. WAUGH *Eawr Folk* in *Lanc. Lyrics* 201 There connot be Another pate like his, It 's o crom-full o' ancientry, An' Roman haw-pennies!

†**A·ncienty.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **anciente**, 5 **-yaunte, aunciente**, 5–6 **-yente, -ientee, -ientye, -yauntye, ancianitie**, 6–7 **aunc-, ant-, ancientie**, 6-8 **ancienty**. [a. AFr. *ancienté* for OFr. *ancienneté*, f. *ancien* ANCIENT, cogn. w. Pr. *ancianetat*, It. *anzianità*, Sp. *ancianidad*. (Of Romanic formation: if the word had been L., the OFr. would have been *ancienté*: see -ITY.)] The erroneous association of *ancien*(*t*) with ppl. forms in *-ent*, finally caused *ancienty* to be corrupted to ANCIENCY. Only in Scotch did the regular *ancianitie* (cf. *christianity*, etc.) appear in 16th c.] *gen.* The quality of being ancient, ancientness, antiquity.

1. Remoteness in past time; distance back from the present.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 25 The Romans whyche of grete ancyaunte were of grete apporte. 1563 PILKINGTON *Burning of Pauls* (1841) 586 We know what anciety and authority they be of. 1579 W. FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 281 No one writer of like auncientie sayth it is not the verie bodie.

2. The time long past; the ancient or olden time; antiquity.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* III. v. 175 That the lande were bounde so to doo of auncyente. *c* 1525 SKELTON *Ph. Sparowe* 767 These poetes of auncyente. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 236 Their Wooll .. hath (from all auncientie) beene transported, without paying Custome.

3. *concr.* The people of old times; the ancients.

1556 VERON *Godly Saiyngs* (1846) 15 We do synne no lesse .. than the auncyauntye dyd synne in the Arke of the Lordes covenante.

4. The quality of having existed since a remote period, or of extending back from the present to a time long past; old standing.

1524 *Suppl. for Beggers* (1845) 12 For the .. auncientie of your kyngdome whiche was bifore theyrs. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 281 The ancianitie of the blood of my Hous. 1592 GREENE *Quip for Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 228 To preach, and shew the antiquitie and antientie of his house. 1623 SANDERSON *Serm.* Ad. Mag. ii. 106 We may not deny them the ancienty of their descent; .. *semen serpentis*, the spawn of the old Serpent.

5. The quality of being aged; agedness, oldness.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 252 A gret stane .. That throw the gret anciente Was lowsyt, reddy for to fall. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 426/1 He, fylled with benewred auncyente of dayes .. rendred hys sowle. 1569 T. NEWTON *Cicero De Senect.* 17 a, My gray heares, and my auncientie of yeres.

6. Seniority; priority of birth or appointment.

1549 W. THOMAS *Hist. Italy* 39 The Cardinalls bestowed themselfes after their auncientee in certaine stalles. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* 194 For the eldest can demand .. the chiefe mease by reason of her auncienty. 1775 ASH, *Ancienty* (a law term), Seniority, priority of birth.

‖ **Ancile** (ăn·sĭ·lē). [L. *ancīle* (of doubtful etymol.), pl. *ancīlia*, a small oval shield, and *spec.*] The sacred shield of the ancient Romans, said to have fallen from heaven; on the preservation of which the prosperity of the city was supposed to depend.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. XX. 15/1 Certaine scutcheons or bucklers that fell from heaven, called Ancilia. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 385 (T.) The Trojans secured their palladium: the Romans their ancile. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 171 And in his left hand the ancile bare.

‖ **Ancilla** (ăn·sĭ·lă). [L. *ancilla* handmaid, dim. of *ancula*, dim. fem. of early L. *ancus, anca*, servant; cf. also ANCILLE.] A maidservant, handmaid.

1871 M. COLLINS *Inn of Strange Meetings* 27 The pert ancilla flutters foolish feet.

Ancillary (æ·nsĭlări), *a.* [ad. L. *ancillāri-us* (more correctly *ancillār-is*) of or pertaining to a handmaid, f. *ancilla*: see prec.]

1. Subservient, subordinate, ministering (*to*).

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire of Lond.* 60 God makes every thing ancillary hereunto. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. vii. (R.) It is beneath the dignity of the king's courts to be merely ancillary to other inferior jurisdictions. 1836 H. TAYLOR *Statesm.* viii. 49 It will be rather ancillary than essential. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* II. II. v. 632 Warlike stores .. directly ancillary to warlike purposes. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 8 Geography, the other ancillary science to History.

2. *lit.* (after L.) Of or pertaining to maid-servants. *rare* and *affected.*

1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. ix. (1876) 404 The ancillary beauty was the one whom the Prince had selected. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 399 Ancillary reformation has not yet begun to be thought of; cats are not more detrimental to mice .. than these smashing wenches to .. Sèvres teacups.

†**A·ncillate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *ancillāt-* ppl. stem of *ancillā-ri* to be a handmaid, or slave.] To be subservient.

1659 SIR S. D'EWES in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. I. 314 So forward with his Arms to ancillate to the Emperor's Designs.

†**Ancille.** *Obs.* Also 4 **ancelle**, 4–6 **ancelle**, 5 **ancylle**. [a. OFr. *ancelle, ancele* :—L. ANCILLA.] A maid-servant or handmaid.

c 1365 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* O, Ffrom his ancille [*v. r.* ancelle, ancile] he made þe maistresse Of heuene & eerþe. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 37 Do trewe service, as ancille .. Unto hir lord. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 148 In the olde lawe the faders had dyuerse wyues and ancellis. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 151/1 She callid herself ancylle or handmayde and not lady. *c* 1500 *Partenay* 6456 Glorius virgin, Mayden, moder off god, Doughter and Ancelle.

Ancipital (ăn·sĭ·pităl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *ancipit-* (*anceps*) two-headed (f. *an* (= *ambi*) both + *caput*-head) + -AL[1].] Having two sharp edges.

1794 MARTYN tr. *Rousseau's Bot.* XXV. 372 It has an ancipital, or two edged stem. 1864 WEBSTER cites GRAY.

Ancipitate (ăn·sĭ·pitĕt), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ATE[2], after Fr. *ancipité*; cf. L. *capitāt-us.*] = prec.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ancipitous (ăn·sĭ·pitŏs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.]

†**1.** Uncertain, doubtful. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 86 Planets amicall, benevolous .. as also ancipitous, and indifferent to both. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 263 Which is the true turbith is yet ancipitous.

2. *Bot.* = ANCIPITAL.

a 1859 WORCESTER cites BRANDE. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 62/1 *Ancipitous*, two-edged, as the stem of an *Iris*. 1882 BAKER in *Jrnl. Bot.* No. 231. 70 A large tree with branchlets ancipitous and obscurely pilose towards the tip.

Ancistroid (ăn·sĭ·stroid), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἀγκιστροειδής hook-shaped, f. ἄγκιστρον hook: see -OID.] Hook-shaped. 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ancle, variant spelling of ANKLE.

Anclose, obs. form of ENCLOSE.

Ancloy, earlier form of ACCLOY *v.*

†**A·ncoly.** *Herb. Obs.* [a. Fr. *ancolie*, for *accolie*, corrupt f. med.L. *aquilēja, aquilegia.*] Columbine.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 26 b, Take the sede of Ancolie or Accolie beaten to pouder. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 166 It is called in English Columbine .. in French *Ancoly*, in bigh Douch *Agley*, and *Ageley*: in base Almaigne *Akeley.*

†**A·ncome.** *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 6–7 **uncome**, 6–8 **ancome**, 7 **ancombe**, 8 **andicomb**. [Of somewhat doubtful formation; expl. by Elyot,

Baret, etc. as '*adventitius* morbus'; thus evidently viewed by them as a derivative of COME (cf. *income* revenue). Hence prob. a variant of northern Eng. *on-come* (14th c.) 'visitation, access of disease,' perh. a partially translated adaptation of Norse *ákoma*, 'arrival, visitation, eruption on the skin.' *On-come* would also easily yield the 16th c. variant *uncome*; the mod.Sc. and north Eng. *in-come*, used in a similar sense, shows a further refashioning of the prefix; cf. *amid, among*, with their variants *on mid, in mid, o mong, on mong, in mong*. The later spellings *ancombe, andicomb*, show that the word was no longer understood.] 'An ulcerous swelling rising unexpectedly' (Wright); a boil; an imposthume; by some later authors applied to a whitlow.

[*a* 1300 *Cursor Mundi* 5910 (Cott. MS.) Hard on-come sal i send him [Pharaoh] sere, Bath on him and his kingrike.] 1538 ELYOT (in *Prom. Parv.* 154 note), *Adventitius morbus* sycknes that cometh without our defaute, and of some men is called an uncome. 1544 *Act* 34–5 *Hen. VIII*, viii, Vncomes of hands, scaldings, burnings. 1580 BARET *Alv.* F 382 A fellon, vncomme, or cattes haire; a bile or sore that riseth in mans bodie, *furunculus*. *Ibid.* A 380 An Ancome, *Adventitius morbus*. 1605 MARSTON etc., *Eastw. Hoe* III. ii, I have seene a little prick, no bigger than a pins head, swel bigger and bigger till it has come to an ancome. 1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Vijt*, an Ancombe, or a Sore upon ones finger. 1678 A. LITTLETON *Lat. Dict., Clavus* .. a whitlow or andicomb. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 102 Betony .. will bring ancomes and impostumes to a suppuration.

†A·ncoming, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. AN- *pref.* 1 (?) + COMING. (The use of this prefix as a formative, at so late a date, must have been due to some special cause. Did the writer think of Ger. *ankommen*?)] An approach, avenue, entrance.

1589 IVE *Fortif.* 8 The bulwarks .. should be placed .. where they may .. commaund ouer the ancomings to the Fort.

‖ **Ancon** (æ·ŋkɒn). *Pl.* anco·nes. [L., a. Gr. *ἀγκών* a nook or bend, *spec.* the elbow.]

1. *Phys.* The elbow. (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ancon* .. the Elbow .. sometimes taken by Anatomists for the backward and larger shooting forth of the Bone of the Arm called Vlna. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex., Ancon*, term for the elbow; or the triangular surface of the olecranon process of the ulna.

2. *Arch.* a. The corner or quoin of a wall, cross-beam, or rafter. b. One of 'the trusses or consoles sometimes employed in the dressings or antepagmenta of apertures, serving as an apparent support to the cornice of them at the flanks.' Gwilt.

1706 PHILLIPS, s. v., In Architecture Ancones are the corners or coins of Walls .. Cross-beams or Rafters. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Ancon* .. in the antient architecture, the brackets, or shoulder ing pieces, called consoles by the moderns. 1823 NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 583 Consoles are called, according to their form, ancones or trusses, mutules, and modillions.

3. Ancon sheep: A race with long bodies, and very short legs, the fore-legs crooked; bred from a single lamb born with these peculiarities in 1791.

1819 LAURENCE *Phys.* (1848) 312 Where common ewes have had twins by ancon rams. 1852 T. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ix. 342 The sheep with very short legs, called ancon sheep in Connecticut.

Anconal (æ·ŋkɒ̆năl), *a. Phys.* [f. ANCON + -AL^{1}.] Of or pertaining to the ancon or elbow.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* III. 109 The atlantal extremities again are subdivided .. into anconal and thenal. *c*1865 OWEN in *Circ. Sci.* II. 71/2 The humerus .. is strongly bent in a sigmoid form, with the anconal surface convex.

Anconeal (ă̆ŋkō·nĭăl), *a. Phys.* [f. med.L. *ancōne-us* of the elbow (f. ANCON) + -AL^{1}.] = prec.

1870 FLOWER *Osteol. Mamm.* 243 The olecranon or anconeal process [of the *ulna*].

Anconeous (ă̆ŋkō·nĭəs), *a. Phys. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = prec.

1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex., Anconeus* .. applied to a triangular muscle of the elbow; anconeous.

Anconoid (æ·ŋkɒnoid), *a. Phys.* [ad. Gr. *ἀγκωνοειδής* curve-shaped, elbow-like: see ANCON and -OID.] Elbow-like; anconal.

1819 *Pantolog., Anconoid Process*, a process of the cubit. 1835 HOBLYN *Dict. Med., Anconoid*, Elbow-like, as applied to a process of the cubit. 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†A·ncony. *Obs.* (See quot.)

1674 RAY *Iron Work* in *Collect.* 128 After two or three heats and working they bring it to an ancony, the figure whereof is in the middle a barr about 3 feet long of that shape they intend the whole barr to be made of it. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Ancony*, a bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar .. with two square rough knobs, one at each end. 1795 *Repert. Arts* in J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* (1831) I. 124 Draw them under the forge hammer into anconies.

Ancor, obs. form of ANCHOR.

‖ **Ancora.** *Obs.* [It. *ancora* again.] Formerly used in same sense as Fr. ENCORE.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 323 ¶ 8 Mr. Froth cried out *Ancora*. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 341 ¶ 3 The second Night the Noise of *Ancora's* was as loud as before.

Ancoral (æ·ŋkŏrăl), *a. Zool. rare.* [ad. L. *ancorāl-is*, f. *ancora* ANCHOR.] Of or pertaining to an anchor; anchor-like, fitted to take hold like an anchor, like the feet of some parasitic crustacea.

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 746 The feet are not all ancoral.

Ancre, obs. form of ANCHOR.

Ancress, earlier form of ANCHORESS.

-ancy, *suffix:* [ad. L. *-āntia*, forming abstr. sbs. on ppl. adjs. in *-ānt-em* (see -ANT).] A modern Eng. differentiated form of the earlier -ANCE, expressing more distinctly the sense of *quality, state*, or *condition*, often belonging to L. sbs. in *-ntia*, as in *ēlegāntia* 'elegant-ness,' *prūdēntia* 'prudent-ness,' as distinct from the sense of *action* or *process*, regularly expressed by the Fr. form *-ance*, as in *aid-ance, assist-ance, guid-ance, admitt-ance*. Partly used to form new words, partly to refashion earlier words in *-ance*, expressing quality. If the L. *diligentia, elegāntia, temperāntia, prūdēntia*, were now for the first time adopted as Eng., they would be made *diligency, elegancy, temperancy, prudency*; they owe their existing forms in *-nce*, to the fact that they were adopted from Fr., long before *-ncy* came into use. But many words, once like these, have been refashioned, and now appear with *-ncy*; e.g. *constancy, infancy, piquancy, vacancy*; the modern tendency being to confine *-nce* to action, and to express quality or state by *-ncy*; cf. *compliance, pliancy, annoyance, buoyancy*. For the formation see -ENCY, and cf. -ACY, -CY.

‖ **Ancyle.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [Gr. *ἀγκυλή* the thong of a javelin, also, a stiff joint: see ANCHYLOSIS.] (Phillips transfers the Gr. senses to Eng.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ancyle*, a kind of Javelin or Dart, or the Leather thong with which it is thrown. In Anatomy, the bending of the Elbow or of the Ham; the Contraction or Drawing together of a Joynt. 1721 in BAILEY.

Ancyloid (æ·nsiloid), *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. prec. + -OID.] 'Resembling a clasp, noose or hook.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

Ancyroid (ă̆nsəi·roid), *a. Phys.* [ad. med.L. *ancyroid-es*, a. Gr. *ἀγκῡροειδής* anchor-shaped: see ANCHOR and -OID. Sometimes made *ankuroid*.] Anchor-shaped; applied to a process of the shoulder-bone, also called the *coracoid*, and to the middle cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain.

[1706 PHILLIPS has *Ancyroides*.] 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 674/2 The posterior cornu is also named the digital, or ancyroid cavity.

And (ænd, ənd, *famil.* ən, 'n), *conj.*[1] formerly *prep.* Forms: 1– and; also 1 end, ond, 2–5 ant, 3–7 an, 8–9 *dial.* an', 3–4 *occas.* a; but usually expressed by the compendium for L. *et*, in OE. ⁊, later &, & ('*And* per se'), so that it is impossible to tell the full form intended. [OE. shows two forms: (1) *and, ənd*(:—OTeut. **anda*) OFris. *anda, and*, OS. *ant*, OHG. *ant*, Goth. *anda-, and*, ON. *and-*, prep. 'against, fronting'; (2) *ənd*(:—OTeut. **andi*) OFris. *ande, and, an, end, en*, OHG. *anti, enti, inti, unti, endi, indi, unde*, MHG. *unde, und, unt*, mod.G. *und*, Du. *en*, conj.; cf. L. *ante* before, Gr. *ἀντί* against, Skr. (Vedic) *antí* over against, locative of *antá* 'end, boundary, vicinity,' hence 'on the frontier of, abutting on, fronting, facing.' From the idea of opposition, juxtaposition, or antithesis, the word was used in the Teut. langs. to express the mutual relation of notions and propositions. The general Teut. form of the conj. is **and*i, of the prep. **and*(*a*; in OE., with the early loss of *ənd, and* (*ənd*) remained for both, but soon became obs. as prep., exc. in a few derivatives: see C. The levelling of OE. *ənd, ənd*, under the single form *and* was no doubt helped by the fact that the conj. is nearly always unemphatic, so that the vowel is obscured and tends to sink to a mere voice glide ('nd). From the same cause the final *d* has from early times been often dropped, as now universally in the dialects, and commonly in familiar speech: bread and butter = bread 'n butter. See also AN *conj.*]

†A. *prep.* (in OE. governing *dat.*) *Obs.*

†1. Of local relation: Before, in presence of.

a 1000 CÆDMON 13 Hæfdon gleám and dreám and heora ordfruman [*i.e.* joy *and* mirth *in presence of* their creator].

†2. Of logical relation: By the side of, besides, along with, in addition to.

a 1000 *Menol.* (Grein) 211 Emb eahta niht and feówerum. *Ibid.* 188 Ymb twentiġ and fif nihtum [cf. 161 Ymbe twá niht].

B. *conj. co-ordinate.* (Introducing a word, clause, or sentence, which is to be taken *side by side with, along with*, or *in addition to*, that which precedes it.)

I. Connecting words.

1. Simply connective.

c 700 *Epinal Gl.* (Sweet *O. E. T.* 42) *Adqueve*, ænd suilcæ; *Erfurt Gl.* (ibid.) *Atqueve*, end suilce. 735 BÆDA *Death-Song*, Metudæs mæcti end his modgidanc. 871 *O. E. Chron.*, Æðeréd cyning ond [*MS.* ⁊] Ælfred his broður. *a* 1154 *Ibid.* (Laud. MS.) an. 1135 Þa men .. carl-men and wimmen. 1205 LAY. 5461 Sorwen an kare. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 485 Twinwifing ant twin-manslaȝt. *Ibid.* 647 Noe .. an is ðre sunen. *c* 1300 *Dial. Sol. & Sat.* (Kemble) II. 270 Wyt ant wysdom. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* i. 1 Heuene and erthe. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 169 My master and his man are both broke loose. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 1 Both in Town and Country. 1711 ADDISON *Ibid.* No. 126 ¶ 2 We do in our Consciences believe two and two make four. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1869) I. i. 45 The immortal food, nectar and ambrosia. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1185 The bond of man and wife.

b. It is used to connect the unit numbers with the tens when they precede, but not when they follow, as *one* and *twenty, twenty-one*; to connect (units or) tens to hundreds (or thousands), as *two hundred* and *one, three thousand* and *twenty-one, six thousand two hundred* and *fifty-six*; to connect fractions to wholes, as *four* and *a half, a pound* and *three quarters, an hour* and *twenty minutes*, also with shillings and pence, as *three* and *sixpence* (fam. *three* and *six*); but not usually with different denominations of weights and measures, as *two pound(s ten shillings* (or *two pound ten*); *four pound(s, six ounces; five foot, six inches*; nor in 'railway time,' *nine forty-eight* (48 minutes past nine).

c 950 *Lindisf. G.* John xxi. 11 Full mið miclum fiscum, hunteantiġ ⁊ fiftiġ ⁊ ðreo. 973 *O. E. Chron.*, Seofon and twentiġ .. ðusend a·ûrnen. *Ibid.*, Nigon and xx .. wintra on worulde. 1150 *Ibid.* an. 1137, xx winter & half gær & viij dæis. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 657 Nine hundred ȝer and fifti told, Or or he starf, noe was old. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4554 When þai haf liggen dede .. Thre days and an half. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* v. 20 Al the daies of Jared ben maad nyne hundrid ȝeer and two and sixti. Enok lyued fyue and sixti ȝeer [1611 Nine hundred sixtie and two yeeres;—sixtie and fiue yeeres]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXIX. (1495) 937 The Stadiall felde conteyneth syxe score pace and fyue, that is syxe hundryd fote and fyue, and twenty and eyȝte suche makyth a myle. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* XC. 10 The dayes of oure age are iij. score yeares & ten. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low Countr.* 3 We .. at a League and halfs end came to a Lock. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 431 ¶ 2, I am now entering into my One and Twentieth year. *Mod.* Six-and-eightpence, and costs. *Nursery Rime*, Four and twenty blackbirds baked in a pie.

c. Formerly, in expressing two dimensions of space, where we now use *by*.

1667 PRIMATT *City & Country Build.* 64 The principal Rafters being nine and seven inches.

d. **And all**: see ALL A 8 c.

2. Expressing continuous repetition: a. repetition of numerical groups; as in 'they walked two *and* two' = By twos, two and then other two and so on, two preceded and followed by two continuously.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark vi. 7 [He] agan hi sendan twam ⁊ twam. 1205 LAY. 24749 Æuer tweie and tweie 'tuhte tosomne. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2323 He gan hem ransaken on and on. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 296, I lefe it you bi oone and oone. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. iii. 104 Must we all marche? Yea, two and two, Newgate fashion. 1630 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* v. 38 Putting foure and foure to an oare. 1830 TENNYSON *L. Shalott* ii. 25 The knights come riding two and two.

b. repetition to an indefinite extent; as for ever *and* ever; miles *and* miles = miles and yet more miles, miles upon miles, miles without number.

1086 *O. E. Chron.*, A hit wyrsode swiðor and swiðor. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Heo deluеð deihwamliche .. deoppre and deoppre. *c* 1200 ORMIN 205 Ice amm Gabriæl þatt æfre and æfre stannde Biforenn Godd. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 288 Deopeð into þe soule .. furðre & furðre. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. i. 35, I haue borne, and borne, and borne. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 256 Ile kill thee euery where, yea, ore and ore. 1820 SHELLEY *Skylark* ii, Higher still and higher. *a* 1826 BYRON *Lett.* (M.) I have lived for months and months on shipboard. 1843 DICKENS *Chr. Car.* i, Many and many a day. *Mod.* To roll over and over down hill. Wet through and through.

3. Emphatically. a. Opposed to *or*.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) I. VII. ix. 239 He can only answer Yes or No; would so gladly answer Yes and No.

b. Expressing a difference of quality between things of the same name or class; = And also, and other. (Commonly called a French idiom, and referred to Molière's 'il y a fagots et fagots': perhaps so in recent use, but found in Eng. a century before the production of *Le Médecin malgré lui* in 1666.)

a 1569 KINGESMYLL *Confl. w. Satan* (1578) 39 There is a sinne and a sinne: much oddes betweene the committing of sinnes in the reprobate and the elect. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 86 A heart and a heart God cannot abide. 1855 BROWNING *Heretic's Trag.* Wks. 1863 I. 289 Alack, there be roses and roses, John! 1883 W. POLLOCK in *Harper's Mag.* 909/1 There are, in the first place, photographs and photographs.

4. Connecting two adjectives of which the former logically stands in (or approaches to) an adverbial relation to the latter; esp. in familiar language, and dialectally, after *nice, fine*.

[1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 8 Her Vestal liuery is but sicke and green. 1604 — *Oth.* IV. ii. 56 His slow and mouing finger.] *Mod. fam.* That will make you nice and warm. Cut it nice and thin. The grass is fine and tall.

†5. Before both words connected: = Both — and —. (L., Fr. *et — et —*.) *Obs.* (or only a Latinism.)

c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 239 Forté isi and frend and fend. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Treat.* 30 Þou sall be made and bryghte and clene. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 242/4 To thende that he wold not leue them and disheryted and orphanes he made his testament. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 146 He ys now gloryfyed in heuen and in soulle and body.

6. When many notions (or clauses) are connected, *and* is in ordinary prose expressed only with the last. But formerly, and still in illiterate composition, it is used with every member; rhetorically, also, it may be so used, to emphasize the number of points, or length of the series.

1297 R. GLOUC. 4 Of Lyncolne, and of Chestre, and of Wircester. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 273 Loue and louh-

nesse and leute to-gedere. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxcii. 168 Al tho that myghte trauaylle, as wel monkes and preestes and frerys and chanons and seculeres. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 80 Warnings and portents and evils imminent. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* v. xiii, Sorrow, and sin, and shame. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1869) I. i. 46 Dance and song and athletic contests adorned the Solemnity.

II. Connecting co-ordinate clauses or sentences.

7. Simply connective. **a.** additive.

855 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 534 Her Cerdic forþ ferde, ⁊ [?ond] Cynric his sunu ricsode. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ii. 20 Aris ænd nim þæt cild, and his moder. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 159 Þer men luȝen her ent stelen. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 31 The niȝtingale hi i-seȝ . . An thuȝte wel ful of thare huſe. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 359 Him for to hoslon, an for to shriue. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 223 He was howsled and anelid and soo died. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 165 ¶ 3 The brightest hours of prosperity have their clouds, and the stream of life . . will grow putrid by stagnation. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 9, I then thought, and am still of the same opinion. 1832 CARLYLE in *Remin.* (1881) I. 9, I often wondered and admired at this. 1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* 54 Love mourn'd long, and sorrow'd after Hope.

b. adversative.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 7 Ic wille mild-heortnysse, and na onsæȝdnysse. 1366 MAUNDEV. 51 Thei wenen that thei han bawme, and thei have non. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 69 He complayneth and I playne not. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xxii. 30 Hee said, I goe sir, and went not.

8. Introducing a consequence: **a.** the historical sequel or consequence of a fact.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* i. 3 God cwæþ þa · ȝeweorþe leoht: and leoht weard ȝeworht. 1382 WYCLIF *ibid.*, God seide, Be maad liȝt: and maad is light. 1611 *ibid.*, God said Let there be light: and there was light. — *Luke* vii. 8, I say vnto one Goe, and he goeth; and to another Come, and hee commeth. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 30 June, A pretty young woman, and I did kiss her. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 441 You have dismiss'd me, and I go From your breast houseless. 1879 A. CLARK tr. *Rydberg's Rom. Days*, A few paces from the *trattoria*, and I stood on the Forum Romanum. *Mod.* He spoke, and all was still.

b. the predicted consequence or fulfilment of a command, or of a hypothesis put imperatively, or elliptically.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 8 Cweð þin án word, and mine cnapa bið ȝehæled. 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 344 Werke by counseil, and thou schalt nat rewe. 1388 WYCLIF *John* xvi. 16 A litil, and thanne ȝe schuln not se me. 1557 (Genev.) *ibid.*, A litle whyle, and ye shal not see me. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* x. 28 This do, and thou shalt liue. 17 . . *Sc. Paraphr.* xxxv, My broken body thus I give For you, for all—take, eat, and live. 1799 ALLINGHAM *Fort. Frol.* I. iii, Gee' us a buss, and I'll tell thee. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. ii. 296 Five minutes more, and our son must have reigned in Little Lilliput. *Mod.* Give him an inch, and he will take an ell. Speak one word, and you are a dead man!

9. Introducing an explanatory, amplificative, or parenthetic clause.

996 *Cod. Dipl.* III. 295 Ȝesyllan ælce ȝeare xv healxas, and ða ȝode. 1205 LAY. 2360 Makian an eorð-hus . . & þæt inne swiðe feire stude. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 43 A knyght ther was, and that a worthy man. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 259 Into this dongeon depe I soght, And alle for luf of the. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 317, I heard a humming (And that a strange one too). 1710 ROWE *J. Shore* I. i, Yet there is one, and he amongst the foremost. 1843 DICKENS *Christm. Car.* i, Scrooge signed it: and Scrooge's name was good upon 'Change. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 323 He and he alone has done all this. 1869 A. MORRIS *Open Secret* xi. 194 To think that *we* are, and we only are, to blame. *Mod.* You doubt his capacity, and with reason.

10. Connecting two verbs the latter of which would logically be in the infinitive, *esp.* after *go, come, send, try*; familiarly and dialectally after various others.

[1526 TINDALE *Acts* xi. 4 Peter began and expounde the thinge.] 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 224 At least to try and teach the erring soul. 1780 JOHNSON *Letters* II. 50 Do go to his house, and thank him. 1819 MOORE in *N. Q.* Ser. I. (1854) IX. 76/1 Went to the theatre to try and get a dress. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 42 If every trade were thus to try and keep all other people away. *Mod.* You will come and see us sometimes, won't you?

III. Introductory.

11. Continuing the narration: **a.** from a previous sentence, expressed or understood.

855 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 855 Ond þa fengon Æþelwulfes suna tweȝen to rice. *a* 1154 *Ibid.* (Laud. MS.) an. 1140 And te eorl of Angæu wærd ded, & his sune Henri toc to þe rice. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 140 An whi not thanne Crist schulde allowe and approve men for to have and use a Graven Ymage of the Emperour in hevene? 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. i. 40 *A.* Must you with hot Irons burne out both mine eyes? *H.* Yong Boy, I must. *A.* And will you? *H.* And I will. 1611 BIBLE *John* xxi. 21 Peter seeing him saith to Jesus, Lord, and what shall this man do? 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1869) I. i. 29 And thus she remained a whole year. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* v. (1869) 69 And why could not you run away, boy? 1861 LYTTON *Pilgr. Rhine* (beginning) And the stars sat each upon his ruby throne and looked with sleepless eyes upon the world.

b. from the implied assent to a previous question or opinion, = Yes! and; as 'Will you go?' 'And take you with me.' 'This applies to all men, I suppose?' 'And to women too.'

1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. I. I. 284 *E.* 'It gives new life to politics.' *M.* 'And not to politics only.' 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* v. 61 'You are now to obey me.' 'And I will.'

12. In expressing surprise at, or asking the truth of, what one has already heard.

a 1788 W. J. MICKLE *Nae Luck aboot the House*, And are ye sure the news is true? And are ye sure he's weel? *c* 1800 *Jolly young Waterman*, And have you not heard of that jolly young waterman, That at Blackfriars' Bridge used for to ply? 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. iii. 96 'And you walked here!' said Lady Everingham. *Mod.* O John! and you have seen him! And are you really going?

IV. Quasi-adverbially.

†13. Also; even. (A Latinism.) *Obs.* (or *arch*)

1382 WYCLIF *John* xv. 23 He that hatith me, hatith and [1388 also] my fadir. [Vulg. *Qui me odit, et patrem meum odit*]. — *Wisd.* xviii. 20 Thanne forsothe touchede and [1388 also] riȝtwismen the temptacioun of deth. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 519 If thin answere now mad to my questiouns is good, and such thanne a lijk answere schal be good . . to thi Questioun. 1558 BP. WATSON 7 *Sacr.* xvi. 102 He . . doth not promise vnto vs longe lyfe, and to lyue whyle to morowe. *a* 1879 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* 1879, 381 She brought to him her beauty and truth, But and broad earldoms three.

C. *conj. conditional*, = If. [This was a common use of MHG. *unde*; the ON. *enda* (which Vigfusson thinks 'probably identical' with *and*, while Sievers would see in it a reduced form of *enn þó*, even though) approached this use, in the latter clause of a conditional premiss, as 'ef þú þorir, enda sér þú nokkut at manni . .' 'if thou darest, and (supposing that) thou art something of a man . .' (Vigf.). It has been suggested that the Eng. use was derived from that of Norse *enda*, but this is very doubtful. More probably the idiom arose in Eng. independently, as in the analogous use of *so*, e.g. 'I'll cross the sea, *so* it please my lord' (Shaks.); cf. 'and it please'; or it may be connected with the introductory *and* in 'And you are going?' A direct development from the original prepositional sense, though *à priori* plausible, is on historical grounds improbable. Modern writers, chiefly since Horne Tooke, have treated this as a distinct word, writing it *an*, a spelling occas. found *c* 1600, esp. in *an't* = *and it*. See AN *conj.*]

1. If; suppose that, provided that, on condition that.

1205 LAY. 8313 And þu hit nult ileuen . . ich hit wulle trousien. 1250 *Ibid.* 3524 Help him nou an þou miht. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 2861 And þou wile my conseil tro, Ful wel shal ich with þe do. *c* 1300 *Harrowe. Hell* 11 Ant he were at this worldes fyne. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 12 Leuest thing me were to dye And ich wist bi wiche weye. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 69, I salle . . Help þe . . & euer I se þat day. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D vj b, For and she be wyse she ought to thynke, etc. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xix. 17 But and thou wilt entre into lyfe. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1557, 1170/2 Gesse her and you can. 1540 HYRDE *Vives' Instruct. Chr. Wom.* I vj, Let her chaunge her place . . and need be. 1547 *Homilies* I. (1859) 108 And it please your grace, you did once promise me. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 94 And you will not, sir, Ile take my heeles. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. III. viii. 183 They may tell it and they please. 1625 BACON *Ess.* (1862) 97 They will set an House on Fire, and it were but to roast their Egges. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 163 Sometimes And is used for If: As, and you please, for, if you please. See also AN *conj.*

b. Strengthened with following *if*: 'and if,' 'an' if,' in same sense.

The common s. w. dial. form of *if* is now *nif* = *'n if*, *an if*. (See Elworthy *West-Somerset Gram.* p. 93.)

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 17 þerfor lerne þe byleue leuest me were And if any werldly wiȝt wisse me coupe. *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* 27 We shoulde dye . . and yf we touch that tree. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. xxviii. 41 He wolde haue had his right, and yf he wyst how. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* vi. 14 For and yff ye shall forgeve other men there treaspases. — *ibid.* xxiv. 48 But and yf that evill servaunt shall saye [so CRANM., *Genev.*, 1611; WYCL. and *Rhem.* But if]. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 75 A Sheepe doth very often stray, And if the Shepheard be awhile away. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. § I. ¶ 27 But and if on the other side they meet with one of too much sagacity. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1402 An if he live, we will have him of our band.

2. Concessive: 'Even if,' passing into 'although.'

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 864 And ȝe ar iolyf gentylmen your iapes ar ille. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 40 And He was riche, He was mad nedy for vs. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* vi. 56 Thatt they myght touche and hit wer but the edge off hys vesture. [So CRANM., *Genev.*; *Rhem.* & 1611, If it were.] *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. ii, He shall go without hir and he were my brother. *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. ii, I must have one that's sickly, An't be but for sparing victuals. 1658 T. WALL *Enemies of Ch.* 33 Religious they will be and 't be but for the benefit they receive thereby.

†3. = 'As if,' 'as though.' *Obs.*

a 1423 JAMES I *King's Q.* v. x, A maner smylyng make And sche were glad. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 86, I will roar you an 'twere any Nightingale. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 139 O he smiles valiantly . . Oh yes, and 't were a clow'd in Autumne.

†4. *indirect interrog.*: If, whether (L. *an*). *Obs. illiterate*, or *dial.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 195 To spy an I can heare my Thisbys face. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. i, To feel an there be any braio in it. 1602 — *Poetaster* I. i, Ask him an he will clem me.

¶ Used *subst.* An expression of condition or doubt.

1638 CHILLINGWORTH *Relig. Prot.* I. vii. § 10. 395 Whence without all Ifs and Ands, that appeares sufficiently which I said in the beginning. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 723 Absolutely, and without any ifs and ands. 1683 HOOKER *Fordage's Myst. Div.* 137 An absolute approbation . . without any cautions, qualifications, ifs or ands. *Proverb*, If ifs and an's were pots and pans, there'd be no trade for tinkers.

†And, *conj.*[2] *after comparatives. Obs.* An erroneous literary expansion of northern dial. *'an, en* 'than' [perhaps a. ON. *an, en, enn* (Da. *end*) apocopate form of the same word as Eng. *than*], formally confused with *an*', dialectal and familiar form of the preceding word. After *other, otherwise*, it may however literally render L. *alius, aliter ac.*

1463 MARG. PASTON in *Lett.* 480 II. 142 Bettyr and ye have be befor thys tyme. *c* 1500 *Cock Lorell's Bote* 7 Fayrer and euer the halfe strete was. 1554 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* 339 Otherwise and ye suppose. 1565 *Eccl. Proc. Durh.* (1857) 597 Liknedtogither more and 2 yere. 1598 GREENWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* XIV. ii. 200 A gallie trimmer and the rest was readie prepared. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iii. 12 [Dame Quickly says] A made a finer end . . and it had beene any Christome child.

And, *sb.* breath, animus: see ANDE.

†And-, *pref. Obs.* The prep. AND in comb., Goth. *anda-, and-*, OHG. *ant-, ent-*, 'against, in return, opposite, fronting, toward.' In OE. the full form (often labialized to *ond-*) remained only under the stress, i. e. in sbs. and adjs.; as *and-git* apprehension, *andsæte* opposed, hostile, *andsware* answer, *andweard* present. When proclitic, as in vbs., it was weakened to *on-* as *ongitan* to apprehend. The former still remains as *an-* in *answer* (see AN- *pref.* 2); the latter, like *on-* for *an-*, afterwards fell to *a-*, as in *along* (see A- *pref.* 4).

-and, *suffix.* Ending of pr. pple. in northern dial., representing OE. *-ende*, early ME. midl. and south. *-ende, -inde*, later ME. and modern *-ing*; as in OE. *writende*, ME. north. *writand*, early south. *writende, -inde*, later *writinge*, modern *writing* (thus identified with vbl. sb. or gerund). In some north. dialects, the pple. and vbl. sb. are still distinguished as *-and, -ing*, or at least *-an', -in'*. As ppl. adjs. from Fr. ended in *-ant, -aunt*, these were often interchanged with *-and* in 15th c., as in sembl*ant*, sembl*and*; amblant, ambland; cf. warrant, warrand; tyrant, tirrand; giant, gyand; merchant, marchand, and the like.

†Andabata·rian, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *andābata* (see next) + -ARIAN.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an andabate; struggling blindfold.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 299 This andabatarian fencer fighteth with his owne shadow.

†Andabate. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *andābata* a Roman gladiator who fought on horseback in a helmet without eye-holes; of unkn. orig., but generally assumed to be ad. Gr. *ἀναβάτης* a rider.] A hoodwinked gladiator. Hence *fig.* One who is hoodwinked or blindfolded.

a 1564 BECON *New Year's Gift* Wks. 1843, 331 With what eyes do these owls and blind andabates look upon the holy scriptures?

†Anda·batism. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ISM.] The practice of an andabate; struggling in the dark; contention or debate with no certain end in view.

c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. 1711, 169 To trouble an estate, be authors of divisions, insurrections, andabatism, uproars. 1635 SHELFORD *Disc.* 121 (T.) To state the question that we might not fall to andabatism.

Andalusite (ændălĭū·sait). *Min.* [f. *Andalusia* a province of Spain, where first found + -ITE.] A very hard silicate of alumina, found in rhombic crystals of various colour.

1837–80 DANA *Min.* 371 Andalusite . . color whitish, rose-red, flesh-red, violet, pearl-gray, reddish-brown, olive-green. 1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol., Andalusite*, occurs in gneiss in England.

‖ **Andante** (ændæ·nte, ændæ·nti), *a.* and *sb. Mus.* [It., pr. pple. of *andare* to go.]

A. *adj.* Of musical movement: Moderately slow and distinct. Also used advb.

1742 BAILEY, *Andante*, chiefly respects the thorough Base, and signifies that in playing, the Time must be kept very just and exact, and each note made very equal and distinct from one to the other. 1784 *Europ. Mag.* V. 322 Haydn's celebrated Andante movement. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gypsy* I. 63 Not angular jigs . . but action curved to soft andante strains. 1880 E. PROUT in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 65/1 Andante is a quicker rate of movement than larghetto, but . . is slower than allegretto.

B. *sb.* A movement or piece in andante time.

1784 COWPER *Task* II. 351 [He] sells accent, tone . . and gives to prayer The *adagio* and *andante* it demands. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 30 An Andante in one of them [sonatas] is of especial taste.

‖ **Andantino** (ændæntī·no), *a.* and *sb. Mus.* [It. *andantino*, dim. of prec.]

A. *adj.* Of musical movement: *orig.* Rather slower than andante; but often taken to mean: With less of andante, *i. e.* rather quicker.

1819 *Pantolog., Andantino*, in music, gentle, tender, and somewhat slower than andante. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 514 It . . seems to be agreed, that andantino now shall signify a movement quicker than andante—that it shall be the medium between the latter and allegretto.

B. *sb.* A movement or piece of this description.

1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 166 To this succeeds an andantino in the form of an entr'acte.

†And(e, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1–2 anda, onda, 2–5 ande, 2–4 onde, 3 ond, 3–4 aand, 4 honde, 4–5 and, hand, 5 aande, oonde. *Sc.* 4–6 aynd, 6– aind. [OE. *anda*, cogn. w. OS. *ando*, OHG. *anado, ando, anto*, mental emotion, ON. *andi, önd*,

ὸreath. The reg. south. form after 1200 was ONDE, *oond*; but the word became obs. in the south *a* 1500; in north. dial. *and, aand, aynd, aind*, has continued to the present day.]

1. (from OE.) Emotion or tendency of the mind against; enmity, rancour, hatred; 'animus.'

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 18 He wiste sóþlice þæt hig hyne for ándan him sealdon. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., For ánden hym sealden. *a* 1175 *Cotton Hom.* 223 Þa nam he muclene gramen and andan to ðan mannum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 65 Þurh nið and onde com deð into þe worlde.

¶ Later only in southern form ONDE in this sense.

2. (from ON. *andi*; chiefly northern, and after 1500 Scotch.) Breath.

a 1300 *Cursor Mundi* 531 Þis aand þat men draus oft. *Ibid.* 580 Of four elementes wroght; O watur his blod .. hijs and [*v. r.* ande, ond, honde] of air. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 775 His nese ofte droppes, his hand stynkes. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 199 He na mocht His aynd bot with gret panys draw. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Oonde or brethe, *Anhelitus*. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (1836) 154 Myn and is short, I wante wynde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. xii. 122 With ane puft of aynd the lyfe out went. 1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 117 Thay wer out of aind, or evir thay come to any straikis.

† **Ande,** *v. Obs.* or *north. dial.*; also 4–5 onde, 4–6 aynd, 6 eand, 6– aind. [f. ANDE *sb.* Cf. ON. *anda* to breathe. Mostly northern.] To breathe, blow.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVI. 257 Be sobre · of syght, and of tounge bobe, In ondyng, in handlyng · in alle þy fyue wittes. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Ondyn, or brethyn, *Aspiro, anelo*. 1483 *Cathol. Angl.*, To Ande, *Afflare, aspirare*. 1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scotl.* (1821) I. Pref. 42 Gif thai {bustards} find thair eggis aindit or twichit be men, thay leif them. 1540 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 133 b (JAM.) He eandit on thame and said: Ressaue ye the haly spreit. *a* 1575 *Ress. betw. Knox & Crosraguel* E ij a (JAM.) *Spirat, ergo vivit*, as I wald say, he aindes, *ergo* he lives.

Andean (ænd*i*ən), *a.* [f. *Andes* name of the principal mountain range of S. America + -AN.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the Andes.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 39/1 Some Andean chain Of shadowy rolling mountains, based on air. 1861 L. NOBLE *After Icebergs* 69 Sketched the surrounding scenery .. for the sake of comparison with some of his Andean pencillings.

Andelong, obs. form of ENDLONG.

† **Anders-meat, aunders-.** *Obs.* [Prob. mod. form of OE. *undern-mete* dinner, with sense altered.]

1598 FLORIO, *Merenda*, a repast betweene dinner and supper, a nunchin, a beuer and andersmeate. 1611 COTGR., *Gouster*, a nunchion, drinking, aunders-meat, afternoones collation, mouthes-recreation.

Andesine (æ·ndĭzin). *Min.* [f. *Andes* (see ANDEAN) + -INE.] = next.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 56 Andesine is another lime and soda feldspar. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 90 Regarding labradorite, oligoclase, and andesine as admixtures .. of .. albite and anorthite.

Andesite (æ·ndĭzəit). *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] A silicate of alumina, lime, and soda, found at Marmato in the Andes and elsewhere; perhaps only a mixture of labradorite with soda-felspar.

1850 DANA *Geol.* xiii. 565 This albitic rock appears to be allied to the Andesite described by Mr. Darwin. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xii. 234 The name andesite was first used by L. von Buch.

Andesith, var. ENDESITH *adv. Obs.*, formerly.

Andesitic (ændĭzi·tik), *a. Min.* [f. ANDESITE + -IC.] Of the nature of, or containing, andesite.

1876 JUDD in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. S.* XXXII. 308 The andesitic lava of the Schemnitz district.

Andetted, obs. form of INDEBTED.

Andevile, obs. form of ANVIL.

Andget, -ness: see ANGET, -NESS.

† **A·nding,** in north. dial. **aynding,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. AND(E *v.* + -ING1.] Breathing, breath.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 615 Sic ane stew .. Of aynding, bath of hors and men. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. xii. 136, I feile the aynding of his horsis blaw.

Andiron (æ·ndəi·ən). Forms: 4 **aundyre,** 3–4 **aundyrne,** 4 **-iren,** 5 **awndyryn, aundeiren, -ryn, andyron,** 5–6 **awnderne,** 6 **andyar, awndyrn, aundyern, -yron, aundernn, handern, -iron,** 7 **handyron, landyron,** 5– **andiron.** [a. OFr. *andier* (mod.Fr. *landier*, i. e. *l'andier*), cf. med.L. *andena, anderia, anderius*, mod.Fr. dialects *andier, andi, andain*. Its remoter history is unknown: see Diez, Skeat, and Wedgwood *Contested Etymol.* In Eng. the termination was at an early date identified with the word *yre, yren* iron, whence the later illusive spellings *and-iron, hand-iron*. Instances also occur of *land-iron* after later Fr.]

A utensil, consisting of an iron bar sustained horizontally at one end by an upright pillar or support usually ornamented or artistically shaped, at the other by a short foot; a pair of these, also called '*fire-dogs*,' being placed, one at each side of the hearth or fire-place, with the ornamental ends to the front, to support burning wood. Sometimes 'in a kitchen fire-place the upright support carried a rack in front for the spit to turn in' (Wedgwood).

a 1300 W. DE BIBLESWORTH in Wright *Voc.* 171 *Forgé de fers*, aundyrnes [*v.r.* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 84 *Furchez de ferz*, aund hirnes]. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 250 An aundiren he kept in his honden. *c* 1400 *Metr. Voc.* in Wright *Voc.* 176 Stipes ut andēna (*glossed* a aundyre) sustentus deperit ardens. [The reading of the MS. is clear.] 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Awnderne [*v. r.* awndyryn, 1499 awndyrn], *Andena, ipoporgium*. 1442 in *Reg. Test. Ebor.* I. 56 a, Duo ferra nominata aundeiryns pro supportatione foci in aula. 1447 *Par. Accts. Ludlow in Shropsh. Word-bk.*, Item, a pare of andirons. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XII. xii, Threwe .. an hevy andryon agenst his Enemyes. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, xii. § 1 Andyrons Cobbardes Tongges Fireforks Gredyrons &c. 1493 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 82 A speete w^t^ an aundeiren. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* (in *Pr. Parv.* 19), I lacke a fyre pan and andyars to bere up the fuel. 1522 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 115 A payer of handerns. 1590 in *Midl. Count. Hist. Coll.* II. 31 Item .. ij landyrons one fire shovell. 1591 FLORIO *Sec. Frutes* 159 Set that firebrand vpon the handiron. 1609 *Acc. Feoffees of Rotherham* 8 For mending of a handyron in the chamber, 8*d*. 1616 *Ibid.*, For mendinge the Scowll house landyron, 8*d*. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 88 Her Andirons .. were two winking Cupids Of Siluer. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 178 If you strike .. an Andiron of brass, at the top, it maketh a more treble sound. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah Sight* III. vi. 390 Like brazen andirons in great mens chimnies. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Fr. & It.* I. 93 Ashes raked out from between the andirons. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* (1832) 187 The andirons, or dogs .. for retaining the blazing firewood on the hearth. 1878 MRS. STOWE *Poganuc People* xiii. 111 The social sit-down in front of the andirons.

† **A·ndless,** *a. Obs. Sc.*; also 4 **handles, ayndlesse,** 6 **aindles.** [f. ANDE *sb.* + -LESS.] Breathless, out of breath.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 609 Thai war handles [*ed.* 1620 ayndlesse] and wery: And thair abad thair aynd to ta. 1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* II. (1822) 152 Thay war ouresett and aindles, throw thair lang rinning.

Andlet, var. ANLET *Obs.*, a small ring.

‖ **Andouille.** ? *Obs.* [Fr.:—L. *inductilia* pl. neut. of *inductilis* (f. *indūcĕre* to lead or put in, insert, introduce), rendered *boudin* in an early glossary.] 'A big hogges gut stuffed with small guts (and other intrailes) cut into small pieces, and seasoned with pepper and salt.' Cotgr. 1611.

1605 in *Archæol.* XIII. 371 Table of necessarie provisions for the whole yeare .. Andulees, potatoes, kidshead, colflorry, etc. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxi, He began his meale with .. Andouilles or sauciges. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Andouille*, a kind of Chitterling, made either of Hogs or Calues Guts. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 84 This sort of andouilles or puddings must be made in summer when hogs are seldom killed.

Andouillere, obs. (or Fr.) form of ANTLER.

‖ **Andouille·t.** ? *Obs.* [a. Fr. *andouillette* (in Littré), dim. of *andouille*.] (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Andouillet*, minced Veal with Bacon and other Ingredients roll'd into a Paste: Andouillets for Fish-days are also made of Eels and Carp's-flesh, chopt small or pounded in a Mortar. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Veal*, These *Andouillets* are to be roasted on a Spit between Slices of Bacon. 1736 in BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 285. 1775 in ASH.

Andradite (æ·ndrădəit). *Min.* [f. *d'Andrada* (see quot. under ALLOCHROITE) + -ITE.] A variety of lime-irongarnet.

Andranatomy (ændrănæ·tŏmi). ? *Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἀνδρ-* (*ἀνήρ*) man + ANATOMY.] (See quot.)

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Andranatomia, Andranatome*, the dissection of the human body, particularly of the male. 1847 CRAIG, *Andranatomy*.

A·ndrew. [A man's name, used in specific senses.]

† **1.** A broadsword, an 'Andrea Ferara.' *Obs. rare.*

1618 FLETCHER *Chances* viii, Here's old tough Andrew.

† **2.** A valet, gentleman's servant. *Obs. rare.*

1698 CONGREVE *Way of Wld.* v. i, Abigails and Andrews.

3. See MERRYANDREW.

¶ St. Andrew is regarded as the patron saint of Scotland. From him are named - **St. Andrew's Day:** the 30th Nov., on which the festival in his honour is held, formerly also called *St. Andrew-mass*; and **St. Andrew's Cross:** an oblique cross, or one shaped like the letter X.

1641 BEST *Farming* (1856) 76 The best time for frost and snowe is about a weeke afore St. Andrewmasse. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Andrew's Cross* is a badge wore in the hat, by the people of Scotland, on the day of the feast of that saint. It consists of blue and white ribbands, disposed into a cross, or saltier. 1771 BAXTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 45 Directly opposite to the sun was a luminous cross, in the shape of a St. Andrew's Cross.

Andro-dicœcious (ændrōdəi,ī·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀνδρο-* male + DIŒCIOUS, f. *δι-ά* apart + *οἰκία* house + -OUS.] 'With flowers on one plant hermaphrodite, and on the other staminate only.' Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 1880.

Androdynamous (ændrōdi·năməs), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀνδρο-* male + *δύναμ-ις* strength + -OUS.] 'A name proposed by Fries for those dicotyledonous plants, in which there is a more than ordinary development of stamens and petals.' Craig.

‖ **Andrœcium** (ændrī·ʃiəm). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ἀνδρο-* male + *οἰκίον* house.] A name given to the whole of the male organs of a flower.

1839 in LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 172. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 196 The stamens collectively constitute the androecium. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 208 The androecium constitutes the whorl or whorls of organs situated on the inside of the corolla.

Androgynal (ăndrŏ·dʒinăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *androgyn-us* + -AL1.] = ANDROGYNOUS.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 149 We must acknowledge this Androgynall condition in man. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* II. ix. 303 An androgynal abortion, combining all the coarseness of the one sex with all the weakness of the other.

Andro·gynally, *adv. rare*—1. [f. prec. + -LY2.] After the manner of hermaphrodites.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 148 The examples hereof have undergone no reall or new transexion, but were Androgynally borne. 1755 in JOHNSON; also in mod. Dicts.

Androgynary (ăndrŏ·dʒinări), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. L. *androgyn-us* (see ANDROGYNE) + -ARY, after mod.Fr. *androgynaire*.] Applied, after De Candolle, to flowers in which both stamens and pistils are developed into petals, as in the double narcissus.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Androgyne (æ·ndrŏdʒin). [a. Fr. *androgyne* (14th c.), ad. L. *androgyn-us*, a. Gr. *ἀνδρόγυνος* male and female in one, f. *ἀνδρο-* male + *γυνή* woman, female. Sometimes used in 17th c. in the L. form *androgynus* and (erron.) *androgyna*.]

1. A being uniting the physical characters of both sexes; a hermaphrodite.

1552 HULOET, *Androgine*, whiche bene people of both kyndes, both man and woman. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 157 Children of both sexes, whom wee call Hermophrodites. In old time they were knowne by the name of Androgyni. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 316 As if Adam had been Androgyna, or one double Person .. consisting of both Sexes. 1795 T. MAURICE *Hindostan* I. i. i. 66 The fabulous tales of the Androgynes .. warring against the gods.

† **2.** An effeminate man; a eunuch. *Obs. rare.*

1587 J. HARMAR *Beza's Serm. Canticles* 173 (L.) These vile and stinking androgynes, that is to say, these men-women, with their curled locks. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Androgynus* .. a Scrat or Will Jill, an effeminate Fellow. 1742 BAILEY, *Androgyne*, an Hermaphrodite, or one .. that is castrated and effeminate.

3. *Bot.* An androgynous plant.

1785 HOWARD *Cycl., Androgyna*, in botany, plants which bear on the same root male and female flowers. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* XVII. iv. § 2 Zaluzian, a botanist who lived at the end of the 15th century, says that the greater part of the species of plants are androgynes.

Androgynic (ændrŏdʒi·nik), *a. rare*—0. [mod. f. prec. + -IC.] Of androgynous nature or character.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Androgynism (ăndrŏ·dʒiniz'm). *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ISM.] 'Change from the diœcious to the monœcious condition.' Masters *Veg. Terat.* 1869.

Androgynous (ăndrŏ·dʒinəs), *a.* [f. L. *androgyn-us* (see ANDROGYNE) + -OUS.]

1. Uniting the (physical) characters of both sexes, at once male and female; hermaphrodite.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 69 Nature .. contenteth herself with that which is androgynous and promiscuous. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Many of the rabbins are of opinion that Adam was created androgynous. 1828 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* IV. xlii. 167 To suppose these insects are truly androgynous, as strictly uniting both sexes in one. 1844 *For. Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 273 Madame Sand has been known to travel in an androgynous costume. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* I. xiii. 185 A woman without the mystical veil is no woman, but a creature androgynous.

† **2.** Hence, of men: Womanish, effeminate. *Obs.*

1628 PRYNNE *Love-Lockes* 49 Clemens condemnes all such for androginous and effeminate persons.

3. *Astrol.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 86 Planets masculine, feminine, androgynous. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The Astrologers also give the appellation androgynous to such of the planets as are sometimes hot, and sometimes cold. 1819 *Pantolog.* s. v., Mercury is reckoned androgynous, being hot and dry when near the Sun, cold and moist when near the moon.

4. *Bot.* Bearing both stamens and pistils in the same flower, or on the same plant.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Botany*, Androgynous plant. 1821 S. GRAY *Arr. Brit. Pl.* I. 44 *Androgynous*, having male and female organs on the same root, but not in the same flowers. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* XVII. iv. § 2 The florets of composite flowers [are] formed on the type of an androgynous flower. 1881 BENTHAM in *Jrnl. Lin. S.* XVIII. 366 Spikelets .. collected in androgynous heads.

Androgyny (ăndrŏ·dʒini). *Biol.* [f. as prec. + -Y.] Union of sexes in one individual; hermaphroditism.

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1425/2 Instances of androgyny .. depend upon an excessive development of this structure.

Android (æ·ndroid). *rare.* [f. mod.L. *androīdes* (also used), f. Gr. *ἀνδρο-* man + *-εἰδης* -like: see -OID.] An automaton resembling a human being.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Albertus Magnus is recorded as having made a famous *androides*. 1819 *Pantolog.* s. v., M. de Kempelen .. constructed an androides capable of playing at chess. 1847 CRAIG, *Android*.

Androidal (ændroi·dal), *a. rare*—0. [f. prec. + -AL1.] 'Like an automaton.' Craig 1847.

A·ndrolepsy. *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἀνδροληψία* seizure of men.] A custom whereby according to Athenian law, if a citizen were killed abroad, and his death unatoned for, three subjects of the offending country were seized as reprisals.

1727–51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

Andromed(e (æ·ndrŏmēd), *Astr.* A system of meteors which appear to radiate from a point in the constellation of Andromeda.

1876 CHAMBERS *Astron.* 799 Designating other meteor showers by the constellations in which their radiant-points

are situated; so that we have the *Leonids* and the *Andromedes* of November 14 and 27.

Andromeda (ăndrǫ·mĭdă). [Gr., prop. name of the mythical daughter of Cepheus and Cassiopeia, who, when bound to a rock and exposed to a sea-monster, was delivered by Perseus.]

1. One of the constellations of the northern hemisphere, figured to represent the mythical Andromeda.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Andromeda*, a Northern Constellation, consisting of 27 Stars. 1883 *Whitaker's Almanac* 60 An irresolvable Nebula on the right foot of Andromeda may be observed this month [November].

2. *Bot.* A genus of shrubs (N.O. *Ericaceæ*), of which one dwarf herb-like species is native to Britain, and others to North America.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. 268 Andromedas . . & a few others, have regular monopetalous corollas. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. v. 50 Filling up the interstices with . . sods of andromeda and moss.

Andromorphous (ændrǫmō·ɹfəs), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀνδρο-* male + *-μορφ-ος* -form + -OUS.] Having the form of a male, masculine-looking.

1865 *Reader* No. 142. 326/2 An andromorphous female.

Andropetal (ændrǫ|pe·tăl). *Bot. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀνδρο-* male + PETAL.] 'A petal produced from a metamorphosed stamen, as in the rose and other double flowers.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

Andrope·talar, *a. Bot. rare.* [f. prec. + -AR, after mod.Fr. *andropetalaire* (De Candolle).] = next.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Andrope·talous, *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Made double by having the stamens changed into petals, as in the ranunculus, etc.

1847 in CRAIG.

Androphagous (ăndrǫ·făgəs), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀνδροφάγ-ος* man-eating (f. *ἀνδρο-* man + *-φαγ-ος* eating + -OUS.] Man-eating, anthropophagous.

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1978. 408/3 Androphagous Massagetæ.

Androphore (æ·ndrǫfōəɹ). [ad. mod.L. *androphor-um* (Mirbel), f. Gr. *ἀνδρο-* male + *φόρος* bearing, f. *φερ-* bear.]

1. *Bot.* A name applied by some to the column formed by the united filaments in monadelphous plants, or a more or less columnar portion of the receptacle bearing several anthers.

1821 S. GRAY *Arr. Brit. Pl.* I. 142 *Androphore, Androphora*, Filaments soldered together in one or more bundles. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 250 When the union takes place so as to form a tube or column, the term androphore has been applied to the column thus formed.

2. *Zool.* The male gonophore of certain of the *Physaphoridæ*.

1861 J. GREENE *Cælent.* 53 Androphore of the same Condylophora, its contents escaping. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* iii. 143 The groups of male and female gonophores . . (androphores and gynophores).

Androsphinx (æ·ndrǫ|sfiŋks). [a. Gr. *ἀνδρόσφιγξ*, f. *ἀνδρο-* male + SPHINX.] A man-sphinx; a sphinx whose human portion is male.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 15 In the porch of Pallas . . he placed such great colosses and Andro-sphinges that it was afterwards supposed he was buried therein. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 228 Sphinxes or androsphinxes are lions with human heads.

Androspore (æ·ndrǫ|spōəɹ). *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *androsporus*, f. (by Pringsheim) Gr. *ἀνδρο-* male + *σπόρος* SPORE, seed.] The zoospore which in certain fucoid *Algæ* produces the male reproductive organs.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 BENNET & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 229 In many species (of Œdogonieæ) the female plant produces peculiar swarm-spores (Androspores) out of which proceed very small male plants.

Androtomous (ăndrǫ·tŏməs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀνδρο-* male + *-τομ-ος* cut + -OUS.] Having the filaments of the stamens divided into two parts.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†Andro·tomy. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Gr. *ἀνδρο-* male, man + *-τομία* cutting.] The dissection of human bodies; more accurately denominated *anthropotomy*.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 68 (R.) Androtomy, as some of the moderns call the dissection of man's body, to distinguish it from zootomy, as they name the dissection of the bodies of other animals. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

-androus, *Bot. suffix* of adjs., f. mod.L. *-andr-us* (a. Gr. *-ανδρος* adj. ending, f. *ἀνδρ-* stem of *ἀνήρ* man) + -OUS. Used as = 'having . . male organs or stamens'; as in *tri-androus* having three stamens, *polyandrous* having many stamens, *gynandrous* having stamens situated on the pistil.

†A·ndsech. *Obs. rare.* [OE. *andsæc* denial, cf. *andsaci-an* to deny, refuse, f. *and-* against + *sæc* contention, strife.] Denial, abjuration.

a 1000 *Laws of Ina* 41 (Bosw.) Be borges andsæcc. — *Elene* (Gr.) 472 Þæs unrihtes andsæc. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 147 Mid swiche teares lauede Seint peter þe hore of þe fule sinne of ure helendes andseche.

†A·ndsete, a·nsete, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [OE. *andsæte*, f. *and* against + *-sæte* from *sitt-an* to sit.]

A. *adj.* Hostile, hateful, odious.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxiii. § 3 *Exosus* and *perosus*, andsæte oððe onscunigendlic. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 107 Idelȝelp is him ansete. *c* 1200 ORMIN 16070 He wass Godd anndsæte & all unncwene.

B. *sb.* An enemy, foe.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 115 Þe king was cumen fro fehte . and hadde his andsete ouercumen.

Andswere, obs. form of ANSWER.

Andvile, obs. form of ANVIL.

Andweald, bad f. *anwald*: see ONWALD.

†A·ndwurde, -wyrde, *v. Obs.* [OE. *andwyrd-an, -werdan, -wirdan*, cogn. with OHG. *antwurtan* (mod.G. *antworten*), OS. *andwordian*, Goth. *andwaurdjan*; formed on the sb., Goth. *andawaurdi*, OS. *andwordi*, OHG. *antwurti*, MHG. *antwürte* (mod.G. *antwort*), OE. *andwyrde* an answer; f. *anda-, and-*, against, back + *word* (Goth. *waurd*) 'word.' The sb. *andwyrde* (in King Ælfred) was displaced by *andswaru* before the end of the OE. period; the vb. also was usually replaced by *andswerian*, ANSWER, in late OE., and did not survive 12th c.] To answer.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. x. § 1 Hý him andwyrdon and cwædon. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* iii. 2 Đæt wif andwirde. — xvi. 6 Abram hire andwerde. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 14 He ne andwerde mid nanum worde [*v.r.* andswarede; *Lind.* ondsuarede, *Rushw.* andwyrde, *Hatt. G.* andswerede]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Đa and-wurde Petrus, hit is underted. *Ibid.* Da and-wrde Petrus.

†Ane, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* [representing sundry parts and uses of the adj. ONE, OE. *án*.]

1. *án-e*: Various inflected forms of *án* 'one': in OE. the acc. sing. fem., nom. and acc. pl. of indef. decl., and nom. and acc. sing. fem. and neut. of def. decl.; in early ME. representing other earlier inflections, esp. dat. sing. m. and n., but used chiefly as the def. form, and after the sb. = 'only': see ONE.

879 *O.E. Chron.*, Aþiestrode sió sunne áne tid dæges. *a* 1000 CÆDMON *Gen.* 2134 Nymðe feá áne. *c* 1000 *Andreas* 492 Is þys áne má. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Bi-foren þam preoste ane. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 7 Serue Godd ane. *Ibid.* 25 Al . . oðer ane deale.

2. In ME., north. dial., common variant of *an* (*ane* = *ān*, with mute *e* indicating long vowel), the full form of the numeral used absol. or attrib. bef. a vowel (bef. a const. reduced to *a*); also occas. of the weakened numeral or 'indef. article' bef. a vowel, the stress alone distinguishing the two senses (as in Ger. *ein* and Fr. *un*). See AN *adj.*[1]

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3109 Þe body with flesshe and bane Es harder þan þe saul by it ane. *c* 1340 — *Prose Treat.* 8 Ane es þat sche es neuer ydill. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 24 Rouit alwayis in-till ane. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. v. 98 This is ane of my Ladyis Pynnys.

3. In 16th c. Sc., the literary representative of earlier *ane, an*, and *a*, in all positions, alike as numeral and indefinite article. = One, an, a.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. ix. 8 Ane honest man and of gud fame. ?*a* 1530 *Peebles to Play* 51 Ane young man . . With ane bow and ane bolt. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* I. 3 Ane profound clerk is he. 1578 *Ps.* li. in *Sc. Poems 16th C.* II. 120 Ane sweit humble hert. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* 124 Sic a ane as makis nocht ane man gods enimie.

4. In mod. Sc. and north dial., the *absolute* form of the numeral one (pron. ēn, īn, ĭ'n, yin, yen, yen, yæn, yan); the adj. form bef. either vowel or const. being *a, ae* (pron. ē, i, ĭ', yī, yē, yĕ, yæ, yā). One.

c 1620 A. HUME *Orthog. Brit. Tong.* (1865) 33 Ane is a noun of number. 1782 CLUNZEE in Burns *Wks.* I. 364, I loe nae a laddie but ane. *a* 1796 BURNS *Wks.* (Moxon) 476 Oh, let me in this ae night, This ae, ae, ae night. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 177 At ane and the same time.

Ane, obs. form of AWN and of ONE *v.*

-ane, *suffix.* **1.** Occas. Eng. ad. L. *-ānus*, perh. orig. a. Fr. *-ain*; used, chiefly for sake of distinction, in words that have a parallel form in *-an*, as *germane, humane, urbane*, also in *mundane*.

2. *Chemical formative.* †**a.** Arbitrary ending proposed by Davy for names of *monochlorides*, now obsolete. (See Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 121.)

b. *Organic Chem.* In the systematic nomenclature proposed by Hofmann 1866, the formative of the names of the saturated hydroearbons of composition C_nH_{2n+2}, also called *paraffines*; as *Methane* CH_4 (formerly *Methyl hydride*), *Ethane* C_2H_6, *Propane* C_3H_8, *Butane* or *Quartane* C_4H_{10}, *Pentane* C_5H_{12}, *Hexane* C_6H_{14}, etc. [The formation is purely imitative; the Greek feminine patronymic endings *-ene, -ine, -one* (*-ήνη, -ίνη, -ώνη*) were already in partial use in naming hydrocarbon derivatives. Hofmann proposed the adoption of the entire vowel series *-ane, -ene, -ine, -one, -une*, and the strict application of these to hydrocarbons of the types C_nH_{2n+2}, C_nH_{2n}, C_nH_{2n-2}, C_nH_{2n-4}, C_nH_{2n-6}, or their analogues, respectively. So far as concerns the first three members this has been generally adopted.]

†Aneabil, *a. Sc. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ANE one + -ABLE, here used somewhat indefinitely as an adj. formative; cf. *double, treble*.] Single, unmarried.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 30 Ane aneabil or singill woman.

Aneal, obs. form of ANELE, ANHELE, ANNEAL.

Aneanst, obs. form of *anenst*, ANENT.

Aneantize, adapted spelling of the earlier *anentise*, ANIENTISE *v. Obs.*, to reduce to nothing, conformed to mod.Fr. *anéantir*.

Anear (ănī·əɹ), *adv.* and *prep.* [cf. *anew, afar*.]

A. *adv.*

1. Nearly, well-nigh, almost, to a nearness.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. Introd. 51 The lady shrieks, & well a-near Does fall in travail with her fear. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 241 They know anear in what parts they [water-fowl] most usually frequent. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 10 Your wisdom may declare That womanhood is proved the best By golden brooch . . Yet is it proved, and was of old, Anear as well . . By truth, or by despair.

2. Near, as opposed to *afar*.

1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* v. v, And soon I heard a roaring wind, It did not come anear. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* v. xxxi, Now seems it far, and now a-near. 1870 MORRIS *Earth. Par.* I. i. 283 And timidly the women drew anear.

B. *prep.* Near, near to.

a 1732 ATTERBURY *Lett.* I. (T.) To fright the clergy . . from coming anear me. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 117 While anear thee Pours this sorrow-stricken maid The pure libation. 1879 LONG *Æneid* IX. 889 Anear some river's bank.

Ane·ar (ănī·əɹ), *v. arch.*; also 6 anere, -eer, -erre, 7 annear. [f. A- *pref.* 11 + NEAR *v.*]

†**1.** *intr.* a. To draw near, or approach *to. Obs.*

1534 *State Papers, Henry VIII*, II. 200 Diverse husbandmen aneryth un to hym. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 54 Such troups as neauer too citty Troian aneered.

†**b.** To be near or close *to. Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 66 A tumb to Troytowne and mouldy tempil aneereth.

2. *trans.* To approach, come or be near to; to near. *arch.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Giraldus's Hist. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 94/2 If they durst anerre the coast. *a* 1687 P. WALSH quoted in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 543 Never has any other nation . . anneared the Milesian race . . in the most unnatural . . destructive feuds. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 52 The castle . . to-night anears its fall. 1875 MYERS *Poems* 2 Yet not in solitude if Christ anear me.

Aneath (ănī·þ, *Sc.* ăne·þ), *prep.* [f. A *prep.*[1] + NEATH, for *beneath*; cf. *afore, ahind*, the northern forms of *before, behind*.] Beneath.

c 1801 H. MACNEILL *Poems* (1844) 116 Aneath thy sheltering wing I flee. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 175 Ane lovlye land anethe her laye. 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* I. 6 Aneath the marbled roof of clouds.

Anecdotage (æ·nĕkdǫutĕdʒ). [f. ANECDOTE + -AGE.]

1. Anecdotes collectively; anecdotic literature.

1823 DE QUINCEY in *Lond. Mag.* Mar. (*title*) Anecdotage. 1832-4 — *Cæsars* Wks. 1862, 23 So minute and curious a collector of anecdotage as Suetonius. 1876 J. DAVIES in *Academy* 25 Nov. 515 His biography . . a repertory of anecdotage to the critics.

2. *Humorously* (attributed to John Wilkes; suggested by *age* and *dotage*), Garrulous old age.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 112 The disgusting perversions of their anile anecdotage. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxviii. 124 When a man fell into his anecdotage it was a sign for him to retire from the world. 1880 M. COLLINS *Th. in Card.* I. 151 A man who has reached his anecdotage—to use a pun which Disraeli the younger has conveyed from Wilkes.

Anecdotal (æ·nĕkdǫutăl), *a.* [f. ANECDOTE + -AL[1].] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, anecdotes.

1836 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 2 Apr. 74 A few anecdotal notices, if they may so be termed, respecting such animals. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 123 A certain sense of anecdotal vivacity. 1882 *Ch. Times* 28 Jan. 36 The weakest part of the work . . has been the anecdotal portion.

Anecdota·rian. ? *Obs.* [f. next + -ARIAN; cf. *abeccdarian*.] One who publishes anecdotes.

a 1733 NORTH *Examen* III. viii. § 79. 644 Our ordinary Anecdotarians make use of Libels but do not declaredly transcribe and ingraft them into their Text.

Anecdote (æ·nĕkdǫut). [a. Fr. *anecdote*, or ad. its source, med.L. *anecdota* (see sense 1), a. Gr. *ἀνέκδοτα* things unpublished, f. *ἀν* priv. + *ἐκδοτ-ος* published, f. *ἐκ-διδόναι* to give out, publish: applied by Procopius to his 'Unpublished Memoirs' of the Emperor Justinian, which consisted chiefly of tales of the private life of the court; whence the application of the name to short stories or particulars.]

1. *pl.* Secret, private, or hitherto unpublished narratives or details of history. (At first, and now again occas. used in L. form *anecdota* (ănĕ·kdǫtă.)

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 71 A man . . might make a pleasant story of the *anecdota* of that meeting. 1686 F. SPENCE (*title*) Anecdotes of Florence, or the secret History of the House of Medicis [a translation of Varillas' *Anecdotes de Florence*]. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. viii. 230 Those who pretend to write anecdotes, or secret history. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Anecdotes, Anecdota*, a term used by some authors, for the titles of Secret Histories; that is, of such as relate the secret affairs and transactions of princes; speaking with too much freedom, or too much sincerity, of the manner and conduct of persons in authority, to allow of their being made public. 1769 BURKE *State Nat.* Wks. II. 157 Professing even industriously, in this publick matter, to avoid anecdotes, I say nothing of those famous reconciliations and quarrels which weakened the body. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Oct. 5 To dispel by means of 'anecdota' the common impression that Mdme. de Staël and her mother did not get on very well together.

2. The narrative of a detached incident, or of a single event, told as being in itself interesting or striking. (*At first*, An item of gossip.)

archaic

1761 YORKE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 483 IV. 429 Monsieur Coccei will tell you all the anecdotes of London better than I can. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxix. 133 The anecdote was referred to, merely to show how ready a man, etc. 1789 BOSWELL *Lett.* (1857) 311 It [life of Johnson] will certainly be . . full of literary and characteristical anecdotes (which word, by the way, Johnson always condemned, as used in the sense that the French, and we from them, use it, as signifying particulars). 1806 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Forester* (1832) 160 Telling little anecdotes to his disadvantage. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* I. 12 He told some anecdotes of Alfred's childhood. *Mod.* An after-dinner anecdote.

b. *collect.*

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. ii. 95 A companion who knew everything, everyone, full of wit and anecdote.

3. *Comb.*, as *anecdote-book, -loving*; **anecdote-monger**, a retailer of anecdotes.

1862 BURTON *Bk.-hunter* II. 125 Irish bulls . . manufactured for the . . anecdote-books betray their artificial origin. 1836 *Edin. Rev.* LXIII. 364 By no means so explanatory as his anecdote-loving master could desire. 1807 *Ibid.* X. 43 The large tribe of anecdote-mongers. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. Philos.* 164 The gossiping anecdote-mongers of later Greece.

Anecdoted (ænĕkdōˑtĕd), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. ANECDOTE + -ED.] Made the subject of an anecdote.

1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 170 It is a story they tell in Rome, where everybody is anecdoted.

Anecdotic ænĕkdǫˑtik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC; cf. mod.Fr. *anecdotique.*]

1. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of anecdotes.

1816 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary* II. 10 His conversation is only intelligent and anecdotic and gentlemanly. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* II. 6 The peculiar talent of the French in all . . anecdotic departments. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 237 That taste for story-telling—that anecdotic habit is quite vulgar.

2. Addicted to anecdote, ready to tell stories.

1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 67 The Captain is . . very talkative and anecdotic. 1881 *Athenæum* 5 Feb. 192 Dr. Stevens, however, is not an anecdotic biographer.

Anecdo·tical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.]

1. Of the nature of *anecdota* or anecdotes.

a 1744 BOLINGBROKE *To Pope* (L.) Particular anecdotical traditions, whose authority is unknown or suspicious. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* IV. xxxvii. 267 The anecdotical gossip of Suetonius. 1877 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 3/3 The anecdotical and more secret parts of the late events.

2. Gossiping; story-telling.

a 1744 POPE *Wks.* 1751 VIII. 212 (Jod.) If the graver historians hereafter shall be silent of this year's events, the amorous and anecdotical may make posterity some amends. 1861 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 143 He was talkative, anecdotical, and droll.

Anecdo·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an anecdotic manner; with use of anecdotes.

1871 *Lit. World* 6 Jan. 6 They do not talk epigrammatically enough for one kind of reporters, nor anecdotically . . enough for another.

Anecdotist (ænĕkdǫˑtist, ănĕˑkdǫtist). [f. ANECDOTE + -IST.] A relater of anecdotes or *anecdota.*

1837 CARLYLE *Diamond Neckl.* xvi, To the astonishment of . . all Quidnuncs, Journalists, Anecdotists, Satirists. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. viii. 332 A mere invention of the Roman anecdotists. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* 161 Waterton and Jesse . . are rather anecdotists than systematic or scientific enquirers.

Anecdotive (ænĕkdǫˑtiv), *a. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. as prec. + -IVE; cf. *talkative.*] = ANECDOTIC 2.

1881 M. LEWIS 2 *Pretty Girls* II. 174 Mr. Palmer grew very anecdotive.

† **Anecdoto·grapher.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. med. L. *anecdot-a* (see ANECDOTE), after *biographer.*] One who publishes *anecdota* or secret histories.

1686 F. SPENCE *Anecd. Florence* Ded., The ushering in of such are the prerogative of the Anecdoto-grapher.

† **Ane·dged,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. phrase *an edge* 'on edge' (see AN *prep.*) + -ED.] Set on edge.

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 510 Teethach, and anedged, chew it [purslaine].

Anefald, anefauld, early forms of AFALD.

Anehede, obs. north. f. ONEHEAD, -HOOD, unity.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Treat.* 13 The Anehede of Godd with mannis saule. *a* 1400 *Rel. Pieces Thornt. MS.* 45 It behouede nede þat anehede and manyhede bathe ware in Godd.

Anelace (anelate in Blount), var. ANLACE.

Anele (ănī·l), *v. arch.* Forms: 4 **aneli, -ye,** 4-6 **aneyle,** 5 **enele,** 6 **aneil, -eele, anneyle, -el,** 6-7 **aneal(e, anneal,** 4- **anele.** [orig. *aneli-en,* f. AN- *pref.* 1 on + *eli-en* to oil, f. OE. *ele, æle,* oil :—**ǫli,* ad. L. *oleum.* Cf. ANOIL.

1. To anoint (chiefly as a religious rite).

c 1315 SHOREHAM 44 Me schel the mannes lenden anelye. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episcop.* (1647) 205 Dispensation . . *vt baptizatos Vnguant,* to aneale baptized people. 1649 — *Gt. Exemp.* xv. § 11 Mary Magdalen thought it not good enough to anneal his sacred feet. 1875 FARRAR *Sil. & Voices* x. 171 The love of Mary . . led her to . . anele with precious spikenard her Saviour's feet.

2. *spec.* To give the last anointing or extreme unction to the dying. (See ANELING.)

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11269 Many . . seye, Anele hem nat but þey shulde deye. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 337/4 He dyde doo calle his Abbot and dyd hym to be eneled or enoynted. 1494 FABYAN VII. 318 Chyldren were crystened . . & men houselyd & anelyd. 1530 PALSGR. 431/1, I aneele a sicke man . . *Jenhuylle.* 1558 BP. WATSON 7 *Sacr.* XXX. 193 Priestes or Priest . . to praye ouer you, and to aneyle you. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. II. 79 For aneling those whose sickness threatened them with speedy death.

Anele, obs. form of ANNEAL, ANHELE.

Anelectric (ænĭlĕˑktrik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. AN- *pref.* 10 + ELECTRIC.]

A. *adj.* †a. Non-electric (*obs.*). b. Parting rapidly with any electricity developed in it.

1830 *Brewster's Cycl.* II. 69/2 *Anelectric,* a word employed by the French to denote those bodies that are non-conductors of Electricity. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex., Anelectric,* having no electric properties.

B. *sb.* †a. A non-electric body; a substance which does not become electric when rubbed (*obs.*). b. A body, such as a metal, which being a good conductor parts rapidly with electricity.

1863 ATKINSON *Ganot's Physics* (ed. 3) 585 Bodies were formerly divided into . . those which become electrical by friction, and anelectrics, or those which do not possess this property.

Anelectrode (ænĭlĕˑktrǫud). [f. *ἀνά* up + ELECTRODE (f. *ἤλεκτρον* amber, taken as = 'electricity' + *ὁδός* way, path.] The positive pole of a galvanic battery; the point at which the electric current enters the fluid to be electrolyzed.

1864 WEBSTER cites FARADAY.

Anelectrotonic (ænĭlĕktrǫtǫˑnik), *a. Phys.* [f. next. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to anelectrotonus.

1877 ATKINSON *Ganot's Physics* (ed. 7) § 804 The excitability of the nerve is diminished in the anelectrotonic region. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* I. ii. 61 The nerve is said to be in an anelectrotonic condition.

‖ **Anelectrotonus** (æːnĭlektrǫˑtŏnŭs). *Phys.* [mod. f. *ἀν* = *ἀνά* up + *ἤλεκτρον* amber (see ELECTRIC) + *τόν-os* strain, tension.] A state of depressed irritability produced in a nerve in the vicinity of the positive pole of an electric current which traverses it.

1873 A. FLINT *Phys. Man* iii. 116 Near the anode, the excitability of the nerve is diminished, and this condition has been called anelectro[to]nus. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* I. ii. § 2. 61 The changes in the region of the anode are spoken of as anelectrotonus.

Ane·led, *ppl. a.* [f. ANELE *v.* + -ED.] a. Anointed; b. *spec.* Having received extreme unction.

1557 NORTH *Diall of Princes* (1568) 12 a, The goodlye Faustina in 4 daies dyed . . of a burnynge feuer, and so annealed was caried to Rome. 1558 BP. WATSON 7 *Sacr.* XXX. 191 Christ inwardly worketh the inuisible grace . . in the soule of the party aneyled. [1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* I. v. 77 Vnhouzzled, disappointed, vnneneld.]

Anelepy, early form of ONELEPY: see ANLEPI.

† **Ane·ler.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 7 **annealer.** [f. ANELE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who anoints, *spec.* who administers extreme unction.

1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* XXV. 9 As if God should say . . Go to your indulgencers, pardon-mongers, annealers.

Aneli, -ly, north. forms of ONLY.

Ane·ling, *vbl. sb., arch.* For forms see ANELE *v.* [f. ANELE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of anointing, *usually* as a religious rite; unction; and *spec.* the last anointing or extreme unction of the dying.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11234 Þese clerkys kalle hyt oynament, On englys hyt ys aneylyng. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 40 Sacrament of anelinge, Nou her ich wolle telle. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 34/1 The last unction or enelyng. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1557, 1164/1 Somme that lie adiynge saye full deuoutely . . prayers wyth the Prieste at theyr anneylinge. 1558 BP. WATSON 7 *Sacr.* XXX. 191 The outwarde sacrament of Aneiling. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* iv. § 9 (1727) 178 It is . . an excellent anealing us to burial. 1853 [See ANELE *v.* 2.]

Anelytrous (ănĕˑlitrəs), *a. Ent.* [f. Gr. *ἀνέλυτρος* sheathless, f. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἔλυτρον* a covering.] Not having the anterior wings converted into elytra or wing-cases as in beetles, but all membranous as in bees, etc..

1847 in CRAIG.

Anemious (ănīˑmi,əs), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀνέμι-os* windy + -OUS.] Of plants: Windy, *i.e.* growing in windy and exposed situations.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anemne, early form of ANAME *v. Obs.*, to name.

Anemochord (ănĕˑmǫkɑ̄d). *rare.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄνεμος* wind + *χορδή* a string (of a lyre, etc.); cf. Fr. *anémocorde,* and *harpsi-chord.*] A species of harpsichord, in which the strings were moved by the wind; an æolian harp.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XII. 423 The Anemochord was invented by John James Schnell.

Anemocracy (ænĭmǫˑkrăsi). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ἄνεμος* wind + -(o)CRACY, Gr. *κρατεία* rule; cf. *theocracy.*] A government by the wind.

1808 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 165/1 The miserable and precarious state of an anemocracy, of a people who put their trust in hurricanes, and are governed by wind.

Anemogram (ănĕˑmǫgrăm). [f. Gr. *ἄνεμος* wind + *γράμμα* what is written; cf. *telegram.*] An automatically-marked record of wind-pressure, a prepared sheet marked by an anemograph.

1875 *Chamb. Jrnl.* No. 133. 7 Self-recording observatories . . from which issue anemograms, barograms, and thermograms. 1881 C. BURTON in *Nature* No. 622. 511 A machine intended for the mechanical reduction of anemograms.

Anemograph (ănĕˑmǫgrɑf). [f. as prec. + *-γροφ-os* -writing, -writer; cf. *telegraph.*] An instrument for recording on paper the direction and force of the wind.

1865 *Reader* 7 Oct. 408/1 The Anemograph, by means of which winds . . record their own direction and force in the form of a diagram on paper. 1881 W. LEY in *Nature* XXIV. 8 The anemographs of our . . inland stations.

Anemographic (ănĕːmǫgræˑfik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to anemography; produced by an anemograph.

1881 W. LEY in *Nature* XXIV. 8 Comparing anemographic records from stations at our different coasts.

Anemography (ænĭmǫˑgrăfi). *rare*⁻°. [f. Gr. *ἄνεμος* wind + *-γραφία* description; cf. *geography.*]

1. Description of, or a treatise on, the winds.

1755 in JOHNSON.

2. The art of recording the direction and force of the wind.

Anemological (ănĕːmǫlǫˑdʒikăl), *a. rare.* [f. next + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to anemology.

1870 LAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* I. 6 A description of the various parts of the world from an anemological point of view.

Anemology (ænĭmǫˑlŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *ἄνεμος* wind + -(o)LOGY.] The doctrine or science of the winds.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 93 *note,* This imperfect sketch of Anemology.

Anemometer (ænĭmǫmĭˑtəɹ). [f. Gr. *ἄνεμος* wind + -(o)METER; cf. *barometer.*]

1. An instrument for measuring the force of the wind; a wind-gauge.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Anemometer,* a machine wherewith to measure the strength of the wind. 1818 *Art of Preserv. Feet* 36 They act as living . . anemometers to ascertain the direction of the wind, especially when it is easterly. 1838 in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 3 Drawings of a self-registering anemometer. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* ii. § 88 The sea-weed . . serves the mariner as a sort of marine anemometer.

2. An apparatus for indicating the wind-pressure in an organ.

1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* viii. (1878) 55 A wind-gauge, or anemometer . . is a small curved glass tube into which a little water is poured, and it is then placed in one of the pipe holes on the sound board.

Anemometric (ănĕːmǫmeˑtrik), *a.* [f. ANEMOMETRY + -IC.] Of or pertaining to anemometry.

1881 W. LEY in *Nature* XXIV. 8 The comparison of anemometric records. 1882 *Athenæum* 5 June 703/1 Anemometric variations, and hydrometric alternations.

Ane·mome·trical, *a.* = prec.

1842 PHILLIPS *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 340 A complete anemometrical register should give . . the direction of the wind, and its pressure or velocity. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1979. 439/2 Anemometrical observations.

Anemometrograph (ănĕːmǫmeˑtrǫgrɑf). [f. ANEMOMETER + *-γραφος* writer.] = ANEMOGRAPH.

1847 in CRAIG.

Anemometry (ænĭmǫˑmĕtri). [f. Gr. *ἄνεμος* wind + *-μετρία*: see -METRY.] The measurement of the force or velocity of the wind.

1847 PHILLIPS *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 340 Anemometry . . is a process of recording certain effects of the (horizontal) pressure or movement of the atmosphere. 1881 in *Nature* XXIV. 96 The present state of anemometry.

Anemonal (ănĕːmǫˑnăl), *a. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. Gr. *ἄνεμ-os* wind, with ending due perh. to *anemone,* or to assoc. with *diagon-al, phenomen-al, longitudin-al,* etc.] Of or pertaining to the wind.

1851-9 BIRT *Atmosph. Waves* in *Man. Sc. Enq.* 185 The third kind of anemonal movement.

Anemone (ănĕːmǫnĭ, *Bot. L.* ænĭmōuˑnē). Also 7 **enemony,** 7-9 **anemony.** [a. L. *anemōnē,* a. Gr. *ἀνεμώνη* the wind-flower, lit. 'daughter of the wind,' f. *ἄνεμ-os* wind + *-ώνη* fem. patronymic suff. The anglicized *anemony* was common last century.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of plants (N.O. *Ranunculaceæ*) with handsome flowers, widely diffused over the temperate regions of the world, of which one (*A. nemorosa*), called also the Wind-flower, is common in Britain, and several brilliantly-flowered species are cultivated.

1551 TURNER *Herbal.* (1568) 30 Anemone hath the name . . because the floure neuer openeth it selfe, but when the wynde bloweth. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying Ins.* II. xv. 94 Bees gather of these flowers following . . In March . . Enemony. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 533 From the soft wing of vernal breezes shed, Anemonies. 1759 B. STILLINGFLEET in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 149 Linnæus says, that the wood-anemone blows from the arrival of the swallow. 1763 STUKELY *Palæogr. Sacra* 13 The wild anemone is called pasque flower, from the Paschal solemnity of our Saviour's death. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xii. 403 Scarlet and white anemones are there, some born of Adonis' blood, and some of Aphrodite's tears.

b. *attrib.*

1731 BRADLEY *Gardening* 149 Choice Anemony roots. 1760 MRS. DELANEY *Autobiog.* (1861) III. 598, I have not grounded any part of the anemony pattern.

2. *Zool.* **Sea Anemone:** (when understood from the subject or context '*Sea*' is omitted;) the popular name of various Actinoid Zoophytes, especially of the genera *Actinia, Bunodes,* and *Sagartia.*

1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 371, I clipped all the limbs of a purple Anemone. 1775 *Ibid.* LXV. 217, I have seen an anemony of a moderate size swallow a smelt at least six inches long. 1855 GOSSE *Mar. Zool.* I. 15 The extensive group known popularly as Sea-anemones or Animal flowers, from the blossom-like appearance of their expanded disks and tentacles, and their gorgeous colours. 1883 H. MOSELEY in *Nature* XXIII. 515 The mouth of the sea-anemony.

Anemonic (ænĭmɒ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Derived from the anemone.

1842 FOWNES *Chem.* 1150 Anemonic acid.

Anemonin (ăne·mŏnin). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IN.] An acrid crystalline substance, obtained from several species of anemone.

1842 FOWNES *Chem.* 1150 Anemonine occurs in *Anemone pulsatilla.* 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 291 By the action of alkalis, anemonin is transformed into anemonic acid.

Anemony, see ANEMONE.

Anemophilous (ænĭmɒ·filəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἄνεμος* wind + *φίλ-ος* loving, fond of + -OUS.] Wind-loving; assisted by the wind in fertilization, wind-fertilized.

1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Fl.* i. 9 The pollen is wind-borne, whence they have been termed anemophilous. 1876 DARWIN *Cross-fertil.* x. 405 The amount of pollen produced by anemophilous plants, and the distance to which it is often transported by the wind, are both surprisingly great.

Anemoscope (ăne·mŏskoup). ? *Obs.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄνεμος* wind + *-σκοπος* watching, a watcher; also mod.Fr.] An instrument for showing the direction of the wind, or foretelling a change of weather.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Anemoscope*, a Device invented to foreshew the Change of the Air, or the Shifting of the Wind. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Hygroscopes made of cat's gut, etc., proved very good anemoscopes. 1744 PICKERING in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 9 The Anemoscope is a Machine four Feet and a Quarter high, consisting of a broad and weighty Pedestal, a Pillar fastened into it, and an iron Axis, of about half an Inch Diameter, fastened into the Pillar. Upon this Axis turns a wooden Tube, at the Top of which is placed a Vane. 1812 *Edin. Rev.* XX. 184 This whimsical piece of mechanism, under the name of anemoscope.

Anemps, -t, anen, -ce, obs. forms of ANENT.

Anencephalic (ănensĭfæ·lik), *a. Phys.* [f. Gr. *ἀνεγκέφαλ-ος* + -IC.] = ANENCEPHALOUS.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 720/2 Anencephalic fœtuses. 1848 SIR J. SIMPSON *Month. Jrnl. Med. Sc.* IX. 241 The anencephalic child born at Dundee.

Anencephaloid (ænënse·făloid), *a. Phys.* [f. as prec. + -OID, like.] Partially, or tending to be, anencephalous. 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anencephalous (ænënse·făləs), *a. Phys.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀνεγκέφαλ-ος* in Galen (f. *ἀν* priv. + *ἐγκέφαλος* brain, prop. adj. 'within the head,' f. *ἐγ* = *ἐν* in + *κεφαλή* head) + -OUS. Cf. Fr. *anencéphale.*] Brainless; wanting, or bereft of, the brain.

1836-39 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 471/2 Congenital malformations, such as acephalous and anencephalous states. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Intell.* I. ii. § 20 (1864) 58 The Automatic actions.. we have seen to go on in the decapitated or anencephalous animal.

An-e·nd, *phr. arch.* [see AN *prep.*, and END.]

†**1.** At last, in the end, in fine. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Cast. Loue* 1224 And hou he hit ouer-com an ende.

2. To the end, right through; straight on, constantly; continuously, consecutively. *arch.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 138 Hele hem light: eke weede hem ofte anende. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 66 A slaue, that still an end, turnes me to shame. 1624 QUARLES *Job Militt.* (1717) 181 Some lag, whilst others gallop on before; All go an-end, some faster, and some slower. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 220 [He] would ride an hundred miles an end to enjoy it. 1785 MRS. THRALE in *Johnsoniana* (1845) I. 75 He would follow the hounds fifty miles an end.

†**3.** *Most an end*: almost uninterruptedly, almost always, mostly, for the most part. *Obs.*

1570-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 257 An armie .. which lay must an end at Douglasse. 1658 J. R. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1074 In Europe they are most an end black ones. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 115 Knew him! I was a great Companion of his, I was with him most an end. 1691 *Clandest. Marr.* in *Hart. Misc.* I. 372 But, most an end, they are not ministers of parishes, but indigent curates.

4. On end, in an upright position. *arch.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 318 Mine haire be fixt an end, as one distract. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 149 The whole number of Boards are set an end. 1817 COLERIDGE *Zapolya* IV. i, His steed, which proudly rears an-end. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale) 92 The topmasts are said to be an-end when they are hoisted up to their usual stations.

Anent (ăne·nt), *prep.* and *adv.* Forms: α. 1 on efen, on efn, on emn, 2-3 onefent, oneuent, 2-4 onont, 3 onond, 3-5 anont, 4 anen, 4-anent. β. with *-e*: ? 2-3 anonde, ononde, 3 onnente, 4 anende, 5-6 -ente. γ. with *-es, -s*: 2 anundes, 4 anendez, anemptes, -emtis, -entys, -yntes, enence, onence, 4-5 anentes, -ens, -ence(s, 4-6 -entis, 5 aneentes, anentz, -emps, 5-6 -endes. δ. with *-t*: 4 anentist, anenist, 4--enst, 5-emste,-enste, 5-6 annenst, 5-6 anempst, 6 annempst, aneinst, enenst, anendest. [The form-history of this wd. presents several points not fully explained; the primitive form is the OE. phrase *on efen, on efn, on emn*, with the dative = 'on even (ground) with, on a level with,' whence later *side by side with, beside, face to face with, opposite, against, towards, in view of*, etc.; cogn. w. OS. *an eban*, MHG. *eneben, neben*, and (with phonetic *-t*) *nebent.* In Eng. also a final *-t* had been developed by 1200, interchanging with *-d*, perhaps by form-assoc. with some other word. At the same time this extended form occurs with final *-e* and *-es*, after dativa and genitival words like *on-bute(n, on-geanes.* Following the latter class also, the final *-s* became in 14th c. *-st*, giving *anentist, anentst, anenst*, as the midl. form, in literary use in 17th c., and still dialectal. The north preserved the earlier *anent*, still common in north. dial., and in literary and legal Scotch, whence not unfrequent in literary Eng. during the present century. The early form *anende* may have been influenced by the prec. phr. AN-END; *anont, anond(e*, are not explained. The development of meaning is largely parallel to that of *again, against.*]

A. *prep.*

I. In line or company with.

†**1.** In a line with, side by side with, in company with, beside. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 800 *Beowulf* 2903 Him on efn ligeð ealdorgewinna. *a* 1000 *Byrht* 181 Þá on emn hyra freán feorh gesealdon. [1883 EASTHER *Dial. Huddersfield* 4 A cricket-ball in a line with the wicket is anent it.]

†**2.** On a level with in position, rank, or value; equal to, on a par with. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1220 *Hali Meid.* 9 The poure... þat nabbeð hwerwið buggen ham brudgume onont ham. *c* 1230 *Wohunge of ure Lord* in *Cott. Hom.* 285 Ȝif ich michte a þusandfald Ȝiue þe me seluen, nere hit nowt onont te þat Ȝef þe seluen for me. [1883 EASTHER *Dial. Huddersf.* 4 A lass striving to rival a lady in the fashion dresses anent her.]

†**3.** In the company of, with, among, beside, by (L. *apud*, Fr. *chez*, Ger. *neben*). *Obs.* or *dial.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxi. 32 Anentist [1388 at] whom euer thow fyndist the goddis, be he slaw. 1382 — *Gal.* i. 18, I cam to Jerusalem, for to se Petre, and dwellide anentis [1388 with] him fifteene dayes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. VII. 107 Gretter enence þe kyng [*apud regem*]. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 37 Þer were viij. maneres to calcle yeres; iij. anendes men of Ebrewe, thre anendes the Grekes, etc. [1883 EASTHER *Dial. Huddersf.* 4 When one man works in company with another, he works anent him.]

†**4.** With (figuratively), according to the way or manner of (L. *apud*). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* x. 27 Anentis men it is impossible, but not anemptis God; for all thingis ben possible anemptis God. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xii. 63 Accepcioun of persoones is not anentis God.

II. In front of.

†**5.** Before the face of, in the sight or presence of (L. *coram*). *Obs. rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xii. 15 The princis.. preyseden hir anentys hym. — 1 *Cor.* vi. 6 A brother with brothir stryueth in dome, and that anentis vnfeithful men.

†**6.** In the mental eyes or sight of; in the consideration, opinion, or reckoning of; before. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1353 Worldes wysdome.. Onence God es bot foly. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* iii. 7 Ne be thou wis anent thiself. 1469 MARG. PASTON in *Lett.* 601 II. 340 And a nemps God, ye arn as gretly bownd to her as ye were maried. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 280/1 Thou haste founde grace anenste oure lord Jhesu Cryst.

III. Facing, against, towards.

7. Of position: Fronting, opposite, over against, close against, close to. *arch.* or *dial.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* A. 1135 A wounde ful wyde .. An-ende hys hert. 1366 MAUNDEV. vii. 80 Anen that Vale of Josaphathe.. is the Chirche of seynt Stevene. 1450 MYRC 1961 Bere thyn ost a-nont thy breste. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* 164 Wardane of the eist Merchis anentis Ingland. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 542 The shelves or barres of sand be every where anenst the land. 1857 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Life* 201 O'er anent this biggin. 1864 HEAVYSEGE *Dark Huntsm.* 7 The huntsman.. Anent me a moment, tall, tarried behind.

In this sense many northern dialects have now *fore-nent.*

†**8.** Of motion: Against, towards. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5130 He sal come doun .. Even onence [*v. r.* ageyns] þe mount of Olyvet. 1366 MAUNDEV. xxix. 298 Wylde Bestes .. that slen and devouren alle that comen aneyntes hem. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 512 Tharfor thair ost but mar abaid Buskyt, and ewyn anent thaim raid. 1587 *Misfort. Arthur* III. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IV. 313 My slender bark shall creep anenst the shore.

†**9.** Towards (expressing the bearing of actions, etc.: L. *erga*). *Obs.*

c 1200 *Pater N.* in *Lamb. Hom.* 55 Uwilc mon hes undernim, to halden wel anundes him. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 2871 Thou wirkis to thi reproue, Onence thi son that thou sold loue. 1417 HEN. V. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 26 I. 62 How Duc Johan.. governeth him anenst us. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* clxx, Anentes Kyng Bruys to execute his treason. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1848) 100 Why suffer ye suche wyckednes done for to be Anendes our felawe? 1525 *State Papers, Hen. VIII*, VI. 457 Anenst Whom that loue was engendyrd in his hert when ye wer to gedyr.

†**10.** In respect of, as regards, as to (limiting or confining the bearing of a statement: L. *quoad*). *Obs.*

c 1230 *Wohunge of ure Lord* in *Cott. Hom.* 273 Onont ti monhad born þu wes of Marie. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 164 Auh hit, anonde [*v. r.* onefent] meidelure, mei leosen his holinesse. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* Prol. 1 Correccioun.. longith oonli to the ouerer anentis his netherer. 1579 *Wardrobe Warr.* in Nichol. *Prog. Q. Eliz.* II. 297 These our lettres .. shall be your sufficient warraunte and dischardge in this behalf annempst us, our heires and successors.

†**b.** In this sense strengthened with *as*. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Cast. Loue* 1076 Þe noldest holden hem as a-nont þe. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* (1869) I. 33 Jesus.. was an alien as anentis his godhede. 1390 SWINDERBY *Protest.* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1562) I. 538/1 As anences taking away of Temporalities.. I say thus. *c* 1410 N. LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* (Gibbs MS.) xviii. 46 As anempst sothen deth, hit is spedeful for many men for to haue suche deth. 1463 *Plumpton Corr.* 7 As anent Scatergood I hafe yett taken a longer continuance.

11. In respect or reference to, respecting, regarding, concerning, about. (Common in Scotch law phraseology, and affected by many English writers.)

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* A. 696 Anende ryȝtwys men, ȝet sayȝ a gome Dauid in sauter. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5877 God for-beode þat yanentes þilke neode Any-þyng sayde a-gayne. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* 9 He vas speikand vitht hym self anent his auen byssynes. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* I. (1623) 2 Anent the age of Bees there are divers opinions. 1723 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 43 The process at Glasgow anent Mr. Hervey. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xvii. 132 Nor is it worth while to vex oneself anent what cannot be mended. 1845 MIALL *Nonconf.* V. 8 The order anent the surplice. 1875 HELPS *Anim. & Masters* iii. 63, I do not like to make any violent assertion anent the sayings of philosophers.

†**B.** *adv.* (obj. understood). Opposite. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1520 WHITTINTON *Vulgar.* (1527) 16 b, Upon the other syde anendest be fysshemongers. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* 82 Anent was sair-toiled father's chair. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, All yon meadows ower anent belong to grandfather.

Anenterous (ăne·ntĕrəs), *a. Zool.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *ἔντερα* bowels + -OUS. The name *Anentera*, mod.L., was given by Ehrenberg to certain infusoria having no intestinal canal.] Destitute of an intestine; belonging to the *Anentera.*

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 4/1 Animal polygastric, anenterous. 1855 OWEN *Comp. Anat.* ii. 24 (L.) Such species have no intestine, no anus, and are said to be anenterous.

Anentise, -ish, variant of ANTIENTISE *v. Obs.*

Anepiploic (ăne·piplōu·ik), *a. Phys.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *ἐπίπλοον* EPIPLOON + -IC.] Having no epiploon, or omentum.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anerd, var. ENHERD *v. Obs.*, to adhere to.

Anerithmoscope (ænēri·þmŏskoup). [f. Gr. *ἀνήριθμ-ος* countless (f. *ἀν* priv. + *ἀριθμός* number) + *-σκοπ-ος* observing; cf. *kaleidoscope.*] (See quot.)

1882 *Catal. Electr. Exhib.* 86 Patent Anerithmoscope—a magic lantern for displaying pictorial .. advertisements, changing them automatically by means of electricity.

†**A·nerly,** *adv. north. Obs.* [Formed on ANE one; the *-er* is not accounted for; but cf. *formerly, latterly, utterly*; and the compd. ALLENARLY.] Only, alone; merely, only just.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 59 Quhen he saw his lord swa stad, That he wes left swa anerly. *Ibid.* X. 608 Ane place thai fund so braid That thai mycht syt on anerly. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. x. 352 Wes in hys begynyng Bot anerly of Brettane Kyng. *a* 1500 *Lancelot* 1476 The strenth of victory.. cummyth not of man, bot anerly Of hyme, the wich haith euery strinth. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. iv. 124 Thy maist reuthfull moder.. Quhilk anerlie.. Has followit the hir louit child about.

Aneroid (æ·nĕroid), *a.* and *sb.* [a. mod.Fr. *anéroïde*, f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *νηρ-ός* wet, damp: see -OID.]

A. *adj.* Specifying a barometer, in which the pressure of the air is measured, not by the height of a column of mercury or other fluid which it sustains, but by its action on the elastic lid of a box exhausted of air.

1848 *Mechan. Mag.* 19 Aug. ['Aneroid' does not occur in the description of 'the new French barometer,' but in the index to the volume.] 1849 DENT (*title*) The Construction and Uses of the Aneroid Barometer. 1863 ANSTED *Ionian Isl.* 88 To take with me an aneroid barometer, as I desired to check the various statements .. as to the height.

B. *sb.* [Short for 'Aneroid barometer.']

1849 DENT in *Athenæum* 27 Jan., The Aneroid of M. Vidi. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iv. ed. 2) 93 In the aneroid, atmospherical pressure is measured by its effect in altering the shape of a small, hermetically sealed, metallic box. 1879 C. KING in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 114/2 The pocket aneroid .. resembles a watch in size and appearance.

b. *attrib.*

1859 L. OLIPHANT *China & Japan* I. xii. 225 A precipice 1000 feet high by aneroid measurement.

Anerre, obs. form of ANEAR *v.*

†**An-e·rthe,** *advb. phr. Obs.* [See AN- *pref.* 1 and EARTH.]

1. Of motion: To or into the earth.

1297 R. GLOUC. 441 Our Loruerd anerþe com. *Ibid.* 311 Me greyþede þys gode kyng .. An broȝte hym vayre anerþe. *c* 1305 *St. Edm.* 594 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 86 Þer he was ibroȝt an vrþe, and also ischryned is.

2. Of position: On or in the earth.

a 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 24 An vaire welle Of wan alle þe wateres þat beþ anerþe comeþ. *c* 1305 *St. Kath.* 99 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 92 God almiȝtie deþ an vrþe þolede.

Anes, earlier f. ONCE, retained in the north.

Anes, var. ANNESSE, *Obs.*, oneness.

‖**Anesis** (æ·nĭsis). [Gr. *ἄνεσις* remission, vbl. sb. f. *ἀνιέναι* to send or let back, remit.] The abatement of the symptoms of a disease.

1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.*

Anesthetic, variant of ANÆSTHETIC.

Anet (æ·nĕt). Also 3-6 anete, 4-6 annet(t, ennet. [a. Fr. *anet, aneth*:—L. *anēthum*, a. Gr. *ἄνηθον*, dial. form of *ἄνισον* dill, anise; the two carminatives being originally confounded. See ANISE.] The herb Dill (*Anethum graveolens*).

c 1265 in Wright *Voc.* 140 *Anetum*, anete, dile. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiii. 23 Woo to ȝou, scribis and Pharisees .. that tithen mente, anete [*v. r.* anese] and comyn. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxi. (1495) 645 The sede of Ferula is lyke to Annet. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 76 Oyle of

camomyll, oyle of anete, and other lyke. 1540 R. WISDOM in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. cxv. 317 To tyth mint & annett. 1617 MINSHEU, *Anet*; *Vide* Dill. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict., Anet* or Dill, a plant much resembling fennel. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict., Anethum*, Fennel, dill, anet.

b. *Comb.* **anetseed**, the seed of Anet or Dill (sometimes confounded with ANISEED).

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 67 Ennetseidis that consumis the ventositeis of the stomac. 1549 LATIMER 7 *Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* (Arb.) 165 Their doctrine was vnsauery, it was but of Lolions, of decimations of Anets seade, and Cummyn and suche gere. 1571 *Wills & Inv. N. Count.* (1835) II. 363, 1j lb. of annetseedes xvjd.

Anethated (æ·nɪ̆þɛ̤tɛ̤d), *ppl. a.* [f. L. *anēthum* dill + -ATE + -ED.] Prepared or mixed with dill.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anethene (æ·nɪ̆þīn). *Chem.* [f. L. *anēth-um* anise + -ENE.] The most volatile part of the essential oil of dill, fennel, etc.; composition $C_{10}H_{18}$.

1874 FLÜCKIGER & HANB. *Pharmacogr.* 292 Ahydrocarbon, to which [Gladstone] gave the name Anethene. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 583 Oil of Dill is chiefly composed of a fluid hydro-carbon, anethene, isomeric with oil of turpentine.

†**Ane·ther, ani·ther,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + OE. *niðerian* to lower: see NETHER. Cf. Ger. *erniedrigen*.] To bring down, lower, reduce, humiliate.

a 1121 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 675 Aniðrod mid Iudas and mid ealle deofle on helle. 1205 LAY. 14861 Þus we scullen an ure dazen: aniðeri [1250 a-neoþeri] Hengestes lazen. 1250 *Ibid.* 25235 Aneþered [1205 iniðered] worþe þe ilke man: þat nele þar to helpe. 1297 R. GLOUC. 217 Þoru þys cas þe compaynye aþes half muche aneþered was.

Anethes, variant of UNETHES *adv.*, scarcely.

†**Ane·thine.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *anēth-um* anise + -INE.] = ANISE.

1700 SEDLEY *Past. Virg.* Wks. 1722 I. 268 Leaves of the sweet smelling Anethine [L. *bene olentis anethi*].

Anethol (æ·nɪ̆þɒl). *Chem.* [mod. f. L. *anēth-um* (see ANET) + -OL = *alcohol*.] An essential principle of the oils of anise, fennel, and allied plants; composition $C_{10}H_{12}O$.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 297 Oil of anise . . appears to consist of two distinct oils, one of which solidifies at temperatures below 10°, while the other remains fluid at all temperatures. The former is generally known as *anethol* or *anise-camphor*. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 578 Anethol exists in both a fluid and crystalline form.

Anetic (ănē·tik), *a. Med.* [ad. L. *anetic-us*, a. Gr. *ἀνετικός* fitted to relax, f. *ἀνιέναι*, see ANESIS.] Assuaging the severity (of a disease), soothing.

1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Aneuch, north. form of ENOUGH.

Aneurysm, -ism (æ·niuriz'm). [mod. ad. (in Cotgr. 1611) Gr. *ἀνεύρυσμα* or *ἀνευρυσμός* dilatation, f. *ἀνευρύνειν* to widen out, f. *ἀνά* up, back + *εὐρύ-ειν* to widen, f. *εὐρύ-s* wide. The spelling with *y* is etymological; but that with *i*, by form-assoc. with the ending *-ism*, is more frequent.]

1. *Path.* A morbid dilatation of an artery, due to disease in the arterial coats, or to a tumour caused by their rupture. Also *attrib.*

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 7 New Aneurisms may be cured, but old not. 1728 in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 436 An Aneurysm, without Doubt, is a Tumour arising from some Disorder in an Artery. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 290 A true Aneurism has always a Pulsation. 1836-39 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* 225/1 After which the ligature is to be carried round it [the artery] by means of a blunt aneurism-needle. 1859 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* v. (1872) 229 Arteries are liable to a peculiar disease termed Aneurism which consists in a thinning-away or rupture of the tough fibrous coat. 1880 LEGG *Bile* 92 Aneurysm of the hepatic artery.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* An abnormal enlargement.

1880 T. HODGKIN *Italy & Invad.* I. i. iv. 23 The Eastern half of the Empire . . had suffered the dangerous aneurism of the Gothic settlement south of the Danube. 1881 TAIT in *Nature* XXV. 92 There is another peculiarity of the Challenger thermometers . . at the lower end of each of the two vertical columns there is an aneurism on the tube.

Aneurysmal, -ismal (æniuri·zmăl), *a. Path.* [f. prec. + -AL¹. Also in mod.Fr.] Of, pertaining to, or due to aneurysm; affected with aneurysm.

1757 WARNER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 367 Rules for infallibly distinguishing aneurismal tumors. 1794 HOME *ibid.* LXXXV. 22 The aorta taking on diseases of different kinds, as being ossified, or becoming aneurismal. 1861 RAMADGE *Cur. Consumpt.* 45 Aneurysmal tumours are powerful antagonists to consumption. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 44 The veins . . assume a varicose or aneurismal aspect.

Aneurysmatic, -ismatic (æniurizmæ·tik), *a. Path. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀνευρύσματ-* stem of *ἀνεύρυσμα* (see ANEURYSM) + -IC; cf. mod.Fr. *aneurysmatique*.] Characterized or affected by aneurysm.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 235/1 An aneurismatic limb. 1839 *Ibid.* II. 590/1 This greater tendency to aneurismatic dilatation.

†**A·neurysma·tical,** *a. Obs.* = prec.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Aorta*, The Aorta is found in divers states . . aneurysmatical, polypose, etc. 1761 PULTENEY in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 347 The whole heart might be said to be entirely aneurismatical.

†**Aneury·smous, -ismous,** *a. Path. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ANEURYSM + -OUS.] = ANEURYSMAL.

1728 NICHOLLS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 443 The internal Coat will soon burst, and the external form itself into aneurismous Tumors.

†**Aneus,** *sb. pl. Obs.* Also 5 **anewis.** [a. OFr. *aniau*, earlier *anel* (mod.Fr. *anneau*):—L. *ānell-us* a ring, prop. 'a little ring,' dim. of *ānulus* (incorrectly spelt *annulus*): see ANNULAR. In OFr. *aniaus* had received the sense of 'chains, fetters,' in which it was introduced into Eng.]

1. Links of a chain; fetters, irons.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 278 Þei sent tueye & tueye In aneus for donte, ilk on on his hakneye. In kartes oþer were sent with aneus on þer fete. *Ibid.* 167 Now er his aneus wrouht, of siluere wele ouer gilt.

2. Wreaths.

a 1423 JAMES I. *King's Q.* v. ix, A chapellet with mony fresch anewis Sche had upon hir hede.

Aneu·sance, var. of ANNUISANCE. *Obs.*

†**An-e·ven,** *phr. Obs.* [see AN- *pref.* 1 and EVEN. Cf. *a-morwen, a-morrow*.] At eve, in the evening.

Anew (ănīū·), *adv.* Forms: *α.* 1 of-niowe, 4–6 of newe, 5- of new. *β.* 4–6 of the new(e, 7 of anew. *γ.* 4–6 on new. *δ.* 4 onew, 5 anewe, 6- anew. [*A-new*, earlier *o-new*, prob. for *of new*: cf. *of old*, and see A- *pref.* 3. OE. had *e·dniwan, e·dniwe* (with stress on *ed-* which would not give *anew*); also simple adv. *niwan*, 2–3 *neowen, neowe*, 3–4 *newe*, still in compounds *new*, as *new-laid*. For *edniwan* the Rushw. gloss has *of niowe*, and *of newe* is the common form from 14th to 16th c. The occasional *on new* is probably only bad form of *o·new*. Cf. also the Fr. equivalents *de nouveau à nouveau*, and *à neuf*.]

1. A second time as a new trial or action, over again, afresh, once more.

α. [*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John iii. 7 Eow ȝebyrað þætte ȝe beon acennede edniwan.] *c* 975 *Rushw. Ibid.* Bihofað iow alle (*nasci*) of-niowe. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. ii. (1544) 5 a, Nimrod . . in his errour procedeth forth of new. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) ¶¶ j, It was expedient that of newe some lettered man . . shoulde awake and touche the open vices of fooles. 1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 66 (1862) I. 174, I find old sores bleeding of new. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* (1859) I. 116 Should take good heart of new. 1865 MCLENNAN *Prim. Marriage* viii. 228 The threads of legal history . . began to unwind themselves, of new, after . . a social revolution.

β. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 378 Therfore y wole not thilk processe here aȝen of the newe reherce. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xx. 22 The kynge of Syria shall come agaynst the of the New. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 624 He . . occupyit all Ingland of the new. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 95 He now creates nothing of anew.

γ. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Three Treat.* 27 Newe customs . . bi whiche thei spuylen on new the puple. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 382 And stoutlie straik with greit curage on new.

δ. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* t. 65 Nowel nayted o-newe, neuened ful ofte. 1494 FABYAN IV. lxx. 49 Nat longe after, the sayd Octauius gaderyd anewe people of Britons and Norways. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xviii. 4 So he beganne a new, and made another vessell. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 85 For I will make him tell the Tale anew. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* IV. (1722) 325 The Sun would anew hide himself in a thick Mist. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. II. 229 The power of the crown almost dead and rotten . . has grown up anew. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 50 Then died away, then rose and moaned anew. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vi. 125 They sped him forth to begin life anew.

2. In a new or different way from the previous.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 882 Ther kan no man . . been half so trewe As wommen been, but it be falle of newe. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5174 If I hate men of newe, More than love it wole me rewe. 1632 *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 191 To steere th' affections, and by heavenly fire Mould us anew. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 447 ¶ 1 Custom is a second Nature. It is indeed able to form the Man anew. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 253 Now clothed himself anew, and acted overseer. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* 77 The system is edited anew.

†3. Newly, freshly, recently; in opposition to *of old*.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Three Treat.* 3 Thes synnen not of the newe but purgen her olde synnes. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3875 His falsenesse is not now anew, It is too long that he him knew. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 532 Religiosite foundun of newe bi men . . sett and joyned with the al hool lawe of Crist. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxix. iii, He wente to lande . . And wedde there one that was comen anewe. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 609 Sic aventure wes hapnit of the new. 1728 *Col. Records Penn.* III. 294 They had of new visited the said ship.

†4. Newly, as something new, in opposition to what has existed long and is now old. *Obs.*

c 1543 W. CLEBE *MS. Addit.* No. 4609 Hath made . . a new halle with a squillery, saucery, and surveyng place, al of new. 1570 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 357 He restored the other two to their former beauties, and furthermore erected two other of new. 1582 *Durh. Wills & Inv.* (1860) 88 One cundithe of leade, which was made of new.

†**Anew',** *v. Obs.* [perh. represents OE. *edniwian*, f. *ed* again + NEW; perh. a later formation with A- *pref.* 1. Cf. OHG. *irniuwôn*, mod.G. *erneuen*.] To renew.

[*a* 1000 *O.E. Psalms* (Sp.) ciii. 31 Đú edniwast ansíne eorþan.] 1399 *Rich. Redeless* III. 24 [The hart] ffedith him on the venym his ffelle to a-newe. ?*a* 1500 *MS. Lincoln Med.* 284 Tak May butter and comyne . . and thane laye it on the eghe, and ofte anewe it. 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 503 Hee anneth also a saying of Oecumenius. 1690 LADY R. RUSSELL in *Four Cent. Eng. Lett.* 130 You must anew in practice that submission you have so powerfully tried.

†**Anew'st, aneust,** *adv. Obs.* [OE. *on neáhwest, neáwest* in the neighbourhood or vicinity (cf. OHG. *nâhwist*); *hence*, near, nigh.]

1. Of place: Near, hard by.

c 1000 *Elene* 874 Brohton þa on bære . . on neáweste ȝingne gástlease. 1205 LAY. 25752 Forð þe king wende: þat he com aneuste [1250 þat he anewest com]. 1598 FLORIO, *Arente*, aneust, anenst, very near, hard by.

2. Of manner and degree: Very nearly, well-nigh, closely.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 19, I know a newst what Circuit you are in. 1674 RAY *S. & E. Countr. Words* 58 *Aneust*, nigh, almost, near hand, about, *circiter*. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss., Aneust*, nearly alike.

[**Aneye, -aye,** *v.* mispr. for AVEYE (Shoreham).]

Aneyle, obs. form of ANELE *v.*, to anoint.

Anfald, earlier f. AFALD, *a. Obs.*, single, simple.

Anfeld, -felt, obs. forms of ANVIL.

†**Anfe·rme,** *v. Obs.* [a. OFr. *enfermer* = *afermer*.] = AFFIRM.

1340 *Ayenb.* 152 Wel to deme be-longeþ þet me naȝt ne anfermi, bote me hit habbe wel of-ased.

†**A·nfract.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *anfract-us* (also occas. used), a breaking round, a bending, f. *anfringĕre*, f. *an-* = *am-, amb-* about + *frang-ĕre* to break.] A winding, a circuitous route; a sinuosity.

1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* 86 The Fleck . . goeth with rowling foote, and hath often anfractes or turnings. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 576 The numerous anfracts and intricate windings thereof. 1714 DERHAM *Astro-theol.* 6 Anfractus or Roughnesses on the Concave part of the enlighten'd Edge.

Anfractuose (ænfræ·ktiu̯ōu̯·s), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *anfractuōs-us* winding, roundabout, f. *anfract-us*: see prec. and -OSE.] Winding, sinuous.

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1701) 272 Behind this drum are several vaults and anfractuose [*ed.* 1704 anfractuous] cavities in the ear bone. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 35 *Bombaceæ* . . Anthers 1-celled, linear, reniform or anfractuose.

Anfractuosity (ænfræ·ktiu̯ɒ·sĭti). Also 7 amf-. [a. Fr. *anfractuosité*, f. L. *anfractuōs-us*: see prec. and -ITY.] The quality of being anfractuous.

1. *lit.* Sinuosity, circuitousness; usually *concr.* in *pl.* winding or tortuous crevices, channels, passages.

1596 LOWE *Art Chirurg.* (1634) 241 The vayne goeth aboue the artier, but not right lyne as other parts doe, but in anfractuosities, like unto a Woodbine. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Amfractuosity.* 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. v. 182 Upon the bottom of the sea following its curvatures, declivities and anfractuosities. 1875 H. JAMES *Rod. Hudson* vii. 233 Chance anfractuosities of ruin in the upper portions of the Coliseum. 1877 *Havard's Pict. Holland* 406 The quarry is usually entered by an anfractuosity of the mountain.

b. *spec.* The sinuous depressions separating the convolutions of the brain.

1687 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 373 The Anfractuosities of the Brain. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 383/2 The principal anfractuosities sink more than a line's depth into the substance of the hemisphere.

2. *fig.* Involution, intricacy, obliquity; *concr.* in *pl.*

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834. 231 The sweet labyrinth and mellifluent anfractuosities of a lacinious delectation. 1780 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) IV. 336 Sir, among the anfractuosities of the human mind I know not if it may not be one, that there is a superstitious reluctance to sit for a picture. 1879 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 592 Subtle hints of the various anfractuosities of their minds.

Anfractuous (ænfræ·ktiu̯əs), *a.*; also 7-8 amf-. [a. Fr. *anfractueux* (16th c.), ad. L. *anfractuōs-us*: see ANFRACTUOSE.] Winding, sinuous, involved; roundabout, circuitous; spiral.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. iv, Two common anfractuous eares . . the one to hold blood, the other aire. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 167 That famous [horn] . . hath anfractuous spires, and cochleary turnings about it. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iii. § 1 (1713) 88 So intricate, so anfractuous, so unsearchable are the ways of Providence. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII. 655 Oftentimes wounds . . are anfractuous and oblique. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 130 This astonishing amfractuous passage, over rocks and precipices. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* s. v. *Botany, Anfractuous*, doubled up abruptly in several different directions.

Anfra·ctuousness. ? *Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. prec. + -NESS.] 'Fulness of windings and turnings.' J.

1731 BAILEY, whence in J., etc.

†**Anfra·cture.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *anfract-us* (see ANFRACT) + -URE.] 'A turning; a mazy winding and turning.' J.

1657 *Phys. Dict., Anfractures*, turning and winding. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 576 Its gyres and anfractures.

†**A·ngard,** *sb. Obs.* 4–5; also 4 **ongart,** 5 **ogart, angerd.** [Of uncertain derivation. It looks like a perversion of ON. *ágjarn* ambitious, insolent, *ágirnd*, ambition, insolence; cf. also mod.Icel. *gort*, 'brag, vainglorious boast,' not in ON., and of unknown origin.] Brag, boastfulness, arrogance.

a 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 49 Her may ye alle ensampel tak Ongart and rosing to forsak. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* t. 681 For angarde3 pryde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXIV. 9745 If vs auntrid, Vlyxes, thurgh angard of pride . . Hit was folly, by my faith. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 1661 Ane erle þane in angerd answeres hym sone. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 155 For thi ogart othir thow sall de, or in presoun byd.

†**A·ngard,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Cf. ON. *ágjarn*, ambitious, insolent, greedy: see prec.] Proud, arrogant. (App. sometimes confused with ANGERED.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XII. 5015 Angers me full euyll your angard desyre. ?*a* 1450 *MS. Ashmole* No. 44. 40 (Halliw.) Thire athils of Atenes, ther angard clerkis . . red over the pistille.

†**A·ngardly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [Cf. ON. *ágjarnliga* insolently, greedily. Perh. confused in sense with ANGERED, ANGERLY.] Impetuously, eagerly, exceedingly.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XIX. 7994 Achilles was angret angardly

sore. *Ibid.* XXII. 9104 Achilles . . angardly dissiret The Citie for to se. *Ibid.* XVII. 7470 Þen Vlixes & Arest angurdly faght.

†**Anga·riate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *angariāt-* ppl. stem of *angariā-re,* to constrain to service, f. *angarīa* forced service, a. Gr. ἀγγαρεία the office of the ἄγγαρος (a Persian word), a courier, a messenger (liable to be impressed on the King's business). *Angaria, angariāre,* and their deriv. were very common in med.L. in reference to feudal burdens. Cf. Fr. *angarier* in Cotgr. 1611.] To exact forced labour from; to press into service; to impress.

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 24 It is not wisdom in the Church to pretend to . . that power of angariating men further than their occasions will permit.

†**Angaria·tion.** *Obs.* [f. prec.: see -ATION. Prob. already in med.L. or Fr.] The exaction of forced service; impressment to labour or service.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. (1632) 613 The Popes continuall angariations and extortions. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 153 This leading of God's Spirit must neither be a forced angariation, nor some sudden protrusion to good. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* 336 There are violence, injustice, a thousand angariations in the kingdoms of the world.

†**Ange.** *Obs. rare.* [a. ON. **anga,* in pl. *öngur* straits, anguish; cf. OE. *ang-* in comb., pain, painful, and L. *ang-ĕre* to trouble, vex.] Trouble, affliction, anguish.

c 1200 ORMIN 11904 Þatt himm wass wa33 & ange. *Ibid.* 19804 Dide hemm mikell ange.

Angel (ē·ndʒĕl). Forms: 1–3 **engel,** 2–3 **ængel, ængle,** 3 **enngell, -gle, angil, eangel,** 3–7 **angle,** 4–5 **aungel(e, -ell(e, -il,** 4–7 **angell,** 5–6 **angelle,** 6 **angele,** 2– **angel.** *Pl.* 1–2 **englas,** 2–3 **engles,** 3–7 **angles,** 2– **angels** (4–5 **-is, -ys,** 4–6 **-es**). [An early Teut. adoption from L., (or, in Goth., from Gr.), afterwards influenced in Eng. by OFr. and L. With OE. *engel* :—*angil,* cf. OS. *engil,* OFris. *angel, engel,* ON. *engill,* OHG. *angil, engil,* Goth. *aggilus* for *angilus*; a. L. *angel-us,* or Gr. ἄγγελ-ος a messenger, used by the LXX to translate Heb. מַלְאָךְ *mal'āk,* in full מַלְאַךְ־יְהוָה *mal'āk-yĕhōwāh* 'messenger of Jehovah'; whence the name and doctrine of angels passed into L. and the modern langs. All other uses of the word are either extensions of this, or taken from the Gr. in the primary sense of 'messenger.' The OE. form *engel,* with *g* hard, remained to 13th c., but eventually, under influence of OFr. *angele, angle* (with *g* soft), and L. *angelus,* initial *a* prevailed; the forms in *au-* in 14–15th c. show Fr. influence.]

1. A ministering spirit or divine messenger; one of an order of spiritual beings superior to man in power and intelligence, who, according to the Jewish, Christian, Mohammedan, and other theologies, are the attendants and messengers of the Deity.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 30 Sint suelce englas godes in heofnum [*c* 1000 *Ags. G.,* Godes englas. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.,* Godes engles]. *Ibid.* John v. 4 Engel untudliche Drihtnes .. of-dune astæg. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 Þa sende he his ængel to áne mede. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 Þo cam on angel of heuene to hem. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 94 Hwat sulle we seggen oðer don þar ængles beð of dradde. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3914 Godess enngless wærenn þa Well swiþe glade wurrþenn. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 92 Ure Lefdi mid hire meidenes, & al þe englene uerd. *c* 1260 *Signs bef. Judg.* 153 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 11 Þat þan sal quake seraphin and cherubin, þat beþ angles two. Þer nis in heuen angil iwis þat to oþer sal hab spech. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* viii. 6 Thou hast maad hym a litil lesse than aungels. [*Coverd.* lower then the angels.] 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 150 Aungeles & archaungeles .. Comen kneolynge. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 239, I saw the aungellys mounte into heuen on hye. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* XXVI. 53 Moo then xii legions of angelles. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 22 Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 392 'Mahanaim'; because there the angles met him. 1712 POPE *Spect.* No. 408 ⁋ 4 Man seems to be placed as the middle Link between Angels and Brutes. 1742 BLAIR *Grave* 589 Its visits, Like those of angels, Short and far between. *a* 1842 TENNYSON *May Q.* III. 25 All in the wild March-morning I heard the angels call. 1858 TRENCH *Parables* XXIII. (1877) 389 The tears of penitents are the wine of angels. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temple* ii. (1877) 24 An angel strengthened Christ in Gethsemane.

Hence **b.** One of the fallen or rebellious spirits, said to have been formerly angels of God.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. XXV. 41 Fýr écce seðe forezearuad is diwle & englum his. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Deofle and hys englen ȝegarewað. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* ix. 11 The aungel of depnesse. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* X. 4354 Þere onswaret opunly the aungell of helle. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* XXV. 41 Euerlasting fire, prepared for the deuill and his angels. *Rev.* IX. 11 The Angel of the bottomelesse pit. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 125 So spake th' Apostate Angel.

c. A guardian or attendant spirit: *lit.* in sense 1; but also *rhet.* without implying any belief in their reality, as 'her good angel,' 'my evil angel triumphed,' 'angel of innocence, repentance.'

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xii. 15 Forsoth thei seiden, It is his aungel. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 78 There is no euill Angell but Loue. 1594 — *Rich. III,* IV. i. 93 Go thou to Richard, and good Angels tend thee. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 340 Bright clouds descend, and Angels watch thee round. 1875 FARRAR *Sil. & Voices* ii. 43 Though the Angel of Innocence have long vanished, the Angel of Repentance takes him gently by the hand. 1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* 29, I to her became Her guardian and her angel.

d. *fig.* A person who resembles an angel either in attributes or actions; (*a*) a lovely, bright, innocent, or gracious being; (*b*) a minister of loving offices.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 26 O, speake againe, bright Angell, for thou art As glorious .. As is a winged messenger of heauen. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 87/2 Looked upon as Angels for Wit and Eloquence. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 10 Many .. do so magnifie the Hollanders .. making them Angels. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. XXX, When pain and anguish wring the brow, A ministering angel thou. 1819 S. ROGERS *Hum. Life,* A guardian angel o'er his life presiding, Doubling his pleasures, and his cares dividing. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* II. 58 The angel whose name is Priscilla. *Mod.* Not quite such an angel as he looks.

II. from the literal sense of Gr. ἄγγελος.

2. Any messenger of God, as a prophet, or preacher. [A Hellenism of the Bible and theological writers; sometimes an affected literalism of translation.]

1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* iv. 14 Ȝe resceyueden me as an aungel of God. [So in all versions.] *c* 1400 *Apol. Lóll.* 31 He [þe prest] is þe aungel of þe Lord of hostis. *c* 1560 *Prayer* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 232 Our Lord Jesus Christ, that Great Angel of Thy counsel. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 606 The priest of God is called angel, i.e. messenger, because he .. announces the things of God to the people. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 148 The last utterance of the Angel Malachi.

3. Title of the pastor or minister of a church, in the apocalypse, Eccles. Hist., and in some modern sects, as the Catholic Apostolics.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* ii. 8 To the aungel of the chirche of Smyrna, wrijte thou. 1526 TINDALE *ibid.,* The angell of the congregacion of Smyrna. 1611 *ibid.,* The Angel of the Church in Smyrna. 1660 STILLINGFLEET *Iren.* II. vi. (1662) 289 The publick Minister of the Synagogue, called the Angel of the Congregation. 1831 E. IRVING in Mrs. Oliphant *Life* II. iv. 204, I fulfil the part of the pastor or angel of the church. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* iv. (1847) 37 To act in the Presbyterial College .. as President, Angel, or very soon by the exclusive title of Bishop.

4. *poet.* A messenger generally; *fig.* in *angel of death,* formerly used literally in sense 1.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 30 An Angell (that is too say, a Messenger) is one that is sent of an errand. 1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIV. 189 An angel I have seen, Sent down from Jove. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. vi. (T.) The dear good angel of the spring, The nightingale. 1648 Jos. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XV. CXXXV, They should be The Angels of this News as well as He. 1815 BYRON *Destr. Sennach.* 9 For the Angel of Death spread his wings on the blast. 1853 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtlg.) 455 My father .. hath been summoned away by the angel of death.

III. *transf.*

5. A conventional representation of the celestial ministers, figured with wings.

1536 *Reg. Riches* in *Antiq. Sarisb.* (1771) 203 Another cope of green cloth of gold, with images and Angels of Jesse. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. VIII, An angel watching an urn Wept over her, carved in stone. 1877 *Athenæum* 3 Nov. 571/3 The heads of the countesses lie on cushions which have angels at the corners.

6. An old English gold coin, called more fully at first the ANGEL-NOBLE, being originally a new issue of the Noble, having as its device the archangel Michael standing upon, and piercing the dragon.

The angel copied the device of the Fr. *angelot* or *ange,* a gold coin of France struck by Louis XI. It was first coined in 1465 by Edward IV when its value (like that of the earlier noble) was 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1 Henry VIII it was 7*s.* 6*d.,* 34 Henry VIII 8*s.,* and 6 Edw. VI 10*s.*; it was last coined by Chas. I. (This was the coin always presented to a patient 'touched' for the King's Evil. When it ceased to be coined, small medals having the same device were substituted for it, and were hence called *touch-pieces.*)

1488 *Inv. Jewels* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 390 Twa hundreth four score and v angellis. 1494 FABYAN VII. 655 He ordeyned the seconde coyne of golde, and namyd it the angell, whiche was and yet is in value of vis. viiid. 1526 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 15 The Kinge enhaunsed his coyne, that is to saye, the riall at 11*s.* 3*d.,* the angell 7*s.* 6*d.* *a* 1593 H. SMITH 3 *Serm.* (1624) 6 To fill a coffer ful of Angels. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 60 She has all the rule of her husbands Purse: he hath a legend of Angels. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* III. ii, His stripes washed off With oil of angels. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 325 An angel of money you must me bring. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. x, As Lord Marmion crossed the Court, He scattered angels round. 1883 *Leisure Ho.* 247 Chief Justice Hall, so long as he practised at the Bar, persisted in charging only the angel in ordinary matters.

B. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*

1. General relations: **a.** appositive, as *angel-goddess, -guardian, -messenger, -mother, -power, -stranger, -woman.* **b.** objective with pr. pple. or vbl. sb., as *angel-worship, -worshipper, -ing.* **c.** instrumental with pa. pple., as *angel-borne, -builded, -guarded, -heralded, -warned.* **d.** similative, as *angel-bright, -fair, -seeming, -wise.* **e.** attrib. (of, or as of, or pertaining to, an angel or angels; = ANGELIC), as *angel appearance, choir, face, form, grace, infancy, music, psalm, trumpet, visit, voice.*

1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 74 Iris, the messenger or angel-goddess. 1830 T. HAMILTON *Cyr. Thornton* (1845) 121 You may yet see and embrace your angel-mother. 1711 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 33 Virgins visited by Angel-Powers. 1863 JEAFFRESON *Sir Everard's Dau.* xiii. 235 Bernard thought of an angel-woman . . his boyhood's love. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 744 Augustine .. naming them Angelici, angel-worshippers. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XIX. (1848) 226 The fragments of that angel-builded fane. 1871 C. PEARSON *Sarum Seq.* 29 Angel-warned, no word they bring Back to Herod. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* (1751) 144 Talents angel-bright. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* XLV. 402 These same guileful angel-seeming sprites. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* VI. 50 The angel-appearances were not the same to all the witnesses. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* No. 47, v, Shout the Angel-Quires aloud. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Bk. Praise* (1862) 432 And with the morn those angel faces smile. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. i, So full of Angell grace. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Ho. w. Mystics* (1860) II. 97 The floating tones of some distant angel-psalm. *c* 1630 MILTON *At Sol. Music,* The bright seraphim . . Their loud uplifted angel-trumpets blow. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* II. 386 Angel visits, few and far between.

2. Special combinations: †**angel-beast,** an old game at cards; †**angel-bed,** 'a sort of open bed without bed-posts,' Phillips 1706; †**angel-bread,** a kind of purgative cake, made of oatmeal and flour, with ginger and spurge; **angel-cornice,** one decorated with figures of angels; **angels' eyes,** the plant, germander speedwell; †**angels'-food,** a term for strong ale; †**angel-gold,** standard or 'guinea'-gold; **angel-kind,** the race of angels (cf. *mankind*); †**angel-piece,** = ANGEL 6; †**angel-proof,** the gold standard of the angel.

Also ANGEL-FISH, -LIKE, -NOBLE, -SHOT, -WATER, q.v.

1668 SEDLEY *Mulb. Gard.* IV. i, Offering to play at Angel-beast with them, tho' he scarce know the cards. 1862 RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* 371 Another peculiar ornament is the angel cornice. 1863 GOSSE *Dartmoor* in *Intell. Obs.* 318 The sweet germander speedwell .. here, most poetically, named by the peasantry, 'angels' eyes.' 1577 HARRISON *Engl.* II. xviii. (1877) 295 There is such headie ale & beere in most of them [markets], as for the mightinesse thereof .. is commonlie called huffecap, the mad dog .. angels food, dragons milke. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* 53 Gilt .. with good angell gold. 1676 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Pattern* 223 Angel-Gold is worth somewhat more, and Sovereign Gold somewhat less. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 362 First þan wroght he angel kind. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* mmcccxliii/4 Suspected to have stolen an Angel piece. 1607 DEKKER *Wh. Babylon* 270 Head all the speares With gold of Angell-proofe.

Angelate (æ·ndʒĕlēt). *Chem.* [f. ANGEL-IC *a.*² + -ATE⁴; cf. *oxal-ic, oxal-ate.*] A salt of angelic acid.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 293 The angelates of the alkali-metals are soluble in water and in alcohol.

†**A·ngeled,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ANGEL + -ED.] = ANGELIZED.

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Mustapha* v. Cho. (1633) 158 So Blest be they, so Angel'd, so Eternized.

†**A·ngelence.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. ANGEL. + -ENCE.] Angelic condition or quality.

1652 BENLOWE *Theoph.* I. xi, The organs to my optick sense Are dazled at the Blaze of so bright Angelence.

Angelet (ē·ndʒĕlĕt). Also 5–6 **-elett,** 5–7 **-ellet.** [a. OFr. *angelet* = It. *angeletto,* dim. of *angelo* ANGEL; cf. *caglet.*]

†**1.** A gold coin, half the value of the angel. *Obs.*

1481–90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* 284 My Lord sent home to my Lady in angelletes .. x *li.* 1551 *Privy. Edw. VI* in Wriothesley *Chron.* II. 59 The third peece called an angelett of fine gould of fiue shillinges. 1608 W. YONGE *Diary* (1848) 18 Flear's wife offered one of them one hundred angeletts to let him escape. 1707 FLEETWOOD *Chron. Precios.* 21 It appears that Angelets were the same with Half-Angels. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* s.v. *Angel,* The Angelets of Edward IV. .. have on the reverse, *O crux ave spes unica.*

2. A little angel, a cherub; *fig.* a pretty child.

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. XXII. (1865) 387 The Angelet sprang forth, fluttering its rudiments of pinions. 1868 G. MACDONALD *Rob. Falc.* III. 133 Smiling, as if she rejoiced in the idea of taming the little wild angelets.

Angel-fish. A fish of the *Squalidæ* or Shark family, found on the British coasts, having also an affinity to the Rays. It receives this name from the wing-like expansion of its pectoral fins; also called Monk-fish, Tiddle-fish, and Shark-ray.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 3. 133 Of fish .. Viviparous .. 5. Scate, Angel-fish. 1784 ANDRÉ in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 274 Slender flexible teeth in the chætodontes, or angel-fishes. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. 213 Of fish not eaten, the sword-fish .. and the angel-fish, are the most remarkable among large species.

Angelhood (ē·ndʒĕlhud). [f. ANGEL + -HOOD.]

1. The state or condition of an angel.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* XIX. (1848) 215 That all might in Him Be one; and full and holy equalness Belong humanity as angelhood. 1858 Miss MULOCH *Th. ab. Wom.* 35 'Womanhood,' the most heavenly thing next angelhood.

2. Angelic nature embodied; an angelic being; *collect.* a company or brotherhood of angels.

1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Poems* I. 7 'Twas then I knew How ye could pity, my kind angelhood! 1862 — *Last Poems* 30 English children pass in bloom .. Such rose angelhoods, emplumed In such ringlets of pure glory.

Angelic (ăndʒe·lik), *a.*¹ and *sb.* Forms: 5–6 **angelyk(e, 6 aungelyke,** 6–7 **angelike, -ique,** 6–8 **-ick,** 7 **angellike,** 7– **angelic.** [ad. Fr. *angelique,* ad. L. *angelic-us,* a. Gr. ἀγγελικ-ός, f. ἄγγελ-ος ANGEL.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to angels; of angel kind.

1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 20 This said the angelyk visyon vanysshed away. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 136 Th' Angellike Quire did greet their New-Borne King. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 18 From Paradise in hast Th'angelic guards ascended, mute and sad. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 6 ⁋ 3 His [Satan's] Wit and Angelick Faculties. 1865 R. DALE *Jew. Temp.* ii. 24 Angelic messengers conversed with Abraham.

2. Like an angel; *hence,* of superhuman nature, intelligence, innocence, purity, sweetness.

c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 1557. 4/2 Many noble bokes, whiche well testifie his angelike wit. *c* 1520 W. DE WORDE *Treat. Galaunt* (1860) 15 Our aungelyke abstynence is nowe

refused. 1550 J. Coke *Debate* (1877) 109 England is a holy and angelique grounde, blyssed of God. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 74 Happy creature, fair angelic Eve. 1712 Pope *Spect.* No. 408 ¶ 4 As a Man inclines to the angelick or brute Part of his Constitution. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 550 His profligacy and insolence united had been too much even for the angelic temper of Tillotson.

3. *Angelic doctor*: title given to Thomas Aquinas; *Angelic Salutation*, the words addressed to the Virgin Mary by the angel Gabriel (Luke i. 28), the *Ave Maria*.

1657 S. Colvil *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 115 Aquinas new modell'd the school-Divinity; wherefore he was call'd the Angelic Doctor. 1843 Mariotti *Italy* I. 130 Dante was as wild as any of the angelic or seraphic doctors that preceded him. 1868 R. Morris *Chaucer's Boeth.* Introd. 1 'The angelic' Thomas Aquinas commented on him.

† **B.** *sb.* A worshipper of angels. *Obs. rare.*

1554 Philpot *Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 420 Men which were called Angelicks, because they worshipped Angels.

Angelic (ănd*ʒ*e·lik), *a.*[2] *Chem.* [f. next.] Of or derived from angelica; as in *Angelic acid* $C_5H_8O_2$, a monatomic monobasic acid of the acrylic series, obtained from the root of *A. archangelica* (and other plants); with a corresponding aldehyde C_5H_8O.

1863 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I, Angelic acid crystallises in large long prisms and needles. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 390 Angelic acid [occurs] in the archangel root, while angelic aldehyde is contained in the essential oil of chamomile.

‖ **Angelica** (ănd*ʒ*e·likă). [med.L. = *herba angelica* the 'angelic herb,' or 'root of the Holy Ghost,' so named (when or by whom does not appear—used by Brunfells in 1530) on account of its repute against poison and pestilence, prob. from the fragrant smell and aromatic taste of its root.]

1. a. An aromatic umbelliferous plant (*A. archangelica*, or *Archangelica officinalis*) indigenous to Europe, and cultivated (since 1568) in England, for culinary or medicinal purposes, and for preparing a confection, 'Candied Angelica.' **b.** in *Bot.* The genus, of which the prec. plant is, or was considered, the type; of which several species are diffused over the northern hemisphere, one being wild in Britain.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 297 The rootes of Angelica are contrarie to all poyson. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 27/1 Angelica, that happy counterbane, Sent down from heav'n. 1601 R. Chester *Love's Mart.* 92 There is *Angelica* or Dwarfe Gentian. From death it doth preserue the poysoned man. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 60/1 Angelicaes distastfull roote is gnawed. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 234 Angelica has large globose umbels. 1813 Marshall *Gardening* xvi. (ed. 5) 262 Angelica is cultivated for the large ribs of its leaves, cut in May or June to make a candied preserve.

2. *attrib.*

1641 French *Distill.* ii. (1651) 53 A pint of the best Angelica-water. 1652 — *Yorksh. Spa* ix. 84 Elecampany root candied, or for want thereof Angelica root. 1827 Nuttall *Introd. Bot.* 82, *Aralia*, two of the native species called spikenard and Angelica-tree. 1863 Baring-Gould *Icel.* 112 The beautiful angelica leaf starred the black soil.

3. Short for **a.** Angelica water (cf. Angel-water). **b.** Candied angelica root.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. lv, Spirit of roses, orange-flower-water and Angelica. 1676 Beal in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 587 The Thymes .. do make a sprightful .. infusion in Angelico, against Contagions. 1801 Mar. Edgeworth *Angelina* iv. (1832) 63 What was it you pleased to call for—angelica, ma'am, did you say? 1874 Miss Rossetti *Speaking Likes.* 39 Two melons .. and about four dozen sticks of angelica.

4. *fig. rare.*

1592 G. Harvey *New Letter* 18 Converting the wormwood of just offence into the angelica of pure attonement.

Angelical (ănd*ʒ*e·likăl), *a.*; also 6 **aungellical**, 6–7 **angelycall**, etc. [f. Angelic + -al[1]: see -ical.]

1. Of or pertaining to angels; of angel kind. *arch.*

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxiii. ii, Yet have they nature whych is angelycall. 1577 *St. Aug. Manuell*, This aungellical ditie: Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of hostes. 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* (1729) 146 Our Paradisian Bard introduces Eve dressing of a Sallet for her Angelical Guest. 1718 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., 'The Angelical Salutation is called by the Romanists *Ave Maria*. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Notes Theol. & Pol.* 364 The mighty kingdoms angelical .. sounding forth their blessedness.

2. Angel-like, resembling an angel; hence, of superhuman nature, intelligence, holiness, disposition, beauty, etc.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 569 We are by baptisme purged into an Angelicall life. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 75 Beautifull Tyrant, fiend Angelicall: Rauenous Doue-feather'd Rauen. 1635 A. Stafford *Fem. Glory* (1869) 31 The Angellicall Innocency of God's Owne Mother. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 16 Such Angelical Wits and Judgments, as some attribute to the Hollanders. 1805 Wordsworth *Prel.* III. (1850) 67 A boy, no better, with his rosy cheeks Angelical. 1847 J. Wilson *Chr. North* (1857) II. 20 Angelical indeed was his temper.

3. An attribute of the Carthusians, and of Thomas Aquinas: Spiritual as an angel.

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 286 The very Turk would have reverenced .. the angelical Carthusians. 1560 J. Daus *Sleidane's Comm.* 3 b, [Aquinas] commonly called thangelical doctor, for the subtiltie of his witte. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 378 The Angelical Doctor had systematized it.

4. Of or pertaining to a divine messenger, or pastor. Cf. Angel 2 and 3. *rare.*

1678 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 524 Religion in a sable robe .. bearing a buckler in one hand .. in the other hand a banner on an angelical staff. 1864 Burton *Scot. Abr.* II. i. 96 The angelical office of godly pastors.

5. *Angelical stone*: a fancy of the alchemists.

1652 Ashmole *Theat. Chem. Brit.* Prol. 8 Lastly, as touching the Angelicall Stone, it is so subtill .. that it can neither be seene, felt, or weighed.

Ange·lically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].]

1. By the instrumentality of angels. *rare.*

1635 Wither *Lord's Prayer* (1665) 14 Revelations that seem to be .. Angelically inspired.

2. After the manner of, or like, an angel.

1740 Gray *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 86 La Diamantina .. played on the violin divinely, and sung angelically. 1814 Cary *Dante* 5 With gentle voice and soft Angelically tun'd. 1824–5 Wiffen *Tasso's Jerus. Deliv.* IX. lxxxi, His favourite page, angelically fair.

† **Ange·licalness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being like an angel; angelic character or nature.

1664 H. More *Apol.* 493 The Lucidity and Angelicalness of our Saviour's Body after the Resurrection. 1667 — *Div. Dial.* v. xi. (1713) 445 The Angelicalness of this last and best state of the Church. 1755 in Johnson; and in mod. Dicts.

Angelicize (ănd*ʒ*e·lisəiz), *v. rare*[−1]. [f. Angelic *a.*[1] + -ize.] To make angelic; = Angelize.

1852 Miss Muloch *Agatha's Husb.* (1858) 196 Brian .. in fact strongly resembled his father angelicised into childhood.

Angelico, = angelica-water: see Angelica 3.

† **Ange·lifica·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [n. of action f. Angelify: see -fication.] The making, or being made, into or like an angel.

1629 Donne *Serm.* xlix. 494 b, Such a Purification, such an Angelification, such a Deification in this Life.

† **Ange·lified,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. next + -ed.] Made into, or like, an angel; made angelic.

1636 S. Ward *Serm.* (1862) 64 A spiritual, an angelified body, made apt and obsequious to all divine services. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 797 Tertullian himself [styled the Resurrection-body] *angelificatam carnem*, 'angelified flesh.' 1728 Earbery tr. *Burnet's State of Dead* I. 194 Tertullian [says] that it is an angelify'd Substance.

† **Ange·lify,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *angelificā-re* (Tertull.), f. *angelus* Angel + *-ficāre*: see -fy.] To make into or like an angel; = Angelize.

1653 T. Adams *Pract. Wks.* (1861) III. 295 Angels .. singing those raptures .. which did in a manner angelify him.

Angelina (ændʒĕlī·nă). *Bot.* Also 7 **angelin.** [f. Angel: see -ina.] A genus of *Leguminosæ*, native chiefly to tropical America, comprising trees of moderate height, with showy purple flowers.

1663 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlviii. 188 A world of Angelin-wood, Chestnuts, Trees, Oak, and Cedar, wherewith thousands of Ships may be made. 1783 Howard *Encycl., Angelina*, in botany, a tree growing in the rocky and sandy places in Malabar, in the East Indies. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Angelina*, the *Andira inermis*.

† **Angelique.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Fr. *angelique* angelical, also a musical instrument.] A species of guitar; = Angelot 3.

1660 Pepys *Diary* 23 June, He showed me .. an instrument he called an Angelique.

Angelist (ē·ndʒĕlist). [f. Angel + -ist.] One who held heretical or peculiar opinions concerning angels.

1651 Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 49 Nazianzen [was] an Angelist.

Angelite (ē·ndʒĕləit). [ad. L. *angelīta*, said to be f. *Angelium*, a place in Alexandria where their assemblies were held.] A sect of ancient heretics, which arose A.D. 494.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Angelite*, The distinguishing tenets of the *Angelitæ* were, that the several parts of the Trinity had no distinct essence, substance, or deity; but only a substance or deity in common, or indivisible among them.

† **Ange·lity.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *angel-us* or Eng. Angel, after *de-ity, human-ity*: see -ity.] The estate of angels; angels as an order of being.

1652 Benlowe *Theoph.* v. xxxii. 71 Oft, my rapt soul, ascending to the eye Peept through upon Angelitie.

Angelize (ē·ndʒĕləiz), *v. arch.* [f. as prec. + -ize.]

1. *trans.* To convert into an angel, render angelic.

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 10 That sin .. would have deified angels, and angelized men. 1633 Earl Manch. *At Mondo* (1636) 190 Such like thoughts .. will Angelize thy body, and Emparadise thy soule. 1796 W. Taylor in *Month. Rev.* XX. 520 It ought not to be our object to angelize, nor to brutalize, but to humanize man.

† **2.** *intr.* To belong or lean to the Angelists. *Obs.*

1605 T. Bell *Motives conc. Rom. Faith* Ded. 1 If Tertullian .. erred montanizing .. if Nazianzen angelizing, if Eusebius arrianizing.

A·ngelized, *ppl. a.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ed.] Made into or like an angel, rendered angelic.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas, Fathers* 268 Illuding Sathan cannot shine so bright, Though Angellis'd. 1648 Sterry *Serm. Clouds* 39 Angels Spiritualized, Bodies Angelized. 1653 Gauden *Hierasp.* 232 Gifted Hypocrites, devout devils, angelized Satans.

Angel-like, *a.* (*adv.*) ? *Obs.* Like or resembling angels; angelic.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 236 And aungellych [*v.r.* aungelyke, -lik, Aungell lyke, angelyke, -llike] hyse wengis gan he sprede. 1561 T. N[orton] *Calvin's Inst.* III. xii. (1634) 362 Job .. seeth that very Angell-like holiness cannot appease God. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 48 How Angell-like he sings? 1660 G. Newton *John* xvii. (1867) 135 Their life is angel-like, they walk with God.

Angel-noble. [*i.e.* Noble, bearing the device of an angel: cf. *spade-guinea.*] The fuller name of the gold coin Angel (see Angel 6); it being really the representative in value (6*s.* 8*d.*) of the earlier *noble*, coined by Edward III, but with a device adopted from the Fr. *angelot*; while the new nobles, called *rose-nobles*, or *rials*, passed for 10*s.*

1474 Warkw. *Chron.* (1839) 4 Also he [made] angelle noblys of vjs. viij*d.* 1552 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 142 To haue for his payunes too aungell nobles. 1587 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 893/2 In this season the angell noble was iust the sixt part of an ounce Troie. 1686 *Cerem. for King's Evil* in *Reader* (1866) 3 Mar. 227/2 The King .. crossing the sore of the sick person with an Angel Noble. [1824 *Penny Cycl.* II. 14/1 When first introduced, the angel was rated in value at 6*s.* 8*d.*, and being of the same value as the noble, was sometimes called the noble angel.]

Angelocracy (ē·ndʒĕlɒ·krăsi). ? *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. ἄγγελος Angel + -κρατία government: see -cracy.] A government by angels.

1685 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1700) II. II. vii. 320 Those angelocracies or angelical governments of countries and nations.

Angelography (-ɒ·grăfi). *rare*[−1]. [ad. mod.L. *angelographia*; f. Gr. ἄγγελος Angel + -γραφία writing.] A descriptive treatise on the angels.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Casmandus and Manitius have published Angelographies.

Angelolatry (-ɒ·lătri). [f. Gr. ἄγγελος + λατρεία service, worship: see -latry.] Angel-worship.

1847 Buch *Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* I. 342 The prohibition of the worship of angels (angelolatry) by the synod of Laodicea. 1879 M. Conway *Demonol.* II. IV. xiv. 158 The theory that man could get along without any Angelolatry or Demon-worship.

Angelology (-ɒ·lŏdʒi). [ad. mod.L. *angelologia*, f. Gr. ἄγγελος + -λογία discourse.] Doctrine as to angels; that part of theology which treats of angels.

[1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Angelologia*, the doctrine or science of angels .. Gerhard has published a sacred *Angelologia*.] 1847 in Craig. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. ii. 54 The same vast mythology commanded the general consent; the same angelology. 1874 H. Reynolds *John Bapt.* ii. 91 Some opponents .. urge that the angelology of the New Testament was a Persian tradition.

† **Angelo·machy.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. ἄγγελος + -μαχία fighting.] A war between angels.

1635 Heywood *Hierarch.* VI. 341 The Weapons, Engines, and Artillerie Used in this great Angelomachy.

Angelophany (-ɒ·făni). [f. as prec. + -φανία or -φάνεια appearance, manifestation.] The appearing or visible manifestation of angels.

1858 Sears *Athan.* vi. 47 It has been asserted .. that in the angelophanies both of the Old and New Testament, the angels assumed a material body. 1874 H. Reynolds *John Bapt.* ii. 89 All these angelophanies were anticipations of the ultimate adoption of our humanity by the Eternal Logos.

Angelot (æ·ndʒĕlɒt). *arch.* [a. Fr. *angelot*, dim. of OFr. *angele*:—L. *angel-us* Angel.]

† **1.** A French gold coin struck by Louis XI, bearing the image of St. Michael with the dragon under his feet; also a piece coined at Paris by the English under Henry VI. *Obs.*

1525 *State Papers, Hen. VIII*, VI. 505 The money lent at his first transporting .. forty thousand angelottes. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Angelot*, an antient English gold coin, struck at Paris, while under the English subjection. It was thus called from the figure of an angel supporting the scutcheon of the arms of England and France.

† **2.** A small rich cheese, made in Normandy. [Littré says became stamped with the coin.] *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Angelot*, the cheese called an Angelot. 1655 Mouffet & Benn. *Health's Impr.* (1746) 221 The Angelots of Normandy are counted restorative. 1674 T. Duffett *Amorous Old. Wom.* I. ii, As mellow as an Angelot Cheese, that has been mortifi'd Fifteen Months in Horse-dung. 1719 *Accompl. Fem. Instr.* (N.) To make angelots. 1753 in Chambers; and in mod. Dicts.

3. A musical instrument.

1678 Phillips, *Angelot* .. a sort of Musical Instrument somewhat like a Lute. 1863 Browning *Sordello* II. Wks. III. 306 How to twirl His angelot, plaything of page or girl Once. *Ibid.* IV. III. 382 For elegance he strung the angelot, Made rhymes thereto.

Angelry (ē·ngĕlri). *rare*[−1]. [f. Angel + -ry, as in *tenantry, yeomanry.*] A body of angels.

1805 W. Taylor in Robberds' *Mem.* II. 99 To surround the vine-planter of Ararat with a more racy and autochthonous machinery than his Miltonic angelry.

A·ngelship. *nonce-wd.* [cf. *lordship.*]

1648 Jos. Beaumont *Psyche* XVII. cvi, Give Their Angelships the lie.

Angel-shot. [called also in Fr. *ange*; in reference to the wing-like position of the segments on each side of the central disk, in its flight through the air.] A species of chain-shot used to destroy the rigging of ships, etc., consisting of the (2 or 4) segments of a hollow ball, attached by chains to a central disk; these appendages being packed inside, the whole was fired as a ball, which spread asunder in its course.

1731 Bailey, *Angel shot*, chain-shot, being a cannon bullet cut in two, and the halves being joined together by a chain.

‖ **Angelus** (æ·ndʒĕlŭs). [L., so called from its opening words '*Angelus domini nuntiavit Mariæ.*']

1. A devotional exercise commemorating the mystery of the Incarnation, consisting of versicles and responses, and the Angelic Salutation three times repeated, said by Roman Catholics, at morning, noon, and sunset, at the sound of a bell rung for that purpose.

1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (Incorrectly explained.) 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* I. iv. 127 Sweetly over the village the bell of the angelus sounded. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. ix. 340 The 'Angelus' did not come into use before the beginning of the XVIth century, and seems to have commenced in France. 1866 NEALE *Seq. & Hymns* 131 The Angelus at Compline shall sweetly close the day.

2. Short for *Angelus-bell*.

1847 LONGF. *Ev.* I. i. 30 Softly the Angelus sounded. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* iv. 121 When the Angelus summons us .. to dwell for a few moments on the mystery of the Incarnation. 1881 *Atl. Monthly* XLVII. 176 'Tis the set of sun, The angelus must ring.

†A·ngel-water. *Obs.* [for Angelica-water: see ANGELICA 2.] A perfumed liquid of which Angelica once formed a chief constituent; afterwards containing ambergris, rose, myrtle, and orange-flower waters.

1687 SEDLEY *Bellam.* I. i, I met the prettiest creature in new Spring-garden! .. angel-water was the worst scent about her. 1719 *Accompl. Fem. Instr.* (N.), *Angel-water*, an excellent perfume: also a curious wash to beautify the skin.

Anger (æ·ŋgəɹ), *sb.*; also 4–5 **angyr**, **-gir**, 4–6 **angre**, 5 **angar**. [a. ON. *angr* trouble, affliction, f. root *ang* strait, straitened, troubled: see ANGE.]

†1. That which pains or afflicts, or the passive feeling which it produces; trouble, affliction, vexation, sorrow. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 972 Ȝhe held hire hard in ðralles wune, And dede hire sorȝe and anger mune. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3517 Na man may to heven ga, Bot-if he thole here anger and wa. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 321 Thir angrys may I na mar drey. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 291 To suffren al þat god sente ' sykenesses and angres. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 243 Deliuer me from this anger þat I dwelle in. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 76 b, For the deth of whiche childe the anger and sorow was moche the more.

2. The active feeling provoked against the agent; passion, rage; wrath, ire, hot displeasure.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 572 Þe anger of his ire þat arȝed monye. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 825 Nenere eft ne was ther Angre [*v.r.* angyr, -er] hem bitwene. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 282 Ne couth I after that be wroth, But all min anger overgoth. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 183/4 In an angre [he] toke his swerde and smote of the heed of thys holy man. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr. Eph.* iv. 26 (R.) Restrayn your angre, whan it would barst out. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Prayer* iv. II. 57 A man slain openly of another man in an anger. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 92 May be he heares the King Does whet his Anger to him. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II, Anger, which is a desire of revenge; Hatred, which is inveterate anger. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 168 Anger is a vehement heat of the minde, which brings palenesse to the countenance, burning to the eyes, and trembling to the parts of the body. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* II. xx. (1695) 122 Anger is uneasiness or discomposure of the Mind upon the receit of any Injury, with a present purpose of Revenge. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* v. 39 Anger, that dæmon, that destroyer of our peace. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* xiv. 393 Anger has its proper use. Anger is the executive power of justice.

3. Physical affliction or pain; inflammatory state of any part of the body. (Still dial.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 335, I cacche .. an ague in suche an angre, and some tyme a feure. *a* 1500 *MS. Lincoln* A i. 17. 305 (Halliw.) Anoynte hym fyrste with popilione if he hafe anger in his lyver. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lviii. 9 Rawness and anger (in that dialect, wherein we call a sore angry). *a* 1698 TEMPLE (J.) Where the greatest anger and soreness still continued.

4. *Comb.* (mostly *poet.*) **a.** attrib., as *anger-glow*; **b.** objective, as *anger-kindling*; **c.** instrumental, as *anger-boiling*, *-coddled*, *-lined*, *-swollen*.

1851 H. MELVILLE *Whales* XXXVI. 181 My heat has melted thee to anger-glow. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* II. vii, Anger-boyling blood. 1652 CLEVELAND *Miser* 29 Ajax with his anger-codled brain. 1879 *Spect.* 6 Sept. 1128/2 The sea had scarcely a wrinkle on the salt face which but a night or two before had looked anger-lined and wind-worn. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* vii. (1848) 70 Through anger-swollen wave or sparkling spray.

Anger (æ·ŋgəɹ), *v.*; also 3 **anngre**, 4 **angrye**, 4–6 **-re**, 5 **-ar**, **-ur**. [a. ON. *angr-a* to grieve, vex, f. *angr*: see ANGER *sb.*]

†1. To distress, trouble, vex, hurt, wound. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 432 Nan þing .. þatt mihhte ohht anngrenn oþre. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 799 [The ald man] is ofte angerd, and ay pleynand. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 244 Þough auarice wolde angre [1393 angrye] þe pore. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3526 Is it youre ese Hym for to angre or disese? *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. lii. 183 To be turmeatide, angride, and bete for oure defavtis.

2. Hence, through the idea of *irritate*: To excite to wrath, make angry, enrage. **a.** *trans.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. V. 117 Who-so hath more þan I, þat angreth me sore. 1494 FABYAN II. XXXVII. 26 Lyghtly he slewe all men yᵗ hym tened or angred. 1530 PALSGR. 431/2, I angre, I chafe or bringe out of pacience. *Je courrouce.* —Beware howe you anger hym. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 215, I anger her sometimes, and tell her that Paris is the properer man. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 130 A person free from passion, whom none could anger out of his ordinary temper. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 9 ¶ 1 You have both pleased and angered me. 1841 MIALL *Nonconf.* I. 9 It would be difficult to anger the people just now. 1882 *Athenæum* No. 2831. 121 He angered every body who was affected by the project.

b. *impers.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XI. 4571 Hit angris to abide, Or tary .. when tulkes ben redy. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 1662 Me angers at Arthure. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. i. 22 T'would anger him To raise a spirit in his Mistresse circle. *c* 1735 POPE *Epil. Sat.* II. 150 It anger'd Turenne .. To see a footman kick'd that took his pay. 1809 SOUTHEY *Lett.* II. 165 It angers me when people .. depreciate the Spaniards.

†c. *refl.* To vex oneself, become angry. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* VI. 2236 Angurs you noht. *Ibid.* XVI. 7329 He angurt hym full euyll. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 20 Anger you not .. of that that he saithe.

d. *intr.* (refl. pron. omitted.) *rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XV. 6911 Vlixes .. angrit full sore. 1786 BURNS *Sc. Drink* xiii, When neebors anger at a plea.

†3. To irritate or inflame a sore. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1626 BACON (J.) He .. maketh the wound bleed inwards, and angereth malign ulcers. *c* 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* IV. 119 Itch most hurts when anger'd to a sore. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. iv. 108 Uncle Toby, perceiving that [it] .. angered his wound, left off the study of projectiles.

Angered (æ·ŋgəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

†a. Grieved, troubled (*obs.*). **b.** Provoked to wrath, irate; *lit.* and *fig.* **c.** Irritated, inflamed. **d.** Flushed as with rage.

c 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 124 Þis son of chosdroas .. euill angerd was. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 302 Þe prophet .. was angred, in thoght. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XIX. 7994 Achilles was angret angardly sore. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vi. 21 The anger'd ocean fomes. *c* 1830 TENNYSON *Madeline* iii, The flush of anger'd shame. 1830 — *Dream Fair Wom.* 255 Those dragon eyes of anger'd Eleanor. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. vi. 47 Every nightly crag .. Is angered with the glory. 1881 *Daily News* 11 Aug. 2/2 A somewhat angered controversy took place across the table. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 483/1 The young man became angered.

†A·ngerful, *a. Obs. rare*; also 3 **ancreful**, **angresful**. [prob. orig. a. ON. *angr-fullr* full of trouble, f. *angr* trouble: see ANGER. Analysed in 13th c. as *angres-full*, with *angres* in genitive. In its later use prob. a new formation on Eng. ANGER *sb.* (in sense 2) + -FUL.]

1. Full of trouble; careful, anxious.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 244 Inward, & meðlease, & angresfule bonen biwinneð sone sucurs. *Ibid.* 370 Forto beon so angresful þerefter nis nout God icweme: and ancreful nomliche nor swuch religiun nis nout God icweme.

2. Wrathful.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. (1641) 115/1 Repentant, jealous, fierce, and angerful.

Angering (æ·ŋgəɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ANGER *v.* + -ING¹.] Making angry, enraging. (Now gerundial.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 175 In angring of the king. 1594 CAREW *Tasso's Godfr. Bulloigne* (1881) 26 Angring eneigres. 1692 BP. OF GLOUC. *Vindic.* Pref. A ij b, The angering of the Vicious Part of the Kingdom. *Mod.* Nothing will be gained by angering him.

A·ngering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Enraging, provoking.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. lxvii. (1612) 286 The Amorous with the sea-Crabs gaet do angring Amours flie.

Angerless (æ·ŋgəɹlĕs), *a.* [f. ANGER *sb.* + -LESS.] Free from anger.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 198 With an angerlesse brauery, and an vnabashed mildenesse, in this manner spake vnto them. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. (1641) 115/1 A judge self-angerless. 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* V. (C. D. ed.) 27 The termination of every angerless dispute brought them nearer .. to the close of their slight preparations.

Angerly (æ·ŋgəɹli), *adv. arch.* Forms: 4–5 **angerliche**, **-irly**, **-yrly**, **-rely**, 5 **-arely**, 6 **-erlye**, **-erlie**, 4– **angerly**. [f. ANGER *sb.* + -LY².] This supposes an earlier use of *angerly*, *angerlic* as adj., as in ON. *angrligr* sad, painful.]

†1. With trouble or pain; hurtfully, painfully. *Obs.*

1327–1485 in Wright *Pol. Poems* I. 323 The kings law wol no man deme Angerliche without answere. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 292 For that he with anger wrought His anger angerliche he bought. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3511 Gret wrong ye do To worche this man so mych woo, Or pynen him so angerly.

†b. Furiously. (Somet. intensive, like mod. 'terribly, awfully.') Cf. ANGARDLY, and ON. *ágjarnliga*. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 486 Thai so angirly on thame socht, That of thame all eschapit nane. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XI. 6483 Armyt at all peces, angarly mony. *Ibid.* XV. 6998 Issit out of þe ost angarely fast.

2. With anger or resentment. (Since 17th c. replaced by ANGRILY; but used as an archaism by some 19th c. poets.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 510 Than wol he be angry and answere hokerly and angerly [*v.r.* angrily, -yrly, -rely]. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fables* 78 Then angerly the Wolfe vpon him cryes. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Mark* iii. 5 He loked rounde about on them angerly. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 62 How angerly I taught my brow to frowne. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* XXVI. 263 Fathers will speak loudest .. and look angerliest, that intend not the severest correction. 1641 *Vind. Answ. Humb. Rem.* § 6. 89 Let him take it never so angerly. 1721 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gamester* II. 149, I am not to be us'd so angerly. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 14 A mother never is afraid Of speaking angerly to any child.

¶ as adj.: Angry.

1814 BYRON in Moore *Life* (1866) 244 Was angerly, but tried to conceal it.

†A·ngerness. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ANGER + -NESS: see prec.] Trouble, affliction.

a 1300 *Hymn to Virg.* in Warton *Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. 109 Heyl inocent out of angernesse.

†A·ngersome, *a. Obs.* [f. ANGER *sb.* + -SOME.] Troublesome, irritating.

1650 EARL MONM. *Man Guilty* 28 These Tyrants do not allways vex their subjects with angersome Commands. 1656 — *Advt. fr. Parnassus*, Being hindred from growing fat in good pastures by angersome vexations.

†Ange·t, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **onȝit-ɛn**, 1–2 **onȝet-an**, 3 **anȝet-en**, **anndȝæt-en**. [f. OE. *ǫn-* proclitic form of *ǫnd-*, *and-* (see AN *pref.* 2) + *git-an*, *gitan* to GET, acquire. The opposite of FOR-GET. The reg. form was *on-* or *a-get*; *and-get* in Orm. is assimilated to the sb.]

1. To comprehend, catch the sense of, understand, recognize.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xv. 17 Ne onȝetað ȝe þætte ȝehwæt þæs þe in muðe ingæð in wombe gangeð? *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* ibid., Ne onȝyte ȝe? *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 223 Þa onȝeat se deofel þat adam and eua weron toði ȝesceapene. 1250 LAY. 15726 Þo anȝete [1205 anȝæt] ich at þan ende: þat ich was mid childe.

2. To acknowledge, confess. *rare.*

c 1200 ORMIN 13633 Opennliȝ biforenn mann Anndȝætebþ hiss missdede.

†Ange·tness, and-. *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Acknowledgement, confession.

c 1200 ORMIN 2762 To clennsenn a33 hiss lif, þurrh soþfasst anndȝætnesse.

†Ange·tting, and-, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] Acknowledging or confessing.

c 1200 ORMIN 18027 Missdedess anndȝætinnge.

†A·ngild. *Obs.* [OE. *a·ngild*, cogn. w. *an-*, *ǫn-gildan* to pay for, atone for; f. AN- *pref.* 1 + *gildan* to pay.] In O.E. law, payment in composition or atonement for injury. (Erroneously taken by later writers as meaning 'single payment,' as if OE. were *ánġild*.)

a 940 *Laws of Athelst.* v. § 8. 4 Forgylde ðæt yrfe angylde. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Angild*, the bare single Valuation or Satisfaction made for a Man or Thing. 1775 ASH, *Angild*, a mulct, a fine.

†A·ngin. *Obs.* 1–2. (g hard) Also **anginn**, **-gun** (ü). [cogn. w. OE. *an-*, *ǫn-ginn-an* to begin.] A beginning.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* i. 1 On anginne ȝesceop God heofenan and eorþan. *c* 1160 *Hatt. Gosp. Jo.* i. 1 On anginne (*Ags. G.* fryniðe) ærest wæs word. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 237 Fram middenardes anginn. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 107 Ech itel þonc and speche and dede .. sam it haue angun of þe mannes lichames wille, sam it haue þe biginning of the deules fortuhting.

‖Angina (æ·ndʒinə, ăndʒəi·nə). *Path.* Also 6–7 **angine**. [L. *angina* quinsy: cf. *ang-ĕre* to choke, strangle, and Gr. ἀγχόνη strangling. The L. was until recently supposed to be *angina*, whence the erroneous pronunciation prevalent in English. Fr. *angine* (Cotgr.) was also in Eng. use.]

1. Quinsy.

1590 *Pasquil's Apol.* 1. C b, A daungerous *Angina* in your throate. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. (1641) 83/2 Knew the cold Cramp, th'Angine and Lunacy. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) I. 341 Afflicted with an angina and sore throat. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Angina* is the same with that we popularly call quinzy. 1832 THOMPSON *Ann. Influenza* 57 In February 1738 coughs and anginas were very common amongst horses. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 13 Scarlet fever and angina .. often occur spontaneously.

2. (More fully, *Angina Pectoris.*) A dangerous disease, the paroxysms of which are characterized by sudden and severe pain in the lower part of the chest, towards the left side, with a feeling of suffocation and alarm of impending death; they are brought on by over-exertion when the heart is diseased; called also *breast-pang*, *heart-stroke*, and *spasm of the chest.*

1744 WALLS in *Phil. Trans.* (abr.) IX. 89 On the Angina Pectoris. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 51 Angina pectoris is attended with a considerable degree of danger. 1833 J. FORBES in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 83 Angina occurs in both sexes. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* II. 24 Some cases of sudden death are due to angina. 1883 *Daily News* 6 July 5 The death of the Duke of Marlborough .. from an attack of angina pectoris.

Anginous (æ·ndʒinəs), *a. Path.* [f. ANGINA + -OUS; cf. mod.Fr. *angineux.*] Of or pertaining to *angina pectoris.*

1833 J. FORBES in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 87 The anginous symptoms being feebly manifested .. The anginous paroxysms seem to be the direct consequence of organic disease of the heart.

Angio-, first element in many compounds, representing Roman transliteration of Gr. ἀγγεῖο-ν a vessel, receptacle, dim. of ἄγγε- (ἄγγος) a chest, box. Now used chiefly in terms relating to seed- and blood-vessels. Sometimes spelt *angeio-*; but Roman *ī* is the true equivalent of Gr. ει. Except where the stress falls on the *o* (ændʒi·ǫ-), the pronunciation ought to be (ăndʒəi·o-) for (æ·ŋgəi·o-) but (æ·ndʒi·o-) is in common use.

Angiocarpian (æ·ndʒi·oi·kā·ɹpiăn). *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *angiocarp-us* (see next) + -IAN.] An angiocarpous plant; a member of Mirbel's second class of fruits.

1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 232 *Angiocarpians*, fruit seated in envelopes not forming part of the calyx.

Angiocarpous (-kāˈɹpəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *angiocarp-us* (f. ANGIO- + *καρπ-ός* fruit) + -OUS. Cf. Fr. *angiocarpe*.] Having the fruit in an envelope not constituting part of the calyx.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* s.v. *Botany*, *Angiocarpous*, having seeds enclosed in a pericarp. 1875 *Sachs' Bot.* 268 The apothecium of Angiocarpous Lichens is .. similar in its mode of development.

Angiograph (ænˈdʒiˌəgrɑf, ændʒəiˈŏgrɑf). [f. ANGIO- + Gr. *-γραφος* writer: see -GRAPH.] A special kind of sphygmograph or instrument for recording on paper the movements of the pulse.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Angiography (ændʒiˌŏgrăfi). [f. ANGIO- + *-γραφία* writing about: see -GRAPHY.]

1. A description of instruments, vessels, etc., used by any nation.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Angeiography* also includes the consideration of the weights, measures, &c. used by the several nations.

2. A description of the blood-vessels.

1731 BAILEY, *Angeiography*. 1847 CRAIG, *Angiography*.

Angiology (ændʒiˌŏlŏdʒi). [f. as prec. + *-λογία* discussion: see -LOGY.] That part of anatomy which relates to the vessels in the human body.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Angiology*, a Discourse or Treatise of the Vessels of a Humane Body; as of the Veins, Arteries, Sinews, &c. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery* (1756) I. x. 92 Angiology, or the Anatomy of the Veins and Arteries. 1843 WILKINSON *Swedenb. Anim. Kingd.* I. xii. 372 To explain the nature of the spirit of the blood belongs to .. psychology; to explain the nature of the body thereof, to angiology.

Angiomonospe·rmous, *a. Bot.* [f. ANGIO- + MONOSPERMOUS.] Bearing solitary seeds, and these each in a pod or vessel of its own.

1731 BAILEY, *Angiomonospermæous*. 1847 in CRAIG.

Angioscope (ænˈdʒiˌəskoup, ændʒəiˈŏskoup). [f. as prec. + *-σκοπος* viewing: see -SCOPE.] An instrument for the minute examination of the capillary vessels of animals and plants.

Angiosperm (ænˈdʒiˌəspɔ̄ɹm). *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *angiosperm-us* (Hermann 1690), f. Gr. *ἀγγεῖον* vessel, receptacle + *-σπερμ-ος*, adj. formative from *σπέρμα*, *σπέρματ-*, seed. (Gr. has also *-σπέρματ-ος*; cf. *πολύ-σπερμος* or *πολυ-σπέρματ-ος* many-seeded; whence *angiospermous* and *-spermatous*.)] A plant which has its seeds inclosed in a seed-vessel, as the *poppy*, *apple*, *beech*, etc.; opposed to *gymnosperms* or plants with naked seeds, as the *pine*.

1852 ANSTED *Man. Geog. Sc.* 320 Phanerogamous plants are therefore either Gymnosperms (naked seeded) or Angiosperms (covered-seeded). 1861 G. BENTHAM *Flora Hong-Kong* Introd. 23 The seed is enclosed in the pericarp in the majority of flowering plants, called therefore angiosperms.

Angiospe·rmal, *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = ANGIOSPERMOUS.

1847 A. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* App. 189 *Angiospermal* .. Plants whose seeds are enclosed or covered.

Angiospe·rmatous, *a. Bot.* [See ANGIOSPERM.] = ANGIOSPERMOUS. 1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Angiospermous (-spɔ̄ɹməs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *angiosperm-us* (see above) + -OUS.] Having the seeds enclosed in a pericarp or seed-vessel.

1731 BAILEY, *Angiospermous* [as ANGIOMONOSPERMOUS]. 1760 LEE *Bot.* V. (Jod.) The fruit angiospermous. 1854 BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* V. 237 The Tertiary period is characterized by the abundance of Angiospermous Dicotyledons.

Angiosporous (ændʒiˌəˈspŏɹəs), *a. Bot.* [f. ANGIO- + *σπόρ-ος* sowing, seed + -OUS.] Having spores enclosed in a hollow receptacle, like the puff-ball and other fungi.

1847 in CRAIG. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 436 Angiosporous, Flowerless Plants producing spores.

Angiostomous (ændʒiˌəˈstŏməs), *a. Conch.* [f. ANGIO- + *-στομ-ος* mouthed (f. *στόμα* mouth) + -OUS. But the sense seems to be taken from L. *angere* to compress.] Having a narrow opening. (Applied to certain univalve shells.)

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Angiotenic (ænˈdʒiˌəteˈnik), *a. Med.* [f. ANGIO- + *τεν-* stem of *τείνειν* to stretch + -IC; cf. Fr. *angiotenique*.] *lit.* Tending to stretch the blood-vessels; applied, after Pinel, to inflammatory fevers.

1840 in Tweedie *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 162.

Angiotomy (ændʒiˌəˈtŏmi). [f. ANGIO + Gr. *-τομία* cutting: see -TOMY.] (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Angiotomy*, a Cutting open of those Vessels [of the Body]: as in opening of an Artery or Vein. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Angeiotomy* may be divided into phlebotomy and arteriotomy. 1839 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Angiotomy*, the anatomy of the sanguiferous and absorbent vessels.

†**A·ngiport.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *angiport-us* a narrow lane or alley, f. *ang-ĕre* to compress + *portus* a harbour, *orig.* an entrance, passage.] A narrow passage or opening in a wall, either to fire from, or as an easily-commanded entrance.

1647 WARD *Simple Cob.* 72 They are the cursed Countermures, dropt Portcullises, scouring Angi-ports. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834. 267 Secret angiports and dark postern-doors .. so narrow that few of them could get in.

†**A·ngit.** *Obs.* 1–2. Also and-, ond-, -gyt, -gite. [OE. *andgit*, f. AND- *pref.* + *gitan* to get; cf. ANGET.] Perception, understanding, intelligence.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xv. 16 Buta ondget aro gie. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* ibid., Butan andgyte. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.*, Buton andgytte. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 99 He onlihte ure mod .. mid wisdom . and angite.

Angle (æŋˈgl), *sb.*[1] *arch.* Forms: 1 angul, ongul, 1–2 angel, 4 angil, 5 -ell, -ylle, (hangul), 5– angle. [OE. *angul*, cogn. w. OS. and OHG. *angul* (mod.G. *angel*), ON. *öngull*:—**angulr*; cf. L. *unc-us*, *angulus*, and Aryan root *ank-* to bend.]

1. A fishing-hook; often, in later use, extended to the line or tackle to which it is fastened, and the rod to which the latter is attached. *arch.*

c 880 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xx, Swa swa mid angle fisc gefangen biþ. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 27 Gae to sæ & sende ongul *vel* hóc. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Wirp þinne angel ut. [TINDALE, *Genev.* angle; WYCLIF, *Rhem.*, 1611 hook.] 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, *Angylle* to take wyth fysche, *Piscale*, *fistuca*. 1496 *Bk. St. Alban's* (title of ed. 2) Treatyse perteynynge to Hawkynge, Huntynge and Fysshynge with an Angle. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xl. 20 Darrest thou drawe Leuiathan with an angle? 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 10 Giue me mine Angle, weele to th' Riuer. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xix. 8 They that cast angle upon the brookes shall lament. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 120 You will be pleased too, if you find a Trout at one of our Angles. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 187 With patient angle trolls the finny deep. 1829 J. CLARE *Autumn* in *Anniv.* 76 On which the shepherd crawls astride, to throw His angle clear of weeds.

†2. *fig.* A person or thing that catches like a hook. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* vii. 26 A woman is bytterer then death: for she is a very angle, hir hert is a nett. 1537 ?TINDALE *Exp. St. John* 45 He can not .. hyde the angle of his poysoned heresye vnder a bayte of true doctrine. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. (1641) 6/2 Vea Faith it selfe, and Zeale, be sometimes Angles, Wherewith this Juggler heav'n-bent souls intangles.

3. *Comb.* †**angle-head**, the barbed head of an arrow; †**angle-taster**, an Arctic bird; **angle-worm**, a worm for bait. Also ANGLE-HOOK, -ROD, -TWITCH, q.v.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 554 Ane angell hede to the hukis he drew, And at a schoyt the formast sone he sleu. 1743 in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 612 Greenland produces Maws, Redshanks .. Angle-tasters, Snipes, &c. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. i. 26 Digs with eager hand for buried ore, And, when it finds an angle worm, rejoices.

4. [f. ANGLE *v.*[1]] An act of angling. Here *fig.*

1874 HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. i. 5 She forgot for a moment her thoughtless angle on that day in February.

Angle (æŋˈgl), *sb.*[2] Also 4–5 aungel, 4–7 angel, 5–6 -ule, -yll. [a. Fr. *angle*:—L. *angul-um* (nom. *-us*) corner, a dim. form, of which the prim. **augus* is not in L.; cf. Gr. *ἄγκος* a bend, a hollow angle, and L. *ang-ĕre* to compress in a bend or fold, to strangle; Aryan root *ank-* to bend.]

1. The indefinite space included between two meeting lines or planes, the shape of which depends upon their mutual inclination; hence in *Geom.* the degree of inclination of two lines to each other, or of one line to a horizontal or vertical base-line.

The angle is measured by the portion of the circumference of a circle described from the intersection of the lines as centre, which is intercepted between the two lines. The inclination of two lines in the same plane is a plane angle, which may be *rectilineal* or *curvilineal*, as it is formed by straight or curved lines; the inclination of two lines on the surface of a sphere is a *spherical* angle; the space included by more than two plane angles meeting at a point is a *solid* angle.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqrs. T.* 222 By compositions of angles and of slie reflections. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. 9 There are of angles thre kindes, a right angle, an acute angle, and an obtuse angle. 1571 DIGGES *Geom. Pract.* I. B j, A Playne Angle is the inclination of two lines lying in one playne Superficies, concurring or meeting in a poynt. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. (ed. 7) 272 Spherical, that is to say, round Angels, which consist of two circular lines drawn upon a Spherical superficies. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. VI. 193 With man .. in natation they [legs and arms] intersect and make all sorts of Angles. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* I. iv. (1695) 37 The three Angles of a Triangle are equal to two Right ones. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 60 The slope or inclination which one face [of a crystal] has to another; in other words the angle made by two neighbouring faces.

¶ Measurement by angle is used in many departments of physics, mechanics, etc., to estimate the position of bodies, the direction of forces, etc. Hence such phr. as *angle of application, depression, deviation, elevation, incidence, inclination, position, reflection, refraction, repose, rest, traction, vision*; and the vbl. phr. *To take the angle.*

1638 WILKINS *Discov. New World* I. (1684) 44 Where the Angel of Reflexion is Equal to the Angel of Incidence. 1790 RAY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 154 By the means of this piece of mechanism in the eye-end of the telescope .. small angles of elevation or depression may be determined with great accuracy. 1805 FLINDERS *ibid.* XCV. 190 Endeavoured to take the angles on shore with a .. theodolite. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* viii. 58 When through a Star great circles are drawn respectively from the poles of the equator and ecliptic, they form at the Star an angle called the Angle of Position. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iv. § 35. 29 The angular change of direction or the angle of deviation as it is called. 1831 — *Nat. Magic* iv. 87 A prism with a small refracting angle. 1849 WEALE *Dict. Terms* 17 *Angle of application*, the angle which the line of direction of a power gives the lever it acts upon. *Angle of inclination*, the angle an inclined plane makes with the horizon. *Angle of traction*, the angle which the direction of a power makes with the inclined plane. 1869 PHILLIPS, *Vesuv.* vii. 180 The usual angle of rest in loose materials.

b. *At angles with*: so placed as to form an angle with, in opposition to *parallel* (and, unless qualified by *right*, to *perpendicular*) to. *On the angle*: obliquely.

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* iii. 19 The painter, if he is left to his choice, takes it on the angle rather than in front. 1779 J. MOORE *Soc. in France* II. 169 Others which go off at right angles from that. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 11 Behind the portico of a detached house at angles with the street.

2. The meeting-point of two lines not in the same direction. Also *fig.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 2 (1873) 105 Several lines that meet in one angle, and so touch but in a point. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 362 He is *nexus utriusque mundi*, the common Angle wherein the highest and noblest of Material and Corporeal Nature is joyned to the Spiritual. 1870 FLOWER *Osteol. Mamm.* 122 The angle of the jaw is the point at which the vertical hind edge of the ramus, descending from the condyle, meets the horizontal inferior border.

3. A corner viewed internally or as a receding space; a retreating corner, a corner into which one may withdraw, a coign. Also *fig.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. of Fame* 959 Alle the houses Angles [*v. r.* aungelys] Ys ful of rovnynges and of Iangles. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, Not openly as ypocrytes praye In dyuers angels ioyning on the waye. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 171 We be thraste downe into a very streyght angyll. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* III. i, Some darken'd blushless angle. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 321 For truth will seek no angles. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* 187 In each angle of the ascent was placed .. the figure of a Norman foot-soldier.

4. A spot lying out of the direct way, an out-lying spot or 'corner,' without reference to shape; a nook. Also *fig. arch.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* 2 For this the[y] soun Throwyn it [this book] in the angle of oblyvyoun. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 3 Anglia hath that name as it were an angle and a corner of the world. 1563 GRINDAL *Rem.* (1843) 256 That little angle where I was born, called Cowpland. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 223 Whom I left .. In an odde Angle of the Isle. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 171 To search the tenderest angles of the heart. 1656 S. HOLLAND in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 302 The fire of Emulation burnt fiercely in every angle of this Paradise.

5. A corner viewed externally or as a projection, a projecting corner (of a building, etc.). Also *fig.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 1557. 783/1 That corner stone that is layed in the hed of the angle. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 111 The Roundell hath no bonch nor angle, Which may his course stay or entangle. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 20 That the Angles be firmly bound, which are the Nerves of the whole Edifice. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 184 There is nothing more prejudicial to the grandeur of buildings than to abound in angles. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 18 The superior angle is received into the interval formed by the union of the posterior and superior angles of the parietal bones.

6. An angular or sharp projection; *hence* an angular fragment. Also *fig.*

1684 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* (R.) Though but an angle reach'd him of the stone. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* ii. (1878) 21 The angle of the oriental stirrup is a very poor substitute for spurs. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxix. 40 We rub each other's angles down. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 229 We trod on the fractured angles of upturned ice.

7. *Astrol.* A name given to the four astrological 'houses,' at the cardinal points of the compass.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqrs. T.* 263 Phebus hath laft the Angle [*v. r.* angel] meridional. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* IV. XXXVI. (ed. 7) 493 Of which 12 houses the foure principall are foure points of the Zodiaque, whereof two do fall upon the Horizon, and the other two upon the Meridian, and are called principall points, Poles, or Angles. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The horoscope of the first house is termed the angle of the East. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 6 Ptolemy gives the preference to the south angle.

8. *Comb.*, chiefly *attrib.*: a. of shape (= ANGULAR), as *angle-leg*, *-piece*, *-taper*; b. of position (at or in an angle), as *angle-bracket*, *-column*, *-niche*, *-rafter*, *-rib*, *-stone*, *-turret*.

Also **angle-bar**, the upright bar at the angle of a polygonal window, *also* (= **angle-iron**); **angle-bead**, a vertical bead, usually of wood, fixed to an exterior angle, flush with the surface of the plaster; **angle-brace**, a piece of timber fixed to the adjacent sides of a quadrangular framing; **angle-iron**, an **L**-shaped piece of iron, used to secure or strengthen all kinds of framework; **angle-meter**, an instrument for measuring angles, esp. for ascertaining the dip of geological strata, a CLINOMETER; **angle-staff** (= **angle-bead**); **angle-tie** (= **angle-brace**). Also ANGLE-WISE, q.v.

1649 LOVELACE *Lucaste*, Like flyes Caught by their angle-legs. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 295 Sixteen angle pieces of iron .. in the nature of knee timbers of a ship. 1649 BLITH *Eng. Improver Impr.* (1653) 131 The other two run towards an Angle-taper, declining from twelve Inches in the But or bottom, to six Inches at the mouth. 1880 J. MIDDLETON in *Academy* 21 Aug. 139/3 The angle columns have the least weight to bear. 1879 G. SCOTT *Archit.* II. 185 The angle ribs of the outer half meet the transverse ribs of the inner

half of the vault. 1867 A. Barry *Sir C. Barry* iv. 110 The elevated angle-turrets.

1842 Gwilt *Encycl.* 1181 Angle beads of wood round the intradosses of circular arches are difficult to bend without cutting or steaming them. 1862 Smiles *Engineers* III. 422 Cells formed of boiler-plates riveted together with angle-iron. 1869 E. Reed *Ship-build.* ii. 25 The vertical flanges of the angle-irons were bolted through all. 1881 Greener *Gun* 415 A wooden frame .. strengthened by an angle-iron facing. 1782 in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 368 From the place into which this holdfast was driven to the outer end of the angle-tie.

Angle (æ·ŋg'l), *sb.*3 [ad. L. *Angl-us*, pl. *Angl-i* (Tacitus), a. OTeut. **angli-*, in OE. regularly *engle* (occas., after L., *Angle*), the people of *Angul, -ol, -el*, ON. *Öngull* ('illa patria quæ *Angulus* dicitur,' Bæda) a district of Holstein, so called from its shape, the word being the same as Angle *sb.*1; whence also *Angul-cynn, Angul-þéod*, orig. 'the race or people of Angul'; afterwards, the race of this and kindred descent in Britain, the 'English' race.]

1. *pl.* One of the Low-German tribes that settled in Britain, where they formed the kingdoms of Northumbria, Mercia, and East Anglia, and finally gave their name to the whole 'English' people.

c 885 K. Ælfred *Bæda* iv. xxvi, Þæt land, ðætte Angle ær hæfdon. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* V. 116 The Angles, from whom the majority of the English derive their blood, and the whole their name. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. 24 North of the Thames lay the three great Kingdoms of the Angles.

2. *pl.* Rhetorically for: The English.

1823 Byron *Juan* xiv. xxxviii, All foreigners excel The serious Angles in the eloquence Of pantomine.

Angle (æ·ŋg'l), *v.*1 [f. Angle *sb.*1; cf. to *hook.*]

1. To use an angle; to fish with a hook and bait. a. *intr.* Const. *for* (*to* obs.).

1496 *Bk. St. Alban's* in *Eng. Home* (1861) 66 [The most] stately ffyssh that ony may angle to in freshe water. 1530 Palsgr., 431/2 It is but a sory lyfe and an yuell to stand anglynge all day to catche a fewe fysshes. 1593 Nashe 4 *Lett. Confut.* 5 Let them not .. angle for frogs in a cleare fountaine. 1653 Walton *Angler* 52 The fish which we are to Angle for. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. ii. 338 Always angle in black or dark-colour'd Cloaths. 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxviii. 324 He would .. listlessly angle in the placid waters.

b. *trans.* To angle (a stream, etc.). *rare.*

1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 610 Fishermen licensed either to angle or net parts of the piscary.

2. *fig.* To use artful or wily means to catch a person or thing, or elicit an opinion; to lay oneself out for, to 'fish.' a. *intr.* Const. *for.*

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* Pref. 3, I doo but yet angle with a silken flye, to see whether *Martins* will nibble. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* v. iii. 212 She .. did angle for mee, Madding my eagernesse with her restraint. 1750 Chesterf. *Lett.* 255 III. 19 Modesty is the only sure bait, when you angle for praise. 1799 Southey *Love Eleg.* iii. II. 125 The subtile line Wherewith the urchin angled for my Heart. 1867 Disraeli in *Morn. Star* 12 Feb., We are not angling for a policy; we have distinct principles which will guide us.

†b. *trans.* with the thing wanted as object. *Obs.*

a 1586 Sidney (J.) If he spake courteously, he angled the people's hearts. 1597 Daniel *Civ. Wares* viii. xlvi, To angle the benevolence And catch the love of men with curtesies. *a* 1683 Oldham *Wks. & Rem.* (1686) 85 Shooes which .. angled their Charity, that pass'd along.

†c. *trans.* To angle *one on*: to draw him onward by holding out a bait. *Obs. rare.*

1653 Walton *Angler* 38 You have Angled me on with much pleasure to the thatcht House.

Angle (æ·ŋg'l), *v.*2 [f. Angle *sb.*2]

†1. *intr.* To run into a corner. *Obs.*

1575 Turberville *Venerie* 194 To make the vermine eyther start or angle.

2. *refl.* To move in angles, wind, twist.

1876 Mrs. Whitney *Sights & Ins.* xx. 198 The road angles itself up the precipitous hillside.

Angleberry, anle-. [? variant of Anbury, or earlier *ang-berry*.] 'A fleshy excrescence resembling a very large hautboy strawberry, found growing on the feet of sheep, cattle, etc.' Jamieson.

a 1600 A. Montgomerie in Watson's *Coll.* III. 13 Overgane with Angleberries as thou grows ald. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmdccclxxix/4 A bushy bob Tail, and has had a little Anleberry taken off of his Breast.

Angled (æ·ŋg'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. Angle *v.*2, *sb.*2 + -ed.]

†1. Driven into, or stationed in, a corner. *Obs.*

1575 Turberville *Venerie* 193 The vermine is Angled (which is to say, gone to the furdest parte of his chamber to stand at defence). 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* 514 The angry beast to his best chamber flies, And (angled there) sits grimly intergerning.

2. Placed angularly, or at angles with each other.

1852 D. Moir *Seton Chapel* ii. Poet. Wks. I. 188 The angled bones, the sand-glass, and the scythe.

3. Having an angle or angles; having an outline marked by angles.

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* I. 5 Her hauen angled so about her harb'rous sound That in her quiet Bay a hundred ships may ride. 1699 J. Jones in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 381 Two or three other sorts of Seeds .. one is black and angled. 1788 *Edin. New Disp.* I. ii. (1797) 55 A crucible which is angled at the top for the conveniency of pouring out. 1825 H. Gascoigne *Naval Fame* 50 The angl'd Jib with speed they hoist away. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 195 *Tussilago Farfara*; leaves .. angled or lobed toothed.

4. **-angled**: having (such or so many) angles, as *acute-angled, three-angled, many-angled*, etc.

1597 Bp. Hall *Sat.* III. i. (T.) The thrice three-angled beech-nut shell. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Neptune's Tri.* (T.) Fifty-angled custards. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* I. def. 28 An Oxygonium, or acute-angled Triangle, is that which has three acute angles. 1811 Hutton *Course Math.* III. 77 A right-angled spherical triangle has one right angle.

†**Angle-hook.** *Obs.* [f. Angle *sb.*1, when that word (orig. = *hook*) had been extended to the line, or rod and line.] A fish-hook. Also *fig.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Compl. Mars* 238 And lyke a fissher .. Bateth hys angle-hoke [*v. r.* angil hooke, anglise hewkis] with summe plesaunce. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xix. 8 Fissheres, and alle into the flod puttende the angil hoc. *c* 1449 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 222 The Fisshere hathe lost his hangulhooke. 1604 Jerilo *Fr. Bacon's Proph.* 231 in *E. P. P.* IV. 276 Then love went not by lookes .. Nor words were Angle-hookes.

Angler1 (æ·ŋgləɹ). [f. Angle *v.*1 + -er1.]

1. One who angles or fishes with a hook and line.

1552 Huloet, Angler or fysher with an angle, *Hamota.* 1597 Bp. Hall *Sat.* v, Seest thou the wary angler trayle along His feeble line? 1653 Walton *Angler* 8 The Primitive Christians .. were (as most Anglers are) quiet men and followed peace. 1722 De Foe *Moll Flan.* (1840) 147, I played with this lover as an angler does with a trout. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* iii. (1880) 78 When the angler essays his skill upon the wily old veterans of the pond.

b. *fig.*

1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 28 b, Noble Lord Warden of the Wenches and Anglers. [*i. e.* 'the Diuell.']

2. *Zool.* A British fish, called also Sea Devil, Frog Fish, Toad Fish, and Fishing Frog (*Lophius piscatorius* Linn.), so named from its preying upon small fish, which it attracts by the movement of certain wormlike filaments attached to the head and mouth.

1766 Pennant *Zool.* III. 122 (Jon.), I have changed the old name of fishing frog to the more simple one of angler. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* i. (1880) 1 The Angler or Fishing-frog has .. a rod, line, and bait appended to its nose.

†**Angler**2. *Obs. rare*−1. [f. Angle *sb.*2 + -er1.] One who occupies an angle.

1726 Amherst *Terræ Filius* App. 295 To desert one place, which he then enjoy'd for life, and the well-grounded expectation of another, in order to become a precarious angler in your hall. [Dr. Richard Newton, principal of Hart Hall, Oxford, 1710–53, incorporated in 1740 as Hertford College, among his rules for its reform, prescribed, 'One tutor is to lodge in the middle room of the middle staircase in each angle of the College court.']

†**Angle-rod.** *Obs.* [Angle *sb.*1] A fishing-rod.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froissart* I. ccccvi. 706 He had bene more vsed to fisshe with an angle rod. 1653 Walton *Angler* 170 Before you undertake your tryal of skil by the Angle-Rod. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 108 ▸ 3 He makes a May-fly to a Miracle; and furnishes the whole Country with Angle-Rods. 1775 in Ash; and in mod. Dicts.

Anglesite (æ·ŋgli·səit). *Min.* [f. *Anglesea* (where first found at Parys mine) + -ite.] The native sulphate of lead, called also lead vitriol, a beautiful crystalline mineral.

1837–68 Dana *Min.* 624 Sardinian is distorted anglesite from Monteponi .. white and like anglesite in lustre.

Anglet (æ·ŋglĕt). *rare*−0. [a. Fr. *anglet*, dim. of *angle*: see -et.] A little angle or corner.

1611 Cotgr., *Anglet*, An Anglet, or Angle, a corner. 1816 C. James *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 4) 16 *Anglet* (Fr.), an anglet, a corner; also a small right-angled cavity.

†**Angletwitch, -touch.** *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 -twæcca, -twicce, 2 -twæccche, 4–6 -twytche, -twitche, 5–6 angle-twache, 5–7 -towch, -touch. [? f. Angle *sb.*1 + OE. **twæcca*, **twicce*, app. connected with vb. *twiccean*, Twitch, of which the OHG. cognate *zwickan*, MHG. *zwicken* (also *zwacken*) had orig. the sense 'to pierce or transfix as with a nail,' f. *zwec* 'nail, peg, pin.' Halliw. gives *twachel* in east. dial. = dew-worm.] A worm used as bait in fishing; an earth-worm. (Not mentioned by Izaak Walton, but still used in various south. dialects.)

c 940 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 44 Genim angeltwæccean ȝehalne, leȝe on þa stowe. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Voc.* in Wright *Voc.* 24 *Lumbricus*, ren-wyrm, *vel* angeltwicce. [*MS. c* 1150 *ibid.* 90/2 *Lubricus*, ongel-twæccche.] 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. cxv. (1495) 856 Wyth angyltwytches fysshe is taken .. Molles hunte Angyltwytches vnder erthe. 1513 Stanbridge *Voc.* in *Promp. Parv.* 12 Angletwache, *lumbricus*. [*ed.* 1615 Angle-touch]. 1562 Bulleyn *Sorenes* 22 b, Rosed oile, wherin Angletwitches, or yearth Wormes haue been sodden. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 26 a, His baites are .. Tag-wormes, which the Cornish English term Angle-touches. 1864 Capern *Devon Provinc., Angle-Twitch*, the common earth-worm.

Angle-wise (æ·ŋg'lwəiz), *adv.* [f. Angle *sb.*2 + -wise, OE. *wise* manner.] After the manner of an angle; angularly.

1604 Edmonds *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 44 Fishes .. haue heads for the most part sharpe, and thence Anglewise are inlarged into the grossenesse of their bodie. 1632 J. Hayward *Eromena* 150 Two timber-beams, joyning anglewise. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Chimney*, The lowermost Part of which [funnel] will descend anglewise into the Pipe. 1880 R. Jefferies *Gr. Ferne Farm* 282 Long clay pipes, stacked anglewise.

Anglian (æ·ŋgliăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Anglī* (see Angle *sb.*3) + -an.] Of or pertaining to the Angles. Often in combination, as *East Anglian*, of East Anglia or the East Angles, the Teutonic occupants of Norfolk and Suffolk; also used in reference to the same district in modern times.

The OE. adj. f. *Engle* was *Englisc*, now *English*, but as this was in course of time used of all the Teutonic occupants of Britain (and afterwards extended also to Danish, Norman-French and other immigrants), *Anglian* is conveniently used by modern writers to translate *Englisc*, in its early restricted sense, as distinct from *Saxon.*

1726 Tindal *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1757) I. 192 Both the East-Anglian kings being slain. 1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 23 That the whole Anglian vernacular literature should have perished. 1875 Sweet in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 561 There seem to have been three dialects, Anglian, Kentish, and Saxon. 1875 *Bibliogr. List of Eng. Dial.* 50 On the principal characteristics of East Anglian pronunciation.

Anglic (æ·ŋglik), *a.* [ad. med.L. *anglic-us* (in Bæda), f. *Anglī* the Angles or English. See prec. and -ic.] Of or pertaining to the Angles; Anglian.

1868 Skene *Bks. Wales* I. 62 Ida the Anglic king .. The Anglic kingdom of Bernicia. 1880 A. Fryer *Cuthb. of Lindisf.* 144 The teaching of the Anglic Church.

Anglican (æ·ŋglikăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *Anglicān-us* (Magna Carta), f. *Anglic-us*; see prec. and -an.] A. *adj.*

1. Of or peculiar to the English ecclesiastically; of the reformed Church of England, and other churches in communion therewith. Cf. '*Pananglican* Synod.' Also used as *Gallican* is, in opposition to *Roman*; and to indicate moderate High Church opinions, as distinguished from those said to be 'Romanizing.'

[1215 *Magna Carta* in Stubbs *Sel. Ch.* v. 288 Quod Anglicana ecclesia libera sit.] 1635 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 23 They all concur in opposition to the Roman Church; as also they of the Anglican, Scotican, Gallic .. and Belgick Confessions. 1660 Fell *Hammond's Life* in Wks. (1684) I. 12 The sober Principles and old establishment of the *Anglicane* Church. 1840 Gladstone *Ch. Princ.* 228 Many members of the Papal communion have maintained the validity of Anglican orders. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 91 [To] force the Anglican clergy to become his agents for the destruction of the Anglican doctrine and discipline. *Mod.* 'An Anglican Sisterhood, styled "The Society of the Holy Trinity."'

2. English (in the general sense).

1860 Marsh *Eng. Lang.* 15 All who use the Anglican speech. 1871 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* I. iii. 19 The quite Anglican character of [King] Richard, to his death.

B. *sb.* An adherent of the reformed Church of England; *esp.* one holding High Church principles, or who approves of Catholic doctrine and ritual, while claiming for the English Church a national independence of Rome, and repudiating certain popular tenets of Rome as corruptions.

a 1797 Burke *Let. to R. Burke* (L.) Whether Catholicks, Anglicans, or Calvinists. 1844 Pugin *Gloss. Eccl. Orn.* 75 Copes were among the chief ornaments retained by the Anglicans. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. § 4. 361 Secondly there were the Anglicans .. content to separate from Rome, but only that they might bear Italian fruit more profusely and luxuriantly when rooted in their own soil. 1881a *Church Q. Rev.* XV. 159 The loyal Anglican's grief.

Anglicanism. [f. prec. + -ism.]

1. Adherence to the doctrine and discipline of the reformed Church of England (and other churches in communion therewith), as the genuine representative of the Catholic Church.

1846 Kingsley *Lett. & Mem.* I. 143 Decent Anglicanism .. having become the majority is now quite Conservative. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. 336 The famous theory of high church Anglicanism—the notion that the English Church could and should subsist as a separate communion, independent of foreign control, self-governed, self-organized, and at the same time adhering without variation to catholic doctrine. 1864 J. H. Newman *Apol.* 231 Anglicanism claimed to hold that the Church of England was nothing else than a continuation in this country .. of that one Church of which in old times Athanasius and Augustine were members. 1865 Lecky *Rational.* (1878) II. 325 Anglicanism has always been singularly free from the taint of fanaticism.

Anglicify, *v. rare*−0. [f. L. *Anglic-us* English + -fy. Cf. *Frenchify.*] = Anglicize.

1859 in Worcester.

Anglicism (æ·ŋglisiz'm). [f. Anglicize: see -ism.]

1. Anglicized language, such as the introduction of English idiom into a sentence in another language; *hence*, a peculiarity of the English language, an idiom specially English.

1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 65 An odde kind of *Anglicisme* .. as to say Your Boores of Holland, Sir; Your Iesuites of Spaine, Sir. 1679 Dryden *Tr. & Cr.* Ep. Ded. Wks. 1725 V. 11 False Grammar, and Nonsense couch'd beneath that specious Name of Anglicisme. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* § xi. 318 Dr. B. has abundance of pure Anglicisms in his Latin. 1755 T. Croker *Ariosto's Orl. Fur.* Pref. 8 Low familiar anglicism, quite inconsistent with the dignity of the divine original. 1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. vii. § 37. 319 The anglicism of terminating the sentence with a preposition.

†2. An English characteristic or fashion. *Obs.*

1787 Beckford *Italy* II. 90 The short jacket of the postilion and other anglicisms of the equipage.

3. English political principles or methods of administration.

1873 Gladstone in *Daily News* 20 Aug. 2/2 The most unfortunate policy which sent Englishmen into the country for every purpose of civil as well as of religious life .. to propagate what I may call Anglicism in the teeth of the

feelings of the country. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 185 Those elements of political Anglicism.

Anglicity (ăŋglĭ·sĭti). *rare*—°. [ad. mod.L. *Anglicitāt-em*, f. *Anglic-us*, after *Latinus, Latinitāt-em, Latinity*: see -ITY.] English quality, as of speech or style; English idiom.

Anglicization (æ·ŋglisəizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action or process of making English.

1878 W. ADAMS *Latter-d. Lyr.* 377 The new movement for the Anglicisation of French metres. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 13 Feb. 3 It will soon be seen how shallow is the Anglicization of India.

Anglicize (æ·ŋglisəiz), *v.* [f. L. *Anglic-us* English + -IZE.]

1. To make English in form or character; to english.

1748 T. EDWARDS *Can. Crit.* 275 (T.) In all Greek words anglicised as *system, hypocrite*. 1795 COLERIDGE *Plot Disc.* 47 Let me be pardoned, if the actions are too much anglicized. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* iv, William Longlegs, having refused, on any terms, to become Anglicised. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. 275 The glaring affectation of anglicising Latin words.

2. *intr.* (refl. pron. omitted.) *rare.*

1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt. Part.* I. ix. 30 Are they allowed to *Anglicise* if they like, as the Scottish Highlanders were? 1882 HOWELLS in *Longm. Mag.* I. 60 England Americanises in some respects, in some respects America Anglicises.

A·nglicized, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Made English in form or character.

1862 MRS. CROSLAND *Mrs. Blake* II. 214 The Anglicised residence of an English lady. 1881 *Athenæum* 27 Aug. 266/3 The secondary Anglicized education of Bengal. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 195/1 Fort Ross—an anglicized abbreviation of *Fuerte de los Rusos.*

Anglification (æ·ŋglifikē·ʃən). *rare.* [f. ANGLIFY: see -FICATION.] The act or process of making anything English, or conforming it to English modes.

1867 LD. STRANGFORD *Selection* (1869) II. 99 A thorough Anglification of the public service [in the Ionian Isles].

Anglified (æ·ŋglifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. next + -ED.] Made English, put into English form; englished.

1816 *Q. Rev.* XV. 139 Through the dark dialect of Anglified Erse. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xxi. 483 Calais or Boulogne was much more Anglified. 1865 W. ANDERSON *Geneal. & Surn.* 136 The Anglified form of the name.

Anglify (æ·ŋglifəi), *v.* [f. L. *Angli* the English (see ANGLIAN) + -FY.] To make English, put into English form; = ANGLICIZE. (Rather ont of use.)

1751 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 320 Aliens, who will shortly be so numerous as to Germanize us instead of our Anglifying them. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. ix. 23 Giacomo shall be Anglified into Jackeymo.

Angling (æ·ŋglĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. ANGLE *v.*[1].]

1. The action or art of fishing with a rod.

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fysshynge* 1, Fysshynge, callyd Anglynge wyth a rodde. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* 396 The ende of fishing is catching, not anglyng. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 16 When You wager'd on your Angling. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 246 Hate contentions, and love quietnesse, and vertue, and angling. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 479 Amusing to those who are fond of angling. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. cvi, Angling too, that solitary vice, Whatever Izaak Walton sings or says.

2. *fig.* (see ANGLE *v.* 2.)

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 91 Jet and straw, loadstone and iron, with some others of that hooking kind: where, setting aside their angling and groping one for another, etc. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 113 Such jugglerie, and uncertain anglings for distinction.

3. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as in *angling books, literature*, etc.; †**angling-hook**, a fish-hook; **angling-rod**, †**angling-wand**, a fishing-rod.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 2 The stock of angling literature. 1883 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 274/3 Every collector of angling books .. can thus .. hanker after the many prizes of angling bibliomania. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Paraphr. James* iii. 8 It hydeth under the bayte of pleasure, the very angling hoke of death. 1552 HULOET, Angling gad, or rodde, *Pertica*. 1598 FLORIO, *Lungagnola*, a fishing rod, a fishing pole, an angling rod. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* II. 662 A broken angling-rod. 1834 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* (1876) IV. xxxv. 573 They brought angling-rods. 1565 *Letter* in NARES s.v., You will use a long anglyng-wand to catch some knowledg.

†**A·ngling,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. ANGLE *v.*[2]] The action of making angles *with* (anything).

1570 DEE *Math. Præf.* 42 Certaine .. Sterres .. their Coniunctions, and Anglynges with the Planetes, etc.

Anglish (æ·ŋglĭʃ), *a. rare*[1]. [f. ANGLE *sb.*[3] + -ISH.] = ANGLIAN (which is the common word).

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. XIX. ix. 636 Of Jutish or Anglish type.

†**A·nglize,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *Angl-i* (see ANGLIAN) + -IZE.] = ANGLICIZE, ANGLIFY.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. xii. 31 These Norman Lords .. wedding with English wives, became so perfectly Anglized.

Anglo- (æ·ŋglo), originally L., combining form of *Angl-us* English; in derivatives, as ANGLOPHOBIA; compounds, as ANGLO-SAXON; combinations, as *Anglo-Turkish*. For history see ANGLO-SAXON.

1. a. English, of England; as in ANGLO-CATHOLIC, ANGLO-SAXON; **Anglo-Danish**, pertaining to the Danes in England; **Anglo-French**, the French retained and separately developed in England; **Anglo-Latin**, Anglicised Latin, *Anglo-Judaic, -Jewish, -Norman*. Also, b. Of English race, origin, descent (though now living temporarily or permanently elsewhere), as *Anglo-American, -Canadian, -Hibernian, -Indian, -Irish.*

a. [1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) F iv, The Iesuites who dayly laugh at vs both, calling some *Anglo-puritani*.] 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 198 Sir Thomas Browne .. was remarkably fond of Anglo-Latin diction. *Ibid.* 293 This Anglo-Latian word *procerity*. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 113 England is full of Anglo-Normanic monuments. 1811 SCOTT in *Sir Tristr.* Introd. 81 The Anglo-Norman Rimeur. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt. Part.* II. lxxxviii. 59 Rebuilt, whether in the Italo-Gothic or the Anglo-Gothic style. 1874 PARKER *Introd. Goth. Archit.* I. ii. (ed. 3) 22 The French Archæologists .. call our Norman style the Anglo-Norman style.

b 1789–96 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 669 They never shed the blood of an Anglo American. 1792 BURKE *Let.* Wks. 1845 III. 507 Finding the Anglo-Irish highly animated with a spirit, which had shewn itself before. 1834 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* (1876) III. iv. 350 The Anglo-Irish could not intermarry with the Celts. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* s.v. *Texas*, Distrust between the Anglo-American colonists .. and the settlers of Spanish descent. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt. P.* I. xlvii. 183 That sensible men consider Nana Sahib as an Anglo-Indian myth. 1861 SWINHOE *N. China Camp.* 153 Called Bier by the Anglo-Indians. 1882 *Standard* 5 Dec. 5/5 Amongst Anglo-Egyptians .. the prevailing feelings are very different.

c. Used separately. *rare.*

1844 A. MALLALIEU *Buenos Ayres* 65 The federal system in the Anglo States of America.

2. English *and*; English in connexion with; as *Anglo-Chinese, -Egyptian, -French, Turkish*, etc. Cf. the similar *Franco-German, Græco-Roman*, and other modern combinations.

1855 (*title*) Diplomatic Mystifications and Popular Credulity; or, The Anglo-French Alliance. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 396 The Anglo-Russian convention. *Ibid.*, The Anglo-Turkish treaty.

Anglo-Ca·tholic, *a.* and *sb.* [See ANGLO-.]

A. *adj.* Catholic of the Anglican communion, as distinguished from Roman Catholic.

1841 (*title of series of reprints*) Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology. 1859 *Lit. Ch.-man* V. 18 The price of the Anglo-Catholic Library.

B. *sb.*

1. *Hist.* An Englishman who, without wishing to sever the English from the Catholic Church, was in favour of its national independence of organization and working.

1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. § 1. 517 The Anglo-catholics did not intend to repeat the blunder of showing a leaning towards the Romanists.

2. *Modern.* A member of the Church of England who contends for its 'catholic' character, and repudiates the name 'protestant.'

1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* I. 1 One [dish] that a Catholic—ay, even an Anglo-Catholic—might eat on Good Friday.

Anglo-Catholicism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] Catholicism of Anglican type, or according to English ideas; the doctrine or constitution of the Anglican Church as a branch of the Church Catholic.

1842 PUSEY *Crisis in Eng. Ch.* 141 When Greek Catholicism .. becomes well-disposed to Anglo-Catholicism.

Anglocize, -fy, bad forms of ANGLICIZE, -FY.

†**A·ngloman**[1], *Obs. rare.* [f. ANGLO- + ?MAN, but app. associated in sense with Fr. *anglomane*: see next.] A partisan or friend of English interests in America. (Understood to have been invented by Jefferson.)

1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 317 It will be of great consequence to France and England, to have America governed by a Galloman or Angloman. 1795 *Ibid.* IV. 124 A treaty of alliance between England and the Anglomen, against the Legislature and people of the United States.

A·ngloman[2]**, -e.** *rare.* [a. Fr. *anglomane*, f. *anglomanie* ANGLOMANIA.] = ANGLOMANIAC.

1860 MRS. P. BYRNE *Undercurr. Overl.* II. 298 The most rampant Anglomane will admit that speaking is not exactly the forte of the English. 1880 FAGAN *Panizzi* II. 191 To be looked upon as a crazy Angloman.

Anglomania (æŋglo,mē·niă). Rarely adapted as **anglomany.** [f. ANGLO- + Gr. *μανία* madness (see MANIA), imitating Fr. *anglomanie*.] A mania for what is English; an excessive admiration of English customs, etc.

1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 161 A little disposition to Anglomania. 1805 *Ibid.* (1830) IV. 33 Till Anglomany .. yields to Americanism. 1809 COLERIDGE *Friend* VI. ii. (1867) 297 Anglo-mania in France, followed by revolution in America. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 237 Anglomania consisted chiefly in the adoption of frock-coats and top-boots as the national costume.

Anglomaniac (æŋglo,mē·niăk), *sb. rare.* [f. ANGLO- + MANIAC: after prec.] One possessed by Anglomania; a rabid partisan of what is English.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. ii. 85 There is not a dwarf jokei .. or Anglomaniac horseman rising on his stirrups, that does not betoken change. 1882 *Society* 30 Dec. 5/2 [These terms] intersperse every Anglomaniac's conversation.

Anglomanist. *rare*—[1]. [f. Fr. *anglomane* + -IST.] = prec.

1882 TURNER in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 475 Frequent visits to London had made his father a rampant anglomanist.

Anglophobe (æŋglŏfōub). [a. Fr. *anglophobe*: see -PHOBE. This and the three following are mainly newspaper words.] One affected with Anglophobia, one who has a morbid dread of, or aversion to, England or the English.

1866 LOCKYER *Heavens* (1868) 493 This climate of ours, which .. is not so bad, astronomically speaking, as some Anglophobes would make it. 1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 12 Apr. 5 The Prince—the greatest ruffian and chief Anglo-phobe at the Mandalay Court.

Anglophobia (æŋglo,fō·biă). [f. ANGLO- + Gr. *-φοβία* horror: see -PHOBIA.] Intense dread or fear of England.

1816 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* LXXX. 501 To propagate an Anglo-phobia in France. 1880 FAGAN *Panizzi* I. 200 An intimate feeling of Anglomisos (to coin a word somewhat milder than Anglophobia) materially influenced Thiers.

Anglophobic (æŋglo,fŏ·bik), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to Anglophobia.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 10 The anglophobic phase may have begun again.

Anglophobist (æŋglŏ·fōbist). *rare.* [f. Fr. *anglophobe* + -IST.] = ANGLOPHOBE.

1882 *Standard* 24 Aug., It represents the opposite camp of Anglophobists.

Anglo-Saxon (æ·ŋglo,sæ·ksən), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 1 **Angul-, Angel-, Ongol-seaxan** *sb. pl.*, 7– **Anglo-Saxon, -saxon, 9 Anglosaxon.** [Prob. in 9th c., as certainly in 17th, ad. L. *Anglo-Saxones, -Saxon-icus*, in which *Anglo-*, comb. form of *Angl-us, -i*, is used adverbially, as in similar L. and Gr. compounds, as *sacro-sanctus* sacredly sanctioned, *Ἰνδο-σκυθία* Indian Scythia, Scythia of the Indus, *Συρο-φοίνιξ*, L. *Syrophœnix*, Phœnician of Syria. Cf. also *Gallo-græci*, and in later use *Mæso-Gothi* Goths of Mœsia. Hence *Anglo-Saxones, Angel-seaxan* = English Saxons, Saxons of England or of the Angul-cynn (*gens Anglorum*, Bæda), as distinguished from the *Ald-Seaxan* (*Antiqui Saxones*, Bæda) or Old-Saxons of the continent. The earliest L. forms were *Angli Saxones, Saxones Angli* (two words 'English Saxons'), whence *Angli-Saxones*, and finally *Anglo-Saxones, Anglosaxones*. App. of continental origin; in OE. use, rare in the Eng. form; not uncommon in Latin documents down to 1100.]

I. English Saxon, Saxon of England: *orig.* a collective name for the Saxons of Britain as distinct from the 'Old Saxons' of the continent. Hence, properly applied to the Saxons (of Wessex, Essex, Middlesex, Sussex, and perhaps Kent), as distinct from the Angles.

A. *sb.* (the only contemporary use).

[*c* 775 PAULUS DIACONUS IV. xxiii, Vestimenta .. qualia Angli Saxones habere solent. *Ibid.* IV. xxxvii, E Saxonum Anglorum genere duxit uxorem. *c* 885 *Charter, Cod. Dip.* V. 134 Ego Ælfredus, gratia Dei, Angul-Saxonum rex.] 934 *Chart. C. D.* V. 218–9 Ic Æthelstán, Ongol-Saxna cyning and Brytænwalda eallæs þyses iglandes. 955 *Chart. C. D.* II. 303 He hafað ȝeweorðad mid cynedóme Angulseaxna Eádred cyning and cásere *totius Britanniæ*.

B. *adj.* In this Dictionary, the language of England before 1100 is called, as a whole, 'Old English' (OE.); *Anglo-Saxon*, when used, is restricted to the Saxon as distinguished from the Anglian *dialects* of Old English; thus we may say that *cald* was the Anglo-Saxon (*i.e.* West Saxon and Kentish) form of the normal OE. *ald* (retained in Anglian), whence, and not from *eald*, we have mod.Eng. *old*.

II. Extended to the entire Old English people and language before the Norman Conquest.

For these there was apparently at first no collective name; subsequently, the name *Englisc* (Anglish, English) was extended from the dialect of the Angles (the first to be committed to writing) to all dialects of the vernacular, whether Anglian or Saxon; and *Angul-cynn* (Angle-kin, *gens Anglorum*), and later still, during the struggle with the Danes, 'English' and 'Englishman,' to all speakers of the vernacular in any dialect Angle or Saxon. After the Norman Conquest, the natives and the new incomers were at first distinguished as 'English' and 'French,' but, as the latter also became in a few generations 'English' politically and geographically, men's notions of 'English' changed accordingly, so that the 12th c. chroniclers could no longer apply the word distinctively to the people of Edward the Confessor and Harold, for whom therefore they recalled the name 'Saxon,' applicable enough to the West Saxon dynasty, but incorrect when extended to the whole Angle-kin over whom they ruled. At the hands of the Latin chroniclers, often foreigners, to whom the historical relations of Saxons and Angles were not very obvious, a similar extension of meaning had been given to *Anglo-Saxones*. But this name did not reappear in English till after 1600, when, with the revival of OE. learning, historians and philologists again felt the need of distinguishing English 'Saxon' from the Saxon of Germany. The modern use dates from Camden, who himself used *Anglo-Saxon-es, -icus*, in Latin, and *English Saxon* in his vernacular works. His translator adapted the Lat. as *Anglo-Saxon*, which gradually displaced 'English Saxon,' first as sb., and finally as adj. also. But it was applied, as *Saxon* had been for 500 years erroneously applied, to 'Old English' as a whole. This has led in turn to an erroneous analysis of the word, which has been taken as = *Angle* + *Saxon*, a union of Angle and Saxon; and in accordance with this mistaken view, modern combinations have been profusely formed in which *Anglo-* is meant to express 'English and ..', 'English in connexion with ..',

as 'the Anglo-Russian war'; whence, on the same analogy, Franco-German, Turko-Russian, etc. See ANGLO-.

A. *sb.*

[1586-1607 CAMDEN *Brit.* 94 Nunc .. *Anglo-Saxones* ad differentiam eorum in Germania, vocatos. *Ibid.* 128 Maiores nostri Anglo-Saxones Wittena-ge-mott, .i. *Prudentum Conuentus* .. vocârunt.] 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 177 The Anglo Saxons our ancestors termed it *Wittena-ge-mott*, that is, an assembly of the wise. *Ibid.* 1. 127 (*title*) English Saxons; (*marg. title*) Anglo-Saxons. [1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1614) 20 The English-Saxon tongue came in by the English-Saxons out of Germany.] 1726 TINDAL *Rapin's Eng.* (1757) I. 1. 90 They were generally called Saxons, yet they had sometimes the compound name of Anglo-Saxons given them. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* IV. (T.) Ere, blood-cemented, Anglo-Saxons saw Egbert and Peace on one united throne. 1846 WRIGHT *Mid. Ages* I. i. 2 Public attention .. was first drawn to the writings of the Anglo-Saxons at the time of the reformation. *a* 1861 PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* (1864) III. 596, I must .. substitute henceforward the true and antient word English for the unhistorical and conventional term Anglo-Saxon, an expression conveying a most false idea in our civil history. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. 548, I speak therefore of our forefathers, not as 'Saxons,' or even as 'Anglo-Saxons,' but as they spoke of themselves, as Englishmen.

B. *adj.* (*absol.* The Old English language.)

[1586-1607 CAMDEN *Brit.* 121 In Anglo-Saxonicis legibus nusquam comparet. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 168 In the English-Saxon lawes, it is nowhere to be seene. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1614) 21 The English-Saxon conquerors, altred the tongue which they found here wholly. *Ibid.* 70 *Folc*, the English-Saxon woorde for people. 1715 E. ELSTOB (*title*) The Rudiments of Grammar for the English Saxon Tongue. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 11 Under all the English Saxon Kings.] 1726 TINDAL *Rapin's Eng.* (1757) I. iii. 157 The Anglo-Saxon kings were naturally very restless. 1783 BAILEY, *Anglosaxon*, the Saxon language as it was spoken in *England*. 1876 SWEET *Anglo-Sax. Reader* xi, The oldest stage of English before the Norman Conquest is now called 'Old English,' but the older name of 'Anglo-Saxon' is still very generally used.

III. Used rhetorically for *English* in its wider or ethnological sense, in order to avoid the later historical restriction of 'English' as distinct from Scotch, or the modern political restriction of 'English' as opposed to American of the United States; thus applied to (1) all persons of Teutonic descent (or who reckon themselves such) in Britain, whether of English, Scotch, or Irish birth; (2) all of this descent in the world, whether subjects of Great Britain or of the United States.

A. *sb.*

1853 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt. Part.* (1858) I. xv. 51 Sometimes they stand on the right and the necessity for the *European* to live by plunder; and sometimes .. they concentrate their claim upon the *Anglo-Saxon*.

B. *adj.*

1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 314 The chief reason stated for the recognition of the pirates, is that they are of the Anglo-Saxon race. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 143 The Puritan part of the Anglosaxon colony had little right to complain. 1871 *Spect.* 22 Apr. 467 England's best alliance would be the free confederation of the English race in every part of the world. Change 'English' for 'Anglo-Saxon,' and in that sentence lies the policy of the future.

Anglo-Sa·xondom. [f. prec. + -DOM; cf. *Christendom*.] The Anglo-Saxon domain or community; the collective body of Anglo-Saxons, the Anglo-Saxon race viewed as a whole; a rhetorical phrase for Great Britain and the United States.

1850 LYELL *Let.* in *Life* II. 168 A regard for the sacredness of truth is not a rare exception to the rule in Anglo-Saxondom at least. 1872 *Daily News* 25 Mar., Anglo-Saxondom is to have a wrangle royal at Geneva. 1881 BREWER *Eng. Stud.* 63 For the strictly orthodox spelling of Cuthberht he gives Cuthbert, not known in Anglo-Saxondom.

Anglo-Sa·xonism. [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

1. Anything peculiar to the Anglo-Saxon race.

2. *esp.* A word, phrase, idiom, or habit of speech, belonging to, or derived from, the Old English, unaffected by Romanic or other foreign admixture.

3. The sentiment of being 'Anglo-Saxon' (in sense III.) or English ethnologically; a belief in the superiority or claims of the 'Anglo-Saxon' race.

1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt. Part.* III. cxli. 121 The zeal for Anglo-Saxonism, will be found to be little but rogue calling upon rogue. 1867 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 36 In America and in Australia a new modification of what we call Anglo-Saxonism is growing.

Angnæzl, -nale, -naylle, obs. ff. AGNAIL.

Angola (ăŋgō·ulă). A corruption of ANGORA; often used of the fabric made of Angora wool.

1827 GRIFFITH *Cuvier* IV. 327 Angola breeds. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. i. 60 Shirts .. good English angola or flannel ones. 1882 *Times* 12 Apr. 4 Tweed and angola trowsers.

Angor (æ·ŋgŏɹ). Also 5 angure, 7 angour. [a. OFr. *angor, angour* :—L. *angŏr-em* strangling, vexation, f. *ang-ĕre* to squeeze, strangle. Now only as a medical term, and more or less as Latin.]

†1. Anguish (physical or mental). *Obs.*

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Angure or angwys, *Angor, angustia*. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. (1641) 100/1 Man is loaden with ten thousand languors. All other Creatures onely feele the angors Of few Diseases. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 146 Inflamed with perpetual sparkes of fears, angors and agitations. *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 261 Her Hours in silent Anguors now ran waste.

2. *spec.* A feeling of 'anxiety and constriction in the precordial region, which accompanies many severe diseases; nearly synonymous with *angina*.' Mayne *Exp. Lex.* 1853.

1666 HARVEY *Morb. Anglic.* (J.) If the patient be surprised with a lipothymous angour. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Angor* is reputed a bad symptom. 1839 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.*

Angora (ăŋgō·ră). [modern form of ancient Ἀγκῦρα *Ancȳra*.]

1. A town in Asia Minor, giving its name to a species of goat, and to its silk-like wool; also to a long-haired variety of cat.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 511 The bright, silk-like wool of the Angora goat. 1838 *ibid.* X. 223 The Angora cat with its long silky hair. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 177 The first parcels of Angora wool were shipped from Constantinople for England in 1820.

2. The fabric manufactured from the wool of the Angora Goat, now commonly called ANGOLA.

1867 *Morn. Star* 12 Apr., Fancy boudoir mats in lambs'-wool and angora.

Angostura: see ANGUSTURA.

Angre, -ful, variants of ANGER, -FUL.

†**Angrice.** *Obs. rare*—1. [?a confusion between Eng. ANGER *sb.* (in sense 1) and OFr. *anguise* ANGUISH: cf. ANGRISE.] Trouble, affliction.

1340 *Ayenb.* 147 Þe on leme þoleþ zuetliche of þe oþre þet he him deþ of angrice.

Angrily (æ·ŋgrĭli), *adv.* Also 4 angryliche, 5 angryly. [f. ANGRY *a.* + -LY2. Appears first as var. of earlier ANGERLY (blending with it in the spelling *angrely*), which it has since replaced.]

†1. Vexatiously, grievously. *Obs. rare.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. vi. 30 Hir chyld ill al suddanly Travalyd hyr sa angryly.

2. In an angry or wrathful manner, with anger or open resentment.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 510 (Ellesm. MS.) Thanne wole he be angry and answeren hokerly and angrily [*v. r.* angerly, -yrly, -relyl. 1393 LANGLAND *P. Pl. C.* XVII. 115 Al angryliche and argueynge as hit were. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. (R.) Turns angrily about his grieved eyes. 1766 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* I. 101 He .. angrily called to know what was the matter. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 66 Battling angrily with an angrier wasp.

Angriness (æ·ŋgrinĕs). *rare.* [f. ANGRY + -NESS: see also earlier ANGERNESS.]

1. The quality of being angry; wrathfulness.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 40 They would not commende angrinesse. 1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xx. (1634) 739 If they must punish let them not be borne away with a headlong angrinesse. 1658 *Whole Duty of Man* x. § 22 (1684) 86 Such an angriness of humour, that we take fire at everything. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xcix. 6 No portion of any Tears could abate that fair angriness.

†2. Inflamed condition of a sore or wound.

1612 BENVENUTO *Passengers' Dial.* (N.) Their sweate .. takes away the angrinesse and rednesse of skars.

†**Angrise,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [?confusion between Eng. ANGER *v.* 1, and OFr. *anguiser* to anguish, or with AGRISE.] To distress, afflict.

1340 *Ayenb.* 146 Þet me nazt him misdo ne angrisi ne harmi.

†**A·ngrom.** *Obs. rare*—1. [?for *agram*; perh. influenced by ANGE, ANGER: see next.] Affliction, vexation.

a 1300 *E.E. Psalter* CXIX. 143 Droving and angrom fonden me.

†**Angro·med,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [for A-GRAMED: see AN- *pref.* 5.] Afflicted, vexed.

?*a* 1400 *MS. Bodl.* No. 425. 89 (Halliw.) Mi gost angromed is ouer smert.

Angry (æ·ŋgri), *a.* Forms: 4 angre, (angerich), 4–5 angri, 4–7 angery, 5 angrye, (hangry), 6 anggre, 6–7 angrie, 4– angry. [f. ANGER *sb.* + -Y1: cf. *hungry*. With senses 2 and 3 cf. Fr. *fâché de* and *fâché contre*. Comp. *-er, -est.*]

†1. Full of trouble actively; troublesome, vexatious, annoying, trying, sharp. *Obs.*

c 1360 *Gloss.* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 8 *Molestus*, angri. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V. 70 Myne auenture heir tak will I, Quhethir it be eisfull or angry. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2628 To liggen thus is an angry thyng. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* III. 267 God had provided a severe and angry education to chastise the frowardness of a young spirit.

†2. Passively affected by trouble; vexed, troubled, grieved. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 530 The hart is sorowfull or angry. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 553 Angerich I wandrede the Austyns to prove. [*Skeat conjectures* angerlich.] 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 42 Parys was moche angry bycause he sawe wel that it was moche perylous.

3. Of persons: Actively affected against the agent or cause of trouble; feeling or showing resentment; enraged, wrathful, irate.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 510 Thanne wole he be angry [*v. r.* angery, hangry] and answeren hokerly. 1440 *Partonope* 2556, I am wroth and in my hert angry. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Angrye, *Iracundus, bilosus*. 1547 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 52 He that will be angry without cause, Must be at one without amendes. 1647 COWLEY *Dialogue* ix. in *Mistr.*, I'm angry, but my wrath will prove, More Innocent than did thy Love. 1718 LADY M. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxii. 69 Very angry that I will not lie like other travellers. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 74 ¶ 4 Angry without daring to confess his resentment. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. iv. 191 Angry letters to his angrier mistress.

b. Const. (*of, for, upon*, obs.) *at, about*, the occasion; *at* a person when the subjective feeling is denoted, *with* a person when the anger is manifested; but the tendency is to use *with* for both.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XVIII. 7703 There-at Ector was angry, & out of his wit. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 25 He was angri of her governaunce. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F. viij, God was therefore angry upon them. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. CCXXXII. 317 Ye prince .. was in a maner angry of the honour yt sir Bertram of Clesquy had gotten him. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (1852) 88 Some were very anggre wyth hym because he sayd soo. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 115/2 Must they needes be angrie for it? 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 217, I should be angry with you. 1607 — *Timon* III. iii. 13 I'me angry at him. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* VII. 11 God is angrie with the wicked euery-day. — *Eccles.* V. 6 Wherefore should God be angrie at thy voyce? 1740 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 61 I. 173, I shall be very angry at you. 1778 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 242 The people are angry with the ministry. 1875 *Fam. Her.* 21 Aug. 263/2 Major Porter is so awfully angry about it. 1883 SPOFFORD in *Harper's Mag.* June 130/1, I felt a little angrier with myself.

4. Of mood or action: Moved or excited by anger.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXIV. XXIX, The spirite of pacience Doth overcome the angry violence. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. IX. 443 The angry trade of War. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. VI. VII, A man's own angry pride Is cap and bells for a fool. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 106 Even in his angriest moods.

5. Bearing the physical marks of anger, looking or acting as if in anger; as *an angry countenance, an angry sky, angry billows*.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 283 So bere I forth an angry snoute. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 149 Now .. Doth dogged warre bristle his angry crest. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* XXV. 23 An angrie countenance. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 270 He sheathes his paws, uncurls his angry mane. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 197 The angry tones of wild beasts. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 25. 185 Angry masses of cloud. 1878 R. STEVENSON *Inland Voy.*, The water, yellow and turbulent, swung with an angry eddy .. and made an angry clatter along stony shores.

6. Having the colour of an angry face, red. *rare.*

1632 G. HERBERT *Vertue* in *Temple* 80 Sweet rose, whose hue angrie and brave. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. XVIII. (1865) 139 His waistcoat red and angry.

7. Habitually under the influence of anger; hot-tempered, irritable, choleric, passionate. *arch.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (1865) I. 427 As men in þis londe Beeþ angry. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (1495) 736 Some beestes .. be ryght wrathfull and angry. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* XXI. 19 A chydinge and an angrie woman. 1650 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 10 The Turkey-Cock .. An Angry Bird, And hath exceeding white flesh. 1703 ROWE *Ulysses* IV. i. 1695 Honour, This busie, angry thing, that scatters Discord.

8. Inflamed, smarting, as a sore.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 21 Curst sores with often touching waxe angry. 1611 FLORIO, *Pedignoni*, angrie kibes, chilblanes, or bloodie falles. 1676 WISEMAN (J.) This serum .. grows red and angry. 1863 ATKINSON *Yorksh. Gloss., Angry*, applied to a sore (1) that looks very red and inflamed, (2) or that is very irritable and painful. *Mod.* The gouty toe is very angry.

9. Sharp, acrid in taste. Sharp, keen, as appetite. *rare.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1035 Alum & alka[t]ran that angré arn boþe. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1082, I never ate with angrier appetite.

10. *Comb.*, as *angry-eyed, -looking*.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* 34 That angry eyed, buttoned-up, inflammatory-faced old gentleman.

†**A·ngry,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. Cf. to *weary*.] To make angry, anger, provoke.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. i. 358 Nothing angrieth her so much as when modest men affect a deafnesse.

†**A·ngryable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. ANGRY + -ABLE.] Capable of being angry, irascible.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriatrike* 165 Among angryable or wrathful Beings. *Ibid.* 304 The Schools do assign .. the angryable or wrothful power to the heart.

Anguicular (ăŋgwi·kiŭlăɹ), *a. rare.* [f. mod. L. *anguicula* (fem. dim. of *anguis* snake) + -AR.] Of or pertaining to *Anguiculæ* or microscopic 'eels.'

1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* (ed. 3) 162 View 8 represents the Anguiculæ, or small microscopic eels in Vinegar or Paste..in all their natural motions and Anguicular Forms.

Anguiform (æ·ŋgwifōɹm), *a.* [f. L. *angui-s* snake + -FORM; cf. mod.Fr. *anguiforme*.] Having the shape of a serpent or snake; snake-shaped.

1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 130 The anguiform motion suspected by Newton. 1835 KIRBY *Habits & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 68 The anguiform Chilognathans represent the living and moving Serpent.

†**Angui·genous,** *a. Obs.*—0 [f. L. *anguigen-a* (f. *anguis* snake + *-genus* born) + -OUS.] 'Engendered or begotten of serpents.' Bailey 1731.

†**Anguille,** anguelle. *Obs.* [a. Fr. *anguille* eel :—L. *anguilla*, dim. of *anguis* snake.] 'A sort of small worms cast up by sick hawks.' Phillips 1658; whence in Bailey, etc.

a 1500 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 301 For wormys called anguilles.

Anguilliform (ăŋgwi·lifōɹm), *a.* [f. L. *anguill-a* eel + -(I)FORM.] Eel-shaped.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 930 Our Author treats of Fishes, and begins with such as are Anguilliform. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Membranes full of Anguilliform worms. 1858 CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 144 *Zoarces*, Body elongate, anguilliform, with scales small.

Anguillous (æ·ŋgwilǝs), *a. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of the nature of an eel, eel-like.

1704 Tyson *Yellow Gurnard* in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1752 Even the Anguillous kind are Scaly.

Anguillule (æŋgwi·liul). [mod. f. L. *anguill-a* eel + -ULE dim. suffix; cf. mod.Fr. *anguillule*.] A small eel-shaped creature; *esp.* one of the animalcules of the family *Anguillulidæ*, such as the 'eels' in sour paste or vinegar.

1860 *All Y. Round* No. 45. 387 One anguillule is found in wet moss, green slime, rain water.

Anguine (æ·ŋgwin), *a.* [a. L. *anguīn-us* pertaining to a snake, f. *anguis* snake: see -INE.] Of or resembling a snake or serpent.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 241 Four sorts of cucurbites, the greater, the lesser .. or the anguine. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 501 The Anguine Lizard, also a native of South Africa. 1871 Le Fanu *Tenants of Malory* xi. 54 Her beautiful eyebrows wore that anguine curve, which is the only approach to a scowl which painters accord to angels.

Anguineal (ăŋgwi·nĭăl), *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *anguine-us* of the nature of a snake (f. *anguis*) + -AL.] = next.

1731 Bailey, *Anguineal Hyperbola* [as Chambers; see next]. 1847 in Craig.

Anguineous (ăŋgwi·nĭəs), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OUS: see -EOUS.] Of the nature or appearance of a snake; as in *Anguineous Hyperbola*, a name given by Newton to four of his curves of the second order.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Anguineous*, of or belonging to a Snake. 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Curve*, That [hyperbola] which cuts its asymptote with contrary flexures, and is produced both ways into contrary legs, *anguineous* or *snake-like*. 1858 Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 285 Body elongate, anguineous.

Anguish (æ·ŋgwiʃ), *sb.* Forms: 3 anguise, -oise, 3–4 anguisse, -uysse, -usse, -uis, 3–5 angus, 4 anguys, -wys(e, -wish(e, -uych, 4–5 anguisshe, -wisshe, uyssh, -wisch(e, -uysch(e, 4–6 anguysh, 5 angwich, -wysch, -wysshe, 5–6 anguyshe, -uysshe, 4– anguish. [a. OFr. *anguisse*, *angoisse* (Pr. *angoissa*, It. *angoscia*) the painful sensation of choking:—L. *angustia* straitness, tightness, *pl.* straits, f. *angust-us* narrow, tight, f. root *angu-* in *ang(u)-ĕre* to squeeze, strangle, cogn. w. Gr. ἄγχ-ειν.] Formerly with *pl.*

1. Excruciating or oppressive bodily pain or suffering, such as the sufferer writhes under.

c 1220 *Hali Meid.* 35 Hwen hit þer to cumeð þat sar sorhfule angoise. *a* 1300 *Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 374 The bodi .. in strong angusse doth smurte. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 212 Hys wounde .. for angwys gan to chyne. 1382 Wyclif *Jer.* iv. 31 Anguysshes as of the child berere [1388 angwischis as of a womman childynge; 1611 the anguish as of her that bringeth forth her first child]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pers. T.* 139 The peyne of helle .. is lik deth, for the horrible anguisshe [*v.r.* angwisshe, -uysch, -uyssche, -wysshe]. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 238, I haue suffred many anguysshes of hungre. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 47 One paine is lesned by anothers anguish. 1656 Riogley *Pract. Physick* 150 If there be pain of the Stomach, anguish, heat. 1758 S. Hayward *Serm.* xvii. 520 His [Job's] body was full of anguish. 1880 Cyples *Hum. Exp.* iii. 70 The anguish of corns and toothache.

2. Severe mental suffering, excruciating or oppressive grief or distress.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 234 In the muchel anguise aros þe muchele mede. 1297 R. Glouc. 177 In gret anguysse and fere Wepynde bynore þe kyng. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 325 When þacces of anguych wat3 hid in my sawle. 1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xxi. 23 Who kepeth his mouth and his tunge, kepeth his soule fro anguysschis. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 64 Grete angwysshe that he suffred for the love of Ygerne. 1583 Stanyhurst *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 46 With choloricque fretting I dumpt, and ranckled in anguish. 1611 Bible *Job* vii. 11, I wil speake in the anguish of my spirit. 1678 Jenkins in *Pepys* VI. 125 An honest man .. full of Anguishes for his King and his Country. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxiii. 105 You may see with anguish how much .. authority you have lost. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II. xxxiv, The deep anguish of despair.

†**3.** *Anguish of weathering*: stress of weather. *Obs.*

c 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xxxv. 50 Angwisch of wedering made vs hider to go.

4. *Comb.*, as *anguish-stricken, -torn.*

1810 Coleridge *Friend* IV. iii. (1867) 242 The anguish-stricken wife of Toxaris.

Anguish (æ·ŋgwiʃ), *v.* Forms: 4 anguise, anguisse, 4–5 anguysch(e, angwische, angwishe, 6 anghysshe, 6– anguish. [a. OFr. *anguissie-r, angoissie-r*:—L. *angustiā-re* to straiten, distress, f. *angustia*: see prec.]

1. To distress with severe pain or grief, excruciate.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III. viii. 80 Euery delit .. anguisseþ hem wiþ prikkes þat vsen it. 1388 Wyclif *Gen.* xxxi. 40 Y was angwischid in dai and nyȝt with heete and frost. 1560 J. Heywood *Seneca's Thyestes* Argt. (1581) 21 Thiestes .. knowing he had eaten his owne children, was wonderfully anguished. 1627 Feltham *Resolves* I. viii. (1677) 11 Sores are not to be anguish't with a rustic pressure. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 341/1 s.v. *Charade*, My first .. anguishes the toe of a man. 1855 Cdl. Wiseman *Fabiola* 338 It was .. the making him doubly a fratricide, which deeply anguished her.

†**2.** *refl. Obs. rare.*

1538 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 397, I will no longer anguish myself with a matter that I cannot remedy.

3. *intr.* (refl. pron. omitted.) To distress oneself, suffer severe pain or sorrow.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 132 Kyng Henry .. anguised grenously, þat Thomas was so slayn. 1601 J. Weever *Mirr. Martyrs* D ij b, Whose soules with sin-empoisning hate did anguish. 1624 Bargrave *Serm.* 36 Thy bones anguish, thy limbes sinke under thee. 1820 Keats *Isabella* vii, He had waked and anguished A dreary night of love and misery.

†**4.** ?To smother, quash, crush, put down. (Cf. OFr. *angoissier* = 'serrer fortement, presser, étreindre vivement, sans idée de souffrance.' Godef.) *Obs. rare.*

1502 *Ord. Cryst. Men* (W. de Worde) III. iii. 157 The .vii. maner of almesdede spyrytuall is to hyde, to couer, and to anghysshe yᵉ yll and defame of his neyboure.

†**A·nguish,** -guis, -guissh, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OFr. adj. *anguis, angois*, cited by Godefroi in fem. *angoisse*: see Anguish *sb.*] Excruciating, exceedingly distressing.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 289/1 For badde thinges and anguis wretchednes been passed. 1475 Caxton *Jason* 42 The moost anguisshyst dethe that ony man may endure.

Anguished (æ·ŋgwiʃt), *ppl. a.*; also **anguisht.** [f. Anguish *v.* + -ED.]

1. Distressed with severe pain or grief; tormented.

1382 Wyclif *Jon.* ii. 8 My soule was angwishid in me. 1627 Feltham *Resolves* I. xlvii. (1677) 74 The spirits shrink inward, and retire to the anguisht heart. 1818 *Art of Preserv. Feet* 50 Anguished sufferers try these panaceas. 1857 Miss Winkworth *Tauler's Serm.* xxv. 391 The thorns of an anguished conscience.

2. Expressing pain, full of anguish, agonized.

c 1800 Southey *Race of Banquo* Wks. II. 155 The anguish'd shriek, the death-fraught groan. 1864 Neale *Seaton. Poems* 7 The ocean with unwonted roar, And anguish'd moan, shall vex his shore.

Anguishful (æ·ŋgwiʃful), *a. rare.* [f. Anguish *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of anguish, distressing.

1847 Sara Coleridge *Mem. & Lett.* II. 137 The .. oft-repeated agonies and anguishful trials of the Romish heroine.

A·nguishing, *vbl. sb.* ?*Obs. rare.* [f. Anguish *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of afflicting with severe pain; affliction, torment.

1521 *St. Werburge* Prol., O cruell deth .. Thou causest wo, languor, and anguissyng. *a* 1617 Hieron *Wks.* II. 204 This renting of the heart, and anguishing of the bones.

Anguishing (æ·ŋgwiʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Deeply distressing or afflicting, agonizing.

c 1680 Pordage *Mystic Div.* (1683) 118 The Eternal Anguishing Fire-Spirit. 1761 Law *Comf. Weary Pilgr.* (1809) 107 The anguishing terrors of thy soul. 1810 Campbell *Poems* I. 128 Heaven's mercy relieving Each anguishing wound.

†**A·nguishment.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OFr. *angoissement*, f. *angoissier*: see Anguish *v.* and -MENT.] Torment, torturing; severe suffering.

1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 129 When we are with anguishment distrest. 1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint.* I. (1858) 33 His Agonie And moving anguishments.

†**A·nguishness.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. Anguish *a.* + -NESS.] Sore distress, torment.

a 1564 Becon *Chr. Knt.* Wks. 1844, 628 Upon them which do service unto unrighteousness .. anguishness shall come.

†**A·nguishous,** *a. Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 3 anguisuse, -ussus, -uysous, 3–4 anguyssous, 4 angwisous, 4–5 anguisschous, -wischous(e, -uissous, -wissous, -wysshous, -uissheous, 5 auguisshous, -uysshous(e, -wisshous, -wyschschous, 4–6 anguishous. [a. OFr. *anguissus, -ussus, -uessous*, later *-oisseux*:—late L. *angustiōsum*, f. *angustia*: see Anguish *sb.* and -OUS.]

1. *actively*, Fraught with anguish, attended with much suffering; tormenting, distressing.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 112 þe anguisuse deaðe þ he schulde þolien. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 816 Ful angwysshous than is .. quod she, Condicioun of veyn prosperite. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* IV. xviii. 107 [In helle] is the fyre so ouer moche ardaunt hote and anguysshous. 1554 Philpot *Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 415 The thing was..anguishous to his country, and grievous to all good men.

2. *passively*, Full of anguish, oppressed with pain or grief, sore distressed.

1297 R. Glouc. 222 Kyng Arture was anguysous .. þat þe luþer traytor adde of scaped hym. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pers. T.* 230 My soule was anguissheous withinne me [*v. r.* angwissous, -uissous, -uysshous, -wisshous]. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xlv. 93 He sawh .. Oure lord ful angwischous and al torent. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xv. 232 Thei were full anguysshouse for the grete losse that thei hadden. 1875 *Gloss. Lanc. Dial.* s.v. He lookt quite anguishous, an aw felt sorry for him.

3. Anxious.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 240 Holie meditaciuns .. anguisuse bonen. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 366 Whanne þu lest him þe cupe iseo Wel angussus he wile beo. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 75 Herhaud to nim angwisous thai were. 1503 *Sheph. Kal.* (1656) xlii, Feet flat and short, signifieth an anguishous person, of small wisedom.

†**A·nguishously,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY²; answering to OFr. *anguissousement*.] Distressingly, grievously; with much suffering.

c 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xiv. 759 Angwisschously ascryed they were, And slayn, takyn, and maymed, many were there. 1475 Caxton *Jason* 17 b, Alle were hurte, that one more angusshously thene that other. *c* 1500 *New Notbrowne Mayd* 46 He wyll not .. hym applye My wordes to here, That bought hym dere, On crosse anguyously.

Angular (æ·ŋgiŭlăr), *a.* [ad. L. *angulār-is*, f. *angul-us*: see Angle and -ar. Cf. Fr. *angulaire*.]

1. Having an angle or angles, sharp-cornered.

1598 Florio, *Triangolare*, three angular, haning three corners, three cornered. *a* 1631 Donne *Poems* (1650) 240 Enormous greatnesses, which are So disproportion'd and so angulare. 1664 Powea *Exp. Philos.* I. 55 Hairs .. are none of them Cylindrical, but angular and corner'd. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 238 Perfectly beautiful bodies are not composed of angular parts. 1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* § 58 A stem is .. angular when the section is polygonal. 1878 Green *Coal* ii. 55 Nearly all the grains of quartz are angular.

b. Of writing: Having the *turns* angled instead of rounded, as in German handwriting.

1863 Buaton *Bk. Hunter* 41 His handwriting was clear, angular, and unimpassioned.

2. Of or pertaining to an angle: **a.** Constituting an angle, sharp corner, or apex; also *fig.*

1597 J. King *Jonah* xxiii. (1864) 145 The night which followed the sabbath of the Jews was the angular night .. for both it belonged to the Sabbath preceding, and must be ascribed again unto the Christian Sabbath. 1675 Ogilby *Brit.* Introd., The next Angular Point being at Ivy Bridg. 1699 Newton *Opticks* (J.), The angular point where the edges of the knives meet. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xi. 98 At the angular termination of bodies these fringes widen. 1855 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* 18 In the cod there is a small separate bone, below the joint of the articular, forming an angle there, and called the 'angular piece.'

b. Placed in or at an angle.

1842 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* 336 The frontal is continued downwards by the side of the root of the nose, under the name of the angular vein. 1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* v. 78 The space between the angular bands. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Angular artery* .. The terminal branch of the facial artery.

c. Measured by angle.

1674 Pelly *Disc. bef. R. Soc.* 129, I call .. the motion of the Biasses .. the Angular or Curve Motion. 1785 Reid *Intell. Powers* 159 Astronomers call it angular distance. 1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.* I. 116/2 Angular Motion, is the motion of a body which moves circularly about a point. Thus, a pendulum has an angular motion about its centre of motion; and the planets have an angular motion about the sun. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* I. ii. 41 Having an angular aperture of 60°. 1880 Gray *Bot. Text.-bk.* 396 The angular divergence, or distance of the axis of the first leaf from the second.

3. Of personal appearance: Having the joints and bony protuberances prominent, through deficiency of roundness and plumpness in the fleshy parts. Of action: Moving the limbs in angles, jerky, abrupt, ungraceful, awkward.

1850 Blackie *Æschylus* I. Pref. 45 Their movements were slow, their gesticulations abrupt and angular. 1858 Holmes *Aut. Breakf. T.*, The angular female in black bombazine. 1880 M'Carthy *Own Time* IV. I. 61 His gestures were angular and ungraceful.

4. Of character: Stiff and formal; hard and wanting suavity; crotchety and deficient in *savoir faire*; unaccommodating; cantankerous.

1840 Hawthorne *Biog. Sk.* (1879) 180 Here follow many bows and a deal of angular politeness on both sides. 1851 Ryland *Neander's Planting of Chr.* II. 204 Rugged and angular natures. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* 62 As a particularly angular man, I do not fit smoothly into the social circle.

5. *Astrol.* Of an 'angle': see Angle *sb.*² 8.

1643 Milton *Divorce* I. x. (1847) 133/2 The supernal influence of schemes and angular aspects.

6. -**angular**, -angled, as in Acutangular, etc.

Angularity (æŋgiŭlæ·rĭti). [f. L. *angulār-is* Angular + -ity.]

1. The quality or state of being angular; the having sharp or prominent corners.

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* III. II. xxxviii, What body ever yet could figure show Perfectly perfect, as rotundity Exactly round, or blamelesse angularity? 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 84 Glasse grossely or coursely powdered .. by reason of its acutenesse and angularity .. excoriates the parts through which it passeth. 1841 Trimmer *Pract. Geol.* 173 Volcanic grits are distinguished by the angularity of the particles.

b. *concr.* in *pl.* Angular outlines, sharp corners.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 259 Dried apples become one solid breccial mass of compacted angularities. 1859 Owen *Mammalia* App. B. 84 The shaft of the humerus .. is peculiarly rounded .. and offers none of those angularities and ridges. 1880 Howells *Undisc. Country* vi. 104 The bold angularities of the fashionable female scrawl.

2. Of personal appearance: Want of rounded outline. Of manner: Want of suavity, crankiness.

1848 Dickens *Dombey* (C. D. ed.) 5 Miss Tox's dress .. had a certain character of angularity and scantiness. 1878 Seeley *Stein* I. 320 The angularity and combativeness of Stein's manner.

Angularly (æ·ŋgiŭlăli), *adv.* [f. Angular + -ly².] In an angular manner.

1. In or with angles; so as to form an angle.

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* (T.), A labyriathean face, now angularly, now circularly, every way aspected. *a* 1691 Boyle (J.), Another part of the same solution afforded us an ice angularly figured. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 162 A piece of Timber growing angularly, or crooked. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 467 A crystaline substance .. angularly arranged. 1880 Gunther *Fishes* 54 Angularly bent, so as to consist of a vertical and horizontal limb.

2. At (acute) angles, obliquely, diagonally, from corner to corner. Also *fig.*

1471 Caxton *Chesse* 150 Goyng cornerly or angularly sygnefyeth cautele or subtilytye. 1650 J. Weekes *Truth's Confl.* Pref. A ij b, Look not in an oblique manner or angularly upon the persons. 1808 J. Webster *Nat. Phil.* 18 If the plates be placed angularly, or touch each other at one of the ends. 1830 Lytton *Paul Cliff.* i. 2 A blanket, stretched angularly from the wall to the chimney.

3. Of personal appearance: see Angular 3.

1846 Poe *Wks.* (1864) III. 35 He is about five feet seven inches high .. angularly proportioned. 1849 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xxxv. (C. D. ed.) 165 Gashford .. was angularly made.

A·ngularness. ?*Obs. rare*—°. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being angular; angularity.

1731 in Bailey; whence in Johnson, etc.

†**A·ngulary,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *angul-us* (see ANGLE) + -ARY: there was no L. *angulāri-us.*] Situated at the corners, being at angles.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. ii. (1860) 144 The quene foloweth vnto two angularye places after the maner of the alphyn.

Angulate (æ·ŋgiŭlĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *angulāt-us* pa. pple. of *angulā-re*, f. *angul-us* an angle.] Formed with corners; angled, cornered.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 189 The stalk is hairy, angulate and unbranched. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 260 Carpus angulate at inner apex.

Angulate (æ·ŋgiŭlēⁱt), *v.* [f. prec. or its L. source.] To make angulate, or cornered.

1880 J. WATSON in *Jrnl. L. S.* XV. 228 The upper carinal thread becomes much the most dominant and angulates the whorls.

Angulated (æ·ŋgiŭlēⁱtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. L. *angulāt-us* ANGULATE + -ED, by assimilation to Eng. pa. pples.] Made to have angles, cornered.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E va, A cheeff pale angulatit [L. *angulatum*] of asure and golde. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 198 Angulated Columns .. of six Sides. 1769 SIR J. HILL *Fam. Herb.* (1812) 41 The stalks [of the Bramble] are .. angulated. 1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) II. 183 The bill is .. thick, strong, and angulated. 1857 *Nat. Mag.* I. 368 A curiously angulated chrysalis.

A·ngulately, *adv.* [f. ANGULATE + -LY².] In an angulate manner; with angles or corners.

1848 DANA *Zooph.* 503 Surface angulately rough, or covered with very irregular polygonal prominences.

Angulation (æŋgiulēⁱ·ʃən). [n. of action f. L. *angulāt-us* (see ANGULATE), as if ad. L. **angulātiōn-em.*] A making angulate; angular or cornered formation, or position.

1869 HUXLEY in *Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XXVI. 38 The acute angulation of the union of the scapula and coracoid. 1880 J. WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 90 Suture linear, but strongly marked by the angulation of the whorls.

Angulato- (æ·ŋgiŭlēⁱtо-), comb. f. L. *angulāt-us* used advb. = ANGULATELY; as in **angulato-gibbous,** gibbous with an angulate tendency; **angulato-sinuous,** sinuous or winding with the curves angled.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 352 Carapax angulato-gibbous. *Ibid.* 573 Finger .. angulato-sinuous on outer margin.

Anguliferous (æŋgiuli·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *angul-us* ANGLE + -(I)FEROUS bearing.] 'Applied to a shell which has the last whorl angulated.' Craig 1847.

†**Angulizа·tion.** *Obs.* [f. L. *angul-us* after *crystallization.*] = ANGULATION.

1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* IV. Wks. 1720 I. 386 To Fluidity.. so to Angulization, then Christallization.

Angulo- (æ·ŋgiŭlo-), combining form of L. *angulus* (see ANGLE *sb.*²) used advb., as in **angulo-dentate,** angularly toothed.

1829 LOUDOUN *Cycl. Plants, Angulo-dentate.*

Angulometer (æŋgiulo·mĭtəɹ). *rare.* [f. prec. + -METER.] An instrument for measuring external angles.

1859 in WORCESTER. 1880 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 106 A try-square may be termed an angulometer, 'a bent measure.'

Angulose (æ·ŋgiŭlōʷs), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *angulōs-us*: see ANGULOUS and -OSE.] = ANGULOUS.

1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 66 Indian Mallows .. bring forth Seeds either angulose or round. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex., Angulosus,* Full of angles or corners, angulose or angulous.

†**Angulo·sity.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. L. *angulōs-us* + -ITY.] The quality of having angles, cornered character.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Anguloso- (æŋgiulōʷ·sо-), comb. f. L. *angulōsus,* used advb.; as in **anguloso-gibbous,** gibbous with the curved sides almost forming angles.

1848 DANA *Zooph.* 617 Lobules .. anguloso-gibbous..

Angulous (æ·ŋgiŭləs), *a.* ? *Obs.* [a. Fr. *anguleux,* ad. L. *angulōs-us,* f. *angulus*: see ANGLE and -OUS.] Having angles or corners; angular.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. iii. 28 As to figure they are infinite; angulous, not-angulous, strait and round. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* vii. 37 Held together by hooks, and angulous involutions. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Sow-Thistle,* The Stem is angulous. 1853 [See ANGULOSE.]

‖**Anguria** (æŋgiū·riă). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ἀγγούριον a water melon.] A genus of plants of the gourd family; also their fruit.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 258 Anguria, the coldest fruite in taste that ever I did eate. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The black seeded *citrul* or *Anguria.* 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 6 Aug. 446/3 Anguria .. The plant now so called is a kind of gourd.

†**Angu·st,** *a. Obs.* [a. Fr. *anguste* (Cotgr. 1611), ad. L. *angust-us* narrow, f. *ang-ĕre* to choke, squeeze tight.] Strait, narrow, compressed.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 61/1 An angust neckede glasse. *Ibid.* 338/1 If so be the wounde weare anguste, or closed together. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. (1651) 251 If .. the aire be so angust, what proportion is there between the other three Elements and it? 1661 LOVELL *Hist. An. & Min.* Introd., A great intestine, like that of a dogge, angust, and of a long figure.

†**Angustate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *angustāt-* ppl. stem of *angustā-re* to narrow, f. *angust-us* narrow.] To make narrow, contract.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 694 It angustates and constringes laxer parts.

Angustate (æŋgʊ·stēⁱt), *a.* [ad. L. *angustāt-us*: see prec. and ANGUST.] Narrowed. (Said of leaves narrowed at the base.)

1847 in CRAIG. *Mod.* Leaves lanceolate, angustate, sessile.

†**Angustated,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. with ppl. ending -ED.] Narrowed, contracted.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 787 His Venter or Belly is angustated or straightned [*i. e.* straitened].

Angustation (æŋgŭstēⁱ·ʃən). ? *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *angustā-re* to narrow: see -ATION.] The action of narrowing, straitening; contraction.

1651 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 8 There is simple Contraction and Angustiation or Straitning. 1676 WISEMAN (J.), Obstruction of the vein somewhere in its passage, by some angustation upon it. 1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Angusti- (æŋgʊ·sti-), combining form of L. *angustus* narrow; as in **angustifoliate, -ous,** narrow-leaved, **angustirostrate,** with narrow beak.

‖**Angu·stia.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [L. *angustia* narrowness, in *pl.* -æ, straits.] Straits, difficulties.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Morals* (1756) 81 They everlastingly struggle under their angustia's.

†**Angu·stity.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. late L. *angustitāt-em,* n. of state f. *angust-us.*] = next.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 103/1 Heerwith hath on bine curede whoe throughe the angustitye of his Brest oftentimes fell downe to the earth.

†**Angu·stness.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ANGUST + -NESS.] Narrowness, tightness, contraction.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 101/2 Pilles .. for the Coughe, and angustnes of the Brest.

Angustu·ra, or **Angostura.** A town on the Orinoco, now called Ciudad Bolivar. It gives its name to a bark, valuable as a febrifuge and tonic, the produce of *Galipea* or *Cusparia febrifuga.*

1791 A. BRANDE (*title*) Experiments and Observations on the Angustura Bark. 1840 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* 1204 Angostura bark .. was first publicly noticed in the *London Medical Journal* for 1789. 1866 MASTERS in *Treas. Bot.* 517 The means, chemical and otherwise, of distinguishing the true from the false Angostura barks. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III. 191 Propped up with sherry and Angostura bitters. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd. Suppl. 87 Sections of true Angustura bark. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Angustura.

Anhad, obs. form of ONEHOOD, unity.

An-hand, on hand: see AN *prep.* and HAND.

†**Anha·ng,** *v. Obs.* 3-5. Forms: *a. strong: Inf.* anhon. *Pa. t.* anheng, -hong, -hunge. *Pa. pple.* anhongen, -hong(e, -hon. *β. weak: Inf.* anhonge(n, anhang. *Pa. pple.* anhonged, -od, (5 enhonged). [app. a variant of AHANG:—OE. *ahón* (:—**ahahan,* **ahangan*) through confusion of AN- *pref.* 1 and A- *pref.* 1. The weak conjugation of the pa. pple. exemplifies the ultimate levelling of OE. *hón* trans. and *hangian* intr., and their respective compounds.] To hang. *a. trans.*

a. 1205 LAY. 1023 Þat he sculde beon anhongen. *Ibid.* 22628 He wolde hine slæn oðer anhon. *Ibid.* 29358 And anheng alle þa munkes. 1297 R. GLOUC. 509 Harmles me him nom .. & suþþe anhunge him. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2362 Þan schulleþ þay þeues .. Beo to-drawe and eke an-honge.

β. 1205 LAY. 13166 Swor .. Þat he hine wolde anhongen [1250 anhonge]. *c* 1305 *Oxf. Stud.* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 40 What is þe man: þat 3und anhongod is. 1340 *Ayenb.* 51 Þanne he becomþ .. þyef, and þanne me hine anhongeþ. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 453 She shulde anhonged be. 1430 LYDG. *Chron.* III. xxiv, To be enhonged by the halse.

b. *intr.*

a 1300 *K. Horn* 328 Schame mote þu fonge And on hiȝe rode anhonge.

Anharmonic (æ·nhaɹmo·nik), *a. Math.* [ad. Fr. *anharmonique,* f. Gr. ἀν- not + ἁρμονικ-ός HARMONIC.] Not harmonic. Applied to the *section* of a line by four points *A, B, C, D,* when their mutual distances are such that $\frac{AB}{CB}$ is unequal to $\frac{AD}{CD}$; the ratio between these two quotients is called the *anharmonic ratio* of *AC.*

1863 SALMON *Conic Sect.* 57 This ratio is called the Anharmonic ratio of the pencil. 1865 C. PRICE *Tril. Coordinates* 45 For a system of four points (or lines) there are but six different Anharmonic ratios. 1881 *Athenæum* 13 Aug. 205/1 Anharmonic section.

An-haste, in haste: see AN *prep.* and HASTE *sb.*

†**Anhaunce, -anse,** *v. Obs.* [variant of ENHANCE: see AN- *pref.* 4.] To raise up; exalt, extol.

1297 R. GLOUC. 458 Þanne 3e noblemen an hansyeþ 3oure þo3t. *a* 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 48 Þe holi rode was ifounde .. in may, And anhansed [*Vernon MS.* honoured] was in septemhre. *c* 1450 *Pol. Poems* 239 Idylnesse and thefte .. On the galwys they scholde anhaunse. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* liii. 31 Forto anhawncen there goddis name.

†**Anhea·t,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *onhǽtan* to make hot: see AN- *pref.* 1 and HEAT *v.*] *trans.* To heat, inflame. *intr.* To become hot or inflamed.

c 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *E. E. Misc.* 30 Wyn þat .. an-het alle þo þet hit drinked: betokned alle þo þet bied an-héét of þe luue of ure lorde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 131 Þise wordle þet ne is bote .. a fornays anhet mid uer of zenne. *Ibid.* 108 Þanne anhet þe guode herte and trewe and him wreþeþ to him-zelue.

†**Anhea·ve,** *v. Obs.* 2-3. *Inf.* anhebben; *Pa. t.* anhof, anhefde. [? OE. *onhebban*: see AN- *pref.* 1 and HEAVE *v.*; but perh. for AHEAVE (see AN- 5).] To lift up; *also,* to hold up, sustain.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Đe water stormes an-hefden here stefne. 1205 LAY. 16699 Samuel þat sweord an-hof [1250 vp heof]. *Ibid.* 12627 An oðer halue we habbeoð mare þene we maȝen an-hebben.

†**Anhe·lant,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *anhēlant-em,* pr. pple. of *anhēlā-re*: see ANHELE.] Breathing, inhaling.

1764 *Ann. Reg.* 141/1 The anhelent tubes by which trees suck their nourishment from the earth.

Anhelation (ænhĭlēⁱ·ʃən). *arch.* [a. Fr. *anhélation,* ad. L. *anhēlātiōn-em,* f. *anhēlā-re*: see next.]

1. A breathing with difficulty, panting; shortness of breath, asthma.

1623 COCKERAM, *Anhelation,* the Tissique. 1655 CULPEPER *Riverius* VII. i. 148 In a Dispnœa, the breath is thick, without noise or anhelation. 1794 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* x. § 5 (1819) 159 In a city-feast, for example, what deglutition, what anhelation! 1839 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 547 A permanent difficulty of breathing or anhelation.

2. *fig.* Panting, aspiration (*after* an object of desire).

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* vii. 73 Our Anhelation and panting after the Joyes of the Kingdom of Heaven. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* I. 903 When his exhaling Soul to Heav'n aspires, In sacred Anhelations, and inflam'd Desires.

†**Anhe·le,** *v. Obs.*; also 4-5 anele. [a. OFr. *anele-r, anhele-r* to breathe, cogn. w. Pr. *anelar,* It. *anelare*:—L. *anhēlāre* to pant; f. *an-* = *ambi* on both sides, doubtfully + *hālāre* to breathe.]

1. ? To blow, puff.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 723 He werre3 .. Boþe wyth bulle3 & bere3 .. And etayne3, þat hym a-nelede, of þe he3e felle.

2. *fig.* To pant *for,* aspire *to.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. x. 480 Constantynys sonnys thre Dat anelyd to þat Ryawte. 1536 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Conv.* I. 49 With most fervent desire, they anheale, breathe, and gape for the fruit of our convocation.

Anhele, obs. form of ANNEAL.

†**Anhe·led,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. ANHELE + -ED.] Breathing, or breathed out, with pain or effort.

1644 *England's Tears* in *Harl. Misc.* V. 452 The poor labourer, who useth to mingle the morning dew with his anheled sweat. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Anheled,* which breatheth with pain or difficulty, puffed up, brokenwinded.

†**Anhelo·se,** *a. ? Obs. rare.* [f. L. *anhēl-us* panting + -OSE, as if ad. L. **anhēlōs-us.*] = next.

1731 BAILEY, *Anhelose,* fetching breath quick and short; puffing and blowing. 1808 MACDONALD *Telegr. Comm.* 59 [It] rendered him so constantly anhelose.

†**Anhe·lous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *anhēl-us* panting, puffing + -OUS; cf. Fr. *anhéleux.*] Short of breath, short-winded, panting.

1661 S. STONE *Deceiv. Deceiv'd* 12 Rude anhelous pantings, and interrupt breathings at Devotion. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 182 Anhelous or Short-breathed Fevers have their name from difficult and anhelous respiration. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anhidrotic (ænhidrɒ·tik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. Gr. ἀν not + ἱδρωτικ-ός sudorific, f. ἱδρώς sweat.] **A.** *adj.* Tending to check perspiration. **B.** *sb.* A medicinal agent of this nature.

1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Anhidrotics* .. sponging the surface of the body with cold mineral or vegetable acids .. internal administration of dilute phosphoric acid, etc.

An-high, -hegh, -hey(e, on high: see AN- *prep.* and HIGH.

†**Anhi·gh(e,** *v. Obs.* 4; also anhe3i, anheighe. [prob. for *a-high* (see AN- *pref.* 5):—OE. **a-heán,* cogn. w. OHG. *irhôhan* (mod.G. *erhöhen*), Goth. *ushauhjan*; perh. a later formation on AN- *pref.* 1 + *hegh-en, high-en,* to exalt: see HIGH *v.*]

1. *trans.* To exalt, raise, advance, promote.

1340 *Ayenb.* 42 Huanne hi wylleþ .. hare uryendes an he3y ine dingnetes of holi cherch. *Ibid.* 23 To miszigge to ham þet he wyle harmi, him uor to anhe3i.

b. To lift up on the gallows, hang.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2366 Told hem this vilanie And seyd he wold hom anheighe.

2. *intr.* To raise itself, mount up, increase.

1340 *Ayenb.* 49 Þis zenne anhe3eþ and lo3eþ be þe stat of þe persones þet hit doþ.

Anhistous (ænhi·stəs), *a. Biol.* [mod. f. Gr. ἀν priv. + ἱστ-όν web, tissue + -OUS; cf. Fr. *anhiste.*] Of tissue: Without recognizable structure.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Anhi·t,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. AN *pref.* 1 + HIT, ad. ON. *hitta.*] To hit, strike against.

1297 R. GLOUC. 185 Arture a3en þe brest ys felawe uorst anhytte. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 711 Wel sone bute þu flitte Wiþ swerde ihc þe anhitte. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 411 So hat3 anger onhit his hert.

An-honest, for *on-honest,* north. f. UN-HONEST *a.*

Anhungered (ænhʊ·ŋgəɹd), *ppl. a. arch.* [app. for earlier *a-hungred* (*an-* for *a-* before vowel: see AN- *pref.* 5):—*of-hungred*:—OE. *of-hyngrod* (cf. *a-thirst,* OE. *of-þyrsted, a-down,* OE. *of-dúne*): see A-HUNGERED, OF-HUNGERED. Later variants were EN-HUNGERED, IN-HUNGERED; the sequence being apparently *of-, a-, an-, en-, in-.*]

1. Overcome with hunger, hungry.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1229 The folk and the poraile weoren anhungred. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 59 (Oriel MS.) Bothe anhungred [*v.r.* afyngerd, a-hungred] and a-þrist. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. ix. (1495) 195 The nouryce fedyth the childe whan it is an hungred. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xii. 1 His disciples wer anhongred. 1557 *Genev.*, anhongred. 1611 & 1881 *Revised,* an hungred.

2. *fig.* Eagerly desirous, longing.
1848 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* 1879, 398 Anhungered for some joy untried. 1881 SWINBURNE *Mary Stuart* IV. i, My people seems in sooth Hot and anhungered on this trail of hers.

† **An-hu·ngry,** *a. Obs. rare.* [variant of A-HUNGRY, the *a-* or *an-* being due to assoc. with *a-hungered, an-hungered,* though perhaps meant to be intensive.] Hungry, in a hungry state.
1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 209 They said they were an hungry: sigh'd forth Prouerbes; That Hunger broke stone wals: that, dogges must eate. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 123 Many times we were forced to remain an hungry.

Anhurned, obs. form of ONE-HORNED *ppl. a.*

Anhydric (ænhəi·drik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἄνῡδρ-ος waterless + -IC.] = ANHYDROUS. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anhydride (ænhəi·drəid). *Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. ἄνῡδρ-ος waterless (f. ἀν priv. + ὕδωρ water) + -IDE.] A chemical compound formed by the union of oxygen with another element, without hydrogen, but which, on exposure to water, absorbs hydrogen and becomes an acid. Also called *anhydrous acids,* because they are produced by expelling the water (containing all the hydrogen) from oxy-acids.
1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 295 Very few triatomic anhydrides are yet known. Phosphoric anhydride, P_2O_5, is the only well known member of this class. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 9 Apr. 58/2 Sulphuric anhydride SO_3 when added to water, takes up the oxygen to form a new acid radical.

Anhydrite (ænhəi·drəit). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. ἄνῡδρ-ος waterless + -ITE min. form.; so named by Werner.] Anhydrous gypsum, or sulphate of lime.
1831 BREWSTER *Optics* XXX. 252 Augite, Anhydrite, Axinite. 1842 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* II. v. 497 Sulphate of lime occurs in a crystalline form, without water, forming the mineral anhydrite. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 177 Anhydrite is frequently found in beds of rock-salt, where it is often associated with gypsum or hydrous sulphate of lime.

Anhydro- (ænhəi·drɒ-), combining form of next, as in *anhydro-borate, -sulphate,* etc.
1873 FOWNES *Chem.* 325 Potassium forms .. two acid sulphates, and an anhydrosulphate. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 423 Benzoic sulphimide or anhydro-sulphamine benzoic acid.

Anhydrous (ænhəi·drəs), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. ἄνῡδρ-ος waterless (f. ἀν priv. + ὕδωρ water) + -OUS.]
1. *Chem.* Having no water in its composition: said of *salts, crystals,* destitute of water of crystallization, etc. Cf. ANHYDRIDE.
1819 *Pantolog.* I. s.v., Anhidrous Sulphate of Lime. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xxiv. 610 Reduce the substance to an anhydrous state. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 281 The vapour of anhydrous (waterless) alcohol. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* v. 108 An anhydrous silicate of lime and magnesia.
2. *transf.* Waterless, sapless, dried up.
1872 HOLMES *Poet Breakf. T.* ix. 294 That exsiccated and almost anhydrous organism. 1874 in COUES *Birds of N.-W.* 405 The sterile and anhydrous region of the central desert.

‖ **A·nicut, annicut.** [Anglo-Ind. ad. Tamil *Aṇai-kaṭṭu* dam-building.] 'In the Madras Presidency, the dam constructed across a river to fill, and regulate the supply of, the channels drawn off from it.' (Col. Yule.)
1784 *Desp. Crt. Direct.* in *Burke's Wks.* IV. 104 A supply of water .. which can only be secured by keeping the Anicut and banks in repair. 1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 208 Vast dams or annicuts across the rivers take the place of the canals of the northern provinces.

Anidioma·tic, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Gr. ἀν priv. + IDIOMATIC.] A proposed substitute for *unidiomatic.*
1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 212 Even Landor recommends the adoption of *anidiomatic* as an English word; though our language does not acknowledge the Greek negative prefix, except in words like anarchy, introduced in their compound state, so that *anidiomatical* would exemplify itself.

Anidioma·tical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL^1.] = prec.
1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* II. 278 You would not say 'two times'; it is anidiomatical. [See also prec.]

† **Anie·nte,** *v. Obs.*; also 4-6 **anyente.** [a. OFr. *aniente-r* to bring to nought (= Pr. and It. *anient-ar*), f. *à* to + *nient,* mod. *néant* nought (= It. *niente*):—late L. **neĕntem* or **necentem,* f. *ne, nec* not + *entem* (nom. *ens*) being: see ENTITY.] = ANIENTISE (which is the commoner form).
1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 267 How myghte he aske mercy .. That .. wilfulliche wolde mercy anyente? *Ibid.* XXI. 389 So lyf shal lyf lete · þer lyf haþ lyf anyented. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 140 b, The warraunte is anyented and defeated.

† **Aniente,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [contr. pa. pple. of the preceding, for *aniented.*]
1641 *Termes de la Ley* 21 Aniente in our law language signifies as much as frustrated or made voyde.

† **Anie·ntise, -ish,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 **anientise, anyentise,** 4-5 **anientisse, anyntische, -esche, anentysch(e, -isch(e, annentissche,** 4-6 **anyntise,** 5 **anentise, -ish, -yssh, anyyntysch (enyyn-, enyntysch),** 6 **aneauntyse** (8 **aneantize**). *Aphet.* 4 **neentishe.** [a. OFr. *anientiss-* extended stem of *anientir* (later *aniantir, anaiantir, anéantir*) var. of *anienter*: see prec., and -ISH. *Aneantize,* in 18th c., is after mod.Fr.]
1. To bring to nought, annul, annihilate, destroy.
1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* iv. 14 If thei that ben of the lawe, ben eyris, feith is anentyschid, *or distroyed.* *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 282 Ve han nat anientissed [*v. r.* anyntesched, anentisched] or destroyed hem. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* Anyyntyschyn or ēnyntyschyn, *Exinanio.* 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III,* ii. § 1 Such memorialles as they had ordeigned .. were anentised and anulled. 1791 J. BREE *Curs. Sketch* 324 (*modernizing petition of* 1430) To great aneantizing and impoverishing of the persons of the same vessels.
2. To make of no account, to bring low, reduce.
1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xiii. 8 To the tyme he neentishe [1388 anyntische] thee twies or thries. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. x, Olde men þat ben anyntised .. and wastid by elde oþer siknesse. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de Worde) VI. xv. 258/1 Cryste .. anentysshed hymself and dysparyched hymselfe in to the lykenesse of a seruaunt. 1530 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xiii. (W. de Worde) H vj, In so moche he lowed hym and aneauntysed [*Gibbs MS.* anentysched] hymselfe, that, etc.

† **Anie·ntisement.** *Obs.* [a. OFr. *anientissement*: see prec. and -MENT. Cf. mod.Fr. *anéantissement.*] Annihilation, destruction.
1485 *Proclam.* in *Paston Lett.* 883 III. 319 The grettest anyntisshment, shame and rebuke that ever myght falle to this seid land. 1488 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII,* i, To decresse and destruccion of your lyvelode .. and anyentesment of the same. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII,* xxxi, To the greet anyntissement of the value of thissues and profites.

† **Ani·gh,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 6 **annie.** [f. A-*pref.* 11 + NIGH.] To draw near, approach.
1594 CAREW *Tasso Godfr. Boulloigne* (1881) 53 Tydings to beare, how now grey morne annies.

Anigh (ănəi·), *adv.* and *prep.* [mod. f. NIGH; app. intended as archaic by assoc. with *down, adown, far, afar,* etc. Cf. *near, anear.*]
A. *adv.* Nigh, near.
1868 MORRIS *Earth. Par.* I. Prol. 33 Ah, what a meeting as she drew a-nigh. 1870 *Ibid.* III. IV. 404 He came anigher to the sun. 1869 MRS. WHITNEY *Hitherto* XXXVIII. 420 Worthy to dwell anigh.
B. *prep.* Nigh, near to.
1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 399 So chang'd!—I hate to go a-nigh the place. 1860 READE *Cloist. & H.* IV. 173 They must not come anigh a dying bed. 1870 MORRIS *Earth. Par.* I. II. 532 No dart was cast, nor any engine bent Anigh him.

A-night (ănəi·t), *adv.,* prop. *phr., arch.* [OE. *on niht,* reduced by common change of proclitic *on* to *a*: already in Chaucer MSS. it interchanges with the modern *at night.*] By night, at night.
c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John vii. 50 Nichodemus .. se þe com to him on nyht. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 24 Murie hi uerden þer anizt. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. of Fame* 42 To make folke to dreme a-nyght [*v. r.* on nyght]. *c* 1386 — *Man of L. T.* 612 They moste take in pacience a-night [*v. r.* at nyght, at nyȝt, a nyht] Such maner necessaries. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3113 They mete neuer but a nyght. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iv. 49, I .. bid him take that for comming a night to Iane Smile. 1830 TENNYSON *Arab. Nights* ii, Anight my shallop .. clove The citron-shadows in the blue.

† **A-ni·ghtertime,** *advb. phr. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [A *pref.*^{1} in, on + *nighter* (perh. = *nihte* or *nihta,* with *-er* for pronounced *-e*) + TIME.] At night time.
c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VI. iv. (1554) 151 b, Anyghtertyme his slepe ful oft he brake.

A-nights (ănəi·ts), *adv. arch.* [coalescence of the two OE. forms *on niht* (see A-NIGHT), and *nihtes* advb. gen. (cf. Where do you go *of a night?*), both = L. *noctu.* Thus simply = *a-night,* though the *-s* has often been taken as a plural sign, and has tended to give a more habitual sense.]
[918 *O. E. Chron.,* þa bestælon hie hie þeah nihtes. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 219 Þu singest a niht. *Ibid.* 238 Þu flihst nihtes.] *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 61 The lady a-roose on nyghtes [*v. r.* rose a-nyghtes] for to here his songe. 1577 *Test.* 12 *Patriarchs* 72 Leachery and covetousness .. walk abroad as well a nights as of days. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 193 Sleeke-headed men, and such as sleepe a-nights. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 104 They lodged a-nights in hollow trees. 1673 SHADWELL *Epsom Wells* II. Wks. III. 221 To sit up a-nights late. 1838 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary* III. 152 She used to go out a-nights with her face hid up in her cloak.

† **A-ni·ght-times,** *advb. phr. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [A *pref.*^{1} in, on + NIGHT + *times* advb. gen.] In the night time; by night.
1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* vii. 40 a, A nighttimes he appeared to them as in a pillar of fyre.

Anil (æ·nil). Also 6 **anele, -ill,** 6-7 **-ile,** 7 **an-neill.** [a. Fr. or Pg. *anil* = Sp. *añil,* ad. Arab. النيل *an-nīl,* i.e. *al* the + *nīl,* Arab. and Pers. ad. Skr. *nīlī* indigo (and -plant), f. *nīla* dark blue.]
1. The Indigo shrub; the native name of the E. Indian species (*Indigofera tinctoria*); but in *Bot.* the trivial name of the W. Indian Indigo (*I. Anil*).
1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 91 There is a Meal made of Anil .. out of the entire Plant. 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 257 [Indigo] not of equal value with that made of the anil. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 621/2 *Indigofera Anil* .. has become naturalised in Asia and Africa.
2. The indigo dye.
1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* ix. (Pulton) Cloth .. grounded with woad only, or with woad and a nele, *alias* blew Inde. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. xi. (ed. 7) 555 Merchandizes that come from Afrique .. Gold, Ivory, Anill, feathers. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 262 They vse to pricke the skinne, and to put on it a kinde of anile or blacking, which doth continue alwayes. 1611 *Bk. Rates* 1 (JAM.) Anneill of Barbarie for litsters [*i.e.* dyers], the pound weight thereof—xviijs. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1415 Hispahan .. vseth great store of Anil. 1852 T. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xv. 502 The anil, or indigo, of these provinces has always been considered .. as equal .. to that of Guatemala.
3. *Chem.* Formative (prefix or suffix) of names of aniline compounds or derivatives; as ANILIDE, anilamic = PHENYLAMIC, chloran·il $C_6Cl_4O_2$.

Anile (æ·nəil), *a.* [ad. L. *anīl-is,* f. *anus* old woman: see -ILE.] Of or like an old woman, old-womanish; imbecile.
1652 GAULE *Magastrom,* 118 Puerile hallucinations and anile delirations. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* Ded. 1 But why do I recount those ancient and (I had almost said) anile things? 1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 64 Not anile conjecture, but sound evidence of events. 1856 R. *Vaughan Ho. w. Mystics* (1860) II. 251 Romanticism .. grew anile in its premature decrepitude.

A·nileness. ? *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being anile; anility.
1731 in BAILEY; whence in JOHNSON and mod. Dicts.

Anilepi, variant of ANLEPI, *a. Obs.,* single.

Anilic (ăni·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. ANIL + -IC.]
1. Of or pertaining to anil; as in *Anilic* (or *Indigotic*) *Acid,* obtained by the action on indigo of boiling nitric acid and water.
1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 158.
2. -anilic in comb. = of aniline; as in *anthranilic, chrysanilic.*
1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 957 *Chrysanilic Acid.*

Anilide (æ·niləid). *Chem.* [f. ANIL- + -IDE, = *Anil(ine am)ide.*] A species of alkalamide, related to aniline as the amides are to the amines; hence called *phenylamide*; it may be viewed as ammonia NH_3 in which one atom of H is replaced, as in aniline, by phenyl, and another by an oxidized radical, the name of the latter being prefixed, as in ACET-ANILIDE (= *phenyl-acetamide*).
1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1872) I. 295 Anilides, synonym of Phenylamides.

Aniline (æ·nilən). *Chem.* [f. (by Fritzche 1841) ANIL indigo + -INE.] A chemical base important in the arts as the source of many beautiful dyes; obtained originally by distilling indigo with caustic potash, but subsequently from many other sources, especially coal-tar.
A. is a colourless, oily, aromatic, volatile liquid, of constitution $C_6H_5(NH_2)$, which may be viewed as ammonia in which one hydrogen atom is replaced by the compound radical phenyl C_6H_5, hence also called *Phenylamine*; or as benzol C_6H_6, in which one atom of H is replaced by amidogen NH_2, whence also called *Amidobenzol* and *Amidobenzene.* It forms crystalline salts with acids, e. g. *Aniline acetate, oxalate, sulphate, nitrate,* etc., and *compound anilines* in which one or both the hydrogen atoms in NH_2 are replaced by radicals, as *Ethyl-aniline, Diethyl-aniline,* etc.
1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* viii. (ed. 2) 237 [Isatine] if heated along with potass, yields an organic base capable of neutralizing acids .. which is called aniline. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wond.* 138 Obtaining a dye, Aniline, from the waste tar of gas works. 1861 *Lond. Rev.* 22 June 732 Aniline is a colourless liquid, with a strong aromatic odour, and a sharp burning taste .. From this aniline chemists are now preparing every shade of blue and red.
2. *attrib.* in *aniline dyes, colours, black, red, purple, yellow, green,* etc., *printing, process,* etc.; and in *Chem.* in *aniline series, compounds, acetate,* etc.
1864 *Daily Tel.* 29 July, That exquisite purple tint which is due to the modern discovery of the aniline dyes. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 2 July 340/3 Aniline colours derived from coal were discovered in 1856. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* XXXIX. 411 Aniline acetate .. on heating loses a molecule of water, yielding an amide called acetanilide. 1875 VOGEL *Chem. Light & Photog.* XV. 247 The aniline-printing invented by Willis. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nervous Dis.* 21 The black anilin process of Herbert Major. *Mod.* An aniline copying pencil.
3. As final element in many names of aniline derivatives; as *chrysaniline, leucaniline, rosaniline,* etc.
1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 160 A considerable quantity of very pure hydrochloride of rosaniline. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 187 *Aniline-yellow* .. The name of *Chrysaniline* has been given to this very beautiful yellow colour. Hofmann has shown that chrysaniline is intimately related to rosaniline and leucaniline.

Anility (ăni·lĭti). [ad. L. *anīlitāt-em,* f. *anīlis*: see ANILE and -ITY.] The state of being an old woman; old-womanishness; dotage, foolishness. *Fig.* used more contemptuously than *senility.*
1623 COCKERAM, *Anility,* Dotage. 1760 STEANE *Serm.* III. 277 This reformation .. perfected and handed down, if not 'entirely without spot or wrinkle,' at least without great blotches or marks of anility! 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 189 Youth can never be anility, nor beauty become ugliness. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 206 The fopperies and anilities of fashion. 1863 *Macm. Mag.* May 62 Müller .. treats as an exploded anility the belief in Hebrew as the primitive language.

† **Ani·m,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 away + OE. *nim-an* to take (see NIM): cogn. w. Goth. *usniman,* MHG. *ernëmen.*] To take away.
c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. XXV. 28 Anymaþ þæt pund æt hym. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 Crist .. to helle ȝewende, and þane deofel ȝewilde, and him of ánam adam and euam.

Animability (æ·nimăbi·lĭti). *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. next: see -BILITY.] Capacity of animation.
1814 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* LXXIV. 393 That an animability of body is acquired (if we may coin a word).

† **A·nimable,** *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [ad. L. *animābil-is*

vivifying, f. *animā-re* to give life: see -BLE.] 'That which may be put into life or receive animation.' J.
1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*; whence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc.

†**A·nimableness.** *Obs.*—° [f. prec. + -NESS.] = ANIMABILITY. Bailey 1731.

†**A·nimadve·rsal.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. ANIMADVERT, -VERSION, after *reversal*, beside *revert*, *reversion*.] The faculty of perceiving or noticing; consciousness. = ANIMADVERSION 2.
1642 MORE *Song of Soul* II. II. II. XXXV. *note*, That lively inward animadversal; it is the soul itself; for I cannot conceive the body doth animadvert.

†**A·nimadve·rse,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *animadvers-* ppl. stem of *animadvert-ĕre*: see below.] To notice, comment upon; = ANIMADVERT 1.
1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 148 All the Fathers might be revised and briefly animadversed.

Animadversion (æ:nimădvə·ɹʃən). [ad. L. *animadversiōn-em*, n. of action f. *animadvert-ĕre*: see ANIMADVERT. Cf. Fr. *animadversion* 16th c. in Littré, which may have been the immediate model.] *gen.* The action or process of animadverting, or its embodiment in words.

I. The turning or directing of the attention.

†**1.** The action of turning the attention to a subject; the observation or consideration *of* anything. *Obs.*
1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 1 (1873) 27, I have no meaning .. to make any exact animadversion of the errors and impediments in matters of learning. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 63 The due animadversion and inspection of their own Minds. 1738 J. KEILL *Anim. Œcon.* Pref. 30 Accurate Animadversion and Comparison of .. the appearances. 1795 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* (1822) 61 Returning to an animadversion of the present transactions.

†**2.** The faculty or habit of noticing or observing; attention, perception, conscious mental action. *Obs.*
1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* clxxxi, The vnsatiate Sparrow .. Foretels true things by animaduertion. 1681 GLANVILL *Sad. Trium.* II. (1726) 464 For in an infinite Life as God is, there can be no distraction, his animadversion necessarily being infinite. 1682 RUST *Disc. Truth* 177 Food which without their intention or animadversion is concocted in their Ventricle.

†**3.** (with *pl.*) The action of calling the attention of others; notice, monition, warning. *Obs.*
1647 SPRIGG *Ang. Rediv.* III. vi. (1854) 174 His excellency had animadversions from the committee .. of incursions made by the king's horse. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. I. 42 They all knew Cæsar's fate, by contemning, or neglecting such animadversions. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 443 ₱ 7 Another timely Animadversion is absolutely necessary.

II. Judicial or critical attention.

4. The action of taking judicial cognizance of offences, and of inflicting punishment; *concr.* with *pl.* a penal visitation. *arch.*
1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. & Warre w. Angels* 65 O wish rather the animadversion to fall upon your bodies and estates. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 157 A [ecclesiastical] Censure has a relation to a Spiritual Punishment, but an [ecclesiastical] Animadversion has only a respect to a Temporal one, as Degradation, and the Delivering of a Person over to the Secular Court. 1750 WESLEY *Wks.* 1872 VII. 394 Of all divine animadversions, there is none more horrid .. than this [an earthquake]. 1839-42 ALISON *Hist. Eur.* (1849) VIII. I. § 73. 198 A power whose lightest measure of animadversion would be banishment.

5. The utterance of criticism, usually of a hostile kind; censure, reproof, blame.
1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* 68 Fyve especiall thinges, woorthye the animadversione. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. VI, He hath done more worthy of dispraise and animadversion, then worthy of commendation. 1680 in Somers *Tracts* II. 84 Could not possibly escape the Animadversion of the House. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 155 ₱ 1 No weakness of the human mind has more frequently incurred animadversion. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spirit. Desp.* iii. 107 A perfect liberty of animadversion upon clerical conduct. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Organ.* § 1. 5 Our temper at this moment should not be one of animadversion and cavil.

6. *concr.* A criticism, comment, observation, or remark (usually, but not always, implying censure).
1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* 2 My petye animaduersions vppon the Annotacions and Corrections .. deliuered by master Thomas Speghte vppon the last editione of Chaucers Workes. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 162 His incomparable animadversions on God's love to mankind. 1740-61 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 498 Our landlady and her maids making animadversions on our conduct. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. vii. § 23. 303 He made some sharp animadversions on this ode.

†**A·nimadve·rsive,** *a.* (and *sb.*) *Obs.* [f. L. *animadvers-* ppl. stem of *animadvert-ĕre* (see ANIMADVERT) + -IVE.] Having the faculty of animadversion; perceptive, percipient.
1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. I. II. XXVI, Though trees have not animadversive sense. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 159 Attentive to its own actions, or animadversive of them. 1685 BOYLE *Free Enq.* 184 Perception .. is the Prerogative of Animadversive Beings.

b. Used as *sb.* Percipient agent. *rare.*
1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VIII. XI. 404 [These] will take up the Animadversion of the Soul so much, that one Animadversive will not suffice for both these Provinces.

†**A·nimadve·rsiveness.** *Obs.*—° [f. prec. + -NESS.] 'The power of animadverting or making judgment.' J. 1731 in BAILEY.

A·nimadve·rsor. *Obs.* [a. L. *animadversor*, n. of agent f. *animadvertĕre*: see next and -OR.] One who animadverts; a critic; = ANIMADVERTER.
1651 HARTLIB *Legac. Husb.* (1655) 145 To the fourth Letter of the Animadversor. 1672 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5089 They agree so justly with my Theory, that if the Animadversor think fit to apply them, he need not, on that account, apprehend a divorce from it.

Animadvert (æ:nimădvə·ɹt), *v.* [ad. L. *animadvert-ĕre* to turn the mind to, take notice of, orig. two words *anim(um* mind, *advertĕre* to turn to, f. *ad* to + *vert-ĕre* to turn. Through the sense of 'take cognizance of' it passed in judicial language to that of 'chastise, or punish after examination.']

†**1.** *trans.* To turn the mind or attention to, pay attention or attend to, observe. *Obs.*
1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cer.* III. ii. 24 Which Theodosius .. animadverting, commanded to pull them downe. 1673 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 353 The weak light .. shall in comparison not be strong enough to be animadverted. 1679 PRANCE *Add. Narr.* 25, I shall onely Animadvert Two things.

2. *intr.* To take note, observe, remark, consider, bethink oneself. Const. *simply*, and with *that*. *arch.*
1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* (1647) 159/2, I cannot conceive the body doth animadvert. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 163, I cannot but animadvert that this too lies open to his Dilemma. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XV. V. (1840) 219 Animadvert that you are in the house of a great lady. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 235, I animadverted that all the oldest-looking shrivelled oak-apples .. had contained pupæ.

3. *intr.* To turn the attention officially or judicially, take legal cognizance of anything deserving of chastisement or censure; *hence*, to proceed by way of punishment or censure. *arch.*
1671 *True Non-Conf.* 12 If Israel was to animadvert with the sword against any city turning aside to Idolatrie. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 395 The law will animadvert hereon as an injury. 1771 J. MACPHERSON *Introd. Hist. Gt. Brit.* 290 They animadverted upon petty offenders with slighter punishments. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. ii. 69 It is for the tribunal before which he offends to animadvert upon his conduct.

4. To comment critically (*on*), to utter criticism (usually of an adverse kind); to express censure or blame.
1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 13, I see no reason why her modesty should .. be so severely animadverted on. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 29 The Examiner animadverts on it for ten Linestogether. 1718 POPE *Let.* Wks. 1737 VI. 36 Your grace very justly animadverts against the too great disposition of finding faults. 1791 SIR J. MACINTOSH *Vind. Gall.* Wks. 1846 III. 92 To animadvert on this modest and courteous picture belongs not to the present subject. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. vii. § 22. 302 The academies began to animadvert on defects beyond the province of grammar. 1873 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* I. 8 The state of things on which we have been animadverting.

†**A·nimadve·rtence.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *animadvert-ĕre* + -ENCE, as if ad. L. **animadvertentia*.] A calling of the attention, a warning.
1549 *Compl. Scotl.* XIX. 163 Al this veil considrit, suld be an animaduertens to gar 30u be vigilant.

Animadverter (æ:nimădvə·ɹtəɹ). *arch.* [f. ANIMADVERT *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who animadverts; a censurer, fault-finder, unfavourable critic or commentator.
1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 267 Therefore the Animadverter haunts Playhouses and Bordelloes. 1714 NELSON *Script. Doctr. Trin.* Pref. 11, I was thus invited by your and my animadverter .. to defend Bishop Bull and myself. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* Pref., Such of these animadverters as have fallen within the author's notice.

†**2.** An inflicter of chastisement, a chastiser. *Obs.*
a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VIII. 279 God is .. a severe animadverter upon such as presume to partake of those mysteries, without such a preparation.

A·nimadve·rting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Criticizing, fault-finding.
1625 *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* To Reader, Those animadverting Observations which the Grecians aptly term 'Επιστασεις. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* II. i, A man of a most animadverting humour.

†**A·nimadve·rtisement.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [Cf. ANIMADVERSION 3 and ADVERTISEMENT 2, both in this sense.] A warning notice, an admonition.
1651 HARTLIB *Legac. Husb.* (1655) 302 An Animadvertisement to the City and Country.

†**Animadvertiser.** *Obs. rare*—¹. A by-form of ANIMADVERTER, prob. due to the original identity of ADVERT and ADVERTISE.
1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 1 Thrice egregious and censoriall animaduertiser of vagrant moustachios.

Animal (æ:nimăl), *sb.* and *a.* [n. L. *animal* a living creature, prop. 'anything living,' for *animāle*, neut. of adj. *animāl-is* having the breath of life, f. *anima* air, breath, life: see -AL. As sb. hardly in Eng. bef. end of 16th c.; not in Bible 1611. Cf. Fr. *animal, animau*, 16th c. in Littré.]

A. *sb.*

1. A living being; a member of the higher of the two series of organized beings, of which the typical forms are endowed with life, sensation, and voluntary motion, but of which the lowest forms are hardly distinguishable from the lowest vegetable forms by any more certain marks than their evident relationship to other animal forms, and thus to the animal series as a whole rather than to the vegetable series.
[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (1495) 735 All that is comprehendyd of flesshe and of spyryte of lyfe .. is callyd *Animall*, a beest. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Comm. (1839) 1 As for *animal* and *homo* .. undyr *animal* beyn contenyt all mankynd, beist, byrd, fowll, fisch, serpent, and all other sik thingis. 1594 T. B. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* II. 581 Many men, by reason of their ignorance in the Latine tongue, think that Animal is a beast, whereas it signifieth a liuing creature.] 1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* II. ii. 20 What a piece of work is a man! .. the Parragon of Animals. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 621 Man hath his daily work .. While other Animals unactive range. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 75 The Deity is generally supposed to be a Perfectly Happy Animal, Incorruptible and Immortal. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 82 Man is the acknowledged governing animal upon the earth. 1860 OWEN *Palæont.* 4 When an organism receives nutritive matter by a mouth, inhales oxygen and exhales carbonic acid, and developes tissues, the proximate principles of which are quaternary compounds of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, it is called an animal. 1869 HUXLEY in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 138 An animal cannot make protoplasm, but takes it ready made from some other .. animal .. or from some plant.

2. In common usage: One of the lower animals; a brute, or beast, as distinguished from man. (Often restricted by the uneducated to quadrupeds; and familiarly applied especially to such as are used by man, as a *horse, ass*, or *dog*.)
1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 16 For the which his Animals on his dunghils are as much bound to him as I. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 224 Of all the Race of Animals, alone The Bees have common Cities of their own. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 65 He .. feasts the animal he dooms his feast. 1875 HELPS *Anim. & Masters* iii. 53 When I use the word 'animals' I mean all living creatures except men and women. 1879 FURNIVALL in *Rep. New Shaks. Soc.* 9 The Animal Similes in Henry VI. *Mod.* Kindness to animals; domestic animals; the animals at the 'Zoo'; we fastened our animals to trees round the camp-fire.

3. Contemptuously or humorously for: A human being who is no better than a brute, or whose animal nature has the ascendancy over his reason; a mere animal. (Cf. similar use of *creature*.)
1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 27 His intellect is not replenished, hee is onely an animal, onely sensible in the duller parts. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Table T.* Wks. 1730 I. 140 A physician is a grave formal animal. 1765 S. MACKENZIE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 509 IV. 481 There is no animal on the face of the earth that the Duke has a more thorough contempt for than Grenville. 1795 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Lett.* XXXIII. (1879) 93 My animal is well; I have not yet taught her to eat, but nature is doing the business. I gave her a crust to assist the cutting of her teeth. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones of Ven.* (1874) I. App. 363 Above the reach of human animals.

4. As in the *slang phr.* 'go the whole hog.'
1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iii, Opposing all half-measures and preferring to go the extreme animal. 1864 SALA *Twice round Clock* 62 Better pay first-class and go the entire animal.

†**5.** *ellipt.* in *pl.* for ANIMAL SPIRITS. *Obs. rare.*
1628 D. DENT *Serm. agst. Drunk.* 16 Diseases in all the regions of man's body; in the animalls, vitalls, and naturalls. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xliv. 284 The Disease is in the Animals, not in the Body.

B. *adj.* [In its introduction distinct from ANIMAL *sb.*, and = Fr. *animal*, ad. L. *animāl-is*; but mixed up with attributive uses of the sb., so as now to be hardly separable as a whole. As L. *animālis* was treated sometimes as a deriv. of *anima*, sometimes of *animus*, the mediæval use of *animālis* varied from 'bestial' to 'spiritual,' and Eng. *animal* adj. had a similar wide range. Mod. usage connects it with the sb. *animal*, and not with *anima* or *animus*.]

†**1.** Connected with sensation, innervation, or will; sometimes = psychical. (Opposed to *vital* and *natural*; the *animal* functions being those of the brain and nervous system; the *vital* of the heart, lungs, etc.; and the *natural* those of nutrition and assimilation.) See ANIMAL SPIRITS. *Obs.*
1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, The skull .. is that parte of the heade .. wherin the anymal membres are conteyned. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* I. 3 Our actions, whether they be animal or voluntarie, or naturall not depending upon our will. 1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1839) 405 Certain motions proceeding from sense, which are called animal motions. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. v. 9 This Motion of the Muscles is sometimes called *Voluntary*, sometimes *Animal*, to distinguish it from the *Natural*, in Brutes *Spontaneous*. *Ibid.* II. vi. 99 The motion of the heart is no Animal motion, but a natural motion.

†**2.** Animate, living, organized, as opposed to *inanimate*. *Obs. rare.*
1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 67 Animall things cannot be kept .. without charge, which is otherwise in inanimate.

3. Of or pertaining to the functions of animals; or of those parts of the nature of man which he shares with the inferior animals. (Thus opposed to *intellectual* and *spiritual*).
1651 JER. TAYLOR *Course of Serm.* I. i. 3 The animal, or the naturall man. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 111 Acquainted with the Animal Œconomy. 1783 COWPER *Lett.* 3 June Wks. 1876, 132 The season has been most unfavourable to animal life; and I who am merely animal have suffered much by it. 1841 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 51 The Excitement of Animal Exercise. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 39 The mere animal courage of the soldier.

4. Carnal, fleshly, as opposed to *moral, spiritual*.
1633 HALES *Brevis Disq.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 337 From the 24th Verse [he] shews wherein that diversity of Bodies

consisteth, not in the Manners, but in the very Substance of them..these weak, those strong; these animal, those spiritual. *a* 1770 Akenside *Epist. Curio* Wks. 324 Whose native strength of soul .. Bursts the tame round of animal affairs. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* ii. 12 The animal nature had grown as strongly as the moral nature, and along with it the animal appetites.

5. Of or pertaining to animals, as opposed to vegetables. (Not separable from the sb. used *attrib.*)

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 133 Whereas in Job, according to the Septuagint .. we finde the word Phœnix, yet can it have no animall signification; for therein it is not expressed φοινὶξ but στέλεχος φοίνικος, the truncke of the Palme tree. 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* I. 197 This is not necessary in plant-eggs or vegetable seeds: but neither doth it seem necessary in all animal-eggs. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* I. 252 The Animal Oils, Cream, Butter, and Marrow. 1855 Kingsley *Glaucus* (1878) 186 That the animal and vegetable respirations might counterbalance each other.

C. *Comb.* and *phrases.* Here it is often impossible to separate the sb. and adj. (see prec.)

1. *attrib.* or *adj.* **animal charcoal,** that formed by charring animal substance; **animal electricity,** that developed in certain animals, as the torpedo and electric eel; **animal food,** animal substances used as food; **animal flower,** one of the actinozoa, as the sea-anemone; **animal heat,** the constant temperature maintained within the bodies of living animals; **animal kingdom,** the whole species of animals viewed scientifically, as one of the three great divisions of natural objects; **animal magnetism** = Mesmerism; **animal magnetist,** a mesmerist; **animal myth,** one founded upon the habits of animals; **animal painter,** a painter of animals as opposed to landscapes, portraits, or incidents of human action; so **animal painting** and **animal piece**; **animal plant,** a zoophyte or polype, as coral; **animal tree,** one cut into the outline of an animal; **animal world,** the world of animals. Also Animal Spirits, q.v.

1873 Williamson *Chem.* § 56 The presence of the phosphate in this animal charcoal enables the carbon to remove various colouring matters from liquids. 1836-39 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 81/2 It is in the mode of its development that the chief peculiarity of Animal Electricity consists. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 102/2 The popular names of *animal flowers* and *sea anemonies*, usually applied to the various species of actinia. *Ibid.* 104/2 The purple animal-flower (*Actinia equina*). 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* (*title*) The Principal Families of the Animal Kingdom. 1784 H. Walpole *Let.* in *Academy* (1882) 25 Feb. 139/1 Animal Magnetism has not yet made much impression here. 1786 *Lounger* (1787) III. 286 The Animal Magnetism of the illustrious Dr. Mesmer. 1860 Jeaffreson *Bk. ab. Doctors* II. 38 Animal magnetism, under the name of mesmerism, has been made familiar of late years to the ears of English people. 1809 Coleridge *Friend* (1818) I. 91, I must have forgotten the Animal Magnetists; the proselytes of Brothers, and of Joanna Southcot. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* III. 378 In animal-pieces; where beasts, or fowl are represented. 1846 Patterson *Zool.* 14 The term Zoophyte, literally meaning animal-plant. 1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 1 Apr., This sketch represents an animal-tree. 1835 Swainson *Classif. Quadr.* § 15 Aristotle, in his system of the animal world, excludes man from his scheme.

2. *similative* and *synthetic deriv.*, as *animal-minded.*

1871 R. H. Hutton *Ess.* I. 28 The ignorant and animal-minded millions by whom the earth is mostly peopled.

Animalcula, *sb. pl.*: see Animalcule.

Animalcular (ænimæ·lkiŭlăr), *a. rare.* [f. L. *animalcul-um* (see next) + -ar.]

1. Of or pertaining to animalcules.

1765 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* I. 481 Imagine animalcules to take their rise in measuring from the width of their tail .. then reckon by animalcular miles. 1823 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXX. 9 Dr. Dwight has a theory that the diseases .. are produced by animalcular putrefaction. 1830 Coleridge *Ch. & State* 219 The moving fairy states of animalcular life.

†**2.** Of or pertaining to Animalculism. *Obs. rare.*

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Systems of physic, of pathology .. founded on the animalcular principles. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 81 Of the Animalcular system.

Animalcule (ænimæ·lkiŭl). Also 6–7 **animalcle.** [ad. L. *animalcul-um*, dim. of *animal*: see -cule. Cf. mod.Fr. *animalcule.* Formerly often used in the L. form, of which the pl. *animalcula* is still frequent in scientific use. (By the ignorant the latter is sometimes made a sing. with pl. *animalculæ*.)]

†**1.** A small or tiny animal; formerly applied to small vertebrates, such as mice, and all invertebrates.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 131/1 For the Laske .. Boyle the Liver of any animalcle, decocte the same, and cause him to eate therof. 1662 More *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. (1712) 79 The assault of Flies and Gnats, and such like bold Animalcula. 1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1704) 168 The catching of these Animalcules [Beetles]. 1718 J. Chamberlayne *Relig. Philos.* III. xxv. § 10 The next biggest Animalculum or Insect. 1728 G. Carleton *Mem. Eng. Officer* 234 The horrid Desolation which attended the Visitation of those Animalcula [locusts]. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 121 The basest of created animalcules, the Spider.

2. An animal so small as to be visible only with the aid of the microscope; applied chiefly to the *Rotifera* and *Infusoria.*

1677 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 821 These animalcula or living Atoms did move. 1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* 9 The Animalcules in Pepper-Water. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* v. 89 If the semina, out of which animals are produced, are (as I doubt not) animalcula already formed. 1745 T. Needham *Microsc. Disc.* Introd. 3 The minutest microscopical Animalcule. 1748 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 2 (Jod.), I have added some unknown species to the animalcule kingdom. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. iv. 149 The infusories, .. also called animalcules, microscopic animals. 1862 Sir H. Holland *Ess.* 84 The appearance of animalcule life in various artificial compounds. 1876 Page *Advd. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 67 The coral animalcule rears its polypidom.

Animalculine (ænimæ·lkiŭlin), *a. rare.* [f. L. *animalcul-um* + -ine.] = Animalcular.

1821 Dwight *Trav. New Eng.* I. xxxviii. 385 The nidus, in which the animalculine existence is formed. *Ibid.*, That animalculine putrefaction is the immediate cause of those diseases .. which are justly attributed to standing waters.

Animalculism (ænimæ·lkiŭliz'm). [f. as prec. + -ism.] A theory which seeks to explain physiological or pathological phenomena by the agency of animalcules, as (1) that they are the germs of life, (2) that they are the cause of diseases.

[1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Animalcule*, The system of generation *ab animalculo.*] 1874 Dunglison *Med. Dict., Animalculism*, Spermatism. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anima·lculist. [f. as prec. + -ist.]

1. An adherent of Animalculism.

1816 Keith *Phys. Bot.* II. 362 The theory of the animalculists. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. ii. 37 The animalculists, or the believers in sperm, looked upon the moving seminal threads as the real animal germs.

2. One who makes a special study of animalcules.

Animalhood (æ·nimălhud). *rare*—1. [f. Animal *sb.* + -hood.] The state or condition of the inferior animals.

1863 *Reader* Nov. 537 A creature almost lapsed from humanity into animalhood.

Animalic (ænimæ·lik), *a. rare.* [f. Animal + -ic by form-assoc. with *angel-ic*, etc.] Of or belonging to animals.

1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vi. 281 The Eggs of a perfect Animal .. will lose their animalick [*printed* Animatick] Faculties, being frozen or concrete with cold. 1878 T. Sinclair *Mount* 171 Falling next to Drydenism, and finishing with the animalic lyre of innuendo.

Animaliculture (ænimæ·li,kv·ltiŭɪ, -tʃəɪ). [f. L. *animal*, after *horticulture*, *pisciculture*, etc.] The rearing of animals as a branch of industry.

1879 C. A. Cutter in *Catalogue* of Winchester (Mass.) Town Library, and in *Libr. Journ.* IV. 237, as a collective title for works 'relating to the raising and care of animals for industrial purposes.'

†**Animali·llio.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Animal, with dim. ending, as in It. *-iglio*, Sp. *-illo* (*-ilyo*).] A tiny animal, an animalcule.

1639 Howell *Fam. Lett.* (1650) II. 64 The same proportion which those small animalillios bore with me .. the same I held with those glorious spirits which are near the throne.

†**A·nimalish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Animal *sb.* + -ish.] Of the nature of an animal.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 29. 37 Anaxagoras .. did not make any Animalish Atoms Sensitive and Rational. *Ibid.* 73 To think that there was any Animalish Nature before all these Animals.

Animalism (æ·nimăliz'm). [f. as prec. + -ism.]

1. The exercise of the animal faculties; **a.** in an honourable sense: Animal activity, physical exercise and enjoyment; **b.** in depreciation: Mere animal enjoyment, sensuality.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 110 Savage Animalism is nothing, inventive Spiritualism is all. 1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* Introd. (1878) 6 The 'healthy animalism' of the Teutonic mind. 1856 R. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. 204 That snug animalism which some men call happiness. 1868 *Less. Middle Age* 198 A face that expresses pure intellect, and feeling, without a vestige of animalism.

2. The doctrine which views men as mere animals.

1857 T. Webb *Intell. Locke* i. 6 The Philosophy of Sensualism was developed .. by Helvetius, into an Animalism, which acknowledged no characteristic difference between man and the lower animals.

3. An embodiment of the mere animal propensities; a wholly sensual being. *rare.*

1868 Tennyson *Lucr.* 53 Girls, Hetairai, curious in their art, Hired animalisms. 1875 Farrar *Seekers* III. i. 270 The scandalous bronze-lacquer age of hungry animalisms.

Animalist (æ·nimălist). [f. as prec. + -ist.]

1. One who takes the 'animal' side of a discussion.

1837 P. Parley *Sun, Moon, & Stars* liv. (ed. 2) 284 Vegetablists say that it is a fungous plant .. but the animalists agree in affirming it to be the altered remains of dead frogs.

2. One who holds the doctrine of animalism; a sensualist.

1851 in *Kingsley's Lett. & Mem.* I. 282 A 'healthy animalist' who has gone through that course of profligacy which, etc.

3. The same as animalculist.

1874 Dunglison *Med. Dict., Animalculist, Animalist*, one who attempts to explain different physiological or pathological phenomena by means of animalcules.

Animality (ænimæ·lĭti). [a. Fr. *animalité*, n. of quality f. *animal* adj.: see -ity. Cf. *humanity*, also L. *æquālitās, carnālitās.*]

1. The sum of the qualities and functions which are the attributes of an animal; the animal nature, constitution, or system; vital power.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 40 Then followeth presently a sencelesse dulnes, and a priuation of the Animality, if I may so speake. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 111 Lifesomness or animality. 1796 W. Taylor in *Month. Rev.* XX. 567 Empedocles .. had no doubt of the animality of the earth. 1829 E. Jesse *Jrnl. Natur.* 241 That portion of vital air which brisks up animality. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 490 The luxuriant fulness of blooming animality.

2. The quality or condition of the inferior animals; the merely animal nature, as distinguished from the moral and spiritual; animalhood.

1646 S. Bolton *Arraign. Errour* 158 There is something of animality, of the beast in man. 1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 14 Every man .. hath these two Principles in him .. Divinity and Animality, Spirit and Flesh. 1667—*Div. Dial.* IV. iv. (1713) 294 To gratifie our corrupt Animality. 1836 *For. Q. Rev.* XVII. 166 In woman, humanity, as contradistinguished to animality .. has attained its zenith. 1868 in F. Lee *Valid. Angl. Ord.* 494 Sunk in the lowest depths of ignorance and animality. 1878 Dowden *Stud. Lit.* 114 The development of the entire human race from animality and primitive barbarism.

3. Animal nature, animal life, as opposed to that of vegetables or of inorganic matter.

1647 H. More *Poems* 88 It's more plain in animalitie. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Phil.* I. x. 429 Without it [fire] there would be neither vegetation, nor animality. 1858 T. R. Jones *Aquar. Natur.* 137 Jussieu .. at last declared his complete faith in the animality of these creatures [the Zoophytic races]. 1879 Lewes *Stud. Psychol.* 54 It passes from Vegetality to Animality, and through Animality to Humanity.

4. The animal series, the animal world.

1770 Wesley *Nat. Phil.* (1784) IV. v. viii. § 14. 190 [The polypus] is too much an animal to be the last term of animality. 1841 Douglas in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. ix. 245 In any class or kingdom of animality. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 11 June 262/1 Animality has no principle of cohesion by its members.

Animalization (æ·nimăləizē·ʃən). [n. of action f. next: see -ation.]

1. The action of converting into animal substance.

1800 Hatchett in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 401 That part of the blood [fibrin] which has undergone the most complete animalization. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* 29/2 The animalization of the chyle. 1859 L. Simpson *Handbk. Dining* vii. 61 To discover in vegetables those affinities in consequence of which they also became susceptible of animalisation.

2. A rendering unspiritual or sensual; sensualization. *rare.*

1863 Draper *Intell. Devel. Eur.* viii. (1865) 192 An animalization of religion.

‖**3.** Distribution of animal existence; animal population. (Not yet naturalized.)

1840 Sir C. Lemon in *Jrnl. R. Agric. S.* I. iv. 414 What the French call the animalization of the departments is shown as follows:—Cattle, 2,628,924; Sheep, 6,764,107.

Animalize (æ·nimăləiz), *v.* [f. Animal + -ize.]

†**1.** To make into an animal; to represent in animal form. *Obs. rare.*

1741 Warburton *Div. Legat.* II. iv. § 6. 182 The polite Egyptian Priests who first animalized the Asterisms.

2. To convert into animal substance.

1770 Wesley *Nat. Phil.* v. viii. § 14 (1784) IV. 190 The Hand, which has formed the polypus .. can, when necessity requires, animalize matter at a much less expence. 1772 Hunter in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 454 Something secreted in the coats of the stomach, which .. animalises the food, or assimilates it to the nature of the blood. 1805 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 17 That the juice of the Indian fig may be animalized into a crimson die. 1869 *Dict. Dyeing* in *Eng. Mech.* 28 May 229/3 It is not possible to animalise a fabric in any other way than by actually depositing upon it the animal matter.

3. To reduce to animal nature; to sensualize, rouse the sensual passions of.

1806-31 A. Knox *Rem.* (1844) I. 81 Nine out of ten are too much animalised for this. 1841 Arnold *Lect. Mod. Hist.* (1878) 55 Has sensualized and animalized its character. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 297 A bright-eyed poissarde well able to animalize a monastery.

A·nimalized, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.]

1. Converted into animal substance or product.

1784 Twamley *Dairying* 93 Milk .. yields a nourishment partly vegetable and partly animalized. 1800 Henry *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 290 The product of vegetables, and not an animalized substance. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 30 July 412/1 Absorbency of the animalised gases.

2. Endowed with the attributes or appearance of an animal. *rare.*

1835 Kirby *Bridgew. Treat.* (1852) I. 189 Seemingly insignificant creatures .. which seem as little animalized as any animal can be. 1879 M. Conway *Demonol.* I. III. viii. 380 The animalised form of the Hydra [of Lernæa].

3. Reduced to the level of the lower animals; sensualized.

1849 Robertson *Serm.* (1866) xii. 209 The soul of the Roman .. became secularized, then animalized. 1858 Bushnell *Nat. & Supern.* viii. (1864) 227 The animalized condition which we now designate by the term *savage.*

A·nimalizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] Reducing to the rank or character of an animal; sensualizing.

1824 Coleridge *Aids to Refl.* (1848) I. 102 The animalizing tendency of his own philosophy. 1847 Bushnell *Chr. Nurture* II. iii. (1861) 278 This same animalizing process.

Animally (æ·nimăli), *adv.* [f. Animal *a.* + -ly 2.]

†**1.** Psychically, in respect of the *anima*, animal soul, or 'animal spirits.' *Obs.*

c 1600 *Timon* v. iv. (1842) 87 Hee's an asse logically and capitally, not phisikallie and animallie. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 582 Πάντα ψυχικῶς, all things animally—that is, self-movably, actively, and productively.

2. Physically, in respect of the animal as opposed to the intellectual faculties.

1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* III. xxxv. 10 A nature more subtly mixed .. less animally forcible.

†**A·nimalness.** *Obs.*—° [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = ANIMALITY. Bailey 1731.

Animal spirits (formerly, **spirit**). [See ANIMAL B 1.]

†1. *orig.* The supposed 'spirit' or principle of sensation and voluntary motion; answering to nerve fluid, nerve force, nervous action. *Obs.*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* Interpr., Physitions teache that there ben thre kindes of spirites, *animal*, *vital*, and *naturall*. The animal spirite hath his seate in the brayne, and is spredde in to all the bodye by synnowes, gyuyng facultie of mouynge, and felynge. It is called *animal*, bycause it is the first instrument of the soule, whych the Latins call *animam*. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 67 Al my spreitis vital ande animal. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* To Reader, The braine for the animall spirite, the heart for the vitall, and the liver for the naturall. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 272 Those conducts through which the spirits animal do give feeling and moving to the body. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 124 That part of the brain from whence all those nerves that conduct the animal spirits up and down the body take their first original. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 805 If .. he might taint Th' animal Spirits that from pure blood arise. 1732 BERKELEY *Min. Philos.* I. 134 Animal Spirits .. are the Messengers, which running to and fro in the Nerves, preserve a Communication between the Soul and outward Objects. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) xx. I. 259 The doctrine of animal spirits.

†b. *fig. pl.* Nerves, sinews (as in 'sinews of war'). 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 295 The Increase of our Foreign Trade .. whence has arisen all those Animal Spirits, those Springs of Riches which has enabled us to spend so many millions for the preservation of our Liberties.

†2. Nerve, physical or 'animal' courage. *Obs.*

1700 HICKS in *Pepys Corr.* 372 Sights .. which others of more passive tempers, and a less stock of animal spirits, could not so well endure. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* 39 That the Surprise may not drive the Animal Spirits from the Heart. *Ibid.* (1858) 548 The animal spirits sink.

3. *coll. pl.* Nervous vivacity, natural gayety of disposition, 'healthy animalism.'

1739 WESLEY *Wks.* 1830 I. 256 Saying it was only nature, imagination, and animal spirits. 1813 MISS AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* ix. 39 She had high animal spirits. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. v. 23 He .. had great animal spirits, and a keen sense of enjoyment. *Mod.* A great flow of animal spirits.

†**A·nimant,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *animānt-em* breathing, living, pr. pple. of *animā-re*: see ANIMATE.]

A. *adj.* Having life, living; animated.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 514 *Ut sit Animans*, That it be Animant, or endued with Life, Sense, and Understanding. *Ibid.* 512 He that acknowledges no Animant God .. acknowledges no God at all.

B. *sb.* A living creature, an animal.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 447 There is no other cause of life to us men and other Animants.

†**Anima·ntative,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec., by form-assoc. with *alimentative*, etc.; a clumsy variant of ANIMATIVE. Cf. *vegetative*, and see -ATIVE.] Connected with the production of living beings.

a 1655 *Let.* in Hartlib. *Ref. Commonw. Bees* 25 Out of any Wood-berry may, by an animantative fermentation (if I may so speak) be produced, first a small Worm, which growing bigger groweth husky, and at last becomes a Fly.

†**Animastic** (ænimæ·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *animastic-us* pertaining to the soul, f. L. *anima* breath, life. A hybrid formation: cf. *onomastic.*]

A. *adj.* Possessed of mind or spirit, as opposed to what is purely material; spiritual; *sometimes* = ANIMATE.

1651 J. F[RBAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Phil.* 370 The order of Animastick, viz. of blessed souls. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Plotinus* 226 A life neither vegetable, nor sensitive, nor of any other animastic nature. 1816 — *Pamphl.* VIII. 65 Of fables .. some are theological, others physical, others animastic (or relating to soul). 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 123 Stretched from the all essential infinite, To animastic orders and ourselves.

†B. *sb.* Psychology. *Obs.*

a 1857 SIR W. HAMILTON (L.) [Apprehension, judgement, and reasoning] belonged to Animastic, as they called it, or Psychology.

†**Anima·stical,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. = prec.

1651 J. F[RBAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Phil.* 453 After the Quires of the blessed Spirits, the Animastical order is the next.

Animate (æ·nimēt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *animāt-us* filled with life, *also*, disposed, inclined, f. *animā-re* to breathe, to quicken; f. *anima* air, breath, life, soul, mind.]

A. *pple.* and *adj.*

†1. *pple.* Animated, inspired. *Obs.*

a 1546 ELYOT *Let.* in *Governour* (1836) 289, I am animate to importune your good lordship with most hearty desires. 1640 *Canterbur. Self-Conv.* Pref. 11 That .. your Honours [may be] the more animate to deny your power.

2. *adj.* Endowed with life, living, alive.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. i. 102 Phylosophers .. have affirmed the magnet or loadstone to be animate. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug., City of God* VIII. xxiii. (1620) 312 Statues, quoth he? Doe you not see them animate? 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 580 Corruption of Bodies Inanimat and Animat. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 34 Some of the Ancients .. have .. thought that the World was Animate. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In mechanics, animate power is used to denote a man, or brute. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. I. ix. 147 The former history of the animate world. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1846) 5 That men should have worshipped .. stocks and stones, and all manner of animate and inanimate objects.

3. Lively, having the full activity of life.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* vi. iii. Wks. IV. 220 A courser More animate of eye, Of form more faultless never had he seen. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* iii. 59 The enthusiasm of the very meanest member of a warrior-clan is tenfold more animate.

4. Pertaining to what is endowed with life; connected with animals.

1828 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* I. iv. 94 Both animate diseases, but derived from two distinct species of animals.

†B. *sb.* That which has life, a living thing. *Obs.*

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. xxviii, Magnetick might doth so combine Earth, Water, Air, into one animate. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. i. 5 The animate serves the animal.

Animate (æ·nimēt), *v.* [f. prec., or on analogy of vbs. so formed.]

I. To give life to, make alive or active.

1. *trans.* To breathe life into, endow with life, give life to or sustain in life, quicken, vivify.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xvi. 275 [Venison] doth anymate hym to be as he is .. stronge and hardy. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 151 Male and Femal Light, Which two great Sexes animate the World. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. 25 We may hereafter animate these same or new bodies. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Phil.* IV. lii. 448 When the coals are animated by a pair of bellows. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* viii. 156 The breath of God animates his frame.

2. To represent as alive, give the appearance of life to. *arch.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xxi. (1627) 247 That we forget not to animate that which we remember by: that is, to conceive of it in our minde, as being lively and stirring. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 168 ₱5 Poetry, that force which .. animates matter. 1776 REYNOLDS *Disc.* vii. (1876) 408 That Promethean fire, which animates the canvass and vivifies the marble.

3. To impart liveliness, vividness, or interest to; to enliven.

1670 FLECKNOE in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 345 Much less inimitable Shakspears way, Promethian-like to animate a play. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 329 These might have animated a dull relation. 1737 POPE *Horace's Ode* III. xxviii, Exalt the dance, and animate the song. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 201 To have thrown off every sympathy with what animates the open world.

†4. To bring into active or legal operation. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcad.* (1622) 243 No small errour winkt at, least greater should bee animated. 1655 LESTRANGE *Chas. I*, 214 The Bill..having past both Houses was animated with the Royall assent.

II. To give spirit, inspiration, or impulse.

5. *trans.* To fill with boldness, courage, spirit; to encourage, inspirit.

1538 COVERDALE *Ded. N. T.* Wks. II. 24 It doth even animate and encourage me now likewise to use the same audacity. 1584 WHITGIFT in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. 158 Such as animate them in their disobedience. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed B.* (1673) 107 The Dogs are animated by the winding of horns, and voices of the hunters. 1623 COCKERAM, *Animate*, to encourage or hearten on. 1700 DRYDEN *Mel. & Atal.* 161 The shouting animates their hearts. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 294 The progress we had made this season could not fail to animate our further proceedings. 1839 VEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* iii. (1847) 29 The few moments which preceded the decisive battle were employed..in animating his soldiers.

†b. *refl. Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* clxxxiii. 65 Let every man, woman, or chylde animate them selfe upon God.

†c. *intr.* To become animated, brighten up. *Obs.*

1779 MISS BURNEY *Diary* (1842) I. 256 She .. alternately softens and animates just like her. 1782 — *Cecilia* I. vi. (1783) 79 Mr. Arnott, animating at this speech, glided behind her chair.

6. *trans.* To move mentally, to excite to action of any kind; to inspire, actuate, incite, stir up.

1583 *Exec. Treason* (1675) 4 To animate them to continue their..wicked purposes. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Massac. Paris* II. vi, Animated by religious zeal. 1598 GREENWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* I. vii. (1622) 12 He .. was thought to animate Drusus against the souldiers. 1658 CROMWELL (Carlyle 1871) V. 119 Designs which are animated every day from Flanders and Spain. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* iii. 74 The same spirit of opposition and cruelty animated the Gentiles. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* x. 467 Those exalted motives which should animate virtue. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* i. 14 The motives which animated that wonderful and mysterious man.

7. To actuate, move, or put in motion (a thing).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 59 That extreme which is next the earth is animated unto the North, and the contrary unto the South. 1659 LEAK *Water-works* 33 The Syphon ..shall make the Air breath forth of it, and animate the two Organ Pipes. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 1. 225 Motion ..which animates the bullet projected from the gun.

†8. To impart any physical quality or virtue. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. iv. 15 Mercurie, sulphur, and salt ..do animate and adorne it with their properties.

Animated (æ·nimētèd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Commonly used as pa. pple of vb. *animate*; but also as equivalent to adj. *animate*.

1. Endowed with life; living, alive. *Animated Nature*: that portion of Nature which is alive; the animal world.

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1557, 1324/2 Thys is .. not my deade body, but animated and lyuinge with my soule. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 608 It is a thing Animated or hauing a life of it owne. 1774 GOLDSM. (*title*) History of the Earth and Animated Nature. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 198 Nature inanimate employs sweet sounds, But animated nature sweeter still. 1858 R. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rev.* I. 34 The belief that the heavenly bodies were animated natures.

b. Peopled or 'alive' with living beings.

1827 MONTGOMERY *Pelican Isl.* II. 106 The expanse of animated waters.

c. *fig.* Of things vividly figured: Appearing alive.

1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 73 Heroes in animated marble frown, And legislators seem to think in stone. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. vi. 345 Mine are all animated pictures. See that cypress, waving from the breeze.

2. Full of the activity and motion of life; enlivened, quickened; spirited; lively, vivacious.

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 63 The little cubs perhaps are animated by reason of their wiliness. 1708 POPE *St. Cecilia's Day* 28 Warriors she fires with animated sounds. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 99 Barbier's animated and excellent account of it. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. x. 254 The discussion was animated. 1859 REEVE *Brittany* 236 The scene was one of the most animated we had met with.

3. Mentally moved or excited; inspired, actuated, incited, encouraged. (Now mostly participial.)

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 512/1 Anymated and instructed .. with his owne spirite. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iv. § 1. 502 They departed home rich, and well animated to returne agayne. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* 445 The Menaces, the Insultings of our newly animated common enemies. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 194 Incens'd With animated Rage. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* 100 Desperate men, animated by the presence of two or three of the actors in the primate's murder. 1850 SMILES *Self Help* ii. 41 He worked .. animated by the determination to excel.

†4. Endowed with some active physical property. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Animated needle*, is one touch'd with a Loadstone. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Animated mercury*, quicksilver impregnated with some subtile and spirituous particles, so as to render it capable of growing hot when mingled with gold.

†5. Pertaining to animated beings; animal. *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., A system of animated pathology.

A·nimatedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an animated manner, with animation; vividly, vivaciously, keenly.

1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* iv. (1848) 158 That beautiful variety of ..love, and reverence, which are so animatedly expressed. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 806 Animatedly descriptive and devotional. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* I. xvii. 252 Watching the ship's progress animatedly. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xix, He was talking animatedly.

A·nimateness. ? *Obs.*—° [f. ANIMATE *a.* + -NESS.] 'The state of being animated.' J.

1731 in BAILEY; whence in JOHNSON.

A·nimater. [f. ANIMATE *v.* + -ER[1].] = ANIMATOR.

1831 DE QUINCEY *Klosterheim* (1855) 34 He had been the chief combiner and animater of the Imperial party.

Animating (æ·nimētiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Life-giving, quickening, vivifying; enlivening, inspiring, encouraging; rendering life-like.

1680 in *Roxb. Bal.* (1883) IV. 547 Bring me a man with animating stroaks, Whose pregnant Steel gives life to formless rocks. 1727 THOMSON *Summer* 168 From him they draw their animating fire. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* I. vii. (1783) 88 So animating are the designs of disinterested benevolence. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 25. 182 The talk was incessant and animating. 1869 SEELEY *Lect. & Ess.* i. 18 No new animating principle.

A·nimatingly, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an animating manner; so as to give life, inspiration, enlivenment, or encouragement.

1850 ANDERSON *Regen.* (1871) 99 How tenderly and animatingly it consoles and encourages! 1871 MORLEY in *Athenæum* 1 Apr. 398 Whose words and ideas spring up incessantly and animatingly within us.

Animation (ænimē·ʃən. [ad. L. *animātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *animā-re*: see ANIMATE.] The action of animating, or state of being animated.

†1. The action of imparting life, vitality, or (as the sign of life) motion; quickening, vitalizing. *Obs.*

1597 J. KING *Jonah* xxvi. (1864) 167 Such as are strengthened by the arm and animation of God, his waves. 1623 HOWELL *Lett.* I. xxix, The fourth act that goeth to make man, is called Animation. 1721 BAILEY, *Animation*, the informing an animal body with a soul.

b. *fig.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 49 (1873) 251 The administration, and (as I may term it) animation of laws.

2. The state of being animate or alive, animateness, vitality. *Spirit of Animation*: see ANIMAL SPIRITS. *arch.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Leaven* 116 Men of our own flesh, of the same animation with ourselves. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 169 Aristotle himself held the Worlds Animation, or a Mundane Soul. 1733 G. CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. x. § 1 (1734) 90 Mere Mechanism .. can never account for Animation, or the animal life even of the lowest Insect. 1794 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 37 The spirit of animation is the immediate cause of the contraction of animal fibres—it resides in the brain and nerves. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* (1865) iii. 58 Capable of bestowing animation upon lifeless matter. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 159/2 A case of suspended animation in a seaman who had .. fallen into the sea.

†3. Representation of things as alive. *Obs. rare.*

1681 HOBBES *Rhet.* III. ix. 114 Animation is that expression which makes us seem to see the thing before our eyes.

4. The action of filling with liveliness, enlivenment; enlivening operation or influence.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* 93 The animation of the chase and the glow of the exercise. 1820 SHELLEY *Prom. Unb.* IV. i. 322 Ha! the animation of delight Which wraps me.

5. Liveliness of aspect or manner; vivacity, sprightliness, brightness.

1790 BOSWELL *Johnson* xxiv. 213 Johnson was in high spirits .. talked with great animation and success. *a* 1817 MISS AUSTEN *Mansf. Pk.* (1851) 62 She discussed the possibility of improvements with much animation. 1839 HALLAM *Hist.*

Lit. I. viii. § 28 The substitution of the anapæst for the iambic .. gives them [ballads] a remarkable elasticity and animation. **1863** MARY HOWITT tr. *Bremer's Greece* I. i. 15 Little fishing-boats on the water gave animation to the scene.

†**6.** The action of inspiring or filling with any impulse; inspiration. *Obs.*

1613 DANIEL *Hist. Eng.* 135 [The legate] now by the Kings animation, presumes more peremptorily to vrge them. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 286 She by her counsel and animation stirs up the Seven-headed Beast to this Murther.

†**b.** *esp.* Inspiration with courage, encouragement. **1616** R. C. *Times' Whistle* (1871) 111 A great animation of my subsequent endeavours. **1680** H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 303 An intimation and animation to us to follow his example.

†**7.** The imparting of any physical quality or virtue. *Obs. rare.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. xli. 117 We are now speaking of the animation of gold. **1667** *Phil. Trans.* II. 604 The animation of the Voyce of Man by his Masculine and Generative power.

Animative (æ·nimĕ·tiv, -ĕtiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *animāt-* ppl. stem of *animā-re* (see prec.) + -IVE.]

1. Having the faculty of animating; enlivening, quickening.

1755 in JOHNSON. **1799** J. CORRY *Sat. View Lond.* (1803) 97 The animative inspiration of His Spirit will renovate the love of religion in the hearts of many.

†**2.** ? Relative to animate beings. *Obs. rare.*

1792 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Proclus* I. Introd. 94 There are five orders of numbers, the divine, the essential, the animative, the natural, and the mathematic.

Animator (æ·nimē·tɑr). [a. L. *animātor*, n. of agent f. *animā-re*: see ANIMATE.] He who, or that which, animates, quickens, enlivens, or inspires.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* I. Argt. 3 Of all that liue sole Animator. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 44 Bodies .. conform themselves to situations, wherein they best unite unto their Animator. **1836** LANDOR *Per. & Asp.* Wks. 1846 II. 428 The nobler animators of this frame, the flesh and blood.

‖ **Animé** (ɑ·nime, æ·nimi), *sb.* [Fr., said to be so called because it often contains so many insects as to be, figuratively, *animé* or *animated*; but according to some a native name.] A name given to various resins; the original, obtained from a West Indian tree (*Hymenæa Courbaril*), much used in making varnish; the others from Africa.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyfull Newes* II. (1596) 2 They do bring from the Newe Spaine 2 kinds of Rosine, that be both much alike.. the one is called Copall, and the other Anime. **1604** E. G. D'Acosta's *Nat. Hist. Indies* xxix. 288 New Spaine.. [hath] abundance of matter for perfume and physicke, as is the Animé whereof there comes great store. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, The eastern gum anime is distinguished into three kinds..white..blackish..pale. **1851** E. FORBES in *Art Jrnl. Catal. Exhib.* II. 6†/2 Many and curious are the gums and balsams of the family; among others, gum-Arabic, tragacanth, animé. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* I. 190 Gum-animé is sometimes mistaken for amber.

‖ **Animé** (ɑ·nime), *a. Her.* [Fr. *animé* animated, excited, roused.] In action and showing a desire to fight; having the eyes, etc. of a different tincture from the animal itself.

1731 in BAILEY. **1753** in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

Animine (æ·niməin). *Chem.* [f. ANIM(AL) + -INE, chem. form.] An organic base obtained from bone oil, and other animal oils.

1863 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 296.

Animism (æ·nimiz'm). [f. L. *anima* life, soul + -ISM.]

1. The doctrine of the *anima mundi*, upheld by Stahl 1720; the doctrine that the phenomena of animal life are produced by an immaterial *anima*, soul, or vital principle distinct from matter.

1832 *Edinb. Rev.* LV. 472 Discussing the Animism of Stahl. **1864** *Sat. Rev.* 10 Dec. 726/1 All spiritual belief came to be laughed at .. There was no more account of Stahl and 'animism.' Nothing but sheer materialism remained.

2. The attribution of a living soul to inanimate objects and natural phenomena.

1866 *Fortn. Rev.* 15 Aug. 84 The theory which endows the phenomena of nature with personal life might be conveniently called Animism. **1871** TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 45 The animism of the ruder tribes of India. **1877** DAWSON *Orig. World* i. 15 Polytheism .. takes very largely the form of animism.

3. Extended polemically to: The belief in the existence of soul or spirit apart from matter, and in a spiritual world generally; spiritualism as opposed to materialism.

1880 J. RAE in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 615 The universality of what Mr. Tylor calls Animism, the belief in spiritual and unseen agencies.

Animist (æ·nimist). [f. L. *anima* soul + -IST.]

a. One holding the animism of Stahl. **b.** One who attributes a living soul to natural objects and phenomena. **c.** (Extended polemically to) One who believes in the existence of the soul as distinct from the body, and in a spiritual world generally.

1819 LAWRENCE *Man* iii. (1844) 84 A tribe of animists .. maintained that the soul is the only cause of life. **1864** R. BURTON *Dahome* II. 157 Those rewards and punishments by which, according to the Semitic animist, the balance of good and evil in this life is to be struck. **1866** *Fortn. Rev.* 15 Aug. 84 The Animist may or may not be an idolater.

Animistic (ænimi·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or belonging to animism or animists.

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 268 Its animistic development [*i.e.* of mythology] falls within a broader generalization still. **1876** *Academy* 4 Nov. 451/1 The animistic religions of the *Naturvölker*, of the Mexicans and Peruvians, and of the Finns. **1880** GOLOW. SMITH in *Atl. Month.* No. 268, 213 The doctrine of the immortality of the soul has become so entangled with animistic fancies. **1881** HUXLEY in *Nature* No. 615. 344 The essence of modern, as contrasted with ancient, physiological science, appears to me to lie in its antagonism to animistic hypotheses and animistic phraseology. **1882** *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* 373 The simple animistic belief in the continued existence of the spirit.

†**Animo·se,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *animōs-us*: see ANIMOUS.] = ANIMOUS.

1731 BAILEY, *Animose*, couragious, also stomachful. **1755** in JOHNSON. **1775** ASH, *Animose*, full of spirit, hot, vehement.

†**Animo·seness.** *Obs.*—°. = ANIMOSITY.

1731 in BAILEY. **1755** in JOHNSON. **1775** ASH, *Animoseness*, heat, spirit, vehemence of temper.

Animosity (ænimɒ·sĭti). Also 5–6 -te, 6–7 -tie. [a. Fr. *animosité*, f. L. *animōsitātem*, n. of quality f. *animōs-us* spirited: see ANIMOUS.]

†**1.** Spiritedness, high spirit, courage, bravery. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 61 The cause is for euery thynge is of more animosite and audacite in his vniversalle then his parte parcialle. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 296 It was thought a decent countenance and constant animositie in the king to be so affected. **1658** SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iv. 66 Confirming his wavering hand unto the animosity of that attempt. *a* **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 20 Such as are of a high-flown animosity affect *fortunas laciniosas.*

2. Excitement of feeling against any one; hostility of mind tending to break out into action, active hatred or enmity.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 48 (1873) 249 The natures and dispositions of the people .. their animosities and discontents. **1644** HEYLIN *Laud* II. 349 To foment those animosities .. raised in that nation against the King. **1660** in Somers's *Tracts* II. 168 To forget what is past, and lay aside all Animosities for the future. **1674** OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 204 Forming new Parties and reviving old Animosities. **1754** HUME *Hist. Eng.* ii, It is a just remark, that the more affinity there is between theological parties, the greater commonly is their animosity. **1852** MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I. ii. 84 The jealousies and animosities that formerly subsisted between the privileged classes and the mass of the people.

†**A·nimous,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [a. Fr. *animeux*, ad. L. *animōs-um* spirited, f. ANIMUS.] Spirited, couragcous; *also,* hot-tempered.

1620 SHELTON *Don Quix.* II. iv. v. 58 Don Cirongilio of Thracia, who was so animous and valiant. **1775** in ASH.

Animus (æ·nimŏs). No pl. [a. L. *animus* (1) soul, (2) mind, (3) mental impulse, disposition, passion.] Actuating feeling, disposition in a particular direction, animating spirit or temper, usually of a hostile character; *hence,* animosity.

[**1818** Not in TODD.] **1831** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* I. 424 The animus is to impress upon the British soldiery the duty of putting down the liberties of their country. **1840** THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1872) 212 The animus with which the case has been conducted. **1863** I. TAYLOR *Pentateuch* 16 Almost every page .. affords an instance .. of an intense feeling, or, as we say, animus; this is the word we use when a speaker or writer, who is labouring to substantiate a defamation, finds it more than he can do to repress emotions, that are not of the most amiable sort, and which he does not choose to avow. **1864** LOWELL *Biglow P.* Wks. 1879, 264/2 The animus that actuates the policy of a foreign country.

†**An-inne,** *prep. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. AN *prep.* + *inne*, OE. *innan* inside. Cf. *a-bove, a-bout.*] Within.

1205 LAY. 5617 Ic inc habbe beiene an-inne mine benden.

Anion (æ·niǫn). *Electr.* [a. Gr. ἀνιόν (a thing) going up, neut. of pr. pple of ἀνι-έναι to go up, f. ἀνά up + ἰ- go.] The name given by Faraday to an electro-negative element, which in electrochemical decompositions is evolved at the anode or positive pole of the battery. Opposed to *cation.*

1834 FARADAY *Res. Electr.* (1849) I. 198, I propose to distinguish such bodies by calling those anions which go to the anode of the decomposing body. **1870** FERGUSON *Electr.* 162 In acids, hydrogen forms the cation, and the acid radical the other constituent, the anion.

Anioyn, early form of ENJOIN: see AN- *pref.* 4.

1340 *Ayenb.* 172 Him penonce to anioynj be þe zenne.

Anioynt, early form of ENJOINED, ADJOINED.

c **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 894 As newe fryt to god ful due & to þe gentyl lombe hit arn anioynt [*ed.* amoynt].

†**Anir,** obs. variant of ANIL, indigo.

[**1611** COTGR., *Anir*, the name of an Indian hearbe, vsed much by Dyers.] **1613** *Voy. Guiana* in *Harl. Misc.* III. 173 They in New Spain .. have cocheneal, anir, and cotton-wool.

†**Ani·red,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—¹. [pa. pple. of vb. **anire*, representing an earlier **a-ire*, a. OFr. *aire-r, -ier*:—late L. *adīrāre* to enrage, f. *īra* anger. See AN- *pref.* 5.] Enraged, angry.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 151 He sauh Richard anired.

Anis-, *Chem.* comb. form of L. *anīs-um*, anise, forming names of numerous organic compounds derived from oil of anise, the derivation and meaning of which are usually readily apparent from those of their second element. As **A·nisal,** short for *anisic aldehyde.* **A·nisalyl,** the hypothetical radical of anisic alcohol. **A·nisamate,** a salt of anisamic acid. **Anisamic** acid or **A·nisamide,** an acid amide of anisyl, $C_8H_9NO_2$. **A·nisamine,** an amic base of the same, $C_8H_{11}ON$. **A·nisanilide** = *phenyl-anisamide.* **A·nisate,** a salt of anisic acid. **Anisic** (ăni·zik) *a.*, of or derived from anise, as in *anisic series, anisic acid* $C_8H_8O_3$, *anisic alcohol* $C_8H_{10}O_2$, *anisic aldehyde* $C_8H_8O_2$, etc. **A·nisidine** = methyl-phenidine C_7H_9NO, a peculiar organic base. **A·nisine** $C_{24}H_{24}N_2O_3$, an alkaloid formed by the action of ammonia upon hydride of anisyl. **A·niso|ate,** a salt of anisoic acid. **Aniso·ic** *a.* [modified f. *anisic*], of or derived from the star-anise (see ANISE 3), as in *anisoic acid,* 'a product of the oxidation of oil of star-anise' (Watts). **A·niso|in,** a white inflammable solid, apparently isomeric with anise-camphor. **A·nisol** [see -OL], a colourless very mobile liquid, C_7H_8O, with pleasant aromatic smell, formed by the action of caustic lime or baryta on anisic acid, also called *phenate of methyl*; whence **Aniso·lic** (acid), **A·nisola·te, A·nisoli·de. A·nisyl,** the hypothetical radical, $C_8H_7O_2$, of the anisic series. **Anisy·lic** *a.*, of anisyl.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 303 Anisic alcohol, *hydrate of anisalyl.* — 296 The only anisamate that has been analysed is the *silver-salt.* — 297 Anisamine crystallises in small needles. — 300 The general formula of the anisates is $C_8H_7MO_2$. — 300 Cahours prepares anisic acid by boiling oil of anise with nitric acid. — 303 Anisic alcohol crystallises in hard white shining needles. — 304 Anisidine passes over in the form of an oil which solidifies on cooling. — 299 Anishydramide .. is converted into an isomeric alkaloid, to which the name *anisine* has been given. — 305 Anisol is a colourless, very mobile liquid, with a pleasant aromatic smell .. Fuming nitric acid acts energetically on anisol, forming three distinct nitro-compounds, Nitranisol, Dinitranisol, and Trinitranisol. — 306 Anisyl.. may be regarded as salicyl, $C_7H_5O_2$, in which 1 atom of hydrogen is replaced by methyl. — 307 Hydride of Anisyl = Anisylous acid, Anisic aldehyde, Anisal .. a yellowish liquid, with a burning taste, and an aromatic smell, somewhat like that of hay.

Anisanthous (æ·nisæ·nθəs), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. ἄνισος unequal + ἄνθ-ος flower + -OUS.] Having perianths of different form.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anisated (æ·niseĭtèd), *ppl. a.* [f. assumed vb. **anisate* + -ED: cf. Fr. *aniser, anisé* (Cotgr. 1611).] Mixed or flavoured with aniseed.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anise (æ·nis). Forms: 4–5 **anys, -eys, -eis, -ese,** 4–7 **anyse,** 5 **annys, -eys, -es,** 6–8 **annis,** 7 **anis,** 7–8 **annise,** 7– **anise.** [a. Fr. *anis*:—L. *anīsum*, a. Gr. ἄνῐσον, in var. dial. forms ἄνησον, ἄνηθον, ἄνητον, under which the Greeks seem to have included the two plants Anise and Dill. When these were discriminated, the variants *anīsum* and *anēthum* were utilized in Latin to distinguish them. See ANET.]

1. An umbelliferous plant (*Pimpinella Anīsum*), a native of the Levant, cultivated for its aromatic and carminative seeds. Confused by the ancients with the Dill (*Anēthum graveolens*), which was probably the 'anise' of the Bible of 1611, where Wyclif has 'anete' [*v.r.* anese].

Oil of Anise, the essential oil obtained from aniseed by distillation with water, the source of many important chemical derivatives; see ANIS-.

c **1300** in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 26 The primerole he passeth, the parvenke of pris, With alisaundre thare-to, ache ant anys. **1382** WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiii. 23 That tithen mente, anete [*v. r.* anese], and comyn. [**1526** TINDALE annyse, **1535** COVERDALE anyse, **1611** annise.] **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. x. (1495) 608 Anyse hath the same vertue that Anetum hath and is more swete in sauour. *c* **1400** *Apol. for Loll.* 45 Mynt, aneis, & comyn. **1453** in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 422 Comyn and Anneys, ye bale....iiij^d. **1551** TURNER *Herbal.* (1568) 33 Anyse .. maketh the breth sweter, swageth payne. **1605** TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 64 The oyles or sulphurs of annis .. drive away windinesse. **1693** EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 141 Anis, is propagated only by seed, which is pretty small, and .. of a longish Oval Figure. **1861** DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 122 *Anise*..whose seeds are much used by distillers to give flavour to cordial liqueurs. **1863** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 297 *Oil of anise* is a neutral, yellowish, somewhat syrupy liquid, possessing a peculiar aromatic smell and taste.

2. *fig.* in allusion to *Matt.* xxiii. 23.

1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* xiv. § 8 (1801) 111 The mint, anise, and cumming, the gestures and vestures, and fringes of religion. **1841** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* VI. 288 Knowledge which settles the anise and cummin of Greek accents.

3. Chinese or **Star Anise,** or **Aniseed Tree:** a shrub, *Illicium anīsātum* (N.O. *Magnoliaceæ*), the fruit of which has the odour, and is used instead, of anise.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Anise* of China or Siberia, is a Seed of about the same Form and Bigness as *Coloquintida.* **1838** *Penny Cycl.* XII. 445 The aniseed tree of China, of which the fruit is .. well known in commerce by the name of *Star anise.* **1858** R. HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 23 The seed vessels are imported from China under the name of *Chinese Anise*.. and from it a great portion of .. *Oil of Anise* is obtained.

4. *Comb.,* as *anise-like*; **anise camphor,** also called Anethol, one of the two constituents of Oil of Anise (see 1), a resinous substance crystallizing at a low temperature in soft, white, lustrous laminæ. Also ANISEED, q.v.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 297 Anethol or Anise-camphor. **1871** M. COOKE *Fungi* (1874) 86 *Agaricus fragrans* and *A. odorus* have a sweet anise-like odour.

Aniseed (æ·nisĕd). Forms as in prec.

1. The seed of the anise, used as a carminative, and in the preparation of Oil of Anise, Spirit of Anise, Anise water, and Anisette.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxxi. (1495) 653 Some greyne and sede is gendred in plantis wythout coddys: as it faryth in Annes sede. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Aneys seede or spyce, *Anetum, anisum.* 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 30 For the dropsie, fill an old Cock with Polipody and Anniseeds, and seethe him well, and drinke the broth. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. iii, Such and such plants..have a peculiar vertue to such particular parts, as to the head, Anniseeds, foalfoot, etc. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Anise*, Spanish Aniseed . . is the best. 1882 *Chem. & Drugg.* XXIV. 61/1 One pound bottle of oil of aniseed.

b. *attrib.*, as in *aniseed-tree, -water.*

1698 Congreve *Way of World* IV. v, I banish..all aniseed, cinnamon, citron and Barbadoes-waters. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., In distilling the anise-seed for the oil, there is procured a limpid water called anise-seed water, which has much the same virtues with the oil. 1838 [See Anise 3].

2. = Anisette. *rare.*

1756 Nugent *Grand Tour* IV. 204 They sell a great quantity of comfits in Verdun, and particularly their aniseeds are in great reputation. 1855 Costello *Stor. Screen* 122 The air was redolent of gin . . but aniseed was preferred by some.

‖ **Anisette** (anizeˑt). [Fr., more fully *Anisette de Bordeaux*, f. *anis* Anise + *-ette* dim.] A liqueur flavoured with aniseed.

1837 *For. Q. Rev.* XIX. 11 To drink with them a glass of anisette. 1839 L. Sargent *Temp. T.* 210 The inveterate sipper of anisette. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 42. 367 Raki, a sort of fiery oily anisette . . is drunk with great relish by the Greeks.

Aniso-, combining form of Gr. *ἄνισος* unequal, a formative of technical terms, in many cases merely the negatives of corresponding terms in Iso-. The chief are :—

Anisobryous (æˑnəisɒˑbriˌəs), *a. Bot.* [Gr. *βρύειν* to swell] = **anisodynamous. Anisodactylic** (ænəiːsoˌdăktiˑlik), *a. Zool.* [Gr. *δάκτυλ-ος* finger, toe], unequal-toed (said of those insessorial birds called by Temminck *Anisodactyles*). **Anisodynamous** (-diˑnămməs), *a. Bot.* [Gr. *δύναμις* strength], growing with greater strength on one side of the axis than the other. **Anisogynous** (æˑnəisɒˑdʒinəs), *a. Bot.* [Gr. *γυν-ή* female], having the carpels not equal in number to the sepals. **Anisomeric** (ăˑnəiːsoˌmeˑrik), *a. Chem.* [Gr. *μέρ-ος* part], not composed of the same proportions of the same elements. **Anisomerous** (æˑnəisɒˑmĕrəs), *a.* [see prec.], not having equal, or the same number of, parts, unsymmetrical; *esp.* in *Bot.* having unequal numbers of parts in different whorls. **Anisometric** (ăˑnəiːsomeˑtrik), *a.* [Gr. *μέτρ-ον* measure], of unequal measurement, consisting of unequal or non-symmetrical parts. **Anisometropia** (-mĭtrōˑuˌpiă). *Path.* [Gr. *μέτρ-ον* measure + *ὤψ, ὦπα*, eye], inequality in the refractive power of the two eyes. **Anisometropic** (-mĭtrɒˑpik), *a. Path.* [see prec.], characterized by anisometropia, unequally refractive. **Anisopetalous** (-peˑtăləs), *a. Bot.* [Gr. *πέταλ-ον* leaf], with unequal petals. **Anisophyllous** (-fiˑləs), *a. Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλ-ον* leaf], with unequal leaves. **Anisopterous** (æˑnəisɒˑptĕrəs), *a.* [Gr. *πτερόν* wing], having unequal wings; *esp.* in *Bot.* of fruit, flowers, etc. **Anisostemonous** (ăˑnəiːsɒsteˑmŏnəs), *a. Bot.* [Gr. *στήμων, -ονα*, thread, filament, stamen], having the stamens unequal in number to the petals or sepals. **Anisosthenic** (-sɒˑnik), *a.* [Gr. *σθενος* strength], of unequal strength. **Anisostomous** (æˑnəisɒˑstŏməs), *a. Bot.* [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], having unequal mouths, as in a calyx or corolla unequally divided. **Anisotropal, Anisotropous** (-pˑtrɒˑpăl, -əs), *a.* = Anisotropic. **Anisotropy** (-pˑtrɒˑpi), *sb.* [Gr. *-τροπία* turning], the quality of being anisotropic, æolotropy.

1847 Craig, *Anisobryous.* 1834 Mudie *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 186 Feet..zygodactylic, or yoke-toed, and . . anisodactylic, or unequal-toed. 1847 Craig, *Anisodynamous.* 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Anisogynous.* 1864 Webster, *Anisomeric.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Anisomerous.* 1870 Bentley *Bot.* 348 When the number is unequal, the flower is anisomerous. 1868 Dana *Min.* 362 Guarinite Group: Tetragonal. Titanite Group: Anisometric. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Anisometropia, Anisometropic.* 1880 Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 396 Anisopetalous. *Ibid.*, Anisophyllous, Unequal-leaved; *i.e.* the two leaves of a pair unequal. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Anisopterous.* 1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* § 209 When the number [of stamens] is different [from the number of petals] the flower is anisostemonous. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Anisosthenic, Anisostomous, Anisotropal, Anisotropous, Anisotropy.*

Anisotropic (ăˑnəisɒtrɒˑpik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄνισος* unequal + *τροπικός* belonging to turning, f. *τρόπος* a turning.] Acting in different ways on the ray of polarized light; possessing the power both of right- and left-handed polarization; æolotropic.

1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* ix. 77 Minerals . . which exhibit double refraction or are anisotropic. 1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* I. 137 A heterogeneous anisotropic medium.

† **Anistoresy.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Gr. *ἀνιστορησία* ignorance of history, f. *ἀν-ιστόρητ-ος*; f. *ἱστορέ-ειν* to inquire into.] Inaccuracy as to historical facts.

1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 92/2 The anistoresie of the unknown Writers of Aristotle's Life, who supposeth him in the seventeenth Year of his Age, to have heard Socrates three Years.

† **Anke·nned, ancende,** *ppl. a. Obs.* 1–2. [f. OE. *án* one + *cenned* born; cf. Akenned.] Only begotten (L. *unigenitus*).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iii. 18 Forðon ne ġelefde on noma ðæs ancende sunu Godes. *c* 975 *Rushw. G.* ibid., An-cenda sunu. [*Ags. & Hatton*, acennendan, akennedan.] *c* 1200 Ormin 17002 He wass himm sellf soþ Godd, And Godess Sune ankenuedd.

Anker (æˑŋkəɹ); also 7 **ankor,** 8 **anchor.** [a. Du. (and Ger.) *anker*, of uncert. origin; found also in med.L. as *anceria, ancheria.*]

1. A measure of wine and spirits, used in Holland, North Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Russia. It varies in different countries; that of Rotterdam, formerly also used in England, contains 10 old wine gallons or $8\frac{1}{3}$ imperial gallons.

1673 *Pennsylv. Arch.* I. 32 Rec[t] one halfe Ankor of Drinke. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. ii. 10 A few anchors of right Nantz. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. vi. lxxxi. 371, 2 Stakans = 1 anchor; 6 Anchors = 1 hogshead [in Russia]. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. ii. 217 The infused water amounts to 2 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ ankers in quantity.

2. A cask or keg holding the above quantity.

?*c* 1750 *Anc. Poems, Bal. etc.* (1846) 180 We'll drink it out of the anker, my boys. 1848 in H. Miller *Ramb. Geol.* x. 384 Wedging them all fast together, like staves in an anker. 1863 W. Baldwin *African Hunt.* 290 The little there was . . we transferred most carefully to the anker.

† 3. As a dry measure of capacity. *Obs.*

1597 Middleton *Wisd. Solom.* Wks. V. 336, I fear me that the acres of my field pass the ankers of my seed.

Anker, -as, obs. forms of Anchor, -ess.

† **A·nkerer.** *Obs. rare*—1. [extended f. earlier *anker*, Anchor *sb.*2, of comm. gender, by addition of masc. formative -er, to match the fem. *ankeress*, Anchoress.] An anchoret.

1407 N. Thorpe in Foxe *A. & M.* I. 618/1 Ankerers and strange beggers, are licensed . . to beguile the people.

Ankerite (æˑŋkərəit). *Min.* [Named after Prof. Anker of Styria: see -ite.] A mineral closely allied to Dolomite, with the magnesia largely replaced by iron, with or without manganese.

1843 Humble *Dict. Geol.*, *Ankerite*, Paratomous limestone . . found in the mines of Styria. 1878 Lawrence *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 50 Ankerite is particularly rich in iron.

Ankle, ancle (æˑŋkˈl). Forms: 1 **an-.** **oncleow,** 2 **oncleou,** 4 **anclowe, ankel,** 3–5 **anclee,** 5 **ankyl(le,** 6–7 **anckle,** 3– **ancle,** 7– **ankle,** (dial. **anclef, -cliff, ancley**). [Two forms: (1) OE. *ancléow* (cf. OFris. *onklef*, Du. *anklaauw, enklaauw*, rare OHG. *anchlao*), whence 14th c. *anclee*, and mod.dial. forms; (2) mod. *ankle, ancle*, earlier *ankyl, ankel* (= OFris. *ankel*, Du. *enkel*, ON. *ökkla* for **ankula*, Dan. and Sw. *ankel*, OHG. *anchala, anchal, enchil*, MHG., mod.G. *enkel*), not recorded in OE. and prob. taken in ME. from Norse. The latter is the original Teut. form, from root *ank-*, L. *ang-*, to bend, crook; cf. L. *angulus*. The first form is derived from this, but is not completely explained: the Du *anklaauw* appears to assimilate the ending to *klaauw* claw, the OE. *ancléow* may be a weakened form of the same, or the ending may be assimilated to that of *cnéow* knee (*-éow* being a formative, cf. *láréow* teacher).

1. The joint which connects the foot with the leg; the slender part of the leg between this joint and the calf.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 116 Læt þonne blod under ancleow. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* 299 *Talus*, ancléow. *c* 1150 in Wright *Voc.* 87/1 *Talus*, oncleou. *a* 1300 W. de Bialesw. *ibid.* 148 *Kyvil*, ancle [*v.r.* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 79 *Kenil*, ankel]. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5206 In blod he stode . . into the Anclowe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt's T.* 802 Vp to the anclee [*v.r.* anclees, ancle-[s], anches] foghte they in hir blood. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* Ankyl, *Cavilla, Verticillum.* 1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* xlvii. 3 He brought me thorow y[e] water, euen to the ancles. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, The lesser pyt bone . . with the other pyt bone makynge the outwarde ancle. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. i. 80 His stockings foul'd, Vngartred, and downe gined to his Anckle. 1621 Sanderson 4 *Serm.* Ad Pop. (1681) 214 It is never well when the Cobbler looketh above the Ankle. *a* 1732 Gay *Wks.* I. 144 Above her ancle rose the chalky clay. 1812 Henay *Camp. agst. Quebec* 21 Without other accident than the spraining of Lieutenant Steele's ancle. *a* 1821 Keats *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 203 The neatness Of thine ankle lightly turned. 1875 Lubbock *Orig. Civilis.* ii. 56 Hanging things round their necks, arms and ancles. [1875 Parish *Sussex Dial.* 13 Ancley, ancliff: in East Sussex, 'I have put out my ancliff-bone' = I have sprained my ancle. 1875 *Gl. Lanc. Dial.* 10 'Yore Jack's knockt his anclef out wi' jumpin.' 1881 Mrs. Parker *Oxfordsh. Gl.* 74 Ankley.]

2. *transf.*

1866 Thoreau *Yankee in Can.* i. 6 The sugar maple is remarkable for its clean ankle.

3. *Comb.* and *attrib.*, as *ankle-bone, -joint, -vein*; also **ankle-bands,** straps passing round the ankles to fasten low shoes or sandals; **ankle-deep** *a.* (*adv.*), so deep as to cover the ankles; **ankle-gear,** anything worn round the ankles; **ankle-high** *a.* (*adv.*), so high as to cover the ankles; **ankle-jack,** a jack-boot reaching above the ankles (hence **ankle-jacked** *a.*); **ankle-rings,** rings worn as ornaments round the ankles; **ankle-straps** (= **ankle-bands**); also low shoes secured by such straps.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. lvi. (1495) 171 The hele is bounde to the ancle bone wyth nesshe bondes. 1526 Tindale *Acts* iii. 7 His fete and ancle-bones receaued strength. [So in 1611.] 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 151/1 The ankle-joint, or tibio-tarsal articulation. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 734 The *Saphena* or anckle vaine. 1863 Atkinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Ankle-bands*, strings for the sandals; leathern straps for the shoes. 1764 Harmer *Round Towers* i. xii. 35 The water was ancle-deep, and in some places half way up the leg. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 270 Hence, ancle deep in moss and flow'ry thyme, We mount again. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 18. 133 We stood ankle-deep in snow. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 363 He first Binds to his feet his ancle-gear of gold. 1757 Lisle *Husb.* 425 The sedgy grass comes up, and grows ancle-high. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* (1870) I. xv. 313 He changed his shoes and put on an unparalleled pair of ankle-jacks. 1874 Hardy *Madding Crowd* I. viii. 86 The laced-up shoes called ankle-jacks. 1861 Sala *Tw. round Clock* 203 Its red 'kerchiefed, corduroyed, and ankle-jacked proprietor. 1850 Layard *Nineveh* iv. 67 The silver ankle-rings of his favorite wife.

Ankled (æˑŋkˈld), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ed[2].] Furnished with ankles; commonly in synthetic compounds, as *slender-ankled.*

1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Wit at 7 Weapons* I. i, Well ankled, two good confident calves.

Anklet (æˑŋklĕt). [f. Ankle + -let, after *bracelet*, Fr. *bracelet*.] An ornament (or fetter) for the ankle; an ankle-ring.

1832 Lander *Exped. Niger* III. xviii. 146 These women wore large ivory anklets. *c* 1850 *Christm. Stories* 292 The iron anklets to which our chains had been fastened. 1859 Tennent *Ceylon* II. ix. v. 514 Graceful limbs decorated with armlets, anklets and rings.

Ankor, -re, -yr, obs. forms of Anchor.

Ankorasse, ankress, obs. ff. Anchoress.

Ankylose, -osis, variants of Anchylose, -osis.

Anlace (æˑnlās, -ĕs). *arch.* Forms: 3 **aunlaȝ,** 4 **anlas, anlaas, anelas,** 5 **analasse,** 4–9 **anlace,** 9 **anelace.** [Used 5 times in Latinized form *anelacius, anelatius*, by Matthew Paris, as a vulgar, *i.e.* English word. No traces of it in any continental language. The OWelsh *anglas* (in *Gododin Poem*, Skene 4 *Bks. Wales* II. 84, I. 399) is probably the same word, but nothing is known of its formation or origin.] A short two-edged knife or dagger, broad at the hilt and tapering to the point, formerly worn at the girdle. (Obs. bef. 1500, erron. defined in early Dicts., and used loosely by mod. poets.)

[*a* 1259 Matt. Paris (p. 274, in Du Cange) Genus cultelli, quod vulgariter anelacius dicitur.] *a* 1300 *Havelok* 2554 Hand-ax, sythe, gisarm, or spere, Or aunlaȝ, and god long knif. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5637 An anlas þo dro3 oute. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 357 An Anlaas [*v.r.* ane-, anlas]. . Heeng at his girdel. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxx. 13 Opon his cheneroune be-forn Stode as a vnicorn Als scharpe as a thorn An nanlas of stele. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 1148 Arthur with ane anlace egerly smyttez. [1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Anelate*, a Faulchion or wood-knife, which I gather out of M[atthew] Par[is]. 1678 Phillips, *Anlace* (old word), a Falchion or Sith-fashioned Sword. 1775 Ash, *Anlace*, a short sword, a dagger, a wood-knife.] 1813 Scott *Rokeby* v. xv, And by his side an anlace hung. 1812 Byron *Childe Har.* I. liv, The Spanish maid . . the anlace hath espoused, Sung the loud song, and dared the deed of war. 1834 Planché *Brit. Costume* 112 The anelace or anelas, a broad dagger tapering to a very fine point.

† **A·nlepi,** *a. Obs.* [earlier, and subseq. north. repr. of OE. *ánlepig*, which became in south *onelepi*. It was already in 12th c. reduced to *alpi, elpi*, and subseq., *a, an* being detached, to *lepi*, Lepi. For full treatment see Onflepi.] Only, sole, single.

c 1000 *Metr. Ps.* xiii. 2 Nis nan þe ealunga wel do, no forðon anlepe. *c* 1200 Ormin *Introd.* 11 Þatt anlepiȝ treo þatt himm Drihhtin forrbodenn haffde. *c* 1220 *St. Kath.*, Ane kinges . . anlepi dohter. *a* 1300 *Crede* in Maskell *Mon.* II. 240 Jhesu Krist [h]is anelepi sone, hure laverd. *a* 1400 *Rel. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 13 Be-twyx ane anlypy man and ane anlypy womane.

† **A·nlet.** *Obs.* Also 6 **annlet,** 7 **andlet.** [for earlier **anelet*, a. OFr. *anelet*, dim. of *anel* ring :—L. *ānell-us*, dim. of *ānul-us*: see also Annulet.] A small ring, as those used in ring-mail.

1557 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 415, Vij dosen mens bowstrings ijs.—viij pounde anletts vs. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* (1611) 80 One Loadstone-touched annlet doth transport Another Iron-Ring. 1615 Latham *Falconry*, Jesses . . are fastened to the Hawks legges, and so to the lease by varuels, anlets, or such like. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, Andlets or Males, Babies, or Puppets for children.

† **A·nleth.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **and-, ond-wlita,** 2 **onlete,** 3 **ondlett, -læt, anleth, anneleth.** [OE. *andwlita*, cogn. w. ON. *andlit* (Sw. *anlete*), OHG. *antluzi*, mod.G. *antlitz* (cf. Goth. *andawleins*), f. *and* against, facing + *wlītan* to look, behold. The ME. *onlete, anleth*, represent the Norse form.] Countenance.

a 800 *Beowulf* 1382 Eorles andwlitan. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 17 Smere þin heafod & þine andwlitu þwah. *c* 1200 *Lamb. Hom.* 59 He makede mon i rihtwisnesse, Onlete on his onlichnesse. *c* 1200 Ormin 12938 Ure Laferrd let hemm sen Hiss onndlæt. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxvi. 9 Ne turne þine anleth me fra. xliii. 24 Whi tornes þu þine Anneleth?

Anli, anlich(e, early forms of Only.

†**A·nlike,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 anlíc, 2–4 anlich, 4 anlyk. [OE. *anlíc*, f. AN- *pref.* 1, on, unto, to + *líc* body, shape; cogn. w. Goth. *analeik*, ON. *álík*; the latter, with OE. *gelíc*, gave ALIKE, LIKE; *anlíke* became obs. in 14th c.]

A. *adj.* Like, similar, alike.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 23 Forðam ys heofena rice ánlic ðam cyninge. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Forþam ys heofene riche anlieh þam kyninge. 1340 *Ayenb.* 186 Þe opre þet is him anlich ine kende. *Ibid.* 227 Þet stat makeþ þane þet hit wel lokeþ antyke to þe angles of heuene.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used absol.; cf. mod. 'his like.'] A fellow-creature; *also*, a likeness or image.

1340 *Ayenb.* 145 Ech best ase zayþ salamouns [*Ecclus.* xiii. 19] loueþ his anliche. *Ibid.* 233 Ine zuyche manyere is Godes anlyche volveld ine manne.

†**Anli·ken,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 4 anlykn-y. [f. prec. adj., with neut. pass. ending -EN, OE. *-nan*, ON. *-na*, Goth. *-non*. Prob. formed analogously, the word not existing in OE. or Norse.]

1. *intr.* To be or become like, resemble.

1340 *Ayenb.* 101 Yef þou art ariȝt zone þou sselt him anlykny. *Ibid.* 91 Þe drope of deawe . . anlykneþ to ane stone of pris.

2. In pa. pple. **anlikned**: Made like, likened.

1340 *Ayenb.* 232 The kingriche of heuene is anlikned to ten madines.

†**A·nlikeness.** *Obs.* Forms: 1–3 anlícnes(se, -nys(se, 2 onlich-, 3 on(n)lic-, anlich-, 4 anlik-, anlycnes(se. [f. ANLIKE *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being like to; likeness, resemblance, similitude.

a 1000 CÆDMON *Gen.* 1529 (Bosw.) Mon wæs to Godes anlicnesse ærest gesceapen. *c* 1200 *Pater N.* 88 in *Lamb. Hom.* 59 He makede mon i rihtwisnesse, Onlete on his onlichnesse. *c* 1200 ORMIN 19012 Manness sawle iss lic Wiþþ Godd inn onnlicnesse. *c* 1340 *Ayenb.* 87 Oure riȝte uader . . ssop þe zaule to his anlycnesse.

2. *concr.* Anything made in the likeness of some object; a likeness, portrait, image. *spec.* An image of a god, an idol.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* 304 *Imago* vel *agalma*, anlicnys. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 Hi worhtan ham anlicnessen, sum of golde, sum of selfre. 1205 LAY. 21155 An on-licnes [1250 anlichnisse] deore! of rihtenes moder. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 18 To þe oðer onlicnesses and to ower relikes cneoleð.

†**Anmai·le.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? intermed. form between AMEL, *amayle* and *an-amel* EN-AMEL; if not an error for *aumaile*, AMEL q.v.] Enamel.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XX. xlii. 371 She hit him, where with gold and ritch anmaile, His Diademe did on his helmet flame.

†**A·nmod, onmod,** *a. Obs.* 1–3. [OE., f. *án* one + *mód* mood, mind.] Of one mind, unanimous.

a 1000 *Elene* 396 Hie þá ánmóde andswerodon. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Þet iferende is swa anmod swulc heom alle an weren on heorte. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 We ware onmode godes wille to done.

Anna (æ·nă). Also 8 annoe, 9 ana. [a. Hind. ānā.] An East Indian denomination of money; the 16th part of a rupee, equal, at present (1883), to about 1¼*d.* sterling. (The *anna* is money of account only, but half and quarter annas are coined.)

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Indies* II. App. 8 In Bengal their accounts are kept in Pice, 12 to an Annoe, 16 Annoes to a Rupee. 1770 *Treaty* in *Indian Rec.* (1870) 26 The annual stipend of Rupees thirty-one lakhs, eighty-one thousand, nine hundred, and ninety-one, and nine annas. 1804 COLEBROOKE *Husb. & Comm. Bengal* (1806) 98 The price of this labour may be computed . . at two anas per diem. 1858 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. v. vi. 412 These people . . extort the last anna from the ryot.

¶ Among Anglo-Indians such expressions are common as 'a 6-anna share (i.e. $\frac{6}{16}$) in an indigo-concern'; '4 annas of dark blood,' (to denote a quadroon), etc.

Annabergite (ænăbē·ɹgəit). *Min.* [named (in 1852) from Annaberg in Saxony, where found: see -ITE.] A hydrous arsenate of nickel, of a fine apple-green colour, occurring in capillary crystals or as an earthy mass. 1837–68 DANA *Min.* 560.

†**A·nnal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *annālis*: see ANNALS.] Annual, yearly.

1595 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.* Cornw. (1738) 38 Many votaries made annall pilgrimages vnto it. 1615 HEYWOOD 4 *Prentises* I. xiii, Our annall Crownes revenues.

A·nnal, *sb.*, sing. form of ANNALS.

†**A·nnal,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ANNAL(S *sb.*; cf. to *chronicle*, *fable*.] *trans.* and *intr.* To compose annals, record events in annals, chronicle.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. To Reader 331, Stows late antiquarious Pen, That annald for vngratefull Men. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Brit.* Wks. 1738 II. 58 What . . Kelwulf the West-Saxon is annal'd to have done against the Scots.

Annalism (æ·nălizm). *rare*⁻¹. [f. ANNALIST: see -ISM.] Annal-writing, chronicling.

1808 W. TAYLOR in Robberds' *Mem.* II. 222 It is philosophic history in the form of contemporary history, and unites the interest of coeval with the instruction of contemplated annalism.

Annalist (æ·nălist). Also 7 analyst, -ist. [f. ANNAL *sb.* + -IST, or a. Fr. *annaliste*.] A writer of annals, a chronicler of events year by year.

1611 COTGR., *Annaliste*, an Annalist; a writer of yearely Chronicles. *a* 1623 SIR G. BUCK *Rich. III* (1646) 77 The weaker analysts and chroniclers. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 114 In it is buried Cæsar Baronius, the great annalist. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Wks. & Rem.* (1685) 15 Of which dull Annalists in story tell. 1811 J. GRANT *Hist. Eng. Ch.* I. 296 The annalists wrote the records of the year. 1858 BUCKLE *Civil.* (1869) II. vii. 421 The historian sinks into the annalist . . instead of solving a problem, he merely paints a picture.

b. *ellipt.* and *transf.*

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 23 The manner and method in reading of Annalists. 1660 (*title*) The Faithful Analist or Epitome of the English History . . to this present Yeer 1660. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. P 24 Learned Men who had spent their Lives in the Study of Annalists.

Annalistic (æ·nălistik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or proper to the annalist; characterizing annals.

1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* lix. VI. 560 The author [Tacitus] preserving strictly the annalistic form. 1860 ELLICOTT *Lect. Life of Our Lord* (1862) 6 The divine harmonies of our Master's life become lost in mere annalistic detail.

†**A·nnalize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ANNAL *sb.* + -IZE.] To record in annals, to chronicle.

1616 SHELDON *Rom. Miracles* 332 (T.) The miracle, deserving a Baronius to annalize it. 1629 GAULE *Pract. The.* 64 Jesus Christ . . his Generation . . annalized by Yeeres.

Annals (æ·nălz), *sb. pl.* [ad. L. *annāl-es* the historical record of the events of each year, prop. masc. pl. (sc. *libri*) of *annālis* yearly, f. *annus* year. Occas. used in sing.]

1. A narrative of events written year by year.

1563 GRAFTON *Epist. to Cecil* (R.) Short notes in maner of Annales commonly called Abridgementes. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. vi. 114 If you haue writ your Annales true, 'tis there. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 17/2 Annals . . are a bare recital only of the Actions happening every year. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scott.* I. i. 1 Everything beyond that period to which well-attested annals reach is obscure. 1867 STUBBS *Benedict's Chron.* Pref. I. 12 The difference between chronicles and annals was . . that the former have a continuity of subject and style, whilst the latter contain the mere jottings down of unconnected events.

b. *sing.* The record or entry of a single year, or a single item, in a chronicle.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 282 Diodorus in the Annal of that year, says Phæon was Archon. 1814 SIR R. WILSON *Pr. Diary* II. 309 A modest inscription to record the act of restoration . . an annal which the greatest anti-Buonapartist ought to respect. 1865 EARLE *Sax. Chron.* Introd. 10 Here and there may be seen an annal, expressed in riper language, which must be marked as the interpolation of a later Editor.

c. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.*

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* IV. Wks. 1851, 175 Huntingdon, as his manner is to comment upon the annal Text, makes a terrible description of that fight.

2. Historical records generally.

a 1581 CAMPION *Hist. Ircl., Ep. Ded.* (1633) 1 Containing Annales and other worthy memorialls. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* Ded., An Adventure that shall shine in the Annals of Fame. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* III. i, Whatever glorious and renowned In British annals can be found. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* viii, The short and simple annals of the poor. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VI. ii. 226 The glorious annals of their great country. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* i. 5 The first war recorded in the annals of the human race.

3. Masses said for the space of a year.

1536 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Conv.* I. 52 No priest should sell his saying of tricennals or annals. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 190 *Annals* are Masses said in the Romish Church for the Space of a Year, or for any other Time, either for the Soul of a Person deceas'd, or for the Benefit of a Person living.

†**A·nnary.** ? *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *ann-us* a year + -ARY; cf. *di-ary*, *itiner-ary*.] A history or record of the events of each year; an annual record.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 111 Having since received an exact Annarie (as I may so say) . . of his life.

Annates (æ·nets, -ĕts). Also 6 annatys, 6–8 annats. [a. Fr. *annate* (15th c.), ad. med. and late L. *annāta* a year's space, work, proceeds, the same word which in its primary sense became in Fr. *année*. See -ATA.] The first-fruits, or entire revenue of one year, paid to the Pope by bishops and other ecclesiastics of the R. C. Church on their appointment to a see or benefice.

At the Reformation the right to the annates of English benefices was transferred to the Crown; in the reign of Anne they were given up to form a fund for the augmentation of poor livings, known as Queen Anne's Bounty.

1534 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, xx, It is ordained . . that the paiments of the Annates or first fruits . . [shall] vtterly cease. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. § 63 No just cause wy thes annatys schold be payd to Rome. 1621 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 55 These cardinals . . have the annats of benefices to support their greatness. 1756 NUGENT *Grand Tour* IV. 11 The pope afterwards grants his bulls of consecration, and receives the annates or first fruits. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 334 The payment of annates . . had originated in the time of the crusades, as a means of providing a fund for the holy wars.

2. *Sc. Law.* A half-year's salary, which, in addition to the ordinary stipend from his incumbency, is legally due to the executors of a deceased minister.

1571 *Act Jas. VI* (1814) 63 (JAM.) The annet thareaftir to pertene to thame, and thair executouris. 1708 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. II. iii. (1743) 354 The widow, children, and nearest kin to the Defunct [minister] have a right by act of parliament to an annate, i.e. half a year's stipend over and above what is due for his Incumbency.

Anneal (ănī·l), *v.* Forms: 1 onælan (anælan), 2 onealen, anhelen, 4–5 anele, 5 enele, 5–7 aneal(e, 6 hanele, 7 anneile, eneal, 7– anneal. *Aphet.* 8 neal. [In senses 1, 2, f. AN- *pref.* 1 on + OE. *ælan* to set on fire, burn, bake (tiles, etc.). There seems no reason why the later senses should not have sprung directly from this, the transition being simple from the baking of tiles, fusing of minerals (both senses of OE. *ælan*, and early ME. *anele*), to the burning of a glaze or enamel upon the surface of pottery, glass, or metals; and from this to the hardening, toughening, or tempering of the surface of such substances, as in modern use. But the former of these Mätzner derives from OFr. *neeler*, *nieler*, to enamel, originally to enamel in black upon gold or silver:—med.L. *nigellāre*, f. *nigellum*, dim. of *nigrum* black. Although there is no OFr. *a-neeler*, and no ME. *neele*, *nele*, so that the formal connexion of *neeler* and *anneal* is not established, it is possible that the native *anele* may have been viewed as the representative of Fr. *neeler*, and modified in sense accordingly.]

†1. To set on fire, kindle, inflame. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

a 1000 *O. E. Chron.* 694 (Bosw.) Mid andan þære rihtwisnesse anæld. *a* 1000 *Sol. & Sat.* 42 Þæt Pater Noster ádwæsceð déofles fýr, dryhtnes onæleð. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 He mid his bleade onealde eorðlichen monnan heortan. *Ibid.* 219 *Seraphim* birninde oðer anhelend.

†2. To subject to the action of fire; to alter in any way with heat; as, to 'fire' or bake earthenware, fuse ores, vitrify or glaze a surface. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 96 So as the fire it hath aneled [vitrified] Lich unto slime, which is congeled. 1440 *Promp. Parv., Anelyn*, or *enelyn* metalle, or other lyke. *c* 1465 *Bk. Quintess.* 7 Take þe calx of fyn gold . . and putte it in a siluer spone, and anele it at þe fier. 1668 in *Phil. Trans.* III. 769 If they cannot cut the Rock, they use fire to aneale it.

3. To burn in colours upon glass, earthenware, or metal, to enamel by encaustic process. *arch.*

1580 BARET *Alv.* A 382 He that doth Aneale pottes or other vessels, *Inustor*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XI. XXXVII, Some paint and die them . . others vernish and anneile them. 1633 G. HERBERT *Windows* ii. in *Temple* 59 When thou dost anneal in glasse thy storie. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. XV, Nor were they barely varnish'd over with them [colours], but very often anneal'd by Wax melted in the Fire. 1668 in *Phil. Trans.* III. 769 If they cannot cut the Rock, they use fire to aneale it.

4. To toughen anything, made brittle from the action of fire, by exposure to continuous and slowly diminished heat, or by other equivalent process.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 103 They use them amongst divers Artificers . . to temper, and aneal their several Works. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 180 How comes it that the glass . . when it has been nealed, it does not break? 1870 F. POPE *Telegraph* ii. (1872) 21 The iron cores, as they are termed, of electro magnets, should be annealed with great care. 1881 *Mechanic* § 1439 It [steel] must be 'tempered' or partially annealed.

b. *loosely*, To cool down from a great heat.

1859 M. SCOTT *Cringle's Log* X. 220 You have been wasted one moment by the vertical rays of the sun and the next annealed hissing hot by the salt sea spray.

c. *transf.* Applied to the action of frost. *rare.*

c 1750 SHENSTONE *Econ.* iii. 106 From each branch, anneal'd, the works of frost Pervasive, radiant icicles depend.

5. *fig.* To toughen, temper.

1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* I. III Had not our Mould been Æther, Pure and Fine, Labour'd with Care, anneel'd with Skill Divine. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. XXXI, To press the rights of truth, The mind to strengthen and anneal. 1842 B. SIMMONS in *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 401 Indomitable will Anneals those limbs to warrior purpose still.

Anneal, obs. form of ANELE.

Annealed (ănī·ld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

†1. Set on fire. *Obs.*

a 1000 CÆDMON *Gen.* 2922 Ad stód onæled.

†2. Fired, or baken, as earthenware; passing into the sense of 'glazed.' *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Is.* xvi. 7 Vp on the walles of anelid [1388 bakun] tyil. 1519 HORMAN *Vulgaria* 24 b, A new erthen potte that is not glassed or hanelydde.

3. Enamelled, having colours burnt in, 'stained' as glass. *arch.*

1552 *Ch. Goods Berksh.* 14 A crosse of wood, couered w^t annyled plate. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 596 Bricks or small tiles enealed with sundry colours. 1622 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. XXVII. 94 The old earth, that hath been scraped of the annealed work. 1633 G. HERBERT *Love-joy* in *Temple* 109, I saw a vine drop grapes with J and C anneal'd on every bunch. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV. 84 Conspicuous he In arms with azure and with gold anneal'd.

4. Toughened or tempered after fusion. Also *fig.*

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 391 Annealed copper wire is the best. 1831 E. IRVING *Exp. Rev.* I. 95, I am not a hardened and annealed infidel. *a* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 83/1 Annealed and unannealed glass.

Annealer (ănī·lər). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] He who or that which anneals.

1656 DUGARD *Lat. Unl.* § 478 Annealers, striking colours through glass with the fire. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 327/1 Car wheels . . swung still glowing into the dry-wells of a circular annealer.

Annealing (ănī·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.]

†1. The process of exposing to the action of fire; firing, burning, baking, etc. *Obs.*

1477 *Act* 17 *Edw. IV*, iv, True, seasonable, and sufficient making, whiting, and anealing of Tile, otherwise called Thaktile, Roofetile. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Annealing of tile is used in antient statutes for the burning of tile.

2. The burning of metallic colours into glass, etc.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) vi. 96 Tincture with anealing of Glasiers. 1657 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 92 Anealing in Glass, Enamelling. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 97 Aneyling of Glass (which answereth to Dying in grain

in Drapery).. is lost in our age. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Supp., Annealing* .. burning or fixing metalline colours on glass.

3. The tempering or toughening of glass, cast iron, etc. after fusion. Also *fig.*

1803 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 137 An increase of specific gravity in the smaller coins, as a natural consequence of rolling, punching, annealing. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 237 Glass utensils require to be gradually cooled in an oven; this .. is called annealing, and is necessary to prevent their breaking by change of temperature. 1841 *Lyra Apost., True Elect* xv. lv. 68, Lest our frail hearts in the annealing break. 1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 150 Annealing improves conducting powers.

4. *attrib.*

1608 WITHALS *Dict.* (ed. Clerk) 136/2 The aneling place where pots and other things bee anneled. 1832 PORTER *Manuf. Glass* 173 A boy conveys it without loss of time to the annealing oven. 1875 BLACKMORE *Cl. Vaughan* vii. 24 From the fine temper of the metal, or some annealing process.

†Anne·ct, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *annect-ĕre,* f. *an-* = *ad-* to + *nectĕre* to tie, fasten; cf. *connect.*] = ANNEX (of which it was the earlier form).

1531 ELYOT *Governor* I. xix. (1557) 63 But annectethe it [dancing] with tyllyng and dyggynge. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 396 To Annect the Canon decreed in this behalfe vnto our present Historie. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 257 To this Line .. all the rest of the visions .. may some way be annected. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* III. vii. (R.) The like rings being annected to the ephod.

†Anne·ct, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [for *annected*; cf. *affect, affected.*] Attached or close to.

1432-50 TREVISA *Higden* (1865) I. 321 Denmarke, is an yle contiguate or adnecte to the northe parte of Germayne.

Annectent (ăne·ktĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *annectent-em* pr. pple. of *annectĕre*: see ANNECT *v.*] Joining on, connecting (one thing to another).

1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* (1828) IV, Three inferior groups, which he calls aberrant or annectent. 1841 OWEN *Rep. Brit. Foss.*, Transitional or annectent characters. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 18 In the lower baboons no trace can be found of any annectant link with such higher forms as the Gorilla.

Annection, erron. form of ANNEXION.

Anneile, obs. form of ANNEAL.

Annelid(e (æ·nĕlid), *sb.* and *a. Zool.* [a. mod. Fr. *annélide,* f. as next: see -ID.]

A. *sb.* A member of the division of *Annelida*; a red-blooded worm.

1834 SIR C. BELL *Hand* 263 These annelides can creep and turn in every direction. 1857 WOOD *Obj. Sea-shore* 94 The commonest of the terrestrial annelids is the earth-worm.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Annelida.*

1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 113 Long Annelid worms of quaintest forms and colours. 1865 BRISTOW *Figuier's World bef. Del.* iv, [No] indications of life, except annelide-tracks, and hurrows.

‖ **Annelida** (ăne·lidă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L. f. Fr. *annel-és,* (Lamarck's name for his first subd. of *Invertebrata,* 1801), 'ringed,' pa. pple. of *anneler* f. OFr. *annel* ring :—L. *annell-us* for *ānellus,* dim. of *ānulus* a ring + -IDA.] A class of animals (arranged by Cuvier under *Articulata*) comprising the Red-blooded Worms (including earth-worms, leeches, and sea-centipedes), with soft elongated bodies composed of numerous annular segments.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 45/1 The annelida are for the most part oviparous. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 834 The Annelida .. [are] usually furnished with a series of locomotive appendages in the form of bristles.

Annelidan (ăne·lidăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. prec. + -AN.] **A.** *adj.* Of or belonging to the *Annelida.*

B. *sb.* An annelid.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiv. 17 The Annelidans, which, though annulated, are not insected, and have no jointed legs. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 165/2 The colour of the blood is yellow and not red in some of the annelidans properly so called. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* v. 248 A mesotrochal Annelidan larva.

Annelidian (ænĕli·diăn), *a.* = prec.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 205/1 The author regards them [Cirripeds] .. as Annelidian crustacea.

Annelidous (ăne·lidəs), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of the nature of an annelid or worm.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iv. (1879) 66 Some kind of worm, or annelidous animal.

Annelism (æ·nĕliz'm). *rare*⁻¹. [f. Fr. *annelé* ringed (see ANNELIDA) + -ISM.] Annelidan or ringed structure.

1860 HARTWIG *Sea* xii. 218 The great Band-worm is one of the most remarkable examples of this low type of annelism.

Anneloid (æ·nĕloid). *Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] An animal resembling the *Annelida.*

1869 W. BAIRD in *Eng. Mech.* 30 Apr. 123/2 The anneloids belonging to this group differ .. from the *Aphroditacea.*

†Annerre, obs. form, intermed. betw. ENHERDE, *annerde,* and ADHERE, INHERE. To adhere.

1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scott.* (1821) II. 449 To annere to hir as his lanchful lady and wiffe. 1586 J. HOOKER *Giraldus's Hist. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 90/2 Dinerse will annerre unto you to feed on you as crowes on carion.

†A·nnes(se. *Obs.* [OE. *án-nesse,* preserved in north. dial., while in south. it became *on-nesse.* Obs. *c* 1300, and formed anew as ONENESS in 17th c.]

1. Oneness, unity.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* iv. 17 (Bosw.) We andettaþ þrýnesse in ánnesse, and ánnesse on þære þrýnesse. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 99 He scal ileafan on þa halȝa þreomnesse, and on soðre annesse.

2. Loneliness, solitude.

a 1000 *Guthlac* iii. (Bosw.) Annys þæs wéstenes. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cii. 7 Like am I made to pellicane of annesse. *Ibid.* lv. 8 In anes I was wonand.

3. Oneness of kind, sameness; oneness of mind, concord, agreement.

1014 *O. E. Chron.*, Geweard him and þam folce on Lindesiȝe anes. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Mid þere annesse and sibsumnesse þet heo sculen þolien. [*c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 12 Me schal makien strencðe of onnesse of cloþes .. þet te onnesse wiðuten bitocnie þe onnesse of o luue & of o wil.]

Annet, obs. variant of ANET, dill.

Annet, 'provincial name for the Kittywake.' Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* 1802.

Annex (ăne·ks), *v.*; also 4-6 anex(e, 5-7 annexe, 6 adnex. [a. Fr. *annexe-r* to join, f. *a(n)nexe* :—L. *annex-um,* pa. pple. of *annect-ĕre* or *adnect-ĕre* to tie to, f. *ad* to + *nect-ĕre* to tie, bind. In med.L. *annex-āre,* = Fr. *annexer,* was in common use in sense 3, in eccles. and legal language, and probably contributed to the same formal use in Eng.; hence also *annexātio*: see ANNEXATION.]

I. Without the idea of subordination.

1. To join, unite (*to*): **a.** things. *arch.*

1425 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 64 I haue annexed þis my wille with my testament .. vnder my seal of myn armes. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 12 To annexe the loue of god and of your feithe vnto sapience. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 98 Whos Chirch was hard adnexid to the Est of the Paroch Chirch. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man.* (1631) 673 The soule that is annexed to the body. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 86 The last crooked pipe, to which you must annex a receiver. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 503 The windmill was probably turned to the wind by a pole annexed to an axle at the base.

†b. persons. *Obs.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 200 Good fortune hath annexed us together. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 31 She will annexe and apply her selfe to Christ (after a fashion) for aide.

II. To join in a subordinate capacity. Const. *to.*

2. To join or unite materially, as an accessory. *arch.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. § 10 Some places instituted for physic have annexed the commodity of gardens for simples. 1628 PRYNNE *Love-Lockes* 18 Ye annex I know not what enormities of Periwiges, and counterfeite Haire. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* x. 141 Having annexed to it some slates and other matter. 1863 KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 18 To each settlement is annexed a cook's shop.

3. To add as an additional part to existing possessions (with or without local contiguity).

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 202 Our marches marring as much as he [the Turk] may do, And much of them annexeth his vnto. 1534 tr. *Polyd. Verg., Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 57 Julius Cæsar annexed Brittaine to the Romaine emperie. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* ii. 10 This Country .. has now annext the Great Dukedom of Lithuania. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 273 Appropriators may annex the great tithes to the vicarages. 1800 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 60 The whole country is permanently annexed to the British Empire.

4. To add to a composition or book, to append.

c 1450 *Merlin* xx. 327 That he dide write, he anexed to the booke that Blase wrote. 1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xx, This story of the Dragon must bee anexed unto that place. 1641 HINDE *Bruen* xxxviii. 117 He presently annexeth a note of remembrance. 1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 601 To which he annexes a Disquisition of the Scurvey. 1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1828) I. 312 He annexes almost invariably a lamentation of their festive indulgence. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metric Syst.* III. 145 To complete the system a vocabulary of new denominations was annexed.

5. To affix (a seal; *hence* a signature or other mark of sanction). *arch.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 43 Nothing .. was accounted of any force, except his [the emperor's] approbation were thereunto annexed. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 59 Examin'd by an appointed officer, whose hand should be annext. 1659 BAXTER in Eedes *Christ's Exalt.* To Reader, Chearfully annex thy attestation that they are true. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlviii. 252 What further sanction .. will you annex to any resolution of the present house of Commons?

6. To join or attach as an attribute or qualification.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 291 That genterye Is nought annexed [*v.r.* anexed] to possessioun. 1430 LYDG. *Chron.* II. x, Seying in hym most vertuous and good Mercye anexed vnto royall blode. 1537 ? TINDALE *Exp. John* 32 The dedes were unperfecte, and had synne annexed unto them. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xviii. 91 It is annexed to the Soveraignty, to be Iudge. *a* 1778 *Anecd. Pitt* III. xxxix. 53 The privileges .. which are annexed to the peerage. 1817 CHALMERS *Astr. Disc.* ii. 45 When we look back on the days of Newton, we annex a kind of mysterious greatness to him.

7. To add or attach as a condition.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xii. 53 b, Such conditions as were annexed to the first donation. 1628 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 348 I. 278 There was annexed to that Report that the Judges should sitt at the Tower. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* viii, He, though he granted him the commission, annexed a clause, that it should not empower him, etc. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. iv. 392 The cortes .. having made a grant to Henry III, annexed this condition.

8. To attach as a consequence.

1538 STARKEY *England* 95 Thys thyngys folow, and be annexyd as commyn effectys. 1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xix. (1634) 723 Extreme annointing hath neither ordinance of God to be grounded on, nor promise of grace annexed. 1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test* Wks. 1755 II. I. 126 It is not reasonable that revenues should be annexed to one opinion more than another. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. v. 200 The future Punishment, which God has annext to Vice. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 7 Salvation is not annexed to a right knowledge of geometry.

Annex(e (ăne·ks), *sb.* [a. Fr. *annexe* that which is joined :—L. *annex-um*: see prec. Obs. bef. 1700 exc. in Sc. Law, but lately re-adopted in Fr. form in senses 2 and 4; the tendency, however, is to drop the final *-e,* and treat the word as Eng.]

†1. Something annexed; an adjunct, accessory. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, Of naturall thynges, and of vnnaturall thynges, and also of theyr annexes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. (1686) 29 Satan hath assumed the annexes of Divinity. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bod.* I. iv. 13 Which Dayes being Festival, or notable, for the Annex of some Mart, Fair, or other Solemnity.

2. *Sc. Law.* An appurtenance.

1540 *Acts James V* (1841) 361 (JAM.) The landis, lordschip, and baronie of Annendale .. thare annexis and connexis and all thare pertinentis. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xix, With the manor-place thereof, tofts—crofts—mosses .. annexis—connexis.

3. An addition to a document; an appendix.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* I. 7 In the annexes of the several expressions such things are expressed. 1649 — *Gt. Exemp.* x. § 37 Moses did in other annexes of his law forbid fornication. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xi. § 1 (1683) 316 Not the testament of our dying Redeemer, but some codicils and annexes of our own. *Mod.* The annex to the Anglo-Turkish Convention of 1878.

†b. in *Logic*; (see quot.) *Obs. rare.*

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 311/2 *Adnex* (which some reckon as a species of the connex) .. an axiom connected by the conjunction *whereas,* beginning with an axiom, and ending with an axiom; as, *whereas it is day, it is light.*

4. From the mod.Fr. *annexe,* as applied to additional parts of an exhibition building: A supplementary building designed to supply extra accommodation for some special purpose; a wing.

1861 *Cornh. Mag.* July 94 In Paris you had to cross the road from the Annexe. 1862 *Times* 27 Mar., The western annexe for machinery is being rapidly completed. 1863 MARY HOWITT *Bremer's Greece* II. xvi. 149 A little metochi, or annex to the Jerusalem monastery. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Mar. 4/1 The success of Newnham and Girton, and of the Woman's Annex at Harvard.

Annexable (ăne·ksăb'l), *a.* In 7 -ible. [f. ANNEX *v.*: see -BLE.] That can be attached.

1623 COCKERAM *Dict.* II, Which may be Knit, *Nexible, Annexible.* 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 200 Adjectitious syllabicals annexible to nouns. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. 384 A Condition was not annexable to all dispositions.

†A·nnexary. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *annex-* (see ANNEX *v.*) + -ARY.] A thing annexed, an adjunct.

1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 23/2 These particulars both of Earth and Water, which are considerable in Geography, and come within the compass of those Annexaries of each, which Ptolomy calleth τὰ συνημμένα. 1637 SANDYS *St. of Relig.* (T.) Unto which sundry of them are no other than annexaries and appurtenances.

Annexation (ănĕksē··ʃən). [ad. med.L. *annexātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *annexā-re*: see ANNEX *v.* and -ATION.] The action or process of joining to or uniting: **a.** of joining materially. *rare.*

1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* iii. (1869) 109 He, performing the annexation in the dark and in haste, had fixed the heads on the wrong shoulders.

b. of adding or attaching as an attribute, condition, or consequence.

a 1660 HAMMOND (J.) All other christian virtues will, by way of concomitance or annexation, attend them. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 533 The annexation of a bill of rights to the Constitution. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* x. 447 The annexation of the threatened punishment to vicious acts.

c. *esp.* of attaching as an additional privilege, possession, or territorial dependency; appropriation.

1634 46 J. ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 142 That the act of annexation be dissolved. 1656 BP. HALL *Special. Life* 27 (T.) The Dean of Windsor, by an ancient annexation, is patron thereof. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 87 How these Annexations of Benefices first came into the church. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xx. 363 France .. by the annexation of Piedmont, had overstepped the Alps.

†2. That which is annexed, an addition. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Annexe,* an annexation, or thing annexed.

†3. Conjunction, combination, union. *Obs. rare.*

a 1626 BACON *Union Eng. & Scot.* (T.) To make one compounded annexation .. out of the lands of both nations.

Annexationist (ænĕksē·ʃənist). [f. prec. + -IST.] One who aims at or advocates annexation. [*c* 1845 Used in U. S. of the 'annexation' of Texas.] 1860 W. RUSSELL *Diary in Ind.* II. 251 To regard with suspicion and dislike the policy of the Annexationists. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* No. 248. 98/1 The intrigues of French annexationists.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1852 LUDLOW *Hist. U. S.* 209 The great annexationist majority were almost all pro-slavery men. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 19 June, We denounced the annexationist schemes of Greece.

Annexed (ăne·kst), *ppl. a.*; also **annext.** [f. ANNEX *v.* + -ED.]

†1. Joined together without subordination of one to the other; united, conjoined, knit. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4814 Love .. is a sykenesse of the thought Annexed & kned bitwixe tweyne. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* viii. 17 Heyres anexed with Christ. 1653 ROUS *Myst. Marr.* 57 A joynt-heir annexed with Christ.

†b. Adjoining, lying close to. *Obs.*

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 100 Several large Vaults, annext to the Mountain. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 38 The Louver at Paris .. with the delight of the annexed Tuilleries.

2. Added, attached, or appended as subordinate or supplementary; subjoined; rendered subject.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. xi, All the eyght partes [of

speech] .. Are Laten wordes, annexed properly To every speche. **1548** Ld. Somerset in *Compl. Scotl.* 244 Howe holdeth the Frenche King Briteigne, now lately adnexed to that Croune. **1578** Lyte *Dodoens* 509 The roote is somwhat thicke, with many threddy stringes therunto annexed. **1667** Milton *P. L.* xii. 99 Some fatal curse annext Deprives them of thir outward libertie. **1863** Lyell *Antiq. Man* 6 The annexed tabular view. **1883** *Observ.* 22 Apr. 5/3 It is England and not Queensland that must govern the annexed natives.

Annexer (ănĕ·ksəɹ). Also **-or.** [f. as prec. + -er[1].] One who annexes (territory).

1845 *For. Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 500 The annexor of Scinde. **1872** *Daily News* 26 Mar., The annexers of Nice and Savoy.

Annexing (ănĕ·ksiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action of joining or attaching; annexation. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1611 Cotgr., *Attachement*, a tying, fastening, annexing. **1628** Layton *Sion's Plea* 20 Before the annexing of the right of Ecclesiastical jurisdiction to the Crown. **1736** Butler *Anal.* I. ii. 50 The annexing pleasure to some actions. **1860** Motley *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 4 He contemplated annexing .. the kingdoms of France, of England and Ireland.

Annexion (ănĕ·kʃən). *arch.* Also 7 **adnexion,** annection. [ad. L. *annexiōn-em*, n. of action f. *annex-* ppl. stem of *annect-ĕre*: see Annex *v.*]

1. The action of annexing; = Annexation 1.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* viii. v. 216 To seeke the annexion thereof to his owne Kingdome. **1670** G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. iii. 63 The annection of several Provinces. **1667** H. More *Div. Dial.* v. x. (1713) 434 This signifies the adnexion of .. Periods of Times to the Ministry of the Angelical Hosts. **1807** W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* V. 169 The use of the word *annexion* [by J. Gordon 1801], where *annexation* would be written by the slaves of usage .. is unquestionably right.

†**2.** That which is annexed, attached, or appended; an addition, adjunct. *Obs.*

c **1600** ?Shaks. *Lover's Compl.* 208 These talents of their hair .. With the annexions of fair gems enrich'd. *a* **1641** Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* 418 Which traditions the Pharisees did not recommend as commentaries only .. but as necessary annexions unto the Law. **1748** A. Hill in Mrs. Barbauld's *Richardson* (1804) I 129 Every thing [is] unsimple that has foreign and unnatural annexions.

Annexionist (ănĕ·kʃənist). [f. prec. + -ist.] One who aims at or advocates annexation; = Annexationist. Often *attrib.*

1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 371. 1248/2 The annexionist policy of Russia. **1882** in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 248/1 The annexionists are setting these good Palermitans by the ears.

Annexment (ănĕ·ksmĕnt). *rare.* [f. Annex *v.* + -ment.] That which is annexed; an adjunct, or supplement.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iii. 21 When it [majesty] falles, Each small annexment, pettie consequence, Attends the boystrous Ruine. **1824** Coleridge *Aids to Refl.* 174 Publishing it .. as an Annexment to the 'Elements of Discourse.'

Annie, variant of Anigh *v. Obs.*

†**Anni·ferous,** *a. Obs.*–° [f. L. *annifer* (f. *ann-us* year + *-fer* bearing, producing) + -ous.] 'That bears fruit all the year.' Blount *Glossogr.*

†**Anni·hil,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 **anychile,** 6 **adnychell, adnihill, annihil.** [a. Fr. *annihile-r*, 14–16th c. *an(n)ichil(l)er, adnichil(l)er*, ad. late L. *annihilā-re, adnihilāre* (in Jerome), f. *ad* to + *nihil* nothing. In med.L. commonly spelt *adnichilare*, whence the earlier Fr. and Eng. spellings.] = Annihilate (being the earlier equivalent).

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxii. 84 The grete loenge and good renommee of the .. inventour of the first lettres neuer shal be extyncted nor anychiled. *c* **1525** Skelton *Bk. of 3 Fools* 18 Thou wottest neuer in what maner thou mayst adnychell mine honour. **1591** Horsey *Trav.* 168 To adnihill and frustrat all this. **1595** *Loves Owle* (Halliw.) Which els had been long since annihiled.

Annihilability (ănəi·hĭlăbi·lĭti). *rare*–[1]. [f. next: see -bility.] The capability of being annihilated.

1662 H. More *Immort. Soul* (1712) 228 The variety of degrees .. in the Intellective faculties of the Soul .. cannot at all argue her Mortality, no more than the different modifications of Matter the Annihilability thereof.

Annihilable (ănəi·hĭlăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *annihilā-re* (see Annihil) + -ble.] Capable of being annihilated or blotted out of existence.

1677 J. Webster *Witcher.* x. 211 Seeing bodies, no more than spirits to be annihilable by second causes. **1791** T. Paine *Rights M.* (ed. 4) 136 The rights of men in society, are neither deviseable, nor transferable, nor annihilable.

Annihilate (ănəi·hĭlĕt), *ppl. a. arch.* Forms: 4–7 **adnichilat(e,** 5–6 **adnychyl-,** 6 **adnihil-,** 6– **annihilate.** [ad. L. *annihilāt-us* pa. pple. of *annihilā-re*: see Annihil. As in other instances (see -ate) this ppl. adj. originated a vb. of same form, which eventually displaced the earlier Annihil; of this vb., *annihilate* was for some time used as pa. pple., but was at length displaced by the regular *annihilat-ed*, retaining only its adj. use, which is now also arch.] = Annihilated.

1. Reduced to nothing, blotted out of existence.

1388 *Or* 25 *Art.* in *Wyclif's Wks.* (1871) III. 484 þat þai clepen adnichilat or brouȝt to nouȝt. **1491** Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) III. xxiv. 325/1 Yf a brother Relygyous haue all his wyll mortefyed and adnychylate. *c* **1510** More *Picus* Wks. 1557, 18/2 If the world were adnihilate and turned to nought again. **1624** Heywood *Gunaik.* II. 65 The sollace of life, is by such a restraint oppress, and by degrees adnichilate. **1795** Southey *Joan of Arc* I. 531 All sense of self annihilate, I seem'd Diffused into the scene. **1839** Bailey *Festus* Proem. 7 Earth's Milleonial foretaste, ill annihilate.

†**2.** Made null and void, of no effect. *Obs.*

1544 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, i, I repute the same [othe] as vayne and adnichilate. **1553–87** Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 78/1 Whereby all such errors and opinions .. maie be made frustrat and adnihilat.

Annihilate (ănəi·hĭlĕt), *v.* For forms see prec. [f. prec., superseding the earlier Annihil from Fr.]

1. To reduce to non-existence, blot out of existence

a. things material.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 112/2 Till the wormes be totally annihilatede or consumede. **1660** R. Coke *Just. Vind.* 22 God .. can annihilate all the Universe in a moment. **1772** Pennant *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 151 The vestiges of the Roman camp .. are almost annihilated. **1855** Milman *Lat. Chr.* III. vi. ii. 387 The substance of the bread and wine was actually annihilated—nothing existed but the body and blood of the Redeemer.

b. things immaterial, actions, qualities, conditions of existence.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 166 Idlenes annihilateth and corrupteth the goodnes of nature. **1603** Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* Ded. 1 Who make profession in word .. but in deed and effect do annihilate .. the power and efficacie thereof. **1727** Pope, etc. *Art of Sinking* 100 Ye Gods! annihilate but space and time, And make two lovers happy. **1813** Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* X. 473 That event has totally annihilated all order and discipline.

c. *Theol.* To destroy the soul (as well as the body).

1634 Habington *Castara* (1870) 114 Death .. not annihilates, but uncloudes the soule. **1702** tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 306 Justin Martyr and St. Irenæus believed that after a certain time they [the Wicked] should be annihilated. **1728** De Foe *Magick* II. ii. 273 God can no more be the author of evil, than he can annihilate himself, and cease to be.

2. To make null and void, make of none effect, annul, cancel, abrogate (laws, treaties, rights, etc.).

1525 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* II. cliii. 421 That shulde breke or adnychilate .. the alyances that hath been sworne. **1579** W. Fulke *Confut. Sander* 558 To adnihilate the sacraments ministred by heretikes. **1665** Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* Addr. 5, To annihilate all such arguments. **1767** *Junius Lett.* xv. 65 These .. rights .. you can no more annihilate than you can the soil to which they are annexed. **1836** J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* viii. 235 Annihilate law, and moral order is no more.

3. To treat as non-existent, set at nought. *arch.*

1542 Becon *Pathw. Prayer* Wks. 1843, 180 How were the singular merits of Christ's death .. adnihilated and set at nought. **1599** *Broughton's Lett.* vii. 21 The effect and affection of men .. Pharisaically ἐξουθενεῖν, to annihilate all others. **1755** Smollett *Don Quix.* (1803) IV. 186 Who has thought proper to usurp your name, and annihilate your exploits. *a* **1843** Southey *Amat. Poems* Sonn. iii. Wks. II. 119 For Love annihilates the world to me!

4. To extinguish virtually; to reduce to silence, powerlessness, or humiliation.

1630 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (1870) 57 By a joynt conspiracy to ruine the House, and altogether to annihilate it. **1683** *Brit. Spec.* 226 An Omnipotent Power to create and annihilate Kings. **1771** Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 317 He has been not only ready, but earnest even, to annihilate himself. **1818** Byron *Childe Har.* IV. lxxxiii, Thou who with thy frown Annihilated senates.

5. To destroy the collective or organized existence of anything, by reducing it to its elements; to put an army to utter rout, etc.

1808 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* IV. 115 We only wanted a few hundred more cavalry to annihilate the French army. **1879** Bartlett *Egypt to Pal.* iii. 50 Near the mouth of the Nile Nelson annihilated the fleet of Napoleon.

6. *intr.* To dwindle to nothing, become extinct.

1787 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 203 Their calling is, in fact, annihilating.

Anni·hilated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.] Reduced to nothing, utterly destroyed.

1769 Burke *Pres. St. Nat.* Wks. II. 82 The credit of France was low; but it was not annihilated. **1843** Mill *Log.* II. v. § 6 Imagining a portion of matter annihilated.

Annihilating (ănəi·hĭlĕtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action of reducing to nought, utter destruction, annihilation. (Now gerundial.)

1611 Cotgr., An adnihilating, *annichilation, annullation.* **1667** Milton *P. L.* VI. 347 Spirits .. Cannot but by annihilating die. **1779** J. Moore *View Soc. Fr.* II. 157 This would not be annihilating happiness, but only shifting the scene of the wretched.

Anni·hilating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] Reducing to nought, destroying; crushing.

1816 Byron *Corinth* xxiv, That annihilating voice, Which pierces the deep hills through and through. **1865** *Cornh. Mag.* June 655 With that annihilating answer the major's daughter put up her parasol and walked back by herself.

Annihilation (ănəi·hĭlē·ʃən). [a. Fr. *annihilation*, 14th c. *anichilacion*, f. L. *adnihilāt-*: see Annihil and -ation. Not in Cotgr. 1611.]

1. The action or process of reducing to nothing, or of blotting out of existence. **a.** materially.

a **1638** Mede *Paraphr. 2 Pet.* iii. 7 A destruction of the whole creature it self by utter annihilation. **1777** Priestley *Mat. & Spir.* vii. I. 79 Let any person .. suppose the annihilation of all matter. **1856** Dove *Log. Chr. Faith* IV. i. § 1. 162 Creation and annihilation are absolute changes.

b. *Theol.* The destruction of soul as well as body.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Christian writers, who, shocked with the horrible prospect of eternal torments, have taken refuge in the system of Annihilation .. This *Annihilation* makes what they call the second death. **1876** Mozley *Univ. Serm.* iii. 61 When reason itself has opened a view into immortality, to put up contentedly with annihilation,—what a dreadful stupefaction of the human spirit!

c. Of conditions and circumstances: The bringing to an end; total abrogation.

1763 Erskine in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 504 IV. 470 A total annihilation of Regal Authority. **1769** Burke *Pres. State Nat.* Wks. II. 23 The annihilation of our trade, the ruin of our credit. **1796** Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 321 The annihilation of the credit of the paper bills.

d. Of collective and complex bodies: The action of destroying their combined or organized existence; effectual destruction.

1796 Ld. Sheffield in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 358 The annihilation of Jourdan's army is a great event. **1872** Yeats *Growth Comm.* 54 Their policy was, therefore, simply that of conquest, not annihilation.

2. The state of nothingness resulting from blotting out of existence.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 517 Cut off the dependence of a Creature from its Creator and what an .. Annihilation would it fal into? **1794** Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 183 All nature would languish and fall into annihilation. **1851** Mariotti *Italy* in 1848, I. 8 Political annihilation had not yet brought with it mental prostration and degeneracy.

Annihilationism (ănəi·hĭlē·ʃəniz'm). *Theol.* [f. prec. + -ism.] The doctrine of the total annihilation of the wicked after death.

1881 *Dubl. Rev.* Ser. III. V. 139 Others are preaching Annihilationism, or Conditional Immortality.

Anni·hila·tionist. *Theol.* [f. as prec. + -ist.] One who maintains the eventual annihilation of the wicked. Often *attrib.*

1875 Baldw. Brown in Minton *Life & Death* (1877) 66 These annihilationists are pitiless. **1880** *Academy* 23 Oct. 285/1 Objections .. urged before by .. Annihilationist controversialists—against the doctrine of eternal punishment.

Annihilative (ănəi·hĭlĕtiv), *a.* [f. L. *annihilāt-* (see Annihil) + -ive.] Such as to annihilate; destructive, crushing.

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 255 Darkness [seems] .. suppressive or annihilative of life. **1865** Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VII. xviii. iii. 129 Victory at Prag considered to be much more annihilative than it really was.

Annihilator (ănəi·hĭlĕtəɹ). [f Annihilate *v.* + -or, as if a. L. **annihilātor.*] He who, or that which, annihilates or utterly destroys.

1698 Congreve *Way of World* IV. ix. (Jod.) Witwood, you are an annihilator of sense. **1841** Hor. Smith *Moneyed Man* III. xi. 325 Steam .. the uniter of nations, the annihilator of distance.

¶ Occas. in comb., as *smoke-annihilator*, etc.

†**Anni·hiled,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Annihil *v.* + -ed.] = Annihilated.

1691 Blount *Law Dict.*, *Adnichiled*, nulled or made void.

†**Anni·hiling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.*; also 6 **anniling.** [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] Annihilating, annihilation.

1593 Nashe *Lent. Stuffe* 22, I .. put him not to the full anniling of me with any sound hammering persuasion.

†**Anni·hilment.** *Obs. rare*–[1]. In 6 **anychyll-.** [f. Fr. *annihile-r* (see Annihil) + -ment. Prob. **anichillement* existed in OFr.] Annihilation.

1526 J. Hacket *To Wolsey* MS. Cott. Galba B. ix. 35 Comandment .. for the anychyllment and destruccion of thys nywe bokes.

Anniseed, obs. form of Aniseed.

A·nnist. *Hist.* A partisan of Queen Anne.

a **1745** Swift *Wks.* II. 117 Favouring none but .. annists.

†**Annive·rsal,** *a. Obs.* [f. Anniverse + -al; cf. *universal.*] = Anniversary.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Anniversary-Days* .. In some authors we also find it written *anniversal.*

Anniversarily (ænivə·ɹsărĭli), *adv.* [f. as next + -ly[2].] By annual return, after the manner of an anniversary.

a **1631** Donne *Serm.* xcii. IV. 173 Not only once but Anniversarily by a yearly Dedication. **1749** Richardson *Clarissa* VIII. liii. 214 That fatal seventh which .. I will never see anniversarily revolve but in sables. **1820** W. Taylor in *Month. Rev.* XCII. 44 The .. slaughter of the idolatrous priests ordered by Darius .. was anniversarily commemorated.

†**Annive·rsariness.** *Obs. rare*–[1]. [f. next + -ness.] Anniversary character.

1676 W. Row *Suppl. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 386 Abstracting from the anniversariness of his birth-day.

Anniversary (ænivə·ɹsări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *anniversāri-us* returning yearly, f. *ann-us* year + *vers-us* turned, a turning + *-āri-us*: see -ary. Cf. *advers-ārius*, f. *advers-us*. Used in med.L. subst. as *anniversāria* (sc. *dies*), and *anniversārium*, both ecclesiastical terms, whence also the subst. use is the earliest in Eng. Cf. Fr. *anniversaire.*]

A. *adj.*

1. 'Returning with the revolution of the year; annual; yearly' (J.); returning or commemorated at the same date in succeeding years.

The word was at first ecclesiastical: 'Anniversary days were of old those days, wherein the Martyrdoms or Deaths of Saints were celebrated yearly in the Church; or the days whereon, at every years end, Men were wont to pray for the Souls of their deceased Friends, according to the continued Custom of Roman Catholicks.' Blount *Law Dict.* 1691.

1552 Huloet, Annyuersary, or that which yerlye runneth at one tyme, *Anniversarius.* **1591** G. Fletcher *Russe Commonw.* (1836) 113 This day (which they keep anniversarie). **1651** Wittie *Primrose's Pop. Err.* IV. xvi. 271 Sick of an anniversary disease. **1666** *Phil. Trans.* I. 110 Of Periodical and Anniversary Winds and their Causes. **1696** J. Aubrey *Misc.* (1721) 7 On that day Anniversary his Father

and Mother died. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 433 ¶ 4 This Anniversary Carnival lasted a Week. 1858 Cdl. Wiseman *Last Popes* 403 Commemorated by anniversary festivities.

† **2.** *loosely*, Annual, repeated each year. *Obs.*

1653 A. Wilson *James I* 156 Giving .. anniversary stipends for connivency. 1685 Stillingf. *Orig. Brit.* Pref. 60 Carrying away their anniversary Prey beyond the Seas. 1738 J. Keill *Anim. Œcon.* Pref. 23 The anniversary Vicissitudes of the Sun.

† **3.** Enduring for or completed in a year. *Obs.* [So in med.L. *anniversārium* is used for *annāle*.]

1629 A. Symmer *Spir. Posie* II. i. 32 The sunne by his anniversary revolution maketh the day and the yeare. 1660 Burney *Kerd. Doron* 20 Their applauded Government is like a Turn-coat, and is Anniversary. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 410 The anniversary Revolution of the Sun purifies the Air.

4. [attrib. use of sb.] Of or pertaining to the celebration of an anniversary.

1654 Gayton in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 299 A Goddard or an Anniversary Spice-Bowle. 1883 *Chr. World* 3 Aug. 515/2 The anniversary services .. were held last Sunday.

B. *sb.* [for *anniversary day, service*, etc.]

1. The day in any year which agrees in date with a particular day in a former year; *hence*, the yearly return of any remarkable date, the day on which some event of ecclesiastical, national, or personal interest, is annually celebrated; formerly called *year-day, mind-day, mune-day.*

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 22 Ine anniuersaries, þet is ine munedawes of ower leoue vreond. 1482 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxlvi. 311 Ones in the yere at his annyuersarye his terement to be holden in the moost honest wyse. 1561 Veron *Hunt. Purg.* 25 Yeares minds other wyse called anniversaries. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 157 The day we have appointed, viz. the Anniversary of S. John Baptist beheaded. 1695 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* III. 460 This being the anniversary of King Williams coronation. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* No. 249. 136/1 Wear orange ribbons on the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne.

2. The celebration which takes place at such annually recurring dates; *orig.* a mass or religious service in memory of some one on the day of his death, also called 'year's mind.'

1447 Bokenham *Lyvys of Seyntys* 33 That ye for me wil preyn specyally, And therto my annyversarye kepyn yerly. 1539 *Bury Wills* 138 My executors shall keape an yearelie obite or anniuersarie the space of v yeares. 1580 Baret *Alv.* A 427 To keepe an aniuersarie or yeares minde, *Exequi annua vota.* 1637 Heywood *R. King* II. iv, This Anniversary doe we yeerely keepe In memory of our late victories. 1883 *Chr. World* 3 Aug. 515/4 Large collections in connection with Sunday-School anniversaries continue to be reported.

† **3.** *R. C. Ch.* Sometimes used for the *annale* or commemorative service performed daily for a year after the death of a person. *Obs.* See Annals 3.

1612 Dekker *If not Good* Wks. 1873 III. 285 Chant Anthems, Aniuersaries, Dirges. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 190 An Anniversary .. is celebrated not only once, viz., at the end of the year .. but ought to be said every day throughout the whole year for the soul of the deceas'd. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Anniversary* is more particularly used for the *annale*, or mass rehearsed daily for the space of a year after a person's death.

† **4.** A magazine or review published annually; an 'annual.' *Obs. rare.*

1829 Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV. 140, I am sorry your anniversary has not answered .. and indeed think the plan of a monthly much better than that of a yearly miscellany.

Anniversary (ænivə·ɹsări), *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. to *fête*.] To celebrate the anniversary of.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Nov. 535 The kindred societies which came to be anniversaried on that day at Aylesbury.

† **A·nniverse.** *Obs.* [f. L. *anni versus* the (re)turning of a year. Common in 17th c.] An anniversary.

1615 Corbet *Poems* (1807) 52 As Henryes vault, his peace, his sacred hearse, Are torne and batter'd by thine anniverse. *a* 1681 Oldham *Poems* (1698) 54 Only once a year, On the sad anniverse drop a remembering tear. 1817 W. Taylor in *Month. Mag.* XLIV. 234 The 7th of November was kept as a solemn Anniverse by Lorenzo dei Medici.

Annivoler, corrupt variant of Annueller.

† **Anno·bilize,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Fr. *anoblir*, formerly *annoblir* (lengthened stem *annobliss-*); see -ize[2].] To ennoble.

1730 Mortimer in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 401 He annobilized it by a Croud of Heroes, to whom he gave Birth.

‖ **Anno Domini** (æ·no dɒ·minəi). *phr.* [L. 'in the year of (our) Lord'; usually written A.D.] In the year of the Christian era; in the year since (the reputed date of) the birth of Christ.

1579 W. Fulke *Heskins's Parl.* 389 Whome M. Heskins .. affirmeth to haue lined *Anno Dom.* 511. 1818 Moore *Fudge Fam.* iii. 68 Here toddles along some old figure of fun, With a coat you might date Anno Domini One.

Annoie, annoious, obs. forms of Annoy, etc.

Annoisance, variant of Annuisance.

Annominate (ănɒ·minēit), *v. rare.* [variant of Agnominate, after med.L. and Fr. spelling with *anno-*.] To name or call by some epithet or title.

1765 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* I. 475 The vast Pacific Ocean, commonly .. called, appellated, as the saying is, and annominated, the South-sea. 1834 Southey *Doctor* viii. § 1 How then shall these chapters be annominated? Intercalary they shall not.

Annomination (ănɒminē·ɪ·ʃən). [variant of Agnomination; cf. mod.Fr. *annomination*.]

1. Paronomasia.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Annomination*, the same with what is otherwise called *paronomasia.* 1858 Marsh *Eng. Lang.* xxv. 566 Annomination consists in opposing to each other .. words of similar sound but different signification.

† **2.** Alliteration. *Obs.*

1775 Tyrwhitt *Ess. Chaucer* III. § 1 *note*, Giraldus Cambrensis speaks of *Annomination*, the which he describes to be what we call *Alliteration.*

† **Anno·nary,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *annōnāri-us*, f. *annōna* provisions: see -ary.] Of or pertaining to provisions.

1651 Biggs *New Dispens.* 193 ¶ 264 Their anonary or kitchin Physick.

‖ **Annonce** (anɒ̃·ns). *rare.* [Fr. *annonce*, f. *annoncer*: see Announce.] = Announcement.

1807 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 215 We read the *annonce* of Mr. Wordsworth's publication with a good deal of interest. 1863 Chambers *Bk. Days* 287 An over-flourishing family *annonce* in a newspaper.

Annonciade, variant of Annunciade.

† **Anno·rm(e,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *an-* = *ad-* to + *norma* rule.] To reduce to rule, normalize.

a 1644 Quarles *Sheph. Ecl.* iii, Under Thee our Head, we did annorme Our Government, and made it uniforme.

Annorn, -ourn, var. Anorn *v. Obs.*, to adorn.

† **Anno·sity.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *annōsitātem*, n. of quality f. *annōs-us* full of years, f. *annus* year.] Fullness of years, length of life, agedness.

1654 Lestrange *Chas. I.* 136 Robert Parr .. the wonder of our times for annosity and long life. 1742 Bailey, *Annosity*, Agedness. [Not in J. or mod. Dicts.]

Annotate (æ·nŏtēit), *v.* [f. L. *annotāt-* ppl. stem of *annotā-re* or *adnotāre* to put a note to; f. *ad* to + *notā-re* to mark, f. *nota* a mark: see Note. An early by-form was Annote.] (Not in Johnson's Dict., but used in explaining *Comment.*)

1. *trans.* To add notes to, furnish with notes (a literary work or author).

1755 Johnson, *Comment*, to annotate; to write notes; to expound. 1801 W. Taylor in *Month. Mag.* XII. 576 This translation is executed with exactness, and annotated with erudition. 1836 Southey *Lett.* IV. 462 His engagement to annotate 'Milton.' 1859 Masson *Milton* I. 531 A copy of Aratus .. which is annotated here and there by his hand.

2. *intr.* To add or make notes. Const. *on, upon.*

1733 Ilive *Orat.* 26 (T.) Give me leave to annotate on the words thus. 1803 Southey in Robberds' *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 466 Examine what I and what Turner write .. and annotate thereupon. 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 108 It was Coleridge's habit to annotate with a pencil.

Annotated (æ·nŏtēitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.] Furnished with notes (by an editor).

1807 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* V. 170 Then follows the journal of Bannatyne sparingly annotated. 1860 (*title*) The Annotated Paragraph Bible.

Annotation (ænotēi·ʃən). Also 6 -cyon, anotacion. [prob. a. Fr. *annotation* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *annotātiōn-em*, f. *annotāre* to Annotate.]

1. The action of annotating or making notes.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 28 And so finish my Annotation Staticall. 1583 T. Watson *Poems* (Arb.) 78 So plainely .. set downe .. that it needs no further annotation to explaine it. 1870 *Daily News* 3 Oct., They do not need annotation or comment. Such revelations tell their own story.

† **2.** The action of marking by a particular date or era; chronological reckoning or notation. *Obs.*

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 36 In this same tyme began the annotacion of Olimpias. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. ii. 25 There was anciently no annotation of historie among them [the Grecians].

3. *concr.* (usually *pl.*) A note added to anything written, by way of explanation or comment.

1528 Gardiner in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. li. 129 The minute which master Fox bringeth with him, with annotations in the margin. 1563 J. Shute *Archit.* A iij a, Gulielmus Philander .. wrote .. Anotacions vpon Vitruuius. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 367 Where we have this Annotation of Servius. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 452 ¶ 2 The Multitude of Annotations, Explanations, Reflexions, and various Readings. 1866 Motley *Dutch Rep.* v. ii. 681 The letter .. was underlined by him .. and furnished with the following annotation.

† **b.** *spec.* An inventory of goods seized by authority of justice. (So in Fr.) *Obs. rare.*

1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Scornf. Lady* I. ii, Fire off thy annotations and thy rent-books.

† **4.** *Med.* A sign, token, symptom, *and hence*, access of any illness. *Obs.*

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Annotation* in medicine, denotes the very beginning of a febrile paroxysm .. This is called by the Greeks *episemasia.*

Annota·tionist. ? *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ist.] A professed annotator.

1672 J. Worthington *Mede's Life* in *Wks.* 7 If Mr. Mede's method of interpreting the Apocalyps be .. compared with the elder methods of any Annotationists whatsoever.

Annotative (æ·nŏtēitiv), *a.* [f. L. *annotāt-* (see Annotate) + -ive.] Of the nature of, or characterized by, annotation.

Annotator (æ·nŏtēitəɹ). Also 7 adn-. [a. L. *annotātor*, n. of agent f. *annotāre* to Annotate: see -tor. Cf. mod.Fr. *annotateur.*] One who annotates or writes notes to a text; a commentator.

1663 Spencer *Prodigies* 202 (J.) The speech of our learned and pious annotator. 1668 (*title*) Catalogue of our English Writers of the Old and New Testament .. whether Commentators, Elucidators, Adnotators, Expositors. 1764 Wilkes *Corr.* (1805) II. 92 All the author's friends shall be the friends of the annotator. 1808 Colebrooke *Vedas* in *Asiat. Res.* VIII. 481 A crowd of annotators whose works expound every passage in the original gloss.

Annotatory (ănō·u·tătəri), *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. Annotator + -y, as if ad. L. **annotātōrius*, f. *annotātor.*] Of or pertaining to an annotator, or his work.

1859 Worcester.

† **Anno·te,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 anote. [a. OFr. *anote-r*, ad. L. *annotā-re*; cf. *connote, denote.*]

1. To note against, lay to the charge of.

1494 Fabyan VII. 307 The lenger this contynuyd, ye more disclaunder was anotyd to the iustyces.

2. = Annotate.

1533 Udall (*title*) Terentius, Flovres .. with the Exposition .. of such Latyne Wordes, as were thought nedefull to be annoted.

† **A·nnotine.** *Bot. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *annōtin-us* of a year's standing, f. *ann-us* a year + *-tinus* affix of time.] A tree of which the fruit does not ripen in a single season, but of which last year's fruit remains beside that of the present year; *e.g.* the fig.

1664 Evelyn *Silva* (1776) 460 We do not reckon trees to be sterile, which do not yield a fruitful burden constantly every year (as Juniper and some Annotines do).

Annotinous (ănɒ·tinəs), *a. Bot. rare.* [f. L. *annōtin-us* (see prec.) + -ous.] (See quot.)

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 251 *Annotinous*, a year old. [1847 Lindley *Elem. Bot.*, *Rami annotini* are branches one year old.]

Annotto, variant of Anatta.

Announce (ănou·ns), *v.*; also 5 anounce, adnounce. [a. OFr. *anonce-r*, earlier *anoncier, anuncier*:—L. *adnuntiā-re*, f. *ad* to + *nuntiāre* to bear a message, f. *nunti-us* bringing news. See An- *pref.* 6.]

1. To make known as an official messenger; to deliver news; to make public or official intimation of, to proclaim (something of the nature of news). a. *simply.*

1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* (1868) 7 Sente his heraulds in France and Englond to anounce. 1638 Featly *Lyndom.* I. 207 The Jesuits and Seminarie Priests at Doway and Rhemes .. have fraught their English translation of the Bible, with so many affected harsh-sounding, and uncouth words to English eares, as *announce .. euroclydon.* *a* 1721 Prior *Hymn of Callim.* (J.) Who model nations, publish laws, announce Or life or death. 1771 *Junius Lett.* I. 259 Your re-appointment to a seat in the Cabinet was announced to the public. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* 79 Announcing his determination of leading on his troops in person. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. § 9. 272 He announces the fact, but gives no details.

b. with *subord. cl.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 94/1, I adnounce and shewe to you that holy chirche shal haue peas. — *G. de la Tour* I vj b, The angel which sayd and announced to them that he was rysen. 1857 Maurice *Ep. St. John* ix. 139 Their first duty was to announce that that Jesus .. was both Lord and Christ.

2. *ellipt.* To intimate the approach or presence of.

1761 Smollett *Gil Blas* (1802) II. IV. viii. 29, I stationed myself at the chamber door to announce and introduce the persons who arrived. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. i. 4 Dinner was announced. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 59 Few take to their beds except to die and the doctor announces the undertaker.

3. To make known, intimate to the senses (without words).

1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. XXV, Nor martial shout, nor minstrel tone, Announced their march. 1848 L. Hunt *Jar of Honey* X. 131 Faint streaks of light .. announced the approach of the great luminary. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. 124 A peal to the right announced the descent of an avalanche.

4. To declare or make manifest to the mind.

1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. XXVII. 59 His feeble efforts announced his degenerate spirit. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 102 The successive beds of bitumens that are found in the bowels of the earth, announce them to have been deposited slowly. 1827 Scott *Highl. Wid.* I. 118 Gold buckles in his shoes, etc. .. announced him to be a domestic of trust and importance.

¶ App. confused with Anhaunce, q.v.

a 1533 Frith *Disput. Purg.* (1829) 203 Behold, I pray you, whither my Lord of Rochester hath brought our Holy Father, in announcing his power so high.

Announced (ănou·nst), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.] Made publicly known; intimated.

1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 504 Of thy birth at length announced by Gabriel with the first I knew. 1867 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 319 All our announced readings are already crammed.

Announcement (ănou·nsmĕnt). [a. Fr. *annoncement*: see Announce and -ment.] The action or process of announcing; public or official notification, intimation, declaration.

Not in J. 'In our old Dictionaries, *announcing* is found instead of this word, which is quite of modern use.'—Todd 1818.

1798 Belsham *Hist. Eng.* (L.) He made the announcement, and was received with cheers. 1847 C. Brontë *Jane Eyre* xiv. 133 With this announcement he rose from his chair. 1859 B. Powell *Ord. Nat.* iii. § 2. 331 The sudden announcement of her husband's fate.

Announcer (ănou·nsəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er[1].] One who announces, tells news, or gives notice.

1611 Cotgr., *Annonceur*, An announcer, declarer, proclaimer, signifier, advertiser. 1686 *Turkish Spy* (L.) The announcer of this good news was received with cheers. 1761 Smollett *Gil Blas* (1802) II. IV. viii. 29 The announcer is a domestic who stands in the hall on visiting days, and pronounces aloud the names of the company as they come in.

1824-8 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 320 The sad announcer of your departure hence.

Announcing (ănau·nsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] Making known, declaring. (Mostly gerundial.)

Announcing (ănau·nsiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Declaring, proclaiming.

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 299 How say'st? What did I? Ill-announcing sire! 1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 26 The announcing, almost prophetic, Emerson.

Annoy (ănoi·), *sb.* Forms: 3 anui, 4 anuy(e, onnuy, 4–6 anoy(e, 4–7 annoye, 5 annoi, 6–7 annoie, 6– annoy. [a. OFr. *anoi, anui, enoi, ennui* (mod. *ennui*), cogn. w. Sp. *enojo*, OSp. *enoyo* (Pg. and OIt. *nojo*), Pr. *enoi, enuoi*, OCat. *enuig*, OVenet. *inodio*, originating, according to Diez, in the L. phrase *in odio*, as *est mihi in odio* 'it is to me hateful,' whence *inodio* was at length taken as sb. 'hatred, dislike, annoyance': see Diez and Littré. The *n* was subsequently doubled in Fr. and Eng. by form-assoc. with compounds like *en-noble, an-nounce*; the aphet. form *noi*, NOY (cf. *noisome*) helping in Eng. to encourage an erroneous analysis of the word as *a-noy*, whence *an-noy*. ENNOY, after Fr., is occasional in 15–16th c. (Now mostly poetic, ANNOYANCE being the common prose equivalent.)]

1. A mental state akin to pain arising from the involuntary reception of impressions, or subjection to circumstances, which one dislikes; disturbed or ruffled feeling; discomfort, vexation, trouble. In earlier times often = mod.Fr. *ennui*; in later usage expressing more active feeling of discomfort.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 374 Þe þridde bitternesse is ine longunge touward heouene, & in þe anui of bisse worlde. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1618 Ich have ibeo in anuy. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* CXIX. 28 Mi soule nappide for anoye [1611 melteth for heauiness]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 104/3 And deyed in grete myserye of Annoye. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E e, They haue..greate annoy of theyr heyres. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. VI. 17 The lad n'ould after joy: But pynd away in anguish and selfe-wild annoy. 1675 T. BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 147 His cross our comfort; his annoy our endless joy. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 1111 After past annoy To take the good Vicissitude of joy. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* LXVII. 143 His *ennui* amounted to *annoy*. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* xi. 243 He had better .. have been defeated, than give her a moment's annoy. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays of Hight.* 121 A student toiling with annoy Through long dry tomes.

b. *phr.* **To work** (do *obs.*) **annoy**: to cause discomfort or trouble, to molest. *arch.*

a 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1016 Writyng also dothe grete annoies thre. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xiii. 191 The heete that dide hem grete anoye. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXII. xxi. 822 The Romane navie by sea shall .. do us all annoy. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* II. XXXVII, Ere victory and empire wrought annoy. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* I. v, Much I misdoubt this wayward boy Will one day work me more annoy.

2. That which causes the above feeling; a troubling thing, circumstance, or action; annoyance.

c 1305 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 97 Ech man þat haueþ mone In enie neode oþer anuy. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 16 Auenturis that thaim befell, And gret anoyis. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 239 [In the triumph] þis onnuy he hadde: a cherle was wiþ hym in his chare. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, V. iii. 156 Good Angels guard thee from the Boares annoy. 1624 WOTTON *Arch.* (1672) 42 The benefit of removing such annoies out of sight. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Year* 3rd S. Trin., A newborn soul .. yet wrapt in earth's annoy.

Annoy (ănoi·), *v.* Forms: 3–4 anue, -uie, -uye, 4 anye, anuyȝe, 4–7 anoie, -oye, annoie, -oye, 5– annoy. Also aphetized to NOY, and written after Fr. ENNOY. [a. OFr. *anuie-r, enuier, anoier, enoier*, cogn. w. Pr. *enuiar, enoiar*, Sp. *enojar*, It. *annoiare*, pointing to a common Romanic *inodiāre* (found in OIt.), f. *inodio*: see prec. For spelling with double *n*, see AN- *pref.* 6.]

†**1.** *intr.* To be hateful, odious, offensive, or a cause of trouble (*to*, or with *dat.*) *Obs.*

c 1340 *Ayenb.* 162 To huam þet þe wordle anoyþ uor þe perils .. huerof hi is al uol. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. v, Ne þe forsweryng ne þe fraude .. ne a-noyeþ not to schrewes. *c* 1386 — *Melib.* 31 As Motthes in the shepes flees anoyeth [*v. r.* annoyeþ, -oyen] to the clothes .. so anoyeth [*v. r.* annoieþ, anoyþe] sorwe to the herte.

†**2.** *trans.* To be hateful or distasteful to; to trouble, irk, bore, weary. (= Fr. *ennuyer*.) In passive const. w. *of*. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Havelok* 1734 Þat is þe storie for to lenge, It wolde anuye þis fayre genge. *a* 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 20 Of is lif he was anuyd [*v. r.* anuyȝed]. *a* 1400 *Rel. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 17 And sythen when þou has þam at þi will, þan erte þou of thaa thynges annoyede. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel* (1546) K ij, Ye all are anoyed and wery of all goodnes.

†**b.** *impers. It annoys me* .. it irks me. *Obs. rare.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* i. 8 It anoyȝede [1388 anoiede] vs, ȝhe, for to lyue. 1388 — *Numb.* xxi. 4 It bigan to anoye the puple of the weie and trauel. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 483 No thyng anoyeth me To lene a man a noble or two or thre.

3. *trans.* To affect (a person) in a way that disturbs his equanimity, hurts his susceptibilities, or causes slight irritation. (Refers to the feeling produced, rather than to the action producing it; hence commonest in the passive *To be annoyed*: to be ruffled in mind, troubled, vexed.)

1250 LAY. 2259 Corineus nas anued [1205 un-eðe]! And wo on his mode. 1297 R. GLOUC. 487 King Philip was annyd .. That ther nas of him word non, bote al of Richard the king. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 36 Ȝef he the schel anoye aȝt, Hyt wyle of-thenche hym sore. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* I. 324 Ȝif I wiste my lord not forto anoye. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* I. i. 189 She will not be annoy'd with suiters. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vii. 3156 Soe overioyde That through excesse therof he is annoide. 1743 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist.* VII. XVII. 104 He did not want good-will to annoy Elizabeth. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 532 He felt some .. vindictive pleasure in annoying those who had cruelly annoyed him.

†**b.** *To be annoyed after* or *for*: to worry about, be anxious for. *Obs. rare.*

a 1400 *Rel. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 17 Þou erte anoyede eftire many thynges, and turment if þou hafe thaym noghte. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vii. 2949 The thing, for which he erst was soe anoyde.

†**c.** *refl.* To vex oneself, take offence, grieve. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 876 Nicolas him anoyed: With wraththe to Alisaundre he saide.

†**d.** *intr.* (refl. pron. omitted.) *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. iv. 41 If þat þou anoie nat or forþenke nat of al þi fortune. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* 332 To profit with learning, with ignorance not to annoy.

4. By transf. to the objective means: To molest, injure, hurt, harm; now *esp.* in military use.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 364 Wyþ my werres y haue a-nyed muche of cristendome. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XV. 6790 Theseus .. the troiens anoyet. 1593 SHAKS. *Hen. VI*, III. i. 67 Thornes that would annoy our Foot. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* 530 Infested and annoyed with Lice. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 369 Nor stood unmindful Abdiel to annoy The atheist crew. 1759 MARTIN *Nat. Hist.* I. 41 A gallant Saxon, who annoyed this Coast. 1794 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 368 The works on the hills would annoy the Town.

b. *absol.*

1382 WYCLIF *Is.* xi. 9 Thei shuln not noȝen [1388 anoye] .. in al myn hoeli mounteyn. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 163 Yf Est or southeryn wyndes nought enaye. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 338 But foster'd e'en by Freedom, ills annoy. 1789–94 W. BLAKE *School Boy* 18 How can a child, when fears annoy, But droop his tender wing?

†**5.** To affect (a thing) in a way which interferes with its proper action; to interfere with detrimentally, affect injuriously. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of L. T.* 394 Who badde foure spiritz of tempest .. Anoyen [*v. r.* annoyeþ] neyther londe, see, ne tree? *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 131 The molde, and other suche as diggeth lowe, Anoie hem not. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 15 Mucky filth his [the stream's] braunching armes annoyes. 1642 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. I. XV. 42 The poysoned stinke and savour whereof so annoyed his stomacke that he never left vomiting. 1708 *Procl. in Loud. Gaz.* nnnnnccccli/2 So as to Annoy the Haling of Sayns in the usual Baiting Places. 1721 J. PERRY *Dueggenh. Breach* 116 To annoy or choak the Harbour by any Drift.

Annoyance (ănoi·ăns). Also 4–6 anoyaunce, (anoysaunce), 4–7 anoyance, (6 innoyaunce), 6–7 anoiance. [a. OFr. *anuiance, anoiance*, f. *anuiant* pr. pple. of *anuyer*: see prec. and -ANCE.]

1. The action of annoying, vexing, troubling, molesting, or injuring; molestation.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 972 Nat to the anoyance [*v. r.* anoyaunce, -saunce, annoyance] of any man or womman. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 304 [The risen body] shall perce thorowe the stone walles, without ony anoyance of them. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* V. i. 84 Looke after her, Remoue from her the meanes of all annoyance. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xvii. (1853) 88 To secure these nests from the annoyance of sheperd boys. 1850–62 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* V. xlii. 34 [Germanicus] having thus crippled their means of annoyance, returned to the Rhine.

2. The state of feeling caused by what annoys; disturbance by what one dislikes; dislike, disgust, vexation, trouble.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) I. vii. (1506) 54 Hauynge synne in hate, in anoyaunce. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. x. (1847) 134/1 The annoyance and trouble of mind [will] infuse itself into all the faculties .. of the body. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 202 ▼ 2 He .. stands upon a Hassock .. to the great Annoyance of the devoutest Part of the Auditory. *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.) The greatest annoyance and disturbance of mankind has been from one of those two things, force or fraud. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xix. 270 She is put to the annoyance of refusing one of them.

3. Anything annoying or causing trouble, a nuisance. *Jury of Annoyance*: one appointed to report upon public nuisances.

1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* 83 The corupte sauours and lothsom innoyaunces caused by slaughter of bestes within the cyte. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1824) 211 Casting dirt, sand, ballast, or other annoyance, into the rivers or streams. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* Ëvja, The Kitchens may be .. at hand; and yet not be an anoyance. 1754 *Act 29 Geo. II.* XXV. § 12 The Jury of Annoyance .. shall .. enquire into .. all bad pavements and all annoyances, obstructions and encroachments, upon any of the public ways. 1859 MRS. SCHIMMELPENNINCK *Princ. Beauty* I. xi. § 34 An intrusive annoyance, like a succession of trifling visitors when we need to be alone.

Annoyancer (ănoi·ănsəɹ). *rare.* [f. prec. + -ER[1]; cf. *conveyancer*.] He who, or that which, causes annoyance.

1632 D. LUPTON *Lond. Carbonad.* (1857) 307 There are three annoyancers of his Flocke, the Scab, Thieves, and a long Rotte. *a* 1834 LAMB in Colvin *Landor* (1881) 73, I knew all your Welsh annoyancers, the measureless Bethams.

Annoyed (ănoi·d), *ppl. a.* [f. ANNOY *v.* + -ED.]

1. Disturbed by what one dislikes; troubled, vexed, offended.

a 1300 *K. Alis.* 3310 Y am aschamed And sore anoyed, and agramed. 1388 WYCLIF *Bar.* iii. 1 A soule in angwischis and a spirit anoied crieth to thee. 1611 COTGR., *Molesté* .. offended, combered, vexed, annoyed. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 265 The actor who plays the annoyed man. *Mod.* She had an annoyed, harassed look.

†**2.** Of things: Detrimentally affected; incommoded, pestered. *Obs.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 11 Them that haue their lungs annoyed with much moisture. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 105 A garden annoy'd with this plague.

Annoyer (ănoi·əɹ). [f. ANNOY *v.* + -ER[1].] One who, or that which, annoys; a disturber.

1577–87 HARRISON *Eng.* I. II. xi. 230 Our third annoiers of the common-wealth are roges. 1815 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* (1843) I. 83 One very prominent annoyer of our comfort and repose. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1859) XII. 269 These wretched annoyers of our peace.

†**Annoy·ful,** anoyful, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. ANNOY *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of annoyance; = ANNOYOUS.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 66 For al be it so that alle tariyng be anoyful [*v. r.* a-noyeful, noyful].

Annoying (ănoi·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ANNOY *v.* + -ING[1].] The giving of trouble or vexation; annoyance. (Now gerundial.)

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4470 No might do with hir wicheing In Inglond non anoiing. 1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* iii. 116 To whom euery light discorde is a great anoying. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 441 ▼ 2 Every Thing that is capable of annoying or offending us.

Annoy·ing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Troubling, disturbing, causing annoyance.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. v. 22 Anoienge folk treden, and þat vnryȝtfully, in þe nekkes of holy men. 1593 T. WATSON *Poems* (Arb.) 187 Annoying sorrowes .. Assaild my thoughts. 1753 HERVEY *Theron & Asp.* (1755) I. 94 Screened them from the annoying sun-beams. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 37 He found Jermyn's manner annoying.

Annoy·ingly, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an annoying manner, disturbingly.

1851 H. SPENCER *Soc. Statics* XVII. § 4 An unamiable little urchin .. is perhaps annoyingly vociferous in his play.

Annoy·ingness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being annoying, vexatiousness.

Mod. The annoyingness of the incident is far greater than the actual damage done.

Annoyment (ănoi·mĕnt). *rare.* [? a. OFr. *anoiement, anuiement*: see ANNOY *v.* + -MENT.] The action of annoying; the state of annoyance.

c 1460 *Play Sacr.* 581, I warant she neuer fele annoyment. 1883 D. WINGATE *Lost Laird* XXXVI, M[c]Dougal .. loved him too much to add to his annoyment.

†**Annoy·ous,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 anious, 4–5 -oious, -oyus, annuyous, -noyus, 6 annoious, -yous. Also aphet. NOYOUS, and, after Fr., ENNOYOUS. [a. OFr. *anuieus, anieus, anoios*, mod. *ennuyeux* (cogn. w. Pr. *enoios*, Sp., Pg. *enojoso*): — orig. Romanic **inodioso*: see ANNOY and -OUS.] Unpleasantly disturbing to the feelings; troublesome, vexatious, annoying; harmful, detrimental.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 535 Þen þenkke3 Gawan ful sone, Of his anious uyage. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 277 A gret multitude of poeple, ful chargeous and ful anoyous [*v. r.* annuyous, -noyus, noyous] for to hiere. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la T.* 128 Ansuerithe not with none anoyeus wordes of ungoodly speche vnto youre husbondes. 1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 125 V[e] private masse supper is .. annoyous to the practycioners therof. 1587 HARRISON *Eng.* I. II. XXIII. 348 Dispersing annoious oppilations.

2. Full of 'annoy'; troubled, grieved, vexed.

c 1440 LONELICH *Graal* II. 156 The tothere Roses .. fillen alle down pore and anoyows.

†**Annoy·ously,** *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 4 anoy-. [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a troublesome or hurtful manner; to one's annoyance or hurt; vexatiously.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. viii. 80 Yif þou desiryst power, þou shalt .. anoyously be cast vndir many periles.

Annual (æ·niwăl), *a.* and *sb.*; also 4–7 annuel (1. [a. OFr. *annuel*, ad. later L. *annuāl-em* (= cl. *annāl-em*); refashioned after the L. *c* 1500.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to the year; reckoned, payable, or engaged by the year; yearly.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XXXVII. 14 The annuel werker [1388 A werk man hirid bi the ȝear]. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *Gawan Fyl Regle* 51 Thy rentes annuel. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 73 Giues him three thousand Crownes in Annuall Fee. 1769 BURKE *Pres. St. Nat.* Wks. II. 73 That trade .. is not of less annual value .. than 400,000*l.* 1852 M[c]CULLOCH *Taxation* III. iii. 470 At an annual charge to the public of 30,174,364*l.*

b. Pertaining to a year's events: as *annual stories, histories* (obs.), *i.e.* yearly chronicles, annals; *annual register*.

1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 140 Titoleuoo that hath brenied all y[e] annuell storys of Rome. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Wars* I. 14 Inferiour princes, whose continued obsequies filled the Annual Register. 1789 (*title*) The New Annual Register, or General Repository of History, Politics and Literature for the year 1788. 1861 (*title*) The Annual Retrospect of Engineering and Architecture.

2. Performed or recurring once every year; yearly.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Hebr.* xi. 28 (R.) V[e] annual vse or ceremonie to eate the Paschall Lambe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 431 So stears the prudent crane Her annual Voiage. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 579 ▼ 7 Come up to the Temple with their annual Offerings. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Year* S. bef. Adv. ii, The Church our annual steps has brought. *Mod.* The Annual Meeting of the association.

b. *Annual equation* of the sun and moon: the determination of the difference between the theoretical and actual position of those bodies, due to the irregular orbital motions of the earth and moon.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The annual equation of the mean motion of the sun depends upon the eccentricity of the earth's orbit .. The greatest annual equation of the moon's mean motion is 11′, 40″, of its apogee 20′, and of its node 9′, 30″. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* v. 41 The Annual Equation [of the moon] depends on the sun's distance from the earth; it arises from the moon's motion being accelerated when that of the earth is retarded.

3. Repeated every year and occupying the whole year.

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. v. 112 The sunne, which is carried round about the earth in an Annual circuit. 1714 GROVE *Spect.* No. 588 ¶ 1 No more than the diurnal Rotation of the Earth is opposed to its Annual. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XXV. 425 The annual course of the sun was completed in 365 days and six hours.

4. Existing or lasting for a year only; changed each year.

a. of an office or officer. *Annual priests*; see B 1.

1382 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 267 That frers shal annuel prestes bycome. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 228 To paye this summe the annual prestis were compelled. 1659 MILTON *Let.* in Wks. 1738 I. 583 Whether the Civil Government be an annual Democracy or a perpetual Aristocracy. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 286/1 The annual archons .. to the time of Solon, were taken from the eupatridæ. 1877 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 433 The commons pray that there may be annual parliaments.

b. of a plant.

a 1626 BACON (J.) The dying in the winter of the roots of plants that are annual. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Annual Leaves* are such as come up in the Spring, and perish in the Winter. 1720 SWIFT *To Stella* Wks. 1755 III. II. 185 Grafting on an annual stock That must our expectation mock. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 47 When a bulb flowers from its terminal bud, in its first season of growth, it is annual.

B. *sb.*

1. *R. C. Ch.* A mass said either daily for a year after, or yearly on the anniversary of, a person's death; *also*, the payment made for it.

1382 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 267 Suche annuels has made thes frers so wely and so gay. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. xxii. 310 Ye may for xx shellynges do synge a quarter of an annuell. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* 274 They cause masses to be songe or other annual or trental. 1646 J. ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 34 The annuells, obits, and altarages within burghs. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Annual* is used in ecclesiastical writers to denote a yearly office, said for the soul of a person deceased on the day of his obit or anniversary.

2. An annual or yearly payment, tribute, allowance, etc. *Obs.* exc. in *Sc. Law*, where *annual* = quit-rent, ground-rent. Hence *annual of annual* = quit-rent of a quit-rent, or smallest possible return.

1622 BACON *Henry VII*, 111 Fiue and twentie thousand Crownes yearely .. For which Annuall, etc. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 119 (1862) I. 297 Had I but the annual of annual to give to my Lord Jesus, it would ease my pain. 1768 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 321 IV. 266, I will send your annual to Mr. Larpent .. and pay the forty shillings a day quarterly. 1866 BELL *Conveyanc.* (1882) II. 1155 The ground-annual is a right of very early origin.

3. Anything that lasts only for a year.

1738 SWIFT *Polite Convers.* (R.) Oaths are the children of fashion; they are in some sense almost annuals.

b. *esp.* An annual plant; one that lives only for a year (perpetuating itself by seed, so that there is an annual succession of new plants).

1710 SWIFT *Apol. T. of Tub* (Jod.) They are indeed like annuals, that grow about a young tree. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. iv. (1840) 212 Like an annual in a garden, which must be raised anew every season. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 966/1 Mignonette .. is usually treated as an annual.

4. A book of which successive numbers are published once a year, usually at the same date; *esp.* one that conveys information for the year, or reviews the events of the past year; a year-book.

1689 *Answ. Two Papers* 37 Renowned in all the Histories of Europe, as well as in our Annuals. 1825 J. WILSON in Page *De Quincey* I. xii. 270 The volume .. if an annual .. can yield you fifty guineas. 1840 (*title*) Peter Parley's Annual. 1859 T. LEWIN *Invas. Brit.* 37 The rule laid down for the guidance of mariners in the annual referred to [Admiralty Tidal Tables].

Annualist (ænĭuălist). *rare.* [f. ANNUAL *sb.* + -IST.] A contributor to an annual publication.

1829 LAMB *Lett.* (1841) II. 73 The metropolis and its cursed annualists, reviewers, authors and the whole muddy ink press of that stagnant pool. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 6 Carew and his contemporaries would have made excellent album contributors or annualists.

Annualize (ænĭuălaiz), *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] To write for, or contribute to, an annual (publication). Hence **annualizing**, *vbl. sb.*

1805 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 310, I am still annualising. 1808 — in C. Southey *Life* III. 189, I finish my annualising in a few days.

Annually (ænĭuăli), *adv.* [f. ANNUAL *a.* + -LY^2.] In annual order or succession; yearly, every year, year by year.

1598 FLORIO, *Annalmente*, annually, yeerely. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* III. vi, That day .. In the remembrance of it annually .. I have with pomp observed. 1664 H. MORE *Apol.* 483 The Earth is moved annually and diurnally about the Sun. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 98 A phial of St. Stephen's blood was annually liquefied at Naples. 1849 MACAULAY *H. E.* I. 575 Parliaments should be held annually.

Annuary (ænĭuări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Fr. *annuaire*, ad. L. **annuārius*, f. *annus* year: see -ARY.]

†A. *adj.* = ANNUAL *a. Obs.*

1646 J. HALL *Poems* I. 10 Supply anew With annuary cloakes the wandring Jew. 1651 N. BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. 6 The annuary Registers of after-times.

B. *sb.* †1. A priest who says annual masses.

1550 BALE *Image both Ch.* I. (R.) There must be masses and dyrges, ther must be annaries and bead men.

2. = ANNUAL B 4. (so Fr. *annuaire.*)

1856 (*title*) Annuary of the Kilkenny and S. E. of Ireland Archæological Society.

†**A·nnuate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *annuĕre* to nod to + -ATE^3.] To nod to, give direction by signs.

1623 COCKERAM, *Annuate*, To nod with the head. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 52 To fast, and preach, and pray just as the *Hogen Mogen* States shall annuate and direct. *Ibid.* 62 He will kill and slay as the Priest annuates.

†**Annueller.** *Obs.* 4–6. Also annueler(e, annuler, (aunivoler). [Cf. AFr. *annueler* one who celebrates 'annuals,' f. *annuel*: see ANNUAL B 1.] A priest who celebrates annuals, or anniversary masses for the dead.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 459 In Londoun was a prest, an annueler [*v. r.* annuellere]. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 95 Al these annuellers that syngen for a tyme. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* VII. xviii. 305 He may .. lette his trauayle to hyre by dayes and yeres, as annuelers done. *a* 1528 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* Wks. IV. 97 Then be ther annivolers And small benivolers With chantry chapleynes.

Annuent (ænĭuĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *annuent-em* pr. pple. of *annu-ĕre* to nod to.] Nodding; *spec.* applied to the muscles which nod the head.

[1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Annuentes Musculi.*] 1849 SMART, *Annuent*, Adapted for nodding, as when one assents.

†**Annui·sance.** *Obs.* Also 5–6 anoysaunce, 6–7 annusance, 7 aneus-, anoys-, annuzance, 8 annoisance. [a. AFr. *anuisance, anusance*, f. *anuire, anuisant*, f. Fr. *nuire* to hurt, perh. confused with *annier* to annoy.] Nuisance, injury, hurt.

c 1435 *Chaucer's Pars. T.* 972 (Selden MS.) Nat to the anoysaunce of any man [*other MSS.* anoyance]. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) V. vi. (1506) 411 The seconde imperfeccyon of glorye worldle is a maner of anoysaunce. 1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* 96 Al maner of annusaunce of bridges broken in the hyghe wayes. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 22 *Anoysance* .. signifies no more than *Nusance*, and therefore see title *Nusance* afterward. 1649 W. BLITHE *Eng. Improver Impr.* Ded., With many more annoyances and Annuzances. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Annoisance*, or Nusance.

Annuitant (ănĭu,itănt). [f. next + -ANT, by form-assoc. with *accountant, attendant*, etc.]

1. One who holds, or is in receipt of, an annuity.

1720 MERES (*title*) The Equity of Parliaments, etc., in answer to the Crisis of Property, and addressed to the Annuitants. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 24 ¶ 10 Materials for the meditation of the annuitant between the days of quarterly payment. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 1 A lean annuitant like myself. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Property Law* xvii. 130 An old servant who dies, as even annuitants some time must.

2. *fig.*

1811 W. SPENCER *Poems* 209 Annuitants of Fame, they took no care How ill their beggar'd successors might fare.

3. *attrib.* quasi-adj.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 474 A variety of annuitant societies.

Annuity (ănĭu,iti). Also 5 -uitee, -ywyte, 5–6 -ytie, 6 anuyte. [a. Fr. *annuité*:—med.L. *annuitāt-em*, f. *annu-us* yearly: see -ITY.]

1. A yearly grant, allowance, or income.

a 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 821 Hathe to me grauntede an annuitee Of twenty mark, while that I have lives space. 1473 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* 732 III. 102, I praye yow doo for Berneye .. that he maye be in sewerte for hys annywyte. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xi. 25 If his annuity stretch so far, he is sent to the University. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 317 ¶ 3 He had for several years last past lived altogether upon a moderate Annuity. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* (C. D. ed.) x. 75 A decent annuity would have restored her thoughts to their old train.

†b. *fig. Obs. rare.*

1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 70 (1862) I. 182, I think the very annuity and casualties of the Cross of Christ .. better than the world's set-rent.

2. *Law.* The grant of an annual sum of money, for a term of years, for life, or in perpetuity; which differs from a rentcharge in being primarily chargeable upon the grantor's person, and his heirs if named, not upon specific land.

1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 122 That she claime no tenementes nor annuities wich he hath graunted to eny of his seruantez. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 180 Grauntis of rentis charges and annyte made by you [*i. e.* the King] .. for terme of lyf or termes of yeres. 1558 *Wills & Invent. N. C.* (1835) 161 He shall haue one annuytie of sex poundes thirtene shillings and fourpence by yere duringe his naturall life to be taken fourthe of my lands of Ayslabie. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. ii, Lands .. not encumbered, no annuity Or statute lying on them. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v., An annuity granted by a bishop, with confirmation of dean and chapter, shall bind the successor of the bishop.

3. An investment of money, whereby the investor becomes entitled to receive a series of equal annual payments, which, except in the case of perpetual annuities, includes the ultimate return of both principal and interest; *also*, the annual (or, for convenience, quarterly) payment thus made.

In *life annuities* the payments cease at the death of the investor; in *terminable annuities* after a specified number of years; in *perpetual annuities* (such as government stock) only on repayment of the principal; in *immediate annuities* they commence at the end of the first interval of payment (year, quarter) after the investment, in *deferred* or *reversionary annuities* not till some considerable time has elapsed, or some specified event has taken place.

1693 HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 602 On this depends the Valuation of Annuities upon Lives. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmdlxxvi/3 Lost five Annuity Orders .. for 100*l.* per Annum. 1776 ADAM SMITH *Wealth of Nat.* I. II. ii. 321 The Bank [of England] pays the greater part of the annuities due to the creditors of the public. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* iv. 70 The money should be raised on terminable annuities. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1868) II. 612 The form of the security held by the public creditors, in respect of the funded debt, is that of annuities .. granted for the most part in perpetuity. 1882 A. WILSON *Nat. Budget* 35 This annuity [consolidated 3 per cent. stock] was first created in 1751 to consolidate a variety of petty annuities; hence its name.

Annul (ănv·l), *v.* Forms: 5–6 anulle, adnull(e, 5–7 adnul, annulle, 7– annul. [a. OFr. *anulle-r, adnuller* (mod. *annuler*):—late L. *annullā-re* to make into nothing, f. *an-* = *ad-* to + *null-um* nothing, neut. of *nullus* none.]

1. To reduce to nothing, annihilate, put out of existence, extinguish.

c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (R.) Ye crown of worship shal he taken from hem, with shame shul they be annulled. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 21 They endeuour not to be adnulled, but to keepe themselues in being. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 70 Light .. to me is extinct, And all her various objects of delight Annulled. 1843 MILL *Logic* III. vi. § 1 If two causes .. exactly annul one another.

2. To put an end or stop to (an action or state of things); to abolish, cancel, do away with.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* V. XXXVI, Grekes haue adnulled his fraunchyse. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B viij, Julius Cesar .. adnulled and vndyd all that Sylla hadde made. 1795 NELSON in Nicolas II. 16 Signal to annul coming to the wind on the larboard tack. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* i. (1861) 17 Intellect annuls Fate. So far as a man thinks, he is free. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 105 The saviour of Israel is he who makes Israel .. conquer and annul his sensuality.

3. To destroy the force or validity of; to render void in law, declare invalid or of none effect.

1425 *Paston Lett.* 5. I. 19 His pretense of his title to the priourie of Bromholme is adnulled. 1506 *Bury Wills* (1850) 108, I anulle and revoke all the villes mad by for this date. 1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* I. vi. (1638) 12 The first mariage was adnulled by that divorce. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* II. i. (1739) 7 The pardon of the Earl of Arundel is adnulled. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 428 This God-like act .. Annuls thy doom. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 70 It would be unjust to annul that contract. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 175 A bill, which should at once annul all the statutes passed by the Long Parliament.

Annular (ænĭŭlăr), *a.*; also 6 anular. [ad. L. *annulār-is* (prop. *ānulār-is*) of or pertaining to a ring, f. *annul-us* ring: see -AR. Perh. immed. ad. Fr. *annulaire* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. Of or pertaining to a ring or rings; ring-like, ring-formed, ringed. *Annular space*: the space between an inner and an outer ring or cylinder.

1571 DIGGES *Geom. Pract.* II. xxii. P ij b, Diuide that anular Superficies into three other, euery one of them equall to the same inwarde circle. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 27 An Annular body like a Wasp, with some eight hoops or rims. 1766 SMITH in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 92 She voided .. a large annular worm. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* I. xiii. 371 The annular system of Saturn. 1831 — *Optics* xli. § 197 Grinding an annular space on the plane surface. 1833 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Astron.* xii. 404 Annular nebulæ also exist, but are among the rarest objects in the heavens. 1874 *Lommel's Nat. Light* 7 The annular intervening space between the two tubes.

2. *esp.* in *Phys.* of ringed or ring-like structures. *Annular ligament*: a strong muscular band girding the wrist and ankle. *Annular process or protuberance* (in the brain): the *Pons Varolii*; 'a process of the medulla oblongata; thus called by Dr. Willis [1664] in regard it surrounds the same, much like a ring.' Chambers *Cycl.* 1727–51.

1691 RAY *Creation* 2 The third coat of an artery .. a muscular body composed of annular fibres. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* II. 5 Three or four of its annular Cartilages. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 128 The annular ligaments of the wrist and ankle.

3. *Astr. Annular Eclipse* of the sun: when the dark body of the moon is seen projected upon the sun's disk, so as to leave a ring of light visible all round; which happens when the moon is at such a distance from the earth, at the time of the eclipse, that its diameter appears smaller than the sun's.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Eclipse* of the sun .. is distinguished, like that of the moon, into *total* and *partial*, to which must be added a third species called *annular*. 1764 MURRAY in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 171 About half an hour after 10, the eclipse was barely annular. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* v. 46 [He] would see a ring of light round the disc of the moon, and the eclipse would be annular.

4. *Arch. Annular Vault*: a vaulted roof over an annular space between two concentric walls.

5. = ANNULARY 2.

1648 Jos. BEAUMONT *Psyche* v. 50 (D.) He pricks his annular finger, and lets fall Three drops of blood. 1727-51 CHAM-

BERS *Cycl.*, *Annular* is also an epithet given to the fourth finger; popularly called the *ring finger*.

Annularity (ænĭulæ·rĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] Annular quality, condition or form.

1851–9 AIRY in *Man. Sc. Eng.* 3 The times of beginning and end of the annularity can be obtained accurately. 1869 J. ROGERS in *Eng. Mech.* 18 June 286/1 The nebula in Lyra, the annularity of which was very apparent.

Annularly (æ·nĭŭlălĭ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In an annular manner; after the manner or form of a ring, or rings.

1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* I. iv. § 7 Other stronger Fibres encompass the stomach annularly. 1866 R. TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 221 The tentacles are annularly wrinkled.

Annulary (æ·nĭŭlări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *annulāri-us* relating to a ring, f. *annul-us*: see -ARY.]

†1. = ANNULAR 1, 2. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 142 Wormes and Leeches .. whose bodies consist of round and annulary fibers. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 270 It [the windpipe] is made with annulary cartilages.

2. Bearing the ring. (Said of the fourth finger of the left hand.) Hence, with 'finger' understood.

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* I. v. 49 This Annulary finger becommeth Glandulous and swolne. 1855 *Labarte's Arts of Mid. Ages* iv. 144 The thumb and annulary crossed.

‖ **Annulata** (æniulē·tă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [L. adj. pl. neut. (sc. *animālia*) i.e. annulate or ringed animals.] The division of animals more commonly called ANNELIDA; sometimes used as a synonym of the larger division ANNULOSA: see ANNULATE 2.

1847 in CRAIG. 1856 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 219 *Annulata*, Animals elongate, living in waters or moist earth. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 759 These creatures are technically called *Annulata*, or sometimes *Annelida*.

Annulate (æ·nĭŭlēt), *a.* [ad. L. *annulāt-us*, f. *annul-us*: see -ATE.]

1. Furnished or marked with a ring or rings; *esp.* in *Bot.* Having an *annulus* or ring round the sporangium, as certain ferns and mosses.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 313 The thecæ of various annulate ferns. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 396 *Annulate*, marked with rings.

2. Consisting or formed of rings; composed of a series of ring-like segments united so as to form a tube. = ANNULATED 3. See prec. word.

1852 DANA *Crustac.* II. 801 Body narrow, fourteen-jointed, annulate. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 117/1 The class of Annulate Worms.

Annulated (æ·nĭŭlētĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. 'That weareth rings, ringed.' Blount *Glossogr.*

2. Furnished with rings; marked with ring-like lines, ridges or grooves.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 122 Crustaceous .. having generally eight legs, besides .. two or more annulated horns or feelers. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Gazella*, The *Gazella Indica* .. with very long horns, which are annulated only in that part near the head. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 202 His tail annulated with alternate rings of black and brown. 1854 WOODWARD *Man. Mollusca* II. 242 Its cell, the interior of which is often annulated with furrows.

b. *Her.* Having a ring or annulet. *Annulated Cross*, one having its extremities ending in annulets.

3. Composed of rings; consisting of a series of ring-like segments united so as to form a tube.

1748 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 3 (JOD.) The enchelis with an annulated body small at each end. 1860 HARTWIG *Sea* xii. 216 The Annelides, or annulated worms. 1860 SAMUELSON *Honey Bee* ii. 11 [An insect] possesses six annulated legs.

b. *Annulated Column* in *Arch.*: 'Slender shafts clustered together or joined by bands of stone, sometimes of metal, to a central pier or to a jamb.' Gwilt I 42.

Annulation (æniulē·ʃən). [n. of action f. ANNULATE.] The formation of rings or ring-like divisions; *concr.* a ring-like structure, a ring.

1829 ? JESSE *Jrnl. Natur.* 332 The whole body of the animal [hairworm] consists of numerous annulations. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 123 Their [worms'] bodies are .. divided externally by annulation. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 271 The walls of the shell are .. surrounded with numerous thickened rings or annulations.

†**A·nnule.** *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *annul-us*.] A by-form of ANNULUS or ANNULET.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Annule* [*ed.* 1656 Annulet], a Ring, or anything like a Ring.

Annulet (æ·nĭŭlĕt). Also 6 **annulette**, 7–8 **anulet.** [f. L. *annul-us* ring + -ET; prob. refashioned on *annlet, andlet, anlet*, OFr. *annelet, anelet*, dim. of *anel*:—L. *ānell-us* dim. of *ānulus*.]

1. A little ring.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1611) 80 In what sort One Loadstone-touched annlet doth transport Another Iron-Ring. *c* 1602 *Lingua* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IX. 426 Crosslets, pendulets .. annulets, bracelets, and so many lets. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 123 With summer annulets, and winter rings, He binds the poets fingers. 1699 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmcccclxxxix/4 Lost .. two .. Seals with 3 Laurel Leaves, and another with 6 Annulets. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1107 Pluck'd the grass .. And into many a listless annulet .. Wove and unwove it.

2. *Her.* A small circle worn as a charge in coats of arms.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 82 b, These annulettes, or .. rynges, are also certayne rounde signes or tokens borne in armes, to the great estimacion of the bearer. 1610 GWILLIM *Displ. Heraldry* IV. iv. (1660) 278 These are called Annulets in respect of their small quantity .. and are supposed to be Rings of Maile. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Anulet* .. is the Mark of Distinction which the fifth Brother of any Family ought to bear in his Coat of Arms. 1877 JEWITT *Half-hrs. Eng. Antiq.* 128 A shield bearing six annulets.

3. *Arch.* A small fillet encircling a column. Usually applied to the three, four, or five fillets under the echinus.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Annulets* .. are small square members in the Doric capital, placed under the quarter round—also called Fillets, Listels, etc. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 162 Fillets, which, when circular, or encompassing a column are called Annulets.

Annullable (ănv·lăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. ANNUL + -ABLE.] Capable of being annulled.

1799 COLERIDGE *Own Times* I. 188 A legislature .. whose acts are annullable *ad arbitrium*.

†**A·nnullate,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 **anul-.** [f. late L. *annullāt-* ppl. stem of *annullā-re*: see ANNUL and -ATE.] = ANNUL.

1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* I. 678/1 Annullating and reproving all the Acts and proceedings of the other Popes before. 1616 CHAMPNEY *Voc. Bps.* 76 Prohibiting the whole use of the orders so given .. but not anullating the order it self. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 474 Doe you suppose that a vow doth annullate .. the otherwise generall right and use?

†**Annulla·tion.** *Obs.* Also 6 **adn-.** [a. Fr. *annulation*:—late L. **annullātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *annullā-re*: see ANNUL and -TION.]

1. The action of annulling or declaring void.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, xxxiii, This present acte of resumpcioun or adnullacioun. 1537 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, vii, None appeale, repeale, revocation or adnullation thereof .. shall hereafter be had. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. I. 230 The decree of annullation, published by Pope John.

2. The state of being annulled or reduced (as if) to nothing.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) II. xiii. 342 The generality of things doth in some sort suffer for our annullation.

Annuller (ănv·lər). *rare*—¹. [f. ANNUL + -ER¹.] One who annuls, abolishes, or revokes.

1853 MALDEN *Trans. Philol. Soc.* VI. 53 Acrisius .. in a mythical form the annuller of distinctions.

Annulling (ănv·lĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ANNUL + -ING¹.] Doing away with; revoking; annulment.

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 275/2 Fools thereof to enfourmen in adnulling of their errours. 1653 A. WILSON *James I*, 270 The Anulling and breach of these two Treaties. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, I. 71 That which he lost by the annulling of the king's will.

†**Annu·llity.** *Obs. rare.* [?f. ANNUL, after *nullity*.] = ANNULMENT.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 338 This is not accounted a delaye, but rather an annullitie and auoyding of the combate for euer. 1641 STOCK *Comm. Malachi* (1865) 44 No sin dissolveth the bond, it makes not an annullity of the duty.

Annulment (ănv·lmĕnt). [f. ANNUL + -MENT; prob. a. Fr. *anullement*, though neither Littré nor Godef. has the latter in 15th c.]

1. The action of reducing to nothing or putting an end to; abolition.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) III. xxiv. (1495) 325/2 Of humylyte procedeth mortyfycacyon, and anullement of his propre wyll. 1809 COLERIDGE *Friend* VI. v. (1867) 308 No better remedy for the overweening self-complacency of modern philosophy than the annulment of its pretended originality. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 32 Emancipation .. the annulment of the last subsisting misery.

2. The action of declaring void; invalidation.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 107 Most impudent Annulments of the plain and express Laws and Doctrines of Christ. 1816 *Edin. Rev.* XXVII. 318 A letter meant as a revocation and annulment of that rescript. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 23 Aug., Hence the necessary annulment of the Richmond elections.

Annuloid (æ·nĭŭloid), *a.* [mod. f. L. *annul-us* (see ANNULUS) + -OID.] Ring-like. In *Zool.* applied by Prof. Huxley to animals in which the division of the body into ring-like segments is less distinct than in the *Annulosa*: see next.

1855 H. SPENCER *Psych.* I. I. i. 6 The sluggish annuloid types .. contrasted with the energetic kinds of Annulosa. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* xii. 678 The Annuloid Series, is represented by the *Trichoscolices* and the *Annelida*.

‖ **Annuloida** (æniuloi·dă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L. adj. pl. neut., prop. *annuloidea* (sc. *animālia*): see prec.] The Annuloid animals, one of Prof. Huxley's eight primary groups, placed by him between the *Annulosa* and *Infusoria*. Examples are the Flukes, Tapeworms, and Wheel animalcules.

1851 HUXLEY in *Penny Cycl. and Supp.* 594/1 The Rotifera .. present a modification of the Annulose type—belong, in fact, to what I have called the Annuloida.

‖ **Annulosa** (æniulō·să), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L. adj. pl. neut. (sc. *animālia*): see ANNULOSE.] The ANNULOSE animals, one of Prof. Huxley's primary groups, containing such as crustaceans, insects, and worms, which have a more or less firm external skeleton, composed of a series of rings. They comprehend the higher *Articulata* of earlier zoologists.

1855 H. SPENCER *Psych.* I. I. i. 3 The Sub-kingdom Annulosa shows us an immense difference between the slow crawling of worms and quick flight of insects.

Annulosan (æniulō·săn). *Zool.* [f. prec. + -AN.] A member of the *Annulosa*.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. xi. 319 Annulosans—with more propriety Coudylopes.

Annulose (æniulō·s), *a.* [f. mod. L. *annulōs-us* characterized by rings: see ANNULUS and -OSE.]

1. Of a ringed or ring-like character.

1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xlvii. 394 Certain intestinal worms of an indistinct annulose structure.

2. *Zool.* Having the body formed of a series of rings or ring-like segments. (See ANNULOSA.)

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. viii. 236 Their [Cirripedes'] nervous system .. approaches near to that of the Annulose animals. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 29 The lower Annulose animals, such as Leeches, Earth-worms, and Errant Annelides.

‖ **Annulus** (æ·nĭŭlŏs). *Pl.* -i. [L., erroneous mediæval spelling of *ānulus* a ring, dim. of rare *ānus* a rounding, a circular form (see Lewis and Short).]

1. A ring, or ring-like body (in various technical applications).

1563 J. SHUTE *Archit.* C j a, Thre of them ye shal geue to Echinus .. the fourth part geue to Annulus. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. xii. 223 These Rings have a Curious Apparatus of Muscles enabling those creatures .. to dilate or contract their Annuli. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) III. x. 275 By the return of the two ends of the strings thro' the annulus or noose made by the second implication of them. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II, There is a prodigious annulus encompassing Saturn. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xix. (1856) 143 An annulus of Arctic shrubs and trees.

2. *Geom.* 'The name of a ring, or solid formed by the revolution of a circle about a straight line exterior to its circumference as an axis, and in the plane of the said circle.' *Penny Cycl.* 1834.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 508 If .. the ring is a solid annulus .. it may be so constituted that the attraction of Saturn .. may produce a force perpendicular to its surface.

3. *Bot.* a. In ferns: The ring of cells which partially surrounds the sporangia. b. In mosses: The elastic external ring of epidermal cells with which the brim of the sporangium is furnished. c. In fungi: Sometimes applied to the portion of the veil, which remains like a collar round the stalk.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 313 The resemblance between the midrib of one of these scales and the annulus of a Polypodium. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* 311 *Annulus*, a little ring, which is often elastic, at the rim of the mouth of the sporangium. 1871 M. COOKE *Fungi* (1874) 19 The collar adherent to the stem falls back, and thenceforth is known as the annulus or ring.

4. *Astr.* A ring of light, as in an annular eclipse.

1871 SCHELLEN *Spectrum Anal.* § 54. 256 Forming an annulus around the moon of about 8′ in diameter.

Annum, [L.] year, in phr. *per annum*: see PER.

†**Annu·mber,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [variant of ADNUMBER, f. NUMBER after L. *adn-, annumerāre*: see next. Cf. OFr. *anombrer*.] = ANNUMERATE *v.*

1687 *Death's Vis.* ix. (1713) 43 Whether the Leathern Bat .. be to be annumbered among Birds or Beasts.

†**Annu·merate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *annumerāt-us* pa. pple. of *annumerā-re* to reckon to, f. *an-* = *ad-* to + *numerāre* to number.] Reckoned or counted in.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 165 If these iiij. yere, and xvi. yere of kynge Ioachim .. be annumerate.

†**Annu·merate,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec., or on analogy of vbs. so formed.] To reckon as an addition *to*; to count in, add on.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 255 All the church, whereto Infants also must be annumerated. 1775 PLANTA in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 136 This whole country .. could not but be annumerated to one of the provinces of the empire.

†**Annu·mera·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *annumerātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *annumerāre*: see above.] The action of adding to a number; reckoning in or up.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions of Mind* v. § 4. 270 If he hath committed various offences, the conglobation and annumeration of them .. cannot but stirre vp .. the Auditors to abhorre him. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 297 They doe .. replenish the world with a new annumeration of others. 1693 OWEN *Holy Spirit* 179 The Annumeration of these Gifts.

†**Annu·nciable,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *annuntiā-re*, as if ad. L. **annunciābilis*: see ANNUNCIATE *a.* and -BLE.] That may be announced or proclaimed; declarable.

1656 HAROY *Serm. 1 John* xx. (1865) 141/1 This propitiation, as it is applicable, so it is annunciable to every man.

¶ In this and the following words the erroneous med. spelling *annunciāre*, of L. *annuntiāre*, has determined the Eng. form.

Annunciade (ănvnsi,ē·d). [a. Fr. *annonciade*, ad. It. *annunziāta*, f. *annunziar*:—L. *annuntiāre* to announce: see -ADE.] A name given to: a. A military order founded by Amadeus VI of Savoy in 1362 under the title 'Knights of the true lover's knot,' and re-named, on the accession of Amadeus VIII to the Pontificate in 1439, in honour of the Annunciation of the angel Gabriel; b. A female religious order founded by Queen Jane of France; a nun of that order.

1706 tr. *Dupin, Eccl. Hist.* II. IV. xi. 459 Queen Jane, Daughter of King Lewis XI .. instituted the Order of the Annunciation or the Annonciades. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmdclxxi/1 The Marquis de Tana, Knight of the Annunciade. 1712 *Ibid.* mmmmmli/1 All the Knights of the Annuntiade .. assisted at the Chapel [in Turin]. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Annunciate, Knights of the Annunciata, or Annuntiada*, was a military order .. at first called

the order of the true lovers knots, in memory of a bracelet of hair presented to the founder by a lady.

† Annu·nciate, *ppl. a. Obs.*; also 4–5 **anunciat.** [ad. L. *annunciāt-us*, erroneous med. spelling of *annuntiātus*, pa. pple. of *annuntiāre*: see ANNOUNCE.] Announced, declared, proclaimed (especially beforehand).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monkes T.* 25 Sampson, whiche that was annunciate [*v.r.* an(n)unciat] By thangel, long er his nativité. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 91/2 Her byrthe [was] anunciat and shewd by thaungel. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* viii. vi, By estimacion is made annunciate Whether the mater be long or brevyate.

Annunciate, -tiate (ănʌ·nʃi,ēt), *v.* [f. prec., or on analogy of vbs. so formed.]

1. To make known officially or publicly; to intimate, proclaim, declare. = ANNOUNCE 1.

a 1536 TINDALE *Supper of Lord* Wks. III. 255 'Preach the death of the Lord,' for so much signifieth *annunciate* in this place, until he come. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xcviii. 2 By God appointed to be annuntiated and proclaimed. 1705 BP. BULL *Corrupt Ch. Rome* (T.) Let my death be thus annunciated and shown forth. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi W.* 123 The cause Which at God's signal, war-trumps newly blown Shall yet annuotiate to the world's applause.

2. To proclaim or intimate as coming, ready, etc.

1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 445 What here the angel annunciateth, Isaiah long before prophesied. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* 498 They who did annunciate unto the blessed Virgin the conception of the Saviour. 1883 J. MUNRO in *Gd. Words* May 315 The use of electricity for annunciating.

Annu·nciating, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING².] Bringing news, declaring, announcing.

1877 MRS. H. KING *Disciples* 73 The Annunciating Angel bows Before the Virgin.

Annunciation (ănʌ·nsi,ē·ʃən). Also 5 **-cion**(e, **-cioun**, 6 **annuntiation, annoncyacyon.** [a. Fr. *annonciation*, ad. L. *annuntiātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *annuntiā-re*: see ANNOUNCE and -TION.] The specific senses **2**, **3**, were the earlier in Eng.

1. The action of announcing, of proclaiming or declaring publicly or officially; the matter so announced, announcement.

1563 *Homilies* II. xv. 1. (1859) 442 The memory of Christ, the Annunciation of his death. 1678 BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* v. vi. 118 The Preaching of Christ .. truly termed the Gospel, or an Annunciation of Glad-Tidings to all. 1775 TOPLADY *Wks.* (1828) VI. 269 The annunciation of dinner occasioned a truce to debate. 1827 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. (1862) IV. 60 The annunciation of some gigantic calamity.

2. *esp.* The intimation of the incarnation, made by the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. lxvi. 243 The blesside Virgine, that conceivide by the annunciatione of the angille. *a* 1555 LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* III. 387 The Angel was sent to greet our Lady, and to annunciate and shew the good will of God towards her, and therefore it is called The Annunciation of our Lady. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* xiv. (1739) 165 The Annunciation of the blessed Virgin, which the Church this Day celebrates. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. II. iii. § 17 No subject has been more frequently treated by the religious painters than that of the Annunciation. 1877 LADY WOOD *Sheen's Foreman* I. 234 Clusters of annunciation lilies.

3. The church festival commemorating that event, observed on the 25th of March; Lady-day.

c 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 80 Thre masses of Crystes nativite .. And thre of the annunciacion. 1479 CAXTON *Cordyale* Finis, Fiinisshed on the euen of thannunciacion of our said blissid Lady. 1537 *Bury Wills* (1850) 130 Owr Ladys daye the Annoncyacyon. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR (J.) Upon the day of the annunciation, or Lady-day, meditate on the incarnation of our blessed Saviour. 1863 R. CHAMBERS *Bk. Days* 417/2 Among the sermons of St. Augustine .. are two regarding the festival of the Annunciation.

Annunciative (ănʌ·nʃi,ĕtiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *annuntiāt-* ppl. stem of *annuntiā-re* + -IVE.] Characterized by or proper to annunciation.

1659 *Gentl. Calling* v. § 13. 418 Christ's words run not in an annunciative, but an exhortatory stile. 1821 *Q. Rev.* XXV. 153 A dream .. annunciative to the inspired Micah, of the murder of the King. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi W.* 75 That, through all bursts and bruits Of popular passion .. Ye may not lack a finger up the air, Annunciative, reproving.

Annunciator (ănʌ·nʃi,ētəɹ). [a. L. *annuntiātor*, n. of agent f. *annuntiāre* to ANNOUNCE.]

He who, or that which, announces, an announcer; *spec.* applied to: **a.** an officer of the Greek Church who gave notice of holy days; **b.** an indicator used in hotels, etc., to show in which direction the attendance summoned by bell or telephone is needed.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Annuntiator*, in the Greek church, an officer whose business is to give notice of the feasts and holy days. 1845 PETRIE *Eccl. Archit. Irel.* 16 The annunciator, instructor, or proclaimer of the festivals. 1879 PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 392 The annunciator disk and lever. 1883 J. MUNRO in *Gd. Words* May 317, Figs. 13, 14, and 15 represent a thoroughly reliable annunciator.

Annunciatory (ănʌ·nʃiătəri), *a. rare*—°. [f. prec. + -Y: see -ORY.] Of or befitting an announcer; pertaining to announcing.

1859 in WORCESTER. *Mod.* The annunciatory office or preaching of John the Baptist.

Ano- (ē·no), comb. f. L. *ānus*, ANUS, as in **ano-perinæal**, pertaining to both anus and perinæum.

1878 BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 695 The exploratory ano-perinæal operation.

Ano- (æ·no), *pref.* a. Gr. *ἄνω* adv. 'upward'; in mod. scientific terms, as *anocarpous, anogenic.*

Anocarpous (ænokā·ɹpəs), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄνω* upward + *καρπ-ός* fruit + -OUS.] Of ferns: Bearing fructification on the upper part of the frond.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anocathartic (æ·no,ikăpā·ɹtik), *a.* and *sb.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄνω* upward + CATHARTIC = Gr. *καθαρτικός* purgative; formerly written *ana-*.] Emetic.

1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Anocathartic*, having power to purge upwards, or cause vomiting; emetic.

Anode (æ·nōud). *Electr.* [ad. Gr. *ἀνοδος* way up, f. *ἀνά* up + *ὁδός* way.] a. *strictly*, as applied by Faraday: The path by which an electric current leaves the positive pole, and enters the electrolyte, on its way to the negative pole. **b.** *loosely* used for: The positive pole. In both senses opposed to *cathode*, which is applied to the path of exit from the electrolyte, and to the negative pole.

a. 1849 RUSSELL & WOOLRICH in *Circ. Sc.* I. 220/1 A plate of Cadmium as an anode. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 221 The nickel anodes are connected to the .. carbon plates of the battery; the articles to be coated with the zincs.

b. 1841 W. GROVE *Contrib. Sc.* 241 The anode of a voltaic combination. 1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 161 The poles .. are called electrodes, the + pole being called the anode.

Anodic (ănǫ·dik), *a. Med.* [f. Gr. *ἀνοδ-os* way up + -IC.] Of nerve force: Proceeding upwards.

1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Anodon(t (æ·nŏdǫn, -ǫnt). *Zool.* [mod.L. *anodonta* (in which form the word usually occurs), f. Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *ὀδόντ-α* tooth.] A genus of bivalve molluscs, so called because they have no teeth on the hinge of their shell; e. g. fresh-water mussels.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 949 The *Unio* resembles the Anodon in the structure of the shell .. except that the hinge is more complicated. 1876 BENEDEN *Anim. Paras.* 39 The young anodonts have, not like the other acephala, vibratory wheels in order to move themselves. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer* 342 The other posterior, as in Unio or Anodonta.

Anodyne (æ·nŏdəin), *a.* and *sb.*; also 6–7 **-in, -ine.** [ad. L. *anōdyn-us* (Celsus, etc.), a. Gr. *ἀνώδυν-os* painless, f. *ἀν* priv. + *ὀδύνη* pain. Cf. Fr. *anodin -e* (16th c. in Littré), whence also the obs. Eng. spelling in *-in, -ine.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the power of assuaging pain.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* v. xv. 161 Anodyne remedyes, whych do swage payne. 1643 STEER *Exp. Chyrurg.* vi. 26 To ease paine apply this Anodine Medicine about the sore. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 212 Tar and Bees-wax makes a Plaister that is discussive and anodine. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 40 ¶ 6 The anodyne necklace for .. toothing infants. 1859 G. WILSON *E. Forbes* iv. 127 The chief .. sleep-producing .. anodyne virtues of the opium.

2. *fig.* Soothing to the mind or feelings.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 105 The anodyne draught of oblivion. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 69 Probably Imposture is of sanative, anodyne nature, and man's Gullibility not his worst blessing.

B. *sb.* (So Gr. *ἀνώδυνον*, L. *anodynum*, which were also in early use in Eng.)

1. A medicine or drug which alleviates pain.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 431 Things which are without griefe, are called in Greke, *Anodina*. Howbeit Vigo useth the word for things that remove paine. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xc. 774 Softening playsters, anodines which take away payne and griefe. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. iv. 69 The injection of an anodine, or mitigating glister. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 88 This liquor is a famous Anodynum. 1735 POPE *Moral Ess.* II. 111 The daily Anodyne, and nightly draught. 1856 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* V. Pref. 9 Amongst the most potent of anodynes, we may rank hemlock, henbane, chloroform, and opium.

2. *fig.* Anything that soothes wounded or excited feelings, or that lessens the sense of a misfortune.

c 1550 COVERDALE *Christ's Cross* iv. Wks. II. 245 The wicked .. run from God to their anodynes, saints, and unlawful means. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 66 When multitudes sin, multitudes of mercy are the best Anodines. *c* 1670 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. xv. 170 An assured Anodynon, and infallible remedy. 178*a* T. CHALMERS *Estimate* (1812) 272 Of public debts .. the true anodyne is a sinking-fund. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. xi. 280 Time .. the only anodyne of sorrow.

Anodynous (ănǫ·dinəs), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *anōdyn-us* (see prec.) + -OUS.] = ANODYNE *a.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 130 Anodynous medicaments. 166*a* CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriatr.* 331 It is an anodynous or sleepifying, and mad poyson. 1676 COLES, *Anodynous*, belonging to anodynes. [In mod. Dicts.]

Anoetic (æno,i·tik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀνόητ-os* inconceivable (f. *ἀ* priv. + *νοητός* perceptible) + -IC.] Not able to be thought; unthinkable.

1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* 93 The conversion of the incogitable (the anoetic) into the cogitable (the noetic).

Anogenic (æno,i·dʒe·nik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄνω* upwards + *-γεν-ης* produced + -IC.] Developed or growing upwardly or inwardly.

1878 LAWRENCE *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 383 Hardinger has proposed the term *categenic*, in contradistinction to the *anogenic* transmutations which proceed from the exterior towards the interior, under the influences of air and water.

Anogh, anoȝ, obs. forms of ENOUGH.

† Anoi·l, *v. Obs.*; also 6 **annoil,** 6–7 **anoyl**(e, 7 **annoyle.** [modification of ENOIL, a. OFr. *enuiler*, mod.Fr. *enhuiler*, perh. influenced by the native synonym ANELE.] To anoint with oil (as a religious rite); *spec.* to administer extreme unction.

1303 [See ANOILING]. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* Pref. 57 And receyuynge the blessyd Bodye of oure Lorde [she] was anoylyd. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 302 Children were also christened, and men houseled and annoiled. 1582 *N. T.* (Rhem.) *James* v. 14 Let them pray over him, anoiling him with oile in the name of our Lord. 1688 HUDLESTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. IV. 79 Desired His Majesty [Chas. II], that .. he would give me leave to proceed to the sacrament of Extreme Unction .. I then anoyled him.

† Anoi·ling, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Forms: 4–7 **anoyling**(e, 6 **annoyling, -ynge, annoiling,** 6–7 **anoiling.** [f. prec. + -ING¹: cf. ENOILING, ANELING.] The action of anointing (as a religious rite); unction.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 844 Holy watyr take of þe prestys hande, For anoylyng hyt wyl þe stande. 1340 *Ayenb.* 14 þe holy ssrifte, and þe laste anoylinge. 1537 *Inst. Chr. Man* H vij, This maner of annoylynge of sycke persons. 1586 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 263 The Papists do take anoiling of the sick (which they call extreme unction) for a sacrament. 1627 BP. HALL *Apol. agst. Brownists* § 45. 612 Their masses, their oblations .. their anoylings, their exorcisings.

† Anoi·nt, *ppl. a. etc. Obs.* 4–5. Also **enoynt, anoynt.** [a. OFr. *enoint*:—L. *inunct-um*, pa. pple. of *enoindre*:—L. *inung-ĕre*. The pref. *an-*, is an AFr., or Eng. modification; it varied with *en-* to 1485. After formation of the vb. *anoynt-en, anoynt* remained for some time as its pa. pple., and even contracted pa. t. (cf. *lift* for *lifted*, etc.), till superseded by the regular *anointed*.] Anointed.

a. *ppl. adj.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7417 þe prest þat ys a noynt. 1382 WYCLIF *Numb.* vi. 15 Thinne cakys .. anoynt with oyle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 2103 Who wrastleth best naked, with oyle enoynt [*v.r.* anoynt-e]. *c* 1399 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 12 My worthi noble prince and kyng enoignt.

b. *pa. pple.* or *pa. t.* of vb.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 7 He .. anoynte hym, and swa he dyede. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1889 The God of Love it hadde anoynt With a precious oynement. *c* 1400 *Y'waine & Gaw.* 1779 She enoynt his heved wele. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xvii. 133 That wownde he .. anoynt ful softely.

Anoint (ănoi·nt), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **enoynt**(e, 4–7 **anoynt**(e, 5 **ennoynt, -oint,** 5–6 **annoynt,** 6–7 **-oint,** 4– **anoint.** [f. prec., which see. Though etymologically, *an* + *oint*, it was treated phonetically as if *a* + *noint*, and thus aphetized to NOINT, and illusively spelt in 16–17th c. *an-noint* (cf. *annoy*). Obs. by-forms: ENOINE, NOINT, OINT. *Anoint* has partially replaced OE. *smérian*, SMEAR, as a more refined and specialized synonym.]

I. To smear with an unguent.

1. To smear or rub over (medicinally or cosmetically) with oil or unguent; to oil, grease, apply ointment to. **a.** To anoint the body, etc. *with. arch.*

1366 MAUNDEV. ii. 11 Oyle of Mercy for to anoynte with his Membres. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 67 Thanne first he hath anointed With soudry herbes that figure. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, He was enoynted with an oyntement. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* C viij b, The scorpion and the honyflye the whyche anoynten before and prycken hard behynde. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* 11 With butter for to anoynt theyr necke. 1591 HARINGTON *Ariost. Orl. Fur.* 135 To noynt him selfe over with goates suet. 1611 BIBLE *Rev.* iii. 18 Anoint thine eyes with eye salue, that thou mayest see. [So in *Revised.*] 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 599 With Nectar she her son anoints.

† **b.** With the unguent as object. *Obs.*

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 357/1 Wash chilblanes when they breake .. and anoynte Terebinthine thereon. 1655 MRQ. WORC. *Cent. Inv.* lxiv, The green Oile .. that was first anointed and used between the barrel [of the Cannon] .. and the Engine [for loading].

† **c.** With the unguent as subject. *Obs.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* (J.) Fragrant oils the stiffen'd limbs anoint.

d. *intr.* (refl. pron. omitted.)

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. viii. (1715) 40 The Greeks usually Anointed before Meals.

2. *spec.* To apply or pour on oil, etc., as a religious ceremony: **a.** at baptism, or on consecration to an office, as those of priest or sovereign.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 206 Enoynted he was als kyng. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* iv. 27 Thi hooly child Jhesu, whom thou anoyntidest .. for to do the thingis, that thin hond and thi counceil demiden for to don. 1450 MYRC 670 Wassche þe chylde oner þe font þere he was anoynted in þe front. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 4 All kynges of fraunce ben enoynted at Raynes. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxviii. 41 Thou .. shalt annoint them, and consecrate them .. that they may minister vnto mee in the Priests office. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* 168 Here David was anointed king over the house of Judah.

† **b.** in extreme unction; = ANELE, ANOIL. *Obs.*

1366 MAUNDEV. 19 Thei anoynte not the seke men.

† **3.** *fig.* a. To besmear with flattery; to 'butter.'

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1057 These losengeris hem preyse and smylen, And thus the world with word anoynten. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H v b, More worthe is the frend whiche prycketh than the flaterynge frend whiche enoynteth.

b. *To anoint the hand*: to bribe. (*Sc.* to creesh the luif.)

1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 102 Yea, the handis of our Lordis so liberallie war anoynted.

II. To moisten or rub.

4. To moisten or rub a surface with any substance. (Const. as in 1.)

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1446 Wyth besten blod busily anoynted. 1356 WYCLIF *Last Age of Ch.* (1840) 35 Wiþ his blood he anoyntide þe glas. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 23

Anoynt thi ship with pik. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xvi. 102 Who someuer ennoynteth hym self with the blode. 1563 T. HYLL *Gardening* (1593) 73 The ashes of Dill .. may profitably be annointed on moiste vlcers. 1611 BIBLE *John* ix. 11 Iesus made clay, and anointed mine eyes. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 139 The box in which he put those worms was anointed with a drop, or two .. of the oil of Ivy-berries. 1868 HEAVYSEGE *Jezebel* I. 74 Neither for years shall be allowed to fall Dew to anoint the ground.

5. Hence *ironically*: To beat soundly, to 'baste.' (In the north they say humorously 'to anoint with the sap of a hazel rod.')

c 1500 *Partenay* 5653 The kyng away fly, Which so well was anoynted [Fr. *si bien oingt*] indede, That no sleue ne pane had he hole of brede. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 287 Seize a trusty staff .. and anoint the back of the aggressor.

Anointed (ănoi·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Smeared or rubbed with any unctuous matter; *esp.* having had oil poured on, as a sacred rite.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. iii. 36 Þise ben faire þinges and enoyntid wiþ hony swetnesse of rethorike and musike. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 50 He .. Mad of his cosyns kyngys ennoyntede. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* III. Wks. 1557, 222/2 Priest .. in our owne tongue hath alway sygnified an enoynted parson. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 136 Haile you annointed deputies of heauen. 1727 POPE *Dunc.* III. 2 On Dulness' lap th' Anointed head repos'd. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *Parties* 14 That anointed Pedant. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Year* S. Matthias x, By Thine anointed heralds duly crown'd.

2. *fig.* Consecrated, sacred. *rare.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. xxiii, Barring th' Anointed Liberty of Laws.

3. *absol.* (formerly as *sb.* with pl.) A consecrated one. *The Lord's Anointed*: Christ or the Messiah; also, a king by 'divine right.'

1529 FRITH *Epist. Chr. Reader* (1829) 467 False prophets and false Christs (that is to say, false anointed). 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* i. 14 To laye thine hande vpon the Lordes anointed [WYCLIF, to slee the crist of the Lord]. 1602 T. FITZHERB. *Defence* 25 Thou art Messias, that is to say, the anoynted, or as we commonly say, Christ. 1611 BIBLE *Is.* xlv. 1 Thus saith the Lord to his Anointed, to Cyrus. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 30 Christ carries royaltie upon the back, above all Anointeds. 1727 POPE *Hor. Ep.* II. i. 389 No Lord's anointed, but a Russian Bear. 1883 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 5/4 If he went through Western France, and was acclaimed .. as the Lord's anointed.

Anointer (ănoi·ntəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].]

1. One who anoints.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Untador*, an annointer, *Unctor.* 1655 MOUFFET & BENN. *Health's Impr.* (1746) 74 Perfumers, Anointers, and Bath-masters. 1752 J. GILL *Trinity* iii. 61 The Anointer is the Spirit of the Lord. 1845 *Eng. Saints, St. Aug.* iv. 37 Kings were anointed .. and were soon afterwards put to death, without trial, by their anointers.

2. Applied to a religious sect of the 17th c.

1677 PLOTT *Oxfordsh.* xxxviii. (T.) At Watlington, in Oxfordshire, there was a sect called Anointers, from their anointing people before they admitted them into their communion.

Anointing (ănoi·ntiŋ). [f. as prec. + -ING[1].]

1. *gen.* The action of applying grease or oil to the surface of the body. (Often gerundial.)

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11985 Anoyntyng ys gode for body sore. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Anoyntynge, or enoyntynge, *Inunctio.* 1635 HAKEWILL *Apol.* 390 (T.) Their bathings and anointings before their feasts. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxvii, The salutary custom of bathing the limbs in water and of anointing them with oil.

2. *spec.* a. The application of oil, as a sign of consecration to a sacred office.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxx. 31 This oyle of anoyntyng holy it shal be to me. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) VI. 159 By the noyntynge of holy creame. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 8 The crownyng and noyntyng of the kyng. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* iv. (1851) 105 One that .. had wash'd off that anointing of his, whether Sacred or Civil, with the Blood of his own Subjects. 1820 A. TAYLOR (*title*) The Glory of Regality; an Historical Treatise of the Anointing and Crowning of the Kings and Queens of England.

† b. *Last anointing* of the sick: extreme unction.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3409 Last enoyntyng gyven to þe seke. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornt. MS.* 8 The fyfte sacrament es þe laste enoyntynge with oyle.

c. *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *John* ii. 20, 27 3e han anoyntyng [*v.r.* unccioun] of the Holy Goost. His anoyntyng techith 3ou of alle thingis. 1611 The same anointing teacheth you of all things.

† **3.** An anointing material, ointment, unguent.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxviii. 7 The oynement makere shal make pymentis of swotenesse, and enoyntingus [1388 anoyntyngis] he shal make of helthe. 1561 J. DAUS *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 144 b, Oyle is a resemblaunce of the holy Ghost, wherfore S. John calleth also the holy Ghost an annoyntyng.

4. *attrib.*

1611 BIBLE *Lev.* x. 7 The anointing oyle of the Lord is vpon you. 1636 HEALEY *Theophrast.* 46 Being at a Barbars shop or an anointing place.

† **Anoi·ntment.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 enoynte-, 4-7 anoynt-, 6 annoint-. [f. ANOINT + -MENT.]

1. The action or process of anointing.

1494 FABYAN VI. cxciv. 198 The whiche penaunce durynge, he was kept from the sayd enoyntement. 1593 T. HYLL *Gardening* 139 The same annointment amendeth the foulenes or filthines of the skin. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxviii. 519 Were that true, which is most fals, that all Kings are the Lords Anointed, it were yet absurd to think that the Anointment of God, should be as it were a charme against Law. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* LXXI. 127 The clergy awaited only the pretence of an anointment at Rheims.

2. An anointing material; ointment, unguent, salve.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. ix. (1495) 195 She batheth hym and anoynteth hym wyth noble anoyntments. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 262 Oure anoyntments fare and clere, That we have broght. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 315 Had given her soveraign anoyntment to preserve his body withall. 1626 COCKERAM, *Vnguent*, An anoyntment.

† **Anoi·se.** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 (or 6) + NOISE *v.*] To noise abroad, bruit, renown.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* I. 220 By þi name þus anoisyt & for noble holden.

Anoli, -is (ănō·li, -is). *Zool.* Also 8 **annolis, anole.** [a. native name in the Antilles, *anoli, anoalli*; Fr. and mod.L. *anolis.*] A genus of lizards of the Iguana family, found in the West Indies and adjacent mainland.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Annolis*, a Creature in America, about the bigness of a Lizard, and of a yellowish Skin. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Anole* .. the name of a species of lizard. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxii. 430 They [the Guanas] are remarkable—as well as the Anolis, for the kind of goitre in their throat, which .. they can inflate to a large size. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 495 The Anolis is a small, slender, active, little animal, frequenting woods and rocky places.

† **Anomal,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. Fr. *anomal*, ad. L. *anōmal-us*, a. Gr. ἀνώμαλ-ος irregular, uneven; f. ἀν priv. + ὁμαλ-ός even.]

A. *adj.* Irregular, anomalous.

1681 tr. *T. Willis' Rem. Med. Wks., Anomal*, Irregular, out of order.

B. *sb.* Anything anomalous; an anomaly.

1569 J. SANFORD *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 107 Whiche thinges because they haue neither measure, nor rule, are called Anomals. [1620 *Relig. Wotton.* (1672) 261 Irregularitives of Fortune, who hath likewise her Anomola.] 1665 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* 131 A more faithful History of the Anomals in Nature.

† **Anomalar,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *anōmal-us* (see prec.) + -AR.] = ANOMALOUS.

1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 432 The Anomalar Blackness of the Girl's Face .. is divided into a few dark, clowdy Specks.

Anomaliflorous (ănǫ·mălifl5·rəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *anōmal-us* + *-flōr-us* flowered + -OUS.]

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anomaliped (ănǫ·mălipĕd), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [a. Fr. *anomalipède*, f. L. *anōmal-us* (see ANOMAL) + *-ped-* (*pes*) foot.] A. *adj.* Having an anomalous foot; 'applied to a bird, the middle toe of which is united to the exterior by three phalanges, and to the interior by one only' (Craig). B. *sb.* A bird having this structure of foot. Craig 1847.

Anomalism (ănǫ·măliz'm). *rare.* [f. Gr. ἀνώμαλ-ος (see ANOMAL) + -ISM.] Anomalousness, irregularity, anomaly; an example of irregularity.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 447 The vast multitude of Anomalisms and exceptions in the inflexions of Verbs. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 310 This would breed no obscurity by the anomalism, as such modes of spelling would always be perfectly well understood. 1862 MRS. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* (1864) III. i. 313 She could not understand how so great an anomalism could be.

Anomalist (ănǫ·mălist). *rare.* [mod. f. as prec. + -IST. (Farrar takes it from Ger. of Lersch.)] One who held that language was purely conventional or arbitrary in its origin, or without any natural analogy between names and the things named.

1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* i. 7 Those who leaned to the conventional origin of language, were styled Anomalists. 1865 — *Chapt. Lang.* 109 The Analogists who argued for the natural origin of language against the Anomalists.

Anomalistic (ănǫ·mălistik), *a.* [mod. f. as prec. + -ISTIC. Cf. mod.L. *anōmalistic-us*, and Fr. *anomalistique* perh. earlier.] Connected with or pertaining to an anomaly.

1. *Astr.* Pertaining to the anomaly or angular distance of a planet from its perihelion. *Anomalistic year*: the time occupied by the earth (or other planet), in passing from perihelion to perihelion, or from any given value of the angular element called *anomaly* to the same again, which, owing to the slow eastward motion of the apsidal points of the orbit, is longer than a tropical or sidereal year, containing 365 d. 6 h. 13′ 49·3″. *Anomalistic month*: the time similarly occupied by the moon in passing from perigee to perigee, etc.

1767 HORSLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 179 The duplicate proportion of the periodic month to the anomalistic month. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Phil.* IV. xlv. 244 The anomalistic period of Saturn is increasing, at present, about a day in a century. 1833 J. NARRIEN *Hist. Astron.* 261 Her [the moon's] mean anomalistic velocity. 1874 MOSELEY *Astron.* xxx. (ed. 4) 116 The time intervening between two successive passages of the earth through an aphelion or perihelion, of its orbit, is called an Anomalistic Year.

2. Of or pertaining to a (linguistic) anomalist.

1882 *Trans. Vict. Inst.* 321 The Conventional (Anomalistic) and Connexional (Analogistic) Theories of Language.

† **Anomali·stical,** *a. Obs. rare.* = prec.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The anomalistical or common year, is somewhat greater than the tropical year. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 120 The *anomalistical year*, called also *periodical year*, is the space of time in which the earth, or a planet, passes through its orbit.

Anomali·stically, *adv. rare*[−0]. [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an anomalistic manner.

1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

Anomalo- (ănǫ·mălo), comb. form of Gr. ἀνώμαλος, irregular; as in **Anomalogonatous** (-gǫ·năt*ə*s), *a. Zool.* [Gr. γονατ- (γόνυ) knee], of or belonging to the *Anomalogonati*, an order of birds, including sparrows, woodpeckers, etc., so named by Prof. Garrod as lacking the *rectus femoris* muscle.

1882 *Athenæum* 27 May 671/1 The whole group of anomalogonatous birds.

Anomalous (ănǫ·măl*ə*s), *a.* [f. L. *anōmal-us* (see ANOMAL) + -OUS.]

1. With *to*: Unequal, unconformable, dissimilar, incongruous. *arch.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 51 Neutralls and bodies anomalous hereto. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 18 [The stars in the East] appeared and disappeared anomalous to ordinary starres. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 267 These [early missions] .. were anomalous to the general feeling of Christians.

2. *simply*: Unconformable to the common order; deviating from rule, irregular; abnormal.

1655 LESTRANGE *Chas. I*, 137 These things .. being anomalous, innovations, and so severely urged, many .. separated themselves into factious sidings. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 601 Some anomalous Feavers. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 10 Offences of this description may well be called anomalous. 1872 HOLMES *Poet Breakf. T.* xi. 347 Peculiar and anomalous in her likes and dislikes.

b. in *Nat. Hist.*

1655 *Let.* in Hartlib. *Ref. Commonw. Bees* 22 A third very anomalous Generation .. is of a sort of stinging Flies. 1737 P. MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Viola*, It hath a polypetalous, anomalous Flower, somewhat resembling the papilionaceous Flower. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1879) 162 This beautiful and most anomalous structure is adapted to take hold of floating marine animals.

c. in *Gram.*

1659 B. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 263 The following Masorites, finding such anomalous punctuation, left all as they found them. 1706 PHILLIPS s. v., In Grammar there are four kinds of Anomalous Nouns, viz. Heterogeneal, Heteroclites, Difficients and Redundants. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* ix. 349 The tendency of all linguistic progress is to reduce the number of anomalous forms.

Ano·malously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an anomalous manner, irregularly, in a way at variance with due order.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. v. (1686) 195 Eve anomalously proceeded from Adam. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 91 It is better that the whole should be imperfectly and anomalously answered, than, etc. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 80 The separate translations, still anomalously prohibited in detail, were exposed freely to sale in a single volume.

Ano·malousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being anomalous.

1698 [R. FERGUSSON] *View Eccles.* 95 Objections fastened upon Persons, because of some Anomolousness in their Bodily Structure. 1865 PUSEY *Eiren.* 12 The temporary notoriousness which they [Essays and Reviews] gained shows the more their anomalousness.

Anomaly (ănǫ·măli). [ad. L. *anōmalia*, a. Gr. ἀνωμαλία, n. of quality f. ἀνώμαλ-ος: see ANOMAL.]

1. Unevenness, inequality, of condition, motion, etc.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* (1591) 178 The excesse wherby the Semidiameter of the Ringe or Cornice of the Head dooth exceed the Cornice of the Coyle [of cannon] I call the Anomalye. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 98 The great shakings and concussions of our globe at that time, affecting some of the neighbouring orbs .. may cause anomalies and irregularities in their motions. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. III. ii. 175 The motions of the sun and moon .. had other anomalies or irregularities.

2. Irregularity, deviation from the common order, exceptional condition or circumstance. *concr.* A thing exhibiting such irregularity; an anomalous thing or being.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 78 To admire Nature's Anomaly .. in the number of Eyes, which she has given to several Animals. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 217 Support him under all the anomalies of life. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 213 Time changes anomaly into system. 1852 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* IV. xvi. 152 The intolerable anomaly of a state obeying in the civil sphere the dictates of the Church. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* I. 274 A capital without a country is an apparent anomaly.

b. *Nat. Sc.* Deviation from the natural order.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 135 They confound the generation of perfect animalls with imperfect .. and erect anomalies, disturbing the lawes of Nature. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. (1873) 108 There is no greater anomaly in nature than a bird that cannot fly. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* xv. § 669 A low barometer .. was considered an anomaly peculiar to the regions of Cape Horn.

c. *Gram.* Irregularity, exception to the prevailing form of inflexion, etc.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xx. (1627) 224 Most exceptions or Anomalies may be learned after. 1751 WATTS *Improvem. Mind* (1801) 57 Let but few of the anomalies or irregularities of the tongue be taught .. to young beginners. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Culture* 34 Some anomalies, as in the conjugation of a few irregular verbs.

3. *Astr.* The angular distance of a planet or satellite from its last perihelion or perigee: so called because the first irregularities of planetary motion were discovered in the discrepancy between the actual and the computed distance.

1669 FLAMSTEAD in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1109 The moons mean Anomaly is 0 s. 15 d. 10 m. 37 sec. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Anomaly of the Orbit* is the Arch, or Distance of a Planet from its Aphelion. 1867 E. DENISON *Astron.* 32 The distance of a planet from perihelion, or of the moon from perigee .. is called its true anomaly; and the distance it would have gone in the same time if it moved uniformly, or in a circle instead of an ellipse, is its mean anomaly; and their difference is called the *equation of the centre.* 1868 *Chambers's Encycl.* I. 280 The anomaly was formerly measured from the aphelion; but from the fact that the aphelia of most of the comets

lie beyond the range of observation, the perihelion is now taken as the point of departure for all planetary bodies.

4. *Mus.* A small deviation from a perfect interval, in tuning instruments with fixed notes; a temperament. *Ed. Encycl.* 1830.

Anomo- (æ·nŏ·mo, ănǫ·mŏ), comb. form of Gr. *ἄνομ-ος* without law, f. *ἀ* priv. + *νόμος* law; first element in various compounds, chiefly modern, as:—

Anomobranchiate (-bræ·ŋkiĕt), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [Gr. *βράγχια* gills], *adj.* having gills of irregular structure, *sb.* a crustacean having such gills. **Anomocarpous** (-kā·rpəs), *a. Bot.* [Gr. *καρπός* fruit], bearing unusual fruit. **Anomodont** (ănǫ·mŏdǫnt), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [Gr. *ὀδοντ-* tooth], having irregular or no teeth, applied to a genus of fossil reptiles. **Anomophyllous** (-fi·ləs), *a. Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], having leaves irregularly placed. **Anomorhomboid** (-rǫ·mboid). *Cryst.* [Gr. *ῥομβο-ειδής* rhombus shaped], 'a name given to certain varieties of crystalline spars, of no determinate regular external form, but always fracturing into irregular rhomboids' (Craig). **Anomorhomboidal** (-rǫmboi·dăl), *a. Cryst.*, consisting of irregular rhomboids.

1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 8 In the Anomobranchiates the feet are in part two-branched or bifid. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Anomocarpous.* 1881 *Athenæum* 19 Mar. 401/1 The Skeleton of an Anomodont Reptile. 1879 Le Conte *Elem. Geol.* 410 The beaked Saurians, also called Anomodonts. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Anomophyllous.* [1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Anomorhomboidia*..pellucid crystalline spars..composed of plates running both horizontally and perpendicularly thro' the masses.. There are five known species.] 1847 Craig, *Anomorhomboidal.*

Anomœo·mery. *rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀνομοιομερή-s* of dissimilar parts; cf. *ὁμοιομέρεια* Homœomery (f. *ὅμοιος* like + *μέρος* part).] The theory that the ultimate atoms of matter are dissimilar.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 7 The true and genuine Atomology of the Ancient Italicks.. was an Anomœomery, or doctrine of Dissimilar and Unqualified Atoms.

Anomoural, -mural (ænǫmū·răl), *a. Zool.* [f. as next + -al.] Having the character of the *Anomoura* (see next).

1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 56 These different Anomoural forms. *Ibid.* 399 The term Anomoural refers to the anomalous character of the abdomen.

Anomouran, -muran (ænǫmū·răn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. *Anom(ǫ)ura* (mod.L. f. Gr. *ἄνομ-ος* irregular + *οὐρά* tail) + -an.]

A. *adj.* Of the *Anomoura* or stalk-eyed crustacea, allied to the hermit-crab; so called from the want of any regular type in the abdomen or 'tail.'

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 350 The Anomuran condition passes into that of the young Brachyuran.

B. *sb.* A member of the *Anomoura.*

Anomourous (ænǫmū·rəs), *a. Zool.* = prec.

1847 Carpenter *Zool.* II. 251 Anomourous Decapods; Hermit-crabs.

Anomphalous (ănǫ·mfăləs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *ὀμφαλ-ός* navel + -ous.] Without a navel.

1742 Bailey, *Anomphalous*, without a Navel, as it is supposed our first Parents were created, not wanting Nourishment in the Womb that way. 1853 in Mayne *Exp. Lex.*

†A·nomy. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἀνομία*, n. of quality f. *ἄνομ-ος* lawless.] Disregard of law, lawlessness; esp. (in 17th c. theology) disregard of divine law.

1591 Lambarde *Archeion* (1635) 120 That were to set an Anomy, and to bring disorder, doubt, and incertaintie over all. 1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Pordage's Myst. Div.* 23 Men's Lusts, animosities, enormities, Anomies. 1689 *Apol. Fail. Walker's Acc.* 15 You Presbyterians distinguish between the Action and the Anomy, or Irregularity of it. 1755 in Johnson.

Anon (ănǫn), *adv.* Forms: 1 on án, on áne, 2–3 anan, 3 anæn, 3–4 onon, onan(e, an-nane, in an(e, in oon, 4 on o(o)ne, 4–5 anoon(e, 4–7 anone, 5 onon(e, enon, onoon, 6 annon(e, 2–anon. *Aphet.* 4 noon. [OE. *on án* into one, *on áne* in one, *i. e.* in one body, mind, state, act, way, course, motion, movement, moment.]

†1. In (or into) one body, company, or mass; in one; together; in one accord; in unity. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Metr. Ps.* cxxxii. 1 Hú glædlic.. þætte bróður onán begen hicgen. *a* 1000 Cynewulf *Christ* 970 (Grein) Téonleg bærneð þréo eall onán grimme togædre.

†2. In one (and the same) state or condition (without change); the same. *Obs. rare.*

c 1220 *Ureisun* in *Lamb. Hom.* 180 [He] halt euer anon wiþute sturunge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1852 Þe streme it stud ai still in-an (*v.r.* in ane, on an, in oon).

†3. In one (and the same) course or direction, in a straight course, straight on, even. *Anon to*: even to, as far as to; = L. *usque ad*, Fr. *jusqu'à*, Ger. *bis zu. Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 1105 He wass all dazz Unnclene anan till efenn. *c* 1305 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 49 Al þe lond biȝunde humber: anon into scotlonde. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (1865) I. 85 From þe see þat is i-cleped Caspius anon to þe Rede see. 1399 *Rich. Redeles* II. 126 Ȝe.. plucked and pulled hem anon to þe skynnes. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 156 Shalle I never rest.. Or I come ther anone?

†4. *strictly*, Straightway, at once, forthwith, instantly. *Obs.* (exc. when mod. writers have tried to revive the strict sense.)

a 1000 *Juliana* 69 (Grein) Heó me onán saȝað, þæt heó.. ne zyme. *c* 1175 *Cotton Hom.* 231 Gief he fend wére, me sceolde ánon eter gat [hine] ȝemete. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1067 He boden him bringen ut onon. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 99 Roberd went to.. Sir Lowys on one, and told him þat greuance. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 364 Thai buskit thame on-ane. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 365 A-non vndo þe ȝates! 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VI. vi, Þey risen oute of here bed and axen mete on oone [L. *subito*; 1582 anone]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* III. 813 Enon he lurkys to his loge. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* xli. (1539) 61 [Though] the aduantage.. come nat anone, it will come at length. 1611 Bible *Matt.* xiii. 20 He that heareth the word, & anon with ioy receiueth it. 1862 Trench *Miracles* xvii. 281 The toiling rowers are anon at the haven where they would be.

† b. *Anon so* or *as*: once that, immediately as, as soon as ever (Fr. *aussitôt que*). *Obs.*

c 1175 *Cotton Hom.* 241 Ælc cristen mán ánon se stepð up of þe funte.. he maceð him þri ifon. 1205 Lay. 6369 Anan [1250 wane] se he wes wraþ wið eni mon. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 18 Kneolen and howen, Anon as men nempned þe name of god Ihesu. *c* 1400 *Sowdone* 1836 Ye shall be hanged.. Anoon as I have eten I-nowe. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 178 Ioye to aungels anone as they were made. 1553–62 Foxe *A. & M.* I. 588/2 Anon as the word of the Sacrament is said.

† c. *Anon after*, *after anon*: directly or immediately after. *Obs.*

c 1220 *Leg. Kath.* 1600 An se swiðe swote smal com anan þrefter. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 45 Coueityse-of-eyghes conforted me anon after. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* I. 287 All entred into Argon after anon. 1473 Warkw. *Chron.* 6 Anone aftere that.. there was a grete insurreccyon. 1523 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* I. xlvii. 65 Whan they were all assembled, anone after Easter. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 4 He myght shew.. what was to come anone after.

†d. *Soon anon*: immediately, quickly. *Obs.*

c 1220 *Leg. Kath.* 1899 Þis meiden sone anan onswerede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1435 Ful sone onane [*v. r.* an-nane, anoon], His saule it was til hell tane. *a* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 124 He undid it sone on an.

5. Gradually misused (like *presently*, *immediately*, *by and by*, *directly*, *in a moment*) to express: Soon, in a short time, in a little while. (Cf. d. above.) *Till anon* (obs.): until by and by, for a little.

1526 Tindale *Rev.* xi. 14 The seconde woo is past, and beholde the thyrd woo wyll come anon [Wycl. soone; *Rhem.*, 1611, quickly]. 1598 Stow *Surv.* (1603) xlix. 557 As it shall better appeare anone. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 45 Forbeare me till anon. 1610 — *Temp.* II. ii. 84 Thou do'st me yet but little hurt; thou wilt anon. 1656 Cowley *Mistress* Wks. 1710 I. 124 Leading them still insensibly on By the strange Witchcraft of Anon. 1661 Boyle *Spring of Air* I. ii. (1682) 3 The answering of this we shall suspend until anon. 1661 Pepys *Diary* 15 Sept., To put things in order against anon for the buriall. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) IV. 352 Take not the first Refusal ill, Tho' now she wont, anon she will. 1858 Sears *Athan.* vii. 59 We dream now, we shall wake anon.

6. Now again. **a.** Now at this time, in contrast to *at that time*, presently again; here again.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 6 Who now hangeth like a Iewell in the eare of Celo the skie.. and anon falleth like a Crab on the face of Terra. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 204 Contriving new designs, now for this Cardinal, anon for another. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 369 Now it is a people with hats; anon with turbans. 1833 I. Taylor *Fanat.* viii. 347 Sometimes.. the sacred writers say too little; and anon too much! 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 2. 11 The avalanche rushed, hidden at intervals, and anon shooting forth.

b. *Ever and anon*: ever and again, every now and then; continually at intervals.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 102 Ever and anon they made a doubt. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 7 They are sure to be hunted ever and anon. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* I. i. 232 Then ever and anon she wrings her hands. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xi. 69 Looking ever and anon to Edward for assistance.

6. A response by a servant etc. called: 'Immediately! presently! coming!'; whence extended to an expression of attention, 'At your service! awaiting your orders!'; and finally implying that the auditor has failed to catch the speaker's words or meaning, and asks him to repeat = 'Beg your pardon! what did you say? eh?' See Anan.

†7. *Comb.* **anon-right**, also (later) *right anon*: straightway, forthwith, right off, immediately. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Cotton Hom.* 265 Hwer se eauer þe gast wule, þe bodi is anan riht. *c* 1200 Ormin 2571 Allswa birrþ himm forrþrihht anan. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 132, I sawgh anoon [*v. r.* anon(e, a non] ryght hir figure. *c* 1386 — *Sqrs. T.* 391 Right anon she wiste what they mente. *c* 1430 Lyog. *Bochas* I. v. 8 To make a mariage, after anon right. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* I. 34 He lete slee hem euerychone anon right.

† b. With adverbial genitive *-es*, *-s*. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 248 Herdi bileaue bringeð þene deouel a vlihte anon-rihtes. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 824 After mete, anon ryghtis, Theo kyng clepith gentil knyghtis. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 658 Syxty ladyes and fyf.. went hem doun anoon ryghtes.

Anonaceous (ænǫnē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *anōna* the pine-apple (cf. Ananas) + -aceous.] Of or pertaining to the pine-apple, and the N.O. *Anonaceæ*, to which it belongs.

1852 T. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 213 Among anonaceous plants. 1863 H. Bates *Nat. on Amazons* VII. (1864) 188 Fruit-trees; some, belonging to the Anonaceous order, yielding delicious fruits large as a child's head, and full of custardy pulp.

Anonad (ănōu·năd). *Bot.* [f. L. *anōna* (see prec.) + -ad 1 d.] A plant allied to the pine-apple, or included in the N.O. *Anonaceæ*.

1847 Lindley *Veg. K.* (ed. 2) 421 Anonads are connected with Berberids through Bocagea. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Anonde, -des, anont, obs. forms of Anent.

Anonder, var. Anunder. *Obs.*, under.

An-oniwar, *adv. Obs.*, at Unawares.

Anonxcion, var. Anunction. *Obs.*, anointing.

Anonym (æ·nŏnim). [a. Fr. *anonyme*, ad. Gr. *ἀνώνυμ-ος*, or its L. a. *anōnym-us*, Anonymous.]

1. A person whose name is not given, who remains nameless. (Often *anonyme*, as in Fr.)

1812 Byron in Moore *Life* (1866) 166, I should hardly wish a contest with.. all the anonymes and synonymes of Committee Candidates. 1866 De Morgan *Budg. Parad.* 10 Among my anonymes is a gentleman who is angry at my treatment of the 'poor but thoughtful' man who, etc. 1878 H. H. Gibbs *Ombre* 78 Sir Anonym (as.. [Dr. Pole in *Macmillan* 1875] .. calls the third player) being at Belinda's right hand, and the Baron at her left.

2. A fictitious designation, concealing the real name of a writer; a pseudonym. (Cf. *synonym.*)

1866 *Anti-Slavery Rep.* 2 July 169/1 The writer, who signs himself St. Jago de la Vega, is scarcely veiled under his anonym. 1882 *Nonconf.* 5 May 401/3 The critic crowing loudly behind his anonym sneers at Dr. Hutton.

3. An anonymous book. *rare.*

1867 O. Hamst *Mart. Bibliogr.*, *Anonym*, book without a name on the title.

†Ano·nymal, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀνώνυμ-ος* (or its L. a. *anōnym-us*) + -al 1.] Anonymous.

1586 Thynne in *Animadv.* Introd. 89 Other anonymall Chronicles. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* II. 155 And take the original thereof out of an anonymal croniclering manuscript.

Anonymity (ænǫnimĭti). [f. as prec. + -ity; cf. *unanim-ity*, etc.] The state of being anonymous. (Used of an author or his writings.)

1829 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 11 With a strange system of anonymity.. has Voltaire surrounded himself. 1880 Grosart *James I's Poems* Introd. 77 The anonymity of the poem on Felton and the semi-anonymity of the poem on Shakespeare. 1882 *Times* 14 Feb. 10/2 Academical dignitaries, writing.. under a disguise of transparent anonymity.

Anonymous (ănǫ·nimǝs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀνώνυμος* (whence also in L. *anōnymos*, *anōnymus*), f. *ἀν* priv. + *ὄνυμα*, in Æolic *ὄνυμα*, name; + -ous. Often used in Gr. form early in 17th c.]

1. Nameless, having no name; of unknown name.

1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) II. 274 Anonymos, finding no name to be called by, got therupon the name Anonymos. A Plant this is brought out of Scythia to vs. 1631 *Whimzies* 22 Hee is *anonymos*, and that wil secure him. 1675 Ogilby *Brit.* 24 The confluence of an Anonimous Rill with the Tame. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 546 ¶4 Amongst the crowd of other anonymous correspondents. 1794 Paley *Evidences* II. vi. § 41 These altars.. were called anonymous, because there was not the name of any particular deity inscribed upon them. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxxiii. 360 Clothed in the coat of darkness of an anonymous writer.

b. Hence *subst.* A person whose name is not given, or is unknown.

1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 49 Killico, Hob and a third *anonymos*, are booked downe for 3 graund Commaunders. 1654 Whitlock *Mann. Eng.* 208 It were.. wisdome it selfe, to read all Authors as Anonymo's, looking on the Sence, not Names of Books. 1832 Miss Porter *Hungarian Bro.* 15 To become certain that my anonymous is a woman.

2. *transf.* Bearing no author's name; of unknown or unavowed authorship.

1676 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) II. 111 An anonymous book, called Naked Truth. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 576 Observations from an anonymous pamphlet. 1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) II. xv. 65 The anonymous attacks upon Newton. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* III. § 17. 62 Many of the books which they [the Jewish Scriptures] contain are anonymous.

3. Unacknowledged, illegitimate. *rare.*

1881 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 5/8 The anonymous daughter of a King, who became enamoured of her mother while on a visit to Paris.

Ano·nymously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an anonymous manner; without any name being given or attached.

a 1745 Swift (J.) I would know whether the edition is to come out anonymously. 1835 Wordsw. *Wks.* V. 347, I might avail myself of the periodical press for offering anonymously my thoughts..to the world. 1880 Cyples *Hum. Exp.* iii. 62 Experiences re-appear anonymously in the consciousness of the old man.

Ano·nymousness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or state of being anonymous; anonymity.

1802 Southey in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 426, I, with all proper anonymousness, am printing an abridged 'Amadis.' 1859 Mill *Dissert.* I. Pref., Writings put forth under the screen of anonymousness.

Anonymuncule (ănǫnimu·ŋkiūl). [f. L. *anōnym-us* (see Anonymous), after L. *homunculus* a little man.] A petty anonymous writer.

a 1869 C. Reade in Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 3 Anonymuncules who go scribbling about. 1883 Proctor in *Knowl.* 25 May 313/2 Charles Reade is awfully hard on the criticasters and anonymuncules of the press.

†A-noo·n, *advb. phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*1 at + Noon. Cf. *a-day*, *a-night*, *a-morn*, etc.] At noon.

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 641 (Harl. MS.) The moone that a-noon was thilke day.. In tuo of Taure [6-*text MSS.* at noon, none].

Anoon(e, obs. form of Anon.

†Anophy·sial, *a. Obs. rare*−1. In 6 ann-. [? f. Gr. *ἄνω* up, above + *φύσι-s* nature + -al 1.] ? Of heavenly nature; supernatural.

1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* Pref., Calling it Psammurgicall, and misticall, and Annophysiall, and holy.

Anophyte (æ·nŏfəit). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *anōphytum*, f. (by Endlicher) Gr. *ἄνω* upward + *φυτόν* growth, plant.] A name given by some to the non-vascular acrogens, or mosses and their allies.

1850 Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* (ed. 3) 365 The Anophytes, represented by the Mosses. 1873 Dawson *Earth & Man* vi. 122 The Anophytes or mosses and their allies, with stems and leaves, but no vessels.

Anoplothere (æ̃nɒ·plŏθɪəɪ). *Palæont.* [a. Fr. *anoplothère*, f. Gr. *ἄνοπλ-ος* unarmed (f. *ἀν* priv. + *ὅπλον* weapon) + *θηρίον* beast. Often in mod.L. form **anoplotherium**.] An extinct pachydermatous quadruped, found fossil in the Middle Eocene beds of Hampshire and the Paris basin; so named by Cuvier from its apparent want of organs of defence.

1815 W. Phillips *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 89 Cuvier discovered the bones of 5 varieties of another extinct animal, which he calls the anoplotherium (..it had no canine teeth), varying in size from the horse to the ass. 1879 Le Conte *Elem. Geol.* 496 The Anoplothere was a slender and graceful animal without snout, and possessing only two toes.

Anoplotheroid (æ̃nɒ·plɒ·θɪə·roid), *a. Palæont.* [f. prec. + -oid.] Like or related to the anoplothere; also *subst.* An anoplotheroid animal.

1847 Ansted *Anc. World* xiii. 295 The anoplotheroid animals of the older beds. 1863 Ramsay *Phys. Geol.* (1878) 254 In the Bembridge beds there has also been found the Anoplotheroid mammal *Dichobune cervinum*.

Anopluriform (ænɒplīū·rifɔ̃m), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *anoplūra* (f. Gr. *ἄνοπλ-ος* unarmed + *οὐρά* tail) + -(I)form.] Of the form of the *Anoplura* (wingless insects having no tail appendage, lice); louse-like.

1816 Kirby & Spence *Entom.* (1828) III. xxix. 166 This animal in its general structure is anopluriform.

A·nopsy, ? *Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *ὄψις* sight; as if ad. Gr. *ἀνοψία*, not used in this sense.] Want of sight; sightlessness.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 174 Aristotle computeth the time of their [*i. e.* whelps'] anopsie or invision by that of their gestation. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Anopsia* .. defect of sight, blindness.

†**Ano·pticall,** *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἀνοπτ-ος* unseen + -ical, after *optical*.] Not in the field of vision.

1598 R. Haydocke *Lomatius, Painting* (N.) As touching the shaddowes aboue our eie in the anopticall sight.

Anorectous (ænore·ktəs), *a. Path.* [f. Gr. *ἀνόρεκτ-ος* without appetite (see next) + -ous.] Without appetite. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anorexy (æ·nore·ksi). *Path.* [ad. mod.L. *anorexia* (also commonly used), a. Gr. *ἀνορεξία*, f. *ἀν* privative + *ὀρέγ-ειν* to reach after, desire. Cf. Fr. *anorexie*.] Want of appetite; 'inappetency.' J.

1598 Sylvester *Furies* 450 (D.) Then the Anorexie, Then the Dog-hunger or the Bradypepsie. 1650 Baxter *Saints Rest* iv. vi, These are sick of the anorexia, and apepsy, they have neither appetite nor digestion. 1864 R. Burton *Dahome* I. 329 We bade adieu to anorexy, felt *hinc sanitas* now.

Anorganic (ænɒɪgæ·nik), *a. rare.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀνόργαν-ος* (see below) + -ic.] = Inorganic.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anorganognosy (æ̃nɔ̃·ɪgăn·ɒgnŏsi). [f. as next + Gr. *γνώσις* knowledge.] Scientific study of inorganic bodies. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

Anorganography (-ɒ·grăfi). [f. as next + Gr. *-γραφία* writing.] Description of inorganic bodies. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

Anorganology (-ɒ·lŏdʒi). [mod. f. Gr. *ἀνόργαν-ος* without organs + -(o)logy; negative form (*ἀν* priv.) of Organology.] That one of the two great divisions of Natural Science which relates to inorganic objects, and phenomena explicable by mechanical and chemical principles.

1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 6 Anorganology, or the Science of *Anorgana* (Mineralogy, Geology, Meteorology, &c.) *Ibid.* I. v. 102 In the whole of Anorganology..all phenomena are said to be explicable merely by mechanism.

†**Anormal** (ăn·ɔ̃măl), *a. Obs.* [a. Fr. *anormal*, variant of *anomal*, found as early as 13th c., ad. med.L. *anormalus* (sometimes 'rectified' to *anormālis*), a corruption of *anōmalus*, a. Gr. *ἀνώμαλος* (see Anomalous), due to confusion with *norma* a rule, and explained as f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *norma*. In Eng. it has been taken as f. L. *ā* away from + *norma*, referred to L. *abnormis*, and refashioned after it as Abnormal.] = Abnormal.

1835 Hoblyn *Dict. Med., Anormal*, without rule. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 476/1 Duméril and Bibron .. consider the chameleons and the geckos as two groups absolutely anormal. 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* IX. 161 Upon a form so anormal [the *ornithorhyncus*] conjecture was busy. 1853 Mayne *Exp. Lex.*, *Anormal* .. the same as *abnormal*.

†**Anormality** (ænɒɪmæ·lĭti). *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ity.] = Abnormality.

1836-39 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 695 Anormalities in developement. *Ibid.* 722/1 The doctrine of .. anormality in the developement of the malformed parts.

†**Ano·rn,** *v. Obs.*; also 4-5 **aourn, anownr**(e, **enourn**(e, 5 **aorne**, 4-6 **anourn**, 6 **annorn**. [a. OFr. *aörne-r*, *aöurne-r* :—L. *adornā-re*; in later Fr. *adorner*, Adorn. By identification of A- *pref.* 7 with A- *pref.* 2, of which the full form bef. a vowel was *an-* (see An- *pref.* 1), *a-ourne* was erron. expanded into *an-ourne*, and this again after analogy of Fr. words in *en-* (often *an-* in AFr. and Eng.) was frequently made Enorn. *Anourn* was further confused with the infinitive *anour-en*, contr. *anour-n*, of vb. Anoure 'adore, honour,' the confusion being facilitated by the fact that the senses come into contact, since to *adorn* is a common form of *honouring*. See Anoure, Adorn, and Adore.] To deck, dress, trim; = Adorn.

c 1380 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 9/1 *Dextrotirium*, a ty of golde anornyng the ryght arme. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxiv. 47 Eer ryngis to anourne [*v. r.* honoure, ourne] the face of hir. 1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* iv. xx. (1483) 66 He .. that aourned the with grene. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 39 Suche pompe and pride to aorne suche a carion as is youre body. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 29/4 The holy ghoost hath aourned the hevenes. 1494 Fabyan vi. cxciv. 198 She anourned her in moste costly and shewynge aparayl. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) I. iv. (1506) 44 The soule the whiche is annorned and ennobled with all vertues. 1530 Palsgr. 432/2, I anourne, I beautyfe or make more pleasaunt to the eye. *Ye aorne* .. Whan a woman is anourned with ryche appareyle. 1558 Bp. Watson 7 *Sacram.* xxvii. 172 As the husbande anorneth and decketh his wyfe.

¶ By confusion with Anoure: To worship, do reverence to.

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxxiii. 1 Whanne the same maner þei hadden anowrned, the laste Joseph and Rachel anowryden [Vulg. *adorassent* .. *adoraverunt*; 1388 worschipid].

†**Ano·rnament.** *Obs.* Also 4 **anournement**, 5-6 **-ament**, 6 **enournament, annourneament.** See also Anourement. [f. prec. + -ment.] Adornment, decoration, ornamentation.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1290 þe hous & þe anournementes. 1494 Fabyan vi. clxxvi. 174 Relyques and anournamentes or ornamentes belongynge to the same. 1541 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 21 The reparacion of and annourneament of the quere. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxi. (1632) 1033 Jowellys, Plate, and other anornaments of our Parish Churches.

†**Ano·rned,** *ppl. a. Obs.*; also 5 **aourned, anourned.** [f. as prec. + -ed.] = Adorned.

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* Prol. 1 Fair and Aourned volumes. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* vi. x. 87 Thair lyfe illuminat and anornit cleir.

†**Ano·rning,** *vbl. sb. Obs.*; also **anourn-, anownn-, enourn-, honournyng** (!). [f. Anorn + -ing[1].] Adorning, decking, decoration.

c 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* ii. 1 Heuene and erthe and al the anownrnyng [1388 ournement] of hem. — *Esther* ii. 12 Alle thingus that to wymmenys enournyng [*v. r.* honournyng] pertende. 1529 *Reg. Test. Ebor.* IX. 444 To the anornyng of one litle chapell.

Anorth (ănɔ̃·ɪþ), *adv.*, prop. *phr.*, *rare*—[1]. [f. A *prep.*[1] + North.] On the north; northward.

1809 J. Barlow *Columb.* I. 289 Anorth from that broad gulph .. A happier hemisphere invites thy view.

Anorthic (ănɔ̃·ɪþik), *a. Cryst.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *ὀρθ-ός* straight, right + -ic.] Irregular in crystallization; applied to all crystals which do not fall under one of the more regular systems; called also *doubly oblique, triclinic, tetartoprismatic*.

1864 *Reader* 438/2 That the crystals included in the oblique and anorthic systems are formed by the combination of hemihedral and tetartohedral forms of the prismatic system. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* x. 276 The sixth system, called anorthic, or doubly oblique, has its three axes unequal, and neither of them perpendicular to another.

Anorthite (ănɔ̃·ɪþəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *ὀρθ-ός* straight + -ite; named by Rose in 1823.] 'Lime-feldspar,' a mineral placed by Dana in the Feldspar group of Unisilicates, and occurring in small triclinic or 'anorthic' glassy crystals.

1833 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* (1865) 590 Anorthite, so called from the oblique interfacial angles of its rhomboidal prisms. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* x. 288 Christianite or Anorthite occurs in ejected blocks on Somma in cavities of dolomite.

‖ **Anorthopia** (ænɒɪþɔ̃·ɯpiă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *ὀρθ-ός* straight + *-ωπία* vision, f. *ὤψ*, *ὠπ-α* eye, face.] Obliquity of vision, squinting.

1849-52 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1462/2 Children who show evidences of anorthopia. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anorthoscope (ănɔ̃·ɪþɒ|skɔʊp). [mod. f. as prec. + *-σκοπ-ος* observer.] An optical toy for viewing distorted figures drawn on a rotating disk.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sc.* (1865) I. 114 *Anorthoscope*, the name given by M. Plateau of Brussels, to an instrument .. intended to produce a peculiar kind of anamorphoses by means of two discs rotating rapidly one before the other.

‖ **Anosmia** (ænɒ·smiă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *ὀσμή* smell.] Loss of the sense of smell.

1811 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, *Anosmia*, a loss of the sense of smelling. 1872 Cohen *Dis. Throat* 291 A case of anosmia occurring after a blow received upon the occiput.

Anosphresy (ănɒ·sfrĭsi). *Path.* [ad. mod.L. *anosphrēsia*, f. Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *ὄσφρησι-ς* smell, f. vb. stem *ὀσφρα-ιν-* smell.] = prec.

[1839 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, *Anosphresia*, loss of the sense of smell.] 1853 Mayne *Exp. Lex.*, *Anosphresia*, term for the absence or loss of the sense of smell: anosphresy.

Anote, var. Annote *v. Obs.*

Another (ăn·ðəɪ), *a., pron.* (and *adv.*) [orig. separately *an other* (often *a nother*, rarely *a other*), and really two words, = *a second, a remaining, a different*. In OE. *ān* not being yet weakened to the 'indef. article,' *ōðer* was used by itself, as still in the plural *other*, absolutely *others*. See Other.]

I. A second, further, additional. (*Another* is distinguished from *the other*, in that, while the latter points to the remaining determinate member of a known series of two or more, *another* refers indefinitely to *any* further member of a series of indeterminate extent; it is not therefore applied to the determinate second of two.)

1. One more, one further; originally *a second* of two things; subsequently extended to anything additional or remaining beyond those already considered; *an additional*.

a. with sb. expressed. (Pl. *other*.)

c 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 144 And sawe a noþere ladye proude and nuwe. *c* 1385 — *L. G. W.* 594 And wolde algates han a nother [*v. r.* another, a-nothir, an othir] wif. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* xv. 7038 Anoþer brother of þo bold to þe buerne rode. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* viii. vi. 302 Dis Alane .. Ane oþir Dowchtyr had. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. i. 3 Nowe he takithe an other arowe, and wolle shete aȝen. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. i. 150 Clarence hath not another day to liue. 1604 Hieron *Wks.* I. 569 Shew me but one commandement To proue an other sacrament. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 2 The Gentleman next in esteem among us is another Batchelor. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 528 Another fugitive was Richard Goodenough. 1870 Jevons *Elem. Log.* xxiii. 194 Another example of this kind. *Mod.* Try another pear. Discovery of another asteroid.

b. with sb. understood. (Pl. *others*.)

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 1685 Ane [manere of dede] es bodily ded .. Ane other gastely, þe thred endeles. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 185 Thou3 we culled þe catte, 3ut sholde þer come another. *a* 1422 Henry V in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 32 I. 75 We send a Lettre to our Cosin ye Bysshop of Excetre .. and a noþer to ye Bysshop of Lincoln. 1553 Udall *Roister D.* III. v, *K.* If it were an other but thou, it were a knaue. *M.* Ye are an other your selfe, sir. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* III. i. 52 *Dro.* Haue at you with a Prouerbe, Shall I set in my staffe. *Luce.* Haue at you with another, that's when? can you tell? 1605 — *Macb.* IV. i. 118 Another yet? a seauenth? Ile see no more. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* IX. vi. (D.) 'You mistake me, friend .. I only said your conclusion was a non sequitur.' 'You are another,' cries the sergeant. 1882 *Boston Lit. World* 3 June 184/3 The argument of it is simply 'You're another'—a retort in dignified manner to those British critics who, etc.

c. *Such another*: another of the same sort.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1942 For nakins chaunce Sal i ta suilk a noiþer wengance. 1553 Udall *Roister D.* III. v, Pay the like hire, I will make you suche an other. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* III. iv. 87 Yet Benedicke was such another, and now is he become a man. *Mod.* I never saw such another.

2. *fig.* A second in effect, though not in name or intention; a second in likeness of character or attributes; a counterpart to.

c 1577 Hellowes *Gueuara's Epist.* I. 113, I bewaile the death of my friend which is another my selfe. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. i. 119 A Ladder, quaintly made of Cords .. Would serue to scale another Hero's towre. 1599 — *Much Ado* v. iv. 62 Another Hero! Nothing certainer. *Mod.* That boy will be another Nelson some day.

II. Not this, not the same, a different.

3. By giving prominence to the fact that this is *not* that already considered: A different.

a. with sb. expressed.

c 1225 *St. Margarete* (1866) 74 He was al out of rede As he wer in anoþer wordle. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Cor.* xi. 4 If he that cometh prechith anothir Crist .. or if 3e taken anothir spirit. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* xv. 6628 Anon to anothir side naitly he dryuys. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 8 The better wyll he be aduysed, or he blame an other mannes studdy. 1611 Bible *Prov.* xxvii. 2 Let another man praise thee, and not thine owne mouth. 1687 Laoy Russell *Lett.* I. lii. 127, I am glad you find cause to be of another mind. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 96 ¶ 6 To go among quite another People. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 549 ¶ 3 Preparing .. for another world. 1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. xx, Another sight had seen that morn..And Flodden had been Bannockbourn! 1883 Ld. Granville *Sp. in Parl.* 18 June 2/2, I hear that question is to be asked in another place [*circumlocution for* the House of Commons] by Mr. Warton.

b. with sb. not expressed.

Mod. This towel will not do; give me another. Ask him to give you another for it.

c. *esp.* of persons: Another person, some one else, any one else. (In this sense *another* has *poss.* **another's**; *pl.* **others**, *poss.* **others'**.

1340 *Ayenb.* 155 Huanne hi eft yzyeþ anoþrene þet ine anoþre stat deþ manie guodes. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 3 þus seiþ an oþer. 1526 Tindale *Col.* iii. 13 If eny man have a quarrel to a nother. — *Matt.* xi. 3 Arte thou he that shall come: or shall we loke for another? 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* ii. (1873) 2 And blaze from .. the least spark of another's knowledge. 1632 Sanderson 12 *Serm.* 14 Taught him his lesson, not to despise anothers infirmity. 1752 J. Gill *Trinity* iv. 82 The Father has life in himself; he does not owe his being to another. 1879 Tennyson *Lover's T.* 41 There, where I hoped myself to reign .. There, in my realm .. Another!

4. Different in effect; different in character, though the same in substance.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Sam.* x. 6 Thow shalt be chaungid into another man [so in all versions]. — *Gal.* i. 6 Another euangelie, which is not another. 1611 *ibid.*, An other [Gr. *ἕτερον*] gospel which yet is not another [Gr. *ἀλλο*]. 1588 Bernard *Terence* (N.) He is nowe become another man. 1877 Brockett *Cross & Cresc.* 87 From that time I became another man.

5. Const. *than* (*from* catachr.).

a 1656 Ussher *Serm.* in Southey *Commonpl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 98 Neyther is the church reformed in our dayes, another church than that .. deformed in the dayes of our fore-fathers. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. 642 Either the Anlaf here spoken of was another person from Olaf or, etc.

III. With *one*.

6. Contrasted explicitly with *one*. (In both prec. main senses, but especially II.) With or without sb. expressed.

a. Of *two* things from an indefinite number.

1297 R. Glouc. 379 A lond ygranted were To a man to bere þeruore a certeyn rente .. And anoþer com & bode more. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. III. 256 A penyworth for an othre. 1528 Perkins *Profit. Bk.* iv. § 295 The exchange .. of one intire thing for an other intire thing. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 191 Euen as one heate, another heate expels, Or as one naile, by strength drines out another. 1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (1743) 114 One Man's Mistake is another's Gain. 1876 J. Parker *Paracl.* II. xvii. 280 The infinity of God is one thing, and our knowledge of that infinity is another. *Prov.* One man's meat is another man's poison.

b. Of two things only, when their mutual position is undefined. In this case *the other* is now commonly used.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IX. i. (1495) 345 Passynge fro one ende to a nother. 1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. xiii. (1483) 104 Sette full of saphyres fro one ende to another. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 425 Now let's go hand in hand, not one before another. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 379 Apertion and opening of two vessels one into another. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 320 Sir Jacob sat aghast, looking at one, and at another, and at me, each in Turn.

c. Of a series taken two by two.

1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* III. v. (1483) 54 This bocher lepte fro one to another. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* x. 39 Yolus made to come the foure windes to gyder one ayenst another. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* IV. i. 20 We must euery one be a man of his owne fancie, not to know what we speak one to another. 1673 Cave *Prim. Chr.* III. ii. 281 Two or three stories one still under onother. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 8 ¶ 7, I plied her from one Room to another with all the Galantries I could invent. 1850 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Phil.* I. iii. § 239 He taught it to one and another. *Mod.* They marched in Indian file, one after another.

d. *One with another*: (*a*) added each to the others as they come; all together, all alike; (*b*) taken on the average, so that the exeess of one supplies the deficiency of another.

1539 Bible ('Great') *Ps.* xlix. 2 High and Low, Rich and Poor, one with another. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. i. 118 He loves .. both young and old, one with another. 1633 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 350 This gravity, reservedness and tergiversations of his, have turned rather to his prejudice than advantage, take one with another. 1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 27 It is not worth sixteen years Purchase all England over, one place with another. *Mod.* Taken one with another, they may fetch thirty shillings a-head.

7. Hence, **one another**, as a compound reciprocal pronoun not separated by verb or prep. (Said of two or more). With *poss.* **one another's**, but in this case *each other's* is oftener used.

1526 Tindale *Gal.* vi. 4 Beare ye one anothers burthen [Wyclif, others charges] and so fulfill the lawe of Christ. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. i. 257 When wee are married, and haue more occasion to know one another. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 506 These two Imparadis't in one another arms. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 3 ¶ 5 Bags of Money were piled upon one another. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 400 ¶ 5 Such friendly Thoughts and Concerns for one another. 1756 Burke *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 17 Such [actions] as tend to the destruction of one another. *Mod.* 'See how these Christians love one another!'

† **IV.** *adv.* (perhaps orig. neut. sing. of adj.)

† **8.** A different thing; differently, otherwise. *Obs.*

1205 Lay. 724 3et ich ou sigge on oþer [1250 an oþer]. 1297 R. Glouc. 444 Þo þe Kyng was ded hys vncle, anoþer he þo3te do. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 1395 Avelok thouthe al another. *c* 1300 *Beket* 540 That he scholde another do.

† **Ano·ther-gaines,** *a. Obs.* [A corruption of Anotherkins or Another-gates, or a mixture of the two.] Of another kiud.

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 152 If my father had not plaid the hasty foole .. I might haue had another-gaines husband then Dametas.

† **Ano·ther-gates,** *a. Obs.* [orig. genitive case, 'of another gate,' i.e. of another way, manner, or fashion: see Gate.] Of another fashion or sort, of a different kind.

1594 Lyly *Moth. Bombie* I. (N.) Bringing up another-gates marriage. 1632 Sanderson 21 *Serm.* Ad Aul. i. (1673) 7 That, I ween, is another-gates matter. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 891 'Tis another-gates matter, than to mock and slight me so.

Ano·therguess, *a. arch.*; also 7 -ghess, -gess. [a phonetic reduction of *anothergets* for Another-gates: cf. *bless-* for *blets-ien*, *best* for *betst*, etc. The spelling *-guess* suggests a wrong derivation.] Of another sort or kind.

1625 Howell *Lett.* I. ix. § 4, I wish you anothergets wife then Socrates had. 1644 *Ibid.* (1726) 90 Algiers is anothergess thing now than she was then. 1690 Shadwell *Amor. Bigot* III. 268 She has made another guess choice. 1690 Dryden *Amphitr.*, The truth on't is, she's anotherghess Morsel than old Bromia. 1762 Foote *Orators* III. (1767) 61 This is anotherguess matter, because why, the head is concerned. 1837 T. Hook *Jack Brag* 196 He was as they say 'quite another guess sort of man' from what he had been. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* IV. 1498 Anotherguess tribunal than ours here.

† **Ano·therguise,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a plausible but erroneous 'emendation' of Anotherguess, as if f. Another + Guise.] Of another kind.

1727 Aabuthnot *John Bull* 92 It used to go another-guise manner in thy time.

† **Ano·therkins,** *a. Obs.* or *dial.* [orig. genitive case 'of another kin or kind': cf. *alkins*, etc.] Of another or a different kind or character.

1863 Atkinson *Whitby Gloss., Anotherkins*, different, of another mould. 'He was anotherkins body to the other man.'

Ano·therness. *nonce-wd.* [f. Another + -ness: cf. *oneness*.] Difference, non-identity.

1587 Golding *De Mornay* vi. (1617) 84 Both a selfesamenesse and also an anothernesse (if I may so tearme them).

† **Ano·ther-while,** *phr. Obs.* [cf. *erewhile*.] At another time.

1648 Symmons *Vind. Chas. I*, 118 The poor innocent Bells .. must be .. turned into Guns, that they may be another while instruments of destruction.

Anotta, anotto, variants of Anatta.

Anough, obs. form of Enough.

† **Anou·r,** *sb. Obs* [Orig. a var. of *onour, honour*, a. OFr. *onor, anor, anur*; but influenced by the confusion between *onour-en* to honour, and *anour-en* to adore, worship. See Anoure *v.* and Honour.] Honour, reverence, worship.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 149 God hath the don gret anour. *c* 1330 *Rol. & Vernagu* (1836) 3 Jhesu .. bit the sende with michel anour After Charls.

† **Anou·re,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3–4 aoure, -ri, anuri, 3–5 anoure, 4–5 anowre. [repr. two OFr. vbs., 1. *anore-r, anure-r, onure-r, onoure-r*, also written *honore-r, honure-r, honour-er*:—L. *honōrā-re* to Honour. 2. *aŏre-r, aüre-r, aoure-r*:—L. *adōrā-re*, later Fr. *adorer*, Eng. Adore, of which the orig. adopted form *a-oure* was, by confusion of A-*pref.* 7 with A-*pref.* 2 (of which the full form was An-*pref.* 1), expanded into *an-oure*; and, as the senses of *honour* and *adore* meet in that of worship, the two vbs. were completely identified in ME. For further confusion with Anorn, see that word. Before 1500 the Fr. forms were refashioned as *hono(u)r-er, ado(u)rer*, and *ado(u)rner*, and the Eng. followed, as *honour, ado(u)re*, and *ado(u)rn*.] To Adore, worship, reverenee, or honour.

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 26 Þet hi wolden gon for to hyne an-uri. *c* 1260 *A Sarmun* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 6 Anouriþ god and holi chirch. *c* 1305 *St. Kath.* 32 *ibid.* 90 Þat here godes noþing nere þat hi aourede hem to. *c* 1315 Shoreham 96 3if thou annourest God aryȝt. 1340 *Ayenb.* 135 Yef þou wilt lyerni God to bidde and to aouri ariȝte. *c* 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xix. 1 He .. ȝede to mete with hem, and anourede [*v. r.* honowride; 1388 worschipide; Vulg. *adoravit*] bowide into the erthe. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornt. MS.* 21 O blyssed Godd .. þay anourene þe.

¶ By confusion with Anourne: To adorn, to deek.

c 1440 Lonelich *Graal* I. 425 3it was that schip .. Anoured with diuers iowellis.

† **Anou·rement.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 anour-, enour-, 5 enor-. [corruptly for *anournement* Anornament: see prec.] = Adornment, Ornament.

c 1382 Wyclif *Esther* ii. 3 And take thei wymmen enourmentis [*v. r.* wymenus ournemens]. 1405 *Lay Folks' Mass-Bk., B. P.* ii. 65 Boke or chales, vestiment, lyght or towelle, or any other anourment. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 383 My lecherouse anourement of myn heere. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werb.* 154 The people .. Gaue diuers enormentes unto this place.

Anourn(e, anowrne, obs. var. Anorn, Adorn.

Anourous (ănū·ərəs, ănour-rəs), *a. Zool.*; also **anurous**. [f. Gr. ἀν priv. + οὐρ-ά tail + -ous. The reg. transliteration of the Gr. is *anur-ous*, but *anour-ous* is in common use.] Tailless. Applied to Amphibia, like the frog and toad, and (less correctly) to braehyurous crustacea, like the crab.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 487/1 The Anurous or Tailless Batrachians, having no tails except in their young state, including frogs and toads. 1875 *O. Schmidt's Doctr. Descent* iii. 57 The crabs, or anourous crustacea, are raised by sundry characteristics above their long-tailed congeners.

† **A·nous,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *an-us* vent + -ous.] = Anal.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 277 The anous Vessels allotted to the Spleen.

† **Ano·ven,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 on ufan, 3 on-, anuven, 3–5 anoven. [f. An *prep.* + *ufan* adv. 'up, above' (= Ger. *oben*), properly dative case of *uf-* (Goth. *uf*) 'up, upward.' *An-ufan, anoven*, was thus nearly a synonym of *b(e)-ufan, boven, a-bove*: cf. *on-foran, afore*, and *be-foran, before*. Superl. *anovenast.*]

1. Above, atop.

a 1000 *Judith* 252 Ær ðon ðe him se eȝesa on ufan sæte. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 624 On his swerde Anouen at þan orde. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 712 The thridde hue an ovenast Over wryeth all. *c* 1430 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 188 Clappe we of the hevedes anoven o the grene.

2. Onward in time, after.

a 1230 *St. Juliana* 53 Neauer mare her on uuen. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 236 Uorte tenten euermore on vuen swuch manere sunne.

† **Ano·venon,** *prep.* and *adv. Obs.* 3–4; also **anovenan, anuvenan, anufene.** [f. Anoven + *an*, On: cf. *up-on*, and quot. *a* 1300 in Anoven 1. The form *anufene* is perh. a weakening of *anufen-an* through *anufen-en*, as in *abutan, abuten, abute.*]

A. *prep.* On from above, down upon.

1205 Lay. 26051 Þe eotend smat þer anouenan. *Ibid.* 16432 Þa cristine men cumen heom anufene. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 2233 Tholome smot Hardapilon, helm and basnet, on ovenon. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3430 Bohort hit king Glorion, His right schuldir anouen on.

B. *adv.* Up above.

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 232 On þe tur anouenon Is a charbugle ston.

† **Ano·veward,** *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* 3–4. Also anoue-, anou-, ano-, anuward. [f. An *prep.* on + OE. *ufewcard* upward: cf. Anoven.]

A. *adv.* Towards the top, upward, away up.

c 1305 *St. Swithin* 111 Anoueward þer lip a ston. *c* 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 25 A-nowarde he sayh a 3ong smal child. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5581 To Gauter þanne a smot A strok .. Riȝt on þe hened anoueward, & clef ys helm.

B. *prep.*

1. Of position: Towards the top of, high upon.

a 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 24 Þe child .. þat þou iseiȝ a noueward þe tre. *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* 331 A cold welle & fair þer sprong: anoueward þis doune. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3323 The hors hem lay anoward.

2. Of direction: Upon, on the top of.

1297 R. Glouc. 186 Anowarde þe helm þen oþer he smot.

Anoy(e, obs. form of Annoy.

Anoysance, variant of Annuisance.

Anp-, in earlier spelling often used for Amp-.

† **Anpey·n,** *v. Obs. rare.* [erroneous expansion of earlier *apeyne*, Apain, a. OFr. *apeine-r*, f. *à* to + *peine* punishment, trouble:—L. *pœna* penalty: see An-*pref.* 5.] *refl.* To put oneself to trouble, exert oneself, try with all one's might.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 665 Firumbras .. anpeynedem þanne þorȝ al þyng: erle O[lyuer] þer to slee. *Ibid.* 2947 Anpeyny we ous our felawe to fette: þat ys among ys fos.

Anpyre, obs. form of Empire.

† **A·nred,** *a. Obs.* 1–3. Also 1 ánræd, 3 anrad. [f. OE. *án* one + *ræd* counsel, purpose.] Having a single aim or object, constant, steadfast.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xli. 25 Dis swefen ys ánræde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 He scal .. beon on erfeðnesse anred and edmod on stilnesse. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 228 So treouliche and so ueste ilimed mid lim of anrad [*v. r.* ancre] luue.

† **A·nredly, -liche,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ly2.] With singleness of heart, steadfastly.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 Bute we turnen to gode anradliche, he wile his swerd draȝen.

† **A·nrednesse.** *Obs.* 1–3. Also 1 ánræd-, 3 onred-. [f. as prec. + -ness.] Singleness of aim, unanimity; constaney, steadfastness.

c 885 K. Ælfred *Oros.* v. iii. § 3 Hi heora ánrædnesse ȝeheoldan him betwenan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 107 *Instantia boni operis*, þet is anrednesse godes werkes. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 250 Hu god is onrednesse of luue, and onnesse of heorte.

‖ **Ansa** (æ·nsă). *Pl.* ansæ. Formerly anglicized (through Fr.) as anse, -s. [L. *ansa* handle (of a vessel, tool).] A name applied to the apparent ends of Saturn's ring seen projecting like two handles beyond the disk of the planet.

1665 6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 155 The present Figure of his Anses or Ring. 1721 Bailey, *Ansæ, Anses*, are the various positions of the ring of Saturn, which sometimes appear like Handles to the Body of that Planet. 1876 Chambers *Astron.* 246 Saw both one ansa and the ball [of Saturn] flattened.

† **A·nsal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [prob. ad. med.L. **ansāl-is* two-handled, *whence*, used both ways, double. Cf. Cotgr. 1611 '*un pot a deux anses*, an equivocation, a word, etc. of double meaning.'] Cutting both ways, two-edged.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, The other [cultelere] is [called] Ansall bycause it is made in maner of a swerde cuttynge on both sydes. *Ibid.*, Openynge made with a knyfe ansall to drawe out the rottennes.

† **A·nsated,** *ppl. a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *ansāt-us* pa. pple. of *ansā-re*, f. Ansa.] 'Having handles, or something in the form of handles.' J.

Ansegnie, ansenȝie, obs. Sc. ff. Ensign.

Anserated (æ·nsĕrēitĕd), *ppl. a. Her.* Of a cross: Having the extremities eleft and terminated (orig.) in the heads of serpents, (subseq.) of eagles, lions or other animals.

1678 R. Holme *Armory* I. v. § 90 He beareth Gules a Cross Anserated, Argent. 1859 Worcester, *Anserated cross.*

Anserine (æ·nsĕrəin), *a.* [ad. L. *anserīn-us*, f. *anser* goose: see -ine.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a goose.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 689 The *paté de foie gras* is the diseased anserine liver stuffed with truffles. *a* 1845 Hood *Forge* I. xi, No anserine skin would rise thereat, It's the cold that makes Him shiver! 1855 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* 65 The swan and other anserine birds.

2. As the goose is conventionally (though erroneously) a type of unintelligence: Stupid, silly.

1858 Holmes *Aut. Breakf. T.* (1865) 91 If you expect me to hold forth in a 'scientific' way about my tree-loves .. you are an anserine individual.

Anserous (æ·nsĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *anser* + -ous; there was no L. *anserōsus*; cf. *piscōsus, silvōsus*, etc.] Gooselike, stupid, silly; = Anserine 2.

1826 Syd. Smith *Wks.* 1859 II. 98/2 Can any be so anserous as to suppose, etc.? 1842 — *Lett.*, He is anserous and asinine. 1879 *Truth* No. 125. 642/2 If people are sufficiently anserous to rely on the babble.

Ansete, variant of Andsæt *a. Obs.* hostile.

† **A·nsin(e.** *Obs.* Also 1 ansíon, -síen, -sín, -sýn. [f. An- *pref.* 1 + OE. *sín, sýn*, sight, f. *séon* to see.]

1. Sight, face, aspect. (Only in OE.)
c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke vii. 27 Beforan ðine ansýne.

2. A sight, a thing seen. (Only in OE.)
c 885 K. Ælfred *Oros.* VI. vii, Seó ansín wearð mycel wundor Romanum.

3. A looking for, longing, desire, want.
a 1000 *Metr. Ps.* cxlii. 6 Swá eorþan biþ ansýn wæteres.
a 1400 *Dame Sirith* MS. Digby No. 86. 167 (Halliw.) As povre wif that falleth in ansine.

Anslaight. A variant of Onslaught. ? a misprint, supposed archaism, or affected form.
1619 Fletcher *M. Thomas* II. ii, I do remember yet that anslaight, thou wast beaten, And fledst.

‖ **Anspessade.** [Fr. *l'anspessade* erron. for *lanspessade, lancespessade,* ad. It. *lancia spezzata* broken lance; applied originally, it is said, to a cavalier, who, on his horse being killed under him, was made a petty officer in the foot. See Littré.]
1751 Chambers *Cycl., Anspessades* or *Lanspessades,* a kind of inferior officers in the foot, below the corporals. 1800 Coleridge *Wallenstein* II. iii. *note,* Anspessade . . a soldier inferior to a corporal but above the sentinels.

†**Ansta'nd,** *v. Obs.* Also 1 andstand-an. [f. And- against + Stand. OE. *and-, anstandan,* is cogn. w. Goth. *andstandan,* OHG. *intstantan,* mod.G. *entstehen.*] To withstand, resist.
a 1000 *Rule of St. Ben.* 1 (Bosw.) Andstandende onzean.
1297 R. Glouc. 267 Aȝen þe Deneys to anstond.

†**A'nsulary,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *ansula,* dim. of *ansa* handle + -ary.] Of or pertaining to handles, handle-like.
1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 4 The secondary Planets of Saturn and Jupiter and his ansulary appearances.

Answer (ɑ'nsəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 1 and-, ondswaru, -suaru, 2 ondswore, 2–3 andswere, -swere, 3 ændswere, ænsware, enswere, 3–4 onswere, 3–5 answare, 3–7 answere, -ner(e, 4 answar, -suar, vnswere, (on-, ansquare, -quer), 5 on-, aunswere, 5–6 aunswer(e, 6 answeare, 4– answer. [OE. *a'ndswaru,* cogn. with OS. *antswôr,* OFris. (*ontswer*) *ondser,* ON. *andsvar, annsvar,* Dan. and Sw. *answar,* OTeut.**andswará-*; f. *and-* against, in reply + **swará-* affirmation, swearing, f. OTeut. **swarjan,* Goth. *swaran,* OE. *swęrian* to affirm, swear. The original meaning was thus a solemn affirmation made to rebut a charge.]

1. A reply made to a charge, whereby the accused seeks to clear himself; a defence. *spec.* in *Law,* The counter-statement made in reply to a complainant's bill of charges.
1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5779 Of whilk þai sal þan answer gyf. *c* 1360 *Mercy* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 120 Let seo what vnswere constou make. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 401 To dampne a man with-oute answere [*v. r.* aunswer, ansuere] or word. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 18 Ded men xul rysyn . . And ffast to here ansuere thei xul hem dyth. 1580 Baret *Alv.* A 433 The answere of the defendant, *Intentionis depulsio.* 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI,* II. i. 203 Call these foule Offendors to their Answeres. 1611 Bible 2 *Tim.* iv. 16 At my first answer no man stood with me. [So *Rhem.*; Tindale, *Geneva.,* answerynge; Wyclif, *Revised,* defence.] 1694 W. Brown (*title*) The Clerk's Tutor in Chancery, giving true Directions how to draw affidavits, petitions . . bills, answers. 1809 Tomlins *Law Dict.* s.v. *Chancery,* An answer generally controverts the facts stated in the bill, or some of them. 1876 J. Parker *Paraclete* I. xiii. 201 To the charge that Christianity takes a low view of human nature, the cross of Christ is the answer of God.

2. A reply to an objection rebutting its force; a reply in writing or debate, setting forth arguments opposed to those previously advanced.
1534 More (*title*) The Answer to the First Part of the Poysoned Booke. 1578 Timme *Calvin on Gen.* 214 If any man object . . the aunswere is easy to be made. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653 Pref. 13 A loving answer to all such as shall hereafter find fault with his Book. 1798 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 425 An answer is inserted, he answers the answer with blacker inventions. 1846 L. Lockhart (*title*) An Answer to the Protest of the Free Church. *Mod.* A sufficient answer to all your objections.

3. A reply (spoken, written, or otherwise given) to a question. (The most common use.)
a 800 *Beowulf* 5713 Grim andswaru. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xix. 9 Se hælend ondsuare ne salde him [*Rushw.* ondswora]. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* ibid., Him ne sealde nane andsware. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.,* Nane andswere. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 8 Him þuncheð wunder . . of swuch onswere. *c* 1325 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 111 þe messagers him gaf ansquare. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 60 Quhen thai hard nane mak ansuer, Thai brak the dur. 1580 J. Frampton *Joyf. Newes,* in *James I's Counterbl.* (Arb.) 82 Geuing them continually doubtfull answeares. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. ii. 42, I will bee a foole in question, hoping to bee the wiser by your answer. 1714 *Spect.* No. 625 ¶ 1 The following Letter of Queries, with his Answers to each Question. 1850 Lynch *Theoph. Trin.* 5 To this question there is no answer.

4. A reply to an appeal, address, remark, letter, etc.; anything said or written in reference to, or acknowledgement of, what another has said or written; a response, rejoinder.
c 1200 Ormin 12016 Alls iff þe Laferrd ȝæfe þuss Anndsware onnȝæn þe deofell. 1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xv. 1 A nesshe onswere breketh wrathe, 1388 *Ibid.* A soft answere brekith ire. 1400 Ld. Grey in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. i. I. 5 An other lettre that I have send to hym agayn of an Answare. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 106 So plesaunt of ansuere unto her husbonde. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 72 Had you beene as wise as bold . . Your answere had not beene inscrold. 1611 Bible *Job* xix. 16, I called my seruant, and he gaue me no answere. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 281 His letter to me does not deserve an answer. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 995 He flung a wrathful answer back.

5. The reply to an implied question; decision upon a point at issue.
1466 *Mercers' Accts.* in Blades *Caxton* 151 As for yor desire of aunsware of the lordes intent. 1599 Shaks. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 143 Is not this the day That Hermia should giue answer of her choice? *a* 1842 Tennyson *Two Voices* 309 There must be answer to his doubt. 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* ii. 42 The *Responsa Prudentum*—the accumulated answers (=judgments in Brehon law) of many successive generations of famous Roman lawyers.

6. The solution of a problem of any kind; and, by extension: Any work solving a problem or performing an exercise set to test knowledge.
1592 R. Fielo (*title*) Firste Booke of Arithmeticke; shewe-ing the ingenius inventions and figurative operations by whiche to calculate the true Solution or Answers to Arithmeticall Questions. 1686 I. Speidel (*title*) An Arithmetical Extraction; or, a Collection of 800 Questions with their Answers. 1742 Bailey, *Answer* . . the Solution of a Mathematical Question, an Ænigma, &c. 1881 L. Hensley (*title*) The Scholar's Arithmetic, with Answers to the Examples.

7. A practical reply; anything done in return; a responsive, corresponding, or resulting action. In *Fencing,* the return hit.
1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xli. 16 God shall geue Pharao a prosperous answere. 1602 Shaks. *Hamt.* v. ii. 280 If Hamlet give the first or second hit, or quit in answer of the third exchange. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. iii. 79 Great the slaughter is Heere made by 'th' Romane; great the answer be Britaines must take. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* iv. 64 The answer was given by a volley of musketry.

8. A re-echoing or reproduction of sounds.
1869 Ouseley *Counterpoint, &c.* xix. 152 Essentially the answer may be regarded as a transposition of the subject. 1880 Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 69/2 An answer in music is, in strict counterpoint, the repetition by one part or instrument of a theme proposed by another.

9. *Comb.* answer-jobber, one who makes a trade of writing answers.
1711 Swift *Barrier Treaty* (J.) This race of answer-jobbers . . have no sort of conscience in their dealing.

Answer, *v.* Forms: 1 and-, ond-, -swarian, -suarian, -sworian, -swerian, 2 ænd- andswarien, -erien, 2–3 an- onswerien, 3 andswaren, -eren, ond- onswere(n, un- onsquare, 3–4 answere(n, 4 an- on- unswar(e, answer-n, ansuerye, 4–5 ansuere, aunswar(e, 4–7 answere, 5 unswer, 5–7 aun-, awnswer(e, 7 answeare, 4– answer. [OE. *andswar-ian,* direct deriv. of sb. *andswaru* (see prec.). Thus, orig. used of rebutting a charge or accusation; its extension to the common sense of *reply* is parallel to that of the Gr. *ἀποκρίν-εσθαι,* f. *ἀπό* off + *κρίν-ειν* to judge, condemn, i.e. to get oneself off from judgement; and the L. *re-spondēre,* f. *re-* back, undoing + *spondēre* to pledge oneself, undertake a liability, hence to rebut a liability or legal obligation.]

Gen. sign. I. To make a statement in reply to a legal charge; to meet a charge of any kind; to be liable so to do, or to suffer the consequences, to atone, pay the penalty. II. To speak (write) or act, in reply to a question, remark, or expression of will or opinion, or in response to a mere sound or sign. III. To act in response to an act, imitatively, suitably, consequently; to be so constituted as to imitate, fit, suit; to be in physical or mental conformity or logical consequence to anything. Originally *intr.,* with *dative*; but through various elisions and levelling of inflexions at length also used *trans.* in nearly every sense.

I. To answer to a charge.

1. *intr.* To speak in reply or opposition to a charge or accusation, to make a rebutting statement, defend oneself. a. *simply.*
c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xxi. 14 Ne ȝie fore-ðencȝæ huu ȝie ondsuariȝa [*Rushw.* ondsoriȝað]. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* ibid., Hu ȝe andswarian. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.,* Andswerien. 1297 R. Glouc. 194 We þe setteþ day of þys nexte yere, At Rome uorto ansuerye. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2092 Graunte me day til to morow, that I myȝt be avisid To answere forth. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* IV. ii. 25 How answer you for your selues? 1601 F. Tate *Househ. Ord. Edw. II,* § 51 (1876) 35 He . . shall aunswere before the steward . . if any complaint be made. 1687 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 403 Then he was ordered immediately to answer over. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 397 That the defendant do answer over, *respondeat ouster*; that is, put in a more substantial plea. *Mod.* To answer at the bar of public opinion.
b. with *for.* To answer charges in regard to; to be responsible or accountable for.
1384 Wyclif *De Eccles.* viii. Wks. III. 357 He shal answere for þes soulis þat his children leesen. 1582 Lyly in 4 *Cent. Eng Lett.* 39 Before whome for my speache I shal aunswer. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. i. 13 We that haue good wits, haue much to answer for. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 263 ¶ 1, I have no outrageous Offence against my own excellent Parents to answer for. 1838 Lytton *Leila* i. 6, I answer alone to Allah for my motives.

2. *intr.* To speak or make a statement in behalf of another; to undertake responsibility *for. spec.* To stand sponsor (*for* a child).
c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 17 Here godfaderes sullen for hem andswerie bifore þe prest ate fanstone. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* iij b, How euery good woman ought to answere for her lord in al thinge. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xxx. 33 So shall my righteousnesse answere for mee. 1762 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 71 The late king and queen, then prince and princess, answered for his son.

3. *intr.* To undertake a responsibility, to guarantee, give an assurance. Const. *for.*
1728 Pope *Dunc.* Advt., I cannot answer but some mistakes may have slipt into [this edition]. 1866 Mrs. Gaskell *Wives & D.* II. xxi. 326 'I'll answer for it Mrs. Goodenough saw Molly' . . When Miss Browning 'answered for it' Miss Phoebe gave up doubting. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 27 Dec., A musical monarch, whose tunefulness is answered for by Mr. Henry Nordblom.

4. *trans.* To make a defence against (a charge); *hence,* b. To give a satisfactory answer for, to justify. *arch.*
1552 Huloet, Answer an action, or plaint, *Dicere causam.* *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faust.* (and vers.) 124 We were best look that your devil can answer the stealing of this same cup. *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) I. 307 How they will answer it . . at the last day I know not. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 125 The Proprietors could not answer it to the public . . if they kept me in waiting.

5. To reply to, meet, or rebut an objection or argument. †a. *intr. Obs.* b. *trans.*
c 1305 *St. Kath.* (in *E. E. P.* 1862) 33 Mid oþer reisouns of clergie þat maide preouede also þat here godes noþing nere . . þemperour stod and ne couþe answerie in non wise. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. iv. 161 Whan I haue . . answered to þo resouns by whiche þou art ymoeued. *c* 1526 Frith *Disput. Purg.* (1829) 107 Let us see how he answereth the argument. 1581 Charke in *Confer.* IV. (1584) F f b, You haue so often chalenged vs to answere you an argument. 1635 A. Stafford *Fem. Glory* (1869) 81, I determined to answeare his Forgeries. *Mod.* So far as I know, that protest has never been answered. No attempt has been made to answer my objections. Some theologians of Queen's College essayed to answer Locke.

6. To meet the charge in regard to (an act) practically; to suffer the consequences, atone for, make amends. a. *intr.* Const. *for* (*to* obs.).
1297 R. Glouc. 53 ȝef ys neuew hadde mysdo . . he scholde Onswere to eche mon. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 85 If it were so, it were a grievous fault And grievouslie hath Caesar answered for it. 1710 W. Mather *Yng. Man's Comp.* (1727) 122 The Husband must answer to his Wive's Faults; if she wrong another . . he must make Satisfaction.
†b. *trans., esp.* with *it* as obj. *Obs.*
1594 Shaks. *Rich. III,* IV. ii. 96 Stanley looke to your Wife: if she conuey Letters to Richmond, you shall answer it. 1625 Donne *Serm.* cl. Wks. VI. 61 Whosoever is dead in that family by thy negligence, thou shall answer the King that subject. 1754 Sherlock *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 31 If you receive not the Light you must answer it.

7. To satisfy a pecuniary claim. †a. *intr.* To be responsible for payment of the claim. Const. *of, for. Obs.*
1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* CCXXV. 230 The lordes of euery toun wher suche thyng shold be taxed . . shold ansuere to the kyng therof. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 54 a, Tenant in dower . . shall answer for the waste done by a stranger.
†b. *trans.* To account to or satisfy (a person) *of* or *for* the claim; to repay, recompense. *Obs.*
1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xvii. (1859) 18 By whiche cauyon he myght bynd hym self for to ansuere me yf that his accyon be desalowyd. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccviii. 467 We wolde demaunde good hostages and sufficient, to answere vs of our horses agayne. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 240 The emperour declared plainlie that he would be answered for such summes of monie as king Richard had taken. 1641 Baker *Chron.* (1679) 231/1 That King Richard should yearly pay and answer the Duke of all the revenues.
c. *trans.* To satisfy (the claim), discharge (a debt), pay (the sum legally demanded); *hence,* to be sufficient for, meet (a pecuniary liability).
1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* II. iv. (1588) 177 Their armour and weapon shall be prised, and the same answered to the use of the Queenes Maiestie. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV,* I. iii. 185 This proud King, who studies . . To answer all the Debt he owes vnto you. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. ii, His fortunes cannot answer his expense. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 60 The third part must descend to the heire to answer guardship. 1710 in *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmdclxxiii/3 Officer for any refusal or neglect of his Duty, to answer Damages. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch's Lives* (1879) I. 386/1 A fine which his circumstances could not answer. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Hill & Valley* i. 6 A few shillings . . to answer any sudden occasion.

¶ In senses 8–11 the idea of *compensation* is linked with that of *correspondence*; cf. III.

†8. *trans.* To prove a satisfactory return or equivalent for (an expenditure); to repay, recoup. *Obs.*
1596 Bp. Barlow 3 *Serm.* Ded. 81 Yet did they not answer either the threshers labour, or the owners measure. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low Countr.* Pref., Nothing . . which might answer their trouble and expence. 1731 Swift *Corr.* II. 649 The maid will . . sell more butter and cheese than will answer her wages. 1780 W. Coxe *Russ. Discov.* 7 No crop . . sufficient . . to answer the pains and expence of raising it.
†b. To repay, pay (a person). *Obs. rare.*
1587 Fleming *Cont. Holinshed's Chron.* III. 415/1 The said countries, which with their riches by common estimation answered the emperour Charles equallie to his Indies.
c. *intr.* To be advantageous, or serviceable *to.*
1850 Lytton *Wks.* II. VIII. iii. 15 If Beatrice di Negra would indeed be rich, she might answer to himself as a wife.
1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* V. XIII. viii. 90 He was in the way of making such investments . . and found them answer to him.

9. *trans.* To satisfy or fulfil (wishes, hopes, expectations, etc.),
1653 Walton *Angler* i. 2, I shall almost answer your hopes. 1673 Cave *Prim. Chr.* I. i. 3 This he well foresaw

and the event truly answered it. 1765 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) II. 137 Were you here with me, my fondest wishes would be answered. 1878 Bosw. SMITH *Carthage* 126 The result answered his expectations.

10. *trans.* To fulfil or accomplish (an end); to suit (a purpose).

1714 GROVE *Spect.* No. 588 ¶ 2 In both Cases the Ends of Self Love are equally answered. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. xiii, I applied a fomentation .. which highly answered the intention. 1790 PALEY *Hor. Paul.* I. 8 My design will be fully answered. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ii. 33 Less severity would not have answered his purpose.

b. *trans.* To fulfil, satisfy the requirements, etc. of (a person); to suit.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xvi. (1829) 105 He offered him a beast he thought wad answer him weel eneugh.

11. *intr.* (*ellipt.*). To serve the purpose, attain the end, succeed, prove a success. Also (with suitable qualification): To turn out (well or ill).

1783 COWPER *Lett.* 19 Jan., Their labour was almost in vain before, but now it answers. 1785 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 488 If they find our timber answer. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 27 It answered better as a speculation to convert arable land into pasture. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 314/1 Boxwood charcoal answers best for this purpose.

II. To answer a question, remark, etc.

12. To speak or write in reply to a question, remark, or any expression of desire or opinion; to reply, respond, rejoin; *also* To reply to an implied question, to solve a doubt.

Const. **a.** *simply*; **b.** *to* a person; **c.** a person as indirect (dat.) obj.; **d.** *to* or *unto* the question, etc.; **e.** the question, etc., as obj.; †**f.** (combining **c** and **d**) a person *to* his question; **g.** (combining **c** and **e**) a person his question; **h.** with the answer as subordinate objective sentence, or clause introduced by *that*; **i.** with the answer as simple obj., sb. or pron.; **j.** (combining **b** or **c** and **h**); **k.** (combining **b** or **c** and **i**); **l.** (combining **d** and **h**); **m.** (combining **d** and **i**).

a. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 129 He answerede þus, quoðinde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 437 The byschop hard him swa ansuer. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 195 Why prat'st thou to thy selfe, and answer'st not? 1765 H. WALPOLE *Cast. Otranto* v. (1798) 79 Thou answerest from the point. *a* 1842 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* 118 Will she answer if I call?

b. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 10 O þisse wise answerieð to þeo þet askeð ou of ower ordre. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 68, I þe Lord schal ansuere to him. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* iij b, No good woman ought to ansuere to her husbond whan he is wrothe. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. iii. 61 Answer tous. 1842 TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 28 To that man My work shall answer.

c. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xviii. 22 Ondsuæræstu suæ ðæm biscobi. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* ibid., Andswarast ðu swa ðam biscepe. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Ændswerest þu swa þam biscoppe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1304 Mildely he him þam vnsquerede. 1450 MYRC 930 Unsware thow me. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 78 Should I haue answer'd Caius Cassius so? 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxvi. 4 Answer not a fool according to his folly. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 490 Whom with a frowning brow, the brave Tydides answer'd. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 286 Lancelot spoke And answered him at full.

d. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXXIV. 13266 To all thing he answarit abilly. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. v. 35 Is thy newes good or bad? answere to that. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 68 Mr. B. here answers to a Question, that never was ask'd him. 1881 N. T. (Revised) *Luke* xiv. 6 They could not answer again unto these things.

e. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 67 To answer their question directly. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 465 My lady's cousin Answered all queries touching those at home.

f. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2079 Ariadne in this manere Answerde [*v. r.* ansuerd] hym to his profre. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xiv. 6 They coulde not answer him agayne to that. 1611 They could not answere him againe to these things. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. i. 60 Answer me To what I aske you.

g. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 238 Ere thou go, but answer me one doubt. *Mod.* Answer me this question.

h. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1095 He onsquared [*v. r.* ansuerd, vnswerd] .. Quen was I keper of þi childe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 190 He ansuerede þet he ne hedde bote þri pans. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxii. 8, I aswered, Who art thou, Lord? 1733 POPE *Mor. Ess.* I. 84 Wks. 1735 II. ii. 5 The mighty Czar might answer, he was drunk. 1860 O. MEREDITH *Lucille* I. iv. xxi, Who can answer where any road leads to?

i. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvii. 12 Whanne he was acusid .. he answerid nothing. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 196 Fyrst wold I here, What he wold answere. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xv. (1866) 109/1 Chips answered never a word.

j. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Paul him onswerde, Lauerd ic biwepe þas monifolde pine. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4107 God hem andswerede, 'iosue Ic wile ben loder-man after ðe.' 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. ii. 11 To whom he aunswerd wroth, 'loe there thy hire.' 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxv. 16 To whom I answered, It is not the maner of the Romanes, etc.

k. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 40 Ne wiston huæd scealdon onsuærega him. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Nyston hwæt hyo him andswereden. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 96 Ne answerie ze him nowiht. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxiii. 5 The words which he would answere me. *Matt.* xxii. 46 No man was able to answere him a word.

l. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxv. 16 To whiche I answerid that, etc. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 269 To this I answer that admitting, etc.

m. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vi. 45 What answeres Clarence to his Soueraignes will?

13. Coupled with *say*. Sometimes without preceding question. (A Hellenism of the N.T.) *arch.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John iii. 9 Ða andswarode Nichodemus & cwæð. Hu magon þas þing þus geweorðan? *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Ða andswerede N. & cwæð. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 3 Ho mei onsweren & seien. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 466 Unswered þe monk, and sayde ryȝt þus. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xiii. 25 He shall answer and saye vnto you: I knowe you not. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* xi. 14 And Jesus answered, and said vnto it, No man eate fruit of thee hereafter.

14. To make a rejoinder to anything authoritative or final, or where silence or acquiescence would be proper; to reply impertinently.

1526 TINDALE *Tit.* ii. 9 The servauntes exhort .. to please in all thynges, not answerynge agayne. [So 1611; WYCLIF, aȝeinseiynge]. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. xiii. 53 Mrs. Hazeldean (observing Frank colouring, and about to reply).—Hush, Frank, never answer your father. *Mod.* You should never answer back.

15. *trans.* or *absol.* To solve a problem put in the form of a question; to perform the exercises or 'questions' set in an examination paper.

1742 BAILEY, To *Answer* .. to solve a Proposition or Question in Arithmetick or Geometry, &c. by declaring what the Amount is. 1868 M. PATTISON *Acad. Organ.* 294 The student himself will tell you that he answered such a paper 'out of Grote,' and such another 'out of Maine' or 'Austin.' *Ibid.* 296 No candidate would be expected in three hours to answer all the thirteen [questions]. *Mod.* You have answered very well.

16. To answer to a name: *lit.* to answer when addressed by that name, and thus to acknowledge it as one's own; to have the name of.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 73, I answer to that name, what is your will? 1607 — *Cor.* v. i. 12 Coriolanus He would not answer to: Forbad all names. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 12 ¶ 5 A spaniel .. that answers to the name of Ranger.

17. To say or sing antiphonally.

1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xviii. 7 The women answered one another, as they played. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Ecl.* VII. 4 Both alike inspir'd To sing, and answer as the Song requir'd.

18. To make a responsive sound, as an echo.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2193 The holwe rokkis answerden hire a-gayn. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 33 The rolling sea, resounding soft, In his big base them fitly answered. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 862 With other echo late I taught your Shades To answer. 1709 POPE *Summer* 16 The woods shall answer, and their echo ring. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 66 Echo answer'd in her sleep From hollow fields.

19. To reply favourably to (a petitioner), or conformably to (his petition). Cf. 9.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1606 At length addressed to answer his desire. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxvii. 7 Haue mercie also vpon mee, and answere me. 1648 MILTON *Ps.* lxxxvi. 24 Thou wilt .. Answer what I prayed. 1689 *Col. Records Penn.* I. 313 With reluctancy to answer my Request. 1864 TENNYSON *Boad.* 22 The Gods have heard it, O Iceniau! .. Doubt not ye the Gods have answer'd.

†**b.** To give or administer (anything) in answer to petition. *Obs. rare.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 151/2 Hir maiesties principall and high courts, to answer the law to all sutors throughout the whole realme.

20. To reply to what is practically a request, as a knock at the door, a bell, or other signal. **a.** *intr.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 6 Knock but at the gate, and he himself will answer. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 51 They knocked at the door, but nobody answered.

b. *trans.* To answer the door, the bell, etc.

1862 MRS. WOOD *Channings* II. 349 He answers all the rings at the yard bell. 1866 W. COLLINS *Armadale* III. 205 The woman had left us to answer the door. 1878 HALLIWELL *Dict.* s.v., At a farm-house near South Petherton, a maidservant was recently asked why she did not answer the door. The girl replied .. 'Why—why—why, if you plaze, mim, I—I—I did'a hear'n speak.'

21. To make a sign of any kind in response to, or acknowledgement of, any signal. **a.** *intr.* **b.** *trans.*

1805 SIR E. BERRY in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. 117 At daylight I made the Private Signal which was not answered. *Mod.* He gave a nod; I answered with a wink.

III. To answer in similarity, to correspond.

22. *trans.* To act in conformity with (any indication of will or law), to obey; *esp.* of a ship: *To answer the helm.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 190, I come To answer thy best pleasure. 1637 MILTON *Comus* 888 Bridle in thy headlong wave Till thou our summons answered have. 1738 J. KEILL *Anim. Œcon.* Pref. 11 That the Indications .. are right, or such as, if answered, would cure the Disease. 1854 G. RICHARDSON *Univ. Code* v., 2578=Will not answer her helm.

23. *intr.* To act in sympathy with, or in response (*to*), action on the part of another.

1684 R. WALLER *Ess. Nat. Exper.* 6 The former immediately answer to the least change of the Air. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 274 The Glebe will answer to the Sylvan Reign, Great Heats will follow, and large Crops of Grain. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. 2 The girl instantly answered to the action in her sculling.

24. *trans.* To repeat the action of, correspond to.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. Prol. 8 Fire answers fire. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* V. i. 415 Haste still paies haste, and leasure answers leasure.

25. *trans.* To give back in kind, to return, render.

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 231 They bee so ready .. not to aunswere, but to offer, force and violence, even to Kings and Princes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. i. 24 Well did the squire perceive himselfe too weake To aunswere his defiaunce in the field. 1601 CORNWALLYES *Seneca* (1631) 44 Able to answere feast with feast. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* xxxi. 163 To answer wit with reason is like endeavouring to hold an eel by the tail. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 24 S. Trin. iv. 2 Answering love for love.

†**26.** *trans.* To return the hostile action of (a person), meet in fight, encounter. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XX. 8274 Or hit auntrid hym to aunsware Ector agayne. 1468 J. PASTON in *Lett.* 585 II. 317 My Lord the Bastard, took upon hym to answere xxiiij. knyts and gentylmen .. at josiys of pese. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 155/1 His Gallowglasses were good men to incounter with Gallowglasses, and not to answer old souldiers.

27. *intr.* To correspond in number, shape, size, position, appearance, fitness, or other characteristics. Const. *to* (*against*, *with*, obs.).

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 94 Euerichones mede þer scal onswerien aȝein þe swinc .. þet heo her uor his lune edmodliche þoliеð. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 10. 22 Whiche bordure is answering to the degrees of the equinoxial. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* I. (in Ashm. 1652) 130 Every Burgeon answereth to his owne Seed. 1563 J. SHUTE *Archit.* D iij b, The Proiecture of Them doth answer iustly with the thicknes of the pillor. 1611 BIBLE *Gal.* iv. 25 This Agar .. answereth to Ierusalem, which now is. 1794 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xi. § 1 (1819) 169 The right arm answers accurately to the left both in size and shape. 1878 Bosw. SMITH *Carthage* 420 It answers to the description of Strabo.

†**28.** *trans.* To correspond with (as in prec.), come up to. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 133 So many .. as now the number of all sorts cannot answer. 1671 MILTON *Sams.* 1090 If thy appearance answer loud report. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. v. (1690) 241 The Terms of our Law .. will hardly find Words that answer them in the Spanish, or Italian. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II. ii, I wish she had answered her picture as well. 1789 SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 146 Opposite to these .. the rooms for the wine presses answered the baths.

†**29.** *causal.* To cause to correspond or agree *to*.

1713 SWIFT *Caden. & Van.* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 18 He could not answer to his fame The triumphs of that stubborn dame.

Answerable (ɑ·nsərăb'l), *a.*; also 6 **aunswerable**. [f. ANSWER *v.* and *sb.* + -ABLE (an early instance of this as a living Eng. suffix).]

I. Liable to answer to a charge.

1. Liable to be called to account; under legal or moral obligation; responsible, accountable. **a.** *absol.* or with *subord. cl.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 571 If he haue robb'd these men, He shall be answerable. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Ed. II*, § 12 (1876) 12 He shalbe aunswerable if any peril happen. 1781 T. PICKERING in Sparks *Corr. Am. Rev.* (1853) III. 419 He was answerable with his head, if the King's army were not duly supplied. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* I. 105, I will be answerable that this galliard meant but some Saint Valentine's jest.

b. *to* an authority.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Hebr.* xii. (R.) You must nedes be answerable vnto your hie prieste and his lawe. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 75 The Committie ordaines Barquhillantie .. to be answerable to the Commissar Depute. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 239, I imagined I should be answerable to myself for every accident that might befal them. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xiii. 277 For the good administration of which the magistrate .. was answerable to the power which appointed him.

c. *for* an act or its results, a debt, or any implied duty or obligation.

a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* Ded., He is highly answerable for his talent. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 378 Mr. B. .. at least is answerable for the Language of his Book. 1722 DE FOE *Moll. Fl.* (1840) 178 She would be answerable for her on all accounts. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 459 The ship and tackle .. are answerable (as well as the person of the borrower) for the money lent. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 3) I. ii. 25 Both Scripture and conscience tell us we are answerable for what we do. 1863 KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 24 Slavery is answerable for all the evils.

II. Capable of answering requirements, purposes.

2. Such as responds to demands, needs, wishes; suitable, fitting, proper, becoming. **a.** *absol. arch.*

1571 DIGGES *Geom. Pract.* IV. xxiv. E e iij, Ye shall there in his answerable Chapiter, receiue rules for the inuention of his capacitie superficiall. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 102 If he who hath any answerable nature, giue himselfe to make verses. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 740 Attended with an answerable train, in rich Liveries. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 47 His reception was answerable. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* I. (1857) 193 The most answerable things in the world.

b. with *to. arch.*

1575 THYNNE in *Animadv.* Introd. 54 Thee performance wherof shall .. bee .. answerable unto your callinge, and profitable unto mee. 1628 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. (1688) 228 A Guard answerable to his Royal Dignity. 1658 J. ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 907 A death answerable to his life. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. xxxii. 311 Her treatment .. was not answerable to her merits.

3. Corresponding, correspondent, accordant, agreeable. **a.** *absol. arch.*

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.) A likeness .. answerable enough in some features and colours, but erring in others. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 12 (1619) 467 The Gospel bringeth saluation, but looketh for an answerable returne. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* II. i. 4 Humility—a mean estimation of ourselves and an answerable Carriage towards others. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 90 If the seasons have been answerable .. the old women pay their reputed prophet. 1827 HARE *Gues. Truth* (1859) 264 It is a difficulty which presses on all such as have ever made a venture into the higher regions of thought, to discover anything like answerable realities,—to *atone* their ideas with their perceptions.

b. with *to. arch.*

1580 LYLY *Euph.* 252 If the courtesie of Englande be aunswerable to the custome of Pilgrimes. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. i. § 1. 30, I feare your proceedings will be answerable to these beginnings! 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 80. 177 Some young Princess whose Birth is answerable to your own. 1869 A. MORRIS *Open Secret* I. 13 The themes .. are .. too momentous to be introduced into common .. talk in a manner answerable to their sacredness.

4. Corresponding in quantity or amount; proportional, commensurate. **a.** *absol. arch.*

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 7 Eminent and extraordinarie attempts .. are thought worthie their answerable rewards. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 49 Stretched out in great length .. but not of answerable breadth. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Wks.* 1717 VI. 400 But their success was answerable.

b. with *to*.

1617 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Loud. to Hamburgh* C, His post-like legges were answerable to the rest of the great frame which they supported. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 78 With a thickness answerable to their height. 1769 Sir J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* (1876) 314 Render your future progress answerable to your past improvement. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* II. xiv. (1858) 300 The success of their labours was answerable to the purity of their motives.

5. Equivalent, equal; adequate, sufficient (*to*). *arch.*

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 909 This word Reward .. the schoolemen, doe fondly set it to be aunswerable to a deseruing which they call merite. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. xii. (ed. 7) 37 One whole Integrum, which being added to 2344, will be answerable to the second number of the Question. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Trial & Tri. Faith* (1845) 5 An answerable number of men and angels. 1801 WELLINGTON *Desp.* 613 The revenue of that Island will [not] be found answerable to its necessary expenditure.

†**6.** quasi-*adv.* Answerably; conformably. *Obs.*

1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 61 That they may be .. punished answerable to thair deservings. 1681 MANTON *Serm. Ps.* cxix. 166 Wks. IX. 226 Live answerable to your hope.

III. *passively.*

7. Able to be answered. *rare.*

1697 J. COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* (L.) His best reasons are answerable; his worst are not worthy of being answered. 1881 *Spect.* 19 Nov. 1456/1 An Austrian statesman .. suggests solid, if answerable, reasons.

A·nswerableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being answerable.

1. Correspondency, conformity, adaptation. *arch.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xvi. 95 So as there may be a mutual answerablenesse on both sides. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cl. 3 The answerableness of the notes in Musick to those observed by nature. 1752 LAW *Spir. Love* I. (1816) 45 There are but three forms of nature, in answerableness to the threefold working of the triune Deity.

2. Liability to be called to account; responsibility.

1850 LYNCH *Theoph. Trin.* i. 15 To feel .. our dependence upon God, and our distinct personality and answerableness.

Answerably (ɑ·nsərăbli), *adv. arch.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an answerable manner; correspondingly, proportionally, conformably, suitably, fittingly. **a.** *absol.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xxv. (1632) 129 Had his mind been answerably furnished with vertue. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 317 Held the state of a bishop, answerably habited. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* v. iv. 333 If Beasts had been made answerably bigger, there would not have been Grass enough. 1738 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 147 May I behave answerably!

b. with *to*. Conformably to, consistently with.

1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* II. 504 Answerably unto the wisdom of that eminent Botanologer. 1698 [R. FERGUSSON] *View of Eccles.* Pref., He had acted but answerably to the Badge he wears, etc. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iv. 114 Rewarded him answerably to his Demerits.

†**A·nswerage.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. ANSWER + -AGE; cf. *break-age*.] The action of answering.

1642 *Declar. House Comm.* 21 July 8 Rather inflict an exemplary punishment on the contriver of such a scandalous Pamphlet, then condescend unto the answerage of it.

Answerer (ɑ·nsərəɹ). Also 6 ansurer, aunswerer. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who answers.

1. One who replies to a charge, objection, argument or statement.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1557, 987/1 This good answerer hath here borne himself so wel. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. 22 Pref., Which the answerer .. clearly demonstrated. 1714 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* v. ii. (1737) III. 270 Authors who subsist wholly by the criticizing or commenting Practice upon others .. distinguish'd by the title of Answerers. 1838 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. ii. § 30. 38 The *Defensio* did not want answerers in England.

2. One who replies to a question or appeal.

a 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* I. 66 Your wise dialogue .. between the curious questioner [and] the foolish answerer. 1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 189 Inquiries that require Learning or Skill in the Answerer. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 188 The best answerer .. receives a premium of books. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 119 Such questions are sure to find answerers.

3. One who answers back, or makes impertinent retorts.

1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Prayer* ii. II. 26 Servants .. shall not be murmurers, nor froward answerers.

†**4.** One accepting a challenge. *Obs.*

1511 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 60 I. 182 That every gentilman answerer doo subscribe his name to the Articles. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clvii. 435 The prise of the iustes of the aunswerers .. was gyuen to the frenche kynge.

†**5.** One responsible. *esp.* The person answerable to the Court of Augmentation for the rents and profits. *Obs.*

?1539 *Plumpton Corr.* 234 One farme hold .. which .. I did speake to the Ansurer for the use of the said children.

Answering (ɑ·nsəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ANSWER *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of replying or responding to a charge, inquiry, argument, etc.; answer, reply.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 235 Thai mak ay thair ansuering In-till dowbill vndirstanding. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XIX. 168 Of al thing he 3af hem answeringe. 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 374 As for Damascenes authoritie .. it is not worth the aunswering. *Mod.* His answering in the examination was excellent.

†**2.** The action of meeting a liability. *Obs. rare.*

1658 CROMWELL *Sp.* 25 Jan. (Carl.) Let God move your hearts for the answering of anything that shall be due unto the nation.

†**3.** Correspondency, adaptation. *Obs. rare.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 2 The answerings or analogies of beings, have been hitherto but ill pitcht or adjusted. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Descant* .. signifying the answering of quick Notes in one part unto a slower measure in the other.

A·nswering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. Making, giving, or constituting a reply or response.

1533 FRITH (*title*) A Book .. answering to M. More's Letter. 1727 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 437 And answering gin-shops sourer sighs return. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* V. xliii, In awe the youth received the answering voice. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 386 The boats which covered the Thames gave an answering cheer.

2. Corresponding, correspondent (*to*).

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XII. xxvii, Where the sceptre in the Idol's hand Touch'd the Round Altar, in its answering realm, Earth felt the stroke. 1845 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* II. v. 223 The world's expectation .. has an answering fact. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. ix. 569 The French have never had anything answering to our yeomanry.

A·nsweringly, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] Correspondingly.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 351 Ech man, which wole trowe that thilk voice was seid in the eir ou3te answeringli trowe that thilk voice was spokun by the feend. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 3 The answeringly wider spreading .. of the irrigation of literature.

Answerless (ɑ·nsəɹlĕs), *a. rare.* [f. ANSWER *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Without an answer, having no answer. **a.** Having no answer to give. **b.** Having received no answer. **c.** That is, or contains, no answer.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1557, 988/1 And then as you se this good man had ben quyt answerlesse. 1586 *Let. to Earle Leycester* 32 Excuse my doutefulnesse, and take in good part my answere answerelesse.

2. Having no possible answer, unanswerable. (Cf. *countless, endless*.)

1822 BYRON *Juan* VI. lxiii, Our ultimate existence? what's our present? Are questions answerless. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. David* Ps. xviii. 19 Why Jehovah should delight in us is an answerless question.

A·nswerlessly, *adv. rare*—1. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an answerless manner; in a way that is no answer. (See ANSWERLESS 1 c.)

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Married Clergie* I. § 1 Answered indeed; but, as he said, ὄστρα ἀντὶ ὄστρα—answerlesly.

Ant (ænt). Forms: 1 (*W. Sax.*) ǽmete, -ette, -ytte, 3–4 amete (amote), amte, 4–6 ampte, 5–6 ante, 5–7 annt, 6– ant. Also 1 (*Anglian*) *émete, 3–4 emete (-atte), 4–6 emote, 6 emmette, -otte (-ont), amyte, emet, 6–7 emmot(t, 6– emmet. *Pl.* ants (1 ǽmetan, 2–4 ameten, 4 amptes). [OE. *ǽmete, émete*, cogn. w. OHG. *âmeiza*, WGer. **âmaitjô*, f. *â-* (see *Æ- pref.*) off, away + *maitan*, ON. *meita*, OHG. *meizan* 'to cut,' as if 'the cutter or biter off.' (Graff.) The OE. became in 12–13th c. *ämete* or *ēmete* in different dialects; *ämete* has by suppression of medial vowel and bringing together of two consonants become *amte* (*ampte*), *ante* (cf. *account* for *accompte*), *ant*; *ēmete*, retaining the medial vowel, is now EMMET, q.v. *Ant* is the leading literary form.]

1. A small social insect of the Hymenopterous order, celebrated for its industry; an emmet, a pismire. There are several genera and many species, exhibiting in their various habits and economy some of the most remarkable phenomena of the insect world. (For other quotations see EMMET.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 87 Ǽmettan ægru ȝenim. 1297 R. GLOUC. 296 As þycke as ameten crepeþ in an amete hulle. 1340 *Ayenb.* 141 Alsuo ase þe litel amote. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* XXX. 25 Amptis [1388 amtis] a feble puple, that greithen in rep time mete to them. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. i, He sawe by the earthe lowe Of Antes crepe passing greate plente. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* III. xii. 66 b, The lyttelle ant or emote helpeth up his felowe. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* clxi. 58 Amytes, or Pysmars, or Antes. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* B viij, Pouder of Amptes, myxte with Oyle. 1578 MASCALL *Planting* (1592) 58 For to destroy Emets or Antes, which be about a Tree. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* vi. 6 Goe to the Ant [*Wycl.* ampte, amte, *Coverd.* Emmet], thou sluggard. 1633 G. HERBERT *Ch. Mil.* in *Temple* 184 The smallest ant or atome knows thy power. 1642 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 30 The wisdome of Bees, Annts and Spiders. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 184 The Ant's republic, and the realm of Bees. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 372 Formic Acid, or acid of ants. 1861 HULME *Moquin-Tandon* II. IV. i. 213 When the Red Ant (*Formica Rufa*) crawls over a piece of litmus paper, it produces a red track.

2. Ant-eggs, ants' eggs, popular name of the larvæ of ants (a favourite food of young pheasants).

c 1000 [See 1]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xciii. 916 Yf amptes egges .. ben remeuyd .. the amptes gadreth theim and beeryth theym ayen to theyr neest. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 680 Annt eyron yeve hem [young pheasants] eke. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* F vj, Stampe Amptes egges and strain them thorough a clothe. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 325 Till purging Comfits and Ants Eggs Had almost brought him off his Legs. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Little vernicles, as small as mites, commonly called Ants-eggs. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* iii. 69 The larvæ of ants .. when full grown, turn into pupæ .. constituting the so-called 'ant-eggs.'

3. White Ant: A very destructive social insect of the Neuropterous order, also called Termite.

[*c* 1328 JORDANUS 53 Est etiam genus parvissimarum formicarum sicut lana albarum, quarum durities dentium, etc. 1713 BLUTEAU *Port. Dict.*, Formigas biancas.] 1729 A. HAMILTON *New Acct. E. Indies* II. xlvii, The white ants, which are really insects, that .. can do much mischief to cloth, timber, etc. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 233 The Termites, or white ants, as they are often called, though they have little affinity with the true ants, are chiefly confined to the tropics. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xxvii. 540 The white ants .. are the chief agents employed in forming a fertile soil.

4. *Comb.* **ant-catcher** = ANT-THRUSH; **ant-guest,** an animal of any other species, that habitually lives in ants' nests; **ant-heap, ant-hillock,** = ANT-HILL; **ant-hive,** an artificial nest for ants; **ant-rice** (see quot.); †**ant-wart** (see quot.); **ant-worm,** the larva of the ant. Also obvious syntactic combinations, as *ant-eating, -like*.

Also ANT-BEAR, ANT-EATER, ANT-EGG, ANT-FLY, ANT-HILL, ANT LION, ANT-THRUSH q.v.

1868 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* s.v., The true ant-catchers .. are of comparatively sober plumage, live among the huge ant-hills, seldom fly. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* iii. 72 The majority of these ant-guests are beetles. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Hormiguero*, an ant heape, *Formicarium, myrmicetum*. 1859 E. BURRITT in Smiles *Self-Help* 82 That plodding, patient, persevering process of accretion which builds the ant-heap. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* cxiii. 4 He looketh on the earth as on an Ant-hillock. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.) Those who have seen ant-hillocks, have .. perceived those small heaps of corn about their nests. 1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* (1828) II. xvii. 58 Huber invented a kind of ant-hive. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* iv. 109 A Texan ant .. is also a harvesting species, storing up especially the grains of *Aristida oligantha*, the so-called 'ant rice.' 1585 *Nomenclator* (N.) An ant-wart, which, being deepe-rooted, broad below, and little above, doth make one feele, as it were, the stinging of ants. 1747 W. GOULD *Acc. Eng. Ants* 39 Ant Worms can only a little turn or extend their Bodies. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 85 The ant-eating forms of edentata. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theoph. Such* xvii. 302 Every petty ant-like performance.

Ant, obs. form of AUNT, and of AND.

An't (ānt), contraction of *are n't, are not*; colloquially for *am not*; and in illiterate or dialect speech for *is not, has not* (*han't*). A later and still more illiterate form is AINT, q.v.

1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1711) I. 24 But if your Eyes a'n't quick of Motion, They'll play the Rogue, that gave the Caution. 1734 FIELDING *Old Man* 1007/1 Ha, ha, ha! an't we? no! How ignorant it is! 1737 — *Hist. Reg.* I. i, No more I an't, sir. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* (1873) 69 No, that a'nt it, says he. 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* lxii. (1853) 172 A'n't we behind hand? 1864 TENNYSON *North. Farm.* xiii, A mowt 'a taäken Joänes, as 'ant a 'aäpoth o' sense.

†**An't** (ănt). *Obs.* Variant of *on't*, properly 'on it,' but frequently, in 16th c. and still dialectally, as = *o't* 'of it.' See ON.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 23 At least three figures in that line, besides, the wit ant. ?1589 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* (Q°.) V. ii. 460, I see the tricke ant!

Ant-, *pref.*, short f. ANTI- 'against,' before vowels, and *h-*; in words already in Gr. as ἀνταγωνιστής antagonist, and occas. in mod. words, as *ant-acid* (less commonly *anti-acid*).

-ant 1, *suffix*, a. Fr. *-ant*, sometimes :—L. *-entem, -āntem, -ēntem*, ending of pres. pple. (see -ENT); sometimes a later adaptation of *-āntem* only. All the participial forms were in OFr. levelled under *-ant*, the sole ending of the pr. pple., as L. *amānt-, vidēnt-, sedēnt-, crēdent-em* in Fr. *amant, voyant, séant, croyant*. But other words were subsequently adopted in their L. stem form, as *prudent, présent, élégant*. Hence Fr. words in *-ant* are of two kinds, one answering to L. *-ānt*, the other to L. *-ent, -ēnt*. All were adopted, in their actual Fr. forms, in Eng., where they subseq. became *-aunt*; then again, with the change of stress, *-ant*, as L. *affŭlent-em, diffident-em, plicānt-em, servient-em, tenēnt-em*, OFr. *afiant, defiant, pliant, serjeant, tenant*, ME. *afi(a)unt, defi(a)unt, pli(a)unt, serjeaunt, tenaunt*. Most of them retain *-ant*, e.g. *claimant, pleasant, poursuivant, servant, suppliant, valiant*; but since 1500 some have been refashioned with *-ent* after L., wholly (as *apparaunt, -ent*), or partly (as in *pendant, -ent, dependant, -ent, ascendant, -ent*). Hence, inconsistency and uncertainty in the present spelling of many words, in which L. and Fr. analogies are at variance: see -ENT. Many new words of this class have been adopted from L. *-āntem* directly or through later Fr., or have been formed on L. analogies, or adopted from mod.Fr. and Romance *-ant, -ante*; as *concomitant, protestant, commandant, anæsthesiant*. For sense, see -ENT.

-ant 2, for -AND, an assimilation of the northern Eng. to the Fr. form of the pres. pple., as in *all-wealdant, -ent*. More commonly the converse took place, the native *-and* being substituted by northern writers for *-ant*, as in *aboundand, sembland*.

-ant 3, a corruption of *-an* from various sources, due to confusion and assimilation of final *-an, -and, -ant*, as in *pagean(t, peasan(t, pheasan(t, truan(t, tyran(t*. Cf. *gyane, gyand*, obs. forms of *giant*.

‖ **Anta** (æ·ntă). *Arch.* Commonly in pl. **antæ**. [L. *antæ* (no sing.), perh. f. *ante* before. Cf. ANTES.] A square pilaster on either side of a door, or at the corner of a building.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The projecture of the *Antæ* should always equal that of the ornaments. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 220/1 The Greeks never employed antæ, except at an angle or the extremity of a wall .. Sometimes the Doric anta has a simple kind of moulding and groove at its foot.

Comb. **anta-cap** (pl. **antæ-caps**), the capital or top of an anta.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 220/1 [The Greeks] purposely gave to such pilasters, bases and antæ-caps dissimilar from those of the columns .. The Doric anta-cap is very simple, and its abacus and other mouldings much narrower than those of the column-capital.

Antacid (æntˌæ·sid), *a.* and *sb.*; also **antiacid.** [f. ANT- = Gr. *ἀντί* against + ACID.]

A. *adj.* Having the power of counteracting acidity, *esp.* in the stomach.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 249 Carrots .. antiacid and fattening. 1875 WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 452 Magnesia and its carbonate act in the same manner .. being both antacid and laxative. 1880 *Times* 5 Oct. 4/6 The use of glucose, antacid finings, and more recondite drugs [by brewers].

B. *sb.* A remedy for, or preventive of, acidity.

1732 ARBUTHNOT (J.) Oils are anti-acids, so far as they blunt acrimony. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Antacids* are chiefly of the alcalious kind. 1861 HULME *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 87 The shell of the oyster .. was formerly extolled as a powerful absorbent and antiacid.

Antacrid (æntˌæ·krid), *a.* [f. ANT- + ACRID.] 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Antacrid*, applied to medicines which have power to correct an acrid condition of the secretions.

Antæ: see ANTA.

Antagonal (ăntæ·gŏnăl), *a. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. stem of ANTAGON-ISM + -AL; app. after L. *agonāl-is*.] In antagonism; antagonistic.

1863 J. WOODFORD *Chr. Sanct.* 70 Whilst the antagonal principles of faith and sight fight out their contest.

Antagonism (ăntæ·gŏniz'm). [ad. Gr. *ἀνταγώνισμα*, n. of action f. *ἀνταγωνίζ-εσθαι*: see ANTAGONIZE. Cf. mod. Fr. *antagonisme*. Not in Johnson; in Todd 1818 without quot.]

1. The mutual resistance or active opposition of two opposing forces, physical or mental; active opposition to a force.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 647 When this antagonism ceased to operate. 1859 MILL *Liberty* ii. (1865) 28/1 Opinions favourable .. to sociality and individuality, to liberty and discipline, and all the other standing antagonisms of practical life. 1880 ADYE in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 709 Mixing up castes and nationalities with a view to class antagonism.

b. *spec.* in *Phys.* and *Art.*

1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Antagonism*, a term for the action of those muscles which are opposed to each other in their office. 1859 MRS. SCHIMMELPENNINCK *Princ. Beauty* III. ii. § 26 Antagonism is the juxtaposition of opposing expressions in equally intense degree. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* vii. 197 The central fasciæ of the frontal muscle would have contracted in antagonism. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* Introd. 22 One of Beethoven's cunningly balanced antagonisms of sweet sound.

c. Const. Antagonism *between* two things, *to* or *against* a thing; to be or act in antagonism *to*; to be in, or come into antagonism *with*.

1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 587 Consciousness is an act of antagonism against the modification of man's natural being. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 37 The Government had not placed itself in antagonism to them. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* iv. 443 The natural antagonism of a base to a noble nature. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. iii. 171 This antagonism between the aristocratic and trading spirit. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xlviii. 260 That the Church is in antagonism with political freedom. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* Pref. 7 In direct antagonism to the fundamental principles of scientific education. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. 227 Russia .. was brought into chronic antagonism with Turkey.

2. An opposing force or principle.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 340 These two Antagonisms at war here, in the case of Laud and the Puritans, are as old nearly as the world. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY in Page *Life* (1877) II. xix. 186 As if resulting from mighty and equal antagonisms. 1866 FERRIER *Lect. Grk. Philos.* I. xiv. 435 An antagonism put forth against the passions.

Antagonist (ăntæ·gŏnist). [ad. (perh. through Fr. *antagoniste*, 16th c. in Litt.) L. *antagōnista* (in Jerome), ad. Gr. *ἀνταγωνιστ-ής* opponent, rival, n. of agent f. *ἀνταγωνίζ-εσθαι*: see ANTAGONIZE.]

1. One who contends with another in an athletic contest, a battle, or struggle for the mastery; an opponent, an adversary.[†]

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, Your antagonist, or player against you. 1623 COCKERAM, *Antagonist*, an enemy. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 387 Satan .. Antagonist of Heaven's Almightie King. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 246 He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves, and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our helper. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip* I. ii. (1857) 31 Philip ran the first course. His antagonist was the Count Mansfeldt, a Flemish captain of great renown.

2. An opponent in any sphere of human action, as politics, controversy, etc.

1626 PORY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 333 III. 247 Potter and Godfrey, antagonistes to the Pope's supremacy here. 1628 PRYNNE *Cens. Cozens* 14 Marke what good vse our Antagonist makes of this conclusion. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Antagonist* .. one that in Disputation or Arguing opposes another. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxiii. 307 This answer of Sir Isaac's .. called into the field a fresh antagonist.

3. An impersonal agent acting in opposition.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 10 ⁋ 3 A well written Book compared with its Rivals and Antagonists, is like Moses's Serpent. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 117 Fire and air act as antagonists in boiling. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* v. (1852) 136 Justice and mercy ought by no account to be considered as antagonists.

4. *Phys.* A muscle which counteracts another, contracting while the opposite one relaxes, and conversely.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Antagonista* or *Antagonist* (in Anat.) is taken for a Muscle of an opposite Situation or contrary Quality. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., We have some solitary muscles, without any Antagonists. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., The flexor muscles are the antagonists of the extensors.

5. Used *attrib.* as sb. in apposition, or adj.: = ANTAGONISTIC.

1671 MILTON *Sams.* 1628 None daring to appear antagonist. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Phil. Necess.* § 4. 31 A limb is kept motionless by the equal action of antagonist muscles. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 588 The antagonist nation. 1830 COLERIDGE *Ch. & State* 141 Antagonist forces are necessarily of the same kind. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 189 The quality of opacity is not a contrary or antagonist quality to that of transparency.

Antagonistic (ăntæ·gŏnĭ·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.]

1. Of the nature of an antagonist; mutually opposed; actively opposed.

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* III. iv. (T.) Their valours are not yet so .. truly antagonistick as to fight. 1843 MILL *Logic* II. iv. § 6 The antagonistic action of acids and alkalies. 1859 MILL *Liberty* 127 The progressive principle .. is antagonistic to the sway of Custom. 1875 WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 260 That opium and belladonna are, in their influence upon the system, antagonistic. 1881 M. WILLIAMS in *19th Cent.* No. 49. 505 Innumerable antagonistic forces which confront each other in eternal opposition.

2. *Phys.* Said of the muscles which counteract each other's action.

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 399 The action of the external and internal intercostals must be antagonistic.

Antagonistical, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of antagonistic character or tendency.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* III. 76 There hath been an Antagonisticall repugnancy betwixt vs. 1842 POE *M. Roget* Wks. 1864 I. 230 Until the instances .. be sufficient in number to establish an antagonistical rule.

Antagonistically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In antagonistic manner; in rivalry or active opposition.

1855 EMERSON in *Corr. Carlyle* (1883) II. 243 The solo sings the theme; the orchestra roars antagonistically. 1880 MACLEAN in *Standard* 11 Mar. (1882) 6/1 The people being so antagonistically inclined towards me.

Antagonization (ăntæ·gŏnəizē·ĭ·ʃən). *rare.* [f. next + -ATION.] The action of antagonizing.

1883 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* II. 100 This question of antagonisation could be settled in a manner absolutely final.

Antagonize (ăntæ·gŏnəiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. *ἀνταγωνίζ-εσθαι* to struggle against, vie with, rival; f. *ἀντί* against + *ἀγωνίζ-εσθαι* to struggle, f. *ἀγών* a contest: see AGON.]

†**1.** *trans.* To compete with, vie with, rival. *Obs.*

1634 T. HERBERT *Trav.* 211 The Dodo which for shape and rarenesse may antigonize the Phœnix of Arabia.

2. To act in antagonism to, struggle against, contend with, oppose actively.

1742 BAILEY, *Antagonize*, to act the Part of an Opponent in arguing, to oppose, to contradict. 1773 in JOHNSON, and 1818 in TODD [only from Bailey]. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* (1851) 81 Like one huge Python Antagonising Boreas. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 48 A so-called Scottish Philosophy of Common Sense to antagonize all this mass of English and imported Sensationalism.

b. In England, antagonizing forces must be of the same kind, but in the political phraseology of U.S. a person may antagonize (*i.e.* oppose) a measure.

1882 *Boston Evg. Transcr.* 4/3 Ex-Secretary Windom did not hesitate openly to antagonize ex-Secretary Sherman's bill. *Ibid.* 8/5 The Democrats on the committee have given notice of a determination to antagonize this and all other bills for the admission of Territories as States.

3. *Phys.* To counteract the action of (the opposite muscle).

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 65/1 These fibres .. have a constant tendency to antagonize the adductor muscle. 1860 LEWES *Phys. Com. Life* II. x. 280 The body is balanced by an incessant shifting of the muscles, one group antagonising the other. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 56 The ligament divaricates, when not antagonized by the adductor muscles.

4. Hence: To counteract or neutralize the action of (any force).

1833 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Astr.* viii. 285 Perpetual contest between conservative and destructive powers .. so antagonizing one another as to prevent the latter from ever acquiring an uncontrollable ascendancy. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* (1861) i. 17 If Fate follows and limits power, power attends and antagonizes Fate. 1861 RAMADGE *Cur. Consump.* 49 The tumefaction of latent catarrh .. is sufficient to antagonize consumption.

5. *intr.* To act in antagonism.

1861 HULME *Moquin-Tandon* II. VI. i. 318 These organs .. act from above downwards, but without antagonizing.

6. *trans.* To render antagonistic, make an antagonist.

1882 *Echo* 20 Feb. 2/4 The very doing of this work .. antagonises certain sections of the people whose interests are supposed to be prejudiced by legislative changes.

Antagonized, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Rendered antagonistic, irreconcilably opposed.

1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 189 Nobly standing aloof from all Sectarianism, but practically antagonised to all spurious latitude. 1877 A. SULLIVAN *New Irel.* xiv. 158 Protestant and Catholic were daily becoming more and more hopelessly antagonised.

Antagonizer. *Phys. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] A muscle that antagonizes another; = ANTAGONIST 4.

1879 MORRIS *Anat. Joints* 12 One set of muscles acting as antagonisers to the others.

Antagonizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Acting in direct opposition; mutually opposing.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 231 To .. reconcile .. to each other the antagonizing ends of justice. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 486 This step was vehemently opposed .. by the antagonizing party. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xv. § 2 A complete equipoise between these antagonizing forces. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. iv. § 7 (1864) 268 The two antagonizing classes of muscles.

†**Antagony.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. Gr. *ἀνταγωνία*, f. *ἀντί* against + *ἀγωνία* struggle.] Antagonism.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* viii. (1851) 42 The incommunicable antagony that is between Christ and Belial.

†**Antal.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *antale, antalium, entalium*, of uncertain origin.] The gasteropod shell *Dentalium Entale*, or an allied species.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 461 Another Sea shell-fish, called an Antal, whose use in medicine is very frequent 1678 PHILLIPS, *Antal*, a Sea Shell-fish of a little fingers length, streaked without, smooth and hollow within, like a little Tub[e] where the fish is contained.

Antalgic (ăntælæ·ldʒik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [mod. f. ANT- + *ἀλγ-os* pain + -IC.]

A. *adj.* Tending to prevent or alleviate pain.

1775 in ASH. 1839 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Anodyne*, driving away pain, antalgic.

B. *sb.* A medicine or application having this tendency; 'that which softens pain, anodyne.' J.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Antalgics* amount to the same with Anodynes.

Antalkali (æntˌælkălī). *Med.* [f. ANT- + ALKALI.] Anything which counteracts the action of an alkali, *esp.* in the human body.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 65/1 Antalkalies .. are means of counteracting the presence of alkalies in the system.

Antalkaline (æntˌælkălein), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. prec.: cf. *alkaline*.]

A. *adj.* Counteracting the action of alkalis.

1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Antalkaline*, Having the power of neutralising alkalis: such are all the acids.

B. *sb.* An antalkaline substance or agent.

1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.*

Antambulacral (æntˌæmbiu·lă·krăl, -æ·krăl), *a. Zool.* Also anti-amb-. [f. ANT- + AMBULACRAL.] Opposite to what is ambulacral. (In Echinoderms it sometimes happens that the ambulacral zones do not extend from one pole of the body to the other. Where the ambulacral zone ends, the antambulacral begins, as in the apex of a sea-urchin, or the upper side of a star-fish.)

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 142 The antiambulacral surface. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* 553 [In a Starfish] the ambulacral, and the opposite, or antambulacral faces are of equal extent.

‖ **Antanaclasis** (æntănæ·klăsis). *Rhet.* ?*Obs.* [L., a. Gr. *ἀνταναάκλασις*, f. *ἀνταναακλά-ειν* to reflect, bend back; f. *ἀντί* against, in the opposite direction + *ἀνακλά-ειν* to break or bend back.]

1. A figure of speech, 'when the same word is repeated in a different, if not in a contrary signification; as *In thy youth learn some craft, that in thy old age thou mayest get thy living without craft.*' J.

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 107 Antanaclasis, A figure when the same word is repeated in a divers if not in a contrary signification .. also a retreat to the matter at the end of a long parenthesis. 1681 MANTON *Serm. Ps.* cxix. 123 Wks. 1872 VIII. 266 'That Abraham against hope believed in hope' .. is an antanaclasis, an elegant figure, having the form of a contradiction. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 61 ⁋ 3 He generally talked in the Paranomasia .. but in his humble Opinion he shined most in the Antanaclasis.

2. 'A returning to the matter at the end of a long parenthesis; as *Shall that heart* (*which doth not only feel them, but hath all motion of his life placed in them*) *shall that heart, I say*, etc.' J.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 364 That mortall Antanaclasis, and desperate piece of Rhetorick. 1657 [See in 1.]

†**Antanagoge.** *Rhet. Obs.* [f. ANT- + Gr. *ἀναγωγή* a leading or bringing up.] (See quot.)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 224 Antenagoge, or the Recompencer, seemeth to make amends, for which cause it is called by the originall name in both languages, the Recompencer, as .. I must needs say, that my wife is a shrevve, But such a husvvife as I knovv but a fevve. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Antanagoge*, in Rhetoric a figure; when, not being able to answer the Adversary's accusation, we return the charge, by loading him with the same Crimes. 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*; and in mod. Dicts.

Antaphrodisiac (æntˌæfrŏdi·ziæk), *a.* and *sb.*; also **anti-aph-.** [mod. f. ANT- + Gr. *ἀφροδισιακ-ός*, f. *ἀφροδίσιος* venereal, f. *Ἀφροδίτη* Venus.]

A. *adj.* Tending to counteract venereal desire.
1742 BAILEY, *Antaphrodisiack*, a Term given to Medicines that extinguish Venereal Desires: also Antivenereal. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 12 The whole of this order [the water lily tribe] has the reputation of being antiaphrodisiac.

2. *sb.* A medicine or application so used.
1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1788 *Edinb. New Disp.* (1791) 119 These seeds have been celebrated as antiphrodisiacs.

Antaphroditic (æntˌæfrŏdi·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [mod. f. ANT- + Gr. Ἀφροδίτη Venus + -IC.]
A. *adj.* Of use against venereal disease.
1755 in JOHNSON. 1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*
B. *sb.* **1.** A medicine so used.
1706 PHILLIPS, *Antaphroditicks*, Medicines that are us'd against the French Pox. [So in BAILEY, etc.]
†**2.** = ANTAPHRODISIAC. *Obs.*
1719 *Glossogr. Nova*, *Antiaphroditicks* are medicines that lay Lust.

Antapo·logy. *rare.* [f. ANT- + APOLOGY.] A reply to an apology.
1693 WETENHALL (*title*) The Antapology of the melancholy Stander-by: in answer to the Dean of St. Paul's late book. 1710 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* I. III. xvi. 427 [Petrus Sutor] wrote an Apology for the Vulgar Version: an Antapology Printed at Paris in 1523.

Antapoplectic (æntˌæpŏple·ktik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* Also 8 anti-. [f. ANT- + APOPLECTIC.]
A. *adj.* Tending to prevent or cure apoplexy.
1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 468 Bleedings, Purges, Diureticks, and Antapoplectick Medicines. 1720 BLAIR *ibid.* XXXI. 35 They are also Pectoral, Anti-Apoplectick. 1755 in J.
† **B.** *sb.* A medicine so used. *Obs.*
1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Apoplectica*.. a name used by some for what we more properly call Antapoplectics.

Antarchism (æ·ntărkiz'm). *rare*⁻⁰. [mod. f. as ANTARCHY + -ISM.] Opposition to government in general. (In mod. Dicts. So the two next.)

A·ntarchist. *rare*⁻⁰. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who is opposed to all government.

Antarchi·stic, *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. prec. + -IC.] Opposed to all government.

† **A·ntarchy.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. mod. L. *antarchia* f. Gr. ἀντί against + -αρχία, f. ἀρχ- in ἄρχ-ειν to rule, ἀρχ-ή rule, government.] (See quot.)
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Antarchy*, an opposition to government. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* ii. 56 (1851) That this word *Antarchy* and Monarchy are Synonymous, I cannot easily perswade my self to believe.

Antarctic (ăntā·ktik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 antartyk, 4–7 -ik(e, -ick(e, 6 -ique, antiartick, 6–8 antartic, -arctique, 7–8 antarctick(e, (7 anartic), 6- antarctic. [a. OFr. *antartique* (= Pr. *antartic*, It. *antartico*), ad. L. *antarctic-us*, *-arctic-us*, a. Gr. ἀνταρκτικ-ός opposite to the north, f. ἀντί against, opposite + ἀρκτικ-ός of the Bear, northern, f. ἄρκτος bear, the constellation of the Bear. The orig. Eng., phonetically modified by passage through Romance, has, like mod.Fr. *antarctique*, been since conformed to the Gr. spelling, though still often pronounced ăntā·rtik.]
A. *adj.*
1. Opposite to the arctic; pertaining to the south polar regions; southern. *Antarctic Pole*, the South pole of earth or heavens; *Antarctic Circle*, the parallel of 66° 32′ South, which separates the South Temperate and South Frigid Zones.
1366 MAUNDEV. xvii. 181 In Lybye men seen first the sterre antartyk. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 25 Than is the pol antartik hynethe the Orisonte. 1556 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* 27 The Antartike circle is equall and equidistant to the Arctike circle. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* iv. Introd. 433 The Pole Antartique, that is to say, the South Pole. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 130 Canopus, a goodly great and bright star about the pole Antarcticke. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* Addr., From the Anartic to the Artic skie. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 1711, 38/2 Antartick parrots, Æthiopian plumes. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. 453 It is probable that an open sea stretches to the Antartic pole. 1881 HOOKER in *Nature* No. 619. 447 There is no Antarctic flora except a few lichens and sea-weeds.
†**2.** *fig.* Directly opposite, contradictory, antipodean. *Obs.*
1644 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 129 My Wit shall be on what side Heaven you please, provided it ever be Antarctick to yours. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. VIII. 362 So strange an alteration in them both, and so antartick to those good dispositions betwixt them. *a* 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 501 Antarctick Wills in me for Empire vy'd; My Rational to Heav'n alone inclin'd, My Sensual with the World and Satan join'd.
B. *sb.* [The adj. used *elliptically*.]
1. The south pole, or the regions adjacent.
1366 MAUNDEV. xvii. 182 Thei that ben toward the antartyk. 1596 FITZ-GEFFREY *Drake* (1881) 20 From th' Artique to th' Antartique famosed. 1662 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 31 The Axle-tree of the Antarctick. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 620 Far into the deep Towards the Antarctic.
†**2.** *fig. Obs. rare.*
c 1640 JACKSON in Southey *Commonpl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 77 *Antarcticks* they are, and think they can never be far enough from the *North Pole*, until they run from it into the *South Pole*, and pitch their habitation *in terrâ incognitâ*, in a world and church unknown to the ancients.
†**C.** *Antarctic it. Obs.* [f. the sb.; cf. *lord it, tree it.*] To go to the opposite extreme.
1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 47 If it [*Majestas Imperii*] extends itself beyond its due Artique.. *Salus Populi* must Antartique it, or else the world will be Excentrick.

†**Anta·rctical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. (B) + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to antarctic regions.
1693 SIR T. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 122 Others call it Antarctical Buglosse, Henbane of Peru.

†**Anta·rctically,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + LY².] In an antarctic or contrary way, in direct opposition.
a 1711 KEN *Hymns Ev.* Wks. 1721 I. 107 None God and Mammon can at once obey, They humane Wills Antarctically sway.

Antarthritic (æntˌăɹþri·tik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. ANT- + Gr. ἀρθρῖτικ-ός gouty: see ARTHRITIC.]
A. *adj.* Tending to prevent or relieve gout.
1775 in ASH. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 73 The root is supposed by the Hindoos to possess.. antarthritic virtues.
B. *sb.* A medicine so used.
1706 PHILLIPS, *Antarthriticks*, Remedies good against the gout. 1742 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Antasthmatic (æntˌæ̆sþmæ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. ANT- + Gr. ἀσθματικ-ός ASTHMATIC.]
A. *adj.* Tending to prevent or relieve asthma.
B. *sb.* A medicine so used.
1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks.*, *Antasthmaticks*, Things good against the cough or asthma. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Antasthmaticks*, Medicines against the Ptisick or shortness of Breath. 1742 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1853 in MAYNE.

Antatrophic (æntˌătrǒfik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. ANT- + Gr. ἀτροφία ATROPHY + -IC.]
A. *adj.* Tending to counteract atrophy. **B.** *sb.* Anything given with this purpose.
[1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Antatrophica*, Medicines which relieve or restore consumption.] 1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

A·nt-bea·r. [from its remote likeness to a bear.] The popular name in British Guiana of the Great Ant-eater, *Myrmecophaga jubata*.
1691 RAY *Creation* (L.) Two sorts of tamanduas [live] upon ants, which therefore are called in English ant-bears. 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 122 A huge ant-bear.. his bushy tail curled over his back.. and his long snout held close to the ground, as if in search of his insect prey.

A·ntdom. *nonce-wd.* [f. ANT *sb.* + -DOM.] The estate or race of ants.
1883 in *Knowledge* 22 June 374/1 The skeletons of antdom were around that lonely one.

† **A·nte.** *Obs.* [a. Sp. *ante*, also *dante*, ad. Arab. لمط *lamt*, some animal of the antelope or buffalo kind, 'el Dante, que los Affricanos llaman *Lamt*' (Marmol, in Dozy). Its skin is called in Arab. *ad-daraca lamt*, corrupt. in Sp. *adaraga dante*, *adarga de ante*, whence *dante*, *ante*, for the animal.]
[1598 FLORIO, *Ante*.. a wilde beast in India as big as an asse with round eares, with the neather lip like a trumpet, neuer going but by night.] 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1029 Buffles, Badgers, Ante, Deere.

Ante, obs. form of ANT and AUNT.

Ante-, L. *prep.* and *adv.*, used in composition with vbs., as *antecēdere* to go before; vbl. sbs., as *antecēssor* a foregoer; other sbs. and adjs. derived from phrases, as *antecēnium* (from *ante cēnam*), *antetemplum*, *antemeridiānus* (f. *ante meridiem*), *antepænultimus* (f. *ante pænultimum*). Examples of all these have been adopted in Eng. directly or through Fr., and have, since 1600, served as models for the formation of others, especially of the last class, from which, as in *ante-temple*, *ante-nuptial*, *ante-* has acquired a separable character, and is prefixed to other words, as *ante-room*, *ante-Cuvierian*, *ante-date*. Adjectives of this type are formed at will, either with or without adj. endings, as *ante-baptismal*, *ante-Norman*, *ante-reformational*; and *ante-communion*, *ante-reformation*, *ante-war*. The latter are really attributive *phrases*, similar to the native *after-dinner* oration, *before-breakfast* lesson, *out-of-doors* employment, *up-stairs* room. The former, though formally compounds of *ante* + *adjective*, are in sense adj. formations on a phrase, as *ante-mundane*, logically (*ante mund*)*um* + *ane*; cf. (*old-woman*)*ish*. Some of the more obvious of these combinations of *ante-* are grouped together here, as not needing separate treatment.
A. *sbs.* (Main stress on *ante-*: *a·ntechapel.*)
1. Of position: in which *ante-* usually = A smaller introductory —; as **ante-cavern, -closet, -garden, -hall, -porch, -portico, -stomach**; also **ante-bath**, an apartment opening into the bath; **ante-church** = ANTE-CHAPEL; **ante-nave**, the western part of a divided nave; **ante-number**, the preceding number. These begin after 1600.
1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXVIII. 331 The bathers first enter a vault or *antebath. Ibid.*, The Georgian ladies employ the *ante-caverns as dressing rooms. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Ch.* § 27 If there is an *antechurch, they should be placed there. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2109 Its Entrance, first and second Galleries, *Anticlosets. 1861 *Gard. Chron.* 6 July 621/3 The spectator is supposed to stand in the *ante-garden. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* iv. 148 A low forlorn *ante-hall. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* IV. Wks. VII. 173 Now before the Holy Door In the *Ante-nave they stand. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 106 Whatsoever Vertue is in Numbers, for Conducing to Concent of Notes, is rather to be ascribed to the *Ante-number than to the Entire Number. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 28 An *Atrium Græcum* (we may translate it an *Anti-Porch, after the Greek manner). 1838 BRITTON *Dict. Arch.* 13 *Antica*.. a door, a porch, or *ante-portico. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 28 Swallowed into the crop.. or at least into a kind of *Ante-stomach.
2. Of time or order: in which *ante* = A previous or anticipatory —, *or* A something previous or anticipatory to —; as **ante-dawn, -disposition, -luminary, -occupation, -predicament, -spring, -taste**; also **ante-eternity**, the quality of having existed from all eternity; **ante-noon**, the fore-noon. These begin after 1600.
1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 287 That mysterious *ante-dawn —that prelibation of the full daylight.. the Zodiacal light. 1611 FLORIO, *Antidispositione*, an *antidisposition, or precedent inclination. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 141 He.. maintained.. the Worlds *Ante-Eternity and Incorruptibility. 1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 367 The promise of eternal life is as ancient as God himself.. as it hath an *ante-eternity, so it hath a post-eternity. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bod.* I. xv. 96 At other hours of the *Ante-Noon. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Anteoccupation, a preventing or seising first. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Antepredicaments* (in Logick) things necessary to be known before-hand, for the better understanding of the Predicaments; as Definitions of Terms, etc. 1881 G. MILNER *Country Pleas.* (ed. 2) 2 Our *antespring —our premonitory awakening. 1861 SHEPPARD *Fall of Rome* iv. 165 An *antetaste of those dire and bloody struggles.
B. *adjs.* (Main stress not on *ante*: *ante-nu·ptial*, *ante-wa·r*. Mostly of 19th century.)
1. Of position: in which *ante* = Before, in front of —; as **ante-cæcal**, before the *cæcum* or 'blind gut'; **ante-initial**, before the beginning, prefatory; **ante-pectoral**, in front of the breast.
1861 HULME *Moquin-Tandon* II. I. 44 The small intestine or *anticæcal. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1862) 2 The chapters *ante-initial and post-initial. 1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* IV. XXXVIII. 38 The *antepectoral pair of the mole-cricket.
2. Of time or order: in which *ante* = Occurring or existing in the time before (a fact or condition, implied in the following adj., or definitely expressed by the following sb.); as **a.** with adj. ending: **ante-Babylonish, -baptismal, -Christian, -ecclesiastical, -Gothic, -historic, -human**; **ante-jentacular**, before breakfast; **ante-judiciary**, taking place before judgement; **ante-Justinianian, -metallic, -mortal, -Mosaical, -Norman, -nuptial**; **ante-patriarchal**, existing before the patriarchs; **ante-posthumous**, posthumous (professedly), but written before; **-reformational, -revolutional, -revolutionary**. **b.** with sb., forming attrib. phr.: *ante-bridal, -communion, -reformation, -resurrection, -sunrise, -war*. Cf. the L. *ante-mortem*, before-death. In this sense *ante-* varies with *pre-*.
1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Desp.* iii. 96 The *antebabylonish Jews. 1850 C. WORDSW. *Occas. Serm.* Ser. I. 104 *Ante-baptismal regeneration. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Wom., & Bks.* II. x. 219 *Ante-bridal trepidation. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. iii. 270 What was the *ante-Christian doctrine respecting the condition of the dead? 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 487 This part of the *Ante-Communion Service is now so commonly omitted on Sundays. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 16 Several of such *antecuvierian works must be mentioned. 1829 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIX. 361 Its *ante-ecclesiastical history. 1834 H. COLERIDGE *Grk. Class. Poets* 99 This event.. is involved in the same thick mist of *ante-historic antiquity. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* x. 214 Other languages also in an *ante-historical and embryonary state. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* ii. 264 He fills up the *ante-human space.. by an array of spiritual machinery. 1811 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* II. 44 This *ante-jentacular hour. 1679 PRANCE *Addit. Narr.* 50 Purgatory, or *Antejudiciary and intermedial delivery of souls. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* Introd. 7 Any question of *Ante-Justinianian law. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 60 The Stone age.. the *ante-metallic period. 1827 HARE *Guesses* II. (1873) 556 If a spirit.. were to revisit this home of its *antemortal existence. 1883 *Standard* 16 May 5/2 The *ante-mortem treatment of the brutes. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 283, I look upon all other [books] that pretend to be *ante-Mosaical or patriarchal, as spurious and fabulous. 1863 COX *Inst. Eng. Govt.* I. iii. 11 As to the *ante-Norman councils. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) III. 75 To legitimate the duke of Lancaster's *ante-nuptial children. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 328 Primeval sages or *ante-patriarchal Saracens. 1855 WISEMAN *Fabiola* 220 The old *capsarius* as he had had himself rattlingly called in his *ante-posthumous inscription. 1852 S. MAITLAND *Essays* 165 They had never seen any *ante-reformation Waldenses. 1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* iii. 73 Bishop Osmond, the regulator of the *ante-reformational English ritual. 1839 W. IRVING *Wolfert's Roost* (1855) 164 An old gentleman, whose dress was decidedly *ante-revolutional. 1860 MILL *Repres. Govt.* (1865) 23/2 With Austria or *ante-revolutionary France. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* iv. 25 The *ante-resurrection period. 1842 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 30 July 231 The dim *ante-sunrise light. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 123 *Ante-war lightness of national taxation.

Ante-, in earlier spelling often put for ANTI-.

† **A·nte-a·ct.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *ante-actum*, pa. pple. of *ante-agĕre* (a questionable compound) to do before.] 'A former act.' J.
1721 in BAILEY, whence in JOHNSON, ASH, etc.

† **A·nte-a·cted,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ante-act-* (see prec.) + -ED.] Previously done, or spent.
1607 DEKKER *Knt's. Conjur.* (1842) 62 Shee begins to be sorie for her ante-acted euils. 1620 — *Dreame* (1860) 22 A loathing of their anteacted life.

Anteal (æntĭăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *ante* before + -AL[1].] Pertaining to what is in front.

1852 LANDSBOROUGH *Zooph.* 388 *Anteal*, in front of anything forward. 1859 in WORCESTER.

† **Ante-a·mbulate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *ante* before + *ambulāt-* ppl. stem of *ambulā-re* to walk; suggested by sb. ANTE-AMBULO.] To walk before, as an usher.

1623 COCKERAM, *Anteambulate*, To vsher. 1656 in BLOUNT.

† **Ante-ambula·tion.** *Obs.*—° [n. of action f. prec.: see -TION.] The act of walking before.

1678 in PHILLIPS, whence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc.

‖ **Ante-a·mbulo.** *Obs.* [L., f. *ante* before + *ambulāre* to walk; app. in familiar use in 17th c.] One whose business it is to walk in front, an usher.

1609 *Man in Moone* (1857) 95 [A serving-man] is the anteambulo of a gentlewoman, the consequent of a gentleman. 1641 MAISTERTON *Serm.* 18 An anteambulo to usher in a thousand pains. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Anteambulo*, A Sergeant of the Mace to a Prince, a Verger or Gentleman-usher.

Ant-eater. The popular name of several animals which feed upon ants (and termites).

1. A group of quadrupeds of the order *Edentata* having long thread-like viscous tongues which they thrust into ants' nests and retract into their mouths covered with ants. They consist of the Ant-eaters proper (*Myrmecophaga*) of S. America, the Scaly Ant-eaters (*Manis*) of the Old World, and the Cape Ant-eater or Aardvaark (*Orycteropus*).

1764 WILLIAMS *Dict. Arts* s.v., The Ant-Eater .. is as long and as tall as a middle-sized dog. 1869 J. GRAY in *Guide Brit. Mus.* 4 The Shielded Beasts, as the Manis or Scaly Ant-eaters of India and Africa. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. David* Ps. v. 9 Many human ant-eaters that with their long tongues covered with oily words entice and entrap the unwary.

2. The Aculeated, or Porcupine Ant-eater (*Echidna*) of the order *Monotremata*, found in Australia.

1868 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The *Echidnæ* of New Holland are sometimes called Porcupine Ant-Eaters from their food, and their similarity to the true ant-eaters in their sharp muzzle and extensile tongue. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 268 *Myrmecobius*, the living Australian Ant-eater.

3. A bird, also called ANT-THRUSH.

1827 GRIFFITH *Cuvier* VI. 399 The Ant-eaters .. are recognized by their long legs and short tail. *Ibid.* 403 The King of the Ant-eaters .. is about the size of a quail, and its grey plumage is agreeably variegated.

Ante-baptismal, -bath, etc.: see ANTE-.

† **A·nteceda·ne,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. med.L. **antecēdāne-us*: see next.] = next.

1655 BRAMHALL *Answ. Hobbes* 207 (R.) He makes the willing .. no willing at all, but onely some antecedane inclination.

Antecedaneous (æntĭsĭdē·nĭəs), *a.* [f. med.L. **antecēdāne-us* (f. *antecēd-ĕre*: see ANTECEDE) + -OUS: see -ANEOUS.] Having the property or character of preceding or going before; of a preliminary or previous character.

1630 PRESTON *Breastpl. Faith* 12 As antecedaneous [*printed* -darious] and precedent to the pardon. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 165 Some antecedaneous weakness of the patient. 1692 *Cov. Grace* 58 The Promise is made .. without any Condition in us Antecedaneous, as a moving cause. [Not in J.] 1818 in TODD.

A·nteceda·neously, *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an antecedaneous manner; previously.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 51 Those more special kinds of beings to be treated of Antecedaneously to the Predicaments. 1688 NORRIS *Theor. Love* (1694) 198 Neither is this latter.. made only Practical by being put in Practice, but is so antecedaneously.

Antecede (æntĭsī·d), *v. arch.*; also 7 anteceed. [ad. L. *antecēd-ĕre*, f. *ante* before + *cēdĕre* to go.]

1. *trans.* To go before or in front of; to precede, in place, time, or rank; to surpass.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IV. 207 In wealth and nobilitie .. [he] anteceded the best in the cittie. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 82 The Fabrick of the World did not long antecede its Motion. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Metam. Apuleius* 399 A particular negative antecedes either of the affirmative propositions.

2. *intr.* To go or come before, to come first.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 239 This Axiome .. containes nothing that doth antecede, or follow. 1656 BAXTER *Ref. Pastor* 100 Three daies prayer for him .. should antecede. 1690 — *Kingd. Christ* i. 4 Though the Embrio and Infancy anteceding, it was to be first in Execution.

Antecedence (æntĭsī·dĕns). [f. L. *antecēdentia* (see next), on analogy of sbs. in -ENCE through Fr. (mod.Fr. *antécédence* is a neologism, Littré).]

1. The action or fact of going before, precedence, priority: a. in time.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 77 A pre-existence of the simple Bodies .. and an antecedence of their Constitution. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. I. x. 195 The Antecedence of a colder climate. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iv. 134 Not that we claim a mere antecedence and originality for the separate precepts of Christianity.

b. in a causal relation.

1651 HOBBES *Lev.* I. xii. 52 Man .. remembreth in them Antecedence and Consequence. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 151 Invariable antecedence of the cause and consequence of the effect.

† 2. That which goes before or precedes: a. An antecedent, a premiss. (Cf. *antecedens* in ANTECEDENT 1 b.)

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 5 His antecedence may be true and consequence false.

b. The preceding part.

1593 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 7 The rest of the antecedence of the day worne out in disputations.

3. *Astr.* A motion from a later to an earlier sign of the Zodiac, or from east to west; retrograde motion; also a position more to the west.

1669 FLAMSTEAD in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1109 Therefore she [the Moon] is in Antecedence of the Star 15 m. 25 sec. 1740 WINTHROP *ibid.* XLII. 575 Mercury was in Antecedence of the Sun 3′ 57″. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (*Astronomy*) II. 508/1 A motion of the heavens in the order of the signs .. is said to be a motion in *consequence*; and such are the true motions of all the planets; tho' their apparent motions are sometimes contrary, and then they are said to move in *antecedence*.

Antecedency (æntĭsī·dĕnsi). [ad. L. *antecēdentia*, f. *antecēdent-em*: see ANTECEDENT *a.*]

1. The quality or condition of being antecedent, priority, precedence.

1598 FLORIO, *Antecedentia*, antecendencie, precedencie, superioritie. *a* 1617 BAYNE *Ephes.* (1866) 32 An antecedency of faith before the act of electing. 1874 WHITNEY *Orient. Ling. Studies* 245 Those who believe in the antecedency of ideas to words.

† 2. An antecedent condition or state of things; in *pl.* = ANTECEDENTS. *Obs.*

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Morals* 55 Many things happen, not likely to ensue from any promises of antecedencies. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. iv. 12 Most of thy reflections .. are fitter to come in as after-reflections than as antecedencies.

† 3. Movement back to a former position. *Obs.*

1656 HARDY I *John* (1865) xiv. 86/1 Some sudden emanations of the will as regenerate, antecedencies to the conflicts and lustings of the will as corrupt.

Antecedent (æntĭsī·dĕnt), *sb.* [a. Fr. *antécédent* (see next), subst. use of the adj. Already in L. *antecēdens* was used subst. as a term of philosophy, and in this technical sense it first appeared in the modern languages.]

1. A thing or circumstance which goes before or precedes in time or order; often also implying causal relation with its *consequent*. a. generally.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 11 (1619) That there may be full content with it selfe, the antecedents and consequents. *c* 1680 in Somers *Tracts* II. 548 Consider the Antecedents to the calling the Convention. *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.) It is .. the necessary antecedent .. of a sinner's return to God. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids to Refl.* (1848) I. 92 Conscience is the ground and antecedent of human (or self-) consciousness, and not any modification of the latter. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. iii. 130 Circumstances .. governed by a long chain of antecedents.

Hence, in various special applications, of which the *logical* and *grammatical* are the earliest uses of the word in Eng.

b. *Logic.* (Opposed to *consequent*.) The statement upon which any consequence logically depends; hence († *a*) The premisses of a syllogism (*obs.*); (*b*) The part of a conditional proposition on which the other depends. († *c*) By some early logicians the *subject* and *predicate* were called *antecedent* and *consequent*.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 284 b/1 The consequence is false, needes the antecedent mote beene of the same condition. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. iii. 67 [I] grantis .. þe Antecedens Bot I deny þe consequens. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 324/1 You have shewn us the antecedent, now let us have the *ergo*. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 161 Ramus doth call the *subiect*, and the *predicate* .. *antecedent*, and *consequent*: but very vndiuely. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. Spirit* (1867) 191 Let the word person in the antecedent of the proposition be supposed to signify either something or nothing. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* v. 128 All Hypothetical Judgments obviously consist of two parts, the first of which is called the Condition or Antecedent.

c. *Gram.* (*a*) The noun to which a following pronoun refers, and to avoid the repetition of which it is used. (*b*) *esp.* The substantive (word, clause, or sentence) to which a relative pronoun or adverb points back, and to which the relative clause stands in an attributive or adjective relation.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 364 Adjectif and substantif Acorded in alle Kyndes · with his antecedent. 1523 WHITTINTON *Vulg.* 2 The relatyue of substaunce shall accorde with his antecedent. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* I. 10 This relative 'Thou' must have an antecedent. 1765 W. WARD *Eng. Gram.* 128 The connexion of a personal pronoun with its antecedent is very different from that of a relative pronoun. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* 51 In the nominative and objective cases, *what* is never preceded by an antecedent.

d. *Math.* The first of two numbers or magnitudes between which a ratio is expressed; the first and third in a series of four proportionals.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. def. 3 The first Terme, namely, that which is compared, is called the antecedent. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 14 In the Comparison of 7 to 3, 7 is named the Antecedent, and 3 the Consequent. 1862 TODHUNTER *Euclid* VI. iv, Those [sides] which are opposite to the equal angles are homologous sides, that is, are the antecedents or the consequents of the ratios.

e. *Music.* (See quot.)

1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xv. 95 The leading part [in a Canon] is called the antecedent, the following part the consequent.

2. *pl.* The events of a person's bygone history (*usually*, as affecting the position now to be accorded him); also used of institutions, etc.

1841 GEN. THOMPSON *Exerc.* VI. 237 They will .. sift what the French call their antecedents, with the most scrupulous nicety. 1854 DE QUINCEY *Selections* ii. 86 What modern slang denominates his antecedents. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 106 Froude and I were nobodies; with .. no antecedents to fetter us. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Organ.* § 4. 111 Young fellows unacquainted with the antecedents of the estates.

3. *concr.* A predecessor in the chain of development; an earlier form. *rare.*

1865 LECKY *Rational.* (1878) I. 254 A wind instrument which some have placed among the antecedents of the organ.

† 4. *lit.* A person that walks in front; an usher, an ANTEAMBULO. *Obs.*

1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* II. ii, *Boy.* I say a serningman is an antecedent. *Oct.* Because he sits before a cloakebag. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. ii, My antecedent, or my gentleman-usher.

Antecedent (æntĭsī·dĕnt), *a.* [a. Fr. *antécédent*, ad. L. *antecēdent-em*, pr. pple. of *antecēd-ĕre*: see ANTECEDE.]

1. Going before, preceding, in time or order.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 67 b/1 Apostemes .. come sometymes of a primityue cause, but for the moost parte of a cause antecedent. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. viii. 43 b, Some adjuncts bee antecedent or going before. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraign. Errour* 245 Whereuer the Antecedent duty was euer truly done, the consequent priuiledge was never denied. 1830 COLERIDGE *Table T.* 91 Even in dreams nothing is fancied without an antecedent quasi cause. 1841 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 275 Whose little finger was heavier than the loins of the antecedent tyranny.

b. with *to* (*unto* obs.).

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. 70 Antecedent to the act of seeing. 1745 WESLEY *Answ. Ch.* 15 My Love to them was antecedent to any such Agreement. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 2 A period antecedent to all contemporary .. records.

c. quasi-*adv.*; = ANTECEDENTLY 1 b.

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 294 The name was imposed antecedent to his birth. 1804 LAUDERDALE *Publ. Wealth* (1819) 95 The same proportion which existed antecedent to the increase of production.

2. *elliptical.* Previous to investigation; presumptive, *à priori*.

1794 PALEY *Evid.* III. iv. § 2 The cause .. assigned for the rejection of Christianity by men of rank and learning among the Heathens, namely, a strong antecedent contempt. 1859 *Ecce Homo* I. ii. 9 If .. the antecedent improbability of miracles is much diminished. 1876 GLADSTONE *Hom. Synch.* 271 The antecedent likelihood of Homer's possession of Egyptian knowledge.

Antecedental (æntĭsĭde·ntăl), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *antecēdent-ia* (see prec.) + -AL[1]: cf. *incident-al*.] Of or pertaining to antecedents.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 121 *Antecedental Method*, a branch of general geometrical proportion .. derived from an examination of the Antecedents of ratios having given consequents, and a given standard of comparison, in the various degrees of augmentation and diminution which they undergo by composition and decomposition .. published in 1793.

Antece·dently, *adv.* [f. ANTECEDENT *a.* + -LY[2].]

1. Previously, before, in time or causal relation.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 227 Sinne, as a cause antecedently moving Gods will. 1694 SLARE in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 213 That the Air was antecedently there, we may reasonably believe. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. v. 186 The Obedience .. to which we are antecedently bound. 1863 COX *Inst. Eng. Govt.* II. iii. 347 Testimony as to facts which they had antecedently known. 1864 *Reader* No. 94. 471/3 Since the days of Charles VIII, if not antecedently.

b. with *to*.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 61 Notions .. engraven in the Soul antecedently to any discursive Ratiocination. 1776 CAMPBELL *Rhet.* I. 146 Testimony, antecedently to experience, hath a natural influence on belief. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws of Eng.* II. 300 Born antecedently to 14th August 1834.

2. *elliptical.* a. Not as a consequence, arbitrarily.

1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 52 If by the divine sentence Riches were allotted to one, and Poverty to another antecedently and absolutely.

b. Previously to experience, presumptively, *à priori*.

1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* (1874) 115 It would seem antecedently that we ought to commence with the simplest social forms. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud.* 150 More evidence is required to establish a fact antecedently improbable.

Antece·ding, *ppl. a.* ? *Obs.* [f. ANTECEDE + -ING[2].] Going before, preceding; antecedent.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* Pref. 21 Both in the anteceding and succeeding passages. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 711 Such things .. are [not] caused by things Natural Anteceding, but by some supernatural Power.

† **Antece·ll,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *antecell-ĕre*, f. *ante* before + **cellĕre* to rise.] To excel, surpass.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch. Health* 299 Those that were before you .. Equall you shall, although not antecell. 1638 — *Port of Piety* 269 The dignity of merchants who can tell? Or how much they all Traders ante-cell? 1642 T. TAYLOR *God's Judg.* II. vi. 87 Not to exceed those in virtue whom we antecell in place and dignity.

† **Antece·llency.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *antecellentem*: see prec. and -NCY.] The quality of excelling, superiority.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 380 Turpentine from Chios .. is most celebrated for its antecellency in odour and gust.

† **Antece·ssion.** *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *antecessiōn-em*, n. of action f. *antecēd-ĕre*: see ANTECEDE.] 'A going before or excelling.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Antecessor (æntĭse·sə, æntĭ-). Forms: 5–7 -cessour, 5 -owr, 5–6 -ur, -sessour, 7 -cesser, 6-

antecessor. [a. MFr. *antécesseur*, a refashioning of earlier *ancesseur* ancestor, after L. *antecēssōr-em* in its L. senses of 'predecessor in office,' and 'professor of law': see ANCESTOR.]

1. One who goes before (*esp.* in office); a predecessor. (The latter word is more common.)

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. ix. 155 Hys Priwalagis .. Dat before hys Antecessowrys gat. 1494 FABYAN VI. clxi. 154 He shulde folowe the stablenes of his antesessours .. and ponysshe mysdoers. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* 213 Our antecessurs and successours. 1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim. & Tit.* (1661) 78 Before that he went up to the Apostles his Antecessors. 1789 SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 54 The custom of all his antecessors in that profession. 1869 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* viii. § 1. 222 This deity [Zeus] has ancestors and antecessors.

† b. An ancestor, a progenitor (usually however when viewed as a *predecessor*). *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* i. 1 Our antecessowris, that we suld of reide .. We lat ourslide. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 53 Of his grauntsirs fader and of alle his antecessours. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxxxvii. 736 Our fathers and Antecessours of olde tyme. *a* 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scotl.* (1824) II. 223 Solemley interrid amongest his antecessers. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 210 The Kings noble Progenitors and Antecessors of the Nobles of this Realm.

† c. A predecessor in the possession of property.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 16b, Writ of assise of the death of hys antecessoure at the common lawe. [1628 COKE *On Litt.* 78 b, In Law .. *Antecessor* is applyed to a natural person .. but *Prædecessor* is applyed to a body Politique or Corporate. 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesd. Bk.* 624 Robert claims the land of Outi .. to be in the soke of his *Antecessor* Lepi.]

† 2. A professor of civil law. *Obs.*

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Antecessor* .. is particularly used in some universities for a public professor, who teaches or lectures the civil law.

† 3. *pl.* One of the advanced guard of an army. *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Antecessors*, in the antient art of war .. a party of horse dispatched before the agmen or body of an army .. also denominated Antecursores.

† **Antecestre.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [A variant of *ancestre*, ANCESTOR, partially assimilated to ANTECESSOR.] Ancestor, predecessor.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* XX. 186 The thyng that his antecestres and forbearis hes conqueist be grite lanbours.

Antechamber (æ·ntɪˌtʃē·mbəɹ). In 7–8 antichamber. [a. Fr. *antichambre*, f. *anti* for *ante* before + *chambre* room, bedroom, after It. *anticamera*. 'It is generally written, improperly, *antichamber*.' Johnson 1755–83.]

1. A chamber or room leading to the chief apartment; an ante-room, in which visitors wait; *orig.* the room admitting into the (royal) bed-chamber.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Antichambre*, any outward chamber which is next or near the bed-chamber. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Liberty* Wks. II. 679 He's besieg'd by two or three hundred suitors; and the Hall and Antichambers (all the outworks) possess'd by the Enemy. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmdlviii/2 Her Majesty met them half-way of her Anti-chamber. 1789 SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 138 Beyond these antechambers were larger rooms or halls. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 39 He stayed long in the antechamber, and sent in his name by several servants.

2. *fig.*

1825 *Bro. Jonathan* II. 347 The ante-chamber of death. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* III. ii. 81 Grammars and dictionaries are antechambers.

3. *transf.* Any space forming the entrance to another.

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 434 The mouth, the ante-chamber to the digestive canal. 1862 DARWIN *Orchids* i. 21 The ante-chamber to the nectary .. is here small.

A·ntecha·mbering, *vbl. sb. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. used as a vb. = Fr. *faire antichambre*; cf. *courting*.] Waiting in an antechamber; dancing attendance.

1879 *Pall Mall B.* 17 Oct. 12 To beguile the weariness of antichambering.

Ante-chapel (æ·ntɪˌtʃæpĕl). Also 8 anti-. [f. ANTE + CHAPEL.] 'A term used in the Universities for the outer part at the west end of a chapel.' Parker *Gloss. Arch.* 1875.

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 99 In a kind of Anti-Chappel to this Church. 1761 T. WARTON *Bathurst* 190 (T) The ante-chapel of Trinity College Chapel. 1814 WORDSWORTH *Excurs.* Wks. VIII. Pref. 10 The same kind of relation .. as the ante-chapel has to the body of a Gothic church.

Ante-Christian, -church, etc.: see ANTE-.

Antecourt (æ·ntɪˌkōəɹt). [f. ANTE- + COURT, after Fr. *antécour*.] An outer or entrance court.

1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 201 One Day spent in these Ante-Courts of Heaven is better than a Thousand.

‖ **Antecu·rsor.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [L. = forerunner.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Antecursor*, one that runs or rides before, a forerunner. [Whence in JOHNSON, ASH, etc.]

Antedate (æ·ntɪˌdēɪt), *sb.* [f. ANTE + DATE *sb.*]

1. A date affixed to a document, or assigned to an event, earlier than its actual date.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Antidater une obligation*, to give an Antidate to an Obligation. 1609 ROWLANDS *Knave of Clubbes* 16 He frame a Bill that I am in thy debt, And to the same an Ante date will set. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 95, I posted away to the lady, intending to plead great affairs that I came not before, in order to favour your antedate. 1870 *Daily News* 31 Aug./2 Brevet-Colonel —— .. to be major-general, dated 6th March, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to 23rd July, 1870.

† 2. *fig.* Anticipation. (Cf. ANTEDATE *v.* 6.) *Obs.*

1624 DONNE *Devotions* 10 (T.) Why hath not my soul these apprehensions, these presages .. those antedates .. those suspicions of a sin, as well as my body of a sickness?

Antedate (æ·ntɪˌdēɪt), *v.*; also 6–7 anti-. [f. prec. sb.; cf. *date* sb. and vb.]

1. *trans.* To affix an earlier than the true date to (a document).

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 953/1 Counterfeiting and antidating of the kings seale in a signet. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 56 He that Antidates an Endorsement is guilty of fraud and deceit. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 343 He got the king to antedate it, as if it had been signed at Oxford. 1858 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. VI. ii. 587 He drew up a letter which he antedated fifteen days.

2. To assign (an event) to an earlier date.

a 1631 DONNE *Poems* 4 Wilt thou then antedate some new-made vow? 1775 *Fielding's Life* in *Wks.* I. Pref. 19 Having often ante-dated, and sometimes post-dated, the matter which he found in the Spanish history. 1872 E. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 193 The struggle .. began in the reign of Edgar and was antedated long afterwards .. to throw odium upon Edwy.

3. To carry back to an earlier date or time.

a 1600 *Quaternio* 262 Wisedome .. could in some sort antidate their dayes, and giue them an essence and being with the holy Patriarkes. 1697 J. COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1702) 97 By Reading a Man does as it were Antedate his Life. *c* 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Vision of Poets* That rage Barbaric, antedates the age.

4. To bring about at an earlier date, accelerate.

1640 T. CAREW *Poems* Wks. 1824, 132 If you let her goe, she may Antedate the latter day. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 67 A fright of his Mother .. accelerated, or rather antedated his nativity. 1712 *Spect.* No. 437 ¶ 1 Sorrow, and private Anxiety of Mind, which antedate Age and Sickness. 1813 SCOTT *Triermain* II. XXV, Seem'd .. that Fate Would Camlan's ruin antedate.

5. To come before (something) in date; precede.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 1 Neither do their Records furnish us with anything that does Antedate our late discoveries. 1703 DE FOE *Elegy on Annesley*, As if design'd by Instinct to be Great, His Judgment seem'd to antidate his Wit. 1867 DRAPER *Amer. Civ. War* I. ii. § 1. 76 The Peruvian empire antedates that of Mexico.

6. To take in imagination before its actual occurrence, to anticipate.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Triumph Hon.* iii, Like an obedient servant, antedating My Lord's command. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. i. Wks. IX. 30 Shame does but antedate the divine anger. 1708 POPE *St. Cecilia's D.* 123 Our joys below it [Music] can improve, And antedate the bliss above. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* VI. xi. (1867) 343 Wisdom forbids her children to ante-date their knowledge, or to act and feel further than they know.

A·ntedated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Bearing an antedate, assigned to an earlier date; transferred to an earlier time; brought about at an earlier date, accelerated, anticipated.

1611 COTGR., *Antidaté*, Antidated. 1665 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* 375 An antedated and diseased old age. *a* 1711 KEN *Poet. Wks.* 1721 II. 83 Thou .. Apostates dost expel, Giving them here an antedated Hell. 1822 HAZLITT *Table T.* II. iv. 58 A file of antedated newspapers.

Antedating (æ·ntɪˌdēɪtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec + -ING^{1}.] The action of marking with or assigning to an earlier date; anticipating.

1587 [See ANTEDATE *v.* 1.] 1619 NAUNTON in *Fortesc. Papers* 96 The late entring and antedating of the Order. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* II. v. 81 An Edict .. to reform Abuses, Frauds, Antedatings and Forgeries. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 587 That ante-dating of the second Advent.

Antediluvial (æ·ntɪˌdilū·viăl), *a. rare.* [f. ANTE + *diluvi-um* deluge + -AL^{1}.] Applied by Buckland to geological formations older than the 'diluvial' (then attributed to the Noachian deluge).

1823 BUCKLAND *Relig. Diluv.* 2, I have felt myself fully justified in applying the epithet .. antediluvial to the state of things immediately preceding it [this great convulsion]. 1827 *Edin. Rev.* XLV. 317 The ante-diluvial rocks have a more compact stony aspect.

A·ntediluvially, *adv. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.] In times before the Flood.

1826 BEDDOES *To B. Procter*, *Poems* (1851) 168 Time's hillows, swelling, Roll a deep, ghostly, and invisible sea Of melted worlds antediluvially Upon the sand of ever-crumbling hours.

Antediluvian (æ·ntɪˌdilū·viăn), *a* and *sb.* [f. ANTE + *diluvi-um* the deluge + -AN.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to the world before the Noachian deluge; existing before the Flood.

1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xxii. 15 II. 200 Those Antediluvian Belialists. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. § 1 ¶ 83 Parts of the antediluvian Language. 1821 W. CRAIG *Drawing, etc.* ii. 109 The ingenious Dr. Burnet .. has made the antediluvian world a beautiful, smooth sphere, entirely covered with fine rich pasture land.

2. Concerning or referring to the period before the Flood.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 344 The antediluvian Chronology. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* II. 299 The antediluvian and postdiluvian history.

3. Of the sort which obtained before the Flood.

1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 367 Could I then lengthen out my Span to an Antediluvian stretch. 1711 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* Pref., An Antediluvian Diet of Roots and Vegetables. 1846 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. iv. 165 An antediluvian lease of life.

4. Belonging or proper to long-past ages; very antiquated, primitive. (In a disparaging sense.)

a 1726 VANBRUGH & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* III. (1730) 334 Such primitive antediluvian notions of life. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xxiv. (1865) 188 The cottage, a sorry antediluvian make-shift of a building.

B. *sb.* [the adj. used absol.]

1. One who lived before the Flood; *fig.* one who attains to a very great age.

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 222 The long lives of the antediluvians. 1713 *Guardian* No. 101 (1756) II. 81 An antediluvian could not have more life and briskness in him at threescore and ten. 1823 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* XXXI, From what cursed old antediluvian, who lived before the invention of spinning-jennies, she learned this craft, Heaven only knows.

† **A·ntefact.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *antefact-um*, pa. pple. of *ante-facĕre* to do before.] A thing done before, a previous act.

1623 COCKERAM, *Antefact*, a deed done before. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. 87 Being cleared and quitted from all ante-facts how hainous soever, by their entrance into Christianity. *Ibid.* X. 39 Confession was of antefacts, not post facts.

Antefen, antefne, obs. forms of ANTHEM.

Antefix (æ·ntɪˌfiks). Usually in *pl.*; also in L. form, with *pl.* -a. [ad. L. *antefix-um* subst. use of pa. pple. of *ante-fīg-ĕre* to fix in front.] Ornamental tiles or other work on the eaves and cornices of ancient buildings, to conceal the ends of the tiles; also ornamental heads of animals, etc., making the spouts from the gutters.

1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. viii. 174 Like the eaves of external roofs, with its ornamental antefixes. 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 249 Inverted antefixa or corner-ornaments of ancient sarcophagi are frequently to be found as decorations of pillars.

Antefixal (æntɪˌfi·ksăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL^{1}.] Of or pertaining to an antefix.

1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 7 This helix or antefixal ornament is the same as that which appears in the Doric entablatures. 1882 *Athenæum* 19 Aug. 248 The ornaments are more Asiatic than Egyptian; rosettes, chequers, antefixal ornaments, etc.

Anteflexed (æ·ntɪˌflekst), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. ANTE + *flex-* ppl. stem of *flect-ĕre* to bend + -ED.] Bent forward; *spec.* of the uterus.

1872 THOMAS *Dis. Wom.* 72 Anterior to the cervix [of the uterus] if it be in normal position or anteflexed.

Anteflexion (æntɪˌflekʃən). *rare.* [f. ANTE- + L. *flexiōn-em*, n. of action f. *flect-ĕre* to bend.] A bending forward; *spec.* of the uterus.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 643/2 [This curvature] constitutes .. anteflexion of the uterus. 1872 THOMAS *Dis. Wom.* 72 Due to anteflexion or anteversion of the uterus.

‖ **Antefurca** (æntɪˌfū·răkă). *Ent.* [mod.L., f. L. *ante* in front + *furca* fork.] In coekroaches, an internal forked projection from the sternal wall of the anterior somite of the thorax, which helps to support the nervous cord; sometimes also applied to external forked projections on the ventral surface of the segments of some Arthropoda.

1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xliii. 185 The extensor of the anterior thigh to the antefurca. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vii. 404 Forked or double apodemes, the antefurca, medifurca, and postfurca.

Ante-garden, -hall, -human, etc.: see ANTE-.

† **Antege·nital,** *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [ad. L. *antegenitāl-is* before birth, f. *ante* before + *genitāl-is* belonging to birth.] Previous to birth: (*erron.* 'Born before, elder born.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.)

† **Antegre·dient,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *antegredient-em* pr. pple. of *ante-gred-i* to go before.] Preceding, going before.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bod.* I. ii. 6 The antegredient part of the exhalation would give notice of the vehemency to be expected.

† **Antegre·ssion.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [ad. L. **antegressiōn-em*, n. of action f. *antegredi*: see prec.] 'A going before.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Ante-jentacular, -judiciary, etc.: see ANTE-.

† **Antela·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *antelātiōn-em* prerogative, n. of action f. *ante-ferre* to carry before.] Precedence, preference, prerogative.

1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* I. 790/2 The intrication of these prerogatives, antelations, and such other as do associate these expectative graces. 1623 MABBE *Aleman's G. d'Alfarache* II. 190 Alleaging the antelation of time, and priority of his debt.

Antelope (æ·ntɪˌloup). Forms: 5–7 antelop, 5 antyllope, antlop(e, 6 anteloppe, 7 antalope, 6–9 antilope, 5– antelope. [a. OFr. *antelop* (also *antelt*), ad. L. *ant(h)alop-us* (Damianus, *a* 1072), Gr. *ἀνθόλοψ, ἀνθόλοπ-* (Eustathius of Antioch, *c* 336), original language and meaning unknown. Med.Latin forms were also *talopus, calopus*.]

The popular and literary name for the numerous species of the deer-like ruminant genus *Antilope* (Pallas), the limits of which have been variously extended or contracted by different zoologists. The most usual scientific characteristics of the genus are cylindrical, annulated horns, and the possession of a sub-orbital or 'lachrymal' sinus. They are sometimes grouped as *True* Antelopes, *Bush* A., *Capriform* or Goat-like A., and *Bovine* or Ox-like A. It is with the first of these, distinguished by extreme grace and speed of motion, that the name is now popularly associated.

This application of the word is recent. The Gr., L., and OFr. (*Trésor* of Brun. Lat.) notices describe a creature

haunting the banks of the Euphrates, very savage, hard to catch, having long saw-like horns, with which they cut in pieces and broke all 'engines,' and even cut down trees. With these attributes the 'antelope' early became a heraldic animal. The modern denotation seems to begin with Topsell. The genus *Antilope* was constituted by Pallas *c* 1775.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (1840) 6 Twoo antelopis stondyng on outher syde, Withe the armys of Englond and of Fraunce. 1432 *Let.* in Riley *Liber Alb.* (1861) III. 459 In eadem pagina [i.e. pageant] erigebantur duo animalia vocata 'antelops.' 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Antyllope, beste, *Tatula*. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban's, Arms* C viij b, As Lyon, Antlop, and other. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vi. 26 The antelope and wolfe both fiers and fell. 1607 Topsell *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 1 The Antalope called in Latin *Calopus*, and of the Grecians *Analopos*, or *Aptolos*. 1662 Evelyn *Diary* 9 June, Staggs, elks, antelopes. 1678 Phillips, *Antilope*, a certain mongrel beast, begotten of an Hart and a Goat. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* II. 47 The tenth variety of the gazelle is the antelope, so well known to the English, who have given it the name. 1821 Shelley *Epipsych.* 75 An antelope, In the suspended impulse of its lightness, Were less ætherially light. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 265 The True Antelopes are remarkable for the graceful symmetry of their bodies, the length and slenderness of their limbs, and the lightness and agility of their movements. . . To the group of true Antelopes also belongs the Gazelle.

b. *attrib.*

1862 Mrs. Browning *Last Poems* 8 Her throat has the antelope curve. 1872 Baker *Nile Trib.* xviii. 318 At length we discovered a dangerous antelope-track.

† Ante·loquy. *Obs.*⁻° [ad. L. *anteloquium*, f. *ante* before + *-loquium* speech.] (See quot.)

1623 Cockeram, *Antiloquy*, a terme which stage-players use, by them called their cue. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Anteloquy*, a Preface, or the first place or turn in speaking: also [as in Cockeram].

‖ Antelu·ca. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [L. in form; app. f. *antelūcānus* (see next) after *noctilūca* the moon.] Used by Evelyn for the period before dawn (?).

1696 Evelyn *Corr.* (1846) 121 He brought the phosphorous and antheluca to the clearest light that ever any did.

Antelucan (æntĭlū·kăn), *a.* [ad. L. *antelūcānus* before dawn; f. *ante* + *lūc-* (*lux*) light: see -AN.] Of or pertaining to the hours just before dawn.

1654 Gayton *Fest. Notes* III. vi. 103 All manner of Antelucan Labourers. *a* 1656 Br. Hall *Rem.* 44 (T.) The Phosphorus of piety and antelucan devotion. *a* 1859 De Quincey *Wks.* X. 259 This practice of crepuscular ante-lucan worship, possibly having reference to the ineffable mystery of the resurrection.

‖ Anteluca·no. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [It. (:—L. *antelūcānus*) adj. used subst.] A hymn sung before dawn.

1656 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* vii. 18 They sang antelucanos, hymns, psalms of praise, to God before break of day.

Antelucidate, 'to work by Candle-light before day'; **anteluculated,** 'done before day light.' Bad formations in Cockeram 1623.

† A·ntelude. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *antelūdium*, f. *ante* before + *lūd-us* play.] A prelude, short introductory play.

1667 H. More *Div. Dial.* (1713) 570 The part of the Puppet or Punchinello in the Antelude of the Pageant.

Antem(e, obs. form of Anthem.

† A·nte-man. *Obs.* [Ante- A.] A valet, an usher.

1638 Nabbes *Covent Gard.* II. ii, My Ladies Gentleman Vsher, her preambulator or her anteman.

Antembletic (æntĕmble·tik), *a. rare*⁻¹. [a. Gr. **ἀντεμβλητικ-ός*, f. *ἀντεμβάλλ-ειν* to throw in in return.] Making provision against or reparation for loss; as an insurance office.

1780 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* xvi. § 54 *note*, Offences against antembletic trust.

Antemeridian (æntĭmĕri·diăn), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *ante-merīdiān-us* of the fore-noon, f. phr. *ante merīdiem* before noon: see -AN.] Of or belonging to the forenoon or 'morning.'

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Antemeridian*, before noon, or midday. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 18 Apr. 3 Everyfone] had come out in attire that was decidedly ante-meridian.

Ante-metallic, -mortal, etc.: see Ante-.

Antemetic (æntĭme·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [mod. f. Ant- + Emetic.] A. *adj.* Tending to check vomiting. B. *sb.* A medicine of this nature.

1706 Phillips, *Antemeticks*, Medicines that are given against vomiting. 1853 Mayne *Exp. Lex.*, *Antemetic*, opposed to or removing the inclination to vomit.

Antemne, antempne, obs. forms of Anthem.

Antempered, obs. form of Attempered.

Antemundane (æntĭmʌndē·in), *a.* [f. Ante- + *mund-us* world + -ane; after *mundane*, L. *mundānus*, belonging to the world.] Existing or occurring before the creation of the world.

1731 in Bailey. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* v. 93 The supreme, Great, antemundane Father! 1823 Lamb *Elia* (1860) 102 Some probable insight into our ante-mundane condition.

Antemu·ral. ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *antemūrāle* a breastwork, f. *ante* before + *mūr-us* wall: see -al².] 1774 T. West *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 369 A strong high wall with turrets, called the barbican or antemural.

Antenatal (æntĭnē·tăl), *a.* [f. Ante- + L. *nātāl-is* pertaining to birth, Natal.] Happening or existing before birth.

1817 Shelley *Pr. Athan.* 1, Memories of an antenatal life. 1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* II. ix. 34 A heaven, my spirit's antenatal home. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* II. 242 The antenatal predilection for Israel and detestation of Esau.

† A·ntenatali·tial, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Ante- + L. *nātālīci-us* belonging to a birthday + -al¹.] Belonging to the condition before birth.

1708 J. Keill *Anim. Secr.* Pref. 4 The ante-natalitial Ducts are stopp'd by breathing. 1717—*Anim. Œcon.* Pref. 12 Some of the ante-natalitial Ducts are expanded . . by breathing.

A·nte-na·ted, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Ante- + L. *nāt-us* born + -ed.] Born before.

a 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. 48 Something of the Evangelical relish was in them, ante-nated, and in being, before the Gospels were written.

‖ Antenna (æntĕ·nă). *Pl.* -æ, rarely -as. [a. L. *antenna*, in ancient use 'a sail-yard'; usually referred to Gr. *ἀνατείν-ειν* to stretch out or forth. The modern use seems to begin with the L. transl. of Aristotle *Περὶ ζῴων ἱστορίας*, by Theodorus Gaza (died 1478) in which the Gr. *κεραῖαι* 'horns' of insects (*cornua, cornicula* Pliny) is rendered *antennæ*, which thence passed into subsequent entomological writers (many of whom cite Aristotle for it). As the projecting 'horns' or ends of sail-yards, in L. *cornua antennārum*, were also called *κεραῖαι, antennæ* was aptly employed to render the same word when meaning the horns of insects, which indeed often suggest the *cornua* of the long ascending *antennæ* or yards of lateen sails. Common in Lat. entomol. works during 16–17th c., but not found in the dict. of any mod. lang. bef. 1700.]

A sensory organ, occurring in pairs on the heads of insects and crustacea; popularly called *horns* or *feelers*.

[*a* 1478 Theod. Gaza *Aristotle, Hist. Anim.* (1492) 18 b, Ad hæc antennæ nonnullis ante oculos prætenduntur, ut papilioni et fulloni [Gr. *ἔτι κεραίας πρὸ τῶν ὀμμάτων ἔντα*]. *a* 1600 U. Aldrovandus *De animalibus insect.* (1602) Prol. 7 Quædam cornicula gerunt in capite quæ antennas Aristoteles vocat. *Ibid.* II. 236 Aristoteles antennas iis ante oculos prætendi scripsit, idque ex eo repetiit Plinius, vocans istiusmodi antennas ignava cornicula. 1657 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying Ins.* I. iii. 4 The horns are called by Aristotle, *Antennæ*, because they hold them forth before them.] 1698 Allen *Death-Watch* in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 377 The Antennæ proceeded from under the Eyes. 1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* (Jod.) Insects clean their eyes with their forelegs, as well as antennæ. 1826 Kirby & Spence *Entomol.* (1828) II. xxiii. 303 This part looks like a jointed antenna. 1834 Good *Bk. Nat.* II. 21 The antennas of the butterflies. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 788 The spiny Lobster . . is distinguished by the very large size of its lateral antennæ. 1879 Lubbock *Sci. Lect.* iii. 87 There are in the antennæ of ants certain curious organs which may perhaps be of an auditory character. 1880 Huxley *Cray-Fish* 24 The Antennæ are organs of touch.

2. *fig.* 'Feelers.'

1855 Holmes *Poems* 214 Go to yon tower, where busy science plies Her vast antennæ, feeling thro' the skies.

3. *Bot.* (by extension). A pair of long slender irritable processes in the male flower of certain orchids, by the excitement of which the pollinium is jerked out of the flower.

1862 Darwin *Orchids* 225 When the right-hand antenna . . is touched, the pollinium is instantly ejected. 1874 Lubbock *Flowers & Insects* (1882) 175 Insects alight as usual on the lip of the flower, and it will be seen that in front of it are two long processes called antennæ.

Antennal (æntĕ·năl), *a. Zool.* [f. prec. + -al¹.] Of or belonging to antennæ.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 92 The younger Huber has attributed to ants the use of certain signs made with those organs which he terms antennal language. 1861 Hulme *Moquin-Tandon* II. vi. i. 318 The antennal pincers of the Spiders.

Antennary (æntĕ·nări, æntĕ·nări), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *antennāri-us*, f. Antenna: see -ary.] Of, relating to, or of the nature of antennæ.

1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 776/1 The two antennary arteries. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 254 The very fine setæ . . which abound on the antennary organs of Insecta and Crustacea.

Antenniferous (æntĕnĭ·fĕrəs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. Antenna + -ferous bearing.] Bearing or having antennæ.

1826 Kirby & Spence *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxviii. 23 Their head and trunk are distinct, the former antenniferous. 1874 Lubbock *Orig. Ins.* i. 18 Hexapod antenniferous larvæ.

Antenniform (æntĕ·nifōm), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -(i)form.] Of the form or shape of antennæ.

1847 in Craig. 1856-8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 239 Head with two very long antenniform tentacles. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 297 The first pair of swimming appendages . . are converted into antenniform organs.

Antennular (æntĕ·niŭlăr), *a. Zool.* [f. Antennule + -ar.] Of the nature of small antennæ.

1858 T. R. Jones *Aquar. Nat.* 318 The part representing the head is . . furnished with eight antennular organs.

Antennulary (æntĕ·niŭlări), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -ary.] = Antennular.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 282 Antennary and antennulary nerves.

Antennule (æntĕ·niŭl). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. **antennula*, dim. of Antenna.] A little antenna; a tiny organ of the nature of an antenna.

1845 Baird in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 156 Antennules of two branches of nearly equal size. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 147 A pair of small jointed feelers . . known as the 'lesser antennæ' or 'antennules.'

Ante-orbital (æntĭ,ō·rbităl), *a. Phys.*; also **antorbital.** [f. Ante- + Orbit, eyesocket + -al¹.] Situated in front of the eyes.

1839-47 Todd *Cyc. Anat.* III. 269/1 The ant-orbital foramen. 1880 Gunther *Fishes* 36 The Eye divides the head into the ante-orbital and post-orbital portion. 1881 Owen in *Nat.* XXIV. 499 These antorbital nostrils, as they are called.

Antepagment (æntĭpæ·gmĕnt). *Arch.* [ad. L. *antepagment-um* (also used unchanged, with pl. *-menta*), f. *ante* before + *pang-ĕre* to fasten.]

1678 Phillips, *Antipagments*, garnishings in posts or doors, wrought in stone or timber. 1876 Gwilt *Encycl. Arch.*, *Antepagmenta*, In ancient architecture the jambs or moulded architraves of a door.

Antepaschal (æntĭpæ·skăl), *a. rare.* [f. Ante- + *pascha* passover, Easter + -al¹.] Coming before the Jewish Passover, or before Easter.

1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* III. iv. xiii. § 17 Some did only observe three . . out of the number of the seven antepaschal weeks. 1704 Nelson *Fest. & Fasts* i. II. (1739) 445 Concerning the ending of the Ante-paschal Fast.

Antepast (æ·ntĭpast). Also 6–7 anti-. [f. Ante- + *pāst-us* food, f. *pāsc-ĕre* to feed; cf. *repast.*] Something taken before a meal to whet the appetite (*obs.*); a foretaste.

1590 *Eng. Rom. Life* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 182 The first messe, or antepast as they call it . . is some fine meate to urge them to have an appetite. 1621 Donne *Serm.* lxx. 713 An office is but an Antipast—it gets them an appetite to another office. 1778 H. Walpole *Last Jrnls.* Dec., A very unexpected blow . . an antepast of the odium they were to incur. 1855 A. de Vere *Poems* 208 Rich antepasts we have in thee Of glory and eternity.

Ante-patriarchal, -pectoral, etc.: see Ante-.

† A·ntepend. *Obs.* = Antependium.

1542 *Coll. Inventories* (Jam.) Item, ane antepend of blak velvot . . item ane frontall of the samyn wark. 1555 *Inv. of Vestm.* (ibid.) Ane antipend for the Lady's altar of blew and yellow broig satin.

‖ Antependium (æntĭpe·ndiŭm). Often anti-. [L., f. *ante* before + *pend-ĕre* to hang: 'velum quod antependet.' Du Cange.] A veil or covering for the front of the altar, used in Roman Catholic and some Anglican churches; sometimes identified with a Frontal, which may be an ornamental panel.

1696 Phillips, *Antipendium*, a large silver-skreen that covers the Front of a Popish Altar . . hung on with skrews upon a high day. 1716 T. Ward *Eng. Ref.* 51 On Beds they Antipendiums laid, Of Sacred Vestments Cushions made. 1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* I. iii. 236 The modern term for the frontal is 'antependium.' 1864 Ainsworth *Tower Lond.* 158 The altar, covered with a richly-ornamented antipendium.

Antepenult (æntĭpĭ·nʌlt), *a.* and *sb.* [abbrev. of L. *antepænultima*: see next.]

A. *adj.* Preceding the penult; the last but two. Orig. a term of *Prosody*, but also used otherwise.

1585 James I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 57 Or *question* and *digestion*, It rymes in *ques* and *ges*, albeit they be bot the antepenult syllabis. 1597 T. Morley *Introd. Mus.* 76 Your penult and antepenult notes. 1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 631 Carapax . . extending to antepenult thoracic segment.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*, sc. syllable.]

c 1620 A. Hume *Orthogr. Brit. Tong.* 22 Never farther from the end then the third syllab, quhilk the grammareanes calls the antepenult. 1755 Johnson *Gram. Pros.*, Words in *ion* have the accent upon the antepenult.

‖ Antepenultima (æntĭpĭnʌ·ltimă). *Pros.* [L. (*syllaba*) *antepænultima* the last (syllable) but two, f. *ante* before + *pænultima* last but one, f. *pæne* almost + *ultima* last. Formerly with Eng. pl. in *-s.*] The last syllable but two of a word.

1581 Sidney *Def. Poesie* (1622) 529 The French . . hath not one word that hath his accent in the last syllable saving two, called Antepenultima. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 92 In *altitude* and *heauinesse* the sharpe accent falles vpon *at* and *he* which be the antepenultimaes. 1874 Sayce *Comp. Philol.* i. 19 The general rule [of Æolic dialect] which threw the accent back upon the *antepenultima*.

Antepenultimate (-ĭ·ltimĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *antepænultim-us* + -ate, after *ultimate.*]

A. *adj.* The last but two. Orig. of syllables; but extended to order in place or time.

1730 Nicholls *Lobster* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 293 The antepenultimate Leg. 1775 Walker *Rhym. Dict.* Pref. 10, I find every vowel in this antepenultimate syllable . . pronounced long. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 11 We have the antepenultimate Duke of Newcastle's authority for the dictum. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 12 Each succeeding vertebra up to the antepenultimate lumbar.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*, sc. syllable, etc.]

1727 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The Antepenultimate of a dactyle is long. 1871 *Athenæum* 10 June 725 In words of four syllables it [the accent] may be on the antepenultimate, as in *ténérité*.

Antephialtic (æntĭefĭæ·ltik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ad. mod.L. *antephialticus* (Hoffmann *a* 1740), f. Gr. *ἀντί* against + *ἐφιάλτ-ης* nightmare: see -ic.]

A. *adj.* Good against the nightmare. B. *sb.* A medicinal agent of this nature.

[1811 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, *Antephialtica*, medicines which prevent the night-mare]. 1853 Mayne *Exp. Lex.*, *Antephialtic*, opposed to, or curative of ephialtes or night-mare.

Antephne, obs. form of Anthem.

Antepileptic (æntĭepile·ptik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* Also 8 anti-ep-. [f. Ant- + Epileptic.]

A. *adj.* Good against, or preventive of, epilepsy.

1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 113 The Antepileptick Pill of the roots of Piony. 1757 Pulteney in *Phil. Trans.* L. 73 Giving alexipharmics and anti-epileptic medicines. 1853 in Mayne *Exp. Lex.*

B. *sb.* (sc. medicine.)

1742 Bailey, *Antepileptick*s. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The chief Antepileptics from the vegetable kingdom are, the roots of pæony, valerian, etc. 1864 in Webster.

† Antepile·ptical, *a. Med. Obs.* = prec. adj.
1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. (1686) 71 That Coral is Antepileptical we will not deny. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 565 A Laxative Rosin, dissolved in an Anti-Epileptical Spirit.

Antepiscopist: see Anti-episcopist.

† Antepo·ne, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *antepōnĕre* to place before.] To set before, to prefer.
1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Antepone*, to put or set before, to prefer. 1755 T. Croker *Ariosto's Orl. Fur.* xlii. lxxxiii, Whose beauty, virtue, Rome should antepone To her she once so much did celebrate.

† Anteport. *Obs. rare.* [ad. It. *antiporta*, f. *anti* = L. *ante* before + *porta* gate, door.]
1. An outer gate or door.
1644 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 126 Between the five large anti-ports are columns of enormous height.
2. A veil or hanging in front of a door.
1653 J. Greaves *Grand Signour's Seraglio* 14 His Majestie's Bed-Chamber .. The Anteporta's are cloth of gold of Bursia. 1669 T. Smith *Mann. Turks* 75 (L.) If a Christian or Jew should but lift up the antiport and set one step into it.

Ante-portico, -posthumous, etc.: see Ante-.

Anteposition (æntĭpozi·ʃən). *rare.* [n. of action f. L. *antepōn-ĕre*; cf. *position*.] The placing of anything in front: *esp.* **a.** of a word which in ordinary construction follows; **b.** in *Bot.* (see quot.).
1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Anteposition* .. as when in Latin the adjective is put before the substantive. 1775 Ash, *Anteposition*, a position of words contrary to their proper and natural order. 1880 Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 396 *Antiposition*, the opposition of successive (or apparently successive) whorls which normally alternate.

Anteprandial (æntĭpræ·ndiăl), *a.* [f. Ante- + *prandi-um* dinner + -al¹.] Before-dinner.
1847 *Q. Rev.* No. 163. 66 The anteprandial fencing-bouts of the House of Lords. 1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 20 July, When he takes his anteprandial constitutional on deck.

Anter, obs. form of Adventure.

Anterior (æntī·riəɹ), *a.* [a. L. *anterior* fore, former, f. *ante* before; cf. Fr. *antérieur*, Cotgr.]
1. Of place: Fore, more to the front; opposed to *posterior*.
1611 Cotgr., *Anterieur*, Anterior, fore, former .. that goeth, or is set, before. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 115 Where the anteriour body giveth way, as fast as the posteriour cometh on, it maketh no noise. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xxxv. 288 The two parts into which the iris divides the eye are called the anterior and the posterior chambers.
2. Of time and progress: Going before, preceding, former, earlier, prior.
1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II, The memory of anterior ages. 1850 M'Cosh *Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 271 The mind has not only the power of action, but the anterior .. power of choice.
b. with *to*. (Like similar L. comparatives, *anterior* is, in Eng., comparative in sense, but not in construction; we do not say *anterior than*.)
1728 *M. Scriblerus* in Pope *Dunc.* (1736) 30 The first Dunciad was the first Epic poem .. anterior even to the Iliad or Odyssey. 1856 Dove *Log. Chr. Faith* v. i. § 1. 243 Intuition is logically anterior to metaphysic.

Anteriority (æntī·riŏ·rĭti). [f. L. *anteriōr-em* (see prec.) + -ity. Cf. Fr. *antériorité*.] The quality of being anterior, in order of time or progress.
1720 Pope *Iliad* xix. 93 *note* (R.) This anteriority of time makes this passage the more observable. 1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 777 It has the anteriority of date with regard to Mr. Melvil's paper. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* xii. 335, I was much impressed by .. the anteriority of granite to greenstone.

Ante·riorly, *adv.* [f. Anterior + -ly².]
1. Of place: In an anterior position, in front.
1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 243/1 This Pessarye .. must she intrude anteriorlye into her bodye. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* VI. i. i. (Jod.) The globe of the eye is more depressed anteriorly. 1855 Macgillivray *Nat. Hist. Dee Side* 387 The ears dusky, anteriorly edged with red.
2. Of time or logical order: Previously, antecedently. Const. *to*.
1839 J. Rogers *Antipopopr.* III. iii. 163 Viewing the matter not as anteriorly probable. 1855 Cdl. Wiseman *Fabiola* 145 Anteriorly to the construction of catacombs.

Ante·riorness. *rare*⁻¹. = Anteriority.
1870 J. Grote *Exam. Util. Phil.* vi. 107 An anteriorness to any fixed conditions.

Antero- stem of assumed L. **anterus*, positive of Anterior; used in Eng. as comb. form of the latter in modern technical adjectives = Front, fore; as **antero-external**, front outside or outer; **antero-frontal**, pertaining to the front part of the forehead; **antero-inferior**, lower front; **antero-lateral**, front side; **antero-parietal**, belonging to the front of the parietal or side plates of the skull; **antero-posterior**, front and back, forward and backward; **antero-spinal**, etc.
Also in advs., as **antero-posteriorly**, etc.
1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 362 The antero-external angle of the second joint. 1879 *Academy* 11 Jan. 35 Lesions of the antero-frontal region [of the brain]. 1849-52 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 815/1 In the antero-inferior triangle of the neck. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 653 The inferi- or antero-lateral extremity of the nose. 1864 *Reader* 23 Apr. 525/2 The outer surface [of this brain] has only the Sylvian fissure, and a faint trace of the antero-parietal. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 7 The anteroposterior movement of the lower jaw. 1878 A. Hamilton *Nerv. Dis.* 221 Antero-spinal paralysis .. is ushered in by fever. 1849-52 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1122/2 The tongue .. is flattened antero-posteriorly.

Ante-room (æntĭ,rūm). [after Fr. *antichambre* or It. *anticamera*.] A room before, or forming an entrance to, another.
1762 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 200 An anti-room at St. James's. 1854 Bancroft *Hist. U.S.* (1876) VI. xli. 239 His ante-rooms were thronged with clients of all sorts. 1858 Sears *Athan.* III. x. 338 Whatever our place, if we are doing its work well, it is the anteroom of heaven.

Anterous, obsolete form of Adventurous.

Antes (æntĭz), *sb. pl. Arch.* [cf. Fr. *antes*, ad. L. *antas*, acc. of Ante.] = Ante.
1789 Smyth tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 102 Antes .. are placed nowhere except in the angles, or at the junction of walls. 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* 292 Astounded and awed to the antes they clung.

Antescript (æntĭskript). *rare.* [suggested by *postscript*.] A note written in front or on the top of a letter, etc.; a prefatory note; *also*, The whole of a letter before the postscript.
1831 Knox & Jebb *Corr.* II. 593 He has added an Antescript, which will indemnify you for the meagreness of this [letter]. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Lett.* II. 164 There is a postscript scarcely proportionate to the antescript.

† Antesignary. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. late L. *antesignārius*, for cl. L. *antesignānus*, a soldier fighting before the standard, f. *ante* before + *signum* standard: see -ary.] *collect.* The picked soldiers who marched before and defended the standard.
1650 Ussher *Annals* VI. (1658) 220 Gave order to the Antesignary, i.e. those that stood next before the standard.

Antesigne, obs. f. Ensign, affiliating it to L. *antesignānus*. See prec., and Ancient *sb.*²

Ante-spirant, -spring, etc.: see Ante-.

† Antestature. *Obs.* [a. Fr. *antestature*, Sp. *antestatura*, f. L. *ante* before + *statūra* a standing, f. *stat-* ppl. stem of *stā-re* to stand.] (See quot.)
1706 Phillips, *Antestature*, a Traverse or small Intrenchment made of Pallisadoes, or of Sacks fill'd with Earth, and rais'd in haste, to dispute the rest of the Ground, when the Enemy has already gain'd part. 1816 [So James *Mil. Dict.*]

† Ante-supper. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Ante- + Supper.] A course displayed but not partaken of, in anticipation of supper.
1658 Osborn *K. James* (1673) 533 The Earl of Carlisle was one of the Quorum, that brought in the Vanity of Ante-Suppers, not heard of in our Fore-fathers time.

Ante-temple (æntĭtemp'l). [ad. med.L. *antetemplum*, f. *ante* before + *templum* temple, transl. Gr. *πρόναος* Pronaos.] The portico of an ancient temple or of a Christian church; also applied to the *ante-nave* of a church.
1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 136 The Temple is an oblong square .. in length sixty-four [yards], of which eighteen were taken up by the *Πρόναος* or Anti-Temple. 1711 Bingham *Chr. Antiq.* (1840) III. VIII. § 3. 394 The narthex or 'antetemple,' where the penitents and catechumens stood. 1876 Gwilt *Encycl. Arch.* 1284 *Narthex* .. an antetemple or vestibule outside the church; it is thus used as synonymous with porch and portico.

† Antethem(e. *Obs.* 5–6. Also antyteme, antithem, anthe- antetyme, antetewme. [A. derivative of Theme (earlier also *teme*, *tyme*), a. Fr. *thème*, *tesme*, *teme*, *teume*:—L. *thema*, in common mediæval use for 'subject proposed for discussion, text,' a. Gr. *θέμα*, lit. 'the thing placed or laid down.' The prefix is doubtful, whether Gr. *ἀντί*, as if assuming a Gr. **ἀντίθεμα*, from *ἀντι-τίθημι*; or (more prob.) L. *ante* 'before,' as if = **antethema* 'text prefixed.' No corresponding word has yet been noticed in med.L. or OFr.]
The text prefixed to a sermon or discourse as its theme or motto.
1494 Fabyan VII. 306 He made vnto them Colacions or Exortacions, & toke for his anteteme, *Hauritis aquas in gaudio de fontibus saluatoris*. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 363 To preche .. Without an antetyme. *a* 1529 — *Merie Tales* vii. 78 As I said before in myantithem. 1530 Palsgr., Anthetyme, [Fr.] *thieme*. 1561 A. Scott *To Q. Mary* Protestandis takis the freiris auld Antetewme, Reddie ressauaris, bot to rander nocht.

Antetype (æntĭtəip). [f. Ante- + Type, prob. by erron. analysis of Antitype.] A preceding type; an earlier example.
1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 6 (1619) 99 Antetypes of Christ's puritie. 1844 Marg. Fuller *Wom. in 19th C.* (1862) 74 She is an antetype of a class to which the coming time will afford a field.

† Anteve·ne, *v. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *antevenī-re*, f. *ante* before + *venī-re* to come.] 'To come before, to anticipate, or prevent.' Blount, 1656; Bailey, etc.

Antevenient (æntĭvī·niĕnt), *ppl. a. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *antevenient-em* pr. pple. of *antevenīre*; see prec.] Coming before, preceding.
1800 Lamb *Lett.* I. (1841) 49 Which .. stupidly stood alune, nothing prevenient or antevenient.

Anteversion (æntĭvə·ɹʃən). [ad. L. *anteversiōn-em*, n. of action f. *antevert-ĕre*: see next. Cf. mod.Fr. *antéversion*.] A turning forwards; *spec.* in *Surg.* = Anteflexion.
1853 Mayne *Exp. Lex.*, Anteversion of the womb. 1857 Bullock *Cazeaux's Midwif.* 327 Anteversion is very rare in the early stages of gestation.

Antevert (æntĭvə·ɹt), *v.* [ad. L. *antevert-ĕre* to anticipate, prevent, f. *ante* before + *vertĕre* to turn.]
†1. To avert beforehand, prevent, anticipate. *Obs.*
1649 Bp. Hall *Cases of Consc.* iii. (1654) 421 To antevert some great danger. 1677 Hale *Cont.* II. 106 If Passion run before it [judgment] .. and so antivert the use of Deliberation.
2. To turn forward, displace. (See Anteverted.)
1870 W. Playfair in *Lancet* 2 July 13/2 The uterus was anteverted, and the cervix exposed with difficulty.

Anteverted (æntĭvə·ɹtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.] Displaced; *spec.* in *Surg.* = Anteflexed.
1860 Tanner *Pregn.* II. 96 An anteverted uterus.

Anteve·rting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing¹.] The action of averting beforehand, prevention (*obs.*).
1624-47 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 157 It is high time to mourne for the anteverting of a threatened vengeance.

† Antevolate, *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *antevolāt-* ppl. st. of *antevolā-re*.] 'To fly before.' Cockeram 1623.

† Antey·n. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OFr. *antaine*, *antienne*, an Anthem.] A by-form of Anthem.
c 1305 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 39 Þis anteyn þat murie is: þat folc þurde alle Hou þe harpe song al bi him silf.

Ant-fly. One of the winged ants, or perfect males and females, of an ant's nest; a favourite bait in angling.
1653 Walton *Angler* 221 Take the blackish Ant-fly out of .. the Ant-hil. 1746 Miles in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 354 Winged Ants commonly known by the Name of Ant-Flies. 1787 T. Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 117 The little Red and Black Ant-Flies come on about the tenth or twelfth of August. [1867 F. Francis *Angling* vi. (1880) 233 The Red and Black Ants are very favourite flies during July.]

Anth-, Gr. *ἀνθ'*, comb. form of *ἀντί* (see Anti-) bef. an aspirate. Often, in mod. scientific words, written analytically *anti-*, as in *anthelix*, *antihelix*; *anthypnotic*, *anti-hypnotic*.

Anthelion (ænþī·liŏn, ænţ|h-). *Pl.* **-a.** [late Gr. *ἀνθήλιον*, neut. of *ἀνθήλιος*, earlier *ἀντήλιος*, opposite to the sun, f. *ἀντί* over against + *ἥλιος* sun.] A luminous ring or nimbus seen (chiefly in alpine or polar regions) surrounding the shadow of the observer's head projected on a cloud or fog bank opposite to the sun. As many as four such concentric rings have been seen, decreasing in brightness to the outer at 40° from the centre.
1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1072 The Anthelion, observed by M. Hevelius Sept. 6, 1661, in which there were two coloured Arches of a circle. 1760 Swinton *ibid.* LII. 94 A very distinguishable Mock-Sun, opposite to the true one, which I take to have been an Anthelion. 1859 Tennent *Ceylon* 72 Anthelia .. may probably have suggested to the early painters the idea of the glory surrounding the heads of beatified saints.

Anthelix: see Anti-helix.

Anthelmintic (ænþelmi·ntik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [mod. f. Anth- + Gr. *ἕλμινθ-* (*ἕλμινς*) a worm + -ic.]
A. *adj.* Of use against intestinal worms.
1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* x. 365 All bitter things are Anthelminthick. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 96 The Cochin-chinese consider that plant [*Ficus septica*] caustic and anthelmintic.
B. *sb.* An anthelmintic medicine.
1706 Phillips, *Anthelminticks*, Medicines that destroy Worms in Humane Bodies. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 407 Turpentine is chiefly employed internally as an anthelmintic.

Anthem (æ·nþĕm), *sb.* Forms: 1–4 **antefn**(e, 3–6 **-tempne** (3–4 **-tephne**, 5 **-thephne**), 4–6 **antem**(e, **-tim**(e, 5 **-tym**, 6 **-temne**, **-temme**, 6–7 **-theme**, 7 **-thym**, **-thymne**, **-themne**, 7– **anthem**. [OE. *antefn*(e a. early Romanic **antéfena*, **antéfna*:—late L. *antifona* (Isidore), for *antíphōna*, a. Gr. *ἀντίφωνα*: see Antiphon.
The Gr. accent was preserved in late L. *antíphōna*, *antífona*, whence It. *antífona*, Pr. *antífena*, *antífna*, OFr. **antievne*, later *antievre* and *antienne*, *antaine* (like OFr. *Estievre*, *Estienne* for **Estievne*, It. *Istéfano*:—L. *Stephanum*). The phonetic development in Eng. was *ante·fne*, *ante·vne*, *ante·mne*, *a·ntemn*, *a·ntem*, *a·nthem*. Cf. (1) *efen*, *even*, *Stephen*, *Steven*; (2) *efn*, *emn*, *stefne*, *stemne*, *nefnian*, *nemnian*; (3) *hymn*, *column*, *autumn*. For the subseq. corruption of *antem* to *anthem*, cf. *Anthony*, *amaranth*, *amianth*; in 15th c. Fr. we also find *anthaine* for *antaine*; some Eng. spellings indicate an attempt to explain the word as *anti-hymn*, *ant'hymn*. A by-form Anteyn, adopted from Fr. *antaine*, also occurs in 13–14th c.; in 16th *antiphona* was anew adopted as Antiphon.]
1. A composition, in prose or verse, sung antiphonally, or by two voices or choirs, responsively; an Antiphon. *Obs.* or *arch.*
a 1000 *Bæda* I. xxv. (Bosw.) Is ðæt sæd, ðæt hi ðysne letanian and antefn geleðre stæfne sungan. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 42 Efter hire viue hexte blissen tel in þe antefnes [*v.r.* antempnes]. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Antym, *Antiphona*. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Lady* 95 After the Hympne cometh Antempnes and psalmes. Antem ys as moche to saye as a sownyng before, for yt ys begonne before the Psalmes; yt is as moche to saye as a sownynge ageynste. 1555 *Fardle of Facions* II. xii. 272 The Anthemes .. Damasus put ordre that the quiere should sing side aftre side. 1623 Cockeram, *Anthemne*, a Song which Church-men sing by course one after another. 1654 L'Estrange *Charles I* (1656) 114 The King and the Spanish Ambassador descended into the Chappell, continuing .. untill an Anthymne was sung. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* II. VIII. 122 The method of singing by .. anthem .. introduced.
2. A composition in unmeasured prose (usually from the Scriptures or Liturgy) set to sacred music.
c 1386 Chaucer *Prioress' T.* 208 And bad me for to synge This antym [*v.r.* -theme, -teme, -time, -thephene] verrally

in my deyinge. 1530 PALSGR., Antemne, a song, *antiesme.* 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* 1005/2 In the meane time did the quier sing ye antheme beginning '*Unxerunt regem.*' 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 213 For my voice, I haue lost it with hallowing and singing of Anthemes. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 405 ¶ 2 Those parts of the inspired Writings, which are proper for Divine Songs and Anthems. 1795 MASON *Ch. Music* ii. 108 The first Anthem set to English words after the Reformation .. was that of Dr. Tye, beginning 'I will exalt thee.' 1855 TENNYSON *Wellington* 60 The sound of the sorrowing anthem roll'd Thro' the dome.

3. *loosely* in poetry: Any song of praise or gladness. Also used of the English 'National' or 'Royal Anthem,' which is technically a *hymn.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 240 Breathe it in mine eare, As ending Antheme of my endlesse dolor. 1735 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* III. (R.) The floods .. tune their anthems. *a* 1821 KEATS *Nightingale* viii, Thy plaintive anthem fades Past the near meadows, over the still stream. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Music* i. 2 (Note to 'National Anthem') Anthem is musically an inappropriate title for this tune. It has, however, now been so generally adopted that it would be pedantic not to use it. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Music* I. 605 'God Save the King,' the so-called 'National Anthem' of England.

4. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *anthem-bell, -book,* **anthem-wise, in** manner of an anthem, antiphonally.

1611 COTGR., *Martinet* .. a Saints bell, or Antham bell. 1625 BACON *Ess. Masques* (Arb.) 539 Seuerall Quires, placed one ouer against another, and taking the Voice by Catches Antheme-wise.

Anthem (ænˈþĕm), *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. to *chant, hymn.*] *trans.* To celebrate or praise in an anthem, to sing to sacred music.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xci. (1647) 285 He that had anthem'd the purenesse of the God of Israel. *a* 1821 KEATS *Fancy* 42 Sweet birds antheming the morn. 1877 LYTTELT. *Landm.* IV. ii. 193 The tips of the granite mountains .. antheming their hymn of praise.

Antheming (ænˈþĕmiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].] The action of singing anthems.

1829 A. HALLAM in Lockhart *Scott* (1839) IX. 331 And full-voiced anthemings the while Swelled from the choir. 1883 J. RYLANCE in *Homilet. Monthly* May 332 An eternity of antheming!

Anthemize (ænˈþĕməiz), *v. rare*—[1]. [f. ANTHEM *sb.* + -IZE; cf. *anagramize.*] To sing of or celebrate in an anthem.

1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 481 Do you think any piety .. proof against risibility, with such an ally as Lazarus anthemized with love in a church gallery?

Anthemy (ænˈþĕmi). *Bot. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀνθε-* (*ἄνθος*) flower; formation unexplained. Also in mod.L. *anthemia.*] 'A flower-cluster of any kind.' Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 1880.

Anther (ænˈþəɹ). *Bot.* [a. mod.Fr. *anthère,* and mod.L. *anthēra,* in cl.L. 'a medicine extracted from flowers,' a. Gr. *ἀνθηρά,* fem. of *ἀνθηρός* flowery, f. *ἀνθε-* (*ἄνθος*) flower. As these medicines often consisted of the internal organs of flowers (*e.g.* saffron, one of the chief *anthēræ,* was the stigma), the name *anthēra* was specially applied by the early pharmacists to these parts, and at length confined by the herbalists, *c* 1700, to the pollen-bearing organ, known to earlier writers as *thēca, capsula,* or *apex*; which use was accepted and sanctioned by Linnæus. The following quotations illustrate these changes:

1551 TURNER *Herbal* II. 116 (*from Dioscor.*) [Dried rose petals] are mingled with medicines called *anthera* and preservatiue medicines for wounades. But the floure that is founde in the middes of the rose is good agaynst the reume or flowing of the gummes. 1657 *Phys. Dict., Anthera,* a compound medicine used for sore mouths. So in PHILLIPS 1678–96; *ed.* 1706 *adds, Anthera,* the yellow seeds in the middle of a Rose .. Among Herbalists *Antheræ* are taken for those little knobs that grow on the top of the *Stamina* of Flowers, and are oftner call'd *Apices.* 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Anthera* in pharmacy, a term used by some authors for the yellow, or ruddy globules in the middle of certain flowers, as of lilies, saffron, etc. Some confine the *Anthera* to the yellowish globules in the middle of roses .. Other apply the name *Antheræ* to those little tufts or knobs which grow on the tops of the stamina of flowers; more usually called apices.]

That part of the stamen containing the pollen or fertilizing dust, which when mature is shed forth for the fertilization of the ovary; it is often supported on a slender pedicel called the *filament.*

1706–51 [See above]. 1759 B. STILLINGFLEET in *Misc. Tracts* Introd. (1762) 31 This anthera contains the male dust, which when ripe is scattered about by every breath of air. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 197 The bursting Anthers trust To the mild breezes their prolific dust. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 68 The essential part of the stamens are the summits or anthers. 1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flow.* iii. 50 In the Buttercup the anthers commence to discharge their pollen, as soon as the flower opens.

b. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *anther-beak, -cell, -lobe*; **anther-dust,** pollen; **anther-valve,** the opening by which the pollen is shed.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 356 *Ophrys apifera* .. anther-beak hooked. *Ibid.* 285 *Salvia* .. connective slender, bearing at one end a perfect anther-cell. 1875 tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 473 The anther consists of two longitudinal halves (anther-lobes). 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 25 Flowers regular, with recurved anther-valves.

Antheral (ænˈþĕrăl), *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to anthers.

1795 ROXBURGH in *Asiat. Res.* IV. 406 The antheral glands give it a claim to the genus *Adenanthera.* 1847 in CRAIG.

Antheridial (ænþĕriˈdiăl), *a.* [f. next + -AL[1].] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an antheridium.

1848 DANA *Zooph.* v. 92 The union of a final cellule, with some other which is antheridial in its nature. 1875 tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 803 The antheridial branches of some Saprolegnieæ.

‖ **Antheridium** (ænþĕriˈdiŭm). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. *anthēra* + Gr. *-ιδιον* dimin. ending.] Oblong or globular 'sperm' cells found in Cryptogams, answering to the anthers of flowering plants.

1854 BALFOUR *Bot.* 272 The antheridia were early noticed in the case of mosses. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 169 An oblong cell, slightly curved, .. an antheridium or organ of the male sex.

Antheriferous (ænþĕriˈfĕrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *anthēra* + -(I)FEROUS bearing.] Anther-bearing.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 212 The genuine antheræ, which he [Jacquin] calls antheriferous sacs. 1877 DARWIN *Diff. Forms Fl.* viii. 320 All five stamens are .. antheriferous.

Antheriform (ænþĕriˈfōɹm), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -(I)FORM shaped.] Anther-shaped.

1847 in CRAIG.

† **Anantherine.** *Obs.* 8. Also anterne. [? f. Gr. *ἀνθηρ-ός* flowery, bright-coloured + -INE.] A kind of poplin, now obsolete.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmdcclxxxvii/4 A green strip'd Poplin Mantua and Petticoat, lined with a white Antherine. 1719 J. ROBERTS *Spinster* 346 Stuffs mixed with silk .. antherines and bombazines. 1739 in BECK *Drap. Dict.* (1882) 6 *Anterne,* a stuff of wool and silk mixed, or of mohair and cotton.

Antherless (ænˈþəɹlĕs), *a. Bot.* [f. ANTHER + -LESS.] Without anthers.

1877 F. HULME *Wild Fl.* 6 Stamens .. often antherless.

Antherogenous (ænþĕrɒˈdʒĕnəs). [f. Fr. *anthérogène* (De Candolle, f. L. *anthēra* anther + Gr. *-γενης* born) + -OUS.] Produced or developed from anthers, as most of the petals in a double rose.

1847 in CRAIG.

Antheroid (ænˈþĕroid), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *anthēra* + -OID.] Anther-like in appearance or functions.

Antherozooid, -zoid (ænþĕrɒˌzōˈoid, -ˈid). *Bot.* [mod. f. L. *anthēra* + ZOOID (f. Gr. *ζωοειδής* like an animal).] One of the minute moving bodies in the antheridia of cryptogams, analogous to the spermatozoa of animals.

1854 BALFOUR *Bot.* 272 In antheridia there have been detected cells containing moving filaments, *Phytozoa,* or *Spermatozoids* or *Antherozoids.* 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. viii. 274 The locomotive power of the antherozooids. 1875 tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 336 Antherozoids are .. spirally coiled threads usually with a number of fine cilia on the anterior coils.

Antherozooidal, -zoidal, *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to antherozooids.

1865 *Intell. Obs.* No. 37. 35 Antherozoidal cells.

‖ **Anthesis** (ænþīˈsis). *Bot.* [Gr. *ἄνθησις,* n. of action f. *ἀνθέ-ειν* to blossom.] Full bloom.

1835 in LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 213 The term anthesis is sometimes used to indicate the period at which the flower-bud opens.

Anthetyme, var. ANTETHEME, *Obs.*, a text.

Ant-hill.

1. The mound or hillock raised over an ant's nest.

1297 R. GLOUC. 296 As þycke as ameten crepeþ in an amete hulle. 1527 L. ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* B iij, Burye it in a pyssemer hyll that some call an antehyl. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Ant,* Ant-hills are little hillocks of earth, which the Ants throw up. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* II. 101 The thronging thousands to a passing view, Seemed like an anthill's citizens.

2. The sugar-loaf-shaped nests of the Termites.

1859 R. BURTON in *Jrnl. G. S.* XXIX. 177 The country is dotted with anthills, which, when old, become as hard as sandstone: they are generally built by the termite under some shady tree. 1860 *Hunt. Grounds O. World* I. xi. 172 [Ant-bears] at work scraping up the earth of the ant-hill.

3. *fig.*

1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. 49 All things that do pass, Upon this ant-hill earth. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* II. xi. 103 They [Esquimaux] soon crowded back into their ant-hill.

† **Anthine,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *anthin-us,* a. Gr. *ἀνθιν-ος,* f. *ἄνθος* flower.]

A. *adj.* Derived from or flavoured with flowers.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Anthine,* That is ful of, or made of flowers, or of the hony-comb. 1775 ASH, *Anthine,* Medicated with the flowers of plants.

B. *sb.* (= L. *anthinum mel* or Gr. *ἄνθινον ἔλαιον.*) Honey, oil, or wine, flavoured with flowers.

1658 J. ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 910 If the Erycdan or Anthine appear reddish, it is accounted unwholesome. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Anthine,* among antient naturalists, is an appellation given to certain species of wine and oil.

Anthobian (ænˈþōʷbiăn). *Ent.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄνθος* flower + *βίος* life + -AN; cf. *amphibian.*] An animal living in or feeding on flowers; applied specially to certain minute beetles.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 365 Others [beetles] .. devour the blossoms themselves, whence Latreille calls them Anthobians.

Anthocarpous (ænþōkāˈɹpəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *anthocarp-i* (f. Gr. *ἄνθος* flower + *-καρπ-ος* comb. adj. form of *καρπός* fruit) + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to the fruits called by Lindley *Anthocarpi,* composed of flowers and fruit proper blended into a solid mass, as in the pine-apple.

1835 in LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 396 *Anthocarpous,* Fruits in which some organ exterior to the pericarp is concerned.

Anthocephalous (ænþōsĕˈfăləs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἄνθο-ς* flower + *-κεφαλ-ος* comb. adj. form of *κεφαλ-ή* head + -OUS.] Having a flower-like head.

1847 in CRAIG.

Anthocyanin(e. ? *Obs.* Also -cyane, -kyan. [mod. f. Gr. *ἄνθος* flower + *κύανος* blue + -IN.] The blue colouring matter in plants.

1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 434 The blue matter [of chlorophyll] or anthocyane.

Anthography (ænþɒˈgrăfi). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἄνθο-ς* flower + *-γραφία* writing.] The scientific description of flowers.

Anthoid (ænˈþoid), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἄνθο-ς* flower + *-ειδής* like. (The Gr. compound is *ἀνθώδης.*)] Resembling a flower, flower-like.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 17/1 Resemblance to the Polypes in their external anthoid appearance.

Antholeucin(e. ? *Obs.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄνθο-ς* flower + *λευκός* white + -IN.] The white colouring matter in plants. (In mod. Dicts.)

Antholite (ænˈþŏləit). [mod. f. Gr. *ἄνθο-ς* flower + *λίθος* stone.]

1. *Geol.* A name given by Brongniart to certain fossil plants having a resemblance to flowers, found in the Coal Measures; in mod.L. *Antholites.*

1847 in CRAIG.

2. *Min.* A variety of the mineral Amphibole.

† **Anthologic,** *a. Obs.*—[o] [f. ANTHOLOGY + -IC.] = next. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Anthological (ænþɒlɵˈdʒikăl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].]

1. Treating of flowers. ? *Obs.*

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (R.) Robert Stafford .. published a geographical and anthological description of all empires and kingdoms.

2. Of or relating to a literary anthology.

1796 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* XX. 512 What yet exist of anthological manuscripts in Rome. 1881 *Academy* 20 Aug. 131/1 The usual task of an anthological biographer.

Anthologist (ænþɒˈlŏdʒist). [f. next + -IST.] The compiler of an anthology.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 651 It ought not to be supposed that any anthologist can strip the garden of its flowers. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Feb. 150/2 The editors .. had few or none of the virtues of the good anthologist.

Anthology (ænþɒˈlŏdʒi). [ad. L. *anthologia,* a. Gr. *ἀνθολογία* (f. *ἄνθο-ς* flower + *-λογια* collection, f. *λέγ-ειν* to gather), applied to a collection of poems. Cf. mod.Fr. *anthologie.* Later Gr. had also the homonym *ἀνθολόγιον* applied to a hymnal.]

1. A collection of the flowers of verse, i.e. small choice poems, *esp.* epigrams, by various authors; originally applied to the Greek collections so called.

1640 CHILMEAD tr. *Ferrand's Love-Melanch.* 334 This clause .. is found .. both in Diogenes Laertius, in his life, and also in the anthology. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) II. § 14. 402 [The sepulchral inscriptions] .. of Meleager on his wife, in the Greek Anthology. 1793 RITSON (*title*) The English Anthology. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 119 Anthologies are sickly things.

2. Extended to other literary collections.

1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* I. Pref. 8 A kind of anthology from the writings of the leading mystics. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf.-Party* 410 Anthology of causes and effects.

3. With some reference to the original meaning (in Greek) of a flower-gathering.

1755 JOHNSON, *Anthology,* a collection of flowers. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks V. 223 In the anthologies of earth .. one flower beyond every other is liable to change, which flower is the countenance of woman.

4. A hymnal [= Gr. *ἀνθολόγιον*].

[1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Anthologion.*] 1775 ASH, *Anthology,* in the Greek Church, a collection of devotional pieces.

† **5.** A treatise on flowers. [A distinct use, on the analogy of *zoology, ornithology,* etc.: also in Fr.] *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS, *Anthologie,* a treating of flowers, also a florid discourse. 1706 — *Anthology,* a Discourse or Treatise of Flowers, or of the Florist's Art. [So in BAILEY, etc.]

‖ **Antholysis** (ænþɒˈlisis). *Bot. rare.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ἄνθο-ς* flower + *λύσις,* n. of action f. *λύ-ειν* to loosen, undo.] 'A retrograde metamorphosis of a flower, in which normally combined parts are separated.' Gray *Bot. Text-Bk.* 1880.

Anthomania (ænþōməˈniă). *rare.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *μανία* madness, passion.] An extravagant passion or fancy for flowers.

1775 ASH, *Anthomania,* an extravagant fondness for curious flowers. 1882 *Times* 8 June 8 A proof that anthomania is as real and potent as bibliomania.

Anthomaniac (ænþōməˈniăk). *rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + MANIAC; cf. *bibliomaniac.*] One who is intensely fond of, or 'mad about,' flowers.

1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* II. x. 321 The intense love of flowers that has procured for me the kindred title of an anthomaniac.

Anthonin. *rare.* [a. Fr. *Antonin,* ad. L. *Antonīn-us,* f. *Antōnius,* Anthony; cf. *Capuchin, Austin,* etc.] A monk of the order of St. Anthony.

1536 *Pilgr. T.* 155 in Thynne *Animadv.* 81 There be other that be anthonyn, but he whom I salute was gylbertin. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, The *Anthonins,* or monks of St. Anthony, are by some said to be of the begging kind.

Anthony (St.), the patron saint of swineherds,

from + ἥλιος sun; formed, by Kepler, after the *apogæum*, ἀπόγαιον, of the Ptolemaic astronomy (see *Prodr. dissert. cosmographicarum*, 1596, and *Epitome astronom. Copernic.* 1618). *Aphelium* was also the earlier form in Eng.; cf. PARHELION, Gr. παρήλιον. Fr. has *aphélie*, like *apogée*.]

1. That point of a planet's or comet's orbit at which it is farthest from the sun.

1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1839) 443 The apogæum of the sun or the aphelium of the earth ought to be about the 28th degree of Cancer. 1676 HALLEY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* I. 237 The Aphelion, Eccentricities, and Proportions of the Orbs of the Primary Planets. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 410 Of these distances, the least of all is called the perihelium, and the greatest the aphelium. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 131 The aphelia of Mercury, Venus, the Earth, and Mars, slightly progress. 1880 WALLACE *Isl. Life* viii. 132 The effect is intensified by winter being there in aphelion.

2. *fig.*

1845 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. iii. 137 The dark aphelion of the eccentric orbit in which the church of Christ had wandered. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxvi. 29 France, which is just now in what astronomers call the aphelion or furthest point of political cold.

Apheliotropic (ăfĭ·lĭotrǫ·pĭk), *a.* [f. Gr. ἀφ' = ἀπό from + ἥλιος sun + τροπικ-ός belonging to turning: see -TROPIC.] Bending or turning away from the sun: said of leaves, and other parts of plants.

1880 DARWIN *Movem. Plants* 552 The sub-aerial roots observed by Wiesner were all apheliotropic. 1882 F. DARWIN in *Nature* 27 Apr. 600 The light, causing apheliotropic movement in the leaves.

Apheliotropically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY².] In a direction away from the sun.

1880 DARWIN *Movem. Plants* 567 The tip, which, when laterally illuminated, causes the adjoining part of the root to bend apheliotropically.

Apheliotropism (ăfĭ·lĭǫ·trŏpĭz'm). [f. APHELIOTROP-IC + -ISM.] The habit (in plants) of bending away from the light

1880 DARWIN *Movem. Plants* 5 It is much more convenient to confine the word heliotropism to bending towards the light, and to designate as apheliotropism bending from the light. 1880 F. DARWIN in *Nature* No. 582. 179 Hyponasty will of course be opposed by apheliotropism and geotropism.

‖ **Aphemia** (ăfī·mĭă). [mod.L., f. Gr. ἀ priv. + φήμη voice, speech, fame; but Gr. ἄφημος, = 'not famed, unknown.'] Loss of power of articulation, as a result of cerebral affection; *spec.* a form of APHASIA, in which words are understood and conceived but cannot be uttered.

1864 *Jrnl. Ment. Sc.* X. 260 The seat of morbid change in aphemia. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 163 Broca [c 1861] denominated the condition 'aphemia.'

Aphemic (ăfe·mik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -IC.] (One) suffering from aphemia.

1869 HUNT in *Eng. Mech.* 30 Apr. 125/2, I dissected an old aphemic subject, who, during his life, had only five words at his disposal.. M. Charcot had three aphemics whose cerebral lesions were exactly in the same spot.

Aphengescope (ăfe·ndʒĭskōup). [mod. f. Gr. ἀφεγγής-ς without light (f. ἀ priv. + φέγγ-ος light) + -SCOPE.] A kind of magic lantern for exhibiting opaque objects, such as coins, photographs, etc.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 12 Nov. 218/2 The construction and mode of working the aphengescope.

Aphesis (æ·fĭsis). [a. Gr. ἄφεσις a letting go, f. ἀφ-ίέναι, f. ἀφ' off, away + ἑ-ίέναι to send, let go, Suggested by the Editor in 1880.] The gradual and unintentional loss of a short unaccented vowel at the beginning of a word; as in *squire* for *esquire, down* for *adown, St. Loy* for *St. Éloy, limbeck* for *alimbeck, 'tention!* for *attention!* It is a special form of the phonetic process called *Aphæresis*, for which, from its frequency in the history of the English language, a distinctive name is useful.

‖ **Aphēta.** *Astrol.* [L., ad. Gr. ἀφέτης a letter-off; applied, according to Du Cange, to the Prætor, who gave the signal for starting in the chariot-races; hence *fig.* to the planet which starts a human being in his career.] The giver of life in a nativity.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clvi. 650 You may alwayes import a danger of death, when you find the Apheta come to the hostill Beams of the killing Planet. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Apheta*, otherwise called Hylech, the giver of Life. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 8 When.. a number of planets are so situated that it seems doubtful which is the Apheta.

Aphe·tic, *a.*[1] and *sb. Astrol.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the Apheta; life-giving; also *sb.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 141 Now they have inspected.. and found.. all the apheticks safe and sound. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 7 According to Ptolemy, the Aphetic Places are five.

Aphetic (ăfe·tik), *a.*[2] [f. Gr. ἄφετ-ος (cf. σύνετος) vbl. adj. f. ἀφ-ίέναι (see APHESIS) + -IC.] Pertaining to, or resulting from, aphesis.

Aphe·tical, *a. Astrol.* [f. APHETIC *a.*[1] + -AL[1].]

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* civ. 529 If such a Planet be in an Apheticall place, he shall be Prorogator. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 7 That [planet] must be taken which is found in the strongest aphetical place.

Aphetically (ăfe·tikăli), *adv.*[1] *Astrol.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In the manner or position of the Apheta.

1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 8 If it be aphetically situated.

Aphe·tically, *adv.*[2] [f. APHETIC *a.*[2] + -AL + -LY².] In an aphetic manner; by way of aphesis.

Aphetism (æ·fĕtiz'm). [n. of result f. next: cf. *Latinism.* An aphetized form of a word; a form, such as *squire, limn, peach*, resulting from the loss of the weak initial vowel.

Aphetize (æ·fĕtəiz), *v.* [f. Gr. ἄφετ-ος (see APHETIC) + -IZE; cf. Gr. συνετίζειν.] To render aphetic, to shorten by aphesis.

Aphidian (ăfi·dĭăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. *aphid-* stem of mod.L. APHIS + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to aphides.

1855 OWEN *Invert. Anim.*, Phenomena analogous to those of Aphidian generation.

B. *sb.* An aphidian insect; one of the aphides.

Aphidious (ăfi·dĭəs), *a. rare*—°. [f. as prec. + -(I)OUS.] = APHIDIAN. 1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Aphidiphagous (æfĭdĭ·făgəs), *a. Zool.* [f. *aphid-* (see APHIS) + Gr. -φαγ-ος -eating + -OUS.] = APHIDIVOROUS. 1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Aphidivorous (æfĭdĭ·vŏrəs), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + L. *-vor-us* -devouring + -OUS.] Devouring or feeding on aphides; like the common lady-bird.

1828 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* IV. xliv. 228 One of the aphidivorous flies. 1833 GRIFFITH *Cuvier* XV. 760 The larva of the syrphi, or aphidivorous worms.

Aphidologist (æfĭdŏ·lŏdʒist). *rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + -(O)LOGIST.] A student of the *Aphides.*

1876 BUCKTON *Brit. Aphides* (Ray Soc.) I. 40 Accepted as true by almost all aphidologists.

Aphilanthropy (æfĭlæ·nθrŏpi). ? *Obs.* [f. Gr. ἀφιλάνθρωπ-ος not loving men: see A- *pref.*[14] and PHILANTHROPY.]

1. 'Want of love to mankind.' J.

2. *Med.* A morbid state of melancholy in which solitude is preferred to society; anthropophobia.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, s.v.

‖ **Aphis** (e·fis). Pl. **aphides** (æfĭdīz). [mod.L., (Linnæus); of unknown etymology. A number of conjectures are offered in Buckton's *Monograph of Brit. Aphides*, the least improbable being that the plural is for Gr. ἀφειδεῖς pl. of ἀφειδής 'unsparing, lavishly bestowed' (? in reference to their prodigious rate of production, or to their voracity), and the sing. formed on it in imitation of *orchis, orchides, chrysalis, caryatis*, etc. The quantity of the *i* with Linnæus is unknown; it is now made short.]

1. A family of minute insects, also called *plant-lice*, which are very destructive to vegetation. They are prodigiously prolific, multiplying through the summer by parthenogenesis; they form the food of lady-birds, and are tended by ants for the honey-dew which they yield, whence sometimes called *ant-cows.*

1771 RICHARDSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXI 183 The Aphides are distinguished by Linnæus into more than thirty species. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) II. 277 The honey dew is the excrement of a species of *Aphis.* 1793 WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 380 The people of Selborne were surprised by a shower of aphides. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* viii. (1878) 207 An ant.. began to play with its antennæ, on the abdomen first of one aphis and then of another. 1876 BUCKTON *Brit. Aphides* I. 80 Except for accidents, a single aphis in one year might produce more aphides than is represented by the weight of the population of China.

2. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as **aphis-blight, aphis-lion, aphis-sugar** (see quot.).

1882 *Birm. Weekly Post* 30 Dec. 1/6 Aphis blight is the consequence of an unhealthy state of the hop plant brought about by climatic conditions, as cold winds, white frosts, etc.. which.. weaken them and render them unable to grow away from the aphides. 1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* (1880) 351 Fig. 185. Neuroptera: The Aphis-lion (*Chrysopa perla*), imago, larva, and eggs. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 225 Honey-dew, or aphis-sugar, and the honey of the bee are intermediate between animal and vegetable sugars.

Aphlogistic (æflŏdʒi·stik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἀφλόγιστ-ος uninflammable + -IC.] Without flame.

Aphlogistic or Flameless Lamp: a spirit-lamp invented by Sir H. Davy, having a coil of fine platinum wire wound loosely round the lower part of the wick, which continues in a state of ignition after the flame of the wick is extinguished, till all the spirit is consumed; used in mines which contain fire-damp.

1831 T. P. JONES *New Convers. Chem.* xxix. 297 The lamp is called the aphlogistic or flameless lamp. 1847 in CRAIG.

Aphonic (ăfŏ·nik), *a. rare.* [f. as next + -IC.] Having no sound or pronunciation, non-vocal.

1827 *Edin. Rev.* XLV. 533 These [hieroglyphics] he divides into Emphonic, Symphonic, and Aphonic. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 353 Voice is completely lost, and cough becomes aphonic.

Aphonous (æ·fŏnəs), *a. rare*—°. [f. Gr. ἄφων-ος voiceless (see next) + -OUS.] Voiceless.

1852 ROGET *Thesaurus* 581 Aphonous, dumb, mute.

Aphony (æ·fŏni). [ad. mod.L. *aphōnia* (oftener used unchanged), a. Gr. ἀφωνία, n. of quality f. ἄφων-ος voiceless, f. ἀ priv. + φωνή voice.] Inability to produce vocal sound; total loss of voice.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xvi. 580, A most grievous Aphony. 1719 *Glossogr. Nova*, *Aphony*, want of voice. 1778 FOTHERGILL in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 5 A disease, somewhat similar to the above, though.. not attended with the aphonia. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 162 Aphasia must not be confounded with aphonia.

Aphorism (æ·fŏriz'm). Also 6 **afforysme,** 6–7 **aphorisme,** 7 **apor-.** [a. Fr. *aphorisme, afforisme*, ad. med.L. *aphorism-us, aforismus*, a. Gr. ἀφορισμός a distinction, a definition, f. ἀφορίζ-ειν; see APHORIZE. From the 'Aphorisms of Hippocrates,' transferred to other sententious statements of the principles of physical science, and at length to statements of principles generally.]

1. A 'definition' or concise statement of a principle in any science.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne Regim.* B iv b, Galen saythe in the glose of this aphorisme, *qui crescunt*, etc. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, Of this vtylyte Arnolde of vylle maketh an afforysme. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v, Knowledge, while.. in aphorisms and observations.. is in growth. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 190 The old and uncomfortable Aphorism of our Hippocrates. 1879 *De Quatrefages' Hum. Spec.* 50 The aphorism.. which was formulated by Linnæus in regard to plants.

2. Any principle or precept expressed in few words; a short pithy sentence containing a truth of general import; a maxim.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* i. 19 Is not thy common talk found aphorisms? 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 37 'Tis an old Aphorisme *Oderunt omnes quem metuunt.* 1687 H. MORE *App. Antidote* (1712) 191 That sensible Aphorism of Solomon, Better is a living Dog than a dead Lion. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 68 ¶ 10 Oppression, according to Harrington's aphorism, will be felt by those that cannot see it. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atl. Month.* No. 268. 201 The suggestive aphorism, 'The want of belief is a defect that ought to be concealed when it cannot be overcome.'

† **3.** *abstractly*, The essence or pith. *Obs. rare.*

1594 J. KING *Jonah* (1864) 184 The aphorism and juice of the whole song.

† **A·phorism,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. prec. sb.] To utter as an aphorism.

1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II.* (1680) 62 These passages discours'd and Aphorism'd at large in the House.

Aphorismatic (æ·fŏrizmæ·tik), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. ἀφόρισμα, which was not used in the sense of its cognate ἀφορισμός.] = APHORISMIC or APHORISTIC.

1822 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVII. 136 Paley is rather dry and aphorismatic. 1846 O. GREGORY *Robt. Hall* I. 85 Opinions.. clothed in an aphorismatic terseness of language.

† **A·phorismer.** *Obs.* [f. APHORISM + -ER[1].] A dealer in aphorisms. (*contemptuous.*)

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 56 All the tribe of Aphorismers, and Politicasters.

Aphorismic (æfŏri·zmik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Having the form of an aphorism or aphorisms.

1794 MATHIAS *Pursuits Lit.* (1798) 432 Said the Father of Physick in the depth of his aphorismick wisdom. 1833 COLERIDGE *Table T.* 264 The style of Junius is a sort of metre, the law of which is a balance of thesis and antithesis. When he gets out of this aphorismic metre.. .

Aphori·smical, *a. rare.* = prec.

1880 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 438 The 'Aphorismical Discovery' was known to the omnivorous Carte.

Aphorisming (æ·fŏri·zmiŋ), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. APHORISM *v.* + -ING².] Dealing in aphorisms.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 33 Soyl'd and slubber'd with aphorisming pedantry. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* 138 Certain immethodical aphorisming Eclectics.

Aphorist (æ·fŏrist). [n. of agent f. APHORIZE, as if ad. Gr. *ἀφοριστής: see -IST.] One who writes or utters aphorisms.

1713 NELSON *Bp. Bull* 246 (T.) Justifying what he had written against the aphorist. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 20 Aug., Constitutional aphorists tell us that the King can do no wrong.

Aphoristic (æfŏri·stik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἀφοριστικ-ός; cf. Fr. *aphoristique*: see prec. and -IC.] Of or pertaining to an aphorist; of the nature of an aphorism.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Aphoristic* method has great advantages, as containing much matter in a small compass. 1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 392/1 This vast body of aphoristic knowledge. 1859 MASSON *Milton* I. 323 To let loose his epigrammatic and aphoristic tongue.

† **Aphori·stical,** *a. Obs.*—°. = prec.

1681 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Aphori·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an aphoristic manner; by way of aphorisms; pithily.

1655 MOUFFET & BENN. *Health's Impr.* (1746) 386 His own Words; which I have aphoristically set down in these Sentences following. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) II. 274, I fancy mankind may come, in time, to write all aphoristically. 1873 *Brit. Q. Rev.* LVII. 178 Expressing aphoristically the truth that all our knowledge recedes into mystery.

Aphorize (æ·fŏrəiz), *v. rare.* [ad. Gr. ἀφορίζ-ειν 'to define,' in mid. voice 'to lay down determinate propositions,' f. ἀφ' = ἀπό off + ὁρίζ-ειν to set bounds, f. ὅρ-ος boundary. The English sense is taken from APHORISM.] To write or speak in aphorisms; to make terse general reflections.

1669 *Addr. Yng. Gentry Eng.* 55 Tacitus himself aphorizeth.. in his short and poynant conclusion. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids to Refl.* 17 This twofold act of circumscribing and detaching, when it is exerted by the mind on subjects of reflection and reason, is to aphorize, and the result an Aphorism. 1860 WINDSOR *Ethica* vii. 326 Aphorizing on the instability of human greatness.

Aphorizer (æ·fŏrəizəɹ). *rare*—[1]. [f. prec. + -ER[1].] One who aphorizes; an aphorist.

1851 HELPS *Friends in C.* 124 There, Mr. Aphoriser general, what do you say to that?

Aphrite (æ·frəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *ἀφρ-ός* foam + -ITE; = *foam-stone*.] A variety of carbonate of lime or calcite.

1868 DANA *Min.* 678 Aphrite, in its harder and more sparry variety is a foliated white pearly calcite, near argentine; in its softer kinds it approaches chalk, though lighter, pearly in lustre.. and more or less scaly in structure.

Aphrizite (æ·frizəit). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀφρίζ-ειν* to foam + -ITE.] 'Black tourmaline from Krageröe in Norway.' Dana.

Aphrodisiac (æfrŏdi·ziăc), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ἀφροδῐσιακ-ός* venereal, f. *ἀφροδίσι-ος*; see below.]

A. *adj.* Venereal; having a venereal tendency.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 103 The nut.. is eatable and aphrodisiac. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. vii. 175 Ishtar's aphrodisiac character.

B. *sb.*

1. A drug or preparation inducing venereal desire.

1719 *Glossogr. Nova*, *Aphrodisiacks*, things that excite Lust or Venery. 1874 M. COOKE *Fungi* 103 Truffles are no longer regarded as aphrodisiacs.

2. *fig.*

1873 J. MORLEY *Rousseau* I. vi. 198 Like some evil mental aphrodisiac. 1881 LD. LYTTON in *19th Cent.* Nov. 774 A sadly serious literature of sentimental aphrodisiacs! Faugh!

†**Aphrodisiacal** (æfrŏdizəi·ăkăl), *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of aphrodisiac character.

1719 *Glossogr. Nova*, *Aphrodisical*, belonging to Venus or Love. 1721 BAILEY, *Aphrodisiacal*. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 357 Indulging aphrodisiacal passion.

Aphrodisian (æfrŏdi·ziăn), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀφροδίσι-ος*, adj. f. 'Αφροδίτη the Grecian Venus + -AN.] Belonging to Venus, devoted to sensual love.

1860 C. READE *Cloister & Hearth* III. 151 The state nursery of those aphrodisian dames their favourites.

‖**Aphrodite** (æfrŏdəi·ti), *sb.*[1] [Gr. 'Αφροδίτη 'foam-born,' the Grecian Venus. Formerly æfrŏdəit.]

1. The Grecian Venus.

c 1658 CLEVELAND *Poems* 89 A medal where grim Mars, turn'd right, Proves a smiling Aphrodite. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Aur. Floyd* xvii. 155 He sprang from the mire of the streets, like some male Aphrodite rising from the mud.

2. *Zool.* A genus of marine worms with bristles of brilliant iridescent hues; also called *Sea-mouse*.

1857 WOOD *Com. Obj. Seashore* 99 The bristles of the aphrodite are.. worthy of notice on account of their wonderful colouring. 1869 W. BAIRD in *Eng. Mech.* 30 Apr. 123/1 They differ from the Aphrodites, or sea-mice, in many respects.

Aphrodite (æfrŏdəit), *sb.*[2] *Min.* [f. Gr. 'Αφροδίτη (see prec.), taken as a mineral name from its ending -ITE, in sense of *foam-stone*, *Aphrite* being already occupied.] A soft opaque milk-white mineral, consisting mostly of bisilicate of magnesium, allied to Sepiolite or meerschaum.

1837-68 DANA *Min.* 457.

A·phronitre. ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *aphronitrum*, a. Gr. *ἀφρόνιτρον*, better *ἀφρὸς νίτρου*, *spuma nitri*.] 'Foam of nitre'; a name formerly applied to the sulphur salts of various alkalis and earths.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. lxix. (1495) 575 The fome of Nitrum hyghte *Affronitum*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 421 The Ægyptian Aphro-nitre or Salt-petre. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Some modern naturalists rather take the antient Aphronitre to have been a native salt-petre.

Aphrosiderite (æfrŏsi·dĕrəit). *Min.* [mod. (1847) f. Gr. *ἀφρό-s* foam + *σίδηρ-os* iron + -ITE.] A soft ferruginous mineral of a dark olive-green colour, classed by Dana as a variety of Prochlorite.

‖**Aphtha** (æ·fθă). *Path.* [L. *aphtha* (in cl. L. always in pl. *aphthæ*), a. Gr. *ἄφθα*, mostly in pl. *ἄφθαι*; usually connected with *ἅπτ-ειν* to set on fire, inflame.] A name given to the infantile disease 'thrush,' and, in the plural, to the small white specks on the mouth and tongue which characterize it, and which also occasionally appear in adults of enfeebled condition.

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Aptha*, certain ulcers bred in the uppermost part of the mouth. 1862 H. MACMILLAN in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 465 Aphtha or thrush, is caused by the growth and development of a parasitic plant. 1879 KHORZ *Digest of Med.* 26 The lips and tongue are covered with aphthæ.

Aphthitalite (æfθi·tăləit). *Min.* [mod. f. (1835) Gr. *ἀφθιτ-os* undecaying + *λίθος* stone; so called because unalterable in the air (Dana).] A native sulphate of potash found upon lava at Vesuvius; also called Vesuvian Salt, Aphthalose, Arcanite, and Glaserite.

Aphthong (æ·fθŏŋ). [mod. ad. Gr. *ἄφθογγ-os* voiceless, *ἄφθογγον* a consonant.] 'A letter which is not sounded in the pronunciation of a word; a mute.' Craig 1847.

Aphthonite (æ·fθŏnəit). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄφθον-os* plentiful + -ITE.] A steel-gray ore of sulphide of antimony and copper, with traces of zinc and silver; 'resembling tetrahedrite, if not identical with it' (Dana). Corruptly *Aftonite*.

Aphthous (æ·fθəs), *a. Path.* [ad. mod. L. *aphthōs-us* (Fr. *aphtheux*), f. APHTHA: see -OUS.] Of the nature of, or characterized by, aphthæ.

1757 WHYTT in *Phil. Trans.* L. 572 Tongue.. with a beginning aphthous crust on some parts of it. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 7 Aphthous affections of the mouth. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1155/1 An aphthous tongue.

Aphyllous (ăfi·ləs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *aphyll-us*, a. Gr. *ἄφυλλ-os* leafless (f. *ἀ* not + *φύλλον* leaf) + -OUS.] Destitute of leaves, naturally leafless.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 29 Cassytha is aphyllous and parasitical. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 132/2 Those plants that are aphyllous.

Apiaceous (ēˑpi,ēˑʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Apiāce-æ*, f. *apium* celery: see -ACEOUS.] Of the N.O. *Apiaceæ* or *Umbelliferæ*, containing such plants as celery, anise, hemlock; umbelliferous.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 6/1 The partial umbels of an apiaceous plant. 1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Apian (ēˑpiăn), *a.* [ad. L. *apiān-us*, f. *apis* bee.] Of or belonging to bees.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 122 If a human soul.. were.. born a bee, an apian body would be inadequate to contain it. 1880 G. ALLEN *Evol. at Large* 7 Abstract ideas are not likely to play a large part in apian consciousness.

Apiarian (ēˑpi,ēˑriăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *apiārium* bee-house, *apiāri-us* bee-keeper + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to bee-hives or bee-keeping.

1801 (*title*) Transactions of the Western Apiarian Society. 1816 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* (1843) II. 168 These apiarian battles are often fought in defence of the property of the hive. 1871 *Athenæum* 27 May 658 All the apiarian works which were written.

B. *sb.* = APIARIST. *rare.*

1858 *Penny Cycl.* 2nd Supp. 680/2 The dust of the common puff-ball.. used by Apiarians for stupefying bees.

Apiarist (ēˑpiărist). [f. L. *apiār-ium* or Eng. APIARY + -IST.] One who keeps an apiary; a bee-keeper, a bee-master.

1816 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* (1828) I. v. 164 Certain idlers called by apiarists corsair-bees. 1860 SAMUELSON *Honey Bee* i. 7 The Queen is fed.. upon honey, or as it is called by apiarists, royal paste.

Apiary (ēˑpiări). [ad. L. *apiāri-um* bee-house, f. *api-s* bee; see -ARY.] A place where bees are kept; a bee-house.

1654 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 307 Transparent apiaries, which he had built like castles and palaces. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 66 A smell of Honey and Wax, as strong as if one had been in an Apiary. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* vi. 78 He had pitched into a small apiary, and had upset two hives of bees.

Apical (æˑpikăl, ēˑpi-), *a.* [f. L. *apic-em* (see APEX) + -AL[1].] Of or belonging to an apex; situated at the summit or tip.

1828 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 613 The proportion that the apical area bears to the rest of the wing. 1882 H. WARD in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 4 This germinal tube rapidly grows forwards, extending by apical growth.

A·pically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] At or towards the apex.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 258 Their pseudopodia.. anastomose apically.

Api·cial, incorrectly formed variant of APICAL.

1836-37 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 621/1 The apicial part of the left ventricle. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 489 The short or apicial band.

Apician (ăpiˑʃăn), *a.* [f. *Apīci-us* name of a famous Roman epicure + -AN.] Of or pertaining to epicures or to luxurious diet.

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1720) 115 A voluptuary Apician art. *Ibid.* 164 Apician Tables. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 159/1 Certain cakes, honourably distinguished by the epithet *Apician*.

Apicifixed (æˑpisi,fi·kst, ēˑpi-), *ppl. a. Bot.* [f. L. *apici fix-us* + -ED.] Fixed to the apex.

1878 MASTERS *Henfrey's Bot.* 121 In some cases the anther is pendulous from the apex; it is then sometimes called apicifixed. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Api·cilar, apicillar, *a. rare.* [ad. Fr. *apicilaire*, ad. L. **apicillāris*, f. **apicillus*, dim. of APEX.] = APICULAR.

1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Apicilar dehiscence*, *Apicilar embryo*.

Apici·llary, variant of prec.

1864 WEBSTER cites HENSLOW.

A pick a back, apickpack: see PICK-A-BACK.

Apicular (ăpiˑkiŭlăr), *a. rare.* [f. mod. L. *apicul-us* (see next) + -AR.] Of or belonging to a little apex; situated at the tip.

1854 BALFOUR *Bot. Gloss.*, *Apical*, or *Apicular*, at the apex; often applied to parts connected with the ovary.

Apiculate (ăpiˑkiŭlĕt), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *apiculāt-us*, f. *apicul-us*: see below, and -ATE.] Having a minute apex or point; minutely tipped.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 318 An apiculate tubercle at its base. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 223 Teeth tumid, apiculate.

Apiculated (ăpiˑkiŭlēˑtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f.* prec. with ppl. ending -ED.] = prec.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* ix. (1858) 154/2 Leaves concave, ovate, apiculated. 1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment.* 56 The apiculated ferment does not belong to the genus.

Apiculture (ēˑpi,kʊˑltiŭ, -tʃəɹ). [f. L. *api-s* bee + *-cultūra* tending.] Bee-keeping or -rearing.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Dec., 731/1 The practice of what, we perceive, it is high-polite to call 'apiculture.' 1882 *N. Y. Tribune* 16 Aug., Comb foundation is one of the great aids in apiculture.

‖**Apiculus** (ăpiˑkiŭlŭs). [mod.L. dim. of APEX.] A minute point or tip.

1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* iii. 24 The lid.. is either.. with or without a central apiculus.

Apiece (ăpīˑs), *adv.* Forms: 4-6 a pece, 6 apece, apesse, 6 7 a peece, a-peece, apeece, 7 a peice, 6- a piece, a-piece, apiece. [orig. two words, *a piece*, as to reckon coins, pottery, cloth, etc., at so much *a piece*; but soon extended to objects of any collection, or individuals of a company; so that no consciousness of the connexion with *piece* is ordinarily retained.]

For each piece, article, thing, or (*colloq.*) person; each, for each, to each; severally, individually.

[1465 *Manu. & Househ. Exp.* 476 The prise of a pece, vii.*s.* 1556 *Chr. Gr. Fr.* 47 A new qwyne of sylver, of xij[d] apece.] *c* 1430 *Bk. Curtasye* 376 Ffor cariage þe porter hors schall hyre, ffoure pens a pece. 1526 TINDALE *John* ii. 6 Six waterpottes of stone.. containynge two or thre fyrkins a pece. [1611 apiece]. 1595 SIR J. GILBERT *Let.* in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. V. 109 Too other greate shyppes.. off 600 tones apesse. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* ix. 3 Neither haue two coates apeece. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 52 Kings reign, one with another, about eighteen or twenty years a-piece. 1836 CAR. FOX *Jrnls.* I, 18 She promised her and Leonora a Cashmere shawl apiece.

†**A-pie·ces,** *advb. phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*[1] in, into + *pieces*: see PIECE *sb.*] In pieces, to pieces.

1560 J. HEYWOOD *Seneca's Thyestes* 22 Their limmes eche one apeeces let them go Disperste. 1662 H. MORE *Enthus. Triumph.* (1712) 38 And break a-pieces their lanthorns against the ground. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. 84 The whole structure.. must needs fall a-pieces

b. *fig.*

1653 SHIRLEY *Court Secr.* I. i, This jealousy will take my brains a-pieces! 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Nov., The plot is spoiled, and the whole committee broke, Mr. Montagu and the Duke of Buckingham fallen a-pieces.

†**Apifa·ctory.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *apis* bee + *factūra* making, production.] An apiary kept for economic purposes.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 182 William Tayler, though a Northamptonshire Man, has Apifactories in this County.

†**Apifa·cture.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *api-s* bee + *factūra* making, production.] The work of bees.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 231 Let vs somewhat digresse from Manufacture, to Apifacture.. for the increase of Hony and Waxe.. and let mans helpe succour this Apifacture. 1775 ASH, *Apifacture*, the curious work of bees.

Apill, obs. form of APPLE.

A-pinch (ăpiˑnʃ), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + PINCH *sb.*; cf. *a-gape*.] Pinching, so as to pinch.

1857 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* 149 Has Dickens turned his hinge A-pinch upon the fingers of the great?

Aping (ēˑpiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. APE *v.* + -ING[1].] Imitation, simulation, mimicry.

1687 SETTLE *Refl. Dryden's Plays* Pref. 2 That Billingsgate Style, which is but Aping of him. 1875 SEARS *Serm. & Songs* 45 Wilfulness, which is but a poor aping of conscientiousness.

Apiocrinite (æpi,ŏˑkrinəit). *Palæont.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄπι-ον* pear + *κρίν-ον* lily + -ITE, after *encrinite*.] The 'pear-encrinite,' a stalked echinoderm of the Oolite, so called from its shape.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. xlviii. 580 A crinoid referable to the Apiocrinite type. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 227 The stem in apiocrinites is cylindrical.

Apiol (ēˑpi,ŏl). *Chem.* and *Med.* [f. L. *api-um* parsley + -OL.] A crystalline substance obtained by distilling parsley seeds with water; parsley-camphor. (Watts *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 118.)

1872 in THOMAS *Dis. Wom.* 577. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 538 Apiol.. as a remedy in intermittent fever.

Apiologist (ēˑpi,ŏˑlŏdʒist). *rare*[−1]. [f. L. *api-s* bee + -(O)LOGIST.] A scientific student of bees.

18.. EMERSON in Sanborn *Thoreau* (1882) 251 What Thomas Fuller records of Butler the apiologist, 'that either he had told the bees things, or the bees had told him.'

†**Apirsmart,** *a. Obs. Sc.* [Apparently a comp. of SMART, in its early sense of *sharp*; the first element is doubtfully referred to ON. *apr*, sharp (said of cold or fighting), and to Fr. *âpre*:—L. *asper-um* sharp, rough. G. Douglas uses it to translate L. *asper*.] Sharp-tempered, harsh.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Honour* III. lxxiii, Hir wordis war sa apirsmart. 1513 — *Æneis* I. v. 88 Apirsmert Juno.

Apish (ēˑpiʃ), *a.* [f. APE *sb.* + -ISH.]

1. Of the nature or appearance of an ape.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 144 Apish, *simialis*. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones of Ven.* (1874) I. App. 363 Two devilish apes or apish devils, I know not which.

2. Ape-like in manner; befitting an ape; fantastically foolish, affected, silly, trifling.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 358/2 Mad apishe iesting against the.. blessed sacramentes. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 513/1 The Popish priests are appointed to play other apish toyes. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 35 ¶ 7 Little Apish Tricks and Buffooneries. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxxxviii, He bowed with a thousand apish congees. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxiv, The apish gallantry of a fantastic boy.

3. Ape-like in imitation; unreasoningly imitative.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 174/2 This was but an apishe following of that which God had appointed the fathers. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* Ad. Pop. iii. (1674) 178 We are but too apish, apt to be led much by examples. 1818 BYRON *Childe Har.* IV. lxxxix, Men bled In imitation of the things they fear'd, And fought and conquer'd, and the same course steer'd At apish distance.

A·pishly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an apish manner; with silly or ridiculous imitation.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 644 The Bishop of Rome too apishly followeth Christ in many thinges. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 40 So apishly romanizing that the word of command still was set downe in Latine. 1753 RICHARDSON

consider as anthropomorphitising in the worst sense the incomprehensible author of nature.

Anthropomorphize (-mɔ̄·ɪfəiz), *v.* [f. Gr. *ἀνθρωπόμορφ-ος* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render, or regard as, anthropomorphous; to attribute a human form or personality to.

1845 FORD *Hand-bk. Spain* 107 The Deity was anthropomorphised. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 440 We spiritualise the material universe, and afterwards..anthropomorphise spirit.

2. *absol.*

1858 LEWES *Seaside Stud.* 365 Our tendency to anthropomorphise..causes us to interpret the actions of animals according to the analogy of human nature. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* I. (1873) 86 You may see imaginative children every day anthropomorphizing in this way.

Anthropomorphological (-mɔ̄ɪfɒlɔ·dʒikăl), *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. ANTHROPOMORPHOLOGY + -ICAL.] Using anthropomorphic language.

Anthropomorpholo·gically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] With anthropomorphic use of language.

1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* IV. ii. (1874) 475 We are entitled to say, not metaphorically or anthropomorphologically..but literally and truly, that God hates sin.

Anthropomorphology (-mɔɪfɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *ἀνθρωπόμορφ-ος* (see ANTHROPOMORPHOUS) + *-λογία* speaking.] The use of anthropomorphic language; = ANTHROPOMORPHISM 3.

†**Anthropomo·rphose,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. *ἀνθρωπομορφό-ειν* (see next) after *metamorphose.*] *lit.* To change into human shape. (In quot. wrongly used for, to change from human shape.)

1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 3 (D.) Some of those human cretures that you have anthropomorphos'd and transform'd to brute animals

Anthropomorphosis (-mɔɪfɒ·sis, -mɔ̄ɪfŏ·sis). [a. Gr. **ἀνθρωπομόρφωσις*, analogical n. of action f. *ἀνθρωπομορφό-ειν* to clothe in human shape: see next.] Transformation into human shape.

1863 BARING-GOULD *Icel.* 275 A myth which has suffered ..anthropomorphosis. 1866 W. HENDERSON *Folk Lore N. Count.* 283 An ancient..goddess, who has fallen from her pedestal, and undergone anthropomorphosis and localization.

Anthropomorphous (-mɔ̄·ɪfəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀνθρωπόμορφ-ος* of human form (f. *ἄνθρωπο-ς* man + *μορφή* form) + -OUS.]

1. Of human form, having the form of a man.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Naturalists give instances of Anthropomorphous plants, Anthropomorphous minerals, etc. 1819 B. LAWRENCE *Man* i. (1844) 88 Their [monkeys'] forms are so much like the human, as to have procured for them the epithet Anthropo-morphous. 1875 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civil.* vii. 345 The deities in this state are anthropomorphous.

2. = ANTHROPOMORPHIC.

1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. 148 Every thing..is made to conform to anthropomorphous ideas.

Anthropomo·rphously, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an anthropomorphous manner.

1839 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* I. 432 The divine modes of proceeding are spoken of anthropomorphously.

Anthropono·mical, *a.* ? *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. *ἄνθρωπο-ς* man + *νόμ-ος* law + -ICAL: Fr. has *anthroponomie.*] Concerned with the laws which regulate human action.

1734 BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Wks.* (1819) XVIII. 216 Suppose that some Rochefoucault or other, some anthroponomical sage, should discover a multitude of similar instances.

Anthropopathetic (-păpɛ·tik), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as next, after *sympathetic.*] (See quot.)

1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (ed. 2) I. 47 The mystic..becomes not theopathetic, but anthropopathetic—suffers, not under God, but man.

Anthropopathic (-pæ·þik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀνθρωποπαθής* having human feelings (f. *ἄνθρωπο-ς* man + *πάθος* feeling) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to anthropopathy.

[1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* 44 To make him [God]..so passionate as in effect he shold be altogether *Anthropopathis.*] 1847 TORREY *Neander's Ch. Hist.* II. 308 The anthropopathic form of conception, which has its truth in the fact that man was created in the image of God. 1873 H. ROGERS *Superh. Orig. Bible* vii. (1875) 300 The daring anthropopathic imagery by which the prophets often represent God as chiding, upbraiding, threatening.

Anthropopa·thically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY².] In an anthropopathic manner.

1860 T. BALFOUR *Typ. Char. Nat.* 56 The earth is personified, or spoken of anthropopathically. 1880 J. RAE in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 626 The savage mind apprehends objects anthropopathically, thinking of them as gifted with life.

Anthropopathism (ænþrɒpɒ·păþiz'm). [f. Gr. *ἀνθρωποπαθ-ής* (see above) + -ISM.] = next.

1847 TORREY *Neander's Ch. Hist.* II. 308 Christianity aimed at a transfigured spiritualised anthropopathism. 1867 RYLAND *Hengstenberg's Pentat.* II, There are two classes of Anthropomorphisms..those in which human affections are attributed to God, or anthropopathisms.

Anthropopathy (-pɒ·păþi). [ad. med.L. *anthrōpopathīa*, a. Gr. *ἀνθρωποπάθεια*, n. of quality from *ἀνθρωποπαθής*: see above and -Y.] Ascription of human feelings and passions (to the Deity, etc.).

[1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 176 He bringeth in God speaking after the manner of men, by a figure called *Anthropopathia.*] *a* 1647 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 106 Two ways may the Spirit of God be said to be grieved..in Himself by an anthropopathie (as we call it), in his Saints by a sympathie. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 260 Expressions which spoke of God by what is called anthropopathy—that is, as subject to wrath, repentance, or other human emotions.

‖ **Anthropophagi** (-pɒ·fădʒəi), *sb. pl.* Also 6 -ie, -y, 7 -ue. [L., pl. of *anthrōpophagus*, a. Gr. *ἀνθρωποφάγ-ος* man-eating, cannibal, f. *ἄνθρωπος* man + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] Men-eaters, cannibals. More rarely in sing. *anthropophagus.*

1552 B. GILPIN *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, (T.) Histories make mention of a people called anthropophagi, men-eaters. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmalion* ii. (1764) 144 Take heede O world..Of these same damned Anthropophagy. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 144 The Canibals that each others eate, The Anthropophague. 1624 in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 159 (*title*) Anthropophagus: the Man-Eater. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, M. Petit..disputes whether or no the Anthropophagi act contrary to nature. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 23 That same hair-mantled, flint-hurling Aboriginal Anthropophagus. 1837 J. LANG *New S. Wales* I. 386 A poor New Zealander, whose forefathers had from time immemorial been anthropophagi.

Anthropophagic (ănþrɒ·pɒfæ·dʒik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀνθρωποφάγ-ος* (see prec.) + -IC.] Of or connected with anthropophagy; cannibal.

1852 T. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 200 The warlike anthropophagic Carib.

Anthropopha·gical, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] Relating to anthropophagy. (Also for prec.)

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 562 Some anthropophagical tribes of the Indian Seas.

†**Anthropophagi·nian.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *anthrōpophagi*, or Fr. *anthropophage*, app. after *Carthage, Carthag-inian.*] Used as a sing. to *Anthropophagi*; an anthropophagist, a cannibal.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. v. 9 Hee'l speake like an Anthropophaginian vnto thee.

Anthropophagism (ænþrɒpɒ·fădʒiz'm). *rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀνθρωποφάγ-ος* (see above) + -ISM.] The practice of eating human flesh; cannibalism.

1813 *Q. Rev.* IX. 438 The fourth..reason for anthropophagism is hatred, contempt, and a thirst of revenge.

Anthropophagist (-pɒ·fădʒist). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] A habitual cannibal.

1881 *Nature* No. 625. 599 That during the Bronze period the inhabitants of this part were Anthropophagists.

Anthropophagistic (-pɒ·fădʒi·stik), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or belonging to anthropophagists.

1826 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 109 They were all killed and eaten, except him who was converted into an anthropophagistic necklace.

Anthropophagite (-pɒ·fădʒəit). [f. as prec. + -ITE.] = ANTHROPOPHAGIST.

1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* 234 Art not famous enough yet, but thou must eate men alive? thou Anthropophagite. 1822 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* LIII. 103 That bread is not human flesh, and that they will never turn Anthropophagites. 1857 LYTTON *What will he do* III. VI. XVI, The thoroughbred Anthropophagite usually begins with his own relations.

Anthropophagize (-pɒ·fădʒəiz), *v. rare*⁻⁰. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Anthropophagize*, One man to kill and eate anothers flesh. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Anthropophagize*, To play the Canibal, to eat or feed on man's flesh.

Anthropo·phagizer. *rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -ER I.] A man-eater.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 425 When they bathed in sharky localities, would surround themselves with a body-guard of Negroes as perquisites to these anthropophagizers.

Anthropophagous (ænþrɒpɒ·făgəs), *a.* [f. L. *anthrōpophagus* (see ANTHROPOPHAGI) + -OUS.] Man-eating, cannibal.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 24 Shame, divine Shame, as yet a stranger to the Anthropophagous bosom. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 18 The anthropophagous banquet of Thyestes.

Anthropo·phagously, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an anthropophagous manner; so as to eat men.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 432 Whales have very small gullets, and are not anthropophagously disposed.

Anthropophagy (ænþrɒpɒ·fădʒi). [ad. Gr. *ἀνθρωποφαγία*, n. of quality f. *ἀνθρωποφάγ-ος*: see above.] The eating of men, cannibalism.

1638 FEATLY *Transubst.* 83 Which makes Anthropophagie or man eating so horrible a crime. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The Greek writers represent Anthropophagy as universal before Orpheus. 1882 *Athenæum* 7 Oct. 457 Although human sacrifices take place..anthropophagy, as usually understood, is not practised.

Anthropophagy, -gie, obs. ff. ANTHROPOPHAGI.

Anthropopho·bia. [f. ANTHROPO- + *-φοβία* fear; cf. *hydrophobia.*] Aversion to man.

1880 SWINBURNE *Study of Shaks.* iii. 200 Possibly a cynic himself in a nearly rabid stage of anthropophobia.

Anthropophuism (ænþrɒpɒ·fiuɪiz'm). [f. Gr. *ἀνθρωποφυ-ής* of man's nature (f. *ἄνθρωπος* man + *φυ-ή* nature) + -ISM.] The ascription of a human nature to the gods.

1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. 175 At the time of Homer, anthropophuism had obtruded into the sphere of deity. 1878 — *Prim. Homer* 65 The principle of anthropophuism..through which they [the gods] reflect the image of a peculiar magnified humanity on a very grand scale.

Anthropophuistic (ăn·þrɒ·pɒfiuɪi·stik), *a.* [f. prec.: see -ISTIC.] Of or according to anthropophuism; **a.** ascribing a human nature to the gods; **b.** having such a nature ascribed.

1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 561 They [Persians] did not consider..that the Gods were anthropophuistic. *Ibid.* II. 51 That introduction of the female principle into the sphere of deity, which the Greeks seem to have adopted after their anthropophuistic manner.

Anthroposcopy (ænþrɒpɒ·skŏpi). *rare*⁻⁰. [f. ANTHROPO- + Gr. *-σκοπία* looking.] The inspection of the physical features of a man with a view to judge of his mental and moral characteristics.

1847 in CRAIG.

Anthroposomatology (ăn·þrɒ·sɒsɔ̄·mătɒ·lŏdʒi). *rare*⁻⁰. [f. ANTHROPO- + SOMATOLOGY.] Human somatology; the scientific study of the structure of the human body. 1847 in CRAIG.

Anthroposophist (ænþrɒpɒ·sŏfist). [f. ANTHROPO- + Gr. *σοφιστής* a professor of wisdom, a sophist.] One furnished with 'the wisdom of men.' (Cf. 1 *Cor.* ii. 5, 13.)

1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* XV. (1853) 296 The New Testament would be found a much simpler..book than the Theologians (Anthroposophists I call them) fancy.

Anthroposophy (-pɒ·sŏfi). [f. ANTHROPO- + Gr. *σοφία* wisdom.] 'The knowledge of the nature of man.' Bailey 1742. *Also*, Human wisdom.

a 1841 T. HOOK *Man of Many Fr.* (D.) Our boasted professor of anthroposophy. 1863 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. III. 304 (*title*) Theosophy and Anthroposophy.

Anthropotomical (ænþrɒ·pɒtɒ·mikăl), *a.* [f. as next + -ICAL.] Of or in human anatomy.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) III. 555 A peculiarly anthropotomical coalesced congeries of bones. 1881 *N. Y. Nation* XXXII. 394 The inappropriateness of the current anthropotomical terms.

Anthropotomist (ænþrɒpɒ·tŏmist). [f. next + -IST.] One who studies human anatomy.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 731/1 In the Quadrumana..there is a proper abductor of the thumb, adductor as it would be called by the Anthropotomist. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* Pref., A commissural mass, called by the old anthropotomists 'corpus callosum.'

Anthropotomy (-pɒ·tŏmi). [f. Gr. *ἄνθρωπο-ς* man + *-τομία* cutting, f. *τομ-* a stem of *τέμ-νειν* to cut.] Anatomy of the human body.

1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 19 The bones in anthropotomy are indicated only by special names..relating to the particular forms these bones happen to bear in man. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 18 The organisms of the lower animals give answers in simple language to what are difficult problems in Anthropotomy.

Anthropurgic (ænþrɒpɔ̄·ɹdʒik), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. *ἀνθρωποουργ-ός* man-making (but taken, on analogy of *θεουργός*, as = operating as man) + -IC.] *prop.* Man-making; but also used as: 'Wrought or acted upon by man.'

1838 BURTON in *Bentham's Wks.* I. Introd. 16 Anthropurgic Somatology..the science of bodies so far as man, by his knowledge of the convertible powers of nature, is able to operate upon them.

Anthymne, obs. form of ANTHEM.

Anthypnotic, anthysteric: see ANTI-HY-.

‖ **Anthypophora** (ænþipɒ·fŏră). *Rhet.* Also anti-hyp-. [L., a. Gr. *ἀνθυποφορά*, f. *ἀντ(ί* against + *ὑποφορά* allegation.] A figure in which an objection is refuted by a contrary inference or allegation.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 214 Antipophora..is when we will seeme to aske a question to th'intent we will aunswere it our selues. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 128 Anthypophora signifies a contrary illation or inference, and is when an objection is refuted or disproved by the opposition of a contrary sentence: as *Matt.* xxi. 23–25. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., If the *hypophora* be 'grammar is very difficult to obtain'; the *Anthypophora* may be 'grammar is indeed a little difficult to attain, but then its use is infinite.'

Anthypophore·tic, *a.* [f. prec.] Of the nature of an anthypophora.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 292 Figurative expressions..antipophoretick, cromatic, or any other way of figuring a speech by opposition.

Anti-, *prefix*; repr. Gr. *ἀντι-, ἀντ-, ἀνθ-* (see ANT-, ANTH-), 'opposite, against, in exchange, instead, representing, rivalling, simulating'; in Gr. combined *adverbially* with (1) *verbs*, as *ἀντιλέγ-ειν* to speak against, contradict; (2) *vbl. adjs.*, as *ἀντίλογος* speaking against, contradictory, *ἀντίλεκτος* spoken against, disputed; (3) *vbl. sbs.* and *abstracts* from *vbl. adjs.*, as *ἀντίλεξις* speaking against, contradiction, *ἀντιλογία* contradictoriness, disputation; (4) other *sbs.*, forming *adjs.* and *sbs.*, as *ἀντίβιος* using force (*βία*) on the opposite side, *ἀντιστράτηγος* the general on the opposite side, the enemy's general; passing into the sense of 'counterfeit, false,' as *ἀντίκλεις* a key rivalling or simulating the true one, a counterfeit key. Less commonly combined *prepositionally* with *sbs.* in (5) *synthetic adjs.* as *ἀντίθυρος* opposite the door (from *ἀντὶ θύρας*), *ἀντίθεος* rivalling the gods (*ἀντὶ θεῶν*), *ἀντίχριστος* opposed to Christ, an opponent of Christ.

In English, used A. in compounds already formed in Greek, or others modelled on them. Also B. as

a living formative, I. in words analogous to 4 above, as *anti-pope, anti-king, anti-climax*; II. mainly, in synthetic combinations, in which *anti-* governs a sb. expressed, or implied in its appropriate adj., as *anti-Jesuit, anti-English, anti-slavery, anti-friction*; III. in the derivatives of these, as *anti-royalist, anti-supernatural-ism*. The analogy for all these seems to have been given by *antichrist* and its adj. *antichristian*, which (with the analogous *antipope*) were almost the only examples in use bef. 1600. Shakspere has no *anti-* combinations.

A. *Derivatives.* Words in which *anti-* adverbially qualifies the vb. in vbl. sbs. or adjs., and their derivatives, in compounds already formed in Gr., as ANTILOGISM, ANTINOMY, ANTIPHONIC, ANTIPHONY, ANTITHESIS, ANTITHETIC, and mod. compounds modelled after them as ANTITROPOUS. All these appear in their alphabetic places hereafter.

B. *Combinations.*

I. Substantives, in which *anti-* attributively qualifies a sb. The main stress is on *a'nti-* (a'nti,king, a'nti,bishop, a'nti,growth).

1. Formed on the type of ANTICHRIST, and ANTI-POPE; with sense of 'Opposed, in opposition, opponent, rival,' whence 'pretended, spurious, pseudo-': as *anti-apostle, -balm* (1559), *-bishop, -Cæsar, -clergy, -comet, -creator, -critic, -deity* (1602), *-duke, -emperor, -king, -martyr, -Messiah, -prophet.*

1642 F. POTTER *Number* 666, 96 (T.) The cardinals of Rome .. fitly stiled *anti-apostles. **1559** MORWYNG *Evonym.* 261 Of trewe Balm and *Antibalm. **1865** PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 74 Fortunatus was an *anti-bishop, consecrated in opposition to S. Cyprian. **1704** HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 80 Ludovicus of Bavaria, Emperor of Germany, 1314 .. is oppos'd by an *Anti-Cæsar, Frederick of Austria. **1658** OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 122 Stipendiaries or Lecturers, that signifie little less than an *Anti-clergy. *a* **1667** COWLEY *To his Majesty* Wks. II. 572 The Flames of one triumphant Day, Which like an *Anti-Comet here Did fatally to that appear. **1642** MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 262 The maker, or rather the *anticreator of that universall foolery. **1758** WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* (ed. 10) III. 149 All the reasonings of these *Anticritics. **1602** J. DAVIES *Mirum in Mod.* 23 (D.) Diu'lls incarnate, *antideities. *a* **1652** J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ii. 29 Some of those *antideities that are set up against it. **1872** YEATS *Growth Comm.* 319 He was recalled, and later they set up an *anti-duke. **1880** T. HODGKIN *Italy & Inv.* I. i. 13 Eighteen emperors were recognised at Rome besides a crowd of *anti-emperors in the provinces. *a* **1617** BAYNE *Dioces. Trial* (1621) 73 If one doe usurpe a kingly power in Kent onely, he were an *Anti-king to our Soveraigne. **1860** PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 509 An *anti-king may .. have set himself up in other parts of the kingdom. **1755** *Gentl. Mag.* 407 Amidst this army of *anti-martyrs I discern a volume of peculiar appearance. **1677** GALE *Crt. Gent.* II. iii. 115 These Baalim brought in by Jezebel were an *Anti-Messias. *a* **1638** MEDE *Apost. Later Times* 88 (T.) Well might St. John, when he saw so many *anti-prophets spring up, say.

b. The opposite or reverse of; an opponent of: as *anti-hero, -luminary, -Paul, -priest, -wit.*

1714 STEELE *Lover* (1720) 13 Every *Anti-Heroe in Great Britain. **1714** *Spect.* No. 582 ¶ 5 The Nation has been a great while benighted with several of these *Antiluminaries. **1660** FULLER *Mixt Contempt.* (1841) 198, I might term many of these men *anti-Mephiboshets. *a* **1667** COWLEY *Liberty* Wks. 1710 II. 676 An *Anti-Paul, who became all Things to all men, that he might destroy all. **1719** WATERLAND *Christ's Divinity* 28 Afraid of being guided by priests, they consent to be governed by *anti-priests. *a* **1688** VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Poems* (1775) 167 Our brave *Anti-wits and great Ones.

2. With names of things: signifying **a.** a thing of the same kind placed opposite, or acting in opposition: = Opposed, opposing, opposite, opposition-, counter-; as in *anti-association, -Bartholomew, -chorus, -climate, -conductor, -council, -critique, -decalogue, -ejaculation, -endowment, -extreme, -face, -faction, -fame, -fire, -growth, -hemisphere, -league, -mark, -narrative, -parliament, -part, -position, -prestigiation, -principle, -Rome, -school, -synod, -temple, -tone, -volition.* (*Antiface* occurs *c* 1599.)

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* mdcclxx/3 A very good *Anti-Association and Nursery of Loyalty. **1864** BUCHON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 274 Had the Huguenots ever possessed the opportunity for vengeance .. they would have made an *anti-Bartholomew of it. **1863** KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. xxiv. 405 A chorus and an *anti-chorus engaged in a continual chant. **1635** N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. ix. 216 To these they opposed so many towards the South, which they called *anticlimates. **1779** SWIFT in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 454 One particular addition I have made to the apparatus consists in what I call an *anti-conductor: it is exactly like the prime conductor. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xi. 404 They called at Carthage an *Anti-councell of their own faction. **1805** W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XX. 41 Lessing published an *Anti-critique. **1861** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cliii. 153 If they dream of a 'Constitution' to support slavery, which honest men shall not alter, they might as well dream of an *Anti-Decalogue. **1765** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 448 Those *anti-ejaculations .. bear a great part in the ceremony. **1837** S. MAITLAND *Volunt. Syst.* 153 A sort of *anti-endowment of £20 per annum. **1647** WARD *Simp. Cobler* 49 If one Extreame should not constitute its *Anti-Extreame, all things would soon be in *extremo*. **1599** B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* (T.) The third is your soldier's face .. The *antiface to this is your lawyer's face. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* II. 8 Being of the *Anti-faction to Duke Dudley. **1642** — *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxiii. (D.) To set up an *antifame against it [a ridiculous report]. **1647** WARD *Simp. Cobler* 6 No divine Truth, but hath much Cœlestiall fire in it from the Spirit of Truth nor no irreligious untruth, without its proportion of *Antifire from the spirit of Error. **1818** J. BROWN *Psyche* 30 This *antigrowth of words. **1684** T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 256 That antichthon, or *anti-hemisphere, which the ancients opposed to ours. **1844** *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 559 You make leagues and *anti-leagues for the sake of your morsel of bread. *a* **1658** CLEVELAND *Char. Diurn. Maker* (1677) 108 A Diurnal-maker is the *Antimark of an Historian. **1690** *Def. Dr. Walker* 2, I do not intend to set out an *Anti-Narrative, or to trouble my self with a Confutation. **1660** MILTON *Dr. Griffith's Serm.* Wks. 1851, 396 All [laws] enacted without the King and his *Antiparlament at Oxford. *a* **1779** WARBURTON *Serm.* II. 64 (L.) There we shall find the *anti-part of this .. truth. **1644** *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* iii. 17 He .. sets up an *Antiposition, that .. such a people ought to submit. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Antiprestigiation*, a contrary jugling, the diversity or opposition of Legerdemain. **1663** J. SPENCER *Prodigies* 168 (T.) Besides one .. source of good, there was an *anti-principle of evil. *a* **1628** F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 201 Like a Remus, to leap over any wall of her new-built *Anti-Rome. **1875** BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 156 He founds no *anti-school, upsets no faith. **1653** ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 272 Who ever and anon framed new Confessions in their Synods and *anti-Synods. **1876** A. DAVIDSON *Hebr. Gram.* 23 To prevent this Emphasis or *anti-tone being lost. **1801** DARWIN *Zoon.* IV. 233 A volition to wink, which by habit becomes stronger than the *antivolition not to wink.

b. A thing or process of the opposite or contrary kind: = The opposite, contrary, or reverse of; as ANTICLIMAX, *anti-creation* (1659), *-holiday, -logic, -method, -model, -music, -poison, -priestcraft, -religion.*

1659 *Gentl. Call.* ix. § 2. 452 By a kind of *anti-creation brought darkness out of light. **1868** BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* IV. v. § 5 The convict's yearly or half-yearly *anti-holiday would impart additional horror and gloom to his solitary reflections. **1866** *Spect.* 20 Oct. 1162/2 One of the most precise pieces of .. *anti-logic ever invented by the mind of man. **1721** AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* x. 47 If all societies took the same method, or rather the same *anti-method. **1825** BENTHAM *Ration. Reward* 98 Either as the models, or if the term may be admitted .. the *anti-models of the remuneratory branch of procedure. **1697** COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1703) 24 Whether such *Anti-musick as this might not be of Service in a Camp. **1817** COLERIDGE *Own Times* (1850) III. 945 Had this *anti-music been confined to the original hand. **1812** SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 266 As powerful an *anti-philtre as that fountain in the Forest of Arden which produced so many cross purposes between Angelica and her suitors. **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* xxviii. (1756) 40 In venomous natures something may be amiable: poysons afford *antipoysons. **1772** BURKE *Dorm. Claims Ch.* Wks. X. 146 Secure from Lay-bigotry and *Anti-priestcraft. **1710** SWIFT *Examiner* No. 20 Not properly atheism, but a sort of *anti-religion prescribed by the devil.

II. Adjectives and attributive phrases, in which *anti-* prepositionally governs a sb. expressed, as *anti-zealot, anti-slavery*, or implied in an adj. as *anti-national.* The stress is *not* on *anti-* (anti,ca'tholic, anti,re'nt-, a'nti,ministe'rial).

3. Adjectives, formed on the type of ANTICHRISTIAN (pertaining to Antichrist), analysed as = Opposed to Christ, Christians, or what is Christian. These are formed on adjs. already existing, as *anti-national*, or (rarely) on sbs. with simultaneous addition of an adj. ending, as *anti-church-ian, anti-infant-al.* But when the sb. has no attendant adj., it is usually taken unchanged: see 4.

a. on adjs. derived from proper names of persons, parties, or nations, as *anti-Anglican, -British, -Calvinistic, -Darwinian, -Pelagian, -Radical, -Semitic, -Zuinglian*, etc. (*Anti-Platonic* occurs 1638.)

b. on adjs. belonging to or formed on common nouns of every description, as *anti-aquatic, -astronomical, -biblic, -bridal, -carnivorous, -churchian, -clerical, -commercial, -corrosive, -domestic, -episcopal, -evangelical, -feudal, -flatulent, -fuliginous, -hectic, -hydrophobic, -idolatrous, -infantal, -liturgical, -melancholic, -ministerial, -moral, -mythical, -nepotic, -ontological, -orthodox, -phylloxeric, -plethoric, -prelatic, -prudential, -putrefactive, -quartan, -reforming, -ritualistic, -royal, -sacerdotal, -scrofulous, -simoniacal, -soporific, -stimulant, -theological, traditional, -usurious, -utilitarian, -venefic.* Among these, medical terms relating to the prevention or cure of diseases are very frequent: the more important of them are treated separately in their alphabetical places. (*Anti-prelatic* occurs 1641.)

c. Occasionally *anti-* has no reference to an implicit substantive, but simply reverses the adj., as *anti-angular*, 'the reverse or opposite of angular'; so *anti-caligraphic, -divine* (1765), *-grammatical, -logical, -patriarchal, -portable, -spiritual, -warlike.*

¶ Many of these, like the simple adjectives, are also used as substantives, forming (1) party-names as *anti-christian, anti-Arminian, anti-Catholic, anti-radical* (see 5); (2) names of material agents as *anti-corrosive*, and esp. medical terms as *anti-stimulant, anti-narcotic, anti-pyretic.*

a. **1809** SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* II. 337 Let not that *Anti-Anglican spirit be cherished. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36 The orthodox *anti-Arian Fathers. **1848** J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 190 *Anti-Athanasian views. **1860** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. xxvii. 307 The older *anti-Austrian policy. **1845** SYD. SMITH *Irish Ch.* Wks. 1859 II. 334/1 Such a piece of *anti-British villany. **1823** LAMB *Elia* (1860) 88 An order of imperfect intellects .. essentially *anti-Caledonian. **1837** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. ii. § 36 The *Anti-Calvinistic tenets of the fathers. **1881** *Athenæum* 23 Apr. 562/1 An *anti-Darwinian manifesto. **1811** SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VI. 338 *Anti-Dominican doctrines respecting the Virgin Mary. **1814** W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XXXVIII. 35 The *anti-Egyptian turn of the book of Exodus. **1858** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xxii. 467 The chief pillar of the *anti-English policy. **1790** BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 112 With warm *Anti-Hanoverian zeal. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. I. 189 The Spartan or *anti-Macedonian interest. **1877** SHIELDS *Final Philos.* 64 The science [geology] having become so *anti-Mosaical. **1865** PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 290 The *Anti-Pelagian statements of Faith. **1638** SUCKLING *Aglaura* Dram. Pers., Orsames, a young Lord *antiplatonique. **1860** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. xxvii. 293 Having in his possession *anti-Protestant books. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 402 The spirit of the *Antipuritan reaction. **1866** CARLYLE *Remin.* I. 152 A very fierce Radical and *anti-Radical time. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 12 The *anti-Roman policy was arrested. **1881** *Athenæum* 3 Sept. 305/2 *Anti-Semitic literature is very prosperous in Germany. **1698** NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 122 Learned *Anti-Socinian Writers. **1674** HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 197 To suppress the *Antizuinglian Doctrine.

b. **1814** SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XI. 67 The people themselves never drink water .. which would delight Dr. Lambe and his *anti-aquatic disciples. **1747** COSTARD in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 484 Observations .. burned by this *anti-astronomical Prince. **1839** J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* IV. § 2. 174 Popery .. its *anti-biblic origin. **1828** L. HUNT *Byron* (ed. 2) I. 70 Sandys .. is anything but an *anti-bridal poet. **1828** SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 556 Vegetable Cookery, adapted to their *anti-carnivorous principles. **1883** *Gd. Wds.* 204 The tide of *anti-clerical reaction. **1853** MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* *Anticolic, opposed to the colic. **1797** W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* XXIII. 560 An *anti-commercial spirit of legislation. **1810** BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 42 So much of the mischief of this institution as is confined to the *anticonstitutional abuse. **1871** *Standard* 12 Apr. 2 Most people will associate the title of volta-electric with something *anticorrosive. **1760** GEO. LD. LYTTELTON *Dial. Dead* IV. Wks. 1776 II. 123 Apply his *Anticosmetick wash to the painted face of female Vanity. **1818** *Q. Rev.* XVIII. 534 Animated by *anti-covenanting zeal. **1673** *Lady's Call.* I. § 2 ? 11 Anticreative power, which reduces things to .. chaos. **1881** MAHAFFY *Old Grk. Educ.* xi. 140 The antidemocratic tone of the schools. **1849** GROTE *Greece* II. lxxiv. VI. 451 *Anti-democratical Sparta. **1861** R. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* xxxi. 271 Clubs .. those *anti-domestic institutions. **1869** *Daily News* 29 Jan., Of purely *anti-dynastic men you would find .. few in France. **1683** E. HOOKER *Pref. Fordage's Myst. Div.* 18 Is it not .. an *Anti-Ecclesiastic, Anti-Fanatic .. Age? **1828** SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 217 This *anti-ecclesiastical partisan. **1642** SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* ix. 35 All that are .. *Anti-Episcopall. **1734** RICHARDSON in Birch *Milton's Wks.* 1738 I. 60 He was always very *Anti-Episcopal, and no Lover of our Establish'd Church. **1778** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 35 These are very frequently unevangelical, but they are not *Anti-evangelical. **1789** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 576 They are furiously *anti-federal. **1876** BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 536 The *antifermentative properties of the essential oils. **1844** EMERSON *Misc.* (1875) II. 296 The new and *anti-feudal power of Commerce. **1828** SOUTHEY *To A. Cunningham* Wks. III. 306 Thy laws *Antifuliginous; extend those laws Till every chimney its own smoke consume. **1861** HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. v. 153 The *Antihæmorrhoidal ointment of Cullen. **1853** MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, **Anti-hectic*, Having power to remove or assuage hectic fever. **1860** R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (ed. 2) I. 246 The popular, *anti-hierarchical spirit of the day. **1880** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Anti-hydrophobic*, Applied to remedies against hydrophobia. **1831** W. MILL *Christa Saugtti* Pref. 38 Its *anti-idolatrous tendency. **1659** GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 279 (D.) That *Anti-infantall Christ which they [Anabaptists] say is so predominant in them. **1842** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* VI. 418 The danger of *anti-liberal opinions on commerce. **1659** GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 90 (D.) *Antiliturgicall Preachers. **1758** BATTIE *Madness* (T.) With respect to vomits it may seem almost heretical to impeach their *antimaniacal virtues. **1853** MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, **Anti-melancholic*, Against or capable of dispelling melancholy. **1653** GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 236 The *anti-ministeriall Adversaries. **1817** COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* 101 That Journal .. for many years continued *Anti-ministerial. **1811** W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 344 Calling their opinions *Anti-moral. **1830** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 266 Who rode a particularly *anti-musical, startlish blood-horse. **1846** GROTE *Greece* I. xvi. I. 506 The *anti-mythic vein of criticism. **1816** BYRON in Moore *Life* (1866) 311 A lady .. fast asleep in the most *antinarcotic spot in the world. **1857** TREGELLES *Gesenius' Heb. Lex.* Introd. 9 These *anti-neologian remarks of mine. *a* **1845** SYD. SMITH *Let. Archd. Singleton*, They will be shamed into a more lofty and *anti-nepotic spirit. **1864** SELSS *Germ. Lit.* 176 A philosophical journal, in which .. *anti-orthodox articles appeared. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* IV. xxv. (1840) 224 That all emperors would be possessed with an *antipapal spirit. **1878** LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 5 If the Dissenters were more strongly *anti-papal than the clergy. **1734** JORTIN *Milton's Lycid.* (T.) The most *antipapistical poets are inclined to canonize their friends. **1775** JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 4 These *antipatriotic prejudices. **1869** LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. xi. 186 The *anti-patriotic tendency of its [Epicureanism's] teaching. **1831** CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 67 Teufelsdröckh had .. expectorated his *antipedagogic spleen. **1865** FARRAR *Chapt. Lang.* i. (1878) 6 An arbitrary and *anti-philosophic hypothesis. **1881** *Daily News* 23 Aug. 5 An *anti-phylloxeric congress, to which all the great wine-growing countries will send representatives. **1679** PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 169 Those who are for a Spring Fast, are not only anti-christian, but *anti-physician. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 189 The action of sulphate of Magnesia is .. decidedly *antiplethoric and antiphlogistic. **1847** DISRAELI *Tancred* II. xiv, The *anti-poetic spirit of the age. **1642** SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.*, The *Rooters*, the *Antiprelatick party, declaim against me. **1641** *Answ. Humb. Remonstr.* § 18 He scoffes at the **Antiprelaticall Church*, and the *Antiprelaticall Divisions.* **1765** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 553 That *anti-

prudential maxim .. A short life and a merry one. 1814 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* 255 The *antiputrescent quality of cold climates. 1825 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) II. 71 *Anti-rational Fallacies. 1840 Gladstone *Ch. Princ.* 317 The *anti-rationalistic handling of Christian truths. 1836 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 77 Hostility to rail-roads .. displayed by some of the *anti-reforming interest. 1831 Croker in *Boswell's Johnson* I. 255 *note*, Hume's *anti-religious principles. 1830 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 241 *Anti-revolutionary wars. 1867 *Ev. Standard* 6 Aug. 3 An *anti-ritualistic form of worship. 1681 Nevile *Plato Rediv.* 18 The *Anti-royal Party in our late Troubles. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. ix. viii. 378 A great *antisacerdotal movement. 1805 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 279 This *anti-sceptical writer. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Notes Theol. & Pol.* 264 Anselm, and the *anti-scholastic theologians. 1825 Bentham *Ration. Reward* 187 These *anti-simoniacal laws. 1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1863) 107 Imminent peril is a beautiful *anti-soporific. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 1 Oct. 43/1 The hydrochlorate is a .. powerful *anti-stimulant. 1880 Goldw. Smith in *Atl. Month.* No. 268. 211 So fanatically *antitheological. 1860 *Wolff's Trav. & Adv.* I. xi. 339 Those who belong to the *anti-traditional party have their own pet traditions. 1787 Bentham *Def. Usury* vi. 45 Mischiefs of the *anti-usurious Laws. 1870 J. Grote *Exam. Util. Phil.* xvi. 250 The *anti-utilitarian principle of despising happiness. 1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 390 Ireland got the appellation of *Sacra* from its *anti-venefic property.

c. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Indians* xx. (1844) I. 193 A bold and prominent *anti-angular nose. 1865 Trollope *Belton Estate* xxvii. 326 Confused and altogether *anti-caligraphic. 1765 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* II. 448 Assemblies of such persons, all in the same way of .. thoughtlessness, may be termed *anti-divine services. 1801 W. Taylor in *Month. Mag.* XI. 291 The language of the law is at times *anti-grammatical. 1876 E. Hopkins *Rose Turq.* I. i. 27 A lame and impotent conclusion .. and altogether *Anti-heroic. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Notes Theol. & Pol.* 142 'Makes for 'produces,' a Gallo-barbarism not less *anti-logical than anti-Anglican. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, **Antimetrical*, contrary or against the rule or order of Metre or Verse. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xiii. 118 The *anti-patriarchal operation of shaving. 1825 Southey *Lett.* (1856) III. 475 The very ideal of an *Anti-portable volume. 1827 — in *Q. Rev.* XXXV. 204 Gross, earthly, and *anti-spiritual. 1806 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 581 The *anti-warlike revolutionists of France.

¶ *Advbs.* in *-ly* are formed on these adjs., when required: as *anticalvinistically, anticonstitutionally.*

1674 Hickman *Hist. Quinquart.* 202 (ed. 2) [One who] preached Anticalvinistically in all the five Points under Controversie. *Mod.* They would act unconstitutionally, indeed altogether anticonstitutionally, in excluding a member personally disliked.

4. Attributive phrases, consisting of *anti-* governing a sb. Their origin is found in the mod. Eng. use of sbs. attributively, and the consequent combination of these with *anti-* in the same way as the adjectives to which they are equivalent; cf. the *episcopal* party, the *anti-episcopal* party, with the *church* party, the *anti-church* party. Thus they differ from the preceding group only in the absence of the adjective ending; and hence form the ordinary type, when the sb. has no appropriate derivative adj., as in most words of Teutonic and OFr. origin. But their widely extended modern use seems partly to be the result of an independent analysis of the phrase: thus, *anti-combination* laws = laws *anti* (i.e. *against*) *combination*; cf. the similar attrib. use of Latin phrases, as in *ante-mortem* fame, *ex tempore* discourse, *pro formâ* resolution, *post mortem* examination, and even the native *after-dinner* speech, *down-river* steamer, *underground* railway, *across-country* road, *off-hand* reply, *out-of-doors* life. So, *anti-* may here be considered as a naturalized preposition, equivalent to *against*, and taking its place in attributive phrases, in which *against* is never used. These may be formed *ad libitum*; they seem to have begun *c* 1650 with the **anti-court** party (cf. the *court* party); and notable instances are **Anti-combination** (laws), **Anti-corn-law** (league), **Anti-rent** (agitation), **Anti-slavery** (society), **Anti-state-church** (association), **Anti-vaccination** (league).

¶ For combinations of this type used as sbs., see 7 below.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. i. i. II. 131 Great is the fire of *Antiaristocrat eloquence. 1837 Calhoun *Wks.* III. 79, I am neither a bank man, nor an *anti-bank man. 1817 Mar. Edgeworth *On Bores* (1831) 318 Well-bred persons, abhorring the pedantry of the Blues, are usually *anti-blue, or ultra-antis. 1857 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* I. 96 The Company stands therefore as a mere *Anti-Centralization bulwark. 1810 Southey in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* II. 300 My anti-Catholic opinions would .. clash with your *anti-church politics. 1882 J. Hawthorne *Fort. Fool* I. xxvii, The practice of dissipation and the formation of *anti-church-going societies. 1865 *Spectator* 14 Jan. 37 Re-establishing the old *anti-cumbination laws in a new and infinitely more stringent shape. 1873 Whitney *Ling. Stud.* 115 The case of the *anti-comment party. 1670 Penn *People's Lib.* Wks. 1782 I. 126 Jurors .. scared into an *anti-conscience verdict. 1828 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 567 The *anti-contagion philosophers. 1834 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) III. 102 No thoroughly informed leader on the *Anti-corn-law side. 1838 *Morn. Herald* 7 Nov., At Manchester .. there has been formed an *Anti-corn-law Association. 1843 Neale *Ballads for People* 15, I am an English yeoman! And we yeomen know no change: Though *anti-corn-law lecturers About the country range. 1654 Goddard in *Burton's Diary* I. 67 It was .. moved by the *anti-court party, to adjourn the debate. *a* 1689 Reresby *Mem.* (1734) 153 (T.) The *anticourt party courted him at such a rate. 1840 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* V. 90 The same *anti-education devil that in America enters into a planter, in the old country enters into a bishop. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 29. 58 A series of *anti-exporting acts of Parliament. 1857 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* I. xxv. 97 We of the *anti-felon portion of society. 1832 — *Exerc.* II. 15 The great *Anti-felony Association of modern times. 1876 Bartholow *Mat. Med.* (1879) 520 The antiseptic and *anti-ferment properties of chlorine. 1839 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* II. 466 An *Anti-Free-Trade orator, at that time of high consideration with his party. 1861 Whyte-Melville *M'kt. Harb.* 79 *Anti-hunting weather. 1882 *Sun* 14 May 6/5 It was intimated by *anti-lacrosse men yesterday that sterner repressive measures would be used. 1818 Hazlitt *Char. Shaks. Plays* (1838) 73 The principle of poetry is a very *anti-levelling principle. 1831 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* I. 354 But if the steward .. had an *anti-machinery maggot in his head. 1865 *Public Opinion* 28 Jan. 96 A great *anti-malt-tax meeting was held at Leicester, on Saturday. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* ii. 46 This *anti-mixing property in water. 1840 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* V. 328, I perceive .. further, that there is an *Anti-Opium Society. 1850 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Phil.* (ed. 2) 141 In opposition to the *Antiplurality doctrine of Parmenides and Zeno. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* vii. § 368 The *Anti-radiating influence of clouds. 1840 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* V. 233 The great probability of an *Anti-Reform war. 1879 *Pall Mall B.* 12 Sept., To applaud the *anti-rent agitation. 1865 *Ch. Times* 2 Dec., [The Bishop] .. defends his *anti-ritual policy on arguments which he has expressly repudiated. 1823 (9 Apr.) *Minute-bk. Brit. & For. Anti-Slavery Soc.*, At a Meeting of the *Anti-Slavery Committee held at the King's Head Tavern, Poultry, it was resolved, etc. 1823 *N. Y. Observer* 17 May (*article*) *Anti-Slavery Society. 1825 (*title*) *Anti-Slavery Reporter. 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* iii. 36 Men undervalue the *Antislavery movement. 1862 *Jrnl. R. Dublin S.* No. 25. 344 The *anti-squatting tendency of legislation in Victoria. 1845 Miall. *Nonconf.* V. 275 Great *Anti-state-endowment Meeting at Finsbury. 1858 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* I. xlv. 177 Cockering up the *anti-tax-paying rich with the notion that the tax was to be put an end to. 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* 98/1 The usual *anti-temperance recipe for keeping out the cold. 1864 *Home News* 19 Dec. 6/1 Prosecuted at the instance of the *Anti-Tobacco Society. 1881 *Times* 28 Jan. 3/6 The *anti-torpedo gun adopted in the Royal Navy. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cxxix. 90 These *anti-trade tinkers are true to their kind; they make two holes, where they pretend to stop one. 1835 — *Exerc.* III. 268 One great *anti-unjust-property-union.

III. Substantives uniform with, or formed on the preceding adjs. and attrib. phrases. Stress not on *anti-* (*anti-calvinist, anti-fanatic, anti-friction, anti-moralism*.

5. Combinations in which *anti-* is prefixed to a personal appellation. **a.** Adjectives like Anti-christian, *anti-Arminian, anti-ascetic, anti-Athenian, anti-pre-existentiary, anti-puritan*, were (like the simple *Christian, Arminian*, etc.) also used as sbs.; thence **b.** *anti-* was extended to such as *Calvinist*, which are not originally adj., as in *anti-adiaphorist, -atheist, -cheater, -courtier, -covenanter, -episcopist, -fanatic, -free-thinker, -Jansenist, -Jesuit, -pædo-baptist, -papist, -reformer, -royalist, -sophist, -theologian, -zealot*; and **c.** finally to some in which *anti-* distinctly governs the sb., as †*anti-kesar*, one opposed to the emperor, *anti-missionary, anti-savage, anti-Semite, anti-stadtholder*.

1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 276 The highest *Antiarminian that ever had the happiness to be reputed orthodox. 1827 Hare *Guesses* I. (1873) 261 Neither the ascetics nor the *anti-ascetics seem to be aware that, etc. 1855 I. Taylor *Restor. Belief* (1856) 250 Our hostile friends—the antichristian *anti-atheists. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. lxi. V. 337 The leading *anti-Athenians in the town. 1674 Hickman *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 32 The *Anticalvinists or Arminians. 1655 *Chym. Med. & Chyrurg. Addr.* 65, I have professed myself to be an *Anticheator. 1755 Johnson, **Anticourtier*, One that opposes the court. 1641 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* 120 To have the tymber maid worke .. that perteinit to Mr. James Scott, *ante-covenanter. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* xiv. (1851) 448 How to be a Covnanter and *Anticovnanter, how at once to be a Scot, and an Irish Rebell. 1855 I. Taylor *Restor. Belief* (1856) 119 This *anticynic was too thoroughly cynical in soul and temper. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, **Antiadiaphorists* .. the rigid Lutherans who disavowed the episcopal jurisdiction, and many of the church-ceremonies, retained by the moderate Lutherans. 1640 Ld. Digby in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 35 An Argument .. against *Antidisciplinarians, to stop their mouths withal. 1680 *Spir. Popery* 33 No Society of Anti-scripturists, Antitrinitarians .. *Antidominicans (for I will not call them Antisabbatarians) Antipædobaptists, Antiepiscoparians of what Denomination soever. 1659 Gauden *Tears of Ch.* 283 (D.) The *Antidominicarians [might deny and overthrow] the Lords day. 1640 Bp. Hall *Episcop.* II. § 20. 200 What noyse is this I hear from our *Antepiscopists? 1660 Milton *Griffiths' Serm.* Wks. 1851, 390 What Phanatic .. could more presumptuously affirm whom the Comforter hath impowr'd, than this *Antifanatic, as he would be thought? 1789 T. Jefferson *Writ.* II. 574 A vast majority of *anti-federalists have got into the Assembly of Virginia. 1871 Fraser *Berkeley* iii. 58 He appears as a free-thinking *Anti-free-thinker. 1751 Jortin *Eccles. Hist.* (1773) I. 158 The *Anti-Jansenists of the church of Rome. 1806 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 713 The whole tribe of *Anti-jesuits. 1603 J. Davies *Microcosm.* 72 (D.) Mortal plagues to ev'ry Publike-weall; Right *anti-Kesars vnder-myning thrones. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* xiv. iii. IX. 134 No Eastern *Anti-materialist ever guarded the primal Godhead more zealously. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 169 The *antiministerialists began now to perceive, etc. 1809 Southey in *Q. Rev.* I. 224 The *Anti-missionaries cull out from their journals and letters all that is ridiculous. 1809 — *ibid.* I. 223 This madman, as it pleases the *anti-missioners to call him. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 173 He might have called us *Anti-pædobaptists, as being against Infant-Baptism. 1703 E. Stephens *Dealings R. C. Mission.* 2 That the root of all our confusions and troubles did proceed from two opposite factions, of Papists and *Anti-papists. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 214 We now procede to lay down the proper antithesis of the *Antipredeterminants. 1682 H. More *Annot. Glanvill's Lux Orient* 14 This *Anti-Pre-existentiary is such a Trifler. 1789 Huber in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1861) II. 326 One of the clergy, a curate, strong *anti-prelate. *a* 1790 T. Warton *Milton's Smaller P.* 501 (T.) Samuel Parker .. now an *anti-puritan in the extreme. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The rigid Calvinists .. are denominated *Anti-rationalists. 1831 Syd. Smith *Wks.* 1859 II. 219/1 The *Anti-Reformers cite the increased power of the press. 1852 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* 436 English Bishops have been always *anti-reformers. 1860 W. G. Clark *Vac. Tour* 72 Whether ardent *anti-romanists are wise in advocating the abolition of the temporal power. 1627 Sibthorpe *Apost. Obed.* 16 To make use of *anti-royalists. 1648 Payne *Plea for Lords* 25 The Duke of Gloucester .. was the principall *Anti-royalist. 1806 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 110 These *anti-savages sell their farms .. to European emigrants. 1881 *Athenæum* 3 Sept. 305/2 The author, apparently an *anti-Semite. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lxvii. VIII. 546 Sokrates deserves our admiration .. not indeed as an *anti-Sophist. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. i. ix. 50 The *anti-stadtholders, who wish to see the prince pulled out of his seat. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 306 Theologians and *anti-theologians may argue the matter as they will. 1865 Mill *Exam. Hamilton's Philos.* 507 It is indifferent whether we are utilitarians or *anti-utilitarians. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1732) I. 91 What shou'd we say to one of these *anti-zealots, who, in the zeal of such a cool philosophy, shou'd assure us, etc.

6. Combinations equivalent to the prec., formed, as synthetic derivatives, on the adjs. and attrib. phrases in II; chiefly in *-ist*, as *anti-alcoholist* = (*anti-alcohol*) + *-ist*, one who is against alcohol, *anti-hierarchist* (*c* 1640) one opposed to a hierarchy; so *anti-annexationist, -Bonapartist, -classicist, -humbuggist, -tobacconist, -unionist, -vaccinationist*, etc.; rarely with other endings, as *anti-churchian, anti-surplician, anti-opiumite, anti-lacrosser*, etc.

1882 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Feb. 225 All *Anti-Aggressionists present and future. 1862 *Cornh. Mag.* VI. 327 Our chemical *Anti-alcoholists. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Nov. 1 There are *Anti-annexationists in France as there are in England. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* iii. (1852) 65 Maintained by the *anti-atonementists. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* II. 229 (D.) John of Oxford was .. a great *Anti-Becketist. 1807 W. Taylor in *Month. Mag.* XXIV. 24 Whether Dr. Watkins, or the *Anti-Bucerist, has been the more attentive reader of English ecclesiastical history. 1814 Sir R. Wilson *Pr. Diary* II. 309 An annal which the greatest *anti-Buonapartist ought to respect. 1819 (*title*) *Anti-Cathedralist,—exposition of the impropriety of expending £1,000,000 on National Churches. 1682 *2nd Plea Nonconf.* 49 The Bishops are *Anti-churchians (as against their Congregational Power). 1840 Thackeray *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1872) 38 The *anticlassicists did not arise in France until about 1827. 1865 Pusey *Eiren.* 358 Probably *Anti-conceptionists will arise. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 9 Nov. 7/4 His place was taken by an *anti-confederationist. 1825 *Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 245 Are the *anti-contagionists ignorant of these facts? 1659 Gauden *Tears of Ch.* 603 (D.) Of Episcopacy and *Anti-episcopalists. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 3 Not a single one .. ventured to declare himself an *anti-evolutionist. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* II. 450 (D.) The *anti-Friarists maintaining that such were Rogues. 1867 Barry *Sir C. Barry* ix. 317 M. Hittorf is clearly a strong *Anti-Gothicist. 1741–70 Mrs. Carter *Lett.* (1808) 163 As soon as these *antiharmonists would consent to part with their card tables, we had a dance. 1640 Bp. Hall *Episc.* I. § 11 39 This great *Antihierarchist. 1840 Thackeray *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1872) 38 Your humble servant and other *anti-humbuggists. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 14 Jan. 422/2 Baker's *anti-incrustator for steam boilers. 1824 Bentham *Bk. Fallac.* Wks. 1843 II. 421 Is the *anti-innovationist mute? No. 1827 Whately *Logic* (1837) 249 The stronghold of bigoted *anti-innovators. 1882 *Sun* 14 May 6/5 The *anti-lacrossers cheered. 1659 Gauden *Tears of Ch.* 91 (D.) Our late *anti-liturgists thought forms of prayer might do well at sea. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 144 If she make a private purse, which we are told by *anti-matrimonialists, all wives love to do. 1824 Coleridge *Aids to Refl.* (1848) I. 106 In opposition to Hobbes and the *anti-moralists. 1810 Lamb *Lett.* I. (1841) 84 Hang temperance and he that first invented it!—some *Anti-Noahite. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* (1802) IV. 36 He can do nothing, replied the *Antinosarians. 1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 17 Mar. 5 The *anti-opiumists .. must ask for the absolute prohibition .. of opium culture. 1882 *Glasg. News* No. 2610. 4/2 Allegations made by the *anti-opiumites. 1830 *Edin. Rev.* LI. 297 Hear, ye political economists and *anti-populationists! 1673 Baxter *Answ. Dodwell* 91 The *Antiprelatists .. such as Beza, Gerson. 1650 J. Cotton *Sing. Psalms* 2 There be some *Anti-psalmists, who doe not acknowledge any singing at all with the voyce in the New Testament. 1847 *Secr. Soc. Mid. Ages* 267 The good old argument of *Anti-reformists, 'It works well.' 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. III. i. i. 133 Cashier of all the *Anti-revolutionists of the interior. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* IX. viii. V. 383 The simple *antisacerdotalists .., repudiated the authority of the clergy. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* ii. 35 Crellius, the most subtle and elaborate of all the *anti-satisfactionists. 1813 *Month. Mag.* XXXVI. 138 Selden was evidently an *anti-supernaturalist. 1842–4 Barham in *Life* II. ix. 139, I as one of the *anti-surplicians. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Sept. 13/1 The *anti-tobacconists .. attributing it to excess of smoking. 1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 282 The success of the *anti-unionists in the House of Commons. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 20 June 6/8 The *anti-vaccinationists will find it a difficult task to refute the statement. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 8 Oct. 74/3 The *anti-vaccinators .. [are] in a minority. 1882 Bp. Goodwin in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 468 The extravagant views .. of the extreme *anti-

vivisectionists. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 297 (D.) John of Milverton .. was a great *Anti-Wiccliffist.

¶ As combinations of the type *anti-christian, anti-catholic*, in which the two preceding groups originated, were originally adjs. used substantively, so those of the type *anti-Jesuit, anti-Calvinist*, properly substantives, are occasionally used adjectively or attributively; at other times an adj. ending is added, as the *anti-Stadtholderian* faction, in which case they pass into group 3 above.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 648/1 This year's division list .. showed the *anti-abolitionist party in a majority. 1871 *Ibid.* 29 Apr. 529 The *anti-infallibilist priests and laymen of the diocese. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 315/2 A manifesto issued by the *Anti-Nihilist League. 1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. 190 The Congregationalist and the *Anti-paedobaptist Denominations. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 103 To the horror of all *Anti-papist men. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* I. (1873) 325 These *anti-patriot flings of Lessing. 1881 MRS. PRAED *Policy & Pass.* I. 303 The wives of the *Anti-Railwayist Faction were decorously triumphant. 1866 *Ch. Times* 3 Feb., The *anti-reformist clergy. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XXXI. 6 The *anti-supernaturalist christianity of .. Eichhorn. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 65/2 The *antistadtholderian faction in Holland.

7. Names of things of same form as the attrib. phrases in 4: **a.** of systems, etc., as *anti-bibliolatry, -bigotry, -fouling, -popery, -restoration, -romance, -slavery, -vivisection*; **b.** of material agents or appliances, as **anti-ferment**; **anti-erysipelas**, a plant so named from its use; **anti-huff**, a substance used to adulterate cheese; also ANTI-ATTRITION, -CORROSION, -FRICTION, -MACASSAR, q.v.

1824 COLERIDGE *Aids to Refl.* (1848) I. 122 Charged with Popish principles on account of their *anti-bibliolatry. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. iv. (1872) 204 An amount of .. liberal *antibigotry that would surprise many. 1714 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 63 A Plant efficacious in curing Inflammations, whence they call it *Antierisypelas. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 160 Dose.—½ to 1 drachm as *antiferment. 1869 SIR E. REED *Iron-Clad Ships* iv. 78 The superiority in point of *anti-fouling possessed by copper-sheathed wood ships. 1881 *Times* 19 Feb. 5/3 [Cheese] is adulterated .. by a commodity called *anti-huff. 1879 G. SCOTT *Archit.* I. 177 In these days of *anti-restoration. *a* 1842 ARNOLD in *Life* I. 344 A man infected with the disorder of *anti-romance. 1881 *Times* 18 Nov., Ladies .. interested in *anti-vivisection.

8. Abstract substantives, formed on the adjs. in 3, phrases in 4, or sbs. in 5–6, chiefly in *-ism*, as *anti-anthropomorphism* (opposition to anthropomorphic principles), *-Arminianism, -atheism, -Calvinism, -Darwinism, -egotism, -ghostism* (opposition to belief in ghosts), *-negroism* (opposition to negroes), *-pewism, -slaveryism, -turnpikism.*

1846 SARA COLERIDGE *Mem. & Lett.* II. 91 For other such *anti-anthropomorphisms my father has been set a mark against. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 169 If this be not Calvinism and *Antiarminianism, I know not what is. *Ibid.* 217 We have found *Anti-calvinism discountenanced by the Church, in Queen Elizabeth's Reign. 1840 SYD. SMITH *Lett.* No. 438 That dreadful sin of *anti-egotism. 1819 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) II. 213 Hume .. could not but have had faith in this ghost .. let his *anti-ghostism have been as strong as Samson. 1812 *Ibid.* I. 349 The *anti-moralism of Paley. 1851 SARA COLERIDGE *Mem. & Lett.* II. 434 The irrationality and *antimoralism .. involved in the popular religion. 1863 E. SWIFTE *N. & Q.* Ser. III. IV. 264 With veritable Northern *anti-negroism. 1652 TOMBES (*title*) *Anti-Pædo-Baptism. 1795 P. EDWARDS (*title*) Candid reasons for renouncing the principles of *Antipedobaptism. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* V. vii. II. 330 Denouncing *Anti-patriotism. 1865 *Ch.-man* 14 Dec. 1405/2 *Anti-pewism has come out against Protestantism. 1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* VII. xix. II. 491 *Anti-Realism .. is open to the fatal criticism. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmdcccxvii/4 *Anti-Scepticism. 1882 *Athenæum* 11 Feb. 184/1 In these days of *anti-Semitism. 1863 E. DICEY *Federal States* II. 188 Moderate *anti-slaveryism is obviously the correct thing. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* LXXIII. 66 The established Church of Prussia now teaches *anti-supernaturalism from the pulpit. 1856 SMYTH *Rom. Fam. Coins* 191 The *anti-teetotalism of this stern reprover of others. 1843 MIALL *Nonconf.* III. 446 The potentiality of *antiturnpikeism is proclaimed.

¶ Examples of the purposes to which *anti-* has been put are seen in the following:—*anti-contagious-diseasist, anti-gigman-ic, anti-money-an, anti-pent-agonist, anti-philippizing, anti-street-musical, anti-tintinnabularian* (an enemy of bells), *anti-tobacconal.*

1880 W. WREN in *Daily News* 28 Jan. 2/4 The Local Optionists, the *Anti-contagious-Diseasists. 1831 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* II. 156 My visit to London is *antigigmanic from heart to skin. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* mdccclxxxiii/4 A Confutation of the Whiggish Conspirators *Anti-Mony-an Principle. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 74 The point already warme between a reverend .. Bishop and his *Anti-pent-agonists. 1853 GROTE *Greece* II. xc. XI. 617 Hegesippus, a strenuous *antiphilippising politician. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 10 June 9 Mr. Mansfield, who has always been *anti-street-musical, sentenced them to pay a fine of 40s. 1818 J. H. FRERE *Whistlecr. Nat. Poem* III. xxxi, A prudent monk, their reader and librarian .. Himself an *anti-tintinnabularian. 1862 *Cornh. Mag.* VI. 613 Excessive smoking is carried to a pitch that would make the hair of any *anti-tobacconal stand on end with horror.

Anti- *pref.*[2] A variant of ANTE- 'before,' being the form in It. and OFr., and occasionally in L., hence sometimes also in Eng. in words from these, as *antibrachial, anticamera, antichamber, anticipate.*

Anti-acid, -aphrodisiac, -apoplectic, arthritic, -asthmatic: see ANTACID, etc.

‖ **Antiæ** (æ·ntiˌī), *sb. pl. Zool.* [L., for *antiæ comæ* fore-locks, f. *anti-us* fore.] Forelocks.

1874 COUES *Birds of N. W.* 720 Frontal antiæ reaching beyond middle of nostrils.

‖ **Antiar** (æ·ntʃär, æ·ntiär). [a. Jav. *antjar, antschar.*] The Upas tree of Java, *Antiaris toxicaria*; also, the poison obtained from it. *Antiar Resin*, a non-poisonous product of the same tree.

Antiarin (æntiărin). *Chem.* [mod. f. prec. + -IN.] The poisonous principle of the Upas trec.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 310 Antiarin .. is employed by the Javanese for poisoning their arrows. 1866 MASTERS in *Treas. Bot.* 74 The Upas-tree, when pierced, exudes a milky juice, which contains an acrid virulent poison, called *Antiarin.*

Anti-attrition (æ·ntiˌătri·ʃən). [ANTI- 7.] That which opposes or resists attrition. *spec.* Any compound applied to machinery to resist the effects of friction; as black lead mixed with grease, peroxide of iron, finely-divided hæmatite, etc. Also *fig.*

1833 ARNOLD in *Life* 349 It robs me of what is naturally my anti-attrition. 1834 *Edin. Rev.* LVIII. 457 A deeper gratitude for the blessings of anti-attrition.

Antibacchic (æntiˌbæ·kik), *a. Pros.* [f. L. *antibacch-us*, variant of *antibacchīus* + IC.] Of the nature of the antibacchius.

1835 SCHELLER *Lex. tot. Latin.* s. v., *Versus antibacchius*, which consists of antibacchic feet.

‖ **Antibacchius** (æntiˌbăkəi·ŭs). *Pros.* [L., a. Gr. *ἀντιβάκχειος*, f. *ἀντί* opposite to + *βακχεῖος*: see BACCHIUS.] A reversed bacchius, a trisyllabic metrical foot of two long and one short syllable.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 134 For your foote *antibacchius*, of two long and a short ye haue these wordes [*fārsākēn*] (*Impūgnēd*).

Antibilious (æntiˌbi·liəs), *a.* [ANTI- 3.] Of use against biliousness.

1835 T. WALKER *Original* i. 2 Rejecting nothing as too trifling, provided it can excite in you an antibilious sensation. 1882 *Standard* 19 Sept. 4/3 Antibilious pills.

Antibiotic (æntiˌbəiˌo·tik), *a. rare.* [f. ANTI- 3 + Gr. *βιωτικ-ός* fit for life.] Opposed to a belief in the presence or possibility of life.

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xiv. 604, I incline to the antibiotic hypothesis. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 4 The antibiotic prejudice.

† **Anti-Birmingham,** Bromingham. *Eng. Hist.* [ANTI- 5.] An anti-Whig, a Tory; a nickname given to opponents of the Exclusion Bill in 1680; its supporters, who claimed to be 'true Protestants,' being ironically nicknamed by the Tories, 'Birmingham (*i. e.* counterfeit) Protestants,' 'alluding to false groats counterfeited at that place'; whence at length *Birminghams* and *Anti-Birminghams*, terms finally merged in Whig and Tory. See North *Examen* (1740) II. v. ¶ 10. 321.

1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit., To Reader*, The longest chapter in Deuteronomy has not curses enough for an Anti-Bromingham. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 256 Those who took the King's side were Antibirminghams, Abhorrers, and Tantivies.

Antibrachial (æntiˌbræ·kiăl), *a. Anat.* [f. med.L. *antibrachium* for *ante-brachium* (f. *ante* before + *brachium* arm) + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to the forearm.

1836–39 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 369/2 The posterior superficial antibrachial region. 1880 HUXLEY in *Times* 25 Dec. 4/1 Complete, sub-equal antebrachial and crural bones.

Antiburgher (æntibə·rgər). [ANTI- 5.] A section of the Secession Church in Scotland (now merged in the United Presbyterian), which held it unscriptural to take the Burgess Oath, and in 1747 separated on this question from the other or 'Burgher' section; the two reunited in 1820.

[1753 W. HUTTON *Calumny Rep. & Falsehood Det.* 55 You extoll the leniency of Mr. Gib, and his Antiburgess Presbyters, as you call them.] 1766 J. BROWN *Hist. Seceders* 67 Meanwhile the Antiburghers to support their cause, persecuted their Burgher brethren with deposition and excommunication. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxii, Troth, sir, I am no free to swear—we aye gaed to the Antiburgher meeting.

Antic (æntik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 6–7 **antike**, -cke, 7–8 -ick, (7 **antique**), 6– **antic.** [app. ad. It. *antico*, but used as equivalent to It. *grottesco*, f. *grotta*, 'a cauerne or hole vnder grounde' (Florio), orig. applied to fantastic representations of human, animal, and floral forms, incongruously running into one another, found in exhuming some ancient remains (as the Baths of Titus) in Rome, whence extended to anything similarly incongruous or bizarre: see GROTESQUE. Cf. Serlio *Architettura* (Venice 1551) IV. lf. 70 a: 'seguitare le uestigie de gli *antiqui* Romani, li quali costumarono di far .. diuerse bizarrie, che si dicono *grottesche*.' Apparently, from this ascription of grotesque work to the ancients, it was in English at first called *antike, anticke*, the name *grotesco, grotesque*, not being adopted till a century later. *Antic* was thus not developed in Eng. from ANTIQUE, but was a distinct use of the word from its first introduction. Yet in 17th c. it was occas. written *antique*, a spelling proper to the other word.]

A. *adj.*

1. *Arch.* and *Decorative Art.* Grotesque, in composition or shape; grouped or figured with fantastic incongruity; bizarre.

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII.* an. 12 (R.) A fountayne of embowed woorke .. ingrayled with anticke woorkes. 1589 *Hawkins' 2nd Voy.* in Arb. *Garner* V. 126 To paint their bodies with curious knots or antike work, as every man, in his own fancy deviseth. 1598 FLORIO, *Grottesca*, a kind of rugged vnpolished painters worke, anticke work. 1603 — *Montaigne* I. xxvii. (1632) 89 All void places .. he filleth up with antike Boscage or Grotesko workes. 1623 COCKERAM *Anticke Worke*, a worke in painting or caruing of diuers shapes of Beasts, Birds, Flowers, etc., vnperfectly mixt, and made one of another. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* 97 Whether *Grotesca* (as the Italians) or Antique worke (as wee call it) should be receiued. 1703 *City & Country Build.* 5 Antick, or Antique-work .. a confused Composure of Figures of different Natures, and Sexes, etc. As of Men, Beasts, Birds, Flowers, Fishes, etc. And such like Fancies as are not *in Rerum Natura*. .. This Work which we call *Antick*, the Italians call *Grotesca* .. and the French *Grotesque*. 1826 J. ELMES *Dict. Fine Arts, Antick*, Odd, ridiculously wild.

2. Absurd from fantastic incongruity; grotesque, bizarre, uncouthly ludicrous: **a.** in gesture.

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* I. i. 167 My men, like satyrs, .. Shall with their goat-feet dance the antic hay. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 172 How strange or odde so ere I beare myselfe .. To put an Anticke disposition on. 1603 DRAYTON *Her. Epist.* xi. 13 A Satyres Anticke parts he play'd. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851, 365 No antic hobnaile at a Morris, but is more hansomly facetious. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* III. ix. 77 Their religious Rites and Ceremonies being uncouth and antick. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* 183 He came running to me .. making a many antic gestures. 1805 WORDSWORTH *Prel.* VII. (1850) 178 An antic pair Of monkeys on his back. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* X. 149 Performing the most antic homage.

b. in shape.

1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* III. v. 53 To appeare in strange and antick shapes. 1788 *New Lond. Mag.* 17 Several antic figures in shapes of boys danced. 1861 *Tannhäuser* 20 The twilight troop'd with antic shapes.

c. in dress or attire.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1738 I. 125 It had no Rubric to be sung in an antic Cope upon the Stage of a High Altar. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 96 Their antick deckings with feathers. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. vii. 223 Two rows of guards .. dressed after a very antic manner. 1776 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 155/2 An ass .. with a fellow in an antick dress riding upon it. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 80 The papal guards, in the strangest antique and antic costume that was ever seen.

† **3.** Having the features grotesquely distorted like 'antics' in architecture; grinning. *Obs.*

1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 424 Making withall some filthy Antike Face. 1611 COTGR., *Gargouille*, The mouth of a Spowt, representing a Serpent, or the Anticke face of some other ouglie creature. 1620 QUARLES *Jonah* (1638) 41 Your mimick mouthes, your antick faces. *a* 1631 DONNE *Elegies* (R.) Name not these living death-heds unto me, For these not ancient but antique be. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 31 The Antick heads which plac'd without The Church, do gape and disembogue a Spout. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) III. i. 406 The little Tame-Owl .. making divers antick faces.

4. *Comb.*, as † **antic-faced** (see 3).

1635 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Parr in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 205 An antick-faced fellow, called Jack, or John the Fool.

B. *sb.*

† **1.** *Arch.* and *Decorative Art.* An ornamental representation, purposely monstrous, caricatured, or incongruous, of objects of the animal or the vegetable kingdom, or of both combined. **a.** Fantastic tracery or sculpture. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII.* an. 18 (R.) Aboue the arches were made many sondri antikes and diuises. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 4 Woven with antickes and wyld ymagery. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 146 The walls and roof are painted, not with antiques and grotesques, like our Bodleian. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. viii, A faire Cornucopia or Horne of abundance, such as you see in Anticks. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Grotesque* or *Grotesc*, a work, the same with what is sometimes called *Antick*. 1830 R. STUART *Dict. Archit.*: *Antics*, In architecture, Fancies having no foundation in nature, as sphinxes, centaurs, syrens, representations of different sorts of flowers growing on the same stem; grotesque ornaments of all kinds, as lions and pards with acanthus' tails, or any other tails but their own proper ones; human forms with similar ridiculous appendages. Ornaments, although strictly natural, in an unnatural situation; as, caryatidæ of all kinds .. The villa Palagonia, in Sicily, is an antic, from entrance gate to chimney top.

b. A caryatid, or (sculptured) human figure represented in an impossible position.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* (2nd vers.) 715 To make his monks .. stand like apes, And point like antics at his triple crown. 1615 BP. HALL *Contempl.* (1837) I. XVIII. iii. 395 Like some antic statue, in a posture of impotent endeavour. 1638 CHILLINGWORTH *Relig. Prot.* I. vi. § 54, 374 Those crouching Anticks which seeme in great buildings to labour under the weight they beare. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* 20/1 Those antics of stone .. carved out under the end of great beams in vast buildings, which seem .. as if they were hard put to it with the weight. *c* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 167 Those that build houses make anticks that seem to hold up the beams. 1830 (See prec.).

c. A grotesquely figured representation of a face, such as are used in gargoyles.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 552 To set vp Gargils or Antiques at the top of a Gauill end, as a finiall to the crest

tiles. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* mdcclix/8 Three Gold Seals, one with an Old Man's Head, another with a Woman's Head, and the other with an Antick.

2. A grotesque or ludicrous gesture, posture, or trick; also *fig.* of behaviour. (Commonly in *pl.*)

1529 Foxe in *Supplic.* (1871) Introd. 9 In sothe it maketh me to laugh, to see yᵉ mery Antiques of M. More. 1572 Sir T. Smith in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 191 III. 20 Vaulting with notable supersaltes and through hoopes, and last of all the Antiques, of carying of men one uppon an other which som men call *labores Herculis*. 1633 Ford *Love's Sacr.* III. iv, A pox upon your outlandish feminine anticks. 1823 Lamb *Elia* II. v. (1865) 266 This mortal frame, while thou didst play thy brief antics amongst us. 1843 Lever *Jack Hinton* xxvii. 189 Performing more antics than Punch in a pantomine.

†**3.** A grotesque pageant or theatrical representation. *Obs.*

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. i. 119 Some delightfull ostentation, or show, or pageant, or anticke, or fire-worke. *Ibid.* v. i. 154 We will haue, if this fadge not, an Antique. 1633 Ford *Love's Sacr.* III. ii, Performed by knights and ladies of his court, In nature of an antick. 1673 *Ladies Call.* II. iii. § 26 How preposterous is it for an old woman .. to be at masks and dancings, when she is only fit to act the antics.

b. *Hence*, A grotesque or motley company. *rare.*

1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* (1612) 345 Heards-men, Sheap-heards, Plow-men, and Hinds: this Anticke of Groomes.

4. A performer who plays a grotesque or ludicrous part, a clown, mountebank, or merry-andrew.

1564 *Cap* in *Thynne's Animadv.* App. 130 Thou wearest me .. sometime lyke a Royster, sometime like a Souldiour, sometime lyke an Antique. 1592 Greene in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 2 Those Anticks garnisht in our colours. 1618 Bp. Hall *Serm.* v. 113 Are they Christians, or Antics in some Carnival? 1671 Milton *Sams.* 1325 Jugglers and dancers, antics, mummers, mimics. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1858) 341 Dancing and hallooing like an antic. 1827 Hood *Mids. Fairies* liv, How Puck, the antic .. Had blithely jested with calamity.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 162 There [death] the Antique sits, Scoffing his state, and grinning at his Pompe. [Cf. *a* 1631 in A 3. A death's head grins like an 'antic.'] 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Justine* 10 b, There flocked a great throng of souldiers about him, wondering at this so mishapen an Anticke. 1823 Lamb *Elia* II. xxiv. (1865) 409 [A pun] is an antic which does not stand upon manners, but comes bounding into the presence. 1864 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* II. i. 172 A little crooked antic of a child.

† c. phr. *To dance antics. Obs.*

1544 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 47 Myght he thought to daunce Anticke very properly. *Ibid.* 147 Menne that shoulde daunce antiques. 1602 Dekker *Satirom.* 245 Yet must we Dance Antickes on your Paper. [1635 Austin *Medit.* 208 Will Herod reward the Dance of an Antique with the Head of a Prophet? 1687 Congreve *Old Bachelor* III. x. Stage Direct., After the song a dance of Antics.]

5. *Comb.*, as **antick-cutter**, a carver of grotesques.

1660 H. Bloome *Archit.* (title-page), Antick-Cutters.

Antic (æ·ntik), *v.* Pa. t. **anticked**, **-ickt**. [f. prec. adj. and sb.; cf. to *caper* and *capers*.]

†**1.** *trans.* To make antic or grotesque. *Obs.*

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 132 The wilde disguise hath almost Antickt vs all.

2. *intr.* To perform antics, act as an antic. Also in phr. *To antic it.*

1589 Nashe in Greene *Menaph.* Ded. (Arb.) 17 They might have antickt it .. up and downe the countrey with the King of Fairies. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIV. xci. 367 Now Pincht they him, antickt about, and on, and off him lept. 1822 B. Cornwall *Flood of Thessaly* II. 353 So, ere it slumber'd in entire repose, Antick'd the Ocean. 1829 Hood *Epping Hunt* lxxiv, Some rolled about, And anticked as they rode. 1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* Prel. 7 Until he begins insensibly to frolic and antic, unknown to himself.

Anticachectic (æntiˌkăkĕ·ktik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. Anti- 3 + Gr. *καχεκτικός*: see Cachectic.]

A. *adj.* Used against cachexy, or a bad state of the body. B. *sb.* (sc. medicine).

1719 *Glossogr. Nova*, *Anti-chachectics*, Remedies that correct the ill disposition of the blood. 1706 Phillips, *Anticachecticks*. 1773 Johnson, *Antichachectick*. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Anticachectic*, Opposed to what is cachectic.

Antical (ăntəiˑkăl), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *antĭc-us* front (f. *ante* before) + -al[1].] Fronting external objects, and thus remote from the axis.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 75 The lip of an Orchis is antical.

†**Antica·mera.** *Obs.* [a. It. *anticamera* (Sp. *antecamera*), f. *anti*:—L. *ante* before + *camera* chamber.] An antechamber.

1625 Bacon *Ess.* (Arb.) 552 With Chambers, Bed-chamber, Anticamera, and Recamera, ioyning to it. 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low-C. Wars* X. 16 The priest, that said Masse in his Anti-Camera. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. 205 (D.) The Great Seal and the keeper of it waited two hours in the Anti-camera.

Anticatarrhal (æntiˌkătă·răl), *a.* and *sb.* [Anti- 3.] A. *adj.* Of use against catarrh. B. *sb.* (sc. medicine).

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Anticatarrhal medicines, Anticatarrhal prescriptions, etc. 1853 in Mayne *Exp. Lex.*

Anticatholic (æntiˌkæ·þŏlik), *a.* and *sb.* [Anti- 3, 6 ¶.] A. *adj.* Opposed to what is, or is called, catholic. B. *sb.* (sc. person.)

1819 S. Parr *Wks.* (1828) VII. 142 The Anti-Catholics have gone to the east and west, to the north and south, for recruits. 1823 Scott *Peveril* (1865) 168 The commercial and nautical interests of England were indeed particularly anti-catholic.

Anticausotic (æntiˌkōsɒ·tik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. Anti- 3 + Gr. **καυσωτικός*, f. *καυσό-εσθαι* to be in a burning fever.] A. *adj.* Of use against a burning fever. B. *sb.* (sc. medicine).

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, An Anticausotic syrup. 1853 Mayne *Exp. Lex.*, *Anticausotic*, Having power to remove or moderate an ardent fever; a medicine used for this purpose.

Anticeremonial (æntiˌserĭmōu·niăl), *a.* [Anti- 3 or 4.] Opposed to ceremonies.

1655 Sanderson 21 *Serm.* (1673) Pref. § 7 These our Anti-ceremonial Brethren. 1668 *2nd Disc. Relig. Eng.* 29 Nothing appears to be done in favour of the Anticeremonial.

Anticeremo·nialist. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ist.] One who is opposed to ceremonies.

1865 Littledale *North Side of Altar* 4 Nor would an anti-ceremonialist, if not exceptionally scrupulous, hesitate to comply with so harmless a custom.

†**Anticeremo·nian,** *sb. Obs.* [Anti- 5.] = Anticeremonialist. Also *adj.* or *attrib.*

a 1644 Quarles *Whipper Whipt* in *Chertsey Libr.* I. 166 Did not the Doctor .. as good as confesse himself an enemy to Anticeremonians? 1657 Sanderson *Serm.* (1674) Pref. § 5 The usual .. Objections of our Anti-ceremonian Brethren.

Anti-chamber, obs. var. Antechamber.

Antichlor(e (æntiˌklō·i). *Chem.* [f. Anti- 7 + Chlor(ine.] A substance used to obviate the injurious after-effects of chlorine in bleaching.

1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 131 Sulphur dioxide is also employed as an antichlor. 1873 Fownes *Chem.* 205 Much used as antichlores for removing the last traces of chlorine from bleached goods.

Antichrist (æ·ntiˌkrəist). Also 4–5 ante-, 4–7 anticrist, (4 ancrist, 5 ancryst), 6 antycryst, antechriste. [a. OFr. *antecrist(e*, ad. L. *antechrīstus*, a. Gr. *ἀντίχριστος* (1 John ii. 18), f. *ἀντί* against + *χριστός* Christ.]

1. An enemy or opponent of Christ.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4227 Fals anticristes he sal þam calle. 1382 Wyclif 1 *John* ii. 18 Now many antecristes ben made. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 54 Ilk one contrary to Crist is anticrist. 1579 Fulke *Heskins's Parl.* 255 He is defamed of more than heresie, and proued to bee an antichrist. 1646 Gaule *Cases Consc.* 20 A Witch is an Anticrist. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., Jews, Infidels, etc., may be said to be Antichrists. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 587 The first Anti-Christ, Simon Magus, was said to have met his death in some attempt to fly.

2. The title of a great personal opponent of Christ and His kingdom, expected by the early church to appear before the end of the world, and much referred to in the Middle Ages.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22006 Nu sal yee her, i wil you rede, Hu þat anticrist [*v. r.* antecrist] sal brede. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4065 Anticrist ar þat tyme sal noght com. *Ibid.* 3996 Of ancrist commyng, and his pousté. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lxxx. (1495) 914 The egges of adders .. ben wonder yelowe, slimy and gleymy: and of thyse egges comyth Cokatrice: and of the venemous juys shall come Antecrist. *a* 1500 in Wright *Voc.* 217 *Hic antechristus*, ancryst. 1509 Fisher *Wks.* (1876) 192 God shal make shorte the tyme of Antecryst. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* (1839) 552 He handleth the question, whether the Pope be Antichrist? 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Hippolitus and others held that the devil himself was the true Antichrist. 1791 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1834) VI. 247 There were to be three Anti-Christs, and .. the last should be born .. in the year 1790. 1856 R. Vaughan *Mystics* I. 143 The Franciscans think .. that we live in, or near, the days of Antichrist.

b. Applied by some to the Pope or Papal power.

c 1370 Wyclif *Agst. Begging Friers* (1608) 24 This false heresie and tyrantrie of Antichrist. 1566 *Let. Ch. Scot. to Eng. Ch.* 27 Dec. 91 The Bishops and Pastors of England, who have renounced the Roman Antichrist. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* vi. (1851) 123 That irreconcileable schisme of perdition and Apostasy, the Roman Antichrist. 1868 Milman *St. Paul's* x. 247 Against that antichrist the Pope.

fig. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 12 Rome in her capitol saw Querno sit, Thron'd on sev'n hills, the Antichrist of wit.

†**Antichri·stendom.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. prec., after *Christendom*.] The dominion of Antichrist.

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* v. 921 Blaspheming God by another Idolatrous worship, and warring at length against his Saints and overcoming them. This I would call Antichristendom.

Antichristian (æntiˌkri·stiăn), *a.* and *sb.*; also 6 antichristen. [f. Antichrist, after *Christian*; but often treated as f. Anti- + Christian, in which sense written in 17–18th c. with a hyphen.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to Antichrist.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 510/1 Tindales antichristen heresyes. 1533 Tindale *Supper of Lord* Wks. III. 235 The authority of his antichristian synagogue. 1575–85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 67 The head of the church antichristian is the pope. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 354 More Protestant Blood .. than ever was spilt either by Rome, Heathen, or Antichristian. 1860 Froude *Hist. Eng.* V. xxix. 475 Under no temptation would Knox have accepted an office which he believed to be antichristian.

2. Opposed to what is Christian or to Christianity. (Often *anti-christian*.)

1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxxiii. 531 With Mercurie, the Christian: and with Luna, the Antichristian. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 145 This was the touchstone by which all men were tried, whether they were Christian or anti-Christian. 1679 Penn *Addr. Prot.* II. 150 All Christian Societies must uphold themselves upon the same free Bottom, or they turn Antichristian. 1865 Lecky *Rational.* II. 82 The greatest living antichristian writer was Hobbes. 1870 W. Rossetti in *Shelley's Wks.* Introd 41 Shelley's antichristian opinions.

B. *sb.* †**1.** A follower of Antichrist. *Obs.*

1531 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 346 Neither pen nor tongue can divide the antichristians from their blind folly. 1561 Daus *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 120 Daniell attributeth prosperitie to the Antichristians. 1615 J. Wright *Lady J. Grey* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 29 Him that call'd thee from Custom-gathering among the Romish Antichristians. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Antichristians* properly denote the followers or worshippers of Antichrist.

2. An opponent of Christianity.

1621 Ainsworth *Annot. Numb.* xvi. 37 Antichristians, which abuse and despise Christ's mediation. 1708 Swift *Abol. Chr.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 93 Toland, the great oracle of the anti-christians. 1801 W. Taylor in *Month. Mag.* XII. 577 The answerers of the French Antichristians.

†**Antichri·stian,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. prec. adj.] To call, or denounce as, antichristian.

a 1718 Penn *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 609 How did they Antichristian all Force on Conscience, or Punishment for Non-conformity?

Antichri·stianism. [f. prec. adj. + -ism.]

1. The system of Antichrist.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (1843) 22 The former poynt of Antichristianisme. 1659 Milton *Civ. Power* Wks. 1851, 308 No less antichrist in this main point of antichristianism, no less a pope or popedom then he at Rome. 1701 R. Fleming *Rise & F. Papacy* (1844) 36 When the reign of Antichristianism or the Papacy, began. 1849 W. Fitzgerald tr. *Whitaker's Disp.* 2 That .. baneful and tedious night of popish superstition and antichristianism.

2. The quality of being opposed to Christianity; an antichristian act or belief.

1590 J. Greenwood *Answ. Gifford* 35 That the Church may professe *Christianisme* and *Antichristianisme*, both at a tyme. 1659 Hardy 1 *John* (1865) xlvii. 302/2 Yea, which is the worst kind of antichristianism, Pseudochristianism is the brand of our times. 1717 De Foe *Mem. Ch. Scot.* (1844) 5 Charg'd with so many Heresies, Errors, Schisms, and Antichristianisms. 1883 F. Cook in *Word & Wk.* 7 June 371/2 Corrupt Christendom possesses a large amount of the spirit of Antichristianism.

†**Antichristia·nity.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ity, after *Christianity*.]

1. = Antichristianism 1.

1555 R. Taylor in Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 1383/2, I did also affirme .. poperie Antichristianitie. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* IV. (1617) 133 Popery being Antichristianity, is not healed but by establishment of orders thereunto opposite. The way to bring a drunken man to sobriety, is to carry him as farre from excesse of drinke as may be. 1670 Baxter *Cure Ch.-Div.* Pref. II. § 6 To suspect them of Antichristianity.

2. = Antichristianism 2. 'Contrariety to Christianity.' J.

1661 Baxter *Moral Prognost.* I. § 91. 21 To call things lawful, by the name of Sin and *Anti-christianity*. 1687 *Good Advice* 19 Christianity should be propagated by the Spirit of Christianity, and not by Violence and Persecution, for that's the Spirit of Antichristianity. 1731 in Bailey; whence in J. etc.

†**Antichri·stianize,** *v. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ize.] To act as an Antichrist; to oppose Christ.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 110 That Polity .. does therein notoriously Antichristianize, that is oppose Christ in his prophetick Office as much as any Antichrist can doe. 1701 Beverley *Grand Apoc. Quest.* 32 During the true Christian Glory of the Christian Empire, Till it Antichristianiz'd.

†**Antichri·stianized,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ed.] Become or made antichristian.

1701 Beverley *Grand Apoc. Quest.* 24 Empire Lost as a Vengeance on an Antichristianiz'd State.

Antichri·stianly, *adv.* [f. Antichristian + -ly[2].] In an antichristian manner.

1596 J. Norden *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 121 Such as carry the titles of Christians, and will yet seek Antichristianly to impose themselves against him. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 109 That expected eminent False-prophet who does Antichristianly oppose himself against the Spirit of Truth. 1701 Beverley *Grand. Apoc. Quest.* 34 So Antichristianly Bitter. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 77 That people might not use it [the name Jehovah] irreverently or anti-Christianly.

†**Antichro·nical,** *a. Obs.*−° [f. Anti- 3 + Gr. *χρονικ-ός* (f. *χρόνος* time) + -al.] Opposed to, or out of, proper chronological order. 1847 in Craig.

†**Antichro·nically,** *adv. Obs.*−° [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In wrong chronological order.

1847 in Craig.

†**Anti·chronism.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἀντιχρονισμός*, f. *ἀντί* against + *χρόνος* time: see -ism.] Contradiction of true chronology; anachronism.

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* A 2 Intollerable Antichronismes, incredible reports, and bardish impostures. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. 96 This confounding so many Bacons in one, hath caused Anticronismes in many Relations. 1728 G. Carleton *Mem. Eng. Officer* 179, I will .. by an Antichronism in this Place, a little anticipate some Observations that I made.

‖**Antichthon** (ăntiˑkþŏn). [Gr. *ἀντίχθων*, prop. adj. (sc. *γῆ* earth), f. *ἀντί* opposite to + *χθών* the earth, ground.] A (hypothetical) second Earth on the opposite side of the sun.

1655–60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 391/2 The tenth is Antichthon, an Earth above, or opposite to ours. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 805 Placing .. the Moon as an Antichthone or opposite Earth enlightned by the Sun. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Pythagoras and his disciples asserted an Antichthon. 1865 Grote *Plato* I. i. 13 An hypothetical body, called the Antichthon or Counter-Earth.

‖**Antichthones** (ăntiˑkþŏnīz). *Obs.* [L., a. Gr. pl. of *ἀντίχθων* (sc. 'men'): see prec.] The inhabitants of the opposite side of the earth.

1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) I. 129 Many haue taken it

[Ceylon] to be the place of the Antipodes, calling it the Antichthones world. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 255 Those two hemispheres were then as two distinct worlds .. this opposite earth being call'd by them antichthon, and its inhabitants antichthones. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Antichthones* .. much the same with what we more usually call Antipodes.

Anticipant (ăntiˈsipănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *anticipānt-em*, pr. pple. of *anticipā-re* (see ANTICIPATE *a.*); or a. its Fr. repr. *anticipant*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Operating in advance, prevenient, 'preventing.'

1626 DONNE *Serm.* lxvii. 675 a, By antecedent and anticipant without concomitant and auxiliant grace. *c* 1828 SOUTHEY *Life & Corr.* (1850) V. 364 It was not forged by unseen hands, Anticipant of Jove's commands. 1854 B. TAYLOR *Poems of Orient* 171 Exercising power anticipant.

2. Apprehending beforehand, looking forward, expectant.

1798 SOUTHEY *Rose* Wks. VI. 107 The first pangs Of wakening guilt, anticipant of Hell. 1825 — in *Q. Rev.* XXXII. 386 His mind .. was retrospective rather than anticipant.

B. *sb.* One who anticipates; an anticipator.

1854 B. TAYLOR *L'Envoi* in *Poems of Orient* (1866) 396 The sweet anticipant of dawn. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Gipsy Child* Poems I. 55 O meek anticipant of that sure pain.

†Anticipa·rian. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. L. *anticip-āre* + -ARIAN.] One given to anticipation.

1641 LESTRANGE *God's Sabb.* 31 Patrons of prolepsis .. anticiparians.

Anticipatable (ăntiˈsipeɪtăb'l), *a.* [f. ANTICIPATE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be anticipated or expected.

1872 GREG. *Enigm. Life* ii. 74 The utmost anticipateable moderation.

†Anti·cipate, *ppl. a. Obs.*; also 6 antecipet. [ad. L. *anticipāt-us*, pa. pple. of *anticipā-re*, prop. *antecipā-re*, f. *ante* before + *-cipāre*, deriv. f. *cap-ĕre* (in comp. *-cip-ĕre*) to take.] Anticipated.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* v. 36 The daye of iugement sal be antecipet.

Anticipate (ăntiˈsipeɪt), *v.* [f. prec., or on analogy of vbs. so formed. Cf. Fr. *anticip-er* (ad. L.) found in 14th c.]

†1. To seize or take possession of beforehand. *Obs.*

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 576 To anticipate signifieth as much as to prevent and to take before. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 57 They feared the tops of the mountaines might be anticipated. 1783 COWPER *Task* v. 723 To soar, and to anticipate the skies.

2. To use in advance; to spend (money) before it is at one's disposal.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. II. 103 To carry on that vast Expence, the Revenue of the Crown had been Anticipated. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 171 That the men might have something to buy clothes .. without anticipating their wages. 1883 *Daily News* 8 Oct 5/5 Do not anticipate your income.

3. To take up or deal with (a thing), or perform (an action), before another person or agent has had time to act, so as to gain an advantage; to deal with beforehand, forestall (an action).

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. i. 144 Time, thou anticipatest my dread exploits. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. Wakef.* xxxix, He has anticipated the vengeance of heaven. 1864 D. MITCHELL 7 *Stories* 233 The Count anticipated their action.

4. To be before (another) in acting, to forestall.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 55 The Barley, anticipating the wheat, might be in ear in February. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Table T.* Wks. 1730 I. 143 Whenever he met a creditor, never gave him leave to dun him first, but was sure to anticipate him. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* xx. (1813) 423 Anticipate winter so as to put all in order. 1877 BAOCKETT *Cross & Cresc.* 67 In many points on which the greatness of his reputation rests, he was anticipated by his predecessors.

5. To observe or practise in advance of the due date; to cause to happen earlier, accelerate.

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1557, 1308/1 Christe dyd anticipate the tyme of eatynge his Paschall lambe. 1625 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 307 III. 190 The funerall .. is anticipated, and shall be on Thursday. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Anticipation*, Anticipating a payment means the discharging it before it falls due. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* (1873) 17 To anticipate by half an hour the usual time of his arrival. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. lii, Some leap'd overboard .. As eager to anticipate their grave.

†6. *intr.* To occur earlier, to advance in time. *Obs.*

1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* G viij, This calculation .. maid yᵉ æquinoxe of springe tyme to anticipat swa mony dayes. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. xli. (ed. 7) 356 It [the year] doth anticipate in the space of foure yeeres one whole day. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 219 The Equinoxes had anticipated.

b. *trans.* To occur earlier than, precede. *rare.*

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. VII. vi. 172 They were eager .. if their death anticipated the Last Day, to die in the Holy Land.

7. To take into consideration before the appropriate or due time. a. *trans.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 532/1 Here haue I, wel beloued readers .. to anticipate his woordes written in his other Chapiter. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. I. 127 You shall not again tempt me to anticipate the question of effectual Grace. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* xii. (1813) 152 He is to anticipate consequences and provide for the future. 1859 *Ecce Homo* v. (ed. 8) 43 We have anticipated in a former chapter the means by which Christ avoided this result.

b. *absol.*

1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. (Globe) 497, I find I have anticipated already. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 31 Of this, more hereafter; we must not anticipate.

8. *trans.* To realize beforehand (a certain future event).

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. 41, I perceive I doe anticipate the vices of age. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* v. vi, My fears Anticipate thy words! 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xxxvii. (1876) 421 Some real lives do .. actually anticipate the happiness of Heaven.

9. To look forward to, look for (an uncertain event) as certain. Const. *simple obj.* or *subord. cl.*

1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* III. vii, How my fir'd soul anticipates the joy! 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 149, I anticipate a like orderly and diversified succession .. in time future. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 38 Those, not in the secret, anticipated an acquittal. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 85 He appeared to anticipate that flying will be a future mode of locomotion.

Anticipated (ăntiˈsipeɪtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Taken or occurring in advance or beforehand.

1611 COTGR., *Anticipé*, anticipated, prevented, forestalled. 1655 ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 21 The Heavens had put on anticipated Mourning. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Anticipation*, or anticipated diseases. 1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 620 The waking stars [in an eclipse] .. Peep out and gem the anticipated night.

2. Used beforehand, as money.

1781 COWPER *Ret.* 559 Anticipated rents, and bills unpaid.

3. Apprehended beforehand, looked for, expected.

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XV, The anticipated meeting put to flight These painful thoughts. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. 185 The anticipated storm at length gave notice of its coming.

†Anti·cipately, *adv. Obs.* [f. ANTICIPATE *a.* + -LY².] By anticipation; beforehand.

a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Supremm.* (L.) Our Lord did intend to bestow upon all pastors, that he did anticipately promise to Peter. *a* 1711 KEN *Poet. Wks.* 1721 IV. 81 Beneath his Wings secure I rest, And am anticipately blest.

Anti·cipating, *ppl. a.* [f. ANTICIPATE *v.* + -ING².] Taking, apprehending, or occurring beforehand; forestalling.

1611 COTGR., *Anticipant*, anticipating, preventing, forestalling. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1737) III. 389 This natural Apprehension, or anticipating Sense of Unity. 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* II. (1845) 75 His anticipating goodness.

Anticipation (ăntiˌsipeɪˈʃən). [ad. L. *anticipātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *anticipāre* (see ANTICIPATE); or perh. a. Fr. *anticipation*, 16th c. in Littré.]

1. The action of taking into possession, actually or virtually, beforehand; the using of money before it is at one's disposal; the sum so dealt with in advance.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 672 This payment was called an Anticipation, which is to say a thing taken, or a thing commyng before his tyme. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. II. 115 Had drawn assignments and anticipations upon the Revenue. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* II. 317 To speake to the lords of the treasury to give an account of all tallies of anticipation that are struck. 1769 BURKE *Pres. St. Nat.* Wks. II. 107 This deficiency arises .. from anticipation and from defective produce. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARD'S *Property Law* xvii. 118 Although she [a married woman] is restrained from anticipation by the settlement.

2. Prior action that meets beforehand, provides for, or precludes the action of another.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 100 Anticipacion is when we prevent those wordes that another would saie, and disprove them as untrue. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 304 So shall my anticipation preuent your discouery. 1815 SIR J. MACKINTOSH *Sp.* (27 Apr.) Wks. 1846 III. 342 Those whose flagitious policy they had by anticipation condemned. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xv. 230 In anticipation of a riot the temples on the Forum were occupied with guards.

3. Assignment to too early a time; *hence*, observance in advance of the proper time.

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 106 Guilty of an unpardonable anticipation, in ascribing those conquests to the first king of the country. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 464 Easter Eve, which by a strange anticipation .. eclipses Easter Sunday.

4. Occurrence in advance of the expected time; *ellipt.* the amount of such earlier occurrence. *Obs.* in general sense.

1556 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* 277 The anticipation of the Equinoctiall tearmes. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* H j, Yᵉ anticipation being substractit. *a* 1697 HOLDER (J.) The golden number gives the new moon four days too late by reason of the aforesaid anticipation.

b. *Med.* (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Anticipation*, in a medicinal sense, may be understood of those diseases, which, having their accesses and remissions at stated hours, gain in point of time, and finish their period sooner than ordinary. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Anticipation*, The occurrence of certain phenomena, morbid or natural, before the customary period.

c. *Music.* The introduction beforehand of part of a chord which is about to follow.

1819 *Pantol.*, *Anticipation*, in music, is when a diminutive note lies between two other notes, and was invented with a view to vary the melody without altering the intention. 1880 POLE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 73/2 Beethoven has many striking examples of anticipation.

5. Intuitive preconception; *à priori* knowledge, intuition; precognition, presentiment.

1549 LATIMER 7 *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 47 Yᵉ Ethenickes, who wrought onely by naturall mocion and anticipations. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 576 By these anticipations they understande those principles of knowledge and naturall informations, which .. wee have not learned of any masters. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws of Th.* § 115 (ed. 5) 229 Anticipation .. is the power of penetrating into the secrets of nature before the evidence is unfolded.

†6. The formation of opinions before examining the evidence; prepossession, prejudice. *Obs.*

1640 SANDERSON 21 *Serm.* Ad Aul. xi. (1673) 160 Education and Custom commonly layeth such strong anticipations upon the judgment. *a* 1704 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* § 25 (R.) Men give themselves up to the first anticipations of their mind. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1737) III. iv. ii. 214 We cannot resist our natural Anticipation in behalf of Nature.

7. The action of representing to oneself or realizing a thing before it occurs; apprehension beforehand, preconception.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* III. 336 The Anticipation of high Titles, Honours, and nominal Dignitys .. may not prove beneficial or advantageous in the end. *a* 1764 R. LLOYD *Milk-Maid* Wks. II. 51 And when the thoughts on evil pore, Anticipation makes it more. 1816 MISS AUSTEN *Emma* I. xi. 77 First in anticipation and then in reality it became henceforth the chief object of interest.

8. The action of looking forward to, expectation.

1809 COLERIDGE *Friend* iv. (1837) I. 198 Had I not soothed my solitary toils with the anticipation of many readers. 1830 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* I. ix. 342 We are in such a state of excitement in anticipation of political news. 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* vi. (1856) 83 Looked forward to the arrival of her Father with the most affectionate anticipations.

Anticipative (ăntiˈsipeɪtiv), *a.* [f. L. *anticipāt-* (see ANTICIPATE) + -IVE, as if ad. L. **anticipātīvus*.]

1. Having the faculty or habit of anticipating.

1559 JEWEL in 4 *Cent. Eng. Lett.* 55 They are a most anticipative race. 1797 FOSTER *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 188 Anticipative of its destiny. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* 276 Anxious, fearful, anticipative, she resolved upon seizing the earliest opportunity.

2. Of the nature of anticipation.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 304 Prophecie being nothing else but an anticipative History. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* 219 Mary Magdalene, with the anticipative glory round her head.

Anti·cipatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] By way of anticipation.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 12 Apr., That simple and becoming costume with which all London had become anticipatively familiar. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* xii. 334 Holding anticipatively the complete knowledge of a later age.

Anticipator (ăntiˈsipeɪtəɹ). Also -er. [a. L. *anticipātor*, n. of agent f. *anticipāre*: see ANTICIPATE and -OR.] One who anticipates.

1598 FLORIO, *Preuentore*, a preuentor, an ouertaker, an anticipator. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1810) VI. xli. 271 He is such an anticipater, that he leaves not to me the merit of obliging him beyond his expectation. 1808 LD. GRENVILLE in Dk. Buckhm. *Crt. Geo. III*, IV. 284 The most confident anticipator of Bonaparte's downfall.

Anticipatorily (ăntiˈsipətəɹĭli), *adv. rare.* [f. next + -LY².] In anticipation, beforehand.

1878 RUSKIN *Notes* I. 71 Of these ten [drawings], he made anticipatorily four, to manifest what their quality would be.

Anticipatory (ăntiˈsipətəɹi), *a.* [f. ANTICIPATOR + -Y: see -ORY.] Of or pertaining to an anticipator; of the nature of anticipation.

1669 H. MORE 7 *Churches* Pref. (T.) Prophecy, being an anticipatory history. 1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* (1872) I. III. iv. 315 Nascent vision .. amounts at first to little more than anticipatory touch. 1874 H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 3. 216 Anticipatory of a wider diffusion of the Holy Spirit.

Anticivic (æntiˌsiˈvik), *a. rare.* [ad. mod.Fr. *anticivique*: see ANTI- 3 and CIVIC.] Opposed to citizenship, *esp.* to the doctrine of citizenship established in France at the Revolution of 1789.

1805 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mdme. de Fleury* viii. (1832) 99 Bad citizens .. nourished in anticivic prejudices.

Anticivism (æntiˌsiˈviz'm). *rare*⁻¹. [a. mod. Fr. *anticivisme*: see ANTI- 8 and CIVISM.] Opposition to citizenship (as in prec.).

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. I. ii. 138 Wo to him who is guilty of Plotting, of Anticivism, Royalism, Feuillantism.

Anticize (æntisəiz), *v. rare.* [f. ANTIC *sb.* + -IZE; cf. *critic-ize.*] To play antics, sport grotesquely.

1871 BROWNING *Fr. Hohenstiel* 1307 Could the orb sweep those puny particles .. from space They anticize in with their days and nights.

Antick(e, obs. f. ANTIC, and of ANTIQUE.

† A·ntick't, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ANTIC *v.* + -ED.] Made fantastic; grotesquely dressed.

1612 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvii. 218 Some, by Arte, abusing Nature, heads of antick't hayre do frame.

Anticlastic (æntiˌklæˈstik), *a.* [formed as if ad. Gr. **ἀντικλαστικ-ός*, f. *ἀντικλά-ειν*, f. *ἀντί* contrary + *κλά-ειν* to bend.] Applied to a double-curved surface, of which the two curvatures, transverse to each other, are in opposite directions; convex in its length, and concave in its breadth, or *vice versâ*.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 128 We may divide curved surfaces into Anticlastic and Synclastic. A saddle gives a good example of the former class; a ball of the latter .. The outer portion of an anchor-ring is synclastic, the inner anticlastic.

Anticlimax (æntiˌklaiˈmæks). [ANTI- 2.]

1. *Rhet.* The opposite of climax: 'a sentence in which the last part expresses something lower than the first' J.; the addition of a particular which, instead of heightening the effect, suddenly lowers it or makes it ludicrous.

1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 101 The *Anti-Climax* .. 'And thou Dalhoussy the great God of war, Lieutenant colonel to the Earl of Mar.' 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816)

III. 418, I objected also to what appeared an anticlimax of praise. **1842** DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 141/1 The stupendous silliness of certain stanzas with an anti-climax at the end of each.

2. By extension: A descent or fall in contrast to a previous rise.

1858 LEWES *Seaside Stud.* 42, I think of the Hunter's finale as merely an extra dish, and pronounce that to be an anticlimax to his day's work. **1879** MCCARTHY *Own Time* II. xviii. 35 The later years of his life were only an anti-climax.

Anticlinal (æntiˌklaiˈnăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *ἀντί* against + *κλίν-ειν* to lean, slope + -AL. Cf. Gr. *ἀντικλίν-ειν* to lean against (each other).] **A.** *adj.*

1. *Geol.* Forming a ridge, in which strata lean against each other, and whence they slope down, or dip, in opposite directions. The opposite of *synclinal*.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 287 The Hastings sands, forming an anticlinal axis, on each side of which the other formations are arranged with an opposite dip. **1848** MILLER *First Impress.* viii. (1857) 134 The strata shelve downwards on both sides from the anticlinal line a-top.

2. *Anat.* (A vertebra) having an upright spine, towards which the spines on both sides incline.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 12 The tenth [dorsal vertebra of the Rabbit] is the anticlinal vertebra.

B. *sb. Geol.* [by ellipsis]. An anticlinal fold, axis, crest, or line; a line whence strata dip in opposite directions.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* v. 100 The same North and South anticlinal which is apparent in May Hill and Huntley Hill. **1869** PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* ix. 255 Anticlinals and synclinals, in the earth's crust.

Anticline (æntiˌklain). *Geol.* [f. as prec., but assimilated to *incline*, etc.] An anticlinal fold.

1861 PAGE *Introd. Geol.* Index, *Anticline*, anticlinal. **1873** GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* xxi. 266 Diagrammatic view of synclines and anticlines. **1876** PAGE *Advcd. Text-bk. Geol.* iv. 83 When strata dip .. like the roof of a house .. the strata are spoken of as forming an anticline or saddleback.

Anticly (æntikli), *adv. arch.* or *Obs.* [f. ANTIC *a.* + -LY².] In an antic manner, grotesquely.

1556 in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 452 Twelve minstrels antickly disguised. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 96 Go antiquely, and show outward hideousnesse. **1671** *Lond. Gaz.* dxxxv/2 Frocks antickly composed of White and Red pieces of Cloth.

† **A·nticness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. ANTIC *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being antic; grotesqueness, oddity.

1638 FORD *Fancies* IV. ii, A port of humorous antickness in carriage. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 108 This Arch-Bishop was an excellent Antiquarie (without any Anticknesse).

Anticonvellent (æntiˌkŏnvē·lĕnt), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. ANTI- 3 + L. *convellent-em*, pr. pple. of *convell-ĕre* to convulse.] **A.** *adj.* Of use against convulsions. **B.** *sb.* An anti-convulsive.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 348 Dr. Mitchell used it in convulsions in 1871, and advocated its use as an anticonvellent in eclampsia.

Anticonvulsive (æntiˌkŏnvʌ·lsiv), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ANTI- 3.] **A.** *adj.* Of use against convulsions. **B.** *sb.* (sc. medicine.)

a **1734** FLOYER (J.) Whatsoever produces an inflammatory disposition in the blood .. as anticonvulsive medicines.

Anticor (æntiˌkōəɹ). Also 7 -core, 8 antocor, -ticour (antocow). [f. ANTI- + L. *cor* heart.] A disease amongst horses and cattle. (See quot.)

1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 335 An Anticor cometh of superfluity of evill bloud or spirit in the arteries, and also of inflamation in the liver. **1706** PHILLIPS, *Antocow* (among Farriers) a round Swelling about half as big as one's Fist, which breaks out in the Breast of a Horse, over against the Heart. [So in BAILEY 1721–1800.] **1737** BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. xxii. 192 Of the Anticor. This Disease in Horses is called in French, *Anticœur*, on Account of its being over-against the Heart, or in the Breast. **1783** AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (ed. Morell) s.v., The anticor [in horses], *Febris pestilens, phlegmone circa pectus stipata*.

Anticorrosion (æntiˌkŏrō·ʒən). [ANTI- 7.] A substance which prevents corrosion; anticorrosive paint or varnish.

1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* § 19. 94 Iron Guns, Carriages, and Platforms, are to be coated with Anticorrosion, and not painted. **1862** F. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* 58 Its first coat of anticorrosion.

Anticous (æntəi·kəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *antīc-us* front (f. *ante* before) + -OUS.] Fronting the axis of the whorl to which it belongs, as anthers whose line of dehiscence looks towards the pistils.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 273 *Melampyrum* .. Disk an hypogynous anticous gland. **1880** GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* vi. § 6. 253 An anther is .. Introrse .. or Anticous, when it faces toward the axis of the flower.

Anticyclo·meter. [ANTI- 6.] An opponent of squarers of the circle (humorously called by De Morgan *Cyclometers*).

1866 DE MORGAN in *Athenæum* 27 Oct. 534/2 Cyclometers have their several styles of wit; so have anticyclometers too, for that matter.

Anticyclone (æntiˌsəiˈkloun). *Meteor.* [ANTI- 2.] The rotatory outward flow of air from an atmospheric area of high pressure; also, the whole system of high pressure and outward flow.

1877 *Academy* 3 Nov. 435/1 The 'cirri' .. cannot indicate the line of air motion from the cyclone to the anticyclone. **1880** GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* ii. xi. 86 The outward flowing from a region of high pressure is called an anticyclone or anticyclonic movement. **1880** *Times* 11 Aug. 11/6 Owing to a sudden increase of pressure, a large anticyclone had been formed over France, England, and Ireland.

Anticyclonic (æntiˌsəiklo·nik), *a. Meteor.*

1. [f. ANTI- 3 + CYCLONIC.] Opposed to cyclones or cyclonic theories.

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xix. § 803 Espy maintains that they confirm his theory, and his is anti-cyclonic.

2. [f. ANTICYCLONE + -IC.] Of or pertaining to an anticyclone.

1871 in *Proc. Am. Phil. Soc.* XII. 64 The anticyclonic character of our winds and storms. **1882** W. MARRIOTT in *Standard* 26 Dec. 7/4 Nearly all British weather is cyclonic or anti-cyclonic. The wind in an anticyclonic system blows in the direction of the hands of a watch, but slightly outwards.

Anticyclo·nically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY².] After the manner of an anticyclone.

1882 E. ARCHIBALD in *Nature* No. 653. 10 Outside the annulus of high pressure surrounding a cyclone the air should move outwards anticyclonically.

† **Antidemo·niac,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ANTI- 3, 7.] **A.** *adj.* Opposed to demons. **B.** *sb.* Anything effective against evil spirits.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 90 The holy Stole .. shewed itselfe an Antidæmoniack of special account. **1683** E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Myst. Div.* 61 That famous Anti-Satanic Athleta, Anti-Dæmoniac Palestrita, and Hell's black Regiment's Antagonist.

Antidicoma·rian, *a.* and *sb.* [see next.] **A.** *adj.* Adverse to the Virgin Mary. **B.** *sb.* = next.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 489/1 Called them Antidychomarians, that is to saye Maryes aduersaryes.

Antidicoma·rianite. [ad. med.L., ad. Gr. *ἀντιδικομαριανῖται*, f. *ἀντίδικ-ος* adversary + *Μαρία* Mary.] *pl.* Adversaries of Mary; a name applied to Oriental Christians, in the 4th c., who denied the perpetual virginity of the mother of Jesus.

a **1625** J. BOYS *Wks.* 1629, 21 Old Helvidians, New Antidicomarianits, holding it a point of zeale to disgrace this holy Virgin. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Antidicomarianites* .. otherwise called *Antidicomaritæ*, and *Antidicomarites*, and *Antidicomarianists*, sometimes also *Antimariani*.

† **Antidi·nic,** *a. Med. Obs.*—° [ad. med.L. *antidinic-us*, f. ANTI- 3 + *δῖν-ος* whirl, dizziness: see -IC.] Acting as a remedy for giddiness.

1719 in *Glossogr. Nova.* **1853** in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

† **Anti-divi·sion.** *Obs.* [ANTI- 2.] (See quot.)

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 308/1 There are three forms of division, anti-division, sub-division, partition. Anti-division is a distribution of the Genus into Species by the contrary; as for example, by negation, as, of things that are, some are good, others not good.

Antidotal (æntiˌdoutăl, ăntidōtăl), *a.* [f. ANTIDOTE + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an antidote; alexipharmic. *lit.* and *fig.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 168 None of the Ancients ascribed any medicinall or antidotall virtue unto the Unicornes horne. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 109 ¶ 2 Writings antidotal to levity and merriment. **1857** *Nat. Mag.* I. 285 The antidotal efficacy of a Honduras plant.

Antidotally, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY².] After the manner of an antidote.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 102 Rather antidotally destroying, then seminally promoting its production.

† **Anti·dotary,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *antidotāri-us*, f. *antidotum*: see ANTIDOTE and -ARY. Cf. Fr. *antidotaire*.]

A. *adj.* Of the nature of an antidote; antidotal.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 381/1 A verye excellent Antidotarye poudre. **1657** G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* To Reader, Cured by killing the venome, by antidotary remedies.

B. *sb.*

1. An application of the nature of an antidote.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 96 Mariage an antidotarie against Whordome.

2. A practitioner who gives antidotes. *rare.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Form.* R ij, I than Antydotary ordynary in the scyence of apostemes.

3. A book describing antidotes; sometimes extended to: A dispensary.

[*c* **1542** (*title*) in Hazlitt *Handbk.* 583/2 The Antidotharius.] **1543** TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* VIII. 199 The Antidotarie .. conteynethe the description of Oyntmentes, Cerotes, Playsters, Oyles, Pilles. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref., The shop, or Antidotary divided into two Parts. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Honey*, Several others to be found in your Antidotaries .. as the Buglossate made of Bugloss.

Antidote (æntidout). [(?a. Fr. *antidote*,) ad. L. *antidotum*, a. Gr. *ἀντίδοτον* a remedy, prop. neut. sing. of *ἀντί-δοτος* given against. In 16–17th c. often used in Gr. or L. form, with pl. *-a*.]

1. A medicine given to counteract the influence of poison, or an attack of disease.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 431 Antidota, are medicines to be received within the bodie .. some are geven against poison, some against the stinging of venemous beasts. **1598** B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. v. 64 An antidote, that had you taken the most deadly poysonous plant .. it should expell it. **1604** JAMES I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 101 The loathsome, and hurtfull vse of this stinking Antidote. **1633** G. HERBERT *Provid.* xxii. in *Temple* 112 Where are poysons, antidots are most. **1875** H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 45 [To] sulphate of copper .. milk and eggs .. are the most efficient antidotes.

b. Const. *against, for, to.*

1515 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* II. viii. 241 Some say .. that to find the antidotum for this disease is impossible. **1593** NASHE *Chr. Teares* 87 Him .. that takes any antidote against it [the Plague]. **1653** WALTON *Angler* 145 A natural Balsome or Antidote against all Poison. **1752** HUME *Polit. Disc.* ii. 38 One poison may be an antidote to another. **1779** SHERIDAN *St. Patrick's D.* II. iv, He has antidotes for all poisons. **1843** MILL *Logic* III. ix. § 1 Such examples are afforded by antidotes to these poisons.

2. *fig.* Const. as in prec.

1548 VERON (*title*) An Holsom Antidotus or counterpoysen agaynst the pestilent heresye and sect of Anabaptistes. **1635** QUARLES *Emblems* v. (1718) 333 To lend My wasting day, an antidote for night! **1656** BRAMHALL *Replic.* ii. 87 Adjuments of unity, and antidotes against Schism. **1656** H. MORE (*title*) Antidote against Atheisme. **1768** GOLDSM. *Good Nat. Man* I. i, His very mirth is an antidote to all gaiety. **1810** COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 118 The whole truth is the best antidote to falsehoods which are dangerous chiefly because they are half-truths. **1878** SEELEY *Stein* III. 433 To regard Reform as the best antidote against Revolution.

Antidote (æntidout), *v.* [f. prec. sb., after med.L. *antidotā-re*, and Fr. *antidoter* (Cotgr. 1611).]

† **1.** *trans.* To furnish with an antidote; fortify against poison (a man or his system). Also *fig. Obs.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* III. 98/1 She's antidoted, well perfum'd and painted. **1655** GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* ix. (1669) 94/2 Be .. careful to antidote thy Soul against receiving infection. *a* **1703** BURKITT *On N. T.* Matt. x. 31 To antidote our spirits against all distrustful fears.

2. To apply an antidote to, counteract (a poison, etc.). Also *fig.*

1661 BURNEY *Κερδ. Δῶρον* 45 As the dearest Father, he has compassion to antidote extreams. **1742** RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 238 Incapable of antidoting the Poison he has spread. **1869** H. USSHER in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec., Opium or belladonna taken internally antidote each other.

† **A·ntidoter.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who gives an antidote. (In the quot. the writer of a pamphlet entitled 'The Antidote.')

a **1709** SIR R. ATKINS *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 376 The Opimon the Antidoter maintains.

† **Antido·tical,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. Gr. *ἀντίδοτ-ον* (see ANTIDOTE) + -ICAL.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an antidote.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 635 Within four hours after he perished, notwithstanding all his antidotical preservatives.

† **Antido·tically,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] By way of antidote.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 168 Antidotically used .. it is an insufferable delusion.

Antidromal (ăntidrŏ́măl), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀντί* against + *-δρομ-ος* running + -AL. Cf. Gr. *ἀντιδρομέ-ειν* to run against.] = next.

1849 LINDLEY *Elem. Bot.* II. ix, *Antidromal*, when the direction of the spire of a lateral organ is the reverse of that on the central stem.

Antidromous (ăntidrŏməs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Running in an opposite direction round an axis.

1878 MASTERS *Henfrey's Bot.* 273 An inflorescence homodromous with the principal axis, antidromous with the leaf-bud. **1881** VINES in *Jrnl. Bot.* X. No. 217. 4 When the antidromous branch is developed, a system of alternating branches is produced.

Antidysenteric (æntiˌdisĕnte·rik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ANTI- 3.] **A.** *adj.* Of use against dysentery. **B.** *sb.* (sc. medicine.)

1853 T. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxv. 24 The febrifuge and antidysenteric bark of the Bonplandia.

Antidysente·rical, *a.* = prec. **1775** in ASH.

Antidysuric (æntiˌdisiū·rik), *a. Med.* [f. ANTI- 3 + Gr. *δυσουρικ-ός*, f. *δυσουρία* retention of urine.] Of use against dysury.

Anti-emetic, -ephialtic, var. ANTEMETIC, -EPHIALTIC.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 136 Employed .. as a tonic, stomachic, and anti-emetic.

Anti-ethnic (æntiˌe·þnik), *a.* [f. ANTI- 3 + Gr. *ἐθνικ-ός* Gentile, f. *ἔθνος* (Gentile) nation.] Against the Gentiles, or nations other than the Jewish.

1861 W. MILL *Applic. Panth. Princ.* (ed. 2) 169 Their [the Rabbis'] own anti-ethnic prejudices.

† **Antifebri·fic,** *a.* and *sb. Med. Obs.* [ANTI- 3. Through some error all the early works have *-fchritick*.] = next.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 289 Their oile .. is used in the antifebritick plaister. **1686** MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* I. 6 Greater quantities of Antefebritiques. **1694** WESTMACOTT *Scrip. Herb.* 156 This antifebrifick plaster was the secret of a great practitioner.

Antifebrile (æntiˌfe·bril, fī-), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ANTI- 3.] **A.** *adj.* Efficacious against fever. **B.** *sb.* A substance having this property.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 233 Some use them as an antefebrile. *a* **1734** FLOYER (J.), Antifebrile medicines check the ebullition. **1859** R. BURTON in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXIX. 184 Onions—an antifebrile which flourishes better in Central than in Maritime Africa.

Antifriction (æntiˌfrikʃən). [ANTI- 7.] That which prevents friction. Also *attrib.* and *fig.*

1837 CARLYLE *Diam. Neckl.* viii, Oil of flattery, the best patent antifriction known. **1869** *Eng. Mech.* 14 May 172/2 The block is kept in position by .. anti-friction bowls.

Antigalactic (æntiˌgălæ·ktik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. ANTI- 3 + Gr. *γαλακτικός*, f. *γάλακτ-* milk.] **A.** *adj.* Of use in preventing the secretion of milk. **B.** *sb.* (sc. medicine, etc.) **1847** in CRAIG.

Anti-Gallic (æntiˌgælik), *a.* [f. ANTI- 3 + L. *Gallicus* of Gaul, 'French.'] = next.

1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 512 That unequall'd zeal and Antigallic spirit.

Anti-Ga·llican, *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Opposed to what is French.

1765 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 56 Antigallican spirit enough to produce themselves in their own genuine English dress. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* (1817) 101 Far greater earnestness and zeal both anti-jacobin and anti-gallican. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Eur.* (1849) X. lxvi. § 22. 135 The convulsion, as Wellington often observed, was anti-Gallican, not democratic.

B. *sb.* One opposed to the French.

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 280 A.. badge, given by the society of Antigallicans. 1826 MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 331 The Anti-Gallicans retained Jacob. 1854 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* (1876) VI. xlvi. 302 Congress was divided between what the French envoy named 'Gallicans' and 'anti-Gallicans.'

Anti-Ga·llicanism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] Opposition or aversion to the French.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 260 Anti-gallicanism is our habitual interest. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* VII. vi. (1867) 378 Translating their fanatical anti-Jacobinism into a well-grounded.. anti-Gallicanism.

Anti-god (æ·ntiˌgɒd). [ANTI- 1.] He who or that which is opposed to God. *Hence* b. A rival deity; c. An evil demon or devil.

1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 567 It may be called.. the spirit of anti-god. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. 1 John* ii. 18 It is not antichrist properly .. but the anti-god, the Roman Idolatrous Emperor. 1720 WATERLAND *8 Serm.* 145 All Rival, or Anti-Gods, set up in opposition to God. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. III. iv. 81 The malignant Dæmons, the Anti-gods (ἀντίθεοι).

Antigorite (æntiˌgŏrəit). *Min.* [f. *Antigorio*, the valley in Piedmont, where found + -ITE.] A mineral, a variety of Serpentine.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* § 8. 82 Nickel and Chrome.. occur also.. in the antigorite of Piedmont.

†**A·ntigraph.** *Obs.*—° [ad. med.L. *antigraphum*, a. Gr. ἀντίγραφον a duplicate copy: see ANTI- A. Cf. Fr. *antigraphe.*] A copy or transcript.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Antigraph*, an example, a copy.

†**Anti·grapher.** *Obs.*—° [f. med.L. *antigraphus* (cf. Gr. ἀντιγραφεύς a check-clerk) + -ER1.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Antigrapher*, a Comptroller .. he that keeps the Accompts or Money received to the Prince's use, a maker or keeper of Counterpanes of Deeds.

Antigro·pelos. [Said to be made up from Gr. ἀντί against + ὑγρός wet + πηλός mud (which should give *anthygropēlos*)!] Coverings to protect the legs against wet mud; waterproof leggings. (Originally, a proprietary name.)

1848 KINGSLEY *Yeast* i. (D.) The surgeon of the Union in mackintosh and antigropelos. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 350 Would he not have stood aghast at the term 'antigropylos?' Would it not puzzle a Scaliger or Bentley? 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. vii. 115 Her brother had on his antigropelos.

Anti-guggler (æntiɡʊ·gləɹ). [f. ANTI- 6 + *guggle* = GURGLE + -ER1.] A small siphon inserted into the mouths of carboys, etc., when liquor is poured out, so as to admit the air without gurgling.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Phil.* I. ii. 58 The anti-guggler .. formerly much used for the decanting of liquors liable to sediment. 1875 in URE *Dict. Arts.*

Antihelix, anthelix (æntiˌhī·liks, æ·nθiliks). *Anat.* [a. Gr. ἀνθέλιξ, f. ἀντ(ί opposite + ἕλιξ the outer ear, *orig.* a spiral, curl, eddy.] The curved elevation within the helix or outer rim of the ear, which surrounds the central cavity or concha.

1721 BAILEY, *Anthelix*, The inward brink of the outward ear. 1836-39 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 550/2 The eminence within the helix is called anthelix. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. i. 21 Various folds and prominences (helix and anti-helix, tragus and anti-tragus) which in the lower animals strengthen and support the ear.

Antihydropic (æntiˌhəidrɒ·pik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. ANTI- 3 + Gr. ὑδρωπικ-ός f. ὕδρωπ-α (ὕδραψ) dropsy.] **A.** *adj.* Tending to counteract dropsy. **B.** *sb.* (sc. medicine, etc.)

1742 SHORT *Dropsy* in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 224 An anti-hydropic stomachic Mixture. 1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Antihydropin (æntiˌhəi·drɒpin). *Med.* [f. ANTI- + Gr. ὕδρωπ-α (see prec.) + -IN.] A crystalline principle obtained from the body of the cockroach, used in medicine as an antihydropic.

1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 497 The dried bodies of.. cockroaches have long been popularly used in Russia as a remedy for dropsy, and under the name of antihydropin have been introduced into practical medicine.

Antihygienic (æntiˌhəidʒiɪ·enik), *a.* [ANTI- 3.] Adverse to health, insalubrious.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 143 The tendency to them in the affected localities can .. be increased by anti-hygienic conditions.

Antihypnotic (æntiˌhipnɒ·tik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* Also **anthypn-.** [f. ANTI- 3 + Gr. ὑπνωτικ-ός sleepy. The Gr. would have been *ἀνθυπν-, anthypn-.*] **A.** *adj.* Tending to prevent sleep. **B.** *sb.* A medicine, etc. so used.

1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks.*, Antihypnotics. 1693 SIR T. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 110 Those who write of Coffee, do almost all reckon it amongst the Antihypnoticks. 1839 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 135 *Anthypnotic.*

Antihysteric (æntiˌhistɛ·rik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ANTI- 3.] **A.** *adj.* Of use against hysteria. **B.** *sb.* (sc. medicine, etc.)

1747 BERKELEY *Siris* 99 (T.) It .. is an excellent antihysterick. 1879 P. BAYNE in *Lit. World* XIX. 137/1 A box of anti-hysteric pills.

Anti-icteric (æntiˌikte·rik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. ANTI 3 + Gr. ἰκτερικ-ός, f. ἴκτερος jaundice.] **A.** *adj.* Of use against jaundice. **B.** *sb.* (sc. medicine.)

1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Anti-Jacobin (æntiˌdʒæ·kŏbin), *a.* and *sb.* [ANTI- 3.] **A.** *adj.* Opposed to the Jacobins, one of the revolutionary parties in France in 1789; hence, opposed to the French Revolution, and to those who sympathized with it, or with democratic principles, who were nicknamed *Jacobins* by the partisans of Mr. Pitt's administration. **B.** *sb.* One opposed to the Jacobins, etc.; also name of a weekly paper started in 1797 in hostility to the French Revolution and democratic principles.

1809 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 93/1 The loudest of those anti-jacobin declaimers. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 331 How my friend the cobbler came to be .. so violent an Anti-jacobin. 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt* in *Biogr.* (1860) 201 Eager and intolerant Anti-jacobins. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 63 The neglect into which the wit and wisdom of the Anti-Jacobin have fallen.

Anti-Ja·cobinism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The practice and principles of the Anti-Jacobins.

1809 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 93/1 The cry of anti-jacobinism which had been set up with so much vigour. 1827 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* (1839) IX. 106 The champion of antijacobinism.

Antik(e, obs. f. ANTIC, and of ANTIQUE.

Antilapsa·rian. [f. ANTI- 5 + L. *laps-us* fall + -ARIAN.] A disbeliever in the Fall of man.

1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* 74 The Writings of some Antelapsarians I have read.

Antilibration (æntiˌləibrē·ʃən). *rare.* [f. ANTI- A. + L. *librātiōn-em* poising, balancing, n. of action f. *librāre* to balance.] The weighing of one thing against another; counterpoising.

a 1858 DE QUINCEY *Whiggism* Wks. VI. 160 His artful antithesis, and solemn antilibration of cadences.

Antilithic (æntiˌli·þik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. ANTI- 3 + Gr. λιθικ-ός, f. λίθ-ος stone.] **A.** *adj.* Tending to counteract stone in the bladder. **B.** *sb.* A medicine so employed.

1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 10 Dec. 312/2 Its medicinal properties are antacid, antilithic.

Antilogarithm (æntiˌlɒ·găriþ'm). *Math.* [ANTI- 2. Cf. Fr. *anti-logarithme.*]

†**1.** 'The complement of the logarithm of a sine, tangent, or secant; or the difference between that and the logarithm of ninety degrees.' Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753. *Obs.*

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 121.

2. The number to which the logarithm belongs.

1675 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* I. 215 Between .. 1630 and 1640, Dr. Pell and one Mr. Warner .. agreed to make a table of antilogarithms. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 105 Antilogarithm, as used in this country, means *the number to the logarithm.* Thus in Briggs' system, 100 is the antilogarithm of 2, because 2 is the logarithm of 100.

Antilogarithmic (-lɒgări·þmik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to antilogarithms.

1742 DODSON (*title*) The Antilogarithmic Canon. 1770 ROBERTSON in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 509 To illustrate the use of his Antilogarithmic Tables. 1850 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Ess.* (1857) 399 The exponential or antilogarithmic function.

Antilogy (ăntɪ·lŏdʒi). [ad. Gr. ἀντιλογία, f. ἀντί against + -λογία speaking; directly, or through, med.L. *antilogia*, or Fr. *antilogie.*] A contradiction in terms, or ideas.

1614 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 782 The replies and Antilogies of our accuratly learned Diuines. 1681 *Tears of Press* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) IV. 426 Alas, How miserably is Truth torn by Antilogies! 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The seeming antilogies in the bible. 1855 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* App. (1877) I. 402 Speculation ends in a series of insoluble antilogies.

Antilope (ă·ntilɒ̆pəin), *a.* Also **ante-.** [ad. mod.L. *antilopīn-us*, f. *antilope*: see ANTELOPE.] Of or pertaining to the antelope.

1827 GRIFFITH *Cuvier* IV. 197 Another instance of wool on the skin of an antelope species. 1870 HUXLEY in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. S.* XXVI. Addr. 55 Cameline, bovine, antilopine, cervine, and traguline Ruminants.

†**Anti·loquist.** *Obs.*—° [f. ANTI- A. + L. *-loqu-us* speaking + -IST.] 'A contradictor.' J.

1742 in BAILEY; whence in JOHNSON, etc.

†**Anti·loquy.** *Obs.*—° [ad. med.L. *antiloquium* contradiction: see prec.] 'Contradiction, gainsaying or overthwarting.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Antilyssic (æntiˌli·sik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. ANTI- 3 + Gr. λύσσ-α rage + -IC.] **A.** *adj.* Of use against hydrophobia. **B.** *sb.* (sc. medicine, etc.)

Antim(e, obs. form of ANTHEM.

Antimacassar (æntiˌmăkæ·səɹ). [f. ANTI- 7 + *macassar*, proprietary name of a kind of hair-oil.] A covering thrown over cushions, sofas, chairs, etc. to protect them from grease in the hair, or other soiling, or merely as an ornament.

1852 *Lady's Newsp.* XI. 36 Anti-macassar Materials .. crochet cotton .. or pink and drab crochet twine. 1859 *All Y. Round* 11 June 157 The anti-Macassar on the arm-chair. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III. 281 To sit alone by the fireside, and work antimacassars in crewels.

†**Antimagistra·tical,** *a. Obs.* [ANTI- 3.] Opposed to the power or claims of civil magistrates.

1645 *Presbyt. Let.* in *Plea Sacram. Test*, The Independents .. with other Sects, sufficiently known to be Anti-Magistratical. 1669 *Surv. Naphtali* II. 88 Antimagistraticall clergy.

†**Antimagi·strical,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. ANTI- 3 + L. *magister* master + -ICAL.] = prec.

1692 SOUTH *Serm.* V. 261 (T.) It would have been impossible for the Christian religion to have .. gained any countenance from the civil power, had it owned such antimagistrical assertions.

Antima·son. [ANTI- 5.] One professing opposition to freemasonry. (American politics.)

a 1859 WORCESTER cites J. Q. ADAMS.

Antimaso·nic, *a.* [ANTI- 3.] Opposed to freemasonry.

a 1859 WORCESTER cites STEVENS.

Antima·sonry. [ANTI- 8.] Avowed opposition to freemasonry, such as was in the United States, for several years after 1826, the 'platform' of a political party.

1841 EMERSON *Misc.* 219 Anti-masonry had a deep right and wrong, which gradually emerged to sight out of the turbid controversy.

Antimasque, -mask (æ·ntiˌmɑ·sk). [ANTI- 2.] A grotesque interlude between the acts of a masque, to which it served as a foil, and of which it was at first often a burlesque. (Sometimes made *Antic-masque.*)

1613 CHAPMAN *Inns of Court* Plays 1873 III. 107 A company of accomplisht Trauailers .. excellent at Antemaskes. 1622 B. JONSON *Masque of Augurs*, We may be admitted, if not for a masque, for an antic-masque. 1625 BACON *Masques, Ess.* (Arb.) 540 Let Anti-masques not be long: they haue been commonly of Fooles, Satyres, Bahoones.. Antiques. 1761 *Lond. & Environs* IV. 73 (JOD.) The first antimask consisted of beggars and cripples. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* X. 1903 The impatient antimasque treads close on kibe O' the very masque's self it will mock.

Antimasquer, -ker (æ·ntiˌmɑ·skəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER1.] A performer in an antimasque.

1633 SHIRLEY *Tri. Peace* Introd., The Anti-masquers .. riding in coats and caps of yellow taffeta. 1669 COKAINE *Poems* 125 The Anti-masquers depart: then the Lar Familiaris speaks to the Satyre. 1761 *Lond. & Environs* IV. 73 (JOD.) After this noble troop came the antimasker.

†**A·ntimasquera·de.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. ANTI-MASQUE, after MASQUERADE.] The performance of an antimasque.

1678 BUTLER *Hudibr.* III. iii. 83 She order'd th' Anti-masquerade, (For his Reception) aforesaid.

A·nti-ma·ximed, *ppl. a. rare*—1. [ANTI- 2.] Matched with 'anti-maxims' or counter-maxims.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 52 There are some *Maximes* in Law, that would be .. well *Anti-Maxim'd.*

Antimere (æ·ntimīəɹ). *Biol.* [f. Gr. ἀντί opposite + μέρος part.] Usually pl. *antimeres* or in L. form *antimera*: Opposite divisions or halves.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* ix. 545 The metamorphosis of the mesoderm into radially disposed antimeres. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man.* I. 257 The whole body separates into two similar and symmetrical parts, the right and left halves .. called counterparts, or antimera.

Antimeric (æntime·rik) *a. Phys.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or characterized by antimeres.

1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., An example of antimeric segmentation is to be found in the star-fish.

‖ **Antimetabole** (æ·ntiˌmĭtæ·bŏlī). *Rhet.* [L. a. Gr. ἀντιμεταβολή, f. ἀντί in the opposite direction + μεταβολή turning about.] A figure in which the same words or ideas are repeated in inverse order.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* 217 Antimetauole or the Counterchange .. as thus. If Poesie be, as some haue said, A speaking picture to the eye: Then is a picture not denaid, To be a muet Poesie. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 117 Antimetabole is a sentence inverst, or turn'd back, or it is a form of speech which inverts a sentence by the contrary.

‖ **Antimetathesis** (æ·ntiˌmĭtæ·þĭsis). *Rhet.* [L. a. Gr. ἀντιμετάθεσις counterchange, f. ἀντί against + μετατιθέναι to transpose] Inversion of the members of an antithesis.

A·ntimetathe·tic, *a. rare*—1. [f. prec. after Gr. analogies.] Of the natnre of antimetathesis.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 292 Antimetathetick commutations of epithets.

Antimeter (ă·ntiˌmĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. ἀντί, expressing equivalence, + μέτρον measure.] An obsolete instrument 'called also *Reflecting Sector*, invented by Mr. Garrard, for measuring small angles with greater accuracy than by the sextant or other instruments commonly used.' *Pantologia* (1819).

Antimnemonic (æntiˌnĭmɒ·nik), *a.* and *sb.* [ANTI- 3.] **A.** *adj.* Prejudicial to the memory. **B.** *sb.* Anything having such a quality.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. iii. 50 The habit of perusing periodical works may be properly added to Averrhoes' catalogue of Anti-Mnemonics, or weakeners of the memory.

Antimonachal (æntiˌmɒ·năkăl), *a.* [ANTI- 3.] Opposed to monkery or monastic usages.

1864 *Realm* 29 June 8 Means to get married .. expresses the most desperately anti-monachal sentiments.

†**A·ntimona·ne.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. ANTIMONY + -ANE 2 a.] Obs. name of Antimony trichloride.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 403 The only known compound of antimony and chlorine, antimonane, or butter of antimony.

†Antimona·rchial, *a. Obs.* [ANTI- 3.] = next.
1710 *Pro & Con* 23 To condemn the Antimonarchial Principles. 1749 BOLINGBROKE *Lett. Patriot.* 83 To think me antimonarchial, and in particular an enemy to the succession of kings by hereditary right.

Antimona·rchic, *a.* [ANTI- 3.] = next.
1660 ROSCOMMON *Poems* (1720) 67 Anti-monarchic heretics. *a* 1733 NORTH *Lives* II. 147 Their anti-monarchic insinuations and pamphlets. 1761 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* II. 95 Hated and persecuted by the antimonarchic party.

Antimonarchical (æ·ntiˌmɒnā·rkikăl), *a.* [ANTI- 3.] Opposed to monarchy.
1625 *Reign K. Chas.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 157 The Presbytery, of whose Tyrannical and antimonarchical Principles, he had .. experience. 1646 CHAS. I in *Clarend. State Papers* II. 260 The ground of their doctrine is antymonarchical. 1832 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* I. 25 The anti-monarchical prejudices of Milton. 1847 GROTE *Greece* III. xxxi. 150 The antimonarchical feeling has not perished.

Antimonarchically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an antimonarchical way or direction.
1659 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. 539 That opinion that we are Antimonarchically affected.

Antimonarchist (æntiˌmɒ·năkist). [ANTI- 6.] A professed opponent of monarchs and monarchy.
a 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 82 Dennis Bond, a great Olivarian and Antimonarchist. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. iii, Anti-monarchists, and democrats.

† Antimonarcho·machist. *Obs.* [ANTI- 6.]
1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Antimonarchomachists,* is used by some political writers to denote maintainers of monarchical or absolute power vested by divine right in the persons of princes.

Antimo·narchy. [ANTI- 7.] Opposition to monarchy.
1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Indep.* I. 122 The predominant Principle is Anti-Monarchy.

Antimonate (æ·ntimənēt, mō·nēt). *Chem.* [f. ANTI-MON-Y + -ATE 4.] A salt of Antimonic acid. (This is the form used by Watts, and is analogous to *selenate, chromate*; ANTIMONIATE is preferred by many chemists.)
1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 471 Two antimonates of potash are known. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 325 The antimonates and metantimonates of the alkali-metals.

Antimonial (æntimō·niăl), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *antimōniāl-is,* f. *antimōni-um*: see ANTIMONY and -AL.] **A.** *adj.*
1. Of or pertaining to antimony. *Antimonial cups,* made of glass of antimony, to communicate emetic qualities to wine.
1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xvi. 79 Spirits mercuriall, arsenical, and antimonial. *a* 1729 BLACKMORE (J.), Though antimonial cups prepar'd with art, Their force to wine through ages should impart. 1754 LEWIS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 688 It increases the hardness of zinc, and the antimonial semimetal, but not of bismuth. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 8 July, If his wife died under the effects of antimonial poison.
2. Containing antimony in combination; as in the names of many minerals, e. g. *antimonial arsenic, copper, nickel, ochre. Antimonial wine*: sherry containing tartar emetic (tartarated antimony).
1771 SMOLLETT *H. Clinker* 827/2 To forward the operation of the antimonial wine. 1788 *Edinb. New Disp.* (1791) 97 The antimonial caustic of the shops. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 199 In the works where antimonial ores are smelted.
B. *sb.* A medicine containing antimony.
1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Antimonials* are chiefly of an emetic tendency. 1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 832 A physician, who prescrib'd antimonials, was expelled the faculty. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* 512 Antimonials act as diuretics.

Antimo·nian, *a. rare*; = ANTIMONIAL *a.* 2
1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 52 Efficient as antimonian wine.

Antimoniate (æntimō·niēt). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *antimōniāl-um,* f. *antimōni-um*: see ATE 4.] A salt of antimonic acid. (Also called ANTIMONATE, q.v.)
1801 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 378 A crystallized salt, which M. Berthollet terms an antimoniate of potash. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 256 Antimony pentoxide forms salts with the alkalis, called antimoniates.

Antimoniated (æntimō·niēted), *ppl. a. Chem.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Combined, tinged, or impregnated with antimony.
1729 WOODWARD *Eng. Fossils* I. 207 Striated or antimoniated lead ore. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 371 The analysis of Antimoniated Silver Ore. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* (article) Antimoniated hydrogen.

Antimonic (æntimɒ·nik), *a.* [f. L. *antimōn-ium* + -IC.] Of or pertaining to antimony. In *Chem.* applied to compounds of antimony in which it combines as a pentad; as *Antimonic chloride* $SbCl_5$; *Antimonic acid* (properly *A. oxide*), or *Antimony pentoxide* Sb_2O_5.
1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 106/2 When antimonic acid is subjected to a strong red heat, it loses oxygen and is reduced to antimonious acid. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 324 The monobasic acid is called *Antimonic acid;* the dibasic acid, *Metantimonic acid.*

Antimonide (æ·ntimənəid, -mō·nəid). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IDE.] A compound of antimony with hydrogen, a metal, or an organic radical; also called STIBIDE, and formerly ANTIMONIURET.
1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 322 Hydride of Antimony or Antimonide of Hydrogen, generally called Antimonetted or Antimoniuretted hydrogen. *Ibid.* 316 Antimonide of Gold.
1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 143 A precipitate of argentic antimonide is formed.

A·ntimonio·so-, comb. form of ANTIMONIOUS, as in *Antimonioso-antimonic oxide,* a synonym of *Antimony tetroxide* Sb_2O_4, regarded as consisting of antimonic acid, combined with antimonious acid.
1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 324 The antimonioso-antimonates of the earth-metals .. are insoluble in water.

Antimonious (æntimō·niəs), *a.* [f. L. *antimōni-um* + -OUS.] Of the nature of, or containing, antimony. In *Chem.* applied to compounds of antimony in which it combines as a triad; as *Antimonious chloride* $SbCl_3$; *Antimonious acid,* formerly applied to *Antimony tetroxide,* afterwards to *Antimonious oxide* or *Antimony trioxide* Sb_2O_3.
1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 87/2 Acids, Acetic, Antimonic, Antimonious, etc. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 289 The antimonious oxyde sublimes with difficulty in needles.

Antimonite (æ·ntimənəit, -mō·nəit). [f. as prec. + -ITE.]
1. *Chem.* A salt of antimonious acid.
1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 106/1 The antimonites are not an important class of salts. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 324 *Antimiolite,* or (so-called) Antimonite of mercury occurs, mixed with clay .. in the quicksilver mines.
†**2.** *Min.* Obsolete synonym of STIBNITE. (Dana.)

Antimoniuret (æntimō·niūrēt). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -URET.] Older name for an *antimonide* or *stibide.*
1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 109 Antimoniurets have a metallic lustre.

Antimoniuretted (æntimō·niūretēd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Combined with antimony (in a gaseous state); as in *Antimoniuretted hydrogen,* SbH_3, also called *Antimoniated hydrogen, Antimonious hydride, Antimony trihydride,* and *Stibine.*
1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 471 Antimoniuretted hydrogen is generated whenever hydrogen gas is developed in a liquid holding antimony in solution. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 143 Antimoniuretted hydrogen is formed in a similar manner to arseniuretted hydrogen.

Antimo·nous, *a.,* variant of ANTIMONIOUS.
1868 DANA *Min.* 29 Sulphurous and antimonous fumes.

Antimony (æ·ntimənī). [ad. med.L. *antimōnium,* of unknown origin, used by Constantinus Africanus of Salerno (Chaucer's 'cursed monk, daun Constantyn,' *Merch. T.* 566), in end of 11th c., whence also in all the mod. langs.
Prob., like other terms of alchemy, a corruption of some Arabic word, refashioned so as to wear a Gr. or L. aspect—perhaps, as has been suggested, of the Arabic name اثمد *uthmud, othmod,* itself, latinized as *athimodium, atimodium, atimonium, antimonium.* The earlier form of the Arab. is *ithmid,* in which Littré suggests an adaptation (quasi *isthimmid*) of Gr. στίμμι-ς variant of στίμμι, whence also L. *stibium.* If this conjecture be substantiated, *antimonium* and *stibium* will be transformations of the same word. 'Popular etymology' has analyzed Fr. *antimoine* as *ἀντί* + *moine* against the monks ('monks'-bane'), and, as usual in such cases, supported the derivation by an idle tale (see Johnson), making the name originate (more than 400 years too late) with the chemist Basil Valentine, in end of 15th c.]
1. One of the elementary bodies, a brittle metallic substance, of bright bluish white colour and flaky crystalline texture. Its metallic characteristics are less pronounced than those of the metals generally; and it forms the fourth member of the natural series nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, antimony, bismuth, and some others, which are in different combinations triads and pentads. Symbol Sb (*Stibium*).
a. *Alchem.* and *Pharm.* Originally applied to the native trisulphide (called also *gray antimony,* or *Stibnite*; or when calcined and powdered, *crude* or *black antimony*), the στίμμι, στίβι, πλατυόφθαλμον, *stibium* of the ancients, and *al-koḥl* of the Arabs, used to stain the eyelids (see ALCOHOL); the *antimonium, proteus, leo ruber, plumbum nigrum, lupus metallorum* of the alchemists.
Butter of Antimony, an old name of the trichloride, 'a translucent fatty mass'; *Crocus of Antimony,* an impure sulphide of antimony and sodium, formed as a scoria in smelting antimony; *Flowers of Antimony,* crystals of the trioxide formed when the metal is sublimed; *Glass of Antimony,* an oxy-sulphide fused; *Saffron of Antimony* = *Red Antimony* (see 2).
1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. 1652 iii. 39 Is Antimony, Arsenick, Honey, Wax and Wine. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* D ij, A lyke vertue hath Antimonium, receyuyd wyth water. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* xiii. 58 From this tree of Saturne springeth antimony, as the first branch of the stock which the phylosophers cal their magnesia. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 53 Stibium or glasse of Antimony, appears somewhat red in glasse, but in its powder yellow. 1689 *Gazophyl. Angl., Antimony,* a famous Mineral amongst Chymists .. It certainly comes from the Arab *Atimad,* signifying the same. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Antimony* is what we properly call a semi-metal, being a fossil substance composed of some undetermined metal, combined with a sulphurous and stony substance. Sometimes there are veins of a red or golden colour intermixed, from which it is called *male antimony*; that without them being denominated *female.*
b. *Chem.* The simple element. (Called by earlier chemists *Regulus of Antimony.*)
1788 HOWARD *Encycl.* 133 Pure regulus of antimony is a bright semi-metal resembling tin or dusky silver. It is one of the lightest of the metallic bodies. 1812 DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 400 Basil Valentine is the first chemist who has described the process of extracting antimony from the sulphuret, though it does not appear that he was the inventor of this process. 1866 RUSKIN *Ethics of Dust* 77 Sulphide of antimony .. looks like mere purple wool, but it is all of purple needle crystals. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 196 *Native Antimony* is a mineral of a tin-white colour and streak, and of a metallic lustre. 1879 *Academy* 27 Dec. 467 [Wurtz] asserts that although antimony is usually regarded as a metal, it must, in a true chemical classification, find its place by the side of arsenic, phosphorus, and nitrogen.
2. with qualifications: **Arsenical Antimony,** the mineral *Allemontite*; **Gray Antimony,** the native sulphide of antimony, called as a mineral *Stibnite* or *Antimonite*; **Red Antimony,** the mineral *Kermesite,* a compound of the oxide and sulphide; **White Antimony,** antimony trioxide, the mineral *Valentinite*; **Sulphurated Antimony,** the sulphide with a small admixture of the oxide, used in medicine; **Tartarated Antimony,** tartar emetic.
3. *attrib.,* as in *Antimony oxide, sulphide, ores,* etc. *spec.* **Antimony blende** = Red Antimony; **Antimony bloom** = White Antimony; **Antimony glance** = Gray Antimony (see 2); **Antimony ochre,** the mineral *Cervantite*; **Antimony vermillion,** a red pigment precipitated from an antimonial solution.
1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wond.* 80 The antimony mines are chiefly in Hungary, Transylvania and Germany. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 321 Antimony is found in combination with oxygen, viz. as trioxide, in the form of antimony bloom, white antimony, or Valentinite, Sb_2O_3, and as tetroxide, antimony ochre or Cervantite, Sb_2O_4. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 195 *Antimony Glance* .. sometimes occurs compact, but usually in very long prismatic or acicular crystals, or in a fibrous form.

Antinational (æntiˌnæ·ʃənăl), *a.* Opposed to one's own nation, or to a national party.
1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 193 So selfish, so antinational a feeling. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 208 What an anti-national church to this day denominates the Great Rebellion. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp.* 29 Oct. (1876) 466 My opinions are not .. so anti-national as some .. have sometimes assumed.

Antinephritic (æntiˌnɛfri·tik), *a. Med.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀντί* against + *νεφρῖτις* disease of the kidneys (f. *νεφρός* kidney) + -IC.] **A.** *adj.* Of use against disease of the kidneys. **B.** *sb.* (sc. medicine.)
1678 PHILLIPS, *Antinephritic* medicines, such as cure the Distempers of the Reins. 1706 *Ibid.,* Antinephriticks or Antinephritick medicines. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 306 The root is supposed .. to have antinephritic virtues.

Antinome (æ·ntinōum). *rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀντί* against, opposite + *νόμος* law. Cf. ANTINOMY.] A logical contradiction or contrary.
1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* 275 His notion of the real value of the precious metals was the antinome .. of bis view that their cost prevented the supply of money in sufficient abundance.

Antinomian (æntinō·miăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. med.L. *Antinomi* the name of the sect (f. Gr. *ἀντί* against + *νόμος* law) + -AN.]
A. *adj.* Opposed to the obligatoriness of the moral law; of or pertaining to the antinomians.
1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1738 I. 295 Anabaptistical, Antinomian, Heretical, Atheistical Epithets. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* Pref., Men .. bred up (during the great Rebellion) in the Predestinarian and Antinomian Tenets. 1863 H. ROGERS *Howe* x. 271 A fierce agitation of the whole Antinomian controversy.
B. *sb.* One who maintains that the moral law is not binding upon Christians, under the 'law of grace.' *spec.* One of a sect which appeared in Germany in 1535, alleged to hold this opinion.
1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1662) 120 The antinomians are so called, because they would have the law abolished. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lx. 484 The antinomians even insisted that the obligations of morality and natural law were suspended. 1857 SPURGEON *Park St. Pulpit* II. 132, I am rather fond of being called an Antinomian .. the term is generally applied to those who hold truth pretty firm, and will not let it go.

Antino·mianism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The doctrine or practice of antinomians; avowed rejection of the moral law.
1643 MILTON *Divorce* xiv. (1851) 55 Anabaptism, Familism, Antinomianism, and other fanatick dreams. 1715 BURNET *Own Times* (1823) I. 451 False notions in religion, which led to Antinomianism. 1879 FARRAR *Paul* II. 146 The charge of antinomianism, which St. Paul sets aside in 1 Cor. ix. 21.

†Antino·mianize, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] To teach, or imbue with, antinomianism.
1692 *Christ Exalt.* § 108. 87 He .. confronts his now self Arminianizing for Mr. Williams, by his then self Antinomianizing for Dr. Owen. 1707 HUMFREY *De Justif. Bapt.* 8 Who is a sober Preacher, and not Antinomianiz'd.

†Antino·mic, *a.*[1] and *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *Antinom-i* (see ANTINOMIAN) + -IC.] = ANTINOMIAN.
1586 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* 92 Islebius and his followers, the Antinomics, who will not have God's law to be preached.

Antinomic (æntinɒ·mik), *a.*[2] *rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἀντινομικός* of the nature of an *ἀντινομία*: see ANTINOMY and -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, antinomy; involving a conflict of laws.
1849 KINGSLEY in *Lett. & Mem.* I. 196 Such an antinomic pair are those two great sayings 'He that loveth not knoweth not God,' and, 'If a man hate not father, mother, wife, he cannot be my disciple.'

Antino·mical, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL[1].] Characterized by, or given to, antinomies.

1877 CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xvii. 590 Kant holds that reason is in itself antinomical, i.e. that it comes into contradiction with itself by a necessary illusion. 1878 BARING-GOULD *Orig. Rel. Belief* II. 22 Let us study that law .. in its antinomical conception.

†**Anti·nomism.** *Obs.* [f. as next + -ISM.] Opposition to or rejection of the moral law; antinomianism.

1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* 19 Wks. 1871 V. 331 They turn .. antinomists, and antinomism is but sin licensed and privileged. 1672 JACOMB *Comm. Rom.* viii. (1868) 365 There is no Antinomism in this if it be rightly understood.

†**Anti·nomist.** *Obs.* [f. L. *Antinom-i* (see ANTINOMIAN) + -IST.] = ANTINOMIAN *sb.*

1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* Ad Pop. vii. (1674) 298 Antinomists who quite cancel the whole Law of God under the pretence of Christian Liberty. 1656 TRAPP *Exp. 2 Tim.* iii. 17 Controversies against .. Antinomists.

Antinomy (ænti·nŏmi). [ad. L. *antinomia*, a. Gr. *ἀντινομία*, f. *ἀντί* against + *νόμος* law: cf. Fr. *antinomie* (16th c.).]

1. A contradiction in a law, or between two equally binding laws.

1592 DEE in *Chetham Misc.* I. 7 In antinomys, imagined to be in the law, I had good hap to finde out their agreementes. 1659 LESTRANGE *Alliance of Div. Off.* 239 An antinomy, a justle between the Canon laws of our Church and the law of the land. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliv, The antinomies or contradictions of the Code and Pandects. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. 220 We have here a case of Antinomy (contradictory laws) in Justinian's legislation.

b. A conflict of authority.

1842 DE QUINCEY *Cicero* Wks. VI. 224 The capital fault in the operative constitution of Rome had long been in the antinomies, if I may be pardoned for so learned a term, of the public service.

†2. A contradictory law, statute, or principle; an authoritative contradiction. *Obs.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii. (1847) 139/2 That his holiest people might as it were by his own antinomy, or counterstatute, live unreproved. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Add. iv. 48 The signes which the Angel gave .. are direct antinomies to the lusts of the flesh. 1656 — *Deus Justif.*, An Antidote, and Antinomy of their great objection.

3. A contradiction between conclusions which seem equally logical, reasonable, or necessary; a paradox; intellectual contradictoriness. (After Kant.)

1802 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary* I. 144 The antinomies of pure reason. 1857 T. WEBB *Intell. Locke* ix. 175 The imagination was distracted on every side by counter inconceivabilities, the Mind was divided against itself; Antinomy was its very law. 1877 CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xvi. 566 Criticism must discover the nature and extent of the antinomies of reason, and must show that they are dogmatically insoluble; or that, whichever of the alternative solutions we adopt, we are led into absurdity and contradiction.

Anti-odontalgic (ænti,ōudǫntæ·ldʒik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ANTI- 3.] **A.** *adj.* Of use against toothache. **B.** *sb.* Anything so used.

1817 COLERIDGE *Own Times* (1850) III. 951 The famous anti-odontalgic teeth of St. Apollonia. 1821 BYRON *Wks.* 1837 V. 249 Tooth-powder, tooth-brushes, or any such anti-odontalgic .. articles. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Antodontalgic.*

Anti-orgastic (ænti,ɒrgæ·stik), *a. Med.* [f. ANTI- 3 + Gr. **ὀργαστικ-ός*, f. *ὀργά-ειν* to be excited.] Allaying passion or excitement, sedative.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**A·ntipa·pacy.** *Obs.* [f. L. *antipāpa* ANTIPOPE, after *papacy.*] The position of antipope.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. i. 238 The French, or Catalonian Anti-pope, renounc'd his Anti-papacy first.

Antipape, early Eng. (and Fr.) f. ANTIPOPE.

Antiparallel (ænti,pæ·rălĕl), *a.* and *sb. rare.*

†1. Parallel, but opposed or contrary. *Obs.*

a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* 646 (T.) To take the opposite course, and to provide our remedy anti-parallel to their disease.

2. *Geom. Antiparallel lines* or *Antiparallels*: two lines which make with two other lines angles equal each to each, but contrary ways, one being exterior and the other interior.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 122.

Antiparalytic (ænti,pærălĭ·tik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ANTI- 3.] **A.** *adj.* Tending to prevent or counteract paralysis. **B.** *sb.* A medicine so used.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Antiparaly·tical,** *a. Obs.* = prec.

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 743 Fomentations made with the decoction of Emmets, very anti-paralytical.

†**A·ntiparle.** *Obs. rare.* [f. ANTI- + PARLE, f. Fr. *parler* to speak.] An exchange of words, a conference.

1602 F. VERE (*title*) Extremities urging the Lord General .. to offer the late Antiparle with the Archduke.

†**Antiparliame·ntal,** *a. Obs.* [ANTI- 3.] Opposed to (the Long) Parliament.

1643 PRYNNE *Power of Parl.* II. Pref. A 2 These Antiparliamentall Momusses. 1660 BOND *Scutum Reg.* 243 But is not Mr. Prynne the Anti-parliamental Momus and Viper?

Antiparliamenta·rian, *a.* (and *sb.*) [ANTI- 3, 5.] = ANTIPARLIAMENTARY I.

1845 CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) IV. xciv. 291 To make himself known at Court as an antiparliamentarian lawyer.

Antiparliame·ntary, *a.* [ANTI- 3.]

†1. Opposed to (the Long) Parliament or the parliamentary party. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

1643 MARSHALL *Lett.* 15 Champions of the Antiparliamentary cause. 1660 BOND *Scutum Reg.* 243 The hooks of the Royalists .. he calleth anti-Parliamentary Pamphlets.

2. Against parliamentary usage.

1656 BURTON *Diary* I. 207 Divers petitions were cast upon the table in a very confused way, and excepted unto .. as anti-parliamentary.

†**Antiparliamentee·r.** *Obs.* [Cf. *pamphleteer.*] A writer or speaker against (the Long) Parliament.

1643 PRYNNE *Open. Gt. Seal* Ep., Silenced the .. Tongues of most Anti-Parliamenteers.

Antipathetic (ăntipăpe·tik), *a.* [ad. assumed Gr. **ἀντιπαθητικός*, f. *ἀντιπαθέ-ειν* to have an aversion (see next); cf. *παθητικός* f. *παθέ-ειν.*] Having an antipathy or constitutional aversion; opposed in nature or disposition (*to*).

1640 *Canterbur. Self-Conv.* 95 The Scots humour .. is become naturally antipathetick to the masse. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* vi. § 35 Sympathetic and antipathetic sensibility are commonly stronger in her [the female]. 1831 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1858) I. 250 Many .. are so antipathetic to it [cholera], that neither contagion nor infection will give it to them. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxv. 296 The whole place and everything about it was antipathetic to her.

Antipathe·tical. [f. as prec. + -AL[1].] Of antipathetic nature or tendency. Const. *to.*

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xxxviii. (1631) 143 Able to resist things Antipathetical. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* I. (1669) 38 *note*, Serpents .. being the creatures most antipathetical and terrible to humane nature. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. i. 18 Profoundly antipathetical to utilitarian morals.

Antipathe·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an antipathetical manner; with antipathy.

1818 in TODD. 1882 *Athenæum* No. 2848. 673 Designed .. with care and somewhat antipathetically delineated, the lookers-on are but tame spectators.

Antipathe·ticalness. *rare*—[0]. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being antipathetical, or 'of having a natural contrariety to anything.' J.

1731 in BAILEY; whence in JOHNSON, etc.

Antipathic (æntipæ·pik), *a.* [ad. Fr. *antipathique*, f. *antipathie* ANTIPATHY: see -IC.] Of or belonging to antipathy; of contrary nature or character (*to*); *spec.* in *Med.* having or producing the contrary symptoms.

1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 513 The antipathic [method] .. opposes contrary to contrary. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 369 [These] were violently antipathic to those. 1868 W. GREG *Lit. & Soc. Judgm.* 24 They [Napoleon and Madame de Staël] were antipathic in their views. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Antipathic* .. also applied to palliative medicines.

Antipathist (ăntipăpist). *rare.* [f. as ANTIPATH-IZE: see -IST.] One possessed by an antipathy or constitutional aversion; a natural enemy.

1817 COLERIDGE *Sib. Leaves* II. 281 Sole Positive of Night! Antipathist of Light. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Rationale Evid.* Wks. 1843 VII. 115 On the part of the antipathist, the profession of incredulity is but a pretence.

†**Anti·pathite.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [See -ITE.] = prec.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lvi. (1677) 274 As if nature had framed him an Antipathite to Virtue.

Antipathize (ăntipăpəiz), *v.* ? *Obs. rare.* [f. ANTIPATH-Y + -IZE: the opposite of *sympathize.*]

1. *intr.* To feel the opposite; to show contrariety of feeling or disposition.

c 1633 T. ADAMS *Wks.* III. 157 (D.) That which antipathises against one thing sympathiseth with another. 1657 T. MAY *Satyr. Puppy* 18 Being moved to antipathize .. by my presuming insolence.

2. *trans.* To render antipathetic, to affect with contrariety or hostility of feeling.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 55 Had God antipathized and severed their conjunction, they had not done that complicated mischief. 1788 J. WILLIAMS *Childr. Thespis* (1792) 115 As venomous reptiles antipathized gaze.

Anti·pathi·zing, *ppl. a.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING[2].] Having contrary feelings or dispositions.

a 1640 JACKSON *Wks.* (1673) II. 522 Reconciliation of hostile and antipathizing natures.

†**Anti·pathous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. ANTIPATH-Y or Gr. *ἀντιπαθ-ής* (see next) + -OUS.] Opposed in nature or disposition; antipathetic.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *4 Plays in One* (R.) In this antipathous extreme. 1618 — *Q. Corinth* III. i, As if she saw something antipathous Unto her virtuous life.

Antipathy (ăntipăpi). [ad. L. *antipathīa*, a. Gr. *ἀντιπάθεια*, n. of state f. *ἀντιπαθής* opposed in feeling, f. *ἀντί* against + *πάθος*, *πάθε-*, feeling. Cf. Fr. *antipathie*, in Cotgr. 1611.]

†1. Contrariety of feeling, disposition, or nature (between persons or things); natural contrariety or incompatibility. The opposite of *sympathy. Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 430 The repugnancie and contrariety in nature which the Greeks call antipathie. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 93 No contraries hold more antipathy, Then I, and such a knaue. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 97 When occult quality, and sympathy and antipathy were admitted for satisfactory explications of things.

†b. Const. *with* a thing; *between* things. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 227 Such a contrarietie in nature or Antipathie there is .. between them and this herb. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 983 The Sea Hare hath an Antipathy with the Lungs .. and erodeth them. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* ix. § 2 (1669) 348/1 An Antipathy betwixt sinning and praying.

2. Feeling against, hostile feeling towards; constitutional or settled aversion or dislike.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxii. 344 Were other Rankes not free of Publique-weales *Antipathie.* 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 208 A Sect, whose chief Devotion lies In odd perverse Antipathies; In falling out with that or this. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 144 Mutual hatred and antipathy. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* viii. (1876) 67 To attempt to touch her heart was the surest way to rouse her antipathy.

b. Const. *against, to*; *between* persons.

1618 WITHER *Nec Habeo* Wks. 1633, 517, I no Antipathy (as yet) have had Twixt me and any Creature God hath made. 1667 PRIMATT *City & Count. Build.* 28 A kind of Antipathy against the thriving of any but themselves. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 440 ₱ 5 Having the same Natural Antipathy to a Pun, which some have to a Cat. 1858 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxvii. 324 A mutual antipathy between the white and the black man.

3. *concr.* †a. That which is contrary in nature (*obs.*). b. The object of antipathy or settled dislike.

1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* IV. iii, To go Where all antipathies to comfort dwell. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 205 Evil is the great antipathy of Human Nature .. her great and general Abhorrence. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip to Scarb.* XI. i, Men that may be called the bean's antipathy, for they agree in nothing but walking upon two legs.

†**Antipelargy.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [a. Fr. *antipelargie* (Cotgr.), ad. med.L. *antipelargia*, a. Gr. *ἀντιπελαργία* mutual love, f. *πελαργ-ός* stork, a bird supposed to be peculiarly affectionate.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Antipelargy*, the reciprocal love of children to their parents, or (more generally) any requital or mutual kindness. 1731 BAILEY, *Antipelargy*, a mutual thankfulness or requital of a benefit; but especially a child's nourishing a parent in old age.

Antipendium, incorr. form of ANTEPENDIUM.

Antiperiodic (ænti,pĭərĭɒ·dik), *a. Med.* [ANTI- 3.] Destroying the periodicity of diseases that run a typical course.

1861 HULME *Moquin-Tandon* II. v. ii. 286 The poison of the Arachnida .. is at other times anti-periodic.

‖ **Antiperista·lsis.** *Phys.* [mod.L., f. next, on Gr. analogies.] Antiperistaltic action.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 342/1 An abnormal antiperistalsis, by which they [i.e. the contents of the intestine] are propelled backwards towards the stomach.

Antiperistaltic (æ·ntiperistæ·ltik), *a. Phys.* [ANTI- 3.] Contrary to peristaltic motion; acting upwards. (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Antiperistaltick* Motion, an irregular Motion of the guts. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., As the peristaltic motion is a contraction of the fibres of two intestines from above, downwards; the antiperistaltic motion is their contraction from below, upwards. *a* 1845 SYD. SMITH *Plymley Lett.* ix, They are nauseous, antiperistaltic, and emetical.

‖ **Antiperistasis** (æ·ntipĕri·stăsis). *arch.* [L., a. Gr. *ἀντιπερίστασις*, f. *ἀντί* against + *περίστασις* a standing round, circumstance.] Opposition or contrast of circumstances; the force of contrast or contrariness; resistance or reaction roused against any action.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. (1633) 29 'Tis doubtless this Antiperistasis (Bear with the word, I hold it not amiss). 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 29 Having their penury doubled by the antiperistasis of others plenty. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* 2 Cor. iv. 16 The cold blasts of persecution .. did, by a spiritual antiperistasis, increase the heat of grace within. 1837 MACAULAY *Bacon*, *Ess.* I. 410/2 He tells us, that in physics the energy with which a principle acts is often increased by the antiperistasis of its opposite.

A·ntiperista·tic, -al, *a. rare.* [f. prec., on Gr. analogies; see -IC, -AL.] Of the nature of antiperistasis; contrary or in opposition to its surroundings, heightened by force of contrast.

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xlv. (1631) 247 For in reason and discourse .. there is more then an Antiperistaticall Vertue. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 289 The antiperistatick faculty of a fountain or spring-well in the summer season, whose nature is to be the colder within itself the greater circumobresistance of heat be in the aire which surrounds it.

Antiperista·tically, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an antiperistatic fashion; by force of contrast or contrariness.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 22 Like snow or ice in a vault or deep pit which antiperist[at]ically waxeth cold for the neighbouring heat.

†**Antiperiste·ze,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. ANTIPERISTASIS, for *-stase* or *-stasize.*] To strengthen by the force of contrast or contrariness.

1602 J. DAVIES *Mirum in Mod.* 15 (D.) Anteperistezing hir pow'rs with grace.

Antipestilential (æntipestile·nʃăl), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ANTI- 3.] **A.** *adj.* Of use against the plague and similar epidemics. **B.** *sb.* (sc. medicine).

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 104 Rare Antipestilentials, excellent Oyles, Liquors, etc. 1720 DE FOE *Plague* Wks. V. 23 Antipestilential pills. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 202 Certain hot Spirits or Waters, dignified with the Title of .. Antipestilential.

Antipetalous (æntipe·tăləs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀντί* opposite + *πέταλ-ον* petal + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* vi. § 2. 178 *Antipetalous*, those stamens which stand before petals, whether adnate or free.

Antipharmic (æntifā·rmik), *a. Med.* [f. ANTI- 3 + Gr. *φάρμακ-ον* poison: see ALEXIPHARMIC.] Antidotal, alexipharmic. 1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Antiphleboto·mical, *a.* [ANTI- 3.] Opposed to phlebotomy or bleeding.

1845 Foro *Handbk. Spain* II. 775 In rude and antiphlebotomical health.

Antiphlogistian (æntiˌflŏdʒiˈstiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Antiphlogist-on + -ian. See Anti- 3.]

A. *adj.* Opposed to the theory of 'phlogiston,' or the existence of an element of pure fire. B. *sb.* An opponent of this theory.

1788 Priestley in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 15 Sulphur is not that simple substance which the antiphlogistians suppose. 1791 W. Nicholson *Chem.* 185 The antiphlogistian philosophers. 1795 — *Dict. Chem.* II. 642 The antiphlogistian theory. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 102 The antiphlogistians have nothing to dread.

Antiphlogistic (æntiˌflŏdʒiˈstik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -ic; cf. *phlogistic*.] A. *adj.*

1. = prec. adj.

1788 Priestley in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 156 They cannot be simple substances, as the antiphlogistic theory makes them to be. *c* 1865 J. Wyloe in *Circ. Sc.* I. 88/2 His new theory of combustion, the Antiphlogistic.

2. *Med.* Counteracting or reducing inflammation.

1769 Buchan *Dom. Med.* xliii. (1826) 184 The plethoric state of the patient..led to the employment of the antiphlogistic ..treatment. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 471 The disease is..to be treated by topical remedies and the antiphlogistic plan. 1877 Roberts *Handbk. Med.* I. 219 All antiphlogistic remedies are to be deprecated.

b. *fig.* Allaying excitement. *rare.*

1840 Hood *Kilmansegg* cxxxvi, None more needs a Matthew to preach, A cooling antiphlogistic speech.

B. *sb.* A medicinal agent allaying inflammation.

1744 Berkeley *Siris* 59 (T.) A powerful antiphlogistick, and preservative against corruption and infection. 1875 H. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 50 As an antiphlogistic, nitrate of silver acts..as an astringent.

Antiphlogiston (æntiˌflŏdʒiˈstŏn), *attrib. comb.* [Anti- 4 + Phlogist-on (Gr. φλογιστόν burnt, f. φλογίζ-ειν to set on fire, f. φλόγ-α flame).] = Antiphlogistian *a.*

1859 G. Wilson *E. Forbes* iv. 117 The partisans of the phlogiston and the antiphlogiston camp.

Antiphon (æntifŏn). Also 6–8 antiphone. [a. Fr. *antiphone*, or ad. med.L. *antiphōna*, an adaptation as a sb. fem. sing. of Gr. τὰ ἀντίφωνα sb. (prop. adj.) neut. pl., musical accords) things 'sounding in response,' of which the sing. τὸ ἀντίφωνον is used by Aristotle for 'an accord in the octave'; f. ἀντι in return + -φωνος sounding, f. φωνή vocal sound. *Antiphon* is thus a re-adaptation of the word which in earlier times became Anthem, after the latter had lost its etymological sense.]

1. A versicle or sentence sung by one choir in response to another.

a 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* iv. 123 The responsals or antiphons wherein each of them catcheth at the other's part, and keeps time with it. 1661 T. F. S. (*title*) A Manual of Prayers and Litanies, Hymns with Antiphones. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* xvi. 269 The antiphons were sung by the choirboys alone.

2. A composition, in prose or verse, consisting of verses or passages sung alternately by two choirs in worship; = Anthem in the original sense, but passing also early into the modern sense of *anthem*.

c 1500 *Consecr. Nuns* in Maskell *Mon.* II. 318 Syngeng all together thys antiphone: *Ancilla Christi sum.* 1626 Donne *Serm.* iv. 38 The whole Quire..may joyne with old Simeon in this Antiphon, *Nunc Dimittis.* 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 70 In a certaine Antiphone or Hymn. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* i. § 6. (1881) 52 Tones which the excited ears around frame into a joyous antiphon.

3. *techn.* 'A short piece of plain-song introduced before a psalm or canticle, to the Tone of which it corresponds, while the words are selected so as specially to illustrate and enforce the evangelical or prophetic meaning of the text.' Helmore in Grove *Mus. Dict.* 1879.

1775 T. Warton *Eng. Poetry* II. 56 (T.) A sort of office..consisting of an antiphone, versicle, response and collect.

4. *transf.* A response, answer.

1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* 376 (T.) The great synod of Protestant ambassadors that are to meet at Hamborough, which to me sounds like an antiphone to the other malign conjunctions at Colen. 1880 Mrs. Whitney *Odd or Even* xxi. 228 A curious, fine ring in his tone, the antiphon, perhaps, to the clear, sweet pride that had been in Frances.

Antiphonal (æntifŏnăl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Ofr. *antiphonal*, ad. ?med.L. *antiphōnāl-is*: see Antiphon and -al.] A. *adj.*

1. Of the nature of an antiphon; sung alternately.

1719 Bingham *Orig. Eccles.* V. xiii. x. 336 By way of antiphonal or alternate Melody. *Ibid.* II. 111 (T.) Antiphonal singing was first brought into the church of Milan. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 2 July 16 The antiphonal effect of the double choruses..in 'Thy right hand, O Lord.'

2. Responsive in sound, or (*transf.*) other effect.

1848 Mariotti *Italy* I. i. 121 A peal of the organ is antiphonal to a flourish of trumpets. 1868 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* 373 The dim floor-work in front..is antiphonal to the wealth of water beyond.

B. *sb.* An antiphonal collection; an antiphonary.

1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I/572 [Warham] left all his..Ledgers, Grayles and Antiphonals to Wykeham Coll. 1872 Yeats *Tech. Hist. Comm.* 379 The missals and antiphonals placed in churches exhibited magnificent exteriors.

Antiphonally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In an antiphonal manner, with responsive voices.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The Greeks have a method of singing Antiphonally. 1865 *Reader* 19 Aug. 214 A 'dialogue chorus' where the two bodies of damsels answer each other antiphonally in successive couplets. 1876 M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* 202 A hymn was sung antiphonally, the singers left inside taking one verse, and those outside the other.

†**Antiphonar.** *Obs.* [ad. Fr. *antiphonaire*, later ad. L. *antiphōnārium*: see Antiphoner.] = Antiphoner, Antiphonary.

[Not in Johnson 1755.] 1765 Burn *Eccles. Law* (T.) The antiphonar is that book which containeth the invitatories, responsories, verses, collects, and whatever is said or sung in the quire, called the seven hours or breviary.

Antiphonary (æntifŏnări). [ad. med.L. *antiphōnāri-um*, f. *antiphōna*: see Antiphon and -ary. The earlier word was Antiphoner.] A book containing a set or collection of antiphons.

[1295 *Visit. Dean Radulphus* in Dugdale *Hist. St. Paul's* (1668) 217 Antiphonarium Albrici est in duobus Voluminibus.] 1681 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Antiphonary*, a book containing the antiphons and versicles sung by churchmen in the quire. *a* 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) III. i. 9 This year all antiphonaries .were called in and destroyed. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* viii. 105 An ugly reading-desk, with a great dog-eared antiphonary lying open upon it. 1879 Rockstro in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 615 This celebrated Antiphonary [of St. Gregory] was all but unanimously accepted.

Antiphoner (æntifŏnəɹ). [a. OFr. *antiphonier*, f. med.L. *antiphōnārium*: see Antiphonar,-ary.] = Antiphonary.

c 1370 Wyclif *English Works* (1879) 194 Multitude of newe costy portos, antifeners, graielis, & alle opere bokis. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prioresses T.* 67 He *O alma redemptoris* herde synge, As children lerned her antiphonere. 1483 Canton *Gold. Leg.* 144/1 The anthyphoner on whyche he lerned them is yet there. 1570 Grindal *Rem.* (1843) 135 That antiphoners, mass books..be utterly defaced, rent, and abolished. 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Antiphony*, Among the number of ecclesiastical books formerly used..we meet with antiphoners or antiphonaries. 1823 Scott *Peveril* 202 Proper priest's trappings—antiphoners, missals, and copes.

Antiphonetic (æntiˌfonetik), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. ἀντίφων-ος (see Antiphon) after Gr. φωνητικ-ός Phonetic.]

1. Answering or matching in sound.

1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* 71 Moore and Tom Campbell themselves admit 'spinach' Is perfectly antiphonetic to 'Greenwich.'

2. Contrary or opposed to phonetic spelling.

Antiphonic (æntifŏnik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. ἀντίφων-ος + -ic.] Antiphonal, mutually responsive.

1847 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 401 The knight and the maiden had rung their antiphonic changes on her fine qualities.

†**Antipho·nical,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ical.] = Antiphonal.

1710 Wheately *Com. Prayer* 161 (T.) They sung in an antiphonical way.

Antipho·nically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In an antiphonic or antiphonal manner; antiphonally.

1846 Maskell *Mon. Rit.* I. Introd. 34 Portions of the services..sung..antiphonically. 1851 *Q. Rev.* No. 177. 237 The singers, for their own ease, sang them antiphonically.

Antiphony (æntifŏni). [f. Gr. ἀντίφων-ος (see Antiphon) + -y, as if repr. a Gr. *ἀντιφωνία, like συμφωνία Symphony.]

The words *antiphon* and *antiphony*, are very indistinctly separated in use. It would be better to use *antiphon* of the actual responses, or alternately sung verses; and *antiphony*, in form an abstract sb. like *symphony*, *euphony*, of antiphonal composition, arrangement, or effect, and concretely of an antiphonal composition or anthem.

1. Opposition of sound; or harmony thereby produced.

1603 Holland *Plutarch* 186 (R.) The harmony of music hath symphony by antiphony (that is to say) the accord ariseth from discord. *a* 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* I. 137 (Jod.) Antiphony is more agreeable than homophony. 1868 Chambers *Encycl.* I. 297 *Antiphony*, a name given by the ancient Greeks to a species of musical accompaniment in the octave, by instruments or voices, in opposition to that executed in unison, which they called *Homophony*.

2. A musical response; a responsive musical utterance, the answer made by one voice or choir to another. = Antiphon 1.

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xix. 3 The song of the Antiphonie or response. 1637 Jackson *Creed* Wks. VI. 83 The antiphony unto it would have been 'No evil can come upon us.' 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Antiphony*, the answer made by one choir to another, when the psalm or anthem is sung between two. 1849 De Quincey *Mail-coach* in *Misc.* II. 311 One after another, like the antiphonies in the choral service.

3. Alternate singing or chanting by a choir divided into two parts; antiphonal singing. Also *fig.*

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Antiphony* differs from *responsorium*, in that in this latter the verse is only spoke by one person, whereas in the former the verses are sung by the two choirs alternately. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* II. viii. 122 Singing by antiphony or anthem. 1847 Mrs. Browning in *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 555 Life answering life across the vast profound In full antiphony. 1883 *Athenæum* 30 June 836/1 'Israel in Egypt'..depends so largely..upon the antiphony of double choruses.

4. *couer.* A composition in prose or verse, consisting of verses sung alternately by two choirs in worship; = Antiphon 2.

1868 Chambers *Encycl.* I. 297 The dividing of the antiphonies into verses, with rules regarding the same, is attributed to Pope Cœlestin in 432.

†5. = Antiphon 3. *Obs.* 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*

6. *transf.* A response or echo.

1657 Trapp *Comm. Esth.* viii. 15 The joyful Jews then by way of antiphony answer. 1714 Shaftesb. *Charac.* III. 300 The eccho or antiphony, which these elegant exclaimers hope..to draw necessarily from their audience. 1841 De Quincey *Rhet.* Wks. XI. 45 It is not..any such bravura, that will make a fit antiphony to this sublime rapture.

‖ **Antiphrasis** (æntifrăsis). *Rhet.* [L., a. Gr. ἀντίφρασις, f. ἀντιφράζ-ειν to express by the opposite.] A figure of speech by which words are used in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.

1533 More *Debell. Salem* v. Wks. 1557, 939/1 The fygure of ironye or antiphrasis. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* 201 Antiphrasis or the Broad floute as..to [say to] a Negro..In good sooth ye are a faire one. 1650 Cromwell *Lett. & Sp.* (Carlyle) (1857) ii. 110 You are pastors, but it is by an antiphrasis, *a minime pascendo.* 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xviii. i. 364 He was by antiphrasis surnamed Philopater. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* iv. (1856) 33 It was a bold antiphrasis that gave such a vernal title [Greenland] to this birth-place of icebergs.

Antiphrastic (æntiˌfræstik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἀντιφραστικ-ός, f. as prec.] Of or pertaining to antiphrasis; opposed to the ordinary meaning.

1640 *Canterbur. Self-Conv.* Postscr. 3 Things are not alwayes correspondent to their names; Etymologies are sometimes antiphrastick. 1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Pordage's Myst. Div.* 18 An Anti-phrastic and Anti-Christian..Age.

†**Antiphra·stical,** *a. Obs.*⁻⁰.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Antiphrastical*, that hath or gives a contrary meaning to words.

Antiphra·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In an antiphrastic manner.

1633 Bp. Morton *Discharge* 206 (T.) In his (antiphrastically so called) Sober Reckoning. 1657 G. Starkey *Helmont's Vind.* 249 Medicines..which deserve that name, and are not Ironically, or Antiphrastically named so. 1731 Bailey, *Antiphrastically*, by way of Antiphrasis. 1818 in Todd.

Antiphthisic (æntiˌtiˈzik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [Anti- 3.] A. *adj.* Tending to check phthisis or consumption. B. *sb.* [sc. medicine.]

1853 in Mayne *Exp. Lex.*

†**Antiphthi·sical,** *a. Med. Obs.* = prec.

1719 *Glossogr. Nova*, *Antiphthisical Medicines*, such as withstand Consumption or Phthisick.

Antiplastic (æntiˌplæˈstik), *a. Med.* [f. Anti- 3 + πλαστικ-ός plastic, f. πλάσσ-ειν to form.] 'Unfavourable to the process of healing or of granulation' (Mayne); 'also applied to medicines which impoverish the blood.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Antipleuritic (æntiˌplurˈitik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. Anti- 3 + πλευρῖτικ-ός suffering from πλευρῖτις pleurisy, f. πλευρά ribs.] A. *adj.* Of use against pleurisy. B. *sb.* [sc. medicine, application.]

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 88 A good Sudorifick, and Antipleuritick. 1736 Bailey *Housh. Dict.*, *Burdock*..is accounted a Diaphoretick and an Antipleuretick.

Antipodagric (æntiˌpodæˈgrik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. Anti- 3 + Gr. ποδαγρικ-ός gouty, f. ποδάγρα gout.] A. *adj.* Of use against gout. B. *sb.* [sc. medicine, application.]

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 198 There is also prepar'd from it an excellent antipodagrick Plaister. 1853 in Mayne.

†**Antipoda·grical,** *a. Obs.* = prec.

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 744 Some Anti-podagrical remedies. 1682 *Weekly Mem.* 348 The antipodagrical moxa of the Chineses.

Antipodal (æntiˈpŏdăl), *a.* [f. Antipod-es + -al¹.]

1. Of or pertaining to the antipodes; situated on the opposite side of the globe.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 306 The Americans are Antipodall unto the Indians. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 46 The antipodal New Holland. 1877 Shields *Final Philos.* 162 The Irish St. Virgilius in the ninth century, dared to advocate the theory of antipodal races.

2. *transf.* Diametrically opposite (*to* anything).

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* iv. 10 So horrid and diabolical and so antipodal to both the Person and Spirit of Christ. 1846 Hawthorne *Mosses* II. xii. (1864) 251 There was nothing so antipodal to his nature as this man's cold, unimaginative sagacity. 1874 Blackie *Self-Cult.* 70 Two such antipodal characters as Coleridge and Thomas Carlyle.

Antipodeal, *a. rare.* Erroneous form of prec.

1881 *Cheq. Career* 63 A true tale of antipodeal vicissitudes.

Antipodean (æntiˌpŏdīˈăn), *a.* [irreg. f. Antipode-s + -an; perh. after *European*, but not analogous, a better form being the obs. Antipodian.]

1. Of or pertaining to the opposite side of the world; *esp.* Australasian.

1861 Sala *Twice round Clock* 35 Antipodean legislators have a refreshment room they call 'Bellamy's.' 1877 Heath *Fern W.* Introd. 4 The antipodean range of the Fern World.

2. *humorously*, Having everything upside down.

1852 Dickens *Bleak H.* (1853) 621 A kind of Antipodean lumber room, full of old chairs and tables, upside down.

3. *fig.* Of or pertaining to direct opposition; diametrically opposed (*to*).

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* Summ., All the medicines of the shops in Antipodæan position to our bodies. 1841 Hor. Smith *Moneyed Man* I. ii. 32 We were Antipodean in all our tastes. 1881 *Scribn. Month.* XXII. 97 The writer who..is most antipodean to Mr. Carlyle.

Antipodes (æntiˈpŏdīz), *sb. pl.* [a. L. *antipodes*, a. Gr. (οἱ) ἀντίποδες (in sense 1 below), pl. of ἀντίπους having the feet opposite, f. ἀντί opposite + πούς foot (whence also a sing. Antipos).

Formerly (quite regularly) three syllables, *an-ti-pod(e)s*, and hence having a sing. *antipod, -pode* (cf. *apod, apode, decapod*), still in use in certain senses; cf. Fr. *antipode, -s.*]

†**1.** Those who dwell directly opposite to each other on the globe, so that the soles of their feet are as it were planted against each other; *esp.* those who occupy this position in regard to us. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xv. lii. (1495) 506 Yonde in Ethiopia ben the Antipodes, men that haue theyr fete ayenst our fete. 1556 Recorde *Cast. Knowl.* 93 People .. called of the Greeks and Latines also ἀντίποδες, Antipodes, as you might say Counterfooted, or Counterpasers. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. Ven.* v. i. 127 We should hold day with the Antipodes, If you would walke in absence of the sunne. 1682 in *Phil. Collect.* XII. 181 These Antipodes .. indeavoured to begin a truck or Merchandize with the Yacht. 1788 V. Knox *Winter Even.* I. iii. vii. 275 Men, placed as the Antipodes are represented. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 195 The existence of Antipodes, or persons inhabiting the opposite side of the globe.

†**2.** *fig.* Those who in any way resemble the dwellers on the opposite side of the globe. *Obs.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. 9 He will neuer be one of the Antipodes, to tread opposite to the present world. 1611 A. Stafford *Niobe* To Reader, My soul is an antipode, and treads opposite to the present world. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* I. ii. 32 Christians were forced to be Antipodes to other men, so that when it was night with others, it was day with them. 1688 in De Foe *Mem. Ch. Scotl.* IV. 99 Antipodes to all Mankind, Enemies to Government.

3. Places on the surfaces of the earth directly opposite to each other, or the place which is directly opposite to another; *esp.* the region directly opposite to our own.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 50 The place that is direct contrar til our zenyth is callit antipodes. *Ibid.* 51 Lactantius firmien ..scornis the mathematiciens that effermis antipodos. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. i. 273, I will goe on the slightest arrand now to the Antypodes. 1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 33 From the remotest parts of the Earth..yea from the very Antipods. 1879 Wallace *Austral.* I. 4 New Zealand, almost the antipodes of Britain.

4. *transf.* The exact opposite of a person or thing. (In this sense the sing. *antipode* is still used.)

1641 Ld. Digby *Parl. Sp.* 19 Jan. 15 Would not one sweare that this were the Antipodes to the other? *a* 1667 Cowley *Avarice* Wks. 1710 II. 754 Having nothing, he has all: This is just his Antipode, who, having all things, yet has nothing. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 32 Fools.. are antipodes unto the wise. 1792 Burns *Let.* Wks. (Globe ed.) 504 That antipode of folly.. the wise and witty Willie Nicol. 1809 Knox & Jebb *Corr.* I. 515, I soberly believe, that selfishness is the very antipode of self-love. 1863 Mrs. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* v. 120 Iago is the direct antipodes to Michael Cassio. 1867 G. Macdonald *Alec Forbes* xviii. 77 Forbes he hated, for he was the very antipode to..himself.

b. *phr.* **At antipodes**: in direct opposition.

1868 *Lessons Mid. Age* 232 When you feel that you are at antipodes with a man on almost all points.

†**5.** As adv. (orig. sb. in apposition) in phrases like *To walk antipodes to. Obs.*

1643 *Char. Oxf. Incend.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) V. 474/2 The Man lives towards the Sun-setting, treads Antipodes of late to Victory. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* vii. 236 Two Vessels, placed there, Antipodes to each other. *a* 1718 Penn *Tracts* Wks. I. 493 He walkt Antipodes to the Genius of that Age.

†**Antipo·dian,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Antipod-es + -ian (cf. *Phœnices, Phœnician*).] = Antipodean.

1640 Brome *Antip.* 231 Hurried my Soule to the Antipodian stread.

Antipodic (æntipɒ·dik), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Antipod-es + -ic.] = Antipodal.

1881 Ruskin *Bible of Amiens*, Some antithetic, antipathic, or antipodic point in the opposite hemisphere.

Antipodist (æntɪ·pŏdist), *sb.* and *a.* [f. Antipod-es + -ist.] **A.** *sb.* A believer in the antipodes (at a time when the belief was heresy).

1866 *Athenæum* 21 Apr. 532/2 Some maintain that the antipodist was a different person from the canonized bishop.

B. *adj.* = Antipodal.

1844 Mozley *Arnold* in *Ess.* (1878) II. 52 A system like his was bound to..thrust out such an antipodist one.

†**Anti·podite.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ite; cf. *sybar-ite.*] An inhabitant of the antipodes.

1620 Melton *Astrol.* 28 Those that in a peruerse order.. making the Day night..liue..like true Antipodites. *Ibid.* 29 The Antipodites haue their feete downwards .. and their heads upwards as well as wee.

Antipole (æ·ntipōul). [Anti- 2.] The opposite pole. *fig.* The direct opposite.

1822 De Quincey *Conf.* (1862) 138 That determined pluralist and intense antipole of all possible sinecurists. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* v. xl. 372 That antipole of all enthusiasm called 'a man of the world.'

Antipolemist (æntipɒ·lɪmist). *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Anti- 6 + Gr. πόλεμ-ος war, πολεμιστ-ής warrior.] A professed opponent of war.

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 82 Sundry philanthropists and anti-polemists.

Antipoli·tical, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [Anti- 3.] Opposed to sound political principles; impolitic.

1791 T. Paine *Rights M.* (ed. 4) 82 Let Mr. Burke continue to preach his antipolitical doctrine of Church and State.

†**Antipo·lliges,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [app. f. Anti- 7 + *poll-ēre* to be powerful, on some erroneous analogy.] ?Opposing forces.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 206 There are antipolliges, or occult qualities of actives and passives.

Antipope (æ·ntipōup). Also 6–7 **antipape.** [orig. a. Fr. *antipape*, ad. med.L. *antipāpa*, formed on the analogy of *antichristus*. In 17th c. assimilated to *pope.*] A pope elected in opposition to one held to be canonically chosen; *spec.* applied to those who resided at Avignon during 'the great schism of the West.' (So called by adversaries; to those who upheld his claims he was the real pope.)

[*c* 1236 Roger of Wendover *Chron.* (1841) II. 194 Scisma orta est Romæ propter Gelasium antipapam.] 1579 Fulke *Conf. Sanders* 570 Interruption .. by meanes of .. schismes and Antipapes. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vi. 31 He would forsake Pope Alexander, and ioyne with the Emperour, and Antipape. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 52 Novatianus the Roman was by faction created Antipope. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* lvi. III. 378 The antipope, Clement the third, was consecrated in the Lateran. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* VI. iii. (1864) III. 454 Pope and Antipope waited their doom from the princes of the world.

Antipophora, obs. form of Anthypophora.

Antipopular (æntɪpɒ·pĭlăr), *a.* [Anti- 3.] Adverse to the people, or popular cause.

1815 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 303 The constitutional laws passed during the present reign .. are innovations, in an anti-popular direction. 1837 Lytton *Athens* II. 282 Servile generosity common to an anti-popular party.

Anti-porch, obs. f. Ante-porch: see Ante- A 1.

†**A·ntipos.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. ἀντίπους, the regular Roman transliteration of which is *antipus.*] One diametrically opposed: see Antipodes 4.

1631 Brathwait *Whimzies* 115 A Zealous Brother .. is an antipos to all church government.

†**A·ntipose,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [hybrid f. Anti- A + -pose (cf. *appose*).] To set in opposition.

1631 Heywood *Engl. Eliz.* (1641) 7 The Pope sought by all means to antipose their opinions.

†**Antipra·ctise,** *v. Obs.* [f. Anti- A.] To practise on the other side, practise the opposite.

a 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. 95 (D.) Seldom anything but severity will make them anti-practise.

†**Antipræ·sulist.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Anti- 6 + L. *præsul* president, superintendent, in mod.L. 'bishop' + -ist.] One opposed to the government of the Church by bishops.

1640 Bp. Hall *Episc.* II. § 18. 190 Howsoever it pleaseth our Anti-præsulists to sleight the practice and judgement of all Churches.

†**Antipro·babilism.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [Anti- 8.] The doctrine or system of those who hold it unlawful to follow the more probable opinion in preference to the less probable one.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., F. Gisbert has a treatise express in favour of Antiprobabilism.

Antipruritic (æntɪpruri·tik), *a. Med.* [f. Anti- 3 + L. *prurītis* itching + -ic.] Tending to relieve itching.

1876 Duhring *Dis. Skin* 92 Carbolic acid is the most valuable of antipruritic remedies. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Antipsoric (æntɪpsɒ·rik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. Anti- 3 + Gr. ψώρα itch, ψωρικ-ός of the itch.] **A.** *adj.* Tending to prevent or cure the itch. **B.** *sb.* (sc. medicine, application.) 1853 in Mayne.

‖**Antipto·sis.** *Gram. Obs.* [med.L., a. Gr. ἀντίπτωσις, f. ἀντί in exchange + πτῶσις falling, case.] The use of one case for another.

1657 J. Smith *Myst. Rhet.* 192 Antiptosis..the putting of one case for another. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 186 Ὁ κύριός μου καὶ ὁ Θεός μου..In these words there is..an antiptosis, the nominative case used for the vocative. 1751 in Chambers.

Antipyic (æntɪpəi·ik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ad. Fr. *antipyique*, f. Gr. ἀντί (Anti- 3) + πύον pus, matter: see -ic.] **A.** *adj.* Tending to prevent suppuration. **B.** *sb.* (sc. medicine, application.) 1853 in Mayne.

Antipyretic (æntɪpire·tik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. Anti- 3 + Gr. πυρετός fever; cf. *pyretic.*]

A. *adj.* Tending to prevent or allay fever. **B.** *sb.* (sc. medicine.)

1681 tr. *Willis, Rem. Med. Wks., Antipyreticks*, medicines against burning feavers. 1719 in *Glossogr. Nova.* 1875 H. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 74 All antipyretic remedies appear to act more strongly on children. *Ibid.* 74 Liebermeister.. has given some ten thousand doses of quinine as an antipyretic.

Antipyrotic (æntɪpirɒ·tik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. Anti- 3 + Gr. πυρωτικ-ός burning, f. πυρό-ειν to burn, f. πῦρ fire.] **A.** *adj.* Tending to prevent or heal burns. **B.** *sb.* Anything so used.

1839 in Hooper *Med. Dict.* 1853 in Mayne *Exp. Lex.*

†**Antiquæ·rer.** *Obs.* [f. next + -er^{1}.] One who puts a counter-query. One whose opinions were expressed in the 'Antiquæries on Master Prin's 12 questions,' 1644.

1645 Pagitt *Heres.* (1661) 257 Some of the most foolishly zealous [Quakers] have burnt their goods to prevent pride, which the Antiquærers allow.

†**A·ntiquæry.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Anti- 2.] A counter-question.

1644 (*title*) Certain briefe Observations and Antiquæries on Master Prin's 12 questions about Church Government.

Antiquarian (æntɪkwē·rĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *antīquāri-us* (see Antiquary) + -an.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or connected with the study of antiquities.

1771 Ducarel in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 150 The antiquarian part of my subject. *a* 1779 Warburton *Let.* No. 213 (T.) You say your antiquarian taste drew you thither. 1872 Yeats *Tech. Hist. Comm.* 346 The antiquarian treasures of the British Museum. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 517 The axe, as antiquarian researches show, was in use almost everywhere.

2. Applied to a large size of drawing-paper.

1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 497 Antiquarian [size of paper], 53 by 31. 1879 Spon *Workshop Rects.* 1 Antiquarian [paper], 52 × 29 inches.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*] One who studies or is fond of antiquities; an antiquary.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1627) 6, I referre the matter .. to the Senate of Antiquarians, for to be decided. 1778 Johnson in *Boswell* III. 61 A mere Antiquarian is a rugged being. 1856 Max Müller *Chips* (1880) II. xvi. 7 History .. appeals not only to the antiquarian, but to the heart of every man. 1872 Hardwick *Trad. Lanc.* 220 A thoroughgoing antiquarian would call this a Druidical remain.

Antiqua·rianism. [f. prec. + -ism.] The profession or pursuits of the antiquarian; taste for, or devotion to, antiquities.

a 1779 Warburton *Lett.* No. 221 (T.) I used to despise him for his antiquarianism. 1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 439 He views the earth, neither through the telescope of antiquarianism, nor the microscope of topography. 1849 Freeman *Archit.* 4 The first phase of ecclesiology was simple antiquarianism.

Antiquarianize (æntɪkwē·rĭănəiz), *v. colloq.* [f. Antiquarian; cf. *botanize, geologize*, etc.] To act as an antiquary; to 'play the antiquary.'

1828 Lyell in *Life* I. ix. 222 Have geologised and antiquarianised all day with much success. 1864 Sala in *Temple Bar* Jan. 189 Don't be afraid I am not about to antiquarianize.

Antiquarianly (æntɪkwē·rĭănli), *adv. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Antiquarian + -ly^{2}.] After the manner of an antiquarian.

1772 H. Walpole *Lett. to C'tess Ossory* (1848) I. 37, I have just reflected antiquarianly, that *pale as ashes* must be one of our most ancient proverbs and in use before coals.

†**Antiqua·rious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *antīquārius* (see Antiquary) + -ous.] Given to, or connected with, antiquarian studies.

1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIV. To Reader 331 Adde Stows late antiquarious Pen.

†**Antiquarism.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Antiquary + -ism.] = Antiquarianism.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* IV. 41 Who were the Proprietors of these Bones .. were a Question above Antiquarism.

‖**Antiquarium** (æntɪkwē·rĭŭm). *rare.* [L., neut. of adj. *antiquārius* (see next); cf. *herbarium*, and see -arium.] A repository of antiquities.

1881 *Athenæum* No. 2823. 747 It is rather an antiquarium containing chiefly statuettes and coins.

Antiquary (æ·ntɪkwări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *antīquāri-us* of antiquity, f. *antīqu-us*: see Antique and -ary.]

A. *adj.* Of antiquity; ancient; antique. *rare.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 262 Here's Nestor Instructed by the Antiquary times. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Carita* III. xli. 190 Some kind of antiquary courtship.

B. *sb.* [the adj. used *ellipt.*, sc. 'man,' 'thing.']

I. Of persons.

†**1.** A man of great age, an ancient. *Obs. rare.*

a 1581 Campion *Hist. Irel.* vii. (1633) 24 Had it beene my chaunce..to meete and conferre with this noble Antiquarie [a man aged two thousand and forty one yeares]. 1635 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Parr*, He's in these times fill'd with iniquity, No antiquary, but antiquity; For his longevity's of such extent, That he's a living mortal monument.

†**2.** An official custodian or recorder of antiquities. (Bestowed as a title by Henry VIII upon Leland.) *Obs.*

1563 Grafton *Chron.* I. VII. (R.) The booke of the excellent antiquary John Leyland. 1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) II. 493 Annius Fæcialis (another antiquarie or heralt at armes of Rome). 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The University of Oxford have still their Antiquary, under the denomination of *custos archivorum*. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* § 8. 161 The approved Songs of the ancient Bards were preserved in the Custody of the King's Antiquary.

3. A student (usually a *professed* student), or collector, of antiquities. (Formerly used, in a wide sense, of a student of early history; now tending to be restricted to one who investigates the relics and monuments of the more recent past.)

1586 Thynne in *Animadv.* Introd. 80 It hath beene some question amongst the best antiquaries of our age, that, etc. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 351 Our learned and studious Antiquarie Master Camden. 1762 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 134 We antiquaries, who hold every thing worth preserving, merely because it has been preserved. 1830 Hor. Smith *Tin Trump.* (1870) 28 Antiquary —too often a collector of valuables that are worth nothing, and a re-collector of all that Time has been glad to forget. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. iii. 86 Such evidences of primitive ages as have rewarded the researches of Northern antiquaries. 1881 (*title of Magazine*) The Antiquary.

II. Of things.

†**4.** = Antic *sb.* 1. *Obs. rare.*

a 1603 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* I. 378 Three bolles .. chased in the bottoms with antiquaries and fishes.

†**5.** = Antiquity. *Obs. rare.*

1592 Greene *Groatsw. Wit* 1 A Citie .. the name is not mentioned in the Antiquary. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653, 235 Of the antiquary, the first inventers, and worthinesse of the excellent Art of Alchymy.

Antiquate (æ·ntɪkwēt), *ppl. a. arch.* [ad. L.

antīquāt-us, pa. pple. of *antīquā-re* to render old, f. *antīqu-us* ANTIQUE.] Rendered or grown old; obsolete through age; ANTIQUATED.

1537 ? TINDALE *Exp. 1 John* Wks. II. 174 It was antiquate, and clean out of knowledge. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 517 It abates the antiquate belly-flux. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* XII. 274 Triumphant Vice grown antiquate and old. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. XXI. 188 Who, now, a work of moderate sense will read? Such works are held as antiquate and mossy.

Antiquate (æ·ntiˌkwēt), *v.* [f. prec.: see -ATE.]

1. To make old, or out of date; to make obsolete; to abolish as out of date.

1596 SPENSER *State of Irel.* 22 Now thorough change of time [they] are cleane antiquated. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* To Reader, Every .. Sciolist being at liberty, as, to antiquate and decry the old, so to coin and innovate new words. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 254 He [the Pope] antiquates the precepts of Christ. 1859 G. WILSON *E. Forbes* iv. 106 Quickly-collected, yet trustworthy data, such as antiquated even modern text-books, with unheard-of rapidity.

2. To bring into conformity with the manner of earlier times; to make antique.

1821 *Edin. Rev.* XXXV 492 Familiar contemplation of them has .. enabled him to antiquate his feelings. 1825 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* VIII. 152 To disguise and antiquate as it were their names by spelling them after some quaint manner.

Antiquated (æ·ntiˌkwēˈtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED; replacing as pple. and adj. ANTIQUATE *a.*]

1. Grown old, of long standing, inveterate.

1670 COTTON *Esperon* II. VIII. 384 Declaring he was sacrific'd to the Duke's antiquated hatred to those of his Countrey. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. II. 229 The offspring of antiquated prejudices. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* viii. 333 Prejudice and antiquated jealousy did not freely yield themselves up.

2. Out of use by reason of age; obsolete.

1623 B. JONSON in *Shaks. C. Praise* 149 Neat Terence, witty Plautus now not please; But antiquated and deserted lye. *a* 1695 MRQ. HALIFAX in *Coll. Poems* (1705) 141 Reviving antiquated Laws. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* i. (1869) 39 The languages by the lapse of years have become antiquated.

3. So old as to be unworthy to survive; obsolescent. (Often contemptuously = 'old-world.')

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iii. 106 Deride and explode the antiquated Folly. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. XXVI. 41 No more, no more, said he, of these antiquated topics. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* I. i. 5 The world had become tired of the antiquated delusion of a papal supremacy.

4. Old-fashioned, whether as surviving from, or as imitating, earlier usage.

1675 E. PHILLIPS in *Shaks. C. Praise* 359 The roughest, most unpolish't and antiquated Language. 1734 J. RICHARDSON in Birch *Milton's Wks.* 1738 I. 50 His antiquated Words were his Choice, not his Necessity. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 327 Students .. in their antiquated caps and gowns. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 610 The antiquated phraseology which he uses.

5. Of persons: Advanced in age, incapacitated by age, superannuated. Also *fig.*

1678 C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) I. 164 Twisden was quite antiquated, and Wild very infirme. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 7 P 4 A maiden Aunt .. one of these Antiquated Sybils. 1802 WORDSW. *Sonn. Liberty* I. iii, The antiquated Earth, as one might say, Beat like the heart of Man.

Aˈntiquatedness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being antiquated or old-fashioned.

1731 in BAILEY; whence in JOHNSON, etc.

†**Aˈntiquateness.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. ANTIQUATE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being antiquate; obsoletcness.

1672 *Mede's Life* in *Wks.* Introd. 41 That no man may pretend the Antiquateness of the Old Testament.

Antiquating (æ·ntiˌkwēˈtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ANTIQUATE *v.* + -ING¹.] A rendering antiquated or obsolete; antiquation. (Now gerundial.)

1669 HONYMAN *Surv. Naphtali* II. 125 The antiquating of former Laws. 1692 R. LESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* XI. VIII. (1733) 297 It look'd like a Step toward the antiquating of their Country's laws about Marriage.

Antiquation (æntiˌkwēˈʃən). [ad. L. *antīquātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *antīquā-re*: see ANTIQUATE.]

1. The action of making antiquated, out of date, or obsolete; abolition, abrogation.

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *To Queen* (R.) An antiquation of the salique law. 1828 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 245 This silent antiquation of doctrines.

2. The production of an appearance of age.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 476/2 A free use of acids and other tricks of 'antiquation'—as the artificial simulation of the appearance of age began to be called.

3. The state of being antiquated; antiquatedness; obsoleteness.

1659 HARDY 1 *John* (1865) XXVIII. 177/2 To take *new* not in opposition to *antiquity*, but *antiquation*. 1862 *Spectator* 29 Mar., Chaucer .. would, in point of antiquation, be just as distant from the present language.

Antique (ănt*ī*·k, æ·ntik: see below), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: α. 6 antyk(e, auntyke, 6–7 antik(e, -ick(e, 6–8 antick. β. 6– antique. [ad. L. *antīqu-us*, *antīc-us*, former, earlier, ancient, f. *ante* before (like *postīcus*, f. *post* after); or perh. immed. f. Fr. *antique* (16th c. ad. L., replacing OFr. *antif*). The modern ANTIC is a parallel form, which has always been distinct in sense in Eng., though both were spelt *antik(e*, *antick(e* in 16th c. For the present word the Fr. spelling *antique* has been concurrent from the first, and the only one since 1700. But the identity of pronunciation remained longer; Dr. Johnson says *antique* 'was formerly pronounced according to English analogy, with the accent on the first syllable; but now after the French, with the accent on the last, at least in prose; the poets use it variously.' In senses 1, 2 (æ·ntik) is still used in poetry; the prosaic 4–7 are always (ănt*ī*·k); 3 usually so. See also ANTIC.]

A. *adj.*

1. Belonging to former times, ancient, olden. (Now generally rhetorical = of the 'good old times.')

α. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 C iij b, And that this reason and maner were antyke. 1595 SPENSER *Sonn.* lxxix, The famous warriors of the anticke world. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* (1717) 141 Me list not ramble into antick days. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. I. 43 And us'd the only Antick Philters Deriv'd from old Heroick Tilters.

β. 1538 STARKEY *England* 4 The old and antique phylosopharys. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. Prol. 26 The Senatours of th' antique Rome. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. III. 902 Some say the Zodiack Constellations Haue long since changed their antique Stations. 1742 W. COLLINS *Ode* viii. 66 It is held of antique story. 1863 CLOUGH *Relig. Poems* ii. 31 The antique pure simplicity with which God and good angels communed undispleased.

2. Having existed since olden times; of a good old age, aged, venerable. *arch.*

α. 1536 *Pilgr. T.* 65 in *Thynne's Animadv.* App. 79 The old and antyk bulding. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 120 The thyrd auntyke vniuersite of the worlde, named Oxford. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. I. 792 Or Innovation introduce In place of things of antick use.

β. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 28 A nation so antique, as that no monument remaines of her beginning. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. iv, Ye sacred writings in whose antique leaves. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 138 Tempted them to neglect the care of their antique walls.

3. Old-fashioned, antiquated, such as is no longer extant.

α. 1647 N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* XXXII. 79 The Laws, though by their antick language darkned, yet plainly speak. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 170 Vertue is thought an Antick piece of Formality.

β. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Rom. Hist.* III. VII. 364 Your integrity is of too antique a cast. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 5 This antique expression has been .. ridiculed by some moderns. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* I. i. 74 There stood the broad-wheeled wains and the antique ploughs and the harrows. 1879 M'CARTHY *Own Time* II. XXIII. 188 His loyalty to the Sovereign had something antique and touching in it.

b. Out of date, behind the time, stale. *rare.*

1755 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 261 (1834) III. 89 This will come to you as very antique news.

4. Of, belonging to, or after the manner of the ancients (of Greece and Rome).

1734 J. RICHARDSON in Birch *Milton's Wks.* 1738 I. 54 All his Images are pure Antique, so that we read Homer and Virgil in reading him. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. CXCIV, And thus they form a group that's quite antique, Half naked, loving, natural, and Greek. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 160 The Apollo of the later Greek sculpture-school .. placed in a company of the antiquer statues.

5. Of or after the manner of any ancient time, archaic.

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vi. § 6. 37 The antique lappets belonging to the head of the Sphinx. 1855 C. BRONTË *Villette* i, Looking down on a fine antique street. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 76 A stiff, stilted, modern bell-cot .. breaks the antique charm.

6. *Bookbinding.* See ANTIQUE *v.*

Mod. Bookseller's Catalogue, Æneids of Virgil .. wants title, Antique calf extra.

7. *Typogr.* 'A popular style of display type in which all the lines are of uniform thickness.' Ringwalt *Encycl. Print.* 1871.

B. *sb.* [the adj. used *ellipt.*; sc. man, thing.]

†1. A man of ancient times; *pl.* the Ancients. *Obs.*

1563 J. SHUTE *Archit.* A iij a, Vitruuius one of the most parfaictest of all the Antiques. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 170 The soles were tied to the upper parte with latchets, as is painted of the Antikes. 1598 W. PHILLIP *Linschoten's Trav. Ind.* (1864) 201 Their Shooes they weare like Antiques with cut toes.

2. A relic of ancient art, or of bygone days.

1530 PALSGR. 487/2 If this antique were closed in golde, it were a goodly thing. 1665 BP. PATRICK *Par. Pilgr.*, Consider that old Fashions are wont to come about again, and that we are much in love with Antiques. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. Wakef.* XX, His own business .. was to collect pictures, medals, intaglios and antiques of all kinds. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 36 By far the greatest number of antiques, especially statues, were found between 1450 and 1550.

3. *The antique*: ancient work in art, antique style.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., We say an antique building, or a building after the antique. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 312 The course of drawing from the 'antique' is then entered upon.

Antique, occas. spelling of ANTIC in 16–17th c.

Antique (ănt*ī*·k), *v.* [f. the adj.] To bind (books) after an antique manner.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Antiquing*, in book-binding, a method of ornamenting the edges of books with divers foliages and ramifications, by means of hot iron tools cut for the purpose.

Antiˈquely, *adv. rare.* [f. ANTIQUE *a.* + -LY².]

†1. Anciently, of old time. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 72 Antiquely founded and grounded upon the idolatrous oracles of the pagans.

2. In an antique manner.

1675 OGILBY *Brit.* 76 In the Church-Yard an old Pyramidel Monument antiquely Graven.

Antiˈqueness. [f. ANTIQUE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being antique; antiquity of style.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. 144 The modern Antiquenesse of his Apparell. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.) We may discover something venerable in the antiqueness of the work. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 96 A female figure .. in which grace is remarkably combined with antiqueness.

Antiquish (ănt*ī*·kiʃ), *a. rare.* [f. ANTIQUE *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat antique or antiquated.

1838 FOSTER *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 328 Language, a little of the antiquish.

Antiquist (æ·ntikwist, ănt*ī*·kist). *rare.* [f. ANTIQUE + -IST.] †a. An antiquary (*obs.*). b. A collector or connoisseur of antiques.

1784 PINKERTON *Medals* II. § 19 (R.) Such poor antiquists as Scotland .. has produced. 1856 SMYTH *Rom. Fam. Coins* Introd. 28 These 'finds' have made many antiquists.

Antiquitarian (ănt*ī*·kwitē·riăn). [f. ANTIQUIT-Y + -ARIAN; cf. *humanitarian*.] One attached to the practices or opinions of antiquity.

1642 MILTON *Reform.* 4, I shall distinguish .. the hinderers of Reformation into 3 sorts, 1. Antiquitarians (for so I had rather call them then Antiquaries, whose labours are usefull and laudable). 1849 SARA COLERIDGE *Mem. & Lett.* II. 260 The Antiquitarian must shew the reasonableness of his creed, if he seeks to defend it.

†**Antiˈquitated,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *antīquitāt-* + -ED; cf. *capacitated*.] = ANTIQUATED.

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 4) 130 Pernicious and antiquitated heresies. 1652 *Persuasive* 7 Can you think he would have pretended antiquitated Oathes?

Antiquity (ănt*ī*·kwĭti). Forms: 4 **antiquytee**, 4–6 **-iquite**, 5 **-yqwyte**, 5–6 **-yqnyte**, **-yqnytye**, **-iquitye**, 6–7 **-itie**, 6– **-ity**. [a. Fr. *antiquité*, 11th c. *antiquitet*, ad. L. *antīquitāt-em*, n. of quality f. *antīqu-us*: see ANTIQUE and -ITY.]

I. As abstract sb.

1. The quality of being old (in the world's history) or ancient; long standing, oldness, ancientness.

c 1450 *Court of Love* lxxii. This statute was of old antiquite. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 707/1 Then be you Jewes of more antiquitie then they. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Upr.* Wks. I. 73 A rusty spear, and a cloak of antiquity. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 192 P 2 Every Man boasted the antiquity of his family. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. III. vi. 153 The geological antiquity of man.

†2. Old age (of human life); seniority. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 208 Is not your voice broken? .. and euery part about you blasted with Antiquity. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. i. 7 Who for their authoritie should be called Fathers, and for their antiquitie, Senators, or Aldermen. 1677 *Act* in Marvell *Growth Popery* 30 Three .. to be placed in such Order as the said Prelates .. think fit, without regard to dignity, antiquity, or any other form.

3. Ancient character or style.

1850 LYNCH *Theoph. Trin.* ix. 164 There is much novelty without hope, much antiquity without sacredness. 1867 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) III. xiii. 248 The air of antiquity which pervades that county [Cornwall].

II. Elliptical senses.

4. The time of antiquity, olden time. a. generally.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1316 An old for-sake ȝeate! of þe olde antiquytee. 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 421 Historie is the reporter of antiquitie, or of things done in olde tyme. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. § 7 Antiquity is like fame, *caput inter nubila condit*, her head is muffled from our sight. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 473 The errours and Mistakes of dark Antiquity. 1712 *Spect.* No. 548 P 4, I cannot think of one real hero in all antiquity so far raised above human infirmities. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 119 To what an antiquity does this carry us back! Ruins before the days of those who preceded the Philistines!

b. *spec.* The period before the middle ages, the time of the ancient Greeks and Romans.

c 1450 *Songs & Poems Costume* 53 Famous poetis of antyquyté, In Grece and Troye. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 535 The writings of al antiquity. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Comic. View* Wks. I. 157 Galen and other reverend blockheads of antiquity. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 73 The coolest and most practical thinker of all antiquity .. Aristotle.

5. The people (or writers, etc.) of ancient times collectively; 'the Ancients.'

1538 STARKEY *England* iii. 78 Aftur the opynyon of the wyse and auncyent antyquyte. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 152 This manner of marching .. we reade antiquitie to have vsed. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* (1851) 73 That indigested heap, and frie of Authors, which they call Antiquity. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. vi. (1840) 246 We have Antiquity on our side, we have this truth confirmed by the testimony of many ages. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* I. 3 We think we have excelled all antiquity. We have excelled a later antiquity, but not the earliest and first.

6. (Now *pl.* or *collect.*, formerly often *sing.*) Matters, customs, precedents, or events of earlier times; ancient records.

1557 NORTH *Diall of Princes* A ij b, Paulus Diaconus .. sheweth an antiquitie right worthy to remember. 1629 COKE *On Litt.* 69 a, Which Antiquity I cite for that it concurreth with the act of Parliament. 1660 BLOOME *Archit.* Title-page, Gathered with great diligence .. out of Antiquities. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. I. 107 Whiston .. was certainly well read in Christian antiquity. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* ii. § 8. 94 The subject belongs entirely to the antiquities of our law.

7. (Now usually *pl.*; formerly *sing.* or *collect.*) Remains or monuments of antiquity; ancient relics.

1513 MORE *Hist. Edw. V*, Ded. 1 The great care .. that

hath alwaies been observed .. for the preservation of antiquities. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. § 1 Antiquities are history defaced, or some remnants of history which have casually escaped the shipwreck of time. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* xii. (1634) 112, I come to the last of our select Antiquities, Coynes. 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* III. i, Rust adds to an Antiquity, 'tis our Friend. 1728 STUKELEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 430 At Paunton .. I have heard of much Antiquity being found. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 133 The Pont du Gard, a sublime antiquity, and well preserved. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 2 Antiquities, or the actual extant remains of ancient times.

8. *Comb.* or *Attrib.*, as *antiquity-hunting, piece.*

1860 *Vac. Tour.* 119 The bishop of Ossory, who was antiquity-hunting in Sutherland. 1711 *London Gaz.* mmmmdcccIv/4 A small Gold Ring, with an Antiquity Piece hanging to it.

Antirachitic (æntiˌrăkiˈtik), *a. Med.* [f. ANTI- 3 + Gr. *ῥαχῖτ-ις* spinal complaint, f. *ῥάχις* backbone.] Tending to cure spinal disease.

1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Antirrhinum (æntĭrəiˈnŏm). *Pl.* -s. [a. L., a. Gr. *ἀντίῤῥινον* (also *ἀνάῤῥινον*), f. *ἀντί* opposite, counterfeiting + *ῥιν-*, (*ῥίς*) nose; from its resemblance to an animal's mouth.] A genus of Scrophulariaceous plants, also called Snapdragon.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 36 Antirrhinum is an herbe like vnto pympernel. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Flower*, Sow Antirrhinum, or you may set it. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 386 Antirrhinum or Calves-snout. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 20 The Antirrhinum is especially adapted for fertilisation by humble-bees.

†Anti-rumour, *v. Obs.* [f. *anti-rumour* sb. See ANTI- 2.] To raise a contrary rumour.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. 105 The Queens party gave out that the King of France had sent over a vast Army for her assistance, and the Kings side Anti-rumoured .. that the Pope had excommunicated all such who sides against him.

Antisabbatarian (æntiˌsæbătēˈəriăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ANTI- 3, 5.] **A.** *adj.* Opposed to the observance of the Sabbath by Christians. **B.** *sb.* One so opposed.

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 6) 159 These anti-sabbatarians hold the sabbath day, or that which we call the Lord's day, to be no more a Sabbath. 1656 TRAPP *Exp. John* ix. 16 (1868) 375/2 That late great Anti-sabbatarian prelate.

Antiscian (ăntiˈʃiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. next + -AN.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Antiscii. **B.** *sb.* in pl. = ANTISCII.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc., Antiscii, Antiscians.* 1864 WEBSTER *Dict.* s. v., Those who live north of the equator are *antiscians* to those on the south, and *vice versâ*.

‖ Antiscii (ăntiˈsiˌəi, -iˈʃiˌəi), *sb. pl.* [L. (in Amm. Marc.), a. late Gr. **ἀντίσκιοι*, f. *ἀντί* opposite + *σκιά* shadow.] Those who live on the same meridian, but on the opposite side of the equator, so that their shadows at noon fall in opposite directions.

1706 in PHILLIPS; in CHAMBERS, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.

Antiscion (ăntiˈʃĭən). *Astrol.* [f. as prec.] Applied to signs of the Zodiac at equal distances on opposite sides from Cancer and Capricorn.

1658 in PHILLIPS. 1706 *ibid.*, *Antiscion-Signs* are those which, with reference to each other, are equally distant from the two Tropical Signs Cancer and Capricorn, so that a Planet in such a Station is said to cast its *Antiscion*, i. e. to give Virtue or Influence to another Star or Planet, that is in the opposite Sign. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 304 To find the antiscions of any star, recourse must be had to tables of declination.

Antiscolic (æntiskɒˈlik), *a. Med.* [irreg. f. ANTI- 3 + Gr. *σκώληξ* worm + -IC.] Tending to prevent or expel worms, anthelmintic.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Antiscorbutic (æntiˌskɒrbiūˈtik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. ANTI- 3 + SCORBUTIC, f. mod.L. *scorbūtus* scurvy.] **A.** *adj.* Of use against scurvy.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Scurvy*, Broths .. into which you are to put antiscorbutick herbs. 1799 ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth.* 28 Pitcaithly is famous for its antiscorbutic waters. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 17 The universal character of *Cruciferæ* is to possess antiscorbutic and stimulant qualities.

B. *sb.* (sc. agent.)

1696 PHILLIPS, *Antiscorbuticks*, medicines against the Scurvey. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 178 Lime-juice is the most important anti-scorbutic.

†Antiscorbu·tical, *a. Med. Obs.* = prec.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Ailments* (L.) Anti-scorbutical plants.

†Antiscript. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ANTI- A + L. *script-um* written.] A writing opposite, or against.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. 199 His Highness Read the Charges and admir'd at the Virulency; with the Antiscripts of the Keeper, which were much commended.

Antiscriptural (æntiˌskriˈptiūrăl), *a.* [ANTI- 3.] Opposed to Holy Scripture.

1677 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 5 A new and Anti-scriptural Belief. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 72 Scriptural in phrase, and anti-scriptural in sense.

†Antiscriptu·rian, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [ANTI- 3, 6.] **A.** *adj.* Denying the authority of the Scriptures. **B.** *sb.* = ANTISCRIPTURIST.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. xxx. Wks. II. 107 Our anti-scripturian adversaries' importunity. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 232 Antiscripturians. Among others, one wicked Sect denyeth the Scriptures both to the old and new Testament.

†Antiscri·pturism. *Obs.* [ANTI- 8.] The doctrine or practice of antiscripturists.

1661 BOYLE *Style H. Script.* 147 Now that Antiscripturism grows so rife.

†Antiscri·pturist. *Obs.* [ANTI- 6.] One who denies the truth and authority of Scripture.

1647 TOSHELL *Harmon. Bible* in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 96 The Majesty of it [the Bible] will triumph over the Attempts of all Anti-Scripturists. 1731 BLACKWALL *Sacr. Class.* II. 357 (T.) To confute the cavils of fanatical anti-scripturists.

Antiscrofulous (æntiˌskrɒˈfiŭləs), *a. Med.* [ANTI- 3.] Tending to prevent or cure scrofula.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Antisepalous (æntiˌsēˈpăləs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀντί* opposite + SEPAL + -OUS.] Placed opposite to the sepals or divisions of the calyx.

1878 MASTERS *Henfrey's Bot.* 228 A series of antisepalous scales which restore the symmetry. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 178 *Antisepalous*, those stamens which stand before sepals.

‖ Antisepsis (æntiˌsēˈpsis). *Med.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ἀντί* against + *σῆψις* putrefaction.] The principle of antiseptic surgical treatment.

1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 532 The discoveries concerning antisepsis.

Antiseptic (æntiˌsēˈptik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. ANTI- 3 + Gr. *σηπτικ-ός* putrefying, f. *σηπτός* rotten, f. *σήπ-ειν* to rot.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Counteracting putrefaction; antiputrescent.

1751 *Gentl. Mag.* 557 Myrrh in a watery menstruum was 12 times more antiseptic than sea salt. 1774 PRIESTLEY *Observ. Air* 228 This remarkable antiseptic power of nitrous air. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. v. 155 He surrounds the wound .. with antiseptic bandages.

2. *fig.* Preventing moral decay.

1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* I. 204 In some such abominations Moravianism might have ended .. where there was no antiseptic influence of surrounding circumstances to preserve it from putrescence. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* viii. (1872) 261 Not divine men, yet useful antiseptic products of their generation.

B. *sb.* (sc. agent.)

1751 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 557 Acids *per se* are most powerful antiseptics. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* II. iv. 521 The charcoal poultice is an excellent antiseptic.

3. *fig.*

1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Reward* 175 A salary proportionate to the wants of the functionary operates as a kind of moral *antiseptic*, or preservative. 1849 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. vi. 299 Johnson .. speaks of an author's choosing a theme of enduring interest, if he would be remembered .. Alas! we fear this is but an insufficient antiseptic.

Antise·ptically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.] In an antiseptic manner, by means of antiseptics.

1881 *Standard* 20 May 3/3 The transplantation [of bone] must be conducted antiseptically. 1882 I. D. WOLSELEY *ibid.* 15 Sept. 5/5 All treated antiseptically; the antiseptics sent will suffice.

Antisepticist (æntiˌsēˈptisist). [f. ANTISEPTIC + -IST.] A believer in antiseptic surgical treatment.

1881 L. TAIT in *Times* 25 Apr. 5/6 If germs could have had the unbounded influence .. claimed for them by many antisepticists.

Antisi·ccative, *a.* [ANTI- 3.] Opposed to the tendency to dry.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Mar. 575/1 White lead itself, a siccative body, is anti-siccative with respect to linseed on metallic lead.

Antisocial (æntiˌsōˈʃăl), *a.* [ANTI- 3.]

1. Opposed to sociality, averse to society or companionship.

1797 J. LAWRENCE in *Month. Mag.* XLVI. 113 Fanatical prejudices, antisocial antipathies and hatred.

2. Opposed to the principles on which society is constituted.

1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxvii. VI. 84 Doctrines openly and avowedly anti-social. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VIII. lxv. 149 The earliest charge against the believers was that of perverse and antisocial usages.

Antiso·cialist. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -IST.] One opposed to sociality.

1775 T. SHERIDAN *Reading* 343 May justly be termed Anti-socialists and .. the worst company in the world.

†Antisoco·rdist. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ANTI- 6 + L. *socordia* sloth + -IST.] An opponent of sloth or stupidity.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 188 [The Virtuoso] calls himself an Antisocordist, a Name unknown to former Ages, but spawned by the Pedantry of the present.

Antispasmodic (æntiˌspæzmɒˈdik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ANTI- 3.] **A.** *adj.* Good against spasms.

B. *sb.* A medicine so used.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks., Antispasmodicks*, medicines against convulsions. 1763 WATSON *Tetanus* in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 14 Antispasmodic remedies of various kinds. 1775 SCOTT in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 172 Laudanum, the most effectual and universal anti-spasmodic. 1842 RAMADGE *Cur. Consump.* (1861) 24 A soothing and antispasmodic power.

Antispast (æntiˌspæst). *Pros.* [ad. Gr. *ἀντίσπαστ-ος*, f. *ἀντισπά-ειν* to draw in the contrary direction.] A metrical foot composed of an iambus and a trochee, as 'Αλέξανδρος.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Antispastus.* 1821 *Edin. Rev.* XXXV. 302 The lords of Antispast and friends to Double-dochmee.

Antispastic (æntiˌspæˈstik), *a* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ἀντισπαστικ-ός* able to draw away: see prec. and -IC.] **A.** *adj.*

1. *Med.* Tending to divert or counteract.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, Blode lettynge .. is somtyme antyspatyc, that is to say dyuersyue .. as the flux of blode at the nose of the ryght nosethrylle, is restraynte by the bledynge of the ryght arme. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Antispastic.*

2. *Pros.* Consisting of, or containing, antispasts.

1811 *Edin. Rev.* XVIII. 156 The first metre discussed is the Antispastic. 1860 J. W. DONALDSON *Lat. Gr.* (1867) § 264 Antispastic rhythm .. is not used by Latin poets.

B. *sb. Med.* An antispastic agent.

1719 *Glossogr. Nova*, *Antispasticks*, medicines that divert Distempers to other Parts.

Antisplenetic (æntiˌsplĭneˈtik), *a.* and *sb.* [ANTI- 3.] **A.** *adj.* Good against disease of the spleen. **B.** *sb.* A medicine so used.

a 1734 FLOYER (J.) Antisplenetick open the obstructions of the spleen. 1847 in CRAIG.

†Antistœ·chal, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Gr. *ἀντίστοιχ-ος* in opposite rows (f. *στοῖχ-ος* row) + -AL^{1}.] Arranged in opposite ranks, arrayed against.

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 267 If God had no more Servants but these only, then would they be Antistœchal to the Beast throughout.

Antistrophal (ăntiˈstrŏfăl), *a. rare.* [f. next + -AL^{1}.] Of or pertaining to antistrophe.

1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 79 The passionate political music of strophal and antistrophal variety.

‖ Antistrophe (ăntiˈstrŏfi). [L., a. Gr. *ἀντιστροφή* a turning about, f. *ἀντιστρέφ-ειν* to turn against, f. *ἀντί* against + *στρέφ-ειν* to turn.]

1. The returning movement, from left to right, in Greek choruses and dances, answering to the previous movement of the strophe from right to left; *hence*, the lines of choral song recited during this movement; *and generally*, any choral response.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xii. § 5. 345 As euery Psalme beginneth with an *Allelu-iah* .. by *Strophe*: so doth it likewise end, with an *Allelu-iah* .. by *Antistropha*. 1671 MILTON *Samson* Pref., Strophe, Antistrophe, Epode .. were a kind of stanzas framed only for the music then used with the chorus that sung. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* III. iv. 217 The sacred hymns, consisting of three stanzas .. the first of which, called strophe, was sung in turning from east to west; the second, called antistrophe, in returning from west to east.

2. An inverse relation or correspondence.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ix. § 3 The latter branch .. hath the same relation or antistrophe that the former hath. 1611 COTGR., *Antistrophe*, An Antistrophe; or alternall conversion of two things, which bee somewhat alike. 1842 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 12 An inverse correspondency with the Nile (north and south, therefore, as the antistrophe to south and north).

3. *Rhet.* and *Gram.* a. The repetition of words in inverse order. b. The figure of retort, or turning an opponent's plea against him.

1625 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. (1688) 99 The renewing of the Contract is a flat Antistrophe, and may truly be retorted upon the French. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Antistrophe* is a figure in grammar, whereby two terms or things, mutually dependent one on another, are reciprocally converted. As if one should say, the master of the servant, and the servant of the master.

Antistrophic (æntiˌstrɒˈfik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ἀντιστροφικ-ός*, f. *ἀντιστροφή*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to antistrophes.

1859 in WORCESTER. 1881 STANLEY *Chr. Inst.* iii. 65 An antistrophic hymn to Christ. 1882 M. DODDS *Genesis* 108 The answer is given in poetical form, in two couplets or antistrophic parallelisms.

B. *sb. pl.* Antistrophics [Gr. *ἀντιστροφικά*]: the lyrical part of Greek dramas.

1811 *Edin. Rev.* XVIII. 176 Dr. Burney's disposition of the following .. Antistrophics.

Antistro·phically, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY^{2}.] By antistrophe; in inverse order.

1842 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 12 The Danube .. is described as .. corresponding rigorously, but antistrophically (as the Greeks express it), similar angles, similar dimensions, but in an inverse order, to the Egyptian Nile.

Antistrophize (ăntiˈstrŏfaiz), *v. rare.* [f. ANTISTROPHE + -IZE.] To form an antistrophe.

1842 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 12 The particular instance of the Danube, as antistrophising with the Nile.

‖ Antistrophon (ăntiˈstrŏfŏn). *Rhet.* [neut. sing. of Gr. *ἀντίστροφ-ος* turned in an opposite way, f. *ἀντι-στρέφειν* to turn to the opposite side.] An argument that is retorted upon an opponent.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. 55 But for the point wherein you touch vs .. it is Antistrophon, and turneth a great deale better vpon you. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851, 267, I turne his Antistrophon upon his owne head. 1818 in TODD; and in mod. Dicts.

Antistruma·tic, *a.* and *sb. Med.* [see next.] **A.** *adj.* = next. **B.** *sb.* A remedy for scrofula.

1676 WISEMAN (J.), I prescribed him a distilled milk with anti-strumaticks, and purged him.

Antistrumous (æntiˌstrū·məs), *a. Med.* [f. ANTI- 3 + L. *strūma* scrofula, + -OUS.] Tending to cure scrofula.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 387 Scrofula .. calls for preparations of iodine and other antistrumous remedies.

Antisyphilitic (æntiˌsifĭlˈitik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ANTI- 3.] **A.** *adj.* Tending to cure syphilis.

B. *sb.* A medicine so used.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 106 The Jew Bush, or Milk plant, is used .. as an antisyphilitic. 1878 BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 318 Antisyphilitic remedies should be employed.

Antisyzygy (æntiˌsiˈzidʒi). [f. G. *ἀντισυζυγία*,

f. *ἀντί* opposite + *συζυγία* union, f. *σύ(ν)* together + *ζυγ-όν* yoke.] Union of opposites.

1863 F. Hall in *Reader* 24 Jan. 95 Zoroastrianism .. fuses together—in what Clement of Rome would have denominated an antisyzygy—the Deity and Satan.

Antitetanic (æntiˌtɛtæ·nik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [Anti- 3.] **A.** *adj.* Good against tetanus or lock-jaw. **B.** A medicine so used.

1875 H. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 233 It even acts as an antitetanic in the poisoning of codeia and of morphia.

Antithalian (æntiˌθēli·ăn), *a.* [f. Anti- 3 + *Thalīa*, the Muse of Comedy, the Grace of festivities.] Opposed to fun or festivity.

1817 Peacock *Nightm. Abbey* 106 As gloomy and antithalian a young lady as Mr. Glowry himself could desire.

Antitheism (æntiˌθī·iz'm). [Anti- 8.] The doctrine of antitheists.

1833 Chalmers *Bridgw. Treat.* II. iv. 405 Atheism might plead a lack of evidence within its own field of observation. But Antitheism pronounces upon the things which are, and the things which are not within that field. **1877** *Athenæum* 6 Oct. 430/2 Another theory justifying anti-theism.

Antitheist (æntiˌθī·ist). [Anti- 5.] One opposed to belief in the existence of a God.

1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 533 The antitheist or anti-Christian world, which by violence, falsehood, sophistry, wars against the truth. **1881** Swinburne in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 142 If only he were a French antitheist.

Antitheistic (æntiˌθi·i·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Of or pertaining to antitheists; opposed to God.

1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 577 Petty, though Anti-theistic, wars of neighbouring petty nations, pitting their false gods against the True. **1880** *Athenæum* 20 Nov. 668 An anti-theistic bias which obscures his vision.

Antithem, var. Antetheme, text of a discourse.

Antithesis (ænti·θĭsis). Pl. **antitheses.** [a. L. *antithesis*, a. Gr. *ἀντίθεσις* opposition, n. of action f. *ἀντιτιθέναι*, f. *ἀντί* against + *τιθέναι* (stem *θε-*) to place; already in Gr. a term of Logic and Rhetoric.]

1. *Rhet.* An opposition or contrast of ideas, expressed by using as the corresponding members of two contiguous sentences or clauses, words which are the opposites of, or strongly contrasted with, each other; as '*he* must *increase*, but *I* must *decrease*,' 'in *newness* of *spirit*, not in the *oldness* of the *letter*.'

1529 Frith (*title*) Antithesis; wherein are compared togeder Christes actes and oure holye Father the Popes. **1674** *Govt. Tongue* iii. § 17. 115 These are miserable antithesis's. **1728** Pope *Dunc.* I. 254 All arm'd with points, antitheses and puns. **1748** J. Mason *Elocution* 29 In an Antithesis, one contrary must be pronounced louder than the other. **1872** Minto *Eng. Lit.* Introd. 9 When the balanced clauses stand in antithesis, it lends emphasis to the opposition.

2. The second of two such opposed clauses or sentences; a proposition opposed to a thesis; a counter-thesis or -proposition.

1533 Frith *Answ. More* F ij, As the contrarye antithesis doth euidently expresse. **1677** Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. Pref., Impossible .. to discusse such an hypothesis without some opposition against such as defend the antithesis. **1678** Owen *Mind of God* iii. 91 Given to disputing, or the maintaining of Antitheseses, or oppositions unto the Truth. **1833** Coleridge *Table T.* 264 The style of Junius is a sort of metre, the law of which is a balance of thesis and antithesis.

3. By extension: Direct or striking opposition of character or functions (between two things); contrast. Const. *of, between* (*with* obs.).

1631 Preston *Effec. Faith* 40 That Antithesis, that opposition that is made in that withdrawing of a mans selfe from God. **1850** Kingsley *Alt. Locke* xxxviii. (1879) 410 The antithesis of natural and revealed religion. **1872** Darwin *Emotions* i. 5 Movements, so clearly expressive of affections .. being in complete opposition or antithesis to the attitude and movements which are expressive of anger.

4. The direct opposite, the contrast. Const. *of, to.*

1831 Macaulay *Moore's Byron, Ess.* I. 161 The reverse of a great dramatist, the very antithesis to a great dramatist. **1857** H. Reed *Lect. Brit. Poets* vii. 244 Rhyme is sometimes taken as the antithesis of reason. **1879** Farrar *Paul* II. 327 Is not the Pharisaic spirit .. the antithesis of the Christian?

†**5.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.* B iij a, Antithesis, or Antistœchon: where if *l* follows immediately after *r* .. they change *r* into *l*, to make the sound the pleasanter, as for *Dexarle, dexalle.* **1657** J. Smith *Myst. Rhet.* 172 *Antithesis* is sometimes a figure, whereby one letter is put for another; and then it is the same with *Antistoichon.*

Antithesism (ænti·θĭsiz'm). *rare*⁻¹. [n. of result f. Antithesize: see -ize and -ism.] The production of antithesis, an antithetic sentence.

1816 Gilchrist *Philos. Etym.* 214 His superfine antithesisms.

Antithesistic (ænti·θĭsi·stik), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as if on *antithesist* (n. of agent f. Antithesize) + -ic: see -istic.] Of the nature of an opponent; opposing, contrary.

1801 E. Darwin *Zoon.* IV. 234 The ideas .. become exerted too violently for want of some antithesistic ideas.

Antithesize (ænti·θĭsəiz), *v. rare*⁻¹. [f. Antitheses-is + -ize; cf. *emphas-ize.*] To form antitheses; to put into antithesis.

1789 Burns *Wks.* (Globe) 476, I can antithesize sentiment and circumvolute periods as well as any coiner of phrase.

Anti·thesizer. *rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -er¹.] One who antithesizes or forms an antithesis.

1808 Southey *Lett.* II. 90 [Crabbe] is an imitator, or rather an antithesizer, of Goldsmith, if such a word may be coined for the occasion.

Antithet (æ·ntiθet). [ad. L. *antithet-on*, a. Gr. *ἀντίθετ-ον*, neut. of adj. *ἀντίθετ-os* placed in opposition: see Antithesis. Long used in Gr. and L. form **antitheton**, pl. **-a** (erron. **-as**).]

†**1.** The rhetorical figure of Antithesis. *Obs.*

1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 702 A figure of Rhetorick called Antitheton: which is, opposition. **1610** Healey *St. Aug., City of God* 422 Contraposition, contention, or Antitheton is diversely used.

2. An instance of antithesis; an antithetic statement.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* VI. iii. (1876) 261 The examples of antithets here laid down. *a* **1661** Holyday *Persius* 297 In smooth antitheta's his fault he weighs. **1857** Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* xxvi, Sunshine comes after storm .. Equally true is the popular antithet, that misfortunes never come single.

†**3.** *attrib.* or *adj.* Opposed, put forth in opposition. *a* **1733** North *Exam.* I. ii. § 154 The antithet Topic used by the Plot-Mongers, when the Vility and Roguery of the Witnesses was made an objection, that only such could be privy to very bad Actions.

Antithetic (æntiˌθe·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ἀντιθετικός*, f. *ἀντίθετος*: see prec. and -ic.]

A. *adj.* Of the nature of antithesis: a. *Rhet.*

1610 Healey *St. Aug., City of God* xi. xviii. 401 Making the worlds course like a faire poeme, more gratious by antithetike figures. **1778** Bp. Lowth *Isaiah* (ed. 12) 8 Parallel lines may be reduced to three sorts, parallels synonymous, antithetic, synthetic. **1817** Coleridge *Biogr. Lit.* 113 Which, in the antithetic form .. of an adage or maxim, I have been accustomed to word thus: 'Until you understand a writer's ignorance, presume yourself ignorant of his understanding.'

†b. Opposing, controversial. *Obs.*

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., In this sense [controversial] we meet with antithetic method, antithetic discourses, etc.

c. Contrasted, directly opposite.

1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I. v. 312 The more blasphemous and brutal the exhibition was, the more was a sort of antithetic holiness attached to it.

d. Consisting of two opposites.

1842 W. Grove *Corr. Phys. For.* (ed. 6) 128 The dual or antithetic character of force involved in the term polarity.

B. *sb. rare.* **1.** A direct opposite.

1863 Russell *Diary N. & S.* II. 84 The favorite resort of smokers and their antithetics, those who love the pure fresh air.

2. *collect. pl.* The doctrine of contrasts.

1852 M. Stuart *Comm. Prov.* 31 Two *libelli*, one for antithetics and the other for synthetics.

Antithe·tical, *a.* [f. prec. + -al.]

1. Connected with, containing, or using antithesis.

1583 T. Watson *Poems* (1870) 116 The whole piller .. is by relation of either halfe to the other Antitheticall or Antisillabicall. **1795** Mason *Church Music* III. 179 Parallel antithetical expressions, are .. substituted for Rhythm and cadence. **1853** Robertson *Sermons* Ser. IV. ix. (1876) 112 The whole context is antithetical. Ideas are opposed to each other in pairs of contraries.

2. Characterized by direct opposition.

1848 Miller *First Impressions* xvii. (1857) 283 To bring Revelation in direct antithetical collision with the inferences of the geologists. **1860** Tyndall *Glaciers* II. § 26. 372 Each of the snowy bands .. contributed to produce an appearance perfectly antithetical to its own.

Antithe·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In an antithetic manner; in direct opposition.

1816 Byron *Childe Harold* III. 36 Whose spirit antithetically mixt, One moment of the mightiest, and again On little objects with like firmness fixt. **1855** H. Spencer *Psychology* II. i. (1872) I. 161 These outer activities .. become antithetically opposed in aspect.

Anti-trade (æntiˌtrēⁱd), *attrib. phr.* and *sb.* [Anti- 2.] In *Anti-trade Wind*, also ellipt. *Anti-trade, -s*: A wind that blows steadily in the opposite direction to the trade-wind, that is, in the northern hemisphere from S.W., and in southern hemisphere from N.W.

1853 Sir J. Herschel *Pop. Lect.* iv. § 19. (1873) 157 The great and permanent system of winds known as the 'trades' and 'anti-trades.' **1867** F. Denison *Astron. without Math.* 40 This secondary or anti-trade wind prevails from about 30° to 60° latitude at sea. **1875** Croll *Climate & Time* ii. 28 The south-west wind to which we owe so much of our warmth in this country, is the continuation of the anti-trade.

‖ **Antitragus** (æntiˌtrēⁱgŭs, L. æntiˈträgŭs). [Anti- 2.] A protuberance of the outer ear, the thicker part of the antihelix, opposite to the tragus.

1842 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* 461 A tubercle opposite to this is the antitragus. **1877** Burnett *Ear* 29 In the water-shrew, the anti-tragus serves as an operculum to the auricle.

Antitrinitarian (æntiˌtrinĭtē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [Anti- 3.]

A. *adj.* Opposed to the doctrine of the Trinity.

a **1665** Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 133 There is an anti-trinitarian spirit that hath broken prison of late. **1825** Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) II. 206/2 Anti-Trinitarian Dissenters sit in the House of Commons.

B. *sb.* One who rejects the doctrine of the Trinity.

1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* 452 The German and Polonian Anabaptists and Antitrinitarians. **1850** R. Wallace (*title*) Sketches of the Lives and Writings of Distinguished Antitrinitarians.

Antitrinita·rianism. [f. prec. + -ism.] The doctrinal system of Antitrinitarians.

1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 199 Anti-Trinitarianism denies to God His essential Being, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

Antitropal (ænti·trŏpăl), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *antitrop-us*, mod.Fr. *antitrope* (f. Gr. *ἀντί* against + *-τροπ-os* turning) + -al¹.] Of an embryo: Inverted, so as to have the radicle at the extremity of the seed opposite to the hilum.

1855 Balfour *Bot.* (ed. 3) § 603 In an orthotropal seed the embryo is inverted or antitropal. **1866** in *Treas. Bot.*

Antitropous (æntiˈtrŏpəs), *a. Bot.* = prec.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 229 In Rhinanthaceæ it [the embryo] must be Antitropous or heterotropous.

Anti-tu·ssient, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Anti- 3 + L *tussient-em* coughing.] Good against coughing.

a **1704** T. Brown *Comic. View* Wks. I. 161, I have been thirty years and upwards contriving my Anti-tussient pills.

Antitypal (æntiˌtəipăl), *a. rare.* [f. next + -al¹.] Of the nature of an antitype.

1851 Kingsley *Yeast* Epil. (D.) How am I to extricate my antitypal characters, when their living types have not yet extricated themselves?

Antitype (æ·ntiˌtəip). [ad. med.L. *antityp-us* a. Gr. *ἀντίτυπ-os*, prop. adj. 'responding as an impression to the die,' f. *ἀντί* opposite to + *τύπος* stroke, stamp, type, f. stem *τυπ-* strike.] That which is shadowed forth or represented by the 'type' or symbol.

1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* 68 The Bread and Wine after Consecration are called Antitypes. *a* **1652** J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* vi. 191 In these types and shadows .. to behold the antitypes themselves. **1704** Swift *T. Tub* Pref., The ship in danger is easily understood to be its old Antitype the Commonwealth. **1841** Myers *Cath. Th.* III. § II. 42 The relation .. of the Old Testament to the New .. [is] that of Type to Antitype, of Porch to Temple, of Dawn to Day.

Antitypical (æntiˌti·pikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -ical, after *typical.*] Of the nature of or pertaining to an antitype; fulfilling what is typical.

1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* 493 Not any temporall, and, therefore, but typicall, regality .. but a spirituall, eternall, antitypicall regality. **1684** Charnock *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 681 God smelled a sweet savour from Noah's sacrifice, not from the beasts offered, but the antitypical sacrifice represented. **1860** Ellicott *Life of our Lord* vii. 347 An antitypical reference to the ceremony of the Scape-Goat.

†**Anti·typous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀντίτυπ-os* force-resisting (f. *ἀντί* in opposition + *-τυπος* striking: see Antitype) + -ous.] Resisting force; material, substantial, solid.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 815 The Tenuity of their [Angels'] Bodies .. as not .. being so solid and Antitypous as those which we are now Imprisoned in. *Ibid.* 829 It is an Essential Property thereof [*Extensum*] to be Antitypous or Impenetrable.

Antitypy (ăntiˈtĭpi). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἀντιτυπία*, n. of quality f. *ἀντίτυπ-os*: see prec. and -y.] The resistance of matter to force of penetration, compression, or motion.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* (1640) 156 Motions of Antitypie, commonly called Motion opposing Penetration of Dimensions. **1846** Sir W. Hamilton *Dissert.* in *Reid's Wks.* 847 Antitypy, a word in Greek applied not only to this absolute and essential resistance of matter, *quâ* matter, but also, etc.

Antivariolous (æntiˌvârəi·ŏləs), *a. Med.* [Anti- 3.] Good against smallpox.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Antivenereal (æntiˌvĭnī·riăl), *a. Med.* [Anti- 3.] Tending to cure venereal disease.

1676 Wiseman (J.) Antivenereal remedies. **1830** Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 314 Antivenereal and febrifugal virtues.

Antivermicular (æntiˌvəɹmi·kiŭlăr), *a. Phys.* [Anti- 3.] = Antiperistaltic.

1717 St. André in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 580 If the Vermicular Motion accelerates the Contents of the Intestins downwards; the Antivermicular .. should force them upwards. **1880** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Antizymic (æntiˌzi·mik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Anti- 3 + Gr. *ζύμη* leaven + -ic.] **A.** *adj.* Opposing fermentation. **B.** *sb.* A substance having this quality.

1804 T. Trotter *Drunkenness* iii. 41 Hop .. possesses no superior efficacy as an antizymic. **1839** Hooper *Med. Dict., Antizymic*, Applied to that which prevents fermentation.

Antizymotic (æntiˌzimo·tik, -zəimo·tik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. Anti- 3 + Gr. *ζυμωτικ-ός* causing fermentation.] **A.** *adj.* = prec. **B.** *sb.* A substance that prevents fermentation or decomposition.

1875 H. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 622 Antizymotics are used for the purpose of preventing decomposition.

Antler (æ·ntlər). Forms: 3 ?**antolier, auntolier,** 4–5 **auntelere, hauntelere,** 5–6 **auntler,** 6 8 **antlier,** 6– **antler.** [a. OFr. *antoillier* (i. e. an-to-ller):—late L. **ant(e)oculār-em* (*ramum*) the 'branch' or tine of a stag's horn 'in front of the eyes'; cf. Ger. *augensprosze* 'eye-sprout.' *Antoillier* represented an earlier **antoglier* (cf. OFr. *avogle*, It. *avocolo*:—L. *abocul-um*, and OFr. *oill* for **ogl*:—*oculum*), later OFr. *andoillier*, now *andouiller* (see Dr. Bugge in *Romania* IV. 349). The original English form must have been *antolier, auntolier*, whence, by weakening and eventual loss of atonic *o, auntelere, auntler, antler.*]

1. *orig.* The lowest (forward-directed) branch of the horn of a stag or other deer; afterwards extended to any branch, the lowest being then called the *brow-antler*, and the next *bes-antler.*

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* II. 128 3oure hauntelere dere were all y-takyn. *a* **1420** *Venery de Twety* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 151 Whan an hert hath fourched, and then auntelere ryall, and

surryall, and forched on the one syde, and troched on that other syde, than is he an hert of .x. and of the more. *c* 1520 Skelton *Speke Parrot* 481 So bygge a bulke of brow auntlers cabbagid that yere. 1583 Stanyhurst *Aeneis* I. (1880) 23 Chiefe stags vpbearing croches high from the antlier hauted. 1608 Norden *Surv. Dial.* 183 What Deere hath the Lord of this Mannor in his Park, red and fallow: how many of Antler, and how many rascall? 1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 225 The Andouilleres of a Staggs Horn. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 289 The Fallow Hart or Stag doth bear his Head high .. has small Beams, with long, slender, and ill-grown Antliers. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Antler*, among hunters, the first of the pearls that grow about the bur of a deer's horn. There are also sur-antlers, brow-antlers, etc. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii, Huge stags with sixteen antlers. 1864 *Derby Merc.* 14 Dec., The curious articles made from the brow antler of a stag's horn.

2. Hence *popularly*: The branched horn of a stag or other deer.

1829 Scott *Demonol.* x. 395 A vaulted apartment garnished with stags' antlers. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 260 The Deer tribe, distinguished by the possession of long deciduous horns, covered with a soft skin or *velvet* .. and termed Antlers. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* II. iii. vi. 164 The skull and antlers of a gigantic deer.

Antlered (æ·ntlərd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED².]

1. Furnished with or bearing antlers: **a.** naturally.

a 1818 Vernon *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (T.) Sometimes a crested mare, or antler'd deer. 1870 Bryant *Homer* XI. I. 355 Like a troop Of ravening jackals round an antlered stag.

b. Adorned with stags' horns.

1828 Scott in Lockhart *Life* (1839) IX. 227 We were surveying the antlered old hall.

2. *transf.* Branched as with antlers.

1870 Disraeli *Lothair* xiii. 55 Sometimes a gorsy dell and sometimes a great spread of antlered fern.

Antlerless (æ·ntlərlĕs), *a.* [f. Antler + -less.] Without antlers.

1881 *Nature* No. 592. 417 These antlerless deer.

Antlery (æ·ntləri). *rare*⁻¹. [f. Antler, after forms like *drapery*, *finery*.] Antlers collectively.

1849 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 9 An enormous fellow [a stag] .. giving himself a shake of his whole huge bulk, and a *caive* of his whole wide antlery.

‖ **Antlia** (æ·ntliă). *Ent.* [L. *antlia*, an instrument for drawing up water, a. Gr. *ἀντλία* bilge-water, *ἄντλιον* a bucket.] The proboscis or haustellum of insects, with which they suck up juices.

1828 Kirby & Spence *Entomol.* xliii. IV. 98 Extraordinary .. irritability is exhibited by the antlia. 1869 Nicholson *Zool.* 211 These maxillæ adhere together by their inner surfaces, and thus form a spiral 'trunk,' or 'antlia.'

Antliate (æ·ntliĕit), *ppl. a. Ent.* [f. prec. + -ate.] Furnished with sucking proboscis; haustellate.

1828 Kirby & Spence *Entomol.* xlvii. IV. 390 Mouth antliate.

Antling (æ·ntliŋ). *rare.* [f. Ant *sb.* + -ling.] A young or little ant.

1879 McCook *Agric. Ant of Texas* 20 (D.) Within the formicaries antlings were found.

Ant-lion. [a transl. of Gr. *μυρμηκο-λέων*, in the LXX.] A neuropterous insect, or genus of insects (*Myrmeleon*), the larva of which lies in wait for and devours ants.

1815 Kirby & Spence *Entomol.* (1843) I. 304 The ant-lion was the stronger of the two and .. dragged the object of contestation under the sand. 1880 H. St. John *Nipon* 157 One of the most ingenious insects I know of is the ant-lion.

Antocow (in Miege 1688, Phillips 1706, Bailey 1721–83) = Anticor.

Antocular (æntɒ·kiŭlăr), *a. rare.* [mod. f. L. *ante* before + *oculāris* pertaining to the eye, f. *oculus* eye. Cf. Antler.] Situated in front of the eye.

1870 Nicholson *Zool.* (1880) 538 A layer of transparent epidermis covers the whole eye [of Serpents] and is termed the antocular membrane.

Antodontalgic, variant of Anti-odontalgic.

‖ **Antœci** (ăntī·səi), *sb. pl.* [L., a. Gr. *ἄντοικοι* dwellers opposite, f. *ἀντί* opposite to + *-οικος* -dwelling.] The dwellers under the same meridian, on opposite sides of the equator, and at the same distance from it.

1622 Heylin *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 20/1 Antœci are such as dwell under the same Meridian and the same Latitude or Parallel equally distant from the Æquator; the one northward, the other Southward; the days in both places being of a length; but the Summer of the one being the others winter. 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* I. 255 Antichthones .. comprehend both the antipodes and antœci, or all beyond the line. 1796 [See Antœcian].

Antœcian (ăntī·ʃăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -an.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the opposite latitude.

1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* xx. § 818 The westerly winds which prevail on the polar side of 40° S. are stronger and more constant than their antœcian fellows of the north.

B. *sb. pl.* = Antœci.

1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.* I. 121/1 Antecians or Antœci .. have their noon, or midnight, or any other hour at the same time; but their seasons are contrary, being spring to the one, when it is autumn with the other.

‖ **Antonomasia** (æntŏnomē·ziă, ăntɒno). [L., a. Gr. *ἀντονομασία*, f. *ἀντονομάζειν* to name instead, f. *ἀντί* instead + *ὀνομάζειν* to name, f. *ὄνομα* name.] The substitution of an epithet or appellative, or the name of an office or dignity, for a person's proper name, as *the Iron Duke* for Wellington, *his Grace* for an archbishop. Also, conversely, the use of a proper name to express a general idea, as in calling an orator *a Cicero*, a wise judge *a Daniel*.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 192 Antonomasia, or the Surnamer, as he that would say: not king Philip of Spaine, but the Westerne king. *a* 1638 Mede *Wks.* II. 332 That Capitolium by Antonomasia is put for a Gentile Temple in general. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Antonomasia*, a figure in rhetoric .. Thus we say, the philosopher, instead of Aristotle. 1759 Adam Smith *Mor. Sent.* (1797) II. 407 This way of speaking, which the grammarians call an antonomasia

Antonomastic, *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. prec. after Gr. *ὀνομαστικός*.] Characterized by antonomasia.

Antonomastically, *adv. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -al¹ + -ly².] In antonomastic manner; by way of antonomasia.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 166 Although we single out one, and Antonomastically thereto assigne the name of the Unicorne, yet can we not be secure what creature is meant thereby. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*; and in mod. Dicts.

Antonym (æ·ntŏnim). [See quot.] A term which is the opposite or antithesis of another, a counter-term.

1870 C. J. Smith *Syn. & Antonyms* Pref. 6 The Etymology of the word *ἀντωνυμία* merely expresses the idea of one word in *substitution for*, which in matters of verbal debate, is equivalent practically to *opposition to* another; a double force which, in addition to its analogy to Synonym, seemed to render Antonym a preferable word to *Counterterm*. 1881 *N. Y. Nation* No. 835. 464 The inevitable difficulty of choosing among synonyms and antonyms.

Antorbital, variant of Ante-orbital.

Antozone (æntɒ·ŭzōun). *Chem.* [f. (by Schönbein) Ant- + Ozone.] A gaseous product, supposed by Schönbein to be a permanently positive variety of oxygen, but subsequently shown to be hydrogen dioxide, H_2O_2. Hence **Anto·zonide.**

1862 Faraday in *Proc. R. Inst.* 70 This substance he names antozone, and believes that it also enters into combination .. Hence there is not merely ozone and antozone, but also ozonide and antozonide compounds. 1868 Dana *Min.* 124 Its [Antozonite's] strong antozone odour is said often to produce headache and vomiting in the miners.

Antozonite (ăntɒ·ŭzŏnəit). *Min.* [f. prec. + -ite.] A dark violet-blue variety of Fluorite.

1868 [See Antozone].

Antral (æ·ntrăl), *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *antr-um* (see next) + -al¹.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, an *antrum* or cavity. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Antre (æ·ntəɹ). *poet.* [a. Fr. *antre* :—L. *antrum*, a. Gr. *ἄντρον* cave.] A cave, a cavern.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 140 Antars vast, and Desarts idle. 1818 Keats *Endym.* II. 231 Out-shooting .. like a meteor-star, Through a vast antre. 1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* II. v. 109 She .. shunned his house as the antre of an ogre.

Antrorse (æntrō·ɹs), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *antrorsus*, f. L. **antero-* (see Antero-) + *versus* turned, in imitation of *extrorsus*, etc.] Bent forward or upward.

1858 Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 396 *Antrorse*, Directed upward or forward. 1877 Coues & Allen *N. Amer. Rodent.* 558 Stiffish, antrorse, adpressed hairs.

Antroversion (æntrovē·ɹʃən). [mod. f. *antro-*, for *antero-* (see prec.), + L. *versiōn-em* turning.] A turning forward; = Anteversion.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Antrovert (æntrovē·ɹt), *v. rare.* [mod. f. as prec. + L. *vert-ĕre* to turn.] To turn or bend forward.

1854 Owen in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Org. Nat.* I. 248 The neural spines .. are antroverted in the last two dorsal vertebræ.

‖ **Antrum** (æ·ntrŭm). Pl. **-a.** [L., a. Gr. *ἄντρον* cave.] A hollow place, a cavern; *spec.* applied in *Phys.* to cavities in the body.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. liii. (1495) 486 A derke caue hyghte Antrum. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Antrum Highmorianum* is a cavity discovered within the sinus of each maxillary bone. 1842 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* 33 The .. antrum of Highmore. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* vii. 388 The nasal cavities and maxillary antra of Carnivores.

‖ **Antrustion** (ăntrʊ·stiən). [a. Fr. *antrustion*, or med.L. *antrustiōn-em* (in Salic Law, etc.), f. OHG. *trôst* trust, protection, security, fidelity; latinized in Old Frankish documents as *trustis*. The prefix is prob. And- toward; but no Teutonic word so compounded is known.] A voluntary follower of the Old Frankish princes at the period of the national migrations.

1848 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1878) I. ii. 1. 156 *note*, In one of Marculfus's precedents, I. i. f. 18, we have the form by which an Antrustion was created. *Ibid.* I. ii. 306 Chilperic put this down by the help of his faithful Antrustions. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. ix. 254 None but the king could have antrustions.

Antru·stionship. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ship.] The position of an antrustion.

1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. ix. 252 Roth .. goes further, connecting the antrustionship with the vassal relation.

Antship (æ·ntʃip). *rare.* [f. Ant *sb.* + -ship; cf. *lordship*.] *humorously* as title for: An ant.

1771 J. Cunningham *Poems* (Chalmers XIV. 434/2) 'Begone, you vile reptile,' his antship replied.

†Antsigne. [Obs. form of Ensign, intermed. between that and *antient*, Ancient *sb.*², spelt as if f. *ante* before + *signum* sign, standard.]

1576 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* 78 A flagge and antsigne of their owne pride. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xii. 72 In such wise as wee may fight stoutly vnder his antsigne.

Ant-thrush. [Ant *sb.*] A bird of the Thrush family, which lives on ants and allied insects.

1863 Bates *Nat. on Amazons* I. 7 Ant-thrushes (a tribe of plainly-coloured birds intermediate in structure between fly-catchers and thrushes). 1869 J. Gray in *Guide Brit. Mus.* 10 The Thrushes: some of these have long legs and short tails, such as the tropical Ant-thrushes.

Antym(e, obs. form of Anthem.

Antyteme, var. Antetheme, *Obs.*, a text.

Anuf, obs. form of Enough.

Anufene, var. Anovenon *adv. Obs.* on from above.

Anui, obs. form of Annoy *sb.* and *v.*

†Anu·nction, anonxcion. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OFr. *enonction* :—L. *inunctiōn-em*, n. of action f. *inungĕre* : see Anoint *v.*] Anointing, unction.

1470 Harding *Chron.* lxxiv, This was their charge and verey dewe seruise, Of anonxcion tyme to don and excersise.

†Anu·nder, *prep. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 3–4 **anundyr, anonder, -yr.** [f. An *prep.* + Under; formed in the same way as *a-bove*, *a-round*, *a-fore*, etc. with the full *an-* before a vowel. Not in OE.]

1. Of local position: Under.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 567 Þer nis non betere anonder sunne. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 166 So schon þat schene anynder schore. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 549 Fette water as hem was nede The roche anondyr. [Still used in northern dialect.]

2. Of condition: Under the rule of.

c 1220 *Orison* in *Lamb. Hom.* 193 Al is Godes riche anunder þine honden. *c* 1300 *St. Brand.* 1 A thousend monekes that alle anunder him were.

†Anu·ppe, *prep. Obs.* Forms: 1 **an uppan, on uppan,** 2 **an uppen, on uppen,** 2–3 **anuppe, anoppe, onuppen**; also 2 **anuppon.** [f. An *prep.* + *uppan* dat. sing. of *up*: cf. *on-bufan*, *on-foran*.] On the top of, upon, both of position and direction.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 44 He tobrysð þone þe he on uppan fylð. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Þe he on uppen fallð. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 He walde anuppon his underlinges mid wohe motien. *Ibid.* 133 Sum of þe sede feol an uppe þe stane. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 107 Þat no man werpe þe gilt of his sinne anuppen god. 1250 Lay. 1916 Was þe cleue swiþe heh: ware anoppe hii fohte.

Anura, -ous, variants of Anoura, -ous.

Anuri, variant of Anour *v. Obs.* to adore.

Anury (æniŭri). *Path.* [ad. mod.L. *anūria* (also used instead), f. Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *οὖρ-ον* urine: see -y. Cf. Fr. *anurie*.] Absence or lack of urine.

1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 763 It is eliminated by the kidneys, and deposited in .. its straight tubules, producing anuria.

‖ **Anus** (ē·nŭs). [L.]

1. The posterior opening of the alimentary canal in animals, through which the excrements are ejected.

1658 J. R. tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1122 Take salt flesh .. and thrust that into the Anus. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. ii. § 2. ¶ 37 The whole alimentary Duct, quite down to the Anus. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 321 The fins .. are always placed far back, in the neighbourhood of the anus.

2. An opening at the base of a flower.

1730 Martyn in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 380 These Flowers have no Anus at the Base. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Anus*, in Botany, the inferior aperture of a monopetalous flower.

†Anve·nom, *v. Obs. rare.* [variant of Envenom: see An- *pref.* 4.] To envenom, to poison.

1340 *Ayenb.* 27 Þe ilke zenne anuenymeþ alþeruerst þe herte of þe enuious. *Ibid.* 50 Þe eyr is anvenymed of þe dede. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 75 My synful steppys anvempnyd the grounde.

Anvil (æ·nvil), *sb.* Forms: 1 **onfilti, onfilt(e, anfilte,** 4 **anfelt, -uylt, anefelt, -feld,** 4–5 **anfeld, -velt,** 5 **aneuelt, anuylde, anduell,** 5–6 **andfelde,** 6 **anvelde, anuilde, anuielde, (hanfeld), and(e)-vile,** 6–7 **anfeeld, anvild, anvile, anvil,** 6– **anvil.** [Etymol. uncertain. OE. *onfilti*, is prob. cogn. w. ODu. dial. *aenvilte* (Verdam I. 184), and OHG. *anafalz*; f. *an*, *on*, prep. + a possible **filt-an* to weld, cf. *felt*, Ger. *filz*, and *falz* in *falz-ambosz*. The *f* has become *v* as in *silver*, and the final *t*, passing through *d*, is lost, as is frequent in dialects.

Onfilti, *anafalz*, can hardly be distinct from synonymous forms with *b*: OHG. *anabolz*, LG. *anebolt*, *anebelte*, *ambult*, ODu. *aenbilt*, usually derived from **aen-billen* = *'aankloppen*, to strike upon' (Verdam 80); but more prob. an early variant of *aenvilte* above, due to some confusion. In OHG. *anabolz*, Sievers suggests a confusion of *anafalz* with the distinct *anabōz*, *anapōz*, MHG. *aneboz*, mod.G. *ambosz*, from *an* + *bōz-an*, Eng. Beat. Mod.Du. *aanbeeld*, *ambeld*, seems assimilated to *beelden*, to form, fashion.]

1. The block (usually of iron) on which the smith hammers and shapes the metal which he is working.

a 800 *Corpus Gl.* (Sweet *O. E. T.*) 1071 *Incuda*, onfilti. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* ix. § 33. 60 *Incus*, anfilt. *c* 1000 in Wright *Voc.* 286/2 *Cudo*, anfilte, *c* 1369 Chaucer *Blaunche* 1165 As his brothers hamers ronge, Vpon his anuelt vp and downe [*v. r.* anuelet]. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1308 Anuylt, tange & slegge. 1388 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xxxviii. 29 A smyth sittynge besidis the anefelt. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. iv, Golde .. bitwene þe anfelde [1495 andfelde] and þe hamoure .. strecche þ in to golde foyle. 1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* iv. xxx. (1483) 78 Harder than the hamour or the aneuelt. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 358/1 They smyte on the stythye or anduell. ?*a* 1500 *Virgilius* in Thoms *E. E. Pr. Rom.* II. 44 They smyte vpon a anuilde. 1530 Palsgr. 740 To stryke with his hammer upon his anvelde. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* iv. 14 d, A styth, or hanfeld. 1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxx. (1612) 147 Vulcan .. limping from the Anfeeld. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 439 Wee be like the smiths dog, who, the harder the anuile is beaten on, lieth

by, and sleepes the sounder. **1611** BIBLE *Isa.* xli. 7 Him that smote the anuill. **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* v. vi, The armourer's anvil clashed and rang.

2. *fig.* (the whole expression being usually metaphorical).

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E ij, My spyrite is betwene the harde anuielde and the importunate hammer. *c* **1593** SPENSER *Sonnet* xxxii, The playnts and prayers with which I Doe beat on th' anduyle of her stubberne wit. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* 209 Hammering me vpon the anvild. **1677** R. GILPIN *Dæmonol. Sacr.* (1867) 214 Our present posture doth furnish him [Satan] with arguments; he forgeth his javelins upon our anvil. **1845** FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 59 They have yet to learn that the stomach is the anvil whereon health is forged. **1864** BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 34 Hardened on the anvil of a war for national freedom. **1883** SIR H. BRAND in *Standard* 18 May 3/3 Matters that, so to speak, are on the anvil of the House of Commons.

b. *phr.* **On or upon the anvil**: in preparation, in hand.

1623 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 29 Matters while they are in agitation and upon the anvill. *a* **1674** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. II. 110 The Earl of Strafford .. whose destruction was then upon the anvil. **1755** *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 154 There was Rumours of a Peace being on the Anvil. **1785** BURKE *Nabob of Arcot* Wks. 1842 I. 319 He has now on the anvil another scheme.

3. *transf.* Anything resembling a smith's anvil in shape or use.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 340 When less Delinquents have been scourg'd, And Hemp on wooden Anvils forg'd. **1881** GREENER *Gun* 294 The anvil is shaped like an escutcheon, and is inserted in the cup of the cap, with the point against the detonating powder.

b. *esp.* in *Phys.* One of the bones of the ear; so called from its being struck by another bone called the 'hammer.'

[**1594** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. To Reader, Who hath fashioned the instruments of hearing in the head like to a hammer and an anvile.] **1687** *Death's Vision* iii. 21 When the Perceptive Hammer shall not .. Consign Prescribed Blow Unto the Wonted Anvil. **1718** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* I. xiii. § 5 The Auditory Bones are four in Number, the Hammer, the Anvil, etc. **1879** CALDERWOOD *Mind & Brain* 71 The head of the hammer rests on the central bone known as the anvil.

4. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *anvil-block, -maker*, etc.; also **anvil-beater**, a smith; **anvil-headed** *a.*, having a head shaped like an anvil; **anvil-proof**, the standard of hardness of an anvil; **anvil rock** (see quot.); **anvil-smith**, a forger of anvils.

1870 BRYANT *Homer* II. XVIII. 219 He spake, and from his anvil-block arose. **1677** *Cleveland's Poems* Ep. Ded. A iij b, Venus is again unequally yoaked with a sooty Anvile-beater. **1851** MELVILLE *Whale* xlvii. 303 The anvil-headed whale. **1616** BEAUM. & FL. *Faithf. Fr.* II. iii, Though their scull-caps be of anvil-proof, This blade shall hammer some of 'em. **1862** DANA *Man. Geol.* 330 Above the twelfth [coal bed in Kentucky] there is the massive Sandstone .. called the Anvil Rock, from the form of two masses of it in South-western Kentucky. **1831** J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 90 Some anvil-smiths .. forge the upper part .. out of one piece of iron.

Anvil (æ·nvil), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To fashion on the anvil; chiefly *fig.*

1607 DEKKER *Wh. Babylon* F iij, Whilest our thunderbolts Are anuiling abroad. *c* **1700** *Gentl. Instr.* (1732) 303 You are now anvilling out some petty Revenge. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 267 A roguery .. ready anvilled and hammered for execution.

2. *intr.* To work at an anvil.

1882 *Manch. Guard.* 7 June, Thomas anvilled away at burning horse-shoes.

Anvilling (æ·nvilin), *vbl. sb. rare.* [f. ANVIL *v.* + -ING 1.] Hammering out; chiefly *fig.*

1662 PHILLIPS *Dict.* Ded., What Siftings, Anvelings, Traversings, there ought to be of Authours.

Anwald, -weald, var. ONWALD, *Obs.*, power.

Anxi·etude. *rare* −0. [ad. L. *anxietūdo.*] = ANXIETY. **1864** in WEBSTER.

Anxiety (æŋzəi·ĕti). [ad. L. *anxietāt-em*, n. of quality f. *anxi-us*: see ANXIOUS, and -TY.]

1. The quality or state of being anxious; uneasiness or trouble of mind about some uncertain event; solicitude, concern.

c **1525** MORE *De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 1557, 91 There dyed he without grudge, without anxietie. *a* **1631** DONNE *Select.* (1840) 25 Temporal prosperity comes always accompanied with much anxiety. **1714** *Spect.* No. 615 ¶ 1 It is the Business of Religion and Philosophy to free us from all unnecessary Anxieties. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 200 The United Provinces saw with anxiety the progress of his arms.

2. Strained or solicitous desire (*for* or *to effect* some purpose).

1769 *Junius Lett.* i. 3 Anxiety .. for the general welfare. **1833** I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* viii. 304 Every man's anxiety to obtain for himself the inestimable pearl of genuine knowledge.

3. *Path.* 'A condition of agitation and depression, with a sensation of tightness and distress in the præcordial region.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1880.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 368 The paine and anxiety of the ventricle. **1732** ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 303 The Blood .. pressing upon the heart creates great Anxieties. **1844** T. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* 277 [Angina pectoris] is an acute constrictive pain .. attended with anxiety, difficulty of breathing, and a sense of suffocation.

† **Anxi·ferous,** *a. Obs.*−0 [f. L. *anxifer* sorrow-bringing (f. *anxi-us* + *-fer* bringing) + -OUS.] 'Bringing sorrow, causing anguish.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Anxious (æ·ŋkʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *anxi-us* troubled in mind (f. *ang-ĕre* to choke, distress) + -OUS.]

1. Troubled or uneasy in mind about some uncertain event; being in painful or disturbing suspense; concerned, solicitous.

1623 COCKERAM, *Anxious*, Carefull. **1636** RUTHERFORD *Lett.* vi, Often anxious, and cast down for the case of my oppressed brother. **1711** POPE *Rape Lock* II. 142 They wait, Anxious, and trembling for the birth of Fate. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. XXXVII, Allan strained his anxious eye.

b. Const., *of* an issue dreaded (*obs.*); *for* an issue desired; *about* a thing or person involved in uncertain issues.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 4 ¶ 1 It being the worst way in the world to Fame, to be too anxious about it. *a* **1735** GRANVILLE (J.) Anxious of neglect, suspecting change. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 197 The counsellors of Charles .. were anxious for their own safety.

2. Fraught with trouble or solicitude, distressing, worrying. (*Obs.* exc. where it can be explained as a transferred use of 1, as *anxious cares*, i.e. such as anxious people cherish. So *anxious seats, benches*: those set apart for anxious inquirers.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 185 Life, from which God hath bid dwell farr off all anxious cares. **1679** PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. iv. (1692) 117 That which is most of all Anxious is that Morality is denyed to be Christianity. **1744** HARRIS 3 *Treat.* (1841) 52 Is not both the possession and pursuit of wealth, to those who really love it, ever anxious? **1837** HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 232 Settin' on the anxious benches.

3. Full of desire and endeavour; solicitous; earnestly desirous (*to effect* some purpose).

1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 94 The gentle heart, anxious to please. **1794** NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* I. 434 The General seems as anxious as any of us to expedite the fall of the place. **1843** CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 171 Anxious no longer to be dumb. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 13. 93, I was anxious to see many parts of it once more.

A·nxiously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an anxious manner, with painful uncertainty; solicitously.

1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. § 45 To be very anxiously careful about her garments. *a* **1700** DRYDEN *Imit. Horace*, Thou .. what the Gallic arms will do, Art anxiously inquisitive to know. **1824** DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 233 Never was a history more anxiously expected. **1875** HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* I He peered anxiously about him.

A·nxiousness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being anxious, anxiety.

1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* Wks. 1871 V. 21 An anxiousness about their everlasting state. **1798** SOUTHEY *Occas. Pieces* xi. Wks. II. 241 A husband's love, a father's anxiousness. **1847** BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. ii. (1861) 266 Where there is but little faith, there is apt to be great anxiousness.

Any (e·ni), *a.* and *pron.* Forms: 1–3 ænig, æni, 2 anyȝ, eini, eani, 3 ænig, aniȝ, ænie, 2–6 eni, 3–7 ani, 3–6 anie, eny, 4 enye, anye, 6 anny, 4– any; 4– ony(e, onie. Contracted: 2–3 ei, 3 æi, eie, æie. [OE. *ænig*, cogn. w. OS. *énig*, OFris. *énich, ienig*, OHG. *einîc*, mod.G. *einig*, Du. *eenig*, f. *án* one (in umlaut *æn*) + *-ig, -ig*, adj. ending (see -Y 1), here perhaps diminutive; cf. L. *ullus* = *unulus*. Of the ME. forms, *eny, ei*, seem to have been southern, *any* midl., *ony* midl. and northern. The living word in mod.Eng. is *eny*. Fem. and pl. forms in *-e* existed in ME.; the word is now invariable, even pronominally.]

Primarily adj., but also from the earliest period used *absol.* or *pronominally* both in sing. and pl.

I. *simple adj.*

1. *gen.* An indeterminate derivative of *one*, or rather of its weakened adj. form *a, an*, in which the idea of unity (or, in plural, *partitivity*) is subordinated to that of indifference as to the particular one or ones that may be selected. In *sing.* = A — no matter which; a — whichever, of whatever kind, of whatever quantity. In *pl.* = Some — no matter which, of what kind, or how many.

a. Its primary use is in interrogative, hypothetical, and conditional forms of speech, as 'Has any Englishman seen it?' *i.e.* an Englishman — I care not which; 'if it do any harm,' *i.e.* harm, no matter of what kind.

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* John iv. 33 Hwæðer ænig man him mete hrohte. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 33 ȝif eani mon bið inumen. *Ibid.* 121 Lokiað hweðer enies monnes sar beo iliche mine sare. *Ibid.* 201 Hwi luue ich ei þing bute þe one? *c* **1220** *Ibid.* 189 Al þet ich abbe .. wiþ eini lim mis ifeled. *c* **1200** ORMIN 4423 Off anig ifell wille. **1205** LAY. 4270 ȝef æi mon him liðere dude. *Ibid.* 8287 Þurh æni craft [**1250** eni craft]. *c* **1230** *Ancr. R.* 124 ȝif ei mon oðer ei wummon .. misdeð ou. **1340** *Ayenb.* 49 Huanne þe man heþ uela3rede myd enye wyfmane. **1366** MAUNDEV. 32 ȝif ony man do thereinne ony maner metalle. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* I. II. 8 If eny man can be sikir for eny tyme. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXXII. 251 By hym or by ony other. **1535** COVERDALE *Gal.* VI. 1 Yf eny man be ouertaken of a faute. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 19 If any Siracusian borne Come to the Bay of Ephesus, he dies. **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* IV. 6 Who wil shew vs any good? **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 37 The best governed country of which he had any knowledge. **1860** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt. Part.* III. CXVII. 54 Was there any the slightest indication?

b. With a preceding negative (explicit or implicit) it denies of a person or thing, without limitation as to *which*, and thus, constructively, of *every* being or thing of the kind. It thus becomes an emphatic negative, with its unqualified or uncompromising scope brought into prominence; = None at all; none of any kind, quantity, or number, even the minutest; not even one; as 'I could not think of any thing else,' 'he was forbidden to enter any house,' 'to prevent any loss.'

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xi. 16 He ne ȝeþafode þæt ænig man ænig fæt ðurh þam templ bære. **1205** LAY. 31209 Nas hit nauere isæid .. þat æuer ær weore æi swa muchel ferde .. þurh ænie king to-gadere. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* I. XIX, Neuere save in late daies was eny clok telling þe houris. **1509** FISHER *Wks.* I. 2, I shall not declare vnto you ony parte of the epystle. **1658** SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Ded., We present not these as any strange sight. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 503 ¶ 2 The Offence does not come under any law. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 23 It ought not to be done at any time. **1870** NICHOLSON *Zool.* (1880) 463 In .. fish there is never any breast-bone.

c. In affirmative sentences it asserts concerning a being or thing of the sort named, without limitation as to which, and thus constructively of *every* one of them, since every one may in turn be taken as a representative: thus 'any chemist will tell you'; 'anything that I can do is at your service'; 'you may have anything almost for the asking.'

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 700 Þe nedder .. was more wise þen any beest. **1413** LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. xiv. 79 Hit is ful hard to ony creature to maken declaracion. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 67 Mantua's law Is death to any he that vtters them. **1598** — *Merry W.* I. i. 21 Any time these three hundred yeeres. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 67 The Director was consulted by him upon any Difficulty. **1798** FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* ii. 26 That enable any person to give an answer to any question. **1861** BUCKLE *Civilis.* II. vi. 589, I challenge any one to contradict my assertion.

d. *At any rate, in any case*: whatever may be the circumstances; at all events.

1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. I. (1857) II. 53 Which they at any rate were not good enough for. **1831** CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. vii, But, in any case, hast thou not still Preaching enough?

2. With a specially quantitative force = A quantity or number however great or small. (When unemphatic, expressed in French by the partitive article *du, de la, des.*) 'Have you any milk, any eggs?' But not in affirmative sentences, as 'any milk will do,' *i.e.* any *sort* of milk: see next.

1526 TINDALE *Luke* XXIV. 41 Haue ye here eny meate? [So in *Cranmer, Genev.*, and **1611**; WYCLIF, ony thing that schal be eten, *Rhem.*, any thing to be eaten.] **1660** BOYLE *New Exper. Phys.-Mech.* I. 21 Whil'st there is any plenty of Air in the Receiver. **1711** *Loud. Gaz.* mmmmdccclxiii/4 Very little if any white about him. **1854** SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, Chem. 507 Whilst any lead .. remains to be removed.

3. With a specially qualitative force: Of any kind or sort whatever; = earlier ANYKINS. Often *depreciatory*: Any, however imperfect. Cf. ANYBODY 2 b, ANYTHING 2, ANYWAY 2.

1866 RUSKIN *Cr. Wild Olive* 98 This place .. this moorland torrent-bitten, snow-blighted; this any place where God lets down the ladder. **1868** M. PATTISON *Academ. Organ.* 2 The danger is .. that any reform should be adopted because some reform is required.

II. *absolutely*, etc.

4. *absol.* esp. when the substantive to which it refers has been already expressed, or when it is followed by *of*, as 'any of these books, any of the liquid.'

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 65 ȝif eni us misdoð awiht. *Ibid.* 35 Ga .. þer eni of þine cunne lið in. *c* **1220** *Hali Meid.* 33 Eni of his limen. **1340** *Ayenb.* 5 Ine enie of þe ilke hestes. **1382** WYCLIF *James* I. 5 If ony of 30u nedeth wisdom axe he of God. **1526** TINDALE, *ibid.*, If eny of you lacke wysdome. **1583** GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xlvi. 276 As excellent a lesson as a man shall read any. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 136 If there be any of him left, Ile bury it. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 154 ¶ 2 How do you know more than any of us? **1883** *Scotsman* 11 July 5/3 The mean temperature of the month was lower than any recorded since 1879.

† **5.** One of *two* things indifferently; either. (*Obs.*, but still common in dialects, esp. north.)

c **1386** CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 233 If eny [*v.r.* any, ony] of us have more than other, Let him .. part it with his brother. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* 558 Eny of hem bothe. **1540** COVERDALE *Confut. Standish* Wks. II. 381 Doth any of both these examples prove that, etc.? **1585** THYNNE in *Animadv.* Introd. 78 Not at all .. benefited by anie of them both.

6. *pronominally.* = Any one, anybody; in *pl.* any persons.

c **950** *Lindisf. G.* Mark xi. 16 And ne gelefde þætte ænig oferferede læt ðerh þam tempel. **1200** ORMIN 9938 He nolldenohht þatt anig shollde dwellenn. *c* **1230** *Cott. Hom.* 271 Is ani ricchere þen þu? **1297** R. GLOUC. 376 ȝyf þat eny hym wraþþede. **1472** SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* III. 65 Vit have I .. nott lefte any at hys most neede. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 89 Please they any, That serue many? Nay. **1611** BIBLE 2 *Pet.* III. 9 The Lord is .. not willing that any should perish. **1705** ADDISON *Italy* Pref., [He] has wrote a more correct Account of Italy than any before him. **1821** KEATS *Lamia* 389 Unknown .. to any, but those two alone.

7. *adverbially*, esp. with comparative adjs., as *any sooner, any better*: In any degree, to any extent, at all. (Cf. *somewhat* better, etc.)

c **1400** *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 136 Or he come any nere [*i.e.* nearer]. **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* xix. 72 To presse me wyth wordes ony more. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 128 You are not to goe loose any longer. *c* **1680** BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 503 Few that do any more than profess it. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 154 ¶ 4 Before you go any farther. **1834** H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* XXX. (1857) 450 Having slept scarcely any

all the night. *c*1875 L. Stephen *Hours Libr.* Ser. I. 347 Few people..would be any the worse for the study.

8. Any one. **a.** as *adj.* (e·ni wʌn) Any single or individual; **b.** *absol.* as in 'any one of them'; **c** *pron.* (e·niˌwʌn) Anybody, any person; as in, Has any one heard of it? Did you meet any one?

*c*1449 Pecock *Repr.*, Any one person. **1577** *St. August. Manuell* 19 Neither soule, flesh, nor reason can in any one thyng please thee. **1690** W. Walker *Idiom. Anglo-Lat.* 26, I understand not any one word. **1711** Steele *Spect.* No. 104 ¶ 1 To be negligent of what any one thinks of you. **1833** Ht. Martineau *Vanderput & S.* i. 1 That any one district of Amsterdam was busier than another at any one hour. **1860** L. Harcourt *Diaries G. Rose* I. 4 He never abuses any one.

9. In *comb.* with interrog. words, which then become indefinite: see Anyhow, etc.

Anybody (e·niˌbɒdi, -bʌdi), *sb.* or *pron.*

1. comb. of Any and Body in the sense of *person* (as in *nobody, somebody*): Any person, any one. It has all the varieties of use noted under Any *a.* 1, as in 'Does anybody know? I do not see anybody. Anybody can do that.' Formerly written as two words: *any body*; but, when so written now, *body* has its ordinary sense: 'the velocity with which any body moves.'

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxii. 81 Without to notyfye them to eny body lyuynge. **1598** Shaks. *Merry W.* I. iv. 4 If he doe .. finde any body in the house. **1813** Miss Austen *Pride & Prej.* vi. 194 Any body who would hear her. **1855** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 13 Impossible to make an arrangement that would please every body, and difficult to make an arrangement that would please any body. **1876** J. Parker *Paraclete* II. 385 Anybody can attach himself to a mob.

2. With qualitative force; sometimes made a regular substantive with *pl.*

a. In interrogative or hypothetical expressions, *laudatory*: A person of some rank or worth, 'a somebody' as opposed to 'a nobody.' **b.** In affirmative expressions, *depreciatory*: A person of any sort, an ordinary person, as opposed to 'a somebody.'

1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* II. xv. 78 Everybody was there who is anybody. **1858** (Dec. 21) Bright *Sp.* (1876) 306 Two or three anybodies.

Any deal: see Deal.

Anyentise, -ish, variant of Anientise *v. Obs.*

Anyhow (e·niˌhau), *adv.* and *conj.* [See Any 9.]

1. *adv.* Indefinite compound of *how*: In any way or manner whatever, or however imperfect.

1740 Pineda *Eng. Span. Dict.* s.v., Anyhow, *de qualquiera manera que sea.* **1828** Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 192 Done anyhow, no profitable one. **1844** Brougham *Brit. Const.* xvii. (1862) 258 Any law, anyhow made, provided it be made calmly. **1867** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 747 Whether the two can anyhow be the same.

2. *advb. conj.* In any case, however it may be with what has been already said, at least.

1825 *Bro. Jonathan* I. 381, I was ready to go abroad, any how, then. **1842** Newman *Ch. Fathers* 250 Any how, it must be acknowledged to be not a simple self-originated error. **1866** G. Macdonald *Ann. Quiet Neighb.* xi. (1878) 220 They went, anyhow, whether they had to do it or not.

† Any-kyn, -s. *Obs.* [Orig. genitive phr., as 'any-kyns speech' = speech of any kind, afterwards with loss of *-s*, looking like an adj. 'any-kyn speech,' as if = any kind of speech, *qualislibet locutio.*] Any kind or manner.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1941 Noe, for anikins chanse, Sal i noght take sli a noþer venganse. *c* 1315 Shoreham 95 Ȝyf thy wyl rejo[isse] more In enyes kennes thynges. *a* 1400 *Sir Perceval* 2148 Fast he frayned that fre For any-kyns aughte. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 31 He moghte hafe made vs at his will anykyne oþer best. *c* 1420 *Lib. Cure Cocorum* 5 Hit wolde seme rawe by any-kyn way.

Any-lengthian, *a. nonce-wd.* Ready to go any length, unscrupulous.

1798 Tooke *Purley* 683 Disgust at the any-lengthian Lord with his numerous strings.

Anyntise, -ische, variants of Anientise *v. Obs.*

Anything (e·niˌþiŋ), *pron., sb., adv.*

1. *pron.* A combination of Any and Thing, in the widest sense of the latter, with all the varieties of sense belonging to Any *a.* Orig. always separated; separation now usually denotes stress upon *thing*, as 'any thing, but not any person.'

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John i. 46 Mæȝ æniȝ þing godes beon of nazareth. [So in *Hatton.*] *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 64 Wheðer ei þing hermeð more. *c* 1370 Wyclif *Wks.* xxvi. (1880) 388 More sikirnes .. may no man make of eny-þinge. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* xxi. 8895, I haue not errit in anythyng. **1542** Unall *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 32 Swearde and knyues, beyng as sharpe as any thyng. **1611** Bible *John* xiv. 14 If ye shall ask any thing in my name, I will do it. **1677** Yarranton *England's Imprv.* 136 These Spouts convey the Corn into the Barges without anything of labour. **1711** Addison *Spect.* No. 1 ¶ 8, I would gratify my Reader in any Thing that is reasonable. **1741** Richardson *Pamela* II. 57, I fear your girl will grow as proud as anything. **1793** Smeaton *Edystone Lightho.* § 100 When there is any thing of a ground swell. *a* 1855 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. v. 114 Anything in the remotest degree connected with Napoleon excites my curiosity. **1857** Buckle *Civil.* I. xii. 670 If the contest .. had been conducted with anything approaching to moderation. **1873** Carroll *Through Looking-Glass* iv. 73 They wept like anything to see Such quantities of sand.

2. as *sb.* Thing of any kind.

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 234 She is my house .. My horse, my oxe, my asse, my anything. **1649** Milton *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 383 This was that terrible Any-thing from which his Conscience and his Reason chose to run rather than not deny. **1736** Butler *Anal.* Diss. i. 303 No Man, no Being, .. no Any-thing.

3. *adv.* Any whit, in any measure, to any extent.

a 700 *Epinal Gl.* 845 (Sweet) *Quoquomodo*, ængi þinga. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 38. 47 Til that the schadwe .. passe ony-thyng owt of the cercle. **1480** Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxv. 202 Yf my lady your wyf come ony thyng nyghe yowe. **1551** Robinson *More's Utopia* 16 Mine old good wil .. is not .. any thinge at all quayled. **1590** *Plain Perc.* 16 A Minister that hath any thing a fat benefice. **1656** H. Phillips *Purchaser's Pattern* (1676) 22 If he be anything young. **1861** Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt. Part.* III. clxx. 196 Not furious anything, either for good or evil, no enthusiasts.

Anythingarian (e·niþiŋˌɡē·riăn). [f. prec. after *trinit-arian, unit-arian*, etc.] One who professes no creed in particular; an indifferentist. (A contemptuous term.)

a 1704 T. Brown *Wks.* 1760 III. 97 (D.) Such bifarious anythingarians, that always make their interest the standard of their religion. **1738** Swift *Polite Conv.* i. Wks. III. 338 *Lady Smart.* What religion is he of? *Ld. Spark.* Why, he is an Anythingarian. **1850** Kingsley *Alton Locke* xxii. (D.) They made puir Robbie Burns an anythingarian with their blethers.

A·nythinga·rianism. *rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -ism.] The doctrine of an anythingarian.

1851 Kingsley in *Lett. & Mem.* I. 264 Schiller's 'Gods of Greece' expresses a tone of feeling .. which finds its vent in modern Neo-Platonism—Anythingarianism.

Anyway (e·niˌwēi), *adv.* and *conj.* [cf. Anyways, and the analogous pair *always, alway.*]

1. *adv.* In any way or manner, anyhow; to any degree or extent, in any measure.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 197 Any way, *quavis, ullo modo.* Least any way, *nequa.* **1593** Bilson *Ch. Govt.* To Reader 3 That anie waie touch the state. **1611** Bible *Transl. Pref.* 1 Any thing that sauoured any way of newnesse. **1642** Rogers *Naaman* To Reader 4 That I may set my base heart on work any way to prevent sloth. **1712** Addison *Spect.* No. 529 ¶ 1 All those who are any way concerned in works of literature. **1842** Tennyson *To J.S.* xv, How should I soothe you anyway?

2. In any way however imperfect; anyhow.

1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 183/1 Not he that speaketh any way speaketh rightly.

3. *advb. conj.* However the case may be; in any case; anyhow.

1859 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. II. (1869) I. 117 Anyway, I should soon be dispossessed of my lands. **1876** Black *Madcap V.* xiv. 124 That is how I look at it, anyway.

Anyways (e·niˌweɪz), *adv.* and *conj.* [Any + *ways*, adverbial genitive, as in Always.]

1. *adv.* In any way, in any respect, at all.

c 1560 *Bk. Comm. Prayer*, All those who are any ways afflicted .. in mind, body, or estate. **1638** Preston *Mount Ebal* 10 As the Rudder of a ship, which turnes it any wayes. **1673** Ray *Jrny. thro' Low Countries* Ded., If either Catalogue or Observations prove any ways useful. **1794** Southey *Wat Tyler* III. i, Who may have been anyways concerned in the late insurrections. **1834** De Quincey *Cæsars* Wks. X. 61 Nor was such an interference .. anyways injurious.

2. *advb. conj.* In any case, at all events, anyhow. *dialect.* or *illiterate.*

1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* xii. 228 Anyways, I am glad, etc.

† A·nywhat, *pron. Obs.* Indefinite compound of *what* (cf. *somewhat*): anything.

a 1400 *Cursor M.* (Tr.) 3629 If he any what myȝte gete.

Anywhen (e·niˌhwe·n), *adv.* [See Any 9.] Indefinite compound of *when*: At any time, ever. *Rare* in literature, but common in southern dialects.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 159 And, simply by wishing that you were Anywhen, straightway to be Then! **1845** — *Cromwell* Introd., There has been none braver anywhere or anywhen. **1878** Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 333 Now, if anywhen, we might have expected that, etc.

† A·nywhence, *adv. Obs. rare.* [See Any 9.] Indefinite compound of *whence*: From anywhere.

a 1613 Overbury *Wks.* 1856. 171 (*title*) Newes from Any whence. **1671** Branker in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* I. 167 As soon as I receive it anywhence, you shall have it presently returned.

Anywhere (e·niˌhwē·ə, e·niˌhwēə), *adv.* [See Any 9; not in early use; the earlier *owhere, oughwhere*, and *aywhere*, came down to 1485.] In any place. The indefinite compound of *where.* Formerly written separately.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* (Göttl.) 3975 If he miht him aniquar ta. *c* 1450 *Song* in *Relig. Ant.* II. 240 Tabherys gloson eny whare, And gode feyth comys all byhynde. **1587** Golding *De Mornay* xv. 234 How is it possible that they should be .. from aniwhere els than from aboue? **1673** Ray *Jrny. thro' Low Countries* 20 The best we have any where seen. **1766** Goldsm. *Vic. Wakef.* xiv. (1806) 70 You'll do it at neighbour Jackson's, or anywhere. **1849** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 208 Anywhere except in the high streets of royal burghs.

Any while, any whit: see While, Whit.

Anywhither (e·niˌhwi·ðəɹ), *adv. arch.* [See Any 9; the earlier equivalent was Owhither, *oughwhither.*] Indefinite compound of *whither.* To or towards any place, in any direction whatever.

1611 Bible 1 *Kings* ii. 36 Goe not forth thence any whither [Wyclif & Coverdale hidir and thider.] **1658** Cromwell (Carl.) *Sp.* xv, To fly for Holland, New England, almost anywhither, to find liberty for their consciences. **1722** De Foe *Hist. Plague* (1756) 69 There was no easy passing the Roads any whither. **1863** Mrs. Whitney *Faith Gartney* xxx. 288 She would have fled—anywhither.

Anywise (e·niˌwəiz), *adv.* [for *in any wise*, also used in full; OE. (*on*) *ænige wisan.*] In any manner, way, or case; in any degree, at all; anyhow.

a 1000 *Metr. Ps.* lxxiii. 9 On ænige wisan. [Cf. *Hymn* vii. 66 Ægene wisan.] *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 269 Alle þe þen anigewise doulen iquemde. *c* 1225 *Ste. Marherete* (1866) 13 Ȝef ich mahte eyweis makien ham to fallen. **1472** Marg. Paston in *Lett.* III. 62 In any wyse .. labore to have an ende of your grete materes. **1563** Man *Musculus' Comm. Places* 374 b, For all that, it is in any wise [*omnino*] necessarie. **1660** Barrow *Euclid* II. ii, If a right line be divided anywise into two parts. **1775** *Act* 15 *Geo. III*, liii. § 1 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactmts.* 85 Any law or usage to the contrary hereof in anywise notwithstanding. **1783** Burke *Affairs of India* Wks. 1842 II. 11 The only subject-matter of discussion, anywise important. **1870** Hawthorne *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 11 Neither is it anywise essential.

Aonian (e·ɪō·niăn), *a.* Of or belonging to Aonia, a region of ancient Bœotia, which contained the mountains Helicon and Cithaeron, sacred to the Muses or 'Aonian maids.'

1607 Topsell *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 54 The Aonian oxen are of divers colours. **1667** Milton *P. L.* I. 15 Above th' Aonian mount. **1741** Pope *Messiah* 4 The dreams of Pindus and th' Aonian maids.

Aorist (ē·ŏrist), *a. Gram.* [ad. Gr. ἀόριστ-ος indefinite, f. ἀ priv. + ὁριστ-ός, f. ὁρίζ-ειν to limit, define.] One of the past tenses of the Greek verb, which takes its name from its denoting a simple past occurrence, with none of the limitations as to completion, continuance, etc., which belong to the other past tenses. It corresponds to the simple past tense in English, as 'he died.'

1581 Campion in *Confer.* II. (1584) N iiij b, What *tempus* is the verbe? *Camp.* I thinke it be the *Aoriste.* **1750** Harris *Hermes* I. vii. (1786) 123 Yet it seems agreeable to reason, that wherever Time is signified without any further circumscription, than that of Simple present, past or future, the Tense is an Aorist. **1865** R. W. Dale *Jew. Temp.* (1877) 297 In the Authorized Version the Greek aorist is very frequently represented by the English perfect.

Aoristic (ē·ŏrī·stik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἀοριστικ-ός, f. ἀόριστ-ος: see Aorist and -ic.]

1. Undefined, indeterminate.

1846 Grote *Greece* (1854) I. 488 In the genuine Grecian epic, the theme was an unknown and aoristic past. **1876** G. Meredith *Beauch. Career* II. xv. 277 Like certain aoristic combinations in music, like tones of a stringed instrument swept by the wind, enticing, unseizable.

2. Of or pertaining to the aorist tense.

1860 Ellicott *Life of our Lord* vii. 334 The contested ἀπεστείλεν (*John* xviii. 24) is taken in its simple aoristic sense. **1876** Farrar *Gr. Syntax* § 124 The existence of the aoristic termination in such perfects as *vixi, scripsi*, etc.

Aori·stical, *a.* ? *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -al¹.] Of aoristic character, aorist-like; indefinite.

1750 Harris *Hermes* (1841) 153 [Here] the verb *walks* hath the like aoristical or indefinite application.

Aori·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] After the manner of, or as, an aorist.

1647 Vines *Lord's Supper* (1677) 85 Beza hints that ἐσθιόντων αὐτῶν may be Aoristically translated.

† Ao·rn(e, aourne, *v. Obs.* Original form of Adorn, Anorn, q.v.

Aorta (eɪō·rtă). [a. med. or mod.L. *aorta*, a. Gr. ἀορτή, applied by Hippocrates in pl. to the *bronchi, bronchia*, or branches of the windpipe, but subseq. by Aristotle to the great artery, as in modern use; *iit.* that which is hung (cf. ἀορτήρ a hanger, a strap), f. ἀείρ-ειν to raise, lift up.] The great artery or trunk of the arterial system, from its origin in the left ventricle of the heart to its division into the two iliac arteries. Also *fig.*

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 357 The great artery, called *Aorta* by the Physicions. **1621** Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. I. iii, Aorta is the root of all the other [arteries], which serve the whole body. **1859** Carpenter *Anim. Phys.* v. (1872) 226 From the arch of the aorta are given off the arteries which supply the head and upper extremities. **1882** *Society* 7 Oct. 8/2 London's great aorta, the Strand.

Aortal (eɪō·rtăl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -al¹.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an aorta.

1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 978/1 The thoracic or aortal portion of the heart. **1839** Bailey *Festus* iv. (1848) 1 A wimpling streamlet ere its waters grow To size aortal. **1842** Johnson *Farmer's Cycl.* s.v., *Aortal Arteries* of vegetables. The large vessels destined to convey the elaborated juice .. of plants .. So denominated by Dr. Darwin.

Aortic (eɪō·rtik), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *aortic-us*, f. Aorta: see -ic. Cf. mod.Fr. *aortique.*] Of or pertaining to the aorta.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 434 The balance preserved between the pulmonary and aortic circulation. **1872** Huxley *Phys.* v. 101 The aortic trunk enters the cavity of the abdomen.

† Aou·re, *v. Obs.* Original form of Adore, Anoure, q.v.

Ap- *pref.*¹ assimilated form of L. *ad-* 'to,' bef. initial *p-*, as L. *ad-proba-, ap-proba-*. In OFr. this *ad- ap-* was, by regular phonetic law, reduced to *a-* (as in the separate word *ad*), and in this form the Fr. words were adopted in Eng., as *a-part, a-pere, a-ply, a-pose, a-prise, a-prove.* In imitation of the Latin forms, the scribes began to double the *p* in Fr. spelling in 14th c., and in Eng. in 15th,

though, in speech, the prefix is still really *a-* (cf. ăpe'nd, æ'plikănt). By mistake *ap-* was also substituted for *a-* in several words where it had a different origin, as *appair, appeach*: see AD- *pref.* 2, A- *pref.* 10.

Ap- *pref.*[2] in words of Greek origin, for *ἀπ'* the shortened form of *ἀπό* 'off, away,' bef. a vowel, as in *ἀπ-αγωγή ap-agoge*: see APO-.

Ap-, *pref.*[3] [Welsh *ap*, from *map* son, used in pedigrees and a common prefix in surnames, as *Apjohn, Aprys*; cf. *Mac.*]

1647 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* (1677) 108 It would tire a Welshman to reckon up how many *Aps* 'tis removed from an Annal.

Apace (ăpē'ɪs), *adv.* Forms: 4–5 apaas, apas, 4–6 apase, 4– apace. [orig. phr. *a pace*, like *afoot, ahead*, f. A *prep.*[1] of manner + PACE, formerly *pas, paas.*] *lit.* At a pace, *i.e.* at a considerable or good pace; *hence*, With speed; swiftly, quickly, fast.

a. *orig.* of the pace of men.

c 1350 *Rom. Athelston* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 98 Thorwȝout he went a pase. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 465 He cometh to hym apaas. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3724 To Bialacoil she wente apas. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Gal.* v. 7 Ye dyd once runne apace, makyng hastye spede. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxviii. 12 Kings of armies did flee apace. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 486 They are coming towards us too, apace. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. xiv. (1871) 67 He .. pushed on apace.

b. of motion generally, as flowing, gliding, sailing, flying; and hence of the flight of time.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lviii. 6 Like water y[t] runneth a pace. — *Jer.* xlviii. 14 The destruction off Moab commeth on a pace. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Low-C. Wars* 101 Autumn now coming on apace. 1702 POPE *Jan. & May* 783 The ready tears apace began to flow. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 35 Around before the squall she veers apace. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* I. xx, With lay and tale, and laugh, and jest, Apace the evening flew. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 260 The news .. reached Rome apace.

c. of speed or progress in any action.

a 1423 JAMES I *King's Q.* IV. viii, The werk that first is foundit sure May better bere apace. 1530 PALSGR. 418 Thought maketh men age a pace. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 1020 Good Esay doeth cursse them apase. 1604 ROWLANDS *Looke to it* 8 Hoording wealth apace. 1611 COTGR., s.v. *Herbe*, An ill weed growes apace. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* 9 My men begun to sicken apace. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 16 It rained a-pace. 1800 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 192 Dhoondiah's followers are quitting him apace. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* III. Wks. VII. 166 The church Already fills apace. 1841 MISS SEDGWICK *Lett. fr. Abr.* I. 24 Our friendship ripens apace.

†d. of quickness in proceeding to act: At once, immediately. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Cœur de L.* 4041 Now leth in pes, lystenes apas! 1553 A. WILSON *Rhet.* 15 b, We hang theim a pace that offend a lawe. 1723 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Stolen Heiress* v. 371 Do not push me from thee .. For I shall die apace, and go before.

‖ **Apagoge** (æpăgō'ndʒi). [Gr. *ἀπαγωγή* leading away, abduction, also used by Aristotle in the logical sense, f. *ἀπ-άγειν* to lead off.]

†1. *Logic.* The species of syllogism, or syllogistic reasoning, called ABDUCTION. *Obs.*

1727 51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Abduction* in logic, a kind of argumentation by the Greeks called *Apagoge*. 1872 GROTE *Aristotle* I. vi. 290 Another variety of ratiocinative procedure, which he calls Apagoge or Abduction.

2. A demonstration which does not prove a thing directly, but shows the absurdity or impossibility of denying it; a *reductio ad absurdum.*

a 1753 BERKELEY is cited in WORCESTER.

†3. *Math.* 'A progress or passage from one proposition to another, when the first having been once demonstrated, is afterwards employed to the proving of others.' Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753. *Obs.*

Apagogic (æpăgo'dʒik), *a. rare.* [ad. assumed Gr. **ἀπαγωγικ-ός*, f. *ἀπαγωγή*: see prec. and -IC.] Of or pertaining to apagoge, or reduction to absurdity.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2261 The Theorems may be demonstrated by the Apagogick way, or by reduction *ad absurdum.*

Apago'gical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of the nature of apagoge; by *reductio ad absurdum.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Apagogical* Demonstrations. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 25. 41 Why any other apagogical Demonstration, or Demonstration *ad absurdum* should be admitted. 1860 FLEMING *Voc. Philos.* s.v. *Ostensive*, A proof.. is indirect, or apagogical when it evinces the truth of a thesis through the falsehood of its opposite, that is, mediately.

Apago'gically, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In apagogical manner; by means of an apagoge.

1877 CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xvi. 568 An absolute Antinomy of reason, demonstrated apagogically on both sides.

Apagogy (æ'păgodʒi). *rare*—[0]. [a. Fr. *apagogie.*] Used as another form of APAGOGE, though, having the abstract ending -Y, it ought strictly to be: The use or practice of apagogical reasoning.

1847 in CRAIG.

Apaid (ăpē'ɪd), *ppl. a. arch.* Forms: 3–7 apayed, 4–7 apaied, apayd, 5 apayede, 5–6 apayde, 5–7 apaide, 5– apaid; also 4–7 appaied, appayed, 6 appayde, 6–7 appayd, appaid. [f. A-[4] *v.* + -ED. Only a poetic archaism since *c* 1700.]

1. Satisfied, contented, pleased.

1297 R. GLOUC. 117 Mid al he was wel a payed. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. v. 47 With ful lytel þing nature halt hire appaied. *c* 1386 — *Freres Prol.* 18, I pray that noon of yow be evel apayd [*v.r.* a-paide, apeide, ypayd, payd]. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 35 Her husbonde was not best apaied with her for her outegoinge. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1593) 86 The sunne full ill appaid Did with his beames disperse the sand. 1675 T. BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 189 They call me a devil, but be it so, so long as Christ is magnified, I am well a-payed. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiom. Anglo-Lat.* 28 Sufficiently apaid, *satisfactum.* 1867 C. CAYLEY *transl. Lucretius* in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 590 Well-appay'd [L. *placatum*] welkin brightens with an even effulgence.

†2. Repaid, requited, rewarded. *Obs.*

1598 YONG *Diana*, For euery pleasure then, with seuen folde paine I am now apaide. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Piscat. Eclogs.* III. xvii, My sick love (ah love full ill apay'd). 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. lxvi, Thy toils but ill apaid.

†**Apai'n,** **apayne,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OFr. *apeine-r, apaine-r*, to punish, *refl.* to trouble oneself, exert oneself, f. *à* to + *peine* pain, trouble:—L. *pœna* penalty. Also expanded to AN-PEYN, by form-assoc. of pref. *a-* with A-*pref.* 2 = OE. *an, on.*] *refl.* To trouble oneself, exert oneself.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 146 Wel to donne apanyeth ueawe [*printed* neawe], Ach hym apayneth many a screwe To do amys.

†**A-pai'n(e,** *advb. phr. Obs. Sc.* 4–5. Also apayn, apane. [a. Fr. *à peine* at or in trouble or difficulty; see prec.]

1. With difficulty; with much ado; hardly, unwillingly, scarcely.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 64 Folk for-outen Capitane, Bot thai the bettir be a-pane, Sall nocht be all so gud in deid. *Ibid.* 89 Ȝit sall thai fle a-payn. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 911 The toun to sege thaim thocht it was to lang And nocht a payn to wyn it be no slycht.

2. *Apain of*: under penalty or pain of.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 1313, I charge, apayn of loss of lywe, Nane he so bauld yon tyrand for to schrywe.

Apair, Apale, Apall: see APP-.

Apaise, apayse, obs. forms of APPEASE.

Apan, obs. form of UPON.

Apanage, appanage (æ'pănēdʒ). Also 7 appannage, -onage, apennage, 7–8 appennage, -enage. [a. Fr. *apanage* (*appanage, appennage*), f. *apaner* to endow with the means of subsistence, Pr. *apanar*:—L. **appanāre, adpanāre* (common in med.L.), f. *ad* to + *pan-is* bread: see -AGE. The Fr. was often spelt *appanage* in 15–16th c., and regularly *appennage* in 17th (Cotgr.); whence also the same forms in Eng., where *appanage* is still equally common with *apanage.*]

1. The provision made for the maintenance of the younger children of kings, princes, etc.; it was originally a province, jurisdiction, or lucrative office, but the grant has also been made in money. *In apanage*: in possession as an apanage.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 77 a, Belinus .. had for his appannage (as the French terme it) Lægria, Wales and Cornwall. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 91 Valoys was but the Apponage.. of Charles yonger sonne to Philip the second. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. 18 Monsieur hath for his apennage 100000 Liures. 1728 MORGAN *Hist. Algiers* II. i. 217 Abdalaziz .. had the State of Bujeya .. left him in appennage. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. iv. (1871) 70 Bishoprics .. as appanages for the younger sons of great families. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 452 His son received, as usual, the apanage of Cumberland.

2. *loosely*, A specially appropriated possession; a perquisite.

1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. iv. 134 Its revenues and its empire will become the appanage of the hardy soldier. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 26 July 71 The diplomatic service .. must always remain the apanage of the wealthy.

3. A territory or property in the dependent condition of an apanage in sense 1; a dependency.

1807 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 166/2 Ireland .. the most valuable appanage of our empire. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 187 The period when a 'New World' was the appanage of a European peninsula.

4. *transf.* A specially appointed, and hence, a natural or necessary, adjunct, accompaniment, endowment, or attribute.

1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* v. (1685) 36 One of the necessary Appanages of God's Omnipotency. 1731 SWIFT *To Gay* Wks. 1775 IV. I. 168 Had he thought it fit, That wealth should he the appennage of wit. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. viii. 146 Respect is not the appanage of such as I am. 1875 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* 249 This fretful and petulant appetite for applause, the proper apanage of small poets.

Apanaged (æ'pănēdʒd), *ppl. a.*; also appan-. [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Endowed with an apanage.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. II. xiv. 127 Sigismund, if apanaged with Brandenburg alone .. might have done tolerably well there. 1875 *Blackie's Pop. Encycl.* 203/2 The descendants of the apanaged princes.

Apanagist (æ'pănēdʒist). *rare.* Also appan-. [a. Fr. *apanagiste*: see prec. and -IST.] The holder of an apanage.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 144/1 Towards the close of the thirteenth century the rights of the apanagist were still further circumscribed.

Apanthropinization (æpănθrōpinaizē'ɪ-ʃən). *rare*—[1]. [n. of action f. assumed vb. *apanthropinize*: see AP- *pref.*[2] and ANTHROPINISM.] Withdrawal from preoccupation with what relates to man.

1880 G. ALLEN in *Mind* V. 451 The primitive human conception of beauty must .. have been purely anthropinistic .. All its subsequent history must be that of an apanthropinisation .. a gradual regression or concentric widening of æsthetic feeling around this fixed point [man].

Apanthropy (æpi'ænθrŏpi), *rare*—[0]. [ad. Gr. *ἀπανθρωπία*, n. of state f. *ἀπάνθρωπ-ος* away from men, solitary, f. *ἀπ(ό)* away from + *ἄνθρωπος* man: cf. mod.Fr. *apanthropie.*] (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Apanthropy*, in medicine, denotes a love of solitude. 1839 HOOPER *Med. Dict., Apanthropy* .. A species of melancholy characterised by a dislike to society. 1847 in CRAIG.

Apar-: see under later spelling APPAR-.

Aparail, aparceive: see APPAREL, APPERCEIVE.

†**Aparau'nt.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OFr. *aparant, -ent*, 'le pays qui dépend d'un autre, qui lui est soumis, les dépendances' (Godef.):—L. *adpārēnt-em*, pple. of *adpārē-re*, in sense 'to appear as a servant, wait upon, attend': see APPEAR.] A dependency.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1007 An erde of erþe þe swettest As aparaunt to paradis þat plantted þe dryȝtyn.

†**Apa'rdon,** *v. Obs. Sc.* Also 6 app-. [f. PARDON *v.*: see A- *pref.* 11.] To pardon.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* II. 91 Deir freind, I pray apardoun me. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* (1846) I. 235 He will apardoun thare formar offenses. 1586 JAMES VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 224 III. 20 Appardon I pray you my free speaking.

‖ **Aparithmesis** (æ'pări þmī'sis). *Rhet.* [Gr. *ἀπαρίθμησις*, n. of action f. *ἀπαριθμέ-ειν* to count off.] 'A figure in rhetorick; enumeration.' Todd.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Aparithmesis*, in rhetoric, denotes the answer to the protasis or proposition itself. Thus if the protasis be *appellandi tempus non erat*, the Aparithmesis is *at tecum anno plus vixi.*

Apart (ăpā'ɪt), *adv.*; also 5 at part. [Fr. *à part*, f. *à* to, *part* place, side; though formally identified with Eng. phrases like *a-side, a-head*, the various senses closely follow the Fr.]

1. To one side, aside, to a place removed from the general body. a. of motion.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 636 Adrow him apart þanne and saide. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xiv. 13 He retired .. into a desert place apart. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 282 Thy heart is bigge, get thee a-part and weepe. 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. i. I, I saw him ride a-part. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 2nd S. Christm. ii, Then stole apart to weep and die.

b. of position.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 384 Two .. preysed þe penyworthes, apart by hem-selue. 1432 *Paston Lett.* 18. I. 34 Speche .. had unto the King at part and in prive. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* III. Wks. 1557, 245/1 Our sauiour at tyme taught his apostles a part. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* xiii. 13 Iudas being apart with the Elders. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 498 ₱ 3 When they were apart, the impostor revealed himself. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 3rd S. Epiph. ii, As I walk and muse apart.

2. Apart from each other, separately; asunder, parted. (Also of the parts of a thing.)

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* IV. 36 Comliche a clerk than .. pronouncid þe poyntis aparte to hem alle. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amend.* I. 177 The Spartans lived in villages apart. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. i. 41 They died three hours apart. 1829 HOOD *E. Aram* iv, His hat was off, his vest apart.

3. Separately in consideration; as a separate or distinct object of thought.

1577–87 HARRISON *Engl.* I. II. xxiv. 356 To deale with some of these antiquities apart. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ix. § 3 The inquiry touching human nature entire, as a just portion of knowledge to be handled apart. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 54 Let us view each ingredient apart. 1843 MILL *Logic* II. vi. § 1 This is a case which merits examination apart.

4. Away from others in action or function; separately, independently, individually.

c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (R.) Ye han in your bodie diuers members .. euerich aparte to his owne doing. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1632) 304 To make those things subsist a-part which haue the selfe-same generall Nature. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. xvii. (1739) 34 Their power .. was exercised either collectively, or apart and severally. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. 97 All that they have each of them apart imagined. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. I. 30 When I form designs Apart from all the gods.

b. In this sense it often acquires by ellipsis of *being, standing, existing*, etc., an adjective force = Separate. (Cf. Fr. *c'est un homme à part.*)

1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 34 Qualities and accomplishments .. which might form a chapter apart for her. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 331 The London clergy were always spoken of as a class apart. 1868 MILL *Eng. & Irel.*, There is no other civilised nation which is so far apart from Ireland in the character of its history.

5. *fig.* Aside, away from all employment or consideration, as in *To set, lay, put apart*: to put away, dismiss. (Fr. *mettre, laisser à part.*) *arch.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 Whiche grace .. hath compelled me to sette aparte alle ingratitude. 1558 KNOX *Regim. Wom.* (1878) 20 All shame laid a parte, they .. learned the feates of warre. 1611 BIBLE *James* i. 21 Wherefore lay apart all filthinesse. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* East. Tues. viii, Let Pleasure go, put Care apart.

b. In absolute phrases, as 'jesting apart' (Fr. *raillerie à part*) = Laid aside, put out of question.

1732 BERKELEY *Min. Philos.* I. 52 But, Authority apart, what do you say to Experience? *a* 1744 POPE *Epil. to Shore* 11 But let me die, all raillery apart. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. ix. 20 However, jesting apart, get your hat.

6. Away from common use for a special purpose. **To set apart:** to separate, devote, consecrate. (Fr. *mettre à part.*)

1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 492 Whom God did neuer set a part to that holy seruice. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xiii. 12 Thou shalt set apart [COVERDALE, sunder out] vnto the Lord all that openeth the matrix. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 13 If no places were set apart for the worship of God. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 10 ¶ 2 Families that set apart an Hour in every Morning for Tea. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* ii. 22 A portion of the sacrifice was set apart for him.

7. *Const.* In all senses it may be followed by *from*.

1617 *Fanua Ling.* 523 Let us be separated a-part from the company. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lug.* I. v. 87, I see no crime in Elizabeth's taste apart from the means. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 16. 312 What then can the viscous theory mean apart from the facts? 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xiii. 184 The precise period at which the Commons first sat apart from the Lords is equally unknown.

¶ *From* is rarely omitted, leaving *apart* to act as a preposition = Away from. (Common in Fr.)

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 289 Apart this city, in the harbour.

† Apa·rt, *v. Obs.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To set aside, put away, remove, separate.

1563 SACKVILLE *Mirr. Mag.* Induct. xiv, When I sawe no ende that could aparte The deadly dewle. 1594 R. PARSONS *Next Succession* II. ix. 202 That al fansie and fonde opinion of the vulgar people be aparted, in this matter, from truth and substance. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. vi. I. 157 We may very well cross the way, and apart ourselves from danger.

2. To depart (from), to quit. *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Epist.* 239 To succour their necessities and to appart their conversations.

† A pa·rt, *advb. phr. Obs.* or *dial.* [A *prep.*1 in + PART: cf. the earlier A-PARTY.] In part, partly.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 25 That causeth me a parte to be hevy in my herte. 1548 GESTE *Prince Masse* 133 Which matere is .. not a parte only but throughlie faultie.

Apartly, obs. variant of APERTLY *adv.*, openly.

Apartment (ăpā·rtmĕnt). Also 7–8 app-; 7 **appartiment.** [a. Fr. *appartement*, ad. med.L. *appartīmentum*, f. *appartīre* to apportion, f. L. *ad* to + *partī-re* to divide, share.]

1. A portion of a house or building, consisting of a suite or set of rooms, allotted to the use of a particular person or party. *arch.*

1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 14 Our new lodgings .. a very handsome apartment just over against the Hall-court. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* (1680) 65 Mr. George Giffard who lived in an appartiment of the house. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmccccxcv/2 The Great Hall of his Majesty's Apartment. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A compleat Apartment must consist of a hall, a chamber, an antechamber, a closet, and a cabinet or wardrobe. *a* 1794 GIBBON *Autobiogr.* 27 My apartment consisted of three elegant and well-furnished rooms. 1883 *Standard* 10 May 8/4 To be let, furnished .. a large and handsome Apartment, the residence of an English family leaving Genoa.

2. A single room of a house; the original sense being expressed by the plur. *apartments.*

1715 in *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmmccccxxxviii/1 Apartments are fitting up in the .. College .. for Sig. Aldobrandi. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xvi, I stole softly to the window of my apartment. 1824 MARY MITFORD *Our Village* Ser. I. (1863) 8 The curate's lodgings—apartments his landlady would call them. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III. 186 Her morning-room was an airy apartment on the first-floor.

† 3. Separate, proper, or special place of abode; quarters; place appropriated to any purpose. *Obs.*

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-mec.* xli. § 6 Fish will .. hide themselves in their private apartments. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 205 No other Place or Apartment in the Globe, etc. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* 54 When I came down from my Appartment in the Tree.

† 4. A separate division of any enclosure; a compartment. *Obs.*

1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* II. (1857) 397 In case a bullet peirce thro' .. and the water come in, it shall come into but one apartment. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 127 What Apartments, or Partitions, to make on your Ground-plot. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* 115 Every drawer shall be sub-divided into cells .. The apartment for peace or war .. may in a very few days be filled with several arguments perfectly new.

Apartmental (ăpā·rtmĕntăl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an apartment.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 284 To personal would have succeeded apartmental decoration. 1881 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 5/1 Dwellings on the 'apartmental' principle.

Apartness (ăpā·rtnĕs). [f. APART used as adj. + -NESS.] The quality of being or standing apart, either locally or in character.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 24 A mild, benevolent coldness and apartness. 1879 STOPF. BROOKE *Milton* iii. 55 Its tone of apartness from strife was not long the tone of Milton.

† A-pa·rty, *adv. Obs.*; also 4–5 a parti·e. [prop. phr. *a party* in part: see A *prep.*1 and PARTY. Fr. *en partie.*] In part, partly; opposed to *in whole.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 3272 Here haf I talde yhow aparty, Of sum payns of purgatory. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xiii. 9 For a parti [1382 of party] we knowun, and a parti we prophecien. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 278 Swettest wynes hevy are, The white a partie salt is not to spare.

† Apa·ss, *v. Obs.* [a. OFr. *apasse-r*, f. *à* to + *passer* to PASS.] *intr.*, rarely *trans.* To pass on or by (in space or time).

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2472 This beggar apasseing That dar so speke to a king. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. v. 46 Whan þei [riches] ben apassed, nedys þei maken hem pore þat forgon þe rychesses. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2827 [They] were a-passid & entrid in-to grete dispeyr.

† Apa·ssed, apast, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Past by. (Often, like *past*, used as *adv.* or *prep.*)

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 148 Fort .. That Ich am apassed this hache. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 539 þe day wat3 al apassed date. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2832 Hit is twelmonth and more apaste. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XX. 125 þe nyht was wel apast.

† Apa·ssioned, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. OFr. *apassionné* or Sp. *apasionado*, with ppl. ending -ED. Cf. APPASSIONATE, -D, and IMPASSIONED.] Influenced by passion; biased, hostile.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Epist.* (1577) 157 The base Countrie people doe holde the words of their Lord for gospel, and of the officer [of justice] as apassioned.

Apathaton, corruption of *epitheton*, EPITHET.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 14, I spoke it tender Juvenall, as a congruent apathaton, appertaining to thy young daies.

Apathetic (æpăþe·tik), *a.* [f. APATHY, after PATHETIC.] Of, or pertaining to, apathy; insensible to suffering or emotion generally; unemotional; indifferent to what is calculated to move the feelings or excite attention.

1744 HARRIS *Happiness* (T.) I am not to be apathetick, like a statue. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Nov. 539 A sort of apathetic assent. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. 131 A people so apathetic to gain. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xii. 138 He wept himself into an apathetic tranquillity.

Apathe·tical, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* vii. (1873) 87 The easy apathetical indolence of the mere country gentleman.

Apathe·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY2.] Without emotion; with indifference, stolidly.

1831 *Crayons fr. Commons* II His tone was apathetically tame. 1842 EMERSON in *Corr. Carlyle, etc.* I. 366 Love him or hate him or apathetically pass by him. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 563/1 Listening apathetically to the preacher.

Apa·thic. ? *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Fr. *apathique*: see APATHY and -IC.] Without sensation.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 107/2 Lamarck proposed three great divisions, the lowest of which comprehended the animals regarded by him as apathic or automatic.

Apathist (æ·păþist). *rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀπαθ-ής* (see APATHY) + -IST. Cf. mod.Fr. *apathiste.*] One addicted to apathy, one sunk in stolid indifference.

1640 BRATHWAIT *Boulster Lect.* 216 Stoicall apathists who are insensible of passion. 1818 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* I. 119 Writing in a remote village among apathists and ignorants.

Apathistical (æpăþi·stikăl), *a.* ? *Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. + -ICAL.] Of the nature of an apathist; unemotional.

1795 W. SEWARD *Anecd.* V. 252 (T.) Fontenelle was of a good-humoured and apathistical disposition.

Apathize (æ·păþəiz), *v. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀπαθ-ής* insensible + -IZE.] To render insensible.

1848 SIR J. Y. SIMPSON in *Lancet* July 41 The hand .. in liquid chloroform is usually somewhat more deeply apathized than the other hand .. in the vapour.

A·pathized, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Rendered insensible, sunk in apathy.

1852 EMERSON in *Corr. Carlyle, etc.* II. 214, I very well understand all that you say about 'apathized moods.'

Apathy (æ·păþi). [a. Fr. *apathie*, ad. L. *apathīa*, a. Gr. *ἀπαθεια*, n. of state f. *ἀπαθής* without feeling, f. *ἀ* priv. + *παθ-* (*πάθος*) suffering, passion.]

1. Freedom from, or insensibility to, suffering; hence, freedom from, or insensibility to, passion or feeling; passionless existence.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 74 They .. do terme those joies, those promptitudes of the will .. by the name of *Eupathies*, i.[e.] good affections and not of *Apathies*, that is to say, Impassibilities. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 469/2 He, from his Apathy and the Tranquillity of his life, had the attribute of fortunate bestow'd on him. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reff.* III. x. (1675) 214 Because the Passions are (sometimes) Mutinous, to wish an Apathy. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 91 In lazy Apathy let Stoic's boast Their virtue fix'd. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* I. 360 Apathy was considered by the Stoics as the highest condition of Humanity.

2. Indolence of mind, indifference to what is calculated to move the feelings, or to excite interest or action.

a 1733 NORTH *Lives* II. 158 He wanted a good general apathy .. [i.e.] 1. as to himself, equanimity; 2. as to all others, indifference. *a* 1764 R. LLOYD *Poetry Prof.* Wks. 1774 I. 35 Forsake their apathy a while. 1820 LAMB *Imperf. Symp., Ess.* (1876) III. 220, I am .. a bundle of prejudices .. the veriest thrall to sympathies, apathies, antipathies. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. vi. 202 A certain apathy or sluggishness in his nature which led him .. to leave events to take their own course.

3. *transf.* (of the markets, etc.)

1881 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 3/3 The piece market shows great apathy.

Apatite (æ·păţəit). *Min.* [mod. f. (by Werner 1786) Gr. *ἀπάτη* deceit + -ITE; in reference to the diverse and deceiving forms of the mineral.] A native crystallized phosphate of lime, varying in colour from white to green, blue, violet, brown; transparent, translucent, or opaque.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* III. 51 It is .. much better to talk .. of phosphate of lime, than of apatite. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 284 Apatite .. is found crystallized in ejected blocks and lava. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 146 Under the microscope apatite appears in elongated hexagonal prisms.

† Apau·se, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. A- *pref.* 11 + PAUSE *v.*] To cause to stop, to stop (any one).

1554 PILKINGTON *Exam. & Writ.* 86 With this saying he [Bonner] was apaused.

Apawl, obs. form of APPALL *v.*

Apay (ăpē·ı), *v. arch.* Forms: 3–4 **apaie,** 4–5 **apaye, apey,** 6 **appaie,** 5–7 **appay, apay.** [a. OFr. *apay-er, apai-er* (Pr. *apaiar, apagar*), f. late L. **ad-pācāre*, f. *ad* to, completely + *pācāre* to please, satisfy, *orig.* to pacify, f. *pāc-em* peace (cf. APPEASE and PAY). After 1500 often refashioned as *ap-pay*: see AP- *pref.*1 Since 1700, found only in pa. pple., as a poetic archaism: see APAID.]

1. To satisfy, content, please. *arch.*

a 1250 *Meid. Marg.* li, I sende him to þe, To turne þine herte ant apaie me. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1249 She ellesswhere hath now hire herte apeyde. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 574 Other ladyes wolde say, Myzthe no womman the apay. *c* 1550 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 116 The priest of this household would be full well apayd both with you and with me. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 292 To goe about to please and appay divine goodnesse. 1683 CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cl.* 76 Well appaid With what her greedy thoughts had tasted on. 1870 MORRIS *Earth. Par.* III. II. 32 Or all is nought .. Or of my tale shall ye be well apaid.

† 2. To repay, requite. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Vjb, Thenne was the good man wel apayed by the falsnes of the old .. woman. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. v. 33 Eke with gratefull service me right well apay. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. iv. (1632) 200 The Gods .. reward and appay thee. 1631 QUARLES *Sampson* 290 E're he can appay His wrong with timely vengeance.

Ape (ēp), *sb.* Forms: 1 **apa,** 2– **ape.** *Pl.* 1 **apan,** 2–4 **apen,** 3– **Apes.** [OE. *apa* m., *ape* f., cogn. w. LG. *ape*, Du. *aap*, OHG. *affo* m., *affe* f., MHG. *affe*, ON. *api* (Sw. *apa*). Prob. an adopted word in OTeut.; cf. OIr. *apa*, Wel. *epa*; Slav. *op-*, in Old Boh. *op*, Boh. *op-ice*, Slovak *op-ica*.]

1. An animal of the monkey tribe (*Simiadæ*); before the introduction of 'monkey' (16th c.), the generic name, and still (since 1700) sometimes so used poetically or rhetorically, or when their uncouth resemblance to men and mimicry of human action is the main idea (due to reaction of the vb. *ape* upon the sb. whence it was formed).

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 827 (Sweet *O. E. T.*) *Phitecus*, apa. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 366 Wið apan bite oððe mannes, smyre mid fearres geallan. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 6464 Visage after martyn apen: Folke heo buth, ful eovel y-schapen! *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2298 Wilde beris & apes. 1366 MAUNDEV. xxii. 239 Babewynes, apes, marmesettes, and othere dyverse bestes. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6839 Make I not wel tumble myn apes? 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xiii. 21 Estriches shal dwell there, and Apes [1611 Satyres] shal daunse there. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* 39 The fayrest of Apes is fowle. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 211 Prouerbe: An ape vvilbe an ape, by kinde as they say, Though that ye clad him all in purple array. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 249 Apes With foreheads villanous low. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Femme*, Euerie Ape thinkes her puppie the fairest. 1650 B. *Discollim.* 5 The Proverb, A guilty conscience is as afraid of a feather, as an Apes tayl of a whip. 1727 POPE *Dunciad* I. 282 Less human genius than God gives an ape. 1857 BOHN *Handbk. Prov.* 310 An Ape's an ape; a varlet's a varlet; Though they be clad in silk or scarlet. 1870 MORRIS *Earth. Par.* I. I. 377 Quick-chattering apes, that yet in mockery Of anxious men wrinkle their ugly brows.

2. *spec.* A member of the *Simiadæ*, having no tail nor cheek-pouches; including the gorilla, chimpanzee, orang-outan, and gibbons.

1699 TYSON (*title*) Ourang-Outang sive Homo Sylvestris; or the Anatomy of a Pigmy compared with a Monkey, an Ape, and a Man. 1764 WILLIAMS *Dict. Arts* s.v., The ape, properly so called, is without a tail. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 144 We say that an *ape* is a monkey without a tail, and a *baboon* a monkey with a short tail, reserving the term *monkey* more particularly for those species which have very long tails; and though our early writers use these three words indiscriminately .. yet the significations here given have generally prevailed since the time of Ray, and are now exclusively adopted. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. 181 Why have not apes acquired the intellectual powers of man?

b. *To play the ape* (referring to the way in which these animals mimic human form and gestures): to imitate, *esp.* in an inferior or spurious manner, to counterfeit, mimic the reality.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 343/1 He playeth the Ape, and counterfeteth what God hath ordeined for our saluation. 1648 *Pet. Eastern Ass.* 23 Themselves may .. play the Apes in Pulpits.

3. Hence *fig.* One who 'plays the ape'; an imitator, a mimic; a. contemptuously or derisively.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 248 And lauhweð þe olde ape [the devil] lude to bismare. 1561 DAUS *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 316 Antichrist, the Ape of our Lord Christ. 1592 GREENE in *Shaks. Cent. Pr.* 2 Let these Apes imitate your admired inventions. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 360 The diuell is Gods ape, and seekes to counterfeit Him almost in euery thing. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 298 Every genius has his apes. 1855 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. vii. 332 This spurious liberalism, which is but a ridiculous ape of charity.

† b. in a good or neutral sense. *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 51 The wise and discreet is the Ape of God. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 10 The Poets (with their apes, the painters, limmers, and carvers). 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. ii. 31 O sleepe, thou Ape of death, lie dull upon her! 1650 ASHMOLE *Arcanum* (ed. 3) 201 Philosophy, which is the Ape of Nature.

† 4. *transf.* A fool. *God's ape*: a natural born fool. *To make any one his ape, to put an ape in his hood,* to befool or dupe him. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 814 Sche nere so michel ape That sche hir laid doun to slape At hir dore. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 706 He made the person and the peple his Apes. *c* 1386 — *Prioresses Prol.* 6 The monk put in the mannes hood an ape And in his wyves eek, by seint Austyn. 1513 DOUGLAS

Æneis IV. Prol. 21 Your trew seruandis [bene] silly goddis apis. 1593 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ix. 31 Thus was the ape By their faire handling put into Malbeccoes cape. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 194 Iollity for Apes, and greefe for Boyes. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 154 That she should instigate the titled ape her husband to write to me.

5. Sea Ape: the fish *Squalus Vulpes*, also called Sea Fox, and Thresher.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 375 As the Lion recovereth by eating an Ape of the Earth, so is the Dolphin cured by eating an Ape of the Sea. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 86 Sea-fox, *Synon.* Sea-ape. 1861 J. COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I. 37 Sea ape='Thrasher.

6. *To lead apes in hell*: the fancied consequence of dying an old maid. *To say an ape's paternoster*: to chatter with cold.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 87 Rather thou shouldest leade a lyfe to thine owne lyking in earthe, than .. leade Apes in Hell. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* II. i. 34 She is your treasure .. I must .. for your loue to her, leade Apes in hell. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* I. 2 'Tis an old proverb, and you know it well, That women dying maids lead apes in hell. 1611 COTGR., *Grelotter*, To shake, tremble .. say an Apes Pater-noster. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xi, He would flay the Fox, say the Apes Paternoster. 1723 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bold Stroke* II. i, Poor girl: she must certainly lead Apes, as the saying is. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 198 Joining with other old women, in leading their apes in Tartarus.

†7. as *adj.* Foolish, silly. *adv.* Foolishly, sillily.

c 1370 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1879) 412 Many siche ape resouns han men herd agenus crist. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 33 Some are ape dronke, full of laughter and of toyes, Some mery dronke.

8. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *ape-headed, ape-like, ape-mind*; **†ape-bearer, -carrier**, one who carried a monkey about for exhibition, a strolling buffoon; **†ape-fox**, ? the opossum; **†ape-keeper, -ward**, = ape-bearer; **†ape-leader**, an old maid, see 6; **†ape-ware**, counterfeit wares.

1647 WARD *Simple Cobl.* 29 Ape-headed pullets, which invent Antique foole-fangles. 1859 R. BURTON in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXIX. 314 The general aspect in old age .. among the women, is hideously ape-like. 1859 MILL *Lib.* 106 Any other faculty than the apelike one of imitation. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 101, I know this man well: he hath bene since an Ape-bearer. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Charac.* O 7 (T.) There is nothing in the earth so pitiful; no, not an ape-carrier. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* v. i, Jugglers, and gipsies .. colonies of beggars, tumblers, ape-carriers. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. (ed. 7) 570 Gesner calleth this Beast an Ape-Foxe, or a Fox-Ape. 1600 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* ii. (1632) Let Ape-keepers, and Players catch the eares of their Auditory. 1651 BROME *Jov. Crew* II. (1652) 372, I will rather hazard my being one of the Devil's Ape-leaders, then to marry while he is melancholly. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VI. 119 'No,' quaþ an Apeward 'for nout þat I knowe.' *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 248 Ne mei he buten scheawe þe uorð sumwhat of his apeware.

Ape (ēip), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. To imitate, mimic: **a.** pretentiously, irrationally, or absurdly.

1632 MASSINGER *City Mad.* IV. iv, Why should you ape The fashions of court-ladies? 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. ii, Curse on the Stripling! how he apes his Sire! 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 179 ▸3 When they assume the dignity of knowledge, or ape the sprightliness of wit. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Quiet Neighb.* x. (1878) 172 That foolish emulation which makes one class ape another from afar.

b. in a good or neutral sense. *rare.*

1634 HERBERT *Trav.* 15 The women imitate (or ape) the men. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 124 Alabaster .. which apes ivory in the whiteness and smoothness thereof. 1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* xiii. (1685) 119 Art, which is man's offspring, doth ape nature. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Passage* XVI. 252 Aping the appearance of the animal.

2. *To ape it*: to play the ape, mimic the reality.

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Def. Protector* 2 What's a Protector? He's a stately Thing, That Apes it in the Non-age of a King. 1672 JACOMB *Rom.* viii. (1868) 304 The devil who loves to ape it after God. 1683 tr. *Erasm. Mor. Encom.* 81 One apes it about in the streets, to court popularity.

†Apea·ce, *v. Obs. rare.* [var. of APPEASE, assimilated to sb. PEACE.] To make at peace, pacify.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1842) II. 621 Than I answered them, smylyng, to apeace them. 1548 HALL *Edw. V* (R.) She would mitigate and apeace his mynde.

†A·peacement. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -MENT. Variant of APPEASEMENT.] Propitiation.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 700 The head which is gone before into heauen, in whom is apeacement for our sinnes.

A-peak (ăpī·k), *adv.* (*a.*) *Naut.* Forms: 6 7 a-pike, 7– a-peek, 8– a-peak. [a. Fr. *à pic* vertically; in naval lang. 'le bâtiment est à pic sur son ancre' vertically over its anchor; f. *à* 'to, at, according to' + *pic* 'vertex, summit': see PEAK, PIKE.]

1. In a vertical position; vertical. **a.** 'A *ship* drawn directly over the anchor is *apeek*; when the forestay and cable form a line, it is *short stay apeek*; when in a line with the main stay, *long stay apeek*. The anchor is *apeek* when the cable has been sufficiently hove in to bring the ship over it.' Adm. Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867.

1596 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 30 By reason of my riding with my Anchor a pike. 1627 SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 38 Is the Anchor a pike, that is, to heaue the Hawse of the ship right ouer the Anchor. 1670 DRYDEN *Tempest* I. i, Come, Bullies, chear up! heave lustily. The Anchor's a Peek. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 172 The resolution, to order all their anchors to be heaved a-peak. 1812 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Manœuvring* iii, The anchor a-peak, and the sails ready for dropping.

b. *fig.*

1748 SMOLLETT *R. Random* (1812) I. 14 He's going, the land crabs will have him; his anchor's a-peak.

c. '*Yards apeek*: when they are topped, so as to resemble St. Andrew's cross; it is done as a token of mourning, or for convenience.' Adm. Smyth.

1692 in *Smith's Seaman's Gram.* xvi. 80 *To Ride a Peek*, is when the Yards are so ordered, that they seem to make the Figure of St. Andrews Cross.

d. *Oars apeak*: held vertically.

[1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 306 Setting their Oares on pike.] 1870 *Standard at Home* 281 (Burial of Mr. Peabody) The 'Leyden' .. steamed slowly .. up the harbour, followed by the boats, the men with oars apeak.

Apease, -eese, obs. forms of APPEASE.

Apece, -cy: see A B C.

Aped (ēipt), *ppl. a.* [f. APE *v.* + -ED.] Imitated; counterfeit.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 37 Himself he in ap'd Regal Robe attires.

Apedom (ēi·pdəm). *rare.* [f. APE *sb.* + -DOM.] The estate or state of apes.

1853 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XIV. ii. 85 [They] had not yet emerged from this early condition of apedom.

Apehood (ēi·phud). [f. APE *sb.* + -HOOD.] The condition or nature of an ape.

1825 R. AYTON *Ess. & Sk. Char.* 89 A handful of nuts brought out, in a moment [discovers] the inalienable apehood of the monkey-players. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iv. (1858) 18 He too may be ignorant; but he has not sunk from decent manhood to squalid apehood.

Apeire, var. APPAIR *v. Obs.*, to impair.

Apel-: see later sp. under APPEL-.

Apel, obs. form of APPLE.

Apeling (ēi·plin). *rare.* [f. APE *sb.* + -LING.] A diminutive or young ape.

1861 CDL. WISEMAN *Ess.* (1865) 27 Probably a gorilla points out man to his apelings as a very degenerate specimen of his descendants.

Apelles (ăpe·līz). The name of a distinguished Greek painter in the time of Alexander the Great; sometimes used connotatively for a master artist.

c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Wks.* 1711, 2/1 Gold-smith of all the stars, with silver bright Who moon enamels, Apelles of the flow'rs. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 227 That none besides .. an Apelles shou'd draw their picture.

†Apelu·chier, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OFr. *apeluchier, espeluchier*, mod.Fr. *éplucher*, f. *es* :—L. *ex* out + **pelucher* = Pr. *pelucar*, It. *pilucare*, according to Diez, deriv. vb. f. L. *pīlāre* to pull out hairs, f. *pīlus* hair: cf. PLUSH.] To pick faults, to carp.

1340 *Ayenb.* 253 Nas3 uor to apeluchier, ne zeche kendelich scele, huer he non ne heþ.

Apen-: see later spelling APPEN-.

Apen, apenion, obs. ff. OPEN, OPINION.

Ape·nt, var. form of APPEND *v.*[1] *Obs.* To pertain.

a 1400 *Chester Pl.* (1847) 131 Our Lorde will us lere whereto it [the star in the East] will apente. *Ibid.* 189 Yf you wiste wherto it would apente. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XXVI, To you, my lorde of Yorke, this dooeth appent.

Apepsy (ăpe·psi). *Med.* [ad. mod.L. *apepsia* (often used instead), a. Gr. ἀπεψία indigestion, f. ἀ priv. + πέπτ-ειν to digest. Cf. mod.Fr. *apepsie*.] Lack of digestive power.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Apepsie*, incoction, crudity of the stomach. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Apepsy, apepsia*. 1801 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* III. 202 Violent apepsy, as in low fevers, and total want of digestion. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 123 The condition known as apepsia.

Aper-: see later spelling APPER-.

Aper (ēi·pəɹ). *rare*⁻⁰. [f. APE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who apes; 'a ridiculous imitator or mimick.' J.

‖Aperçu (apersü). [Fr., pa. pple. of *apercevoir* to perceive.] A summary exposition, a conspectus.

1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 15 Feb., Who could read Mr. Green's hook without finding in it much new knowledge and many luminous aperçus. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Nov. 21 Demonstrations or aperçus of considerable scientific value.

†Ape·re, *v. Obs.* [a. OFr. *apere, apaire*, pres. sing. of *aparie-r* to make equal or similar, to liken :—late L. **ad-, ap-pariā-re*, f. *ad* to + *par-em* equal. Cf. APPARIATE.] *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be equal.

c 1440 LONELICH *Graal* II. 37 Thanne seide the peple .. that he to god aperede.

Aperient (āpī·əriĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *aperient-em*, pr. pple. of *aperī-re* (orig. *āperī-re*) to open, f. *ā* = *ab* off, away + *par(i)-ĕre* to get; cf. Eng. *undo*.] **A.** *adj.* Opening the bowels; laxative. **B.** *sb.* [sc. medicine, article of diet.]

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 961 (J.) They be of three intentions: refrigerant, corroborative, and aperient. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* iii. (1682) 257 Agrimony an Aperient. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 234 Air, exercise, proper regimen of diet, and aperients may relieve them. 1872 BAKER *Nile Trib.* i. 6 A small piece .. renders the draught a strong aperient.

Aperispermic (ăpe·rispə·ɹmik), *a. Bot.* [f. A-*pref.* 14 priv. + PERISPERMIC.] Having no albumen round the embryo of the seed; non-albuminous.

1878 MASTERS *Henfrey's Bot.* 302 Aperispermic seeds.

Aperitive (ăpe·rĭtiv), *a.* Also 7 **apperitive**, 6–8 **aperative**. [variant of APERTIVE, after mod.Fr. *apéritif, -ive*, older Fr. *apertif*, med.L. *apertīvus* and *aperitīvus*, It. *apertivo* and *aperitivo*.]

A. *adj.* **†1.** Tending to open. *Obs. rare.*

1685 BOYLE *Free Enq.* 381 Its [a key's] Power of opening a Door (which, perhaps, some School-Men would call its aperitive Faculty).

2. *Med.* Tending to open the bowels; aperient.

1582 HESTER *Phiorav. Secr.* I. xvi. 16 Warme and drie and aperatiue. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxxvii. (1632) 434 Aperitive things are good for a man thats troubled with the collike. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 167 Smallage is diuretic and aperitive.

B. *sb.* [sc. medicine, article of diet.]

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xvi. 361 Apperitives .. open the mouths of the vessels. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. vi. 216 Administer to each of them aperitives. 1841 *Chamb. Jrnl.* X. 260 The other physicians .. all insisted on the use of the strongest aperitives.

Apern, obs. form of APRON.

A per se, apersee: see A (the letter) IV.

Apert (ăpē·ɹt), *a.* and *adv. arch.* Also 4–6 **appert**, and aphet. PERT. [a. OFr. *apert*:—L. *apert-um* open, pa. pple. of *aperī-re* to open: see APERIENT. In OFr. the word was to some extent confused with *aspert* = *espert*:—L. *expertus*, 'expert,' which seems to have affected some of the senses.]

A. *adj.*

1. Open, manifest, public, plain, unconcealed. (Opposed to *privy*.) *arch.* since *c* 1700.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 29 Gaf Saynt Cutbert Londes & lipes, with chartir aperte. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 8 Glotonie, lecherie, and othere synnis prevy or apert. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6153 Religiouse folk ben fulle covert; Seculer folk ben more appert. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D ij b, Appert or knowen myracles. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIV. XXV, In vaine he had attempted to be king by apert and open force [*palam atque aperte*]. 1681 GLANVILL *Saducismus* I. (ed. 2) 99 The apert confession of the Nullibists. 1849 S. MAITLAND *Ess.* 392 Gardiner got many 'nips,' both 'privy' and apert, for his share in the book. 1879 WARD *Chaucer* i. 41 Our national life in this period .. in its 'apert,' if not in its 'privy' sides .. lacks the seriousness belonging to men and to generations.

†b. 'Open' in sound. *Obs.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. xi. (R.) They [vowels] are therefore stiled apert or open letters.

†2. Manifest to the understanding, plain, evident.

1340 *Ayenb.* 203 Yef þe wordes byeþ uoule .. þet is apert tokne þet þe uoulhede .. byeþ ine þe herte. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* 238 Which had bene the directer speech and more apert. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* 7 There are in Zuinglius .. most apert sentences from which it is gathered that God is the Author of sin.

†3. Straightforward, direct; brisk, bold. (With *batayle aperte* cf. 'open battle.') *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2450 Ther ros batayle aperte; Ten hundrid weoren to dethe y-dight. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 73 Thai .. full manfully Grete and apert defens can ma. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. XXXIII. 113 Wyth þe Wachis sturdily Made ane apert and stout mellé.

†4. Distinguished, clever, ready, expert. *Obs.*

a 1330 *Sire Degarre* 95 Ther nas non in al the Kynges londe, More apert man than was he. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 276/2 Sharp in assoyllyng questyons, ryght appert in confundyng heretykes.

†5. Outspoken, forward in manner, bold, insolent. (Survives in the aphetized PERT.) *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 289 Modred a fole aperte was slayn [for] licherie. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 541 Wiþ proude wordes apert þat passeth his rule. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 681 Come I to the, appert fole, I salle caste the in the pole. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* B ij, She was aperte, for she praid me two or thre tymes that I shold not lene. 1688 *Vox Cleri pro Rege* 3 Another stroak of his Rhetorick .. to the same purpose, but only with a more apert and forward explanation.

†6. *In apert* (OFr. *en apert*): openly, in public *Into apert*: to public view. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 217 Mony a knycht and ek lady Mak in apert richt euill cher. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* iv. 22 Nether ony thing is preuy, the whiche shal not come in to apert [1388 opyn]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 182 Alle tho, that hadden be Or in appert or in prive Of counseil to the mariage. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. lxii. 105/1 Two maner of dedes, oone pryuely and an other in aperte or openly.

†B. *adv.* Openly, manifestly, plainly, publicly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6355 Þis meracle sagh þai all aperte. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 78 Oueral goþ symonie prinaly or apert. *c* 1450 MYRC 1448 Tell hyt owte now a-pert. 1556 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* CXIX. 131 Rayse up my mouth I did apert.

†Aperté. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OFr. *aperté* military skill, f. *apert* expert: see prec.] The public manifestation of skill; display of prowess.

1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXCVIII, Consyderyng well his knightly aperte.

†Aperteme·nt, *adv. Obs.* [a. OFr. *apertement* openly: see APERT.] Openly, publicly; manifestly.

c 1320 *Cast. Loue* 781 Bi-leeue is apertement Of alle vertues foundement. *a* 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 182 To hem þow seydst apertment [*v. r.* a-pertement] 'Ne wepe 3e not.'

†Ape·rtion. *Obs.* [ad. L. *apertiōn-em*, n. of action f. *aperīre* to open: see APERIENT.]

1. The action of opening.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 379 Anastomosis or inoculation or apertion and opening of two vessels one into another. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 353 The Apertion of an Artery with a sharp Instrument.

2. An opening, an aperture.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 12/1 Make a little apertion in the one end of the Egge, and let the water runne therout. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 17 Apertions, under which term I do comprehend Doors, windows .. or other Conducts. 1684 tr. *Bouet's Merc. Compit.* I. 4 You may make the apertion as long and deep as the malady and your curiosity require.

3. Openness (in sound). Cf. APERT 1 b. *rare.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* I. iv. § 5. 17 The Vowels ought to haue something answerable in their Character unto the several kinds of Apertion which they haue in their sound.

Apertive (ăpə·rtiv), *a.* ? *Obs.* [a. Fr. *apertif, -ive* :—late L. *apertīv-us*, f. *apert-* ppl. stem of *aperīre* to open: see -IVE.]

†1. Open, manifest. (So in Fr.) *Obs. rare.*

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Apertive* .. clear and manifest.

2. = APERIENT.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 181 Take of the rootes of eryngium .. and of the fiue rootes apertiue. 1713 *Lond. & Countr. Brew.* I. (1742) 42 Hops, being endowed with discutient apertive Qualities.

Ape·rtly, *adv.* ? *Obs.* Forms: 3–4 **apertelyche,** 4 **-lyke, apeartlye,** 4–5 **apertelich(e, -teli, -tli, appert(e)ly,** 4–6 **apertely(e,** 5–6 **-art(e)ly,** 6 **apartlie,** 4–8 **apertly.** [f. APERT *a.* + -LY².]

1. Openly to the senses, publicly, plainly; without secrecy or concealment. (Opposed to *privily.*)

1297 R. GLOUC. 375 Me myȝte bere .. Tresour aboute & oþer god oueral apertelyche. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 46 As he shewed unto this good lady apertely. *c* 1450 *Merlin* iv. 76 He hadde aperteliche the semblaunce of the Duke. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 73/1 Going about manie things both priuilie and apertlie. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 123 Giving aid both apertly and covertly unto the weaker. *a* 1734 NORTH *Examen* I. iii. § 131 So long as no positive Charge is apertly made to the Prejudice of any one.

2. Manifestly (to the understanding), clearly, evidently, plainly.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 96 That other heste apertelyche Schewed mannes defaute. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 256 It is a permutacioun apertly, a peny-worth for an othre. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 27 Otherwise may not be knowen apperthy the certayn ne the incertayn. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 410 Paule spake simplie and apertlie. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 285 There is apertly mention made of the sixth and seventh Trumpet.

3. Straightforwardly, boldly; with distinction.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 315 This gud Erll nocht-for-thi The Sege tuk full apertly. *Ibid.* XIV. 77 The Scottis men in that fechting Swa apertly and weille thame bar.

Ape·rtness. *arch.* [f. APERT *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being apert; openness; frankness.

1618 M. BARET *Horsemanship* I. 52 It will be very decerneable to the spectators; which apertnesse is nothing commendable in a Horseman. 1655 *Let.* in Hartlib. *Ref. Commonw. Bees* 33, I .. did conceive my apertnesse a candid Testimony of my intentions. *a* 1817 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* 482 This has arisen from a want of what Ashmole calls 'apertness.'

†2. Plainness of speech; freedom of utterance.

1604 WRIGHT *Passions of Mind* V. § 4. 192 The reasons .. require great perspicuitie and apertnesse in deliuerie. 1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* (J.) The freedom or apertness and vigour of pronouncing.

Apertometer (æpəɪtɒ·mĭtəɹ). [f. L. *apert-us* open + -(O)-METER.] An appliance attached to a microscope for determining the angular aperture of object-glasses.

1880 *Nature* XXI. 433 Some remarks on the apertometer. 1881 *Athenæum* 26 Nov. 707/3 An Abbe apertometer of dense glass for measuring apertures up to 1·50 N.A.

Apertural (ăpə·rtiŭrăl), *a.* [f. L. *apertūra* + -AL¹.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, an aperture.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 118 Mangelia .. apertural slit at the suture.

Aperture (æ·pəɹtiŭ). [ad. L. *apertūra*, f. *apert-* ppl. stem of *aperīre* to open: see -URE.]

†1. The process of opening. *Obs.*

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* (J.) From an appulse to an aperture, is easier than from one appulse to another. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bod.* I. vi. 21 The aperture and explication of the willing Flower. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 170 His Brother .. desired an Eminent Surgeon .. to open him; but as the Aperture was to be perform'd gratis, he put it off.

†2. The opening up of what is involved, intricate, restricted. *Obs. rare.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Add. v. § 4 The apertures and permissions of marriage have such restraints of modesty and prudence, that, etc. 1660 — *Worthy Communn.* Introd. 8 The aperture and dissolution of distinctions.

3. An opening, an open space between portions of solid matter; a gap, cleft, chasm, or hole; the mouth of the shell of a mollusc.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* vi. 26 If memory be made by the easy motion of the Spirits through the open passages, images, without doubt, pass through the same apertures. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* IV. (1722) 409 So much Water was run down .. as the Apertures could receive. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 88 The internal structure .. may be compared to a spunge, though the apertures cannot in general be perceived. 1856 WOODWARD *Fossil Shells* 44 The thickening and contraction of the aperture in the univalves.

4. *Opt.* The space through which light passes in any optical instrument (though there is no material opening). Also *attrib.*

1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 19, I saw .. with one Aperture of my glass more than 40 or 50. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The focal distances of the eye-glasses are to be proportional to the Apertures. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* vi. 218 The aperture of the object-glass, that is to say, its diameter. 1879 H. GRUBB in *Proc. R. Dubl. Soc.* 181 That roundness and relief that is admired so much in photographs taken with large aperture lenses.

5. 'In some Writers of Geometry, the Inclination, or Leaning of one Right-line towards another, which meet in a point and make an Angle.' Phillips 1706. So in CHAMBERS 1751, HUTTON 1796.

Apery (ē·pəri). [f. APE *sb.* + -RY, or APER + -Y. In sense treated partly like *mocker-y*, partly like *fine-ry*, partly like *rook-ery.*]

1. The practice of an aper; aping; pretentious or silly mimicry.

1616 HAYWARD *Sanct. Troubled Soule* II. § 6 (1620) 133 An outward Apery of Religion. *c* 1700 *Gentlem. Instr.* (1732) 152 Hate .. Hypocrisy as Poison, and a base Complaisance as meer Apery. 1844 MARG. FULLER *Woman in 19th C.* (1862) 145 Women, dressed .. in apery, or as it looked, in mockery of European fashions.

2. *concr.* A pretentious imitation. *rare.*

1812 COLMAN *Two Parsons* XXXIV, His rooms were crowded with Etruscan aperies.

3. A silly or apish action or performance.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. iii. (1872) 195 The .. sickly superstitious aperies and impostures of the time. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* I. III. XX. 265 A young Fritzchen's cradle, who .. will speak and do aperies one day.

4. A collection or colony of apes. *rare.*

1862 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* in *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 8 More apish than all the apes of all aperies.

Apese, obs. form of APPEASE *v.*

†**A·ppess.** *Obs.* [f. APE + -ESS; the OE. distinction, *apa* m., *ape* f., being lost.] A she-ape.

1623 J. WODROEPHE *Marrow Fr. Tong.* (1625) 256 The Ape loues his Apesse, and sweares she is the fairest of all beasts.

Apet-: see later spelling APPET-.

Apetaloid (ăpe·tăloid), *a. Bot.* [f. as next + -OID.] Of apetalous form.

1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 222 When there is but one whorl of floral envelopes .. the flower is then termed apetaloid.

Apetalous (ăpe·tăləs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *apetal-us* (a. Gr. *ἀπέταλ-ος*, leafless, f. *ἀ* priv. + *πέταλ-ον* leaf) + -OUS.] Without petals.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Apetalous* flowers or plants are such as want the fine colour'd Leaves of Flowers, which they call Petals. 1749 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 53 Trees and Shrubs having apetalous Flowers. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 44 [Sweet Violet has] apetalous autumnal flowers, chiefly fertile.

Ape·talousness. *rare*⁻⁰. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being apetalous.

1731 in BAILEY.

Apex (ē·pĕks). Pl. **apices** (ē·pisīz, æ·p-), **apexes.** [a. L. *apex* peak, tip, the small rod at the top of the flamen's cap, perh. f. *ap-* to fit to (cf. *vertex*, f. *vertĕre* to turn); whence, the tip of anything.]

1. (*As in Latin.*) *rare.*

1603 B. JONSON *James I's Entert.* Wks. 1838, 532 Upon his head a hat of delicate wool, whose top ended in a cone, and was thence called apex. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, The *Apex* is described as a stitched cap in form of a helmet, with the addition of a little stick fixed on the top. 1820 MAIR *Tyro's Dict.* 7 *Apicatus*, wearing an apex, tufted

2. The tip of anything, the top or peak of a mountain, pyramid, or spire; the pointed end of anything pyramidal or spiral, as a shell or leaf.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug., City of God* 77 Apex, is any thing .. added to the toppe, or highest part of a thing. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 2 In the very Apex and top thereof [Mt. Ararat], there is still to be discerned a blacke shadow. 1727 DE FOE, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) III. 319 The Precipices were surprisingly variegated with Apices, Prominences, etc. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 108 In the apex of the dome, is seen the Celestial Dove. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* XXIX. (1876) 325 It formed the apex to a blooming pyramid. 1866 R. TATE *Brit. Mollusks* III. 56 The shells .. have their apices eroded. 1864 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* III The apices of the fronds. 1873 H. SPENCER *Sociol.* III. 49 Crystals .. modified by truncations of angles and apices. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Apex*, in the U.S. Revenue Statutes, the end or edge of a vein nearest the surface.

3. *Geom.* The vertex of a triangle or cone.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Apex*, principally in a Geometrical signification, the top of a Conical figure, which ends and sharpens into a point. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 56 Memphis, not much above the apex of the Delta. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 68 The apex of this triangle.

4. *fig.* (Cf. *acme, climax.*)

1641 R. BROOKE *Nat. Eng. Episc.* 21 Now .. I am neere the Apex of this question. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *To C'tess Carlile*, You who have gained the apex of your kind. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 5. 124 Commencing with the rudiments of grammar and terminating in the apex of the Doctorate. 1883 A. BLAKE in *Harper's Mag.* 902/1 They have attained the apex of the comic.

5. The highest or culminating point of time. *rare.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 292 In the beginning, the first Apex of Time which began with the Being of Matter. 1864 HEAVYSEGE *Shaks. Tercent. Ode* 2 The apex of the years, The period's culmination.

6. *Bot.* †a. An early name for the ANTHER or summit of the stamen (*obs.*). b. The tip of a young plant-shoot, 'the growing point.'

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1777) 104 The masculine or prolific seed contained in the chiues or apices of the stamina. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., On the tops of the stamina or chives, grow those little capsulæ or knobs, called Apices. 1862 DARWIN *Orchids* vi. 251 This apex consists of a thin flattened filament. [See also under ANTHER.]

‖ 7. A horn or projecting point on a Hebrew letter. (So Vulg. translates *κεραία Matt.* v. 18; Eng. 'tittle.')

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* 193 There being no difference between *gimel* [ג] and *nun* [נ] but a small apex or excrescence.

†8. Hence *fig.* A tittle, a jot; the least portion of anything written or said. *Obs.*

1635 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. XXVII. Wks. VIII. 113 The words .. answer punctually and identically to every apex or tittle of St. Matthew's quotation. 1661 *Origen's Opin.* in *Phœnix* 1721 I. 77 To establish the Sense and Interpretation .. upon Tittles and Apices. 1680 S. MATHER *Iren.* 8 Every *Apex* of truth is precious, the least Jota thereof is not to be despised.

9. *Comb.*, as **apex-beat,** the impulse of the contraction of the heart.

1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* II. 7 In health the apex-beat is usually felt in the 5th left interspace.

Apexed (ē·pĕkst), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Having an apex, pointed.

1869 BURGH in *Eng. Mech.* 9 Apr. 51/2 Two apexed angles.

Aph-, repr. Gr. *ἀφ'*, phonetic variant of *ἀπό* 'off, away from,' used before an aspirated vowel.

Aphæresis (ăfī·rĭsis). Also **aphe-.** [a. L. *aphæresis*, a. Gr. *ἀφαίρεσις* a taking away, n. of action f. *ἀφαιρέ-ειν*, f. *ἀφ'* = *ἀπό* off, away + *αἱρέ-ειν* to take, snatch. The Latin grammarians gave it the transf. sense.]

1. *Gram.* The taking away or suppression of a letter or syllable at the beginning of a word.

1611 COTGR., *Aphairese*, the figure Aphæresis. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Fr. & It.* II. 24 The figure aphærisis [will] alter the appellation entirely. 1846 TREGELLES tr. *Gesenius Heb. Lex.* 2/2 In Hebrew, ℵ without a vowel is very often rejected from the beginning of a word by aphæresis. 1864 WEBSTER *Aphæresis, Apheresis.*

†2. *Med. Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Aphæresis* in medicine denotes a necessary taking away or removal of something that is noxious. In surgery, an operation whereby something superfluous is taken away. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Aphæresis*, formerly used for large and injurious extraction of blood.

Aphæretic (æfĭre·tik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἀφαιρετικ-ός*: see prec.] Of the nature of aphæresis.

Apha·nesite. *Min.* [badly formed on Gr. *ἀφανής* non-apparent + -ITE.] A synonym of the mineral called by Dana CLINOCLASITE.

‖ **Aphaniptera** (æfăni·ptĕră), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ἀφαν-ής* unseen + *-πτερος* winged, f. *πτερόν* wing.] A small order of insects, in which the wings exist only as rudimentary scales

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 317 The Aphaniptera [Flea, Chigoe] are apterous and parasitic.

Aphanipterous (æfăni·ptĕrəs), *a. Zool.* [f. prec. + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to the *Aphaniptera.*

Aphanistic (æfăni·stik), *a. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. Gr. *ἀφανιστικ-ός*, f. *ἀφανίζ-ειν* to make invisible, f. *ἀφαν-ής*: see next.] Indistinct, not manifest.

Aphanite, -yte (æ·fănəit). *Min.* [mod. f. (by Haüy) Gr. *ἀφαν-ής* unmanifest + -ITE.] A compact dark-coloured hornblende rock, so uniform in texture that it shows no distinct grains (whence its name), and breaks with a smooth flint-like fracture; also called *Corneine.*

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 79 Aphanite consists mainly of hornblende with some feldspar .. It has been called hornrock. 1883 N. JOLY *Man bef. Metals* I. vii. 167 They contain weapons of unpolished aphanite, a species of greenstone.

Aphanitic (æfăni·tik), *a. Min.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of the nature of or containing aphanite.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 79 An aphanitic slate.

Aphanozygous (æfănɒ·zigəs), *a. Anthrop.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀφαν-ής* unmanifest + *ζυγ-όν* (for *ζυγ-ωμα* cheekbone) + -OUS.] Having the cheek-bones invisible when the skull is viewed from above.

1871 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt.* VI. 207 They are dolicho-cephalic, quite orthognathous, and wholly aphanozygous.

‖ **Aphasia** (ăfē·ziă). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἀφασία*, n. of quality f. *ἄφατος* speechless, f. *ἀ* priv. + *φά-ναι* to speak (cf. *φάσ-ις* speech).] Loss of the faculty of speech, as a result of cerebral affection.

1867 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XXXVIII. 85 A musician, the subject of aphasia .. who had lost the ability to read and write as well as to speak. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 72 Embarrassment of speech may vary from simple awkwardness of articulation to decided aphasia.

Aphasiac (ăfē·ziăk). *rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -AC; cf. *mania-c.*] One suffering from aphasia.

1868 OGLE in *Lancet* 21 Mar. 370/2 The testamentary capacity .. of aphasiacs without apoplexy or paralysis.

Aphasic (ăfæ·zik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. APHASIA + -IC.]

A. *adj.* Suffering from aphasia, having lost the power of speech.

1867 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XXXVIII. 86 Most aphasic patients answer very well by signs. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* XXIX. 649 He had regained the power of speaking to a considerable extent, and now .. he had become Amnesic rather than Aphasic.

B. *sb.* = APHASIAC (which is more analogical).

1867 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XXXVIII. 85 We must .. turn our attention to the writing of aphasics. 1869 HUNT in *Eng. Mech.* 7 May 147/1, I call him an aphasic in whom the signs of thought cannot manifest themselves.

Aphelian (ăfī·liăn), *a. Astr. rare*⁻¹. [f. next + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the aphelion; farthest from the sun.

1738 MACHIN in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 221 Putting the Aphelian Distance .. instead of the Perihelian Distance.

Aphelion (ăfī·liŏn). *Astr.* Pl. **aphelia.** [Græcized form of mod.L. *aphēlium*, f. Gr. *ἀφ'* = *ἀπό* off,

from + ἥλιος sun; formed, by Kepler, after the *apogæum*, ἀπόγαιον, of the Ptolemaic astronomy (see *Prodr. dissert. cosmographicarum*, 1596, and *Epitome astronom. Copernic.* 1618). *Aphelium* was also the earlier form in Eng.; cf. PARHELION, Gr. παρήλιον. Fr. has *aphélie*, like *apogée*.]

1. That point of a planet's or comet's orbit at which it is farthest from the sun.

1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1839) 443 The apogæum of the sun or the aphelium of the earth ought to be about the 28th degree of Cancer. 1676 HALLEY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* I. 237 The Aphelion, Eccentricities, and Proportions of the Orbs of the Primary Planets. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 410 Of these distances, the least of all is called the perihelium, and the greatest the aphelium. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 131 The aphelia of Mercury, Venus, the Earth, and Mars, slightly progress. 1880 WALLACE *Isl. Life* viii. 132 The effect is intensified by winter being there in aphelion.

2. *fig.*

1845 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. iii. 137 The dark aphelion of the eccentric orbit in which the church of Christ had wandered. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxvi. 29 France, which is just now in what astronomers call the aphelion or furthest point of political cold.

Apheliotropic (ăfĭ·lĭɹŏtrǫ·pik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἀφ' = ἀπό from + ἥλιος sun + τροπικός belonging to turning: see -TROPIC.] Bending or turning away from the sun: said of leaves, and other parts of plants.

1880 DARWIN *Movem. Plants* 552 The sub-aërial roots observed by Wiesner were all apheliotropic. 1882 F. DARWIN in *Nature* 27 Apr. 600 The light, causing apheliotropic movement in the leaves.

Apheliotropically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY².] In a direction away from the sun.

1880 DARWIN *Movem. Plants* 567 The tip, which, when laterally illuminated, causes the adjoining part of the root to bend apheliotropically.

Apheliotropism (ăfĭ·lĭɹŏtrŏ·pizm). [f. APHELIOTROP-IC + -ISM.] The habit (in plants) of bending away from the light

1880 DARWIN *Movem. Plants* 5 It is much more convenient to confine the word heliotropism to bending towards the light, and to designate as apheliotropism bending from the light. 1880 F. DARWIN in *Nature* No. 582. 179 Hyponasty will of course be opposed by apheliotropism and geotropism.

‖ **Aphemia** (ăfī·miă). [mod.L., f. Gr. ἀ priv. + φήμη voice, speech, fame; but Gr. ἄφημος, = 'not famed, unknown.'] Loss of power of articulation, as a result of cerebral affection; *spec.* a form of APHASIA, in which words are understood and conceived but cannot be uttered.

1864 *Jrnl. Ment. Sc.* X. 260 The seat of morbid change in aphemia. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 163 Broca [c 1861] denominated the condition 'aphemia.'

Aphemic (ăfe·mik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -IC.] (One) suffering from aphemia.

1869 HUNT in *Eng. Mech.* 30 Apr. 125/2, I dissected an old aphemic subject, who, during his life, had only five words at his disposal .. M. Charcot had three aphemics whose cerebral lesions were exactly in the same spot.

Aphengescope (ăfe·ndʒĭskoup). [mod. f. Gr. ἀφεγγής without light (f. ἀ priv. + φέγγ-ος light) + -SCOPE.] A kind of magic lantern for exhibiting opaque objects, such as coins, photographs, etc.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 12 Nov. 218/2 The construction and mode of working the aphengescope.

Aphesis (æ·fsis). [a. Gr. ἄφεσις a letting go, f. ἀφιέναι, f. ἀφ' off, away + ἱέναι to send, let go, Suggested by the Editor in 1880.] The gradual and unintentional loss of a short unaccented vowel at the beginning of a word; as in *squire* for *esquire, down* for *adown, St. Loy* for *St. Éloy, limbeck* for *alimbeck, 'tention!* for *attention!* It is a special form of the phonetic process called *Aphæresis*, for which, from its frequency in the history of the English language, a distinctive name is useful.

‖ **Ap·heta.** *Astrol.* [L., ad. Gr. ἀφέτης a letter-off; applied, according to Du Cange, to the Prætor, who gave the signal for starting in the chariot-races; hence *fig.* to the planet which starts a human being in his career.] The giver of life in a nativity.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clvi. 650 You may alwayes import a danger of death, when you find the Apheta come to the hostill Beams of the killing Planet. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Apheta*, otherwise called Hylech, the giver of Life. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 8 When .. a number of planets are so situated that it seems doubtful which is the Apheta.

Aphe·tic, *a.*[1] and *sb. Astrol.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the Apheta; life-giving; also *sb.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 141 Now they have inspected .. and found .. all the apheticks safe and sound. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 7 According to Ptolemy, the Aphetic Places are five.

Aphetic (ăfe·tik), *a.*[2] [f. Gr. ἄφετ-ος (cf. σύνετος) vbl. adj. f. ἀφιέναι (see APHESIS) + -IC.] Pertaining to, or resulting from, aphesis.

Aphe·tical, *a. Astrol.* [f. APHETIC *a.*[1] + -AL[1].]

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* civ. 529 If such a Planet be in an Apheticall place, he shall be Prorogator. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 7 That [planet] must be taken which is found in the strongest aphetical place.

Aphetically (ăfe·tikăli), *adv.*[1] *Astrol.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In the manner or position of the Apheta.

1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 8 If it be aphetically situated.

Aphe·tically, *adv.*[2] [f. APHETIC *a.*[2] + -AL + -LY².] In an aphetic manner; by way of aphesis.

Aphetism (æ·fĕtiz'm). [n. of result f. next: cf. *Latinism*. An aphetized form of a word; a form, such as *squire, limn, peach*, resulting from the loss of the weak initial vowel.

Aphetize (æ·fĕtəiz), *v.* [f. Gr. ἄφετ-ος (see APHETIC) + -IZE; cf. Gr. συνετίζειν.] To render aphetic, to shorten by aphesis.

Aphidian (ăfi·diăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. *aphid-* stem of mod.L. APHIS + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to aphides.

1855 OWEN *Invert. Anim.*, Phenomena analogous to those of Aphidian generation.

B. *sb.* An aphidian insect; one of the aphides.

Aphidious (ăfi·diəs), *a. rare*—[o]. [f. as prec. + -(I)OUS.] = APHIDIAN. 1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Aphidiphagous (æfidĭ·făgəs), *a. Zool.* [f. *aphid-* (see APHIS) + Gr. -φαγ-ος -eating + -OUS.] = APHIDIVOROUS. 1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Aphidivorous (æfidi·vŏrəs), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + L. *-vor-us* -devouring + -OUS.] Devouring or feeding on aphides; like the common lady-bird.

1828 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* IV. xliv. 228 One of the aphidivorous flies. 1833 GRIFFITH *Cuvier* XV. 760 The larva of the syrphi, or aphidivorous worms.

Aphidologist (æfidɒ·lŏdʒist). *rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + -(O)LOGIST.] A student of the *Aphides*.

1876 BUCKTON *Brit. Aphides* (Ray Soc.) I. 40 Accepted as true by almost all aphidologists.

Aphilanthropy (æfilæ·nþrŏpi). ? *Obs.* [f. Gr. ἀφιλάνθρωπ-ος not loving men: see A- *pref.* 14 and PHILANTHROPY.]

1. 'Want of love to mankind.' J.

2. *Med.* A morbid state of melancholy in which solitude is preferred to society; anthropophobia.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, s.v.

‖ **Aphis** (e·fis). Pl. aphides (æ·fidīz). [mod.L. (Linnæus); of unknown etymology. A number of conjectures are offered in Buckton's *Monograph of Brit. Aphides*, the least improbable being that the plural is for Gr. ἀφειδεῖς pl. of ἀφειδής 'unsparing, lavishly bestowed' (? in reference to their prodigious rate of production, or to their voracity), and the sing. formed on it in imitation of *orchis, orchides, chrysalis, caryatis*, etc. The quantity of the *i* with Linnæus is unknown; it is now made short.]

1. A family of minute insects, also called *plant-lice*, which are very destructive to vegetation. They are prodigiously prolific, multiplying through the summer by parthenogenesis; they form the food of lady-birds, and are tended by ants for the honey-dew which they yield, whence sometimes called *ant-cows*.

1771 RICHARDSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 183 The Aphides are distinguished by Linnæus into more than thirty species. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) II. 277 The honey dew is the excrement of a species of *Aphis*. 1793 WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 380 The people of Selborne were surprised by a shower of aphides. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* viii. (1878) 207 An ant .. began to play with its antennæ, on the abdomen first of one aphis and then of another. 1876 BUCKTON *Brit. Aphides* I. 80 Except for accidents, a single aphis in one year might produce more aphides than is represented by the weight of the population of China.

2. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as aphis-blight, aphis-lion, aphis-sugar (see quot.).

1882 *Birm. Weekly Post* 30 Dec. 1/6 Aphis blight is the consequence of an unhealthy state of the hop plant brought about by climatic conditions, as cold winds, white frosts, etc. .. which .. weaken them and render them unable to grow away from the aphides. 1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* (1880) 351 Fig. 185. Neuroptera: The Aphis-lion (*Chrysopa perla*), imago, larva, and eggs. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 225 Honey-dew, or aphis-sugar, and the honey of the bee are intermediate between animal and vegetable sugars.

Aphlogistic (æflɒdʒi·stik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἀφλόγιστ-ος uninflammable + -IC.] Without flame.

Aphlogistic or Flameless Lamp: a spirit-lamp invented by Sir H. Davy, having a coil of fine platinum wire wound loosely round the lower part of the wick, which continues in a state of ignition after the flame of the wick is extinguished, till all the spirit is consumed; used in mines which contain fire-damp.

1831 T. P. JONES *New Convers. Chem.* xxix. 297 The lamp is called the aphlogistic or flameless lamp. 1847 in CRAIG.

Aphonic (ăfɒ·nik), *a. rare.* [f. as next + -IC.] Having no sound or pronunciation, non-vocal.

1827 *Edin. Rev.* XLV. 533 These [hieroglyphics] he divides into Emphonic, Symphonic, and Aphonic. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 353 Voice is completely lost, and cough becomes aphonic.

Aphonous (æ·fŏnəs), *a. rare*—[o]. [f. Gr. ἄφων-ος voiceless (see next) + -OUS.] Voiceless.

1852 ROGET *Thesaurus* 581 Aphonous, dumb, mute.

Aphony (æ·fŏni). [ad. mod.L. *aphōnia* (oftener used unchanged), a. Gr. ἀφωνία, n. of quality f. ἄφων-ος voiceless, f. ἀ priv. + φωνή voice.] Inability to produce vocal sound; total loss of voice.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xvi. 580, A most grievous Aphony. 1719 *Glossogr. Nova, Aphony*, want of voice. 1778 FOTHERGILL in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 5 A disease, somewhat similar to the above, though .. not attended with the aphonia. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 162 Aphasia must not be confounded with aphonia.

Aphorism (æ·fŏriz'm). Also 6 **afforysme,** 6–7 **aphorisme,** 7 **apor-.** [a. Fr. *aphorisme, afforisme*, ad. med.L. *aphorism-us, aforismus*, a. Gr. ἀφορισμός a distinction, a definition, f. ἀφορίζ-ειν; see APHORIZE. From the 'Aphorisms of Hippocrates,' transferred to other sententious statements of the principles of physical science, and at length to statements of principles generally.]

1. A 'definition' or concise statement of a principle in any science.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne Regim.* B iv b, Galen saythe in the glose of this aphorisme, *qui crescunt*, etc. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, Of this vtylyte Arnolde of vylle maketh an afforysme. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v, Knowledge, while .. in aphorisms and observations .. is in growth. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 190 The old and uncomfortable Aphorism of our Hippocrates. 1879 *De Quatrefages' Hum. Spec.* 50 The aphorism .. which was formulated by Linnæus in regard to plants.

2. Any principle or precept expressed in few words; a short pithy sentence containing a truth of general import; a maxim.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* i. 19 Is not thy common talk found aphorisms? 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 37 'Tis an old Aphorisme *Oderunt omnes quem metuunt*. 1687 H. MORE *App. Antidote* (1712) 191 That sensible Aphorism of Solomon, Better is a living Dog than a dead Lion. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 68 ¶ 10 Oppression, according to Harrington's aphorism, will be felt by those that cannot see it. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atl. Month.* No. 268. 201 The suggestive aphorism, 'The want of belief is a defect that ought to be concealed when it cannot be overcome.'

†**3.** *abstractly*, The essence or pith. *Obs. rare.*

1594 J. KING *Jonah* (1864) 184 The aphorism and juice of the whole song.

†**A·phorism,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. prec. sb.] To utter as an aphorism.

1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II.* (1680) 62 These passages discours'd and Aphorism'd at large in the House.

Aphorismatic (æ·fŏrizmæ·tik), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. ἀφόρισμα, which was not used in the sense of its cognate ἀφορισμός.] = APHORISMIC or APHORISTIC.

1822 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVII. 136 Paley is rather dry and aphorismatic. 1846 O. GREGORY *Robt. Hall* I. 85 Opinions .. clothed in an aphoristic terseness of language.

†**A·phorismer.** *Obs.* [f. APHORISM + -ER[1].] A dealer in aphorisms. (*contemptuous.*)

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 56 All the tribe of Aphorismers, and Politicasters.

Aphorismic (æfŏri·zmik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Having the form of an aphorism or aphorisms.

1794 MATHIAS *Pursuits Lit.* (1798) 432 Said the Father of Physick in the depth of his aphorismick wisdom. 1833 COLERIDGE *Table T.* 264 The style of Junius is a sort of metre, the law of which is a balance of thesis and antithesis. When he gets out of this aphorismic metre. . .

Aphori·smical, *a. rare.* = prec.

1880 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 438 The 'Aphorismical Discovery' was known to the omnivorous Carte.

Aphorisming (æ·fŏriːzmiŋ), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. APHORISM *v.* + -ING[2].] Dealing in aphorisms.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 33 Soyl'd and slubber'd with aphorisming pedantry. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* 138 Certain immethodical aphorisming Eclectics.

Aphorist (æ·fŏrist). [n. of agent f. APHORIZE, as if ad. Gr. *ἀφοριστής: see -IST.] One who writes or utters aphorisms.

1713 NELSON *Bp. Bull* 246 (T.) Justifying what he had written against the aphorist. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 20 Aug., Constitutional aphorists tell us that the King can do no wrong.

Aphoristic (æfŏri·stik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἀφοριστικ-ός; cf. Fr. *aphoristique*: see prec. and -IC.] Of or pertaining to an aphorist; of the nature of an aphorism.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Aphoristic* method has great advantages, as containing much matter in a small compass. 1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 392/1 This vast body of aphoristic knowledge. 1859 MASSON *Milton* I. 323 To let loose his epigrammatic and aphoristic tongue.

†**Aphori·stical,** *a. Obs.*—[o]. = prec.

1681 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Aphori·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an aphoristic manner; by way of aphorisms; pithily.

1655 MOUFFET & BENN. *Health's Improv.* (1746) 386 His own Words; which I have aphoristically set down in these Sentences following. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) II. 274, I fancy mankind may come, in time, to write all aphoristically. 1873 *Brit. Q. Rev.* LVII. 178 Expressing aphoristically the truth that all our knowledge recedes into mystery.

Aphorize (æ·fŏrəiz), *v. rare.* [ad. Gr. ἀφορίζ-ειν 'to define,' in mid. voice 'to lay down determinate propositions,' f. ἀφ' = ἀπό off + ὁρίζ-ειν to set bounds, f. ὅρ-ος boundary. The English sense is taken from APHORISM.] To write or speak in aphorisms; to make terse general reflections.

1669 *Addr. Yng. Gentry Eng.* 55 Tacitus himself aphorizeth .. in his short and poynant conclusion. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids to Refl.* 17 This twofold act of circumscribing and detaching, when it is exerted by the mind on subjects of reflection and reason, is to aphorize, and the result an Aphorism. 1860 WINDSOR *Ethica* vii. 326 Aphorizing on the instability of human greatness.

Aphorizer (æ·fŏrəizəɹ). *rare*—[1]. [f. prec. + -ER[1].] One who aphorizes; an aphorist.

1851 HELPS *Friends in C.* 124 There, Mr. Aphoriser general, what do you say to that?

Aphrite (æ·frəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *ἀφρ-ός* foam + -ITE ; = *foam-stone*.] A variety of carbonate of lime or calcite.

1868 DANA *Min.* 678 Aphrite, in its harder and more sparry variety is a foliated white pearly calcite, near argentine; in its softer kinds it approaches chalk, though lighter, pearly in lustre.. and more or less scaly in structure.

Aphrizite (æ·frizəit). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀφρίζ-ειν* to foam + -ITE.] 'Black tourmaline from Krageröe in Norway.' Dana.

Aphrodisiac (æfrŏdi·ziăc), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ἀφροδῐσιακ-ός* venereal, f. *ἀφροδίσι-ος* ; see below.]

A. *adj.* Venereal ; having a venereal tendency.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 103 The nut .. is eatable and aphrodisiac. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. vii. 175 Ishtar's aphrodisiac character.

B. *sb.*

1. A drug or preparation inducing venereal desire.

1719 *Glossogr. Nova*, *Aphrodisiacks*, things that excite Lust or Venery. 1874 M. COOKE *Fungi* 103 Truffles are no longer regarded as aphrodisiacs.

2. *fig.*

1873 J. MORLEY *Rousseau* I. vi. 198 Like some evil mental aphrodisiac. 1881 LD. LYTTON in *19th Cent.* Nov. 774 A sadly serious literature of sentimental aphrodisiacs! Faugh!

†**Aphrodisiacal** (æfrŏ,dizə·ĭăkăl), *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of aphrodisiac character.

1719 *Glossogr. Nova*, *Aphrodisiacal*, belonging to Venus or Love. 1721 BAILEY, *Aphrodisiacal*. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 357 Indulging aphrodisiacal passion.

Aphrodisian (æfrŏdi·ziăn), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀφροδίσι-ος*, adj. f. 'Αφροδίτη the Grecian Venus + -AN.] Belonging to Venus, devoted to sensual love.

1860 C. READE *Cloister & Hearth* III. 151 The state nursery of those aphrodisian dames their favourites.

‖**Aphrodite** (æfrŏdəi·ti), *sb.*[1] [Gr. 'Αφροδίτη 'foam-born,' the Grecian Venus. Formerly æ·frŏdəit.]

1. The Grecian Venus.

c 1658 CLEVELAND *Poems* 89 A medal where grim Mars, turn'd right, Proves a smiling Aphrodite. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Aur. Floyd* xvii. 155 He sprang from the mire of the streets, like some male Aphrodite rising from the mud.

2. *Zool.* A genus of marine worms with bristles of brilliant iridescent hues ; also called *Sea-mouse*.

1857 WOOD *Com. Obj. Seashore* 99 The bristles of the aphrodite are.. worthy of notice on account of their wonderful colouring. 1869 W. BAIRD in *Eng. Mech.* 30 Apr. 123/1 They differ from the Aphrodites, or sea-mice, in many respects.

Aphrodite (æ·frŏdəit), *sb.*[2] *Min.* [f. Gr. 'Αφροδίτη (see prec.), taken as a mineral name from its ending -ITE, in sense of *foam-stone*, *Aphrite* being already occupied.] A soft opaque milk-white mineral, consisting mostly of bisilicate of magnesium, allied to Sepiolite or meerschaum.

1837–68 DANA *Min.* 457.

A·phronitre. ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *aphronitrum*, a. Gr. *ἀφρόνιτρον*, better *ἀφρὸς νίτρου*, *spuma nitri*.] 'Foam of nitre' ; a name formerly applied to the sulphur salts of various alkalis and earths.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. lxix. (1495) 575 The fome of Nitrum hyghte *Affronitum*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 421 The Ægyptian Aphro-nitre or Salt-petre. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Some modern naturalists rather take the antient Aphronitre to have been a native salt-petre.

Aphrosiderite (æfrŏsi·dĕrəit). *Min.* [mod. (1847) f. Gr. *ἀφρό-s* foam + *σίδηρ-os* iron + -ITE.] A soft ferruginous mineral of a dark olive-green colour, classed by Dana as a variety of Prochlorite.

‖**Aphtha** (æ·fθă). *Path.* [L. *aphtha* (in cl. L. always in pl. *aphthæ*), a. Gr. *ἄφθα*, mostly in pl. *ἄφθαι* ; usually connected with *ἅπτ-ειν* to set on fire, inflame.] A name given to the infantile disease 'thrush,' and, in the plural, to the small white specks on the mouth and tongue which characterize it, and which also occasionally appear in adults of enfeebled condition.

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Aptha*, certain ulcers bred in the uppermost part of the mouth. 1862 H. MACMILLAN in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 465 Aphtha or thrush, is caused by the growth and development of a parasitic plant. 1879 KHORZ *Digest of Med.* 26 The lips and tongue are covered with aphthæ.

Aphthitalite (æfθi·tăləit). *Min.* [mod. f. (1835) Gr. *ἀφθιτ-os* undecaying + *λίθος* stone ; so called because unalterable in the air (Dana).] A native sulphate of potash found upon lava at Vesuvius ; also called Vesuvian Salt, Aphthalose, Arcanite, and Glaserite.

Aphthong (æ·fθŏŋ). [mod. ad. Gr. *ἄφθογγ-os* voiceless, *ἄφθογγον* a consonant.] 'A letter which is not sounded in the pronunciation of a word ; a mute.' Craig 1847.

Aphthonite (æ·fθŏnəit). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄφθον-os* plentiful + -ITE.] A steel-gray ore of sulphide of antimony and copper, with traces of zinc and silver ; 'resembling tetrahedrite, if not identical with it' (Dana). Corruptly *Aftonite*.

Aphthous (æ·fθəs), *a. Path.* [ad. mod. L. *aphthōs-us* (Fr. *aphtheux*), f. APHTHA : see -OUS.] Of the nature of, or characterized by, aphthæ.

1757 WHYTT in *Phil. Trans.* L. 572 Tongue .. with a beginning aphthous crust on some parts of it. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 7 Aphthous affections of the mouth. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1155/1 An aphthous tongue.

Aphyllous (ăfi·ləs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *aphyll-us*, a. Gr. *ἄφυλλ-os* leafless (f. *ἀ* not + *φύλλον* leaf) + -OUS.] Destitute of leaves, naturally leafless.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 29 Cassytha is aphyllous and parasitical. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 132/2 Those plants that are aphyllous.

Apiaceous (ē·pi,ē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Apiāce-æ*, f. *apium* celery : see -ACEOUS.] Of the N.O. *Apiaceæ* or *Umbelliferæ*, containing such plants as celery, anise, hemlock ; umbelliferous.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 6/1 The partial umbels of an apiaceous plant. 1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Apian (ē·piăn), *a.* [ad. L. *apiān-us*, f. *apis* bee.] Of or belonging to bees.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 122 If a human soul .. were .. born a bee, an apian body would be inadequate to contain it. 1880 G. ALLEN *Evol. at Large* 7 Abstract ideas are not likely to play a large part in apian consciousness.

Apiarian (ē·pi,ē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *apiāri-um* bee-house, *apiāri-us* bee-keeper + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to bee-hives or bee-keeping.

1801 (*title*) Transactions of the Western Apiarian Society. 1816 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* (1843) II. 168 These apiarian battles are often fought in defence of the property of the hive. 1871 *Athenæum* 27 May 658 All the apiarian works which were written.

B. *sb.* = APIARIST. *rare.*

1858 *Penny Cycl.* 2nd Supp. 680/2 The dust of the common puff-ball .. used by Apiarians for stupefying bees.

Apiarist (ē··piărist). [f. L. *apiār-ium* or Eng. APIARY + -IST.] One who keeps an apiary ; a bee-keeper, a bee-master.

1816 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* (1828) I. v. 164 Certain idlers called by apiarists corsair-bees. 1860 SAMUELSON *Honey Bee* i. 7 The Queen is fed .. upon honey, or as it is called by apiarists, royal paste.

Apiary (ē·piări). [ad. L. *apiāri-um* bee-house, f. *api-s* bee : see -ARY.] A place where bees are kept ; a bee-house.

1654 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 307 Transparent apiaries, which he had built like castles and palaces. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 66 A smell of Honey and Wax, as strong as if one had been in an Apiary. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* vi. 78 He had pitched into a small apiary, and had upset two hives of bees.

Apical (æ·pikăl, ē·pi-), *a.* [f. L. *apic-em* (see APEX) + -AL[1].] Of or belonging to an apex ; situated at the summit or tip.

1828 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 613 The proportion that the apical area bears to the rest of the wing. 1882 H. WARD in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 4 This germinal tube rapidly grows forwards, extending by apical growth.

A·pically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] At or towards the apex.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 258 Their pseudopodia .. anastomose apically.

Api·cial, incorrectly formed variant of APICAL.

1836–37 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 621/1 The apicial part of the left ventricle. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 489 The short or apicial hand.

Apician (ăpi·ʃăn), *a.* [f. *Apīci-us* name of a famous Roman epicure + -AN.] Of or pertaining to epicures or to luxurious diet.

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 115 A voluptuary Apician art. *Ibid.* 164 Apician Tables. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 159/1 Certain cakes, honourably distinguished by the epithet *Apician*.

Apicifixed (æ·pisi,fi·kst, ē·pi-), *ppl. a. Bot.* [f. L. *apici fix-us* + -ED.] Fixed to the apex.

1878 MASTERS *Henfrey's Bot.* 121 In some cases the anther is pendulous from the apex ; it is then sometimes called apicifixed. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Api·cilar, apicillar, *a. rare.* [ad. Fr. *apicilaire*, ad. L. **apicillāris*, f. **apicillus*, dim. of APEX.] = APICULAR.

1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Apicilar dehiscence*, *Apicilar embryo*.

Apici·llary, variant of prec.

1864 WEBSTER cites HENSLOW.

A pick a back, apickpack : see PICK-A-BACK.

Apicular (ăpi·kiŭlăr), *a. rare.* [f. mod. L. *apicul-us* (see next) + -AR.] Of or belonging to a little apex ; situated at the tip.

1854 BALFOUR *Bot. Gloss.*, *Apical*, or *Apicular*, at the apex ; often applied to parts connected with the ovary.

Apiculate (ăpi·kiŭlĕt), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *apiculāt-us*, f. *apicul-us* : see below, and -ATE.] Having a minute apex or point ; minutely tipped.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 318 An apiculate tubercle at its base. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 223 Teeth tumid, apiculate.

Apiculated (ăpi·kiŭlē·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. with ppl. ending -ED.] = prec.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* ix. (1858) 154/2 Leaves concave, ovate, apiculated. 1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment.* 56 The apiculated ferment does not belong to the genus.

Apiculture (ē·pi,kʌ·ltiŭ, -tʃə). [f. L. *api-s* bee + *-cultūra* tending.] Bee-keeping or -rearing.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Dec., 731/1 The practice of what, we perceive, it is high-polite to call 'apiculture.' 1882 *N. Y. Tribune* 16 Aug., Comb foundation is one of the great aids in apiculture.

‖**Apiculus** (ăpi·kiŭlŏs). [mod.L. dim. of APEX.] A minute point or tip.

1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* iii. 24 The lid .. is either .. with or without a central apiculus.

Apiece (ăpī·s), *adv.* Forms : 4–6 a pece, 6 apece, apesse, 6 7 a peece, a-peece, apeece, 7 a peice, 6- a piece, a-piece, apicce. [orig. two words, *a piece*, as to reckon coins, pottery, cloth, etc., at so much *a piece* ; but soon extended to objects of any collection, or individuals of a company ; so that no consciousness of the connexion with *piece* is ordinarily retained.]

For each piece, article, thing, or (*colloq.*) person ; each, for each, to each ; severally, individually.

[1465 *Manx. & Househ. Exp.* 476 The prise of a pece, vii.*s.* 1556 *Chr. Gr. Fr.* 47 A new qwyne of sylver, of xij[d] apece.] *c* 1430 *Bk. Curtasye* 376 Ffor cariage þe porter hors schall hyre, ffoure pens a pece. 1526 TINDALE *John* ii. 6 Six waterpottes of stone.. contaynynge two or thre fyrkins a pece. [1611 apiece]. 1595 SIR J. GILBERT *Let.* in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. V. 109 Too other greate shyppes.. off 600 tones apesse. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* ix. 3 Neither haue two coates apeece. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 52 Kings reign, one with another, about eighteen or twenty years a-piece. 1836 CAR. FOX *Jrnls.* I. 18 She promised her and Leonora a Cashmere shawl apiece.

†**A-pie·ces,** *advb. phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*[1] in, into + *pieces* : see PIECE *sb.*] In pieces, to pieces.

1560 J. HEYWOOD *Seneca's Thyestes* 22 Their limmes eche one apeeces let them go Disperste. 1662 H. MORE *Enthus. Triumph.* (1712) 38 And break a-pieces their lanthorns against the ground. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. 84 The whole structure .. must needs fall a-pieces

b. *fig.*

1653 SHIRLEY *Court Secr.* I. i, This jealousy will take my brains a-pieces ! 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Nov., The plot is spoiled, and the whole committee broke, Mr. Montagu and the Duke of Buckingham fallen a-pieces.

†**Apifa·ctory.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *apis* bee + FACTORY.] An apiary kept for economic purposes.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 182 William Tayler, though a Northamptonshire Man, has Apifactories in this County.

†**Apifa·cture.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *api-s* bee + *factūra* making, production.] The work of bees.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 231 Let vs somewhat digresse from Manufacture, to Apifacture .. for the increase of Hony and Waxe.. and let mans helpe succour this Apifacture. 1775 ASH, *Apifacture*, the curious work of bees.

Apill, obs. form of APPLE.

A-pinch (ăpi·nʃ), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + PINCH *sb.* ; cf. *a-gape*.] Pinching, so as to pinch.

1857 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* 149 Has Dickens turned his hinge A-pinch upon the fingers of the great?

Aping (ē··piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. APE *v.* + -ING[1].] Imitation, simulation, mimicry.

1687 SETTLE *Refl. Dryden's Plays* Pref. 2 That Billingsgate Style, which is but Aping of him. 1875 SEARS *Serm. & Songs* 45 Wilfulness, which is but a poor aping of conscientiousness.

Apiocrinite (æpi,ŏ·krinəit). *Palæont.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄπι-ον* pear + *κρίν-ον* lily + -ITE, after *encrinite*.] The 'pear-encrinite,' a stalked echinoderm of the Oolite, so called from its shape.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. xlviii. 580 A crinoid referable to the Apiocrinite type. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 227 The stem in apiocrinites is cylindrical.

Apiol (ē·pi,ŏl). *Chem.* and *Med.* [f. L. *api-um* parsley + -OL.] A crystalline substance obtained by distilling parsley seeds with water ; parsley-camphor. (Watts *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 118.)

1872 in THOMAS *Dis. Wom.* 577. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 538 Apiol .. as a remedy in intermittent fever.

Apiologist (ē·pi,ŏ·lŏdʒist). *rare*[−1]. [f. L. *api-s* bee + -(O)LOGIST.] A scientific student of bees.

18.. EMERSON in Sanborn *Thoreau* (1882) 251 What Thomas Fuller records of Butler the apiologist, 'that either he had told the bees things, or the bees had told him.'

†**Apirsmart,** *a. Obs. Sc.* [Apparently a comp. of SMART, in its early sense of *sharp* ; the first element is doubtfully referred to ON. *apr*, sharp (said of cold or fighting), and to Fr. *âpre* :—L. *asper-um* sharp, rough. G. Douglas uses it to translate L. *asper*.] Sharp-tempered, harsh.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Honour* III. lxxiii, Hir wordis war sa apirsmart. 1513 — *Æneis* I. v. 88 Apirsmert Juno.

Apish (ē·pi∫), *a.* [f. APE *sb.* + -ISH.]

1. Of the nature or appearance of an ape.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 144 Apish, *simialis*. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones of Ven.* (1874) I. App. 363 Two devilish apes or apish devils, I know not which.

2. Ape-like in manner ; befitting an ape ; fantastically foolish, affected, silly, trifling.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 358/2 Mad apishe iesting against the .. blessed sacramentes. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 513/1 The Popish priests are appointed to play other apish toyes. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 35 ¶7 Little Apish Tricks and Buffooneries. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxxxviii, He bowed with a thousand apish congees. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxiv, The apish gallantry of a fantastic boy.

3. Ape-like in imitation ; unreasoningly imitative.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 174/2 This was but an apishe following of that which God had appointed the fathers. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* Ad. Pop. iii. (1674) 178 We are but too apish, apt to be led much by examples. 1818 BYRON *Childe Har.* IV. lxxxix, Men bled In imitation of the things they fear'd, And fought and conquer'd, and the same course steer'd At apish distance.

A·pishly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an apish manner ; with silly or ridiculous imitation.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 644 The Bishop of Rome too apishly followeth Christ in many thinges. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 40 So apishly romanizing that the word of command still was set downe in Latine. 1753 RICHARDSON

Grandison (1781) I. xxxix. 297 The behaviour of my Lord to her.. is.. affectionate, but not apishly fond.

Apishness (ē·pĭşnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being apish; silly or ridiculous imitation, silliness of behaviour.

1533 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 1557, 736/1 Thys felowes folishe apishenesse, and al hys asseheded exclamacions. 1609 *Man in Moone* (1857) 81 The fantasticallity of each man's apparell, and apishnesse of gesture. *a* 1779 WARBURTON *Serm.* (T.) The apishness of foreign manners. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gypsy* I. 17 To please my lord, who gives the larger fee For that hard industry in apishness.

Apism (ē·pĭz'm). [f. APE + -ISM.] The practice of aping.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 203 His Dilettantism, Dead-Sea Apism, crying out, 'Down with him [*i.e.* Labour], he is dangerous.'

†**A·pize,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? f. APE *sb.* + -IZE.] ? To ape, simulate.

1598 *Herring's Tale* (N.) Thus apizing in shape and hew the spiry fire, Like stying doth to his like element aspire.

Apjohnite (æpˌjɒdʒənəit). *Min.* [named in 1847, from its first analyzer Apjohn (*Phil. Mag.* XII. 103; 1838).] Manganese alum; a double sulphate of potash and manganese, occurring as a mineral in fibrous or asbestiform masses, white, and with a silky lustre.

†**Apla·ce,** *adv. phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*¹ in, into + PLACE *sb.*; cf. Fr. *en place.*] Into this place, in place.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 152 To telle How such goddes come aplace. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xx. (1483) 65 O gabryel whan that thou come a place and niadest vnto me thy saluynge. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* III. ii. 22 Things abused to Idolatry.. are farre better away then aplace.

Aplacental (æplăsē·ntăl), *a. Zool. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 14 + PLACENTAL.] Having no placenta.

1857 PAGE *Advd. Text-Bk. Geol.* (1876) 182 *Aplacental,* bringing forth immature young. 1. Monotremata, Ornithorhyncus, Echidna. 2. Marsupialia, Kangaroos, Opossums.

†**Apla·ke,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. Sp. *aplac-ar* (pret. *aplaqué*) to appease, f. *a* :—L. *ad* to + *plācāre* to calm. Perh. only as transl. Sp.] To calm, allay.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 218 Cortez aplaked the yre of the priestes. *Ibid.* 264 They coulde not aplake the fire.

Aplanatic (æplănæ·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀπλάνητ-ος* free from error (f. *ἀ* priv. + *πλανά-ειν* to wander) + -IC.] Free from aberration; *spec.* applied to a compound lens which is free from spherical aberration or divergence of rays of light from the focus.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Phil.* II. xxii. 468 As.. [Blair] conceives that he has thus removed the aberration, he distinguishes his instrument by the term Aplanatic. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 26 An 'aplanatic doublet' consisting of a double convex lens and a meniscus. 1869 TYNDALL *Light* § 165 A spherical lens cannot be rendered aplanatic.

Aplanatism (ăplæ·nătiz'm). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Freedom from spherical aberration.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 2 Apr. 33 To certify to the perfect achromatism and aplanatism of their instruments.

Aplastic (ăplæ·stik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄπλαστ-ος* unshapen + -IC, after *πλαστικός.*] Characterized by, or tending to, irregularity or absence of organic structure (technically called *aplasia*).

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 754/1 Caco-plastic and aplastic deposits. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 49 The blood was also rendered very aplastic.

†**Apla·t,** *advb. phr. Obs.* [A- *prep.*¹ + PLAT (cf. 2 *Kings* ix. 26).] Flat on the ground.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merlin* 9034 And Aroans with the swerd aflat That he threwe of his hors aplat.

†**Aplay·,** *advb. phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*¹] In play.

1459 *Plumpton Corr.* Introd. 39 [He] said, halfe apley, Prey my brother to gett somwhat to my new chappell.

†**Apli·ght,** *advb. phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*¹ + OE. *pliht* danger, engagement, promise, pledge.] In faith, in truth, truly, certainly, surely. Often expletive, or in asseveration.

1297 R. GLOUC. 511 Hii smite out of hor castles iarmed wel apliȝt. *c* 1306 *Pol. Songs* 218 He com yn at Newegate, y telle yt ou aplyht. *c* 1400 *Sowdone* 573 Fifteen thousande lefte in the feelde aplight. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 45 Anoon without any dwellyng, Tell me thyn name aplyght.

†**Apli·ght,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 5 a-plyht. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + PLIGHT *v.*; cf. prec.] To plight or pledge one's word.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xii. 78, I schal the telle, I the aplyht.

‖**Aplomb** (ăplŏn·). [Fr. *aplomb* perpendicular position, steadfastness, assurance, f. the phr. *à plomb* 'according to the plummet.']

1. 'The perpendicular'; perpendicularity.

1872 C. KING *Sierra Nev.* iii. 69 We sprang on, never resting long enough to lose the aplomb. 1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even* iii. 23 The girl jumped, with clean aplomb, from the wagon-wheel to the broad door-stone.

2. Assurance, confidence, self-possession, coolness.

1828 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 548 They never present themselves with any aplomb; but always with some lurking recognition of the power of their adversaries. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* xi. 162 Impatience of her chilly ceremony and annoyance at her want of aplomb.

3. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.* Self-possessed, confident.

1865 *Gayworthys* II. 29 Her ordinary aplomb fashion of speech.

Aplotomy (ăplɒ·tŏmi). *Surg.* [mod. f. *ἁπλό-ος* simple + *-τομη* cutting, f. *τέμν-ειν* to cut.] Simple incision. 1852 in OGILVIE. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**A-pluck,** *advb. phr. Obs. rare.* [A *prep.*¹ + PLUCK *sb.*] With spirit; pluckily, heartily.

c 1560 *Thersites* in Hazl. *Dods.* I. 416 Darest thou try masteries with me a-pluck. 1570 *Marriage Wit & Sc.* IV. iii. *ibid.* II. 368 Arise, and dance with us a-pluck.

Apneumatic (æpnĭŭmæ·tik), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *πνευματικ-ός* spiritual, f. *πνευματ-* (*πνεῦμα*) spirit.] Of or pertaining to the non-existence of soul or spirit; non-spiritual.

1864 BREVIOR *Two Worlds* 25 The apneumatic theory of Dr. Rogers.

‖**Apnœa** (æpnī·ă). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἄπνοια,* f. *ἄπνο-ος* breathless.] Suspension of breathing; cessation of respiration.

1719 *Glossogr. Nova, Apnœa,* want of breath; an entire suppression of breathing. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 221 Death by what is called apnœa.

Apo- *pref.*; repr. Gr. *ἀπο-* off, from, away; quite. 1. In compounds already formed in Gr., or others analogous to them. 2. In modern scientific words, not on Gr. analogies, with sense of 'standing off or away from each other, detached, separate,' as *apo-carpous.*

Apocalism (in Bailey) for APOCHYLISM.

Apocalypse (ăpɒ·kălips). Forms: 3-7 apocalips(e, 4 appocalyppce, -lipse, 4-5 apocolyps, -lips, (5 pocalyps), 5-7 apocalyps, 6 -lippis, appocalypse, 6- apocalypse. [ad. L. *apocalypsis,* a. Gr. *ἀποκάλυψις,* n. of action f. *ἀποκαλύπτειν* to uncover, disclose, f. *ἀπό* off + *καλύπτειν* to cover.]

1. The 'revelation' of the future granted to St. John in the isle of Patmos. The book of the New Testament in which this is recorded.

[*c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Herof seid Seint Johan þe ewangeliste *in apocalipsi.*] *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 94 'Hit is a derne halewi,' seiþ sein Johan ewangeliste in þe Apocalipse. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7395 That sallow horse of hewe, That in the Apocalips is shewed. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1437 The Pocalyps of Ion. 1581 WALKER in *Confer.* IV. (1584) Z iiij b, The Laodicean Councill omitteth Lukes Gospel & the Apocalyps. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 2 That warning voice which he who saw Th' Apocalyps, heard cry in Heaven aloud. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xliv. 230 The long-controverted point whether Rome in the great Apocalypse was signified by Babylon.

2. By extension: Any revelation or disclosure.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xiv. 26 He hath techinge, he hath apocalips, or *reuelacioun,* he hath tunge. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* 677 (L.) Interpret apocalypses, and those hidden mysteries to private persons. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* i. (1750) 31 The Revelation or rather the Apocalypse of all Stateарcana. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. v, The new apocalypse of Nature unrolled to him.

Apocalypst (ăpɒ·kălipst). *rare.* [irreg. formation = *apocalypt,* or *apocalyptist.*] A revealer of the unknown; an interpreter of the Apocalypse.

1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* I. 114 So far the unknown apocalypst has chosen to carry his operations. 1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* III. 148 Help to fill the mad-house as these pretended apocalypsts do.

Apocalypt (ăpɒ·kălipt). *rare.* [ad. Gr. **ἀποκαλύπτης,* n. of agent f. *ἀποκαλύπτειν,* see above; cf. *κλέπτης, ἀλείπτης,* &c.] = APOCALYPTIST.

1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* III. 168 According to the belief of the Apocalypt, the line of the Emperors would cease in Titus.

Apocalyptic (ăpɒ·kăli·ptik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἀποκαλυπτικός* of the nature of revelation, f. *ἀποκαλύπτειν*: see APOCALYPSE and -IC.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the 'Revelation' of St. John. *Apocalyptic number*: see *Rev.* xiii. 18.

1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* 314 The Apocalyptick Angel which should pour out one of the Vials upon the Beast. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 104 A Babylonian purple Robe he wore, Like that of the apocalyptick whore. 1859 MASSON *Milton* I. 481 Meade was at the head of the Apocalyptic commentators.

2. Of the nature of a revelation or disclosure.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Myst. Div.* 66 This veri waie of Apocalyptic Manifestation. 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* iv. 289 Interpretative of all around and apocalyptic of all beyond, the vision of his beatified Beatrice. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* i. 4 The recognition of the apocalyptic fact that a workman can only be known by his work.

†3. Of persons: Dealing with the Apocalypse or with prophetic revelations generally; apocalyptical.

1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. Introd. 3 Without consulting our Astrologers or apocalyptic men. *c* 1690 SOUTH *Serm.* V. ii. (R.) That some apocalyptick ignoramus or other must presently.. pick it out of some abused, martyred prophecy of Ezechiel.

B. *sb.* The writer or recorder of the Apocalypse, St. John the Divine; also = APOCALYPST.

1629 LIGHTFOOT *Misc.* 107 (T.) The divine apocalyptick, writing after Jerusalem was ruined. 1872 DE MORGAN *Budg. Paradoxes* 292 If the cyclometers and the apocalyptics would lay their heads together.

Apo·caly·ptical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹.] Connected or dealing with the Apocalypse, or with prophetic revelations generally.

1633 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) 200 Much symbolizing in spirit with our apocalypticall zelots. *a* 1638 MEDE *Apost. Lat. Times* 91 In his [St. John's] Apocalypticall vision. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* IV. 5 As out of the heavens, with apocalyptical splendours, Sank the city of God, in the vision of John the Apostle.

Apo·caly·ptically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. After the manner, or by means, of revelation or of the Apocalypse.

1731 BAILEY, *Apocalyptically,* by way of revelation. 1830 COLERIDGE *Lect. Shaks.* II. 341 The date apocalyptically deduced.. for the commencement of the Millennium.

2. *jestingly,* So as to reveal what should be concealed.

1845 *Bach. Albany* (1848) 296 The women soon reflected how apocalyptically they were arrayed.

Apocalyptist (ăpɒ·kăli·ptist). *rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀποκαλύπτ-ειν* (see above) + -IST.] The writer of the Apocalypse.

1864 *Nation. Rev.* No. 36. 335 When we see the apocalyptist using favourite words and phrases foreign to the Evangelist.

Apocarpous (æpokā·ɹpəs), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀπό* off, away from + *-καρπ-ος,* comb. adj. f. *καρπός* fruit + -OUS.] Having the carpels distinct.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 30 What I call apocarpous ovaria, or those of which the carpella are distinct. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 767 Ranunculaceæ.. distinguished.. by the apocarpous fruit.

‖**Apocatastasis** (æpoˌkătæ·stăsis). *rare.* [L., a. Gr. *ἀποκατάστασις* re-establishment, f. *ἀπο-καθ-ιστάναι* to set up again.]

1. Restoration, re-establishment, renovation.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 328 A Tradition.. concerning the Apocatastasis of the world.. partly by Inundation and partly by Conflagration.

2. *Path.* Return to a previous condition.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., We read of Apocatastasis of urine.. of tumours, and other diseases. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Apocatastasis,* The subsidence of a tumour, or the re-establishment of an exudation or secretion.

3. *Astr.* Return to the same apparent position, completion of period of revolution. (So in Gr.)

1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* I. 33 *note,* The accurate apocatastasis (i. e. regression to the same sign) of the moon, and in a similar manner of the sun.

Apocatastic (æpoˌkătæ·stik), *a. rare*⁻¹. [ad. med.L. *apocatasticus,* ad. Gr. *ἀποκαταστατικός*; see prec.] Of or pertaining to an apocatastasis.

1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* I. 33 *note,* If the apocatastic times compared with each other are primary.

Apocathartic (æpoˌkăpă·ɹtik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ad. Gr. *ἀποκαθαρτικ-ός,* f. *ἀποκαθαίρ-ειν* to purge; see -IC.] **A.** *adj.* Purging, aperient. **B.** *sb.* An aperient medicine. 1859 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.*

†**A·pocha.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. L. *apocha,* a. Gr. *ἀποχή* receipt, f. *ἀπέχειν* to have or receive in full, f. *ἀπό* from + *ἔχειν* to have.] An acquittance.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. 25 (D.) If he had his apocha or quietance.. he were free from all insequent demands.

†**Apo·chylism.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. Gr. *ἀποχύλισμα,* f. *ἀποχυλίζ-ειν* to extract juice.] (See quot.)

[1706 PHILLIPS, *Apochylisma,* any Juice boil'd and thicken'd with Honey or Sugar, into a kind of hard Consistence. It is otherwise call'd Rob, Robob, and Succago.] 1775 ASH, *Apochylism* [with similar definition].

†**A·poclasm.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. Gr. *ἀπόκλασμα* fracture of an extremity, f. *ἀποκλά-ειν* to break off.] 1719 *Glossogr. Nova, Apoclasm,* the breaking off of any part of the Body. [Whence 1721 in BAILEY, &c.]

Apocopate (ăpɒ·kŏpĕit, -ĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. mod.L. *apocopāt-us,* ppl. adj. f. APOCOPE.] Cut short by apocope. (Used *spec.* of words from which the last letter or syllable has disappeared.)

c 1850 *Pinnock's Heb. Catech.* 20 The apocopate future.. occurs only in the second and third person.

Apocopate (ăpɒ·kŏpĕit), *v.* [f. as prec.] To cut off (esp. the last letter or syllable of a word).

1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. i. (1871) 168 You apocopate that from the alphabet and Deacon Hadlock will apocopate you from the school.

Apo·copated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] = APOCOPATE *a.*

1846 TREGELLES *Gesenius' Heb. Lex.* s. v. גלה *Gālāh,* הגלה *higlāh,* future apocopated, ויגל *wayyĕgĕl.* 1876 E. PALMER in *Academy* 30 Sept. 332 The apocopated genitive in 'bliss.'

Apocopation (ăpɒˌkopē·ɹʃən). [n. of action f. APOCOPATE *v.*: see -TION.] The action of apocopating; the state of being apocopated.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Apocope,* When the Apocopation is marked with a superior comma.. the word is said to be *apostrophated.* 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 187 We should have had.. *alt, cit, plenipo..* if there had been as popular a demand for the apocopation of *altitudes, citizen, plenipotentiary.*

‖**Apocope** (ăpɒ·kŏpi). [L., a. Gr. *ἀποκοπή* a cutting off, f. *ἀποκόπ-τ-ειν* to cut off.] The cutting off or omission of the last letter or syllable of a word. Hence **Apoco·pic** *a.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* B ij a, Apocope.. as for *vamos nos,* they say *vamonos.* 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 196 Hence [from *mis*] comes the French Preposition *Mes,* and by an Apocope *Me,* as in *mecontent.* 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* viii. 175 Words and roots in a violent state of fusion and apocope.

Apocrif, obs. form of APOCRYPHA.

Apocrisiary (æpokri·ziări). Also **apo·crisary.** [ad. med.L. *apocrisiārius* delegate, deputy, f. Gr. *ἀπόκρισι-ς* answer: see -ARY.] A person

appointed to give and receive answers; *spec.* a papal nuncio, or secretary.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* Rolls Ser. VI. 337 Pope Nichol.. sente Arsenius his apocrisary. 1610 CARLETON *Jurisdict.* 131 The Pall was offered you by our Apocrisiaries, (that is Chaplanes). 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 109 Afterwards, they sent those who were to reside at Court, and to manage all Affairs which might come before them. Their Names were Apocrisiaries. 1744 LEWIS *Bp. Pecock* 124 The Pall was tendered to him by his [Paschal's] apocrisaries.

Apocrustic (æpǫkrʊ·stik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* Also **apocroustic.** [ad. mod.L. *apocrūstic-us*, a. Gr. *ἀποκρουστικός*, f. *ἀποκρού-ειν* to beat off, repel.]

A. *adj.* 'Having power to repel,' astringent.

B. *sb.* An astringent medicine.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Apocrousticks* are such Medicines as hinder the flowing of the Humours into any particular Part of the Body, and force back those that are beginning to flow thither. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Apocrustic*, Having the power of repelling and astringing.

†**Apocryph(e,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also apocrif(e. [a. Fr. *apocryphe*, f. L. *apocrypha*: see next.] By-form of next.

A. *adj.* Of unestablished authenticity, apocryphal.

1548 COVERDALE *Erasm. Paraphr. Jude* 21 The boke of Enoch which is Apocryphe, that is to say, without autoritie.

B. *sb.* An apocryphal document.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* iii. xii. 356 The contrarie parti is an apocrif. *Ibid.* 366 The seid epistle is an untrewe Apocrife.

Apocrypha (ăpǫ·krifă), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **apocripha,** (8 **apocrophy**), 6– **apocrypha.** [neut. pl. (sc. *scripta*) of late L. adj. *apocryphus*, a. Gr. *ἀπόκρυφος* hidden, *hence*, of unknown authorship, spurious, f. *ἀποκρύπτ-ειν* to hide away. Formerly used (in pl. *apocrypha*, sing. *apocryphum*) as adj. As sb., still properly treated as a plural, with singular of Gr. form *apocryphon*; but in common usage *apocrypha* is sing. with pl. *apocryphas*. In this sense *apocryphy* was also formerly in use. Cf. prec.]

†**A.** *adj.* Of unknown authorship; not authentic, spurious; uncanonical (see B); false. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* V. 105 The writynge is Apocripha whanne þe auctor þerof is unknowe. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 7 'The Penauns of Adam' be cleped Apocriphum, whech is to sey, whanne the mater is in doute, or ellis whan men knowe not who mad the book. 1690 LOCKE *Government* II. i. xi. § 143. 150 That.. Kings enjoy'd their Crowns by Right descending to them from Adam, that we think not only Apocrypha, but also utterly impossible.

B. *sb.*

1. A writing or statement of doubtful authorship or authenticity; *spec.* those books included in the Septuagint and Vulgate versions of the Old Testament, which were not originally written in Hebrew and not counted genuine by the Jews, and which, at the Reformation, were excluded from the Sacred Canon by the Protestant party, as having no well-grounded claim to inspired authorship.

1539 BIBLE ('Great') *Apocrypha, Pref.*, The other [bookes] folowynge, which are called apocripha. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxx. 470 The Iewes account those bookes for Apocryphaes. 1597 HOOKER V. xx. (1841) i. 483 We hold not the apocrypha for sacred. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmxxii/3 The Contents of each Chapter in the Bible, and Apocryphy. *c* 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* iv. 286 What's now apocrypha, my wit, In time to come may pass for holy writ. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 163/2 About 1826, it was decided that the Apocrypha should not be circulated by the British and Foreign Bible Society. 1881 W. R. SMITH *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* v. 27 The presence of an apocryphon in a Christian MS.

b. *attrib.*

1590 J. GREENWOOD *Sland. Art.* B iv b, Theire Apochripha liturgye. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Abound.* § 65 Casting my eye upon the Apocrypha books, I found it in Ecclesiasticus.

2. [As in Gr.] Hidden things; secrets. *rare.*

1839 BAILEY *Festus* viii. (1848) 80 Every man's life has its apocrypha; Mine has, at least.

†**Apo·crypha, apocryphy,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] To reckon as apocryphal or spurious.

1625 J. DAVIES *Paper Persec.* 80 (D.) The Bible ne'er was more Apocryphide Than by their bold excursions. 1661 H. BOLD *St. George's Day* 3 Works [as opposed to Faith] are Apocripha'd, as little worth.

Apocryphal (ăpǫ·krifăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

A. *adj.* Of doubtful authenticity; spurious, fictitious, false; fabulous, mythical.

a. *orig.* of a writing, statement, or story.

1590 J. GREENWOOD *Sland. Art* B ij b, We hold them.. not only a babling, but apochriphall & Idolatrous. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 492 If but one word be true.. In all th' apocryphal romance. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 569 The tale has a somewhat apocryphal sound.

b. *spec.* Of or belonging to the Jewish and early Christian uncanonical literature.

1615 *Curry-C. for Coxe-C.* ii. 93 Peremptory.. against the Canonizing of these Apogriphall bookes. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 28 ¶ 6 Our Apocryphal Heathen God [Bel].. in conjunction with the Dragon. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I. 210 The apocryphal gospels.. were for the most part of Gnostic origin.

c. *gen.* Unreal, counterfeit, sham, 'imitation.'

1610 B. JONSON *Alchemist* I. i, A whoreson, upstart, apocryphal captain. 1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Indep.* II. 226 This Agreement was.. complained of in the apocryphal House of Commons. 1843 JERROLD *Punch's Lett.* xx. Wks. I. 473 He lived by putting off pencils, with apocryphal lead in them.

†**B.** *sb.* An apocryphal writing. *Obs. rare.*

1661 *Grand Debate* 13 Some Psalm or Scripture Hymn.. instead of that Apocryphal [the Benedicite]. 1677 J. HANMER *View of Antig.* 419 (T.) Nicephorus and Anastasius.. did rank these epistles in the number of apocryphals.

Apocryphalist (ăpǫ·krifălist). *rare.* [f. prec. + -IST.] One who supports the inclusion of the Apocrypha in editions of the Bible.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 163/2 The apocryphalists were finally defeated by the anti-apocryphalists.

Apo·cryphally, *adv. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an apocryphal manner; fabulously, falsely.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 508 Samuel, 'tis said apocryphally, used to drink as a toast 'An insurrection in the West Indies and success to it!'

Apo·cryphalness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being apocryphal.

1641 SMECTYMNUUS *Vind. Answ.* § 13. 160 To prove not onely the Apocryphalnes but the falsenesse of these subscriptions. 1755 JOHNSON, *Apocryphalness*, Uncertainty, doubtfulness of credit.

†**Apo·cryphate,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **ypocrafet,** 5–6 **appocrifate,** 6 **apocrafate.** [f. APOCRYPHA + -ATE 2: cf. *literate*, etc.]

A. *adj.* Of apocryphal origin; of spurious creation or character.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Herald.* B ij b, Ther be ij dyuerse gentylmen made of gromys.. that other is called in armys a gentill man appocrifate, that is to say made vpp and gonyn to him the name and the lyueroy of a gentylman. *Ibid.* A vj b, Ther is a gentylman ypocrafet. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 56 Our bastardly and apochryphate poets. 1655 CARTER *Honor Rediv.* (1660) 22 It is but rude and false Honour, and is by Sir John Ferne termed apocryphate, and debarred of all priviledges of gentility.

B. *sb.* A spurious or sham gentleman.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 92 Such Apocrafates, as be.. crept into the honorable assemblyes of the Inns of Court.

†**Apocry·phical,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. Gr. *ἀπόκρυφ-ος* hidden, spurious + -ICAL.] = APOCRYPHAL.

1719 BP. BULL *Corrupt. Ch. Rome* (T.) Certain apocryphical and ridiculous stories.

†**Apo·cryphous,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = APOCRYPHAL.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 183 That apocryphous Author, *Wisd.* viii. 1, teacheth us that, etc.

Apocynaceous (ăpǫ·sinē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Apocynāceæ*: see next and -ACEOUS.] Of or belonging to the N.O. *Apocynaceæ*, or 'Dog-banes,' including the Periwinkles and Oleanders.

1883 *Knowl.* 7 Sept. 154/2 A new apocynaceous plant, which.. yields abundant supplies of pure caoutchouc.

Apocyneous (æpǫsi·nĭəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Apocyne-æ* (f. *Apocynum* 'dog's-bane,' ad. Gr. *ἀπό-κυνον*, f. *ἀπό* off + *κυν-* dog) + -OUS.] = prec.

1852 T. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvi. 51 The first shoots of the apocyneous plants. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* II. xxx. 334 A climbing apocyneous plant.

Apod(e (æ·pǫd, æ·pǫud), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *ἄπους*, *ἀποδ-* footless, f. *ἀ* priv. + *πούς* foot; after mod.L. *Apod-es*, *Apod-a*, applied to groups in Zoology.]

A. *adj.* Footless; = APODAL 1, 2.

1816 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* (1828) I. iv. 139 An apode larva. 1835 — *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxii. 416 The Ophidians and Apod fishes evidently tend towards each other. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. Metam. Ins.* i. 16 The larva: .. of the Weevils .. are apod.

B. *sb.* (usually *pl.* = mod.L. *Apodes*, *Apoda.*) Term applied to certain birds, fish, and reptiles, in which feet or ventral fins are either wholly absent or merely rudimentary.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 383 The greater kind of Swallows or Martins called Apodes. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 306 In birds, reptiles and insects, there are some which have been falsely called apteroids, or apods; for they possess in concealment the members which their name declares them to want.

Apodacrytic (æ·pǫ|dăkri·tik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ad. Gr. *ἀποδακρυτικ-ός* f. *ἀπο-δακρύ-ειν* to weep much.] **A.** *adj.* Exciting tears. **B.** *sb.* Anything having this tendency.

1719 *Glossogr. Nova*, *Apodacrysticks.* 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Apodacrytic* .. as onions, hellebore, etc.

Apodal (æ·pǫdăl), *a. Zool.* [f. APOD(E + -AL 1.]

1. Footless.

1802 G. SHAW *Zool.* III. 309 Apodal Lizard. 1836–39 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 862/1 The larvæ of these insects are generally apodal.

2. Of fish: Lacking the ventral fin.

1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 113 The eel is placed by Linnæus in the genus of Muræna, his first of the apodal fish. 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 23 Wholly wanting .. in the fishes called 'apodal.'

Apodan (æ·pǫdăn) = prec. (In mod. Dicts.)

Apodemal (ăpǫ·dĭmăl), *a. Zool. rare.* [f. APODEME + -AL 1.] Of or pertaining to an apodeme.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 309 The floor of the thoracic cavity is seen to be divided into a number of incomplete cells .. by these apodemal partitions.

Apodematal (æpǫde·mătăl), *a. Zool. rare.* [f. mod.L. *apodema*, *-al-* (see next) + -AL 1.] = prec.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 100 The muscles [of the crayfish] may be seen passing through the apodematal cells.

Apodeme (æ·pǫdīm). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *apodema* (itself often used), f. Gr. *ἀπό* from + *δέμας* body, frame.] One of the peculiar processes on the exoskeleton of the thorax of *Arthropods*, which serve as attachment for muscles and other appendages.

1852 DANA *Crustac.* I. 49 No sella turcica or median apodeme. [1880 HUXLEY *Cray-Fish* iii. 99 The front end .. is fixed to a series of processes of the exoskeleton of the thorax called apodemata.]

Apodiabolosis (æ·pǫ|dəiăbǫ̆lō·sis). *rare.* [f. Gr. *διάβολος* devil, on the model of *apotheosis.*] Lowering to the rank of a devil; a making or treating as diabolical.

1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 162 The apotheosis of the Middle Ages, and the apodiabolosis of the Reformation and its effects. 1864 *Realm* 25 May 2 With one base imbecile smugness, which is the very apodiabolosis of Art.

Apodictic, -deictic (æpǫdi·ktik, -dəi·ktik), *a.* [ad. L. *apodictic-us*, a. Gr. *ἀποδεικτικ-ός* of the nature of demonstration; f. *ἀποδεικ-νύναι* to show off, demonstrate. (The analogical spelling is *-dict-*.)] Of clear demonstration; established on incontrovertible evidence. (By Kant applied to a proposition enouncing a necessary and hence *absolute* truth.)

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834. 291 This apodictick course .. to infer consequences from infallible maximes. 1816 COLERIDGE *Statesm. Man.* 358 In the heights of geometry .. there exist truths of apodictic force in reason, which the mere understanding strives in vain to comprehend. 1877 CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. iii. 242 With apodeictic certainty.

Apodi·ctical, -dei·ctical, *a. arch.* [f. prec. + -AL 1.] Of apodictic nature; absolutely demonstrable; of absolute certainty.

a 1638 MEDE *Rem. Apocal.* III. iii. 586 It follows not by Apodictical necessity, but it may perswade morally as a probability. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* To Reader 1 Arguments demonstrative, or at least little less than apodeictical. 1788 REID *Aristot. Log.* v. § 1 When the premises are certain, and the conclusions drawn from them in due form, the syllogism is called apodictical. 1860 MANSEL *Prolegom. Log.* vii. 251 Judgments, according to Kant, are of three kinds, problematical, assertorial and apodeictical.

Apodi·ctically, -dei·ctically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an apodictic manner; by way of absolute demonstration.

1615 *Curry-C. for Coxe-C.* iii. 112 Had he deliuered his mind elsewhere positively, and apodectically. 1832 4 DE QUINCEY *Span. Nun* Wks. 1862 III. 20 There were no roasted potatoes in Spain at that date [1608], which can be apodeictically proved, because in Spain there were no potatoes at all, and very few in England.

‖ **Apodio·xis.** *Obs.* [L., a. Gr. *ἀποδίωξις*, n. of action f. *ἀπο-διώκειν* to drive away.] (See quot.)

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 229 *Apodioxis*, a figure when any argument or objection is with indignation rejected as extreamly absurd. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Apodioxis*, in logic, the rejection of such things as do not necessarily belong to the question considered.

‖ **Apodixis, -deixis** (æpǫdi·ksis, -dəi·ksis). ?*Obs.* [L. *apodixis*, a. Gr. *ἀπόδειξις*, f. *ἀπο-δεικ-νύναι*: see APODICTIC.] Demonstration, absolute proof.

a 1623 BUCK *Rich. III*, 60 (T.) If he had not afterwards given an apodixis in the battle, upon what platform he had projected and raised that hope. 1692 PITCAIRNE *Babell* 251 My second argument is .. a compleat apodyxis Against this pray'r. 1755 in JOHNSON (*apodixis*); and in mod. Dicts.

‖ **Apodosis** (ăpǫ·dǫ̆sis). *Rhet.* [L. *apodosis*, a. Gr. *ἀπόδοσις*, n. of action f. *ἀποδιδόναι* to give back.] The concluding clause of a sentence, as contrasted with the introductory clause or *protasis*; now usually restricted to the consequent clause in a conditional sentence, as 'If thine enemy hunger, *feed him.*'

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. xxi. 77 Let us consider a little of the Protasis ['Even so hath the Lord ordained, that they which preach the Gospel'], whereof the words I have now read ['should live of the Gospel'] are the Apodosis. 1866 F. HARPER *Peace thro' Truth* 253 The word 'turned' [*μεταβέβληκεν*] must be understood of a physical change in the protasis; it must be therefore equally understood of a physical change in the apodosis.

Apodous (æ·pǫdəs), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *ἀποδ-*, see APOD(E + -OUS.] Footless, apod.

1816 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* II. xxi. 269 Apodous larvæ, or those that move without legs. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 166/2 A certain number of Annelida are completely apodous.

‖ **Apodyterium** (æpǫ|ditī·riŭm). [L., a. Gr. *ἀποδυτήριον*, f. *ἀπο-δύ-ειν* to put off, undress.] *orig.* The apartment in which clothes were deposited by those who were preparing for the bath or *palæstra*; hence *gen.* a dressing-room, a robing-room.

a 1695 WOOD *Life* (1848) 193 Conducted in his doctor's robes from the apodyterium into the convocation house. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Com. Aristoph.* I. Introd. 55 It was my lot to be sitting where you saw me, in the apodyterium.

Apogæic, -gaic (æpǫdʒī·ik, -gē·ik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀπόγαι-ος* far from the earth (see APOGEE) + -IC.] = APOGEAN.

1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* II. ix. 299 That when this enterprising and apogæic old lady had gone up so high .. she went still farther, even to the moon. 1880 P. GREG *Across Zodiac* I. ii. 44 The lunar angle .. confirmed the reading .. giving the same apogaic distance or elevation.

Apogeal (æpǫdʒī·ăl), *a. Astr.* [f. L. *apogē-us*, a. Gr. *ἀπόγαιος -γειος* (see prec.) + -AL.] = APOGEAN.

1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 166 The difference between the apogeal and perigeal diameters of the sun. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 584/1 Set the moon's apogeal wire to its place in the ecliptic for that time.

Apogean (æpǫdʒī·ăn), *a. Astr.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] **a.** Proceeding off from the earth or land. **b.** Of or pertaining to apogee.

a **1644** QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* ix. 49 Let not that rude, that Apogean storm Of flesh and blood dismay thee. **1812** WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxxiii. 313 The apogean and perigean lunar distances. **1876** CHAMBERS *Astron.* 173 The Moon being more or less in an apogean position.

Apogee (æ·pǫdʒī). *Astr.* [a. Fr. *apogée* (in Cotgr. 1611), f. L. *apogæum*, a. Gr. *ἀπόγαιον* (also *ἀπόγειον*), adj. neut. 'away from the earth,' (f. *ἀπό* off, from + *γάϊος, γεῖος* of the earth, f. *γαῖα, γῆ* the earth), but used absol. by Ptolemy (sc. *διάστημα* distance) in the modern astronomic sense. Formerly used in Gr. or L. form *apogeon, -gæum, -geum.*]

1. The point in the orbit of the moon, or of any planet, at which it is at its greatest distance from the earth; also, the greatest distance of the sun from the earth when the latter is in *aphelion*. (A term of the Ptolemaic Astronomy, which viewed the earth as the centre of the universe; in modern astronomy strictly used in reference to the moon, and popularly said of the sun in reference to its apparent motion.)

1594 J. DAVIS *Seamans Secr.*, Her Slowe Motion is in the point of Auge or *apogeo*. **1656** tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 443 The apogæum of the sun or the aphelium of the earth. **1727 51** CHAMBERS *Cycl., Apogee* is a point in the heavens at the extreme of the line of the apsides. **1812** WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xix. 206 Apogee, if the Sun be supposed to revolve, Aphelion, if the Earth. **1868** LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 130 The greatest distance of the Moon from the Earth is about 64½ the equatorial radius of our globe. When the Moon is at this distance, it is said to be in apogee.

† **2.** The greatest altitude reached by the sun in his apparent course; his meridional altitude on the longest day. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* (1640) 146 The *Apogée* or middle point; and *Perigée* or lowest point of heaven. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. v. (1686) 242 In the Apogeum or highest point it is not so hot under that Tropick.

3. Hence *fig.* **a.** The most distant or remote spot. **b.** The highest point, climax, culmination.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. lxvii. 33 Thy Sunne is in his Apogæon placed, And when it moueth next, must needes descend. **1642** H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. III. II. xii, She [the Soul] doth ascend, Unto her circles ancient Apogie. **1670** EACHARD *Contempt Clergy* 54 Sometimes he withdraws himself into the apogæum of doubt, sorrow, and despair. **1858** MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* VI. Introd. 33 The trade of the Netherlands..had however by no means reached its apogee.

Apogeotropic (æ·pǫdʒēǫtrǫ·pik), *a. Bot.* [f. (by Darwin 1880) Gr. *ἀπό* from + *γῆ* (in comb. *γεο-*) earth + *τροπικ-ός* turning.] Bending or turning away from the ground. (Said of leaves and other parts of plants.)

1880 DARWIN *Movem. Plants* 189 When they [the rhizomes] were cultivated in water their tips turned upwards, and they became apogeotropic.

A·pogeotro·pically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY².] In a direction away from the ground.

1880 F. DARWIN in *Nature* No. 582. 179 There is no reason why they should bend apogeotropically in one direction more than another.

Apogeotropism (æ·pǫdʒi·ǫ·trŏpiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The tendency of leaves and other parts of plants to turn away from the earth.

1880 DARWIN *Movem. Plants* 5 Apogeotropism will mean bending in opposition to gravity or from the centre of the earth. **1881** *Academy* 12 Feb. 121 The motion produced by apogeotropism is sometimes remarkably straight.

Apograph (æ·pǫgraf). [ad. (perh. through Fr. *apographe*) Gr. *ἀπόγραφ-ον* a copy, f. *ἀπο-γράφ-ειν* to write off, copy.] An exact copy or transcript.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 546 The counterfeit taken from this table and made by it (which kind of pattern the Greekes call Apographon). **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr., Apograph*, a copy written out of another pattern; also an Inventory of ones goods. **1875** POSTE *Gaius* Pref. 8 An apograph or facsimile edition of the Veronese MS. **1878** GARLAND *Genesis* Pref. 8 Not from the original manuscripts, but from the apographs.

† **Apo·graphal,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Of the nature of an apograph; copied.

1752 LEE *Diss. Theol.* I. 104 (L.) Parallel places—nowhere else extant but in these apocryphal or apographal pieces.

‖ **Apoi·nctee.** [a. Fr. *apointée* pa. pple.; cf. *appoint* (formerly *appoinct*) 'somme qui fait le solde d'un compte,' Littré.] The net amount.

1682 SCARLETT *Exch.* 20 Substract the Provision and Courtagie, and the Remainder is the Apoinctee (the Neat Sum).

† **Apoi·nt.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OFr. *apoint*, in Cotgr. *appoinct.*] Fitness, readiness.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* II. 401 No filisofers .. Might approche to þat precious apoint of her wit.

Apoious (ăpoi·ǫs), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἄποι-ος* without quality + -OUS.] Having no active qualities; neutral; *e.g.* water, starch. **1880** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Apoi·son, -oyson,** *v. Obs.* [a. OFr. *apoisone-r*, variant of *empoisoner*: see A- *pref.* 10.] To poison.

1297 R. GLOUC. 122 Þo luþer wommon .. apoysnede þe godeman, and to þe depe hym broȝte. *c* **1400** *Chron. Eng.* 781 (Ritson *M. R.* II. 302) His stepmoder .. Him apoisonede that he was ded.

Apojove (æ·pǫdʒǭuv). *Astr.* [(a. Fr. *apojove*), ad. mod.L. *apojovium*, f. Gr. *ἀπό* from + L. *Jovi-*Jupiter; cf. *apogee.*] The point in the orbit of a satellite of the planet Jupiter at which it is at its greatest distance from the planet.

[**1761** DANTHORNE in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 106 The apojovium of the fourth satellite .. moves forward about 12' in 20 years.] **1867** E. DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 179 Each moon is less accelerated at apojove than perijove.

† **Apola·ctize,** *v. Obs.*⁻° [ad. L. *apolactīzā-re*, ad. Gr. *ἀπο-λακτίζ-ειν* to kick away.] 'To spurne with the heele.' Cockeram 1623.

Apolar (ăpǭ·lăr), *a. Biol.* [f. A- *pref.* 14 priv. + POLAR.] Having no 'poles' or fibrous processes; sometimes applied to those nerve cells which have no 'polar' connexion with the nerve-fibres.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 436/2 The ganglionic corpuscles .. termed by Stannius apolar cells. **1880** BASTIAN *Brain* iii. 48 Many of the so-called apolar nerve-cells may be nothing more than imperfectly developed ganglion cells.

Apolaustic (æpǫlǭ·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ἀπολαυστικ-ός*, f. *ἀπολαύ-ειν* to enjoy.]

A. *adj.* Concerned with or wholly devoted to seeking enjoyment; self-indulgent.

1871 T. ARNOLD in *Wyclif's Wks.* III. 346 *note*, 'Rehetours' might mean lazy apolaustic fellows, idlers, supernumeraries. **1880** *Sat. Rev.* No. 1289. 63 The lordly, apolaustic, and haughty undergraduate.

B. *collect. sb.* A suggested synonym for ÆSTHETICS; the science of the pleasurable.

1836 7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* vii. I. 124 Baumgarten .. first applied the term Æsthetic to the doctrine which we vaguely .. denominate the Philosophy of Taste, the Theory of the Fine Arts .. The term Apolaustic would have been a more appropriate designation.

† **A·polepsy.** *Path. Obs.* [ad. L. *apolēpsia*, ad. Gr. **ἀπολημ-ία* = *ἀπόληψις*, n. of action f. *ἀπο-λαμ-βάν-ειν* to take off, intercept, arrest.] (See quot.)

[**1706** PHILLIPS, *Apolepsia* .. among Physicians, a Stoppage in the Course of the Blood or Animal Spirits.] **1719** *Glossogr. Nova, Apolepsy.* [In mod. Dicts.]

† **Apo·llinar,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *Apollinār-is* of Apollo.] = next.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 541 The Apollinar games.

Apollinarian (ăpǫ·linɛ̄·riăn), *a.* [f. L. *Apollinări-s* of Apollo; also a proper name + -AN.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Sacred to or in honour of Apollo.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The *Apollinarian* games.

2. Of or pertaining to Apollinaris of Laodicea, a noted heretic of the 4th c., who held peculiar opinions on the Incarnation.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1864) 281 The Apollinarian heresy.

B. *sb.* An adherent of the opinions of Apollinaris.

1586 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 44 Some will have a quaternity of persons, not a Trinity .. So .. the Apollinarians did hold. **1852** SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 191 Collier .. was .. in his religious .. speculations .. an Apollinarian.

Apollina·rist. ? *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *Apollinārista*, f. *Apollinār-is*: see -IST] = APOLLINARIAN *sb.*

1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* 37/2 Makes Christ of meal, therefore not of the blessed Virgin, therefore an Apollinarist. **1702** tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 228 Apollinarists who believed that the Divinity of Christ was instead of a Soul to his Body. **1882** SCHAFF *Herzog's Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* 109.

Apollonian (æpǫlǭ·niăn), *a.* [f. L. *Apollōni-us*, a. Gr. *ἀπολλώνι-ος* of Apollo; also pr. name + -IAN]

1. Pertaining to, resembling, or having the characteristics of Apollo, the sun-god of the Greeks and Romans, the patron of music and poetry.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* B vj a, To destroy the very foundation of it; partly on pretence that .. the string of an Apollonian-like harp did not sound pleasing to their ears. *a* **1822** SHELLEY *Hymn to Merc.* lxiii, Every Apollonian limb Is clothed with speed, and might, and manliness.

2. Of Apollonius of Perga, a famous Greek geometer and investigator of conic sections.

1727 51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Hyperbola*, The Apollonian Hyperbola is .. the Hyperbola of the first kind; thus called in contradistinction to the hyperholas of the higher kinds. **1798** ATWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 208 The Apollonian or conic parabola.

Apollonic (æpǫlǫ·nik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀπολλών-ι-os* (see prec.) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to Apollo.

1880 MAX MÜLLER *Select. Ess.* I. 456 One large web of Apollonic theology.

Apollo·nicon. [f. as prec. after *harmonicon*, etc.] (See quot.)

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 165/2 *Apollonicon*, the name given to a chamber organ of vast power, supplied with both keys and barrels .. first exhibited .. in 1817. *a* **1849** H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* I. 305 Sing 'Songs of Reason' to the grinding of a steam apollonicon.

Apollonize (ăpǫ·lǒnəiz), *v. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] To act the Apollo; to decide oracularly on the merits of music, poetry, etc.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 599 The literary patient under this influenza .. imagines himself authorized to Apollonize.

Apolloship (ăpǫ·lǫship). *nonce-wd.* [f. APOLLO + -SHIP.] The position of Apollo; pre-eminence in poetry and prophecy.

1867 J. H. STIRLING in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 384 Predestinate to Apolloship, the godship of prophecy, the godship of song.

‖ **Apollyon** (ăpǫ·liǫn). [L., a. Gr. *Ἀπολλύων*, pr. pple. of *ἀπολλύ-ειν* to destroy.] The destroyer, a name given to the Devil; whence **Apollyonist**, a subject or follower of Apollyon.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* ix. 11 The aungel of depnesse, to whom the name bi Ebru, Labadon, forsothe bi Greke, Appolion. *c* **1400** *Rowland & Ot.* 1209 Mahoun, And appolyne that he one levede. **1627** P. FLETCHER (*title*) The Locusts, or Apollyonists. [See Rev. ix. 3–11.] **1678** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* 93 He espied a foul Fiend coming over .. to meet him: his name is *Apollyon.*

† **Apo·logal,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *apolog-us*, Gr. *ἀπόλογ-os*, story + -AL¹.] Of the nature of an apologue or fable.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 292 Allegories of all sorts, whether apologal, affabulatory, parabolary, etc.

† **Apo·loger.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ER¹.] One who tells apologues, a fabulist.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. v. ii, A mouse (saith an Apologer) was brought up in a chest. **1653** WATERHOUSE *Apol. Lear n.* 258 (L.) A sober apologer.

Apologetic (ăpǫ·lǒdʒe·tik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **apologetique, apologetick.** [a. Fr. *apologétique*, ad. L. *apologēticus*, a. Gr. *ἀπολογητικός* fit for defence, f. *ἀπολογέ-εσθαι* to speak in defence: see APOLOGY.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of the nature of a defence; vindicatory.

1649 (*title*) An Apologetic Declaration of the conscientious Presbyterians of the Province of London. **1724** A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 46 Many apologetick writings of the ancient Christians. **1875** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) s.v. *Apologetics*, Augustine's .. *De Civitate Dei* is apologetic in so far as it endeavours to show that Christianity and the church are the only ark of safety.

2. Regretfully acknowledging or excusing fault or failure.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 170 Forced to speak in a subdued and apologetic tone. **1867** DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 295 All manner of apologetic messages.

B. *sb.*

1. A formal apology for, or defence of, a person, doctrine, course of action, etc.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* (1640) To Reader 1 The intended Apologetique .. is not publish'd. *a* **1733** NORTH *Lives* I. 335 That all, which did not then please, must be attributed to the Lord Keeper and not to him. A stately apologetic!' **1751** JORTIN *Eccl. Hist.* I. 239 Tertullian, in his Apologetic, inveighs .. against the inconsistency and absurdity of this.

2. *pl.* or *collect. sing.* The defensive method of argument; often *spec.* The argumentative defence of Christianity.

a **1733** NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 156 To drop these apologetics. **1834** *Penny Cycl.* II. 169/2 The science of apologetics .. was unknown till the attacks of the adversaries of Christianity assumed a learned and scientific character. **1882** *Athenæum* 25 Nov. 700/1 The kind of book .. most rational of all in the way of Christian apologetic.

Apo·loge·tical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹.]

1. = APOLOGETIC *a.* 1.

a **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. 505 Writings apologetical of her royal authority. **1640** FULLER *Abel Rediv., Bradford* (1867) I. 219 A long apologetical oration of his own innocency. **1859** JOWETT *Romans* II. 580 The former have a dogmatical, the latter an apologetical character.

2. = APOLOGETIC 2.

1634 R. H. *Salerne Regim.* Pref. 1, I thought fit to wave all Apologeticall expressions, of this Workes weakenesse. **1865** LECKY *Rational.* (1878) II. 88 Persecution became languid .. grew apologetical, timid, and evasive.

Apo·loge·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In apologetic manner; by way of apology.

1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Indep.* II. 242 These Letters .. being Apologetically published for satisfaction of the Souldiery. **1836** CAR. FOX *Jrnls.* I. 23 Coleridge .. murmured apologetically 'I got that book cheap.'

† **Apolo·gical,** *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἀπολογ-ία* defence, or *ἀπόλογ-os* fable + -ICAL.]

1. Of the nature of an apology or defence.

1607 *Sharpham's Fleire* Pref. A iij, I had of him .. an Epistle or Apologicall præamble .. directed vnto you. **1665** J. BROWN (*title*) An apologicall Relation of the particular Sufferings of the faithfull Ministers .. of the Church.

2. Of the nature of an apologue, parable, or fable.

c **1633** T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1862) II. 166 (D.) To this silent objection Christ makes an apological answer.

† **Apo·logism.** *Obs.*⁻° [ad. Gr. *ἀπολογισμ-ός* the rendering of an account, f. *ἀπολογίζ-εσθαι*; but referred in meaning to APOLOGIZE, APOLOGIST.] 'A defence or excuse, a speech or written answer made in justification of anyone.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Apologist (ăpǫ·lǒdʒist). [a. Fr. *apologiste*, f. Gr. *ἀπολογία* defence, after *ἀνταγωνιστ-ής, σοφιστ-ής*, etc.: see APOLOGY and -IST.] One who apologizes for, or defends by argument; a professed literary champion.

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* I. 12 The Apologist professeth for them, that they greatly desired to conserve the government of the Bishops. **1728** YOUNG *Love Fame* vi. (1757) 156 Thus pleads the devil's fair apologist. **1844** LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* XV. (1862) 233 Mr. Hume, the staunch apologist of .. all the Stuarts. **1868** GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* VII. (1870) 184 Never was the heathen creed .. so sublimated, as when it perished under the blows of the Christian apologists.

Apologize (ăpǫ·lǒdʒəiz), *v.* [APOLOGY + -IZE; cf. Gr. *ἀπολογέ-εσθαι* to speak in defence: *ἀπολογίζ-εσθαι*, to which the formation corresponds, is a deriv. of *ἀπόλογος* APOLOGUE.]

1. *intr.* To speak in, or serve as, justification, explanation, or palliation of a fault, failure, or anything that may cause dissatisfaction; to offer defensive arguments; to make excuses. Also in

modern usage: To acknowledge and express regret for a fault without defence, by way of reparation to the feelings of the person affected. Const. *for*.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. ii, Enforced to apologize With foreign states for two enormous things. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* Pref. 12, I can justly apologize for my self that Necessity has no law. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 96 They had very little wine, which the governor apologised for. 1755 *Mem. P. Drake* Ded., Circumstances which might well have apologized for such a Conduct. 1860 *Cornh. Mag.* 243 We are wont in a sneaking, contemptible sort of way, to apologize for our holidays. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 497 Stein, as usual, sins by over-emphatic expressions for which he later freely apologises.

† **2.** *trans.* (by omission of prep. *for*.) *Obs. rare.*

1733 SWIFT *Apol.* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 212 The doctor takes his hint from hence, T' apologise his late offence.

Apologizer (ăpɒ'lŏdʒəi:zəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER[1].] One who apologizes (in modern usage for a fault or offence; in early use = APOLOGIST).

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* III. ii. 61 Another sort of Apologizers for Heathenism. 1677 J. H[ARMER] *View of Antiq.* 239 (T.) His apologiser's labour to free him.

Apo'logizing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] Defence, vindication, offering of an apology.

1611 (*title*) Anti-Coton . . for the apologizing of the Jesuites Doctrine.

Apologue (æ'pɒlɒg). Also 6–7 -logy, 7 -loge. [a. Fr. *apologue*, ad. L. *apologus*, a Gr. *ἀπόλογος* account, story, fable, f. *ἀπό* off + *λόγος* speech.] An allegorical story intended to convey a useful lesson; a moral fable. (Applied more especially to a story in which the actors or speakers are taken from the brute creation or from inanimate nature.)

1552-5 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 210 To teach the people in apologies, bringing in how one heast talketh with another. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* 578 A pretty apology of a league that was made betwixt the wolves and the sheep. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 496 Æsop a poor Slave could make Apologues at Samos. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) II. 318 Employing the veil of apologue. 1879 FARRAR *Paul* I. 633 The apologue of the self-asserting members in 1 *Cor.* xii. reminds us at once of the ingenious fable of Menenius Agrippa.

Apology (ăpɒ'lŏdʒi), *sb.* [(?a. Fr. *apologie*), ad. L. *apologia* (also in Eng. use), a. Gr. *ἀπολογία* defence, a speech in defence, f. *ἀπό* away, off + *-λογία* speaking.] Const. (*of* obs.) *for*.

1. The pleading off from a charge or imputation, whether expressed, implied, or only conceived as possible; defence of a person, or vindication of an institution, etc, from accusation or aspersion.

1533 MORE (*title*) Apologie of Syr Thomas More, Knyght; made by him, after he had geuen ouer the Office of Lord Chancellor of Englande. 1589 F. TRIGGE (*title*) An Apologie or Defence of our Dayes. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' Rest* I. v. (1662) 56 Now they shall both by Apology be maintained just. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. iv. 165 And before the same great Court of Areopagites Paul made his Apology. 1796 BP. WATSON (*title*) An Apology for the Bible. 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Difficult. Anglic.* 4 Apologies for various of the great doctrines of the faith. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 356 A very manful . . apologia was that with which Miss Miller favoured the large audience.

2. Less formally: Justification, explanation, or excuse, of an incident or course of action.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 142 His *enter* and *exit* shall bee strangling a Snake; and I will haue an Apologie for that purpose. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 249 The consequence of those measures will be the best apology for my conduct. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 58, I make no apology to the readers for the subjoined extract. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. III. vi. 385 To furnish an apology for his close confinement, a story was got up of an attempt to escape.

3. An explanation offered to a person affected by one's action that no offence was intended, coupled with the expression of regret for any that may have been given; or, a frank acknowledgement of the offence with expression of regret for it, by way of reparation.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 104 My Lord, there needes no such Apologie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 854 In her face excuse Came Prologue, and Apologie to prompt. 1692 RAY *Disc.* Pref. 14, I have in this Edition removed one Subject of Apology. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett.* iv. 21 If you are forced to desire further information . . do it with proper apologies for the trouble you give. 1848 L. HUNT *Jar of Honey* x. 136 After many apologies for the liberty he was taking.

4. Something which, as it were, merely appears to apologize for the absence of what ought to have been there; a poor substitute.

1754 *Connoisseur* No. 25 Waistcoats edged with a narrow cord, which serves as an apology for lace. 1858 C. MATHEWS in *Life* (1879) I. 1, Gibbon, the historian, was said to have had no nose at all, only an apology for one. 1874 FORSTER *Dickens* 120 To swallow a hasty apology for a dinner.

¶ Obsolete form of APOLOGUE, q.v.

† **Apo'logy,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] To apologize.

1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* III. 55 Thus much let me for him Apoligie. ?1671 J. WEBSTER (in Webster) For which he can not well apology.

Apomecometer (æpɒmi'kɒ'mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. *ἀπό* away, off + *μῆκ-ος* length + *μέτρ-ον* measure.] An instrument for measuring the distance of objects.

1869 in *Eng. Mech.* 23 July 389/3 The only mistake which could occur in using the apomecometer would be in assuming a wrong level.

Apomecometry (æpɒmi'kɒ'mĭtri). [f. as prec. + Gr. *-μετρία* measuring.] The art or science of measuring the distances of objects.

1570 DEE *Math. Præf.* 16 To vnderstand [by geometry] . . how farre, a thing seene (on land or water) is from the measurer . . may be called Apomecometrie. [In PHILLIPS, BAILEY, and mod. Dicts.]

† **A'pomel.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἀπόμελι.*] 'A kind of decoction prepared of honey or an honey-comb mixed with vinegar, and boiled a short time.' Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753.

[1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 529 Apomeli is made also after the like manner.] 1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Apomel.*

Apomorphia (æpɒmɒ'ɹfiă). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *ἀπό* from + MORPHIA.] A white crystalline powder, $C_{17}H_{17}NO_2$, obtained by heating morphia with an excess of hydrochloric acid: also **Apomorphine.**

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 1 Oct. 43/1 The physiological effects of apomorphia are very different from those of morphia. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 438 Dr. Gee was the first to announce that apomorphia is a certain and prompt emetic.

Apon, obs. form of UPON.

Aponeurography (æpɒniurɒ'grăfi). [f. APONEURO-SIS + -GRAPHY.] The description of aponeuroses. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Aponeurology (-ɒ'lŏdʒi). [f. as prec. + -LOGY; cf. mod.Fr. *aponeurologie*.] The scientific study of aponeuroses. 1859 in WORCESTER.

‖ **Aponeurosis** (-ɒ̄u'sis). *Phys.* Pl. -oses. [L., a. Gr. *ἀπονεύρωσις*, f. *ἀπονευρό-ειν* to change into a tendon, f. *ἀπό* off, away + *νεῦρον* sinew.] A white, shining, fibrous membrane, sometimes serving as the sheath of a muscle, sometimes forming the connexion between a muscle and a tendon.

1676 in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 769 The lower [muscle] . . arises from the vertebræ of the loyns, and ends in the same aponeurosis. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 93, I removed the cyst from off the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* viii. 281 Muscles are . . separated from each other by membranes termed aponeuroses.

Aponeurotic (-ɒ'tik), *a. Phys.* [ad. Fr. *aponeurotique*: see prec. and -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, aponeuroses.

1751 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 327 An interior aponeurotic lamina. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 71 Aponeurotic, tendinous expansions, [are] . . very useful in protecting the walls of cavities.

Aponeurotomy (-ɒ'tŏmi). [f. APONEURO-SIS + Gr. *-τομία* cutting.] Dissection of the aponeuroses. 1859 in WORCESTER.

A-poop (ăpū:p), *adv. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + POOP *sb.*] On the poop, astern.

[1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 33 Steere at an vnch, or miss the haven, a fogg, at the entrans, storme and hellow on poope.] 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* II. ii. (1849) 88 She . . could get along very nearly as fast with the wind ahead, as a-poop.

† **Apoo'r,** *v. Obs. rare*[-1]. In 4 apore. [a. OFr. *apovri-er, apauri-er* to impoverish.]

a 1400 *MS. Cantab* (Halliw.) To hem that were aporet in his londe.

Apopemptic (æpɒpe'mptik), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἀποπεμπτικ-ός*, f. *ἀπο-πέμπ-ειν* to send away.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to dismissal; valedictory.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The antients had certain holy days, wherein they took leave of the gods with apopemptic songs. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 470 They dismissed them, following them to the altars with apopemptic hymns.

B. *sb.* A farewell hymn.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Apopemptic* . . a hymn addressed to a stranger on his departure from a place to his own country.

Apopetalous (æpɒpe'tăləs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀπό* away + *πέταλ-ον* petal + -OUS.] Having distinctly separate or free petals.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 471 If the leaves of the perianth-whorl are not coherent, but free, this is expressed by the terms . . *eleutherosepalous* or *aposepalous*, and *eleutheropetalous* or *apopetalous*.

‖ **Apophasis** (ăpɒ'făsis). *Rhet.* [L., a. Gr. *ἀπόφασις* denial, f. *ἀπο-φάναι* to 'speak off,' deny.]

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 164 Apophasis . . a kind of an Irony, whereby we deny that we say or doe that which we especially say or doe. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Apophasis* . . whereby we really say or advise a thing under a feigned show of passing over, or dissuading it. [In mod. Dicts.]

† **A:pophlegma'tic,** *a.* and *sb. Med. Obs.* [mod. formation, not on Gr. analogies, with reference to *ἀποφλεγματίζ-ειν* (see below) and form of PHLEGMATIC.] **A.** *adj.* Promoting the removal of phlegm; expectorant. **B.** *sb.* (sc. agent.)

1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. vi. 216 Administer to each of them . . apophlegmatics. 1731 BAILEY, *Apophlegmatick Medicine*, medicines to be chewed that have the faculty to purge the head and brain of cold phlegmatick humours by the nose, mouth, etc. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* as 'old term.'

† **A:pophlegma'tical,** *a. Med. Obs.* = prec. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Apophlegmatical Medicines.*

† **Apophle'gmatism.** *Med. Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἀποφλεγματισμ-ός*, f. *ἀποφλεγματ-ίζ-ειν*: see below.]

1. The action of purging phlegm from the head.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Apophlegmatism* by the mouth is a kind of particular Salivation.

2. An apophlegmatic agent or treatment.

1615 DANIELL *Queen's Arcad.* (1717) 184 Strange Speech . . Of Trochises, Opiats, Apophilegmatisms. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 8 Cupping the head and blistering the neck [in Apoplexy] signify little if Apophlegmatisms will not do. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Apophlegma'tizant,** *a.* and *sb. Med. Obs.* [f. **apophlegmatize*, ad. Gr. *ἀποφλεγματίζ-ειν* to purge away phlegm + -ANT: cf. *anæsthesiant*. (Prob. there was mod.L. *apophlegmatizāre, -āntem.*)

1718 QUINCY is cited in JOHNSON. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Apophlegmatizants* are of two kinds, one administred by the way of the mouth . . the other given by the nostrils.

† **Apophle'gmatizer.** *Med. Obs.* [f. **apophlegmatize* (see prec.) + -ER[1].] = APOPHLEGMATIC *sb.*

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xvii. 377 Apophlegmatizers, are such as by chewing or gargling, draw down Phlegmatick excrements from the brain by the Pallet.

† **Apo'phoret.** *Obs.*—[ad. L. *apophorētum*, a. Gr. *ἀποφόρητον* thing carried away, present, f. *ἀποφέρ-ειν* to bear away.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Apopheret*, a new yeeres gift. 1676 BULLOKAR, *Apophoret*, a thing presented at some solemn time; as a New-years gift, or the like.

Apophthegm, apothegm (æ'pɒθem). Forms: 6 apothegma, 6–8 apo(ph)thegme, 7 apophthem, 7– apothegm, 6– apophthegm. [ad. (perh. through med. L. **apothegma*) Gr. *ἀπόφθεγμα* something clearly spoken, a terse saying, f. *ἀποφθέγγ-εσθαι* to speak one's opinion clearly, f. *ἀπό* forth + *φθέγγ-εσθαι* to utter a sound, speak. The spelling *apothegm* was the more usual till preference was expressed in Johnson's Dict. for *apophthegm*, which is now more frequent in England. Webster adopts *apothegm*, which Worcester also thinks 'perhaps best supported by common usage.' Cf. Fr. *apophthegme*, Sp. *apothegma*, It. *apotegma*.] A terse, pointed saying, embodying an important truth in few words; a pithy or sententious maxim.

1553 87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 145 *marg. note*, Another Apothegma of D. Taylor. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 106 b, His Apothegme or word, *Cor vnum, via una*. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Hist. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 97/1 Graue and pithie apophthegmes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 23 The Apothegmes, or reputed replyes of wisdome, whereof many are to be seen in Laertius. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) II. 360 Johnson suddenly uttered . . an apophthegm, at which many will start: 'Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel.' 1813 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* II. 170 The apothegms, and aculeated sayings of the ancients. 1832 SCOTT *Talism.* (1854) 359 Hearing his misery made . . the ground of apothegms and proverbs. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. V. 204 The rare talent of compressing a mass of profound thought into an apophthegm. 1879 FARRAR *Paul* I. 593 The admirable Hebrew apophthegm, Learn to say I do not know.

Apophthegmatic, apothegm- (æpɒ|ĕgmæ'tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἀποφθεγματικ-ός* sententious: see prec. and -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an apophthegm; addicted to the use of apophthegms; sententious, pithy.

1796 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* XX. 517 The utility of apophthegmatic instruction. 1840 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* II. 410 The apophthegmatic sententiousness of Burke.

A:pophthegma'tical, apothegm-, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL[1].] = prec.

1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 15 b, Such a Chaos of common places no apothegmatical Lycosthenes euer conceited. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* 167 (R.) That apophthegmatical and powerful speech of theirs. 1837 LYTTON *Athens* I. 393 The apothegmatical Hipparchus.

A:pophthegma'tically, apothegm-, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an apophthegmatic manner; sententiously, pithily.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wit & Mirth* Ded., Wks. II. 176 Quips, and Ierkes; Apothegmatically bundled vp and garbled. 1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* II. 133 'All quarrels,' said the Emperor apophthegmatically, 'have two sides.'

Apophthegmatist, apothegm- (æpɒ|e'gmătist). [f. Gr. *ἀποφθεγματ-* (*ἀπόφθεγμα*) APOPHTHEGM + -IST.] A professed maker of apophthegms.

1727 POPE *Art Sinking* 115 A poet or orator would have no more to do but to send . . to the ironist for his sarcasms, to the apothegmatist for his sentences.

Apophthegmatize, apothegm- (æpɒ|e'gmătəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] To write or speak in apophthegms. Hence **apophthegmatizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1785 PALEY *Philos.* I. Pref. (R.) This sententious apothegmatizing style. 1818 TODD, *Apothegmatize.*

Apophyge (ăpɒ'fidʒi). *Arch.* [a. Gr. *ἀποφυγή* 'escape,' hence 'the curve with which the shaft escapes into the base or capital,' f. *ἀπο-φεύγειν* to flee away. In L. *apophygis*, mod.Fr. *apophyge*; hence better æ'pɒfidʒ.] The part of a column where it springs out of its base, or joins its capital, usually moulded into a concave sweep or cavetto.

1563 J. SHUTE *Archit.* C iij a, The second part [of the Capitall] deuide into 3 partes; 2 of those shalbe for Echinus . . the rest is lefte for the 3 Ringes which be called Apophiges, or Anuli. 1719 *Glossogr. Nova*, *Apophyge* . . is that part of a column where it seems to fly out of its base . . and begins to shoot upwards. 1872 SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 411 The apophyge or curvature at the top and bottom of the shaft of a column.

Apophyllite (ăpɒ'filəit, æpɒfi'ləit). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀπό* off + *φύλλον* leaf + -ITE; 'so named by Haüy, 1805, in allusion to its tendency to exfoliate

under the blow-pipe' (Dana).] A zeolitic mineral, a hydrated silicate of lime and potash, with a trace of fluorine; occurring in glassy square prisms or octahedrons, or laminated masses, with a pearly lustre; widely distributed in nature, and produced artificially.

1810 *Edin. Rev.* XVII. 119 The sparry lustre which characterizes apophyllite. 1878 LAWRENCE *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 26 Apophyllite is found in the geodic cavities of volcanic rocks.

Apophyllous (æpǫfi·ləs), *a. Bot. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Having the sepals distinct.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 471 Where there is only one perianth-whorl, and it is desired to state that it consists of .. free leaves, the terms *eleutherophyllous* or *apophyllous* may be used.

Apophysary (ăpǫ·fisări), *a. Phys.* [ad. Fr. *apophysaire*: see below and -ARY.] = APOPHYSIAL.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 502/2 The ethmoïd surface of the temporal bone .. is .. a portion of a hollow transverse cylinder, with an apophysary lamina [*une lame apophysaire*].

Apophysate (ăpǫ·fiset), *a. Bot. rare.* [f. APOPHYS-IS + -ATE².] (See quot.)

1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses*, Gloss., *Apophysate*, furnished with an apophysis. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Apophysial (æpǫfi·ziăl), *a. rare.* Less correctly apophysal. [f. APOPHYSI-S + -AL.] Belonging to, or of the nature of, an apophysis.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 232 The ventral valve [in Brachiopoda] .. supports .. the apophysal apparatus. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Apophysial point*, the tender point over a vertebral spinous process which is next to the place of exit of a painful spinal nerve.

‖ **Apophysis** (ăpǫ·fisis). Pl. -es. Also 7–8 apophyse. [a. Gr. *ἀπόφυσις* off-shoot, f. *ἀπό* from + *φύσις* growth. Cf. Fr. *apophyse*, also used in English in 17–18th c.]

1. *Phys.* A natural protuberance or process, arising from, and forming a continuous part of, a bone; *esp.* one of the processes on the spinal vertebræ.

1611 COTGR., *Procés* .. the Processe, Apophyse, or outstanding part of a bone. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 181 Such [fish] as have the Apophyses of their spine made laterally like a combe. 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 32 The rocky apophyse of the ear bone. 1847 & TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 370/2 The paramastoid apophysis is dilated.

2. *Bot.* A dilatation of the base of the theca or spore-case in some mosses.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. 493 A kind of receptacle .. called by Linnæus Apophysis, by Haller the Disk. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* iii. 22 In an early stage of growth .. the apophysis belongs quite as much to the stem as the sporangium.

Apoplectic (æpǫple·ktik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Fr. *apoplectique* (16th c. in Littré) or L. *apoplēcticus*, a. Gr. *ἀποπληκτικός* apoplectic, f. *ἀπόπληκτος* disabled by a stroke, f. *ἀποπλήσσειν*: see APOPLEXY and -IC.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to, or causing, apoplexy.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Triumph. Hon.* i, An apoplectic fit I use to have, After my heats in war carelessly cool'd. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* xviii. (1837) 68 Choang fell lifeless in an apoplectic fit upon the floor. 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxxv. (C. D. ed.) 279 One of your stiff-starched apoplectic cravats. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 85 Certain elements of the apoplectic attack.

2. Suffering from, or showing symptoms of, apoplexy. Also *fig.*

1721 in BAILEY. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 354 The Operation has been twice performed by me on two apoplectic Patients. *c* 1812 MISS AUSTEN *Mansf. Pk.* (1851) 17 A short-necked, apoplectic sort of fellow. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* (1847) 216/1 A gentleman with an apoplectic countenance. 1863 KEMBLE *Res. Georgia* 61 The swollen, apoplectic-looking cotton bags.

† 3. Of use against apoplexy; = ANTAPOPLECTIC.

1678 tr. *Charras' Royal Pharmac.* 214 This Balsom bears the Name of *Apoplectick* by reason it is a great Remedy against Apoplexies. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1766) 47 Apoplectic balsam. 1753 BAILEY, *Apoplectick* .. good against the apoplexy. [Not in JOHNSON.]

B. *sb.* One liable to, or suffering from, apoplexy.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 134 (D.) So often we see there is life in an apoplectick, though he seem to be dead. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Lethargy*, Those who fall into it should be manag'd as pituitous Apoplecticks.

Apople·ctical, *a. arch.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.]

1. = APOPLECTIC 1.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Apoplectical*, pertaining to the apoplexy. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* ccxxvii/2 Dangerously ill of an Apoplectical distemper. 1779 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1816) III. 455 Mr. Thrale has been in extreme danger from an apoplectical disorder.

2. = APOPLECTIC 2.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 500 Such men as dye Apoplecticall. 1739 BADDAM *Mem. R. Soc.* 140 The one, lame of the gout; the other, extremely appoplectical.

3. = APOPLECTIC 3.

1721 BAILEY, *Apoplectical* .. good against Apoplexy. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Apoplectical medicines*, a name used by some for what we more properly call *antapoplectics*.

Apople·ctically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an apoplectic manner; with symptoms of apoplexy.

1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* I. 156 The Rector was sighing, somewhat apoplectically.

Apoplectiform (æpǫple·ktifōm), *a. Path.* [a. Fr. *apoplectiforme*: see APOPLECTIC and -FORM.] Having the form of apoplexy.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 545 The apoplectiform variety of acute cerebral congestion. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 6 The apoplectiform variety .. is .. generally a slight cerebral hemorrhage.

A·poplex. *arch.* [ad. L. *apoplēxis*, a. Gr. *ἀπόπληξις*, variant of *ἀποπληξία*.] = APOPLEXY.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 46 Immoderate sleep maketh ye body apt unto palseis, apoplexis, falling siknes. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. iv. 36 How do's his apoplexe? 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* III. vi. (ed. 3) 246 An Apoplex [may] leave neither Sense, nor Understanding, no nor Life. 1790 COLERIDGE *Happiness* I. 34 Apoplex of heavy head That surely aims his dart of lead.

b. *fig.*

1688 DRYDEN *Brit. Rediv.* 239 And here the sons of God are petrified with woe; An apoplex of grief.

A·poplex, *v. arch.* [f. prec. sb.; chiefly in pa. pple.] To strike with apoplexy, paralyze, benumb.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 73 Sure, that sense Is apoplex'd. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* III. 160 Finding her husband .. apoplext in all his limbes. *Ibid.* VIII. 403 To apoplex all the vitall spirits. 1813 BYRON *Let.* Wks. 1832 II. 269 If suddenly apoplexed, would he rest in his grave?

† **Apople·xious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. next + -OUS; cf. *acrimonious*.] Of apoplectic nature.

a 1734 ARBUTHNOT (in Ogilvie) Apoplexious and other congenerous diseases.

Apoplexy (æ·pǫpleksi). Forms: 4–7 apoplexie (4–5 poplexie, 6 poplesye), 7– apoplexy. [a. Fr. *apoplexie*, ad. L. *apoplēxia* (occas. used in Eng.), a. Gr. *ἀποπληξία* name of the same malady, f. *ἀποπλήσσ-ειν* to disable by a stroke, f. *ἀπό* off, (in comb.) completely + *πλήσσ-ειν* to strike.]

1. A malady, very sudden in its attack, which arrests more or less completely the powers of sense and motion; it is usually caused by an effusion of blood or serum in the brain, and preceded by giddiness, partial loss of muscular power, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun Pr. T.* 21 Napoplexie [*v.r.* ne poplexie] ne shente nat hir heed. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xv. (1495) 59 Apoplexia is a euyll that makith a man lese all maner feling. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* IV. 5117 Sum ar dissoluit suddantlye Be Cattarue or be Poplesye. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 126 This Apoplexie is (as I take it) a kind of Lethargie, a sleeping of the blood, a horson Tingling. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* lxxvii. 692 Whilst Apoplexy cramm'd Intemperance knocks Down to the ground at once, as butcher felleth ox. 1861 HULME *Moquin-Tandon* I. ii. 11 Frequent apoplexies would be the result.

b. in *Falconry.*

1614 MARKHAM *Cheape Hvsb.* (1623) 163 The Apoplexie or falling enill in Hawkes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Apoplexy* .. a Disease that seizes the Heads of Hawks, commonly by reason of two much Grease and Store of Blood.

2. *transf.* or *fig.*

1589 *Pasquil's Return* B iiij b, His disease is the very Apoplexie of the Donatistes. 1678 *Pug. Man's Call.* 52 Foolishness: it is the souls apoplexy, wherein all the noble faculties of the mind are cast into a dead sleep. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* VI. iii. 824 The country was without a centre. There was small chance of apoplexy where there was no head.

3. Also applied by some to the effusion of blood in other organs.

1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Apoplexy cutaneous*, a singular term employed by certain French writers for a great and sudden determination of blood to the skin. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Apoplexy retinal*, effusion of blood in the retina from rupture of its vessels.

Apoponax, obs. variant of OPOPANAX.

Apore. *Obs.*⁻° [ad. Gr. *ἄπορος*: see next.] = APORIME.

† **Apore·tic,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. Fr. *aporetique* (Cotgr.), ad. Gr. *ἀπορητικ-ός*, f. *ἀπορέ-ειν* to be at a loss, f. *ἄπορ-ος* impassable, f. *ἀ* priv. + *πόρος* passage.] Inclined to doubt, or to raise objections.

1605 Z. JONES *De Loyer's Specters* 51 Phirrhon was called the Aporrhetique or Sceptique. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Aporetique*, ever doubting, never certain in anything.

† **Apore·tical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Of aporetic nature; full of doubts and objections.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. iii. (1713) 292 The greatest Wits of the World have been .. Sceptical or Aporetical. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 137 Chose rather an Aporetical and Obstetricious Method. [In mod. Dicts.]

‖ **Aporia** (ăpō·riă, ăpǫ·riă). *Rhet.* [L., a. Gr. *ἀπορία*, n. of state f. *ἄπορ-ος*: see APORETIC.]

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 234 Aporia, or the Doubtfull. [So] called .. because oftentimes we will seeme to cast perils, and make doubt of things when by a plaine manner of speech wee might affirme or deny him. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 150 Aporia is a figure whereby the Speaker sheweth that he doubteth, either where to begin for the multitude of matters, or what to do or say in some strange or ambiguous thing. 1751 in CHAMBERS; and in mod. Dicts. [E.g. *Luke* xvi. 3.]

Aporime. *Obs.*⁻° [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *πόριμ-ον* easy to be passed, accessible.] (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Apore* or *Aporime* (in *Mathem.*), a Problem, which tho' it be not impossible yet is very difficult .. The Squaring of a Circle may be called an Apore. 1775 in ASH.

Aporobranchian (æ·pǫrǫbræ·ŋkiăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Aporobranchia* (f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *πόρ-ος* passage, pore + *βράγχι-α* gills) + -AN.] **A.** *adj.* Having no apparent respiratory tubes. **B.** *sb.* Arachnids or Spiders so distinguished, otherwise called *Podosomata.*

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xix. 282 These [parasites] from their having no apparent respiratory apparatus, he [Latreille] named Aporobranchians.

Aporose (æ·pǫrō·s), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + mod.L. *porōsus* POROUS, f. L. *porus*, a. Gr. *πόρ-ος* passage: see -OSE.] Not porous, imperforate; *spec.* applied to the corals of the sub-order *Aporosa.*

1865 DUNCAN in *Athenæum* No. 1979. 441/1 Species of Aporose Madreporaria. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* iii. 163 The simple aporose corals.

† **Aporrhœ·a.** *Obs.* [mod.L., a Gr. *ἀπόρροια*, f. *ἀπορρέ-ειν* to flow off.] An emanation, effluvium.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 86 Amulets doe worke by Aporrhoias, or emanations from their bodies. 1681 GLANVILL *Saducismus* 23 Subtile streams and aporrhœa's of minute particles, which pass from one body to another. 1721 in BAILEY. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

A-port (ăpō·ət), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*¹ + PORT.] On or towards the port side of the ship, or the left side when looking forward. *To put the helm a-port* (= 'to port the helm'): to move the rudder to the starboard side, making the ship turn to the right.

1627 SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 24 The haling them is called the Topping the Lifts, as top a starboard, or top a port. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* III. 39/2 Making them both to beare vp, the one aport, and the other a starbord. 1795 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* II. 13 Braced up our afteryards, put the helm a-port, and stood after her again.

Aport, var. APPORT *sb. Obs.*, bearing, carriage.

Aposepalous (æpǫse·pălǫs), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀπό* away from, off + SEPAL + -OUS.] Having free sepals. 1875 [See APOPETALOUS.]

‖ **Aposiopesis** (æ·pǫsəi,ǫpī·sis). [L., a. Gr. *ἀποσιώπησις*, n. of action f. *ἀπο-σιωπά-ειν* to keep silent.] A rhetorical artifice, in which the speaker comes to a sudden halt, as if unable or unwilling to proceed.

1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 146 A figure called Aposiopesis, after the which something not expressed is to be understood. 1618 *Hist. P. Warbeck* in *Harl. Misc.* (1793) 63 His communication was still seasoned with savoury parenthesises and breakings off, or, if you will, aposiopesises. 1727 POPE *Art Sinking* 95 The Aposiopesis, an excellent figure for the ignorant, as 'what shall I say?' when one has nothing to say, or 'I can no more,' when one really can no more. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XIV. v. 150 At this aposiopesis I looked inquiringly at the speaker.

Aposiopetic (æ·pǫsəi,ǫpe·tik), *a. rare.* [f. prec. after Gr. *σιωπητικός* taciturn.] Of the nature of aposiopesis.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 292 Epanorthotick revocations and aposiopetick restraines. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) IV. xxvii. 126 That interjection of surprize .. with the aposiopestic [*sic*] break after it, marked thus Z——ds!——

Apositic (æpǫsi·tik), *a. Med.* [ad. Gr. *ἀποσιτικός*, f. *ἀπόσιτος* without appetite, f. *ἀπό* away from + *σῖτος* food.] Tending to diminish appetite; causing *apositia* or distaste for food.

1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

† **Apo·sity.** *Obs.*⁻° [ad. Gr. *ἀποσιτία* aversion to food: see prec. *Apositia* is now used.]

1719 *Glossogr. Nova*, *Aposity*, a loathing of Meat.

Apost, variant of APPOST *v. Obs.*

† **Apostai·le.** *Obs. rare.* [variant of APOSTOILE, OFr. *apostoile* and *apostelle*:—L. *apostoli-um.*] prop. *adj.* Apostolic; but in quot. treated (through imperfect translation) as quasi-*sb.* The apostolic see.

c 1380 ? WYCLIF *Rule St. Francis* xi. in *Wks.* (1880) 44 þo to whom fro þe see of apostaile is licence grauntid. *c* 1400 *Prymer* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 103 That thou fouche saaf the lord of apostaile, [*ut dominum apostolicum .. conservare digneris*] .. we preien thee to heere us.

Apostasy (ăpǫ·stăsi). Also 6–9 apostacy. [(?a. Fr. *apostasie*), ad. L. *apostasia*, a. later Gr. *ἀποστασία* = *ἀπόστασις* 'standing off,' hence, desertion of one's faith, f. *ἀπο-στα-* to stand off, withdraw.]

1. Abandonment or renunciation of one's religious faith or moral allegiance.

c 1380 WYCLIF *De Dot. Eccl.* Wks. 1871 III. 438 Apostasye þat goiþ evene aȝen þe ordre of Crist. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 24 Apostasie, either goinge abak fro cristene feith. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 194 They felle .. in apostasye by idolatry, from the worshypynge of very god. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 44 Raphael .. had forewarned Adam by dire example to beware Apostasie. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 85 The Canon Law defines Apostacy to be a rash and wilful Departure from that State of Faith, Obedience or Religion, which any Person has profess'd himself to hold in the Christian Church. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) I. xxix. 246 The rest had the choice of death or apostacy. 1876 GREEN *Eng. People* ix. § 6. 655 The most devoted loyalists began to murmur, when James demanded apostasy as a proof of their loyalty.

b. *R. C. Ch.* The action of quitting a religious order or renouncing vows without legal dispensation.

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 1557, 793/2 That freres may .. breake their vowes, & runne in apostasy. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* vi. 64 To charge with error their original vows of seclusion and to justify their present apostasy.

2. By extension: The abandonment of principles or party generally.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 47 Readier in the defence of it [wisdom] to haue made an Apologie, than any way to turne to Apostasie. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 36 To Doubt, or Hesitate, in a point of Allegiance, is direct Treason, and Apostasie. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* I. 192 Your apostacy from every good principle. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xl. 128 This however was not his last political apostasy.

† **Apo·stasied,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [pa. pple.

of *apostasy* vb. (not otherwise found), f. prec. or Fr. *apostasier* (15th c.).] Apostatized, apostate.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 275 Lucifer .. With al the route apostazied .. that ben to him allied.

† **Apo·statate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *apostatāt-* ppl. stem of *apostatā-re*: see APOSTATE *v.*] Apostatized, apostate.

1536 *Pilgr. T.* 299 in *Thynne's Animadu.*, Thes that from christ be appostatat. 1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 33 An apostatate Minister of the Church of England.

Apostate (ăpp·stĕt), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4– apostate, 7 apostat; also 4 apostota, 4–8 -tata, 5–6 appostita, -tata. [a. Fr. *apostate* and L. *apostata*, ad. Gr. *ἀποστάτ-ης*, n. of agent f. *ἀποστα-* (see APOSTASY). The L. *apostata* was by far the commoner form from 1350 to 1650, with pl. *apostata(e)s.*]

A. *sb.*

1. One who abjures or forsakes his religious faith, or abandons his moral allegiance; a pervert.

1340 *Ayenb.* 19 Þe heretike and þe apostate þet reneyeþ hire bileaue. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wycket* 1 Infideles papistes and apostates. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lolt.* 93 To haue brokyn þe cristun feiþ .. & to be paynims & apostatais. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) II. 309 a/1 Julyan thappostata. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cc. 1246 For if we play ye Papistes .. we shall be apostataes. 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* III. i, In hopes to draw back this apostata .. Unto her father's faith. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 100 High in the midst exalted as a God Th' Apostate in his Sun-bright Chariot sate. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* I. (1757) 80 Polite apostates from God's Grace to Wit. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* II. iv, For inquisition stern and strict On two apostates from the faith.

b. *R. C. Ch.* A member of a religious order who renounces the same without legal dispensation.

c 1387 TREVISA *Higden* VII. iv. Rolls Ser. VII. 309 An apostata þat brekeþ his ordre þey fongeþ nevere aȝen. 1401 *Pol. Poems* II. 19 If you leave your habite a quarter of a yeare, ye should be holden apostataes. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1239/1 One Rafe sometime a moonke of Glastenburie, and now become an apostata. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. i. 26 The renegade who pursued his private interests by sacrificing those of his order .. stood alone a despised and hated apostate.

2. One who deserts his party, or forsakes his allegiance or troth; a turneoat, a renegade.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 102 He þat passeþ þat poynt is a-postata in þe ordre. [1393 Ys apostata of knyȝt-hod.] 1608 J. DAY *Hum. out Breath* (1881) 53 Should he proue Apostata, denie Loue which he first enforcd vs to profes. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* iii. (1691) 58 Apostates, to their own Country, and Cause. 1769 *Junius Lett.* i. (1804) I. 5 We see him, from every honourable engagement to the public, an apostate by design. 1826 DISRAELI *Vin. Grey* VII. ii. 388 No one is petted so much as a political apostate, except, perhaps a religious one.

B. *adj.*

1. Unfaithful to religious principles or creed, or to moral allegiance; renegade, infidel; rebellious.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* ii. 2 Folkis apostataas, that han broken her religioun. *c* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans Arms* C ja, The marvellis deth of Julian thappostita Emproure. 1590 H. BARROW in J. Greenwood *Confer.* 6 All the parish .. were generally apostate. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 33 b, Those Apostata spirits that rebelled with Belzebub. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 125 So spake th'Apostate Angel. 1758 JORTIN *Erasmus* I. 176 Eggs of heresy, which the apostata Fryer Luther had before laid. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* i. 7 The last witness left for God in the midst of an apostate land.

2. *gen.* Deserting principles or party; perverted.

1671 MARVELL *Corr.* 198 Wks. 1872 II. 394 The apostate patriots, who were bought off. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 516 ₱ 7 Those apostate abilities of men.

† **Apo·state,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.; or a. Fr. *apostate-r*, ad. late L. *apostatā-re* to apostatize, f. *apostata*: see prec.] = APOSTATIZE.

1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 267/2 Some marrieng wiues amongst them [the Saracens] .. for hope of honor did apostat to their law. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 340 But we are not of them which apostate from Christ. 1679 T. HARDY *Key Saer. Script.* i. 5 Rome .. partly Orthodox, but beginning to apostate in practice.

† **Apo·stated,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Fallen from religious faith; become apostate.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 163 A ninth is told that I am apostated. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 112 An emblem of the latter Apostated Times.

Apostatic (æpostætik), *a. rare.* [ad. med.L. *apostaticus*, a. Gr. *ἀποστατικ-ός*, f. *ἀποστα-* (see APOSTASY).] = APOSTATE *a.* 1.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* XXXVIII. 228 The Apostatike or backeslyding Church of Rome. 1841 *Englishm. Mag.* 1 Oct. 114 Rome is opposed to our .. apostolic Church, as unholy, schismatical, and apostatic.

Apostatical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹.]

1. Of the nature of apostates or apostasy; heretical.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 723/1 Tindall, Luther .. or some suche other apostaticall preachers. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* xii. 159 To set aside the inquirie of Doctrine .. were .. Apostaticall, rather then Apostolicall. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 143 If a Pope was inthron'd without a Canonical Election of Cardinals .. he was not to be deem'd Apostolical, but Apostatical. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vi. 120 Their Church in respect to both [faith and doctrine] apostatical.

† 2. Departing, withdrawing, retrograde. *Obs.*

1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 53 That Saturne was Apostaticall and retrograde.

† **Apo·stating,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. APOSTATE *v.* + -ING¹.] Apostatizing.

1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Af-val* .. a Revolting, an Apostating, a Backsliding.

† **Apo·stating,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] = APOSTATIZING *a.*

a 1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* 9 (R.) Perhaps some of these apostating stars have thought themselves true.

Apostatism (ăpp·stătiz'm). *rare.* [f. APOSTATIZE: see -ISM.] The praetice of apostatizing.

1814 SIR R. WILSON *Pr. Diary* II. 308 If our arms do not prosper, we are damned for political apostatism.

Apostatize (ăpp·stătəiz), *v.* [ad. late L. *apostatīzā-re* for earlier *apostatāre*, f. *apostata*: see -IZE.]

1. To abandon or renounce one's religious faith or moral allegiance; to become an apostate.

1611 COTGR., *Apostasier*, to play th' Apostata, to Apostatize it. 1634 46 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 373 Who will not perjure themselves by apostatizing with perjured prelatts. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. xi. (ed. 4) 162 A very great part of the angels apostatised. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 14 If ever he [Kirke] did apostatize, he was bound by a solemn promise .. to turn Mussulman.

b. Const. *from* the original faith, *to* the new.

1552 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 313 Many princes and supreme pontiffs .. have been found to apostatise from the faith. 1676 I. MATHER *Philip's War* (1862) 108 A wretched English man that apostatized to the Heathen. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 817 All China apostatized to the new faith.

2. *gen.* To abandon a principle, desert a party.

1648 CROMWELL *Lett.* liii. (Carl.) He apostatised from your cause and quarrel. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* IX. 177 To cast off reason .. apostatize from humanity, and recoil into the bestial life. 1851 DIXON *Penn.* XI. (1872) 89 Some of the courtiers were apostatising.

† 3. *Med.* To become resolved into a purulent discharge. (Cf. medieal Gr. *ἀπόστασις* suppurative inflammation.) *Obs. rare.*

1651 BIGGS *New Dispens.* ₱ 236 Whatsoever has once apostatized into .. corruption in the body.

Apo·statized, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] = APOSTATE *a.*

1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 19 An Apostatized Church. 1827 *Q. Rev.* XXXVI. 7 An apostatised clergyman from the Established Church.

Apo·statizing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] Renunciation of faith or principles. Often *attrib.*

1659 HARDY I *John* (1865) liv. 348 Too many such reeds may be seen everywhere in these apostatising days.

Apo·statizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Abandoning faith or principles; faithless.

1652 BENLOWE *Theoph.* Pref. 18 Mockt by new false lights of apostatizing Hypocrisie. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. in Relig.* 48 That Eye .. which reclaimed the apostatizing Peter.

† **Apo·statous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *apostata* APOSTATE + -OUS.] = APOSTATIC, APOSTATE *a.*

1588 CDL. ALLEN *Admon.* 55 The Apostatous and hereticall Emperours.

† **Apo·statrice,** *sb.* and *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OFr. *apostatrice*, ad. late L. *apostātrix* (Vulgate) fem. of *apostātor* one who apostatizes, f. *apostāre* for *apostatāre*: see APOSTATE *v.*] A female apostate. (Here used as *adj.*)

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 113 h, That chapel Apostatrice, as they than called it ful wisely.

† **A·postem(e, -tume, -thume,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 apostym, 4–8 -teme, 7–8 -tem; 5–7 -tume, 6 -tom, 6–8 -thume. [a. OFr. *apoteme, apostume* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *apostēma*, a. Gr. *ἀπόστημα* separation, *spec.* separation of purulent matter into an abscess, f. *ἀποστα-, ἀποστῆναι* to stand off, withdraw (cf. *abs-cess*). Much distorted by false etymology; in OFr. made *apostume*, as if connected with L. *postumus*; also changed in 14th c. to *empostume*; whence an Eng. *impostume* found side by side with *apostem(e* c 1500, which, further corrupted to IMPOSTHUME (cf. *posthumous*), became in 18th c. the only form. Accented *aposte·m* in 14th c.; *apo·stem* in 17th; *a·postem* by Johnson.]

1. A gathering of purulent matter in any part of the body; a large deep-seated abscess.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2995 Som, for envy, sal haf in thair lyms, Als kylles and felouns and apostyms. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 100 To serche woundes and hurtes and to cutte apostumes. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* T iv, Mulberies verye ripe .. breke wonderfully the apostoms. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 729 The Linnet is troubled .. with hot apostemes, conuulsions, and gowts. The Finch is wont to haue impostumes. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 238 A dangerous Apostem in thy brest. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* VI. vii. 143 Others put a Wax Candle .. into the Œsophagus to break the Aposthume. 1714 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 75 If an Apostеme breaks out. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Aposthume* or *Apostem* .. called also *abscess* and *imposthume.*

2. *fig.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *De Eccl.* vi. Wks. 1871 III. 353 Apostemes þat ben harmful in þe Chirche. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1054/2 So is sedition .. the apostume of the realme, which when it breaketh inwardlie, putteth the state in great danger of recouerie. 1681 BAXTER *Answ. Dodwell* IV. § 24. 40 This opens the Core of the Aposthume.

† **Apo·stemate, -umate,** *ppl. a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. med.L. *apostēmāt-* ppl. stem of *apostēmā-ri* to break into an APOSTEM.]

A. *adj.* Formed into an 'apostem'; festering.

1540 RAYNALD *Birth Man.* (1564) 94 b, Yf by chaunce .. the mouth of the Matrix be exulcerate or appostumate. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, In a holowe apostumate and nyghe to a noble membre.

B. *sb.* [Cf. late L. *apostēmātia.*] = APOSTEM.

a 1627 MIDDLETON *Widow* IV. ii, Have you no convulsions, pricking aches, sir, Ruptures, or apostemates?

† **Apo·stemate, -umate,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. ppl. adj., or on analogy of vbs. so formed. Cf. Fr. *apostumer* 16th c. in Littré.] (Mostly in pa. pple.)

1. *pass. trans.* To be affected with an 'apostem.'

1582 HESTER *Phiorav. Secr.* II. xix. 97 When [the wounde] .. is neither cancrenated nor apostumated. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 416 The heart ful of purulent matter; which deceiueth many vnskilfull people, who cry out that his heart was apostumated. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* II. xlix. 320 Both sides are aposthumated.

2. *intr.* To form an 'apostem' or abscess; to fester.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 171 The leaues of Sorrell .. cause to Apostumate the swellings of the eyes. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII. 641 A young Man .. bruised the back of his Hand: it inflamed and apostemated.

† **Apostema·tic,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [mod. ad. Gr. *ἀποστηματικός* abscess-like.] Of, pertaining to, or resulting from, abscesses.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* V. 55 An Apostematick Consumption generally oweth its production to an Apostem breaking within the body.

† **Apo·stema·tion,** etc. *Obs.* Forms: 6–8 apostemation, -umation, 7 aposthemation, -humation. [a. OFr. *apostemation, apostumacion* (Godef.), ad. med.L. *apostēmātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *apostēmāri* (see APOSTEMATE *a.*).]

1. The formation of an 'apostem' or abscess; the gathering of matter in a purulent tumour; festering.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 132 Motherworte .. layde upon woundes keepeth them both from inflammation and apostumation. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 664 A vehement apostumation. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* II. lv 337 Dislocations of the Shoulder .. with .. Aposthumation, are hard to Cure.

2. = APOSTEME.

1540 RAYNALD *Birth Man.* (1564) 79 b, Howe to .. clense suche Apostumations. 1764 MARTIN in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 41 An abscess or apostemation in the lungs.

Apostematous (æpɒste·mătəs), *a. Path.* [f. L. *apostēmat-*, or Gr. *ἀποστήματ-* stem of *ἀπόστημα* (see APOSTEME) + -OUS.] Of the nature of an 'apostem'; characterized by abscesses.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* (1678) XIII. ii. 309 An Apostematous Ulcer is perceived by .. sight and handling. 1844 GRAHAM *Domest. Med.* 342 The apostematous species mostly attacks young persons of a high florid complexion.

† **Apo·steme, -ume,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. Fr. *apostume-r* (15th c. in Littré), f. *apostume*; see prec.] To form or break into an abscess.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cli. 417 He was in ieopardy of dethe, for his hed apostumed. 1530 PALSGR. 434/1, I apostume, as a sore dothe, *Japostume.*

† **Apo·stemed, -umed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Formed into an abscess; festered. Also *fig.*

a 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 161 To prick the swelling, and let out the apostumed matter of pride from a many of us. *c* 1700 *Gentl. Instruc.* (1732) 252 (D.) From this apostem'd member flows the corruption of atheism.

† **Apo·steming, -uming,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Forming an abscess; purulent.

1615 BP. HALL *Contempl.* IV. xi. (1833) 166 The inwardly apostuming tumours of pride.

‖ **A posteriori** (ē¹ pɒste·riɔ·rəi, ā poste·riɔ·ri), *advb.* (and *adj.*) *phr.* [L. *ā posteriōri* 'from what comes after' (as opposed to *ā priōri* 'from what is before').] A phrase used to charaeterize reasoning or arguing from effects to eauses, from experience and not from axioms; empirical, inductive; inductively.

1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 21, I think arguments *à posteriori* are unnecessary for confirming what has been..sufficiently demonstrated *à priori*. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 199/1 In common language, we reason *à priori* when we infer the existence of a God from the general difficulties in the supposition of the existence of what we then call the creation on any other hypothesis; but we reason *à posteriori* when we infer the same from marks of intelligent contrivance in this particular creation with which we are acquainted. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXI. (1870) II. 26 Knowledge *a posteriori* is a synonym for knowledge empirical, or from experience.

Aposthume, -ation, etc.: see APOSTEME.

Apostil, -ille (ăpp·stil), *sb.* Also 7 -style, -stle. [a. Fr. *apostille*, of uncert. origin: see POSTIL. Diez and Littré say from *à* to + *postille*; but Littré's first quotation suggests a connexion with OF. pa. pple. *apost*:—L. *appōsit-um*, placed, added, annexed to. Fr. perhaps confused *l'apostille, la postille.*]

A marginal note, comment, or annotation.

1527 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 225 Copies of the same, with suche apostillis .. in the mergentes, as in reding of them came unto my mynde. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 423 The second Article they consented to, with an Apostyle of their own upon it. 1858 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. 128 The world, in his [Philip's] opiuion, was to move upon protocols and apostilles. 1860 — *Nethерl.* (1868) II. xvii. 303 He sat at his table, scrawling his apostilles.

Apostil (ăpp·stil), *v. rare.* [ad. Fr. *apostille-r*, f. *apostille*: see prec.] To annotate or write marginal notes to.

1637 CHARLES I in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS.* (1872) 74/1 This copy..being apostiled with his own hand. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 156 He apostyles that article with his own hand.

Apostle (ăpp·s'l). Forms: *a.* 1–4 apostol,

2-5 **apostel**, 4-6 **-till**, 4-5 **appostil**(l, 5 **-tyle**, **apostylle**, **-teyl**, 6 **apostyl**, **-tell**. *β.* 2- **apostle**, 4-5 **appostle**. *γ. Aphetic* 3-7 **postel**, **postle**, 4 **postyll**, 5 **postill**(e. [Two forms must be distinguished: *a.* OE. *apostol* (whence ME. *apostel*, *-yl*), ad. Romanic *apostol(o* or L. *apostol-us* (a. Gr. *ἀπόστολ-os* a messenger, one sent forth, f. *ἀπο-στέλλ-ειν* to send away). *β.* the current *apostle* (found already *c* 1225), a. OFr. (12th c.) *apostle* (13th c. *apostre*, mod. *apôtre*); with the mutescence of final *e*, the two were confused, and in 16th c. the OFr. spelling prevailed. The popular form in ME. was the aphetized *postel*, now obs.]

I. A person sent.

†**1.** (As in Gr.) One sent on an errand, a messenger. (A verbalism of translation.) *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xiii. 16 Nis esne mara drihtne his ne æc apostol [*Rlgs. & Hatton*, ærendracca, arendrake] mara ðæm seðe sendes hine. *c* 1382 Wyclif *ibid.*, Neither apostle is more than he that sente him. 1582 *Rhem.* ibid., Neither is an apostle [1611 he that is sent] greater then he that sent him. — *Phil.* ii. 25 Epaphroditus..your Apostle [so Wyclif and Tindale; 1611 messenger].

b. Applied in N. T. to Jesus Christ.

c 1382 Wyclif *Hebr.* iii. 1 Biholde ȝe the apostle and bischop of oure confessioun, Jhesu. 1611 *ibid.*, The Apostle and high Priest of our profession, Christ Jesus.

2. *spec.* The twelve witnesses whom Jesus Christ sent forth to preach his Gospel to the world; also the subsequently-commissioned Barnabas (Acts xiii. 2, xiv. 14), and Paul, the 'Apostle of the Gentiles.'

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. x. 2 þara twelf apostola noma sindun þas. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 99 Crist ableow þana halȝa gast ofer þa apostlas. — 93 Of þon apostlum. — 117 þe apostel Paulus. — 133 His halie word..þurh ðere apostlene muðe. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 8 Seint Iames..þet was Godes apostle. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 4300 To God mare dere, þan ever war Cristes appostels here. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 39 Bi autorite of Peter & Poule, princis of postlis. 1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Paraphr. Rom.* Argt., Some of them, whiche so accused Peter, were of thapostles them selfe. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Parliam.* xi, Because th' Apostles Creed is lame, Th' Assembly doth a better frame. *Te Deum*, The glorious company of the Apostles praise Thee.

3. One who in any way imitates, or may be said to resemble, the Apostles.

1377 Langland *P. Pl.* B. vi. 151 Ne posteles, but þey preche conne, and haue powere of þe bisschop. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6273 If ther be wolves of sich hewe, Amonges these apostlis newe. 1533 More *Apol.* xxiv. Wks. 1557, 888/1 The new Paule, thys apostle Frith. 1659 Burton *Diary* (1828) IV. 79 As if the King's booted apostles had been coming to plant the faith among them, by plundering the little that was left. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Apostolici*, *Apostoli*, or *Apostles*, was a name assumed by two different sects of heretics, on account of their pretending to imitate the manners and practice of the apostles.

b. *esp.* The missionary who first plants Christianity in any region. (Also used of certain specially successful ministers of the Gospel.)

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* v. xiii. 74 Quhen conwertyd he had þat Land, De Appostil þai cald hym of Ingland. 1844 Maclaine *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* VIII. I. i. § 4 Boniface has gained the title of the Apostle of Germany. 1883 *Echo* 1 Sept. 4/1 Dr. Macdonald, of Ferintosh..familiarly called the 'Apostle of the North.'

c. The chief advocate of a new principle or system; the leader of a great reform; *e.g.* Father Mathew, the 'Apostle of Temperance.'

1810 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 137 The first and chiefest apostle of the desolation of men and morals. 1870 Baldw. Brown *Eccl. Truth* 233 M. Comte is distinctly an apostle of science. 1871 Smiles *Character* v. (1876) 154 Who has not heard of..Miss Nightingale and Miss Garrett as apostles of hospital nursing?

†**4.** The Acts and Epistles of the Apostles. *Obs.*

a 1400 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 48 Hem that reversyng the apostelyl and seyden, 'do we yvel thingis that ther comyn gode thingis.' 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Apostle* is also used to denote the book of St. Paul's epistles, or the epistle which was taken out of them. 1794 Paley *Evid.* I. ix. § 3 (1817) 231 The Christian Scriptures were divided into two parts under the general titles of the Gospels and Apostles.

II. A message. [The non-ecclesiastical L. use of *apostolus*, found in the Pandects. Also in OF.]

†**5.** A letter dimissory: **a.** *pl.* in *Rom. Law*, A short statement of the case, sent up by a lower to a higher court, when an appeal is made. **b.** in *Eccl. Law* (see quot. 1753). *Obs.*

1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 75 The Cause why it is appeal'd, and the Demand or Petition for Apostles. *Ibid.* 345 This is called a Dimissory Libel, or Letters Dimissory; and, in other Terms, by the Name of Apostles. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* [transl. Du Cange] *Apostle*..a letter dimissory given by a bishop either to a clerk or a layman, when going into another diocese.

III. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as †**apostles' ointment**, a purifying ointment composed of twelve ingredients; †**apostles' salt**, an obsolete medicinal preparation; **apostle skull** (see quot.). Also *apostle-like*; and Apostle spoon, q.v.

1720 Gibson *Disp.* xv. (1734) 281 The Apostles Ointment ..to deterge and cleanse foul Sores. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* viii. 34 The Apostles Salt..preserueth the sight to a very great age, clenseth the lunges from tough phleame, etc. 1866 Laing *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 70 Very long and narrow skulls, known as 'Apostle skulls.' 1611 Cotgr., *Apostolique* ..apostlelike.

Apostlehood (ăpŏ's'l,hud). *arch.* [f. prec. + -hood.] The office or position of an apostle.

a 1000 *Poetry Codex Vercell.* 3300 (1843) 3ehalȝode fore þam heremæȝene þurh apostolhad. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* i. 25 This mynisterie and apostilhed [1388 apostleheed; Tindale *et seqq.*, Apostleship]. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. iv. 295 Crist here clepid this 3ong man into apostilhode. 1483 *Cathol. Angl.*, An Apostyllehede; *apostolatus*.

Apostleship (ăpŏ's'l,ʃip). [f. Apostle + -ship.] The office or position of an apostle; proclamation of a religious system; leadership of a social reform.

1526 Tindale *Acts* i. 25 This ministracion and apostleshippe from the which Judas..fell. 1697 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* II. 44 St. John..was called to the Apostleship when he was very young. 1843 Marriotti *Italy Past & Pr.* (1848) I. 29 Italy was to assume the apostleship of civilisation and freedom. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. IV. ii. 221 The Mahomedan apostleship of fire and sword.

Apostle spoons. Old-fashioned silver spoons, the handles of which end in figures of the Apostles. They were the usual present of sponsors at baptisms.

[*c* 1524 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary Hill* (1797) 128 Seven spoons with apostles.] 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* I. iii, Two Apostle spoons..and a cup to eate a cawdle in. 1630 Middleton *Chaste Maid* III. ii, Two great 'postle spoons. 1796 Pegge *Anonym.* (1809) 182 The Apostle-spoons..very common in the last century, but are seldom seen now. The set consists of a dozen, and each had the figure of an Apostle, with his proper ensign, at the top. 1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* 59 The old plate except a few apostle spoons..is sent to be melted down.

†**Apo·stly,** *a. Obs. rare.* [? f. Apostle + -ly[1]; OE. *apostolic* (for *apostol-lic*), ME. **apostelich*.]

c 880 K. Ælfred *Bæda* I. xxvi. (Bosw.) Þæt apostolice lif ðære frymþelican cyricean. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 319, I byleue on holy comon and apostly chirche.

†**Apostoi·le.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 **apostolie**, 4 **apostoyle**, **-oile**, 5 **apostoyll**. [a. OF. and AFr. *apostolie*, later Central Fr. *-oile*:—late L. **apostolius*; prop. adj. Apostolic, but, like *apostolicus*, in med.L., used as title of the pope. 'Ipse summus pontifex vocetur *apostolicus*.' Du Cange.] The pope.

1205 Lay. 29614 Menen to Gregorie þan holi appostolie [1250 pope]. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 130 To Thomas þe kyng bisouht þe bishop to assoile, Bot Thomas wild nouht, bot þorgh grace of þe apostoile. *c* 1440 *Sir Gowther* 250, Y wyll to Rome to þe apostoyll.

Apostolate (ăpŏ'stŏlĕit). [ad. L. *apostolātus*: see Apostle and -ate[1].] The office or position of an apostle; leadership in a propaganda.

1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* 132 To take Matthias from a Disciple into the lot and fellowship of an Apostolate. 1748 Wesley *Wks.* 1872 XII. 102, I no otherwise assume the Apostolate of England (if you choose to use the phrase) than I assume the Apostolate of all Europe. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 10 The zeal with which he discharged the apostolate of infidelity.

†**Apo·stoless.** *Obs.* Also 5-6 **apostylesse**, **-tlesse**, **-telesse**. [a. OFr. **apostlesse* (14th c. *apostresse*): see Apostle and -ess; assimilated in Eng. to L. *apostolus*, *apostola*.] A female apostle.

c 1410 Love *Bonavent. Myrr.* lvii. (Gibbs MS.) 111 Mawdeleyne þe bylonede discyplesse and of þe apostoles apostolesse [*v.r.* apostelesse, -tlesse]. 1652 Sparke *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 260 Mary Magdalen, *Apostolorum Apostola* (as Cajetan calleth her), she was the first preacher of the Resurrection, the Apostoless of the Apostles.

Aposto·lian. = Apostolic *sb.* (heretic).

Apostolic (æpŏstɒ'lik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5-7 **-ique**, 6-7 **-ike**, 7 **-ick**. [a. Fr. *apostolique*, ad. L. *apostolicus*, a. Gr. *ἀποστολικός*, f. *ἀπόστολος*: see Apostle and -ic.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to the Apostles; contemporary with the Apostles, as the *Apostolic Fathers*.

1549 *Nicene Creed* in *Bk. Com. Prayer*, One Catholick and Apostolike Church. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 62 St. Matthew, and other Apostolike men. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* xvi. 58 Idolatry is as contrary to the Apostolick Doctrine, as any thing can be. 1818 Byron *Childe Har.* IV. cx, And apostolic statues climb To crush the imperial urn. 1847 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* iii. 23 The British church was founded during the apostolic age.

2. Of the nature or character of the Apostles; befitting or suited to an apostle.

1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Paraphr.* 1 *Cor.* xi. 7 Is it not an apostolique act to bring Corinthe..to Christes gospell? 1781 Cowper *Hope* 583 His apostolic charity. 1839 De Quincey *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. II. 183 Illimitable, apostolic devotion to the service of the poor.

3. Of or pertaining to the pope as successor of St. Peter; papal.

1477 Caxton *Dictes* 145 Defendour and directour of the siege apostolique. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 42, I Pandulph of Padua, Legate from the Apostolike See. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xiv. 323 Made dependent on the Apostolic See alone.

B. *sb.* A heretical sect. (See quot.)

1580 Fulke *Retentive* 314 (T.) The apostolicks in their vow of continence. 1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (1661) 36 Apostolicks, a kind of Anabaptists, because they would be like the Apostle, they wandred up and down the Countreys, without staves, shooes, money, or bags. 1751 [See Apostle 3].

Aposto·lical, *a.* and *sb.* [a. OFr. *apostolical* (13th c.), f. as prec. + -al[1].]

1. Connected with or relating to the apostles, or to what is apostolic; conformable to, or derived from, apostolic manner, usage, or institution. *Apostolical succession* (*Eccl.*), an uninterrupted transmission of spiritual authority through a succession of bishops from the apostles downward.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* Introd., A..preaching of the Euangelical and Apostolicall truth. 1616 R.C. *Times' Whistle* IV. 1595 Some think he was not Apostolicall, But alwaies in his heart papisticall. 1836 *Edin. Rev.* LXIII. 44 Their watchword, Apostolical Succession. 1840 Macaulay *Ranke's Hist., Ess.* II. 142 Hearers who sleep very composedly while the rector preaches on the apostolical succession.

2. Of the Apostolic See.

1546 Langley *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* VIII. ii. 145/1 Suche thynges as belong to the Apostolicall penitencers Benet the XII. deuised first. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* II. i. 101 The office of Apostolical Secretary under two successive pontiffs.

3. Formerly (and still sometimes) = Apostolic.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xiv. (R.) The Apostolycall men..shuld purpose nothyng vnto them whiche they had not receiued of Christ. *a* 1568 Coverdale *Hope of Faithf.* xiv. Wks. II. 168 The article in the holy apostolical creed. 1704 Nelson *Fest. & Fasts* I. (1739) 19 The Apostolical Institution of the Lord's Day. 1751 Jortin *Eccl. Hist.* I. 35 The authors called Apostolical, as Clemens, Hermas, Barnabas, Ignatius.

B. *sb.* One who maintains the doctrine of 'apostolical succession.'

1839 Sara Coleridge *Mem.* I. 223 On some points I think the apostolicals quite right, on others clearly unscriptural.

Aposto·lically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In apostolic manner; according to the practice of the Apostles, or to what is apostolic.

1641 Smectymnuus *Vind. Answ.* § 13. 129 Apostolically or Evangelically employed in taking care of all the Churches. 1845 Ld. Campbell *Chancell.* (1857) VI. cxxiv. 83 A priest, apostolically ordained.

Aposto·licalness. ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being apostolical, apostolicity.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 214 The number 144..signifies symbolically the Apostolicalness of that Company. 1680 — *Apocal. Apoc.* 221 The pure Apostolicalness in this constitution of the church.

Apostolicism (æpŏstɒ'lisiz'm). *rare.* [f. Apostolic + -ism; cf. *mysticism*.] Profession of, or claim to, apostolicity.

1864 Masson in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 474 Not kept apart from other Churches by any doctrine of exclusive apostolicism.

Apostolicity (ăpŏstŏli'siti). [a. Fr. *apostolicité*: see Apostolic and -ity.] The quality of being apostolic in character or origin.

1832 G. Faber (*title*) The Apostolicity of Trinitarianism. 1855 I. Taylor *Restor. Belief* (1856) 120 Good anchor-hold in the roadstead of apostolicity.

†**Aposto·licness.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Apostolic + -ness.] = Apostolicity, Apostolicalness.

1632 Bp. M. Smith *Serm.* 236 You must leaue one of them, either Lordlinesse or Apostolickenesse, you may not vse both.

‖**Aposto·licon.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [neut. of Gr. *ἀποστολικ-ός*: see Apostolic.] A reputed cure for all kinds of wounds. (Cf. Apostle III.)

?*c* 1600 *Pathw. Health* I. (N.) For to make a white treate called apostolicon, Take oyle olive, litarge of lead, etc.

†**Aposto·licship.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Apostolic + -ship.] (Here used as a title for the Pope.)

c 1593 Nashe *Lent. Stuffe* 57 Some euill spirit of an heretique..which thus molesteth his Apostoliqueship.

Apostolize (ăpŏ'stŏlaiz) *v. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀπόστολ-os* Apostle + -ize; cf. *evangelize*.] **a.** *trans.* To proclaim (a message). **b.** *intr.* To act as or like an apostle.

1652 Benlowe *Theoph.* VII. lxxi, Which God t' apostolize did bring to passe By th' Holy Ghosts descent. 1787 Beckford *Italy* II. 9 Wesley, who came apostolising into Cornwall.

Apostrophal (ăpŏ'strŏfăl), *a.* ? *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Apostrophe[1] + -al[1].] Of the nature of, or containing, an apostrophe.

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 292, I could have used ..apostrophal and prosopopœial diversions.

†**Apo·strophate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. med.L. *apostrophāt-*, ppl. stem of *apostrophā-re* to apostrophize.] To cut short, bring to a close. (Cf. Apostrophize 2.)

1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 335 To apostrophate this discourse.

†**Apo·stropha·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [n. of action f. med.L. *apostrophāt-*: see prec. and -tion.] The making of an apostrophe or direct personal address.

a 1529 Skelton *Ware the Hauke* 30, I shall make you relacion, By waye of apostrofacion.

Apostrophe[1] (ăpŏ'strŏfĭ). Also 8 **-phy**. [a. L. *apostrophe*, a. Gr. *ἀποστροφή*, n. of action f. *ἀποστρέφ-ειν* to turn away, f. *ἀπό* away + *στρέφ-ειν* to turn, *στροφή* a turning.]

1. *Rhet.* A figure of speech, by which a speaker or writer suddenly stops in his discourse, and turns to address pointedly some person or thing, either present or absent; an exclamatory address. (As explained by Quintilian, *apostrophe* was directed to a person *present*; modern use has extended it to the *absent* or *dead* (who are for the nonce supposed to be present); but it is by no means confined to these, as sometimes erroneously stated.)

1533 More *Apol.* vii. Wks. 1557, 859/1 With a fygure of apostrophe and turning his tale to God criyng out: O good Lorde. 1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl.* 678 An Apostrophe, or affectionate Compellation of all that passe by to be sensibly touch't with her sorrows. 1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 98 Themistocles..accosted him with that noble apostrophe,

Strike but hear. 1830 COLERIDGE *Lect. Shaks.* II. 118 The apostrophe to light at the commencement of the third book [of *Paradise Lost*] is particularly beautiful. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Ad. Bede* 30 Bursting out into wild accusing apostrophes to God and destiny.

2. *Bot.* The aggregation of protoplasm and chlorophyll-grains on the cell-walls adjacent to other cells, as opposed to *epistrophe* when they collect on the free cell-walls.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 672 Apostrophe takes place under unfavourable external conditions.

Apostrophe[2] (ăpɒ'strŏfĭ). Also 6–8 **-phus**. [a. Fr. *apostrophe*, ad. L. *apostrophus*, a. Gr. *ἡ ἀπόστροφος*, prop. adj. (sc. *προσῳδία* the accent) 'of turning away, or elision.' It ought to be of three syllables in Eng. as in French, but has been ignorantly confused with the prec. word.]

†**1.** The omission of one or more letters in a word. *Obs.*

1611 [See APOSTROPHIZE 2.] *c* 1620 A. HUME *Orthogr. Brit. Tong.* (1865) 23 Apostrophus is the ejecting of a letter or a syllab out of one word, or out betuene tuae. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 39 The freedom [of Spanish] from Apostrophes which are the knots of a Language.

2. The sign (') used to indicate the omission of a letter or letters, as in *o'er*, *thro'*, *can't*; and as a sign of the modern English genitive or possessive case, as in *boy's*, *boys'*, *men's*, *conscience'*, *Moses'*.

In the latter case, it originally marked merely the omission of *e* in writing, as in *Jox's*, *James's*, and was equally common in the nominative plural, esp. of proper names and foreign words (as *folio's*=*folioes*); it was gradually disused in the latter, and extended to all possessives, even where *e* had not been previously written, as in *man's*, *children's*, *conscience' sake*. This was not yet established in 1725.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 123 You finde not the apostraphas [? apostrophus], and so misse the accent. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 35 An Apostrophus (commonly, but not rightly called an Apostrophe) thus markt (') .. as *Th' appurtenances*. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* 29 It is .. an unmeaning process to put the apostrophe after the (possessive] plural *s* (as *birds'*), because no vowel has been dropped there.

Apostrophic (æpɒistrɒ'fĭk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC, after Gr. *στροφικός*.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or addicted to the use of rhetorical apostrophe.

1820 BYRON in Moore *Life* 448 Mrs. Hemans is .. too stiltified and apostrophic. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* ii. 248 Passages of apostrophic grandeur.

2. Of or pertaining to the grammatical apostrophe.

1795 L. MURRAY *Gram.* II. iii. (R.) Sometimes when the singular terminates in *ss* the apostrophic *s* is not added. 1816 GILCHRIST *Phil. Etym.* 49 The genitive has the apostrophic '.

Apostrophism (ăpɒ'strŏfĭz'm). *rare*[−1]. [f. next: see -ISM.] The act of apostrophizing.

1866 *Morn. Star* 18 Dec. 6/2 The .. incoherent tearful apostrophism which the poor women could not suppress.

Apostrophize (ăpɒ'strŏfəiz), *v.* [f. APOSTROPHE + -IZE.]

I. From APOSTROPHE[1].

1. *Rhet.* To address with or in an apostrophe.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 41 *note*, Homer's manner of apostrophizing Eumæus. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* XXX. Wks. IX. 289 'Best of honest and gallant servants!'—but I have apostrophiz'd thee Trim, once before. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* ii, 'And what though thou, O scroll,' he said, apostrophizing the letter .. 'dost speak with the tongue of the stranger.'

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 228 Indeed, apostrophising and mystifying apart. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 June 4 That additional half-hour of hesitation, repetition, and apostrophizing on his part.

II. From APOSTROPHE[2].

2. To omit one or more letters of a word; to mark with the sign (') the omission of letters.

1611 COTGR., *Apostropher* .. to apostrophise; to cut off (by an Apostrophe) the last vowell of a word. 1818 [See next.]

Apo·strophized, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] **a.** Addressed in an apostrophe. **b.** Contracted by apostrophe.

1818 tr. *Matthiæ's Grk. Gram.* (1829) I. 49 The apostrophized word is often contracted into one with the following word [*e. g.*] δὸ .. more correctly written δ' ὅ.

Apostume, -ation, etc.: see APOSTEME, etc.

†**Apota·ctical,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. *ἀπό-τακτ-ος*, vbl. adj. f. *ἀποτάσσειν* to set apart, *ἀποτάσσεσθαι* (cf. *Luke* ix. 61) to say adieu to, renounce + -ICAL.] Renouncing, recreant.

1627 BP. HALL *No Peace with Rome* lvii. 661 Monsters of men .. apotacticall and apostaticall miscreants.

Apotactite (æpotæ'ktəit). [a. med.L. *apotactīta*, ad. Gr. *ἀποτακτίτης*, f. *ἀπότακτ-ος*: see prec.] A member of an early Christian sect, who renounced all their possessions in imitation of what is recorded concerning the early church in Jerusalem.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Apotactitæ* .. affecting to follow the evangelical counsels of poverty. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 156/2 Called, from their habits of abstinence, Apotactites.

†**Apo·telesm** (ăpɒ'tĭlezm). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἀπο-τέλεσμα* n. of completed effect, f. *ἀποτελέ-ειν* to bring to an end, f. *ἀπό* off + *τελέ-ειν* to finish.]

1. (as in Gr.) The result, the sum and substance.

1636 *Raleigh's Tubus Hist.* Pref. B, In this succinct Recollection is contrived .. the *Apotelesma* and effect of infinite Volumes.

2. *Astrol.* The 'casting' of a horoscope.

1651 *Father Sarpi* (1676) 11 That the Horoscope .. of the Beast might be known .. Which being done and reduced into the form of a Figure or Apotelesm, etc. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The answers of astrologers deduced from the consideration of the stars are particularly called Apotelesms.

3. *Med.* The result or termination of a disease.

1859 in WORCESTER.

Apotelesmatic (apɒtĭlezmæ'tĭk), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἀποτελεσματικ-ός*, f. *ἀποτέλεσμα*: see prec.] Of or pertaining to the casting of horoscopes.

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 24/1 It consists of two parts; Meteorologick, which considers the Motions of the Stars; the other Apotelesmatick, which regards Divination. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 229 This apotelesmatic or judicial astrology.

†**Apotelesma·tical,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. = prec. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Apotelesmatical astronomy.

†**Apo·thec.** *Obs.* Also 6 **oppatheke, -icke,** 7 **apothect(e.** [a. OFr. *apotheque*, *apoteque* shop, magazine; ad. L. *apothēca*, a. Gr. *ἀποθήκη* a storehouse, f. *ἀποτιθέ-ναι* to lay away.] A shop, storehouse, or magazine; *esp.* for drugs. Also *fig.*

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) 201 [He] comaunds the master of his oppathicke .. to prepare and attend for his solace and bathinge. One sent .. to the oppatheke for marigold and rose water. 1647 R. BARON *Cyprian Acad.* A ij b, In your lovely sex, as in the Apothecke or magasine of perfection. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 3 The Apothecary from the Apothectes or shop where his medicines are placed.

Apothecal (ăpɒ'thĭkăl), *a. rare*[−1]. [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to a shopman.

1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* I. vii. 108, I laugh equally at bucolic menace and apothecal libel.

†**Apothecariy.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. Fr. *apothicairerie*, f. *apothicaire*: see -RY.] A drug-store.

1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 179 The apothecariy of the Army.

Apothecary (ăpɒ'thĭkări). Forms: 4–6 **apotecary, -rie,** 4–7 **apothecarie,** 5 **apotiquare, -ry, apotecarye, -tycary, appotecary, appoticary,** 6 **-thecarie, apothicarie, -ticary,** 4– **apothecary.** *Aphet.* 4–5 **potecary**(e, **-carie,** 5 **-kary,** 5–6 **potycary**(e, 6 **-ticary, -rie,** 7 **pottecary, -icary,** 8 **pothecary.** [a. OFr. *apotecaire*, *apoticaire* (13th c. in Littré) :—late L. *apothēcārius* store-keeper, f. *apothēca*: see APOTHEC and -ARY.]

†**1.** *orig.* One who kept a store or shop of non-perishable commodities, spices, drugs, comfits, preserves, etc.

(This passed at an early period into the next: in 1617 the Apothecaries' Company of London was separated from the Grocers'.)

2. *spec.* The earlier name for: One who prepared and sold drugs for medicinal purposes—the business now (since about 1800) conducted by a druggist or pharmaceutical chemist. From about 1700 apothecaries gradually took a place as general medical practitioners, and the modern apothecary holds this status legally, by examination and licence of the Apothecaries' Company; but in popular usage the term is archaic.

Apothecaries' Weight: that by which drugs are compounded.

1366 MAUNDEV. v. 51 The marchauntis and the apotecaries countrefeten it [bawme]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 425 Ful redy hadde he hise apothecaries [*v. r.* -tecaryis, -caries, appot-] To send him drogges. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 369, I toke of .. the potekary, a lytel barel of water fore the sekenes. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 100 The pawn .. signefyeth the physicien, spicer, apotiquare. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* iii. 6 All maner spyces of the Apotecary. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. Ind.* 199 Manie Poticaries, who doe bring into the market, oyntments, sirops, waters, and other drugges. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* V. iii. 119 O, true Appothecary: Thy drugs are quicke. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Delin.* II. iii. 53 Our Physicians and Apothecaries .. owe most of the medicinable drugges to India. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 108 Modern 'Pothecaries, taught the art By Doctor's bills to play the Doctor's part. 1765 BROWNRIGG in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 229 The Pouhon water .. was found to weigh twenty ounces, seven drachms, and fourteen grains, apothecaries weight. 1812 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Picturesque* VIII. 129 'Tis known that I took full enough, Of this Apothecary's stuff.

†**3.** [cf. OFr. *apotecarie*, *apotiquerie*, and late L. *apothēcāria*, the wares or shop of a drug-seller.] Drugs collectively: hence **a.** A store of drugs; **b.** Medical treatment by drugs. *Obs.*

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 4 b, Made in the Apothecarye. 1589 *Hawkins's 2nd Voy.* in Arb. *Garner* V. 131 They have for apothecary, herbs, trees, roots, and gums in great store. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. IV. iii, The ordinary is threefold .. Diet or Living, Apothecary, Chirurgery.

4. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.*

1562 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 97 Poticarie wares such as shall be pure and perfyt good. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 176 To set vp Apothecary shops. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 79 She hath no phisicall medicines, nor Apothecary scowrings giuen her.

Apo·thecaryship. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The practice of an apothecary.

1611 COTGR., *Apothicairerie*, Apothicariship, the trade, or skill of Apothicaries.

‖**Apothecium** (æpoθī'ʃĭŏm). *Bot.* Pl. **-a.** [mod.L., a. Gr. **ἀποθήκιον*, dim. of *ἀποθήκη*: see APOTHEC.] The 'shield' or spore-case, containing the fructification in lichens.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 331. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 72 *Apothecia* correspond with the flowers of the higher plants.

Apothegm, -them, variants of APOPHTHEGM.

Apothem (æ'pɒθĕm). [mod.f. Gr. *ἀποτιθέ-ναι* to set off, put aside, deposit, etc.; after *θέμα*, from the simple *τιθέναι* to place; cf. Fr. *apothème*.]

1. *Math.* In a regular polygon: The perpendicular dropped from the centre upon one of the sides. Cf. *off-set*. (In mod. Dicts.)

2. 'A term applied by Berzelius to the insoluble brown deposit which forms in vegetable extracts .. exposed to the air.' Watts *Dict. Chem.*

Apotheose (ăpɒ'θi,ōuz), *v. rare.* [f. APOTHEOSIS, like *metamorphose*.] = APOTHEOSIZE.

1671 F. PHILIPPS *Reg. Necess.* 269 He must be Apotheosed, or more than Mortality or mankind will permit, and so omnipresent. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* vi. (1777) 209 Emperors, when they were Apotheosed or ranked among the Gods. 1869 *Echo* 31 Aug., Persons less gifted have not the power of apotheosing vice.

Apotheosis (æpoθĭ'ŏsis, ăpɒ'θi,ōusis). [a. L. *apotheōsis* (Tertull.), a. Gr. *ἀποθέωσις*, n. of action f. *ἀποθεό-ειν* to deify, f. *ἀπό* off, (in comb.) completely + *θεό-ειν* to make a god of, f. *θεός* god. The great majority of orthoepists, from Bailey and Johnson downward, give the first pronunciation, but the second is now more usual.]

1. The action of ranking, or fact of being ranked, among the gods; transformation into a god, deification; divine status.

[1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 759 Truely Aurelius Prudentius in his *Apotheosis* .. saith.] 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. 32 That which the Grecians call *Apotheosis* .. was the supreme honour, which a man could attribute unto man. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ii. 137 The Apotheoses or Inaugurations of many of the Heathenish Deities. 1879 FARRAR *Paul* I. 664 The early Emperors rather discouraged .. this tendency to flatter them by a premature apotheosis.

2. By extension: The ascription of extraordinary, and as it were divine, power or virtue; glorification, exaltation; the canonization of saints.

[1553 87 FOXE *A. & M.* I. 662/2 You .. affirm, that in this my Calendar, I make an *αποθεωσιν*, or Canonization of false Martyrs.] 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xviii. § 14. 362 The canonization of Saints which the Heathen called Apotheosis. 1739 *Gentl. Mag.* (*title*) The Apotheosis of Milton. 1758 JORTIN *Erasmus* I. 305 He promises .. to send him the apotheosis of his friend Reuchlin. 1879 O'CONNOR *Beaconsfield* 73 The meeting developed into an apotheosis of the Marquis of Chandos.

3. The deification, glorification, or exaltation of a principle, practice, etc.; a deified ideal.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 211 Because in the Apotheosis of phlebotomy they will have good bloud emitted. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 143 The apotheosis of familiar abuses .. is the vilest of superstitions. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. Introd. 35 The apotheosis of chivalry, in the person of their apostle and patron, St. James. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 47 Here all is spotless grace, etherial delicacy .. the very apotheosis of womanhood.

4. In loose usage: Ascension to glory, departure or release from earthly life; resurrection.

1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Indep.* II. 111 His Majesties Speech upon the Scaffold, and His Death or Apotheosis. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* Pref. 17 The most assured argument .. of the apotheosis of Christ. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 326 The general apotheosis; when death and hell shall be swallowed up in victory. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamphl.* i. (1872) 25 Let us hope the Leave-alone principle has now got its apotheosis; and taken wing towards higher regions than ours. 1858 R. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rev.* I. 8 The philosophical school of Alexandria had become extinct, and there was no apotheosis.

Apotheosize (æpoθĭ'ŏsəiz, ăpɒ'θi,ɒsəiz), *v.* [f. prec. + -IZE.] To elevate to, or as if to, the rank of a god; to deify, glorify, exalt.

1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. 280, I have apostrophiz'd thee, Trim, once before—and could I apotheosize thee also, with good company, I would do it. 1834 EMERSON in *Athenæum* No. 2852. 796 It is a singular piece of good nature in you to apotheosize him. 1851 H. SPENCER *Soc. Stat.* xvi. § 3 The rage for accumulation has apotheosized work.

Apotheosized (see prec.), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Deified, immortalized.

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xvii. 81 O exalted among birds—apotheosised goose. 1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Soc.* I. 431 There were apotheosized mortals too, among the Greek deities.

†**Apothe·osy.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. A variant of APOTHEOSIS (cf. *poesy*).

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* Ded., To thee I write my Apotheosie.

†**Apothe·rapy.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. Fr. *apothérapie*, ad. Gr. *ἀποθεραπεία* a being rubbed and anointed after exercise (Galen).] (See quot.)

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxiv, By way of apotherapie (that is, a making the body healthful by exercise) did recreate themselves in botteling up of hay, etc.

‖**Apothesis** (ăpɒ'θĭsis). [L., a. Gr. *ἀπόθεσις*, n. of action f. *ἀποτιθέναι* to lay aside, deposit.]

1. (As in Gr.) The setting of a fractured or dislocated limb. 1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.*

2. *Arch.* = APOPHYGE.

Apotome (ăpɒ'tŏmĭ). Also **-tomy.** [a. Gr. *ἀποτομή* a cutting off, f. *ἀπο-τέμν-ειν* to cut off.]

1. *Math.* The difference of two quantities, com-

mensurable only in power (*i.e.* in their squares, cubes, etc.; see Euclid Bk. x); *e.g.* the difference between $\sqrt{2}$ and 1, which is the difference between the diagonal and side of a square.

1571 DIGGES *Geom. Pract.* IV. i. T iij b, $\sqrt{180-6}$ .. deducted from 12, leueth this Apotome $18-\sqrt{180}$. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Apotomy.* 1673 WALLIS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* II. 567 Of which binomial and apotome, the cubic roots are to be extracted. 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v., The doctrine of apotomes, in lines, as delivered by Euclid in the tenth book.

2. *Mus.* (See quot.)

1696 in PHILLIPS. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Apotome, in music, is the difference of the tone major and Limma, expressed by $\frac{2187}{2048}$. 1806 CALCOTT *Mus. Gram.* II. iii. 112 This Semitone was termed by the Pythagoreans Apotome.

Apotropous (ăpǫ·trŏpəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀπότροπος* turned away (f. *ἀποτρέπειν* to turn away) + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 397 *Apotropous*, Applied to an erect or ascending ovule with its rhaphe next to the placental axis, and a hanging one has its rhaphe averse from it.

Apoun, obs. form of UPON.

Apozem (æ·pǫzĕm). *Med. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 7 apozume, 7–8 apozeme. [a. Fr. *apozème*, ad. late L. *apozema*, a. Gr. *ἀπόζεμα*, n. of result f. *ἀποζέ-ειν*, f. *ἀπό* off, (in comb.) completely + *ζέ-ειν* to boil.] A decoction or infusion.

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* I. i, Physic .. More comforting Than all your opiates, juleps, apozems. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 65 Apozumes or preparing Broths. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* II. 43, I made use of an opening Apozeme for several days. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 19/2 [He] swallowed a whole dispensary of boluses, draughts, and apozems. 1880 M.B. EDWARDS *Forestalled* I. xiv, A remedy of his own, a decoction, an apozem, of wonderful narcotic power.

† **Apoze·mical,** *a. Med. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ICAL.] Of the nature of an apozem.

1638 J. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 33 (T.) Wine that is dilute, may .. be adhibited in an apozemical form in fevers.

Appaid, later sp. of APAID *ppl. a.*

† **Appai·r, apai·r,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 ampayr-i, anpayr-i, apayr-i, -eir-i, 3–6 apeyre, 4–5 apeire, 4–6 apayre, 5 apaire, -eyer, appeare, appere, 5–6 appayre, -peyre, -paire, -peir(e, -pare, 6–7 -air(e. Also aphetic PAIR. [ad. OF. *empeire-r, ampeire-r* (mod. *empirer*), to worsen, f. *em-* = *en-* into + **peire-r* :—L. *pēiōrā-re* to make worse, f. *pēiōr-* worse: cf. Pr. *apejurar*. The prefix of the early *ampayre, anpayre*, was subseq. treated like the native *an-* before a consonant, and reduced to *a-*, which was in 15th c. erron. spelt *ap-* by form-assoc. with words like *ap-pear*: see AP- *pref*[1]. As early as 1300 *a-paire* was aphetized to *paire, peire*. Caxton restored the Fr. form *empeyr, empayr, empair*, which, early in 16th c., began to be refashioned after L. as IMPAIR, now the current form. *Ampayr, anpayr, apayr, appair, enpayre, empair, impair*, are thus variants of the same word.]

1. *trans.* To make worse, less valuable, weaker, or less; to injure, damage, weaken; to IMPAIR.

1297 R. GLOUC. 279 Destrude and apeyrede Cristendom. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1517 Bakbyters .. apeyryn many maanys lyfe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 10 To ampayri his guode los. *Ibid.* 237 þe kueadnesse of þe ministre may anpayri þe oþre. *c* 1450 *Merlin* vii. 110 Haueth pite of cristen feith that it be not a-peired thourgh yow. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* III. Wks. 1557, 226/2 Sacramentes .. the goodnes whereof his noughtinesse can not appayre .. That sacred sacrifice .. can take none empayryng by the fylthe of his synne. 1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* I. xvii. (1634) 90 For fear of appairing his feeble health. 1643 PRYNNE *Power Parl.* 41. 71 The ancient lawes .. be greatly appaired.

2. *intr.* (by omission of refl. pron.) To grow or become worse, less valuable, weaker, or less; to deteriorate, fall off, or decay.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1475 Als þis lyfe es ay passand, Swa es þe worlde, ilk day, apayrand. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* li. 300 This piers, that hurt was so sore, Every day gan apeyren more and more. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. xxvi. 315/1 Vf the beste dye or appeyre, he that hyreth it shall stande to that losse. *a* 1509 HENRY VII in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 21 I. 46 My syghte .. will appayre dayly. 1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* III. (1540) 154 He that wetingly sellyth wyne that is apayring. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* iii. (1876) 80 As the coyne appayred, so rose the prices of thinges.

† **Appai·red,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Injured, impaired.

1475 Sir J. PASTON in *Lett.* 766 III. 145 The said manoir diffaced, hurt, and appeired. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* III. viii. 193 Guilty of appaired [*læsa*] Majesty.

† **Appai·rer.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] He who or that which impairs.

1382 WYCLIF *James* Prol., A falsere, and a distrozere, *or apeirere*, of holi scripture. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. iii. 123 That time might be founde an appairer of al thinges.

† **Appai·ring,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of injuriously affecting or impairing; weakening, deterioration, damage.

1388 WYCLIF *Phil.* iii. 7 Whiche thingis weren to me wynnyngis Y haue demed these apeyryngis for Crist. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* iii. 31 Thabolisbement or thappayryng of the authoritie of the lawe. 1611 COTGR., *Diminution*, A diminution, appairing, lessening, impairing.

† **Appai·rment.** *Obs. rare.* For forms see APPAIR. [ad. OF. *ampeirement*, f. *ampeirer*: see APPAIR.] IMPAIRMENT, injury, damage.

1388 WYCLIF *Phil.* iii. 8 Alle thingis to be apeirement [*v. r.* peirement] for the cleer conscience of Jhesu Crist my Lord. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. lv. 15 None appeyrement byfallyth it. *c* 1450 *Rel. Ant.* I. 109 Thou maist done awey the lettres without any apeyrement.

Appal, appall (ăpǭ·l), *v.* Forms: 4–7 apall(e, appalle, 6 a-pawl, 7 appaule, 5–9 appall, 6–9 appal. *Inflected* appalled, appalling. [? a. OF. *apalir, apallir*, later *ap(p)alir*, to wax pale, be in consternation; languish, waste away; also *trans.* to make pale, etc. This derivation accounts satisfactorily for the *senses*, but presents difficulties as to the *forms*: the natural repr. of *apalir* would be *apale, appale*, actually found in 16th c., in the literal sense (see below); the earlier *appall*, which points, like *all, ball, fall*, etc. (with which it rhymes from the 14th c.), to an originally short *a*, may perhaps repr. the Fr. form *apall-ir*. But *appall* cannot be separated from the simple PALL *v.*, for the relations of which to PALE *v.* and *a.* see that word. Both on etymological and phonetic grounds, the better spelling is *appall*, as in the derivatives.]

I. *intr.*

† **1.** To wax pale or dim. *Obs.* Cf. APPALE 1.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 107 Of thought, which in min herte falleth, Whan it is night min hede appalleth. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 24 The night doth folowe, appallith all his chere, Whan Western wawis his stremys overclose.

† **2.** *fig.* To wax faint or feeble in any characteristic quality; to fade, fail, decay. *Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 91 Ther [in heaven] .. none swetnesse appalleth. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. i. (1544) 2 b, Their youth by ful great displeasaunce Gan to appall. 1494 FABYAN v. lxxxiii. 61 The fayth of Criste began sore to apalle. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 26 Therewith her wrathfull courage gan appall.

† **3.** To lose flavour, savour, or briskness; to become flat or stale, as fermented liquor when left exposed to the air. *Obs.* Cf. PALL *v.*

1528 MORE *Heresyes* III. Wks. 1557, 226/1 If the salt once appalle, the woorde muste nedes waxe vnsauery. 1530 PALSGR. 433/1, I appalle, as drinke dothe or wyne, whan it leseth his colour, or ale whan it hath stande longe. *Je appalys.* This wyne is appaled all redy. 1568 (ed. 2) NORTH *Diall Princes* (1619) 622/2 He found the wine wel watered before that it had stood a pawling long.

† **4.** To lose heart or resolution; become dismayed. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Vox Populi* 206 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 275 Vf theise men appall, And lacke when you do call.

II. *trans.*

† **5.** To make pale, to cause to lose or change colour. *Obs. rare.* Cf. APPALE 4.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqrs. T.* 357 Hir liste nat apalled [*v. r.* appalled, appallid] for to be Ne on the morwe vnfeestlich for to se. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abuses* I. (1877) 95 [Adultery] appalleth the countenance, it dulleth the spirits.

† **6.** *fig.* To cause to fade or cease to flourish; to dim, weaken, enfeeble, impair. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 2195 Whan his name apalled [*v. r.* appelled, -alled, apeyred] is for age. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr. Luke* vi. 22 To appalle or derken your glorie. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 26 Restored mee my strength whiche was appalled with feare. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Hist. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 134/2 How often he prevailed against the enimie, and appalled their courages. 1616 [See APPALLED.]

† **7.** To quell (anger, pride, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

1470 HARDING *Chron.* xxxvi, Wherfore the kyng his yre myght not apall. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. (1641) 62/1 God beats his Dears, from birth to buriall, To make them know him, and their pride appall.

8. To cause the heart of (anyone) to sink; to dismay, shock, discomfit, terrify.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 646/2 Then wyll thys poynt as sore appall Tindal in thys debate. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* 813 To appaule and discourage the minds .. of the mercinarie souldiors. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. iv. 59 A man .. that dare looke on that Which might appall the Diuell. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstrel* I. ii, Him, who ne'er listened to the voice of praise, The silence of neglect can ne'er appal. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. IX. viii. 403 The calmness of the heretics in the fire amazed, almost appalled, their judges.

b. *absol.*

a 1631 DRAYTON *Tri. David* in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 116 His brazen armour gaue a iarring sound .. which did like death apall. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* Trin. S., Thoughts that awe but not appal.

† c. *refl. Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* 165 But thus [Christ] seyd, Marye the not appalle.

† **Appa·l, appall,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] The act of appalling; sudden shock to courage or self-possession; dismay.

1596 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 32 Had engraven, full of extreme appall, An ugly Gorgon. 1616 — *Batrachom.* (1858) 17 Cold appal The wretches put in rout past all returne.

† **Appale, apale** (ăpē·l), *v. Obs.* [See prec. vb.: Doubtful whether (1) a later adoption of Fr. *appal-ir*, (2) an assimilation of *appall* to PALE *a.*, or (3) an independent new formation on PALE *a.* or *v.*, after *appall* had lost its literal sense, and evident connexion with *pale*. The senses are, to a great extent, parallel to those of APPAL.]

1. *intr.* To become pale. Cf. APPAL 1.

1535 *Goodly Prymer* (1834) 202 Would not even shortly thy mirth abate, thy colour apale, thy flesh faint.

2. To wax faint or feeble. Cf. APPAL 2.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 71 My blud with terror apaling. 1598 *Tofte's Alba* Pref. (1880) 11 Like the Fire, whose heat doth soone appale.

3. To lose brightness or briskness; to become flat or stale, as liquor exposed to the air.

1530 [See quot. from PALSGR. under APPAL 3, which is spelt both *appalle* and *appale*.]

4. *trans.* To make pale, to dim. Cf. APPAL 5.

a 1500 *E. E. Misc.* (1859) 28 Now ame I dede, my colour is appalyde. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, They be applyed .. to clense and appale ye lepry. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bod.* II. ii. 162 The sullen Fog .. apaling the brightness.

5. To cause to fade or wane, to weaken, enfeeble. Cf. APPAL 6.

1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 114 Revived the fayth of Crist whiche was sore appalid. 1588 CHURCHYARD *Spark Friendsh.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 116 Any thing .. that may impeach hinder or appale the good name and credit of them. 1609 Sir E. HOBY *Let. to T. H.* 7 Whose learning is no whit appayled, nor courage daunted.

6. To make pale with fear, to dismay. Cf. APPAL 8.

1563 *Myrr. Mag.* Induct. xix, Dread and dolour erst did so appale. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 34 No .. trouping horsmen can apale the virago. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 590 Make mad the guilty, and apale the free. 1640 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* (1867) I. 157 'Twas not a prison could his heart apale.

† **Appa·lement.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -MENT. See also APPALMENT.] The action of dismaying; the state of dismay.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* XVII. 810 The Pope was growne into a marnellous discourage and appalement of mind. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 35 The furious slaughter of them was a great discouragement and appalement to the rest.

† **Appa·ling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of overwhelming with consternation or dismay; terrifying, dismaying.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 16 They raised a great .. outcry, to the great appaling of them that were fighting.

Appalled (ăpǭ·ld), *ppl. a.* [f. APPAL *v.* + -ED.]

† **1.** Made pale or faint; enfeebled. *Obs.*

1577 *St. Aug. Manuell* 33 To refresh my appalled sprights. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 349 To set in strength againe their feebled and appalled force.

† **2.** Rendered flat or stale, as a fermented liquor. *Obs.*, but see PALLED.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXIII. i, If it be too weake and apalled, the way to revive it againe, is with Pepper. *Ibid.* (1634) I. 425 Wine .. will lose the strength, and become apalled in extremitie of cold.

3. Bereft of courage or self-possession at the sudden recognition of something dreadful; dismayed; also *fig.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 4 Giue with thy Trumpet a loud note .. that the appauled aire May pierce the head of the great Combatant. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xvii. 208 Hereward sat down, silent and appalled.

Appalling (ăpǭ·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. APPAL *v.* + -ING[2].] Such as to overwhelm with consternation or dismay; dismaying, shocking.

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 592 Hogarth never depicted a more appalling subject. 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 159 The newspapers have reported two or three 'appalling accidents' already.

Appa·llingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an appalling manner; terrifically, shockingly.

1843 F. PAGET *Ward. Berkingh.* 72 Massillon himself has not stated the case more thrillingly and appallingly. 1864 *Realm* 13 Apr. 8 The arithmetical chances of a real accident become appallingly probable.

Appalment (ăpǭ·lmĕnt). *rare.* [f. APPAL *v.* + -MENT.] The action of overwhelming with dismay; the state of dismay or consternation.

1611 COTGR., *Esbahissement*, a wondering .. admiration, appallment, astonishment. 1815 BENTHAM *Springs of Action* Wks. I. 204/3 Transient emotions .. a Terror, 3 Appallment, 4 Consternation.

‖ **Appa·lto.** [It., f. *appaltâre* to let or farm out.] A monopoly.

1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* IV. iv. (1871) 272 We might .. get an appalto of the silk.

Appanage, variant spelling of APANAGE.

† **Appara·ge,** *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *aparage, f. aparer*, f. *à*:—L. *ad* to + *par* equal, peer. Cf. mod.F. *parage*.] Noble extraction, nobility, rank, quality.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virtue* viii. 152 For she is comen of royall apparage. *Ibid.* xiii. 252 A gowne of syluer for grete aparage.

† **Appa·rage,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *app-, aparagie-r* to make of equal rank, f. *aparage*; see prec. Cf. *disparage*.] *intr.* To be of equal rank (OF. *s'aparager*).

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 20 No worldely plesaunce and worshipe may not apparage to goodnesse.

Apparail, -ment, obs. form of APPAREL, etc.

† **Appa·rament.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *apparāment-um*, n. of process f. *apparā-re*: see next and -MENT.] Array; military preparation, armament.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 298 Alle his apparament with whech he thoute to besege Caleys.

† **Apparance.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OFr. *aparance*,

f. *aparant*:—L. *adparānt-em*, pr. pple. of *ad-*, *apparā-re* to make ready for: see -ANCE.] Preparation.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Virg. De Invent.* II. v. 44 a, The sunne rising is the begynning of al affaires .. the night is a time of counselling & apparaunce. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1793) II. 41 To go about the building of an house to the God of heaven with no other apparance, than if his end were to rear up a kitchen.

Apparance, obs. f. APPEARANCE, APPARENCE.

Apparancy, -ant, obs. ff. APPARENCY, -ENT.

† Apparate. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *apparāt-us* preparation; cf. Fr. *apparat*.] An anglicized form of APPARATUS. (Cf. *state, status*.)

?*c* 1600 *MS. Bodl.* 313 (Halliw.) The whole English apparate, and the English popular calculation tables. 1616 SHELDON *Rom. Miracles* cxiii. 271 Such apparate and order for publike sacrifices.

† Apparated, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *apparāt-us*, pa. pple. of *apparā-re* (see APPARATUS' + -ED. Of a vb. *apparate* (cf. *separate*), no instances have been found.] Prepared, equipped.

1663 WATERHOUSE *Comm. Fortescue* 528 A well apparated servant to attend them.

† Apparation. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *apparātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *apparāre* to make ready: see APPARATUS.] Preparation, array.

1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* v. 414 Maid thare beddis .. with maist apparaciour and magnificence that micht be devisit. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 561 The apparation of this Medicament.

Apparator, -our, obs. forms of APPARITOR.

Apparatoryes, prob. pl. of *apparator*; perh. of a synonymous *apparatory*.

a 1528 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* 87 Deanes and sumners, Apparatoryes preste To ryde est and west.

Apparatus (æpărē·tŭs). Pl. (rare) **-atus, -atuses.** [a. L. *apparātus*, n. of state f. *apparā-re, adparā-re* to make ready for, f. *ad* to + *parā-re* to make ready. Cf. the anglicized APPARATE.]

† 1. The work of preparing; preparation, preparatory arrangement, array. *Obs.*

1638 *Penit. Conf.* ii. (1657) 10 An apparatus and necessary introduction thereunto. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* III. 16 How easie had it been for him, without this apparatus, to have told them, etc. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 112 The apprehension of but a vein to be opend is worse to some, than the apparatus to an execution is to others.

2. The things collectively in which this preparation consists, and by which its processes are maintained; equipments, material, mechanism, machinery; material appendages or arrangements.

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 15 Where humor takes away this pomp and apparatus from King, Crown, and Scepter. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* II. viii. 16 The gaudy apparatus of female vanity. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 221 The greatest skill conducting the greatest military apparatus has been employed. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. of Eng.* Introd. 50 Which of the two apparatus would your Graces .. recommend? 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Irel.* iii. 56 Workhouses, or any part of the apparatus of a legal charity.

3. *esp.* **a.** The mechanical requisites employed in scientific experiments or investigations.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The furniture or apparatus of an air-pump, microscope, etc. 1758 *Elaboratory* 34 The apparatus for levigating testaceous, and other hard bodies. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* II. iii. 673 The many apparatuses designed to apply electricity.

b. The organs or means by which natural processes are carried on.

1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* I. vii. § 4 That by all this Apparatus .. the Voice might be thereby formed. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. 30 The whole apparatus of vision. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. iii. 146 That defensive apparatus wherewith the embryo seed of plants is guarded.

c. Materials for the critical study of a document.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Glossaries, comments &c. are also frequently called Apparatus's. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 305 The apparatus of my etymological enquiries. 1879 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 334 A thorough examination of the Old Testament by our modern critical apparatus of research.

† d. 'Sometimes also used in chirurgery for the bandages, medicaments, and dressings of a part; or the several matters applied for the cure of a wound, ulcer, or the like.' Chambers *Cycl.* 1727–51.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 278. I use all the Apparatus of Medicines to suppress [Hæmorrhage from Hæmorrhoids]. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, There is no judging of the quality of a hurt, till after taking off the first apparatus or covering.

Apparel (ăpæ·rĕl), *v. arch.* Forms: 3–5 **aparaile,** 4–6 **-ayle,** 5 **ap-** *or* **app-areil(e, -eyl(le, -aill(e, -yl, appairelle,** 5–6 **aparal(l, apparayl(e, -ayll(e,** 5–7 **-ail(e, -al(l, -ell,** 6 **aperayle, appareyll, -ayray l,** 6–7 **-aral, -arrell, aparel l,** 5– **apparel.** *Aphet.* 4 **parail, -ayl.** Also 5 **enparel.** In inflexions *-l* is at present usually doubled before a vowel in G. Brit., left single in U. S. [a. OFr. *aparaille-r, aparaille-r* (mod.Fr. *appareiller*), cogn. with Pr. *aparelhar*, Pg. *apparelhar*, Sp. *aparejar*, It. *apparecchiare*:—Romanic **adpariculāre* to make equal or fit, f. *ad* to + **paricul-um* (It. *parecchio*, Sp. *parejo*, Pr. *parelh*, Fr. *pareil*), dim. of L. *par* equal. The 15th c. spellings were almost endless, the typical being *aparail*, passing with retracted accent to *aparel*. For *app-*, see *Appref.*[1].] Usually *trans.* or *refl.*

† 1. *trans.* To make ready, or prepare (*for* a purpose); to fit out, get ready, put into proper order.

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 26 Hi hedden aparailed here offrendes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 375 Ye oughte purveyen yow and apparaile [*v. r.* -aillen, -ayle, -ell] yow in this caas with greet diligence. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* cii. 134 To aparaille mete and drinke for hym. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, The hert hath two eares .. to let the ayre in and out that is appareylled for it fro ye lunges. 1631 MARKHAM *Way to Wealth* III. II. iv. (1668) 115 Aparel it [the wine] thus: take the whites only of ten Eggs, etc.

† b. *intr.* (for *refl.*). *Obs. rare.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ix. 8 In the meane tyme the quene aparailed for her needis and besynesse.

† 2. To make preparations for (an event, work). *Obs.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 22 Therl dede anon aparaile Gyes dobing. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2473 There he wolde hire weddynge aparayle [*v. r.* apparaylle, -eylle, -aille]. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) O iiij b, The Romaynes shulde apparell his triumphe .. right glorious and rychly.

3. To furnish, or fit up with things necessary (a room, a ship, etc.). Also *fig. arch.*

1366 MAUNDEV. xx. 217 Alle thinges, that men apparayle with ony Halle. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliii. 290 Ryal shippes that were ful wel arayd and enparelled and enarmed. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) II. xvii, Martha was desyrous to lodge our lorde and his appostles, and to aparayle them. 1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 154 The cause wherewith the prohibition is saide to bee apparelled. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 46 The which Chappell .. his executors did fully make, and apparail. *a* 1670 HACKET in Wallcot *Life* App. (1865) 159 Honest communication apparelleth the mind with good thoughts. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Mus. T.* xiv. 9 Never .. owned a ship so well apparelled.

† 4. To prepare, equip, or accoutre for fighting.

c 1325 *Cœur de L.* 4333 Ser Fouke gan hym apparayle With hys folk the toun to assayle. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 132 The Kingis men .. thame apparaill Till defend, gif thai thame assalit. 1470 85 (ed. 1634) MALORY *Arthur* (1816) II. 18 They apparalled them to joust Sir Gawaine. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. 107 Apparelled .. with his Bow and Quiver of Arrows. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 85, I have apareled my solldiors .. upon my creditt to the Marchant.

5. To array with proper clothing; to attire, dress. (Now the ordinary sense, but somewhat *arch.*, and hardly in spoken use.)

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 186 Apparayleden him as a prentis. 1393 — C. III. 224 And parailed hym lyke here prentys. 1494 FABYAN VII. CCXXXIII. 267 The Empresse .. apparaylyd hyr & hir company in whyte clothynge. 1538 STARKEY *England* 130 Be not appayraylyd in sylkys and velvettys. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of David* 833 Apparelling him with sot-like habites. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* vii. 25 They which are gorgeously apparelled. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 124 All the vestments .. in which they used to apparel their Deities. 1838 SOUTHEY *Charlemain* xii, All apparell'd in costly array, Exulting they come to the palace of Aix.

† b. To invest (with an official robe). *Obs. rare.*

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 73 To apparell Canterbury with the Archbishop of Londons Palle.

6. In many fig. senses: cf. to *clothe. arch.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. ii. 8 Þe fyrste somer sesoun þat .. apparaileþ þe erþe wiþ rosene-floures. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. viii. 147 [The sonne] apparaylleth the trees with leues. 1558 BP. WATSON 7 *Sacram.* ii. 11 To be appareled and cladde with Christe and his rightwisnes. 1608 TOURNEUR *Revenge. Trag.* I. i, When thou wert apparell in thy flesh. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 44 She apparrell'd them [her thoughts] in a cleare, smooth calme of language. 1806 WORDSW. *Ode on Intim. Immort.* 4 When meadow, grove, and stream, To me did seem Apparelled in celestial light.

† 7. To deck, adorn, embellish. *Obs.* exc. as 6.

1366 MAUNDEV. xiv. 153 Clothes .. apparayled with greet Perles. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xxi. 5 The temple .. was apparailid [1382 ourned, TINDALE garnissed, 1611 adorned] with gode stoonus. 1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 122 Ye apparel it with a few pearls of Scripture. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* ii. 29 To be apparelled with the Title of Gentry.

† 8. *fig.* To dress up (speciously), to trick out. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 12 Looke sweet, speake faire .. Apparell vice like vertues harbenger. 1615 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navig.* 55 They apparrell bloud-red murther .. in the white robes of religion. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* (1692) 696 To apparel a Lye well, to give it a good dressing.

Apparel (ăpæ·rĕl), *sb.* Forms: 3–5 **aparail,** 4–5 **ap-** *or* **app-araill(e, -ayll(e,** 4–6 **-ail(e, -ayl e, -ale, -ell,** 5 **apareylle, -elle, appayraille,** 5 **apparall,** 6 **apperell,** 5– **apparel.** *Aphet.* 5 **pareylle,** 6 **-el,** 7 **parrell.** [a OFr. *aparail, apareil* (mod. Fr. *appareil*), f. vb. *apareiller*: see APPAREL *v.*]

† 1. *abstr.* The work of fitly preparing for anything, preparation, array. *Obs.*

?*c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 40 Soone was dihte, Al that wedlok asketh .. Al was redy to plesaunt apparailes. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 246/4 That yere was halowed .. with right grete apparaylle of games. 1485 — *Paris & V.* 14 The grete apparaylle of thys feste.

† 2. *concr.* Things provided for any purpose, and employed in its performance; material, requisites, apparatus. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 121 Þe Londreis herd it telle, & 3ared þam fulle welle, With gode aparaile of alle þat þei mot gete. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. ix. (1554) 174 Rosted her chyld whan vitayle dyd fayle; She had of store, none other apparayle. 1477 CAXTON *Dictes* 147 Socrates sayde That women ben thapparaylles to cacche men. 1631 MARKHAM *Way to Wealth* III. II. iv. (1668) 115 Give it [the wine] aparel .. the Aparel is this: Take the yelks of ten Eggs, etc. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 63 The Apparel of the Mass .. the Habits, the Vessels, and other Ornaments .. made use of in the Celebration of it.

† 3. The furniture and appendages of a house, fortress, gun, etc. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 118 Apparall of chalmyr and hall. *Ibid.* XVII. 293 Schot and othir apparale. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 448 þis chapelle .. wt alle þe pareylle þ' longede herto. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, iv. § 3 To forfett the same Crosebowe with all the apparell therto belongyng. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* vii. 48 All the apperell [*Wyclif* & 1611 vessels] that belonged vnto the house of the Lorde.

4. The outfit or rigging of a ship. *arch.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 154 Fiue oþer galeis with alle þer apparaile. 1575-6 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* IX. § 2 The said Shippes or Vessells with all theyr Apparell and Furnyture. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmdlxxix/4 The Ship Margaret .. her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture. 1819 WORDSW. *Waggoner* II. 161 Back to her place the ship he led; Wheeled her back in full apparel. 1882 *Charter-party*, What she [the vessel] can reasonably stow .. over and above her Tackle, Apparel, Provisions, and Furniture.

5. Personal outfit or attire († a. military; b. ordinary); clothing generally, raiment, dress. *arch.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 54 Fourscore armed Knyghtes, in suilk apparaille dight, þat so riche armes was neuer sene with sight. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 111 Was no pride on his apparail ne pouert noþer. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 575 Semyde hy hir apparayle She was not wont to gret travayle. *c* 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* 609 One of her apareyles to put on hir. *a* 1547 SURREY *Aeneid* IV. 337 A shining parel .. of Tirian purple. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 72 Costly thy habit .. rich, not gawdie: For the Apparell oft proclaimes the man. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 302 P 12 Neglect of Apparel, even among the most intimate Friends, does insensibly lessen their Regards to each other. 1823 LAMB *Elia* II. xix. (1865) 368, I am ill at describing female apparel. 1883 *Newsp. Advt.*, Piece Goods, Apparel, etc. for Sale by Auction.

b. *fig.* 'Attire.' *arch.*

1610 E. BOLTON in *Shaks. C. Praise* 91 Style (the apparell of matter). 1683 tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* 2 Nature forthwith changes her apparrel. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 74 P 2 The rude Stile and evil Apparel of this antiquated Song. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. ix, The Thirty-Nine Articles themselves are articles of wearing-apparel (for the Religious Idea). 1881 N. T. (Revised) 1 *Pet.* iii. 4 The incorruptible apparel of a meek and quiet spirit.

† c. as hunting term (see quot.). *Obs.*

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 128 At his sides .. a thinne kinde of redde fleshe which hunters call the apparel of an hart.

† 6. Appearance, aspect. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 278 As in apparaille and in porte proud amonges þe peple. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. iv. 130 How moche the ferther she [the mone] is fro the sonne so moche the more we see of her apparayl. 1526 TINDALE *Phil.* II. 8 Was found in his aparell [WYCLIF abite, 1611 fashion] as a man.

† 7. Ornament, decoration, embellishment. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 601 Þe apparayl of þe paytture .. acorded with þe arsounez. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3224 þat was perles a-parayl. *c* 1400 *Rowland & Otuel* 213 Ane helme of ri he entayle, Of precyouse stanes the appayrayle.

b. *esp.* Ornamental embroidery on certain ecclesiastical vestments. *revived.*

1485 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary Hill* (1797) 112 To Thomas Pate browderer—for his workmanship upon it and the appareyle belonging thereto—10*d*. 1844 PUGIN *Gloss. Eccl. Orn.* 5 The Albe .. should be made .. with apparells .. worked in silk and gold, embroidered with ornaments. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. v. 438 Apparels were .. stitched on to the upper part of the amice, like a collar to it.

Apparelled, -eled (ăpæ·rĕld), *ppl. a.* [f. APPAREL *v.* + -ED.] Prepared, made ready, furnished (*obs.*); equipped, rigged; clothed, attired, dressed; decked, adorned; *spec.* embroidered (as ecclesiastical vestments).

1483 CAXTON *Cato* F ij b, Paradyse whyche is euer apparayllyd and redy for to receyue them that haue been stronge and vertuous in this worlde. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 21 To go well apparelled and well armed. 1823 LAMB *Elia* I. viii. (1865) 67 In the goodly ornature of well-apparelled speech. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. v. 434 An appareled alb of linen.

Apparelling, -eling (ăpæ·rĕlĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. APPAREL *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The process of making ready or preparing, preparation (*obs.*); attiring, dressing, or adorning.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 53 An apparyllynge, Thet hys in holy cherche y-cleped wel The furste scherynge Of clerke. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 376 The longe appareiling biforn the bataille maketh short victorie. 1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four P's* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 350 What causeth this: That women after their arising, Be so long in their apparelling? *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Wks.* 161 The apparelling of truth.

2. *concr.* Dress, attire; rigging, equipment.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 27 The sadde blew coloured flower, as is Calcedonie, hath bene taken of some for black, onely for their most like kinde of apparailing. 1795 *Edinb. Advt.* 6 Jan. 15/3 For Sale: The Brigantine .. with her float boats and appareling. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. 53 Transformation; or, if we prefer a Grecian to a Roman apparelling .. metamorphosis.

Apparelment (ăpæ·rĕlmĕnt). *rare.* [a. OFr. *aparēillement*, n. of process f. *apareiller* to prepare: see APPAREL *v.* and -MENT.]

† 1. The action of making ready, preparation. (Misunderstood by Cowel, Blount, etc.) *Obs.*

[1378 *Act* 2 *Rich. II*, I. vi, Et les tiegnent longement a tiel force y feisantz mou des maners dappa[r]illementz de guerre. *transl.* And hold the same long with such Force, doing many Manner Apparelments of War.] 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* (1672) *Apparlement*, cometh of the French *Pareilment*, that is, *Similiter* .. It signifies a resemblance or likelihood, as Apparlement of War, 2 R. 2 Stat. 1. cap. 6.

2. *concr.* Equipment, outfit, array, garb, apparel.
c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1051 With alle þe apparaylmente vmbe pyȝte. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. v. 49 Apparailled wiþ straunge apparaillementz. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* (Roxb.) 65 A full riche aparaylmente Off samytte grene. 1866 CONINGTON *Æneid* X. 332 Mincius, whom Benacus breeds, In grey apparailment of reeds [*Velatus arundine glauca*].

†**Appa·rement.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OFr. *aparement*, f. *apare-r* :—L. *apparā-re* to prepare for, equip: Cf. APPARAMENT.] Equipment, outfit.
c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1270 Alle þe apparement þat pented to þe kyrke. *c* 1340 *Sir Gawayne* 106 (Halliw.) Pride with apparementis.

†**Apparence, -ance.** *Obs.* Also aparence, -ance, -aunce. [a. OFr. *aparence, -ance.* The earlier form of the sb. answering to adj. *apparent*, which was subseq. refashioned as APPEARANCE, by assimilation to the vb. *appear. Apparence* survived, esp. in senses which connected it more closely with *apparent* than *appear*, till *c* 1686: cf. next.]

1. = APPEARANCE (which see for other quotations) in all its senses.
c 1384 CHAUCER *H. of Fame* 265 Allis what harme doth apparence Whan hit is fals in existence. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bod.* I. iv. 11 Some Excess .. but whether .. as to Wind, or Drought, or Wet, they [comets] do not determine; that Determination belongeth to no one Apparence.

2. The position of being heir apparent; apparency.
c 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* CXXI. Wks. 1869 I. 402 ȝif a man be eire of þe blisse of hevene .. apparaunce of þis heritage is more licli to trewe men. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 35 b, It is in respect of the constant and perpetuall apparance that the son and heire apparent may endow his wife of his father's Land.

Apparency (ăpē·rĕnsi, ăpær-). *arch.* or *Obs.* Also 5 apparancie, 6-7 -cy. [ad. L. *appārēntia*, abst. n. f. *appārēnt-em*: see APPARENT and -ANCY, -ENCY. Cf. *transparency.* Strictly, it seems to have been at first formed on ME. *apparance, -aunt* (see prec. and next) with the *-ic, -y* repr. L. *-ia.*]

†**1.** The quality, state, or fact of appearing or seeming; seemingness, semblance, appearance. *Obs.*
1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 63 This double ypocrisie With his devoute apparancie A viser set upon his face. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VII. lxi, Both sides did labour .. to crown Their cause with the apparency of might. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 8 Who not comparable to him in reality, would yet seem to excell him in apparency. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII. 644 Apparencies, which have informed me when the patient has been any way irregular.

2. The quality of being apparent to the senses; visibility, apparentness. *rare.*
1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. ix. 315 *Saphæna* (so cal'd because of its apparency more than other foot-Veins). 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 90 The non-apparency of either .. being accounted for by the disproportion of our senses.

3. The quality of being apparent or evident to the mind; show of reason; apparentness.
1604 E. G. *D'Acosta's Hist. Ind.* I. xi. 36 Some .. strive to proove, that the new-found world was knowne to the Ancients. And .. wee cannot deny, but that there was some apparency. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 123 Yet would you, that God should fauour your infidelity by extraordinary wayes. What apparancy is there for this?

4. The position of being heir apparent.
1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* II. ii. 183 Tho' he is Heir apparent at that Time, yet there is not that constant and perpetual Apparency. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 655/2 The bare right of apparency founds the action against the life-renter.

Apparent (ăpē·rĕnt, ăpær-), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 aparant, 5-6 apparaunt(e, 5-7 -ant(e, (7 appearant), 5- apparent. *Aphet.* 5-6 parent. [a. OFr. *aparant, -ent* :—L. *appārēnt-em* (after which it has been subseq. refashioned), pr. pple. of *appārē-re* to come in sight: see APPEAR, and -ANT, -ENT. Apt to be confused with *aperand*, the north. pr. pple. of *apere*, APPEAR (see -AND), whence the mixed form *appearant.*]

1. Meeting the eyes, showing itself; open to sight, visible, plainly seen. *arch.*
1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 269 This merveile, which they sigh So apparaunt to-fore her eye. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. XXXI. 125 By cause that it [the mone] is next to therthe it semeth grettest and most apparaunt of alle the other [planetes]. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 53 Whiche they dyd nat to the apparaunte syght of the worlde, but secretly. 1613 WITHERS *Abuses Stript* I. vii. (*Juvenil.* 1633) 51 An Owl-eyed buzzard that by day is blinde, And sees not things apparant. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* III. ix. 199 Flee .. from appearant destruction. *a* 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 392 This heard Minerva, but forbore to fly (By Neptune awed) apparent from the sky. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* XXV. 418 With a very apparent and hearty gratitude in his face.

†**2.** Conspicuous, prominent. *Obs.*
1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, The synewy cordes be made bare of the flesshe and apparentes. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 129 That place is very fitte .. being high, eminent, and apparant. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 830 In a place more apparant than the rest, sitting in great majestie.

3. Manifest to the understanding; evident, plain, clear, obvious; palpable.
c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5 Some swevene .. Which hardely that false ne ben, But afterward ben apparaunte. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 1569 He cleere my conscience And make the truth apparent to the world. 1618 DONNE *Serm.* CXLIII. V. 556 The Broadest and apparantest outward Seal by which he testifies his Love to Man. 1645 [See 6]. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Gay* Wks. III. 214 The mind is repelled by useless and apparent falsehood. 1806 A. KNOX *Rem.* I. 24 The spirituality of our Lord's meaning .. may be made more apparent.

4. In *heir apparent* (and its imitations): Manifest, evident, obvious; applied to one who will undoubtedly inherit, if he survive the present possessor, as opposed to an heir *presumptive*, who though at present the nearest in succession, is liable to have his hope intercepted by the birth of a nearer heir.
c 1375 WYCLIF *Wks.* 1869 I. 402 ȝif a man were ayre aparant of Englond. [1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 71 His son .. The eldest and apperande air. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coil.* 935 Scho is appeirand air To twa Douchereis.] 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXIX. 113 The mooste parent heyre of the lynage. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 122 b, If tenant in the taile enfeoffe his heyre apparante. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* VI. 21 The Heir apparant of the Crown of France. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 287 ¶ 6 Hopeful Heirs apparent to great Empires. 1841 MIALL *Nonconf.* I. 248 What will the premier apparent do when he comes into power?

†**5.** Likely so far as appearances go. *Obs.*
1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclviii. 383 They knewe of no maner apparant reskewe comyng to them warde. 1524 WOLSEY in *State Papers* (1836) IV. 197 The high benefites .. apparant to ensue unto theym. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. ii. 130 As well the feare of harme, as harme apparant .. ought to be preuented. 1654 FULLER 2 *Serm.* 40 Utterly unable without his apparent ruine, to contest with the foresaid Duke. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 252 III. 61 The three apparent candidates are Fox, Pitt and Murray.

6. Appearing to the senses or mind, as distinct from (though not necessarily opposed to) what really *is*; seeming. Contrasted with *real.* (The commonest sense now, but treated as novel in 1645.)
1645 J. G[OODWIN] *Innoc. Tri.* 27 Not an *apparant*, but an *apparent* Schisme .. for there is no realitie or truth, but onely an appearance or shew of a schisme. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 57 His real merit, and apparent fidelity, had gained the confidence both of the prince and people. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* 265 What Berkeley calls visible magnitude, was by Astronomers called apparent magnitude. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iii. 21 The difference between the real and apparent place of any point of an object. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 618 The great apparent discrepancy between the two Chroniclers is merely apparent.

†**7.** quasi-*adv.* Evidently, manifestly. *Obs. rare.*
1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* 125 He auoucheth that thing for true, that the simplest .. knoweth to be apparant false.

†**B.** *sb.* [by ellipsis.] An heir-apparent. Also *fig.*
1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 216 He that tho was apparant Upon the regne expectant. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 64 Draw thy Sword in right .. *Prince*, Ile draw it as Apparant to the Crowne. 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 178 Next to thy selfe, and my young Rouer, he's Apparant to my heart. 1646 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 389 My Lord of Lorn (appearand of Argyle).

†**Appa·rent,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. adj.] To make apparent or manifest.
1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 36/2 It hath beene manifestlie apparented. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 73 The qualitie of euery thing should be apparanted by termes of efficacie.

Appa·rently, *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY².]
†**1.** Evidently or manifestly to the sight; visibly, openly. *Obs.*
a 1400 *Chester Pl.* I. 1 Pagentes set fourth apparently to all eyne. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 16 In this stone is apparantly seene verie often the verie forme of a Tode. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xvi. § 11. 273 The Prophets .. who saw not God apparently like unto Moyses.

2. Evidently or manifestly to the understanding; clearly, plainly.
1553 J. HEYWOOD *Play of Wether*, Our dedes declare us apparauntly. 1644 QUARLES *Boanerges & Barn.* (1881) 93 When thou knowest not apparently, judge charitably. 1770 *Junius Lett.* Pref. 21 Cutting off ears and noses .. penalties so apparently shocking to humanity. 1853 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 138 The malady, which is but too apparent, is also as apparently without a remedy.

3. To external appearance; seemingly. (Distinguished from, though not necessarily opposed to, *really.*)
1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 49 The Bischoppis .. hes had heirtofoir sick authoritie upoun thy subjectis, that appearandly thei war rather King, and thow the subject. 1646 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) Introd. 25, I left him appirandlie in a better case then I fand him. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Hist. Vermont* 126 They found many frogs apparently inactive. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* I. xxi. 493 A cannon-ball .. would have its flight apparently arrested.

4. So far as it appears from the evidence; so far as one can judge; seemingly.
1846 J. RYLAND in *Foster's Life* (1846) II. 107 It has been remarked, and apparently with truth. 1877 LYTTEIL *Laudm.* II. ii. 57 This early ecclesiastic has a church in Kintyre, and another apparently in Glen Sannocs, Arran.

Appa·rentness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being apparent or evident; obviousness.
1583 GOLDING *Calv. on Dent.* CLXXXV. 1151 The apparantnes .. was so great, that it needed not any great reason to conceive it. 1611 COTGR., *Eminence*, eminencie, excellencie, apparantnesse. 1731 BAILEY, *Apparentness*, plainness to be seen. [In mod. Dicts.]

†**Appa·riate,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. after F. *appari-er*, with ending -ATE, as if f. L. **appariāre*, *-ātum* (Du Cange has med.L. *appariātio*), f. *ad* to + *par* equal.] To make equal, to match.
1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 198 To appariate the words of the universal language with the things of the universe.

†**Appa·rish,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OFr. *aparis-*lengthened stem of *aparir* to appear: see next. *Apariss-* was a by-form of *aparaiss-* :—L. *appārēscĕre*, inceptive of *appārēre* to appear. Cf. *evānēscĕre, evaniss-, evanish.*] To appear.
1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 420/3 After .. hir marterdom She apparysshed before Sayot Sebastyen.

†**Appa·rissaunt, -yssaunt,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [a. OFr. *aparissant*, pr. pple. of *aparir*, by-form of *apareir, -oir* :—L. *appārēre* to APPEAR. OF. *aparir, apariss-* were assimilated to the L. type *-īre, -iscĕre*, while the normal *apareir, apareiss-* were :—L. *appārēre, appārēsc-ĕre.* Strictly *apparyshande* is northern pr. pple. of prec. vb. See -AND.] Appearing, apparent; evident.
1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 29 Of body he was moche ample & boystous of stature well apparysaunt. *c* 1490 — *Bk. Divers Matters* (Halliw.) The moost fayrest and apparysshande comelynesse.

Apparition (æpări·ʃən), *sb.* [a. Fr. *apparition* (15th c. in Litt.), ad. L. *appāritiōn-em*, n. of action f. *appārē-re* to APPEAR: see -TION. The senses are those of late L. and Fr. Cl. L. had only the sense 'attendance, service, servants,' f. a special sense of *appārēre* 'to appear at a summons, wait upon, attend': see APPARITOR, APARAUNT. (Etymologically, exactly = APPEARANCE, and having a parallel development of senses. But now almost restricted in common use to sense 9, and when used in other senses, having generally from this association some idea of *startling* or *unexpected* appearance.)]

1. The action of appearing or becoming visible. **a.** The supernatural appearance of invisible beings, etc.
c 1525-30 MORE *De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 1557, 77/2 The apparicion of a very ghost. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah Sight* II. ix. 194 The first apparition God made to Abraham. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 105 That Apparition of the two Angels to the Apostles. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 49 The History of many Apparitions of the Cross. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xiii. 56 Presbyterian divines put to the rout by a sudden apparition of the foul fiend.

b. Of a visitor; of a person, a comet, etc.
1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 18 The apparition of this starre in Bethlehem. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 2, I .. contrived to satisfy my love of praise with an unfrequent apparition at their amusements. 1867 F. PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* v. (1875) 45 Amazed at the apparition of the white stranger.

c. Appearance in history or before the world.
1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* x. 216 The apparition of the main races of humanity. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* 43 Jealous of the apparition of a new public body in the State.

2. *Astr.* The first appearance of a star or other celestial body after disappearance or occultation.
1556 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* 196 That owghte not to bee called proprelye rysynge of any Starre when it getteth oute of the Sonne beames, and maye shewe or shine .. but it oughte rather to be called Apparition or appearynge. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* 330/1 The apparition of the Dog-star is its rising together with the Sun. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Apparition*, in astronomy .. stands opposed to occultation. 1859 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Astron.* § 567 (ed. 5) The intervals of these successive apparitions being 75 and 76 years.

†**3.** The manifestation of Christ; the Epiphany; the festival or season commemorating it. (*Apparitio* = *Epiphania* in Du Cange.) *Obs.*
1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 142 Epiphania .. the day of Apparition or manifestation of Christ from above. 1681 WHARTON *Fasts & Fest.* Wks. 1683, 23 The Epiphany, or Apparition, or the Feast of Twelfthday after Christmass. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 72 The Chappel of the Apparition.

†**4.** Manifestation, demonstration, display.
1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 312 Commandit ane army to be rasit with na les apparicioun and magnificence than it wes afore. 1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 11 No vaineglorious shewes Of royall apparition for the eye. 1627 T. E. *Edw. II* (1680) 5 The melancholy apparitions of their parting.

5. *Astr.* The state or condition of being manifest to sight, or of being visible; *esp.* the visibility of a star, planet, or comet.
1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 9 The Moone .. shines the first day of her apparition, ½ parts, and the foure and twentieth part of an hour. 1635 SWAN *Spec. Mundi* V. § 2 (1643) 129 The Rain-bow is .. the apparition of certain colours. 1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 301 Representations of its Head and Train in each day of its apparition. 1833 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Astron.* i. 61 The circle of perpetual apparition, between which and the elevated pole the stars never set.

†**6.** A seeming to the eyes or mind, appearance, semblance. *Obs.*
1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 27 [Great] distinction between the effects of the world, and the workings of God .. permanency in the last, and no more but apparition in the other. 1650 WELDON *Court K. James* 41 There was an apparition of Southamptons being a Favourite to his Majesty. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 293 A dream, Whose inward apparition gently moved My fancy.

†**7.** The form in which anything appears; aspect. *Obs.*
1610 GWILLIM *Heraldry* III. iii. (1660) 110 According to the divers apparitions of the Moon, hath she her divers denominations in Heraldry. 1632 BROME *North. Lasse* I. iv, A Devil in a most Gentlewoman-like apparition. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* XXXVII. 307 By their whiteishness, to emulate in some measure the apparition of Light.

8. That which appears; an appearance, especially of a remarkable or unexpected kind; a phenomenon.
1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. ix. 151 Tholomeus, whiche knewe so many demonstraunces of apparicions and so moche loued

astronomye. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 356/2 To looke for some strange apparition or vision in the aire. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 211 The heavenly bands .. on a hill made halt, A glorious apparition. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xxi. 593 So strange an apparition excited his surprise and indignation. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* iii. 79 The steamer was such a terrible apparition to them.

9. *spec.* An immaterial appearance as of a real being; a spectre, phantom, or ghost. (The ordinary current sense.)

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 277, I thinke it is the weakenesse of mine eyes That shapes this monstrous Apparition. 1685 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* I. 338 A common report .. of some apparition that walks at Whitehall. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 120 The land of apparitions, empty shades! 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 348 The dominant spirit .. is the apparition of a figure on horseback without a head.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

a 1845 HOOD *Wint. Nosegay* ii, The very apparition of a plant. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impress.* xi. (1857) 178 The apparition of vanished states of things.

†**10.** A deceptive appearance counterfeiting reality; an illusion, a sham. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug., City of God* 662 That which man can doe with true colloures, the Divell can do with apparitions. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* Pref., Without which Religion is a Cypher .. an Apparition at most: No solid or valid thing.

Apparition, *v. rare*$^{-1}$.

1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. xvii. 468 Flowers that apparition themselves out of the unseen.

Apparitional (æpărĭ·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL^{1}.] Of, or of the nature of, a phantom; spectral, immaterial, subjective.

1824 GALT *Rothelan* III. 173 Such apparitional coincidences are .. not uncommon. 1866 LIDDON *Bampt. Lect.* i. (1875) 25 That Christ's body was real, not apparitional.

Apparitor (ăpæ·rĭtəɹ). Also 6-8 **appar(r)iter, -our, appar,r)ator, -our,** etc. See also aphet. PARITOR. [a. L. *appāritor* (Fr. *apparitеur*) an attendant, public servant, lictor, n. of agent f. *appārē-re*, in spec. sense 'to appear as an attendant, wait upon': see APPEAR.]

1. The servant or attendant of an officer or authority. **a.** *Rom. Ant.* A general name for the public servants of the Roman magistrates.

1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* II. (1822) 192 The consul .. mon obey to all empire and change of tribunis, as he war bot ane serjand and apparatoure thareto. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. iii. 155 Lictors, and Apparitors. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 36 Six hundred apparitors, who would be styled at present either secretaries, or clerks, or ushers, or messengers. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xvi, The apparitors of Orestes, who followed in his robes of office.

b. An officer of a civil court.

1593 NASHE 4 *Lett. Confut.* 17, I sawe him make an Apparriter .. eate his Citation waxe and all. 1671 F. PHILIPPS *Reg. Necess.* 174 Sheriffs Apparitors or their Bayliffs. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 7 One of the children stood at the door to give notice if he saw the apparitor coming. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* II. 6 The judges will hear reason, when the wand of the Apparitor is tipped with gold.

c. An officer of an ecclesiastical court.

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. I. 238 The commissaries, and officials, with their somners and apparitors. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 230 With all the hell pestering rabble of Sumners and Apparitors. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 108 Seized by the apparitor, and hurried to the rack. 1875 FARRAR *Christ* II. lix. 344 The apparitors of the Jewish court.

d. '*Apparitor*, or *Apparitour*, or *Apparator*, a beadle in an university, who carries the mace before the masters, and the faculties.' Chambers *Cycl.* 1727. Also applied to other similar functionaries.

2. *gen.* A herald, pursuivant, usher. *lit.* and *fig.*

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* II. 133 He [John the Baptist] onely executeth the office of an apparitor. 1582 T. BENTLEY *Mon. Matrons* III. 328 Yee holie spirits, the apparitors of the Lords Maiestie. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1268 Jubilees, whereof Crusado's were Forerunners and Apparitors. 1650 USSHER *Annals* VI. (1658) 614 But suspected all apparitours, cryers, praisers, and friends.

3. One who appears, an appearer. *rare.*

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 211 The Higher Court .. in which .. every Human Soul is an apparitor.

†**Appa·rt,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [app. f. PART *v.* in imitation of *apportion.*] To portion out, assign.

1798 Root's *Law Rep.* I. 69 She has right to have apparted and set out to her, seven acres.

Appase, obs. form of APACE.

†**Appa·ssionate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. It. *appassionato* (cogn. w. OFr. *apassionné*, Sp. *apasionado*).] Influenced by passion of any kind, impassioned.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcad.* (1622) 477 The strangers vehement speech, or rather appassionate exclayming. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 38 Musicke .. reformeth appassionate minds.

†**Appa·ssionate,** *v. Obs.* [see prec.] To rouse to passion; to impassion.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 166 By your Hyperbole .. seeking to inueigle and appassionate the minde. 1611 FLORIO, *Ammartellare*, to appassionat with ielousie or doubt till ones heart pant .. *Appassionare*, to appassionate.

†**Appa·ssionated,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] = APPASSIONATE *a.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcad.* (1622) 211 The seuen appassionated shepheards. 1631 *Celestina* x. 117 The appassionated begge remedy, the wounded craue healing.

†**Appa·st.** *Obs.* [a Fr. *appast* (mod. *appât*) food, bait, f. *à* to + *past*:—L. *pāstus* food, f. *pāsc-ĕre* to feed.] Food, bait.

1580 SIDNEY, etc. *Ps.* cxlviii, You vapors, sunnes appast. 1611 COTGR., *Appast*, An appast, a bait .. also, a repast, or meale. 1633 H. COGAN *Pinto's Trav.* xxi. 74 Hungry Lizard .. allured by the appast of those formerly thrown overboard.

Appatriation (æpē·tri,ē·ʃən). *rare.* [n. of action f. L. *ad* to + *patria* native country: see -TION. Cf. *expatriation*, *affiliation*.] Assignment to a native country; attribution of national origin.

1857 L. HUNT in *Athenæum* 7 July 1883, 16/2 The Portuguese sonnets, the appatriation of which (what is the proper word?) I always grudged them.

‖ **Appaumé** (apō·mē), *ppl. a. Her.* [Fr., f. *à* to + *paume*:—L. *palma*.] Having the hand opened out so as to display the palm.

1864 BOUTELL *Hist. Heraldry* xiii. 94 A sinister hand, couped at the wrist and appaumée.

Appay, late sp. of APAY *v.*, to please, satisfy.

†**Appea·ch,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 6 **apeche,** 5-6 **appech(e, -eache,** 6 **apeach,e,** 5-7 **appeach.** See also aphet. PEACH. [Represents an earlier **anpeche* (see A- *pref.* 10, AN- *pref.* 4), Eng. or AFr. form of *empeche-r*, OF. *empechier, empeechier*, cogn. with Pr. *empedegar*:—L. *impedicā-re* to catch by the feet, entangle, f. *im* in + *pedica* a chain or gin for the feet, a fetter, f. *ped-em* foot. *An-peche*, after phonetic reduction to *a-peche*, was popularly aphetized in 15th c. to *peche*, now PEACH *v.*; but also, in same century, erroneously refashioned as *ap-peche* (after words from OF. in *a-* = L. *ad-*: see AP- *pref.*^{1}), which in the reformed spelling of *c* 1525 was written *appeach*. Meanwhile Caxton had reintroduced *empeche, empeche* from contemporary Fr. *empescher*; which, latinized and respelt as IMPEACH, has since displaced *appeach*, and is the extant word.]

1. To hinder, impede, delay. (Fr. *empêcher.*)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 10 How long wilt thou me appech With thy sermonyng. *Ibid.* 168 My fader lyst may none appeche.

2. To charge with crime, accuse, inform against, impeach (a person).

1401 *Pol. Poems* II. 46 Thou spekist proudely, apechyng oure prestes. 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 464 To appeach or hewray his felowes, *Conscios prodere.* 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. ii. 79 Now by mine honor .. I will appeach the Villaine. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* (1654) I. 18 Other men which are appeached .. are not condemned till they are first convicted.

b. Const., *of* or *for* the offence, *to* or *unto* a judge.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 38 Betere hys ffor te apeched he Of more forzefnesse Than wreche. 1414 BRAMPTON 7 *Penit. Ps.* xviii, Syf God .. Of no synne may the apeche. 1540 ELYOT *Image Govt.* (1556) 155 They apeached him unto the emperour. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 356/1 Who also .. appeached manie for stealing of horsses. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* IV. (1851) 366 Twelve Cypher Bishops, who were immediately appeacht of Treason.

3. To bring a charge against, cast imputation upon, asperse (honour, character, etc.).

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii, Shameful reporte your honour shall apeche. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 196 Whether this appeach not the judgement, and approbation of the Parliament. 1700 DRYDEN *Pol. & Arcite* I. 300 Nor dar'st thou, traitor, on the plain Appeach my honour.

4. To accuse, inform against (a crime, etc.).

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxv, My blonde your gylte hereafter shall apeche. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 459 To appeache and quenche this newe spronge conspiracy. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1051 Galen .. hath proved it to be false, and appeacheth it for a lie.

5. *intr.* To give accusatory evidence; to 'peach.'

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 197 Disclose the state of your affection, for your passions Haue to the full appeach'd.

†**Appea·ch,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. vb.] An impeachment or accusation.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 123 b, Appeale .. commeth of the French word Appeller, that signifieth to accuse or to appeach: An Appeach.

†**Appea·cher.** *Obs.* [earlier *apechour*, a. AFr. *empechour*, OFr. *empecheor*: see prec. vb. and -ER.] One who impeaches; an accuser or informer.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Apechowre, or apelowre, *Appellator.* 1548 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* V. 13 The lawe is not the authour of synne, but the .. apeacher thereof. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 286 Common appeachers and accusers of the .. chiefest Citizens. 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 116 The Angels would plead against you, and your own self .. be your own most sharp appeacher.

†**Appea·ching,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING^{1}.] The action of impeaching; accusation.

1401 *Pol. Poems* II. 79 Paide tribute .. for to fleen occasioun of aftirward apechinge. 1656 HOBBES *Six Less.* Wks. 1845 VII. 226 The appeaching of others.

†**Appea·ching,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING^{2}.] Accusing, fault-finding.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* B, Sibber to appeaching Hostility, then fraternall Charity.

†**Appea·chment.** *Obs.* [see prec. and -MENT.] The action or instrument of accusation or impeachment; a criminal charge.

1450 SOMNER in 4 *C. Eng. Lett.* 4 He was arreyned .. upon the appechements and fonde gylty. 1599 BP. HALL *Sat.* Postscr., It is impossible so violent an appeachment should he quietly brooked. 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* (1851) 304 Perhaps we may obtain to get our Appeachment new drawn.

Appeal (ăpī·l), *v.* Forms: 4-6 **apele,** 5 **apeele,** 6 **apeal(e,** 5-6 **appel(e,** 6-7 **appeal(e,** 6- **appeal.** Also 5-7 **appell(e,** 6 **apell(e.** [a. OFr. *apele-r* to call:—L. *app-, adpellā-re* to accost, address, call upon, also in Law 'to appeal to, to impeach,' a secondary form of *adpell-ĕre* to drive to, direct (a ship) towards, land upon. Cf. the history of *aboard* and *accost*, both of which similarly passed from the sense of 'land upon,' to 'make up to, address, speak to.' For refashioning of prefix, see AP- *pref.*^{1}; the change of *-e-* to *-ea-* was part of the spelling reform of 16th c.; *appell* was a latinized form.]

†**I.** *trans.* To appeal a person. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

†**1.** To call (one) to answer before a tribunal; in *Law*: To accuse of a crime which the accuser undertakes to prove. *spec.* **a.** To impeach *of* treason. **b.** To accuse an accomplice of treason or felony. **c.** To accuse of a heinous crime whereby the accuser has received personal injury or wrong, for which he demands reparation. (Const. *of, for*, the crime; *to* the tribunal.) All *Obs.* exc. as *Hist.*

1366 MAUNDEV. xii. 139 Straungeres .. schulle thus appelen us & holden us for wykked Lyveres. 1440 SHIRLEY *Dethe of James I* (1818) 27, I appell you afor God .. that ye bene the varay cause of the losse of my saule. 1464 J. PASTON in *Lett.* 486 II. 152 They were apelyd of othyr se[r]teyn poyntys of treson. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxlii. 357 If the prince were apeled to ye court of parlyament. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* vii. 19 He did appele them of sinnefull transgression of the lawe. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 9 If he appeale the Duke on ancient malice. *Ibid.* I. i. 27 To appeale each other of high treason. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 287 b, To appeale a man is as much as to accuse him. 1643 PRYNNE *Power Parl.* II. 38, I .. appeale you to the Tribunall of that high Judge above. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. lxvii. (1739) 171 No Man shall be appealed by a Woman for the death of any but her own Husband. 1756 NUGENT *Montesquieu* (1758) II. 279 A man, who was appealed of a crime. 1768 [See APPROVEMENT^{1} 1.] 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., If the wife kill her husband, the heir may appeal her of the death. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 307 They came before the king .. and appealed of treason the Archbishop of York.

2. To call one to defend himself (as by wager of battle); to challenge. *arch.*

c 1400 *Rowland & Ot.* 343, I appelle hym for trouthe broken. 1470 85 (ed. 1634) MALORY *Fr. Arthur* (1816) I. 322 Sir Blamor de Ganis .. hath appealed me to fight with him. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Wks.* (1711) 224 Being appealed to a duel, he had killed his adversary.

†**3.** To invoke or claim as judge. (So in cl. L.) *Obs. rare.* See 6.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* XXV. 12 Cesar I apele [Vulg. *Cæsarem appello*; *other MSS. and vers.* To Cesar] Thanne Festus .. answeride, Cesar thou hast apelid, To Cesar thou schalt go.

†**4.** To invoke or call to witness. *Obs. rare.* See 8.

1645 *Lib. Consc.* 19, I must appeal the consciences of those who now plead so much for liberty of conscience. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 89 He hath presum'd to appeale the .. testimony of God.

II. *intr.* Const. *to.*

5. To call to a higher judge or tribunal for deliverance from the adverse decision of a lower; to remove a case formally from an inferior to a higher court. Also *fig.* as in *proverbial phrase,* To appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 22 He appellid stalliworþli fro þe court of Innocent þe ferþe, vn to þe barre of Crist. 1502 *Ord. Cryst. Men* (W. de W.) IV. iii. (1506) 169 From the courte of Iustice a man may apele and call un too the courte of mercy. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xi. 50 They appeale from custome to reason. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* ii. 62 We appeal from the narrow officialism of the disciple, to the .. merciful benevolence of the Master.

b. with mention of one or both tribunals omitted; also *against* a decision.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 100 S. Anselm þerfor appeld vnto þe courte of Rome. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 192 Alisaundre .. a worthy knight .. Forjuged hath, and he appelleth. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. x. 25 Fra his Curt .. Dis Makduff appellyd. 1538 STARKEY *England* 127 Appelyng to the Court of the Byschope of Canterbury. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. iv. 91 Helpe (Iupiter) or we appeale, and from thy iustice flye. 1883 TREVELYAN *Sp. in Parl.* 25 Aug., The Revising Barrister's .. decisions have never been appealed against. 1883 *Times* 27 Aug. 10/2 As there was doubt on the point he [the Judge] gave him liberty to appeal.

c. *To appeal to the country* (se. from parliament): to dissolve parliament after vote of the House of Commons adverse to the ministry, in order that the constituencies may express their mind on the question in electing the members of the new house.

6. To call upon a recognized authority to vindicate one's right or decide in one's favour in a dispute.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 196 Unto thy dome, lorde, I appele, Beholde and deme my querele. 1586 JAMES VI. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 224 III. 19 Appealing to youre rypest judgement to discerne thereupon. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 122 ¶ 5 Mr. Touchy and he must appeal to him upon a Dispute that arose between them. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 364 We find him appealed to .. in the constitutional dispute which had begun to rage.

b. *fig.* of decision by physical means.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii, They appealed to the sword.

7. To call *to* a witness for corroboration; to call attention *to* some testimony as confirmation.

1414 Brampton *Penit. Ps.* lxvi. 25 Forsake me noȝt .. And ȝyf thou do, I will apele To *Ne reminiscaris, Domine!* 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, II. i. 190 To Heauen I doe appeale, How I haue lou'd my King, and Common-weale. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 555 ₱ 13, I appeal to the judicious observers for the truth of what I assert. 1850 M^c^Cosh *Div. Govt.* I. i. (1874) 8 For the proof of the existence of the conscience, we appeal .. to the consciousness.

8. To call for a favour of any kind; to make supplication, entreaty, or earnest request, *to* a person *for* a thing.

1540 Cromwell in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 142 II. 168, I appell to your Highnes for mercy. 1883 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 5/2 A letter from the Lord Mayor appealing to the public for subscriptions. *Mod.* I appeal to you to let me alone.

9. To address oneself, specially and in expectation of a sympathetic response, *to* some principle of conduct, mental faculty, or class of persons.

1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 103 Imagination here needs not be appealed to. 1803 Sir J. Mackintosh *Def. Peltier* Wks. 1846 III. 268 To what interests does it appeal? What passions is it to rouse? 1835 *N. Amer. Rev.* Oct., An author who treats it [the subject of Dress], appeals .. to the young men and maidens. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xiii. 296 He appealed to their sense of feudal honour. *Mod.* Pictures appeal to the eye, arguments to the reason.

III. *trans.* with a thing as obj.

10. To remove to a higher tribunal.

1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 76, I appele this mater into the court to fore our lord the kyng. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faustus* 9 To patient judgments we appeal our plaud. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* I. (1873) 178 To appeal a case of taste to a court of final judicature.

Appeal (ăpī·l), *sb.* Forms: 3–5 apel, 4 apeel, 4–6 apele, 5 appelle, 5–6 appel, 6 apell, 6–7 appeale, 7 appeill, 6– appeal. *Aphet.* 4–5 pele. [a. OFr. *apel* (mod. *appel*), f. *apeler*: see Appeal *v.*]

†**1.** A calling to account before a legal tribunal; in *Law*: A criminal charge or accusation, made by one who undertook under penalty to prove it; *spec.* a. Impeachment of treason or felony. b. 'The accusation of a felon, at common law, by one of his accomplices, which accomplice was then called an approver.' c. 'An accusation by a private subject against another for some heinous crime, demanding punishment on account of the particular injury suffered, rather than for the offence against the public' (Blackstone). Formerly a regular mode of criminal procedure. (All *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*)

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 300 Pere þat partye pursueth þe pele [1393 apeel, appel] is so huge, þat þe kynge may do no mercy. 1471 Sir J. Paston *Lett.* 676 III. 18 Iff they be [maryed], than the appelys wer abbatyd there by. 1528 Perkins *Profit. Bk.* iii. § 202 (1642) 91 The heire who is partie unto the death of his father shall not have an appeale thereof. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 79 Aumerle is guiltie of my true Appeale. 1691 Blount *Law Dict.* s.v., Cognizance of Criminal Causes, is taken either .. upon Indictment or Appeal .. Accusation or Appeal is a lawful Declaration of another Mans crime (which, by Bracton, must be Felony at least) before a competent Judge, by one that sets his name to the Declaration, and undertakes to prove it, upon the penalty that may ensue of the contrary. 1809 Tomlins *Law Dict.* s.v., It does not appear that the appeal of treason is taken away by this statute (1 *Hen.* 4. c. 14) or any other. 1863 Cox *Inst. Eng. Govt.* II. v. 456 At the time when Blackstone wrote .. private subjects might prosecute others for heinous crimes by 'Appeal of felony.'

†**2.** A call to any one to defend his innocence or honour by arms; a challenge. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1450 Lonelich *Grail* lii. 858 They .. founden kyng Marahans anon In the court to-forn kyng Iucye, his apel there forto complye. 1598 Florio, *Appellagione*, an appeale, a challenge. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.), Nor shall the sacred character of king Be urged to shield me from thy bold appeal.

3. The transference of a case from an inferior to a higher court or tribunal, in the hope of reversing or modifying the decision of the former; *techn.* the application for such transference, *or* the transferred case. *Court of Appeal*: a court occupied in rehearing cases previously tried in inferior courts.

1297 R. Glouc. 473 To the bissop fram ercedekne [h]is apel [he] solde make. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 192 Fro thy wrath .. To thy pite stant min appele. 1561 T. N[orton] *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 22 The Synodes, from whom there might be no appelle but to a Generall Counsel. 1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 85 Appeales in som cases may be made to the Mufti who is their chiefest Bishop. 1880 M^c^Carthy *Own Time* IV. liv. 161 The decision was that the appeal must be dismissed. 1883 Trevelyan in *Times* 27 Aug. 6/3 The principles laid down by the Court of Appeal. 1883 [See Appealable 1].

b. *transf.* as 'an appeal to the country.'

1799 Coleridge *Own Times* I. 180 By this appeal to the universal suffrage, the sovereignty of the people is admitted. 1844 Lo. Brougham *Brit. Const.* i. (1862) 16 An appeal to the people by a dissolution is the resource of the Constitution.

4. The call to a recognized authority for sanction, or decision in one's favour, or to a witness for corroborative testimony. Cf. Appeal *v.* 6, 7.

a 1626 Bacon (J.), The casting up of the eyes and lifting up of the hands, is a kind of appeal to the Deity. 1782 Priestley *Matt. & Spirit* I. xi. 132 In all metaphysical subjects, there is a perpetual appeal made to consciousness. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 144 They saw no hope but in an appeal to arms. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 24 June (*cricket*) An appeal for a catch at the wicket was given in favour of Giffen.

5. A call for help of any kind, or for a favour; an earnest request; an entreaty.

1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 231 She lifted up A face of sad appeal. 1879 J. A. H. Murray (*title*) An Appeal to the English-speaking and English-reading public to read books and make extracts for the Philological Society's New English Dictionary. 1882 Payn *For Cash* III. 4 An appeal to his nephew for forgiveness. 1883 *Times* 27 Aug. 5/2 Contributions received in answer to my last appeal.

6. Language specially addressed *to*, or adapted to exert influence upon, some particular principle of conduct, mental faculty, or class of persons.

1833 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* II. 472 The appeal to humane and Christian feeling. 1853 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* III. xiv. 254 Slavery .. must not be treated by appeals to the passions. 1876 J. Parker *Paracl.* I. ii. 17 To the intellectual man, the Christian appeal is this: 'You have a spiritual consciousness.'

†**7.** A summons by bell-ringing, a Peal. *Obs.*

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, A-peele of belle ryngynge [1499 apele of bellis].

Appealable (ăpī·lăb'l), *a.* [f. Appeal *v.* + -able.]

1. That can be appealed against, or carried for decision to a higher tribunal.

1628 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 86 To clip the power of the council of state .. by making it appealable to the council of Spain. 1783 W. Martyn *Geog. Mag.* II. 80 The king's Revision Court to which all civil causes are appealable. 1883 *Law Times* LXXV. 181/1 On appeal, the Court had great doubt whether the order, being discretionary, was appealable.

2. That can be appealed *to*; responsive to appeal.

1846 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. xii. § 6 No impulses but those of the brute (says the modern political economist) are appealable to in the world.

Appealant: see Appellant.

Appealer (ăpī·ləɹ). [f. as prec. + -er¹.] One who makes an appeal; an appellant; *spec.* a. One who brings an accusation (see Appeal *sb.* 1). b. One who carries his case to a higher court. (See also Appellor.)

1519 Horman *Vulg.* 225 Wolde to god the false apelers [*delatores*] .. were openly shamed. 1649 Selden *Laws of Eng.* I. lxvii. (1739) 172 If the party appealed was acquitted, the appealer should not only render damages, but be imprisoned for a year. 1805 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 319 If the newest authorities .. do not satisfy the appealer.

Appealing (ăpī·lĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing¹.] The action of accusing or impeaching (*obs.*), of transferring a case to a higher court, or of calling for aid, etc. (Mostly gerundial.)

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Apeel or apelynge. 1600 *Quips upon Quest.* H j b, To you I appeale: to whom in my appealing, I craue forgiuenes, giuing this hard dealing.

Appea·ling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².] That appeals; applying to a higher tribunal; supplicating, imploring.

1598 Florio, *Appellatino*, appealing. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. ii. vi. 56 He ordains, that .. one of the three appealing Priests should be put into his Place. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* v. viii, With somewhat of appealing look.

Appea·lingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In an appealing manner; imploringly.

1847 L.o. Lindsay *Chr. Art* I. 128 Her hands are held forth appealingly towards the spectator. 1883 Woolson in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 414/1, 'I have been a good wife to him ...,' she murmured, appealingly, piteously.

Appea·lingness. [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being appealing.

1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* III. xxxv. 23 A certain appealingness in her behaviour towards him. 1880 Miss Laffan *Christy Carew* I. iv. 204 A gaze intense in its appealingness.

Appear (ăpī·əɹ). *v.* Forms: 3–6 apere, 4–5 apeer(e, 6–7 apear(e; 5 appeere, -iere, 5–6 apper(e, 6–7 appeare, 6 appear. [a. *aper-*, tonic stem (cf. pres. subj. *aperc*,) of OFr. *apar-cir*, *-oir*:— L. *adp-*, *appārē-re* to appear, f. *ad* to + *pārē-re* to come in sight, come forth. Subseq. with prefix Latinized, *appere* (see Ap- *pref.*¹), and in the reformed spelling of 16th c. *appear* (which then rhymed with *bear*, *pear*, but now with *beer*, *peer*). An aphetic *'pear* occurs in 17th c. poetry, and is now dialectal.]

1. To come forth into view, as from a place or state of concealment, or from a distance; to become visible.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 93 Quhat perell to 30w mycht apper. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* i. 9 Gadrid he watris .. in to o place, and apere the drie. 1473 Warkw. *Chron.* 5 There apperyde a blasynge sterre in the weste. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. iii. 7 So soone as morrow light Appear'd in heaven. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* I. II. ii, They 'pear and then are hid. 1667 Marvell *Corr.* 71 Wks. 1872–5 II. 212 The Dutch begin to appear again near Gravesend. 1712 Pope *Messiah* 30 Prepare the way! a God, a God appears. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 678 The fleet .. on the twenty-first appeared before the harbour.

2. *esp.* of angels, disembodied spirits, and visions.

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 27 Aperede an ongel of heuene in here slepe. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 2280 God wil þus Suffer þe devel apere til us. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxvii. 53 And many bodies of seintes .. apeeriden to manye. 1714 Byrom *Spect.* No. 587 ₱ 3 A Shape, like that in which we paint our Angels, appeared before me. 1864 Trench *Miracles* xxxiii. 455 Men do not *see* them [angels], but they *appear to* men.

3. To be in sight, be visible.

c 1360 *Deo Gratias* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 129 Nou appeereþ non of þo. 1366 Maundev. xvii. 180 This Sterre .. that wee clepen the Lode Sterre, ne apperethe not to hem. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. 1642 To all the prouyns þe toures apperit

1535 Coverdale 2 *Esdr.* xi. 13 The place therof appeared no more. *a* 1631 Donne *Poems* (1650) 2 My face in thine eye, thine in mine appeares. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. II. § 2. 1 Nothing appeared to the eye but a few pitiful cottages.

4. To present oneself formally before an authority or tribunal; to put in an appearance. *Hence*, to present oneself as legal representative of another; to act as counsel.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 255 With right he leses his chance þorgh faut þat not apers. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. Prol. 45 At a court I mon appeir, Fell accusationis þare til here. 1589 *Marprel. Protest.* (*title-page*) By open disputation to apear in the defence of his cause. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 427 ₱ 2 Many .. are known to have Ill-will to him for whom I [Cicero] appear. 1809 Tomlins *Law Dict.* H vij/1 Attornies subscribing warrants to appear, are liable to attachment, upon non-appearance. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 97 The Bishop of London was cited before the new tribunal. He appeared. 1883 *Times* 21 Aug. 10/1 Mr. —— appeared for the prosecution. Mr. —— appeared to defend.

5. To come before the public in any character or capacity; to display oneself on the stage of action or acting.

1607 Shaks. *Coriol.* IV. iii. 35 Your noble Tullus Auffidius will appeare well in these Warres. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 1 ₱ 5, I appear on Sunday nights at St. James's Coffee House. 1883 *Athenæum* 15 Sept. 348/1 The Vokes family will appear .. at the Prince of Wales's Theatre.

6. To come before the public in the character of an author by his works.

1713 *Guardian* No. 10 And so am forced .. to appear in print. *c* 1735 Pope *Epil. Sat.* I. i, Not twice a twelvemonth you appear in print. 1881 Green *Short Hist.* vii. 419 Fifty dramatic poets .. appeared in the fifty years which precede the closing of the theatres by the Puritans.

7. To come before the public as a book or other publication does; to be published, come out.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 10 ₱ 3 That where the Spectator appears, the other publick Prints will vanish. 1782 Cowper *Lett.* 18 Nov., I little thought when I was writing the history of John Gilpin, that he would appear in print. 1877 Lyttelt *Landm.* III. i. 98 Several works on Arran .. have already appeared.

8. To show itself or be plainly set forth in a document; to be shown, declared; to occur.

c 1531 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 34 As more large apperyth in for-sayde autoryte. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 5 As appeereth in an antient Roman Provincial. 1735 Pope *Hor. Ep.* II. ii. 165 Mark where a bold expressive phrase appears. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 373 Enough does not appear to condemn any individual.

9. To be clear or evident to the understanding; to be plain, manifest.

c 1400 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 5511 Now apperith her folye. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 12 Suche workes wol not be hidde, but at the last they wol appere. 1540 Coverdale *Fruitf. Les.* ii. Wks. 1849 I. 316 Thus appeareth the power of his death. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 257 Our greatness will appear Then most conspicuous. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* ii. 101, I am next to make appear that no such alteration is made by the change of country. 1756 Burke *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 15 The more clearly their excellences must appear.

b. *impers.* It is clear or evident.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. iv. 162 þat it may apere þat þe prescience is signe of þis necessite. 1428 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 6 As it aperith pleynely be here aconte, as followyth. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 236 It doth appeare, you are a worthy Iudge. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* xii. 186 Nor does it appear that authority was ever exercised by any Emperor in Spain.

†**c.** To promise, be expected, be likely in due course (*to become something*). See Apparent 5.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. i. 95 That Madyn fayre That .. apperyd till have bene Be the lawch of Norway Quene. *Ibid.* IX. xvi. 4 Robert þe kelt .. apperand þan For to be a Lord of mycht.

10. To be to the mind, or in one's opinion; to be taken as, to seem.

1388 Wyclif *Isa.* lix. 15 And the Lord siȝ, and it apperide yuel in hise iȝen. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. iii. 30 Where their vn-taught loue Must needs appear offence. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xxvii. 153 They choose that which appeareth best for themselves. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Brooke Farm* i. 1 Strangers do not appear struck with it.

b. *impers.* It seems.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 72 *Page.* Hee's the man should fight with him..*Shal.* It appeares so by his weapons. 1754 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1803) I. 41 Solely, as it appears, for what you believe to be for our advantage. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 5 Theophrastus did not, it appears, adopt the sublime doctrines of his master.

11. To seem, as distinguished from *to be*; to be in outward show, or to the superficial observer.

1559 *Myrr. Mag., K. Tresilian* iv, And matters of most wrong, to haue appered most right. 1611 Bible *Matt.* vi. 16 That they may appeare vnto men to fast. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 113 His Tongue .. could make the worse appear The better reason. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 445 ₱ 7, I am afraid of making them appear considerable by taking notice of them. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. § 1. 223 Raindrops which descend vertically appear to meet us when we move swiftly.

†**Appea·r,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. sb.] The act of appearing, appearance.

a 1610 Fletcher *Faithf. Sheph.* v. i, Dew, Which she on every little grass doth strew .. against the Sun's appear.

†**Appea·rable,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. vb. + -able. Cf. 16th c. Fr. *aparable* clear.] Able to appear or be seen; visible.

1651 J. F[reake] *Agrippa's Occult. Phil.* 403 The other Demons are neither so appearable, nor invisible.

Appearance (ăpīə·rănș). Forms: 4–5 aparaunce, 5 apparens, 5–6 apparaunce, 5–7 -ance, -ence, (6 aparance); 5 apperans, 5–6 -aunce, -ance, (appeerance), 6–7 appearaunce, 6– -ance. *Aphet.* 5 perance. [orig. a. OFr. *aparance, -ence* (later *apparence*):—L. *appārēntia*, abst. n. f. *appārēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *appārē-re* to APPEAR. Subseq. assimilated to the vb. *appere*, APPEAR, though *apparance, -ence*, were still used *c* 1685. Cf. APPARENCE, -ENCY, -ENT.]

1. The action of coming forward into view or becoming visible.

c 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 119 They all thre Thys day were seyn by sothfast apparence. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 68 Her woonted image .. mad her .. aparance. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* xv. 27 Through the appearance of God, they were greatly cheered. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Hist. Vermont* 115 The usual times of the appearance .. and disappearance of these birds. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xiv. 336 The appearance of the fleet was unlooked for.

2. The action of appearing formally at any proceedings; *esp.* formal presentation of oneself in a court to answer (or prosecute) a suit or charge; called *making* or *putting in* an appearance.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2623 Wherfor wee must .. Such answers us purvey .. Tomorow at our apparaunce. 1494 FABYAN VII. 351 To make summons, and distrayne for lacke of apperaunce. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. ii. (1588) 112 Although this recognisance doe not comprehend any time of apparence. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* (1682) II. 164 The obedient Theopreplans made appearance at the time appointed. 1669 PENN *No Cross, etc.* vi. § 10 The Souls of true Worshippers see God, make their Appearance before Him. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* H vij/1 Appearance in person and by attorney are very different. 1883 SPURGEON in *Chr. Herald* 24 Oct. 235/1 All men must put in a personal appearance at the Last Assize.

†**3.** *collect.* A company presenting themselves; a muster, attendance, gathering, a 'turn-out.' *Obs.*

1599 *Life Sir T. More* in C. Wordsworth *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 140 There was a great appearance of the clergie to have the oath tendered. 1660 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 371 An innumerable appearance of gallants. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmdcccxciii/2 Her Grace .. invited all the Ladies .. of whom there was a very great Appearance. 1747 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 153 So thin an appearance of the Representatives.

4. The action of coming before the world or the public in any character.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 41 Will he now retire After appearance? 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1 ¶ 2 The gravity of my behaviour at my very first appearance in the world. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 13 ¶ 2 The Lion has changed his manner of acting .. since his first appearance. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 'The first great event in history,' says Berosus, 'was the appearance of Oannes.' 1880 GROVE *Dict. Music* II. 263 [Mendelssohn's] first appearance before an English audience.

b. The coming out or publication of a book.

1882 PALGRAVE *Ess.* in *Spenser's Wks.* IV. 43 The appearance of his first book.

5. Occurrence so as to meet the eye in a document.

1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 615 The single appearance of the word in Domesday is the earliest instance.

6. The action of appearing conspicuously; display, show, parade.

1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 15 The Spaniardes .. fill the world with their vaine glorious vaunts, making great apparance of victories. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 4 ¶ 2, I gratify the vanity of all who pretend to make an Appearance. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 294 Their fine horses, their rich housings .. made a splendid appearance.

†**7.** Clear manifestation to the sight or understanding; disclosure, detection. *Obs. rare.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 325/2 His secret and guilefull behauiour made perfect appearance of his wicked intent. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Trag.* (N.) And with such apparence Have prov'd the parts of his ingratefull treasons. 1650 SHERWOOD, A plaine apparance of a crime, *Flagrance d'un delict.*

8. The action or state of appearing or seeming to be (to eyes or mind); semblance; looking like. *To all appearance*: so far as appears to anyone.

c 1430 LYDG. *Chorle & Birde* (1818) 1 Emblemes .. By resemblance of notable apparence With moralitees concludyng on prudence. 1539 BIBLE ('Great') 1 *Thess.* v. 22 Abstayne from all euell appearaunce [1611 all appearance of euill]. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 253 The weather .. had remained to all appearance much the same. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, I. 182 Disdaining the slightest appearance of coveting a sceptre.

†**9.** Semblance of truth or certainty; likelihood, probability; verisimilitude. *Obs.*

a 1533 FRITH *Answ. Fisher* (1829) 202 Neither yet can I imagine any way whereby they may have any appearance to escape. 1693 *Mem. Count Teckely* III. 8 These Discourses, wherein was observed something of appearance, were capable of seducing a world of Persons. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 333 As near the extremity .. as they could with the appearance of safety be built.

†**10.** *subjectively*: Perception, idea, notion of what a thing appears to be. *Obs.* (Cf. 'to my seeming.')

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 271 This that shewyth as bred to your apparens, Is mad the very flesche and blod of me. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 509 Many times they leap a great distance and are supported without sinking to mans appearance. 1627 I. D. in *Hakewill's Apol.* (1630) 491 A place [*Rom.* viii.] which, as to your appearance, so to me, seemes, in truth, very pressing.

11. The state or form in which a person or thing appears; apparent form, look, aspect.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1372 Ladyis of thyn statly aparaunce [*v.r.* apparaunce, -ance]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii. (1495) 62 All the lynes .. make appearaunce, shapen as a tope. *a* 1581 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* v. (1633) 13 Pittyfull in apparance. 1607 SHAKS. *Coriol.* IV. v. 66 Thou hast a grim appearance, and thy Face Beares a Command in't. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 9 Men .. fitted out for travelling, as any one might perceive by their Appearance. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's Nest* § 148 In drawing, represent the appearances of things, never what you know the things to be.

b. *pl.* The general aspect of circumstances or events; the 'look' of things.

1677 TEMPLE *Let.* Wks. 1731 II. 430 The Appearances were ill; but Campaigns did not always end as they began. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.) Appearances were all so strong The world must think him in the wrong. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xiii, All appearances Denote alarm and vigilance. *Mod.* Appearances are all in your favour.

12. *esp.* as distinguished from *reality*: Outward look or show.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. of Fame* 265 Allis what harme dothe Apparence Whan hit is fals in existence. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxx. (1483) 80 Ther must nedes be a difference betwene trouthe and apparence. 1581 CAMPION in *Confer.* II. (1584) L, They were of vs in apparance, & in outward shewe. 1611 BIBLE *John* vii. 24 Iudge not according to the appearance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 413 The Fiend Meer Serpent in appearance. 1790 PALEY *Hor. Paul.* I. 8 To preserve an appearance of consistency. 1871 BLACKIE 4 *Phases of Mor.* i. 8 But the truth behind the appearance was, etc.

b. *To save* or *keep up appearances*: to maintain artificially the outward signs, so as to conceal the absence of the realities which they are assumed to represent.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 97 ¶ 2 It often happen'd that a Duel was fought to save Appearances to the World. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* Poems 1763 I. 15 Appearances to save his only care. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Mar. 244/1 Sacrificing real comfort to the desire of keeping up appearances.

†**13.** Illusive seeming or semblance; *concr.* an illusion. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqrs. T.* 212 An apparence ymaad by som Magyk. — *Frankl. T.* 412 Diuerse apparences swiche as thise subtile tregetours pleye. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2774 Perfite of nygramance And of the art of apparen[ce].

14. *concr.* That which appears; an object meeting the view; *esp.* a natural occurrence presenting itself to observation; a phenomenon.

1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 378 The Flux and Reflux of the Sea .. Dr. Wallis his Theory touching that Apparence. 1667 E. KING *ibid.* II. 426 White and clean appearances .. all figur'd like the lesser sort of Birds Eggs. 1783 COWPER *Lett.* 13 June, I am .. a great observer of natural appearances. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* i. iii. 18 A careful examination of the stars .. reveals to us the most startling appearances.

b. That which appears without being material; a phantom or apparition.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V. 206 Quhat perance he sawe thair. *a* 1500 *Lancelot* 364 So befell hyme that nycht to meit An aperans. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 128 Whose well-labouring sword Had three times slaine th' appearance of the King. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. v. vi. 406 Other things are shadowes and apparances. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 26 This appearance passed for as real a thing as the blazing star itself. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. viii, What is this *Me*? A voice, a Motion, an Appearance.

Appeare, var. APPAIR *v. Obs.*, to impair.

†**Appea·rency.** *Obs.* [var. APPARENCY, refashioned like APPEARANCE.] Appearance, phenomenon.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 346 Any other Meteor or celestiall appearency.

Appearer (ăpīə·rəɹ). [f. APPEAR *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who or that which appears.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. iii. 18 This is your wife. *Per.* Reverend appearer, no. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxi. § 2 Owles and Ravens are ominous appearers. 1880 BROWNING *Pietro of Abano* 6 The promptest of appearers.

2. *spec.* One who formally appears (in court, etc.).

1863 *Times* 21 Apr. 11/1 The other beforenamed appearers do solemnly and sincerely declare that, etc. 1880 *Law Rep., Appeal Cases* V. 129 Firstly, These appearers declared to give and bequeath, etc.

Appearing (ăpīə·rin), *vbl. sb.* [f. APPEAR *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of coming in sight, appearance; the action of formally coming before a tribunal, etc.; an appearance.

c 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* xlvii. Sel. Wks. 1869 I. 134 Þe fourth apperynge was maad to two disciplis. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xiii. (1554) 51 b, Dido tooke of Juno this oracle Other by apparing, or by aduision. 1526 TINDALE *Vit.* ii. 13 Lokinge for that .. glorious apperenge of the myghty god. 1656 *Artif. Beauty* (1662) 200 Spots and appearings of leprosie. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Mar., Comes to me Mr. Shish, to desire my appearing for him. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 36 The 12 whose names stand first upon the appearing list will constitute the serving list.

Appea·ring, *ppl. a.* [f. APPEAR *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. Coming into sight, coming forth.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 39 As in an early Spring We see th' appearing buds.

†**2. a.** Meeting the view, showing itself, visible. **b.** Specially apparent, conspicuous. *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 90 Sen ye knau the apering dangeir of 3our natif cuntre. 1598 FLORIO, *Larua* .. a hobgoblin, a walking or appearing spirit. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* vi. (1867) 160 He was not so eminent, and appearing in piety. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 78 There is no appearing Impellent but the external Air.

†**3.** Evident to the mind, manifest. *Obs.*

1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 457 It was verray appeiring, that .. thair wes some treassoun. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vi. 321 Many appearing completions of prophecy.

†**4.** Seeming, apparent. *Obs.*

1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 69 A young Stoick, of appearing civil behaviour. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 354 By some fair appearing good surprized. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xiv. 343 The appearing union of all parties.

†**Appea·ringly,** *adv. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] Apparently, seemingly.

1554 KNOX *Godly Letter* B ij, The uprore .. in which, appearinglye, he coulde not haue escaped the death. 1656 R. ROBINSON *Christ all* 177 The branches and the vine are not united appearingly, but truly. [Still used in Scotland.]

Appeasable (ăpī·zăb'l), *a.* [a. OFr. *apaisable*, f. *apaiser*: see APPEASE and -ABLE.] Capable of being appeased or pacified; placable.

1549 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Heb.* iv. 16 Let vs goe vnto hys seate, not hys terrible, but appesable seate. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xii. 40 Considering how perfectly appeasable and propitious .. God is through the only name and mediation of Jesus Christ. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 215 Where, unctuous and appeaseable, The altar of Diana stands.

Appea·sableness. *rare*—°. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being appeasable; 'reconcileableness.' J. 1731 in BAILEY.

Appeasably (ăpī·zăbli), *adv. rare*—°. [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In an appeasable manner; placably.

Appease (ăpī·z), *v.* Forms: 4–5 apese, -ayse, 5 -aise, -eise, -ees(e, 5–6 -ease, (6 apeace); 5–6 appese, 5–7 -aise, 6 -ayse, -ayze, 5– appease. See aphet. PEASE. [a. OFr. *apese-r, apaisie-r, apeisie-r* (mod. *apaiser*) to bring to peace, f. *à* to + *pais, peis, pes* (mod. *paix*):—L. *pāc-em* peace. *Apaisier* was thus a later formation from the same elements as *apaier*:—L. *adpācāre* (see APAY), with a more literal sense. Already in 14th c. aphetized as *pese*. In 15th c. refashioned as *app-*, and in spelling reform of 16th c. written *appease*. A form APEACE, assimilated to *peace*, occurs in 16th c.]

1. a. To bring to peace, pacify, quiet, or settle (strife or disorder).

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 245 Sir Edward gos to Gascoyn forto apese. 1400 LD. GREY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. i. 1. 3 To apees the misgouernance and the riote. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxi. 207 Prayng hym to apease the matter with y' kynge of Aragon. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 2 [Julius Cæsar] could with one word appease a mutiny in his army. 1722 DE FOE *Mem. Cavaliers* (1840) 16 [She] appeased this tumult .. by her prudence. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 154 To appease their continual feuds.

b. To bring to peace, calm, or quiet (persons at strife or in disorder). Also *fig. Obs.* exc. as in 4 b.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3212 Betwene hem wente kyng Sortybron: & a-paysede hem. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. vii. 11 b/2 Moued by charyte .. tacorde & appese them togider. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xix. 35 When the Scribe had appeased the multitudes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 53 Busied in appeasing .. the disordred city. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 317 To appease the troubled ocean.

2. a. To pacify, assuage, or allay (anger or displeasure). Also *fig.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. vii. 148 Hercules .. apaised[e] wiþ þat deeþ þe wraþþe of enaender. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 13 Forto apese the wrathe of God .. thei fasted. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* Ff viij, The iuste goddis neuer appease theyr yres agaynst vniuste men. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IX. 9 These two kids t'appease his angry mood, I bear. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 79 ¶ 5 To appease enmity by blandishments and bribes. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. vi. § 9 By the mists .. his [the sun's] implacable light is divided, and its separated fierceness appeased into the soft blue.

b. To pacify or propitiate (him who is angry).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 22 Ye fers Mars apesyn of his yre. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XXVI. 501 Thus apeesed the Queen Sir Gawein. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 187/2 Christe .. hath once appeased God his father toward vs. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 846 Hasten to appease The incensed Father, and the incensed Son. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* xlix, This well-timed compliment instantly appeased the angry fairy. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 244 The king was silenced, but not appeased.

3. To assuage, soothe, allay, or relieve: **a.** physical pain (*obs.*) or mental suffering.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars.* 10 Apeseth [*v.r.* appeseth, -ease, -eesiþe, -esith, apaysith] sumwhat of your sorowes smart. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 448 In the wynter season Covert of stre thaire coldes must appeson. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. iv. 19 To appayse the payne of all apostemes. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* III. iii, Fain would my tongue his griefs appease. 1828 HAWTHORNE *Fanshawe* V. (1879) 78, I pray you to appease your anxiety.

†**b.** the sufferer or part affected. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 887 Berith hym this blew ring, For ther is nothing might .. better his hert apese. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. i. (1483) 58 Solace .. wherwith to appesen his herte. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. Pref. 11 The sicke [shall be] appaysed of griefe.

4. To pacify, by satisfying demands (*lit.* or *fig.*): **a.** complaints (*obs.*), cravings, appetites, prejudices.

1548 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* xi. 25 To apease mennes bodyly thruste. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 29 Now then your plaint appease. 1783 JOHNSON *Lett.* 329 II. 330 To have no assistance .. in resolving doubts, in appeasing scruples. 1863 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 42 The savage who seeks but to appease the hunger of the moment.

b. the person who makes the demand or has the appetite. Const. *with.*

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* Pref., He hymselfe was appeased with a cardinalls hatte. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* ii. 223 Bacchus appeased him [Vulcan] with wine. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley* I. iii. 60 What did you do to appease these insolent fellows?

†5. *refl.* in prec. senses. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 895 Whan he is debonaire and meeke, and appesith [apeiseth, -aiseth] him lightly. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 47 She appeased hyr self. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. vii. 6 Fayre suster appease your selfe.

†6. *intr.* in prec. senses. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Partonope* 3986 Hys hert somwat ganne apese. *c* 1500 *Colyn Blowbol's Test.* in Halliw. *Nug. P.* 2 Whan his angwyssh somwhat gan apese. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xcii. 114 The thirde day .. the see apeased. 1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* I. 18 After the crueltie appeased.

†**Appease**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] An appeasing, allaying; appeasement.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2342 Tho thai were al at aise Ich went to his in apaise. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 59 The engines of raising water [were] so destroyed, that there was no suitable appease to it.

Appeased (ăpī·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. APPEASE *v.* + -ED.] Pacified, quieted, satisfied.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 414/1 They fele theyr passions appeased. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art.* vii. 185 Lead the appeased river by alternate azure promontories.

Appeaseless (ăpī·zlĕs), *a. rare*—1. [f. APPEASE + -LESS. Cf. *ceaseless.*] Not able to be appeased; implacable, insatiable.

1864 *Morn. Star* 16 Apr., The appeaseless maw of the furnace.

Appeasement (ăpī·zmĕnt). For forms see APPEASE *v.* [a. OFr. *apaisement, apeisement*, n. of action f. *apaisier*: see APPEASE and -MENT.]

1. The action or process of appeasing; pacification, satisfaction.

1430 *Instruct. Ambass.* in Rymer's *Fœdera* (1710) X. 725 To peine hem to th' Appesement of these Werres. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* xv. (1599) 690 For appeasement of their ancient controuersies. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 223 They might possibly sacrifice thereunto .. for its Appeasement and Mitigation. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xliii. (1870) II. 433 It is .. altogether different to feel hunger and thirst, as states of pain, and to desire or will their appeasement.

†2. The instrumentality or means of appeasing; propitiation. *Obs.*

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* III. 245 Jesus Christ ye righteous is the appeasement for our sinnes. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 295 To have found out Expiations for wicked Actions .. and Appeasments of the Divine Displeasure.

3. The result of appeasing; the state of being appeased; pacification, satisfaction.

1586 WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 39 The Comedies .. alwayes ended to the ioy and appeasement of all parties. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI*, 54 They were reduced to some good appeasement. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* iii. (1852) 79 He has no pleasure in witnessing suffering .. he cannot derive the least appeasement from it.

Appeaser (ăpī·zəɹ). Also 6 -oure. [a. AFr. *apaisour* (mod.Fr. *appaiseur*): see APPEASE *v.* and -ER.] One who, or that which, appeases; a pacifier or satisfier.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xii. Wks. 1557, 871/1 Thys appeasoure .. dothe in all these thynges the contrarye. 1611 COTGR., *Propitiateur* .. a reconciler, pacifier, appeaser. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 3 Sept. 522/3 Cold tea is certainly a thirst appeaser.

Appeasing (ăpī·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. APPEASE *v.* + -ING[1].] (Now mostly gerundial.)

1. The action of pacifying or calming; pacification.

1525–30 MORE *De quat. Nouiss.* Wks. 1557, 87/1 Thappeasyng of his minde that is so stricken. 1660 *Hist. Indep.* IV. 55 For the only appeasing whereof, most of the county forces .. did speedily march.

†2. The means of bringing peace or pacification.

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* II. 169 He first loued vs, and sent hys sonne to be the appeasing for our sinnes. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* vii. 113 The same .. words may be a thanksgiuing for one, and an appeasing of God's wrath for another.

Appeasing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That appeases; pacifying, quieting, calming.

a 1650 CRASHAW *Sacr. Poems* (1858) 148 The airy shop of soul-appeasing sound. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Appeasing Remedies* .. are those which assuage the pain in a disease.

Appeasingly, *adv. rare*—1. [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an appeasing or pacifying manner; soothingly.

1859 GEO. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* II. viii. 144 'Wall!' said the farmer appeasingly, 'we all do at your age.'

†**Appeasive**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. APPEASE *v.* + -IVE: cf. *amusive.*] Tending to appease, pacificatory, propitiative.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug., City of God* (1620) 125 Their appeasiue and sacrificial banquets, in the temples. 1611 COTGR., *Mitigatif*, Mitigatiue, lenitiue, appeasiue. (In mod. Dicts.)

†**Appeirant**, *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* [old north. pr. pple. *apperand*, modified after *apparant*, *-ent.*] [See quot. under APPARENT.]

Appellancy (ăpe·lănsi). ? *Obs.*—°. [f. next: see -NCY.] 'Appeal; capability of appeal.' Todd 1818.

Appellant (ăpe·lănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 **appealant.** [a. Fr. *appellant*, pr. pple. (also used subst.) of *appeller*: see APPEAL *v.* and -ANT. Occas. conformed to *appeal* vb. in 16–17th c.]

A. *adj.*

1. *Law* and *gen.* Appealing: a. accusing, challenging; b. appealing to a higher tribunal against an unsatisfactory decision; c. asking or crying for assistance.

(In *Lords Appellants*, orig. *adj.*, but soon treated as *sb.*: cf. ACCOUNTANT.) See B 1.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 34 Free from other misbegotten hate, Come I appealant to this Princely presence. 1700 R. BRADY *Cont. Hist. Eng.* Rich. II, Index C, Appellant Lords in Richard II's Reign. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* III Power to the House of Lords .. to decree payment .. by any of the parties appellant. 1871 J. MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xi. 143 An appellant voice represented as rising loud before Him who sitteth on the throne.

2. *Law.* As regards appeals; appellate.

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) I. v. 458 Their jurisdiction in private causes was merely appellant. 1827—*Const. Hist.* (1876) II. 200 The presbyterian tribunals were made subject to the appellant control of parliament.

B. *sb.*

1. One who 'appeals' another of treason or felony: see APPEAL *v.* 1. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1387–8 *Rot. Parl.* III. 236 (xi. Rich. II.) Les ditz Duc & Countes Appellantz.] 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 105 Lords Appealants, your differences shal all rest vnder gage. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 287 b, Wrongs done to the Appellants themselves, as Robbery, Rape. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, Appellant, Is he who hath committed some Felony .. and now Appeals, that is, Accuses others who were complices. 1700 R. BRADY *Cont. Hist. Eng.* Rich. II, 371 C, The protestation of the Five Lords Appellants. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* H i b, If the appellant [in an Appeal of Death] does not prosecute his appeal, or if he release to the appellant, the appellee may be indicted. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVII. 279 A person was charged with having poisoned a man; the accuser, called the appellant, etc. 1875 GAIRDNER *Ho. York & Lanc.* ii. § 7 P 21 Three of the five 'lords appellants' of 1387.

†b. Hence, One who challenges another to single combat (*orig.* to prove upon his body the treason or felony of which he 'appealed' him). *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 143/2 A great batayll .. bytwene two squyers .. Gloucestre that was the appellaunt and Arthur the defendaunt. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 49 Ready are the Appellant and Defendant .. to enter the lists. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1220 Answer thy appellant .. Who now defies thee thrice to single fight.

2. One who appeals to a higher court against the decision of a lower one; also, *gen.* One who appeals for vindication or corroboration.

1611 COTGR., *Bailler griefs en plaiderie*, an Appealant to alledge the wrongs .. done vnto him by the sentence from which he hath appealed. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 72 Pending the Appeal nothing can be attempted in Prejudice of the Appellant. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Aug.* 523 You called for such proofs .. I am not the appellant in this controversy. 1846 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1856) V. 490 To retain him as junior to prepare the appellant's case.

b. *Ch. Hist.* in *pl.* The Jansenists and others who appealed to a general council against the 'Unigenitus' bull issued by Pope Clement XI. against Quesnel's French translation of the New Testament.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

3. *gen.* One who appeals, who makes a request, entreaty, or specially pointed address.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Ded., An humble and an earnest appellant for the laurel. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* viii. (1876) 67, I have seen her feelings appealed to, and I have smiled in half-pity, half-scorn at the appellants.

Appellate (ăpe·lĕt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *appellāt-us*, pa. pple. of *appellāre*: see APPEAL *v.*]

A. *adj.* †1. Appealed against. *Obs. rare.*

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* (J.) The party appellate, or person against whom the appeal is lodged.

2. Appealed to; taking cognizance of appeals.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 105 The earls of Derby, as lords of Man .. exercising an appellate jurisdiction. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 288 The judges, neither the original nor the appellate, are of his nomination. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 16 Provision against error or injustice .. in the long series of appellate tribunals.

†B. *sb.* One who is appealed against. *Obs. rare.*

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 78 A wholesome Doctrine in Favour of Appellates, against rash Appellants.

Appellate (æpĕlē·ĭt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *appellāt-* ppl. stem of *appellā-re* to call: see APPEAL *v.*] To call, to designate.

1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 475 The vast Pacific Ocean, commonly .. appellated (as the saying is) and annominated, the South-sea. 1834 43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* CXXXVI. (1849) I. 339 What some of our own writers .. appellate an entire horse.

Appellation (æpĕlē·ĭʃən). [a. Fr. *appellation* (13th c.), ad. L. *appellātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *appellāre*: see APPEAL *v.* and -TION.]

I. Appealing, appeal. [from OFr. *apeler.*] *Obs.*

†1. The action of appealing to a higher court or authority against the decision of an inferior one; the appeal so made; = APPEAL *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN VII. 479 In iugement vpon the appellacions before made by the erle of Armenak .. agayne prynce Edwarde. 1538 STARKEY *England* 125 Another grete mysordur, in appellatyon of such as be callyd spiritual causys. 1547 *Homilies* I. ix. (1859) 92 The condemnation both of body and soul, without either appellation or hope of redemption. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 65 In Ecclesiasticall causes appellation is admitted within fourtie dayes. 1669 HONYMAN *Surv. Naphtali* II. 105 Pauls appellation to Cæsar, Acts XXV. 11. 1679 FILMER *Freeholder* 66 There might be Appellation made to the Kings Person.

†b. Ground of appeal, title, claim. *Obs. rare.*

1630 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 26 He could not find out any appellation to assume the Crown in his own Person.

†2. *gen.* The action or process of appealing or calling on; entreaty, or earnest address. *Obs.*

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 18 No god there was but him they had in appellation. 1589 *Hay any Work* 43 His appellation to the obedient cleargie. 1671 *True Non-Conf.* 399 Master Knox his reasoning .. in his appellation and admonition to the commonalty.

II. Calling, designation. [from later Fr. *appeler*, or L. *appellāre.*]

3. The action of calling by a name; nomenclature.

1581 CAMPION in *Confer.* III. (1584) U iiij, Euery piece of bread is called bread .. because it was bread by appellation. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 126 If it be grace in truth, as well as in appellation. 1742 HUME *Ess.* (1817) I. 36 The government, which in common appellation receives the appellation of free. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 27 They must be carefully distinguished in appellation.

4. A designation, name, or title given: a. to a particular person or thing.

1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* 44 Anne is as myche to seyn as grace And worthyly thys appellacyoun To hyr pertenyth. 1610 *Histriom.* I. 136 *Seri.* Your appellations? *Post.* Your names he meanes. The man's learn'd. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. i. 15 Stenny, an appellation he allways used of and towards the Duke. 1774 PRIESTLEY *Observ. Air* 178 By the common appellation of phlogisticated air. 1833–48 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worth.* (1852) I. 69 Which entitles him to the appellation of a prose Juvenal.

b. to a class: A descriptive or connotative name.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 665 Manes the Hereticke, whereof the Maniches haue their appellation. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* vii. § 3. 112 If he .. Rule well .. they afford him the appellation of a King; if not, they count him a Tyrant. 1709 SWIFT *T. Tub* iii. 50 These men seem .. to have understood the appellation of critic in a liberal sense. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. vi. § 1. 102 If not sorcerers, they have always done their best to merit that appellation.

Appellational (æpĕlē·ĭʃənăl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to appellations.

1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 213 Those appellational oddities.

Appellative (ăpe·lătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *appellātīvus*, f. *appellāt-*: see APPEAL *v.* and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Having the characteristic of naming.

1. Designating a class; *common* as opposed to *proper.*

1520 WHITTINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 4 b, If they be nownes appellatyue. 1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 179 b, By names appellatiue .. I vnderstand euerie name, which is common or maie comprehend diuers persons. 1755 JOHNSON *Pref. Dict.* Wks. IX. 203 As my design was a dictionary, common or appellative, I have omitted all words which have relation to proper names. 1882 J. ROBERTSON tr. *Müller's Heb. Synt.* 48 Words that have almost or entirely lost their appellative meaning, as *tehom*, 'abyss,' 'the deep.'

†2. Of the nature of an appellation, or descriptive name given to a thing or person. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* III Many particular Dogs, and their names appellative .. as Scylax, Speude, Alke, Rome. 1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* IV. iii. 191 All Knights and doughty men gave to themselves some name appellative.

3. Of or pertaining to the giving of names.

1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* iii. 64 The appellative faculty in the savage and in the infant.

B. *sb.*

1. A 'common' noun or name applicable to any one member of a whole class.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, Of the Substantiues some be proper, as *Vasco*, *Alonso*. Some common, called also appellatiues, as *Arbol*, a tree. 1612 BRINSLY *Lud. Lit.* 76 Your rules of Appellatiues, or Common Nownes. 1747 JOHNSON *Plan Dict.* Wks. 1787 IX. 171 Appellatives, or the names of species. 1854 DE QUINCEY in Page *Life* II. xviii. 86 Appellatives, words not expressing an individual but a class or species.

2. That which a thing or person is 'called'; an appellation, designation, or descriptive name.

1632 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* 140 The Philistims called their Kings by a peculiar appellatiue. *a* 1733 NORTH *Lives* III. 112 Whig and Tory .. were the appellatives; but the mythology was seditious and loyal. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* III. iv. 52 Wily Will justified his appellative. 1869 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* ii. 31 The several appellatives by which Homer describes the army engaged in the siege of Troy.

Appellatived, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. prec. sb. + -ED[2].] Having an appellative.

1828 LYTTON *Disowned* I. xi. 66 Mr. De Warens, the nobly appellatived foot-boy, was laying the breakfast cloth.

Appellatively, *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY[2].] In an appellative manner; as a common noun.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. i. vi. 29 In the *land of Nod*, which some take to be appellatively spoken, as if his misery had given name of *Moving* unto the place. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 18 The Fallacy lieth in the Homonymy of Ware, here not taken for that Town so named, but appellatively for all vendible Commodities. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* X. 205 Whether the quality-denoting word shall be used attributively or appellatively.

Appellativeness. *rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being appellative.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* III. 70 [To] reduce the proper names in the Genealogies to such an Appellativeness as should compose a continued sense.

†**Appellatory,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *appellātōri-us*, f. *appellātōr-*, n. of agent f. *appellāre*: see APPEAL and -ORY.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to an appellant or an appeal.

1553–87 FOXE *A. & M., Edw. VI*, 1207 (R.) He requireth that letters dimissories or appellatories might be given him. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* (L.) An appellatory libel ought to contain the name of the party appellant.

B. *sb.* [sc. letter.] *rare.*

1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 607 The legates .. gave them appellatories.

Appellee (æpĕlē·, ăpe·lī·). *Law.* Also 7 **appealee.** [a. Fr. *appelé*, pa. pple. of *appeler* to APPEAL: see -EE.] One who is appealed against.

1. One who is accused of crime, informed against, or challenged to prove his innocence.

[1387-8 *Rot. Parl.* III. 229 (xi. Rich. II) Qe touz les ditz Appellez seroient a dit Parliament, a respondre sur l'Appell.] 1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* II. xlviii. (1638) 152 Though the appellee were never so great an offender. 1679 *Trial of Langhorn* 27 If the Approver be pardoned, by the Law the Appellee ought to be discharged. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 311 If the appellee be acquitted, he cannot be afterwards indicted for the same offence. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 240 The appellor and appellee dismounted, wielding club and staff.

†2. The defendant in a case carried to a higher court; now called the *respondent*. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Anticipé appel*, A speciall Commission, procured by th' Appealee.

† **Appe·lling,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. vb. **appell* (ad. L. *appell-ĕre*, f. *ap-* = *ad-* to + *pellĕre* to drive) + -ING 2.] Driving, pushing, or forcing onwards.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* x. 116 A glowing heat .. excited through the appelling purulent corrosive steams. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 662 Stick there till other appelling Substances give them a farther Comminution.

Appellor (ăpe·lɔ̄ɪ, æpelɔ̄ɪ). *Law.* Also 5-7 -our(e; *aphet.* pelour. [a. AFr. *apelour* :—OFr. *apelcor* :—L. *appellātōr-em*, n. of agent f. *appellā-re*: see APPEAL and -OR.] One who accuses of crime, demands proof of innoeence by wager of battle, or informs against an accomplice. (See also APPEALER, APPELLANT.)

c 1400 *Harl. MS.* Rolls Ser. VII. 519 Gunnildas nory karf the fals pelours hamme. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Apechowre or apelowre, *Appellator*. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 199 That thieves or appellors may confess their offences unto priests. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxiii, If the appellee be acquitted, the appellor .. shall suffer one year's imprisonment. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* H i b. 1851 [see APPELLEE].

Appely, -ily, obs. forms of HAPLY.

Appenage, obs. form of APANAGE.

† **Appe·nd,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4 apend, apent, 5 appent. Aphetic 4-5 pend, pent. [a. OFr. *apendre* (3rd sing. *il apent*, whence ME. variant *apent*), to depend on, belong to, pertain:—L. *appendĕre* (in cl. L. only trans.) for *appendēre*, f. *ap-* = *ad-* to + *pendēre* to hang (intr.). Obsolete before 1500, and not connected (in Eng.) with APPEND *v.*[2] *intr.* To belong *to* as a possession, natural accompaniment, or right; to pertain; to relate, to refer; to be suited or proper *to*. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1270 Alle þe apparement þat pented to þe kyrke. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 623 Quy þe pentangel apende3 to þat prynce noble. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 970 Holy orisoun .. appendith specially to penitence. *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (1847) 131 Oure Lorde will us lere whereto it [the star in the East] will apente. *Ibid.* 189 Yf you wiste wherto it would apente. *c* 1400 *Towneley Myst.* 239 That [harnes] appentys unto me. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xxvii, His wife .. With all aray that to the werre apent [*v. r.* her wer apent]. *Ibid.* lvii, All bokes or ornamentes, Bellys, relyquys, that to [the churche] appendes.

Append (ăpe·nd), *v.*[2] [a. (perh. through mod. Fr. *append-re*) L. *append-ĕre* to hang to. In form the same word as prec., re-adopted from L. or Fr. in the transitive sense of *appendĕre*, after the prec. vb. had been long obsolete.]

1. To hang on, to attach as a pendant.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v, If amulets do work by emanations from their bodies upon those parts wherunto they are appended. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii, A Conquering Hero, to whom Fate has malignantly appended a tin-kettle of Ambition.

2. To attach, join on, annex, as an accessory either material or attributive.

1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Shenstone* Wks. IV. 214 Hales-Owen .. in the division of the kingdom, was appended .. to a distant county. 1835 J. HARRIS *Gt. Teacher* (1837) 382 One thing to which everything else desirable is appended. 1863 KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 34 The purposes for which hands and arms were appended to our bodies.

3. To add in writing by way of supplement or appendix.

1843 MILL *Logic* II. iii. § 8 Some additional remarks .. are appended. 1879 FARRAR *Paul* I. Pref. 9 To append notes to the more difficult expressions.

Appendage (ăpe·ndĕdʒ). [f. prec. + -AGE: cf. *equipage*; also *apanage* (in 17th c. *appennage*), by which the sense was perhaps influenced.] That which is attached as if by being hung on; a subsidiary external adjunct, addition, or accompaniment, which does not form an essential part of that to which it is added, but is usually natural or appropriate to it. (Cf. APPENDIX.)

1. of things material. a. generally.

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. xii. 214 Clothing, another necessary Appendage of Life. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 30 An army, with all its necessary appendages. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* iv. 76 The planet Saturn, encompassed with the extraordinary appendage of a ring.

esp. b. An addition to territory or property. Cf. APANAGE 3, APPENDANT B. 1.

1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. I. iii. (1743) 15 Two of their [the Cinque-Ports'] appendages, Winchelsea and Rye, are in Sussex. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 783 The other islands .. should be regarded as appendages to Curassou. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* i. § 1. 7 Dwelling-houses and their appendages.

†c. An addition in writing; an APPENDIX. *Obs.*

1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* Ded., That Appendage which is added concerning the Regiment of God.

d. *Nat. Hist.* A subordinate or subsidiary organ.

1785 J. E. SMITH in *Lels. Hour* June 1883, 353/1 The angular appendage to the nose of the American bat. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vii. 135 All the appendages borne on the stem—such as scales, leaves, bracts, flowers, and fruit. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 59 Antennae and other appendages used for feeling.

2. of things immaterial.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* xvii. § 5 If the pious action have been formerly joined with anything .. truly criminal .. I give cause .. to think I approve of the old appendage. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. x. 327 Confirmation which ever was a constant appendage to Baptism. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* § 4. 40 The Dance .. being only secondary, and merely an Appendage to the Song. 1848 MARIOTTI *Italy Past & Pr.* I. 8 Religion and gallantry soon made humanity an indispensable appendage of true valour.

3. *transf.* of persons.

1838 ELIZA COOK *Melaia* xxv, That rare appendage to a king, A friend that never played the slave. 1858 DORAN *Court Fools* 121 Such an official was not an uncommon appendage to legations.

Appendaged (ăpe·ndĕdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Furnished with, or having, an appendage.

1854 WOODWARD *Man. Mollusca* (1856) 134 *Litorinidæ* .. operculum-lobe appendaged. 1875 BROWNING *Inn Album* 36 This pretty cousin's place, Appendaged with your million, tempts my hand.

Appendance, -ence (ăpe·ndĕns). [a. Fr. *appendance*, f. *a(p)pendre*: see APPEND[1] and -ANCE.]

†1. A dependent possession, a dependency. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxii. 258 Townes, castels, landes .. or theyr appurtenaunces and appendaunces, whatsoener they be. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 2 Many other Islands beyond Norway .. are appendances of Scantia. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* III. 116 So numerous is the Church with its Appendences.

†2. An external or extraneous adjunct, addition, or concomitant; an appendage. *Obs.*

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xviii. (1634) 712 The Masse taken in her most picked purenesse .. without her appendances. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 969 Some haue thought them onely Appendances of certaine rootes left in the iaw. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 15 Even such a Tranquillity of mind .. hath certain appendances to it, that abate that sincereness of Happiness.

3. *Law.* The fact of being appendant.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. l. 852 What is called appendance (if I may be permitted to coin an abstract name corresponding to the concrete appendant) is merely a species or modification of appurtenance. The distinction .. is merely, that, into common appendant there enters the notion of the feudal relation constituted by tenure.

† **Appe·ndancy, -ency.** *Obs.* [strictly n. of quality f. APPENDANT (see -NCY), but also coner.]

1. The quality or state of being appendant.

1641 SPELMAN *De Sepult.* 176 (R.) Abraham .. bought the whole field, and by right of appendency had the cave with it.

2. = APPENDANCE 2.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 925 Their Perforations, Cauities, Bosomes, Appendancies, Prominences, and Processes. 1669 PENN *No Cross, etc.* I. v. § 5 All Worldly Temples, and their ceremonious Appendencies.

Appendant, -ent (ăpe·ndĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *appendant*, pr. pple. of *appendre*. Orig. belonging to APPEND *v.*[1], but subseq. influenced by APPEND *v.*[2]]

A. *adj.* Const. *to, on.*

1. *Law.* Attached or belonging to a possession or tenure as an additional but subsidiary right.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* vi. (1539) 9 Those tenantes that haue commen appendaunt. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. xxxi. (1739) 46 Liberties .. granted by Kings as appendant to Manors. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 33 Common appendant is a right, belonging to the owners or occupiers of arable land, to put commonable beasts upon the lord's waste. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop. Law* (1877) 322 Incorporeal hereditaments which are appendant to such as are corporeal.

2. Of things material: Attached in a subordinate capacity or relation; annexed, adjunct.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 13/2 The Orchades are adjudged to be appendant to Ireland. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 66 The stomach and guts, and their appendent Vessels, the lacteal Veins. 1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell* Ii. (1847) 463 Trianon is a kind of retreat appendant to Versailles. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 462 That they are merely appendant on the great metropolis, and have no independent local character. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Feb. 85 The Encyclical with its appendant Syllabus.

†b. *transf.* of persons. *Obs.*

1599 MARSTON *Sc. Villanie* II. vii. 203 His faire appendant whore That lackies him. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VII. 406 Chancellours, and Officialls, and other appendant limbs.

3. Attached by a relation of cause or purpose; pertinent, attendant, consequent.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. vii, Because phisyke is appendaunt Unto the body by helpe of medecyne. 1539 ELYOT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 142 II. 118 That office wherunto is as it were appendant losse of money and good name. 1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 41 A pleasure, embased with no appendant sting. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Watts* Wks. IV. 187 He offered to remit the salary appendant to it. 1808 COLEBROOKE *Vedas* in *Asiat. Res.* VIII. 380, I have learnt .. the sciences appendant on holy writ. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. ii. 127 The unavoidable pleasure appendant to the gratification of each of them.

4. *lit.* Hanging attached (*to*).

1576 THYNNE in *Animadv.* 115 Who further have appendante to that honour's cheyne, Don Jasons Flese of golde.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 51 A rhyming epitaph is appendant on a pillar. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 22 With an Appendent Proboscis or Trunk. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 347 Dire knotted whips, arm'd with appendent Lead. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 282 To which was appendent a gold medal. 1874 RILEY *4th Rep. Com. Hist. MSS.* 449/2 The seal .. appendant by a silken cord.

b. 'Hanging' *with*; decorated *with* (hanging ornaments).

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *George II* (1847) III. i. 8 The right arm lined with fur, and appendent with many black ribands.

B. *sb.* [the adj. used *absol.*] *arch.*

1. *Law.* A lesser right or property attached by preseription to one more important.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. vii. 16 The towne of Sluse, with the apendauntes and profytes of the see. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 121 b, Appendant is any inheritance belonging to another that is superior or more worthy. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* I. H vij/2 Appendants are ever by prescription, and this makes a distinction between appendants and appurtenances.

2. A material addition of a subordinate nature; an adjunct, appendage; a dependency.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 416/1 The said dukedome of Burgundie and the appendents. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. *note*, The first [entrail-pipe] .. is called 'blind;' at whose end is an appendent. 1692 RAY *Disc.* iii. (1732) 24 The Sea with all its Creeks, Bays, and Inlets and other Appendants.

b. *transf.* of persons.

1641 SMECTYMNUUS *Vind. Answ.* § 13. 115 It is granted by our Remonstrant, and his appendant Scultetus. 1654 L'ESTRANGE *Charles I*, 167 All the Judges .. with all the Officers and appendants of their Courts. 1814 MISS BURNEY *Wanderer* I. 395 An equal member of the community, not a poor .. appendant to it.

3. A quality, property, principle, etc. naturally attached or logically resulting.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. (1617) 219 The doctrine of Gods prouidence, and the immortalitie of our soules are so linked together, that the one is as an appendant to the other. 1749 WESLEY *Wks.* 1872 X. 124 To satisfy, though but as an appendant to the satisfaction of Christ. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids to Refl.* (1848) I. 198 The numerous corollaries or appendents.

4. An appendix; a pendant.

1570 T. NORTON *Nowell's Catech.* (1853) 202 A certain appendant of the Lord's Prayer. 'For thine is the kingdom,' etc. 1836 SOUTHEY *Cowper's Wks.* II. 96 To publish the Task and its appendants as a second [volume].

Appended (ăpe·ndĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. APPEND + -ED.] Hung on; added as supplementary, annexed.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Appended Remedies* .. are outwardly applied, by hanging about the neck. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xx. 249 The appended report of Dr. Hayes.

Appendical (ăpe·ndikăl), *a.* [f. L. *appendic-em* APPENDIX + -AL[1].] Of the nature of an appendix.

1850 *Athenæum* 19 Jan. 80 A thing superfluous and appendical to the drama. 1866 — No. 2095. 216/3 The appendical list of country professors.

† **Appe·ndicate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ATE[3].] To add as an appendix; to append.

1677 HALE *P. O. M.* IV. i. 290 Explications .. which .. draw in question the Truth itself to which they are appendicated.

† **Appe·ndica·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. prec.: see -TION.] Addition by way of appendix.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 74 Some great and considerable parts .. appendications unto the *Mundus aspectabilis*. *a* 1677 — *Relig.* I. 9 Superadditions and Appendications to Christian Religion.

† **Appe·ndice,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *appendice* sb.; see APPENDIX 4.] a. *trans.* To add as an appendix. b. *intr.* To form an appendix. Hence **appendicing** *ppl. a.*, appendant.

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gent.* III. iii. 28 A double chain of gold .. the appendicing Jewel being within an oval a Lilly. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. Introd. § 4, I have appendiced the life of a famous Thomas.

Appendi·cious, -itious, *a. rare.* [f. med.L. *appendicius, -itius*.] Of the nature of an appendix.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Appenditious.*

Appendicle (ăpe·ndik'l). [ad. (perh. through Fr.) L. *appendicula*, dim. of APPENDIX.] A small appendix or appendage.

1611 COTGR., *Appendicule*, An appendicle or little appendix. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. ii. v, An appendicule or little appendix of a thing. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Appendicula*, A little appendage; an appendicle.

Appendicular (æpĕndi·kiŭlăr), *a.* [f. L. *appendicula* (see prec.) + -AR; cf. Fr. *appendiculaire*.] Belonging to, or of the nature of, an appendicle.

1651 WELDON *Crt. K. Charles* 196 A seale appendicular to an office erected by him. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 42 Leaves and their modifications, forming the lateral or appendicular organs. 1872 MIVART *Anat.* 25 The skeleton of the limbs .. is called the Appendicular skeleton.

Appendicularian (æpĕndi·kiŭlē·riăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Appendiculāria* (see prec.) + -AN.] A. *adj.* Pertaining to the *Appendicularia*, a family of minute ascidian molluscs, with long tail-appendages. B. *sb.* A member of this family.

1880 A. WILSON in *Gent. Mag.* CCXLVI. 43 The appendicularians .. the existing representatives of the stock and ancestry which gave origin alike to the sea-squirt race and to the great vertebrate group itself.

Appendiculate (æpĕndi·kiŭlĕt), *a. Biol.* [f. L. *appendicula* (see above) + -ATE[2].] Furnished with small appendages; forming an appendicle.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* s.v. *Botany, Appendiculate*, having some

kind of appendages. 1863 Berkeley *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 311 Appendiculate, fringed with little fragmentary bodies. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 138 External appendiculate organs such as locomotor setæ or gills.

Appendi·culated, *ppl. a. rare.* = prec.

1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 19 (Jod.) With a subulated tail appendiculated to each side. 1774 Hunter in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 317 The pancreas .. of the Gillaroo trout .. is appendiculated.

Appe·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. Append *v.*[1] + -ing[2].] = Appendant.

1527 Anokew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* A j, The appendyng gowtes of laxatyfe medycynes. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* III. 137 The casualties appending on so harsh a journey. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 461 Appending to this cathedral is the Chapter-house. 1774 Johnson *Journ. W. Isl.* Wks. 1787 X. 333 The parchment .. is, with the seal appending, fastened to a ribband.

Appendix (ăpe·ndiks), *sb.* Pl. **-ices** (-isīz) and **-ixes.** [a. L. *appendix*, f. *appendĕre* : see Append. A sing. *appendice* after Fr. appears in 17th c.] That which is attached as if by being hung on; = Appendage, but now of more restricted use.

1. Of things material: A subsidiary external adjunct, addition, or accompaniment; an additional possession, a dependency. *Obs.* in gen. sense exc. by transference from 2.

1592 Greene *Upstart Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 230 If it be his pleasure to haue his appendices primde, or his mouchaches fostred. 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. 26 Normandy, once an Appendix of the Crown of England. 1665 J. Spencer *Prophecies* 125 The Ark, the Shechinah, the heavenly fire, and the rest, were ceremonial appendices. 1710 Shaftesb. *Charact.* VI. v. (1737) III. 379 Figures of Men .. accidentally introduc'd, as Appendices, or Ornaments. 1880 tr. *Wurtz Atom. The.* 150 The bodies added as appendices have become the heads of their respective families.

† **b.** *transf.* of persons; cf. Appendant 2 b. *Obs.*

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iv. 104 To bid the Priest be readie to come against you come with your appendix. 1692 E. Walker *Epictetus* (1737) xxiii, My Children .. are but the Appendixes of me.

2. An addition subjoined to a document or book, having some contributory value in connexion with the subject-matter of the work, but not essential to its completeness.

1549 Latimer 7 *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 46 The commentaries, contaynyng the solemnities of their religion wyth manye other appendixes. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* xii. (1657) 317 Towards the end whereof is an Appendix or Post-script. 1711 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* Pref., As I have related in the Appendix to this Treatise. 1880 *Athenæum* 23 Oct. 567 Two important Appendixes. 1881 *Academy* 18 June 457/2 His numerous appendices.

3. *Biol.* A small process or prolongation developed from the surface of any organ.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 113 The appendixe of the Mesenterie .. of the nature of a ligament. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* 526 The appendices or beards in the calicular leaves [of the rose]. 1863 Oliver *Less. Bot.* (1873) 142 *Viola odorata* .. two narrow dorsal appendices from the base of the connective of the two anterior anthers.

† **b.** The sucker of a plant or tree. *Obs.*

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1679) 30 Both these sorts [of elms] are rais'd of Appendices, or Suckers.

† **4.** Of things immaterial: A subsidiary addition, accompaniment, or consequence; an accessory. *Obs.*

1542 Boorde *Brev.* (1870) 103 The Apendex to all the premisses that foloweth. 1578 Timme *Calvin on Gen.* 360 His promise was an addition, or an appendix of that principal point. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. vi. (1651) 86 Idleness is an appendix to nobility. 1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriatr.* 267 Therefore the will of a blessed Soul should be a burdensome appendice. 1699 Boyer *Fr. Dict.* (1759) s.v., Who look upon Idleness as an Appendix of their Greatness.

Appendix (ăpe·ndiks), *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] To add as an appendix. Hence **Appendixed** *ppl. a.*

1755 Magens *Insurances* I. 456 The appendix'd Piece marked Letter B. 1772 Grose *East Ind.* I. 211 The catalogue appendixed by Mr. Fraser to his history of Nadir Shah.

Appennage, obs. form of Apanage.

† **Appe·nse,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OFr. *a(p)pense-r* to append a seal, ad. L. **appensā-re,* frequentative of *appendĕ-re.*] To append (a seal).

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 158 We haue caused .. our seale thereunto to be appensed.

Appense (ăpe·ns), *a. Bot. rare.* [f. L. *appens-us*, pa. pple. of *appendĕre* to Append.] (See quot.)

1829 Loudon *Encycl. Plants* (1855) 409 Pimenta .. ovules solitary, appense. *Ibid.* 1095 *Appense*, being hung up as a hat is upon a pin; an approach to pendulous.

† **Appe·nsion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. L. *append-ĕre*: see prec. and -ion. Cf. Fr. *appension.*] The action or process of appending.

1646 J. G[regory] *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 56 And then hang'd the Earth upon the same Nothing. But of this manner of appension somewhat more is to be said. 1677 J. Webster *Witches.* xiii. 267 The curing of diseases by .. amulets, appensions and transplantions.

† **Appe·ntice.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. Fr. *appentis*, OF. *apentis*, nom. of *apentif*, f. *apendre*, 3 sing. *apent* (see Append *v.*[1]), by form-assoc. w. adjs. in *-tis, -tif*:—L. *-tīvus, -tīvum*: cf. Apprentice. Hence aphetic Pentice, corrupted to Penthouse.] A lean-to building, a penthouse.

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* 18 Ouer against the porch of the Barne, you shall make a place of a competent height, in manner of an Appentice, to set your Ploughes, etc.

† **Appercei·vant,** *ppl.a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OFr. *apercevant*, pr. pple. of *apercevoir*: see next.] Discovering, cognizant.

c 1450 *Merlin* iv. 73 Ye be sone aperceyvaunte of hym.

† **Appercei·ve,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 apar-, aper-, 5 appar-, apper-, -ceive, -ceyve, -ceve, -seive, 5–6 apperceyve, 6 -ceave, -save, 7 apparceive. [a. OFr. *aperceveir, aparcevoir* (tonic form *aperceive*), cogn. w. Sp. *apercebir*, Pg. *aperceber*:—late L. or early Rom. **apercipēre* for **appercipĕre*, f. *ap-, ad-* to + *percipĕre* to Perceive. For change to *app-* see Ap- *pref.*[1]] To perceive, observe, recognize, notice, remark: **a.** with *simple obj.*

c 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 213 Ich the aperseiueder c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 36. 44 Thanne shaltou aperceyve wel the Moevyng of a planete. c 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xxxviii. 309 Non man hym aparceyven myhte. 1494 Fabyan I. ii. 9 The which Temple, when Brute had apperceyued, anone he yode into it. 1549 Chaloner *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* S iv b, Some devoute persones .. did, without aperceivyng the difference, drinke lampe oyle in steede of wyne. 1614 W. Browne *Sheph. Pipe* I. 25 When apparceived had she this, she cry'd.

b. with *of, subord. cl.*, or *absol.*

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1433 The burgeis aparseined of his wine Fele nightes was gon him fram. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. viii. 13 a/2 The holy man aperceyuyd that the hestes were almost deed. 1588 A. King *Canisius' Catech.* II vj, As 3ow may appersave be yis calculation.

† **Appercei·ving,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ing[1].] The action of perceiving or noticing.

c 1386 Chaucer *Sqrs. T.* 278 Ffor drede of lalouse mennes aperceyuynges. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6320 So sligh is the aperceyving That al to late cometh knowyng.

Apperception (æpəəse·pʃən). *Metaph.* [ad. F. *aperception* (mod.L. *apperceptiōn-em*, Leibnitz), f. *apercevoir*: see Apperceive and -tion.]

1. The mind's perception of itself as a conscious agent; self-consciousness.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Apperception* in the Leibnitzian style, denotes the act whereby the mind becomes conscious to itself of a perception. 1763 Reid *Inquiry* II. xv. (1785) 220 By apperception he understands that degree of perception, which reflects, as it were, upon itself: by which we are conscious of our own existence, and conscious of our own perceptions. 1877 Caird *Philos. Kant* V. 79 The monad that has consciousness of itself .. that has not only perception, but apperception.

2. Mental perception, recognition.

1839 Bailey *Festus* xix. (1848) 217 Meet apperception of the sum of things. 1857 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Phil.* IV. viii. § 65 The recognition or apperception of these truths by men.

† **Appe·ril.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Peril *sb.* See A- *pref.* II.] Peril, risk.

1607 Shaks. *Timon* I. ii. 32 Let me stay at thine apperill, Timon. 1632 B. Jonson *Magn. Lady* V. x, Faith, I will haue him, at mine own apperil.

Appertain (æpəətē·n), *v.* Forms: 4–5 apertene, -teyn, 5 appertene, -artene, -urteyn(e, 5–6 appertein, -teyn(e, -teigne, 6 adpertene, apparteyne, -ertayne, 6–7 -taine, 7 -tane, -taigne, apertain, 7– appertain. [a. OFr. *aparten-ir, aperten-ir* :—late L. *adpertinē-re*, f. *ad-* to, completely + *pertinēre* to belong to, f. *per* through + *tenēre* to hold. For change to *app-* see Ap- *pref.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To belong as parts to the whole, or as members to a family or class, and hence, to the head of the family; to be related, akin *to.*

c 1450 *Merlin* xxi. 373 These other tweyne .. aperteyne to the kynge loot .. and be Erles sones. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. xlvii. 719 Of plummes .. some apparteyne to the garden, and some are of a wilde kinde. 1611 Bible *Numb.* xvi. 32 All the men that appertained vnto Korah. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 454 Disunited particles, which appear to have originally appertained to stones or rocks. 1843 Mill *Logic* Introd. (1868) 7 To this science appertain the great and much debated questions.

2. To belong as a possession *to.*

1416 Langley in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 18 I. 51 Withinne youre Churche .. ther shulde be certein thyng that to yowe apperteneth. 1564 *Wills & Inv. N. Count.* (1835) 219 Dubbletts and all other rayments apperteynyng vnto me. 1667 E. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. i. II. (1743) 294 The Abbey of Deer .. appertained to the Cistercian monks. 1790–1 Dallas' *Amer. Law Rep.* 71 Whether all property found in the city .. should appertain to the United States. 1809 Tomlins *Law Dict., Appurtenances* .. things both corporeal and incorporeal appertaining to another thing.

3. To belong as a right or privilege *to.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 155/4 This place apperteyneth to no man but to preestes. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* II. i. 16 The punishment .. appertaineth to the Campe-maister. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* IV. xliv. 350 Shall not all Judicature appertain to Christ? 1793 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 34 The right of raising troops .. appertaining exclusively to the nation itself. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 410/1 Until the present reign probate jurisdiction appertained solely to the Ecclesiastical Courts.

4. To belong naturally or by inherent fitness; to be suited, proper, appropriate *to.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Pers. T.* 976 To fastyng appurteynen [*v.r.* -ertenen, -arteyneth, -artenen, partenyth] foure thinges. c 1470 *Hors, Shepe, & Ghoos* (1822) 5 Hardynesse .. apperteyneth to euery manly knyght. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scott.* II. 18 How he fure adpertenis nocht to me To tell. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* IV. i. 210 Do all rites, That appertaine vnto a buriall. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 13 That appellation seems more properly to appertain to the phlogiston. 1813 Miss Austen *Pride & Prej.* x. 43 The degree of importance which is to appertain to this request.

5. To belong as an attribute, function, or affecting circumstance; to pertain, relate.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* Prol. 1 A certein nombre of conclusions apertenyng to the same instrument. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. i. 282, I should know no Secrets That appertaine to you. 1850 Daubeny *Atom. The.* vi. 168 The crystalline form of a body is not always determined by any unalterable property appertaining to its component atoms.

† **5.** *impers.* (chiefly in senses 3 and 4.) *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P 15 It apperteyneth [*v.r.* aperteneth, -tyneth, -teigneþ, perteyneth] not to a wys man, to make such sorwe. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 19 It appurteigneth to euery man .. to seke science. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. 23 Further than appertaineth to the degree of a creature. 1623 Lisle *Test. Antiq.* Pref., Unto whom it did first appertaine to exact of Priests .. this profession.

† **b.** *absol. As appertains*: as is proper or due. *Obs.*

1524 Wolsey *State Papers* (1836) IV. 89 To see theym conduyted in saufetye .. as shall appertain. 1611 Bible 1 *Esdr.* I. 12 They rosted the Passeouer with fire, as appertaineth.

† **6.** *trans.* (by omission of *to.*) To belong to, become, befit. *Obs. rare.*

a 1420 Occleve *De Reg. Princ.* 4838 It apperteneethe a kyng for to be A kyng in verray sothe. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. clxiv. 173 a/2 It aperteynyth thy dygnytee, for to doo that this poore synfull woman askith. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* 622 The Soule .. longing to behold the place that appertains her, Doth loath the bodie. 1601 Dolman *Fr. Acad.* (1618) 657 Have attributed that to their nation which properly appertaineth not them.

† **Appertai·nance.** A variant of Appurtenance assimilated to prec. vb.

1525 Ld. Berners in *Froiss.* (1812) Pref. 14 The appertayneas of your realme. 1824–8 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. xxxviii. 249 The noblest elevations of the human mind have in appertainance their sands and swamps. 1852 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* 551 A Schoolhouse with appertainances.

Appertai·ning, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. vb. + -ing[1].] The fact of belonging to; † *concr. pl.* Belongings, appurtenances (*obs.*).

a 1597 *Lover's Compl.* 115 His real habitude gave life and grace To appertainings and to ornament. [See Appertainment.]

Appertai·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] Pertaining, belonging, proper, appropriate (*to*).

c 1386 Chaucer *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 231 Many another thing, That is to oure craft appertenyng. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 66 The appertaining rage To such a greeting. 1883 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 5/4, 108 guns, with the appertaining forces of pioneers and train.

† **Appertai·nment.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -ment.] That which belongs to; appurtenance.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 87 We lay by Our appertainments [*v.r.* appertainings], visiting of him.

Appertinance, -ence, obs. ff. Appurtenance.

† **Appe·rtinancy.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [See Appurtenance and -ancy; the regular spelling from L. would be *appertinency.*] The quality of being appertinent. *Also* = appurtenance.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* Pref., Our sober enquiries in the doubtfull appertinancies of Arts.

Appertinent (ăpə·rtinĕnt), *a.* [a refashioning of *appurtenant* after L. *appertinēnt-em.*] Another form of Appurtenant, used especially in the non-legal sense: Appertaining, properly belonging or relating.

1386–1819 [See Appurtenant 2.]

† **Appertise, -yse,** *sb. Obs.* [a. OFr. *appertise, -artise* (mod. *apertise*), f. *apert* open, manifest: see Apert 4.] Open display, proof, or evidence of dexterity, skill, or valour, *esp.* in arms.

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XI. xxii, He was wyse, dyscrete, and ful of al appertyse. 1485 — *Paris & V.* 10 None durst .. withstonde hys appertyse in armes. 1489 — *Faytes of Armes* I. ix. 24 Grete appertyses of armes.

† **Appertise, -yse,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OFr. *aperti*, pl. *-is*, 'skilful,' pa. pple. of *apertir* to render 'apert': see Apert 4, and prec. (Badly spelt with final *-e.*)] Skilful, adroit, of ready wit.

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* M iij, The most appertyse and wyse fynd them self .. by suche delynge mocked and blamed.

† **Appe·te,** *v. Obs.* [a. Fr. *appéte-r* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *appetĕre*, f. *ap-* = *ad-* to + *petĕre* to seek.] To seek after, desire, covet, long for.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1582 Matire appetith [*v.r.* apetith, appetyteth] forme alwey. c 1530 Rhodes *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 105 What sensuall concupiscence appeteth. 1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 1018 Ambycyon, whose dyposycyon Is honour to appete. 1685 Sir G. Mackenzie *Relig. Stoic* xiii. 117 Would never appete this separation.

Appetence (æ·pĭtĕns). [a. Fr. *appétence* desire, ad. L. *appetentia*: see next.] The action of seeking for or longing after; appetite, desire.

1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* xxxix, Whatsoe'er might .. please the appetence, Here it was poured out in lavish affluence. 1765 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* II. 256 An inward feeling, a moral sense, or appetence towards the thing apprehended. 1836 W. A. Butler in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 454 To love, and in the appetence of love To deem thyself beloved.

Appetency (æ·pĭtĕnsi). [ad. L. *appetentia*, n. of state f. *appetent-em*: see next and -ency.]

1. *strictly,* The state of longing for, desiring, craving; appetite, passion. But also used as = Appetence. Const. *of, for, after.*

1631 Sanderson 21 *Serm.* Ad. Aul. i. (1673) 13 God hath ingrafted in our Nature .. an appetency of praise and glory. 1652 Sparke *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 502 Vicious concupiscence

and all brutish appetencies. **1824** D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 205 Fanaticism and robbery .. will satiate their appetency for blood and plunder. **1881** Masson in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 74 An appetency after literary distinction.

2. Instinctive inclination or propensity.

1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* ix. (1827) 466 That the parts of animals may have been all formed by what is called appetency, *i. e.* endeavour, perpetuated, and imperceptibly working its effect, through an incalculable series of generations. **1826** Kirby & Spence *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxii. 348 There is no formative appetency in the animals themselves.

3. Of things inanimate: Natural tendency, affinity.

1627 G. Watts *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* (1640) 147 Whoever shall .. intentively observe the appetencies of matter. **1831** Brewster *Newton* (1855) I. xii. 323 The spherical form of the planets had been ascribed by Copernicus to the gravity or natural appetency of their parts. **1846** Knight's *Cur. Phys. Geog.* ad fin., The extraordinary appetency for oxygen of several of these bases.

4. *Metaph.* Suggested term including both desire and volition, as distinguished from cognition and feeling.

1836 7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xi. (1870) I. 186 The term appetency .. comprehending both desires and volitions.

Appetent (æ·pĭtĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *appetent-em*, pr. pple. of *appetĕre*: see Appete and -ent.]

1. Longing, eagerly desirous. Const. *after, of.*

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 607 [Oxen] ever appetent metes to seek. **1646** Sir G. Buck *Rich. III*, 60 (T.) Thirsty and appetent after glory and renown. **1861** Hook *Lives Abps.* I. iv. 165 Eager to be instructed and appetent of knowledge.

2. *Metaph.* Connected with desire and volition.

1837 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xli. (1877) II. 415 The mental modifications were divided into Gnostic or Cognitive, and Orectic or Appetent.

†A·ppetently, *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -ly²: cf. Appetitely.] Eagerly, with appetite.

a **1479** Caxton *Maximus* in Blades *Caxton* 199 Go to thy mete appetently.

Appetibility (æ·pĕtibĭ·lĭti). ? *Obs.* [f. L. *appetibil-is* desirable: see next and -bility. Cf. Fr. *appétibilité*.] The quality of being desirable; desirableness, attractiveness.

1604 T. Wright *Passions of Mind* v. iv. 257 Goodnes .. is the perfection or appetibilitie of every thing reall or apparant. **1656** Hobbes *Liberty, etc.* (1841) 309 To resist both the appetibility of objects, and the unruliness of passions. **1824** Baretti *It. Dict.*, Appetibility, *qualità che rende desiderevole.*

Appetible (æ·pĕtĭb'l), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *appetibil-is* desirable, f. *appetĕre*: see Appete and -ble.] **A.** *adj.*

†1. Having appetite or affinity; attractive. *Obs.*

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 1, Kynd to kynde hath appetyble inclynacyon.

2. Worthy of being sought after, desirable.

1622 Marbe *Alcman's Guzman D'Alf.* II. 307 Such Graces are Appetible in their owne nature. **1660** Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 259/2 The Appetible Object, which moveth the Appetite. **1847** *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 589 The appetible fruit.

†B. *sb.* An object of desire. *Obs.*

a **1716** South *Serm.* IV. v. (R.) Sufficient to draw forth, and determine the actings of it [the will], unless there interpose some stronger appetible.

†A·ppetibleness. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ness.] 'Worthiness to be desired.' Bailey 1731; = Appetibility.

†Appeti·sse, -y·ce, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. Fr. *appetisser* (Cotgr.), 12th c. *apetisier*, mod. *apetisser* (on Romanic type **adpetītiārē*), f. *à* to + *petit* small.] To make small, diminish, lessen.

1474 Caxton *Chesse* 91 All worldly thynges ben mortefyed and appetissed in olde men. **1484** — *Ordre of Chyv.* 85 Thus shalle be .. yre and Inpacyence and the other uyces appetyced and lassed.

Appetite (æ·pĕtəit), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 apetyte, 5 -yght, appetit, -yt, appatyt, 5–6 apetite, 6 -ide, appetyd(e, 4–6 appetyte, 4– appetite. [a. OFr. *apetit*, ad. L. *appetītus* desire toward, f. *appetĕre*: see Appete.] Const. *for*; formerly *to, of*, and *inf.*

1. Bent of the mind toward the attainment of an object or purpose; desire, inclination, disposition.

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxi. 16 Whidir euere is the appetit, *or desier*, of thi face. **1494** Fabyan VII. ccxxii. 247 To staunche yᵉ apetyte of his couetyse mynde. **1528** More *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 273/1 Suche cruell appetyte .. ascrybe they to the benygne nature of almyghtye God. **1621** Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xi, These Concupiscible and Irascible Appetites .. twining about the heart. **1756** Burke *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 12 This society, founded in natural appetites .. I shall call natural society. *a* **1871** Grote *Eth. Fragm.* v. (1876) 129 Obeying without reflection the appetite of the moment.

b. with the object of desire expressed.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* xxii. 9104 Achilles hade appetite .. The Citie for to se. **1549** Latimer 7 *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 103 She dyd it not for appetite of vengeaunce. **1614** Raleigh *Hist. World* II. iv. vi. § 5. 239 Ptolomie had a great appetite .. to the Isle of Cyprus. **1775** Sheridan *Rivals* v. i, With such an appetite for consolation. **1875** Hamerton *Intell. Life* II. i. 48 Gratification of an appetite for melody or colour.

2. *vaguely,* Inclination, preference, liking, fancy. *To* or *after one's appetite*: just as one pleases, so as to suit one's tastes. *arch.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xix. 71 That I myghte vse my lif to myn appetyte and .. be at my fre wyll. **1526** Skelton *Magnyf.* 1437 Syr, ye shall follow mine appetyte and intent. **1534** Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Z ij, This oratour spake after the appetite of them that bee in prosperitie. **1580** Lyly *Euphues* 248, I have an appetite it were best for me to take a nap. **1860** Motley *Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 237 He will make a treaty according to the appetite and pleasure of his Highness.

3. *esp.* The determinate desire to satisfy the natural necessities, or fulfil the natural functions, of the body; one of those instinctive cravings which secure the preservation of the individual and the race.

1366 Maundev. xix. 157 The folk .. han but litille appetyt to mete. **1393** Gower *Conf.* II. 102 Which giveth great appetite To slepe. *c* **1425** Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. Prol. 3 Naturally As Woman and Man has appetyte. **1601** Holland *Pliny* II. 443 Craifishes .. in wine .. moue appetite to the siege. **1711** Addison *Spect.* No. 120 ⁋ 4 The most violent Appetites in all Creatures are Lust and Hunger. **1855** Bain *Sens. & Intell.* II. iii. § 1 (1864) 255, I am of opinion that Appetite, being a species or form of Volition, is .. a combination of instinct and education. **1876** Mozley *Univ. Serm.* vii. 147 We have those appetites so long as we remain in the flesh.

4. *spec.* Craving for food, hunger.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 7235 Sum of hem [chyldryn] wex ful tyte, Parfore ys more here appetyte. **1375** Barbour *Bruce* III. 541 Thai eyt It with full gud will, That soucht nane othir salss thar-till Bot appetyt. **1444** *Pol. Poems* II. 220 Whoo that is hungry, and hath no thyng but boonys To staunche his apetyght. **1509** Fisher *Wks.* 294 She restrayned her appetyte tyl one mele and tyl one Fysshe on the day. **1605** Shaks. *Mach.* III. iv. 38 Now good digestion waite on Appetite, And health on both. *a* **1652** Brome *Demoiselle* Prol., 'Tis appetite makes dishes, 'tis not cooks. **1857** Buckle *Civilis.* xi. 629 Men must have appetite before they will eat.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. viii. § 2 Learning doth minister to all the diseases of the mind .. sometimes helping digestion, sometimes increasing appetite. **1825** *Bee. Jonathan* III. 286 The truth was too insipid for .. your pampered appetite.

5. Capacity for food, feeling as regards food; relish.

c **1398** Chaucer *Fortune* 55 Wikke appetyt comth ay before sykenesse. **1542** Boorde *Dyetary* ix. (1870) 252 Althoughe he haue eate ynoughe, whan he seth better meate come before hym, agaynst his appetyde he wyll eate. **1711** Addison *Spect.* No. 7 ⁋ 2, I have seen a Man in Love .. lose his appetite. **1830** Hor. Smith *Tin Trumpet* 30 Appetite—a relish bestowed upon the poorer classes, that they may like what they eat, while it is seldom enjoyed by the rich, because they may eat what they like.

†6 Of things: Natural tendency towards. *Obs.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 293 In all Bodies, there is an Appetite of Union. **1667** Boyle *Orig. Forms & Qual.*, Matter hath no appetite to these Accidents more then to any others.

7. The object of desire or longing. *arch.*

c **1386** Chaucer *Knts. T.* 822 Hontyng .. is his joye and his appetyt. *c* **1500** *Partenay* 2896 Ha! Melusine, my hertes Appetite. **1642** Rogers *Naaman* To Reader § 2 Adam was so created, that God was his appetite. **1798** Wordsw. *Lines Tintern Abb.* 81 The mountain, and the deep and gloomy wood .. were then to me An appetite.

†8. Something used to create an appetite; a whet, a relish. (So in Fr.) *Obs.*

1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 101 English Cives [Chives], otherwise called Appetites. **1725** Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Herring*, Red Herrings .. salted and dried .. they cry in the Streets of Paris by the Name of Appetite.

†A·ppetite, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. *to stomach.*]

1. To have an appetite for; to desire greatly, long for, seek after.

c **1385** Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1582 As matier apetiteth forme alwey [cf. *v.* appetith; see Appete]. **1481** Caxton *Myrr.* I. v. 17 Thise philosophres apetyted not these grete mangeries. **1502** *Ord. Cryst. Men* (W. de W.) I. vii. (1506) 53 It behoueth yᵗ a creature resonable loue god and hym appetyte soueraynly. **1652** Culpepper *Eng. Phys.* (ed. Parkins 1809) 229 Such whose stomachs are so weak they cannot .. appetite it.

b. with *inf. phr.*

1484 Caxton *Curial* 2 She appetyteth and desireth to haue that thyng whyche she hath not. **1531** Elyot *Governor* 70 (T.) Appetiting by generation to bring forth his semblable.

2. To fulfil the desires of, satisfy.

1509 Fisher *Wks.* (1876) 251 Persons inordynately desyrous for to haue worldly pleasures .. shall neuer be .. appetyted.

Appetited (æ·pĕtəitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Appetite *sb.* + -ed².] Having an appetite. (Chiefly in *comb.*)

1829 ? Jesse *Jrul. Nat.* 237 The hedge blackberry .. for humbler-appetited natives. **1880** Blackmore *M. Anerley* I. xvi. 256 Seven fine-appetited children.

†A·ppetitely, *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ly². See also Appetently.] With an appetite.

a **1500** *Maxims* in *Babees Bk.* 359 Goo to thy mete apetitely, sit therat discretely.

Appetition (æpĕtĭ·ʃən). [ad. L. *appetītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *appetīt-*: see Appetite *sb.* and -tion.] The direction of desire towards an object or purpose; longing for, craving, seeking after.

1603 Holland *Plutarch* 917 (R.) Action requireth two things .. the apprehension or imagination of that which is convenient .. and the instinct or appetition driving unto the same. **1660** Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 177/1 Philosophy .. being the appetition of Divine Knowledge. **1775** Harris *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 379 The cause of motion is appetition; of appetition, is privation. **1871** Calderwood *Kant's Ethics* III. (ed. 3) 161 Appetition, when its inward ground of determination .. depends upon the reason of the subject himself, is called *Will.*

†Appeti·tious, *a. Obs.* [f. prec.; cf. *ambition, ambitious.*] Belonging to, of the nature of, or suited to, appetite.

1653 Gauden *Hierasp.* 203 Filthy falsehoods .. tempered .. with some mixtures of Scripture Texts .. to make them more appetitious. **1668** H. More *Div. Dial.* III. xii. II. 396 An appetitious liking of Man's flesh.

Appetitive (æ·pĕtəitiv, ăpe·tĭtiv), *a.* [a. Fr. *appetitif, -ive*, ad. L. **appetītīvus*, f. *appetīt-*: see Appetite *sb.* and -ive.]

1. Characterized by appetite or desire.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 756 Since man, and also other liuing creatures haue an appetitiue or desiring soule. **1722** Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* ix. 173 He has not only a superior faculty of reason, but also an inferior appetitive faculty. **1878** Gladstone *Prim. Homer* 88 The appetitive part of humanity .. adheres to the Olympian gods.

2. Giving an appetite; appetizing, attractive. *rare.*

1864 *Reader* 16 Jan. 75/2 These [family bills of fare] .. are not at all times sufficiently appetitive to the eye.

†Appeti·tual, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *appetītu-s* Appetite + -al¹; cf. *spiritual.*] Of the nature of, or belonging to, appetite.

1616 R. C. *Times Whis.* i. 494 That's only good .. whose visibility And appetitual sensibility Lies open to their sence.

Appetize (æ·pĕtəiz), *v. rare*⁻⁰. [f. Fr. *appétissant* (14th c. in Littré), *appétiss-é* (Cotgr.), formally pples. of **appetissier* as if:—L. **appetītiāre*; in Eng. assimilated to vbs. in -ize. In Fr. only the pples. are found; and in English the simple vb. is perhaps only colloquial.] To give (a person) appetite, to cause relish for food.

A·ppetized, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.] Furnished with an appetite, made hungry.

1820 Scott *Monast.* Introd. Ep., Supper, for which I feel rather more appetized than usual. **1823** — *St. Ronan's* xvii, A corpulent and well-appetized elderly gentleman.

Appetizement (æ·pĕtəizmĕnt). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ment.] Craving for food, hunger.

1826 Scott *Woodst.* (1829) 23 The appetezement has been coming on for three days or four, and the meat has been scarce.

Appetizer (æ·pĕtəizəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er¹.] Anything taken to create appetite or relish for food; a whet or stimulant to appetite.

1862 in D. Macdonald *Brit. Columb.* 308 The tiny cup full of a species of Chinese liquor, by way of an appetiser. **1877** Wallace *Russia* x. 150 Pickled mushrooms .. as an appetizer before dinner.

A·ppetizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².] Exciting a desire or longing, esp. for food; stimulating or whetting the appetite.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* II. xxxi, Which he ate up all, he found them so appetizing. **1733** Cheyne *Eng. Malady* II. v. § 3 (1734) 158 A Course of innocent, tho' neither palatable nor appetizing Medicines. **1856** Lever *Martins Cro' M.* 264 A very appetising luncheon. **1865** *Reader* 9 Sept. 283/1 The title is appetising; the book has .. outward promise.

Appeti·zingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In an appetizing manner; so as to excite appetite.

1882 Miss Browne in *Girl's Own Paper* Mar. 294/2 It is not always cooked appetisingly.

†Appi·nged, *ppl. a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. L. *appingĕre* to paint upon (f. *pingĕre*), also, to join to: f. *pangĕre*) + -ed.] 'Joined or added to; also painted.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Applaud (ăplɔ̄·d), *v.* [ad. L. *applaud-ĕre*, f. *ap-* = *ad-* to + *plaud-ĕre* to clap, esp. the hands. Cf. Fr. *applaudir*, earlier *aplaudir* (14th c. in Litt.), app. not the immed. source of the Eng., though the early Sc. instance, in sense 2 b, may be an adoption from Fr., in which *aplaudir à* was an early const.]

1. *intr.* (and phr. *applaud it*, obs.) To clap the hands in expression of approbation; *hence*, to express approval in any loud or lively manner.

1598 Florio, *Applaudere* .. to applaude or clap hands for ioy. **1602** Shaks. *Ham.* IV. v. 107 Caps, hands, and tongues, applaud it to the clouds. **1605** [see 3]. **1774** Goldsm. *Retal.* 114 If dunces applauded, he paid them in kind. **1859** Tennyson *Enid* 1806 There he kept the justice of the King So vigorously yet mildly, that all hearts Applauded. **1883** H. Irving in *Daily News* 31 Oct. 5/6, I was surprised to hear the audience applaud loudly.

†2. To applaud *to*: **a.** To give approbation *to.*

1595 Spenser *Epithal.* 144 The people standing all about .. doe thereto applaud. **1685** tr. *Gracian's Court. Manual* 101 Men applaud to themselves in those [qualities] they have, how vulgar and ordinary soever they be.

†b. To express agreement with, assent *to* a thing as worthy of praise. (The earliest sense found.) *Obs.*

1536 Bellendene *Cron. Scotl.* I. 11 Of thir Pichtis writis mony auld and recent authoris, to whom applaudis Cornelius Tacitus. **1635** Person *Varieties* I. x. 40 Unto that .. Horace applaudeth, while he saith *fortes creantur fortibus.*

3. *trans.* To express approval of, in any audible manner.

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 302 Till fields, and blowes, and groues applaud our sport. **1605** — *Mach.* V. iii. 54, I would applaud thee to the very Eccho, That should applaud again. **1769** Robertson *Chas. V*, III. viii. 121 With one voice all applauded, or feigned to applaud the undertaking. **1883** *Daily Tel.* 15 May 2/7 (*Cricket*) Peate was applauded on joining Wild.

4. To express approval of in any way; to approve of, praise.

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 48 O that our Fathers would applaud our loues. **1651** Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxv. 135 Those that have applauded the contrary opinion. **1769** Burke *Pres. State Nat.* Wks. II. 15 Having highly applauded their conduct. **1802** Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. 226, I applaud him for standing forward in defence of his friend.

b. *refl.*

1631 Preston *Breastpl. Love* 186 Men are ready to applaud themselves in their knowledge. **1711** Addison *Spect.* No. 256 ⁋ 2 They .. applaud themselves for the Singularity of

their Judgment. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* IV. vi. 207 The heart applauds itself for feeling an irresistible captivation.

†**Applau'd**, *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. vb.] Applauding; applause, plaudit.

1598 FLORIO, *Applauso*, applaude, applause. 1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 3 To which all men yield a general applaud. 1636 T. SANFORD in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 50 Why strive I to amplifie your pride With these Applauds?

Applauded (ăplǭ'dèd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.] Greeted with applause, loudly approved.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* lviii, One that justifies .. [no] opinion out of the applauded way. 1647 SIR G. BUCK in *Beaum. & Fl's. Wks.* Pref., Shakespeare, Chapman, and applauded Ben. 1777 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* I. 112 That .. eloquence .. of which they [the ancients] have left us such applauded models.

Applauder (ăplǭ'dəɹ). [f. as prec. + ER[1].] One who applauds, approves, or loudly commends.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653 Pref. 12 Their words seeming as Oracles to their own applauders. 1775 DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* II. xvii. (1784) 284 Surrounded by thousands of applauders and partisans. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. v. 309 Paragraph-writers, Placard-Journalists; 280 applauders at 3 shillings a day.

Applauding (ăplǭ'diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The loud expression of approval or commendation.

1615 HIERON *Wks.* I. 620 Specially inclined to the applauding of himselfe. 1865 HEAYSEGE *Jephthah's Dau.* 8 Conquering Jephthah, filled With honour and applaudings.

Applau'ding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Loudly expressing approval or commendation.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 200 These words .. enter in our eares, like great Triumphers In their applauding gates. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* I. i. 300 Throng'd with Multitudes Of the applauding soldiers. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 17 Amidst the applauding hums of the audience.

Applau'dingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] With applause or loud commendation.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 76 Very chearfully and applaudingly gave her his Consent. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Chevelcy* II. iii. 82 'She's right,' said Datchet applaudingly.

†**Applau'dit.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. APPLAUD *v.* after *plaudit.*] A loud expression of approval or commendation.

1606 J. RAYNOLDS *Dolarny's Prim.* (1880) 56 Aiax had an applawdit for his rough plainenes.

†**Applau'dity.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [irreg. f. APPLAUD; see *plaudity.*] Applause.

1623 COCKERAM *Eng. Dict.* II, *Clapping* of hands for ioy, Applause, Applaudity. 1627 R. BERNARD *Isle of Man* 196 They .. make them preach at home very idly .. though abroad, either for their hire, or applaudity more diligently.

Applause (ăplǭ'z), *sb.* [ad. L. *applaus-us*, vbl. sb. f. *applaud-ĕre*: see APPLAUD *v.* Cf. It. *applauso*, and Sp. *aplauso.*]

1. Approbation loudly expressed; acclamation.

[1553 87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 828 They should depart speaking last, *cum applausu populi*, with the rejoycing triumph of the people.] 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 144 Hearing applause and vniuersall shout. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 81 The Souldiers hearing his words gaue an applause. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 404 Loud applauses rend the vaulted sky. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiii. 175 Applause rang out from a hundred thousand throats.

2. Demonstrative approbation, marked approval or commendation.

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* xii, Nothing goeth with full applause, that holdes not his perfection to the end. 1714 *Spect.* No. 610 ¶ 5 We should not be led away by the Censures and Applauses of Men. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 17 The preacher understood the true value of popular applause. 1804 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* III. 133 He has always conducted himself in such a manner as to gain my applause.

†**3.** Agreement or assent formally or publicly expressed. Cf. APPLAUD *v.* 2 b. *Obs. rare.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* x. (1627) 153 The Latine of Tully being the purest, by the general applause of all the Learned.

†**4.** The object of applause. Cf. *aversion. Obs.*

1623 B. JONSON in *Shaksp. C. Praise* 148 The applause! delight! the wonder of our Stage.

†**Applau'se,** *v. Obs.* [by-form of APPLAUD, f. L. *applaus-* ppl. stem of *applaud-ĕre*, as in *erāse* f. *ērās-, ērādĕre, diffuse* f. *diffūs-, diffundĕre.* Perh. the pple. **Applaused** was first formed on L. *applausus*, and the vb. educed from it.] = APPLAUD *v.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlix. (1612) 226 Her sweete Presence, so applaus'd as in Sea-stormes a Calme. 1612-5 BP. HALL *Contemp.* XIX. (1628) 1286 That applaused consent of his [Ahab's] rabble of prophets. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus*, Plays III. 222 With a general voice applaus'd his death.

Applau'seful, *a.* ?*Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. APPLAUSE *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of applause; applausive, laudatory.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. A a 1 b, As it is applawsefully written and commended to posterity in the Midsummer nights dreame.

Applau'sefully, *adv.* ?*Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a manner full of applause or praise.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. A a 1 b, As it is applawsefully written and commended to posterity in the Midsummer nights dreame.

†**Applau'sible,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *applaus-* ppl. stem of *applaud-ĕre* (see -BLE); prob. ad. med.L. **applausibilis.*] Worthy to be applauded; to be treated with applause.

1551 GARDINER *Explic. Cath. Faith* 1 (R.) Coniectures and argumentes applausible to idle wittes. 1605 *Sir T. Smith's Voy. Russia* (N.) His wise-seeming and applausible raigne. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. iii. 326 The promotion of Cardinal Sirleto, who was otherwise an applausable man.

†**Applau'sing,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. APPLAUSE *v.* + -ING[2].] = APPLAUDING *ppl. a.*

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 19/1 This might .. occasion some self-applausing, rather than mercy-admiring thoughts in the Creature.

†**Applau'sion.** *Obs. rare.* [a. Fr. *applausion* (6th c. in Litt.), prob. ad. med.L. **applausiōn-em*, n. of action f. L. *applaus-*: see APPLAUSE *v.* and -ION.] Applauding, applause.

1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* (1851) 46 Tickled with the vain applausion of the ignorant. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 67 A Psalme of new applausions.

Applausive (ăplǭ'siv), *a.* [f. L. *applaus-* ppl. stem of *applaud-ĕre* + -IVE, as if ad. L. **applausīv-us.*] Characterized by applause.

1. Loudly expressive of approbation.

1609 HEYWOOD *Bryt. Troy* XIV. xl, In the campe with much applausive ioy, Grim Pyrrhus is received. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* IV, Laughter, more scornful than applausive. 1843 TENNYSON *Vis. Sin* 135 Greet her with applausive breath.

2. Expressive of approval; approbative.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xlvi, He can listen to a foolish discourse with an applausive attention. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 85/1 If he sneezed himself before the enterprize, it was applausive. 1866 J. ROSE *Virg. Ecl. & Georg.* 103 Then let them [horses] learn their master's voice to know, And arch the neck to his applausive blow.

†**3.** Worthy of applause; agreeable, acceptable.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* II, That same vayne of rayling became Now most applausive; your best poet is He that rails grossest. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Kilde* 128 The pleasing taste of these applausive newes.

Applau'sively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an applausive manner; with applause or approbation.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 12 Having read it .. to audiences where the tears were applausively eloquent. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. i. 43 She in all things will applausively second him.

Apple (æp'l). Forms: 1 æppel, æpl, 2–7 appel, 2–4 eppel, epple, 3–4 appell, 3–5 appil(e, 4–5 -yl(le, -ulle, 4–6 -ul, 5 apille, -elle, 6 -ill, aple, 4- apple. Pl. 3- apples; 1 æp(p)la (*the fruit*), æpplas *of the eye*, 3–4 applen. [common Teut.: with OE. *appel* cf. OFris. *appel*, OHG. *aphul, aphal, apfal*, mod.G. *apfel*, all masc.; ON. *epli* (for *apli*), OSw. *æpli*, (Goth. unkn. ?*apuls*, pl. *apuleis*, masc., or *apli*, pl. *aplja*, neut.); cf. Lith. *óbulas, -is*, Samogitian *abolis*, Lettish *ahbols*, OSl. *jabl'ko*, Russ. *jablo-ko*, Pol. *jabł-ko*; also Irish *abhal, ubhal*, Welsh *afal*. The relation of these to the Teutonic, and the origin of the word are unknown (see Grimm I. 532–3); nor does it seem certain whether the general or special meaning is the earlier.]

1. The round firm fleshy fruit of a Rosaceous tree (*Pyrus Malus*) found wild, as the Crab-apple, in Europe and the Caucasus, and cultivated in innumerable varieties all over the two Temperate Zones.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xv. 94 Ða readan apla [*v. r.* appla, L. *poma granata*] onzemang ðæm bellum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 He .. beð al swa is an eppel iheowed. 1297 R. GLOUC. 283 Upe þe hexte bowe tueye applen he sey. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. v. (1495) 192 Chyldren loue an apple more than golde. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. iv. 160 This tree .. hringith forth soure Applis. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* II. vii. 21 Rough tasted appules are holsome where the stomake is weake. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 102 A goodly apple rotten at the heart. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 509 ¶ 2 Venders of .. apples, plumbs. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 255 Most of our best apples are supposed to have been introduced into Britain by a fruiterer of Henry the Eighth.

b. Common in proverbial expressions.

1340 *Ayenb.* 205 A roted eppel amang þe holen, makeþ rotie þe yzounde. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 689/1 Let him take mine yie for an apple, if, etc. 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 241 Your argument is as like, as an apple is like an oyster. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 139 Faith (as you say) there's small choise in rotten apples. 1623 SANDERSON *Serm.* Wks. 1681 I. 95 Of a wavering and fickle mind; as we say of children; won with an apple, and lost with a nut.

c. Short for APPLE-TREE.

a 1626 BACON (T.) Oaks and beeches last longer than apples and pears.

2. Any fruit, or similar vegetable production; especially such as in some respect resemble the Apple, but, from the earliest period, used with the greatest latitude.

a 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 64 Genim brembel-æppel. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Numb.* xi. 5 Cucumeres þæt sind eorþæppla. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cviii. (1495) 670 Al manere apples that ben closyd in an harde skynne, ryende, other shale, ben callyd Nuces. 1555 R. EDEN *Decades N. Worlde* v, Venemous apples wherwith they poyson theyr arrowes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 516 The fruit or Apples of Palm-trees. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* 377 The fly injects her juices into the oak-leaf, to raise an apple for hatching her young. 1861 HULME *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. v. 153 Bedeguars, commonly called 'Soft apples.' This name is given to Galls which are covered with numerous close-set hairs or fibres.

b. *Bot.* Any fruit of the structure of the Apple; 'an inferior fleshy many-celled fruit'; a pome.

1729 J. MARTYN *Lect. Bot.* 20 in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*

3. Hence forming part of the name of a large number of fruits; as **Apple Punic**, obs. name of the pomegranate; **Apple of Sodom**, or *Dead Sea Fruit*, described by Josephus as of fair appearance externally, but dissolving, when grasped, into smoke and ashes; a 'traveller's tale' supposed by some to refer to the fruit of *Solanum Sodomeum* (allied to the Tomato), by others to the *Calotropis procera*; *fig.* Any hollow disappointing specious thing.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1129 Quane here apples ripe ben, fier-isles man mai ðor-inne sen. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xiii, Ther [by the dead sea] groweþ most feyre applis .. and when þou takest, he fadeþ and falleþ in to ashes and smokeþ as þouze he were brennynge. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 398 Hereof cometh the colour of Puniceus (*i.* a light red, or a bay) taking the name of the apple Punicke, or Pomegranat. 1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 6 Those apples of Sodom which dye betwixt the hand and the mouth. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 85 As for the Apples of Sodom .. I neither saw nor heard of any. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 354/1 Mecca galls, Dead Sea apples, Sodom apples, or mad apples .. are occasionally imported from Bussarah.

Apple of Adam = ADAM'S APPLE; **Apple of Love** = LOVE APPLE.

¶ See also ALLIGATOR A., BALSAM A., CHERRY A., CUSTARD A., DEVIL'S A., EGG A., ELEPHANT A., JEW'S A., KANGAROO A., MAD A., MANDRAKE A., MAY A., MONKEY A., OAK A., OTAHEITE A., PERSIAN A., PINE A., PRAIRIE A., ROSE A., STAR A., THORN A.

4. 'The fruit of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste brought death into the world, and all our woe' (Milton).

a 1000 CÆDMON *Gen.* 637 (Grein) Æppel unsælga, deáþbeámes ofet. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 52 Eue biheold o þen uorbodene eppele. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 755 Adam brake goddis comandement of the appil. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 59 The delite of the apille slow Eve. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 487 Him by fraud I have seduc'd From his Creator .. with an Apple. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* II, The Apple had done but little for me, If Eve had not done the rest.

5. Apple of discord: the golden apple inscribed 'For the fairest,' fabled to have been thrown by Eris, the personification of discord, into the assembly of the gods, and contended for by Juno, Minerva, and Venus; whence, any subject of disagreement and dissension.

[*c* 1380 *Destr. Troy* VI. 2434 Hit semit me .. þat Venus the vertuus was verely þe fairest, And I duli .. demyt hir the appull.] *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. 1711, 173 Who throw the apple of dissension amongst your subjects. 1680 *Established Test* 10 The Apple of Contention between the Prince and the People. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 195 This great and wealthy church constantly formed an apple of discord.

6. Anything resembling an apple in form or colour; any smooth globular body of metal, glass, etc. *Golden Apple*: the Orb in the British Regalia.

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 28 Irenum aplum. 1366 MAUNDEV. I. 8 He was wont to holden a round Appelle of Gold in his Hond. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* (1554) 220 b, Ye mot forsake of gold your apple round, Scepter and swerde. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 207 To make the apple of the chieck ruddy. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 598 A round bal or hollow apple of glasse. 1881 *N. Y. Art Interchange* 27 Oct. 93/1 Of double-faced Canton flannel, finished with fringe and floss apples.

7. Apple of the eye: the pupil or circular aperture in the centre of the eye through which the dark retina is seen; so called, because it was supposed to be a globular solid body. Sometimes extended to the *Iris* and *pupil*; or to the *Eyeball*; but apparently only by misunderstanding.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xi. 68 On ðæs siwenizean eaxum beoð ða æplas [*v. r.* æpplas] hale .. Sio scearpnes bið gewierd ðæs æples [*v. r.* æpples]. *a* 1300 W. DE BIBLESW. in Wright *Voc.* 145 *La prunele*, the appel of the eye. 1483 *Cath. Angl.*, Appylle of ee, *pupilla*. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad* 145 We see our owne eies shine within the apples of our neighbours eies. 1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIV. 409 The dart did undergore His eye-lid, by his eye's dear roots, & out the apple fell. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XI. 37 None have their eyes all of one color, for the bal or apple in the midst is ordinarily of another color than the white about. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., He cut asunder the Apple of the eye in several animals.

b. Used as a symbol of that which is cherished with the greatest regard.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 10 Hí scilde swa ȝeornlice swá swá man deþ ðone æpl on his eáȝan. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xvi. 8 Als appel of eghe yheme þou me. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* ii. 8 Who so toucheth you, shal touche the aple of his owne eye. 1816 SCOTT *Old M.* xx, Poor Richard was to me as an eldest son, the apple of my eye.

B. *Comb.* and *Attrib.* **I.** General relations.

1. *obj.* with active pple., or *objective gen.* with n. of agent or action, as *apple-bite, -buyer, -gathering, -paring, -quarterer, -seller, -stealing.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 795 Of þat ilk appel bitt þair suns tethe ar eggeid yitt. *c* 1500 *Cock Lorells Bote* 5 Andrewe of habyngedon apell-byer. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 161 As in the apple-gathering tide. 1879 D. HILL *Bryant* 39 Huskings and apple-parings had not gone out of fashion. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Appullseller, *Pomilius*. 1865 *Athenæum* 28 Jan. 120/2 The well-known 'apple-stealing' capital in the south transept of Wells Cathedral.

2. *similative*, as *apple-green, -smelling*, **apple-fallow, -gray**; passing into *synthetic derivatives*, as *apple-cheeked, -faced, -leaved, -scented, -shaped.*

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (C. D. ed.) 9 A plump, rosy-cheeked .. apple-faced young woman. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem.*

Philos. 426 Oxides of uranium give bright colours to glass .. brown, apple green, or emerald green. **1880** Browning *Pan & Luna* 42 That apple-shaped Head which its hair binds close into a ball. **1809** Pearson *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 331 The same apple-smelling liquid.

3. *attrib.* **a.** simply, as *apple-bloom, -blossom, -core, -flower, -graft, -harvest, -hoard, -juice, -legend*; **b.** of purpose or use, as *apple-cart, -loft, -orchard, -room, -stall*; **c.** of material (=made of or with apples), as *apple-dumpling, -fritters, -ice, -jelly, -pap, -pasty, -pudding, -sauce, -tart, -toddy.*

1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 244 Her *apple-blossom complexion. **1721** Amherst *Terræ Fil.* 293 A regimen of bread and water; or, what is little better, of small beer and *apple-dumplings. **1596** Chapman *Iliad* III. 509 Fragrant *appleflowers. *c1460* Russell *Bk. Nurt.* 502 *Appulle frutureis good hoot, but þe cold ye not towche. *a1691* Boyle (J.) Twenty sorts of *apple-grafts upon the same old plant. **1861** Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. clxxviii. 214 Apples in *apple-harvest, and potatoes in potato time. *a1732* Gay *Wks.* 1745 I. 107 Now the squeez'd press foams with our *apple hoards. **1879** R. Edwards *Russ. at Home* I. 197 Frozen apples, like lumps of *apple-ice. **1727** Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Apple*, Make an *Apple-Jelly .. by extracting the Juice of the Rind and Cores. **1766** Cavendish in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 177 The air, discharged from *apple-juice by fermentation. **1872** Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxviii. 382 The *apple legend of Tell. **1740** Mrs. Delany *Autobiog.* (1861) II. 120 Go see what's doing in the cheese-chamber and the *apple-loft. **1807** Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 236 Very good *apple-orchards. *a1625* Fletcher *M. Thomas* III. i, Which will down easily without *applepap. **1880** Mrs. Parr *Adam & Eve* 281 A couple of *apple pasties. **1807** Home in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 143 A child .. who .. ate so large a quantity of *apple-pudding that it died. **1824** Miss Mitford *Village* (1863) II. 321 Names quite as inseparable as goose and *apple-sauce. **1596** Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 89 A sleeue .. caru'd like an *apple Tart. **1809** W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1849) 239 Great roysters, much given to .. *apple-toddy.

II. Special combinations.

Apple-aphis, the insect (*Lachnus lanigerus*) which produces **apple-blight**, a cottony substance found on apple-trees; **apple-berry**, an Australian shrub and its fruit, of genus *Billardiera*; **apple-brandy**, a spirit distilled from cider; **apple-butter** (see quot.); **apple-cheese**, compressed **apple-pomice**; **apple-corer**, an instrument for cutting out the core of apples; **apple-crook**, a crook for gathering apples from the trees, also *fig.*; **apple-drone, -drane**, *dial.* a wasp; **apple-eating** *a.*, used *fig.* for 'easily-tempted'; †**apple-fallow** *a.*, of the yellowish-red colour of apples, bay; **apple-fly** (see quot.); †**apple-garth**, an apple-garden or orchard; †**apple-gray** *a.* (ON. *apal-grár*), having the streaky colour of an apple; **apple-jack**, American name for apple-brandy, in east of England for an apple-turnover; †**apple-monger**, a dealer in apples, fruiterer; **apple-moss**, a genus of moss with apple-shaped capsules; **apple-moth**, *Tortrix pomana*; **apple-pear**, probably the tankard-pear; **apple-plum**, one grafted on an apple stock; **apple-pomice**, the residue of apple-pulp after expressing the juice; **Apple's queen**, Pomona; **apple-scoop**, an instrument made of bone or ivory used in eating apples; **apple-shell, -snail**, a family of Gasteropods, so named from their shape; †**apple-water**, cider; **apple-wife, -woman**, a female who keeps a stall for sale of apples; **apple-worm**, the maggot bred in apples; **apple-wort**, any plant of the sub-order *Pomaceæ*; †**apple-yard** (=**apple garth**).

Also Apple-John, -mose, -pie, -squire, -tree, q.v.

1815 Kirby & Spence *Entomol.* (1843) I. 23 The *apple aphis .. has done such extensive injury to our orchards. **1809** W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 123 Flushed with victory and *apple-brandy. **1860** Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, **Apple Butter*, A sauce made of apples stewed down in cider. **1706** J. Philips *Cyder* II. 110 The *Apple-Cheese .. will cherish and improve the Roots Of sickly Plants. **1796** Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* v. 71 Some carrot .. cut round with an *apple-corer. **1382** Wyclif *Pref. Epist.* vii. 70 The *appel croke drawinge tourmentis to synful men. **1620** Melton *Astrol.* 53 Foolish, credulous, and *Appleeating women will believe them. *a1000* *Beowulf* 4336 Feower mearas .. *æppelfealuwe. **1753** Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, **Apple Fly* .. a small green fly found sometimes within an Apple. **1483** *Cath. Angl.*, *Appelle garth, *pometum*. **1640** *King & North. Maid* 54 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 295 As though his eyes were *apple gray. **1865** *N. Y. Tribune* in *Morn. Star* 20 Apr., The genuine Virginia stimulant known as *apple-jack, or apple whisky. **1552** Huloet, *Applemonger, *Pomilius*. **1864** *Intell. Observ.* V. 263 The straight-leaved *Apple-moss grows on Alpine rocks. **1601** Holland *Pliny* (1634) I. 437 They began to graffe plums vpon apple-tree stocks, and those brought forth plums named *Apple-plums. **1664** Evelyn *Pomona* Advt. 95 Water, wherein a good Quantity of *Apple-pomice hath been boil'd. *a1649* Drumm. of Hawth. *Wks.* 1711 6/2 Fair looketh Ceres with her yellow hair; And *apple's-queen, when rose-cheek'd she doth smile. **1870** Nicholson *Zool.* (1880) 408 *Ampullaria canaliculata*, one of the *Apple shells. **1606** *Choice, Chance, etc.* (1881) 11 *Apple water, otherwise called Sider. **1599** Nashe *Lent. Stuff* (1871) 72 Pomona, the first *apple-wife. **1840** Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) V. 330 If members of parliament had the spirit of *apple-women. **1869** *Eng. Mech.* 23 July 393/2 The *apple-worm moth. **1847** Lindley *Veg. K.* (ed. 2) 559 *Appleworts are closely allied to Roseworts. *1440* *Promp. Parv.*, *Appullyerde, *Pomerium*.

Apple (æ'p'l), *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.; OE. had pa. pple. *æppled*.]

1. *trans.* and *intr.* To form or turn into apples; to bear apples, or similar fruit; to fruit.

a1000 *Juliana* 688 Æpplede gold. **1601** Holland *Pliny* (1634) II. 98 Either they floure, or they apple or els be ready to bring forth fruit. **1796** Marshall *Gardening* (T.) The cabbage turnep is of two kinds; one apples above ground.

2. *intr.* To gather apples.

1799 A. Young *Agric. Surv. Linc.*, The poor people supply themselves with very good fuel by gathering the firapples .. *appleing*, as they call it.

†**Applea'se**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 apleyse, applesse, 6 -eis, -ese. [either ad. OFr. *aplaisir*, inf. (used only subst., cf. *plaisir*) cogn. w. Sp. *aplazer*, on type of L. **applacēre*, f. *ap-* = *ad-* to, completely + *placēre* to please; *or* an imitative formation like Apardon: see A- *pref.* 11.] To please, content, satisfy.

c1450 *E. E. Misc.* (1855) 18 Yf hit do the apleyse. **1536** Bellendene *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Pref. 7 To do the thing that micht him best appleis. **1552** Lyndesay *Papyngo* 132 Dame Ceres .. Full ioyfullie Iohane Vpponland applesit.

Appled (æp'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. Apple *v.* + -ed.] Formed into or like an apple.

a1000 *Elene* 1260 Þeáh he in medohealle mæðmas þége æplede gold. **1873** Browning *Red Cotton Nt.-Cap* III. 145 One October morning, at first drop of appled gold.

A'pple-John. Also **John-Apple.** ['so called because it is ripe about S. John's Day.' Britten and Holl.] A kind of apple said to keep two years, and to be in perfection when shrivelled and withered.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 5 A Dish of Apple-Iohns [see context]. **1623** Mabbe *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* II. 310 Her face (like an old Apple-John) all shrivelled. **1708** J. Phillips *Cyder* I. (N.) John-apple, whose wither'd rind, entrench'd By many a furrow, aptly represents Decrepid age. *c1811* W. Irving in Warner *Life* (1882) 77 Poor Jemmy—he is but a withered little apple-john.

Appleless (æp'l,lĕs'), *a.* Without apples.

1830 Miss Mitford *Village* IV. (1863) 248 Taking care that none should go appleless in the midst of his fun.

†**Apple-mose.** *Obs.* [f. Apple *sb.* + OE. *mós* (cogn. w. OFris. *mós*, OHG. *môs*, *muos*) pap, pottage: cf. MHG. *epfelmuos*.] A dish made with the pulp of stewed apples and other ingredients.

c1400 *Forme of Cury* 96 For to make Appulmos. *c1450* *Noble Bk. Cookry* (1882) 121 To mak an appillmose, tak appelles and sethe them and lett them kelle, then fret them throughe an heryn syff. **1552** Huloet, Apple moyse.

Apple-pie. [Apple- B 3 c.] A pie made with apples; *transf.* applied to the Willow-herb from the odour of the flowers and young shoots.

1590 Greene *Arcadia* (1616) 67 Thy breath is like the steame of apple-pyes. **1741** Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 163, I made shift to get down a bit of apple-pye, and a little custard. **1861** Mrs. Lankester *Wild Fl.* 52 Willow-herb .. Applepie Plant.

Apple-pie bed: a bed in which, as a practical joke, the sheets are so folded that a person cannot get his legs down. **Apple-pie order**: complete, thorough order. [It has been suggested that this may be a corruption of '*Cap-a-pie order*,' but no instance of the latter phrase appears.]

1813 Scott in Lockhart *Life* IV. (1839) 131 The children's garden is in apple-pie order. **1835** Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* viii. 29 Put the craft a little into apple-pie order.

†**Apple-squire.** *Obs.* A harlot's attendant; a pimp. Cf. Apron-squire.

c1500 *Way to Spyttel Hous* 832 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 60 Applesquyers, entycers, and rauysshers. **1599** *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 1158 Trusty Roger, her base apple-squire. **1738** *Poor Robin* (N.) Whores, pimps, panders, and apple-squires.

Apple-tree. A tree which bears apples.

a1100 in Wright *Voc.* 79/2 *Malus*, æpeltre. *a1300* *Cursor M.* 1367 Pepins .., quilk a þe appel tre he nam. **1447** *Lyrys of Scyntys* 54 b/2 He that .. hys appyltre Eche day watryth. *c1525* Skelton *Replye*. 157 Suche apple tre, suche frute. **1805** Southey *Madoc in W.* XIV. Wks. V. 105 The crooked apple-trees, Grey with their fleecy moss and misseltoe.

†**Appli'able,** *a. Obs.* [f. Apply *v.* + -able; earlier than the current Applicable.]

1. Ready to apply one's self or to hearken (*to*); docile, compliant, well-disposed. Cf. Pliable.

1499 *Plumpton Corr.* 134, I have advysed him so to doe, the which he is right glad and aplyable. **1532** More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 698/2 With willing and applyable myndes. **1635** Shirley *Lady of Pleas.* III. i, She has a very appliable nature. **1699** Temple *Hist. Eng.* 583 Tho' constant to his Ends, yet appliable to Occasions.

2. Capable of being applied. (See Apply I–10.)

c1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII.* (1878) 51 This case is not appliable against our case. **1586** Webbe *Eng. Poetrie* (1870) 59 Dytties applyable to euery tune that may be sung or sayd. **1624** Sanderson *Serm.* Ad. Mag. ii. (1674) 104 Conceive the words as .. appliable to the Accuser. **1642** Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 16 Like the Shoomakers Last, that may bee applyable to any foot. **1679** Oates *Serm. St. Mich. Wood-St.*, The purchase of Christ .. should be appliable to man without any fraud or limitation.

3. Having relation, suitable, pertinent, applicable.

1555 *Fardle of Facions* II. xi. 239 [Mahomet] extolled him [Christe] to a more heigth then was appliable to the nature of man. *a1656* Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 29 How this advice .. was appliable or how it fitted the question .. belongs not to me to discuss. **1742** Bailey, *Appliable*, that may be applied, has relation to, or, is conformable to.

†**Appli'ableness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being compliant or docile; readiness, willingness; pliableness.

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 402/2 Hir maiestie might perceiue the appliablenesse of those hir people. *a1631* Donne *Select.* (1840) 76 The holy gentleness and appliableness, implied in that form of man [a minister of God].

†**Appli'ably,** *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] So as to be applied; applicably, suitably.

c1530 (*title*) The Dialogues of Creatures moralysed, applyably .. to euery mery and iocund Mater. **1665** R. Carpenter *Pragm. Jesuit* 27/2 An Ecliptick .. bow'd appliably to all our purposes.

†**Appli'al.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Apply *v.* + -al 2.] The action of applying, application.

1548 Geste *Pr. Masse* 98 The appliall of Christes merytes unto us.

Appliance (ăplai'ăns). [f. Apply *v.* + -ance.]

†**1.** Compliance, willing service; subservience.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. i. 116, I come to tender it, and my appliance With all bound humblenesse. **1603** — *Meas. for M.* III. i. 89 Too noble, to conserue a life In base appliances.

2. The action of putting to, administering, using, putting into practice; application.

1561 T. N[orton] *Calvin's Inst.*, It remaineth that by applyance all the same [benefits] may come to us. **1608** Shaks. *Per.* III. ii. 86 An Egyptian, had nine hours lien dead, By good appliance was recovered. **1831** Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. iii, The human soul .. could be acted-on through the muscular integument by the appliance of birch-rods. **1851** Longf. *Gold. Leg.* I. xx, Have you done this, by the appliance and aid of doctors? **1868** G. Macdonald *Eng. Antiphon* xviii. 264 He becomes either a man of appliance, a man of science, a mystic, or a poet.

3. A thing applied as means to an end; apparatus.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 20 With all appliances and meanes to boote. **1613** — *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 124 Aske God for Temp'rance; that's th' appliance onely which your disease requires. **1861** Stanley *East. Ch.* ii. Introd. 60 All the appliances of antiquarian and artistic knowledge. **1876** Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* II. viii. 231 To avail themselves of improved mechanical appliances.

Appliancy (ăplai'ănsi). *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ancy.] The quality of accommodating one's self; adaptability, pliancy.

1836 I. Taylor *Phys. The. Another Life* (1857) 91 When the same mind comes to be lodged in a body that has more appliancy, and a higher finish.

†**Appli'ant,** *a. Obs.* [a. OFr. *apliant*, pr. pple. of *aplier*: see Apply *v.* and -ant.] Const. *to.*

1. Applying or inclining the mind; favourably inclined, docile, pliant; diligent.

1413 Lydgate *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxx. (1483) 78 Theyr wylle was not aplyaunt to the counceyll of the .. peple that they had to gouerne. **1509** Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XL. xxxvii, Hym that is ryght well applyaunt For to here it. **1549** Latimer 7 *Serm.* (Arb.) 24 Pharao .. applyant unto the lustes of his owne herte. **1658** Lennard *Charron's Wisdom* III. xxxvi. § 3 That the soul may be alwaies .. appliant unto reason.

2. Applicable, pertinent *to. rare.*

1548 Geste *Pr. Masse* 99 Yt [which] I have spoken .. is .. appliaunt to the latter portion of the sayde supper.

Applicability (æ'plikăbi'liti). [f. next: see -bility. Cf. mod.Fr. *applicabilité*.] The quality of being applicable; capability of being fitly applied; pertinence.

1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 110 There is a continued suitableness and applicability to the Text of Moses all along. **1818** Hallam *Middle Ages* (1872) I. 480 The applicability of gunpowder to purposes of war. **1843** Pol. *Purl. Lett.* Wks. 1864 I. 274 If words derive any value from applicability. **1875** Whitney *Life Lang.* vii. 130 Multiplying the applicabilities, and so the usefulness, of its material.

Applicable (æ'plikăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *applicā-re* to apply + -able: cf. It. *applicabile* (Florio 1611) and mod.Fr. *applicable*. It has taken the place of the earlier Appliable in all its senses.]

†**1.** Well-disposed, pliable; = Appliable 1. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. ii. II. (1859) 208 Leo the third .. having the king of the Francons .. very applicable to his mind. *a1674* Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. I. 6 The habit and temper of men's minds being .. very applicable to the Publick ends.

2. Capable of being applied; having reference. (See Apply *v.* 1–11.)

1660 R. Coke *Just. Vind.* 23 Art .. as it is applicable to some material subject cannot be taught without experience. **1678** Hobbes *Decam. Phys.* viii. 97 Your Argument ought to be applicable to the weighing of Bodies in a pair of Scales. **1825** McCulloch *Pol. Econ.* II. § 2. 115 That portion of the produce of industry extrinsic to man, which may be made applicable to his support.

3. Fit or suitable for its purpose, appropriate.

1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* iv. 117 The applicable quality of the worship and polity which he consigned to his followers. **1851** *Art Jrnl. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 76/2 The few waterleaves which adorn it .. being applicable and unobtrusive.

A'pplicableness. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being applicable; = Applicability.

1661 Boyle *Style H. Script.* 251 A greater Familiarity with .. the sense and the applicableness of Scripture. **1819** Foster *Evils Pop. Ignor.* 224 The soul .. acquiring an unwonted applicableness of its faculties to thought.

Applicably (æ'plikăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] In applicable manner; so as to be applied.

1755 in Johnson; and in mod. Dicts.

A'pplicancy (æ'plikănsi). *rare.* [See next and -ancy.] The state or quality of applying.

1859 in Worcester.

Applicant (æ'plikănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *ap-*

plicānt-em, pr. pple. of *applicāre*: see APPLY *v.* and -ANT. Cf. mod.Fr. *appliquant*.]

A. *adj.* †**1.** Pliant, docile. *Obs. rare.*

2. Applying, making request. *rare.*

B. *sb.* One who applies or makes request.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 429 Mans mynd ys applicant, as I lyst to ordeyne. 1818 in Todd. 1821 *Min. Gen. Assembly Presb. Ch. U.S.A.* 23 Applicants from other denominations. 1836 H. Taylor *Statesm.* xxix. 218 To give it such a repulse as shall mortify and expose the party applicant. 1856 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* xxxii. III. 502 Doling gratuitous alms to every poor or lazy applicant.

Applicate (æ·plikēt, -ĕt), *ppl. a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *applicāt-us* closely adapted, pa. pple. of *applicāre* to APPLY.] **A.** *adj.*

†**1.** Closely adapted, suited, conformed. *Obs.*

1534 Whittinton *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 45 The agylite of the mynde is to be approbate and alowed, and [=if] such is applycate to nature.

†**2.** Inclined or directed towards. *Obs.*

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 87 Planets .. applicate, refluent, &c. of the celestiall houses.

3. Put to practical use; applied, concrete.

1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.* s.v., Applicate Number = concrete. 1838 I. Taylor *Home Educ.* 318 The applicate and the mixed sciences. 1855 — *Restor. Belief* 6 The physical sciences both abstract and applicate.

B. *sb.* **1.** In Conic Sections: An or linate.

1706 Phillips, *Applicate*, a Right-line, otherwise called the *Ordinate* or *Semi-ordinate* in a Conick Section. 1796 in Hutton *Math. Dict.*

2. An applied department; an application. See A 3.

1855 I. Taylor *Restor. B.* 99 Geometry and its applicates.

†**A·pplicate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *applicāt-* ppl. stem of *applicā-re* to APPLY. The pa. pple. was at first also *applicate*: cf. prec.] By-form of APPLY.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* III. iii. (1557) 146 He wolde .. folyshely applycat himselfe to the nature of creatures unreasonable. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, Howe ought the bolsters to be applicate? Somtyme they be layde to drye, somtyme they ought to be moysted. 1563 *Homilies* II. xv. I. (1859) 444 To applicate his merits unto thyself. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 479 The act of faith is applicated to the object according to the nature of it.

Application (æplikē·ʃən). Also 5 7 apply-. [a. Fr. *application*, *-acion* (14th c.), ad. L. *applicātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *applicāre* to APPLY.] The action of applying; the thing applied. Cf. the senses of APPLY.

1. The action of putting a thing to another, of bringing into material or effective contact.

1632 Sanderson 12 *Serm.* 278 The fit applycation of the one to the other. 1683 Ray *Corr.* (1848) 131 By the application of a lighted candle. 1854 Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 333 The application of .. heat to the bulb. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 218 The place of application of a force.

b. *esp.* in *Geom.* (Cf. APPLY 1 b.)

1727 51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Application* also signifies the fitting or applying of one quantity to another, whose areas, but not figures, are the same.

2. The putting on or administration of a medicament; the remedial means so applied.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. ii. 74 The rest haue worne me out With seuerall applications. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 287 Application Of Medicines to th' Imagination. 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.*, The application of a vesicatory to the neck. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Observ.* 131, I began again to try some medicated applications. 1881 *Girls' Own P.* 4 June 571 Rheumatic pains..cured by the application..of spirits of camphor.

3. The bringing of any thing to bear practically upon or affect another. *spec.* in *Theol.* in reference to 'the redemption purchased by Christ.'

1647 *Assembly's Shorter Catech.* 2 The effectual application of it to us by his Holy Spirit. 1656 Bramhall *Replic.* ii. 99 The holy Eucharist is .. an application of the all-sufficient propitiatory Sacrifice of the Crosse. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., It is by this application of the merits of Christ, that we are to be justified. 1859 Mill *Lbty.* ii. 53 A sufficient application of legal penalties.

4. The putting of any thing to a use or purpose; employment, specific use.

1538 Starkey *England* 8 Wythout applycatyon of hyt to any use or profyt of other. 1737 Waterland *Eucharist* 124 They are .. no more common Bread and Wine (at least not during this their sacred Application). 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 87 The application which is made of the loadstone to navigation. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Brooke F.* v. 68 The application of labour and capital.

b. The employment of a word to express an idea.

1788 Reid *Act. Powers* i. ii. 517 Instances of the application of active verbs to things which we now believe not to be active.

5. The bringing of a law or theory, or of a general or figurative statement, to hear upon a particular case, or upon matters of practice generally; the practical lesson or 'moral' of a fable.

1493 *Petronylla* (Pynson) 129 Make of this mater an applicacion. 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* Ded., Application is now growne a trade with many; and there are that professe to haue a key for the decyphering of euery thing. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 143 The application of the Law to the present case. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. vii. 349 A fable or a parable, related without any application or moral. 1769 *Lett. Junius* i. 10 The facts .. are too notorious to require an application. 1853 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. xvi. 190 Christian applications which flow out of this exposition. 1882 A. Macfarlane *Consanguin.* 2, I wish to present the method, and some applications.

b. The quality or capacity of being thus practically used; relevancy, valid reference.

1842 H. Rogers *Introd. Burke's Wks.* 85 Matter which .. is of universal application. 1854 Faraday *Exp. Res.* Iv. 473 It has not that generality of application which can make it of any value. *Mod.* This has no application to present circumstances.

6. The action of applying one's self closely *to* a task; assiduous effort, attention, diligence.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xx. § 12 The tenderness and want of application in some of the most ancient philosophers. 1693 *Mem. Count Teckely* III. 84 They had lately block'd up the Place with more Application than ever. 1717 Pope *Let. to Blount* Wks. 1737 VI. 58, I am obliged .. to give up my whole application to Homer. 1779 J. Moore *View Soc.* II. 153 Some application to other studies. 1823 Lamb *Elia* II. xxiii, Application for ever so short a time kills me.

b. *elipt.* The object of assiduous attention.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* IV. iv. 182 He made it his sole application to gain their affections.

†**7.** Self-adaptation, compliance, deference, obsequiousness. *Obs. rare.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 10 Not that I can tax or condemn the..application of learned men to men in fortune. *Ibid.*, The like applications and stooping to points of necessity.

8. *Astr.* The action of approaching. ? *Obs.*

1594 J. Davis *Seamans Secr.* 1607) 6 The quantitie of the Moone's sepuration and application to and from the Sunne. 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* xix. 108 Application is when two Planets are drawing neere together. 1819 J. Wilson *Dict. Astrol.* 10 Application is stronger than Separation, either for good or evil.

9. The action of making an appeal (*obs.*), request, or petition *to* a person; the appeal or request so made.

1647 Cottrell *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 8 With pride .. slighting the applications of strangers. 1680 Burnet *Rochester* (1692) 50 Frequent applications to God in prayer. *a* 1718 Penn *Life* Wks. 1726 I. 74, I have not chosen this Way of Application [by Letter]. 1808 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* IV. 63 In answer to various applications which have been made to me. 1883 *Law Rep., Queen's B.* 592 An application was made on behalf of the prosecutor for a remand.

10. A kind of needlework; appliqué.

1861 Sala *Tw. round Clock* 191 Cobweb collars .. worked in Guipure, or crochet, or application.

†**Applica·tioner.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who makes an application or appeal.

1710 4 *Lett. Friend in N. Brit.* iv. 28 Papists or Non-jurors, Applicationers, or Addressors. 1710 *Managers' Pro & Con* 77 Some Remedy .. against Applicationers and Occasional Abjurors.

Applicative (æ·plikētiv, -ĕtiv), *a.* [f. L. *applicāt-* (see APPLICATE) + -IVE: cf. Fr. *applicatif*.] Having the attribute of application.

1. Characterized by being put into actual or effective contact with anything.

1680 Morden *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 280 All Measures .. are either Applicative or Receptive. The smallest Applicative Measure is a Barley corn. 1723 W. Mather *Yng. Man's Comp.* (1727) 196 Applicative Measures, or Things measured outwardly. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* II. 289 We wring from our souls their applicative strength, And bend to the cord the strong bow of our ken.

2. Of or pertaining to putting into practice; practical.

1638 *Penit. Conf.* viii. (1657) 226 The Priest .. absolveth from sin, 1. applicative, 2. and dispositive. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Matt. xxvi. 75 The remembrance of Christ's words, was an applicative and feeling remembrance of them. 1862 in *Lond. Rev.* 23 Aug. 170 His genius is wholly applicative, for he invents nothing.

†**3.** Relative; practical as opposed to *formal*.

1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* I. § 15 II. 64, I did not mean Succession in that proper and formal sense, but only a virtual, applicative or relative Succession.

A·pplicatively, *adv. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] By way of application; practically.

1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* I. § 15 II. 62 [Not] properly and formally, but only virtually and applicatively.

Applicator (æ·plikētəɹ). *rare.* [a. L. **applicātor*, n. of agent f. *applicāre* to APPLY.] He who (*obs.*) or that which applies; *spec.* an instrument for medical application.

1659 Gauden *Tears of Ch.* 494 (D.) Such quacking applications and applicators as are no way apt for the work. 1876 Bartholow *Mat. Med.* (1879) 217 The solid caustic may be quickly brushed over the mucous membrane, or a concentrated solution may be applied with a suitable 'applicator.'

†**A·pplicato·rily,** *adv. Obs.* [f. next + -LY 2.] By way of application; cf. APPLICATION 3.

1625 Br. Mountagu *App. Cæsar* 194 (T.) Faith is .. said to justify .. instrumentally or applicatorily. 1658 Baxter *Saving Faith* § 5. 33 To be applicatorily my Saviour in particular.

Applicatory (æ·plikătəɹi), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *applicāt-* (see APPLICATE) + -ORY.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the property of applying (a thing to effective or practical use).

c 1540 Coverdale *Christ's Cross* v. Wks. II. 249 A sacrifice .. not only applicatory, but also propitiatory, because it applieth the propitiatory sacrifice of Christ. *a* 1631 Donne *Select.* (1840) 190, I may perish without I have this applicatory faith. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. 112 Revelations .. not explicatory or applicatory of Scripture. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T., Rom.*, Pref., The applicatory or practical part of this epistle. 1853 Lynch *Self-Impr.* vi. 152 Some other supplementary remark of an exhortative and applicatory kind.

†**2.** Proper to be applied, applicable.

1649 Blith *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 33 The remedies being equally applicatory to both.

†**3.** Making application, appeal, or request. *Obs.*

1653 Baxter *Chr. Concord* 4 We speak of Ministers Applicatory. 1673 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* II. (1674) 233 Applicatory discourses.

†**B.** *sb.* A means of applying to practical use.

1660 Jer. Taylor *Worthy Communn.* i. § 4. 71 Faith is the inward applicatory. *a* 1667 — *Serm.* III. ii. (R.) All these being practical .. need no other applicatory but a plain exhortation.

†**A·pplicature.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -URE.] = APPLICATION 4.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 59 Whether those principles .. true in astronomie be of a right applicature in astrologie?

Applied (ăplə·id), *ppl. a.* [f. APPLY *v.* + -ED.]

†**1.** Folded. *Obs. rare.*

c 1500 *To serve a Lord* in *Babees Bk.* 367 The boteler .. shall brynge forthe clenly dressed and fayre applyed Tabill-clothis. *Ibid.* 372 A longe towaile applyed dowble.

2. Put to practical use; practical, as distinguished from *abstract* or *theoretical*.

1656 *Artif. Beauty* (1662) 216 In their applied sense or meaning. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xxxv. 379 The applied sciences. 1806 Abp. Thomson *Laws of Th.* Introd. 5 Applied logic (as distinguished from pure).

†**Appli·edly,** *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] By or in practical application.

1625 Br. Mountagu *App. Cæsar* 267 (T.) Such acts as bee of themselves, or appliedly, acts of religion and piety.

Applier (ăplə·iəɹ). [f. APPLY *v.* + -ER 1.] He who, or that which, applies.

1565 Calfhill *Answ. Treat. Cross* (1846) 200 Either the collector of this tale was a liar, or you a fond applier. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 423 The immediate .. appiyer of the new-birth vnto the conscience. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 67 Such false Applyers and Censurers are too busy abroad. 1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 379 The .. first applier [of gas light]. 1865 Owen in *Reader* 429/3 The applier of the term.

Appliment, variant of APPLYMENT.

Appling (æ·pliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. APPLE *v.* + -ING 1.] The process of forming an apple or similar growth.

1750 W. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* I. ii. 104 Prevent their [seedling potatoes] appling or bottling. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 197 The appleing of the potatoe keeps the mould in continual motion.

†**Appli·que, appli·ke,** *v. Obs.* [a. later Fr. *applique-r*, ad. L. *applicāre*.] By-form of APPLY *v.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 430/3 He .. applykd on his waye and with ryght grete hoost arryued into egypte. 1558 Warde *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 8 b, Anye tender place of the bodye .. whereunto a man dare not applicque any strong or smartyng thyng.

‖**Appliqué** (aplī·ke), *sb.* [Fr., pa. pple. of *appliquer* (see prec.), used as sb.] Work applied to or laid on another material; *spec.* A trimming cut out in outline and laid on another surface. Also in metal work; and *fig.* Hence **appliquéd.**

1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1859) II. 198 Like all rapid inlayers, the appliqué did not fit to his [Voltaire's] work. 1880 *Birm. Weekly Post* 1/5 A new sort of work at the art schools ..is appliqué, on satin or velvet. 1881 *New York Art Intercb.* 27 Oct. 93/1 Bands of contrasting materials are frequently appliquéd with fancy stitches. 1883 *Standard* 26 June 3/3 Appliqué, cut from cambric, and laid on net by means of point stitches.

Applot (ăplɒt), *v.* [f. PLOT, apparently after *lot*, *allot*.] To divide into plots or parts; to apportion.

1647 Jer. Taylor *Dissuasive* I. i. § 3 Rightly applotted according to every man's need. 1648 *Articles of Peace* xxvii. in *Milton's Wks.* 1738 I. 337 Power to applot, raise and levy Means with Indifferency and Equality. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* v. 95 Might not the Taxes be equally applotted. 1882 G. O. Trevelyan *Sp. in Parl.* 30 June, That any charge for additional constabulary shall be applotted rateably upon all rateable hereditaments.

Applotment (ăplɒtmĕnt). [f. APPLOT *v.* + -MENT.] Division into plots; apportionment.

1648 *Articles of Peace* xxvii, And for the Arrears of all former Applotments, Taxes, and other public Dues. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 629 Their Surveys and Applotments of Lands, between Neighbour and Neighbour. 1736 Carte *Ormonde* II. 61 To raise the money charged on them by way of applotment. 1882 Healy *Sp. in Parl.* 30 June, Premises.. unoccupied at the date of any such applotment.

Applo·tting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] = prec.

1648 *Articles of Peace* xxvii, The applotting, subdividing, and levying of the said Public Assessments.

†**Applu·mbature.** *Obs.*—[ad. med.L. *applumbātūra*, f. *applumbā-re* to apply lead to, solder, f. *ad* to + *plumbum* lead.] 'A joining or soldering with lead.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Apply (ăplə·i), *v.* Forms: 4–6 aplie, 5 aplye; 4–6 applie, 5–6 applye, 6–apply. [a. OFr. *aplie-r*:—L. *applicā-re*, f. *ap-* = *ad-* to + *plicā-re* to fold. Cf. APPLIQUE, a. later Fr. *appliquer*.]

I. To put a thing into practical contact with another.

1. *trans.* To bring into, or place in, more or less prolonged contact, or effective proximity; to put close *to*; *e.g.* to *apply* a light, heat, a foot-rule *to*. Formerly said of bringing together men or things generally; also of fastening or sticking.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Sam.* xiv. 38 Aplieth hidir [1388 Brynge 3e hidur] alle the corners of the puple. 1388 — *Numb.* xvi. 5 He schal aplie to hym hooli men. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiii. (1495) 130 His [a frogges] tongue is aplied the mouth afore. 1530 Palsgr. 434/1, I applye one thyng

to another, *Je applicque*. Applye them togyther, and than you shall se there is a great difference. 1635 AUSTIN *Med.* 177 Thomas applyed Christ to himselfe by touching. 1718 POPE *Iliad* I. 769 Each to his lips applied the nectar'd urn. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 333 On applying heat to the retort. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Insects* i. 18 The head is applied against the breast.

b. *esp.* in *Geom.* To bring lines or figures into contact extending over some space or area.

1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. Ax. viii, The parts of the one being applyed to the parts of the other. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 12 A right line is said to be applied in a Circle, when the ends thereof fall upon the circumference. 1862 TODHUNTER *Euclid* I. iv, If the triangle ABC be applied to DEF so that the point A may be on D.

†**2.** *intr.* a. To come into contact, join itself, attain *to*. b. To be in contact, fit closely, adhere, stick *to*. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. iv. 161 Þe moeuynge of Þe resoun of mankynde ne may nat moeuen to, þat is to sein, applien, or ioygnen, to þe simplicite of Þe deuyne prescience. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. v. (1554) 169 a, Euery vyce to other doth applye. 1530 PALSGR. 434/2, I applye or cleave..as glue dothe to a tree or thynges that be glued, *Je adhers*. 1693 MOULEN in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 624 This Sand did apply to the Magnet. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 121 The manner in which it [the building] was to apply to the rock.

3. *trans.* To place (a plaster, unguent, or the like) in effective contact with the body; *hence*, to administer a remedy of any kind.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, Wherfore are horse leaches applyed? 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 459 Apply the iuyce to any wound. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 450 Ile apply [to] your eie gentle louer, remedy. 1747 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 93 The most speedy Remedy, which.. is not in our Power to Apply. 1806–31 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 45 Such palliatives as it is fully in his..power to apply. *Mod.* Apply a mustard plaster to the chest.

4. *fig.* and *transf.* To administer *to*, to bring (a thing) to bear upon, in order to produce an effect.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 32 To Guyon.. Their pleasaunt tunes they sweetly thus applyde. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 5, I..can only apply vnto you the outward sign of baptism. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 289 To apply comfort to him who is not..ready for it. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 502 They applied coercion to the English resident.

5. To put *to* a special use or purpose; to devote, appropriate *to*.

c 1460 LYDG. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 157 The best morsell..Hole to thiself alway do not applye. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 44 Pondage and Tonnage..owght to be applyyd only to the kepyng of the See. 1667–8 MARVELL *Corr.* 87 Wks. 1872–5 II. 234 The Poll money hath likewise been applyd to the use of the warre. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 146 Having procured a carpenter to be applied to that purpose. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* v. v. § 1 The act of directing industry to a particular employment is described by the phrase 'applying capital' to the employment.

6. To put to use; to employ, spend, dispose of.

1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 276 Whether ony executor..applye or appropir ony thing of the goodis of the deed man. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C., [He] hadde applied the moste parte of his lyfe in warre. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 485 ₱ 2 Knife or a pistol, if he finds stomach to apply them. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* ii. 28 They know how to apply their labour.

7. To make use of (a word) in special reference *to*, or to describe or characterize (a thing).

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 121*b*/2 *Regardant*..is..only applyed to a villeine. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. x. (R.) He that applied the words..to ideas different to those to which the common use applies them. 1877 LYTTELL *Laudm.* I. i. 17 The word *fell* is applied to rocky heights, peaks, and cliffs.

8. To bring (a law, rule, test, principle, etc.) into contact with facts, to bring to bear practically, to put into practical operation. (Cf. to apply a foot-rule to a wall, a test to a mineral, a principle to actions.)

1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 293 These precepts..must bee applyed particularly to every man's owne estate. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 35 The Difficulty is, how to apply this Rule. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 125 The principles which our understandings are to apply. 1859 *Ecce Homo* iv. 29 By applying practical tests.

9. To give (to a general, theoretical, or figurative statement) a specific reference *to* a particular instance; to use it as relative or suitable *to*.

c 1375 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* 1871 II. 394 Wordis..which semen best þus to be aplied. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 289 Which dyalogue I wolde applye vnto this noble prynces. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 325 The apostle repeated the words of the Psalmist, and then applied them. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1836) II. xi. ix. 82 To apply all this to the Bœotian writers. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* II. xi. 169, I leave you to apply the remark. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvii. 218 Two ways in which this deep truth applies itself.

10. *intr.* To have a practical bearing upon, a valid or suitable reference *to*.

1790 PALEY *Hor. Paul.* I. 3 This test applies to every supposition. 1851 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* 18 This observation applies to Saul's history. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 95 It will apply no less to our own case.

†**11.** *trans.* To connect with attributively or causally, to refer, ascribe. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 121 Unto this signe [i. e. Virgo] is Augst applied. 1530 PALSGR. 434/2, I applye or assyne the cause of a mater to a persone, *Jattribue*: I applye the cause herof to the malyce of Saturne. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 396 Thus Wit, like Faith, by each man is apply'd To one small sect, and all are damn'd beside.

†**12.** To connect with by association of similarity, compare, liken. *Obs.*

1588 MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* Biij, A marchant may be applied vnto Argus. 1661 TATHAM *Lond. Tri.* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 482 My woes may aptly be apply'd to theirs That lost their king.

II. To bring oneself into close practical contact with a pursuit.

13. To give or devote (any faculty) assiduously *to* some pursuit, or *to do* something.

c 1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 49 Of here beaute sumwhat too say I will applye my wittes all. 1530 PALSGR. 434/2, I applye or gyve my mynde to a thyng, *Je madonne*. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxxix. 12 That we maye applie oure hertes vnto wyssdome. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low Countr.* 200, I applyed my mind to consider..the physical reason of it. *c* 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 160 Apply your thoughts to religion. *Mod.* He does not apply his mind to his lessons.

14. *refl.* To set oneself closely *to* a task or *to do* something.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 34, I wyl fforthwith applye me therto. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 9 Applying him self to do good dedis. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 88 He and his accursed companions applied themselves wholly to myrth. 1631 MARKHAM *Way to Wealth* I. i. ii. (1668) 19 [He] stubbornly applyes himself to disobey you. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1 ₱ 3, I applied myself..to my Studies. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* 188 She..applied herself to her sister's relief. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 70 He could apply himself..to comprehend two such antipodal characters.

15. *intr.* in same sense: To attend assiduously (*to*).

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* iii. 1982 My lonndes to gyddyn I must a-plye. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 30 Let your remembrance apply to Banquo. 1740 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. lix. 167 The more you apply, the easier you will find your learning. 1774 HALLIFAX *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) Pref. 16 Those who apply to the study of the Common Law. 1817 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* LXXXIII. 492 He applied to English literature. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* (1857) 103, I found my pupil..disinclined to apply.

†**16.** *trans.* To devote one's energy to, to handle vigorously; to wield, practise. a. one's business, or any pursuit or activity. b. an implement or tool. *Obs.* and replaced by PLY.

? 1495 *Plumpton Corr.* 123 That the poor man for dread dare not apply his busines. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1834) III Quintius..repaired again to his plough and applied it diligently. 1549 LATIMER 7 *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 53 The[y] applye the world harde. 1555 *Fardle of Facions* II. i. 116 The mooste parte of the Sabeis apply husbandrye. 1577 HARRISON *England* I. II. i. 18 A notable spurre unto all..to applie their bookes. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 391 You shall apply him [the horse] at least three or foure times a day. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 402 That he might the more effectually apply his private devotions. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 264 The birds thir quire apply.

†**17.** To keep at (a person) *with* (something presented to his attention). *Obs.*; but see PLY.

1559 *Myrr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* xxii. 1 [They] applyed the Parliament with billes. 1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 243 [If she] busily applie him with sweete and flattering speeches. 1594 WILLOBIE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 10 Apply her still with dyvers thinges.

III. To bend, conform, or adapt *to*.

18. *trans.* To bend (the mind or oneself). *refl.* To comply, conform, be subservient *to*. *Obs.*

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xxxvi. 40 As he wylle that shal be done, we shal applye vs fully withoute ayenseynge. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1570) 18 Priamus his minde would not apply To the counsayle of Cassandra. 1533 *Anne Boleyn's Fort.* in Furnivall *MS. Ball.* I. 406 Wholy applyinge himselfe to the Kings humour. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 8/1 Applying themselves unto the times, they were alwaies favourable to the strongest.

†**19.** *intr.* To comply, hearken, consent *to*. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Play Sacr.* 825 Onto our prayers thow hast applyed. 1494 FABYAN 4 The Scottes that neuer coude apply To kepe theyr Allegeaunce. *a* 1553 UDALL *Roister D.* IV. v, To bee his wife I ne graunt nor apply. 1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 88/2 If she would applie to his request, she should be..set at libertie.

†**20.** *refl.* To adapt or suit oneself *to*, to suit. *Obs.*

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apoc.* 3 God applieth himselfe not a little vnto our affections. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 7 They fail sometimes in applying themselves to particular persons.

†**21.** *intr.* (as in prec.) *Obs.*

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxiii. 296 At manere of delicasye That to ony mannes wyt may applye. *Ibid.* xxvii. 141 Wenges that lyhtly wolde folde And aplyen to his flyht. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 247 Would it apply well to the vehemency of your affection that I should, etc. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxii. § 3 The precedent state or disposition, unto which we do apply.

IV. To bend or direct a ship, one's course, oneself, one's words *to*. (Cf. L. *applicare* (*navem*), and ACCOST, ADDRESS.)

†**22.** *trans.* To bring (a ship) to land; to direct or steer (a ship, her course, one's course, etc). *Obs.*

1576 SIR T. SMITH in Wright's *Lett. Q. Eliz.* (1838) II. 33 To whether haven I shall applie my ship. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. iv. 21 To whom his course he hastily applide. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. i. (1772) I. 19 To a grove at hand her steps applide.

†**23.** *refl.* To direct oneself, make one's way (by ship or otherwise) *to*. *Obs.*

c 1450 LONELICH *Graal* II. 133 To theke contre he wolde don hem aplye. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Observ.* (1651) 45 Light things apply themselves upwards.

†**24.** *intr.* a. To land, arrive. b. To steer, proceed, betake oneself, go. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* III. 42 The oost appliede, *or londide*, at the coostis of hem. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxi. 41 This schip to þe rocke gan aplye. 1545 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 816 With the nexte fludde..we entend tapplye towardes Dover. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 89. 146 A Woman taken sick of a violent Fever..presently applied to her Bed. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 99 [He] then lets it go again, so that it swiftly applies to its first position. 1759 MARTIN *Nat. Hist.* I. 17 In such prodigious shoals do the Pilchards apply to the Cornish Coasts. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 10 Planets preceding apply to those that follow.

†**25.** *trans.* To go to, visit. *Obs. rare.*

1596 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 61 (N.) He applied each place so fast.

†**26.** *trans.* To address or direct (words) to. *Obs.* [Cf. 1596 in 4.] 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 172 God at last To Satan, first in sin, his doom apply'd, Though in mysterious terms. *a* 1744 POPE (J.) Sacred vows and mystic song apply'd To grisly Pluto.

†**27.** *refl. To apply oneself*: in same sense as next. *Obs.*

1650 T. B. *Worcester's Apophth.* 22, I spied a young man..I applyed myself to him. 1691 T. H[ALE] *New Invent.* 53 Howard and Company further applyed themselves to..the Admiralty in their humble Memorial. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 117 ₱ 3 An old Woman applied herself to me for my Charity. 1743 M. TOMLINSON *Prot. Birthr.* 18 Apply ourselves to Persons of Learning and Integrity.

†**28.** *intr.* with *to*. a. To appeal to, address (*obs.*). b. To address oneself for information or aid, to have recourse, make application to. (Also *pass.* e.g. I have been applied to for a certificate.)

c 1642 ROGERS (J.) God knows every faculty and passion, and in what manner they can be most successfully applied to. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 13 Those who apply to Men's Fancies and Humours. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. II. 121 The French king..applied to the parliament of Scotland. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. 163 He applied only to their honour, as gentlemen, for protection. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 48 His temples were applied to as oracular. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 262 On applying to the bridle..we found that the chain was dragging upon the rocks. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xii. 98 A friend..to whom she resolved to apply in her distress. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 81 Exiles, who had come..to apply for succour.

†**Apply**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. Ply, trim, state.

a 1600 *Sir Egeir* 43 (JAM.) They found him in a good apply Both hay and corn and bread him by.

2. Application.

1657 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 71 For the apply will be to Sharp. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* mdcliv/3 We envy much their more early Apply.

Applying (ăplə·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. APPLY *v.* + -ING¹.] Application. (But now mostly gerundial.)

1. A putting into practical contact, into practice, into relation with specific cases.

1538 STARKEY *England* 171 In the applying of the ground to the plowgh. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 451 Being, by the powerfull applying of the word, convicted of sin. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 95 Proportionable applyings of all orderly and prudential means for union.

2. Assiduous practice or attention; plying.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Clerks Possess.* XXX. Wks. 1880, 134 To triste more in special preynge & appliynge of synful men. 1541 HYRDE *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Bvij, The applying of their worke is hosted of. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 302 Continuall applying brings learning, and the credit of a schoole.

†**Apply·ingly,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *applying* pr. pple. + -LY².] With application; assiduously.

1648 SANDERSON 21 *Serm.* Ad. Aul. xvi. (1673) 236 Let us all..applyingly consider whether it can be reasonable.

Applyke, var. APPLIQUE, obs. by-form of APPLY *v.*

†**Apply·ment.** *Obs.* Also **appliment.** [f. APPLY *v.* + -MENT; cf. *employment*.] = APPLICATION, APPLIANCE.

1604 J. WEBSTER *Induct. Marston's Malcont.* Wks. (1857) 326 They will wrest the doings of any man to their own base and malicious appliments. 1615 CATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 67 Without any medicine, scowring, or other inward appliments. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 2 An inconsiderate applyment of themselves to another's will.

‖ **Appoggiatura** (appŏddʒătū·ră). *Mus.* [It., f. *appoggiare* to lean upon, rest. Cf. APPUI.] A grace-note or passing tone prefixed as a support to an essential note of a melody. Also *transf.* A prop, a point of support.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Appoggiatura* is commonly marked by a smaller kind of note. 1833 COLERIDGE *Table T.* 289 In the latter [Nonnus, Tryphiodorus]..All the *appoggiaturas* of time are lost. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* xviii. 206 Accented auxiliary notes are usually called *appoggiaturas*, as they are supposed to be a kind of buttress or leaning support to the note before which they are placed.

Appoint (ăpoi·nt), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **apoint**(e, **apoynt**(e, 4–7 **appoynt**(e, 5 **ap(p)unct, appoynct, apoinct,** 5– **appoint.** *Aphet.* 5–7 **point.** [a. OFr. *apointe-r, -ier*, f. *à point* to the point, into condition: see POINT. Sometimes refashioned after med.L. *appunctāre*, whence also some of the senses were taken. The chief senses were already developed in OF., and did not appear in logical order in Eng.]

I. To come, or bring matters, to a point; agree, arrange, settle.

†**1.** *intr.* (and *pass.*) usually with *inf.* or *subord. cl.*: To come to a point about a matter in discussion, to agree, settle, arrange definitely. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 405 Apoyntedyn ful warly..how ferre they wold procede. 1462 *Paston Lett.* 461 II. 115

Sir John Fastolff and your seid besecher comenauntyd and apointed be writyng for the seid mater. 1488 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 93 (Jam.) It is apunctit and accordit. 1528 More *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 282/1 Theyr intent and purpose that they appoynt vpon. 1604 Sir W. Cope in *Shaks. C. Praise* 62 Thys ys apointed to be playd to Morowe night. 1660 *Hist. Indep.* IV. 50 They appointed to sell ten brace of Buckes.

b. To make an appointment. *arch.* (This and the two following senses were evidently influenced by the earlier II. 7.)

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XXIX, At xi. of the clocke, in the nyght .. They did appoynt for to fulfyll this worke. 1711 Budgell *Spect.* No. 77 ¶ 9 The very place where he had appointed to be. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. 199 Gentlemen, who had appointed to meet him at .. Berlin.

2. *trans.* To fix by arrangement the time or place of (a meeting); to arrange. *arch.*

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 102 Appoint the meeting, Even at his father's house. 1633 Heywood *Eng. Trav.* III. Wks. IV. 54 Heere all the Countrey Gentlemen Appoint A friendly meeting.

3. *trans.* To make an appointment for a meeting with (a person). (Cf. *disappoint*, to break an appointment with.)

1528 Gardiner in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. l. 99 Appointing us to the repair again the next day. 1601 Manningham in *Shaks. C. Praise* 45 Shee appointed him to come that night. 1728 Gay *Beggar's Op.* II. x, I appointed him at this hour. 1797 W. Taylor in *Month. Rev.* XXIII. 582 She then appoints him deceptiously in the bath house.

†**4.** *trans.* To bring to a point, settle, decide (a thing disputed). *Obs. rare.*

a 1619 Donne *Biathan.* (1644) 79 Almost all the points controverted .. may be decided and appointed by it [this law].

†**5.** *refl.* and *pass.* To bring oneself to the point or resolution; to make up one's mind, resolve, determine. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 351 He at the last appointed him on on. *Ibid.* 372 He was appointed [*v.r.* apoynted, -ointed] ther he wold abyde. 1513 More *Rich. III*, Wks. 54/1 Yf you appoint your selfe to tary here. 1550 Crowley *Wale to Wealth* 273 Apointe thy selfe therfore to beare it.

6. *intr.* To determine, resolve, purpose. *arch.*

c 1440 *Generyd.* 2120 Of euery ward to make a capteyn Ffirst he appoynted in especiall. 1529 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1214/2 And appointe in his heart .. that .. he would rather dye than forsake ye faith. 1611 Bible 2 *Sam.* xvii. 14 The Lord had appointed to defeate the good counsell of Ahithophel. 1722 De Foe *Hist. Plague* 11 To appoint to go away.

II. To determine authoritatively, prescribe, decree, ordain.

7. *trans.* To determine authoritatively, prescribe, fix (a time, *later* a place) for any act.

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 67 He wolde his time kepe As he, whiche hath his houre apointed. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 190 We will .. appoint them a place of meeting. 1625 Bacon *Ess.* (Arb.) 576 Pointing days for pitched fields. 1722 De Foe *Moll. Fl.* (1840) 317 The time appointed for execution.

8. To ordain authoritatively, prescribe, establish, fix: **a.** *that* it shall be; **b.** a thing.

1538 Starkey *England* 53 Thus hyt was .. appoyntyd by wysdome and pollycy, that ever .. they schold be [so] gouernyd. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xxx. 28 And he said, Appoint me thy wages, and I will giue it. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 74 Why .. tooke he vpon him .. t'appoint Who should attend on him? 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. x, Strangely .. it is appointed that Sound .. should be the most continuing of all things. 1850 M'Cosh *Div. Govt.* II. i. (1874) 139 The laws .. are appointed by God.

†**9.** To decree, assign, or grant, authoritatively or formally (a thing *to* a person). *Obs.*

1494 Fabyan I. iv. 11 He beset or apoynted to hym the Countre of Walys. 1540 *Househ. Ord.* 211 That there be one chamber appointed for two Masters of the household. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* IV. i. 30, I do appoint him store of Prouender. 1764 Priestley *Ess. Educ.* in *Lect. Hist.* 28 Let him appoint rewards to those who shall handle the subject in the most judicious manner.

10. *Law.* To declare, in exercise of an authority conferred for that purpose, the destination of specific property. Cf. Appointment 7.

1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* iv. § 1 Uses and intents .. for whiche they were given, limited, assigned, or appointed. 1874 Davidson *Concise Preced.* 310 A power to appoint to 'issue' includes all issue, however remote. 1883 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 2/1 He should not allow any power to the wife to appoint by will in favour of the husband.

11. To ordain, destine, devote (a person or thing) **a.** *to* or *for* a fate or purpose. *arch.*

1526 Tindale 1 *Thess.* v. 9 God hath not apoynted us unto wrath [so in 1611 and 1881 *Revised*]. 1605 Rowlands *Hell's Br. Loose* 47 To their deserued deaths they are appoynted. 1625 Bacon *Ess.* (Arb.) 550 If you doe not point any of the lower roomes for a dining place of seruants. 1712 Budgell *Spect.* No. 404 ¶ 1 The Creator .. has appointed every thing to a certain Use.

b. *to do* or *suffer something.* *arch.*

1496 Lo. Bothwell in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 12 I. 23 He has na wach bot ye kings, apoinctit to be about him. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xxvii. 2 A ship .. apoynted to sayle by the costes off Asia. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xliv. 22 As shepe apoynted to be slayne. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 426 [They] do appoynt the Patient to lie long vpon his backe. 1722 De Foe *Moll. Fl.* (1840) 310 Next day I was appointed to be tried. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. 410 Assistance, which nature .. appoints them to afford.

12. To ordain or nominate a person **a.** *to* an office, or *to perform* functions.

1557 *Ord. Hospitalls* D v, The Clerke .. is appointed to many Receipts and Payments. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 50 ¶ 4 The Queen of the Country appointed two Men to attend us. 1859 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxii. 4 The Roman citizens appointed to all the higher magistracies.

b. with *complement*: (*for* obs.) *to be* an official.

1611 Bible 2 *Sam.* vi. 21 To appoint me ruler ouer the people of the Lord. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xl. 253 He appointed Joshua for the Generall of their Army. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scott.* I. II. 117 Bonot was appointed governor of Orkney. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.*, Cranmer was appointed to be her confessor.

d. *simply.*

1526 Tindale *Luke* x. 1 The Lorde apoynted other seventie also. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 808 Vengeance is his, or whose he sole appoints. *Mod.* Who appointed you, then?

13. To ordain, set up, nominate, establish (an officer; and in *Law* a trustee, guardian, etc.).

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 110 A cheffe Ruler .. chosyn and appointyd by the Kyng. 1529 *Petit.* § 6 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. 194 The said prelates .. appointed .. appraysers, and other ministers for the approbation of Testaments. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 1 ¶ 9 We have appointed a Committee. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 462 This he may do [choose his own guardian] unless one be appointed by the father. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* ix. 152 Henry deposed them all, and appointed their successor. 1883 F. Pollock *Land Laws* 61 The father was empowered to appoint persons of his own choice to be his children's guardians.

III. To put into proper state or condition. (Cf. Appoint *sb.* 2, and Fr. *en bon point.*)

†**14.** *trans.* To put in suitable order or condition; to prepare, make ready. *Obs.* in gen. sense.

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 151 Vet shuld he nought apoint his herte With jelousy. 1540 Hyrde *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) N viij, Appoint thy self, that thou maiest in such wise binde him unto thee with love. 1583 Stanyhurst *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 54 They brandish weapons sharp edgde, to slaghter apointed [L. *neci parata*]. 1615 Heywood *Four Prent.* I. Wks. II. 240 Prepare to meet them and appoint our powers.

15. *esp.* To equip completely, fit out, furnish; to accoutre. *Obs.* exc. in pa. pple.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xv. 55 Thus appoynted she mounted on horsebacke. 1526 Tindale *Luke* xvii. 8 Apoynt thy selfe and serve me. 1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, IV. ii, To see us there, appointed for our foes. 1660 Ingelo *Bentiv. & Urania* II. (1682) 193 Their several Lodgings, which were as well appointed as such a season would permit. 1770 Burke *Pres. Discont.* Wks. II. 288 The house of commons .. is miserably appointed for that service. 1823 Scott *Peveril* II. iv. 96 Thus appointed .. he was in readiness to depart.

IV. Isolated uses after Fr. and L.

†**16.** To put a stop or limit to. *Obs. rare.*

1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) F fiv, Great is that couetyse, whiche the shame of the worlde doth not repreue .. nor reason appoynt.

†**17.** To point to or at, to point out. *Obs.*

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. (920) A blazing sterne .. By a long tract appointing vs the way. 1554 Philpot *Examin. & Writ.* (1842) 113 He .. fetched Cyprian and appointed out these words in one of his Epistles. *a* 1556 Cranmer *Wks.* I. 10 As well as if you had appointed me with your finger.

†**18.** To assign or impute blame *to*; to stigmatize, arraign. *Obs. rare.*

a 1612 in *Harington's Nugæ Ant.* I. 48 (Halliw.) If anye of theise wants be in me, I beseeche your lordshipp appoint them to my extreme state. 1674 Milton *Samson* 373 Appoint not heavenly disposition, father. Nothing of all these evils hath befallen me But justly.

Appoint, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.; cf. Fr. *appoint*, 'somme qui fait le solde d'un compte;' Littré.]

†**1.** Agreement, settlement. *Obs.*

1555 *Fardle Facions* I. v. 77 When thei are ones fallen at appoynete, the bodye is delyuered. 1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 50 Let bothe those truthes and these truthes be beleved, and we shall be at appoinct.

†**2.** Array, equipment. *Obs.*

1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 62 Sir Charls Bloys doth aduance .. In best appoint that hath been seene in Fraunce.

3. Settlement *per appoint* (*Comm.*): Exact and independent settlement of a transaction, *i.e.* not by entering it in account, or by payments on account.

Mod. Each transaction will be settled per appoint.

Appointable (ăpoi·ntăb'l), *a.* ? *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb. + -able.] Capable of being, or proper to be, appointed.

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 696/2 The externe rytes and ceremonies be .. appointeable by superiours powers.

Appointed (ăpoi·ntĕd), *ppl.a.* [f. as prec. + -ed.]

1. Fixed by agreement; settled beforehand.

1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 275 Peter had his appointed hours of prayer. 1611 Bible *Judg.* xx. 38 There was an appointed signe. 1704 Rowe *Ulysses* IV. i. 1496 At this appointed Hour I wait her here. 1850 E. Warburton *Reg. Hastings* III. 4 At length he reached the appointed bridge.

2. Fixed by authority; ordained.

1535 Coverdale *Jer.* viii. 10 The Storke knoweth his apoynted tyme. 1611 Bible *Num.* ix. 2 Keepe the Passeouer at his appointed season. 1718 Pope *Iliad* III. 574 The appointed fine let Ilion justly pay. 1805 Southey *Madoc in Azt.* viii. Wks. V. 255 Her, who blessed among women, fed The Appointed at her breast. 1858 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. v. 75 Apportion to each its appointed penance.

3. With qualifying adv. (*well, ill,* etc.): Provided with requisites, fitted out, equipped.

1535 Coverdale *Jer.* vi. 22 Horses wel apointed to ye battel. 1662 More *Antid. Ath.* III. xv. (1712) 135 Ill-favoured and ill appointed Monsters. 1787 J. Barlow *Oration 4th July* 11 The bravest and best appointed armies. 1859 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xl. 18 A well-appointed road.

‖ **Appointé** (apwãnte), *a. Her.* [Fr., pa. pple. of *appointer.*]

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Appointee* is when two or more things are placed touching each other at the points or ends.

Appointee (ăpoi·ntī·). [f. Appoint *v.* + -ee, after F. *appointé.*]

1. a. *gen.* One who is appointed or nominated to an office. **b.** in *Law*, One in whose favour a power of appointment is executed: see Appointment 7.

1768 *Circular Mass. Repr.* (Webster) The commission authorizes them to make appointments, and pay the appointees. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxxii, The ordinary of courts grants administration to such appointee of the crown. 1829 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 40 The people's king flew back to his throne without a sword being drawn for the foreign appointee.

†**2.** *Mil.* [*appointé* in Cotgr.]

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl., Appointee*, a foot-soldier in the French army, etc., who for his long service .. receives pay above private sentinels. 1753 — *Cycl. Supp.*, These have been suppressed in France, except in the .. guards where forty *Appointees* are still retained to each company.

Appointer (ăpoi·ntəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er[1].] One who arranges a settlement or agreement (*obs.*), who ordains, or nominates. (See also Appointor.)

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. lxiii. 84 Foure sufficyent persons, to treat on some good way to acorde the parties .. These apoynters shuld mete in a lytell chapell. 1633 Ames *Fresh Suit* II. 210 Christ is the only teacher of his church, and appointer of all means whereby it should be taught. 1857 Toulm. Smith *Parish* 132 The Chief Constable .. is the appointer of all county constables.

Appointing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Appoint; appointment.

1520 Wingfield in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. I. 173 For the appointing of .. officers for the howse. 1529 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1199/2 In the shooting of this arowe of pryde, ther be diuers purposinges and apoyntinges. 1687 *Assur. Abbey Lands* 65 For want of appointing how particularly these Lands should be applyed.

Appointing, *ppl.a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That makes appointments.

1730 Swift *Panegyr. on Dean* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 142 Where appointing lovers rove.

Appointive (ăpoi·ntiv), *a. rare.* [f. Appoint *v.* + -ive, by form-assoc. with *inventive*, etc.] That is filled by appointment.

1881 Tourgee in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXXII. 314 Every appointive place in the Government except the cabinet.

Appointment (ăpoi·ntmĕnt). Also in 6 appunctuament; for other forms see Appoint *v.* [a. OF. *apointement*: see Appoint *v.* and -ment. In 15–16th c. often assimilated to med.L. *appunctā-, appunctuā-mentum.*]

†**1.** A pointing out, indication. *Obs. rare.*

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. Prol. 12, I haf stablit myne entent Now to mak here apoyntment Qwhen þe succession lynealle Endit.

†**2.** The action of agreeing, or coming to an arrangement; an agreement, pact, contract. *Obs.*

a 1440 *Paston Lett.* 25 I. 39 Accordyng to poyntment that ye made. 1461 *Ibid.* 408 II. 35 Without agrement or apoyntement taken. 1526 *Acts James V* (1814) 310 (Jam.) Ratifijs and appreuis the contract and appunctuament made. 1631 Quarles *Samson* in Farr's *S. P.* 128 The long stay Betwixt th' appointment and the mariage-day. 1745 De Foe *Eng. Tradesm.* I. xix. 182 The ordinary appointment of people to meet either at place or time.

†**3.** *spec.* The act of capitulating, or coming to terms with an opponent; terms of capitulation. *Obs.*

1494 Fabyan VI. clxxxi. 179 Delyuered ye cytie by appoyntement, that he with the people myght departe thens without bodely harme. 1521 Arnold *Chron.* (1811) Introd. 48 The Kynge .. lyed syege to the cyte of Torney, and wan it by poyntment. 1533 Bellendene *Livy* IV. 326 Sic appunctment as the victoure plesis to gif. 1603–5 Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1735) 240 They would have taken any reasonable Appointment.

4. *spec.* An agreement or arrangement for a meeting; engagement, assignation. (Cf. quot. 1745 in 2.)

c 1530 J. Heywood *Interlude* (1846) Introd. 40, I and ij or thre Of my frendes made an appoyntement .. That in a place we wolde sup together. 1583 Stanyhurst *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 67 With mee shee kept not apointment. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. i. 92 For missing your meetings and appointments. 1745 De Foe *Eng. Tradesm.* I. xix. 181 A promise or appointment for a further day. 1879 Reade *Drink*, I shall break an appointment.

†**5.** Resolution, purpose. *Obs.*

1529 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1199/2 The proude man himself hath no certain purpose or appointment. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. x. 8 Where their appointment we may best discover, And looke on their endeuor.

6. The action of ordaining or directing what is to be done; direction, decree, ordinance, dictation.

c 1440 *Generydes* 2100 These princes hadde vj thowsand knyghtes In ther poyntement. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 15 All things are done and disposed by his determination and appoyntment. 1583 Stanyhurst *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 27 By Gods forwarned apointement. 1651 *Father Sarpi* (1676) 96 Making one of his Writers read to him, or write at his appointment. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. i. 19 According to a natural order or appointment. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Tale of Tyne* IV. 67 The wind also failed, .. a more merciful appointment than if it had blown a great storm.

7. *Law.* The act of declaring the destination of any specific property, in exercise of an authority conferred for that purpose.

1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* iv. § 1 Such giftes, limitacions, assignements, and appoyntments. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 119 An appointment by tenant in tail of the lands entailed, to a charitable use. 1874 G. Farwell *Powers* 2 The ordinary

power of appointment among children in a marriage settlement where personalty is vested in trustees. 1876 Digby *Real Prop.* vii. § 2. 326 Powers of appointment, that is, conferring on a person a power of disposing of an interest in lands quite irrespective of the fact whether or not he has any interest in the land himself.

8. The action of nominating to, or placing in, an office; the office so given.

1658-9 Ln. Lambert in Burton *Diary* III. 333 By your appointment agree the Government. Then appoint officers. 1863 Cox *Inst. Eng. Govt.* II. iii. 342 The appointment of incompetent judges. *Ibid.* These appointments are made by the ministers of the Crown. 1868 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* 36 A poor baronet, hoping for an appointment. 1874 Davidson *Concise Preced.* 477 Appointment of new trustees of a will. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* I. i.i. 426 His appointment to the lucrative office of Joint Vice-Treasurer of Ireland.

9. Equipment, equipage, outfit, accoutrement, furniture, or any article thereof. Now usually *pl.*

1575 Laneham *Lett.* (1871) 48 Hiz honorz exquisit appointment of a beautifull garden. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 53 That from this Castles tatter'd Battlements Our faire Appointments may be well perus'd. 1658 Evelyn *Corr.* 8 Nov., To allow him [his son] an appointment so noble and considerable as does become his greatness. 1759-67 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* (1802) III. xxii. 335, I have not one appointment belonging to me which I set so much store by, as I do by these jack-boots. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry* xxiv. 402 Royal blazonry upon the appointments as well of his horse as of his own person.

†**10.** An allowance paid to any one, especially to a public officer. *Obs.*

1715 Burnet *Own Time* an. 1674 (R.) He had the appointments of an ambassador. 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Appointments differ from wages, in that the latter are fixed and ordinary . . , whereas appointments are annual gratifications granted by brevet for a time uncertain, and are paid out of the privy purse. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. i. ix. 51 The appointment of the stadt-holdership . . is one hundred thousand guilders. 1761 Smollett *Gil Blas* I. xvii. (1802) I. 109 His parents will turn thee away . . perhaps even without paying thee thy appointments.

Appointor (ăpoi·ntər). *Law.* [repr. aetual or possible ME. and AFr. *appointour*:—OF. *apointeor*: see Appoint and -or.] The form of Appointer used in a specific legal sense: The person who exercises a power of appointment.

1882 Jessel *Law Rep.* Ch. Div. XXI. 336 The parties to this deed intended that the appointor . . should be the judge of the period at which the portions should vest.

†**Appoi·se,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Ap- *pref.*1 + Poise *v.* See A- *pref.* 11. (Apparently unconnected with OFr. *apoiser, apeser* to weigh upon.)] To weigh or estimate by comparison.

a 1670 Hacket in Wolcott *Life* (1865) App. 173 We must believe without appoising the articles of our faith to the balance of reason.

†**Appo·pulate,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Ap- *pref.*1 + Populate *v.* Cf. It. *appopolare, -ato* (Florio 1598).] To people, render populous.

1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. 1424 The principall cities of the Turkish Empire are much appopulated with them.

†**Appo·rt,** *sb. Obs.* In 5–6 aport. [a. OF. *aport* action of bringing, what is brought, revenue (Cotgr.), f. *aporter*: see next, and Ap- *pref.*1]

1. Bearing, carriage, demeanour.

a 1423 James I *King's Q.* II. xxxi, In hir was ȝouth, beautee, with humble aport. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 19 b, The great Turke shall hastely abate his hye aport. 1606 B. Barnes *Offices* 18 This outward aport of their degrees and riches.

2. *pl.* Things brought; offerings; revenues; aids.

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. xviii. 106 Thyder [to helle] come all euylles and all the euyll apportes. 1530 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XIV. 372 Pensions, Portions, Apportes, Rentes.

†**Appo·rt,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *apporte-r*, f. OF. *aporter* :—L. *apportā-re*, f. *ap-* = *ad-* to + *portāre* to carry.]

1. *trans.* To bring, produce.

1590 R. Bruce *Serm. Sacram.* M iij a (Jam.) Quhat the resurrection and glorification apports to the hodie. 1604 T. Wright *Passions of Mind* v. § 4. 185 The evil or great dammages it apporteth.

2. *intr.* To arrive *at.* [Cf. Fr. *apporter* 'to arriue or approach neere to the hauen or shore' Cotgr.]

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 33 We apported at Iamayca.

†**Appo·rtable,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -able.] Capable of being brought forward, or produced.

1604 T. Wright *Pass. Mind* v. § 4. 273 All the reasons apportable to render the thing amiable.

†**Appo·rter.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. vb. + -er1.] An introducer, bringer in.

1678 Hale *Hist. Plac. Coronæ* xx. (T.) This makes only the apporters themselves . . traitors; not those who receive it at second hand.

Apportion (ăpō·ɔ·ɹʃən), *v.*; also 6 apporeion, 7 aportion. [a. OF. *apportionner, -cionner*, f. *à* to + *portionner*, f. *portion* portion, share.]

1. To assign (*to* any one) as his proper portion or share; to allot.

1587 Golding *De Mornay* xv. 241 Euery certeine Soule must needes be apportioned and appointed to some one certeine body. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Worthy Communn.* i. § 11. 17 What reward God please to apportion to it. 1824-8 Landor *Imag. Conv.* (1846) 52 The first duty of a legislator is to apportion penalties. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* vii. 25 His guardians had apportioned to him an allowance . . adequate to his position.

2. To assign in proper portions or shares; to divide and assign proportionally; to portion out, to share.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 46 a, The rent service . . shalbee apportioned after the value of the land. 1703 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 111 The Matter in competition is often Indivisible. An Office, or a Mistress, can't be Apportion'd out like a Common. 1778 G. Morris in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 131 A contribution . . to be apportioned upon the inhabitants, according to their wealth. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* III. xvi. § 1 To apportion the expenses of production between the two.

3. To adjust according to due proportion or measure; to proportion. *arch.*

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 43 The number wee cannot better aportion, then from the nature and definition of a Principle. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 245 This seems apportioned to animal wants. 1823 Lamb *Elia* I. xviii. (1865) 136 It was the measure for the birds to apportion their silver warblings by.

†**Appo·rtion,** *sb. Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. vb.] Division in just proportion.

1628 Coke *On Litt.* 148 a, Apportion signifieth a Diuision or partition of a Rent, common, etc.

Apportionable (ăpō·ɔ·ɹʃənăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. prec. vb. + -able.] Liable to apportionment.

1628 Coke *On Litt.* 148 a, Such Rent services are apportionable by Common law.

†**Appo·rtionate,** *v. Obs.* [f. med.L. *apportiōnāt-* ppl. stem of *apportiōnā-re*, ad. AF. *apportionner*: see Apportion *v.* Like other early words in *-ate*, occurs first as pa. pple.] = Apportion *v.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 23 The relefe shalbe apporcyonate accordyng to the same. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. iii. (1544) 13 Possessions which they may apporcionate to theyr owne living. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. 75 By free apportionating them [*i. e.* fostering allowances] according to the duty and wisdom of the children.

†**Appo·rtionateness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Apportionate (pple.) + -ness.] The quality of being proportionally adjusted.

1645 Hammond *View of Directory* Pref. The apportionateness of [the English liturgy] to the end to which it was designed. [So 1679 Puller *Mod. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 28.]

†**Appo·rtioner.** *Obs.*—0 [f. Apportion *v.* + -er1.] One who apportions.

1611 Cotgr., *Borneur*, a limiter, bounder; apportioner.

Apportionment (ăpō·ɔ·ɹʃənmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -ment; also in med.L. *apportionamentum* and Fr. *apportionnement.*]

1. The action of distributing or allotting in proper proportion or suitable shares.

1628 Coke *On Litt.* 149 b, The apportionment shall not be according to the quantity of the land, but according to the quality. 1807 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* V. 210 By a wiser apportionment of the custom and excise duties. 1852 Grote *Greece* II. lxxviii. X. 316 For the apportionment of houses and lands among the citizens. 1861 Mill *Utilit.* v. 85 The proper apportionment of punishment to offences.

2. The state or fact of being thus distributed.

1681 Nevile *Plato Rediv.* 52 Wherever this apportionment of Lands came to be changed. 1858 (27 Oct.) Bright *Sp.* (1876) 287 When the apportionment of the Members to the Constituencies approximates to a just arrangement.

†**Appo·sal.** *Obs.* Also 5 opposayle, apposaylle, -yl, 6 -elle. [f. Appose1 + -al2.]

1. The process of apposing; interrogation, examination; a posing question, a puzzle.

c 1470 *Pol. Poems* II. 282 Pray theym all to take the to grace, In appoysayle [*v.r.* apposaile]. *c* 1525 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 141 Madame, your apposelle is well inferrid.

2. Legal examination of accounts. (See Apposer 2.)

1461-83 *Ord. R. Househ.* 61 To sette with the judges as andytoures . . also at the accomptes in many apposylys. 1691 Blount *Law Dict., Apposal* of Sheriffs, is the charging them with Money received, upon their account in the Exchequer. 1809 in Tomlins *Law. Dict.*

†**Appo·se,** *v.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 opose, apose, 5–7 appose. [orig. a variant spelling of Oppose, ME. *oposen* and *aposen*, = OFr. *oposer* and *aposer* (both languages showing substitution of the more common atonie *ă-* for atonie *ŏ-*: even med.L. confounded *appositum* and *oppositum*), used in the common scholastic sense of L. *oppōnĕre* 'to argue against, bring forward objections or difficulties to be answered' (*oppōnere et respondĕre*). In senses more obviously connected with the primary meaning of *oppōnĕre* and *opposition*, the form *oppose* was at length established; but in those in which this connexion was not apparent, and which might even be plausibly explained from *appōnĕre*, as if 'to put it to one,' *appose* early prevailed. Also aphetized in 15th c. to Pose, the mod. repr. For the artificial affiliation of *-pose* to L. *pōnĕre, positum*, see next.]

1. To confront with objections or hard questions; to examine, interrogate, question.

c 1315 Shoreham 145 Ȝef the faly throf to be aposed, Sey God nys nauȝt in ther wordle a-closed. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) IV. 291 Þe childe Jesus . . sittynge and aposynge þe doctours. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 137 The Busschop xal your lyff appose. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Examyn, or apposyn (posyn, posen), *Examino.* 1553 *Short Catech. Edw. VI*, 495 Thus beginneth the Master to appose his Scholar . . I thought it best to oppose thee by certain questions. 1558 Bp. Watson 7 *Sacram.* xxi. 130 The mynister should not be compelled to appose and examine the penitent. 1581 Campion in *Confer.* III. (1584) O ij, You come to appose mee, as if I were a scholer in the Grammar schoole. 1615 T. Adams *Two Sonnes* 65 Question against question: the Jewes appose Jesus, Jesus apposeth the Jewes.

2. *absol.* and *intr.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 901 Þa3 I appose, I schulde not tempte þy wyt so wlonc. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. xciii. 127 b/1, I woll apose and dyspute wyth hym of some necessary thynges. 1551 T. Wilson *Logic* 61 The one aunswering and denying, and the other still apposing. 1581 Campion in *Confer.* III. (1584) U iij b, I would I might appose.

3. *spec.* To examine as to accounts, to audit. (Cf. Apposer 2.)

1601 Tate *Househ. Ord. Ed. II*, § 44 (1876) 26, A serjant naper . . shal aunswere for it as often as he shal be apposed. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Exchequer* v. 96 The Sheriff was apposed anciently in open Court and now by the Cursitor Baron.

4. = Oppose, q.v.

Appose (ăpō·uz, emphatic æ|pō·uz), *v.*2 [formed to represent L. *appōnĕre*, on the analogy of *compose, expose, suppose*, and the other assumed representatives of compounds of *pōnĕre*, formed on OFr. *poser* :—L. *pausāre*, after this vb. came, through form-assoc. with *positio, positum*, to be treated as the representative of L. *pōnĕre* (see Pause, Pose). In Fr. *apposer* is found as early as 13th c.]

1. To put or apply one thing *to* another, as a seal to a document; to put (food) before.

1593 J. Carey *Let.* in Tytler *Hist. Scotl.* (1864) IV. 206 The king doth too much appose himself to the Papist faction. 1596 Chapman *Iliad* IX. 95 Atrides . . food sufficient Appos'd before them, and the peers appos'd their hands to it. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. 228 Fire to heate whatsoever is apposed. 1662 Evelyn *Chalcog.* (1769) 43 One of the ancientest gravings . . to which any mark is apposed. 1862 F. Hall *Hind. Philos. Syst.* 214 As the iron moves, when the precious stone . . is apposed to it. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* IV. 1495 The last seal publicly apposed to shame.

2. To place in apposition or juxtaposition; to range side by side.

c 1800 K. White *Rem.* (1837) 391 Original conceptions luminously displayed and judiciously apposed. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd. 20 The boundaries of species . . may be closely apposed . . along considerable lengths.

Apposed (ăpō·uzd), *ppl. a.* [f. Appose2 + -ed.] Put or applied to; put in apposition.

1596 Chapman *Iliad* II. 371 Kindled at Apposed fire. 1861 T. Graham *Pract. Med.* 321 The apposed surfaces of the pericardium.

†**Appo·ser.** *Obs.* [f. Appose1 + -er1.]

1. One who apposes; a questioner, examiner.

1551 T. Wilson *Logic* 61 The apposer must fight with the weapon of his wit. 1577-87 Harrison *England* I. II. iii. 84 In those [Windsor, Wincester, Eaton, Westminster schools] . . the triall is made by certeine apposers yearelie appointed to examine them. 1759 Boyer *Fr. Dict.*, Apposer, *Examinateur.*

2. An Exchequer officer who examined or audited the sheriffs' accounts. (The office was abolished in 1833.)

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 165 Forrein Apposer is an Officer in the Exchequer, to whom all Sherifes and Baylifes doe repaire by him to be apposed of their greene waxe. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Exchequer* v. 108 A new Officer, before whom the Sheriff was to account on his Process, who is called the Foreign Apposer.

†**Appo·sing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Appose1 + -ing1.] Questioning, examination.

1407 W. Thorpe in Arb. *Garner* VI. 46, I should write mine Apposing and mine Answering. 1575 *Troub. ab. Com. Prayer* 139 An examination and apposinge off them. 1612 Brinsly *Lud. Lit.* 74 Let the manner of the appoasing be . . by short questions.

Apposite (æ·pŏzit), *a.* [ad. L. *apposit-us*, pa. pple. of *app-, adpōnĕre*, f. *ad* to + *-pōnĕre* to place, put.]

†**1.** Put or applied to. *Obs. rare*—0.

1656 in Blount, 1706 in Phillips, etc.

2. Well put or applied; appropriate, suitable (*to*).

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. II. (1651) 239 A most apposite remedy. 1634 Habington *Castara* (1870) 15 Her language is not copious but apposit. 1709 Swift *T. of Tub* § 3. 54 The types are so apposite. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. lv. (1862) V. 31 Mastery of apposite and homely illustrations. 1869 Goulbourn *Purs. Holiness* I. 6 The truth most apposite to the whole argument.

†**3.** Of persons: Ready with appropriate remarks, apt. *Obs.*

1699-1703 Pomfret *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 31 In all discourse she's apposite and gay. 1788 H. Walpole in *Reader* 7 Oct. 1865, 392/3 Qualified to talk on any subject; easy, agreeable, and apposite in their observations.

†**4.** *absol.* or as *sb.* That which is placed beside or in apposition. *Obs.*

1677 Gale *Crt. Gent.* II. iv. 516 The negation of it implies a contradiction in the Adject or an Opposite in an Apposite.

5. See Opposite.

Apposited (ăpŏ·zitĕd), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. L. *apposit-us* (see prec.) + -ed.] Put or applied to.

1821 Hazlitt *Table-t.* II. x. 233 Sight, apposited with interest, can retain tolerably exact copies of sensations.

A·ppositely, *adv.* [f. Apposite + -ly2.] In an apposite manner, appropriately, to the point.

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 6 The pulpit can prove nothing so apositely . . by Scripture. 1637 Gillespie *Eng. Popish Cer.* IV. iii. 12 Thus spake the learned Friar very appositly. 1774 T. Warton *Eng. Poetry* XX. III. 36 This fable appositely suggests a train of sensible and pointed observations. 1830 Sir J. Herschel *Nat. Philos.* 54 They are not on that account less appositely cited as instances.

A·ppositeness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being apposite, aptness.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 429 The appositeness of these four last Prophecies for the setting out the Merchandizing

of the Church of Rome. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entom.* (1828) II. xxvii. 490 The appositeness of this question. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnie.* xix. 288 There was a pathetic and poetic appositeness in these words to the facts of his expiring life.

Apposition[1] (æpozi·ʃən). [a. OFr. *aposicion, apposition*, variant of *opposition*, in med.L. sense of *oppōnĕre*: see APPOSE *v.*[1]] A public disputation by scholars; a formal examination by question and answer; still applied to the 'Speech day' at St. Paul's School, London.

1659-60 PEPYS *Diary* 9 Jan., My brother John's speech, which he is to make the next apposition. 1864 *Press* 18 June 588 St. Paul's School .. celebrated its annual Apposition on Wednesday.

Apposition[2] (æpozi·ʃən). [ad. (perh. through mod.Fr. *apposition* 16th c.) L. *appositiōnem*, n. of action f. *appōnere* to put to: see APPOSITE.]

1. The action of putting or placing one thing *to* another; application.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, Vf after the fyrste apposycyon .. it blede nat wel. 1559 MORWYNG *Evon.* 367 All suche thinges as .. fomentacions, apposicions, em broches, etc. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vi. 117 By apposition, or putting of sweet odours to the dead body. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 308 By the Apposition of a Publick Seal. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. 220 The apposition of the seals of seven attesting witnesses.

† 2. That which is put to or added; an addition.

1610 GWILLIM *Heraldry* § I. i. (1660) 10 For distinction sake, to annex some apposition over and above their paternall Coat. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. 67 The Place is plainly written *Cern*, without any paragogical apposition.

3. The placing of things in close superficial contact; the putting of distinct things side by side in close proximity.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* 64/2 The mistion of the Elements is by apposition. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. vi. 35 [The word] according to the various apposition of the leters, may signifie either a foot, or a river. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. II. xix. 488 These layers must have accumulated one on the other by lateral apposition. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* iv. 121 The result of the apposition of an assemblage of smaller crystals.

4. The fact or condition of being in close contact, juxtaposition, parallelism.

1606 G. CARLETON *Tithes Exam.* iv. 21 b, There is an apposition betweene things of the same kinde. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 160 A mere kind of apposition or contiguity of our natures with the divine. 1801 FUSELI *Lect. Art.* (1848) The true medium between dry apposition and exuberant contrast. 1824-8 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) 159 He places strange and discordant ideas in close apposition. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 145 The cut surfaces and edges of the wounds are to be brought into apposition.

† 5. *Rhet.* The addition of a parallel word or phrase by way of explanation or illustration of another. *Obs.*

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* III. 187 Calling faith the worke of God, and geuing it that title for a name of addition, and calling it by figure of apposition Gods good pleasure. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. xxiv. 93 It is an Apposition, or ἐξήγησις, the latter words declaring the meaning of the former; 'Peace on earth,' that is, 'Good will towards men.'

6. *Gram.* The placing of a word beside, or in syntactic parallelism with, another; *spec.* the addition of one substantive to another, or to a noun clause, as an attribute or complement; the position of the substantive so added.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 416 Yonge childryn that gone to the scole haue in here Donete this question, how many thinges fallen to apposicion? 1591 PERCIVALL *Span. Dict.*, A Preposition .. either in Composition, as, *Contrahecho* .. or in Apposition, as, *En la casa.* 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 191 Apposition is a figure .. whereby one Nounе Substantive is for Declaration and distinction sake added unto another in the same case. 1860 JOWETT *Ess. & Rev.* 398 In the failure of syntactical power .. in various forms of apposition, especially that of the word to the sentence.

Appositional (æpozi·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of or belonging to apposition; appositive.

1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* (1850) § 559 The appositional construction is, in reality, a matter of concord. 1865 N. DALGLEISH *Gram. Anal.* 13 The appositional complement. 1879 G. MACLEAR in *Camb. Bible, Mark* I. 5 River of Jordan: *of* is here redundant and appositional.

Appositionally, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In apposition; appositively.

1882 ROBERTSON *Müller's Heb. Synt.* 60 [The words] could equally well stand appositionally in the absolute state after the word qualified.

Appositive (ăpɒ·zĭtiv), *a.* [f. L. *apposit-* (see APPOSITE) + -IVE, as if ad. L. **appositīv-us*: cf. It. *appositivo* (Florio), mod.Fr. *appositif.*] Of, pertaining to, or standing in apposition. Also as *sb.*

1693 KNATCHBULL *Annot.* 42 The words in the parenthesis being only appositive to the words going immediately before. 1847 A. CROSBY *Grk. Gram.* § 331 An appositive agrees in case with its subject. 1883 H. KENNEDY *Ten Brink's E. E. Lit.* 20 The separation of appositive words.

Appositively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In appositive construction, in apposition.

1881 WHITNEY *Mixt. in Lang.* 23 Genitives of different kinds .. those used more attributively and those used more appositively. 1883 H. KENNEDY *Ten Brink's E. E. Lit.* 19 Substantive expressions which .. are put appositively beside the real designation.

† **Appositor.** *Obs.* [n. of agent (L. in form) f. APPOSE[1] (for *oppositor*).] = APPOSER.

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xxxv. (1631) 86 The overthrow of an Appositor is counted discourtesie.

† **Appost,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. Fr. *apposte-r*, ad. It. *appostare*:—late L. **appositā-re*, f. *apposit-us* conveniently appointed, APPOSITE.] To place or arrange for a purpose. Hence, **Apposted** *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Apposter*, to apposte, suborne, procure underhand. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xiii. (1821) 608 They will thinke this Letter is aposted, and take this to be a finesse. 1611 COTGR., *Assassin*, an apposted manslayer.

Appraisable (ăprē·zăb'l), *a.* [f. APPRAISE + -ABLE.] Capable of having the value fixed.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 24 Sept., But there they are, merchantable and appraiseable. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 5. 202 He has no appraisable value.

Appraisal (ăprē·zăl). [f. next + -AL[2].] The act of appraising. a. *lit.* The setting of a price. b. *fig.* Estimate of worth.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* 151 Criticism as employed in the appraisal of works [poems] more or less imperfect. 1838 DE QUINCEY (*title*) A Brief Appraisal of Greek Literature. 1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* I. 67 An inventory and appraisal of the live stock. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 222 Here are both inward appraisal and self-renouncement.

Appraise (ăprē·z), *v.* [Of rather late appearance; f. PRAISE *v.*, previously, and, for some time, contemporaneously, used in same sense. Perh. formed on analogy of the synonymous PRIZE, APPRIZE: see the latter.]

1. To fix a price for, assign a money value to: *esp.* as an official valuer or appraiser.

[1383 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvii. 9 The pris of a man preysid, whom thei preysiden, of the sonys of Yrael. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 220 Others praise them among the moueables; but it were better to praise them seuerally.]

1535 in Wood's *Lett. Illustr. Ladies* (1852) II. 164 The stuff .. was appraised by the appraisers. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Oct., All this morning at Pegg Kite's .. appraising her goods that her mother has left. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxii. 665 The cartoons .. were only appraised at three hundred pounds. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 151 They [mercenaries] transferred their services .. to those who would appraise them more highly.

2. *transf.* To estimate the amount, quality, or excellence of. Also *refl.*

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 40. 385 Rightly to appraise the value of various truths. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arden* 154 The feeble infant .. Whom Enoch took, and handled all his limbs, Appraised his weight. 1869 ARBER *James I's Ess.* Introd. 4 The king's Sonnets and Poems .. appraise themselves.

Appraised (ăprē·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Estimated at a money value, fixed by valuation; having its worth calculated.

1864 D. WELLS *Our Strength, etc.* 17 A discrepancy between the real and appraised value of property. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* V. 110 A carefully appraised end to serve.

Appraisement (ăprē·zmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. The action of appraising or valuing; valuation by an official or authorized appraiser.

1642 *Ord. & Declar. Lords & Comm.* 20 Oct. 4 A true appraysement [shall be] made of the same. 1745 *Season. Adv. Protest.* 20 The Landlords are paid their Rents, and no Appraisements are heard of in twenty Years. 1867 LYD. CHILD *Rom. Repub.* vi. 68 The tedious details of Mr. Royal's liabilities, and the appraisement of his property.

2. A price fixed by appraising, estimated value.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmdccclxxx/3 Bars of Silver .. to be set up at 1*d.* 2*q.* per Ounce under the Appraisement. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. ix. 52, I have consented to take the household linen at an appraisement. 1881 W. SPRINGER in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXXII. 377 If the appraisement is exorbitant.

3. *transf.* Estimation of quality or worth generally.

a 1858 DE QUINCEY *Whiggism* Wks. VI. 45 Ground more important to Dr. Parr's reputation, and, at the same time, much more susceptible of a sincere latitude of appraisement. 1881 MRS. LINTON *My Love* III. 5 A lover's keen appraisement of the value of the thing he wants.

Appraiser (ăprē·zəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].]

1. One who appraises: *spec.* a person appointed and sworn to estimate the value of property.

1529 *Petition* in Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. 194 There be limited and appointed so many judges, scribes, apparitors, summoners, appraysers. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmccxxviii/3 Officers, who are to be Appraisers and Sellers of all moveable Goods. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Aff. India* Wks. 1842 II. 3 Having ordered the appraiser of the company's cloths .. to be severely flogged. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 130 The appraisers sworn to appraise goods sold under distress for rent.

2. *transf.* One who estimates quality or worth.

1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* I. vi. 111 Any fair appraiser of delicate distresses, would decide that I am .. more to be pitied than you are. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids to Refl.* (1848) I. 149 You have appointed the many as your judges and appraisers.

Appraising (ăprē·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of setting a price or value on.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Appraising*, the act of rating, valuing or setting a price on goods by a person who is a competent judge, and is authorized thereto.

Appraising, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + ING[2].] That appraises or estimates; valuing, estimating. Hence **Appraisingly** *adv.*

1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* II. II. vi. 25 Eying appraisingly, as to its capabilities, her robust yet delicate beauty.

† **Apprecate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *apprecāt-* ppl. stem of *adp-, apprecā-ri*, to pray to, f. *ad* to + *precāri* to pray, f. *prec-em* prayer.] To pray for, invoke, devoutly wish, *to.*

1631 DONNE *Serm.* vii. 69 All that the Queen and Councell could wish and apprecate to the king. 1674 *Ch. & Crt. Rome* 13 Apprecating Destruction to those of his Family .. who should attempt a departure to Popery.

† **Apprecation.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. prec.: see -TION.] The action of praying for or invoking a blessing on another; a devout wish.

1608 BP. HALL *Epist.* I. viii. Wks. 1634 I. 263 Not without desire and apprecation. 1618 HOWELL *Lett.* I. I. iii, With apprecation of as much happinesse to you at home, as I shall desire to accompany me abroad. *a* 1679 POOLE *Annot.* (1852) III. 275 The salutation .. common among the Jews .. was an apprecation of all blessing and happiness.

† **Apprecatory,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *apprecāt-* (see APPRECATE) + -ORY.] Of the nature of praying for a blessing on any one; intercessory.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* iii. 18 [Glory] is either a praise, or a wish; gratulatory or apprecatory. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. ix. (1654) 261 The (not so much apprecatory as declaratory) benedictions.

Appreciable (ăprī·ʃi,ăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *appretiāre*, in later spelling *appreciā-re* + -BLE, as if ad. L. **appretiābilis*; cf. Fr. *appréciable.*]

1. Capable of being estimated, weighed, judged of, or recognized by the mind.

1818 COLEBROOKE *Obligations* I. 37 In the performance .. of which the party stipulating has an appreciable interest. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 9 There is hardly an appreciable element of Celtic in the French language.

2. Capable of being recognized by the senses, perceptible, sensible.

1820 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xvi. 59 This specimen has all the appreciable characters of the best Bombay wootz. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiog.* 76 A very appreciable increase of weight.

Appreciably (ăprī·ʃi,ăbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] To an appreciable extent, so as to be appreciated.

1859 *Lit. Ch.-man.* V. 449 We speak .. with the cheerfulness of those who are appreciably succeeding. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 653 The tidal waves .. become appreciably translation or propelling waves on soundings. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 13 The former will not be appreciably changed in temperature.

Appreciant (ăprī·ʃi,ănt), *a. rare*—[1]. [a. mod. Fr. *appréciant*, pr. pple. of *apprécier*, ad. L. *appretiāre*: see next.] Appreciating, appreciative.

1829 SOUTHEY *Colloq.* Ded. Wks. III. 173 The man whom Henry, of desert Appreciant alway, chose for highest trust.

Appreciate (ăprī·ʃi,ēt), *v.*; also 8-9 **appretiate.** [f. L. *appretiāt-* ppl. stem of *appretiā-re* to set a price to, appraise, f. *ap-, ad-*, to + *preti-um* price. Cf. Fr. *apprécier* (15th c. in Godef.). The literal sense of the Fr. is supplied by APPRAISE, APPRIZE. In Eng., as in Fr., the med.L. spelling *appreciāre* has been followed. Neither this verb nor any derivative is in Johnson; but see sense 3.]

1. *trans.* To make or form an estimate of worth, quality, or amount.

1769 BURKE *Pres. St. Nat.* Wks. II. 59 Let us calmly .. appreciate those dreadful and deformed gorgons and hydras. 1817 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* LXXXIII. 458 The extreme want of candour .. with which Priestley appretiated Hume. 1818 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* 496 The weight of the gold is to be appreciated. 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* ii. (1877) I. 22 It was the bias of antiquity .. to appreciate all knowledge principally by the higher standard.

2. To estimate aright, to perceive the full force of.

1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* iv. 124 The physiological reader only can appreciate the profound sagacity of this conclusion. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Eur.* lvii. § 43 IX. 41 Napoleon .. instantly appreciating the magnitude of the danger. 1875 GRINDON *Life* xiii. 167 Until the truth of any thing .. be appreciated, its error, if any, cannot be detected.

b. *esp.* To be sensitive to, or sensible of, any delicate impression or distinction.

1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ii. 32 The retina has not appreciated the influence of the simple red rays. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 236 In like manner, a blind man is able to appreciate sound, touch, etc., but not colours. 1879 PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 7 If the number of vibrations exceeds forty thousand per second, the ear becomes incapable of appreciating the sound.

3. To esteem adequately or highly; to recognize as valuable or excellent; to find worth or excellence in.

1655 [See APPRECIATING.] 1742 BAILEY, *Appretiate*, to set an high Price, Value, or Esteem upon anything. 1795 *Fragm. Pol. & Hist.* I. 230 Your labours will not be fully known and appreciated till the succeeding generation. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 25 The mental culture necessary in order to appreciate Homer. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 171 It requires a finer taste than mine to appreciate him.

4. To raise in value; opposed to *depreciate.* (This and the following sense have been long in use in U. S.)

1779 P. WEBSTER *Pol. Ess.* (1791) 33 Any probable attempt to raise or appreciate the value of the money. 1880 R. MACKENZIE in *19th Cent.* 207 Rents have been unduly appreciated. 1881 H. H. GIBBS *Double Standard* Pref. 9 The resumption of specie payments in Gold, thus appreciating that metal.

5. *intr.* To rise in value.

1789-96 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 323 A great demand for specie and bills, which occasioned the latter .. to appreciate. 1882 P. TIDMAN *Gold & Silv. Money* 85 Gold has been steadily appreciating in value.

Appreciated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] a. Adequately valued. b. Enhanced in exchangeable value.

1881 H. H. GIBBS *Double Standard* 32 The more remediable evils of depreciated Silver, or appreciated Gold.

Appre·ciating, *ppl. a.* [f. APPRECIATE + -ING².] That appreciates or values.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xi. § 2 (1669) 273/1 Show what appreciating thoughts thou hast of that blissful state. *Mod.* Appreciating friends recommended its publication.

Appre·ciatingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an appreciating manner; with appreciation.

1870 *Daily News* 7 May 5/5 Who love pictures warmly and appreciatingly for their own sake. 1881 SHAIRP in *Academy* 29 Jan. 74/1 The editor discourses, if not tenderly yet .. appreciatingly, of Cowper.

Appreciation (ăprīʃiˌēɪ·ʃən). Also 7–9 apretiation. [Found once *c* 1400; then not till 17th c. Both in early and mod. use prob. a. Fr. *appréciation*, n. of action f. *apprécier*, ad. L. *appretiāre*: see APPRECIATE and -TION.]

1. The action of setting a money value upon; valuation, appraisement. *rare.*

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 83 To take the sheep-stock off the outgoing tenant's hands by appreciation of arbiters.

2. The action of estimating qualities or things; deliberate judgement.

1604 PLAYFERE *Serm. bef. Prince Hen.* 57 (L.) According to a man's appreciation, and according to his intention. 1864 G. MASSON in *N. & Q.* 4ɪɪ He is .. very severe in his appreciation of Buchanan. 1880 MᶜCARTHY *Own Time* IV. lxvi. 500 Entirely mistaken in his appreciation of the condition of things.

3. Perception, recognition, intelligent notice; *esp.* perception of delicate impressions or distinctions.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 52 þis word for *notip* or *takip apprecia-coun.* 1859 MILL *Liberty* iii. (1865) 33/1 The appreciation of means towards an acknowledged end. 1879 C. KING in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 113/1 A much better appreciation of the intricacies of the country. *Mod.* Men differ greatly in their appreciation of varieties of vowel sound.

4. Adequate or high estimation, sympathetic recognition of excellence.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah Sight* II. xii. 259 Not the intrinsecall worth of their tears, but Gods gracious appretiation of the sincerity thereof. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xii. 246 An eye and mind that have no appreciation of scenery.

5. Rise in exchangeable value; cf. APPRECIATE 4.

1789–96 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 323 Considered rather as an appreciation of Gold and Silver than a depreciation of paper. 1883 GOSCHEN in *Times* 20 Feb. 7 A considerable appreciation in the value of gold.

Appreciative (ăprī·ʃiˌētiv), *a.* [f. L. *appretiāt-* ppl. stem of *appretiāre* + -IVE. Cf. mod. Fr. *appréciatif, -ive.*] Showing appreciation: having the quality of forming an adequate estimate, of recognizing the good points in an object, or of being sensitive to delicate impressions. Const. *of.*

1850 LYNCH *Theoph. Trin.* v. 84 Kindly appreciative words. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 313 A very quiet audience .. appreciative but not demonstrative. 1879 CHURCH in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 247/1 The eye has become less appreciative of red, and more appreciative of the other colours.

Appre·ciatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an appreciative manner: with estimation of comparative value; discriminatingly; with sympathetic recognition of excellence.

1656 HOBBES *Liberty, etc.* (1841) 315 Yet appreciatively in the estimation of judgment, he accounts the offence of God a greater evil than any temporal loss. 1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 13 Appretiatively, preferring him, and his will, before all other things. 1879 T. ESCOTT *Eng.* I. 166 Slowly, lovingly, and appreciatively acquired, not purchased ready-made.

Appre·ciativeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being appreciative; the habit of recognizing excellence.

1862 *Fraser's Mag.* July 12 A liberality of judgment and an appreciativeness of taste. 1881 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 3/3 The thorough appreciativeness of the crowded audience.

Appreciator (ăprī·ʃiˌētəɹ). [n. of agent (on L. analogy) f. *appretiāre*: see APPRECIATE. Cf. mod.Fr. *appréciateur.*] One who appreciates or forms an adequate estimate.

1842 DE QUINCEY *Philos. Herodot.* Wks. IX. 208 A discovery for which there was no permanent appreciator. 1849 MILL *Ess.* (1859) II. 358 An incapable appreciator of the situation and its exigency.

Appreciatorily (ăprī·ʃiˌătəɹĭli), *adv.* [f. next + -LY².] In an appreciatory manner; appreciatively.

Appreciatory (ăprī·ʃiˌətəri), *a.* [f. APPRECIATOR: see -ORY.] Of or befitting an appreciator; appreciative.

1819 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* LXXXIX. 36 That apretiatory criticism which scrupulously weighs the evidence adduced. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 68 Mr. Macey .. paused, in the expectation of some appreciatory reply.

Appredicate (ăpreˑdikēt). [ad. mod.L. *appræ̆dicātum* (= Gr. προσκατηγορούμενον): see *Ap-pref.*¹ and PREDICATE.] An addition to the predicate: (see quot.)

1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xiii. I. 228 By Aristotle, the predicate includes the *Copula*; and .. the latter has, by subsequent Greek logicians, been styled the *appredicate.*

Apprefe, variant of APPROOF, *Obs.*, proof.

Apprehend (æprĭheˑnd), *v.* [a. Fr. *appréhende·r* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *app-, adprehend-ĕre* to lay hold of, seize, f. *ad* to + *prehend-ĕre* to seize. In the contracted form *apprend-ĕre*, the word survived in the Romance langs. in the fig. sense 'lay hold with the mind, comprehend, learn,' whence also later 'teach, inform': cf. Fr. *apprendre*, and Eng. APPRISE. Subsequently, the full *apprehend-ĕre* was taken into Fr. and Eng. in its orig. form and sense. APPREND is occas. in 16–17th c.]

I. Physical.

†**1.** To lay hold upon, seize, with hands, teeth, etc. Also said of fire, and *fig.* of trembling, fear, etc. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 5 A great quakyng and tremblyng dyd apprehende hys hande. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 124 His dogs .. apprehending the garments of passengers. 1613 *Life William I.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1793) 28 A fire began .. which apprehending certain shops and warehouses, etc. *c* 1643 *Maximes Unif.* 8 Fury and affrightment apprehend the desperate. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 63 A lame hand that cannot apprehend. 1843 E. JONES *Sensat. & Event* 122 While those two lips his brow did apprehend.

†**b.** *transf.* To seize upon, take down, in writing. *fig.* To seize upon (points of a subject). *Obs.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 480, I apprehended it [an epitaph] with my pen while the Preacher was in his pulpit. 1615 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navig.* 24, I will only apprehend so much as may serve to exemplify this dangerous world.

2. To seize (a person) in name of law, to arrest.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* vii. 1 (R.) To fynde sum occasion .. to attache and apprehende him. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 44 Paul .. going like a Pursivant .. to Damascus, to apprehend the Saints there. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 287 A justice of the peace cannot issue a warrant to apprehend a felon upon bare suspicion. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 328 Troops had been sent to apprehend him.

†**3.** To seize upon for one's own, take possession of. Also *fig. Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. vii. 70 Ellis quhare .. to wend, Thayre dwelling place for ay to apprehend. 1611 BIBLE *Phil.* iii. 12 If that I may apprehend that for which also I am apprehended of Christ Iesus. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 21 That Vacancies are his who apprehend's them first by occupation.

†**4.** To seize or embrace (an offer or opportunity).

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 750 If we apprehend not that great grace and mercy of the Father offered to all. *a* 1619 DONNE *Biathan.* (1644) 126 If he apprehend not an opportunity to escape. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 56 His faith, whereby he did firmely apprehend the .. aid of his eternal Father.

II. Mental.

†**5.** *gen.* To learn, gain practical acquaintance with. Also *absol.* (The earliest use in Eng.; cf. Fr. *apprendre.*) *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. ii. (1495) 28 He holdeth in mynde .. without foryetynge, all that he apprehendyth. 1531 ELYOT *Governour* (1834) 215 Thereby they provoke many men to apprehend virtue. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 204 Children .. Improve their nat'ral Talents without Care, And apprehend, before they are aware.

6. To become or be conscious by the senses of (any external impression).

1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 60 When this Light shone in darkenesse, and our darkenesse, though it apprehended, yet it comprehended it not. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 212 That caused Agar supernaturally to apprehend a voice from heaven. 1855 BAIN *Sens. & Int.* III. i. § 37 If I see .. two candle flames, I apprehend them as different objects.

†**7.** To feel emotionally, be sensible of, feel the force of. *Obs.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 29 b, The .. soules of them that haue no power to apprehend such felicitie. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* ii. i, Dead. Lord! how deeply, sir, you apprehend it. 1670 WALTON *Lives*, That [kindness] was so gratefully apprehended by M. Hooker.

8. To lay hold of with the intellect: **a.** to perceive the existence of, recognize, see.

1577 VAUTROULLIER *Luther's Ep. Gal.* 5 Who so doth not understand or apprehend this righteousness in afflictions and terrors of conscience. 1609 *C. Butler's Fem. Mon.* Ad Auth. 16 There is not half that worth in Mee Which I have apprehended in a Bee. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* vii. 184 We shall apprehend reason to conclude, that .they were not so very young. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* lxxi. 7 Each man .. avails him of what worth He apprehends in you.

b. to catch the meaning or idea of; to understand.

1631 HEYWOOD *Lond. Jus Hon.* 279 As soone known as showne, and apprehended as read. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* I. xiii. 87 This is all so plain, that I can't but apprehend it. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 463 The nature of the long contest between the Stuarts and their parliaments, was indeed very imperfectly apprehended by foreign statesmen. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metric Syst.* II. 24 To apprehend distinctly the signification of a number, two things are necessary.

c. *absol.* or with *subord. cl.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 84 Cousin, you apprehend passing shrewdly. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* 46/1 Periander .. immediately apprehended that he advised him to put the most eminent in the City to death. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 532 ₱ 2, I cannot apprehend where lyes the trifling in all this. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* i. i, No one can explain by a Logical Definition what it is to think, to apprehend.

9. To understand (a thing *to be* so and so); to conceive, consider, view, take (it) as.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. ix. (1840) 193 They apprehended it a great courtesy done unto them. 1736 WESLEY *Wks.* 1830 I. 100, I apprehended myself to be near death. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 393 The eternal laws, such as the heroic age apprehended them.

b. *absol.* or with *subord. cl.*

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* I. iv. 8 If hee apprehend you flout him once, he will flie at you. 1775 J. LYON in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 101, I apprehend that secrecy is as necessary now as ever it was. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. vi. § 17 In general, I apprehend, the later French critics have given the preference to Racine.

10. To anticipate, look forward to, expect (*mostly* things adverse).

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 149 A man that apprehends death no more dreadfully, but as a drunken sleepe. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1836) I. III. iii. 100 A triumphant question, to which he had apprehended no answer. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Errand* ii. 11 Love had taught her with unerring accuracy to apprehend the evil which impended.

11. To anticipate with fear or dread; to be fearful concerning; to fear. **a.** with *obj.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 80 Oh let my Lady apprehend no feare. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 54 Which makes me much apprehend the ends of those honest Worthies. 1702 *Eng. Theophr.* 53 He apprehends every breath of air as much as if it were a Hurricane. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* xiii. 125 No one .. could think .. that any further violence was to be apprehended.

b. with *subord. cl.* To be apprehensive, to fear.

1740–61 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 210, I don't apprehend that even the Bath could hurt her. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 186, I sometimes apprehend that our institutions may perish.

Apprehe·nded, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Taken hold of, seized; arrested.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* VI. lviii, Th' apprehended Duke.

2. Laid hold of by the mind, conceived.

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 129 Lord! whence is this apprehended inconsistency? 1880 CYPLES *Hum. Exp.* i. 17 The intellectually-apprehended Executive System.

3. Anticipated (with aversion), dreaded.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 7 When the apprehended Time shall be over. 1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* iv. 29 On Monnema the apprehended ill Came first.

Apprehender (æprĭheˑndəɹ). Also 7 -or. [f. as prec. + -ER¹.]

1. One who lays hold of or seizes; *esp.* one who seizes or arrests in the name of justice.

1608 CHAPMAN *Byrons Trag.* Plays II. 282 This short sword .. which if I haue time To show my apprehendor, he, etc. 1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 65 How would the .. number of malefactors be greater than that of apprehenders?

2. One who lays hold with the senses or mental faculties.

a 1619 DONNE *Biathan.* (1644) 84 All these proceed from the indisposition and distempred taste of the apprehendor. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 639 Truth is bigger than our minds, and we are .. rather apprehenders than comprehenders thereof. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 177 By 'beholder' is meant knower, or apprehender.

Apprehe·nding, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. APPREHEND; APPREHENSION, esp. in senses 3, 7, 12.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. ix, The vertu of apprehendynge [L. *apprehensiva potentia*], þat is maner knowynge, is departid a tweyne. 1553 87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 321 Going from place to place, to avoid the peril of apprehending. 1581 SIDNEY *Astrophel* lxvi, Quick apprehending .. Of euerie image which may comfort show. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 508 To issue a proclamation for the apprehending of Ludlow. 1880 CYPLES *Hum. Exp.* ii. 40 Experience includes the apprehending of a regulative order, &c.

Apprehe·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That apprehends; understanding, perceptive.

1656 RIOGLEY *Pract. Physic* 206 Imagination .. is an apprehending power. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xviii. (1865) 359 Newly-apprehending gratitude at second life bestowed.

Apprehe·ndingly, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY².] By apprehending or laying hold.

1581 NOWELL & DAY in *Confer.* I. (1584) E iiij, Faith doeth iustifie apprehendingly, workes doe iustifie declaringly.

Apprehensibility (æprĭheˑnsĭbiˑlĭti). [f. next: see -BILITY.] The quality of being apprehensible.

1827 DE QUINCEY *Lessing* Wks. XIII. 287 Clothed in a form of sensuous apprehensibility. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* i. 6 Simplicity and popular apprehensibility will be everywhere aimed at.

Apprehensible (æprĭheˑnsib'l), *a.* [ad. L. *apprehensibil-is* (Tertull.), f. *apprehens-* ppl. stem of *apprehend-ĕre*: see APPREHEND and -BLE. Cf. mod.Fr. *appréhensible.*] Capable of being apprehended or grasped by the senses or intellect; liable to be felt emotionally (*obs.*) Const. *by, to.*

a 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 181 It is apprehensible by sense. 1632 SIR T. HAWKINS *Unhappy Prosp.* 95 Who wept not for himselfe; for an object so sad and apprehensible as this could not bend his gravity. *a* 1716 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1717) IV. 318 Discoursing of the Nature .. of God in a language neither warrantable nor apprehensible. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Rhet.* (1860) 358 Apprehensible even to the uninstructed. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. III. vii. 151 A world of invisible beings .. assuming forms, uttering tones, distilling odours, apprehensible by the soul of man.

Apprehe·nsibly, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an apprehensible manner; so as to be apprehended or laid hold of.

1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. to Friend* vii. (1881) 131 The dead and deep part of the night, when Nox might be most apprehensibly said to be the daughter of Chaos. *Mod.* The two notions are not apprehensibly distinct.

Apprehension (æprĭheˑnʃən). [ad. (? through Fr. *appréhension*, 15th c. in Littré) L. *apprehensiōn-em*, n. of action f. *apprehend-ĕre* to seize upon: see APPREHEND and -ION.] *gen.* The action of seizing upon, seizure, grasp. As in other adopted words, employed in the mental before the physical

senses, for which native Eng. and OFr. words were in use.

I. Physical.

1. The action of laying hold of or seizing (physically); prehension, grasping. *rare.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* (J.) [A lobster's claw is] a part of apprehension whereby they seize upon their prey. 1835 Southw. Smith *Philos. Health* I. v. 262 The superior extremities [of the body] are organs of apprehension.

2. *Law.* The action of taking manual possession.

1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) II. lvi. 928 The absolute property *rei singulæ* cannot be acquired commonly without an apprehension or a taking possession of the thing by the acquirer. 1875 Poste *Gaius* II. 203 Either constructive delivery (*traditio*) or apprehension (*perceptio*).

3. The seizure of a person, a ship, etc., in the name of justice or authority; arrest. Const. *subjective gen.* of the actor, *objective gen.* of the person arrested, the latter being more frequent: 'The king's apprehension of Pym,' 'Pym's apprehension by the king.'

1577 Harrison *Eng.* I. II. iv. 103 If they be taken the third time and have not since their second apprehension applied themselves to labour. 1614 Sir R. Dudley in *Fortesc. Pap.* 6 Your answer touching his Majestys aprehension of the forcible vessell. 1881 *Chamb. Jrnl.* No. 916. 457 A warrant for his apprehension was obtained.

II. Mental.

†**4.** *gen.* The action of learning, the laying hold or acquirement of knowledge. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. vi. (1495) 111 Meane moeuynge of the eye is to be praysed, for it sygnefyeth easy apprehensyon. 1641 Wilkins *Math. Magick* I. i. 3 The ancient Philosophers esteemed it a great part of wisdome to conceale their learning from vulgar apprehension or use.

5. The action of laying hold of with the senses; conscious perception. *arch.*

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 178 Dark night, that from the eye his function takes, The eare more quicke of apprehension makes. 1635 Austin *Medit.* 9 She [the Virgin] had a corporall, as well as a mental apprehension of the Messenger. 1732 Law *Serious Call* xi. 177 Invisible to his Eyes, being too glorious for the apprehension of flesh and blood.

†**6.** The action of 'feeling' anything emotionally; sensitiveness or sensibility to; sympathetic perception. *Obs. rare.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 6 [They] have not their thoughts established..in the love and apprehension of duty. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 15 If men did conscionably and in right apprehension of Gods goodnes blesse their meate. 1644 Hevlin *Laud* I. 206 The Queen..out of a deep apprehension of that lamentable accident, forthwith directed, etc.

7. The action of grasping with the intellect; the forming of an idea; conception; intellection.

1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 25 Better..ys a short and diligent readinge..then to turn manie leaves with small regard and less apprehention. *a* 1680 Glanvill (J.) Simple apprehension denotes no more than the soul's naked intellection of an object. 1751 Johnson *Rambl.* 177 ¶ 3 My quickness of apprehension, and celerity of reply. 1866 Dk. Argyll *Reign of Law* ii. 110 A clear apprehension of this Abstract Idea was necessary to a right understanding. 1870 Bowen *Logic* i. 28 Simple Apprehension corresponds very nearly to that sort of thinking which we now call Conception.

8. The apprehensive faculty; ability to understand; understanding.

1570 Dee *Math. Præf.* 4 So..dull is our apprehension. 1607 Dekker *Westw. Hoe* III. i, O the quick apprehension of women. 1636 Heywood *Love's Mistr.* Pref., It was above my apprehension to conceive. 1851 Hawthorne *Snow Image* (1879) 214 How forcibly the lapse of time..came home to my apprehension.

9. The product of grasping with the mind; a conception or idea; *also,* the abiding result of such conception; a view, notion, or opinion entertained upon any subject.

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 763/2 We haue no apprehension of ye heauenly life, when we are thus tyed to this world. 1670 Baxter *Cure Ch.-Div.* 19 Fix not too rashly upon your first apprehensions. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 10 ¶ 4 Which according to vulgar apprehension swept away his legs. 1774 Reid *Aristot. Log.* ii. § 1 The first part of logic treats of simple apprehensions and of terms. 1871 R. W. Dale *Ten Command.* Introd. 11 We must obey the moral law to have a true apprehension of it.

†**10.** The conception or idea expressed by a word; meaning, sense. *Obs. rare.*

1615 T. Adams *Leaven* 102 'The kingdom of Heaven'..hath a diverse sense and apprehension in the Scriptures. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 15 Other wayes there are of deceit which consist not in false apprehension of words.

11. The representation to oneself of what is still future; anticipation; *chiefly* of things adverse.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 78 The sence of death is most in apprehension. 1693 Owen *Holy Spirit* 12 Sorrow had filled their Hearts upon the Apprehension of his Departure. 1719 Waterland *Vind. Christ's Div.* Pref. A ij, The following Queries were drawn up..when I had not the least apprehension of their appearing in print. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxix. (1856) 358 Leaving us to the thaws of summer and the stormy winds of September before our imprisonment ceases. The apprehension has no mirth in it.

12. Fear as to what may happen; dread.

1648 Sanderson 21 *Serm.* Ad Aul. xvi. (1673) 227 The bare fears of such things and apprehensions of their approach. 1709 *Tatler* No. 108 ¶ 1, I..looked about with some Apprehension..for Fear any Foreigner should be present. 1825 T. Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 67 Their representatives at Paris expressed apprehensions that France would interfere. 1836 Macgillivray *Humboldt's Trav.* xviii. 263 Not without apprehension of being bitten by serpents.

Apprehensive (æprɪhe·nsiv), *a.* [ad. med.L. *apprehensīv-us,* f. *apprehens-,* ppl. stem of *apprehendĕre*: see Apprehend and -ive. Cf. Fr. *appréhensif, -ive.*] Characterized by apprehension; habitually apprehending.

†**1.** In the habit of seizing, ready to seize or embrace (an offer or opportunity). *Obs.*

1620 Sanderson *Serm.* Ad Pop. i. (1674) 136 So apprehensive of but an outward enforced semblance of contrition from the hands of an Hypocrite. *a* 1641 Ld. Strafford (O.) I shall be very apprehensive of any occasions wherein I may do any kind offices.

2. Pertaining to, or fitted for, the laying hold of sensuous or mental impressions.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. vi. (1495) 53 All the wyttes come of the vertue Racional and apprehensiue. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 268 Illfauorednesse or disproportion to the partes apprehensiue, as..when a sound is either too loude or too low. 1671 Milton *Samson* 623 Thoughts, my tormentors, armed with deadly stings, Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts. 1862 F. Hall *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 88 When the apprehensive faculties of the soul are in their full vigour.

3. Of mental faculties and their operations: Showing apprehension or grasp of a subject; intelligent, discerning, quick.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. i, If the Imagination be very apprehensive, intent, and violent. 1785 Cowper *Task* VI. 612 In some [animals] are found Such teachable and apprehensive parts. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* x. 258 The reasons he gives..are neat, apprehensive, and witty. 1874 J. H. Newman *Gerontius* 20 A sense so apprehensive and discriminant.

4. Of intelligent beings: In the habit or capable of grasping with the mind, perceptive; *hence,* quick to learn, intelligent, 'sharp.' Const. *of.*

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* III. i. 67 And Men are Flesh and Blood, and apprehensiue. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* IV. 63 Those who are apprehensive of love. 1636 Heywood *Challenge* III. i, My daughter is an apt, and wittie lasse: I know her apprehensive, and well-brayn'd. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* II. (1851) 84 More fond of Miracles, than apprehensive of Truth. 1697 Evelyn *Numism.* ix. 295 Spaniels..docile nnd apprehensive. 1868 Browning *King & Bk.* III. viii. 1500 The lower phrase that suits the sense O' the limitedly apprehensive.

5. Having an apprehension or notion; understanding, realizing, conscious, sensible. Const. *of* or *subord. cl. arch.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vii. 70 The King apprehensiue of his meaning, called his Lords. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* mdcccxlix/2 We are deeply apprehensive of the Confluences of Blessings, which..we enjoy. 1764 Harmer *Observ.* xi. iii. 104, I am apprehensive that this is an additional proof of the requisiteness of attending to the customs of the East when we would explain the Scriptures. 1843 J. H. Newman *Miracles* 58 Miracles..wrought..by instruments but partially apprehensive that they are such.

6. Anticipative of something adverse; fearful of what may be about to happen. (Now the most usual sense.) a. *simply.*

1718 Pope *Iliad* XIII. 812 From death he flies, And turns around his apprehensive eyes. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 418, I am a sad weak, apprehensive Body; to be sure I am! 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. v. vi. (1857) II. 311 Though physically of a timid apprehensive nature.

b. with *of.*

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 22 Swine are naturally apprehensive of wind and weather, by an ingrafted knowledge; and run crying home before the storm. 1768 H. Walpole *Hist. Doubts* 107 Noah's niece, being apprehensive of the deluge, set out for Ireland. 1848 C. Brontë *Jane Eyre* v. (1873) 37 Mortally apprehensive of some one coming in and kidnapping me.

c. with *subord. cl.*

1704 Swift *T. Tub* Apol., Wks. 1778 I. 202 Being apprehensive it might spoil the sale of the book. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 224, I am apprehensive that experience was not sufficiently consulted. 1802 *Gentl. Mag.* Mar. 282/1 He was apprehensive an operation would be necessary.

d. the source *from* which apprehensions come, or the object *for* whose safety they are entertained, may be expressed.

1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* II. xv. (1675) 142 Why should I be more apprehensive for my Body than my Mind. 1791 Burke *Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 41 More apprehensive from his servants..than from the hired blood-thirsty mob without. 1836 Macgillivray *Humboldt's Trav.* xvii. 220 They became apprehensive for the safety of their canoe.

†**7.** Capable of being apprehended, apprehensible; intelligible. *Obs. rare.*

1692 Dryden *St. Euremont's Ess.* 176 Who cannot suffer that things should be rendred apprehensive to Idle Persons, which he has learned amongst the Ancients with pains.

Apprehe·nsively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In an apprehensive manner; with apprehension.

†**1.** By laying hold. *Obs.*

1656 Trapp *Exp. Rom.* iii. 29 Men are said to be justified..apprehensively by faith.

2. With anticipation, esp. of danger; with fear as to what may be coming.

1753 Richardson *Grandison* (1810) VI. xxxii. 236 What think you..made me write so apprehensively? 1828 Southey *To A. Cunningham* Wks. III. 315 The face Composed and apprehensively intent Upon the necessary operation About to be perform'd.

†**3.** So as to be apprehended, intelligibly. *Obs.*

1692 Dryden *St. Euremont's Ess.* 14 The Quality considered in it self, to speak apprehensively, was very savage.

Apprehe·nsiveness. [f. as prec. + -ness.]

1. Aptness to apprehend; intelligence, perceptiveness, discernment.

a 1639 *Relig. Wotton.* 81 We shall often mark in it [the eye] a dulness, or apprehensiveness, even before the understanding. 1702 S. P[arker] *Tully's De Fin.* 144 The Winged World make frequent Discoveries of their Apprehensiveness and Memory. 1805 Worosw. *Prel.* VIII. (1851) 190 Yet knowledge came..In fits of kindliest apprehensiveness, From all sides.

2. The habit of anticipating things adverse; fearfulness as to what may be coming.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 243 So much apprehensiveness that her fears are aforehand with her dangers. 1860 Windsor *Ethica* vii. 399 Nervous anxiety and..exaggerated apprehensiveness.

†**Appre·nd,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. Fr. *apprend-re* or L. *apprend-ĕre,* contr. of *apprehend-ĕre*: see Apprehend.] To seize; to lay hold of with the mind.

1567 Drant *Horace Epist.* I. xi, Apprende with greatfull hande eche hower that god hath lente the here. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* III. II. xxviii., The soul..Oretakes each outgone beam; apprends it by advertence.

†**Appre·nsion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [contr. var. of Apprehension. Cf. next.]

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 182 Mad men, who have alwaies before their eies those Ideas and shapes which worke the appension of their furie.

†**Appre·nsive,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [contr. var of Apprehensive: cf. L. *apprensus* for *apprehensus.*]

1689 Burnet *Tracts* I. 63 Of the importance of which they are now very apprensive.

Apprentice (ăpre·ntis), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **aprentys, apprentys,** 6 **apprentise,** 5– **apprentice.** [a. OF. *aprentis,* nom. of *aprentif,* f. *aprendre* to learn (see Apprehend), 3rd sing. *aprent,* by form-assoc. with words in *-tis, -tif*:—L. *-tīvus, -tīvum*: see -ive. (Mod.F. takes *apprentis* as pl. with sing. *apprenti.*) Cf. Appentice. The aphetic Prentice appears in Eng. as early as the full word, and was for several centuries the more usual form.]

1. A learner of a craft; one who is bound by legal agreement to serve an employer in the exercise of some handicraft, art, trade, or profession, for a certain number of years, with a view to learn its details and duties, in which the employer is reciprocally bound to instruct him.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. II. 190 Apparayleden him as a prentis. *Ibid.* III. 218 Alle kunne craftes men ·crauep Meede for heore prentys [1393 for here aprentys]. 1551 T. Wilson *Logic* 26 To make servaunts and apprentices free. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 5 His duller child he binds an apprentice to some trade. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 299 A fact known to the apprentices of apothecaries. 1863 Mary Howitt *F. Bremer's Greece* I. i. 11 Poor boys, of good families, will often take service as apprentices.

†**2.** A barrister-at-law of less than 16 years' standing. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1375 Wyclif *Wks.* 1869 I. 382 Bope aprentis and avocatis. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 226 Prechoures & prestes & prentyces of lawe. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 303 a, In ancient time the Serieants and Apprentices of Law did draw their owne pleadings. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 23 Barristers (first stiled apprentices)..who answered to our bachelors. 1863 Cox *Inst. Eng. Govt.* II. iii. 373 In the time of Edward IV apprentices were a class distinct from the serjeants.

3. By extension: One who is only learning the rudiments; an unskilled novice, a tyro.

1489 Caxton *Faytes of Armes* I. xvi. 47 Noo prentiz..in puttyng his oost in fayre ordenance. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* IV. xxvii. (1840) 228 As yet they were apprentices to piracy. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xv. 377 A mere apprentice in treason.

B. *adj.* or *attrib.* [in quot. 1400, a. OFr. *aprentis* adj. 'ignorant, qui a besoin d'apprendre,' Godef.; in later quots., attrib. use of the Eng. sb.; cf. a *master builder,* a *master mind.*]

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 687 These briddis, that nought unkunnyng Were of her craft, & apprentys [*v. r.* a prentise]. 1666 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV. 72 She was not a 'prentice girl, to ask leave every time she goes abroad. 1794 Burns *Wks.* III. 284 Her prentice han' she tried on man, An' then she made the lasses, O, 1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) II. xvi. 105 He tried his apprentice hand on an inferior institution.

Apprentice (ăpre·ntis), *v.* Also in 7 **-ize.** [f. prec. sb.] To bind as an apprentice; to indenture.

1631 T. Powell *Tom All Trades* 144 To be apprentized betimes. 1769 Burke *Pres. St. Nat.* Wks. II. 109 When they are apprenticed, this provision will cease. 1882 Blades *Caxton* 5 In 1438 Caxton was apprenticed to Robert Large.

†**Appre·nticeage.** *Obs.* Also **-isage, -issage.** [a. Fr. *apprentissage*: see Apprentice *sb.* and -age.] Apprenticeship; time wherein to learn or acquire experience. Often *fig.*

1592 Bacon *Observ. Libel* (T.) To be utterly without apprentisage of war. 1621 Donne *Serm.* cxvii. V. 73 Seven years apprenticeage which your occupations cost you. 1678 Young *Serm. Whitehall* 29 Dec. 22 Christianity is our Profession, and Life is our Apprentisage.

Apprenticed (ăpre·ntist), *ppl. a.* [f. Apprentice *v.* + -ed.] Bound as an apprentice; bound in covenanted service.

1639 Ford *Lady's Trial* I. i. (R.) Now appears the object Of my apprentic'd heart. 1732 Pope *Mor. Ess.* III. 267 Him portion'd maids, apprentic'd orphans, blest.

†**Appre·nticehood.** *Obs.* [f. Apprentice *sb.* + -hood.] = Apprenticeship.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 256 And haue ymade many a knyʒte·bothe mercere & drapere, þat payed neuere for his prentishode. 1417 *York Girdlers Ord.,* Yat nan apprentice efter y^e^ tyme of apprenticehed wyrk any werk..prively

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 271 Must I not serve a long apprenticehood? 1619 J. Heath *House Correct.* D iij b, Who in his apprenticehood, being brought up to the Art of Poleing, is now made free of the Shavers.

Apprenticement (ăpre·ntismĕnt). *rare.* [f. Apprentice *v.* + -ment.] An apprenticing; apprenticeship.

1823 Lamb *Elia* (1860) 173 The premature apprenticements of these tender victims. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 487 Seven centuries of painful apprenticement.

Apprenticeship (ăpre·ntisʃip). Also 6–7 apprentiship(pe. [f. Apprentice *sb.* + -ship; superseding Apprenticehood.]

1. The position of an apprentice; service in the capacity of an apprentice; initiatory training, under legal agreement, in a trade, etc.; *esp.* in the phr. *To serve apprenticeship.*

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653 Pref. 18 Holding them in more base subjection then their masters ever did in their apprentiship. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. i. x. 106 During the continuance of the apprenticeship the whole labour of the apprentice belongs to the master. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 625 Prince George..was serving his apprenticeship in the military art.

2. *transf.* or *fig.*

1592 Greene *Disput.* 22 Such as onely ayme at your faire lookes, tye but their loues to an apprentishippe of beauty. 1638 Baker *Balzac's Lett.* II. (1654) 46 On whose banks the Romans have performed the Apprentiships of their rare victories. 1862 Max Müller *Chips* (1880) I. v. 118 Men who have passed through a regular apprenticeship in Sanskrit grammar.

3. The period for which an apprentice is bound.

a 1667 Cowley *Liberty* Wks. 1710 II. 677 This is but a short Apprenticeship, after which we are made free of a Royal Company. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 47 ¶ 2 Three months after the expiration of his apprenticeship. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* v. x. 218 That long apprenticeship of sorrow.

4. *Hence*: A period of seven years.

1780 Mrs. Delany *Corr.* Ser. II. II. 506 Two apprenticeships have past since my dearest Mrs. Dewes celebrated her birth-day here. *a* 1845 Hood *Sniffing a Birthd.* i, Three 'prenticeships have past away..Since I was bound to life.

Appre·nticing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Apprentice *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of binding as apprentice.

1870 *Daily News* 12 Dec., The apprenticing of parish boys.

Apprentis, -age, obs. f. Apprentice, -age.

Appress, obs. form of Oppress.

Appress (ăpre·s), *v.* [f. L. *appress-* ppl. stem of *apprimĕre*, f. *ap-* = *ad-* to + *premĕre* to press.] To press close to each other, or to a surface, *e.g.* leaves to the stem; = Address. Hence **Appressed** *ppl. a.*

1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. 25 *note*, During the night the upper..surfaces of the leaves are appressed together. 1845 Lindley *Sch. Bot.* vii. (1858) 126 Leaves..obtuse, appressed, convex. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 258 Has its lips so closely appressed as to make the aperture invisible.

†Appre·st, *Obs.* [a. Fr. *appreste* (mod. *apprêt*), OFr. *aprester*, f. *aprester* to make ready, f. *à* to + *prest* (mod. *prêt*) :—L. *præstus* ready.]

1. Preparation, provision.

1539 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 594 There is no apprest of any ships in Spayne. 1570 Holinshed *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 408 The Christian princes..made their apprests for a new expedition.

2. Pecuniary provision; loan. (Cf. F. *prester, prêter.*)

1443 Henry IV in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 34 I. 80 Easing vs by wey of apprest of the summe of c. marks.

Appretiate, less usual sp. of Appreciate.

†Appre·ve, *v. Obs.* or *dial.* [ad. OF. *a(p)preuve*, tonic stem of *aprover* (sometimes even extended to inf. *appreuver*, Godef.); the northern and, esp., Sc. equivalent of Approve *v.*1 With *approbā-, apreuve, apreve*, cf. *afforā-, affeure, affeer*, and the north. *meve* for *move*. Now obs., exc. in later pa. pple **approven** (on analogy of *weave, woven*, etc.), which is regarded merely as a Sc. variant of *approved.*] = Approve *v.*1

c 1375 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 388 Eny state aprevyd of God. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* xix. 8055 Hit is a propertie apreuit. 1526 *Act Jas. V* (1814) 310 (Jam.) Ratifijs and apprefis the contract and appunctuament made. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 175 Richt mony..Apprevit weill that that counsall wes gude. 1676 W. Row *Suppl. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 291 After some smoothings of it, it was approven. 1823 Chalmers *Serm.* I. 146 It is approven of as having about it the solemn and suitable Characteristics of Godliness.

†Appri·nze. *Obs. rare*−1. [a. OF. *aprinse*, variant of *aprise.*] Enterprise; ? seizure.

1559 *Myrr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* vi. 5 The apprinze of Pucel Jone, In which attempte my travayle was not smal.

†Appri·sable, *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. Apprize *v.*2 + -able.] Capable of being apprized or appreciated; laudable, praiseworthy.

1536 Bellendene *Cron. Scott.* II. 123 Otheris thocht nane of hir doingis apprisable, bot repugnant to the law of God.

†Appri·se, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 apryse, 4–5 aprise, apprise. [a. OF. *aprise, -ize*, 'thing learned'; subst. use of fem. sing. of *apris*, pa. pple. of *aprendre* to learn: see next. For *app-* see Ap- *pref.*1] That which is learned; lore, learning, instruction, information.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 3951 Syf þou euere..Letydyst any man for to lere Crafte..But fordeddyst hys aprise. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 81 Thus cam in the first aprise Of bokes. *c* 1425 *Seven Sages* (P.) 128 To ordayne..Or the childe ware sette aprise, Ware they myȝte a stude make.

Apprise (ăprəi·z), *v.*1; also **apprize.** [f. (in 17th c.) F. *apprendre* (OF. *aprendre*) to teach, inform (pa. pple. *appris, -ise*), on analogy of *comprise, surprise*, and Fr. *comprendre, surprendre. A(p)prendre* :—L. *adprendĕre* :—*adprehendĕre* 'lay hold of,' had passed from the sense of 'lay hold with the mind, learn,' to 'teach, inform': see Apprehend. (The prec. sb. was obs. bef. 1500, and had nothing to do with the formation of this vb.)]

1. To impart knowledge or information to; give formal notice to; inform, acquaint.

1694 Ld. Delamer *Wks.* 41 Though the King of England may be never so well apprized in the use of them. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* I. (1824) 52, I hope she has had the duty to apprise you of her intrigue with the young clergyman. 1801 Mar. Edgeworth *Angelina* iv. (1832) 61 Miss Hodges is above stairs—she shall be apprized directly. 1869 Gladstone *Juv. Mundi* xv. § 1. 519 Telemachos apprises Menelaos that Ithaca is a goat-feeding island.

b. Hence in *pass.* To be informed or aware, to know.

1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 518 ¶ 9 You must be extremely well apprised, that there is a very close correspondence. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *George II* (1847) I. iv. 89 The little Princes, less apprized of his history..talked a good deal to him. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* I. vi. 88 The adjoining cell, as the reader is apprised, was occupied by Gurth.

c. *refl.* (= Fr. *s'apprendre.*)

a 1719 Addison *Chr. Relig.* vi. i, The learned Pagans might apprise themselves from oral information.

2. To give formal notice of, notify, advise. *rare.*

1817 Byron *Works* IV. 71 Morlands have not yet written to my bankers, apprising the payment of your balances.

Apprize, -ise (ăprəi·z), *v.*2 *arch.* Forms: 5– apprise, 6– apprize. [a. OF. *aprise-r*, earlier *aprisier*, f. *à* to + *prisier, preisier* to price, prize, praise; or perh. directly on phrase *à pris*, as if *mettre à prix.* Retained in Sc. Law, and used occasionally by Eng. writers, but ordinarily represented in Eng. by Appraise, in its analysis the same word, but with a different history. Cf. also Praise and Prize.]

1. *Sc. Law.* To put a selling price upon, put up for sale at a set price, appraise.

1533 Bellendene *Livy* III. 226 Thay..apprisit and sauld all the gudis. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* mdccxlvi/4 Very fine Spanish Cloth..Apprized from 10 to 16*s.* per Yard. 1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 258 The sheriff was to apprise or tax the value of the lands.

2. To estimate the worth of, value, appreciate.

a 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 218 Þe riche prince was þere aprised. 1401 *Pol. Poems* II. 113 Thou apprisist not the curse of seint Franceis. 1536 Bellendene *Cron. Scott.* (1821) I. 16 This last opiniour wes maist apprisit. 1617 R. Wilkinson *Barwo. bridge* Ded., How highly your Highnes apprizeth peace. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 668 Whosoever at the proper worth Apprises worldly honour. 1877 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 5/2 Art among women was apprized..on very much the same sort of principle.

†Appri·zed, *pa. pple. Obs.* [pa. pple. of vb. *apprize*, not otherwise found, intensive of Prize *v.* 'to seize as a prize.' See A- *pref.* II.] Seized, possessed as of a prize.

1521 Wolsey in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. ii. 29 Divers ships have been rescued..whereof one, with certain Frenchmen apprized thereof, arrived here..this day.

†Apprizement, apprise-. *Obs. rare*−1. [a. F. *apprisement*, OF. *aprisement*, n. of action f. *aprisier*: see Apprize *v.*2 and -ment.] The action of setting a value upon; appraisement.

1605 Bacon *Sp. K. James* (T.) By law, they ought to make but one apprisement.

Apprizer, -ser (ăprəi·zəɹ). *arch.* [f. Apprize *v.*2 + -er 1.] One who appraises; *Sc. Law*, A creditor for whose behoof an appraisal is made.

1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* vii. 150 Apprysers of flesh..to apryse the flesh..alswell for the profite of the fleshers, as of the people. 1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 257 The heritable rights belonging to the debtor were sold for payment of the debt due to the appriser. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* i, The apprizer (as the holder of a mortgage was then called) entered upon possession.

Apprizing, -sing ăprəi·ziŋ), *vbl. sb. arch.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of attaching a value to; estimation of value, appraisement; appreciation.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 26 The iust apprising of Holi Scripture. 1533 Bellendene *Livy* III. 294 That na werkis war done be thame war wourthy to have apprising. 1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* II. xi. (1809) 257 So that apprisings were, by their original constitution, proper sales of the debtor's lands, to any purchaser who offered.

Approach (ăprōu·tʃ), *v.* Forms: 4 aprochi, 4–6 aproch(e, 5–7 approch(e, 7– approach. [a. OFr. *aprochie-r* (mod. *approcher*), cogn. w. Olt. *approcciāre*, Pr. *apropchar*, early Rom. **adpropiāre* :—late L. *adpropi-āre* (Vulgate), f. *ad* to + *propi-āre* to draw near, f. *propi-us* (Pr. *propi*, Fr. *proche*, for *propche, propſ*) nigher, near, compar. of *prope* nigh. For *app-*, see Ap- *pref.*1 About 1600 the phonetic *oa* was introduced for *ō.*]

1. *intr.* To come nearer (relatively), or draw near (absolutely), in space. **a.** *simply.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. i. 6 Sche sauȝ þese poetical muses aprochen aboute my bedde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* IV. 1276 þan pollux aprochet in hast. 1557 Phaër *Æneid* VI. Q iv, Whom the Troyan duke had found, Approching nere. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. ii. 170 Approach, thou Beacon to this vnder Globe, That by thy comfortable Beames I may Peruse this Letter. 1627 Speed *Eng. Abridged* xxx. § 8 A Spittle for Lazers, a disease then newly approched in this Land. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* I. 20 At his bidding Claude Approach'd. 1863 Mrs. Oliphant *Sal. Ch.* xvii. 301 A footstep outside approaching softly.

b. with *to. arch.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1781 To þe palays pryncipal þay aproched. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Lawes T.* 805 Hire ship approched to the londe. 1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* (1837) 152 The cruell wightes..Approched to the doore. 1611 Bible 2 *Sam.* xi. 20 Wherefore approached ye so nigh unto the city? 1860 Tyndall *Glaciers* I. § 17 Masses sufficiently large approached near to the shore.

2. *trans.* To come near to.

c 1305 *St. Lucy* 118 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 104 Þat a þousend men scholde in mi side falle..and me aprochi noȝt. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 282, I approche..The place, where my lady is. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* II. iii. 76 Approch the Chamber. 1847 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* iii. 28 When he came to Rome..he evidently approached it from the East.

b. *fig.* with reference to a place in the field of conception. *intr.* and *trans.*

a 1577 Gascoigne *Str. Passion* (R.) I thinke How ioyes approch, when sorrowes shrinke. 1777 Priestley *Matt. & Spir.* xx. (1782) I. 254 As we approach nearer the age of the schoolmen. 1867 Macfarren *Harmony* ii. 35 And so approach the fundamental..harmonic school by the path of history.

3. *trans.* Said of lines or things in a line: To be so situated in space that the parts lie successively nearer to a given point or line (which a body moving along the line in question would therefore approach, in sense 2). rarely *intr.*

1598 Florio, *Approssimare*, to approch, to neighbour. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 477 ¶ 2 Trees rising one higher than another in proportion as they approach the centre. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. i. § 1 ¶ 7 The Ventricles of the Brain approach towards each other. 1751 Chambers *Cycl., Asymptote*, a line which continually approaches nearer and nearer to another, yet will never meet therewith, tho' indefinitely prolonged. *Mod.* At this point the boundary approaches, but does not quite reach the river.

4. To come near to a person: *i.e.* into personal relations; into his presence or audience; or *fig.* within the range of his notice or attention. **a.** *intr.* with *to. arch.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 7 Renkes of relygioun þat..aprochen to hys presens. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XIX. 7998 He approchet to þe prinse. 1611 Bible *Isa.* lviii. 2 They take delight in approaching to God. 1794 Mathias *Pursuits Lit.* (1798) 381 To the Peers approach with awe.

b. *trans.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 147 So prest to aproche my presens. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 288 He..goth to approche The kinges court and his presence. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. v. 63 When thou dost heare I am, as I haue bin, Approach me. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 118 ¶ 1, I cannot approach her without Awe. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xvii, The Earl was approached..by a person quaintly dressed.

5. *euphem.* Of sexual relations. (*intr.* and *trans.*)

1611 Bible *Lev.* xviii. 6 None of you shall approche to any that is neere of kinne to him. 1798 Colebrooke *Digest Hind. Law* (1801) III. 196 If either brother..approach the wife, he is degraded.

†6. To embrace or take up with (a habit). *Obs.*

1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Epist.* (1577) 15 Shunne euil, and approch to do wel.

7. *intr.* Of time or events: To draw nigh.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1 Aprochen gan the fatel destyne. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xviii. 209 Þe tyme aprocheþ faste. 1599 Thynne *Animadv.* 51 When deathe approched. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 195 When now the Nuptial time Approaches. *a* 1732 Gay (J.) The hour of attack approaches.

8. To come near in quality, character, or state; to be nearly equal. **a.** *intr.* with *to.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* II. 401 No filisofers..Might approche to þat precious apoint of her wit. 1538 Starkey *England* 21 Man so dowyng neryst approchyth to the nature of God. 1756 Burke *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 36 We judge..of them as they approach to, or recede from this standard. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 66 The coefficients of dilation..approach more nearly to equality.

b. *trans.*

a 1698 Temple (J.) He was an admirable poet, and thought even to have approached Homer. 1824 Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* 187 That copy..more decidedly approached such a form. 1872 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 143 Vigorous youths fast approaching manhood.

9. *Mil.* To make 'approaches' to; to work forward towards, by means of entrenchments. See Approach *sb.* 9.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. i. 127 To aproach neare vnto the walles, with trenches, or such like aprochings. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (1703) II. viii. 228 The ground was very easy to Approach, and as inconvenient, and dangerous to Storm. 1861 Shepparo *Fall of Rome* vi. 339 The town..had to be approached in regular form.

10. *causal.* To bring near locally, to move or draw nearer; approximate. (Common in mod.Fr.) *arch.*

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 D j, Yf thou assay to approche them [the lips of an ulcer] by force. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* I. vi. 87 All those changes..shall serve to approach him the faster to the blest mansion. 1795 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 114, I..should have been tempted to approach myself to it. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* x. (1853) 107 So saying, he approached to the fire a three-footed stool.

11. *fig.* To bring near in character, quality, rank.

a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Wks.* 1711, 226 In matter, none approach him [Petrarch] to Sidney. 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xiii. 103 His object was..to approach the

Gaulish provincials to Rome. 1863 Lo. Lytton *King of Amasis* I. 148 Forced these images into the foreground of Fancy, thus approaching them nearer to reality.

Approach (ăprōu·tʃ), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.; cf. mod. Fr. *approche*, 16th c. in Littré.]

1. The act of coming nearer (relatively), or of drawing near (absolutely), in space.

c 1555 R. Morice in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. i. xxviii. 233 The Bishop .. entered into the University church .. whose approach being honorable, Latymer .. surceased from farther speaking. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* II. i. 81 Nauar had notice of your faire approach. 1696 Whiston *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 180 The approach of a Comet to the Earth. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. ii. 52 The destruction of our bodies .. upon too near approaches to fire. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* 9 Casson's thoughts were diverted by the approach of the horseman.

†**2.** Nearer advance of an enemy; offensive or hostile movement. *Obs.*

1489 Caxton *Faytes of Armes* I. xxv. 80 Or euer thou make eny approche vpon thin enemies. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* V. i. 167 So soone we shall driue backe Of Alcibiades th' approaches wild. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 229 Intercept the provision and supplies of their Enemies Shipping, and by diligent watchfulness discover their approaches.

3. *pl.* Movements towards the establishment of personal relations with one; advances.

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 22 Thy timorous and weake approaches toward his grace. 1654 Gayton *Fest. Notes* III. vi. 109 What Approaches, Smiles, Shrugs, Habits, are .. requirable from them! 1678 H. Vaughan *Thal. Rediv.* (1858) 234, I note their coarse and proud approaches, Their silks, perfumes, and glittering coaches. 1681 Baxter *Apol. Nonconf. Min.* 4 Concessions and approaches. 1805 Foster *Ess.* I. ii. 24 Repel the approaches of sleep.

4. Power of approaching, access. *arch.*

1563 Grafton *Chron. Mary* an. 3 (R.) The French men had the more easie approche to the castell. *a* 1626 Bacon (J.) Honour hath in it .. the approach to kings and principal persons. 1713 Swift *Cadenus & Van.* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 17 The learned met with free approach. 1726 Gay *Fables* I. xvi. 15 Rais'd again from low approach, She visits in the doctor's coach.

5. A means or way of approach; an access, passage, avenue. Also *fig.*

1633 G. Herbert *Dulnesse* v. in *Temple* 108 Where are my lines then? my approaches? views? 1790 Cowper *Odyss.* VII. 109 Mastiffs in gold and silver lined the approach. 1878 F. Williams *Mid. Kaikw.* 344 In the station and its approaches some 60,000,000 of bricks .. have been employed.

6. A drawing near in time or circumstantial relation.

1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 6 Where death's approach is seene so terrible. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* Pref. 21 At their next approaches to that part of the office. 1704 Pope *Autumn* 97 Thus sung the shepherds till th' approach of night. 1878 Seeley *Stein* III. 375 Signs of the approach of an intense reaction in Prussia.

7. A coming near in quality, or character; approximation.

1750 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 81 § 1 Questions .. discussed without any approach to decision. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* I. 166 Some sort of approach towards infinity. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 204 A type of cities to which England .. can present but feeble approaches. 1881 Guillemard *Let.* in *Life Maxwell* xiii. (1882) 414, I never .. heard an approach to a murmur.

†**8.** A drawing near in reckoning; an approximation. *Obs.*

1672 Petty *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 51 By the best Estimates and Approaches that I have been able to make .. London is more healthful than Dublin by 3 in 32.

9. *Mil.* in *pl.* Entrenchments or other works whereby the besiegers draw closer to the besieged.

1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* xvi. (1821) 387 That .. wee might the better make our neerer Approaches. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmdclxxxvii/2 We have advanced our Approaches to the first Ditch. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 195/2 These approaches sometimes consist of covering masses only, formed either with earth in bags, with fascines, stuffed gabions, wool-packs, or bales of cotton.

b. *fig.*

1847 Tennyson *Princ.* III. 267 Oh if our end were less achievable By slow approaches. 1869 Goulburn *Purs. Holiness* vi. 52 Approaches must be thrown up by prayers and fastings.

10. *Hort.* The bringing of the branch of one tree close to that of another on which it is to be grafted, in the method called ablactation or inarching.

1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 87 Either inoculate or graff them by approach. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Grafting*, All Pear-trees may be grafted by Way of Escutcheon, Slit, Crown, or Approach. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 342/2 Inarching .. is sometimes called grafting by approach.

Approachability (ăprōu·tʃăbi·liti). *rare.* [f. next: see -BILITY.] The quality of being approachable; accessibility.

1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* I. xvi. § 9 The approachability of the window .. is the real point to be attended to.

Approachable (ăprōu·tʃăb'l), *a.* [f. Approach *v.* + -ABLE; cf. mod.Fr. *approchable*.]

1. Capable of being approached; accessible.

1571 Digges *Pantom.* X. Dija, Without shadowe .. to take heighthes approchable. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *George II* (1847) III. v. 125 The town was .. approachable only by a narrow causeway. 1856 Kane *Arct. Exp.* I. v. 50 It was desirable that .. it should be approachable by boats.

2. *fig.* in various uses of the vb.

1611 Cotgr., *Abordable*, affable, abboordable, approachable. 1750 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 72 ▸ 11 He that regards the welfare of others should make his virtue approachable. 1828 Carlyle *Goethe, Misc.* I. 174 This Truth .. approachable by most, attainable by some small number.

Approa·chableness. *rare.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being approachable; accessibility.

1731 in Bailey. 1876 J. Parker *Paracl.* 47 There must be in that life [Christ's] .. such simplicity and approachableness as shall qualify it for admission into society.

Approacher (ăprōu·tʃəɹ). *arch.* [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who approaches or comes near.

1586 Bright *Melanch.* vi. 28 Such [fishes] are .. approchers nigh the sand. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. iii. 216 Thou gau'st thine eares, (like Tapsters, that bad welcom) To Knaues, and all approachers. 1704 Swift *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 264 He furiously rush'd on against this new Approacher.

Approaching (ăprōu·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of coming or drawing near; *spec.* in *Mil.* and *Hort.* = Approach *sb.* 9, 10.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pers. T.* ▸ 800 Avoutrie, in Latine, is for to saye, approching of another mannes bedde. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 88 One that comes before To signifie th' approaching of his Lord. 1598 [See Approach *v.* 9.] *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (1703) II. vii. 178 The Officers of Horse .. were all for a Storm, and the Foot Officers for Approaching.

Approa·ching, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. Drawing near, in space, time, or circumstance.

c 1450 *Court of Love* vii, Whan I was young, at eighteen yere of age .. Approaching on ful sad and ripe corage. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* Pref. 5 These approaching times. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* V. i. 80 The approching tide Will shortly fill the reasonable shore. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 537 Preparations for the approaching campaign.

†**2.** Lying near, in proximity, neighbouring. *Obs.*

1533 Bellendene *Livy* IV. 317 Ane plebeane sall nocht have his hous approcheand to ane patriciane. 1598 Florio, *Appressimante*, approching, neighbouring.

3. Coming near in quality or character.

1874 Black *Pr. Thule* 35 Not that he fell in love with her at first sight, or anything even approaching to that.

Approachless (ăprōu·tʃlĕs). *a. poet.* [f. Approach *sb.* + -LESS.] Unapproachable; inaccessible.

1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 243 Vet all the prophesie did well befit The approachlesse oracle. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* VIII. x. 110 Archessence! Thou, self-full! self-Infinite! Residing in approachlesse Light. [In mod. Dicts.]

Approachment (ăprōu·tʃmĕnt). [a. Fr. *approchement*, n. of action f. *approcher*: see Approach *v.* and -MENT.]

†**1.** The action of approaching; approach. *Obs.*

1544 *Late Exp. Scott.* in Arb. *Garner* I. 125 Upon the approachment of the men to their entries. 1607 Topsell *Four-footed Beasts* 372 Turning about and looking upon his pursuers, as if were to dare their approchment. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* (J.) Ice .. will not concrete, but in the approachment [cf. Approach *sb.* 4] of the air.

2. Approach in character, affinity.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 193 Beyond this resemblance in the fruit .. I find nothing to confirm the approachment.

†**A·pprobate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *approbāt-us*, pa. pple. of *approbā-re* to assent to as good, f. *ap-* = *ad-* to + *probā-re* to try the goodness of, f. *prob-us* good.] Approved formally or expressly; particularly by some competent authority. (Used after formation of vb. Approbate as its pa. pple.)

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* VIII. xii. (1554) 183 b, That he in his estate By the Pope afore be approbate. 1547 Boorde *Dyetary* xvi. (1870) 272 Galen, with other auncyent and approbat doctours. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 924/2 Decrees .. which by long custome hath beene receiued and approbate.

Approbate (æ·prŏbēit), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. To approve expressly or formally; to express approbation of, sanction authoritatively. Obs. in England since 17th c, but preserved in U.S., and often used as simply = *approve*.

1470 Harding *Chron.* cvi, As Flores saieth, and hath it approbate. 1528 Roy *Satire* (Arb.) 91 Obedience and wilfull poverte Which allmyghty god doth approbate. 1557 Barclay *Jugurtha* (Paynell) 42 Whether they wold approbate and alowe the sayd composicion. 1623 Cockeram, *Approbate*, to allow, to like. 1833 Gen. P. Thompson *Idioms of America* in *Exerc.* (1842) III. 470 There are many Americanisms which in the course of time will work their way into the language of England .. The verbs 'approbate,' 'consider' (in the sense of 'believe'), and even 'guess,' are making their way gradually in their peculiar senses. 1849 in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* V. 52 A letter approbating the affair.

2. *Sc. Law.* To approve or assent to as valid. Chiefly in phr. *To approbate and reprobate*: to take advantage of those portions of a deed which are in one's favour, while repudiating the rest. Also *transf.*

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 662 You cannot approbate and reprobate the same instrument. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xv. (1870) 280, I approbate the one, I reprobate the other. 1880 *Law Rep., Appeal* V. 325 He is in substance .. approbating and reprobating, a course which is not allowed either in Scotch or English Law.

A·pprobated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] = Approved.

1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) 167 The ministracion of the vii sacraments and other approbated thynges.

Approbation (æprobēi·ʃən). [a. Fr. *approbation*, ad. L. *approbātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *approbā-re*: see prec.]

†**1.** The action of proving true; confirmation, attestation, proof. *Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 86 With calcination Of verray approbation Do that there be fixation. 1533 More *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1006/1 And in approbacion of hys other saying, conclude and say thus much ferther. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. iv. 134 Would I had put my Estate .. on th' approbation of what I haue spoke. *a* 1718 Penn *Life* Wks. 1726 I. 152 So great an Approbation of their Impostures.

2. The action of formally or authoritatively declaring good or true; sanction.

1502 *Ord. Cryst. Men* (W. de W.) I. v. (1506) 48 Charyte, by some approbacyon, is ayenst ye fader. 1529 *Petition* in Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. 194 Summoners, appraysers, and other ministers for the approbation of Testaments. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 71 By learned approbation of the Iudges. 1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (1742) 320 Dry their Malt according to the London Brewers Approbation. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 57 Received the royal approbation.

3. The action of expressing oneself pleased or satisfied with anything; or the mere feeling of such satisfaction; approval expressed or entertained.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* ii. 29 (R.) God .. whose approbation is perfite blisse and saluacion. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Ded., So rare a Jewel as this, which hath drawn .. the Approbation of All. 1708 Ld. Sunderland in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 401 IV. 252 They hope what steps they have made will meet with your approbation. 1711 Budgell *Spect.* No. 77 ▸ 5 Those Nods of Approbation which I never bestow unmerited. 1806 Metcalfe in *Wellesley Disp.* 810 Something more than cold approbation is required to foster great minds—the approbation should be hearty. 1827 Hare *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 549 Approbation speaks of the thing or action .. Praise is always personal.

†**4.** Probation, trial. *Obs.*

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 183 This day, my sister should the Cloyster enter, And there receiue her approbation. 1654 Goddard in *Burton's Diary* Introd. (1828) I. 169 The ejecting of scandalous ministers .. [and] the bringing in of them that have passed an approbation.

Approbative (æ·prŏbĕitiv), *a. arch.* [a. Fr. *approbatif, -ive*, ad. L. *approbātīv-us*, f. *approbāt-*: see Approbate and -IVE.] Characterized by approving; expressing approbation or approval.

1611 Cotgr., *Approbatif*, approbative, approving. 1643 Bramhall *Serpent-Salve* Wks. 1844 III. 391 There is a vast difference between .. an approbative consent .. and an active consent. 1678 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 17 His [God's] approbative wil whereby he declares what he approves and what he disapproves. 1786 Tooke *Purley* (1798) I. 111 Get rid of that farrago of useless distinctions into .. Effective, Approbative, Discretive. 1828 Webster cites Milner.

A·pprobativeness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being approbative; tendency to approve; in *Phrenol.* love of approbation.

1860 O. & L. Fowler *Self-Instruc. Phrenol.* iv. § 12. 108 Approbativeness, Regard for character, appearances, etc., love of praise. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 51. 21 A morbid habit of reserve, which my approbativeness often burst through.

Approbator (æ·prŏbēitəɹ). ? *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. L. *approbātor*, n. of agent f. *approbāre*: see Approbate and -OR. Cf. mod.Fr. *approbateur*.] One who formally approves or sanctions; an approver.

1667 Evelyn *Mem.* III. 162 And so others may not think it dishonour to .. accept them for judges and approbators.

Approbatory (æ·prŏbēitəri,-ātə ri), *a.* [ad. med. L. *approbātōri-us* (cf. L. *probātōri-us*), f. *approbātōr-em*: see prec. and -ORY.] Of or belonging to one who approves; of the nature of or tending to approbation or sanction. (Orig. in phr. *letter approbatory* = L. *epistola probātōria*.)

1548 Hall *Chron. Hen. V*, an. 8 (R.) Letters approbatory and confirmacions of the peres of his realme. 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* I. 181 God hath delivered in a sense this world to Satan, but not .. by any approbatory act given him a Patent to vouch him his Vice-Roy. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. VI. i. 214 Robespierre, at first approbatory, knew not at last what to think.

Approbrious, obs. var. Opprobrious.

†**Approcli·vity,** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *ap-* = *ad-* to + *prōclīvitas* Proclivity.] Proclivity, inclination, tendency towards.

1546 Langley *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. i. 35 a, Procreation of issue, and approcliuitie to norishe the same.

†**Appro·mpt,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. AFr. *a-prompte-r, apromte-r*, for OFr. *enpromte-r* (mod. *emprunte-r*): see A- *pref.* 10.] To borrow.

1548 Hall *Chron.* 336 Repayment and redelyuery of the Summes of Money apprompted and layde out.

†**Appro·mpt,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *ap-* = *ad-* to + *prompt-us* ready, Prompt. See A- *pref.* 11.] To make ready; to prompt, stimulate.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xiii. § 9 Neither may these places serve only to apprompt our invention.

Approof (ăprū·f). *arch.* Also 5 **appreffe, apref.** [a. OFr. *aprove, -uve*, proof, trial, f. *aprove-r* :—L. *approbā-re*: see Approbate and Approve. Cf. the simple *proof*, a. OFr. *prove, preuve*.]

1. The act of proving; trial, experience, proof.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 167 Thys good kynge, be wytt of such appreffe, Kepte hys marchauntes .. fro mysscheffe. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. v. 3 A Souldier .. and of verie valiant approofe. 1881 Swinburne *Mary Stuart* IV. i, Known By proof more potent than approof of law In all points guilty.

2. Sanction, approval, approbation.

1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 119 In witnessyng and very a-pref whereof .. I have put the seale of my Armes. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 174 One and the selfesame tongue, Either of condemnation, or approofe. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 114 Whether any sound orthodox Christian ever did write in the approof of judiciary and predicting astrologie? *a* 1850 Rossetti *Dante & Circle* I. (1874) 111 She bowed her mild approof And salutation to all men of worth.

Approper, variant of Appropre *v. Obs.*

†**Appro·perate,** *v. Obs.*[−9] [f. L. *approperāt-* ppl. stem of *appr-, adproperā-re* to hasten, hurry.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Approperate*, to make haste. 1755 JOHNSON, *Approperate*, to hasten, to set forward.

Appropinquate (æpropi·ŋkwe͡it), *v. arch.* [f. L. *appropinquāt-* ppl. stem of *appropinquā-re* to draw nigh to, f. *ap-* = *ad-* to + *propinquā-re*, f. *propinqu-us* neighbouring, f. *prope* nigh, near.]

1. *intr.* To come near *to*; to approach.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1642 BRIDGE *Wound. Consc. Cured* v. 34 Neither herein..doe we appropinquate to the Popish doctrine. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 145 Liquid and humid [herbs]..appropinquating to heat, are brought to their pristine state. 1873 LYTTON *K. Chillingly* IV. v. (1875) 238 That party to which Mivers professed—not to belong—but to appropinquate.

† 2. *trans.* To bring near or close. *Obs. rare.*

1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 115 'Tis great art..to appropinquate things remote.

Appropinquation (æ·propiŋkwē·ʃən). [ad. L. *appropinquātiōn-em*, f. *appropinquāre*: see prec.]

1. The action of coming near, approach.

1628 DONNE *Serm.* xlviii. 476 He gave him a rapture..and in that an appropinquation, an approximation to Himselfe. 1636 EVELYN *Mem.* App. I. 423 At the appropinquation of the King..the Vice-Chancellor spoke a speech. 1670 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* V. 2074 The Earth and Moon's Appropinquation and Elongation. 1842 DE MORGAN *Calculus* 412 The appropinquation of the straight lines.

2. The action of bringing into contiguity. *rare.*

1864 T. TROLLOPE *Lindisf. Chase* II. 149 The ants too..evidently communicate intelligence..by the appropinquation of noses.

† **Appropi·nque,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *appropinqu-āre*: see prec Cf. *advoke, advocate*.] To draw near to, approach.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 590 The knotted bloud..With mortal Crisis doth portend My days to appropinque an end.

Appropinquity (æpropi·ŋkwiti). *rare.* [f. as prec. after *propinquity*.] Nearness.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* xxxi. (1665) 133 An Appropinquity of Vision, that all things are open and naked unto his sight. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiv, Six weeks—appropinquity—opportunity—had victimised him completely.

† **Appropo·rtionate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *ap-* = *ad-* to + PROPORTIONATE; cf. APPORTION *v.*] To render proportionate, to proportion.

1662 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1712) 77 The extream lightness of her [a Bird's] furniture being approportionated to the thinness of that Elemeat [Air].

† **Appro·pre, appro·prie,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 **apropre**, 4–6 **appropre**, **-yr**, 6 **appropir**, 6–7 **approper**. Also *β.* 4 **approprie**, 4–5 **-ye**, *Pa. pple.* 4–7 **appropried**. [a. OFr. *aproprie-r*:—late L. *appr-, adpropriā-re* (*c* 450), f. *ad* to, with idea of 'rendering' + *propri-us* own. *Two forms: one (from AFr.) suppressing *-i-*; the other, used chiefly in pa. pple., preserving *-i, -y*. Superseded in 17th c. by the Latinized equivalent APPROPRIATE.]

1. To assign as private property or possession *to*; to set apart for a special purpose; *spec.* in *Eccl.* to annex to a religious corporation.

α. 1340 *Ayenb.* 40 Þe y-halȝede stedes þet byeþ apropred to guodes seruise. *Ibid.* 41 Ofhyaldeþ mid wrong..þe þinges þet byeþ apropred to holy cherche. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xiv. 368 Whanne a parisch chirche is apropried to an abbey. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) IV. vii. 170 *a*, The lyght of the sonne may not be..appropred to one place more than to an other.

β. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. xlvii. (1495) 484 That maaere of felde that hyghte Campus is apropryed to noo man. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxi. (1617) 364 A Chapter appropried to the same purpose.

2. To assign or attribute as proper *to*.

α. 1384 CHAUCER *Gentilesse* 18 His vertuous noblesse That is appropred [*v.r.* enpropred] unto no degree. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornt. MS.* 27 Godd þe ffadyre to whaym is appropyrede myghte. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* I. 205 But to lye longe and contynue in synne is appropred to the deuyll. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 67 Astrologers approper certain starres to Kings only.

β. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8149 Þus salle endles lyfe appropryed be, Tylle þe saved bodyse. 1557 *Primer* (*Sarum*) H ij, God to whome it is appropried to be mercifull ever. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 265 *Capitaneus* and *Valuasor* was also appropried to speciall Dignities beneath a Count.

3. To make one's own; to take possession of. (Orig. with *refl. pron.* etc., afterwards *absol.*)

α. 1366 MAUNDEV. v. 35 Kyngdomes that he hath conquered and apropred to him be strengthe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXX. 12193, I haue aproprid to oure partis prouyns besyde. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* 276 Whether ony executor..appropir ony thing of the goodis of the deed man.

β. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 77 To kepe them from appropryyng to them self that thyng that aperteyneth to the comyn.

† **Appro·pred, -ried,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Assigned as a property; set apart for a purpose; appropriate.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 99 Eche of hem his owne sete Apropred hath within a man. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xiv. 369 In othere not approprid chirchis. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* i. 18 No thynge appropred to his prosperyte.

Appropriable (ăprō·upri,ăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *appropriā-re* (see APPROPRE) + -BLE, as if ad. L. **appropriābilis*.] Capable of being appropriated; to be fitly attributed or applied.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 274 This conceit applyed unto..the beginning of the world, is more justly appropriable unto its end. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 74 Consciencious people, allow that word [*create*] appropriable to God alone.

1824 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 136 Appropriable to other purposes.

† **Appro·priament.** *Obs.* [f. L. *appropriā-re* (see prec.) + -MENT; perh. after Fr. *appropriement* 'a fitting, conforming, accommodating' Cotgr.] What is proper or peculiar to one; a characteristic.

1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* I. i, If you can neglect Your own appropriaments.

Appropriate (ăprō·upri,e͡it), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *appropriāt-us* pa. pple. of *appropriā-re*: see APPROPRE.]

A. *pple.* or *adj.*

1. Annexed or attached (*to*), as a possession or piece of property; appropriated. *spec.* in *Eccl.* Annexed as a benefice to a religious corporation.

1599 SANDYS *Europ. Spec.* (1637) 145 The Parish Priests in Italy..have..certeine Farmes as Gleabland appropriate. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Pref., The Sea's now made appropriate, And yields to all the Laws of state. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., There are computed to be in England 3845 churches appropriate and impropriate.

† 2. Belonging to oneself; private; selfish. *Obs.*

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxxiii. Wks. 1677, 127 Policy..works ever for appropriate ends; Love euer takes a partner into the Benefit.

† 3. Assigned to a particular person; special, individual. *Obs. rare.*

1796 MISS BURNEY *Camilla* VIII. x, The end, therefore, of her deliberation was to show general gaiety, without appropriate favour.

4. Attached or belonging as an attribute, quality or right; peculiar to, own. a. *absol.*

1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. § 25. 162 We notyd..in..the hede, an appropryat dysease, wych we callyd then a frencey. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 174 That the sun darts out light and heat to the limits of its appropriate system. 1809 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) I. i. 9 To charm away..*Ennui*, is the chief and appropriate business of the poet.

b. with *to*.

1525 TINDALE *Par. Wicked Mamm.* Wks. I. 50 The forgiveness of sins and justifying is appropriate unto faith only. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxx. 177 Honour, appropriate to the Soveraign onely. 1812 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 307 *Coronet*..is [a word] appropriate to rank and heraldry.

5. Specially fitted or suitable, proper. Const. *to, for.*

1546 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* Bj, Remedies..appropriat to every membre throughout the body. 1594 PLAT *Sorts of Soyle* 56 Salts..most appropriate for the nature of mortar. 1661 BOYLE *Style H. Script.* Wks. 1744 II. 101/2 The Bible's being appropriate..to make wise the simple. 1809 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 29 Two mottos equally appropriate. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xi. 47 Prayers and collects appropriate for the great solemnity.

† B. *sb.* [the adj. used *absol.*] A thing appropriated or appropriate; a property, attribute. *Obs.*

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* II. 551 To propliane The Gods' Appropriates. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 102 The appropriates of their office so ordain'd by the Apostles.

Appropriate (ăprō·upri,e͡it), *v.* [f. prec. Has replaced the earlier APPROPRE from Fr.]

† 1. To make (a thing) the private property of any one, to make it over to him as his own; to set apart. *Obs.* exc. as in next.

1535 COVERDALE *Mic.* iv. 13 Their goodes shalt thou appropriate vnto the Lorde. 1625 WILLIAMS in *Fortesc. Pap.* 209 My Lord, to whose grace I doe appropriat the worke. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 332 Whatever the ladies of his family required..he would appropriate to them,

2. Const. *to oneself*: = next.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xx. 118 Here hee appropriateth the title of God to himselfe saying 'The Lord my God.' 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* Ded., The concupiscible part..desires to appropriate to it selfe the use of those things in which all others have a joynt interest. 1740 ANSON *Voy.* I. iii. 32 Appropriating the whole ships provisions to themselves. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* i. 15 The name 'priesthood'..was never appropriated by apostles to themselves.

3. Hence *ellipt.* To take possession of for one's own, to take to oneself.

1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 181 Christ cannot bee so appropriated, or inclosed. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 761 A liberty like his, who unimpeached Of usurpation..Appropriates nature as his Father's work. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* II. vi. 83 The bud appropriates those constituents..for which it has elective attraction.

4. *Eccl.* To annex (a benefice) to some religious corporation, as its property.

1528 PERKINS *Profit. Bk.* xi. § 811 (1642) 363 If a man bee bounden for to appropriate a Church at his owne costs. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., Before the time of Richard the 2nd, it was lawful to appropriate the whole Fruits of a Benefice to an Abbey or Priory. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Appropriation*, The monasteries..appropriated as many benefices as they could by any means obtain.

† 5. To allot, annex, or attach a thing to another as an appendage. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Esdr.* vi. 18 All the ornamentes that Nabuchadonosor..appropriated vnto his owne temple. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. x. (1743) 258 They have annexed and appropriated the Market Towas of England..to the respective Postages.

6. To devote, set apart, or assign to a special purpose or use. Const. *to, for.*

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* i. (1628) 10 Having apropriated their first day of the weeke to the peculiar adoration of the sun. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. x. 33 This Swifter Measure is appropriated or used in..Corants, etc. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc.* II. liv. 49 The front gallery..is appropriated to the court. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 2. 41 The revenue is appropriated to the payment of University officers.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 4 May, After appropriating £18,424 for the payment of interest on debentures.

7. To assign or attribute as properly pertaining *to*; to attribute specially or exclusively. *arch.*

1533 TINDALE *Supper of Lord* 30 His manhood..cannot have this glory only which is appropriated to the Godhead. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. v. 104 Appropriating our Original Guilt to Adam's sin alone. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* Introd. 7 These amusements..were appropriated to the season of Lent. 1809 COLERIDGE *Friend* I. iv. (1867) 13 The word presumption I appropriate to the internal feeling.

8. To make, or select as, appropriate or suitable *to*; to suit. *arch.*

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 435 Albeit they [tools] be appropriated and fitted to the woorke that is wrought. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* Ded., Accustomed to appropriate the matter of their offerings..to the nature..of the Deity to whom they immolated; as to Mars a horse. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 340 The best methods of Cultivating, appropriating Seeds and manures, and cureing the diseases of land. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* iii. (1819) 41 The *membrana tympani*..is appropriated to the action of air. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. vii. § 12 The subject chosen is appropriated to the characteristic peculiarities of the poet.

† 9. To make proper, to fashion suitably. (So Fr. *approprier*.) *Obs.*

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 79 That God hath so appropriated it [the eye], as to make such a goodly piece of woorke thereof.

Appro·priated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED; as pple. replacing the earlier APPROPRIATE, which remains as the adj.]

1. Made over or assigned to a special owner; set apart for a special purpose; specially limited.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. xvii. 51 The under-going of generall curses, for the generall good, which was now growne appropriated to his [Decius'] family. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 129 This species of relative pleasure I call Delight..The word is not commonly used in this appropriated signification. 1828 LO. GRENVILLE *Sinking Fund* 34 To place at the disposal of the community any portion of its now appropriated taxation.

† 2. Specially suited; suitable, appropriate. *Obs.*

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 67 Ten or twenty drops..being taken in any appropriated Liquor. *a* 1733 NORTH *Lives* II. 327 Rich liveries of the appropriated colours. 1780 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* x. (1876) 9 When to correctness and perfect form is added..appropriated expression.

Appropriately (ăprō·upri,e͡itli), *adv.* [f. APPROPRIATE *a.* + -LY².] In an appropriate manner.

† 1. Peculiarly, specially, particularly. *Obs.*

1531 *Dial. Laws of Eng.* II. lv. (1638) 167 That is taken appropriately to be the Law of God, that is contained in scripture. *a* 1665 GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 345 When that worship which is appropriately due unto God is given unto any other.

2. In a manner properly suited; fittingly.

1795 SEWARD *Anecd.* I. 43 (JOD.) The praise that Robert Bembo so appropriately gives to this great painter. 1832 LANDER *Exp. Niger* III. xviii. 122 Dressed very appropriately in a handsome robe of silk.

Appro·priateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

† 1. The state of being appropriated or devoted to some special purpose; special destination. *Obs.*

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. ii. 9 (R.) Some state of singularity or appropriateness, whereby it is advanced above the common condition of things of the same order.

2. Special fitness, suitability, or applicability.

1731 in BAILEY. 1816 GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 209 The appropriateness to my present purpose of the following quotation. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 644 When the musical appropriateness of the word is the chief care.

Appropriating (ăprō·upri,e͡itiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. APPROPRIATE *v.* + -ING¹.] A making over to a special owner or purpose; a taking as one's own.

1611 COTGR., *Appropriance*, an appropriation, or appropriating. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851, 230 The appropriating of that good which Nature at first made common. *a* 1711 KEN *Urania* Wks. 1721 IV. 476 The ecstatick Bliss..In the appropriating of Love immense.

Appro·priating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That assigns to a special owner or purpose.

1633 SANDERSON 21 *Serm.* Ad. Aul. iii. (1673) 43 Appropriating and distinctive titles. 1702 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* V. 155 An appropriating clause added to the land tax. 1882 CORY *Eng. Hist.* II. 540 Resistance to the appropriating party.

Appropriation (ăprō·upri,e͡iʃən). [ad. L. *appropriātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *appropriā-re*: see APPROPRIATE and -TION.]

1. The making of a thing private property, whether another's or (as now commonly) one's own; taking as one's own or to one's own use; *concr.* the thing so appropriated or taken possession of.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 240, I wolde..Of other mannes love iwis..Have made appropriation. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 172 In dying men..there is an application of medicines, but not an appropriation. *a* 1711 KEN *Christoph.* Wks. 1721 I. 494 When God, my God, with confidence they call, Appropriation makes amends for all. 1825 M'CULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* III. § 1. 252 To employ labour in the production or appropriation of a commodity. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 1. 7 The rapacious appropriation of the abbey lands.

2. *Eccl.* The transference to a monastic house, or other corporation, of the tithes and endowments intended for the maintenance of religious ordinances in a parish; *concr.* the benefice or tithes so appropriated.

c 1370 WYCLIF *Apst. Beg. Friers* (1608) 14 This appropriation is made by false suggestion that such religious men han

not enough for lifelode. 1528 PERKINS *Profit. Bk.* xi. § 811 (1642) 363 If a man bee bounden for to appropriate a Church .. and afterwards before the appropriation a pension is graunted out of the same. *a* 1641 SPELMAN *Tithes* 137 (R.) In old times, whilst these churches were in the clergy-hand, they were called appropriations. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 495 To meet it by buying up the appropriations of livings.

3. The assignment of anything to a special purpose; *concr.* the thing so assigned, *esp.* a sum of money set apart for any purpose. *Appropriation Bill*: a Bill in Parliament, allotting the revenue to the various purposes to which it is to be applied.

1789 *Const. U. S.* i. § 9 No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law. 1825 M'CULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. § 2. 73 The consequent appropriation of particular individuals to particular employments. 1858 FONBLANQUE *How we are Gov.* vii. (L.) The resolutions in the Committee of Supply are embodied into what is called the Appropriation bill.

†4. Special attribution or application; specialization; *concr.* a special attribute. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 46 Hee makes it a great appropriation to his owne good parts, that he can shoo him [his horse] himselfe. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* Introd., A Table of the Appropriations shewing for what part every Plant is medicinable. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. iii. (1856) 219 The particular name that belongs to every one [thing], with its peculiar appropriation to that idea.

Appropria·tionist. [f. prec. + -IST.] An adherent or supporter of appropriation; in *Hindu Philos.* One who holds that the soul is an appropriation of the being of Brahma.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 244 Those who hold the soul to be Brahma as appropriated to the internal organ,—the appropriationists.

Appropriative (ăprō·prĭĕtĭv), *a.* [f. L. *appropriāt-* (see APPROPRIATE) + -IVE; as if ad. L. **appropriātīvus*.] Of appropriating character or tendency; pertaining or tending to appropriation.

1655 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* i. 8 This relative *thy* is discriminative and appropriative. 1825 M'CULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. § 2. 95 To resort immediately to some species of appropriative industry. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. 185 Mr. Mowbray was looking at the little girl with appropriative eyes.

Appro·priativeness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Appropriative quality; tendency to take as one's own.

1882 *East. Daily Press* 17 July 3 A rather amusing display of appropriativeness .. when all day long the sweet stalls .. were besieged by battalions of the common honey bee.

Appropriator (ăprō·prĭĕtəɹ). [a. L. **appropriātor*, n. of agent f. *appropriāre*: see -OR.]

1. One who appropriates or takes to his own use.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Mod. Superst.* Wks. III. 325 The appropriator of a treasure. 1858 MISS MULOCH *Th. ab. Wom.* 75 A dishonest appropriator of other people's property.

2. The religious house, or corporation, that owns the fees and endowments of a benefice.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 86 These Appropriators, by reason of their Perpetuities, are accounted Owners of the Fee Simple. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. *Appropriation*, The appropriators .. are perpetual parsons of the church.

†Approprietary. *Obs. rare.* [f. APPROPRIATE, after PROPRIETARY, but with no corresponding derivation; L. *appropriāre* could only have given *appropriatory*.] = APPROPRIATOR 2.

1547 *Injunc. Edw. VI* in Cardwell *Document. Ann.* (1839) I. 9 The Charges .. shall be ratably borne betwene the parson and approprietary and parishioners. *a* 1641 SPELMAN *Tithes* 141 (R.) The perpetual incumbent, which is the approprietary.

†Appro·pring, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. APPROPRE *v.* + -ING 1.] Appropriation.

c 1380 WYCLIF *De Eccl.* iv. Wks. 1871 III. 347 Þis styward chafferiþ wiþ appropryng of chirchis.

Approvable (ăprūˑvăb'l), *a.* [f. APPROVE *v.*1 + -ABLE.] Able to be approved; worthy or deserving of approval.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 540 That such Religioun be is alloweable and approvable of ech. 1579 FULKE *Ref. Rastel* 709 As they be approuable or disprouable by the saide old auncient and Catholike doctrine. 1617 F. MORYSON *Itin.* III. 32 Inordinate desire of Martyrdome is not approueable. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xv. 120 Fine qualities, but unhappily blended with others less approveable. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* i. 20 Measures .. approvable to the quiet good sense .. of the people. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. IX. ii. 81 He is .. approvable as a practical officer and soldier, by the strictest judge then living.

Approvableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Approvable quality; worthiness of approval.

c 1812 T. BROWN *Philos. Hum. Mind* lxxiii. (1838) 488/2 This irresistible approvableness .. constitutes to us .. the virtue of the action. 1833 WARDLAW *Chr. Ethics* iii. (1844) 95 The ground of its approvableness.

Approval (ăprūˑvăl). [f. APPROVE *v.*1 + -AL2. Rare bef. 1800; now generally used instead of next.] The action of approving; sanctioning approbation.

1690 TEMPLE *Her. Virtue* (J.) A censor of justice .. without whose approval no capital sentences are to be executed. 1814 CARY *Dante, Parad.* XXIV. 57, I .. in her looks Approval met. 1843 MILL *Logic* V. vii. § 2 Mankind had stamped its approval upon certain actions.

Approvance (ăprūˑvăns). *arch.* [a. OFr. *aprovance*, f. *aprover*: see APPROVE *v.*1 and -ANCE.] = APPROOF; APPROVAL.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 122 As valiant foes as welden sheild or targe .. and of as good approuance. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* Ad. Pop. iv. (1674) 191 To find approvance in the sight of our God. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 625 Should she seem .. the least approvance to bestow. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 341 Silent approvance of the proceeding.

†Appro·vant. *Obs. rare.* [a. OFr. *aprovant*, pr. pple. of *aprover*: see APPROVE *v.*1 and -ANT.] The party offering proof. Cf. APPROVER1.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1256/2 Sir William de Facknaham .. on the one side approvant; and this sir John Sitsylt .. on the other side defendant.

Approve (ăprūˑv), *v.*1 Forms: 4-7 aprove, 5-6 approuve, 6-7 approove, 5- approve. [a. OFr. *aprove-r* (now *approuver*):—L. *app-*, *adprobā-re* to make good, assent to as good, f. *ad* to + *probā-re* to try the goodness of, prove, f. *prob-us* good. Cf. APPREVE, a form repr. the tonic stem of the Fr. as in *apprcuve*; and its pa. pple. APPROVEN. In some senses the word appears to represent Fr. *éprouver*, OFr. *esprover*, not otherwise found in English. See A- *pref.* 9.]

I. (= Fr. *approuver*.)

†1. To make good (a statement or position); to show to be true, prove, demonstrate. a. *simply. Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Mic.* vi. 9 Who shal aproue it? 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. vi. 141 They had lerned to approue the daye and tyme whan suche thynges [eclipses] shold happe. 1571 DIGGES *Geom. Pract.* I. xx. F iij b, The rule .. may two wayes be approued, geometrically and arithmetically. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 15. 442 He had approued vnto the vulgar, the dignitie of his Science. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. x. (1840) 259 To approve the truth .. thereof against some one who questioned. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. v, We demonstrate or approve our reckonings to other men.

†b. with *subord. cl. Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4746 Yhit for certayn approves noght he þat þa fiften days of takens sal be. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* E iiij b, I haue .. approuyd that none may know the secretes of God. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II. 72 This aproves unto us, that order is a cheefe rule in memorie.

†c. with *complement. Obs.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 345/2 He was approoued guiltie at his arreignment. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 245 One thing .. which must approue thee honest. 1644 *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* iv. 20, I .. doubt not to approve it firme truth. 1676-7 MARVELL *Corr.* 290 Wks. 1872-5 II. 527 Mr. Onslow was approved not to have been culpable.

†2. To attest (a thing) with some authority, to corroborate, confirm. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Anticr. & Mcynee* (Todd) 137 Crist confermed his lawe and wiþ his deþ approved hit. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 79 What damned error, but some sober brow Will .. approue it with a text? 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 183 The trembling emperor .. solemnly approved the innocence and fidelity of their assassins.

b. with a thing as subject.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. Ded. 10 The success has approved this judgement. 1862 TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. 98 The miracles proving the doctrines, and the doctrines approving the miracles.

3. To demonstrate practically or to the experience of others, display, exhibit, make proof of. Also *refl.*

1551 ROBINSON *More's Utop.* 151 They by quicke repentaunce approue the amendement of their liues. 1610 *Chester's Tri.* (1844) *Chester* 15 Such Olympian sports as shall approve Our best devotion. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 596 Who .. approved himself .. valiantly at the taking of Strigonium. 1876 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. iv. 104 Many opportunities to approve his stoutness and worth.

b. To display or exhibit to advantage. *rare.*

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. § 42. 133 The sculpture is approved and set off by the colour.

4. with *compl.* To show or prove practically (a thing or person) to be (so and so).

1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 4 Approv'd the most profound, and wise To solve Impossibilities. 1812 BYRON *Childe Har.* II. XXXV, 'Tis an old lesson; Time approves it true. 1865 PARKMAN *Champlain* i. (1875) 176 His account .. approves him a man of thought and observation.

b. *refl.* To prove or show oneself practically to be.

1559 ABP. HETHE in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. vi. 11 All such as shall approve themselves not to be the obedient children of Chryst's churche. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* II. xi. (1739) 58 Edward the Third approved himself not only King of England, but of himself. 1656 TWISLETON in Burton *Diary* (1828) I. 148 He was in Wales, and approved himself a very vile person. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 305 The latter .. approved himself a neighbour by acting agreeably to that character. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 92 When he approved himself ripe for military command.

†c. *intr.* (refl. pron. omitted) To prove itself, prove, turn out to be. *Obs. rare.*

1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 372/1 If he will say that it was but inuention, it will approue false.

5. To confirm authoritatively; to sanction. *Hence* the techn. term: a. in *Sc. Parl.* for confirming, or deciding in the affirmative, by a vote of the house; b. for confirming the sentence of a court-martial.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. xiv. 82 Þere may no thing be approvid, ne affermed, but if it be founde in the feith. 1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 59, I .. by this my present testament .. myne seyde mynde, wyll and entent .. approue, ratifie, and conferme. 1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 40 The lawe dooth not approoue such testamentes. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* Pref. 13 The old may not be proued, because it is approued. 1726 in *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 248 The vote was stated, Whether Approve the overture of the Committee, or Delay. 1816 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 4) 141 The colonel or commanding officer approves the sentence of a regimental court-martial.

6. To pronounce to be good, commend. a. *trans.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Pseudo-Freris* iv. Wks. (1879) 306 Non word of iames approueþ þise newe religions. 1447 BOKENHAM *Lyrys of Seyntys* (Roxb.) 31 Fully they approvyd al his entent. 1538 STARKEY *England* 81 Vayn ornamentys by corrupt jugement commynly approvyd. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 149, I approue your Wisedom in the deede. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 391 Fools admire, but men of sense approve. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Wellesley Disp.* 313, I entirely approve that precaution. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 522 Niebuhr .. admired and approved the Revolution of 1688.

†b. with *inf. phr.* or *subord. cl. Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 36 That thing that thou approuedest to seche aboue alle other. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* A iv a, They will approve that Work men may have this little Book in their Pockets. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 880 Others who approve not to transgress By thy example.

c. *intr.* Const. (*on* obs.) *of.*

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 9 Our modern assertors and predicators approve on it. 1658-9 GIBBONS in Burton *Diary* III. 557 Such as shall be named and approved on by this House. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 2 He has read all, but approves of very few. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* x. 149 Would his grandfather approve of what he had done.

7. *trans.* To recommend oneself, one's qualities, actions, etc., as worthy of approval; to commend *to.*

1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 1 We doe seeke to approue our selues to euery ones conscience. 1657 CROMWELL in Burton *Diary* I. 415 Without integrity, without sincerity, without approving the heart to God. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ii. (1867) 49 If anticipations such as these approve themselves to reason.

II. [= mod.Fr. *éprouver*.]

†8. To put to the proof or test of experience; to try, test. *Obs.*

1380 [See APPROVED]. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* D iiij, This rule is gyuen to euery man and approued of euery man. 1532 HERVET *Xenoph. Treat. Househ.* (1768) 64 Men of olde antyquitie, approuinge it by experience. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 9 Nay, taske me to my word: approue me Lord. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch's Lives* (1879) I. 60/2 Neither fear nor rashness was likely to approve men so disposed.

†9. To find by experience, to experience. *Obs.*

1578 *Gorgious Gallery*, A Louer approuing his Lady unkinde. 1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight Rev.* 24 Vnto them a spectacle, and a resolution sildome approued, to see one ship turne toward so many enemies. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xix. 101 He hath approved that government in himselfe.

Appro·ve, approw', *v.*2 *Law.* Also 5 aproue, aprowe. [a. OFr. *aproe-r, approer, approuer, apprower* to profit, 'faire profiter, enricher' (Godefroi), f. *à* to + *pros*, obj. *prode, pro, prou, preu* (Pr., Sp., Pg. *pro*, It. *pro, prode*) 'advantage, profit,' a difficult word, pointing to an early Romanic subst. use of the prep. *pro* or *prod-* in *prod-est* (as if *prod est mihi*, it is a profit or advantage to me), perh. declined as **prod-is, prod-em*. Cf. the adj. use in It. *prode, pro*, Pr. *pros*, OFr. *proz, pros, prous, preus*, obj. *prode, prou, preu*, mod.Fr. *preux* good, worthy, valiant, i.e. *vir qui prod-est*. (Cf. also It. *prodezza*, Pr., Sp. *proeza*, OFr. *proesce*, Fr. *prouesse* prowess, and OFr. *prozom, prodom*, Fr. *prud'homme*; and see Diez, Littré, Brachet.) The mod. Eng. form ought to be *approw* (cf. *allow*), but through confusion of *u* and *v*, *approue* was erroneously printed in 17th c. Law-dicts. *approve*, as if a sense of the prec.]

lit. To make profit to oneself of (*e.g.* land), by increasing the value or rent. *esp.* Said of the lord of a manor enclosing or appropriating to his own advantage common land, as permitted by the Statute of Merton (20 Hen. III. c. iv.). Cf. IMPROVE.

[The Stat. of Merton exists only in Latin, but its phrase '*faciant commodum suum*' exactly translates OFr. *aproent*, and is rendered in Stat. Westminster '*appruare se possint de*'; other latinized adaptations of the Fr. were *approare, approvare*, and finally (in 17th c.) *approbare*.]

1483 *Cath. Angl.*, To approwe, *Approare, sicut domini se faciunt de vastis.* 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., To approve Land is to make the best benefit of it by increasing the Rent. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iii, This enclose, when justifiable, is called in law approving. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) III. 362 By the Statute of Merton .. the lord is permitted to approve, that is to inclose the waste lands of his manor. 1865 TURNER in *Morn. Star* 29 Apr., Sir T. Wilson not only considered himself entitled to 'approve' portions of the [Hampstead] Heath, but also contemplated letting out the plots which he might 'approve' for building purposes.

Approved (ăprūˑvd), *ppl. a.* [f. APPROVE *v.*1 + -ED.]

1. Proved or established by experience, tried, tested.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1409 A noble knyȝt aproued. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. xxiii. 71 The .. mooste approued men of armes. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* Pref. 1 Diuers approued medicines. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* iv. 177 Persons .. of approued integrity. 1709 *Loud. Gaz.* mmmmccccxxi/3 The humble Address of the Bayliff, Steward, Approved-men, and Burgesses of .. Andover. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 64 The old approved mode. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xx, The mortar and stone of the most approved builder.

†b. Proved, convicted. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 45 To knit my soul to an approoued wanton. 1635 SWAN *Spec. Mundi* I. § 3 (1643) 11 Approved liars.

3. Pronounced good; justified, sanctioned, commended, esteemed.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 36 To stand approv'd in sight of God. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. v. (1695) 244 To have .. very good and approved Words in their Mouths. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Wars* I. i. § 2 The most approved among them were put to death.

4. *Approved-of*: regarded with commendation.

1670 EACHARD *Contempl Clergy* 22 An approved-of cobler or tinker.

Approvedly (ăprū·vĕdlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an approved manner or degree.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. vii. (1632) 417 Bare himselfe most approuedly towards the vertuous. 1656 BP. HALL *Let. Apol.* (R.) Approvedly orthodox.

Appro·vedness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being approved or pronounced good.

1874 SIDGWICK *Ethics* iii. 394 The .. coincidence of rightness or approvedness and utility.

Approvement[1] (ăprū·vmĕnt). Also 6–7 approove-. [a. OFr. *aprovement*, later *approuvement* (Cotgr.), f. *aprove-r*: see APPROVE *v.*[1] and -MENT.]

1. The action of proving guilty, or convicting, by becoming 'approver.'

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 324 Approvement .. is when a person, indicted of treason or felony, and arraigned for the same, doth confess the fact before plea pleaded; and appeals or accuses others, his accomplices, of the same crime, in order to obtain his pardon. 1824 THESIGER *Trial Thurtell & Hunt* 161 The doctrine of approvement has been obsolete now for 150 years.

†**2.** Expression of sanction or satisfaction; approbation, approval. *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 61 Without his approuement. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* I. 27 The worst things haue had the greatest consent, and the fullest and most generall approouement. 1665 R. B. *Comm. Two Tales* 197 Their high Approvement of them induced .. the Author to go on with the rest.

†**3.** That which is approved. *Obs.*

1673 PENN *Alex. Coppersmith* 22 The Meeting could not passe it as their Approvement.

Appro·vement[2]**, approw·ment.** *Law.* Forms: 5 appro-, aprowe-, aprou-, 5–6 approwe-, approu(e)-, 7– approvement. [a. OFr. *aproement, aprouement, aprovement*, n. of process f. *aproer*: see APPROVE *v.*[2]]

1. The action of making one's profit of, making the best of (*e.g.* land); *hence*, the conversion to his own profit, by the lord of the manor, of waste or common land by enclosure and appropriation. Cf. IMPROVEMENT.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 64 Labouragis and approwementis of londes and pastures. 1482 *Paston Lett.* 863 III. 291 My lord is sette sore to approwement and husbondry. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 15 b, This newe approument maye fortune to encresce of rent or decrese. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Approvement* .. is more particularly used for the enclosing part of a Common by the Lord of the Mannor, leaving sufficient nevertheless for the Commoners. 1883 BAGGALLAY *Law Times Rep.* 595/1 The *onus probandi* is on the commoners, and not on the lords, as in the case of approvement.

†**2.** 'Also used for the profits of the lands themselves. Crompton *Jurisd.* 152.' Tomlins *Law Dict.* 1809. So in OFr. '*aprouement* profit, bénéfice.' Godefroy. *Obs.*

1489 *Plumpton Corr.* 88 Send me word what increse and approment ye wyll give.

Approven (ăprōu·v'n), *ppl. a. Sc.* [pa. pple. of APPREVE, after strong vbs. like *weave, woven*, etc.] = APPROVED.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 37 Ane man, quha is ane approven theif (*bruted and commonlie suspected as ane theife*). 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* III. ii. 19, I fortify my proposition by approven examples. [See also APPREVE.]

Approver[1] (ăprū·vəɹ). [f. APPROVE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who proves or offers to prove (another) guilty; *hence*, an informer, an accuser. Now restricted to: One who confesses a felony and gives evidence against his accomplices in order to secure their conviction; one who turns king's (queen's) or state's evidence. [In this sense generally *provour* in AFr. (Britton) and ME.]

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 69 Oiþer he schal dampne þe prouar, or til he fauor þe accusar, þat miȝt not proue, schal iuge þe vngilty. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 976/2 Some peraduenture became approuers when they were caste, and called for a coroner. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* III. ii. (1588) 344 A Prouour .. must beginne with confession of his owne fault, before he may be permitted to burthen an other man. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 315 He is the assailaunt, and is commonly called the approuer or maintainer. 1611 SPED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. 851/2 Suffer neither the said prouer, nor defender to take any of their weapons. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 387 The Defendant confessing an enditement of felonie may accuse others, in which case wee call him an Approuer. 1679 *Trial Langhorn* 27 An Approver, while he is in that service, hath a Peny a day. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 670 The testimony of a crowd of approvers swearing for their necks.

†**2.** One who proves, tests, or tries. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.* Q ij, Whan that the approuers come .. for to examyne them. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. col. 444 [John Rowe] was appointed one of the Approvers of Ministers according to the Presbyterian way.

3. One who confirms, sanctions, pronounces good, or commends.

1548 UDAL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 2 *Cor.* (R.) Jesus Christe is my witnes and approuer. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1632) 581 Not onely .. witnesses at the doing, but also approuers of the deed. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 30 Among the approvers of certain proceedings in France. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* x. vii. 427 The loudest grumbler .. now the loudest approver. 1864 *Q. Rev.* CXV. 196 Even the flesh of the conger has approvers in modern days.

†**Appro·ver**[2]**, approw·er.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 approwour, -ouour, -ouer. [a. AFr. *aprouour*, OFr. **aprouor*, f. *aproer*: see APPROVE *v.*[2] In med.L. *apruātor* and *approuātor*; corrupt mod.L. *approbātor*. Ought to be written *approver*.] One who looks after the profit or interest of an employer; or who manages land for the owner; a steward or bailiff; an agent in any business.

[1326 *Act* 1 Edw. III, II. viii. (*Stat. Realm* I. 256) Qils sount grevez par viscountes qi se fount nomer *approuours le Roi*. 1618 transl. in PULTON: That they be grieved by Sheriffes, naming themselues the King's approuers.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 43 This false theef, this Somonour .. Hadde alwey bawdes redy to his honde .. They weren his approwours [*v.r.* apprououris, aprouers, approwers] priuely; He toke hym self a greet profit therby. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., Bailiffs of Lords in their Franchises are called their Approvers. Approvers of the King are those that have the letting of the King's Demeans in small Mannors, to his best advantage. 1721 BAILEY, *Approvers* in the Marches of Wales, were such as had Licenses to buy and sell Cattle into those parts. 1758 *Mouth. Rev.* 464 Wardens or approvers .. Each in his county was almost usually the chief collector of the royal revenue.

Approving (ăprū·vĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. APPROVE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of testing, proving; or confirming, sanctioning; approbation; probate.

1523-4 *Act* 15 *Hen. VIII*, v, Letters testimonials of their approuing and examination. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Approbation*, approuing or auouching. 1591 *Durh. Wills* (1860) 198 For the execution and approving of his will. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Ep. Ded., Your good likings and well approvings of my former works. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. 1851, 356 Far .. from the approving of Tithes.

Approving (ăprū·vĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That gives approval.

1702 ROWE *Tamerlane* I. i. 18 Approving Heav'n Still crown'd the Righteous Warrior with Success. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 498 An approving vote was obtained.

Appro·vingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an approving manner; so as to imply approval.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* V. ii. II. 285 His two brothers .. who look down on him approvingly. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fortune's Fool* I. xii, Nodding her head approvingly.

†**Appro·ximant,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *approximānt-em* pr. pple. of *approximā-re*: see next.] Approaching closely, resembling.

1641 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 21 June, Whereby our times might be approximant, and conformant to the Apostolicall .. Church.

Approximate (ăprŏ·ksĭmĕt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *approximāt-us* pa. pple. of *approximā-re* (Tertull.) to draw near to, f. *ap-* = *ad-* to + *proximā-re*, f. *proxim-us* very near, next.]

A. *adj.*

1. Very near, in position or in character; closely situated; nearly resembling.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 159 Holding some community with our selves, and containing approximate disposition unto animation. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xii. (1876) 318 The above-named three approximate faunas of Eastern and Western America.

2. *Phys. Sc.* Set very close together.

1839 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. vii. 198 Towards the base of the arm .. they soon become approximate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 411 Carex .. spikelets 2–6, short, ovoid, approximate.

3. *ellipt.* Nearly approaching to accuracy; fairly or reasonably correct.

1816 BURROWES *Encycl.* s.v. *Arithmetic*, Approximate decimals. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* viii. 77 We may .. obtain the approximate indices of refraction. 1853 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 123 There is an approximate uniformity.

B. *sb.* An approximate result or quantity. *rare.*

1784 WARING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 407 In finding approximates to the roots of given equations. 1816 BURROWES *Encycl.* s.v. *Arithmetic*, Examples of the arithmetic of approximates.

Approximate (ăprŏ·ksĭmĕt), *v.* [f. prec., or on analogy of vbs. so formed.]

1. *trans.* To bring close or near, to cause to approach or be near (*to*). Rarely, and chiefly in scientific language, of physical motion (as of molecules), but common in other relations: see 2.

1660 BARROW *Serm., Bounty to Poor*, Goodness .. approximates the angels to God. 1765 JOHNSON *Pref. Shaks.* Wks. IX. 245 Shakespeare approximates the remote, and familiarizes the wonderful. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 137 Whenever man is put over men .. he should as nearly as possible be approximated to his perfection. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 773 The comb .. with which the weaver approximates the threads of shoot. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 80 Of very uncertain affinity: its fruit approximates it to *Bixineæ*. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 37 Percussion .. by approximating their particles, makes them specifically more dense. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. VII. vi. 168 Everything which approximated the human Saviour to the heart.

2. *intr.* To come near or close (*to*). Rarely (in scientific language) of physical motion, but often of the convergence of lines or surfaces, and of the position resulting from such convergence; commonly used of conceptions to which ideas of space are transferred, and of approach to similarity, identity, or accuracy, in any respect.

1789–96 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 497 Their morality approximated to that of Christianity. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Pass.* xxiii. 238 The shores gradually approximate. 1835 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) III. 237 Some who believe themselves to approximate to statesmen. 1848 HAROY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. vi. 336 Those on the third segment closely approximate. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Impr.* vi. 147 But approximate to a judgment we often must. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* iv. (1858) 209 A narrower valley, almost approximating to the character of a ravine. 1857 SIR J. STEPHEN *Lect. Hist. Fr.* xvii. II. 154 All we can expect .. is to approximate to the true solution.

3. *trans.* (by omission of the prep.) To come close to, approach closely. Used like prec.

1789–96 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 34 As the telescope approximates perfection. 1793 RENNEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 150 Having no time keeper on board, we .. can only approximate our longitude. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 100 But, we may yet approximate .. a certainty that is demonstrative. 1848 W. GROVE *Contrib. Sc.* 348 Olefiant gas, which closely approximates air. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 July 4/2 Rentals approximating £4,000 per annum.

Appro·ximated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.] Brought close; nearly reached; approximate.

1789 MORGAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 50 The approximated values of the three joint lives. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. XX. § 23 IV. 368 An approximated perfection. 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. N. C.* II. 237 Intermediate coxæ approximated.

Approximately (ăprŏ·ksĭmĕtlĭ), *adv.* [f. APPROXIMATE *a.* + -LY.] In an approximate manner, nearly; *ellipt.* with near approach to accuracy.

1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 39 When he went .. cannot be known except approximately by years. 1870 HOWSON *Metaph. Paul* ii. 42 And they will only be approximately intelligible to us.

Approximating (ăprŏ·ksĭmĕtĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. APPROXIMATE *v.* + -ING².] That approximates or brings near.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 12 Attraction: a sort of approximating influence, which all bodies .. are found to possess. 1783 COWPER *Corr.* (1824) I. 293 The approximating powers of the telescope.

Approximation (ăprŏ·ksĭmē·ʃən). [n. of action f. L. *approximā-re*: see APPROXIMATE and -TION.]

1. The action of bringing or coming near in place, time, or any conception to which ideas of space apply; approach; the state of being near, proximity. *lit.* and *fig.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 283 Unto that position it had been in a middle point, and that of ascent, or approximation. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 188 The World's decay and approximation to its period. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 417 The approximation of the comet .. near to our earth. 1849 MISS MULOCH *Ogilvies* XXXVI. (1875) 273 Striving .. to bring the young man in closer approximation to her chair. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xvi. 315 It is in diatoms and confervæ .. that the vegetable kingdom makes an approximation to the animal.

†**b.** *spec.* in *Med.* Communication of a disease by contact; **c.** in *Hort.* = APPROACH *sb.* 11. *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS, *Approximation* .. in Natural Magick .. see *Transplantation*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Approximation* .. transplanting a disease into some other subject, whether animate or vegetable, by bringing it in immediate contact with the patient. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 111 Grafting by approximation.

2. The action of approaching in feeling or personal relations; advance towards union in sentiment or interests.

1824 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 233 An approximation of feeling among those whom opinions have divided. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xii. 38 The renewed approximation of Pompeius to the party from which he had been so long estranged.

3. A coming or getting near to identity in quantity, quality, or degree; an approach to a correct estimate or conception of anything. *concr.* The result of such a process.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* V. xvi. 199 The nearer approximation of the Root of 666 to 26 then to 25. 1672 JACOMB *Comm. Rom.* viii. (1868) 56 The excellency of persons .. to be measured by their .. approximation to that which is most excellent. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. § 2 ? 87 The true Root, or such an Approximation as is practically equivalent. 1854 SIR G. NICHOLLS *Eng. Poor Law* I. 13 An approximation to the principle of a Poor Law. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* V. (1870) 143, I take them as very rough approximations to the truth. 1868 PEARD *Waterfarm.* VI. 73 How an approximation to the cost of construction may be obtained.

4. *Math.* A process of solving problems, wherein a continual approach is made to the exact quantity.

1695 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 2 Mr. Newton's Method of Approximation for the Extracting of Roots. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. viii. § 5 He devised a method of solving equations by approximation.

Approximative (ăprŏ·ksĭmĕtĭv), *a.* [f. L. *approximāt-* (see APPROXIMATE *a.*) + -IVE: cf. F. *approximatif*.] Of approximate character; nearly approaching, but not reaching, absolute accuracy.

1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Nat. Philos.* 213 A first or approximative verification. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* I. I. § 2 An approximative knowledge of the nature of coagulation.

Appro·ximatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an approximative manner; approximately.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 123/2 Calculated approximatively according to their masses. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 111 The per-centages given must be regarded merely as approximatively correct.

Appro·ximativeness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being approximative.

1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xvii. 301 A slovenly approximativeness and self-defeating inaccuracy.

Approximator (ăprŏ·ksĭmĕtəɹ). *rare.* [f. L. *approximāt-* (see APPROXIMATE *a.*) + -OR.] One who approximates or approaches.

1858 Col. Wiseman *Last Popes* 346 Canonico Baini, the closest approximator, in modern times, to Palestrina.

‖ **Appui** (apüi, ăpwī), *sb.* [F. *appui, appuy* (Cotgr. 1611), f. vb. *appuyer*: see next. Now treated as Fr., though formerly naturalized.]

†**1.** Support, stay, prop. *Obs.* in gen. sense.

a 1573 *Lett. Lethington* in Keith *Hist.* (1734) 233 (Jam.) What appuy, or of whom shall she have, being forsaken of her own and old friends? 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 538 If a Vine be to climbe Trees that are of any great height, there would be stayes and appuies set to it.

2. *Mil.* Defensive support. *Point of appui* (Fr. *point d'appui*): see quot. Also *fig.*

1809 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* V. 44 Give an appui to my left flank. 1830 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 266 Was the object to provide a point of appui for the spirit of change? 1832 *Prov. Reg. Instr. Cavalry* III. 46 Point of Formation or Appui—Any fixed object or marker upon which a body of troops is directed to commence its formation into line.

3. *Horsemanship.* (See quot.)

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Appui*, in the manage .. is the reciprocal effort between the horse's mouth and the bridle-hand; or the sense of the action of the bridle on the hand of the horseman. 1816 C. James *Mil. Dict.* 19 Horses for the army ought to have a full appui, or firm stay upon the hand.

Appui, appuy, *v.* [a. F. *appuye-r*, OF. *apuye-r, apouie-r, apoie-r* (= It. *appoggiare*) :—late L. *appodiā-re* to lean upon, f. *ap-* = *ad-* to + *podium* a support, a. Gr. πόδιον base, f. ποῦς (ποδ-) foot.] To prop or stay; *spec.* in *Mil.* to post (troops) near some point which affords support.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Appuyed*, stayed, propped .. also, rested, or leaned upon. 1813 Sir R. Wilson *Diary* I. 361 The enemy have their right appuied upon these mountains. *Ibid.* I. 451 The allied main army .. will be appuyed so as to succour or receive succour from both flanks.

Appulse (ăpv·ls). [ad. L. *appuls-us*, n. of completed action f. *appuls-* ppl. stem of *appellĕre*, f. *ap-* = *ad-* to + *pellĕre* to drive. Some pronounce æpv·ls; cf. *impulse, repulse.*]

1. A driving or energetic motion toward or against a place. †*spec.* The running of a ship towards any point (*obs.*).

a 1626 Bacon *Phys. Ess.* (R.) The hours differ according to the appulse of the water to the shores. 1673 Grew *Anat. Roots* II. § 28 The continual appulse of fresh sap. 1675 Baxter *Cath. Theol.* I. III. 16 Light .. operateth by appulse upon the eye. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* II. 412 The history of Deucalion, and of the appulse of the Ark. 1854 Owen in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Org. Nat.* I. 265 The grinding surface of the crown receives the appulse of the opposing tooth.

b. *fig.*

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. I. II. xiii, Or 'fore some storm, when their [*i.e.* birds'] quick sprights be stird With nearer strong appulse. 1763 Shenstone *Elegies* xvi. 11 Foe to the dull appulse of vulgar joy.

2. *Astr.* The arrival of a star or planet at the meridian or other point; the coming into conjunction of two heavenly bodies.

1668 T. Smith *Voy. Constant.* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 58 The fixed Stars, and the appulse of the Moon to them. 1760 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 65/1 A comet .. made a near appulse to the star in Orion's right knee. 1834 U. K. S. *Nat. Philos., Astron.* I. 13/1 Each star is found to have precisely the same interval between its successive appearances on, or as they are also termed, appulses to, the meridian.

†**Appu·lsion.** *Obs. rare*—1. [n. of action f. L. *appuls-*: see prec. and -ION.] A driving against.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 485 To breake the vehement appulsion, or rushing in of cold ayre.

Appulsive (ăpv·lsiv), *a. rare*—0. [f. as prec. + -IVE.] Characterized by driving against; impinging. 1846 in Smart.

Appu·lsively, *adv. rare*—0. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an appulsive manner; with forcible contact.

1859 in Worcester.

Appunct, -uament, obs. ff. Appoint, -ment.

†**Appu·nctuation.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. med.L. *appunctuāt-* ppl. stem of *appunctuā-re* to settle, define, f. L. *ad* to + *punctum* Point, after F. *appointer*: see Appoint.] The action of defining or fixing; determination.

1765 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* I. 330 Concerning the stationing of substances, the appunctuation of time, and perpetual order of succession.

†**Appu·rchase,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. A- *pref.* 11 + Purchase *v.*] To purchase, gain, win.

c 1565 R. Linosav *Hist. Scot.* (1728) 53 The king's good mind and favour towards him which he appurchased to him by his moyen.

†**Appu·rpose,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. A- *pref.* 11 + Purpose *v.*: cf. *apardon.*] To purpose.

1569 Grinoal *To Privy Council* Wks. 1843, 318 [I] was appurposed now .. to deal with more of them to like effect.

Appurtenance (ăpə·rtĭnăns). Forms: 4–5 apurtena(u)nce, -tynaunce, aportenance, -anse, 6 apertinaunce; 4–6 appur-, apper-, 5 appar-, apportenaunce, -tenanse, 6 appertaynens, appar-, 6–9 apper-, 7–9 appurtenance. *Aphet.* 4–5 portin-, porten-, purtenaunce. [a. AF. *apurtenance* (12th c. in Littré), OF. *aper-* and, regularly, *apartenance* (cf. Pr. *apartenensa*, It. *appartenenza*) :—late L. *appertinēntia*, f. *appertinēre*: see Appertain and -ance. The second vowel has varied, as *a, e, o, u*, but the last is now the accepted spelling. For instances assimilated to *appertain*, see Appertainance. Formerly often used unchanged in the plural.]

1. *Law* and *gen.* A thing that belongs to another, a 'belonging'; a minor property, right, or privilege, belonging to another more important, and passing in possession with it; an appendage.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. II. 103 To haue and to holde ' and here eyres after, A dwellyng with þe deuel .. Wiþ al þe purtenaunces [1393 portinaunce] of purgatorie. 1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 28, I bequethe to .. my wyf my Maner of Staverton with the appurtenaunces. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* lxv. 165 The cyte of Lawrence wyth the appartenaunces. 1557 *K. Arthur* VI. xi, I wolde that he receyued it as his ryght and appertenaunce. 1691 Blount *L. D.*, *Appertinances* are things both Corporeal, belonging to another thing, as to the more principal; as Hamlets to a chief Mannor .. and Incorporeal, as Liberties, and Services of Tenants. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 94 The county of Chester, with valuable appurtenances, was transferred to Simon.

2. A thing which naturally and fitly forms a subordinate part of, or belongs to, a whole system; a contributory adjunct, an accessory.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 184 Pryde with al þe appurtenaunce [*v.r.* appurtenaunces, -tynaunces, -tenance, -ortenancis, appurtenaunce] as tables and rafles. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. I. 125 The Counterfortes, and the other appertenances of the Bulwarke. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. § 10 (1873) 80 Astrolabes .. provided as appurtenances to astronomy. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 66 The Pope, with his appertinences the Prelats. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* vi. § 1 The structure of the eye, and of all its appurtenances. 1840 J. M. Wilson *T. of Borders* (1851) XIX. 253 The wine, the plate, the servants in livery, and all the appurtenances of a great establishment.

4. The fact or state of appertaining.

1846 Landor *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 276 (*archaic*) Swans and herons have something in their very names announcing them of knightly appertenance. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* v. 94 The word is a token of the most indefinite appurtenance.

†**Appu·rtenanced,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Furnished with, as an appurtenance.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 132 h, Amongst other commodities, it is appurtenanced with a walk.

Appurtenant (ăpə·rtĭnănt), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–5 ap- *or* app-urtenaunt(e, apertinent, -ynent, -enent, 4–6 ap- *or* app-ertenaunt(e, -ant, 5–9 appertinent, -eynent, 6– appurtenant. [a. OF. *apartenant, -ertenant*, (pr. pple. of *apartenir*) :—L. *appertinēnt-em*: see Appurtenance and -ant. In sense 2 often refashioned after L. as *appertinent.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Belonging as a property or legal right (*to*); *spec.* in *Law*, constituting a property or right subsidiary to one which is more important.

c 1386 Chaucer *Monkes T.* 325 Many a fair citee Apertenaunt unto the mageste Of Rome. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 265 She by wey of covenaunt To his service apurtenaunt Was hole. 1598 Kitchin *Courts Leet* (1675) 186 Common Appurtenant is for all manner of Beasts. 1654 Ussher *Annals* VI. (1658) 399 Two Cities of Thracia .. appurtenant to the Chersonese of Thracia. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* I. ii. 205 Villeins, appurtenant to the soil of the master. 1876 Digby *Real Prop.* iii. ii. § 18. 155 Rights .. appurtenant, or rights which are exercised over tenement B (called the *praedium serviens*) by the successive owners of tenement A (*praedium dominans*) as and being such owners.

2. Appertaining as if by right (*to*); proper, suited, or appropriate to; relating, pertinent.

c 1386 Chaucer *Clerkes T.* 954 Euery thing, That to the feste was apertinent. 1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxxvi. (1483) 84 More apperteynent to worshyp of a worthy knyght than a traylyng gowne. 1577 Harrison *Eng.* I. II. vi. 144 White meats .. are now reputed as food appertinent onelie to the inferiour sort. 1661 Hickeringill *Jamaica* 91 The most promising designs .. promoted with all the appertinent utensills, that policy can contrive. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 100 (*note*) Appurtenant to the subject. 1819 Coleridge *Lett.* Sept. (1836) Those temptations .. most appertinent to our particular calling.

B. *sb.* A thing appertaining; a 'belonging.'

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 276/3 The same towne with alle thappertonentes. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 87 To furnish him with all appertinents Belonging to his Honour. 1649 Selden *Laws of Eng.* I. xli. (1739) 65 She passed therefore as an appurtenant to her Husband. 1824 Coleridge *Aids to Refl.* (1848) I. 240 The mysterious appurtenants and symbols of Redemption.

†**Appurvey,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *apourvei-r*, f. *à* to + *pourveir* :—L. *providēre* to provide: see Purvey.] To provide with what is necessary.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IX. 424 He held .. a gret menze, Swa that he mycht be appurvait To defend, gif he war assayit.

†**Apressly,** *adv. Obs. rare*—1. Variant of Expressly: cf. ONF. *apresseement* (= *expressément*, Godef.), and see A- *pref.* 9.

c 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xxviii. 5 It to vs scheweth apressly, The declarenge of this holy storye.

Apricate (æ·prikēt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *aprīcāt-* ppl. stem of *aprīcā-ri* to bask in the sun, f. *aprīcus* exposed (to the sun).]

1. *intr.* To bask in the sun.

a 1692? in Boyle; see Todd. *a* 1697 Aubrey in Halliwell s.v. *Toms-of-Bedlam*, His lordship was wont to recreate himself in this place, to apricate and contemplate. 1704 Ray *Let. to Aubrey* II. 159 (T.) Cesar, I think, said that 'verbum insolens tanquam scopulum fugiendum est.' I'll name you one or two, to *Apricate, suscepted, vesicate.*

2. *trans.* To expose to sunlight. Also *transf.*

1851 De Quincey *Wks.* XIII. 16 To apricate and refresh old gouty systems and old traditions. *a* 1858 — *Autobiog. Sk.* vi. Wks. II. 337 Not sunning, but mooning himself—apricating himself in the occasional moonbeams.

Aprication (æprikē·ʃən). [ad. L. *aprīcātiōn-em*, f. *aprīcāt-*: see prec.] Basking in the sun.

1623 Cockeram, *Aprication*, a beaking in the Sunne.

Apri·ce. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *aprise*, Apprize *v.*] Value, price.

c 1460 *Play Sacr.* 185 Orengis a[nd] apples of grete apryce.

†**Apri·ck,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + Prick *v.*] To prick, spur on.

1297 R. Glouc. 553 Sir Edward bed Sir Simon, þat he him þeue, To aprikie stedes wiþonte toun, leue.

Apricide (æ·prisaid). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *apr-um* wild boar + -cide.] Slaughter of a boar.

1864 *Weekly Scotsm.* 10 Dec. 4 Instances .. in which monarchs rewarded brilliant apricide with knighthood and acres.

†**Apri·city.** *Obs.*—0 [ad. L. *aprīcitāt-em*, n. of quality f. *aprīc-us*: see Apricate and -ty.] 'The warmeness of the Sunne in Winter.' Cockeram 1623.

Apricot (ē·prikɒt). Forms: *a.* 6 abrecok, -cox, aprecox, 6–7 -cok, abrecock(e, apricok(e, 6–8 -cock, 7 aprecock. *β.* 6–8 abricot(e, 6 abbrycot, 7 abricoct, 6–7 apricote, 7 aprecott, 6– apricot. [orig. ad. Pg. *albricoque* or Sp. *albaricoque*, but subseq. assimilated to the cognate F. *abricot* (*t* mute). Cf. also It. *albercocca, albicocca*, OSp. *albarcoque*, a. Sp. Arab. *al-borcoq(ue* (P. de Alcala) for Arab. البرقوق *al-burqūq, -birqūg*, i.e. *al* the + *birqūq*, ad. Gr. πραικόκιον (Dioscorides, *c* 100; later Gr. πρεικόκκια and βερικόκκια pl.), prob. ad. L. *præcoquum*, variant of *præcox*, pl. *præcocia*, 'early-ripe, ripe in summer,' an epithet and, in later writers, appellation of this fruit, orig. called *prūnum* or *mālum Armeniacum*. Thus Pallad. (*c* 350): 'armenia vel præcoqua.' The change in Eng. from *abr-* to *apr-* was perhaps due to false etymol.; Minsheu 1617 explained the name, quasi, 'in *aprīco coctus*' ripened in a sunny place: cf. the spelling *abricoct.*]

1. A stone-fruit allied to the plum, of an orange colour, roundish-oval shape, and delicious flavour.

1551 Turner *Herbal* II. 48 Abrecockes .. are less than the other peches. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. xl. 709 There be two kindes of peaches .. The other kindes are soner ripe, wherefore they be called abrecox or aprecox. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Abricot*, a fruit called Apricot. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. iv. 29 Yond dangling Apricocks. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 436 Abricocts are ready to be eaten in Summer. 1736 Bailey *Housh. Dict.* s.v., To make Marmalade of Apricocks. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. II. 559 And apricots hung on the wall.

2. The tree which bears this fruit (*Prūnus Armeniaca*); said to have been introduced into Greece from Armenia, and now cultivated in almost all temperate and sub-tropical climates.

1573–80 Tusser *Husb.* xxxiv, Of trees or fruites to be set or remooued: 1. Apple-trees .. 2. Apricockes. 1718 J. Chamberlayne *Relig. Philos.* II. xxiii. § 32 If an Abricot be grafted upon a Plumb. 1861 Delamer *Kitchen Gard.* 144 In England .. in a few favoured southern localities, standard apricots are a possibility.

3. *attrib.*, as in *apricot-ale, -apple, -tree.*

1551 Turner *Herbal* II. 48 Of the Abrecok Tre. 1617 J. Rider *Dict.*, An abricot apple, *Malum armeniacum.* 1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* I. 51 Aprecok buds. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 454 § 4, I landed with Ten Sail of Apricock Boats. 1713 *Lond. & Countr. Brew.* III. (1743) 193 To make an Ale that will taste like Apricot-Ale. 1748 Anson *Voy.* II. 118 Plumb, apricock, and peach stones. 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 303 Encamped beneath a clump of apricot and walnut trees.

April (ē·pril). Forms: *a.* 3–4 averil, 4–5 averel, -ylle, avyryle. *β.* 4–5 aprille, -yll, aprile, -ille, 5 apryle, -el, 6 -elle, -ill, 7– April. [a. OF. *avrill* (11th c. in Littré), cogn. w. Sp. Pr. *abril*, It. *aprile* :—L. *aprīlis* (sc. *mensis*). Soon refashioned after L. with initial *apr-*: at first accented *apri·l(e*, as still in many of the dialects. *Averil* long remained in Sc.]

1. The fourth month of the year.

[1140 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) þat was xiii k'Ap'l.] 1297 R. Glouc. 506 In the monthe of Aueril. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 269 In a drye apprile [*v.r.* auerel]. 1386 Chaucer *C. T.* Prol. 1 Aprille [*v.r.* Aprille, Auerylle] with hise schoures swote. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Apryle monythe [*v.r.* Aprel]. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xli. 215 þe mone schon .. Al so bryght as in Averylle. 1555 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 95 The vij. day of Aprelle. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 432 ₱ 12 The Present I received the second of April. 1864 Tennyson *Tithonus* 60 Half-opening buds of April.

b. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.*, as in *April day, green, sky.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 7 Like April shoure, so stremes the trickling teares. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 85 The vncertaine glory of an Aprill day. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 45 Tremulous eyes, like April skies. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 292 A garden April-green. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 307 When April-tide was melting into May.

2. *fig.* a. In reference to the position of April as the first month of Spring. b. In reference to the changeable weather, the sudden showers and sunshine of the month. Also *attrib.*

1596 B. GRIFFIN *Fidessa* (1876) 35 The Aprill of my time, The sweet of youth. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. ii. 43 The Aprill's in her eyes, it is Loue's spring. 1713 CTESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 261 But April-drops our Tears, Which swiftly passing, all grows fair. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* IX. ii. 375 The bloom, the flush, the April of the heart, was gone. 1844 WELBY *Poems* (1867) 22 She's like myself An April-hearted thing. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xl, And hopes and light regrets that come Make April of her tender eyes.

3. *Comb.*, as **†April-esquire,** ? a new-made squire; **April-fool,** one who is sent on a bootless errand, or otherwise sportively imposed upon, on the first of April, or *April-fool-day*; **† April-gentleman,** a newly-married husband; **April-gowk** (i.e. *cuckow*), northern equivalent of *April-fool.*

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 247 Two pert april esquires; the one had a murrey cloth gowne on. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bachel.* I. iv, That's one of Love's April-fools, is always upon some errand that's to no purpose. *c* 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 518 It will be difficult to make April-fools of a whole people that can read and write. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 1 That time when the cuckold's chorister began to bewray April Gentlemen with his never changed notes. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* 400 We in the North call Persons who are thus deceived, April-Gowks.

Aprilesque (ēˌprileˈsk), *a.* [f. prec. + -ESQUE: cf. *picturesque.*] April-like.

1880 *Echo* 11 Dec. 2/6 Quite an Aprilesque balm in the air.

† Aˈprine, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *aprīn-us*, f. *aper* wild boar: see -INE.] Of or pertaining to wild swine.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 110 Swyne wode for loue .. let passe from them a poyson called aprine.

‖ A priori (ēˌ priˌōˈrəi), *advb.* (and *adj.*) *phr.* [L. *ā* from, *priōri* what is before: cf. *a posteriori.*]

1. A phrase used to characterize reasoning or arguing from causes to effects, from abstract notions to their conditions or consequences, from propositions or assumed axioms (and not from experience); deductive; deductively.

1710 [See A POSTERIORI]. 1771 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 210 Nor can we *a priori* determine the value of any new instrument. 1834 [See A POSTERIORI]. 1862 MCCOSH *Supernat.* II. i. § 2. 132 Reason commands us, in matters of experience, to be guided by observational evidence, and not by *à priori* principles.

2. Hence *loosely*: Previous to any special examination, presumptively, in accordance with one's previous knowledge or prepossessions.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 199/1 When a sentence begins with '*à priori* we should think, etc. etc.' [it] in most cases will be found to mean nothing more than an expression of the leaning which the speaker found his mind inclined to, when he had only heard the proposition, and before he had investigated it. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 85 This, however, can have only been an *à priori* conjecture, and there is no evidence which can be adduced in its support.

3. By some metaphysicians used for: Prior to experience; innate in the mind.

1841 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* 762/1 The term *a priori*, by the influence of Kant and his school, is now very generally employed to characterise those elements of knowledge which are not obtained *a posteriori*,—are not evolved out of experience as factitious generalizations; but which, as native to, are potentially in, the mind antecedent to the act of experience.

Apriorism (ēˌpriˌōˈriz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM, after mod.F. *apriorisme.*] Employment of *à priori* reasoning; *concr.* an *à priori* idea, or principle.

1883 in *Chicago Advance* 13 Sept., Apriorisms as ultimate grounds of knowledge.

Apriority (ēˌpriˌɒrˈɪti). [f. as prec. + -ITY, after *priority.*]

1. The quality of being original and underived from experience; innateness in the mind.

1854 TULK tr. *Chalybaus' Hist. Philos.* ii. 29 The same Kantian criterion of a-priority. 1870 C. PEIRCE *Notation Log. Rel.* 51 The question concerning the apriority of space. 1879 LEWES *Stud. Psychol.* 176 His forms are pure abstractions, and he declines to predicate anything of them except their à-priority and universality.

2. Deductiveness; practice of *à priori* reasoning.

1879 *Athenæum* 12 July 44/2 The sublime apriority of Prof. Fawcett descends to such concrete matters as Indian Exchequer Bills.

† Aˈprique, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Also 7 aprike. [ad. L. *aprīc-us* exposed (to the sun).] Sunny.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Aprique*, warmed with the Sun, or that loves to be in the Sunshine, Sunny. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 287 The pale .. santal-tree fruticates best in aprike places.

Aprise, earlier f. APPRISE *sb. Obs.*, learning.

† Aprīˈse. *Obs.* [a. OF. *aprise* for *anprise* = *en-, em-prise*, from *emprendre* to take in hand, undertake: see EMPRISE, the ordinary form.] Emprise; enterprise, undertaking, achievement.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 1941 Ac 3if thou leuest hire lesing, Than the falle a werse aprise. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XXX. 520 For 3if thou do, thou lesist thin aprise. *Ibid.* liii. 558 Sche merveilled he spak of so gret aprys.

Aproctous (āprɒˈktəs), *a. Phys.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *πρωκτ-ός* anus + -OUS.] Having no anus.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 33 No vertebrate animal is aproctous.

Apron (ēˈprən, ēˈpəɹn), *sb.* Forms: 4 **naperonn,** 5 **naprun**(e, **-onne, napperone,** 5–6 **napron,** 6 **aprone, -eren, -arne, ap(p)urn,** 6–7 **aperne,** 5– **apron.** [a. OF. *naperon* (mod.F. *napperon*), dim. of *nape, nappe*, table-cloth :—L. *mappa* table-napkin. The change of L. *m* to F. *n* is also seen in *matta, natte, mespilum, nèfle*; the med.L. instances of *napa, nappa* for *mappa* are prob. f. French. In Eng., initial *n* has been lost by corruption of *a napron* to *an apron*. See A *adj.*²]

1. An article of dress, originally of linen, but now also of stuff, leather, or other material, worn in front of the body, to protect the clothes from dirt or injury, or simply as a covering.

1307 in Whitaker's *Craven* in Beck *Drapers' Dict.* s.v., Pro linen tela ad naperonns. *c* 1400 *Beryn* Prol. 33 With hir napron feir .. She wypid sofft hir eyen. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Naprun (or barmclothe), *Limas.* 1466 *Paston Lett.* 549 II. 268 For ii. napronnes .. *xd.* 1461-83 *Ord. Roy. Househ.* 36 Lynnen clothe for aprons. *Ibid.* 52 Naprons of the grete spycery. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* iii. 7 They .. sowed fygge leaues together, and made them apurns [1611 aprons; WYCLIF brechis]. 1542 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 27 Nappery ware, as kyrcherys, appurnys, blankytts. 1569 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 305 A Napron of worsted. 1598 STOW *Survay* xii. (1603) 103 Bill men in Almaine Riuets, and Apernes of Mayle. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. i. 7 Where is thy Leather Apron, and thy Rule? 1750 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* 221 II. 370 He would not be waited on by drawers in brown frocks and blue aprons. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iii, A green apron, and a red petticoat.

2. A similar garment worn as part of a distinctive official dress, as by bishops, deans, Freemasons, etc.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmxxix/4 Had a black Silk Hood on, a painted Linen Apron. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. i. 50 Never be a bishop, nor even wear the lesser apron of a dean.

b. *Green apron*: a lay preacher (contemptuous).

1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 145 It more befits a Green-apron-Preacher, than such a Gamaliel. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priester.* I. (1721) 21 Unbeneficed Noncons (that live by Alms, and no Paternoster no Penny, say the Green Aprons). [1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 451 The gifted priestess among the Quakers is known by her green apron.]

3. Anything which resembles an apron in shape or function, *esp.* the leather covering for the legs in a gig or other open carriage.

1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. iii. II. 50 The merest apron of leaf and bough. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 9 June, A movement of his hinder heels in the direction of the cab-apron. 1883 *Punch* 10 Nov. 226 Strapped and buckled within a leather apron [of a bath-chair].

4. Also in many technical uses: a. At the bottom of a sluice or entrance to a dock: A platform placed so as to intercept the fall of water, and prevent the washing away of the bottom. b. in *Gunnery*, A square piece of lead laid over the touch-hole. c. in *Ship-building* (see quot. 1850). d. in *Plumbing*, A strip of lead which conducts the drip of a wall into a gutter. e. in *Electr.* (see quot. 1869). f. in *Mech.* The piece that holds the cutting tool in a planing machine.

1719 *Glossogr. Nova*, *Apron* is a piece of Lead which laps over or covers the Touch-hole of a great Gun. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 24 The fixing of the Apron of the Sluice to the depth as before observ'd. 1842 LOUDON *Encycl. Farm.* § 935 The aprons [of lead] round the chimney-stalks. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale) 92 *Apron*, a kind of false or inner stem, fayed on the aftside of the stem, from the head down to the dead-wood, in order to strengthen it. 1862 F. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* 230 The 2nd captain .. attends the apron. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iv. (1880) 140 Under the apron of Hampton Court weir. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Apron of a dock*, the platform rising where the gates are closed, and on which the sill is fastened down. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 346/1 The electricity .. developed on the glass by the friction of the rubbers, is carried over by a kind of sheath, technically called the *apron.*

5. 'The caul of a hog.' Halliw. *Apron of a roast goose or duck*: the skin covering the belly, which is cut to get at the stuffing.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1855 MRS. RUNDELL *Dom. Cookery* Introd. 50 Cut off the apron in the circular line *a, b, c.*

6. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as **apron husband,** one that meddles with his wife's business; **apron-lining,** the cover of the *apron-piece*; **† apron-man,** a mechanic; an 'aproner'; **apron-piece,** a small piece of timber supporting the joists under the landing-place in a stair; **† apron-rogue,** a workman, mechanic; **apron-squire** = APPLE-SQUIRE. Also *apron-like*; and APRON-STRING, q.v.

1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roar. Girl* Wks. 1873, 177, I cannot abide these aperne husbands: such cotqueanes. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vi. 96 You haue made good worke, You and your Apron men. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Ramp.* Wks. 1687, 429 Apron-men and Plough-joggers. 1663 KILLEGREW *Parson's Wed.* in Dodsley (1780) XI. 382 Apron-rogues with horn hands. 1593 NASHE *Christ's Teares* 83 b, They will .. play the Brokers, Baudes, Apron-squires, Pandars, or any thing. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 326/2 The .. apron-like fold that covers the greater part of the intestinal canal.

Apron (ēˈprən), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To cover with, or as with, an apron.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. iv. 289, I mean to apron it and towel it. 1880 BLACKMORE *M. Anerley* III. xvi. 230 The .. bramble aproned the yellow dugs of shale with brown.

Aproned (ēˈprənd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED².] Having an apron (chiefly in *comb.*); formerly used for: Of the working class, mechanic.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* XX. (1635) 73 Hee prodigals a Mine of Excellencie, that lavishes a terse Oration to an Apron'd Auditory. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* 33/1 A separatist, a blue-aproned man, that never knew any better school than his shop-board. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gypsy* 173 Leather-aproned smiths.

† Aproneeˈr. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -EER.] One who wears an apron; a shopman or mechanic. (Used contemptuously of the Parliamentary party during the Civil Wars: cf. APRON *sb.* 2 b.)

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 238 (D.) Some prating Sequestrator, or some surly Aproneer. 1690 D'URFEY *Collin's Walk* III. (D.) Every sturdy aproneer Arm'd with battoon did straight appear.

† Aˈproner. *Obs.* In 7 **aperner.** [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who wears an apron; a barman, waiter.

1611 CHAPMAN *May Day* Plays 1873 II. 376 We haue no wine here me thinks, where's this Aperner? *Drawer.* Here Sir.

Apronful (ēˈprənful). [f. as prec. + -FUL.] The quantity that can be held in an apron.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 10/1 The goodwife when she appears with her apronful of barley. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Dead Sea Fr.* II. x. 240 An apronful of flowers.

Apronless (ēˈprənlès), *a.* Without an apron.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. iv. 27 Bibless and apronless.

Aˈpron-string. The string with which an apron is tied on. *Apron-string hold* or *tenure*: tenure of property in virtue of one's wife, or during her life-time only. *Tied to the apron-strings* (of a mother, wife, etc.): unduly controlled by her, wholly under her influence.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 118 As wise as a gooce, or as wise as her mothers aperen string. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 67 Apron-string tenure is very weak. 1750 ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* VI. ii. 118 [A man] being possessed of a house and large orchard by apron-string-hold, felled almost all his fruit trees, because he every day expected the death of his sick wife. 1804 MRS. BARBAULD *Richardson* I. 160 All her fortune in her own power—a very apron-string tenure. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 649 He could not submit to be tied to the apron strings even of the best of wives.

‖ Apropos (apropōˈ), *adv., a., sb.* [F. *à propos* (used in Fr. as adv., adj., and sb.), f. *à* to + *propos* purpose, plan, f. L. *prōpositum*, pa. pple. of *prōpōnĕre* to set forth, propose.] Const. *to, of.*

A. *adv.*

1. To the purpose; fitly, opportunely.

1668 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesy*, The French .. use them with better judgment, and more àpropos. 1708 ADDISON in Dk. Manch. *Crt. Eliz. to Anne* II. 315 Stanhope and Earl arrived very àpropos. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 187 Men of prodigious reading .. who judge ill, and seldom say any thing à propos.

2. With regard *to*, in respect *of*, as suggested by. (Fr. *à propos de.*) *absol.* (as introductory to an incidental observation or question): By the way.

1761 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* IX. i. (1802) III. 44 But a-propos! Hast thou seen the girl? 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 166 *Apropos* to which last, you will find enclosed, etc. 1883 BLACK *Shand. Bells* XXXIII, Suddenly, and *à propos* of nothing, asking him how it was possible for a man to have three godmothers.

B. *adj.* To the point or purpose; having direct reference to the matter in hand; pertinent, opportune, 'happy.'

1691 T. H[ALE] *New Invent.* 44 It is certainly .. *a propos* what he had said before in that Page. 1730 SOUTHALL *Bugs* 20 The thought was à propos. *c* 1735 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 154 A tale extremely apropos. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. vii. 117 Is there not a passage in Spix apropos to this?

C. *sb.* An opportune or pertinent occurrence (*obs.*); pertinency.

1783 *Europ. Mag.* III. 246 A greater apropos than this happened from mere accident. 1860 *Edinb. Rev.* No. 225. 96 Few men .. have described what they have seen with more apropos.

Aps, OE. and dial. form of ASP, ASPEN.

Apse (æps). Pl. **apses** (æˈpsīz). [ad. L. *apsis*: cf. *basis, base, axis, axe*, etc. See APSIS.]

1. *Arch.* A semi-circular or polygonal recess, arched or dome-roofed, in a building, *esp.* at the end of the choir, aisles, or nave of a church. Cf. APSIS 3.

1846 in PARKER *Concise Gloss. Arch.* 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 155 The altar was placed at the end of the nave, on the chord of the apse. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 329 Behind this, occupying the apse, was an organ.

2. *Astr.* = APSIS 2.

1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 427 The two points in a planet's orbit .. furthest and nearest to the body round which it moves, are called the apses, or apsides. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* IX. xlix. 307 The apses, or extremities of the major axis—the aphelion or perihelion points.

† Aˈpsid. *Obs.* Also 7 **abside.** [a. It. *absíde*; or Fr. *abside* in Arch., *apside* in Astron., differentiated adaptations of L. *absīd-em* or *apsīd-em*, nom. *absis* or *apsis*, also *absīda*.] = APSE, APSIS.

1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 103 The picture of our Saviour in the very Tribuno, or Abside [of St. John Lateran]. 1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 346 A Body approaches from the higher Apsid toward the Centre.

Apsidal (æpsĭdăl), *a.* [f. L. *apsīd-em* + -AL[1].]

1. *Astr.* Of or belonging to the apsides.

1859 in WORCESTER. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 52. 43 The name of apsidal line given to the major axis of the orbit.

2. *Arch.* Of the form or nature of an apse.

1846 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* 56 The apsidal termination of the chancel is still common. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 254 Behind the choir there are seven apsidal and two rectangular chapels.

Apsie: see A B C.

‖ **Apsis** (æ·psis). Pl. **apsides** (æpsəi·dīz, commonly in Eng. æ·psidīz). Also 6–9 **absis**. [L. *apsis, absis* (pl. *aps-, absīdes*), a. Gr. ἁψίς, ἀψίς a fastening, the felloe of a wheel, *hence* a wheel, arch, vault, f. ἅπ-τ-ειν to join, fasten. It would be well to restrict *apsis* to the astronomical sense, leaving APSE in the architectural.]

† 1. Circumference, circuit; orbit of a planet. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 10 [The planets] seeme to moue more slowly when they goe their highest circuit .. because the lines which are drawne from the top of the Absis, must needs grow narrow and neere together about the centre, as the spokes in cart wheeles. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 1312 The Absis or rundle of the Sistrum. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Absis* .. the Ring or Compass of a Wheel.

2. *Astr.* One of the two points in the elliptic orbit of a planetary body, at which it is respectively at its greatest and least distance from the body about which it revolves; the aphelion or perihelion of a planet, the apogee or perigee of the moon. *Line of apsides*: the straight line joining these two points.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Absis*, when the Planets moving to their highest or lowest places, are at a stay; the *high Absis*, being call'd the *Apogæum*, and the *low Absis*, the *Perigæum*. 1681 SIR G. WHARTON *Mut. Empires* Wks. 129 The Change of the Absides of the Planets. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. xi. 64 A given motion of the apsis, retrograde or direct. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. x. § 83 The revolution of the line of apsides, which in course of time moves round the heavens.

3. *Arch.* = APSE 1.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Absis* or *Apsis*, the bowed or arched Roof of a House, Room, or Oven. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* vi. 509 One noble nave with a semicircular absis. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 6 The figure in the apsis of St. John Lateran.

b. Also, since these had their place in an apse or apsis, used for: (*a.*) The bishop's seat or throne in ancient churches. (*b.*) A reliquary.

Apsychical (æpsəi·kikăl), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. ἀ priv. + ψῡχικ-ός (f. ψῡχή mind, spirit) + -AL[1].]

1. Unspiritual.

1678 J. J[ONES] *Brit. Ch.* 495 Rivers cannot ascend higher than their springs, nor an absychitical [*sic*] religion, higher than the body.

2. Not connected with or controlled by the mind.

1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. ii. § 6. 292 Apsychical nervous centres.

† **A·psychy.** *Obs.*[−o] [ad. Gr. ἀψῡχία, abst. n. f. ἄψῡχ-ος lifeless, spiritless: see prec.] 'A swooning or fainting away.' Bailey 1731.

Apt (æpt), *a.* [ad. L. *apt-us* fitted, suited, appropriate, pa. pple. of **ap-ĕre* to fasten, attach.] Const. *to, for,* or *inf.*

1. Fitted (materially), fitting. *rare.*

1791 COWPER *Iliad* III. 393 His brother's corslet .. apt to his own shape and size.

2. Suited, fitted, adapted (*to* (obs.) or *for* a purpose); having the requisite qualifications; fit.

a. of things. *arch.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clvii. (1495) 707 Stoble is apt to many dyuerse vses. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 163 Thei toke places apte to make cites. 1526 TINDALE *N. T.* Addr., To make it more apte for the weake stomakes. 1625 BACON *Ess.* (Arb.) 471 States .. apt to be the Foundations of Great Monarchies. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 181 The Workman chuses such sizes as are aptest for his Work. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. II. ii. 54 Tracts of Preussen are .. frugiferous, apt for the plough.

b. of persons: Fit, prepared, ready. *arch.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 27 Whiche of hem .. was most apte for to sende to gouerne and juge the contre of spayn. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* ix. 62 No man that .. loketh backe is apte to the kyngdom of God. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 160 Liue a thousand yeeres, I shall not finde my selfe so apt to dye. *a* 1700 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Hutchinson* 22 He was apt for any bodily exercise. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 20 Tall was he, slim, made apt for feats of war.

3. *ellipt.* Suited to its purpose; suitable, becoming, appropriate.

1563 *Myrr. Mag., Blacksmith* xix, The Plowman fyrst his land doth dresse and torne And makes it apte. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., [Musicke is] a disposition of proportionable soundes deuided by apt distances. 1630 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* II. Wks. 1873 II. 99 Pray the good woman take some apter time. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 8 P 1 Recommending the apt Use of a Theatre as the most agreeable .. Method of making a .. moral Gentry. 1807 WORDSW. *Resol. & Indep.* xvi, To give me human strength, by apt admonishment.

b. *esp.* of language: Suitable or appropriate to express ideas; apposite, expressive.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 65 In all the play There is not one word apt. 1688 LD. DELAMER *Wks.* 20 Apt words and quaint Phrases are very good adornments of Speech. 1865 MILL *Liberty* v. 57/1 What in the apt language of Bentham is called pre-appointed evidence.

c. of thoughts, remarks, etc. Appropriate to the occasion, apposite.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* v. vii. 216 The prompt reply or the apt retort. 1849 W. IRVING *Mahom. & Succ.* xiv. (1853) 63 The smoke was an apt thought, and saved his camp from being sacked. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xxi. 284 The apt reply of the little Sunday-school scholar, who, when asked what eternity was, replied, 'The life-time of God.'

4. Having a habitual tendency or predisposition (*to* do something).

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* (1867) 28 Apte, *aptus, idoneus* .. is also the signe of verballes in *-bilis*, and participials in *-dus*: Apt to be taught, *docilis*; Apt to be red, *legibilis*.

a. of things: Calculated, likely; habitually liable, ready.

1528 MORE *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 248/2 Yet be such workes .. apte to corrupt and infect the reder. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1048 For fat is wondrous apt to burn. 1784 COWPER *Lett.* Feb. 29 Wks. 1876, 161 Nothing is so apt to betray us into absurdity as too great a dread of it. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 124 Any kind of taxation is apt to be looked on as a grievance.

b. of persons: Customarily disposed, given, inclined, prone.

c 1550 *Lusty Juv.* in Hazl. *Dods.* II. 53 That I may be apt thy holy precepts to fulfil. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 34 So apt to quarell. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XXIV. 530 For apt is youth to err. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 85, I perceive I am apt to speak in the singular number. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 26 We are apt to act too immediately on our impulses.

5. Susceptible to impressions; ready to learn; intelligent, quick-witted, prompt. Mod. const. *at.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* XXXVII. 22 Some man is apte and well instructe in many thinges. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* V. iii. 68 O hatefull error .. Why do'st thou shew to the apt thoughts of men The things that are not. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 28 Aug., Beginning to teach my wife some scale in musique, and found her apt beyond imagination. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 220 He was the aptest scholar that ever was. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* vi. 77 Men .. are .. apt at devising ways of easing their toils.

▪ quasi-*adv.*, as in *apt-deceiving, -divided.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. lxx, Intestine strife .. The apt-divided state entangle would. *Ibid.* (1717) 213 Such apt-deceiving Clemency And seeming Order.

† **Apt,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.] Natural tendency.

c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 301 b/1 They have as well divers aptes, and divers manner usings, and thilke aptes mowen in will been cleaped affections.

† **Apt,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. adj.: cf. *fit*, to *fit*.]

1. To make fit, adapt (*to*), prepare suitably (*for*).

1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 35 A song wel apted too a melodious noiz. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneid* (Arb.) 38 In mydst of chaumber thee roume for bancket is apted. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* I i, He shall follow and observe what I will apt him to. 1672 DK. BUCKHM. *Rehearsal* II. v, Composing this Air, and apting it for the business.

b. *refl.*

1540 RAYNALD *Birth Man.* I. x. (1634) 37 The matter .. inclining and apting it selfe .. to the .. nature of the vessels. 1633 MASSINGER *New Way, etc.* III. ii, Apt thyself To the noble state I labour to advance thee.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To suit, be suitable or fitting.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xliv. (1612) 212 Here occasion apteth that we catalogue a while. *Ibid.* Epit., Out of which I .. have gleaned not a little apting to this our abridged Historie.

3. *trans.* To incline, dispose *to*.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr.* II. iii. (T.) They are things ignorant, And therefore apted to that disposition Of doting fondness. 1641 DENHAM *Sophy* II. (1667) 19 The king is melancholy, Apted for any ill impressions.

† **A·ptable,** *a. Obs.*[−o] [f. APT *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be fitted or adapted.

1611 COTGR., *Accommodable*, Fittable, aptable, appliable.

† **A·ptate,** *v. Obs.*[−o] [f. L. *aptāt-* ppl. stem of *aptā-re* to fit, adapt, f. *aptus*: see APT *a.*]

1678 PHILLIPS, *Aptate*, to fit and prepare a thing properly to a designed end: as for example to *aptate* a Planet .. is .. to fortifie the Planet in Position of House, and dignities to the greatest advantage. [So in BAILEY.]

Apteral (æptĕrăl), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. ἄπτερ-ος wingless (f. ἀ priv. + πτερ-όν wing) + -AL[1].]

1. Wingless; in *Zool.* = APTEROUS.

1833 *Elgin Marb.* II. 60 Marbles from the Temple of apteral Victory.

2. *Arch.* Having no columns along the sides.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 199/2 Our modern churches which have porticoes .. are .. generally, illustrations of the apteral arrangement.

A·pteran, *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Wingless. B. *sb.* A wingless insect; one of the *Aptera*. 1852 in BRANDE.

Apteroid (æptĕroid). *Zool. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] A bird having the wings merely rudimentary (as the emu). 1836 [See APOD.]

Apterous (æptĕrəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.]

1. *Zool.* Wingless; *esp.* belonging to the *Aptera*, a sub-order of Insects including lice and spring-tails.

1775 WHITE *Selborne* lxv. (1865) 272 These apterous insects. 1786 LIGHTFOOT *Brit. Shells* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 169 The body of the single specimen which had wings was .. narrower than the apterous ones. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 61 Blind insects are all apterous.

2. *Bot.* Of seeds, leaf-stalks, etc.: Having no membranous expansions; opposed to *alate*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 45 [The Mangosteen Tribe have] seeds .. always apterous.

Apteryx (æptĕriks). *Ornith.* [f. Gr. ἀ priv. + πτέρυξ wing: cf. ἀπτέρυγος wingless.] A New Zealand bird, about the size of a goose, with merely rudimentary wings and no tail, called by the natives Kiwi.

1813 G. SHAW *Natur. Misc.* XXIV. 1058 The Southern Apteryx. 1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. 221 Birds devoid of the power of flight, such as the ostrich and apteryx.

Aptitude (æptitiud). [a. F. *aptitude* (16th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. *aptitūdo*, n. of quality f. L. *aptus*: see APT *a.* and -TUDE. Cf. also ATTITUDE.]

1. The quality of being fit for a purpose or position, or suited to general requirements; fitness, suitableness, appropriateness.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. iv. (1847) 128/2 That sociable and helpful aptitude .. between man and woman. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 62 They lose their aptitude for heaven. 1749 *Power Pros. Numb.* 19 For the Sake of Aptitude of Expression. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 144 Its aptitude for the residence of a foreigner. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solitude* xi. (1874) 188 In any comparison so frequently used there must be some aptitude.

2. Natural tendency, propensity, or disposition.

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 90 Nor hath [the bodie] aptitude in it selfe to reanimation. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.) He that is about children should study their nature and aptitudes. 1859 OWEN *Class. Mamm.* 34 The aptitude of the Cheiroptera .. to fall like Reptiles into a state of true torpidity.

3. Natural capacity, endowment, or ability; talent *for* any pursuit.

1789–96 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 257 A remarkable aptitude for mechanical inventions. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Intell.* II. i. § 23 Our estimate of time is one of the earliest of our mental aptitudes. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* ix. 263 There is a physical acquisition, resulting in physical aptitudes.

b. *transf.* of countries: Capability, qualification.

1775 BURKE *Concil. Amer.* Wks. III. 123 If ever there was a country qualified to produce wealth, it is India .. America has none of these aptitudes. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 47 The colonising and commercial aptitudes of Tyre.

c. *esp.* Natural capacity to learn or understand; intelligence, quick-wittedness, readiness.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 14 Thy state of knowledge and aptitude or capacitie. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XXV. 205 The general idea .. he had acquired with great aptitude.

† **Aptitu·dinal,** *a. Obs.*[−o] [f. med.L. *aptitūdin-em* (see prec.) + -AL[1].] Relating to aptitude.

a 1700 WORCESTER cites BAXTER.

† **Aptitu·dinally,** *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a manner which shows aptitude.

c 1600 *Timon* IV. iii. (1842) 67 A man may hange himselfe .. either aptitudinally and catachrestically, or perpendicularly and inhæsiuely.

Aptly (æptli), *adv.* [f. APT *a.* + -LY[2].]

1. 'With just connection or correspondence' (J.); with exact adjustment, well-fittingly.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 86 See what points will aptliest agree with the nature of it. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* (J.) What makes them aptly to the limbs adhere? 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 205 A thing that consists of a multitude of pieces, aptly joined. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. IX. 289, I broke my aptly-jointed chamber doors.

2. So as to suit a purpose or meet general requirements; fitly, suitably; appropriately.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 19 A thyng aptlye geuen. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXIX. 173 We may compare this Distemper very aptly to an Ague. 1795 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* (1822) 338 The senses .. being aptly formed, by nature, to the perception of sensibles. 1818 BYRON *Childe Har.* IV. vii, A form which aptly seems Such as I sought for.

b. *esp.* of language: Appositely, expressively, to the point.

c 1525 SKELTON *Speke Parrot* 46 To lerne all language, and it to spake aptely. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. 7 Such a passionate heat is aptly stiled .. a paroxisme. *a* 1849 POE *Raven*, Reply so aptly spoken.

3. With ready susceptibility, with quick intelligence; readily.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 136 He shall .. bee able aptly to conceiue, and readily to vtter any thing. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 212, I know his youth will aptly receiue it. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* xiii. Wks. V. 288 Aptly she learnt, what willingly he taught.

Aptness (æptnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. Fitness for a purpose; suitableness, appropriateness.

1538 STARKEY *England* 5 Your aptenes .. no man doth dowte. 1702 ADDISON *Medals* ii. 134 The aptness of such a posture to represent an extreme affliction. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xi. (1878) 151 The universal aptness of a religious system.

2. Habitual tendency or predisposition; inclination, propensity, proneness: a. of persons.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* ii. 14 (R.) A forwardnes to sinne and a certaine aptnes therunto. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* II. viii. 22 That aptness .. to be affrighted at trifling accidents.

b. of things.

1627 SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* x. 51 Aptnesse and disposition to putrifie. 1794 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 64 The heat of any situation depends upon the aptness of the medium to yield to the impression of the solar rays.

3. Ready susceptibility, quickness of apprehension; capacity, proficiency, aptitude.

1598 YONG *Diana* 155 The aptnes and actiuitie of the iolly Shepherdes. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) Introd. 2 A Scholar of any aptness. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 317 Tricks, of which the Aptness or Docility of their Natures makes them capable. 1830 ORME *Baxter* 19 A measure of aptness to teach and persuade men.

Aptote (æptōut). *Gram.* [ad. L. *aptōt-um*, a. Gr. ἄπτωτ-ον, f. ἀ priv. + πτωτός falling, cogn. w. πτῶσις case, f. πίπτ-ειν (stem πετ-) to fall.] A

noun that has no distinction of cases; an indeclinable noun. Also *fig.*

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* C iii, We are all *Aptots*, in all cases alike. 1612 Brinsley *Pos. Parts* (1669) 100 Aptots .. have no several case, but are alike in all cases. 1769 Parkhurst *Gr. Lex.* (1822) 28 Aptotes .. have but one case ending for every case.

Aptotic (ăptɒ·tik), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic, after Gr. *πτωτικός*.] Uninflected. Applied to languages which have no grammatical inflexions.

[Not in Craig 1847.] 1849–52 Todd *Cycl Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1346/1 The Aptotic type, of which the Chinese is an example. 1858 [See Anaptotic].

Apulmonic (æpʊlmɒ·nik), *a. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 14 + Pulmonic.] Having no lungs.

1874 Ritchie *Creation* iii. 42 Innumerable races of living apulmonic creatures.

† **Apy·ke,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + Pike *v.* Cf. Chaucer *Prol. C. T.* 367 'Ful freshe and newe hir gere ypiked was.'] To adorn.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1479 Þe pyleres apyked þat praysed hit mony. *Ibid.* 1637, I schal Apyke þe in porpre clope.

Apyretic (æpire·tik), *a. Path.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀπύρετ-ος* without fever (ἀ priv. + *πυρετ-ός* fever) + -ic; cf. Fr. *apyrétique.*] Free from fever.

1842 F. Black *Homœop.* iii. 38 A general apyretic eruption a little analogous to scarlatina. 1853 Mayne *Exp. Lex., Apyretic* .. applied to the days of an intermission in ague; also to local diseases which do not induce febrile excitement.

Apyrexial (æpire·ksiăl), *a. Path. rare.* [f. mod.L. *apyrexia* (see next) + -al[1].] = prec.

1878 Kingzett *Anim. Chem.* xxii. 437 The subsequent apyrexial periods [of relapsing fever]

Apyrexy (æ·pireksi). *Path.* [ad. mod.L. *apyrexia* (also used), a.Gr. *ἀπυρεξία*, f. ἀ priv. + *πυρέσσειν* to be feverish. Cf. F. *apyrexie.*] The period of intermission in a fever.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Apyrexie*, the remitting of a Fever, or the shaking in the course of an ague. 1742 Bailey *Apyrexy.* 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Path.* 16 The normal interval in a febrile disease is denominated Apyrexia.

Apyrous (ăpaiə·rəs, æ·pirəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἄπυρ-ος* without fire, unsmelted (f. ἀ priv. + *πυρ-* fire) + -ous. Cf. Fr. *apyre.*] Not altered by exposure to fire.

1782 Wedgwood in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 309 A clay sufficiently apyrous or unvitrescible. 1802 Bournon *ibid.* XCII. 323 Haüy .. gives it the name of apyrous felspar.

Aqu-, carlier spelling of Acqu-, q.v.

‖ **Aqua** (ā·kwă, æ·kwă). The Latin word for *water*, used in many descriptive names in Pharmacy and Chemistry, with sense of: Liquid, solution. See esp. Aqua fortis, mirabilis, regia, vitæ.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxxvi. (1495) 692 Of grene rose *aqua rosacea* is made by sethyng.

Aquabib (ā·kwăbib). [f. L. *aqua* water + *bibĕre* to drink.] A water-drinker.

1731 Bailey, *Aquabibe*, a water drinker. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Feb. 11/2 Our worthy friend ['Water-drinker'] might be known henceforth as an 'aquahibist,' or, if he prefers three syllables, 'aquabib.'

Aquaduct, obs. form of Aqueduct.

† **Aquæ-o·leous,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *aqua* + Oleous, f. *oleum* oil.] Containing or consisting of both water and oil (as new milk).

1674 Grew *Anat. Plants* iii. iv. § 13 The Aquæ-oleous Liquors of Plants.

† **Aqu-ae·rial,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + Aerial.] Of water and air, or of the air contained in water.

1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4070 Conjecture .. that Amber is a bituminous fluid substance, hardned by the operations of the aqu-aerial particles upon it.

‖ **Aquafortis** (ā·kwă,fɒ·rtis). [L.; = strong water.]

1. The early scientific, and still the popular, name of the Nitric Acid of commerce (dilute HNO_3), a powerful solvent and corrosive.

1601 Weever *Mirr. Martyrs* D j, For inke strong aquafortis. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 789 Dissolve the Iron in the Aqua-Fortis. 1762 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 178 Lord Lovat .. etched in aquafortis by William Hogarth. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* vi. 86 Nitric acid, the substance known commonly as aquafortis.

† 2. Also used of other powerful solvents. *Obs.*

1607 Topsell *Four-footed Beasts* 308 Wash all his tail with aqua fortis, or strong water, made in this sort: take of green copperas, of allum, of each, one pound,—of white copperas a quartern. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 202 Aquafortis did not always mean nitric acid.

3. *fig.*

1611 Middleton & Dek. *Roar. Girl* Wks. 1873 III. 156 Mony is that *Aqua fortis*, that eates into many a maidenhead. 1670 Eachard *Contempt Clergy* 55 The blotts and blurrs of our sins must be taken out by the aqua-fortis of our tears. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* viii. 256 The sceptical aqua-fortis of his age is as strong in Aristophanes as in Euripides.

Aquafortist (ā·kwă,fɒ·rtist). [f. prec. after words in -ist.] One who makes etchings or engravings by means of aquafortis.

1880 *Mag. Art* Dec. 77 As an aquafortist he was worthy to rank with Rembrandt.

† **A·quage.** *Obs.*–°. [ad. L. *aquagium* aqueduct, f. *aqua* + *agĕre* to lead, bring.] = Aqueduct.

1706 Phillips, *Aquagium*, (in old Records) an Aquage, or Water course, 1731 in Bailey.

† **Aqua·ke,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + Quake *v.*] To quake, tremble.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 7839 ȝyf he hadde slept, hym nedede awake, ȝyf he were wakyng, he shulde a-quake. *c* 1330 *Kyng of Tars* 434 Hire flesch i-wis was al aquaked For drede.

Aquamarine (ā·kwămărī·n). [ad. L. *aqua marina* sea-water (from its colour); the earlier equivalent was Aigue marine from Fr., also written *ag-, aque-marine.*]

1. A bluish-green variety of beryl.

[1598 Stow *Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) I. i. xx. 121/2 One entire Stone of a sea-water green colour, known by the name of the Agmarine.] 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl., Aqua Marina, Aque Marine.* 1802 Bournon *Corundum* in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 318 Of a fine bluish green, like the aqua marine.

2. Hence as *adj.* and *sb.* Bluish-green (colour); sea-colour(ed.

1846 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* I. ii. v. i. § 10 Its general hue of aquamarine green. 1862 Miss Braddon *Lady Audley* i. 11 The wet aquamarine upon the palette.

‖ **A·qua mira·bilis.** *Obs.* [L.] 'The wonderful water, prepared of cloves, galangals, cubebs, mace, cardomums, nutmegs, ginger, and spirit of wine, digested twenty-four hours, then distilled.' J.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 24 Take .. Plague-water and Aqua Mirabilis. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* viii, Gin ye take a morning's draught, let it be aqua mirabilis.

† **A·quapoise.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *aqua* water + Poise; cf. *equipoise*] A balance for weighing a substance in water.

1688 I. Clayton in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 794, I could not trie any thing as to their specifick Gravity, having neither Aquapoise, nor those other Glasses I had contrived.

Aquapuncture (ā·kwă,pʊ·ŋktiŭ). *Med.* [f. L. *aquā* with water + Puncture.] Puncture of the skin by means of a fine jet of water from a force-pump; used to give relief in neuralgia, lumbago, etc.

1876 Bartholow *Mat. Med.* (1879) 542 The method of aquapuncture consists in the introduction of water subcutaneously.

‖ **Aqua regia** (ā·kwă,rī·dʒiă). Also aqua regis. [L.; = royal water.] A mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, so called because it can dissolve the 'noble' metals, gold and platinum.

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. v, What's cohobation? 'Tis the pouring on Your *aqua regis*, and then drawing him off. 1641 French *Distill.* iii. (1651) 70 *Aqua regia*, or *Stygia* .. will dissolve Gold. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 275 Gold trichloride, obtained when gold is dissolved in aqua regia.

‖ **Aquarelle** (ækwărel·). [Fr., ad. It. *acquerella* water-colour, dim. of *acqua*:—L. *aqua* water.] A kind of painting or illuminating with Chinese ink, and very thin, transparent water-colours; used to represent flowers, small landscapes, etc. Also, the design so produced.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 2 July 340/3 Aniline colours are utilised for the colouring of .. aquarelles, photographs, etc.

Aquarellist (ækwărel·list). [f. prec. + -ist.] An artist in aquarelle.

1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 17 Feb. 6 A real desire to portray the true aspects of nature—a desire too often wanting to Italian aquarellists.

Aqua·rial, *a. rare.* [f. as next + -al[1].] = next.

1864 *Leis. Hr.* 542/1 Boston Aquarial Gardens.

Aquarian (ăkwē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *aquārius* pertaining to water (in pl. masc. *Aquārii* name of a heretical sect) + -an.]

A. *adj.* Of, or pertaining to, an aquarium. *rare.*

1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 46. 260 Aquarian principles.

B. *sb.* 1. One of a sect of Christians in the primitive church, who used water instead of wine in the Lord's Supper.

1586 T. Rogers 39 *Art.* (1607) 296 The Aquarians .. for wine .. gave water unto the people. 1751 in Chambers *Cycl.*

2. One who keeps an aquarium.

1857 *Nation. Mag.* I. 352 An aquarian in trouble.

Aquarium (ăkwē·riŭm). Pl. -iums, -ia. [L., neut. sing of *aquārius* (see prec.); cf. cl. L. *aquārium* a watering-place for cattle.] An artificial pond or tank (the latter usually with glass sides), in which aquatic plants and animals are kept alive for purposes of observation and study. Also, in recent usage, a place of public entertainment, in which such aquariums are exhibited.

[1853 *Athenæum* 28 May, The new Fish house .. has received the somewhat curious title of the 'Marine Vivarium.' 1853 *Guide Zool. Gard.*, Aquatic Vivarium.] 1854 Gosse (*title*) The Aquarium; an Unveiling of the Wonders of the Deep Sea. 1855 Kingsley *Glaucus* 154 A prawn or two, and a few minute star-fish will make your aquarium complete. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 14 May 179/3, I have had aquariums made of other materials. 1880 Disraeli *Endym.* xx. 86 There were no Alhambras then .. no casinos, no music-halls, no aquaria, no promenade concerts.

‖ **Aquarius** (ăkwē·riŭs). *Astr.* Also 5–7 Aquary. [L. = water-carrier, subst. use of *aquārius* adj.: see above.] One of the zodiacal constellations, giving its name to the eleventh sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters on the 21st of Jan.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* viii. x. (1495) 314 The sygne Aquarius is the butlere of goddes and yeuyth them a water potte. *c* 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 102 When in Aquarye Phebus schad hys lyght. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bod.* II. i. 141 In Aquary you see the 6 brings Rain. 1870 Proctor *Other Worlds* xii. 287 The Water-can of Aquarius.

A-quarter (ăkwɒ·rtəɪ), *advb. phr. Naut.* [A *prep.*[1] + Quarter *sb.*] On the quarter, *i.e.* 45° abaft the beam.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 333, I felt the ship bring her wind a-quarter.

Aquatic (ăkwæ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 aquatyque, 7 -ique. [a. F. *aquatique*, ad. L. *aquāticus* watery, living in water, f. *aqua* water: see -atic.]

A. *adj.*

† 1. Of or pertaining to water as a substance; watery, rainy. *Obs.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxiv. 91 The grete poundes and ryuers, alle thynges aquatyque. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bod.* II. vi. 289 We are troubled with Aquatique Signs.

2. Of or pertaining to water as a habitat or resort; *esp.* a. of plants and animals: Living or growing in or near water.

1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 67 Jonas .. was shut up in the body of that great (aquatique) beast. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 200 The smaller seeds of terrestrial and aquatic plants. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Charmed Sea* i. 10 Aquatic birds on the opposite margin. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* vi. (1880) 204 Many spiders .. lead an aquatic existence.

b. Pertaining to pastime in or upon the water.

1866 *Reader* 17 Mar. 277/3 The aspirant after aquatic fame. *Mod.* Aquatic sports.

B. *sb.*

1. An aquatic plant or animal (*arch.*); a person given to aquatic pastimes.

? *c* 1600 in Scott *Antiq.* xxx. *Motto*, He tilted with a sword-fish—Marry, Sir, Th' aquatic had the best. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 272 Osiers, Willows, and other Aquaticks. 1815 Ld. Campbell *Let.* in *Life* I. 313 Continue a determined aquatic [*i.e.* bather]. 1859 F. Paget *Curate Cumberw.* 70, A cartload of aquatics for her own pond. 1866 *Reader* 17 Mar. 277/2 With the applause of the thousands .. ringing in his ears, the exultant aquatic, etc.

2. A water-drinker. *rare*[−1].

a 1790 Franklin *Autobiog.*, That the 'American aquatic,' as they used to call me, was stronger than those who drank porter.

3. *pl.* Pastimes conducted in or upon the water.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 12 July 9/4 Aquatics—Amateur Championship of the Thames. 1866 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 31 Jan. 70/1 Come .. and take an oar. Papa has gone wild on aquatics.

† **Aqua·tical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -al[1].] Of aquatic nature; having to do with water.

1603 Holland *Plutarch* 692 (R.) Animals .. terrestrial, aquaticall, volatile, and cœlestial. 1603 Sir C. Heydon *Jud. Astrol.* v. 146 Aquaticall Instruments, houre-glasses, dyals. 1695 Congreve *Love for Love* II. v, Fiery Trigons and Aquatical Trigons.

Aqua·tically, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In an aquatic manner; in the direction of aquatics.

1882 *Daily News* 12 June 3/2 Those of their party who were aquatically disposed.

Aquatile (æ·kwătil, -əil), *a.* and *sb. arch.* [ad. L. *aquātilis* aquatic, f. *aqua* water: see -atile.]

A. *adj.* Living in water; = Aquatic *a.* 2.

1622 Sir R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 119 Part terrestryall and part aquatile as the mare-maid. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Aquatic*, The antient Romans had also their aquatic or aquatile gods. 1865 F. Locker *Select.* 145 His deity was aquatile, A rough and tough old Crocodile.

B. *sb.* An aquatic animal or plant; = Aquatic *sb.* 1.

1638 Wilkins *Disc. New World* I. (1684) 174 Observations concerning the Nature of Aquatils. 1706 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2314 Fishes and other Aquatiles. 1731 Bailey, *Aquatiles*, such plants as grow in water

Aquatint (æ·kwă,tint), **aqua-tinta** (æ·kwă,tintă), *sb.* [a. F. *aqua-tinte*, and It. *acqua tinta*:—L. *aqua tincta* dyed water (*tingĕre* to dye).] A method of engraving on copper, by the use of a resinous solution and nitric acid, which produces effects resembling those of Indian-ink or water-colour drawing; also, the design so produced.

1782 W. Gilpin *Observ. Wye* (1800) Introd. 8 The process of working in aquatint. 1862 Thornbury *Turner* I. 88 To publish a fine series of aquatints.

b. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.*

1782 W. Gilpin *Observ. Wye* (1792) Introd. 8 The aqua-tinta mode of multiplying drawings. 1879 Spon *Workshop Rec.* 162 Aqua-tinta engraving .. is recognised by its similarity to Indian ink or sepia drawing.

A·quatint, *v.* [f. prec.] To engrave in aquatint.

1819 Rees *Cycl.* II. s.v. *Aquatint*, This method of aquatinting. 1882 *Athenæum* 9 Sept. 343/1 C. Turner mezzotinted many 'Libers,' but he aquatinted none. .

Aquatintan (ækwă,tintăn), *a. rare*[−1]. [f. prec. sb. + -an.] In aquatint.

1855 W. Boyd *Oakw. Old* 1, Aquatintan Etchings.

Aquatinter (ækwă,tintəɹ). [f. prec. vb. + -er[1].] One who engraves in aquatint.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 203 Modern aquatinters.

† **Aqua·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−°]. [ad. L. *aquātiōn-em* watering, rain, n. of action f. *aquā-ri* to bring water.] Watering; getting of water.

1623 Cockeram, *Aquation*, abundance of raine. 1695 E. Gibson *Camden's Brit.* in Symonds *Rec. Rocks* vi. 198 Commodiously situated for aquation by reason of the nearness of the river Teme.

Aquavalent (ăkwæ·vălĕnt). *Chem.* [f. L. *aqua* water + *valēnt-em* pr. pple. of *valēre* to be strong, to equal; cf. *equivalent.*] The molecular proportion between an anhydrous salt and the water of its cryohydrate, *i.e.* the number of molecules of water with which one molecule of the salt unites.

1881 in Watts *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1005.

‖ **Aqua-vitæ** (ē·kwăˌvəi·tī). Also 5–7 aqua-vite, 7–8 aqua-vita. [L.; = water of life; cf. F. *eau de vie*, Ir. *uisge bheatha*, 'usquebaugh.']

1. A term of the alchemists applied to ardent spirits or unrectified alcohol; sometimes applied, in commerce, to ardent spirits of the first distillation.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. 1652, 115 With Aquavite ofttimes, both wash and drie. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxii. 126 From the lyes of wine is distilled a strong and burning aqua vitæ. 1674 PETTY *Disc. bef. R. Soc.* 95 A Lamplike Vessel of common Aquavitæ. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 207 He cleansed them with aqua-vitae alone.

2. *Hence, pop.* Any form in which ardent spirits have been drunk, as brandy, whisky, etc.

1547 BOORDE *Dietary* x. 258 To speake of .. aqua vite or of Ipocras. 1552 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 74 A woman .. that made aqwavyte. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 298 Restor'd the fainting High and Mighty With Brandy-Wine and Aqua-vitae. 1785 BURNS *Earnest Cry* iii, That curst restriction On Aquavitæ. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xviii, A tass of brandy or aqua vitæ.

3. *fig.*; or in the literal L. meaning.

c 1600 J. DAVIES in Farr's *S. P.* I. 254 Couer this Aqua vitæ with your wings From touch of infidels and Jewes.

4. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*

1601 *Sherley's Trav. Persia* (1863) 46 A crue of aqua-vitæ-bellyed fellowes. 1634 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 76 Sacks and canaries .. us'd to be drunk in aquavita measures. 1749 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. 143 Was glad to bear the aqua vitæ man crying a dram.

Aquaynt, obs. f. ACQUAINT.

† **Aquea·th**, *v. Obs.* 1–3. For forms see QUEATH. [OE. *acwe̊dan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *cwe̊dan* to say: see QUEATH, and cf. BEQUEATH.] To speak out; to resound, re-echo.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* (Gr.) 639 Word acwæþ wuldres aldor. 1205 LAY. 27717 Þer wes wunderlic grure: þa welcnen aqueðen.

Aqueduct (æ·kwĭdʊkt). Also 6–8 aquæ-, aquaduct. [ad. L. *aquæductus, aquæ ductus, ductus aquæ*, conveyance of water, f. *duc-ĕre* to lead, bring. Cf. F. *aquéduc.*]

1. An artificial channel for the conveyance of water from place to place; a conduit; *esp.* an elevated structure of masonry used for this purpose.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 77 At the place of the midle meeting of these Streets, is an Aquæduct. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. I. i, That Segouian Aqueduct in Spaine .. vpon three rowes of pillars, one aboue another, conveying sweet water to euery house. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 51 The charge of aquaducts or publike conduits. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 219 The Claudian aqueduct .. looks like a long procession, striding across the Campagna.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 32 Preaching is the Christall aquaeduct that conveighs the water of Life to us. 1857 H. REED *Brit. Poets* iii. 94 The poets were apt to fill their urns chiefly from the classical aqueducts of antiquity. 1875 GRINDON *Life* vi. Looking at the clouds merely as aqueducts.

2. The similar structure by which a canal is carried over a river, etc. (Also called *aqueduct-bridge.*)

1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Sc.* 296 One of the most remarkable curiosities upon this magnificent canal is the aqueduct bridge of Cesse. 1842 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* 204 'Aqueducts' are frequently employed on a canal for the purpose of carrying it over rivers.

3. *Phys.* Name given to several small canals, chiefly in the head of mammals.

1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 108 The boney part of the Aqueduct. 1718 — *ibid.* XXX. 890 The Aqueduct['s] .. Use is to receive the superfluous Moisture from the *Cavitas Tympani.* 1881 MIVART *Cat* 66 The facial nerve .. traverses in its way a canal termed the Aqueduct of Fallopius.

Aqueighte, aqueiȝte, pa. t. of AQUETCH *v. Obs.*

Aqueint, pa. t. and pple. of AQUENCH *v. Obs.*

† **Aqueity.** *nonce-wd.* [f. as if from L. **aqueus* (see AQUEOUS) watery + -ITY.] The essential principle of water; watery quality.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v, The Aqueitie, Terreitie, and Sulphureitie Shall runne together againe.

† **Aque·ll**, *v. Obs.* 1–4. For forms see QUELL *v.* [OE. *acwe̊llan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + *cwe̊llan* to kill, QUELL: cogn. with OHG. *arquelljan, archwellan.*] To slay, destroy, put an end to.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John vii. 25 Ahne ðes is ðone soecað to a-cuellane? *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 207 His pine on rode and his deað acwellen mine sunnen. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1370 Þar-mide beoþ men a-cwalde. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 725 Quaþ blaunchefluר, 'aquel þu me, And let floriz aliue be.' *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 400 Hou Fortiger hir king aqueld.

† **Aque·nch**, *v. Obs.* For forms see QUENCH *v.* [OE. *acwe̊ncan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + *cwe̊ncan* to QUENCH. Orig. trans., but afterwards used as intr.]

1. To quench, extinguish, put out (fire, light, life).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 8 Ure leoht-fatu synt acwencte. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 135 Weter acwencheð fur. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 124 Lutel fur was ter þer of, þet a puf acweinte. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 394 Aquykye · þat was aqueynt þorw synne. 1482 WARKW. *Chron.* 22 It wulde seme aquenched oute; and sodenly it brent fervently ageyne.

2. *intr.* To go out, become extinguished.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 426 Þe Holi Gostes fur acwencheð, hwon þe brondes .. beoð i-sundred. *c* 1305 *St. Dunstan* 6 in *E. E. P.* (1862) Here liȝt aqueinte oueral. 1485 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* III. xxxv. (1527) 132 The fyre of the sacrefyce acquenched.

3. *trans.* To quench, satisfy, appease (appetite).

c 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 13 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 51 He thohute his hounger aquenche .. mid mete. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 10 Me thinketh My thurst shall never be acqueint.

4. *fig.* To extinguish, put an end to.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 135 Alswa weter acwencheð fur, alswa elmes dede acwencheð sunne. *c* 1305 *St. Katherine* 78 in *E. E. P.* (1862) On of oure knaues miȝte hire resouns sone aquenche. 1485 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* VII. xxxvii. (1527) 306 With his mylde lyuing and holy bedes he aqueynt many trybulacyons of holy chyrche. 1578 *Louer's Plight* in *Gorgious Gallery*, The colde that should acquench the heat.

b. (with personal obj. by inverted construction.)

c 1480 *Childe of Bristowe* 476 in *E. P. P.* (1864) 128 To aqueynche me of mykel care.

Aqueo- (ē·kwi̯o), comb. f. AQUEOUS; as in *aqueo-igneous*, by the action of super-heated water.

1727 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 272 An Aqueo-mercurial Gage. 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* § 3. 93 Aqueo-igneously fused matter.

Aqueous (ē·kwi̯əs), *a.* [f. as if from L. **aqueus* (cf. *lerreus* f. *terra*) + -OUS. Cf. Fr. *aqueux* (:—L. *aquōsus*), 16th c. in Littré.]

1. Of, or of the nature of, water; watery; diluted with water.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 336 The phlegme or aqueous evaporation. 1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 608 To freeze an Aqueous body. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 120 The aggregation of aqueous particles in the air, forming the drops of rain. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* iv. § 228 Aqueous vapour is very much lighter than atmospheric air. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* I. iv. 115 Aqueous hydrochloric acid.

b. *Aqueous humour* of the eye.

1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 2 It sees every thing coloured, as the distemper of the aqueous humour .. gives it tincture. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 20 The aqueous humor is nearly pure water, and is contained in the space between the cornea and lens.

2. Connected with, or relating to, water.

1731 BAILEY, *Aqueous Ducts* .. whereby the aqueous humour is supposed to be conveyed into the inside of the membranes which inclose that liquor. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* ii. § 96 The aqueous equilibrium of the planet would thereby be disturbed.

3. *Geol.* Of or pertaining to water as an agent; produced by the action of water.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 320 The general system of aqueous deposition. 1833 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* I. (1874) 3 The 'aqueous' rocks, sometimes called the sedimentary.

A·queously, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In, or by means of, water.

1857 *Nation. Mag.* I. 141 The passage of electricity through an insulated wire aqueously submerged.

A·queousness. *rare*—⁰. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Wateriness. 1731 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Aquerne.** *Obs.* [OE. *ácwe̊rna*, later *ácwern*, cogn. w. OHG. and mod.G. *eichhorn*, LG. *ēker-ken*, MDu. *ênceren*, Du. *eekhoren, eikhoren, inkhoren*, ON. *íkorni.* Of unknown origin; in OE. and some other langs. the first syllable is identified with *oak.*] A squirrel.

a 800 *Oldest Eng. Gl.* (Sw.) *Epinal* 911, aqueorna; *Erfurt*, aquorna; *Leiden* 236, acurna; *Cotton* 1811, aqueorna. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gl.* (Wr. 22/2) *Scirra, aquilinus, sciurus*, acwern. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 363 Ne aquerne ne metheschele [*v.r.* ocquerne ne martres cheole] ne beuer ne sabeline.

† **Aque·tch**, *v. Obs.* 1–4. Pa. t. acwehte, aqueighte. [OE. *acwe̊cc(e)-an*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *cwe̊ccan*: see QUETCH *v.* Orig. trans., but afterw. used as intr.] To move quickly, shake, vibrate.

a 1000 *Eyrhtwoth* (Gr.) 310 Æsc acwehte. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 5257 Þe wode aqveiȝtte so hi sunge. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3260 The stirop to-bent, the hors aqueight.

Aqueynt, obs. f. ACQUAINT, and var. of AQUEINT.

† **Aqui·ck**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1–3 acwic-ian, 2–4 aquik-ien. [OE. *acwician*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *cwician* to QUICKEN; cogn. with OS. *aquicôn*, OHG. *arquicchan*, mod.G. *erquicken.*]

1. *trans.* To quicken, give life to, vivify, excite.

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxix. 159 On ðinre mild-heortnesse me scealt acwician. *c* 1220 *Ureisun* in *Lamb. Hom.* 189 Þurh his wunende grace þet acwikeð me. 1340 *Ayenb.* 203 Be znych blest [of voule wordes] .. is ofte aquyked þet uer of lecherie. 1393 LANGL. *Pl. Pl.* C. xxi. 394 Aquyte and aquykye · þat was aqueynt þorw synne.

2. *intr.* To revive, come to life again.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Beda* v. vi. (Bosw.) Đá acwicode ic. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Me mei blauwen, and he [the spark] wule aquikien. 1220 *Hali Meid.* 17 Ne acwikeð neauer meidenhad after þat wunde.

Aquiculture (ē·kwikwʊltiŭr, -tʃəɹ). *erron.* aque-. [mod. f. L. *aqui-* (see AQUIFORM) + *cultūra* tending.] Culture of the natural produce of water; fish-breeding as a branch of industry.

1867 *Even. Stand.* 13 July 3 The fish, aquiculture, and boat exhibition. 1868 PEARD *Water-farming* i. 2 Aqueculture actually existed in China centuries before luxury gave it birth in civilised Rome.

Aquiesce, -esse, obs. f. ACQUIESCE.

Aquiet, var. ACQUIET *v. Obs.* to quiet.

1529 MORE *Comf. Trib.* II. Wks. 1186/1 To aquyet hys mynde.

Aquiferous (ăkwi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *aqui-* (see next) + -FEROUS.] Conveying or yielding water.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 43/2 The aquiferous canals of the ciliograda. 1858 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 108 The Eolis has .. a system of aquiferous pores.

Aquiform (ē·kwifɔ̄ɹm), *a. erron.* aqueform. [f. L. *aqui-*, comb. f. *aqua* water (as in *aquigenus, aquilegus*) + -FORM.] Of watery form, liquid.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* (1852) II. 160 All the requisite materials, whether gaseous, aqueform, or solid.

A·quilated, *ppl. a. Her.* [f. med.L. *aquilāt-us* (f. *aquila* eagle) + -ED.] (See quot.)

1678 HOLME *Armory* I. v. § 90 Others term such a cross .. aquilated, if [adorned] with Eagles heads.

† **Aqui·le**, *v. Obs. rare.* [Deriv. and meaning unknown. Dr. Morris suggests: To demand, ask, or obtain?]

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 960 Of þe lombe I haue þe aquylde For a syȝt þer of þurȝ gret fauor. (Cf. l. 689.)

† **A·quilege.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *aquilēja, aquilēgia.*] Columbine.

[1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 166 This floure is now called in Latine *Aquilegia*, or *Aquileia.*] 1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 203/1 Boyle Aquilege, and redde Nettles.

† **Aquiliferous** (ækwilifĕrəs), *a. Obs.*—⁰. [f. L. *aquilifer* 'eagle-bearer,' + -OUS.] 'That bears the Picture of an Eagle in his Ensign; such was the Roman Standard-bearer.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Aquiline (æ·kwilin, -ain), *a.* [ad. L. *aquilinus*, f. *aquila* eagle: see -INE. Cf. F. *aquilin*, 16th c.]

1. Of or belonging to an eagle.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 155 The aquiline tribes, soaring in the air beyond human ken.

2. Eagle-like; *esp.* of the nose or features: Curved like an eagle's beak, hooked.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 130 Whence the Epithite Grypus for an hooked or Aquiline nose. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 967 When mortals lived Of stronger wing, of aquiline ascent. 1783 COWPER *Task* III. 192 Terribly arch'd, and aquiline his nose. 1791 BURKE *App. Old Whigs* Wks. VI. 263 A penetrating aquiline eye. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. II. 10 The least little delicate aquiline curve in a sensitive nose.

† **Aquilon.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *aquilon* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *aquilōn-em* (*aquilo*).] The north or north-north-east wind.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 133 Eurus and aquiloun .. Blowes boþe at my bode. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. vi. 25 Þe felnesse of þe wynde þat hyȝt aquilon. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 62 The thrid collateral vynd is callit aquilon .. The vulgaris callis it northest. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 9 Blow .. till thy sphered Bias cheeke Out-swell the collicke of puft Aquilon. [In mod. Dicts.]

Aquite, aquyte, obs. forms of ACQUIT *v.*

A-quiver (ăkwi·vəɹ), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*¹ + QUIVER.] In a quiver, trembling.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 428/2 All aquiver with the fun.

Aquose (ăkwō·s), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *aquōsus*: see -OSE.] Watery, abounding in water.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Aquose Ducts* .. whereby the aqueous humour of the eye is supposed to be conveyed into the inside of the membranes which inclose that liquor. 1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synon.* (1856) 284 The land has been so well drained that, though aquose, it is no longer wet.

Aquosity (ăkwɒ·sĭti). [ad. med.L. *aquōsitāt-em*, n. of quality f. *aquōsus*: see prec. and -ITY.]

1. Moist or watery quality, wateriness.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne Reg.* P ij b, Of moche aquosite and humidite. 1650 tr. *Bacon's Hist. Life & Death* 38 To weare next the Body, Garments that have in them, some Vnctuosity, or Oleosity, not Aquosity. 1868 HUXLEY *Phys. Basis Life* 140 What better philosophical status has 'vitality' than aquosity?

† 2. *concr.* Moisture, humour. *Obs.*

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne Reg.* Q iij, Ventosites and aquosites engendred of peres. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 51 [Purslane is] .. good for the aquosities gathered within the body. 1720 W. GIBSON *Dispens.* § 16 (1734) 301 Boil to the consumption of the aquosity, that is, till the watry parts are evaporated.

Aquoy, variant of ACOY *adv.*

c 1600 *Songs Loud. Prent.* (1841) 44 And looking all aquoy, Quoth she, What shall I have to do With any prentice boy?

Aqw-: see ACQU-. **Aqwere,** obs. f. ACQUIRE.

Ar (ār). Name of the letter R.

c 1460 *Pol. Poem* in *Archæol.* XXIX. 331 There was an N and thre arres to-gydre. *c* 1470 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 2 Iij ares for iij Richardes. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 252 The letter *r*, in this word, was made differently from all the *ars* in the rest of the inscription.

Ar, obs. f. ARE (see BE *v.*), and EAR *v.* to plough.

Ar, var. AIR *adv.* early; var. HER *pron.* her, their; obs. form of ARR, ERE, OR, OAR, ORE.

† **Ar-,** *pref.*¹ The original WGer. form of the prefix, which in OE. was reduced as a proclitic to *a-* (exc. in *ar-ǽfnan*); OHG. *ar-, er-, ir-*, mod.G. *er-.* See A- *pref.* 1 and Æ- *pref.* Cf. ARISE.

Ar-, *pref.*², assimilated form of L. *ad-* used before *r-*, as in *adrogantia, arrogantia*, arrogance. Reduced in OF. to *a-*, which in 14th c. was often re-spelt *ar-* after L., and so usually in Eng. from 15th c.; hence most words from OF. in *ar-* are now written *arr-*, e. g. *arrange, array, arrive.* In 16th c. this spelling was erroneously extended to words with *a-* from other sources: as *a(r)raise, a(r)reach, a(r)rear.* See AD- 2.

-ar¹, *suff.* 1. of *adjs.* repr. L. *-ār-em* (*-ār-is, -ār-e*, stem *-āri*) 'of the kind of, belonging to,' cogn. w. *-ālem*, and used where *l* preceded, as in *ālār-, stellār-, lūnār-, regulār-, similār-, līneār-* or *līncāl-*; hence always with diminutives in *-ul-, -ell-*, as *globulār-, orbiculār-.* See -AL. The regular OF. descendant of *-ārem* was *-er*, later *-ier*, as *singulārem,*

populārem, sanglier, peuplier; so *familier, régulier*; but later words of literary formation took *-aire* as *angulaire, militaire*. In Eng. those adopted from OF. had orig. *-er*, but were afterwards assimilated to L. with *-ar*, e.g. L. *scholār-em*, OF. *escolier*, AFr. *escoler*, ME. *scoler*, now *scholar*. Many words with this suffix have been adapted from L. or F., or formed on L., in modern times; but some of these, through mod.F. use of *-aire* for both *-āris* and *-ārius*, take -ARY; e.g. *military*.

2. of *sbs.* In L. the neuter of adjs. in *-āris*, gave sbs. in *-āre, -ar*, meaning 'thing pertaining to,' some of which have come into Eng., through F., as *alter, coler, piler*, now *altar, collar, pillar*, or directly from L., as *exemplar* (cogn. w. *sampler* through OF.).

-ar[2], *suff.*, occas. repr. of L. *-ārius, -ārium* (ordinarily repr. by -ER, -ARY). Generally, a refashioning of an earlier *-er* from OF. *-ier*, after the prec., as *bursar*, ME. *burser*, F. *boursier*, med.L. *bursārius; medlar*, ME. *medler*, OF. *meslier*, L. **mespilārius; mortar*, ME. *morter*, OF. *mortier*, L. *mortārium*; or after the mod.F. in *-aire*, as *vicar*, ME. also *viker* and *vicary*, F. *vicaire*, L. *vicārius*. To the F. forms in *-aire* are due the Sc. *notar, ordinar, testamentar*, etc. See -ARY[2].

-ar[3], *suff.*, casual variant of -ER, -OR, suffix of agent, and -ER suffix of comparative. Very common in north. dial., as *syngar* singer, *forebear* predecessor, *soutar* sutor; *hear* higher. And in modern Eng. in *beggar, liar, pedlar*. Probably imitating the refashioned *scholar, vicar, pillar* for earlier *scoler, viker, piler*: see -AR[1], and -AR[2], above.

Arab (æ·rāb), *sb.* and *a.* [a. F. *Arabe*, ad. L. adj. *Arab-em* (nom. *Arabs*), a. Gr. Ἄραψ, Ἀραβ-.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A native of Arabia.

1634 T. HERBERT *Trav.* 324 (T.) The vulgar Arabs. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 360 Neither an Arab nor Byzantine ever jests in his architecture.

2. An Arab horse (prized for pure breed and fleetness).

1880 G. A. MACKAY *21 Days in India* 114 Next morning sees the entire party .. mounted on Arabs.

3. (Orig. *Arab of the City, City Arab, street Arab.*) A homeless little wanderer; a child of the street.

1848 GUTHRIE *Plea for Ragged Sch.*, The Arab of the City .. The City Arab. 1848 LD. SHAFTESB. *Sp. in Parl.* 6 June, City Arabs .. are like tribes of lawless freebooters, bound by no obligations, and utterly ignorant or utterly regardless of social duties. 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly-Leaves* (title) The Arab. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 5 The hero and heroine began life as street Arabs of Glasgow.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Arabia or the Arabs.

1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 129 An Arab maiden brought his food. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. XVI. 15 The delicate Arab arch of her feet.

‖ **Araba** (ărā·bă). Also **aroba.** [a. Arab. and Pers. عربانه *arābah*, a wheeled carriage.] A wheeled carriage used in the East.

1845 THACKERAY *Corneh. to Cairo* (1872) 620 Dragged about in little queer arobas, or painted carriages. 1882 MRS. PITMAN *Mission Life Greece & Pal.* 359 Hauling stone in creaking arabas drawn by bullocks.

Arabesque (ærăbe·sk), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 **arabesk.** [a. F. *arabesque* Arabian; cf. It. *rabesco* (Florio 1611), and earlier REBESK.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Arabian, Arabic.

1842 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 693/1 The inglorious obscurity in which the Arabesque doctors have in general slumbered.

2. *esp.* Arabian or Moorish in ornamental design; carved or painted in arabesque (see B 2).

[1611 COTGR., *Arabesque*, Rebeske worke; a small, and curious flourishing.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Arabesque*, Rebesk work; branched work in painting or in Tapestry. 1779 H. SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* XXXI. (T.) Armorial ensigns .. interwoven with the arabesque foliage. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 282 A sort of arabesque pattern with festoons of fruit and flowers.

3. *fig.* Strangely mixed, fantastic.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (C. D. ed.) 105 Surrounded by this arabesque work of his musing fancy. 1863 MRS. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 411 Launcelot is a sort of 'arabesque' character.

B. *sb.* [the adj. used *absol.*]

†**1.** The vulgar Arabic language. *Obs.*

1770 W. GUTHRIE *Geogr., Egypt* (T.) The Arabick, or Arabesque, as it is called, is still the current language. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 580 The vulgar language .. is the Arabesk, or corrupt Arabian.

2. A species of mural or surface decoration in colour or low relief, composed in flowing lines of branches, leaves, and scroll-work fancifully intertwined. Also *fig.*

As used in Moorish and Arabic decorative art (from which, almost exclusively, it was known in the Middle Ages), representations of living creatures were excluded; but in the arabesques of Raphael, founded on the ancient Græco-Roman work of this kind, and in those of Renascence decoration, human and animal figures, both natural and grotesque, as well as vases, armour, and objects of art, are freely introduced; to this the term is now usually applied, the other being distinguished as Moorish Arabesque, or Moresque.

1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 66 Could .. paint upon vellum the most elegant arabesques that fancy could devise. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 14 His manner of writing is—a wild complicated Arabesque. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. iii. 16 A vestibule, painted in arabesque. 1868 *Chambers's Encycl.* I. 344 The arabesques with which Raphael adorned the galleries of the Vatican, and which he is said to have imitated from those which he had been instrumental in discovering in the baths of Titus, are at once the most famous and the most beautiful which the modern world has produced. 1880 LONGF. *My Cathedr.* 5 Not Art but Nature .. carved this graceful arabesque of vines.

3. The figure described by the leading lines of the composition, in a drawing or painting.

1883 W. ARMSTRONG in *Eng. Illus. Mag.* 155/1 The same qualities, but with more freedom and a finer arabesque.

Arabesqued (ærăbe·skt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. sb. + -ED[2].] Ornamented in arabesque.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 264 A small room .. arabesqued in rich designs by Raphael. 1877 J. HAWTHORNE *Garth* IX. lxviii, The skylight was arabesqued with frost.

Arabe·squely, *adv. rare.* [f. ARABESQUE *a.* + -LY[2].] In the style of the Arabs, or of arabesques.

1845 HIRST *Poems* 66 The Arabesquely-shapen barks of Carthaginian lands.

Ara·bia. The country so named; *fig.* Spices.

1711 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 134 All Arabia breathes from yonder box.

Arabian (ărē·biăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to Arabia. *Arabian bird*: the phœnix, *fig.* a unique specimen. *Arabian nights*: fabulous stories.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. ii. 12 Oh Anthony, oh thou Arabian Bird! 1771 SHERIDAN *Aristænetus* XII. vii, Her kisses, like Arabian gales, The scent of musky flowers impart. 1808 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 180/2 To cram him with Arabian-night stories about the Catholics.

B. *sb.* A native of Arabia; also, one of a sect that arose in Arabia in the 3rd century, holding that the soul died with the body, and rose again with it at the resurrection.

c 1391 [see ARABIC]. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* ii. 11 Grekes and Arabians. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 52 [The] Arabians .. were in a short time suppress'd by the industry of St. Origen.

Arabic (æ·răbik), *a.* Forms: 4 **Arabik**, 5 **-yke, -yque**, 6–8 **-ick**(e, 7 **-ique**, 8 **-eck**(e, 8– **Arabic.** [a. OF. *Arabic* (13th c. in Litt.), ad. L. *Arabicus.*]

1. Of or pertaining to Arabia or its language. *Arabic numerals*: the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.

c 1650 WORTHINGTON *Epist. Hartlib* vii. (T.) His Arabick translation of Grotius. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, The *Arabic* characters stand contradistinguished to the Roman. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* I. 9 Its mystical Arabic sentence.

2. *esp.* in *Gum arabic*, which is exuded by certain species of Acacia, and *Arabic acid*, obtained from it.

[*a* 1500 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 163 Put thereto iij ounces of gumme of Arabyke. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 9 The Arabick-tree, that yeelds no gumme but in the darke night.] 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 19 a, Adding thereto .. Gum-arabecke, and Tragacanth. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 5/1 Gum arabic is an exudation from various species of acacia.

3. *absol.* The language of the Arabs.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* 2 To arabiens in arabik. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 206 A cyte called Salancadys, in arabyque. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 5 John Bishop of Sinil [is reported] to haue turned them [the Scriptures] into Arabicke. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 353 Those English (or rather European) nouns .. derived from Arabic, as *alchemy, alcohol, alcove*, etc.

†**Ara·bical,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] = prec.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 46 This Prince was almost the Arabicall Phenix. 1612–20 SHELTON *Quix.* II. II. i. (T.) Written in Arabical characters.

†**Ara·bically,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] According to Arabic usage; in Arabic.

1634 T. HERBERT *Trav.* 139 Bagdat .. signifies arabically a garden.

†**Ara·bican,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. ARABIC + -AN; cf. OF. *arabican*(*t* (Godefroy).] = ARABIC.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 569 The Arabican Writers.

Arabicism (ăræ·bisiz'm). *rare.* [f. ARABIC + -ISM; cf. *anglicism.*] An Arabic idiom or peculiarity of language.

1827 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXV. 188 Hebraisms, and Arabicisms, which might send the best scholar to his Lexicons.

Arabicize (ăræ·bisəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE; cf. *anglicize.*] To make like Arabic; to conform to Arabic usage. Hence **Arabicized** *ppl. a.*

1872 BEAMES *Aryan Lang. India* I. 96 Superseded by Hindi in its Arabicised form of Urdu.

Arabin (æ·răbin). *Chem.* [f. ARAB-IC + -IN.] The pure soluble principle in gum arabic and similar substances. **Arabino·se,** the sugar derived from arabin. Hence **Arabi·nic, Arabino·sic** *a.*

1840 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* II. 1150 Soluble Gum or Arabin. 1854 BALFOUR *Bot.* 29 Arabine, soluble in cold water, constituting the chief ingredient of gum-arabic.

‖ **Arabis** (æ·răbis). *Bot.* [med.L. *Arabis*, so named prob. from growing on sandy or stony places.] A genus of cruciferous plants, species of which are grown on rock-work, and as border-flowers in early spring.

[1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 629 This herbe [candy Thlaspi] is called .. in Latine *Arabis* and *Draba.*] 1706 PHILLIPS, *Arabis*, a sort of Water-cress call'd candy Thlaspy. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiii. 324 Arabis has four glands, within the leaflets of the calyx.

A·rabism. ?*Obs.* [mod. f. ARAB + -ISM; cf. F. *arabisme.*] = ARABICISM.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 98 Hee stiles himself *Amir* .. In Arabisme امر. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., So zealous a partizan of Arabisms. [In mod. Dicts.]

Arabist (æ·răbist). [f. as prec. + -IST; cf. F. *arabiste.*] A professed student of the language, or follower of the medical system, of the Arabs.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Severinus gives all the surgeons in the thirteenth century the title Arabists. 1847 CRAIG, *Arabist*, one skilled in Arabian literature.

Arable (æ·răb'l), *a.* [ad. (perh. through F. *arable*, 15th c. in Littré) L. *arābilis*, f. *arā-re* to plough. Preceded in use by a word *erable* (also in 16th c. *errable, earable, aerable*), referred to the cogn. Eng. vb. *ere*, EAR, of which *arable* was perh. at first intended as a correction after L. In 17th c. the two existed side by side (Coke uses both), but in the 18th *earable* became obs. exc. in dialects.] Capable of being ploughed, fit for tillage; opposed to *pasture-* or *wood-land.*

1577 TUSSER *Jan. Husb.* lii, Land arable. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 53 b, If the tenant conuert arable land into wood. [*Ibid.* 85 b, Errable land.] 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 356 Unnumber'd acres arable and green. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. ii. 15 Half the arable estate, as a rule, lay in fallow.

b. *absol.* quasi-*sb.* Arable land.

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 3 Consisting indifferently of arable, pasture, meadow, and woodland. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 321 Tis good for Arable, a Glebe that asks Tough Teams of Oxen. 1883 HARDY in *Longm. Mag.* July 258 A group of these honest fellows in the arable.

Araby (æ·răbi), *a.* and *sb.* [a. OF. *arabi, arrabi*, Arabian, an Arab, Arab horse.]

A. *adj.* Arabian, Arabic. *arch.* and *poet.*

1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* 158 Arabye language. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref., Many obscure termes .. some and fewe beynge Araby wordes.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** A native of Arabia; an Arab. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. XXII. (1495) 455 The Arabees dwelle there. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. CCXXXIII. 725 Great puyssaunce of men of warre, of turkes, arabyes, tartaryes. 1587 D. FENNER *Def. Ministers* F iiij, Why you call vs .. scoffing Hammonites, conspiring Arabies.

†**2.** An Arab horse. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 He mihte ridan .. on riche stede and palefrai and mule and arabisc. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 2288 Elfaydes, and Arrabys, and olifauntez noble.

3. [a. F. *Arabie.*] The country of Arabia.

1297 R. GLOUC. 397 He an knistes heued of Arabye of smot. 1622 MASS. & DEKK. *Virg. Mart.* IV. iii, The Power I serve Laughs at your happy Araby. 1792 D. LLOYD *Voy. Life* IV. 77 Spicy gales from fragrant Araby.

†**Ara·ce,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **arace,** 5 **aras·e,** 6 *Sc.* **arraise.** [a. AF. *arace-r*, OF. *aracier*, Norman dial. f. *arachier*: see ARACHE. *Arace* was much the commoner in ME.] To pull up by the roots; to tear up or away, pull or snatch away; to tear.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 95 That he hyt wolde arace. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 1047 Whan sche gan hem tembrace .. The children from her arm they gonne arace [*v.r.* race, rase]. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* III. iv. (1483) 52 These hokes to renten and a racid two caitifs. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. XXXV. 127 And wyth gret strynth owt can aras De Trownsown, þat þare stekand was. *a* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 4099 3if any renke theme arase, reschowe theme sone. 1530 PALSGR. 435/2, I arace, I pull a thyng by violence from one, *Je arrache.*

Arace, var. ARASE *v. Obs.* to raze, erase.

Araceous (ărē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Aracew*, f. *arum*, a. Gr. ἄρον the cuckoo-pint: see -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the N.O. *Araceæ*, of which one species, the Cuckoo-pint or Wake-robin (*Arum maculatum*), is native to Britain.

Arach: see ORACH.

†**Ara·che,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **arache, arrache,** 6 **arasshe.** [combines (as does mod.F. *arracher*) two OF. vbs. (1) *arachier*:—L. **abrdīcā-re*; (2) *érachier, esrachier*:—L. *exrādīcā-re*; f. *ab* away, *ex* out + *rādīc-em* root.] = ARACE *v.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 156 Hye weren .. ou3t of hare lo3 arached For hare senne. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* M viij b, I tooke and arached oute of his bely his herte. 1490 — *Eneydos* IV. 24 To arache or plucke up a gretter tree. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 214 She .. arasshed clene of his helme.

‖ **A·rachis.** *Bot.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. ἄραχος, ἄρακος, or ἀρακίς, some leguminous weed.] A genus of leguminous plants, one of which is cultivated in warm countries, and known as the Ground Nut. Hence **Arachidic** as in *Arachidic acid* ($C_{20}H_{40}O_2$), obtained from the oil of the Ground Nut.

Arachnean (ærăknī·ăn), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. ἀραχναῖ-ος, f. ἀράχνη a spider or its web + -AN.] Resembling a spider's web, gossamer.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 539 Hebes in arachnean robes.

Arachnid (ăræ·knid). *Zool.* [mod. f. Gr. ἀράχνη spider + -ID; cf. F. *arachnide.*] A member of the *Arachnida.* ‖ **Ara·chnida,** *sb. pl.* [mod.L.], a class of the *Arthropoda*, comprising spiders, scorpions, and mites; closely allied to Insects and Crustacea, but distinguished by the possession of eight legs, the absence of wings and antennæ, and by breathing by means of tracheal tubes or pulmonary sacs. **Ara·chnidan,** *a.* of or belonging to

the *Arachnida*: *sb.* an arachnid. **Arachnidean, -ian,** *a.* and *sb.* = prec. **Arachnidial,** *a.* [f. next] of or pertaining to the *Arachnidium*. ‖ **Arachnidium** (ærăknĭ·dĭŭm) [mod.L.], the apparatus by which the spider produces its web. **Arachnidous,** *a.* of the nature of the *Arachnida*.

1869 HUXLEY *Classif. Anim.* 77 A Crustacean, an *Arachnid, a Myriapod, or an Insect. 1881 GEIKIE in *Nature* No. 627. 3 There can be little doubt that it [scorpion] is the most ancient type of *Arachnid. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 232/1 The greater number of the *arachnida are carnivorous. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 511 The *arachnidan external parasite is a sort of itch insect. 1828 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* III. xxviii. 51 No genuine insect or *Arachnidan has yet been found to inhabit the ocean. 1865 in *Morn. Star* 7 Nov., All the rails in front of my residence had their busy group of *arachnidean workers. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Org. Nat. I. 77 The Pulmonary *Arachnidians, of which the true spiders and the scorpion are examples. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vii. 381 The six prominent *arachnidial mammillæ. *Ibid.* vii. 380 One of the most characteristic organs . . is the *arachnidium, or apparatus by which the fine silky threads which constitute the web are produced. 1875 *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9) II. 273 The higher, at least, of the *arachnidous orders.

Arachnoid (ăræ·knoid), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *arachnoīdes*, a. Gr. *ἀραχνο-ειδής* cobweb-like: see -OID.] **A.** *adj.*

1. *Bot.* Covered with or formed of long, delicate, cobweb-like hairs or fibres.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 401 An arachnoid or woven veil attached to the edge, and sometimes entirely covering the gills. 1874 M. COOKE *Fungi* 91 Arachnoid threads.

2. *Phys.* Of or pertaining to the arachnoid. (See B.)

1836–39 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 278/1 The chamber is lined by the arachnoid membrane. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* xi. 249 It secretes . . the arachnoid fluid.

3. *Ent.* Resembling the *Arachnida*.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 14 The Arachnoid type, as in Nymphon.

B. *sb.* The delicate serous membrane or membranous sac lining the *dura mater*, and enveloping the brain and spinal cord.

[1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Arachnoides* . . a fine, thin, transparent membrane . . supposed to invest the whole substance of the brain, medulla oblongata, and spinal marrow.] 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 638/1 The arachnoid covers the superior surface of the cerebellum.

Arachnoidal (ærăknoi·dăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, the arachnoid. **Arachnoideal, -ean, -eous,** *a.* unnecessary variants of ARACHNOID, -AL.

1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstet. Med.* 64 An extremely delicate arachnoidal membrane. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 235 Arachnoidal effusion . . speedily proves fatal. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 373 The arachnoid is attached to the pia mater of the brain by a loose cellular tissue, the subarachnoidean. 1851 CRABB, *Arachnoideous* in *Bot.* 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 89 The arachnoideal sac of the brain.

Arachnological (ăræ·knŏlǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, arachnology. **Arachnologist** (ærăknǫ·lŏdʒist), a student of, or proficient in, arachnology. **Arachnology** (-ǫ·lŏdʒi) [f. Gr. *ἀράχνη* spider + -(o)LOGY.], the department of Zoology relating to spiders or the *Arachnida* generally.

1861 BLACKWALL *Spiders* I. Pref. 5 Arachnological science. 1816 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* (1843) II. 277 The English Arachnologists—may I coin this term? 1880 *Nature* XXI. 273 Mr. Pickard-Cambridge's reputation as an arachnologist. 1861 BLACKWALL *Spiders* I. Introd. 5 Dr. Lister, and the earlier systematic writers on arachnology.

Arack(e, obs. variant of ARRACK.

Arad (ē·răd). *Bot.* [f. AR-UM + -AD.] An araceous plant, as the Wake Robin.

1853 LINDLEY *Veg. K.* 127 The hooded spathe of the order of Arads.

Aræometer, areo- (ē·rĭ|ǫ·mĭtəɹ). [mod. f. Gr. *ἀραιός* thin + *μέτρον* measure: see -METER. App. through F. *aréomètre*: whence the prevalent spelling, as if from AREA, or AREO-, of Mars.] An instrument, consisting of a graduated glass tube terminating in a loaded bulb, for measuring the specific gravity of fluids; a hydrometer. Hence: **Aræometric** (ărĭ·ĭ|me·trik), *a.* [see -IC], of or pertaining to aræometry. **Aræome·trical** *a.* = prec. **Aræometry** (ē·rĭ|ǫ·mĕtri). [Gr. *-μετρία* measurement], the art or science of estimating the specific gravity of fluids by means of an aræometer.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Areometer.* 1730 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 277 The Hydrometer, by some called Areometer. 1731 BAILEY, *Aræometer.* 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, The Aræometer or waterpoise is usually made of glass. 1876 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 207 The areometer of Baumé is used in France. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 54 The areometric method, or that of weighing a solid in the liquid. 1847 CRAIG, *Areometrical.* 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 479 An Essay on Pyrometry and Areometry. 1819 *Rees' Cycl.* II. s.v. *Aræometer*, Invented by Wolfius in 1708, and first published in his 'Areometry.'

Aræostyle (ărĭ·ostəil), *a.* and *sb. Arch.* Also 6–9 areo-. [ad. L. *aræostylos*, a. Gr. *ἀραιόστυλος*, f. *ἀραιός* rare, few + *στῦλος* pillar; cf. F. *aréostyle*.]

A. *adj.* Of columned buildings: Having the distance between the columns equal to four or more diameters of the column. **B.** *sb.* A building, or style of building, in which the columns are so arranged.

[1563 SHUTE *Archit.* E iiij*b*, This first being Areostylos . . the distaunce betwene the 2 pillors to be 4, 5, or 6 Diameters.] 1706 PHILLIPS, *Areostyle.* 1876 GWILT *Archit.*, *Aræostyle*, one of the five proportions used by the ancients for regulating the intercolumniation . . in porticoes and colonnades.

Aræosystyle (ărĭ·osi·stəil), *a.* and *sb. Arch.* [a. F. *aréosystyle* (Perrault 1673), f. Gr. *ἀραιός* rare, few + *σύστυλος* (Vitruvius) with columns close together: see SYSTYLE.] (See quot. and cf. prec.)

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 233 *Aræosystyle* . . an alternately very wide and very narrow intercolumniation, or, what is familiarly called coupled columns. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Aræosystyle* . . in the principal façade of the Louvre . . in the west front of St. Paul's.

† **Aræo·tic,** *a.* and *sb. Med. Obs.* [ad. late L. *aræōticus*, a. Gr. *ἀραιωτικός*, f. *ἀραιό-ειν* to make thin: see -IC.] **A.** *adj.* Tending to make thin or reduce the fluids or humours of the body. **B.** *sb.* [sc. medicine.]

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XXVI. xi. (1678) 636 The Aræotick [Medicins], which we may call weak Resolvers. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 5) II. 531 Aræotics . . rarefy the humours, and render them easy to be carried off by the pores.

Araft, araȝt, araht, pa. t. of AREACH *v. Obs.*

Arage, obs. f. ORACH: see also AVERAGE *sb.*

† **Ara·ge,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *arage-r, aragier*, f. *à* to + *rage*.] To enrage. Hence **Araged** *pa. pple.* enraged, furious, mad.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* (1816) I. 367 He was nyghe hand araged oute of his wyt. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* x. vii, Am I arraged and mad? ?1568 G. FERRERS *Winn. Calais* in Arb. *Garner* IV. 180 Not induring this sight any longer, as a man arraged, he ran among his men.

Aragonite, arr- (æ·răgŏnəit). *Min.* [named by Haüy, 1800, from *Aragon* or *Arragon*, a province of Spain, where first found + -ITE.] A carbonate of lime, crystallizing in orthorhombic prisms and many derived forms, whence several varieties are distinguished.

1803 BOURNON *Carbonate of Lime* in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 332 Their specific gravity is nearly the same. The Abbé Haüy states that of the Arragonite at 2946. 1837 DANA *Min.*, Aragonite. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 358 Carbonate of calcium, in its two forms of calc spar (rhombohedral) and arragonite (rhombic or right prismatic) exhibits one of the most striking examples of dimorphism.

Aragonspath, Aragon Spar, = prec.

‖ **Araguato.** [see ALOUATTE.] The 'howling monkey.'

1852 T. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. viii. 278 The plaintive howling of araguatoes.

Arai(e, Araign(e, obs. ff. ARRAY, ARRAIGN.

‖ **Araignée** (are·ⁿ·ye). *Mil.* [Fr.; = spider's web.] The arrangement of a military mine, when some obstacle necessitates the construction of branching galleries. 1706 in PHILLIPS.

† **Arai·l,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. A- *pref.* 1 (or 2) + RAIL *v.*] To fasten to rails, tie up.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1869) I. 100 þe þridde traveile herof [in þis vineȝerde] were to araile þes growynge vynes.

† **Arain.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 arayne, iran, -ain, -eyn(e, irany, yreyn(e, 5 aranye, aranee, arein, erayne, -ane, -eyne, erany(e; *dial.* 7 arain, 9 arran, arrand. [a. OF. *araigne* (*aragne, iragne, iraigne*), cogn. w. Pr. *aranha, eranha*:—L. *arānea*.] A spider.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxviii. 12 And to skulke als irain þou made saule his. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* lix. 5 Thei han . . maden webbis of an yreyn. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lv. (1495) 896 The hony sholde be corrupte that is in the combes and Araynes sholde be gendrid. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 14 Aranye or erayne, *Aranea*. *Ibid.* 140 Eranye or spider. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 297 A thing withoute soule wers than a tode or a ereyne. *c* 1460 *Bk. Quintess.* I. 2 By generacioun of flies, and areins. 1674 RAY *N. Countr. Words* 2 An *Arain*: a Spider . . used only for the larger kind of Spiders. *Nottinghamshire.* 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* v. 45 'You never heard of Bruce, perhaps?' 'And th' arrand?'

Araine, obs. form of ARRAIGN *v.*[2]

† **Arai·se,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 arayse, areise, 4–6 areyse, 5 arrays, -reise, -reyse, 6 -raise, arais, 5–8 araise. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + RAISE *v.*; cf. the pair *rise, arise.* Cf. also AREAR: *rear* and *raise* being the cogn. forms from OE. and ON.]

1. To raise, lift up, elevate. *lit.* and *fig.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7650 Swych men areysen baner Aȝens holy chirches power. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 57 [He] a-reised his brother's tombe moche hier than eny of the tother. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. xxvii. 85 They that . . arreyse hem selfin to arrogaunce. 1557 *Prayer after Sacr.* in *Primer*, Continual remembraunce of thy blessed passion, so that . . when I am falling it may araise me.

2. To raise from the dead. (Cf. *arise*.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* (Trin. MS.) 14363 þis tiþing ras þat laȝar þus areysed [*v.r.* vpraised, resusced] was. *c* 1500 *Wyse Chylde & Adrian* (W. de W.) (1860) 25 Laȝar the broder of marye magdaleyne . . the which god areysed. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 79 A medicine . . whose simple touch Is powerfull to arayse King Peppin.

3. To bring into activity, to excite, arouse.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. ii. 118 Ire þat araiseþ in hem þe floodes of troublynges. *Ibid.* v. vi. 178 Areise þi corage to ryȝtful hoopes. 1494 FABYAN v. cxiv. 88 To appease certeygne rebellions there arreysyd.

4. To raise or levy (money, troops, etc.).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 493 To areysen wrongful custumes and taillages. 1471 *Arrivall Edw. IV* (1838) 23 They would gather and arrays up the powere of Devonshire and Cornewaile. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 112 (Halliw.) They . . arreised a greate power of xiii. m. and came to the passage.

5. To raise (a siege, or the besiegers).

c 1450 *Merlin* xiv. 202 He hadde not peple in his reame sufficient to a-reyse hem fro the sege, ne to chase hem oute of his reame. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 498 We are riding in purpose to areyse youre syege.

6. To take off (cf. Fr. *enlever*).

c 1460 RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 418 in *Babees Bk.* 129 Areyse þe whynges furst.

7. ? To make up. *rare.*

a 1440 *Morte Arth.* 1677 He has araysede his accownte, and redde alle his rolle, ffor he wylle gyfe a rekenyng.

† **Arai·sed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Raised, exalted, elevated.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Treat.* 12 Thurghe þe joye of araysede thoghte.

Araison, obs. form of AREASON.

Arak, var. ARECA, and obs. f. ARRACK.

A-rake (ărē·k), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + RAKE.] On the rake; inclined from the perpendicular.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 2/1 These crossing masts a-rake.

Aramæan (ærămĭ·ăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Aramæ-us*, Gr. Ἀραμαῖ-ος, pertaining to Aram or Syria.] **A.** *adj.* Belonging to the country or language of Aram; Syrian, Syriac. **B.** *sb.* A native of Aram.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 239/2 The numerous Aramæan colonies. 1864 *Nat. Rev.* No. 36. 336 How could he [the Apostle John in writing the Apocalypse] fall back into the Aramæan colouring? 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 523 The Aramæans also . . have the form *mata*.

Aramaic (ærămē·ik), *a.* [f. as prec.: see -IC.] Of Aram; *spec.* applied to the northern branch of the Semitic family of languages, including Syriac and Chaldee. Often used *absol.* sc. language.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 239/2 Translations of the Old Testament into the East-Aramaic language. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 207 Even if the Jews of the Dispersion understood Aramaic, the Gentiles did not.

Aramaism (ærămē·iz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] An Aramaic idiom or peculiarity of language.

1849 CURETON *Corpus Ignat.* 288 The Aramaisms in which these Epistles abound.

† **A·ramite, Arami·tic,** obsolete equivalents of ARAMÆAN, ARAMAIC.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 7 Naaman a stranger and Heathen Aramite. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 283 Balaam the Aramitick Sorcerer.

Aran, pa. t. of ARINE *v. Obs.*, to touch.

† **A-randou·n,** *advb. phr. Obs.* [a. F. *à randon*: see RANDOM.] Violently, headlong, at full speed.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 824 þe Sarsyns gun prykie a-raundoun.

Araneidan (ærănē·idăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Arāneida* the typical family of ARACHNIDA, f. L. *arānea* spider: see -ID, -AN.] **A.** *adj.* Of or belonging to the *Araneida* or spiders. **B.** *sb.* A spider. **Araneiform** (ærănē·ifǫrm), *a.* (cf. F. *aranéiforme*), having the shape of a spider. **Araneo·logist** = ARACHNOLOGIST.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xix. 283 No animals fall more universally under observation than the Araneidans or spiders. 1847 *Araneiform*: CRAIG cites KIRBY. 1880 *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 152 Indebted to the last-named araneologist.

Araneose (ărē·nĭ|ōu·s), *a.* [ad. L. *arānēōs-us* full of, or like, cobwebs, f. *arānea* spider: see -OSE.] 'Like spider-web; same as *Arachnoid*.' Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 1880.

Ara·neous, *a.* [same deriv.] = ARACHNOID.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Araneous* (*araneosus*), ful of spiders webs. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 621 Its leaves break with araneous filaments. 1696 PHILIPS, Araneous Tunicle, the Tunicle that surrounds the Crystalline Humor. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. ii. 102 Its [the eye's] curious Araneous Membrane. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Ara·ng.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *arenge* (15th c. in Littré), cogn. w. Sp. *arenga*, It. *aringa*.] Early form of HARANGUE *sb.*

c 1475 *Ratis Raving* 243 To tell the al how mycht befall, To lang arang men wald it call.

‖ **Arango** (ăræŋgo). Pl. -oes. 'A species of beads made of rough carnelian . . formerly imported from Bombay for re-exportation to Africa.' McCulloch *Dict. Comm.* 1844.

1715 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmmcccxxiv/3 Arangoas, Ostridge Feathers, Beads.

† **A-ra·nk,** *advb. phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*[1] + RANK.] In a rank or row.

c 1300 *St. Brand.* 273 Sette hem a-doun A-renk, and wosche here fet alle. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4588 Wyþ ys hol host al and some, þe brigge þay toke a-rank. 1570 *Galfrido & Bern.* i. (Halliw.) The pretty dames . . Do go so sagely on the way By two and two a-ranke.

Aranye, variant of ARAIN, *Obs.*, spider.

† **A-ra·pe,** *advb. phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*[1] + ME. *rape* haste.] In haste, hastily.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4239 Over theo table he leop arape.

Araphoro·stic, arapho·stic, *a.* [Apparently bad formations on Gr. *ἄρραφος* unsewed, f. *ἀ* priv. + *ῥάπτ-ειν* to sew.] Unsewed, seamless.

1828 LYTTON *Pelham* xxxiii. 85 You are as impervious as an araphorostic shoe. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 674 A few years ago . . araphostic sandals were worn by every body.

Aras, obs. north. form of AROSE: see ARISE.

Aras(e, obs. form of ARRAS, ARACE.

†**Ara·se,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 6 arace, arrace, arrase. [a. OF. *arase-r* to raze, level with the ground, demolish, f. phr. *à ras*, as if 'mettre *à ras* de terre,' f. *ras* level :—L. *rās-us*, f. *rād-ĕre* to shave, scrape smooth. Cf. ERASE. In form confused with ARACE.] To raze, level with the ground, lay low. Also (? erroneously) To erase, obliterate. Hence **Arasing, arracyng,** *vbl. sb.*, levelling with the ground, demolition.

1523 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 46 The goodly valiaunt exployt .. at Gedworth, with the arracyng and destruccion of the same. 1530 PALSGR. 435/2, I arace, I scrape out a worde or a blotte .. *Je effface.* 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 355/2 So that the remembraunce of theire pestylent errours were araced out of englishe mennes heartes. 1553 *Let.* in *Harrington's Nugæ Ant.* 175 Sickness whearewith your Lordshipp hath oftentimes bene arrased. [1721 BAILEY, *Arace*, to deface.]

†**Ara·te,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Etymol. uncertain: see RATE *v.*] To rate, rebuke, reprove.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 98 To arate dedly synne. 1393 — C. VI. 11 Thus reson me aratede.

Aration (ārē·ʃən). *arch. rare.* [ad. L. *arātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *arāt-* ppl. stem of *arāre* to plough : see -TION.] Ploughing ; tillage.

1663 COWLEY *Agric.* Wks. 1710 II. 710 First, Aration .. Secondly, Pasturage. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 13 Of sufficient depth for the purposes of aration.

†**A·ratory,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *arātōri-us*, f. *arāt-* (see prec.) : cf. F. *aratoire.*] 'Belonging to tillage.' Bailey 1731 ; 'contributing to tillage.' Johnson ; and in mod. Dicts.

†**A·ratrate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *arātrāt-* ppl. stem of *arātrā-re* to plough over again.] 'To til or plough, to stir or ear ground.' Blount *Gl.* 1656.

†**A·rature.** *Obs.*—° [ad. med.L. *arātūra.*] 'Ploughing, tillage.' Bailey 1731.

Araucaria (ærǫkē·riă). [f. *Arauco* name of a province, whence the *Araucanos* Indians, and the territory of *Araucania*, south of Chili.] A genus of lofty coniferous trees, native to the southern hemisphere, one species of which (*A. imbricata*, familiarly termed 'Puzzle-monkey' or 'Monkey-puzzler'), with the branches in regular whorls, and closely-imbricated stiff sharp-pointed leaves, has been, since about 1830, cultivated as an ornamental tree in Britain.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* II. 249 Araucaria, in Botany, is the name of a singular genus of gigantic firs. *A. imbricata* .. is expected to be naturalised in this country, as some individuals now exist as far north as London. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* iv. 73 The formal educated look of the tree in the Araucarias that cover the wild slopes of the Chilian Andes.

Arauca·rian, *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AN.] **A.** *adj.* Of or belonging to the genus Araucaria. **B.** *sb.* A species of this or some closely allied genus.

1854 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* iii. (1857) 135 The youth of the earth .. was a youth of dusk and tangled forests, of huge pines and stately Araucarians. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 334 The Araucarian pines.

Araught, pa. pple. of AREACH and ARECCHE *v. Obs.*

Araw(e, obs. form of AROW *adv.*

†**A-ray',** *advb. phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*1 + RAY (= rank, order).] In row, in rank, in order.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fables* 11 In stubble arrayt throw gerse and corne .. priuily could they creepe. 1583 T. WATSON *Poems* (Arb.) 119 In chaines of roases linked all araye.

Aray(e, arayn, obs. forms of ARRAY, ARRAIGN.

†**Ara·yne,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *aresner, areiner, arainer*, f. *à* to + *resne*, mod. *rêne* ; see REIN.] To draw by the bridle, to rein, stop.

a 1400 *MS.* in *Chester Plays* II. 215 Thou arte risen us to wayle, And arayne us from woo. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. 156 (Halliw.) Thenne he alyghte doune, and arayned his hors on the brydel.

Arays, obs. form of ARRAS.

Arbage, obs. form of HERBAGE.

A·rbalest, -balist, -blast. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: α. 2–3 arblast(e, 4 arblest(e, 4, 9 arbelast(e, 5, 8 arbalust(e, (7–8 arbalet), 7–9 arbalist, 9 -est. β. 4–5 alblast, 5 alablast(e, awblast, ablast(e. γ. 4 are-, arwe-, 5 arowblast, (7 arobalist). [a. AFr. **arb(e)leste*, **arb(e)laste*, OF. *arbaleste* (also *arbeleste, arbaste, arblatt*, mod. *arbalète*), cogn. w. Pr. *arbalesta, albaresta* :—L. *arcuballista*, f. *arcus* bow + *ballista* military engine for throwing missiles, q.v. The forms in γ are due to pop. assoc. with *arrow* ; *arbalet* in 17–18th c. is after mod.F. As the word survives only in military antiquities, it has no standard modern spelling. See also ARCUBALIST.]

1. A cross-bow, consisting of a steel bow fitted to a wooden shaft, furnished with special mechanism for drawing and letting slip the bowstring, and used for the discharge of arrows, bolts, stones, etc.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D) an. 1079 Mid anan arblaste of scoten. 1297 R. GLOUC. 377 Myd bowe & arblaste. *c* 1300 *Alisaunder* 268 With atling of areblast. *c* 1325 *Cœur de L.* 2524 Wente alsoo faste As quarrel dos off the arweblast. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 313 With arwe and bowe and alblast. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3312 Arbelastes y-mad of tre. *c* 1400 *Le Bone Florence* 861 They sende .. quarels wyth alablaste. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Ablaste (1499 Alblast), *Balista.* *c* 1450 in Wright *Voc.* 196, *Hec balista*, ane awblast. *c* 1475 *Ibid.* 264 *Balista*, a arowblaste. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* XXVIII. 23 He bent an arblast. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 314/4 A quarel .. shotte out of Arbalaste. 1622 HEYLYN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 178 Richard the First was slain by a shot from an Arbalist. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 60 One might shoot with the Arbalet. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 120 An Arbalist, or rather Arobalist. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII, From the arbalast the fire-tipt dart Shot lightning through the sky. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xii, Unbend thy arblast, and come into the moonlight. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* IV. 362 Arbalist, manganel, and catapult. 1879 GREEN *Read. Eng. Hist.* xiii. 60 Six newly-headed shafts for the deadly arbalest.

2. = ARBALESTER. (Cf. med.L. *arbalista* = *ballistarius*, Du Cange ; the ending *-ista* commonly indicating a personal agent.)

c 1450 *Merlin* vii. 113 Viij *ml.* knyghtes, with-outen serjantz and arblastis. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. 365 Odo, the arbalist.

3. A mathematical instrument, called also a *Jacob's Staff*, formerly used to take the altitude of stars. (So in Fr.)

1816 in C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.* s. v. *Arbalet.*

A·rbalester,-balister,-blaster. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4–5 alblaster(e, 4–7 arblaster(e, 5 awblaster, allblawster, 5–7 arbalaster, 5–9 arbalester, 9 arbalister, -estier. Also 5 arowblaster. [a. AFr. *alblaster, arblaster*, OF. *arbalestier, arbelestier* :—L. *arcuballistāri-us* one who used an *arcuballista* ; mixed with other OF. synonyms, as *arbalestre* :—L. **arcuballistor*, and *arbalestère*, accus. *arbalesteor* :—L. *arcuballistātor, -ōrem* (med.L. *arbalistātor*) ; and phonetically or etymologically corrupted as in ARBALEST.] A soldier armed with an arbalest, a cross-bowman.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 205 Þat sauh an alblastere, a quarelle lete he flie. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* viii. 18 Forsothe Bananye .. was oner .. archeris and arblasteris [1382 alblasters ; *v. r.* arowblasters]. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. vi. 20 Foure hundyre Awblasteris. 1430 LYDG *Chron. Troy* II. xxi, Their Arbalasters .. and their best archers. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 2426 All-blawsters at Arthure egerly schottes. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 82/2 The arbalesters smote hym with a quarel. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vii. 67 An Arbalaster .. standing vpon the wall. 1643 PRYNNE *Doom Coward.* 4 Men of Armes and Arblasters. 1848 in *Chron. Crusaders* (Bohn) 322 An arbalester .. to stretch the arbalest. 1861 G. MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 288 The said arbalestier corps comprehending the greater part of the French nobility. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vii. 131 The archers and arblasters amused themselves with shooting.

†**A·rbalestre,-ter,-blaster.** *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 alblastre, 5 awblaster, ablauster, arbalestre, -ter, arbelater, 5–7 arblaster, 6 alablaster, aublestere, arblestre, arbalaster. [a. AFr. *alblastre, albrastre*, OF. *arbalestre* (also *arbelestre, arblastre, arbastre*) :—L. *arcuballistra*, var. of *arcuballista* : see ARBALEST. In Fr. partly, in Eng. greatly, confused in form with prec.]

1. = ARBALEST.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 297 Þe men .. vseþ balles and alblastres [L. *arcubalistis*]. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4196 Of arblasters grete plente were. *c* 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 42 With arbelaters they shot many a quarrell. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 104 A quarel out of an arbalestre. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 143 The shot of the Alablasters and Crosse-bowes.

2. The missile shot from the arbalest.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1211 With alblastres and with stones They slowe men. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XIV. 5707 Of arowes & awblasters þe aire wex thicke. 1494 FABYAN VII. CCXXV. 271 Many an arblaster & stone was shot & caste.

Arbale·strier, alblastrer. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. AFr. **alblastrer*, **arblastrer*, OF. *arbalestrier* (mod.F. *arbalêtrier*) :—L. *arcuballistrāri-us*, f. *arcuballistra* var. of *arcuballista* : see ARBALEST. In Fr. this form outlived *arbalestier*, but was less common in Eng.] = ARBALESTER.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2613 Bowe-men, and alblastreris. 1483 *Cath. Angl.*, An Alablasterer, *arblastator.* 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xxiv. (D.) The arbalestrier's face .. was .. gay and quiet. 1874 AINSWORTH *Merry Eng.* II. II. x. 118 Lined with archers, arbalestriers, and piquiers.

Arbalestry (ā·rbălestri). Also 5 alblastrye. [f. ARBALESTER : see -RY. Cf. OF. *arbalesterie, -rerie.*] The art or practice of shooting with an arbalest.

a 1423 JAMES I *King's Q.* v. v, There sawe I .. the elk for alblastrye. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Oct. 431/1 [He] enjoined that his subjects should .. practise only archery and arbalest[r]y.

Arbe, arbolist, obs. ff. HERB, HERBALIST.

Arbeale, -bell, obs. spellings of ABELE.

Arber, obs. form of ARBOUR.

†**A·rber, e·rber.** *Obs.* or *arch.* [a. F. *herbière* in Cotgr. 'the weason or wind-pipe of a bird ; and the throat-boll, throat-pipe, or gullet of a beast' ; cf. also *herberie* in Cotgr., and *herbier* in Littré.] The wind-pipe or weasand ; sometimes extended to the whole 'pluck' of an animal. *To make the erber* (hunting phrase) : to take out the 'pluck,' the first stage in disembowelling.

(Wrongly explained by Sir W. Scott in Notes to *Sir Tristram*, p. 268 : cf. the whole context of the first three quotations, in which the operation is described.)

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* I. xlv, The erber dist he 3are. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 1330 Syþen þay slyt þe slot, sesed þe erber. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Hunting* F iij, Begynne fyrst to make the Erbere. *c* 1600 *Wyll Burke's Test.* in Halliw. *Lit. 16th C.* 54 Take the skine that is abought the herte, and that is called the erber. 1635 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* I. ii, When the arbor's made—Pull'd down, and paunch turn'd out. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Hart*, Cutting of the Throat downwards, making the Arber, that so the Ordure may break forth.

Arbery(e, variant of ARBORY. *Obs.*

Arbiter (ā·rbitəɹ). Also 6–7 -or, -our. [a. L. *arbiter* (? f. *ar-* = *ad-* to + *bĕtĕre, bītĕre*, to go, 'one who goes to see,' *hence*, who looks into or examines) a judge in equity, a supreme ruler. Cf. ARBITRATOR, ARBITRER. *Arbiter* was the orig. L. word, still extant in F. as *arbitre* ; *arbitrātor* was a later L. n. of agent from *arbitrāri* to act as arbiter ; of this the OF. descendant was *arbitreor, -our*, by the side of which *arbitrateur, -our*, was also adopted as a technical term by the jurists. In Eng., *arbitrour* seems to have been the earliest, then *arbitratour*, and in 16th c. *arbiter* from L., though *arbitre* may well have existed in ME. (The 16th c. spelling *arbitour, -or*, was, as in *ancestor*, merely imitative of words properly in *-our.*)]

1. *gen.* One whose opinion or decision is authoritative in a matter of debate ; a judge.

1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 160 Abdalazys .. most iust arbiter and juge of trouth. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 151 As a deputed judge or arbiter delegat to determin of mans health, and the preseruation thereof. 1790 COWPER *Odyss.* VIII. 314 Nine arbiters appointed to intend The whole arrangement of the public games. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 520 The late Mr. Fox (no mean arbiter in literary taste).

2. *spec.* One who is chosen by the two parties in a dispute to arrange or decide the difference between them ; an arbitrator, an umpire (See note to ARBITRATOR 1.)

1549 HOOPER *Ten Commandm.* x. Wks. 1843–52, 348 To solicitate the same by honest arbiters and godly friends. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 20 Ane Judge haueand ane ordinar jurisdiction, may nocht be ane Arbitour. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 492 The power of arbiters is wholly derived from the consent of parties. 1852 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* IV. xiv. 150 Beyond the Atlantic .. things civil and things spiritual move in their separate spheres, without any need for an arbiter between them. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. IV. i. 179 Appointed arbiter of the dispute.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

a 1568 COVERDALE *Hope of Faithf.* xii. (1574) 83 Christ .. the arbiter and mediator betwene God and men. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia*, The sun [at the equinox] .. indifferent arbiter betwen the night and the day. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 50 Twilight .. short Arbiter 'Twixt Day and Night.

3. One who has power to decide or ordain according to his own absolute pleasure ; one who has a matter under his sole control. Also *fig.*

1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 286 Thou sittest as it were the arbiter of the fortune of thy neighbour Kings. 1652 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 19 Absolute Lord or Arbiter of the whole world. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* I. i. § 11 Use .. which is the arbiter of language. 1814 BYRON *To Napoleon*, The arbiter of others' fate, A suppliant for his own. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. i. 61 The proud .. position of arbiter of Europe.

†**A·rbitrable,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *arbitrā-ri* to judge, decide + -BLE.] Subject to the decision of an arbiter, arbitrator, or other constituted authority ; discretionary.

1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* II. viii. (1638) 73 Damages be arbitrable, and not certaine no more then trespasse is. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. ii. (1588) 380 The place of holding them [sessions] is arbitrable, and at the pleasure of the Justices themselves. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* I. (1654) 4 The value of moneys .. is arbitrable according to the soveraigne authority. *c* 1650 in Somers *Tracts* I. 504 Fines of such Copy-holds of Inheritance are arbitrable upon every Descent and Alienation. 1706 PHILLIPS *Arbitrable*, that may be put to, or decided by Arbitration. [So in BAILEY.]

Arbitrage (ā·rbitrédʒ). [a. F. *arbitrage*, f. *arbitrer* : see ARBITRE *v.* and -AGE.]

1. Exercise of the functions of an arbitrator ; decision by arbitration ; the process of arbitration. *arch.*

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XI. ii, Parys sayd, I shall thynke and trewly determyne this arbytrage. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* I. 172 He will referr the differences between him and the King of Spain to the arbitrage of the King of England. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, III. 364 Commissioners acting under the arbitrage of the Queen of Spain.

2. Exercise of individual judgement, authoritative decision or determination. *arch.*

1601 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parallel* 39 Respite must bee giuen by the arbitrage of the Iudge. 1691 T. H[ALE] *New Invent.* 92 Not by the arbitrage of private Patentees .. but by the Public Conservators. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 212 According to the arbitrage of the same ever excellent Judge.

3. *Comm.* The traffic in Bills of Exchange drawn on sundry places, and bought or sold in sight of the daily quotations of rates in the several markets, each operation being based in theory on the calculation known as ARBITRATION of Exchange, q.v. Also, the similar traffic in Stocks, so as to take advantage of the difference of price at which the same stock may be quoted at the same time in the exchange markets of distant places. [In this sense adopted from mod.F., and usually pronounced (arbitra·ʒ).]

1881 *Daily News* 27 Apr. 6 Foreign arbitrage brokers. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 24 June 1 He cannot . . tell what the outcome of the unfathomable arbitrage business will be.

Arbitragist (ɑ̄·ɹbitrĕdʒist). *Comm.* [a. F. *arbitragiste*, f. *arbitrage*: see prec. in sense 3, and -IST.] One who transacts arbitrage business.

1881 *Times* 9 July The exchange will be rather regulated by the operations of arbitragists.

Arbitral (ɑ̄·ɹbitrăl), *a.* [a. F. *arbitral*, ad. late L. *arbitrālis*, f. *arbiter*: see -AL. Chiefly in *Sc. Law.*]

1. Of or pertaining to arbiters or arbitration.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* vii. Argt., In qvhat place or at qvat time ane decreit arbitrall sould be given. 1612 MONIPENNIE *Abr. Chron.* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 20 Elected as judge arbitrall to discerne upon certain high controversies. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 40 Their decisions are of the nature of a decreet arbitral. 1871 *Daily News* 22 Apr. 6 To concede power to the arbitral jury to reduce all rents.

2. Subject to the exercise of will.

1662 CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriatr.* 119 Not as free contingencies, or arbitral, and much lesse as necessary ones.

Arbitrament, -ement (ɑ̄rbi·trămĕnt). Forms: 5–9 arbitre-, 5–8 arbitri-, 6–7 arbiter-, 7 arbitter-, 6– arbitrament. [a. OF. *arbitrement*, f. *arbitre-r*: see ARBITRE *v.* and -MENT; latinized as *arbitrament*, a form rare before *c* 1830, and disapproved by Johnson, but now the more usual. Du Cange has *arbitrāmentum* in med.L.]

†1. The right or capacity to decide for oneself; freedom of the will, free choice, pleasure. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Test. Loue* III. (R.) Euery man hath free arbitrement to choose good or yuel to perform. 1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 136 If we moughte order Christes supper after our arbitrement. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 641 To stand or fall Free in thine own Arbitrement it lies. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* I. XV. (1867) 65 The oldness of my topics, evil and good, necessity and arbitrement.

2. The power to decide for others; absolute decision, direction, or control. *Obs.* (exc. as it approaches 3 b.)

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Evj, I committe to your charge and arbitrement, that thing. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. (1617) 119 Some things belonging vnto externall Discipline and Ceremonies, are in the power and arbitrement of the Church. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 168 But of late yeares all is left to the arbitrement of the Admiralls, to consider the finder or taker with some portion for his trauells, charges, and danger. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. ¶ 36. 529 The Affairs of the Crown were . . lapsing into the total Arbitriment of the Commons. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Eur.* XIV. XCV. § 46. 121 The arbitrament of the affairs of Europe. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. iii. § 16 Subduing all his powers, impulses, and imaginations, to the arbitrement of a merciless justice.

3. The deciding of a dispute by an authority to whom the conflicting parties agree to refer their claims in order to their equitable settlement.

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* Argt. 2 To finishe it among themselves, by the arbitremeate of any suche, as they thought mete. [*Rom.* Argt. 'arbitrament.'] *c* 1613 ROWLANDS *More Knaues Yet* 39 An arbitterment, To make all friends. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 447 By way of Arbitrement, when both parties doe make choice of honest men to end their causes. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* I. IV. 87 In the arbitraments of science it has always been a difficult task to adjust the rival claims of competitors. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. IX. 293 The controversy had required the arbitrament of the elders.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 168 The arbitrement of Swords. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. XXV. 230 Impossible to bring the cause to mortal arbitrement at that time. 1863 KIRK *Chas. the Bold* I. 211 Appeal to the slow arbitrament of Time. 1870 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. XXIX. 219 An immediate resort to the arbitrament of war.

4. The sentence pronounced by an arbitrator, or by one deciding authoritatively; decision; sentence accepted as authoritative.

1424 *Paston Lett.* No. 4 I. 14 Wolde have holde and performyd the sayd ordinaunce, arbitrement, and award. 1576 ABP. GRINDAL *Fruitf. Dial.* (1843) 61 But will you stand to St. Augustine's arbitrement in the matter? 1642 BRIDGE *Wound. Consc. Cured* v. 37 To renounce their arbitrement and sentence. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* V. 324, I will not abide by the arbitrement of a pope. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's Nest* § 182 Neither stone, flower, beast, nor man can understand any single reason of the arbitrement.

†5. Settlement or arrangement of a dispute; compromise, friendly agreement. *Obs.*

1549 OLDE *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Tim.* i. 5 He whiche shoulde make the arbitrement of concorde bytwene God and menne. 1625 BACON *Unity Relig., Ess.* (Arb.) 427 As if they would make an Arbitrement, betweene God and Man.

Arbitrarily (ɑ̄·ɹbitrărĭli), *adv.* [f. ARBITRARY + -LY².] In an arbitrary manner, at will; a. merely at will, without sufficient reason, capriciously; b. unconstitutionally, despotically.

a 1626 DAVIES *Quest. Impositions* 131 This power of laying on arbitrarily new impositions. 1656 HOBBES *Six Less.* Wks. 1845 VII. 394 The point F is not to be taken arbitrarily. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV. § 2 (ed. 4) 279 The meaning that they arbitrarily affix to a word. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXV, Their rights have been arbitrarily invaded by the present House of Commons. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 126 The Bishop of Dunkeld . . was arbitrarily ejected from his see. 1882 A. MACFARLANE *Consanguin.* 1 The arbitrarily chosen names of substances.

Arbitrariness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being arbitrary or uncontrolled in the exercise of will; a. capriciousness; b. despotism.

1643 HEALE *Answ. Ferne* 16 He may . . governe with the Arbitrariuesse of a Father. 1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 21 Apr. (Carl.) The horridest Arbitrariness that ever was exercised in the world. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 843 The Arbitrariness of his prosecutions, and the severity of his punishments. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV. § 7 (1762) 235 Senseless Arbitrariness, determining and acting without Reason, Design, or End. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. v. i. § 12 There is, however, a strange arbitrariness about this elongation of reflection. 1853 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* (1876) V. lxvii. 291 The country was outraged by the arbitrariness of the military occupation.

†Arbitra·rious, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *arbitrārī-us* (see ARBITRARY) + -OUS.] = ARBITRARY.

1642 H. MORE *Song Soul* (1647) 156/2 Whether . . an arbitrarious or naturall efflux. 1692 RAY *Disc.* III. viii. (1732) 394 If the Dissolution of the World be effected by supernatural . . means, the signs of it must be arbitrarious. 1806–31 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 53 How are the two Churches one . . except in the arbitrarious . . position of the articles of Union?

†Arbitra·riously, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] = ARBITRARILY.

1662 MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. vii. (1712) 20 Under a pretence that [the soul] does arbitrariously and fortuitously compose the several impresses she receives from without. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. V. 653 To which nothing can be arbitrariously added, nor nothing detracted from.

†Arbitra·riousness. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = ARBITRARINESS.

1808 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 462 The notion of positive [diviae] institutions seems closely connected with a preconceived arbitrariousness in the Divine nature.

Arbitrary (ɑ̄·ɹbitrări), *a.* [ad. L. *arbitrārī-us*, f. *arbiter* (perh. after F. *arbitraire*, 15th c.): see -ARY.]

†1. To be decided by one's liking; dependent upon will or pleasure; at the discretion or option of any one. *Obs.* in general use.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* ii. Wks. 1851 I. 227 The same things were arbitrary, and might have been otherwise. 1628 BP. HALL *Right. Mammon* 727 It is not left arbitrary to you that you may doe good if you will. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. § 5, ¶ 64 As if they thought it a very arbitrary matter whether they come or no. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 26 He might give them to what priests he pleased; which were called arbitrary consecrations of tithes.

2. *Law.* Relating to, or dependent on, the discretion of an arbiter, arbitrator, or other legally-recognized authority; discretionary, not fixed.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. XV. 572 Judgements . . arbitrarie, or referred to discretion. 1693 WHARTON *Spec. Burnet's Err.* 67 (T.) Impropriated livings, which have now no settled endowment and are therefore called not vicarages, but perpetual or sometimes arbitrary curacies. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmlvxxiii/4 A Manoor . . with Quit Rents and Fines Arbitrary. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 163 If the defender have demanded a reference to an arbiter, he obtains what is called an arbitrary formula. 1882 SCRIVEN *Copyholds* (ed. 6) 155 An admission fine is *primâ facie* uncertain, or in legal phraseology *arbitrary*. But the fines on admission to copyholds of inheritance, even if arbitrary, must be reasonable.

3. Derived from mere opinion or preference; not based on the nature of things; *hence*, capricious, uncertain, varying.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 170 From succeeding spectators they received arbitrary appellations. 1753 JOHNSON *Advent.* No. 111 ¶ 6 Our estimation of birth is arbitrary and capricious. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 35, I do not believe there is a really arbitrary sign among them. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temple* xiii. (1877) 143 Their whole scheme of interpretation is purely arbitrary.

4. Unrestrained in the exercise of will; of uncontrolled power or authority, absolute; *hence*, despotic, tyrannical.

1642 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 763 Acts of Will and Tyranny, which make up an Arbitrary Government. 1718 POPE *Iliad* I. 236 Rule thy own realms with arbitrary sway. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* I. 5 No tyrant, no arbitrary disposer of the fortunes of his inferiors. 1862 HOOK *Lives Abps.* II. ii. 159 The conduct of the Archbishop appears to have been arbitrary and harsh.

B. as *sb.* (sc. number, term, etc.)

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. § 343 f, The complete solution of the differential equations . . written as follows, to show its arbitraries explicitly.

Arbitrate (ɑ̄·ɹbitrēt), *v.* [f. L. *arbitrāt-* ppl. stem of *arbitrā-ri* to examine, give judgement, f. *arbiter*: see ARBITER and -ATE. Cf. earlier ARBITRE, through Fr.]

1. *gen.* (*intr.* or with *subord. cl.*) To give an authoritative decision, to decide. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 41 He did arbitrate and awarde, that . . the cooke should bee recompensed. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. (1851) 124 Let all impartial men arbitrate what goodly inference these two maine reasons . . have. 1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 18 The mind . . with an universal Superintendence, arbitrates . . upon them all.

2. *trans.* To give an authoritative decision with regard to, decide, determine. *arch.*

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* V. iv. 20 But certaine issue stroakes must arbitrate. 1631 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Fortune's Wheele* 13 Now swordes, not wordes, doe kingdoms arbitrate. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1716) I. 6 Things must be compared to and arbitrated by her standard. 1785 COWPER *Task* II. 600 The sycophant That waits to dress us, arbitrates their date. 1872 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 104 But thou, Sir Lancelot, sitting in my place Enchair'd to-morrow, arbitrate the field.

b. To judge of. (J.)

1637 MILTON *Comus* 411 An equal poise of hope and fear Does arbitrate the event.

3. *intr.* To act as formal arbitrator or umpire, to mediate (*in* a dispute, *between* contending parties).

1619 SANDERSON *Serms.* Ad. Cler. i. (1674) 2 The blessed Apostle . . taketh upon him to arbitrate and to mediate in the business. 1806 WELLINGTON in *Wellesley Disp.* (1877) App. 97 Offers to arbitrate in the Mahratta claims. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 3 He must relinquish all thought of arbitrating between contending nations.

4. *trans.* To settle by, or submit to, arbitration.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. i. 63 Twixt my extreames and me, this bloody knife Shall play the vmpeere, arbitrating that, Which, etc. 1647 DIGGS *Unlawf. Taking Arms* IV. 153 Let them arbitrate the differences. 1803 *Wellesley Disp.* (1877) 300 To arbitrate . . the terms of accommodation between Scindiah and Holkar. 1861 (Dec 4) BRIGHT *America, Sp.* (1876) 98 Government may discuss this matter, they may arrange it, they may arbitrate it.

Arbitrated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Settled by arbitration; *spec.* in *Comm.* Determined or conducted by 'Arbitration of Exchange.'

1611 COTGR., *Arbitré*, Arbitrated, stickled . . compounded, agreed. 1811 P. KELLY *Univ. Cambist* (1821) II. 107 When the actual or direct price is found to differ from the arbitrated price, advantage may be made by drawing or remitting indirectly. 1852 MCCULLOCH *Dict. Comm.* 581 The arbitrated price between London and Madrid. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* XV. (ed. 3) 209 The third city then may intervene, and the difference between Paris and London may be settled by this indirect, or . . arbitrated exchange.

Arbitrating, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] Arbitration. (Mostly gerundial.)

1643 NETHERSOLE *Proj. Peace* (1648) 21 The arbitrating of such . . points to be referred to some one.

Arbitration (ɑ̄ɹbitrē·ʃən). [a. OF. *arbitracion, -tion*, ad. L. *arbitrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *arbitrāt-*: see ARBITRATE and -TION.]

†1. A deciding according to one's will or pleasure; uncontrolled or absolute decision. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 787 That a man . . putte hym al outrely in the arbitracion and Iuggement . . of hise enemys. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 63 He demiþ after þe lawe, & doþ no þing afturhis oune arbitracoun. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* VII. § 4. 113 The arbitration of War, and Peace.

2. The settlement of a dispute or question at issue by one to whom the conflicting parties agree to refer their claims in order to obtain an equitable decision.

1634 BREERETON *Trav.* (1844) 8 To mediate in a friendly manner in a way of arbitration. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* 1723 I. 109 To put their Differences to the Arbitration of some of their Brethren. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 45 To submit the points in dispute to the arbitration of Meer Jaffier.

b. *attrib.*, as in *arbitration bond, rate*, etc.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. i, Arbitration-bond . . a bond entered into by two or more parties to abide by the decision of an arbitrator. 1878 F. WILLIAMS *Midl. Rail.* 212 Running powers over the line at arbitration rates.

3. *Arbitration of Exchange* (cf. F. *arbitrage* in same sense): The determination of the rate of exchange to be obtained between two countries or currencies, when the operation is conducted through a third or several intermediate ones, in order to ascertain the most advantageous method of drawing or remitting bills.

1811 P. KELLY *Univ. Cambist* (1821) II. 108 In the foregoing questions, the profit or loss is ascertained on an operation already completed: but in arbitration it is ascertained beforehand, and the different results are compared in order to determine the most advantageous mode of proceeding. 1844 *Pract. Arith.* (*Sc. Schoolbk. Assoc.*) Arbitration of Exchange is, when the rates of exchange between three or more places are given, to find a proportionate rate between the first and last. 1852 MCCULLOCH *Dict. Comm.* 581 In compound arbitration, or when more than 3 places are concerned. 1866 CAUMP *Banking* vii. 146 A circuitous mode of payment . . called the 'arbitration of exchanges.'

Arbitrator (ɑ̄·ɹbitrē·tə). [a. OF. *arbitratour, -eur*, 13th c., ad. L. *arbitrātōr-em*, n. of agent f. *arbitrā-ri*: see ARBITER and ARBITRER.]

1. One who is chosen by the opposite parties in a dispute to arrange or decide the difference between them; an arbiter.

It is often the practice to appoint two or more *arbitrators*, with an *umpire*, chosen usually by them, as final referee. *Arbitrator* is now the legal term, *arbiter* remaining as a literary word.

1424 *Paston Lett.* 4 I. 14 The seyd arbitrement and ordinaunce of the seyd arbitratores 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 182 One juror was chosen arbitrator for one party. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 21 Ane ordinar Judge may be ane Arbitratour, or amicabill compositor [cf. ARBITER 2]. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. *Award*, The arbitrator has a jurisdiction over the costs of the action. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* VI. i. 793 In case of their inability to agree, they were to appoint arbitrators.

†2. Hence *fig.* of that which brings about a definite issue. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 28 The Arbitrator of Despaires, Iust Death, kinde Vmpire of men's miseries. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iii. 225 That old common Arbitrator, Time, Will one day end it.

3. One who decides or ordains according to his own absolute pleasure; a supreme ordainer; = ARBITER 3.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 22 The only arbitrator and oracle of all Italy. 1675 CROWNE *Androm.* V. 44 Who made thee arbitratour of his fate? 1737 WHISTON *Joseph. Wars* I. X. § 9 God is the arbitrator of success in war. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers of Flor.* I. 10 The Church as the grand arbitrator of all national concerns.

Arbitratorship. [f. prec + -SHIP.] The position or function of an arbitrator.

1667 *Lond. Gaz.* ccxiv/1 The Arbitratorship between the two Crowns of Spain and France. 1882 H. BROWNSON in *O. Brownson's Wks.* I. 22 The pupes .. exercised often an arbitratorship in disputes between sovereign and sovereign.

Arbitratrix (ɑ:rbitrē·itriks). [a. L. *arbitrātrix* (in Tertull.), fem. of *arbitrātor*: see -TRIX.] A female arbitrator, an arbitress.

1577 HOLINSHED *Descr. Brit.* xxii. 122 Arbitratrix betweene hir naturall luve to the one, and matrimoniall dutie to the other. 1648 Jos. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xix. 168 (D.) Her prerogative alone Who Arbitratrix sits of Heav'n and Hell. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. *Award*, An unmarried woman may be an arbitratrix.

Arbitre, *sb.*: see ARBITRY.

†**Arbitre,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *arbitre-r*:—L. *arbitrā-ri*: see ARBITRATE.] Earlier equivalent of ARBITRATE.

1494 FABYAN v. cxxvii. 108 For this were chosen. xii. noble men of Fraunce to arbytre & deme betwene the fader and the sone. 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VI*, an. 4 (R.) All that shal be declared, ordained, and arbitred by the forsaide Archebishop.

Arbitrement, earlier form of ARBITRAMENT.

†**Arbitrer, -or.** *Obs.* Also 4-6 -our. [a. AFr. *arbitrour*, OF. *arbitreor, -eour*:—late L. *arbitrātōr-em*: see ARBITRATOR and ARBITER.] Earlier equivalent of ARBITRATOR.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Esdr.* viii. 23 Ordeine domesmen and arbitrouris [1611 justices]. 1393 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* C. VII. 382 Þe betere þyng, by arbitrours [*v. r.* arbytours]· sholde bote þe werse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 14 Arbitrowre, *arbiter*. 1479 J. PASTON *Lett.* 841 III. 257 It was other wyse apoynted befor the arbytrorys. 1560 DAUS *Sleidane's Comm.* 129b, Arbitrers, who .. should determine the case. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 26 Arbitrors. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXI. 413 The arbitrer of her own destiny.

Arbitress (ɑ:rbitrés). [a. OF. *arbitresse*, fem. of *arbitre*: see -ESS.] A female arbiter.

1. One who settles disputes, a mediatress.

1340 *Ayenb.* 154 A trewe arbitres betuene þe goste and þe ulesse. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *James I.* Wks. (1711) 11 Had France but shown herself an indifferent arbitress of the blows between Scotland and England. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xlix. 368 The arbitress of the quarrels of unruly spirits. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* vii. 308 The Church is sovereign arbitress of controversy.

2. A female who has absolute control or disposal.

1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* (1717) 278 O fearful frowning Nemesis .. That art the World's great Arbitress. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 784 While over head the Moon Sits Arbitress. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 293 To make England .. the arbitress of Europe. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VII. ii. 393 The arbitress of fashion is one who is allowed to be singular, in order that she may suppress singularity.

Arbitriment, obs. form of ARBITRAMENT.

Arbitror, -our, earlier forms of ARBITRER.

†**Arbitry.** *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 arbitre, 5 arbytre, -try, 5-7 arbetrie, 6-7 arbitrie, 7 -ry. [Two words: 1. *Arbitre* (*e* mute), a. OF. *arbitre*:—L. *arbitrium* judgement, will; 2. *Arbitric, -y*, later ad. L. *arbitri-um* (cf. *ministry*). In 15th c. the spelling *arbitre* might represent either, as in *cite, citie, city*. OF. had also a rare *arbitrie*.]

1. Power to choose or act; own will or pleasure; arbitrary will.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. iii. 156 To distroien .. þe fredome of oure arbitre · þat is to seyn of oure fre wille. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* E v, His free wylle and lyberalle arbytre for to doo hit or not. 1537 *Instit. Chr. Man* B vj b, At his owne godly wyl, arbitre and dispensation. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. xxii. (1739) 40 Their rule .. was made not by the arbitry of the General, but by Parliament.

2. Arbitration.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 132 Thair richtis bayth on arbetrie wes done. 1582 8 *Hist. James VI.* (1804) 89 To putt thair mater in arbitrie. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 20 Arbitrie is ane lawfull deid of persons contendand.

3. Decision, sentence, award.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 75 He suld that arbytre disclar. *c* 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XI. 738 Though arbitry Of all a court of war pronounc'd it mine.

Arblast, -er, variants of ARBALEST, -ER, -RE.

†**Arbolare,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. Sp. *arbolar* 'to make a stand as pikemen' (Minsheu 1623), f. *arbol*:—L. *arbor* tree.] (See quot.)

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 36 How to arbolare or aduance his pike, that is; to reare his pike vpright against his right shoulder, and, etc.

Arbolist, obs. f. HERBALIST and ARBORIST.

Arbor[1] (ɑ:rbəɹ). *Mech.* Also 7 **arber**, 8 **arbre**. [a. F. *arbre* tree, also axis or principal piece of a wheel or machine; subseq. assimilated to L. *arbor*.] **a.** The main support or beam of a machine (*e.g.* of a crane or windmill); **b.** The axle or spindle on which a wheel revolves, esp. in clocks and watches. (Cf. *axle-tree.*) *Arbor-chuck*: (see quot.)

1659 LEAK *Water-works* 28 To the Arber of the said Pinion there shall be a Wheel having 32 Teeth. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Crane*, The modern crane consists of several members .. the principal whereof is a strong perpendicular beam, or arbor. 1759 PULLEIN in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 27 Two wheels .. fixed upon one common arbre. 1847 CRAIG *Arbor-chuck* .. a chuck, consisting merely of a spindle, generally made of metal, projecting from the mandril of the lathe, used in turning and polishing rings, hollow cylinders, etc.

1857 DENISON *Clocks & Locks* 4 The prolonged arbor of the centre wheel.

‖**Arbor**[2] (ɑ:rbɒɹ). The Latin word for 'tree,' used as part of various names in *Bot., Chem.*, etc.; as in *Bot.* **arbor Judæ**, the Judas tree (*Cercis siliquastrum*); in *Chem.* **arbor Dianæ**, the arborescent or tree-like appearance formed upon the introduction of mercury into a solution of nitrate of silver; **arbor Saturni**, the similar precipitate formed when a piece of zinc is put into a solution of acetate of lead; ARBOR VITÆ, q.v.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 100 As Arbor-Judæ, Laburnum, etc. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 362 Transplant the Arbor Judæ.

Arbor, variant spelling of ARBOUR.

Arboraceous (ɑ:rbŏrē·iʃəs), *a.* [f. prec. + -ACEOUS.] Of tree-like or wooded character.

1848 H. MILLER *First Impress.* ix. (1857) 139 A sequestered arboraceous lane. 1875 SCHMIOT *Desc. & Darw.* 78 Palms and arboraceous plants.

†**Arborage.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ARBOUR + -AGE.] A work or structure of arbours.

1697 *World in Moon* (N.) The scene, an arborage of palms and laurels, consisting of nine arches.

Arboral (ɑ:rbŏrăl), *a.* [f. L. *arbor* + -AL[1].] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, trees; = ARBOREAL 1.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 150 All suaveolent flowers whether herbal .. or arbustal, or arboral. 1867 *Athenæum* 26 Oct. 541/3 This tree .. has .. very little arboral character.

Arborary (ɑ:rbŏrări), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *arborāri-us*, f. *arbor* tree: see -ARY.] = prec.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1881 ELWES tr. *Pinto's Africa* I. iii. 54 The soil is granitic, and the arborary vegetation luxuriant.

†**Arborator.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *arborātor* (Pliny), n. of agent f. **arborā-re* to cultivate trees.] One who attends to the culture of trees.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 78 Our ingenious Arborator [would] frequently incorporate .. the Arms and Branches of some young and flexible Trees which grow in consort.

Arboreal (ɑɹbō·rĭăl), *a.* [f. L. *arbore-us* (f. *arbor* tree) + -AL[1].]

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, trees.

a 1667 COWLEY *Of Plants* 201 Young colonies of Trees thou dost replace I' th' empty realms of our arboreal race. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* iv. 68 Where the pine forms the sole arboreal vegetation.

2. Connected with, haunting, or inhabiting trees.

1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* CCXV. (D.) A vivid feeling connected with his arboreal existence. 1865 WOOD *Homes without Hands* xii. 246 Arboreal ants, which make their nests among the branches.

Arborean (ɑɹbō·rĭăn), *a.* [see -AN.] = prec.

1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* VI. viii, An aerial, arborean lodge.

Arboreous (ɑɹbō·rĭəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.]

1. Abounding in trees, wooded.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 604 Those arboreous amenities and plantation of woods. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 166 That arboreous condition of our country.

2. = ARBOREAL.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 98 They surely speake probably who make it [*i. e.* misseltoe] an arboreous excrescence. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The Arboreous bird, by which he means, the barnacle. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 280 Their [Cigalas'] arboreous disposition.

3. = ARBORESCENT.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., An Arboreous cloud .. a cloudy meteor resembling the appearance of a tree. 1772 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 58 The plant .. is arboreous, with small leaves. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* VI. (1858) 76 Leaflets ovate. Stem arboreous.

Arboresce (ɑ:rbŏre·s), *v. rare.* [ad. L. *arborēsc-ĕre* to grow into a tree, f. *arbor* tree.] To assume the appearance of a tree; to branch like a tree.

1804 CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 6 The arteries arborescе copiously upon the reticular coat.

Arborescence (ɑɹbŏre·sĕns). [f. next: see -NCE.] Tree-like growth or formation. Also *fig.*

1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 98 The mazy arborescence of his verbiage. 1883 W. GIBSON in *Harper's Mag.*, Jan. 192 'Mid stony arborescence submarine.

Arborescent (ɑɹbŏre·sent), *a.* [ad. L. *arborēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *arborēsc-ĕre*: see ARBORESCE and -ENT.]

1. Tree-like in growth; approaching the size of a tree, or having a woody stem.

1675 GREW *Anat. Trunks* I. § 32 Examples of Trees or Arborescent Plants. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xi. 244 An arborescent grass, very like a bamboo. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. IX. vii. 553 Coco-nut palms and arborescent mimosas.

2. Tree-like in general appearance, or in the arrangement of parts; branching like a tree.

1679 *Phil. Collect.* XII. 6 A Clift all interwoven with Arborescent Marchasites. 1766 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* VI. 67 (Jod.) Asterias arborescent with five rays. 1775 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 17 The arborescent figures of the Cornish native copper. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 233 An arborescent network of veins.

b. in *Arch.* (See quot.)

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 260 Not growing out of their support as in the arborescent Gothic. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xxi. § 27 All good ornamentation is thus arborescent, as it were, one class of it branching out of another and sustained by it.

c. *fig.* Manifoldly branching.

1867 E. BURR *Ecce Cœlum* VI. 167 God whose unity is arborescent with endless varieties of beauty and power.

Arborescently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In arborescent manner; like a tree or its ramification.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 342/1 The caniculi [are] distributed arborescently.

Arboresque (ɑ:rbŏre·sk), *a. rare.* [f. ARBOR + -ESQUE.] Artistically tree-like.

1861 *Eng. Home* 167 These beautiful modellings and arboresque chasings.

Arboret[1] (ɑ:rbŏret). *arch.* [f. L. *arbor* tree + -ET: cf. It. *alboretto, alberetto*, Fr. *arbret.*] A little tree, a shrub.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 12 No arborett with painted blossomes drest. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 435 Among thick-wov'n Arborets and Flours. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* x, The kingdom o'er all trees and arborets.

†**Arboret**[2]. *Obs.* [ad. L. *arborēt-um*, see next: cf. It. *alboreto*, Florio; or a dim. of *arbor*, ARBOUR.] A grove, shrubbery; arbour.

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsars Comm.* 24 Pleasant places for the refreshing of wearied spirits, gardens, groues, walkes, riuers, and arborets. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xix. (1748) 333 Dainty summer bowers and arborets.

‖**Arboretum** (ɑ:rbŏrē·tŭm). Pl. -a. [L. *arborētum* a place grown with trees, f. *arbor* tree.] A place devoted to the cultivation and exhibition of rare trees; a botanical tree-garden.

1838 LOUDON *Arboretum et Frut. Brit.*, Collecting trees from a distance .. to assemble them in one plantation or arboretum. 1869 *Black's Guide to Devon* 168 Amid the mazes of its Arboretum, its glorious pinery, etc.

Arborical (ɑɹbŏ·rikăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *arbor* tree + -ICAL. (Not on L. anal.)] = ARBORAL, ARBOREAL 1.

c 1650 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. xxiii, The whole bulk of that Arborical Discourse. 1696 BROOKHOUSE *Temple Op.* 54 That the Arborical Reign may be Establish'd [*Isa.* lv. 13]. 1861 CLAR. BROMLEY *Wom. Wand.* 4 A sugar plantation .. did not make so pleasing an impression as other new arborical acquaintances.

Arboricole (ɑɹbŏ·rikōul), *a. rare.* [a. F. *arboricole*, f. L. *arbor* tree + *-cola* inhabiting.] Inhabiting or haunting trees.

1874 COUES *Birds N.-W.* 323 [Burrowing Owls] .. constitute a notable exception to the general rule of arboricole habits in this family.

Arboricultural (ɑ:rbŏri,kʌ·ltiŭrăl), *a.* [f. next + -AL[1].] Pertaining to arboriculture.

1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* I. 6 Looking after matters agricultural, arboricultural, ornithological. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 5/2 Attractive to the arboricultural mind.

Arboriculture (ɑ:rbŏri,kʌ·ltiŭɹ). [f. L. *arbor* tree + *cultūra* tending.] The cultivation of trees and shrubs for use or ornament.

1834 LOUDON (*title*) Encyclopædia of Gardening, comprising .. Horticulture, Floriculture, Arboriculture. 1870 A. ADAMS *Nile Valley* 117 The asperities of climate [in Malta] might be very much modified by arboriculture.

Arboriculturist (-kʌ·ltiŭrist). [f. prec. + -IST.] One who practises arboriculture.

1825 in Lockhart *Scott* (1839) VII. 394 Sir W. is .. a most zealous agriculturist and arboriculturist especially. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xii. 259 The Batoka, the only arboriculturists in the country, rear native fruit trees.

Arboriform (ɑ:rbŏri,fɒɹm, ɑɹbɒ·ri-), *a.* [f. L. *arbor* tree + -(I)FORM.] = ARBORESCENT 2.

1848 DANA *Zooph.* 276 Arboriform in shape.

Arborist (ɑ:rbŏrist). [In 16th c. a. F. *arboriste*, now refashioned as *herboriste*: see Littré, and cf. ARBOUR. In later use f. L. *arbor* tree + -IST; so in mod.F.; *arbolist* was after Sp. *arbol* tree.]

†a. A keeper of a 'herber,' a herbalist (*obs.*).

b. A scientific student or cultivator of trees.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 13 Some Arboristes do call it [Anthyllis] Glaudiola. 1645 HOWELL *Dodona's Grove* 11 The Mulberry, which the Arbolists observe to be long in begetting .. his buds. 1648 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* III. i. (1668) 2 Most of our great Arborists plant Apricocks, Cherries, and Peaches by a wall. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1883 R. HUTCHISON *Trans. Highl. & Agric. Soc.* XV. 35 The intelligent arborist.

Arborization (ɑ:rbŏrəiz[1]ʃən). [n. of action f. next: see -TION.] The production of a tree-like appearance. **a.** *Min.* and *Chem.* A tree-like formation in the aggregation of crystals, as in dendritic silver ore, or in the markings of agates, etc. **b.** *Anat.* A tree-like appearance produced by the distension or injection of capillary vessels.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 448 Agates that present arborisations. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 223 A beautiful arborization of reduced silver. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 77 The internal surface of the dura mater was furrowed by capillary arborization.

Arborize (ɑ:rbŏrəiz), *v.* [f. L. *arbor* tree + -IZE: cf. F. *arboriser*.] To make tree-like, to give the appearance of a tree. Perhaps only in ppl. adj.

1847 CRAIG, *Arborized*, Applied to agates which have the ramified appearance of plants, due to the infiltration of water charged with metallic oxides.

Arborous (ɑ:rbŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. *arbor* tree + -OUS.] Of, belonging to, or consisting of trees.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 137 From under shadie arborous roof. 1796 COLERIDGE *To G. Coleridge*, Old boughs, That hang above us in an arborous roof. 1881 *Athenæum* 25 June 854 The floral and arborous forms.

†**Arbor vine** (J.), **arbor** (? *arbour*) **wind.** *Obs.* name of the Sarsaparilla.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* II. 141 The smoth smilax .. may be

called in English Arbor winde .. Thys doth also wind it self aboute trees. [Cf. 1745 ARRUSTIVE.]

‖ **Arbor vitæ** (ā·ɹbɒɹ vəɪ·tī). [L.; = tree of life.]

1. *Bot.* Popular name of several evergreen shrubs of the genus *Thuja*, N.O. *Coniferæ*.

1664 EVELYN *Silva* (1812) II. 40 This tree [Thuya] by some called Arbor Vitæ .. is of a hardy green all the winter. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VI. ix. § 2 In some ambiguous trees (as the *arbor vitæ*) there is no proper stem to the outer leaves.

2. *Phys.* The arborescent appearance of a longitudinal section of the cerebellum.

1800 CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 142 The intermixture of the cortical and medullary substances form the appearance called Arbor vitæ. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†A·rbory, *sb. Obs.* [See the separate senses.]

1. Growth of trees or shrubs; timber, wood, coppice. [a. OF. *arboirie*, 'pousse d'arbres' Godef.]

1366 MAUNDEV. xxiv. 256 In that Contree is but Lytille Arberye. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 3245 Enhorilde with arborye and alkyns trees.

2. = ARBOUR. [An assimilation of that to words in -ORY, or -RY. Cf. also It. *arborata* 'an arbor or bowre of boughs or trees' (Florio 1598), of which the Fr. equivalent would be *arborée*.]

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 335 Their houses are made of round poles .. as is used in many arbories in our gardens. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* ix. 610 Sheds or Arbories, made up with branches and boughs of trees.

3. A place where trees are cultivated; an orchard. [App. f. L. *arbor* after words like *rectory, armory*.]

1792 D. LLOYD *Voy. Life* 96 Von celestial arbory, where fruits Ambrosial blush unfading tints.

†A·rbory, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *arborius*, variant of *arboreus*.] = ARBOREAL.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 118 b, He beareth Azure, iij. Gees arborie Dargent. [Cf. ANATIFEROUS.]

Arbour, -or (ā·ɹbəɹ). Forms: see under the separate senses. [This word has undergone great change of form and signification. Orig. (*h*)*erber*, a. AF. (*h*)*erber*, OF. (*h*)*erbier*, a place covered with grass or herbage, a garden of herbs:—L. *herbārium* a collection of herbs, f. *herba* grass, herb: see -ARIUM. *Erber* became *arber* by a change that was frequent with *-er* before a cons. (cf. *harb, arb, yarb*, obs. or dial. forms of *herb* itself; also *arber, harbour, carve, starve, farm*, etc., and the spoken forms of *clerk, sergeant, Derby, Hertford, Cherwell*); and *arber* was in 16th c. written *arbour, -or*, in accordance with the common scribal interchange of *-er, -our, -or* (cf. *arbiter, -our, sailer, -our, -or*). [These phonetic and graphic changes were facilitated by the change of sense, as the word ceased to be associated with *herb*; the final acceptance of *arbour, arbor*, was probably aided by the natural tendency to connect it with L. *arbor* tree, or It. *arborata* bower. Hence, from *c* 1550, there was a tendency to distinguish *herbour* and *arbour*, restricting the latter to senses 3, 5. LEVINS *Manip.* (1570) has 'An Arboure, *arboretum*; an Herboure, *viretum, herbaretum*'; also, 'Harboure, *hospitium*.' This last word has also been supposed by some to have influenced the form of *arbour*; but of this there is no trace. Occasional instances of confusion between *arbour* and *harbour* are merely the mistakes of individuals.]

†1. A plot of ground covered with grass or turf; a garden lawn, or 'green.' Forms: 4–5 **erber**(e, **herber**(e. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 9 Allas! I leste hyr in on erbere, þur3 gresse to grounde hit fro me yot. *Ibid.* A. 38, I entred in þat erber grene .. 57, I felle vpon þat floury flaȝt. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1773 Faste þar-by was he, Sittynge on a grene erber. *c* 1400 *Rowland & Ot.* 994 Greses broghte þat fre, þat godd sett in his awenn herbere. *a* 1460 *Medulla Gram., Viretum, locus pascualis virens*, a gres-3erd, or an herber.

†2. A garden of herbs or flowers; a flower-garden; a flower-bed. Forms: 3–5 **erber**(e, 3–6 **herber**(e, 5 **eerbir, erbare, 6 herbour.** *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 331 Herbes he tok in an herber, And stamped heom in a morter. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 280 Pride in pes es nettille in herbere, þe rose is myghtles, þer nettille spredis ouer fer. *c* 1430 *Hymns to Virg.* (1867) 6 Marie þat art flour of alle, As roose in eerbir so reed! *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1968 Uppon the low .. An erber wrought with mannus hond, With herbis that were good. *c* 1482 CAXTON *Vocab. Eng. & Fr.* in *Promp. Parv.* 141 Richer the carter shall lede dong on my land whan it shall be ered, and on my herber [F. *courtil*=cottage garden] whan it shall be doluen. 1500 *Ortus Vocab.* in *Promp. Parv.* 141 *Herbarium*, an herber, *vbi crescunt herbe, vel vbi habundant*, or a gardyn. 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII.* an. 14 in *P. P.* 141 A quadrant stage where on was an herber full of roses, lyllies, and all other flowers curiously wrought. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 656 She threw herself into a bed or herbour of prickley Roses.

†3. A garden of fruit-trees, an orchard. [Cf. *orchard*:—OE. *wyrt-geard*, i.e. herb-yard, and F. *verger*:—L. *viridārium*, i.e. a 'green.' Orchards were usually formed on grass.] Forms: 4–6 **erber, herber**(e, 5 **erbor**(e, 6 **arbre, arber, arbour.**

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 15 þat frute .. groweth in a gardyne, þat god made hymseluen .. Herte hatte þe herber [*v. r.* erber] þat it in groweth. *a* 1400 *Thom. Erceldoune* (1875) 177 Scho lede hym intill a faire herbere [*v. r.* erbore] Whare frute was growand gret plentee; Pere and appill, both ryppe þay were, The date, and als the damasee, etc. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* (1859) 63 He saw syttynge vnder an ympe [=sapling] in an herber, a wonder fayre damosel. *?c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 28 In the garden, as i wene, Was an arber fayre and grene, And in the arber was a tre. 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 520 An arbour, *Arboretum, Vne parc d'arbres, bocage.*

†4. Trees or shrubs, such as the vine, trained on framework or trellis-work; espaliers. Forms: 5 **erber, 6 herber, -or, -our,** 6–7 **harbour, arbour.**

1428 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 6 For costages of the gardyne 4*s.* 8*d.* and .. for making of the Erber, carvyng newe railing off alle the vynes and gardyne £8 8*s.* 7*d.* 1554 *Acc. Edw. VI.* in *Trevelyan Papers* II. 15 Sir John Wulfe .. deviser of the Kinges herbors & plantes of grafts. 1563 HYLL *Arte Garden.* (1593) 13 The herbers either straight running vp, or else vaulted or close ouer the head, like to the vine herbers now a daies made. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xviii. (1655) 113 Excellent grapes .. not planted like vineyards, but growing up in harbours.

5. A bower or shady retreat, of which the sides and roof are formed by trees and shrubs closely planted or intertwined, or of lattice-work covered with climbing shrubs and plants, as ivy, vine, etc. Forms: 4–6 **erber**(e, **herber**, e, 5 **herbier, erbor, arbre,** 5–6 **arber,** 6 **herbor, harber, herbour, arboure** (all *obs.*), 6– **arbour, arbor.**

(The original characteristic of the 'arbour' seems to have been the floor and 'benches' of herbage; in the modern idea (since 16th c. at least) the leafy covering is the prominent feature.)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1768 In þe gardyn to pleie, To bi-hold þe estres & þe herberes so faire. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 203 A litel herber [*Bodley MS.* erber] that I have, That benched was on turves fressh ygrave. *c* 1400 *Flower & Leaf* 64 And shapin was this herber, rofe and all, As is a pretty parlour. [See the full description of this *herber*, with its close-shaven turf, thick hedge, etc.] 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 56 In an herbier made ful plesantly Thei restid them. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* II. Wks. 177/2 We walked into a gardine. And .. sitting in an arber beganne to go forth in our matter. [Cf. 247/1 Sitting down in an herber.] 1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 6 Vnder the fresshe herbers, hedges and boowes .. they triumph in as muche pleasure as maie be imagined. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 2 A goodlie Chase .. beautified with manie delectabl, fresh and vnibragioous Boow[r]z, Arberz, Seatz, and walks. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 361 Sitting in an herbor. 1563 HYLL *Arte Garden.* (1593) 161 You may make a couer ouer them like to an harbour. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Music* 70 Go and sit in yonder shadie Arbor. 1598 FLORIO, *Arborata*, an arbor or bowre of boughs or trees. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 183 An Arbor, warm, and promising much Refreshing to the Pilgrims; for it was finely wrought above-head, beautified with Greens. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sib. Leaves* (1862) 224 Those hollies of themselves a shape As of an arbour took, A close, round arbour. 1823 J. THACHER *Jrnl. Amer. Revol.* 244 We erected a large arbor, with the boughs of trees. 1850 LAYARD *Nineveh* viii. 178 Upon carpets spread under an arbour, formed by a wide-spreading vine. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. N.-Cap* 251 Pulled down earthward, pegged and picketed, By topiary contrivance, till the tree Became an arbour.

†b. A shaded or covered alley or walk. *Obs.*

1573 *Richmond. Wills & Inv.* (1853) 234, I geve my soule unto Almightie God, and my bodye to be buried within ye arbour on the north side off the churche of Richmonde. 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 521 An open galerie, arbour or walke, *Paradromis. Ibid.* A 523 A worke made of trees, bushes, bryers, or hearbes, with places to sitte and walke in for pleasure, as they now make arboures, *Topiarium.* 1590 GREENE *Arcadia* (1616) 17 The mountaine tops shall be thy morning walke, and the shadie Vallies thy euenings Arbour. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 626 Von flourie Arbors, yonder Allies green, Our walks at noon, with branches overgrown. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 425 ?1 A Wilderness parted into Variety of Allies and Arbours.

6. *Comb.*, as *arbour-maker, -wise.*

1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 27 Arbor-maker, and planter of Trees. 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII.* an. 12 (1809) 611 On the Mountaigne [artificial] was a place Harber wise, where the Heraulde were. *a* 1687 GOOKIN *Mass. Hist. Coll.* I. 149 Wigwams, built with small poles fixed in the ground, bent and fastened together with barks of trees, oval or arbour-wise on the top.

Arboured (ā·ɹbəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED².] a. Placed in or as in an arbour, arched over as by an arbour; embowered. b. Furnished with arbours.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Captaines* 343 Whose horrid clifts below are hollowèd And with two Forrests arbour'd over head. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. XLV, All the room about was arboured. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. VII. ii. 123 Arboured in the shades of these luxuriant groves, nestle the white cottages of the natives.

Arbre, obs. form of ARBOR.

Arbuscle (ā·ɹbʊs'l). [ad. L. *arbuscula*, dim. of *arbor, arbos* tree; also, a tuft of feathers.]

a. A dwarf tree; a shrub of tree-like growth. b. A tuft of feathery cilia.

1657 in *Phys. Dict.* 1831 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Richard's Bot.* 49 Arbuscles, when they are branched at their base and carry buds, e. g. the Hasel and Lilac. 1860 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 996/1 Medusidæ .. their rims ornamented with fringes, furbelows, and arbuscles of such delicacy.

Arbuscular (ɑɹbʊ·skiʊlăɹ), *a.* [f. L. *arbuscula* + -AR.] Of or pertaining to arbuscles; tufted.

1847 in CRAIG. 1860 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 983/2 Arbuscular tentacula.

†Arbu·st, *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *arbuste*, ad. L. *arbust-um* a plantation, in *pl.* trees, boughs; in med.L. = *arbuscula*; f. *arbos, arbor* tree.] A dwarf tree, a shrub.

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 39 Arbusts, and all shrubs.

†Arbu·st, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *arbuste-r*, ad. L. *arbustā-re.*] To plant with trees; hence, **Arbusted** *ppl. a.*

1623 in COCKERAM. 1647 R. BARON *Cyprian Acad.* 54 What pleasures poets fame of after death, In the Elizean arbusted grooves.

†Arbu·stal, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *arbust-um* (see ARBUST) + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to shrubs.

1657 [See ARBORAL].

†Arbu·stive, *a. Obs.* [a. F. *arbustif, -ive* (Cotgr.), ad. L. *arbustīvus* planted with trees: see -IVE.] a. 'Of or belonging to shrubs or young trees, shrubby.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656. b. Trained or bound to a tree.

1745 tr. *Columella's Bk. Trees* iv, This kind of vines we call arbustive or arbour-vines.

Arbute (ā·ɹbiʊt). *arch.* or *poet.* Also 6–7 **arbut.** [ad. L. *arbutus.*] = ARBUTUS. Also *attrib.*

1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 41 The fruite of the arbut tree. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 96 The thin-leav'd Arbute Hazle Graffs receives. 1846 LONGF. *To a Child* iii, In falling, clutched the wild arbute. 1866 CONINGTON *Æneid* XI. 368 Weave .. Of oaken branch and arbute spray A funeral bier.

Arbutean (ɑɹbiʊ·tiăn), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *arbute-us* + -AN.] Of arbutus; made of arbutus wood.

a 1706 EVELYN *Virgil* (T.) Arbutean harrows.

‖ **Arbutus** (ā·ɹbiʊtʊs). [L. *arbutus* or *arbitus.*] A genus of evergreen shrubs and trees (N.O. *Ericaceæ*). The name belonged originally, and is still usually applied, to the species *Arbutus Unedo*, or Strawberry Tree, a native of the south of Europe, long established in the south-west of Ireland, and commonly cultivated for ornamental purposes.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 41 *Arbutus* may be called in englishe *strawbery tree.* 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* 374 That part of Kerry .. where the arbutus groweth in great quantity. 1752 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* III. 121 The arbutus bears fruit and flowers at the same time. 1877 MRS. H. KING *Ugo Bassi* VI, Brushwood of myrtle, heath, and arbutus, With here and there a solitary pine.

Arbytall, obs. form of ORBITAL.

Arbyter, -tress, obs. forms of ARBITER, etc.

Arc (ɑɹk). Forms: 4–7 **ark**(e, 6 **arcke,** 6– **arc.** [a. OF. *arc*:—L. *arcum* (nom. *arcus*) bow, arch, curve.]

1. Part of the circumference of a circle or other curve.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* III. Introd., Right lines subtended to arkes in circles. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 64 Any arc described by the revolving body. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metric Syst.* I. 18 The French Government .. measured a degree of the arc of a meridian on the earth's surface.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* VI. (1851) 33 One of the highest arks that human contemplation circling upwards, can make. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* VII, The Britons shrunk Beyond its arc of motion. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* II. VII. 97 The circle of human nature, then, is not complete without the arc of the emotions.

2. *spec.* in *Astr.* The part of a circle which a heavenly body appears to pass through above (*diurnal arc*) or below (*nocturnal arc*) the horizon. The earliest use in Eng. Also *fig.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 551 Parfourned hath the sonne his ark diourne. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* II. VII, Tak ther thin ark of the day. The remenant of the bordure vnder the Orisonte is the ark of the nyht. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. XX. (1554) 39 a, As faire as Phebus shineth in his arke. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. ii, The stars fix'd in the Southern arc. 1787 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* 428 Nocturnal arc is that space of the heavens which the sun apparently describes from the time of his setting to the time of his rising. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf.* 572 Say, the small arc of Being we call man Is near its mergence.

3. A band or belt contained between parallel curves; anything presenting this form optically or superficially, e.g. the rainbow (F. *arc-en-ciel*), the brass arc of a quadrant on which the degrees are marked off, etc.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. I. III. XX, The higher causes of that coloured Ark. 1768 WALES in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 120 The quadrant .. we found much tarnished, especially the arc. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. VII. 161 He describes the arcs and circles of colours.

†4. An arch. (Cf. Fr. *arc de triomphe.*) *Obs.*

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* E iiij a, The arke triumphant of Seuerus. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 37 Statues and Trophees, and Triumphal Arcs. 1731 POPE *Mor. Ess.* II. 30 Turn arcs of triumph to a garden-gate.

5. *Electr.* The luminous bridge formed between two carbon poles, when they are separated by a small air space, and a powerful current of electricity is sent through them. Often *attrib.*

1821 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* 427 The poles were connected by charcoal so as to make an arc, or column of electrical light. 1882 J. GORDON *Electr. Lighting* 62 In arc lamps .. the resistance which converts the current into heat, is that of the heated air between the ends of two carbon rods.

6. *transf.* in *Phys.* Circuit, round.

1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* (1872) I. I. ii. 42 The nervous arc .. consists of the afferent nerve .. the ganglion corpuscle to which its central extremity runs, and the efferent nerve thence issuing.

Arc, obs. form of ARK.

‖ **Arcabucero** (ɑɹkăbuþē·ro). [Sp.] = HARQUEBUSIER.

1858 LONGF. *Miles Stand.* I. 28 Fired point-blank at my heart by a Spanish arcabucero.

Arcabuzier, obs. form of HARQUEBUSIER.

Arcade (aɪkē·d), *sb.* [a. Fr. *arcade* 'an arch or half a circle' Cotgr., ?ad. It. *arcata* 'an arch of a bridge, a bending' Florio, med.L. *arcāta* an arch, f. L. *arc-us*, It. *arc-o* bow, arch: see -ADE.]

†**1.** A vaulted place, open at one or both sides; an arched opening or recess in a wall. *Obs.*

[1644 EVELYN *Diary (in Italy)* 8 Nov., In the arcado..stand 24 statues of great price.] 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 187 The application of loggias, arcades, terrasses and flights of steps, at different stages of a building. 1782 WARTON *Hist. Kiddington* 6 On the opposite side is a small arcade or receptacle for holy water. 1823 NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 580 *Arcade*, an aperture in a wall with an arched head; also, a range of apertures with arched heads. [See 3.]

2. 'A continued arch' (J.); a passage arched over; a walk formed by a succession of arches having a common axis, and supported on columns or shafts. Also applied to an avenue similarly arched over by trees or shrubs; and extended to any covered avenue, esp. one with rows of shops or stalls on one or both sides.

1731 POPE *Mor. Ess.* II. 35 Shall call the winds thro' long Arcades to roar. 1815 WORDSW. *Wh. Doe* IV. 45 And shades Of trellis-work in long arcades. 1829 T. ALLEN *Antiq. Lond.* IV. 302 A passage, with a range of shops on each side, called Burlington Arcade, which..is one of the most fashionable promenades. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* ii. § 15 Pictured landscapes at the extremities of alleys and arcades. 1862 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iii. 142 A garden, with trim lawns, green arcades and vistas of classic statues.

3. *Arch.* A series of arches on the same plane: 'a series of arches, either open or closed with masonry, supported by columns or piers.' Parker *Gloss. Arch.* 'In mediæval architecture, an ornamental dressing to a wall, consisting of colonnettes supporting moulded arches.' Gwilt. (= F. *arcature*.)

1795 1807 J. CARTER *Anc. Archit. Eng.* I. 20 Arcade on the third story of the keep of Rochester castle.. In the third story the wall is cut through by four magnificent arches. 1823 [See 1]. 1830 R. STUART, *Dict. Arch., Arcade*, a series of apertures or recesses with arched ceilings or soffets. The use of this word is very vague and indefinite. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* v. § 12 In the uppermost arcade .. the arches, the same in number as those below, are narrower than any of the façade. 1861 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* (1874) I. iii. 67 The small Arcades..are frequently used as decorations of the walls.

Arcade (aɪkē·d), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To furnish with, or form into, an arcade. Hence **Arcaded** *ppl. a.*

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 61 A long arcaded court. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 46. 457 In Stamboul, as in London, a bazaar means an arcaded covered walk. 1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* vi. 221 That expanse [of wall] may be arcaded, and if the arcading-shafts are of coloured materials, so much the better.

Arcadian (aɪkē·diăn), *a.*[1] and *sb.* [f. L. *Arcadi-us* (f. Gr. 'Αρκαδία a mountainous district in the Peloponnesus, taken as the ideal region of rural contentment) + -AN.] **A.** *adj.* Belonging to Arcadia; ideally rural or rustic. **B.** *sb.* An ideal rustic.

1590 T. WATSON *Melib.* 49 Let Arcadians altogether sing a woefull song. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 132 Charm'd with Arcadian pipe. 1759 GOLDSM. *Polite Learn.* iv, The wits even of Rome are united into a rural group of nymphs and swains under the appellation of modern Arcadians. 1829 SOUTHEY *Ol. Newman* VI. Wks. X. 317 Peopling some Arcadian solitude With human angels.

Arca·dian, *a.*[2] [f. ARCADE + -IAN.] Of, pertaining to, or furnished with arcades.

1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lxix. 369 An arcadian square flooded with light. 1880 *Daily News* 17 Apr. 2/3 Scheme for extending Arcadian London.

Arca·dianism. [f. ARCADIAN *a.*[1] + -ISM.] Ideally simple rusticity, pastoral simplicity.

1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 412/1 That Shenstone not only 'affected that arcadianism.' 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* iv. 216 A spirit of lyrical pathos, and of poetical Arcadianism.

Arca·dianly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In accordance with Arcadian manners or ideas.

1882 FROUDE *Carlyle* II. vii. 152 If Arcadianly given, he might fancy the yellow buttercups were asphodel.

Arcading (aɪkē·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ARCADE *v.* + -ING[1].] *concr.* Architectural ornament consisting of arcades (see ARCADE *sb.* 3).

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 190 Towers..enriched with arcading. 1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* vi. 221 The back spaces of the arcading may be diapered in relief, tinted or stencilled.

Arcado, obs. form of ARCADE: see -ADO.

Arcady (ā·ɹkădi). *poet.* [ad. L. *Arcadia*: see ARCADIAN.]

1590 T. WATSON *Melib.* 363 Diana matchlesse Queene of Arcadie. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxiii. 24 To many a flute of Arcady.

Arcanal (aɪkē·năl), *a.* [f. L. *arcān-us* (see next) + -AL[1].] Of arcane character; mysterious, dim.

c 1828 SOUTHEY *Life & Corr.* (1850) V. 366 Sunk in arcanal ages and in night.

Arcane (aɪkē·n), *a.*; also 6 **archane.** [ad. L. *arcānus*, f. *arcē-re* to shut up, *arca* chest; cf. F. *arcane*.] Hidden, concealed, secret.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref. 2 The eximiouse and Archane science of physicke. 1595 *Locrine* v. iv. 187 Have I bewrayed thy arcane secrecy? 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref., To Reveal the Arcane Mysteries of Atheism. 1876 E. GOSSE in *Academy* 9 Dec. 557 Walking in the arcane world of wonder.

Arcanite, synonym of APHTHITALITE.

†**Arca·nna, arca·nne.** *Obs.* [a. F. *arcanne* 'rudle, red chaulke, red oaker,' Cotgr., prob. ad. **arcanna*, variant of It. *alcanna* or Sp. *alcana*: see ALCANNA, ALKANET.] A kind of red chalk used by carpenters for marking timber.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Arcanne*, a synonym of red ochre.

‖ **Arcanum** (aɪkē·năm). Usually in pl. **arcana** (aɪkē·nă). [L., neut. of adj. *arcānus* (see ARCANE) used subst. In 17-18th c. the pl. form *arcana* was occas. treated as sing. with pl. *arcanas*.]

1. A hidden thing; a mystery, a profound secret.

1599 SANDYS *Europ. Spec.* (1632) 238 The Arcana of those their ineffable crossings and convertings. 1626 D'EWES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 322 III. 218 Because..the anointing of his naked shoulders, armes, hands, and head, were arcana. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 19 It is an arcanum of his Empire to conceale from us the date of our dayes. 1772 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 14 Having..revealed the principal arcana in the manufacture of isinglass. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. iii. 133 The mysterious arcana of political intrigue.

2. One of the supposed great secrets of nature which the alchemists aimed at discovering; *hence*, a marvellous remedy, an elixir.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 135 The Philosophers stone, potable gold, or any of those Arcana's. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. xxi. 76 The Quintessenses of Cloves and Colocynthis are great arcanums as to the Tooth-ach. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 343 The infallible arcanum for that purpose. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxii. (1853) 222 The pursuit of the grand arcanum.

‖ **Arc-boutant** (ā·ɹkbutaṅ). *Arch.* [Fr.] An arched or 'flying' buttress, 'whose object is to counteract the thrust of the main vault of the edifice' (Gwilt).

1731 in BAILEY. 1767 DUCAREL *Anglo-Norm. Antiq.* 27 The walls of this Church are cased on the outside by thirty-two arc-boutants or buttresses. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 9 The ceiling is divided..by a broad arc-boutant in the middle.

†**Arceate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [improper f. L. *arcēre* to keep off + -ATE[3].] To keep off, prevent.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 511 It arceates putretude.

Arce-bishop, -deacon, obs. f. ARCH-.

Arcel, Arcenal, obs. ff. ARCHIL, ARSENAL.

†**Arceter, -tour, arcister.** *Obs.*[−1] [app. f. med. L. *arcista* for *artista* (cf. OF. *arcien, artien*), with Eng. ending *-er*, as if *artist-er, arcist-er, arceter*: cf. *barrist-er*, and *ancestor, ancetor*.] One skilled in the arts; a master of arts who has passed on to the study of philosophy.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Arceter, or he þat lernethe or techethe arte, *artista*. *c* 1460 *Gloss.* in Wright's *Voc.* 262 *Hic dioleticus* [*dialecticus*], *hic arcista* [*artista*], a arcister. 1530 PALSGR. 195/1 Arcetour, *arcien*.

Arch (ārtʃ), *sb.* Also 4-6 **arche.** [a. OF. *arche*:—L. *arca* chest, coffer; also, through some confusion, used in OF. for *arc*:—L. *arc-um* bow (see ARC).]

I. = L. *arcus*.

†**1.** Any part of a curve; = ARC 1, 2. *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. vii. 21 The arch of the day..from the sonne arisyng til hit go to reste. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Def., The compassed line..is called an arche lyne, or a bowe lyne. *Ibid.* I. iv, Draw an arch of a circle. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 62 An Arch of the Horizon. 1677 HALES *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. vi. 119 The convex Superficies of the highest Arch of being. 1790 WILDNORE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 544 The arch-line of this sector. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* x. 93 The arch of vibration was more rapidly diminished in the sun's light.

2. A curved structure of firm material, either capable of bearing weight or merely ornamental.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* I. 215 An arche of marbel..þe arche of Augustus Cesar his victories. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxiii. 25 Ane Arche of fayre werk and of fyne. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. x, The arche of a brydge or of a house or window. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *To Sir E. Sackville* (R.) 'Tis the last keystone That makes the arch. 1751 J. BROWN *Shaftesb. Charac.* 74 The very key-stone of this visionary arch, which he hath..thrown over the depths of error. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xcii., For *this* the conqueror rears The arch of triumph!

3. *transf.* Anything having the form of the curves or structures, described in the prec. 1 and 2.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 125 The circled arches of thy brows. 1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 7 The Arches upon the feet of Letter A is the Footing of that Letter. 1702 ADDISON *Medals* ii. 112 His head is encompassed with..an arch of glory. 1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. 168 The neural arch is formed by a pair of bones, called 'neurapophyses'. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Arch*..1. A portion of a lode left standing when the rest is extracted. 2. The roof of a reverberatory furnace.

b. *esp.* The rainbow.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 71 The Queene o'th Skie, Whose watry Arch, and messenger, am I. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 215 Behold th' amusive arch before him fly. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. x. 123 God's arch, the arch of the rainbow.

4. Curvature in the shape of an arch.

1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xvi, The delicate Arab arch of her feet. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Plants* 89 The fact of so many organs..being all arched whilst they break through the ground, shows..the importance of the arch to seedling plants.

5. An arched roof, a vault; *fig.* the heavens.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 120 Who, like an arch, reuerb'rate The voyce againe. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. vi. 33 Hath Nature giuen them eyes To see this vaulted Arch? 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* I. 149 The arch of heav'n resounded. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xvii, While the deep arch with sullen roar Return'd their surly jar.

6. Court of Arches, or briefly *Arches*: the ecclesiastical court of appeal for the province of Canterbury, formerly held at the church of St. Mary-le-Bow (or 'of the Arches'), so named from the arches that supported its steeple.

1297 R. GLOUC. 415 Seyn Mary chyrche of þe arches. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 61 Vokettus of þe Arches. 1553 87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 140 Cited to appear in the Arches at Bow Church. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 64 The court of arches..whereof the judge is called the dean of the arches. 1863 COX *Inst. Eng. Govt.* II. xi. 569.

II. (= L. *arca*, OF. *airche, arche*.) Archives.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IX. xlvi. 349 The civile law..was laid up..in their Arches [*penetralibus*]. 1651 W. G. *Cowel's Inst.* 179 Enrolled in the Arches and Treasuries of the Court.

III. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, **arch-board,** 'the part of the stern over the counter, immediately under the knuckles of the stern-timbers' (Adm. Smyth); **arch-brick, arch-stone,** a wedge-shaped brick or stone used in the construction of arches; **arch-brow,** an arched brow; **arch-buttress** = ARC-BOUTANT; **arch-head,** a curved head or terminal piece; **arch-roof,** a vaulted roof; **archways** = ARCHWISE; **arch-work,** structure consisting of arches. Also *arch-like, -moulding, -order*; and ARCHWAY, -WISE, q.v.

1883 J. KELLY in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 449/2 A fan-tail overhang, which ends in a moulded arch-board. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 241 Your Ladyship's fine Arch-Brow. 1760 FITZGERALD in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 827 The arch-head of the lever. 1879 G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 127 The arch mouldings are filled with the most exquisite foliage. *Ibid.* 284 The tracery of a window is always viewed as an arch-order. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 150 A Vault or arch-roofe set vpon three pillers. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 138 The voussoirs or arch-stones..have their faces always perpendicular to the respective points of the curve upon which they stand. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 272 The sods..should be laid down archways. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 333 A verie goodly stone bridge of arch-worke. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 1234 An archlike strong foundation.

Arch (ārtʃ), *v.* [a. OF. *arche-r* (13th c.); cf. mod.F. *arquer*.]

1. To furnish with an arch or vault.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* V. 1577 By the sydes..the strete was archet full abilly. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 37 That the Kysbygate [be]..archy'd and enbatelyd. 1530 PALSGR. 435/2, I arche a buyldyng with arches, *Je arche*. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 72 Dinocrates began to Arche the Temple..with Load stone. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* IV. 84 And Arch'd the Chambers of the Vaulted Sky. 1881 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 5/4 The gateway..was arched with black.

2. To form into an arch or vault, to curve. **a.** *trans.* and *refl.*

1625 BACON *Gardens, Ess.* (Arb.) 561 Fine Deuices, of Arching Water without Spilling. 1713 *Guardian* No. 10 ₱3 He may arch his eyebrows. 1858 KINGSLEY *Lett.* I. 21 It arched itself into one vast dome of red-hot iron. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-Bk.* 77 Arched like the back of a frightened Cat.

b. *absol.* and *intr.*

1732 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 102 Build on the wave, or arch beneath the sand. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 221 His snow-white brows went arching up. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* XVI. I. 157 Arches not there the sky above us?

3. with *over*. (In prec. senses and const.)

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 202 The sound..archeth over the wall. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iii. 98 Arched over with an exterior Crust of Earth. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXII. 282 Hope arches her glistering rainbow over every scene of storm. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. xv. (1866) 256 Because the Infinite above is arching over the soul.

†**4.** (esp. with *together*.) To put together like the stones of an arch, so that all mutually support each other. *To arch up*: to support on the same principle. *Obs.*

1581 [see ARCHED]. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. xliii. (1739) 70 The Saxon Commonwealth was a building..arched together both for Peace and War. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 227 Mutually arching up one another. 1662 — *Worthies* (1840) III. 173 How the statesmen in that age were arched together in affinity.

5. *trans.* To overarch; to span.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* II. 21 The vine that arch'd His evening seat. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 4. 249 The blue blocks that arch the source of the Arveiron.

Arch (ārtʃ), *a.* (*sb.*) [ARCH- *pref.* used as a separate word: see next.]

1. Chief, principal, prime, pre-eminent. (Now rarely used without the hyphen.)

1547 *Life Abp. Canterb.* Pref. D viij b, The fauour off any thoughe neuer so arch a Prelate. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. iii. 2 The most arch deed of pittious massacre. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 102 An Heretique, an Arch-one. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 88 We cannot helpe it though we can, which is the Arch infirmity in all morality. 1649 PRYNNE *Vind. Lib. Eng.* 45 And proclaim them the Archest Impostors under Heaven. 1678 [See 2]. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* (1877) 231 Thou mayest have need of thy archest magic to protect thyself.

2. [Arising from prec. sense, in connexion with *wag, knave, rogue*, hence with *fellow, face, look*,

reply, etc.] Clever, cunning, crafty, roguish, waggish. Now usually of women and children, and esp. of their facial expression: Slily saucy, pleasantly mischievous.

1662 More *Antid. Ath.* I. viii. (1712) 151 That arch wag .. ridiculed that solid argument. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 147 *Greath.* Above all that Christian met .. By-ends was the arch one. *Hon.* By-ends; What was he? *Greath.* A very arch Fellow, a downright Hypocrite. 1710 *Tatler* No. 193 ¶ 1 So arch a leer. 1775 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) IV. 41 Some arch boys gave him such a mouthful of dirt. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* xv, Arch was her look and she had pleasant ways. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxiii. 324 Her arch ways, and her frank hearing. 1877 M. Arnold *Poems* I. 27 The archest chin Mockery ever ambush'd in.

† b. Const. *at*, *upon*. *Obs.*

1670 Eachard *Contempt Clergy*, Lads that are arch knaves at the nominative case. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 432 ¶ 5 A Templar, who was very arch upon Parsons. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 135 'Sir Simon .. you are very arch upon us.'

† B. *absol.* quasi-*sb.* A chief (one). *Obs.*

1605 Heywood *If you know not* Wks. (1874) 239 Poole that Arch, for truth and honesty. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. i. 61 The Noble Duke my Master, My worthy Arch and Patron.

Arch, Sc. var. Argh *a. Obs.* timid, pusillanimous.

Arch- (ɑ̄ɹtʃ; exc. in *archangel*), *prefix*: repr. Gr. ἀρχι-, ἀρχ'-, comb. form of ἄρχ-ος chief (cogn. w. ἄρχ-ειν to begin, take the lead), as in ἀρχι-διάκονος chief-minister, ἀρχι-επίσκοπος chief-bishop, ἀρχ-άγγελος chief-angel. Hence in later L. *archidiaconus*, *archiepiscopus*, *archangelus*; in OF. *arce-archediacne*, *arce-archevesque*, *arc-archangele*. (In L. the *ch* was treated as *c*; hence, in Romanic, it remained = *k* in *archangelus*; in other words, it became in It. *arce-*, *arci-*, Pr., Sp., Pg. *arce*, OF. *arce-*, later *arche-*; whence G. *erz-*, Du. *aarts-*.)

In OE. at first translated by *héah-* high (*héah-diacon*, *héah-biscop*, *héah-engel*, etc.), but also at length adopted from L. as *arce-*, *ærce-*, *erce-* (?orig. *arci-*), in *erce-diacon*, *erce-biscop*, *erce-stól* arch-see, *erce-hád* archiepiscopal dignity. The OE. *erce-*, *arce-*, became in ME. *erche-*, *arche-*, the latter coinciding with OF. *arche-*, whence also *archangel* was added. From these, in later times, *arch-* became a living formative, prefixable to any name of office. The same happened in med.L. and most mod. langs.; hence many of the Eng. examples, e.g. *archduke*, are adaptations of foreign titles. Since the 16th c., *arch-* has been freely prefixed to names of agents and appellatives (like *arci-* in Ital., and *archi-* in French, as *archifou*, *archipédant*); in a few instances also to appellations of things, and occasionally even to adjectives. Finally, from its faculty of being prefixed to any appellative, *arch* has gradually come to be a separate adjective; see prec. word. (In modern literary words from Gr., the prefix is, in Eng., as in all the Romance langs., Archi- q.v.) In pronunciation, the compounds of *arch-* have two accents, either of which may be the strongest, according to emphasis, as in *right hand*. But established compounds, as *archangel*, *-bishop*, *-deacon*, *-duke*, tend to have the main stress on *arch-*, especially when they are prefixed to a name, as, the *Archduke Charles*, *Archbishop Cranmer*. As a prefix the usual sense is 'chief, principal, high, leading, prime,' occasionally 'first in time, original, initial,' but in modern use it is chiefly prefixed intensively to words of bad or odious sense, as in *arch-traitor*, *arch-enemy*, *arch-rogue*.

1. a. In titles of office, rank, or dignity: meaning, 'Chief, principal, -in-chief; superior, master-; one who occupies a position or rank above those who bear the simple title'; as Archbishop, Archdeacon, Archduke; **arch-beadle**, **-brahmin**, **-chaplain**, **-druid**, **-eunuch** (Gr. ἀρχιευνοῦχος), **-gunner** (*obs.*), **-magi·rist** (Gr. ἀρχι-μάγειρος) chief cook, **-mime** (= Archimime), **-minister**, **-phylarch** chief magistrate of the tribe, **-satrap**, **-visitor**; especially in many titles of offices in the Holy Roman or German empire, as **arch-butler**, **-chamberlain**, **-chancellor**, **-count**, **-cupbearer**; **arch-dapifer**, chief sewer, whose office it was to carry on horseback the first meal to the newly-crowned emperor, whence **archdapifership**; **arch-earl**, **-marshal**, **-sewer**, **-steward**, **-treasurer**, b. In appellations formed after these, and applied in a similar sense, as **arch-apostle** chief apostle, or chief of the apostles; **arch-chief**, **-corsair**, **-dæmon**, **-emperor**, **-engineer**, **-genethliac** (Gr. γενεθλιακός) chief caster of nativities, **-governor**, **-magician**, **-patriarch**, **-pontiff**, **-primate**, **-prince**, **-publican**, **-regent**, **-ruler**, **-sacrificator**, **-sacrificer**, **-shepherd**, **-vestryman**, **-workmaster**.

a. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 20 *Arch-Bedle to the Kirk. 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The elector of Brandenbourg is *arch-chamberlain of the empire. 1842 Alison *Hist. Eur.* XIII. lxxxix. § 6. 185 Talleyrand in his capacity of *arch-chancellor of the empire. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 243 *Arch-Chaplains constituted, in those elder times in the Court for Ecclesiastical matters. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, **Arch-Count*, a title antiently given to the Earl of Flanders. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* mmdxxxiii/3 The Elector of Bavaria, as *Archdapifer, rid in his Robes to the Kitchin. 1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* IV. vi. 82 The *archdapifership with all the prerogatives thereof. 1747 Carte *Hist. Eng.* I. 32 The *Arch-Druid's mansion house. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* I. 2 Presided over by an *arch-druid. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 338/1 The *Archearle Fredericke. 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The *archeunuch was one of the principal officers in Constantinople. 1664 *Floddan Field* VIII. 72 Th' *archgunner on th' English part. 1814 *Sch. Good Living* 26 Cadmus, *archmagirist to the king of Sidon. *a* 1634 Chapman *Alphonsus* Plays 1873 III. 206 Augustus Duke of Saxon, *Arch Marshall to the Emperor. 1678 Marvell *Corr.* 361 Wks. 1875 II. 631 One Mr. Welch is their *arch-minister. 1683 Burnet tr. *More's Utopia* 76 Another Magistrate .. called .. the *Arch-philarch. 1847 Ln. Lindsay *Chr. Art.* I. Introd. 55 The *archsatrap Satan. 1622 Heylin *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 103 The Office of Archidapifer, or *Arch-Sewer. 1643 Prynne *Power Parl.* App. 156 The king verily hath his great Master or *Arch-Steward. 1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* IV. vi. 82 The Count Palatine was created .. *Arch Treasurer of the Empire. *a* 1672 Wood *Life* (1848) 41 By the favour of the Warden Sir N. Brent the *Arch-visitor.

b. 1726 J. Trapp *Popery* I. (T.) The highest titles would have been given to St. Petre, such as *arch-apostle. 1590 Barrow & Greenw. in *Confer.* 43 Christ being .. *Archcheif, high Bishop of Bishopps. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. iv. 288, I bid this *Arch-Corsair a final Adieu. 1849 Sir J. Stephen *Eccl. Biog.* (1850) I. 365 Indolence, self-will, and selfishness .. *archdæmons of the cloister. 1816 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XVI. 230 Grand Monarque, Emperor, or *Arch-emperor, if it liked him better. 1835 Browning *Paracels.* II. 32 The dupes of this Old *arch-genethliac. 1567 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 420 Vee *Archgouerners of Christs Church. 1553-87 Foxe *A. & M.* 88/2 The magicians and *archmagicians. 1579 Fulke *Heskins's Parl.* Title-p., *Archpatriarches of the Popish Synagogue. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 16 This *archpontiff of the rights of men. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abuses* 17 At the command of their superintendent, or *archprimate. 1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* vii. (1654) 47 The *Arch-publican Zacheus. ?1650 *Don Bellianis* 107 *Arch-ruler over so many territories. 1818 Bentham *Ch. Eng.* 361 The Noble Reformer, in the character of *Arch-Sacrificator. 1656 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* ii. 6 Christ is the *arch-Shepherd, that feeds his people daily. 1859 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. i. 23 The *arch-vestryman, who objects to every thing proposed by everybody. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Superb. Flag.* Wks. I. 28/1 Then did the *Archworkmaster of this All Create this Massie Vniversall Ball.

2. In descriptive appellations: meaning, 'One pre-eminent as, who performs the action or possesses the quality before others; greatest, chief, leading'; as *arch-antiquary*, *-artist*, *-builder*, *-consoler*, *-critic*, *-defender*, *-diplomatist*, *-divine*, *-dogmatist*, *-exorcist*, *-friend*, *-host*, *-jockey*, *-leader*, *-lexicographer*, *-mystagogue*, *-philosopher*, *-player*, *-politician*, *-prophet*, *-protestant*, *-puritan*, *-representative*, *-saint*, *-semipelagian*, *-urger*, *-wag*, *-wench*, *-worker*.

In modern use especially with terms of odium or execration: meaning, 'Extreme, out-and-out, worst of, ringleader of'; as *arch-agitator*, *-botcher*, *-boutefeu* (= incendiary), *-buffoon*, *-charlatan*, *-cheater*, *-conspirator*, *-corrupter*, *-cosener*, *-criminal*, *-deceiver*, *-depredator*, *-despot*, *-devil*, *-dissembler*, *-disturber*, *-dolt*, *-felon*, *-fool*, *-gomeril*, *-humbug*, *-hypocrite*, *-informer*, *-knave*, *-liar*, *-plotter*, *-plunderer*, *-pretender*, *-robber*, *-rogue*, *-scoundrel*, *-seducer*, *-spy*, *-tempter*, *-turncoat*, *-traitor*, *-tyrant*, *-vagabond*. Many of these are used with a specific reference to the Devil.

1840 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) V. 158 Thanking the *'Arch-Agitator' [O'Connell]. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. iii. 12 Proued by our *arch-Antiquary in his famous work. 1640 Sanderson 21 *Serm.* Ad. Aul. xii. (1673) 176 The great *Arch-architect, the builder and maker of all things. 1579 J. Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* B vij b, That Romish *archbaalam. *a* 1635 Corbet *To Ghost K. Wisdome* (T.) *Archbotcher of a psalm or prayer. 1685 Evelyn *Diary* (1827) III. 164 The *arch-bouteseu Ferguson, Matthews, were not yet found. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 26/2 The *archbrochers of their brethrens bloud. *c* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VII. 441 The very blessed Apostle .. giveth unto himself the title of an *archbuilder [1 *Cor.* iii. 10]. 1853 Trench *Proverbs* 141 Men fancy they can cheat the *arch-cheater. 1548 Hall *Chron. Hen. IV.* an. 1 (1809) 24 Hector Boece, the Scottish *Archechronocler. 1859 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. 8 Change is the *arch-consoler. 1594 *Merry Knack* I. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* VI. 528 When I came to the Exchange, I espied .. An *archcosener. ?1626 tr. *Boccalina* 187 (T.) Promoted .. to be the *archcritick of the sacred muses. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 520 A new crime of the *archdeceiver. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* v. 2111 Drunkennesse hath got an *arch-defender. 1818 Bentham *Ch. Eng.* 349 Wealth thus devoured by the *arch-depredator. 1649 S. Clark *Lives Fathers* (1654) 245 Luther .. called the Zinglians, *Archdevils. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 116 The King of France then, is the *arch-disturber. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utopia* (1869) 39 Thies wysefooles and veryе *archedoltes. 1612-5 Bp. Hall *Contempl.* III. i. 61 They accuse him for an *archexorcist, for the worst kinde of magician. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 179 Which when th' arch-fellon saw, Due entrance he disdained. 1866 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) I. 132 Robert Owen, the then incipient *arch-gomeril. 1826 Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV. 40 The 'Life of an *Arch-humbug.' 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. Matt.* xxvii. 6 Thus *Arch-hypocrites make conscience of Ceremony, and make no conscience of Perjury. 1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* (1802) IV. xx. 93 As if the *arch-jockey of jockeys had got behind me. 1866 *Spectator* 6 Jan., Calling you or your friend 'an *arch-knave.' 1827 Hare *Guesses* I. (1873) 82 Vice is the greatest of all Jacobins, the *arch-leveler. *a* 1711 Ken *Poet. Wks.* 1721 IV. 76 A Legion led, With the *Arch-Murderer at Head. 1856 R. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 231 Following Dionysius, that *arch-mystagogue. 1610 Healey *St. Aug., City of God* 254 One old *arch-plaier plaid the Mimike. 1625 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. (1688) 344 The *Arch-plotter..of this Treason. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reff.* IV. xiii. (1675) 250 The Old Serpent himself, that *Arch-politician. 1677 Gilpin *Dæmonol. Sac.* (1867) 169 Arch-heretics have been *arch-pretenders to sanctity. 1873 J. Morley *Rousseau* I. ix. 309 Voltaire was the *Arch-representative of all these elements. *a* 1650 May *Satyr. Puppy* 46 Some *Arch-Rogue .. hath done her wrong. 1674 Hickman *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 38 Forged by Faustus that *Arch-Semipelagian. 1630 Wadsworth *Sp. Pilgr.* viii. 89, I was an *Arch-spye against their State. 1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 64 As did that *Arch-turncoat of Spalata. 1867 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lv. 2 This *arch-tyrant .. most detestable of the Cæsarean family. 1656 tr. *B. Valentine's Twelve Keyes* 6 That arch-wench Venus. 1877 E. Conder *Bas. Faith* iv. 189 The materials with which Reason, the *arch-worker, toils to construct her fabric.

3. As prec., with sense of, 'First in time, original'; as *arch-father* (1541), *-founder*, *-god*, *-messenger*, *-plagiary*. Mostly *archaic*.

1541 Coverdale *Old Faith* v. Wks. 1844 I. 29 [Cain] the *archfather of all murderers. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* ii. (1851) 106 Him whom they fain to be the *archfounder of Prelaty, S. Peter. 1846 Grote *Greece* (1869) I. 12 Homer knows nothing of Uranus, in the sense of an *arch-God, anterior to Kronos. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* VII. vi. 334 The *arch-messenger to smooth the way and prepare the welcome. 1659 Gell *Amendm. Bible* 787 Adam the *arch-plagiary, who hath brought us all into bondage.

4. Of things: with sense of **a.** 'Chief, principal, main, prime'; as *arch-beacon*, *-city*, *-fire*, *-heart*, *-machine*, *-piece*, *-pillar* (1553), *-practice*, *-synagogue* (all *Obs.* or *archaic*); *arch-infamy*, *-mediocrity*, *-mock*, *-mockery*, *-sin* (1598), etc. **b.** 'Primitive, original'; as † *arch-christendom*, *arch-essence*, *-form*. *Spec.* **arch-house**, archducal house (of Austria); † **arch-pall**, archiepiscopal pall; † **arch-sea**, archipelago; **arch-see**, archiepiscopal see.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* (1723) 138 b, The top of the Cornish *Archbeacon Hainhorough. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon.* § 314 Their order .. was .. utterly abolished in *Archchristendom. 1633 Fletcher *Purple Isl.* II. xliv, That *archcity of this government. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* VIII. x, *Archessence! Thou, self full! self infinite! Residing in approachlesse light. 1654 Goddard in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 171 A piece of that *archfire, that hath been in this your time. 1873 Ma. Blind *Strauss's Old Faith* li. 208 The two *arch-forms of organic life. 1685 tr. *Gracian's Courtier's Man.* 122 The Heart of Alexander was an *Archheart, seeing a whole world lodged easily in a corner of it. 1834 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* VI. Index 497 Decadence of the *arch-house. 1871 Browning *Pr. Hohenstiel* 1529 That lie of lies, *arch-infamy. 1861 Emerson *Cond. Life* i. 14 Man is the *arch-machine. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* IV. i. 71 O, 'tis the spight of hell, the Fiend's *Arch-mock. 1826 E. Irving *Babylon* II. vi. 85 Its *arch-mockery, and master-piece of wickedness. 1866 *Jrnl. Sacr. Lit.* No. 19. 187 Little less than an *arch-mystery. 1848 Petrie tr. *O. E. Chron.* (1853) 79 [He] went to Rome after his *arch-pall. 1630 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 38 Sir Nicholas Bacon, An *arch-piece of Wit and Wisdom. 1553-87 Foxe *A. & M.* 209/1 *Archpillers of all papistrie. 1586 Bright *Melanch.* xxxv. 193 That *archpiller of faith and assurance in Christ Jesus our hope. 1628 Earle *Microcosm.* liii. 115 It may be an *Arch-practice of State. 1613 Zouche *Dove* 25 The *Arch-Sea rowling from th' unruly North. 1612 Drayton *Polyolb.* xxiv. (1748) 360 Next these *arch-sees of ours now London place doth take. 1865 *Morn. Star* 16 Feb., The *arch see of Canterbury. 1598 J. Dickenson *Arisbas* (1878) 55 The Seede of all mischiefe, that *Archsinne usurie. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 33 They had their *Arch-Synagogue at the North corner of the Old-Jury.

5. Adjectives: as † **arch-chemic**, chief in alchemy; † **arch-noble**, noble in a superior degree.

1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 609 Th' *Arch-chimic Sun so farr from us remote. 1761 Smollett *Gil Blas* III. ix. I. 301 The ladies of the stage are not only noble, but *arch-noble.

Archæan (ɑɹkī·ăn), *a. Geol.* [f. Gr. ἀρχαῖ-ος ancient + -an.] Of or belonging to the earliest geological period.

1881 C. Fish in *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XIX. 25 The granitic or Laurentian is of archæan origin. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 5/1 The still problematic archæan schists.

Archæo- (ɑ̄ɹkiˌo-), ad. Gr. ἀρχαιο- comb. form of ἀρχαῖος ancient, primitive (f. ἀρχή beginning). Formerly, and still occas., spelt *archaio-*. In compounds and derivatives, as Archæology; also: **Archæo-geology**, the geology of ancient periods of the earth's history. **Archæoli·thic** *a.* [λίθος stone], of or pertaining to the most ancient stone implements used by prehistoric man. **Archæosto·matous** *a.* [στόμα mouth], having the primitive orifice of invagination of the wall of the embryo persistent as a mouth. **Archæozo·ic** *a.* [ζωή life], pertaining to the era of the earliest living beings on our planet.

1877 Shields *Final Philos.* 143 Archæo-geology .. has ventured still further backward through the past organic epochs. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* 60 The period of the drift, which I have proposed to call the archæolithic period. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* xii. 684 The limits within which the archæostomatous condition prevails. 1872 Dana *Corals* App. I. 373 The era .. styled the Archeozoic.

Archæographical (ɑ̄ɹkiˌoˌgræ·fikăl), *a.* [f. next + -ical.] Of or connected with archæography.

1877 WALLACE *Russia* xxix. 466 Works published by the Imperial Archæographical Commission.

Archæography (ɑ̄ɹkɪ,ɒ·grăfi). [f. ARCHÆO- + Gr. -γραφία (see -GRAPHY), after Gr. ἀρχαιογράφος writing of antiquities.] Systematic description of antiquities.

1804 *Month. Mag.* XVIII. 289 The best lexicon of archeography. 1836 HERMANN *Pol. Antiq. Greece* I History is learnt from them .. and the name archæography has consequently been proposed for the science which treats of them.

Archæologer (ɑ̄ɹkɪ,ɒ·lŏdʒəɹ). [f. Gr. ἀρχαιολόγ-ος (see below) + -ER[1].] One who cultivates archæology.

1851 TORRENS in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 14 Modern archaiologers.

Archæologian (ɑ̄·ɹkɪ,ɒlō·u·dʒiăn). [f. as ARCHÆOLOGY + -AN; cf. *theologian*.] An archæologist.

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 3 All who call themselves archæologians. 1859 *Edin. Rev.* No. 223. 49 The patient and minute research .. of the archæologian.

Archæologic (ɑ̄·ɹkɪ,ɒlɒ·dʒik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἀρχαιολογικός: see ARCHÆOLOGY and -IC. Cf. F. *archéologique*.] Of or pertaining to archæology; archæological.

1731 BAILEY, *Archialogick*. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 562 Higher interests than those of archæologic curiosity. 1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* I. x. 161 Said by archæologic authorities to be two centuries older.

Archæolo·gical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL[1].] Belonging to, having reference to, or dealing with archæology. Also *absol.* quasi-*sb.*

1782 (*title*) An Archæological Epistle to the Reverend and Worshipful Jeremiah Milles, D.D., President of the Society of Antiquaries. 1832 *Athenæum*. No. 242. 383 Archæological studies are too little pursued among us. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 9/2 The archæologicals at Durham. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Culture* I. 19 Archæological inference from the remains of pre-historic tribes.

Archæolo·gically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an archæological manner, from an archæological point of view.

1790 *Gentl. Mag.* LX. II. 291 The hook on which he is so archæologically suspended. 1871 *Athenæum* 29 July 150 Archæologically considered, the place has no great attractions.

Archæologist (ɑ̄ɹkɪ,ɒlŏdʒist). [f. next: see -IST.] A professed student of archæology.

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 330 English historical archæologists. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* i. 2 The archæologists have raised the study of antiquities to the rank of a science.

Archæology (ɑ̄ɹkɪ,ɒlŏdʒi). Also 6–9 archai-. [ad. Gr. ἀρχαιολογία, f. ἀρχαῖο-ς (see ARCHÆO-) + -λογία discourse: see -LOGY.]

1. Ancient history generally; systematic description or study of antiquities.

1607 BP. HALL *Holy Observ.* (1879) 196 Sozomen .. [wrote] all the archaiology of the Jewes till Sauls gouernment. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. vi. 69 The Grecians were ignorant of the account of true Archeologie or Antiquitie. 1731 BAILEY, *Archialogy*. 1803 *Archæologia* XIV. 211 The contents of the Archaiology of Wales are derived from .. old manuscripts. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Morals* I. iii. 481 The Decian persecution is remarkable in Christian archæology.

2. *spec.* The scientific study of the remains and monuments of the prehistoric period.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* XVIII. v. § 1 Theoretical geology .. has a strong resemblance .. to philosophical archæology. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. i. 27 The closing epoch of geology is that in which archæology has its beginning. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Culture* I. 38 Archæology displays old structures and buried relics of the remote past.

‖ **Archæopteryx** (ɑ̄ɹkɪ,ɒptĕriks). *Palæont.* [f. ARCHÆO- + πτέρυξ wing, bird.] The oldest known fossil bird, having a long vertebrate tail.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xi. (1878) 302 The wide interval between birds and reptiles .. partially bridged over .. by the ostrich and extinct Archeopteryx. 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 436 The only bird bones found in the Jurassic are those of the Archæopteryx.

Archæus, var. f. ARCHEUS.

Archaic (ɑɹkē·ik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἀρχαϊκός, old-fashioned, f. ἀρχαῖος ancient: see -IC. Cf. F. *archaïque*.] Marked by the characteristics of an earlier period; old-fashioned, primitive, antiquated.

1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 111 A later specimen of the archaic period of bas-relief. 1875 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* i. 2 A social condition ruder and more archaic than any which history records. 1879 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* II. vii. 345 A population .. of archaic covenanting puritans.

b. *esp.* of language: Belonging to an earlier period, no longer in common use, though still retained either by individuals, or generally, for special purposes, poetical, liturgical, etc. Thus the pronunciation *oblcege* is archaic in the first case; the pronoun *thou* in the second.

1832 (*title*) Boucher's Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 286 An archaic form of diction.

Archa·ical, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of or relating to what is archaic; also used as = ARCHAIC.

a 1804 BOUCHER *Gloss.* Introd. 63/2 A collection of archaical [*i.e.* archaic] words. 1845 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IV. 187 Occupied in archaical investigations.

Archa·ically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In archaic style; in regard to archaism.

1883 *Athenæum* 4 Aug. 133/3 Individual examples, which are .. archaically true only in part.

Archaicism (ɑɹkē·isiz'm). [f. ARCHAIC + -ISM; cf. *romanticism*.] Ancient style or quality.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 1 Dec., It has rather the air of imitative, not of authentic, archaicism. 1883 *Q. Rev.* July 191 Remnants of archaicism.

Archaism (ɑ̄·ɹkeɪiz'm). [ad. Gr. ἀρχαϊσμός, f. ἀρχαΐζ-ειν to copy the ancients in language, etc., f. ἀρχαῖος ancient: see -ISM. Cf. F. *archaïsme*.]

1. The retention or imitation of what is old or obsolete; the employment in language, art, etc., of the characteristics of an earlier period; archaic style.

[1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 13 This is called Archaismus, in imitation of the ancient kind of speaking.] 1643 SLATYER *Psalms* A v, Very neare it [the authorized version] saving where by the archaisme .. occasioned to recede. 1783 LEMON *Eng. Etym.* (JOD.) Archaism, a fondness for antient customs, antiquated phrases, obsolete words, etc. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. III. vii. § 33 A slight tinge of archaism was thought by Bacon and Raleigh congenial to an elevated style.

2. An archaic word or expression.

a 1748 WATTS (*J.*), I shall never use archaisms, as Milton. *a* 1804 BOUCHER *Gloss.* Introd. 20/1 *Ereiscere* .. used once by Cicero, but .. avowedly as an archaism. 1864 PUSEY *Daniel* 310 The Pentateuch has marks of greater antiquity, having archaisms which the book of Joshua has not.

Archaist (ɑ̄·ɹkeɪist). [f. ARCHA-ISM + -IST.] a. One who studies what is archaic; an antiquary. b. One who employs archaism, who makes use of archaic methods or language in art or literature.

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi W.* I, Archaists mumbling dry bones up the land. 1867 *Athenæum* 812/2 A revivalist or affected archaist.

Archaistic (ɑ̄ɹkeɪi·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to an archaist; imitatively archaic; affectedly antique.

1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 86 The features harsh and archaistic. 1881 SAYCE in *Academy* 20 Aug. 143 It [language of Homer] is archaistic rather than archaic. 1882 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 381 Archaistic works .. like the so-called Queen Anne furniture in our days.

Archaize (ɑ̄·ɹkeɪəiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. ἀρχαΐζ-ειν: see ARCHAISM.] To imitate the archaic; to render archaistic. Hence **Archaizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 310 The painting of marble in the antique and archaizing style. 1880 WALDSTEIN *Pythag. Rhegion* 20 Those who merely look for archaising. 1881 MAHAFFY in *Athenæum* 2 July 14/3 An archaizing hand of the ninth century.

† **A·rchal,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. ARCH *sb.* + -AL[1].] Of the nature of arches, constructed with arches.

1602 SEGAR *Honor Mil. & Civ.* IV. v. 216 Their crownes are both floreall and Archall.

Archane, obs. form of ARCANE *a.*

Archangel (ɑ̄·ɹkeɪ·ndʒĕl: see ARCH-). Forms: 2 archangel, 4–5 -ell(e, 3 arc-, 5–6 ark-awngell, -angel. [a. OF. *archangel, -ele, -le*, or perh. ad. L. *archangel-us*. a. Gr. ἀρχάγγελος (see ARCH- and ANGEL): the OE. translation *héah-engel* survived to 1200. On account of the following *a*, the prefix in this word remained hard (*arc-, ark-*) in all the Rom. langs.: Gothic had *arkaggilus*; in Eng., early spellings occur with *arc-, ark-*. No satisfactory explanation known of the transferred senses.]

1. An angel of the highest rank. Also *fig.*

[*a* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gl.* (WR.) 41/2 *Archangelus* heah engel. *Blickl. Hom.* 147 Micahel se healhengel. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13512 Hehenngell Gabriæl.] *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 Mihhal þe archangel. *c* 1230 *Juliana* 48 Englene ifere ant arcanglene freond. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* (Halliw.) 1575 Ne non so bryȝht archangelle. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xliii. 143 To whom Gode sent the archangell Gabrielle. 1528 PERKINS *Profit. Bk.* ix. § 601 The feast of S. Michael the Ark-angell. 1794 SOUTHEY *Botany Bay Ecl.* iv. Wks. II. 88 The Archangel's trump at the last hour. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* vi. (1879) 71 Fanatical archangel that she [Hypatia] is.

2. *Herb.* Herbalists' name: a. of several species of Dead-Nettle and allied plants (*Lamium, Galeopsis, Galeobdolon, Stachys*); b. formerly of the Black Stinking Horehound (*Ballota nigra*).

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss., Archangelica*, blindnetle. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Deffe nettylle, *Archangelus*.] 1551 TURNER *Herbal* II. 7 The iuice of rede archangell scatter[s] away .. cancres. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 257 Called .. in English blacke Horehounde .. and of some blacke Archangell. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 145 Against the bitings of dogs .. the leaves of black horehound, or archangel. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying Ins.* I. xv. 94 Archangel, both with the white and yellow flowers. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bee*, Rub the Place with .. Wormwood, Archangel, or other noisome Herbs. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 32 Our English archangels and a few others are yellow.

† 3. ? A titmouse. (Cf. F. *mesange*.) *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 915 With fynche, with lark, and with archaungelle.

4. A kind of fancy pigeon.

1867 TEGETMEYER *Pigeons* xx. 168 Archangels are prolific.

Archangelic (ɑ̄ɹkjăndʒe·lik), *a.* [ad. late L. *archangelic-us*, a. Gr. ἀρχαγγελικ-ός: see prec. and -IC.] Of or pertaining to archangels; of the nature of an archangel.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 126 Th' archangelic host prepared For swift descent. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III. 18 You .. To guard yourself have Arch-angelick might. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Dr. Parr*, Such a vision is placed by the arch-angelic comforter before Adam.

Archange·lical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 278 The arch-angelical inchantment of fifteen double angels. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 565 Angelical, and Arch-Angelical Orders.

Archangelship (ɑ̄ɹkeɪ·ndʒĕlʃip). [f. ARCHANGEL + -SHIP.] State or position of an archangel.

1856 MASSON *Ess.* 70 In the days of my archangelship.

Archar, obs. form of ARCHER.

Archard (Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*), erron. f. ACHAR.

Archarde (*Promp. Parv.*), ? for *accharne*, ACORN.

Archbalister, obs. form of ARCUBALISTER.

Archbishop (ɑ̄·ɹtʃbi·ʃəp: see ARCH-). Forms of pref.: 1 ærce-, erce-, 1–5 arce-, 2–4 erche-, 3 ærche, 2–6 arche-, 4 erch-, erse-, arz-, 4–5 ers-, 5 ars-, 4– arch-. See forms of BISHOP. [ad. L. *archiepiscop-um* in its Romanic form **arcebiscobo*; or perhaps rather a substitution of the prefix of this for *héah* in the earlier OE. equivalent *héah-biscop* 'high-bishop.' The southern form in ME. was *erche-*:—OE. *ęrce-*; *erse-, ers-, ars-, arz-*, were northern.] The chief bishop; the highest dignitary in an episcopal church, superintending the bishops of his province; a metropolitan.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* Pref. 6 Æt Plegmunde minum ærcebiscepe. 994 *O. E. Chron.*, Her forðferde Sigeric arcebiscop. *a* 1067 *Charter* in *Cod. Dip.* IV. 208 Eadweard cyng gret Stigand ercebiscop. *c* 1175 *Cotton Hom.* 237 Archebiscopes, and biscopes, prestes. 1205 LAY. 24459 Þe ærchebiscop of Lundene. 1297 R. GLOUC. 367 Erchebyssop of Euerwyk. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 86 Sa sorful was this erzbischop. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 73 Elred þe archbisshop of ȝork. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 202 As to therchebisschop [*v.r.* þe erchbisshope] seynt Dunstan. *c* 1405 *Lay Folks' Mass-Bk.* 64 For al ercebishops. *c* 1450 *Nominale* in Wright *Voc.* 209 *Hic archyepiscopus*, an ersbychope. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Engl.* 258 Metropolitanes and archebisshoppes. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 74 We shall see him For it, an Arch-byshop. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 237 The term Archbishop was first used by Athanasius. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 4 Feb. 6/2 Planned nearly thirty years ago by the Philological Society at the suggestion of Archbishop Trench.

b. Used to translate Latin *Pontifex maximus*.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVIII. XXXVIII. 697 d, P. Licinius Crassus the Archbishop.

Hence deriv. [see -ESS, -HOOD, -LING, -LY[1], -SHIP]:—**Archbi·shopess** (*nonce-wd.*), the wife of an archbishop. **Archbi·shophood, Archbi·shopship,** the rank or position of an archbishop. **Archbi·shopling,** a little archbishop. **Archbi·shoply** *a.*, of or pertaining to an archbishop.

1781 H. WALPOLE *Lett. C'tess Ossory* II. 72 She set me down to whist with .. the Archbishopess of Canterbury. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. ii. 426 Bischophode and archibischophode. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 255 There was little good to be got of his Archbishophood. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 191 The archbishopling, 'Hugo Parvulus.' 1862 *All Y. Round* 10 May 204 The disgrace of having his archbishoply orders countermanded. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (1852) 96 Desgradyd of hys Iggatsheppe and of hys archebyshoppecheppe.

Archbi·shop, *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To make or call archbishop. In phr. *To archbishop it*: to act as archbishop.

1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* viii. (1851) 191 [They] pretended to Archbishop it by Divine Providence. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 301 To archbishop him was by right; for he was already arch-hypocrite .. and arch-rogue.

Archbishopric (ɑ̄ɹtʃbi·ʃəpɹik). [see -RIC; cf. *bishopric*.] a. The see or jurisdiction, b. the rank or office, of an archbishop.

994 *O. E. Chron.*, Feng Ælfric .. to ðam arcebiscoprice. 1297 R. GLOUC. 417 Þe kyng .. þulke erchebyssopryche Of Canterbury adde in hys hond. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. viii. 55 Dat had þe Archebyschapryk Of Yhork. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 164 For not bestowing on him .. The Archbishopricke of Toledo. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Un. Geog.* II. 442 Cagliari has an university, an archbishopric. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 438 The archbishopric [of Cologne] became vacant.

Arch-buttress: see ARCH *sb.* III.

Arch-butler, -chamberlain, etc.: see ARCH- 1.

† **A·rch-cha·nter.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [ad. med.L. *archicantor* (also in Eng. use), f. ARCHI- + L. *cantor* singer, chanter.] A choir-leader, precentor.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) VI. 133 John þe archechaunter. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 123/2 Archchanter of S. Peter's church at Rome. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Le Lutrin* IV. 31 Drown'd in sweet Sleep th' Arch-chanter roll'd at ease. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Arch-chantor.* 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 278 Arch-cantor of St. Peter's.

Arch-dapifer, etc.: see ARCH- 1.

Archdeacon (ɑ̄·ɹtʃdī·kən: see ARCH-). Forms of pref.: 1–5 arce-, 1–4 erce-, 4 ers-, erse-, erres-, erche-, 4–5 archi-, 5 ars-, 5–7 arche-, 4– arch-. See forms of DEACON. [OE. *arce-, ęrce-diacon*, ad. L. *archidiācon-us* (*c* 420 Jerome), a. Gr. ἀρχιδιάκονος; see ARCHI- 1 and DEACON. Cf. OF. *arc(h)ediacne* 12th c., later *archediacre*.]

The chief deacon; *orig.* the chief of the attendants on a bishop, who, through the scope of his duties in relation to the services of the church and the administration of charity, gradually acquired a rank above the priests and next in importance to the bishop. In *Eng. Ch.* the archdeacon is appointed by, and gives assistance to, the bishop, super-

intending the rural deans, and holding the lowest ecclesiastical court, with the power of spiritual censure.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gl.* (Z.) 299 *Archidiaconus*, ercediacon [*v.r.* arce-]. 1297 R. Glouc. 468 Ercedekne of Kanterbury Sein Tomas tho was. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Freres T.* 2 An erchedeken, a man of gret degré. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xviii. 102 Noo bischop or archideken. 1577 Harrison *Eng.* I. ii. i. 17 Which archdeacons are termed in law the bishops eies. 1704 Nelson *Fest. & Fasts* II. iii. (1739) 474 Where the Bishops had many Deacons, one among them had the Title of Arch-Deacon. 1881 Hatch *Bampton Lect.* ii. 53 [The] archdeacon . . was conceived to be, in an especial sense, the bishop's assistant in ecclesiastical administration.

Hence the derivatives [see -ate, -ess, -ship]:—

Archdea·conate (L. *archidiāconātus*), the position of archdeacon; archidiaconate. **Archdea·coness**, the wife of an archdeacon. **Archdea·conship**, the office of archdeacon.

1882 Schaff *Herzog's Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* 128 The archdeaconates were generally held by the provost of the cathedral and the canons. 1861 *Wheat & Tares* 50 'Excellent,' cried the Archdeaconess. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Arcedianadgo*, an archedeaconship, *Archidiaconatus*. 1755 Johnson, *Archdeaconship*.

Archdeaconry (ɑ̄ɹtʃˌdīˈkənri). [f. prec. + -ry.]

a. The jurisdiction, or district under the ecclesiastical control, of an archdeacon. **b.** The rank or office of an archdeacon. **c.** The residence of an archdeacon.

1555 Bonner in Foxe *A. & M.* III. 151 The best learned in every deanary of their Archdeaconry. 1590 Swinburn *Testaments* 65 Emolumentes . . belonging to anie Archdeaconrie. 1779 Swinburne *Trav. Spain* iv. (T.) The archdeaconry, once the palace of the prætor. 1847 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xi. 121 Isle of Anglesey . . now an archdeaconry of the diocese of Bangor. 1872 R. Anderson *Missions Am. Board* III. xvii. 287 Elevated . . to an archdeaconry . . under the 'Great Church' at Constantinople.

† **A·rchdea·n.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. Arch- + Dean.] The chief or superior of the deans. Used by Sc. writers for Archdeacon.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* vii. ix. 174 Þe Archdene of Vhork . . Wes þe tothir. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 340 Ane vther archidene callit Deueintius. 1634–46 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 46 Certaine names, such as Archbishop, Bishop, Archdean, Dean . . savouring of the Romish hierarchie.

† **Archdea·nery.** *Hist.* [f. prec. + -ery; cf. *deanery*.] The jurisdiction, rank, or office of an archdean; Sc. for *archdeaconry*.

1828 Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 293 Leisure which he [Barbour] spared from the duties of his archdeanery.

† **Archdia·cre.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. 13th c. *archediacre* :—12th c. *archediacne* :—L. *archidiāconus*.] = Archdeacon.

c 1450 *Chaucer's Dream* 2138 Archbishop, and archdiacre.

Archdiocese (ɑ̄ɹtʃˌdəiˈðsīs). [f. Arch- 4 + Diocese.] The see or jurisdiction of an archbishop.

1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xiii. 265 Within the arch-diocese [of York]. 1869 H. E. Manning in *Echo* 6 Apr., Permission that collections may be made in this archdiocese.

Archducal (ɑ̄ɹtʃˌdiūˈkăl), *a.*; also 7 archi-. [a. F. *archiducal*: see Archduke and -al1.] Of or pertaining to an archduke.

1665 Manley *Grotius's Low-C. Wars* 573 He shew'd himself publikely in his Archiducal Habit. *a* 1770 W. Guthrie (T.) Armorial bearings of the archducal family. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Sept. 270 His Imperial, Royal, Archducal, and Apostolic Majesty [of Austria].

† **Archducate.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *archidūcātus*: see Archduke and -ate3.] The rank or dignity of an archduke.

1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 137 Another dignity . . called an Archeducate, whereof I find but one.

Archduchess (ɑ̄ɹtʃˌdʌˈtʃəs). [ad. F. *archeduchesse*; see Arch- 1 and Duchess.] The wife of an archduke; or *spec.* a daughter of the Emperor of Austria.

1618 *Barneveld's Apol.* E iiij, The Arch-Dutchesse of Arschot. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmccccxxxii/6 The two young Arch-Dutchesses, Daughters to the present Emperor. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. i. viii. 81 The Austrian Archduchess will herself see real artillery fired.

Archduchy (ɑ̄ɹtʃˌdʌˈtʃi). [ad. earlier F. *archeduché*:—L.**archidūcātus*: see Arch- 4 and Duchy.] The territory subject to an archduke.

1680 Morden *Geogr. Rect.* (1685) 122 The only Arch-Dutchy in Europe is Austria. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 446/1 The Provinces of the Ens constitute the archduchy of Austria.

Archduke (ɑ̄ɹtʃˌdiūˈk, ɑ̄ɹtʃˌdiūˈk: see Arch-). [a. OF. *archeduc*, now *archiduc*:—Merovingian L. *archidūc-em*, *c* 750: see Arch- 1 and Duke.]

The chief duke: *formerly* title of the rulers of Austrasia, Lorraine, Brabant, and Austria, being assumed by those of Austria in 1359; *now* titular dignity of sons of the Emperor of Austria.

1530 Palsgr. 195/1 Archeduke, *archeduc*. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* (J.) Philip, archduke of Austria . . was weather-driven into Weymouth. 1800 Coleridge *Own Times* II. 353 Attempts are made at Vienna, to reconcile the Archduke and Suwarrow.

Archdukedom (ɑ̄ɹtʃˌdiūˈkdəm). [f. prec. + -dom.] = Archduchy.

1530 Palsgr. 195/1 Archedukedome, *archeduché*. 1579 J. Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* C vij, Moe countyes then king Phillip had archdukedomes. *a* 1770 W. Guthrie (T.) Austria is but an archdukedom.

† **Arche.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *arche*:—L. *arca*: cf. Ark. It is possible that the OE. *arc*, *arce* may itself have become *arch* in some dialects, but the use of this form down to the 16th c. is clearly from Fr.]

1. Noah's ark; = Ark 3.

1205 Lay. 26 Noe & Sem, Japhet & Cham and heore four wiues þe mid heom weren on archen. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 334 Eihte i þen arche. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 580 Þan noe was in to ðe arche cumen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1843 On þe streme þat arche can ride. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* xii. 247 For *archa noe* . . Vs no more to mene Bote holy churche.

2. The ark of the covenant; = Ark 2. Also *transf.*

c 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xvi. 290 To kepen this holy arch [of the Grail] in this manere. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 422/4 The arche of the testamente of god. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 420/2 They abhorred not in the arche the ymages of the angels.

Arche, obs. form of Arch *sb.*

† **Arche·al,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Arche-us + -al1.] Of or pertaining to the archeus.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Archeus*, When this [the archeus] is corrupted, it produces . . archeal diseases.

Arched (ɑ̄ɹtʃt, -tʃĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Arch *v.* + -ed.]

1. Furnished with, formed into, or consisting of, an arch or arches.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. iii. 59 The right arched-beauty of the brow. 1665 Manley *Grotius's Low-C. Wars* 361 It hath an Arched Bridg. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 358 A sort of arched-Bricks . . bent round to fit the Eyes of their Cole-pits. 1718 Pope *Iliad* VI. 305 Raised on arch'd columns of stupendous frame. 1827 Keble *Chr. Year* Trin. Sun., As travellers . . Lose in arched glades their tangled sight.

† 2. Joined in mutual support; cf. Arch *v.* 4. *Obs.*

1581 Lyly *Euphues* (1636) D ij, Arched bands of amity.

† **Archegay** (ɑ̄ɹtʃˈgāi). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. F. *archegaie*, *archigaie*, variant of *arcigaye*, also *azegaye*, *azagaye*, ad. Pg. and Sp. *azagaya*, a. Arab. الزَّغَايَة *az-zaghāyah*, i.e. *al* the + *zaghāyah*, Berber name of a javelin or dart: now called in Eng. (from Pg.) *assagai*, *assegai*. (Erroneously made two syllables by W. Morris.)]

An iron-pointed wooden dart; an assagai.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxxxvii. 340 With speares, iauelyns, archegayes, and swerdes. *Ibid.* ccxli. 355 They of Granade . . fought ferseley with their bowes and archegayes. 1858 Morris *Harpdon's End* 76 Bows, archgays, lances.

Archegonial (ɑ̄ɹkĭgōˈniăl), *a. Bot.* [f. next + -al1.] Of or pertaining to the archegonium.

1865 Howlett in *Intell. Observ.* No. 37. 35 At the bottom of the archegonial shaft. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Archegonium** (ɑ̄ɹkĭgōˈniŭm). *Bot.* Pl. -a. [mod.L., dim. of Gr. ἀρχέγονος founder of a race, f. ἀρχε- = ἀρχι- (see Archi-) + γόνος race. Rarely archegon.] The female organ in Cryptogams, corresponding to the pistil in flowering plants.

1854 Balfour in *Encycl. Brit.* V. 156/1 The pistillidium or archegonium contains a germ-cell . . which produces a germinating body. 1863 Berkeley *Brit. Mosses* iii. 19 The archegon . . is flask-shaped. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 288.

Archelogy (ɑɹkeˈlŏdʒi). [ad. mod.L. *archelogia*, f. Gr. ἀρχή beginning: see -logy.] The scientific study of principles.

[1663 G. Harvey (*title*) Archelogia Philosophica Nova.] 1856 Fleming *Vocab. Philos.* (1858) 44 Archelogy . . treats of principles, and should not be confounded with Archæology.

† **A·rchemaste·r.** *Obs.* [f. next, after *master*.] A supreme master; one who has supreme skill.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 39 The Emperour Augustus (in whose daies our Heauenly Archemaster was borne). *Ibid.* 48 The Archemaster steppeth in, and leadeth forth on, the Experiences.

† **A·rchemastry.** *Obs.* Also archi-, arch-. [? f. Archi- + Mastery; but perh. confused with, or originally a corruption of, *alchemistry*: cf. Archymist.] Supreme skill; mastery of applied science, or applied mathematics.

1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* (Ashm. 1652) i. 13 Mastrye full merveylous and Archimastrye Is the tincture of holi Alkimi. 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* A iij, Now end I with Archemastrie . . This Arte, teacheth to bryng to actuall experience sensible, all worthy conclusions by all the Artes Mathematicall purposed, and by true Naturall Philosophie concluded: and both addeth to them a farder scope, in the termes of the same Artes, and also by hys propre Method, and in peculiar termes, procedeth, with helpe of the foresayd Artes, to the performance of complet Experiences, which of no particular Art are hable (formally) to be challenged. 1594 J. Davis *Seaman's Secr.* Ep. Ded., Thomas Digges Esquire . . the great Master of Archmastrie.

Arch-e·nemy. [Arch- 2.] 1. A chief enemy.

1550 Coverdale *Spir. Perle* xxix. (1588) 299 He is the deadly Archenemy of God, and of all mankind. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 346 Vacuity that Arch-enemy of Nature. 1851 Hawthorne *Twice-told T.* I. i. 17 Edward Randolph, our arch-enemy.

2. *spec.* The arch-fiend Satan. (Cf. quot. 1550 in 1.)

1850 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* 430 The persecutions of the arch-enemy.

Archer (ɑ̄ɹtʃəɹ). Forms: 4 archeer, archar, 4–5 archere, archier, 4– archer. [a. AFr. *archer*, OF. *archier*:—L. *arcāri-um*, f. *arcus* bow.]

1. One who shoots with bow and arrows, *esp.* one who uses them in war; a bowman. Also *fig.*

1297 R. Glouc. 199 Archers and vot men. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IX. 151 Thair archaris furth to thame thai send. *c* 1465 *Chevy Chase* 103 Of xv C archars of ynglonde went a-way but vijx & thre. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 89 An archier to faile of the butte is no wonder. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 339 Draw, Archers, draw your Arrowes to the head. 1599 — *Much Ado* II. i. 401 If wee can doe this, Cupid is no longer an Archer. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. II. 53 The Payment of the Grand Provost, and his Archers. 1808 Scott *Marm.* v. xvii, But Nottingham has archers good, And Yorkshire men are stern of mood.

b. *attrib.*, as in *archer-craft*, *-god*, *-queen*, *-rank*.

1814 Scott *Ld. Isles* VI. xxiii, They rush'd among the archer-ranks. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. I. 73 Little could avail Their archer craft. 1870 Bryant *Homer* I. I. 2 Apollo, archer-god.

† 2. Anarrow. (Perh. by confusion: cf. *arbalester*.)

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4191 Springolds, gonnes, bowes, and archers. 1470–85 (ed. 1634) Malory *Pr. Arth.* (1816) I. 91 One of them, with a bow and archer, smote sir Gawaine.

† 3. Old name of the bishop in chess. *Obs.*

1656 F. Beale *Chesse-play* 2 A Bishop, or Archer, who is commonly figured with his head cloven.

4. The ninth zodiacal constellation, *Sagittarius*.

1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* III. I. xxiv. 329 Sagittarius, that is to say, the Archer . . hath his head towards the North. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* V. 1022 Near heav'n's archer, in the zodiac, hung. 1868 Lockyer *Heavens* (ed. 3) 328 Then partly in the Milky Way, the Archer.

5. *Ichthyol.* A fish (*Toxotes jaculator* Cuvier), found in Java and Sumatra, which has the power of shooting a drop of water at insects that rest near.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 272/2 The drop seldom fails to hit the mark and precipitate the insect into the water, where it is, of course, within reach of the archer. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* II. 14/2 The archer . . is of a yellowish colour, marked in the back with five brown spots.

† 6. **Water Archer**: obs. name of the Arrowhead (*Sagittaria sagittifolia*).

1617 Minsheu *Ductor* 493 Water Archer, or Arrowhead . . because it is good to pull out arrows. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (ed. Morell), Water archer, *Sagittaria*.

Archeress (ɑ̄ɹtʃərĕs). [f. prec. + -ess.] A female archer.

1646 Fanshawe *Pastor Fido* 143 (T.) To thee I recommend it, O archeress eternal! 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XXI. 560 But thus the consort of the Thund'rer . . reproved the Archeress of heaven. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* I. x. 73 Miss Arrowpoint was one of the best archeresses.

Archership (ɑ̄ɹtʃəɹˌʃip). Skill as an archer.

1791 Cowper *Odyss.* VIII. 275 Him, angry to be call'd To proof of archership, Apollo slew.

Archery (ɑ̄ɹtʃəri). [a. OF. *archerie*, f. *archier*.]

1. The practice or art of shooting with bow and arrow; skill as an archer. Also *fig.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 44 Myht nevyr man fynde My pere of archerye. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. xxvii. 309 Gud yomen for Archery. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* IV. iii. 2 Sir Boy let me see your Archerie. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. lxxii, Doomed to die . . by Love's sad archery. 1859 J. Lang *Wand. India* 25 An Archery meeting or a pic-nic.

2. *collect.* An archer's weapons; bows, arrows, etc.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Archerye, *Sagittaria*, *arcus*. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* III. 77 [Their bows] as well as their arrows, were . . far inferior to the archery of merry England. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 3 July 8/2 An archery manufacturer.

3. *collect.* A company or corps of archers.

c 1465 *Chevy Chase* (Percy Fol.) 85 He rod uppon a corsiare Throughe a hondrith archery. 1814 Scott *Ld. Isles* VI. xxii, Signal for England's archery To halt and bend their bows.

† 4. A feudal service; (see quot.) *Obs.*

1691 Blount *Law Dict., Archery* was a Service of keeping a Bow for the Use of the Lord, to defend his Castle [*per Serjeantiam Archeriæ*, Coke *On Litt.* 107 a.]

Arches (ɑ̄ɹtʃiz). [Cf. *arch-sea*, Arch- 4.] 'A common term among seamen for the Archipelago.' Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867.

1626 Sir T. Roe *Negotiations* 512 An island called Augusto near Paros, in the Arches. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 93 The sea of Borneo and the upper part of the Indian Arches. 1812 Sir R. Wilson *Pr. Diary* I. 69 Entering the Archipelago, or, according to the sailor phrase, the Arches.

Arches-court: see Arch *sb.* 2.

† **A·rchet.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *archet*, dim. of *arc*: see Arc.] The bow of a violin.

1627 G. Watts *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* (1640) 107 The Archet, or musicall Bow of the mind.

Archetypal (ɑɹkeˈtipăl, ɑ̄ɹkĭtəipăl), *a.* [f. L. *archetypum* Archetype + -al1. Of the nature of, or constituting, an archetype; of or pertaining to an archetype; primitive, original.

(In Platonic philosophy, *archetypal* is applied to ideas or forms of natural objects, held to have been present in the divine mind prior to creation, and still to exist, as cognizable by intellect, independently of the reality or *ectypal* form.)

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* Notes 146/1 The Archetypal seal, which we call the intellectuall world, is the very word of God, the Archetypall Paradigme. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III. 383 Our great, our sole, Archetypal High Priest. 1848 H. Rogers *Essays* I. vi. 287 Plato's 'archetypal ideas' correspond to our 'general notions' as expressed by 'general terms,' and *something more*; that is, he believed in their real existence . . external to any and to all minds. 1869 Farrar *Fam. Speech* ii. 41 Reconstruct extinct and archetypal forms of language.

Archetypally (see prec.), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly2.] In the archetype; originally.

1854 Owen in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Org. Nat. I. 260 Coalescence of parts primarily and archetypally distinct.

Archetype (ɑ̄ɹkĭtəip). Also 7–8 archi-, 7–9 arch-. [ad. L. *archetypum*, a. Gr. ἀρχέτυπον, f. ἀρχε- = ἀρχι- first + τύπος impress, stamp, type.]

1. The original pattern or model from which copies are made; a prototype.

[1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* 42 The originall or fyrste archetypum of any thinge.] **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. 27 Let vs seeke the dignitie of knowledge in the Arch-tipe or first plat-forme, which is in the attributes and acts of God. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* II. xxx. (1695) 205 By real Ideas, I mean such as have a Foundation in Nature; such as have a Conformity..with their Archetypes. **1795** MASON *Ch. Music* i. 54 There was little if any Music printed..that could serve as an Architype. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 17 The House of Commons, the archetype of all the representative assemblies which now meet. **1875** SCRIVENER *Lect. Gk. Test.* 9 These [manuscripts] were made the archetypes of a host of others.

2. *spec.* **a.** in *Minting.* A coin of standard weight, by which others are adjusted. ? *Obs.*

b. in *Compar. Anat.* An assumed ideal pattern of the fundamental structure of each great division of organized beings, of which the various species are considered as modifications.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xx. 477 Approaching to the vertebrated archetype. **1854** OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Org. Nat. I. 169 The archetype vertebrate skeleton.

† **Archety·pical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. after Gr. *ἀρχετυπικῶς*; see -ICAL.] = ARCHETYPAL.

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* VI. v, The final archietypical Sacrifice of the Son of God was figured in the command to offer Isaac.

Archetypist (ā·ɹkɨtəipist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who studies early typography.

1881 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 175/3 [He], like many other archetypists, subsequently found that 1468 was an impossible date.

† **Arche·typous,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = ARCHETYPAL.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Myst. Div.* 67 The veri Archetypous Globe of all Globes.

‖ **Archeus** (ɑɹkī·ŭs). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [mod.L., *archæus* (Basil Valentine), f. Gr. *ἀρχαῖος* original.]

1. The immaterial principle supposed by the Paracelsians to produce and preside over the activities of the animal and vegetable economy; vital force. (It was held that the chief *archeus* was situated in the stomach, and that subordinate *archei* regulated the action of other organs.)

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. (1651) 175 The Archæus, the servant of nature. **1651** BIGGS *New Dispens.* 183 ☞ 247 The Archeus doth daily dispence..so much bloud to the parts, as may serve for their nutrition. **1797** PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 16 The archeus, or vital power, of the bladder. **1848** HOOPER *Med. Dict.* (ed. 8) 164 The chief Archeus kept watch at the cardiac orifice of the stomach.

2. (See quot.) Also *attrib.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Archeus*..Also, the highest, most exalted and invisible Spirit that can be separated from mixt Bodies. **1798** in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 16 When the archeus spirit of urine meets with a volatile earthy spirit.

Arch-fiend (ā·ɹtʃfī·nd). [ARCH- 2.] A chief or leader of fiends; Satan.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 209 So stretcht out huge in length the Arch-fiend lay. *a* **1711** KEN *Poet. Wks.* 1721 I. 115 Each of the curst Arch-fiends their Legions led. **1796** SOUTHEY *To Penates* Wks. II. 279 Shrinks like the Arch-Fiend at Ithuriel's spear. **1872** H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* vii. 295 A fallen spirit, an archangel become an archfiend.

Arch-flamen (ā·ɹtʃflē·men). [ad. med.L. *archiflāmen* = *archiepiscopus*; see ARCHI- and FLAMEN.] A chief flamen or priest; an archbishop. Hence **Archflamenship.**

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. viii. 41 Đe Archebyschopys callyt þan wes Arche flamynes. **1576** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 71 King Lucius..changed the Archflamines of London, Vork, and Caerleon, into so many Archbishops. *c* **1640** HOWELL *Dodona's Grove* 204 (L.) Melissanus, who now sways the great archflamenship. **1656** TRAPP *Comm. John* ix. 22 That archflamen of Rome, the pope. **1823** LAMB *Elia* I. xiii, Bishop Valentine! thou venerable Arch-flamen of Hymen.

Arch-foe (ā·ɹtʃfōʷ). [ARCH- 2.] Arch-enemy; *spec.* the Devil.

1615 HEYWOOD *Four Prent.* I. Wks. 1874 II. 224 Oh that I could see..My Arch-foe. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VI. 259 The arch foe subdu'd, Or Captive drag'd in Chains. **1800** COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* I. xii, The arch-foe of his Emperor.

A·rch-he·retic. [ARCH- 1, 2.] A chief heretic; a first heretic; a founder or leader of heresy.

Arch-heresy, fundamental or extreme heresy.

1528 MORE *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 260/1 The archeheritiques themselfe, well declare the holynesse of their doctrine by theyr own liuing. **1579** FULKE *Ref. Rastel* 743 The Pope, the Archheretique of the world. **1659** PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 228 Simon Magus, the arch-heretic, first began. **1858** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 40 The arch-heretic Henry of England. **1668** BUTLER *Char. of Time-Server,* He accounts it..arch-heresy to approve of anything..that is laid by.

Arch-house: see ARCH- 4.

Archi- (ā·ɹkɨ-), *pref.*, a. L. *archi-*, Gr. *ἀρχι-*: see ARCH-. This form of the prefix is retained in words taken in modern times from Gr. or L., directly or through mod.Fr., and in compounds formed on the model of these. Hence it is sometimes found in the adjectives, etc. belonging to substantives, which, from their earlier introduction, have themselves the form *arch-*, as *archdeacon, archidiaconal, archbishop, archiepiscopal.* Some words have both forms, as *archi-presbyter, arch-presbyter.*

1. = ARCH-; chief, principal, first in authority or order. **a.** in *sbs.*, as ‖ **archidida·scalus** [latinized f. Gr. *ἀρχι-διδάσκαλος*], head-master of a school; whence **archididasca·lian, -ine,** *a.*, of a headmaster; † **archigube·rnacy** [L. *archigubernus* chief pilot], office of governor-in-chief; **archimaster,** see ARCHEMASTER; **archi-typo·grapher** [mod.L. *architypographus* in Laudian Statutes], chief printer, superintendent of printing office. So † *archibellows* (nonce-wd.), *archi-table.* **b.** in *adjs.*, as ARCHIDIACONAL, ARCHIEPISCOPAL, etc.; also *archi-heretical, -prelatical, -supreme, -symbolical.*

1599 JAMES I *Basil. Doron* (1682) 69 Buchanan's or Knoxe's Chronicles..these *archibellouses of rebellion. **1844** SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biogr.* (1850) II. 367 The responsible office of *Archididascalus. **1865** STAUNTON *Gt. Sch. Eng.* Westm. ii. 133 Two masters styled respectively *Archididascalus and Hypodidascalus. **1811** PARR *Wks.* 1828 VII. 440 The long exercise of petty *Archididascalian authority. **1881** *Athenæum* 15 Jan. 93/2 Beneath the clerical and *archididascaline roof. **1665** *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 231 They did that at the Sea by an *Archigubernacy, or chief Governour and Admiral. **1721** BAILEY, **Archiheretical,* false in the highest and most dangerous degree. **1637** BASTWICK *Ld. Bishops* i. A iiij, *Archiprelaticall Iurisdiction is grounded upon Canon and Positive Law. **1813** G. EDWARDS *Mems. True Policy* 63 Arranged under the Supreme Administrative, as *archisupreme. **1660** JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Common.* i. § 21 The Divinest and *Archisymbolical feast. **1842** MRS. GORE *Fascin.* 48 The pedigree to be deposited upon the *architable of the king. *a* **1672** WOOD *Life* (1848) 172 *n.*, Dr. F..would not suffer him to execute the place of *architypographer.

2. In *Biol.* and *Anthrop.*, meaning 'archetypal' or 'primitive': as **a·rchiblast,** term applied by some to the epiblast; **archine·phron,** the primitive kidney, whence **archine·phric** *a.*; **archiptery·gium,** the primitive fin or wing, whence **archiptery·gian** *a.* Also **archili·thic, archizo·ic:** see ARCHÆO-.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 462 The archiblast embraces all tissues. **1882** *Athenæum* 14 Jan. 60/2 In Apus the two pairs of antennæ are not supplied by nerves from the archicerebrum. **1880** HUXLEY *Cray-Fish* iv. 211 The primitive alimentary apparatus or archenteron. **1878** BELL *Gegenbauer's Anat.* 603 The most anterior end of the archinephric duct. **1878** GREEN *Coal* iv. 146 The archipterygian type is not plainly visible in such a limb. **1879** tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. xv. 9 The Primordial, Archizoic, or Archilithic Epoch.

Archiater (ā·ɹkɨ,ē·tə). [a. F. *archiatre*, ad. L. *archiātrus*, Gr. *ἀρχίατρος*, f. *ἀρχι-* chief + *ἰατρός* physician.] The chief physician, *esp.* the one appointed to attend a monarch.

1634 T. HERBERT *Trav.* 233 (T.) The advice and help of archiater, the king's doctor. **1879** J. GRANT in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 96/1 The title of Archiater, or Dean to the College of Physicians.

† **A·rchical,** *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἀρχικός*, f. *ἀρχή* beginning, rule + -AL¹.]

1. Of the nature of rule; governmental.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 569 Nor hath [the power of the Pope] anything of archical, nor cratical, but only of didactical. **1692** HALLYWELL *Mor. Virtue* 48 (T.) That principality and archical rule..over all our corporeal passions.

2. Of the nature of a first principle; primordial.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 73 They are no Archical things..they have not the Nature of a Principle in them.

Archichoke, obs. form of ARTICHOKE.

Archidapifer: see ARCH- 1.

Archideclyne, erron. form of ARCHITRICLINE.

Archidene, obs. variant of ARCHDEAN.

Archidiaconal (ā·ɹkɨ,dəi,æ·kŏnăl), *a.* [f. L. *archidiācon-us* archdeacon + -AL¹.] Of, pertaining to, or holding the position of, an archdeacon.

1651 *Relig. Wotton.* 328 (T.) I can exercise an archidiaconal authority. **1674** MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 156 The Flattery of Archidiaconal Preachers. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 91 The Archidiaconal Courts..were revived.

Archidia·conate. *rare*—⁰. [ad. med.L. *archidiāconāt-us*: see prec. and -ATE.] The office or order of archdeacons.

‖ **Archido·xis.** *Obs.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ἀρχι-* ARCHI- + *δόξις* opinion.] The title of a work of Paracelsus; a collection of philosophical secrets.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* (1682) 45 Having perused the Archidoxes, and read the secret Sympathies of things. **1665** GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xxv. 156 A full prospect of the whole Archidoxis of Nature's secrets.

Archiducal, obs. variant of ARCHDUCAL.

Archiemander, erron. f. ARCHIMANDRITE.

Archiepiscopacy (ā·ɹkɨ,ɹpi·skŏpăsi). [f. late L. *archiepiscop-us*, a. Gr. *ἀρχι-επίσκοπος* (Athanasius *c* 320) archbishop + -ACY.] **a.** The system of church government by archbishops. † **b.** = ARCHIEPISCOPATE (*obs.*).

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 83 Away with Archiepiscopacy both roote and branch. **1662** J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 63 Those many difficulties he met with in his archiepiscopacy.

Archiepiscopal (-skŏpăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an archbishop. Hence **Archiepi·scopalship** *sb.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. iii. 385 His Archiepiscopall and sacred calling. **1776** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xxi. 594 He refused to fill the vacancy of the archiepiscopal throne. **1869** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xiii. 310 Either the young king or his successive archiepiscopal advisers. **1606** WHETENHALL *Disc. Abuses Ch.* 120 Cardinalship, Patriarkship, Archiepiscopalship, & briefly that whole Episcopall degree.

A·rchiepi·scopa·lity. [f. prec. + -ITY.] Archiepiscopal character.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. 106 The best Pillar of Lichfield Church, to support the Archiepiscopality thereof.

Archiepiscopate (-skŏpĕt). [f. as above + -ATE³.] An archbishop's tenure of office; also ARCHBISHOPRIC.

1792 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 332 Will shed the most refulgent splendour on the archiepiscopate of Dr. Moore. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. IX. vii. 371 Venice..had never become..the seat of an archiepiscopate.

† **A·rchiepi·scopy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -Y³.] = ARCHIEPISCOPACY.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 143 Archiepiscopie! why, who ever voted that to be divine?

Archigony (ɑɹkī·gŏni). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *ἀρχι-* (see ARCHI- 2) + *-γονία* begetting.] A proposed equivalent of ABIOGENESIS: cf. *archebiosis.*

1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 183 We shall have to consider Spontaneous Generation, or Archigony.

† **Archi·grapher.** *Obs.*—⁰. [f. late L. *archigraph-us* + -ER¹.] 'The Chief Secretary or principal Clerk.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Archil (ā·ɹtʃil, ā·ɹkil). Forms: 6 **archall,** 7 **-al,** 8 **-el, arc-**1 (1, 8–9 **archil.** [a corruption of the more correct ORCHIL, in 15th c. *orchell*, a. OF. *orchel, orcheil* (late *orseil*), ad. It. *orcello*, earlier *oricello*, or OSp. *orchillo.* In mod.L. *roccella*, mod.Sp. *archilla*, F. *orseille.* Origin uncertain: see below.]

A name given to various species of lichens, also called Orchil and Orchilla-weed (*Roccella tinctoria*, etc.), which yield a violet dye, and the chemical test substance litmus. Also: The colouring-matter prepared from these and other lichens.

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, viii. § 3 Diers usen to dye..with Orchell and Corke. **1551** TURNER *Herbal* I. P j b, Of Orchall, otherwyse called corck..This is called in London archall, and the dyers vse it to dy withall. **1678** PHILLIPS, *Archal*, otherwise called Derbishire Liverwort, because it groweth upon the Freestones of the Mountain Peak. **1727** THRELKELD *Synop. Stirp. Hibern.*, Sold by the name of Archel in this city. **1758** *Phil. Trans.* I. 673 A red dye..preferable to the cork, or arcel. **1791** HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* Introd. 11 A kind of archil. **1860** PIESSE *Chem. Wond.* 146 This archil yields a beautiful blue pigment, known..by the name of litmus. **1863** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1872) I. 355 A variety of archil manufactured in Glasgow..is much esteemed, and sold by the name of *cudbear.*

[Erroneously derived by Littré from the name of its discoverer or introducer into Italy, Federigo *Ruccellai* or *Oricellari*, *c* 1300. For the *Oricellari*, afterwards vulgo *Rucellari* or *Rucellai*, took their surname from the *oricello*: cf. GAMURRINI *Istoria genealogica delle famiglie nobili della Toscana* (1668) I. 274, *Giornale de' letterati d' Italia* (1722) XXXIII, art. 6, and MANNI *De Florentinis inventis* (1731). According to the second of these, Federigo, on noticing the properties of the plant in the Levant, 'intesi chiamarsi *Respio* in quella parte, *Oreiglio* in Ispagna.' Whether the original was *Oricello* or *Oreiglio*, a derivation from *rocca* rock, founded on mod.L. *roccella*, is out of the question.]

Archilochian (ā·ɹkilō·kiăn), *a.* [f. L. *Archilochi-us* (f. Gr. Ἀρχίλοχος) + -AN.] Pertaining to, or derived from, Archilochus, an early Greek satiric poet, the alleged originator of iambic metre.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, It is usual to mix iambic verses of six feet, abating a syllable, with Archilochian verses. **1849** GROTE *Greece* II. lxvii. VI. 34 The Iambic or Archilochian vein.

† **Archi·loquy.** *Obs.* [f. ARCHI- + L. *-loquium* speech.] 'The first part or beginning of a speech.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Archimage (ā·ɹkimēdʒ). [f. ARCHI- + L. *magus*, It. *mago*, F. *mage* (ad. Gr. Μάγος Magian), magician, enchanter. Formerly also in L. form *archimagus* and quasi-It. *archimago.*] A chief magician or enchanter, a great wizard. (Used by Spenser in the *Faëry Queene* as the name of his personification of hypocrisy).

1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 88/2 The archimagus espieng his time, compleineth unto the king. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. Argt., Guyon, by Archimage abusd, The Redcrosse knight awaytes. *Ibid.* 21 So had false Archimago her disguysd. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 267 An archimago or grand magician. **1801** W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 383 Shall we not see the Mackintoshes archimages of Hindostan? **1817** SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1855) 91 Dismiss from your company the false archimage, Dissimulation.

Archimandrite (ā·ɹkimændrəit). [ad. med.L. *archimandrīta*, ad. late Gr. *ἀρχιμανδρίτης*, f. *ἀρχι-* (see ARCHI-) + *μάνδρα* an enclosed space, a monastery.] In *Grk. Ch.* The superior of a monastery or convent, corresponding to the *abbot* in the Western Church. Occasionally also used of a superintendent of several monasteries, corresponding to the Western *superior abbot* or *provincial father.*

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) 174 The principall priors, abbetts, archiemanders. **1656** in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **1776** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlvii. (1782-8) IV. 564 Eutyches was the abbot, or archimandrite, or superior of three hundred monks. **1879** *Mem. Cath. & Cr. Tait* 487 The Archbishop of Syra and Tenos was there, and his two Archimandrites.

Archimedean (ā·ɹkimī·dĭăn, -mɨdī·ăn), *a.*;

also **-ian.** [f. L. *Archimēdē-us* (f. next) + -AN.] Of, pertaining to, or invented by Archimedes.

Archimedean Screw or *Archimedes' Screw*: an instrument for raising water, formed by winding a tube into the form of a screw around a long cylinder.

1813 G. EDWARDS *Meas. True Policy* 29 An archimedean lever and fulcrum, able to sway..the World. 1829 U. K. S. *Nat. Philos.* I. ii. 8 The principle of the Archimedian Screw is occasionally adopted in the wheel-form.

Archimedes (ɑ̄ːkimī·dīz). Also anglicized **Archimede** (ɑ̄ːkimēd). [Gr. proper name.] A philosopher of Syracuse, celebrated for his discoveries in applied mathematics and mechanics, and for his statement, that with a lever long enough and a point to stand upon he could move the world. (Here used connotatively.)

c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Wks.* (1711) 34/2 Those numbers which no Archimede can tell. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 190 They are all Archimedes's in their way; and can make a world upon easier terms than he offer'd to move one.

Archimime (ɑ̄ːkiməim). Also **arch-.** [ad. L. *archimīmus*, a. Gr. *ἀρχίμῑμος*: see ARCHI- and MIME.] A chief buffoon, or jester; the chief mimic, who in Roman funeral processions imitated the gait and gestures of the deceased.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iv. 59 The Archimime or Jester attending the Funerall train. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Archimimes*..imitated the manners, gestures, and speech, both of persons living, and those who were dead. 1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 434/1 The arch-mime who followed the body of the Emperor Vespasian at his funeral.

† **Archimim·ic.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. = prec.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr., Archimimick.*

Archine, variant of ARSHEEN.

Arching (ɑ̄ːɹtʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ARCH *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. ARCH; *concr.* structure consisting of arches; arched curve.

1598 STOW *Surv.* (1633) 398/1 The Arching begunne on the East side the Steeple. *a* 1821 KEATS *Sleep & Poetry* 238 The very archings of her eyelids.

Arching (ɑ̄ːɹtʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ARCH *v.* + -ING².] Forming an arch, having a convex curve.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 66 Ground more or less Arching. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. xviii, The steed obeyed, With arching neck. 1842 TENNYSON *Margaret* v, The arching limes are tall.

† **Archipe·l.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *archipel*, earlier *archipelague*; see below.] = ARCHIPELAGO.

1596 T. DANETT *De Commines' Hist.* (1614) 223 Diuers goodly Iles in the sea called Archipell..(*marg.*) This Archipell is *Mare Ægeum.*

Archipelagian (ɑ̄ːkiˌpɛlē·dʒiăn). [f. as next + -IAN.] Of, or pertaining to, an archipelago.

1881 H. NICHOLSON *Sword to Share* iv. 23 This archipelagian kingdom.

Archipelagic (-lædʒik), *a.* [f. next + -IC.] = prec.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 484 The archipelagic neighbourhoods of Kent Road, etc.

Archipelago (ɑ̄ːkiˌpɛ·lăgōu). Pl. **-os, -oes.** Also 6 **archpelago,** 6–7 **archipelagus,** 7 **-pelage.** [ad. It. *arcipelago*, f. *arci-* chief, principal (ARCH- 4) + *pélago* deep, abyss, gulf, pool; cogn. w. Sp. *piélago*, Pg. *pego*, Pr. *pelg*:—L. *pelagus* (very common in med.L.), a. Gr. *πέλαγος* sea. In most of the langs. the word had at first the prefix in the native form: OSp. *arcipielago*, OPg. *arcepelago*, ME. *archepelago, arch-sea.* All exc. It. have now *archi-*. Cf. also ARCHES.

No such word occurs in ancient or mediæval Gr.; Ἀρχιπέλαγος in mod. Gr. Dicts. is introduced from western langs. *Arcipelago* occurs in a Treaty of 30th June 1268, between the Venetians and the emperor Michael Palaeologus: 'Item, quod pertinet ad insulas de Aripelago'; it is used also by Villani *c* 1345. It was evidently a true Italian compound like *arciduca, arcipoltrone, arcifelice*, suggested probably by the med.L. name of the Ægean Sea, *Egeopelagus* (Venetian state-papers of 1419 have still *Ducatus Egeopelagi*), repr. Gr. *αἰγαιοπέλαγος, αἰγαῖον πέλαγος*, and alluding to the vast difference in size between this and the lagoons, pools, or ponds, to which *pelago* was popularly applied. That it was a corruption or perversion of *Egeopelago* itself is less probable.]

1. The Ægean Sea, between Greece and Asia Minor.

1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 143 Many other iles within the archpelago, that is the gulf be-twix Grese and Turkye. 1684 *Loud. Gaz.* mdcccxci/2 Cruised..with a Squadron of 14 or 15 Men of War in the Archipelago. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. i. (1862) II. 4 The line [of Eubœan hills] is further prolonged by a series of islands in the Archipelago.

Hence (as this is studded with many isles):

2. Any sea, or sheet of water, in which there are numerous islands; and *transf.* a group of islands.

[1529 PARMENTIER in Jal *Gloss. Nautique*, Et me faisois près de l'Archypelague d'auprès de Calicut.] 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III, These broken lands and Islands being very many in number, do seeme to make there an Archipelagus. 1633 H. COGAN *Pinto's Voy.* x. (1663) 32 The Seas of China, Sunda, Banda, and the Molucques..that great Archipelage. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 122 The numerous archipelagos of the polar ocean. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xviii. (1873) 417 Within the archipelagoes. 1857 B. TAYLOR *North. Trav.* xx. 206 A Skärgaard—archipelago, or 'garden of rocks,' as it is picturesquely termed in Norsk.

(*fig.*) 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lx. 260 The continent was an archipelago of insulated communities.

Archipresbyteral (ɑ̄ːkiˌprezbi·tĕrăl), *a.* [f. med.L. *archipresbyter* archpresbyter + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to an archpresbyter.

1844 DANSEY *Horæ Dec. Rur.* I. iv. i. 261 Archipresbyteral supervisorship over the manners..of the clergy.

† **Archisynagogue.** *Obs.* Also 6 **archsynagogue.** [ad. L. *archisynagōgus*, a. Gr. *ἀρχισυνάγωγος* (in N.T.); also in OF. *archisynagogue.*] The ruler of a synagogue.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Mark* v. 22 And there commeth one of the Archsynagogs, named Iairus. 1660 STILLINGFLEET *Irenicum* (1662) II. vi. § 6. 245 The Jews..retained their Archisynagogues still. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*

Architect (ɑ̄ːkitekt). [?a. F. *architecte* or It. *architetto*, ad. L. *architectus*, f. Gr. *ἀρχιτέκτων*, f. *ἀρχι-* (see ARCHI-) + *τέκτων* builder, craftsman. Several of the derivatives are formed as if on L. *tect-us* from *tegĕre*; e.g. *architective, -tor, -ture.*]

1. A master-builder. *spec.* A skilled professor of the art of building, whose business it is to prepare the plans of edifices, and exercise a general superintendence over the course of their erection. (Cf. ARCHITECTURE 1.) *Naval Architect*: one who takes the same part in the construction of ships.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* A ij b, John Shute painter and Architecte. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 732 The work some praise And some the Architect. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 30 ⁋5 One pulls down his house and calls architects about him. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. Isles* IV. x, Temples deck'd By skill of earthly architect. 1854 RUSKIN *Lect. Archit.* Add. 113 No person who is not a great sculptor or painter *can* be an *architect.* If he is not a sculptor or painter, he can only be a *builder.*

b. *loosely*, A builder.

1665 9 BOYLE *Occas. Reff.* IV. xiii. (1675) 249 Babel, whose scattered architects have indeed made themselves a name.

2. One who designs and frames any complex structure; *esp.* the Creator; one who arranges elementary materials on a comprehensive plan.

1659 *Parl. Speech* 2 The grand Architect would never have so framed it. 1788 REID *Act. Powers* I. vi. 526 Plato made the causes of things to be matter, ideas, and an efficient architect. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* i. (1852) 21 The great Architect of nature. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. xxi. 209 The inference that Peisistratus was the first architect of the Iliad and Odyssey.

3. One who so plans, devises, contrives, or constructs, as to achieve a desired result (especially when the result may be viewed figuratively as an edifice); a builder-up.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 122 Chiefe Architect and plotter of these woes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 526 Most strange belly-gods and architects of gluttony. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxi, The architects of their own happiness. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. ix. 298 The Architect of his own fortunes.

b. *transf.* of things.

1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* VIII. iii. 365, Gold is the Architect of Power! 1871 J. MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xviii. 251 The deeds done to-day will be the architects of our bliss or woe.

† **A·rchitectist.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -IST.] = prec.

1650 BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 3 There were many buildings..yearly children of a right architectist.

Architective (ɑ̄ːkitektiv), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IVE. See ARCHITECT.] Pertaining to architecture; fitted for or characterized by construction.

1611 COTGR., *Architectonique*, architective. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xiii. 237 How could the Bodies of many of them..be furnished with architective Materials? 1883 TRUMAN in *Chicago Advance* 15 Mar., Agitation is architective as well as destructive.

† **A·rchitecto·nially,** *adv. Obs.* [cf. Gr. *ἀρχιτεκτονία* architecture.] Architecturally.

1679 EVELYN *Silva* 134 (not in *ed.* 1664) Columns and pilasters architectonially shaped.

Architectonic (ɑ̄ːkiˌtektɒ·nik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *architectonic-us*, a. Gr. *ἀρχιτεκτονικός*, f. *ἀρχιτέκτων*: see ARCHITECT and -IC. Cf. F. *architectonique* (14th c. in Littré).]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to architecture; suited or serviceable for the construction of buildings.

1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 219 Incrusted with marbles and other architectonic ornaments. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* xx. (1843) 235 With what different degrees of architectonic skill Providence has endowed birds. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 17 There are musical and architectonic, but no plastic instincts. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 188 To harmonize with the architectonic requirements.

2. Of or pertaining to construction; constructive.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. xxiii. 406 The Demiurgus, or Architectonick Framer of the whole world. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xxi. II. 191 The architectonic functions ascribed by Wolf to Peisistratus..in reference to the Homeric poems.

3. Having the function of superintendence and control, *i.e.* having the relation that an architect bears to the artificers employed on the building; directive, controlling. (So used in Gr. by Aristotle.)

1678 *Hist. Indulg.* in G. Hickes *Spir. Popery* 74 Architectonick and Magisterial Power of making Laws. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iii. 82 Aristotle so regarded one of their most important aphorisms on architectonic supremacy of justice.

4. *esp.* in *Metaph.* Pertaining to the systematization of knowledge.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XII. 422 These days of architectonic metaphysicians. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. xv. viii. § 1. 227 Classification is the architectonic science, to which Crystallography and the Doctrine of External Characters are subordinate. 1877 CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xvi. 575 The architectonic impulse of reason, which seeks to refer all science to one principle.

B. *sb.* **Architectonic**(s [F. *l'architectonique*]: the science **a.** of architecture; **b.** *Metaph.* of the systematic arrangement of knowledge.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* III. vi. 72 The Invention of Letters, of Musick, of Architectonicks. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 42 A style of architectonics..which aimed at magnificence. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Log.* App. (1866) II. 230 That [science] which treats of those conditions of knowledge which lie in the nature, not of thought itself, but of that which we think about..has been called..Architectonic, in so far as it treats of the method of building up our observations into system.

A·rchitecto·nical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹.]

1. = ARCHITECTONIC 1, 2. *?Obs.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 643 [Bees] build their combes with such an architectonical prudence. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 453 A very faire architectonical Machine made of wainscot. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 417 The Divine Mind being..Architectonical of the World.

2. = ARCHITECTONIC 3, 4. Also as *sb.*

1595 J. KING *Serm. Queen's Day* Wks. (1864) 327 His art..is architectonical..and commander of all other functions. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. i. § 8. 186 Ministeriall Arts..subiected vnto others, as to their Architectonicals. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* XXXVI, That supreme and architectonical power in man's little world, his will. 1857 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Phil.* III. ii. § 50. 66 Homage to theology as the primary architectonical science.

A·rchitecto·nically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In relation to architectonics; with architectural fitness.

1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 286 The simple fitness..with which the manifold purposes and aspects of life were architectonically satisfied. 1883 *Times* 29 May, The dome of St. Peter at Rome..lit up architectonically.

† **A·rchitector.** *Obs.* Also 5–7 **-our,** 6 **-ur(e,** 7 **-er.** [a. F. *architecteur*, and med.L. *architector*, It. *architettore*, due to form-assoc. with L. agent-nouns in *-tor*: see ARCHITECT.]

1. = ARCHITECT 1.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B j b, One Calimachus, an excellent Architectur. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 16 A long boate, or Galley, of which one Argus was the Architector. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 7 That so famous an Architecter should mispend his time. 1660 BLOOME *Archit.* B iij, This Pillar, which the most excellent Architecture, Marcus Vitruvius, used. 1702 *Loud. Gaz.* mmmdcccIxxvii/4 Revised by some of the best Architectors.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Cf. ARCHITECT 2, 3.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653 Pref. 1 God, the Architector of the world. 1660 *Plea Monarchy* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 15 Our architectors of a commonwealth.

3. One who has chief control; a superintendent.

1461–83 *Ord. R. Househ.* 42 The office of Iewell-house hath an architectour, called..keeper of the king's Iewelles.

Architectress (ɑ̄ːkitektrĕs). [f. prec. + -ESS: cf. *director, directress.*] A female architect.

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xxxviii, This Architectresse shewes the first ground of Policy. 1651 *Relig. Wotton.* (1672) 139 If Nature herself (the first Architectress) had..windowed your breast. 1860 H. MARRYAT *Resid. Jutland* I. v. 62 Queen Thyre Danebod, architectress of the Danevirke.

Architectural (ɑ̄ːkitekˌtiŭrăl), *a.* [f. ARCHITECTURE + -AL¹.] Of, relating to, or according to, architecture.

1762–94 J. STUART *Antiq. Athens* (R.) No fragment of sculpture or architectural ornaments was to be found there. 1841 SPALDING *Italy & Isl.* I. 31 The architectural monuments of the Romans. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 11 A folio volume of architectural engravings.

Architecturalist (-ist). [f. as next + -IST.] A professed student of, or connoisseur in, architecture.

1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* viii. 278, I have also been arguing as an architecturalist.

Architecturalization (-əizē·ʃən). [n. of action f. next: see -ATION.] Adaptation to the purposes of architecture.

1879 G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 103 A very valuable element in the architecturalisation of foliage.

Architecturalize (-əiz), *v.* [f. ARCHITECTURAL + -IZE.] To adapt to architectural purposes or design.

1879 G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 139 To architecturalise the arched opening.

Architecturally, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In an architectural manner; as regards architecture.

1843 *Penny Mag.* 499 The east end..is treated architecturally. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* I. 29 Architecturally Mr. Haggard's dwelling-place had no claim to be admired.

Architecture (ɑ̄ːkitektiŭr), *sb.* [a. F. *architecture* (? or It. *architettura*), ad. L. *architectūra*, f. *architect-us*: see ARCHITECT and -URE.]

1. The art or science of building or constructing edifices of any kind for human use. Regarded in this wide application, *Architecture* is divided into *Civil, Ecclesiastical, Naval, Military*, which deal respectively with houses and other buildings (such as bridges) of ordinary utility, churches, ships, fortification. But *Architecture* is sometimes regarded solely as a fine art, and then has the narrower meaning explained in quots. 1849, 1879 below.

1563 SHUTE *title* The first and chief Grounds of Architecture vsed in all the auncient and famous monyments. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 24 Architecture, that is to say, the scyence of building. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 292 The management of light is a matter of importance in architecture. 1800 J. CHARNOCK *(title)* History of Marine Architecture. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* i. § 1. 7 Architecture is the art which so disposes and adorns the edifices raised by man..that the sight of them contributes to his mental health, power, and pleasure. 1879 G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 292 Architecture, as distinguished from mere building, is the decoration of construction.

2. The action or proeess of building. *arch.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 381 [If] the great Cities Anchiale and Tarsus were built..both in one day..Certainely, it was the greatest Architecture of one day, since that great one of sixe. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. 36 Carriages and leavers and scaffolds are [necessary] in architecture.

3. *concr.* Architectural work; structure, building.

1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* v. i, On these two pillars stood the stately frame And architecture of my loftie house. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxix. (1787) 85 The ruins of their architecture are the schools of modern builders. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 291 Architecture, especially if it be of stone.

4. The special method or 'style' in accordance with which the details of the structure and ornamentation of a building are arranged.

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ Jerus.* (1732) 135 The adjectitious Buildings are of no mean Architecture. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi, Many other architectures besides Gothic. 1883 RIDEING in *Harper's Mag.* July 180/1 The Queen Anne architecture of the day.

5. *transf.* or *fig.* Construction or structure generally; both *abst.* and *concr.*

c 1590 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. vii, The wondrous architecture of the world. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 627 Hieroglyphical Emblems..made ready and squared for the architecture of this discourse. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 391 Millions of opaque globes..constitute the moving order of its architecture. 1875 GRINDON *Life* xxvi. 337 In beautiful and ingenious architecture, the birds, the bees, and the wasps, have been competitors.

A·rchitecture, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] To design as architect.

a 1821 KEATS *Fingal's Cave* (D.) This was architectur'd thus By the great Oceanus.

Architecture, variant of ARCHITECTOR. *Obs.*

†Architemple. *Obs. rare.* [? ad. med.L. **architemplum*, or F. **archi-temple* (see ARCHI- and ARCH-). It could hardly be an English compound.] A chief temple.

1297 R. GLOUC. 74 And þre architemples..London, and Euerwik, and in Glomorgan on. *Ibid.*, Þe erchbischopricks as þe þre architemples were.

Architrave (ā·ɹkitrēv). *Arch.* [?a. F. *architrave* (*ch* soft), or It. *arco-, architrave*, f. ARCHI- + *trave*:—L. *trabem* (nom. *trabs*) beam.]

1. The lowest division of the entablature, consisting of the main beam that rests immediately upon the abacus on the capital of a column; the epistyle.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C i b, Vpon the Capitall shalbe layde or set Epistilium, named also Trabes, called in oure English tonge the Architraue. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 710 Doric pillars overlaid With Golden Architrave. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 339 Stone-Heng is made up of three circles..the stones of each circle joyned with Architraves. 1789 SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 102 The inscription is seen both in the frieze and architrave. 1856 BRYANT *Forest Hymn* 2 Ere man learned To hew the shaft, and lay the architrave.

2. Collective name for the various parts (lintel, jambs, and their mouldings) that surround a doorway or window. Also *attrib.*

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 76 Architrave doore-cases. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXI. 46 Folding gates..With pomp of various architrave o'erlay'd. 1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 85 With a shell-pattern'd architrave over the door.

3. Ornamental moulding round the exterior of an arch. Also *attrib.*

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 152 The arches too are channeled with architrave mouldings.

A·rchitraved, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED².] Furnished with an architrave.

1664 EVELYN *Archit.* (R.) Arched or plainly architrav'd buildings in form of cloysters and galleries. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* VII. 108 The lintels silver, architraved with gold.

†Architricline. *Obs.* [a. F. *architriclin*, also in OF. *archedeclin*, ad. L. *architriclīnus*, a. Gr. *ἀρχιτρίκλινος* (in N.T.), f. *ἀρχι-* chief + *τρίκλινος* the triple couch of a banquet-room.] The president or 'ruler' of a feast. (Taken in mediæval legend as proper name of a rich lord.)

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 29 Bereth to Architriclin, þat was se þet ferst was i-serued. 1382 WYCLIF *John* ii. 8 Bere ȝe to [1388 the] architriclyn..And as [1388 the] architriclyn tastide the water. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 13 (Halliw.) The watyr of Archideclyne, Wiche be meracle were turned into wyne. 1493 *Festyvall* (W. de W.) (1515) 111 At ye feest of Archytryclyne.

†A·rchiture. *Obs.* [?contr. f.] ARCHITECTURE.

1594 *Zepheria* xvii. in Arb. *Garner* V. 73 The gold ceiling of thy brow's rich frame Designs the proud pomp of thy face's architure.

Archival (ā·ɹkivăl), *a.* [f. next + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to archives. 1847 in CRAIG.

Archive (ā·ɹkəiv, -kiv). Mostly in *pl.* [a. F. *archif, archive*, ad. late L. *archīvum, archīvum*, a. Gr. *ἀρχεῖον* magisterial residence, public office, f. *ἀρχή* government.]

1. A place in which public records or other important historic documents are kept. Now only in *pl.*

1645 HOWELL *Lett.* VI. 5 Lubeck, wher the Archifs of their ancient Records is still. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. X. (1743) 217 The Tower of London is likewise..the Great Archive where are conserved all the ancient records. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Poems & Ess.* Pref. 13 Preserved in the archives of the Royal Society. 1775 BP. LOWTH *Let. Warburton* 43 Laid up in the same Archive. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Greece* II. xi. 209 That authenticated copies..should be deposited in the public archives.

2. A historical record or document so preserved. Now chiefly in *pl.*

1638 *Penit. Conf.* xii. (1657) 319 Constitutions..found amongst the Archives at Bennet College. 1683 DRYDEN *Plutarch* 63 He had travell'd over Greece to perruse the archives of every city. 1795 LD. AUCKLAND in *Corr.* (1862) III. 284 Lord St. Helens was obliged to burn all our Hague archives. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 15 Some rotten archive, rummaged out of some seldom-explored press. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. i. 19 These inscriptions constitute a portion of the archives of ancient Athens.

3. *transf.* or *fig.* in both prec. senses.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 140 These curious meddlers..make of their memorie a most unpleasant Archive or Register. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. XXXV. 268 Those periods of the past, of which they [geologists] were studying the archives. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XI. II. IV. 38 So expert was he, and a living archive in that business. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 421 The Universities, archives of all the errors of the age.

Archivist (ā·ɹkivist). [f. prec. + -IST; perh. directly after med.L. and It. (in Florio 1611) *archivista*, or F. *archiviste*.] A keeper of archives.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Under the emperors the Archivist was an officer of great dignity. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XXXV. 214 Moses had the command over these archives. He was their archivist. 1879 O.W. HOLMES *Motley* xiv. 91 Under the editorship of the archivist-general of Holland.

Archivolt (ā·ɹkivōlt). *Arch.* Also S -vault. [ad. It. *archivolto, arcovolta* (or F. *archivolte*, with *ch* soft), f. *arco*:—L. *arcus* arch + *volta* VAULT, arch, *volto* arched. *Archivoltum* is found in med.L.] The under curve or inner contour of an arch, from impost to impost; the band of mouldings which ornaments this curve.

1731 in BAILEY. 1761 J. KIRBY *Perspect. Archit.* 11 Archivaults always fall upon the impost. 1823 NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 311 When they [architraves] traverse the curve of an arch, they are called archivolts. 1862 RAWLINSON *Five Gt. Mon.* I. vi. 369 Spanned by an arch above, the archivolte being covered with enamelled bricks.

Archlet (ā·ɹtʃlĕt). [f. ARCH *sb.* + -LET.] A little arch.

1862 H. MARRYAT *Year Swed.* II. 433 A fine brick church..with archlets gored in white.

Archlute (ā·ɹtʃliūt). [ad. F. *archiluth*, It. *arciliuto*: see ARCH- and LUTE.] (See quot.)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Arciliuto, Archilute*, a long, and large lute, having its bass strings lengthened after the manner of a theorbo, and each row doubled either with a little octave or a unison. It is used by the Italians for playing a thorough bass. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 285.

Archly (ā·ɹtʃli), *adv.* [f. ARCH *a.* + -LY².] In an arch manner; cleverly, waggishly; with good-humoured slyness or sauciness.

1662 MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. viii. (1712) 147 Not wittily or archly feign'd, to amuse withal. 1732 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) I. 394 [He] played his part very archly; he is a comical spark. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* III. 153 Archly the maiden smiled. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* III. i. 81 He archly resolved to have the meaning..expanded into plain French.

Archmarshal: see ARCH- 1.

Archmastrie, variant of ARCHEMASTRY, *Obs.*

Archness (ā·ɹtʃnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being arch; eleverness, waggishness; good-humoured slyness, pleasantry.

1709 *Answ. Sacheverell* 10 He brought this Archness down the Pulpit Stairs with him. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. i. 6 With a provoking archness in her looks. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* xi. 242 The wise Socrates treats this matter with a certain archness.

Archoke, obs. form of ARTICHOKE.

Archology (aɹkɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *ἀρχ-ή* beginning, origin; government + -(o)LOGY.] **a.** Doetrine of the origin of things. **b.** Science of government.

1825 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) II. 339 In contra-distinction from the Hebrew archology on the one side, and from the Phœnician on the other. 1877 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Oct. 530 (D.) That which Mr. Blakeslee, with a somewhat clumsy pedantry, calls archology, meaning the science of government.

†A·rchon¹. [a. OF. *arçon, archon*, dim. of *arc* bow, arch; cf. ARSON¹ and ARCHET.] A fiddle-bow; ?a plectrum.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* x. iv, He [Phebus] held his archon in hys ryght hande And hys Lyre in hys lyfte honde.

Archon² (ā·ɹkŏn). [a. Gr. *ἄρχων* ruler, magistrate, pr. pple. of *ἄρχ-ειν* to rule.]

1. The chief magistrate, and, after the time of Solon, one of the nine chief magistrates of the Athenian republic.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 104 Their annual archon [*ἐπώνυμος*], whose name they used in their distinction of years. 1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 473 Solon..must have been about 52 the year that he was archon. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* xii. 361 The chief archon had charge of heiresses and orphans. The king archon tried cases of impiety.

2. A ruler or president generally.

1735 8 BOLINGBROKE *Parties* viii. (T.) We might establish a doge, a lord Archon, a Regent. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xiv. 256 The ancient physicians thought we all possessed an archon, or presiding spirit. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 573 Man..stands alone, the Archon of Mammals.

3. A power subordinate to the Deity, held by some of the Gnostics to have made the world.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Archontici*, Certain subordinate powers called *archontes* or angels. 1868 tr. *Hippolytus' Ref. Heresies* VII. xiii, The great Archon..possesses an empire with limits extending as far as the firmament.

Archonship (ā·ɹkɒnʃip). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office, or tenure of office, of an archon.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 271 The year of Solon's Archonship. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Greece* II. v. 80 The archonship and the higher offices of state were open only to the first class.

Archontate (ā·ɹkɒntēit). [ad. L. **archontātus* (cf. F. *archontat*), f. Gr. *ἀρχοντ-* stem of *ἄρχων*; see prec. and -ATE¹.] An archon's tenure of office.

1762 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 272 All our dates in olympiads or archontats. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xi. III. 125 The period immediately preceding the Archontate of Solon.

Archontic (aɹkɒ·ntik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *archonticus*, Gr. *ἀρχοντικός*, f. *ἄρχων*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to an archon.

1865 GROTE *Plato* I. ix. 311 The archontic office.

B. *sb.* One of a sect of Gnostic hereties in the 2nd century, who held that the world was created by *archontes* *ἄρχοντες*. See ARCHON 3.

1586 T. ROGERS *39 Art.* (1607) 202 The Symbonia of the Archontics. 1675 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 142 Some [turn] Archontics, some Aetians. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

Arch-pall: see ARCH- 4.

A·rch-pa·pist. [f. ARCH- 2.] A chief, leading, or extreme, papist. Hence **Arch-papistical** *a.*

1554 KNOX *Faythf. Admon.* E v j b, Thou..art become an open archpapist agayne. 1636 PRYNNE *Unhish. Tim. & Titus* (1661) 114 Peresius the Spaniard and an Archpapist. 1574 *Life Abp. Canterb.* Pref. E v b, That Archpastorall or Archpapisticall staffe.

A·rch-pa·stor. [f. ARCH- 1, after Gr. *ἀρχιποίμην*.] A chief or first pastor (of souls). Hence **Arch-pastoral** *a.*

1574 *Life Abp. Canterb.* Pref. C vj b, That princely Archpastor and pastorall Archprince..Peter. [See also prec. word.] *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. 440 Christ's prerogative to be named an arch-pastor simply.

A·rch-pi·rate. [f. ARCH- 1, after L. *archipīrāta*, ad. Gr. *ἀρχιπειρᾱτής*.] A chief pirate; a pirate captain. Also *transf.* of literary piracy.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes Armes* II. ix. 107 An archepyrate, that is to say a grete thef of the see. 1567 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 382 The Pope..called him Arch-pirate, Arch-heretike, and Apostata. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 58/1 One of the mates slew the archpirat or capteine rover as I may call him. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 144 Hasting, a Norman Archpirate. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *George II* (1847) I. xii. 395 A sea-captain..gave the first claims to kings and archpirates over an unknown tract of country. 1828 SOUTHEY *To A. Cunningham*, The Arch-Pirate Galignani hath prefix'd, A spurious portrait to a faithless life.

A·rch-po·et. [f. ARCH- 1, after med.L. *archipoēta*.] **a.** Chief or first poet. **b.** A poet-laureate (*obs.*)

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 186 Henrie of Aurenches, Archpoet to King Henrie the Third. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1844) II. 150 After the rare arch-poet died, The sock grew loathsome. 1714 IRONSIDE *Orig. Canto of Spencer* ed. 2 Pref. 5 England's Arch-Poet Spencer. *a* 1744 POPE *Poet Laureat* (T.) The title of 'archipoeta,' or arch-poet, in the style of those days: in ours, poet laureat. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Pleas. Town* Wks. I. 208 The election of an arch-poet, or, as others call him, a poet-laureate to the goddess of Nonsense.

A·rch-pre·late. [f. ARCH- 1.] Chief prelate; archbishop. Hence **Archprelatic, -ical,** *a.*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. (1617) 271 S. Basil..an Archprelate in the house of God. 1640 BASTWICK *Ld. Bishops* viii. H ij b, Doe not Archprelates take place of Dukes, and Prelats of Lords? 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. 1851, 564 The late King himself, with Strafford, and that Arch-Prelat of Canterbury. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* II. xvi. 241 If this king and this arch-prelate have their will. 1651 CLEVELAND *On Abp. York* 14 A general Metropolitan, An Arch-Prelatique Presbyterian. 1882 PAXT. HOOD *Cromwell* 232 Laud..that ridiculous old archprelatical absurdity.

Archpresbyter (ā·ɹtʃpre·zbitəɹ). Also **archi-**. [ad. L. *archipresbyter*, ad. Gr. *ἀρχιπρεσβύτερος*: see ARCHI- and PRESBYTER.] = ARCHPRIEST.

1562 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxvii. 320 One grave and discrete priest, to be Archipresbyter, or *decanus ruralis*. 1610 FIELD *Church* v. 509 That the archdeacon and archpresbyter..shall reforme the lighter and smaller things. 1861 PERRY *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. iv. 157 The arch-presbyter, Blackwell, who had been thus disgraced by the Pope. 1882 *Boston (U. S.) Evg. Transcr.* 18 Jan. 1/5 The dignity of archipresbyter of St. Peter's [at Rome].

†A·rchpre·sbytery. *nonce-wd.* [f. ARCH- 4 + PRESBYTERY: see prec.] 'The absolute dominion of presbytery.' T.; full-blown presbyterianism.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xiii. Wks. 1851, 444 Not Presbytery but Arch-Presbytery, Classical, Provincial, and Diocesan Presbytery, claiming to it self a Lordly power.

Archpriest (ā·ɹtʃprīst). [a. F. *archeprestre* (mod. *archiprêtre*):—L. *archipresbyter* (see prec.).] A chief priest; *spec.* in early times, as still in the Italian Church, a kind of vicar to the bishop, acting also as dean of the cathedral; *later*, a rural dean. *Also*, the title of the superior of the Roman Catholic clergy in England from 1598 to 1623.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 31 Another whyche named hym self Dauyd archeprest. 1577 HARRISON *Engl.* I. II. I. 15 Our deanerie churches .. now called mother churches and their incumbents archpreests. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmdccxvi/1 The Cardinal Marescotti is chosen Arch-Priest of St. Peter's Church. 1854 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. IX. 185/2 The Rectory of Haccombe .. gives to its incumbent for the time being the dignity of Arch-priest of the diocese [of Exeter].

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) III. vii. 193 Whitfield their archpriest .. preaching his funeral sermon. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 26 Jan. 4/6 The archpriest of agitation, O'Connell.

Hence **Archprie·sthood, Archprie·stship** (*obs.*), the position or office of an arch-priest.

1560 DAUS *Sleidane's Comm.* 336 b, Whiche do vtterly contemne .. archepreistship. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. 1851. 45 Contending sometimes about the archpriesthood. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I./512 Libels against the Archpriestship. 1881 *Athenæum* 27 Aug. 268/1 The archpriesthood of the collegiate church of Sta. Maria Maggiore.

A·rch-re·bel. [ARCH- 1, 2.] Chief rebel, leader of rebellion. Hence **Arch-rebellious** *a.*

1583 LD. BURLEIGH *Exec. Treason* (1675) 33 An end due to such an Arch-rebel. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. 702 The Arch-rebellious Earle of Leicester. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. 1847, 263/2 Dillon .. and other arch-rebels. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 508 The arch rebel .. would pinch me to nothing with a gripe of his iron claw. 1853 TALFOURD *Castil.* v. iv, The brother of the arch-rebel's wife?

Arch-sea, Arch-see: see ARCH- 4.

Arch-thief (ā·ɹtʃˌþī·f). [ARCH- 2, 3.] A first or chief thief; a chief of thieves or (formerly) robbers; *spec.* Prometheus.

1652 *News, Lowe-Countr.* 1 That the Arch-Theef's stolen Fire Did, first, the Thing, call'd Man, inspire. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 1082 An Arch-thief or robber. *a* 1805 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* III. 417 That horde of thieves who went to Egypt with that arch-thief, Buonaparte.

A·rch-trai·tor. [ARCH- 2.] Chief traitor; *spec.* Satan, Judas Iscariot.

1539 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 354 The cankered and venomous serpent Paul, Bishop of Rome, and the archtraitor Reginald Pole. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 49/2 Archtraitours against the Majesty of Heauen. 1751 WATTS *Improv. Mind* (1801) 356 Satan the arch-traitor. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 719 Was he the great-nephew of the arch-traitor Eadric?

A·rch-vi·llain. [ARCH- 2; cf. med.L. *archivillānus.*] Chief villain, begetter or ringleader of villainy. Hence **Arch-villainy.**

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 57 Euen so may Angelo .. Be an arch-villaine. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan*, Thou art a villain! All attributes of archvillains made into one, Cannot express thee. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* III. iv, All their arch-villanies, and all their doubles. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* VIII. Wks. IX. 75 Then did the Arch-villain urge the Moor at once To cut off future peril.

Archway (ā·ɹtʃˌwē). [f. ARCH *sb.* + WAY.]

1. An arched or vaulted passage.

1802 in *Penny Mag.* (1832) I. 257 Under the denomination of the 'Thames Archway Company.' 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxi. 207 A great archway or tunnel poured out a dashing stream.

2. The arched entrance to a castle, etc.

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xiv, Lord Marmion .. Like arrow through the archway sprung. 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Life in Highl.* 22 Part of the old castle and the archway remains.

A·rchwayed, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Furnished with an archway. 1864 in WEBSTER.

†**A·rchwife.** *Obs.* [f. ARCH- 2 + WIFE.] 'A wife of a superior order' (Tyrwhitt); a strong or masterful wife, a virago ('Mannweib' Mätzner).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1139 Ve archiwyuis [*v.r.* Arche wiffes], stondeth at defense, Syn ye be stronge. *c* 1530 *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 46 But archwyfes, eger in ther violence, Ferse as a tigre for to make affray.

Archwise (ā·ɹtʃˌwəiz), *adv.* [f. ARCH *sb.* + WISE.] In the form of an arc, arch, or vault.

1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshach's Husb.* (1586) 175 b, [Bees] frame their houses archwise within the hives. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldrie* II. v. 49 In ancient roles I find the Bend drawne somewhat archwise. 1747 CHALKLEY *Wks.* (1766) 93 A large Cauc .. formed archwise.

Archy (ā·ɹtʃi), *a.* ? *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. ARCH *sb.* + -Y[1].] Arched, arching.

1633 *Parthen. Sacra* Proem A v b, Black and archy brows.

Archychock(e, obs. form of ARTICHOKE.

Archymist, obs. f. ALCHEMIST; cf. F. *arquemie.*

1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 18 All these Gold-engendring Chymists, are Archymists.

Arcifinious (ā·ɹsifi·niəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *arcifini-us* (f. *arc-* (*arx*) defence, or *arcēre* to ward + *fīnis* boundary) + -OUS.] Having a frontier which forms a natural defence. (The exact sense of the word in Latin is disputed.)

1859 in WORCESTER. 1884 Twiss *Law of Nations* II. 215 A title to Territory by reason of contiguity, in the case of Arcifinious States, so called according to Varro because their territory admits of boundaries fit to keep the enemy out (*fines arcendis hostibus idoneos*), in other words, of States whose territory admits of practical limits, such as rivers and mountains, is a reciprocal title.

Arciform (ā·ɹsiˌfɔ̄ɹm), *a.* [mod. f. L. *arc-us* bow + -(I)FORM; cf. F. *arciforme.*] Bent like a bow, bow-shaped; *spec.* applied to nerve-fibres passing from the brain to the spinal cord through the medulla oblongata.

1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 681/1 The arciform fibres.

Arcinall, obs. form of ARSENAL.

Arcister, var. of ARCETER. *Obs.*

†**Arci·tenent,** *a. Obs.*[−o] [ad. L. *arcitenēnt-em*, f. *arc-us* bow + *tenēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *tenē-re* to hold.] 'Which bears or shoots with a bow.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Arcograph (ā·ɹkoɹgɹaf). [f. L. *arcus* bow, arc + -GRAPH.] An appliance for drawing an arc of a circle without using a central point; a cyclograph.

1822 in *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXXIX.

Arct, var. ART *v.*[1] *Obs.* to cramp, constrain.

†**Arct,** *a. Obs.*[−o] [a. AF. *arct* (Lyttelton), ad. L. *ar(c)tus.*] Narrow, confined, tight.

1540 [See ARCTLY].

Arctation (ɑɹktē·ɪˈʃən). *Med.* [n. of action f. L. *arctā-re*, prop. *artā-re*: see ART *v.*[1], and cf. ARTATION.] The action of drawing close together; compression, constriction.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1877 ERICHSEN *Surgery* II. III. xlii. 4 Arctation, or even complete occlusion, of the artery.

Arctic (ā·ɹktik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 artik, 6 -tyke, -tike, arctike, 6–7 artic, -tique, 6–8 -tick(e, arctick(e, 7– arctic. [a. OF. *artique*, ad. L. *articus, arctic-us*, a. Gr. *ἀρκτικ-ός* of the Bear, northern, f. *ἄρκτος* bear, the constellation *Ursa Major.* Refashioned after L. since 17th c.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the north pole, or north polar regions; northern. *Arctic Pole*: the north pole of the heavens or earth.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. xxii. 31 The heyhte of owre pool Artik fro owre north Orisonte. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 48 The pole artic, boreal, or septemtrional. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. (1651) 241 Whether the sea be open and navigable by the Pole artick. 1706 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* II, Did not the arctick tract spontaneous yield A cheering purple berry. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 212 5 We observed several fulmars, and arctic gulls. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Pass.* vi. 85 To know what an arctic night can be. 1856 KANE (*title*) Arctic Exploration.

b. *Arctic Circle* of the heavens (*obs.*): the small circle of the sphere, parallel to the celestial equator, which touches the horizon of any latitude, and, being entirely above it, bounds all those stars which never set; opposed to the *Antarctic Circle*, which, being similarly entirely below the horizon, bounds the stars which in any latitude never rise. (The modern *arctic circle* of the heavens, rarely used, corresponds to the) *Arctic Circle* of the earth: the fixed parallel of 23° 28′ North, which separates the North Temperate and North Frigid Zones.

1556 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* 27 The Arctike circle is the greattest of all those circles whiche do alwaies appear, and toucheth the Horizonte in one only pointe .. All the starres that bee within this circle nother rise nother sette. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 19/2 The Artick Circle .. passeth through Norway, Muscovy, Tartary, etc. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* VII. (1634) 61 The Arcticke Circle, anciently accounted the Horizon of Greece. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 45 Whilst we are looking for them heneath the arctick circle. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 289/2 Every different latitude had a different arctic circle; and in the latitude in which astronomy was first cultivated, the great bear just swept the sea, and did not set, whence the boundary circle obtained its name.

2 *fig.* in reference to extremeness or cold.

1670 EACHARD *Contempt Clergy* 54 Heathens and unbelievers .. are all artick and antartick reprobates. 1821 W. HAVERGAL in *Life* (1882) 31 The diocese is still in an Arctic sea, notwithstanding it has had a fine sun in its bishop for several years. 1877 E. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iii. 99 Truths within the arctic circle of doubt.

B. *sb.* [the adj. used *absol.*] The north pole, or north polar regions; the arctic circle. Also *fig.*

1569 J. SANFORD *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 14 b, They .. that affirme the frosen Sea to be under the Arcticke. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 22 Beyond the Artique of my comprehension. [See also ANTARCTIC C.] 1678 JORDAN *Tri. Lond.* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 535 Th' antartick and artick we visit by turn, In one we are frozen, in t'other we burn.

Arctician (ɑɹktiˈʃən). [f. prec. + -IAN; cf. *tactician.*] One skilled in the navigation, history, etc. of the arctic regions; an arctic explorer.

1881 tr. *Nordenskiöld's Voy. Vega* II. xx. 451 The distinguished Secretary of the Geographical Society and famous Arctician and geographical writer.

Arcticize (ā·ɹktisəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE; cf. *acclimatize.*] To make arctic; to accustom to arctic conditions. Hence **Arcticized** *ppl. a.*

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXX. (1856) 261 If you are a good Arcticized subject.

Arctitude (ā·ɹktitiud). [ad. med.L. *arctitūdo*, n. of state, f. L *ar(c)tus*: see ARCT.] Tightness, narrowness, straitness; cf. ARCTATION.

[1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict., Arctitudo.*] 1828 in WEBSTER.

†**A·rctly,** *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. ARCT *a.* + -LY[2].] Closely, tightly.

1540 RAYNALD *Birth Man* I. iv. (1634) 24 They be the more arctly and straightly affixed or fastened vnto himselfe.

Arctogæal (ɑɹktoˌdʒī·ˈəl, -gī·ˈəl), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Arctogæa* (f. Gr. *ἄρκτο-ς* northern, arctic + *γαῖα* earth) + -AL[1].] Of or belonging to the *Arctogæa* or arctic regions of the earth.

1870 HUXLEY in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. S.* Addr. 55 In the widespread arctogæal province..The existing fauna of Eastern Arctogæa.

‖**Arcturus** (ɑɹktiū·ɹʊs). *Astr.* Also 4 **arthurus, arturis**; **arture, ariture, arctour.** [L. *arctūrus*, a. Gr. *ἀρκτοῦρος*, f. *ἄρκτος* the Bear + *οὖρος* guardian, ward (from its situation at the tail of the Bear); the forms *arture*, etc. were from Fr.] The brightest star in the constellation Bootes; formerly, also, the whole constellation, and sometimes the Great Bear itself.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. v. 132 Þe sterres of arctour. 1382 WYCLIF *Amos* v. 8 Arture and Orion. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxiii. (1495) 334 Arthurus is a signe made of vij sterres .. but properly Arthurus is a sterre sette behynde the tayle of the sygne that hyght Vrsa maior. 1611 BIBLE *Job* XXXVIII. 32 Canst thou guide Arcturus with his sons? 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 119 When moist Arcturus clouds the sky.

Arcual (ā·ɹkiuˌəl), *a.* [f. L. *arcu-s* bow, arc + -AL[1].] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an arc; arcuate.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. III. III. XXXVIII, An arrow .. its circular course hath bended Toward the East, and in proportion due That arcuall Eastern motion did pursue. 1876 CHAMBERS *Astron.* 627 The arcual value corresponding to each.

Arcuate (ā·ɹkiuˌeɪt), *a.* [ad. L. *arcuāt-us* pa. pple. of *arcuā-re* to curve like a bow, f. *arcus* bow.] Curved like a bow, arc-shaped, arched. (Chiefly in scientific use.)

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 224 Sounds that move in Oblique and Arcuate Lines. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 181 The bill is short, weak and a little arcuate. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 30 Horns have a tendency to become arcuate in the Goat.

Arcuate (ā·ɹkiuˌeɪt), *v. rare*[−o]. [f. prec.: see -ATE[3].] To curve like a bow.

1678 in PHILLIPS.

A·rcuated, *a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] **a.** = ARCUATE *ppl. a.* **b.** *spec.* in *Arch.* Characterized by arches.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 80 A very thick, coarse, opaque shell .. bending inward on one side, or arcuated. 1860 MUIR *Pagan or Chr.* 21 The leap from Trabeated to Arcuated Structure. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 318 A transverse, slightly arcuated cardiac plate. 1879 G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 18 Arcuated architecture was perfected by the Mediaeval builders.

Arcuately (ā·ɹkiuˌeɪtli), *adv.* [f. ARCUATE *a.* + -LY[2].] In arcuate manner; in form of an arch.

1850 DANA *Geol.* I. 713 Reniform, thin, arcuately flexed.

†**A·rcuatile,** *a. Obs.*[−o] [ad. late L. *arcuātilis.*] 'Bowed or bent.' Bailey 1731.

Arcuation (ā·ɹkiuˌēˈɪʃən). [ad. late L. *arcuātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *arcuā-re*: see ARCUATE *a.* and -TION. Cf. F. *arcuation.*]

1. A curving into the shape of an arch; incurvation.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Arcuation*, the bending of the bones. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Arcuation* is used, by some writers in surgery, for an incurvation of the bones. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. *Hort.* A method of raising trees, by bending down twigs and pegging them into the ground, so that they take new root independent of the parent stock. ? *Obs.*

1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

3. The use of the arch in building; arched work.

1856 E. DENISON *Ch. Build.* ii. 66 The principles of arcuation. 1879 G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 19 Arcuation plastered over to look like trabeation.

†**A·rcuature.** *Obs.*[−o] [ad L. **arcuātūra*, f. as prec.: see -URE.] 'The bowing or bending of an Arch.' Bailey 1731.

Arcubalist (ā·ɹkiubălist). [ad. L. *arcu-ballista*: see ARBALEST.] = ARBALEST.

[1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 205 The arcubalista or arbalist was first shewed to the French by our King Richard.] 1774 T. WARTON *Eng. Poetry* I. 158 (T.) The shot of an arcubalist.

Arcubalister (ā·ɹkiubæ·listəɹ). Also 6 **archb-.** [ad. L. *arcuballistārius*: see prec.] = ARBALESTER.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 156 Four hundred archbalisters, that is, the best of them that bare crossebowes. 1577 — *Chron. Scot.* 130 (Halliw.) He set first archers and arcubalisters. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 202 He was espied by a very good Arcubalister. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 120 The arcubalister has thrown His threatening, thirsty arrows down!

Arcubos, -use, obs. forms of HARQUEBUS.

Arcular (ā·ɹkiuˌlăɹ), *a.* [? f. L. *arcus* bow; cf. *circular.*] ? Of the form of an arc.

1797 A. CUMMING *Com. Board Agric.* II. 366 But the dishing (or oblique position of the spokes) is by no means peculiar to conical wheels, and is equally applicable to cylindrical: and the advantages arising from this arcular construction of the wheel, etc.

Ard, -en, obs. forms of HARD, -EN.

-ard, *suffix*, a. OF. *-ard, -art*, a. German *-hart, -hard*, 'hardy,' often forming part of personal names as OHG. *Regin-hart* Raynard, *Ebur-hart* Everard; also in MHG. and Dutch a formative of common nouns, generally pejorative, whence adopted in the Rom. langs. Used in Fr. as masculine formative, intensive, augmentative, and often pejorative, cf. *bastard, couard, canard, mallard, mouchard, vieillard.* It appeared in ME. in words from OFr., as *bastard, coward, mallard, wizard*, also in names of things, as *placard, standard* (flag); and became at length a living formative of English derivatives, as in *buzzard, drunkard, laggard, sluggard*, with

sense of 'one who does to excess, or who does what is discreditable.' In some words it has taken the place of an earlier *-ar*, *-er* of the simple agent, as in *bragger*, *braggar*, *braggard*, *stander*, *standard* (tree). In some it is now written -ART, as *braggart*; in *cockade*, orig. *cockard*, corrupted to -ADE.

† **Ardagh, ardawe.** *Obs.* [Seems to repr. an ON. **ar-dagi* 'ploughing-day,' ploughing, f. *erja* to plough (cf. *bardagi* 'battle day,' battle, f. *berja*; cogn. w. MHG. *artac*, *ertac* (also used as a measure of land). For the abst. sense, cf. also MHG. *irretac* error, etc.] Ploughing, the quantity of land that may be ploughed in a day (or other space of time).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* I. 175 Ayre vp þe erþe on ardagh wise. 1483 *Cath. Angl.*, A Days ardawe (*v. r.* Dayserth', *juger*.

‖ **Ardass.** ?*Obs.* [a. F. *ardasse*, f. Pers. اردن *ardan* raw silk.] A very fine sort of Persian silk. Hence **Ardassine**, a fabric from this silk.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmdccl/4 A Parcel of Raw Stitchling Ardas Silk. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 297 Silk Raw . Ardass, Sherbassee, etc. *Ibid.* 298 Ardasses, 19 Pieces.

‖ **Ardeb** (ā·ɹdēb). [Arab. اردب *irdab*, *urdab*.] An Egyptian dry measure of 5½ bushels (185 litres).

1861 SALA *Tw. round Clock* 142 Ardebs of beans and pulse from Egypt.

‖ **Ardelio, -on.** *Obs.* [a. L. *ardelio*, f. *ardēre* to burn, be eager or zealous. Cf. F. *ardélion*.] A busybody, meddler; 'one that hath an oare in others boates' (Florio).

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. vii, Striving to get that which we had better be without, ardelios, busybodies as we are. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xx, What is it that this Polypragmonetick Ardelione . . doth aim at?

Ardency (ā·ɹdĕnsi). [f. next: see -ENCY.]

1. Intensity of heat, burning quality.

1634 T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 27 (L.) How much heat any one receives externally from the ardency of the sun. 1881 W. RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweeth.* II. iv. 231 Folds of red heat, which lifted and sank by their own fierce ardency.

2. *fig.* Warmth of feeling or desire; intense eagerness, zeal, fervency, ardour.

1549 LATIMER *Serm. Edw. VI*, iii. (Arb.) 93 With a great ardency of spirit, he pierced Gods ear. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* v. 7 'Crying' . . implieth . . ardency in prayer. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Philos.* 7 An unbounded spirit of enquiry, and ardency of expectation.

Ardent (ā·ɹdĕnt), *a.* Forms: 4–6 **ardaunt**, 5 **hardaunt, ardant**, 5– **ardent**. [a. OF. *ardant*:—L. *ardēntem*, pr. pple. of *ardēre* to burn, subseq. assimilated to L.: see -ANT.]

1. Burning, on fire, red-hot; fiery, hot, parching.

c 1440 *Morte Arth.* 193 Sewes . . Ownd of azure alle over and ardant þem semyde. 1481-CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xviii. 107 Fyre so ouer moche ardaunt hote. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandyshm.* (1847) Introd. 36 Though thou shouldest perishe for very ardent thirst. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 160 Ardent fuers. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 118 Receptacles of molten ore, and ardent liquids within the cavities of mountains. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 504 The sun was not very ardent.

2. Inflammable, combustible. *Obs.* exc. in the phr. *ardent spirits*, in which the meaning of *ardent* is now usually referred to their fiery taste: cf. L. *ardentis Falerni pocula*.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. 1652, 190 Waters corrosyve and waters ardent [*i. e.* acids and spirits]. 1674 PETTY *Disc. bef. R. Soc.* 93 The Spirituosity of Liquors, or in what proportions several Liquors contein more or less of inflameable or ardent parts. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 63 Inflammable salts, coal and other fossiles that are ardent. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iv. 79 Spirits of wine, or any ardent spirit.

† 3. That burns like vitriol; corrosive. *Obs.*

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 437 An Ardent Water to engrave Steel deeply . . Take a sponge, dipt into ardent water.

4. Glowing or gleaming like fire; flaming, fierce.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* (1657) 117 Fixing his eyes fast upon a fiery and ardent mirror. 1718 POPE *Iliad* III. 525 From rank to rank she darts her ardent eyes. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* 3 Fish, Quenching their ardent scales in watry gloom.

5. *fig.* Glowing with passion, animated by keen desire; intensely eager, zealous, fervent, fervid: a. of persons and their faculties; *transf.* of ships.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. iii. 121 3if he [be] ardaunt in auarice. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 288/2 He was the more ardaunt to martirdome. 1538 STARKEY *England* 144 Yf we desyre wyth pure affecte and ardent mynd. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 51 He was of all the apostels moste ardent in fayth. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) II. xiv. 221 Ardent to behold him, after an absence of several years. 1848 MARIOTTI *Italy* II. i. 20 Many an ardent patriot. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk.*, *Ardent*, said of a vessel when she gripes or comes to the wind quickly.

b. of emotions and their expression.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. xii. 106 þe most ardaunt loue of hys wiif. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* I Their grete strength and ryght ardaunt courage. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxii. 196 He finds an ardent desire to speak. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 721 Pray'r ardent opens Heav'n. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 174 His zeal for Episcopacy . . was now more ardent than ever.

A·rdently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an ardent manner; with great eagerness or keen desire; passionately, earnestly, zealously.

1340 *Ayenb.* 51 Þet me eþ and dryngþ . . oþer out of mesure, oþer to ardentliche. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 10 Whom a man louyd so ardantly. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 454 Panthers, ardently thirsting. 1786 BURKE *Art. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 215 That the rajah would ardently catch at the objects presented to his ambition. 1816 SCOTT *Black Dw.* ii. 13 Ardently attached to this sport.

A·rdentness. *rare*−°. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being ardent; ardour, ardency.

1632 in SHERWOOD. 1721 in BAILEY, etc.

† **A·rder.** *Obs.* Forms: 6–7 **arder**, 7 **ardor, -our, -ure**. [Prob. a. ON. *arðr* plough, prob. ad. L. *aratrum*; cf. also Gael. *arad* plough, and *ardar* plough, *ardur* ploughman, in *West Cornwall Gloss.* Cf. ARDAGH.]

1. Ploughing; *esp.* the fallowing, or ploughing up vacant land some time before the seed is put in.

1581-2 *Invent.* in *Best Farm. Bks.* (1856) 172 For tyllinge of barlye land, one arder. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 534 In one arder or two you shall make your ground as cleare of weeds as possible. 1688 M. ROBINSON *Treat. Faith* 117 Who can expect to reap much from a single ardour, or once ploughing? [1793-1813 *Agric. Surv. Durh.* 68 What is here called four aders, viz. wheat, clover, oats, and fallow.]

2. The state of being ploughed up.

1524 *MS. Leases Dean & Ch. York* i, [The lessee to] leve the arable land in gud ardure and tilht.

3. Land ploughed up and left fallow, fallow land.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 132 To sowe olde ardure. 1668 *Invent.* in *Best Farm. Bks.* (1856) 176 The winter corne sowne on the grounde and the arders, 45*l*.

Ardi, -liche, obs. forms of HARDY, HARDILY.

Ardour, ardor (ā·ɹdəɹ). Forms: 4–7 **ardure**, 5 **ardeur**, 7– **ardour, -or**. [a. OF. and AF. *ardour*, earlier OF. *ardor, -ur*, mod. *ardeur*:—L. *ardōrem* heat, f. *ardē-re* to burn. The spelling *ardor*, assimilated to L., has been in use since 16th c.]

1. Fierce or burning heat; *concr.* fire, flame.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. xxix. 41 That grand Universal-fire . . may by its violent ardor vitrifie and turn to one lump of Crystal, the whole Body of the Earth. 1670 COTTON *Esperon* II. viii. 409 To qualifie the excessive ardours of the Sun. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* 103 A Degree of Ardour equal to that at the Comet. 1814 CARY *Dante* 80 Within these ardours are the spirits, each Swath'd in confining fire.

† 2. *poet.* An effulgent spirit. (Cf. *Heb.* i. 7.) *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 249 The wingéd Saint . . from among Thousand Celestial ardors . . up springing light.

3. *fig.* Heat of passion or desire, vehemence, ardent desire; warmth of emotion, zeal, fervour, eagerness, enthusiasm. Const. *for*. (The earliest sense in Eng.: formerly used of evil passions, but now only of generous or noble impulses.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 84 The wicked enchauting or ardure [*v. r.* ordure, ordour] of this sinne. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 240/4 The Ardeur and brennyng of lecherye. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 86 When the compulsiue Ardure giues the charge. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* (1738) 137 Infusing into their young breasts such an ingenious and noble ardour. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 313 This dispute was raised to a greater ardure and contention than ever. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 14 And feel such refreshing airs of liberty, as daily raise our ardour for more. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. ix. 139 Hurried on by a martial ardor. 1819 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. 131 Inquiries . . pursued with ardor and perseverance. 1847 J. WILSON *Recr. Chr. North* (1857) II. 9 The bright ardours of boyhood.

† **Ardu·ity.** *Obs. rare.* [cogn. w. F. *arduité*, It. *arduità*, ad. L. *arduitāt-em*, f. *arduus*: see next and -ITY.] Steepness, arduousness, difficulty.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learn.* 95 (L.), I hope the arduity will not be unconquerable. 1755 in J.

Arduous (ā·ɹdiuəs), *a.*; also 6 **harduos**. [f. L. *ardu-us* high, steep, difficult + -OUS.]

1. Lofty, high, steep, difficult to climb; also *fig.*

1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 20 ¶ 1 To forgive is the most arduous pitch human nature can arrive at. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 95 Those arduous paths they trod. 1831 MACAULAY *Boswell, Ess.* (1854) I. 174/2 Knowledge at which Sir I. Newton arrived through arduous and circuitous paths.

2. Hard to accomplish or achieve; requiring strong effort; difficult, laborious, severe.

1538 STARKEY *England* 27 A mater . . of grete dyffyculty and harduos. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIV. 523 An arduous battle rose around the dead. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 259 A task too arduous for unassisted philosophy. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 206 Such an enterprise would be in the highest degree arduous and hazardous.

3. By transference to the activity required for the task: Strenuous, energetic, laborious.

1753 [See ARDUOUSLY]. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 22. 160 Less than two good ones [guides] . . an arduous climber ought not to have. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxiii. 376 Montrose made arduous efforts to reconstruct his army.

A·rduously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an arduous manner, with difficulty, laboriously, strenuously.

1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Torment.* 188 Arduously endeavouring to shew that these our precepts, etc. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 55 The work of fusion was accomplished at last, though painfully and arduously.

A·rduousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being arduous; difficulty.

1731 in BAILEY. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. xxii. 248 The arduousness of the case. 1859 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xlii. V. 13 The arduousness of the task of governing it.

Ardure, obs. form of ARDER and ARDOUR.

A·rdurous, *a. rare*−1. [? for *ardorous*: cf. *amorous*.] Full of ardour, ardent.

1814 CARY *Dante's Par.* x. 248 Lo! further on, Where flames th' ardurous spirit of Isidore.

† **Are,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* [Common Teut.: OE. *ár, áre*, cogn. w. ON. *eir*, OFris. *êre*, OS. and OHG. *êra*, MHG. *êre*, mod.G. *ehre*:—OTeut. **aizā*. In 13th c. the long *á* in due course became *ō*, exc. in the north; hence the ME. form ORE, q.v.]

1. Honour, reverence.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iv. 44 Witga on his æðle uorðscip *vel* aare [*Rushw.* are] ne hæfis. 1205 LAY. 31957 Þa 3et he dude mare: to Peteres are [1250 Peter his are].

2. Grace, clemency. See ORE *sb.*1

c 1200 *Moral Ode* 127 Wenne deð is attere dure wel late he biddeþ are. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1041 Propitiari, þatt maȝȝ onn Ennglissh nemmned ben Milleenn & shæwenn are. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* II. xciii, Swete Ysonde, thin are!

† **Are, A** *re* (ā·rē), *sb.*2 *Mus. Obs.* [A, one of the notes of the gamut + *re*, the second note of each hexachord.] In Guido Aretino's arrangement of the musical scale, the name of the note A in those hexachords (the 1st, 4th, and 7th), in which it coincided with the second lowest note, sung to the syllable *re*. In the collective gamut, A *re* was, distinctively, A of the *first* hexachord (*i. e.* the note A on the lowest or first space of the modern bass staff), the lowest note but one of Guido's whole scale; A of the octave, which was *la* of the 2nd hexachord, and *mi* of the 3rd, as well as *re* of the 4th, being distinguished as A *la-mi-re*. (See Grove, *Dict. Mus.* I. 734.) Cf. GAMUT.

c 1450 *Burlesque* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 83 Every clarke . . scythe that are gothe befor hemy. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 74 Are to plead Hortensio's passion. 1705 T. SALMON in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2080 An Octave, from Are to Alamire. 1760 [See ALAMIRE].

‖ **Are** (ar), *sb.*3 [Fr., ad. L. *ārea*.] The unit of superficial measurement in the French metric system; a square of which the side measures ten metres, equal to 119·6 sq. yards.

1819 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* 147.

† **Are,** *v.*1 *Obs.* [OE. *árian*: see ARE *sb.*1] To show grace or clemency to, respect, spare.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Josh.* ix. 21 Ac árodon heora life. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5704 And Dribhtin . . Shall arenn himm. *Ibid.* 1462 Swa þatt tu mihht wel arenn himm þatt iss 3ȝen þe forrgilltedd.

Are (ā1, ā1, ə1, ɹ1), *v.*2 Pl. pres. Ind of BE. One of the remaining parts of the orig. substantive vb.: cf. AM.

Are, var. AIR *adv. north.* Before, earlier.

c 1320 *Song* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 292 Of ef fa ut [*printed* us] and e la mi, ne coud y nevere are.

Are, obs. f. EAR, ERE, HEIR, HER, OAR, THEIR.

Area (e·ɹriā). Pl. areas, *rarely* areæ. [a. L. *ārea* a vacant piece of level ground in a town.]

1. A vacant piece of ground, a level space not built over or otherwise occupied; a clear or open space within a building, such as the unseated part of a church, the arena of an amphitheatre, etc.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 60 In the west Part of this Street is a large Area invironed with meetly good Buildinges. 1651 *Wotton. Reliq.* 45 (R.) A floor or area of goodly length. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* I. 107 The Gun-powder being . . spread over Floors and Areas made for that purpose. 1740 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 301 The area or platform of the old stage. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lii. 88 That the communion table should be removed from the middle of the area. 1869 LUBBOCK *Prch. Times* viii. 273 With a level area at the summit. 1884 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 4/2 (*Theat. Advt.*) Comfortable area seats at sixpence.

2. An enclosed court, *spec.* a sunken court, shut off from the pavement by railings, and approached by a flight of steps, which gives access to the basement of dwelling-houses. *Dry area*: a covered channel round the external walls of a building to prevent damp.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Add. xi. 24 The Temple was the area and court of Religion. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmxii/4 The Dining-Room Floor . . hath . . a pleasant Airy 30 foot long. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 454 ¶ 6 One of the Windows which opened to the Area below. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VI. 9 To go, like gentlemen, out of the hall door . . and not out of the back door, or by the area. 1839 DICKENS *O. Twist* (1850) 45/2 Pulling the caps from the heads of small boys and tossing them down areas.

b. Often *attrib.*, as in *area-bell, -gate*, etc. *Area-sneak*: a thief who steals into kitchens through area-gates left open.

1836 DICKENS *Sketches* v. (1850) 16/2 [I] rang the area-bell. 1838 — *Nich. Nick.* vi. (C. D. ed.) 42 With spears in their hands like lacquered area railings. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 14 May 181/1 Would infallibly become pickpockets or area-sneaks.

3. The amount of surface contained within given limits; superficial extent. (Formerly used also of cubic content.) *Area of planetary motion*: the space contained by any arc of the orbit and the two radii which intercept it.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. iv, The area of a triangle, is that space, which is contayned within the sydes of a triangle. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Del.* I. viii. 201 The Areæ or spaces comprehended of Solide figures. 1685 BOYLE *Free Eng.* 312 So the Bigness or Area of the Pupil varies. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 179 ¶ 6 The Area of my Green-House is a Hundred Paces long, Fifty broad. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A line, or radius, drawn from the centre of the sun to the centre of the planet, always sweeps or describes elliptic Areas proportional to the times. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* v. 46 Increasing the size of the lens or the area of its surface.

— *Newton* (1855) II. xiv. 11 Newton regarded the areas of curves as generated by drawing the ordinate into the abscissa. **1833** Sir J. Herschel *Astron.* v. 201 The equable description of areas by the earth about the sun.

4. A particular extent of surface, *esp.* of the earth's surface; a space, region, tract.

1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xx. (1852) 480 The East Indian archipelago . . is in most parts an area of elevation. **1854** Latham in *Lect. Educ. R. Instit.* 95 The area over which a language is spoken. **1879** George *Progr. & Pov.* II. ii. 107 There are still in India great areas uncultivated.

b. *Biol.* A limited part of the surface of any organism, distinguished by colour, texture, etc., from that which surrounds it.

1851 Richardson *Geol.* viii. 232 The part which is bent against the ventral valve is called the area. **1857** Berkeley *Crypt. Bot.* § 395 Anastomosing so as to form little areæ. **1880** *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., The germinative area . . an opaque spot in which the embryo appears.

5. *fig.* Of extent conceived by the mind: Surface (*obs.*); scope, range, extent.

1627 G. Watts *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* (1640) Pref. 29 The minds of men are after such strange waies besieged, that for to admit the true beams of things, a sincere and polisht Area is wanting. **1852** D. Mitchell *Dream Life* 163 The whole area of life. **1872** Liddon *Elem. Relig.* i. 26 The exact area and import of these truths.

†**6.** A bed or border in a garden. (So in L.) *Obs.*

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* i. 95 The area or decussated plot might be a perfect square. **1669** J. Rose *Eng. Vine. Vind.* (1675) 25 That when the ridges come to be levell'd, the top of your sets may be even with the area.

7. A bald place on the head; a disease of the hair which causes it to fall off and leave bald patches. (So in L.)

1706 in Phillips. **1727-51** Chambers *Cycl.*, *Area* is a general kind of depilation. **1880** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Area·ch**, *v. Obs.* For forms see Reach *v.* [OE. *arǽcan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *rǽcan* to Reach; cogn. with OHG. *arreichôn*, mod.G. *erreichen*. Cf. Areche, with which this vb. was occas. confused.]

1. *trans.* To reach, get at; *esp.* to get at with a weapon, to strike.

1014 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) Sloh eall þet man cynn þeet man arǽccan mihte. *c* **1230** *Ancr. R.* 166 Þe halewen makeden of al þe worlde ase ane stol . . uorto arechen þe heouene. *a* **1330** *Sir Otuel* 1312 Otuwel, for wraþþe, a non Areiste him on þe cheke bon. **1393** Gower *Conf.* II. 140 The flood in such condicion Avaleth, that his drinke arecche He may nought. *c* **1460** *Lybeaus Disc.* 1129 For whann Lybeaus arafte, After hys ferste drawghte He slep for evermare. **1475** Caxton *Jason* 30b, For whom he arecheth shall neuer after see fayr daye. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* II. x. (ix) 42 With grundin lance . . Almaist he haid him tuichit and arrekit.

2. *fig.* To get into possession of, obtain.

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 150 For ofte shall a woman have Thing, whiche a man may nought areche. **1596** Spenser *F. Q.* II. x. 34 Till his ambitious sonnes vnto them twaine Arraught the rule.

3. *trans.* To reach (a thing to a person); to hand, deliver.

c **1000** Ælfric *Gram.* xxviii. § 5 Aráce me ða bóc. **1205** Lay. 10539 He . . wapnen him arǽhte [**1250** arahte]. *a* **1300** *Floriz & Bl.* 812 To Daris . . Twenti pund he arǽste. **1388** Wyclif *John* xiii. 26 To whom Y schal areche a sop of breed. **1530** Palsgr. 435/2, I areche a thing to one touchyng or handlyng of it, *Jattayns.*

4. *intr.* To reach, stretch, extend (*to*).

c **1225** *St. Marherete* (1866) 12 As þah ha sehe . . þe deore rode areachen to þe heouene. **1382** Wyclif *Gen.* xlix. 13 Zabulon . . arechynge [**1388** schal stretche] vnto Sidon. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xvi. (1495) 324 Noo thynge . . growyth but the sonne beme aretche therto. **1506** Guylforde *Pylgr.* 55 They do areche ferre in lengthe. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* III. x. 44 And hedis semand to the heuin areik.

5. Hence in various fig. senses: To reach or attain in thought, imagine; to be sufficient or able.

c **1220** *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 193 Ne mei non heorte . . arechen . . Hu muchel god ðu ȝeirkest wið-inne paradise. *c* **1230** *Ancr. R.* 166 Hwo se wule biȝiten hire & areachen þerto [*i.e.* to heaven]. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xvii, þe tonge myȝte not areche to speke. **1399** *Rich. Redeles* iv. 12 Ne alle the prophete of þe lond . . Myȝte not areche . . To paie þe poure peple. **1541** *State Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 671 As farre as our poure wyttes can arreche.

Aread, arede, areed (ārēd), *v. arch.* Forms: 1 arédan, aréedan, 2-3 areden, 3-9 arede, 6 areede, 6-7 arreed, 7-9 areed, 6-9 aread. *Pa. t.* 1 aréedde, 4 arad(de, 6-9 ared. *Pa. pple.* 1 aréed, aréd, 6-9 ared, (9 areded). [OE. *arédan*, WSax. *arǽdan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 out + *rédan*: see Read. Cogn. w. OHG. *irrâtan*, mod.G. *errathen*, to guess, divine; orig. a strong vb., but already in OE. with weak inflexion: pa. t. *arédde*. Although *aread* is a derivative of Read, yet having been more or less archaic for 300 years, it is found in modern writers in various ME. spellings: the regular conjugation is *area'd, ared, ared'd.*]

I. Regular senses.

†**1.** *trans.* To determine by counsel; to decree.

c **885** K. Ælfred *Beda* iv. v. (Bosw.) Ða dómas ðá ðe fram fæderum aráidde and gesette wǽron. *Ibid.* II. xvii, [He] sende ȝewrit, on þam he ȝesette and aráidde.

†**2.** To declare by supernatural counsel, oracularly; to divine, augur, soothsay, prophesy. *Obs.*

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 64 Aráed, hwylc ys se ðe þe slóh. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Hehten hine aredan hwa hit were þet hine smite. **1393** Gower *Conf.* II. 158 He feigneth him to conne arede Of thing which afterward shuld falle.

1526 Tindale *Luke* xxii. 64 Arede who it is that smoote the? **1587** Golding *De Mornay* xxii. (1617) 368 Fauna whom the good huswiues call Fatua of Fate, that is to say, Destinie, because shee was wont to areede their fortunes. **1600** Holland *Livy* I. xxxvi. 27 b, Come on Sir Soothsayer areed, and tell me by the flight of your birds, whether that may possiblie be done, which I now conceive in my mind.

†**3.** In a more general sense: To declare, make known, utter, tell (things unknown to others). *Obs.*

c **885** K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxiii, Ðá se Wisdom þis spell aræd hæfde. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 5115 No man ne couthe areden The nombre bot the heuene kyng. **1613** W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. iii. (1772) I. 87 Sad swaine areade, What cause so great effects of grief hath wrought? **1622** Wither in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 216 Areed Of whom thou learn'dst to make such songs as these. **1642** H. More *Song of Soul* I. II. lxv, Aread then Psittaco what sights these be.

4. To divine, guess, conjecture (things unknown to oneself). *arch.*

c **1374** Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1456 What it is, I leye I kanne arede. **1532** More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 525/1 To geasse & arede vpon his dark ridles . . which of these two elections he meaneth. **1796** Southey *Joan of Arc* Wks. VII. 34 Rightly he ared the Maid's intent. **1847** Barham *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 373 Areed my counsel aright.

5. To divine the meaning of (obscure words), interpret (a dream), solve (a riddle or enigma). *arch.*

a **1000** *Cædmon's Daniel* (Gr.) 734 Ne mihton arǽdan men engles ærend-béc. *c* **1315** Shoreham 24 Hy that aredeth thyse redeles. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 4474, I shal arede wel þi sweuene. **1393** Gower *Conf.* I. 25 The sweven . . That Daniel anone arad. **1483** Caxton *G. de la Tour* G ij b, They myȝt not arede a certayne deuynal. *a* **1535** More *Wks.* 552 (R.) Arede my riddle, what is that? **1654** Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 28 We have need of some Oedipus, to aread us his riddles. **1870** Morris *Earthly Par.* II. III. 348 So is thy dream areded.

†**6.** To interpret or solve (written symbols); to Read. *Obs.*

c **885** K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* Pref. 7 Deah monige cuðon Englisc ȝewrit arǽdan. *c* **1340** *Alisaunder* 573 Let write euery worde . . that more folke myght hit arede.

b. *intr.*

1205 Lay. 22719 Her mon mai arede [**1250** reade] of Arðure.

II. Later archaistic senses, formed on Read.

7. *trans.* To counsel, advise.

1559 *Myrr. Mag., James I*, xviii, I arede therfore all people to be wise. **1596** Spenser *F. Q.* Introd., Me . . the sacred Muse areeds. **1643** Milton *Divorce* (1851) Introd. 5 Let me arreed him, not to be the foreman of any mis-judg'd opinion.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

1599 Br. Hall *Sat.* VI. i. 69 Let him that hath nought, feare nought, I areed. **1763** Churchill *Poems* I. 114 What cant be cur'd, So Donald right areeds, must be endur'd.

8. To decide, decree advisedly, adjudge. *arch.*

1593 R. Harvey *Philad.* 1 We may best areede who is most credible. **1596** Spenser *F. Q.* V. iii. 35 Thereby Sir Artegall did plaine areed That unto him the horse belong'd. **1863** Ld. Lytton *King of Anaxis* I. 288 The king areads the monarchy to him that shall read the riddle of the ring.

†**Area'd**, *sb. Obs.* Also in 6 arreede. [f. prec. vb. after *rede, reed* sb.] Advice, counsel.

1590 Lodge *Euphues' Gold. Leg.* in Halliw. *Shaks.* VI. 22 Follow mine arreede. **1601** *Earl Huntington* I. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* VIII. 116 Thus by my areed you shall provide.

Areadde, var. of Aredde *v. Obs.*

†**Area·dily**, *adv. Obs.* [f. Aready + -ly².] Readily, easily, suitably.

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 5025 All þe men vpon mold ' ne miȝt it descriue A-redili to þe riȝtes. *Ibid.* 5230 Held a-redili to riȝt ' þe riche & þe pore.

†**Area·diness.** *Obs.* Also 5 nredynes, 6 7 aredines, se, 7 arredi-. [f. next + -ness.] Readiness, preparedness.

a **1500** Hen. VII in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. ii. I. 20 In aredynes to resiste her malice. **1548** *Procl.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. I. xii. 97 To have in ful areadiness . . two good and hable horses. **1620** Earl Hertf. in *Fortesc. Papers* 141 My arredinesse to serve your Majesties most vertuous daughter.

†**Area·dy**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 3 aredi, 4-5 aredy. [f. Ready: the prefix perhaps a variant of *ȝe-, i-*, in the common ME. *ȝe-redi, i-redi, y-redy*: see A- *pref.* 6.] Ready, prepared; in readiness.

1250 Lay. 7978 Þilke nihtes a-redi were his cnihtes. **1340** *Ayenb.* 121 Þe pine of helle þet is eche daye aredy. **1480** Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccvi. 187 Al tho men were a redy.

†**Area·dy**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 arredye, 5-6 aredy(e, -ie. [f. prec.] To make ready.

1470 *Reb. in Linc.* 6 He wolde arredye hym self to com. **1534** Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K k b, They haue aredyed the mylle.

Areal (ē·rĭăl), *a.* [ad. L. *āreālis*, f. *ārea*: see Area and -al¹.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an area.

1676 Collins in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* II. 402 His calculus of the areal ordinate. **1881** *Hist. Coll. Stafford.* II. 89 The areal Hundred.

Areality (ēərĭæ·lĭtĭ). [f. prec. + -ity; cf. *neutrality.*] Condition in respect of area.

1881 *Standard* 6 July 5 8 The areality of the population of London is ·0197 acres . . to each person.

†**Area·r**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1-2 arǽr-an, 2 arer-en, 3 arær-en, 3 areri, 2-6 arere, 3-6 areare, 5 areyre, 5-6 arrere, 6-7 ereare, arreare. [OE. *arǽran*, f. A- *pref.* 1 up, out + *rǽran* to Rear. In 15-17th c. the *r* was corruptly doubled: see Ar- *pref.*² The OE. *arǽran*, cogn. with Goth. *urraisjan*, was the causal of Arise. The parallel form from ON. was Araise.]

1. To raise, erect, build, rear (an edifice, etc.).

a **800** *Runic Stone* in *Yorksh. Arch. Jrnl.* (1883) xxix. 81 Igilsuiþ arærde æfter Berhtsuiþe becun. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* John ii. 19 A-rærst þu hit on þrym dagon? **1250** Lay. 26222 And radde ȝam bitwine ! ane castel a-reare. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 2914 Þe Galwys arered an hye. **1494** Fabyan *Chron.* II. xlvii. 31 He arreryd a fayre and stronge gate. **1571** Digges *Pantom.* B iv, How Perpendiculares vppon any straight line are ereared. **1627** Speed *Eng. Abridged* ii. § 10 [They] arreared a Crosse vpon Stanemore.

2. *fig.* To set up, establish (an institution, etc.).

†*a* **800** *O. E. Chron.* an. 718 Sio Cuþburh þæt liif æt Winburnan arærode. *a* **1000** *Andreas* 1647 And æ godes riht areered. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Efter þissere bisnunge weren arerede munechene lif. *c* **1375** Wyclif *Serm.* xlv. Sel. Wks. I. 129 Goddis lawe quenchid and Anticristes arerid. *a* **1400** *Octouian* 21 Crystendom how they gonne arere.

3. To lift up, to raise (in local position).

c **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 205 Þet arerde [*printed* aredde] al moncun up, þet was adun a-fallen. *c* **1230** *Ancr. R.* 252 Hwon he ualleð he naueð hwo him areare. **1382** Wyclif *Ex.* xiv. 16 Thow forsothe arere [**1388** reise] thin ȝerde. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. i, He ȝaf to men visagis arerid towarde þe sterris. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* 255 He arerid vp the childe with his owne hondis. **1566** Drant *Wailings Jer.* K vj b, Let us arreare our handes . . to God. **1621** Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. VI. ii, Things down must not be dejected, but ereared.

b. To raise (an animal) on its hind legs.

1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* III. (1634) 157 Rampant is said when the Lion is arreared up in the Scotcheon.

4. *fig.*, in various senses: To raise in rank, honourable position, or estimation, mental or moral condition, etc.; to exalt.

c **885** K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xi. 67 Hie ne maȝon hiera ȝeðohtes staðol uparæran. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 115 Þes kingges rihtwisnes arereð his kine setle. **1340** *Ayenb.* 85 Uirtue arereþ þane man an heȝ. **1382** Wyclif *Isa.* iii. 16 Arered ben the doȝtris of Sion. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. i. (1495) 48 The spyryte is areryd vp to the contemplacion of god. **1577** Hellowes *Gueuara's Epist.* 27 There was no man areared to honor, but he that deserued it. **1621** Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. ii, A spiritual wing to ereare us.

5. To raise (a shout).

c **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 3020 Þe Saraȝyns sone þat cry arereþ. *c* **1425** *Seven Sages* (P.) 497 Bot I hadde areryd cry.

6. To raise from the dead, raise to life or health.

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* John vi. 54 And ic hine ærære on þam ytemestan dæȝe. *c* **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 211 Of soule deaðe arer me. **1393** Gower *Conf.* III. 38 That any dede man were arered. *c* **1450** Lonelich *Grail* xxxvi. 58 Of his siknesse he did him arere. *a* **1520** *Myrr. Our Ladye* 123 The bodyes of them shal be arered to endelesse ioye.

7. To start (a wild animal from its lair). *rare.*

a **1400** *Cov. Myst.* 215 The hare fro the fforme we xal arere.

8. To rouse into activity, arouse, excite, stir up.

c **1230** *Ancr. R.* 426 He is euer umbe to arearen sume wreððe. *c* **1340** *Alex. & Dind.* 92 Whan þe winde . . þe wawus arereth. *a* **1400** *Cov. Myst.* 132 More slawndyr we to [= two] xal arere. **1577** Holinshed *Chron.* I. 112/1 He arreareth battell against the Northumbers. **1603** James I in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* x. i. V. 277 Lest . . a desperate presumption be arreared by inferring the necessary certainty of persisting in grace. **1607** Topsell *Serpents* 641 They arrear deadly war against strangers.

9. To raise (a person, agent) in hostility *against.*

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 113 He arereð his mod mid modinesse on-ȝein God. *c* **1430** *Life St. Kath.* (Gibbs MS.) 100 Thesu crist shal arere aȝenst the an aduersary. **1611** Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. liii. (1632) 784 In Spain against him was arreared Maximus.

10. To raise, levy (troops).

1366 Maundev. v. 38 He may arrere mo than 50000 [men]. **1494** Fabyan VI. ccxi. 226 A fayre Company, that he had areyred in Oxenfordeshyre. **1579** Fenton *Guicciard.* V. (1599) 205 To areare a sufficient strength to oppresse the conspirators.

11. To raise, levy (taxes, etc.).

c **1340** *Alisaunder* 360 Þei þat raunson with right arere ne might. **1480** Caxton *Chron. Eng.* excix. 179 He lete arere a tallyage of al the goodes of Englond. **1529** Rastell *Pastyme* (1811) 132 He areryd grete sommys of money. **1609** Heywood *Bryt. Troy* xvii. lxxxiii, And arrear'd a tax vf the Tenth Penny.

12. *refl.* To rise, get up.

c **1220** *Leg. St. Kath.* 1114 Aras, & arearde him self fram deaðe. **1340** *Ayenb.* 179 Arere þe and do þi wyl. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 210 Sone he arerd him after þan.

13. *intr.* **a.** To arise, happen, occur. **b.** To rear, as a horse does.

1205 Lay. 22966 Ȝif on uolke feondscipe arereð .. bitweone twon monnen. *c* **1330** *Kyng of Tars* 250 Ar eny more serwe arere. *c* **1430** *Syr Generides* 5924 The sted arerud and fel hakward.

A-rear (ărĭə·r), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*¹ + Rear *sb.*; cf. Arrear *adv.* from Fr.] In the rear.

1849 Carlyle *Irish Journ.* 94 Wind is arear of us. **1865** *Fredk. Gt.* XIII. x. V. 104 The Saxons dragged heavily arear.

Arear(e, obs. form of Arrear.

†**Area·rer.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Arear *v.* + -er¹.] One who rears, raises up, or arouses.

1382 Wyclif *Judith* xiv. 9 That not of the arereris [*v.r.* rereres; Vulg. *ab excitantibus*] . . Olofernes shulde waken.

†**Area·ring**, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing¹.] The action of raising, lifting up, or elevation.

1382 Wyclif *Lev.* vii. 34 The litil brest forsothe of areryng [Coverdale, Wauebrest]. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xi. (1495) 317 The vij planetes . . now ben in exaltacion and arerynge.

†**Area·son**, *v. Obs.* Also 3 aresun, 4-5 areson(ne, 5 araison, 6 arraison. [a. OFr. *ares-, areis-, araisone-r*, mod.F. *arraisonner*, levelled form of earlier *araisnier* (1 sing. pres. *araisone*):— late L. *adrationāre*, f. *ad* to + *ratiōnāre* to discourse, f. *ratiōn-em*: see Reason.] By-form of Arraign *v.*;

to address words and esp. questions to; to question, examine, call to account.

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 35 Þo aresunede ure lord þe paens .. vre-fore hi hedden i-be so longe idel. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 2460 And he aresoned, als right es Of alle his mysdedys. 1470 Harding *Chron.* clxxxviij, Walworth .. Areasoned hym then of his greate lewdenesse. 1475 Caxton *Jason* 41 b, And spack not one worde but if he were demanded or araisoned. 1594 Carew *Tasso* (1881) 100 He..Arraisons him with this besmoothing art.

†**Areason,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 3 areisun. [f. prec.] Examination, interrogation

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 248 Þe porter is culuart and felun, He wule him sette areisun. [? or *a reisun*]

†**Area·soner.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 aresonere. [f. Areason *v.* + -er¹: cf. OF. *araisneor* and Arraigner.] One who addresses or questions.

1483 *Cath. Angl.*, Aresonere, *Alloquitor, concionator.*

†**Area·st, area·sted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [pa. pple. of Reast *v.*: see A- *pref.* 6.] Reasty, rancid.

Areastiness, reastiness, rancidity.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 14 A-reste, or resty, as flesche [*v.r.* areestyd, areest or reestyd], *Rancidus* .. A-restenesse of flesshe, *Rancor.*

†**A·reatour.** *Obs.*—° [f. L. *āreа* threshing-floor: see -ator.] 'A thresher, or he that makes clean the floor.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Areawe, obs. form of Arow *adv.*; var. Arue *v.*

Areca (ærī·kă). Forms: 6 archa, arreea, 7 arrequa, arecca, 8 areka, 9 areeka, 7– areca; also 7 areque, arek, 8 areek, 9 arak. [a. Pg. *areca*, ad. Malayálam *áḍekka*, = Canarese *áḍike*, Tamil *áḍaikāy*, f. *aḍai* denoting close arrangement of the cluster + *kāy* nut, fruit (Bp. Caldwell). The accent is on the first syllable in all the languages.]

Name of the tree and fruit of a genus of palms, of which one species (*A. Catechu*) bears nuts of the size of a nutmeg, which the natives roll up with a little lime in the leaves of the betel, and chew, thereby tingeing their teeth and saliva red.

[1510 Varthema *Trav.* transl. J. W. Jones (1863) 144 The tree of the said coffolo is called Arecha.] 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 223 Great quantie of Archa .. which fruit they eat .. with the leaf of an Herbe which they call Bettell. *Ibid.* II. i. 262 Cocos, figges, arrecaes, and other fruits. 1615 tr. *De Montfart's Surv. E. Indies* 39 The fruit .. called Areque. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. 1157 This Arrequa .. maketh men almost drunke. 1702 W. J. *Le Bruyn's Voy. Levant* (1737) II. lxvii. 101 The Areek is a fruit which grows in thick bunches. 1808 Parsons *Trav. Asia* xii. 259 Arak nuts, wrapped in beetle leaf. 1871 Mateer *Travancore* 56 The thick, leather-like leaf sheath of the areca palm tree.

†**Are·ccche,** *v. Obs.* 1–3. Forms: 1 areee(e)an, 2–3 areeche, (areche). *Pa. t.* arehte, aræhte. *Pa. pple.* araht, arou3t. The mod. spelling would be *aretch.* [OE. *arǽcc(e)an*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *rǽcc(e)an*: see Recche. Cf. OHG. *arrechen, arrechan.* (Very early confused with Areach, as was the simple *recche* with *reach.*)]

1. To explain, expound, declare the meaning of.

c 885 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past* Pref. 7 Swæ ic hie andgitfullicost areccean meahte. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 36 Arecce us þa gelicnisse. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.*, Arǽce us. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.*, Areche us. 1205 Lay. 28097 Sweuen mid sor3en arecchen. *c* 1300 *MS. Bodl.* No. 652. 5 (Halliw.) Josep here sweuen sone haueth arou3t. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 188 Crist wroughte first and after taught, So that the dede his word araught.

2. To utter, speak.

c 1400 *Beryn* 3735 Vnneth he myȝt areche O word, for pure anguyssh.

Areche, obs. form of Areach *v.*, and Orach.

Arect, later corrupt var. Aret *v. Obs.*

†**Are·dde,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 ahredd-an, 2 aredd-e(n, 3 arædde, arudde, areadde. *Pa. t.* 1 ahredde, 2–4 aredde. *Pa. pple.* 1 ahreded, 2–4 ared. [f. A- *pref.* 1 out, away + OE. *hreddan*, Rid. Cogn. w. OHG. *arrettan, irretjan*, mod. G. *erretten.* Obs. before the simple vb. became *rid.*] To set free, liberate, deliver, rid.

c 885 K. Ælfred *Oros.* I. v. Þe he hí æt hungre ahredde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 God heom aredde wiþ heore ifan. 1205 Lay. 12612 Þat heo arædde þis lond. *c* 1230 *St. Marhar.* 6 Arude .. mi sawle of sweordes egge. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 170 He aredde of deaðe al hire uolc. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* 712 This ring schal ared me.

Arede, areed, var. forms of Aread *v.*

Aredy, -ness, var. forms of Aready, -iness.

A-reek (ărī·k), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*¹ + Reek.] Reeking.

1706 Swift *To Peterborough* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 1 A messenger comes all a-reek, Mordanto at Madrid to seek.

†**Arefa·ct,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ārefact-* ppl. stem of *ārefacĕre*: see Arefy.] To dry up, wither. Cited only in ppl. adjs. Arefacted, Arefacting.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 212/1 Invngate therwith the arefacted membre. *Ibid.* 211/2 Therwith cover the arefactinge membre.

Arefaction (ærĭfæ·kʃən). *? Obs.* [n. of action f. *ārefacĕre* v see next and -tion.] The action or process of drying; dried condition.

1576 T. Newton *Lemnie's Touchst. Complex.* (1633) 112 But if coldnesse be joyned with moystnesse .. use arefaction. *a* 1626 Bacon *New Atl.* (1627) 28 The restoring of Man's Body from Arefaction. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 302 The separation of the Water, and the arefaction of the Earth. 1870 Smith *Syn. & Antonyms*, Madefaction .. *Ant.* Exsiccation, Drying, Arefaction.

Areful, earlier f. Oreful *a. Obs.* merciful.

Arefy (ærĭfəi), *v.* ? *Obs.* [irregular ad. L. *ārefacĕre*, f. *ārēre* to dry + *facĕre* to make. Cf. *satisfy*, and see -fy.] *trans.* and *intr.* To dry up, parch, wither. Hence the ppl. adjs. Arefied, Arefying.

1542 Boorde *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 247 For fyre doth aryfye .. a mannes blode. 1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 209/1 Vnguent for the arefyinge loyncles. *Ibid.*, Annoyncte therwith the arefyede loyncte. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 320 That heat which is in lime and ashes .. doth neither liquefy nor arefy. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 586 The powders will soon arefie.

Aregh, areȝ, aref, areȝhwe: see Argh *a.* and *v.*

Areiȝt, pa. t. of Areach *v. Obs.* to reach.

Areik, areke, obs. forms of Areach *v.*

†**Areim-en,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Deriv. unknown. (Not = OE. *arēman.*)] To set at large, liberate.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 124 Ponewes uorte acwiten & areimen him mide. *Ibid.* 126 Raunsun þet we schulen areimen us mide.

Arein, variant of Arain: see also Arayne *v.*

Areise, obs. form of Araise *v.*

Areisun, variant of Areason *sb. Obs.* question.

Arek, areka, obs. forms of Areca.

Areli, obs. form of Early.

Arem·e, var. of Arm *a. Obs.* poor, wretched.

Aren, obs. 3rd. pl. of Are *v.*² ; inf. of Are *v.*¹

Arena (ărī·nă). Pl. arenas. [a. L. *arēna*, prop. *harēna*, sand, the sand-strewn place of combat in an amphitheatre, etc.]

1. The central part of an amphitheatre, in which the combats or spectacular displays take place, and which was originally strewn with sand to absorb the blood of the wounded and slain. Used also, by extension, of the whole amphitheatre.

1627 Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 396 The *Arena*, the place below in which their games were exhibited. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. 352 The arena, or stage, was strewed with the finest sand. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. lxviii, The thronged arena shakes with shouts for more. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* vi. 55 Exhibiting a hundred lions in the arena matched against Numidian archers.

2. *fig.* A scene or sphere of conflict; a battle-field.

1814 Byron *Lara* II. ix, But dragg'd again upon the arena, stood A leader not unequal to the feud. 1817 Chalmers *Astron. Disc.* ii. (1852) 50 The arena on which the modern philosophy has won all her victories. *c* 1854 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* ix. 329 It would naturally become the arena of war. 1863 H. Rogers *J. Howe* vii. 181 Howe seldom entered the arena of controversy.

3. Any sphere of public or energetic action.

1798 Malthus *Popul.* (1878) 330 A large arena for the employment of an increasing capital. 1857 H. Reed *Lect. Brit. Poets* iv. 127 Rushing into the arena of authorship.

4. *Med.* 'Gravel bred in a Human Body.' Phillips 1706. 'Sand or gravel deposited from the urine.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1880.

Arenaceo- (ærĭnā·ʃĭo), comb. f. L. *arēnāceus* (see next); = sandy, mixed with sand, as in **arenaceo-argillaceous,** of the nature of sandy clay.

1850 Dana *Geol.* viii. 438 Arenaceo-argillaceous deposits. 1881 Darwin *Veg. Mould* 275 Arenaceo-calcareous loam.

Arenaceous (ærĭnā·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *arēnāce-us*, f. *ārēna* sand: see -aceous.] Having the appearance or consistency of sand; sandy; largely composed of sand or quartz grains.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 203 Fishes .. whose egge or spawne is arenaceous and friable. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 144 A hard or stony arenaceous greyish substance. 1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 39 A limestone .. becomes more arenaceous, until it finally passes into sand or sandstone. 1854 H. Muller *Sch. & Schm.* ii. (1857) 22 A soft arenaceous mud.

b. *fig.*

1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 239 There is an arenaceous quality in the style which makes progress wearisome.

‖**Arenaria** (ærĭnē·rĭă). [L., fem. of *arēnārius*: see next.] The Sandwort; a genus of small herbs (N.O. *Caryophyllaceæ*) allied to chickweed.

a 1806 Mrs. C. Smith *Flora's Horol.* ix, Among the loose and arid sands The humble arenaria creeps. 1881 *Garden* 313 Other Arenarias in cultivation.

Arenarious (ærĭnē·rĭəs), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *arēnārĭ-us*, f. *arēna* sand: see -arious.] = Arenaceous.

1758 Platt in *Phil. Trans.* L. 527 This stratum .. being arenarious, and too soft for their use. [In mod. Dicts.]

†**A·renary,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *arēnārius.*] 'Of or belonging to sand or gravel.' Bailey 1731.

†**A·renate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *arēnāt-us* sanded: see Arena and -ate³.] (See quot.)

1623 Cockeram *Dict.* II, To *Ruffe-cast*, Arenate. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Arenated*, mixed with sand, sandy.

Arenation (ærĭnē·ʃən). *Med.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *arēnātiōn-em* a sanding: cf. F. *arénation.*] Application of hot sand to the body as a remedy.

1717 Berkeley in Fraser *Life* (1871) 587 Arenation is good against leprosy. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Arenation* .. a kind of dry bath, in which the patient only sits with his feet on hot sand.

Arend, obs. form of Errand.

Arendalite (ărendăləit). *Min.* [mod. f. (1800) *Arendal* in Norway + -ite.] A synonym of Epidote, retained by Dana for one of its varieties.

1868 Dana *Min.* 282 The Arendal Epidote (Arendalite) is mostly in dark green crystals.

Arendator: see Arr-.

Arenicolite (ærĭnī·kŏləit). [f. mod.L. *arēnicol-a* sand-worm, lob-worm (f. *arēna* sand + *-cola* inhabiting) + -ite.] A worm-hole made originally in sand, and preserved in a sandstone rock.

1864 in Webster.

Arenicolous (-ŏləs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] Inhabiting sand.

1851 9 Owen in *Man. Sc. Eng.* 381 Arenicolous mollusks.

Arenilitic (ărenilĭ·tĭk), *a.* [f. **arenilite* (f. L. *arēna* sand + Gr. λίθος stone) + -ic.] Of or pertaining to sandstone. 1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 305.

Arenose (ærĭnōus), *a.* [ad. L. *arēnōsus*, f. *arēna* sand: see -ose.] Sandy.

1731 in Bailey. 1848 Dana *Zoöph.* 194 Lateral surfaces arenose.

Arenosity (ærĭnɒ·sĭti). *rare*⁻¹. [n. of quality f. prec.: see -ity.] Sandiness; granulousness.

1687 H. More *App. Antid.* (1712) 219 The solute Arenosity (as I may so speak) of Air and Fire.

Arenoso- (ærĭnōusoi), comb. f. L. *arēnōsus*, Eng. *arenose*; as in **arenoso-denticulate,** covered with small notches like grains of sand.

1848 Dana *Zoöph.* 344 Lamellæ .. very minutely arenoso-denticulate.

†**A·renous,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *arēnōsus*: see above. Cf. Fr. *arénueux*: see -ous.] Sandy, gritty.

1664 Evelyn *Silva* (1776) 425 The water .. arenous and gravelly. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. viii. (1762) 24 Arenous and sandy earth .. wants ligature.

†**A·rent,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *ārēntem*, pr. pple. of *ārēre*.] Drying up, withering.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 377 Ardent, arent, burning.

Arent, -ation, var. of Arrent, -ation, *Obs.*

†**Are·nulous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *arēnula*, dim. of *arēna.*] Like grains of sand.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 73 Those arenulous Atoms.

Areo-, f. Gr. Ἄρεος of Ares or Mars; *esp.* in astronomical terms relating to the planet Mars; as **Areocentric** (ærĭo|se·ntrĭk), *a.*, having Mars as centre. **Areo·grapher,** one who describes the appearance of Mars. **Areo·graphic** *a.*, pertaining to arcography. **Areo·graphy,** description of the physical features of Mars. **Areo·logy,** scientific investigation of the substance of Mars.

1877 D. Gill in *Mem. R. A. S.* XLVI. 94 The areocentric angle between the Earth and the Sun. 1878 Newcomb *Pop. Astron.* 566 Hourly motion in areocentric longitude. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 213 The local indistinctness and confusion that so often puzzle the areographer. 1870 Proctor *Other Worlds* ix. 93 The Martial geography—or perhaps I ought rather to say areography. 1881 — *Poetry Astron.* viii. 288 Compare .. geology with areology.

‖**Areola** (ărī·ŏlă). Pl. areolæ. [L., dim. of *ārea.*] A very small area.

1. One of the small spaces marked out on a surface by intersecting lines, such as those between the veins of a leaf or the nervures of an insect's wing.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 49 Pentagonal and hexagonal areola's [on Corn Poppy seeds]. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 313 A cluster of sporule-like areolæ of cellular tissue.

2. One of the interstices in the tissue of any organized substance.

1848 Quain *Elem. Anat.* (1882) II. 107 The cell spaces in the calcified matrix [of bone] .. being termed the primary areolæ. 1874 Van Buren *Dis. Urin. Org.* 2 The areolæ of this tissue become distended with blood.

3. A circular spot; a coloured circle such as that around the human nipple, and that which surrounds the vesicles or pustules in eruptive diseases.

1706 Phillips, *Areola Papillaris*, the Circle about a Nipple. 1852 W. Grove *Contrib. Sc.* 365 Surrounded by a dusky and ill-defined areola. 1877 Roberts *Handbk. Med.* I. 164 A faint red areola appears.

4. *Biol.* a. A slightly depressed spot on any surface. b. The cell-nucleus of a plant.

1862 Darwin *Orchids* v. 206 With a faint areola or nucleus visible. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 105 A round or oval smooth and excavated space which is termed the areola.

Areolar (ărī·ŏlăr), *a.* [f. prec. + -ar.]

1. Consisting of areolæ, full of interstices; *spec.* in *areolar* (or *connective*) *tissue*: the mixture of fibrous and elastic tissue, which underlies the skin, and connects and supports the organs in other parts of the body.

1818 W. Lawrence *Nat. Hist. Man* II. ii. (1848) 185 The areolar tissue of the cutis. 1859 Carpenter *Anim. Phys.* i. (1872) 39 This Areolar tissue is diffused through almost the whole fabric of the adult animal.

2. Of or pertaining to a small area. Cf. Area 3.

1879 Newcomb & Holden *Astron.* 126 This area is called the areolar velocity of the planet.

Areolate (ărī·ŏlēit, ē·rĭ|oleit), *ppl. a.* [f. L. *ārēola* + -ate².] Marked by areolæ; divided into small distinct spaces by intersecting lines.

1847 Lindley *Elem. Bot.* Gloss., The skin of a plant is areolate. 1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 33 Cancridæ, having an areolate carapax.

Areolated (ărī·ŏlēitĕd, ē·rĭ|o-), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.] Marked by, or consisting of, areolæ.

1802 G. Shaw *Zool.* III. 50 Areolated Tortoise. 1829 Loudon *Encycl. Plants* (1841) 925 Frond tubular .. with a striated

areolated surface. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 509/2 A soft, areolated, and elastic substance.

Areolation (ē·rĭ,ōlē·ʃən). [f. as prec. + -TION.] Division into areolæ.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 171 Striking resemblance in the areolations of the seeds. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 155 The antero-lateral region has imperfectly the usual areolation.

Areole (ē·rĭ,ōul). [a. F. *aréole.*] = AREOLA.

1856 in WEBSTER. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 188 Knapweed .. Fruit compressed, basal areole oblique. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* II. I. 117 A bright star .. surrounded by a blue or violet areole.

Areolet (ărĭ·ŏlet, ē·rĭ,o-). [f. AREOLA, AREOLE + -ET.] A small areola, a very small area or space.

1828 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii. IV. 381 Wings .. reticulated with numerous areolets. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 29 The areolets of the frontal region.

Areometer, variant form of ARÆOMETER.

Areo·pagist. [see -IST.] Rare variant of next.

1859 in WORCESTER.

Areopagite (ærĭ,ŏ·păgəit). [ad. L. *arĕopagītes,* a. Gr. ἀρειοπαγίτης : see AREOPAGUS and -ITE.] A member of the court of Areopagus.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xvii. 34 Dionyse Ariopagite, *or greet man of comun scole.* 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, Dyonysyous Whiche .. Was called in scholes Ariopagyte. 1616 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 180 As secret as the Athenian court of the Areopagites. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* I. xiv. 62 After they had once become Areopagites.

Areopagi·tic, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Arĕopagīticus,* a. Gr. Ἀρειοπαγῖτικός, f. Ἀρειοπαγίτης : see prec. and -IC.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Areopagus or its court. **B.** *sb.* A speech imitating the oration of Isocrates addressed to the court of Areopagus.

[1644 MILTON *Areopagitica.*] 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl.* 28 And degenerate into some Satyre or Pasquill, rather then an Areopagitick. 1856 GROTE *Greece* II. XCV. XII. 406 The other citizens included in the areopagitic report.

Areopagi·tical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Of Areopagitic nature or character; also = prec.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 583 The areopagiticall lords in Athens. 1846 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* I. II. v. 400 To keep within reasonable bounds that predominating areopagitical spirit.

‖ **Areopagus** (ærĭ,ŏ·păgŭs). [L., a. Gr. Ἄρειος πάγος the hill of Ares, or Mars' hill.] A hill at Athens where the highest judicial court of the city held its sittings; *hence* used for the court itself, and *transf.* of any important tribunal.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 86 Who hath descended into this Areopagus [of polemics]?

† **Areo·pagy.** *Obs.* [f. L. *Areopag-us* + -Y.] A conclave, a secret tribunal.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 39 It was not in the power of earth, or Areopagy of hell to work them from it. 1682 — *Chr. Mor.* 101 Conscience .. sits in the areopagy and dark tribunal of our hearts.

Areophane, a common spelling of AEROPHANE.

1851 *Times* 1 Apr. 10/6 Areophane crape.

Areostyle, -systyle, areotic : see ARÆ-.

† **Areotecto·nics.** *Obs.*—° [f. AREO- + Gr. τεκτονική building : cf. *architectonics.* (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Areotectonicks,* that part of Military Architecture or Fortification, which shews how to attack safely, and to encounter an enemy at the best Advantage.

Areowe, var. of ARUE *v. Obs.* to pity, grieve.

† **Are·p(pe,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + OE. *hrĕppan* to touch.] To reach, lay hold of, seize.

1205 LAY. 26034 Þa nolde Arður on slepen nawiht hine areppen [1250 arecche]. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 128 Draweð al into hore holes þet heo muwen arepen & arechen.

Arere, var. AREAR *v. Obs.*; earlier f. ARREAR.

[Arerisement [AFr. f. *ariere*], 'action of putting behind, or at a disadvantage, drawback, injury'; inserted in Blount and later Dicts. as Eng.]

Ares, -esse, -este, obs. forms of ARRAS.

† **Aresca·tion.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [? improp. f. L. *āresc-ĕre* to grow dry.] ? A drying up.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xli. Wks. 67 A World, which hath in itself Convulsions, Arescations, Enlargements, Erections.

† **Are·se,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OE. *ahrisian, ahrysian,* f. A- *pref.* 1 + *hrisian* to shake : see RESE *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To shake violently.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* lxiv. 461 Ac hudenige ærest hine selfne .. & ahrisige siððan oðre. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xxviii. 6 Drihten ahrysode þa westan eorþan. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sages* (W) 915 The tusches in the tre he smit; The tre aresede as hit wold falle.

Areson, -ere, variants of AREASON, -ER, *Obs.*

Arest, obs. form of ARREST, and of ERST.

† **Are·t, are·tt(e,** *v. Obs.* 4–7; also 5–7 **arret(te,** 5 **arect,** 5–6 **arrect.** [a. OF. *arete-r, aretter,* f. *à* to + *reter* (Pr. and OSp. *reptar*) :—L. *reputā-re* to count, reckon : see REPUTE. After 1400 erroneously latinized (in England) as *arrectāre,* as if connected with *rectum,* whence the common 15–16th c. spelling *arect, arrect.*]

1. *trans.* To reckon, count; also with *compl.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 726, I praie you .. That ye ne arette [*v.r.* ret(te] it not my vilanie. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xxii. 37 He is arettid [1382 demyd] with wickid men. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 26 We arettid Him as smitun of God & lafte. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. Prol., They arect it fortunes variaunce. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* (1634) Prol., In hym .. myght wel be aretted grete folye.

2. *trans.* To reckon to the credit or debit of a person; **a.** in a good or neutral sense: To impute, ascribe, attribute *to.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 31 Arett all thi gude dedis sothefastely to Hyme. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Pater Noster* Sel. Wks. III. 107 It was aretted to him into riȝtwysnesse. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 47 Godhed ys not to be aretted to suche thynges þat are sette vnder þe disposicion of God. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xxi. 57/1 All the goodnesse sholde be arected to the fader & to the moder, & not to god. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* F ij b, It is arrected for a great praise and charitable kyndnesse unto theim.

b. chiefly, in a bad sense: To lay to the charge of, impute as a fault *to,* charge *upon.*

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Chron.* xxi. 3 This thing, that schal be arettid in to synne to Israel. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 506 He that aretteth vpon god, or blameth god, of thyng of which he is hym self gilty. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, Lest men thy death arected unto me. 1477 CAXTON *Dictes* 147 Yf they fynde ony faulte tarette it to Socrates and not to me. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 122 b, No follye maye bee areted to him beeynge within age. 1602 SPEGHT *Chaucer's Wks.* 3, I ratherarett it to the negligence and rape of Adam Scriuener, that I may speake as Chaucer doth.

3. To charge, accuse, or indict a person (*of*). [So commonly in OF.]

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 20 Schir dauid the brechyne Wes of this deid arettit syne. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 27 Arretted is hee that is convented before any Judge, and charged with a Crime. [So in BLOUNT *Law Dict.* 1691.]

b. *intr.* To allege. (*pseudo-archaic.*)

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* in Dodsl. *O. P.* (1780) X. 236, I do arret thou shalt acquainted bin With nymphs and fauns and hamadryades.

¶ To commit a charge to, entrust, deliver. (A false use of Spenser's, due to misunderstanding the obs. *arrett to the charge of* in 2 b; imitated by others.)

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 8 The charge, which God doth unto me arrett, Of his deare safety I to thee commend. 1625 GIL *Sacr. Philos.* ii. 133 When God had created man, and arretted the charge of him and his posteritie to the Angels.

Aretaics (ærĭtē·ĭks), *sb. pl.* [f. Gr. ἀρετή virtue; cf. *spondaic.*] (See quot.)

1865 J. GROTE *Moral Ideas* i. (1876) 1 [In] Moral Philosophy there are two sciences .. the science of virtue, Aretaics .. the science of happiness, Eudæmonics.

† **Areta·loger.** *Obs.*—° [f. L. *aretālog-us,* a. Gr. ἀρετᾶλόγος + -ER¹.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM *Aretalogon* [sic], a vaunter of his owne vertues. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Aretaloger,* one that braggs or boasts of vertue in himself, a talking fellow, a lyer.

Aretch, obs. f. ORACH (*Atriplex*); var. ARECH *v.*

‖ **Arête** (arēt). [Fr. :—OF. *areste* :—L. *arista* ear of corn, fish-bone or spine, hence, in Fr., ridge, sharp edge. Cf. ARRIS.] A sharp ascending ridge or 'edge' of a mountain. The local name in French Switzerland, whence it has become a technical term with mountain-climbers.

1862 *Lond. Rev.* 23 Aug. 164 The Weisshorn .. is formed of three great ridges, like the edges of a bayonet, culminating in a beautiful pyramidal point. Two of the arêtes are probably impracticable. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 29 July 141/2 Three ridges or arêtes of precipitous rock.

† **A·rethede, arthede.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *ar(e,* OE. *ār* before (cf. AIR *adv.* and ERE) + THEDE, OE. *þéod* people.] The people of former times; antiquity.

a 1440 *Sir Isumbras* 6 Elders that by-fore us were That lyffede in arethede. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 7 That levede on arthede.

† **Areto·logy.** *Obs.*—° [f. Gr. ἀρετ-ή virtue + -(o)LOGY.] 'That part of moral philosophy that treats of virtue.' Bailey 1731.

Areu, obs. variant of ARGH *a.* cowardly.

Arew(e, obs. f. ARGH, ARROW, AROW, and ARUE.

† **A·reward.** *Obs. rare*—¹. ? Before, formerly.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 208 He [Lucifer] vndkyndely as a karle kydde areward.

Areyn(e, obs. form of ARRAIGN.

Arf, dial. form of ARGH *a.* timid, loath.

Arfeð, variant of ARVEÐ *a. Obs.* difficult.

† **A·rfname.** *Obs.* [f. OE. *ærfe, ierfe,* ON. *arfr* (cf. OFris. *erf,* OHG. and Goth. *arbi*) inheritance + OE. **numa* taker, f. *niman* to take. With OE. *ierfe, yrfe-numa* cf. Goth. *arbi-numja,* OHG. *arbinomo,* OFris. *erfnoma, erfnama* : the ON. cognate, the probable source of Ormin's *arrfname,* is not found.] Inheritor, heir.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 38 Ðes ys yrfenuma. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Ðes ys se earfedneme. *c* 1200 ORMIN 17744 Arrfname off heffness riche.

Arfvedsonite (aɹvɛ·dsənəit). *Min.* [f. *Arfwedson* a man's name + -ITE.] A ferruginous variety of hornblende, occurring in black crystals in Greenland and Norway; also called *soda-hornblende.*

1837–68 DANA *Min.* 243.

† **A·rga.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. L. *argilla* : see ARGIL.] The name proposed by Dr. Black (*c* 1790) for the earth *alumina.* Cf. ARGIL.

Argabushe, obs. variant of HARQUEBUS.

Argaile, argal, obs. and var. form of ARGOL.

A·rgal, *conj. adv.* Perversion of L. *ergo* 'therefore'; hence *subst.* a clumsy piece of reasoning.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. i. 21 He drownes not himselfe. Argal, he .. shortens not his owne life. 1861 *Times* 23 Aug., Mr. Buckle's argument [is] as absurd an *argal* as ever was invented by philosopher or gravedigger. 1871 J. MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* 152 And, as we should not be beaten if we did not deserve it, argal, suffering is a merited punishment.

‖ **Argala** (ā·ɹgălă). *Ornith.* Better **argee·lah.** [Hind. *hargīlā.*] The adjutant-bird (*Ciconia Argala*), a gigantic species of stork inhabiting India.

c 1754 IVES *Voy. India* (1773) 183 An extraordinary species of birds, called by the natives *Argill* or *Hargill.* 1798 PENNANT *Hindostan* II. 156 The Argali or Adjutant. 1808 *Orient. Field Sports* I. 99 That cumbrous bird the argeelah. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 170 The African Marabou is less in size than the Indian Argala. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 449 The Adjutant Stork or Argala of India.

‖ **Argali** (ā·ɹgăli). *Zool.* [Mongol and Tungusian.] The wild or rock sheep of Asia.

a 1779 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 218 The wild mountain sheep, or argali. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 274 The Argali, or wild Sheep of Siberia .. supposed to be the original stock of the domestic Sheep.

‖ **Argan.** *Bot.* [a. Arab. ارجان *arjān,* in Barbary pronounced *argān.*] An evergreen tree (N.O. *Sapotaceæ*), found in Morocco, furnishing a very hard, heavy wood, and an oil from its seeds.

1809 J. JACKSON *Morocco* 123 The argan tree is the favourite resort of this bird. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts, Argan-oil,* expressed from the kernels of the *Argania Sideroxylon.*

Argand (ā·ɹgănd). [from the inventor's name.] Applied to a lamp invented by Aimé Argand about 1782, with a cylindrical wick, which allows a current of air to pass to both inner and outer surfaces of the flame, thus securing more perfect combustion and brighter light; also to a ring-shaped gas burner constructed on the same principle.

1790 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 162 A simple Argand's burner. 1805 SIR H. DAVY *ibid.* XCV. 158 Exposed to the heat of an Argand lamp. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxiv. 237 An argand burner, whether used for consuming oil or gas. 1859 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* ii. 39 A large argand with a brilliant reflector. 1869 *Daily News* 18 June, None of the fish-tails seem to be as economical for common gas as the argands.

‖ **Argema** (ā·ɹgĭmă). *Med.* Also **argemon.** [L., a. Gr. ἄργεμα, -μον, f. ἀργ-ός white : cf. ALBUGO.] A small white ulcer or speck on the margin of the cornea.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 83 It helps bleare eyes .. also it helps the argema. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.,* *Argemon,* or *Argema* .. an ulcer about the iris of the eye. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Argent (ā·ɹdʒĕnt), *sb.* and *a.* [a. F. *argent,* ad. L. *argentum* white money, silver.]

A. *sb.* **1.** The metal silver. *arch.* or *poet. Spume of argent* (L. *argenti spuma*) : litharge of silver.

[*c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (1855) 3 The flore schold be of argentum, Clene sylver alle and sume.] *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 252 It semed well to be of argent; that is to say, syluer. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* III. 51 They doo mingle therwithall The spume of argent. 1790 COWPER *Iliad* II. 55 His argent-studded sword. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* I. lxvii, Clouds of gold and argent. [See also C.]

† **2.** Silver coin; hence *gen.* money, cash. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Partenay* 1119 Euery day had ther money and argent. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. 52 Whether they haue Argente, to mayntaine this geare. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *To Hon. O'Toole* Wks. II. 18/2 Some bound-like senting sergeant .. tires him out for argeant. 1742 BAILEY, *Argent,* Silver or Coin.

3. *Her.* The silver of a coat of arms; the silver or white colour in armorial bearings.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 4 Called Siluer, and blased by the name of Argent. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* lxviii. 146 Whole fields of gold and silver, or and argent. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Argent* is expressed in engraving, by the parts being left plain, without any strokes from the graver.

B. *adj.* Of, or resembling, silver; silvery white.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Massac. Paris* I. vi, The argent crosses in your burgonets. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIV. (R.) The azure skie, With argent beames of siluer morning spred. 1850 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* II. 161 In the full brightness of the argent moon.

b. *esp.* in *Her.* Cf. A 3.

1591 HARINGTON *Ariosto's Orl. Fur.* XXXVI. XXVIII, The argent Eagle that he bare. 1681 JORDAN *London's Joy* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 541 He bears a Target Azure with a Saltier argent. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVIII, Within that argent field Thou saw'st the rampant Lion.

C. *Comb.,* as *argent-clear, -horned, -lidded*; † **argent-content** (F. *argent comptant*), ready money; ARGENT-VIVE, q.v.

1842 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* II. x. viii, Thou moon that shinest Argent-clear above! 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 151 The Argent-horned Moone. 1830 TENNYSON *Arab. Nts.* 135 Serene with argent-lidded eyes. 1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scot.* XIII. V. (JAM.) Ane hundredth thousand poundis .. the tane half to be payit with argent content.

Argental (aɹdʒe·ntăl), *a.* [a. F. *argental* (Haüy) : see prec. and -AL¹.] Of silver; as in *Argental Mercury,* the *Amalgam* of Dana.

1816 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 444. 1819 *Pantolog., Argental Mercury,* a native amalgam of silver .. It received its present appellation from C. Haüy.

Argentan (ā·ɹdʒĕntæn). [a. F. *argentan,* f. L. *argent-um.*] An alloy of nickel, copper, and zinc; nickel silver, German silver.

1857 CHAMBERS *Inform. People* I. 373 Argentane or German silver. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 356 Argentan.

†Argentane. *Chem. Obs.* [f. L. *argent-um* + -ANE 2 a.] Davy's name for argentic chloride.
1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 444 The compound .. argentane, has been long known by the name of hornsilver.

†Argentanginy. *Obs.*—° [ad. F. *argentangine* (Cotgr.), ad. mod.L. *argentangina*, f. *argent-um* silver, money + *angina* quinsy, after Gr. ἀργυράγχη (used in reference to Demosthenes).] 'The silver squinsy, when one for money faigns himself sick and not to speak.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.
1623 COCKERAM, *Argentageny*, the siluer sickenesse.

†Argentary. *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *argentārius*, f. *argent-um*: see ARGENT and -ARY.] A worker in silver, a silver-smith.
1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xix. 24 Demetrie by name, argentarie [Vulg. *argentarius*], makinge siluerene housis to Dian.

Argentate (ā·ɹdʒĕntēt), *sb. Chem.* [f. L. *argent-um* silver + -ATE⁴.] A combination of a base with argentic oxide, as in *Argentate of Ammonia*, or 'fulminating silver.' 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Argentate, *a.* [ad. L. *argentātus* silvered: cf. F. *argenté*.] 'Silvery, or shining white with a tinge of gray.' Gray *Bot. Text-Bk.* 1880.

Argentation (ā·ɹdʒĕntē·ʃən). *rare*—°. [n. of action f. L. *argentāt-*: see prec. and -ATION. Cf. F. *argentation* (Littré *Supp.*).] The action of silvering or coating with silver.
1731 in BAILEY; whence in JOHNSON, etc.

Argenteous (ɑɹdʒe·ntĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *argente-us* silvery + -OUS: see ARGENT and -EOUS.] Silvery.
1881 J. BAKER in *Jrnl. Lin. Soc.* XVIII. 267 A much smaller species, not at all argenteous. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 301 A diminutive, argenteous, truncated cone.

†Argenter. *Obs. rare*—¹. [a. OF. *argentier*:—L. *argentārius* a money-changer, f. *argent-um*: see ARGENT and -ER.] A money-changer, banker.
1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 125/1 Ledde hym to ye market & solde hym to an argenter.

Argentic (ɑɹdʒe·ntik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *argent-um* silver + -IC.] Containing silver in chemical composition. Applied to compounds in which silver combines as a monad, as *Argentic Chloride*, Ag Cl, occurring native as horn-silver; *Argentic Nitrate*, $AgNO_3$, lunar caustic.
1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 300 The use of argentic iodide in photography.

Argentiferous (ɑɹdʒĕntĭ·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -(I)FEROUS: cf. F. *argentifère*.] Yielding or producing silver.
1801 HITCHINS in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 163 The argentiferous crosslode. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxiv. IV. 369 Auriferous and argentiferous mountains.

Argentify (ɑɹdʒe·ntĭfəi), *v.* [f. as prec. + -FY.] To turn into silver. **Argenti·fic** *a.*, producing silver.
1687 *Turkish Spy* IV. xx. 354 Mercury .. aurifies the very Seed of Gold, and argentifies that of Silver. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* xxix. 365 The agent .. is a seed of an aurifick or argentifick nature.

†Argentil. *Herb. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *argentilla*, dim. of *argentum*.] The plant Parsley-piert.
1597 GERARD *Herbal* Supp. Ffff iij, Argentill is Percepier. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Argentil*, an old English name for the plant called *Percipier Anglorum*.

Argentine (ā·ɹdʒĕntəin), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *argentin*, ad. L. *argentīnus* of silver.] **A.** *adj.*
1. Of, made of, or containing silver.
1537 W. HOLME *Fall Reb.* 40 An antick deaurate with letters argentine. 1791 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 353 Argentine spicula were seen in the larger grains. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxiv. 224 The property of blackening argentine salts.
2. Silvery.
1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 526 Argentine, or Siluer Thistel. 1608 SHARS. *Per.* v. i. 251 Celestial Dian, goddess argentine. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* I. iii. 46 The meanest sounds that pampered mine ear have been argentine. 1859 W. GREGORY *Egypt* II. 35 The argentine raiment which the moon .. had thrown over Karnak.
B. *sb.*
1. Silver, or a material simulating it: **a.** ? Wrought silver, silver filagree. **b.** Imitation silver, electroplate. **c.** The silvery lamellæ on the scales of fish, used in the manufacture of artificial pearls.
1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 857/1 Images of sore and terrible countenances, all armed in curious worke of argentine. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 972/1 The material which gives this metallic lustre to the scales of Fishes, known in commerce under the name of 'Argentine.' 1847 *Bachel. Albany* (1854) 115 The argentine and albata did their best to look silvery.
2. *Zool.* A genus of small fishes, of the family *Salmonidæ*, with very silvery scales: see 1 c. Also applied by Pennant to the *Scopelus Pennanti* or *Humboldtii*, now called the Pearlside.
1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 432. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 285 Shoals of argentine are consumed annually in this commerce.
†**3.** *Herb.* The Silver-weed (*Potentilla anserina*), Gerard, 1597; Withering. *Argentine Thistle*, the Cotton Thistle (*Onopordium Acanthium*) Lyte, 1578.
4. *Min.* Slate-spar (Humble *Dict. Geol.*).
1794 KIRWAN. 1868 DANA *Min.* 678 Argentine .. a pearly lamellar calcite .. colour white, grayish, yellowish, or reddish.

Argentite (ā·ɹdʒĕntəit). *Min.* [f. L. *argentum* silver + -ITE.] Silver-glance or argyrose, a native sulphide found in veins traversing granite, etc.
1837–68 DANA *Min.* 39 Malleable like ordinary argentite.

Argento- (ɑɹdʒe·ntǒ), comb. form of L. *argentum* silver; = 'Having silver as a constituent.'
1837–68 DANA *Min.* 39 Argentopyrite .. a pseudomorph consisting of the minerals argentite, marcasite, pyrrhotite, pyrargyrite. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 305 Argento-cuprous Sulphide .. Argentiferous Copper-glance.

Argentocracy (ā·ɹdʒĕntǒ·krăsĭ). *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -CRACY: cf. *plutocracy*.] The rule or paramount influence of money.
1868 *Pall Mall G.* 23 May 11 The disease of argentocracy.

Argentometer (-ǒ·mĭtəɹ). [f. as prec. + -METER.] An instrument for determining the strength of silver solutions.
1879 SPON *Workshop Rec.* 250 To use the argentometer.

Argentous (ɑɹdʒe·ntəs), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *argent-um* silver + -OUS.] Containing silver in composition; applied to compounds containing silver in twice the proportion of that in those called argentic, as *Argentous Chloride*, Ag_2Cl; *Argentous Oxide*, Ag_4O, suboxide or hemioxide of silver.
1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 273 A small quantity of argentous chloride.

Argentry (ā·ɹdʒĕntri). [ad. F. *argenterie*; cf. L. *argentāria* (sc. *vasa*, etc) silver vessels, plate, etc.: see ARGENT and -RY.] Silver plate, wrought silver. *Obs.* exc. *fig.*
1622 HOWELL *Lett.* I. II. xvii, Pawning his own argentry and Jewels. 1641 — *ibid.* (1753) 124 Costly Bowls of frosted Argentry. 1852 D. MOIR *Bower of Peace* Wks. I. 61 The round moon's calm argentry.

†Argenture. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *argenture*, f. *argenter* to silver.] ? A silvering amalgam.
1576 BAKER *Gesner's Jewel Health* 142 b, Of these two make an argenture.

†Argent-vive. *Obs.* [a. F. *argent vif*:—L. *argentum vivum* (Pliny).] Quicksilver, mercury.
1453 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 422 Argent Vyff, ye bolyon .. iiij*d*. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i, The Bulls our fornace .. our argent-vine, the Dragon. 1662 CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriatr.* 84 Argent-vive or Quick-silver.

†Argh, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 arg (WS. earg, earꝫ, earh), 2–3 erꝫ, arꝫ, 3 ærh, arh, eærꝫh, eruh, erew, areu, arewe, areꝫ, 3–5 arwe, 4–5 argh, 5 arwhe, arow(e. *Sc.* 6– arch, 9 argh, ergh, erf, arrow; *north Eng.* 7– arf. [com. Teut.; cogn. w. ON. *argr* (Sw. and Da. *arg*), OHG. *ark*, mod.G., Du. *arg*, OFris. *arg*, *ergh*:—OTeut. **arg-oz*.]
1. Cowardly, pusillanimous, timid, fearful. (Still in north. dial.)
*c*885 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* I. xii. (Bosw.) Se earga fęðe Brytta. 1205 LAY. 4336 Þu eart swa eærꝫh cniht. *c*1230 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 277 Arh ich was meself and wah. *c*1230 *Ancr. R.* 288 He, kene þet was ær eruh. 1297 R. GLOUC. 457 His hert arwe as an hare. *c*1400 *Destr. Troy* VI. 2540 If Elinus be argh, & ournes for ferde. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 14/2 Arwe, or ferefulle (1499 arwhe, arowe, or ferdfull), *Timidus pavidus*. *a*1450 *York Myst., Barbers* L viij b, So am I arow to do þat dede. 1483 *Cath. Angl.*, Arghe, *pusillanimis*. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 621 King Duncane so arch ane man wes he. 1691 RAY *N. Countr. Words*, *Arf*, afraid. *a*1800 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ball.* I. 233 Fearful will it be to me, I'm erch, or a' be o'er. 1808 JAMIESON *Sc. Dict.*, *Arch*, *argh*, *ergh*, *erf*. 1875 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Arf* or *arfish*, afraid, reluctant: 'I felt arfish i' t' dark.'
2. Inert, sluggish, lazy, slow, loath, reluctant. (Still in north. dial.)
*a*1000 *Gnom. Vers.* (Gr.) 188 Ful oft mon wearnum tiho eargne. *c*1200 *Moral Ode* 16 Erꝫe [*v.r.* erewe, arꝫe, ærwe] we beoð to donne god. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. vii. 119 The pepil haill grantis that thai wayt .. bot thai ar arch to schaw. 1813 D. ANDERSON *Poems* 116 (JAM.) An' rogues o' Jews, they are nae arrow Wi' tricks fu' sly. 1877 *Holderness Gl.* (E.D.S.), *Arf*, *Arfish*, unwilling, indisposed, disinclined: 'He's nobbut varry arfish te begin.'
†**3.** Vile, base, good-for-nothing. (So in Ger.) *Obs.*
*c*950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 39 Cneorisse yflo & arg becon soecas.
†**4.** as *sb.* ? Wretch, betrayer, enemy. *Obs.*
*a*1275 *Prov. Alfred* 228 in *O. E. Misc.* 117 Gif þu hauist sorwe, ne say þu hit þin arezе [*v.r.* arewe, erewe].

†Argh(e, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 arzian, earzian, 2 erꝫian, 3–4 arꝫe(n, 4–5 argh(e. *Sc.* 8–9 ergh. [f. prec.]
1. To be disheartened, timid, fearful, loath; to hesitate from timidity. (Still in Sc.)
*c*1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 þet eower heorte erꝫian swiðe and eower feond strongian. *c*1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 713 þenne arꝫed Abraham, & alle his mod chaunged. *c*1400 *Destr. Troy* V. 1976 Antenor arghet with austerne wordes. 1728 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. iii, Dear Jenny, I wad speak .. and yet I ergh.
†**2.** *impers., Me arghes*: I am afraid. *Obs.*
*c*1340 *Alex.* (Stevenson) 19 Me arꝫes of my selfe, I am alle in aunter.
†**3.** *trans.* To daunt, frighten. *Obs.*
*c*1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 572 In þe anger of his ire þat arꝫed monye. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 237 Ac þow þy-self .. Hast arwed meny hardy men · that hadden wil to fyghte. *c*1400 *Sir Perc.* 69 That arghede alle that ther ware, Bothe the lesse and the mare.

†Arghhood. *Obs.* In 3–4 arhhede. [f. ARGH *a.* + -HOOD.] Cowardice, pusillanimity.
*c*1350 in *O. E. Misc.* 74 Prude and modynesse, Ne arhhede ne sorynesse.

†Arghly, *adv. Obs.* [f. ARGH *a.* + -LY².] Timidly, cowardly; also (in OE.) basely.
*c*1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* XX. 4 Abimeleh andwirde earhlice. 1086 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) And hine earhlice ofslogon. *c*1400 *Destr. Troy* V. 1831 Antenor arghly auntride of ship.

†Arghness. *Obs.* [f. ARGH *a.* + -NESS.] Cowardice, pusillanimity, timidity.
1340 *Ayenb.* 31 Þe oþer is arꝫnesse, þet is tyene of herte. *c*1400 *Destr. Troy* VI. 2203, I ournand in elde with arghnes in hert. 1483 *Cath. Angl.*, Arghnes, *pusillanimitas*.

†Arghship. *Obs.* In 3 ærhscipe. [f. ARGH *a.* + -SHIP.] = prec.
1205 LAY. 12411 Heo sulf mid ærhscipe arnden to heolde.

†Arghth. *Obs.* In 3 ærhðe, arhþe, areꝫthe. [f. ARGH *sb.* + -TH.] = prec.
1205 LAY. 23520 Arður ærhðe bi-deled [1250 arhþe]. *a*1250 *Owl & Night.* 404 He vor areꝫthe hit ne for-lete.

Argil (ā·ɹdʒil). [a. F. *argille* (mod. *argile*), ad. L. *argilla* (formerly in Eng. use), a. Gr. ἄργιλλος, f. ἀργής white, shining.] Clay, *esp.* potter's clay. Also proposed as a name for alumina when the nature of that base was first discovered.
1530 PALSGR. 195/1 Argile a kynde of erthe, *Argille*. 1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 318/2 Hard baked Argille or loame. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 20, I do not reckon Loam among the clays, though it seem to be but a succulent kind of Argilla. 1778 WOULFE in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 20 The blue argilla from Paris. 1792 *Ibid.* LXXXII. 34 Argil precipitated from alum by an alkali. 1859 R. BURTON *Africa* in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXIX. 158 Soil .. yellow with argile. 1879 SPON *Workshop Rec.* 42 Argillaceous clay or alumina clay .. is called argil.

Argillaceo- (ɑɹdʒĭlē·ʃĭǒ), comb. f. next; in *argillaceo-calcareous*.
1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vi. (1873) 106 It consists of a crumbling argillaceo-calcareous rock.

Argillaceous (ɑɹdʒĭlē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *argillāceus* + -OUS: see -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of clay; largely composed of clay; clayey.
1731 in BAILEY. 1781 DILLON *Trav. Spain* 253 A mixture of argillaceous, or calcareous earth. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 486 The argillaceous hills of Tuscany. 1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 88 The argillaceous odour given out by minerals containing alumina.

Argilliferous (ɑɹdʒĭlĭ·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *argill-a* clay + -(I)FEROUS: cf. F. *argilifère*.] Yielding or abounding in clay.
*c*1800 KIRWAN is cited in WEBSTER.

Argillite (ā·ɹdʒĭləit). *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] Argillaceous schist, clay slate. **Argilli·tic** *a.*, of or containing argillite. Craig, 1847.
1795 MILLS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 39 Bare rocks .. a variety of argillite. 1850 DANA *Geol.* xiii. 564 The rock somewhat resembles an argillite.

Argillo- (ɑɹdʒĭ·lǒ), comb. f. ARGILLOUS, as in argillo-calcareous *a.*, calcareous with an admixture of clay; argillo-calcite, a clayey limestone.
1802 HOWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 173 The Professor considers the stone .. argillo-ferruginous. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 183 Card-paper, covered with an argillo-calcareous mixture.

Argillose (ā·ɹdʒĭlōus), *a.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *argillōsus* clayey: see ARGIL and -OSE.] = next.
*c*1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 148 Lande argillose, and not clay by it selve. 1731 BAILEY, *Argillose*, full of white clay.

Argillous (ɑɹdʒĭ·ləs), *a. rare.* [a. OF. *argillus*, *-os*, *-ous* (mod. *argileux*):—L. *argillōsum*: see prec. and -OUS.] Clayey, argillaceous.
*c*1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 496 With stones myxt it stont in argillous Lande. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Epid.* 321 The sand and argillous earth at the bottome. 1882 ELWES tr. *Capello's Benguella* I. iv. 104 This argillous silicious soil.

†Argin(e. *Obs. rare.* [a. It. *argine*, according to Diez:—pop. L. **arger-em* for **adger-em*, *aggercm*, a mound.] An embankment or rampart in front of a fort.
1589 IVE *Fortif.* 3 The Fort .. must also haue .. an argine or banke to empeache the approach. *c*1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. ii, High argins .. To keep the bulwark-fronts from battery.

†Argle, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.*; also in the reduplicated **argle-bargle, argol bargol.** [prob. a popular perversion of *argue*, or confusion of that word with *haggle*.]
1. *trans.* To argue obstinately, dispute about.
1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 11, I will neuer stand argling the matter any more. 1827 D. MOIR *Mansie Wauch* 78 Me and the minister were just argle-bargling some few words on the doctrine of the Camel and the Eye of the Needle.
2. *intr.* To bandy words, dispute, wrangle.
1823 GALT *Entail* I. vii. 53 'Weel, weel,' said the Laird, 'dinna-let us argol bargol about it.' 1827 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 336 But I hate a' argling and harglebargling. 1861 RAMSAY *Reminisc.* Ser. II. 99 And all argle-bargling, as if at the end of a fair.

Argol[1] (ā·ɹgŏl). Forms: 4–5 **argoyle, -oile, -oille,** 6 **-uyll, -ell, -oll,** 6–7 **-all,** 7 **-aile,** 9 **argal,** 7– **argol.** [Origin unknown: found also as *argoil* in Anglo-French 1250–1300 in *Liber Albus* I. 225, 231]. The tartar deposited from wines completely fermented, and adhering to the sides of the casks as

a hard crust; crude bitartrate of potassium, which, when purified, becomes *cream of tartar*.

[*c* 1260 *Liber Albus* I. 231 Des avoirs qe veignent doutre meer: ciere, argoil, quivere, estein.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 260 Of tartre, alym, glas, berm, wort, and argoyle [*v.r.* -oile,-oille]. 1540 RAYNALD *Birth Man.* IV. vi. (1634) 202 Wine lees dryed . . which the Goldsmiths do call Arguyll. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. iii, You have arsnike, Vitriol, saltartre, argaile. 1611 COTGR., *Tartre*: Tartar or Argall, the lees or dregs that sticke to the sides of wine-vessells. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 412 Argol we might have from the Rhine. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 309/2 Nearly 1000 tons of argol are annually imported into this kingdom. It comes to us from almost all wine-producing countries. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 356 Argal or Argol. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 970 There are two sorts of argol known in commerce, the white and the red; the former, which is of a pale pinkish colour, is the crust let fall by white wines; the latter is a dark red from red wines.

¶ Erroneously for ARCHIL, ORCHIL, q.v.

1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 668 Another of the . . useful plants of this division is the orchel, or argol, as it is commonly called. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) I. 372 One [lichen] brought from the Canary Islands, *viz.* the Orchel or Argol.

‖ **Argol**[2]**, -al** (ā·ɪgɒl). [Mongol.] Dried cowdung used as fuel in Tartary.

1856 HAZLITT *Hue's Trav.* 35 Alas! how should we make a fire, when we have no argols? 1883 *Athenæum* 10 Nov. 605/3 In summer, when the dried argals fail as fuel.

† **A·rgolet, -oulet.** *Obs.* [a. F. *argoulet*.] A light-armed horse-soldier; *orig.* a mounted bowman.

c 1580 PEELE *Batt. Alcazar* Wks. II. 95 Pisano, take a cornet of our horse, As many argolets. 1687 *Spon's Hist. Geneva* 133 Troops of Argoulets or light Horsemen.

† **A·rgoletie·r.** *Obs.* Also 6 **argletier**, 7 **arguliteer**. [f. prec., after *chevalier*, etc.] = prec.

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 109 Light Horsemen, Argoletiers and such like. 1588 *Let. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 75 Such other [horsemen] as are termed Carbines or Argletiers. 1642 *Orders* ibid. V. 252 The which arguliteers shall stand you in as great stead, as horse of better account. 1800 BAILEY, *Argoletiers*, light armed horsemen.

† **Argo·logy.** *Obs.*–° [ad. Gr. *ἀργολογία*, f. *ἀργός* idle.] 'Idle or vaine speaking.' Cockeram 1623.

Argonaut (ā·ɪgŏnɔ̄t). [ad. L. *Argonauta*, ad. Gr. *Ἀργοναύτης* a sailor in the ship Argo.]

1. One of the legendary heroes who accompanied Jason in the Argo in his quest of the Golden Fleece.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 23 The dreadfull discord, which did drive The noble Argonauts to outrage fell. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xiii. (1869) I. 231 The Argonauts again owed their safety to the stratagem of Medea.

2. Name of a genus of cephalopod molluscs of the octopod type, *esp.* of the species which, from the delicacy and whiteness of its shell, is also known as the 'paper nautilus,' and was formerly believed to sail on the surface of the sea.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. x. 306 The Argonaut, or paper nautilus. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 891 By the action of the arms, the Argonaut can swim backwards in the same manner as other Octopi.

Argonautic (ā·ɪgɒnɔ̄·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Argonauticus*: see prec. and -IC.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Argonauts. **B.** *sb.* **a.** An Argonaut. **b.** A poem concerning the Argonauts.

1583 WATSON *Poems* (Arb.) 133 The Argonauticks of Apollonius. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 42 When the Argonautiques came to Chiron's Den. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 443 Newton supposed the Zodiac to relate to the Argonautic expedition. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xiii. (1869) I. 248 The Argonautic legend.

† **Argosi·ne.** *Obs. rare.* [In the two forms *Argosie, Argosine*, prob. ad. It. *Ragusco, Ragusino*, Ragusan: for initial *Arg-* cf. next.] ? A Ragusan.

1559 *Contn. Fabyan* VII. 709 An argosie came from the batilment of the same churche, vpon a cable. 1565 STOW *Summarye* (ed. 1) 208 b, an Argosie. 1580 — *Chron.* 1036 an Argosine. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinsh.* III. 979/2 (quoting Stow) an Argosine. 1590 STOW *Summarie* 539 an Argosine. 1645 HOWE, ed. *Stowe's Annals* 594/1 a man of the nation of Arragosa. [*a* 1650 LE NEVE *Appendix* to *Leland's Collectanea* (ed. 2) IV. 320 A Man, a Stranger, being a Native of Arragon.]

Argosy (ā·ɪgŏsi). Forms: 6 **ragusye, arguze**, 6–7 **argose**, 7 (**rhaguse, ragosie,**) **argosea, argosey, argozee**, 6–9 **argosie**, 7– **argosy**. [App. ad. It. *Ragusea*, pl. *Ragusee*, i. e. *una* (nave *or* caracca) *Ragusea*, a Ragusan (vessel or carack), best repr. by the earliest form *ragusye*; the transposition in *argosea, arguze, argozee*, etc., is no doubt connected with the fact that Ragusa (in Venetian, *Ragusi*) itself appears in 16th c. English as *Aragouse, Arragouese, Arragosa*. Cf. also the prec. word, in which *Argosine* seems to represent It. *Ragusino*, synonym of *Raguseo*.

That argosies were reputed to take their name from Ragusa, is stated by several writers of 17th c.; and the derivation is made inductively certain by investigations made for us by Mr. A. J. Evans, showing the extent of Ragusan trade with England, and the familiarity of Englishmen with the *Ragusee* or large and richly-freighted merchant ships of Ragusa, 'Argosies with portly saile, Like Signiors and rich Burgers on the flood [which] ouer-peere the pettie Traffiquers That curtsie to them, do them reuerence, As they flye by them with their wouen wings.' (SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 9.) No reference to the ship Argo is traceable in the early use of the word.]

[*a* 1500 PALLADIUS FUSCUS (of Padua) *De Situ oræ Illyricæ* I, Nulla Europæ pars adeo abdita est . . ut in ea Ragusinos non invenias negotiantes. 1517 SIR R. TORKINGTON *Pilgrimage* (1884) 16 The most strong and myghty towne called *Aragouse*.] 1518 *Diario di Marco Samudo* (Feb.) Una (nave) Ragusea presa per esso corsaro.

Hist. and *poet.* A merchant-vessel of the largest size and burden; esp. those of Ragusa and Venice.

1577 DEE *Mem. Perf. Art Navig.* 9 Ragusyes, Hulks, Caruailes, and other forrein rich laden ships. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinsh.* III. 313/2 A great argosie . . hauing streamers and flags verie warlike, with two boats at either sterne. 1590 GREENE *Wks.* (GROS.) VII. 224 All the Argoses, Gallyes, Galeons, and Pataches in Venice. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. 376, etc. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 373 The greatest shippes of France, yea, the Arguzes of Venice may enter in there. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.*, A full-saild Argosea. 1627 N. BURLEY in Smith *Seaman's Gram.* A ij, The Argozees first the Illyrians made. 1638 L. ROBERTS *Map of Commerce* 237 Rhagusa . . from hence was the original of those great ships here built, and in old times vulgarly called Argoses properly Rhaguses. 1668 RYCAUT *Ottoman Emp.* (1675) xiv. 119 It is said that those vast Caracks called Argosies, which are so much famed for the vastness of their burthen and Bulk, were corruptly so denominated from Ragosies, and from the name of this city. 1841–6 LONGF. *Belfr. Bruges* xii, Venetian merchants with deep-laden argosies.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1621 DONNE *Serm.* lxx. (1640) 716 If St. Paul, so great an Argosie, held no more but *Christum Crucifixum*, what can thy Pinnace hold? 1801 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 454 The tough sides of our Argosie have been thoroughly tried. 1873 HIGGINSON *Oldport Days* i. 16 Wagons of sea-weed just from the beach . . each weed an argosy.

† **A·rgot**[1]. *Obs.* Also **argo**. [a. F. *argot* 'the Spurre of a Cocke . . the heele or talon of a hog' (Cotgr.), mod. *ergot*; origin unknown. Cf. ERGOT.]

a. The spur of a cock; the similarly-situated excrescence on the feet of other animals. **b.** A spur left in pruning a tree.

c 1400 *MS. Maystre of Game* (Halliw.) More gret argos then hath an hynde. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 38 Argot . . the Old Extremity of a Branch which has been formerly shorten'd at some distance from the Eye. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 79 *Plectronites*, the Argot, or Cock-spur Ichthyodont.

‖ **Argot**[2] (argo). [Fr. Of unknown origin.] The jargon, slang, or peculiar phraseology of a class, *orig.* that of thieves and rogues.

1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* vi. 134 Leaves an uninviting argot in the place of warm and glowing speech. 1869 — *Fam. Speech* ii. (1873) 78 The argots of nearly every nation.

Argotic (aɪgɒ·tik), *a.* [ad. F. *argotique*: see prec. and -IC.] Of the nature of slang.

1863 quoted in *Sat. Rev.* 149 Argotic locutions.

Arguable (ā·ɪgiuˌəb'l), *a.* [f. ARGUE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being argued, open to argument.

1611 COTGR., *Plaidoyable*, pleadable, arguable. 1860 BAGEHOT *Hist. Unref. Parl.* 13 The Jacobites . . claimed the Crown, not on arguable considerations of policy. 1883 *Law Times* 22 Sept. 356/1 It was a very arguable point whether this Act applied to . . Cape Colony.

Argue (ā·ɪgiu), *v.* 4–; also 4 **arguwe**, 5 **argwe**, 6 **argoue, argew**. [a. OF. *argue-r*:—L. *argūtāre*, freq. of *argu-ĕre* to make clear, prove, assert, accuse, blame; of which latter Fr. *arguer* and Eng. *argue* are now taken as the equivalents.]

I. To bring evidence, convict, prove, indicate.

† **1.** To make good an accusation against, prove wrong or guilty, convict. Const. *of Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 31 þat þe prest be mi3ti to . . argu hem þat a3en seyn þe feiþ. 1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* (1851) 8 [They] dissent from themselves, and with their life argue their tongue of untruth. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* viii. 46 Which of you shal argue me of sinne. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 171/2 He, not to argue him of Perjury, affirmed, etc.

† **2.** *trans.* To accuse, impeach, arraign, find fault with, call in question. Const. *of. Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. vi. 79 And argwyd hym rycht scharply. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. vi. 173 Not 3ou, nor 3it the kyng . . Will I argew of this maneir offens. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 127 Nor would we argue the definitive sentence of God. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. v. (1732) 213 Erroneously argues Hubert Thomas . . of a mistake.

3. To prove or evince; to afford good ground for inferring, show weighty reasons for supposing; to betoken, indicate. (Passing from *prove* in early use to *evidence* or *imply* in modern use.) **a.** a person or thing *to be* so-and-so.

1494 FABYAN VI. clxxxiv. 182 But that proueth nat or argueth hym to be the firste. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 25 Which argued thee a most vnlouing Father. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 831 Not to know mee argues your selves unknown. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) App. 8 Which seem to argue it to be ancient. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* I. 55 The gems Which argued her a Queen.

b. *that* it is.

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 178 That we are delivered . . argueth that we once were in their hands. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xxvi. (1647) 214 The speedy withering of their religion argueth it wanted root. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 54 Contrary choices that Men make in the World, do not argue that they do not all pursue Good.

c. with *simple object.*

1538 STARKEY *England* 74 Thys rudeness and barrennes of the ground arguth . . neclygent idulnes. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 30 So bad a death, argues a monstrous life. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. iv. 60 Such purulent spittle argues exulcerated lungs. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 181 Imitation argues esteem, a desire of equality argues envy. 1879 MACLEAR *Celts* xi. 181 Nor . . did the use of this material argue poverty.

II. To bring reasons, to reason, dispute.

4. *intr.* To bring forward reasons concerning a matter in debate; to make statements or adduce facts for the purpose of establishing or refuting a proposition; to discuss; to reason.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6436 He [the executor] argueþ vpon þys skylle And byt þe dede answere þartylle. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XII. 122 Aristotle and obere to arguen ich tauhte. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* II. lxiv. (1859) 59 Now arguest thou folyly; for thy reson is more to my purpos than it is to thyne. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxvi. 76 He argued in himselfe, and was full of malencoly. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 54 His philosophy and faculty of arguing. 1855 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 442 He would argue by the hour, but never for arguing sake.

b. *Hence*, To reason in opposition, raise objections, contend, dispute.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 115 Quath Actyf þo al angryliche and argueynge as hit were, 'What is pouerte pacient?' 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 1 More ready to argue than to obey. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 17 ₱7 The virgin argued no longer. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 63 'Confound it, sir, don't stay arguing, but go and order my horse.'

c. Const., *with* (in general sense), *against* (in direct opposition to the position of), an opponent; *for* or *against* a proposition; *about* (*of* obs.) a matter under discussion.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 645 She gan in her herte argue Of this matere. *c* 1430 *Babees Bk.* 11 Argue not a3en þat. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 139 Better . . to holde his peas than to contrarye and argue with a foole. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* XXXVI. 4 The knowlege wherwithall I argue agaynst the. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 562 Of good and evil much they argu'd then. 1710 LADY MONTAGUE *Lett.* lxii. 111, I am not . . arguing for an equality of the two sexes. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 118 ₱3 I'd give ten Pounds to hear her argue with my Friend . . about Trade. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 13 They argue against a fair discussion of popular prejudices. 1795 SOUTHEY *Maid of Orl.* III. 33 And argue thence of kingdoms overthrown, And desolated nations. 1847 [see 8].

5. *trans.* To bring forward the reasons for or against (a proposition, etc.); to discuss the pros and cons of; to treat by reasoning, examine controversially.

1494 FABYAN V. xcix. 72 The sayd causes warre well and sufficiently argued. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 168 Wee are too open heere to argue this. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 27, I laid it all before them again, arguing every part of it . . clearly. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* V. § 34 If our tenets are absurd, we allow them to be freely argued. 1883 MRQ. SALISBURY *Sp. in Parl.* 17 July, I do not see that it is my business to argue the legal considerations adverted to.

6. With *subord. cl.* To maintain, by adducing reasons, the proposition or opinion *that*.

1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 90 In consideration wherof he argueth, yf Christ shuld be often offered, nedes must he oft suffer. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 101 a, Peradventure some will argue . . yᵗ he shall have no writ. 1711 *Spect.* No. 2 ₱3 He will often argue that if this Part of our Trade were well cultivated, we should gain. 1847 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* iii. 24 He is arguing with the Jews, that the Messiah . . was already come.

7. *trans.* To bring forward as a reason (for or against), to use as an argument. *arch.*

1626 SHIRLEY *Brothers* III. i, What can she argue to thy birth or person? 1722 DE FOE *Hist. Plague* (1754) 11 He told me the same thing, which I argued for my staying . . was the strongest Repulse to my Pretensions.

8. *To argue* (a thing) *away, off*, etc.: to get rid of by argument.

1713 *Guardian* No. 60 Which . . have clearly argued that animal out of the creation. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* I. i, We call on wit to argue it away. 1865 D'A. THOMPSON *Odds and Ends*, Men . . would argue a dog's tail off.

9. *To argue* (a person) *into* or *out of*: to persuade him by argument into, or out of, a course of action, an opinion or intention.

1685 CONGREVE *Old Bachel.* Ded. (J.) A sort of poetical logick . . to argue you into a protection of this play. *Mod.* He was argued out of his opposition.

Arguer (ā·ɪgiuˌəɹ). [f. ARGUE + -ER[1]; cf. OF. *argueur*.] One who argues, adduces reasons, or engages in discussion; a disputant, a reasoner.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 116 Augustyne to suche argueres he telleþ hem þis teme. 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Fun.* 21 The third sort of people, are the Arguers or Disputers. 1763 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) I. 454, I was a great arguer for the advantages of poverty. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 269 Personality and invective are not only proofs of a bad argument but of a bad arguer.

Argufy (ā·ɪgiuˌfəi), *v. colloq.* [An illiterate formation on ARGUE. Cf. *speechify*.] A colloquial and dialectal equivalent of ARGUE, usually with the idea of pertinacious or petty argument.

1. *intr.* To prove or be evidence of something; *hence*, to be of importance, consequence, or use; to signify. Cf. ARGUE 3.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxviii. 44 'Howsomever, that don't argufy in reverence of his being in a hurry.' *c* 1800 C. DIBDIN *Poor Jack* iii, What argufies sniv'ling and piping your eye?

2. To argue, dispute, wrangle.

1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Will* ii. (1832) 104, 'I can't stand argufying here about charity.' 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Aug. 197/2 People who are always arguefying are the . . worst of bores.

3. *trans.* To worry with argumentation. Cf. ARGUE 9.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 797 'Would you go for to offer for to arguefy me out of my senses?' 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* vii. 64, 'I am thwarted, crushed, argufied at every turn.'

Arguing (ā·rgiuˌiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ARGUE + -ING¹.]

a. Accusation, fault-finding (*obs.*). **b.** Argumentation, argument.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 475 Sche answerde lat be thyn arguynge. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas Job Tri.* 1. 911 List you now vnto my Arguing. 1611 BIBLE *Habb.* ii. 1 When I am reproued [*marg.* upon my reproofe or arguing]. *c* 1705 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* (1871) 487 From Locke's arguings it can't be proved that, etc. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* v. 141 However obscure the arguings.

† Argu·itive, *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *arguit-* ppl. stem of *argu-ĕre* + -IVE, as if ad. L. **arguitīvus*.] Characterized by argument. Hence **† Arguitively** *adv.*, in a way that proceeds by argument.

a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 389 The new truths..are arguitively or consequentially contained or comprehended in them [the old ones].

Arguliteer, var. ARGOLETIER, *Obs.*

Argument (ā·rgiuмnt). [a. F. *argument* (13th c.), ad. L. *argūment-um*, f. *arguĕre* (or refashioning, after this, of OF. *arguement*, f. *arguer*): see ARGUE. For use of the L. form, see 3 c.]

1. Proof, evidence, manifestation, token. (Passing from *clear proof* in early, to *proof presumptive* in later usage; cf. ARGUE 3.) *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* i. 3 To which and he 3af hym silf a lyue ..in manye argumentis, *or prouyngis*. 1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* 53, I wante the argumentes of a man. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 242 It is no addition to her witte, nor no great argument of her folly. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 91 Flight is not then an argument of a bad Conscience. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* (1739) 20 *note*, Beating the Desk and biting of Nails were Arguments of taking Pains. 1759 MARTIN *Nat. Hist.* I. 251 To remove the two Giants..would be a greater Argument of Taste than fixing them up.

2. *Astr.* and *Math.* The angle, arc, or other mathematical quantity, from which another required quantity may be deduced, or on which its calculation depends.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 549 Hise othere geeris, As been his centris and hise Argumentz. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* xliv. 54 To knowe the mene mote and the argumentis of any planete. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 141/2 Annual argument of the moon's apogee..is the distance of the sun's place from the place of the moon's apogee. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 54 An arc of the circle referred to..is the Argument of the harmonic motion.

3. A statement or fact advanced for the purpose of influencing the mind; a reason urged in support of a proposition; *spec.* in *Logic*, the middle term in a syllogism. Also *fig.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 158 Clerkes wol seyn as hem leste By Argumentz that al is for the beste. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 88 Why replye not ye to this argument. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxiii. 3 To pleate my cause before him, and to fyll my mouth with argumentes. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 338 But that the Beast that was, and is not, is not the Devil, we shall now evince by other arguments. 1724 WATTS *Logic* III. ii. § 7 The middle term..is often called the Argument, because the force of the syllogisms depends upon it. *c* 1790 REID *Let.* in *Wks.* I. 81/2 It is a good argument *ad hominem*, against the scheme of Necessity held by Hume. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. i. 5 Well provided with golden arguments. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* viii. 187 Anything is an argument which naturally and legitimately produces an effect upon our minds, and tends to make us think one way rather than another.

b. Const. (*to* obs.), *for*, a conclusion; hence (of later origin) *against* the contrary.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 466 Argumentis to this conclusion, That she on hym wold have compassion. 1643 BURROUGHES *Hosea* i. (1652) 7 It is a great argument to obedience to know it is the word of the Lord that is spoken. 1863 COX *Inst. Eng. Govt.* II. iii. 349 The arguments for and against the preservation of trial by jury.

c. In certain phrases borrowed from the formal terminology of the schools, the L. *argumentum* is in current use, esp. in *argumentum ad hominem*

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xvii. (1695) 391 To press a Man with Consequences drawn from his own Principles, or Concessions..is already known under the Name of *Argumentum ad Hominem*. [Cf. quot. 1790 in 3.]

4. A connected series of statements or reasons intended to establish a position (and, *hence*, to refute the opposite); a process of reasoning; argumentation.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 139 To trete upon this jugement Made eche of hem his argument. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. lxvii. 248 Therfore lat vs fle the wordle..and by good argument we shulle haue the kyngdome of Heuene. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 16/2 Truly this argument hangeth togither by verie strange gimbols. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. xvi, By the like argument is the angle *I C H* = *A B H*. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Table T.* Wks. 1730 I. 140 You're out in your argument. 1877 LYTTEIL *Landm.* I. iv. 35 To recapitulate the successive steps of the argument.

5. Statement of the reasons for and against a proposition; discussion of a question; debate.

1494 FABYAN VII. ccxxviii. 257 Than ye stryfe..was brought in argument before the pope. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 105 How did this argument begin? 1671 MILTON *Samson* 903 In argument with men a woman ever Goes by the worse. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* II. iv. (1714) II. 305 So intent in upholding their own side of the argument. 1883 J. GILMOUR *Among Mongols* xvii. 207 The greater part of [such difficulties] are advanced merely for the sake of argument.

† b. *transf.* Subject of contention, or debate. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. i. 21 And sheath'd their Swords, for lack of argument. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 472 Much argument of quarrel ministred betweene them and the Townesmen.

† 6. Subject-matter of discussion or discourse in speech or writing; theme, subject. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* Pref. 21 How to write in this kinde of argument. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 100 It would be argument for a Weeke. *Ibid.* II. iv. 310 And the argument shall be, thy runing away. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. vii. 205 He grew the Argument of all Tongues, every Man enquiring who, and what He was. 1791 STORMONT *Monody Pr. Wales* i, Should woo the British muse..To strains of bitter argument. 1834 DISRAELI *Rev. Epick* III. vii, The throbbing deed Shall make thy name a household argument Familiar with their voices.

7. The summary or abstract of the subject-matter of a book; a syllabus; *fig.* the contents.

1535 *Goodly Primer* (1848) 290 The argument into the xxiv*th* psalm. In this psalm David singeth all things to be the Lord's; etc. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 187 If I would ..try the argument of hearts, by borrowing. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I, Argument to Book the First. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I. 165 Orations, which with the argument..take up nineteen leaves.

† A·rgument, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *argumente-r*, ad. L. *argūmentā-ri* to conduct an argument, f. *argūment-um*: see prec.]

1. *intr.* To adduce arguments, argue, reason.

c 1320 *Seuyn Soges* (W.) 195 The fifte yer, he gan argument Of the sterre, and of the firmament. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 377 Thus argumentyd he. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 153 Thus they argument for the horns of Elephants. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cer.* II. ix. 42 We argument also from the Scandall of them.

2. To give evidence, furnish proof, *that*.

1558 KENNEDY *Compend. Treat.* in *Misc. Wodr. Soc.* (1844) 114 Albeit that it apperteneth to the Apostolis..it argumentis not that utheris etc.

3. To furnish with arguments or syllabuses. *rare.*

1611 H. BROUGHTON *Req. Agreement* 52 He [Homer] caused both workes to be argumented by 24 verses.

4. *trans.* To make the subject of argument or debate.

1746 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 406 As for the regular Figure of the Belemnites being excepted against, I believe few Fossilists will argument that.

† Argume·ntable, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *argūmentābilis*, f. *argūmentāri*: see prec. and -ABLE.] Admitting of argument; that may be argued; *also* argumentative.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* II. ix. 101 b, Disputation is an argumentable discussion of a doubtfull proposition. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1824) 187, I thought that an argumentable point.

Argumental (ā·rgiuмntăl), *a.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *argūmentāl-is*, f. *argūment-um*: see ARGUMENT *sb.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, argument; argumentative.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinuile* (Arb.) 49 (D.) With instances and argumentall sawes. *a* 1744 POPE (J.) Oppress'd with argumental tyranny. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 283 The most vociferous and argumental coxcomb existing.

† Argume·ntate, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *argūmentāt-*, ppl. stem of *argūmentāri*.] By-form of ARGUMENT *v.*

1586 SIDNEY *Wanst. Play* (1674) 622 (D.) 'Nunc are you to argumentate of the qualifying of their estate first.'

Argumentation (ā·rgiuмntē·ɪ·ʃən). [a. F. *argumentation, -acion* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *argūmentātiōn-em* f. *argūmentāri*: see ARGUMENT *v.*]

1. The action or operation of inferring a conclusion from propositions premised; methodical employment or presentation of arguments; logical or formal reasoning.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) II. 293 b, That whiche he commaundeth not; thou sekest it by argumentacyon. 1551 T. WILSON *Logic* 3 Logike..doth plainly and nakedly set foorth..the summe of things, by the way of argumentation. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 2 [They] preclude any argumentation from the Revealed Word of God. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 156 ¶ 2 The evidence obscured by inaccurate argumentation. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxix, The eloquence and argumentation of the bar.

2. Interchange of argument, discussion, debate.

1538 STARKEY *England* 149 We wyl not..consume the tyme in argumentatyon. 1676 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* 286 But what argumentation can a man hold with him. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 429 ¶ 10 Conscious that he is too much given to Argumentation. 1836 H. TAYLOR *Statesm.* xxii. 154 Inevitably drawn into protracted argumentation.

3. A sequence or chain of arguments, a process of reasoning; = ARGUMENT 4.

1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 106 What a misfashioned argumentation is this. 1656 COWLEY *Pind. Odes* 29 *note*, For when their argumentation is broken, they are forced to save themselves by flight, that is, by evasions. 1694 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 265 Who have their syllogisms and argumentations not in mood and figure, but in their heels. 1877 S. OWEN in *Wellesley Desp.* Introd. 23 His solemn warnings..his ingenious argumentations.

Argumentative (ā·rgiuмntătiv), *a.* [a. F. *argumentatif, -ive*, f. L. *argūmentāt-* (see ARGUMENTATE) + -IVE, as if ad. L. **argūmentātīvus*.]

† 1. Of the nature of an argument (*for*); of weight as evidence (*of*). *Obs.*

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 35 Even this is argumentative for us. 1661 *Refl. Oathes of Suprem. & Alleg.* 41 Their silence in this point..is surely very argumentative. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 113 If Pliny, a heathen, could make this fertility of wheat argumentative of the bounty of God to Man.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by argument; controversial; logical.

1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. ix. 115 To vent their opinions in argumentative way. 1828 MACAULAY *Hallam, Ess.* (1851) I. 52 Hallam [gives us] a critical and argumentative history. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* vii. (1869) 245 The close argumentative style of his writings.

3. Given or addicted to argumentation; capable or fond of arguing.

1667 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* Pref. (1668) 16 It is not out of any design to play the Argumentative Poet. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxiii. II. 257 He possessed a strong, capacious, argumentative mind. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 4 The argumentative Mr. Macey..shook his head.

Argume·ntatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + LY².] In an argumentative manner, in respect to argument.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. 28 (R.) It is argumentatively weak and unconcluding. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmxcv/4 The Mystery of Curing..Explained and Proved, Argumentatively and practically. 1876 MISS BRADDON *Haggard's Dau.* III. 218, 'I don't call it honouring the Sabbath to sit down to a worse dinner than on a work-a-day,' Jim remarked argumentatively.

Argume·ntativeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being argumentative.

1731 in BAILEY. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii, A state of windy argumentativeness. 1882 *Daily News* 8 Mar. 2/1 Public business in the House of Commons was delayed by unprecedented argumentativeness at private business time.

Argumentator (ā·rgiuмntē·ɪtəɹ). [a. L. *argūmentātor*, n. of agent f. *argūmentāri*: see ARGUMENT *v.* Cf. F. *argumentateur.*] One who conducts an argument; a reasoner.

1635 PERSON *Varieties* I. 38 Thus it standeth then with these Argumentators. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 836 Our Atheistick Argumentator yet further urges. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 53 Mr. M'Nicoll is a profound argumentator.

† Argume·ntive, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. *argument-* + -IVE.] = ARGUMENTATIVE.

1668 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesy*, Quickness of repartees in argumentive scenes receives an ornament from verse.

† A·rgumenti·ze, *v. Obs* [f. ARGUMENT *sb.* + -IZE.] To conduct an argument; to argue. Hence also **Argumentizer, Argumentizing.**

a 1641 FINETT *Philoxenis* (1656) 8 If one would argumentize thereupon. 1680 MANNYNGHAM *Disc.* 34 (T.) The unmixed and argumentizing philosophy. 1684 BRADY *Introd. O. E. Hist.* 241 (L.) This argumentizer should..have cited this proclamation. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* III/200 The true way of argumentizing.

† Argumento·se, *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *argumentōsus*.] 'Full of argument, reason, matter or proof; pithy, full of wit or skill.' Bailey 1731.

‖ **Argumentum**: see ARGUMENT.

Argus (ā·rgŭs). [L., a. Gr. Ἄργος.]

1. A mythological person fabled to have had a hundred eyes. *Hence*, a very vigilant person, a watcher or guardian.

1387 TREVISA *Descr. Brit.* (CAXTON) 37 They ben in araye tornentours in wynnyngis argi. 1557 *Myrr. Mag., Induct.* xvii, With more then Argus' eyes. 1580 TUSSER *Husb.* xlix, If cheeses in dairie haue Argusses eies. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 65, I hope still, Argus, to be too hard for thee. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. x. 349 The Argus-eyes of the still ubiquitous clergy.

[After the death of Argus, his eyes were transferred by Hera to the tail of the peacock.]

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 17 Fayre pecocks..full of Argus eyes their tayles dispredden wide.

2. A genus of pheasants, natives of Asia, of which one species (*A. giganteus*) is as large as a turkey.

1768 *Gentl. Mag.* XXXVIII. 521 The argus..is the largest species of pheasant yet known. 1829 GRIFFITH, etc. *Cuvier* VIII. 237 The argus was brought for the first time to Batavia from Malacca in 1780. 1834 *Malte-Brun's Univ. Geog.* III. 431 The coo-ow, or Argos pheasant, is remarked for its uncommon beauty.

3. A name for certain butterflies of the genus *Polyommatus*, with many eye-like spots on the wings.

1827 JERMYN *Butterfly Coll. Vade Mecum* 146/7 Brown Argus; Scotch Argus.

4. *Comb.* or *Attrib.*, as **argus-eyed, -like** *a.*, extremely watchful or sharp-sighted; **Argus-queller**, a title of the god Mercury; **argus-shell**, name of a species of porcelain-shell; **argus-snake** (see quot.).

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 305 No humane judgement is so..Argos-eied, but sometimes shal fall a sleep. 1861 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* Pref. 3 Argus-eyed Venetian envoys. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* G ij a, All Creatures, from the Mole to the most Argus-like above ground. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* II. xvi. 122 The mighty Argus-queller saw the maid. 1750 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 152 (JOD.) The argus shell, the oblong oculated porcellana. 1802 G. SHAW *Zool.* III. 439 The Argus Snake..is beautifully marked from head to tail by numerous transverse rows of round ocellated red spots.

† Arguta·tion. *Obs.* [ad. L. *argūtātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *argūtāre, -āri*, freq. of *arguĕre*: see ARGUE.] Cavilling, cavil, quibble.

1641 *Ans. Vind. Smectym.* Pref. 8 It is not the force of their argutation, that could move me one foot forward. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Myst. Godl.* viii, Their devilish and frivolous argutations. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. 150 That which this Objection further urges..is..a very unlearned and unskilful argutation.

Argute (ɑrgiū·t), *a.* [ad. L. *argūt-us* clear, sharp, keen, pa. pple of *arguĕre*: see ARGUE.]

†**1.** Of taste: Sharp. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 572 [Figs] of savor pure Argute ynough.

2. Of sounds: Shrill.

1719 in *Glossogr. Nova.* *a* **1864** LANDOR *To Barry Cornw.*, A rich but too argute guitar.

3. Of persons, faculties, actions, etc.: Quick, sharp, keen, subtle, shrewd, *esp.* in small matters.

1577 [See next]. **1644** BULWER *Chiron.* 112 With that argute and vehement action, his eyes were almost dazed. **1676** *Phil. Trans.* XI. 554 Curious and argute Historians. **1818** *Q. Rev.* XVIII. 234 Argute emendations of texts. **1875** BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 90 Thou, the argute and tricksy.

Argu·tely, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an argute manner; sharply, shrewdly.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 277 Such Aristotle hath so argutely and subtilly written. **1762** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* XXXI. V. 241 'You are wrong,' said my father argutely.

Argu·teness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Mental sharpness, shrewdness, or cunning; *also*, shrillness.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 133 But what an insipid and unsatisfactory Arguteness there is in such Conceptions. **1683** DRYDEN *Life of Plutarch* 118 This [writer] tickles you by starts with his arguteness. **1822** HAZLITT *Men & Manm.* II. i. (1869) 16 A certain arguteness of voice.

†**Argu·tious,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *argūtus* ARGUTE + -IOUS; cf. *cautious*.] 'Subtile, witty, of deep-reach, full of words.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Argyll (aɹgəi·l). [f. proper name.] A vessel of silver or metal, like a small coffee-pot, in which to serve up gravy, so as to keep it hot.

1822 KITCHINER *Cook's Oracle* 338 We have in the English kitchen, our 'argyll' for gravy.

Argyr-, argyro- (ā·ɹdʒir-, -ro-), repr. Gr. ἀργυρο- comb. form of ἄργυρ-os silver. In numerous technical words, as: **Argyra·nthemous** (Craig 1847), **Argyra·nthous** (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1880), *a. Bot.* [Gr. ἄνθος, ἀνθεμίς flower], having silvery white flowers. **Argyra·spid** [L. *argyraspid-es*, Gr. ἀργυράσπιδες], in *pl.* the silver-shielded; a corps of the Macedonian army. ‖ **Argy·ria,** *Med.*, affection of the system by the action of silver; silver-poisoning. **Argyric** (aɹdʒi·rik), *a. Chem.* [Gr. ἀργυρικός], of silver; = ARGENTIC. **A·rgyrite, Argyro·se,** *Min.*, synonyms of ARGENTITE (Dana). **Argyroce·phalous,** *a.* [Gr. κεφαλή head], having a silvery or shining white head (Craig 1847). **Argyroce·ratite,** *Min.* [CERATITE = horn stone, f. Gr. κέρατ- horn], synonym of CERARGYRITE (Dana). **Argyrophy·llous,** *a.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf], silvery-leaved (Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 1880). **Argyrythrose,** *Min.* [Gr. ἐρυθρός red], Ruby Silver, Antimonial Red Silver, PYRARGYRITE (Dana).

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* v. 18 As the *Argyraspides* answered some forward youths .. so say I. **1801** FUSELI *Lect. Art* II. (1848) 404 The Argyraspids and the Macedonian phalanx. **1875** H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 48 Convulsions and paralysis are present in acute argyria, or silver-poisoning. *Ibid.* 52 Chronic argyria, or discoloration of the skin by silver. **1880** *Syd. Soc Lex., Argyric salts*, silver salts.

Arh, variant of ARGH *a.* **Arh-:** see ARRH-.

‖ **Aria** (ā·riă). *Mus.* [It.: see AIR.] = AIR 19.

1742 in BAILEY. **1862** *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 501 The oyster wench, with her prolonged musical aria of 'Wh' all o' caller ou?' **1876** tr. *Blaserna's Sound* IX. 178 The aria .. represents in music almost that which the column represents in architecture.

Arian, -ize, *Ethnol.* See ARYAN.

Arian (ē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.*; also 6–7 **arr-.** [ad. L. *arīān-us*, f. *Arius Arīus*, Gr. Ἄρειος Ἀρείος, prop. name; see below.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or adhering to the doctrine of, Arius, a presbyter of Alexandria in the 4th c., who denied that Jesus Christ was *consubstantial*, or of the same essence or substance with God. His opinions were embraced by large sections of Christendom, and the dissensions by which the church was rent lasted for nearly a century.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 552 All the world is become Arrian. **1726** J. TRAPP *Popery* I. (T.) The Arian heresy was suppressed. **1861** STANLEY *East. Ch.* ii. 71 Our first Teutonic version of the Scriptures was by an Arian missionary, Ulfilas.

B. *sb.* An adherent of the doctrines of Arius.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 502/2 The counsailes against the Arrians of old. **1673** MILTON *True Relig.* Wks. 1851, 410 The Arian and Socinian are charg'd to dispute against the Trinity. **1740–61** MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 213 A very absurd, bad book, and written by an Arian. **1876** FREEMAN *Gen. Sketch* v. § 6 Chlodwig .. became a Christian, and not only a Christian but a Catholic, which greatly favoured his conquests, as all the other Teutonic kings were Arians.

Arianism (ē·riăniz'm). [f. ARIAN + -ISM. Cf. Fr. *arianisme*.] The Arian doctrine or heresy.

a **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. 373 The church of Alexandria in Egypt, where Arrianisme begun. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 20 The opinions of Arianism might satisfy a cold and speculative mind. **1839** KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 84 A Dutchman named Van Parr was burnt for Arianism.

†**Ariani·stical,** *a. Obs.* [f. med.L. *arīānist-a* + -ICAL.] Partaking of, or leaning to, Arianism.

1791 *Life J. Lackington* xxix. (D.) A member of the arianistical dipping community.

Arianize (ē·riănəiz), *v.* [f. ARIAN + -IZE; cf. Fr. *arianiser* 17th c.] **a.** *intr.* To follow the doctrines of Arius. **b.** *trans.* To convert to Arianism.

1605 BELL *Motives Rom. Faith* Ded. 1 If Tertullian .. erred mountanizing .. if Eusebius arrianizing. **1803** SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 226 Ulphilas who was bishop of the Visigoths .. converted and Arianised them. **1845** J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Develop.* 14 St. Justin arianizes.

A·rianizer. [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who holds the doctrines of, or who converts others to, Arianism.

a **1680** CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 273 Others .. only assert his Divine authority .. For which interpretation Maldonat calls Calvin an arianizer. **1842** J. H. NEWMAN *Ch. of Fathers* 148 Eudoxius, the Arianizer of the Gothic tribes.

A·rianizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] Professing, favouring, or teaching Arianism.

?*c* **1760** WORTHINGTON *Misc.* 89 (T.) The downfal of the Arianizing Vandals. **1845** J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Develop.* 13 The arianizing tone of Eusebius.

Aricine (æ·risəin). *Chem.* [f. *Arica*, name of a sea-port in Peru + -INE.] An alkaloid.

1847 in CRAIG. **1872** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 357 Aricine is extracted from the cinchona bark in the same manner as quinine.

Aricite (æ·risəit). *Min.* [f. L. *Aricia*, a town of Latium, now La Riccia + -ITE.] Synonym of GISMONDITE (Dana).

Arid (æ·rid), *a.* [ad. L. *ārid-us*, f. *ārē-re* to be dry, parched with heat. Perh. directly from F. *aride*, 15th c. refashioning of OF. *are, arre*.]

1. Dry, without moisture, parched, withered.

†**a.** of substances: Dry; anhydrous. *Obs.*

1652 L. S. *People's Lbty.* ix. 17 Aride and liquide fruicts. **1742** SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* 106 Lavender .. in arid bundles bound. **1803** *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 14 Arid white salt .. *Arid*, may be appropriated to express the state of being devoid of combined water.

†**b.** *Med.* of the skin. *Obs.*

1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 248 Her Body grew white and arid. **1727** ARBUTHNOT & POPE (J.) My complexion is become adust, and my body arid.

c. of the ground or climate. *Hence*, barren, bare.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Arid*, dry, barren, withered, unfruitful. **1730** THOMSON *Autumn* 147 Without him summer were an arid waste. **1849** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* (1866) I. lviii. 265 The dry, arid look of the dusty square. **1872** BAKER *Nile Tribut.* Pref. 7 Arid sands and burning deserts.

2. *fig.* Dry, uninteresting, barren, jejune.

1827–39 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. IV. 26 An old arid and adust metaphysician. **1846** LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 167 Ardworth grappled with his arid studies. **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* lxxi, Arid of all good.

†**A·ridate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *ārid-us* + -ATE 3: cf. *invalid-ate*.] To make dry, parch, wither.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

A-ridge (ārij), *adv. phr. rare*—1. [A *prep.* 1 + RIDGE.] In a ridge; in ridge-like position.

1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. 41 To set your back aridge.

Aridity (ārı·diti). [ad. L. *āriditas*, f. *ārid-us*: see ARID and -ITY. Cf. Fr. *aridité*.] Arid state or quality, parched or withered condition, lack of moisture, dryness, barrenness; *spec.* in early medical use, of the state of the body.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 209/1 The Consumptione, or ariditye of the Iyonctes. **1731** ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.) Salt taken in great quantities will reduce an animal body to the great extremity of aridity. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 601 They [winds] are of .. extreme heat and aridity. **1835** THIRLWALL *Greece* I. iii. 65 The natural aridity of a part of the Argive soil.

2. *fig.* Dryness, lack of interest; 'in the theological sense a kind of insensibility in devotion, contrary to unction or tenderness.' J.

1692 DRYDEN *St. Evrem. Ess.* 347 That sad State which is called Aridity and Dryness in Monasteries. **1765** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 36 We hear them complain of frequent coolness, aridities, and desertions. **1865** LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I. 342 The excessive aridity of scholasticism. **1882** G. CHRYSTAL in *Nature* XXVI. 217 The aridities of modern English mathematical text-books.

A·ridness. [f. ARID + -NESS.] Dryness, aridity.

1731 in BAILEY. **1856** *Scottish Rev.* IV. 295 Amid the aridness of the desert.

†**Ariel** 1. *Obs.* A word transferred by Wyclif from the Vulgate (after Ἀριὴλ of the LXX, אריאל *ărīĕl* of the Heb.), rendered by Coverdale and version of 1611 'altar.'

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xliii. 15, 16 Forsothe the ylk ariel *or auter* [1388 thilke ariel, *that is the hiȝere part of the auter*], of foure cubitis, and fro ariel [1388 the auter] vn to ahove, foure corners.

(Gesenius would here translate 'fire-hearth of God,' after Arab. *ari*; elsewhere in O. T. the same word occurs as a man's name, and appellation of Jerusalem, where it is taken as = 'lion of God.') *Ariel* in T. Heywood and Milton is the name of an angel, in Shakspere of 'an Ayrie spirit'; in *Astron.* of one of the satellites of Uranus.

Ariel 2 (ē·ri,ĕl). [a. *Arab.* اريل *aryil* (var. of ايّل *ayyil* stag), applied in Syria to the Gazelle (Dozy).] A species or variety of the Gazelle found in Western Asia and Africa.

[**1828** HEMPRICH & EHR. *Symb. Phys., Antilope arabica*: Arabis vocatus *ghazale*. In Syria eidem, uti videtur passim nomen *ghazal*, passim vero nomen *ariel* seu *aiel* dederunt, quod Cervo Elapho competit.] **1832** *Penny Cycl.* II. 83 The Ariel Antelope so called by the Arabs on account of its light, elegant, and graceful form. **1872** BAKER *Nile Tribut.* IV. 59 A herd of about fifty ariels.

Ariere, obs. form of ARREAR, ARRIÈRE.

‖ **Aries** (ē·ri,īz). Also 4–5 ariete. [L.; = ram.] The ram; one of the zodiacal constellations, which the sun enters on the 21st of March.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1593 Or Phebus suster .. The Lion passe, out of this Ariete. *c* **1386**—*Sqrs. T.* 43 In Aries the colerik, hoote signe. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems* 243 Tyme makithe his resoort, In geryssbe Marche toward the ariete. **1670** EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* Pref., Born when the sun is in aries. **1812** WOODHOUSE *Astron.* viii. 53 At the vernal equinox the first point of Aries and the Sun are on the meridian together.

A·rietate, *v. rare*—°. [f. L. *arietāt-* ppl. stem of *arietāre*, f. *arīēs, ariet-* ram.] To butt like a ram.

1731 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Arietation (æri-, ē·ri,ĕtē·ı̆·ʃən). *arch.* [ad. L. *arietātiōnem*, n. of action f. *arietāre*: see prec.]

1. The action of butting like a ram; *hence*, the striking with a battering-ram or similar instrument.

1625 BACON *Ess.* (Arb.) 575 The Strength of the Percussion; wherein likewise Ordnance doe exceed all Arietations. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* IV. xxiv. (1840) 222 Before Ordinance was found out, ships were both gunnes and bullets themselves, and furiously ranne one against another. They began with this arietation.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Battering, concussion, clashing.

1625 JACKSON *Creed* V. xiii. Wks. IV. 100 Examining the certainty of truth .. by a kind of arietation, a trial which floating conceits .. cannot abide. **1665** GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* vii. 36 Such tumultuary motions, cross thwartings, and arietations of other particles. **1797** TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* XXIV. 534 Props of our old constitution against the arietations of democracy.

†**A·rietine,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *arietīn-us*, f. *arīēs*.] 'Of or like a Ram.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

‖ **Arietta** (ari,ĕ·ttă). *Mus.* [It.; dim. of ARIA.] A short air.

1742 in BAILEY. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.*, An *arietta* of her own composing. **1880** HULLAH in Grove *Dict. Mus.*, *Arietta* .. a short air, generally of sprightly character, and having no second part.

‖ **Ariette** (ari,ĕ·t). *Mus.* [Fr., ad. It. *arietta*.]

1818 MISS FERRIAR *Marriage* XXXV, She warbled a sprightly French ariette. **1883** A. DOBSON *Fielding* V. 143 The Gallic sportsman sings the following ariette.

Aright (ărəi·t), *adv.*, orig. *phr.* Forms: 1–3 **ariht, o riȝt,** 3–4 **ariȝt, aryȝt,** 4 **ariȝht(e, aryht,** 4–6 **aryght,** 4– **aright.** [f. A *prep.* 1 + RIGHT *sb.*, OE. *riht*.]

1. In a right way or manner; rightly, justly, correctly, properly.

c **970** *Laws of Edgar* Canon 67 (Bosw.) Ȝif man hit ariht asmeaþ. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Ȝif we hit ariht haldeð. *c* **1260** *Fall & Passion* 72 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 14 Ȝosep of arimathie; þat louid ihsu wel ariȝt. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Frankl. Prol.* 22 Ther he might leren gentillesse aright [*v.r.* aryht]. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xii. (1495) 771 Euyll kynges that rulyth theym not a ryght. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxvii. 8 A generacion that set not their herte aright. **1627** P. FLETCHER *Locusts* II. xxv, Few step aright, but most goe with the croud. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 59 If heard aright, It is the knell of my departed hours. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 29. 398 If I understand aright, this is the main argument.

†**2.** Straight, straightway. *Obs.* (Cf. RIGHTS.)

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 1299 Abraham was buxum o riȝt, Hise weie he tok sone bi niȝt. **1297** R. GLOUC. 218 Ther were duntes aryȝt, and suerdes wel ydraw. *c* **1460** *How a Marchande, etc.* 237 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* 207 They on-dedyn the mouth aryght, There they sawe a ryalle syght.

3. Right: **a.** Exactly, just (*arch.*). †**b.** Directly, straight, in a straight line (*obs.*).

c **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 267 His eyghen twynkeled in his heed aright, As don the sterres. **1571** DIGGES *Geom. Pract.* I. xviii. F b, Vntill the second marke offer it selfe aright betweene the extreeme part of your length and sight. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xix. (1632) 936 He neuer after could indure to look aright on King Richard. **1850** MRS. BROWNING *Dram. Exile, Poems* I. 89 Is it true besides—Aright true?

†**4.** Right, on the square: cf. A-WRY. *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. B iij b, If all the sides be equall, and no angle aright, then is it called Rombus.

5. On the right (hand). *arch. rare.*

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VI. 308 Aright, aleft, The affrighted foemen scatter from his spear.

†**Ari·ght,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 or 2 + RIGHT *v.* Cf. Ger. *anrichten, einrichten, zurichten*.] To make right, to put to rights; to arrange or treat properly. Occas. *ironically*.

c **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 279 All wrongus to a ryȝt. *c* **1435** *Torr. Portugal* 1366 Such gestenyng he aright, That there he dwellid alle nyȝt. *a* **1500** *Sir Gowghter* 129 in Utterson *E. P.* I. 166 She bad him here pappe, And he ariȝhte here soo, He tare the oon side of here brest.

†**Ari·ght-half,** *phr. Obs.* [See A *prep.* 1, and HALF.] On the right side.

1340 *Ayenb.* 38 And nimeþ aryȝthalf and alefthalf þet no ping ne may ham ascapie. *Ibid.* 23 Þes boȝ him spret .. ariȝthalf and alefthalf.

Ari·ghtly, *adv.* [A mixture of ARIGHT and RIGHTLY.] Aright, rightly.

1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* 18 Quhatsoeuer thing [is] profitable in this life to man, is arychtlie desyrit, and askit at god. **1622** PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* I. 1 If we consider arightly the Frame of the whole Vniverse. **1844** *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 743 If seen arightly by the spiritual eye.

†**Ari·ghts,** *adv. Obs.* [A mixture of ARIGHT and RIGHTS, earlier *rihtes*, advb. gen.]

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. x. 4 When they had seene and heard her doome a-rights Against Duessa.

Ariht, obs. form of ARIGHT.

Aril (æ·ril). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *arillus* (also in use; cf. mod.F. *arille*), f. med.L. *arilli*, Sp. *arillos*, raisins.] See quot.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XVI. 208 Two seeds covered

with an aril or detached coat. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 297 The mace of the nutmeg is an arillus, adhering both to the hilum and micropyle. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 14 A sac-like fleshy aril. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* viii. 308 The true arillus is an accessory seed-covering, more or less incomplete, formed between the time of fertilization and the ripening of the seed, by a growth from the apex of the funiculus, at or just below the hilum.

Hence the derivatives: **Arillary** (æ·rilări), *a.* of or pertaining to the aril. **Arillate** (æ·rilĕit), **A·rillated, A·rilled,** *ppl. a.,* furnished or covered with an aril. **Ari·lliform** *a.,* having the form of an aril (A. Gray, 1880). **A·rillode,** a false aril, which originates from the micropyle or rhaphe.

1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.,* The arillary tunic. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 148 Arillate seeds. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 13 *Nymphæaceæ*. . seeds naked or arillate. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 379 Seeds many, arilled. 1854 BALFOUR *Bot.* 262 A false or micropylar aril, or sometimes Arillode. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 297 Recent authors distinguish the true arillus . . from the arillode, which originates at or near the micropyle.

†**Ari·me,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *aríman,* f. A- *pref.* 1 + *rímanto* count: see RIME.] To count, enumerate.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvi. 99 He arimde ða diozolnesse ðæs ðriddan hefones. 1205 LAY. 25392 Þa lette þe kaisere arimen al þene here. *Ibid.* 28937 Þis ferde wes isomned and his folc arimed.

†**Ari·ne,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **ahrín-an,** 2–3 **arine**(n. *Pa. t.* 1 **ahran,** 2–3 **aran,** 3 **arinede.** [OE. *ahrínan,* f. A- *pref.* 1 + *hrínan* to touch: see RINE. Rarer in OE. than *æthrínan,* ATRINE.] To touch.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xi. 46 Ze ne ahrinað ða sćamas mid eowrum anum fingre. [*Hatton G.,* æthrinað.] *c* 1220 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 197 Ne þole þu þene unwine þet he me arine. *c* 1220 *St. Marhar.* 20 Ant com þe culure ant aran hire. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 408 Al þet he arinede þere-mide.

A-ri·ng, *advb. phr. rare*−1. [A *prep.*1 and RING *sb.*] In circumference.

c 1633 T. ADAMS *Wks.* 1861 I. 369 (D.) Two orchards of the king's, whereof the greater was twenty days a-ring.

†**A·riolate,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [f. L. *ariolāt-,* properly *hariolāt-* ppl. stem of *hariolāri,* f. *hariolus* soothsayer. (The etymological *h-* was seldom written in med.L., and has hardly ever been used by English writers.)] To divine, foretell from omens.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 259 All to vaticinate and ariolate his Persian victory.

†**Ariolater, -or.** *Obs.* Also **har-**. [f. prec. + -ER1; or after L. agent-nouns in -ATOR; cf. ARIOLER.] A diviner or soothsayer.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 300 Ariopharnes . . gave judgement . . better than all the ariolaters. 1657 PIERCE *Div. Philanthr.* Ded. 10 You are not either a Lord or a Lady, as the shrewd Hariolator doth seem to think.

†**A·riola·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. (*h*)*ariolātiōn-em,* n. of action f. (*h*)*ariolāt-*: see ARIOLATE and -ATION.] Soothsaying, divination.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 11 Deluding their apprehensions, with Ariolation, South-saying, and such oblique Idolatries. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 193 Vaticination . . ariolation, praesagition. [In mod. Dicts.]

†**A·riole.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *ariole, har-,* ad. L. (*h*)*ariolus.*] A soothsayer, diviner.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* 126 Aryoles, nygromancers brought theym to the auctors of their god. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. CCXX. [CCXVI.] 680 His phisycions, and arioles . . said surely howe the kynge was poysoned or bewytched.

†**A·rioler.** *Obs. rare.* [f. OF. *ariole* (see prec.) + -ER; cf. *astronom-er,* etc.] = prec.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 92 Ne be þer not found in þe þat . . askiþ ariolers, nor dremis, ne chitering of briddis. *Ibid.,* Bow þu not to þer wicchis, ne axe no þing of þer ariolers.

†**A·riolist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. (*h*)*ariol-us* + -IST.] = prec.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 352 At the accusation of an ariolist or Pythian vaticinator.

Ariose (ɑ·riio͡u·s), *a. Mus.* [ad. It. *arioso*: see next.] Characterized by melody, song-like.

1742 BAILEY, *Ariose, Arioso,* signifies the Movement or Time of a common Air, Song or Tune. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 209 A style of instrumental music at once light and ariose.

‖ **Arioso** (ɑrii͡o͡u·so), *a., adv., sb. Mus.* [It.; = airy, f. *aria* air.] Ariose, melodious. Used of instrumental music, it describes a sustained, vocal style; of vocal music 'it would seem to mean that kind of air which, partaking both of the character of air and recitative, requires rather to be *said* than *sung*' (Hullah in Grove *Dict. Mus.* 1879). Hence used *advb.* as a musical direction, and *subst.* of a piece of music of this description.

1742 [see prec.] 1787 BURNS *Wks.* III. 91 In arioso trills and graces. 1879 HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 23 A solo . . of an arioso character. 1879 HULLAH *ibid.* I. 83/1 Mendelssohn's 'But the Lord is mindful'. . [is] marked 'Arioso.'

A-riot (ărəi·ət), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*1 + RIOT.] In riot, riotously, running riot.

1851 MARY HOWITT *Sk. Nat. Hist.* (ed. 7) 14 Till the Parrots, all a-riot, Chattered too to keep you quiet. 1881 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 310 The rose-trees . . have gone wandering a-riot into country hedges.

-arious, *comp. suffix,* forming adjs.; 1. f. L. *-āri-us, -a, -um* 'connected with, pertaining to' + -OUS (as if ad. L. *-āriōsus*; cf. *cariōsus,* carious). The reg. Eng. repr. of *-ārius* is -ARY1; but the compound suffix is of occasional use, as in *cibarious, gregarious, temerarious, vicarious,* and as a by-form in *arbitrarious, contrarious,* etc. (*Hilarious,* f. L. *hilari-s* + *-ous,* seems to owe its form to association with this suffix.)

A-ripple (ări·p'l), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*1 + RIPPLE.] In a ripple, rippling.

1855 BROWNING *Men & Wom., Cleon* II. 186 The muscles all a-ripple on his back.

Aris, arish: see ARR-.

†**Arisard.** *Obs.* Also **arisad, airisad, -sard.** An ancient female costume; 'a long robe or tunic girdled round the waist.'

See PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* (1834) 344, (1847) 441 and *Cycl. Costume* (1876) II.

Arise (ărəi·z), *v.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 **ar-, arís-an,** 2–4 **aris-en,** 3– **arise,** 4–5 **aryse.** *Pa. t.* 5– **arose**; also 1–4 **ar-, arás,** 3–5 **aros,** 4–5 **aroos,** 5 **aroose,** 7 occas. **aris** (ări·z). *Pa. pple.* 1– **arisen** (ări·z'n); also 4 **arisè, arysè,** 6–8 **arose.** [f. A- *pref.* 1 up, out, away + RISE; = to 'rise up,' intensive of *rise*; cf. L. *exorīri.* An OTeut. comp.; in Goth. *us-, ur- reisan,* OHG. *ur-, ar-, ir-rîsan,* OS. *arîsan.* Northumbrian preserved *ar-rísan, ar-rás,* etc. Obs. 3rd sing. pres. *arist* = *ariseth.* The pa. t. *aris* in 17th c, was formed on pa. pple.: cf. obs. *writ,* and extant *bit*; the pa. pple. *arose* was assimilated to pa. t.: cf. *abode, shone.* Now almost superseded in ordinary language by the simple RISE, in all senses, exc. those in branch III, of which 17–18 are the ordinary prose uses of the word. Still used poetically in senses 1–9; 10–13 seem entirely obs.]

I. To get up from sitting, lying, repose.

1. To get up from sitting or kneeling, to stand up. *arch.*: see RISE.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xviii. 16 Da arison ða þri weras. 1205 LAY. 30841 Þat folc . . arisen from heore seten. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 34 Ariseð þeonne & biginneð þesne antefne. 1297 R. GLOUC. 369 Þys hey men . . Knely to God . . Ac be hii aryse, & abbeþ yturnd fram þe wened her wombe, Wolues dede hii nymeþ vorþ. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxv. 93 A-rys and go with me. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI,* II. ii. 61 Edward Plantagenet, arise a Knight. 1611 BIBLE *John* xiv. 31 Arise, let us go hence. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc.* II. liv. 49 All the audience . . immediately arise, and remain in a standing posture till their sovereign sit down. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xii, I dub thee knight. Arise, Sir Ralph, De Wilton's heir.

†Hence in *transf.* and *fig.* senses; as **a.** Of a court: To suspend sittings for the time, to adjourn. **b.** Of a thing: To erect itself on end (as hair). *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 831 And pale he wex, therwith his heer [*v. r.* herte; see 7] aroos [*v. r.* a-ros, roos]. *a* 1649 WINTHROP *Hist. New Eng.* (1853) II. 279 The court being about to arise he desired leave for a little speach.

†**2.** To get up from a fall. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* lviii. 443 He swa micle stranglicor arise swa he hefiglicor afeoll. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Þa þe liggeð inne swilc sunne and ne þenchеð noht for to arisen. 1205 LAY. 9427 Þus Portcheestre to-ræs and nauere seoðden aras. 1340 *Ayenb.* 50 Huanne þe kempe heþ his uelaȝe yueld . . wel onneaþe he arist. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 999 As ofte as he falleth he may arise [*v. r.* arrise, aryse] agayn by penitence. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 99 Come sir, arise, away! 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 330 Awake, arise, or be for ever fall'n.

3. To get up from sleep or rest. *arch.*: see RISE.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ii. 20 Arris and onfoh ðone cnaht. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxviii. 18 On morȝen he aras. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Ne beo eow noht lað to arisene er dei. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 5760 Kyng Alisaunder amorowe arist. 1340 *Ayenb.* 52 Þet uolk þet . . late guoþ to bedde and ariseþ late. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xvi. 29 Erly on the morwe, whanne þe kyng aros. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* vi. 9 Whan wilt thou aryse out of thy slepe? 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 89 Arise, arise, Awake the snorting Citizens with the Bell. 1762 GOLDSM. *Beau Nash* 232 Nash generally arose early in the morning. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* XXXIX, Arise, arise! the morning is at hand.

4. Of the sun, moon, and stars: To come above the horizon. Also *transf.* of the day, morning. Now *arch.* and *poet.*: see RISE.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Mark iv. 6 Da aras sunne. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 11 Meidenhad is te steorre þat heo ha eanes . . igan adun . . neauer eft ne ariseð ha. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2744 Whan the mone aros. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 21. 12 Thilke sterres . . arisen rather than the degree of hire longitude. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXLIV. 298 The morne aroos, the day gan spryng. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 4 Arise faire Sun and kill the enuious Moone. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 170 While day arises, that sweet hour of Prime. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. ii. 570 At what hour arises the moon? *a* 1842 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* 205 Many suns arise and set.

5. To rise from the dead, return to life from the grave. Now *poetic*; see RISE.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. XXVII. 52 Moniza lichoma halga wæra ða ðe slepdon arison. — XIV. 2 Dis is Johannes Baptista ðe arrás from deadum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 Þenne sculen . . alle dede arisen. *c* 1260 *Signs bef. Judgm.* 53 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 9 Þan þe dede up sal arise up har biriles forto sitte. 1380 WYCLIF *De Eccles.* ii. Sel. Wks. 1871 III. 340 Þe þridde day oure God aroos from deþ to lyf. 1537 *Exp. Creed* in *Formul. Faith* (1856) 60 Even like as our Saviour Jesu Christ . . did arise from death to life. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* XXVII. 52 Many bodies of the saints which slept arose. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 356 P 9 The Temple rends, the Rocks burst, the Dead Arise. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1505 Till yonder man upon the bier arise.

6. To rise from inaction, from the peaceful, quiet, or ordinary course of life; *esp.* to rise in hostility or rebellion (*against*). Now *poetic*: see RISE.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* iii. 7 Aris dryhten, halne me doa. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. x. 21 Wið arrisas suna in áldrum. *c* 1440 *Arthur* 208 How darst þow . . Aȝenst the Emperour þus aryse. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 196 Nothyng may make his People to arise, but . . lacke of Justyce. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXXIX. 264 The comunes arisen vp in dyuerse partyes of the reame and dyden moch harme. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* IX. 12 Aryse o Lorde God, lift vp thine honde. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 447 Arise, blacke vengeance, from the hollow hell. *a* 1703 T. COOKE *Tales, Prop. etc.* (1729) 211 Had no Genius arose against the Tyranny of Custom.

7. To rise in violence or agitation, as the sea, the wind; to boil up as a fermenting fluid, the blood; so of the heart, wrath, etc. Now *poet.*: see RISE.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John vi. 18 Đe sæ ofstod *vel* aras. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 868 Horn him gan to agrise, And his blod arise. 1340 *Ayenb.* 47 Alle þe þinges, huerby þet uless him arist. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 831 Pale he wex therwith his herte [*v. r.* heer; see 1 b] a-ros. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 20 A tonne, whan his lie arist, To-breketh. 1526 TINDALE *John* vi. 18 The see arose [WYCLIF, rose vp] with a greate winde that blew. [So all subseq. vers.] 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* XI. 20 If so be that the kings wrath arise. — *Ps.* LXXXIX. 9 When the waues thereof arise, thou stillest them. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* I. 96 A wind arose and rush'd upon the South.

8. *transf.* Of sounds: To come up aloud, or so as to be audible, to be heard aloud. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2840 Strange cry in þe toun a-ras. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7409 In euerich lond arist song. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3270 Þe cry rudli aros þat reuþe it was to hure. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 267 Through all the world the fame arose. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* XXIII. 9 And there arose a great cry. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1812 And in their halls arose The cry of children.

II. To ascend, go or come higher.

9. To go up, come up, ascend on high, mount Now only *poet.*: see RISE.

a 1000 *Elene* (Gr.) 803 Of þære stówe steám up arás. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. vi. 143 Þe lyste fyre arist into heyȝte. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xiv. 207 The duste arose with the wynde. 1594 WILLOBIE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 9 From whence these flames aryse. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 4 Dame Cælia . . as thought From heav'n to come, or thether to arise. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* XXIII. 763 And on his steps trod ere the dust aris. 1704 POPE *Winter* 46 Nor morning odours from the flow'rs arise. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 258 A mist arose, as from a scummy marsh.

†**10.** To rise with its summit (as a tree), or surface (as water); to grow taller, or higher, to swell up. *Obs.*: see RISE.

c 1225 *St. Marherete* (1866) 18 Te hude . . harst on to bleinen þet hit aras up oueral. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 169 Her womb, which of childe aros. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. IXXXVIII. (1495) 838 The place brennyth soo that bleynes aryseth there. *c* 1425 *Seven Sages* (P.) 1204 The flore ne may nouȝt aryse. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* ii. 15 In a close glass it [water] ariseth onely *ad evitandum vacuum.* 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 105 [It] makes a lesser quantity of Quicksilver arise in the Tube.

†**11.** To rise in rank or eminence. *Obs.*: see RISE.

1340 *Ayenb.* 24 Þe ilke þet is zuo heȝe arise ine prosperite. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1252/2 Some by handy crafte . . some by other kynde of liuing, arise & come forward in ye world. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 59 In these minute Animals their nutritive Liquor never arises to the perfection of bloud. *a* 1733 NORTH *Lives* I. 81 Good fortune . . in his circuit practice, which made him arise in it faster than young men have commonly done. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. iv. 229 Obstacles, which might prevent his arising to that height, which the figure of his nativity promised.

†**12.** To rise in price or amount. *Obs.*: see RISE.

1340 *Ayenb.* 35 Uor to do arise þet gauel. 1643 CARYL *Sacr. Covt.* 11 They perceived the charge to arise so high. 1714 SWIFT *Corr.* II. 515 Stocks arose three per cent. upon it in the city.

† **b.** To amount *to. Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. XXVII. 72 If the Summe . . do arise to the Summe of 60, or exceed the Number of 60. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* Introd. iii. 56 The whole time . . will arise to 591 y[ears] in all. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* I. § 4 (1692) 20 They would arise to Three Times more Money.

†**13.** To come up to a point in a scale, attain to, reach. *Obs.*: see RISE.

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Doublement,* The price . . which he that arises vnto, most commonly carries the thing. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) II. 2 The number arising annually to the age of puberty.

III. To spring up, come above ground, into the world, into existence.

14. To spring forth, as a river, from its source. *Obs.*: see RISE. Also *transf.* To take its rise, originate. (Still in use.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke viii. 7 Ongelic arison ðornas. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. viii. (1495) 444 The ryuer Doryx arysyth a lytyll fro the heed of Eufrates. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* ii, To haue the talke of his birth . . to aryse and beginne of suche reporters. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1662) 87 A third sort of Brownists did arise from one Mr. Wilkinson. 1875 GRINDON *Life* XXV. 319 Simple and original forms, from which they [carnations, etc.] have arisen under the stimulus of culture. 1879 TIMBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 250/2 The lymphatics . . absorb lymph from the organs in which they arise.

15. To be born, come into the world of life or action.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. XXIV. 11 Monigo lease witgo arisað. 1205 LAY. 1248 Þer scal of þine cunne kine-bearn arisen. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* XXXIV. 10 There arose [WYCLIF, there roos] no prophet more in Israel like vnto Moses. 1646 SIR T.

Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 274 There was .. never any Autochthon, or man arising from the earth but Adam. **1763** J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* xii. 198 After many Centuries had passed in Darkness, Guido arose. **1875** Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* xv. 241 In the fourteenth century there arose in Italy the first great masters of painting and song. *Mod.* A false prophet calling himself the Mahdi has arisen in the Soudan.

16. Of things: To spring up, usually with some reference to the literal sense of *rise*, as if: To be raised, built. Mostly *poet.* or *rhet.*

a **1000** *Riddles* (Grein) iv. 20 Ariseþ dún ofer dýpe. **1704** Pope *Windsor For.* 26 And 'midst the desart fruitful fields arise. **1859** Tennyson *Vivien* 525 So long, that mountains have arisen since With cities on their flanks. **1864**—*Aylmer's F.* 147 Beyond her lodges .. arose the labourers' homes.

17. Of circumstances viewed as results: To spring, originate, or result *from* (*of* obs.).

1205 Lay. 9383 Nu þu iherest of wuche gomen aras þer þe to-nome. **1393** Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xiii. 230 So of rychesse vpon richesse arisen al vices. **1393** Gower *Conf.* I. 240 Therof might arise a sclaunder. **1599** Shaks. *Hen. V*, iv. vii. 186 Some sodaine mischiefe may arise of it. **1605** Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 2 Out of which several inquiries there do arise three knowledges. **1651** Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxv. 131 Arising from the Imperative manner of speaking. **1661** Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 219 Whence arised the old proverb, as sound as a Roche. **1793** Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 131 Comfort arose from the reflection. **1837** J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* I. xviii. 266 This .. arises from ignorance of religion itself.

18. Of matters generally: To spring up, come into existence or notice, 'come up,' present itself.

a **1000** *Guthlac* (Grein) 10 Sindon costinga..monige arisene. *c* **1230** *Ancr. R.* 234 In þe muchele anguise aros þe muchele mede. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 7543 And on the folke ariseth blame. **1513** Douglas *Æneid* v. iv. 43 Heir first guid hope arrais to the twa last. **1526** Tindale *Mark* iv. 17 As trouble and persecucion aryseth for the wordes sake. [So Cranm., *Geneva*, **1611**; Wyclif, riseth.] **1590** Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 388 Thereupon these errors are arose. **1704** Swift *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 228 If a new Species of controversial Books had not arose of late years. **1833** I. Taylor *Fanat.* x. 433 Noticing as it arises, whatever fairly bears upon the question. **1849** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 145 All questions which arose in the Privy Council.

b. With more of the literal sense. (Hence often *rise*. Cf. 7, 9.)

1708 Pope *St. Cecilia* 24 If in the breast tumultuous joys arise. **1711** Addison *Spect.* No. 166 ₱ 3 Those Thoughts which arise and disappear in the Mind of Man. **1790** Burke *Fr. Rev.* 11, I beg leave to throw out my thoughts, and express my feelings, just as they arise in my mind. **1857** Maurice *Epist. St. John* iv. 55 Then arises in our minds a terrible sense of shame.

† **Ari·se,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.; cf. Rise, and earlier Arist.] Arising, rising.

1590 Greene *Neuer too late* (1600) 61 Brighter then the sunnes arise. **1646** Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 286 To beginne harvest at the arise of the Pleiades. *c* **1665** H. Woolrich *Sheph. Israel to Bps.* (title page) The arise of the Beast, False Prophet, and Anti-Christ.

† **Ari·ser.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. vb. + -er^{1}.] One who arises, a riser.

1382 Wyclif *Pref. Epist.* vii. 72 Dauid .. precheth Crist with the harp, and in the ten cordid sawtri arereth vp the ariser fro helle.

Arising (ărəi·zing), *vbl. sb.* [f. Arise *v.* + -ing^{1}.] The action of the vb. Arise in various senses; now chiefly *Obs.* or *arch.*, and supplied by Rising; as **a.** Rising from a seat, from bed, from the dead; rising of the sun.

1340 *Ayenb.* 14 Þe tuelfte article is to leue þe general arizinge of bodye. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 559 And knew the arisyng of his moone wel. *c* **1430** *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 113 Wher of dounfallyng foleweth so glorious arysynge. **1540** *Four P. P.* in Hazl. *Dods.* I. 350 What causeth this: That women after their arising Be so long in their apparelling? **1548** Udall, etc. *Prol. Luke* (R.) His arisyng from death to life. **1646** Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 285 Unto the Brising of the Dog-star.

b. Excited rising, insurrection.

1340 *Ayenb.* 9 Na3t dyadlich zenne, ase byeþ manie arizinges of ulesse. **1591** Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Levantamiento*, arising, rising, rebelling.

c. Springing up, origination.

1340 *Ayenb.* 147 Ne non arizinge of wreþe. **1603** Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 96 The arising of new troubles.

Ari·sing, *ppl. a.* [f. Arise *v.* + -ing^{2}.] = Rising.

1605 *Verstegan's Dec. Intell.* Pref. Verses, Phebus bright arising rays. *a* **1749** Chalkley *Wks.* (1766) 474 The present arising Generation. **1814** Scott *Ld. of Isles* III. xii, The sun's arising gleam.

† **Ari·sness.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. *arisè*, *arisen* (see Arise *v.*) + -ness.] Rising, resurrection.

a **1300** *Creed* in *Reliq. Ant.* I. 282 Forȝiufenesse of sinnen, arysnesse of flesse, and eche lif.

† **A·rist.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 ǽrist, -est, érist, -est, 1–3 ærist, 2–3 arist(e. [OE. *ǽrist* (cogn. w. Goth. *us-rists*), vbl. sb. of *arísan* to Arise; f. *Æ-pref.*, accented form of A- *pref.* 1 + **rist* rising, f. *rís-an* + -t, as in *migh-t*, *gif-t*, etc.]

1. Rising, rise from a seat or from bed; sunrise.

c **825** *Vesp. Ps.* cxxxviii. 2 Þu oncneowe ȝesetenisse mine & ereste mine. *a* **1000** *Ags. Ps.* ibid., Þú min setl swylce oncnéowe and minne ǽrist æfter ȝecyþdest. *c* **1391** Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 12. 23 At the sonne ariste. **1393** Gower *Conf.* II. 45 And that was er the sonne arist.

2. Rising from the dead, resurrection.

c **885** K. Ælfred *Greg. Past.* xlvii. 363 Deadra monna ærestes [*v.r.* æristes]. *c* **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xi. 24 Eft arisæð in erist. 25 Ic am erest and lif [*Rushw.* erist]. *c* **1000** *Ags. G.*, ærist. *c* **1160** *Hatton G.*, arist. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 97 Þis dai is cleped .. aristes dai for þat þe he þis dai aras of deaðe. *c* **1230** *Ancr. R.* 250 Efter his ariste. *c* **1250** in *O. E. Misc.* 54 Vre louerdes aryste.

‖ **Arista** (ări·stă). Pl. -æ. [L.] The awn or beard (in L. also the whole ear) of grain and grasses; *hence* used of similar bristle-like processes, as the fibrils which fringe the convex edge of a fish's gills, etc.

1691 Ray *Creation* (1701) 81 The Aristæ or radii of a fish's gills. **1875** Houghton *Sk. Brit. Ins.* 112 The basal joints of the arista.

Aristarch (æ·ristāik). [ad. L. *Aristarchus*, a. Gr. Ἀρίσταρχος, name of a severe Greek critic of the Homeric poetry, who rejected many lines of it as spurious; hence used connotatively.] A severe critic. **Arista·rchian** *a.*, severely critical.

1621 Molle *Camerar. Liv. Lib.* Pref., Learned and judicious Aristarchs. **1751** J. Brown *Shaftesb. Charact.* 364 Who .. hath chastised the noble writer somewhat roughly, and Aristarchus-like. **1820** Scott *Abbot* Introd. (1831) 5 Even the aristarch Johnson allowed that, etc. **1853** F. Hall in *Leslie's Misc.* II. 169 Grave aristarchs vouchsafed to accept it as matter of creed, rather than of criticism.

† **A·ristarchy.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -y: cf. *hierarchy* and L. *Aristarchēi* severe critics.] A body of severe critics.

a **1612** Harington *Brief View Ch. Eng.* (1653) 153 Some of the Aristarchy and sowre censores of these daies.

Aristate (ări·stēt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *aristāt-us*, f. *arista*.] Furnished with aristæ; awned, bearded.

1838 in Loudon *Encycl. Plants.* **1870** Hooker *Stud. Flora* 189 *Centaurea calcitrapa* .. lobes recurved, aristate.

Ariste, aryste, obs. forms of Arras.

† **Aristi·ferous,** *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *aristifer* (f. *arista* + *-fer* bearing) + -ous.] 'Bearing ears of corn.' Bailey 1731.

† **Aristi·ppus.** *Obs.* [Name of a Greek philosopher, luxurious in his living.] A cant name for canary wine.

a **1627** Middleton *Wks.* II. 422 (Halliw.) Rich Aristippus, sparkling sherry. **1703** De Foe *True Born Eng.*, The Sages .. Praise Epicurus rather than Lysander, And Aristippus more than Alexander.

Aristo- (æ·risto), comb. f. Gr. ἄριστος best; as in **aristo-monarchy**, government by the best; **aristo-democratical**, having a democratic constitution limited by aristocratic elements.

1660 R. Coke *Justice Vind.* 20 It must be either Aristo-Monarchy or Demo-Monarchy, in plain English the Government of one man alone, or the People-government of one alone. **1801** W. Coxe *Trav. Switz.* I. Introd. 21 The aristo-democratical cantons.

Aristocracy (æristǫ·krăsi). Also 6–7 -cratie, -y. [ad. L. *aristocratia*, Gr. ἀριστοκρατία, f. ἄριστος best + -κρατία rule. Cf. F. *aristocracie* (14th c.).] In earlier usage generally contrasted with *monarchy*; since the French Revolution, with *democracy*.

1. In the literal sense of the Gr.: The government of a state by its best citizens. Also *fig.*

1531 Elyot *Gov.* (1875) 9 In the Greke tunge called Aristocratia .. in englisshe, the rule of men of heste disposicion.] **1561** T. N[orton] *Calvin's Inst.* Table, Aristocracy [is] the government of the best choisest men. *c* **1651** Hobbes *Rhetoric* (1840) 435 Aristocracy is that, wherein the highest magistrate is chosen out of those that have had the best education. **1781** Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlv. (1846) IV. 257 A perfect aristocracy of reason and virtue. **1850** Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* iii. 41 The attainment of a truer and truer Aristocracy, or Government again by the Best.

† **2.** *concr.* A ruling body of the best citizens.

1605 B. Jonson *Fox* III. iii, If the Senate Right not my quest in this; I will protest 'hem, To all the world, no *aristocracy*.

3. That form of government in which the chief power lies in the hands of those who are most distinguished by birth or fortune; political supremacy of a privileged order; oligarchy.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 169 The Aristocracie is the superior power of a few Peeres. **1623** Massinger *Bondman* I. iii, To change the aristocracy of Corinth Into an absolute monarchy. **1701** Bp. Lloyd *Marg. Readg. to Gen.* xxxvi. 39 After his death was an aristocracy. **1876** Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* VI. I. 378 Despotisms, monarchies, and aristocracies must conform to them.

b. A state having this form of government.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 72 Those States which be called Aristocraties .. governed by a Senate or Counsel of the greatest men. **1751** Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., The republic of Venice is an aristocracy. **1865** *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 1/2 If by an aristocracy we mean .. a country in which distinguished birth, inherited wealth, and education, are the chief titles to political power.

4. *concr.* A ruling body of nobles, an oligarchy.

1611 Coryat *Crudities* 390, I cannot informe thee of their aristocratie [of Venice]. **1660** R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 55 Aristocracy is when a company of men met in Councel, ascribe to themselves whatsoever power is due to any rightful monarch .. Such were the Roman Senate, and Ephori of Lacedæmon. **1719** Steele *To Earl Oxford* 322 The aristocracy over these dominions.

This passes gradually into:

5. The class to which such a ruling body belongs, a patrician order; the collective body of those who form a privileged class with regard to the government of their country; the nobles. The term is popularly extended to include all those who by birth or fortune occupy a position distinctly above the rest of the community, and is also used *fig.* of those who are superior in other respects.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xix. 98 Aristocracie .. an Assembly of certain persons nominated, or otherwise distinguished from the rest. **1776** Adam Smith *W. N.* II. v. iii. 547 No oppressive aristocracy has ever prevailed in the colonies. **1795** in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* (1858) 52 [The Attorney-General in Horne Tooke's trial says] To the rich was given the name *aristocracy*. **1838** Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. II. iv. § 52 The distinguishing characteristic of an aristocracy is the enjoyment of privileges which are not communicable to other citizens simply by anything they can themselves do to obtain them. **1843** F. Paget *Ward. Berking.* 74 A test of what our Aristocracy do in proportion to their means. **1845** Disraeli *Sybil* (1863) 88 There is no longer in fact an aristocracy in England, for the superiority of the animal man is an essential quality of aristocracy. **1861** Mill *Utilit.* (1864) 95 So it will be .. with the aristocracies of colour, race, and sex. **1866** Rogers *Agric. & Prices* Introd., Our aristocracy and gentry date, on the whole, from the days of Henry the Eighth. **1881** Seeley in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 47/1 From the democracy of readers .. appeal must be made to the aristocracy of students, to those who make a business of knowledge.

6. = Aristocraticism.

1822 Byron in Moore *Lett.* 558 My aristocracy which is very fierce makes him a favourite of mine.

Aristocrat (æ·risto,krӕt, ări·stŏkrӕt). [a. F. *aristocrate* (not on Gr. analogies), f. *aristocrat-ie, -ique*. A popular formation of the French Revolution.]

A member of an aristocracy; *strictly*, one of a ruling oligarchy; *hence*, one of a patrician order, a noble; *occasionally*, one who favours an aristocratic form of government (opposed to *democrat*).

1789 Belsham *Ess.* II. xl. 473 The genuine spirit of the haughty *aristocrate*. **1790** W. Taylor *Let. fr. Paris* in Robberds *Mem.* I. 69 All Paris is still in a ferment.. These handbills and pamphlets .. all tend to accuse the aristocrats of little or great treasons. **1792** A. Young *Trav. France* 225 Their excellencies, the *aristocrats* of Venice. **1793** Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 151 The royalists of France, or as they are (perhaps as properly) called, the aristocrats. **1794** Coleridge in *Own Times* III. 968 In came that fierce Aristocrat, Our pursy woollen-draper. **1840** Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) V. 408 The aristocrat-made law. **1849** Grote *Greece* II. xlvii. VI. 26 So violent and pointed did the scission of aristocrats and demoerats become.

b. *fig.*

1883 G. Allen in *Knowledge* 3 Aug. 65/2 The honey-loving aristocrats of the insect world.

c. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.*

1873 Trollope *Australia* I. 475 The class of which I am now speaking is an aristocrat class.

† **Aristocra·tian,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *aristocratia* + -an.] Aristocratic.

1609 tr. *Sir T. Smith's Commonw. Eng.* I. vii. 7 Generall Councels made strife with him, to make the Popes power either Aristocratian, or at the least *legitimum regnum*.

Aristocratic (æ·risto,krӕ·tik), *a.* [a. F. *aristocratique*, ad. Gr. ἀριστοκρατικ-ός: see Aristocracy and -ic.]

1. Of or pertaining to an aristocracy; attached to or favouring aristocracy.

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* x. lvii. (1612) 250 Aristocratick gouernment nor Democratick pleas'd. **1791** Burke *Let. Nat. Assemb.* Wks. VI. 37 To destroy these aristocratick prejudices. **1868** G. Duff *Polit. Surv.* 35 The so-called aristocratic party, the landlords.

2. Befitting an aristocrat; grand, stylish.

1845 Disraeli *Sybil* (1863) 89 The principal tradesmen .. deemed it more 'aristocratic'; using a favourite and hackneyed epithet, which only expressed their own servility. **1876** Miss Braddon *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 65 Rooms so much .. more aristocratic than those in which she had lived.

Aristocra·tical, *a.* (and *sb.*) [f. as prec. + -al.]

1. Of or pertaining to the rule of an aristocracy; oligarchical.

1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 48 Such is the civill gouernement .. Aristocraticall in the higher house of Parliament. **1660** R. Coke *Justice Vind.* 19 Where was there ever any such dissention .. as in Democratical and Aristocratical States? **1756** Burke *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 15 The monarchick, and aristocratical, and popular, partisans. **1874** Mahaffy *Soc. Life Greece* v. 136 The aristocratical complexion of Athenian life.

2. Of or belonging to the higher classes.

a **1733** North *Lives* I. 201 There were bickerings against this power..in a manner aristocratical. **1791** T. Paine *Rights M.* 26 Accustomed to kiss the aristocratical hand. **1849** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 356 No aristocratical mansion is to be found in that once aristocratical quarter. **1861** Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cl. 144 Needy aristocratical families.

B. as *sb.* A partisan of aristocracy.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxii, Patricians, and plebians.. aristocraticals and democraticals.

Aristocra·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly^{2}.]

1. In an aristocratic manner; by means of, or with a leaning towards, an aristocracy.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 561 If a citie be assembled .. aristocraticallie under certain chiefe lords. **1624** Beoell *Lett.* x 127 Geneva was.. gouerned Aristocratically. **1869** Seeley *Ess. & Lect.* i. 14 Augustus was in all things aristocratically disposed.

2. As befits an aristocrat; grandly, stylishly.

1837 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 262 Every aristocratically dressed man you meet.

Aristocra·ticalness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] Aristocratical quality; aristocratic style.

1731 in Bailey. **1880** Earl Desart *M. O'Connor* III. 97 Fall in love with his face, his figure, and his aristocraticalness.

Aristocraticism (æ:ristǫ,krætisiz'm). [f. ARISTOCRATIC + -ISM.] Adherence to aristocratic principles or customs.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* No. 252. 251/1 Our aristocraticism, our religion, our social restrictions he cannot abide.

A:ristocra·ticness. = ARISTOCRATICALNESS.

1877 FURNIVALL *Leopold Shaks.* Introd. 68 So had Bertram [to be emptied] of his silly aristocraticness.

Aristocratism (æ:ristǫ,krætiz'm, æ:ristǫ·krătiz'm). [f. ARISTOCRAT + -ISM.] The principles or practices of aristocrats; haughty exclusiveness.

1792 ROMILLY *To Durant* 10 Sept. (R.), Accused of being aristocrats, though their only aristocratism consists in their wishing to defend a constitution which all France has sworn to maintain. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. ii. 12 Aristocratism rolls in its carriage. 1878 P. BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* vi. 217 The spirit of religious caste, of spiritual aristocratism, had reappeared.

Aristocratize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE: cf. F. *aristocratiser.*] a. *trans.* To make or render aristocratic. b. *intr.* To lean towards or favour aristocracy. Hence **Aristocratizing** *ppl. a.*

1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 297 His opinions are sensibly aristocratized. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 151 A petty aristocratizing princedom like Weimar.

Aristocraty, -ie, obs. forms of ARISTOCRACY.

‖**Aristolochia** (æ:ristǫlōu·kiă). *Bot.* Formerly also in 5–6 **aristologia**; and in Eng. form in 6 **aristology**, 6–7 **aristoloch**, **-loche**, 6–8 **aristolochy**. [a. med.L. *aristologia* (also Sp. and It.), and of F. *aristoloche*, 16th c. *aristolochie*, ad. L. *aristolochīa*, a. Gr. ἀριστολόχεια, *-ία*, f. ἀριστόλοχος well-born (from its repute in promoting childbirth).] A genus of shrubs, of which one species, *A. Clematitis*, the Common Birthwort, is found in Britain as an old escape from cultivation.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xiv. (1495) 612 Aristologia is a full medycynall herbe though it be bytter. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, With the rote of Arystologie, or of Affodylles. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 43 The seconde kynd of aristolochia. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 312 Sarrasines herbe or Astroloche.. Long Aristoloche, Rounde Aristoloche. *Ibid.* 314 The long and rounde Aristolochias growe plentifully in Spayne.. called in English Aristologia and of some Byrthwort. 1572 MASCAL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 128 Of nettle seed, of Aristolochy, of ech 2 drams. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* D iii, Aristologye caryed upon a man cureth hym. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 226 All the sort of these Aristolochies yeeld an aromaticall odour. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 269 Aristoloch, otherwise called round Hartwort. — *Serpents* 775 Long Aristolochie or Hartwort. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Aristolochy* .. is proper to bring away Women's After-burden in their Lying-in. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 21 Pliny records that all aristolochias yield an aromatic smell.

Aristological (æ:ristǫlǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as next + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to aristology.

1837 M. COLLINS *Sq. Silchester's* I. xv. 192 Inhibited.. from aristological observations, or he would here describe a good Devonshire dinner.

Aristologist (æ:ristǫ·lŏdʒist). [f. next + -IST.] One skilled in aristology.

1835 T. WALKER *Original* No. 13, I call the art of dining Aristology, and those who study it, Aristologists. 1864 (*title*) Cookery for the Many. By an Australian Aristologist.

Aristo·logy. [f. Gr. ἄριστο-ν breakfast, luncheon + -λογία discourse: see -LOGY.] The art or 'science' of dining.

1835 [see prec.] 1879 M. COLLINS *Pen Sketches* I. 235 The Romans.. defied all the rules of aristology by their abominable excesses.

Aristotelean (æ:ristǫtī·lĭ·ăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Aristotelē-us*, Gr. Ἀριστοτέλει-ος + -AN]; also

Aristotelian (æ:ristǫtī·liăn). [f. L. *Aristotelēs*, Gr. Ἀριστοτέλης + -IAN: cf. *Christian.*] (The latter more common) **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Aristotle, the famous Greek philosopher, or to his system. **B.** *sb.* One who follows, or is skilled in, the philosophy of Aristotle. Hence **Aristote·lianism,** the philosophic system or any doctrine of Aristotle. Similarly: **Aristotelic** (æ:ristǫte·lik), *a.* [Gr. Ἀριστοτελικ-ός] and †**Aristote·lical** *a.* = Aristotelian. **Aristo·telism** and †**Aristote·lity** (*rare*⁻¹) = Aristotelianism. **Aristo·telize** *v.*, to lean towards or teach the system of Aristotle.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 653 What sense I should give to that *Aristotelean Proverb. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* III. 15 Those of the Jews that were *Aristoteleans. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 249 School-divinity, *Aristotelean logic. 1581 CHARKE in *Confer.* IV. (1584) Cc ij b, Hermogenes.. saying as an *Aristotelian Philosopher, yᵗ God made al things of *materia prima.* 1634 M. SANDYS *Essays* 210 (T.) The *Aristotelians were of opinion, that superfluity of riches might cause a tumult in a commonwealth. 1724 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 9 *Aristotelian fooleries and scholastic subtilties. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* I. (1873) 171 We respect in Goethe the *Aristotelian poet. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Aristotelianism, the reigning system of many ages. 1610 HEALEY *Vives on St. Aug. City of God* (1620) 417 Hee [Saint Thomas] is too *Aristotelique. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* vii. (1859) I. 116 The *Aristotelic philosophy was ..during the middle ages, the one exclusive philosophy in Europe. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 53 The whole *Aristotelical System of Philosophy. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 451 The theology of St. Thomas.. is built on that very *Aristotelism which the early Fathers denounce as the source of all misbelief. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xlvi. 370 That study is not properly Philosophy, but *Aristotelity. 1842 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* II. 765/2 The *Aristotelizing commentary of Proclus.

Aristulate (ări·stiŭlēit), *ppl. a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *aristula*, dim. of *arista* + -ATE².] 'Bearing a diminutive awn.' Gray.

Arithmancy (æ·riþ,mænsi). [contracted for ARITHMOMANCY, but earlier.] Divination by numbers.

1577 HOLINSHED *Descr. Brit.* ix. 28/2 An old kind of arithmancie, fathered on Pythagoras, yet never invented by him. 1878 J. GRAY *China* II. xvii. 25 Other systems of telling fortunes are in vogue, as for instance.. arithmancy.

Arithman·tical, *a.* [f. prec.: see -MANCY.] Of or pertaining to arithmancy.

1569 J. SANFORD *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 62 That Alphabetarie, and Arithmantical diuinitie.

Arithmetic (ăriþmĕ·tik), *sb.* Forms: 3 **arsmetike**, 4 **-metique**, 4–5 **-metyk**, **ars metrik**(e, 4–6 **arsmetrik**(e, 5 **-metryk**(e, **-metrique**, **-matryk**, **arce metrik**, 6 **arsmetrycke**, **arsemetricke**; 5 **arismetrik**; 6 **arithmetryk**, **-metricke**, **-metike**, **-metique**, 6–7 **arithmatick**(e, **-matique**, **-meticke**, 6–8 **-metick**, 7 **-metic**. [orig. a. OF. *arismetique*, ad. Pr. and late L. *arismetica*, for L. *arithmētica*, a. Gr. ἡ ἀριθμητική (sc. τέχνη) the art of counting, f. ἀριθμέ-ειν to number, count, reckon, f. ἀριθμός number. Erroneously referred in ME. to L. *ars metrica* 'art of measure,' and made into *arsmetrike*, the common form from 14th to 16th c., which was gradually corrected, through *arismetrik* in Caxton, *arithmetricke* in Sir T. More, to *arithmetyke* in Recorde 1543. In 16th c. it was also sometimes conformed in ending to *mathematick*, and to *geometry*: see ARSMETRY.]

1. The science of numbers; the art of computation by figures.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 792 Egipte clerkes.. hem lerede, witterlike, Astronomije and arsmetike. *c* 1305 *St. Edmund E. C. P.* (1862) 77 Arsmetrike is a lore: þat of figours al is. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1040 That geometry or arsmetrike can [*v. r.* Ars Metrik(e, arsmetrik, arce metrik]. *c* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 189 Also of augrym and of asmatryk. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 103 Arismetrik & astrologie. 1494 FABYAN VII. 604 The .vii. artes or sceyences lyberall.. grammer, logyke, rethoryke, musyke, arsmetryke, gemetry, and astronomye. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 111/1 Arithmetricke meete for marchaunttes. 1530 RASTELL *Purgat.* II. xix, Methematycall scyens as geometrye, arithmetryk. 1543 RECORDE *Gr. Arts* 6 Bothe names are corruptly writen: Arsmetrike for Arithmetyke, as the Grekes call it, and Awgrym for Algorisme, as Arabyans sounde it. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* B iij, [It] multiplies.. by Arithmaticke, it makes a thousand of one. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 52 These roguish Arsmetrique gibbets or flesh-hookes, and cyphers or round oos. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. ii. 16 Arithmetic.. is supposed to have been first invented by the Phenicians. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 202 Arithmetic is excellent for the gauging of liquors. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamphl.* vi. (1872) 200 Is Arithmetic,—a thing more fixed by the Eternal, than the laws of justice.

2. Arithmetical knowledge, computation, reckoning.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 245 But now 'tis oddes beyond Arithmetick. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 549 ⁋ 1 Such innumerable articles, that I want arithmetic to cast them up. 1807 WORDSW. *Sonn. Liberty* I. xxiv, What if our numbers barely could defy The arithmetic of babes.

3. A treatise on computation.

1623 J. JOHNSON (*title*) Arithmetick. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 92, § 5, I would advise all young wives to make themselves Mistresses of Wingate's arithmetick.

†**Arithme·tic(k,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *arithmétique*, or ad. L. *arithmēticus*: see next.]

A. *adj.* = ARITHMETICAL.

1673 MORLAND (*title*) Description and Use of two Arithmetic Instruments. 1767 HORSLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 399 The semi-circle being a mean arithmetic between AC and ABC.

B. *sb.* [Cf. It. *arithmetico.*] An arithmetician.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 178 The cabalistical rabbins, the Greek arithmeticks.

Arithmetical (æriþmĕ·tikăl), *a.* (and *sb.*) [f. L. *arithmētic-us*, a. Gr. ἀριθμητικ-ός numeric (see ARITHMETIC) + -AL.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with, arithmetic; according to the rules of arithmetic. *Arithmetical mean, progression, proportion*: see quot.

1543 RECORDE *Gr. Arts* (1646) 299 The reasons of works Arithmeticall. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. xiii. 39 Arithmeticall Progression.. is that which proceedeth by like difference of quantity, as thus; 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 23 As 3. 4. 5. 6. are in Arithmetical proportion, for they increase equally; and 3. added to 6. is equal to 4. added to 5. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1810) I. 114 To find an Arithmetical Mean.. Add the two given extremes or terms together, and take half their sum. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. xix. 327 In the face of arithmetical demonstration.

B. as *sb.* A number in an arithmetical progression.

1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1827) I. 123 The sum of the extremes is equal to double the mean, which is the property of arithmeticals.

Arithme·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In arithmetical manner, according to arithmetic; by numerical calculation. *Arithmetically proportional*: standing in arithmetical proportion.

[1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. 1652, v. 60 Joyne them together also Arithmetically.] 1571 DIGGES *Geom. Pract.* II. xxiv. P iij, Arithmetically to attayne the quantitie of this longer portion, ye shall thus worke. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 147 Four magnitudes arithmetically proportional. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. xv. vii. 33 The regiments are.. complete, arithmetically and otherwise.

Arithmetician (ări:þmĭti·ʃăn, æ:riþ-). Also 6 **-trician**, 7 **-titian**. [a. F. *arithméticien* (15th c. in Littré), f. L. *arithmētica*: see ARITHMETIC and -ICIAN.] One who works out arithmetical problems; a proficient in the science of numbers.

1557 RECORDE *Whetstone* Lij, To proue the cunnyng of a braggyng Arithmetician. 1571 DIGGES *Geom. Pract.* IV. xxii. Dd ij b, The skilfull Arithmetrician. 1608 T. JAMES *Apol. Wickliffe* 74 You may know them to bee cunning Arithmetitians. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 464 Useful data for political arithmeticians. 1869 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* xiv. 502 They are such bad arithmeticians that the enumeration of ten is a labour.. with many of them.

Arithmeticize (æriþmĕ·tisəiz), *v. rare.* [f. L. *arithmētic-us* + -IZE.] To treat arithmetically.

1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 241 Let men reverence poetry; and.. they will not set themselves to arithmeticise it.

†**Ari·thmetize,** *v. Obs.* [f. ARITHMET-IC + -IZE.] To work sums in arithmetic, to cipher.

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Publ. Faith* 33 But now the Cub can count, arithmatize.

Ari·thmic. *rare.* [f. Gr. ἀριθμ-ός number + -IC.] The principle of numbers; arithmetic.

1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* V. 132 The fixed arithmic of the universe, Which meteth good for good and ill for ill. *Ibid.* VI. 167 By sure arithmic.

Arithmo·cracy. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. ἀριθμό-ς number + -κρατ-α rule: see -CRACY.] A form of government in which the power is vested in the simply numerical majority.

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* Pref. (1879) 116 A 'democracy' of mere numbers is no democracy, but a mere brute 'arithmocracy.'

Arithmocra·tic, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. after Gr. adjs. in -κρατικός: cf. *aristocratic.*] Of the nature of an arithmocracy.

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* Pref. (1879) 100 American Democracy, being merely arithmocratic.

Arithmogram (ări·þməgræm). [f. Gr. ἀριθμό-ς number + γράμμα a thing written: see -GRAM.] A number expressed by the letters of a word, name, or phrase, e.g. the number 666 made up by the Greek letters of the word λατεῖνος (for Λατῖνος).

1869 LD. STRANGFORD *Select.* II. 301 My efforts to work it [Dr. Cumming's name] out honestly as an arithmogram.

Arithmography (æriþmǫ·grăfi). [f. as prec. + -γραφία writing: see -GRAPHY. Cf. Fr. *arithmographie.*] Representation of a number by letters.

1869 LD. STRANGFORD *Select.* II. 301 Who has successfully solved a great problem in theology and arithmography.

Arithmological (ări:þmǫlǫ·dʒikăl). [f. as prec. + Gr. -λογικός discoursing of + -AL¹.] Pertaining to the scientific treatment of numbers.

1882 *Nature* XXVII. 193 The arithmological papers are numerous.

Arithmo·logy. ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + Gr. -λογία: see -LOGY. Cf. Fr. *arithmologie.*] A treatise on numbers, or statement bearing upon them.

1572 L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* (1607) 104 b, A few Arithmologies which Salomon the wise, and Jhesus the sonne of Syrach.. have amongst their chiefe writinges noted.

Arithmomancy (ăriþmǫ,mænsi). [ad. mod.L. *arithmomantia*, f. Gr. ἀριθμός number + -μαντεία divination. Cf. Fr. *arithmomancie.*] Divination by numbers; arithmancy.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV, Fulks Arithmomantia and the rest of those curious games. 1660 STANLEY *Hist Philos.* 384/2 Upon the near affinity which Pythagoras.. conceived to be betwixt the gods and numbers, he collected a kind of Arithmomanty.

Arithmometer (æriþmǫ·mĭtəɹ). [a. F. *arithmomètre*, f. as prec. + Gr. -μέτρον: see -METER.] An instrument for working out arithmetical problems.

1876 in *S. Kens. Sci. Catal.* 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 401 Calculating Machines.. up to the Arithmometer of Thomas of Colmar [in 1862].

†**A·rritude.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *āritūdo*, f. *ārēre* to be dry.] = ARIDITY. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

-arium, *suffix* of sbs., a. L. *-ārium* 'thing connected with or employed in, place for,' orig. neuter of adjs. in *-ārius.* Of this the regular adapted form in Eng. is *-ary*: see -ARY¹, but the unchanged L. form is used with a few terms of classical and ecclesiastical antiquities, or of learned use, as *caldarium, frigidarium, sacrarium, honorarium, herbarium*, the last of which, being in general use, has probably popularized the use of *vivarium* and *aquarium.*

Arive, obs. form of ARRIVE.

Ark (āɹk), *sb.* Forms: 1–4 **arc**, 1–2 **earc**, 1 **ærc**, **erc**, **erk**, **ark**, 2 **eark**, 3 (*Orm.*) **arrke**, 3–7 **ark**(e, 7 **arcke**, 4– **ark.** [Common Teutonic: with OE. *arc* (*earc*, *ærc*, *erc*, *erk*), acc. *arce*, cf. OFris. *erke*, OHG. *archa*, mod.G. *arche*, ON.

örk (gen. *arkar*), Sw., Da. *ark*, Goth. and OTeut. *arka*, prob. a. L. *arca* chest, box, coffer; whence OF. *arche*, also adopted in senses 2, 3, alongside of the native word: see ARCHE.]

1. A chest, box, coffer, close basket, or similar receptacle; *esp.* **a.** in *north. dial.* a large wooden bin or hutch for storing meal, bread, fruit, etc.

a 1000 *Riddles* (Gr.) lxii. 2 Oft mec fæste bileác freolicu meowle ides on earce. *c* 1200 ORMIN 18823 þatt arrke þatt iss wrohht off tre. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 136 To þe ordre of Cisteaus he gaf two þousand mark .. to lay vp in arke. 1535 COVERDALE *Ex.* ii. 3 She toke an Arke of redes [WYCLIF, a ionket of resshen; 1388 a leep of segge *or* seggis]. 1611 *Ibid.*, An arke of bul-rushes. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* Wks. (Gros.) II. 9 They With Wicker Arks did come To kiss and beare away The richer Cowslips home. 1845 PETRIE *Eccl. Archit. Irel.* 203 The relics of St. Ronan .. were put into an ark or shrine.

a. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fables* 8 The cheese in Arke, and meill in Kist. 1557 *Lanc. Wills* I. (1857) 72 Ij gret arke standinge in the nursarie. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-T. Misc.* (1733) II. 181 My bairn has tocher of her awin, An ark, an ambry, and a ladle. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 42 And from the ark at last did take Meal forth for porridge and for cake.

b. *fig.* 'Casket, treasury.'

c 1200 ORMIN 8971 Ure laffdiȝ Marȝe .. leȝȝde itt all .. Inn hire þohhtess arrke.

2. *spec.* in *Jew. Hist.* The wooden coffer containing the tables of the law, kept in the Holiest Place of the Tabernacle. Also called *Ark of the Covenant, Ark of Testimony.* See also ARCHE.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* cxxxi. 8 Du & erc ȝehalzunge ðiare. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* ibid., þu earce eart eall-haligra. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ibid., þou, and arke of þi halinesse. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* vi. 11 Thei putten the arke of God upon the wayn. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 251 Therein An Ark, and in the Ark his Testimony. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* I. 4 The ark, the symbol of the people's unity, was captured by the Philistines.

b. *fig.*, as in phrases, *To touch* or *lay hands on the ark*: to interfere with, treat irreverently, what is held to be sacred; (in reference to 2 *Sam.* vi. 6.)

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. (1851) 100 The living arke of the holy Ghost. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* 83 Laying irreverent hands on the ark of the constitution. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 1. 7 The House of Commons only touched the ark of our property with half a heart.

3. The large covered floating vessel in which Noah was saved at the Deluge; hence *fig.* a place of refuge. (In 13–14th c. commonly ARCHE.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 38 Inneode in ærce Noë [*Rushw.* arkæ, *Ags.* & *Hatt.* earce]. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Were [*MS.* wrec] þe nu an arc. *c* 1200 ORMIN 14542 Drihhtin badd Noe gan till & wirrkenn himm an arrke. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* vi. 14 Make to thee an ark [*v. r.* schip] of planed trees. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 36 There is sure another flood toward, and these couples are comming to the Arke. 1679 *Establ. Test.* 46 No safety .. out of the Ark of their Church. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 876 How spake the Serpent, and where stopped the Ark. 1863 (3 Feb.) BRIGHT *America, Sp.* (1876) 116 The United States has been .. an ark of refuge to the people of Europe.

4. *transf.* A ship, boat, or similar floating vessel; *spec.* in U.S., a large flat-bottomed boat formerly used on rivers for the transport of produce.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 67 b, That thou go into pyrre for to make an arke. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon., Battels* 64 Skilfull navigators, whereof the Admirall in the Arke royall was chiefe. *a* 1813 A. WILSON *Foresters* Poet. Wks. 244 Huge loaded arks rush down the boiling tide. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett fr. Amer.* 125 The beach is lined with keel boats, large arks for carrying produce, family boats. 1823 BYRON *Island* I. viii, Commits him to his fragile ark.

†**5.** An enclosure for catching or confining fish. *Obs.* [So *arche* in Ger. dialects; and cf. G. and F. *arche* a coffer-dam.]

1883 *Athenæum* 2 June 695/3 That Edinburgh had an eel-ark of its own at the east end of the North Loch.

6. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *ark-born, ark-ship.* Also †**ark-wold**, the wooden sides or beams of the ark; **ark-full**, an assemblage as numerous and diverse as that which Noah's ark contained; **ark-net**, a kind of fish-trap (cf. *eel-ark* in 5); **ark-shell**, a species of bivalve mollusc.

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 435 (JOD.) The ark-born deity, Dionusus. 1613 *Decree* in *Law Rep.* Com. Pl. V. 714 To place ark-nets and other engines in the said river. 1854 WOODWARD *Man. Mollusca* II. 268 The Ark-shells of the Palæozoic and Secondary strata. 1851 FORBES in *Art. Jrnl. Illus. Cat.* Veg. W., An ark-full of living animals. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* ii. 43 Christianity .. is the ark-ship, the ark of safety. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 576 Quan he [Noah] dede him in ðe arche-wold.

†**Ark**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] To shut up in an ark. Hence **Arked** *ppl. a.*

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. i, Arked Noah, and seauen with him. *a* 1644 QUARLES *Judgem. & Mercy* (1881) I. 128 Ark it up like Israel's manna. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* v. 63 From flood of Tears may an Arkt Dove try .. to descry That land unknown to Nature, Vast Eternitie.

Ark, obs. form of ARC, ARCH.

Arkansite. *Min.* A variety of BROOKITE.

Arkawngell, obs. form of ARCHANGEL.

Arkite (ā·ɹkəit), *a.* and *sb.* [f. ARK + -ITE.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Noah's ark. **B.** *sb.* An inmate of the ark.

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 329 A repository, where the Arkite rites and history were preserved. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 429 The Arkites, a dignified and appropriate name for the family of Noah. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Celtic Lit.* 32 Bryant .. found in Greek mythology what he called an arkite idolatry, pointing to Noah's deluge and the ark.

Arkless (ā·ɹklĕs), *a.* [f. ARK *sb.* + -LESS.]

1819 BYRON *Proph. Dante* I. 24 The arkless dove.

Arkose (aɹkōus). *Geol.* A sandstone containing grains of felspar and quartz, found in the Vosges.

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxix. 375 The 'arkose' of central France. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xiv. 280 Amongst the carboniferous and triassic rocks of some countries a sandstone occurs to which the name Arkose is given.

Arksutite (ā·ɹksʉtəit). *Min.* [f. (1866) *Arksut* fiord in Greenland, where found + -ITE.] A white, vitreous fluoride of lime, soda, and alumina.

1868 DANA *Min.* 128.

Arle (āɹl), *v. north.* [f. ARLES. Cf. Fr. *arrher*] To give earnest-money to or for.

1609 SKENE (JAM.) All gudes, quhilkis ar forestalled, coft, or arled be forestallers. 1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* iv. (1848) 66, I arled you with a sixpence which yet you have.

Arled, *ppl. a. Obs.* [Mätzner suggests for *arred.*] ? Speckled.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1724 Sep or got, hafwed, arled, or grei.

Arles (āɹlz). *north. dial.* Also 3–7 **erles**. [Apparently a. OF. **erle*, **arle*:—L. **arrhula* dim. of ARRHA. Cf. also OF. *erres, arres*, mod. *arrhes*:—L. *arrha.* Historically a plural, but sometimes used as sing.; the formal sing. *arle* is hardly in use.]

1. Money given in confirmation of a bargain; *esp.* that given, when a servant is hired, in confirmation of the engagement; earnest-money.

1540 *Act Jas. V.* (JAM.) Gif ony maner of persoun gefis arlis or money on ony maner of fische. 1652 *MS. Grassman's Bk. at Durham* (Raine), Spent when we hired the hird, 1*s.* Given him in arles, 6*d.* 1674 *Ch. Accts. Bedlington Northld.*, Given the smith in arles for the bell, 1*s.* 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Argentum Dei* .. Money given in Earnest of a Bargain: In Lincolnshire called Erles, or Arles. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxiii. 166 Ye gae me nae arles, indeed.

2. *fig.* An earnest, a foretaste.

c 1220 *Hali Meid.* 7 As on erles of þe eche mede þat schal cume þ[e]rafter. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxvii. 21 (JAM.) This was bot erlys for to tell Of infortune, that eftyr fell. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. Prol. 160 Wyth grace in erlis of glore.

3. Arles-penny is used in the prec. senses.

1590 BRUCE *Serm. Sacram.* Sij a/2 (JAM.) The heart gets a taist of the swetnes .. quhilk taist is the only arlis-penay of that full and perfite joy. 1794 BURNS *My Tocher's, etc.* Wks. IV. 309 Your proffer o' luve's an airle-penny.

Arlice, -liche, -ly, obs. forms of EARLY.

†**A·rling.** *Obs.* [OE. *eorðling* 'agricola,' f. *eorðe* earth. Cf. 'clod-bird,' and 'fallow-smiter.'] A species of bird; the Wheatear.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wright *Voc.* 29/2 *Tanticus*, ærðling. *Ibid.* 281/1 *Cucucata*, irþling .. *Birbiccariolus*, irþling. *a* 1100 *Ibid.* 63/1 *Birbicalliolus*, eorðling. 1544 TURNER *Avium Hist.* 44 Κναφος, *Carnileo*, a clotburd, a smatche, an arlyng, a steinchek. 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 544 Arling, a byrde that appeareth not in winter: a clotbyrde: a smatch. 1655 MOUFFET & BENN. *Health's Impr.* (1746) 185 The .. Arling is as big almost as a Thrush, feeding chiefly upon Cherries. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Arlyng* .. a name by which the common œnanthe is called.

Arlotrie, obs. form of HARLOTRY.

Arloup, obs. form of ORLOP (deck).

Arm (āɹm), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1– arm, 1–3 (WS.) earm, 2–3 erm, (eorm), 3 ærm, (*Orm.*) arrm, arum, 4–7 **arme**. [Common Teutonic: cf. OS. *arm*, OFris. *arm, erm*, OHG. *aram, arm*, ON. *armr*, Goth. *arms*:—OTeut. **armoz*, cogn. w. L. *armus* shoulder; cf. Gr. ἁρμός joint, Skr. *īrmas*, f. Aryan root *ar-* to fit, join.]

I. The limb.

1. The upper limb of the human body, from the shoulder to the hand; the part from the elbow to the hand being the *fore-arm.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke ii. 28 He onfenghim on armum his. 1123 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) Se kyng .. alehte hine betwux his earmes. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7616 [He] himm toc bitwenenn arrmess. 1205 LAY. 28035 þat mi riht ærm to-brac. *Ibid.* 2233 He heo mid armen i-nom. *c* 1220 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 213 Mi leofmonnes luft erm halt up mia heaned. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 2408 Smot him þoru þe riht arum. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 241 Hondes and armes of a longe lengthe. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. ix, Heue vp his armes for to smyte edgelyng. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 101 She stript it from her Arme. 1785 COWPER *Task* IV. 222 The basket dangling on her arm. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* viii. (1827) 455 The fore-arm .. consists of two bones lying alongside each other, but touching only towards the ends.

b. as a measure of length.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 86 Popiniayes .. exceedinge in lengthe an arme and an halfe.

2. *phr.* **a.** *Arm-in-arm* (improperly *arm-and-arm*): said of two persons, when one interlinks his arm with the other's, that they may walk close together; hence *fig.* in close communion. (So humorously *arm-in-armly.*) *To give* or *offer one's arm* (*to*): to allow *or* invite a person to walk arm-in-arm with one, or lean on one's arm. *To take the arm* is to accept this invitation. *A child* or *infant in arms*: one that cannot yet walk, and has to be carried. *With open arms*: with eager welcome. †*His arms!* an obsolete oath.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1067 They wenten arme in arme yfere Into the gardyn. *a* 1553 UDALL *Roister D.* II. i, Then, his armes and woundes! I woulde not haue slacked for ten thousand poundes. *Ibid.* III. iii, Armes! what dost thou? 1591 HARINGTON *Ariosto's Orl. Fur.* XLVI. XXXV, Don Leon arm in arm Rogero led. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Serm.* i. III. 590 Continually to walk arm in arm with angels. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 142 With open arm receiv'd one Poet more. 1743 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. Mann* 67 I. 246 A clerk who had observed them go out together so arm-in-armly. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 314 Philosophy .. Walks arm in arm with Nature all his way. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. II. IV. iii. 10 A thickset Individual .. arm-and-arm with some servant. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 633 Brummel .. replied, 'I did my best for the young man; I gave him my arm down St. James' Street.' *Mod.* She took the proffered arm. Children in arms free.

b. *At arm's end* (obs.), *at arm's length*: as far out or away from one as one can reach with the arm; *hence*, away from close contact or familiarity, at a distance; *spec.* in *Law*, without fiduciary relations, as those of trustee or solicitor to a client. *To work at arm's length*: awkwardly or disadvantageously. *Within arm* (or *arm's*) *reach*: so as to be reached by a movement of the arm only. *To make a long arm* (colloq.): to reach out the arm a long way after something. *As long as one's arm*: colloq. for 'very long.'

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (J.) Such a one as can keep him at arms end, need never wish for a better companion. *a* 1652 BROME *Crt. Beggar* I. i, A man May come within his armereach of his money In the Exchequer. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xiv. (1669) 108/1 The Moabites could not give Israel the fall at arms-length. 1669 PENN *No Cross* xiii. § 18 Live loose to the World, have it at Arm's-End. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Pov.* Wks. 1730 I. 96 No Penelopes .. to keep importunate suitors at arms-end. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. State Afg.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 220 To stand at arm's length with her majesty. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* II. vii 79 Wood .. piled within armreach. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* VI. 35 Unless there is perfect fair-dealing, and the dealing is, as it is termed, at arm's-length, it would not be allowed to stand. 1879 T. LEWIN *Trusts* (ed. 7) 441 The parties must be put so much at arm's length that they stand in the adverse relations of vendor and purchaser. 1884 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 6/2 Monkeys .. making long arms .. for stray beans or sweetmeats.

3. *fig.* **a.** Might, power, authority. *Secular arm*: the authority of a secular or temporal, as distinguished from an ecclesiastical, tribunal.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xii. 18 Arm drihtnes huæm is ædeaued [*Rushw.* eorm]. 1382 WYCLIF *ibid.*, To whom is the arm of the Lord schewid? 1535 COVERDALE *Ezra* iv. 23 And forbad them with the arme and auctorite. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxx. 21, I haue broken the arme of Pharaoh. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. IX. 145 The relapsed [are] delivered to the secular arm. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xviii. 186 No period of his life can be named when his intellectual arm was shortened.

b. That on which one relies for support or assistance; a prop, support, stay. *Right arm:* main stay, chief executive agent.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xvii. 5 Cursid the man that trostith in man, and putteth flesh his arm. 1535 COVERDALE *ibid.*, That taketh flesh for his arme. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinev.* 426 Sir Lancelot, my right arm, The mightiest of my kaights.

c. in fig. expressions that attribute *arms* (in various relations) to things that have none.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 7 He reserved neither legg nor arme of that lyvinge to hym self. ?*a* 1700 *Sir Patrick Spens*, I saw the new moon, late yestreen, Wi' the auld moon in her arm. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxi. 18 Science reaches forth her arms To feel from world to world. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Mariners* 290 Cradled in the arms of the tide.

4. The fore limb of an animal: said, popularly, of apes, bears, and other animals that rise on their hind legs; in scientific use, of any of the mammalia.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 3 Apes .. have .. their breasts and armes like men, but rougher. 1781 SMELLIE *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1785) V. 14 The bear .. has fleshy legs and arms. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 90 The arm and the thigh each present, among all the Mammalia, but one bone. *Ibid.* § 330 In Birds .. the conformation of the arm and fore-arm differs little from that of the same parts in man.

b. *Falconry.* The leg of a hawk from the thigh to the foot.

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 8 This Eagle Royall .. hath not hir armes or feete in any condition couered with plume as the Vulture hath. 1678–1706 in PHILLIPS and in mod. Dicts. under ARM(S *sb.*[2]

c. The flexible limbs or other appendages of invertebrate animals; as the locomotive and prehensile organs of cuttle-fish, the tentacula of the hydroid polypes, the rays of star-fish, etc.

1822 BURROWES *Cycl.* IX. 786/2 The Cuttle-Fish .. besides eight arms has two tentacula longer than the arms. 1867 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 1043 In the Hydra, the arms vary in number, being usually from six to ten. *Ibid.* § 1044 When in search of prey, the Hydra permits its arms to float loosely through the water. 1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* xix. (1880) 201 The body [of Star-Fishes] .. consists of a central .. 'disc' surrounded by five or more lobes or 'arms.'

5. The part of dress covering an arm; a sleeve.

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *George II.* (1847) III. i. 8 The right arm lined with fur. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. vi, The Coat-arm is stretched out.

II. Things resembling arms.

6. A narrower portion or part of anything projecting from the main body.

a. In *arm of the sea*, of ancient use, and quite *transferred.* **b.** Also of the land (*obs.*), a mountain (*fig.*).

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 28 On oþre healfe þæs sæs

earmes is Ibernia. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 143 The Marsch Land .. runnyng ynto a Poynt standeth as an Arme, Foreland, or Nesse. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 65 The Great sea, out of which the arme of S. George proceedeth. 1724 DE FOE, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) III. 60 That Arm of the Sea which is now called the Humber. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* Introd. (1858) 53 The arms of the mountain closing us in.

c. of a machine, or other object.

1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* V. 110 On a projecting arm .. I fixed a broad collar. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 18 The powder-chamber or arm of the bombard is of much smaller diameter.

7. One of the branches into which a main trunk divides. † a. *spec.* of a vine. *Obs.* b. *fig.* A main branch or limb of any tree (usually with some thing of personification).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxvi, 'Palmes' is propirly a bowe oþer a spray of a vine, and .. sprynge þ oute in newe armes. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 473 They that feare theyr Vines will make too sharpe wine, must not cutte the armes. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 104 A goodly Oake .. With armes full strong. 1611 COTGR., *Avantin*, the arme, or braunch of a vine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 514 Some ancient Oak, whose Arms extend In ample Breadth. 1863 LONGF. *Falc. Federigo* 5 A huge vine .. with its arms outspread.

c. of a river, a nerve, or the like.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 67 His flete alle pleyn In an arme of Ouse vnder Ricalle lay. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 118 The great riuer Tanais, which runneth into Mœotis with two armes or branches. 1846 GROTE *Greece* XX. II. 490 The Pelusian arm of the Nile. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 132 An azygos nerve trunk .. which .. has two lateral arms.

8. One of two lateral (and generally horizontal) parts, which answer to each other, like the two arms of the body.

a. *Naut.* (*a.*) The parts of an anchor, at right angles to its shank, which bear the flukes that grip the bottom. (*b*) The parts of the yard extending on either side of the mast; see YARD-ARM. (*c.*) 'The extremity of the bibbs which support the tressel-trees' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1665 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Sept., The yard-arms sticking in the very rocks. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Arm of an Anchor*, that part of it to which the Flook is set.

b. of machines; as of a balance. In a lever: The part or length from the fulcrum to the point of application of the power or weight respectively. (In levers of the *second* and *third* kind, the *power arm* and *weight arm* are both on the same side.)

1659 LEAK *Water-wks.* 17 The said Levers shalbe also fitted to two arms or branches. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Crane*, The middle and extremity of this [beam] are again sustained by arms from the middle of the arbor. 1866 NEWTH *Nat. Phil.* (1873) 34 It is convenient to describe the perpendiculars drawn from the fulcrum to the directions of the power and the weight as the power's arm and the weight's arm respectively.

9. One of the two rails or projecting supports at the sides of a chair, sofa, etc., on which the arms of one who is using it may rest. See ARM-CHAIR.

1633 [See ARM-CHAIR]. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 437 Two dragons gilded, sloping down to make Arms for his chair. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* xiv, The chairs and sofas having curved and arabesqued backs, legs, and arms.

III. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *arm-eddre* (=vein), **-glove, -linked, -sweep, -wrist.** Also **arm-bone**, the bone of the arm, the *humerus*; **† arm-circle, arm-coil**, a bracelet, an armlet; **† arm-gaunt** *a.*, (meaning not certainly known) ? with gaunt limbs; **† arm-great** *a.*, as large round as an arm; **† arm labour**, manual labour; **arm-piece**, armour to protect the arm; **† arm-slasher**, one who cuts his arm to get blood with which to drink his mistress' health; **† arm-strong** *a.*, strong of arm. See **arm's-end, -length, arm-reach**, under 2 b. Also ARM-CHAIR, **-HOLE, -PIT**, ARMFUL, ARMLESS, q. v.

a 1639 ABP. SPOTISWOOD *Ch. & St. Scotl.* (1677) 5 The *Arm-bone, three Fingers, and as many Toes of St. Andrew. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 308 In the anterior extremities we find an *arm-bone. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxi. 24 As an *arm-cercle in the riȝt arm. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* iii. (1873) 68 *Arm-coils of thick brass wire. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 258 Hwon heo beoð ileten blod on one *erm eddre. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. v. 48 Did mount an *Arme-gaunt Steede. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xi, Mounted upon his *arm-gaunt charger. 1740 C'TESS HARTFORD *Corr.* (1806) II. 127 Black velvet *arm-gloves. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1290 A wreth of gold *arm-gret. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 412 An *arme greet withi bough. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 185 Will draw more Wire in one day, than six men can .. by *arm labour. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* vi. (1848) 53 A shadow not thine own *armlinked with mine. 1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom. in 19th C.* (1862) 86 A golden helmet and *arm-pieces. 1611 COTGR., *Taille-bras*, A hackster, *arme-slasher. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wright 43 *Torosus*, *earm-strang. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 56 Alcides, the *arme-strong darling of the doubled night. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 276 Like a fly .. By queen Juno brushed aside, a Full white *arm-sweep, from the edge. 1656 HEYLIN *Two Journ.* 42 Hands and arme-wrists free from scabs.

Arm, *sb.*2 Commonly in *pl.* **Arms** (ämz). Forms: 3-7 **armes** (5 **-is, -ys**), 6- **arms**, 8- **arm**. [a. F. *armes*, Pr. *armas*:—L. *arma* (no sing.) 'arms, fittings, tackle, gear'; from root *ar-* to fit, join. The sing. *arm* is late and rarely used.]

I. *pl.* Defensive and offensive outfit for war, things used in fighting.

1. Defensive covering or appendages for the body; armour, mail. Now only *poet.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 165 Þe cloþinge ne makeþ naȝt þane monek, ne þe armes þane knyȝt. 1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* vi. 11 Clothe ȝou with the armer [*v.r.* armes] of God. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 188 Armed in Stele In armes goode and profitable. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 114 Clap their female ioints In stiffe vnwieldie Armes. 1718 POPE *Iliad* II. 200 Once more refulgent shine in brazen arms. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth* 908 These arm'd him in blue arms.

2. Instruments of offence used in war; weapons. *Fire-arms*: those for which gunpowder is used, such as guns and pistols, as opposed to *swords, spears*, or *bows*. *Small-arms*: those not requiring carriages, as opposed to *artillery*. *Stand of arms*: a complete set for one soldier.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 516 Þin armes he haþ and scheld To fiȝte wiþ upon þe feld. 1382 WYCLIF *John* xviii. 3 He cam with lanternis, and brondis, and armys. 1484 CAXTON *Ordre Chyv.* viii. 61 b, He ought not to trust in his armes, ne in his strengthe. 1650 T. B. *Worcester's Apophth.* 97 They were come to search his house for Armes. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmdccviii/2 The remaining 12,500 Arms not already contracted for. *Ibid.* mmmmdccii/2 Powder, small Ball, and small Arms. 1777 MARION in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. (1883) 546/1 To parade with their side arms. 1794 TRUSLER *Eng. Synon.* I. 37 By *arms*, we understand those instruments of offence generally made use of in war: such as fire-arms, swords, etc. By *weapons*, we more particularly mean instruments of other kinds (exclusive of fire-arms), made use of as offensive on special occasions. 1870 *Instr. Musketry* 7 Each lesson in cleaning arms .. to occupy half an hour.

b. *sing.* A particular species of weapon; (cf. *a wine, a sugar, an ash*).

1861 SIR W. FAIRBAIRN *Addr. Brit. Assoc.*, A rifled small arm and gun which have never been surpassed. 1877 *World* No. 178. 11 An extraordinarily well-balanced arm, and highly effective.

3. *Man of arms*, later *man-at-arms*: a. one practised in war, a warrior, soldier; b. a fully-armed knight. *Man-in-arms*: an armed man.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 2 He is a noble man of armes. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xi, The proprietes that men of armes ought to haue. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. i, I have a hundred thousand men-in-arms. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, V. iv. 42 And make him, naked, foyle a man at Armes. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. ii. 141 The Man at Armes is armed complete. *Ibid.*, Men at Armes are commonly men of title and qualitie. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 For the loue that he bare unto peace .. iudged to be no man at armes. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. XI. 580 Worth the pains, or notice of men of Arms. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* IV. 57 The men-at-arms drew their swords and rushed on him.

4. In many phrases. a. *To arms!* (formerly [OFr.] *as armes! at arms!*): take to your arms, be ready for fight! b. *In arms*: armed, furnished with weapons, sword in hand, prepared to fight; as *to rise in arms* (of a number); *up in arms*, in active readiness to fight, actively engaged in struggle or rebellion; also *fig.* c. *To take up arms*: to arm oneself, rise in hostility defensive or offensive, to draw the sword; also *fig.* *To bear arms*: to serve as a soldier, do military service, fight. *To turn one's arms against*: to make war upon, attack. *To lay down arms*: to surrender, cease hostilities, give up the struggle.

a 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 162 Richard, 'has armes!' did crie. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2933 'Asarmes!' þanne cride Rolond, 'asarmes, euerechon!' *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxii. 406 And ronne to armes moo than xxvii squyers. . *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xiii. 231 Anon, 'As Armez,' they gonnen to crie. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xi. (1634) 22 'Lords, at arms! for here be your enemies at your hand.' 1711 POPE *Rape Lock* V. 37 To arms! to arms! the fierce Virago cries. 1842 MACAULAY *Horatius* XX, To arms! To arms! Sir Consul.

b. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virtue* vii. 97 Whan in armes .. He all his ennemyes dyd abiecte. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 636 Heere comes Hector in Armes. 1593 — *2 Hen. VI*, IV. i. 93 Hating thee, and rising vp in armes. 1611 BIBLE *1 Macc.* xii. 27 Ionathan commaunded his men .. to be in armes. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Apol., All the men of wit .. were immediately up in Arms. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xiv, In arms the huts and hamlets rise. 1868 *Digby's Voy. Medit.* Pref. 32 As soon as the facts came to the knowledge of the Admiralty .. Buckingham's Secretary was up in arms.

c. 1297 R. GLOUC. 63 Alle þat armes here Aȝen þe king. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Massac. Paris* III. i, The Guise hath taken arms against the King. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 59 To take Armes against a Sea of troubles. 1769 ROBERTSON *Charles V*, V. III. 329 Obliged to take arms in self-defence. *Ibid.* V. IV. 410 He turned his arms against Naples. 1795 SEWELL *Hist. Quakers* I. Pref. 7 For bearing arms and resisting the wicked by fighting. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xiv. 2 Newton took up arms in his own cause. 1848 ST. JOHN *Fr. Rev.* 245 Lay down your arms. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 180 Albuquerque turned his arms towards Ormuz.

5. Also in the mod. phrases: *Under arms* (of troops); bearing arms; standing or marching arms in hand, in battle array; so, *to lie upon their arms. Stand to your arms!* i.e. in order of battle with arms presented. For the various military words of command, *Order arms, Port arms, Present arms, Shoulder arms, Slope arms, Trail arms*, etc., see the respective verbs.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 537 Thus, under heavy Arms, the Youth of Rome Their long laborious Marches overcome. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmdccxv/2 Obliged to halt and lye all Night on their Arms. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 265 In a moment the troops were under arms. 1847 GLEIG *Waterloo* 275 The Anglo-Belgian army lay on its arms in the field which its valour had won. *Ibid.* 108 No cry of 'Stand to your arms!' or other notices expressive of danger near at hand. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* (1874) 1. 8 The whole city got under arms.

II. Elliptical senses. (Only *pl.* exc. in 9.)

6. The exercise or employment of arms; fighting, war, active hostilities. † *To bid arms* (obs.): to offer battle. *To carry arms*: to wage war. *To appeal to arms*: see APPEAL *v.* 6 b.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 1 Fiers god of armes Mars the rede. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* II. ii, An hundred Kings, by scores, will bid him arms. 1662 DRYDEN *Astræa Red.* 4 Worser far Than arms, a sullen interval of war. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 3 It is a barbarous Way to extend Dominion by Arms. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. IV. 236 Her Arms were carried abroad. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* (1841) 478 Success in arms. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 4 A cessation of arms having been agreed on. 1847 GLEIG *Waterloo* 297 There shall be a suspension of Arms.

7. The practice or profession of arms, service as a soldier, the military profession.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lii. 1077 Whanne to harmes that he cam, He wax a worthy chevalrows man. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 78 b, He accorded .. and putte hym anone to armes. 1489 — *Faytes of Armes* I. i, The right honorable offyce of armes & of chyualrye. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, II. i. 43 Since first I follow'd Armes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 1 Young knight, what euer that dost armes professe. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* vi, To take up the profession of arms.

8. Deeds or feats of arms. Now only *poet.*; *deeds, feats*, etc. being expressed in prose.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 144, I wol now synge yif I kan The Armes and also the man That first cam of Troy Contree. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 35 [They] made grete chyualryes & dyd grete armes. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* I. 1, Arms and the man I sing, who, forced by fate, etc. [1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 309 ¶ 13 Contentions at the Race, and in Feats of Arms.]

b. *phr. A passage of* (or *at*) *arms*: an exchange of blows by armed opponents, an encounter; also *fig.* a controversial bout. *An assault of* (or *at*) *arms*: an attack made upon each other by two fencers, etc., as an exercise or trial of skill; and, in a wider sense, a display of hand-to-hand military exercises. See PASSAGE, ASSAULT.

1824 TREVELYAN in *Macaulay's Life* I. iii. 136 His connection with the Review was that passage of arms. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. v. (1876) 269 An account of his passage-at-arms with the only one of his school-fellows whom he ever had to encounter in this manner.

9. *sing.* and *pl.* Each kind of troops of which an army is composed: the infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers; originally, the two first. *Of all arms*: of every description of troops. (So in Fr.)

1798 CRAIG in *Wellesley, Desp.* (1877) 605 Abounding in cavalry, and acting in a country the most favourable to that arm. 1829 SOUTHEY *Inscr.* XXX. Wks. III. 142 Nor force of either arm of war, nor art of skilled artillerist. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Eur.* X. lxvi. § 69. 182 The supposition that the English had no heavy artillery .. The English general had already secured that vital arm. 1847 GLEIG *Waterloo* 101 They numbered about 12,000 of all arms. 1879 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 267 The three so-called 'arms' of the service; the infantry, the cavalry, and the artillery.

III. Transf. and fig. senses. (Usually *pl.*)

10. in *Law*. (See quot.)

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 51 Arms, in the understanding of the Law, is extended to any thing that a man, in his anger or fury, takes into his hand to cast at, or strike another. [So in BLOUNT, TOMLINS, etc.]

11. Instruments of defence or offence possessed by animals; the ARMATURE or ARMOUR of plants.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 121 ¶ 3 That great Variety of Arms with which Nature has differently fortified the Bodies of .. Animals, such as Claws, Hoofs, and Horns.

12. *fig.* (from 2) of things immaterial.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 60 Eien beoð .. te ereste armes of lecheries pricches. 1340 *Ayenb.* 170 Þe armes of penonce, huerby he may ouercome his y-uo. 1616 BRENT *Counc. Trent* (1629) 756 Which would bee as much as to put Armes into the hands of the heretikes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. (1686) 7 Unable to wield the intellectual arms of reason. 1872 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 90 And had himself fought, perhaps with temporal, certainly with spiritual arms.

b. *sing.*

1762 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 259 He employed every arm both of argument and pleasantry.

† c. (from 1) *collect.* as *sing.* 'Armour.' *Obs.*

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. & Warre w. Angels* 141 An armes fitted on purpose.

13. (*sing.*) Protection, guard. [Perh. from ARM *v.*1]

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1601 For I woll have no wite To bring in prease, that myht done him harme, Or him diseasen, for my better arme.

IV. Heraldic Arms.

14. Heraldic insignia or devices, borne originally on the shields of fully armed knights or barons, to distinguish them in battle (hence properly called ARMORIAL bearings), which subsequently became hereditary, and are the property of their families. Also the similar ensigns of countries, corporations, trading companies, etc.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 8 Þe lond lese þe armes, changed is þe scheld. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1331 Al these armes that ther weren That they thus on her cote beren. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* IV. xv. 274 The lordes in a bataylle myght be knowen by his armes. *a* 1553 UDALL *Roister D.* III. iv, By the armes of Caleys, it is none of myne. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 369/2 The heralds of armes dooing him such honour. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B iij, His

armes shalbe set on his hearse. 1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* XXV, They can find Titles as fast as Heralds devise Armes. 1611 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. iii. 2 Armes are tokens or resemblances signifying some act or quality of the bearer. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iv. § 40 I. 313 The ancient Armes were assigned to Oxford about this time. 1787 PORNY *Heraldry* 243 Three lions passant gardant .. the Royal Arms of England. 1794 TRUSLER *Eng. Synon.* II. 31 Heraldry is the science of arms. 1864 BOUTELL *Hist. Heraldry* xiv. 136 The lawful holder of Arms has in them a true estate in fee.

b. *collective* as *sing.*

c 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, II. ii. 1035 What is thine arms? 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 68 This the reason why the Romans gave such an arms.

15. Hence the phrases, *In arms with*: quartered with. † *To give arms* (obs.): to show or exhibit armorial bearings. Also *to bear arms*; *to grant* or *assign arms*. *Coat of arms*: (see ARMOUR *sb.* 10.) *College of Arms*: the Heralds' College, by which armorial bearings are granted. *King at Arms*: a Chief Herald.

1466 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 278 With all my doghtirs in armes with thair husbandis apon my right syde, and with all my sones and thair wifes in armes apon my left side. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. v, Now you are a King, you must give arms. 1599 GREENE *George a Gr.* (1861) 259 We are gentlemen. *Geo.* Why, sir, So may I, sir, although I give no arms. 1642 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 489 Advanced to the Title of a Lord or Baron; permitted to beare Arms. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 250 *note*, A coate of Armes cut in a pretious Sardonix stone. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks. 81 Lyon king of arms is directed to him, to acquaint him with their proceedings. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 468 Mr. William Dugdale, Norroy King at Armes. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. vii, Sir David Lindesay of the Mount, Lord Lion king-at-arms.

V. *Comb.* and *Attrib.* in sense I, as *arms-bearing, arm-chest, -rack*; in sense IV, as *arms-painter*.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* V. xix. (1840) 274 Employ all their arms-bearing people in their martial service. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 142 Upon their sharing In any prosperous arms-bearing. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 51 One Lilly an armes-painter and pedigree maker. 1823 BYRON *Island* II. xx, As when the arm-chest held its brighter trust. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 337 To prevent the arm-racks being damaged.

† **Arm,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1–3 arm(e, earm, 2 erm(e, 3 ærm, areme. [Common Teutonic: cogn. w. OS. *arm*, OFris. *erm, arm*, OHG. *aram* (mod.G. *arm*), Goth. *arms*, ON. *armr*.]

1. Poor, needy.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xii. 42 Þa com án earm wuduwe. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 227 Edi men and arme. 1205 LAY. 23041 Auere ælche ærinen [1250 neod-fol] mon, þe æð scal iwurðen.

2. Miserable, wretched.

1104 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) Eall þis wæs .. þas arme leode mid to trezienne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 Drieð his erme saule in eche pine. 1205 LAY. 14893 Alre kinge si he ærmest. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1160 Both sori and areme.

Arm (ārm), *v.*[1] [a. F. *arme-r* :—L. *armā-re*, f. *arma*: see ARM *sb.*[2]]

1. *lit.* To furnish with arms defensive or offensive. In early use, *chiefly*, To cover (a man or horse) with armour or mail; *now*, To provide (a man, garrison, stronghold, ship, etc.) with weapons.

1205 LAY. 15313 [He] lette ærmi his cnihtes. 1250 *Ibid.* 8655 Ac armede his cnihtes. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5937 On hors y-armed and well atired. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* VII. 3197 Þai armyt hom at all peces, abill to werre. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxiv, Quen thou art armut in thi gere, Take thi schild and thi spere. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xiv. 14 He armed [COVERDALE, harnessed] his trained seruants. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmmccccxc/2 Stores for Rigging and Arming another Man of War. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. 308 The only case in which the king can have a right to arm his subjects in general. 1847 GLEIG *Waterloo* 280 To arm the whole population of the country, and fight to the last extremity.

b. in *Falconry*, etc.

1575 TURBERVILLE *Falconrie* 161 When he hath armed or cased the hearons tronke with a cane or reed. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vii. 250 The arming their [fighting cocks'] heels with sharp points of steel is a cruelty.

† **c.** *To arm out* (a ship): to fit out with arms. (Also *intr.* for *refl.*: see 4.) *Obs.*

1670 MARVELL *Corr.* 152 Wks. 1875 II. 334 That he must .. arme out fifty great ships the next Spring. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* mmccc/5 Three Gallies .. and several low Boats that arm out in the Summer.

2. Hence, in many transferred and fig. uses; as: *To arm* (a person) **a.** with requisite tools or appliances for any work; **b.** with qualities, attributes, offensive or defensive.

1340 *Ayenb.* 180 Þet hauberk of penonce huermide God armeþ his newe knyȝt. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Sonn.* in Arb. *Garner* II. 170 Armed with beauty. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 19 Arme me, Audacitie, from head to foote! 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 52 To arme your minde with patience of proofe. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 113 ¶ 4 She will arm herself with her real Charms, and strike you with Admiration. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 12. 88 Each of us was .. armed with his own axe.

c. (an animal) with natural organs of offence or defence.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 30 Being armed with teeth on both sides, like a saw. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 2 Nature having armed him [the Flea] thus Cap-a-pe. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 121 ¶ 2 A Creature so armed for Battle and Assault as the Lion. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 336 Three or four similar but smaller aculei arm the head.

d. (a thing) with appendages requisite or effective, or with any preparation fitting it for work.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K k h, They haue aredyed the mylle, and armed it with stones of encreace. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 110 First you must arm your hook. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. v. 40 Dip your Dorcells .. squeeze them, then arm them with your Restringent. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xvi. 71 The points of my forceps have not been sufficiently arm'd. 1787 T. BEST *Angling* 13 For setting on the hook, or more scientifically speaking, arming it, use strong but small silk.

e. To prepare (for resistance, action, etc.).

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 117 Arme your selfe To fit your fancies to your Fathers Will. 1601 — *All's Well* I. ii. 11 He hath arm'd our answer, and Florence is deni'de before he comes. [See ARMED 2.]

3. *refl.* (in prec. senses.)

c 1300 *Beket* 2230 This lithere Knigtes, armeden hem eft sone. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nonnes T.* 385 Armith you in armur of brightnes. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* III. xxii, Neuermore shulde arme hym self aienst the King of France. *a* 1602 PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1611) 291 To arme our selues with patience.

† **b.** Of a horse. (see quot.) *Obs.*

c 1580 BLUNDEVIL in *Lit. Times* (1863) 14 Mar., He [the horse] .. will arm hymselfe and run away. 1611 in COTGR. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A horse is said to arm himself, when he presses down his head, and bends his neck, so as to rest the branches of the bridle upon his brisket.

4. *intr.* for *refl.* To arm oneself, take up arms.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 491 Arise vp .. And armes anone, every wight. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 49 Princes, looke you strongly arme to meet him. 1605 — *Macb.* V. v. 46 Arme, arme, and out. 1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 303 It certainly cannot be right to arm in support of a faction, though it is most laudable to arm in favour of our country. 1852 TENNYSON *Penny-wise* in *Morn. Chron.* 24 Jan., Is this a time to cry for peace, When we should shriek for rifles? Arm, arm, arm!

† **b.** To set traps. *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Epist.* 19 The pastime .. of Arthabanus king of Hircans was to arme for rats. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Armar*, to arme, prepare, set a snare.

c. *To arm against*: to take defensive or precautionary measures against.

1727 SWIFT *What passed in Loud.* Wks. 1755 III. i. 187 A pestilential malignancy in the air .. which might be armed against by proper and timely medicines.

5. *trans.* To plate (*with* anything) for strength; to furnish with any protective covering.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. lix. (1495) 175 The grystill .. armyth the endes of the bones. 1627 SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 67 To Arme a shot .. for feare of bursting the Peece, which is to binde a little Okum in a little Canuasse at the end of each Pike. 1692 *Ibid.* II. xxxi. 150 The Cases .. must be Armed about with strong Twine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 220 First Ceres .. arm'd with Iron Shares the crooked Plough. 1854 WOODWARD *Man. Mollusca* (1856) 29 The gizzard is armed with numerous small plates.

6. To furnish (a magnet) with an armature.

1664 [see ARMED *ppl. a.*[1]]. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The best way to arm a loadstone. 1832 U. K. S. *Nat. Phil., Magnet.* V. § 214 For this purpose it should be armed, as it is called; that is, an armature of iron should be applied to both its poles. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* XII. i, The increased energy which magnets acquire by being armed.

7. *Her.* See ARMED: also *fig.*

1590 TARLETON *Newes out of Purg.* 76 He armes the asse with a marvellous paire of long and large Ears. The emblason, etc.

† **8.** *Cookery*, To dress, garnish, season *with*. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 439 Craunes and Herns shall be armed with larde.

Arm (ārm), *v.*[2] [f. ARM *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** To take in one's arms. *Obs. rare.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 400 Come, Arme him.

2. To give one's arm to, conduct by walking arm-in-arm with. See ARM *sb.*[1] 2.

c 1612 *Two Noble Kinsm.* V. iii. 135 Arm your prize: I know you will not lose her. 1675 WYCHERLEY *Plain Dealer* II. (1735) 51 To arm her to her lawyer's Chambers. 1871 *Daily News* 11 Feb., Assiduously arming along the crowded street this shambling half-blind old woman.

3. To put one's arm round.

1863 W. LANCASTER *Prætor.* 59 The princess arm'd his neck.

† **4.** *intr.* To project like an arm. *Obs.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 143 The Marsch Land beginneth to nesse and arme yn to the Se.

‖ **Armada** (ārmē[1]·dă). Also 6 7. armado, 7 armatho, armade, 7–8 armata. [a. Sp. *armada*, cogn. w. Eng. ARMY (used in same sense), F. *armée*, It. *armata* :—L. *armāta*, pa. pple. of *armā-re* to ARM, used in Rom. langs. as sb. = 'armed force, army, navy, fleet.' At first used in erroneous form *armado*; also in the adapted form *armade* (see -ADO and -ADE), and It. form *armata*.]

1. A fleet of ships of war.

† **a.** in forms *armado, armade. Obs.*

1533 M. KYNG in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 108 II. 46 The Turks Armado was before Coron. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 140 Spaine .. sent whole Armadoes of Carrects to be ballast at her nose. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 56 Such huge armades, as appeareth by the sea fight with the maritimate cities of Gallia. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 27 When the Armado lyeth at Portabell.

β. in form *armata*.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 217 These ships be .. guarded with the Armada of the Portugals. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 11 The sumptuous Armada of Antonie and Cleopatra was defaited. 1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VII. 547 The matcht armadas still the fight maintain. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. Isles* V. xiii, South and by west the armada bore.

† **γ.** in form *armata*. *Obs.*

1683 T. SMITH *Observ. Constant.* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 46 He puts to Sea with his Armata of Gallies. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 661 The great Defeat given the Turkish Armata .. by the Venetians. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Armada* or *Armata*.

2. *spec.* The 'Invincible Armada' sent by Philip II of Spain against England in 1588.

1588 D. ARCHDEACON *Of the Armie* 14 The forces of the Spaniards, this their great Armado. 1603 *Eng. Mourn. Garm.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1793) 205 The Spaniards, having their armatho ready. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 69 The proud Ship-wracks of the Spanish Armado. 1860 MACAULAY (*title*), The Armada. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iv. 187 Within eighteen months after the death of Mary, the Armada was in the Channel.

† **3.** A single large war-vessel. *Obs.*

1586 *Lanc. Lieuten.* II. 177 Viij armadoes or greate shippes. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* III. 84 He sunk and took nine Spanish ships, whereof one was an Armada of 600 Tunn.

4. An armament generally.

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iv. 153 The mighty Armadas set on Foot by the Saracen Khalifas. 1837 LYTTON *Athens* II. 121 Nor was the naval unworthy of the land armada.

‖ **Armadi·lla.** *Obs.* Also -illo. [Sp., dim. of *armada*; like that erroneously with *-o*.] **a.** A small fleet of ships of war. **b.** A small war-vessel.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 30 In company of 11 Armadilloes, which are small Vessels of War. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Armadilla*, in the Spanish America, denotes a squadron of men of war, to the number of six or eight.

Armadillo (ārmădi·lo). Also 6–8 **armadillio**, 7 -ilio, -ile, 7–8 -illa. [a. Sp. *armadillo*, dim. of *armado* one armed :—L. *armātus*, pa. pple. of *armare* :—L. *armāre* to ARM. The spellings *-illio, -ilio*, represented the Sp. pronunciation; *armadile* was perh. from Fr. As a 16th c. word, the plural is historically in *-oes*, but *-os* is now usual.]

1. Name of several species of burrowing animals (order *Edentata*), peculiar to South America; specially distinguished by the bony armour in which their whole body is encased, and by the habit of rolling themselves, when captured, into an impregnable ball, sheltered by this armour.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyf. Newes* II. 73 b, He is called the Armadillo, that is to saie a beaste armed. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* V. xii. 555 The beast Armadillio is found in the Realme of Mexico. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Apol.* 37 Tortoyses, Armadiles. 1764 WATSON *Armadilla* in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 57 Called by naturalists the American Armadilla. 1781 SMELLIE *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1785) V. 362 The armadillos, instead of hair, are covered .. with a solid crust. 1834 SIR C. BELL *Hand* 51 Ant-eaters, armadilloes and sloths have this bone [the clavicle]. 1868 WOOD *Homes without Hands* I. 42 All the Armadillos .. are mighty burrowers.

2. *transf.* A genus of small terrestrial Crustacea (order *Isopoda*), allied to the wood-louse; so called after the preceding, because they have the power of rolling themselves into a ball, so as to expose nothing but the plates of the back.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 799. 1859 WOOD *Com. Obj. Countr.* iv. 65 Formerly the armadillo was used in medicine, being swallowed as a pill in its rolled up state.

Armado, obs. variant of ARMADA.

Armament (ā·ɹmămĕnt). [ad. L. *armāmentum* (in cl. L. only in pl.), f. *armāre* to ARM: see -MENT. Prob. after F. *armement* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. A force military or (more usually) naval, equipped for war. Also *fig.*

1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* IV. 506 To .. make a report of what sea armaments are making there. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XX. 153 To guard his life .. We, the great armament of heaven came down. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. v, That boundless Armament of Mechanisers and Unbelievers threatening to strip us bare. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xvii. 207 William's whole armament had crossed the channel.

2. Military equipments, munitions of war: *spec.* the great guns on board a man-of-war.

1721 BAILEY, *Armament*, a Store-house for Arms; also the Arms and Provisions of a Navy. 1740 JOHNSON *Drake* Wks. IV. 456 To view the ship, with the warlike armaments. 1877 *Echo* 25 Oct. 1/5 Their armament will consist of 12 guns.

3. *gen.* Equipment or apparatus for resistance or action of any kind.

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 91 How far above all modern armament is his prophylactic against his insubstantial fellow-lodger. [1880 N. KERR in *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* July 153 Ergot and other obstetric *armamenta*.]

4. The process of equipping for purposes of war.

1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* II. (1854) 72 During the armament which was made upon occasion of the dispute concerning Nootka Sound. 1868 H. F. BOURNE *Eng. Seamen* II. 13 With the armament of the navy, Hawkins had not much to do.

† **Armame·ntary.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *armāmentārium* arsenal, f. *armāmentum*: see prec. and -ARY.] An armoury, an arsenal; *transf.* (in L. form) a case of (surgical) apparatus.

1731 in BAILEY. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Armourer*, There were fifteen Armamentaries, or repositories of arms, in the eastern empire. [1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 171 The ordinary armamentarium of the surgeon.]

Arman (ā·ɹmăn). ?*Obs.* [Fr.] 'A confection for restoring appetite in horses.' J.

1639 in T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 66. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Arman*, a Confection for Horses, made of Honey of Roses, Crums of White Bread, Powder of Nutmegs and Cinnamon, etc.

Arma·rian. [f. med.L. *armāri-us* = *custos bibliothēcæ* Du Cange (f. med.L. *armāria*: see ARMARY) + -AN.] See quot. (App. never used in Eng.)

1849 *Chamb. Jrnl.* No. 276, 239 *Armarian*, an officer in

the monastic libraries who had charge of the books to prevent them from being injured by insects, and especially to look after bindings. He had also to keep a correct catalogue.

† **Arma·riol.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *armāriolum*, dim. of *armārium* a storehouse, closet. The forms *almariol*, *armoriol*, follow med.L. spellings. Cf. AMBRY.] A little closet or cabinet.

1807 J. T. SMITH *Antig. Westm.* 204, 12 March [26 Edw. III] .. a certain almariole in the vestry for keeping the vestments in. *Ibid.* A certain armoriol within the king's chapel.

† **Armary, -ie.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *armārium* 'place for arms or tools (*arma*), chest, closet, ambry,' used in med.L. (also in form *armaria* after It. and Fr.) esp. for 'bookcase, library.'] For the history of the word, see its extant representative, AMBRY. The latinized *armary* is used by Wyclif for 'library,' and occas. in 16th c. as = ARMOURY.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezra* iv. 15/Thou shalt find write in armaries. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 54 [The] White Tour, wherein is now the Kinges Armary. [1731 BAILEY, *Armary*, a tower.]

‖ **Arma·ta.** It. form of ARMADA, freq. in 17th c.

Armature (ā·rmătiŭ). [ad. L. *armātūra* armour (perh. through 15–16th c. Fr. *armature*), f. *armāt-* ppl. stem of *armāre* to ARM: see -URE. The same L. word coming down through OF. *armeure*, is now ARMOUR.]

1. Arms, armour, military accoutrement; *esp.* defensive armour.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. v. 65 Mars was the first who furnished armature. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 165 Swords, Daggers, or the like sort of Armiture. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 340 Take for example the armature of the Infantry .. Pay, clothing, food .. and armature with the common musquet. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 243 Massy armature of shields.

2. *fig.* esp. in Theol. lang. [Cf. Vulg. *Eph.* vi. 11 *Induite armaturam Dei*; Wyclif 'armure,' Tindale 'armoure.'] (The earliest use in Eng.)

1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* (1843) 144 Prayer is truly called a .. heavenly armature. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 34 Not the armour of Achilles, but the Armature of St. Paul. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. iii. (1868) 269 That armature of strength upon his feeling that enables him to inflict pain without shrinking.

† **3.** Armed troops. (So in Lat.) *Obs.*

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. xi. 26 Captaine of the Armature [*Armaturarum Tribunus*]. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 474 We mean no attacks either upon your battalion or light armature.

4. The art of protecting with armour, or with defensive materials.

1611 GUILLIM *Heraldrie* IV. viii. 207 For by Armature we vnderstand not onely those things which appertaine to Military profession, but also those defensiue Sciences of Masonry and Carpentry and Metall works. 1721 BAILEY, *Armature*, Armour; also Skill in Arms.

5. *transf.* Protective or defensive covering of animals or plants; *occas.* apparatus of attack.

1662 MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. viii. (1712) 64 His [a horse's] Hoofs are made so fit for .. that round armature of Iron. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xii. 221 Some with Scales, some with Shells, and some with firm and stout Armature. 1816 KEITH *Phys. Bot.* II. 76 Armature .. to defend the plant against the attack of animals. 1861 HULME *Moquin-Tandon* II. VII. iv. 353 Having its mouth provided with a corneous armature. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 631 Destroying them with the terrible armature called the tooth-ribbon.

6. a. *Magnetism.* A piece of soft iron placed in contact with the poles of a magnet, which preserves and increases the magnetic power; or any arrangement which produces the same result. † b. *Electr.* The coatings of tinfoil on the inside and outside of a Leyden jar (*obs.*; in Fr.).

1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 199 ₱ 13 The efficacy of the magnet .. depends much upon its armature. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectrum Anal.* § 11. 33 And the magnet, becoming weaker, lets loose the armature.

7. *Arch.* 'Iron bars or framing employed in the consolidation of a building.' Parker *Conc. Gloss. Arch.* 1846. (So in Fr.)

Armazine, variant of ARMOZEEN.

Arm-chair. Also 7–8 **armed-chair.** [f. ARM *sb.*[1], ARMED *ppl. a.*[2]] A chair with arms: see ARM *sb.*[1] 9.

1633 H. COGAN *Pinto's Voy.* lvi. 218 Born in Pallaquins or Arm-chairs. 1693 *Loud. Gaz.* mmdcccxlv/2 The Commissioners went to the two Armed Chairs placed for them. 1795–9 SOUTHEY *Sonn.* xv. Wks. II. 97 Seated in thy great arm'd chair. *c* 1840 ELIZA COOK, I love it, I love it, and who shall dare To chide me for loving that old arm-chair? 1878 BROWNING *Poets of Croisic* XCVII, Arm-chair moodiness.

Arme, obs. spelling of ARM, ARMY, HARM.

Armed (ārmd, ā·rmĕd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. ARM *v.*[1]]

1. *lit.* Furnished with arms or armour; fully equipped for war. In *intensive phr.* 'Armed to the teeth.' In *Armed demonstration, neutrality*, it refers to the persons or power making the demonstration or remaining neutral.

1297 R. GLOUC. 386 Þe knyȝtes wel yarmed wende hem out anon. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 96 Armyt clenly at fut and hand. *c* 1425 *Seven Sages* (P.) 1417 Armyd men by nyght thare ȝede. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 12 A faithlesse Sarazin, all armde to point. 1695 *Anc. Const. Eng.* 37 Who had the armed Force of the Nation on his side. 1695 *Loud. Gaz.* mmmcii/3 Half Galleys and other Armed Boats. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 323 The caprice of an armed multitude. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 329 An armed ship of ten guns. *c* 1803 FOSTER *Corr.* 42 (1846) I. 242 Social decorum is a kind of armed neutrality. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 12 Is there any reason why we should be armed to the teeth. 1864 BRAMWELL in *Morn. Star* 12 Jan., By 'armed,' I suppose it would be meant ordinarily that she had cannon, but if she had a fighting crew, muskets, pistols, powder, shot, cutlasses, and boarding appliances, she might be well said to be equipped for warlike purposes, though not armed. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 7. 150 An armed demonstration drove them in flight over sea.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Of persons: Furnished, fortified, provided, ready.

c 1585 PILKINGTON *Wks.* (1841) 444 A man forewarned is half armed. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 22 If you are arm'd to doe, as sworne to do. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* I. i. 94 He's armed without that's innocent within. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. ix, A Defender of Property .. armed with the terrors of the law.

b. Of animals: Furnished with horns, teeth, etc., or protected by natural mail.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 102 The Lyons armed Iawes. 1605 — *Macb.* III. iv. 101 The arm'd Rhinoceros, or th' Hircan Tiger. 1803 G. SHAW *Zool.* IV. 373 Armed Chætodon .. Native of the Indian seas. 1859 OWEN *Classif. Mamm.* 76 Formidably armed jaws.

c. Of plants: Furnished with thorns, prickles, etc.

1875 BUCKLAND *Log-Bk.* 45 A seed literally armed with formidable claws.

d. Of things: Furnished, plated, cased, tipped, with anything that gives strength or efficiency, or fits for a purpose. *Armed eye*: one provided with a magnifying glass.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. i. 4 The strength of the Battaile is the armed Pike. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vii. 83 Wounded steeds .. Verke out their armed heeles at their dead masters. 1711 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 120 Tho' stiff with hoops, and armed with ribs of whale. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 319 The fixed stars, which appear of the same size to the naked as to the armed eye. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* § 6. 12 With her armed finger (ay, by the way, I forgot the thimble). 1858 J. MANSFIELD in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 20 The armed lead would have shown him that .. he was deviating from his .. course. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvi. 261 The lead is armed, that is to say, the bottom of the weight .. is covered with tallow.

3. Of a magnet: Furnished with an armature.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 176 We took a very good arm'd Loadstone. 1730 SAVERY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 309 That an armed Loadstone can lift more. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* x. 93 An armed natural loadstone.

4. Adorned with heraldic devices; blazoned.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 183 Tombes .. Of armede alabaustre.

5. *Her.* Having the claws or talons painted of a different tincture from that of the adjoining parts. *Also*, represented with claws, teeth, horns, etc.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 44 A Lyon Passante, Gules, armed, and langued d'Azure. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. v. 59 Membred doth signify the legs, and Armed doth imploy the Bill and Claws. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 259 Armed, as Heraulds cant, and langued, Or, as the Vulgar say, sharp fanged. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 238 An eagle .. sable, armed and membered, or. 1866 CUSSANS *Gram. Heraldry* 29 A lion is armed of its teeth and claws, and 'langued' of its tongue.

Armed, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. ARM *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] Having arms; fitted with arms. (Chiefly in *comb.*, as *long-armed*; and in *armed-chair*: see ARM-CHAIR.)

a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. (in Webster) Her shoulders broad and long, armed long and round. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* v. 896 Juno the white-arm'd. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallog.* 27 An equal-armed cross.

Armee, obs. spelling of ARMY.

Armelin, var. ERMELIN, *Obs.*: see ERMINE.

† **Arme·niac,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *Armeniacus*, Gr. 'Αρμενιακός: see next and -AC.] Armenian. In *bole armeniac*, corrupted to *bole ammoniac*: see next, and cf. AMMONIAC.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 87 Base redde, lyke to bole armenac. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 6, I find these words of kin .. viz. Amoniack, Armenick, and Armoniack.

Armenian (armī·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Armenia*, Gr. 'Αρμενία, a country east of Asia Minor.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Armenia or the Armenians. • *Armenian bole*: a pale red-coloured earth from Armenia, used medicinally, and in the composition of tooth-powders. *Armenian stone*: a blue carbonate of copper, formerly administered as an aperient and as a remedy for epilepsy.

[1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. 1. iv, Lapis Lazuli and Armenus because they purge.] 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Armenian bole is .. prescribed internally against diarrhœas. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* iii. 97 The great Armenian Convent at Venice.

B. *sb.* a. A native of Armenia. b. An adherent of the Armenian Church, one of the oriental christian communities.

1598 GREENWEY *Tacitus Ann.* XIII. viii, The Armenians being doubtfull, and faithfull to neither side. 1875 SCRIVENER *Text New Test.* 106 The Armenians of the orthodox faith.

† **Arme·ntal,** *a. Obs.*—[o] [ad. L. *armentāl-is*, f. *arment-um* herd of cattle.] 'Of or belonging to a drove or herd.' Bailey 1731.

† **Armento·se,** *a. Obs.*—[o] [ad. L. *armentōsus*: see ARMENTAL and -OSE.] 'Full of great cattle, abounding with herds or beasts.' Bailey 1731.

Armer (ā·rmə). [f. ARM *v.*[1] + -ER[1]. Cf. OF. *armeor*, *-eur*.] One who arms.

1611 COTGR., *Armateur*, An Armer, a provider of armes or weapons.

Armer, -er, -y, obs. ff. ARMOUR, -ER, -Y, ARMORY.

Armesine, obs. form of ARMOZEEN.

Armet (ā·rmĕt). [a. F. *armet*, also in OF. *armette*, dim. of *arme*.] A kind of helmet introduced about the middle of the 15th century, in place of the basinet. It consisted of a globular iron cap, spreading out with a large hollowed projection over the back of the neck, and protected in front by the visor, beaver, and gorget. (Boutell.)

1507 *Justes May & June* 87 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 124 They spared not cors, armyt, nor yet vambrace. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 853/1 Foure headpieces called armites. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* Wks. IX. 279 Smote on his neck, his neck Unfenced, for he in haste aroused had cast An armet on.

Armet, obs. form of HERMIT.

Armeure, Armey(e, obs. ff. ARMOUR, ARMY.

Armful (ā·rmful). [f. ARM *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] As much as can be held in both arms (or in one); *hence*, a large quantity, a 'heap.'

1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* C vij, By armefuls lading [money] out of the exchequer. *c* 1613 ROWLANDS *More Knaues* 28, I like a handfull of old loue and true, Better then these whole armefuls of your new. *c* 1720 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Wonder* I. i, Thou shalt have an armful of flesh and blood. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* I. I. xiii. 123 Followed by the nurse with an armful of apparel.

Arm-gaunt, -great: see ARM *sb.*[1] III.

Arm-hole. [f. ARM *sb.*[1]]

1. An arm-pit. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 21. 13 Gemini [hath] thyn armholes and thin armes. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* XXXVIII. 12 Put these ragges and cloutes vnder thine arme holes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1651) 268 [They] will wade up to the Armholes. 1696 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* XXIX, The Girdle .. about him under the Arm-holes.

fig. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* 38 Mr. Ruskin has been rightly praised for applying such a bold yet true metaphor as 'arm-holes' to those pits which are scooped under the branches at the point where they leave the tree.

2. The similar cavity in other animals, *e.g.* behind the fore-legs of a horse. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 309 The horse .. will be very hollow in the brisket towards the arme-holes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 76 Where it toucheth the arme-holes, it becommeth in dogs and Apes very fleshy.

3. The hole in a garment through which the arm is put.

1775 in ASH. 1835 MISS KEMBLE *Rec. Later Life* I. 38 Tight waistbands, tight armholes and tight bodices. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* V. 57 With his thumbs fixed into the armholes of his waistcoat.

Armie, obs. form of ARMY.

Armied (ā·rmid), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. ARMY *sb.*] Forming an army, army-like.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXXIII. (1848) 358, I hear the armied torrent of their wings, Hitherward streaming.

† **Armi·ferous,** *a.* [f. L. *armifer* bearing arms, warlike + -OUS.] Bearing arms or weapons.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Armiger (ā·rmi,dʒəɹ). [a. L. *armiger* bearing arms, an armour-bearer; in med.L. a squire.] An esquire; *orig.* one who attended a knight to bear his shield, etc.; in later usage, one entitled to bear heraldic arms.

[1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 10 A Gentleman borne .. who writes himselfe *Armigero*.] 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Aneed. Paint.* (1786) V. 111 Carew Reynell, armiger. *c* 1840 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* ii. Wks. II. 92 Entitled to proclaim himself an Armiger; which is the newest .. mode of saying that one is privileged to bear arms in a sense intelligible only to the Heralds' College. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* xiii. 74 He .. could buy up half the county armigers.

Armi·geral, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of the character of a squire; of squires.

1806 SYD. SMITH *Mem. & Lett.* (1855) II. 21 In armigeral, priestly, and swine-feeding society. 1821 — *Wks.* 1859 I. 324/2 A live armigeral spring gun would distinguish an accidental trespasser from a real poacher.

Armigerous (armi·dʒĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *armiger* + -OUS.] Entitled to bear (heraldic) arms.

1731 in BAILEY. *a* 1858 DE QUINCEY *Bentley* Wks. VII. 45 They belonged to the armigerous part of the population, and were entitled to write themselves Esquire.

Armil (ā·rmil). Also 5–6 **armille, -ylle,** 7–8 **-ill.** [partly a. OF. *armille*:—L. *armilla*; partly a more recent adaptation of *armilla*.]

1. A bracelet; = ARMILLA 1.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. xiv, The Armilles hangyng on their lyfte sides. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 68/4 The dyademe fro his heed and the armylle fro hys arme.

2. One of the insignia of royalty, put on at the coronation. Cf. ARMILLA 2.

1485 *Coron. Hen. VII* in *Rutl. Papers* 18 The king .. shall take armyll of the Cardinall .. and it is to wete that armyll is made in maner of a stole wovyn with gold and set with stones. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 503 His majesty was then invested with the armill, the purple robe or imperial pall, and orb. 1847 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* III. 28. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. v. 436 The armil, or bracelet, was looked upon by the Anglo-Saxons as one among the badges of royalty.

3. = ARMILLA 4.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. III. iv. § 3 Eratosthenes is said to have obtained, from the munificence of Ptolemy Euergetes, two Armils or instruments compounded of circles, which were placed in the portico at Alexandria. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. xiv. 441 A marble gnomon and two bronze armils .. for noting the lines of light.

† **4. Armil Sphere** = Armillary Sphere. *Obs.*

1556 Recorde *Cast. Knowl.* 54 Rather .. an Armylle or Ringe sphere, then absolutely a sphere. 1611 Guillim *Heraldry* III. ii. 85 Whether .. a Solide or Armill sphere.

‖ **Armilla** (ɑːmi·lă). [L. ; = bracelet, hoop ; f. *armus* shoulder.]

1. A bracelet ; now esp. in *Archæology*.

1706 Phillips, *Armilla*, a Bracelet or Jewel worn on the Arm or Wrist. 1721 in Bailey. 1791–1824 D'Iskaeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 293/1 They had on their left arm, an armilla, an iron ring. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 364 The wearing of the Armilla, or bracelet, as an ornament, is of very high antiquity. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. iii. 81 An armilla or ring of cannal coal. 1872 Wright *Uricon.* vii. 284 Bronze armillæ .. of large dimensions.

2. 'One of the Coronation Garments.' Bailey 1721.

3. 'An Iron-Ring, Hoop, or Brace, in which the Gudgeons of a Wheel move.' Phillips 1706.

4. An ancient astronomical instrument, consisting of a circular hoop fixed in the plane of the equator (*Equinoctial Armilla*), sometimes crossed at right angles by another fixed in the plane of the meridian (*Solstitial Armilla*). The shadows cast on the concave surfaces of these indicated the recurrence of the equinoxes and solstices.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 419/1 Those armillas or spheres, which Hipparchus and Ptolemy .. employed. 1810 Vince *Astron.* xxiv. 273 The armilla, or hoop representing the ecliptic. 1834 U. K. S. *Hist. Astron.* vi. 32/1 The construction of the astrolabium .. was rather more complicated than that of the solstitial or equatorial armillæ.

† **5.** A ring or aureola. *Obs.*

1737 G. Smith *Cur. Relat.* I. iv. 550 Incircled with an Armilla or Ring of Light.

† **6.** The annular ligament of the wrist. (Perhaps not in Eng.) *Obs.*

[1672 Barbetti *Chirurg.* v. i, Armilla membranosa manus.] 1721 in Bailey, etc.

† **Armi·llar,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [see next.] **A.** *adj.* 'Of or like a hoop or ring.' Bailey 1731. **B.** *sb.* Armillary Circle or Sphere.

1603 Sir C. Heydon *Jud. Astrol.* iv. 143, I haue taken the right ascentions of certaine fixed starres .. by another faire Armillare.

Armillary (ɑːrmilări, ɑrmi·lări), *a.* and *sb.* [mod. f. L. *armilla* ; cf. Fr. *armillaire*. Bailey and Chambers cite a mod.L. *armillāris*. See -ary.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to bracelets or hoops. *Armillary Sphere* : a skeleton celestial globe or sphere, consisting merely of metal rings or hoops representing the equator, ecliptic, tropics, arctic and antarctic circles, and colures, revolving on an axis, within a wooden horizon.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* III. 169 All the Circles of the Armillary Sphære. 1703 J. Harris *Descr. Globes* (J.) That sphere is called an armillary sphere, because it appears in the form of several circular rings. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 420/2 An armillary astrolabe, like that which had been used by Hipparchus and Ptolemy. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 297 Never had any armillary sphere so many zones. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* VIII. 56 Her quadrant and armillary dials.

B. *sb.* = Armilla 4.

1841 Brewster *Martyrs Sc.* II. ii. (1856) 123 Equatorial armillaries.

A·rmillated, *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *armillāt-us* + -ED.] 'Wearing bracelets.' Cockeram 1623 ; whence in Bailey, Johnson, and mod. Dicts.

† **Armillet, armilet.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *armillet*, dim. of *armille*.] A small bracelet.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Armilet* (1681 *Armillet*).

Armine, obs. form of Ermine.

† **A·rming,** *sb.* Also 1–2 **earming,** 2–3 **erming,** 7 **armine** ; the identity of the last is doubtful. [OE. ; f. *earm*, Arm *a.*, poor : see -ing.] A poor or miserable creature. Rarely *attrib.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Sweet *Reader* 80) Ȝe sind earmingas ȝewordene. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 To þinen þer wiðinnen þa earming saulen. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 Makede him .. erming þer he was er king. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* 122 O here God, so young an armine ! *Flo.* Armine, sweetheart, I know not what you mean by that, but I am almost a beggar.

Arming (ɑːrmiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Arm *v.*[1] + -ing[1].]

1. The action or process of furnishing (oneself or others) with arms or armour ; †*concr.* arms, armour (*obs.*).

1375 Barbour *Bruce* VII. 218 Na war the armyng that he had, He had beyn ded. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sir Thopas* 136 For to telle tales Anoon in myn armynge. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xiv. 240 Ne non point of al his armeng. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 120 His arming is the proper arming of a Captaine. 1626 Markham *Souldiers Gram.* II. 13 His office extendeth .. to the well arming, ordering and disposing of bodies. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii, The arming was now universal.

† **b.** *esp.* quasi-*adj.* in attrib. uses : = Forming part of arms or armour, used in military accoutrement ; as in *arming-dagger*, *-gauntlet*, *-girdle*, *-nail*, *-sword*, *-tusk* ; **arming-points,** ends of strong twine used to fasten together the plates of mail at the joints of the arms and legs. *Obs.*

1472 Sir J. Paston in *Lett.* 692 III. 40 And I gaffe hym a ffayr armyng sworde. 1481–90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* 385 For ij *c.* off armyngnayle of on sorte, ij *d.* *a* 1500 *Agincourt* 74 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 96 Speres and bylles .. And armyngge dagers. 1577 Harrison *Engl.* I. II. xxiv. 359 An arming girdle, harnessed with pure gold. 1598 Florio, *Balteo*, a belt, a sword or arming girdle. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 274 With their lances and arming swords. 1611 Cotgr., *Brasselet* .. an arming gantlet, that reaches up almost to the elbow. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 398 The bristled Boar .. New grinds his arming Tusks. 1860 Fairholt *Costume* 543 [Palettes] are secured to the plate beneath by arming points.

2. Any apparatus or structure intended for defensive or protective covering ; *spec.* those of a ship.

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 347 For the lynenge of the toppe armynge .. xx *d.* 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 543/1 Thereupon also the arming might be set much more firmlie than upon anie other mould. 1627 Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 59 His .. top armings .. is a long red cloth. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Armings* .. red clothes, hung about the outsides of the ship's upper works, fore and aft. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Top-armings*, hammocks stowed inside the rigging for the protection of riflemen.

3. The equipment or completion of anything with that which gives it strength or efficiency, or fits it for a purpose. *concr.* The completing part thus furnished. In various *spec.* uses, as : the tallow at the bottom of a sounding-lead ; the armature of a magnet. Often *attrib.*

1552 Huloet, Armynge coarde of a nette, *Plaga.* 1581 Studley *Seneca's Trag., Hippol.* 56 b, Some with the arming coarde by pensell paynted red .. shall make the Beastes adred. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* IV. iv. 113 Neither that anie Pike do want his head, cheekes, or arming. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* IV. iii. 72 To the full arming of the veritie. 1653 Walton *Angler* 150 Carrying your arming wyer along his back. 1731 Gray in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 32 A small key hung by one of its [a loadstone's] arming Irons. 1775 Dalrymple *ibid.* LXVIII. 396 There was the mark of rock on the arming of the lead. 1855 Whichcord in *Archæol. Jrnl.* X. 48 The lines of the lead-work, or arming, which held the glass. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* IV. (1880) 118 A bait thus put on .. shows enough arming .. to hook any fish. 1875 Belford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* V. 153 The necessary tallow for arming.

4. The action of furnishing with heraldic devices ; †*concr.* heraldic arms (*obs.*). *Attrib.*, as in **arming-press,** a bookbinder's machine used in stamping and lettering the covers of books.

1598 Marston *Pigmalion's Im.* I. 140 Oh golden Ierkin ! Royall arming coate ! 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Pestle* I. 51, I must bespeak my Shield and arming Pestle. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt etc.* 14 Or by the difference of their Armings knowne, Or by their Colours. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 422 The upper bed of an arming press.

A·rming, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Arm *v.*[2] + -ing[1].] Carrying in arms ; *attrib.* for carrying in arms. Cf. *walking-stick*, *drinking water*.

a 1658 Ford, etc. *Witch Edmonton* v. i, If you can translate yourself into a lady's arming puppy, there you might lick sweet lips.

Arming (ɑːrmiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Arm *v.*[1] + -ing[2].] That arms ; that furnishes armour or defence.

1673 Penn *Chr. Quaker* iv. 530 That Light .. is a Searching, Expelling, Powerful and Arming Light, against Darkness.

Arminian (ɑrmi·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Arminius*, Latinized form of the surname Harmensen.]

A. *adj.* Of, belonging to, or following the doctrine of, James Arminius or Harmensen, a Dutch Protestant theologian, who put forth views opposed to those of Calvin, especially on predestination. Arminius died in 1609 ; in 1618–19 his doctrines were condemned by the synod of Dort ; but they spread rapidly, and were embraced, in whole or part, by large sections of the Reformed Churches.

1618 tr. *Barneveld's Apol.* H, The point in question is not concerning the Arminian Religion, but Romish Poperie. 1674 Hickman *Hist. Quinquart.* 133 Before Bishop Laud ruled .. those who embraced the Opinions since called Arminian, were indeed out of the way to preferment. 1853 Marsden *Early Puritans* 99 The Calvinistic and Arminian controversy.

B. *sb.* An adherent of the doctrine of Arminius.

1618 tr. *Barneveld's Apol.* D, Winbergen is principall of the Perfectists, and you of the Arminians. 1673 Milton *True Relig.* 7 The Arminian .. is condemn'd for setting up free will against free grace. *c* 1760 Wesley *Wks.* 1872 X. 360 The Arminians believe, it [predestination] is conditional ; the Calvinists, that it is absolute. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 365 The Wesleyan Methodists call themselves Arminians, and their Magazine appeared formerly under the title of the *Arminian Magazine*.

† **Armi·nianish,** *a. Obs. rare.* = Arminian.

a 1700 in Somers *Tracts* V. 17 They have .. suffered to be printed all arminianish, popish, vain books.

Armi·nianism. [f. Arminian + -ism.] Arminian doctrines, or adherence to them.

1618 tr. *Barneveld's Apol.* Ded. A iij, Already wholy bent to Arminianisme. 1627 *Let. fr. Jesuit* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 475 That Soveraign Drug Arminianism, which we hope will purge the Protestants from their Heresie. 1674 Hickman *Hist. Quinquart.* 227 He .. confirmed himself in his debauchedness, by his Arminianism. 1822 Syd. Smith *Wks.* 1867 II. 5 The Articles of Religion are older than Arminianism, *eo nomine*.

Armi·nianize, *v.* [f. Arminian + -ize.] **a.** *trans.* To make Arminian. **b.** *intr.* To teach Arminianism. **Armi·nianized, -izing,** *ppl. a.* **Armi·nianizer,** one who teaches or promotes Arminianism.

1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Ceremn.* Ep. A iij b, Many .. who are either Popish and Arminianized .. or silly ignorants. 1674 Hickman *Hist. Quinquart.* 185 Some of our Arminianizing English Writers. 1692 *Christ Exalted* § 106 Antisozzo leans on the contrary side, and Arminianizeth. 1698 *Ibid.* Ded. A iij, This will not go down with Arminianizers. 1698 Clark *Script. Justif.* Introd. B, I have no Arminianizing Principles or Design.

Armi·potence. *rare*—°. [ad. L. *armipotentia*, n. of quality f. *armipotent-em* : see next.] 'Puissance at arms.' Bailey 1731.

Armipotent (ɑrmi·pōtĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *armipotent-em*, f. *arma* arms + *potens*, *-tentem* powerful] Migbty in arms : originally an epithet of Mars.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knts. T.* 1124 Ther stood the tempul of Marz armypotent. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. xiv. 83 And of Achillis armypotent ofspring. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* III. lxx, Our God the Lord Armipotent. *a* 1717 Parnell *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 46 'Twas thus the' armipotent advised the gods. 1827 Hare *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 86 So ought England .. to plant .. English manliness, English freedom .. wherever the simple natives bow to her armipotent sceptre.

Armi·sonant, *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *arma* arms + *sonānt-em* sounding ; cf. next.] 'Rustling with armour.' Ash 1775.

Armi·sonous, *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *armison-us* (f. *arma* arms + *-sonus* -sounding) + -ous.] 'Sounding or rustling with arms or armour.' Bailey 1731.

Armistice (ɑ·rmistis). [ad. mod.L. *armistitium*, f. L. *arma* arms + *-stitium* stopping, f. *sistĕre*, *-stitum*, to stop, as in *interstitium*, *jūstitium*, *sōlstitium*. Cf. also F. *armistice* : see quot.]

[1664 Gouldman *Dict., Armistitium* .. a cessation from arms for a time, a short truce. 1688 Miege *Fr. Dict., Armistice* [marked † as 'not current in any style']. 1699 *Treaty of Carlowitz* (in Rycaut *Hist. Turks* III. 572 Düret armistitium hocce.]

1. A cessation from arms ; a short truce.

1707 in *Gloss. Angl. Nova.* 1727–51 in Chambers *Cycl.*, *Armistitium.* *a* 1733 North *Exam.* III. vi. § 64 Much of which Time was Armistice or Cessation, when all the Parties, instead of fighting, fell to intriguing. 1813 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* X. 443, I do not think that the Russians and Prussians can agree to the armistice without submitting entirely.

2. *fig.* A cessation from hostile proceedings.

1841 Brewster *Martyrs Sc.* V. (1856) 68 The leader of the philosophic band had broken the most solemn armistice with the Inquisition.

Armit, -age, obs. forms of Hermit, -age.

A·rmless, *a.*[1] [f. Arm *sb.*[1] + -less.] Without arm or branch.

c 1386 Chaucer *Monkes T.* 213 And saugh an hond armles, that wroot ful fast. 1596 R. L[inche] *Diella* (1877) 74 The crazen tops of armelesse Trees. 1859 Lewes *Phys. Com. Life* II. xii. 382 Progenitors of armless and legless babies.

Armless (ɑ·rmlĕs), *a.*[2] [f. Arm *sb.*[2] + -less.] Without weapons of offence or defence, unarmed.

a 1619 Beaum. & Fl. *Q. of Corinth* IV. iii. (T.) Integrity thus armless seeks her foes. 1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* I. vi. 87 We shall find them all armed but the armless Hind. 1870 Spurgeon *Treas. David* Ps. xxxvii. 17 Toothless malice, armless malevolence !

Armlet (ɑ·rmlĕt). [f. Arm *sb.*[1] + -let. Cf. OFr. *bracelet* in first three senses.]

1. An ornament or band worn round the arm. (Sometimes distinguished from *bracelet*, which is worn only at the wrist.)

1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* xxi. 21 Lernynge is vnto a wyse man .. like an armlett vpon his right arme. 1648 Herrick *Hesper.* I. 23 Working .. Of soft and dainty maiden-haire, A curious Armelet. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 1177 An armlet for the roundest arm on earth. 1879 Maclear *Celts* II. 13 They wear .. bracelets and armlets.

2. A small inlet of the sea or branch of a river.

1538 Leland *Itin.* II. 31, I markid diverse armelettes breking out of the 2 Streames. 1577 Holinshed *Descr. Brit.* xii. 55/1 The water separateth it selfe into two armelets. 1864 Vambery *Trav. Centr. Asia* 149 In the main stream it was well enough, but in the armlets at the side we settled every ten paces on the sand.

3. A piece of armour for the arm.

1706 in Phillips.

† **A·rmlich,** *a. Obs.* Forms : 1 **earmlic,** 2 **ermlic,** 3 **ærm-, armlich.** [f. Arm *a.* + *-lich* :—OE. *-lic* : see -ly[1].] Miserable, pitiable.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* XIX. 28 Dæt is earmlicost ealra þinga. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 Þenne bið hit ermlic, ȝif he bið unrihtwis. 1205 Lay. 593 His broþer wes in armliche benden. *Ibid.* 20756 He andswarede wið ærmliche stefene.

† **A·rmliche,** *adv. Obs.* Forms : 1 **earmlice,** 2 **erm-,** 3 **armliche.** [f. Arm *a.* + *-liche* :—OE. *-lice* : see -ly[2].] Miserably.

c 885 K. Ælfred *Bæda* V. xiii. (Bosw.) He wæs earmlice beswicen. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 He wes ipinet ermiliche to deðe. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 328 Hu eruedliche [*v.r.* armliche] he ariseð þet under wune of sunne haueð ileien longe.

‖ **Armoire** (armwar). [a. Fr. *armoire*, refashioned from OFr. *aumoire*, found by the side of *aumaire*, *almaire*, earlier *armarie*, ad. L. *armārium* : see Ambry.] A cupboard ; an ambry.

1571 *Wills & Inv. N. Count.* (1835) 361 Ij owld chystes ij *s.* vj *d.* .. ij armoires j *d.* 1823 Rutter *Fonthill* 51 Articles of virtu which fill the open armoires. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxxii, Loading the landing-place with armoires and chests of drawers.

Armoirie, obs. form of Armory.

Armoisin, obs. form of Armozeen.

Armomancy (ɑ·rmo,mænsi). [ad. med.L. *armomantia*, f. *armus* shoulder ; see -mancy.] 'Divination by the shoulders of beasts.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Armoniac, obs. form of Ammoniac.

Armonical, -nize, -ny, obs. forms of HARM-.

Armor(e, Armorer, obs. form of ARMOUR, -ER.

†Armorace. *Herb. Obs.* [a. OF. *armoracee*, ad. L. *armoracea, -ia.*] Horse-radish.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 169 Now holyhocke is sowe and armorace Or arborace that wilde raves are.

Armorial (ɑːmōˑriăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. ARMORY + -AL. Cf. mod.Fr. *armorial.*]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to heraldic arms.

1576 THYNNE *Burghley's Crest* 295 An olde armoriall booke. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 179 The Soveraign Ensigns Armorial of the King of Great Britain. 1803 SOUTHEY *Sel. Lett.* (1856) I. 224, I often found my armorial vocabulary scant. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. ix. 562 In the twelfth century armorial bearings were invented.

B. *sb.* A book containing coats of arms.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., In this sense we meet with the French Armorial, the Spanish Armorial. *c* 1800 *(title)* An Armorial of the Extinct and Dormant Peerage of England.

‖ **Armorica** (ɑːmɒˑrikă). [L.] Name of the north-western part of Gaul, now called Bretagne or Brittany. **Armoˑric** *a.*, of Armorica or its people, *absol.* its language. **Armoˑrican** *a.* = Armoric, *sb.* an inhabitant of Armorica.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 1 In *Armorike that cleped is Bretaigne. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The name *Armorica was antiently given to all the northern and western coast of Gaul. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 581 Begirt with British and *Armoric Knights. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, The *Armoric is a dialect of the Welch. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xlix. 33, I will that this lond *Armorican be callyd lytel britayn. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 78 The *Armoricans or the inhabitants of Britany. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 183 The *Armorican..so nearly allied to the Cornish.

Armoried (ɑːmŭˑrid), *ppl.a.* [f. ARMORY + -ED[2].] Decked with armorial bearings or escutcheons.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Oct. 9 Its plumed and armouried hearse.

Armoriol, var. ARMARIOL, *Obs.*, a little cabinet.

Armorist (ɑːmŭˑrist). [f. ARMORY + -IST; cf. F. *armoriste.*] One who is skilled in heraldry, or in blazoning coats of arms.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* Ded., The professed Armorists. 1602 SEGAR *Mil. & Civ. Honour* Ded., A subiect proper to Armorists, and men of my profession. 1868 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* ii. 47 Thus it is commonly written by English Armorists.

Armory[1] (ɑːmŭˑri). Forms: 5 (Caxton) **armoirie, -oyrye,** 5–6 **-orye, -orie,** 6 **-ery,** 5– **armory,** 6– **armoury.** [a. OF. *armoierie, armoirie,* f. *armoier,* or *armoieor, -oyeur,* a blazoner, f. *armoier, -oyer,* to blazon = It. *armeggiāre,* a Romanic vb. f. *arma* arms. See also ARMOURY.]

1. The science of blazoning arms, heraldry.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* IV. xvii, Of the armoirie.. White that men calle in armoyrye siluer.. Blak that men calle in armoyrie sable. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* ii. in *Holinsh.* II. 152 In histories and armories. 1611 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. i. 5 Armory is an Art rightly prescribing the true knowledge and use of Armes. 1651 J.C. *Poems* 9 Mettal on Mettal is ill Armorie. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 128 The king learned armory, geography, and history. 1868 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* i. 21 Anterior to the period in which a system of Armory was established.

2. Armorial bearings, 'arms'. *arch.*

a 1500 *Agincourt* 120 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 98 Full well hroydered with armory gaye. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* 224 The Lion being her owne noble armory. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xi. (1632) 672 Knights, Esquiers, and men of Armories. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 7 b, He first quartered the French Armories with the English in his great Seale. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. 167 Some great man's badge of war, or armoury.

†3. Ensigns of war; 'colours.' *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clx. 194 Great nobles of fayre harnesse and riche armory of baners and penons. *Ibid.* ccxxxvii. 338 The baners and penons, and ye noble armery.

†Armory[2]. *Obs.* [A refashioned form of AMBRY after F. *armoire.*] A cupboard or ambry.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxix. (1612) 290 In yonder chamber Hath Mandeuil his closet, and no common Armorie.

Armory, variant of ARMOURY.

†Armosie. *Obs.* [ad. Fr. *armoise,* synonym of *armoisin.*] ARMOZEEN.

1578 *Invent.* (1815) 219 (JAM.) Ane lang lows gowne of blak armosie taffetie.

Armour (ɑːmər). Forms: 3–6, (9) **armure,** 4–5 **armur,** 4– **armour**; also 4 **aarmour, aarmer,** 4–5 **armer, armowr(e,** 4–6 **-oure,** 4–9 **armor,** 5 **armeure, -ewr(e, -ore,** 5–6 **armeur.** [a. OF. *armëure* (13th c. *armure*):—L. *armātūra* ARMATURE. The current spelling in *-our* is not etymological, the termination being the same as in *vest-ure.*]

1. *collect. sing.* Defensive covering worn by one who is fighting; mail. Cf. ARM *sb.*[2] 1.

1297 R. GLOUC. 397 He & hys armure were þoru out hot. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. II. 155 May non Armure hit lette. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 352 Harneysed in armour of plate and maile. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 824 Azaine his strok resistit non armour. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 209 Arms on Armour clashing. 1718 POPE *Iliad* III. 407 Beside each chief his azure armour lay. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* lix, Prince Florestan, in a suit of blue damascened armour.

†2. (with a *pl.*) A suit of mail. *Obs.* (Cf. 7.)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 76 Wapnys and armowris purvayit thai. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 278/1 He had.. armours ynowe for to garnysshe with seuen thousand men. 1569 *Tract* in *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 75 Rich and costly armours, guilt and engrauen. 1635 BRERETON *Trav.* 140 Furnished with about sixty or seventy armours for horse. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 38 Did he discourse anything to you about Arms ..Yes, he did, I had an Armour from him. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A compleat Armor antiently consisted of a casque or helm, a gorget, cuirasse, gantlets, tasses brassets, cuisses, and covers for the legs.

†3. *collect. sing.* with *pl.* Military equipment or accoutrement, both offensive and defensive, in the widest sense; the whole apparatus of war. *Obs.* exc. in *Law.*

a 1300 *Becket* 955 Other armure nadde he none, for holi churche to fizte. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xx. 40 Jonathas 3af hise armeris to the child. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 195 This herd the Kyng, and stuffid the Toure with vitaile and armoure. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* II. XXXV. 151 With the same armewres they deffended and kepte theyre cyte. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 319 The armours of the vanquisht were not consumed with fire. 1759 DUMARESQUE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 485 Their armour for war is a bow and arrows. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., Nor go armed, in affray of the peace, on pain to forfeit their armour.

†b. in obs. phrases in which *arms* is the usual word; cf. ARM *sb.*[2] 4.

1563 *Homilies* II. xxi. i. (1859) 559 Subjects who..take armour wickedly..to break the publique peace. 1570 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 73 The people..were up in armour against the King. *Ibid.* 102 Rising up in armour against him. 1577 — *Chron.* I. 85/1 Caused the trumpet to sound to armor. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 41 The Jewes beganne..to take up Armour against the Romans.

†4. The exercise or employment of arms; warfare, fighting, active hostilities. Cf. ARM *sb.*[2] 6. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. II. 275 Nynus bare out armour [*arma foris extulit.*] *Ibid.* IV. 41 Þe Romaynes hadde ymeoved noon armour wiþoute Italy. 1526 BP. CLERK *To Wolsey* in *MS. Cott. Calig.* D ix. 104 For a suspention off armeur. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. XXXII. (1612) 159 She armour still pursu'd. 1602 *Ibid.* Epit., Insurrections, and ciuill-armor.

5. *fig.* from prec. senses; but now only from 1.

1340 *Ayenb.* 203 Þet is þe armure þet þe dyeuel dret mest. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* vi. 13 Neither 3yue 3e 3oure membris aarmours [TINDALE & 1611 instruments, *Genev.* weapons] of wickidnesse to synne. *Ibid.* xiii. 12 Be we clothid with the armeris of liȝt. 1526 TINDALE *ibid.*, Let vs put on the Armoure of lyght. [So subseq. vers.] 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 37 Put on the whole armor of God. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 491 And also arme With spiritual Armour. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 114 ⁋ 7 Putting on unnecessary Armour against improbable Blows of Fortune. 1822 BYRON *Werner* I. i, Suspicion is a heavy armour.

6. *transf.* in *Naut.* **a.** = ARMING *vbl. sb.* 2 (*obs.*). **b.** The steel or iron sheathing of a ship of war. See ARMOUR-PLATE.

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 351 Blanket for sheldes for toppe armore of the kervelle xiiij*d*. 1870 in *Eng. Mech.* 7 Jan. 396/2 A belt of armour..to protect broadside guns. 1883 *Times* 27 Aug. 3/5 Three balls penetrated the armour of the Bayard.

7. A diver's water-tight suit; (cf. 2.)

1822 BURROWES *Cycl.* IV. 175/1 In the year 1617 Francis Kessler gave a description of his water-armour, intended also for diving. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 1 Oct. 39/1 The best armours now in use are those made of rubber and canvas..The use of this bell has been superseded by the submarine armour.

8. *Nat. Hist.* Protective or defensive covering of animals or plants; *abst.* protection, defence (*obs.*).

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 7 The firmness of hides is for the armour of the body against extremities of heat or cold. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Request* vi, Piercing the armour of their [*i.e.* Fishes] Scales. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XXXVIII. 148 Thy burnish'd armure speck with glossier jet. 1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Org. Nat. I. 165 In these colossal armadillos the trunk-armour was in one immovable piece.

†9. *Magnetism.* = ARMATURE 6 a. *Obs.*

1730 SAVERY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 333 Touched on the soft Armour of a Magnet. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, The usual armour of a loadstone.

10. Heraldic insignia or devices. *Coat armour* = 'coat of arms,' originally a vest of silk or other rich material embroidered in colours, worn over the armour of a knight, to distinguish him in the lists or on the field of battle. Cf. ARM *sb.*[2] 14.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 585 With ryche cote armure. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1326 Euery man..Had on him throwen a vesture Whiche that men clepyn a cote armure Enbrowded wonderly ryche. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 12 Þese aren cristes armes, Hus colours and hus cote-armure. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 87 To colouren or hiden in any maner tho [? the] armures. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 18 b, If a Nobleman haue his coat armor and Pennions with his armes. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Moneys Chas. II* (1851) 43 For a suite of silk armour 31 *li.* 1683 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* I. 264 A pair of pistolls, and an armour made of silk.

¶ For ARMER or ARMOURER.

1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 426, He turneth no manne To profite or gayne Except it be the surgian, or the armore. 1629 *Shertogenbosh* 38 We brought also in the Towne many armours, and a Serjeant of theirs.

11. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *armour-joint, -work*; **armour-fish** (see quot.); **armour-proof** *a.*, as impenetrable as armour, or ? proof against weapons; **armour-wise** *adv.*, in the manner of armour. Also ARMOUR-BEARER, -CLAD, -PLATE, q.v.

1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 170 *Cataphractus Americanus*, the Armour-Fish..less than a Foot in length, and four Inches broad. 1878 BROWNING *Two Poets Croisic* cvii, Stabbed..through the armour-joints! 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 561 They that believe all things alike..shall be armour-proof. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 240 That which himself went wearing armour-wise. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 2 [The Flea's] head, body, and limbs also, be all of blackish armourwork.

Armour (ɑːmər), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To put armour on; to furnish with a defensive or protective covering.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xiii. 242 Eualach comanded anon His men to armure thame euerichon. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 22 June, The Kearsage had been armoured during the night with her chain-cables. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Mar. 625/3 Cables for submarine use may be afterwards armoured..with wires. 1883 SPURGEON *Purit. Gard.* 175 Our glorious Leader would never have armed and armoured all his followers.

Armour-bearer. One who carried a warrior's armour or weapons; a squire.

1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xiv. 14 That first slaughter which Jonathan and his armour-bearer made [WYCLIF, squyer; COVERDALE, wapen bearer]. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 296 Each chieftain had his armour-bearer. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. x. 305 Meriones, The armor-bearer of Idomeneus.

Armour-clad, *ppl. a.* Clad in, or protected by, armour. *Ellipt.* as *sb.* A vessel of war protected by a sheathing of iron or steel. Cf. *ironclad.*

1869 in *Eng. Mech.* 1 Oct. 32/2 Like an armour-clad war steamer. 1881 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 35 There was an active demand for armour-clads.

Armoured (ɑːmərd), *ppl. a.* [f. ARMOUR *v.*]

1. Clad in armour; also *transf.*

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* lxxvii, The Brytaines went not proudly armoured. 1872 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 170 One knight..armour'd all in forest-green. 1876 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 3/2 Lusty fish, armoured in red and gold.

2. *esp.* of war-vessels; cf. ARMOUR-CLAD.

1862 *Guardian* 16 Apr. 366/2 Fighting armoured gunboats 'down' stream. 1869 SIR E. REED *Iron-Clad Ships* Introd. 12 Our armoured frigates.

Armourer (ɑːmərər). Forms: 4–5 **armurer,** 5 **-erer,** 5–9 **-orer,** 7– **-ourer.** [a. AFr. *armurer,* OF. *-urier, -eurier,* f. *armeüre* ARMOUR: see -ER[1].]

1. A maker of armour; in mod. use, a manufacturer of arms.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* V. 1588 Armurers & Arowsmythis. *c* 1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 19 Yff hit stoode that no wer ware, loste were the craffte of Armoreres. 1598 STOW *Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xii. 296/1 The society or company of the Armourers. *a* 1744 POPE (J.) When arm'rers temper in the ford The keen-edg'd pole-ax. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 98 Such weapons as they could find in armorers' shops. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 283 At this the armourer..Came forward with the helmet yet in hand.

2. One who equipped men-at-arms in their mail. Also *fig.* Obs. exc. *Hist.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kn's. T.* 1649 Faste the Armurers also With fyle and hamer prikynge to and fro. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. Cho. 12 The Armourers accomplishing the Knights. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* IV. iv. 7 Thou art The Armourer of my heart. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 190 His armorer put on his backe-peece before, and his breast-plate behinde.

3. An official who has charge of the arms of a ship, regiment, etc.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1758 J. BLAKE *Mar. Syst.* 23 Armourers and sail-makers shall be entered..among the crews. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Passage* iii. 53 The engineers and armourers were still employed on the engine. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 148 The Serjeant-Armourer is responsible that the Portable Forge and Chest of Tools be kept in a serviceable state.

¶ By confusion for *armure,* ARMOUR.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vi. 51 Ne blode yshed by egre hate ne hadde nat deied ȝit armurers.

Armouried: see ARMORIED.

Armourless (ɑːmərlĕs), *a.* [f. ARMOUR *sb.* + -LESS.] Without armour, defenceless.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. XXX. (1495) 792 The harte chaungyth his hornes..and thenne he is armourles. ? 1650 *Don Bellianis* 93 Seeing him armourless.

Armour-plate. One of the metal pieces or plates forming the material of defensive armour; *esp.* one of the plates of iron or steel with which the sides of vessels of war are covered. Hence **Armour-plated** *ppl. a.*; and **Armour-plating** *vbl. sb.* (used *concr.* for 'armour-plates').

1864 TENNENT *Story of Guns* 227 Supposed to be an insuperable obstacle to the use of Armour-plating. 1869 SIR E. REED *Iron-Clad Ships* i. 6 A main-deck battery armour-plated. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 187 We add inch to inch in the thickness of our armour-plates.

Armoury, -ory (ɑːmərі). Forms: 4 **armurie,** 5–6 **armery, armorye, -orie, -ary,** 6– **armory, armoury.** [Perh. orig. a. OF. *armoierie, armoirie.* But from the earliest period treated as a derivative of ARMOUR, and spelt like it *armurie, armery, armory, armoury.* With senses 3–5, cf. also OF. *armeurerie,* now *armurerie,* the office or store of the *armeurier,* arsenal (in which sense Godefroy has also *armoirie*). By some, in 16th c, referred to L. *armārium* (see AMBRY), and spelt *armary.* As *armour* was, in 16th c., often written *armor,* the spelling *armory* was common down to the present century. Cf. ARMORY.]

1. Armour collectively. *arch.*

1330 R. BRUNNE 194 If I may be auaile of hors or armurie. 1400 GRIFFITH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 2 I. 6, I boȝt armery.. and horses, and other araement. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. 115 Armorie meet for their defense and service. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 27 That armory, Wherein ye have great glory wonne this day. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 553 Celestial

Armourie, Shields, Helmes, and Speares. 1783 COWPER *Task* v. 139 The armory of Winter. 1802 WORDSW. *Sonn. Liberty* I. xvi, In our halls is hung Armoury of the invincible Knights of old.

†2. An armed force. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Syr Tryam.* 49 The kyng bad ordeygne hys armoryes, Knyghtys, squyers, and palfrays, Alle redy for to goo. *c* 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* 523 That with an armeri al ye haue passed, & taken castels.

3. A place where arms are kept, an arsenal.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 54 A great large Tour caullid White Tour: wherin is now the Kinges Armary. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 11 The goodliest weapons of his armorie. 1611 BIBLE *Song Sol.* iv. 4 The tower of Dauid builded for an armorie. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1281 Their armories and magazines contemns. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 8 Like one of the Figures in the Queens-Armory in the Tower. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 678 The public buildings are, an exchange .. armoury, poor house. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 171 The armoury .. a gothic hall furnished with weapons of various kinds and ages.

4. *fig.* (Cf. also ARMORY 2.)

1615 HIERON *Wks.* I. 618 The diuels storehouse and his armory of tentations. 1689 SELDEN *Table T.* 9 A Book of Apothegms is an armoury of thought. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. 31 Language is the armoury of the human mind; and at once contains the trophies of its past and the weapons of its future conquests. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* I. 31 The subtle wiles a woman draws From the armoury of hate.

5. The workshop of an armourer; a place where arms are manufactured (U.S.).

1841 in WEBSTER. 1859 in WORCESTER. 1860 BARTLETT s.v., The Springfield Armory.

6. The craft of the armourer.

1718 POPE *Iliad* VII. 270 The work of Tychius, who .. in all arts of armoury excell'd.

Armoyrye, obs. form of ARMORY.

Armozeen (ɑ̄ɹməzī·n). Also 6 **armesine,** 7 **armoisin, armazine.** [a. F. *armoisin, -ine,* OF. *armesin* taffata. (Of uncertain origin: see Littré.)] A stout plain silk, usually black, used for clerical gowns and for mourning scarves.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 222 Uelnets, Damasks, and Sattens, Armesine of Portugall. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. I. vii. (1743) 39 We yearly imported from France .. Taffaties, Stuffs, Armoisins. 1733 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) I. 431 Lady Dysart's clothes were pink armazine trimmed with silver. 1763 *Advt.* in *Brit. Chron.* (in *Draper's Dict.*) Tabbies, Ducaps, black Armozeens, Rasdumores.

A·rmpi·t. [f. ARM *sb.*1]

1. The hollow under the arm where it is jointed to the trunk.

a 1400 *Metr. Voc.* in Wright *Voc.* 179 *Acella,* arme-pytt. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne Regim.* Rj, Under ye arme pittis, and in the groynes. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* 130 We are unwilling to put the rags under our arme-pits. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 630 The English infantry struggled through the river, up to their armpits in water.

2. The corresponding cavity in other animals. Cf. ARM-HOLE. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 347 The Elephant alone hath twaine vnder his shoulders or legs before .. lying hidden as it were within the arm-pits.

†3. *fig.* The axil of a plant. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 123 Vnder the wings or arm-pits (as it were) of the leaues.

Arm's-end, -length, -reach: see ARM *sb.*1 2 b.

†Armth(e. *Obs.* [variant of ERMTH(E, OE. *ęrmþ(u,* OTeut. **armiþâ,* f. ARM *a.* poor + -TH. Prop. with umlaut, but occas. found without it, as OE. *earmþu,* ME. *ærmðe, armðe*: cf. *warmth.*] Poverty, wretchedness, misery.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii. 2 ȝif þá earmþa ealle sóðe sint. 1205 LAY. 20438 Þa wes Ænglene lond mid ærmþe of-fulled. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 37 Þeos & oðre armðen þat of wedlac awakeneð. *a* 1275 *Prov. Alfred* 523 in *O. E. Misc.* 133 Wer hachte is hid, þer is armþe inoch.

Armure, -rer, -rie, obs. ff. ARMOUR, -RER, -RY.

Army (ɑ̄·ɹmi). Forms: 4–5 armee, 5 armeye, 5–6 arme, armye, 6 armey, 6–7 armie, 6– army. [a. F. *armée,* cogn. with Sp., Pg., Pr. *armada,* It. *armata,* subst. use of pa. pple. of L. *armāre* to arm, *lit.* 'act of arming, armament, armed force.' The concrete sense is late in Fr. and Eng., and occurs first in reference to a *naval* force; cf. ARMADA.]

I. Literal senses.

†1. An armed expedition by sea or land. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 59 In the grete See At many a noble Armee [*v. r.* arme, armeye] hadde he be. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* II. xxxviii. 160 They that by the see wol goo, be it in armee or to som other adoo. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) Introd. 37 This yere [21 Edw. IV] ye kinge made a gret Army into Scotland. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xvii. 33 They gette the duke of Burgoyne in great desyre to make an armye into Englande.

2. *gen.* An armed force (by sea or land); an assemblage of men for belligerent purposes; a host. *Obs.* exc. when qualified, as in *a land-army.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 52 If ther come a sodein Armye upon this Lond, by See or by Land. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (1852) 25 The kynge went to Callys with a grete armé agaynst France. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1314 He sent a navall armie towards the mouth of the river Danowe. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A naval or sea Army is a number of ships of war, equipped and manned with sailors and marines, under the command of an admiral. 1865 F. PALEY *Æschylus* 113 He gave the instant order to his land-army and rushed away.

3. *specifically*:

†a. A naval armament, an armada, a fleet. *Obs.*

1545 (June 24) LISLE *Disp.* in *State Papers* (1830) I. 791 The rest of tharmye comyng out of Thames .. sholde be in the Downes. 1588 D. ARCHDEACON (*title*) A true Discourse of the Armie [*i.e.* 'Spanish Armada'] .. assembled in the hauen of Lisbon. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 270 The King commanded that 210000*l.* should bee paid to his Armie; (For so that Fleet is called every where in English Saxon) which rode at Grenewich. 1751–86 [see 2].

b. A land force; a body of men armed for war, and organized in divisions and regiments each under its officer, the whole body being under the direction of a commander-in-chief or general. (The common use.)

Standing Army, an army of professional soldiers kept permanently on foot, as distinguished from one raised on a special occasion and again disbanded, as were the English armies before the 17th century.

1557–8 *Act* 4 & 5 *Mary* iii. § 5 During the tyme that any Armye or nomber of Men being under a Leiutenaunte, shalbee assembled and continue together. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 16 Caligula lying in Fraunce with a greate armie of fighting menne. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvii. § 8 Prejudicial .. to the proceeding of an army to go about to besiege every little fort or hold. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1833) 489 A number of men under the same military command, are termed an army. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iv, After the invention of fire-arms and standing-armies.

4. *The Army*: the whole of the regular troops or land forces of a state; the military service. (This use came gradually in with the formation of a standing army; its growth may be traced in the title 'The Army,' applied to the parliamentary forces *c* 1647, to the forces of James II in 1687, and to those of William III, when it seems to have been fully established.)

[1647 (*title*) Two Letters of his Excellencie Sir Thomas Fairfax .. Published at the instant desire of the Army. ?1686 JAMES II in *Royal Tracts* (1692) 13 Let no man take exception that there are some Officers in the Army not qualified according to the late Tests.] 1698 9 *Act* 11 *William III,* viii, An Act .. to .. determine the Debts due to the Army, Navy, and for Transport-Service. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 544 ₱ 4 Such Gentlemen as have served their Country in the Army. 1714 *Ibid.* No. 566 ₱ 4 A Man who goes into the Army a Coxcomb will come out of it a sort of Publick Nuisance. 1860 HT. MARTINEAU *Biog. Sk.* (1876) 204 Entering the army at the age of thirteen. *Mod.* The eldest son is in the Army, the second at the Bar. *Toast,* The Army, Navy, and Volunteers.

II. Figurative and transferred senses.

5. *transf.* A vast assemblage, resembling an army in number; a 'host,' a multitude: a. of men.

c 1500 *Virgilius* in Thoms *E. E. Rom.* 22 He raysed a great armey of people. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxxvii. Argt., Of the great armye [*Heading,* assemble] that was made in the citye of Reynes. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* v. 15 He [Naaman] turned agayne .. with all his armye. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxxvii. 10 They liued, and stood vp vpon their feet, an exceeding great armie. *Mod.* A whole army of waiters was engaged for the banquet.

b. *fig.* of things. *arch.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. v. 34 Armies of lovely lookes and speeches wise. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* Pref., You shall meet with a whole Army of words. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* ii. 16 When we can cheerfully look on an army of misfortunes. 1751 WATTS *Improv. Mind* (1801) 377 The army of my sins rises up before me.

6. (*fig.* from 3.) A marshalled host.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II,* III. iii. 87 Mustring .. on our behalfe, Armies of Pestilence. 1611 BIBLE *Joel* ii. 25 The caterpiller, and the palmer worme, my great armie. 1845 WHATELY *Let.* in *Life* (1866) II. 77 It is time that these two armies [the two opposed parties in the House of Commons] should as soon as possible be disbanded. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* v. 104 An army of locusts.

7. (*fig.* or *transf.* from 2, 3, 4.) A body of men organized for a purpose, or viewed as striving for the advancement of a cause. Hence assumed by such organizations as the *Salvation Army,* the *Blue Ribbon Army.*

1543 *Te Deum* in *Primer,* The noble armye of Martyrs do prayse the. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 465 ₱ 1 Latimer, one of the glorious Army of Martyrs. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 1 The ignoble army of idlers. 1878 *Christian* 16 May (*heading*), Gospel-Temperance in Hoxton. A 'Blue Ribbon Army.' *Ibid.,* Hard-working men who have only recently joined the 'Blue Ribbon Army.' 1879 *Chr. World* 23 May 330/4 The band of people calling themselves 'The Salvation Army.' 1883 W. BOOTH in *Whitaker's Almanac* 439/1 The Salvation Army was commenced as a Christian Mission in 1865 .. In the course of 1878 .. the name 'Salvation Army' was taken.

III. *Comb.* and *Attrib.* (chiefly from sense 4): as *army-council, -man*; also **army-broker, -clothier, -contractor, -furnisher,** who carry on their respective businesses on behalf of, or in connexion with, the Army; **army-corps,** a main division of an army in the field; **†army-debenture,** a security for money lent on behalf of the Army; **army-list,** an official list of all the commissioned officers of the Army; **army-worm,** a species of caterpillar, the larva of the cotton-moth.

1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* xi. (1870) 431 The members of the Army-council contend freely in argument with Agamemnon. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* 133 Many of those Army-men .. gloried .. in trampling all Law and Right under foot. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. lxiv. 247 Being in the position of what was called an army-broker. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 547 He had become an army clothier. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* 242 Whose father had made a large fortune .. as an army-contractor. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Oct. 11 Accompanied by an army-furnisher. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmdcccxxxviii/4 Lost .. a Pocket-Book, wherein there was two Army-Debentures. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxi, This good lady had the whole army-list by heart. 1852 *Let.* in De Bow *S. & W. States* I. 171 They .. lay millions of eggs .. and thus they increase until they deserve the name of army worm. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 192. 6/1 Seriously injured by the army-worm.

Armyll(e, Armyte, obs. f. ARMIL, HERMIT.

Arn, obs. f. EARN *v.*, and (*Ayenb.*) ERNE, eagle.

Arn, obs. form of *ran,* pa. t. of RUN.

Arn(e, early form of ARE *v.*: see BE.

†Arn(e. *Obs.* or *dial.* [perh. = *alrn, allern,* OE. *ælren*: see ALDERN.] The alder tree.

1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 415 The aller or arne .. is also found in marshy places. *c* 1830 *Trans. Highl. Soc.* Ser. II. II. 216 (JAM.) An infusion of arn or alder-bark.

Arnatto, variant of ANATTA.

Arnd, arnede, obs. forms of ERRAND.

Arndern: see UNDERN, and cf. ANDERS-MEAT.

Arneis, -eys, obs. forms of HARNESS.

†A·rnement. *Obs.* [?corruption or phonetic change of OF. *arrement*:—L. *ārāment-um* ink, f. *ārāre* black.] Ink, or materials with which it is made.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6418 Blak is heore visage .. Eyghnen they haveth so arnement. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 2776 He let him make a garnement, Ase blak as ani arnement. 1496 *Bk. St. Albans* C. vij, Fille the hooll with a powdre of arnement Ibrente. 1586 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Things* (1675) 197 Take Arnement, Hony, and the white of Eggs.

†Arne-morwe. *Obs.* [OE. *ærne morgen,* accus. of *ær morgen.*] Early morn.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xviii. 28 Uæs untudlice ar morgen. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4797 Fram arnemorwe to the midday.

Arnest, obs. form of EARNEST.

Arnica (ɑ̄·ɹnikă). [mod.L. of unknown origin.]

1. A genus of Composite plants, of which the species *A. montana* or Mountain Tobacco, a native of Central Europe, has valuable medicinal properties.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Arnica* .. a species of doronicum, with plantane leaves. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 486 Golden arnica, autumnal cyclamen, blue cornflowers.

2. A medicine prepared from the plant, *esp.* in the form of a tincture.

1788 *Edin. New Dispens.* (1791) 133/1 Arnica .. has been of late recommended as a very powerful antispasmodic. 1864 BROWNING *Sludge* 1479 Stiffish cock-tail, taken in time, Is better for a bruise than arnica.

Hence **Arnicin** (ɑ̄·ɹnisin). *Chem.,* a yellow, non-crystallizable, bitter substance, the active principle of arnica. **Arnicine** (-əin), an alkaloid found in the same plant.

1847 *Nat. Encycl.* II. 150/2 An acrid bitter principle .. called Arnicine. 1869 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 192 According to Bastick, arnica flowers contain a non-volatile bitter alkaloid, arnicine. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 537 The root is rich in arnicin.

Arnoldist (ɑ̄·ɹnəldist). *Ch. Hist.* Also **Arnaldist.** A follower of Arnold (or Arnaldus) of Brescia, a reformer of the 12th century.

1669 PENN *No Cross, etc.* xx. § 18 They [the Waldenses] had many other names, as Arnoldists, Esperonists. 1882 SCHAFF *Herzog's Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* I. 150.

Ar'n't, contr. for *are not*; cf. AIN'T, AN'T.

a 1845 HOOD *To Mrs. Fry* xvii, O come and teach our children—that ar'n't ours—That heaven's straight pathway is a narrow way.

Arnotto, variant of ANATTA.

Arnut, obs. form of EARTH-NUT.

A-roar (ărō·ɹ), *advb. phr.*; also **arore.** [A *prep.*1 + ROAR *sb.*] In a roar, roaring.

[*c* 1305 *Pains of Hell* 180 in *O. E. Misc.* 216 With a stynch gurd out arore.] 1461 MARG. PASTON in *Lett* 422 II. 65 The byll .. hathe set the pepyll in thys contre arore. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 842 Hail! day of storms! with thy woods a-roar like rivers, and thy rivers a-roar like seas!

†A-roa·st, *ppl. a. Obs.* In 4 **a-rost(e.** [= *i-rost*: see A *particle* and ROAST *v.* (Stratmann takes *roast* here as sb. and *a* as prep.)] Roasted.

c 1300 *Pol. Songs* 151 Thenne mot ych habbe hennen a-rost. *Ibid.* 237 The deuel huem afretye, Rau other a-roste.

Arob, aroba, arobe, obs. variants of ARROBA.

Arobalist, erron. form of ARBALEST.

Aroid (ē·ɹroid). *Bot.* [f. ARUM + -OID. The N.O. *Araceæ* is also called *Aroideæ.*] A plant allied to the Arum or Wake-robin; an arad. **Aroi·deous** *a.*, allied to Arum.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 252 The eatable Aroideous plants, Orchises, Yams. 1860 *Let.* in *Athenæum* 29 June (1861) 863 Festoons of aroideous plants. 1876 H. EVERSHED in *Macm. Mag.* XXXIV. 53 The moist and heated air covers the .. trunks of trees with a drapery of aroids.

Aroint, aroynt (ărōi·nt). [Origin unknown. Used by Shakspere, whence by some modern writers.]

1. In *Aroint thee!* (?verb in the imperative, or interjection) meaning apparently: Avaunt! Begone!

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iii. 6 Aroynt thee, Witch, the rumpe-fed Ronyon cryes. 1605 — *Lear* III. iv. 129 He met the Night-Mare .. Bid her a-light, and her troth-plight, And, aroynt thee, Witch, aroynt thee. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vi, Aroint thee, witch! wouldst thou poison my guests with thy infernal decoctions. [Also in *Quentin D.* (1823) II. xix. 364.]

1831 HEIDIGER *Didoniad* IX. 248 Aroynt, thou lingering, long-drawn mortal Strife.

2. Used by Mr. and Mrs. Browning as a vb.: To drive away with an execration.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *To Flush* xviii, Whiskered cats arointed flee. 1878 BROWNING *Two Poets Croisic* 156 That Humbug, whom thy soul aroints. 1880 — *Dram. Idyls, Pietro* 22 Aroint the churl who prophesies.

[The origin of Shakspere's *aroynt* has been the subject of numerous conjectures, none of which can be said to have even a *prima facie* probability. (Cf. also ARUNT.) The following passages are usually cited as pointing to the same word:

RAY *North C. Wds.* (1691) has: *Ryntye*, by your leave, stand handsomely. As '*Rynt you, witch*, quoth Bessie Locket to her mother'; Proverb. *Cheshire.* THORESBY *Lett. to Ray* 1703 (Yorksh. Words) has: '*Ryndta*, used to cows to make them give way, and stand in their stalls or booyses.'

[In parts of Cheshire (and ? Lancashire) *ou* (au) is pronounced *ĭ*, *ŭ* (ăi, i.e. ău has been umlauted to ăü, and delabialized to ăi; elsewhere it is reduced to ăə, ă', or ă); so that *round* becomes *rŭnd*. *Rynd-ta!* is thus merely a local pronunciation of 'round thee,=move round, move about!' The local nature, the meaning, and form of the phrase, seem all opposed to its identity with Shakspere's *Aroynt.*]

Arolla (ărǫ'lă). [ad. F. *arolle.*] Name given in French Switzerland to the *Pinus cembra.*

1881 Miss BRADON *Asph.* III. 196 Where huge arollas of a thousand years' growth spread their black branches against the snow-line.

Aroma (ărō'mă). Forms: 3–7 **aromat**, (*pl.* 3–4 **-az**, = *-atz*), 4–7 **aromate**, 8- **aroma**. [a. OF. *aromat* (now *aromate*), ad. L. *arōmata*, pl. of *arōma*, a. Gr. *ἄρωμα*. In mod. times altered back to L. and Gr. form; occas. even with pl. *aro'mata*, though *aro'mas* is usual.]

†**1.** Spice; usually in *pl.* spices. *Obs.*

c 1220 *Leg. Kath.* 2225 Wiδ smirles of aromaz. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 376 þeos þreo Maries bouhten swote smellinde aromaz uorto smurien mide ure Louerd. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21299 þe foerth sauurs als aromat. 1494 FABYAN I. iii. 10 With dyuers Aromats & spyces of moste swettest odour. 1637 NABBES *Microcosm.* in Dodsl. *O. P.* IX. 240 And breathes perfumes, no Persian aromats Can imitate. 1686 W. HARRIS *Lemery's Chym.* I. xvii. 408 You may make use of other Aromates or Spices. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Aroma* is, by some authors, particularly applied to denote myrrh.

2. The distinctive fragrance exhaled from a spice, plant, etc.; *gen.* an agreeable odour, a sweet smell.

1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIII. 116 The more odorous plants.. whose aroma we may wish to retain. 1873 E. SMITH *Foods* 23 The nutritive qualities of the lean meat are there, except the aromas, which may have escaped under the influence of heat.

b. An aromatic essence or oil.

1830 COLERIDGE *Lect. Shaks.* II. 203 Its [a plant's] balsams, gums, resins, aromata .. are .. mere excretions from the vegetable.

3. *fig.* A subtle pervasive quality or charm.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. ii. (1872) 11 The delicate aroma of his nature. 1861 TROLLOPE *T. All Countr.* viii. 281 The language of the people has not the pure Parisian aroma.

†**Aroma-olent,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [L. *olēnt-em* smelling.] Fragrant.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 337 Aromatic seeds, odorate, acrimonious and Aromaolent.

†**Aro'matary.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *arōmatāri-us*, f. *arōma*: see -ARY.] A dealer in spices, a perfumer.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 484 Which Aromataries sometimes use in dividing their powders.

Aromatic (ærǫmæ'tik), *a.* and *sb.*; also 4–8 **-yk**, **-yque**, **-icke**. [a. F. *aromatique* (14th c.), ad. L. *arōmatic-us*, a. Gr. *ἀρωματικός*: see AROMA.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the fragrant smell, and warm, slightly pungent, taste, of spice; yielding aroma; spicy, fragrant, sweet-smelling.

1366 MAUNDEV. xvi. 174 Ensense and other aromatyk thinges of noble smelle. 1486 CAXTON *Curial* 6 The grete and delycious wynes aromatyques that he dranke. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* iv. (1870) 239 Herbes of aromatyck and redolent sauours. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 469 Whose dead Bodies were embalmed with Aromatick odours. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 150 Of a very agreeable Smell, and a biting Aromatick Taste. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 200 Die of a rose in aromatic pain. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ii. (1879) 31 The leaves of the camphor, pepper, cinnamon, and clove trees were delightfully aromatic.

2. *Chem.* Epithet of an extensive group of organic compounds, consisting of benzene and its homologues (i.e. hydrocarbons of the formula $C_n H_{2n-6}$, with the alcohols, acids, and bases derived from them).

Called *aromatique* by Kekulé in 1865 (*Bull. de la Soc. Chim. de Paris*), on account of the peculiar and fragrant odours possessed by some of them, especially by certain derivatives of benzene, such as benzoic acid, bitter almond oil, &c.

[1814 Sir H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 146 Woods that contain aromatic oils are remarked for their indestructibility.] 1869 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 193 The aromatic compounds form a group running parallel, as it were, with the fatty bodies, and like the latter including hydrocarbons, alcohols, acids, amines, etc. *Ibid.* 206 Several monatomic aromatic acids exist as natural products. Thus benzoic acid exists ready formed in gum benzoin.

B. *sb.* A substance or plant emitting a spicy odour; a fragrant drug; a spice.

1494 FABYAN VI. clxv. 160 Enoynted with ryche and precyous bawmys, and other oyntmentis, and aromatykes. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 111 It keeps our Spice, and Aromatics sweet. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. i. 117 The trees..are most of them aromaticks. 1821 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Wife* I. 278 While Ma'am the Aromatics blended, To gain the scent which she intended.

Aroma'tical, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL^1.] = prec.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 284 The seede whereof is of a very pleasant and Aromaticall sauour. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xiii. 52 Like aromatical trees that sweat out their sovereign oils. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules Diet* 260 The Juices of pungent and aromatical Fruits. [1809 PARKINS *Culpepper's Eng. Physician Enlarged* 303 Of an aromatical taste.]

Aroma'tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^2.] With aromatic odour or taste; spicily.

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* 148 The smell thereof is somewhat aromatically sweet.

Aroma'ticalness. ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being aromatic; spiciness.

1731 in BAILEY.

Aroma'ticness. [f. AROMATIC + -NESS.] = prec.

1731 in BAILEY. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XV. 324 The original or concrete idea of sensation, in which roundness, blueness, bitterness, aromaticness consists.

†**Aro'matizate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *arōmatīzāt-us*, f. *arōmatizāre*: see below.] = AROMATIZED.

1576 BAKER *Gesner's Jewell of Health* 78 Let all be .. aromatizate with the powder of three Saunders.

†**Aro'matizate,** *v.* [f. prec.] To aromatize.

1576 BAKER *Gesner's Jewell of Health* 99 a, This water of Lyfe is only aromatizated with the Levaunt spyces. 1610 BARROUGH *Physick* VII. x. (1639) 398 Make an Apozema..and aromatizate it with..Cinamon.

Aromatization (ărō:mătəizē'ʃən). [ad. med. L. *arōmatīzātiōn-em*, f. *arōmatīzā-re*: see next. Also in mod.Fr.] The action or process of rendering aromatic; aromatic flavouring.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* (1657) 604 They..give it a tincture and aromatization with saffron. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653, 268 Aromatization..whereby medicaments are made more suaveolent and odoriferous. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Aromatisation*..the art of mixing aromatic, or spicy, matters, as cinnamon, mace .. with some drug.

Aromatize (ărō:mătəiz), *v.* [a. F. *aromatise-r* (12th c.), ad. L. *arōmatīzāre*, ad. Gr. *ἀρωματίζ-ειν* to spice, f. *ἀρωματ-* AROMA.] To render aromatic or fragrant; to impart a spicy flavour to; to season with spice. Also *fig.*

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. xi, Whyche Venus aromatysed w^t oynement dyvyne. 1582 HESTER *Phiorav. Secr.* III. v. 11 Aromatise it with two caretes of Muske. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 204 Unto converted Jews..no man imputeth this unsavoury odor; as though Aromatized by their conversion..they smelt no longer then they savoured of the Jew. 1685 *Reflect. Baxter* 17 This Spirit Aromatizes the Doctors whole Interpretation of the Apocalypse. 1798 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 216 Attempting with otr of roses to aromatize the fumes of tobacco. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 27 Europeans employ them to aromatise certain liquors.

Aro'matized, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Rendered aromatic or fragrant; spiced.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The body .. boiled with wine, with aromatized broth, is commended against the leprosy. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 4/2 Each bather gargles mouth and throat with cold aromatized water.

Aro'matizer. [f. as prec. + -ER^1.] He who or that which aromatizes.

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 148 Other Strewings and Aromatizers which may likewise be admitted to enrich our Sallet.

Aro'matizing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING^1.] AROMATIZATION.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 30 The artificiall besprinkling and aromatizing of banqueting rowmes.

†**Aro'matous,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *arōmata* or F. *aromat*, as if ad. L. **arōmatōsus* or F. **aromateux.*] = AROMATIC.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 34/3 The encence which is brent ..is aromatous or wel smellyng.

Aron, obs. form of ARE *v.*, and of ARUM.

A-rood, 'on (the) cross': see A *prep.*^{1} and ROOD.

1340 *Ayenb.* 64 þe gyewes, þet hine dede a-rode.

†**A-roo'm,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 3–4 **aroum**(**e**, 5 **a-rowme**, **arombe**, 6 **a-room**. [orig. *on rūm*, *on rúme*, to or at a space or distance: see A *prep.*^{1} and ROOM.] To or at a distance; apart, aside, off.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4000 He bad balaac stonden ðor-bi, And 3ede onrum. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 1637 Aroum anon he drow. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 540, I a roume was in the field. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xx. 271 Forto haue it arombe. *c* 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 154 Aware, fellows, and stand a-room.

†**Aroo'm,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] To extend, prolong.

c 1440 *Morte Arth.* 340 3if yis journee sulde halde, or be aroumede forthyre.

A-roo't, *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*^{1} + ROOT.] On root; *hence*, rooted, firm.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1329 So rulith her her hertis gost withynne, That thogh she bende, yet she stont a-rote [*v. r.* on rote].

Aroph. [According to Scott *Suppl. to Chambers*, a contr. for *aroma philosophorum* philosophers' spice.] Name given to various medicinal preparations of Paracelsus and the Paracelsians, said to be efficacious against the stone, quartan ague, etc.

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 327 Thus is made the most noble Aroph of Helmont out of Satyrion. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Aroph* was a preparation of saffron and rye-bread, digested with spirits of wine.

Aror, obs. form of ERROR.

Arore, obs. form of A-ROAR.

Arose (ărō:'z), pa. t. of ARISE.

Aroughcun, early form of RACOON.

1624 Capt. SMITH *Virginia* II. 27 A beast they call Aroughcun, much like a badger, but vseth to liue on trees as Squirrels doe.

Arought, pa. pple. of ARECCHE *v. Obs.* to explain.

Around (ărau'nd), *adv.* and *prep.* [f. A- *pref.* 2 + ROUND; cf. *across.* Rare bef. 1600; not in Shakspere, nor Bible 1611; twice in Milton *Poet. Wks.*]

A. *adv.* (Often strengthened by *all.*)

†**1.** In the round, in circumference; in a round, in a circle. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6603 They [*i.e.* the eggs] beon more feor aroun. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 368 Non was set at non ende, But alle a round, for alle were hende. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 60 The fountaine, where they sat arounde. 1596 — *F. Q.* I. i. 18 [The dragon]..Wrapping up her wrethed sterne arownd.

2. On or along the circuit or surface (of a circular or globular body).

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 54 Whose head full hie [is] Adorn'd with fruitful olives all around. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 658 And hissing, rowls his glaring Eyes around. 1699 — *Flower & Leaf* 229 All their heads around With chaplets green of cerial-oak were crowned. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 67 A shell, which stretches quite around, and envelopes the whole globe.

3. *gen.* On every side, in every direction.

c 1320 *Sir Beves* 1373 [The sense is here doubtful] God, that made this world aronde, The saue, sire king Brademond. 1709 POPE *Spring* 100 While op'ning blooms diffuse their sweets around. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xl, For there were sleeping dragons all around. 1861 BUCKLE *Civilis.* II. vi. 601 The signs of the time are all around.

4. In U. S. : = ROUND.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 446/1 The apples and nuts are just enough to go around. 1883 J. KELLY *ibid.* Aug. 453/1 It is not the best all-around boat.

5. In U. S. : = ABOUT. a. Here and there with no fixed direction; all about, at random; as in 'to travel around,' 'to fool around.' b. Somewhere near; as in 'to stand around.'

1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1883 *N. Y. World* in *Glasg. Week. Her.* 9 June 8/3 It can be kicked, rolled around, or hammered.

B. *prep.*

1. On or along the circuit: a. of position.

1399 *Rich. Redeless* III. 264 Rewlers of rewmes around all þe erthe. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* iv, Nor war or battle's sound Was heard the world around. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 41 Around the walls are heroes, lovers, kings.

b. of motion: So as to encircle, or make the circuit of.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.) A lambent flame arose, which gently spread Around his brows. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* (1879) 501 They would follow Sir Amyas Leigh around the world. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 2 Apr. 27/2 Passing the tape..around each of the..pulleys.

2. So as to surround, encompass, or envelop; surrounding, enveloping; about.

1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 147 My mother put her arms around my neck. 1817 WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore* iii, With his martial cloak around him.

3. On all sides of, in all directions from.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 900 They around the flag Of each his faction..Swarm populous. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 118 ¶ 1 The Prospects around me. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 11. 84 The air around and above us was..clear. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xxi. 158 The woods that lie around a Flintshire castle.

b. *fig.*

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) I. 496 To pour the radiance of unclouded reason around the last struggles of dissolution. 1877 LYTTELL *Landm.* III. vii. 134 Around the Stone of the bedesman's cell quite a romance has been woven.

4. In U. S.: Hither and thither over, at random through, about; as in 'to travel around the country.'

Arousal (ărau'zăl). [f. next + -AL^2.] The action of arousing, or fact of being aroused.

[Not in CRAIG 1847. Webster cites HARE.] 1854 tr. *Lamartine's Celebr. Char.* II. 122 The sudden arousal of the Dauphin by her voice. 1865 *Gayworthys* II. 22 Listening to the sounds of arousal about the country side.

Arouse (ărau'z), *v.* [f. A- *pref.* 11 + ROUSE, after such pairs as *rise, arise, wake, awake.*]

1. To raise or stir up (a person) from sleep or inactivity; to awaken.

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. i. 3 Loud houling Wolues arouse the Jades That dragge the Tragicke melancholy night. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* X. 36 Grasping his spear, forth issu'd to arouse His brother. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 11. 80 [I] fell asleep. My friend, however, soon aroused me.

2. To stir up into activity, excite (principles of action, emotions, etc.).

[1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 510 A roused Vengeance sets him new a-worke.] 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 1002 But absent, what fantastick woes arous'd Rage in each thought. 1859 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xlv. V. 225 No suspicion was aroused. 1863 KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 20 It arouses the killing propensity in me.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To wake up, bestir oneself.

1822 W. HAVERGAL in *Life* (1882) 33 The parish began to arouse and visitors to inquire.

Arouse (ărau'z), *sb. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] An act of arousing, an alarum.

1881 CHR. ROSSETTI *Pageant, etc.* 7, I blow an arouse Through the world's wide house To quicken the torpid earth.

Arouse, -owze, var. AROUSE *v. Obs.* to water.

Arouser (ărau·zəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who arouses.

1869 MRS. WHITNEY *Hitherto* ix. 98 She sprang from her bed, and followed her arouser.

Arousing (ărau·zĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. AROUSE *v.* + -ING[2].] Rousing, stirring, exciting.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 48 Arousing as a trumpet-call.

†**Arou·t,** *v. Obs.* [A doubtful word, the reading and sense being uncertain in both quotations. The first may read *arounted*, see ARUNT, or *a-routed* from *rout*; the second reads *route* in all the early MSS. If *arout* existed, it might represent OF. *arouter* to start (one) on his way, send away, f. *à* to + *route*.]

1399 *Rich. Redeless* III. 221 But, arountyd ffor his ray, and rebuked ofte, He had leue of þe lord .. to go or he drank. *Chaucer's* (ed. Urry) *Man of Lawes T.* 442 In all that lond no Cristin durst arout [*Six-text*, no Cristen dorste route].

Arove, obs. pa. t. of ARRIVE *v.*

A-row (ărōu·), *adv.* Forms: 3 **areawe,** 3–5 **arewe,** 4 **arawe,** 4–6 **arowe, a-row(e, a-rew(e,** 5 **o rowe,** 6–7 **arew,** 6–9 **a-row, arow.** [A *prep.*[1] + ROW *sb.*]

1. Of place: In a row, rank, or line.

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 298 Alle þilke þat clene maidenes beo Schulle sute arewe under þat treo. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4605 An hep of frenschemen þat leye arawe. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 83 Till home they walk arowe. 1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI. 259 Twelve lodgings of like stone, like height, were likewise built arew. 1737 POPE *Imit. Hor. Epist.* I. vii. 77 A little House with trees a-row. 1858 LONGF. *Ropewalk* I, That building..with its windows all a-row.

†**2.** Of time or order: In succession, one after another, successively. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 198 Her beoð nu areawe itold þe seouen heaued sunnen. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 79 Prouinces and londes þe whiche I schal descriue and rekene al arewe [*per ordinem*]. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 603 Thre nyȝtes arowe he seyȝe þe same syȝt. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 348 For to be stwardus alle o rowe, Weke after weke. 1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 552 Christ demanded of Peter..three times a-row, *Petre, amas me?* 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. Argt., Jehu's line likewise Shallum supplants. King-killing Treacheries Succeed a-row.

Arow, obs. f. ARROW; var. of ARGH *a. Obs.* timid.

Arowblast, -er, obs. forms of ARBALEST, -ER.

‖ **Arpeggio** (arpe·ddʒio). [It., f. *arpeggiare* to play upon the harp, f. *arpa* harp.] The employment of the notes of a chord in rapid succession instead of simultaneously; a chord thus played or sung.

1742 in BAILEY. 1786 J. C. WALKER *Irish Bards* 17 (T.) A racaraide, or rhapsodist, who occasionally sustained his voice with arpeggios swept over the strings of the harp. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* I. 39 Juan .. touched his lute With soft arpeggio. 1879 F. TAYLOR in Grove *Dict. Mus* I. 87/2 The downward arpeggio..is but rarely employed in modern music.

Arpe·ggio, *v.* [f. prec.; cf. It. *arpeggiare*, F. *arpéger*.] To play or sing (a chord) as an arpeggio.

1864 tr. *Spohr's Autobiog.* I. 2, I arpeggiod the chord to her.

‖ **Arpent** (see below). Also 7 **arpen, -ine** (*erron.* **arpentier**). [a. F. *arpent* (= Pr. *arpen, aripin*):—L. *arepennis* (Columella), *arapennis* (Isidore) = *semijugerum* 'half an acre,' according to Columella a Gallic word. See Littré. Formerly quite naturalized as ā·rpĕn(t, ā·rpin; now again treated as French: arpaṅ.] An obsolete French measure of land, containing a hundred square perches, and varying with the different values of the perch from about an acre and a quarter to about five-sixths of an acre.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Demi arpent*, halfe an arpent, that is, nine hundreth foote of grounde. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 550 An Acre or Arpen of ground, called in Latine Iugerum. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 51 The partition of Lands by Measures, Acres, Arpentiers, Bunderen. 1623 J. WEBSTER *Devil's Law-Case* III. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* III. 74 If he be master Of poor ten arpines of land. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Corn*, As many Pounds of Salt-petre .. as you have Arpents of Land to sow. 1869 PARKMAN *Discov. Gt. West* i. (1875) 7 La Salle had..assigned to each settler half an arpent, or about a third of an acre.

[**Arpentator.** Latinized form of F. *arpenteur*, in Spelman (1664), whence in some mod. Dicts.]

‖ **Arpenteur** (arpāntör'). [F. agent-noun f. *arpent.*] A measurer of land; a land-surveyor.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 149 Mons. Arthaud, the arpenteur..answered my enquiries satisfactorily.

Arpsicord, Arpy: see HARP-.

Arquated, obs. variant of ARCUATED, after Fr. *arquer*: in Worcester 1859.

Arquebus, and derivatives: see HARQUEBUS.

Arquerite (ā·rkwĕrəit). *Min.* [f. (1842) *Arqueros*, mines in Chili, where found + -ITE.] A native amalgam of silver.

Arquifoux, variant of ALQUIFOU.

†**Arr,** *sb. Obs.* exc. in *north. dial.* Also 3–5 **erre (a nerre),** 4–6 **arre,** 5 **ar.** [a. ON. *örr, ör*; cf. Da. *ar.*] A wound, scar. Only in northern writers, and still common dialectally.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxvii. 6 Stanke and roten mine erres ere ma. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5600 Þe erres of his [Christes] wondes sal speke. 1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* xxii. 22 If it hath a scar [*v.r.* arre]. *c* 1450 *Gloss.* in Wright *Voc.* 209 *Hec cicatrix*, a nerre. 1564 *MS. Depos. Eccl. Crt. Yrk.*, Hayth not any arre or arres of his legg or legges. 1655 W. RAWMARSH *MS. Depos. Yrk. Castle*, A young man with pock arrs in his face. 1691 RAY *N. Countr. Words*, An *Arr*; A Skar. *Pock-arrs*, the Marks made by the Small Pox. This is a general Word, common both to North and South. 1863 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'I'll gie thee an arr to carry to thy grave,'..An arr on the conscience, is the inward impression of having done wrong.

†**Arr,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [Origin uncertain: Mätzner compares LG. *arren* to vex, f. *arre* anger = OE. *erre, ierre, eorre*. Cf. next.] To anger, vex, worry.

[1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxxii. 16 Thei eggiden him in alyen goddis, and in abomynacioun to wrathþe arreden [*v. r.* arereden, rereden; Vulg. *concitaverunt*]. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 306 The Jewys xal crye for joy wȝh a gret voys, and arryn hym, and pullyn of his clothis. 1651 N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* xiv. 216 He arred both the Clergy and Laity.

†**Arr,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [A word imitating the sound; whence also R is called by Persius *littera canina*. In some modern dialects *narr*, and *nurr*.] To snarl as a dog.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C ij b, Eche arred at other lyke houndes. 1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* VIII. 44 They arre and bark at night against the moon. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 726 (R.) A dog is .. fell and quarrelsome, given to arre.

Arra, variant of ARRAH and ARRHA.

Arrable, obs. form of HORRIBLE.

‖ **Arracacha** (ærăkā·tʃă). *Bot.* [native Indian name.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, with tuberous roots, found in the north of South America, of which one species (*A. esculenta*) is a staple article of food with the inhabitants.

1823 *Agric. & Bot.* in *Ann. Reg.* 304/2 Several excellent roots of the famous Arracacha. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 169 Arracacha .. is cultivated .. for its root, which is farinaceous, and easy of digestion.

Arrace, obs. form of ARRAS; var. ARASE *v. Obs.*

Arrach, obs. form of ORACH (*Atriplex*).

Arrache, var. ARACHE *v. Obs.* to pluck out.

†**Arra·chement.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *arrachement*, f *arracher*: see ARACHE.] That which is torn or broken off; a fragment.

1638 SANDERSON 21 *Serm.* Ad. Aul. vii. (1673) 99 These precious Souls of ours, the very exhalations and arrachements (if I may so speak) of the breath of God.

Arrack (ăræ·k, æ·răk). Forms: 7 **arak, aracke,** 7–9 **arack,** 9 **arrac,** 7– **arrack.** *Aphet.* 7– **rack.** [Ultimately Arab., عرق *ʿaraq* sweat, juice, esp. in *ʿaraq at-tamr* 'the (fermented) juice of the date,' whence extended to all sorts of fermented beverages. The word has been adopted in all Mohammedan countries; the Pg. *araca, araque*, Sp. *arac*, Fr. *arack*, and Eng. *arrack*, are taken from Indian vernaculars, with the Indian sense. See also RACK.]

A name applied in Eastern countries to any spirituous liquor of native manufacture; especially, that distilled from the fermented sap of the coco-palm, or from rice and sugar, fermented with the coco-nut juice.

[1516 BARBOSA *Trav.* transl. Ld. Stanley (Hakl.) 59 They bring cocoa-nuts, huraca (which is something to drink).] 1602–5 E. SCOT *Jaua* in Purchas (1625) I. 173 Kept a victualing house, and brewed Aracke. 1694 T. R. in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 277 A sort of Jaundise, contracted by the frequent drinking of Arak or Rack. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 293 Arack is distill'd also from Rice, and other things.. 1782 J. TRUMBULL *M'Fingal* IV, And well invok'd with punch of arrack, Hold converse sweet in tent or barrack. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 233/1 Arack or Arrac. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. 127 Toddy drawers .. ascending the (coco-nut) trees in quest of the sap drawn from the spathes of the unopened flowers to be distilled into arrack.

b. *attrib.*

1602–5 E. SCOT *Jaua* in Purchas I. 184 Drave them into a Racke-house. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 102 The arrack punch with which he treated them. 1808 *Orient. Field Sports* I. 88 The bad effects of these arrack shops.

Arrage: sec AVERAGE *sb.*

Arraged, Arragonite: see ARA-.

Arrah (æ·ră), *int.* [Irish. (Farquhar was of Irish birth.)] An expletive expressing emotion or excitement, common in Anglo-Irish speech.

1705 FARQUHAR *Twin Rivals* III. ii, Arah, you Fool, ish it not the saam ting? 1707 — *Beaux Strat.* v. ii, Arra Honeys, a clear Caase. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 119 Upon which he bade me turn out. 'Arra, for what?' said I. 1820 COMAE (Dr. Syntax) *Consol.* II. 157 Arrah, my Dears, it does confound me.

Arrai, -ment, obs. forms of ARRAY, -MENT.

Arraign (ărē·n), *v.*[1] Forms: 4 **arayne,** 4–5 **areyne, ar(r)ene, 5 arenȝi, arreyne,** 5–6 **arreygne, -aynge,** 6–7 **arrain(e, -eign,** 7 **araigne, arraigne,** 6– **arraign.** *Aphet.* 5–6 **reyne, reygne.** [a. AF. *araine-r, areine-r, arene-r*, OF. *arais-, areis-, aresnier*:—L. *adrationāre*, f. *ad* to + *ratiōnāre* to reason, talk reasonably, talk, f. *ratiōn-em* reason, reasoning, discourse. The later F. *araisonner* was adopted in Eng. as AREASON.]

†**1.** *trans.* To call (a person) to account, or to answer for himself; to interrogate, examine. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 191 Arayned hym [Jonah] ful runyschly what raysoun he hade .. to slepe so laste. *c* 1360 *Mercy* 85 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 121 Þeose are þe werkes of Merci, Of whuche crist wol vs areyne. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. IV. 303 Augustus areyned [*interrogavit*] hym and seide. 1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* 15 He hyr thus areynyd wyth a pale faas.

2. *esp.* To call upon one to answer for himself on a criminal charge; to indict before a tribunal. Hence *gen.* To accuse, charge with fault.

a 1400 *Leg. Rood* 147 To a-rene Wrecches þat wraþþe þi chylde. 1450 SOMNER in 4 *C. Eng. Lett.* 4 He was arreyned upon the appechements and fonde gylty. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fa.* 42 The Sheepe againe before the Wolfe arenzied. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* III. Wks. 212/2 V[t] were arreygned for a felonye. 1542 BRINKLOW *Complaynt* v. (1874) 18 The day whan ye shal be reygned at the iudgement seate of God. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 14 Thou art here accused and arraigned of High Treason. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Fl.* (1840) 310, I was carried down to the Sessions house, where I was arraigned. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xxiv. 177 Lady Olivia is grieved .. and arraigns herself and her wicked passion. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 129 For that crime he was arraigned .. before the King and his Witan.

3. To accuse of some fault or imperfection, impeach, call in question, find fault with (actions, measures, statements, opinions).

1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. i, Judge-like thou sit'st, to praise or to arraign The flying Skirmish of the darted Cane. 1772 *Junius Lett.* Pref. 10 They arraign the goodness of Providence. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xxiv. 681 He boldly arraigned the abuses of public and private life. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* v. i. 269 You do not then .. arraign our equity?

b. *absol.*

1746 SMOLLETT *Reproof* 202 And let me still the sentiment disdain Of him, who never speaks but to arraign.

†**4.** To try, judge. *Obs. rare.*

1623 HEMING & CONO. in *Shaks. C. Praise* 145 Though you be a Magistrate of wit, and sit on the Stage .. to arraigne Playes dailie.

†**5.** To sentence, condemn. *Obs. rare.*

1658 J. ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1102 When they finde they are arraigned to die.

†**Arrai·gn,** *v.*[2] *Law. Obs.* Also 6–7 **araine, arraine.** [a. late AFr. *arraigner, arainer*, the latter originating in a mis-spelling of *aramer*, OF. *aramier*, also *aramir*, cogn. w. Pr. *aramir*, OCat. *aremir* (Diez):—late L. *adhramīre* (*adrh-, adchr-, adcr-*) in Salic and Longobard Laws; f. *ad* to + **hramīre* (in Pr. *ramir*), according to Grimm and Diez ad. Goth. *hramjan*, whence *ushramjan* to crucify, perh. to hang up. In England, the AFr. *aramer* was re-latinized as *arramāre* (in Bracton, *Fleta*).

The Goth. *hramjan* is prob. cogn. w. Gr. κρεμα- 'hang.' The literal sense in which it was taken into late L. is unknown: Müllenhoff (in Waitz, *Alte Recht der sal. Franken*, 277) shows that it probably named some sensible, perhaps symbolical, action, which was afterwards disused and forgotten, while the technical phrases containing the word remained: see *adramire sacramentum, testimonia, testes, vadium, bellum, arramare assisam*, in Ducange. The true origin of *arraign* in this sense was pointed out by Spelman (s.v. *Adrhamire*), but as he unfortunately failed to see that it was a distinct word from the prec., and took *aramer* as the source of both, his successors rejected his truth along with his error, and in all Dictionaries this word now erroneously stands as a sense of the prec.]

To appeal to, claim, demand; in phr. *arraine* (i. e. *arrame*) *an assize.*

[*c* 1275 BRACTON IV. i. 15 Et arramavit assisam novæ disseysinæ. *c* 1290 BRITTON III. vi. 13 Si ambedeus eynt arramé assise de mort de auncestre vers une estraunge persone. 1481 LITTLETON § 442 Si home seit disseisi, et il arraine un assise envers le disseisour.] 1528 PERKINS *Profit. Bk.* v. § 377 If his disseisor arraign an assise against him. 1574 tr. *Littleton Tenures* 78 a, The lessee arraineth an assise of Novel disseisin of y[e] land againste the lessour. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 262 b, To arraigne the Assise is to cause the Tenant to be called, to make the plaint, and to set the cause in such order as the Tenant may bee enforced to answer thereunto; and is deriued of the French word *Arraigner*. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 26 Arraine is to put a thing in order, or in his place: As hee is said to arraine an Assise of Novel Disseisin. 1714 FORTESCUE-ALAND in *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 126. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Arraign.*

Arraign (ărē·n), *sb.* [f. ARRAIGN *v.*[1]] Arraignment, indictment.

1638 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucr.* 187 The freest Citizens without attaint, Arraigne, or judgement, we to exile doome. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 645 The clerk of the arraigns stood up in great disorder.

Arraigner (ărē·nəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1]; cf. OF. *araisneor*.] One who arraigns, accuses, or finds fault.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 183/1 A subject on which the doctor can challenge his arraigners without fear. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xxviii. 32 Imperfect compliance .. would open a fair field to the arraigners of America.

Arrai·gning, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb ARRAIGN; arraignment.

c 1530 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 976/2 Neither at the endeighting nor at hys arreighning. 1670 *Tryal Rudyard, etc.* in *Phœnix* 1721 I. 352 The manner of that Bench's Arraigning and Condemning. 1852 CARLYLE *Sterling* vii, Those mean repinings, miserable arraignings and questionings of the Eternal Power.

Arraignment (ărē·nmĕnt). Also 6 **arrain-, arreign(e-,** 7 **araygn-.** [a. OF. *araisnement*, f. *araisnier*: see ARRAIGN *v.* and -MENT.]

1. The act of arraigning or fact of being arraigned; accusation before a tribunal, indictment, charge.

1548 Coverdale *Erasm. Par. Phil.* i. 12 Yᵉ emprisonment, fetters, arraignementes, and my other calamities. 1586 Thynne in *Animadv.* Pref. 74 The books of the law .. (where his arreignement is liberallie set downe). 1635 Chapman & Shirley *Chabot* iv. i, But away, Judges; and pursue the arraignment Of this polluted Chancellor. 1722 De Foe *Moll Fl.* (1840) 310 At the arraignment I pleaded not guilty. 1864 Ainsworth *Tower Lond.* 152 The different peers appointed to hear the arraignment of the prisoners.

2. A charging with, or formal imputation of, faults; accusation, hostile criticism.

1595 Mosse (*title*) Arreignment and Conviction of Userie, its Iniquities and Unlawfulness. 1722 in Keble *Bp. T. Wilson* xvi. (1863) 502 One Article whereof was an arraignment of their proceedings in the case of Mr. Bridson's suspension. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* v. vi, Wrothful at such arraignment foul, Dark lowered the clansman's sable scowl.

Arraiment, obs. form of Arrayment.

Arraise, -ays, var. Araise *v. Obs.* to raise.

Arraise, Sc. var. Arace *v. Obs.* to snatch away.

Arraison, var. Areason *v. Obs.* to question.

Arrand, obs. f. Errand, Arrant; dial. f. Arain.

Arrange (ărē·ndʒ), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **arayngе, 5–6 ar(r)enge, 8– arrange.** [a. OF. *arangie-r, arengier,* f. *à* to + *rangier, rengier,* f. *rang, reng,* Rank. A rare word until modern times; not in Bible 1611, Shakspere, Milton's poetry, or Pope.]

1. *trans.* To draw up in ranks or in line of battle.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xii. 36 He saw hym swa arayngе [?= arraying] his men on raw. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of Armes* i. i. 2 Who gauest manere & ordre to arenge batailles. 1523 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* cccxxv. (R.) There he araynged his men in the stretes. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* i. vi. 38 To see two knights .. arraung'd in battell new. 1830 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 226 The marvel is, that the well-informed part of the middle classes .. does not arrange itself on the side of the reformers. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* (1858) 93 Arranged in supreme regimental order.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*).

1523 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxv. 269 The residewe (who were worste harneysed), arenged alonge on the hylle syde.

2. *trans.* To put (the parts of a thing) into proper or requisite order; to adjust.

1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* ii. § 2 A mechanism previously arranged. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* i. xvi, Squire Mountmeadow then, arranging his countenance, announced that the bench was prepared. 1868 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* 11 His soft white hair was carefully parted and arranged.

b. *refl.* To put oneself in order; prepare oneself.

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VII. xviii. vii. 212 Friedrich .. hastens to arrange himself for the new contingencies.

3. *Mus.* To adapt (a composition) for instruments or voices for which it was not originally written.

a 1838 (*title*) A Selection of National Airs Arranged for the Harp or Pianoforte by Mrs. Gibson. 1849 *Athenæum* 20 Oct. 1067 Even though the composers 'arranged' be Haydn, Mozart, etc. 1879 C. Parry in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 95/1 Brahms has arranged .. his piano string quintett as a 'Sonata' for four hands on two pianos.

4. *trans.* To place (things) in some order, dispose.

1791 Boswell *Johnson* x. (1848) 81 The greengrocers and fruiterers were beginning to arrange their hampers. 1815 Wordsw. *Poet. Wks.* I. Pref. 16 Poems, apparently miscellaneous, may with propriety be arranged .. with reference to the powers of mind predominant in the production of them. 1853 Soyer *Pantroph.* 390 Lettuces, olives, pomegranates, Damascus plums, tastefully arranged on silver dishes. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 215 The parts in the two dramas were differently arranged.

b. *intr.* (= *refl.*) To get into order, fall into place.

1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* vi. xviii, Forms .. Cloudy and indistinct .. Till, slow arranging, and defined, they seem To form a lordly and a lofty room.

5. *trans.* To settle (relations between parties, conflicting claims, matters in dispute, differences); to adjust.

1837 Macready *Remin.* II. 82, I sent the authors out of the room to arrange the matter. 1867 Froude *Short Stud.* (1872) I. 24 The relations between himself and his dependants will have to be arranged on other principles. 1878 Seeley *Stein* III. 498 The quarrel, partly by the interference of the Crown Prince, was arranged.

6. *intr.* (= To arrange matters): To come to an agreement or understanding as to mutual relations, claims, matters in dispute.

1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 90 We cannot arrange with our enemy in the present conjuncture. 1831 B'ness Bunsen in Hare *Life* I. ix. 359 He then went on to Copenhagen to arrange with his father.

7. *trans.* To settle the order, manner, and circumstantial relations of (a thing to be done); to plan beforehand.

1786 Burke *Art. W. Hastings* iii. Wks. XI. 432 That the acts done should be arranged with the Rajah. 1837 Harris *Gt. Teacher* 340 Every step he took was calculated and arranged. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 267 The details of a butchery were frequently discussed, if not definitely arranged.

8. *intr.* (*simply,* or with *inf.* or *subord. cl.*) To come to, or make, a settlement with other persons as to a matter to be done, so that all concerned in it shall do their part.

1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 369 For Halifax had arranged that 21 temporal peers .. should be ready. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 26 To arrange about my passport. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i. § 17. 121, I had arranged to meet Ramsay this morning. 1869 A. Morris *Open Secr.* ii. 186 God knew that we should deserve and require suffering, and arranged accordingly. *Mod.* They have arranged for a concert on Monday week.

Arranged (ărē·ndʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.]

a. Drawn up in ranks. **b.** Put in order; disposed.

1489 Caxton *Faytes of Armes* i. xii. 32 They shal lette eche othre .. in arrenged batailles. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 303 How ill many arranged forces of society fulfil their work. 1879 O'Connor *Beaconsfield* 231 Abject, though artistically arranged, flattery.

Arrangement (ărē·ndʒmĕnt). [a. F. *arrangement* (Cotgr. 1611), f. *arranger*: see -ment.]

1. The action of arranging or disposing in order.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl., Arrangement,* or rangement, the disposition of the parts of a whole, in a certain order. 1816 Miss Austen *Emma* II. xiii. 366 There was time only for the quickest arrangement of mind; she must be collected and calm. 1870 Jevons *Elem. Logic* xxxii. 278 In large libraries .. such modes of arrangement are adopted.

2. Arranged condition, orderly disposition, order.

a 1743 Cheyne (J.) There is a proper arrangement in the parts of elastick bodies. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* ix. 1108 Arrangement neat and chastest order reign. 1771 Foot *Penseroso* I. 49 O'er the dark arrangements of the globe December throws his solemn glooms.

3. Style or mode in which things are arranged.

1785–91 T. Warton *Notes on Milton's Min. Poems* (T.) In my new arrangement, I ought to have placed this piece under the Translations. 1822 De Quincey *Conf.* (1862) 97 The clouds passed slowly through several arrangements. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* I. xxi. 491 To every act of consciousness belongs a determinate molecular arrangement of the brain.

4. *concr.* A structure or combination of things arranged in a particular way or for any purpose; hence loosely, like *affair, concern, production.*

1800 Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 491 An arrangement of twelve bricks, placed on a stand. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 165 Such an arrangement is called a thermopile. 1881 Miss Braddon *Asph.* II. 46 That lace arrangement which you call a cap.

5. *Mus.* The adaptation of a composition for voices or instruments for which it was not originally written; *concr.* a piece so adapted.

1849 *Athenæum* 20 Oct. 1067 It was disheartening, too, to find the appendix .. crammed with arrangements. 1879 C. Parry in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 93/1 Arrangements of pianoforte works for full orchestra.

6. A settlement of mutual relations or claims between parties; an adjustment of disputed or debatable matters; a settlement by agreement.

1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xi. (1858) III. 12 It was impossible to make an arrangement that would please everybody. 1860 Massey *Hist. Eng.* xxvii. III. 153 But personal prejudices again interposed to prevent an arrangement so desirable.

b. *euphem.* An affair of gallantry, an amour.

1751 Chesterf. *Lett.* 227 (1792) III. 26 *Un arrangement,* which is, in plain English, a gallantry. *Ibid.* 240 III. 99 Bragging of .. such an arrangement will equally discredit you among men and women.

7. Disposition of measures for the accomplishment of a purpose; preparations for successful performance.

1786 Burke *Art. W. Hastings* iii. Wks. XI. 432 Arrangements with the Rajah .. for the better government and management of his Zemindary. 1837 Mackeady *Remin.* II. 82 With the latter I made arrangements about ballet, &c. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* xxvi. 251 His own arrangements were made in another quarter. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 713 Donelagh made the arrangements for the flight.

Arranger (ărē·ndʒəɹ). [f. Arrange *v.* + -er¹.] One who arranges.

1780 Burke *Refl. Exec.* Wks. IX. 273 None of .. the directors and arrangers have been convicted. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 400 The arranger of the flowers in their vases. 1879 C. Parry in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 92/2 Arrangement .. of a gavotte of Gluck's .. as much marked by the personality of the arranger as that of the composer.

† **Arra·nges,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [? f. F. *arranger*; there is no such sb. in Fr., and Bailey did not know the vb. as Eng.] 'Ranges or arrangements, ranks.' Bailey 1731.

Arra·nging, *vbl. sb.* [f. Arrange *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of placing in order, settling relations or details.

1818 W. Haveagal in *Life* (1882) 19 The arranging and planning it has much straitened me for time.

Arrant (æ·rănt), *a.*; also 6 **arraunt,** 6–7 **-and** (e. [A variant of Errant, 'wandering, vagrant, vagabond,' which from its frequent use in such expressions as *arrant thief,* became an intensive, 'thorough, notorious, downright,' especially, from its original associations, with opprobrious names. For the vowel-change cf. *arrand* = *errand, Harry* = *Henry, Henry,* Far = earlier *fer,* etc.]

† **1.** Wandering, itinerant, vagrant; esp. in **knight arrant, bailiff arrant**; in which the etymological Errant is now alone used.

[*c* 1400 *Circumcis.* (Turnb. 1843) 97 To bryng the lost schepe ageyn .. That was errawnt, ydyl, and in vayne.] 1550 Crowley *Epigr.* (1872) 12 *Title,* Of Baylife Arrantes. 1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) vii. x, With that knyght wyll I juste, for I see that he is a knyght arraunt. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* ix. xlvi. 217 Arrant Preachers, humming out a common-place or two. 1647 Howard *Crown Rev.* 18 Bayliffe arrant. Fee.—*d.* 11*s.* 3*d.* [1691 Blount *Law Dict., Bailiffs Errant* are those whom the Sheriff appoints to go up and down the County to serve Writs, etc.]

2. In **Thief errant, arrant thief** [= robber]: *orig.* an outlawed robber roving about the country, a freebooter, bandit, highwayman; *hence,* a public, notorious, professed robber, a 'common thief,' an undisguised, manifest, out-and-out thief.

c 1386 Chaucer *Manc. T.* 120 An outlawe or a thef erraunt. [See the whole passage.] 1553 Bale *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 362 The most errande thefe and mercilesse murtherer. 1563 Grafton *Chron. Hen. IV*, an. 1 (R.) There is not so ranke a traytor, nor so arrant a thefe. 1637 Pocklington *Sund. no Sabb.* 13 The arrantest Pharisee theefe in Jerusalem. *a* 1744 Swift *Wks.* 1841 II. 79 Every servant an arrant thief as to victuals and drink. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* xxvii. 247 Who, like errant thieves, could not hold up their heads in an honest house.

3. Hence: Notorious, manifest, downright, thorough-paced, unmitigated. Extended from *thief* to *traitor, knave, rebel, coward, usurer*; after 1575 widely used as an opprobrious intensive, with *fool, dunce, ass, idiot, hypocrite, Pharisee, Papist, Puritan, infidel, atheist, blasphemer,* and so on through the whole vocabulary of abuse.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. vii. 307 An erraunt vsurer. 1494 Fabyan v. lxxx. 58 Beyng a errant Traytoure. 1538 Tunstall in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. i. xliv. 338 Reginald Pole, comen of a noble blood, and thereby the more errant traitor. 1553 *Proc.* ibid. III. App. vi. 10 The most arrande traytour Syr John Dudley. *c* 1588 Greene *Fr. Bacon* v. 26 Why, thou arrant dunce, shall I never make thee a good scholar? 1596 Drayton *Legends* i. 112 Which she to Sots and arrant Ideots threw. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* i. v. 124 Hee's an arrant knaue. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. II. (1651) 316 A nobleman therefore in some likelihood .. is .. a proud fool, an arrant asse. 1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* v. xiii. 168 Either an arrant Infidel or horrid Blasphemer. 1679 Mansell *Narr. Popish Plot* Addr., Who may prove good tools, though errant Fools. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* 482 They are errant cowards. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xiv. iii. (1840) 205 The arrantest villain that ever walked upon two legs. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* II. 34 As arrant a crew of scapegraces as ever were collected together. 1837 Howitt *Rur. Life* II. v. (1862) 141 The inhabitants of solitary houses are often most arrant cowards.

b. *transf.* of things, i. e. opprobrious deeds and qualities, theft, presumption, lie, device, etc.

1639 Fuller *Holy War* v. xxx (1840) 301 It were arrant presumption for flesh to prescribe God his way. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* i. 9 They cover the most arrant Atheism under the mask and shadow of a Deity. 1753 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) IV. xxxiv. 241, I am afraid I have written arrant nonsense. 1776 Pennant *Tour Scot.* II. 327 This hill, till about the year 995, was an errant desert .. and uninhabitable. 1858 Buckle *Civilis.* (1869) III. v. 480 Little better than arrant trifling.

4. Without opprobrious force: Thorough, downright, genuine, complete, 'regular.'

1570 Levins *Manip.* 25 Arrant, *grandis, magnus.* 1575 Turbery. *Venerie* 193 Good and arrant Terriers .. to make the foxe or Badgerd start the soner. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* 95 He that shall behold its grain .. will never scruple to pronounce it arrant wood. 1704 Rowe *Ulysses* Epil. 15 They Like arrant Huswives, rise by Break of Day. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* II. 59 A tight brisk little man, with the air of an arrant old bachelor.

† **5.** With the opprobrious force transferred to the adj.: Thoroughly bad, good for nothing, rascally.

1581 B. Riche *Farewell* (1846) 25 Her beautie had so entangled her arrant hoste. 1592 G. Harvey *Pierce's Superer.* 6 So forward to accuse, debase, revile .. as the arrantest fellow in a Country? 1676 Wycherley *Plain-Dealer* iii. i, Mine's as arrant a Widow-Mother, to her poor Child, as any's in England. 1708 Pope *Lett.* Wks. 1736 V. 61 You are not so arrant a critic of the modern Poets as .. to damn them without a hearing. 1761 Smollett *Gil Blas* vii. iii, It was easy to see through all his piety that he was an arrant author at the bottom.

b. as *pred.*

1641 Milton *Animadv. Def. Smectymn.* ii, The authority of some synodal canons which are now arrant to us.

6. as *sb.* A person of no reputation, a good-for-nothing.

1605 Breton *Be not angry* 8 Her good-man who should be sent of errands, while she were with her arrants.

A·rrantly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] Thoroughly (in a bad sense), notoriously, 'abominably.'

a 1600 *John Bon* 81 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 10 Ye sing so arantly well, ye make me fal a slepe. *c* 1660 Lestrange (J.) Funeral tears are as arrantly hired out as mourning clokes. 1834 Sir H. Taylor *Artevelde* II. v. iii, That is a heavy falling-off, my friends, And arrantly ill-timed.

Arras (æ·răs). Forms: 5–6 **aras, ares,** 6 **arays, arase, aresse, arres,** (**aryste, -iste**), 6–7 **arasse,** 7 **arrace,** 4–9 **arras.** [a. *Arras,* name of a town in Artois famed for its manufacture of the fabric.]

1397 *Will of John of Gaunt* in Nichols *Royal Wills* 156 Draps d'Aras. 1536 Bellenoene *Cron. Scotl.* (1821) II. 56 Claithis of arres, and tapestreis. 1776 [see 4]. 1823 Lingard *Hist. Eng.* VI. 69 The walls hung with cloth of arras.

1. A rich tapestry fabric, in which figures and scenes are woven in colours.

c 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 114 Or was ther arras abowt hur hede bownd? 1531 Elyot *Gov.* III. ii. (1557) 144 With riche arasse or tapestrye. 1596 *Upton Invent.* 7 One olde coverlett of Ariste. *a* 1626 Bacon *Maxims Com. Law* xxv. (1636) 92 My suit of Arras with the story of the Nativity and Passion. 1790 Cowper *Odyss.* x. 14 Stateliest couches, with rich arras spread. 1816 Byron *Siege Cor.* xxi, Like the figures on arras, that gloomily glare.

2. A hanging screen of this material formerly placed round the walls of household apartments,

often at such a distance from them as to allow of people being concealed in the space between.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 97 She shall not see me, I will ensconce mee behinde the Arras. 1678 R. LESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 203 The Rusling of a Rat behind the Arras. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* x, His guide .. vanished through a side-door behind the arras. 1876 GREEN *Eng. People* vii. § 8. 446 She called for a sword .. and thrust it from time to time through the arras.

3. *fig.* or *transf.* from prec. senses. (See also next.)

c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. 1711, 170 When ye enter into the cabinets of your own hearts, and there, for finest arras and pourtraits, find millions of Christians .. disfigured, massacred, butcher'd. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* I. xiv. 153 Fires, buffalo-robes, and an arras of investing sail-cloth, were unavailing to bring up the mean temperature to the freezing-point.

4. *attrib.*, as *arras cloth, hangings, weaver work.*

1485 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 366 Coopertorium lecti, de areswerke. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* (1564) 13 Aresse hanginges, and the other delices of riche men. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1593) 131 And with an arras weaver's combe of box she fiercely smit Arachne. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 185 My houses .. Stuft with rich things, and arras clothes inow. 1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 3 Clemens Alexandrinus called his .. bookes of Divinity .. pictured tapistry or Arras-work. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 278 Linen from Egypt and Arras cloth from Gaul? 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii. 71 Our dim arras-picture of these University years. 1852 D. MOIR *Tombless Man* v. Wks. II. 365 From the panelings, in mouldy shreds, Hung what was arras loom-work.

Arrased (ærăst), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Furnished or covered with arras.

1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 199 Eleven fair chariots .. Curtain'd and arrass'd under foot. 1881 ROSSETTI *Ball. & Sonn.* 131 The shadows cast on the arras'd wall.

Arrasene (ærăsī·n). [f. ARRAS.] An embroidery material of wool and silk which is stitched into a fabric in the same way as crewels.

1881 *Girls' Own P.* 29 Jan. 288/1 Arrasene work is not the same as crewel; the material is a kind of woollen chenille. 1881 *N. Y. Art Interch.* 27 Oct. 90/1 Silver-gray satin sheeting, with border of vine leaves, worked in claret-colored arrasene.

‖ **Arrastre** (ărăs·strē). [Sp., f. *arrastrar* to trail along the ground, f. L. *rastrum* harrow.] An apparatus for grinding and mixing ores by the action of a heavy stone dragged round on a circular bed.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss* s.v., The arrastre is chiefly used for ores containing free gold, and amalgamation is combined with the grinding. (Sometimes incorrectly written *arraster, arrastra,* or *raster.*) 1883 *Standard* 20 Jan. 1/5 The whole of it has been treated, partly by means of arrastras.

Arras-wise, crron. f. *arris-wise*: see ARRIS.

Arraught (Spenser), pa. t. of AREACH *v. Obs.*

Array (ărē·), *v.* Forms: 3–7 aray(e, 4–6 araie, (5 araȝe-n, arey), 5–7 arraie, arraye, 6– array. [a. AF. *araye-r, araie-r,* = OF. *areyer, -eier,* early OF. *areer* (1st pers. sing. *arei*), later *a(r)royer,* cogn. w. Sp. *arrear,* Pg. *arreiar,* Pr. *arredar,* It. and early Rom. *arrēdāre,* f. *a, ad* to + **rēdo* (OF. *rei, rai, roi*), 'preparation, order,' ad. LG. *rêde* (OFris. *rêde, rêd,* OE. *ræde, gerǽde*), Goth. *garaid-s,* ready, prepared; cf. *garaidjan* to make ready, *garaideins* preparation, order. *Arrēdāre, areer,* was thus 'to make ready, put into order.']

I. Of order of position.

1. To set or place in order of readiness, to marshall. *esp.* To draw up prepared for battle, and in obs. phr. *To array a battle.* **a.** *lit.* To raise in arms. See ARRAY *sb.* 3.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1442 Þe iueles out of Ierusalem .. Bi Þe syde of Þe sale were semely arayed. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3560 To Þe feld he went .. his batailes to araie. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 233 Hannyball his mekill mycht Aganys thaim arayit was. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* liv. 11, I shal araie bi order thi stones. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XV. 6105 The secund batell .. Þe soueran araiet. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 245 This place is of it selfe very fit .. to array an host of men upon. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 226 A force of thirteen thousand fighting men were arrayed in Hyde Park. 1879 O'FLANAGHAN *Munst. Circ.* 197 They could persecute any rebel with fire and sword; and for this purpose might array any of the queen's loyal subjects.

b. *fig.* esp. in *phr.* To array *against.*

1823 BYRON *Island* III. x, All round them seem'd array'd Against them. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 375 On the other side were arrayed almost all the eminent forensic talents of the age. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* vii. 341 To induce nearly the whole of the clergy to array themselves against Science. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* ii. 56 These doubts will be arrayed before their minds.

2. *Law.* To array a panel, a jury. Cf. ARRAY *sb.* 7.

1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 207 Arraying of Pannels. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 26 Aray is the taking or ordering of a Jury .. from whence cometh the Verbe to array a pannell. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxiii. 359 If he [the sheriff] arrays the panel .. under the direction of either party, this is good cause of challenge to the array. 1863 [see ARRAY *sb.* 7].

II. Of order of condition.

† **3.** To order, arrange, put or keep in order. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Morte Arth.* 509 He askes hyme .. How he arayes Þe rewme and rewlys Þe pople.

III. Of orderly equipment, dress.

† **4.** To put in order for a purpose; to make (a thing) ready, prepare. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 718 To sucheis heuen-ryche arayed. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lviii. 5 Sac and asken to araȝen [1388 make redi]. 1388 — *Acts* xxiii. 30 The Aspies that thei arayden [1382 maden redy] for hym. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 254 The bathes weren thanaraied. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 26/2 Thou arayest us lord to the, and thou arayest the to us. 1485 — *Chas. Gl.* 209 Amende and araye theyr harnoys.

† **b.** *refl.* To prepare oneself, make ready. *Obs.*

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 990 And arayde hem faste Þen for to gone. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 11 Resoun gan arrayen hym alle Þe reume to preche. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. x. (1495) 38 We sholde .. araye vs to receyue thynges that euerlastyth. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 322 The stiward perceivid Þe Emperour in chambir, and araiyng him to bed.

† **c.** *intr.* To make preparations. *Obs. rare.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. IV. 281 While Herode arayeþ for þe children deeþ .. [*de nece puerorum disponeret*].

† **5.** To make ready (food). **a.** To prepare, 'dress.' **b.** To serve up in proper fashion. *Obs.*

1366 MAUNDEV. xix. 214 Arraye for me, to morwe, a gode Dyner. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 23 The coke, which shal his mete array. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 149 The Coke, whan he had araied the hert. 1508-13 W. DE WORDE *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 277 Vf the capons be soden, araye hym in the maner aforesayd.

† **6.** To fit (any one) out with needful preparations, to equip *with* (a force, etc.). *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 288 He was with worthy compaignie Arraied. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* IV. 1143 He will aray hym full rad with a route noble.

† **7.** To furnish (a house, etc.). *Obs.*

1366 MAUNDEV. v. 48 The prestes arrayen her Awtere honestly. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 459 So wel arrayed hous as ther was oon. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 217 The Capitol was arrayed with hiȝe walles i-heled with glas and with gold. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* III. 750 An Inner chamber, Þat was rially arayed with a riche bede. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XX. 68 A large hostel for twenty men .. he gan areyen.

8. To furnish the person with raiment (= arrayment), to attire, dress; *now,* to dress up with display. **a.** *trans.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 36 Tho kyng Leir arayed was. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 27 To wirchipe his heuede and his face, and aray it faire and curyusly. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XIV. 225 The kynge made his doughter to aray hem in riche robes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* 49 Take vp thy chylderen and aray them. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* XXII. 21 Araye him with thy cote, and gyrde him with thy gyrdle. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xli. 42 Pharaoh .. arayed him in vestures of fine linnen. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* I. Wks. 1757 IV. 110 As the Jews arrayed our blessed Lord in a purple robe, to mock him.

b. *refl.* To dress; *now,* to dress oneself up.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3365 Scho hir arayed in better wede. ?*c* 1475 *Squyr Lowe Degre* 305 There he araied him in scarlet reed. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 26, I drinke, I eate, array my selfe, and liue. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* I. x. 80 A plaid, in which Miss McEvoy had arrayed herself.

c. *intr.* (= *refl.*).

1718 POPE *Iliad* III. 409 The beauteous warrior now arrays for fight, In gilded arms.

d. To put on (dress, armour, etc.).

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Sot,* The robes that women doe array, their priuate fooleries bewray. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gert. Wyom.* III. xx, As he the sword and plume in haste array'd.

9. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** To 'clothe,' 'attire.'

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* ii. 9 Wymmen .. with schamefastnesse & sobrenesse araiynge hem silf. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 68 Arraye you withe iustice. 1786 W. GILPIN *Tour Lakes,* A mountain .. arraying itself in the majesty of darkness. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 154 In fear and love thy heart array.

b. To adorn, deck, set off.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XII. lvii, Pearld dew arraies As yet the virgin-meads. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* v. 91 The Purple Spring Arrays the various Ground. 1823 BYRON *Island* IV. vii, She .. thus array'd the grot with torchlight.

† **10.** *ironically,* **a.** To 'dress,' giving a dressing to, drub, thrash; discomfit, rout. Cf. DERAY. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 417 A man he3 of mod: Sarasyn3 to yule [= ill] arraye. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 603 We wolde aray hym so That he [ne] shuld have legge ne foot, to-morow on to go. 1481 *Reynard* (1844) 85, I am so sore arayed, and sore hurte. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 131 A! syr .. thus hath arayed me two armed knightes.

† **b.** To put into a (sore) plight, trouble, afflict.

a 1500 *Lancelot* 3270 Remembir the, how yhow haith ben araid .. With love. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xviii. xxxix, Hath love suche myght for to aray you so In so short a space? 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par., Luke* xiii. 11 Araied with a disease both incurable and peiteous to see. *a* 1600 *Passion of Cryste* 419 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 17 Vyce .. Whiche hathe hym so Encombered and arayed.

† **c.** To disfigure, dirty, befoul, defile. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 435/2, I araye or fyle with myer. *Jemboue. Ibid.* 436/1 You have arayed your gowne agaynst the wall. 1530 *Calisto & Melib.* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 78 Indeed age hath arayed thee! That thou art she, now can scant be espied. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton's Needle* I. ii, See, so cham arrayed with dabbling in the dirt.

Array (ărē·), *sb.* Forms: 4 arai, 4–6 aray(e, araie, (5 arey), 5–6 arraie, arraye, 5– array. *Aphet.* ray. [a. AFr. *arai* = OF. *arei* (later *aroi, arroi*), = Pr. *arrei,* It. *arredo,* f. *areer*: see prec. (The final diphthong imitates the accented forms of the vb. and the primitive sb. *rei.*)]

I. Order of position.

1. Arrangement in line or ranks, *esp.* martial order. Phrases: *in battle array, out of array* (obs.).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1597 Þe bolder ouȝt we be, Þei ben out of araie. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 29 b, The king of Sklauonye helde his men in araye. 1535 COVERDALE *Joel* ii. 7 Euery man in his goinge shal kepe his araie. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 108 He followed apase and brake their Arraie. 1570-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 44 They found them out of araie in following the chase. 1599 GREENE *Alphonsus* (1861) 242 Place thy men-at-arms In battle 'ray. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 887 With Horse and Chariots rankt in loose array. 1693 *Mem. Count Teckely* IV. 31 Their Infantry was drawn up in Battel-array in the Plain beyond. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. (1782) I. 16 Wedged together in the closest array. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. Isles* VI. XXXI, The boldest broke array. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV,* III. 411 A young officer .. drew his little force up in array.

b. *fig.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 158 Bobe monkes and chanouns Han ride out of a-ray. 1611 BIBLE *Job* vi. 4 The terrors of God doe set themselues in aray against mee. 1757 YOUNG *Last Day* III. 239 All Heav'n's terrors in array surround the ball. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. 77 When all Europe was distinctly marked off into Protestant and Catholic, you might bring these two great sections face to face in hostile array.

† **2.** A disposition of men in martial order, a display of military force. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1597 Al Þat real aray reken schold men neuer. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2423 Of Þat host to be-holde Þe huge aray. *c* 1461 EARL OXFORD in *Paston Lett.* 390 II. 12 If Howard purposith hym to make any aray at oure manor of Wynche. 1553 Q. MARY in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. i. 3 And that ye stir not in a forcible array.

3. The calling forth of a military force, the arming of the militia; *esp.* in Hist. phrase, *Commission of Array.*

1640-4 CHAS. I *Let.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 657 In ancient time the Militia of the Kingdom was ever disposed of by the Commissions of Array. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. vi. 115 The time of these contentions between the Ordinance of the Militia and Commission of Array. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Militia,* The form of the commission of array was settled in parliament *anno* 5 Hen. 4. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xiii. (1862) 181 The public servants who had charge of the musters and arrays. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiv. 135 Wales was to furnish infantry raised by the new plan of commissions of array

4. *concr.* A host in array; a military force. *Hist.* The militia of a county or city.

1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 15 The Array, with some three hundred armed men .. possessed themselves of Blackburne. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XV, Instructions to have a part of the array of the county ready. 1842 MACAULAY *Horatius* i, And bade his messengers ride forth .. To summon his array. 1849 — *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 150 The whole array of the city of London was under arms.

† **5.** Order, orderly sequence. *Obs. rare.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 17 To the ende that I may proceed in some maner of array, I will first shewe, etc.

6. A series of things exhibited or displayed in line or order; an imposing series.

1814 BYRON *Corsair* III. i, Their long array of sapphire and of gold. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* III. iii. (1864) 148 Displaying a formidable array of teeth. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. iv. (1883) II. 300 An array of powerful Doric cities. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* I. v. 47 On the right we have an array of cliffs. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xvi. 285 A long array of Transalpine chivalry. 1883 J. BROWNING in *Knowledge* 24 Aug. 113/2 Something more than an array of figures.

7. *Law.* The order of impaunelling a jury; the panel.

1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 389 The last couple .. make vp a ful Iewrie .. but we may lawfully chalenge the aray. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 156 a, The Jurors names are ranked in the pannel one vnder another, which order or ranking the Jurie is called the array. 1863 COX *Inst. Eng. Govt.* II. iii. 353 Challenge to the array is an exception to the whole panel, on account of partiality or some default in the .. officer who arrayed the panel. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 2 Dec. 5/6 The officer to whom the array was entrusted being a Catholic.

II. Order of condition or state.

8. A condition of special preparation, or which has been attained by special preparation; the state of being specially fitted out, as for war, festivities, solemnities. Now only *poet.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 110 Þe barons on gode aray, at London mad Þei feste. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 206 Al the paleys put was in array. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 74 One ryalle araye he helde his rounde table. 1447 BOKENHAM *Lyfys of Seyntys* 34 The fyrst day of this solenne aray. 1484 RICH. III in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 54 I. 106 To be redy in their moost defensible arraye. 1702 POPE *Jan. & May* 308 The pomp, the pageantry, the proud array. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ii, To be partakers of the array and the sports which took place. *c* 1840 ALFORD *Poems,* Stand up before your God In beautiful array.

b. *In evil array*: in a bad condition, badly.

c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2969 Thair clothes war reven on evil arai.

c. (Combining 6 and 8.)

1851 D. MITCHELL *Fresh Glean.* 60 Flowers and fruits in pretty array stretch down the French table-d'hôte. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* I. 8 Glittering weapons of warfare, Hanging in shining array along the walls of the chamber.

† **9.** Arrangement, order, or position of matters; a plight, a case; a (pretty) state of affairs! *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 46 Thow stondest yet .. in such array, That of thy lyf hastow no sewerté. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 320 But uppon clay If thou wilt bilde an other is the array. 1470-85 (ed. 1634) MALORY *Arthur* (1816) II. 399 'Aha! what array is this?' said sir Launcelot. *a* 1529 SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 163 Some have no mony—For theyr ale to pay; That is a shreud array. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* v. v. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* II. 252 Where are we now become? marry sir, here is array!

† **10.** The work of special preparation. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst., Coliphiz.* 192 How myght that be trew? it toke more aray; The masons I knewe that hewed

it, I say. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 99/2 The *Phrygians* is Euripides new Play. But Socrates gave it the best Array.

11. Outfit, attire, dress. Now only *poet.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3364 In better aray hir forto dyht. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 330 He rode but homely in a medlee cote .. Of his array tell I no lenger tale. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 255 In pore clothyng was he tho, And in sympull araye. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 29 Be not the furst to take new shappes and gises of array of women. 1451 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 156 All my kerchieffs and array that longes to my hede. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecc.* iii. 5 Clothed in whyte araye. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 325 We will haue rings, and things, and fine array. 1699 DRYDEN *Flower & Leaf* 35 Dressing, by the Moon, in loose Array. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstrel* I. iii, Though homely in array. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxvi, Such array As best might suit the watery way.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

c 1500 *Lancelot* 675 Wp goith the sone in to his fresh aray. 1591 SHARS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 55 Thou Wolfe in Sheepes array! 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 142 Happinesse Courts thee in her best array. 1877 BRYANT *May Evening* xii, Earth renews Her beautiful array.

Arrayal (ărē·ăl). [f. ARRAY *sb.* + -AL[2].] The process of arraying; muster of a force; array.

1818 H. MURRAY *Disc. & Trav. Africa* II. 36 Here he held his Arrayal or Camp. 1849 *Mem. Kirkaldy of Grange* xxix. 342 The arrayal of the different divisions beneath their several standards. 1864 NEALE *Seaton. Poems* 50 The treasures hid in dread arrayal there.

Arrayed (ărē·d), *pa. pple.* [f. ARRAY *v.* + -ED.] Put into array or order, attired, dressed.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 459 So wel arraied hous .. Aurilius in his lif saw never non. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxxiv. [cxx.] 353 Poore people, rude and yvell arayed. 1664 *Floddan Field* VII. 71 The Admiral did plainly aspect, The Scots aray'd in battles four. 1864 BOUTELL *Hist. Heraldry* (ed. 3) xxi. § 2. 359 Three lady's heads, issuant, arrayed and veiled.

Arrayer (ărē·ə(r)). In 4 arraiour, 7 arrayer. [a. OF. *araieor, arecor*, f. *areer* to ARRAY.]

1. *gen.* One who arrays.

c 1370 WYCLIF *Prelates* xxxiv. Wks. 1879, 100 Arraiouris of sathanas batailis.

2. *spec.* in *Hist.* (= *Commissioner of Array*).

1617 J. RIDER, *Arrayers*, vide Muster masters. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Arrayers*, or *Commissioners of Array*, certain Officers, whose Business is to take care of the Soldiers Armour, and to see them duly accoutred. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 543 To array men-at-arms, and to pay them and convey them to Scotland .. at the cost of the commons, arrayers and conveyers.

Arraying (ărē·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ARRAY *v.* + -ING[1].] Putting or setting in array, dressing or decking; also (*arch.*), dress, attire.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 28 All þe payntynge and þe arraynge þat þou haue made aboute his heuede. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* X. iii. (1495) 374 Eche element hath his arayenge and ornament. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 99 3or feet to be shod in arayng of þe gospel of pees. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 32 Who prefers at her bridal a brown rosary To a worldly arraying.

Arrayment (ărē·mĕnt). ? *Obs.* For forms see ARRAY *v.* [a. AFr. *araiement* = OF. *arcement*, f. *areer* to ARRAY: see -MENT.] Outfit, accoutrement; attire, dress; RAIMENT.

1400 GRIFFITH ap Gr. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 2. I. 6 Bo3t armery at all pees, and horses, and other araement. 1462 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 256, I wille that my wife have ij of the best beddes and al hir arayment hole. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 80 Escheweng alle costius arraiementis of clothing. 1520 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 43 Souldeours can not live on 4[d] a day, and reserve any thyng to by theyme arrayment withall. 1606 J. RAYNOLDS *Dolarnys Prim.* (1880) 62 The Aspen trees .. In like arraiment, then were neatly scene. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *State Gt. Brit.* II. III. vi, Solemn apparel, or manner of arrayments for members of Parliament.

Arrays, variant of ARAISE *v. Obs.*

Arre, obs. form of AR (the letter), ARROW, ERE, ERR.

† **Arrea·r,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 4–6 arere, 6 arear(e, arreir, 6–7 arreare, 6–8 arrere, 7–8 arrear. [a. OF. *arere, ariere* (mod.F. *arrière*), Pr. *a(r)reire*:—Merovingian L. *ad retro*, f. *ad* to, *retro* backward.]

1. Of direction: Backward, to the rear, behind, into the background.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 405 Thanne gan he go .. Som tyme asyde and som tyme a-rere. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cresside* 196 All earthly ioy and mirth I set arere. 1591 SPENSER *Virgils Gnat* 468 She .. Obseru'd th' appointed way .. Ne ever did her eysight turne arere.

2. Of position: In the rear, behind; in the background. Cf. A-REAR.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 315 Shall no man knowe by his chere, Which is avaunt, ne whiche arere. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 90 Grees goon on out of gree and prechingis rennen arere. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 208 When a simple seruaunt must needes stande arere. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. xl, To leaue with speed Atlanta swift arreare.

3. Of action: *To do, put arrear*: to rout. *To run arrear*: to fall into confusion or disorder.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 241 Þe Walsch com þam ageyn, did our men alle arere. 1529 LYNDESAY *Complaynt* 122 Than did my purpose ryn arreir. 1530 — *Papyngo* 567 The court of Rome, that tyme, rane all aureir.

4. Of time: **a.** Behindhand, behind date, overdue. (Replaced by *in arrear*.)

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. 1652 ii. 30 He with haste shall bringe his warke arreare. 1552 HULOET, Arrere to be with accompt or reckenynge, *Reliquor.* 1648 *Petit. East. Ass.* 25 To order Collectors .. to distrain for what is Arrear. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 42 In case they be behind, or arrere, at the day appointed, the lord may distrein.

b. Behind us in time, past and gone.

1587 TURBERVILLE, Not with such friendly face .. As earst thou hadst: those louely lookes and blincks are all arreare.

5. In various combinations in which the simple REAR is now used; as **arrear-admiral, arrear-supper**; where it also varies with the mod.F. form *arrière*. Also ARREAR-GUARD, -WARD, q. v.

Arrear-ban(d: see ARRIÈRE-BAN.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVII. xxix. 961 Endamus the arriere-admirall [*qui cogebat agmen*] .. made head with his owne ship against the very admirall of the enemies.

Arrear (ărī·ə(r)), *sb.* Forms: 4 ariere, 7 arrier, arrere, arreare, 7– arrear. [The prec. adv. used absolutely: 'that which is behind.' At first only in the phr. *in arrear*, which was perhaps rather a compound adverb, like F. *en arrière, en avant* (answering to ARREAR *adv.* in senses 2–4), but led the way to truly substantive uses, in which the *pl.* **arrears** is now common.]

I. *In arrear.*

† **1.** In time past. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 165 Ase habbeþ ydo ine ariere and þe filozofe payen and þe holy Cristene man.

† **2.** In the hinder place or position: see REAR.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 33 Mind and Tongue go commonly together (and the first comes sometimes in the arreare).

3. Backward, behindhand as to state or condition. *In arrear of*: behind.

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 59 The arts of medicine and surgery are somewhat in arrear in Spain. 1859 REEVE *Brittany* 238 The science of natural history [was] in arrear of the arts.

4. Behind in the discharge of duties or liabilities; in indebtedness, in debt. Cf. ARREARAGE.

1621 JAMES I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 300 III. 169 If he once runne in arreare, he will ever goe bakkwarde. 1676 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* 297 Who in truth are in too great an arrear to him. 1678 R. LESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 72 But when I have paid that, I am still in Arrier. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* Pref. 6 The World is in Arrear to your Virtue. 1806-31 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 70, I am two or three letters in arrear to different persons.

b. *In arrears*: (with same meaning.)

1620 NAUNTON in *Fortesc. Papers* 140 The arreares they ar in for them. 1700 A. CHARLETT in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 228, I am very much in arrears to you for a thousand civilities. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 93. 264, I am run deeply in Arrears to my Correspondents. 1810 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 260 When an annuity is forborn for some years, or the payments not made for that time, the annuity is said to be in Arrears.

II. Without *in*.

5. The hinder part of anything, especially of a train or procession; the rear. *arch.*

a 1627 HAYWARD *Edward VI* (1630) 18 Lastly followed the Arrier wherein were betweene 3 and 4000 foote. 1661 HEYLIN *Hist. Ref.* (1674) II. 83 (D.) The Duke of Suffolk and Sir John Check .. shutting up the arrear. 1869 DIXON *Tower in Casquet of Lit.* (1877) IV. 132/1 A vessel firing guns in front, and a long arrear of craft behind.

† **6.** A portion held back; a deduction. *Obs.*

1768 SIMES *Mil. Medley*, s.v., Arriers, is a deduction made from the officers according to their full pay.

† **b.** *fig.* Something held in reserve; a sequel. *Obs.*

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* i. 3 Though there were never an arrear behinde of eternal hell. 1676 BATES *Immort. Soul*, There remains in another world a dreadful arrear of misery.

7. That wherein one has fallen behind. A duty or liability overdue and still remaining undischarged, *esp.* a debt remaining unpaid.

1658 *Whole Duty Man* xiv. § 24. 116 When Josiah had destroyed idolatry .. yet there was an old arrear of Manasseh his grandfather. *a* 1733 NORTH *Lives* I. 435 Nothing sat heavier on his spirits than a great arrear of business. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 4 Having so faithfully and so fully acquitted towards me whatever arrear of debt was left undischarged. 1840 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 32 To you .. I owe a long arrear of thanks.

b. in *plural.* Outstanding liabilities, amounts, or balances; moneys due; debts.

1648 *Petit. East. Ass.* 24 To pay the late Arrears of the Army. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. I. 134 The Profits and long-detained Arreres of the Popes *Patrimoniolum.* *a* 1711 KEN *Poet. Wks.* 1721 IV. 11 The Blood of dying God alone, can for my vast Arrears atone. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 189 To obtain my arrears of pay, and some prize-money which I find due. 1868 PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § I. 22 The arrears of two centuries require to be cleared off.

† **Arre·ar,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–6 arere, 6 aryere, 7 arrear. [a. OF. *arere-r*, later *arierer, arrierer*, to put back, draw back, f. *arrière*. Cf. *avant, avancer, aval, avaler.*]

1. *trans.* To keep back, allow to fall behind.

c 1525 SKELTON *Vox Pop. Vox Dei* 494 Except the fermour wyll aryere The rent hyere by a hole yeare. 1635 J. SLACKE in Hearne's *Langtoft's Chron.* (1810) 393 To pay unto me such Pentions as were arreared.

2. *intr.* To draw back, fall back, retreat, recede. (*Arere!* may be imperative of the vb., or the adv. used interjectionally, like *Back!*)

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1902 And he schunt for þe scharp, & schulde haf arered. 1399 *Rich. Redeless* III. 110 A-rere now to Richard, and reste here a while. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1972 Somtyme thowo wolt anaunte, and som tyme [wolt] arere.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 77 iij, Ye London galantes arere, ye shall not enter.

Arrearage (ărī·ərĕdʒ). Forms: 3–7 arer-, 4 arrir-, 4–7 arrer-, 5 (arrage), 6 arear-, 7 arrier-, arrere-, arreer-, (arreage), 5– arrearage. See aphet. REARAGE. [a. OF. *arerage*, f. *arere* behind, mod. *arrérage*; cf. *avant-age*, ADVANTAGE.]

† **1.** The state or condition of being behind, or *in arrear*, with the payment of what is due; indebtedness, debt. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 319 Now salle I wite þe taile, & put þe in þe Arerage. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5913 Many in arrirage mon falle, And til perpetuele prison gang. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 604 Ther couthe noman bringe him in arrerage [*v.r.* a-rerage]. 1540 ELYOT *Image Govt.* (1556) 79 Yf any were found in arrerage, he shuld .. paye .. four tymes as muche as the arrerage amounted to. 1608 *2nd Pt. Def. Reasons Refus. Subscr.* 238 For his daily borrowing of him, is likely to run into that arrerage that he will not easely gett out of his debt. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Epigr.* I. (1692) 283 Th'art in arrearage grown Some hundred Quarrels.

† **b.** with pl. *In arrearages*: in arrears. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XII. 297 So deepe in arerages. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxi. [lxiv.] 205 [He was] in his det in a grete some of money, longe renne in arrerages. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* I. ii. 230 The rogue puts me in 'rearages for orient pearl. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 614 Play most unfaithfull parts .. and thus run into arrearedges.

2. *gen.* Backwardness, state of being in arrear.

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 298 Charging him with great arrearage of account. 1841 MISS KEMBLE *Rec. Later Life* II. 159 When such an arrearage took place, the fittest thing to do was to answer first those received first. 1883 A. HARDY *But yet a Wom.* 103 Practitioners who make up their arrearage in science by .. wide experience.

3. *concr.* That which is in arrear; an amount overdue, an outstanding or unpaid sum or balance.

1466 *Paston Lett.* 557 II. 289, xx*li.*, which I will be gathered of the arrerage of my lyvelode. 1483 *Cath. Angl.*, An Arrerage [*v.r.* Arreage], *errearagia.* *a* 1500 *Reg. Civ. Ebor.* 366 a, The arrerage of the said fee ferme. 1617 BACON in *Fortesc. Papers* 23 To continewe the payment of the annuetye .. and also to pay the arrerage thereof. 1790 COWPER *Odyss.* XXI. 18 Demanding payment of arrearage due. 1870 *Daily News* 21 Sept., The employers had no funds .. and a large arrearage of wages accumulated.

b. Something still in reserve.

1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 36 My Joyes arrerage leades me to my losse. 1854 DE QUINCEY in Page *Life* (1877) II. xviii. 84 Which .. leaves even to the thief a conscious arrearage of nobility and possible redemption.

4. *pl.* Items overdue, outstanding amounts, arrears; *esp.* moneys overdue; debts; = ARREAR 7.

c 1315 SHOREHAM, 96 Nere the milse and merci of God self .. That wolle the arerages forȝeve. 1453 *Test. Ebor.* II. 191 All þarrages .. to me dewe at my dethe. 1483 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 271 First, the areragis of the last acompter. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 13 He'le grant the Tribute, send th' Arrerages. 1637 *Relig. Wotton.* (1672) 54 Such Arrearages as shall appear due unto me. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Arrearages*, the Remain of an Accompt, or a Sum of Money remaining in the Hands of an Accomptant. It is sometimes used more generally for any Money unpaid at a due Time. 1850 W. IRVING *Granada* 24 A formal demand for the payment of arrearages.

† **Arrea·rance.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *arrierance*, f. *arrierer*, earlier *arrerer, arerer*, to put behind: see ARREAR *v.* and -ANCE.] An arrear.

1731 BAILEY, *Arrearances, Arrears*, are the remainders of any rents or monies unpaid at the due time.

Arrear(e, later corrupt form of AREAR *v.*

† **Arrea·r-guard,** *Obs.*, and

‖ **Arrière-guard.** Forms: 5 arryere-, 6 arere-, arrier-, areare-gard(e, 7 arrere-, 7–8 arrear-, 7–9 arrière-guard. [a. 15th c. Fr. *arrière-guarde*; in 16–17th c. quite conformed to the Eng. spelling of *arrear* and *guard*; but by mod. writers again spelt partly as French. Also, from the first, aphetized as *ryere-, rere-*, REAR-GUARD, which is now the current form. OFr. had *arere-guarde* and *rere-guarde* (both in *Chanson de Roland*). Cf. ARREAR-WARD: *ward* was the native Eng., and *warde* the North. F. form of the Teut. word which became in Central Fr. *guarde, garde.*] = REAR-GUARD.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. xxiii. 72 Wythout noon other forwarde nor arryeregarde. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xcviii. 119 The constable of Fraunce made the areregarde. 1542 *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 237 In the arriergarde or hinder warde was the Italyans and the Rhodyans. 1579 FENTON *Gnicciard.* XIII. (1599) 605 From the anaungard he became the arearegard. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 194 The eldest of them leadeth the vaward .. the next to him in age commeth behind with the conduct of the arreregard. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* nmcclxvii/2 The Arrear-Guard was Commanded by the Elector of Bavaria. 1721 BAILEY, *Arriere Guard.* 1824 CAMPBELL *Theodric* Wks. 1837. 43 Our arrière-guard had check'd the Gallic van.

† **Arrea·r-ward.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 arrier-, 7 arere-, arrere-ward. [f. ARREAR *adv.* + WARD: see prec. There may have been an early *arrere-ward*, as well as *rere-ward* (cf. ONFr. *arere-, rere-warde*), but existing evidence shows only *rere-ward* in 13th c., *rere-, arrere-garde* int. by Caxton in 15th c., and *arrere-ward* in end of 16th.] = prec.

1589 *Late Voy. Sp. & Port.* (1881) 75 The Battaile and the arrierward stood in Armes al the night. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 863 (R.) The second legion which was in the arrereward. 1664 S. CLARKE *Tamerlane* 3 The Prince of Thanais .. led the Arereward.

Arreca, obs. form of ARECA.

Arrect, later corrupt f. ARET *v. Obs.* to impute.

†**Arre·ct,** *v. Obs.*; also 6 **arecte.** [f. L. *arrect-* ppl. stem of *arrig-ĕre* to raise up, incite, f. *ar-* = *ad-* to + *-rigĕre* = *regĕre* to straighten.]

1. To set upright.

1530 PALSGR. 436/1, I arecte, I adresse up or set up a thyng, *Je metz sus .. je metz debout*, or *je metz a point*. This banner is nowe arrected. 1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Off.* I. 6 Whiche dylygence doth arrecte hertes and maketh them more encouraged to playe the men.

2. To direct upwards, raise, lift up.

a 1529 SKELTON *Poems* 9 (T.) Arrectynge my sight towarde the zodiake. 1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* cviii, Yea Psalmes to thee I wyll arrect, Among all folke of euery sect.

3. To set right, direct.

1530 PALSGR. 436/2, I arecte .. *Jadresse*. Be nat afrayde. If thou be out of the waye, thou shalte be arrected.

Arrect (ărē·kt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *arrectus*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* Set upright, pricked up (as the ears of a beast); having the faculties directed towards; *fig.* intent, attentive, on the alert.

1646 J. G[REGORY] *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 142 His eares are said to bee arrect and intent only to those [prayers] that are made in this place. *c* 1794 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* I. 269 Eager for the event, Around the Beldame all arrect they hang. 1846 T. AIRD in *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 279 The rabbit .. pauses a moment—with its form and ears arrect to listen.

†**B.** *sb.* Proposed term for 'upright stratum.' *Obs.*

1811 PINKERTON *Petralogy* I. 213.

†**Arre·ctary.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *arrectārius*, f. *arrect-us*: see prec. and -ARY. Used subst. in L.] An upright post or beam.

c 1620 BP. HALL *Serm. Gal.* ii. 20 (R.) The arrectary or beam of his cross.

Arredie, -ye, var. AREADY *v. Obs.* to make ready.

Arrend, obs. form of ERRAND.

Arrendation: see ARRENTATION.

‖ **Arrendator** (ærĕndē·ɪtɒr). [med.L., f. *arrendāre* = *arrentāre*, f. F. *arenter, arr-*: see ARRENT.] One who rents or farms at a yearly rent.

Arrenotokous (ærĭnɒ·tŏkəs), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. ἀρρενοτόκ-ος (f. ἄρρην male + *-τόκος* begetting) + -OUS.] (See quot.) **Arreno·toky,** 'that form of parthenogenesis in which the unimpregnated females produce only males' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1880).

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vii. 446 The terms arrenotokous and thelytokous have been proposed by Leuckart and Von Siebold to denote those parthenogenetic females which produce male and female young respectively.

Arrent (ărē·nt), *v.* [a. F. *arenter* (14th c. in Littré), also in OF. *arentir*, f. *à* to + *rente* RENT. Cf. med.L. *arrentāre*, common in Eng. charters and law-books (f. the Fr.).] To let out or farm at a rent; *spec.* to allow the enclosure of forest lands 'with a low hedge, and small ditch' under a yearly rent. Hence **Arrenting** *vbl. sb.*

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* ix. § 3 (1615) 70 Which must be entred of record at the time of the arrenting thereof. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 22 Upon pretence that no [lands] can be assarted, but what have been formerly arrented.

Arrentable (ărē·ntăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be arrented; chargeable at a (yearly) rent.

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* x. § 2 (1615) 75 The building of any new house .. within a Forest, is a Purpresture .. arrentable for the tolleration or suffering of that to stand.

Arrentation (ærĕntē·ɪʃən). Also 6 **arrend-**, 7 **arent-**. [(ad. med.L. *arrentātiōn-em*), n. of action f. *arrentāre*: see ARRENT. Other forms of the med.L., after F. *rendre*, It. *rendere*, were *arrendāre, -ātio*.] The action, or privilege, of arrenting.

[1306 *Ord. Forestæ, Act* 34 *Edw. I*, v, Quod haye et fossata facta medio tempore prosternantur et penitus commoveantur et adnichilentur, saluis arentacionibus nostris quas secundum assisam foreste volumus remanere. *Transl.* in Pulton: That the hedges and diches .. shall be wholly cast downe, remoued, and avoided; saving our Arrentations which we will have remaine according to the assise of the Forest.] *c* 1525 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* II. 300 He robbeth all nations With his .. Arrendations. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Exchequer* v. 87 The Profit of the County was likewise increased by Arentations of Assarts.

†**Arre·ption.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. L. *arrept-* ppl. stem of *arripĕre* to snatch away, carry off, f. *ar-* = *ad-* to + *-ripĕre* = *rapĕre* to seize.] A carrying off, sudden removal.

1612–5 BP. HALL *Contempl.* XIX. (1628) 1295 This arreption was sudden, yet Elisha sees both the charet, and the horses. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* 196 This is a kinde of Arreption to heaven: when a man abstracts himselfe from earth, and by Contemplation grows into acquaintance with God.

†**Arrepti·tious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *arreptīci-us*, f. *arreptus*: see prec. and -ITIOUS.]

1. Liable to raptures, ecstatic, frantic, mad.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 201 Such arreptitious ones fashion to themselves rivers, mountaines, beasts, monsters .. which proceed merely from disturbance of the brain. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 475 Odd arrepititious frantic extravagancies. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Arreptitious*, caught or tormented by a devil.

2. Characterized by having been hastily seized or caught up; hasty, hurried.

1653 MANTON *Exp. James* ii. 19 Assent now is nothing so much as it was then, especially when it is trivial and arreptitious, rather than deliberate.

¶ Also referred by Blount to L. *arrēpĕre*, 'to creep to,' and defined 'he that steals or creeps in privily' (cf. *surreptitious*); whence in Bailey, etc.

Arrere, obs. f. ARREAR: see also AREAR *v. Obs.*

Arrest (ărē·st), *v.* Forms: 4 **areiste**, 4–6 **arest(e**, 6 **areest**, (*Sc.* **arreist**), 5– **arrest.** *Aphet.* 6–7 **rest.** [a. OF. *areste-r* intr. and trans., = Pr. *a(r)restar*, It. *arrestare*:—late L. *adrestāre*, f. *ad* to, at + *restāre* to remain, stop, f. *re-* back + *stāre* to stand. Orig. intr. in Rom. langs., but in OFr. also trans. long before its adoption in Eng.]

I. *intr.* To stop, stay, remain, rest.

†**1.** To stop, come to a stand, halt. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 766 þenne arest þe renk & rast no fyrre. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 130/1 Without arestyng for to helpe them.

†**2.** To stay, remain, continue, rest. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 144 Durst nowhere for roȝ arest at þe bothem. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. i. 164 A wilde beast, In whom no reson might areste. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* VI. 40 A white Starre..whiche to every mans sighte did lighte and arrest apon the Standard of Albry.

†**3.** To rest, repose (in confidence). *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxlii. 358 One submyssion, wheron the kyng and his counsayle arested moost.

†**4.** To rest or dwell *upon* (a subject). (Cf. 8.) *Obs.*

a 1619 DONNE *Biathan.* (1644) 182 We must arrest awhile vpon the nature, and degrees, and effects of charity.

II. *trans.* (and *refl.*) To cause to stop, detain.

5. To cause to stop; to stop the course of: **a.** a person or animal. *Obs.* in literal sense since 1600, but still used in reference to a course of action, where it passes into 14 b.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 281 His host all than arestit he. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 829 Oure ost bigan his hors areste. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xli. 8 As they wenten, mochel folk they fownde that hem arested. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccIxxiv. 620, I arest you all, so that ye shall nat departe this day. *a* 1540 *Christis Kirk of Gr.* vi, Steven cam steppand in with stendis, Na rynk myght him arreist. 1668 SHADWELL *Sullen Lovers* I. i. Wks. 1720 I. 19 As I was coming .. Sir Positive At-all, that fool .. arrests me with his impertinence. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. lvi. 365 In the pursuit of greatness he was never arrested by the scruples of justice. 1803 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 26 Mr. Pitt's resuming office would arrest Buonaparte in his .. career. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiii. 252 The five Danite warriors, as they pass by..are arrested by the sound of a well-known voice.

b. a thing; usually a stream or train of things in motion or progress.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 7 He gert arest all his battale. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. vi. 29 þe fletyng streme .. is arestid and resisted ofte tyme by þe encountrynge of a stoon. 1470–85 (1634) MALORY *Arthur* (1816) I. 158 That all the navy of the land should be arrested. 1635 QUARLES *Emblems* III. xiii. (1718) 177 Forbear t' arrest My thriftless day too soon. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah Sight* II. x. 211 Where Joshua's prayer arrested the moon to stand still. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 332 The mountains .. attract, and as it were arrest, the vapours and the rain that float in the atmosphere. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 133 Many springs .. in winter are arrested by the frost. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* vii. 195 These deep cavities have often arrested the lava-currents. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* vii. 91 Has He arrested the axe, and revoked the sentence? 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxiii. 197 Her tears were arrested. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* ix. xlviii. 293 The cannon-ball will in time be arrested by the resistance of the air.

c. motion, course, pace; growth, decay, etc.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. i. 32 Enforcest þou þe to aresten or wipstanden þe swyftnesse .. of hir tournyng. 1699 DRYDEN *Theod. & Hon.* 181 My Dogs with better speed Arrest her Flight. 1877 E. CONDER *Bas. Faith* Pref. 12 The pace .. too rapid to be thus led or arrested. 1879 CARPENTER *Mental Phys.* I. ii. § 54 Its progress is arrested.

d. in Law, *To arrest judgement*: to stay proceedings after a verdict, on the ground of error.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 395 If judgment is not hy some of these means arrested. 1871 ARCHBOLD *Crim. Plead.* (ed. 17) 170 If the judgment be arrested, all the proceedings are set aside, and judgment of acquittal is given.

†**6.** *refl.* To stop, stand still. (Cf. 1.) *Obs.* (Fr. *s'arrêter*.)

a 1470 TIPTOFT *Cæsar's Comm.* iv. (1530) 4 They marveylyd greatly and arested themself.

†**7.** *refl.* To rest oneself, remain, tarry. (Cf. 2.) *Obs.*

1543 GRAFTON *Cont. Harding's Chron.* 531 He and his compaignie, after their laboures, arested thaim for the space of iii. dayes. 1563 — *Chron. Rich. I*, an. 8 (R.) When he had arested him a little while, he then roade .. to Notingham.

†**8.** *trans.* and *refl.* To keep our minds, ourselves, resting or fixed upon the consideration of a subject.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) I. vii, And who soo hym wyll areest in this medytacyon he there shall fynde, etc. 1626 AILESBURY *Passion-serm.* 9 Let us arest our selves awhile upon his foretold passions. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR (in Webster) We may arrest our thoughts upon the divine mercies.

III. *trans.* To stop and lay hold of.

9. *gen.* To catch, capture, seize, lay hold upon. *Obs.* exc. as fig. use of next.

1481 CAXTON *Myrrour* II. v. 70 Bestes .. whiche .. haue so grete vngles or clawes that areste alle that they can holde. 1509 HAWES *Joyf. Med.* 13 Dethe by his course naturall Hathe him arested. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 44 Whenas Morpheus had with leaden mace Arrested all that courtly company. 1718 POPE *Iliad* xv. 527 The pointed death arrests him from behind. 1791 COWPER *Iliad*, Well skilled..to rouse and with unerring aim arrest All savage kinds that haunt the mountain wilds. *a* 1883 RUSKIN in *Royal Acad. Catal.* 12 We cannot arrest sunsets nor carve mountains.

10. *esp.* To capture, seize, lay hold upon, or apprehend by legal authority; 'to restrain a man of his liberty, obliging him to be obedient to the law.'

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 174 He was arestyt syne and tane. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 268 Tho bad the king men shulde areste His body. *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* 182 The Kinge hase commaunded me All suche for to areiste. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 264 The kyng..ded his officeres arestin..the Duke of Gloucetir. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* 23 Some 'rest men gyltles & caste them in pryson. 1589 *Hay any Work* 40 The Wardens..rested him with a Purciuant. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 201, I Arrest thee of High Treason. 1745 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* I. xxix. 293 Sends an officer..and arrests him for the money. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 27 It was deemed advisable to arrest the Holy Maid of Kent.

11. *transf.* To seize (property) by legal warrant. (Now only in Scotch and Admiralty Law.)

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 119 Twenty pounds of money, which must be paid .. His horses are arrested for it. 1599 GREENE *George a Gr.* (1861) 263 George will arrest his pledge unto the pound. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 61 His gudes may be arreisted. 1638 COTTON *Tower Rec.* 15 He arrested all the Tinne in South-hampton, and sold it to his owne present use. 1861 RILEY tr. *Liber Albus* 39 All his goods, lands, and tenements shall be arrested for all expenses. 1869 *Law Rep., Adm. & Eccl.* II. 363 The Roecliff was arrested in a cause of collision. 1881 MAUDE & POLLOCK *Merch. Ship.* (ed. 4) I. 619 In this form of action [*in rem*] the ship, and, if necessary, the freight, may be arrested.

12. *fig.* To take as security.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 160 We arrest your word. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 134.

†**13.** To fix, bind, pledge, engage. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* IV. vii. 246 Two knyghtes had arrested themself for to fight one ayenst that other. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. xxiii, Thy beaute therto dyd me sure arest.

14. *trans.* To catch and fix (the sight, hearing, attention, mind, etc.).

1814 BYRON *Corsair* III. i, The gleaming turret .. and yon solitary palm arrest the eye. 1873 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xliii, Her mind was evidently arrested by some sudden thought. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 185 Their attention was arrested by the rapid progress of Hasdrubal.

b. To catch and fix the attention of (a person). This passes into 2 a, since it may result in a literal stopping of action or motion.

1835 MACREADY *Remin.* I. 456 [I was] arrested and held by the interest of the story. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 13 Years had over-laid it with another likeness which would have arrested her. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ii. 29 Language which is altogether tremendous; it arrests us, it astonishes us.

¶ *catachr.* To wrest.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christes Ch.*, Not to suffer the sacred scriptures to be so violently arrested. 1656 MILTON *Lett. State* Wks. 1738 II. 227 In great danger of having them arrested out of his hands by Force and Violence.

Arrest (ărē·st), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–5 **areste**, **areest**, 4–7 **arest**, 5 **arreste**, 5– **arrest.** *Aphet.* 6–7 **rest**(e. [a. OF. *areste* stoppage, delay, and *arest* act of arresting.]

I. Senses pertaining to the intransitive vb.

†**1.** The act of standing still, halting, or stopping; stoppage, stop, halt, delay. *Obs. Without arrest*: cf. *without abode* (Chaucer, Lydgate, and Sc. poets).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 356 The folk fled .. For-outen arest. *Ibid.* XVII. 844 For southren men vald that he mald Arest thar. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1929 Withoute areste [*v.r.* arest, arreste, areest] .. He wolde him ete. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ix, To whom Castor withouten more areste Hath .. gyue a mortall wounde. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3307 Non abaid he makith, nor arest. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. v. 119 Mercuir, but arest, Drest to obey his gret faderis behest. 1598 FLORIO, *Posate*, arests which a horse doth make in advancing his forepart.

†**2.** Remaining, abiding, continuance. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. T.* (Wright) [342] An irous man is lik a frentik best In which ther is of wisdom noon arrest.

†**3.** Abiding-place, abode, mansion. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 906 Til ȝe reche to areset, rest ȝe neuer. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 91 Welcome, Joachym, onto myn areste. *c* 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 158 A mey hym harburd yn hur hall .. And held that hend yn hur arest.

†**4.** *In arrest*: in rest, as a lance. *At arrest*: at attention. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7563 Thou here watchest at the gate, With spere in thine arest alweye. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 548 That they be redye in araye, and at areste foundyne. 1481 CAXTON *Tulle of Old Age* IX. 8 (R.) He mowntyng upon his courser, and his spere in his arrest, spurrid on his horse.

II. From the transitive vb.

5. The act of stopping anything in its course; a stop put to anything, stoppage, stay, check.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 285 b/2 Mallice..slily to bridle, and with a good bitte of areste to withdraw. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxcviii. 689 Certayne arest of this warre. 1625 BACON *Empire, Ess.* (Arb.) 297 That they must have some Checke or Arrest in their Fortunes. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. ii. 155 Words are the arrest of the desires, and keep the spirit fixt. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 49 An arrest of all ingenious and practical indeavour. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 150 These [bristles] as well as the scales .. are .. points of arrest, in each wing. 1879 TIMBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 119/2 A partial arrest of the vital processes.

6. In Law, *Arrest of judgement*: a stay of pro-

ceedings, after a verdict for the plaintiff or the Crown, on the ground of manifest error therein.

1660 *Trial Regicides* 94, I may do it in Arrest of Judgment. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 393 Whatever is alleged in arrest of judgment must be such matter, as would upon demurrer have been sufficient to overturn the action or plea. 1772 *Junius Lett.* Pref. 14 If the paper be not criminal .. he may move the court in arrest of judgment. 1841 BREWSTER *Martyrs Sc.* v. (1856) 79 Galileo might have pleaded them with success in arrest of judgement.

7. The act of seizing or laying hold of; seizure. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nonne Pr. T.* 80, I saugh a beest, Was lik an hound, and wold have maad arrest Upon my body, and wold han had me deed. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 183 Aquitain and the rest of the English Provinces were seized on by the French .. But notwithstanding this arrest, the English still continued their pretentions to it. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xviii. (1865) 135 The first arrests of sleep.

8. *spec.* 'The apprehending or restraining of one's person, in order to be forthcoming to answer an alleged or suspected crime.' Blackstone.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, A-reste, or a-restynge, *Arestacio.* 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1862) 179 To make arrest of all such as .. provoked to the Pope. 1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 56 His creditours threatned him with an arrest. 1619 DALTON *Countr. Just.* cxviii. (1630) 335 An arrest .. may be called the beginning of imprisonment. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. (1877) 348 The Duke of Norfolk had been charged with the minister's arrest. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 21 The latter was not allowed to resist the arrest or defend himself in person.

9. The condition resulting from being arrested; custody, imprisonment, durance.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 452 [Man] dwelleth eek in prisoun and arreste. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress* Wks. 1710 I. 152 Now I suffer an Arrest. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. ii. 212 The Forty hath decreed a month's arrest.

b. *Under* (*an*) *arrest*: under legal restraint, in the hands of the law, arrested.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 38 In libertee and vnder noon arreest. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 912 [He] stood under hir arest. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 135 If I could speake so wisely vnder an arrest, I would send for certaine of my Creditors. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 105 ▸2 Poor Will was under an Arrest, and desired the Assistance of all .. or he must go to Gaol. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xii. 39 Sir, consider yourself under an arrest. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 60 Lord Russell was soon after placed under arrest.

10. *fig.*

c 1430 *Hymns to Virg.* (1867) 71 Godis seruauntis in areest hab þee take. 1633 EARL MANCH. *At Mondo* (1636) 95 The arest of death shall not alwayes keepe him that lyes downe in peace. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 18 Paul being under the arrest of God's might and power, lay for dead. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol. Sacra* (1867) 268 Satan claps an arrest upon him of a far greater debt than God chargeth upon him. 1873 tr. *Van Oosterzee's Chr. Dogm.* lxxviii. 430 Guilt is the conscious arrest of our life under the Divine law.

11. *transf.* Of a ship.

1848 ARNOULD *Law Mar. Insur.* III. ii. (1866) II. 706 Arrest is a temporary detention of ship, etc. with a view to ultimately releasing it, or repaying its value.

12. The act of arresting (the attention).

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. xvii. 341 This strong arrest of his attention made him cease singing.

†**13.** A judgement, decree, order, or sentence; *prop.* of a French supreme court of law; also *transf.* and *fig.* *Obs.*, and replaced by *arrêt* from mod.Fr.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 203, I obeyed his rest; there was no remedy. [1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 7/2 By the Arestum of the Councell of Paris anno 1463.] 1599 SANDYS *Europ. Spec.* (1632) 130 To dispense with God's Law in this world, and to alter his arrests and judgements in the other. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. ix. 1120 That the arest [*senatus consultum*] devised against him might be reversed. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 67 He sends out Arrests On Fortinbras, which he (in breife) obeyes. 1699 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmdxxxii/3 An Arrest will shortly be published for raising to 13 Livers the old Lewis d'Or and the Spanish Pistols. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 231 By an Arrest of Council in France .. the strict execution of that edict is enjoin'd.

Arre·st, *sb.*[2] ? *Obs.* [a. F. *areste* (14-16th c. *arreste*) :—L. *arista*; see ARÊTE.] (See quot.; both senses occur in mod.Fr.)

1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 81 Rat-tayles .. which now we doe call the Arraistes. 1731 BAILEY, *Arrests*, mangey tumours upon the sinews of the hinder-legs of a horse between the ham and the pastern. 1742 — *Arrests*, the small Bones of a Fish. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Arrests* or *Arrets*, among farriers .. called also *Rat-tails*. The name is taken from the resemblance they bear to the *Arretes*, or backbones of fishes.

Arrestable (ărĕ·stăb'l), *a.* [a. OF. *a(r)restable*, f. *a(r)rester*: see ARREST *v.* and -ABLE.] Liable to be arrested.

1555 *Fardle Facions* I. v. 71 The body was not arrestable. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* IV. vi. III. 266 Explaining withal who the Arrestable and suspect specially are. 1883 *Autobiog. Sir A. Alison* II. xvii. 248 The wages were only arrestable.

†**Arre·stance.** *Obs.* In 5 arestaunce. [a. OF. *arestance*, f. *a(r)rester*: see ARREST *v.* and -ANCE.] Action of remaining or staying; sojourn.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 33 b, To lyue and dye for you in your seruice in whiche I toke arestaunce.

Arrestation (ærestē·ʃən). [a. F. *arrestation*, n. of action f. *arrester*: see ARREST *v.* and -ATION.] The action of arresting; arrest. **a.** Stopping.

1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 72 This necessary arrestation of the proceedings. 1881 TYNDALL in *Nature* XXIV. 467 The arrestation of infusorial life.

b. Apprehension by legal authority. (More or less a Gallicism.)

1792 HEL. WILLIAMS *Lett. on France* I. i. (JON.) The arrestation of the English resident in France was decreed by the National Convention. 1803 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 70/2 The arrestation of Colonel Despard .. at an obscure public house in Lambeth. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 96 That visit of Paul to Jerusalem, by which his arrestation and .. confinement were produced. 1835 REEVE *De Tocquev. Democr. in Amer.* I. v. 131 The arrestation of criminals.

Arrested (ărĕ·stĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ARREST *v.* + -ED.] Stopped, put a stop to, checked, stayed; seized by legal warrant. *Arrested development*: development stopped at some stage of its progress.

1611 COTGR., *Arresté*, stayed, stopped, arrested. 1859 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydroz.*, The Hydrozoa are [not] in any sense 'arrested developments' of higher organisms. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. iv. I. 121 Arrested development differs from arrested growth, as parts in the former state still continue to grow, whilst still retaining their early condition.

Arrestee (ărĕstī·). [f. ARREST *v.* + -EE.] *Sc. Law.* The person in whose hands the movables of another, or a debt due to another, are arrested by the creditor of the latter. See ARRESTMENT.

1847 *Nat. Encycl.* II. 167/1 The person who uses it [arrestment] is called the arrestor; he in whose hands it is used is called the arrestee.

Arrester (ărĕ·stəɹ). [f. ARREST *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. a. He who or that which arrests, stops, or checks. **b.** He who arrests by legal authority.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, A-rester, or a-tacher, or a catcherel, or a catchepolle. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* lxxv. 155 Satan .. is at most but an Arrester, and Hell a dungeon. 1879 PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 28 A lightning arrester is provided in each box for the protection of the apparatus. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 21 He was carried home by the arrester and put in chains. 1881 *Times* 17 Feb. 11/4 The alleged negligence of the defendants in having a defective spark arrester on the engine.

2. *Sc. Law.* One who under legal authority arrests a debt or property in the hands of another. (In this sense now more formally spelt ARRESTOR.)

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 358 Where a poinding was forcibly stopped by the possessor of the goods, on pretence that they had been already arrested in his hands by another, it was considered as completed in a question with the prior arrester. 1847 (See ARRESTEE.)

Arresting (ărĕ·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ARREST *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of stopping or checking; of seiz'ng or apprehending by legal authority.

1424 *Act Jas. I* (1597) § 7 Gif sik persones takis ony skaith in the arreisting of them. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 14/1 A-reste or a-restynge, *arestacio.* 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* lxix. 148 If they escape arresting. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 131/2 Writs, Warrants, and Attachments, Arestings. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. § 31. 125 It is but the arresting upon the stone-work of a stem or two of the living flowers.

Arre·sting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That arrests; that takes hold of the attention; striking.

1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Memory* II. 104 He, whose arresting hand divinely wrought Each bold conception. 1843 J. H. NEWMAN *Mirac.* 152 This most solemn and arresting occurrence. 1883 R. NOEL in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 714 One of Browning's most .. arresting poems.

Arre·stingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a manner that arrests attention; strikingly.

1883 F. HALL in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* III. No. 12 Professor Newman's English is arrestingly eccentric.

Arrestive (ărĕ·stiv), *a.* [f. ARREST *v.* + -IVE; cf. OF. *arrestif, -ive.*]

1. Having as its attribute or tendency to arrest.

1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* (1862) 407 Partaking of the nature of the arrestive and instigative [are] .. emotions of astonishment, surprise and wonder. 1878 STANFORD *Symb. Christ* iii. 64 A startling and arrestive sight.

2. *Gram.* Applied to conjunctions such as *but.*

1863 BAIN *Eng. Gram.* 65 The second class of Co-ordinating Conjunctions are the *Adversative* .. This class is subdivided into three species .. The Arrestive, represented by 'but,' 'but then,' 'still,' 'yet,' 'only,' 'nevertheless,' 'however.' Phrases: 'for all that,' 'at the same time.'

Arrestment (ărĕ·stmĕnt). [a. OF. *arestement* (later *arrêtement*): see ARREST *v.* and -MENT.]

1. The action of stopping, staying, or checking.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 612/1 An arrestment of the movements of the muscles. 1845 *Vest. Creat.* 276 An arrestment of this principle at a particular early point. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Plants* ix. 201 Any such arrestment of movement.

b. *concr.* The material result of such stoppage or check.

1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* vii. 316 Just as fruit is the arrestment and metamorphosis of the branch, so are thorns an arrestment and blight in the formation of branches.

2. The action of apprehending a person by legal authority; arrest, apprehension. (Chiefly Scotch.) Formerly *fig.* forcible or authoritative seizure.

1474 *Act 7 Jas. III* (1597) § 52 Arreistmentes be Crowners or Serjandes. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Martyr* XXIII. (1878) 86 To deaths arestment he began to yeeld. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 101 Loosed from the arrestment of vanity. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 375 Judgment in a civil case .. upon which execution and personal arrestment can proceed in fourteen days. 1883 *Blackw. Mag.* June 800 Rothesay's arrestment and custody.

3. Seizure of property by authority of law; attachment. *Esp.* in *Sc. Law*, 'A process by which a creditor may attach money or moveable property, which a third party holds for behoof of his debtor.' Craig.

1581 *Act 7 Jas. VI* (1597) § 117 Quhen Arreistmentes ar maid to mak the gudes furthcummand. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 17 Action cannot be brought against him till his effects be first attached by an arrestment *jurisdictionis fundandæ causa.* 1824 SCOTT *Redgaunt.* xiii, 'Ye have omitted to speak a word of the arrestments.' 1864 *Daily Tel.* 16 Aug., The peculiarities of Scotch common law .. Arrestment to found jurisdiction is one of them. It was derived from the Roman law, and is still existent .. by force of custom in London .. under the name of 'foreign attachment.'

†**Arresto·grapher.** *Obs.* [f. F. *arrestographe* (= mod.F. *arrêtiste*) + -ER[1].]

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Arrestographer* is applied by some French writers to those who have published collections of Arrets.

Arrestor (ărĕ·stəɹ), *Law*: see ARRESTER 2.

‖**Arrêt** (arĕ·, ărĕ·t). [F. :—OF. *arest*, f. *arester*, now *arrêter*: see ARREST.] An authoritative sentence or decision, *prop.* of the King or Parliament of France; a decree. = ARREST *sb.* 13.

c 1650 CLARENDON in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1819) II. 201 Your arrett is not yet dispatched. 1787 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* vi. 109 The following arret was pronounced against him, by seven cardinals. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe*, Expert .. in all matters concerning the arrets of love. 1841 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* (1850) I. 510 Parliamentary *arrêts* flew thick and fast through the troubled air.

Arreyne, obs. form of ARRAIGN.

Arreyse, var. ARAISE *v. Obs.* to raise.

‖**Arrha** (æ·rā). Pl. -æ. Also 6 arra. [L. *arr(h)a*, also *arr(h)abo*, a. Gr. *ἀρραβών.* See Liddell and Scott. Cf. ARLES.] Earnest-money, a part of the purchase-money given to ratify a contract; *fig.* a pledge.

1573 ANDERSON *Hymn Bened.* 4 b (T.) By his spirite .. we have .. our arra and earnest penny of his assured covenant. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 308 Arrhæ, or earnest, is sometimes given by the buyer, as an evidence that the contract is perfected.

Arrhal (æ·răl), *a.* [ad. L. *arr(h)ālis*: see prec. and -AL.] Of the nature of earnest-money; given as a pledge.

1873 JEFFERSON *Brides & Brid.* I. i. 7 In the case of a wealthy bridegroom these arrhal gifts were several.

Arrhaphostic: see ARA-.

Arrhizal (ărəi·zăl), *a. Bot.* Also arh-. [f. Gr. ἀ priv. + *ῥίζα* root.] Destitute of root; rootless.

1880 in GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.*

Arrhi·zous, *a. Bot.* [Cf. Fr. *arrhize.*] = prec.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Arrhythmic (ări·þmik), *a.* Also arh-. [f. A-*pref.* 14 + RHYTHMIC; cf. ARRHYTHMOUS and Gr. *ῥυθμικός.*] Not rhythmic, without rhythm or regularity; *spec.* in *Path.* of the pulse.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Arrhy·thmical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] = prec.

1881 PALGRAVE *Vis. Engl.* Pref. 12 The irregular, arrhythmical lyric seems .. to want this essential purity, this severity, of metre.

Arrhy·thmically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] Without rhythm.

1880 *Lyra Eccles.* II. 22 The *Pater Noster*, the *Preface*, the *Exultat*, and the like .. may be sung arrhythmically.

Arrhythmous (ări·þməs), *a.* Also arh-. [f. Gr. *ἄρρυθμ-ος* (f. ἀ priv. + *ῥυθμός* measure) + -OUS.] = ARRHYTHMIC. 1853 in MAYNE.

Arrhythmy (æ·riþmi). [ad. Gr. *ἀρρυθμία*, n. of quality f. *ἄρρυθμος.*] Want of rhythm or measure.

1844 BECK & FELTON *Munk's Grk. & Rom. Metres* i, The variety of the rhythm is interrupted, and instead of eurhythmy, arrhythmy is produced. 1859 in WORCESTER.

Arriage: see AVERAGE.

Arrian, -ism, etc., obs. ff. ARIAN, -ISM, etc.

[Arri·d, error for *avoid*, to empty.]

1586 BRIGHT *Melancb.*, A mill driven by the winde .. for .. arriding of rivers of water out of drowned fens.

Arride (ărəi·d), *v.* [ad. L. *arrīdē-re* (or It. *arridere*) to smile upon, to be pleasing to, f. *ar-* = *ad-* to, at + *rīdē-re* to laugh, smile.]

†**1.** To smile at, laugh at, scorn. *Obs.*

1612 DEKKER *If not good* Wks. 1873 III. 294 If your Grace Arride the toyes they bragd of. 1628 tr. *Owen's Epigrams* (N.) What means arrided Rider's book, thus still'd A library? 1656 BLOUNT *Gloss.*, *Arride*, to smile or look pleasantly upon.

2. To please, gratify, delight. ? *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i, *Fas.* 'Fore Heavens, his humour arrides me exceedingly. *Car.* Arrides you? *Fas.* I, pleases me. 1671 SHADWELL *Humourists* III. Wks. 1720 I. 170 It arrides me extreamly, to think how he will be bobb'd. *a* 1757 CIBBER in *New Hist. Eng. Stage* (1882) I. 240 A new opera .. which infinitely arrided both sexes and pleased the town. 1823 LAMB *Elia* II. xvii. (1865) 344 That conceit arrided us most .. and still tickles our midriff to remember.

†**Arri·dent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad L. *arrīdēnt-em*, pr pple. of *arrīdēre*: see prec and -ENT.] Smiling; pleasant, gratifying.

1616 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1861) I. 504 A pleasing murderer, that with arrident applauses tickles a man to death. 1630 R. H. in *J. Taylor's* (Water P.) *Wks.* A v b/1 Thine Amphitritean Muse growes more arrident, and Phœbus Tripos stoopes to Neptunes trident.

Arridge, dial. form of ARRIS.

‖ **Arrière** (aryer). Modern French form of ARREAR (OF. *arere*), used in combinations, partly modern French, partly refashionings of Anglo-Fr. or earlier English equivalents in *arrere, arrear*.

Arriere-band [cf. also ARRIÈRE-BAN], a rear-division of an army; **arriere-fee** or **-fief** [Fr. in 13th c. (Littré)], a fief held from a mesne-lord who is himself a vassal, a sub-fief; **arriere-supper** (also REAR-SUPPER), a late supper; one served up in the bed-room; †**arriere-tenant**, the tenant of a mesne-lord, a sub-tenant; **arriere-vassal** [Fr.], the vassal of a vassal, the holder of an arriere-fief.

1882 W. WHITMAN in *Academy* 18 Nov. 358/3 An inferr'd arrière of such storms, such wrecks. **1824** WIFFEN *Tasso's Jerus. Del.* XI. v, The reverend pair Bring up their arriere bands. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxi. 474 All his landes, and arere fees in Gascoyne. **1727** 51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Arriere-fees* commenced at the time when counts and dukes rendering their governments hereditary in their families, distributed to their officers certain parts of the royal domains which they found in their provinces. **1818** HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) I. ii. 142 The Châtelains belonged to the order of Vavassors, as they held only arriere fiefs. **1577** HOLINSHED *Chron. Scot.* 208/1 Diuers delicate dishes, and sundry sorts of drinke for theyr arere supper or collation. **1727** 51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Arriere-tenant* or *Vassal*.

‖ **Arrière-ban** (æriər-bɑ̃n, aryer-bañ). Also 6 **arere-, rere-band**, 7 **arrear-band, arrière-van**, 7–8 **arrier-ban**. [a. F. *arrière-ban*, OF. *ariere-ban* (12th c.), for **ari-ban, hari-ban*, f. OHG. *hari, heri*, army, host + *ban* edict, proclamation, order under penalty; in Merov. Lat. *hari-, heri-, here-bannum*, elsewhere also *ari-, are-bannum*: see Du Cange. The first element was early perverted by pop. etymol. to *ariere, arrière*, and the word variously misunderstood in accordance with this (see Cotgr. 1611), the prevailing fancy being that it meant the summoning of the *arrière-vassals*, or holders of *arrière-fiefs*, as distinct from the great feudatories supposed to be summoned by the *ban*. Hence the later use of *ban et arrière-ban* in conjunction. In English further perverted to *arrear-band, rear-band*, and *arrear-van*.]

Properly, The order of a (Frankish or French) king summoning his vassals to the military service due by holders of fiefs; the whole body of vassals thus summoned or liable to be summoned; the whole body of tenants by military tenure; the noblesse. Also applied to similar bodies, *e.g.* that of Poland. *Corruptly*: see above.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxviii. 732 He hadde with hym out of the towne a ten thousande men in harnes for the arerebande [Fr. *dix mille hommes pour l'arrière-ban*]. *Ibid.* cccxvi. 727, I wyle go to Gaunt, to fetche yᵉ rerebande [*l'arrière-ban*]. **1591** UNTON *Corr.* (1847) 54 He hath sente abroade to assemble his van and arriere van. **1671** CROWNE *Juliana* I. 8 The Ban and the Arrierban are met arm'd in the field to choose a king [of Poland]. **1684** *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iv. 70 The King having summoned the Arrier Ban (that is, a General Convention of all the Nobless throughout his Dominions) to appear in their Arms. **1690** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* II. 106 The arrear-band is raised all along the coasts. **1748** THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. xxx, Thus Vice the standard rear'd; her arrier-ban Corruption called. **1858** MORRIS *Def. Guinevere*, When the arriere-ban goes through the land Six basnets under my pennon stand. **1864** KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. vi. 283 Coming with ban and arrière ban to his sovereign's relief.

Arriere-guard; see ARREAR-GUARD.

[**Arriont** in Wright's Chaucer *Monk's Tale* 210; the MSS. of the Six-text edition all read *appetite*.]

Arris (æris). Also 8 **ariss, arriss**, 9 **aris**, *dial.* **arridge**. [Corruption of F. *areste* (mod. *arête*) used in same sense: see ARÊTE.]

1. The sharp edge formed by the angular contact of two plane or curved surfaces; *e.g.* the edges of a prism, or the raised edges that separate the flutings in a Doric column.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 75 Burford-stone .. carries by much a finer Arris than that at Heddington. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 11 It can by no means be brought to an Arriss or sharp corner. **1855** *Whitby Gloss., Arridges*, the edges of a piece of squared stone or wood. **1879** G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 150 A wonderfully studious grouping of the hollows, rounds, and arrises. **1884** F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm. Handb.* 50 The chamfering tool with which the aris is removed.

2. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *arris-rail*; **arris-cut** (see quot.); **arris-fillet**, 'a slight piece of timber of a triangular section, used in raising the slates against chimney-shafts, or against a wall that cuts obliquely across the roof' (Gwilt); **arris-gutter**, a V-shaped wooden gutter fixed to the eaves of a building; **arris-piece** (see quot.); **arris-ways, -wise** *adv.*, so as to present a sharp edge, diagonally, ridge-wise.

1883 in *N. Middl. Chron.* 6 Jan. 8/1 Nine feet Yellow Arris Rails. **c1850** *Rudim. Nav.* 123 *Arris-cut*, this term is applied when the edges of planks are cut to an under bevelling to fay one on another, as the berthing or sides of the well, so that no ballast may get in at the joints. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Aris pieces*, those parts of a made mast which are under the hoops. **1677** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 240 An excellent Pavement and pleasing to the Eye, especially when laid Arris ways. **1796** *Gentl. Mag.* LXVI. 17 Part of an old monument formed ariss-ways.

Arrish, arish (æriʃ). Also 6–7 **ersh**. [Dialectal variant of EDDISH. (Cf. OE. *ersc-hen* = *edisc-hen* quail.) The retracted *r* and *d* of s. w. dialects are scarcely separable.] (See quot.)

1597 GERARD *Herbal* (1633) 1018 The wheat ershes about Mapledurham. **1674** RAY *S. & E. Countr. Wds.* 65, *Ersh*, the same that Edish. *Sussex*. **1813** VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 152 The wheat arish, or stubbles, are in these cases found less to abound with coarse grass, and other unprofitable rubbish. **1851** *N. & Q.* Ser. I. III. 252/1 In Devon a cornfield which has been cut and cleared, is called an 'arrish.' **1856** CAPERN *Poems* 72 To bid the skylark o'er the arrish roam.

Arrision (ăriːʒən). *rare*—°. [ad. L. *arrīsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *arrīdēre*: see ARRIDE.] The action of smiling upon or at.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

†**Arrivage.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *arivage* act of landing, landing-place:—late L. *arribātieum* for **adrīpāticum*, f. *adrīpāre*: see ARRIVE *v.* and -AGE. Orig. accented *arrivage*.]

1. The act of coming to shore or into port; landing, arrival.

*c*1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 223 And previly toke arryvage In the contree of Cartage. **1413** LYDGATE *Pylgr. Sowle* II. xli. 46 Here is the porte of syker arryuage. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. vii. § 29 At his arriuage from Sea. **1627**—*Eng. abridged* iii. § 5 Creeks and Hauens for Ships arriuage.

2. A landing-place.

*c*1450 *Merlin* iii. 56 When they be come from their a-rivage, than go be-twene hem and the aryvage. **1542** *Lam. & Piteous Treat.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) IV. 512 Our Enemyes .. went downe to our Arryuage, to Thentent to kyll theim, whom the Tempest had spared.

3. That which happens to or befalls one. Cf. ARRIVE 9 c.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 516 Man's life is even a short passage, Paine upon paine is his arrivage: And then comes death that spareth none.

Arrival (ărəivăl). Forms: 4 **aryvayle, arrivaile**, 5 **ariuaill, -vall, arryuayll, aryvell**, 6–7 **arrivall**, 7– **arrival**. [a. AF. *arrivaille* landing, f. *arriver*: see ARRIVE *v.* and -AL².]

1. The act of coming to shore, landing in a country, disembarkation. (Now merged in sense 3.)

*c*1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 451 Tho saugh I grave [=pictured] al the aryvayle That Eneas had in Itayle. *c*1400 *Destr. Troy* XIV. (title) Stronge fight at þe Ariuaill. **1494** FABYAN I. i. 7 Yᵉ Geauntes that Brute founde in this Ile at his arryuayll. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 259 That the Normans might have .. more secure arrivall in England. **1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Christi* I. iv. (1852) 70 They set apart the sixth day of August, after their arrival, for fasting and prayer.

†**2.** A landing-place; = ARRIVAGE 2. *Obs. rare.*

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, v, The Portys Havens Ryvers Crekis and aryvell of Shippis .. be .. hurte and dekaied.

3. *gen.* The act of coming to the end of a journey, to a destination, or to some definite place; appearance upon the scene. (For const. see ARRIVE *v.* 5.)

1518 WOLSEY in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. i. 21 Your arrival to that reame. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 8 Demand of yonder Champion The cause of his arriuall heere in Armes. **1616** FORDE *Serm.* 77 The time of her arrival into this countrey. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 123 ₱5 The Morning after his Arrival at the House. **1720** T. BOSTON *Hum. Nature* (1812) 326 Their arrival in the regions of bliss. **1879** BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xxvi. 517 The Natives .. on our arrival, civilly gave way for us.

4. *transf.* of things. *For arrival*: (a cargo) to be delivered when the ship arrives. '*Arrival*' is also techn. used to describe such a cargo.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 452 ₱2 Our Time lies heavy on our Hands till the Arrival of a fresh mail. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 2. 90 To await the arrival of the money. **1882** *Daily Tel.* 4 May (*Markets*), But for arrival a steamer cargo .. was sold at 7*s.* 3*d.* **1882** *Manch. Guard.* 10 Mar., The brokerage on 'arrivals' should be reduced.

5. The coming to a position, state of mind, stage of development, etc. Cf. ARRIVE *v.* 7, 8.

Mod. There was long debate, but no arrival at any agreement.

6. One that arrives or has arrived.

1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 82 To-day the Lady Psyche will harangue The fresh arrivals. *Mod.* The new arrival is a little daughter.

†**Arrivance.** *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. ARRIVE *v.* + -ANCE: cf. *contrivance*.] The act or fact of arriving, arrival; *concr.* people arriving, arrivals: in which sense the 1st folio of Shakspere has **Arrivancie**(=**y**).

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 42 (Qo. 1) For euery Minute is expectancie Of more Arriuance [**1623** *Folio*, arriuancie]. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. ix. (R.) Its sudden arrivance into growth and Maturity. **1879** MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Wd.-bk.* 12, 'I spec' they'n be wantin' yo', Betty, to 'elp 'em a bit at the owd Maister's; I sid an arrivance theer'.'

Arrive (ărəiv), *v.* Forms: 3–7 **arive**, 3–6 **aryve**, (4 **ariffe**), 5–6 **arryve**, (6 **arriff**), 5– **arrive**. [a. OF. *arive-r*, cogn. with Pr. *arivar, aribar*, It. *arrivare*, Sp., Pg. *arribar*, OIt., late L. *arribāre*:—*arrīpāre, adrīpāre*, f. *ad* to + *rīpa* shore; = *ad rīpam appellĕre*; cf. mod.It. *arripare* in orig. sense. With the subseq. widening of sense (which took place before the word was adopted in Eng.), cf. the use of *to land*. In 14–15th c. occas. aphetized to *rive*; and inflected after strong vbs., with pa. t. *arove* (*rove, arofe*), pa. pple. *ariven* (*aryven*).]

I. Of reaching by water.

†**1.** *trans.* To bring (a ship, its crew or passengers) to shore or into port; to land (a ship, etc.). [The first two quotations may belong to 2.]

1205 LAY. 16063 Nu beoð of Brutaine beornes ariued .. i þis lond at Tottenæs [**1250** at Dertemuþ in Totenas]. *c*1300 *Beket* 1854 Hou Seint Thomas the holi man at Sandwych aryved was. *c*1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. iii. 122 Þe wynde aryueþ þe sayles of vlixes .. and hys wandryng shippes by þe see in to þe isle þere as Circe .. dwelleþ. **1624** CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn Apollo* 684 And made the sea-trod ship arrive them near The grapeful Crissa. **1650** W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 486 Some points of wind .. may as soon Overturn, as Arrive the ship. **1664** *Flodden Field* III. 28 Had promis'd plight .. His Fleet in merry ray to arive.

2. *intr.* (through *refl.*) To come to shore or into port; to land. (Said of a ship, its crew, or passengers: till about 1550 the only prevalent sense.) Now merged in 5.

1297 R. GLOUC. 371 Þat folc of Denemarch .. myd þre hondered ssypuolmen .. aryuede in þe Norþ contreye. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 559 We may thair ariffe in-to saufte. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. VII. 87/1 Þe navy of Danes rove up at Sandwyche [*Sandwicum appulit*]. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 288 Till that he arriveth Sauf in the porte of Antioche. *c*1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxii. 57 Tweyn schepis to þat yl a-ryved there. **1470** HARDING *Chron.* xlii, His nauye greate .. In Thamis aroue. **1538** STARKEY *England* 57 The schype arryvyth at the haven purposyd. **1611** BIBLE *Luke* viii. 26 They arriued at the countrey of the Gadarenes. **1790** BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 57 The fleet .. with the troops and stores, were arrived at Jamaica. **1874** *Marine Insur. Policy*, Until the said Ship .. shall be arrived at —.

b. Of things: To be brought by ship. *Sold to arrive*: (a cargo) sold for delivery on arrival in port.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances*, The goods are arrived and brought a-shore safe. **1861** *Du Chaillu's Equat. Afr.* ii. 13 Shipments of slaves sold 'to arrive,' but which do not come to hand.

3. *trans.* (by omission of prep.) To come to, land at, reach (a shore, port, etc.). *arch.* See 6.

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 96 Nowe we arrive the hauen. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 110 Ere we could arriue the Point propos'd. **1630** WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* i. 5 Through a Million of dangers we arriued the Spanish coasts. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* II. 409 Ere he arrive The happy Ile.

II. Of reaching generally.

†**4.** *trans.* To bring, to convey; to 'land' a person in any situation. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* II. xxiii. 136 Habillementes for to conueie and arrive the thynges that ben nedefull. **1607** CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 82 And belief must arrive him on huge riches. **1667** WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 95 These remisnesses .. arrive men at woe.

b. *refl.* in sense of next.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxii. 216 Tho toke they the mortimer as he arryued hym at the toures dore.

5. *intr.* To come to the end of a journey, to a destination, or to some definite place; to come upon the scene, make one's appearance.

*c*1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1047 Both he and y As nygh the place arryved were As men may casten with a spere. *a*1400 *Sir Degrev.* 59 The eorlle hadd i-revayd, And in hys 3erd ly3thus. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* V. iv. 6 When Artegall arriving happily Did stay awhile their greedy bickerment. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 422 A sauour, that may strike the dullest Nosthrill Where I arriue. **1831** CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. ix, New labourers will arrive; new Bridges will be built. **1866** GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 22 Before Harold could actually arrive.

b. Const. *at, in, upon* (*into, to*, obs.).

*c*1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 447 Alle þat may ther-inne [in þe kyndom of god] aryue. *c*1435 *Torr. Portugal* Fragm. I In a forest she is aryven. **1518** SIR A. BROWNE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xiv. 32 By foor your Grace cowd wel arriff at Amyas. **1539** CROMWELL *ibid.* I. App. civ. 272 Yesterday arrived to me hither Your Majesties servants. **1539** TONSTALL *Serm. Palme Sund.* (1823) 14 Into what howse or place so euer ye shall arriue. *a*1586 SIDNEY (J.) We arrived upon the verge of his estate. **1661** BARROW *Serm.* I. I. 2 He shall in good time arriue to his designed journey's end. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 39 There was no outbreak till the regiment arrived at Ipswich. *Mod.* Two policemen at length arrived upon the scene.

c. Of things: To be brought or conveyed. (Now only of things material.)

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 155 The Law cannot arrive time enough to his assistance. **1667** DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesy* Wks. 1725 I. 46 Let the rest arrive to the Audience by narration. **1709** *Tatler* No. 5 ₱3 Letters .. immediately after arrived from the court of Madrid. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 11. 71 The ladder now arrived, and we crossed the crevasse.

6. *trans.* (by omission of prep.) To come to, reach. *arch.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. App. xxxiii, Humours did arrive His knobby head. **1647** R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 191 Till the crime Arrive the people, and the prince's eare. *a*1823 SHELLEY *Eurip. Cyclops* 668 While I ask and hear Whence coming they arrive the Ætnean hill. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* LXXXIV, Arrive at last the blessed goal.

III. Of reaching a position, state, or time.

7. To come to a position or state of mind, or reach an object, as the result of continuous effort; to attain, gain, achieve, compass. a. *intr.* with (*to* obs.) *at*.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 202 Leoncius Was to themmpire of Rome arrived. **1607** SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 512 Many so arriue

at second Masters, Vpon their first Lords necke. 1642 HOWELL (*title*), Instructions for Forreine Travell. Shewing by what cours .. one may .. arrive to the practical knowledge of the Languages. 1671 Sir C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 72 If he arrives at any employment of that nature. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 80 They affect to contemn, what they cannot arrive to. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* (1874) III. i. 290 We arrive at a knowledge of a law of nature by the generalization of the facts presented to the senses. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. § 22 The same conclusion is thus arrived at.

† b. with *inf.* *Obs.*

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. A-la-Mode* I. i, You have learn'd the advantages of Play, and can arrive to live upon't. 1719 SWIFT *To Yng. Clergyman* Wks. 1755 II. II. 2 If such gentlemen arrive to be great scholars.

c. *trans.* Only *poet.* See 6.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cxlvii, And by what waies Hee may arrive his End.

8. *intr.* To come to a certain stage of development, by natural growth, lapse of time, etc.; to reach, attain. Const. (*to* obs.) *at*.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. Cho. 21 Eyther past, or not arriu'd to pyth and puissance. 1634 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) I. 10 Being arriv'd to her 20 yeare of age. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 123 ¶ 4 They were each of them arrived at Years of Discretion. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 49 When the Worms arrive to their Period of Transmutation. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* ix. 162 We and the world have arrived at our present, and shall arrive at our future.

b. Of time and temporal states: To come, so as to be present.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* v. (1804) I. 20 At length the hour arrived. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurture* II. v. (1861) 318 As the knowledge of his nobler, unseen Fatherhood arrives. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 31 The time had arrived.

9. To come about, come to pass, occur, happen, as an event. *Obs.* (exc. where it has somewhat of the temporal sense of 8, as 'come about in course of time.')

1633 H. COGAN *Pinto's Voy.* lxxv. 305, I will speak no further of him, but will deliver that which arrived in other Countries. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xii. 52 Causes of all things that have arrived hitherto, or shall arrive hereafter. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* III. iv. 6 That whate'er arrive, My friends and fellow-soldiers may be safe. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 501 Under whose management such misfortunes had arrived. 1862 TRENCH *Mirac.* xvii. 278 This was precisely what they had long hoped would arrive.

† b. Const. *to*, rarely *at*. *Obs.*

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* I. i. (R.) No considerable damage can arrive to us. 1713 *Guardian* No. 1 ¶ 5 All sorrows which can arrive at me. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XV. vi. (1840) 221/2 Any such event may arrive to a woman.

† c. *trans.* To happen to, befall. *Obs.*

1655 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 65 The calamity which lately arrived you. 1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. 1847. 418/2 Let him also forbear force .. lest a worse woe arrive him.

† **Arri·ve,** *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. vb. (In the early instance prob. an error for *armé*, which is the prevalent reading.)] Landing; arrival.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 60 (Harl. MS.) At manye a nobil ariue [*Cambr. MS.* aryue, *others* arme, -ee, -eye] hadde he be. 1538 STARKEY *England* 57 The haven or place of hys arryve. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* II. 379 His wife should little joy in his arrive. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 275 At his arrive at Babylon, he would enquire of the antiquity of their Records.

Arriver (ărəi·vəɹ). [f. ARRIVE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who arrives.

1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 19 The first arriuers into an Harbour. 1860 *Cornh. Mag.* 88 Conveyed high gratification to the arriver who was thus greeted.

Arriving (ărəi·viŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] Reaching the shore, landing; arrival.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V. 122 Richt in the first begynnyng, Newly at his ariwyng. 1542 *Lam. & Piteous Treat.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 234 After the arryuynge of the sayde shippes. 1611 COTGR., *Arrivement*, an arriving.

‖ **Arroba** (ărō·bă). Forms: 6–8 **aroba**, 7–8 **arobe**, 9 **arob**, 7– **arroba**. [Sp., ad. Arab. الربع *ar-rubc* 'the quarter,' the weight being a quarter of the Spanish quintal.]

1. A weight, used in Spain, Portugal, and Spanish America, of the standard value of 25 Spanish or 25·36 English pounds, but varying locally between 25 and 36 pounds.

1598 W. PHILLIP *Linschoten's Trav. India* (1864) 163 An Aroba which is 32 pound. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* mmdccxxiv/1 Five Arobes of fine Gold, each Arobe weighing 25 Pounds. 1708 — mmmmccccIxxxvii/2 It brings 10,000 Arobas of Gold, each Aroba is 32 pound weight. 1853 T. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxi. 258 The price of sugar at the Havannah is always by the arroba of 25 Spanish pounds. *Ibid.* xxxii. 405 An arob of gold.

2. A Spanish liquid measure, varying in different places, and according to the liquid, from 2·6 to 3·6 gallons.

[1623 in MINSHEU.] 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xxvi. (1821) 469 And sixe hundred Arrobas of Oyle.

(Since the introduction of the French metrical system in 1859, the *arroba* has had no official existence in Spain.)

† **Arro·de,** *v. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *arrōd-ĕre*.] To gnaw or nibble at. 1731 in BAILEY.

Arrogance (æ·rŏgăns). [a. F. *arrogance* (12thc. in Littré), ad. L. *arrogāntia*: see ARROGANT and -ANCE.] The taking of too much upon oneself as one's right; the assertion of unwarrantable claims in respect of one's own importance; undue assumption of dignity, authority, or knowledge; aggressive conceit, presumption, or haughtiness.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3120 Þys ys pryde and arrogaunce Vnwrþyly þe to auaunce. 1340 *Ayenb.* 21 Þe þridde bo3 of prede is arrogance .. þanne þe man weuþ more of him-zelue þanne he ssolde. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 213 War arrogaunce in takyng thing in hande. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1694 Be not pensyve, nore proud in arrogans. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 278 My Lords, Can ye endure to heare this Arrogance? 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxi. 184 Their arrogance was soon humbled by misfortune. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 63 When things went well with him, his arrogance was insufferable.

Arrogancy (æ·rŏgănsi). [ad. L. *arrogāntia*: see prec. and -ANCY.]

1. The quality or state of being arrogant.

1529 MORE *Supplic. Soules* Wks. 290/1 Proude arrogancie vnder ye name of supplicacion. 1538 STARKEY *England* 112 A certayne arrogancy, wherby .. every Jake wold be a gentylman. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* viii. 13 Pride and arrogancie, and the euill way .. doe I hate. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) Pref. 19 Some Men are apt to advance such their Notions with great Arrogancy. 1856 F. PAGET *Owlet Owlst.* 5 And I don't wish to be arrogant myself, while preaching against arrogancy.

† **2.** A piece of arrogance; an arrogant act or assumption. *Obs.*

1581 NOWELL & DAY in *Confer.* I. (1584) F b, Yet were it an intollerable arrogancie for vs to say, We fed thee when thou wast hungry. 1649 MILTON *Tenure of Kings* 10 The titles of Sovran Lord, naturall Lord, and the like, are either arrogancies, or flatteries.

Arrogant (æ·rŏgănt), *a.* [a. F. *arrogant* (14th c.), ad. L. *arrogāntem* assuming, overbearing, insolent, pr. pple. of *arrogāre*: see ARROGATE and -ANT.] Making or implying unwarrantable claims to dignity, authority, or knowledge; aggressively conceited or haughty, presumptuous, overbearing. (Used of men, their actions, manner, etc.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 322 Arrogaunt, is he that thinketh that he hath thilke bountees in him, that he hath not. 1538 STARKEY *England* 18 Some .. jnge al vyce and vertue only to consiste in the opinyon of man, wych ys arrogant blyndnes. *a* 1587 R. GLOVER in FOXE *A. & M.* III. 354 Master Chancellor here noted me to be arrogant, because I would not give place to my Bishop. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 72 It would be a most arrogant presumption in me to assume to myself the glory of what belongs to his majesty. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xi. 264 The arrogant man looks down on others, and with lowered eyelids hardly condescends to see them.

† **B.** as *sb.* A proud, haughty person. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Fayttes of Armes* I. i. 4 To represse the arrogaunts. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* Wks. 1834. 230/2 Proud arrogants formed, by necessity and misery, into humble supplicants.

A·rrogantly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an arrogant manner, with haughty assumption.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. Pref. 19 That counte, as the Grekes did ful arrogantely, al other Nations to be barbarus and onletterid. 1656 HARDY *Serm.* 1 *John* Introd. (1868) 8 Who arrogantly affect to blazon their own names and titles. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. iv. 27 Knowest thou him whom thou addressest thus arrogantly?

A·rrogantness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = ARROGANCY.

1553–87 FOXE in Maitland *Reform.* 501 The bishop [Bonner] and his chaplains laughed and said, Jesu, Jesu, what a stubbornness and arrogantness is this! [In mod. Dicts.]

Arrogate (æ·rŏgēt), *v.* [f. L. *arrogāt-* ppl. stem of *adr-*, *arrogā-re* to ask or claim for oneself, to adopt one whose consent may legally be asked, f. *ad-* to + *rogāre* to ask. Modern writers on Roman Law have appropriated the form ADROGATE to the specific legal sense.]

1. *Rom. L.* To adopt as a child. (See ADROGATE.)

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. § 15. 89 He did arrogate John .. into Maries kindred.

† b. *transf.* To adopt (that which is proper to another). *Obs.*

?*c* 1530 *Epit. Barnes Wks.* 371 (R.) The Byshops .. doe arrogate vnto themselues some thyng of the Phariseis pride.

2. To claim and assume as a right that to which one is not entitled; to lay claim to and appropriate (a privilege, advantage, etc.) without just reason or through self-conceit, insolence, or haughtiness. a. with *to* and *refl. pron.*

1537 LATIMER *Serm.* (1844) 43 How much soever we arrogate these holy titles unto us. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 315 To themselves all glory arrogate, to God give none. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) II. XIII. II. 154 The Spaniards .. had arrogated to themselves every important branch of the administration. 1844 BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* ix. § 2 (1862) 120 They arrogated to themselves the right of approving or rejecting all that was done.

b. with *simple obj.* only.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 18 Yet may they not arrogate any parte of Christes honour. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 26 Will arrogate Dominion undeserv'd Over his brethren. 1702 ROWE *Tamerlane* I. ii. 575 And arrogate a Praise that is not ours. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 92 The liberty arrogated by the professor of wit.

3. To lay claim, without reason or through self-conceit, to the possession of (some excellence); to assert without foundation that one has; to assume. a. with *to* and *refl. pron.*

1563 *Homilies* II. xvi. II. (1859) 461 Whether all men doe justly arrogate to themselues the Holy Ghost, or no? *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* IV. xii. 757 Nor do I arrogate so much ability to myself. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* II. xl. 501 They arrogate .. all wisdom, knowledge, and even honesty, to themselves. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxix. 384 She arrogated to herself a certain importance.

b. with *simple obj.* only.

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* Ded., One that arrogateth superioritie over all. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 428/2 Thus Pythagoras might arrogate the soul of Euphorbus. 1768 *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 149, I can arrogate no merit in the discovery. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. vi. 321 Arrogating the exclusive possession of wisdom.

† c. with *inf.* or *absol.* *Obs.*

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* v. 203 Doe falsly arrogate to be inspired. 1648 C. WALKER *Relat. & Obs.* I. 29 They arrogate to be the peculiar people of God. 1648 MILTON *Tenure of Kings* 13 Surely no Christian Prince would arrogate so unreasonably above human condition.

4. To lay similar claim to (something) on behalf of another; to ascribe or attribute *to*, or demand for, without just reason.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. vi. 24 We deny that those inset and naturall qualities .. are to be arrogated to hotte, moist, and drie. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* I. iv. (1867) 12 To antiquity we arrogate many things, to ourselves nothing. 1863 COX *Inst. Eng. Govt.* I. viii. 111 An attempt was made .. to arrogate to the Crown the privilege of issuing writs.

A·rrogated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Claimed unduly or pretentiously. (See also ADROGATED.)

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. v, The universally-arrogated virtue .. of these days .. Independence.

Arrogating (æ·rŏgēti̯ŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] Undue assumption; the advancing of unwarrantable or pretentious claims. (See also ADROGATING.)

1574 CARTWRIGHT *Full Declar.* 182 Only the Arrogatinge off the name off Bishopp vnto him selffe was tollerable. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 238 No more doth the Evangelicall Ministry and Sacraments cease, by reason of any Papall arrogatings. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* i. 10 No arrogating of title or assumption of Apostolic dignity.

A·rrogating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Unduly assuming, pretentious, overbearing.

1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 195 The one a light voluptuous Reueler, The other, a strange arrogating puffe. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xix, The arrogating manner in which the Bohemian had promised to back his suit.

A·rroga·tingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] With undue assumption, pretentiously.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 109 Such learning .. as may make the artists so arrogatingly suppose themselves learned above all others.

Arrogation (ærŏgē·ʃən). [ad. L. *arrogātiōnem*, n. of action f. *arrogā-re*: see ARROGATE and -ATION. Cf. OF. *arrogacion* (Godefroy).]

1. = ADROGATION. (So usually spelt in this sense.)

1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 162 For of adoption, arrogation, or any other meanes to make children lawfull, except marriage, wee haue no vse here in England. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 77 If a *paterfamilias* .. gives himself to you in arrogation.

2. The action of claiming and assuming without just reason; unwarrantable assumption.

1594 J. KING *Jonah* (1864) 64 Nor [was] the publican as he, in arrogation of justice. 1653 MANTON *Expos. James* iii. 1 Censuring .. is an arrogation of mastership over others. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 412 It seem'd so high an Arrogation, that he rent his clothes and said he had spoken blasphemie. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* I. iii. II. 76 Flattering to the power and arrogation of the priesthood.

† **A·rrogative,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *arrogāt-* ppl. stem of *arrogā-re* + -IVE, as if ad. L. **arrogātīvus*; cf. OF. *arrogatif*.] Wont to arrogate.

1647 H. MORE *Poems* 371 *note*, The more spiritual arrogative life of the soul, that subtill ascribing that to ourselves that is Gods.

Arrogator (æ·rŏgētəɹ). [a. L. *arrogātor*, n. of agent f. *arrogāt-*: see prec. and -ATOR.]

1. One who adrogates. (See ADROGATOR.)

2. One who advances pretentious claims.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 376 Against all Merlinicall arrogators, prorogators, derogators.

Arrondell: see HIRONDELLE.

‖ **Arrondi** (arōndi), *ppl. a. Her.* [Fr., pa. pple. of *arrondir* to make round.] Rounded: applied to parts of a coat of arms, represented (by shading) as having a rounded surface.

1727–51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

‖ **Arrondissement** (arōndi̯sˌmaṅ). [Fr., f. *arrondiss-* lengthened stem of *arrondir*: see prec. and -MENT.]

1. The action of rounding off an outline. *rare.*

1815 SCOTT *Paul's Lett.* (1839) 171 Arrondissements .. under sanction of which cities and .. kingdoms have been passed from one government to another.

2. An administrative sub-division of the departments of France, comprising a number of communes.

1807 PINKERTON *Mod. Geog.* (1811) 121 The electoral colleges of the *arondissements* or districts. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 259 The Deputies assembled at the Mayoralty of the 10th arrondissement.

† **Arro·sed,** *ppl. a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *arrōs-us*, pa. pple. of *arrōd-ĕre* (see ARRODE) + -ED.] 'Gnawed or pilled.' Bailey 1731.

Arrosie, obs. form of HERESY.

† **Arro·sion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [n. of action f. L. *arrōs-* : see prec. and -ION.] The action of gnawing.

1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 160 This arrosion of the nailes . . the property of men inraged with choler.

† **Arrou·nd,** *v. Obs.* [f. AR- *pref.*¹ + ROUND. Cf. Fr. *arrond-ir.*] To flow round, encompass.

1625 SIR T. HAWKINS *Horace Odes* (1638) I. vii, Moystned with gliding brooke which it arrounds. 1652 HOLYDAY *Horace Odes* I. xxxi, The grounds Which silent Liris with soft streames arrounds.

Arrour(e, obsolete form of ERROR.

† **Arrou·se,** *v. Obs.* 5–7; also 5 **arrowse,** -ze, **arouse,** 5–6 **arowse,** 7 -ze. [a. F. *arrouse-r* (Palsgr.), OF. *arouser, aroser* (12th c.), mod. *arroser* (Pr. *arrosar,* -*zar*), according to Brachet :— L. *adrōrā-re,* f. *ad* to + *rōs, rōr-* dew.] To bedew, sprinkle, moisten, water. (Common from Caxton to 1630.)

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. v, Some she embraced, kyssed, and arowsyd with teeris. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. vii. 11 a/1 The ryuer of Nyle . . watred and aroused the regyons of Egypte. 1558 WARDE *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 20 a, Ye shall take likewise of the sayd greene herbes arowsed wyth vinaigre. 1612 *Two Noble Kins.* V. iv. 103 The blisful dew of heaven does arrose [*Qo.* arowze] you. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* IV. 198 The sea . . doth continually arrouse or water the sulphureous vaine.

† **Arrou·sement.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 5 aro-. [a. OF. *arousement, arosement* (mod. *arr-*), f. *arouser* : see prec. and -MENT.] Sprinkling, bedewment, watering.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 34/2 Thyse arousemens or sprynging of blood were made with the spryncle of humylyte.

Arrow (æ·rou), *sb.* Forms : 1 **earh,** 1–5 **arwe, arewe,** 3 **earewe, harewe,** 4 **aro, aru, arw, arraw, aruwe,** 4–6 **arow**(e, 6–7 **arrowe,** 6–9 **arrow.** *Pl.* -s ; 1 -**an,** 2–3 -**en,** 3–7 -**es.** [OE. had two cognate forms, *earh* for *arh* :—O Teut. *arhwo-* neuter, and *arwe* for *arhwe* :—**arhwōn* weak fem. ; akin to ON. *ör, örvar* :—**arhwā* str. fem., and Goth. *arhwazna* from *arhw* (cf. *hlaiwasna* 'grave,' from *hlaiw*) ; prob. 'the thing belonging to the bow,' *arhw* being cognate with L. *arqu-us, arc-us,* bow. (Cf. OHG. *fingiri* :—**fingrio-* the thing belonging to the finger, ring, f. *fingar.*) A rare word in OE. the ordinary terms being *strǽl,* and *flá, flán,* of which the former disappeared after 1200, the latter occurred in Scotch after 1500. But *arrow* was the ordinary prose word after 1000.]

I. A missile.

1. A slender pointed missile shot from a bow, usually feathered and barbed. Sometimes also applied to the *bolts,* or *quarrels,* with thickened heads, discharged from the cross-bow.

a 835 *Egbert's Penit. Laws* IV. § 28 Gif hwylc man mid arwan deor ofsceõte. *a* 1000 *Andreas* (Gr.) 1333 Earh áttre gemæl. 1083 *O. E. Chron.,* On þære rode sticodon in manige arewan. 1205 LAY. 2476 On arwe him com to heorte. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 98 (MS. C) Þach hit reine arewen, ich habe a nede erende. 1297 R. GLOUC. 48 Myd arwen & myd quareles so muche folke . . me slow. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10036 Þe berbikans . . wel tas kepe to þat castell, For aro [*v.r.* arw], scott, and for quarel. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 104 A shef of pocock arwes brighte and kene. *c* 1530 R. HILLES *Commonpl. Bk.* (1858) 140 (*Proverb*) Thys arrow comyth never owt of thyn owne bow. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. i. 3 A vollie of musket . . goeth with more terrour . . then doth your vollie of arrowes. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* XX. 20, I will shoot three arrowes . . as though I shot at a marke. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* XXXIX, Like an arrow swift he flew Shot by an archer strong. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* III. 165 From an oak-bough made the arrows, Tipped with flint, and winged with feathers.

b. *fig.*

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 60 Erest heo scheot þe earewen of þe liht eien. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 1147 The arwes of thy crabbed eloquence. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 335 Thou shalt smyte hym with the arowe of penaunce. 1596 BP. BARLOW *Three Serm.* ii. 59 By the Arrowes of Famine, he meaneth the Canker and Palmer wormes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 58 The Slings and Arrowes of outragious Fortune. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 941 Love's arrows are but shot at rovers, Tho' all they hit they turn to lovers. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 144 ¶ 3 A mark to the arrows of lurking calumny. 1854 B. TAYLOR *Hassan* 291 *Poems of Orient* (1866) 101 Slain by the arrows of her beauteous eyes. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* IV. xii. 355 The arrow of conviction rankling in their conscience.

c. With qualifications : **Broad Arrow** : see III. below. **Elf-arrow** : see ARROW-HEAD 1 b. **Fire-arrow** : one which carried some burning substance so as to set fire to thatch, sails, etc. **Musket-arrow** : one fired from a musket or other fire-arm.

1692 in *Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xxxi. 137 To make Darts or Fire-Arrows. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Arrow,* Fire-Arrows were first used in war by the Persians under Xerxes. 1721 BAILEY, *Elf-arrows,* Flint-stones sharpened and jagged like Arrow-heads, used in War by the ancient Britons. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Elf-arrows,* a name given by the people of Scotland, to certain stone weapons which they find, and which had been in use before tools and weapons of iron were used there. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xi. 254 He taketh his words to be musket arrowes . . and his breath gunpowder.

2. in *Surveying,* Straight sticks shod with iron (originally real arrows), or iron pins, used to stick in the ground at the end of each chain.

[1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* F b, Whatsoeuer you mete the space G E withall, whether it be halberd, bill, arrow or staffe.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Surveying,* He ought likewise to have ten arrows, or small strait sticks, near two feet long, shod with iron ferrils . . The leader sticks one of the ten arrows in the ground at the far end of the chain. 1883 *Mod. Price List,* Arrows, made from No. 11 Steel Wire, the set of ten Arrows . . 2*s.* 6*d.*

3. A representation or figure of the missile : a. *gen.* Any arrow-shaped index, pin, or ornament.

Mod. The spire is surmounted by an arrow. She wore a silver arrow in her hair, etc.

b. in *Cartography,* A mark like an arrow, or arrow-head, used to point out the course or direction of a river, road, railway, etc.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 156/1 The direction of the earth's motion represented by the arrow. 1882 EVERETT *Deschanel's Nat. Phil.* 6 If the directions of all three arrows are reversed, the forces will still be in equilibrium.

4. *Astr.* A small constellation of the Northern Hemisphere, *Sagitta.*

1727–51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* 328 The Fox, the Arrow, the Dolphin . . contain no remarkable star.

II. Things resembling an arrow.

† 5. *fig.* The penis. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XXVI. 15 (see margin). So later vers.

† 6. *Geom.* The *sagitta,* or versed sine of an arc.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* II. 10 Sinus versus . . is also called in Latine *Sagitta* ; in English a Shaft or Arrow, for the Demonstrative figure therof . . is not unlike to the string of a bow ready bent, having a Shaft in the middest thereof. 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

7. The leading shoot of a plant or tree.

† a. The main young shoot of a vine or other tree, or, that which in pruning is left to run up and form the main stem. (Perh. only transl. L. *sagitta.*) *Obs.*

1580 BARET *Alv.* A 568 Arrow, the longest twigge that is left in the vine when it is cut. 1745 tr. *Columella* III. xvii, Rustics call the utmost or last part of the shoot the Arrow.

b. The flowering stem of the sugar-cane.

1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 278 All canes have not arrows, and the coming out of an arrow depends on the season, and not on the age of the cane. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* XIX. (1859) 533 The cane-fields then in arrow. 1870 KINGSLEY in *Gd. Words* 1 June 382/1 More handsome still . . when the 'arrow,' as the flower is called, spreads over the cane-piece a purple haze.

8. in *Fortification* (see quot.).

1816 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 4) 247 *Arrow* is a work placed at the salient angle of the glacis, and consists of two parapets, each above 40 fathoms long ; this work has a communication with the covert-way, of about 24 or 28 feet broad, called *caponnière,* with a ditch before it of about 5 or 6 fathom, and a traverse at the entrance, of 3 fathom thick, and a passage of 6 or 8 feet round it. [Cf. ARROW-HEADED 1.]

III. Broad Arrow.

9. *lit.* One having a *broad arrow-head* (see ARROW-HEAD), used for cleaving.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XX. 116 (Wright) He bar a bowe in his hand, and manye brode arewes. 1440 *Promp. Parv.,* Brood arowe (*v. r.* brodarwe), *Catapulta.* *c* 1490 *Adam Bel* 613 in Ritson *Anc. P. Poetry* 28, I myselfe with a brode arow Shall cleue the apple in two. 1530 PALSGR. 201/2 Broode arrowe, *rallion.* 1611 COTGR., *Rallion,* an arrow with a forked or barbed head ; a broad arrow.

10. For *Broad Arrow-head* : The arrow-head-shaped mark, used by the British Board of Ordnance, and placed upon government stores. In *Her.* = PHEON, which is properly a broad-arrow with the inner edge of the barbs indented.

1551 *Grant of arms to John Cooke* (20 Feb. 6 Edw. VI), Brode arrowes. 1687 *Charter of James II to Tower of Lond.,* Upon all which Boundary houses, His Majesty's Mark, the Broad Arrow, by his late Majesty's special command, have been set up. 1698 *Act* 9 & 10 *Will. III,* xli, Or any other Stores [marked] with the Broad Arrow. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* vi, The same rude resemblance . . which certain talismanic scratches, well known to our revenue officers, bear to a *broad arrow.* 1839–44 TUPPER *Prov. Phil.* (1862) 128 The broad arrow of the Great King, carved on all the stores of his Arsenal. 1865 *Times* 13 Feb., If the broad arrow be found on any stores in Confederate hands, it will be found that they were condemned and sold, or that the mark is forged.

IV. Combinations.

1. General relations : a. objective, as *arrow-bearing, -maker* ; b. instrumental, as *arrow-smitten* ; c. parasynthetic, as *arrow-leaved, -shaped* ; d. attributive, as *arrow-flight, -point, -range, -wound.*

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* lii, Woggarwolfe's arrow-bearing page. 1808 — *Marm.* VI. XXVI, Fell England's arrow-flight like rain. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 397 The Arrow-leaved Polygonum. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* I. § 4 (1689) 4 Let the Arrow-maker divide this with a Saw. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Arrow-makers* are called fletchers. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* X. 83 At the doorway of his wigwam Sat the ancient arrow-maker. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* XXI. (1879) 262 Out of arrow-range! Slip the dogs, Syphax! 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. VIII. 262 An arrow-wound or gash of spear, Given as he leaps on board.

2. Special combinations : **arrow-case,** a quiver, also *fig.* ; **arrow-finger,** the fore-finger ; † **arrow-girdle,** a girdle in which arrows were carried ; **arrowless** *a.,* without arrows ; **arrow-like** *a.* and *adv.,* like an arrow ; **arrow-loop, arrow-slit,** a narrow loop-hole or slit for shooting through ; **arrow-plant** (see quot.) ; **arrow-shot,** the shooting of an arrow ; also, the distance to which an arrow is shot, a bow-shot ; **arrow-smith,** a maker of iron arrow-heads ; **arrow-snake,** or *javelin-snake,* a species of snake (*Acontias jaculus*) so called from the spring with which it darts forward ; **arrow-stitch,** the triangular set of stitches with which the ends of whalebone in stays are sometimes secured ; **arrow-stone** (*obs.* or *dial.*), a belemnite ; **arrow-wise** *adv.,* after the manner of an arrow.

1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XXVI. 15 And schal opene the *arowe caas aȝens eche arowe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. VIII. 13 On hir schuldir the *arrow caice bare sche. 1578 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 60 An *arrowe case of strawe with locke and kay. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ix. 256 You must call the forefinger the '*arrow'-finger. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* XXVII. 11 Pigmeis . . hangiden her *arew girdlis [1388 arowe casis] in thi wallis. 1881 G. STABLES in *Boy's Own P.* 8 Oct. 22 Plunging *arrow-like into the watery ruvines. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* V. 429 She . . thrid somehow, by some glimpse of *arrow-loop, The turnings to the galleries below. 1779 T. FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 156 On cutting an *arrow-plant (a species of pine), I found fresh water drop from it. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xii. 27 Wythin ane *arrow schot on athir syde. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* III. 79 Attending the cure of his Wound without *Arrow-shot. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. Introd. 1 Tyrrell's *arrow-shot. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 92 The lower storey lighted only by an *arrow-slit. 1878 SMILES *Robt. Dick* IV. 31 Perforated here and there with *arrow-slits. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* V. 1588 Armurers and *Arowsmythis. 1618 PULTON *Coll. Stat.* 7 Hen. IV, vii, Because the *arrow smithes doe make many faultie heads for arrowes and quarrels. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* XLIX. 17 Dan shall be a serpent by the way, an adder [*marg.* *arrowsnake] in the path. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 88/2 The Hebrew denomination *Kippoz* [*Isa.* XXXIV. 15] . . which the learned Bochart . . has shown to refer more properly to the *acontias* or *anguis jaculus,* the *arrow or dart-snake of the Greeks and Romans.

Arrow (æ·rou), *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To shoot arrows.

1865 SIR K. JAMES *Tasso* II. XX. LXV, While she arrowed.

2. To shoot into blossom (said of the sugar-cane).

18 . . *Simmonds Colon. Mag.* (in Hoppe), The West-Indian planter must prevent his sugar-cane from arrowing.

† 3. *trans.* To pierce, wound (? confused with *harrow*). *Obs.*

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. ii. (1647) 6 By a noble not-caring, arrow the intenders bosome, who will ever fret most, when he finds his designes most frustrate.

Arrow, vulgar corruption of *e'er a, ever a.*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* V. viii. (D.), 'I don't believe there is arrow a servant in the house.' 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* I. 126 (D.), 'I now carries my head higher than arrow private gentlewoman of Vales.'

Arrow, north. form of ARGH *a. Obs.* cowardly.

Arrowed (æ·roud), *a. poet.* [f. ARROW *sb.* + -ED.] a. Made into an arrow. b. Furnished or provided with arrows.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* I. LXV, Sol . . shoots delight through Nature with each arrow'd ray. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Wallace* III, The arrow'd sportsman strays at will.

Arrow-grass.

1. English name of the endogenous genus *Triglochin,* containing humble marsh plants with grass-like leaves. [Referring, like the Gr. name, to the '3-barbed' appearance of the burst capsule.]

1792–1807 SIR J. E. SMITH *Eng. Bot.* VI. 366 All cattle will eat the marsh Arrow-grass. 1801 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (ed. 4) II. 352 *Triglochin Palustre,* Arrow-headed grass. Marsh Arrow-grass. The pointed valves of the capsule opening at the bottom, give it the appearance of the head of an arrow. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 4/1 Overgrown by thick-leaved salt-marsh plants . . glass-wort and arrow-grass.

2. A Brazilian grass of the same genus as the Pampas Grass. [Cf. ARROW *sb.* 7 b.]

1863 BATES *Nat. on Amazons* VII. 168 Large tracts of arrow-grass (*Gynerium Saccharoides*), which bears elegant plumes of flowers like those of the reed, and grows to a height of twenty feet.

Arrow-head.

1. The head or pointed part of an arrow, made separately and of different material from the shaft.

1483 *Cath. Angl.,* Arowhede, *barbellum, catella.* 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 135 Two maner of arrowe heades . . was vsed in olde tyme. The one . . hauyng two poyntes or barbes, lookyng backewarde to the stele and the fethers, which surely we call in Englishe a *brode arrowe head* or a *swalowe tayle.* The other . . hauing .ii. poyntes stretchyng forwarde, and this Englysh men do call a *forke-head.* The Parthyans vsed brode Arrowe heades . . Our Englyshe heades be better in war than eyther *forked heades* or *brode arrowe heades.* 1618 PULTON *Coll. Stat.* 7 Hen. IV, vii, Arrow-heads shall be well boiled, brased, and hardened. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* IV. I. 110 He forced the string to meet His breast, the arrow-head to meet the bow.

b. *esp.* Those of flint, jade, or similar substances, found among the relics of prehistoric times.

1661 SIR R. GORDON in Burton *Hist. Scotl.* I. 136 *note,* Hos vulgus patrio sermone *elf arrow-heads* vocant. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Elf Arrows,* Very small arrow-heads made out of a talky fissile stone are found in Virginia and Barbadoes. 1769 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* 115 (JAM.) *Elf-shots,* i. e. the stone arrow-heads of the old inhabitants of this island, are supposed to be weapons shot by Fairies at cattle. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* I. vi. 181 Arrow-heads, are for the most part made of flint. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* IV. 263 Made his arrow-heads of sandstone, Arrow-heads of chalcedony.

2. **Broad arrow-head.** a. *prop.* a kind of arrow-head : see quot. 1545 in 1 a. b. *transf.* = *Broad-arrow* : see ARROW *sb.* 10. c. *fig.* Any mark or impression resembling these.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i, At every stationary boat or barge that split the current into a broad-arrow-head.

3. in *Cartography,* etc. = ARROW 3 b.

1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 297 In the vignette the arrow

heads indicate the direction of the currents. 1870 Todhunter *Mech. for Beg.* 3 Sometimes an arrow head is used in a figure to indicate [the direction in] which the force tends.

4. *Bot.* English name of the endogenous genus of plants, *Sagittaria*, of which the common European species, *S. sagittifolia* (found from Virginia to China and Japan), has floating leaves shaped like an arrow-head.

1597 Gerard *Herbal* 337 *Sagittaria* may be called in English the water Archer, or Arrow heade. 1611 Cotgr., *Sagette* .. the Ditch-weed called Arrow-head. 1809 Crabbe *Tales* 37 The Fen itself has a dark and saline herbage; there are rushes and Arrow-heads. 1883 Howells in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 70/2 The cat-tails and arrow-heads in the 'ma'sh' at Ponkwasset.

5. *attrib.* or *adj.*; = Arrow-headed 2.

1875 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims* i. 24 'Tis easier to .. decipher the arrowhead character, than to interpret these familiar sights. 1877 Dawson *Orig. World* i. 24 The arrow-head writing, afterwards used by the Assyrians.

Comb., as **Arrow-head-maker.**

1598 Stow *Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xiii. 304/2 Besides these two trades belonging to Archers there were also two more, Stringers and Arrow head makers. 1647 Haward *Crown Rev.* 26 Arrow-head-maker: Fee .. *6l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

Arrow-headed, *a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. *gen.* Having the shape of an arrow-head.

1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* V. xiv. 490 At Princeton, where Donop had thrown up arrow-headed earthworks.

2. *spec.* = Cuneiform; applied to the characters of the ancient inscriptions of Nineveh, Babylon, Persepolis, etc.

1816 T. Maurice *Ruins Bab.* 158 The name of *arrow-headed*, bestowed upon these characters by himself [Dr. Hager]. 1819 J. Kenrick in *Philos. Mag.* May 321 A stroke which, when elaborately made, resembles the head of an arrow; when less carefully cut or impressed, a wedge or a nail; and hence the inscriptions have been called *arrow-headed*, *nail-headed*, or *cuneiform*. 1847 *Q. Rev.* No. 158. 416 These cuneiform or arrow-headed characters are so called from one of the elements of which they consist, a straight line, slightly divided at the top like the notch of an arrow, and ending in a point, so as to represent a kind of wedge; the other element is an angle.

†Arrow-header. *Obs.* A maker, or fitter on, of arrow-heads.

c 1510 *Cocke Lorelle's Bote* 10 Arowe heders, maltemen, and corne mongers.

Arrowlet. [f. Arrow + -let dim. suff.] A little arrow; *fig.* applied to the stalked and plumose seeds of the Dandelion and allied plants.

1872 Tennyson *Gareth* 1002 The flower That blows a globe of after arrowlets.

Arrowre, obs. form of Error.

Arrow-root. [From use made of the fleshy tubers to absorb poison from wounds, especially those of poisoned arrows: see the quotations from Sir Hans Sloane, infra.]

1. *Bot.* A plant; originally *Maranta arundinacea*, an endogenous herb with fleshy tuberous rhizomes, native to some, and cultivated in other, of the West Indian Isles; extended to other species of Maranta yielding similar products.

1696 Sloane *Catal. Plant. Jamaica* 122 Canna Indica radice alba alexipharmaca. L'herbe aux flèches, *Du Tertre* p. 90, *Rochef.* p. 130. ?An 'yerva que con el sumo de su rayz remedia la ponsonna de las mansanillas ponsonnosas,' *Lop. de Gomara*, cap. 71, *hist. gen.* .. Cyperus longus inodorus quartus, seu radix contra venenatas sagittas, *C. B. pin.* p. 14?.. *Indian arrow root.* 1725 — *Voy. Madeira* I. xvi. 253–4 Indian Arrow-root [Account of its introduction]. 1788–9 Howard *Cycl.* I. 224 Indian Arrow-root is the same with the *maranta*. It is esteemed a sovereign remedy against the bite of wasps, and the poison of the manchineel tree. 1858 R. Hogg *Veg. K.* 786 *Maranta arundinacea*, Arrow-root, is a native of the West Indies.

2. *Comm.* A pure nutritious starch, prepared from the tubers of *Maranta*; the name has been given commercially to starches prepared from many other plants, but since the passing of the Adulteration Act, none of these may legally be sold in Great Britain as 'arrow-root.'

1811 *Lond. Dispens.* 402 Sago, salep, tapioca, arrowroot .. are only different modifications of starch. 1822 *Ibid.* 541 *note*, Arrowroot is the pith of the *Maranta arundinacea*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 720 Other descriptions of Arrow-root are furnished by plants belonging to the following genera: *Arum*, *Canna*, *Curcuma*, *Jatropha*, *Tacca*. *Ibid.* 93 'English Arrow-root' is the starch obtained from the tubers of the potato. [See also Arum.]

3. The food prepared from this starch.

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxix, They smooth pillows, and make arrowroot: they get up of nights.

4. *attrib.*

1861 Sala *Tw. round Clock* 192 The refreshment counter, where they sell the arrow-root eakes.

Arrow-wood. An American name for species of *Viburnum* (*V. dentatum*, *pubescens*, etc.) from the long straight stems of which the American Indians make the shafts of their arrows.

1848 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Arrowy (æ·rōʊi), *a.* [f. Arrow + -y.]

1. Consisting of, or abounding in, arrows.

1671 Milton *P. R.* III. 324 Sharp sleet of arrowy showers. 1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* I. 11 The arrowy throne of rising Moon. 1810 W. Taylor in *Month. Mag.* XXIX. 210 On the helmet rings the arrowy hail. 1864 Ld. Derby *Iliad* I. 60 On man the last, Was poured the arrowy storm.

2. Like an arrow: **a.** in shape or appearance.

1637 Heywood *Dialogues* 301 And thrild their arrowie Javelins after him. 1852 T. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 486 The arrowy branches of the palm-trees. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* vi. 151 Clustered cupolas and arrowy minarets.

b. in swift or darting motion; swift as an arrow.

1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III. lxxi, By the blue rushing of the arrowy Rhone. 1837 Howitt *Rur. Life* III. i. (1862) 260 Flew along with arrowy swiftness. 1855 Longf. *Hiawatha* xx. 72 Homeward shoots the arrowy swallow.

c. in action, effect, etc.; darting, piercing, keen.

1785 Cowper *Task* VI. 782 The lambent homage of his arrowy tongue. *a* 1822 Shelley in *Casquet Lit.* (1877) IV. 363/1 Violets .. dart their arrowy odour through the brain. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 63 Rain that comes chilling and arrowy like hail in January. 1861 W. Collier *Hist. Eng. Lit.* ix. 234 Sharp arrowy wit. 1868 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* 59 Arrowy words, each one hitting its mark.

‖ Arroyo (ăroi·o). [Sp.:—OSp. *arrogio*, med.L. *arrogium*, found as early as 775 (Diez); origin uncertain.] A rivulet or stream; *hence*, the bed of a stream, a gully. (*in U.S.*)

1850 B. Taylor *Eldorado* v. (1862) 49 The deep gullies or arroyos with which it is seamed. 1872 C. King *Sierra Nev.* vi. 119 At brief intervals, were sharp, narrow arroyos.

'Arry (æ·ri). [The common Christian name *Harry* vulgarly pronounced without the aspirate.] Used humorously for: A low-bred fellow (who 'drops his *h*'s') of lively temper and manners. Hence **'Arryish** *a.*, vulgarly jovial.

1874 *Punch's Almanac*, 'Arry on 'Orseback. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1318. 148 The local 'Arry has torn down the famous tapestries of the great hall. 1880 W. Wallace in *Academy* 28 Feb. 156/1 He has a fair stock of somewhat 'Arryish animal spirits, but no real humour.

Arsadine: see Arsedine.

Arse, *sb. Obs.* in polite use. Forms: 1 ærs, ears, 1–7 ars, 4–5 ers(e, eeres, arce, 4–9 arse. [common Teut.: cf. OHG, ON., Da., Sw. *ars*, OFris. *ers*, G. *arsch*, OTeut. **ars-oz*, cogn. w. Gr. ὄρρος, *ὄρσος.]

1. The fundament, buttocks, posteriors, or rump of an animal.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wright 44/2 *Nates*, ears-lyre. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* v. 175 Baleised on þe bare ers [*v.r.* ars], and no breche bitwene. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. liv. (1495) 267 Emoroides ben fuyue veynes whyche stretche out atte the eeres. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* CCXXVI. 233 They lete hange fox tailles .. to hele and hyde her arses. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* XXV. 15 b, The 25th chapitre dothe shewe of a mannes ars. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. iii. 964 Then mounted both upon their Horses, But with their Faces to the Arses. 1704 Swift *Batt. Books* (1711) 235 Do you think I have nothing else to do but to mend and repair after your Arse? [i. e. behind you, in your rear.]

b. in phr. *Heavy arse*: a lazy fellow, a lie-a-bed. *To hang the arse*: to hold back, be reluctant or tardy. *Arse upwards*: in good luck.

1530 Palsgr. 436/2 What up, heavy arse, cannest thou nat aryse. *c* 1600 *Timon* I. v. (1842) 20 This man this daye rose with his arse upwards; To daye a fidler, and at night a nohle. 1611 Cotgr., *Fesse-cul*, A Pedanticall whip-arse. 1633 Massinger *Guardian* v. iv, Nay, No hanging an arse. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 456 Could he stir To active trot one side of's Horse The other would not hang an arse.

2. *transf.* or *fig.* The bottom; the lower or hinder end; the fag end, tail.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7580 Thou shalt for this sinne dwelle Right in the divels arse of helle. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (1852) 73 Whyppyd .. at the carttes arse .. for vacobondes. 1622 Mass. & Dekk. *Virg. Mart.* II. i. Wks. IV. 37 The arse, as it were, or fag end of the world. 1750 W. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* V. i. 11 [Lay the sheaves] in a sloping posture, close together, with their arses outward. 1880 R. Holland in *O. Farming Words* 2 In Cheshire the stalk-end of a potato [is called] the 'arse-end of a 'tater.'

3. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *arse-hole*, *-tharme*, *-therl*, *-winning*, *-wisp*; **arse-board** (still *dial.*), the tail board of a cart; **arse-gut**, the rectum, also *fig.*; **arse-long** (cf. *side-long*); **arse-push**, a heavy backward fall; **arse-ropes**, intestines. Also Arse-foot, Arseling, Arsesmart, Arseward, q.v.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 139/2 For the comminge out of the Arsegutte. 1668 R. Lestrange *Vis. Quevedo* (1708) 55 The very Arse-Gut, the Drain and Sink of Monarchies. *a* 1400 in Wright *Voc.* 183 Arce-hoole, *podex.* 1540 Raynald *Byrth Man.* (1564) 54 When it [the fœtus] proceedeth .. sidelong, arselong, or backlong. 1611 Cotgr., *Culant*, giuing an arse-posse vnto. 1660 Howell, *Arse-push.* 1382 Wyclif 1 *Sam.* v. 9 The arsroppis of hem goynge out stonken. *c* 1450 in Wright *Voc.* 186/2 *Cirbus*, harstharme. *c* 1000 Ælfric *ibid.* 44/2 *Anus* vel *verpus*, ears þerl. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* VII. 306 An hore of hure erswynninge may hardiloker tythe. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Arswyspe, *Maniperium*, *anitergium*.

†Arse, *v. Obs.* [f. sb.] (Cf. *To elbow.*)

1664 Cotton *Scarron.* 9 Arsing about.

Arsechieles tables, i. e. *Arzachel's*: see Almanac, *note* 1. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 45.

†Arsed, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Arse *sb.* + -ed[2].] Having an arse. (Chiefly in *comb.*)

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wright 45/2 *Tergosus*, earsode. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 16 To beg a breeche of a bare arst man. 1611 Cotgr., *Cul-pelé*, bauld-arst.

Arsedine. Also **arsowde, assidue, asidew, orsedew, orsidue, orsade, orsady, assady, -dyn, -den, orsden, arsadine.** [Etymology, and correct form unknown: see also Orsidue.] A gold-coloured alloy of copper and zinc, rolled into very thin leaf, and used to ornament toys, etc.; 'Dutch gold,' 'Mannheim gold.'

1472–8 *Accts.* in T. Sharp's *Dissertation* 193 For assady and redde wax .. Item for assadyn, silver papur and gold papur .. Item for assaden for the harnes. 1481–90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (1844) 339 For ij. lb. of arsowde .. iiij *s.* 1550–1600 *Customs Duties* Add. MS. B. M. 25097 Orsedew, the dosen pounds xiis. iiij*d.* 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 49 As day-light [is] beyond candle-light, or tinsell or leafe-gold aboue arsedine. 1599 — *Lent. Stuffe* in *Harl. Misc.* VI. 172 A London vintner's signe .. fringed with theaming arsadine. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* II. ii, Puft vp with the pride of your .. Arsedine. 1730 *Gent's Hist. York* Advt. in Hone *Every-d. Bk.* 26 Sept. 632 Assidue or horse-gold. 1816 *Ibid.*, Importer of bronze powder, Dutch metal, and orsedew. 1826 *Ibid.* 631 Garlands .. rustling with asidew.

†Arsefoot. *Ornith. Obs.* [f. Arse *sb.* + Foot; on account of its feet being placed so far back.] A bird; identified by Willoughby with the Great and Little Dabchick, species of the Grebe; by Goldsmith with the Penguin.

1598 Florio, *Giuero* .., a bird called a diuer, a didapper, or arsefoote. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 339 The Greater Loon or Arsfoot, *Colymbus major*. *Ibid.* 340 The Didapper, or Dipper, or Dobchick, or small Doucker, Loon, or Arsfoot: *Colymbus sive Podicipes minor*. 1774 Goldsmith *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. VII. VII. 217 Our sailors .. give these birds [penguins] the very homely, but expressive, name of arse-feet.

†Arseling(s, *adv. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. Arse *sb.* + -ling(s; cf. *backling(s.*] Backwards.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xxxiv. 5 Syn hi gecyrde on earsling. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 43 (Jam.) Then Lindy to stand up began to try; But—he fell arselins back.

Arsemetrick, obs. form of Arithmetic.

Arsen- (ā·ɹsĕn), short for Arsenic, used

1. in *Comb.*: esp. in names of combinations of arsenic with organic radicals, as in *Arsen-dimethyl* (= cacodyl, $As_2(CH_3)_4$).

2. in derivatives, in which it varies with Arseni- (ɑɹsĭ·ni); as **Arsenate** or **Arseniate** [see -ate[4]], a salt of arsenic acid, e.g. *Sodium arsenate*, *Arseniate of nickel* or Nickel bloom. **Arsenetted** *ppl. a.*, combined chemically with arsenic, arseniuretted. **Arseniate** *a. rare*, mixed or treated with arsenic. **Arseniated** *ppl. a.* = arseniate, and (*obs.*) arsenetted. **Arsenide** [see -ide], a primary combination of arsenic with another element, (as hydrogen, a metal,) or an organic radical. **Arsenite,** *Chem.* [see -ite], a salt of arsenious acid, as *Arsenite of silver, of lead*, etc.; *Min.* synonym of Arsenolite.

1800 Henry *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 255 With alkalies, earths, and oxides, it constitutes a class of salts called *arsenates. 1863 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 379 The *arsenates of the alkali metals are soluble in water. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 215 An acid *arsenate of soda is now used in calico-printing. 1796 Hatchett in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 317 If *arseniate of ammoniac is distilled, gas is produced. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 214 *Arseniate of Iron. 1863 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 372 *Arsenetted hydrogen is a colourless gas .. Small animals are instantly killed by it. 1851–9 Owen in *Adm. Man. Sc. Eng.* 377 The inside .. brushed with *arseniate soap [and] stuffed with cotton. 1808 Sir H. Davy in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 367 Potassium separates arsenic from *arseniated hydrogene. 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 65 Volley of Russian candles, and the flames of an *arseniated Hougomont. 1863 Watts *Dict. Chem.* (1872) I. 370 Many metallic *arsenides occur in natural minerals, e. g. copper-nickel Ni_2As_2. *Ibid.* 397 *Arsenides of ethyl. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 287 Arsenic is most extensively diffused in combination with other metals, as in the *arsenides of iron, nickel, copper, cobalt. 1800 Henry *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 254 Oxide of arsenic .. has therefore been called arsenous acid, and its compounds *arsenites. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 11/1 Sweetmeats .. rendered terrible with *arsenite of copper. 187. Thorpe *Inorg. Chem.* I. 392 Copper *arsenite, or Scheele's Green is employed as a pigment. A copper aceto-*arsenite, known as Schweinfurth, or imperial green, is also largely used. *Ibid.* 391 Arsenious oxide .. constitutes the mineral known as *arsenite. [See also Arsenolite.]

Arsenal (ā·ɹsĭnăl). Forms: 6 **archy-, archinale,** 6–7 **ars-, arzenale,** 6–7 **arcenal,** 7 **-all, -el, arciarsi-, arsenall,** 6– **arsenal.** [a. It. *arzе- arsenale*, Sp. Pg. F. *arsenal*, earlier forms of which are It. *arzenà* (Dante), *arzanà* (still in use), 16–17th c. F. *arsena*, *arsenac* (see Littré), all in the current sense; cf. It. and Sp. *darsena*, Sicilian *tirzanà* (Diez), Pg. *taracena*, *tercena*, F. *darse*, *darsine*, 'a dock'; also Sp. *atarazána*, *atarazanál*, 'arsenal, factory, wine-cellar, etc.' The original is the Arab. دار الصناعة *dār aççināɛah*, workshop, factory (i. e. *dār* house, place of, *al* the, *çināɛah*, art, mechanical industry, f. *çanaɛa* to make, fabricate), which is directly represented by the Romance *darsena*, *taracena*; *atarazana* is prob. a Sp. Arab. form with article *al-*, *ad-* prefixed; *arsena* is either (as Diez thinks) from *darsena*, with *d* dropped (perh. by assoc. with *de*, *d'*, preposition, cf. *dante*, Ante), or (as Defrémery and others hold) from *aç-çināɛah* alone. See Dozy, and Devic in Littré's *Supp.* The final *-ale*, *-al* was added in It. or Sp. The wider sense of the Arabic is retained in Sp.; the other languages have narrowed it to *dock* and *armoury*. The earliest forms in Eng. were from It., but the existing one is that common to Fr., Sp. and Pg.]

1. A dock possessing naval stores, materials, and all appliances for the reception, construction, and repair of ships; a dockyard. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1506 Guylforde *Pilgr.* (1851) 7 At the Archynale there be closed within .. an .C. galyes. 1549 Thomas *Hist. Italy* (1561) 74 b, The Arsenale [at Venice] in myne eye excedeth all the rest: For there they haue well neere two hundred galeys. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 372 Set up an arsenal or store-house to build gallies in. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 175 Making the Arsenall at Athens,. able to receiue 1000 ships. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 216, I was at the Arsenall which is so called *quasi ars naualis*, because there is exercised the Art of making tackling and all other necessary things for shipping. 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. lii, Carricks, Ships .. and other vessels of his Thalassian arsenal. 1838 Arnold *Hist. Rome* (1846) I. xxi. 461 Building ships, and arsenals to receive and fit them out properly.

2. A public establishment for the manufacture and storage, or for the storage alone, of weapons and ammunition of all kinds, for the military and naval forces of the country.

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* VIII. (1599) 317 A fire kindled .. in their storre house called the Arzenale .. where was their saltpeter. 1625 Bacon *Ess.* (Arb.) 473 Stored Arcenalls and Armouries. 1660 Howell *Let. Ital. Prov.* in *Dict.*, The whole Arsenal of Venice is not able to arm a Coward. 1676 Bullokar, *Arcenel*, an Armoury, Storehouse of Armour or Artillery. 1727 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The Arsenal at Paris is that where the cannon or great guns are cast. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. 53 Offensive weapons of all sorts, and military engines, which were deposited in the arsenals. 1811 D. Lysons *Environs Lond.* I. 594 The gun-wharf at Woolwich .. is now called the Arsenal, or Royal Arsenal. This Arsenal is the grand depôt of the ordnance belonging to the navy. 1876 J. Thorne *Environs Lond.* II. 742/1 The Royal Arsenal [Woolwich] stretches for a mile along the Thames E. of the Dockyard. It is the only arsenal in the kingdom; the smaller establishments at the other dockyards are called gun-wharfs, and receive their supplies from Woolwich.

b. *fig.*

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. (1633) 24 Of changefull chances common Arcenal. 1604 T. Wright *Passions Mind* v. § 4. 185 Their arcinall or storehouse of persuasiue prouision. 1643 Featly *Pref. Newman's Concord.* 1 Scripture is .. the spirituall arsenall of munition. 1857 H. Reed *Lect. Brit. Poets* ix. 300 Weapons from the arsenal of poetic satire.

Arsenate, -etted, -iate, etc.: see Arsen-.

Arsenic (ā·ɪsnik), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–5 **arsnek, arsenyk, arcenyk, arsynek,** 6 **arsenik, arsnecke,** 6–8 **arsenick**(e, 7 **arsnic, -nike,** 7–8 **arsnick,** 7– **arsenic**; also in Lat. form. [a. OF. *arsenic* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *arsenicum* (*arrenicum*), a. Gr. ἀρσενικόν (ἀρρενικόν) 'yellow orpiment,' subst. use of ἀρρενικός adj. 'masculine, male.']

1. Name of one of the chemical elements, and of some of its compounds, which are violent poisons.

†a. *orig.* A bright yellow mineral (hence also distinguished as *Yellow Arsenic*), found native, and as a product of art, properly called Orpiment (*auri pigmentum* of the Romans, ἀρσενικόν of the Greeks), which is chemically the trisulphide of arsenic (As_2S_3), and is used as a pigment under the name of King's Yellow.

c 1386 Chaucer *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 245 Arsnek [*v. r.* arsenykie, arcenyk, arsynek], sal armoniak, and brimstoon. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. XXX. (1495) 878 Arsenicum hyghte Auripigmentum for the colour of golde and is gaderyd in Pontus. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 10 The stone Arsenick .. which also they call the golden earth. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 521 As for Arsenicke .. that which is best of this kind, resembleth burnished gold in colour. 1634 R. H. *Salerne Regim.* 158 Auripigmentum which some Arsenicke call.

†b. *Formerly*, sometimes extended to the *disulphide* (As_2S_2), a native mineral and product of art, commonly known as Realgar, or *Ruby Sulphur*, formerly also as *Red Orpiment*, and *Red Arsenic* (the σανδαράκη, *sandaraca* of the Greeks and Romans).

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Rejalgar*, poison, arsenicke, or ratsebane. 1599 Thynne *Animadv.* 36 This Resalgar is that whiche by some is called Ratisbane, a kynde of poysone named Arsenicke. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., There are divers kinds of Arsenic. *Orpiment* is called *native* or *yellow* arsenic .. *Red arsenick* is a preparation of the white or crystalline Arsenic.

c. in pop. use: A white mineral substance, native (as Arsenolite) and manufactured, originally distinguished as *White Arsenic*, which is chemically the trioxide of arsenic (As_2O_3). *Flowers of arsenic*: the same substance sublimed.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. vii. 26 White sublimate and arsnic .. foster and hide most burning and deadly fire. 1672 Davenant *Wits* (1673) 193 Arsnick my Girl to strengthen thy Aunts Broth. 1675 *News fr. Ring-Cross* 3 Another time putting white Arsenick into her broth. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Arsenic is made by sublimation from cobalt. 1788–9 Howard *Encycl.* s.v., White arsenic, or arsenic strictly so called .. is a most violent poison to all animals. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* ii. (1814) 49 Arsenic may be procured by heating the powder of common white arsenic of the shops strongly in a Florence flask with oil. 1863 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 374 The Tyrolese peasants are said to swallow arsenic in considerable quantities. 1877 Roscoe, etc. *Chem.* (1881) I. 516 White arsenic or the trioxide is first distinctly spoken of by Geber, who states that he obtained it by roasting the sulphide of arsenic.

d. *Chem.* and *Min.* The element: a very brittle semi-metallic substance, of steel-grey lustrous colour, crystallizing in rhombohedrons, and volatilizing without fusion, with an odour of garlic. It forms a link between the metals, and non-metallic bodies: see Antimony. Symbol As.

Native Arsenic: the above element occurring as a mineral. *Antimonial A.*: a native alloy of arsenic with antimony.

1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 453 A metal sublimes, and condenses in the upper part of the vessel, which is arsenic. 1837–68 Dana *Min.* 18 Native arsenic commonly occurs in veins in crystalline rocks and the older schists. 1863 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 360 Native arsenic forms botryoidal, kidney-shaped, spherical and conchoidal masses. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 163 Arsenic closely resembles phosphorus in its chemical properties. 1879 *Academy* 27 Dec. 467 Arsenic is definitely regarded as a non-metal.

e. *fig.* Poison.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* 69 Neither in Golden Platters doth he lick For sweet ambrosia deadly arsenick. *c* 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Wks.* 1711, 33 Since hell disgorg'd her baneful arsenick.

2. *attrib.* = Of arsenic, arsenical; *esp.* in *Chem.* in systematic names of compounds, as *Arsenic trihydride* = trihydride of arsenic, *pentoxide*, *disulphide*.

Arsenic bloom, arsenic trioxide in native crystals, arising from the oxidation of elementary arsenic.

Arsenic glass, the same in a vitreous mass obtained from the powder by re-sublimation.

1656 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 333 Deprived of their sulphur and arsenic malignity. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 218 Add eight or ten ounces of arsenic glass. 1860 Roscoe (*title*) On the alleged practice of Arsenic eating in Styria. 1881 — *Chem.* I. 528 The reasons which the arsenic-eaters give for the practice. *Ibid.*, An antidote against arsenic poisoning.

‖ **A·rsenic,** *sb.*[2] *Herb. Obs.* Arsesmart.

1552 Huloet, Arsenicke herbe, *Artonicum*. 1570 Levins *Manip.*, Arnsnick, herb, *artonicum*. 1585 *Nomenclator* 126 Water-pepper or arsenicke: some call it kill-ridge or culerage.

Arsenic (aɪse·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. Arsenic *sb.*[1], the ending being identified with -ic in *nitric*, *phosphoric*.] Of or belonging to arsenic; in *Chem.* applied to compounds in which arsenic combines as a pentad. *Arsenic anhydride* = arsenic pentoxide.

1801 Chenevix in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 219 It was found to contain arsenic acid. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 295 Arsenic Anhydride is the highest state of oxydation of the metal. 1881 Roscoe &c., *Chem.* I. 530 The salts of arsenic acid, or the arsenates, are isomorphous with the phosphates.

A·rsenic, *v. rare.* [f. the sb.; cf. *to physic*.] To mix or dose with arsenic; to arsenicate.

1844 Tupper *Heart* iv. 34 How is it no housekeeper has arsenic[k]ed my soup?

Arsenic- (aɪse·nik-), in derivation; as in

Arse·nicane [see -ane 2 a], Davy's systematic name for arsenious chloride. **Arse·nicate** *v.*, to mix or treat with arsenic. **Arse·nicated** *ppl. a.*, mixed or treated with arsenic; combined chemically with arsenic, arsenetted. **Arse·nicism,** disease produced by arsenic, also called *Arseni·asis*; arsenic-poisoning. **Arse·nicite,** *Min.*, a synonym of Pharmacolite. **Arse·nicized** *ppl. a.*, treated or impregnated with arsenic. **Arsenicophagy** (-kɒ·fădʒi), *Med.*, the eating of arsenic, as practised by the peasants of Styria and the Tyrol (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1880).

1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 455 The only compound of chlorine and arsenic known .. which may be called *arsenicane. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Phil.* I. xi. 450 *Arsenicated zinc. 1823 Faraday *Exp. Res.* (1859) 130 The *arsenicated hydrogen gas retains its aeriform state. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1928, 465/1 *Arsenicated sweetmeats. 1883 *Daily News* 31 July 5/3 Wholesale poisoning by means of *arsenicated wheat. 1875 H. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 377 Characteristic phenomena of chronic *arsenicism. 1875 *Civ. Serv. Rev.* 3 July 425/2 No insect or worm will attack *arsenicized paper.

Arsenical (aɪse·nikăl), *a.* [f. L. *arsenic-um* + -al[1].] Of, of the nature of, or containing arsenic; pertaining to or effected by arsenic.

In many names of minerals into which arsenic enters, as *Arsenical iron*, *nickel*, *pyrites*.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. xiii. 60 They .. worke venemous and mortal effects, and that by reason of the arsenical mercury. 1671 in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2210 The Nature and Causes of the Plague .. deducing the Pestilential venom from the Air infected and corrupted chiefly by Arsenical Exhalations. 1791 Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. v. 80 Phosphoric and arsenical acids. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 412 The ore known by the name of arsenical cobalt. 1859 [see Arseniuret]. 1863 W. Baldwin *African Hunting* 410 Having no arsenical soap, [I] was unable to preserve the skin. 1881 Roscoe, &c., *Chem.* I. 541 The .. employment of arsenical wall-papers .. is much to be deprecated, still more is the employment of the insoluble arsenical green for colouring light cotton fabrics.

Arsenide, -ite: see Arsen-.

Arsenio- (aɪsī·nio), comb. form of next, as in **arse·nio-su·lphide, -su·lphuret,** *Chem.*, a compound of arsenions sulphide with a metallic sulphide; an arseno-sulphide. **Arse·nio-si·derite,** *Min.* [σίδηρος iron], a fibrous mineral of yellowish-brown and somewhat golden colour, containing arsenic acid, sesquioxide of iron, and lime (Dana).

Arsenious (aɪsī·niəs), *a. Chem.* [f. Arsen(ic) + -ious.] Of the nature of, or containing, arsenic. In *Chem.* applied to those compounds in which arsenic combines as a triad, as *Arsenious oxide* or (less correctly) *acid*, common white arsenic.

1818 Accum *Chem. Tests* 145 Two or three grains of arsenious acid. 1873 Fownes *Chem.* 481 Arsenious iodide. 1879 G. Gladstone in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 272/1 Arsenious acid, the ordinary form in which arsenic is employed.

Arseniuret (aɪse·niŭrĕt). *Chem.* [See -uret; cf. *sulphuret*.] A primary combination of arsenic with another element; for which, in recent chemical nomenclature, Arsenide is generally used. Hence **Arse·niuretted** *a.*, combined with arsenic, chiefly in *Arseniuretted hydrogen* (= arsenic trihydride, AsH_3), for which Watts uses Arsenetted (cf. *sulphur-etted*).

1834 E. Turner *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 5) 569 The products are water and arseniuret of copper. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 456 Arseniuretted hydrogene gas .. has an extremely fetid smell. 1854 Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 478 Gaseous arseniuret of hydrogen—or *arseniuretted* hydrogen. 1859 Carpenter *Anim. Phys.* vi. (1872) 292 Arsenical poisoning .. from the inhalation of a small quantity of arseniuretted hydrogen.

Arseno- (ā·ɪsĕno), combining form of Arsenic, or Arsenous, in compounds and derivatives; as

a. in *Chem.* **arseno-sulphide,** a combination of arsenous or arsenious sulphide with a metallic sulphide; *arseno-benzene*, etc.

b. in *Min.* **A·rsenocro·cite,** synonym of Arseniosiderite. **Arse·nolite** [Gr. λίθος stone: see -lite], Dana's name for white arsenic as a native mineral. †**Arseno·melan,** obs. synonym of Sartorite and Dufrenoysite, two native arsenio-sulphides of lead. **A·rsenopy·rite** [Gr. πυρίτης firestone: see Pyrite], native arsenio-sulphide of iron, a mineral of metallic lustre, and silvery-gray colour, called also Mispickel (Dana). In *Brit. Mus. Catal.*, a synonym of Dufrenoysite.

1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Arsenic ores:* mispickel (arsenopyrite, arsenical pyrites, arseno-sulphide of iron). 1854 Dana *Min.* (1880) 184 As the name *arsenite* is used in chemistry for compounds of arsenous acid, the author in 1854 changed it to *arsenolite*. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* s.v., White Arsenic or Arsenious Acid (*Arsenolite*) occurs either in minute radiating capillary crystals and crusts investing other substances, or in a stalactitic or botryoidal form.

Arsenous (ā·ɪsĕnəs), *a. Chem.* and *Min.* [f. Arsen- + -ous.] A synonym of Arsenious.

1800 Henry *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 376, I use the term *arsenic*, instead of the more proper *arsenous acid* .. because .. more generally understood. 1868 Dana *Min.* 184 Arsenous acid.

Arsesmart (ā·ɪsmaɹt). *Bot.* Forms: 6 **arsmart, -mert, arsse-smart, arsmert,** 7 **asmart,** 6–9 **arsmart, arsesmart.** [See quot. 1617.] A name of the plant Water-pepper (*Polygonum Hydropiper*); also applied by some to the allied species *P. Persicaria*, called by Gerard 'Dead Arsemart.'

1551 Turner *Herbal* 133 Arssmert groweth .. in watery places. 1572 Mascall *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 190 If your saddle doe chafe your horse, take an hearbe called Arsmart, in Latine *Parcicaria*, stampe it, and lay it to. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 632 Arsesmart .. is lyke to water Pepper .. but it is neither hoat nor sharpe. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor* 544 *Arsmart* .. because if it touch the taile or other bare skinne, it maketh it smart, as often it doth, being laid into the bed greene to kill fleas. 1639 T. de Grey *Compl. Horsem.* 83 Take the leaves of Arsmart. 1747 Wesley *Princ. Physic* (1765) 78 Drink .. of Decoction of Arsesmart. 1784 Twamley *Dairying* 113 Arsmart, or lakeweed, is a bitter plant. 1878 Britten & Holl. *Plant-n.*, *Arsesmart*.

†**Arseward,** *adv.* and *a. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 5–6 **ars-.** [f. Arse *sb.* + -ward.]

A. *adv.* Backward, in a contrary direction; *fig.* contrariwise; perversely.

1401 *Pol. Poems* II. 64 If ȝe taken as ȝe usen arseworde this gospel. 1553 Bale *Gardener's Vera Obed.* Pref. H ij, Whence he can neuer escape except he com out arsewarde. 1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1593) 164 Cerberus .. dragging arsward still. 1616 Fletcher *Knt. Malta* IV. ii, Hang arse-ward. 1877 E. Peacock *Linc. Gloss.*, *Arserd*, backward. 'Go arserds, cousin Edward, go arserds.'

B. *adj.* Backward, contrary; perverse.

c 1500 *Almanak for* 1386 (1812) 12 A crab es an arsword best. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 127/1 How arseward a thing it is for euerie man to be ginen to his owne profite. 1686 G. Stuart *Joco-Ser. Disc.* 30 Sae take some pity on your love And do not still so arseward prove.

†**Arsewardly,** *adv. Obs.* [See -ly[2].] = prec.

1530 Palsgr. 829/2 All arsewardly, all frowardly, *tout a rebours*. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 8/2 Behold how arswardly we goe alwayes when we pray to God.

‖ **Arsheen** (ārʃī·n). Also 8–9 **arshine,** archine. [Russ.] A measure of length used in Russia and Turkey.

1734 *Treaty in* Magens *Insurances* II. 592 English Cloth .. two Copyks in Rixdollars for each Archine. 1783 Martyn *Geog. Mag.* II. 40 The arshine or Russian ell, equal to twenty-eight and one-tenth inches English. 1819 J. Q. Adams in C. Davies *Metric Syst.* (1871) III. 185 Suwarrow .. said to his troops, 'A soldier's step is an arsheen.' 1828 Webster, *Arshine*. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 88 The new system .. of weights and measures .. in Turkey .. The archine .. is exactly equal to the French metre.

Arsine (ā·ɪsəin). *Chem.* [f. Ars(enic) + -ine, here used to form a term analogous to *am-ine*.] A compound having the structure of ammonia or an amine, with arsenic instead of nitrogen; i.e. *Arseniuretted hydrogen* (AsH_3), and any derivative

bearing the same relation to it that the amines do to ammonia (NH_3); as *Trimethyl arsine* ($CH_3)_3As$. Hence **Arsinic** (ɑɪsi·nik), *a.*, as in *Dimethyl-arsinic acid*.

‖**Arsis** (ɑ·ɹsis). [L., a. Gr. ἄρσις lifting, raising, f. ἀίρειν to lift. There has been much dispute as to the exact meaning of this word. In Greek, according to Liddell and Scott, it was 'the raising of the foot in beating time'; but it is uncertain whether this concurred with the syllables which had greatest or least force; and 'perhaps the original meaning was the raising of the voice to a higher pitch' (A. J. Ellis). Latin writers explain it as the raising of the voice (to greater force) on the first syllable of a metrical foot.]

1. (The following quots. illustrate the various opinions of writers.)

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxxi. (1495) 941 Arsis is rerynge of voys and is the begynnyng of songe. Thesis is settynge and is the ende. 1749 *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 22 The following Iambicks move *per Arsin et Thesin*, and are measured by the Hand first up and then down, because they begin with a short Quantity.

ar. th. ar. th. ar. th. ar. th.
When all | thy Mer|cies, O | my God.

1795 Mason *Ch. Mus.* iv. 258 What the writers on Verbal Pronunciation mean by acute and grave sounds, or what they technically term Arsis and Thesis. 1819 *Pantolog.* s.v., Thesis implies the emphatic or accentuated part of the bar; and arsis the weak, or unaccented part. 1876 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v., Forasmuch as the confusion among musicians in using these terms [*arsis, thesis, ictus*] has resulted from the disagreement of scholars as to their proper application, it is much to be hoped that they will be allowed to sink into disuse.

2. In modern acceptation: The strong syllable in English metre (or classical metre as read by Englishmen), the strong note in barred music; thus identical with the modern meaning of L. *ictus*. (A. J. E.)

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 406/2 The dactylic arsis, or the arsis followed by two depressions. 1876 Kennedy *Pub. Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 259 In Dactylic and Trochaic verse the arsis is on the first part of each foot; *Ĭtŏra, árma.* In Anapæstic and Iambic on the last: *patulæ, canó.*

‖**3.** In Mus. *Per arsin*: By descent of voice or sound from higher to lower pitch. ? *Obs.*

1706 in Phillips. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Fugha per arsin et thesin. 1879 Ouseley in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 95/1 When applied to the voice, a subject, counterpart, or fugue, is said to be 'per thesin,' when the notes ascend from grave to acute; 'per arsin' when they descend from acute to grave. A fugue 'per arsin et thesin' is the same thing as a fugue 'by inversion.'

Arsk(e, obs. f. Ask *sb.* water-newt; and of Harsh.

Arsmart, variant spelling of Arsesmart.

Arsmetik, -tric, -trik, obs. ff. Arithmetic.

†**A·rsmetry.** *Obs.* A corruption of *arsmetrick* Arithmetic, by form-assoc. with *geometry*.

1594 Greene *Look. Glass* (1861) 132 Have I taught you arsmetry.

†**A·rson**[1]. *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 arsoun, 5 -oune, -own, -un, 6–7 arzon, 5–7 arson. [a. OF. *arçun, arzon* (also *archon*), cogn. with Sp. *arzon*, It. *arcione*:—late L. *arciōn-em*, f. *arcus* bow. Cf. Archon *sb.*]

1. A saddle-bow; a name given to two curved pieces of wood or metal, one of which was fixed to the front of the saddle, and another behind, to give the rider greater security in his seat.

c 1325 *Cœur de L.* 5539 Both hys arsouns weren off yren. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1040 Two bole-axys.. In hys former arsun were y-honge. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xiv. 293 His body he toclaf.. Evene to his sadelis arsown. 1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) vi. vii, The arson of his sadel brake, and so he flewe ouer his hors tayle. 1598 Stow *Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xiv. 318/1 All his Arzons, i. e. Saddle bows that he makes. 1623 Mabbe *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* 68 A Petronell hanging at the arson of his saddle.

2. Occas. used for: A saddle.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4251 And leop himseolfin the arsoun. *c* 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1613 Unnethe that he myghte sytte Upryght yn hys arsoun.

Arson[2] (ɑ·ɹsən). [a. OF. *arson, -oun, -un*:—late L. *arsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ars-* ppl. stem of *ardēre* to burn. First used as Eng. by Hale.] The act of wilfully and maliciously setting fire to another man's house, ship, forest, or similar property; or to one's own, when insured, with intent to defraud the insurers.

[1275 1 *Stat. Westm.* (3 *Edw. I*) xv, Ceux qui sont pris pur arsoun felonyousement fait. *Transl.* 1618: Such as be taken for house burning feloniously done. 1583 Staundforde *Plees del Coron* 36 a, Arsons de measons felonisement faits est felony per le comen ley. 1640 Coke 3*rd Pt. Inst.* xv, Indictment of burning. *a* 1680 Hale quotes the prec. as 'Indictment of arson.']

a 1680 Hale *Pleas of Crown* 566 The felony of arson or wilful burning of houses. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. 220 Arson.. is the malicious and wilful burning of the house or outhouses of another man. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. vi, Stampings, smitings, breakages of furniture, if not arson itself. 1856 Motley *Dutch Rep.* (1861) I. 24 Murder, larceny, arson, rape.. were commuted for a definite price.

Arsonist (ɑ·ɹsənist). *rare*[−1]. [f. prec. + -ist.] One who commits arson.

1864 R. Burton *Dahome* II. 305 Those whose houses were first seen in flames were not proved to be the real arsonists.

A·rsonite. *rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -ite.] = prec.

1859 G. Mereoith *R. Feverel* I. xiii. 195 The man was.. a very extraordinary Arsonite.. It was a thing unknown in the annals of rick-burning.

Arsonium (ɑɹsōu·niŭm). *Chem.* [f. Ars-enic + termination of Ammonium.] A name applied (chiefly in combination) to a univalent organic arsenic radical, analogous in composition to ammonium and phosphonium, as *tetramethyl-arsonium* $As(CH_3)_4$. Hence **Arsonic** (ɑɹsɒ·nik), *a.*, pertaining to arsonium; applied to a group of acids, analogous to the phosphonic acids (Fownes).

Arsun(e, -un, variants of Arson[1], *Obs.*

Arst, obs. form of Erst *adv.*

†**A·rs-table.** *Obs.* [App. a perversion of Astrolabe, after L. *ars* art, and Table.] = Astrolabe.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 287 His ars-table he tok out sone. Theo cours he tok of sonne and mone. *Ibid.* 309 He lokud in his ars-table. *Ibid.* 336.

A·rsy-ve·rsy, *adv.* and *a. Obs.* in polite use. Also arse-, arsie-versie, arsee-versee, arsy-varsy, etc. [f. Arse *sb.* + L. *versus*, pa. pple. of *vertĕre* to turn, assimilated to reduplicated compounds like *hurly-burly*, etc.]

A. *adv.* Backside foremost, upside-down, contrariwise; perversely, preposterously.

1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 62 Ye set the cart before the horse.. cleane contrarily and arsy versy as they say. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 26/2 The estate of that flourishing towne was turned arsie versie, topside the otherwaie. 1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Fordage's Myst. Div.* 24 As if everi man went the wrong waie to work; All Arsi-varsi. 1721 Bailey, *Arsy-versy.* 1855 *Whitby Gloss., Arsy-varsy*, head over heels, vice-versa.

B. *adj.* Contrary, perverse, preposterous.

1659 Brome *Eng. Moor* III. ii, It is the Arsivarsiest Aufe that ever crept into the world. 1692 Dunton *Postboy Robb'd* (1706) 173 Go to, let us not enter Rome, that is, not into a Discourse of Arsey-versey Love.

Art (ɑ̄ɹt), *sb.* 3–; also 3–4 ars, arz, 4–7 arte. *Sc.* 6–7 airt. [a. OF. *art*:—L. *artem*, prob. f. *arto* fit. The OF. nom. sing. *ars*:—L. *ars*, and pl. *ars*:—L. *artes*, were also in early Eng. use, but without distinction of case.]

I. Skill; its display or application. Sing. *art* (abstractly); no plural.

1. *gen.* Skill in doing anything as the result of knowledge and practice.

c 1225 *St. Margarete* 194 Telle me of 3oure art.. Whi werrie 3e cristene men. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 7434 Couth never telle, bi clergy, ne arte.. þe thowsand parte. 1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 23 Arte or cunninge euerye countrey nourysheth. Yᵗ is to saye, cunnynge men, & such as haue anye facultie or science, whether so euer they goo, shall lacke no lyuynge. 1611 Bible *Acts* xvii. 29 Golde, or siluer, or stone grauen by arte, and mans deuice. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 87 Else when with greatest art he spoke, You'd think he talk'd like other folk. 1718 Pope *Iliad* III. 285 The copious accents fall with easy art. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 129 The potato, a root which can be cultivated with scarcely any art.

2. Human skill as an agent, human workmanship. Opposed to *nature*.

c 1386 Chaucer *Sqrs. T.* 189 Nature ne Art ne koude hym nat amende. 1573 G. Harvey *Common-pl. Bk.* (1884) 87 Nature herself is changeable.. and arte, after a sorte her ape, conformith herself to the like mutabilitye. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 94 Romeo: now art thou what thou art, by Art as well as by Nature. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 16 Now nature is not at variance with art, nor art with nature: they being both the servants of his providence. Art is the perfecttion of Nature.. Nature hath made one World, and Art another. In briefe, all things are artificiall, for Nature is the Art of God. 1699 Dryden *Cock & Fox* 452 Art may err, but nature cannot miss. 1742 Collins *Ode to Pity* 23 Youth's soft notes unspoil'd by art. 1839 Longf *Hyperion* III. v. (1865) 165 Nature is a revelation of God; Art, a revelation of man.. Art pre-exists in Nature, and Nature is reproduced in Art.

†**b.** Artifice, artificial expedient. (Cf. 12.) *Obs.*

1667 Oldenburg in *Phil. Trans.* II. 415 That some of the Natives there can stay under Water half an hour without any art.

3. The learning of the schools; see 7. †**a.** *spec.* The *trivium*, or one of its subjects, grammar, logic, rhetoric; dialectics. *Obs.*

c 1305 *St. Edmund* 220 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 77 Of art he radde six 3er: contynuelliche ynou3, & sibþe for beo more profound: to arsmetrike he drou3. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 336 (R.) Of arte he had the maistrie. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 567 Gramer forsothe ys the rote.. But art passeth yn hys degre, As the fryte does the rote of the tre. 1573 G. Harvey *Common-pl. Bk.* (1884) 76 It makith no matter howe a man wrytith untoe his frends.. Præceptes of arte and stile and decorum.. ar to be reservid for an other place.

b. *gen.* Scholarship, learning, science. *arch.*

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 113 Where all those pleasures liue, that Art would comprehend. 1675 R. Barclay *Apol. Quakers* ii. § 15. 64 A Mathematician can infallibly know, by the Rules of Art, that the three Angles of a right Triangle, are equal to two right Angles. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 61 So vast is art, so narrow human wit. *c* 1840 Longf. *Psalm of Life*, Art is long, and time is fleeting.

c. *Words* or *terms of art*: words peculiar to, or having a peculiar use in, a particular art or pursuit; technical terms.

1628 Coke *On Litt.* Pref., The Termes and Words of Art. 1701 Swift *Cont. Nobles*, etc. Wks. 1755 II. i. 22 By which he brought many of them, as the term of art was then, to Philippize. 1754 Edwards *Freed. Will* I. § 3. 15 If we use the Words, as Terms of Art, in another sense. 1807 Morris & Kenorick (*title*) Explanation of the Terms of Art in Anatomy. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* (1852) 256 A few thumping blustering terms of art.

†**4.** *spec.* Skill in applying the principles of a special science; technical or professional skill. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 737 Thyn erbes failith and thyn art I 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xviii. 96 Astronomyens al day in here art faillen. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* IV. i. 101 Tell me, if your Art Can tell so much. 1656 H. Phillips *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 31 Without sufficient knowledge in point of art. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 253 Work, in which they have taken a great deal of pains, and used a great deal of Art.

5. The application of skill to subjects of taste, as poetry, music, dancing, the drama, oratory, literary composition, and the like; *esp.* in mod. use: Skill displaying itself in perfection of workmanship, perfection of execution as an object in itself.

1620 J. Taylor in *Shaks. C. Praise* 133 Spencer and Shakespeare did in art excell. 1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* iii. 25 Art.. more frequently appears in fiddling and dancing, then in noble deeds. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I. 244 Remarking what this mighty Genius and Judg of Art declares concerning tragedy. 1840 H. Rogers *Ess.* II. v. 259 It is just such art as this that we ask of the preacher.. that he shall take diligent heed to do what he has to do as well as he can. 1867 Mill *Inaug. Add. St. Andrews* 46 If I were to define Art, I should be inclined to call it the endeavour after perfection in execution. 1872 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 41 The well-known formula of art for art's sake.. has, like other doctrines, a true side to it, and an untrue. 1879 M. Arnold *Guide Eng. Lit.* in *Mixed Ess.* 193 We mean by art, not merely an aim to please, but also a law of pure and flawless workmanship.

6. The application of skill to the arts of imitation and design, *Painting, Engraving, Sculpture, Architecture*; the cultivation of these in its principles, practice, and results; the skilful production of the beautiful in visible forms.

This is the most usual modern sense of *art*, when used without any qualification. It does not occur in any English Dictionary before 1880, and seems to have been chiefly used by painters and writers on painting, until the present century.

1668 J. E[velyn] (*title*) An Idea of the Perfection of Painting demonstrated from the Principles of Art. *a* 1700 Dryden *To Kneller*, From hence the rudiments of art began, A coal or chalk first imitated man. *c* 1777 J. Barry in Cunningham *Brit. Painters* II. 96 A solid manly taste for real art, in place of our contemptible passion for daubing. 1801 Fuseli *Lect. Art* I. 8 Greek Art had her infancy. 1834 *Prospectus of Edin. Art Union*, It is proposed to form an Association for the purchase of works of art. 1848 Mrs. Jameson (*title*) Sacred and Legendary Art. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. iii. § 12 *note*, High art differs from low art in possessing an excess of beauty in addition to its truth, not in possessing excess of beauty inconsistent with truth. 1869 Gladstone *Juv. Mundi* xv. § 2. 520 By the term Art, I understand the production of beauty in material forms palpable; whether associated with industrial purposes or not. 1876 Humphrey *Coin Coll. Man.* I. 4 The coins of Greece and Rome form in themselves a complete history of Art.

II. Anything wherein skill may be attained or displayed. Sing. *an art*; pl. *arts*.

7. chiefly in *pl.* Certain branches of learning which are of the nature of intellectual instruments or apparatus for more advanced studies, or for the work of life; their main principles having been already investigated and established, they are in the position of subjects requiring only to be acquired and practised. Applied in the Middle Ages to 'the *trivium* and *quadrivium*, a course of seven sciences, introduced in the sixth century . . . the trivium contained *grammar, logic*, and *rhetoric*; the quadrivium *arithmetic, geometry, music*, and *astronomy*' (Hallam); called also the *free* or *liberal* arts. Hence the 'faculty' of arts, and arts 'curriculum,' embracing the portions of these, with subsequent additions and alterations, still studied at the Universities, and the degrees of 'Bachelor' and 'Master of Arts' conferred upon students who attain to a prescribed standard of proficiency in these branches of knowledge, or, as it is called, 'graduate in arts.'

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 665 The sevethen maister taught his pars, And the wit of the seoven ars. *c* 1305 *St. Kath.* 4 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 90 Þere nas non of þe soue artz þat heo gret clerk of nas. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 182 And eke alle the seven ars. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 150 He hath wedded a wyf .. Is sybbe to þe seuene artz. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* IV. 1497 Cassandra.. enfourmet was faire of þe fre artis. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. iv. 9 Mayster of Art. 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virtue* vii. 103, I am grounde of the artes seuen. 1557 *N. T.* (Genev.) *Epist.* iiij, They.. beat their wittes night and daie in the artes liberall or other sciences. 1579 Fulke *Refut. Rastel* 751 He being a Master in all the seuen liberall Arts, is not so ignorant in grammer. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 7 Moreouer, many life is very short, and the arts long and toilsome. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* II. iii. 82 My education been in arts and arms. 1795 Gibbon *Autobiog.* 29 How many [professors] are stationed to the three faculties, and how many are left for the liberal arts? 1794 Reid *Acc. Univ. Glasgow* Wks. II, 723/1 Four [Faculties] . . Theology, Canon Law, Civil Law, and the Arts. . . The Arts, under which was comprehended

logic, physics, and morals, were considered as a necessary introduction to the learned professions. *Ibid.* 724/1 In some universities, Masters of Arts are called Doctors of Philosophy. *Ibid.* 725/2 The dean conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts. **1868** M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* § 5. 191 The first seven years .., were employed on studies, which varying in their nature in various periods of the university history went under the common name of 'Arts.'

†**b.** *sing.* Any one of the above-mentioned subjects. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 72 Barounes .. That this ars [astrology] wel undurstode .. Wis in this ars, and malicious. *c* **1450** *Merlin* v. 86 An arte that is cleped astronomye.

8. A practical application of any science; a body or system of rules serving to facilitate the carrying out of certain principles. In this sense often contrasted with *science*.

1489 Caxton *Faytes of Armes* I. i. 2 Emonge thother noble artes and sciences. *c* **1538** Starkey *England* II. i. 160 Scholes in euery Arte, syence and craft. **1588** Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* I. i. 1 b, An art is a methodicall disposition of true and coherent preceptes, for the more easie perceiving and better remembring of the same. **1599** Shaks. *Hen. V.* I. i. 51 So that the Arte and Practique part of Life must be the Mistresse to this Theorique. **1724** Watts *Logic* II. ii. § 9 This is the most remarkable distinction between an art and a science, viz. the one refers chiefly to practice, the other to speculation. **1825** Bentham *Ration. Reward* 204 Correspondent .. to every art, there is at least one branch of science; correspondent to every branch of science, there is at least one branch of art. **1852** M'Culloch *Dict. Comm.* 449 Agriculture is little known as a science in any part of America, and but imperfectly understood as an art. **1870** Jevons *Elem. Logic* I. 7 A science teaches us to know and an art to do.

9. *esp.* An industrial pursuit or employment of a skilled nature; a craft, business, profession.

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 142 Artificers Whiche vsen craftes and mestiers, Whose art is cleped mechanique. **1557** Seager *Sch. Vertue* in *Babees Bk.* 353 Ye seruauntes, applie your busines and arte. **1660** Stanley *Hist. Philos.* 165 Arts of three kinds. The first diggeth out Metals, and fells Wood. **1705** Addison *Italy* 6 The Fisher-men can't employ their Art with so much success in so troubled a Sea. **1745** De Foe *Eng. Tradesm.* I. i. 8 To be taught the art and mystery which his master engages to learn him. **1851** D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. ii. 358 Aboriginal learners slowly acquiring the new art.

b. A guild, or company of craftsmen. Cf. Florio: '*Arte* .. a whole company of any trade in any city or corporation town.'

1832 Sismondi *Ital. Rep.* viii. 184 These men, belonging to the woollen art. **1872** Yeats *Growth Comm.* 107 The industry of the free republic was controlled by guilds or arts.

10. A pursuit or occupation in which skill is directed towards the gratification of taste or production of what is beautiful. Hence *The Arts*: (specifically) = the Fine Arts; see next. (Cf. 5, 6.)

1597 [see 11 b]. **1769** Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* i. Wks. 1870 I. 306 There is a general desire among our Nobility to be distinguished as lovers and judges of the Arts. **1778** — *ibid.* vii. I. 426 All arts having the same general end, which is to please. **1827** *Continental Advent.* II. III. 243 The true Italian feeling for the Arts. **1842** Parker *Baptistery* Pref. xii, The sister Art that speaks in stone. **1884** *Punch* 3 May 210/2 You will speak only of music, extolling this Art above all others.

11. In prec. senses, but particularized:—

a. by an adjective, as *magic art* (or the *black art*), *military art*, the *healing art*. *Industrial, mechanical, useful arts*: those in which the hands and body are more concerned than the mind. *Fine arts*: those in which the mind and imagination are chiefly concerned.

1393 Gower III. 80 Thexperience Of art magique. **1611** Bible *Wisd.* xvii. 7 The illusions of arte Magicke. **1667** Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 1 Smithing is an Art-Manual. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 178 My song to flowery Gardens might extend, To teach the Vegetable Arts. **1711** Addison *Spect.* No. 5 ¶ 4 How an Amazon should be versed in the Black Art. **1734** tr. *Rollin's Rom. Hist.* (1827) III. 96 A treatise .. upon the art military. **1767** Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* I. vi. 250 They .. wanted instruction in the principles of the Fine Arts. **1785** Reid *Int. Powers* VI. vi, The fine arts are very properly called the arts of taste. **1854** Ruskin *Two Paths* ii, Fine art is that in which the hand, the head, and the heart of man go together. **1884** Gladstone *Sp. in Parl.* 28 Apr., The Reform Bill of 1866 was defeated by obstruction, though at that period the art of obstruction was not so much of a fine art as it was now. *Mod.* A professor of the healing art.

b. by a genitive or genitive phrase, as 'the painter's art,' 'the art of painting.'

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* 189 Set with magykes arte. **1560** Bible (Genev.) 2 *Chron.* xvi. 14 Spices made by the arte [Wyclif, Tindale, craft] of the Apoticarie. **1611** *Ibid.*, Apothecaries arte. **1597** Morley *Introd. Mus.* 181 The arte of dauncing being come to that perfection. **1691** T. H[ale] *New Invent.* 29 The art of making gold. **1774** T. Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. App. 141 The whole art of government consists in the art of being honest. **1821** Joanna Baillie *Met. Leg., Wallace* lxiii. 6 The soldier's dext'rous art. **1849** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 301 The rapid improvement, both of the art of war and of the art of navigation. **1875** Fortnum *Maiolica* iii. 34 To have encouraged the potter's art.

12. An acquired faculty of any kind; a power of doing anything wherein skill is attainable by study and practice; a knack.

1637 Rutherford *Lett.* 120 (1862) I. 299, I thought the guiding of grace had been no art. I thought it w[l] come of will. **1781** Cowper *Convers.* 4 Conversation .. may be esteemed a gift, and not an art. **1849** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 201 The art of saying things well is useless to a man who has nothing to say. **1876** Hamerton *Intell. Life* III. iii. 91 The delicate art of verbal selection.

III. Skilful, crafty, or artificial conduct.

13. Studied conduct or action, especially such as seeks to attain its ends by artificial, indirect, or covert means; address; cunning, artfulness.

c **1600** Shaks. *Sonn.* 139 Use power with power and slay me not by art .. What need'st thou wound with cunning when thy might Is more, etc. **1738** Pope *Epil. Sat.* i. 32 Smile without Art, and win without a Bribe. *a* **1762** Lady Montague *Lett.* lxxiv. 122, I am incapable of art. **1801** Mar. Edgeworth *Belinda* I. xvi. 300 Her art and falsehood operated against her own views.

14. An artifice, contrivance, stratagem, wile, trick, cunning device. Chiefly in *pl.*

1597 Shaks. *Lover's Compl.* 295 His passion, but an art of craft, Even there resolved my reason into tears. **1625** Bacon *Simul., Ess.* (Arb.) 506 Attributing Arts or Policy to Augustus, and Dissimulation to Tiberius. **1681** Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* I. 402 The next successor .. My Arts have made obnoxious to the State. **1712** Steele *Spect.* No. 510 ¶ 4 All the little arts imaginable are used to soften a man's heart. **1769** Robertson *Chas. V*, V. I. 172 All the arts of address and policy. **1813** Miss Austen *Pride & Prej.* (1833) 34 The arts which ladies sometimes condescend to employ for captivation. **1849** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 536 No art was spared which could draw Monmouth from retreat.

IV. Phrases.

15. *Art-of-memory*: an old game at cards. (Described in the *Compleat Gamester* (1709) 101.)

1674 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* (1680) 99 This Art of Memory is a sport at which men may play for money, but it is most commonly the way to play the drunkard.

16. Art and Part (*Sc. Law* and *gen.*): **a.** orig. in such expressions as *to be concerned in* (*either*) *by art or part*, either by *art* in contriving it, or by the *part* taken in actually executing it; whence, *To have* art or (and) part in: to have a share in, either by contrivance or participation; **b.** (corruptly) *To be* art or part in (*be* for *have*, or perh. for 'to be *of* art or part in'): to be concerned either in the contrivance or the execution of; *To be* art *and* part in: to be accessary both by contrivance and participation, often used loosely, as a mere jingling phrase for 'accessary, participating, sharing' (the sense of *art* being merged in that of *part*).

a. *c* **1425** Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. ix. 539 All þa Dat (oþir) be art or part or swike Gert hryn .. þis erle Patryke. **1582-8** *Hist. James VI* (1804) 60 Thame that has bein foirfaltit for airt and pairt of the slauchter. **1609** Skene *Rej. Maj.* 118 Thou thy selfe full airt had, and parte in harming and skaithing of me. *a* **1670** Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. 86 (D.) The old man which is corrupt (Eph. iv. 22), who had art and part, as the Scottish indictment runs, in all our Bishop's persecutions. **1767** H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* I. 6 (D.) He had neither art nor part in this frightful discomfiture. **1864** *Spectator* 529 He has no further art or part in the matter.

b. **1515** *Acts Jas. V* (1597) § 2 He salbe halden airt & partaker of his evill deedis. **1536** Bellendene *Cron. Scot.* XII. viii. (Jam.) Gif evir I wes othir art or part of Alarudis slauchter. **1691** Blount *Law Dict., Art and Part* is a Term used in Scotland and the North of England. When one is charged with a Crime they say, He was *Art and Part* in committing the same .. He was both a contriver, and acted his Part in it. **1753** *Stewart's Trial* 283 Find unanimously, the pannel James Stewart guilty, art and part, of the murder of Colin Campbell. *c* **1876** *Nat. Encycl.* I. 105 The law of Scotland makes no distinction between the accessory to any crime (called *art and part*) and the principal. **1878** Tennyson *Q. Mary* III. iv, You are art and part with us In purging heresy.

V. *Comb.*; chiefly *attrib.* from sense 6, as *art-critic, -furniture, -manufacture, -product, -school, -teacher*, etc.; or *instrumental*, as *art-spun*, etc. *Art-educate* vb., to educate in the arts of design; **art-union**, a union of persons for the purpose of promoting art (in sense 6), chiefly by purchasing the works of artists, and distributing them among their members, which is usually done by lottery.

1879 Hibbs in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 263/2 As desirous of improving the style of their work as any art-critic could possibly wish them to be. **1880** Poynter *Lect. Art* I. 16 It has never been thought worth while to art-educate the workman. **1870** *Athenæum* 21 May 681 Little more than a pretty piece of art-furniture. **1857** Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* 30 A certain quantity of Art-intellect is born annually in every nation. **1862** Thornbury *Turner* I. 13 The very starting-point of the boy's art life. **1876** Gladstone *Relig. Th. in Contemp. Rev.* June 23 The splendid and elaborate art-life of the people. **1872** Ruskin *Eagle's Nest* i. § 3 The least part of the work of any sound art-teacher must be his talking. **1857** — *Pol. Econ. Art* i. 41 The picture which most truly deserves the name of an art-treasure. **1837** (*title*) Art Union of Scotland. **1868** Chambers *Encycl.* I. 446 Scotland preceded England in the establishment of Art Unions. **1880** Poynter *Lect. Art* I. 16 The Art-workmen who have studied in our schools of design.

†**A·rt,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4–7 **art**(e, 6 **arct.** [prob. direct ad. L. *artā-re* to draw close, contract, f. *artus* confined; Godefroy, however, has OF. pa. pple. *areté*. In Eng. also occas. assimilated to mediæval L. forms *arctus, arctāre*.]

1. To confine, cramp, restrict, limit, in local position or in action.

1382 Wyclif *Judg.* i. 34 Amorre artide [**1388** maad streit] the sones of Dan in the hil. *c* **1410** Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* xliii. 93 So is he constreyned and arted þat he may noȝt meue. **1496** *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xviii. 522 God is .. free in his doynge, and not arted by the planetes.

2. To constrain (a person) *to do* something.

c **1375** Barbour *Troy-bk.* II. 3031 A lettir That arted him sone to retorne. *c* **1450** *Crt. of Love* 46 Love arted me to do my observaunce To his estate. **1530** Palsgr. 437/1, I arte, I constrayne .. I maye be so arcted that I shall be fayne to do it. **1553** Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 790/2 Not arcting him to prove euery and singuler thinges .. of the premisses.

3. ? To press, urge, insist on.

c **1374** Chaucer *Troylus* I. 388 What for to speke, and what to holden inne, And what to arten.

4. *pa. pple.* Closely allied. *rare.*

1583 Stanyhurst *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 28 No doubt, a Goddesse, too Phœbus sister, or arcted Too Nymphs in Kynred.

†**Art,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. Art *sb.*]

1. To instruct in arts, or in any particular art.

1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* 118/2 Agesilaus sent his Sons to be educated at Sparta, to learn and art them .. how to obey and command.

2. To make artificial, to artificialize. *rare.*

1627 Feltham *Resolves* I. lxiii. Wks. 1677, 97 The nature that is arted with the subtilties of time and practice.

3. To obtain or gain by art. *rare.*

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxvii. (1612) 319 Skill .. (whereby they arted men's good will).

4. phr. *To art it*: to use art or artifice.

1637 H. Sydenham *Serm.* 152 Hee that can art it hansomely in ways of dissimulation. **1655** Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* XXVI. § 2 (1669) 324/2 When they have Arted it most in packing their sins, to hide them from the Worlds eye.

Art (ãɪt, ãɪt, 'ɪt), *v.*[3] 2nd sing. pres. ind. of Be. One of the remaining parts of the orig. substantive vb.; cf. Am.

Art, obs. f. Airt *sb.*, *north. dial.* direction.

a **1400** *Cursor M.* (Trin. MS.) 2268 Þere were alle þe speches part Of dyuerse londes to dyuerse art.

†**Artai·lye,** *Obs. Sc.* Also 5–6 **artaiȝe,** 6 **-ȝee, artaiȝe, -allie, -aillie.** [Form not satisfactorily explained; the termination suggests F. *artillé*, pa. pple.] Scotch form of Artillery.

c **1470** Henry *Wallace* VII. 994 The Sotheron men maid gret defens that tid, With artailye, that felloune was to bid. **1548** *Compl. Scot.* 41 Gunnaris cum heir, and stand by ȝour artailȝee. **1552** Lyndesay *Papyngo* 947 Nor cum within the schote of thare artailȝe. **1565** R. Lindesay *Cron.* (1814) 310 (Jam.) Artallie, pouder, and bullettis. *Ibid.* 326 They heard the artaillie schott on both sides.

Artailȝeryt, artalȝeit: see Artilleried, Artillied).

†**Arta·tion.** *Obs. Sc.* [ad. L. *artātiōn-em*, f. *artāre* to compress.] Pressure, urging, instigation.

1528 *Acts Jas. V* (1814) 327 (Jam.) To geif thame artatioune to invaid his hieness. **1536** Bellenden *Cron.* XII. iii. (Jam.) His wyfe impacient of lang tary .. gaif hym gret artation to persew the thrid weird.

Artcher, obs. form of Archer.

1553 *Four Supplic.* 100 Shepeherdes be but yll artchers.

†**A·rted,** *ppl. a.* [f. Art *v.*[2] and *sb.* + -ed.]

1. Versed in any art, or in artifice; skilled, trained.

1627 Feltham *Resolves* I. xii. Wks. 1677, 18 Throughly arted in navigation. *Ibid.* I. lxxxviii, To sing or play like an arted musician. **1646** Gaule *Cases Consc.* 33 Either the Arted or the Pacted Witch.

2. Made artificial, artificialized.

1638 *Albino & Bellama* (N.) In her which arted lookes does ware, Men looke for natures steps, and cannot trace her.

3. Made by art or artifice, artificial.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom* 5 Was she instructed by an arted speculation or by a divine revelation? **1655** H. Vaughan *Silex Scint.* I. (1858) 49 And sweeter aires streame from a grone, Than any arted string.

Artefact, variant of Artifact.

Arteir, variant of *artere*, by-form of Artery.

Arteller, var. Artiller, *Obs.*, maker of bows.

Artellere, artelrie, obs. forms of Artillery.

†**Artemage.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *artimage*, f. *art* art + *magie* magic.] Magic art: see Art *sb.* 11 a.

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 67 And through the craft of artemage Of wexe he forged an ymage.

‖**Artemisia** (ãɪtɪ'mi·ziă). [L., a. Gr. ἀρτεμισία, f. Ἄρτεμις the goddess Diana.] A genus of plants (N.O. *Compositæ*), distinguished by a peculiarly bitter or aromatic taste, including the Common Wormwood, Mugwort, and Southernwood.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xvi. (1495) 613 Artemisia is callyd moder of herbes and was somtyme halowed .. to the goddesse that hyghte Arthemis. **1753** Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Artemisia*, a medicinal herb of great efficacy as an uterine. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 95/1 The *Artemisias* abound in the arid soil of the Tartarian Steppes.

†**A·rter.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *artre*, mod. *artison*; cf. *artiron* in Cotgr.] A wood-worm. (Cf. Art-worm.)

1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 119 A certain worm called *broma* by the Spaniards and by us *arters* .. eat it so full of holes that all the water soaked out.

Arter, dial. or vulgar pronunciation of After.

Arter(e, early form of Artery, from F. *artère*.

†**Arte·riac,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *artēriacus*, Gr. ἀρτηριακός, also subst. *artēriacē*, ἡ ἀρτηριακή, f. ἀρτηρία: see Artery and -ac.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the windpipe. **B.** *sb.* A remedy for disease of the windpipe.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 359 The vice of the voice and speech .. are cured .. by arteriacks. **1699** in *Phil.*

Trans. XXI. 402 An Arteriac .. (to smooth the Trachea, and promote Expectoration). **1859** in WORCESTER.

Arteriacal (ɑ̄tēr-ī·ăkăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL[1].] = ARTERIAL. (In mod. Dicts.)

Arterial (ɑrtī·rĭăl), *a.* [a. F. *artérial* (16th c.), mod. *artériel*: see ARTERY and -AL[1].]

1. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of, an artery. *Arterial vein* (obs.): the pulmonary artery.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, One parte called veyne arteryall goth to nourysshe the lunges. **1594** CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* vi. (1616) 87 The naturall heat that is in the vitall spirits, and the arteriall bloud run forthwith to the head. **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 405 Examines the arterial Pulsation of its left Foreleg. **1743** tr. *Heister's Surg.* 292 Diminished Resistance in the arterial coats. **1872** HUXLEY *Phys.* iv. 75 The scarlet blood is commonly known as arterial.

2. Resembling an artery in having a main channel of communication with many branches. *Arterial drainage*: a system of drains ramifying like an artery. (Objection has been taken to this term on the ground that the flow through such a system of drains is in the opposite direction to that of the arterial system of the body, and really identical with the current in the veins.)

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. vii, Venous-arterial circulation of Letters. **1841** G. DEANE (*title*) A plea for an Arterial Drainage. **1867** *Morn. Star* 12 Mar., The Great Southern and Western Railway .. a great arterial line.

Arterialization (ɑrtī·rĭălăizē·ʃŏn). [n. of action f. next; cf. F. *artérialisation*.] The action or process of arterializing.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 260/2 The arterialization of the blood. **1872** HUXLEY *Phys.* iv. 76 The arterialization of blood in the lungs seems to be a very mixed process, partly physical, and yet to a certain extent chemical.

Arte·rialize, *v.* [f. ARTERIAL + -IZE; cf. F. *artérialiser*.]

1. To convert venous into arterial (blood) by exposure to oxygen in the lungs. Hence **Arterialized** *ppl. a.*

1833 ROGET in Tweedie's *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 178/2 The arterialized blood. **1858** H. GRAY *Anat.* 630 The blood, arterialized by its passage through the lungs, is returned to the left side of the heart by the pulmonary veins.

2. To furnish with an arterial system. Also *transf.*

1881 PALGRAVE *Vis. Eng.* 2 Her hand With network milepaths binding plain and hill, Arterialized the land.

Arterio-(ɑrtī·rĭo) [a. Gr. ἀρτηριο-.] Comb. form of *artery, arterial*; as in *arterio-capillary*, etc.

1836-39 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 772/1 The left side of the heart .. is in the hibernating animal .. only arterio-contractile. **1880** *Syd. Soc. Lex., Arteriovenous murmur* .. where there is a communication between a large artery and a vein.

Arteriography (ɑrtī·rĭŏgrăfi). [f. prec. + Gr. -γραφία: see -GRAPHY.] Systematic description of the arteries. **1859** in WORCESTER.

Arteriole (ɑrtī·rĭōl). [ad. mod.L. *artēriola*, dim. of *artēria* ARTERY; cf. F. *artériole*.] A minute or ultimate artery.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 989/2 The branchial artery .. giving off arterioles to the branchial laminæ. **1878** *Smithsonian Rep.* 424 The arterioles of the muscles.

Arteriology (ɑrtī·rĭŏlŏdʒi). [f. ARTERIO- + Gr. -λογία: see -LOGY.] Scientific study of, or a treatise upon, the arteries. **1859** in WORCESTER.

†Arte·rio·se, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *artēri-a* ARTERY + -OSE.] = ARTERIAL.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 321 Vessels arteriose.

Arteriotomy (ɑrtī·rĭŏtŏmi). [ad. L. *artēriotomia*, Gr. ἀρτηριοτομία, f. ἀρτηριο- (see above) + -τομία cutting; cf. ANATOMY.] The operation of cutting into or opening an artery, esp. for the purpose of blood-letting. Also, that part of anatomy which treats of the dissection of arteries. **Arterio·tomist,** one who practises arteriotomy.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* XVII. lix. (1678) 411 Arteritomy, is the opening of an artery. **1683** *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 224 Arteriotomy formerly used for the Gout. **1876** BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 546 When bloodletting is indicated in intracranial maladies, venesection or arteriotomy is to be preferred. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 274 There lived at Padua an experienced Arteriotomist.

Arterious (ɑrtī·rĭəs), *a. arch.* [f. L. *artēri-a* + -OUS.] = ARTERIAL.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* IX. iv. (1678) 217 Large effusion of .. arterious blood. [**1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr., Arterious*, full of arteries.] **1713** CHESELDEN *Anat.* III. xv. (1726) 246 The cut orifices of the arterious and venous vessels. **1819** REES *Encycl.* s.v., If any arterious trunk were accidentally compressed.

‖ **Arteritis** (ɑ̄tērī·tis). *Path.* [f. as prec. + -ITIS.] Inflammation of an artery.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 226/2 An example of acute arteritis. **1878** T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 37 The gradual closure of a vessel from local arteritis.

†A·rterizing, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [as if from a vb. *arterize*, from *artery*.] The conveyance of the vital spirits. See ARTERY 2.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* v, Their infernall smell With [? will] all thy arterizing strength expell, And make thy heart an agonizing hell.

Artery (ɑ̄·rtəri), *sb.* Forms: α. 4-6 **arterie,** 6- **artery**; also β. 6 **arter(e,** 6-7 **arture, artier,** 7 **arteir, -ir, -ire.** [ad. L. *artēria*, a. Gr. ἀρτηρία, prob. f. ἀήρ-εἰν to raise, lift up (cf. AORTA), but referred by some of the ancients to ἀήρ 'air,' in accordance with their idea of arterial functions: see below. The parallel forms β. from F. *artère* were common in 16-17th c.]

†1. The trachea or windpipe. (Called in L. *arteria aspera*, from the rough surface presented by its cartilaginous rings.) *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* CCXXVI. 77 The longes, the midryffe, the arter trache, the Epigloote. **1594** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 93 That pipe which is called the rough artery or wind-pipe. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 522 The artery of his voice is pressed, and so he cannot cry aloud. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 199 [The Lungs] expelleth the air: which through the Artire, throat and mouth, maketh the voice. **1661** LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., In respect of the .. rough arterie, serpents are like birds.

2. One of the membranous, elastic, pulsating tubes, forming part of the system of vessels by which the blood is conveyed from the heart to all parts of the body.

Among the ancients, the arteries, as they do not contain any blood after death, were popularly regarded as air-ducts, ramifying from the trachea; see prec. sense. Mediæval writers supposed them to contain an ethereal fluid quite distinct from that in the veins, called 'spiritual blood' or 'vital spirits' (cf. ANIMAL SPIRITS), an error which, after Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood, only gradually died out.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. lxi. (1495) 177 A veyne callid Arteria .. to bere and brynge kindely heete from the herte to al the membres .. The other arterie of the herte is more than the fyrste. **1533** ELYOT *Cast. Helth* 12 Spirit vitall procedeth from the harte, and by the arteries or pulses is sente into all the body. **1541** R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, The vaynes hereth the nourysshyng blode, and the arteres the spyrytual blode .. For the veynes brede of the lyuer, and the arteres of the hert. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. iii. 16 Arteries are long and hollow, with a double skin to convey the vital spirits. **1706** PHILLIPS, *Arteries*, in which the most thin and hottest part of the Blood, together with the Vital Spirits, pass thro' the Body. [Similarly in BAILEY 1742]. *c* **1718** QUINCY (J.) The coats of the veins seem only to be continuations of the capillary arteries. **1872** BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 118 The arteries being divided, the animal would quickly bleed to death.

b. *attrib.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 27 b, The arter strynge is the condyte of the lyfe sprite. **1528** PAYNELL *Salerne Regim.* 2 B i, Veyne bludde ruddye and obscure: and arterie bludde ruddye and clere. **1836** TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 228/1 A forceps, not unlike the common artery-forceps.

3. *fig.*

1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) Pref. 5 To see the vanity of youth, so anatomised, that you may see euery veine, muscle and arterie. **1835** LYTTON *Rienzi* V. vi. 264 The awful curse of the papal excommunication .. seemed to freeze up all the arteries of life.

4. *transf.* A main channel in a ramifying system of communication.

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* v. § 270 These streams are the great arteries of inland commerce. *Mod.* Fleet St. is one of the main arteries of London traffic.

†5. A ligament. *Obs.*

1621 QUARLES *Esther* (1717) 96 The strongest Arteries that knit and tie The members of a mixed Monarchy. **1658** A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xv. 120 The bones in the Joynt .. are covered with Arteries, which are weaker than bones.

Artery (ɑ̄·rtəri), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To furnish with, or as if with, arteries.

1856 BOKER *L. de Guzman* III. i, A kingdom veined and arteried with plots. **1878** A. CAMERON in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 491 Great rivers that arteried every state.

Artesian (ɑrtī·zăn), *a.* [ad. F. *artésien*, f. OF. *Artois*, now *Artois*, name of an old province of France.] Of or pertaining to Artois, or resembling the wells made there last century, in which a perpendicular boring into a synclinal fold or basin of the strata produces a constant supply of water rising spontaneously to the surface of the ground.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. xlviii. 578 Artesian borings at Calcutta. **1860** TRISTRAM *Gt. Sahara* xvii. 287 Here, in every village, centuries before the principle of the artesian well was acknowledged in Europe, the Rouar'a have been in the habit of boring simple artesian wells. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 33 The fountains in Trafalgar Square are fed with water from an Artesian well.

Artetik, obs. f. ARTHRITIC; cf. OF. *artetique*.

Artful (ɑ̄·rtful), *a.* [f. ART *sb.* + -FUL.]

I. Of persons or agents.

†1. Versed in the (liberal) arts; learned, wise.

1613 HEYWOOD *Braz. Age* II. ii. Wks. III. 213 A beauteous Lady, art-full wise. **1681** JORDAN *Lond. Joy* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 544 A piece worthy of an artful man's Examination.

2. Having practical, operative, or constructive skill; dexterous, clever. *arch.*

1697 DRYDEN *Life Virgil* (R.) Too artful a writer to set down events in exact historical order. **1710** SHAFTESB. *Charac.* III. i. (1737) II. 385 Subtile Threds spun from their artful Mouths! **1718** POPE *Iliad* XIV. 204 Her artful hands the radiant tresses tied.

3. Skilful in adapting means to ends, so as to secure the accomplishment of a purpose, adroit; passing gradually into: Skilful in taking an unfair advantage; using stratagem, wily; cunning, crafty, deceitful.

1739 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* i. 23 Horace was more artful, and in a merry Way touched upon his Friends' Faults without putting them out of Humour. **1760** MITCHELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 480 IV. 419 Make use of the artful pen of Voltaire to draw secrets from the King of Prussia. **1797** BEWICK *Brit. Birds* I. 73 Made use of by artful and designing men. **1857** Bohn's *Handbk. Prov.* 67 An artful fellow is the devil in a doublet.

II. Of things, actions, etc.

4. Displaying or characterized by technical skill; performed or executed in accordance with the rules of art; artistic. *arch.*

1615 *Latham's Falconry* Pref. Verses, To .. force her to your voice and luring fall, Is strangely artfull. **1637** MILTON *Comus* 494 Thyrsis! whose artful strains have oft delayed The huddling brook. **1718** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* I. vi. § 8 So artful a Machine as every Man is. **1799** G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 41 It would not be deemed an artful performance to fire one cartouch after another.

5. Produced by art, as opposed to what is natural; artificial, imitative, unreal.

1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* II. i, In yon cool grotto's artful night. **1779** J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* viii. (1789) I. 55 The artful distresses of a romance. **1857** EMERSON *Poems* 114 Smite the chords .. That they may render back Artful thunder.

6. Skilfully adapted for the accomplishment of a purpose; ingenious, clever; passing gradually into: Cunning, crafty, deceitful.

1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 217 Artful Reasonings, and most moving Eloquence. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 400 ¶ 2 Artful Conformity to the Modesty of a Woman's Manners. **1843** MILL *Logic* II. iv. § 4 The marks, by an artful combination of which men have been able to discover and prove all that is proved in geometry. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* XV, This is a very artful dodge.

A·rtfully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].]

1. In an artful manner, with skill or art.

1613 MIDDLETON *Tri. Truth* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 453 Hence is Artfully derived the onely difference betweene Prodigality and Bounty. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 33 ¶ 10 Colours artfully spread upon Canvas may entertain the eye. **1835** LYTTON *Rienzi* III. ii. 167 Brightly polished and artfully flexile armour.

2. Cunningly, craftily, by underhand means.

1744 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 100 (1834) I. 337 The French fled shamefully, that was I suppose designedly and artfully. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 63 In these fatal follies the King was artfully encouraged.

A·rtfulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being artful; skill, dexterity; craftiness.

a **1743** CHEYNE (J.) Consider with how much artfulness his bulk and situation is contrived. **1874** BLACK *Pr. Thule* 19 The artfulness with which he reaches some little result.

Arthen, obsolete form of EARTHEN.

Arthritic (ɑrþri·tik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-5 **artetyke,** -ik, 6 **arthetyke,** -yeke, 7-8 **arthritick,** 8- **arthritic.** [orig. a. OF. *artetique*, corrupt ad. L. *arthrīticus*, a. Gr. ἀρθρῖτικός, f. ἄρθρον joint. Gradually altered back to the L. and Gr. form.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to diseased joints; *spec.* gouty.

1366 MAUNDEV. XXXI. 315 Gowtes artetykes, that me distreynen. **1543** TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. iv. 19 Good for goutes arthetyke of the fete. **1651** BIGGS *New Dispens.* ¶ 256 The sciatica, and Arthritick pains. **1785** COWPER *Task* I. 105 Pangs arthritic that infest the toe Of libertine excess.

2. Causing gout. *rare.*

1713 *Lond. & Countr. Brewer* I. (1742) 67 Adulterated, tartarous, arthritic Wines.

†3. Good against gout or affections of the joints.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* V. 145 Remedies .. made of capital and arthritik simples. **1752** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Water*, Arthritic Waters are waters good against the gout.

B. *sb.* **†a.** Affection of the joints, gout (*obs.*).

b. A person subject to the gout.

[**1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lvi. (1495) 270 Arthetica is an ache and euyl in the fyngres and toes.] **1486** *Bk. St. Albans, Hawking* C iiij b, A medecine for an hauke that has the artetik. **1801** E. DARWIN *Zoon.* IV. 215 Seized with the gout in a degree that none but arthritics .. can easily conceiue.

Arthri·tical, *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

A. *adj.* **1.** = ARTHRITIC.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne Regim.* R iij b, Vexynge with arteticall grefes. **1656** RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 18 One man will be Arthritical, another not. **1791** NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Sc.* 189 The sovereign alleviation of rheumatic and arthritical pain.

†2. Of the nature of a joint, articular. *Obs. rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 104 Though some want bones, and all extended articulations, yet have they arthriticall analogies.

†B. as *sb.* A remedy for affections of the joints.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xv. 359 Arthriticals are such Medicines as are appropriated to the Ioynts.

‖ **Arthritis** (ɑrþrəi·tis). *Path.* [L., a. Gr. ἀρθρῖτις, f. ἄρθρον joint: see -ITIS.] General term for inflammation of the joints; *spec.* gout.

1544 PHAËR *Regim. Lyfe* (1546) L iij, Paine of the iointes .. is generally called arthritis. **1753** CHAMBERS, *Supp.* s.v. *Gout*, A light arthritis is very often called a fit of the rheumatism. **1847-9** TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 577/2 Chronic arthritis of the shoulder.

Arthritism (ɑ̄·rþritiz'm). [irreg. f. prec. + -ISM.]

1882 D. DUCKWORTH *Barthol. Hosp. Rep.* XVIII. 363 Arthritism .. the peculiar disposition .. whereby affections of the joints are liable to occur, and these especially of rheumatic or gouty nature.

Arthro-, comb. form of Gr. ἄρθρον joint, as in: **Arthrodynic** (ɑ̄rþrŏdi·nik), *a. Path.* [Gr. ὀδύνη pain], of or pertaining to *Arthrodynia*, i.e. pain

in the joints, chronic rheumatism. **Arthrography** (ɑɪþrɒ·grăfi) [see -GRAPHY], systematic description of the joints. **Arthro·pathy** [see -PATHY], painful affection of the joints. ‖**Arthrosia** (ɑɪþrōu·ziă). [mod. L.] = ARTHRITIS (Mayne *Exp. Lex.* 1853). **Arthro·sis** [L., a. Gr. *ἄρθρωσις*], articulation, connexion by a joint. **Arthrostome** (ā·ɹþrɒ|stōum), *Zool.* [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], name given by L. Agassiz to the mouth of the *Arthropoda*. **Arthrozoic** (āɹþrɒ|zōu·ik), *a. Zool.* [Gr. *ζωικός* of an animal], applied by Huxley to his sixth series of the *Metazoa*, containing the *Arthropoda, Nematoscolices*, etc.

1849 SMART, *Arthrodynic*. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 279 During life the evidences of such arthropathies are sometimes numerous. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* VI. xliii. (1678) 165 All the bones are composed after two sorts .. by Arthrosis, an Articulation or joynt, and by Symphysis. 1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 202 The joint between the processus lenticularis of the incus and the head of the stapes is an arthrosis. 1877 HUXLEY *Inv. An.* xii. 680 The lowest known term of the Arthrozoic Series is a Nematoid worm.

‖**Arthrodia** (ɑɪþrōu·diă). *Phys.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἀρθρωδία*, f. *ἀρθρώδης* well-articulated.] A kind of articulation in which the surfaces of the bones are either plane, or but slightly convex and concave respectively; *e.g.* the shoulder-joint. **Arthro·dial** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or characterized by, arthrodia. **Arthrodic** (ɑɪþrɒ·dik), *a.*, = prec.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* VI. xliii. (1678) 165 Arthrodia is when a lightly engraven cavity admits a small and short head. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 92 Arthrodia is the movable joint in which the extent of motion is slight and limited. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 256 Arthrodial joints are generally provided with ligaments.

Arthrology (ɑɪþrɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *ἄρθρο-ν* joint + *-λογία* discourse, speech.]

1. A scientific treatise on the joints.

1859 in WORCESTER.

†**2.** Finger speech for the deaf and dumb. *Obs.*

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 99 Order an Alphabet upon the joynts of their Fingers, which Artifice of Arthrologie obtained a privy force.

‖**Arthropoda** (ɑɪþrɒ·pŏdă), *sb.pl. Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ἄρθρον* joint + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*) foot. The singular, Eng. in form, is arthropod (ā·ɹþrɒpɒd); also pl. -pods.] Animals with jointed feet; a name for the more highly organized *Annulosa* or *Articulata*, comprising Insects, Spiders, Crustacea, and Myriapoda, having segmented bodies to which hollow jointed appendages (antennæ, wings, legs) are articulated in pairs. **Arthro·podal** *a.*, of or belonging to the *Arthropoda*. **Arthro·podous** *a.* = prec.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 105 Accordingly, as the respiration is aquatic or aerial, the Arthropoda are divisible into two great groups. *Ibid.* 107 The Crustacea, the earliest representatives of the Arthropodal type. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vii. 390 In these Arthropods, the body is divided into many segments, the most anterior of which takes on the characters of a distinct head. *Ibid.* xii. 679 Its nervous system is .. Arthropodal. 1882 G. ALLEN *Col. Flowers* ii. 24 Bees and butterflies, the aristocrats of the arthropodous world.

Arthrosia, Arthrostome: see ARTHRO-.

†**Arthur's hufe.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [lit. *Arthur's haunt*; from med.L. use of *Arcturus* as = *Arturus* Arthur.] The star Arcturus or constellation Bootes.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. viii. 21 Euery sterne .. That in the stil heuin moue cours we se, Arthuris huyfe, and Hyades betaiknand rane.

Artiad (ā·ɹtiˌăd). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *ἄρτι-ος* even + -AD 1 a.] A chemical element or radical with *even* degrees of quantivalency or atomicity, *e.g.* a dyad, tetrad, or hexad, in opposition to *perissads*, which include monads, triads, and pentads.

1870 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 238 The elements may be divided in this respect into two classes, one of *odd*, the other of *even* equivalence, the former distinguished as *perissads*, the latter as *artiads*.

Artic, -ik(e, obs. forms of ARCTIC.

Artichoke (ā·ɹtiˌtʃouk). Forms: 6 **archecokk, archichoke, archychock**(e, **artochock**(e,-choke, **hortichock, artichok, -chault, -chowe, artechock, -choke, archoke, artychough**, 6–7 **harti-, artichock**(e, 6–8 **-chau**(x, 7 **artichoake, -chou**(x, **-choach, hartichoak**(e, **-choke, hartechooke**, 7–8 **artichoak**, 6– **artichoke**. [ad. north. It. *articiocco, arciciocco*, for *arcicioffo* (all in Florio), perverted forms of **alcarcioffo*, mod.It. *carciofo, -offo* (Florio has pl. '*carcioffi, carciocchi, carcioffoli*, hartichokes'), ad. or cogn. w. OSp. *alcarchofa* (mod. *alcachofa*, Pg. *alcachofra*), a. Sp. Arab. *al-kharshōfa* (P. de Alcala) = Arab. الخرشوف *al-kharshūf* (Bocthor and others; but Freytag gives the word with *ḥ*, as حرشف *ḥarshaf*).

The phonetic genealogy seems to be: Sp. Arab. *alkharshōf(a*, OSp. *alcarchofa*, (?Olt. *alcarcioffo*), North It. *arcioffo, arciciocco* (whence Eng. *archychock*), *articiocco*, Eng. *artichock*. Like other words of foreign origin, much influenced in its forms by popular etymology. Association with native words, *arci-* arch-, chief, *cioffo* horse-collar, *ciocco* stump, must have caused the North It. changes; in Fr. the terminal *-chau* was variously assimilated to *chou* cabbage, *chaud* warm, *hault, haut* high, as *artichau, -chou, -chaud, -chault, -chaut*; the It. and Fr. forms were latinized in the 16th c. as *articoccus, -coctus, -cactus*, all with plausible though delusory etymologies, *cactus* being actually the ancient Latin name of the Cardoon; in Eng., explanations of the name were found in its *choking* the *garden* or the *heart* (*horti-, harty-chocks*), or having a 'chock' or 'choke' in its *heart*. Hence also the change from *-chock* to *-choak, -choke*. As to alleged Arabic *ardi-shaukī*, see Skeat.]

1. A composite plant (*Cynara Scolymus*), allied to the thistles, originally from Barbary and the south of Europe, widely cultivated in kitchen-gardens; its eatable parts are the fleshy bases of the involucral leaves or scales of the gigantic thistle-like flower, and its receptacle or 'bottom,' when freed from the bristles and seed-down or 'choke.'

(According to De Candolle the Artichoke is only a cultivated variety of the Cardoon *C. Cardunculus*, and occurs nowhere truly wild. It was brought to Florence from Naples in 1466. For its introduction to England, see quot. 1599.)

1531 *MS. Acc. Bk.* in *N. & Q.* 2 Feb. (1884) 85/2 Bringing Archecokks to the Kings Grace. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xx. 280 There is nothing vsed to be eaten of Artochockes but the hed of them. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes, Carduus* should be wylde Archichoke, and *Cinara* shoulde be the gardin Archichoke. 1551 — *Herbal* 87 Archy-chock. 1552 HULOET, Thystle called archoke or cowe thistle, *Scolymus. Ibid.*, Artochokes herbe, *Cynara*. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. iii. 37 Gardein Thistles (whiche we calle Hortichockes). 1563 HYLL *Arte Garden.* 101 The Artichocke groweth like in the heade unto the Pine apple. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 63 a, The Hartichoch .. is a kind of Thistell, by the diligence of the Gardner brought to be a good Garden hearbe. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* lxi. 522 Of Artechokes. 1589 *Shuttlew. Stewards' Acc.* (1856) I. 53 A mayed wch broughte artychoughs, iiij*d*. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. ii, Like a yong artichocke, that alwayes carries pepper and salt, in it selfe. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 165 In time of memory things haue bene brought in that were not here before, as .. the Artichowe in time of Henry the eight. 1599 *Mirr. Policie* 71 [He] did not yet forget the niggardlinesse, but parted Lettice and Artichaux in two. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 78, I haue spoken somewhat of Thistles and Artichoux. 1634 *Althorp MS.* 24 For 14 dozen of hartichoakes £02 16*s*. 00*d*. 1655 MOUFFET & BENN. *Health's Improv.* (1746) 312 Artichokes grew sometimes only in the Isle of Sicily; and since my remembrance, they were so dainty in England, that usually they were sold for Crowns a-piece. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* mmcccxxxiv/4 Right Dutch Artichoaks .. for Six Shillings and eight Pence the Hundred. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sallet*, Artichaux, hot and dry. 1727 SWIFT *Past. Dial.* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 78 The dean .. shall .. steal my artichoaks no more. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 281 Nowhere does the artichoke arrive at greater perfection than in the Orkney Islands.

b. *fig.*

c 1600 J. DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* III. ii. (1881) 60 Let him alone you cross-legg'd hartichoak. 1870 E. STRACHEY in *Daily News* 26 Nov., They have eaten, leaf by leaf, a whole artichoke of treaties, taking the September Convention for the last mouthful.

2. Jerusalem Artichoke: a species of Sunflower (*Helianthus tuberosus*), a native of tropical America, cultivated in Europe, having edible tuberous roots, somewhat resembling the Artichoke proper in flavour.

'The name of Jerusalem Artichoke is considered to be a corruption of the Italian *Girasóle Articiocco* or Sunflower Artichoke, under which name it is said to have been distributed from the Farnese garden at Rome, soon after its introduction to Europe in 1617.' W. B. Booth in *Treas. Bot.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 134 Artichocks of *Ierusalem*, is a roote vsually eaten with butter, vinegar, and pepper. 1641 R. BROOKE *Nat. Eng. Episc.* I. iv. 16 Error being like the *Jerusalem-Artichoake*; plant it where you will, it overrunnes the ground and choakes the Heart. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 358 Set Potatoes, and Jerusalem Artichoaks. 1861 R. PEACOCK *Gryll Grange* I, From this *girasol* we have made Jerusalem, and from the Jerusalem artichoke we make Palestine soup.

Article (ā·ɹtik'l), *sb.*, 3–; also 4–7 **articul**(e, 5 **artycul, artykele, -kle, artikil**, 5–6 **artycle**. [a. F. *article*, ad. L. *articul-us* (which lives on in F. as *orteil*), dim. of *artus* joint, f. *ar-* to join; cf. ARM, ART.]

I. Literally.

†**1.** A joint connecting two parts of the body. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 G ij, Woundes of the artycles are Cacoethes and wycked. 1607 TOPSELL *Foure-f. Beasts* 745 Their legges are without Articles. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyr.* iv. 11 The Nerves and Articuls. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 139 An Article, or joynt, of the body or bones thereof.

II. Of time.

2. A nick of time which joins two successive periods, a juncture, a moment; the very moment, the critical point or moment.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. xx. (1495) 47 They ben not suffysaunt to the artycle of temptacyon. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) I. ii. (1506) 9 Conferme the holy baptem in the artycle of necessyte. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* 44 And each article of time Her pure thoughts to heaven flie. 1665 6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 348 Very thick Exhalations .. in the Article of the Setting of the Sun. 1709 *Let.* in W. Peek *Axholme* (1815) 207 Pulled him out, just in the article of time that the roof fill in. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 99 An infirm building, just in the article of falling.

b. esp. in *article of death.*

?*a* 1475 *Craft of Deyng* 37 (1870) Thai that are in the artykle of ded has vþer temptations. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* F vj b, Euery man ought to haue good hope whan he is in the article of deth. 1512 *MS. Reg. Test. Ebor.* VIII. 101 b, Seyng the articlys of deth comyng apon me. 1635 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) I. 11 To the very article of her departure. 1782 BP. NEWTON *Wks.* II. 706 In the article of death he commended his soul to God. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* vi. (1876) 207 Roman citizens originally made their Wills only in the article of death.

III. The separate members or portions of anything written. [*Articulus* in L. was extended from the joint, to the parts jointed on, limbs, members, 'joints' of a finger, etc.; whence *transf.* to the component parts of discourses, writings, actions.]

3. The separate clauses or statements of the Apostles' Creed; the separate items of any summary of faith; the thirty-nine statements to which those who take orders in the Church of England subscribe.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 262 Þe articles, þet beoð, ase þauh me seide, þe liðes of ure bileaue. 1340 *Ayenb.* 11 Þe tuelf Articles of þe Cristene Byleve. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornt. MS.* (1867) 27 Þe twelue artycles of þe trouthe. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 384 In alle the articles of the feithe I beleeve as holy writte seithe. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* xi. 38 This article *He descended into Hell*, is but an explication of the former *He dyed and was buried*. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (R.) A minister should preach according to the articles of religion established in the church where he is. 1692 LOCKE *Toleration* i, Articles of Faith (as they are called) .. cannot be imposed on any Church by the Law of the Land. 1719 SWIFT *To Yng. Clergym.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 17 That you are any where directed in the canons or articles to attempt explaining the mysteries. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. IV. i. 172 The six great articles in the faith of Islam. 1862 BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvii. 272 *note*, The Church is not even synonymous with the clergy .. according to the definition in the Thirty-nine Articles. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* Introd. (1868) 31 Will some one undertake to give us Othello by dogmatic article?

4. A separate clause or provision of a statute; an enactment, or act. [Common in med. (English) L., as in the *Articuli Cleri, Articuli Coronæ*.]

[1315 *Act 9 Edw. II, Articuli Cleri*, made at Lincolne.] 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* j, This statute .. wherin is contayned many and dyuers chapiters and artycles. 1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI*, xii, The statute made for the abolishment of diuersity of opinions, in certaine articles concerning Christiane Religion commonly called the vi articles. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* viii. in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 13 Books, Ballads .. printed contrary to this Article. 1721 C. M. *Let. to Curat* 5 The Famous act of the six articles in the Year, 1539.

b. *Sc. Hist.* **Lords of the Articles**: a standing committee of the Scottish Parliament, who drafted and prepared the measures submitted to the House.

1483 *Act 13 Jas. III* (1597) § 95 The Lordes of the Articles thinkis expedient, etc. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvii. 308 From the reign of James IV the lords of articles are regularly named in the records of every parliament. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. ii. 71 The Lords of the Articles whose business it was to digest the measures to be brought before Parliament.

c. **The Articles of War**: regulations made for the government of the military and naval forces of Great Britain and the United States.

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmmccccxlvi/10 All having had the Articles of War read to them. 1748 in Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* (1790) I. 385 The Court unanimously agree, that Rear-Admiral Knowles falls under part of the fourteenth article of war. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 141 The Articles of War are to be read once in every Three Months to the Officers and Men. 1863 Cox *Inst. Eng. Govt.* II. ii. 322 The Mutiny Act proceeds to authorize the Crown to make articles of war.

5. Each of the distinct charges, or counts, of an accusation or indictment; in *pl.* an indictment drawn up in articles.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xiv. 11, I shold .. answere to these artycles of myn accusement. 1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 140 And charge him with what articles they lusted. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 243 My Lord dispatch, reade o're these Articles. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 1 Anytus .. laid it as an article of charge .. against him, that, etc. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* II. iii. (1739) 20 A trick of a new kind of Trial .. by suggestions upon Articles exhibited against any man before the Council-Table. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VIII. XIX. § 9. 254 To have any articles to lay to his charge. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 17 Certain articles presented against this archbishop.

6. Each of the distinct heads or points of an agreement or treaty; hence a. in *pl.* a formal agreement. *Articles of Apprenticeship*: terms of agreement between an apprentice and his employer. *Articles of Association*: rules, conditions, etc., upon which a commercial agreement is founded.

1399 *Rich. Redeless* IV. 43 To reherse þe articlis and graunte all her askynge. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 14 The articulis of the pease finalle made between both kingis. 1494 FABYAN VI. clxxxix. 192 Amonges other artycles that he bounde theym vnto. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* Introd., I am sent out to you here, with a scrivener, and certain articles drawn out in haste between our author and you. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. x. 479 To settle the articles of marriage with him. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* II. 94 Indentures, Cov'nants, Articles they draw. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) III. 200 Articles of separation were soon drawn up, and signed between the parties. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* XI. 94, I have just received the articles of capitulation of the Castle of San Sebastian. 1837 MACREADY in *Rem.* II. 80 Construction of the actors' articles of agreement.

b. *sing.* (in same sense). *arch.*

1741-3 WESLEY *Jrnl.* (1749) 79 On Monday an Article was drawn, wherein he agreed to put me in possession on Thursday. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 18 To prepare an article defining the extent of the powers over commerce.

c. *pl.* Terms, conditions. *arch.* Cf. ARTICLE *v.* 5.

1650 T. B. *Worcester's Apoph.* 101 You are all offered large Articles for your selves. 1659 D'Ovly in Burton *Diary* (1828) IV. 420 He may sue his articles. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* mmlxxv/2 Caschaw has surrendred upon Articles. 1727 Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1755) 51 The matter was concluded, and Peg taken into the house upon certain articles. 1761 Smollett *Gil Blas* v. i. (1802) II. 123 An actress enters into articles with a rich gallant.

†d. in horse-racing. *Clerk of the Articles* = clerk of the course. *Obs.*

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmcccxxiii/4 Any Person may enter his Horse with the Clerk of the Articles till the 29th Instant. 1706 *Ibid.* mmmmccxix/4 To be governed by the Articles of the Race.

†7. A clause in a will; a legacy. *Obs.*

1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 57 Wyllyng the seid will in eueri article to take pleyn effecte. *Ibid.* 60 Contrarie to the entent of this myn articule and laste will. 1761 Smollett *Gil Blas* II. ii, Besides her residue under the will, she had some snug little articles.

8. *gen.* A paragraph, section, or distinct item of any document.

c 1430 *Freemasonry* 87 The furste artycul of thys gemetry. 1505 *Instruc. Hen. VII to Ambassadors* in *Facsim. Nat. MSS.* I. 66 Item, to note welle hir ies, &c.—As to thys articule, the ies of the saide Quyne be of colore browne. 1555 *Fardle Facions* App. 349 The ten articles of the lawe, whiche we commenly calle the .x. commandementes. 1675 Baxter *Cath. Theol.* II. i. 124 This belongeth to the next Article though here you anticipate it. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 261 All the Substances mentioned in the foregoing Article. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* xx. (1827) IX. 1 This 20th book contains 3 articles. *Mod.* Every Main word in this Dictionary is treated in a separate article.

9. A literary composition forming materially part of a journal, magazine, encyclopædia, or other collection, but treating a specific topic distinctly and independently. (Here the idea of a section or part of the book, is quite subordinated to that of the independent character of the 'article.' It is one of the articles *in* the paper, as distinguished from the articles *of* this Dictionary.)

1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 452 ¶ 5 They read the Advertisements with the same curiosity as the Articles of publick News. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VIII. i, The home articles of a newspaper. 1822 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* II. vii. 151 Charles Lamb's articles, signed 'Elia.' 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxx. (1863) 257 Warrington..pointed to one of the leading articles in that Journal. *c* 1870 Kinglake *Crimea* I. (ed. 4) Advt. 13 The book .. became the subject—not merely of reviews, but also—of what they call 'articles.'

IV. A separate thing (immaterial or material).

†10. A particular piece of business, a matter, business, or concern; a subject. *Of great article*: of great moment, of importance. *Obs.*

1430 *Paston Lett.* 14. I. 30 Ye are Vicar general in Inggelond of the worthy Prelate .. and have hys power in many grete articles. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. ii. 122, I take him to be a soul of great article. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 428 ¶ 1 In his Way to Wealth, which is the great Article of Life. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxix. 288 To say, there was no article so proper for parents to govern in, as this of marriage. 1767 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* I. vi. 252 Permit me, before I dismiss this article, to offer a hint. 1786 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) I. 549 Gardening .. is the article in which it surpasses all the earth. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* Introd. 2 In this article Josephus might be mistaken.

b. followed by *of*: The matter of, the particular item of, that which comes under the head of. (Said also of things material.) *In the article of*: under the head of, so far as concerns, in regard to.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. i. 53 Thou shouldst not alter the article of thy Gentry. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 119 ¶ 2 A very great Revolution that has happen'd in this Article of Good-breeding. 1788 Priestley *Lect. Hist.* v. li. 389 The very article of making and managing the ships themselves employs a great number of hands. 1805 S. Bourne in Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 206 He thinks himself .. better, particularly in the article of sleep. 1874 F. Hall in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXIX. 321 As he views matters, we have been steadily going down hill, in the article of our mother-tongue.

†11. An item in an account, list, etc. *Obs.*

1722 De Foe *Hist. Plague* (1754) 8 The Bills rise high, the Articles of the Fever, Spotted-Fever, and Teeth, began to swell. *Ibid.* (1756) 112 This was really a dismal Article. 1774 Mrs. Chapone *Improv. Mind* II. 63 A considerable article in expence is saved by it.

12. One of the distinct parts or portions of any subject, action, or proceeding (although the latter is not *formally* divided into items); a piece, a distinct detail, a particular.

1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. xi. 569 An uniformity of character in every article of his conduct. 1760 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* 209, I have an article of news to tell you. 1785 Cowper *Tirocin.* 241 If he there be tamed, Or in one article of vice reclaimed. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 374 An important article of the duty of the Supreme Council. 1875 Grindon *Life* xviii. 227 To encourage love of work is the first article of sensible education.

13. *An article of*: a material thing forming part of, or coming under the head of, any class.

1823 Rutter *Fonthill* 50 That superb article of modern luxury. 1827 De Quincey *Lessing* Wks. XIII. 292 The dress .. is brought before us article by article. 1840 Macready *Remin.* II. 160 Called at several shops and priced various articles of furniture. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xi. (1878) 215 By the time books .. come to be loved as articles of furniture.

14. *elliptically* (= article of trade, commerce, food, clothing, use, property): A commodity; a piece of goods or property, a chattel, a thing material.

1804 J. Grahame *Sabbath* (1839) 17/2 The immediate consequence would be (to speak in mercantile phrase) a fall in the price of the article. 1819 Byron *Juan* I. cxliii, Stockings, slippers, brushes, combs .. With other articles of ladies fair. 1824 Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* 421 His folio .. is yet a 'crack-article' with the knowing. 1829 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 269 A superior demand for the article of dramas. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Fr. Wines & Pol.* v. 81 If this happened with every article .. there would be an end of the cheapness. 1852 M Culloch *Taxation* II. ix. 332 A taxed article, such as soap. 1856 F. Paget *Owlet of Owlst.* 97 Lady Selina was just the article he wished for. 1859 Lewes *Phys. Com. Life* I. ii. 102 If .. the purpose of food be to sustain the organism, that article which sustains it longest .. must be most nutritive of all. 1883 *Law Rep., Q. Bench* XI. 590 The prosecutor's house was feloniously broken into .. and several articles were stolen. *Mod. Shopkeeper*: 'The next article, Ma'am?'

V. In *Arithmetic*.

†15. The number 10; each of the *tens*, or round numbers between units (or digits) and hundreds.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxiii. 923 (1495) Eche symple nombre byneth ten is Digitus and ten is the fyrst Articulus, and the nexte is twenty. 1543 Recorde *Gr. Arts* (1640) 219 This is true both of Digits and Articles. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* I. i. 2 Article is any number ending in a Cypher, as 10 is one Article, 20 is two Articles. 1751 Chambers *Cycl., Article*, in arithmetic, signifies the number 10, or any number justly divisible into ten parts.

VI. In *Grammar*.

16. A name for the adjectives *the* (Definite Article) and *a, an* (Indefinite Article), and their equivalents in other languages, sometimes considered to form a distinct Part of Speech.

In this sense representing the L. *articulus*, a term used in Latin as early as the time of Quintilian as a transl. of the Gr. ἄρθρον, to denote the Gr. ὁ, ἡ, τό = *the*. The inclusion of *a* and its equivalents belongs to the grammar of the modern languages. Palsgrave (1530) makes two articles in Fr., *ung* and *le*, but he does not seem to know the terms *Definite* and *Indefinite*—which were possibly taken (in a new sense) from the language of the ancient Stoic grammarians who (using ἄρθρα to denote the pronouns) distinguished between ἄρθρα ὡρισμένα or *Definite articles*, and ἄρθρα ἀοριστώδη or *Indefinite articles*; the former being with them our personal pronouns, the latter the other pronouns and demonstratives including the art. ὁ, ἡ, τό = *the*. The exact sense in which ἄρθρον was first used in grammar is uncertain. (I. Bywater.)

1530 Palsgr. Introd. 14 Besydes the viii partes of speche commen betwene them and the latines .. they have also a nynth part of reason whiche I call article, borrowyng the name of the Grekes. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 430/2 This worde, *that*, putteth Tyndall for the article, *the*. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Eng. Gram.* Wks. 1859. 778 We add a ninth [part of speech], which is the *article*: and that is two-fold; Finite .. *the*; Infinite .. *a*. 1711 J. Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* 62 There are two *articles*, *a* and *the*. These are really Nouns Adjective, and are used almost after the same Manner as other Adjectives. Therefore I have not made the Article (as some have done) a distinct Part of Speech. 1867 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. XI. 52/1 Sir William Davenant contrived to write a poem 'the London Vacation' almost without the use of Articles.

Article (ā·ɹtik'l), *v.*, 5–; 5–6 **article, artycle, -cle.** [f. prec.]

†1. *trans.* To formulate in articles, particularize, specify; with *clause*, To state *that*. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Paper Roll* in *3rd Rep. R. Com. Hist. MSS.* 279/1 The seid duke articled that after that he was come ouste of prisone into England .. he went to Caleys. 1494 Fabyan VII. 567 It shuld haue hen set out and articuled, euery act therof. *a* 1581 Campion *Hist. Irel.* II. x. (1633) 135 Lay your heads together, and article the points. 1592 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xli, And daerst thou Minion, quoth the Queene, thus article to me That thou wert Non-plus.

2. To set forth (offences) in articles *against* (a person).

1494 Fabyan *Rich. II*, an. 1388 (R.) These iniuryes and many moo .. were artyculed agayne hym in .xxxviii. sundry artycles. 1650 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* (1727) 92 All his errors and follies were articled against him. *a* 1700 *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1848) 211 They would article against him whatever they could accuse him of. 1883 *Law Rep., Probate* VIII. 196 The offences articled against him were committed whilst he was incumbent of St. Alban's, Holborn.

3. *absol.* To bring charges, make specific accusations *against*. (Also with *compound passive*.)

1530 Palsgr. 437/1 He hath artycled agaynst you other wyse than you wene of. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxii. 56 The Lords .. began forthwith to enny and article against the Protector. 1648 Prynne *Plea for Lords* 41 They were .. articled against, at the command of the *the Lords*. 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* I. § 3 (1669) 62/1 He is a bold man sure that dare find fault with God, and article against Heaven. 1697 *Snake in Grass* 254 John Story, Wilkinson, etc. were .. Articl'd against for so much as allowing Liberty of Conscience to any Quaker to Pay Tythes.

4. *trans.* To indict, charge with specific offences. *a* 1604 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* 167 Articling, accusing, and disgracing one another. 1868 *Times* 30 Apr. 12/6 The defendant .. had been articled for an ecclesiastical offence.

†5. To arrange by treaty, or stipulations.

a. *trans. Obs.*

1447–8 Shillingford *Lett.* (1871) 97 After the manner and fourme that the saide Mayer and Commenalte have articled. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 124 In which parly it was articled, that the Romans should pay a thousand pound weight of gold. 1600 Holland *Livy* 1014 (R.) Antiochus himselfe, with whom Scipio had articled peace and alliance. 1682 Evats *Grotius' War & Peace* 93 It was .. Articled between the Kings .. that the Egyptians should not come into that Sea with any long Ship.

†b. *intr.* or with *subord. clause* or *inf. Obs.*

1526 Wolsey in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. v. 65 The King of England articled to make war upon the Emperors. 1627 May *Lucan* IV. 260 Whilest we are articling Basely about thy safety. 1705 J. Logan in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 55 The only secure way will be to article positively. 1762 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 51 Another indenture of 1338 .. articles, that the workman should have six-pence a foot for white glass.

†c. const. *with* (a person). *Obs.*

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* IV. 33 He Articles with the gods. 1639 W. Cartwright *Royall Slave* V. iii, Must we be articled with by our women? 1645 Symonds *Diary* (1859) 278 The governour for his owne security had articled with the enemy. *a* 1705 Howe *Self-ded.* Wks. 1810 I. 480 God is pleased to article with dust and ashes. 1764 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XII. 243, I will article with them to do so.

†d. const. *for* (a thing). *Obs.*

1656 Bramhall *Replic.* ii. 94 They articled for the free exercise of the Greek Religion. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch's Lives* (1879) I. 491/1 Pausanias wanted a truce, that he might article for the dead.

6. *trans.* To bind by articles of apprenticeship.

1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* II. 161 Their brother too, who had been articled to an attorney.

7. To furnish with articles (of faith). *rare.*

1826 E. Irving *Babylon* II. viii. 265 And the doctrines by which our fathers articled the Church, are become unapproachably high.

Articled (ā·ɹtik'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + ED.]

1. Formulated or set forth in articles.

1577 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 66/1 The confession of faith articuled in the Nicene councell. 1611 Cotgr., *Articulé*, articulated, articled; set downe in, reduced unto, articles.

2. Bound under articles of apprenticeship.

1837 Howitt *Rur. Life* VI. x. (1862) 506 A youth articled to an attorney. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* II. xviii, My articled pupil. 1860 Smiles *Self Help* iii. 57 Austen Layard, originally an articled clerk in the office of a London solicitor.

3. Provided with articles (of faith).

1868 *Spectator* 10 Oct., Our elaborately articled Anglican system must be largely simplified.

Articler (ā·ɹtiklə). [f. as prec. + ER1.] One who draws up articles or charges.

1625 Bp. Mountagu *App. Caesar.* 321 Those idle Articlers .. that in their Informations have carried themselves so magisterially.

Articular (aɹti·kiŭlăr), *a.*; also 5 **-uler.** [ad. L. *articulār-is*, f. *articulus* Article; see -ar.]

1. Of, or pertaining to, the joints (of the body).

1432 50 tr. *Higden* Rolls Ser.) IV. 117 An infirmite articuler. 1582 Hester *Thiorav. Secr.* I. xv. 15 Most commonly thei [swellynges] come in the articular parts. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* iv. 75 Troubled with rheumes, and articular griefes. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 247/2 Articular cartilage. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* XI. 430/2 In gouty joints, and the articular surfaces of bones and cartilages.

2. *Gram.* Of the nature of an Article (*sb.* 16).

1750 Harris *Hermes* II. v. (Jod.) The definitives are either articular or pronominal.

†**Artic·ularly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY2.] Article by article, in separate heads or divisions.

1474 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 27 Theise Statutes and Ordynaunces hereafter artyculerly ensueinge. 1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlvii. 143 For other causes articularly and specially. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law Merch.* 282 To answer *gradatim* and articularly as followeth. 1744 Lewis *Bp. Pecock* 253 Articularly subscribed with their own names.

Artic·ulary, *a.* [ad. F. *articulaire*, or L. *articulāri-us* = *articulāris*.] = Articular 1.

1880 Gunther *Fishes* 47 Linked .. by an articulary process.

‖ **Articulata** (aɹtikiŭlā·tă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [L., pl. neuter (sc. *animalia*) of *articulātus* jointed.] Cuvier's name for his third great subdivision or sub-kingdom of animals, embracing invertebrate animals with an external skeleton, having the body and limbs composed of segments jointed together, as Insects, Crustacea, Centipedes, and Worms. (Cf. Annuloida, Annulosa, Arthropoda.)

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 417 *Articulata*, or *Articulated Animals*, are so called because the different portions of their body are composed of moveable pieces articulated to each other. 1855 H. Spencer *Psychol.* (1872) I. III. viii. 359 The crabs .. stand at the head of the sub-kingdom Articulata.

Articulate (aɹti·kiŭlĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *articulāt-us* jointed: see Article and -ate.]

A. *adj.* I. Jointed, having joints.

1. Jointed on, united by a joint.

1610 Healey *St. Aug. City of God* 526 Our articulate members .. our hands, or feete. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 467 Stipes not articulate with the rootstock.

2. Jointed, composed of segments united by joints; *e.g.* the vertebral column, some sea-weeds.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 231 Body straight, and articulate. 1869 Mrs. Somerville *Molec. Sc.* II. ii. 180 Ceraminacea..are filiform articulate plants with the nucleus naked.

b. *Zool.* Of the type of the Articulata.

1855 H. Spencer *Psychol.* (1872) I. I. ii. 16 The Articulate types, composed of segments bearing limbs. 1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. iii. 52 The Articulate animals are characterized by their ventral nerve-chord.

†3. Of or pertaining to the joints. *Obs. rare.*

1638 T. Whitaker *Blood of Grape* 75 (T.) The causes internal of these articulate pains move upon one hinge of Hippocrates.

4. Distinctly jointed or marked; having the parts distinctly recognizable.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 503 The outward Lineaments thus perfect and articulate in this Glorious Body. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* II. 254 A miserable horse, whose ribs were as articulate as the bars of a gridiron.

5. Of things immaterial, in same sense.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 223 These Apocalyptick Visions .. are made so as to seem very trim and express, very complete and articulate in the very outward Cortex. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* I. II. i. 53 Added to the firm land of articulate History. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Mak. Flor.* Introd. 14 The most articulate and important period of Florentine history.

6. Of sound: Divided into distinct parts (words and syllables) having each a definite meaning; as opposed to such inarticulate sounds as a long musical note, a groan, shriek, or the sounds produced by animals. Also *fig.* speaking plainly or intelligibly.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 120 Speech is made by aire, beaten and framed with articulate and distinct sound. 1642 R. Carpenter *Experience* I. viii. 28 Not in articulate and plaine speech, but in grones. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 557 Beasts .. Created mute to all articulat sound. 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* II. x. (1840) 325 Who talk .. with articulate plain voices, as if men. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 270 Truly, it is a great thing for a Nation that it get an articulate voice. 1875 H. E. Manning *Mission H. Ghost* IX. 244 Secret whispers of sorrow .. which may never be uttered in articulate and audible words.

b. *Articulate-speaking*: using articulate speech, speaking articulately, and thus, intelligibly.

1829 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 271 Language of articulate-speaking men. 1834 — *Past & Pr.* (1858) 266 Articulate-speaking functionaries.

7. Hence transferred to hearing, and other sensations, and to thought and intelligence: Distinct.

1626 D'Ewes in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 322 III. 217 The Byshopp saied in my articulate hearing. 1662 H. More *Antid. Ath.* III. vi. (1712) 100 To clear up this dim and cloudy discovery of Spirits, into more distinct and articulate Apparitions. 1829 J. Taylor *Enthus.* v. (1867) 101 An articulate warning is presented. 1831 Carlyle *Misc.* III. 4 The mere upper surface [of our Thinking] that we shape into articulate Thoughts. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 10 (1864) 187 The discriminative or articulate character of the sense of touch.

II. Articled; consisting of or treated in articles.

† **8.** Formulated in articles; *e.g.* a system of doctrine, a set of regulations, an agreement. *Obs.*

1579 J. Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* B j b, [Did not] make any precedent pact or articulat condition aforehand with the Idolaters. 1586 T. Rogers 39 *Art.* (1607) 175 Neither tie we the Church so strictly to the signs articulate. 1622 Bacon *Hist. Hen. VII*, Wks. 1860. 475 His instructions were ever extreme, curious, and articulate.

† **9.** Charged or specified in articles. *Obs.*

1569 Hawkins in Arb. *Garner* V. 231 The articulate Sir William Garrard, Knight .. and others joined with them in Society. *Ibid.* 240 The Ship articulate, called the Swallow, was of the adventure. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 66 If the defendant does not believe the Sum Articulate.

† **10.** Consisting of tens. See Article *sb.* 15. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 186 They accounted their digits and articulate numbers unto an hundred. *Ibid.* 280 Using the full and articulate number, [we] doe write the Translation of Seventy; whereas .. the precise number was Seventy two.

B. *sb. Zool.* An articulate animal, one of the Articulata.

1874 Wood *Nat. Hist.* I The Articulates, or jointed animals, form an enormously large division. 1878 O. W. Holmes *Motley* 152 Annalists will pile up facts for ever like so many articulates or mollusks or radiates.

Articulate (arti·kiŭlĕit), *v.* [f. prec. or on analogy of vbs. so formed. At first *articulate* was used as its pa. pple. The chronological order of the senses is not the logical, branch II being earlier than I.

I. To joint. (Later sense in English.)

1. *trans.* To joint, to attach by a joint. (Mostly in *pass.*)

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farme* 473 The mouth .. which is articulated or close ioined with the shanke. *Mod.* The point at which the limb is articulated to the trunk.

2. To joint together, connect by joints, into a series; to mark with apparent joints. (Mostly *pass.*)

1644 [See Articulated *ppl. a.* 2.] 1872 Mivart *Anat.* 24 The most movable joints are those in which the adjacent bones are articulated on the principle either of a pivot, or of a hinge. 1873 Burton *Hist. Scot.* I. ii. 71 They are not articulated into lines of hills. 1879 J. Young *Ceramic Art* 40 A cylindrical Japanese vase in Sutton's Collection is reticulated, or articulated.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To form a joint (*with*); to unite with by a joint.

1832 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 15 The human head does not articulate in the centre of gravity. 1847 Ansted *Anc. World* viii. 168 These latter bones again also articulate with the breast-bone. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* vii. 171 The hollow of the cup articulates with a spheroidal surface furnished by the humerus.

4. *trans.* To divide (vocal sound) into distinct parts (words and syllables) each representing a notion or relation.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 87 This instrument fashioneth the voyce, & causeth it to yeeld a sound, & so prepareth it for the tongue, that it may be articulated and framed into speech by ye same. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 715 First to articulate the voyce. 1810 Coleridge *Friend* I. xiii. (1867) 57 He amuses himself with articulating the pulses of the air. 1817 — *Biog. Lit.* I. 291 Air articulated into nonsense.

5. To pronounce distinctly; to utter, give utterance to; to express in words.

1691 Ray *Creation* (J.) The muscles of the tongue [of apes] which do most serve to articulate a word. 1772 Porteus *Civ. Negro States* (R.) The moment they are capable of articulating their words. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* II. v. 41 That lady .. began to articulate a horrible patois. 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* i. (1858) 5 To interpret and articulate the dumb deep want of the people! 1847 Bushnell *Chr. Nurture* II. ii. (1861) 256 Wrongs which never get articulated.

6. *intr.* To utter words; to speak distinctly; *often*, to pronounce.

1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 292 Measure a just cadence, and scan without articulating. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. IV. 190 He had .. so great a weakness in his tongue that he could not articulate. 1788 V. Knox *Winter Even.* III. IX. iii. 234 The capricious modes of dressing, articulating and moving. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 356 His agitation was so great that he could not articulate.

II. To article. (The earlier sense in English.)

7. *trans.* To formulate in an article or articles; to set forth in articles, particularize, specify. ? *Obs.*

1562 Foxe *A. & M.* I. 308/1 Thought good to articulate the foresaid objections .. in writing. 1589 Nashe *Almond for Parrat* 18 b, If I articulate all the examples of their absurdeties that I could. 1625 Bp. Mountagu *App. Cæsar.* 51 Can you find this .. so prescribed in our Church? or articulated unto our Teachers?

† **8.** *trans.* and *intr.* To charge, bring a charge *against*. *Obs.*

1553–87 Foxe *A. & M.* III. 356 It was articulate against him that .. he did hold, etc. 1590 *Articles* in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii. § 27 V. 142 We do object and articulate against him, that he .. hath forsaken, etc. 1603 Drayton *Barons Wars* II. lxiv, Gainst whom, at Pomfret, they articulate.

† **9.** *trans.* To arrange by articles or conditions.

1602 Fulbecke *Pandects* 42 Articulating peace with the Albanes. 1676 Bullokar, *Articulate*, to set down articles or conditions of agreement.

† **10.** *intr.* To come to terms; to capitulate. *Obs.*

1597 Daniel *Civ. Wares* v. xx, How to articulate with yielding Wightes. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 212 The Inhabitants were willing to articulate, and to yeelde themselves to the Duke of Burgundie. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* I. ix. 76 Send vs to Rome The best, with whom we may articulate, For their owne good, and ours. 1643 Prynne *Power Parl.* III. 57 Those three gods .. have thus Articulated, lest upon their intrenching on one anothers jurisdiction, they might make Warre among themselves.

Articulated (arti·kiŭlĕitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. *pple.* Jointed; connected by a joint.

1616 [See Articulate *v.* 1.] 1666 J. Smith *Old Age* 59 (T.) The scapula .. is articulated to the humerus. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* viii. (1827) 458 A ridged bone, articulated at both ends to rigid bases. 1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* § 197 The base of the filament .. is usually articulated to the receptacle. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 1 An ossicle articulated to its apex.

2. Jointed, having segments united by joints; sensibly jointed; marked with apparent joints.

1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* 157 The articulated Fingers. 1706 *Art of Paint.* (1744) 201 The hands and feet rather plump than sensibly articulated. 1747 Gould *Eng. Ants* 5 The Antennæ of Ants are what Virtuosi call articulated. 1815 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* 132 The columns at Fairhead are not articulated like those at the Giant's Causeway. 1851 *Gentl. Mag.* CXXII. I. 128 We next arrive at articulated figures. The Statue of Jupiter Ammon nodded.

3. *spec.* in *Zool.* Formed like the Articulata.

1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 750/1 The body of these animals [the Crustacea] is articulated. 1860 Samuelson *Honey Bee* ii. 11 An articulated animal; that is an animal .. composed of a number of articulations or rings.

4. Made into articulate sound; = Articulate 6, 7.

a 1704 Locke (J.) They would .. not deceive themselves with a little articulated air. *a* 1711 Ken *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 172 To speak .. My sorrow in articulated Tear. 1824 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 327 The same words may be repeated; but in each second of time the articulated air hath passed away. 1853 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. IV. iii. (1876) 25 Speak, if your heart prompts, in articulated words. 1867 O. W. Holmes *Guard. Angel* xii. 205 Which had hardly risen into the region of inwardly articulated thought.

5. Made distinct.

1855 Brimley *Ess.* 23 Its luxuriant pictorial richness .. more articulated by fine drawing.

6. Formulated, set forth in, or reduced to articles.

1553–87 Foxe *A. & M.* II. 534 Every point and circumstance articulated against them. 1591 Horsey *Trav.* (1857) 208 To declare and deliver [them] to his nunciat .. articulated in the cittie of Musko. 1848 Hampden *Bampton Lect.* 100 A minutely articulated system of Theology. 1880 E. White *Cert. Relig.* 23 They know nothing of an articulated creed which may be blindly assented to by young and old.

Artiˈculately, *adv.* [f. Articulate *a.* + -ly 2.] In an articulate manner.

1. By joints.

1728 Earbery tr. *Burnet's State of Dead* I. 193 [Our Body] is formed of several parts of Matter articulately jointed and coagmented together.

2. With articulate voice, with words and syllables distinctly heard.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. v. (R.) Englishe .. cleane, polite, perfectly and articulately pronounced. 1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. ii. 16 To speake audibly and articulatly. 1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1839) 494 The voice from the pulpit will not be heard so articulately as it would be, if there were no vaulting. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* v, Sir Bingo .. swore louder and more articulately than ever he was known to utter any previous sounds.

3. Distinctly, definitely, in sense or manner.

1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. § 20 Christians that .. do all of them explicitly and articulately long after the glories of an eternal love. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* V. XIV. v. 217 It is the first time her Hungarian Majesty steps articulately forward with such extraordinary Claim of Damages.

4. In the form of distinct articles, article by article, specifically.

1620 Bp. Snowden in *Fortesc. Papers* 124 A more full declaracion of the matter is articulately expressed in the note. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. 116, I had articulatly set down in writing our points. 1794 Paley *Evid.* II. VI. (1817) 127 A detail of examples, distinctly and articulately proposed. 1845 Lo. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) III. lv. 111 He then goes over the different charges articulately.

Artiˈculateness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being articulate, distinctness.

1731 in Bailey. 1843 J. H. Newman *Miracles* 209 The articulateness, nay, the educated accent of these Confessors is especially insisted on.

Articulating (arti·kiŭlĕitiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Articulate *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. The action of jointing or joining together.

1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. vii, You've no idea how small you'd come out, if I had the articulating of you.

2. Distinct sounding or utterance.

1609 Douland *Ornithop. Microl.* 2 Those Instruments which are commanded, either with the touching of the fingers, or articulating of the Keyes. *Ibid.* 89 No expressing of words, no articulating of syllables.

† **3.** The making of stipulations; stipulating. *Obs.*

1649 Selden *Laws of Eng.* II. vi. (1739) 38 The Clergy took this Articulating of the Commons in snuff.

Artiˈculating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That articulates; that forms a joint with something.

1808 Brodie in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 306 Half of the articulating surface for receiving the tarsus. 1835 Southw. Smith *Philos. Health* I. v. 212 Strong projections of bone, termed articulating processes.

Articulation (arti·kiŭlēi·ʃən). [a. F. *articulation* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *articulātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *articulāre* to joint.]

1. The action or process of jointing; the state of being jointed; mode of jointing or junction.

1597 Lowe *Art Chyrurg.* (1634) 360 Bones .. joyned together .. by Articulation. 1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 201 Expressing exactly the articulation of the members. 1873 Burton *Hist. Scot.* I. i. 2 A long process of growth and articulation. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 65 Serves for the articulation of the lower jaw. 1881 G. Milner *Country Pleas.* XXXV. 197 The wonderful structure and articulation of the branches.

b. *concr.* A jointed structure or series.

1873 Burton *Hist. Scot.* I. iii. 82 An articulation of mountains.

2. A joint. **a.** In the animal body: The structure or mechanism whereby two bones, or two parts of the invertebrate skeleton, are connected, whether stiffly, or in such a way that one moves in or on the other.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 913 Almost euery articulation is cursted ouer with a gristle to make the motion more easie. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 106 Fractures near the Articulations. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vi. 205 To form a kind of ball and socket articulation. 1835 Southw. Smith *Philos. Health* I. v. 198 The union of the bones of the cranium affords an example of an immoveable articulation.

b. In plants. The place at which a deciduous member, as a leaf, separates from the plant; *also*, the knots or joints in the stems of grasses, canes, etc.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* II. 540 In the parts of plants which are not ordained for motion, we do not expect correspondent Articulations. 1742 Bailey, *Articulation* (among *Herbalists*), the Jointure or Knots that are in stalks or roots. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 223 The petiole almost always having an articulation.

3. One of the segments of a jointed body; the part contained between two joints, in a limb, the stem of a grass, etc.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* iv. 10 The distinct Limbs and articulations thereof. 1833 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* xix. (1874) 330 The numerous 'articulations' once composing the stem, arms and body of the encrinite were scattered at random. 1860 Samuelson *Honey Bee* ii. 17 Distinctly divided into what appear to be perfect rings or articulations.

† **4.** Bending by flexible joints. *Obs. rare.*

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, Without these [muscles] it is nat possyble to make artyculacyon or mouyng.

† **5.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare.*

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks., Articulation*, a shooting of spriggs from the joynts.

6. The utterance of the distinct elements of speech; articulate voice.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 629 The Tongue .. is the very organ of Articulation. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 194 Overgreat distance confoundeth the articulation of sounds. 1773 Monboddo *Lang.* (1774) I. i. xv. 184 Articulation is not natural to man. 1881 Whitney *Proc. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* 22 Articulation is virtually syllabication,—a breaking of the stream of utterance into joints, by the intervention of closer utterances or consonants .. between the opener utterances or vowels.

7. Utterance; speech.

a 1711 Ken *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 418 My Spirit intercepts my Cries, E're they t'articulation rise. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 311 And to my jaws articulation clave.

8. An articulate sound or utterance.

1764 Reid *Inquiry* iv. § 2 The articulations of the voice seem to be of all signs the most proper for artificial language. 1855 H. Spencer *Psychol.* (1872) I. II. ii. 173 Sequent notes, or articulations, cling together with tenacity.

b. *esp.* A consonant.

1849 A. M. Bell *Princ. Elocut.* 39 All actions of the vocal organs which partially or wholly obstruct or which compress the breath or voice, are called articulations. 1878 — *ibid.*, The oral actions here denominated 'articulations' have been more commonly called 'consonants.'

9. Articulate quality, distinctness. *rare.*

c 1785 Cowper *Needl. Alarm* 68 The looks and gestures of their griefs and fears Have all articulation in his ears. *a* 1834 Coleridge (in Webster), That definiteness and articulation of imagery.

Articula·tionist. [f. prec. + -ist.] One who teaches deaf-mutes to utter articulate sounds.

1882 R. Storrs in *N. Y. Indep.* 20 Apr., Articulationists of any considerable experience [know] how impossible it is by this method . . to educate much the larger portion of those commonly called deaf-mutes.

Articulator (ɑɹtiˈkiu̯lēˈtəɹ). [n. of action (on L. analogies) f. L. *articulā-re* to joint: see -or.]

1. One who articulates or pronounces words.

1777 Boswell *Johnson* (1831) IV. 8 An elderly housekeeper, a most distinct articulator, showed us the house.

2. *techn.* One who articulates bones, and mounts skeletons.

1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. vii, Articulator of human bones. 1883 *Nature* 5 Apr. (*Advt.*) Articulator.—Wanted, a Person skilled in the Preparation and Mounting of Skeletons.

Articulatory (ɑɹtiˈkiu̯lətəɹi), *a.* [f. prec. + -y: see -ory.] Of or pertaining to vocal articulation. Sometimes used as = Articulary.

1818 A. Cooper *Surg. Ess.* I. 41 The articulatory cartilage of the ball of the bone. 1860 H. Spencer *Illust. Progr.* (1864) 202 Certain of the articulatory and vocal muscles.

Articul(e, obs. form of Article.

Arti·culite. *Min.* [f. L. *articul-us* joint + -ite.] A name given by some to Flexible Sandstone or *Itacolumite.*

Articulo·se, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *articulōsus.*] 'Full of joints.' Bailey 1731.

† **Arti·culous,** *a. Obs. rare.* = prec.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII 662 A Bullet . . by compressing a Nervous or Articulous Body . . causes great pain.

‖ **Arti·culus.** The Latin word for *joint,* sometimes used in scientific language. Pl. articuli.

1877 Huxley *Inv. An.* ix. 583 New articuli are continually added to that end of the stem which lies nearest the calyx.

Artifact (ā·ɹtifækt). *rare.* Also arte-. [f. L. *arti-* art + *factus,* pa. pple. of *facĕre* to make.] A thing made by art, an artificial product.

a 1834 Coleridge *Lit. Rem.* III. 347 A lump of sugar of lead lies among other artefacts on the shelf of a collector. 1884 G. S. Hall *Diesemey's Teaching Hist.* 8 School artifacts, mistaken for perplexities inherent in the subject itself.

‖ **Artifex** (ā·ɹtifeks). [L., f. *arti-* art + *-fex, -fic-em* maker, f. *fac-ĕre* to make.] Artificer.

1657 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins.* I. i. 2 The great artifex of nature. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. xxxii. 486 The Artifex of all things.

Artifice (ā·ɹtifis). [a. F. *artifice,* ad. L. *artificium,* f. as prec. + *-ficium* making.]

† 1. The action of an artificer, the making of anything by art, construction, workmanship. *Obs.*

1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xlii. (R.) As ye see a thing made by artifice perishe. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 312 Though they abounded in Milk, they had not the Artifice of Cheese. *Ibid.* v. v. (1686) 195 Adam immediately issued from the Artifice of God. *a* 1682 — *Tracts* 4 The early artifice in Brass and Iron under Tubal-Cain.

† b. *esp.* Mechanic art, artificer's work. *Obs.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 39 The skill of Artifice or Office mean.

† 2. The product of art, work of art. *Obs.*

a 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* iii. 52 God himself, the architect and mover of this divine artifice. *a* 1688 Cudworth *Immut. Morality* IV. ii. § 13 (1731) 175 The Material Universe, which is the Artifice of God, the Artifice of the best Mechanist.

† b. An artificial substance; a composition. *Obs.*

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 243, I find two kinds of Artifices used by the Antients, both of which is compounded of Lime and Hogs-grease.

† 3. Mode or style of workmanship, artistic fashion. *Obs.*

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 145 If you marke the artifice of the composition. 1663 Charleton *Chorea Gigant.* 25 As for the Artifice, or manner of Workmanship. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphit.* 51 The indifferent Artifice shewn in those two last mentioned Coins. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* III. § 7 (1808) 228 Examine . . into the artifice of the contrivance.

† 4. Constructive skill, ingenuity. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. v. (R.) Such as illustrate the artifice of its maker. 1695 Bernard *Voy. fr. Aleppo* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 92 Carved with the greatest Artifice and Curiosity. 1777 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* I. 190 Does it not counterwork the artifice of nature?

5. Human skill as opposed to what is natural.

1857 H. Reed *Lect. Brit. Poets* x. II. 24 Restoring nature, where it had been displaced by artifice.

6. Skill in designing and employing expedients; address, cunning, trickery.

1618 Sir H. May in *Fortesc. Papers* 47 Without any temporary ar[tifice] sincere and cordiall. 1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* 55 Had it not bin by artifice they could neuer haue taken them. 1745 De Foe *Eng. Tradesm.* I. xx. 189 All the artifice and sleight of hand they were masters of. 1790 Paley *Hor. Paul.* I. 2 The consequence of meditation, artifice, and design.

7. An ingenious expedient, a manœuvre, stratagem, device, contrivance, trick. (The ordinary sense now.)

1656 Cowley *Pind. Odes* Wks. 1710 I. 192 It now an Artifice does grow, Wrongs and Outrages to do, Lest men should think we owe. 1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 276/2 He condemned Rhetorick, as being used rather as an Artifice, than an Art. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xvi. 68 To practise these dishonest artifices. 1865 Mill *Repr. Govt.* 2/1 If they can be deluded by the artifices used to cheat them out of it.

† **Arti·fice,** *v. nonce-wd.* [App. f. Artifice-r. Cf. *artificing.*] To frame or make by art.

1653 Brome *Damoiselle* v. i, And your whole gracefull Presence shall attract, (Beyond affection) admiration: As Ile artifice you.

Artificer (ɑɹtiˈfisəɹ). Also 5 **artyficer, -fycer.** [App. AF. or ME. formation on Artifice; cf. *officer. Artificier* in Fr. seems quite modern; it is not in Cotgr.; OF. had *artificien.* Med.L. *artificiārius,* in Du Cange from Rymer, seems formed upon the English or AF. word.]

1. One who makes by art or skill; *esp.* one who follows an industrial handicraft, a craftsman.

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 142 Artificers, Whiche usen craftes and mestiers Whose art is cleped mechanique. *c* 1460 Russell *Bk. Nurture* 1037 in *Babees Bk.* 187 Worshipfulle merchaundes and riche artyficeris. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* C, A base artificer, that hath no reuenues to boast on. 1659 Milton *Hirelings* Wks. 1851. 386 From the Magistrate himself to the meanest Artificer. 1728 De Foe *Syst. Magick* I. i. 11 Tubal Cain the first artificer, a true natural mechanic. 1809 Kendall *Trav.* I. xxiii. 227 The inhabitants are principally artificers, as nailers, joiners and cartwrights.

2. *Mil.* A soldier mechanic attached to the ordnance, artillery, and engineer service, to be employed in the construction and repair of military materials.

1804 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* V. 508 The conduct of all the artificers on the late Hindostan's accident, was very meritorious.

† 3. *gen.* Constructor, maker, manufacturer. *Obs.*

1638 Wotton in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 53 Intimating unto me (how modestly soever) the true artificer. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 109 Called Thericlean, from their shape, whatsoever Artificer made them. 1751 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 145 ₱ 8 The manufacturers of literature . . like other artificers.

b. *Artificer of the Universe*: the Creator.

1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 27 The great Artificer of the world. 1814 Wordsw. *Excursion* IV. 551 By the great Artificer endued With no inferior power.

4. *transf.* Contriver, inventor, deviser. (Cf. Architect.)

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 16 There is no such artificer of dissimulation. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 121 Artificer of fraud . . the first That practised falshood under saintly shew. 1728 Young *Love of Fame* VI. (1757) 143 Wisdom, the sole artificer of bliss. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 433 That artificers of death by their own art should perish.

† 5. One who practises any 'art,' or applied science; a savant. (Cf. Artist.) *Obs.*

1635 N. Carpenter *Geog. Delin.* I. xi. 242 Oftentimes in the Artificer there wants diligence in obseruing the right houre and moment of the Eclipse.

† 6. An artful or wily person; a trickster. *Obs.*

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. v. 20 Who would have thought thou hadst been such an artificer? 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* IV. iii. § 5. 492 Antipater . . a subtle artificer, well understanding their aptness to division, refused. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. i. IV. i. (1651) 226 Mountebanks, Quacksalvers, Empericks . . these base and illiterate Artificers.

Artificership (ɑɹtiˈfisəɹ‚ʃip). [See -ship.] The quality of an artificer; workmanship.

Artificery (ɑɹtiˈfisəri). *rare.* [f. Artificer + -y.] Artificer's work; workmanship.

1858 *Scot. Rev.* VI. 246 A 'Paradise Lost,' or a Pope's 'Iliad,' with their elaborate invention and splendid artificery.

Artificial (ɑɹtifiˈʃəl), *a.* Also 5 **artyficiall, -fyciall, -fycyall, artificialle, -fyciall, -ficyall,** 5–7 **artificiall.** [a. F. *artificiel* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *artificiāl-is,* f. *artificium*: see Artifice and -al.]

I. Opposed to *natural.*

1. Made by or resulting from art or artifice; contrived, compassed, or brought about by constructive skill, and not spontaneously; not natural.

a. Artificial in result, as well as in process.

c 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* Add. Prol., Not as bi naturel order, bot bi artificial ordre. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xxviii, Bawme naturall That ran through pipes artyfycyall. 1563 Hyll *Arte Garden.* (1593) 154 In my litle treatise of Natural and artificial conclusions. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.*, An artificial thing being a production of Man, which the Artificer designed. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* 3 The elegant and beautiful in artificial, as well as natural forms. 1756 Burke *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 19 A state of artificial society. 1825 M'Culloch *Pol. Econ.* II. § 5. 193 To give an artificial stimulus to population. 1837 Howitt *Rur. Life* (1862) I. vii. 73 A garden . . is an artificial thing . . though formed from the materials of nature.

b. Of natural products or results artificially produced. (In contrast to the next, these are *real,* though artificial.)

1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI,* III. ii. 184, I can . . wet my Cheekes with artificiall Teares. 1648 C. Walker *Relat. & Obs.* I. 45 Many suspected his death was artificiall. 1834 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) III. 75 Those very men have seen their wives and children perish with artificial hunger. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. § 24. 353 Harrison's . . machine for the production of artificial ice. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* vi. 71 Use the stronger glasses in artificial light only, and the old pair in daytime.

2. Made by art in imitation of, or as substitute for, what is natural or real. (These are not *real.*)

1577 Harrison *England* III. ix. 80 If the colour hold . . the stone is thought to be naturall and good: but if it alter . . then it is not sound, but rather an artificiall [peece of] practise. 1611 Rowland *Four Knaves* 22 An artificiall flie of silk. 1655 Mrq. Worc. *Cent. Inv.* xlvi, How to make an artificial Bird to fly. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* mdcccclxx/4 Art of Drawing and Cleansing natural and setting in Artificial Teeth. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. i. 31 It can walk by the help of an artificial leg. 1753 Smollett *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 122/2 A knot of artificial flowers. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* vi. (1880) 190 A list of artificial flies.

3. Merely made up; factitious; *hence,* feigned, fictitious. (Cf. 1593 in 1b.)

c 1650 Cowley *To his Majesty* Wks. 1710 II. 577 The Artificial Joy's drown'd by the Natural. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. i. 730 Washes As artificial as their faces. 1719 Young *Revenge* II. i, To elaborate An artificial happiness from pains. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 21 ₱ 8 Endeavour to kindle in myself an artificial impatience. 1865 Lecky *Rational.* (1878) I. 319 Religion . . became an artificial thing of relics and ceremonies.

4. Not natural in manners, affected.

1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 327 Artificiall apes, counterfeiting a formall kinde of strangers civilitie. 1679 Stillingfl. *Serm. Whitehall* 7 Mar. 15 Hence the most artificial men have found it necessary to put on a guise of simplicity and plainness. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. vi. (1865) 271 What if it is the nature of some men to be highly artificial? 1849 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. I. ii. (1866) 20 Some will have become frivolous and artificial.

5. In various phrases, opposed to *natural.*

† *Artificial day* (obs.): the period during which the sun is above the horizon. *Artificial year* (= *civil* year): the period from one new year's day to another (now 365 or 366 even days), as distinguished from the actual time taken by the earth in its annual revolution. *Artificial globe*: a globe having a map of the world delineated on its surface, and revolving on an axis within rings representing the horizon and meridian. *Artificial horizon*: a level reflecting surface, such as that of a fluid at rest, or a mirror laid horizontally on the earth's surface, used in taking altitudes. *Artificial grasses*: such as do not grow spontaneously in the locality, but are sown. *Artificial lines*: lines on a sector representing the logarithmic sines and tangents. *Artificial numbers*: logarithms. *Artificial system* or *classification* (in *Nat. Hist.*): a system which does not seek to embrace all natural affinities, but chiefly to serve as a key to the identification of species.

c 1386 Chaucer *Man of Lawes Prol.* 2 The brighte sonne The arke of his artificial day hath i-ronne The fourthe part. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* II. § 7 To knowe the arch of the day, that some folk kallen the day artificial. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 377 The clergy . . ȝiffenge attendaunce to preier and to abstinence by the day artificialle, spendenge the nyȝhtes in surfettes and in ryette. 1631 R. Byfield *Doctr. Sabb.* 142 To take the fourth commandement to bee understood of an artificiall day and not of a naturall. 1635 N. Carpenter *Geog. Delin.* I. vii. 161 The artificiall Globe is an expression or imitation of the Spheare of the Earth. 1704 Hearne *Ductor Hist.* (1714) I. 3 The Artificial or Civil Year now used, was invented by the Emperor Julius Cæsar. 1833 Sir J. Herschel *Astron.* ii. 91 The reflecting surface of a fluid so used for the determination of the altitudes of objects is called an artificial horizon. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. ii. 17 In the absence of artificial grasses, natural meadow was exceedingly valuable.

† II. Displaying special art or skill. (All *Obs.*)

† 6. Displaying much skill; a. of things: Skilfully made or contrived *Obs.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* ii. 14 To destroye soo artyfycyall a werke. 1494 Fabyan VI. clvi. 145 An horologe or a clocke . . of a wonder artificiall makyng. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 55 Things made of feathers verie curious, straunge, and artificiall. 1655 Mrq. Worc. *Cent. Inv.* lxxxviii, A Brazen or Stone-head . . so artificial and natural, that . . it will presently open its mouth, and resolve the question. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 875 A most artificial Contrivance of Nature . . to hinder the regurgitation of the Fæces. 1738 J. Keill *Anim. Econ.* Pref. 10 The artificial and elegant structure of the eye.

† b. of persons: Skilled in constructive art, skilful. *Obs.*

1541 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 342/2 A conning and an artificyall grauer. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 553 They are very artificiall in making of images. 1682 Norris *Hierocles* 2 God who was the most artificial framer of the Universe.

† 7. Displaying education or training; scholarly. *Obs.*

1618 Latham *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 38 His Hawke hath hardly beene taught one good qualitie or artificiall condition. *a* 1619 Donne *Biathan.* (1644) 23 Scholastique and artificiall men use this way of instructing. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 62 a, Not . . understood of euerie unlearned mans reason, but of artificiall and legal reason.

† 8. Displaying technical skill; workmanlike. *Obs.*

1656 H. Phillips *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 23 The best and most artificial way to make these Tables, is to find certain numbers in continual proportion decreasing.

† 9. Displaying artifice; artful, cunning, deceitful. (Said of men and their actions.) *Obs.*

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Mark vi. (R.) [They] would for the . . setting forthe of themselfes make vnto the people an artificial oracion or sermon. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 376 This is the artificialest piece of finesse to perswade Men to be Slaves, that the wit of Court could have invented. 1656 W. Montague *Accompl. Wom.* 105 Excessive praises which artificiall men offer. 1702 *Eng. Theophr.* 91 The great ones have a Trick as artificial to excuse themselves.

† III. Of or pertaining to art. (All *Obs.*)

† 10. According to the rules of art.

1528 Paynell *Salerne Reg.* P b, It is not artificial to eate them [peas] in the huskes (for the nature of that within and the huskes) disagree. 1609 Douland *Ornithop. Microl.* 39

Rests .. are of equall value with the Notes, and are measured with artificiall Silence. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Artificial music*, that which is according to the rules of art; or executed by instruments invented by art.

† **II.** Pertaining to practical art; technical. *Obs.*

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.*, Speech is of five kinds. Artificial, used by Tradesmen in their several Professions. 1739 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 49 I. 150 Technical .. from the Greek word τέχνη, which signifies Art, and τεχνικός, which signifies Artificial. 1809 CHRISTIAN in *Blackstone's Comm.* II. 381 He knew their artificial import and signification.

B. as *sb.* [the adj. used *absol.* in *pl.*] Artificial things; products of art.

1611 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. xiii. 222 Such Artificials as are in vse amongst men of Militarie Profession. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 69 Animalls, vegetables, inanimates, mineralls, artificialls, etc. 1743 *Lond. & Countr. Brewer* II. i. (ed. 2) 87 Malt, like many other Artificials, is most genuine, when it is nearest to its Original Nature.

Artificialism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] An artificial principle, or practice.

1869 MRS. WOOD *Rol. Yorke* III. 156 Made up of artificialisms—for nothing seemed real about him but his ill-temper.

Artificiality (ɑ:tifiʃiæ·liti). [f. as prec. + -ITY; cf. *reality*.]

1. The quality or state of being artificial; artificial character or condition.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 105 Trees in hedges partake of their artificiality. 1845 R. CHAMBERS *Vest. Creat.* 251 It would imply a curious artificiality of arrangement in the creative design. 1879 WARD *Chaucer* 23 The artificiality and extravagance of the costumes of these times.

2. with *pl.* An artificial thing or characteristic.

1848 MILLER *First Impr.* ix. (1857) 153 His artificialities had perished, like the artificialities of another kind of the poets his contemporaries. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. II Book antiquarianisms and æsthetic artificialities. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xv. 312 It is not an artificiality.

Artificialize (ɑ:tifi·ʃəlaiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] To make or render artificial. Hence **Artificialized** *ppl. a.*, **Artificializing** *vbl. sb.*

1684 T. R. *Amasem. Fut. Ages* 39 Every one having an artificialized natural Morion of his head. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XI. 290 The British school of gardening naturalizes art; the French artificializes nature. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. xiii. § 1 It has artificialized large portions of mankind. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 53 Athletic exercises are .. becoming more and more artificialized and expensive. 1883 D. WHEELER *By-Ways of Lit.* i. 22 Fine dressing and artificializing of the person.

Artificially (ɑ:tifi·ʃəli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².]

1. By art as distinguished from the operation of nature. **a.** By artificial process. **b.** In an artificial, factitious, or designed way; with deliberate design to produce a contemplated result.

a. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, Canterysacyon .. is an operacyon made wᵗ fyre artyfycyally in yᵉ body. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 35, I have artificially frozen all the said Liquor into a mass of Ice. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 368 The experiment of artificially congealing wetted snow. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 227 Alcohol can be built up artificially from its elements.

b. 1586 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 93 A great learned man .. (to whose acquaintance I was artificially brought). 1670 in Somers *Tracts* I. 17 This Fear was artificially put into them, as I could easily perceive. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. ii. 48 Mercia has every appearance of having been artificially mapped out. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 16 Reflectively and artificially called by its inventor magenta.

2. In accordance with the rules of art, *hence* technically, artistically, in workmanlike manner; with much art, skilfully, ingeniously, cleverly. *arch.* or *Obs.* but still used in legal phraseology in the primary sense.

1528 ROY *Satire*, A saynt. Even soche a one as paynters do paynt On walles and bordes artificially. 1543 RECORDE *Gr. Arts* (1646) 193 You have answered the question very artificially; and truly I commend you. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXX. i. 380 Stringed .. instruments, fingered right artificially. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* viii. (1627) 105 To doe it artificially by Rule. 1612 W. MARTYN *Youth's Instruc.* 20 An artificially carued picture. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 170 How wisely and artificially their Members are formed. 1740 JOHNSON *Drake* Wks. IV. 446 Baskets plaited so artificially that they held water. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. viii. 356, *note*, So artificially done, that they seemed natural. 1876 J. BLACKBURN in *Law Rep.* Exch. Div. I. 161 The instrument is not in all respects artificially drawn.

b. (With something of the next sense): With skill directed to hide or deceive.

1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. vi. (1743) 416 Plaids .. which they manage so artificially, as to supply the defect of drawers and breeches. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 13 A cupboard that was very artificially hid. 1761 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* V. i. (1802) II. 164 A little red beard of horse-hair, which he fixed so artificially to his ears, that one would have sworn it was the natural produce of his chin.

† **3.** With or by artifice; craftily, cunningly, cleverly. (Generally in bad sense.) *Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Common-pl. Bk.* (1884) 31 So openly favur and incurrage the on, and so artificially and cunningly overwhart the other. 1622 BACON *Hist. Hen. VII*, Wks. 1860. 312 Having .. given artificially, for serving his own turn, some hopes .. to marry Anne. 1679 STILLINGFL. *Serm. Whitehall* 7 Mar. 46 It doth mischief secretly, spitefully and artificially. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I. 205 Sharp dissembled so artificially. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 81 Justice is often artificially eluded.

Artificialness. [f. as prec + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being artificial, as opposed to naturalness.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 195 This artificialnesse grew to such force, as it was conuerted into nature. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Sc.* 327 The snug artificialness of the city. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. Pref. 24 The sense of artificialness, the absence of all appearance of reality.

† **2.** The quality of being skilfully made or contrived; artificial contrivance. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Maistrise* .. cunning, skill, artificiallnesse. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xxiv. (1713) 236 Admiring the largeness and artificialness of their Vessels. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* III The unguided Motion of Matter, without any Plastick Artificialness or Methodicalness.

Arti·ficing, *vbl. sb. rare*⁻¹. [App. f. ARTIFIC-ER.] Execution of artificers' work.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 300 Full of beautiful workmanship in every branch of artificing.

† **Artifi·cious,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 **artyfyciouse.** [a. F. *artificieux*:—L. *artificiōs-us*, f. *artificium*: see ARTIFICE and -OUS.]

1. Displaying art or constructive skill.

1530 PALSGR. 305/2 Artyfyciouse, full of great crafte and workemanshyp, *artificieux*. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 174 The most proper artificious and workemanlike instruments. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* CXXXIX. 6–12 The closest and most artificious recess.

2. Factitious, affected.

1655 JENNINGS *Elise* 59 The artificious disdain, the affected scorn of this damosel.

3. Cunning, artful.

1655 JENNINGS *Elise* 58 That makes known to the artificious Amazon what she knew already. 1679 OATES *Myst. Iniq.* 4 As Subtil and Artificious a Device, as ever yet the World brought forth.

† **Artifi·ciously,** *adv. Obs.* Also 7 **-osely.** [f. prec. + -LY².] Artificially; with constructive skill; by art as opposed to nature; artfully, cunningly.

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 137 Made of porcupine quills very artificiously. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 100 Artificiosely to circumvent some one. 1681 WHARTON *Soul of World* Wks. 1683. 647 Oyl Artificiously Extracted from Gold.

† **Arti·grapher.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. med.L. *artigraphus*, f. *arti-* art + Gr. -γραφ-ος writing, writer (see Du Cange) + -ER.] The writer of an *Ars*, esp. of an *Ars Grammatica*; a grammarian.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Artist*, From the same origin come also the words *Artistic*, and *Artigrapher*, found in some writers of those ages.

† **A·rtilize,** *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *artialiser*] To make artificial. Cf. ARTIZE.

a 1744 BOLINGBROKE *To Pope* (T.) Says Montaigne, I would naturalise art, instead of artilising nature. 1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Ireland* 169 But, let us naturalize art, instead of artilizing nature.

† **Arti·ller,** *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *artiller, -ier, arteiller*, cogn. w. Sp. *artillero*, It. *artigliero*, L. type **articulārius*, also in OF. *articulier* (a Lat. Fr. Gloss. in Godef. has '*Artifex*, articulier, ouvrier'); cf. OF. *artill.i)er* to fortify, provide with engines of war:—L. **articulāre*; apparently f. late L. *articula* or *articulum* (Du Cange), dim. of *ars, artem* art. Cf. *engine* from *ingenium*. But some would connect these words with *articulus* joint.] A maker of artillery; *spec.* a bowyer.

c 1360 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 4 Artificers and workmen—Artellers 6. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III.* xi. § 1 The said inhabitaunts Artillers myght competently lyve upon suche stuff as they than bought of Bowestaves at xl *s.* the C.

Artillered (ɑ:tilərid), *ppl. a.* Also 6 *Sc.* **artailyeryt.** [f. ARTILLERY + -ED².] Provided with artillery.

1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 46 Quha thairefter past in England, and left .. the toun weill artailyeryt.

Artillerist (ɑ:tilərist). [f. ARTILLERY + -IST.]

1. One who studies the principles of gunnery.

1778 PRINGLE *Gunnery* 17 A treatise was published by one of our own artillerists. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* I. x. 308 A widely spread opinion among artillerists.

2. A gunner, an artilleryman.

1781 G. CLINTON in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 230 The want of some artillerists and field-artillery .. was an evident disadvantage. 1870 *Daily News* 2 Dec., We lost one gun, whose artillerists and horses were all killed.

Artillery (ɑ:tilˈəri), *sb.* Forms: 4 **artel-, artilrie,** 5 **artellerye, artiljery, artylery, -lrye, artailjierie,** 5–6 **artyllerye, artillary, -arie, -ari,** 6 **artelere, artellere, artilerie, artylary, -llary, -lerey,** 6–7 **artillerie,** 6– **artillery.** See also ARTAILLIE, ARTRY. [a. OFr. *artillerie, arteillerie*, cogn. w. It. *arti-, arteglieria*, Sp. *artillaria*, Pg. *arti-, artelharia*, Pr. *artilharia*: see ARTILLER and -ERY.]

† **1.** Warlike munitions, implements of war; ammunition in the wide sense. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 367, I shal warnestoore myn hous with toures swiche as han Castelles and othere manere edifices and Armure and Artelries [*v. r.* artelleryes] by whiche thynges I may my persone and myn hous .. deffenden. 1481 *Act* 11 *Jas. III* (1597) § 82 Victualles, men and artailjierie. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* (1880) 162 Anone the artylleryes were assembled. 1550–63 MACHYN *Diary* (1848) 191 All maner of artelere as drumes, flutes, trumpetes, gones, mores pykes, halbardes. 1582 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) I. 132, I geave .. all maner of artyllerye or harneysse, as jack, salett, whyte harnesse. 1625 tr. *Gonsalvius' Span. Inquis.*, A cunning huntsman with all his furniture, hauing his artillery about him, his snares, grinnes, heyes, dogges, &c. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Hist. Vermont* 177 A club made of hard wood, a stake hardened in the fire, a lance armed with a flint or a bone, a bow and an arrow constituted the whole artillery of an Indian war.

2. Engines for discharging missiles. **a.** Formerly including catapults, slings, arbalests, bows, etc.

1476 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* 776 III. 162 All hys ordynaunce and artylrye. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. xii. 31 Artyllerye of al maner shot. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 65 Artillarie now a dayes is taken for ii thinges: Gunnes and Bowes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 199 Brakes, slings and other engins of artillery. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* XX. 40 Ionathan gaue his artillery [WYCLIF, aarmis; COVERDALE, wapens] vnto his ladde, and said vnto him, Goe, cary them to the citie. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 126 Amongst the Artillery was an old Roman Balista. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* xi. 213 Ancient artillery .. could never have led the way to the introduction of modern artillery. They have really nothing in common.

b. Now: Large guns, cannon, ordnance.

c 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* 315 To take the way towardes Coleyne with al his artylerey and caryage. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 34 The toucheholes of artillerie to be nailed vp. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 403 Turne thou the mouth of thy Artillerie .. against these sawcie walles. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* VI. xxvi, Artillerie, th' infernall instrument, New brought from hell to scourge mortalitie With hideous roaring, and astonishment. 1598 FLORIO *Serpentina*..a kind of ordinance, bumbard or artillerie. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 19 Port-holes for Artillery, instead of windows. 1803 LAKE in *Wellesley Disp.* (1877) 395 The enemy opposed to us a tremendous fire from a numerous artillery. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Fun.* A large park of flying artillery. 1815 WELLINGTON in Knight *Crown Hist. Eng.* lix. 803 Napoleon .. mixed cavalry with his infantry, and supported both with an enormous quantity of artillery.

† **3.** Missiles discharged in war, shot, ammunition.

1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* (1565) 249 From whence wyth an engine artillery might have bene shotte among the thyckest of hys ennemyes. 1575 BANISTER *Chyrurg.* II. (1585) 270 Search with a probe, which way the pellet is gone, (this obserue in the drawing out of all artilleriel. 1630 WESTCOTE *Devon.* 43 Hurling flints and pebbles and other such like artillery. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* I. 23 The war-ships .. poured in their artillery on the British flank.

4. The science and practice of using artillery; † **a.** *formerly*, Archery. *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 21 That fletcher is an enemy to archers and artillery. 1550–3 *Four Supplic.* (1871) 100 It is a great decay to artyllary: for shepeherdes be but yll artchers. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 51 (Overseers of the science of artillery, by which was meant long-bows, cross-bows, and hand-guns.

b. Gunnery. (Craig 1847, and mod. Dicts.)

† **c.** (see quot.) *Obs.*

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Artillery* is also used for what we otherwise called *pyrotechnia*, or the art of fire-works, with the instruments and apparatus belonging thereto.

5. That branch of an army which manages the cannons in war; one of the 'arms of the service.'

1786 BEATSON *Pol. Index* II. 138 The Master General of the Ordnance .. is Colonel in Chief of the Royal Regiment of Artillery. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 305 There was no regiment of artillery, no brigade of sappers and miners. 1866 *Standard* 2 Nov. 5/6 To transform the heavy cavalry into horse artillery. *Mod.* In the British Army, the 'Royal Regiment of Artillery' consists of two brigades of Horse Artillery, four of Field Artillery, and eleven of Garrison Artillery, each brigade consisting of from 8 to 20 or more batteries.

6. *fig.* (with reference to 1, 2, 3.)

1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* I. 314 Repulse loves false Artillery. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Lover's Chron.* viii, And th' artillery of her eye. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 126 She has all the artillery of our sex to fear. 1764 REID *Inquiry* v. vii, And laughs at the artillery of the logician. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 163/1 With his whole heavy artillery of argument and quotation. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. v. 157 Not proof against the artillery of puns.

7. Thunder and lightning. Only *poet.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 205 Haue I not heard great Ordnance in the field? And heauen's Artillerie thunder in the skies? 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 103 The whole Artillery of the Sky. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XII. 331 As when high Jove his sharp artillery forms.

8. *Comb.* and *Attrib.* (Chiefly in senses 2 b and 5), as *artillery-brigade, -company, -founder, -officer, -practice.* **Artillery-boat,** a boat carrying artillery, a gun-boat; **artillery-company,** a company of archers (*obs.*), or of artillery in sense 5; **artillery-driver,** one who drives the horses that draw field-guns; † **artillery-garden,** an archery-ground; **artillery-harness** for horses that draw field-guns; **artillery-park,** the place in which the artillery is encamped, or in which during a siege it is collected; **artillery-train,** a number of pieces of ordnance mounted on carriages and fitted out with all appurtenances for marching.

1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. ix. 428 The 'Carleton,' accompanied by the *artillery-boats. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* MDCXXVII. 7 The President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Court of Assistants, and the rest of the *Artillery-Company of London. 1784–5 *Ann. Reg.* 64/1 This fraternity is to this day called the *artillery-company, which is a French term signifying archery. 1844 MACREADY *Remin.* II. 242 A neat little fort with an *artillery company commands the passage. 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 275 Increasing the corps

of *artillery-drivers with men expert in the vocation. 1877 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 5/5 Incessant *artillery firing is being carried on on both sides. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 275 The Basha's *Artillery-founder, cast for them a huge iron mace. 1593 NASHE *Christes Teares* (1613) 39 Heauen .. shall bee made an *Artillery-house of Haile-stones. 1855 W. SARGENT *Braddock's Exp.* 203 Four *artillery-officers were left with Dunbar. 1768 SIMES *Mil. Medley*, *Artillery-Park is a place appointed in the rear of both lines of the army for encamping the artillery. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* i. 17 In *artillery practice the heat generated is usually concentrated upon the front of the bolt. 1642 BRIDGE *Serm. Norfolk Volunteers* 7 The heart of man is the *Artillery-yard, where all the thoughts of courage train continually.

Arti·llerying, *vbl. sb. nonce-wd.* The firing of artillery.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. vi. II. 321 With artillerying and *ça-ira-ing*, it shall be done.

Artilleryman (ɑɹtiˑlĕrimăn). One whose military duty it is to serve a gun; one who belongs to the regiment of artillery.

1635 W. BARRIFF (*title*) Military Discipline: Or, The Yong Artillery Man. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* nnmmdccccxxxv/2 Four Companies of Artillery-men. 1855 RUSSELL *The War* II. xv, The artillerymen of our allies suddenly ceased, in order to let their guns cool.

Arti·lleryship. [See -SHIP.] The skilful management of cannon; artillery practice.

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xx. 84 In this stroke of artilleryship. *Mod.* The fine artilleryship of the English corps.

†**Arti·llied,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 artalȝeit. [f. F. *artillé* (*arteillé*), pa. pple. of *artill(i)er* to provide with engines of war (see ARTILLER) + -ED.] Armed or provided with artillery.

1530 LYNDESAY *Papyngo* 929 Thay bene so artalȝeit, Thay purpose to defend thame with thair gounnis. 1565 R. LINDSAY 124 (JAM.) He was so well artillied and manned.

†**Artillour.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *artilleur* (in med.L. *artillātōr-em*), f. *artill(i)er* vb.: see prec.] Engineer; officer in charge of military engines.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 294/3 Thartilloure that was mayster of the tormentys had gyuen a token to them.

†**Arti-na·tural,** *a. Obs.* 'Of or pertaining to nature imitated by art.' Bailey 1731.

†**A·rting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ART *v.*2 + -ING1.] Employment of art or artifice.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xii. § 2. 125 Without any arting, or fained palliation.

Artiodactyl(e (ɑːtiˌoˌdæˑktil), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. Gr. ἄρτιος even in number + δάκτυλος finger, toe.] **A.** *adj.* Having an even number of tocs. **B.** *sb.* An ungulate animal of this kind.

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 932/1 Artiodactyle ungulata. 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 508 The Artiodactyls always have their toes in pairs; there may be only two toes, as in Anoplothere and in Ruminants; or four as in the Hog and the Hippopotamus.

Artique, Artire, obs. f. ARCTIC, ARTERY.

Artisan (ɑːtizæˑn). Also 7 artisane, -zen, 8 -sant, 6- artizan. [a. F. *artisan*, according to Diez ad. It. *artigiano*:—late L. **artītiānus*, f. *artītus*, pa. pple. of *artī-re* to instruct in arts. Cf. *partisan*.]

†**1.** One who practises or cultivates an art; an artist. *Obs.*

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* i. 53 O what a world of profit and delight.. Is promis'd to the studions artizan. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 535 But Parrhasius hath deceiued Zeuxis, a professed artisane. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Ex. vii. 11 Deuillish Arts and Artizens, such as God's law condemneth. 1795 MASON *Ch. Music* iii. 208 When a natural faculty is.. advanced into an Art.. its Artisans are ever ready to apply their exertions to it.

2. One who is employed in any of the industrial arts; a mechanic, handicraftsman, artificer.

1538 STARKEY *England* 159 Few artysanys of gud occupatyon. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Doigt*, The Germans.. are better Artisans then Artists, better at handy-crafts then at head-craft. 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 225 The Artisants here have wonderful Skill. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 145 P 1 The meanest artisan.. contributes more to the accommodation of life, than the profound scholar. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 420 We pass from the weavers of cloth to a different class of artisans.

3. *transf.* or *fig.*

1599 HARSNET *Agst. Darell* 21 Jesuites and Popish Artizans [*printed* Anti-]. 1623 MABBE *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* II. 346 That Supreme Artizan that painted to the Life both heaven and Earth.

B. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.* (It is adj. in Fr.)

1859 MILL *Liberty* iv. (1865) 52/1 Opinions similar in principle.. prevail widely among the artizan class.

Artist (ɑːtist). Also 6 artiste. [a. F. *artiste*, a. It. *artista*:—late L. *artista*, f. *ars* ART: see -IST.] One who practises or is skilled in any art.

I. One skilled in the 'liberal' or learned arts.

†**1.** One who is master of the liberal arts (see ART *sb.* 7); a Master of Arts, learned man, philosopher. *Obs.*

1592 CHETTLE *Kind-Harts Dr.* (1841) 7 Idiots that think themselues artists because they can English an obligation. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 24 The Wise and Foole, the Artist and vn-read. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. x, He held dispute against all the Regents or Fellows of Colledges, Artists or Masters of Arts. 1680 T. LAWSON (*title*) A Mite in the Treasury; being a Word to Artists, especially the Heptatechnists, or Professors of the Seuen Liberal Sciences. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Artist, in an academical sense, denotes a philosopher or proficient in the faculty of arts.

†**2.** *gen.* One who pursues some practical science; a scientific man, man of science, savant. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 288 The Moon, whose Orb Through Optic Glass the Tuscan Artist views. 1686 [see 3 b].

†**3.** *specifically*: †**a.** A professor of the healing art; a medical practitioner, physician, surgeon.

1592 CHETTLE *Kind-Harts Dr.* (1841) 21 They must be artistes that are able to..resist the disease, by prouiding remedies. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 10 Relinquisht of the Artists .. both of Galen and Paracelsus. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. lxxx. 695 Let the Artist grasp the Fracture with both his hands. 1761 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* III. vii, Luckily my wounds were not mortal, and I fell into the hands of a skilful artist.

†**b.** A professor of magic arts or occult sciences; an astrologer or alchemist; *later*, a chemist. *Obs.*

c 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* IV. i, The artists .. That seek the secrets of futurity. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. (1651) 175 In vain do Artists endeavour the reduction of metalls into their first matter. 1649 tr. *Du Ryer's Alcoran* 413 The knauery and wickedness of the Artists, the foolishness of credulous people, who suffer themselues to be deluded by them. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* I. xvii. (ed. 3) 401 Volatile salts do rise from them which would very much incommode the Artist if he should hold his nose over it.

II. One skilled in the useful arts.

†**4.** *gen.* One who follows any pursuit or employment in which skill or proficiency is attainable by study or practice; *hence* **a.** A skilled performer, a proficient, a connoisseur. **b.** A practical man, as opposed to a *theorist*. *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiv. (1596) 253 From which two extreames a king ought to be farther distant, than any other artist. 1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIII. 289 To make discharge of a design To please an artist. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 125, I will give you more directions concerning fishing; for I would fain make you an Artist. 1721 PERRY *Dagyenh. Breach* 68 In all the questions.. I had answer'd them like an Artist, and like a Workman. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 190 The mate was an excellent sea artist, and an experienced sailor. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 76 A body of theoretic Men only.. There might be many of that denomination; yet there were also many real artists in this body.

†**5.** A follower of a manual art; an artificer, mechanic, craftsman, artisan. *Obs.* exc. as in 6.

1633 G. HERBERT *Priesth.* iii. in *Temple* 155 Fitted by the fire and trade Of skilfull artists. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XVIII. 479 Then from his anvil the lame artist rose. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* lxv, A poor cobler sat in his stall.. By this time my shoe was mended; and satisfying the poor artist for his trouble, etc. 1815 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XII. 78 Greek artists in the imperial city forged That splendid armour.

†**b.** *transf.* or *fig. Obs.*

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* 157/2 A swarm of Bees, Artists of Hymettian Honey.

6. In this sense now influenced by 7 and applied to: One who practises a manual art in which there is much room for display of taste; one who makes his craft a 'fine art.' Cf. ARTISTE.

1849 CURZON *Visits Monast.* 316 We had a famous pilau, made by my artist [*i.e.* cook]. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 138 The definition of Ary Scheffer..sinks into nothing in contact with such phrases as photographic artist, artist in hair, artist in wax flowers, and the like. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 12 May (*Supp.*) Artists from the National Training School of Cookery will show the public..how fish ought to be cooked.

III. One who pursues an art which has as its aim to please.

7. *gen.* One who cultivates one of the fine arts, in which the object is mainly to gratify the æsthetic emotions by perfection of execution, whether in creation or representation.

It formerly included all who cultivated any of the *arts* presided over by the *Muses*, i.e. history, poetry, comedy, tragedy, music, dancing, astronomy; hence the application to actors, musicians, dancers, and perhaps Milton's 'artist' = *astronomer* in 2.

1581 SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* (Arb.) 52 The other Artists, & especially the Historian, affirming many things, can..hardly escape from many lyes. But the Poet.. neuer affirmeth.. but euen for his entry, calleth the sweete Muses to inspire into him a good inuention. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* XX. 345 A man should be an artist to write a biography as much as to write a romance. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* iii. (1878) 109 The true poet is always a true artist and words are the instruments of his art. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homer. Synch.* 190 [Homer] was too skilled an artist to bring freely upon the stage any figure which could vie with the subject of his song.

b. *fig.*

c 1842 TENNYSON *Memory* v, Well hast thou done, great artist, Memory.

8. *specifically*: †**a.** One skilled in music. *Obs.* exc. as in 7: see ARTISTE.

1590 *Plain Perc.* 21 Argues a bad eare, & a bungling Artist. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill of Mus.* I. v. 19 If an Instrument be sounded by another who is an Artist. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 405 P 1 That excellent Artist..having shewn us the Italian Musick in its Perfection.

b. One skilled in dramatic art; *hence* extended to any public performer: see ARTISTE.

1714 *Spect.* No. 570 P 1 You may often see an Artist in the Streets gain a Circle of Admirers by carrying a long Pole upon his Chin. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 102 All who live by amusing the leisure of others, from the painter and the comic poet, down to the ropedancer and the Merry Andrew. For these artists well knew that, etc. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* XXIII. (1876) 250 He told me his opinion of ..the actress: he judged her as a woman, not an artist.

c. Now *especially*: One who practises the arts of design; one who seeks to express the beautiful in visible form. In this sense sometimes taken to include sculptors, engravers, and architects; but popularly, and in the most usual current acceptation of the word, restricted to: One who cultivates the art of painting as a profession.

1747 J. SPENCE (*title*) Polymetis: an Enquiry concerning the agreement between the works of the Roman Poets and the Remains of the Ancient Artists. 1762 H. WALPOLE (*title*) Anecdotes of Painting in England, with some Account of the principal Artists. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) 209 The artist, who shall produce .. the most beautiful vase of china. 1821 CRAIG *Drawing, etc.* i. 24 Aristides..was the first artist who found a way to express the passions of the mind in the countenances of his figures. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 86 She's a perfect Hebe; and if I were an artist, I would paint her.

IV. One who practises artifice.

†**9.** One who practises artifice, stratagem, or cunning contrivance; a schemer, contriver. *Obs.*

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. ii. (1654) 181 The Devill is a most skilfull Artist. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm. on Contentm.*, Those slippery, wily, artists, who can veer any whither with any wind. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 51 The young artist that has done this roguery. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* VI. xxxii, A lifetime's arts, in vain essay'd, Are bursting on their artist's head!

B. *adj.* [a. F. *artiste* adj. (in Montaigne), or attrib. use of sb.] Artistic, skilful.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 62 The most artist productions. 1713 *Lond. & Countr. Brewer* I. (1742) Pref., I have here also divulged the Nostrum of the Artist Brewer.

Artistdom (ɑːtistdəm). [f. prec. + -DOM.] The class or estate of artists.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Apr. 421/1 An equestrian statue which has so captivated the judgment of all artistdom. *Ibid.* 20 July 67 Crushed down in the struggles of authorship and artistdom.

Artiste (artiˑst). [Fr.: see ARTIST; a re-introduction of the Fr. word in consequence of the modern tendency to restrict *artist* to those engaged in the fine arts, and especially painting.] A public performer who appeals to the æsthetic faculties, as a professional singer, dancer, etc.; also, one who makes a 'fine art' of his employment, as an artistic cook, hairdresser, etc. = ARTIST 6, 8 a, b.

1832 *Athenæum* No. 237. 307 The German *artistes* who did such ample justice to the choruses of the Freischütz. 1833 MACREADY *Remin.* I. 372 Went to Drury Lane to see Malibran—what an artiste! 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* IV. i. (1864) 206 The Aztec artistes..had penetrated deep into the mysteries of culinary science.

Artistess (ɑːtistes). *nonce-wd.* [f. ARTIST + -ESS.] A female artist.

1773 H. WALPOLE *Lett. C'tess Ossory* I. 52 The artistess has brought over a group.

Artistic (ɑːtiˑstik), *a.* [ad. F. *artistique*: see ARTIST and -IC.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or befitting an artist.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Artist.* 1836 MACREADY *Remin.* II. 51 All is chance and raw and wild, not artistic-like. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 53 So as to satisfy the artistic sense of completeness.

2. Of or pertaining to art.

1854 RUSKIN *Two Paths* ii. (1859) 69 Entirely wholesome artistic influence. 1867 *Good Cheer* 50 Another pleasure in his house is its artistic treasures.

Arti·stical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL1.]

1. Belonging to, or connected with, artists or art.

1801 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 389 An object of artistical imitation. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 31 There is another thing notable about this artistical gold.

2. = ARTISTIC.

1853 THACKERAY *Eng. Humourists* vi. 284, I suppose Sterne had this artistical sensibility. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* i. (1868) 31 In the greatest artists, their proper artistical faculty is united with every other.

†**3.** Produced by art, cleverly contrived. *rare.*

1849 STOVEL *Canne's Necess.* Introd. 75 This Dr. Burgess wished to hide by artistical distinctions.

Arti·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY2.] In an artistic manner, tastefully; from an artistic point of view.

1836 *Athenæum* No. 439. 224 A peculiar style of architecture with which they were neither artistically nor habitually conversant. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper* I. i. 5 Artistically regarded, the Hermitage was perfection. 1879 C. DRESSER in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 120/2 If you use paper for walls, use it artistically.

Artist-like, *a.* and *adv.* [f. ARTIST + LIKE.]

A. *adj.* Befitting an artist, artistic.

1711 SHAFTESBURY *Char.* (1737) II. 407 A superiour art, or something artist-like, which guided their hand. 1784 REYNOLDS *Disc.* xii. (1876) 52 The true method of forming an artist-like mind. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* XVII. ii. § 1 We have no designs that are more artist-like.

B. *adv.* In the manner of an artist; artistically.

1837 MACREADY *Remin.* II. 90 Acted Leontes artist-like but not .. very effectively. *c* 1842 TENNYSON *Memory* v, Artist-like Ever retiring thou dost gaze On the prime labour of thine early days.

Artistly (ɑːtistli), *adv. rare.* [f. ARTIST + -LY2.] Artistically, artist-like.

1839 LD. BROUGHAM *Statesm. Geo. III*, *Canning* 159 Mr. Canning's declamation entertained his hearers, so artistly was it executed.

Artistry (ɑːtistri). [f. ARTIST + -RY; cf. *chemistry*.]

1. The pursuit or occupation of an artist.

1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. N.-Cap* 138 Artistry being battle

with the age It lives in! 1878 — *Poets of Croisic* clii, All fume and fret Of artistry.

2. Artistic characteristics; artistic ability.

1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* I. 29 Prime nature with an added artistry. 1880 *Academy* 13 Mar. 197 He fully recognises Sir Christopher Wren's artistry.

†A·rtize, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Art *sb.* + -ize.] **a.** *intr.* To exercise an art. **b.** *trans.* To artificialize.

1598 Florio, *Arteggiare*, to artize, to liue by an arte. 1603 — *Montaigne* III. v. (1632) 491, I would naturalize arte, as much as they artize Nature. [Fr. *artialisent*, cf. Artilize.]

Artless (ā·ɹtlĕs), *a.* [f. Art *sb.* + -less.]

1. Devoid of art or skill: **a.** Unpractised, inexperienced, unskilful; unskilled, ignorant.

1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* 40 The artlesse tongue of a tedious dolt. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* VII. 1184 Such artlesse riders, that they cannot sit them. 1747 Johnson *Plan Eng. Dict.* Wks. IX. 165 The work in which I engaged is generally considered .. as the proper toil of artless industry. 1847 Ld. Lindsay *Chr. Art* I. 124 The artless artists seem to have worked on, from arch to arch .. without a thought .. of economising their space.

b. Devoid of the fine or liberal arts; having no desire for or endeavour after artistic effect; uncultured.

1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* II. Proem 192 Seeking conceits to sute these Artlesse times. 1636 Ballard in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 35 The rugged Poem of an Art-lesse Muse. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* I. 46 The most dry and artless historians are in general the most authentic. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. ii. 216 A shadowy life—artless, joyless, loveless. No devices in that darkness of the grave.

2. a. Constructed without art or skill, rude, clumsy. **b.** Designed without art, inartistic, crude.

1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 166 That there is any thing incommodious and Artless .. in the Globe. 1774 Johnson *West. Isl.* Wks. X. 373 Brogues, a kind of artless shoes. 1782 Warton *Hist. Kiddington* (T.) Assemblages of artless and massy pillars. 1878 Lubbock *Prehist. Times* V. 141 They enclose an artless stone vault.

3. Free from art (as opposed to nature); unartificial, natural, simple.

1672 Dryden in *Shaks. C. Praise* 348 Such Artless beauty lies in Shakespears wit. 1752 Mrs. Lennox *Fem. Quix.* I. I. ii. 8 Curls, which had so much the appearance of being artless, that all but her maid .. imagined they were so. 1754 Sherlock *Disc.* (1759) I. iv. 169 The Doctrines of the Gospel were artless and plain. 1852 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Madonna* 152 The same artless grace, the same dramatic grouping.

4. Simple-minded, sincere, guileless, ingenuous.

1714 Budgell *Spect.* No. 605 ¶ 9 Imitation is a kind of artless Flattery. 1766 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) III. 247 The artless people drank in every word. 1822 W. Irving *Bracebr. Hall* v. 43 The delightful blushing consciousness of an artless girl. 1868 Stanley *Westm. Ab.* i. 34 His artless piety and simple goodness.

A·rtlessly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².]

1. Without art or skill.

1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. 1186 A crucifix painted on a linen cloth .. yet artlessly wrought.

2. In an artless manner; without artifice; with frank simplicity, guilelessly.

1713 Pope *To Addison* 14 Dec. (J.) Nature and truth, though never so low or vulgar, are yet pleasing when openly and artlessly represented. 1853 C. Brontë *Villette* xxix. 333 He liked that too—admired it artlessly, like a child.

A·rtlessness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being artless; freedom from artificiality, frank simplicity, guilelessness.

1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 331 Such a noble Simplicity in thy Story, such an honest Artlessness in thy Mind. 1879 B. Taylor *Germ. Lit.* 126 The attractive quaintness and artlessness of the old dialect.

Artlet (ā·ɹtlĕt). *rare.* [f. Art *sb.* + -let.] A minor art.

1861 R. Burton *City of Saints* 514 Music, dancing, drawing and other artlets, which go by the name of accomplishments.

Art-like, *a.* and *adv.* [f. Art + Like.]

A. *adj.* **a.** In accordance with art; of the nature of art. **b.** Resembling or having the appearance of art.

1651 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 2 Now we think to adde some [rules] which shall be more Art-like. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* xiv. 289 A highly art-like, almost artistic, song.

B. *adv.* According to the rules of art.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 9 Though the Method and the Phrase be plaine, Not artlike writ.

†A·rtly, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Art *sb.* + -ly¹; cf. *lovely*.] Characterized by art, skilful, ingenious.

1614 Chapman *Odyss.* IX. 212 The description of all these countries .. their artly and pleasing relation.

†A·rtly, *adv. Obs.* [f. Art *sb.* + -ly².] With art or skill; skilfully, dexterously.

1576 Baker *Gesner's Jewell of Health* 34 h, That the Dystillation may be the artlyer perfourmed. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* III. 14 You must artly moist the interlining of your letter. 1662 R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* § 89. 157 Fit it unto the top of thy Funnel artly.

Artocarpad (ā·ɹtōkā·ɹpăd). [f. mod.L. *artocarp-us* bread-fruit tree (f. Gr. *ἄρτο-ς* bread + *καρπός* fruit) + -ad 1 d.] A tree belonging to the *Artocarpaceæ*, *Artocarpeæ*, or Bread-fruit group. **Artoca·rpeous, Artoca·rpous** *a.*, of or pertaining to this group.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 421 Like all other Artocarpeous plants, this exudes .. a viscid milky juice. 1846 Lindley *Veg. K.* 270 The old Urticaceous order should be .. regarded as an Alliance, of which the Artocarpads form one of the Orders.

†Arto·later. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. next; cf. *idolater*.] A worshipper of bread.

1626 L. Owen *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 10 Dare you (Artolaters) adore a peece of Bread, for the liuing God?

†Arto·latry. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἀρτολατρεία*, f. *ἄρτο-ς* bread + *λατρεία* worship.] The worship of bread.

[1610 Bp. Hall *Apol. Brownists* 88 That Popish *ἀρτολατρεία*.] 1626 L. Owen *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 17 Their Idolatry, or if you will, Artolatry. 1658 J. Robinson *Eudoxa* v. 142 Who fear to approach too near to the Artolatry .. dare not seem to worship the bread, by kneeling before it.

Artophagous (aɹtǫ·făgəs), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀρτοφάγ-ος* bread-eating + -ous.] Bread-eating.

1816 Gifford in *B. Jonson's Wks.* 1875 V. 164 *note*, This artophagous propensity of the tailors.

Artotyrite (ā·ɹtōtəi·ɹrəit). *Eccl. Hist.* [ad. med. L. *artotȳrīta*, f. Gr. *ἀρτό-τῡρος* bread and cheese: see -ite.] One of a sect who celebrated the Eucharist with bread and cheese.

1586 T. Rogers 39 *Art.* (1607) 295 Some, by adding thereto: so added was unto the bread cheese by the Artotarites. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 415/1 Followers of Montanus, who were called Artotyrites.

Artou, artow, obs. contr. of *art thou*.

c 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 362 O blisful artow now.

†A·rtry(e. *Obs.* Contracted form of Artillery.

1447 in Nichols *Royal Wills* (1780) 288 All myn armery and all my artry. *Ibid.* 284 Armery and attry. *c* 1450 *Merlin* vii. 115 Garnysshe thy forteresses of euery Citee, and euery castell, with vitayle, and men, and stuff of other artrye.

†A·rtship. *Obs.* [f. Art *sb.* + -ship.] ? Artistic workmanship.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* 306 Contempling th'Artship richly rare, Which gilds the ceeling of this globe so fair.

A·rts-man. *arch.* [f. *art's*, genitive of Art *sb.* + Man; cf. the earlier *craftsman*, later *sportsman*.]

†1. A craftsman, workman, artificer. *Obs.*

1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* Pref., The artes man contemned, the woorke vnrewarded. 1600 Chapman *Iliad* XVI. 446 A pine, New fell'd hy arts-men on the hills. 1726 *Nat. Hist. Irel.* 76 And open the mouth thereof [of the furnace], or the timpas as the artsmen call it.

†2. One skilled in the liberal arts, a scholar. *Obs.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xiii. § 2 The pith of all sciences, which maketh the artsman differ from the inexpert, is in the middle propositions.

†3. One who practises the fine arts; an artist. *Obs.*

1633 Ford *Love's Sacr.* II. ii, Observe with what singularity the artsman hath strove to set forth each limb in exquisitest proportion.

4. One who cultivates a practical science.

1858 J. Brown *Locke & Syd.* 62 [Sydenham] was what Plato would have called an artsman as distinguished from a doctor of abstract science.

†A·rts-ma·ster. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + Master.]

1. (Also *art-master*) A teacher of art, or of an art or craft. (Cf. *music-master*.)

1589 Nashe in *Greene's Menaphon* Ded. (Arb.) 5 Their idiot art-masters that intrude themselves .. as the alcumists of eloquence. 1652 *Zeal Examined* Add. § 3. 32 Herein is that old Serpent his Arts Master. 1740 *Prov. for Poor* 23 Apprenticed under proper Arts-masters.

2. One who is master of an art or craft; a master craftsman, a chief artificer.

1623 Drumm. of Hawth. *Cypress Grove* Wks. 124 What the Arts-master of this universe is in governing this universe, thou art in the body. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* IV. 168 Daedalus, a great Arts-master .. devised .. a wodden cow.

†A·rtuate, *v. Obs.*⁻°. [f. L. pple. *artuātus* torn limb from limb, f. *artus* limb.] 'To divide by joints, to quarter, to dismember.' Bailey 1731.

Art-union: see Art *sb.* V.

†Artuo·se, *a. Obs.*⁻°. [f. L. *artus* limb.] 'Strong made, well jointed or limbed.' Bailey 1731.

Arture, obs. form of Artery.

Arture, -turis, obs. forms of Arcturus.

†A·rt-worm. *Obs. rare.* [f. F. *artre* + Worm.] = Arter.

1623 Whitbourne *Newfoundland* 41 Art-wormes, wherewith ships .. are sometimes much spoyled.

Artyllary, -ery, etc., obs. ff. Artillery.

Aru, obs. form of Arrow.

†Arue', *v. Obs.* For forms see Rue *v.* [:—OE. *ofhreowan*: see Of- *pref.* and Rue *v.*]

1. *intr.* To be sorry, to feel regret, compassion, or pity. Const. in OE. with genitive, represented in later times by *of*.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Sweet *Reader* 102) Se mæssepréost dǽs mannes ofhréow. *c* 1302 *Pol. Songs* 188 The commun of Bruges ful sore con arewe. *a* 1400 *E. E. Misc.* (1855) 3 Of thy ruthe I wold a-ruwe.

2. *trans.* (i.e. with simple object repr. orig. genitive). To be sorry for, regret, rue; to have compassion on, pity.

c 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 1379 Þe deore Drihtin areaw us. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 29 Jhesu Christ arew hem sore. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 338 That poynt thou schal never arewe.

3. *impers.* It grieves, vexes, troubles (one).

a 1230 *Juliana* 35 Me areoweð þi sar. *c* 1320 *Pol. Songs* 240 Ȝet hym shulde arewen Of the arrerage. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 90 Hyt shal hym never thenne arewe.

‖ Arum (ē·ɹrŭm). *Bot.* Pl. -s. Also 6–8 **aron**; cf. Aaron². [L., a. Gr. *ἄρον* (also formerly in Eng. use).] A genus of endogenous plants (N.O. *Araceæ*), the inflorescence of which consists of a large spathe, enclosing a fleshy spike or spadix bearing on its lower part the unisexual flowers succeeded by bright-coloured berries; one species, the Wake-robin, Cuckoo-pint, or Lords and Ladies (*A. Maculatum*), is a native of Britain.

1551 Turner *Herbal* I. 44 Of aron or cockow pynt. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1615) 30 The old Beares .. do eat the hearb Arum, commonly called in English Wake-robbin or Calves-foot. 1769 Sir J. Hill *Fam. Herbal* (1812) 13 Aron .. is an excellent medicine in palsies. 1834 Mary Howitt *Spring* in *Sk. Nat. Hist.* (1851) 83 Here too the spotted Arum green, A hooded mystery, is seen. 1866 Masters in *Treas. Bot.* 97/1 The common Arum of the hedges .. From the tubers of this plant, in the Isle of Portland, a starch called Portland Arrowroot was formerly extensively prepared.

b. *attrib.* Esp. in **Arum lily** (*Richardia æthiopica*): an arad with a pure white spathe and brilliant yellow spadix, a favourite ornamental flower in drawing-rooms.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 183/2 Take Aron roote. 1821 Clare *Village Minstr.* I. 98 When April first Unclos'd the arum-leaves. 1856 Miss Mulock *J. Halifax* 230 Gathering for her a magnificent arum lily.

Arunde, obs. form of Errand.

Arundell, obs. form of Hirondelle.

Arundiferous (ærʊndi·fĕrəs), *a. rare*⁻°. [f. L. *arundifer*: see next and -ous.] Producing reeds, reedy. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*

Arundinaceous (ă.ɹʊndinē·ɹʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *arundināceus*, f. *arundo*, *harundo* a reed: see -aceous.] Reed-like, reedy.

1657 in *Phys. Dict.* 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 686 Beesha, whose leaves are arundinaceous. 1791 tr. *Chaptal's Chem.* III. 15 Plants .. such as the gramineous and arundinaceous.

Arundi·neous, *a. rare.* [f. L. *arundineus*: see prec. and -eous.] Reedy.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 721 Wilde Bryony .. delighting in arundineous and watry places.

Aru·ndino·se, *a.* [ad. L. *arundinōsus*, f. *arundo*: see -ose.] 'Full of or abounding with reeds.' Bailey 1731.

Aru·ndinous, *a.* = prec. 1775 in Ash.

Arun, early form of Are *v.*²: see Be.

† Aru·nt, *v. Obs.* [Etymol. unknown.] To rail at, revile, scold, rate; or ? to drive away. (If the latter is the sense, cf. Shakspere's Aroint.)

1399 *Rich. Redeless* III. 221 ? Arounted [MS. has Arouutyd] ffor his ray [= array, *dress*] and rebuked ofte. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. iv. 280 Make the plesaunt in speche to the congregacyon of poore folke .. and yelde thy dette & answere peasable thynges & mekenesse, not to arunt them ne rebuke them ne chyde them.

Aruspex, and derivatives: see more etymological spelling under Har-.

Aruwe, obs. form of Arrow.

† A·rval, -el, -ill. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5–6 **arvell,** 7 **arvall.** [App. adopted from Norse: cf. Da. *arveöl*, ON. *erfi-öl* (Vigfusson), OSw. *arföl* (Ihre), f. *arf*, *arv*, ON. *arfr* (OE. *erfe*) inheritance + *öl* ale, a banquet: see Ale 3. Cf. also ON. *erfi* a wake, a funeral feast = *erfi-öl*.] A funeral feast.

1459 *MS. Reg. Test. Ebor.* IV. 249 b, [John Alanson leaues an ox] 'ad distrib. inter propinquos et amicos meos, scilicet ad meum arvell.' 1588 *Wills & Inv. Durh.* (1860) 181/2 That secke .. which was drouncke at the arvell. 1623 *MS. Richmond Wills* Carthorpe, Her arvall, or funerall dinner. 1702 Thoresby *Diary* I. 362 The following arvill, or treat, of cold posset, stewed prunes, cake, and cheese, prepared for the company. 1860 Mrs. Gaskell *C. Brontë* 17 The old custom of 'arvills,' or funeral feasts. 1880 *Yorksh. Archæol. Jrnl.* XXII. 290 The arval was held at the little village inn.

2. *attrib.*, as in *arval-bread, -dinner*, etc.

1567 *MS. Durham Registry*, For his arvell supper. 1691 Ray *N. Countr. Words* 139 Arvel-Bread, *Silicernium*. 1778–80 W. Hutchinson *Northbld.* II. 20 in *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* (Hazl.) II. 193 On the decease of any person possessed of valuable effects, the friends and neighbours of the Family are invited to dinner on the Day of Interment, which is called the Arthel or Arvel-dinner. 1807 Douce *Illust. Shaks.* II. 203 (Jam.) In the North this feast is called an *arval* or *arvil-supper*; and the loaves that are sometimes distributed among the poor, *arval-bread*. 1875 *Whitby Gloss., Averill-breead*, funeral loaves, spiced with cinnamon, nutmeg, sugar, and raisins.

3. ? Arval-bread.

1568 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 294 A boxe of arvell xviij*d.* —Hony ij*s.*

Arval (ā·ɹvăl), *a.* [ad. L. *arvālis*, f. *arv-um* arable land: see -al¹.] Of or belonging to ploughed land; esp. in *Arval Brethren* (= L. *Frātres Arvāles*), a college of twelve priests in Ancient Rome, who offered sacrifice to the field-Lares to secure the fertility of the soil.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1854 Keightley *Mythol. Greece & It.* (ed. 3) 461 The hymn of the Arval Brethren.

† A·rveth, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 **earfeðe,** -oðe, 2 **erfeð, ærveð,** 2–3 **erveð, arveð,** 3 (*Orm.*) **arrfeþþ, earfð.** [OE. *earfeðe, earfoðe*, cogn. w. ON. *erfiðr*; cf. OE. *earfeðe* sb. n., cogn. w. ON. *erfiði, erviði*, OS. *arbēdi* n., *arbēd* f., OFris. *arbeid*, OHG. *arabeit*, mod.G. *arbeit* labour, toil, Goth. *arbaips*.] Difficult, hard.

c 885 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxix. § 4 Spræce .. ða earfoþestan to ȝereccenne. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Man. Astron.* 19 Ne nære na ælmihtiȝ, ȝyf him æniȝ ȝefadung earfoðe wære. *c* 1175

Cott. Hom. 231 His folc was swiðe ærfeð-telle. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 185 þat fiht was and is arueð to þolien. *c* 1200 Ormin 17334 Forrþi wass himm full arrfeþþ 3et To sen whatt gate he mihhte Ben borenn efft off Haliȝ Gast. *c* 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 999 Earfð to don. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 254 An honful 3erden beoð erueð forte breken.

† Arvethlich, *a. Obs.* [OE. *earfoðlic*, f. *earfoðe* sb. : see prec. and -LY[1].] = prec.

c 1000 Ælfric *Deut.* i. 17 Gif eow æniȝ þing þince earfoþlice, seczað hit me. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 Þo com þe fader his speche and witezede þe childes arueðliche herbiwist. [Also on p. 125.]

† Arvethliche, *adv. Obs.* [OE. *earfoðlice* : see Arveth and -LY[2].] With difficulty or trouble, hardly.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 23 Earfoðlice se weleza gæð on Godes rice. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Ærfedlice. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 131 Đe wunderliche .. her-one arueðliche wunede. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 328 Hu eruedliche he ariseð þet under wune of sunne haneð ileien longe.

† Arvethness. [OE. *earfoðnysse*: see Arveth and -ness.] Difficulty, trouble.

c 1000 Ælfric *Man. Astron.* 19 God .. ealle þing ȝediht buton earfoðnysse. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 þider we sculen hihȝen of þissere erfeðnesse. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Þu scealt mid ærfeðnesse þe metes tylian.

Arvyst, obs. form of Harvest.

Arwe, obs. form of Argh and Arrow.

† Arworthly, *adv. Obs.* In 1–2 arwurþlice. [OE. *árwurþlice*, adv. from *árwurþlic*, deriv. of *árwurþ* venerable, f. *ár* honour + *wurþ* worth.] Honourably, reverently.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xlv. 4 þa grete hiz arwurþlice. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 þa tweȝen ȝelefde men him arwrðlice [*printed* awr-] bebyriddon.

Arwygyll, obs. derivative form of Earwig ; cf. OE. *éarwicga* and mod. Suffolk dial. *arrawiggle*, and see Wiggle *v.*

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 15 Arwygyll worme, *aurealle.*

Ary, *v. Obs.* [Cf. Ear *v.*] ? To plough.

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 76 After Christmasse, when men shoulde beginne to fallowe and ary.

-ary[1], *suffix* of adjs. and sbs., ad. L. *-āri-us, -āri-um.* The regular phonetic repr. of these in OF. was *-air*, but most of the words that actually lived on into OF. had *-ier* (app. by confusion with words in *-iārium* or *-erium*, of which *-ier* was the regular repr.), in AFr. *-er*, instances of which still remain in Eng. *primer, danger, antiphoner*, and names of trades and offices, like *carpenter, usher* (Fr. *huissier*, L. *ostiārius*), while others, as *bursar, calendar, mortar, vicar*, have recently been refashioned with *-ar* after Latin. But in words of later learned adaptation in Fr., *-ārius, -ium* were represented by *-aire* ; in AFr. and ME. *-arie*, later *-arye*, now *-ary*, as L. *contrārius*, Fr. *contraire*, Eng. *contrarie, contrarye*, now *contrary* ; and this is the regular form in which L. words in *-ārius, -arium*, or their Fr. representatives in *-aire* are now adapted in Eng., and on which new analogical formations are modelled. More than 300 such exist in the language, comprising :—

A. *adjs.* repr. (or on analogy of) L. *-ārius* 'connected with, pertaining to' ; as *arbitrary, contrary, elementary, honorary, mercenary, necessary, primary, secondary, tertiary, voluntary.*

B. *sbs.* **1.** repr. (or on analogy of) L. *-ārius* 'a man (or male) belonging to or engaged in' ; as *actuary, adversary, antiquary, apothecary, commentary* (liber), *February, Januarv* (mensis), *lapidary, secretary.*

2. repr. (or on analogy of) L. *-ārium* 'a thing connected with or employed in, a place for' ; as *aviary, breviary, diary, dictionary, formulary, glossary, granary, ovary, piscary, reliquary, salary, sanctuary, vocabulary.* See also -arium.

3. repr. L. (often mediæval) *-āria* (Fr. *-aire, -arie*), forming fem. sbs. with same sense ; as *Calvary, fritillary.*

-ary[2], *suffix* of adjs. ; occasional ad. L. *-ār-is* (stem *-āri*) 'of the kind of, belonging to.' Of this the regular repr. in mod. Eng. is -ar[1], q.v. But even in Latin several of these words had forms both in *-āris* and *-ārius* ; and in later Fr. words of literary introduction, both these L. endings are levelled under *-aire*, e.g. L. *contrārius, mīlitāris*, Fr. *contraire, militaire.* Hence, as Fr. *-aire* from *-ārius* gives *-ary* in Eng., Fr. *-aire* from *-āris* has occasionally also been adapted as *-ary* instead of the more regular *-ar* ; e.g. *capillary, exemplary, maxillary, military, salutary.*

Aryan, Arian (ē·riăn, ā·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Sanskrit *árya*, in the later language 'noble, of good family,' but apparently in earlier use a national name 'comprising the worshippers of the gods of the Brahmans' (Max Müller) ; cf. Zend *airya* 'venerable,' also a national name, and Old Persian (Achæmenian) *ariya* national name (applied to himself by Darius Hystaspes) ; whence probably Gr. 'Αρεία, 'Αρία, L. *Arīa, Aria*, and *Ariāna*, the eastern part of ancient Persia, and Pehlevi and mod.Pers. *Irán* 'Persia.' As a transl. of L. *Ariānus* 'of Aria or Ariana,' *Arian* has long been in English use : *Aryan* is of recent introduction in Comparative Philology, and is also by many written *Arian*, on the ground that *āria* was the original word, as shown by the Vedic language, *ārya* being only the later Sanskrit form ; the spelling *Aryan* has the advantage of distinguishing the word from Arian in *Eccl. Hist.*]

[1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 131 The region of the Arianes, all scorched and senged with the parching heate of the Sunne. 1794 Sir W. Jones tr. *Ordin. Menu* x. § 45 All those tribes of men, who sprang from the mouth, the arm, the thigh, and the foot of Brahmá, but who became outcasts by having neglected their duties, are called *Dasyus*, or *plunderers*, whether they speak the language of the *Mlechch'has* or that of *Aryas.*]

A. *adj.* Applied by some to the great division or family of languages, which includes Sanskrit, Zend, Persian, Greek, Latin, Celtic, Teutonic, and Slavonic, with their modern representatives ; also called *Indo-European, Indo-Germanic*, and sometimes *Japhetic* ; by others restricted to the Asiatic portion of these. *absol.* The original Aryan or Arian language.

The restricted use rests on the ground that only the ancient Indian and Iranian members of the family are known on historical evidence to have called themselves *Aria, Arya* or *Ariya* ; the wider application rests partly on the inference that the name probably belonged in pre-historic times to the whole family, while this still constituted an ethnic and linguistic unity ; and partly on the ground that even if it did not, it is now the most convenient and least misleading name for the primitive type of speech from which all the languages above-mentioned have sprung, inasmuch as *Indo-Germanic* is too narrow, and *Indo-European* too wide, for the facts, while *Japhetic* introduces speculations of which science has no cognizance. A frequent use of the word, in which all agree, is to distinguish the *Aryan* from the *non-Aryan* languages of India, the former being 'Aryan' whether the term is used in the restricted or the wider sense.

1847 Pritchard *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 241 The Indo-European, sometimes termed Indo-German, and, by late writers, Arian or Iranian languages. 1858 Whitney *Orient. Stud.* II. 5 The Aryan tribes—for that is the name they gave themselves. 1872 Freeman *Gen. Sketch* i. § 2 History in the highest and truest sense is the history of the Aryan natives of Europe. 1878 Cust *Mod. Langs. E. Indies* 49 That all the other Aryan Vernaculars are variants of Hindi, caused by the influence of non-Aryan communities. 1882 Sweet in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 109 Parent Arian had already developed a perfectly definite word-order. *Ibid.* 111 The original Arian (not 'Aryan') forms.

B. *sb.* A member of the Aryan family ; one belonging to, or descended from, the ancient people who spoke the parent Aryan language.

1851 *Edin. Rev.* 328 Times when neither Greece nor India were peopled by Arians. 1861 Max Müller *Sc. Lang.* (1873) I. vi. 273 The state of civilisation attained by the Aryans before they left their common home. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit.* vii. 137 The days are ever divine as to the first Aryans. 1878 Cust *Mod. Langs. E. Indies* 13 The Aryans advanced down the basins of the Indus and the Ganges. 1882 Sweet *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 114 The primitive Arians.

Aryanize (ē·riănəiz, ā·riăn-), *v.* [f. prec. + -ize.] To make characteristically Aryan. Hence **Aryanized** *ppl. a.*, made Aryan in language though not of Aryan race, as is the case with some East Indian tribes or peoples.

1858 Whitney *Orient. Stud.* II. 7 Thus all India .. was thoroughly Aryanized. 1880 K. Johnston *Lond. Geog.* 313 To the aryanised groups belong the Bengali and the Assamese.

Aryȝt, aryht, Aryse, obs. ff. Aright, Arise.

Aryole, variant of Ariole, *Obs.*, a soothsayer.

Aryste, var. Arist, *Obs.*, arising ; obs. f. Arras.

Arytheno- (æritī·no), comb. form of next.

1849–52 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1495/2 The arytenoepiglottic portion of the vocal tube. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 229 The aryteno-epiglottidean folds.

Arytenoid (æritī·noid), *a.* and *sb. Phys.* Also **arytænoid**. [ad. mod.L. *arytænoïdes*, ad. Gr. *ἀρυταινο-ειδής*, f. *ἀρύταινα* funnel, pitcher + *-ειδής* -shaped.]

A. *adj.* Funnel-shaped, pitcher-shaped : applied *spec.* to two pyramidal cartilages of the larynx which regulate the action of the vocal chords, and to parts connected with them.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, The arytænoideus [muscle] has its head in one arytænoid cartilage, and its tail in the other. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 345/2 The arytenoid bones. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* vii. 180 Perched side by side upon the upper edge of the back part of the cricoid cartilage are .. the arytenoid cartilages.

B. *sb.* [sc. cartilage, muscle.]

[1691 Ray *Creation* II. (1701) 339 The cartilages called *Arytenoides.*] 1849–52 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1493/2 Arytenoids locked to each other .. by a cartilage.

Arytenoidal (æritīnoi·dăl), *a. Phys.* [f. prec. + -al[1].] Belonging to the arytenoid cartilages, etc.

1872 Cohen *Dis. Throat* 50 These arytenoidal movements can be beautifully demonstrated by means of the laryngoscope.

As (æz, ăz, əz), *adv.* (*conj.*, and *rel. pron.*) Forms : 1–3 **allswá, al-swá,** (WS. 1–2 **ealswá**). *North.* 2–6 **alswa** (**alsua**), 4–5 **alsa, alse**, 4–7 **als**, 4– **as** *Midl.* 3–4 **alswo, alsuo**, 3–6 **also**, 4–6 **alse, als**, 3– **as**, (4–5 **os**). *South.* 2–3 **alse**, 2–4 **ase**, 2– **as.** [A worn-down form of *all-so*, OE. *all-swá* 'wholly so, quite so, just so,' which in its simple demonstrative use remains dissyllabic (see Also), but as a relative and antecedent has been phonetically weakened through *alswá, alsa, alse, als, as*, and *alswá, alswo, also, alse, ase, as*, to (æz). This phonetic weakening, in each of its successive stages, began with the relative sense, whence it extended to the other senses : even the weak demonstrative was reduced in north. dial. to *als*, but remains *also* in standard Eng. The correlation in 'the colour is *as* bright *as* gold,' where the first *as* is demonstrative or antecedent, and the second relative, 'in *that* degree bright, in *which* degree gold (is bright),' was originally expressed by *so—so*, OE. 'swá beorht swá gold' ; but the antecedent or principle form was also strengthened by *all*, 'all swá beorht swá gold' ; constructions which long survived in the south, as 'sō briht sō (se) gold,' and 'al sō (alse) briht sō (se) gold.' The prefixed *all*, though originally emphatic (= *altogether, quite, even*), soon lost its force, and *al-swa, al-so* came to imply no more than the simple *swá, sō*. Hence, by 1200 (in the north) *alswa* had begun to appear in the subordinate clause likewise, 'alswa brihht *alswa* gold,' a construction soon generally adopted, though almost always with the relative in a phonetically weaker form than the antecedent, e.g. 'alswa briht *alse* gold, *also* briht *alse* gold, *alse* briȝt *ase* gold, *als* bricht *as* gold,' but finally with both correlatives worn down, 'as bright *as* gold.' *Alse, ase, as* was even substituted as the relative, when the original *swá, so* remained as the antecedent, whence the mod. 'not *so* bright *as* gold,' OE. ná *swá* beorht *swá* gold, 13th c. southern Eng. 'nowht *so* briht *sō* (*se*) gold,' and 'nowht *so* briht *alse* (*ase*) gold.'

With the wearing down of *al-so* to *as*, cf. mod. Ger. *also, als*, in 'also bald *als* er kam' = ME. 'all-*so* sone *als* he com,' mod. 'as soon *as* he came.'

With many common adjectives and adverbs *as* (*als*, etc.) was formerly written in combination, especially in idiomatic constructions, e.g. *asmuch, aswell, asfaste, assoon, astite* ; relics of this survive in *forasmuch, inasmuch, whereas.*]

The uses of *as* are here considered, A. in the main sentence, B. in the subordinate sentence, C. in phrases. At the end of B. are some phraseological combinations originating in ellipsis.

A. In a main sentence, as Antecedent or Demonstrative Adverb.

† I. With *so* in the relative clause. *Obs.*

As (*alswa, also, alse, als, ase*) . . . *so* (*swa, so, se*).

† 1. Of quantity or degree : In that degree, to such extent . . . (in or to which) . . . *Obs.*

a 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* in Thorpe *Anal.* 61 Seo beorhtnys is ealswá eald swá þæt fýr. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 157 Alse rađe se he walde. 1205 Lay. 9968 Al swa longe swa þe woreld stondeð. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 395 Al so ofte so he wolde. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2329 Ase lounde so he . . miȝte : to ys men criede he there. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. viii. 232 A court as cleer so þe sonne. 1450 Myrc 394 Þenne schale þe husbonde als blyue Teche & preche so hys wyue. 1532 *Dice Play* (1850) 13 Not always as well so I would wish.

† 2. Of quality or manner : In that way, in such wise . . . (in which) . . . *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 Al swa he doð swa þe swica. *Ibid.* 159 Alswa se þe sunne drach up þene deu. *c* 1200 Ormin *Ded.* 281 And all all swa se Godes Lamb . . mihhte.

II. With *as* also in the relative clause :

As (*alswa, also, alsa, alse, als, ase, as*) . . . *as* (*alswa*, etc.).

3. Of quantity : In that degree ; to that extent . . . (in *or* to which) . . . Expressing the *Comparative of Equality* : *as* good *as* gold ; *as* wise *as* fair ; *as* strong *as* ever ; *as* soon *as* you can ; and in innumerable proverbial similes, *as* black *as* jet, *as* brave *as* a lion, etc.

c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 239 Alse lange alse ȝé lefede & . . alse longe as ic lefie. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 5 Syon [is] ase muchel on englische leodene ase heh sihðe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 823 Als fast als þai had don þat sinne. *Ibid.* 7526 Þar he stod als still os stake. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 87 Also litel als he may. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 984 Al-so salt as ani se. *c* 1325 *Cœur de L.* 2524 Alsoo faste As quarrel off the arweblast. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. iv. 195 Als longe as owre lyf lasteth. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 287 Al so lene was his hors as is a rake. *c* 1420 *Amadace* xli, Als gay Als any erliche mon. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* viii. 165 Alsa frely as before. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* (1868) 63 Also sick as she was. 1530 *Sarum Man.* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 295 Alse often as thei be . . required. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. 10 As round as a ball. 1588 A. King *Canisius' Catech.* III Als far as apperteins to yᵉ office. 1608 Aamin *Nest Ninn.* II He was as dead as a doore nayle. 1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome* Alex. iii. 504 He was as covetous as cruel. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 155 ¶ 5 As busy as possible. 1849 Macaulay

Hist. Eng. I. 275 He used it, as far as he dared. 1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* xxvi, He was as mad as a hatter about her.

†4. Of quality: In that very way, in such wise . . . (in which) . . . *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 153 He his sunnen undeð . . alswa alse he heom haueð idon. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 36 And eft biginneð . . also, ase er. 1340 *Ayenb.* 137 Alsuo ase þe zoþe milde hereþ þe oþre . . alsuo he blameþ him zelve.

III. With relative clause wanting.

5. In qualifications of degree (cf. 3) the relative clause may be elliptically absent, especially where it expresses: a. 'as that or those just mentioned.' Here, *as* in the principal sentence may be rendered by *equally*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kuts. T.* 339 And he loved him as tendurly agayn. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* IX. 4125 Kyng Sapmon . . With alsmony abill shippes auntrid hym seluyn. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 81 Thoughe he be good, yet other ar als bad. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 119 Galene sayeth that clinopodium is hote and dry in the thyrde degre, but our clinopodium is not al so hote. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 113 ¶ 4 Chance has . . thrown me very often in her way, and she as often has directed a Discourse to me. *Mod.* 'Come forward.' 'Thank you! I hear quite as well where I am.'

b. 'as not,' 'as the opposite course,' 'as anything else'; e.g. in *as lief, as soon* (as not). *As good, as well*: see C. phrases.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* v. iii, I'd as lieve let it alone.

c. 'as can be imagined,' 'as may be,' 'as possible,' cf. L. *quam* in *quam maximum*, etc. Esp. in AS-FAST, AS SOON, AS-TITE, ALSWITHE, q.v.

B. In a subordinate sentence, as a Relative or Conjunctive Adverb, introducing a clause which expresses I. II. the *mode* (manner and degree), whence also III. the *time, place,* IV. *reason,* V. *purpose, result,* of the principal sentence; passing into VI. a relative pronoun, a relative particle, VII. a merely subordinating conjunction, and VIII. a limiting or restrictive particle.

I. Of quantity or degree. (Preceded by *adjective* or *adverb*.)

1. With antecedent *as* (*alswa, alswo, also, alse, als,* etc.): . . . in which degree, to what extent. Expressing with antecedent *as*, the *Comparative of Equality*.

[See A. II. 3, all the quotations for which also illustrate this.]

b. Expressing a comparison with a hypothetical fact or state expressed by the subjunctive: As if, as though. (Cf. 9.) *arch.*

1366 MAUNDEV., As wel as thei had ben of the same Contree. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* III. 46 Thanne cometh þer a congioun . . As not of his nolle as he þe nest made. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Jew Malta* I. i. 59 Will serve as well as I were present there. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* V. 325 As certain of success As he had made a league with Victory.

2. With antecedent *so* (*swa, swo*) in the same sense as 1.

a. *esp.* in negative sentences.

c 1220 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 187 Hwi ne fele ich þe in mi breostes swo swote ase þu art. 1366 MAUNDEV. ix. 107 The cytee is not now so gret, as it was wont to be. 1595 SHAKS. *John* V. v. 21 The day shall not be vp so soone as I. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy*, You have never so much as answered me. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist.* I. i. 10 No country suffered so much . . as England.

b. in certain affirmative sentences. (See So.)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 37 A child so lufand as thou art. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. i. 83 Looke I so pale, Lord Dorset, as the rest? 1605 — *Mach.* I. ii. 43 So well thy words become thee, as thy wounds. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.*, I shall be pardoned for calling it by so harsh a name as madness. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 82 To think I should act so barbarously as I did. 18. . MACAULAY *Essays* IV. 146 In a world so full of temptation as this. *a* 1850 LONGF. So long as you are innocent fear nothing. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xix. ii, When did a morning shine So rich in atonement as this?

3. With antecedent *as* (*so*) suppressed:

a. Giving emphasis or absoluteness to the attribute or qualification.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.*, Fair alse mone, icoren alse sune. 1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* vi. 10 Faire as the moone, chosen as the sunne, ferful as of tentes sheltrun ordeyned. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 144 Momentarie as a sound: Swift as a shadow, short as any dreame, Briefe as the lightening. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 5 Soone as the royall virgin he did spy. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 138 Soon as they forth were come. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 241 My good Lady . . made me proud as proud can be. 1835 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 288 His favourite Lucy should be rich as fair. *Mod.* Quick as thought, Roger seized the oar.

b. *esp.* In parenthetical clauses forming an extension of the subject or predicate, the antecedent (*so, as*) formerly present is now omitted, and the relative has acquired somewhat of a concessive force = Though, however.

1297 R. GLOUC. 47 To brynge vs, so fre as we beþ, in to syl seruage. *c* 1300 in Wright *Pol. Sc.* 137 And 3ut as gret as urthe and as lute as heo is, Ther nis bote, etc. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIV. 185 So wis as þow art holde . . so wide as þow regnest. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 114/1 As Pet. Ramas (as great a Clerk as he was) . . hath most vainly told us. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 37, I took leave of . . Antwerp, as late as it was, embarking for Brussels. 1727 SWIFT *Wond. Wonders* Wks. 1755 II. II. 52 The world, as censorious as it is, hath been so kind, etc. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 45 Bad as his Actions were . . would there not have been, etc.? 1835 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 534 Fair as she is, I would my widow take.

†4. After the comparative degree = Than. *Obs.* exc. in dialects. (Cf. Ger. *so . . . als, besser als,* L. *tam . . . quam, plus quam.*)

1460 *Paston Lett.* 363 I. 534, I hadde never more neede . . as I have at this tyme. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xii. (xi.) 110 Quhat mair hard mischance . . Apperit to me as that? 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccii. 238 They coude do no better . . as to make to their capitayne sir Eustace Damlreticourt. 1568 *Marr. Wit & Wisd.* (1846) 27, I had rather haue your rome as your componie. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xxxii. (D.), I . . never made better cheer in my life as then. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* ii. (D.), I rather like him as otherwise.

II. Of quality or manner. (Preceded by a *verb*.)

* *With antecedent expressed.*

†5. With antecedent *as* (*alswa, alsa, also, alse, als,* etc.): . . . in which way, in the way that. *Obs.* [See A. II. 4; the quotations for which also illustrate this.]

6. With antecedent *so* (*swa, swo*), or an equivalent phrase containing *such, same*: . . . in the manner that . . . *arch.* (*So* is now usually omitted: see 8.)

See *so . . . as . . .* of result, infra V.

7. With the clauses transposed for emphasis; *as . . . so*: a. In what manner . . . (in that manner); in the way that . . .

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cii. 15 As the flour of the feld so he shal floure out. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 38 As I tolde byfore, so have þou cele. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxiv. 2 It shall be as with the people, so with the priest, as with the seruant, so with his master, etc. 1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* in Dodsl. *O. P.* (1780) VI. 400 As she brews so let her bake. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 49 As the Cold Congeals into a Lump the liquid Gold; So 'tis again dissolv'd by Summer's Heat. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Ab.* xi. 117 As our speech is, so we are.

b. In proportion or degree as . . .

1541 ELYOT *Image Govt.* 8 As they excelled in abhominacion, so preferred he theim.

c. Even as, just as; both . . . and, equally . . . and. Lat. *cum . . . tum. arch.*

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 69 A thing as ancient, so necessarie. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 28 Shee hath as bewayld, so also renounced her former countrey. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* 200 in *Phœnix* (1707) I, As he was a great soldier, so was he of suitable magnanimity. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. x. (1752) 173 As they are the most pernicious of birds so are they the most rare. 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXVIII. (1870) II. 173 As some philosophers have denied to vision all perception of extension . . so others have equally refused this perception to touch.

** *With antecedent not expressed.*

8. = with antecedent *so* omitted: a. . . . in the manner or way that . . . *As you were!* (in Drill): 'Return to the position in which you were before!' *As it stands*: taken or considered as it now is.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Heore uuel . . þu azest to . . wiðstewen ȝif þu miht al swa hit is nu laȝe a londe. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2212 Iosepes men ðor quiles deden Al-so Iosep hem adde beden. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 306 Shal it nouht ben als sho thenkes, Hope maketh fol man ofte blenkes. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 120 To tilie and trauaile as trewe lyf askeþ. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezra* vi. 9 There shalbe geuen them daylie as is acordinge. 1611 BIBLE *John* XV. 12 That ye love one another, as I have loved you. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldier's Accid.* 21 To reduce any of these words of direction to the same order or station in which the Souldier stood before . . you shall say . . As you were. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiii. 103 An Englishman . . thought he might insult Scotchmen as he pleased. 1832 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 15 Let me write my books as he built his houses. 1865 — *Fredk. Gt.* VI. (1873) 29 General amicable As-you-were hetween Austria and Bavaria. 1882 *Times* 5 July 11 The oath, as it stands, is and ought to be a religious test.

b. To the same extent as, in so far as; in proportion as; according as; just as, even as.

c 1225 *St. Marherete* (1866) 13 Þat eiðer of oðeres, as of his ahne, beo trusti. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. iii. 165 As thou art but man I dare, but, as thou art a Prince, I feare thee. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 32 Since the Rents of Land are valuable, as the Trade of the place is. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* I. § 1 Which, as they are pleasing or disagreeable, excite the passions of love, hatred, etc. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 165 ¶ 3 Our state may indeed be more or less imbittered, as our duration may be more or less contracted. 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXXVIII. (1870) II. 374 It is blasphemy to say that God only is as we are able to think Him to be.

c. In the phrases *according(-ly) as, in proportion as,* and the like.

[See instances under ACCORDING, etc.]

d. In antithetical or parallel clauses, introducing a known circumstance with which a hypothesis is contrasted, or beside which a new circumstance is placed: . . . as on the other hand; even as; whereas; whilst.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxxvi. 213 If kyng Johan had ben in Fraunce, as he was in Englande [*i. e.* instead of being, as was the fact, in England], he durst not haue done as he dyd. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. ii. 347 Had I but time, (as this fell sergeant, death, Is strick'd in his Arrest). 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. 2 The King's own religion was suspected, as his brother's was declared. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* (1869) xvi. 71 It has its prejudices, to be sure, as which of us has not? *Mod.* If I had been present, as I was not, I should have asked an explanation.

e. *As also* introduces an additional circumstance: Also in the same way, and likewise, and . . . as well.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 252 To carry her a rope to the landing-place, as also one to the . . rocks on each side.

9. Introducing a supposition, expressed by the subjunctive mood: As if, as though. *arch.* (Cf. 1 b.)

1135 *O. E. Chron.*, Uuard þe sunne suilc als it uuare thre niht ald mone. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 146 To-svolle . . Also ho hadde one frogge i-svolȝe. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 508 Staringe als he were wod. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* II. xlv. 51 Somme hadden longe hoked clawes, lyke as they had ben lyons. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. i. 103 Vadoing all, as all had never bin. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 447, I heard the wrack As earth and sky would mingle. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 848 It looks as Heav'n our Ruin had design'd. 1800 COLERIDGE *Wallenstein* I. v, He looks as he had seen a ghost.

b. *If* and *though* are now commonly expressed.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7690 Als þof his wiþerwin he war. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xi. (1539) 17 As and a lorde haue a manour. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 18 As if my yeare were wast, and woxen old. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 381 Wks. I. 14 As though by some divinity possess'd. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 18, I was banished solitary as if to the bottom of a cave.

c. *esp.* in *As it were*: as if it were so, if one might so put it, in some sort: a parenthetic phrase used to indicate that a word or statement is perhaps not formally exact though practically right.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nonne Pr. T.* 26 She was as it were a maner deye. 1399 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 22 Ich wolde a-saye som tyme for solas, as hit were. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1834) 211 It draweth a man as it were by violence. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 11 *Gloss.*, The messenger, and as it were, the forerunner of springe. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* (1737) xxii, You're as it were the Actor of a Play. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 32 ¶ 1 She has thought fit, as it were, to mock herself. 1881 BUCHANAN *God & Man* I. 124 She took him at once, as it were, into her confidence.

10. With the subordinate clause abbreviated: In the same way as, as if, as it were.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 55 Eall-swá to þeófe ȝe synð cumene. 1382 WYCLIF *ibid.* 25 As to a theef ȝee han gon out. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 1 His angry steede did chide his foming bitt, As much disdayning to the curbe to yield. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* xii. 7 God dealeth with you as with sonnes. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* C ij b, The Horse . . is as to seek. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* § 6. 97 One of them (as wounded) fell down. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* I. ii. 15, I . . Behold the tall pines dwindled as to shrubs. *a* 1821 KEATS *To England*, To sit upon an Alp as on a throne. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 210 His . . hand Caught at the hilt, as to abolish him.

†b. With numbers = About, as it were, Gr. *ὡς, ὡσεί*, OE. *swylce*, Goth. *swe. Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *John* vi. 19 Whanne þei hadden rowid as fyue and twenty furlongis or þritty. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xliv. 59 They were a great nombre as a xl. M. men.

11. With subordinate clause reduced to its subject or object: a. After the manner of, in the likeness of, the same as, like.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 109 Ure helende aros alse sunne. *c* 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 1361 Þe Keiser kaste his heaued as wod mon. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* I. 178 Alse sede in þe season sowe it on þe erthe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 29 And often knockt his brest, as one that did repent. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* iii. 5 Yee shall bee as Gods, knowing good and euill. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 559 To the . . ignorant populace the law of nations and the risk of bringing on their country the just vengeance of all Europe were as nothing. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. § 4 (1881) 800 Spain rose as one man against the stranger.

b. In the character, capacity, or *rôle* of.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. v. 4 Her sonne, who was as the next heire male. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. iv. 303 Assisted by Pompey as augur. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. vii, He as truth received What of his birth the crowd believed. 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXVI. (1870) II. 139 The fact is assumed as an hypothesis; the hypothesis explained as a fact. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. I. i. 6 The lesson which men receive as individuals, they do not learn as nations. 1875 HIGGINSON *Hist. U. S.* xvi. 151 This design was afterwards used as a flag.

c. Introducing a complemental nominative or objective after such verbs as *seem, appear, pass, rank; view, regard, represent, treat, acknowledge, know, consider, accept,* etc.: see these words.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. vi. 145 Regarded As the most Noble Coarse. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 9 ¶ 1 He was saluted as a Brother. *c* 1740 FIELDING *Ess. Convers.* ad init., Man is generally represented as an animal formed for . . society. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 76 Might have imputed to me as Arrogance, or Revenge. 1802 SCOTT *Minstr. Sc. Bord.* I. 8 He whom all civilized nations now acknowledge as the Father of Poetry. 1837 MACAULAY *Bacon, Ess.* (1854) I. 346/1 In what we consider as his weakness. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. § 4 (1881) 787 Who still looked on themselves as mere settlers . . and who regarded the name of 'Irishman' as an insult.

12. **As who**: a. Like one who, as if one. *arch.*

1551-6 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* 35 As who should sai it were a very daungerous matter. *a* 1586 *Answ. Cartwright* 9 Walke before me, and be thou vpright, and I will make my couenant betweene me and thee. As who say, one condition . . of the couenant is our vpright and good profession. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 14 His courteous cariage and affabilitie: as who was readie to accept of petitions and requests. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* 212 The Manager inclined his head, and showed his teeth, as who should say . . Is that the case?

†b. As being he who. So, *as which*, etc. *Obs.*

1574 tr. *Marlorats Apocalips* 9 So consequently before Christ, as who sitteth by God the father. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxcvi. 1219 Let vs call vppon him, as which is the chiefe sacrifice that hee requireth at our handes.

Ibid. vi. 31 A verie notable point, as whereof wee may gather verie good and profitable doctrine.

13. Introducing a clause not dependent on the predicate of the principal sentence, but referring elliptically to some other word or part, or parenthetically to the statement itself contemplated in regard to its truth, authority, universality, etc. *As a rule*: to state the general rule disregarding exceptions; generally, in the great majority of cases. *As usual*: as is or was usually the case.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Al swa ic er seide, 3if eni mon touward criste isunezede, etc. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 166 Nu, as ich sigge, þis deorewurðe healewi iðisse bruchele uetles, etc. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 27 He doþ ai þo þingis þat plesun God, os Himself seiþ. 1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xxiv. 29 His skryp and burdon, whiche, as he seyth, he ne left neuer. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 5 ¶ 3 This project, as I have since heard, is postponed 'till the Summer Season. 1711 Steele *ibid.* No. 104 ¶ 3 The Model .. was, as I take it, first imported from France. 1754 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1812) I. viii. 409 This war was, as usual, no less feeble in its operations, than .. frivolous in its cause and object. 1882 Jessopp in *19th Cent.* Nov. 735 The masses in towns are, as a rule, destitute of faith in the unseen.

14. Introducing a clause used to attest a statement or to adjure any one by his faith, hopes, or fears: In such a manner as befits the prayer, wish (*obs.*), anticipation, belief, profession that . . .

c 1386 Chaucer *Sqrs. T.* 461 If it lay in my might, I wold amenden it .. Als wisly help me grete God of kynde. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1446 Sir Torent said, 'as God me spede, We wille firste se that ffede.' *Ibid.* 2504 Damyselle, also muste I the [=as may I prosper !], Sylver and asure beryth he. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 119 This sweares he, as he is a Prince, is iust, And as I am a Gentleman, I credit him. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* I. 422 Wks. I. 15 Think well of this; As you are human, as you hope to live In peace. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 78 Admonished to speak with reverence of their oppressor .. as they would answer it at their peril.

†**15.** In exclamatory sentences or clauses: The manner in which . . . , in what manner, how. *Obs.* exc. in dialects; replaced by *how*.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 62 Louerd Crist, ase men wolden steken veste euerich þurl. 1566 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 103 Which, as it was keapt, the ishew will witnesse. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxvi, 'But see as our gudemither's hands and lips are ganging.'

III. Of time and place.

16. At or during the time that; when, while; at any time that, whenever. Introducing a contemporaneous event or action. (*As when* rarely takes the place of simple *as*.)

c 1220 *Ureisun* in *Lamb. Hom.* 189 He strahte forþ his riht earm ase [he] stode o rode. 1297 R. Glouc. 283 As þys kyng Edgar an honteþ ywend was, Alone he com fram ys men. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wycket* 8 The material bread that he had in hys handes as when he sayde (*Hoc est corpus meum*). 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* F iiij, But as his wrath is gone she may wel shewe to hym yt, etc. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 29 And all the way he prayed as he went. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 529 They wander, grazing as they go. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 88 One Day, as she and I sat together. *Mod.* The thought occurred to me as I was watching the procession.

17. At the place that, in which, where. *Obs.* exc. as in last quotation, where it passes into prec. sense.

1297 R. Glouc. 555 Bituene Seint Oswalde's 3at, and þe Norþ 3at iwis, Is a long wal inou, as þe abbode's orchard is. *c* 1305 *St. Andrew* 16 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 98 Wende to patras To þe cite .. as seint andreu was. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 390 Þen went þey þederward as þis tresere lay. [1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 2 He has his Periwig powdered at the Barber's as you go into the Rose. *Cf.* It is right in front of you as you cross London Bridge.]

IV. Of reason.

18. In conformity with, or in consideration of, the fact that; it being the case that; inasmuch as; since.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 281 Lete me fro this deth fle, As I dede nevyr no trespace. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. ii. 202 As no Peer is bound to swear .. it follows .. t'affirm it is no perj'ry. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* i, My eldest son .. was bred at Oxford, as I intended him for one of the learned professions. *Mod.* As you are not ready, we must go without you. He may have one, as he is a friend.

b. Also with participial clause.

1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 794 He was enforced to returne, as destitute of those further succours. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 203 The whole Work will be spoiled, as being smaller than the proposed Diameter. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* Introd. 24 [He] is not handsom: as having a flat Nose.

V. Of result, actual or intended.

* *With antecedent*, so, such, that *in the principal sentence.*

†**19.** With finite verb. *Obs.* and replaced by *that*.

a. *So . . . as*; in such manner, to such a degree . . . that.

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 93 The Commons .. be so poer, as they may not gyve any thyng of their own Goods. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. ii. 141 This so amazed our men .. as they forsooke their Commanders, and left them. 1622 Sparrow *Rationale* (1661) 245 A thing so plain as it needs no proof. 1742 Middleton *Cicero* II. vii. 207, I despised you .. so as nothing could be prouder. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* I. 203 His largest vessel was so clumsy and unfit for service, as constrained him to bear away for Hispaniola.

†**b.** *Such . . . as*: of that kind . . . that. *Obs.*

1475 Caxton *Jason* 23 The raynes of his horse faylled .. in suche wise as he tumbled, the hede under. *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 178 Such .. calamity .. as sInce Christ his birth it never suffered the like. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* I. x. Wks. 1677, 14 He that longs for Heaven with such impatience, as he will kill himself. 1671 Milton *Samson* 350, I gained a son, And such a son as all men hailed me happy.

c. The transition from the earlier *as* to *that*, was effected by the intermediate *as that*. *arch.*

1599 Greene *Alphonsus* (1861) 245 Hath god Mars such force .. As that he can. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* Pref. (1691) A iij, The Price of Food so reasonable, as that Men refuse to have it cheaper. 1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragm. Pol. & Hist.* I. 31 The power .. placed in the hands of a chief, in such a way as that the principle of unity in the government will be appreciated. *a* 1866 J. Grote *Exam. Util. Philos.* 362 In such a manner as that the thought of Him is, etc.

20. With infinitive of result or purpose. (Still in use.) Formerly *that* also occurred as antecedent instead of *such*: cf. 24.

c 1590 Marlowe *Faustus* xiii. 13 Do us that favour, as to let us see that peerless dame. 1662 H. More *Antid. Ath.* I. xi. (1712) 35 To bear themselves so as .. to cause an Arbitrarious Ablegation of the Spirits. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 1 ¶ 2, I am not so vain as to think. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxxvi. (1878) 345 Announced in a voice so loud, as to make all .. aware of the important communication. *Mod.* He so acquitted himself as to please everybody. Be so good as to come.

** *With antecedent* so *wanting, or conjoined with* as *in the subordinate clause.*

†**21.** With finite verb: With the result or purpose that. *Obs.* and replaced by *so that*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 586 Adam was made of manes elde, Als he might him seluen welde. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 21 b, So as hee that holdeth by escuage, holdeth by homage. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faustus* x. 31 The bright shining of whose glorious acts Lightens the world with his reflecting beams, As .. It grieves my soul I never saw the man. 1628 Hobbes *Thucydides* (1822) 120 He miscarried by unskilfulness so as the loss can no way be ascribed to cowardice. 1797 Downing *Disord. Horned Cattle* 118 The joints will bend so as the clees or horny part .. can be inclosed in the hand.

†**b.** The transition from *so as* to *so that* gave the intervening *so as that*. *arch.*

1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) III. 795 [They] had never been sufficiently examined, so as that an accurate judgement might be formed of their coasts.

22. With infinitive of result or purpose.

Mod. Put on your gloves, so as to be ready.

VI. Introducing an attributive clause; after the antecedents *such*, *same*, or their equivalents.

23. The adjective *such* (OE. *swylc*, *swelc*, Goth. *swô-leik*) contains the adv. *swâ*, *so*, and may be analyzed as 'so-constituted': like *so*, therefore, it is followed by *as*: see above, 19 b. **b.** *Same* was in OE. an adv. followed by *swâ*. Hence, after *such* and *same*, *as* comes, through ellipsis, to act as a relative pronoun = That, who, which.

But *same as* usually expresses identity of kind, *same that* absolute identity, except in contracted sentences where *same as* is alone found: cf. 'he uses the same books *as* you do,' 'he uses the same books *that* you do,' 'he uses the same books *as* you,' 'you and he use the same books.'

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Ho nimeð al swuch hou [*i.e.* hue] alse ho þer on uint. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4108 Alswilc als hem bihuſ]lik bee. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 835 Þan sal he on þe same wys hethen wende .. right als he cam. 1548 *Compl. Scot.* 38 That samyn sound as thay beystis hed blanen. 1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par. Rom.* ix, Suche as growe out of kynde. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 2 Such a one as was the glory of the land of Israel. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 118 ¶ 3 Such a Passion as I have had is never well cured. 1718 Hickes & Nelson *Life Kettlewell* App. 57 This is about the same Number as was now. 1789 G. White *Selborne* xvii. (1853) 72 Such a severe stroke .. as put out one eye. 1832 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) I. 8 Never shall we again hear such speech as that was. 1879 Lubbock *Sci. Lect.* ii. 31 Bees like the same odours as we do.

†**24.** The antecedent *such* is also replaced by *that*, *those*, or entirely omitted, leaving *as* an ordinary *relative pronoun* = That, who, which. Cf. Norse use of *som*. *Obs.* in standard English, but common *dial.* in England and the United States.

c 1305 *St. Edmund* 225 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 77 Draujtes as me drawe þ in poudre. 1366 Maundev. v. 36 The firste Soudan was Zarocon .. as was fadre to Sahaladyn. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 32 Tho as were present. 1525 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* II. Pref., The ymages as they used in olde tyme to erecte in worshyp. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. i. 36 That kind of Fruite As Maides call Medlers. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 222 To those as have no children. 1645 Fuller *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 32 It is false that the marigold follows the sun, whereas the sun follows the marigold, as made the day before him. 1747 Gould *Eng. Ants* 70 That prodigious Size as we see in many Places. *c* 1852 *Lamplighter* (1854) 91 It's he as lives in the great stone house.

†**b.** Extended to *as that*. *Obs.* Cf. *as which*, 12 b.

1663 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 140 If they had any thing as that remained on their part.

¶ *As* (after *such* or *that*), frequently represents not merely the simple relative, but the relative with its governing preposition; and then approaches the adverbial use in 6.

1693 *Mem. Count Teckely* I. 16 A City of that importance as [=of which] Cassovia was. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 11 ¶ 5 She should be clothed in such Silks as his Wastecoat was made of.

25. In parenthetic clauses, affirming, explaining, or commenting on a word in the principal sentence. In parenthetic affirmations, e.g. 'fool as I am,' *that* is more common than *as*.

c 1550 *Jacke Jugeler* (1820) 24 Like a fole as I am and a drunken knave. 1577 *St. Aug. Manuell* 93 O hard and cursed case as it was. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. vii. 33 Vnmercifull Lady, as you are, I'me none. 1607 — *Timon* I. ii. 346, I haue vs'd thee (Filth as thou art) with humane care. 1714 Addison *Spect.* No. 568 ¶ 1 He designs his chasm, as you call it, for an Hole to creep out at. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* xii, Crouch! wild beast as thou art!

b. *As* frequently refers to the whole statement contemplated as a fact: = A thing or fact which.

1552 T. Barnabe in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 202 Vff so be yᵗ that we shoulde warre with them (as God defende). 1802 M. Edgeworth *Moral Tales* I. xiii. 103 (1816) He was an Englishman, as they perceived by his accent.

26. Introducing instances in exemplification or illustration of a general designation: Like and including, such as, of the kind of; for instance, for example.

Apparently an elliptical use of 23, 24; thus, 'a beast of prey, as the lion or tiger' = 'a beast of prey, *such* as the lion or tiger *is*,' where *as* is a relative pronoun, though in the elliptical sentence, it sinks into a conjunction.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 700 Many yuels, angers, and mescheeſes Oft comes til man .. Als feuyr, dropsy, and launys. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Prelates* iii. Wks. 1880. 60 A prelat, as an abott or a priour. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* 42 Beestes that shal plowe, As hors and ox. *c* 1530 Rhodes *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 68 And if your Mayster will haue any conceites after dinner, as appels, Nuts, or creame. 1705 Addison *Italy* 2, I pluck'd aboue Five different Sorts .. as Wild-Time, Lauender, etc.

27. From its relative or conjunctive force, *as* was added (rarely prefixed) to the demonstrative adverbs *there*, *then*, *thither*, *thence*, *after*, to make them conjunctive; it was used for some time with the interrogatives *where*, *when*, *whither*, *whence*, after they were substituted for the demonstratives. *When as* is found in modern poets as an archaism; the others are *Obs.* Cf. *when that*, *after that*; and see Whereas, in which the local sense is now lost.

1297 R. Glouc. 369 Þere as þe batayle was, an abbey he let rere. 1366 Maundev. x. 118 The colveres retournen ayen where as thei ben norisshit. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 138 Wel may the sike man wayle and wepe, Ther as ther is no wyf the hous to kepe. 1470–85 (1634) Malory *Arthur* (1816) I. 80 Anon, after as Balin was dead, Merlin took his sword. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* F ij, Thou .. shalt not go .. there as it pleseth me not. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. lvii. 78 Can ye lede vs ther as they be? *Ibid.* cccxiv. 437 Retourned into Fraunce, thyder as they thought to haue some aduantage. *c* 1532 — *Huon* 438 Let the shyppe go whether as it wyll tyll it come to the porte where as thou shalte aryue. 1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 4 Where as is no lawe, can no good order be. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Jew Malta* v. ii, What boots it thee .. to be the Governor, When as thy life shall be at their Command? 1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 269/2 The year following .. when as Philo .. accused Sophocles for having done contrary to Law. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. xxviii, When as the Palmer came in hall, Nor lord nor knight was there more tall.

VI. Introducing dependent sentences or clauses.

28. Introducing a noun sentence, after *say*, *know*, *think*, etc. Sometimes expanded into *as that*. *Obs.* and replaced by *that*; but still common in southern dialect speech, where often expanded to *as how*. (Connected with IV: cf. *that* in 'the man *that* is coming,' 'he says *that* he is coming.')

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* F iiij b, I saye not as ye shalle be pryuely and alone one by other. 1578 Timme *Calvin on Gen.* 331 It seemeth to be a very absurd reason that he giveth, as that the children of Abram could not be saved. 1689 *Tryal Bps.* 55 Do you know My Lord Bishop of St. Asaph's handwriting? Not as I know of. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 508 ¶ 6 That the Fop .. should say, as he would rather have such-a-one without a Groat, than me with the Indies. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 259 Pray let her know as that I will present her .. my Lancashire Seat. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* I. 274, I believe as how your man deals with the devil. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xiii. (Hoppe) Seeing as how the captain had been hauling him over the coals. 1856 Mrs. Stowe *Dred* xi. 100, I don't know as you'll like the appearance of our place.

†**29.** Formerly used to introduce an imperative sentence. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Tr. & Cr.* v. 522 'For love of God,' full pitously he seide, 'as go we seene the paleis of Creseide.' *c* 1386 — *Miller's T.* 590 That hoote kultour in the chymenee here, As lene it me: I haue ther-with to doone.

†**30.** Introducing contracted interrogative sentences: *As how?* (arch.) *As why?* (illiterate.)

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 16/1 We shall see sometime how heretikes come to turne the groundes of our faith wholy vpside downe. As how? If any denie that Iesus Christ is God enerlasting, etc. 1636 Healey *Epictetus' Man.* xxxi. 39 But I have yet no meanes to benefit my countrey! As how man? you cannot builde it a schoole, an Exchange, or a Bathe: what's all that to the purpose? 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* III. xii. (Mätz.) If he could be ruined alone, she should be very willing for it; for because, as why, .. he deserved it. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* IV. xv. Wks. IV. 145 He might awe the Elements, and make Myriads of Spirits serve him! .. But as how? By a league with Hell, a covenant that binds The soul to utter death!

31. Formerly prefixed to an infinitive clause, made the occasion of introducing a statement, where a participle (or gerund) is now used: *e.g.* 'Speaking of volcanos, I have seen Etna in full eruption.'

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 974 But as to speke of love .. I hadde a lord to whom I wedded was.

VII. Prefixed to prepositions and adverbs.

32. The original sense is perhaps seen in such expressions as, *as regards, as respects, as concerns*, i. e. 'so far as it concerns,' 'in the degree, manner, or case in which it concerns.' Cf. L. *quod attinet ad*.

1840 MACAULAY *Ranke, Ess.* (1854) II. 543/1 As respects natural religion .. it is not easy to see, etc. 1867 *Gd. Words* Mar. 160 As regards the virtues that make it possible to live the life of a civilised social being. 1872 F. HALL *False Philol.* 50 Nor is he more fortunate as relates to pronunciation.

33. With prepositions, *as* has the general sense of *as far as, so far as*, and thus restricts or specially defines the reference of the preposition; e. g. *as against, as between. As anent, as concerning, as for, as to, as touching* (Fr. *quant à*), have all the sense of 'as it regards, so far as it concerns, with respect or reference to.' In *as in, as by, as after*, and other obsolete combinations, *as* was almost pleonastic. See these prepositions severally.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6880, I shal 30u shewe wiþouten les As anentis þis moyses. *c* 1375 WYCLIF *Antecrist* 117 He shal be lyoun as to violence; as a lyoun in his chouche as to trecherie. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* P 189 And as touching thy frendes, thou schalt considere which of hem beth most faithful. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. vi. 455 Her blamyng .. muste needis be had as for vniust and vntrewe. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* xi. 20 As concernynge other thinges .. I haue committed them to youre messaungers. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* viii. 1 As touching things offered unto idols, we know. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. § 1 P 5 As to myself, I am not satisfied. 1857 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. I. I. 18 My only doubt was as to the mode. 1856 T. HOOK *Gilb. Gurney* I, [He] was questioned as to what efforts he had made to rescue his companion. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 6 The rights of laymen as against priests .. depend .. upon his judgment. *Mod.* As for you, Sir, your father shall hear of this.

†b. After *as for*, a pronoun was formerly omitted.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxlvi. [ccxlii.] 756 As for these townes wyll neuer tourne frenche, for they can nat lyue in their daunger. 1533 UDALL *Roister D.* iv. iii. (Arb.) 62 Let him keepe him there still .. As for his labour hither he shall spende in wast. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 206 As for herbs and fruits, especially raw, at all times are to be refused.

34. With adverbs and advb. phrases. **a.** Of time: *as then, as now, as to-day, as three years ago*, where *as* has a restrictive force. Still common dialectally: but literary English retains only *as yet* = up to this time, hitherto.

1297 R. GLOUC. 346 Þo hys lyf was ney ydo, As in þe 3er of hys kynedom tuenty & tuo. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 249, I ne haue as now no leyser moore to seye. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 153 Als this time sex yer, I rade allane. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F iiij b, As yet they kepe and hold that custome. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxiii. 480, I vnderstode so as then. 1551 ASCHAM *Let.* Wks. 1865 I. II. 288 The prince of Spain, which as to-morrow should have gone into Italy. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* ii. 9 An immortalitie which is hidde from vs as now. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 163 A province untoucht in a manner, and new to us as till then. 1651 *Relig. Wotton.* 77 Who was then as yet in possession of the king's heart. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 15 He could not get John punished as then. 1760 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) III. 608 To carry us off to Longleat as last Thursday. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 497 Things as yet looked not unfavourably for James.

b. Of place: *as here, as there, as in that place.*

c 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 3 Constantin & Maxence weren on a time, as in Keiseres stude, hehest in Rome. *c* 1435 *Torr. of Portugal* 2086 Ffor Jhesu love thy sonne hym make, As in the stede of me. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. vii. 35 Thei diden not ellis as there for the vertues but this. *Ibid.* I. iv. 21 [He] groundith not as in that tho gouernauncis. *c* 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clvi. 602 Let hym go and marry her, for as here he hath no thynge to do.

C. Phrases. (See A. III.)

1. *As much* (besides its ordinary use with and without *as*) has the sense of: The same; what practically amounts to that, all that, so.

1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 290 This is as much to sayn as it was night. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* viii. 98 Is it not asmuch to say, as that the example of the Arke had imboldened them to venture vpon the Sea? 1615 BEDWELL tr. *Moham. Imp.* II. § 65, I have heard as much, and all thou hast said is true. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxi. 341 The old woman apparently anticipated as much. *Mod.* I thought as much.

2. *As well* (beside its obvious analytical import) has the senses: **a.** (with following *as*) Just as much .. as; equally .. with; no less .. than; in the same way .. as; both .. and; like; in addition to, besides. **b.** (*elliptical.*) Just as much, equally, no less; also, too. **c.** (*absol.*) As well as not, as well as anything else; *hence* put deferentially for 'better,' in which sense *as good* is also less correctly used. *As good as* has also (**d.**) the sense of: As much (*or* as little as), what amounts in worth or practical effect to, practically.

a, b. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E j, [Ye] haue as wel for to pay as she hath. 1484 *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft* (Nichols 1797) 77 Of dyvers persones, alsowell of men as of women of the said towne. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 81 Charging all our soueranes liegis, alsweill to burgh as to land. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 50 They spoile aswell the subject as the enemy. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 12, 80 They will conclude him to be a Weak Man, as well as a Bad Subject. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 123 We have a right to assume this to be a voice of God as well.

c. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 754 We were as good to go towardes Flaunders as to Bologne. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 311 Your Elders were as good spare their paines. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 46 As I am at Versailles .. I might as well take a view of the town. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, You had as good not make me, I tell you. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* IV. ii. 5 It had been As well had there been time.

d. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* xi. 12 Of one which was as good as deed. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) II. VI. vi. 244 Some men have heart, and some have as good as none.

‖ **As** (æs), *sb.* Also 7 **asse, aas.** [L.] A Roman copper coin, originally weighing twelve ounces, but reduced after the first Punic war to two ounces, during the second Punic war to one, and by the *Lex Papiria* (B.C. 191) to half an ounce.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 463 This new brasen Asse .. was stamped with a two faced Ianus. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 517 A bit of Magnet of about the weight of an Aas. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 84 The As having been at first a full pound in weight.

†**As,** *pers. pron. Obs.* [Phonetic variant of *es, is, hes, his*: see HIS *pron.*²]

1. Her, it. **2.** Them.

c 1315 *Bodl. MS., Laud Misc.* 108 lf. 1 b, Ho so wole is soule sauui, He as mot alling for-leose, And who so leost is soule he as sauez, Nou maij ech man cheose. *Ibid.* lf. 3 For 3wan heo iseoth swuch pine & wo, Heore joye and blis is wel þe more, 3wane heo as habbuth for go.

As, occas. obs. var. of *has, hast*: see HAVE.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1760 Qui as ðu min godes stolen?

As, obs. form of ACE, ASS, and ASH.

As, variant of ASK *sb. Obs.* request.

As-, *prefix*¹, assimilated form of L. *ad-* 'to, at,' used before *s-*, as in *as-sentīre, as-signāre*. Reduced in OF. to *a-*, and so originally adopted in Eng., as in *ascent* (*accent*), *asygne*; but subseq. again spelt *as-* after L., as in *assent, assign*. While this restoration was taking place, *as-* was erroneously extended to several words in *a-* (before *s-*) from various sources, as *a(s)s-aumple*:—L. *exemplum*, *a(s)soil*:—L. *absolvere*. Most of these are obsolete, or have been changed back to *a-*, or further altered.

As-, *prefix*², AngloFr. and Eng. variant of OF. *es-*:—L. *ex-* 'out,' as in *as-cape, a(s)s-aumple, as-sart, a(s)s-ay, as-chew, as-soin, as-tonish*. In some words this form is still retained; in others it has been altered back to OF. *es-*, as in *escape, essay, eschew*, or L. *ex-*, as in *example*; in others the *a-* has been lost by aphesis, as in *scape, sample*.

†**Asa·d,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. A-*pref.* 1 or 6 + OE. *sadian*: see SAD; cf. MHG. *ersaten*, mod.G. *ersätten*.] Satisfied, sated; *hence*, tired.

c 1306 *Pol. Songs* 212 Selde wes he glad That never nes asad Of nythe and of onde. *c* 1320 *Maximon* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 122, I dude as hue me bad, Of me hue is asad.

‖ **Asafœtida** (æsăfe·tidă). Forms: 4-9 **asa-,** 6-9 **assafetida, assafœtida,** 7- **asafœtida**; also 5 **asafetyday,** 6 **azafedida, assi-,** 7 **assefœtida, assaffetteda.** [med.L.: *asa*, latinized form of Pers. ﻋﺎﺻﻔﻮﻩ *azā* mastic + *fœtida*, fem. of *fœtidus* ill-smelling, stinking.] A concreted resinous gum, with a strong alliaceous odour, procured in Central Asia from the *Narthex asafœtida* and allied umbelliferous plants; used in medicine as an antispasmodic, and as a flavouring in made dishes.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xl. (1495) 884 Some stynkynge thynges ben put in medycynes, as .. Brymstoon and Asafetida. *a* 1500 *MS. Sloan* No. 4, 83 in *N. & Q.* III. VI. 4/2 Take ij penyworth of Asafetyday. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 234 Azafedida at xvi *d.* 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 27 Thow'lt doome them to th' Apotheta, To wrap Sope in, and Assifœtida. 1692 RAY *Disc.* iv. (1721) 52 A Lump of Asafœtida. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* xcvii, I am for sauce strong with assafœtida, or fuming with garlic. 1849 MACREADY *Remin.* II. 321 A bottle of asafœtida .. splashed my own dress, smelling of course most horribly.

b. The plant that produces this gum.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 419 The herb called Assafœtida. 1862 BELLEW *Afghan.* 270 The assafœtida .. grows wild on the sandy and gravelly plains that form the western portion of Afghanistan.

Asa3t, obs. form of ASSAULT.

Asah, pa. t. of ASYE *v. Obs.* to sink down.

Asaie, Asaile, asale, obs. ff. ASSAY, ASSAIL.

†**Asa·ke,** *v. Obs. rare.* Pa. t. **asoke.** [f. A-*pref.* 1 + OE. *sacan* to charge, accuse, contend with (see SAKE *v.*), or more probably for earlier ATSAKE, q. v.] To deny, refuse, renounce.

1250 LAY. 6100 Bote þat Dense men his riht asoken [1205 dunrih at-soken]. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 65 Bute hi here laȝe asoke.

A-sale (ăsē·l), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*¹ + SALE.] On sale, for sale.

1553 BALE tr. *Gardiner's Obed.* G ij, He setteth them asale .. in an open place. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Epist.* 280 The first that set Physick asale.

‖ **Asarabacca** (æsărăˌbæ·kă). *Herb.* Also 7 **assaraback, asarabecca.** [f. L. *asarum*, a. Gr. *ἄσαρον* name of the same plant + *bacca* berry.] The plant *Asarum Europæum*, sometimes called Hazelwort, used formerly as a purgative and emetic, and still as an ingredient of cephalic snuff.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) 48 Of Follfoote or Asarabacca. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 189 Goats .. love .. assaraback. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. II. i, [Laurel] and asarabecca .. are two known vomits. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 9 Such Things as cause Sneezing, as .. the Leaves of Assarabacca powder'd. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 98 Asarabacca .. is said to be found wild in Westmoreland.

Asarin (æ·sărin). *Chem.* [f. L. *asar-um* (see prec.) + -IN.] A crystallizable, aromatic, camphor-like substance obtained from the root of asarabacca; also called *Camphor of Asarum*, and **Asarone** (æ·sărōn).

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 435/1 A camphor-like principle .. called asarin. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 414 Asarin or Asarone .. Nitric acid converts asarone into oxalic acid.

Asarmes! as armes! *Obs.* = 'To arms!' See ARM *sb.*² 4 a.

Asault, asaut, asawte, earlier ff. ASSAULT.

†**Asau·mple.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *assample*, var. *essample* (mod. *exemple*): see A-*pref.* 9.] = EXAMPLE.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 284 þenc of þis asaumple.

Asay(e, Asayl, earlier forms of ASSAY, ASSAIL.

Asbest, archaic form of ASBESTOS.

Asbestic (ăzbe·stik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἄσβεστ-ος* (see below) + -IC.] Of the nature of asbestos.

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* II. 801 But an asbestic antiquarian may hire horses .. and ride across.

Asbestiform (ăzbe·stifōm), *a.* [f. L. *asbestus* (see below) + -(I)FORM.] Having the form or appearance of asbestos.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 205 Asbestiform steatite. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 307 To divide it [actinolite] into the asbestiform, the common, and the glassy. 1866 KING & ROWNEY in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XXII. I. 187 *note*, Aragonite occurs .. asbestiform, as satin spar.

Asbestine (ăzbe·stin), *a.*; also 7 **-in.** [ad. L. *asbestinus*, a. Gr. *ἀσβέστιν-ος*, sb. f. *ἄσβεστος*: see -INE.] Of, pertaining to, or having the properties of, asbestos; not liable to take fire, incombustible.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lvii. (1677) 278 A good man like an Asbestine Garment .. when foul, is clensed by burning. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 116 An Asbestin Paper, that shall last perpetually. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 38/2 With a fine silky or asbestine lustre.

b. *fig.*

1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 204 The asbestine quality of my mind. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic, etc.* 134 They, their asbestine expurgation passed .. Thrice recreate, shall rise.

†**Asbe·stinite.** *Min. Obs.* A variety of amphibole.

1796 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 165 Asbestinite .. Lustre, silky.

Asbestoid (ăzbe·stoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *ἄσβεστ-ος* + -OID.] **A.** *adj.* Resembling asbestos. **B.** *sb. Min.* A fibrous variety of iron-manganese amphibole, also called Byssolite.

1796 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 166 Common Asbestoid. Colour, olive or leek green. 167 Metalliform Asbestoid. Colour, grey.

Asbestoi·dal, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] = prec. adj.

1852 T. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 101 The fibres of the pumice-stone of the Peak are .. asbestoidal, like fibrous glass-gall.

Asbestos, asbestus (ăzbe·stŏs, -ŭs). Forms: *a.* 4-8 **asbeston, abeston,** 4-5 **abiston,** 4-7 **albeston**(e; *β.* 6 **absistos,** 7 **asphestus,** 7-9 **asbestos, asbestus**; *γ.* 8 **abestos, -istos**; *δ.* 7 **abbest,** 7- **asbest.** [The mod. form is a. L. *asbestos* (mod.L., *asbestus*), a. Gr. *ἄσβεστος*, prop. adj. 'inextinguishable, unquenchable,' f. *ἀ* not + *σβεστ-ός*, f. *σβεν-νύ-ναι* to quench. OF. had also, adopted from L., *asbestos*, later *abestos*, whence an Eng. form *abestos*; but the common OF. form was a. L. acc. *asbeston*, phonetically changed to *abeston*, and (by confusion with *albus* white) *albeston*; hence the earlier Eng. forms *asbeston, abeston, abiston, albeston*, and (by assimilation to *stone*) *albestone*, Mod.Fr. is *asbeste*, formerly also *abeste*, whence Eng. *abest, abbest, asbest*. The current form is *asbestos, -us*; *asbe·st, a·sbest* remain in poetry.]

As a sb. *Asbestos* was applied by Dioscorides to *quicklime* ('unslaked'). Erroneously applied by Pliny to an incombustible fibre, which he believed to be vegetable, but which was really the *Amiantos* of the Greeks. Since the identification of this, *Asbestos* has been a more popular synonym for *Amiantus* or *Amiant*.

†**1.** 'The unquenchable stone'; a fabulous stone, the heat of which, whence once kindled, was alleged to be unquenchable. (A distorted reference to the phenomena observed in pouring cold water on quick lime.) *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) 187 Asbeston þat wil neuere quenche, be it ones i-tend. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xi. (1495) 558 Of albestone .. was made a candyll sticke on whiche was a lantern so brennynge that it myght not be quenched wyth tempeste nother with reyne. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 2 Albeston is a stone of Archadie. *Ibid.* 2 b, The precious stone Absistos .. being once heate, keepeth hote seaueo whole dayes. 1610 GWILLIM *Heraldry* IV. ix. (1660) 307 A certain Kind of Stone that is found in Arcadia .. called Asphestus. 1627 H. BURTON *Bait. Pope's Bull* 63 The stone Asbestos .. once inflamed, cannot be quenched againe. 1750 *Leonardus's Mirr. Stones* 70 Abeston or Abestus .. from its being inextinguishable.

†2. An alleged kind of incombustible flax. *Obs.* (An erroneous notion of the mineral substance in 3.)

a 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 207 A sheet made of a kind of flax, call'd asbestinum, and asbeston..of that nature, that it is not consum'd, but only cleans'd, by the fire. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.*, Pliny gives the first place to the asbeston, the incombustible flax.

3. A mineral of fibrous texture, capable of being woven into an incombustible fabric; Amiant or Amiantus. In *Min.* applied more widely than *Amiantus*, to all fibrous varieties of Hornblende or Amphibole, and of Pyroxene; *Amiantus* being specifically the finest Hornblende Asbestos, distinguished by its long silky fibres, usually pearly white.

1607 Topsell *Serpents* 749 This kinde of web rather cometh of a kinde of flax that Pliny writeth of, or rather of the Amiantus-stone, called the Asbest, which..being cast into a fire, seems to be forthwith all in a flame, but being taken out again, it shineth the more gloriously. 1609 Heywood *Bryt. Troy* I. lxviii, An abbest stone into the bole was brayed. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 486 Of Asbestus, that can be drawn and spun. 1783 Wedgwood *ibid.* LXXIII. 286 Filaments..of asbestos, which suffer no change in a moderate red heat. *c* 1815 Southey *Vng. Dragon* I. Wks. VI. 263 With amianth he lined the nest, And incombustible asbest. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 130 Nitric acid applied on lint or asbestos. 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* x. 131 Asbestus or amianthus is a fibrous variety of pyroxene, occurring in white silky fibres.

4. *fig.*

1831 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 337 Woe to him whose Edifice is not built of true Asbest. 1835 Greswell *Exp. Parables* V. II. 414 Religion's holy lamp: Unspent to burn, with sacred asbest fed.

5. *attrib.* (lit. and fig.)

1599 Greene *Alphonsus* (1861) 232 My mind is like to the asbeston-stone. *c* 1795 Southey *Lowe Elegy.* ii. Wks. II. 123 Fly, Salamanders, on Asbestos' wings, To wanton in my Delia's fiery glance. 1861 Sala *Tw. round Clock* 83 Asbestos stoves, gas cooking ranges.

Asbestous (ăzbe·stəs), *a.* [f. L. *asbest-us* (see prec.) + -ous.] Asbestiform, asbestine.

1868 Chambers *Encycl.* s.v., Minerals which resemble Asbestus in their fibrous character are..called asbestous.

Asbolan, asbolite (æ·zbolæn, -əit). *Min.* [f. Gr. ἀσβόλ-η soot: see -an[2] 2, -ite.] A variety of wad containing oxide of cobalt; also called *Earthy Cobalt*.

1837-68 Dana *Min.* 181. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 45 The earthy cobalt ore (asbolite).

Asboline (æ·zbolin). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -ine[4].] An acrid volatile oil obtained from soot.

1863 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 416 Asboline dissolves in nitric acid, yielding picric and oxalic acids.

Ascan (æ·skăn), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *ascus*, Gr. ἀσκός, bag.] Of or belonging to an *ascus*.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Pathol.* 87 Basidian and ascan spores.

Ascan, obs. pl. form of Ash[1].

Ascance(s, -anche, -aunce, obs. ff. Askance.

†**Asca·pe,** *v. Obs.*; also **askape.** [The common form of Escape in ME., found down to 1523, due to phonetic levelling of proclitic *ĕ-* and *ă-*: see A- *pref.* 9. AFr. itself had occas. *ascaper* for *escaper*. Already in 13th c. it was aphetized to Scape, in common use in all ages, and still a poetic form, though now written as a conscious contraction *'scape* for *e)scape*. Cf. also Achape, Atscape, Ofscape, Aschape.] = Escape.

1250 Lay. 1611 And vnneþe ascapede. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 23 Non of þe Danes askaped. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xxii. 31 Ther ascaped neuer a person.

‖ **Ascarides** (ăskæ·ridīz), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., a. Gr. ἀσκαρίδες, pl. of ἀσκαρίς. An anglicized sing. **ascarid** has occas. been used.] A genus of intestinal worms; thread-worms.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xlix. (1495) 262 Wormes that ben nourisshed and fedde in the nether grete bowelles hyghte Ascarides. 1655 Culpepper *Riverius* x. ix. 307 Ascarides, or little Worms like smal thrids. 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxii, The ascarids and the lumbricks. 1785 Burke *Nabob of Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 282 The whole brood of creeping ascarides..which..eat up the bowels of India. 1875 B. Richardson *Dis. Mod. Life* 31 Those small wire-like worms called ascarides in the lower part of the alimentary canal.

Asce-, words so beginning in OE. were regularly spelt Asche- in ME. and Ashe- (rarely Aske-) in mod.E.: see the later spellings.

Ascease, obs. form of Assess.

†**Asce·nce.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *ascense*:—late L. *ascensa*, sb. formed on fem. sing. of *ascensus*, pa. pple. of *ascendĕre* to Ascend; analogous to sbs. in *-āta, -ada*, F. *-ée*. Cf. *defence*.] Earlier equivalent of Ascent, Ascension.

c 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fables* 86 Then may the storme on no way make ascence. 1481 Earl Worc. *Tulle on Friendship* (Caxton) A iv/3 To whom shold we deme that a liter ascence was graunted..than unto Scipio? 1578 *Psalm* li. in *Scot. Poems 16th c.* (1801) II. 114 This isope is humilitie Right law intill ascence.

Ascend (ăsē·nd), *v.* Also 4–5 **assende,** 4–6 **ascende,** 7 **adsend.** *Pa. pple.* 6 **ascend.** [ad. L. *ascend-ĕre, adscend-ĕre*, f. *ad-* to + *-scendĕre* = *scandĕre* to climb. The perfect tenses were sometimes conjugated with *be*.]

I. Literal senses.

1. *intr.* (occas. emphasized by a redundant *up*) To go or come up, originally by a gradual motion, to a relatively higher position; a. of voluntary agents: To climb up, travel up, walk up; to soar, mount.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Sam.* i. 22 Helchana stiede up..for to offre to the Lord..his vowe. And Anna assendide not. —2 *Macc.* ii. 4 The hill in whiche Moyses ascendide. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. xx. 339 Lette downe now the corde to me, that I may assende. 1526 Tindale *John* vi. 62 Vf ye shall se the sonne of man ascende vp where he was before. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 21 The Noble Brutus is ascended: Silence. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 198 Ye Birds, That singing up to Heaven gate ascend. 1782 Priestley *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* II. 5 Apollonius is..said to have ascended into heaven. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 181 He..Ascending tired, heavily slept till morn.

b. of inanimate things: To rise, be raised, move to a higher level.

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshman* 44 When he would eate, the apples do ascende. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 12 Water will not ascend higher than the level of the first springhead from whence it descendeth. 1665 6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 184 Subterraneal Steams..adscending into the Air. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* v. 42 Ascending slow..the curling smoke Melts in the impurpled air. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 1540 A cloud..With the dawn ascending.

c. of sounds: To rise in the air, or so as to be heard aloud.

1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 496 The noise Of riot ascends above their loftiest Towrs. 1728 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. iii. 81 Voice always ascends, the vibration moving most naturally upwards. 1864 Skeat *Uhland's Poems* 187 A roar of shouts ascends.

2. Of planetary bodies, signs of the zodiac, etc.: a. *spec.* To come above the horizon. b. *gen.* To move towards the zenith.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 3 To knowe..the degree of any signe that assendith on the est Orisonte. *Ibid.* II. § 40 Iuppiter ascendit with 14 degrees of pisces. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 10 Whan the planetes..ascended and whan they discended. 1557 Surrey *Æneid* IV. (R.) To morne, as soon as Titan shall ascend. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* III. I. xxxii. 342 Those Signes that do ascend rightly, do descend obliquely. 1695 Congreve *Love for Love* II. i, I was born, Sir, when the Crab was ascending. 1735 Pope *Mor. Ess.* II. 254 All mild ascends the Moon's more sober light. 1819 J. Wilson *Dict. Astrol.* 297 Less of the equator ascends with northern signs.

3. To rise by process of growth or construction; to be raised or reared, to erect itself. Only *poet.* Cf. Arise *v.* 16.

1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 722 Th' ascending pile Stood fixt her stately highth. 1731 Pope *Mor. Ess.* IV. 198 Bid Temples, worthier of the God, ascend. 1765 Goldsm. *Trav.* 105 Far to the right, where Apennine ascends. 1809 J. Barlow *Columbiad* I. 325 Exalt your heads ye oaks, ye pines ascend.

4. To slope upwards, lie along an ascending slope.

1832 Brannon *Guide I. Wight* (1853) 96 This pretty village..is situated about a mile west of the town, ascending a hill. *Mod.* The path ascends by the Red Tarn.

5. *trans.* To go up by degrees to a relatively higher position upon; to walk up, climb, mount; *hence*, to go up to the top of, reach the summit of. *To ascend a river*: to go along it towards its source.

c 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 103 Wherefor of sort the hyll thei ben ascendyd. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. vii. 2 Quhill ascend ar thai The hill. 1718 Lady Montague *Lett.* II. lii. 72 We began to ascend mount Cenis. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xiii, Their galleys ascended the river. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 2. 17 Next day I ascended the valley of Hasli. 1851 Dixon *Will. Penn* xvii. 144 Ascending the Delaware.

6. To go up into or get up on (a place or object at a higher level); to mount. *Obs.* exc. *poet.*, and in the phrase, now hardly more than *fig.*, 'To ascend the throne,' the earliest cited instance of which shows the transition to this sense from the prec.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, v. i. 56 Thou Ladder wherewithall The mounting Bullingbroke ascends my Throne. 1598 — *Merry W.* III. iii. 173 Ascend my Chambers. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* III. 1017 When as thou wilt thy stately horse ascend. 1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 932 When the male ascends the female. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 710 Ascend my Chariot. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 255 The moment he ascended the throne. 1861 Hook *Lives Abps.* I. vii. 374 Edwy was permitted to ascend the throne.

II. Transferred and figurative senses.

7. *intr.* To proceed from the inferior to the superior; to rise in thought, degree of characteristic quality, social station, etc.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* I. 20 Childir..incressis quhil thai be ascendit to the perfyit strynthit of men. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 53 Painted glasse of a sanguine red will not ascend in powder above a murrey. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 512 In contemplation of created things By steps we may ascend to God. 1751 Jortin *Serm.* (1771) VI. iv. 67 A rash desire to ascend to a rank—for which God's providence has not designed us. 1850 M'Cosh *Div. Govt.* I. ii. (1874) 27 We shall ascend..beyond laws to a lawgiver.

8. Of or in respect of sounds: To rise in pitch.

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 81 Vnpossible to ascende..in continuall deduction without a discord. 1674 Playford *Skill of Mus.* III. 5 If the Bass shall ascend.

9. To go back in time (i.e. up the 'stream of time'), or in order of genealogical succession.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 2 b, Inheritance may lineally descend, but not lyneally ascend. *a* 1800 Cowper tr. *Grk. Verses on Pedigree*, [They] from age to age Ascending, triumph their illustrious race. 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* xi. 311 The eldest male of the eldest ascending line, the father, grandfather,

†10. *intr.* Of winds, etc.: To 'rise.' *Obs. rare.*

1715 Pope *Iliad* IV. 478 As when the winds, ascending by degrees, First move the whitening surface of the seas.

†11. *causal.* To raise in estimation, exalt. *Obs.*

1628 Feltham *Resolves* (1677) 33 They set him almost on the throne of a Deity; ascend him to an unmovedness.

Ascendable (ăsē·ndăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -able; cf. Ascendible.] That may be ascended.

1755 in Johnson. 1882 Mayne Reid in *N. Y. Tribune* 24 May, The highest ascendable point of the trunk.

Ascendance, -ence (ăsē·ndĕns). [f. Ascendant: see -ance.] *prop.* The action of ascending; but used as = Ascendancy.

1742 Fielding *Jos. Andrews* IX. (L.) If fear had too much ascendance on the mind. 1824 Byron *Juan* XVI. lxxvi, Common soldiers..Have..ascendance O'er the irregulars. 1830 Heidiger *Didoniad* III. 90 An advocate for Anglican ascendence.

Ascendancy, -ency (ăsē·ndĕnsi). [f. Ascendant: see -ancy.] The state or quality of being in the ascendant; paramount influence, dominant control, domination, sway. Const. *over*.

1712 Polesworth *Hist. John Bull* in Arbuthnot *Misc. Wks.* 1751 II. xxii. 93 She had no small Ascendancy over John. *c* 1796 Burke *Let. R. Burke* Wks. IX. 425 The poor word, *ascendency*..is now employed to cover to the world the most rigid, and perhaps not the most wise, of all plans of policy. In plain old English, as they apply it, it signifies 'pride and dominion' on the one part of the relation, and on the other, 'subserviency and contempt'—and it signifies nothing else. 1838 43 Arnold *Hist. Rome* III. xliii. 132 Overpowered by the ascendancy of Hannibal's character. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 548 That he would not patiently submit to the ascendency of France.

(Of 40 authors examined, *-ancy* occurred in 4 18th c. and 15 19th c. writers, including Watts, Lyell, Arnold, Dickens, Mill, Lecky, Seeley, Earle, Trollope; *-ency* in 2 18th c. and 14 19th c. writers, including Burke, Hallam, Lingard, Thirlwall, Alison, Macaulay, Froude, Freeman; *both* occurred in editions of 5 writers.)

Ascendant, -ent (ăsē·ndĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4 ass-. [a. OF. *ascendant*, ad. L. *ascendent-em*, pr. pple. of *ascendĕre*: see Ascend and -ant. The astrological use is the earliest in Eng., and the sb. was adopted before the adj.]

In the spelling, *-ant* is the prevalent, and in senses B 3, 8 almost the only form; but *-ent* was formerly prevalent in senses A, and B 1, 2.]

A. *adj.*

1. *gen.* Rising; moving or tending upwards.

1591 Greene *Maidens Dr.* liv, As thus ascendant fair Astræa flew. 1605 Bacon *Adv. L.* II. vii. § 1 A double scale or ladder, ascendent and descendent. 1829 Southey *Dog. Dragon* IV. Wks. VI. 279 Distended like a ball..The body mounts ascendant. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* I. xxvii. § 15 Rooted and ascendant strength like that of foliage.

b. *spec.* in *Phys.* and *Bot.* = Ascending *ppl. a.* 3.

1611 Cotgr., *Artere souseclaviere*, Th' ascendent branch of the great arterie. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Stalk*, In the branched stalk, if the branches rise erect, it is expressed by ascendant.

2. = Ascending *ppl. a.* 5. ? *Obs.*

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 269 The Levitt. prohibition doth not exceed the second degree..in the line ascendent or descendent.

3. *Astr.* a. in gen. sense: Rising towards the zenith. b. *spec.* in *Astrol.* Just above the eastern horizon: see B 1.

1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* III. I. xi. 296 Ascendent are those [signs] that rise from the South towards our Zenith. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 227 The Starres of Andromeda..are about that time ascendent. 1735 Pope *Mor. Ess.* II. 285 Ascendant Phœbus watch'd that hour with care. 1860 R. Vaughan *Mystics* II. VIII. iv. 54 That of which ascendant Venus is the pure patroness—Rapturous Love.

4. *fig.* Superior; predominant.

? 1634 M. Sandys *Essays* 150 (T.) Thus I pass from the descendent to the ascendent duty. 1806 A. Knox *Rem.* I. 31 To quicken, exalt, and make ascendant all that is rational and noble in us. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lv. VII. 53 An ascendent position in public life.

B. *sb.* [the adj. used *absol.*]

I. In senses belonging to, or derived from, astrology.

1. *Astrol.* The point of the ecliptic, or degree of the zodiac, which at any moment (esp. *e.g.* at the birth of a child) is just rising above the eastern horizon; the horoscope. *The house of the ascendant* includes 5 degrees of the zodiac above this point and 25 below it. *The lord of the ascendant*: any planet within the house of the ascendant. (The ascendant and its lord were supposed to exercise a special influence upon the life of a child then born.)

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 613 Min ascendent was Taur, and Mars therinne (cf. *Man of Lawes T.* 204). *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* II. § 4 The assendent, & eke the lord of the assendent, may be shapen for to be fortunat or infortunat, as thus, a fortunat assendent clepen they whan þat no wykkid planete, as Saturne or Mars, or elles the tail of the dragoun, is in þe hows of the assendent. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxxiii. 533 They say that Jesus in his natiuitie, had for his ascendent, the signe of Virgo. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* 179 At my Nativity my Ascendant was the earthly sign of Scorpio. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 229 The most important part of the sky in the astrologer's consideration, was that sign of the Zodiac which rose at the moment of the child's birth; this was, properly speaking, the horoscope, the ascendant, or the first house.

2. *fig.* (with distinct reference to astrological use.)

1654 Cokaine *Loredano's Dianea* Author's Ep., Covetous

his Labours should visit the Light under such an Ascendant of Felicity. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 192 Here he was lord of the ascendant .. the dominant genius. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 500 The star of Harold was fairly in the ascendant.

3. *gen.* Superiority, supremacy; = ASCENDANCY.

1596 DRAYTON *Legends* IV. 399 To my ascendant hasting then to clime. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Wks.* (1711) 46/1 Who in wit's ascendant far Did years and sex transcend. 1702 *Eng. Theophr.* 359 The ascendant is a certain unaccountable force of superiority that springs from the Nature, and not the artifice nor affectation of him that has it. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. VIII. 114 That ascendant which he had acquired in all the councils of the commonwealth. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) I. iv. 67 A deterioration .. which shook the ascendant of his better nature.

b. Const. *over* (*of, upon,* obs.).

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 302 Having gained this Ascendent upon him. 1684 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* I. 316 Haveing gott the ascendant of him. 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 277 III. 269 Strong minds have undoubtedly an ascendant over weak ones. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 81 Giving their spiritual guides an entire ascendant over them.

c. In the ascendant: supreme, dominant. (Sometimes erroneously: Rising, ascending.)

a 1698 TEMPLE (J.) Sciences that were then in their highest ascendant. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. v. 129 The hopes of the Conservative party were again in the ascendant. 1869 SEELEY *Ess. & Lect.* iv. 111 When .. demure conventionalism and sentimentalism are in the ascendant.

4. One who favours a policy of (national or ecclesiastical) ascendancy. *? Obs. rare.*

1795 BURKE *2nd Let. Langrishe* Wks. IX. 416 There is not a single particular in the Francis-street declamations, which has not .. been taught by the jealous ascendants.

II. In general senses.

†**5.** An upward slope, an acclivity, a rise; a flight of steps. Also *fig. Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII*, an. 31 (R.), The ascendant of the hyll. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. i. § 4 And climbe vp vnto God .. by an Ascendent, consisting of fiue steppes. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Wks. 1738 I. 53 A Lordly Ascendant .. from Primate to Patriarch, and so to Pope.

†**6.** One who ascends or goes up. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christes Teares* (1613) 31 Pryde can endure no Superiours, no equals, no ascendants. 1701 SEDLEY *Tyr. Crete* II. i, That like the ascendants To the altar, by degrees, I thus approach you.

†**7.** That which rises above its surroundings; a summit or peak; *spec.* in *Typogr.* = ASCENDER.

1650 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* 182 The mount whose white ascendents may Be in conjunction with true light. 1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 6 All the Capitals are Ascendents, so called because they stand higher than the Head-line of the Short.

8. One who precedes in genealogical succession; an ancestor; a relative in the ascending line, whether lineal, as *father, mother,* or collateral, as *uncle, great-uncle.*

1604 E. G. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. xviii. 469 Such as committed incest with ascendants or descendants in direct line were likewise punished with death. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 32 Ascendants and Collaterals even to the tenth Degree. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* v. (1876) 133 Their highest living ascendant, the father, grandfather, or great-grandfather.

Ascended (ăse·ndĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ASCEND + -ED.] That has risen or gone up.

1861 TRENCH *Serv. Ch. Asia* 26 The great ascended Bishop of the Church.

Ascendental (æsende·ntăl), *a. rare.* [f. ASCENDENT + -AL[1]; cf. *transcendental.*] Of the nature of ascent; ascending.

1858 *Scot. Rev.* VI. 32 Impossible, by the ascendental method, to reach the conception of God.

Ascender (ăse·ndəɹ). [f. ASCEND *v.* + -ER[1].] He who or that which ascends.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 63 Another Hill .. that the night before, was by the first ascenders won from the enemies Guards. 1880 R. HOPE in *B. Googe's Pop. Kingd.* iv. 53 *marg.*, Birds are eaten, on Ascension Day, as ascenders.

b. *spec.* in *Typogr.* (see quot.)

1867 MACKELLAR *Amer. Printer* 48 Ascenders, all the capital letters, and the *b, d, f, h, i, j, k, l, t,* so called because they ascend to the top of the body of the types. A colloquial phrase for Ascending Letters.

Ascendible (ăse·ndib'l), *a. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *ascendibilis*: see ASCEND and -IBLE.] = ASCENDABLE.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Ascending (ăse·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ASCEND *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb ASCEND; ascent, ascension. *Attrib.* in *Ascending Latitude*: the latitude of a planet when ascending or going northward. *Ascending Node*: the point in a planet's orbit where it crosses the ecliptic in ascending.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (1869) 108 Ther was no tarryng yn her ascendyng. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. viii. § 5 The highest ascending of our contemplation. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 20 Touch Me not till Mine ascending.

Asce·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. Rising, mounting up.

1667 [see ASCEND *v.* 3]. 1715 POPE *Iliad* XVI. 436 Dark o'er the fields th' ascending vapour flies. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 41 The uppermost portion of the ascending current.

b. *spec.* in *Typogr.*

1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 6 The Top-line is the line that bounds the top of the Ascending Letters. 1867 [see ASCENDER.]

2. Sloping upwards; acclivitous.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 5 Want of Water in high and ascending places. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 754 Bak'd in the Sun-shine of ascending Fields. 1881 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 2/2 A handsome building .. backed by ascending woods.

3. Directed upwards: applied *spec.* in *Phys.* to structures that pass, or serve as a passage, from a lower to a higher part of the body; in *Bot.* a. to a procumbent stem which gradually curves to an erect position; b. to ovules attached a little above the base of the ovary, and pointing obliquely upwards; c. *fig.* to development of higher forms from lower, as of petals from sepals, carpels from stamens, etc.

a 1713 CHESELDEN in Derham's *Phys.-Theol.* (1752) IV. vii. 157 The blood .. brought to the heart by the ascending cava. 1854 BALFOUR *Bot.* 47 The stem is the ascending portion of the axis. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 365/2 The ascending colon lies on the right kidney. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 3 An ascending stem .. on first emerging from the root, is horizontal, and then becomes erect. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 113 *Dryas* .. ovule 1, ascending.

4. In various transf. or fig. uses; cf. ASCEND *v.* 7, 8.

1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* iv. (1833) 114 An increasing series of numbers .. is commonly called an ascending series. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterpoint* xiii. 72 The diminished fifth .. should be prepared by a sixth, with an ascending bass.

5. Going backwards in order of genealogical succession; of or pertaining to ancestors.

1703 J. QUICK *Ser. Inquiry* 12 In the Right Line ascending and descending, there are as many Degrees as there be Generations and Persons. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 334 The ascending collateral branch was much regarded amongst the ancient Germans. 1875 [see ASCEND *v.* 9.]

Asce·ndingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] With ascending or upward motion.

1880 *World* 16 June, The ghost .. glides ascendingly across the stage. 1882 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* II. 176 The constellation at those hours is moving ascendingly.

†**Asce·nsial,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [irreg. f. ASCENCE + -AL.] Ascensional, upward.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virtue* xii. 237 By this tyme phebus had begon His ascencyall cours.

Ascension (ăse·nʃən). Also 4–6 **assencion,** -sioun, etc., 6–7 **ascention.** [ad. L. *ascensiōn-em,* n. of action f. *ascens-* ppl. stem of *ascendĕre*: see ASCEND and -ION. Largely replaced by ASCENT, exc. in the specific senses 2, 3, which were also the earliest in English.]

1. *gen.* The action of ascending, upward movement.

1596 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 475 And then the ever-living gods mounted Olympus, Jove First in ascension. 1660 BOYLE *New Exper. Phys.-Mech.* xxiv. 193 In their ascension they kept an almost equal distance from each other. *a* 1711 KEN *Serm.* Wks. 1838, 131 Kept the fire always burning, always in ascension, always aspiring towards heaven. 1864 R. CHAMBERS *Bk. Days* II. 346 To attempt an ascension in such an unwieldy machine. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Ascension-theory,* the theory that the matter filling fissure-veins was introduced in solution from below.

2. *spec.* The ascent of Jesus Christ to heaven on the fortieth day after His resurrection. Occas. used for *Ascension-day.* (The earliest use in Eng.)

c 1315 SHOREHAM 126 Fram Crystes resurreccioun, Wat cometh hys ascencion, At fourty dazen ende. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. ii. 103 Eftyr þe Resurrectyowne of Cryst, and his Ascensyowne. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palme Sund.* (1823) 17 The aungelles of heuen at his ascention gloryfied in hym the nature of man. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 185 And with ascention bright, Captivity led captive. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. VIII. 134 Ascension was observed about the time of Austin.

b. *Ascension-day*: the day on which this event took place, and on which it is annually commemorated; Holy Thursday.

1366 MAUNDEV. viii. 96 Fro that mount steighe oure Lord Jesu Crist to hevene, upon Ascencioundaye. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 151 Ere the next Ascension day at noone. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. xiii, This, on Ascension-day each year .. Must Herbert, Bruce, and Percy hear.

3. *Astr.* The rising of a celestial body; formerly, also, the increasing elevation of the sun in the heavens between the vernal equinox and summer solstice. *Right Ascension* of the sun or a star: the degree of the equinoctial or celestial equator, reckoned from the first point in Aries, which rises with it in a right sphere, or which comes with it to the meridian; the arc of the equator intercepted between this degree and the first point of Aries; celestial longitude. *Oblique Ascension* of a star: the arc of the equator intercepted between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator which rises with the sun or star in an oblique sphere.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nonne Pr. T.* 35 He knew ech ascencion of equinoxial. 1556 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* 197 Ascension astronomicall is the certaine limitation of som pointe of the equinoctiall circle, whiche riseth iustelye with any starre. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* 62 The sonne was not farre from the middle of his ascentione. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 224 The cosmicall ascension of a starre we terme that, when it ariseth together with the Sun. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 148 When the sun has north declination, the right ascension is greater than the oblique. 1874 MOSELEY *Astron.* ix. 43 Knowing the right ascension and declination of a star, we know its exact position in the great sphere of the heavens.

†**4.** *Alch.* Distillation, evaporation. Hence *concr.* that which arises as if from distillation, a fume.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 225 Ne eek oure spirites ascencioun. 1594 PLAT *Jewell Ho., Chim. Concl.* 6 In this rectifying by ascension you shall lose a great part of their tincture. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, Two Of our inferiour workes are at fixation, A third is in ascension. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (J.) Conceiving the brain doth only suffer from vaporous ascensions from the stomach. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. v. 102 Successive particles .. distilled, or filtrated by ascension.

†**5.** *fig.* Rise from the inferior to the superior; rise or advancement in thought or feeling, in station, dignity, or estimation; ascent. *Obs.*

1617 WITHER *Fidelia* in *Juven.* (1633) 483 And to what height Towre in my new ascension to delight? 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. XXXIII. Wks. 1677, 56 To some, there is not a greater vexation, than to be advised by an Inferior. Directions are unwelcome, that come to us by ascensions. 1670 WALTON *Hooker* 39 This bishop's ascension to this place of dignity and cares. 1681 *Let. in Harl. Misc.* (1793) 467 To facilitate his ascension to the throne.

†**6.** A going back in the order of genealogical succession; reversion to an ancestor; ascent. *Obs.*

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 2 b, Hee commeth unto the lande by collaterall discent and not by lineall ascension. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 11 a, Lineall ascention in the right line is prohibited.

7. Way of ascending, upward slope, ascent. *arch.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* 59 Grees of marbyl .. Be whiche to the temple was the ascencyon. 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* I. viii. Wks. X. 59 Round and round The spiral steps in long ascension wound.

Ascensional (ăse·nʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or belonging to ascension. *Ascensional Difference* in *Astr.*: the difference between the right and oblique ascension of the sun or a star.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. XXXIV. 347 The ascentionall difference being knowne, all the oblique ascentions and descentions of the starres are easily knowne by the Tables of Directions. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 148 The sun's Ascensional Difference, converted into time, shews how much he rises before or after 6 o'clock. 1834 U. K. S. *Nat. Phil.* III. *Hist. Astron.* ii. 12/1 The ascensional difference (that is, the arc measuring the increase of the day at any place).

2. Of or belonging to ascent; tending upwards.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App. s.v. *Force,* Huygens [held] that bodies constantly preserve their ascensional force, that is, the product of their mass by the height to which their center of gravity can ascend. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 20. 137 The current, however, continued ascensional. 1880 *Colliery Guard.* 5 Nov., The diffusion of gases in mines, and its relation to ascensional ventilation.

Asce·nsionist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who makes ascents.

1863 *Fraser's Mag.* LXVIII. 668 The last lady-ascensionist who has scaled the white shoulders of Mont Blanc. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 25 Apr. (Advt.) Ethardo, the greatest ascensionist living.

Ascensive (ăse·nsiv), *a.* [f. L. *ascens-* (see ASCENSION) + -IVE, as if ad. L. **ascensīvus.*]

1. Characterized by upward movement or tendency; rising, advancing, progressive.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. XIII. 227 Though the Sunne be then ascensive. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 67 The ascensive benevolence which aspires to domineer. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xxiv. 480 In Man, the brain presents an ascensive step in developement.

2. *Gram.* Increasing the force, augmentative, intensive.

1857 ELLICOTT *Comm. Phil.* IV. 12 Καί appears as ascensive, 'even.' 1870 MOULTON tr. *Winer's N. T. Gram.* III. liii. 555 Sometimes its [καί's] ascensive force .. is very easily recognised—see 1 Cor. vii. 21.

Ascent, obs. form of ASSENT.

Ascent (ăse·nt). Also 7 **assent.** [(Not in Fr.) f. ASCEND *v.*, on the analogy of *descent* (see quot. 1628 in 3), a. F. *descente,* itself an imitative formation on *descendre,* after etymological forms like *vente, attente,* f. *vendre, attendre*: L. *vendita* gave F. *vente,* but L. *ascensa* gave F. *ascense,* Eng. ASCENCE.]

1. *gen.* The act of ascending, mounting, or soaring up; upward movement, rise.

1614 OVERBURY *A Wife, etc.* (1638) 301 The first degree of his ascent. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 224 To him with swift ascent he up return'd. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Ascent of Fluids is particularly understood of their rising above their own level. 1864 R. CHAMBERS *Bk. Days* II. 347 He had effected an ascent [in a balloon] at Edinburgh.

b. *fig.* Rise in thought, estimation, characteristic quality, social station, etc.; advancement.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 28 His assent is not by such easie degrees. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. II. (1765) 225 What higher Combinations .. subsist, we know not. Their Gradation and Ascent 'tis impossible we should discover. 1790 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 512 His ascent to one of the most eminent dignities of the republic. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. V. XX. § 23. 368 French and English art in precipitate decline, Italian in steady ascent.

2. *esp.* The act of climbing or travelling up; the going up a mountain, stairs, a river, etc.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Mountain,* Called the *needle Mountain* .. being supposed impracticable to the ascent of any one. 1844 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 127 We began the ascent of the Simplon that same night. 1850 P. CUNNINGHAM *Handbk. Lond.* 384 The rest of the ascent is a dirty and somewhat fatiguing task.

b. *fig.*

1644 MILTON *Educ.* (1738) 136 The right path of a virtuous and noble education; laborious indeed at the first ascent. 1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* 29 To both there came The joy of life in steepness overcome, And victories of ascent.

3. A going back in time or in order of genealogical succession; †*coner.* a single step back in genealogy (*obs.*).

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 11 a, Hee commeth to the land by collateral descent and not by lineall ascent [*Littleton*, par collateral descent, et nemy par lineall ascention ; *tr.* 1574 discent . . ascension]. 1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* II. v. 57 Shee could scarce run two ascents without the help of a Town or Parish, where her grandfather was found. 1877 LYTTELL *Landm.* IV. ii. 191 So does our ascent into the Past discover a beauty . . till then unperceived.

4. Method or way of ascending.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 995 (R.) Dangerous places, steepe and hard of ascent. 1712 PARNELL *Spect.* No. 460 ¶ 3 A Hill, green, flowery, and of an easy ascent. 1850 P. CUNNINGHAM *Handbk. Lond.* 384 The ascent to the ball is by 616 steps.

5. *concr.* A way by which one may ascend ; upward slope, acclivity ; a flight of steps.

1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* x. 5 His ascent by which hee went vp vnto the house of the Lord. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 545 Winding with one ascent Accessible from Earth. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Garden*, A gentle Ascent or a Plain are healthy Expositions. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 56 The ascent of steps from the hall. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* iii. 190 Up that long ascent He came.

†**6.** A rising ground, an eminence. *Obs.*

1663 *Flagellum* or *O. Cromwell* (1672) 181 There was an Ascent raised, where a Chair and Canopy of State was set. *a* 1742 BENTLEY (J.) Diversified with depressed valleys and swelling ascents.

¶ For ASCENDANT.

Chaucer's Wife's Prol. 613 (Wright) Myn ascent [*Six-text MSS.* ascendent] was Taur, and Mars therinne. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* § 20 Jupiter is Lord of that Ascent.

†**Asce·ntive,** *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. prec. + -IVE.] = ASCENSIVE.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. viii. Wks. 1677, 175 The thorny and ascentive path of Virtue. — *Lusoria* ix. (1677) 10 So shall we . . by this love Grow still ascentive.

Ascertain (æsəɹtē·ɪn), *v.* Forms: 5 acertein, 5-6 -teyne, -tayne, -tain(e, 6-tene, accertaine ; 5 assartayne, 5-6 assertayne, 6 asartayne, assertene, -teine, 6-7 -tain(e ; 5-6 asceertayn(e, 6 -teyne, -taine, 6- ascertain ; also 5 adeerteyne, 6 -taine. [a. OF. *acertaine-* tonic stem of *acertene-r* (late AF. *asser-, ascer-*), f. *à* to + *certain*, CERTAIN. In Eng. assimilated to *certain* ; pronounced æsə·ɹtĕn as late as 1650 ; the prefix *as-* for *ac-* began with the spelling *as-sertayne*, and is of course etymologically erroneous.]

I. To make subjectively certain : i.e. a person certain of a fact, or a thing certain to the mind.

†**1.** *trans.* To make (a person) certain, sure, or confident ; to certify, assure ; passing in looser usage into : To inform, apprise, tell. **a.** *simply. Obs.*

1465 *Paston Lett.* 531 II. 244 As I was credebly assartaynyed by a yeman. 1544 BALE *Sir J. Oldcastell* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 285 He was thoroughly assertained in his conscience for that conflyct of fayth. 1548 PHAËR *Æneid* III. (R.) Anchises I ascertaine then, and him declare the caas. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 126 a, Seeking by a fore-conjecture to bee ascertained. 1676 BULLOKAR, *Ascertain*, to assure, to certifie.

†**b.** Const. with *of. Obs.*

c 1400 *Floure & Leaf* 568 For now I am acertained throughly Of every thing I desired to know. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 61 Whan he was adcerteyned of the dooynge of dydo and of Eneas. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 161/1 Now is ye church well acertened of goddes pleasure therin. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, clxii, The French (ascertain'd of a Victory) Are but vnsattisfied. 1789 G. MORRIS in Sparks *Life* (1832) II. 3, I wish to be ascertained of the . . intentions of the Court.

¶ Const. confused with 3 or 6.

1658 USSHER *Annals* 739 Mariamne had ascertained to Herod by oath of her chastity.

†**c.** with *subord. cl. Obs.*

1450 Q. MARGARET in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 8 And how ye thinke to be disposed . . ye will acertein us by the bearer. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 213 b, To asserten vs, that we are ye lyvely members of God's trew churche. 1550 BALE *Image both Ch.* I j b, These . . assertayned me that he was the lyon of the trybe of Juda. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 19 But how shall I be ascertained that I also shall be entertained ? 1763-5 CHURCHILL *Candidate* Poems II. 30 Who may perhaps, in some ten years or more, Be ascertained that Two and Two make four.

†**2.** *refl.* To make oneself certain or confident ; to gain trustworthy information. *Obs.*

1601 R. J[OHNSON] *The Worlde* Ded., Ascertaining my selfe, that the honorable vertues . . have setled so good an impression. 1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 2 He could not so ascertain himself by convincing arguments. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. H.* I. 92 Before I could ascertain myself of the religious institutions of the Hottentots.

3. *trans.* To make (a thing) certain to the mind ; to render certain what or which it is. *arch.*

1494 FABYAN clxxvii. (R.) Whereof the tyme is nat duely ascertayned. *a* 1600 HOOKER (J.) The divine law . . ascerta[i]neth the truth. 1625 GIL *Sacr. Philos.* ii. 183 Postellus to ascertaine this matier to the understanding, brings these reasons. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 185 If the essence of an article be to define and ascertain. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 266 The intelligence that was brought me by no means ascertained the greatness of the danger. 1850 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* I. 154 The crypt which then ascertained the spot where the Apostle . . had won the crown of martyrdom.

†**b.** with *subord. cl. Obs.*

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 359 In order to ascertain and distinguish from all others, who is the object of our worship. 1787 BP. HORNE *Olla Podr.* xiii, But who shall exactly ascertain to us what superstition is ? 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* III. vi. 101 Initial letters . . which seemed to ascertain that it was addressed to himself.

†**4.** To make certain to us the existence of, establish as a certainty. *Obs.*

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) I. 19 Which ascertains a defect that many of his friends knew he had, though I never perceived it.

†**b.** with *inf. phr.* To establish, prove (a thing to be so and so). *Obs.*

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. ii. 154 These reasons . . do ascertain him to be Pope. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 111 [This] would ascertain it not to be the production of Johnson. 1810 BOOTHROYD *Biblia Hebr.* II. 49 The use of this word clearly ascertains it to be a participle.

5. To find out or learn for a certainty by experiment, examination, or investigation ; to make sure of, get to know. (The only current use.)

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 138 Those particular properties of bodies which are ascertained by the assistance of heat. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* (1858) Pref. 16 It is important to ascertain the real facts. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 9 Legal measures for ascertaining the culprit.

b. with *inf.* or *subord. cl.*

c 1803 FOX *James II* (1808) 23 Whether he would have acted upon this determination, his death . . prevents us now from ascertaining. 1822 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXVII. 2 The day is ascertained to have been Good Friday. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 433 The Duke of York . . ascertained that the city was perfectly quiet. 1880 tr. *Daudet's Fromont & Risler* II. iv. 76 He arose softly to ascertain who were these singular thieves.

II. To make (a thing) objectively certain, to fix.

†**6.** To make (a thing) sure (*to* a person) ; to render certain the possession of, ensure, secure. *Obs.*

1563 MAN *Musculus' Common-pl.* 287 a, Joynctly linked together, to assertayne the equalitie of Godhed to eche of them. 1681 BAXTER *Acc. Sherlock* iii. 175 They seem to ascertain salvation to the baptized. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 134 ¶ 10 No diligence can ascertain success. 1823 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* iii, The squire's influence . . ascertained him the support of the whole class of bucks.

†**7.** To make (a person) sure (*to* a thing) ; to bring or deliver certainly, destine or doom *to. Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* vii. § 13 Would ascertain us into a possession of all the promises. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* x. § 9 (1684) 81 Whomsoever thou . . hast done thy part to ascertain to those endless flames. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* x. § 1. 311 She . . is ascertained to sink under all the methods of ruine.

†**8.** To make (a thing) certain, definite, or precise, by determining exactly its limits, extent, amount, position, etc. ; to decide, fix, settle, limit. *Obs.*

1494 [see ASCERTAINED]. 1668 TEMPLE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 125 The proportions of money . . being ascertained in the treaty. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 17 To suppress by violence the natural Passion of Enthusiasm or to endeavour to ascertain it. 1727 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. I. 182 Some effectual method for correcting, enlarging, and ascertaining our language. 1789 *Const. U. S.* i. § 6 A compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law.

†**9.** To make certain the existence or occurrence of ; to reduce to a certainty. *Obs.*

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxi. Wks. 1677, 108 Evils, that are but probable, they ascertain.

†**Asce·rtain,** *a. Obs.*—° [a. OF. *acertain*, f. as prec.] Certain, sure. 1475 [see ASCERTAINLY].

Ascertainable (æsəɹtē·nəb'l), *a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ABLE.] That may be ascertained.

†**1.** Capable of being fixed, settled, or decided.

1783 BLAIR *Rhetoric* (1801) I. 29 Ascertainable by no standard, but wholly dependent on changing fancy.

2. Capable of being discovered or learned by experiment, examination, or investigation.

1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 155 The water . . does not actually deposit any other substance in any ascertainable quantity. 1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* App. i. 237 Not a matter of opinion at all, but a matter of ascertainable fact. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* I. iii. 30 The exact year . . is not ascertainable with any certainty from Scripture.

Ascerta·inableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being ascertainable.

1868 P. CLAYDON in *Fortn. Rev.* May 505 The demarcating line . . on the sharpness and ascertainableness of which Independency so essentially depends.

Ascerta·inably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In an ascertainable manner ; recognizably.

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. 335 His notions . . of what was plausible and what was ascertainably false. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* i. 25 To despair of knowledge only when knowledge is ascertainably out of reach.

Ascertained (æsəɹtē·nd), *ppl. a.* [f. ASCERTAIN *v.* + -ED.] †**a.** Determined, fixed (*obs.*). **b.** Discovered by investigation, known.

1494 FABYAN II. xxxiii. 26 So yᵗ no tyme asserteyned, is to her deputed or set. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* xviii. 160 Professor Faraday considers it an ascertained fact.

Ascertainer (æsəɹtē·nəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who ascertains.

1611 COTGR., *Certificateur*, a certifier, ascertainer, assurer. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 33 Our latest Ascertainers here of the time of its celebration.

Ascertai·ning, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] † Assurance, confirmation (*obs.*). (Now gerundial : see ASCERTAIN *v.* 5.)

1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Acts i. 9 The sight of Christ's Ascension must needs be . . an ascertaining of the Apostles Faith. 1835 MACREADY *Remin.* I. 472 On ascertaining the time.

†**Asce·rtainly,** *adv. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. ASCERTAIN *a.* + -LY².] Certainly, surely, assuredly.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 12 She was so wreton by loue in his herte so ascertainly that he coude neuer kepe him fro thinking on her.

Ascertainment (æsəɹtē·nmĕnt). [f. ASCERTAIN *v.* + -MENT ; cf. OF. *acertenement.*] The process or result of ascertaining.

1. Reduction to certainty ; exact determination, limitation, settlement. *arch.*

1657 (21 Apr.) CROMWELL *Sp.* (1871) V. 37 That a period might be put, and some ascertainment made, and a time fixed. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Ref.* Wks. 1842 I. 255 For the ascertainment and security of tenant and other rights. 1848 ARNOULD *Law Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. I. i. 13 Essential to the very notion of an indemnity is the ascertainment of the perils insured against.

2. Determination as the result of investigation ; finding out, discovery.

1799 SIR J. MACKINTOSH *Bacon & Locke* (1846) I. 329 Such facts bound our researches . . and the ascertainment of them is the utmost possible attainment of Science. 1843 MILL *Logic* III. i. § 2 The ascertainment of these angular distances. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* ii. 57 The question of questions for mankind . . is the ascertainment of the place which Man occupies in nature.

Ascescent, -ency, erron. var. ACESCENT, -ENCY.

Ascetic (ăsĕ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ἀσκητικός* adj., f. *ἀσκητής* a monk or hermit, f. *ἀσκέ-ειν* to exercise : see -IC.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the Ascetics, or to the exercise of extremely rigorous self discipline ; severely abstinent, austere.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* viii. 126 This ascetic rule, which held that a saint was disgraced by the very society which his mild Master sought and loved. 1682 — *Chr. Morals* (1756) 97 The old Ascetick christians found a paradise in a desert. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 276 A monastery which had acquired great renown for . . the severity of its ascetick discipline. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cix, High nature amorous of the good, But touch'd with no ascetic gloom.

2. = ASCETICAL 1.

1822 BURROWES *Cycl., Ascetic*, the title of certain books on devout exercises. 1868 PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 5. 122 The knowledge to be cultivated is not ascetic divinity.

B. *sb.*

1. *Eccl. Hist.* One of those who in the early church retired into solitude, to exercise themselves in meditation and prayer, and in the practice of rigorous self-discipline by celibacy, fasting, and toil.

1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. ii. 253 One of the primitive Ascetick. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxvii. (R.) The Ascetics, who obeyed and abused the rigid precepts of the gospel. 1861 A. P. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* v. 165 The deserts of the Thebaïd had been peopled by troops of sturdy and gaunt but God-fearing ascetics.

2. *gen.* One who is extremely rigorous in the practice of self-denial, whether by seclusion or by abstinence from creature comforts.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Ductor Dubit.* II. iii. 8. § 4 The primitive Christians were generally such ascetics in this instance of fasting. 1862 STANLEY *Jewish Ch.* (1877) I. i. 17 He is not an ascetic . . but full of the affections and interests of family and household.

3. *pl.* An ascetical treatise.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Books of spiritual exercises. As the ascetics, or devout treatises of St. Basil.

Asce·tical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.]

1. Pertaining to, or treating of, the spiritual exercises by which perfection and virtue may be attained, as in *Ascetical Theology.*

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1866) 331 Hence it is that ascetical sermons . . are not in that request. 1697 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* II. 145 The Ascetical Books attributed to St. Basil. 1884 ADDIS & ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* s.v., St. Francis of Sales and St. Alphonsus Liguori may be mentioned as modern saints whose ascetical works are most esteemed.

2. = ASCETIC 1.

1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 161 Our English puritans with their ascetical bigotry.

Asce·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] After the manner of an ascetic.

c 1800 Miss KNIGHT *Autobiog.* I. 82 The Duke of Parma used frequently to clothe himself in a friar's robe, and live ascetically. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Ch. of Fathers* 367 Nor live ascetically for the sake of them.

Asceticism (ăsĕ·tisiz'm). [f. ASCETIC + -ISM.] The principles or practice of the Ascetics ; rigorous self-discipline, severe abstinence, austerity.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VIII. (1845) 126 Doomed to a life of celibacy by the asceticism which had corrupted the simplicity of Christianity. 1859 MILL *Liberty* ii. 89 In its horror of sensuality, it made an idol of asceticism.

Asch-, regular ME. spelling of OE. *asc-*, mod. E. ASH-, q.v. for words that survived into the modern period.

Asch·e, obs. form of ASH and ASK *v.*

Ascham (æ·skăm). [named from Roger Ascham, author of *Toxophilus.*] A sort of cupboard or case to contain bows and other implements of archery.

1860 H. D. *Archer's Guide* 28 The best place [for keeping a bow] is a closet, or a wooden case made for the purpose, fixed up in a hall, and called an *Ascham.*

A-schamyed, obs. form of ASHAMED.

†**Ascha·pe,** *v. Obs.* [A variant, due to phonetic levelling of proclitic *ĕ-* and *ă-* (see A- *pref.* 9), of *eschape*, a by-form of ESCAPE, imitating middle Fr. spelling *eschaper* (mod. *échapper*). Chiefly but not exclusively northern. Aphetized in 15th c. to *schape, shape*, which, as well as the full form, became obs. bef. 1500.] = ESCAPE.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 95 We ben aschaped unnethe. *c* 1460 *Bk. Quintessence* 1 Þe teerme . . þat noman may a-schape.

A-schepon: see ASHAPE *v.*

Ascher, obs. variant of ESCHAR, a scar, a-burn.

† **Asche·wele**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. A- *pref.*¹ + **schewel*, SHEWEL, a scarecrow, used in Sidney's *Arcadia*, and still dial. Cf. OHG. *ir-sciuhen*, MHG. *erschiuhen*, mod.G. *erscheuen* to be frightened.] To scare, frighten away.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1614 Heo hongeth me on heore hahe, Thar ich aschewele pie an crowe.

Aschore, var. ASHORE *advb. phr. Obs.* a-straddle.

† **Aschre·nch**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *ascrencan*, f. A- *pref.*¹ + *screncan*: see SCHRENCH.] To deceive.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xliii. 316 Ne eft sio ðræstnig ðæs lichoman ðæt mod ne ascrence mid upahæfennesse. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 4819 Hy were asshreynt in her crook. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 17 Ac eche othren aschrencheth. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 1485 A! dame, he saide, ich was asschreint, Ich wende thou haddest ben adreint.

Aschrie, variant of ASCRY *v. Obs.*

Aschyn, obs. form of ASHEN.

Ascian, -en, obs. forms of ASK *v.*

Ascians (æ·ʃiănz), *sb. pl.* [f. med.L. *Ascii* (æ·ʃiəi), also used in Eng. (a. Gr. ἄσκιοι, f. ἀ priv. + σκιά shadow) + -AN.] Inhabitants of the torrid zone, who twice a year have the sun directly overhead at noon, and then cast no shadows.

1635 CARPENTER *Geog. Delin.* I. x. 226 These men haue the Sunne twice enery yeere in their Zenith, and then they make no shaddowes at all, and therefore they are called Ascij, or without shaddowes. 1709 MANDEY *Syst. Math.* (1729) 584 *Ascii*, are those which have no Meridian Shadow. 1847 CRAIG, *Ascians.*

Ascidian (ăsi·dĭăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Ascidia* (see ASCIDIUM) + -AN.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Ascidia (or Ascidiæ), a group of animals belonging to the tunicate Mollusca, considered by evolutionists to constitute a link in the development of the Vertebrata. **B.** *sb.* A member of this group. ‖ **Ascidiarium** (ăsidi,e·rĭŭm). [see -ARIUM], the aggregate mass of organisms in compound Ascidians. **Asci·dioid** *a.*, resembling the Ascidia. **Ascidiozooid** (ăsi·dio,zō·oid), one of the organisms forming an ascidiarium.

1856 WOODWARD *Man. Mollusca* III. 332 The relation between the ascidian test and mantle is that of the epidermis and the *cutis vera*. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vi. 192 The Tunicaries or Ascidians as some call them. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* ix. 136 If he started as a gelatinous ascidian, how he has got on in the world! 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 58 Our ascidian forefathers. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* x. 610 In the compound or social Tunicata many ascidiozooids .. are united by a common test into an ascidiarium. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Ascidia*, The tunicate or ascidioid Division of the Mollusca.

Ascidiate (ăsi·dĭ,ĕt), *a.* (Craig 1847), and **Ascidiform** (ăsi·dĭlfŏrm), *a.* (Webster 1864). [f. next + -ATE, -FORM.] Shaped like an ascidium.

‖ **Ascidium** (ăsi·dĭŭm). Pl. -a. [mod.L., ad. Gr. ἀσκίδιον, dim. of ἀσκός leather bag, wine-skin.]

1. *Zool.* (Also *Ascidia*, pl. *-æ.*) A genus of tunicate molluscs, having the enveloping tunic elastic and leathery: see ASCIDIAN.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 48 (JOD.) Ascidia, taken off Scarborough. 1856 GOSSE *Marine Zool.* II. 30 The Ascidiæ usually adhere to stones and old shells. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 391 In many Ascidia a new individual buds from the body of the adult animal.

2. *Bot.* A pitcher-shaped leafy appendage.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 81 The presence of Ascidia, or pitchers among its leaves, resembling those of Nepenthes.

Ascigerous (ăsi·dʒĕrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *asc-us* + -(I)GEROUS producing.] Bearing or producing asci (see ASCUS).

1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* (1842) 982 An ascigerous somewhat deliquescent nucleus. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 235 This mode of fructification is called ascigerous.

Ascill, variant of EISELL, *Obs.*, vinegar.

Ascismus, for *ascisinus*: see ASSASSIN.

Ascitan (ăsə·ităn, æsităn). *Eccl. Hist.* [f. med.L. *Ascītæ*, a. Gr. Ἀσκῖται, f. ἀσκός wine-skin: see -ITE, -AN.] A member of a heretical sect in the second century, who used to dance round an inflated wine-skin, in reference to *Matt.* ix. 17.

1727 51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Ascitæ.*

† **Asci·te**, earlier f. ACCITE *v. Obs.*, to cite, summon. (The spelling was as in *ascertain*: *a-cite, assite, ascite*, subsequently assimilated to L. *accitāre.*)

1552-5 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 289 He was ascited before certain bishops. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* I. 27 At the last day all .. shall be ascited to appeare.

‖ **Ascites** (ăsəi·tīz). *Path.* Also 4-5 **aschytes.** [L., a. Gr. ἀσκίτης (sc. ὕδρωψ dropsy), f. ἀσκός bag.] A collection of serous fluid in the peritoneal cavity; dropsy of the abdomen.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lii. (1495) 266 One manere dropesye hyghte Aschytes, for yf the wombes ben smyten they sowne as a flackette, other a botell. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, Ascites is a swelling of the belly caused of a serous matter. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxvii. (1804) 183 Loaded with a monstrous ascites or dropsy. 1839 in TODD *Cycl. Anat.*

Ascitic (ăsi·tik), *a. Path.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or affected with ascites.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* viii. 298 A Boy .. ascitick with an Anasarca. 1880 DRYSDALE in *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* Oct. 6 Abundant ascitic effusion.

Asci·tical, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] = prec.

1676 R. WISEMAN *Surg.* (J.) Either anasarcous or ascitical. 1694 in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 21 Some thought .. she was Ascitical. 1749 *Ibid.* XLVI. 207 Died .. under Ascitical and icterical Symptoms.

Ascititious (æsiti·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *ascīt-* = *adscīt-* ppl. stem of *adscīsc-ĕre* (see ADSCITITIOUS) + -ITIOUS, as if f. L. **ascītīcius.*] = ASCITITIOUS (which is now more common).

1628 PRYNNE *Love Lockes* 17 It is a very wicked thing, to attire the head, with dead and ascititious Haire. 1829 SCOTT *Demonol.* viii. 264 Those ascititious particles .. being loosened at his vanishing, and so offending the nostrils.

Asclepiad¹ (ăsklī·pĭăd). [ad. L. *Asclēpiadēus*, a. Gr. Ἀσκληπιάδειος, adj. f. Ἀσκληπιάδης name of a Greek poet.] In Greek and Latin prosody: A verse, invented by Asclepiades, consisting of a spondee, two (or three) choriambi, and an iambus. Also *attrib.* Hence the adjs.: † **Ascle·pia·dic** (also used *subst.*), † **Ascle·pia·dical**, **Ascle·piade·an.**

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1876 KENNEDY *Pub. Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 265 Of the Asclepiad .. Horace employed five systems. *Ibid.* A stanza composed of three lesser Asclepiad verses. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. viii. 17 a, Meters .. hath their name, eyther .. of the inuentour as Æsclepiadicall. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 229 Singing these verses called Asclepiadikes. 1652 MARBURY *Comm. Habakkuk* (1865) 156 Verses, heroic, iambic, asclepiadic [*printed* -idiac]. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Asclepiadean.* 1860 SCHMITZ *Lat. Gram.* 306 The second Asclepiadean metre.

Ascle·piad², *Bot.* [f. next + -AD.] A plant belonging to the order *Asclepiadaceæ*: see next.

Ascle·piada·ceous *a.*, of or belonging to this order.

Ascle·piade·ous *a.*, of the genus *Asclepias.*

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1878) 375 Orchids and asclepiads having pollen-masses with viscid discs. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 208 The pollen of Asclepiads is held together by a secretion of the anther-cell. 1880 BURBIDGE *Gard. Sun* App. 342 A singular new asclepiadaceous genus.

‖ **Asclepias**² (ăsklī·pĭăs). *Bot.* [mod.L., a. Gr. ἀσκληπιάς, f. Ἀσκληπιός Æsculapius.] A genus of plants, giving its name to a N.O., including the Milkweed, Swallow-wort, and some others, chiefly natives of the east coast of North America.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 317 We may call it in English *Asclepias, Vincetoxicum*, and Swallowurt. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Asclepias*.. Swallow-wort or Silken Cicely. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 208 The exotic Asclepias Family, including the beautiful Hoyas and Stephanotis of our stoves. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* ii. 22 Cutting firewood from the asclepias.

Asco- (æ·skō), comb. form of ASCUS, used in many scientific terms of Cryptogamic Botany, as: **Ascogonium** (-gō·nĭŭm) [cf. *archegonium*], the spirally-coiled organ from which the asci (see ASCUS) are produced. **Ascomycetal** (-misī·tăl), **Ascomyce·tous** *a.*, of or belonging to the *Ascomycetes*, or fungi, such as the yeast-plant and truffles, in which spores are formed asexually in the interior of asci. **Ascophorous** (ăskɒ·fŏrəs), *a.* [Gr. -φορος bearing], producing asci. **Ascospore** (æ·skō,spōəɹ), a spore developed in an ascus.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 257 The female organ, called by De Bary the Ascogonium. *Ibid.* 258 The Asci .. owe their origin to the fertilised ascogonium. 1884 *Athenæum* 26 Jan. 124/1 Structurally it [Sphæria pocula] is hymenomycetal and not ascomycetal. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 304 Peziza belongs to the Ascomycetous fungi. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 62 There is not a single instance amongst Algæ, of ascophorous fruit. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 240 The Ascospores .. arise by free cell-formation in the protoplasm of the .. Ascus.

† **A-sco·ff**, *advb. phr. Obs.* In 3 a-skof. [A *prep.*¹ + SCOFF.] In scorn, mockingly.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 874, 41 Alisaundre lokid a-skof, As he no gef nought therof.

† **Asco·liasm.** *Obs.*—⁰ [f. Gr. ἀσκωλιάζ-ειν to hop on greased wine-skins (ἀσκοί) at the Ἀσκώλια or second day of the rural Dionysia.] 'A kind of Play, call'd, *Fox to thy Hole*, in which Boys hopping on one Leg, beat one another with Gloves or pieces of Leather.' Phillips 1706.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Ascoliasm.*

† **Asco·mfit**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *esconfire*, pa. pple. *esconfit*, f. *es* out of + *confire* to preserve:—L. *conficĕre*; cf. *discomfit*: see AS- *pref.*² The aphetic SCOMFIT is usual.] To discomfit, rout.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xiv. 126 [He] beheeld His meyne as-scomfited in the feld.

Asconce, obs. form of ASKANCE.

† **A-sco·rn**, *advb. phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*¹ + SCORN.] In scorn or mockery.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1419 She wyll nat kysse þe on skorn. *Boy.* A skorn, no, no, I fynd it hernest!

† **Asco·rn**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *escorne-r* to insult, affront: see AS- *pref.*²; or f. SCORN *v.* with A *particle* of pa. pple.] To insult, affront.

1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 309/2 Heereat prince Edward being ascorned, lifted up himselfe, and gaue him such a blow, that, etc.

Ascoye, ascoyne; see ASKOY, ASKOYNE.

Ascribable (ăskrəi·băb'l), *a.*; also 7 **ascriveable.** [f. next + -ABLE.] That may be ascribed, attributed, or reckoned to the account of; attributable.

1671 *True Non-Conf.* 296 The gesture of adoration to be thereto only ascriveable. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* iv. § v. 106 The Iniquity and Sin here appears .. Ascribable to the Parents. 1863 Cox *Inst. Eng. Govt.* I. vii. 89 The only benefit ascribable to a second house is its acting as a remedy against precipitation.

Ascribe (ăskrəi·b), *v.* Forms: 4-7 **ascrive**, 5 **ascryve, asscribe**, 6 **ascrybe**, 6-7 **adscribe**, 6- **ascribe.** [a. OF. *ascriv-* stem of *ascrire*, cogn. w. It. *ascrivere*:—L. *ascr-, adscrīb-ĕre*, f. *ad-* to + *scrīb-ĕre* to write. In 16th c. altered to *ascribe* after L., though *ascrive* was occasionally used till late in the 17th. The historical appearance of the senses in Eng. does not correspond with the logical development in Latin.]

I. To write into; to add to a writing, register, list, etc.

† **1.** *trans.* To annex or add in writing, to subscribe: **a.** to subjoin (one's name); **b.** to subjoin one's name to (a document). *Obs.*

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. v. 4 Beare it [an Edict] to my fellow Consul to adscribe. 1649 NETHERSOLE *Self-Cond.* 3 The ascribing of my name would .. have substracted from .. the weight of those discourses.

† **2.** To inscribe, dedicate *to.* (So in OFr.) *Obs.*

1554 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 328 Unto those [Princes] also the sentences and arguments ought to be ascribed. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C ij b, The second pillor called Dorica, being ascribed to Hercules.

† **3.** To enroll, register, reckon in a class. *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 376/1 Ascribed .. into the noumber of his elect and peculier chosen people. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg.* (1846) I. 174 She died, and was ascribed emonge the sainctes. 1628 HOBBES *Thucydides* (1822) 18 Desiring you to ascribe them to the number of your confederates. 1680 AUBREY in Bliss *Lett. Emin. Pers.* (1813) II. 632 He would long since have been ascribed a member there.

† **4.** To appoint (*to* a vacancy). (So in OFr.) *Obs.*

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* VI. 272 One of the Priests of the foresaid number dyed, neyther .. was any agreed upon or thought fit to be ascribed into his place.

II. To enter into an account, to reckon, count.

5. *trans.* To enter (a thing) *to* in an account, to set it to the credit of; to assign, attribute, impute, refer as due or owing *to.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xii. 28 Lest .. to my name the victorie be ascrived. 1494 FABYAN VI. CCXVI. 235 The which dede he ascribed chefely vnto Harolde. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 286/2 Al which miracles al those blessed saintes do ascribe vnto the worke of god. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. viii. 37 The same Græcians did often ascribe madnesse to the operation of the Eumenides. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 321 ₱ 6 This Speech is .. the finest that is ascribed to Satan in the whole Poem. 1746 JOHNSON *Plan Dict.* Wks. IX. 185 We usually *ascribe* good; but *impute* evil. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley* I. viii. 159 Others ascribed the whole disaster to the use of small notes. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* v. xxxiii. 193 The invention of clocks is variously ascribed to the sixth and ninth centuries.

† **b.** *ellipt.* (*intr.*) To give or attribute credit *to.*

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* ii. 56 Some .. againe did as greatly admire, and ascribe vnto it. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xvii. § 15. 357 Many are apt to ascribe too unlimitedly to the force of a good meaning.

6. To reckon or count *to*, as a property or characteristic (*rarely* as a material possession); to consider or allege as belonging *to*, to claim for.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 110 Þei chalang not þis only þat is ascriuid, but þei tak a vey all þingis fro alle men. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne Regim.* Q iv, The forsayde vtilites .. be ascriued to prunes of Armeny. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 448 This sea also is ascribed by som to the King of Great Britain. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 492 The use, which he adscribes to the Brain. 1880 G. P. MORRIS *Poems* 163 Ascribing with the true and just All 'holiness unto the Lord.' 1877 LYTTELT. *Laudm.* II. ii. 93 The conclusion which ascribes to the lands of Trahour the site of an ancient Church.

† **7.** To reckon, reckon up, count. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (1865) 37 Þe Romanes .. ascribede theire yeres from the begynnenge of theire cite y-made. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 586 Sotacus ascribeth and setteth downe fiue sundry kinds of the load-stone.

† **8.** with *compl.* To reckon, consider as. *refl.* To reckon oneself, claim, pretend *to be.* (So in OFr.) *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 504 Ane lord thair wes than in Northumberland .. Ascryvand him to be of Danis blude. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 181 (R.) Hereupon the Athenians do ascribe that day for a most unfortunate day.

¶ *? catachr.* for DESCRIBE. But cf. 5.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 217 Suche a wise man as Virgil doth ascribe.

Ascribing (ăskrəi·bĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb ASCRIBE; addition in writing (*obs.*), assignment, attribution.

1649 [see ASCRIBE *v.* 1]. 1833 MACREADY *Remin.* I. 404 The ascribing all the misery of the sufferers to destiny.

Ascrie, variant of ASCRY *v.* and *sb. Obs.*

† **Ascri·pt**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ascrīptus*, pa. pple. of *ascrībĕre*: see ASCRIBE. Cf. also ADSCRIPT.] Enrolled, registered; appointed.

a 1564 BECON *Art. Chr. Relig.* (1844) 436 Make unto us this oblation ascript, reasonable, acceptable. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* (1620) 290 Tully calleth .. those that merit heauen Gods ascript.

Ascription (ăskri·pʃən). [ad. L. *ascrīptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ascrīb-ere* to ASCRIBE; see -ION. Cf. also ADSCRIPTION.]

†**1.** The action of adding in writing, subscription. *Obs.*

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* Annot., All diminution is signified either .. by a number set to the signe, or else by asscription of the Canon.

2. Enrolment, inclusion in a class. *rare.*

1851 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. 8 The ascription of the ancient Gaulish families into the Senatorial rank.

3. The action of setting to the credit of; attribution of origin or authorship.

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* Pref. 4 Ascribing all his writing vnto Gods inward commanding .. Which is indeed, a very true ascription. 1794 Paley *Evid.* I. ix. § 5 (1817) 165 If the ascription of the Gospels to their respective authors had been conjectural. 1861 Maine *Anc. Law* (1874) 1 The theoretical ascription of English law to immemorial unwritten tradition.

4. The action of ascribing, attributing, imputing, or declaring that something belongs to a person or thing; *concr.* the declaration thus made.

1600 Chapman *Iliad* xiv. Comm., Which ascription our Spond takes to be given in scorn. 1845 6 Trench *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. viii. 275 With thankful ascriptions of praise to ..God. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* xii. 661 The ascription of a spermatozoal nature to the striæ .. is not warranted.

Ascriptitious (æskripti·ʃəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *ascriptīci-us* (see Ascript and -itious) + -ous. Cf. also Adscriptitious.]

†**1.** Appended to a list, additional. *Obs.*

a 1658 Faringdon *Serm.* 82 (T.) An ascriptitious and supernumerary god.

2. Merely ascribed or attributed to. (Cf. *fictitious.*)

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 252 The spurious, fictitious, and ascriptitious books of Adam.

3. 'Registered, enrolled,' Bailey 1721.

Ascriptive (ăskri·ptiv), *a. rare.* In 7 ads-. [ad. L. *ascr-, adscriptīvus*: see Ascript and -ive.] Attributable, ascribable.

1650 Charleton *Paradoxes* Prol. 15 Sanation of Wounds .. is not rightly adscriptive to the single power of Nature.

†**Ascry'**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 asscrie, aschrie, aschrije, 4–5 ascrie, ascrye, 4–6 ascry, 5 askerye, askrye, 6 asskrie, askry. *Aphet.* 5 Scry, q.v. [a. OF. *escrie-r* (mod. *écrier*), f. *es*:—L. *ex* out + *crier* to Cry. The Anglo-Fr. was prob. *ascrier* (see As- *pref.* 2), as Escry does not appear in Eng. before the time of Caxton, who introduced it from continental French. Aphetized in 15th c. to Scry.]

1. *trans.* To call forth or out; to call upon.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 195 Þenne ascryed þay hym skete, & asked ful loude, What þe deuel hatȝ þou don? *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3827 Wiȝtli he hem a-schrijed, And cumfort hem craftli with his kinde speche. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xlix. 225 Thanne Iosephe gan hem ascrien anon, Ha! ȝe cursed peple everychon!

b. *esp.* To attack with outcry, call to fight, provoke, challenge.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 217 Edward was hardie, þe Londres gan he ascrie. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3895 And stoutli him aschried, Bad him sepli him ȝeld or ȝerne he schul deie. 1480 Caxton *Chron. of Eng.* ccxxiv. 227 The Englyssh mynstrelles blewe her .. pypes and hydously ascryed the scottes. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. lvii. 78 Assone as the Almayns sawe them, they ascryed them, and ran in fiersly among them.

2. *intr.* To cry out, shout, exclaim.

1352 Minot *Poems* (1795) iii. 14 He herd ascry, That king Edward was nere tharby. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 59 They ascriden also blive. *a* 1528 Skelton *Ph. Sparowe* 903 Openly to askry, And to make an outcri Against odyous Enui.

3. *trans.* = Descry: to cry out upon on discovering; *hence* to espy, discover; to proclaim, denounce, publish, inform upon.

c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3406 Thar he held him prevely, So that none sold him ascry. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxcv. 232 The watchmen sayd, by likelyhode ther be some theuys .. commyng to steale this towne; let vs ascry them, and wake the men of the cytie. 1530 Palsgr. 437/2, I askry, as forerides of an armye do their enemyes whan they make reporte where they have sene them, *Je descouures.* 1548 Hall *Chron.* 531 When the French men perceived that thei were asskried thei sodeinly returned. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Clifford* i. 4, I thinke it best that men their crimes ascried.

†**Ascry'**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 ascry, 4 ascery, askrye, 5–6 ascrye, askrie, 7 ascrie. [f. Ascry *v.* Cf. the variant Escry and aphetic Scry. In many places it is impossible to tell whether we ought to read *ascrye* or *a scrye*: cf. quotations 1532 and 1548.] Crying out, outcry, clamour, shout, exclamation.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 838 As a scowte wach scarred, so þe assery rysed. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 386 And all at ones set askry In hem. *c* 1532 Ld. Berners *Huon* 652 They cryed out and made a scrye. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 532 The Britaynes made an askrie and sette their Beacons on fire. 1600 Holland *Livy* IV. xxii. 154 Made an ascrie [*clamorem*] that the towne was taken.

Ascue, obs. form of Askew.

‖ **Ascus** (æ·skŭs). *Bot.* Pl. -i. [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἀσκός* bag, sac.] A membranous tubular cell, *esp.* the swollen sac-like cell at the end of the branches of the hyphæ in certain fungi and lichens, in which the reproductive sporules or sporidia develope.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 332 These cases (*thecæ*) are .. contained in other membranous cases (*asci*). 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 240 With the development and escape of the spores the ascus disappears.

Ascuse, obs. var. Excuse: see As- *pref.*2

Ase, obs. form of Ace, As; var. Asee *v. Obs.*

A-sea (ăsī·), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*1 + Sea.] On the sea, at sea; to the sea.

1858 Bushnell *Serm. New Life* 212 You are no more afloat or a-sea. 1878 J. Miller *Songs Italy* 119 We stood looking a-sea.

Aseal, var. Asseal *v. Obs.* to seal.

†**Asea'r, ase're**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *asearian*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *searian*: see Sere *v.*] To dry up, wither.

c 1000 *MS.* in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 355 Treowa he deþ færlice blowan, & eft raþe aseariau. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 606 That olde tre .. asered.

†**Asea'rch**, *v. Obs.* In 4 aserche. [a. AF. *asserchie-r*, OF. *acerchie-r*, f. *à* to + *cerchier* to seek; or ? var. of OF. *encerchier*: see A- *pref.* 10 and Ensearch *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To search, examine, investigate; inquire.

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xliv. 12 The which aserchinge .. fonde the coppe in the sak of Beniamyn. — 1 *Kings* xx. 6 Thei shulen aserchen thin hows. — 2 *Sam.* xi. 3 David sente, and aserchede [1388 enqueride], what was the womman.

Aseclist, var. of Asseclist, *Obs.* follower.

†**Asee'**, *v. Obs.* [A variant of *isee, ysee*: see A- *pref.* 6. But in the pa. pple., the *a-* may be A *particle*: in quot. 1250 it may be = *have.*] To see.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2720 Dat non egipcien .. it wist, ne sulde a sen. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 847 Who me loveth now worth asene! *c* 1430 *Hymns to Virg.* (1867) 120 Vndyr erthe I-hydd they wold be That Thesu cryst scholl nott hem Ase. *a* 1500 *Rel. Ant.* I. 109 Thou maist done awey the lettres that hit schal nothyng beene a-sene.

†**Asee'k**, *v. Obs.* For forms see Seek. [OE. *asēc(e)an*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *sēcan* to Seek.] To seek for, search after.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxix. 95 Wyllað me laðe lifes aseecan. 1205 Lay. 27866 Arður asechen lette, alle þa riche, Kinges and eorles. 1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xii. 9 He hath long tyme asoȝt the cyte of heuenly Jerusalem.

Aseel, var. Asseal *v. Obs.* to seal.

Aseeth, var. Asseth, *Obs.*, satisfaction.

A-seethe (ăsī·ð), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*1 + Seethe.] Seething.

1879 Dowden *Southey* ii. 30 Young brains a-seethe with revolution and romanticism.

Asege, var. Assiege *v. Obs.* to besiege.

Aseh, pa. t. of Asye *v. Obs.* to sink down.

Asein, obs. form of Assign *v.*

Aseingde, aseint, pa. t. of Asench *v. Obs.*

A-seity (ē·sĭ·ĭti, ăsī·ĭti). *Metaph.* [f. L. *ā* from, *se* oneself + -ity; cf. F. *aséité.*] Underived or independent existence.

1691 Norris *Ideal & Int. World* I. (1701) 7 The Natural World .. for any self Stability, Aseity, or Essential Immutability of its own, may again cease to be. *c* 1700 *Gentl. Instruc.* (1732) 425 (D.) By what mysterious light have you discovered that aseity is entail'd on matter? 1824 Coleridge *Aids to Refl.* (1848) I. 270 The obscure and abysmal subject of the divine A-seity.

Aselar, obs. form of Ashlar.

Asele, var. Asseal *v. Obs*; obs. f. Hazel.

Asell, early variant of Eisell, *Obs.*, vinegar.

Aselline (ăse·lăin), *a. rare.* [f. L. *asell-us* a little ass + -ine.] Of or pertaining to a little ass, or to the two stars in Cancer called *Aselli.*

1855 Bailey *Mystic*, Between The Aselline starlets and the Manger dim.

Asemoche, obs. form of As much.

Asen(e: see Asee *v.*

†**Ase'nch**, *v. Obs.* Forms of *pa. t.* 3 asenchte, aseingde, aseint, asenucte, 4 asenkte. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + Sench, OE. *sencan*, causal of *sincan* to Sink. Cf. *adrench, adrink*, and sec Asink.] To cause to sink; to submerge, drown.

1205 Lay. 25627 Ure scipen he aseingde, þat folc he al adrente [1250 Oure folk he aseint]. *a* 1230 *Juliana* 33 Þu .. asenchtest hare uan. 1297 R. Glouc. 489 That water suththe heye aros, & muche is lond asencte. 1340 *Ayenb.* 49 And azenkte vif cities in to helle.

†**Ase'nd**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *asendan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *sendan* to send.] To send forth.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp., Matt.* xx. 2 He asende hig on hys wingeard. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Þat he walde his gast asenden ofer mennesc flesc.

Asende, var. Ashend *v. Obs.* to disgrace, ruin.

Aseptic (ăse·ptik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. A- *pref.* 14 + Gr. *σηπτικός* putrefying; cf. Gr. *ἄσηπτος*, and see Antiseptic.] **A.** *adj.* Not liable to putrefy, non-putrescent. **B.** *sb.* [sc. substance.]

1859 in Worcester. 1883 J. Bishop in Quain *Dict. Med.* 59 Putrid ulcers .. may certainly be rendered aseptic by suitable means. 1883 *Standard* 20 Oct. 3/7 A perfectly aseptic drink. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Jan. 2 Is made from the finest water and has passed through processes which render it a perfect aseptic.

Asepticism (ăse·ptisiz'm). [f. prec. + -ism.] Aseptic or antiseptic treatment.

1880 MacCormac *Antisept. Surg.* 54 The very ligature is part of asepticism.

Aser, obs. f. Acier steel.

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii, No wyser To save his face but only an aser.

Aser, aserre, obs. forms of Azure.

Asere, var. Asear *v. Obs.* to dry up.

Aserve, var. Asserve *v. Obs.* to serve, deserve.

†**Aset**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *asettan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *settan* to Set.]

1. To set up, place; to appoint; to set out, array.

c 885 K. Ælfred *Oros.* VI. xv, And het ænne weall .. asettan from sæ oþ sæ. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 10 Þenn is soþlice axe wyrtruma treowes aseted [*Lgs. & Hatt.* asett]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 On a-sette tidan. 1340 *Ayenb.* 140 Hy hise agrayþeþ and azet mid alle hire ournemens.

2. ? To set upon, beset.

1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xv. 12 Myn enemy sore asettyth me.

Aseth(e, aseyth, var. Asseth, *Obs.* satisfaction.

A-seven; in seven: see A *prep.*1 6.

1297 R. Glouc. 405 Her ost hii delde aseuene.

Asexual (ăse·ksiuăl), *a. Biol.* [f. A- *pref.* 14 + Sexual.] Not sexual, without sex. In *Bot.* formerly applied to cryptogams; cf. *agamic.*

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 19 Asexual plants are flowerless. 1858 Lewes *Sea-side Stud.* 289 Reproducing themselves by sexual and asexual methods.

Asexually, *adv. Biol.* [f. prec. + -ly2.] Without sexual agency.

1862 Huxley *Lect. Wrkg. Men* 86 They take place asexually. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. viii. 185 These Primæval Animals reproduce themselves .. asexually by division, the formation of buds, spores, germ-cells.

Asexuality (ăse·ksiuæ·lĭti). *Biol.* [f. as prec. + -ity.] Asexual condition, absence of sex.

1877 *Academy* 17 Mar. 232 In so highly-organised plants .. total asexuality would be an anomaly.

Asey, obs. f. Assay.

†**Asfa'st, as fast**, *adv. phr.* Besides its obvious import (see As A 3, 5, and Fast), this combination had formerly the sense of: As fast as might be, very quickly, straightway, immediately (Fr. *aussitôt*). Cf. Assoon, Astite.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1641 And such a case betide, and that as fast, That Troilus well understood that she N'as nat so kind as that her ought to be. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Asfaste, or a-noon [1499 asfast, or anone] *Statim, confestim, protinus, mox.*

Ash (æʃ), *sb.*1 Forms: 1–2 æsc, (3 asse, 4 aychs, 4–5 assch(e, asch e, 4–6 assh c, 4–7 ashe, 5 aish, esche, 6 ach, 6 ash. [Common Teut.: OE. *æsc* is cogn. with ON. *askr*, OHG. *ask*, MHG. *asch*, mod.G. *esche*, OTeut. **ask-oz.*]

1. a. A well-known forest tree, indigenous to Europe, Western Asia, and North Africa, and noted in Teutonic literature from the earliest times; having silver-grey bark, graceful pinnate foliage, a peculiar winged seed or samara called the 'ash-key,' and very tough close-grained wood valuable for implements.

b. The tribe of trees *Fraxineæ*, N.O. *Oleaceæ*, including the Common Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) with several American species, and the Manna or Flowering Ashes (*Ornus Europæa* and *rotundifolia*).

c 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 416 *Fraxinus*, æsc. 935 *Chart. Æthelstan* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 221 On ðæne caldan æsc. *a* 1300 W. de Bibbesw. in Wright *Voc.* 171 *De frene*, of asse. *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* 171 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 52 A gret asch .. stent in þulke place. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5248 Þe Emperour him liȝt a-doun anon, Vnder an Aychs. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knts. T.* 2064 Wilw, elm, plane, assh. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Esche, *fraxinus.* 1504 *Plumpton Corr.* 188 The okes are sold .. & the aches. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 9 The warlike beech; the ash for nothing ill. 1769 Sir J. Hill *Fam. Herbal* (1812) 16 The Manna Ash is a lower tree than the common ash. 1847 Blackwell *Malet's North. Antiq.* 413 (tr. *Edda*) The ash Yggdrasill .. is the greatest and best of all trees. Its branches spread over the whole world, and even reach above heaven. 1866 Johns in *Treas. Bot.* 506 Several American species of ash resemble the European ash in general appearance and qualities. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 207 The wood of the Ash is very tough and elastic, and valued by cart- and wheelwrights.

2. The wood or timber of the ash-tree.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* (1871) III. 500 An ymage .. of oke or of asshe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxii. 390 A grete growe spere of aish. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Builder* 260 Ash is a species of wood very common in Britain. [See also 5.]

†**3.** The ashen shaft of a spear; a spear. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Beowulf* 3548 Æscum and eggum. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* IV. v. 114 That body, where against My grained Ash an hundred times hath broke. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arcite* III. 513 The tourney is allowed but one career Of the tough ash, with the sharp-grinded spear.

4. Ground Ash, a. An ash sapling. b. Applied locally to various umbelliferous herbs with pinnate leaves, esp. the Ashweed or Bishopweed, and Wild Angelica (Britten and Holl.) **Mountain Ash**, synonym of the Rowan-tree or Quickbeam (*Pyrus Aucuparia*); formerly also occas. of the Aspen (*Populus tremula*), called also **Quaking Ash. Wild Ash**, identified by the herbalists sometimes with the Mountain Ash, sometimes with the *Ornus* of the continent.

1552 Huloet, Ashe called a wylde ashe with greate leaues, *Ornus.* 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 71 a, Wild ashe trees grow in the rooky or craggi mountaynes. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 748 Pliny and Columella calleth it *Ornus*, and *Fraxinus, sylvestris* .. In English, Quickebeame, feelde Ashe, wild Ashe, and white Ashe. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxi. 291 Mountain Ash and the Service .. have pinnate or winged

leaves like the Ash. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* VII. 709 The Mountain Ash .. lifts her head Decked with autumnal berries.

5. *Comb.* (chiefly *attrib.*), as *ash-bud, -plank, -spear, -staff, -tree, -wood*; and in many OE. compounds, in sense 3, as *æsc-here* a company armed with spears, *æsc-plega* 'spear-play,' war, *æsc-róf* 'spear-famed,' noble. Also **ash-fly, ash-grub**, a fly and grub found on the ash-tree and used by anglers; **ash-key**, the winged two-celled seed or samara of the ash-tree; **ash-leaf**, an early potato with leaves resembling those of the ash.

a 1000 *Judith* 217 (BOSW.) Æt ðam æscplegan. *Ibid.* 337 Eorlas æscrófe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxii. (1495) 639 Vf a serpent be sette bytwene a fyre and assbe leuys: he woll fle in to the fire. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Asche tre, *Fraxinus*. *c* 1589 *Plaine Perc.* (1860) 3 With a quarter Ashe staffe on my shoulder. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* III. vi, The tough ash-spear, so stout and true. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 28 More black than ashbuds in the front of March. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 130/1 The timbers .. commonly in use in our carriage factories are English ash-plank.

1787 T. BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 24 Oak-fly, Ash fly, or Woodcock fly, found on the body of an Oak or Ash. *Ibid.* 19 Bark-worm, or Ash-grub. 1676 COTTON *Angler* II. 353 The Ash-gruh .. is plump, milkwhite .. with a red head. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Esch key, *Clava in fractinus*. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 6a, Called in Inglishe asshe keyes because they hang in bunches after the manner of keyes. 1795 BARKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 412 The hedge fruits were in great abundance, excepting ash-keys. 1843 G. DARLING in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 77 The delicate early ash-leaved kidney. 1845 *Morn. Chron.* 22 Nov. 5/2 The Wimborne kidneys .. are not springing like the ash-leafs.

Ash (æʃ, *sb.*[2]; commonly in *pl.* **Ashes** (æʃɪz. Forms: *Sing.* 1 asce, 1–3 axe, 2–3 aske, 4 esche, esssse, aische, asch, 4–6 ashe, 4– ash (*north.* 3–6 asse; *Sc.* 6 as, alse, 6– ass). *Pl.* *a.* 1 ascan, axsan, 2 æscan, 2 6 axan, -en, 3 acxen, axin, 3–4 asken, 3–5 asshen, 4 aishen, 4–5 aisshen, -chin, aschen, -yn, 6 axsen (9 *dial.* axen, -an). *β.* 3 (*Orm.*) asskess, 3–5 askes, 4 axses, axes, assches, aschis, 4–5 askys, -is, 4–6 asshes, 5 aisshes, aysshes, aischis, 6 (*Sc.* asses, -is), 5– ashes. [Common Teut.: OE. *asce, axe* is cogn. w. ON. *aska*, Da. *aske*, OHG. *asgâ, ascâ*, MHG. *asche*, Goth. *azgo*. OTeut. **azgôn*. The northern *aske* was prob. the Norse word; thence also *asse*, like Sc. *buss* for *busk*.]

1. The powdery residue, composed chiefly of carthy or mineral particles, left after the combustion of any substance. **a.** *plural.*

a. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* ci. 10 Ic anlic æt̃ æscean hlafe. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 334 Heortes hornes axan. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 214 Þe ȝiscare .. liđ euer iđen asken. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqrs. T.* 247 It was Wonder to maken of fern Asshen [*v.r.* aschyn, aisshen, aschen] glas. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 224/2 A loof baken under asshen. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 271 [Dill] made into axsen. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. cxlvii. (1633) 429 The axen or ashes. 1863 W. BARNES *Poem in Dorset Dial.* in *Sat. Rev.* 124 The fleäme's red peaks, till axan white Did quench em.

β. 1200 ORMIN 1001 Tatt lac wass brennd And turrnedd all till asskess. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 626 Vnder askes ful hote. 1366 MAUNDEV. xxviii. 280 Vndir the assches there offe. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* II. lviii. 56 Hit brenneth in to asshes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xi. (x.) 52 Fillit with assis reid. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 22, I proud, and thou proud, who shall beare thashes out. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 118 Sprinkle sordid Ashes all around. 1716 LADY MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xliii. 14 The hot ashes commonly set the house on fire. 1805 COLERIDGE *Christabel*, The brands were dying, Amid their own white ashes lying.

b. *collective sing.*

1250 LAY. 25989 Al bi-walewed in axe. 1297 R. GLOUC. 536 Hii sende Al the brut aske withoute. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ci. 10 Aske as bred I et. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 2840 Sket was [he] on þe asse leyd .. And brend til asken. 1382 WYCLIF *Amos* ii. 1 He brente the bonys of the Kyng of Ydume vn to ash. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fables* 5 Scraping among the Ashe. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 7 Also thair principall toun, Brynt it in as. 1548 *Compl. Scot.* 21 Brynt in puldir ande asse. 1818 SCOTT *Bride Lamm.* xi, 'What would ye collect out of the sute and the ass?' 1868 SILL *Hermitage* v. 6 A charring ember, smouldering into ash.

c. *simple sing.* (Now chiefly in scientific lang.)

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2649 Ded wex hire hew & lyk an asch to sene. 1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 287 Burn my last letter to an irrecollectable ash. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 2074 My heart is within me As an ash in the fire. 1868 DANA *Mineral.* 747 Hircite .. after complete combustion leaves an ash.

2. *Volcanic ash*: the similar powdery matter ejected from volcanos. *Black ash*: a mixture of carbonate of soda and sulphide of calcium formed in the process of manufacturing soda from salt. For other special products of similar nature, see BONE-ASH, COPPER-ASH, PEARLASH, POTASH.)

(In this sense now *collect. sing.* *Ashes* = kinds of ash.)

1667 BADILY *Phil. Trans. Abr.* I. 140 (*title*) A Shower of Ashes in the Archipelago. 1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Pot-ashes*, Fern also makes excellent pot-ashes. 1807 PINKERTON *Mod. Geog.* (1811) 627 With furious volcanic shocks .. The ashes were borne to the distance of 150 miles. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 420 Volcanic ash .. appears to be composed of fragments of lava, slag, mica, felspar, magnetic iron ore, augite, pumice, olivine, etc. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1877) V. 326 Black Ash or Ball Soda. 1878 A. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* i. 22 By the study of modern volcanic ashes, it is .. not difficult to distinguish those of ancient date.

3. *transf.* or *fig.* Ruins, remains. *To lay in ashes*: to burn to the ground, destroy utterly.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. viii. (vii.) 122 O ȝe cauld assis of Troy. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Given Heart* iv, Then shall Love keep the ashes .. Of both our broken Hearts. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 163 ⁋ 7 Whole Kingdoms laid in Ashes. 1877 BRYANT *Ruins Italica*, The envy of earth's cities once wert thou—A weary solitude and ashes now! 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xii. 159 Where the ashes of the Sertorian rebellion were still smouldering.

4. From the ancient custom of burning the bodies of the dead: That which remains of a human body after cremation or (by *transf.*) total decomposition; hence *poet.* for 'mortal remains, buried corpse.'

c 1275 *Sinners Beware* in *O. E. Misc.* 78 Þe wurmes hine ifyndeþ, To axe heo hyne gryndeþ. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4368 Sche shal be brent .. & þe aschis of hire body, etc. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) VII. 5 Þe holy axes of seint Wilfrede þe bisshop. 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 128 Ther be .. þe askes of Iohne þe baptyste. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 110/1 And of yᵉ ashes of one heritique springeth up manye. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Myst. Div.* 31 Rake not up the Ashes of the Dead. 1751 GRAY *Elegy* xxiii, E'en in our ashes live their wonted fires. 1842 MACAULAY *Horatius* xxvii, Facing fearful odds For the ashes of his fathers And the temples of his Gods. 1852 TENNYSON *Wellington* ix, The mortal disappears; Ashes to ashes, dust to dust.

5. Dust of the ground. (Hence used to express man's mortal constitution.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. x. 14 Sceaccas ða asca of fotum. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 214 Euerich eorðlich eihte nis buten eorðe & asken. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 107 Thench thou nart bote esche. 1340 *Ayenb.* 137 Huet am ich bote esssse and spearken. 1382 WYCLIF *Mal.* iv. 3 Thei shuln be ashe vndir the soole of 3oure feet. 1535 COVERDALE *ibid.*, They shalbe like the asshes vnder the soles of your fete. [So in 1611.] 1548 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 152 Al men ar eird ande alse. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* 130 Quhairfoir than art thow proude, thow earthe and assis? 1738 WESLEY *Hymn 'Eternal Power'* iii, Lord, what shall Earth and Ashes do? We would adore our Maker too.

6. (Used, in reference to the colour of wood ashes, to express excessive pallor of the countenance.) Hence the phrase *Pale as ashes*, and *Ashes* used poet. for 'death-like paleness.'

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 173 Other coloure thanne Asshen hath she noone. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1063 Turn'd pale as ashes or a clout. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 12 ⁋ 3 Ghosts as pale as Ashes. 1814 BYRON *Lara* I. xxviii, The lip of ashes, and the cheek of flame. 1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* 91 And I .. saw his face Fire, and dead ashes, and all fire again, Thrice in a second.

7. (From the employment of ashes among Eastern nations in token of mourning, used in many phrases symbolizing the expression of grief or repentance.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 21 In asca .. hreowsisse dydon [*Rushw.* ascan]. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* ibid., On axan. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.*, On æscan. *c* 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* CCXVIII. Sel. Wks. (1871) II. 187 Do penaunce in aishen and hayre. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. ii, Repents .. not in ashes, and sackecloath, but in new Silke, and old sacke. 1611 BIBLE *Jonah* iii. 6 Couered him with sackcloth, & sate in ashes. 1859 MILL *Liberty* ii. 52 A deplorable error and misfortune, for which humanity should mourn in sackcloth and ashes.

8. *Comb.* **a.** In a similative relation, as *ash-grey, -looking, -white*; passing into parasynthetic compounds, as **ash-bellied**, having a belly the colour of ashes; **ash-colour** (used attrib.), **ash-coloured**, of the colour of ashes, whitish- or brownish-grey.

1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 65 Minute specklings of white, ash-grey, and brown. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlvii. (1856) 438 Ash-looking silt from the ground-up gneisses. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 113 His face growing even more ash-white than it was before. 1811 SHAW *Zool.* VIII. 214 Ash-bellied Creeper. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 382 A faire smocke, wrought all in flames of ash-colour silke and gold. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 438 The forehead is a reddish ash-colour. 1611 COTGR., *Cendré* .. ash-coloured. 1656 *Roxb. Bal.* (1883) IV. 490 A Wench with an ash-coloured face. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Sel. Poems* 125 The sweet blue eyes—the soft, ash-colour'd hair.

b. Special combinations (chiefly *attrib.*): **ash-bed**, a thick layer of ash; **ash-bin**, a receptacle for ashes and household refuse; **ash-blue**, a chemical product of copper and lime-water; **ash-cake**, one baked on or under hot ashes; † **ashes-cloth**, a cloth to carry ashes in; † **ashes-dodding**, the strewing of the head with ashes on Ash-Wednesday; † **ash-drawer**, obs. name of the tourmaline, from its electric properties; **ash-fire**, a low fire of ash and cinders used in chemical operations; **ash-furnace**, a furnace used in glass-making; **ash-heap**, a heap of ashes; *also*, a collection of ashes and household refuse; hence, *ash-heap-cake* (= ash-cake); **ash-hole**, a hole beneath a fire-place or furnace into which the ashes fall; *also*, a hole in which ashes and household refuse are thrown away; **ash-leach**, a hopper or tub in which wood-ashes are placed that the alkaline salts may be dissolved from them; **ash-like** *a.*, resembling ashes; **ash-man**, one who covers himself with, or lives in the, ashes; **ash-oven** (= ash-furnace); **ash-pan**, a utensil (fitted beneath a grate) in which the ashes are collected and removed; † *also* = ash-hole; **ash-pit** (= ash-hole); † **ash-stone** (= ash-drawer); **ash-tub** (= ash-bin). Also ASH-WEDNESDAY, ASKEBATHE, ASKEFISE, q.v.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iv. 77 Felspathic agglomerates and *Ash-beds. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 10 There were no *ashbins. 1461–83 *Ord. R. Housch.* 85 They shalle have *aysshes clothes .. to fetche aysshes in from every mannes chambres. *a* 1564 BECON *Humble Supplic.* Wks. (1844) 231 Bread-worshipping, *ashes-dodding, fire and tapers-hallowing. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* III. 307 *Ashdrawer as the English name for a tourmaline. *c* 1650 HERRICK *Wks.* I. 176 (Halliw.) *Ash-heapes, in the which ye use Husbands and wives by streakes to chuse. *c* 1870 J. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* x. 19 The sin-sacrifice .. was to be burnt on the *ash-heap. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 47 Monday, *ash-heap cake, with butter in a hole in the middle. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1652) 84 The *Ash-hole .. must be as wide as the Furnace. 1818 MISS FERRIAR *Marriage* xxviii, I saw you .. throw all the good dreaming-bread into the *ash-hole. 1871 LOWELL *Study Wind.* in *Casquet Lit.* (1877) I. 394/1 The *ash-hole of the glass-furnace. 1611 COTGR., *Cendré*, ashy, *ash-like. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1478 Dervises .. sleeping at night in the warme ashes, with which they besmeare their bodies. These *Ashmen suffer not the Rasor to come upon their heads. 1568 BIBLE 1 *Kings* vii. 50 The *ashpannes [*other vers.* censers] of pure golde. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Chimney*, The *Ash-pan .. must be dug in the Hearth, of a convenient Depth. 1883 *Army & Navy Co-op. Soc. Catal.*, *Ash Pans in brass, steel, and Berlin Black. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Furnace*, The ashes drop down into a cavity .. called the **ash-pit*. 1859 PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* ix. (ed. 3) 313 Proximity of *ashpits .. causing contamination of the air. 1759 WILSON in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 308 Experiments made upon the Tourmalin, or *Ashstone. 1620 QUARLES *Feast Wormes* 40 Though thou chuse an *Ash-tub for thy bed.

† **Ash,** *sb.*[3] Corruption of ACHE *sb.*[2], as in *Sweet Ash*: Hare's Parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*); and † *Ash of Jerusalem* (obs.): prob. Dyer's Woad (*Isatis tinctoria*).

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbs* 40 Wyld wad is called in Englishe ashe of Hierusalem.

Ash (æʃ, *v.*[1] *dial.* [f. ASH *sb.*[1]] To flog with an ash-stick. Cf. *To birch.*

1877 in *Holderness Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 57/1, s.v. *Esh.*

Ash (æʃ, *v.*[2] [f. ASH *sb.*[2]] To sprinkle or strew with ashes.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. v, They ashe and powder their pericraniums. 1874 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 3/6 The trotting track .. was very slippery, and had to be ashed.

Ash, obs. form of ASK *v.*

† **Asha·ke,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *asceacan*, f. A-*pref.* 1 + *sceacan* to SHAKE.] To shake off; *fig.* to dispel; in *pass.* to be gone, depart.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. x. 14 Ascakeð dust of fotum eowrum. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.*, Asceacað. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* XXXI. 22 Iacob wæs asceacen. 1205 LAY. 19154 Ar þe dai weore al asceken Wes þe castel biȝeten.

A-shake (ăʃē·k), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + SHAKE.] 'On the shake,' shaking.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* v. (1857) 190 Like wild swans hid in lilies all ashake. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* iii. (ed. 12) 18, I felt his lips and teeth ashake.

Ashame (ăʃē·m), *v.* Forms: 1 asc(e)amian, 3 ascam-en, 4–6 aschame, 6 asshame, (*Sc.* eschame), 4– ashame. [f. A-*pref.* 1 + OE. *sc(e)amian* to SHAME. Cf. MHG. *erschamen*, mod.G. *erschämen*.]

† **1.** *intr.* To feel shame, to be ashamed. (In quot. 1305 *Aschame* may be imperative, or perh. sb. formed on the verb.) *Obs.*; but see next word.

c 1000 *Ps.* lxviii. 8 (BOSW.) Ná ascamien on me. *c* 1305 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 69 Hi suede & cride on hem aschame. 1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* II. (1822) 177 Thay eschamit that thair ennemies suld departe .. unpunist. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 397 Sche eschame nott to sett out ane Proclamatioun, in this forme.

2. *trans.* To put to shame, to make ashamed.

1591 P. ADAMSON in De Foe *Hist. Ch. Scot.* Add. 51 Neither is there any Thing that more ashameth me. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 814 The Graund master with this answere doth .. ashame them. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. VIII. 291 He raiseth up .. the foolish to ashame the wise.

Ashamed (ăʃē·md, *pred. a.* [pa. pple. of prec., in OE. *asceamod*; probably also combining OE. *geseeamod*, ME. *yschamed*. Cf. Ger. *erschämt*.]

1. Affected with shame; abashed or put to confusion by a consciousness of guilt or error; disconcerted by a recognition that one's actions or circumstances are in any way not to one's credit.

a 1000 *Crist* (Grein) 1299 Hi ascamode swiciaþ on swinman. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 636 Naked were þei bobe tweyn, Ashamed were þei not certeyn. *c* 1400 *Rowland & Ot.* 289 Þe Duke Naymes asschamede was, þe blode stert up in his face. *c* 1500 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 31 Loue that servaunte as thy childe that sone is ashamyde. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xvii. 13 All that forsake thee shall be ashamed. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 292 ⁋ 9 In Milton, the Devil is never described ashamed but once.

2. Const. **a.** *of* (*ou, for*, obs.) the cause of shame. *For* a person: vicariously on his account.

1250 LAY. 29608 And weren ascam[ed] sore for þan owreaste deade. 1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* XXXVI. 32 Be ȝe aschamed on ȝoure weies. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 285 Eschamyt of hyr chance. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. i. 10 The honester and severer Romans were ashamed on't. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 192 ⁋ 11, I began to be ashamed of sitting idle. *a* 1762 LADY MONTAGUE *Lett.* xlv. 157, I am ashamed for her who wrote them. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* I. 378 Are you ashamed already of .. sorrow and contrition?

b. with *subord. cl.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6570 To make hym be

ashamede þat he shulde be so defamede. 1601 SHAKS. II. ii. 106, I am ashamed I did yeeld to them. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 577 Ashamed am I that I should tell it thee.

c. with *inf. phr.*

1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Discovery* i, Why should she asham'd or angry be, To be belov'd by Me? 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 302 ¶ 11, I am ashamed to be caught in this Pickle. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xiii. 25 Ashamed to be seen. *Mod.* I was ashamed to see it.

3. With *inf. phr.*: a. Reluctant through fear of shame *to*. b. With a negative: Prevented or deterred by fear of shame from.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 3, I am aschamyd to begge. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* xli. 16 He, that was sumtyme my frende, Is noȝt aschamyd me to assayle. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 396 We are ashamed of sinne and yet not ashamed to sinne. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 271 ¶ 4 He would have made us ashamed to show our Heads. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 96 He was not ashamed to answer that he could not live out of the royal smile.

4. rarely *attrib. arch.*

c 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 77 To hide their ashamed heads in the bottom of the ocean. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xiii. 322 An ashamed person can hardly endure to meet the gaze of those present.

Ashamedly (ăʃēˑmédlĭ), *adv. rare*⁻°. [f. prec. + -LY².] With shame.

a 1600 HULOET is cited by TODD.

Asha·medness (ăʃēˑmdnĕs, -ĕdnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being ashamed.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. II. iv. Wks. III. 258 May deny Christ or manifest their ashamedness of His gospel. 1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even* XX. 206 She was ashamed of her ashamedness.

Asha·ming, *ppl. a.* [f. ASHAME *v.* + -ING².] Putting to shame, making ashamed.

1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* XI. 1043 Displeased, displeasing, discontented, blamed; Both, and with cause, ashaming and ashamed.

† **Asha·pe,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *asceppan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *sceppan*, to SHAPE. In the later quot., *a-* may be = *ȝe-*.] To create, prepare, make, appoint.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Ex.* 381 (Gr.) Him god naman niwan asceóp. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1076 Wat3 .. no schroude hous so schene as a-schepon þare.

Ashe, obs. form of ASH, and of ASK *v.*

A-shelf (ăʃēˑlf), *adv. phr.* [A *prep.*¹ + SHELF.] On a shelf or ledge of rocks. Also *fig.*

1587 HARMAR *Beza's Serm.* 231 (T.) That we jut not any more and run ashelf on such idolatry.

Ashen (æˑʃĕn), *a.*¹; also 4 (esscen), aisshen, 5–6 asshen, 6 a:shyn. [f. ASH *sb.*¹ + -EN.]

1. Of or pertaining to an ash-tree. (Cf. ASPEN.)

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 6 b, The iuice .. of ashen leaues .. is good to make fatte men leane. *c* 1595 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.* Cornw. (1728) 34 *Penwith* signifieth the head of ashen trees. 1675 HOBBES *Homer* 188 A goodly ashen tree. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. iii. 217 Put the Ashen Keys into the Pickle. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CXV, By ashen roots the violets blow.

2. Made of the wood of the ash.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5614 An esscen [? rescen] kyst sco did be wroght. *c* 1450 *Merlin* VII. 117 Arthur .. griped a grete aisshen spere. *c* 1525 SKELTON *Vox Pop. Vox Dei* 253 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 277 Thay that of latt did supe Owtt of an aschyn cuppe. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. Isles* IV. IX, Each his ashen bow unbent.

Ashen (æˑʃĕn), *a.*² [f. ASH *sb.*² + -EN.]

1. Of ashes. Also *fig.*

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 349 Wait soul, until thine ashen garments fall! 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Errand* XLVI. 350 A Sodom-like fruitage of ashen words. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Oct. 2/2 The effects of the ashen shower were not instantaneous.

2. Ash-coloured, whitish-grey, deadly pale.

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. XIV, The flush of rage O'ercame the ashen hue of age. 1875 LONGF. *Summer Day by Sea*, Yon little cloud of ashen gray and gold.

† **Ashe·nd,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + SHEND, OE. *scendan*.] To confound, ruin, disgrace; to reproach, curse.

1250 LAY. 18067 Þou letest vs alle asende [1205 scenden]. 1297 R. GLOUC. 263 Hii adde alle ybe assend, ȝif þe niȝt nadde ybe. *c* 1300 *Beket* 458 He wold al that lond with thulke worth aschende. *Ibid.* 2383 Vyllokere than eni theof that folc him ther aschende.

Ashery (æˑʃĕri). [f. ASH *sb.*² + -ERY.] a. A place where potash or pearlash is manufactured. b. An ash-pit. 1859 in WORCESTER.

Ashet (æˑʃĕt). *north. dial.* Also 6 assett. [a. F. *assiette*.] A dish or large flat plate.

1552 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 219 Item an Assett of Syluer. 1827 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 180 A board of oysters, or ashet o' rizzered haddies. 1866 *Leeds Mercury* 31 Mar., They then place it upon an ashet turned upside down.

† **A·shied,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ASHY *a.* + -ED.] Made ashy or ash-coloured.

1613 HEYWOOD *Marr. Triumph* (N.) Old Winter .. still doth goe In a rug gowne, ashied with flakes of snow.

A-shine (ăʃəiˑn), *adv. phr.* [A *prep.*¹ + SHINE.] Shining.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 288 The great morass. .a-shine, Thick-steaming, all alive. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* III. 27 His hard features .. all agrin and ashine with glee.

A-shi·pboard, *adv. phr.* On board ship.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. Argt. (1643) 113 Noah prepares the Ark .. His exercise a-ship-board. 1680 *Trial Earl Castlemaine* in Howell *St. Trials* (1816) VII. 1074, I went a shipboard in April. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 471 At point to go a-shipboard.

A-shiver (ăʃīˑvəɹ), *adv. phr.* [A *prep.*¹ + SHIVER.] In a shiver, quivering.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III. 345 Branches .. a-shiver soon With coloured buds. 1864 *Spectator* 538 Upon thy mantle all thy bees ashiver Shall twinkle in the sun.

Ashlar (æˑʃləɹ). Forms: 4 achiler, 4–5 as(s)cheler ,e, 5–7 asheler, 6 aselar, aislar, aehler, 7 axler, asler, 8 astler, 9 aisler (*Sc.* 7 eslar, islare, 8 estler, 9 ezlar), 6– ashler, 9 ashlar. [a. OF. *aiseler, aisselier, esselier*:—L. *axillāris*, f. *axilla*, dim. of L. *axis, assis*, 'axle,' also 'board, plank' (cf. Fr. *ais*, It. *asse*). *Aisselle* retained in OF. both senses; in mod.F. they seem to be shared between *aisseau* (= OF. *aissel*) and *aisselle*. OF. *aiseler, aisselier* had senses pertaining to both; in Eng., senses 1–5 seem to arise out of the meaning 'board, plank,' 6 to be that which fills up the *axilla, aisselle*, 'arm-pit' or angle.]

1. A square hewn stone for building purposes or for pavement (? so called as resembling in appearance, or serving the same purpose as, a wooden beam); also used as a missile in defending fortresses. (Cf. Pr. *cairo* = *lapis quadratus*, in latter sense.)

1370 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* App. iv. 364 Foul þei fond .. As blac as pich was I-spred Vppon þe Aschelers euene. *a* 1450 *MS. Cott. Calig.* A ii. 117 That kyllede of þe Cristen, and kepten þe walles With arowes, and arblaste, and asschelers manye. *c* 1450 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 438 Every asheler is xij. ynche thykke and xviij. ynches longe. *c* 1530 LD. DACRES in *Archæol.* XVII. 203 Achlers redie hewen .. that nighhand will fynyshe the said four towrs being bulwarks. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 5a (JAM.) A mason can nocht hew ane euin aislair without directioun of his rewill. 1611 COTGR., *Attendants*, ashlers, binding stones. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Linitisf.* 84 Alternated with courses of cream-coloured ashlars.

b. *collectively.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 175 Pavier 'ex quadrato lapide which we call Ashler in Somersetshire. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 75 The Free-stone .. if cut into oblong, or other sorts of squares, of a lesser bulk, they then call it Ashler. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 91 *note*, [*Ashler*] a term used by masons for stones prepared in the square for building with regular courses. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xiii. 269 It was a hard, compact, dark-coloured stone .. and made excellent corner-stones and ashlar.

c. In this sense often *Ashlar-stone.*

1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 82 The pavement hes bene of aselar stanis. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VI. iv. 219 The Capitoll was also built of squared ashler stone [*saxo quadrato*]. *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) I. 60 (JAM.) Houses biggit a' with estler stane. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) I. v. vii. 173 Ashlar stones of the Bastille continue thundering through the dusk.

2. (Also *Ashlar-work*): Masonry constructed of square hewn stones; opposed to *rubble-work.*

1398 *Indent. Dormitory Durh.* in Willis *Archit. Nomencl.* (1849) 25 Exterius de puro lapide vocato *achiler* plane incisso, interius vero de fracto lapide vocato *roghwall.* 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 78 Blak blood he se e-spred Apon the aschelere even. 1606 BIRNIE *Blame Kirkburial* xv, The Lords islare-work, the which is our edification. 1663 in Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 13 The stately crown bigged of curious eslar work. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* vii, As well argue to the ashler-work and iron stanchels of the Tolbooth.

3. Similar masonry, usually in thin slabs, used as a facing to rubble or brick wall.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 328 By ashlar is also meant the facing of squared stones on the front of a building. 1879 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 97 Ashlar work is a sort of facing to a wall built by one of the other methods or of bricks.

4. (See quot.) ? *only a loose use of* 1 b.

[Cf. 1677 in 1 b.] 1721 BAILEY, *Ashlar*, Freestone as it comes out of the Quarry. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 328 Ashlar, a term applied to common or free-stones, as they come out of the quarry.

5. *attrib.*

1681 COTTON *Wond. Peake* (ed. 4) 79 A level axler floor. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 34/2 Aisler causeway. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. ii. 28 The masonry is rubble, with ashlar buttresses and quoins. 1879 E. BARTHOLOMEW in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 314/2 The ashler causeway consists of hammer-dressed granite stones.

6. *Ashlar-rafter, -piece* = ASHLARING.

1846 PARKER *Conc. Gloss. Archit.* (1875) 227 Ashlar pieces are fixed to every one of the rafters in most mediæval roofs. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* § 2052 f, The nearly upright stud or ashlar rafter.

Ashlared (æˑʃləɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED².] Covered with ashlar; cf. ASHLAR 3.

1882 HARDY *Laodicean* III. xi, The ashlared face of inner wall which confronted him.

Ashlaring (æˑʃləɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ASHLAR + -ING¹.]

1. 'In carpentry, a. the short upright quartering fixed in garrets about two feet six inches or three feet high from the floor, being between the rafters and the floor, in order to cut off the acute angle formed by the rafters. b. The upright quarterings seen in some open timber roofs between the inner wall plate and the rafters, is also so called.' Gwilt 1842. 1731 in BAILEY.

2. Ashlar masonry.

1757 SMEATON *Effects of Lightning* in *Phil. Trans.* L. 201 The whole ashlering .. was torn off from the inner wall. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 310 Ashlaring is a term used by masons to designate the plain stone work of the front of a building. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* § 2284 a, Faced with Portland stone ashlaring.

Ashling (æˑʃliŋ). [f. ASH *sb.*¹ + -LING.] A young ash-tree, an ash sapling.

1883 A. BALFOUR in G. Hay *Round O* 23 Where the verdant ashlings spread a hallowed gloom.

Ashore (ăʃōəˑɹ), *adv.* [f. A *prep.*¹ + SHORE.]

1. Of motion: To, or on to, the shore; to land.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 341 The first sort may easilie cast anchor, come a shore, and save themselves. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 31 Thrown a-Shoar when the Vessel is wreck'd. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 256 The ships were drawn ashore. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* viii. 75 'I must be getting ashore now.'

2. Of position: On shore, on the land.

1631 HEYWOOD *Maid of West* II. III. Wks. 1874 II. 375, I am come to sea, And left my heart ashore. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 21. 137 He behaves himself ashore as if he were still on board. 1823 MAR. GRAHAM *Resid. Chile* 115, I have now been two hours ashore.

† **A-sho·re,** *adv. phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*¹ + SHORE = prop, support.] Shore-wise, a-straddle.

c 1460 RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 136 Ne settynge youre leggis a shore. ?*c* 1475 *Hunt. Hare* 257 The dogges wer so starke Thei stode aschore when thei schuld barke.

A-shosshe, variant of ASWASH *adv. Obs.*

† **Ashu·n,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 aseuni·an, 4 aschonne. [OE. *ascunian*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *scunian* to SHUN.] To shun, avoid, escape from.

1000 *Cnut's Sec. Laws* § 7 (Bosw.) He mot þyllic ascunian. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* II. 185 Þey myȝte not aschonne þe sorow þey had serued.

† **Ashu·nch,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + SCHUNCH, OE. *scuncan*.] To terrify, frighten.

c 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* 38 Ne mey hit me ashunche.

Ash-We·dnesday. [f. ASH *sb.*² + WEDNESDAY.] The first day of Lent; so called from the custom in the Roman Catholic Church of sprinkling ashes on the heads of penitents on that day.

1297 R. GLOUC. 542 An Ax wednesdai .. To Gloucetre he wende. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) VI. 429 In an Aschewednesday. 1539 *Bk. Cerem.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. cix. 291 The giving of ashes upon Ashwednesday, with these words, 'Remember, man, that thou art ashes and to ashes thou shalt return.' 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 454/2 Pope Gregory the Great introduced the sprinkling of ashes .. which gave it the name of Ash-Wednesday.

Ashweed (æˑʃwīd). *Herb.* Also 6 aish-, 7 aysh-, 9 ach-, ashe-. [f. ASH *sb.*¹ + WEED.] The Goutweed (*Ægopodium Podagraria*).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 300 The seconde Imperatoria, or wylde Masterwort .. is now called *Herba Gerardi* .. In Englishe some call it Aishweede. 1617 MINSHEU, Ayshweede .. or Goutworte. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 27 Common Gout-weed, or Bishop's weed .. was called .. Asheweed.

Ashy (æˑʃi), *a.*; also 4–6 asshy, 5 asky, 6 7 ashie, assie, 7 ashey. [f. ASH *sb.*² + -Y.]

1. Consisting of ashes.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 16 Asky, *cinerulentus, cinereus.* 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Rome* 1 Whose ashie cinders lie Vnder deep ruins. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1703 Like that self-begott'n bird .. From out her ashie womb now teem'd, Revives, reflourishes. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XXIII. 312 And deep subsides the ashy heap below. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* ii. 35 One continuous ashy shower.

2. Covered or sprinkled with ashes.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 2025 With flotery berd, and ruggy asshy heeres. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* iv, She slumbered before the ashy grate.

3. Ash-coloured, ashen, deadly pale.

1541 R. COPLAND *Quest. Cyrurg.* R j, Whyte vryne, thynne, and asshy. 1597 LOWE *Art Chyrurg.* (1634) 116 The sore is .. pale, sandy or assie coloured. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* IV. i, The ashey paleness of my cheek Is scarletted in ruddy flakes of wrath. 1830 T. HAMILTON *Cyr. Thornton* (1845) 17 The ashy cheek, and hollow eye of my mother.

b. quasi-*adv.* in comb., as *ashy-blond, -green, -pale.*

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 76 He low'rs and frets, 'Twixt crimson shame and anger, ashy-pale! 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. II. ii. 38 Eyebrows .. you can see are ashy-blond.

Asian (ēˑʃiăn), *a.* and *sb. arch.* [ad. L. *Asiānus*, a. Gr. 'Ασιᾶνός, f. 'Ασία.] = ASIATIC.

a 1563 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 293 Laodicea, a notable city of the Asians. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 75 African Camels are much more worth then the Asian. 1684 tr. *Corn. Nepos* 159 The Asians were much stronger in horse. 1864 NEALE *Seaton. Poems* 76 To upraise Their Asian flag on Europe's western shores.

Asiarch (ēˑʃiāɹk). [ad. L. *Asiarcha*, ad. Gr. 'Ασιάρχης, f. 'Ασία + -αρχης ruler.] The director of religious rites and public games in Asia Minor under the Romans. (Cf. *Acts* xix. 31.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., 'Tis disputed to what Asia .. the Asiarchs were allotted; whether to Asia Minor, or the Proconsular Asia. 1866 NEALE *Seq. & Hymns* 150 Slightly projected the Asiarch's throne.

Asiatic (ēˑʃiæˑtik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Asiāticus*, a. Gr. 'Ασιᾶτικός, f. 'Ασία; see -ATIC.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Asia or its inhabitants; formerly used to describe a florid and imaginative literary style. **B.** *sb.* A native of Asia. † **A·siatall,** † **Asia·tical** *a.*, = ASIATIC. **Asia·tically** *adv.*, in Asiatic manner, in accordanee with Asiatic customs. † **Asia·tican** *a.* and *sb.*, = ASIATIC. **Asia·ticism,** imitation of Asiatic usage, an Asiatic phrase. **Asia·ticize,** improperly **A·siatize** *v.*, to make Asiatic, to conform to Asiatic customs.

1631 MASSINGER *Beleeve as you list* I. ii, Theis *Asiaticq marchants, whom you looke on With such contempt. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Style*, The antients made a notable distinction of styles, into Laconic, and *Asiatic. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii. 62 It is *Asiatic prose, as the Ancient Critics would have said; prose somewhat barbarously rich and overloaded. 1634 T. HERBERT *Trav.* 330 (T.) Such are the fanatick dogmata of the Alcoran, credited by most *Asiaticks. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* I. 473 These Greeks have long ago been changed into *Asiatics. 1615 tr. *De Montfart's Surv. E. Indies* 10 A true *asiatall Magnificence. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. iv. § 5. 26 His luxurious and *Asiaticall Oration vnto King Hezechiah. 1836 LANDOR in *Athenæum* No. 441. 254 Speaking by metaphor and *asiatically. 1869 MRQ. SALISBURY in *Echo* 12 Mar., If we are to govern Asiatics well, we must govern them *Asiatically. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 200 The *Asiaticans .. bare themselues verie couragiously. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* I. ix. 32 The *Asiatican Doctors. 1774 T. WARTON *Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. Diss. i. 24 Nor is this fantastic imagery the only mark of *Asiaticism, which appears in the Runic odes. 1882 *Van. Fair* 28 Oct. 250 The lay Parsee is, to use an expressive *Asiaticism, his belly-god. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxiii. IV. 332 Half-*asiatised Hellenism. 1856 — *ibid.* II. xciv. XII. 359 He was tending to *asiatize Macedonia. *Ibid.* 324 These *Asiatising marriages.

Aside (ăsəi·d), *adv., prep., adj., sb.* Forms: 4 on syd, 5–6 on syde, on side; 4–6 a-syde, a syde, asyde, 5 acyde, 6 assyde, 5– aside. [orig. a phrase, *on side*: see A *prep.*] Used in U.S. in various expressions where *apart* is used in England.]

A. *adv.* **I.** Of motion.

1. To one side; out of the way, away.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2297 Þe coupes of gold were treden a-syde! al with mannis fet. *a* 1450 *York Myst., Capmakers* O vj, This stone .. remove and sette on syde. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. viii. 1 Draw aside the curtaines. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* III. 292 The agent .. is gone aside, and hath carried with him 2000*l.* in money belonging to the troop. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 245 To evade and slip aside from difficulty. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. xv, Whose brazen studs and tough bull hide Had death so often dash'd aside.

2. Away from the general throng or main body, into seclusion or privacy, apart.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lii. 925 Kyng Orkaws took he asyde. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 240 But soft, aside; heere comes the King. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 249 When she has calved, then set the Dam aside. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xlvii. 407 One gentleman drew another aside to speak in an under-tone about Scotch bullocks.

3. Away from one's person; off, down.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 4 Her fillet she vndight, And laid her stole aside. 1611 BIBLE *Hebr.* xii. 1 Let us lay aside every weight. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 664 A Snake .. has cast his Slough aside. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1443 Each .. cast his lance aside And doffed his helm.

4. Away from consideration or employment, out of thought or use; esp. in *To lay* or *set aside*: (fig.) to put away, give up, dismiss, reject.

c 1440 *Partonope* 5039 Hereth yt and than ley hyt asyde. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* ii. 4 He hath cast asyde the lawe of the Lorde. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 110 Setting the attraction of my good parts aside. 1607 — *Cor.* I. iii. 75 Come, lay aside your stitchery. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* iii. 56 He often laid aside decorum. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 5 (1882) 45 He set aside all dreams of the recovery of the West-Saxon overlordship. *Ibid.* vi. § 4. 298 To fling aside traditional dogmas.

5. *Law.* **To set aside** (a verdict, judgement, etc.): to declare it of no authority; to quash.

1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* (1862) App. iii. 428 Whose decisions it could set aside for error in law. 1883 SIR J. MATHEW in *Law Rep. Queen's B.* XI. 591 A rule was subsequently obtained .. to set that non-suit aside.

II. Of direction.

6. Towards one side, off from the direct line.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxx. (1495) 342 A lyghte beme is broke or shuste asyde. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* vi. 6 For the oxen wente out asyde. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xiv. 3 They are all gone aside, they are together become filthy. 1815 BYRON *Parisina* xiv, As bowstrings, when relax'd by rain, The erring arrow launch aside.

7. Sidewise, obliquely.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Bk. Duchesse* 558 With that he loked on me asyde, As who sayth nay, that wol not be. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 6 Acyde, *oblique*. *c* 1505 DUNBAR *Golden Terge* xxv. 9 On syde scho lukat with a fremit fare. 1711 POPE *Rape Lock* iv. 33 Practis'd to lisp, and hang the head aside. 1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell* li. (1848) 463/1 We saw the Queen mount .. Brown habit: rode aside.

III. Of position.

† **8.** On one side, away, off. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 111 Thai saw on syde thre men cumand. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 681 (D.) The twentieth legion .. abode at Chester, scarce sixe miles aside from hence.

9. Apart from the general company; in privacy. *To speak aside*, i.e. apart, so as to be inaudible to the general company. Used as a stage direction in plays, to indicate that certain words are to be spoken out of the hearing of other characters on the stage.

c 1400 *Beryn* 619 The Pardonere stood a-syde. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xiii. 1 He was yet kepte asyde because of Saul. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 63 Let's stand aside, and see the end of this controuersie. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. Isles* II. vii, Then lords and ladies spake aside.

10. = APART 5. (? Only in *U. S.*)

1860 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 640 Leaving the question of competency aside. 1865 GRANT WHITE *Mem. Shaks.* 31 But, aside from question of the kind of training. 1871 — *Words & Uses* 21 But, pronouns .. and 'auxiliary' verbs aside, it [Chaucer's English] is a mixture, etc.

11. By the side, alongside (*obs.*). *Aside of*: by the side of, alongside of. *arch.* and *dial.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 60 He ran on fut [*v.r.* sid, side] alwayis hym by. 1630 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* iv. 33 A shippe .. which tooke his course aside of vs. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. iii, Brown ale .. From ancient vessels ranged aside. 1856 KANE *Arctic Exp.* II. i. 24 We .. are mere carpet-knights aside of these indomitable savages.

12. ? On each side. *rare.*

1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 47 A crown Of diamonds, one in front, and four aside.

IV. *Comb.* † **aside half, † aside-hand, † aside slips,** on or to one side.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxv. (1495) 148 The lounge..byclippyth asyde halfe the substaunce of the herte. 1471 *Arrivr. Edw. IV* (1838) 18 Turned asyde-hand, and went to Bristowe. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 312 He incamped somewhat aside slips of them.

B. *prep.* [by omission of *of*.]

1. At the side of, beside. (Still in *Sc.*)

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* VII. 215 And in the ashes sat, Aside the fire. 1743 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 175 The shop that was aside the house. 1807 TANNAHILL *Poems* 153 Since, Maggie, I am in aside ye.

† **2.** Past, beyond. *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 26 The kind Prince, Taking thy part, hath rusht aside the Law. 1663 *Flagellum* or *O. Cromwell* (1672) 22 Which resolution he had taken up before .. and was put aside it, by the amplitude of that Fortune.

C. *adj.* [The adv. used *attrib.*]

1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xl, 'It's extraordinary' .. observed Sinclair, in an aside tone. [*U.S.*]

D. *sb.* [the adv. used *absol.*; cf. A 9.]

1. Words spoken aside or in an undertone, so as to be inaudible to some person present; words spoken by an actor, which the other performers on the stage are supposed not to hear.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., An Aside, *seorsim*, is something which an actor speaks apart, or, as it were, to himself. 1834 MACAULAY *Chatham, Ess.* (1854) I. 293/2 Every tone from the impassioned cry to the thrilling aside. *a* 1845 HOOD (*title of verses*) Domestic Asides.

2. An indirect effort, a side effort.

1877 A. CAVE *Doctr. Atonement*, The asides of many writers possess a more lasting .. influence than their deliberate and darling labours. 1882 *Times* 23 Jan. 3 The solar energy is there directed not towards the earth, but at a right angle .. and we can hardly wonder if she does not respond to these solar asides.

¶ **Aside, a-side,** formerly written for *a side.*

† **Asi·dely,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ASIDE *adv.* + -LY².] Indirectly.

c 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* xci. Sel. Wks. 1869 I. 324 Goddis wille is filled asideli by punishinge.

† **Asi·den,** *adv. Obs.* or *dial.* In 5–6 **asyden.** [variant of ASIDE; cf. *besiden*: the *-en* may be the orig. dative.] Sidewise, obliquely, aslant. *Comb.* **asiden-hand** (s, = *aside-hand*; see ASIDE A IV.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 6 A-cydenandys; or a-slet, or a-slonte (*v.r.* acydnande, acydenam), *Oblique* vel *a latere*. 1471 *Arriv. Edw. IV.* (1838) 18 He took nat his ground so even in the front .. butt somewhate a-syden hande. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 169 Se that the cuttyng be euin ouer thwarte the stok and a syden. *c* 1691 RAY *Proverbs* (1768) 51 All asiding as hogs fighting. [1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 13 'Yo' hanna put yore shawl on straight, the cornels bin all asiden.']

Asi·deness. [f. ASIDE *a.* + -NESS.] The state of being aside; apartness, isolation.

1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even* xxi. 214 Lifted off the busy planet and set in some asideness. [*U.S.*]

† **Asi·des,** *adv. Obs.* In 4 **on-sydez, asydis, asidis.** [variant of ASIDE after advb. genitives in *-s*; chiefly northern; cf. *abouts, besides.*] = ASIDE.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 218 Her sayl watz hem aslypped on-sydez. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xvii. 1 Ledde hem asydis in to an hiȝ hill. — *Mark* vii. 33 Takynge him asydis fro the cumpanye.

b. *Comb.* **asides-half, asides-hand,** aside.

1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* ii. 2 A sydis hond, *or by hemsilf*, to hem that weren seyn for to be sumwhat. — *Mark* iv. 34 On sidis hond. — *Acts* xxiii. 19 The tribune takinge his hond, wente with him a sydis half [*v.r.* asidis].

Asidew: see ARSEDINE.

Asie: see ASYE *v. Obs.* to sink down.

Asier, obsolete form of AZURE.

Asigne, asingne, obsolete forms of ASSIGN.

Asile, earlier form of ASYLUM; cf. F. *asile.*

A-simmer (ăsi·mər), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*¹ + SIMMER.] On the simmer, simmering.

1849 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 767 The furnace at a red heat, pots and pans a-simmer.

† **A·sinal,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *asinālis*, f. *asinus* ass: see -AL¹.] = ASININE.

1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius* To Reader, From their asinall fourme to their humaine and perfect shape.

† **A·sinary,** *a. Obs.*⁻° [ad. L. *asinārius*, f. *asinus* ass: see -ARY.] = prec. 1731 in BAILEY.

† **Asine.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *asine* (still used dial.), ad. L. *asina.*] A she-ass. (In Bellendene perh. of common gender, OF. *asne.*)

1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 51 Thair hors ar litill mair than asinis. 1584 ARCHD. DOUGLAS (in *Sat. Rev.* 27 Nov. 1858, 539/2) Desired to borrow his asine for the use of her milk.

† **Asine·go.** *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 7 asinico. [a Sp. *asnico*, dim. of *asno* ass.]

1. A little ass.

1634 T. HERBERT *Trav.* 127 (T.) We jogged leisurely on upon our mules and asinegoes. 1685 R. BURTON *Eng. Empire in Amer.* xxii. (1730) 207 Their Horses, Cows, Hoggs, and Asinego's that they brought from Spain.

2. A 'donkey,' fool, dolt.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 49 An Asinico may tutor thee; Thou scuruy valiant Asse. 1714 MILBOURNE *Traitor's Rew.* Pref., These asinegoes are like those miserable comforters Job's friends. [1880 in *West Cornw. Gloss.*]

Asinine (æ·sinəin), *a.*; also 7 8 **ass-.** [ad. L. *asinīnus*, f. *asinus* ass: see -INE¹.]

1. Of or pertaining to asses.

1624 BOLTON *Nero* 246 Her fiue hundred female asses .. her asinine dayrie. 1641 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. 1738 I. 137 That asinine feast of sowthistles. 1873 LONGF. *Monk Casal Magg.* 157 Since monkish flesh and asinine are one.

2. Having the qualities by which the ass is characterized; obstinate, stupid, doltish.

c 1610 CHAPMAN *Iliad*, To Reader 225 Your asinine souls, Proud of their burdens, feel not how they gall. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 209 'Tis the most asinine employ on earth, To hear them tell of parentage and birth. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. ii. 153 And I .. should be asinine enough to go.

Asininity (æsini·nĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] Asinine quality; stupidity.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* Aug., Ears beyond the usual dimensions of asin[in]ity asinine. 1860 J. KENNEDY *Quodlibet* vi. 88 Meek, even to a degree of asininity, in his demeanor.

† **Asi·nk,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + SINK, OE. *sincan*. Cf. Ger. *ersinken.*] To sink down.

c 1275 MAPES *Body & Soul* 469 Into the aller deoppeste pit .. Heom self asonken in ther mit. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 136 Hou fareth hy that hy nasynketh?

Asiphonate (ăsəi·fənēit), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. A- *pref.* 14 + SIPHONATE.] **A.** *adj.* Having no respiratory siphon. **B.** *sb.* An acephalous mollusc so characterized.

1859 OWEN *Classif. Mamm.* 61 Holostomatous and asiphonate Gastropods. 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 304 Lamellibranchs are divided into Siphonates and Asiphonates.

-asis, *suff.*, L. *-āsis*, Gr. *-āσις*, forming names of diseases, really nouns of state or proeess from verbs in *-άειν*; as from *φθείρ* louse, *φθειρά-ειν* to be lousy, *φθειρίᾱσις phthiri·ăsis*; so *elephantiasis, psoriasis*, and many modern words, more or less analogical, as *allantiasis, arseniasis*, etc.

Asise, obsolete form of ASSIZE.

† **Asi·t,** *v. Obs.* [In sense 1 f. A- *pref.* 1 + *sittan* to SIT; cf. Ger. *ersitzen*: in sense 2 prob. for ATSIT, q.v.]

1. *intr.* To sit, settle; remain sitting.

a 1000 *Elene* (Grein) 998 Seczas, mid sigecwén, aseten hæfdon, on Créca land. 1205 LAY. 26353 Þa while þa þeos eorles þreo seiden heore erende, aset [1250 sat] þe kaisere.

2. *trans.* To sit against; to withstand.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8150 Non his dent asit might. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1665 No man ne myghte with strengthe asytte Hys swordes draught.

Asith, variant of ASSYTH, *Obs.*, satisfaction.

‖ **Asitia** (ăsi·ʃiă). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἀσῖτία*, f. *ἄσῖτος*, f. *ἀ* priv. + *σῖτος* corn, food.] 'Loathing of food.' Mayne *Exp. Lex.* 1853. 'More correctly a want of food.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881.

Asiwe, variant of ASUE *v. Obs.*, to follow.

Ask (ɑsk), *v.* Forms: *α.* 1 **ásci-an, ácsi-, áhsi-, áxi-, áhxi-, áhxsi-, áxsi-an, -ȝan, -ȝean, æcsian**; 2–3 **axien, acsien,** 3 **æxi, axi,** 4 **acsi, acsy, oxi, oxy, oxsi, oksi,** 3–5 **axen,** (5 **axse, exe,**) 4–6 **axe, ax,** (6– *dial.* **ax**). Also *β.* 2 **esci-, eski-en,** 3 **easki,** (*Orm.*) **asskenn,** 3–5 **ask-en,** 3–7 **aske,** (5 **haske, ascke, axke,**) 4– **ask.** Also *γ.* 3–4 **esch(e, esse,** 3–5 **asch(e,** 5 **ashe,** 5–6 **asshe,** (*north.* **asse,** *pa. t.* **ast**).

[Common Teut.: OE. *áscian* was eogn. w. OFris. *áskia*, OS. *êscôn, êscan*, OHG. *eiscôn*, MHG. *eischen*, Ger. *heischen*, OTeut. **aiskôjan*: cf. Skr. *ish* to seek, *ichchhā* wish. The original long *á* gave regularly the ME. (Kentish) *ōxi*; but elsewhere was shortened before the two consonants, giving ME. *a*, and, in some dialects, *e*. The result of these vowel changes, and of the OE. metathesis *asc-, acs-*, was that ME. had the types *ōx, ax, ex, ask, esk, ash, esh, ass, ess*. The true representative of the orig. *áscian* was the s.w. and w.midl. *ash, esh*, also written *esse* (cf. *æsce* ASH, *wæsc(e)an* WASH), now quite lost. *Acsian, axian*, survived in *ax*, down to nearly 1600 the regular literary form, and still used everywhere in midl. and south. dialects, though supplanted in standard English by *ask*, originally the northern form. Already in 15th c. the latter was reduced dialectally to *asse*, pa. t. *ast*, still current dialectally.]

General senses: I. To call for; II. To call for an answer; III. To call for a thing desired, to make a request; IV. Pregnant and special uses; V. *fig.* as predicated of things.

†I. 1. *trans.* To call for, call upon (a person or thing personified) to come. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Beowulf* 2417 He for wlenco wean ahsode. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* (Gr.) 2453 [Hi] comon corþrum miclum cuman acsian. 1205 LAY. 19967 He lette axien anan Men þat cuðen hæuwen stan.

II. To call upon any one for information, or an answer; to question, inquire.

* *trans. With the thing asked as object:*

To call for an answer to (a question or inquiry).

2. without mention of the person asked:

a. with the thing asked as an object sentence or clause (in indirect, or, less commonly, direct oration).

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xiv. [2] Ic ahsige, Hwa þær eardað? *a* 1038 *Charter of Eanwene* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 54 Đā ācsode ðe bisceop hwá sceólde andswerian for his módor. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7633 sholldenn .. asskenn what he wære. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7887 He askes, quat was þat leuedi? *c* 1305 *St. Crist.* 149 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 63 Þis gode man .. eschte what hi wolde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 21, I axe, why the fyfte man Was nought housbond to the Samaritan? *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxiv, Gauan asshes, 'Is hit soe?' 1455 E. CLERE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 5 He askid what the Princes name was. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Kom.* Prol., He axeth not whether good workes are to be done or not. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* III. ii. 71 May I aske, how my Lady his Wife doth? 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 454 ₱ 6 To ask what I wanted. *Mod.* Ask who it is. He asks if you are ready. I merely ask, 'Is it true?'

b. with the question expressed by a sb. or pronoun: To ask a *question, this, something.*

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 430 Some axen questyons to do hym wrong. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (1865) I. 67 Þre questiouns beeþ i-axed. 1803 PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 114 A true born Londoner, Sir, of either sex, always axes question, axes pardon, and at quadrille axes leave. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xiv, And ask a thousand things of home.

c. with the question indicated by its subject or object: To ask the *way*, the *price*, a *name*, an *age*, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxii. 29 Wherto askist [*v. r.* axist] thou my name? *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 689 Ryse up .. and þe way asshe, To Wyltone. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 208 To answere him that axith the lawe of the Lorde. 1549 LATIMER 7 *Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* (Arb.) 27 The other axed ye price, he sayed: xx. nobles. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* I. i. 39 He ask'd the way to Chester. 1842 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* 93 Ask thou not my name.

3. with the person asked introduced by a preposition:

†a. *at* a person. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 16 Heo aschede at Corineus, how heo so hardi were. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 924 Als Abraham .. hit at himself asked. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxi. 17 It is axed at the mouth of the wyse. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 197 To ask any question at Allan Breck about the murder, which he now related to them. 1843 BETHUNE *Scot. Peasant's Fireside* 47 'Why do you ask that question at me?'

†b. *to* a person. (Cf. Fr. *demander à.*) *Obs.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 27 Than axed anon Sir Gii To the barouns that oned him bi. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D vij b, Asking to her why she had trespaced his commaundments. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 13 Asking to passengers what weather it was without doores.

c. *of* a person.

1366 MAUNDEV. v. 61, I asked of the monkes .. how this befelle. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1124 Þe Amyral of hym axeth .. wat tydynge þay had y-broȝt. *c* 1450 *Merlin* ii. 36 Axe of hem whi that that toure fill. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 51 a, The sherif axed diligently of them .. what they had done. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 957 [One] of whom to ask Which way the neerest coast of darkness lyes. *c* 1735 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 211, I ask these sober questions of my heart. *Mod.* A farmer of whom I asked the way.

** *trans. With the person asked as object:*

To call upon (a person) for information or an answer; to put a question to, to question.

4. with personal obj. only: To ask a person.

a. *simply.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xii. 28 Hine ne dorste nan mann ahsian. — John ix. 21–23 Ahxsiað hine sylfne [*v. r.* acsiað, ahxiað, *Lindisf.* ȝefrainas, *Rushw.* ȝefrænas]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1001 Syn þou askis me .. I wille þe telle. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xii. 7 Aske the bestis, and thei shul teche thee. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xii. 7 Axe the catell, & they shal enfourme the. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. v. 36 Aske my dogge. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* xiv. 35 Let them aske their husbands at home. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 205 Ask your own heart; and nothing is so plain. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 142 I ask'd him, and he said, He could not ever rue his marrying me.

b. with the question introduced by 'saying,' etc.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John i. 19 Hi axsodon hine [*Hatton* axeden hym] and þus cwæðen, Hwæt eart þu? — Matt. xii. 10 Hi ahsude[n] hyne, þus cweðende, etc. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xxiii. 3 Pilat axide hym, and seide, Art thou Kyng of Jewis. 1611 BIBLE *John* ix. 19 They asked them, saying, Is this your son?

5. with the thing asked as a second object: To ask a person a question.

a. with the question as an object sentence or clause.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xxi. 12 Nan þæra .. ne dorste hine axian hwæt he wære. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 Þe preost me walde eskien .. hwa me scriue. *Ibid.* 35 Esca hine hwet he habbe biȝeten. *a* 1230 *Juliana* 257 He easkeð ham, ȝef ham biluueð to heren him. *c* 1275 *Passion of Our Lord* 567 in *O. E. Misc.* 53 Vre louerd hire gon axi, For hwi and for hwan wepestu? *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1125 Aske his fader quere he be. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 98 He gan oxy what it might be, He hem oxed what it were. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 939 And how he was .. he dude hym asshe. 1584 *Three Ladies Lond.* I. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* VI. 296 My lady axes you, when will you take possession of your house. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. ii. 38 Aske mee if I am a Courtier. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 10 ₱ 5, I have heard them asking the first man they have met with whether there was any news stirring. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xxi. (C. D. ed.) 181, I .. asked him what o'clock it was.

b. with the question expressed by a sb. or pronoun: *a question, this, something.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 46 Ne man ne dorste hyne nan þing mare axiȝean [*Rushw.* ȝeascigan; *Hatton* axien]. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 136 Ich acsy the a questioun. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 489 Now loveyeres axe I this question. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. i. 16 Aske him some questions in his Accidence. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* XXXVIII. 14, I will aske thee a thing; hide nothing from me. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* III. 111 Ask me no questions and I'll tell you no fibs. *Mod.* Which of them asked you that?

c. with the question asked indicated by its subject or object: To ask a person the *way*, the *time*, his *name, age*, etc.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* I. iii. 9 Aske him his name. 1605 — *Lear* V. iii. 117 Aske him his purposes, why he appeares Vpon this Call o' th' Trumpet. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 436 Ask them the cause. *Mod.* She asked me the reason.

6. with the matter introduced by a preposition:

a. To ask a person *of* (arch.), *about*, in OE. *be, ymb* (= about), a matter. b. (To ask one *after* or *for* a person: see 7.)

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXIX. § 4 Þæt is þæt ic þé ær ymb acsade .. Disse spræce ðe ðu me æfter ascast. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke ix. 45 Hi ne dorston hine be þam worde ahsian. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 9 Aske þes cwenes .. of hare liflade. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1294 He asked him of his errand. *c* 1300 *Beket* 2 And eschte him of Engelonde: and of the manere there. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 40 b, Thauncient man axid one of the marronners of this matere. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 389 Knocking at the Tauernes, And asking every one for Sir John Falstaffe. 1601 — *All's Well* IV. iii. 317 Why do's he aske him of me? 1842 TENNYSON *Edw. Morris* 23 Once I ask'd him of his early life. *Mod.* Did you ask them about the books?

*** *intr. With no object expressed:*

To inquire, make inquiries.

7. To ask (*of* obs.) *about* (in OE. *be, ymb* = about). To ask *after* a thing missing, a person absent, his welfare, etc. To ask *for* a person; to ask to see; formerly (and still in *dial.*) = to ask *after*.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXIX. § 4 Se ðe ymb þæt ascian wile. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* IV. 32 Ahsiað he ealdum dagum ða wieron ær þonne ge. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 172 Axinde efter tiðinges. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 711 Wi axestu of crafles mine. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. V. 542, I seygh neuere palmere .. Axen after hym. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 168 And Rosaline, they call her, aske for her. 1671 MILTON *Sams.* 40 Ask for this great deliverer now, and find him Eyeless in Gaza. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* XX. (C. D. ed.) 178 That shows the advantage of asking, don't it. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XXX. (1878) 524 To ask after their health when he met them. *Mod.* Did any one ask for me, while I was out? When you reach that point, ask again.

†8. To ask *of* or *at* a person *of* a matter, i.e. *from* a person *about* a matter. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 127 Ayþer axed of oþer · of þis grete wonder. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 309 He asckid of Medeyn Of his ffader. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VIII. liii. 152 To spie at whom to aske we gazed round. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* XXVIII. 16 Wherefore then doest thou aske of me?

III. To make request for a thing desired.

* *trans. With the thing asked as object:*

To make request for.

9. *simply.* To ask a thing. (Now more familiarly *to ask for*: see 16.)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1668 Aske it wiþ skil and ðu salt hauen. 1340 *Ayenb.* 114 Jesu Crist ous tekþ zuo to oxi uoryeuenesse. *Ibid.* 209 Verst oxseþ Godes riche. 1370 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* App. iv. 510 Let him not · his offryng asch. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 594, I naxe in guerdon but a boone. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* iv, Thenne the kyng asshet a chekkere. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst. Coliphiz.* 200 That is it that I ast. 1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* 26 Come nowe to me and axe forgyuenes. 1570 *Play Wit & Sc.* (1848) 10, I axe no more. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. vi. 69 Clifford, aske mercy. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 76 Asking licence to do so worthy a deed. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 6 ₱ 2 The beggar disabled himself in his Right Leg, and asks Alms all Day. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* XXVII, Ask a blessing, Mr. Stiggins. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 155 Ask your boon, for boon I owe you.

b. *To ask a price*: to ask so much as the price, to state the price.

1857 Bohn's *Handbk. Prov.* 323 Ask but enough, and you may lower the price as you list. 1864 TENNYSON *Brook* 142 How he sent the bailiff to the farm To learn the price, and what the price he ask'd. *Mod.* What do you ask for this? How much did he ask?

10. To ask a thing (*to* obs., *at* obs. or dial.) *of, from* a person.

1340 *Ayenb.* 110 Huet may þe zone betere acsy to his nader þanne bread? *c* 1450 *Compl. Lover's Life* lxix, That to my foo .. Mot axe grace, mercy, and pite. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 134 Such as axen of the Kyng, Offices. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cviii. 661 A charmer .. that asketh counsell at spirites. 1647 CHAS. I. *Let.* in *Antiquary* I. 97 To aske leave of ye two houses to make a journey. 1796 BURNS *Let.* in *Wks.* (Globe) 563, I am ashamed to ask another favour of you. 1830 tr. *Aristoph. Acharnians* 43 The request of the bride, which she earnestly asks at me! *Mod.* He asked a larger sum from me.

11. To ask *to do*, or *be done to*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. i. 63 I .. axe gretely to heeren tho remedyes. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* I, I had delyte & axed to rede some good historye. 1647 SPRIGG *Ang. Rediv.* III. iii. (1854) 149, I humbly ask to have this place slighted. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vii. 221 The country .. seemed to ask to be seized upon by men worthy to enjoy it.

** *trans. With the person asked as object:*

To make a request to.

12. To ask a person a thing. *Obs.*, or *arch.* in 'I ask you pardon, leave.'

1297 R. GLOUC. 16 He nolde no mon asche leue. *Ibid.* 196 Hii esseþ vs truage. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3868 Jacob askid him his lemman. *c* 1308 *Pol. Songs* 200 What hast i-do, That thou me so oxist pes? *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XXXVI. 493 Forto axen hem consaille. 1538 BALE *God's Promises* in Dodsl. *O. P.* (1780) I. 11 Good Lorde I axe the mercy. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 551 To stand upright Will ask thee skill. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVI. VII. (1840) 238/2, I ask Mr. Blifil pardon.

b. with the second object wanting.

a 1564 BECON *Gen. Pref. Wks.* (1843) 22 Christ saith: 'Give to every one that axeth thee.'

13. To ask a person *to do* a thing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3141 Nou es he askid .. Til gode to make of sacrifise. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* I. (*title*) How King Pelleus Exit Iason to get þe ffles of golde. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 22. 152, I asked him to accompany me. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* XXV. 350 He does not ask me to pay his bills.

14. To ask a person (*of* obs.) *for* a thing.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* (Wr.) ₱ 918 A man that .. cometh for to axe him of mercy [*Other MSS.* aske mercy]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 243 For this first they ought to axe echeone other. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 61 He ask'd me for a hundred markes in gold. 1600 — *H. V.* I. iv. 138, I might aske you for your Commission. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 50 You know his Grace, I want a Patron; ask him for a Place. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* V. vii, Ask we this savage hill we tread For fatten'd steer or household bread? *Prov.* Ask a kite for a feather, and she'll say, she has but just enough to fly with.

*** *intr. With no object*: To make request.

15. *simply.* To ask.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* (1871) III. 328 He is redy to ȝeve him if he ax worþily. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5243 Man that worthy is of name, To axen often hath gret shame. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* vi. 7 Axe & it shalbe giuen you. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 402 Ask and haue. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* vi. 7 Aske [WYCLIF, axe ȝe] and it shalbe giuen you. *Mod.* It is rather those who ask loudest, than those who need most, that secure attention.

16. To ask (*after* obs.) *for* a thing.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 81 Iuel mennish .. acseð after fortocne of heuene. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 298 Al hunger eet in hast and axed after more. 1611 BIBLE *Micah* VII. 3 The iudge asketh for a reward. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* II. 246 Could hear a famish'd woman ask for food, And feel no pity. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. VII. 202 I'll cut back and ask for leave.

IV. Pregnant senses and special uses.

†17. To inquire into, examine, investigate. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* X. 5 His þrawas .. ahsað manna bearn. Se ylca Drihten ahsað rihtwise and unrihtwise. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Oðer he heo hafð i-esead oðer hafð ifunden on boke. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XI. 7 Beforn that thou aske, ne blame thou any man. — *Ps.* X. 5 The eyelidis of hym asken [1611 trie] the sones of men. The Lord asketh the riȝtwis man, and the vnpitous. 1612 *Arraignm. John Selman* 14 Sir Francis Bacon .. proceeded to judgment and asking on the prisoner, thus .. hee spake.

†18. To prosecute, exact from, oppress. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Isaiah* lviii. 3 Lo! ȝoure wille is foundun in the dai of ȝoure fastyng, and ye axen alle ȝoure dettouris.

19. To ask as by right, call for, demand.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 36 They axen alle jugement Ayein the man. *c* 1430 *Syr Generides* 4795 His hors he ashed .. his wey he nam. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 393 He axit justes of were And prays the of answere. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 58 To worshyp me as I wylle asse. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1874) I. 141 Nought .. to asshe agaynst right. 1544 BALE *Sir J. Oldcastell* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 258 God will axe no more of a Christen beleuer .. but only to obey the preceptes of that moost blessed lawe. 1580 BARET *Adv.* A 594 To aske agayne that is ones owne, or in a maner due to him, *Reposco.*

b. *esp.* in *To ask an account.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* XXXIX. 59 Of the which God wille axse hem accompte. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCCLXXXIII. 645 They wolde aske accomptes of the Chancellour of Englande to knowe where all the good was become that he had leuyed through the realme. 1559 *Myrr. Mag., Dk. Glouc.* XXI. 5 To axe a reckening of the Realmes reuenue.

20. To make proclamation of a thing in church or other public place, calling upon any who have claims or objections to put them forward. Formerly of things found, stray cattle, etc.; still used of marriages about to be contracted (*to ask the banns*); in popular phrase the parties are said to be 'asked in church.'

(The recognized expression is now to *publish the banns*; but *ask* is the historical word.) See BANN.

1450 MYRC 203 Aske the banns thre halydawes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 28 b, They ought to aske them [stray cattle] thre sondayes in thre or four next paryssche churches and also crye them thre tymes in thre the nexte market townes. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 181 The day When I shal aske the banes, and when be married. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IX. 304 We must be asked in church next Sunday. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* Westm. (1811) II. 105 (D.) His head was ask'd, but never married to the English Crown. 1841 ORDERSON *Creoleana* ii. 14 The fair sex .. preferring to be 'asked in church.'

21. *ellipt.* To ask (one) to come, to invite.

Mod. We ought to ask him to dinner. Why were you not at the ball? Because I was not asked.

22. *To ask away*: to do away with by asking.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 112 His Prayer is so

ambitious of Prerogative, that it dares ask away the Prerogative of Christ himself.

V. *fig.* Predicated of things.

23. To need, require, demand, call for (by its condition).

1340 *Ayenb.* 54 Be þan þet hare zennes okseþ. 1387 Trevisa *Descr. Brit.* (Caxton) 36 Whan tyme and place axeth. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* xv. 7067 He þat tas not his tyme, when þe tyde askes. *c* 1430 *Hymns to Virg.* (1867) 61 Quod conscience, þat axiþ coost. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 15 Signior Baptista, my businesse asketh haste. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* I. i. 7 These three matters handled would aske a great volume. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* (1663) 81 The Veal will aske a double quantity of Suet. 1623 Sanderson *Serm.* Ad Mag. i. (1674) 89 It will ask some time, yea, and cunning too, to find it out. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 478 Goats of equal Profit are .. and ask an equal Care. 1780 Cowper *Table T.* 559 To give a Milton birth ask'd ages more. 1880 Cyples *Hum. Exp.* vi. 133 Limit of time asked for a sensation.

†**24.** To invite, provoke. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 91 Such crabyysh wordes do aske a blow. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 303 One ill word asketh another One good turne asketh another.

†**25.** To seek, direct itself toward (lit. trans. of L. *petere*). *Obs. rare.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 63 The Redde see .. is departede in to ij. armes, of whom the arme Persicalle .. dothe aske the northe.

†**Ask**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 æsce, 3 axe, (?) as. [OE. *æsce*, f. *ácsian* (see prec.); cf. ODu. *esch. As* is prob. = *ash* or *ask*: see the vb.] Asking, inquiry; thing asked, request.

a 1000 *Laws of Athelstan* § 5 (Thorpe I. 230) Hæfdon ealle ða æscean. 1205 Lay. 1053 Euer axe ich eou leue *a* 1230 *Juliana* 16 He failed of his as.

Ask (ɑ:sk), *sb.*[2] Also 4 arske, 4-6 aske, 5 awsk. [Apparently worn down from OE. *áðexe* newt (= OS. *egithassa*, OHG. *egidehsa*, MHG. *egedëhse*, mod.G. *eidechse*), the phonetic contraction being paralleled by the Ger. dial. *edechs, egdes, eges, eckes*, given by Grimm III. 83; but no intermediate forms between *áðexe* and *aske*, such as *áðesce, aðsce*, or *aðxe, axe*, have been found.]

A newt or eft; the common name in Scotland, and in the north and north-east of England as far as Morecambe Bay and Lincolnshire. Sometimes applied also to the lizard; always classed among venomous animals, an idea encouraged by a general confusion of *ask* with *asp*. See also Asker[2].

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 141 Snakes and nederes thar he fand, And gret blac tades .. And arskes and other wormes felle. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* I. xiii. 55 Nakyn best of venym .. as aske or eddyre, tade, or pade. *c* 1450 Henryson (Jam.) Cum with me in hy, Edderis, askis, and wormis meit for to be. 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* I. xxv. The water stank, the feild was odious Quhair dragouns, lessertis, askis, edders, swatterit. 1611 Florio, *Magrasio*, an Eft, a Nute, an Aske. 1840 J. M. Wilson *T. of Borders* (1851) XX. 31 He can lurk in the green moss like the yellow-wamed ask. 1876 Smiles *Scotch Nat.* ii. (ed. 4) 44 He looked at the beast. It was not an eel. It was very like an ask.

In the following Glossaries of the Eng. Dial. Soc., Cumberland, Swaledale, Mid Yorkshire, Whitby (*Ask* or *Aisk*: *Fleeing-ask*, the dragon-fly: cf. *Flying Adder, Flying Dragon*), Manley and Corringham (Lincolnsh.)

Askable (ɑ:skăb'l), *a.* [f. Ask *v.* + -able.] Fit or proper to be asked.

c 1650 *T. Cromwell* in Percy's *Bal. & Rom.* I. 129 For if your boon be askeable, soone granted it shall be.

Askance (ăskæ:ns), *adv.* Forms: 6 a scanche, a scance, ascaunce, 6-7 asconce, ascance, 6-8 askaunce, 7 askauns, ascaunse, 6- askance. [Etymology unknown. Wedgwood suggests It. *a schiancio* 'bias, slanting, sloping or slopingly, aslope, across, overthwart' (Baretti), where *schiancio* is = OFr. *esclanc, esclenc*, gauche, left hand. Skeat compares It. *scanso* f. *scansare*, expl. by Florio, among other meanings, as 'to go a slope, or a sconce, or a skew, to go sidelin.' Koch suggests a formation on ON. *á ská*: see Askew. Diefenbach compares Jutlandish *ad-skands*, West Fris. *skán, schean*, which he connects with Du. *schuin, schuins*: see Askoyne.]

(There is a whole group of words of more or less obscure origin in *ask-*, containing *askance, askant, askew, askie, askile, askoye, askoyne*, (with which cf. *asklent, aslant, asquint*,) which are more or less closely connected in sense, and seem to have influenced one another in form. They appear mostly in the 16th or end of the 15th c., and none of them can be certainly traced up to OE.; though they can nearly all be paralleled by words in various languages, evidence is wanting as to their actual origin and their relations to one another.)

1. Sidewise, obliquely, askew, asquint; with a side glance.

1530 Palsgr. 831/1 A scanche, *De travers, en lorgnant.* *a* 1541 Wyatt *Meane & Sure Est.* 52 For, as she lookt a scance, Under a stole she spied two stemyng eyes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 668 He bid his Angels turne ascance The Poles of Earth. 1768 Beattie *Minstr.* I. xxxv, They meet, they dart away, they wheel askance. 1848 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr & Leg. Art* (1850) 154 Judas is at once distinguished, looking askance with a wicked sneer on his face.

b. With a side or indirect meaning.

1876 Swinburne *Erechtheus* 337 Journeying to the bright God's shrine Who speaks askance and darkling.

2. In the fig. phrases **To look, eye, view askance**, the idea expressed has varied considerably, different writers using them to indicate disdain, envy, jealousy, and suspicion. The last of these is now the prevalent idea, and *To look at, eye, view askance* = to look at with mistrust.

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 21 That scornefully lookes askaunce. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 249 Thou canst not frowne, thou canst not looke a sconce. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man. in Hum.* IV. ii, Nay, Boy, never look askance at me for the matter. 1602 *Life T. Cromwell* IV. ii, Yet look'd askance when as they saw me poor. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 504 The Devil .. with jealous leer maligne Ey'd them askance. 1750 Gray *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 215 Whom meaner beauties eye askance, And vainly ape her art of killing. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 155 It is envy and malignity .. that makes some look askance at the distinctions .. set apart for virtue. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 57 Eyeing the enemy askance from under their broad hats. 1875 Gladstone *Glean.* VI. xxiv. 120 Both rather abounded in self-confidence, and were viewed askance by authority. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* v. 97 Words .. which come to be looked askance at and avoided.

3. elliptical, quasi-*adj.* Turned sidewise, sidelong.

1593 Nashe *Christes Teares* (1613) 48 Thy sight is no way .. impayred, by casting away one askance-regard on any. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 149 Whom the grand foe, with scornful eye askance, Thus answerd. 1824 Galt *Rothelan* II. IV. viii. 168 The fiend of night .. retires with an askance and lurid eye.

†**Askance**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] To turn aside.

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 637 That from their own misdeeds askance their eyes!

†**Askance(s**, *conj. adv. Obs.* Also 4-5 ascauns(e, ascance, ascaunce, ascaunces, askaunse, as skaunce, asscaunce, 6 ascanses, askaunces. [Etym. unknown; the word was orig. of 3 syllables, and *ascaunces* was perh. the orig. form. See Skeat *Chaucer's Man of Law's T.*, etc., Glossary; also *Notes and Queries*, 4th ser. XI. 251, where its use is shown to correspond to that of Du. *kwantwijs*, ODu. *quantsuys, quansis*.]

1. As though, as if. (? On the pretence.)

c 1386 Chaucer *Sompn. T.* 37 And wroot the names .. Ascaunce [*v.r.* ascance, askaunse] that he wolde for hem preye. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1797 They walkid to and fro .. as skaunce they knewe nauȝte. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 39 And even the erthe above ascaunce her noon is. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* IV. xiv. 114 a, A sprite of feined pacience .. Ascaunce she had been in vertue strong. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 162 Keeping a countenance ascanses she vnderstood him not.

2. *ellipt.* As if saying, as much as to say.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 292 Sche lete falle Hire loke a lite aside, in swich manere, Ascaunces, 'What! may I nat stonden here?' [Boccaccio: *quasi diuesse, E no ci si può star?*]. 1572 Gascoigne *Flowers* Wks. 1587, 101 Therewith he raysed his heavy head alight, Askaunces, Ha! in deede and thinkst thou so.

Askant (ăskæ:nt), *adv.* Forms: 7 ascant, a-skaunt, 7-9 askaunt, 8- askant. [apparently a later variant of Askance q.v., with termination assimilated to Asquint or Aslant.]

1. = Askance 1.

1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* II. 461 Man's Soul, by this rude Shock from 's Center driv'n, Stands so a-skaunt. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* X. 98 Whether this public zeal hath look'd askaunt To private ends. 1873 Dixon *Two Queens* I. I. v. 36 His mouth was big; his left eye turned askant.

2. = Askance 2.

1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* XII. lxxx, On which if Envie might but glance ascant, Her eyes would swell and burst. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 133 All parties concur in looking askant upon turn-coats. 1880 Mrs. Parr *Adam & Eve* II. 149 They looked askant on innovation and hated change.

3. = Askance 3.

1791 Cowper *Iliad* XI. 657 With an eye askant, Watchful retreated.

¶ In the following passage from Shakspere, in which it appears as a prep., the folios read *aslant*.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* (Qq.) IV. vii. 167 There is a willow grows ascaunt the brook.

†**Askanted**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 7 eskanted. [f. prec. + -ed.] Turned askant.

1576 T. N[ewton] *Lemnie's Touchst. Complex.* (1633) 221 With eyes sullen, sterne, terrible, glancing aside and eskanted.

†**Askapart.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 ascopard(e, 5 -parte, 6-7 ascapart(e, -upart, 8 askapart. Name of a race of hardy warriors living in or near Arabia; also of a giant said to have been defeated by Sir Bevis of Southampton.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 2341 A geaunt With a lotheliche semlaunt .. thrette fete long .. Me name, a sede, is Ascopard. 1366 Maundev. vi. 63 Arrahyenes, that Men clepen Bedoynes and Ascopardes. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2648 Ethiopis, Indens and Ascopartes, That bene boolde and hardy to fight. *c* 1550 *Syr Beuys* K ij, Beuis with a bolde herte .. assayled Ascaparte. 1612 Drayton *Polyolb.* ii. 694 (N.) Sir Bevis .. (Goliah like) great Ascupart inforc'd To serve him for a slave. 1735 Pope *Donne Sat.* IV. 276 Each man an Askapart, of strength to toss For Quoits, both Temple-bar and Charing-Cross.

Askape, var. of Ascape, obs. form of Escape.

Askar, obs. form of Eschar, a scab

Aske, obs. form of Ash *sb.*[2]

†**Askebathe.** *Obs.* [f. *aske*, Ash *sb.*[2] + Bathe.] One who sits among the ashes; = Askefise.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 214 Þe ȝiscare is þes feondes askebaðie, & lið euer iðen asken, & fared abuten asken. *a* 1500 *Medulla Gram., Ciniflo*, a aske bathe, seu qui sedet in cineribus.

†**Askefise.** *Obs.* [App. of Norse origin, though not recorded by Vigfússon; Sw. *askefis* (Grimm), (cf. Ger. *aschenfister*, Du. *aschevijster*) f. *aske* ashes + ON. and Sw. *fisa*, Da. *fise*, to blow, to pass wind; cf. ON. *fisi-belgr* small bellows.] One who blows the ashes or fire; a term of reproach among northern nations for an unwarlike fellow who stayed at home in the chimney-corner.

c 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 15 Askysye, Askefise, askefyse, *ciniflo*. *a* 1500 *Medulla Gram., Ciniflo*, an askfist, or iren heter. [*Other MSS.* A fyre blowere, an yryn hetere, an askefyce .. An aske fyse or irne eter.] 1500 *Ortus Voc.* (W. de W.) *Ciniflo, qui flat in cinere*, aske fyste, a fyre blawer or a yrne hotter.

Asken, obs. pl. form of Ash *sb.*[2]

Asker[1] (ɑ:skəɹ). Also askere, axere, etc: see Ask *v.* [f. Ask *v.* + -er[1].] One who asks.

1. A questioner, inquirer.

1388 Wyclif *Ezek.* xiv. 10 Bi the wickidnesse of the axere, so the wickidnesse of the prophete shal be. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 69 After þe wickydnes of þe asear schal be þe wichidnes of þe prophet. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 22 The answers .. were euer darke and deceyued the axer. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. (1851) 229 The trope of indignation, fittest account for such askers. 1749 Bp. Lavington *Enthus.* (1754) II. 155 Curious Beholders and Askers of impertinent Questions.

2. One who asks favours, gifts, etc.; a suppliant; one who asks alms, a professional beggar.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6676 Many a man That yeveth his good for .. he Wolde of the asker delyvered be. 1569 J. Sanford *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 91 So many presumptuouse monie askers. *a* 1631 Donne *Ess. Divin.* (1651) 145 Love an Asker better than a Giver. 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy bk. Prop. Law* xxv. 189 Each asking of leave is an admission that, at the time, the asker had no right. 1883 R. Burton & Cameron *Gold Coast* I. iii. 60 They beg with a good grace, and not with a curse or an insult like the European 'asker' when refused.

†**3.** A prosecutor, plaintiff; an exactor, oppressor. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Eng. Guilds* 361 And þat commune law hym be y-entred, þe axere and þe defendaunt. *Ibid.* 362 Of plee of dette .. ȝif þat þe axkere bryngeþ skore oþer wryt. 1382 Wyclif *Job* iii. 18 Thei herden not the vois of the askere [1611 oppressour]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.*, An Asker wrangwysly, *exactor*.

Asker[2]. Also 7 ascar. [f. Ask *sb.*[2] with suffix of uncertain origin; also altered to *askerd, ascard, askal, asgal, asgil*.] Common name of the newt in the west midland counties of England.

1674 Ray *N. Countr. Wds., Asker*; a Newt, or Eft. 1677 J. Webster *Witchcr.* xii. 242 Strange vomitings up of Frogs, lizards, askers and the like .. attributed to witchcraft. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 252 It differs in colour from all the Newts or Ascars that ever I saw. 1755 Johnson, *Asker* a water newt. 1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* (1802) IV. xxvii. 126 A Newt or an Asker, or some such detested reptile.

In the following Dialect Glossaries: Craven (*Asker, Askard*), Mid Yorksh. (*Ask, aisk*, or *askerd*), Lancash., Shropsh. (*Asker, askal, asgal*), West Worcester (*Asgill*), Dorset (Phil. Soc. Trans. 1864, 41).

Asker, obs. form of Eschar, a scab.

Askerye, variant of Ascry *v. Obs.*

Askew (ăskiū'), *adv., a.*, (*sb.*) Forms: 6-7 askewe, 6 a-skiew, a scew, ascue, 7-8 askue. [Etymology uncertain; see the simple Skew *v.* or *a.*, upon which this may have been formed with A *prep.*[1] Its relation to Askoye, which preceded it somewhat in the same sense, is uncertain. It corresponds also in sense to ON. *á ská*, and in form to Da. *skjæv*:—ON. *skeif* oblique, wry, skew, Ger. *schief*, LG. *schewo*, Du. *scheef*. Neither *askew* nor *skew* appears before 16th c. See note to Askance.]

1. Obliquely, to one side, off the straight, awry. Also *fig.* cross, untowardly, frowardly, unfavourably.

1573 Twyne *Cont. Phaër's Æneid* XII. KK iv b, To dread that lucke shall light ascue. 1587 Golding *De Mornay*, The Zodiacke goes a-skiew. 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Armour* I. 112 The Serpent goes a skue .. winding and wreathing its body. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* I. 266 And wrench'd the Poles some Leagues yet more askew. 1855 Dickens *Lit. Dorrit* (C. D. ed.) 309 Lattice-blinds all hanging askew.

2. esp. in phr. *To look askew*: i.e. sidelong, out at the corners of one's eyes, not straight in the face.

1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Mar. *Gloss.*, Ascaunce, askewe or asquint.. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* V. I Let her fleer, and look a scew, and hide her Teeth with her Fan. *a* 1791 Wesley *Wks.* (1830) XIII. 486 Your looks (in speaking) should be direct, neither severe nor askew. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* x, The boy looking askew at him with his sharp gray eyes.

b. *fig.* To look as if pretending not to see, to look with contempt or disdain; to reflect *upon*.

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 426 He beganne to look askew vppon Camilla. 1636 Heywood *Challenge* II. i. Wks. 1874 V. 22 All I meete .. look askue, and point, and laugh at mee. 1661 Pepys *Diary* I. 25 Aug., My Lady Button and her daughter to look something askew upon my wife, because my wife .. is not solicitous for their acquaintance. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xxiii. 167 For some expressions .. that looked askew upon the King's supremacy .. he was laid in hold. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* 396 But Nelly Cook askew did look.

B. *adj.* Oblique, made or standing awry; skew.

[1570 Levins *Manip.* 95 A Skewe, *limus*.] 1859 Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. iv. 162 A room over the street, which rests on an askew arch. 1862 Smiles *Engineers* III. 233 Bridges

of masonry .. several of them askew bridges. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xv. 165 In time the tail becomes quite askew.

† **C.** *sb.* A sidelong glance. *Obs.*

1655 HEYWOOD *Fort. by Land, &c.* II. i. Wks. 1874 VI. 383 Her face, the trick of her eye, her leer, her blink, her askue.

Askewese, obs. form of EXCUSE.

† **A-skie'**, *adv. Obs.* [?f. A *prep.*[1] + *skey*, variant of *shey*, SHY: '*schey* or *skey* as horse' (*Promp. Parv.*): cf. also SKEIGH and ASKOYE.] ?Shyly; off at a tangent like a shying horse.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 50 All sodeinly She passeth as it were a skie All clene out of this ladies sight.

† **Aski'le,** *adv. Obs.* [See note to ASKANCE. Cf. Du. *scheel* squinting, *scheel zien* to squint.]

1599 BP. HALL *Sat.* V. ii. 135 What tho the scornefull waiter looks askile?

Asking (ɑ'skiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: 1 ásc-, áesung, 3 ax-, escunge, ascing, 4–5 ask-, axyng(e, 4–6 askinge, 5– asking: other variants of the root as in ASK. [f. ASK *v.*: see -ING[1].]

1. The action of putting a question, interrogation, inquiry.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 4 Hit is þeaw þære spræce and þære ácsunge. — *Boeth. Metr.* xxii. 41 Mid ascunga. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 338 Of þe axunge mei uallen vuel. *c* 1225 *St. Marherete* (1866) 16 Stew þe, steorue, ant stille beo þin escunge. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wicket* 15 The puttynge awaye of fylthenes of the fleshe, and the axynge of good conscience. [Cf. 1 *Pet.* iii. 21 (*revised*) interrogation.] 1794 BURNS *Let.* in *Wks.* (Globe) 549 Do not miss asking for him.

† **2.** An inquiry, a question. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 35 Quen Crist thair asking herd, Ful mildely he thaim ansoerd. *c* 1410 tr. *Bonaventura's Myrrour* (Pynson) viii. Dj, Our lady .. answereth sadly and shortly to theyr askynges.

3. The action of requesting a favour, gift, etc.; praying, begging.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 After clepenge and ascinge. 1340 *Ayenb.* 198 He deþ bet þet yefþ wyþoute aksinge. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. i. 4 Bestowing on him, at his asking, The Archbishopricke of Toledo. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* I. 34 A lass that may be had for the asking.

4. A petition, prayer, a supplication. *arch.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 3301 Þine asking Es noght bot a litell thing. 1388 WYCLIF *Bar.* ii. 14 Lord here thou oure axyngis and our preyeris. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 101 He neuer denyed hem her petycyons and askynges. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. iii. 53 Grant this ane axing quhilk I the requeyr. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. vi. 65 Yet dare I neuer Deny your asking. 1860 TENNYSON *Tithonus* 16 Then didst thou grant mine asking with a smile.

† **5.** A price asked, a demand. *Obs.*

1615 T. ADAMS *White Devil* 59 He makes his owne price, for they gave him his asking. 1637 SANDERSON 21 *Serm.* Ad Aol. v. (1673) 71 Naboth shall have his own asking.

† **6. a.** An appeal; a calling for justice, or to the law. **b.** Oppression, exaction. *Obs.*

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. viii. 6 In euery ryghtwys court .. admytted to maken his compleynt, and purpoos his askynge. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CXXXIV. 114 He did grete destruction to holy chirche thurogh wrongful taking and axyngs.

7. The publication of banns of marriage. *jam.*

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Banns*, The publication of banns (popularly called asking in the church). 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. lxxxviii, At the third asking of the bans He started. 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* II. 187 The 'askings' had been called over three consecutive Sundays.

A'sking, *ppl. a.* [f. ASK *v.* + -ING[2].] That asks; inquiring, begging, suppliant.

1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 412 Explore the thought, explain the asking eye. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegy* XX. 70 Shall, vainly suppliant, spread his asking hand. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* II. 187 The asking eye of hunger. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* III. xvi, With many an asking smile, and wondering stare.

A'skingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an asking manner; inquiringly, with entreaty.

1794 COLERIDGE *Young Ass*, How askingly its footsteps hither bend, It seems to say, 'And have I then one friend?'

Askis, -ys, obs. plural form of ASH *sb.*[2]

Askle'nt, ascle'nt, *adv.* [Cf. *sclender, sclate* = *slender, slate.*] Scotch form of ASLANT.

1584 J. CARMICHAEL *Let.* in *Misc. Wodr. Soc.* (1844) 443 They .. hes bene farther careit asklent then reason can warrand. 1657 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 61 They always took the bog a-sclent [=they fled]. 1792 BURNS *Duncan Gray* i, Maggie coost her head fu' high, Look'd asklent and unco skeigh.

† **Askoye', askoy'ne,** *adv. Obs.* Also 6 ascoye. [Actual origin uncertain: *skoyne* seems to be identical with Du. *schuin* sidewise, oblique; cf. *schuinte* slope. But see ASQUINT and ASKEW, with which in sense this word is closely allied, and note to ASKANCE.] Sidewise, askew, with sidelong glance, askance. (Always with *look.*)

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, To him he spake With chere askoyne vnto the messengere. *Ibid.* II. xii, With loke askoye, and tourned vp the whyte Of hye desdayne. *c* 1430 — *Bochas* VI. i. (1554) 143 b, Loking ascoyne, as she had had disdeyne. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 43 There wanton lokes, and lyftynge vp of eyes, And their lokinge ascoye in most wanton wise. 1552 HULOET, Glaye or loke a skoye, *Transuertere hirquos.*

Askrie, askry, variants of ASCRY *v. Obs.*

Askue, askuse, obs. forms of ASKEW, EXCUSE.

Aslake (ăslē·k), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [OE. *aslacian, asleacian*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *slacian, sleacian*: see SLAKE *v.*]

† **1.** *intr.* To become slack; to become feeble, grow less; to diminish, abate. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 610 Gif we asleaciað fram gódum weorcum. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Milleres T.* 367 The water schal aslake and gon away. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 231 Whan ȝe be heyest ȝe mowe aslake. *c* 1430 *Syr Generides* 6770 The winde beganne som dele a-slake. *c* 1430 *Hymns to Virg.* (1867) 80 Whanne oure bewte schal aslake. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* 34 My woes which never would aslake.

2. To become less hot, to grow cool. *arch. rare.*

1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XI. 11 Wks. VIII. 93 Last they cast it [the steel] to aslake, In the penal icy lake.

† **3.** *trans.* To slacken. *Obs. rare.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 253 Ne aslaky naȝt to moche þane bridel.

4. To mitigate, alleviate, assuage; to lessen, abate, diminish. *arch.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 213 Til that mi sorwe aslaked be. 1493 *Petronylla* 154 That he of mercy oure sekenesse list aslake. 1599 SANDYS *Europ. Spec.* (1632) 195 These flames of controversies might bee extinguished or aslaked. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* Ch. Milit., Aslake your griefe. 1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* I. 14 Waits for the prey .. its hunger to aslake.

† **b.** To appease (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 36 When mourning altars .. The black infernall furies doen aslake.

Aslant (ăslɑ·nt), *adv.* and *prep.* Forms: 3–5 o-slant e, 3–4 on-slent, on-slont, aslante, 5 a-slent, 8 aslaunt, 6– aslant. [f. ON (see A *prep.*[1]) + SLANT.]

A. *adv.*

1. On the slant, in a slanting or sloping direction, obliquely.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6200 O-slant {*var.* on-slent, on-slont] fra þar þai ware. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CLXXVII. (1495) 718 In vynes the kyttynge shall be aslante. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 2254 O-slante doune fro þe slote he slyttes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 6 A-cyde..a-slet, or a-slonte, *Oblique.* 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 208 You must not hold the Blade .. parallel to the Pikes, but aslant. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 239 Blown all aslant, a driving, dashing rain. 1878 R. JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* 113 The shot, if it comes aslant, will glance off.

2. elliptically, quasi-*adj.* Slanting, oblique.

1790 COWPER *Odyss.* IX. 435 He .. fell resupine With his huge neck aslant. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* III. Wks. IX. 21 And with ray aslant .. illumed the branchless pines

3. *Comb.* **aslantwise**: aslant.

1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithed. Rom.* II. xiv. 253 The moon .. shone aslantwise over the river.

B. *prep.* Across in a slanting direction, athwart.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 167 There is a Willow growes aslant a Brooke. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 204 The edge of the Chissel .. lying aslant the Work. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 438 It sailed aslant our line of buoys. 1877 PAGE *De Quincey* II. xix. 176 To run somewhat aslant the ordinary conventionalities of life.

† **Aslay'**, *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 asleán, 3 aslan, aslæn. *Pa. t.* 1–4 aslóh, 3–4 aslouȝ, -ough, -o3e, -owe. *Pa. pple.* 1 aslaȝen, aslæȝen, asleȝen, 3 aslæȝe(n, aslaȝe(n, 3–4 aslawe. [OE. *asleán*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *sleán* (for *sleahan, slahan*) to SLAY; cf. OHG. *arslahan*, MHG. *erslahen*, mod.G. *erschlagen*; prob. also for OE. *ofsleán*: see A- *pref.* 3.]

1. To strike off, strike. (Only in OE.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. XXVI. 51 Aslog earo his. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.*, Asloh of anes þas sacerda ealdres þeowa eare.

2. To slay, kill. (? = OE. *ofsleán.*)

1205 LAY. 22576 Scullen þi lond wasten and þire leoden aslan. *Ibid.* 22271 He wold .. þat londfolc aslæn. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 897 Aslaȝen beþ mine heirs. *c* 1305 *Judas* 94 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 109 Þe schrewe .. his fader aslouȝ. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 120 Ha nolde nauȝt he were aslawe.

Asleep (ăslī·p), *adv.* and *pred. a.* Forms: 2 an slep, 3 on slæpe, o slæpe, 3–5 on slepe, 4 on slope, 5–7 (occas. in 9) on sleep(e; 3 aslæpe, 3–6 aslepe, 4 aslape, 4–7 asleepe, 5 asslepe, 6– asleep. [f. A *prep.*[1] 11 + SLEEP. In OE. *on slǽpe* occurs = in sleep: see *Andreas* 851.]

1. In a state of sleep, sleeping.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1132 He lai an slep [? and slept] in scip. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8352 Fand himm þanne o slæpe. 1205 LAY. 1159 Heo weren on slæpe [1250 a-slepe]. 1297 R. GLOUC. 547 Some abedde aslepe. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1995 My lady lis ȝit a-slape. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* ix. 24 This maid is not dead but on sleep. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* viii. 24 Bot he was asleepe. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 18 No voluntary movement is sustained when we are asleep.

b. *fig.* In a state of sloth, inactivity, or quiescence; at rest; dormant, inactive, idle.

1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 280 The legacie not to be asleepe .. but to be quite dead and extinguished. 1596 SHAKS. I *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 22 Their pride and mettall is asleepe. 1677 YARRANTON *England's Impr.* 63 The greatest part of the Iron-works are asleep. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 375 When sense and appetite are asleep. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cxlv, During this inquisition Julia's tongue Was not asleep.

2. Into a state of sleep; esp. in the phrases *To fall, lull, lay* (*bring* obs.) *asleep.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7428 Þe king he sal gar fall o-slepe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xii. 181 A-noon after she fill on slepe. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 29 A Nurses Song Of Lullabie, to bring her Babe asleepe. *c* 1640 MILTON *L'Allegro* 116 By whispering winds soon lull'd asleep. 1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* 16 They fall asleep Into delicious dreams.

b. *fig.* Into a state of inactivity or quiescence.

1545 *Compline* in *Primer*, That we in sin fall not on sleepe. 1608 HIERON *Wks.* I. 706 Lulled a sleep in the common security of the times. 1659 BURTON *Diary* (1828) IV. 348 The sense of the House was, that he should not speak .. Mr. Jenkinson moved the same, and so it fell asleep. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) I. VIII. 292 Their apprehensions were laid asleep. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* III. ii. 64 Don't fall asleep about this affair.

3. *fig.* In (or into) the sleep of death; dead.

1297 R. GLOUC. 279 Kyng Edred nou aslepe in oure Louerd is. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xv. 18 They which are fallen a slepe in Christ. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xiii. 36 David .. fell on sleepe and was laide vnto his fathers. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. xx. 175 Thy mother's soul That fell asleep to long, long torment.

4. *transf.* Of the limbs: In (or into) a state of numbness caused by continued pressure; benumbed, numb. Formerly also = Stunned.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xxi. (1495) 68 Whan a lymme is a slepe. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 336 Stounynge of a membre of a man .. He wyll saye 'my legge or myne armes is a slepe.' 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 735 Leaning long upon any part maketh it numme, and, as we call it, asleepe. 1767 BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1859) I. 82 (D.) She .. gave Susy such a douse on the side of the head as left her fast asleep for an hour and upward. 1879 CARPENTER *Mental Phys.* I. ii. § 41 Numbness, or diminution of Sensibility .. (the hand or foot being 'asleep').

5. *Naut.* 'The sail filled with wind just enough for swelling or bellying out,—as contrasted with its flapping.' Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867.

Aslent, obs. form of ASLANT.

† **Asle'pt,** *ppl. a.* Also 3–4 asleped, -id. [Exact formation uncertain; perh. for *onsleped*, OE. *onslǽped*, pa. pple. of *onslǽpan* to sleep on, fall asleep. Cf. also *ahungered, athirst.*] Overcome with sleep.

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 582 Heo is asleped suiþe. 1382 WYCLIF *Habb.* ii. 16 Drynke thou and be aslept. 1388 *Judith* xiii. 4 Holofernes lai in the bed, aslepid with ful myche drunkenesse.

† **A-sle't,** *advb. phr. Obs.* [? error for *aslent.*]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 6 Acyde .. aslet. 15 Aslet .. *oblique.*

† **Asli'de,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *aslídan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *slídan* to SLIDE.] To slide, slip away.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xciii. 17 Þæt min sylfes fót .. asliden wære. CHAUCER (Urry) 110 Let soche folie out of your herte aslide.

† **Asli'p,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 asluppe (*n*), 4 aslyppe. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + SLIP. Cf. OE. *aslúpan*; also MHG. *entslupfen, entsüpfen*, Du. *ontslippen.*] To slip away, escape. With *dat.* of person.

[*a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* (Grein) 2796 Læt ðé aslúpan sorge of breóstum.] *c* 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* x. 38 Thah he me slowe, ne myht i him asluppe. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 218 Her sayl watz hem aslypped on-sydez.

Aslogh, -o3, -oh, -owe, pa. t. of ASLAY *v. Obs.*

Aslont(e, obs. form of ASLANT.

Aslope (ăslō·p), *a.* and *adv.* [Evidence is wanting to show the exact history of this, and its relation to SLOPE; prob. it is later form of OE. *aslopen*, pa. pple. of *aslúpan*, lit. 'slipped away' (cf. *awake, acale* = OE. *awacen, acalen*); but it may be f. the simple *slope* adj. (itself apparently = OE. *slopen* 'slipped') with A- *pref.* 2. See SLOPE *a.*

Difficulty attaches to either derivation, as well as to that of *slope* itself, from the want of instances of *slopen, aslopen*, or the verbs to which they belonged, between the OE. period and the 15th c.; the second has the additional difficulty that, so far as evidence goes, *slope* appeared still later than *aslope*, and may have been an aphetic form. *Slope* vb. and sb. are comparatively recent derivatives of *slope* adj. In the absence of evidence, it is impossible to say whether *aslope* is primarily an adverb, like *alive, afloat*, or a participial adjective which only follows its sb., like *awake, athirst*, since these two classes of words run together in use.]

In a position or direction between vertical and horizontal, *i. e.* that of a body slipping or falling away; as *adj.* Inclined, slanting, sloping; as *adv.* On the incline, aslant, obliquely, crosswise, athwart. (The advb. use is the commoner.) Also *fig.*

[Cf. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 148 Al min hope were etslopen.] *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4464 Beguiled .. For trust that they have set in hope, Which fell hem afterward a slope. [Cf. 1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 762 You hope and you hope: but your hope shall be slope.] 1482 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXLIV. 298 That the stake myght be pyght in the erth a slope. 1543 GRAFTON *Cont. Harding's Chron* 502 That poynt should be .. handled, not euen fully playne and dyrectlye, but touched a slope craftely. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 277 You must cut it off with a sharpe penknife aslope. 1597 DOULAND *Lyrics* in Arb. *Garner* IV. 44 Since Fortune still directs my hap aslope. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 600 My hope is aslope, and my joy is laide to sleepe. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 713 The Haire that lyeth asloape must needs rise. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 1053 On mee the Curse aslope Glanc'd on the ground. 1727 SWIFT *City Shower* Wks. 1755 III. II. 38 While the first drizzling show'r is borne aslope *a* 1732 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 151 Where porters hogsheads roll from carts aslope. *a* 1845 HOOD *Captain's Cow* iii, Against the mast he leans a-slope. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VIII. ii. § 4 The steps .. are now all aslope and broken.

† **Aslo'pen,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [prob. a regular descendant of OE. *aslápen*, pa. pple. of *aslápan* W.Sax. for *aslǽpan* to be sleepy, fall asleep; perh. a modern form after *spoken*, etc.] Fallen asleep.

1604 MIDDLETON *Blurt* II. ii, Good night; we are all aslopen. 1690 D'URFEY *Collin's Walk* I. 25 And rouze up Collin, half aslopen.

† **A-slou't,** *advb. phr. Obs.* [Derivation unknown. ? erroneously for *aslont.*] Aslant, obliquely.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 6 Acyde, or a-slowte, *oblique.* *c* 1460 RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 155 The salt lamprey, goben hit a slout vij. pecis y assigne.

A-slug (ăslʊ·g), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + SLUG.] Sluggishly, slowly.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Athcom.* II. xii. § 2 (1622) 338 He .. That comes aslugg against the streame.

†**Asmato·grapher.** *Obs.*—[f. Gr. ᾄσματο-γράφ-ος (f. ᾆσμα, -ματ- song, lyric + -γράφος writing, writer) + -ER[1].] 'They who sell or make Songs, or Lessons for any Instruments.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656. 'A composer of songs.' Ash 1775. **Asmato·graphy,** 'the composition of songs.' Bailey.

†**Asmay**, *v. Obs.* [Intermediate form between ESMAY and AMAY; badly written *assmay.*] To dismay.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 735 All assmayed þey setton hem downe. *Ibid.* 381 Stode alle assmayhed as stylle as stone.

A-smear (ăsmī·ə[1]), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + SMEAR.] Smeared.

1861 DICKENS *Gt. Exp.* II. 6 All asmear with filth and fat.

†**Asme·ll,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + SMELL *v.*] To smell out, scent.

c 1320 *Sevyn Sages* 891 The bor hem gan ful sone asmelle.

A-smoulder (ăsmōu·ldəɹ), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + SMOULDER.] Smouldering.

1880 SWINBURNE *Gard. Cymodoce* 303 So blackens a brand .. asmoulder awhile from the fire.

Asmuch, common way of writing *as much,* in 15–16th c. For specific sense see AS C. 1.

†**Asne·se,** *v. Obs.* 1 **asnǽs-an,** 3 **a(l)snesien.** [OE. *asnæsan,* f. A- *pref.* 1 (or perhaps 4: see AND- *pref.*) + *snæsan* to strike with a spear.] To impale, gore, stab.

c 880 *Ælfred's Pol. Laws* § 36 (Bosw.) Gif beforan eáżum asnæse [*v.r.* asnáse]. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 200 Þene horn þet he asneseð mide alle þeo þet ha areacheð. *Ibid.* 212 Þe deoflen schulen .. mid helle sweordes alsnesien ham.

‖ **Asni·llio.** *Obs.* [a. Sp. *asnillo,* dim. of *asno* ass; cf. ASINEGO.] A little ass.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1415 Horses and Asnillios.

A-snort (ăsnō·ɹt), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + SNORT.] Snorting.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 474 A sculptured porpoise, gills a-snort And vibrant tail.

A-soak (ăsōu·k), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + SOAK.] Soaking. Also *fig.*

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 161 Asoak in milk-warm fair water. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* iv. 52 Laying our hearts asoake in teares. *a* 1746 HOLDSWORTH *On Virgil* (1768) 50 (JOD.) Seed which they lay asoak.

Asocie, var. ASSOCIE *v. Obs.* to associate.

†**Aso·ft, Aso·ften,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + SOFT *v.*, SOFTEN.] To make soft, soften, mitigate.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 64 His olde gyltis bothe to a soft and swage. — *Chron. Troy* III. xxvii, Whose herte might asoften nor aswage Nother prayer nor lamantacion.

Asoght, asoȝt, pa. t. of ASEEK *v. Obs.* to seek for.

Asoil(e, Asoin(e, etc.: see ASS-.

Asoke, pa. t. of ASAKE *v. Obs.*

Asomatous (ăsō·mătəs), *a.* [f. L. *asōmat-us,* a. Gr. ἀσώματ-ος (f. ἀ priv. + σῶμα, -ματ- body) + -OUS.] Unembodied, incorporeal.

1731 in BAILEY. 1864 R. BURTON *Dahome* II. 136 A belief so abstract as Monotheism, asomatous and non-local.

Asonder, -ri, obs. forms of ASUNDER.

Asone, variant of ASSOIN *v. Obs.*

Asonken, pa. pple. of ASINK *v. Obs.* to sink.

Asosshe, variant of ASWASH *adv. Obs.*

Asottie, asotted, var. ASSOT, ASSOTTED.

Asound, variant of A-SWOUND = A-SWOON.

Asour, obs. form of AZURE.

A-south (ăsɑu·þ), *advb. phr.* [see A *prep.*[1]] In the south.

1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 571 Asouth .. Relenting airs with boreal blasts contend.

Asoyle, obs. form of ASSOIL *v.*

Asp[1] (asp). Forms: 1 æspæ, æspe, æsps, 1–6 espe, 4–7 aspe, 6 esp, 6– asp. [Common Teut.: with OE. *æspæ, æspe,* cf. OHG. *aspâ,* mod.G. *espe,* OTeut. **aspôn,* weak fem. With OE. *æps* = *æsp,* cf. ON. *ösp* (= *aspu*), OTeut. **aspâ,* strong fem. See also ASPEN.]

1. A tree of the poplar family (*Populus tremula*), with greyish bark and spreading branches, the leaves of which are specially liable to the tremulous motion that characterizes all the poplars. Sometimes loosely used of other poplars.

c 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 1006 *Tremulus* aespae, *Erfurt* espe .. *Corpus* 2048 aespe. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* (Zup.) 312 *Abies,* æps. *c* 1000 *Gloss.* in Earle *Plant-n.* 21 *Tremulos,* æspe. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2645 And quok as dooth the leefe of aspe [*v.r.* espe, aspis, aspes] grene. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 749 The Popler is of three sortes .. white .. blacke, and the thirde is called Aspe. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 27 An Ivy somewhat whiter then ours, like the leafe of a Silver Aspe. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxix. 457 Trembling Poplar, or Asp, has leaves .. smooth on both sides. 1848 G. RUXTON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 713 Cherry and quaking asp .. belted the little brook.

b. *attrib.*

a 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 332 Nim æps-rinde. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 64 Populus is of two kyndes, the fyrste .. whyte Popler or white Esptree. The seconde .. an Asp tree, or a blacke popler. 1616 SURFLET & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 660 The white Poplar, otherwise called the Aspe tree. 1755 B. STILLINGFL. *Cal. Flora* in *Misc Tracts* (1762) 261 Dec. 23 Asp flower buds begin to open.

2. The wood of this tree

1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 66 Flechers make prykke shaftes of byrche because it is heuier than espe is. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 54 He commends sound ash for military arrows, and preferred it to asp.

Asp[2] (asp). *Zool.* [ad. L. *aspis,* a. Gr. ἀσπίς. The L. form was also formerly in use, and was occas. treated as Eng. with pl. *aspisses.* Cf. OF. *aspe,* and see also ASPIC[1], ASPIDE.]

1. A small, venomous, hooded serpent, found in Egypt and Libya; the *Naja Haje.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 257 An eddre þet is yhote ine latin aspis. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* iii. 13 The venym of eddris, *that ben clepid aspis,* vndur her lippis. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi. 78 A beest named Aspis that may not be .. taken but by charmyng. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* iii. 13 The poyson of Aspes. 1593 NASHE *Christes Teares* (1613) 148 At thy breasts (as at Cleopatras) Aspisses shal be put out to nurse. 1627 MAY *Lucan* IX. 806 Rose the sleep-causing Aspe with swelling head. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 159 Of temper as envenomed as an asp. 1869 RUSKIN *Queen of Air* § 68 There is more poison in an ill-kept drain .. than in the deadliest asp of Nile.

2. Also applied to a species of Viper (*Vipera Aspis*) found in various parts of Europe, and used *poet.* of any venomous serpent.

1712 SWIFT *Sid Hamet* Wks. 1755 III. II. 71 Till metamorphosed by his grasp, It grew an all-devouring asp. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. clx, The enormous asp Enforces pang on pang, and stifles gasp on gasp. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. v. i. 248 The Common Viper or Asp is a serpent to be carefully avoided.

3. *Comb.* and *Attrib.,* as in **aspworm** (*obs.*) = asp.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xii. (1617) 191 We know the Aspworme by his stinging of vs. 1876 BIRCH *Rede Lect. Egypt* 39 Invested with the asp diadem of the crown.

‖ **Aspalathus** (ăspæ·lăþŭs). [L., a. Gr. ἀσπάλαθος. Formerly also in Eng. form **a·spalath.**] A genus of African shrubs (N.O. *Leguminosæ*); the fragrant wood of some of its species.

(What plant is referred to in the earlier quotations is not certainly known. LYTE (p. 346) gives *Aspalathum* as a L. name of Galangall, and (p. 685) *Aspalathus* as identified by some with the 'Acatia of Pontus.' Johnson gives as his first definition, 'A plant called the rose of Jerusalem, or our lady's rose.')

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 376 Aspalathus: a white thornie shrub .. beareth a floure resembling a rose. The root of it is in request for the making of sweet perfumes. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xxiv. 15 A sweete smell like cinamon, and aspalathus [COVERDALE, balme]. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Aspalath, Aspalathum,* the wood of a foreign tree .. otherwise called *lignum Rhodium,* or *rosewood.*

‖ **Aspalax** (æ·spălæks). *Zool.* [L., a. Gr. ἀσπάλαξ, more usually σπάλαξ, mole.] A genus of Rodentia, somewhat resembling the common mole.

1860 GOSSE *Romance Nat. Hist.* 76 The aspalax, or mole of eastern Europe .. habitually lives under ground.

Aspalt, aspaltoun, obs. ff. ASPHALT, -UM.

Asparagine (ăspæ·rădʒəin). *Chem.* [f. ASPARAGUS + -INE chem. suffix.] A nitrogenized crystallizable compound contained in asparagus, and many other vegetables. It is primary malic diamide $C_4H_7O_3(NH_2)_2$.

1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iii. (1814) 118 Asparagin. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 301 Asparagine behaves as the malic amide. By prolonged contact with hot water it is converted into ammonic malamate.

Asparaginous (æspăræ·dʒinəs), *a.* [f. prec. + -OUS.] Allied to or resembling asparagus.

1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 275 Asparaginous plants .. always belong to luxurious rather than to economic management.

Asparagolite, asparagus-stone: see next 2.

Asparagus (ăspæ·răgəs). Forms: α. 1, 6 (med.L.) **sparagi.** β. 6–8 **sperage,** 7 **speraeh, sparage, asparage.** γ. 6– **asparagus.** δ. 7 **spa-ragus,** 7–8 **sparagras,** 7–9 **sparrowgrass.** [L., a. Gr. ἀσπάραγος, properly ἀσφάραγος, of doubtful origin. In med.L. often *sparagus, sparagi* (OIt. *sparagi, sparaci*), found in Eng. *c* 1000. Thence also mod.It. *sparagio,* G. *spargen,* MF. *esperage,* and Eng. *sperage,* the common name in 16th and early 17th c., occas., from etymological notions, made *sperach* (after *smallache, smallage,* etc.: see ACHE *sb.*[2]), or *sparage.* About 1600 the influence of herbalists and horticultural writers made *asparagus* familiar, and this in the aphetic form '*sparagus* at length displaced *sperage,* but was itself by popular etymol. corrupted before 1650 to *sparagrass, sparrow-grass,* which remained the polite name during the 18th c. Botanists still wrote *asparagus,* but according to Walker *Pron. Dict.* 1791, '*Sparrow-grass* is so general that *asparagus* has an air of stiffness and pedantry.' During the present century *asparagus* has returned into literary and polite use, leaving *sparrow-grass* to the illiterate; though 'grass' still occurs in cookery books.]

A plant (*Asparagus officinalis,* N.O. *Liliaceæ*) cultivated for the sake of its vernal shoots, which form a well-known delicacy of the table. *Bot.* The genus which contains this among many other species.

a. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 188 Genim þysse wyrte wyrt-truman þe man sparagi agrestis .. nemneð. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. iii. 37 Ther be sene also Sparagi, of no lesse notable bigguenesse.

β. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 17 *Asparagus* .. of the poticaries *sparagus,* in Englishe *Sperage,* in Duche *Spargen,* in French *Esperage.* 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 19 Some reporte .. that of Rammes hornes buried, or hidde in the grounde, is broughte forthe an Herbe, called Asparagus, in Englishe, Sperage. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Des asperges,* Sparage. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 27 There is a middle sort of these Sperages, not so ciuill and gentle as the Asparagi of the garden. 1606 — *Sueton.* 77 Quicker .. than Sparages can be sodden. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 300 Next Nesis stands with Sperage stored. 1669 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 220 Chop some of the Asparages among it. That hath served for Sparages. 1711 GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 190 *Sperage* which the Vulgar wrest to *Sparograss* or *Sparrowgrass* from *Asparagus* or *Sparagus.*

γ. 1548 TURNER [see in β]. Sperage is called in Latin Asparagus. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. ccccl vii. 1112 Called .. likewise Asparagus after the Latine name. 1632 MASSINGER *City Mad.* III. i, The gardens Where we traffic for asparagus. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* II. ii. 136 Have you this Spring eaten any Asparagus yet? 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 270 Aromatick and balsamick as Saffron, Asparagus, Nutmeg. 1855 W. WHITE *Walk to Land's End* xi. 232 Around you grow the wild asparagus .. and samphire.

δ. 1611 COTGR., *Asperges pierrens,* Stone Sparage, wild Sparagus. 1618 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 221 To gather sperage, or, as it is brokenly called from the Latin's, sparagus. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* II. ii. 137, I will have Sparagus every meale all the yeare long. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improver Impr.* (1652) 237 [The Hop plant] comes up with severall sprouts like Sparrowgrass. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 307 Brought with me from Fenchurch Street, a hundred of Sparrowgrass. 1668 *Ibid.* 22 Apr., Over to the 'sparagus garden. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Asparagus,* a Plant call'd Sparrow-grass by the Common People. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 150 ¶ 6 A Dish of Chickens and Sparagrass. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sparagrass,* Sparagrass may be soon had. 1734 GIBSON *Dispens.* III. iii. 131 Sparrow-grass. 1738 SWIFT *Wks.* 1755 IV. I. 276 Ripe 'sparagrass, Fit for lad or lass. 1785 COWPER *Lett.,* In May we shall have 'sparagus. 1801 SOUTHEY in C. Southey *Life* II. 154 Sparagrass it ought to be spelt so) and artichokes, good with plain butter. *a* 1845 HOOD *Town & Country* iv, Grass .. That makes no hay—called sparrow-grass By folks of vulgar tongue!

2. *Attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *asparagus-bed, -garden, -tongs,* etc. **Asparagus-beetle,** a small beetle (*Crioceris Asparagi*) that feeds upon the foliage of the asparagus; **asparagus stone** (*Min.*), a yellowish-green variety of apatite.

1761 FITZGERALD in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 73 Apple-trees, planted in asparagus beds. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 158 The asparagus beetle and its larvæ feed upon the foliage after the heads branch out. 1618 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 77 Thy patrone's fish, Deck'd round with sperage-buds. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Com.* 19 May 45 Hee should be with them that night at the Sparragus Garden at Supper. 1816 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 132 Asparagus stone .. in consequence of its so frequently exhibiting an asparagus green color. 1851 *Art Jrnl. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 142/1 The Asparagus tongs .. an elegant appendage to the dinner-table.

Aspara·mic, Aspa·ramide = ASPARTIC, ASPARAGINE.

†**Aspa·re,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + SPARE *v.*, OE. *sparian*; cf. MHG. *ersparn,* mod.G. *ersparen*] To spare, afford.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 136 He was a nygarde þat no good myȝte aspare [*v.r.* spare, asspare]. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xi. 84 He .. helpeth herteliche alle men of þat he may aspare.

†**Aspare,** *a.* or *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. SPARE, apparently on form-analogy of *wake awake, live alive,* or of *ado,* or *aswim.*] To spare, at liberty.

1653 BAXTER *Saint's Rest* IV. vii. § 1 Those that have more time aspare from worldly necessaries.

A-sparkle (ăspā·ɹk'l), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + SPARKLE.] Sparkling.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* IV. 381 With every point a-sparkle.

Aspartic (ăspā·ɹtik), *a. Chem.* [Formed arbitrarily, with regard mainly to euphony, on *asparagus.*] Of or pertaining to asparagine; esp. in *Aspartic acid,* $C_4H_7NO_4$, produced by the action of alkalis or acids on asparagine. **A·spartate,** a combination of aspartic acid with a base.

1847 in CRAIG. 1863 WATTS *Chem. Dict.* I. 424 Aspartic acid is monobasic .. The aspartates of the alkali-metals are soluble, and taste like broth.

Aspa·siolite. *Min.* A variety of IOLITE or FAHLUNITE.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* vi. 179 The relation of form subsisting between .. cordierite and aspasiolite.

A-spatial (ăspē·ɹ-ʃăl), *a. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 14 + SPATIAL.] Free from space, spaceless.

1870 D. SIMON tr. Dorner's *Pers. Christ* II. II. 273 Humanity is taken up into this a-spatial sphere.

Aspeciall, -cyall, obs. forms of ESPECIAL.

Aspect (æ·spekt). Also 4–6 **aspecte,** (6 **espect**). [ad. L. *aspect-us* (or AFr. *aspect* 15th c. in Littré), n. of action f. *a-, ad-spic-ĕre* to look at, f. *ad* to + *spec-ĕre* to look. Accented *aspe·ct* by Shakspere, Milton, Swift, and occas. by modern poets, but *a·spect* already in Tourneur 1609. The astrological sense was apparently the earliest, and often coloured the others.]

I. The action of looking at.

†1. The action of looking at anything; beholding, contemplation; gaze, view. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. vi. (1495) 53 The soule

hath two manere aspectes . for he beholdyth the ouer thynges .. and .. the nether thinges. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. (1617) 73 That which we haue by plaine aspect and intuitive beholding. 1614 B. RICH *Honest. Age* (1844) 12 You good and gracious women .. let mee intreat your fauourable aspect. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 924 The tradition .. that the basilisk killeth by aspect. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 539 ¶ 1 The downcast Eye, and the Recovery into a sudden full Aspect. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* I. xiv. (1867) 62 A plain aspect or intuitive beholding of truth in its eternal and immutable Source [cf. quot. 1594].

b. A look, a glance. Also *fig.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 113 Some other Mistresse hath thy sweet aspects. 1644 MILTON *Jus Pop.* 17 Borrowing resplendence like the Moon from the Suns aspect. 1711 STEELE No. 87 ¶ 8 To receive kind Aspects from those little Thrones. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* xi. 109 Meeting the cold aspect of Duty.

† **2.** Mental looking, sight; consideration, regard, respect. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 143 In thin aspect ben alle aliche The pouer man and eke the riche. 1517 H. WATSON *Shyppe of Fooles* Argt., Hauynge aspecte vnto the capacyte of my tendre yeres. *c* 1525 SKELTON *Bk. Three Fooles*, O foole, haue aspecte vnto that whiche thou commyttest! 1643 DENHAM *Cooper's Hill* Ep. Ded., Those latter parts .. have not yet received your Majesties favourable Aspect. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. ii. § 23. 73 Whatever duty is perform'd to Man with aspect on God, he owns as to himself.

† **3.** A looking for anything, expectation. *Obs.*

1587 FORMAN *Diary* 18. § 3, I was discharged .. contrary to the aspecte of all men.

II. Way of looking, as to position or direction.

4. *Astrol.* The relative positions of the heavenly bodies as they appear to an observer on the earth's surface at a given time. (*prop.*, The way in which the planets, from their relative positions, look upon each other, but *pop.* transferred to their joint look upon the earth.)

See quot. 1594. *Conjunction* and *opposition*, the former especially, were often not reckoned *aspects*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kn's. T.* 229 Som wikke aspect or disposicion Of Saturne. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* I. iv. 19 Conforted with frendly aspectys of planetes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. ix. (1495) 309 Coniunccion and apposicion ben .. somtyme .. callyd aspectes by misusynge and chaungynge of that name aspect. 1552 LYNDESAY *Papyngo* 133 The bad espect of Saturne wes appesit. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VII. x. 662 The Characters of which aspects are these heere following: ☌ ☍ △ □ ✶; Whereof the first signifieth a Conjunction, the second an opposition, the third a trine aspect, the fourth a quadrant aspect, and the fift a sextile aspect. 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* vii, The Sunne .. is good by aspect, but euill by coniunction. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 92 Corrects the ill Aspects of Planets euill. 1609 TOURNEUR *Fun. Poeme* 343 Partes, bodies, figures, aspects, distances. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xiv. 24 Sisera fought when their was an evill aspect or malignant influence of heaven upon him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 658 Thir planetarie motions and aspects In Sextile, Square, and Trine, and Opposite. 1681 WHARTON *Planet. Aspects* Wks. (1683) 90 Kepler defines an aspect .. an Angle made in the Earth by the Luminous Beams of two Planets, of strength to stir up the vertue of all sublunary things. 1713 SWIFT *On Partridge* Wks. 1755 III. II. 81 He Mars could join To Venus in aspect malign. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 100 Many authors deny the conjunction to be an aspect, because the stars do not behold each other, but their influence is on the Earth, which they behold with a conjunct aspect.

5. A looking in a given direction; the facing or fronting of anything, as a house, a window, or a steep or sloping surface, in any direction; exposure.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 541 The setting Sun .. with right aspect Against the eastern Gate of Paradise. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.) A strong wall, faced to the south aspect with brick. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxvi. 291 Aspect .. has also a great influence [on line of perpetual snow]. 1864 KERR *Gentl. House* 88 The aspect of a room is the relation of its windows to sunshine and weather.

6. The side or surface which fronts or is turned towards any given direction.

1849 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. vii. 372 Legs .. armed with short bristles .. on the inner aspect. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 218 The lower aspect of the cover .. becomes vitreously electrified. 1881 G. BUSK in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 4 On the dorsal aspect the zoœcia present a still greater peculiarity.

7. The direction in which a thing has respect or practical bearing; bearing *upon*, reference *to*.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* x. iii, Gyvyng them place after the aspect. 1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 20 Apr., Divers things .. which I hope have a public aspect. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 4 Things that have no direct aspect on peace. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* ii. 35 It had a general aspect to all Mankind. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* vi. (1852) 167 The aspect of atonement is obviously towards creatures; working effects on them, not on God.

† **8.** The point from which one looks; a point of sight or of view. *Obs. rare.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Communn.* i. § 15. 91 The beholders .. as they stand in several aspects and distances, some see red and others .. nothing but green.

9. One of the ways in which things may be looked at or contemplated, or in which they present themselves to the mind; a phase.

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 247 Their rarity and intrinsic worth render them acceptable under any aspect. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 188 Merely two aspects of one and the same thought.

III. Appearance.

10. The look which one wears; expression of countenance; countenance, face.

c 1590 MARLOWE 1*st Pt. Tamburl.* I. ii, Thy martial face and stout aspéct. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 54 Of such vineger aspect, That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 336 But soon his cleer aspect Returned. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Hist. Vermont* 152 Much time was spent to give his countenance the aspect he aimed at. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* III. iv. 76 Ah! he unveils his aspect: on his brow The thunder-scars are graven. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 231 And for that thine aspèct gives sign thereof.

11. The appearance presented by an object to the eye; look.

1594 GREENE *Look. Glasse* (1861) 118 And thou bright Venus for thy clear aspéct. 1690-1 LADY R. RUSSELL *Lett.* 119 II. 84 Spots .. with such an aspect, that the doctor thought it the small-pox. 1738 C. WESLEY *Psalms* (1765) III. No. 104 The Moon's inconstant aspect. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. i. 5 The venerable aspect of the Churches. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 2. 10 The physical aspect of the country.

12. The appearance presented by circumstances, etc., to the mind.

a 1704 LOCKE (J.) Shewing .. their various aspects and probabilities. 1705-6 PENN in *P.a. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 102 Matters seem to look of a better aspect. 1883 J. GILMOUR *Among Mongols* xviii. 210 The superficial aspects of Buddhism.

† **13.** *concr.* A thing seen, a sight; an appearance.

c 1600 J. DAVIES in Farr *S. P.* (1845) I. 250 To view perspicuously this sad aspect. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 30 That he saw such Aspects .. I never believ'd.

† **Aspect,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *aspect-āre* freq. of *aspic-ĕre*: see prec. Cf. *respect, suspect.*]

1. To look for, expect. [Perhaps from OF. *especter* = *expecter*; cf. ASPECT *sb.* 3.]

1548 HALL *Chron.* 409 Frendes, which daily did aspect and tarie for his commyng. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* IV. 316 Then may we well aspect Great good of her.

2. To look at, behold, face; to survey, watch.

1610 GWILLIM *Heraldry* VI. v. (1660) 397 As if they were worn by two persons aspecting, or beholding each other. 1625 DARCIE *Hist. Q. Eliz.* Ep. Ded., Those which aspect the beames of the Sunne .. thinke a long time after they behold still a Sunne before their eyes. 1682 G. D. *Season. Caution fr. N. to S.* 4 When I look back for to aspect These Days. *a* 1698 TEMPLE *Heroic Virt., Lucan* (R.) Those people whom The northern pole aspects.

3. Of a planet: To look upon, or be situated towards, another, in one of the 'Aspects.'

1586 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Things* (1675) 32 Jupiter .. being evil aspected of an infortunate Planet. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 264 Venus in termes, and in the house of Saturne .. Mars aspecting. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* II. xv. 183 If the Moon upon a Critical day be well aspected of good Planets, it goes well with the Sick.

4. To look on with favour, to countenance. *rare.*

1663 *Flagellum, O. Cromwell* (1672) 144 What opinion Cromwel best aspected.

5. *intr.* To look; to have an aspect or bearing.

1635 PERSON *Varieties* II. 69 The countrey over which it [the comet] blazeth, or to which it aspecteth. 1651 N. BACON *Cont. Hist. Disc.* iii. 32 The influence of Society .. principally aspected upon some pleas belonging to the Crown.

Aspectable, *a.* now *rare.* Also 7 -ible. [ad. L. *aspectābil-is*, f. *aspectāre*: see ASPECT *sb.* and -ABLE. Accented (æspektăb'l) by Mr. and Mrs. Browning; the analogical pronunciation is *aspe·ctable.*]

1. Capable of being seen, visible.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. I. iv, God was the sole cause of this aspectable and perceivable universal. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 8 (1619) 162 In this aspectible world. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 117 The most useful and admirable of all the aspectable Works of God. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Soul's Trav.* 130 The ocean-grandeur, which Is aspectable from the place.

2. Fit to be beheld, fair to look upon.

1731 BAILEY, *Aspectable*, worthy to be look'd upon. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. II. 203 Via Vittoria, the aspectable street Where he lived mainly.

† **Aspe·ctabund,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *aspectā-re* (see ASPECT *v.*), after L. *lacrimābundus, osculābundus*, etc.] Expressive in face.

1708 J. DOWNES *Rosc. Angl.* 51 On the Stage, he's very Aspectabund, wearing a Farce in his Face.

Aspectant (ăspe·ktănt), *a. Her.* [ad. L. *aspectānt-em*, pr. pple. of *aspectāre*: see -ANT¹.] Looking at, facing (each other); cf. ASPECT *v.* 2.

A·spected, *ppl. a.* [f. ASPECT *v.* or *sb.* + -ED.]

† **1.** *pple.* (*aspe·cted*). Looked at. *Obs.*

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lvi. (1677) 275 Noysom vapors centred on the eye .. are taken by the eye of the aspected, and through it strike the very heart.

† **2.** *pple.* or *adj.* Looked at by a planet; (in *comb.*) subject to a particular aspect of the planets. *Obs.*

1603 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* v. 17 That blessed Night, that mild-aspected Howre. 1635 SWAN *Spec. Mundi.* iv. § 3 (1643) 75 When they [planetes] are aptly and conveniently placed and aspected. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bod.* II. i. 150 The ☽ aspected with the Sun.

3. *adj.* Having an aspect. (Usually in *comb.*)

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, A labyrinthean face, now angularly, now circularly, every way aspected. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Exposition*, A South-aspected Wall. 1737 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Couyza*, An east-aspected border.

† **Aspe·ctful,** *a. Obs.* [f. ASPECT *sb.* + -FUL.] Having favourable aspect, benignant.

1611 W. FENTON *Panegyr. Verses* in *Coryat's Crudeties*, Faire starre .. which on us do'st shine With beauteous lustre and aspectfull cheare.

† **Aspe·ction.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *aspectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *aspic-ĕre*: see ASPECT. (*Aspection* also occurred in OF.)] The action of looking at, beholding, viewing, watching.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 120 That this destruction should be the effect of the first beholder, or depend upon priority of aspection. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 66 To alter the aspect, or the aspection.

† **Aspe·ctor.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. L. *aspector*, n. of agent f. *aspicĕre*: see ASPECT.] Beholder.

a 1618 J. DAVIES *Extasie* (D.) Lyons, Dragons, Panthers, and the like That in th' aspectors harts doe terror strike.

† **Aspe·ctual,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *aspectu-s* ASPECT + -AL: cf. *eventual.*] Pertaining to aspects.

1652 in Ashmole *Theat. Chem.* vi. 100 The vertue of the Eight sphere .. With her Signes and Figures and parts aspectuall.

Aspen (æ·spĕn), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: ?1 æspen, 4– aspen, 6–8 aspine, 7–9 aspin. [f. ASP¹ + -EN; cf. *ashen.* In *aspen leaf* we might suppose a survival of the OE. gen. *æspan*: see the first quot.; cf. M11G. *espenlaub*; the later subst. use evidently arose from taking *aspen* in such constructions as a sb. used attributively; later instances of the adj. may be really attrib. uses of the factitious sb.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to the asp: see ASP¹.

[Cf. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 116 Genim æspan rind.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. Prol.* 3 Lyk an aspen leef he quok for ire. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iv. 45 Oh had the monster seene those Lilly hands, Tremble like Aspen leaues vpon a Lute. 1632 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* 66 Perch't on an aspin sprig. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* vi. Wks. VII. 188 Like an aspen leaf he trembled.

2. *fig.* Tremulous, quivering; quaking, timorous.

a 1420 OCCLEVE *A de B* xvii, With aspen herte I praye hem abyde. 1596 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII. 405 Possess'd with aspen fear. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Wks.* (1711) 7/1 And, as their aspin stalks those fingers bind [? hand] .. I wish'd to be a hyacinth in her hand. 1757 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 296 III. 191 Has the aspen Duke of Newcastle lived thus? 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 94 His beard Shook horrid with such aspen malady.

3. *esp.* in reference to a woman's tongue.

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 769/1 For if they [women] myghte be suffred to begin ones in the congregacion to fal in disputing, those aspen leaues of theirs would neuer leaue waggyng. 1567 T. HOWELL *Poems* (1879) 150 In womens mindes: are diuers winds, which stur their Aspin tunge, to prate and chat.

B. *sb.* = ASP¹.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 8 The aspine good for staves. 1703 *Art's Improv.* I. 33 The whitest Wood .. is fitest for this purpose; as Aspen, Abel, Sycamore. *a* 1717 PARNELL *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 51 Thy aspins quiver in a breathing breeze. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 454 Above our heads rustle the aspens grey.

b. in similative relations; as *aspen-like, -weak.*

1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* lxii, A momentary aspen-like touch. 1879 J. TODHUNTER *Alcestis* 116 And leaves me weak, O, aspen weak.

† **Aspe·nd,** *v. Obs. rare.* Forms: 1 aspendan, 3 aspene-n. [OE. *aspendan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *spendan* to SPEND.] To spend, expend.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 22 Hys ġestrēon bēoð þus eall aspended. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 Þet wit and þene wisdom .. aspenen we hit on godes willan.

† **A·sper, a·spre,** *a. Obs* [a. OF. *aspre* (mod. *âpre*):—L. *asper* rough, harsh.]

1. Rough, rugged.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. xxxiii. 28 a/1 The wayes were soo aspre .. that .. they that shoed with gode and stronge shoes were cutte and broken. 1538 STARKEY *England* 134 The passage .. through rough and asper montaynys. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.*, Asper artery, the wind-pipe.

2. Harsh to the senses, in sound or taste.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 173 All Base Notes, or very Treble Notes, give an Asper sound. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horseman* 174 The medicines .. when once they begin to grow stale, become sharp and asper.

3. Harsh to the feelings; bitter, cruel, severe.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 798 And in hire aspre pleynte, thus she seyde. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 122/2 Thise aspre tormentes and cruell douhte. 1578 *Oliver of Castille* vi. (T.) What dure and aspre strokes I have seen them give.

4. Of persons: Harsh, severe, stern.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. i. 32 Þou .. makest fortune wrope and aspere by þin inpacience. 1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Cross* (1846) 51, I am more aspre in my writing than .. modesty requireth. 1630 WESTCOTE *Devon.* 44 His melancholie .. asper nature, by which he centureth other men.

5. Hardy, warlike; mettled, fierce, savage.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 23 The aspre folke of Cithe. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 6b, He fought none but .. the most aspre. 1503 *Shepherd's Kal.* (1656) xlii, Naturally a man is .. avaricious as a dog, and aspre as the Hart.

‖ **Asper** (æ·spəɪ), *sb.*¹ *Gr. Gram.* [L. *asper* (sc. *spīritus*): see prec.] The rough breathing; the sign (ʽ) placed above an initial vowel, or over *ρ*, equivalent in power to a Roman *h*; thus ὧς = *hōs*, ῥάβδος = *rhabdos.*

Asper (æ·spəɪ), *sb.*² [a. Fr. *aspre*, or ad. It. *aspero*, ad. Byzantine Gr. ἄσπρον lit. 'white-money,' f. ἄσπρος, -ον white (said to be ad. L. *asper* rough: see Littré).] A small silver Turkish coin, of which

120 are reckoned equal to the piastre; now only a 'money of account.'

1589 T. SANDERS in Arb. *Garner* II. 20 Five Aspers.. which are but two-pence English. 1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* III. iii, One .. That would run on men's errands for an asper. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. lxviii. 733 His poverty was alleviated by a pension of 50,000 aspers. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xv. II. 269, 'I relieve not with one asper those who beg for alms upon the highway.'

Asperate (æ'spĕrĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *asperātus*, pa. pple. of *asperāre* to roughen, f. *asper* rough.] Roughened, rough.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1848 DANA *Zooph.* 235 Lamellae alternate, asperate, truncate.

¶ See also ASPIRATE.

Asperate (æ'spĕrēit), *v.* [f. prec.] To make rough or uneven in surface, rugged or harsh in sound, manner, etc.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 644 How to .. sweeten or asperate a style according as the nature of the subject requireth. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 683 (R.) The level surface of water being by agitation asperated with .. bubbles. 1858 POLSON *Law & Lawyers* 137 No opposition [could] asperate his voice.

A·sperated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Roughened; made harsh.

1676 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 806 This Liquor .. was far enough from being smooth, being variously asperated by many flaky particles. 1835 I. HUNT *Lond. Jrnl.* No. 73. 274 A very different F from ours—a sharper and more asperated consonant [? confused with *aspirated*].

Asperation (æspĕrē·ʃən). *rare*—°. [n. of action f. ASPERATE *v.*: see -ATION.] A making rough. 1721 in BAILEY.

Aspere-hawk: see SPARROW-HAWK.

Asperge (aspə·ɹdʒ), *v.* [(a. F. *asperge-r*) ad. L. *aspergĕ-rĕ*, f. *a-* = *ad-* to, at + *spargĕre* to sprinkle.]

1. To sprinkle, besprinkle.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xlii. 21 b, A cockrel or a pullet .. rosted, and with butter and venegar asperged. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cer.* III. i. 5 He who entering into a Church doth not asperge himselfe. 1875 H. KINGSLEY *Ne. Seventeen* II. xvii. 205 Being asperged with holy water by a priest.

† **2.** = ASPERSE. Bailey 1721.) *Obs.*

Aspe·rge, *sb.* [f. prec., or next.] a. A sprinkling of holy water (*obs.*). b. An aspergillum.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 428/1 What are all their asperges of holie water that the Papistes vse? 1848 Mrs. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 226 The pot of holy water, the asperge in her hand.

Asperges (ăspə·ɹdʒiz). [a. L. *aspergēs*, 2nd pers. sing. fut. ind. of *aspergĕre* (see ASPERGE *v.*), from the words *Asperges me, Domine, hyssopo et mundabor*, with which the priest begins mass. Cf. F. *aspergès*.] = prec.

1553 87 FOXE *A. & M.* I. 658/2 With a little asperges of the Popes holy water. 1674 *Du Moulin's Papal Tyr.* 36 A petty Clark carrying holy water with an Asperges. 1884 ADDIS & ARNOLD *Cath. Dict., Asperges*, a name given to the sprinkling of the altar, clergy, and people with holy water at the beginning of High Mass by the celebrant.

Aspergill (æ'spəɹdʒil). More frequently in L. form ASPERGILLUM.

Aspergilliform (æspəɹdʒi·lifɑ̃m), *a.* [f. next + -(I)FORM.] Shaped like an aspergillum, as are the stigmas of some grasses. 1847 in CRAIG.

‖ **Aspergillum** (æspəɹdʒi·lŭm). [f. L. *asperg-ĕre* + *-illum* dim. suffix: cf. *vexillum*, f. *vehĕre*.] *R. C. Ch.* A kind of brush used to sprinkle holy water: see ASPERGES.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, xcix, Fitt for the Aspergillum of this Preist. 1864 WEBSTER, *Aspergill.* 1868 *Perthsh. Jrnl.* 18 June, After the foundation-stone had been sprinkled with water from the aspergillum.

‖ **Aspergi·llus.** *Biol.* A genus of microscopic fungi resembling the holy-water sprinkler in appearance, growing on decayed organic matter.

1847 *Nat. Encycl.* III. 988 *Aspergillus glaucus* is the blue mould which forms on cheese, bread, etc. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 235 There is the white or blue mould, forming the genus Aspergillus, from the resemblance of its fructification to the brush used for sprinkling holy water. 1883 TYNDALL in *Pall Mall G.* 30 Oct. 2/1 Supposing the aspergillus to be a human parasite.

‖ **Aspergoire.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [OF. *aspergoir, -geoir* (Godefroy); the mod.F. word is *aspersoir*.] An aspergillum.

1772 T. WARTON *Sir T. Pope* 129 (T.) An holy-water stop and aspergoire of silver parcel-gilt.

Asperifoliate, -ous (æspĕrifō·liĕt, -liəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *asperifoli-us* (f. *asper* rough + *foli-um* leaf) + -ATE, -OUS.] Having rough leaves; formerly applied specifically to the *Boragineæ*.

1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 286 Asperifolious Herbs, whose Flowers are .. reflected at the end like a Scorpions tail. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Asperifolious* or *Asperifoliate* Plants, according to Mr. Ray, make a distinct genus.

Asperity (ăspe·rĭti). Forms: 3–5 **asprete**, 6 **asperite**, -tie, 6– -ty. [a. OF. *asprete* (mod. *âpreté*):—L. *asperitātem*, f. *asper* rough: see -TY. Subseq. assimilated to the L. word.]

1. Unevenness of surface, roughness, ruggedness; *concr.* in *pl.* sharp, rough, or rugged excrescences.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. xxxvii. 50 a/1, Fewe people wente for to see him, for the grete asprete or sharpnesse of the place. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 246 Iuyce of Mynte .. taketh away the asperitie, and roughnesse of the tongue. 1662 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. (1712) 84 To view the Asperities of the Moon through a Dioptrick-glass. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 396 If any splinters or Asperities of Bones present themselves. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 25 Almost all Delimaceæ have the leaves covered with asperities.

2. Roughness of savour, tartness, acridity, acrimony. *arch.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v. 87 Very good for the asperity and siccity of the stomacke. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 512 Esteeming the Mass of bloud by reason of its asperity .. unfit for nutrition. 1747 BERKELEY *Siris* § 86 (T.) The asperity of tartarous salts.

3. Harshness of sound, grating quality. *arch.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 239 The shrilness and asperity of the noise they make. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 88 ¶ 12 Our language, of which the chief defect is ruggedness and asperity. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 167 A place in Egypt, which he could not specify on account of its asperity.

4. Of literary style: Ruggedness, lack of polish, inelegance. *arch.*

1779 JOHNSON *Cowley* Wks. II. 66 Avoids with very little care either meanness or asperity. — *Philips* ibid. II. 293 Those asperities that are venerable in the Paradise Lost are contemptible in the Blenheim.

5. *fig.* Harshness to the feelings, rigour, severity; *hence*, hardship, difficulty. (The earliest sense; *arch.* exc. in b. Bitter coldness, rigour, bleakness.)

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 354 Vilte and asprete .. scheome and pine .. beoð be two leddre stalen þet beoð upriht to þe heouene. *a* 1535 MORE *Wks.* 1218 (R.) To .. minysh the vygour and asperite of the paynes. 1659 HARDY *Serm. 1 John* xlix. (1865) 318/1 This oil [of gladness] .. mitigateth the asperity of affliction. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 80 ¶ 4 The nakedness and asperity of the wintry world. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 7/5 The great asperity of the climate in winter.

6. Harshness or sharpness of temper, esp. when displayed in tone or manner; crabbedness, bitterness, acrimony; in *pl.* harsh, embittered feelings.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 554 Animosities, and asperities of mind about toys and trifles. 1757 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 176 ¶ 8 Quickness of resentment and asperity of reply. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iii. (C. D. ed.) 13 Demanded with much asperity what she meant.

† **A·sperly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. ASPER *a.* + -LY².] Roughly, harshly; fiercely, bitterly.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 84 Ther he defended him asperliche. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 373 Heter hayreȝ .. þat asperly bited. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 57 Tormented ryght asperly with .. grete heyle stones. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. iv. (1557) 155 Warred most asprely agaynst the Romains.

Aspermous (ăspə·ɹməs), *a. Bot.* and *Phys.* [f. Gr. ἄσπερμ-ος (f. ἀ priv. + σπέρμα, -ματ- seed) + -OUS.] Without seed. **Aspermatous** (-mătəs), *a.* = prec. **Aspe·rmatism,** lack of seed, impotence. 1853 all in MAYNE.

† **Aspe·rn(e,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *āspernāri*, f. *ā* = *ab* away from + *spernā-ri* to despise.] To despise, spurn.

1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 403 It was prudent policie not to asperne and disdaine the little small power. [Also quoted in HALL *Chron.* 412.]

† **A·spernate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. *āspernāt-* ppl. stem of *āspernā-ri*: see prec.] 'To contemn, reject, set light by, or abhor.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

† **Asperna·tion.** *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *āspernātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *āspernāri*: see prec.] 'A despising.' Bailey 1731. 'Neglect, disregard,' Johnson.

† **A·sperness.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. ASPER *a.* + -NESS.] Sharpness, bitterness, severity.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. iv. 127 Tourmentid by asprenesse of peyne.

Aspe·rolite. *Min.* [f. L. *asper* rough + Gr. λίθος: see -LITE.] A variety of CHRYSOCOLLA.

A·sperous, *a.* [f. L. *asper* (see ASPER) + -OUS. Cf. *glabrous, dexterous*, etc.]

1. Rough, rugged. (Now only in technical use.)

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cclviii. 115 [Cough] doth come .. of a reume distyllynge to the asperous arture. 1678 RYCAUT *Grk. Ch.* 243 (T.) They [cells of hermits] are all built in the rocks, and have a craggy and asperous ascent to them. 1752 LISLE *Husb.* 12 Arenous and sandy earths .. consist of sharp and asperous angles. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Textbk.* 397 *Asperous*, rough to the touch.

† **2.** Harsh to the senses; rough-tasted. *Obs.*

1670 BEALE in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1156 The asperous, and yet appeasing Particles in some Liquors.

† **3.** Harsh to the feelings; bitter, cruel, severe.

1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* xxxviii, Thy irefull dartes be asperous. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ci. 398 A long and asperous Warre. 1653 A. WILSON *James I*, 125 The asperous edge of Opinion might be taken off.

† **4.** Fierce, savage; cf. ASPER *a.* 5. *Obs.*

1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 78 The asperous vermine sets all the venemous nailes .. into his trembling flesh.

† **A·sperously,** *adv. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. prec. + -LY².] Roughly, harshly, severely, painfully.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cccxxvii. 106 Spasmos .. doth drawe the synewes very straight, and asperouslye in the feete and legges.

Asperse (ăspə·ɹs), *v.* Also 7 **asperce**. [f. L. *aspers-* ppl. stem of *asperg-ĕre*: see ASPERGE. Cf. *aspersé* in Cotgr.] Always *trans.*

1. To besprinkle, bespatter (a person or thing) *with*.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiv. 90 She dide asperse the place with the waters. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 174 There are Foxes aspersed over with black spots. 1659 LESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* viii. (1846) 368 The child is thrice to be aspersed with water on the face. 1843 THACKERAY *Irish Sk.-Bk.* (1863) 157 The people, as they entered, aspersed themselves with all their might.

2. To sprinkle, scatter (liquid, dust, etc.).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 6 With some golden hair aspersed among the residue. 1815 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxv. 487 Blood, which hung on every hair, Aspersed like dew-drops.

† **3.** To sprinkle in as an ingredient, intermingle.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 6 Except he had in the moste desired birthe of the same, aspersed the deathe of your mooste dere Mother; we should by our immoderate felicitee have tempted and provoked hym to take you bothe from vs. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 65 Making a plaister thereof with Barley meal and a little Brimstone aspersed.

4. To bespatter (a person, his character, etc.) *with* damaging reports, false and injurious charges or imputations. In 17th c.: Injuriously and falsely to charge *with*.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. 40 Monkish humours haue aspersed other such men with bitter reproaches. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 53 He is unjustly aspersed with pride. 1790 PALEY *Hor. Paul.* Rom. i. 10 The calumnies with which the Jews had aspersed him. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. i. 27 The criminations with which the leaders .. appeared desirous of aspersing one another.

† **b.** *with* flattery or praise. *Obs. rare.*

1702 ROWE *Ambit. Step-Moth.* (ed. 2) Ded., Men of your Lordship's Figure and Station .. ought [not] to be aspers'd with such Pieces of Flattery while living.

5. To spread false and injurious charges against; to detract from, slander, calumniate, traduce, defame, vilify: a. a person.

1647 SANDERSON *21 Serm.* Ad Aul. (1673) 216 Aspersing those that are otherwise minded than themselves. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* 170/2 Xenophon asperseth him, that he went thither to share in the Sicilian Luxury. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xliv. 240 A libel tending to asperse or vilify the house of Commons. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiii, There were foul tongues to asperse a Douglas.

b. character, reputation, honour, etc.

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 215 He asperceth the credit and reputation of another by approbrious words. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 49 Has any one been aspersing your husband's character?

† **6.** To sprinkle, cast (a damaging imputation or false charge) *upon*. *Obs. rare.*

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 7 He can asperse no greater imputation on Gentry. 1635 — *Arcad. Pr.* 243 Nor asperse upon the republike so foule a stain.

Aspersed (ăspə·ɹst), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Besprinkled; *spec.* in *Her.* strewed or powdered with a number of small charges, such as *fleur-de-lis*. 1882 CUSSANS *Handbook of Heraldry* 130.

2. Calumniated, slandered, defamed.

1655 LESTRANGE *Chas. I*, 181 The Archbishop of Canterbury stands aspersed in common fame. 1771 J. FLETCHER *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 96 Mr. Wesley owed it to .. his own aspersed character. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 272 To vindicate his aspersed integrity.

Asperser, -or (ăspə·ɹsəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER¹, or (on L. analogies) -OR.]

1. One who asperses; a defamer or calumniator.

1702 *Schedule Review'd* 26 An Asperser of the Honourable House. 1738-9 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) II. 39 The aspersors of her husband's chastity. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. iii, Confronting the last asperser of the Colonna.

2. An aspergillum.

1882 *Times* 18 Apr. 5 Taking the asperser he made the sign of the cross with it on his own forehead.

Aspersing (ăspə·ɹsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] Aspersion. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1702 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* V. 139 The aspersing of the last house of commons .. with receiving French money.

Aspe·rsing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That asperses, slanders, or calumniates.

1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart* 104 What shall be done to thee thou aspersing Pen?

Aspersion (ăspə·ɹʃən). Also 7 **aspertion**. [ad. L. *aspersiōn-em*, n. of action f. *aspers-*: see ASPERSE and -ION.]

1. The action of besprinkling (a person or thing), or of sprinkling or scattering (liquid, dust, etc.).

1553 87 FOXE *A. & M.* I. 497/1 By the aspersion of the bloud of Jesus Christ. 1699 BURNET 39 *Articles* XX. (1700) 193 Aspersion may answer the true end of Baptism. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. VIII. 109 They make many aspersions of holy water. 1846 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* I. 209 St. Peter .. baptized five thousand on one day; but this must have been by aspersion.

2. That which is sprinkled; a shower or spray.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 18 No sweet aspersion shall the heauens let fall To make this contract grow. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 584 An aspersion of cold water was dashed .. in the impassioned faces of the pair.

† **3.** The sprinkling in of an ingredient. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. 29 There is to bee found besides the Theologicall sence, much aspersion of Philosophie. *Ibid.* II. 79 Divinity Morality and Policy, with great aspersion of all other artes. *a* 1656 HALES *Golden Rem.* (1688) 34 Without any Aspersion of Severity.

† **4.** Bespatterment with what soils; soil, stain. *Obs.*

1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. vi. 6 (1870) I. 70 Whatsoever aspersion the sin of the day has brought upon us.

5. The action of casting damaging imputations, false and injurious charges, or unjust insinuations; calumniation, defamation.

1633 G. HERBERT *Charms & Knots* in *Temple* 89 Who by aspersions throw a stone At th head of others, hit their

own. 1781 COWPER *Friendship* xvii, Aspersion is the babbler's trade, To listen is to lend him aid. 1873 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* iv. xi. 347 Imperious aspersion of God.

6. A damaging report; a charge that tarnishes the reputation; a calumny, slander, false insinuation. Esp. in the phr. *To cast aspersions upon.*

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Pref. 2 Which may seeme to lay ..any particular aspersion upon some families. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 120 As false is the aspersion of his being a great usurer. 1692 JAMES II, *Royal Tracts* * * G iv, Malicious Asperſions. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) II. 209, I defy all the world to cast a just aspersion on my character. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 53 Vindicating myself from the aspersions.

†**Aspe·rsionating,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as pres. pple. of a vb. *aspersionate*, f. prec. Cf. *proportionate.*] = ASPERSING *ppl. a.*

1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* lxx. (1643) 188 Private and frosty nips from aspersionating tongues.

Aspersive (ăspō·rsiv), *a.* ?*Obs.* [f. L. *aspers-* (see ASPERSE) + -IVE, as if ad. L. **aspersīvus.*] Tending or calculated to asperse, defamatory.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xiv 43 Passages .. very aspersive to our Religion.

Aspe·rsively, *adv.* ?*Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an aspersive manner; by way of aspersion.

1653 *Sir F. Drake Revived* (R.) Envious and injurious detractions, which the ignorant may aspersively cast thereon.

‖ **Aspersoir** (asperswar). [Fr., f. L. *aspers-*: see ASPERSE and -OIR.] An aspergillum.

1851 Miss STRICKLAND *Queens Scot.* I. 4 The Archbishop of Canterbury had presented his goddaughter with a beautiful gold aspersoir. 1872 CUTTS *Scenes Mid. Ages* 219 The holy water-pot and aspersoir.

Aspersor, variant form of ASPERSER.

‖ **Aspersorium** (æspəɪsō·rĭŭm). [med.L., f. L. *aspers-*: see -ORIUM.] A vessel for holding the holy water used for ceremonial sprinkling.

1861 C. READE *Cloister & H.* IV 46 Our holy water is Pagan. .See here is a Pagan aspersorium. 1880 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 458 The aged bishop .. after offering the aspersorium led Rinuccini to the high altar.

Aspersory (ăspō·rsŏri), *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *aspers-* (see ASPERSE) + -ORY, as if ad. L. **aspersōrius.*] = ASPERSIVE. 1848 in WEBSTER.

†**Aspe·rt,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *aspert*, var. of *apert*, prob. mixed with *espert*: see APERT, EXPERT.] Apt, able, ready, clever.

1423 JAMES I, *King's Quair* v. xix, Though thy begynning hath bene retrograde, Be froward opposyt quhare till aspert, Now sall thai turn, and luke[n] on the dert.

†**A·spertee.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. Fr. *aspreté*: see ASPERITY.] Rigour, violence, force.

1660 BOND *Scutum Reg.* 234 Seeing that the King could not be reformed by Sute of Law, that ought to be done by aspertee that is by force.

†**Aspew',** *v. Obs. rare.* [OE. *aspīwan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *spīwan* to SPEW.] To spew out, vomit.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 199 Þe nedre .. hire after aspeweð.

Asphalt (æ·sfælt, æsfæ·lt). Forms: 4 aspaltoun, aspalt, 6 aspallto, 7 asphalta, 7–8 asphaltos, -us, 8– asphaltum, asphalt; also 9 asphalte. [Has been used in many forms: *a.* in ME. a. OF. **aspaltoun*, **aspalt* (It. *aspalto*, Pr. *asfalto*), ad. late L. *asphalton*, *-tum*, a. Gr. ἄσφαλτον, var. of ἄσφαλτος, a word of foreign origin; *β.* from 17th c. in the Gr. and L. forms *asphaltos*, *-us*, *-um*, the last established in scientific use; *γ.* in recent times, a. mod. Fr. *asphalte*. Bailey, Johnson, and Todd knew only *asphaltos*, *-um*; Craig, 1847, has *asphalt*, but since asphalt pavement became familiar, *asphalt* has become usual.]

1. A bituminous substance, found in many parts of the world, a smooth, hard, brittle, black or brownish-black resinous mineral, consisting of a mixture of different hydrocarbons; called also *mineral pitch*, *Jews' pitch*, and in the O.T. '*slime*.'

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1038 Þe spumande aspaltoun þat spyserez sellen. 1366 MAUNDEV. ix. 100 It castethe out of the Watre a thing that men clepen Aspalt. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xix. (1495) 559 *Asphaltis* glewe of Iudea is erthe of blacke colour and is heuy and stinkynge. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1573) 46 b, For every porcion of such thinges, [taking] five of aspallto. 1653 H. COGAN *Diod. Sic.* 77 The infinite quantity of Asphalta or Bytumen which grows there [Babylon]. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 674 Asphaltos, or dense Bitumen. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 729 Blazing Cressets fed With Naphtha and Asphaltus. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 89 Asphaltum per 100 weight. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Asphaltos* or *Asphaltum*. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 727 Amber and asphaltum, or bitumen of Judea. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 326 A whole lake of asphalt is said to exist in the Isle of Trinidad. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 370 Bitumen, or Asphalte, is an inspissated mineral oil.

b. *attrib.*

1752 FOOTE *Taste* I. i, The salutary application of the Asphaltum-pot. 1872 F. POPE *Telegraph* i. 19 Coat the zincs with asphaltum varnish.

2. A composition made by mixing bitumen, pitch, and sand, or manufactured from natural bituminous limestones, used to pave streets and walks, to line cisterns, etc. Mostly *attrib.*

1847 *Nat. Encycl.* II. 267/1 The Seyssel asphalte introduced into this country by Mr. Claridge .. in 1837. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* (C. D. ed.) iv. 18 Asphalt pavements substituted for wooden floors. 1864 BROWNING *App. Failure* 36 Some arch, where twelve such slept abreast, Unless the plain asphalte seemed best. 1881 GRANT WHITE *England* ii. 29 An asphaltum path.

b. *Artificial Asphaltum*: a mixture of the thick pitchy residue of coal-tar with sand, chalk, or lime, used for the same purposes as the preceding.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 258.

3. *Comb.* **asphalt-like** *a.*

1837–68 DANA *Min.* 751 Solid asphalt-like substances soluble in ether and not in alcohol.

Asphalt (æsfælt), *v.* [f. prec.] To cover or lay with asphalt.

1872 *City Press* 6 Apr. (*Comm. Council*) A most opportune time for asphalting the thoroughfare. 1884 RIDING in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 526/2 The streets are .. asphalted.

Asphalted (æsfæ·ltĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Covered or laid with asphalt.

1845 *Penny Cycl.* Supp. I. 146 Asphalted tiles, set in Roman cement, should be first applied as a covering to the wall. 1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXII. 192 In London there are about nine miles of asphalted streets.

Asphaltene (æsfælti·n). *Chem.* [a. mod.F. *asphaltène*, f. ASPHALT + -ENE.] A black solid substance, burning like a resin, supposed to be the solid constituent of asphalt. It is an oxygenated hydro-carbon.

1837–68 DANA *Min.* 751 A black, lustrous, asphalt-like solid, his asphaltene. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 426 Asphaltene may be formed by the oxidation of petrolene.

Asphalter (æsfæ·ltəɹ). [f. ASPHALT *v.* + -ER¹.] One who lays down asphalt.

1880 *Daily News* 20 March 5/4 Find the main approach to the Park in the hands of paviors and asphalters.

Asphaltic (æsfæ·ltik), *a.* [f. ASPHALT-OS + -IC.] Of the nature of, or containing, asphalt. *Asphaltic Lake, pool, Lake Asphaltites*: the Dead Sea.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 19 There was an asphaltick and Bituminous nature in that Lake before the fire of Gomorrah. 1658 USSHER *Annals* 754 Horsemen which should conduct him to the Asphaltick Lake. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 411 Eleale to th' Asphaltic Pool. 1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VII. 512 Flaming Phlegethon's asphaltic streams. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 258 *Asphaltic Mastic* .. is composed of nearly pure carbonate of lime, and about 9 or 10 per cent. of bitumen.

Asphaltite, *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἀσφαλτίτης* bituminous, f. *ἄσφαλτος*.] Bituminous, asphaltic.

1822 BURROWES *Cycl.* I. 798 The Asphaltite Lake.

Asphaltos, -us, -um, forms of ASPHALT.

Asphe·terism (æsfe·tĕriz'm). [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *σφέτερ-ος* one's own, after Gr. *σφετερισμός* appropriation.] The doctrine that there ought to be no private property; communism.

1794 SOUTHEY in C. Southey *Life* I. 221 We preached Pantisocracy and Asphete[r]ism everywhere. 1880 DOWDEN *Southey* 36 Coleridge, to silence objectors, would publish a quarto volume on Pantisocracy and Aspheterism.

Asphe·terize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. after SPHETERIZE, Gr. *σφετερίζειν*.] To practise aspheterism.

1794 COLERIDGE in *Southey's Life* I. 227 The preponderating utility of our aspheterising in Wales.

Asphodel (æ·sfŏdĕl). *Bot.* Also 6–7 asphodill. [ad. L. *asphodil-us*, *asphodel-us*, a. Gr. *ἀσφόδελ-ος*, of unkn. origin. The earlier form (ad. med.L. *affodillus*) was AFFODIL, q.v., whence DAFFODIL.]

1. A genus of liliaceous plants with very handsome flowers, mostly natives of the south of Europe. The White Asphodel or King's Spear covers large tracts of land in Apulia, where its leaves afford good nourishment to sheep. From the genus the order has sometimes been called *Asphodelæ*.

[1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 649 This herbe is called in Greke *ἀσφόδελος*; in shops *Affodillus*. .in English also Affodyl and Daffodyll.] 1597 GERARD *Herbal* 85 To shew vnto you the sundry sorts of asphodils. .Dioscorides maketh mention but of one asphodill: but Plinie setteth downe two. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 128 Asphodel hath a property to chase away mice and rats. 1611 COTGR., *Asphodile* [Fr.], The Daffadill, Affodill, or Asphodill flower; also the root or bulbes thereof. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 39 The Root is like the Asphodel, and yields. .Salt and Oil. 1859 RAWLINSON *Herodotus* IV. CXC. III. 169 Dwellings. .made of the stems of the asphodel, and of rushes, wattled together. 1877 MRS. KING *Discip., Ugo Bassi* I. 51 The moonlight spires Of asphodel rose out of glossy tufts In straight white armies.

b. By the poets made an immortal flower, and said to cover the Elysian meads. (Cf. Homer *Odyss.* XI. 539 'Ασφοδελὸς λειμών.)

1634 MILTON *Comus* 838 To embathe In nectared lavers strewed with asphodel. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 37 The dead are made to eat Asphodels about the Elysian meadows. 1713 POPE *St. Cecilia's Day* 74 Happy souls who dwell In yellow meads of asphodel Or amaranthine bowers. *a* 1842 TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters* 170 Others in Elysian valleys dwell, Resting weary limbs at last on beds of asphodel. 1858 LONGF. *Poems* 90 He who wore the crown of asphodels, Descending, at my door began to knock.

c. *attrib.* (sometimes = 'Elysian.')

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. xi, Is that a real Elysian brightness .. Is it of a truth leading us into beatific Asphodel meadows? 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* II. iv. 149 Hereafter crown us with asphodel flowers. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 37 In their race thro' the asphodel meadows of their youth.

2. With qualifications, popularly applied to several other plants:

a. Bog, English, or Lancashire Asphodel (*Narthecium Ossifragum*), common on moorlands in Britain. †b. Bulbous Asphodel, a species of Ornithogalum or 'Star of Bethlehem' (*O. pyrenaicum*). *Obs.* c. False Asphodel, in America, a species of Tofieldia. d. Scotch Asphodel (*Tofieldia palustris*), a British subalpine plant.

1599 GERARD *Cat.*, *Asphodelus Lancastriensis*, Lancashire Asphodill. *A. bulbosus*, Bulbous Asphodill. 1834 MARY HOWITT *Flower-Less.* in *Sk. Nat. Hist.* (1851) 195 The English asphodel: In the turfy bogs ye found it. 1863 BARING GOULD *Iceland* 190 In swampy spots clustered the white heads of the mountain asphodel.

Asphodelian (æsfŏdī·lĭăn), *a.* [f. L. *asphodelus* (see prec.) + -IAN.] Of asphodel; Elysian.

1854 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol. Gr. & It.* 410 The asphodelian mead.

‖ **Asphyxia** (ăsfi·ksiă). [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἀσφυξία*, f. *ἀ* priv. + *σφύξις* pulse (whence also *asphyxis* has occas. been used). See also ASPHYXY.]

1. *lit.* Stoppage of the pulse.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Asphyxia*, a Cessation of the Pulse throughout the whole Body; which is the highest degree of Swooning and next to Death. 1731 BAILEY, *Asphyxia*, a Deficiency or Privation of the Pulse in some Cases, where it stops for a Time. 1864 WEBSTER, *Asphyxia* .. applied also to the collapsed state in cholera, with want of pulse.

2. The condition of suspended animation produced by a deficiency of oxygen in the blood; suffocation. Also *fig.*

[It indicates a curious infelicity of etymology that the pulse in asphyxiated animals continues to beat long after all signs of respiratory action have ceased. *Spd. Soc. Lect.* 1881.]

1778 T. BRAND (*title*) The Cure of Asphyxis or apparent death by Drowning. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 259/1 Asphyxia may be produced by section of the spinal cord. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* xii. 120 Lingering asphyxia of soul. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* iv. 98 When a man is strangled, drowned, or choked .. what is called asphyxia comes on.

Asphy·xial, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by asphyxia.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 802/2 Asphyxial disorders. 1867 *Pall Mall G.* No. 813, 1601/1 The asphyxial stage of cholera.

Asphyxiate (ăsfi·ksiᵻĕt), *v.* [f. as prec + -ATE³.] To affect with asphyxia, to suffocate.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 261/1 A rabbit was asphyxiated by tying the trachea. 1866 *Ch. & State Rev.* 23 Mar. 177/1 The atmosphere of indifferentism, on the contrary, half asphyxiates the very believer.

Asphy·xiated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Affected with asphyxia, suffocated.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 260/2 The carotid arteries of an asphyxiated animal. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xiii. 257 This blue air by which the spirit lives, without which it becomes asphyxiated.

Asphy·xiating, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] Asphyxiation, suffocation.

1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* iv. 98 This asphyxiating process.

Asphy·xiating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Causing asphyxia, suffocating. Also *fig.*

1859 F. PAGET *Curate Cumberw.* 166 Of all asphyxiating miseries it is the worst. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 20 July 63 The stiff dinner, or the asphyxiating drum.

Asphyxiation (ăsfi·ksiᵻē·ʃŏn). [n. of action f. ASPHYXIATE: see -ATION.] The action of producing asphyxia, or condition of being asphyxiated; suffocation.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xix. 312 The purple verge of asphyxiation. 1883 *Standard* 19 Mar. 5/2 Abandoned to garotting by night and asphyxiation by day.

Asphyxiator (ăsfi·ksiᵻētəɹ). [n. of agent f. as prec.: see -ATOR.] An asphyxiating agent; an apparatus for extinguishing fire by the agency of carbonic acid gas, etc.

1882 *Standard* 31 Oct. 5/3 Portable fire engines or asphyxiators on every car.

Asphyxy (ăsfi·ksi). [ad. F. *asphyxie*, ad. L. *asphyxia.*] = ASPHYXIA.

1784 (*title*) Gardane's Catechism concerning the apparent Deaths, called Asphyxies [transl. from Fr.]. 1837 BEDDOES *Let.* in *Poems* Introd. 103 About to awake from her asphyxy of a hundred years. 1882 G. MACDONALD *Weighed & Want.* II. xv. 192 His letters. .absorbed her atmosphere, and after each followed a period of mental asphyxy.

Asphy·xy, *v.* [f. prec. Cf. Fr. *asphyxier.*] To asphyxiate. (Chiefly in pa. pple.)

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 96 If said soul be asphyxied. 1881 TYNDALL *Float. Matt. Air* App. 334 Asphyxied by the defect of oxygen.

Aspic[1] (æ·spik). Forms: 6 aspycke, 6–7 aspicke, aspike, 7 aspick, 7– aspic. [a. F. *aspic* asp, a. Pr. *aspic*, unexplained derivative of L. *aspid-em*, nom. *aspis*: see ASP².]

1. By-form of ASP², used chiefly in poetry.

1530 PALSGR. 195/1 Aspycke serpent, *aspicq.* 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 354 This is an Aspickes traile. 1611 FLORIO *Aspide* [It.], an aspike or aspe. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. iv. 42 A little child should boldly put his finger in the cavern of an Aspick. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* III. v, Why did I 'scape th'invenom'd Aspic's rage. 1830 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* xl, Shewing the aspic's bite.

b. *attrib.*

1742 C. OWEN *Serpents* 61 The Aspick Poison, which throws Persons into a pleasant Sleep, in which they die. 1807 LAMB *Let.* ix, Breath .. like distillations of aspic poison.

c. *fig.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Hen. V*, 237 Stung with the Aspicke of invadeing feare. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem.*

Geo. III (1845) I. xviii. 261 Lord Bute .. there first learned what an aspic was lodged near his bosom.

2. *transf.* 'A piece of ordnance which carries a 12 pound shot. The piece itself weighs 4250 pounds.' C. James *Mil. Dict.* 1816. (Perh. only Fr.)

Aspic[2] (æ·spik). [a. Fr. *aspic* (in *huile d'aspic* vulgar form of *huile de spic*) for *spic*, ad. It. *spigo* the Great Lavender, orig. Spikenard, = OF. *espic* :— L. *spīcus* (in med.L.) Spikenard, collateral form of *spīca* spike.] The Great Lavender or Spike (*Lavandula Spica*), a plant from which a volatile aromatic oil is obtained.

1604 E. G. tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxix. 288 Oyle of Aspicke, which the Physitians and Painters vse much, the one for plasters, the other to vernish their pictures. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Oil*, Oil of aspic or spike. 1819 Rees *Encycl.* III, *Aspic*..grows in plenty in Languedoc.

Aspic[3] (æ·spik). Also 8 **aspique**. [a. F. *aspic*. Littré suggests its derivation from *aspic* asp, because it is 'froid comme un aspic,' a proverbial phrase in Fr.] A savoury meat jelly, composed of and containing meat, fish, game, hard-boiled eggs, etc. Also *attrib.* in *aspic-jelly*.

1789 Mrs. Piozzi *France & It.* I. 47 Cased in Chrystal like our aspiques. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lxii. (1866) 526 Died .. of an aspic of plovers' eggs. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* xxi. 89 He extracted a couple of fat little birds from their bed of aspic jelly.

†A·spide. *Obs.* Also 4 **aspidis**, 5 **aspyde**. [ad. L. *aspidem*, acc. of *aspis* : see Asp[2]. Cf. OF. *aspide*.] By-form of Asp[2].

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xci. 13 Þu ofer aspide [Vulg. *supra aspidem*] miht eaðe gangan. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ibid., Oure aspide and basilisk saltou ga. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 57 A serpent, which that aspidis is cleped. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 221/2 And did doo be put to her .. two aspydes. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 356 As for the aspides .. whomsoever they have stung, they die vpon it with a kind of deadly sleepinesse.

Aspidelite (ăspi·dĕləit). *Min.* [?f. Gr. *ἀσπιδη-* shield + -lite.] A variety of Titanite found at Arendal in Norway. (Dana.)

Aspie, -ier, obs. forms of Espy, -ier : see Aspy.

†Aspi·ll, *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + Spill *v.* :— OE. *spillan*.]

1. To spill, waste, render useless.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 148 Þeo þet forleoseð & aspilleð al hore god þurh wilnunge of hereword. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 348 So thu miȝt thine song aspille.

2. To destroy, kill.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Eower burh heo forbernað and ehte aspillað. *c* 1275 *Orison* in *O. E. Misc.* 140 Ne may nouht þe feond his saule aspille. *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 50 Mid þis Askehert heo spac : þat child forto aspille.

Aspin, obs. form of Aspen.

†A·spine, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [irreg. f. Asp[2] + -ine. (Cf. *serpent-ine.*)] Of or pertaining to an asp ; snaky.

1644 Quarles *Sheph. Orac.* viii, Could thy passion lend No sleighter subject, for thy breath to spend Her aspine venome at.

Aspirant (ăspəi·rănt, *occas.* æspirănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *aspirant* and ad. L. *aspīrāntem*, pr. pple. of *aspirer, aspīrāre* : see Aspire *v.* and -ant.]

A. *adj.* = Aspiring.

1. Striving for a higher position, seeking distinction.

1814 Southey *Lett.* (1856) II. 373, I receive plenty of letters from poets aspirant. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* I. 343 To muse upon eternity's constraint Round our aspirant souls.

2. Mounting up, ascending.

1845 Mozley *Blanco White, Ess.* (1878) II. 134 Nature is retracing her aspirant steps. 1865 Swinburne *Dolores* 249 With flame all round him aspirant Stood flushed..the tyrant.

B. *sb.* One who aspires ; one who, with steady purpose, seeks advancement to high position, or the acquirement of some privilege or advantage.

1751 Warburton *Pope's Wks., Dunciad* IV. 517 (Jod.) Each aspirant .. had proved his qualification and claim. 1823 Byron *Juan* xiv. 57 Perhaps she wished an aspirant profounder, But whatsoe'er she wished, she acted right. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 253 The way to greatness was left clear to a new set of aspirants.

b. Const. *to, after, for.*

1738 Warburton *Div. Legat.* I. 138 The Aspirant to the Mysteries. 1835 Browning *Paracelsus* II. 45 Degrade me .. To an aspirant after fame, not truth ! 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 218 A calculating and practical aspirant to Empire. 1879 B. Taylor *Germ. Lit.* 179 Aspirants for poetic honors.

Aspirate (æ·spirĕt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *aspīrātus*, pa. pple. of *aspīrāre* : see Aspire *v.* and -ate[2]. Cf. Fr. *aspiré.*]

A. *ppl. adj.* = Aspirated.

?1669 Holder (J.) They are not aspirate, i. e. with such an aspiration as *h*. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, The *Spiritus* of the Greeks, our *h* aspirate. 1879 Whitney *Skr. Gram.* 13 Consonants—Aspirate Mutes.

B. *sb.*

1. A consonantal sound in which the action of the breath is prominently marked ; one which is followed by or blended with the sound of H.

(Modern phonologists generally apply the term to a consonantal diphthong consisting of a mute or stop followed by 'the slipping-out of an audible bit of *flatus* or aspiration, between the breach of mute-closure and the following sound' (Whitney), which is believed to be the character of the Sanskrit 'aspirates,' and to have been the *original* value of the Gr. χ, θ, φ. But the term is also applied in Gr. grammar to the current *fricative* value of these letters ; and in the Roman alphabet generally to any modification of sound indicated by the addition of *h* ; e. g. to the Celtic *bh, mh* (= *v*, and nasalized *v*) ; in Hebrew it has been given to the gutturals, and in other languages it has been used with similar vagueness).

1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Some .. write the aspirates, or letters aspirated. *Ibid.* The eastern languages which do not express the vowels, do yet express the Aspirates. 1859 Mrs. Schimmelfenninck *Prine. Beauty* III. iii. § 31 Gutturals, and rough aspirates, and strongly marked consonants are the most sudden and forcible inflections. 1879 Whitney *Skr. Gram.* 13 That the aspirates, all of them, are real mutes or contact sounds, and not fricatives (like European *th, ph, ch*, etc.) is beyond question.

2. The simple sound of the letter H, or its equivalent the *πνεῦμα δασύ*, or *spiritus asper* (ʽ) of Greek grammar. *Esp.* applied to the initial *h*- so often 'dropped,' or improperly inserted, by the uneducated in England.

1725 Pope *Pref. Homer*, The feebler Æolic which often rejects its aspirate or takes off its accent. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* xxxv. (1873) 196 A Middlemarch mercer of polite manners and superfluous aspirates. 1877 *Punch* 18 Aug. 65 Our old Cockney friend, 'Arry, who is weak in aspirates.

¶ Some writers have altered this word to *asperate*, after the *spiritus asper* of the Latin grammarians, an ingenious but unfounded conceit.

Aspirate (æ·spirĕit), *v.* [f. L. *aspīrāt-* ppl. stem of *aspīrāre* : see prec. Cf. F. *aspirer.*]

1. *trans.* To pronounce with a breathing ; to add an audible effect of the breath to any sound ; to prefix H to a vowel, or add H or its supposed equivalent to a consonant sound. Also *absol.*

a 1700 Dryden (J.) Our *o* and *h* aspirate. 1706 Phillips, *Aspirate*, to pronounce with an Aspiration. 1801 Mar. Edgeworth *Irish Bulls* xi. (1832) 226 Londoners [are] always aspirating where they should not, and never aspirating where they should. 1877 Lyttel *Laudm.* I. iv. 33 The Celts have aspirated the letter *m* in *gumi*.

2. *trans.* To draw out a gas or vapour from a vessel ; cf. Aspirator, a, b.

1880 *Nature* XXI. 437 He proposes to aspirate the vapours of the chambers.

Aspirated (æ·spirĕitĕd), *ppl. a.* Pronounced with a breathing ; having the sound of H prefixed, added, or blended.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 14, 26 Consonants, to which they add 20 other aspirated Syllables. 1864 Max Müller *Sc. Lang* II. iii. 146 Aspirated checks.

Aspiration (æspirē·i·ʃən). Also 6 **adsp-**. [ad. L. *aspīrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *aspīrāre* : see Aspire and -ation.]

I. From Aspire.

†1. The action of breathing into ; inspiration.

a 1535 More *Wks.* 357 (R.) Without the adspiracion and helpe of whose especiall grace no labourе of man can profite. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 169 Which thinge [he] .. sayde not withoute the aspiration and assent of the Hollie Spirit.

2. The action of breathing or drawing one's breath ; a breath, sigh. *techn.* The drawing in of air in, or as in, breathing.

1607 Topsell *Serpents* 746 Corrupt inflamation taking away freedom or easinesse of aspiration. 1659 Leak *Waterworks.* 7 One..of those Syphons containes so much Air that it cannot be drawn forth by aspiration. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* II. i. (1883) 93 There is .. not an aspiration of the breeze, but hints some cause. 1823 F. Cooper *Pioneer* xxv. (1869) 110/2 She sighed with an aspiration so low that it was scarcely audible. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 379/2 Valves of aspiration ..send the air into the body of the apparatus.

†3. That which is breathed out, an exhalation.

1635 Swan *Spec. Mundi* vi. § 2 (1643) 196 An hot and drie aspiration exhaled out of the earth.

4. The action of aspiring ; steadfast desire or longing for something above one.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 16 That spirit of his In aspiration lifts him from the earth. *a* 1748 Watts (J.) A soul inspired with the warmest aspirations after celestial beatitude. 1862 Trollope *Orley Farm* xlvii. 340 Assured that he need regard no woman as too high for his aspirations. 1866 Alger *Solit. Nat. & Man* III. 120 Aspiration is a pure upward desire for excellence.

II. From Aspirate.

5. The action of aspirating : see Aspirate *v.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxxv. (1495) 835 This name Pigargus hath none aspiracion..and so it shall not be wryten wyth . h . but some men wryte Phigargus : and done amys. 1546 Langley *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. vi. 13 b, H is no letter but a signe of aspiracion. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 130 The addition of an h, or aspiration of the letter π. 1845 O'Donovan *Irish Gram.* 39 Aspiration .. of the Celtic .. may be defined as the changing of the radical sounds of the consonants from being stops of the breath to a sibilance, or from a stronger to a weaker sibilance.

6. An aspirated sound or letter ; the letter H or its equivalent ; the breathings (ʽ) and (ʼ) in Greek ; = Aspirate *sb.*

c 1550 Grafton *Briteyn* (R.) Pritannia in Greke, with a circumflexed aspiracion, doth signifie metalles. 1605 J. Dove *Confut. Ath.* 61 The letter ה *He*, which is but an aspiration. 1645 Fuller *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 62 What is no substantial letter but a bare aspiration. 1673 Hickeringill *Greg. Father Greyb.* 292 Of less standing in the University, than Greek accents and aspirations. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. 282 The Greek vowels admit of two aspirations, viz. spiritus asper [ʽ] and spiritus lenis [ʼ].

¶ Written *asperation* : see Aspirate *sb.* ¶.

1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 558 The letter of Asperation being altered out of his place.

Aspirator (æ·spirēi·tə). [n. of agent f. (on L. analogies) L. *aspīrāre* : see Aspire *v.* and -ator. Cf. F. *aspirateur.*] He who or that which aspirates, breathes, or blows upon ; *spec.* **a.** an apparatus for drawing a stream of air or gas through a tube ; **b.** an instrument for evacuating pus from abscesses by means of an exhausted receiver ; **c.** a kind of winnowing or fanning machine.

1863 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 427 Mohr's aspirator has the form of an ordinary gasometer. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* 20, I have drawn off the pus from a chronic abscess with the aspirator. 1883 E. Ingersoll in *Harper's Mag.* June 76/1 The wheat..falls into an aspirator on the seventh floor.

Aspiratory (ăspəi·rătəri), *a. rare*[−0]. [f. prec., as if ad. L. **aspīrātōrius* : see -ory.] Of or pertaining to aspiration. 1864 in Webster.

Aspire (ăspəi·ɹ), *v.* Forms : 5–6 **aspyre**, 6–7 **aspier**, 6– **aspire**. [(?a. F. *aspire-r*), ad. L. *asp-, adspīrā-re* to breathe upon, seek to reach, f. *ad* to, at + *spīrā-re* to breathe. The OF. *aspirer* is prob. partly for *cuspirer*, ad. L. *inspīrāre* : see A- *pref.* 10.]

I. To breathe into or forth.

†1. *trans.* To breathe (breath or spiritual influence) *to* or *into* ; to inspire. *Obs.*

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 507/1 Though god .. aspired them his grace therein. 1533 — *Apol.* xlix. Wks. 927/2 To spreade his beames vpon vs, and aspire hys breth into vs. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* I. lix, Thereto may he his grace and gentle heat aspire.

†2. *intr.* To breathe forth, exhale. *Obs. rare.*

c 1750 Shenstone *Wks.* (1764) I. 290 In what lonely vale Of balmy med'cine's various field, aspires The blest refrigerent ?

II. To breathe desire towards. (Cf. Anhele.)

3. *intr.* To have a fixed desire, longing, or ambition for something at present above one ; to seek to attain, to pant, long. **a.** with *to*.

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 59 Mannys Corage is so noble that naturally he aspyreth to hye thyngs and to be exaltyd. 1558 Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 20 Woman ought to be repressed..if she aspire to any dominion. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. iv. 15 Any man that aspires to true knowledge. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. 225 The Barbarian still aspired to the rank of master-general of the armies of the West. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 52 Is it not possible that Pole secretly aspired to the hand of the princess Mary ?

b. with *after, at* ; *for*, obs.

1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Justine* 31 b, Which citty.. began to aspire at the whole Empire of Greece. 1649 Lovelace *Poems* (1659) 22 [Thou] Aspiredst for the everlasting Crowne. 1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* xvi. 246 We are able to desire, and aspire after .. the very throne of God. 1788 V. Knox *Winter Even.* I. II. viii. 165 He who aspires at the character of a good man. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 399 To aspire after a more perfect knowledge of his nature. 1869 F. Newman *Misc.* 310 He does not lead the learner to aspire at any thing higher.

c. with *inf.*

c 1460 [See 3 a.] 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. i. 153 Wilt thou aspire to guide the heauenly Car ? 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxii. § 15 Aspiring to be like God in power. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xviii, Milo was aspiring to be made consul.

d. *absol.*

1592 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvii. (1612) 185 To aspire is lawfull, if betwixt a Meane it stand. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 363 Ye powers of truth, that bid my soul aspire. 1877 E. Conder *Bas. Faith* ix. 383 Man aspires. An immense instinct in his nature points upward, like a spire of flame.

†4. *trans.* To have an ardent desire for, to pant or long for, to be ambitious of, aim at. *Obs.*

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* V. ix. 41 How for to depryve Mercilla of her crowne, by her aspyred. 1623 Cockeram *Dict.* III. s.v. *Cleopatra*, He aspired the Empire. 1652 Brome *Jov. Crew* I. 362 But I aspire no merits, nor popular thanks. 1816 Southey *Lay of Laureate* Proem. 20 And Love aspired with Faith a heavenward flight.

III. To rise, mount up. (Influenced in use by various meanings of Spire *sb.* and *v.*)

5. *intr.* To rise up, as an exhalation, or as smoke or fire ; hence *gen.* to mount up, taper up, tower, ascend, rise high, become tall.

1591 Spenser *Ruins of Time* 408 Pyramides, to heauen aspired. 1598 Shaks. *Merry Wives* V. v. 101 Whose flames aspire, As thoughts do blow them higher and higher. 1676 Worlidge *Cider* (1691) 44 The Tree is more apt to aspire than any other Apple-tree. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 824 Tisiphone..every Moment rises to the Sight : Aspiring to the Skies. 1738 Johnson *London* 208 Orgilio sees the golden pile aspire. *c* 1855 Ld. Houghton *Burial Gr. Scutari*, Above the domes of loftiest mosques, These pinnacles of death aspire.

6. *fig.* (with some sense of 3 combined.)

1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 146 To whose works man's thoughts aspire not. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 301 It aspireth to the very top of ostentation. 1768 Beattie *Minstr.* I. vii, Let thy heaven-taught soul to heaven aspire. 1832 Wordsw. *Poems of Imag.* xli, Mount from the earth ; aspire ! aspire !

†7. To grow up *to* (the age of). *Obs. rare.*

1576 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 508 The Gardein .. shall keepe his [lands], untill the warde aspire to foureteene. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vi. 23 To ryper yeares he gan aspire.

† **8.** *trans.* To mount up to, soar to, reach, attain. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1581 A. ANDERSON *Serm. Paules Crosse* 89 The vigor.. ould valiantly aspyre the top of smallest twigges. *c* 1585 *ire Em* I. 68 And to aspire the bliss That hangs on quick hievement of my love, Thyself and I will travel in dis- ise. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 122 That gallant irit hath aspir'd the clouds. 1596 CHAPMAN *Iliad* x. 309 orth went they .. and presently aspir'd The guardless ıracian regiment fast bound with sleep, and tir'd.

¶ = EXPIRE. (Cf. OF. *espirer*, and see A- *pref.* 9.)

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Epist.* (1577) 60 Christe aspir- g uppon the Crosse.

† **Aspi·re.** *Obs.* [f. prec. vb.] Aspiration.

1562 J. NORTON in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) II. 459 Heau'd vp, ırl'd downe, dismay'd, or in aspire. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *elig. Med.* 76 Whose earthly fumes choak my devout as- res. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iii. § 28 (1713) 249 Thy rious Aspires.. after the true Knowledge of thy Maker.

† **Aspi·red,** *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [f. ASPIRE *v.* + -ED.] aving raised itself, elevated, lofty.

1599 BP. HALL *Sat., Def. Envie* 35 Those bays, and that pired thought, In carelesse rage, she sets at worse than ught. 1627 SPEED *Eng. Abridged*, King Henry the 8.. id their aspired tops at his own feete.

† **Aspi·rement.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *aspirement*, f. *aspirer*: see ASPIRE *v.* and -MENT.] . Breathing, breath.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 93 Air .. Of whose kinde his as- rementes Taketh every livissh creature.

2. Aspiring, aspiration, steadfast upward desire.

1607 BREWER *Lingua* III. vi. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IX. 399 By hich aspirement she her wings displays, And herself ither, whence she came, upraise. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* 63 VII. 483 And not Christ only, but God also, is the ject of our aspirement.

Aspirer (ăspəi·rəɹ). [f. ASPIRE *v.* + -ER[1].] One ho aspires.

1584 *Cofie of Letter* 46 A troden path of al aspirers. 1597 ANIEL *Civ. Wares* II. xv, Th' aspirer once attaind unto the p, Cuts off those meanes by which himselfe got up. 1674 URNET *Royal Martyr, Serm.* (1710) 30 To satisfie the pre- nsions of all these lofty Aspirers. 1847 *Eclec. Rev.* XXVI. o The dreamy, irresolute aspirer.

Aspiring (ăspəi·rıŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] . Aspiration, steadfast upward desire, longing.

1584 *Copie of Letter* 46 Neither is this arte of aspiring new straunge. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VI. v, To lackey e of these is all my prides aspiring. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *og. Mag.* II. 55 Frozen regions..might naturally be sup- osed to damp the aspirings of genius. 1821 SOUTHEY *Vis. udgem.* xi. Wks. X. 238 Here were the gallant youths of gh heroic aspiring.

† **2.** The upward tapering of a spire, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 211 (T.) Nor are those so fas- dious in pyramidical aspirings, nor curious in architecture as in many lesser towns.

Aspi·ring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. Ardently desirous of advancement or distinction; of lofty aim, ambitious.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 154 We which are not that aspiring mind. 1679 *Establ. Test.* 5 Having little ft of all their aspiring Graspings after Empire. 1756 BURKE *ind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 12 Even virtue is dangerous, an aspiring quality, that claims an esteem..independent the countenance of the court. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* 408 Two able and aspiring prelates.

2. Rising, tapering upward, soaring.

1565 T. ROBINSON *Mary Mag.* 416 Beheld th' asp[i]ringe wer of vaine delight. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 5 It is usual to select aspiring Trees. 1718 POPE *Iliad* I. 368 To sure destruction dooms the aspiring wall. 1810 OUTHEY *Kehama* XIX. v, Wks. VIII. 160 Upward, to reach s head, For myriad years the aspiring Brama soar'd.

b. *fig.* (with some sense of 1 combined.)

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 84 Then make thee winges thine aspyring wit. 1665-9 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* (1675) 48 he devout Reflector cannot take an occasion of an aspiring leditation; as in a hopeful morning the humble Lark can.

Aspi·ringly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an spiring manner; ambitiously.

1627 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* Pref. (1640) 17 We ay not be too aspiringly wise. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *haks. Char.* xix. 481 Aufidius is aspiringly self-seeking.

Aspi·ringness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Aspiring uality, ambitiousness.

1859 in WORCESTER. *a* 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Util. Phil.* vi. 2 The aspiringness or upward tendency of human nature.

Aspish (ă·spiʃ), *a.* [f. ASP[2] + -ISH.] Of or ertaining to asps; snaky.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 632 Wicked gain .. Which Lybian eaths and aspish wares have brought into our lands. 1630 TAYLOR (Water P.) *Water Cormor.* Wks. III. 6/2 With spish poyson poysoning men.

Asplenium, *Bot.*: see SPLEENWORT.

Asport (æspō·ɹt), *v.* [ad. L. *asportā-re*, f. *as-* = *ab-* = *ab-* away + *portā-re* to carry.] To carry way, remove feloniously.

1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* Pref., [Which] he used o asport and make his owne. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 622 magery asported not appropriated, seized but unassimi- ted.

Asportation (æspoɹtē·ʃən). [ad. L. *asportā-ōn-em*, n. of action f. *asportāre*: see prec. and ATION.] The action of carrying off; in *Law*, felo- ious removal of property (see quot. 1768).

1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 175 Suche asportacion or awey- eryng. 1654 *Addr.* in *Sibbes' Heavenly Conf.* Wks. 1863 I. 416 She dreams of a bodily asportation..of Christ. 1768 LACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 231 A bare removal from the place in which he found the goods, though the thief does not quite make off with them, is a sufficient asportation.

† **Aspo·sit,** *ppl. a.* *Sc. Obs.* [by some confusion for *disposit*, DISPOSED.] In phr. *Ill asposit*: a. evil-disposed; b. indisposed, ill.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 541 Thair is in this kinrik ȝe ken, Rycht mony ill..asposit men. *Ibid.* III. 215 Quhilk in his bed richt evill asposit la.

A-spout (ăspɑu·t), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + SPOUT *v.*] On the spout, spouting.

1870 *Daily News* 17 May, [It] has its fountains aspout.

A-sprawl (ăsprō·l), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + SPRAWL.] In a sprawling posture, sprawling.

1878 R. JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* 157 He throws himself all a-sprawl upon the ground. 1880 — *Gt. Estate* 73 Dropping a-sprawl.

Aspray, obs. form of OSPREY.

A-spread (ăspre·d), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + SPREAD *v.*] Spread out, spread abroad.

1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 162 His brown hair burst a-spread. 1881 *Academy* 3 Sept. 184/1 She threw up both hands, with the thumbs and fingers all aspread.

Asprete, obs. form of ASPERITY.

† **Aspri·ng,** *v.* *Obs.* For forms see SPRING *v.* [OE. *aspringan*, f. A- *pref.*[1] + *springan* to SPRING.]

1. To spring up, leap.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 120 Ine joye he gan to asprynge.

2. To spring forth, spread abroad.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* vii. 11 Þa asprungon ealle wyllspringas. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 Þa asprang þis ȝedwéld ofer all middenard.

3. To spring into existence, originate, arise.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Sweet 83) Da asprungon ȝedwolmean on Godes ȝelaþunge. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 Of þan asprang þet eberisce folc. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 1173 Þis kenred is a-sprongyn late. Loo, mastyrs, of swyche a stokke he cam.

A-sprout (ăsprɑu·t), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + SPROUT *v.*] In a sprouting condition, sprouting.

1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idyls, Doctor* 79 Nip these foolish fronds of hope a-sprout.

† **Aspy·**, *sb.* *Obs.* [a. AF. **aspie* = OF. *espie* SPY. The prevalent spelling of both sb. and vb. in early ME.; in 15th c. *espy*, after Fr., came into common use.] = SPY *sb.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 557 Hii adde gode aspies, hou hii hom þo bere. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5232 To þe Amerel þe aspye aȝen is went. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xi. 6 Wicked men in ther aspies shal be take. 1467 MARG. PASTON *Lett.* 576 II. 308 He .. sendyth dayly aspies to understand what felesshepe kepe the place.

† **Aspy·**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. AF. **aspie-r* = OF. *espier*, mod. *épier*, to ESPY: see prec.] = ESPY *v.*

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 196 Iðe wildernesse heo aspieden us to slean. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.*, Where the swarmes dwell is crafte to aspie. 1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scot.* II. 102 He was aspyit makand derision.

Aspying, -ly, etc.: see ESPYING, -LY.

Aspylede (Shoreham): see SPILE *v.*

A-square (ăskwē·ɹ), *advb. phr.* [perh. A *prep.*[1] + SQUARE.] On the square; aloof, at a safe distance.

c 1400 *Beryn* 586 Hym had been better to have goon more a-sware. *Ibid.* 596 That herd the pardoner wele, and held him better a square. *Ibid.* 643 The Pardonere .. held him [right] a square, by þat othir syde.

A-squat (ăskwo·t), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + SQUAT.] In a squatting posture, squatting.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xvi. 101 There was the odious Solmes sitting asquat between my mother and my sister. *c* 1784 *Rolliad* Ded. (1799) 18 Where wisdom sits a-squat in starch disguise. 1863 BROWNING *Sordello* I. Wks. III. 273 Crawl in then hag, and crouch asquat.

Asquint (ăskwi·nt), *adv.* (and *a.*) Forms: 3- asquint, 4 a squynte, 5 asquynt, 7 a squint. [Of uncertain origin; apparently f. A *prep.*[1] and a word corresponding to Du. *schuinte* 'slope, slant,' of the independent use of which no instances survive; the later *squint* adv. and adj. being an aphetic form of *asquint*, and *squint* vb. and sb. still later derivatives of this. Evidence is wanting to determine whether the original word was actually adopted from Dutch, or was a cognate word, unrecorded in OE.; the total absence of any related words in OE. (or ON.) makes the latter improbable.]

I. With *look* or a synonymous verb.

i. Of voluntary turning of the eyes.

1. (To look) to one side instead of straightforward; obliquely, out at the corners of the eyes.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 212 Auh wincked oðere half, & biholded o luft & asquint. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. 560 Looking somewhat asquint. 1611 DEKKER *Roar. Girle* Wks. 1873 III. 200 Didst neuer see an archer..looke a squint when he drew his bow? 1679 EVERARD *Pop. Plot* 11 Who looking on me asquint, went down the Privy Stairs. 1822 HAZLITT *Table T.* I. x. 217 He does not survey the objects of nature as they are in themselves, but lookes asquint at them.

b. *transf.* of things.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* III. vii. 168 Let not the front look asquint on a stranger, but accost him right at his entrance. 1657 B. I. *Heroic Educ.* in *N. & Q.* 19 June 1880, 492 Sweden is a country on which the sun does not look asquint.

c. *fig.* of mental vision.

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xxviii, To look a squint, our hand looking one way and our heart another. 1639 SALTMARSH *Pract. Policie* 81 Be not too fixt nor intent upon what is before you..but looke asquint into your considerations and about you.

2. With reference to various mental attitudes, of which averted, oblique, sidelong, or furtive glances are the outward expression: *arch.* (To look)

a. with distrust, suspicion; jealously, askance.

1413 LYDG. *Pytgr. Sowle* II. xlv. 51 Thou somtyme ar this mettist with enuye, that loked asquynt. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. vi. 252 The envy of many of the greatest men..who had long look'd a squint upon the Duke's Prosperity. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* III. 229 Envy asquint the future wonder eyes.

b. with unfairness, with prejudice or partiality.

1605 B. JONSON *Volp.* Ded., Men will impartially, and not asquint, look toward the Office and Function of a Poet. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 376 O Sirs, do we think that Christ's love looks asquint? doth he pray for one child more than another?

c. with an eye drawn aside by interest.

1627 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 270 His heart even then hankered after the wages of unrighteousness when he looked asquint upon Balaaks liberal offer. 1678 *Trial Coleman* in Howell *St. Trials* (1816) VII. 12 He had a little too much eye to the reward; he looked too much a-squint upon the matter of money.

d. with furtive or stolen glances.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 82 In ambush here to lurk by night, Into the woman-state asquint to pry. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) III. 228 Peering asquint into the Holy of Holies.

† **3.** To cast a passing glance; *fig.* to make incidental reference. *Obs.*

a 1638 MEDE *Apost. Later Times* (1641) 33 [Nothing] may so much as look asquint upon any other object, or behold any other face but the face of God alone. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* XXII. 250 Others..have look't asquint upon the Body of Woman.

† b. *fig.* To glance unfavourably or adversely; to reflect unfavourably *upon*. *Obs.*

1658 OSBORN *Adv. to Son* (1673) 239 Uncharitable Censures ..against any judgement looking a squint upon theirs.

ii. Of habitual obliquity of vision.

4. *esp.* (To look) obliquely through defect in the eyes, to have the axes of the eyes not coincident, so that they look in different directions; to squint.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. iv. (1495) 191 A place that is to bryghte..ofte makyth chyldren to loke a squynte. 1540 RAYNALD *Birth Man* III. iii. (1634) 185 Of Goggle-eyes, or looking a-squint. 1657 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 20 His other eye look'd so asquint, That it was hard to ward his dint. 1675 HOBBES *Homer* 21 Lame of one leg he was; and looked asquint. 1763 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* Poems (1769) I. 20 Doth a man stutter, look a-squint, or halt? *a* 1849 POE *Loss of Breath* Wks. 1864 IV. 305 The looking asquint—the showing my teeth.

b. *fig.* and *transf.* of things.

c 1744 SWIFT *Wks.* 1841 II. 73 Rather than suffer his learning to look asquint as it does, and make so frightful a figure from the press. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Serm.* I. 31 The beer-toper..finding the moon looking somewhat asquint, the houses all nodding.

c. *fig.* of mental vision: (To look) awry, so as to miss seeing or see distortedly.

1616 W. FORDE *Serm.* 35 If old, wee looke a squint, and see not death before our eyes. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 7 Those vulgar heads that look asquint on the face of Truth.

II. With other verbs. *rare.*

5. Off to one side; obliquely. ? *Obs.*

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851, 203 Whether is common sense flown asquint. 1651 CLEVELAND *Rupert.* 13 Could I thus write asquint, then Sir long since You had been sung a Great and Glorious Prince.

B. quasi-*adj.* (Only in pred. or after the sb. *eye*.)

1643 *Answ. W. Bridges' Observ. War* 1 As if every eye were asquint. *c* 1661 *Argyle's Last Will* in *Hart. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 29/1 His Eyes very much a-squint, so that he was nicknamed, in Scotland, *Gleed Argyle*. *a* 1764 R. LLOYD *Prog. Envy* Wks. 1774 I. 139 A ghastly grin and eyes asquint. 1876 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. iv. 126 The eye is muddy and sometimes asquint.

A-squirm (ăskwō·ɹm), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + SQUIRM *v.*] On the squirm, squirming, writhing or wriggling. (*U.S.*)

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 257 Gigantic eels writhing everywhere set the soul asquirm.

Ass (æs). Forms: 1-2 assa, 2-8 asse, 3- ass (3-5 as, 3 has, 4-5 a nasse). Pl. 4- asses: 1 assan, 2-4 assen, 3-4 asse (*southern*). [OE. *assa* m. has no exact analogue in the cognate langs. OE. had also *ęsol*, app. for *ęsel*, *ęsil*, the common Teut. form, = OS. and OHG. *esil* (mod.G. *esel*, Du. *ezel*), Goth. *asilus*, like the Celtic and Slav. names (OIrish *asal*, Lith. *asilas*, OSlav. *osl*:—**osilu*-) evidently ad. L. *asinus*. From the Celtic was the Old Northumbrian *asal*, *assal*, *assald*, the only form in Lindisf. Gospels (occurs 10 times). Of the latter, *assa* was perh. a diminutive, formed like the dim. proper names *Ceadda*, *Æ:lla*, *Offa*, etc., which at length displaced the earlier *ęsol*. *Assa* had also fem. *assen*, on the type of *fyxen*, *wylfen*, *ælfen*, which did not survive into ME., where *he-asse*, *she-asse*, occur already in Wyclif. *Jack-ass*, *Jenny-ass* are modern familiar appellations.

The reputed OE. fem. *asse* seems to be an error founded on *assan folan* in which *ass* is no more fem. than are *lion*, *tiger*, in *lion's whelp*, *tiger's cub*. The ON. *asna* f., *asni* m. appear to be independent late adaptations of L. *asina*, *asinus*, not actually connected with the OE. The Celtic,

Teut., and Slavonic can hardly have been independent adoptions of the L.: the Slav. was apparently taken through Teutonic: was the latter through Celtic? The Ass had no original Aryan name: L. *asinus*, Gr. ὄνος (?=ὄσνος), were prob. of Semitic origin: cf. Heb. אתון *āthōn*, she-ass.]

1. A well-known quadruped of the horse kind, distinguished from the horse by its smaller size, long ears, tuft at end of tail, and black stripe across the shoulders. Found wild in western and south-western Asia, where it has been used from the earliest ages as a beast of burden, and whence, in later times, it appears to have been introduced as a domestic animal into Europe.

(In familiar use, the name *ass* is now to a great extent superseded by *donkey* (in Scotland *cuddie*); but *ass* is always used in the language of Scripture, Natural History, proverb, and fable; also, in ordinary use, in Ireland.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Numb.* xxii. 23 Se assa geseah ðone engel. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 2 Sona finde gyt ane assene getizzede, and hyre folan mid hyre. — John xii. 15 Uppan assan folan sittende. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Heo nomen þe asse and here colt. 1297 R. GLOUC. 404 Hii ete Her hors.. and hassen ar hii lete. *c* 1325 *Cœur de L.* 6453 Fyftene hundryd asse Bar wyn and oyle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3152 Þe child he kest a-pon an ass. *Ibid.* 6156 Sheepe ne cow ox ne as. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* civ. 11 Wilde asses in þar þrist sal abide. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlv. 23 Ten hee assis.. and as feele she assis [1388 Ten male assis.. and so many femal assis]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 285 Assen, oxen, and houndes. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 97 þe oxe knowiþ his weldar, and þe as þe crib of his lord. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. i. 21 He shall but beare them, as the Asse beares Gold. 1617 F. MORYSON *Itin.* III. i. iii. 49 A Traveller to Rome must have the backe of an Asse, the belly of a Hogge, and a conscience as broad as the Kings highway. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v. 87 Asses milke appertaineth rather vnto physicke then vnto meat. 1739 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* i. 23 As the World goes, who has not Asses Ears? 1760 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 9 Procuring a fresh horse, about the size of a jackass, I rode on. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* li, While he spoke, a braying ass Did sing most loud and clear.

b. *fig.* 'Beast of burden.'

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 1. 359 He.. makes himself.. an Asse; and thereby teacheth others, either how to ride, or driue him. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 237 This Kingdome.. usually stiled the popes Asse, which hee rode at his pleasure, til she was able to beare him no longer.

c. The ass has, since the time of the Greeks, figured in fables and proverbs as the type of clumsiness, ignorance, and stupidity; hence many phrases and proverbial expressions. (Chiefly since 1500; the early references to the animal being mostly Scriptural, with no depreciatory associations.)

c 1200 ORMIN 3714 Mannkinn.. skillæs swa summ asse. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 57 Wan an vndiscret is maad bischop in þe kirk, þan is an hornid asse born þer in. 1590 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* E j h, That which thou knowest not peraduenture thy Asse can tell thee. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 5 Wrangle for one asses shadow, or to seke a knott in a rushe. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 21 A dull Scholar not apt to learn, is bid to sell an Asse to signifie his blockishness. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Asne*, As angrie as an Asse with a squib in his breech. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxviii. 201 Well, well, the Honey is not for the Ass's mouth. *Ibid.* xxxv. 254 An Ass laden with Gold will go lightly vp hill. 1622 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Old Law* III. i, Asses have ears as well as pitchers. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xi, He.. would act the Asses part to get some bran. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 13 ¶ 4 The ill-natured world might call him the Ass in the Lion's Skin. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. viii. 277 An unlettered king is a crowned ass.

d. *To make an ass of*: to treat as an ass, stultify. *To make an ass of oneself*: to behave absurdly, stultify oneself.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 124 This is to make an asse of me, to fright me, if they could. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xx. 241 Don't make such an ass of yourself as to suppose that, etc. 1866 *Fraser's Mag.* 284/1 They could not be deprived of the common right of Englishmen to make asses of themselves if they liked it.

e. *Asses' Bridge* or *Pons Asinorum*: a humorous name now given to the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid's Elements.

c 1780 *Epigram*, If this be rightly called the bridge of asses, He's not the fool that sticks, but he that passes. 1860 *All Y. Round* 560 He never crossed the ass's bridge.

2. Hence *transf.* as a term of reproach: An ignorant fellow, a perverse fool, a conceited dolt. Now disused in polite literature and speech.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 348 Landleapers, roges, and ignorant asses. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 176, I am not altogether an asse. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. II. (1651) 316 A nobleman.. a proud fool, an arrant asse. 1717 POPE *Let. Hon. R. Digby* Wks. 1737 VI. 73 They think our Doctors asses to them. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* I. 39, I am but an ass in the trick of bringing about such discourse. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* IV. (1878) 25 Lord Dudley de Vere, the most confounded puppy, and the emptiest ass.

3. *Astr.* The *Two Asses*: the stars γ and δ of the constellation Cancer, on either side of the nebula *Præsepe* (the *Crib*).

1556 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* 266 Other two starres are called the Asses whiche seeme to stande at the Crybbe. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 17 The two Asses, placed there as some say, by Bacchus.

4. *Comb.* a. General relations: (*a*) appositive, as *ass beast*; (*b*) possessive genitive, as *ass bone, ear, flesh, hoof, stall* (where *ass's* would now be usual), *ass colour*; (*c*) objective genitive, as *ass-driver, -keeper*; (*d*) attrib. as *ass argument* (*i. e.* asinine); (*e*) parasynthetic deriv. as *ass-coloured, ass-eared.*

c 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* xcviii, Sel. Wks. 1869 I. 345 þanne mai we telle scorne by sich *asse argumentis. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14963 þar sal yee find an *ass beist. *Ibid.* 7171 Hefand an *assban. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 356 This Beast..is of a Mouse or *Ass colour. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1048 A little creature with many feet, *Asse-coloured. 1564 BAULDWIN *Mor. Phil.* (Palfr.) i. (1595) 19 Till they perceiued captaines of armies to be *asse-drivers. 1672 DAVENANT *Law agst. Lovers* (1673) 309 Have her *Ass-ears in publick bor'd, as Love's Known Slave. 1629 SYMMER *Spir. Posie* To Reader A iij b, Some *asse-ear'd Midas will misconstrue these words. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 224 Not overloaded with *Ass-eared giants. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristophanes* II. 190 *Ass-flesh, as food, is far preferable to beef and even to veal. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 338 To strew vpon them the ashes of an *asse-hoofe. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Asnero*, an *Asse keeper. *c* 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 140 Lyyng in a *nasse stall, *Invenerunt puerum.*

b. Special combinations: **ass-back**, like *horse-back*, in later times humorously; **ass-colt** or **-foal**, the young of an ass; **ass-herd**, a keeper of asses; **ass-like** *a.*, like an ass, asinine; **ass-man**, a driver or letter out of asses; **assmanship, asswomanship**, humorously after *horsemanship*; **ass-mare**, a she-ass; **ass-mill**, one driven by an ass; **ass-parsley**, obs. name of some umbelliferous plant; **ass-ship**, condition or quality of an ass; humorously after *lordship*; **ass-woman**, female of ass-man. Also ASS-HEAD, -HEADED q.v.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* XVIII. 11 Barfote on an *asse bakke. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 42 The way of riding most used in this place is on *assback. 1800 SOUTHEY in C. Southey *Life* II. 109 Edith and myself on *ass-back. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXX. 481 Tying his *Assecolt [COVERDALE, asses colte] to the vyne, and the foale of his sheeasse to the hedge. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 166 In his birth he is but like a wild *asse-colt. 1595 HUNNIS *Life Joseph* 72 He shall bind his *Asse fole fast vnto the pleasant vine. *c* 1450 *Gloss.* in Wright *Voc.* 213 *Hic asinarius*, a *nashard. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 351 Quoth the *asse-herd, the lot means another, and not me. 1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* I. xiii. E iij, Least thou *asslyke unloden the with greater note of cryme. 1581 SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* (Arb.) 59 They would make an *Ass-like braying against Poesie. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne* XXVIII. 79 The head was about twenty inches long, and *ass-like. *a* 1500 *MS. Bodl.* 565 (Halliw.) And ye most 3eve yowre *asman curtesy a grot other a grosset of Venyse. 1859 *N. & Q.* Ser. II. VIII. 17 Of.. this *assman, as he was called, I have an anciently engraved copper-plate card. 1882 *Punch* 24 June, They witch the world with noble *assmanship. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* II. (1603) 88 Who rode.. vppon a silly *assemare. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Atahona*, an *Asse mill. 1611 COTGR., *Cicutaire*, mock Chervill, wild Chervill, great Chervill, *Asse Perseley. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug., City of God* 694 Yet had he his humane reason still, as Apuleus had in his *asse-ship. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Prop. &c.* 87 Ended thus his *Assship's Reign. 1728 *Daily Post* 7 July, The famous Stoke Newington *Ass-woman dares me to fight her for the 10 pounds. 1800 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 119 Edith has made a great proficiency in *asswomanship.

Ass, vulgar and dial. sp. and pronunc. of ARSE.

1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 37 The ass of the block is known by the scoring being deeper in that part to receive the splice. [Cf. 1721 BAILEY, *Arse*, (among sailors) the Arse of a Block or Pulley, through which any Rope runs, is the lower end of it.]

Ass, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To call ass. 2. *intr.* To act the ass.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierces Superer.* 57 He.. bourdeth, girdeth, asseth the excellentest writers of whatsoever note that tickle not his wanton sense. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 52 To keep their Kings from devillizing and themselves from Assing.

Assady: see ARSEDINE.

Assafœtida, variant of ASAFŒTIDA.

Assagai, assegai (æ'săgai). Forms: 6 **azagaia**, 7 **assagaie**, 8 **hassagay, -guay**, 9 **assagai, -gay, assegai, -gay**; also 7–8 **zagaie, zagaye.** [a. F. *azagaye* (Cotgr.), or Pg. *azagaia*, Sp. *azagaya*, a. Arab. الزغاية *az-zaghāyah*, i. e. *az-* = *al-* the, *zaghāyah* native Berber word, adopted in Arabic, and thence in Sp. and Pg.; adopted from the Portuguese in Africa by the English and French. The proper spelling is *assagai*, but *assegai* was universal in the newspapers in 1879. Formerly also ZAGAIE, as still in Fr.; and in ME. ARCHEGAYE, q.v.]

A kind of slender spear or lance of hard wood, usually pointed with iron, used in battle. Originally, the native name of a Berber weapon adopted by the Moors; but extended by the Portuguese to the light javelins of African savages generally, and most commonly applied by Englishmen to the missile weapons of the South African tribes.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 969 They of Myna or the Golden Coast, their armes are Pikes, or Assagaies, Bowes, and Arrowes. 1773 MASSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 296 They were all armed with hassaguays. 1776 *Ibid.* 295 Being all armed with hassagays, they often throw twenty or thirty.. at once. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. 489 *note*, Their zagaye, or half-pike, is very well forged. 1811 SCOTT *Roderick* Concl. XV, Sharper than Polish pike or assagay. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* xii. 365 The Bushmen retain the ancient arms of the Hottentot race.. a light javelin or assagai. 1859 R. BURTON in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXIX. 136 The spears and assegais. 1879 LD. STRAT. DE REDCLIFFE in *Times* 29 Mar., They shake the dreaded assegai.

b. *attrib.* **Assagai tree, wood**, a large South African tree (*Curtisia faginea*, N.O. *Cornaceæ*).

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 363 The natives employ it to form shafts for their javelins or Assagays: hence the common name Assagay Tree. 1879 *Times* 5 Apr., No less than thirty-seven assegai wounds. 1880 'SILVER & Co.' *S. Africa* (ed. 3) 127 In these kloofs grow.. the Assegay wood.

A·ssagai, asse-, *v.* [f. prec.] To pierce with an assagai.

1879 T. LUCAS *Zulus & Brit. Front.* xiii. 275 Killing six Fingoes and assegaing a colonist. 1880 MISS COLENSO *Zulu War* 413 They were nearly all assegaied.

‖ **Assai** (assāi'), *adv. Mus.* [It. = enough, very; cogn. with Fr. *assez*:—L. *ad satis* = *ad* to, up to, *satis* enough.] A direction equivalent to 'very,' as in *adagio assai* = very slow.

Assaie, -er, -or, obs. forms of ASSAY, etc.

Assaige, variant of ASSIEGE *v. Obs.* To besiege.

Assail (ăsē·l), *v.* Forms: 3 **asail3e, asale**, 3–4 **asayle**, 3–5 **asaile**, 4 **a-sayle, a-saile**, 4–5 **assaille, -aylle, -ale**, 4–7 **assaile, -ayle**, 5 **asaylle, asayl**, 6– **assail**; (*Sc.* 4–5 **assal3e**, 4–6 **assail3e, -3ie**). *Aphet.* 4 **saile**, 4–5 **sayle**. [a. OFr. *asalir, asaillir* (mod. *assaillir*):—late pop. L. *adsalire* (in Salic Law), f. *ad* to, at + *salīre* to leap, spring, an analytical form substituted for its cl. L. equivalent *ad-, as-silīre*. In 14–15th c. often aphetized to *sail(e*; in the full form refashioned with *ass-*, in Fr. and Eng., in 15th c. Certain uses seem to have been influenced by contact with the vb. ASSAY 'to try, tempt': see senses 9–13 below.] To leap upon or at, esp. with hostile intent; hence in most of its senses exactly synonymous with *attack*.

†1. *lit.* To leap upon, 'mount.' (So F. *assaillir*.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. III. 179 He hadde mynde of þe mare þat he had assailed [*equæ supposititæ*].

2. To make a violent hostile attack upon by physical means, to assault (a person, stronghold, etc.).

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 62 Hwile þat me mit quarreaus wiðuten asailed þene castel. 1297 R. GLOUC. 394 Hii bygonne.. þen toun asaly. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 1861 þe laddes.. Him asayleden wit grete dintes. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 1435 Than came Saddok prykande The dewke Segwyn saylande. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 151 Wes nane.. That durst assailȝe him mar in fycht. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xii. 359 That ȝate asailled ne myhte not ben. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. ii. 17 Gif thai assailȝeit wer.. be hard fortoun of weyr. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1165 No worthy match For valour to assail. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 12. 77 It is for the Vulgar to assail one another like brute Beasts. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 2. 15 This district was assailed at once from the north and from the south.

3. To attack (institutions, customs, opinions, etc.) with hostile action or influence.

1564 BAULDWIN *Mor. Phil.* (Palfr.) vii. § 2 They that be evill..beare..armour offensive to assayle the good manners of others. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 589 Virtue may be assail'd, but never hurt. 1844 BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvii. (1862) 252 Choosing to assail the religion of the people before he had destroyed their liberty.

4. To attack with hostile, opprobrious, or bitter words; to speak or write directly against.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 65 Here in the Parliament Let vs assayle the Family of Yorke. *a* 1744 POPE *On Duke of Buckhm's. Verses* 3 Let crowds of Critics now my verse assail. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. vii. 222 Assailing the fallen minister with libels and caricatures.

5. To attack with reasoning or argument; to address with the object of prevailing upon, persuading, convincing, or controverting.

c 1440 *Morte Arth.* (Roxb.) 86 The kynge the messyngere thus dyd assayle: 'It were pite to sette warre vs bytwene.' 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 31 Let vs once againe assaile your eares That are so fortified against our story. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* I. 43 Nor did his Arts in vain weak man assail. 1791 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 232 They would assail us on the subject of the treaty. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* x. 114 She assailed her husband on the subject of taking work.

6. To approach (anything arduous or difficult) with the intention of mastering it.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) V. 3 The lofty Tube, the Scale With which they Heav'n itself assail, Was mounted full against the Moon. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 508 The thorny wilds the woodmen fierce assail. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 25. 182 Assailing the rocks at their base, and climbing them to the cabin.

7. Of things: To come roughly against, so as to batter, injure, or hurt; to dash against, encounter.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 417 And [Chaos] with rebounding surge the barrs assaild, That scorn'd his indignation. *a* 1800 COWPER *Watching with God* ii, No rude noise mine ears assailing. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 3. 31 We were assailed by a violent hailstorm.

8. *fig.* Of states physical, emotional, or mental: To come upon with tendency to master or overcome; to invade, attack.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2330 When þe ded assaylles a man. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 96 Til slepe hem assaille. *c* 1430 *Syr Generides* 1694 Ther had he rest but small, So loue assaled him ouerall. 1595 SHAKS. *John* V. vii. 9 That fell poison which assayleth him. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* III. (R.) New pangs of mortal fear our minds assail. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 136 Compassion first assailed her gentle heart. 1837 NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* I. xix. 291 When doubt and unbelief assail us.

†9. To attack with temptations; to tempt, try.

c 1220 *Hali Meid.* 47 Þu ne schalt beon icrunet bute þu beo asailȝet. 1340 *Ayenb.* 249 He [the devil] asaylede þane uerste man be þe mouþe. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F iij b, Grete and euylle temptacions shall befight and assaylle yow.

564 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. (1844) 190 But doth God sail sinners only with this temptation of adversity?

10. To address with offers of love, to woo. *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xli, Beauteous thou art, therefore to assail'd. **1601** — *Twel. N.* I. iii. 60 Accost, is, front her, ord her, woe her, assayle her. **1611** — *Cymb.* II. iii. 44, iaue assayl'd her with Musickes.

11. *absol.* quasi-*intr.* in prec. senses. (With quot. 40 cf. OF. 'pour assaillir aux trois portes.' Littré.)

297 R. GLOUC. 395 As noble men, hii asaylede euere vaste. 75 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 31 Gif thai assalȝe, we mon defend. 40 *Partonope* 6579 Thre to hym sayled of the rowte And ld on his helme. **1594** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 63 When shame as- l'd, the red should fence the white. **1779** J. NEWTON *Olney ymns* vii, Though troubles assail, and dangers affright.

12. To make trial of, venture on, ASSAY. *Obs.*

393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 247 The souldan hath the feld assailed. 440 *Sir Degrev.* 1075 Ther was non so hardy That durst ayl the cry. **1595** MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinuile* xcviii, None rring to assayle a second fight.

13. *intr.* **a.** with *inf.* To attempt, endeavour, SSAY. *Obs.*

393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 45 With nigromaunce he wolde saile To make his incantacion. **1592** tr. *Junius' Comm.* v. xx. 1 Satan assayled to invade the Christian Church. 06 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Justine* 122 h, Hee assailed to ·ale home into his kingdome.

b. with *subord. cl.* To try, put to the test. *Obs.*

536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scott.* (1821) I. 20 Delite ye ony rther to assailye, gif ony band may be kepit with unfaith- l pepill?

Assail, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. *as-* for A-*pref.* II + SAIL] To sail. (But possibly an absol. use of ASSAIL 12 'to venture.')

1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 434 (Bödley & Fairfax MSS.) noo sawgh I grave [=pictured] how that to Itayle Daun neas is goo for to assayle [*Cax.* saylle, *Thynne* sayle]. 82 WARKW. *Chron.* 26 And rode into Scottlande, and frome ens into Fraunce assailed.

Assail (ăsē·l), *sb. arch.* Forms: 4 **assale**, 5 **ssall**, 6 **assail3e**, 7 **assaile**, 6– **assail**. [orig. ob. a. OF. *assaille*, f. *assaillir* to ASSAIL; in ter use referred to the Eng. vb.] Assault, attack.

375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 350 The toun wes hard to ta Vith pyn assale. **1552** LYNDESAY *Monarche* 3980 Duryng the me of this assail3e. **1603** P. HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 69 Cities forced by assaile. **1768** B. THORNTON *Batt. 'higs* iii. 4 Rous'd from his torpor joins in fierce assail. 13 J. HOGG *Queen's Wake* 261 As oft recoiled from flank sail.

Assailable (ăsē·lăb'l), *a.* [f. ASSAIL *v.*[1] + -BLE]

1. Capable of being assailed; open to assault.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. ii. 39 There's comfort yet; they are saileable. **1673** *Ladies Call.* I. ii. § 4 To fortifie that so assailable part [the ear]. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 20 We .. ound round the ledges, seeking the assailable points.

2. Open to hostile criticism.

1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* viii. 320 *note*, Had his orthodoxy :en assailable. **1883** *Law Times* 15 Dec. 116/2 Driven to limit that the adverse decision of the court is assailable.

† Assai·lableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The uality of being assailable; openness to attack.

1870 D. SIMON *Dorner's Pers. Christ* II. II. 241 They de- onstrated .. the assailableness of the Lutheran view.

Assailant (ăsē·lănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 **ssaylant, -aunt.** [a. F. *assaillant*, pr. pple. (also sed subst.) of *assaillir*: see ASSAIL *v.* and -ANT.]

A. *adj.* Assailing, attacking, actively hostile. *arch.*

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 138 Assailant conqueror, this brave nglish king. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 1693 And as an ev'ning ragon came, Assailant on the perched roosts. **1855** H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* viii. (1878) 258 Such offensive, assailant nbelief as Gibbon's and Hume's.

B. *sb.*

1. He who, or that which, assails or attacks.

c **1532** LD. BERNERS *Huon* (1883) 339 Y[e] assaylauntes were ayne parforce to recule backe. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 16 So shall we passe along, And neuer stir assailants. **1665** MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Wars* 487 They threw down Stones pon the Assaylants heads. **1777** JOHNSON *Pope* Wks. IV. 5 His most frequent assailant was the headach. **1839** KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 341 His guards rescued him and iew all the assailants.

† **b.** *spec.* One who challenged another to wager f battle; one who accepted the defiance of a cham- ion to combat in the lists. *Obs.*

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 315 Because he is the assailaunt . it lyeth in his choyce, to take eyther a ciuill or martiall ryall. **1611** COTGR. s.v. *Preux*, The first time he presents him- elfe, as an assailant, in the Lists. **1627** *Lisander & Cal.* IX. 80 Spurring against the assailants, and the assailants against hem.

2. A hostile critic, controversial opponent.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* Introd. 1 My Assailant takes he Liberty to recede from my Style. *a* **1764** R. LLOYD *Poet. Wks.* 1774 II. 150 Rome's fierce assailant. **1843** MILL *Logic* III. ix. 6 The assailants of the syllogism had also antici- ated Dr. Whewell.

Assailer (ăsē·lə1). Forms: 4–6 **assailyeour, ȝeour, -your**, 5 **assailour**, 6 **assayler**, 7– **as- ailer.** [a. OF. *assailleor, -eur*, n. of agent f. *assaillir*: see ASSAIL *v.* and -ER.] One who as- ails, an assailant.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 541 Quhar the assailyeours [*v. r.* assailyours, -ȝeis] all Entryt and dystroyit the tour. **1475** *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 5 They bring assailours uppon this lande. **1580** SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 181 Palladius so pursued our assaylers. **1672** JACOMB *Comm. Rom.* viii. (1868) 117 If the town .. yields upon the first summons, it is a sign that the assailers are very strong. **1877** MRS. OLIPHANT *Mak. Flor.* vi. 155 A besieging king or other potent assailer.

Assailing (ăsē·lĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ASSAIL *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of attacking, assault.

1340 *Ayenb.* 117 We ne mo3e na3t .. þolye þe asaylinges of þe dyeule. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxvi. 333 Wyth stout and manlyk assaylyng. **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 131 By a long and gallant assailling, it fall at last into the enemies hands. **1630** NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 36 Why she should then admit him to private discourse .. considering the condition of all assailings .. was a piece of reach and hazard beyond my apprehension. **1815** LAMB *Life & Lett.* x. (1840) 96 Jove .. tottering with the giant assailings.

Assai·ling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That assails; attacking, assaulting.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 41 We warely batteled .. Th' assayling tempter. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 219 Nor bid [*v. r.* bide] th' incounter of assailing eyes. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 195 Glacidas his eye Cast on the assailing host.

Assailment (ăsē·lmĕnt). [a. OF. *assaillement*: see ASSAIL *v.* and -MENT.]

1. The action of assailing; an assault, attack.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 141 These three .. cheefest praise at this assailment had. **1614** R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* in Dodsl. *O. P.* (1780) VI. 412 Tortur'd by the weak assailments Of earth-sprung griefs. **1836** *For. Q. Rev.* XVII. 406 The progress of his constant couple through their various assailments.

2. Power or faculty of assailing.

1812 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 182 They may strengthen Canada .. beyond the assailment of our lax and divided powers.

† **Assa·le.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 6 **assayle.** [f. A-*pref.* II + SALE; or perh. for *a sale.*] Sale.

1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* I. ii. A viij b, He .. doth make assayle Of landes, and lordshippe wyde.

Assalt, obs. form of ASSAULT.

† **Assalve,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. A-*pref.* II + SALVE *v.*] To salve.

1570 *Gal. & Bern.* (Halliw.), I secke for to assalve my sore.

Assamar (æ·sămāı). *Chem.* [mod. f. L. *assus* roast + *amār-us* bitter.] 'Name given by Reichenbach to the peculiar bitter substance produced when gum, sugar, starch, gluten, meat, bread, etc. are roasted in the air till they turn brown.' Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1863.

Assapanick. *Zool.* (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Assapanick*, a flying Squirrel, a little creature, peculiar to Virginia and Maryland. **1791** SMELLIE *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* V. 308 Called Assapanick by the Virginian Indians, and flying squirrel by the English.

Assart (ăsā·ıt), *v. Law.* Also 6-7 **assert.** [a. AF. *assarter, -ier, -ir* (Britton), OF. *essarter*:— late L. *exsartāre, exartāre* (in Burgundian Laws), f. *ex* out + **sartāre*, freq. of *sar(r)īre*, ppl. stem *sarrīt-, sarīt-, sart-* (in derivatives, *sartio, sartūra*, etc.) to hoe, weed. There was an Eng. Law L. *assartāre*, f. AFr.] To grub up trees and bushes from forest-land, so as to make it arable. Also *absol.*

[**1276** *Act 4 Edw. I*, i. § 4 De parcis et dominicis boscis quæ dominus ad voluntatem suam poterit assartare et excolere. (For transl. see 1876.)] **1523** FITZHERB. *Surv.* 4 b, Demeyne woode .. whiche at the lordes wyll may be asserted and plucked vp. **1598** MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* ix. § 1. (1615) 67/1 Whereas woods or thickets or any other land is assarted, that land cannot grow againe to become couerts. **1723** ASHMOLE *Antiq. Berks.* II. 425 The King granted to him .. Power to assart his Lands. **1837** HOWITT *Rur. Life* v. i. (1862) 362 That none shall assart in the forest without being taken before the verderer. **1876** DIGBY *Real Prop.* iv. § 1. 180 Parks and demesne woods which the lord may assart and improve at his pleasure.

Assart (ăsā·ıt), *sb. Law.* [a. AF. *assart*, OF. *essart*:—late L. *exartum* = **exsartum*, pa. pple. (sc. *arvum* land) of **exsar(r)īre*, f. *ex* out + *sar(r)īre* to hoe, weed: see prec. The sb. might also have been formed in Fr. directly on the vb. (cf. *regarder, regard*), whence probably sense 2 arose. See also ESSART, after Fr., used by modern historians.]

1. A piece of forest land converted into arable by grubbing up the trees and brushwood; a clearing in a forest.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 10 a, If an assart bee granted by the King. **1738** *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* v. 87 The Profit of the County was likewise increased by Arentations of Assarts. **1766** BARRINGTON *Anc. Stat.* (1796) 36 *note*, Assarts are places where the wood has been grubbed up.

2. The action of grubbing up the trees and bushes in a forest, so as to turn it into arable land.

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* ix. § 1. (1615) 67/1 An Assart, is the plucking up of those woods by the rootes that are thickets or couerts of the Forest, to make the same a plaine or arrable land. *a* **1625** COPE in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 123 Lately revived by your Majesty's Commission of Assarts. **1880** J. WILLIAMS *Rights of Common* 231 No person having lands within a forest could plough up any part of his lands which had not been ploughed up before, and to do so was considered a grievous offence and was called an assart.

3. *attrib.*

1670 [see next]. **1863** WISE *New Forest* iv. 43 James I. granted no less than twenty assart lands.

† **Assa·rtment.** *Law. Obs.* [f. ASSART *v.* + -MENT.] = ASSART *sb.*

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, Assart-Rents, Were Rents paid to the Crown, for Forest Lands assarted. Assartments seems to be used in the same sence.

A·ssary. [ad. Gr. *ἀσσάριον*, or L. *assārius* = *as*: see AS *sb.*] A Roman copper coin, translated by 'farthing' in *Matt.* x. 29. (Commonly used in L. or Gr. form.)

1727 MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 242 An *Assary*, or *Farthing*, Half-penny Farthing. **1872** O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf. T.* iii. 93, I have no change, says he, but this assarion of Diocletian.

Assassin (ăsæ·sin). Also 7 **assassine, -asin(e, -acine.** [a. F. *assassin*, or ad. It. *assassino*: cf. also Pr. *assassin*, Pg. *assassino*, Sp. *asesino*, med.L. *assassīnus* (OF. forms were *assacin, asescin, asisim, hasisin, hassissin, haussasin*, etc.; med.L. (pl.) *assessini, aseisini*, etc.), ad. Arab. *ḥashshāshīn* and *ḥashīshiyyīn*, pl. of حشّاش, حشيشيّ *ḥashshāsh* and *ḥashīshiyy*, lit. 'a hashish-eater, one addicted to hashish,' both forms being applied in Arabic to the Ismāʿīli sectarians, who used to intoxicate themselves with hashish or hemp, when preparing to dispatch some king or public man. The OF. variants, (pl.) *assacis, hassisis, haississis*, med.L. *assasi, haussasi*, med.Gr. χασίσιοι, point to the Arabic singular, but the form finally established in the European languages arises from the Arab. plural, as in *Bedouin*; cf. also It. *cherubino, serafino*, F. and earlier Eng. *cherubin, seraphin* (sing.). Naturally the plural was first in use, in the historical sense, and occurred in Eng. in the Lat. or It. form before *assassin* was naturalized: the latter was still accented *a'ssassin* by Oldham in 1679.]

1. *lit.* A hashish-eater. *Hist.* (in *pl.*) Certain Moslem fanatics in the time of the Crusades, who were sent forth by their sheikh, the 'Old Man of the Mountains,' to murder the Christian leaders.

[*c* **1237** R. WENDOVER *Flores Hist.* (1841) II. II. 246 Hos tam Saraceni quam Christiani Assisinos appellant.] **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 120 This messenger .. was .. one of the Assasines, a company of most desperat and dangerous men among the Mahometans. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. x. 5 That bloudy Sect of Sarazens, called Assassini, who, without feare of torments, vndertake .. the murther of any eminent Prince, impugning their irreligion. *c* **1860** J. WOLFF, The assassins, who are otherwise called the People of the Man of the Mountain, before they attacked an enemy, would intoxicate themselves with a powder made of hemp-leaves, out of which they prepared an inebriating electuary, called *hashish*.

2. Hence: One who undertakes to put another to death by treacherous violence. The term retains so much of its original application as to be used chiefly of the murderer of a public personage, who is generally hired or devoted to the deed, and aims purely at the death of his victim.

[*a* **1259** M. PARIS *Angl. Hist. Maj.* (1589) 459 Qui tandem confessus est, se missum illuc, vt Regem more assessinorum occideret, à V Villielmo de Marisco.] **1532** *Dial. Laws Eng.* II. xli. (1638) 133 Hee is an Ascisinus [*printed* Ascisinus] that will slay men for money at the instance of every man that will move him to it, and such a man may lawfully be slaine .. by every private person. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. I. iii, Men of all others fit to be assassins. **1679** OLDHAM *Sat. Jesuits* (1686) 7 Think on that matchless Assassin, whose name We with just pride can make our happy claim. **1702** ROWE *Tamerlane* III. i. 1330 When bold Assassines take thy Name upon 'em. **1778** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *To Reviewers* Wks. 1812 I. 5 That stabbed like brave assassins in the dark. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. xxi. 668 Barclay's assassins were hunted like wolves by the whole population.

3. *fig.* or *transf.*

1736 THOMSON *Liberty* V. 385 The hir'd assassins of the Commonweal. **1824** DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 744 Lord Byron was the assassin of his own fame.

4. *attrib.* and in *comb.*, as *assassin-like.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 219 Who, to surprize One man, Assassin-like, had levied Warr, Warr unproclam'd. **1847** DISRAELI *Tancred* IV. ix. (1871) 305 He caught in his hand the assassin spear.

† **Assa·ssin(e,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *assassine-r* (16th c.), f. *assassin*: see prec.] To assassinate.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1738 II. 60 Cuichelm .. sent privily Eumerus a hir'd Sword-man to assassin him. **1680** *Spir. Popery* 67 Mr. Mitchel .. when he attempted to Assassin the Lord Primate. **1788** COWPER *Mrs. Throckm. Bullfinch* i, Assassin'd by a thief.

b. *fig.*

1647 WHARTON *Irel. War* Wks. 1683, 263 Attempt to Assassine the Honour of a whole Nation with his Invectives. **1675** HOWE *Living Temp.* Wks. 1834, 42/1 To assassine his own intellectual faculty.

† **Assa·ssinacy.** *Obs.* [f. ASSASSINATE: cf. *conspiracy, confederacy*; see -ACY.] Assassination.

1611 G. H. *Anti-Coton* 48 To see the Iesuites .. the (very) morning after this abhominable assassinacie, looking with a smiling and presumptuous countenance. *a* **1660** HAMMOND *Wks.* I. 470 (R.) This spiritual assassinacy .. most satanically designed on souls.

† **Assa·ssinant.** *Obs.* [a. F. *assassinant*, pr. pple. of *assassiner*: see above.] An assassin.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* XXVII. § 1. (1669) 326/1 Some Assassinants (intending to stab a Prince).

† **Assa·ssinate,** *sb. Obs.* Also 7 **assassinat, -asinate, -acinate.** [In sense 1, app. a. F. *assassinat* (16th c.), ad. med.L. *assassīnātus* (13th c. in Du Cange), f. med.L. (and It.) *assassīnāre* to assassinate. Of its use in sense 2, = ASSASSIN, no explanation appears; we may suspect some original

misapprehension of the word, or perh. application of the analogy of *homicide, parricide,* etc.]

1. Murder, or an assault with intent to murder, by treacherous violence; assassination.

1602 S. Patericke tr. *Gentillet's Agst. Machiavell* 228 All murders, massacres, and assassinates, are alwaies found done to a good end. **1636** Featly *Clavis Myst.* v. 54 The bloudy assacinate of the Earl of Gowrie. **1671** *True Non-Conf.* 406 There can be no proper assassinat, without an intervening price. **1755** Carte *Hist. Eng.* IV. 195 Following him to Portsmouth .. he committed the assassinate on his person.

b. *fig.*

1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 187 Who commit these Assassinats upon the reputation of deserving persons.

2. = Assassin 2.

1600 Holland *Livy* II. xiii. 40 Nothing had saved him but the mistake of the Assassinate. **1621** Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. vi. 159 Poverty alone makes men theeves, rebels, murderers, traitors, assacinates. **1676** W. Row *Suppl. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 519 Search out the villain, the assassinate. **1737** G. Smith *Cur. Relat.* I. iii. 483 To raise the Number of Assassinates to three Hundred; then to fall upon the Magistrates.

b. *fig.* = Assassin 3.

a **1659** Clevelano *Gen. Poems* (1677) 60 Scribling Assassinate!.. Cuh of the Blatant Beast. **1695** *Whether Parl. dissolved by Death Pr. Orange* 6 Those Miscreants, and Assassinates of their Country.

Assassinate (ăsæ·sinḗt), *v.* [f. *assassināt-* ppl. stem of med.L. *assassināre* = It. *assassinare*, F. *assassiner*, f. the sb.: see Assassin and -ate.]

1. *trans.* To kill by treacherous violence.

1618 Bolton *Florus* IV. ii. 292 Brutus and Cassius .. conspired to assassinate him. **1775** Harris *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 339 Cæsar, when he was assassinated, fell at the feet of Pompey's statue. **1813** Southey *Nelson* iii. 65 He was assassinated by some wretches set on .. by Genoa.

b. *absol.*

1678 Butler *Hud.* III. ii. 1022 To defend was to invade, And to assassinate to aid. **1803** Mackintosh *Def. Peltier* Wks. 1846 III. 274 The most learned incitement to assassinate that ever was addressed to such ignorant ruffians.

† **2.** *trans.* To endeavour to kill by treacherous violence; to attack by an assassin. *Obs.*

1683 *Apol. Prot. France* vi. 77 William of Orange was twice Assassinated, and lost his Life the Second time. **1706** De Foe *Jure Div.* I. 19 Charles the Ninth carress'd the Admiral Coligni .. Visited him when he had been Wounded, and Assassinated.

3. *fig.* To destroy or wound by treachery; to 'stab' reputation, etc.

1626 Massinger *Rom. Actor* II. i, Sufficient For thee that dost assassinate my soul. **1683** Dryden *Dk. Guise* v. (R.) Your rhimes assassinate our fame. **1850** Whipple *Ess. & Rev.* I. 378 After his death they tried to assassinate his name.

Assa·ssinating, *ppl. a.* [f. Assassinate *v.* + -ing².] That assassinates, murdering.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1736/3 That Assassinating association. **1797** Holcroft tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* xci. (ed. 2) IV. 201 The assassinating sword of the Romans.

Assassination (ăsæ·sinḗi·ʃən). [n. of action f. Assassinate (or its L. or F. original): see -tion. Fr. has *assassinat.*] The action of assassinating; the taking the life of any one by treacherous violence, esp. by a hired emissary, or one who has taken upon him to execute the deed.

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I. vii. 2 If th' Assassination Could trammell vp the Consequence, and catch With his surcease, Successe. *a* **1674** Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. i. 22 The Duke finished his course, by a wicked Assassination. **1855** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. xxi. 660 The English regard assassination .. with a loathing peculiar to themselves.

b. *fig.* Cf. 'killing.'

1800 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 136 Company is assembled for the assassination of time.

Assassinative (ăsæ·sinḗtiv), *a. rare.* [f. Assassinate *v.* + -ive.] Disposed to assassinate, murderously inclined.

1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 239 Assassinative truculent-flunky head in steeple-hat worn brown.

Assassinator (ăsæ·sinḗtəɹ). [n. of agent f. Assassinate, on L. analogies; cf. 16th c. F. *assassinateur.*] One who assassinates; an assassin.

1676 Bates *Immort. Soul* xii. (R.) The assassinators of kings. **1704** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4029/3 Looked upon .. as Assassinators.

Assassinatress (ăsæ·sinḗtrés). [f. prec. + -ess.] A female assassin.

1869 Ouida *Puck* xxix. 360 She, the Faustine, the Assassinatress, the Hell-born.

† **Assa·ssinay.** *Obs.* [? ad. F. **assassinée* ppl. sb., or mispr. for *assassinacy.*] Assassination.

a **1641** Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* v. § 7. 320 This villanous assasinay by Bassus committed upon his kinsman.

† **Assa·ssinist.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Assassin + -ist.] An advocate of assassination.

1612 T. James *Jesuits Downf.* 6 Bloudy garboyles and cruelties is threatned to all nations by these Assassinists.

† **Assa·ssinment.** *Obs. rare.* [a. 16th c. F. *assassinement* (= It. *assassinamento*), f. *assassiner*; see Assassin *v.*] Assassination.

1577 S. Patericke *Gentillet's Agst. Machiavel* (1602) 228 A palliation or coverture, for all assassi[n]ments, murders, and vengeances.

† **Assa·ssinous,** *a. Obs.* [f. Assassin + -ous. (No equivalent form is recorded in F. or It.)] Of the nature of assassins; murderous.

1623 in Cockeram. **1648** Milton *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. 1851, 566 To murder them in the basest and most assassinous manner.

† **A·ssate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *assāt-* ppl. stem of *assāre* to roast.] To roast.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 602 Tragacanthum and Arabick should be assated before commixtion.

Assation (ăsḗi·ʃən). ? *Obs.* [a. F. *assation* (16th c.), n. of action f. L. *assāre* to roast, f. *assus* roast.] Roasting or baking.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. x. 40 Mercuriall spirites .. do vanish away by their assation. **1650** Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) 151 In the assation or roasting, it [an egg] will sometimes abate a dragme. **1727–51** Chambers *Cycl., Assation,* in respect of culinary matters, is more frequently called *roasting.* **1815** T. Peacock *Headlong Hall* 66 The malignant adhibition of fire and all its diabolical processes of elixion and assation.

† **A·ssature.** *Obs.*⁻° [ad. L. *assātūra* roast meat, f. *assāre*: see prec. and -ure.] 'A roast or roasted meat.' Bailey 1731.

Assault (ăsɔ̄·lt), *sb.* Forms: 3 asa3t, 3–7 asaut, assaut, 4 asau3t, 4–6 asaute, asawt(e, assalt, 5 a sawt(e, a-saute, 5–6 assaute, -awte, 6 a saute, a saulte, 5– assault. [a. OF. *asaut* (later *assaut*), cf. Pr *assalt*, It. *assalto*, Sp. *asalto*:— late pop. L. **adsaltus*, f. the simple *saltus* leap, which took the place of its L. equivalent *ad-, assultus*, deriv. of *adsilīre*, when the latter gave place to the analytical *ad-salīre*: see Assail. The original *asaut* was altered (with an eye to the Latin), *c* 1530, to *assault.* Already in 13th c. aphetized to *saut*, whence in 16th c. Sault q.v.]

1. *gen.* An onset or rush upon any one with hostile intent; an attack with blows or weapons.

1297 R. Glouc. 380 Vor trauayl of þe foul asa3t. *c* **1314** *Guy Warw.* 74 Thou schalt gif the first asaut Opon the Almaundes. **1382** Wyclif *Acts* xix. 29 Thei maden a sawt .. in to the teatre. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* xxvi. 10271 A folke þat was fell, fuerse of assaute. **1591** Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 24 In which assault, we lost twelue hundred men. **1611** Bible 1 *Macc.* iv. 8 Neither be ye afraid of their assault. **1877** Lyttell *Landm.* III. i. 101 To guard the shores of Gaul against the assaults of these northern buccaneers.

b. *spec.* **Assault** (of *or* at arms): an attack made upon each other by two fencers, etc., as an exercise or trial of skill; and, in a wider sense (after F. *assaut d'armes*), a display of hand-to-hand military exercises.

1694 Sir W. Hope *Swordman's Vade M.* 68 He should take his Lessons and Assault in his Cloaths and walking Shoes. **1771** J. Olivier *Fencing* 141 An assault is the resemblance of a single fight with swords, where you perform .. all the thrusts and all the parades that you learned by lessons. **1851** *Handbill* 27 Jan., Assault of Arms .. at the Swan Hotel, Hastings. **1884** *Daily News* 26 May 5/6 Military Assault-at-Arms in aid of Charity, Kensington Town Hall.

2. The sudden rush or charge of an attacking force against the walls of a city or fortress; a storm; *esp.* in the phrases *To make* or *give assault, to win, gain, take,* or *carry by assault.*

1297 R. Glouc. 409 Hii sette Roberd Courtehose .. in þe Est syde, þe asaut vor to do. **1375** Barbour *Bruce* xvii. 474 The assalt haf thai levit all. **1480** Caxton *Chron. Eng.* v. (1520) 45 b/2 The kynges men gave a greate assaute unto the castell. **1530** Palsgr. 619/1, I make a saulte to a towne. *c* **1532** Ld. Berners *Huon* 519 They went to the castell of laffet and toke it with assaulte. **1685** *Lond. Gaz.* 24 Aug. 1/2 The Enemy gave several Assaults to the Outworks. **1872** Yeats *Growth Comm.* 180 He took Goa by assault.

3. An unlawful attack upon the person of another. (In *Law* a menacing word or action is sufficient to constitute an *assault,* the term *battery* being techn. added when an actual blow is inflicted.)

1447–8 Shillingford *Lett.* (1871) 90 Affrayes assautes and other riotous mysgovernaunce. **1581** Lambarde *Eiren.* II. iii. (1588) 135 An Assault .. can not be performed, without the offer of some hurtfull blow, or at the least of some fearefull speach. **1590** Greene *Arcadia* (1616) 47 Without either assault or any such batterie. **1768** Blackstone *Comm.* III. 120 If one lifts up his cane, or his fist, in a threatning manner at another; or strikes at him, but misses him; this is an assault. **1849** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 296 A soldier therefore by knocking down his colonel, incurred only the ordinary penalties of assault and battery.

4. An attack upon institutions, opinions, or customs; an endeavour to overthrow them by argument or by hostile measures.

c **1449** Pecock *Repr.* I. xiii. 71 For that he knowith me admytte and allowe the writingis .. he makith azens me this assaut. *a* **1674** Clarendon (J.) After some unhappy assaults upon the prerogative by the parliament. *a* **1704** Locke (J.) Theories built upon narrow foundations are very hard to be supported against the assaults of opposition. **1841** Myers *Cath. Th.* IV. § 22. 291 The assaults which are made upon them by natural and scholastic scepticism.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* Hostile approach, attack, onset.

1508 Fisher *Wks.* (1876) 277 Abidynge the sharpe assautes of deth. **1814** Wordsw. *Excurs.* v. 689 Unshaken bears the assault Of their most dreaded foe, the strong south-west. **1856** Kane *Arct. Exp.* I. xx. 245 In the polar zone the assault [of the climate] is immediate and sudden.

6. *esp.* An attack by spiritual enemies; a temptation to evil. (The earliest use in Eng.)

c **1230** *Ancr. R.* 196 Þer þes deofles assauz beoð ofte strengest. **1486** Caxton *Curial* 8 Thassaultes of whyche I am enuyronned. **1671** Milton *Samson* 845 Hear what assaults I had, what snares besides, What sieges girt me round. **1877** Sparrow *Serm.* iii. 32 The enemy makes there his subtlest and strongest assault..and thus the man falls.

† **7.** A love-proposal, a wooing. *Obs.*

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. iii. 120 Inuincible against all assaults of affection. **1611** — *Cymb.* I. vi. 150 The King my Father shall be made acquainted Of thy Assault.

Assault (ăsɔ̄·lt), *v.* Forms: 5–6 assawte, 6 a saute, assaute, assalt, 7 assult, 6– assault. *Aphet.* 5–7 Sault, etc. q.v. [a. OF. *asaute-r*, cogn. w. It. *assaltare*, Sp. *asaltar*, Romanic type *ad-, assaltāre*, f. L. *ad* to, at + *saltāre* to leap, spring, which took the place of the L. equivalent *ad-, assultāre*, freq. of *ad-silīre*. Cf. prec. and Assail.]

1. To make a violent hostile attack by physical means upon (a person, army, etc.); to commit an unlawful or criminal assault upon the person of (see Assault *sb.* 3). *To assault a city* or *fortress*: (in mod. usage) to attack it by a sudden rush of armed men, to storm.

c **1450** *Merlin* iv. 69 Vef he me assawte with werre. **1513** Braoshaw *St. Werburge* 163 As the kynges were sautynge this forsayd cite. **1604** Shaks. *Oth.* v. ii. 258 Speake with me, Or, naked as I am I will assault thee. **1611** Bible *Acts* xvii. 5 And assaulted the house of Jason. **1685** R. Burton *Eng. Emp. Amer.* i. 21 His Horsemen..assulted Atahaliba's people. **1722** De Foe *Moll Fl.* (1840) 269 He should commit him to Newgate for assaulting the constable. **1860** Froude *Hist. Eng.* V. xxvi. 206 The next morning Norwich was assaulted. **1884** *Daily News* 23 June 5/3 Two lads of nine were accused of assaulting a little boy of three.

b. *fig.* or *transf.*

1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 63 The gownes being well soked, every man .. tooke one, and assaulted the fire. **1709** Pope *Let. H. Cromwell* May 7 Wks. 1837 V. 66 'Tis a mercy I do not assault you with a number of original Sonnets and Epigrams.

2. To attack with hostile words; to speak or write directly against; = Assail *v.* 4. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1561 T. N[orton] *Calvin's Inst.* I. 18 To shew y^e^ quicknesse of their witt in assaulting the truthe of God. **1670** Cotton *Espernon* I. II. 83 The Leaguers .. wish'd they had never assaulted the Duke by the way of writing.

3. To attack with reasoning or argument; to address with the object of persuading, convincing, or controverting; = Assail *v.* 5. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1551–6 Robinson tr. *More's Utopia* 15 To assault me until he .. persuaded me. *a* **1674** Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. v. 464 Hoping .. that they would not .. have thought fit to assault him with a Newer Declaration.

4. Of things: To come roughly against, so as to batter, injure, or hurt; to dash against; = Assail *v.* 7.

1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 953 A universal hubbub .. Assaults his eare. **1781** Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. xlviii. 25 His vessel was assaulted by a violent tempest. **1850** Lynch *Theo. Trin.* xii. 230 The roaring of the waves..assaults our ear.

5. Of physical or mental states, as of disease: To come upon, attack, invade. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 365 Gowtie persons .. be not assaulted with such great and vehement floods of waters. **1774** Mrs. Chapone *Improv. Mind.* II. 20 When we find ourselves assaulted by this infirmity.

6. To assail with temptations; to tempt, try. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1529 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1197/1 Nor all the deuilles in hell so strong to inuade and assawte him, as god is to defende him. **1585** Abp. Sanoys *Serm.* (1841) 263 Satan ceaseth not to assault our faith. **1714** Addison *Spect.* No. 598 ₱7 Levity of Temper .. opens a Pass to his Soul for any Temptation that assaults it.

7. *absol.* chiefly in sense 1. (In quot. 1575 *A saute* may be the sb. used interjectionally.)

1489 Caxton *Faytes of Armes* I. ix. 23 To teche hem bettre in all thynges to fighte and to sawte. **1575** Churchyard *Chippes* (1817) 106 A saute, a saute, wee lye ore longe in trenche. **1595** Shaks. *John* II. i. 408 Say, where will you assault? **1667** Milton *P. L.* XI. 657 By Batterie, Scale, and Mine, Assaulting.

b. To attack in fencing: see Assault *sb.* 1 b.

1694 Sir W. Hope *Swordman's Vade M.* 69 When People assault, it is commonly with Blunts.

Assault, in phr. *To be* or *go assault*: see Assaut.

Assaultable (ăsɔ̄·ltăb'l), *a.* Also 6 assaut-; and see aphet. Saultable. [f. prec. vb. + -able. Cf. It. *assaltevole.*] Capable of being assaulted, open to assault.

1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 737 They bet the walles so, with great ordinaunce, that they made the town assautable. **1649** (17 Sept.) Cromwell *Lett.* (Carl.) To make breaches assaultable, and by the help of God to storm them. **1829** S. Turner *Hist. Eng.* III. II. xix. 589 The place was found not to be assaultable.

Assaulted (ăsɔ̄·ltéd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ed.] Assailed, attacked.

1601 Cornwallyes *Ess.* II. xxix. (1631) 40 It makes the assaulters weake, the assaulted strong. *c* **1660** Jer. Taylor *Life of Christ* xi. Wks. 1822 III. 52 So long as the assaulted person is in actual danger.

Assaulter (ăsɔ̄·ltəɹ). Also **assaultair, -tour.** [f. Assault *v.* + -er¹. Cf. OF. *assauteur,* AF. *assaultour,* also occas. followed in Eng. spelling.] One who assaults, an attacker or assailant.

1548 Hall *Chron. Hen. VIII* an. 16 (R.) The assaulters to deuise all maner of engynes for the assaulting. **1566** Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 212 And receaved the first assaultairis upon the pointis of thare spearis. **1583** Stanyhurst *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 58 The Troians..the assaultours with weak force vaynely repulsed. **1796** Miss Burney *Camilla* VIII. ix, Admiration is a dangerous assaulter of diffidence.

1837 CAMPBELL *Song of Greeks* ii. 154 For we've sworn by our Country's assaulters, By the virgins they've dragged from our altars.

Assaulting (ăsɔ̄·ltiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ASSAULT *v.* + -ING¹.] Hostile onset, attack, assault.

1548 [see prec.] 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 44 b, When a man perceyueth the assaultinge of the ague. 1675 SHEPPARD *Grand Abridgm.* s.v. *Battery*, Menacing beginneth the breach of the Peace, Assaulting, which every Battery doth imply, increaseth it, and Battery accompliseth it. 1707 Sir W. HOPE *New Meth. Fencing* (1714) 232 Laws to be observed upon the Weekly Assaulting Days.

Assaulting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That assaults; attacking, assailing.

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* I. i. C j, To master thyne assaultynge fyttes. 1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* II. ci. ed. 2) 433 Defending himself against an assaulting lion. 1879 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 139 The assaulting troops.

†**Assau·t,** *adv.* (*adj.*), prop. *phrase. Obs.* Forms: 5 **a sawt,** 5–7 **assaut,** 6 **asawte, assault.** [a. F. *à saut* to leaping: see *saut* (sense 10) in Littré.] In phr. *To go* or *be assau(l)t*: to seek the male, to rut.

c 1400 *Bk. Huntynge, MS. Bodl.* No. 546, viii. 38 The fyxene of þe wolf is a sawt ones yn þe 3eer. 1552 HULOET, Go asawte..which is the desyre betwene the male kynd, and the female kynde, *Catulio.* 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 630 To go assault..*Catulio.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xvi. xxv, When as Nature seemeth to goe proud or assaut, and is in the rut and furious rage of love.

†**Assa·vour,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *assavoure-r*, earlier *asavorer*, cogn. with Pr. *assaborar*, It. *assaporare*, a late L. or Romanic compound, f. *ad* to + *sapōrāre* to season, flavour, in late L. to savour, relish, f. *sapōr-em* relish, SAVOUR.] To relish, enjoy the taste of.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 30/4 The propre body of jhesu.. [to] receyve and assavoure devoutly. *Ibid.* 364/3 She herd the sermons ententyuely and assauenred them more swetely.

Assay (ăsē·), *sb.* Forms: 4 **assai,** 4–5 **asay**(e, 4–7 **assaie, assaye,** 6 **a saie, assey**(e, 4– **assay.** Also aphetic SAY, and refashioned ESSAY, q.v. [a. OF. *assai, assay,* var. of *essai, essay,* cogn. with Pr. *essai, assai, assag,* Sp. *asayo,* Cat. *assatg,* It. *assaggio* (also Cat. *ensatg, ensaig,* Sp. *ensayo,* Pg. *ensaio*) :—L. *exagium* 'weighing,' but used in Romanic in wider sense of 'examination, trial, testing'; f. L. *ex-agĕre, exigĕre* to weigh, try, prove, measure, adjust, ascertain, examine, inquire into. For the sense of the L. cf. *exāmen* = *exagmen*: see EXAMINE; for the form cf. *contāgium* = *contāmen* f. *con-tangĕre, naufragium* f. *frangĕre.* Fr. *essai* = It. *assaggio* :—L. *exagium* may be compared to Fr. *ai* = OIt. *aggio*:—L. *habeo.* The etymological form from L. *ex-* was in *es-*, but in Romanic this was by confusion with other prefixes made *as-* and *en-*. In Fr. the etymological *essai* has now quite ousted *assai,* and in Eng., since the end of the 16th c., ESSAY has similarly taken the place of *assay,* exc. in the 'assay of metals,' and uses founded upon it. An aphet. SAY was very common down to 17th c.]

I. The action or process of trying, trial *generally.*

1. The trying (of a person or thing); trial imposed upon or endured by any object, in order to test its virtue, fitness, etc. *Obs.* exc. as fig. use of 6.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 341 Noblie regned he here, hi profe and gode assaies. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 290 But folk of wyves maken non assay, Til thay ben weddid. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xiv. 219 Now lete se your cheualrye, for now be ye come to the assay. *c* 1500 W. DE WORDE *Communyc.* C iij, Whan thou of all thy frendes haste made assaye Thou shalte fynde none lyke to me. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 164 Angelo had neuer the purpose to corrupt her; onely he hath made an assay of her vertue. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 307 ¶ 12 To make an Assay of his Parts in Geometry. 1868 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art.* Add. 211 A great assay of the human soul.

†**2.** 'Trial,' tribulation, affliction. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 412 The King..Wes set in-till full hard assay. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas,* Their pacience put at fell assayes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 27 Sorrowfull assay, Which..almost rent her tender heart in tway. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 263 My way must lie Through many a hard assay even to the death.

†**3.** Experiment. *Put it in assay*: make the experiment, try it. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Venus* 62 Let the jelouse put hit in assay. 1525–30 MORE *De quat. Nouiss.* Wks. 77/1 Yf thou putte it in a saie and make a proofe. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. 1738 I. 140 It may prove much more easy with assay than it now seems at distance. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 84 'Tis an assay upon human nature.

†**4.** Experience. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) I. 73 Schort witted men and litel of assay. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xi, þe doom of experience and of assay.

†**5.** The faculty of trying or judging of things.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 537 þanne haue y tynt all my tast, touche and assaie.

II. Trial *specifically.*

6. The trial of metals, by 'touch,' fire, etc.; the determination of the quantity of metal in an ore or alloy; or of the fineness of coin or bullion.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 1110 If that thay were put to such assayes The gold of hem hath now so badde alayes With bras, that..It wolde rather brest in two than plye. *a* 1500 *Songs on Costume* (1849) 52 Thyng counterfeet wol faylen at assay. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 316 To get some of that their copper for an assay. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* ii. Wks. 1761 III. 31 An assay was made of the coin. 1798 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 424 The valuable minerals are soon pointed out by assay. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* X. 194, I haue requested Sir Charles Stuart to have an assay made of them at the Portuguese Mint. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s.v., Both assays and analyses may be either qualitative or quantitative..The assay value of gold and silver ores is usually determined in Troy ounces.

7. The metal or substance to be assayed.

1837 EDE *Pract. Chem.* 10 The assay is moistened and made to adhere to the flux and heated with it. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 158 To get this colouration the assay should not be previously reduced.

†**8.** The trial of weights, measures, quality of bread, etc. by legal standard. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Ed. II,* § 24 (1876) 17 The clarke of the market..shal take the assay of al manner of mesures, waightes and elnes within the vierge. 1631 *Chart.* 6 *Chas. I,* in Bingham *Rep.* V. 341 Assize and assay of bread, wine, and beer. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Assay* of weights and measures signifies the trial or examination of common weights and measures.

†**9.** *Venery.* Trial of 'grease of a deer.' *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1328 Serched hem at þe asay, summe bat þer were. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xv. 244 Nor tooke so rich assaies. (*Note.* Breaking up of Deare brought into the Quarry.)

10. The trial of anything by taste, tasting. *arch.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* (Ashm. 1652) v. 73 Vet of some parts seperable, A Tast maie well be Convenable..to make assay Whether they be well wrought or nay. 1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* III. ii. (1634) 276 Being before..without judgment of taste to take assay of them. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 610 As concerning the tasting of wine..it is good to make the assay at such time as the North-East winde bloweth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 747 Whose taste, too long forborn, at first assay Gave elocution to the mute. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xii. (1865) 98 That Guyon must take assay of the glorious bait.

†**11.** *fig.* A taste, a foretaste. *Obs.*

1594 J. KING *Jonah* (1864) 56 A taste and assay beforehand of that everlasting and utter darkness. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 47 But as an essay, or taste of my vertue.

†**12.** The act, latterly perhaps nothing more than complimentary, of tasting the food or drink before giving it to an exalted personage. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1547 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. I. A 7 A sumptuous dinner, and the chief mourner served with assays and al other service. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1550) 14 The esquier whiche was accustomed to sewe and take the assaye before kyng Rychard. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1723) 137 b, Serued with kneeling assay, and all other rites due to the estate of a Prince. 1641 PRYNNE *Antipathie* 200 Hee made Dukes and Earles to serve him with Wine, with assay taken.

b. *Cup of assay*: a small cup with which assay of wine, etc. was taken.

c 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 283 Twoo litill Cuppis of asseye silvar and gilt. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1550) 212 The Maior of London claymed to serue the quene with a cuppe of golde and a cuppe of assay of the same. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. ii. (1876) 171 In this state she had her train carried by a knight's wife, a cup and cover of assay to drink from, and fringed cloth.

III. A trying to do something, an attempt.

13. An attempt, an endeavour. *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 696 Vet wol I make assay The second tyme, that ye mow taken heede. *c* 1450 *Merlin* vi. 100 He..that was ferthest from the assaye of this swerde. 1625 BACON *Seditions, Ess.* (Arb.) 395 A kinde of shaking off the yoake and Assay of disobedience. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 32 She and her companions made a fresh assay to go past them. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 535 Perilous th'assay, unheard the toil, T'elude the prescience of a God by guile. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig.* 64 O! it is a hard assay For the reach of human clay.

†**14.** Putting forth of one's strength or energy, best effort. *arch. To do his assay*: to put forth all his might, do his best. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1590 Prayngе him that he most doon his assay To gete the flese of golde. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 68 He hath put all his assay To winne thing which he ne may get. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 143 Their malady conuinces The great assay of Art. 1634 A. HUISH, Endeavouring with our strength and whole assay, Our God to praise. 1797 COLERIDGE *Christabel* 1, Deep from within she seems half-way To lift some weight with sick assay.

†**15.** An attack, an assault. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 34 In vaveryng fyrth arivit thai Sauffy, but bargane or assay. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy.* VIII. 3903 Paris was ffull siker at asaye, and a sad knight. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. i. 13 The first chiftanis for assay or defens. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. iv. 23 To have wrought unwares some villainous assay. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V,* I. ii. 151 Galling the gleaned Land with hot Assayes. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 71 To giue th' assay of Armes against your Maiestie. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV. 211 The next Essay and Assay that I make against Priest-craft, shall be to Disarm it for ever.

†**16.** A first tentative effort, in learning or practice. *Obs.*

1560 *Disob. Child* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* II. 284, I went to school, And of my Latin primer I took assay. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph., Preamble,* forespeech..entrance, or assay. 1624 Capt. SMITH *Virginia* Pref. 1 Our practices haue hitherto beene but assayes, and are still to be amended. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol. Sacra* (1867) 247 These are his first assays with young men.

†**17.** A trial specimen; a sample. *Obs.*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xvi. (1588) 580, I labour to bee short, and therfore I giue but an assaie of each thing. 1675 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* I. 212 Be pleased to thank him for those assays of his method already sent.

IV. Quality as determined by trial.

18. †**a.** Approved quality, proof, temper of metal, etc. *Obs.* **b.** Standard of fineness in the precious metals.

c 1430 *Syr Generides* 6037 Ne had his helme be goode of assay He had died the same day. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 196 Instrumentis of werre of beste assay. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 13 Purfled with gold and pearle of rich assay. 1820 G. CAREY *Funds* 99 As twenty-two carats are to the gross weight so is the assay or real fineness to the quantity.

†**19.** *fig.* Character, temper. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 356 That outward feignen youthe so And ben within of pouer assay. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* A vij, To be of one assaie or touche with the Idolatrous and trayterous Israelits.

†**20.** Sounding; depth as ascertained by it. *Obs.*

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 186 Havenesse grete and godely bayes, Sure, wyde, and depe, of gode assayes.

V. Phr. **At all assays.** (Also *at all assay, at every assay.*)

†**21.** At every trial, in every crisis, juncture, or time of need; passing imperceptibly into: At all events, in any case; on every occasion, always. *Obs.*

c 1360 *Yesterday* 166 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 137 Put þi trust in godus Mercie. Hit is þe best at al assay. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* I. 1560) 274/1, I have thee found at all assayes..to be readie. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 531 Ye shal me fynde plesant at euery assaye. 1570 *Marr. Wit & Sc.* v. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* II. 389 God speed us well, I will make one at all assays. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 135 God..our present deliuerer and ayder at all assayes. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653, 153 Words..which might serve at all assayes, or upon all occasions. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* VI. 164 He had at all assayes, ever upheld their State, against their enemies.

†**22.** (Armed, ready) *at all assays*: ready for every event. *Obs.*

1553 UDALL *Roister D.* (Arb.) 36 Shall we sing a fitte?.. *Dor.* I am at all assayes. 1594 *2nd Rep. Faustus* in Thoms *E. E. Rom.* (1858) III. 408 Four Janisaries horsemen armed at all assaies. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xlviii. (1632) 155 The Roman gentlemen armed at all assayes.

VI. *Comb.* in names of things used in or connected with assaying; as *assay-balance, -beam, -furnace, -house, -oven*; **assay-ton** (see quot.). Also ASSAY-MASTER, q.v.

1746 *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 245 The flat Pieces of Glass, often placed under the Scales of an Essay-Balance. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Assay-Ballance.* 1863 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IX. 226 The recent receipt of two assay beams at the Mint. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4313/3 Without..the accustomary Charges of making Essay Furnaces. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 284 Comming to the Assay-house, there we found diuers gentlemen desirous to see the manner of making of Assayes of Gold and Siluer. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 8 There are many sorts of Assay-Ovens which Assayers made use of. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Assay-ton,* a weight of 29166⅔ grams. Each milligram of gold or silver obtained from one assay-ton of ore represents one ounce troy to the ton of 2000 pounds avoirdupois.

Assay (ăsē·), *v.* Forms: 4 **asaie,** (**asyghe**), 4–5 **asay**(e, 4–6 **assaye,** 4–7 **assaie,** (5 **asse**), 5–6 **assey**(e, 6 **assai, asey,** (**assy**), 4– **assay.** Also aphetic SAY, and refashioned ESSAY, q.v. [a. OF. *a(s)saye-r, a(s)saie-r,* also *essayer,* cogn. with Sp. *asayar,* Pr. *essaiar, assaiar, assatjar,* It. *assaggiare* (cf. also Pr. and Pg. *ensaiar,* Sp. *ensayar,* Cat. *ensajar*) :—late L. or early Romanic **exagiāre,* f. *exagium*: see ASSAY *sb.* In later Fr. the etymological form *essayer* is alone found; this was introduced into Eng. by Caxton, and, except as applied to the testing of metals, *assay* is now an archaic form of ESSAY. An aphet. SAY was formerly common.]

I. To put to the test.

1. *trans.* To put to the proof, try (a person or thing); to test the nature, excellence, fitness, etc. of. *Obs.* exc. as fig. use of 4.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 219 He said he wild asay þer hors alle in a mile. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1399 In þis world liggis twa ways, Als men may fynd þat þam assays. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 27 After dyner y wille assaie my wiff, and bidde her lepe into the basin. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 395 Every man assaid his armour and proved his weapon. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 20 Therfore did I take this little matter in hande to assaye myselfe. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 233, I shall..his strength as oft assay. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* VIII. 27 With which they should assay his force.

†**b.** with *object clause. Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 487 That al here lyf ne don nat but asayen How many women they may done a shame. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxvii. 300 Only to asayen what he wolde do. 1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 59 To assy 3if thair ladderis wer convenient and lang aneuch. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 7 To assay whether my talent..may be profitable in any measure to Gods Church.

†**2.** *intr.* To make trial (*of*). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 839, I wole of hym assaye At certeyn dayes yeer by yeer to paye. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 647 A-say of her sobernesse. 1576 THYNNE in *Animadv.* App. 108, I manye tymes with deeper muse assayed.

†**3.** *trans.* To try by touch; to 'feel' by handling. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1366 MAUNDEV. viii. 91 On that mount appeared Crist to Seynt Thomas..and bad him assaye his woundes. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. vi. 26 Suffre me to touche and assaie þe

stat of þi þou3t by a fewe demaundes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xxiii. (1495) 70 Olde men and wyse chese the veynes of the arme to assaye the puls.

4. *trans.* To test the composition of (an ore, alloy, or other metallic compound) by chemical means, so as to determine the amount of a particular metal contained in it; to determine the degree of purity of one of the precious metals.

c 1440 *Morte Arthure* 2347, I sende hyme the somme, assaye how hyme likes! 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* IV. 239 The goldsmiths are to meet to assay the new money coyned at the Tower. 1754 CRAMER (*title*) Elements of the Art of Assaying Metals in Theory and Practice. 1818 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* 104 To assay it for lead. 1879 G. GLADSTONE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 146/1 A small piece..is cut off each ingot that has to be assayed.

b. *fig.* To test as metal.

c 1400 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) xxiv, Tyll thou be assaid and purifyed by the fyre of desire in devoute prayer. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* clx. (1862) 404 Sterling merit ..he can now understand and value, having..the means of assaying it.

†**5.** *trans., absol.,* and *intr.* with *of.* To try by tasting. *spec.* To taste food or drink before it is offered to a prince or lord. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 74, I prayed pieres to pulle adown an apple..and suffre me to assaye what sauoure it hadde. 1393 *Ibid.* C. VII. 357 Ich haue good Ale, godsyb gloton, wolt þow assaye? *c* 1460 *Bk. Curtasye* 751 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 325 Þo Coke assayes þe mete vngryst, þo sewer he takes and kouers on ryȝt. 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 266 At the Pope's-Head sweet wine assay. *a* 1529 SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 397 Of thyne ale let us assay. 1693 ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 154 To assay or taste before or first, *Prægustare.* 1859 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* III. iii. 80 The Carver then entered the hall..and at once commenced the cautious process of assaying.

†**6.** *trans.* To try the depth of, sound. *Obs.*

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Wars* 337 He sent Count Solre to assay and sound the Issell.

†**7.** *trans.* To try, try on (clothes). *Obs.*

1592 LYLY *Mydas* v. iii. 64 Apollo is..assaying on some Shepherd's coate. 1631 DEKKER *Match Mee* II. Wks. 1873 IV. 156 Assay this glove, Sir.

†**8.** *trans.* To practise by way of trial. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 106 And did him assaye his surgerye On hem þat syke were. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 18 Assaye the meanes to redresse him. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 2 Deare Sir your mighty powres assay. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 143 Let him tempt and now assay His utmost subtlety. *a* 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 675 Their strength and skill the suitors shall assay.

†**9.** *trans.* and *absol.* To try or examine, for the sake of information. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 5 Ich shul asaye hure myself and sothliche apose. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (1865) I. 229 Þe emperour assaied and founde soob all þat þey seide. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 20 The auncyent faders wold..assaye the werkis of our Lord. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 127 Assaying our pumpe to know if our shippe made more water then her ordinary.

†**10.** *trans.* To try to know or learn; to inquire.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 164 He suffrede me and seide 'assay hus oþer name.' 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 41 This he doth in dede asseye of hem that knowith. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 314 He knew..Which Socrates and Chærephon In vain assaid so long agone.

†**b.** To try to attain to, endeavour after. *Obs. rare.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* I. xlix, For every prince seeing his danger neere, By any meanes his quiet peace assaies.

†**11.** *trans.* and *absol.* To have proof of; to learn or know by experience. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 142 Herte þet þis heþ a-sayd nazt ne willieþ more. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1076 Thow hast nat yit assayed al hire wit. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* III. x. 56 No man knoweth the peyne but he that hath assayed. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 93/4 Yf thou hast preued and assayed that I am the temple of god byleue it. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 155 Who ever shunn'd by precedent The destined ill she must herself assay?

II. To try with afflictions, temptations, force, etc. In some senses apparently influenced by *assail.*

†**12.** *trans.* To try with afflictions, to subject to 'trials.' *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2688 Thou shalt wel by thy silf see That thou must nedis assaid be. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* I. (1520) 6/2 After that God had assayed hym [i.e. Job] in his patience he lyved an .C. and 40 yere. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 24 O, how great sorrow my sad soule assaid!

†**13.** To try with temptations or things that influence; to tempt; to try to gain over. *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 563/2 The diuel..letted not to assai Job againe and againe for al the pacience that he founde in him. 1589 GREENE *Menaph.* (Arb.) 57 To assay him by curtesie before hee assayled him with rigour. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xviii. (1632) 913 Catesby whether hee assayed him, or assayed him not, reported vnto them. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 547 Then did he assay them with goodly words, accompanied with gifts.

†**14.** To try the mettle of (any one) in fight, to try to conquer; *hence* to attack, assault, assail.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 376 Sa hard anoy thaim then assayit, Off hungir, cauld, with schowris snell. *c* 1400 *Rowland & Ot.* 797 Be Mahoun..I scholde assaye his Body. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 6074 He thought not hym for to Asse. *a* 1470 TIPTOFT *Caesar's Comm.* XIII. (1530) 17 Theyr enemies lept sodenly out..in so much as they assayd them that bare the banners. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 569 His purpos Is..planly to assay Your lond, with mony manly man of were. 1582–8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 176 These of Edinburgh..went to assaye the castell of Merchestoun, with some peeces of ordinance. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* XII. 51 Exhorting them the Trenches to assay.

†**b.** To challenge to a trial of strength, skill, etc.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 14 Did you assay him to any pastime?

†**c.** *fig.* To attack anything difficult: cf. ASSAIL.

1605 DRAYTON *Man in Moone* 435 She the high Mountaynes actively assayes. 1643 DENHAM *Coopers Hill* 303 Thinks not their rage so desperate t' assay An Element more merciless than they.

†**15.** To assail: **a.** with words, or arguments; to accost, address. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. x. 96 Eneas..Gan stert on fut, and fast his feris assayit. Awalk anon, get vp my men in hy. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 186 Bid her selfe assay him.

†**b.** with love-proposals. *Obs.*

c 1550 *Dane Hew* 17 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 135 And thought alway in his minde..how he might her assay, And if she would not to say him nay. 1591 SPENSER *Virgils Gnat* 491 Th' other was with Thetis love assaid. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 26 What an vnwaied Behauiour hath this Flemish drunkard pickt..that he dares In this manner assay me?

III. To try to do, attempt, venture.

16. *trans.* To attempt, try to do (anything difficult).

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3879 Now let seo gef ony is so hardy That durste hit him asyghe. 1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* xi. 29 The which thing Egipciens asayinge weren deuourid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xii. (xi) 117 Wilfull all aventuris newlingis to assay. 1593 SPENSER *Soun.* li, Never ought was excellent assayde Which was not hard t' atchive and bring to end. 1647 SPRIGG *Ang. Rediv.* I. vi. (1854) 54 It was resolved first to assay that. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ii, The stranger paused, as if uncertain whether he should demand or assay entrance.

†**17.** *intr.* or with *inf.* **a.** To set oneself (*to do* something), to address or apply oneself. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 47 For to com tille Inglond sone suld he assay. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* II. 382 Þat he go shuld, Soiorne þere a season, assay when hym lyke. 1541 ELYOT *Image Govt.* 13 All noble men assaied to folowe hym. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* iv. 34 Hath God assayed to goe and take him a nation from the midst of another nation? 1665-9 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* v. ix. (1675) 330 He fits them to the various tempers of the Persons he assays to work upon.

b. To make the attempt, to endeavour (the issue being conceived as uncertain); to do one's best. Generally with *inf.*

1370 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* App. iv. 626 Noþeles ' I wol assay. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* ii. 24 So we temptiden, or assayeden, for to abregge in to oo boke, thingus comprehendid..in fyue bookis. 1535 COVERDALE *Jonah* i. 13 Neuerthelesse, the men assayed with rowinge, to brynge the shippe to londe. 1620 *Jrnls. Pilgrims* (1848) 30 For Cod we assayed, but found none. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IX. 727 Him (Eneus also..with earnest prayers Assay'd to soften. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 521 The King's strength was failing, but he assayed to show himself in the usual kingly state.

†**c.** To venture, make bold. With *inf.* *Obs.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 26 This frute to ete I xal asayn. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 282 It is very manifest, that he neuer durst assay to oppresse vs without that vnion. 1605 *Play of Stucley* (1878) 191 So both our spies and friends dare not assay To hang out signal, nor come near the Port. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1862) 136 Then they assayed to look.

Assayable (ăsē·ăb'l), *a.* [f. ASSAY *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be assayed or tested.

1859 LEWES *Phys. Com. Life* II. ix. 236 Sensation is not tangible, assayable, like gold. 1883 *Act* 46 & 47 *Vict.* lv. § 10 British plate by law assayable in such office.

Assayed (ăsē·d), *ppl. a.* [f. ASSAY *v.* + -ED.] Tried, tested.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 15 A-sayyd, *Temptatus, probatus.* 1611 COTGR., *Esprouvé,* Proved, tried,..assayed. 1863 J. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* XXII. 1 Such assaying of the will and conscience is worthy both of God the assayer, and of man the assayed.

Assayer (ăsē·əɹ). Also 5 **assayar,** 5–7 **assaier, -or, -our.** [a. AF. *assaior, -our,* f. *assayer* to ASSAY. See -ER 1.]

1. One who tries, finds out by trial, or attempts.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. xlii. (1495) 158 Wyse men and assayers telle that..that gutte..is alwaye founde voyde and empti. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xi. 58 As experience wole nedis proue to eche asaier. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 173 The Assayers have Christian dispositions.

2. One who assays metals.

[1423 *Act* 2 *Hen. VI*, xii, Et que ceux assaiour, controllour soient vaillantes, credible et expertz persones eiantes notorie science en la mestiere d'orfeour et de mynt.] 1618 PULTON transl., And that the Assaier and Comptroller be expert men. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 27 Assayer is an officer of the Mint appointed by the Statute of 2. H. 6. cap. 12. 1796 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 410 The Assayers observe it from charges of lead with silver. 1852 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. § 2. 275 The offence of counterfeiting..the marks, stamps, &c., impressed on plate by the assayers, was formerly felony. 1860 W. WHITE *Wrekin* XXVI. 272 Borax is the flux of assayers.

3. An officer who tastes food before it is served to a prince or lord, a fore-taster (L. *prægustātor*).

(This sense of the word seems to have originated in a corruption of, or confusion with, ASSEOUR, 'he who sets the table,' f. F. *asseoir* 'to seat, set,' apparently the original name of this officer, referring to another duty: see also ASSEWER.)

[*c* 1315 *Househ. Ord. Ed. II*, transl. 1601 (1876) § 26 The kinge shal have a squier surveiour and warden of the viandes for his mouth, and to take the assay at his table [Fr. *asseour de sa table*]. § 37 Three esquiers assaiors of the messe [Fr. *asseours de la messe*] in the hal, ought to sett the messes in the halles, and that with as good advisement as thei can, so as men of state and others be servid according to their estate. §§ 48, 49, 50 The asseour of the kinges table. ?*c* 1400 *K. Robt. Cysille* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 276 Thou schalt ete on the grownde, Thyn assayar schalle be an hownde. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 154 An Assayer or tryer, He that assayeth or tasteth first, *Prægustator.* 1861 *Our Eng. Homes* 60 The assayer and his office.

Assaying (ăsē·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ASSAY *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of trying or proving; trial.

c 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* xvi. Sel. Wks. 1871 II. 271 Assaiyng of a þing shulde teche for to know þat þing. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. liii. (1495) 634 Knowlege and assayeng of wyne. 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 618 A proofe: a trying: an assaying, *Tentamen.*

2. *spec.* The trial of metals.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Assaying* is more particularly used by moneyers and goldsmiths. 1740 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) II. 82 Then to the Tower and Mint—the assaying of the gold and silver is very curious. 1838 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. ix. § 23 The chemical part of metallurgy, and especially what relates to assaying, is treated with great care.

b. *attrib.*

1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 374 An assaying furnace. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 173 It passed smoothly through the critical Assaying-house.

†**3.** *Mus.* A preliminary flourish; 'tuning up.' *Obs.*

1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 154 An Assaying or flourishing with a weapon before one begin to play. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Assaying,* a Term us'd by Musicians for a Flourish before they begin to Play.

Assayle, var. ASSAIL, *Obs.,* sale; obs. f. ASSAIL.

Assay-master. [see ASSAY *sb.*] The master of an assay-house; an officer appointed to assay coin, gold and silver plate, etc.

1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 22 Assay Master: Fee, 100*m.* 1662 PETTY *Taxes & Contr.* 26 Reports of the ablest Saymasters. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* II. 623 Sir John Brattle, essay master of the mint, is dead. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3714/1 An Act for appointing Wardens and Assay-Masters, for Assaying Wrought Plate. 1784 C. BURNEY in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VII. 394 You, who are my Assay Master, and separate my dross from the sterling ore.

Asscaunce, obs. form of ASKANCE *adv.*

Assch-, obs. spelling of ASH- and ASCH-.

Asscomfite, var. ASCOMFIT *v. Obs.* to discomfit.

Asse, obs. f. ASH (tree), and ASH *sb.*2 (cinder).

Asse, obs. dial. f. ASK *v.*

†**Assea·l,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3–5 **asele,** 3–4 **acele,** 4–5 **aseel,** 5 **assele, -ale.** [Later form of *as-seele, a-sele,* for earlier **ansele* (see A- *pref.* 10), *ensele,* a. OF. *enseele-r, -sele-r, anseele-r*:—late L. *insigillāre,* f. *in* in, upon + *sigillum* seal (see ENSEAL).

1. To set one's seal to (a document).

1297 R. GLOUC. 510 He made of the olde lawes is Chartre ..and aselede it [*printed* is] vaste inou. 1388 WYCLIF *Esther* iii. 12 Lettris aseelid with the ring of the kyng. 1492 *Bury Wills* (1850) 80 Myn testament..with my sealle asselid.

2. To seal up.

1297 R. GLOUC. 496 Hor bernes dores acelede, and al clene out hom caste. *c* 1305 *Pains of Hell* in *O. E. Misc.* 228 Þe angel him schewed..A put aseled wiþ seuen seles. 1388 WYCLIF *Dan.* xii. 9 The wordis ben closed and aseelid.

3. *fig.*

1388 WYCLIF *Wisd.* ii. 5 No turnyng aȝen of oure ende is; for it is aseelid, [*marg.*] by a stoon put on the bodi of the deed man biried. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxiv, With his worde the sentence was assealed.

†**A·ss-ear.** *Herb. Obs.* [f. ASS *sb.*] Obsolete name of the Comfrey (*Symphytum officinale*), in Fr., *oreille d'âne.*

1585 in *Nomenclator* 137. 1611 COTGR., *Consire,* the hearbe Comfrey, Consound, Asse eare, Knitbacke, Backwort.

†**A·ssecle.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *assecla,* f. *ass-, adsequi* to follow after.] Attendant, follower.

1616 SHELDON *Mirac. Antichr.* 325 (L.) It mattereth not with the pope and his assecles.

†**A·sseclist.** *Obs.* [f. L. *assecla* + -IST.] = prec.

?1607 in Nichols *Prog. Q. Eliz.* III. 632, I was the Aseclist that did attend her Weft to her vitall web, her breathing scope.

†**Assecta·tion.** *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *assectātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *assectāri,* freq. of *assequi*: see ASSECLE.] The action of following after or attending upon. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

†**Assector.** *Obs.*—° [? for L. *assecūtor* or *assectātor,* nn. of agent f. *assequi, assectāri.*] 'A companion, a follower.' Cockeram 1623.

†**Assecu·rance.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. med.L. *assēcūrāntia,* f. *assēcūrāre*: see ASSECURE and -ANCE. Cf. It. *assicuranza.*] Assurance.

1616 SHELDON *Mirac. Antichr.* 320 (R.) What may be thought of those assecurances which they give?

†**Assecura·tion.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. med.L. *assēcūrātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *assēcūrāre*: see next and -ATION.] The action of making sure; assurance.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 268 Such a fiduciall persuasion as cannot deceive us, nor be liable to falsehood. But how far reaches this assecuration?

†**Assecu·re,** *v. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *assēcūrā-re,* f. L. *as-* = *ad-* to, completely + *sēcūr-us* SECURE, sure. Cognate with ASSURE, through OF. *aseürer.*] To make secure, sure, or safe; to assure, secure.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. vi. § 1 III. 89 Sin is not helped but by being assecured of pardon. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* III. xxiv, Think you that any meanes under the Sunne, Can assecure so indirect a course?

†**Assecu·rit,** *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* [f. prec. + -*it* = -ED.] Assured, constant.

1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* Prol. i. viii, Quhais hie curage and assucurit cure Causis the eirth his fruits till expres Diffundant grace on euerie creature.

† **Assecu·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *assecūt-* ppl. stem of *assequi* to overtake, obtain: see Assequent.] The action of obtaining, acquirement.

c 1630 Jackson *Creed* iv. iii. iii. Wks. III. 393 Desires of pleasing himself in .. the assecution of any higher prized good. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 115 Because such Living is immediately void by his Assecution of a second Benefice.

† **A·ssedate,** *v. Sc. Law. Obs.* [f. med.L. *assedāre*, f. F. *asseoir*: see Assess.] To let on lease.

1545 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 19 (Jam.) He assedat his fisching.

Assedation (æsĭdē·ɪʃən). *Sc. Law.* † *Obs.* [n. of action f. prec.] A letting out on lease, a lease.

1457 *Act* 14 *Jas. II* (1597) § 72 Our Soveraine Lord sall ratifie and approcive the said assedation. *c* 1550 Sir J. Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 27 Ane contract .. sic as ane assedatioun of landis. 1651 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 532 An assedatioun of the fruicts of the bishoprick.

Asseege, assege, var. Assiege *v. Obs.* to besiege.

Assegai, recent variant of Assagai.

† **Assei·ze,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *as-* = A- *pref.* 11 + Seize *v.*] To seize upon, seize.

1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, I. ii. 238 Then laid they violent hands upon him..and his goods asseized.

† **A·ssel(e.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *essele* (mod. *aisselle*):—L. *axilla* armpit; or, for earlier Eng. *axle, eaxle, exle,* shoulder, between which and the OF. there was an early confusion.

c 1450 *Merlin* vii. 116 The speres on their asseles, theire sheldes be-fore her bristes. [Cf. Joinv. in Littré 'le glaive dessous s'essele et l'escu devant li.]

Assele, var. Asseal *v. Obs.* to seal.

Asself (ăse·lf), *v.* [f. As- *pref.* + Self.] To take to oneself, appropriate, adopt.

1632 G. Fletcher *Christ's Tri.* 9 Yet this is better, to asself the blame. 1659 Fuller *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 631 If he cite the words, with commendation .. he as-selfeth them. 1884 *Secular Rev.* 237 Just as the stomach and other chylopoietic viscera build up our bodies by asselfing aliment.

Asseller, obs. form of Axillar.

† **Asse·mblable,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *assemblable*; cf. late L. *assimilābilis,* f. *assimilāre*: see Assemble *v.*2 and -able.] Like; *subst.* fellow.

c 1520 *Dial. Creat. Moral.* 96 (Halliw.) Every thinge that berithe life, desyreth to be conjoynyd to his assembleable.

Assemblage (ăse·mblĕdʒ). [a. F. *assemblage* (Cotgr.), f. *assembler*: see Assemble *v.*1 and -age.]

1. A bringing or coming together; a meeting or gathering; the state of being gathered or collected.

a 1730 E. Fenton *Ep. Lambard* (R.) In sweet assemblage every blooming grace Fix love's bright throne in Teraminta's face. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* I. i. i. 13 In consequence of this lucky assemblage. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 507 From the first assemblage of the thegns at York.

2. The joining or union of two things; conjunction. *Obs.* exc. as techn. term in *Carpentry.*

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., The assemblage of two bones for motion, is called articulation. *Ibid.*, The carpentry of some Indians .. where the assemblage is made without either nails or pins. 1728 Thomson *Spring* 8 With innocence and meditation join'd In soft assemblage. 1849 Weale *Dict. Terms, Assemblage,* in carpentry and joinery, framing, dovetailing, etc.

3. A number of persons gathered together; a gathering, concourse. (Less formal than *assembly.*)

1741–2 H. Walpole *Lett. H. Mann* 22 (1834) I. 93 It was an assemblage of all ages and nations. 1809 Pinkney *Trav. France* 48 The assemblage of ladies being very numerous. 1877 Lyttell *Landm.* iv. ii. 193 An assemblage of mighty heroes.

4. A number of things gathered together; a collection, group, cluster.

a 1704 Locke (T.) All that we amass together in our thoughts is..the assemblage of a great number of positive ideas. 1748 Anson *Voy.* II. xii. 260 Opposite..is an assemblage of rocks. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Fr. Wines & Pol.* i. 13 Of the chesnut woods nothing remained but an assemblage of bare poles.

† **Asse·mblance**[1]. *Obs.* Also 5 a-semlaunvs. [a F. *assemblance,* cogn. with It. *assembranza*:—late L. *assimulāntia,* f. *assimulāre*: see Assemble *v*[1] and -ance.] Assemblage, assembling, assembly.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 387 Were þe kyng of flesch her with his a-semlaunvs! 1547 Hooper *Answ. Bp. Winchester* Wks. 175 Paul..would in this assemblance the gospel to be preached. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. iv. 21 To weete the cause of their assemblaunce.

† **Asse·mblance**[2]. *Obs.* [a. Fr. *assemblance,* taken in sense of Assemble *v.*2 In OF. *l'assemblance* occurs for *la semblance.* Cf. It. *assimiglianza* resemblance.] Semblance, appearance, show.

1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 207 Whyche was of fyn yuorye after thassemblaunce of a man. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 276 Care I for..the stature, bulke, and bigge assemblance of a man? giue mee the spirit.

† **Asse·mblant.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [cf. prec. with *semblance, -ant,* and It. *assimigliante* like.] = prec.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccciv. 452 They came before the towne..and made great assemblant to assaut it.

† **Assembla·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. Assemble *v.*1 + -ation.] Assembling, meeting.

a 1733 North *Examen* I. iii. P 126 The Time and Place of the Assemblation was generally notified.

Assemble (ăse·mb'l), *v.*1 Forms: 3–4 asemle, 4 asemble, 5 assemle, -ele, -bill, -myll, 6 -bul, 4– assemble. See also aphet. Semble *v.*[1] [a. OF. *a(s)semble-r,* cogn. with Pr. *assemblar,* Sp. *asemblar,* It. *assemblare, -brare*:—L. *ad-, assimulā-re,* in its late sense of *simul cogère,* f. *ad* to + *simul* together.] Occas. strengthened by *together.*

1. *trans.* To bring together (persons) into one place or company; to gather, collect, convene.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3865 God [bad] semelen folc and gon, And foren hem smiten on ðe ston. 1297 R. Glouc. 360 And amorwe hem lete asemly [*printed* asely] wyþ mylde herte ynou. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 72 Tho lette Garsie asemlen anon, Alle hise sarazins echon. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XI. 4577 To assemble on yche side soudiours ynogh. 1529 Rastell *Pastyme* Brit. (1811) 127 And semblyd an other hoste. 1699 Dryden *Knts. T.* I. 456 Thou mayst .. Assemble ours and all the Theban race. 1812 J. & H. Smith *Rej. Addr.* xiii. (1873) 119 This tenth day of October Again assembles us in Drury Lane.

2. To bring together (things) into one place or mass, to collect; † *formerly,* to heap up, amass.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III. vii. 80 Vif þou enforcest þe to assemble moneye. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 249/3 Whan thou assemblest peyne thou encreacest his glorye. 1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) N viij, They assemble by litel and littell diuers thynges. 1659 Leak *Water-wks.* 24 That the Sun shining upon the said Burning Glasses may assemble the raies of the Sun within the said Vessels. *a* 1790 Franklin *Autobiog.,* These proverbs .. I assembled and formed into a connected discourse. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* III. ii. § 23 We also assemble, into one recollection, many widely scattered periods of our past history.

† **3.** To join together, unite (two things or persons, one thing *to* or *with* another). *Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 186 By that cause the godhede Assembled was to the manhede In the virgine. *Ibid.* III. 107 Assembled with astronomy Is eke that ilke astrology. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* L viij b, Syth that god hath assembled them no man mortal ouȝt to separe them.

† **b.** To couple (sexually). *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 831 That thay be assemblid bycause that they ben maried. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 291 Two serpentes in his waie .. Assembled were.

4. *refl.* in sense of next.

1302 *Pol. Songs* 188 The webbes and the fullaris assembleden hem alle. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.,* Þe barnage off Scotland, at þe last, Assemlyd þame. 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* viii. 2 All the men of Israel assembled themselves unto king Solomon. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* II. ii. 82 Crowds of people assemble themselves upon the banks.

5. *intr.* To come together into one place or company; to gather together, congregate, meet.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7410 His shepe to-gedir walde assemble samme. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1364 þat alle þe grete vpon grounde schulde .. assemble at a set day. *c* 1450 *Merlin* I. 1 Thei assembleden to-gedir. 1538 Starkey *England* 52 Cytes and townys, wherto they myght assembul. 1606 G. W[OOOCOCKE] *Hist. Justine* 79 b, All the women assembled into the Temple of Venus. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 663 Grey-headed men and grave, with Warriours mixt Assemble. 1791 Mrs. Inchbald *Simp. Story* IV. x. 132 A confusion of persons a[s]sembling towards the apartment. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 186 Driven from the towns, they assembled on heaths and mountains. 1860 Massey *Hist. Eng.* III. xxv. 33 The Parliament assembled in November.

† **6.** *esp.* To meet in fight; to join battle, make an attack or charge. (So in OFr.) *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3425 To hem of þe cite a sembled he þanne & fauȝt þan so ferscheli. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XV. 421, I sall assembill on hym .. All thouch ȝhe hald him neuir sa stout. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1083 To-giddir thar assemblit al the ost: At whois meting many o knycht was lost. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* X. xii. 112 Athir man assemblit face for face [L. *seque viro vir contulit*].

† **7.** *trans.* To encounter, attack, assail. *Obs. rare.*

c 1532 Ld. Berners *Huon* 613 Then they assembeled Brohart on all sydes.

† **Asse·mble,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5 assamble. [a. OF. *a(s)semble-r,* either referred in meaning to L. *assimulāre, adsimilāre* to liken (see Assimilate); or confused by Englishmen with *ressembler*: see Resemble. Cf. It. *assimigliare* to resemble, compare.] To liken, compare; to be like to, resemble.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 114/3 For the world assambleth the see. 1549 Latimer 7 *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 151 Bribes may be assembled to pitch. 1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* Sel. Wks. 1849. 379 The other be assembled unto most filthy locusts.

Asse·mble, *sb. Mil.* [Assemble *v.*1 (sense 5) in the imperative mood, used as the name of a command or signal.] The second beat of the drum, or other signal, ordering soldiers to strike their tents and stand to their arms. Cf. Assembly 9.

1883 *Army Corps Orders* in *Standard* 22 Mar. 3/3 No bugle sounds are to be used .. except the 'cease fire' and the 'assemble.'

Assemble, obs. form of Assembly.

Assembled (ăse·mb'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. Assemble *v.*1 + -ed.] Gathered into one place or company.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 139 Whom all France, with their chiefe assembled strength, Durst not presume to looke once in the face. 1718 Pope *Iliad* II. 968 Assembled armies oft have I beheld. 1833 I. Taylor *Fanat.* ix. 398 The worship of an assembled nation.

† **Asse·mblement.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *a(s)semblement,* f. *assembler*: see Assemble *v.*1 and -ment.] An assembly, assemblage, gathering.

1470 Harding *Chron.* xciv, Whome Oswald mette with greate assemblement. *a* 1564 Becon *Demands Holy Script.* Wks. (1844) 613 What is the day of the Lord? The great assemblement, court, and parliament of all men. 1645 Digby *Nat. Bodies* xxv. (1658) 289 The complex assemblement .. of all the causes, that concur to produce this effect.

Assembler (ăse·mblər). [f. Assemble *v.*[1] + -er[1]; cf. OF. *assembleor, -eur,* n of agent f. *assembler*: see Assemble *v.*[1]] One who assembles.

1. One who brings together, collects, or convenes.

1635 Person *Varieties* I. Introd. 2 The builder of cities, assembler of men. 1780 Burke *Refl. Exec.* Wks. IX. 273 None of..the assemblers of the mob..have been convicted.

2 One who takes part in an assembly; *e.g.* a member of the Westminster Assembly of Divines.

1647 *Assembly-man* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) V. 94/4 Yet it is some Relief to a sequestered Person to see two Assemblers snarl for his Tithes. *a* 1660 Hammond *To Cheynel* Wks. I. 193 (R.) Your confession of faith which you say shall be published by your assemblers. 1710 Shaftesb. *Charac.* IV. § 3 (1737) I. 148 If they can produce .. Visionary Assemblers to attest a story of a Witch upon a Broomstick.

Asse·mbling, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] Gathering together, meeting. Also in obs. senses: a. Attack, onslaught. b. Union of two, coupling.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XII. 515 The remanant .. That mycht cum to the assembling. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 830 Whan thay take noon reward in her assembling but only to the fleischly delit. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xiii. 539 He sawgh twey hatailles..That weren redy to the assemblyng. 1611 Bible *Heb.* X. 25 Not forsaking the assembling of our selues together. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 205 The Parliaments of Ireland had then no fixed place of assembling.

Assembling (ăse·mblĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That assemble, gathering.

1619 Finett *Let.* in *Eng. & Germ.* (1865) 63 The now assembling powres of the Archdukes. 1697 Dryden *Georg.* IV. 802 Straight issue thro' the Sides assembling Swarms.

Assembly (ăse·mbli). Forms: 4–5 assemblee, 4–6 assemblé, 5 assembillé, -blay, 6 -blie, 5– assembly. See also aphet. Sembly. [a. OF. *a(s)semblee,* sb., f. fem. pa. pple. of *assembler*: see Assemble *v.*[1] and -y[2]. Cf. *army.*]

I. The action or fact of assembling, the state of being assembled.

1. Gathering together, meeting; the state of being collected or gathered; = Assemblage 1.

1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* V. v. 76 The byrdes..syttynge in assemble vpon an hye tre. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 152 The duk of Burgayn .. Mad gret assemblillé in landes wyd. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 267 Mony assemblay that gawane gart be maid To wit his name. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 187 Unlawfull assembly is where people assemble themselves together to doe some unlawfull thing against the peace. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 6. 521 A Triennial Bill enforced the assembly of the Houses every three years.

† **2.** The coming together of two persons or things; meeting, conjunction, union. Cf. Assemblage 2.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 759 My makelez lambe .. Me ches to hys make, al-þaȝ vnmete Sum tyme semed þat assemblé. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 51 Vnder Southamptone was þer assemble, Of Harald & Hardknoute. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 255/4 The vnyte and assemble of the flesshe of oure lord and of oure lady.

† **3.** Hostile meeting, onslaught, attack. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XII. 491 He gert trwmp vp to the assemble. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XV. 6299 He was..sonest in assembly in þe sad fyght. *a* 1500 *Lancelot* 3336 The Knycht .. Wich at the first assemble in this sted Wencussith all. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 454 Ane scharpar sembla ȝit wes thair neuer sene.

II. The company assembled.

4. A gathering of persons; a number of people met together; a concourse, throng.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 73 Þe bisshop corouned hir þore, bifor þat faire semble. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 216 Barones an burgeis .. I seiȝ in þis assemble. 1486 Caxton *Curial* 10 Kepe you ferre fro suche an assemblee. 1543 *Necess. Doctr.* F j b, Ecclesia, that is to saye, an assemble of people called out from other. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 19 If there bee any in this Assembly, any deere Friend of Cæsars. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 1 P 5, I sometimes pass for a Jew in the Assembly of Stock Jobbers. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* I. 286 The assembly broke up.

esp. **5.** A gathering of persons for the purpose of deliberation and decision; a deliberative body, a legislative council.

1366 Maundev. iii. 16 Thei holden here Grete Conseilles and here Assembleez. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 1578 Salle he never .. sitt in þe assemblé, in syghte wyth his feris. 1534 More *On the Passion* Wks. 1302/1 Therefore agreed thys greate assemble that they would not take hym on the holye daye. 1681 Nevile *Plato Rediv.* 72 A Government consisting of a Prince and a Popular Assembly. 1718 Pope *Iliad* I. 77 The assembly seated, rising o'er the rest, Achilles thus the king of men address'd. 1878 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* 125 The Achaian assemblies were in general regularly summoned by the heralds.

b. Hence in various specific or historical uses:—

Assembly or *General Assembly:* the name given to the legislature in some of the United States of America. *General Assembly* of the Church of Scotland: the representative body which meets annually to direct its affairs; other Presbyterian bodies elect similar councils. *National Assembly* of France: the popularly-elected branch of the legislature. *Primary Assembly:* (see quot.). *Westminster Assembly* of Divines, appointed by the Long Parliament in 1643, to aid in settling the government and liturgy of the Church of England (whence *The Assembly's Catechism*).

a 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* IV. 344 The General Assembly of the Church .. holden in December [1561] after the Queen's Arrival. 1643 Milton *Divorce* Introd., To the Parliament of England, with the Assembly. 1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 223

The Comittee presented to this board three bills which was brought to them from ye Assembly. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scotl.* I. III. an. 1560 The first general assembly of the church .. was held this year. 1794 J. Gifford *Louis XVI* 212 The inhabitants of every district in France, preparatory to the election of delegates, hold what is called a primary assembly, where they choose a prescribed number of electors, who are to act for the whole in the choice of a representative to the states. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 255/2 Mirabeau was now acknowledged as the chief leader in the National Assembly.

6. A gathering of persons for religious worship; a congregation.

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 50 We haue no Temple but the wood, no assembly but horne-beasts. 1641 Hinde *J. Bruen* xxvii. 83 To bring in such able and godly Ministers .. into the publike Assembly. *a* 1748 Watts *Hymn*, Lord, how delightful 'tis to see A whole assembly worship thee.

7. A gathering of persons for purposes of social entertainment. (The public assembly, which formed a regular feature of fashionable life in the 18th century, is described by Chambers (*Cycl.* 1751) as 'a stated and general meeting of the polite persons of both sexes, for the sake of conversation, gallantry, news, and play.' Private assemblies corresponded in some respects to the modern 'reception' or 'at-home.')

1590 Shars. *Com. Err.* v. i. 60 Haply in priunte. *Adr.* And in assemblies too. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* I. iii. 9, I haue euer lou'd the life remoued, And held in idle price to haunt assemblies. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 2. 10 He will find admittance into all the crowded Balls and Assemblies. 1764 Foote *Patron* I. (1774) 9 You know this is his day of assembly, I suppose you will be there. 1865 H. Phillips *Amer. Paper Curr.* II 167 Gaiety pervaded the American camp .. and an assembly was organized. 1883 *Scotsman* 15 Jan. 1/1 (*Advt.*) Citizen Assemblies. Fancy Dress Ball in aid of the Royal Infirmary.

† **8.** A collection of things; = Assemblage 4.

1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 51 An assembly of huge crags and hils. 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* (1729) 149 A very plentiful assembly of Sallet-Herbs.

III. A military call by drum or bugle. Cf. Assemble *sb.*

1727 51 Chambers *Cycl., Assembly* is also used .. for the second beat of the drum. On hearing this, the soldiers strike their tents, roll them up, and then stand to their arms. The third beating is called the *march*, as the first is called the *general*. 1803 Sir J. Nicholls in Gurw *Wellington Disp.* II. 394 The generale was beat at half-past four, the assembly at half-past five.

IV. *Comb.*, **assembly-man**, a member of an Assembly (see sense 5); **assembly-room**, a room in which assemblies (see sense 7) were formerly held, and in which balls, concerts, and similar entertainments are now given.

1647 in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) V. 93/1 (*title*) The Assembly-man. 1684 Baxter 12 *Arets.* § 16 28 Separatists, such as the Assembly-men had been. 1744 Johnson *L. P., Savage* Wks. III. 298 Nor could she enter the assembly-rooms .. without being saluted with some lines from The Bastard. 1875 Wingate in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 161 An assembly-man came to his room .. to receive the price of his vote. 1862 Thackeray *Four Georges* ii. 99 Every country town had its assembly-room.

Assence, -cial, obs. ff. Essence, tial.

Assend, pa. pple. of Ashend *v.* *Obs.* to disgrace.

Assend, assent, obs. forms of Ascend, Ascent.

† **Assenel, -yke.** *Obs.* Glossed in *Promp. Parv.* (1440) by L. *squilla* 'sea-leek, sea-onion.'

Assent (ăsĕ·nt), *v.* Forms: 3–5 asent(e, acent(e, 4–6 assente, 4– assent. *Aphet.* 4–5 sent. (*Pa. t.* and *pple.* 4–5 asent, assent.) [a. OF. *a(s)sente-r* :—L. *assentāre* (-āri), irreg. freq. of L. *assentīre* (-īri), f. *as-* = *ad-* to + *sentīre* to feel, perceive, think, whence also F. *assentir*, used in OF. beside *assenter*, and now the only form.]

1. *intr.* To give the concurrence of one's will, to agree *to* (a proposal), to comply with (a desire). *Arch.* in general sense, and commonly replaced by *consent*, exc. as said of the sovereign *assenting* to a measure, or as in 4. (Rare obs. const. *for.*)

1297 R. Glouc. 96 Þe maydenes wolde raþer dye, þan acente þer to. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1596 The kyng assentede to his bone. 1450 Myrc 1644 Ȝef þow ley on hym more Thenne he wole asente fore. 1576 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 329 The Maister assented easily to their desire. 1670 Ld. North in Somers *Tracts* (1748) I. 2 Having assented to a Publication. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xliv. 237 The constitutional duties of a house of Commons are .. to propose or assent to wholesome laws. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 126 Would Enoch have the place? And Enoch all at once assented to it. 1863 Cox *Inst. Eng. Govt.* II. iii. 341 The Lords passed a resolution, to which the King assented.

b. without prepositional const. *arch.*; see prec.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2692 He swor his oþ·þat he a-sent nold. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. v. 98 So alle myne claymes ben quyt·by so þe kynge asente. 1611 Bible *Luke* xxiii. 24 Pilate gaue sentence (*marg.* assented) that it should be as they required. 1878 B. Taylor *Pr. Deukalion* II. ii. 65 Assent, and the future is sure.

† **c.** with *inf.* *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Judith* xii. 10 Go, and sweteli moue this Ebru, that .. she sente to dwelle with me. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. III. 170 To be maried for monye·mede hath a-sented. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 297 And thou wert well assent To let it ren owt most plenteosly. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. (1632) 979 The summe assented to be gathered was sixe-score thousand pounds.

† **d.** *trans.* (elliptically) To agree to, sanction. *Obs.*

a 1641 Strafford *Lett.* II. 120 If it shall be thought fit .. I assent it with all my heart. 1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* xx. 329 Godliness, and honesty, need nothing but to be maintained and assented by the prince.

† **2.** *intr.* To come to an agreement as to a proposal; to agree together, determine, decide. Const. *to, into.* *Obs.*

c 1300 *Beket* 1107 To this consnil everechone assentede. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of L. T.* 246 They sworen and assenten every man To lyf with hir and dye. *c* 1440 *Bk. Curtasye* in *Babees Bk.* 316 Þo clerke of kechyn, countrollour, Stuarde, coke, and surueyour, Assenten in counselle .. How þo lorde schalle fare at mete. 1470–85 (ed. 1634) Malory *Arthur* (1816) I. 107 Into this counsel the five kings assented.

† **b.** *esp.* in *pa. pple.* Come to agreement, come to a conclusion or resolution, agreed. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 538 Whan sche so was a-sented·sche seide sone after. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXXIII. 13008 The Rebellis .. þat were assent to the slaght of his sure fader. *c* 1430 *Syr Generides* 2025 Thoo baronnes were assented sone Al hir will forto doone. 1528 More *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 276/1 Yf the worlde were assented therunto.

† **c.** *trans.* To agree, determine, decide upon (a thing proposed). *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1480 They assentyn, by on assent, A riche croune of red gold. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 146 Whan that assented was this cursed reed. 1591 Lambarde *Arch.* (1635) 143 No matter shall be assented, but at the least there assent thereunto foure Councellors.

† **3.** *intr.* To conform in practice, submit, yield (*to*). *Obs.*

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4386 He sal þam turment þat wille noght til his law assent. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 169 Schir Ihon the balleol .. Assentyt till him, in all his will. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 84 To assent is better þan for to offer þe fatnes of schep. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 7, I laboure to kepe the wordes .. as farre as oure language wyll well assente. 1636 Healey *Epictetus' Man.* xxvii. 33 To curbe thy minde from too quicke assenting to thine eye.

† **b.** *trans.* with cognate object. *Obs.*

1615 T. Adams *Leaven* 105 They .. that .. subscribe and assent obedience to his hests.

4. To give or express one's agreement with a statement or matter of opinion; to agree to an abstract proposition, or a proposal that does not concern oneself, or involve one's own action. Const. *to* (*with, unto*, obs.). The ordinary modern use as distinguished from Consent.

c 1380 Wyclif *Three Treat.* 24 Crist wole not assent with thes, for thei may not be sothe. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. I. 190 Al þe route of ratons·to þys reison a-sentede. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xlviii. 49 To this word assentyd ful foure and twenty. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1655 Pref. 2 This opinion is also assented unto by holy Scriptures. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 411 ₱ 4 We see, and immediately assent to the Beauty of an Object. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 90. 243 My readers will readily assent to the Truth of what I have observed. 1874 F. Hall *N. Amer. Rev.* CXIX. 329 Assenting to the premises, we reject the conclusion.

b. without prepositional const.

1528 More *Heresyes* I. Wks. 126/1 Which thinge bicause I daily se, I assented. 1611 Bible *Acts* xxiv. 9 The Iewes also assented, saying that these things were so. 1735 Pope *Prol. Sat.* 201 Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* iii. 40 She assented with a gracious smile.

† **c.** *with* or *to* a person, i.e. to his opinion. *Obs.*

1632 Heywood *Iron Age* I. I. i, Æneas, your aduise assents with vs. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 25 Some .. fully assent to me herein. 1783 Watson *Philip III* (1793) II. VI. 255 They undoubtedly assented to the king in the opinion he entertained.

† **5.** *refl.* in prec. senses. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III. xi. 95, I assent[e] me quod I. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* x. 4241 All assentid hom sone, þat his saw herd. 1447 8 Shillingford *Lett.* (1871) 51 To which bothe parties .. aggreed and assented ham. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* (1816) II. 98 'I assent me thereto,' said sir Palomides.

Assent (ăsĕ·nt), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 asent(e, acent(e, 5 assente, 4– assent. *Aphet.* 4–5 sent(e. [a. OF. *a(s)scnt, a(s)sente*, f. *assenter*: see prec.]

1. The concurrence of the will, compliance with a desire. *arch.* and repl. by *consent*, exc. as in next.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4955 Ye solde him out of myn assent. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 47 And Ich wele ben at acent, That thou sschalt wedde Belecent. 1418 Abp. Chichele in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 2. I. 5 He hath ȝiven his assent therto. 1739 T. Sheridan *Persius* II. 31 By what do you propose to purchase the Assent of the Gods? 1814 Scott *Ld. Isles* VI. iii, There Bruce's slow assent allows Fair Isabel the veil and vows.

2. Official, judicial, or formal concurrence of will; sanction; the action or instrument that signifies such concurrence.

c 1386 Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 204 Thurgh thassent of this juge Apius. 1461 J. Paston in *Lett.* 408 II. 35, I wyll nothyng graunt withowt the under shreves assent. *a* 1672 Wren in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 247 All those, whose votes were known to depend upon his will, gave their assents. 1737 Pope *Horace Epist.* II. ii. 30 Laws, to which you gave your own assent. 1863 Cox *Inst. Eng. Govt.* I. vi. 48 A bill does not become an Act of Parliament until it has received the Royal assent. 1877 Burroughs *Taxation* 407 Those who sign such written assents may withdraw.

† **3.** The concurrence of a number of persons in sentiment or purpose; accord. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 94 Thay songen wyth a swete asent. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* (Roxb.) 72 Through the sente of all .. Ganne the kynge a lettre make. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* liv. 38 Crouned and made kyng by assent of the britons, *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 421 And one of them, with al ther holl assent. Saith, etc. 1718 Pope *Iliad* I. 31 The Greeks in shouts their joint assent declare.

b. *esp.* in phrases *By* or *with one assent, common assent.* *arch.* exc. as influenced by senses 2 and 5.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1480 They assentyn, by on assent. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 1713 Be comin acent, Ther was comin parlement. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* II. 477 Let vs both by on assent go to the busshopys. 1538 Starkey *England* II Thys cyvyle lyfe was a polytyke ordur .. stablyschyd by commyn assent. 1611 Bible 2 *Chron.* xviii. 12 The prophets declare good to the king with one assent. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* (1858) 182 Travelling with one assent on the broad way.

† **4.** Opinion. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. IV. 187 ȝif ȝe bidden buxomnes, be of myne assente. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 288 Men most enquere (this is myn assent) Wher sche be wys, or sobre, or dronkelewe. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1359, I cord with that assent. 1559 *Myrr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* xviii. 1 The Lords and Commons both of like assent.

5. Agreement with a statement, an abstract proposition, or a proposal that does not concern oneself; mental acceptance or approval. (The ordinary modern use, as distinguished from Consent.)

c 1534 tr. *Polyd. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 169 Which thinge [he] .. sayde not withoute the aspiration and assent of the Hollie Spirit. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 2 This assent, or judgment of any thing to be true. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 15, I must honestly confess my full assent to the doctrine. 1843 Mill *Logic* Introd. (1868) 5 Our assent to the conclusion being grounded on the truth of the premises.

b. in the formal phrase *assent and consent.*

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 9 a, Provinge his assent and consente of such endowemente. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. xiv. 143 The deliberate assent and consent of a parliament.

† **Assent,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [App. f. Send; but spelt like prec. word: cf. Asend *v.*] Used frequently by Gower, app. in the two senses: Sent forth; sent for.

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 343 This Climestre him had assent. *Ibid.* II. 54 Therupon of one assent The maidens weren anone assent. *Ibid.* III. 327 He let sommone a parlement, To which the lordes were assent.

Assentaneous (æsĕntē·ɪnĭəs), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. late L. *assentāne-us* (f. *assentīri*) + -ous: cf. *consentaneous.*] Inclined to assent, deferential.

1834 Landor *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 276 Finding thee docile and assentaneous.

† **Assentant,** *ppl. a.* and *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *a(s)sentant,* pr. pple. of *a(s)senter*: see Assent *v.* and -ant. Now replaced by Assentient.]

A. *adj.* Assenting, consenting; agreeing.

[*a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornt. MS.* 89 Noghte assentand to syne.] *c* 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 277/1, I was drawe to bee assentaunt. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* CXCV. 171 All tho that were assentant to the same quarel.

B. *sb.* [the adj. used *absol.*] One who assents or consents to; an abettor, partisan.

1562 Leigh *Armorie* (1597) 113 b, When God the father had expulsed the prince of pride, with his assentantes, from heauen. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* II. 333 The Accessary was to have as much as the Principall; the Assentant as the Assaylant.

Assentation (æsĕntē·ɪ·ʃən). [a. F. *assentation* (Cotgr.), ad. L. *assentātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *assentāri*: see Assent *v.* and -ation.] The action of assenting to the opinions of another; *esp.* obsequious or servile expression or act of assent.

1481 Earl Worc. *Tulle on Friendsh.* C j/2 To gete the same benyvolence by meane of flaterye and assentacyon is right .. shamefull. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apophth.* (1877) 203 Which assentation is the southing of eche bodies tale and saiynges, and holding vp their yea and nay. 1603–5 Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1735) 24 A certain Discretion .. free both from Sawciness and Assentation. 1749 Chesterf. *Lett.* 190 II. 205 Abject flattery and indiscriminate assentation degrade. 1829 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXIX. 381 More noted for courtly assentation to King James than for anything else. 1859 I. Taylor *Logic in Theol.* 265 A safer anchorage may be found than .. the shoal of mindless assentation.

Assentations (æsĕntē·ɪ·ʃəs), *a. rare.* [f. prec.: see -tious.] Ready to assent, given to assentation.

1860 J. Kennedy *Swallow Barn* II. 34 A respectable, assentatious stranger, one who listens well.

Assentator (æsĕntē·ɪ·tər). [a. L. *assentātor*, n. of agent f. *assentāri*: see Assent *v.* and -ator.] One who assents to or connives at; one who expresses obsequious or flattering assent.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* II. xiv. (1557) 139 Other there be which, in a more honest term, may be called assentatours or folowers. 1871 Sweet tr. *Gregory's Past.* 149 The assentator, who is ready to pass over what he ought to punish.

Assentatorily (ăsĕntătə·rĭlĭ), *adv. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. next + -ly^{2}: cf. L. *assentātōriē.*] Flatteringly, obsequiously.

a 1626 Bacon *Wks.* II. 246 (R.) I have no purpose, vainly or assentatorily, to represent this greatness [of Britain].

Assentatory (ăsĕntătəri), *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. L. **assentātōrius*, in adv. *assentātōriē*: see Assentator and -ory.] Of or befitting an assentator; flattering, obsequious.

Assenter (ăsĕ·ntər). [f. Assent *v.* + -er. Cf. Assentor.] One who gives assent or acquiescence.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 337 (T.) Seemingly an assenter to their meschanteries. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (1720) III. I. x. 108 As Witnesses only .. not as Assenters. *a* 1859 De Quincey *Pope* Wks. IX. 39 A careless and indolent assenter to such doctrines .. as his own Church put forward.

Assentient (ăsĕ·nʃĕnt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *assentient-em*, pr. pple. of *assentīri* to ASSENT. Takes the place of the earlier ASSENTANT.]

A. *adj.* Assenting, approving, accordant.

1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heavens* 271 [They] could obtain assentient hearers for the doctrine. 1866 J. ROSE *Ovid's Met.* 49 To this the powers marine assentient are.

B. *sb.* One who assents or agrees; an assenter.

1859 SMILES *G. Stephenson* 241 Lords Derby and Sefton .. were found among the assentients to the London and Birmingham line. 1860 *Lit. Ch.-man* VI. 45 We find .. fifty assentients in the Lower House.

Assenting (ăsĕ·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ASSENT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of giving assent, acquiescence.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 149 Faith of Supernaturall Law, is .. only an assenting to the same. 1670 VAUGHAN in *Phœnix* 1721 I. 422 A Juror kept his Fellows a Day and a Night without any reason or assenting.

Assenting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Giving assent. Also in arch. or obs. use: Giving consent; agreeing; deferential.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* G v b, That thou were partyner and assentyng to the fayte. 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 284 III. 300 You must be respectful and assenting, but without being servile. 1878 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* Pref. 5 The assenting voice of a great multitude.

Assentingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an assenting manner; so as to express assent.

1552 HULOET, Assentinglye, accordyngly, or by agreeamente, *Concorditer*. 1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* I. 6 Wil assentingly and willingly yeld himself to serue God. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xii. 90 He assentingly bowed. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* IV. 226 'Truly, my dear,' said Mr. Bulstrode assentingly.

†**Assention.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *assensiōn-em*, n. of action f. *assens-* ppl. stem of *assentīri* to ASSENT: cf. OF. *assension*. See -TION, -SION, freq. interchanged in 17th c.; cf. next.] Assent.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 476/2 As to Assention grounded on a firm belief of any Physical dogm.

Assentist, obsolete variant of ASSIENTIST.

Assentive (ăsĕ·ntiv), *a. rare*[−1]. [f. ASSENT + -IVE, by form-assoc. with *invent-ive*, etc. The etymological forms would be *assensive* and *assentative*.] Inclined to assent, assenting, assentaneous.

a 1743 SAVAGE *Wks.* II. 196 (JOD.) May that lip assentive warmth express!

Assentiveness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Inclination to assent, or defer to the opinions of others.

1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* iv. 35 We may .. become false .. by timidity, even by a mere social assentiveness.

Assentment (ăsĕ·ntmĕnt). *arch. rare.* [a. OF. *as(s)entement*, f. *assenter*: see ASSENT *v.* and -MENT.] An act of assenting; agreement, consent (*obs.*); assent.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xi. 41 By one comyn assentmente the goddis haue assembled theym selfe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. 26 Whose argument is but precarious and subsists upon the charity of our assentments. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Obligat.* I. 45 A true assent implies .. perfectly free use of power .. to give assentment.

Assentor (ăsĕ·ntɑr). [Specific legal form of ASSENTER: see -OR.] An assenter; *spec.* applied to those who, in addition to the proposer and seconder, subscribe the nomination-paper of a candidate in a parliamentary or other election.

1880 M[c]CARTHY *Own Times* lix. 307 A proposer and seconder and eight assentors. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 27 June 3/1 One of his proposers .. was an episcopalian Protestant, while several of his assentors are Presbyterian farmers.

Assenycke, -yke, obs. forms of ARSENIC: see also ASSENEL.

Assenyhe, obs. var. ENSIGN: see A- *pref.* 10.

†**Asseour.** *Obs.* [OF. '*Asseour*, en parlant du service de la table, *qui fait asseoir*,' Godefroy; f. *asseoir* to seat, set.] An officer who superintended the laying of the king's table for dinner. Cf. ASSAYER 3 and ASSEWER.

[*c* 1315 *Househ. Ord. Ed. II*, transl. 1601 (1876) §§ 49–51 The asseour of the kinges table.] 1448 in Hearne *R. Glouc.* 462 Sir William Martelle, the kynge's asseore, take eke was ther.

†**Assequent,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *assequent-em*, pr. pple. of *assequi*, f. *as-* = *ad-* to + *sequi* to follow.] Following, subsequent.

1657 MACALLO 99 *Canons* (1659) 35 The assequent or following marks of Phlegm are, etc.

Assert (ăsɔ·ɹt), *v.* [f. L. *assert-* ppl. stem of *as-serĕre* (f. *ad* to + *serĕre* to join, put) to put one's hand on the head of a slave, either to set him free or claim him for servitude, *hence*, to set free, protect, defend; to appropriate, claim; to affirm, declare, state. Cf. also med.L. *assertāre* (freq. of *asserĕre*) to affirm.]

I. To grant or ensure liberty, to protect.

†**1.** *trans.* To bring into freedom, set free. (Cf. L. *asserere in libertatem*.) *Obs. rare.*

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. iv. § 13. 196 He that could assert Christians to that liberty which Christ and his Apostles left them. 1699 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Numb.* xxiii. 22 (T.) The people of Israel .. were asserted by God into a state of liberty.

†**2.** To maintain the cause of, take the part of; to champion, protect, defend. *Obs.* exc. with *cause* as object (where it passes into 5).

1652 W. CARTWRIGHT *Offspr. Mercy* 19 His [Christ's] father's foreknowledge .. asserted his death from casualty. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. § 32 III. 283 Engaged to assert their good Patron .. in his just vindication from this unjust aspersion. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 25 That .. I may assert th' eternal Providence, And justifie the wayes of God to men. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 53 God .. could not so receive and assert an Impostor. 1718 POPE *Iliad* II. 339 Sedition silence, and assert the throne. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* iv, The cause that I shall assert I shall dare support in every danger.

II. To lay claim to.

3. *trans.* To claim (something) as belonging *to* (oneself or another); to declare one's right to, or possession of. *arch.*

1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 210 Julius Cæsar did assert to himself a Dominion over British Isle and Sea. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxviii. (1870) II. 374 The few who assert to man a knowledge of the infinite.

†**4.** To lay claim to, claim. *Obs.*

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 393 Their Principles too much asserted Liberty. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* vii. 292 Here is no power asserted, no punishment to be inflicted .. but only political. 1714 GAY *Trivia* I. 4 When to assert the Wall, and when resign. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXIII. 764 The fourth awarded lot .. Meriones asserted next, The golden talents.

5. To maintain practically, insist upon, or vindicate, a (disputed) claim to (anything).

1649 HOWELL *Pre-em. Parl.* 11 How infinitely necessary the Parlement is, to assert, to prop up, and preserve the Public Liberty. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 157 A third part of the Gods, in Synod met Thir Deities to assert. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxv. 164 A generous people .. dare openly assert their rights. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xlvi, He who would assert his independence.

6. *To assert oneself*: to insist upon the recognition of one's rights or claims, and take means to secure them.

1879 MRS. OLIPHANT *Within Precincts* xxxviii, He was all the more anxious not to lose her .. that she had thus asserted herself. 1883 WACE *Gosp. & Witn.* iv. 80 That agnostic philosophy which now asserts itself so loudly.

III. To declare, state.

7. *trans.* To declare formally and distinctly, to state positively, aver, affirm: **a.** a thing *to be*, or *that* it is.

a 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 21 Polycronicon assirteth .. that they came to the North of Ireland in Vespasian's time. 1692 RAY *Creation* (R.) Nothing is more .. unworthy a natural philosopher than to assert any thing to be done without a cause. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* I. ii. (1786) 16 To assert [is] .. to publish some Perception either of the Senses or the Intellect. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 15 Would you not at once assert of that mistress, that she knew nothing of her duties?

b. with pronominal obj. standing for a clause.

1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iii. 46 Which is all that we assert. 1795 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* I. Pref. 9, I have endeavoured to assert nothing but what I had good authority for. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 650 It is not directly asserted, but it seems to be implied.

c. with sb. as object.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 798 Those Imperial Titles which assert Our being ordain'd to govern. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 37 She asserted her innocence in the strongest terms. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. v. § 27 (1875) 99 Common Sense asserts the existence of a reality.

†**8.** To declare or affirm the existence of.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 184/1 He likewise asserteth Faith and Imagination. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 264 Justin Martyr asserts a double sense of some prophesies.

†**b.** To bear evidence of, bespeak. *Obs. rare.*

1823 LAMB *Elia* I. xviii. (1865) 138 Their air and dress asserted the parade.

†**9.** To declare the extent of, to state. *Obs.*

1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Pref. 4 Some have deviated .. in Asserting the Distance. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 170 No size for .. the Puppets can be well asserted.

†**Assert.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] Assertion, declaration.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Hen. V.* lii, Treason strongly back't In the Assert of Language. 1655 LESTRANGE *K. Chas. I*, 79 His assert being entred upon record.

Assert, obsolete form of ASSART.

Assertable (ăsɔ·ɹtăb'l), *a.* Also -ible [f. ASSERT *v.* or L. *assertā-re* + -A)BLE.] Capable or worthy of being asserted or maintained.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. I. VII. xi. 222 The king either has a right, assertible as such to the death .. or he has no right.

†**Assertation.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. med.L. *assertātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *assertā-re*: see ASSERT. Cf. *dissertation*.] Affirmation. assertion.

a 1535 MORE *Wks.* 141 (R.) Bothe ye confuting of theirs, and .. the assertacion of our owne.

Assertative (ăsɔ·ɹtătiv), *a. rare.* [f. med.L. *assertāt-* (see prec.) + -IVE] = ASSERTIVE.

1846 MORELL *Philos. 19th C.* I. 218 As assertative of the great fundamentals of morality. 1883 *Chicago Advance* 18 Oct., Their treatment is necessarily assertative or dogmatic.

Asserted (ăsɔ·ɹtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ASSERT *v.* + -ED.] Claimed, maintained; positively stated.

1685 DRYDEN *Thren. August.* xviii, Th' asserted Ocean rears his reverend Head. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* I. Wks. V. 206 Every beast of rapine had retired From man's asserted empire. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ix. 170 To see .. how close the asserted correspondences are.

Asserter (ăsɔ·ɹtɑr). [f. as prec. + -ER[1]: cf. also ASSERTOR.] One who asserts.

1. One who maintains or defends; a champion.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd. (1851) 12 Our wonted prerogative of being the first asserters in every great vindication.

1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* IV. (1757) 110 The Crown's asserter, and the People's friend. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* x. 458 A strenuous asserter of apostolic authority.

2. One who makes positive declarations.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xix. 411 As oonli therof teller, asser[t]er, or witnesser. 1818 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* 84 He is a bold asserter; and very few of his statements proceed upon actual experiments. 1865 MOZLEY *Miracl.* I. 211 *note*, According to which the Church was an infallible asserter.

Assertible: see ASSERTABLE.

Asserting (ăsɔ·ɹtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of laying claim to, maintaining, or declaring; assertion. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* (1851) 302 The asserting of our just Liberties. 1673 *True Worship of God* 52 Our standing up .. when the Creed is read, is an asserting of it.

Asserting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. That asserts; affirming, declaring, maintaining.

1848 R. HAMILTON *Sabbath* iii. 68 The Lord Jesus was himself the asserting Lawgiver. 1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 93 New protestant, and more than protestant, asserting thinkers.

2. *Self-asserting*: insisting on one's own rights or claims; egoistic; assuming.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* xvi. 263 With a self-asserting air. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. S.* xviii. 317 These .. self-asserting men.

Assertion (ăsɔ·ɹʃən). Also 6 ads-, assercion. [(?a. F. *assertion*, 14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *assertiōn-em*, n. of action f. *asser-ĕre* to ASSERT; see -ION.]

†**1.** The action of setting free, liberation. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Assertion, or libertie, or fredome, *Vindicia*. *a* 1707 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 67 Redemption from the Slavery of Sin, and Assertion into Christian Liberty.

2. The action of maintaining a cause or defending it from hostile attack: vindication. *arch.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 661/2 Hys moste famous booke of the assercion of the sacramentes. 1604 W. STOUGHTON (*title*) An Assertion for true and Christian Church Policie. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. 1738, 135 Having my mind .. half diverted in the pursuance of some other assertions. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* I. 59 Flinching from the assertion of his daughter's reputation.

3. Insistance upon a right or claim.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 6 The Kings of England had exercised their jurisdiction in the assertion of their regal power. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xlii. 134 The present bill might be looked upon as a bill of concession .. At the same time it was a bill of assertion. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 5 (1882) 394 The duties .. on cloth and sweet wines were an assertion of her right of arbitrary taxation.

b. *Self-assertion*: insistance on a recognition of one's own rights or claims.

1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art.* I. Introd. 20 The self-assertion of the Teutonic over the classic element of modern Europe. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* II. (1873) 299 The haughty and defiant self-assertion of Dante.

4. The action of declaring or positively stating; declaration, affirmation, averment.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 411 Ech conclusioun, in to whos fynding .. mannys resoun .. withoute assercioun of eny other creature may come to. 1582 R. ROBINSON (*title*) Leland's Learned and true Assertion of the Original Life, Actes and Death of .. Prince Arthure. *a* 1784 *Johnsoniana* (1836) 399 Assertion is like an arrow shot from a long bow; the force with which it strikes depends on the strength of the arm that draws it. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* I. 26 To show gross credulity and looseness of assertion on the part of the Roman Catholic advocate.

5. A positive statement; a declaration, averment. †*Head assertion* (obs.): a fundamental principle, an axiom.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1875) 8 Nowe to conclude my fyrste assercion or argument. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 31 Adding this adsercion of his owne brayne. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 24 So in their Art also they have certain Head Assertions, which as indemonstrable principles they urge all men to receive and hold. 1798 FERRIAR *Var. Man.* in *Illustr. Sterne* 196 Authors have believed assertions without enquiry. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. vi. 120 A sweeping, unqualified assertion ends all controversy.

Assertional, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, assertion.

a 1864 WEBSTER cites LATHAM.

†**Assertionate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -ATE[3].] To make assertion, to ASSERT. (The latter was apparently not yet in use.)

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 31 Once more I will assertionate, vertue hath no enimy but pryde. 1623 in COCKERAM.

†**Assertionation.** *Obs.*[−0] [n. of action f. prec.]

1623 COCKERAM *Dict.* II, An Auouching, *Assertionation*.

Assertive (ăsɔ·ɹtiv), *a.* [f. as if ad. L. **assertīvus*; cf. Fr. *assertive-ment* Cotgr., It. *assertivo* Florio: see ASSERT *v.* and -IVE.]

1. Of the nature of, or characterized by, assertion; declaratory, affirmative; positive, dogmatic.

1562 [see ASSERTIVELY]. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xii. § 2. 336 By the assertiue testimonie .. of the Corinthians. 1661 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 15 As assertive and dogmatical as if they were omniscient. 1711 GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 225 Not to make this Mark (?) .. at the Ending or Conclusion of an Assertive Sentence. 1856 MAURICE *Serm. John* I. 8 The broad, simple assertive tone, 'In the beginning was the Word.'

2. Characterized by mere assertion; (see quot.)

1849 ABP. THOMSON *Laws of Th.* (ed. 2) 305 The assertive judgment is one of which we are fully persuaded ourselves, but cannot give grounds for our belief, that shall compel men in general to coincide with us.

3. *Self-assertive* = self-ASSERTING *ppl. a.*

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* 24 Reginald .. being too aspiring and self-assertive a name.

Asse·rtively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an assertive manner, by way of assertion, positively, dogmatically.

1562 BP. EXETER in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxi. 348 Which they all with one universal consent have assertively written. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* iii. 2 Wks. IV. 277 Or you may take it positively and assertively .. 'If you offend not in word you are perfect.' 1860 GOODWIN *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 2) 250 If he speaks of the same phenomena assertively, we are bound to suppose that things are as he represents them.

Asse·rtiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Tendency towards assertion or self-assertion.

1881 PERKIS *Wanted an Heir* 79 In gait there was a crispness and assertiveness. 1883 Miss BRADDON *Gold. Calf* xxvii. 317 Brian .. talked with loud assertiveness of the right of genius to do what it likes.

Assertor (ăsə·ɹtɒɹ, -ɔɹ). [a. L. *assertor*, n. of agent f. *asserĕre*: see ASSERT *v.* and -OR. Cf. also ASSERTER.]

†**1.** (In L. senses) **a.** One who liberates a slave. **b.** One who lays claim to a slave. *Obs.*

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 22 That Claudius the assertor .. shoulde haue the keping and placing the mayde. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 32. 482 Called Σωτὴρ and Ἐλευθέριος, Saviour and Assertour.

2. One who maintains or defends; a champion, vindicator, advocate.

1647 J. HARE *St. Edw. Ghost* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII, The Greeks and Gauls were .. famous Assertors of their Liberties. 1872 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 96 Archbishop John was a rigid Assertor of ecclesiastical discipline.

3. One who makes a positive statement.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 206 Wherein indeed Aristotle playes the Aristotle, that is, the wary and evading assertor. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (*Astronomy*) II. 493/1 The imputation must return upon the assertor. 1853 DE MORGAN in Bowen *Logic* ix. (1870) 286 Which the assertor is afterwards at liberty to deny.

Assertorial (æsəɹtō·ɹiăl), *a. Logic.* [f. L. *assertōri-us* (f. *assertor*: see prec.) + -AL¹.] Of the nature of assertion, affirming that a thing *is*; as distinguished from *problematical* (that it *may* be) and *necessary* or *apodictical* (that it *must* be). Hence **Asserto·rially** *adv.*, in assertorial manner, in affirmation.

1863 tr. *Saisset's Ess. Relig. Philos.* I. 281 Judgments .. problematical, assertorial, and apodeictic. 1877 CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xviii. 637 The practical reason will thus give assertorial value to the problematical results of theory. *Ibid.* II. xiii. 499 No perception .. of objects beyond the sphere of sense, on which the understanding might be used assertorially.

Assertorical (æsəɹtǫ·ɹikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL; cf. F. *assertorique.*] = prec. Hence **Asserto·rically** *adv.* = ASSERTORIALLY.

1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 190 The next sentence is .. rendered assertorically. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* v. 121 Judgments are .. pure. A is B. Assertorical.

Asse·rtorily, *adv.* ?*Obs.* [f. next + -LY².] By way of assertion, assertively, assertorially.

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1864) IX. 246 An ocular demonstration of what hath been but assertorily delivered.

Assertory (ăsə·ɹtɒɹi), *a.* [ad. L. *assertōrius*, f. *assertor* ASSERTOR: see -ORY.]

1. Of the nature of, or characterized by, assertion; assertive, affirmative.

1639 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* v. (1702) 69 Having a commission that is Promulgatory and Assertory of what is past. *a* 1733 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. ¶ 93. 188 The greatest Part of these assertory Transactions. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* VI. viii. (1867) 319 The mode .. in Lord Bacon is dogmatic, i.e. assertory.

b. *esp.* in *Assertory oath*: one taken in support of a present statement, as distinguished from a *promissory oath*, which guarantees a future action.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 502 How many oaths are taken in Courts daily, both assertory and promissory. 1652 MARBURY *Comm. Habak.* (1868) 202 An oath .. is assertory when we do call God to witness against our souls, if we affirm not the truth. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 258 By an oath every one understands at first mention an assertory, not a promissory declaration; by a vow, a promissory, not an assertory one.

2. in *Logic.* = ASSERTORIAL.

1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxiii. (1859) II. 70 The cognition, therefore, is assertory, inasmuch as the reality of that, its object, is given unconditionally as a fact. 1838 — *Logic* xiv. (1866) I. 260 A proposition is called Assertory, when it enounces what is known as actual.

Assertress (ăsə·ɹtrĕs). [f. ASSERTOR + -ESS; cf. *actress.*] She who asserts, a female assertor.

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* Introd. 35 The most obstinate Assertress of her Liberty.

†**Asse·rvant,** *v. Obs.*—° [a. OF. *aservantir*, f. *à* to + *servant* SERVANT.] To reduce to the position of a servant.

1611 COTGR., *Asservissement*, An asservanting, inthralling.

†**Asserva·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. L. *asservāt-* ppl. stem of *asservā-re*, f. *ad* to + *servā-re* to keep.] The action of keeping, preservation.

1621 H. AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Num. xix. 9 For an asservation, a keeping, that is. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 491 A heap of green simples by long asservation, putrefie.

†**Asse·rve,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *a(s)servir* to serve, deserve :—L. *asservīre*, f. *ad* to + *servīre* to serve.]

1. a. To serve, attend to (a person). **b.** (?) To serve up (a dish).

c 1330 *MS. Laud.* No. 108, 104 b, Þare he miȝte beo al one To aservi Godes wille. *c* 1470 *Henry. Ord.* (1790) 66 Nor to suffer theyre owne servauntes muche conversaunt..whyles the Kinge specially shal be asservinge. *a* 1500 *To serve a Lord* in *Babees Bk.* 369 The kerver .. most asserve [? assewe] every disshe in his degre. 1731 BAILEY, *Asserve*, to serve to.

2. To deserve, merit.

c 1325 *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon.* 57 (Halliw.) Ich thonky the .. That ich it have aserved In atte the ȝatis to wende. *a* 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 147 Vche mon schal haue as þei a serue.

†**Asse·rvile,** *v. Obs.* [f. AS-*pref.*¹ + SERVILE *a.*] To make servile or subservient.

1619 *Sacrilege Sacr. Handled* 88 To asseruile the Gospell to his vile appetites. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* § 17. 80, I cannot asservile my self to the Humour of other Men.

Asservilize (ăsə·ɹvilaiz), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE. Cf. *servilize.*] To make servile, reduce to serfdom.

1877 OWEN *Wellesley Disp.* Introd. 29 Which, by excluding the citizen of a whilom native State from office, tended to debase and asservilize him.

Assess (ăse·s), *v.* Also 5 accesse, 5–6 assesse, 6–7 assease, 7 ascease. *Aphet.* CESS, SESS, q.v. [a. OF. *assesse-r* :—late L. *assessā-re*, frequentative of *assidēre* to sit by (*e.g.* as an assessor or assistant-judge), in late L. to fix or apportion a tax, to assess, f. *ad-* to + *sedēre* to sit. In mod. Fr. *asseoir* (:—L. *assidēre*) is used in this sense: cf. ASSIZE.]

1. *trans.* To settle, determine, or fix the amount of (taxation, fine, etc.) to be paid by a person or community, or by each member of a community.

1447–8 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (1871) 81 Halfa dym which was assessed and payd. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xvi. (1588) 580 The same Justices .. shall assesse the Fine at their wils and pleasures. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 33 a, Found the value of the land .. and assessed damages for the deteyning of the Dower. 1852 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* Introd. 12 Taxes .. that admit of being fairly assessed and collected.

2. To determine the amount of and impose (taxation, fine, etc.) *upon* (a person or community).

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, iv, Suche fynes and amerciamentis as upon them shalbe cessid. 1531 *Dial. Laws of Eng.* II. ix. (1638) 75 The neighbours by assent assesse a certaine summe upon every inhabitant. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. 319 A forced loan was assessed upon the whole kingdom.

3. To impose a fine or tax upon (a person, community, or property); to lay under contribution; to tax, fine. Const. *in*, *at* the amount.

1494 FABYAN VII. 344 And after sessyd theym at greuouse fynys. 1564 HAWARD *Entrop.* VI. (1584) 52 He .. assessed hym to pay a great summe of mony. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 180 An Englishman shall be assessed in a deeper mulct. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 53 ¶ 10 Where each Person shall be assessed but at two Shillings and six Pence. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 298 Each county was assessed in a certain number of carpenters, masons and tylers. 1863 COX *Inst. Eng. Govt.* III. ii. 602 John Hampden was assessed twenty shillings.

b. *fig.*

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 220 Several of our country historians .. might be assessed for tributary materials.

4. To estimate officially the value of (property or income) for the purpose of apportioning its share of taxation.

1809 BAWDWEN tr. *Domesday Bk.* 245 Each one .. was assessed at as much as a house in the city. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 112/1 After assessing the annual income of each person. 1870 *Daily News* 18 Apr., Woodlands may be assessed .. upon the amount for which they might reasonably be expected to let. Tithes should be assessed on the commuted value.

†**Asse·ss(e,** *sb. Obs.*; but see the aphet. CESS, SESS. [f. prec.] = ASSESSMENT.

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 183 Conteining the assesse of such particular watch and warde. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 78/2 Vpholders of all Irish enormities, wringing from the poore tenants euerlasting sesse. 1649 *Princely Pelican* ix. (1702) 294 Taking off Assesses, Levies, and Free-quarterings.

Assessable (ăse·săb'l), *a.*; also 9 -ible. [f. ASSESS *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being assessed, liable to assessment.

1777 BURROW *Rep.* II. 991 (JOD.) Whether the lord of a manor is assessable to the poor rates. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Obligat.* I. 37 If no assessible damages can arise from the non-execution of it. 1882 *Daily News* 29 Aug. 6/5 A rate .. at 1*s.* in the pound on all property assessable.

Assessably (ăse·săbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a way liable to assessment; ratably.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Assessed (ăse·st), *ppl. a.* [f. ASSESS *v.* + -ED.]

1. Fixed or apportioned by assessment. *Assessed taxes*: those on inhabited houses, male servants, carriages, horses, mules, dogs, horse-dealers, hair-powder, armorial bearings, and game.

1796 PITT in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 364 Additional payment on the assessed taxes. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 111/2 The assessed annual value. 1852 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. 272 The duties on armorial bearings, carriages, horses, and horse-dealers, dogs, game certificates, servants, and windows, are called, for what reason it is not easy to imagine, the 'assessed taxes.'

2. Subject to taxation, taxed, fined.

1552 HULOET, Assessed person, or he that is assessed or taxed, *Census.*

Assessing (ăse·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of fixing the amount of or apportioning taxation, etc.; assessment.

1447–8 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (1871) 80 Accessyng and levy was mad amonge the sayde Bysschoppis tenantes. 1622 LEY in *Fortesc. Papers* 175 About the assessing of the prices of wynes. 1635 *Act* 10 *Chas. I* (Irish) 9 At the time of the said assessings.

Asse·ssing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That assesses or fixes assessments.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Nov. 9 The assessing jury.

Assession (ăse·ʃən). [ad. L. *assessiōn-em*, n. of action f. *assess-* ppl. stem of *assidēre*: see ASSESS. Cf. (in sense 2) AF. *assesseaunce.*]

1. A sitting beside or together; a session.

1560 J. DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 374 b, Whome he commaunded that .. in the assession .. they shoulde exhibite the confession of the doctrine wrytten. 1731 in BAILEY. 1852 BP. FORBES *Nicene Creed* 11 Of His Assession, that He 'sitteth at the right hand of the Father.'

†**2.** = ASSESSMENT. *Obs.*

1447–8 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (1871) 98 The tenants of his saide fee were not warned to come .. to the assession therof.

Asse·ssionary, *a.* ?*Obs.* [f. prec. + -ARY.] Of or pertaining to assession or assessors.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (R.) One of the jurors upon their oaths at the assessionary court.

Assessment (ăse·smĕnt). Also 6–7 assessement. See aphet. SESSMENT. [f. ASSESS *v.* + -MENT, prob. in AF. *assessement.*] The action of assessing; the amount assessed.

1. The determination or adjustment of the amount of taxation, charge, fine, etc., to be paid by a person or community.

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII*, an. 24 (R.) The assessement of whiche fines were appoynted to Thomas Cromwell. 1591 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 85 That 8000*l.* should be levied out of the Halls of the Cittie, by an equal and indifferent assessemente. 1764 BURN *Hist. Poor Laws* 196 Charges .. to be raised by an assessment on the several parishes, in proportion to the number of poor they send to the said house. 1861 PEARSON *E. & Mid. Ages Eng.* 181 Even adultry is still matter of assessment.

2. The scheme of charge or taxation so adjusted.

a 1700 in Somers *Tracts* I. 509 Such of the said Corporation as usually join in making By-laws, Assessments or Rates. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 26 An assessment was prepared, based upon the supposed population of the Colonies.

3. The amount of charge so determined upon.

1611 COTGR., *Quottité*, an even assessement, a rate or totquot imposed. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Dec., To speak about my assessment of 42*l.* to the Loyal Sufferers. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* I. 48 To see that these assessments were not excessive.

4. Official valuation of property or income for the purposes of taxation; the value assigned to it.

c 1540 *Plumpton Corr.* 239, I marvill greatly that your said manor shold be so highley charged .. I could never se no writing of the sesment therof. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 31 (R.) The manner of equall contribution .. proportionably to the assessment and rate of men's goods. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 112/1 Income arising from some sources, being capable of direct assessment, cannot be concealed.

5. *fig.* in gen. sense: Estimation, evaluation.

a 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 458 It hath been held no way safe for us to make our own assessment. 1853 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxvii. XI. 367 In the comparative assessment of Hellenic forces.

6. *attrib.* Assessment-work: (see quot.)

1870 *Daily News* 18 Apr., Establishing County Assessment Boards, with power to hear .. appeals from the Union Assessment Committees. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Assessment-work*, the work done annually on a mining claim to maintain possessory title.

Assessor (ăse·səɹ). Also 4–7 -sour, 5 accessour. [a. OF. *assessour* (mod. *asseseur*), cogn. with Pr. *assessor*, Sp. *asesor*, It. *assessore* :—L. *assessōr-em* (in cl. L.) an assistant-judge, (in late L.) one who assesses taxes, n. of agent f. *assidēre*: see ASSESS *v.* and -OR.]

1. One who sits beside; *hence*, one who shares another's position, rank, or dignity.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 670 Whence to his Son, Th' Assessor of his Throne, he thus began. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* (Commod.) i. 186 Gone up to Heaven, to be a Companion and an Assessor with the Gods. 1842 DE QUINCEY *Philos. Herodot.* Wks. IX. 211 He justifies his majestic station as a brotherly assessor on the same throne with Homer.

2. One who sits as assistant or adviser to a judge or magistrate; *esp.* a skilled assistant competent to advise on technical points of law, commercial usage, navigation, etc. (The earliest sense in Eng.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 33 Newe religious assessours of þes vnkunnynge worldely prelatis. 1413 LYDGATE *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xi. 8 Come to oure jugementes, to here and to see as assessours, that ryght be performed. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. xviii. 220/2 The Juge, the aduocate, the accessour. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* ix. 113 How religious then ought Judges to be, who are Almighty God's assessours. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* I. 102 He has his assessors who sit with him, when there are any complaints to be heard. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 6 The body of unlearned assessors, termed Jurors or Jurymen. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 409/1 The court on the trial of a patent case may call in the aid of a specially qualified assessor.

3. a. One who assesses taxes. **b.** One who officially estimates the value of property or income for purposes of taxation.

1611 COTGR., *Tauxeur*, a rater, taxer, assessor. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Arts of Empire* 63 (T.) The assessors of taxes may be elected of the meaner sort of the people. 1835 REEVE *De Tocqueville's Democr. Amer.* I. v. 119 In New England the assessor fixes the rate of taxes. 1852 MCCULLOCH *Taxation*

i. iv. 37 The assessors having no means of learning whether individuals have 130*l.*, 140*l.*, or 150*l.* a year.

4. *transf.* or *fig.* in prec. senses.

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 21 Other accidents .. are called .. assessors or assistants to the disease. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 173 Bodily inclinations and passions [where reason] allows them to be as it were assessors to it upon the throne, are of admirable use in life. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Homer* Wks. VI. 350 Pisistratus summoned seventy men of letters .. as critical assessors upon these poems.

Assessorial (æsesōˑriăl), *a.*; also 8 **assyss-**. [f. L. *assessōri-us*, f. *assessor*: see prec. and -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to an assessor or assessors.

1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* (1822) 17 The assyssorial tribunal of Poland. 1849 LEWES *Robespierre* 116 Begging your assessorial and provostal majesty's pardon.

Asseˑssorship. [f. ASSESSOR + -SHIP.] The office, position, or function of an assessor.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iv, His progress .. towards any active Assessorship is evidently of the slowest. 1883 A. B. HOPE *Worship & Ord.* 127 Guided by the assessorship of Archbishops Sumner and Tait.

† **Asseˑssory,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *assessōri-us*: see prec.] = ASSESSORIAL.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* lxxiv. *comm.*, Christ with his Apostles, and other *assessorie* judges wil praise and thanke God.

‖ **Asseˑstrix.** *Obs.*—° [L., fem. of *assessor*: see -TRIX.] A woman who sits by, a female assistant.

1623 in COCKERAM.

† **Asseˑth(e,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 aseeth, a seeth, 4–5 aseth, a-seth, assethe, 5 a seth, a-sethe, asethe, aseyth, asseth, (assete, assetz). *Aphet.* seth(e. See also ASSYTH for the northern forms. [a. OF. *a(s)set* (pronounced *aseþ*), also *ases, asez*, sb., orig. the same word as *asez, assez* adv. 'enough':—late L. *ad satis*, for cl. L. *sat, satis*, 'enough' (see ASSETS). In the phrase *satis facĕre*, OF. *aset fere, fere aset*, 'to make amends,' the adv. was treated as a sb. 'amends,' nom. *ases* (*asez*), objective *aset*, which was the form adopted in Eng. As final *-t* in OF. was = þ (cf. *faith, poortith*), *aseth* was the reg. ME. spelling. The word had no connexion in Eng. with *assets*, and was obsolete before the latter came into English use.]

Satisfaction; compensation, amends, reparation, expiation. *To make* or *do aseeth* (= OF. *fere aset*, L. *satis facĕre*): to satisfy (desires), expiate (sin), make atonement (*to* a person *for* a wrong).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3610 Thurgh assethe makyng, Als thurgh penance of fre[n]des and fastyng. *c* 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* v. Sel. Wks. 1869 II. 237 To make aseþ for mannis synne. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 237 If it suffice nouȝte for assetz [*other MSS.* asseth] .. Mercy .. wil make good the remenaunte. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* iii. 14 The wickidnes of hys hows shal not be doon a seeth. 1388 — *Mark* xv. 15 Pilat, willynge to make aseeth [1382 to do ynow] to the puple. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxviii, To make assete by oblacyon For the thefte. 1436 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 217 They sall have amendis and asseth for thare losse. 1461 *Paston Lett.* 408 II. 36 Compelle hem to make amendes and sethe to the pore peple. 1494 FABYAN VI. cxciv. 199 He made a seth and amendes to Goddes pleasure.

† **Asseˑthe,** *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. also ASSYTHE.] To satisfy.

1481 Earl Worc. *Tulle on Friendsh.* B iv, To assethe the same desire. ?1481 CAXTON *Orat. G. Flamineus* F iv, I have be redy in every place to assethe your lyeffull desires.

Assets (æˑsĕts). [a. late Anglo-Fr. *assets* (Littleton § 714), early AF. *asetz* (Britton I. xvi. § 5), OF. *asez* enough, cogn. w. Pr. *assatz*, OSp. *asaz*, Pg. *assaz, assas*, It. *assai*:—late pop. L. *ad satis* 'to sufficiency,' substituted for simple *satis* 'enough.' The origin of the English use is to be found in the Anglo-French law phrase *aver assetz* 'to have sufficient,' viz. to meet certain claims; whence *assets* passed as a technical term into the vernacular. It was originally singular but was soon (from its final *-s*, and collective sense) treated as plural, and in modern use has a singular *asset*.]

1. *Law.* Originally: Sufficient estate or effects; *esp.* 'Goods enough to discharge that burthen, which is cast upon the executor or heir, in satisfying the testator's or ancestor's debts and legacies' Cowell. Chiefly in phrase *To have assets*.

1531 *Dial. Laws of Eng.* II. xlix. (1638) 154 If this man have assets by discent from the ancestor. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* § 714 Vnlesse that he hath Assets by discent in Fee simple. 1671 F. PHILIPPS *Reg. Necess.* 413. 1691 SOUTHERNE *Sir A. Love* III. i. (1721) 212, I shall fall like an Executor without assets. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 244 This deed, obligation, or covenant, shall be binding upon the heir, so far forth only as he had any estate of inheritance vested in him by descent from that ancestor, sufficient to answer the charge .. which sufficient estate is in law called assets. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* V. § 2. 216 The heir of the tenant in tail was not bound by his ancestor's alienation .. unless he had assets (lands in fee simple equivalent to those which had been granted away) by descent from his ancestor.

2. By extension applied to: Any property or effects liable to be applied as in sense 1, without regard to its being *sufficient*. (Still *sing.* in 17th c., but now a *collective plural*.)

Assets in hand: effects in the hands of executors which are applicable to discharge the testator's debts.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm. To Gentl. Glamorg.*, An aduouson in respect of the patron, is accounted no assets .. because it is not valuable. 1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* iv. § 7 Any of them, havynge Assettes in Law or Equitie, soe farre as the same assettes will extende. 1705 COLLIER *Ess.* III. 104 He left not assids enough to bury him. 1870 PINKERTON *Guide Administr.* 39 If there are not sufficient assets in hand to pay all the debts of the Estate.

3. *Law* and *Comm.* Effects of an insolvent debtor or bankrupt, applicable to the payment of his debts; and by extension: All the property of a person or company which may be made liable for his or their debts. The Dr. and Cr. sides of a Balance Account contain 'Assets' and 'Liabilities' respectively. (In this sense always used as *plural*, with singular *asset* applied to a single item appearing on the debit side.)

1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. I. v. 89 The assets or effects of the London Company in India fell short of the debts of that concern. 1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* (1872) II. VII. viii. 382 Cheques and bills are accepted and passed on without enquiring whether there are assets to meet them. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 4 The chances of a dividend depend upon the realization of two assets, one a large debt due by a trustee of the bank, and the other, etc. *Mod.* The former of these is a very doubtful asset.

4. *fig.*

1675 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* II. (1735) 55, I, that am a relict of known plentiful assets and parts, who understand myself and the law. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitr.*, No more may be expected from him to Night, when he has no Assets. 1884 *Daily News* 9 June 3/2 The high character which the corps has won for .. trustworthiness is in itself a valuable asset.

Assett, obsolete form of ASHET.

Asseure, obsolete form of ASSURE.

Assever (ăsēˑvəɹ), *v. arch.* [ad. L. *assevērāre* to assert seriously, f. *as-* = *ad-* to + *sevērus* serious, severe. Cf. It. *asseverare* (Florio 1598).] To asseverate: a. a thing *to be*, or *that* it is.

1581 CAMPION in *Confer.* IV. (1584) D d iiij, The Iewes asseuering the obseruation of the lawe .. to be necessarie. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* xxiii. 166 We doe not Assever that the Deuil cannot say a Troth. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* II. 8 King James absolutely assevers .. that the Pope is Antichrist.

b. with *simple obj.*

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Tri.* III. 268 O! that my words (the words I now assever) Were writ. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxvii. § 8 Wks. 1727 I. 145, I had heard many Particulars .. assever'd by People hard to be discredited. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. VII. 222 The question being .. asseverred of the vision generally.

† **Asseˑverance.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. as next; see -ANCE.] An asseveration.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* iii. Wks. 1851 I. 345 These bold asseverances in matters most untrue are so common.

† **Asseˑverant,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *assevērānt-em*, pr. pple. of *assevērāre*: see ASSEVER and -ANT.] Asseverating, solemnly asserting.

† **Asseˑverantly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY[2]. Cf. L. *assevērānter*.] By way of asseveration.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 122 Not spoken asseverantly but opinionatively, and by the way of allegation. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 562 To speak an untruth voluntarily and asseverantly, had been a shameful thing.

Asseverate (ăseˑvĕrēlt), *v.* [f. L. *assevērāt-* ppl. stem of *assevērāre*: see ASSEVER and -ATE[3].] To affirm solemnly, assert emphatically, declare positively, avouch, aver: a. with *subord. cl.*

1791 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* 36 They asseverated they saw no child. 1860 B. POWELL *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 2) 141 If the most numerous ship's company were all to asseverate that they had seen a mermaid.

b. with *simple obj.*

a 1847 R. HAMILTON *Rew. & Punishm.* viii. (1853) 406 If the doctrine of the preceding argument be true, let it be asseverated. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* iv. 179 To asseverate his previous statement with increased emphasis.

Asseˑverating, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING[2].] That asseverates; solemnly declaring or confirming.

1838-9 HOOD *Popping Quest.* 19 With an asseverating thump on the table.

Asseˑveratingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] By way of asseveration or solemn affirmation.

1880 HARDY *Trumpet-Maj.* III. xxxviii. 187 He laid his hand asseveratingly upon his breast.

Asseveration (ăseːvĕrēˈlʃən). [ad. L. *assevērātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *assevērāre*: see ASSEVER and -ATION. Cf. It. *asseueratione* (Florio 1611).]

1. The action of asseverating; solemn affirmation, emphatic assertion, positive declaration, avouchment.

1564 *Brief Exam.* ****** ij b, You so confidently bare the matter downe with your vndoubted asseueration. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. 26 Men ought .. to propound things sincerely, with more or lesse asseueration, as they stand in a man's own iudgement, prooued more or lesse. 1781 COWPER *Conners.* 59 Asseveration blustering in your face, Makes contradiction such a hopeless case.

2. That which is asseverated; a solemn or emphatic declaration or assertion.

a 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* I. 67 Such abominable and beastly asseverations as you never heard. 1658 T. WALL *God's Revenge* 25 The wise man's constant asseveration, by pride only cometh contention. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 152/2 Incensed at this asseveration, which he was not prepared to refute. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 520 In spite of the solemn asseverations of his wife and his servants.

3. Emphatic confirmation of a statement; a word or phrase used to express confirmation; an oath.

1602 T. FITZHERB. *Apol.* 11 a, I do first make the same asseueration as before vpon my Saluation. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 57 Both Hands smitten together .. doth affirme with Rhetoricall asseveration. *a* 1675 STERRY *Freed. Will* 167 It is brought .. with a twofold Asseveration; 'Yea, even.' 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* (C. D. ed.) 146 The sergeant rejoined with many choice asseverations that he didn't.

Asseverative (ăseːvĕrətiv), *a.* [f. L. *assevērāt-* (see ASSEVERATE) + -IVE, as if ad. L. **assevērātīvus*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by asseveration.

1837 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 6 May 117 We here omit a couple of words of an asseverative character.

Asseˑveratory, *a. ? Obs. rare*—¹. [f. as prec. + -ORY.] = prec.

a 1733 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 247 (D.) Diverse warm and asseveratory answers.

† **Asseˑvering,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ASSEVER *v.* + -ING[2].] Asseverating, solemnly affirmative.

a 1733 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. ¤ 23. 137 He affirmed .. in the most assevering Manner he could.

† **Asseˑwer.** *Obs.* [A difficult word: used on the one hand as identical with ASSEOUR, be who sets the table; on the other identified with SEWER, as if it were a compound of the latter, or the latter an aphetic form of *assewer*. (*Sewer* occurs earlier.) Cf. also ASSAYER 2.] An officer who superintended the placing of a banquet on the table, or who himself carried in and arranged the dishes; a sewer. (In the *Housch. Ord.* of Edw. IV it interchanges with *Sewer*, and represents the *Asseour* of the *Housch. Ord.* of Edw. II, transl. in 1601 *Assayer*.)

1478 *Liber Niger Edw. IV* in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 45 Twentie Squires attendantes on the Kinges person .. to helpe serue his table .. as the Assewer will assigne. *a* 1483 *Ibid.* 36 *A sewar for the Kynge* .. He receveth the metes by sayes and saufly so conveyeth it to the King's bourde .. he seweth at one mele, and dyneth and soupeth at another mele. .. Item, if the King's surveyour lacke, then this assewer, with the clerke of countrolment and the clerk of Kychyn, and the master cooke for the mouthe, shall go see the King's servyse.

Assh-; for words so spelt in 14–15th c., see under ME. form in ASCH-, or modern in ASH-.

Assh(e, obsolete form of ASH *sb.*[1], ASK *v.*

Aˑss-head. [See ASS 2 and HEAD.] A stupid fellow, a blockhead.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 61 O absolute ass-heade .. and wytlesse ydyote. 1589 *Hay any Work* 36 As verye an Asschead as John Catercap. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* V. i. 212 An Asse-head, and a coxcombe.

Aˑss-headed, *a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Stupid.

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 736 I Thys felowes folishe apishenesse, and al hys asseheded exclamacions. 1609 DOULAND *Ornithop. Microl.* 65 Asse-headed ignorance. Hence also '**Asseheaddinesse**, or blockishnesse.' Minsheu 1617.

Assibilate (ăsiˑbilēit) *v.* [f. L. *assibilāt-* ppl. stem of *ads-, assibilāre*, f. *ad* to + *sibilāre* to hiss. Cf. F. *assibiler*.] To give a sibilant or hissing sound to.

1844 DONALDSON *Varron.* 218 Two different values of the Greek ζ, which was a dental, either assibilated (as σδ) or softened (as δ). 1861 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* VIII. 361 The second step consists in *y* being assibilated in *sh*.

Assibilation (ăsiːbilēiˈʃən). [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] Pronunciation with a sibilant or hissing sound.

1861 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* VIII. 361 The first step in the modern English assibilation of *t* and *d*.

Assidæan, -ean, -ian (æsidīˑăn). [f. Gr. Ἀσιδαῖ-οι (ad. Heb. חסידים *ḥăsīdīm*, holy ones, saints) + -AN.] a. *orig.* One of those Jews who, under the leadership of Mattathias, defended the purity of their worship against the attempts of Antiochus Epiphanes to introduce idolatry. b. in later usage: A member of a Jewish sect professing peculiarly intimate communion with God; more commonly *Chasidim*.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* xiv. 6 Thei that hen said Assideys [COVERDALE, Assidei; 1611 Asideans] of Jewis, to whom Judas Machabeus is souereyn. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* ii. 42 A company of Assideans. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 502/1 The Assidians, or Chasidim.

† **Aˑssidence.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *assidēnt-em*: see next and -ENCE.] Constant attendance.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 248 None of God's children upon earth want the assidence and ministration of those blessed Spirits.

† **Aˑssident,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *assidēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *assidē-re* to sit by: see ASSESS *v.* and -ENT.] **A.** *adj.* Constantly attendant; usually accompanying though not inseparable from (a disease). **B.** *sb.* [sc. symptom.]

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., A dry rough tongue, thirst, and watching, are Assident signs in an ardent fever. *Ibid.*, Assidents differ from Pathognomonics, which are inseparable from the disease. [So in REES *Cycl.* 1819.]

† **Assiˑdual,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 **assedual, assyduel.** [a. OF. *assiduel*, f. L. *assiduus* ASSIDUOUS: see -AL[1].]

1. Of persons or agents: = ASSIDUOUS 1.

a 1400 [see ASSIDUALLY]. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 142 Assiduall horse-leeches which neuer lin sucking it. 1651 *Father Sarpi* (1676) 96 More devout and attentive .. and particularly in meditation more assidual.

2. Of actions: = ASSIDUOUS 3.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 255 Sulphur and Mercury .. doe ingender .. by an assiduall concoction. 1678 JORDAN *Tri. Lond.* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 519 The assidual wishes of .. Your heartily humble Servant.

† **Assi·dually,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec + -LY 2.] Constantly, continually, assiduously.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 388 And assedually wachith me be dayes and nythis. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 430/2 To kepe & absteyne them assyduelly from alle synne. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 256 Ffor in hym thei loye assidyly.

† **Assi·duate,** *a. Obs.* [f. *assiduāt-* ppl. stem of *assiduāre* to apply constantly, f. *assiduus*: see ASSIDUOUS and -ATE 3.] Continually exercised, constant, assiduous.

1494 FABYAN VI. cxli. 129 By the assyduat laboure of his holy wyfe. 1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 207 It was my assiduate care therefore to remove all such subtile witnesses.

† **Assi·duately,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] Constantly, continually, assiduously.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 26 Oute of her fayr swete eyen .. flowed teeris assyduatly. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VI. 351 But run into contempt assiduately.

Assidue: see ARSEDINE.

Assiduity (æsidiū·ĭti). [? a F. *assiduité*), ad. L. *assiduitātem*, n. of quality f. *assiduus*: see -ITY.]

1. Constant or close attention to the business in hand, unremitting application, persistent endeavour, perseverance, diligence.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 37 Some measure things according to the labour and difficulty or assiduity which are spent about them. 1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 316 ₱6 The labour and assiduity with which Tully acquired his eloquence. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* III. xl. 105 Not one to fail in a purpose for want of assiduity.

2. Persistent endeavour to please, obsequious attention. *arch* exc. as in b.

1630 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 38 And could not brook the obsequiousnesse and assiduity of the Court. 1720 SWIFT *Fates Clergym.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 27 His lord was .. attended by him with the most abject assiduity. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* II. 287 Full of serene, delicate, reverential assiduity.

b. *esp.* in *pl.* Constant attentions.

1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 98 To be rid of our troublesome assiduities. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* Iv. (1804) 389 To vanquish her coldness and suspicion by my assiduities. 1847 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. v. 242 And even declined, with cold and averted eye, the assiduities of their zealous love.

† 3. Continual recurrence or repetition, frequency.

1611 COTGR., *Assiduité*, assiduity, frequencie, oftennesse. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* iv. 36 To dishonour miracles by the assiduity and frequency and multiplicity of them. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. i. 323 The Magnitude is various, according to the condition of the Organs and dignity of the Actions, their Assiduity and Magnitude.

Assiduous (ăsi·diu,əs), *a.* [f. L. *assidu-us* (f. *assidē-re* to sit by: see ASSESS *v.*; lit. 'sitting down to,' hence 'closely applying to') + -OUS.]

1. Of persons or agents: Constant in application to the business in hand, persevering, sedulous, unwearyingly diligent.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. vii. § 3 Christ .. commands us to be perfect, that is .. to be assiduous in our prayers. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 321 ₱5 Those assiduous Gentlemen who employ their whole Lives in the Chace. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 7 (1882) 148 He was assiduous in his attendance on religious services.

2. Constantly endeavouring to please, obsequiously attentive. *arch.*

a 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 89 The queen, assiduous, to her train assigns The sumptuous viands. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 104 ₱13 Few can be assiduous without servility.

3. Of actions: Unremitting, persistent, constant.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. Introd. 20 By infinite Variete of Bookes and assiduus reading of them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 310 To wear'e him with my assiduous cries. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 10 ₱1 Follies that are only to be killed by a constant and assiduous Culture. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 491 Baxter's life was chiefly passed .. in the assiduous discharge of parochial duties.

† 4. Of things: Constant, regular. *Obs.*

1661 EVELYN *Fumifug.* Misc. Writ. (1805) I 217 The Election of this constant and assiduous food, should something concerne us.

Assi·duously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] With close or constant application, sedulously.

1627 J. FORBES in *Quiver* (1880) 301, I prayed also assiduously that it would please Him to root out of my heart .. every root of bitterness. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 183/1 His sister assiduously attended him in his recovery. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 425 He set himself assiduously to drill those new levies.

Assi·duousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Close or constant application, assiduity.

1637 *Sidney State Papers* II. 509 (L.) Persons that will have the patience to understand and press with art and assiduousness.

† **Assie·ge,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3–4 **asege,** 4 **aseege,** 4–6 **assege,** 5–6 **-yege,** 6 **-aige, -eige,** 5–7 **assiege.** [a. OF. *asegier* (mod. *assiéger*), cogn. with Pr. *assetiar, assetjar,* Sp. *asediar,* It. *assediare*:—late L. *assediāre* f. *as-* = *ad-* to, at + *sedium* (cf. *obsidium*) sitting, SIEGE.] To besiege, lay siege to, beleaguer, beset.

1297 R. GLOUC. 184 Kyng Arture and ys poer aseged hym wyþoute. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 23 And how asegid was Ypolita The faire hardy quyen of Cithea. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 158/3 They had assyeged Jherusalem. 1522–4 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 8 And assaigit the castell of Wark. 1632 J. HAYWARD *Eromena* 160 She was assieged, and in danger to bee lost.

† **Assie·ge,** *sb. Obs.* Also 4 **asseege,** 4–5 **assege,** 6 **assige.** [f. prec. Not in Fr.] A siege.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 270 He .. To the toune ane assege set. 1469 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* 621 II. 375, I have herde .. werse tydyngs syn the assege by gan. 1589 IVE *Fortif.* 5 The Winde and Seas alteration is such, that an Assige at Sea cannot be continued. 1598 FLORIO, *Oppugnatione* .. an assiege [not in ed. 1611].

† **Assie·ged,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Besieged, beleaguered, beset.

1383 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* (1871) III. 274 To vitele þes men asegid. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 102 In flesche assegit with foul faminitie. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 15 Th' assieged castles. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. i. § 2. 268 And left the Mutineers to be cut in pieces by the assieged.

Assiegement (ăsī·dʒmĕnt). *arch.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] A besieging or beleaguering, a siege.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 965/2 The assiegement of those two townes, Bullongne and Muttrell. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 64/2 They vanish from the assiegement of the saints.

† **Assie·ger.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] A besieger.

1584 T. HUDSON tr. *Du Bartas' Judith* III. (1613) 254 (D.) No lesse to keep, then coole th' assiegers pride.

† **Assie·ging,** *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] A besieging, siege.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xiii. 140 Tholomes .. hath there leid asegeng. 1582–8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 229 All thair prouisioun for asseging of the castell. 1606 B. BARNES *Bks. Offices* 202 Towards the assieging of any cities or forts.

Assientist (æsi,e·ntist). In 8 **assentist.** [f. next + -IST; cf. F. *assientiste,* and Sp. *a(s)sentista,* after which the earlier form was *assentist.*] One of the parties to an Assiento contract; a shareholder in an Assiento company.

1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5132 1 With Priviledges beyond what any former Assentists ever enjoy'd. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 280 The supplying the Spaniards with Negroes, has proved a Loss to other Assientists. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxxv. 390 The assientists might introduce as many more [slaves] as they pleased.

‖ **Assiento, asiento** (ăsye·nto, æsi,e·nto). [Sp. *assiento* (Minshen), mod. *asiento,* settlement, contract.] 'A contract, or conuention between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with negro slaves' (J.). *spec.* That made between Great Britain and Spain at the peace of Utrecht in 1713.

1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5213/3 The Assiento, or Contract for allowing the Subjects of Great Britain the Liberty of Importing Negroes into the Spanish America. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xlii. 555 The English slave-trade began to attain its great activity after the assiento treaty.

‖ **Assiette** (asye·t). [Fr. = seat, site.] In *Bookbinding,* A composition laid on the cut edges of books previous to gilding them.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 1 Oct. 37 2 Assiette .. is composed of Armenian bole, 1 lb.; bloodstone, 2 oz.; and galena, 2 oz.

Assify (æ·sifəi), *v.* [f. Ass + -(I)FY.] To make an ass of, turn into an ass. (*Jocular.*)

1804 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 515 Instead of oxifying or assifying myself. *c* 1800 'P. PINDAR Jun.' (*title*) An Assified Mare: the London Mare turned Ass.

Assige, variant of ASSIEGE *sb. Obs.* a siege.

Assign (ăsəi·n), *v.* Forms: 3–6 **assygn(e,** 3–7 **assigne,** 4 **a sign, asegne, asingne,** 4–6 **assine,** 5 **asyne, a-cyne, asigne, assygnge,** 5–6 **assyng,e,** 6 **assyne, asein,** 7 **essign,** 5– **assign.** *Aphet.* 5 **syne.** [a. OF. *a(s)signe-r, a(s)siner, a(s)scne-r* :—L. *ad-, assignāre,* f. *ad* to + *signāre* to make a sign, f. *signum* sign.] *Prim. sign.* To mark out to.

I. To allot, appoint, authoritatively determine.

1. *trans.* To allot as a share, portion, or allowance (*to*); to appoint, apportion, make over.

1340 *Alex. & Dind.* 321 We han a sertaine somme asingned of 3erus. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 117 To every monthe .. of signes twelve He hath .. Assigned one in speciall. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ii. 140 Assynging ilk ane propir houss and aucht. 1570 J. PHILLIP in Farr *S. P.* (1845) II. 529 And vnto his elected churche A pleadge of loue assinde. 1599 GREENE *Poems* (1861) 317 By 'signing want and poverty thy share. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 231 The work which here God hath assign'd us. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Hist. Vermont* 152 The most laborious services were assigned to the female. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 130 Has a small space for garden-ground assign'd.

2. To transfer or formally make over to another. In modern *Eng. Law* the appropriate word to express the transference of *personal* property (including chattels real), *e. g.* leaseholds, railway shares, furniture, as distinguished from *real* property.

1297 R. GLOUC. 314 Wat thyng he adde assygned ys tueye bretheren al so. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 82 Þei .. þat occupien men toward her end a bout .. assining of þer goodis. 1522 *Bury Wills* (1850) 117 The residue of all my goodes .. I assign to myn executors to pay dettes. 1660 STANLEY *Hist Philos.* (1701) 369/1 He essigned the School to Aristaeus. 1748 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) I. 167, I assign to him the right of copy of an Imitation of the Tenth Satire of Juvenal. 1862 HOOK *Lives Abps.* II. ii. 88 Some land which had been newly assigned to the monastery.

3. To allot (a place) *to* a person; to appoint or set it apart for a purpose.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 10 But me was never assigned place. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* II. 508 And he assignet hir a seite. 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 116 My body to be beryed .. yn suche place as I haue assygnged. 1622 in *Fortesc. Papers* 189 To have places assigned where your marchants might erect forts. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* XXXIII. (1837) 131, I was assigned my place on a cushion on the floor. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II,* I. vii. (1857) 116 He assigned to his men their several posts.

4. To allot or appoint *to* a person (those that shall perform certain functions in relation to him).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4189 Til hym sal assygned be A gude angelle. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 580 Penne had þis menskful Melior maydenes fele asegned hire to serue. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* IV. 1136 With a soume of soudiours assignet vs. 1506 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) IV. v. 177 Unto them assygne not an other confessour. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 52 The Lords Assigned us five very worthy Lawyers. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* (1832) 180 England will not long endure the rulers which these bad times have assigned her.

b. To make over a convict as an unpaid servant.

1837 [see ASSIGNEE]. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 238/2 Female convicts were assigned .. in the capacity of domestic servants.

† 5. To appoint authoritatively, prescribe (a course of action). *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* II. 214 Make thi curse As I shall assyng the by myn aduysse. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1048/2 They assygned him .. what maner a miracle thei wold haue him do. *c* 1550 *Lusty Juv.* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* II. 59 Thou must love .. thy neighbour as thyself, because he hath so assigned. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 103 Simeon Sethi .. assigneth them rather to be eaten in Winter time.

6. To appoint, designate, ordain, depute (a person) for an office, duty, or fate. *Obs.* exc. in *Law.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 502 He assigneth the bissop of Winchestre ther to. *c* 1470 *Three 15th C. Chron.* (1880) 72 The Duke of Exceter was syned for kepe the see ayenes the Erle of Warwike. 1489 *Plumpton Corr.* 81, I have assigneed my servant .. to levy and receive such rents. *a* 1547 EARL SURREY *Æneis* II. (R.) Assigning me To the altar. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 404 ₱7 They assign themselves to what they are not fit for. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 482 If the founder has appointed and assigned any other person to be visitor.

† 7. To appoint, direct, send (a person) *to* a place; to consign. *Obs.*

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. xiv. 80 Assignyng his company, euerych in to his place. 1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* I. vii. D v, At length to bed to take a nap he, fraighted, was assynde. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xi. 16 He assigned Vriah vnto a place where hee knewe that valiant men were.

8. To fix, settle, determine, or authoritatively appoint (a time or temporal limit).

c 1305 *St. Swithin* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 46 Hi assignede a dai þerto. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 220 The day of bataylle .. was assygned on bothe partyes. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 42 We would assigne God his tyme. 1708 SWIFT *Predict.* 1708 Wks. 1755 II. I. 153 In this month likewise an ambassador will die in London; but I cannot assign the day. 1883 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* xvii. 202 A hell to the duration of which no period is assigned.

† b. To fix the time and place of (a meeting).

1558 FORREST *Grysilde Sec.* 89 A Cowrte he assigned at Dunstaple, To which was summoned goode Grysildis.

† 9. To make an assignation or appointment with (a person) *to do* a thing. *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* (1817) X. ii, I assigne you to mete me in the medowe. *Ibid.* (1816) I. 187 And there this night I had assigned my love and lady to have slept with me.

10. To determine, lay down as a thing ascertained.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 93 Who all assign its Altitude to be but about 27 inches. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 92 Who sailed round it, and assigned its true position. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* I. (1852) 24 Who shall assign a limit to the discoveries of future ages?

II. To point out, show.

11. To point out exactly, designate, specify.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* IV. 126 And til seynt Iames be soujte þere I shal assigne. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 952/1 Folk whom I neither assigne bi name, nor as yet know not who they be. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. XXXIV. *Schol.*, To draw a parallel to a right line given, thro' the point assigned. 1714 GROVE *Spect.* No. 601 ₱2, I shall therefore endeavour to assign some of the principal Checks upon this generous Propension. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* V. 251 The special locality which Jewish tradition has assigned for the place.

b. *spec.* in *Law.*

1672 MANLEY *Cowell's Interpr.* s. v., To assigne false Judgment .. is to declare how and where the Judgment is unjust. To assigne Waste is to show wherein especially the Waste is committed.

† 12. To exhibit, display, present. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xv, The faderis herte is sore greuyd, yf eny rebelnesse is assignid [*presentatur*] in his children.

III. To ascribe, attribute.

13. To ascribe, attribute, or refer, as belonging *to* or originating in.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, The memory of the herte .. is assygned in the partye that is vnder the ioynt that is vnder the arme pytte. 1835 MACREADY *Remin.* I. 461 The various spots assigned to the words and actions of our Saviour. *a* 1849 HOR. SMITH *Addr. Mummy* iii, Tell us .. To whom should we assign the Sphinx's fame. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 9 Whose date may be assigned with certainty to the fourth and fifth centuries.

14. To ascribe (a reason) *to* or as accounting *for* anything.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* IV. vii. 246 Many good raisons that dyuine right assigneth thereto. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. IV. 383 Sundry reasons are assigned of Mr. Cartwright's silence. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxiv. 132 To justify my assigning that motive to his behaviour. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. v. 122 No reason can be assigned for the Queen of Hungary's refusing the terms.

15. To bring forward. allege, offer, suggest (something as a reason, etc.).

a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 380 This is that which we now assign for a reason. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 42 They assigned the insecurity of the roads as their reason for coming .. by sea. 1790 PALEY *Hor. Paul.* i. § 3, I cannot assign a supposition of forgery.

†**IV.** [f. *as-* = A- *pref.* 11 + SIGN *v.*] To sign. *Obs.*

1563 ABP. SANDYS in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxv. 389 The bill..was..sent up in the docket to be assigned by the Queen. 1633 H. COGAN *Pinto's Voy.* vi. 15 A safe conduct, written and assigned with thine own hand.

†**Assign,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [See different senses.]

1. Appointment, command. [f. ASSIGN *v.*]

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. xliii, Soon as the gate opes by the Kings assigne.

2. A sign, portent. [f. SIGN *sb.*; cf. ASSIGN *v.* IV.]

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* C viij b, To the Frenchmen, this assigne was sent, Disaster, fatall, inauspitious.

¶ for DESIGN.

a 1641 FINETT *Philoxenis* (1656) 50 His so gracious notice and furtherance of their assignes.

Assign (ăsəi·n), *sb.*[2] Also 5–7 **assigne.** [ME. *assigne* (three syllables), a. F. *assigné*, pa. pple. of *assigner* to ASSIGN, has split into two forms in mod E. *assign* and *assignee*. In the former, ME. *-e* (like final *-e* from other sources) became mute in 15th c., and disappeared in mod.E. (Cf. *avow, e*, F. *avoué*:—L. *advocātus*; *costive*, F. *costivé*:—L. *constipātus*, etc.) In the latter, final *-e* was preserved through the influence of law French, and was at length analogically written *-ee*. (Cf. *avowee, advowee*, beside *avow(e.)* The 15th c. *assigne* might represent either pronunciation, and belongs equally to *assign* and *assignee*. Cf. ASSIGNEE.]

†**1.** One who is appointed to act for another, a deputy, agent, or representative; = ASSIGNEE 1. *Obs.*

1526 *Ord. R. Housch.* 224 Their servants, factors, or assignes. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1863) 413 [We] are but delegates or assignes to giue men possession of his graces. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 31 As the Owner, or his Deputy, or Assign shall desire.

2. One to whom a property or right is legally transferred; = ASSIGNEE 2. Esp. in the phrase *heirs and assigns*: see quot. 1865.

c 1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 24 To thyne heyres & assygnes alle-so. 1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 74 To him and his assignes for terme of life. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 200 ₱ 11 Made payable to .. her Assigns. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop. Law* (1877) 64 Thus, a purchaser from him in his lifetime, and a devisee under his will, are alike assigns. 1865 NICHOLLS *Britton* II. xvi. I. 312 It was in favour of bastards that the word assigns [F. *assignez*] was first devised.

†**3.** An appurtenance, a belonging. *Obs. rare.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 157 Sixe French Rapiers and Poniards, with their assignes as Girdle, Hangers, or so.

Assignability (ăsəi·năbi·lĭti). [f. next; see -BILITY.] Capability of being assigned.

1884 *Law Times* 23 Feb. 301/1 The effect of the Judicature Act on the assignability of *choses in action.*

Assignable (ăsəi·năb'l), *a.* [f. ASSIGN *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. That may be assigned or allotted; legally transferable.

1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Assignment*, A bond is assignable for a valuable consideration paid. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 4. 66 A fixed number of scholarships .. assignable among the colleges.

2. That may be designated or specified.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 178 Being thus the Alpha .. he was before any time assignable. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 239 No assignable power .. could lift one of these stones. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. 82 Without assignable limit.

3. That may be referred as belonging *to* or originating in; attributable.

1673 *Lady's Call.* I. ii. § 15 The correcting of som particular passions are more immediately assignable to other virtues. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* viii. 235 Thus three relations of volcanic energy are assignable to geographical conditions.

4. That may be alleged as accounting for.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 36 There is no other cause assignable of the rain but God. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. i. 8 In the truly great poets .. there is a reason assignable ..for every word.

Assignably (ăsəi·năbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a manner capable of being assigned.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 45 If so be, that which is neither to be shown here nor there, nor to be understood every where, be assignably no where.

‖ **Assignat** (æ·signæt, asinyā·). [Fr., ad. L. *assignātum*, pa. pple. of *assignāre* to ASSIGN.] Paper money issued by the revolutionary government of France, on security of the state lands. Cf. ASSIGNATION 4

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 415 Is there a debt which presses them? Issue assignats. Are compensations to be made? .. assignats. Is a fleet to be fitted out? Assignats.

1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. ii. 449 Issuing inconvertible notes in the form of assignats.

†**Assignate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *assignātus*: see prec.] Assigned, specified.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* (Ashm. 1652) v. 150 Blacknes..ys Of kyndly Commyxyon to the tokyn assygnate.

Assignation (æsignā·ʃən). [a. OF. *assignacion* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *assignātiōnem*, n of action f. *assignāre*: see ASSIGN *v.* and -ATION.]

1. The action of allotting; apportionment.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 919 (R.) As touching the appointment and assignation of those provinces. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. ii. § 13 Since Gods assignation has thus determined subjection to be the womens lot. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* 1723 I. 132 Not a Matter of Choice, but of divine Assignation. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 73 To hold out visions of assignations of public land..to the multitudes.

2. The action of legally transferring a rigbt or property (see ASSIGN *v.* 2); formal transference. Also **a.** formal declaration of transference; **b.** the transferred interest. (Now usually ASSIGNMENT.)

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* IV. (1599) 176 And sent them foorthwith the assignation of the Castle. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. § 10 Alexander made .. a liberal assignation to Aristotle of treasure. 1621 R. JOHNSON *Way to Glory* 29 Hee had but the assignation and lease of tythes. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 342 All moveable rights are transmissible by simple assignation. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict., Assignation* is when simply any thing is ceded, yielded and assigned to another.

†**3.** The setting apart of certain revenue to meet a claim. Also **a.** the mandate granting the money; **b.** the amount thus set apart, a pension, allowance

1489 *Acts Jas. IV*, xxiv, Quhatsumeuer assignatioun or gift be made thairupon under the preiue seill. *a* 1626 BACON *Lopez' Treason* (T.) He had obtained an assignation of 50,000 crowns to be levied in Portugal. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. xiii. 343 They settled an Assignation of six thousand Livers by the Month upon the King, payable out of such a Gabel. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 13 Jan., The payment of the assignations of the purveyors .. of the army.

4. Paper currency; a negotiable document representing and secured by revenue or property; a bill, an *assignat.*

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. xvi. 601 The custom of that Country, [Holland]..being to make their payments in Paper by Assignations. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 13 Jan., It is not possible it should be satisfied by paper or any assignation.

†**5.** Appointment or designation to office. *Obs.*

1432 *Paston Lett.* 18. I. 32 The namyng, ordeignance and assignacion beforesaid. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 111 If they be called by Christ, read their assignation from Christ. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* v. 202 Their successors have assignation to particular charges.

†**6.** Authoritative appointment, prescription, order. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 93 Be [=by] prayour grett knowleche men recure And to this I counselle 3ou to 3eve assygnacion. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 37 b/1 Seynt Laurence at the assygnacion of his mayster the pope departed this tresour about Rome. 1544 BALE *Sir J. Oldcastell* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 276 Temporall payne, which I am worthy to suffer as an heretike, at the assignacion of my most excellent chrysten Prince. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 6 Making assignation..for re-edifying of cities.

7. The appointment of a particular time or place; *esp.* the arrangement of the time and place for an interview; an appointment, tryst.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. vi. § 51 This assignation of a definite time. 1680 CROWNE *Mis. Civ. War* II. 16 'Twou'd have spoil'd An assignation that I have to-night. 1854 J. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xii. 197 Compelled to make assignations with as much secrecy as two young lovers.

‖ **b.** A summons to appear in court. (FR.)

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 3/1 And have served assignations upon..the Comtes de Paris and de Bardi.

8. The action of attributing as belonging to or originating in; attribution of origin.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xxi. 477 He concludeth against the assignation of phlegme to the Moone. 1782 T. WARTON *Rowley Eng.* 68 (T.) Happy to find this assignation of Stonehenge .. ascertained by so authentick an historian. 1865 T. WRIGHT in *Athenæum* No. 1979. 441/3 The true assignation of the bronze weapons.

†**9.** A pointing out, indication, assignment (of a cause, etc.). *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 178 His Assignation of the vse of the Bladder of Gall. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 511 A very ingenious assignation of the cause of that variety.

Assigned (ăsəi·nd), *ppl. a.* [f. ASSIGN *v.* + -ED.] Allotted, appointed, prescribed, specified, etc.: see the vb.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iv. 16 By certeyne day assigned. 1758 *Month. Rev.* 35 Certain assigned quantities. 1837 J. LANG *New S. Wales* II. 31 The assigned servant of a respectable Scotch family residing near Sydney. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iii. § 17. (1875) 56 Its motion as measured from an assigned position.

Assignee (æsinī·), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* Also 5 **a-signe, assygne,** 5–6 **assigne.** [a. OF. *a(s)signé*, pa. pple. of *assigner* to ASSIGN. *Assign* sb.[2] and *assignee* both represent the ME. *assigne*; in the former the final *-e* has become mute in popular use, in the latter it has been retained in legal use through the influence of law French, and at length refashioned as *-ee*. (The 15th c. instances of *as signe* belong equally to ASSIGN *sb.*[2])]

A. *ppl. a.* Assigned, appointed.

1494 FABYAN VII. 488 Chargynge his lordes with theyr assygnes sowdyours, to mete with hym..at the cytie of Arras.

B. *sb.*

1. One who is appointed to act for another; a deputy, agent, or representative. = ASSIGN *sb.*[2] 1.

1419 H. STAFFORD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 28. I. 65 Swych as 3e left assigne of 3oures. 1494 FABYAN VII. 316 If the cytie were not by kynge John, or his assygneys, rescowyd. *c* 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 65 A howse .. occupied by the assignees of the Bishop of Exon. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 15. 99 To Nestor Ironside, Esq.; or in his absence to the Englishman, his Assignee. 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* V. 229 That the assignee is the real agent of the party claiming the debt.

2. One to whom a right or property is legally transferred or made over: = ASSIGN *sb.*[2] 2.

1467 *Bury Wills* (1850) 47 To his heyrys and assigneis for euermoore. 1613 *E. Kirke's Will* in *Spenser's Wks.* (1882) III. Introd. 113 The saide Richard his heires and Assignees. *Ibid.*, To haue and to houlde to her and to her Assignes. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 327 In assignments he parts with the whole property, and the assignee stands to all intents and purposes in the place of the assignor. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* X. § 1. 380 The assignee of the lease has the same interest as the lessee (his assignor).

3. *Assignees in bankruptcy*: those to whom the management, realization, and distribution of a bankrupt's estate is committed, on behalf of the creditors.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2294/4 Several of the Creditors .. nominated Assignees. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 480 Assignees, or persons to whom the bankrupt's estate shall be assigned, and in whom it shall be vested for the benefit of the creditors. 1843 MILL *Logic* VI. ix. § 5 The official assignees in bankruptcy.

4. A convict assigned as unpaid servant to a colonial settler.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 139/2 It is comparatively difficult to obtain another assignee,—easy to obtain a hired servant.

Assigneeism (ăsinī·iz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] The practice of appointing assignees.

1883 CHALMERS & HOUGH *Bankr. Act* Introd. 8 The extension of official assigneeism to the country generally.

Assignee·ship. [f. as prec + -SHIP.] The position or office of assignee.

1829 LAMB in *Life & Lett.* Wks. 1865 xvii. 161 Advancement to an assigneeship. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 2/1 This burdensome and impossible assigneeship.

Assigner (ăsəi·nəɹ). [f. ASSIGN *v.* + -ER[1]. Cf. OF. *assigneur*, and see ASSIGNOR.] One who assigns, allots, apportions, etc.: see the vb.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* (J.) The Gospel is .. the assigner of our tasks. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 227 He may chuse which of the Assigners he pleases, to demand Satisfaction of. 1859 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* IV. xxxv. 186 The assigner of the military colonies.

Assigning (ăsəi·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. ASSIGN; assignment, allotment, appointment.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Assignation d'argent*, an assigning of money. *a* 1709 ATKINS *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 256 These great Officers, who had the assigning of Sheriffs. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 160 ₱ 2 The power of assigning to others the task of life.

Assignment (ăsəi·nmĕnt). Also 4–7 **-ement,** 5 **-ament, assygnement.** [a. OF. *assignement*, ad. late or med.L. *assignāmentum* (whence *assignament*), f. *assignāre*: see ASSIGN *v.* and -MENT.]

1. The action of appointing as a share, allotment.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 198 Was assigned to the qween his modir a dowary, that men had no mende of swech assignament. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 36 a, An assignement of Dower ..may be made of more then a third part. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* II. xx. 394 Assignment of lands to the veterans.

2. Legal transference of a right or property (cf. ASSIGN *v.* 2); the document that effects or authorizes the transference.

1592 WEST *Symbol.* A iiij. § 104 To avoid or frustrate the foresaid grants and assignements. 1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 137 No Debts, after Assignment, to be liable to any Attachments. 1768 [see ASSIGNEE 2]. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 35 *A* will not be able to pay *B* by giving him an assignment on *C*.

†**3.** = ASSIGNATION 3. *Obs.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 34 The poor Man had rather have a 100 Marks in hand, than a 100 Pound by any Assignement. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. II. 15 [He] had drawn assignments and anticipations upon the Revenue. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 121 To accept the pensions and assignments which he injoys.

†**b.** = ASSIGNATION 4. *Obs.*

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 335 Paiments by assignement in Banke without handling of moneys. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4496/4 Lost .., one Order of the Bankers Assignments, No. 1783, for 4*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* per Ann.

4. The allotting of convicts as unpaid servants to colonists; the condition of such service.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 139/2 The operation of assignment in respect to female convicts is even worse. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xix. (1879) 445 The years of assignment are passed away with discontent and unhappiness.

†**5.** Appointment to office, nomination, designation; setting apart for a purpose. *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* 56, I am the aungel the whiche at assignement Of God am comaundyde thy kepre to be. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 632/2 By gouernours of hys assignement. *a* 1600 HOOKER (J.) The only thing which maketh any place publick, is the publick assignment.

† 6. Appointment, command, bidding. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 15 Went .. By his faders assignement To make a wer. 1494 FABYAN VII. 346 By his assygnement, the erle of Glowcetyr was than lodgyd within the cytie. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* Concl., Nations fulfilling their times by Heauens asignement. 1744 *Life Boyle* in *Penny Cycl.* V. 297/2 Had he been permitted an election, his choice would scarce have altered God's assignment.

† 7. Appointment or arrangement of day and place for a meeting; an assignation. *Obs.*

1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. v. 213 In expectation .. of an assignment from you, of a day, and place.

8. Attribution as belonging or due *to*.

a 1704 LOCKE (J.) This institution, which assigns it to a person, whom we have no rule to know, is just as good as an assignment to no body at all. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 398 By his assignment of definite functions to definite organs.

9. Allegement, statement (of a reason).

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Dom.* 5 An assignment .. must be made of certain reasons. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 426 The assignment of these reasons.

10. A pointing out, specification.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 44 The Philosophical assignment of the cause. 1868 SKEAT *Mæso-Goth. Gloss.* Pref. 4 The assignment of the passage in which they occur.

† 11. An assigned measure, a definite amount. *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 29 All bestz be withyn a certaine assignement of theyr quantite. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 8 Increase .. in quantitie or qualitie over .. their natural assignement.

12. [Cf. ASSIGN *v.* 16.] The act of signing, signature.

1598 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* II. (1860) 332 Upon the assignment of a generall acquittance.

Assignor (æsinə·1). *Law.* [f. ASSIGN + -OR, refashioned form of AF. *-our*; = F. *assigneur*.] One who assigns or makes over a right or property. (Correlative with *assignee*.)

1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 137 After such Assignment it shall not be in the power of any Assignor to .. discharge the Debt. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. 431 Any creditor intermediate between the original assignor and the final assignee.

Assilag. Dial. name of the Stormy Petrel.

1698 M. MARTIN *Voy. St. Kilda* 63 (JAM.) The assilag is as large as a linnet. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 518 The Assilag .. breeds on the coast of Kerry, and in St. Kilda.

Assimilability (ăsi·milābi·liti). [f. next: see -BILITY.] Capability of being assimilated.

c 1819 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) II. 274 Whether a word was invented under the conditions of assimilability to our language or not. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 283 To determine their relative assimilability.

Assimilable (ăsi·milăb'l), *a.* [ad. late L. *assimilābilis*, f. *assimilāre*: see ASSIMILATE.]

1. That may be appropriated as nourishment.

1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Such assimilable juices. 1859 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 208 Very simple organisms find assimilable food in the element they live in.

2. That may be likened or compared *to*.

1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 107/2 This intrinsic change seems assimilable to that effecting softening of fibrinous clots in the veins. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. v. § 30 (1875) 106 Agencies less assimilable to the familiar agencies of men and animals.

B. as *sb.* That which is assimilable.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 386 Meeting no assimilables wherein to react their natures.

† **Assi·milant,** *ppl. a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *assimilānt-em*, pr. pple. of *assimilāre*: see ASSIMILATE and -ANT.] A. *adj.* Assimilating. *rare*—0. B. *sb.* An assimilating agent.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 195 The more these Humours are heated .. the more willingly they turn to the Assimilants side.

† **Assi·milate,** *pple.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 7 -ulat. [ad. L. *assimilātus*: see next.] A. *pple.* Likened, compared. B. *sb.* That which is like.

1671 *True Non-Conf.* 463 How then can our necessary undertaking .. be assimulat to that precedent. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theosoph. Philos.* ii. 357 When the will findeth its assimilate.

Assimilate (ăsi·milēit), *v.*; also 7-8 -ulate. [f. L. *assimilāt-* ppl. stem of *assimilā-re* to liken, f. *ad-* to + *simil-is* like: cf. F. *assimiler*, 16th c.]

I. To make or be like.

1. *trans.* To make like *to*, cause to resemble.

1628 BP. HALL *Old Relig.* 195 Religion .. doth more assimilate and vnite vs to that vnchangeable Deity. 1721 R. KEITH *T. à Kempis' Vall. Lillies* i. 5 Thou art assimilated to the holy Angels. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* x. 346 Observe the dyer's hand, assimilating itself to what it works in. 1866 (13 Mar.) BRIGHT *Reform, Sp.* (1876) 344 To assimilate our law in this respect to the law of Scotland.

b. with *with*. (In this const. some influence of II is apparent; as not only *resemblance*, but also *alliance* or *incorporation* is implied.)

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vi. § 16. 178 Stains, or vegetation, which assimilate the architecture with the work of Nature. 1865 MILL *Repr. Gov.* 52 Whose education and way of life assimilate them with the rich.

c. without prepositional const.: To make alike.

1785 COWPER *Task* IV. 328 The downy flakes .. Softly alighting upon all below, Assimilate all objects.

2. *intr.* To be or become like *to*, resemble.

1837 LYTTON *Athens* II. 189 Whose courage assimilated to their own. 1849 MISS MULOCH *Ogilvies* XXXII. (1875) 244 That outward empressement which sometimes assimilates to affectation.

b. with *with*. (See note to 1 b.)

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* V. 408 Which revenues .. do always assimilate, or take the same nature, with the antient revenues. 1851 D. MITCHELL *Fresh Glean.* 245 It yet more assimilates with the character of New England scenery.

3. *trans.* To bring into conformity *to*, adapt. *arch.*

1664 H. MORE *Apol.* 501 That the Body of Christ assimilated itself to the Regions it passed in his Ascension. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 245 This lady .. half-assimilates me to her own virtue. 1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gall.* Wks. 1846 III. 35 Absolute monarchies .. assimilate every thing with which they are connected to their own genius.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To conform *to*, act in accordance *with*. *arch.*

1792 *Anecd. Pitt* III. xliv. 177 The honest American, that will not assimilate to the futility and levity of Frenchmen. 1795 COLERIDGE *Friend* III. xvi. (1867) 214 With whose prejudices and ferocity their unbending virtue forbade them to assimilate.

5. *trans.* To liken, compare, put into the same class. Const. *to*, *with*.

1616 R. C. *Times' Whis., etc.* (1871) 118 To these 4 brutes .. Foure kindes of men we may assimilate. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. v. 22 Which we can assimilate with no shells that are known. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 114 To assimilate things upon fallacious grounds. 1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* (1872) I. II. vii. 255 A mouse's squeak assimilates itself in thought with sounds of high pitch. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Morals* II. iv. 273 Marcus Aurelius mournfully assimilated the career of a conqueror to that of a simple robber.

† 6. *trans.* To resemble, be like, take after. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 17 The Image of it [the Larynx] assimulateth a Shield. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 139 The reason that children .. assimulate their nurses more than their mothers. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* (1860) 30 He much assimulates the Saracen's head without Newgate.

II. To absorb and incorporate.

7. To convert into a substance of its own nature, as the bodily organs convert food into blood, and thence into animal tissue; to take in and appropriate as nourishment; to absorb into the system, incorporate. Cf. ASSIMILATION 4.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* V. 64 Those thynges were .. assimulated, and made like to nourish, and restore the body. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 85 The Fire assimulates the Stubble, and converts it into Fire. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules Diet* 309 Aliment that is easily assimilated or turned into Blood. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* I. i. 14 Vegetables decompose it [carbonic acid], assimilate the carbon and set the oxygen free.

b. *fig.*

a 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 28 The understanding believer, he [the adversary] must chaw, and pick bones, before he come to assimilate him, and make him like himself. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 95 ¶ 20 Falsehood by long use is assimilated to the mind, as poison to the body. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. II. 73 His mind had no power to assimilate the lessons of history.

8. *intr.* To become of the same substance; to become absorbed or incorporated into the system.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 680 Birds be commonly better meat than beasts, because their flesh doth assimilate more finely. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* I. iii. 12 Stitch none of the loose pieces of flesh, they will assimilate no more. 1866 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xvi. 115/1 The nightly pint of beer, instead of assimilating naturally.

b. *fig.*

1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* Wks. 1763 I. 23 He stands aloof from all .. And scorns, like Scotsmen, to assimilate. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 350, I am a foreign material, and cannot assimilate with the Church of England.

¶ Occas. for ASSIMULATE, q.v.

Assi·milated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Rendered similar, made like *to*; taken in and appropriated as nourishment.

1797 BEWICK *Birds* (1847) I. Introd. 20 Screened .. by an arrangement of colours happily assimilated to the places which they most frequent. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 24 This assimilated fluid has to be conveyed into every part of the body.

Assi·milateness. ? *Obs.* [f. ASSIMILATE *ppl. a.* + -NESS.] 'Likeness.' Bailey 1731.

Assimilating (ăsi·mile·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ASSIMILATE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. ASSIMILATE; assimilation.

1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. i. (1883) 152 The poverty of your own language prevents their assimilating. 1881 *Daily News* 18 Aug. 6/5 Assimilating of the Law of Exchange.

Assi·milating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That assimilates.

1651 *Rawleigh's Apparition* 84 There is *vis assimulatrix*, an assimulating power. 1829 S. TURNER *Hist. Eng.* IV. II. xxxvii. 563 The Spanish writers and their assimilating partisans.

Assimilation (ăsi·milē·ʃən). Also 7-8 -ulation. [prob. a. F. *assimilation*, ad. L. *assimilātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *assimilāre* to ASSIMILATE; but it may have been taken directly from the L.]

1. The action of making or becoming like; the state of being like; similarity, resemblance, likeness.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xv. 74 The elimentary or nourishing humour of life .. is called the assimilation or resemblance of the nourishment and nourished. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 180/1 Wisdom .. is nothing else but an Assimulation to the Deity. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 302 The assimilation of gases and vapours. 1869 LUBBOCK *Prehk. Times* viii. 277 Ten times fifty years must elapse before their complete assimilation can be effected.

2. The becoming conformed *to*; conformity *with*. *arch.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 197 If they escape a total Assimulation to the Country where they thus are mingled. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 75 In assimilation with all, M. Macquer thinks that, etc.

3. The action of likening, comparison.

1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* I. II. viii. 267 Knowing a feeling is the assimilation of it to past kindred exactly like it.

4. Conversion into a similar substance; *esp.* the process whereby an animal or plant converts extraneous material into fluids and tissues identical with its own; absorption of nutriment into the system. (By some physiologists restricted to the final stage of this conversion, which takes place after the absorption of digested fluids by the lymphatics and blood-vessels.)

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 877 Frictions .. make better Passages for the Spirits, Bloud, and Aliments .. All which help Assimulation. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Assimilation we see in flame, which converts .. fuel into its own firy and luminous nature. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* 144/1 Assimilation .. is the ultimate term of nutrition. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text Bk.* iii. § 4. 85 Vegetable assimilation .. being the conversion of inorganic into organic matter, takes place in all ordinary vegetation only in green parts.

b. *fig.*

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 114 Which, by a bland assimilation, incorporated into politics the sentiments which beautify and soften private society. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. i. 36 The first Teutonic settlement involved, whether by extirpation or assimilation, the .. driving out of the earlier British.

† 5. *Path.* The supposed conversion of the fluids of the body to the nature of any morbific matter. *Obs.*

1864 WEBSTER cites PARR. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Assimilation destructive*, a term formerly used to express what is known now as *Metabolism*.

Assimilative (ăsi·milətiv), *a.*; also 6-7 -ulative. [a. F. *assimilatif, -ive*, ad. late L. *assimilātīv-us*: see ASSIMILATE *v.* and -IVE.]

1. Of, characterized by, or tending to assimilation.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne Regim.* 2 C j b, Ruddy fleshe wytnesseth fortitude of vertue assimilative. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chem.* 66 The fifth or last digestion, viz. the assimilative ferment of the solid parts of the body. 1846 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) I. 170 He made the contents of books his own by .. the powerful assimilative processes of his own intellect.

2. That may be or has been assimilated.

1837 SOUTHW. SMITH *Philos. Health* II. x. 160 To this crude sap .. sugar and mucus, assimilative substances, are superadded. 1847 in CRAIG.

Assi·milator. [n. of agent, on L. analogies, f. ASSIMILATE. Cf. F. *assimilateur*.] He who or that which assimilates.

1734 SALE tr. *Koran* Prel. Disc. § 8. 169 The Moshabbehites, or Assimilators; who allowed a resemblance between God and his creatures. 1880 C. CLOUGH in *Geol. Mag.* 433 (*title*) The Whin Sill of Teesdale as an Assimilator of the Surrounding Beds.

Assimilatory (ăsi·milətəri), *a.* [f. L. *assimilāt-* (see ASSIMILATE *v.*) + -ORY, as if ad. L. **assimilātōri-us*.] = ASSIMILATIVE 1.

1856 in WEBSTER. 1881 VINES in *Nature* XXIII. 562 The .. products of its assimilatory activity.

† **Assi·mile,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 -ule. [a. F. *assimile-r* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *assimilāre* to liken, f. *ad-* to + *similis* like.] To make like, to liken; to resemble. Earlier by-form of ASSIMILATE.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* 32 By it he is assimiled to the immortall God. 1548 RECORDE *Urin. Physick* xi. (1651) 100 Horn white .. hath his name of the thing that it assimuleth most. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 49 To be compared and assimiled to the husbandman.

† **Assi·milize,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. F. *assimiler*, or L. *assimilāre* (see prec.) + -IZE.] = ASSIMILATE.

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* III. iii. 79 Assimilize .. to the Flanders breed.

† **Assi·mulate,** *v. Obs.* [f. *assimulāt-* ppl. stem of *assimulāre*, according to Lewis and Short only a copyists' variant of *assimilāre* in sense of *simulāre* 'to feign, counterfeit': see ASSIMILATE *v.*] To simulate, feign, or counterfeit.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* III. 120/1 Which Rackets did assimulate the shapes .. of Men, women, fowles, beasts. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 321 All noted for assimulating of religion.

† **Assimula·tion.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *assimulātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *assimulāre*: see prec. and -ATION.] Simulation, counterfeiting, pretence.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlvii. 66 Cristened to ben be fals assumylaciown. 1721 in BAILEY.

† **A·ssinat.** *Obs. rare*—1. [?a. F. *assignat*.] ?Security, guarantee.

1652 C. STAPYLTON *Herodian* VIII. 63 Th' Assinats (he knew) they sought to have.

Assine, obsolete form of ASSIGN.

Assinego: see ASINEGO.

† **Assinuate,** *v. Obs.* Corrupt form of INSINUATE.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. vi. (1815) 17 Do you intend to assinuate that I might be as old as your mother?

‖ **Assise** (asī·z). *Geol.* [mod. Fr. = layer (of rock); the same word as ASSIZE, q.v.] A geological formation consisting of parallel beds of rock agreeing in their organic remains.

1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* VI. 635 Two or more such zones,

united by the occurrence in them of the same characteristic species or genera, may be called beds or an assise.

Assish (æ'siʃ), *a. rare.* [f. Ass + -ish.] Asinine, stupid.

1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxi. (1617) 371 The said Assish report of the Asses head is scarce worth the disproofe.

A'ssishly, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In asinine manner; on an ass.

1612 Shelton *Quix.* I. vii. I. 47 That ever any Knight Errant carried his Squire assishly mounted.

A'ssishness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] Asinine quality, stupidity.

1611 Florio, *Asinita*, Assishnesse, blockishnesse. 1623 Mabbe *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* 113 See in what ample manner their Assishnesse extendeth itselfe.

Assist (ăsi'st), *v.* Also 6 assyst. [a. F. *assiste-r* (15th c. in Littré), ad. L. *assist-ĕre*, f. *ad-*, *as-* to + *sistĕre* to take one's stand.]

I. To stand to or by; to be present.

†1. *intr.* To take one's stand *to* or towards a place; *fig.* to stand *to*, abide by (an opinion). *Obs.*

c 1565 R. Lindsay *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 2 A great Part of the Nobility assisted to his Opinion. 1646 J. G[regory] *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 74 Assisting especially .. to the East.

†2. *trans.* To stand or remain near, to stand by; to attend, escort. *Obs.*

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. clvii. [cliii.] 429 The quenes lytter .. was assysted with the duke of Thourayne, and the duke of Burbone. *a* 1650 Crashaw *Sospetto d'Her.* ix, Three vigorous virgins, waiting still behind, Assist the throne of th' iron-sceptred king.

†3. *trans.* To take one's place with (a person), join, accompany, attend. Also *absol. Obs.*

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 11 b, It was no mastery for David, beyng assisted with God .. to overthrowe this one man. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v. vi. 156 Yet he shall haue a noble Memory. Assist. 1610 — *Temp.* I. i. 57 The King, and Prince, at prayers, let's assist them.

†b. To attend upon (a sick person or the period of his illness) with religious ministrations. (Cf. F. *assister un malade*: lui donner des soins; l'exhorter à bien mourir. Littré.) *Obs. rare.*

1664 Evelyn *Freart's Archit.* Ep. Ded. 18 His Sickness ..was assisted by his Director the R. P. de Sainct Jure.

4. *intr.* To be present (*at* a ceremony, entertainment, etc.), whether simply as a spectator, or taking part in the proceedings. (In the former case, 'To be present *at* without taking part in,' now treated as a French idiom.)

1626 C. Potter *Father Paul's Hist.* I. 32 The Counsellors assembled to assist at a solemn Masse. 1705 Addison *Italy* (1767) 29 The Duke of Lorrain used often to assist at their midnight devotions. 1765 Wilkes *Corr.* (1805) II. 163 Last Saturday I assisted at the great festival. 1837 J. H. Newman *Proph. Office Ch.* 96, I quote the words of Cornelius Mussus .. who assisted at the Council of Trent. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 53 The congregation may be said to assist as spectators rather than as auditors. 1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* II. 103 The dinner at which we have just assisted. 18.. Dickens *Seven Poor Trav.* 12 And assisted—in the French sense—at the performance of two waltzes. 1873 *Q. Rev.* CXXXV. 183 The sane and sober must simply 'assist,' in the French sense, i. e. stand by and say nothing.

†b. Const. *to* (after Fr. *assister à*). *Obs.*

1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1634) 392 Having all day long assisted to the ceremonies, and publike banket. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 229 Three Senators always assisting in the Prince's name to all Transactions and Decrees of that Court.

†5. *trans.* To be present at, take part in. *Obs.*

1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 292 Wont to sacrifice their owne children .. and with cheerefull and pleasant countenance to assist that office.

II. To aid, help.

6. *trans.* To help, aid: a. a person in doing something; b. a person in necessity; c. an action, process, or result. To second, support; to succour, relieve; to further, promote.

1547 J. Heywood *Wit & Folly* (1846) 25 To assyst man gods comandments to fulfyll. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 77 Displeased with them for having assisted the rebellious Gauls. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 27 ? 6 When I assist a friendless Person. 1711 Pope *Rape Lock* v. 56 The sprites survey The growing combat, or assist the fray. 1777 Sir W. Jones *Seven Fount.* 52 He read, assisted by a taper's ray. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 24. 170 A desire to .. assist me in my observations. *Mod.* Rest assists digestion. The rumours will not assist his election. 'Could you assist a poor man with a copper, Sir?'

7. *absol.* and *intr.*

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* 10 Whan God assysteth, man worketh not for nought! 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xv. 31 Helpe me, my women .. Assist, good Friends. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 9 If Heav'n assist, and Phœbus hear my call.

b. with (*to* obs.) *in* or *inf.*

1649 J. Kent in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 295 III. 340 The ordinary hangman .. was commanded to assist to the King's death. 1704 Nelson *Fest. & Fast., St. James* Collect ii. (T.) That they might mutually assist to the support of each other. *a* 1745 Broome *Notes to Odyss.* (J.) She agreed to assist in the murder of her husband. 1860 Froude *Hist. Eng.* V. xxiv. 33 Barlow .. whose indiscretion had already assisted to ruin Cromwell.

†**Assi'st,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec.] An act of assistance; aid, help.

1607 Day *Trav.* 3 *Eng. Brothers* (1881) 6 Now your asists To helpe the entrance of our history.

Assistance (ăsi'stăns). Forms: 4-6 assystence, 6 assistence, 6-7 -aunce, 6- -ance. [a. F. *assistance*, f. *assister*: see Assist *v.* and -ance.]

†1. The being or remaining near; presence, attendance. *Obs.* except as assumedly French.

a 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 78 Ryghtful men are strengthed .. by more nere assystence of aungels to them. 1528 More *Heresyes* I. Wks. 145/2 The perpetual .. assistence of Christ with his church. 1644 Milton *Judgm. Bucer* Wks. 1738 I. 272 His sumptuous burial .. solemnized with so great an assistance of all the University. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 3 The 'assistance' of the Government at the ceremony.

2. *collect.* (rarely *pl.*) Persons present, bystanders, audience. *Obs.* exc. as recently re-adopted from Fr.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. xvi. 21 a/1 Whyche the holy angelles bare in to heuen in the presence of the assystences. 1596 Lodge *Marg. Amer.* 136 Weeping [so] piteously .. that the whole assistance became compassionate. 1651 *Father Sarpi* (1676) 8 Difficult propositions .. by him maintained before that venerable assistance. 1881 G. Scott junr. *Eng. Ch. Archit.* I. 8 The altar, in full view of all the assistance.

3. The action of helping or aiding in an undertaking or necessity; furtherance, succour; *also*, the help afforded, aid, support, relief. Formerly often in *pl.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 3 By the goode grace, helpe and assystence of almyghty god. 1494 Fabyan an. 1267 (R.) Roger, with the assystence of the mayre .. toke the sayd rasccall. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III.* IV. ii. 4 Thus high, by thy advice, and thy assistance, is King Richard seated. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* cviii. 12 All other assistances, beside that of heaven, being utterly unsufficient. 1740 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) II. 79 Notwithstanding these assistances the expence of every play amounted to fifty pounds. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf. T.* viii. 70 Many people can ride on horseback who find it hard to get on and to get off without assistance.

†4. *collect.* (rarely *pl.*) A body of helpers: see Assistant *sb.* 3. (Cf. *accountance, acquaintance.*)

1564 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. II. xli. 463 To every parish belongeth .. an assistance, being thirteen persons, to consist of such only as had before been church-wardens and constables. 1611 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 106 The chief magistrate .. was a Portgrave or Reve .. and his assistances Burgesses. 1679 T. Oates *Myst. Iniq. Jesuits* 17 Give notice .. to the Assistance at Rome, or to the Father-General. 1692 E. Settle *Tri. Lond.* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 555 Then twelve Gentlemen Ushers, and after them the Court of Assistance.

Assistant (ăsi'stănt), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5 6 assystent, 5-7 assistent, 6- -ant. [a. F. *assistant*, pr. pple. of *assister* (formerly also, as sb., *assistent*), ad. L. *assistent-em*, pr. pple. of *assistĕre* to Assist. See -ant, -ent. The current spelling follows the Fr. and not L. analogy.]

A. *adj.*

†1. Standing or remaining by, present, accompanying. *Obs.*

1485 Caxton *St. Wenefr.* 12 She rested not .. to preche and enfourme them that were assistent with holy and blessid exhortacions. 1550 Cranmer *Sacrament* I. 45 Christ hath promised in both sacraments to be assistent with us. 1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 21 These accidents are called assistant or accompanying. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 42 They see the Senat assistant at the killing of a Bull on Holy-Thursday.

2. Present to help; aiding, helpful, auxiliary (*to*).

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 240 But angelys were to hym assystent. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (1856) 31 Stirid the peple to be assistent .. to the .. amendement of the myschiefs. 1570 Holinshed *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 316 Which by turns should be assistant to the queen. 1720 Gibson *Farrier's Guide* I. v. (1738) 56 The third pair are .. very assistant in the Office of Chewing. 1858 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* I. xvii. 56 Animals assistant to man.

3. In *comb.* (either as adj., or as sb. in apposition.)

1710 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4735/3 The Office of Assistant-Master of the Ceremonies. 1844 *Reg. & Ord. Army* 289 The Assistant-Surgeon's Tent is to be pitched in its vicinity.

B. *sb.*

†1. One who is present, a bystander; one who takes part in an assembly. Usually in *pl. Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Cato* A iv b, Thus shalt thou be honoured of thassistentis in thy companye. 1590 Greene *Arcadia* (1616) 70 The assistants greeued to see [it]. 1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. vi. § 41. 363 Having your Service in such a language as the Assistants generally understand not. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1775) IV. 219 It is not at all astonishing that every convivial assistant should go home cherry-merry. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. 11 The growing circumference was observed with astonishment by the assistants.

2. One who gives help to a person, or aids in the execution of a purpose; a helper, an auxiliary; a promoter; *also*, a means of help, an aid.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, What condycions ought the assystentes .. of the pacyent haue? *a* 1631 Donne *Six Serm.* I. (1634) 11 Those great assistants of the Reformation, Luther and Calvin. 1774 Mrs. Chapone *Improv. Mind* II. 167 Make use of numbers and rhymes merely as assistants to memory. 1851 H. Spencer *Soc. Statics* v. § 5 Unpractised assistants at surgical operations often faint.

3. *spec.* a. A deputy-judge. b. An official auxiliary to the Father-General of the Jesuits. †c. Obsolete name of the 'superintendent' among Wesleyan Methodists. d. *Court of Assistants*: certain senior members who manage the affairs of the City of London Companies.

1611 Cotgr., *Assessoriat*, th' office .. of a Judge Laterall, Assistant, or Assesseur. 1622 Fletcher *Sp. Curate* III. i, The Assistant sits to-morrow. 1679 T. Oates *Myst. Iniq. Jesuits* 7 And there is Choice made of some other Fathers, who .. are called his Assistants .. One is stiled the Assistant of France, a second of Spain. 1685 in *Antiquary* Oct. (1881) 149/2 M^r. Maior and 4 or 5 of ye Aldermen, with as many of ye assistants as please. *a* 1791 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 319 The Assistant [is] that Preacher in each Circuit who is appointed .. to take charge of the societies and the other Preachers therein. 1829 Heath *Grocer's Comp.* 27 The Courts of Assistants .. were compelled to hold their meetings .. at various places.

†**Assi'stantly,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -ly².] In manner of an assistant.

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* 44 He hath assistantly been present with the work of his hands.

Assi'stantship. Also 7 -nceship. [f. as prec. + -ship.] The office or position of assistant.

1696 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 498 Desired of the Governor to be acquitted of his Assistanceshipp. 1879 *Schoolmaster* 2 Aug. (*Advt.*) Wanted Assistantship, by non-Certificated Teacher.

Assisted (ăsi'stĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Assist *v.* + -ed.] Aided, helped.

Mod. Assisted passages to New Zealand.

†**Assi'stency.** *Obs.* Also 7 ads-. [f. L. *assistent-em*, pr. pple. of *assistĕre* to Assist, as if ad. L. **assistentia.*] Helpfulness; assistance.

1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 83 Let him ordaine and censure, but with due assistency. 1676 Perrinchief *Chas. I.* (1693) 230 And as in an Ecstasie to have left His senses without its Adsistency.

Assister (ăsi'stəɹ). Also 6 assistar; and see Assistor. [f. Assist *v.* + -er¹.]

1. He who is present at or takes part in an assembly, ceremony, etc. *arch.* (Cf. Assist *v.* 4, 4 b.)

1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* I. 34 The Assisters at this Ceremony. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* I. iii. 68 The numerous assembly of Bishops who are upon record, as assisters at the African Councils. 1853 De Quincey *Wks.* XIV. vii. 206 The lay spectator or assister.

2. He who or that which gives help, or assists in doing something; = Assistant *sb.* 2.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 248 That he sould be assistar to that cryme. 1634 Massinger *Very Wom.* II. iii, You may be a great assister in my ends. 1681 *Phil. Collect.* XII. 23 The natural heat that is .. the constant assister of this motion. 1721 Swift *S. Sea Proj.* xxix, We gentlemen are your assisters. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* III. 239 A lover unto whom there is no assister or helper save the morning.

Assi'stful, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. Assist *v.* + -ful, prob. after *helpful* (which is f. *help* sb. + -ful).] Helpful.

1600 Chapman *Iliad* V. 120 If ever in the cruel field thou hast assistful stood. 1720 Gibson *Dispens.* I. § 2 (1734) 34 [Milk] sometimes proves very assistful in ripening Tumors.

Assisting (ăsi'stiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².]

†1. Situated near, bordering. *Obs. rare.*

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* VI. (1599) 230 Fontarabia with the other places assisting vpon the Occean sea.

†2. Present, attendant. *Obs.*

1670 Cotton *Espernon* III. XII. 647 After midnight, the Duchess .. got up to be assisting at this Holy Ceremony.

3. Giving aid, helpful, auxiliary (*to*). *arch.*

1653 Milton *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 366 God's assisting Spirit. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3815/2 The Assisting Ships shall have no greater Shares .. than has been accustomed. 1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 210 These men might be in some way assisting to me. 1804 Mitford *Harmon. Lang.*, Through means of an assisting power.

Assistive (ăsi'stiv), *a. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. med.L. *assistīvus*, in *assistiva mulier* a kind of nun.] Assistant.

Assi'stless, *a. poet.* [f. as Assistful: see -less; cf. *resistless.*] Without assistance, helpless.

1720 Pope *Iliad* XVI. 970 Stupid he stares, and all assistless stands.

Assistor (ăsi'stəɹ). Variant of Assister, used in legal phraseology: see -or.

1602 Fulbecke *1st Pt. Parall.* 93 The counsellor, commandor, or assistor are .. guilty of homicide. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. 38 Any assistance whatever given to a felon, to hinder his being apprehended .. makes the assistor an accessory.

Assite, variant of Accite *v. Obs.* to cite.

Assith-, -ment, obs. forms of Assyth, -ment.

Assize (ăsəi·z). Forms: 3-5 asise, 3-6 assyse, 4 assys, 4-6 asyse, assiss(e, 5 assis, assyze, acyse, asyce, 6 assyce, -ies, 3-9 assise, 5- assize. *Aphet.* 4-6 syse, 6 sise: see also Size. [a. OF. *asise, assise*, 'act of sitting down, sitting, seat, siege; act of setting, settlement, fixation of imposts, assessment; appointment, regulation; regular mode, manner;' substantive use of fem. sing. of *a(s)sis*, pa. pple. of *asseoir*, OF. *aseeir* 'to sit at, set down, settle, assess':—L. *assidĕre* to sit at, sit down to: cf. Assess. Analogous to sbs. in *-ata, -ada*, Fr. *-ée*, from pa. pples. It is not clear whether the intrans. idea of 'a sitting,' or the trans. one of 'a thing settled,' was the original sense; perhaps both were equally early: see Stubbs *Const. Hist.* § 160, where the suggestion is also made that in the latter sense *assize* was used to translate OE. *gesetniss*, ME. *isetnesse*, statute. In the sense of 'assessment,' *assise* was early corrupted to *acise, accise*, now corruptly Excise. In that of 'measurement' aphetized as Size.]

I. Legislative sitting, statute, statutory measure or manner.

†1. A sitting or session of a consultative or legislative body. *Obs.*

Applied in OF. to the sitting of the King's Council, but perhaps not in Eng. See next sense.

[*Jus Municipale Normann.* I. v. vi. (in Du Cange) Assise est une assemblée de plusieurs sages hommes en la Cour del Prince, en laquelle cen qui y sera jugié, doit avoir perdurable fermeté.]

†2. The decree or edict made at such a sitting. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

Applied specifically in Eng. Hist to various formal edicts, named sometimes from the place where they were made, sometimes from the subject with which they were concerned; e.g. *Assize of Clarendon*, *Assize of Arms*, *Assize of the Forest*, *Assize of Measures*, *Assize of Bread and Ale*, etc. *Assizes of Jerusalem*, the code of jurisprudence for the new kingdom of Jerusalem, established by the Crusaders in 1099.

[1164 HOVEDEN, Assisæ Henrici Regis factæ apud Clarendonum.] 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 301 þe chartre of franchise conferm it 3ow he salle, & of þe first assise as his fader gaf it alle. 1590 RECORDE, etc. *Gr. Arts* (1646) 316 The reason of the Statute of Assise of Bread and Ale. 1642 CHAS. I. *Answ. Decl. Both Houses* 1 July 41 Assises (or Assessements) of Arms. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 66 By an ordinance in 27 Hen. II. called the assise of arms, it was provided that every man's armour should descend to his heir. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. IX. vii. 349 Their code of law was the Assises of Jerusalem. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 573 The formal edicts known under the name of Assizes, the Assizes of Clarendon and Northampton, the Assize of Arms, the Assize of the Forests, and the Assizes of Measures, are the only relics of the legislative work of the period [of Henry II.]

†b. Hence *gen.* Ordinance, appointment, regulation, established order. *Rent of assize* (in the Assizes of Clarendon 1164, *Assisus reditus*): a fixed rent. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 804 Come blelyche to þe seruyse Whan holy chyrche settyþ assyse. *c* 1320 *Sevyn Sages* 2490 Thine seuen wise, That þan i-wrowt ayen the assise. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 11 b, Also it is to be enquered, who be fre tenauntes .. and what they yelde by the yere of rent of Assise.

†3. *esp.* Ordinances regulating weights and measures, and the weight and price of articles of general consumption (*assisæ venalium*); e.g. the *Assize of Measures* in reign of Henry II, *Assize of Bread and Ale* 51 Henry III, etc. Also *gen.* Rule of trade. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

a 1330 *Poem temp. Edw. II.* (1849) lxxiii, Somtyme wer marchants That trewly bont and sold, Now is thilk assise i-broke. 1473-4 *Act* 12 & 13 *Edw. IV.* in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactmts.* 9 The kepyng of assise of brede, wyne, and ale. 1601 TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II.* § 15 He shal cause offendors which have broken thassise to be punished. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 149 They keip not .. the assise (lawes) anent the bread, wyne, aill and fleshe. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 157 The assize of bread, or the rules laid down by law, and particularly by statute 31 Geo. II. c. 29. and 3 Geo. III. c. 11. for ascertaining it's price in every given quantity. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 89 The act of 51 Henry III. (1266), is called the assize of bread and of ale.

4. The statutory regulation or settling of the price of bread and of ale, with reference to that of grain, in accordance with the aforesaid ordinances.

1447 8 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (1871) 91 Thine predecessours have had assize of bred and of ale. 1577 HARRISON *England* I. II. xviii. 294 In these markets .. assises of bread .. are not anie whit looked unto. 1638 PENKETHMAN (*title*) Artachthos; or Assis of Bread. 1876 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xx. 12 The assize of bread, that is the regulation of its price by the price of wheat.

5. The standard of quantity, measure, or price ordained by such ordinances; *hence*, customary, required, or prescriptive standard.

a 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 80 þan was it schorter þan þe assise. 1466 *Paston Lett.* 540 II. 253 For vii. barels bere, xviis. *viid.* For a barel of one grettest assyse iiis. iiiid. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (1852) 2, Xxxv. men .. sworne to mayntayne the assies in London. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 25 They presented the said Were to be over high and .. inhaunced above the ancient assize. 1710 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* VI. 586 Last week a baker was convicted for selling bread under the assize. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 275 It was ordained that .. the custody of the assise or standard of weights and measures shall be committed to certain persons. 1813 *Examiner* 15 Mar. 169/1 The Lord Mayor .. has ordered the price of Bread to rise half an assize. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 229 Laws regulating the assize of casks.

†6. *Hence*: Measurement, dimensions. *Obs.* (Now SIZE.)

c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1557 'A lytulle lower, syr,' seyde hee .. Now are we bothe at oon assyse. 1481-90 HOWARD *Househ. Bks.* 293 Iiij. peces of redde wusted of the grettest asyse. 1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* A iij, Put out no puffes, nor thwackyng words, words of to large assyce. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* To Reader 6 A pretty little Whip-Jacke of less than ordinary assise, in a blew Jacket.

†7. Measure, extent (of things immaterial). *Obs.*

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar.* 316 The power of the keyes are to both alike in equall assise. *a* 1641 — *Acts & Mon.* 83 A false surmise, that Prophecies and Promises be of like assise. 1655 LESTRANGE *Chas. I.* 166 Every event, of any considerable assise.

†8. Mode, manner, fashion; quality. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 844 As in þe asyse of Sodomas to seggez þat passen. *c* 1350 *Will. Paterne* 4451 It is geinli greiped in a god asise. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 144 First they .. ben hard, and thilke assise Betokeneth in a king constaunce. *c* 1460 *Emare* 830 Shypmen .. Dyght her takull on ryche acyse.

†9. Site, situation, position. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 900 Floures .. of many gise Sett by compas in assise. *Ibid.* 1237 Ther nas a poynt, trewely, That it nas in his right assise. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* II. 194 b/2 In all other thynges he kepte the myddell assyse.

†10. ?Commodity; article; manner of thing. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 7074 Whan ther comes marchaundise, With corn, wyn, and steil, othir other assise.

II. A trial in which sworn assessors or jurymen decide questions of fact; a judicial inquest.

11. Orig. applied to: All legal proceedings of the nature of inquests or recognitions, fiscal, civil, or criminal.

Esp. the *Grand* or *Great Assize*, recognition as to the right of the claimant in a writ of right, substituted in the reign of Henry II for trial by battle, the assizes of *Mort d'ancestre*, *Novel disseisin*, and *Darreine presentment*, named in Magna Carta.

[*c* 1290 BRITTON III. iv. § 28 Qe le tenaunt se puse mettre en juree a la semblaunce de graunt assise, *i. e.* that the tenant may put himself on a jury after the manner of a great assize.] 1297 R. GLOUC. 429 False sueryars of assyses. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 64 He was chefe justise, Agayn þe erle Godwyn he gert sette assise. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* ii. § 2. 73 The cause .. was decided either by the duel, or, under the great improvement of the law effected by an ordinance of Henry II. .. by the grand assize; that is, by the verdict of twelve milites of the neighbourhood, chosen by four other milites summoned by the sheriff for the purpose.

b. Hence, an action to be decided by such a trial; also applied to the writ by which it is instituted.

[*c* 1481 LITTLETON *Tenures* § 233 Il poit aver Assise de Novel disseisin envers le tenant.] *c* 1574 *Transl.* He may have an Assise of novel disseisin against the tenant. *a* 1626 BACON *Maxims Com. Law* ii. (1630) 6 And the disseisee bring his assize in the Court of the Lord. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 28 b, Assise is a writ, and it lyeth where any man is put out of his lands, tenements .. and so disseised of his freehold. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. lxvii. (1739) 158 In case the Lord would hold the Wardship longer than the full age of the Heir, an Assize did lie against the Lord. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 221 An assise of nusance is a writ, wherein it is stated that the party injured complains of some fact done. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* ii. § 9. 97 The writ of assize of Mort d'Ancestor was perhaps instituted by the ordinance called the Assize of Northampton, A.D. 1176.

12. Hence (usually in *pl.*): The sessions held periodically in each county of England, for the purpose of administering civil and criminal justice, by judges acting under certain special commissions (chiefly and usually, but not exclusively, being ordinary judges of the superior courts, or, since 1875, of the Supreme Court).

It was provided by Magna Carta that the judges should visit each county once every year to take assizes (*i.e.* try writs of assize) of novel disseisin, mort d'ancestre, and darreine presentment (so that the jury who constituted the Grand Assize (see 11) might not be obliged to travel from remote corners of England to appear in court at Westminster). Thence the names *assizes*, and *justices* or *judges of assize*, still retained by these circuit courts and itinerant judges, after their judicial functions have been greatly extended in various directions, especially in that of the trial of felonies and offences.

[1215 *Magna Carta*, Duos Justiciarios .. qui .. capiant in comitatu et in die et loco comitatus assisas predictas.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 314 Justice he was ful often in assise, By patent, and by pleyn commissioun. *c* 1538 STARKEY *England* 190 Thos wych haue authoryte in the sessyons and Sysys. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 191 At Sessions or Assises, parties appeare and sue one an other. *a* 1626 BACON *Use Com. Law* (1635) 18 The third commission that the judges of circuits have is, a commission directed to themselves onely and the Clerk of Assize to take assizes, by which they are called Justices of Assize, and the office of those justices is to doe right upon writs called assizes, brought before them by such as are wrongfully thrust out of their lands. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. VI. 150 Some few Counties, whither the King sent some Judges of Assize. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 46 ¶ 4 Finery for the assizes and horse-races. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. viii. 16 The judges of assize were directed to inculcate on their circuits the necessary obligation of forwarding the King's service by complying with his writ. *Mod.* Tried for murder at the Maidstone assizes.

b. *attrib.*

1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) I. 103, I .. desired for this assise-assembly to choose a text as near as I could of equal latitude with the assise-business. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xxviii. 61 He is fearful of being Sheriff of the Shire .. and dreads the Assise-week as much as the prisoner. 1812 SIR S. ROMILY in *Examiner* 7 Sept. 573/2 The duty of a Sheriff was .. to ride .. before the Judges, into an Assize town. 1857 THACKERAY *Fitz-boodle's Prof.* Misc. Wks. IV. 29 Confounded new policemen and the assize-courts prevent that.

13. In Scotland: a. A trial by jury.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 55 [Thai] war with ane assiss thar ourtane. *a* 1605 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 128 He went through the street to the Tolbooth to undergo his assize. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Mag.* Table 61 Ane Assise may proceid againis ane man absent being lawfullie summoned. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 67 If the offender abide an assise, and by the same be absolved.

b. The jury or panel.

1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 108 The names of the assyiss are thir; the erle of Cassillis, etc. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Ten.* 48 b, This name assise, sometime is put for the Jury. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 157 Of them quha spares the ritch men, and summons the pure men to passe vpon the assise. *Ibid.* Table 61 The Assise in the breive of richt, is of twelue sworne men. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 31 The fact being only referred to the jury or assize as they call it.

†14. Judgement, sentence; deliverance of opinion. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19344 Vr eldrin goff did Iesu rise .. þe quilk 3e hang wiþ fals assise. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 13 Herkeneth now, hou seith the wise? Y schal you schewe bi this asise. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 49 Thus sayd David forssoth in the Sautere, And verefyus in asise the love of our Lord. *c* 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 18 Perchaunce an issue hereon may be ioynt, Whereon thassise foorthwith we may award. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 14 Let us call to assize the loves of our parents.

15. With *great*, *last*, etc.: The Last Judgement.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22780 For to deme baþe ded and quik .. Al þat sal be at þat asise. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5514 þe haythen men at þat grete assys Sal þan be halden als men rightwys. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 60 3oure soulys may thei save at the last asyse. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. v. 5 The grete assises, at which oure noble gloryous kyng wyl descende presentely in his owne persone. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. (1641) 18/1 Where life still lives, where God his Sises holds. 1620 DEKKER *Christ's Coming* in Farr *S. P.* (1848) 172 That Lord by his own subiects crucified, So at his grand assize comes glorified. 1730 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. 77 At the great Assizes of the World. 1812 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Pictur.* VIII. 29 Till summon'd to the last assize.

†16. *transf.* The office of judge, the action of judging, censorship. *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 158 The Roman censor, a civil function, to that severe assise of survaying and controuling the privatest and sliest manners of all men and all degrees had no jurisdiction .. no punitive force annexed. 1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* 90 The judges .. who had elected been By publick vote, of games to hold assize.

III. Isolated senses from French.

†17. Siege, besieging. (So in OF.) *Obs. rare.*

c 1430 *Syr Generides* 8889 Generides by manly asise Hath beseged the tone of Vise .. That noon may passe out I-wis.

†18. Fixation of imposts, imposition, tax. *Obs.* (See EXCISE, a corrupt form of this word.)

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 74 When one hath seene the *Tally* and *taillage* of France, the *Milstone* of Spaine, the *Assise* of Holland .. hee will blesse God, and love England better ever after.

†b. **Assize-herring**, a royalty of one thousand herrings due three times a year during the season to the kings of Scotland from each boat engaged in the herring fishery. *Obs.*

1597 *Act* 15 *James VI.* § 237 The .. assise herring perteinis to our Soveraine Lorde, as ane part of his customes, and annexed propertie. 1673 H. STUBBE *Further Vind. Dutch War* App. 128 The King could not alienate the Royalty of the Assize-herring, by the Laws of Scotland.

†**Assi·ze**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. AF. *assiser*, f. *assise* ASSIZE.]

†1. *trans.* To set, place.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 122 The which [stars] upon his heved assised He bereth. *Ibid.* 126 Right so ben devised The signes twelve, and stonde assised. *a* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 430 Assise And yote on it tilpavyng playne and strong.

2. To fix, ordain, appoint.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 228 The king .. hath therof a time assised. *Ibid.* I. 181 Two cardinales he hath assised .. That with his doughter shulden go.

3. To determine, decide, judge.

c 1399 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 11 3it natheles the lawe stant assised Of mannys wit to be so resonable.

4. To assess, value, rate.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* Prol. I. 5 That this prologue is so assised. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 2 It is a Prophecy; and Prophecies are assised at obscurity.

5. To assess. a. To fix the amount of (a tax). b. To value for the purposes of taxation.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccix. 712 In tyme past, whan Gaunt was assysed, Andwarpe was of lyhte valur. *Ibid.* II. xlix. (R.) Taxes and tallages [were] assysed in cytees and good townes.

6. To regulate or fix (weights, measures, prices, etc.) according to an ordinance or standard.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 15 If the people will haue victuals and corne at that price, whereat it was assised and rated in time past. *c* 1638 *Ord. Priv. Comm.* in Penkethman *Artachthos* H ij b, When the second Wheat is at 3*l.* the Quarter, he may make and assize his Bread, as if the same Wheat were at 3*l.* 6*s.* the Quarter. 1638 *Chart. Goldsm. Co.* in A. Ryland *Gold & Silver Wares* (1852) 191 Persons, who shall bring .. any weight called troy weight to be assized, according to his Majesty's standard.

Assizement (ăsəi·zmĕnt). [f. ASSIZE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of assizing; the statutory inspection of weights and measures, or fixing of the price of articles of consumption.

1864 WEBSTER cites SIMMONDS.

Assizer, -or (ăsəi·zəɹ). Also 4-6 **assisour**, 7 **assyser**, 8 **asyser**. *Aphet.* 4 **sysour**: see SIZAR. [a. AF. *assisour*, n. of agent f. *assiser* to ASSIZE.]

1. *Eng. Hist.* One of those who constituted the assize or inquest, whence the modern jury originated; a sworn recognitor.

a 1330 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 344 Assisours that comen to shire and to hundred, Damneth men for silver. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 59 Sysours and somners * shereuyes and here clerkes. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 864 The twelve sisours that weren of the queste, They schul ben hanged this day, so have I reste. 1617 DANIEL *Hist. Eng.* 169 Murtherers, fighters, false assisors, and other such malefactors.

2. *Scotch Law.* A juryman. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1436 *Act* 13 *James I.* i. § 2 Al Jugis sal ger þe assisoures swere .. þat þai nothir haf tane na sal tak mede. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 13 All the assisours sall sweare, that .. they sall nocht laine nor conceale the trueth. 1709 *Royal*

Procl. (Scotl.) in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4522/2 We require .. our Sheriffs, that they cause sufficient .. Men to Compear before our .. Judges .. for being Asysers and Witnesses. **1873** Burton *Hist. Scot.* V. liv. 45 John Kirkcaldy, a cousin of Grange, had gone to Dunfermline .. to act as an assizer or juryman.

3. An officer who had charge of the Assize of Weights and Measures, or who fixed the Assize of Bread and Ale, or of other articles of consumption.

1751 Chambers *Cycl., Assiser* .. of weights and measures, is an officer who has the care and oversight of those matters.

Assizing (ăsəi·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Assize *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of regulating (weights and measures, prices, etc.) by a standard.

c **1638** *Ord. Priv. Counc.* in Penkethman *Artachthos* H ij b, That they observe and keep the good and antient custome, in making, assizing, and selling of all sorts of their Bread. **1860** in *Morn. Star* 20 May, There has been no assizing of weights in this town for four years.

Asskrie, variant of Ascry *v. Obs.*

Assmay, -ayhe, var. of Asmay *v. Obs.*

†**Asso·bre,** *v. Obs.* [? f. A- *pref.* 11 + Sober.] *trans.* To make sober; *intr.* To become sober.

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 11 But if I mighte netheles Of suche a drinke .. have o receite, I shulde assobre. *Ibid.* 16 Thus I rede thou assobre Thine herte.

Associability (ăsōu·ʃiăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -bility.] The quality of being associable.

1855 H. Spencer *Psychol.* I. II. viii. (1872) 260 There is considerable associability of co-existences with sequences. **1865** Masson *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 252 The associability of nerve-currents.

Associable (ăsōu·ʃiăb'l), *a.* [a. F. *associable*, f. *associer* to Associate: see -able.]

†**1.** That may be associated with, companionable.

1611 Cotgr., *Associable*, Companable, sociable, associable, fit to hold fellowship with.

2. That may be associated or connected in thought (*with*).

1855 H. Spencer *Psychol.* I. II. viii. (1872) 259 The relations which enter into relation with one another are .. most easily associable. **1870** Proctor *Other Worlds* iii. 57 Effects which seem associable with their comparative proximity to the sun's orb.

3. *Phys.* Of nerves, muscles, etc.: Liable to be affected by sympathy with other parts.

Asso·ciableness. [f. prec. + -ness.] = Associability. **1847** in Craig

Associate (ăsōu·ʃiĭēt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* Also 4 -cyat, 6-8 -ciat, 7 assotiate. [ad. L. *associātus*, pa. pple. of *as-*, *ad-sociāre* to join together with, f. *ad* to + *socius* sharing, united, allied. Used at first as pa. pple. of the vb. Associate; see next.]

A. *ppl. a.* = Associated.

1. Joined in companionship, function, or dignity.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. v. (1495) 32 Angels ben .. assocyat and couplyd togyders in the joyefull companye of god. **1590** Marlowe *Edw. II.* IV. iii, With him is Edmund gone associate? **1603** Knolles *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 33 Christ our Saviour, equall and associate to his Father. **1844** Brougham *Brit. Const.* xix. § 6 (1862) 377 The Supreme Court .. is composed of a president and six associate judges.

2. Joined in league, allied, confederate.

1600 Holland *Livy* xxv. xiii. 556 All the associate and confederate [*socĭis*] cities thereabout. **1667** Milton *P. L.* x. 395 While I .. Descend through Darkness .. To my associate Powers. **1725** Pope *Odyss.* xvi. 367 Amphinomus survey'd th' associate band. **1795** Southey *Joan of Arc* ix, If ought of patriot enterprise required Associate firmness.

3. United in the same group or category, allied; concomitant.

1750 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 90 ¶ 9 They want some associate sounds to make them harmonious. **1765** Tucker *Lt. Nat.* II. 407 Faith, understood in the most comprehensive sense, as including the two associate virtues. **1880** Garretson (*title*) A System of Oral Surgery .. Surgery of the Mouth, Jaws, and Associate Parts.

B. *sb.* [the adj. used absolutely.]

1. One who is united to another by community of interest, and shares with him in enterprise, business, or action; a partner, comrade, companion.

1533 More *Apol.* xliv. Wks. 914/2, I woulde not greatly wish to be .. their associate in anye suche confederacies. **1663** Gerbier *Counsel* B v b, Collonel Rushner and his assotiates in Holland, their proposals concerning waterworks. **1725** Pope *Odyss.* IX. 200 My dear associates, here indulge your rest. **1849** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 651 These men, more wretched than their associates who suffered death.

2. A companion in arms, ally, confederate.

1548 Grafton *Chron. Edw. III.* an. 12 (R.) For the receyuing of him, his associates and armie. **1601** Holland *Pliny* I. 39 This hapned the yeare before the war of our Associates. **1849** W. Irving *Mahomed's Succ.* vii. (1853) 26 His associates soon turned the tide of the battle.

3. One who shares an office or position of authority with another; a colleague, coadjutor. *spec.* An officer of the Superior Courts of Common Law in England, 'whose duties are to superintend the entering of causes, to attend sittings at nisi prius, and there receive and enter verdicts,' etc. (Warton.)

(In accordance with the statutes of Edward I and Edward II, the commissions of the judges on circuit were accompanied by *writs of association*, directing certain persons (usually the clerk of assize and his subordinate officers) to *associate* themselves with the justices and serjeants in order to take the assizes. (Stephens.) Up to 1879 there were 3 Associates in London, and 8 in the provinces, one for each Circuit. By the Supreme Court of Judicature Act of that year, the Associates in London were abolished, and made Masters of the Supreme Court.)

1552 Huloet, Associat in auctoritie, or put in ioynt commissioun, *Assessor.* *a* **1586** Sidney (J.) They persuade the king .. to make Plangus his associate in government. **1685** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2014/6 The Mayor, Associate, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen. **1862** Archbold *Practice* (Prentice) I. 15 (ed. 13) There is an Associate in each Division appointed by the Chief Justice and Chief Baron respectively.

4. One who is frequently in company with another, on terms of social equality and intimacy; an intimate acquaintance, companion, mate.

1601 Weever *Mirr. Mart.* A vj, No meane Cumrades, no base associates. **1678** Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 41 One of my Lords most intimate associates. **1851** Helps *Friends in C.* I. 111 We become familiar with the upper views, tastes, and tempers of our associates.

5. One who belongs to an association or institution in a subordinate degree of membership, without the honours and privileges of a full member or 'Fellow.'

Commonly expressed by A.: as A.R.A., Associate of the Royal Academy, A.L.S. Associate of the Linnæan Society. **1812** *Examiner* 9 Nov. 714/2 [They] have .. been elected Associates of the Royal Academy. **1831** Brewster *Newton* (1855) II. xix. 207 The eight foreign associates of the Academy of Sciences.

6. A thing placed or found in conjunction with another.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* 24 A way to make wood perpetual, and a fit associat for metal. **1690** Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxxiii. § 5 (R.) The one [idea] no sooner at any time comes into the understanding but its associate appears with it. **1879** G. Gladstone in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 111/1 It is as an almost constant associate of lead that we look for our supply of British silver.

Associate (ăsōu·ʃiĭēt), *v.*; also 5 -siat. [f. prec.: the pa. pple. and pa. t. *associat(e* were in use before the present tense, or the pa. t. and pple. *associated.* Cf. the earlier Associe from Fr.]

1. *trans.* To join (persons, or one person *with* (*to* arch.) another), *in* (*to* obs.) common purpose, action, or condition; to link together, unite, combine, ally, confederate.

1398 [see Associate *ppl. a.* 1.] **1494** Fabyan v. cxxvii. 107 He .. associate vnto hym certeyn wanton persones. **1548** Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* viii. 34 (R.) Yf he intende to be associate wyth me in blisse. **1561** T. N[orton] *Calvin's Inst.* Table Quot., She was associated unto him in marriage. **1642** Rogers *Naaman* 436 To associate him to the worke which himselfe and Paul went about. **1724** Swift *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 72 None but papists are associated against him. **1761** Hume *Hist. Eng.* I. xvi. 394 The troops .. associating to them all the disorderly people. **1867** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) iv. 232 Arnulf associated his son with him in his government.

b. To elect as associate: see Associate *sb.* 5.

1806 Southey in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 582 He .. was associated to the royal Academy there. **1859** Allibone *Biogr. Dict.* I. 43/1 The Royal College of Physicians associated him [Akenside] as a licentiate.

2. *trans.* To join, combine in action, unite (things together, or one thing *with* another). (Mostly *refl.* or *pass.*)

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* v. 70 The thyrd veyne of the ventricle is very small, not associated with any Arterie. **1660** Boyle *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* Digress. 352 The inspired Air .. does there associate it self with the Exhalations of the circulating Blood. **1751** Johnson *Rambl.* No. 158 ¶ 7 Faults are endured without disgust when they are associated with transcendent merit. **1855** Bain *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 7 The muscles .. act in groups, being associated together by the organization of the nervous centres. **1878** Huxley *Physiogr.* 72 This vapour is intimately associated with the other constituents of the atmosphere.

b. To connect in idea.

1760 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1859) I. 110 They associate the ideas of pain to those lessons. **1850** M'Cosh *Div. Govt.* I. iii. (1874) 64 The very name of God is associated in the human mind with fear. **1870** M. Conway *Earthw. Pilgr.* xvii. 213 Who could associate rose-leaves with hell-fires?

3. *refl.* in sense of 4. Const. as in 1, 2.

1494 Fabyan VI. ccxii. 228 Algarus .. the whiche assosiat hym with Gryffyne, kynge or duke of Walys. **1611** Bible *Isa.* viii. 9 Associate your selues, O ye people, and yee shalbe broken in pieces. **1769** Robertson *Chas. V.* III. xi. 340 He associated himself as a member of their fraternity. **1788–94** Gibbon *Misc. Wks.* (1814) I. 2 By associating ourselves to the authors of our existence.

b. To make oneself a partner in (a matter).

1881 Gladstone in *Times* 17 May 7/3 It is for me .. to associate myself with the answer previously given by the Under-Secretary.

4. *intr.* **a.** To combine for a common purpose, to join or form an association.

1653 Baxter *Chr. Concord.* 107 Those Congregations whose Ministers refuse to Associate. **1770** Burke *Pres. Discont.*, When bad men combine, good men must associate. **1832** Ht. Martineau *Ireland* I. 8 As many as .. sixteen tenants associated in one lease.

b. To keep company or have intercourse (*with*).

1644 Milton *Judgm. Bucer* (1851) 313 Any dishonest associating they permit. **1728** Thomson *Winter* 205 Let me associate with the serious night. **1754** Chatham *Lett. Nephew* iv. 20 Be sure to associate with men much older than yourself. **1868** Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* 40 The Rector .. associated only with county people.

†**5.** *trans.* To join oneself to (a person): **a.** To accompany, escort, attend. *Obs.*

1548 Hall *Chron. Hen. VII.* an. 34 (R.) He shoulde have associated him in hys iourney. **1592** Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v. ii. 5 A bare-foote Brother .. to associate me, Here in this Citie visiting the sick. **1609** *Man in Moone* (1857) 108 The Parasite, associating the Glutton to the gate, entereth. **1657** Brome *Queene's Exch.* III. 459 And who associates him?

†**b.** To keep company or consort with. *Obs.*

1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 1108 Therfore shal man leaue father and mother and associate his wife. **1590** J. Greenwood in *Confer.* III. 63 If I associat a theife & Communicate in his euill.

†**c.** To act as associate or assistant to. *Obs.*

1627 Smith *Seaman's Gram.* viii. 36 The Lieutenant is to associate the Captaine.

†**d.** of things: (cf. 2.) To accompany, join.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* v. 70 The Arterie associatyng this veyne. **1613** Heywood *Brax. Age* I. Wks. 1874 III. 181 Those torturing pangues That should associate death. **1691** Ray *Creation* (1714) 277 It is necessary that the large trunks of the Veins and Arteries should not associate each other.

Asso·ciated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.]

1. Joined in companionship; united in action or purpose, sharing in dignity or office, allied.

1611 Cotgr., *Associé*, Associated, accompanied, consorted. **1656** (*title*) Agreement of the Associated Ministers and Churches of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland. **1835** Sir J. Ross *N.-W. Pass.* vi. 89 My associated though junior officer. **1881** *Echo* 31 Jan. 3/6 The New York Associated Banks.

2. Connected in thought, mentally related.

1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. iv. § 1 P 94 The factitious, associated nature of these Pleasures. **1877** Lyttell *Landm.* III. iv. 119 Nothing but the name and the associated monuments to help us.

3. Combined locally, circumstantially, or in classification (*with*); occurring in combination. *Associated movements*: those 'having no connexion with the essential act calling them forth, but coincident or consensual with it' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 250 With associated beds of finer ingredients. **1839** Murchison *Silur. Syst.* I. xxii. 275 The combustion of lignite and coal producing a long continued heat, which has acted upon the associated shale. **1845** Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xviii. (1852) 424 The almost entire absence of associated grasses [in New Zealand] may perhaps be accounted for by the land having been aboriginally covered with forest trees.

Asso·ciatedness. [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being associated.

1862 F. Hall *Hind. Philos. Syst.* 226 Giving to the subject of right notion the characteristic of associatedness with the affection that has taken the form of it, i. e. of its object.

Associateship (ăsōu·ʃiĭēt|ʃip). [f. Associate *sb.* + -ship.] The position or status of an associate.

1846 *Calendar of King's Coll. Lond.* Index, Rules for the Associateship. **1862** Thornbury *Turner* I. 257 Up to 1799 (his Associateship year) Turner had exhibited sixty-two pictures.

Associating (ăsōu·ʃiĭētiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Associate *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Associate; association, union for a common purpose. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1644 [see Associate *v.* 4 b.]. **1653** Gauden *Hierasp.* Pref. 11 They deny any Nationall Church in any larger associatings of Christians. **1863** Mill *Utilit.* 59 By associating the doing right with pleasure.

Asso·ciating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That associates; uniting; connecting in thought.

1646 Gaule *Cases Consc.* 27 It is the assembling or associating Witch. **1683** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1859/5 The Plots and Machinations of .. Associating Men. **1823** Lamb *Elia* (1860) 360 Or what associating league to the imagination can there be between the seers and the seers not, of a presential miracle?

Association (ăsōu·ʃi-, ăsōu·siĭē·ʃən). Also 7 -tiation. [ad. L. *associātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *associāre*: see Associate and -ation. Cf. mod.F. *association*, perhaps the immediate source.]

1. The action of combining together for a common purpose; the condition of such combination; confederation, league.

1535 Bp. Winchester in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxv. 160 Me seemeth the word *association* soundeth not well. **1584** in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 84 To the better corroboration of this our loyall bond and association. **1660** R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 48 A solemn oath of association for the restoring of it. **1746** Smollett *Reproof* 53 Engag'd in firm association, stood, Their lives devoted to the public good. **1856** Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) I. 474 Association will be the next form of industrial development.

b. *Deed of association*: the specific document setting forth the particulars of a proposed 'limited liability company.' *Articles of association*: see Article *sb.* 9.

1866 Crump *Banking* ii. 43 On its being proposed to start a banking company on the 'limited liability' principle .. at least seven persons must sign a deed of association.

2. A body of persons who have combined to execute a common purpose or advance a common cause; the whole organization which they form to effect their purpose; a society; *e.g.* the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Football Association, the Church Association, the Civil Service Supply Association.

a **1659** Cleveland *Poems* (1677) 117 Many Sects twisted into an Association. **1863** Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* II. vi. 220 If land was owned and cultivated by associations of labourers. **1879** (*title*) Report of the Somersetshire Association of Congregational Churches. **1880** *Times* 12 Nov. 4/4 The Association game [of football] is, perhaps .. more scientific.

†**3.** A document setting forth the common purpose

of a number of persons, and signed by them as a pledge that they will carry it into execution. *Obs.*

1586 *Lett. to E. Leycester* 18 Your oth made in the association. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1714/6 That Seditious Paper, the *Association*, lately found in the Earl of Shaftsbury's Closet. 1772 *Hist. Rochester* 185 Three men who had forged an association. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 251 Dropping the Association into a flowerpot.

4. Union in companionship on terms of social equality; fellowship, intimacy.

1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* iii. (1700) 33 Thus Self-denial is a kind of Holy Association with God. 1761 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* XII. vi. (1802) III. 382 The nobility would be profaned by my association. 1872 SANFORD *Eng. Kings* 330 He had become habituated to .. grossness and immorality in his daily associations.

5. The action of conjoining or uniting one person or thing with another.

1774 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* vi. (1876) 390 The spark that without the association of more fuel would have died.

6. *Law.* The appointment of additional legal officials to act as colleagues on any occasion; the writ appointing them. (Cf. ASSOCIATE, *sb.* 3.)

1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 319 Association is a writ for other to be associate into their company, as fellow Iustices together with them. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., The King may make an association unto the sheriff upon a writ of *ve disseisin*.

7. The mental connexion between an object and ideas that have some relation to it (*e.g.* of similarity, contrariety, contiguity, causation). (*Association of ideas.*)

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxxiii. § 7 That there are such associations of them [ideas] made by custom in the minds of most men, I think no body will question. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley* (1816) 56 Words being arbitrary must owe their powers to association, and have the influence, and that only, which custom has given them. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 20 The simple act of seizing food implies .. the mental association of the appearance of the food with the satisfying of the feeling [of hunger].

8. An idea or recollection linked in the mind or memory with some object of contemplation, and recalled to the mind in connexion with it.

1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 27 Why should .. the holiest words with all their venerable associations be profaned. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xlii. 306 A man could have no pleasant associations with a place unless he had made money there. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. 62 One association of profound melancholy clings to that great debate.

Asso·cia·tional, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL 1.] Of or pertaining to (an) association. *Associational School*: those philosophers who hold the doctrine of associationism.

1815 *Boston Q. Rev.* 56 in Pickering *Dict. Amer.*, [Students in divinity] must .. pass through the associational or presbyterial examination. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurture* vi. (1861) 148 A kind of associational instinct.

Asso·cia·tionalism } = { ASSOCIATIONISM.
Asso·cia·tionalist } = { ASSOCIATIONIST.

Associationism (ăsōʊ·ʃi,ē·ʃəniz'm). [f. ASSOCIATION + -ISM.] The doctrine that mental and moral phenomena may be accounted for by association of ideas.

1882 *Athenæum* 28 Jan. 118/1 Points where Mill's mind emancipated itself from the narrow range of associationism in psychology.

Asso·cia·tionist. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. One who belongs to an association.

1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. i. (1871) 160 Groups of .. industrious associationists. 1881 E. PURCELL in *Academy* 22 Jan. 56 The wretched Church Associationist is reduced to auricular confession.

2. One who holds the doctrine of associationism.

1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 55 The beautiful .. instead of being, as the Associationists affirm, merely a chameleon-like phantasm. 1882 *Athenæum* 28 Jan. 119/1 Prof. Bain .. the last of the Associationists.

Associative (ăsōʊ·ʃi,ĕtiv), *a.* [f. L. *associāt-* (see ASSOCIATE) + -IVE, as if ad. L. **associātīvus*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by association. Hence **Asso·ciatively** *adv.*

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. 286 By the power of evoking and combining, Mr. Wordsworth means .. the aggregative and associative [power]. 1881 RAE in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 233 The associative principle in the arrangements of economical life. 1880 CYPLES *Hum. Exp.* v. 110 So as to represent associatively.

Associator (ăsōʊ·ʃi,ĕitəɹ). Also 7 **-er.** [n. of action on Latin type f. ASSOCIATE or L. *associāre*.] He who or that which joins in association; a confederate, companion; a member of an association.

1616 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* (1864) 126 Another Nayro, who with his Associaters kill him. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1857/5 All Conventiclers, Covenanters, Associators, and all other Traytors. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* II. i. (1786) 229 The natural Associators with Articles are .. common Appellatives. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. xii. 456 Congress .. called on the associators in Philadelphia .. to join the army.

Associatory (ăsōʊ·ʃi,ătəːri), *a.* [f. prec.: see -ORY.] Having the quality of associating.

1880 CYPLES *Hum. Exp.* ii. 39 The associatory activity of the senses.

† **Asso·cie,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 **assossie,** 5 **-cye.** [a. OF. *associe-r* (13th c. in Littré):—L. *associā-re*: see ASSOCIATE.] Early equivalent of ASSOCIATE *v.*

1. *trans.* To unite, place, or bring (a person or oneself) into companionship or alliance with another; = ASSOCIATE *v.* 1, 3.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* (1871) III. 329 He is irreguler þat sittiþ in place as associed wiþ þe domesman. 1388 — 1 *Kings* xxii. 50 *marg.*, Josephat nolde be assossied with him .. in nauey. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* 97 He .. assocyied hym on to ther cumpanye. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXI. 212 Robert .. assocyed vnto hym Syr Rogger the Mortimer.

2. *intr.* To enter into confederacy; = ASSOCIATE 3.

1441 *Plumpton Corr.* Introd. 57 They had assocyed to the number of DCC persons or thereabouts.

† **Asso·gue.** *Obs.* [a. F. *assogue* (in same sense), a. Sp. *azogue*, Pg. *azougue*, quicksilver, ad. Sp. Arab. *az-zaouqa* (P. de Alcala) = Arab. الزاوق *az-zāūq*, i.e. *az* = *al* the, *zāūq*, ad. Pers. ژیوه *zhīwah* quicksilver.] A Spanish vessel carrying quicksilver to America for use in the silver-mines.

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2760/2 The two Assogues Ships designed to have sailed .. for New Spain. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 118 Outward bound flotas, assogues, or register ships.

Assoil (ăsoi·l), *v.* Forms: 3–4 **asoyl-en, -y, asoil-en, -y,** 3–6 **asoyle, -oile,** 4 **asoyli, -lye, asoilie, assoill-en, -i, asoil-en,** 4–6 **assoyle, assoille,** 4–7 **assoile,** 5 **assole,** 5–7 **assoyl,** 6 **asoylle,** 5– **assoil.** *Scotch* 5 **assolyhe** (= assolʒe), 6 **assolye, assoilʒe, -ye, -ze,** 7 **assolzie, -oylle,** 7– **assoilzie.** *Aphet.* 5–6 **soile, soyle.** [f. OF. *a(s)soille* pres. subj., *a(s)soil* pres. indic. of *a(s)soldre, a(s)soudre*:—L. *absolŭĕre* = *absolvĕre* to absolve, f. *ab* from + *solvĕre* to loose. Other forms of the infinitive in OF. (the first two also in AF.) were *a(s)soilier, a(s)soiler, a(s)solier, a(s)soillir, a(s)solir*, as if:—L. **absoluēre.* L. *solŭĕre* gave OF. *soʊlre, soʊldre*, as *batŭĕre, quatŭĕre* gave *batre, quatre*, and *voluērunt*, **vosluĕrunt* gave *volrent, voldrent*; with the variants *a(s)soilier, a(s)oillir*, compare other OF. double forms, as *tesir, taire*:—L. *tacēre*, **tacĕre*, and *plesir, plaire*:—L. *placēre*, **placĕre*. Subsequently refashioned in Fr. as *absoudre*, and in Eng. as ABSOIL, which paved the way for the modern ABSOLVE, formed directly from the L after 1500. The Fr. *l mouillé*, lost in Eng., was as usual retained in Scotch, and symbolized by *lʒ, lyh, ly*, now corruptly written *lz*, whence the current *assoilzie* (ăsoi·lyi, ăsoi·li).]

I. To assoil a person.

1. To absolve from sin, grant absolution to, pardon, forgive; = ABSOLVE 2. *'Whom God assoil!'* (OF. *que Dieu assoille!* L. *quem Deus absolvat!*): an ejaculatory prayer for the departed. *arch.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 464 No man, bote þe pope one, hem asoyly ne myʒte. 1340 *Ayenb.* 172 þet he habbe power him to asoyli and him penonce to anioyni. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1882 Of absolucioun he on þe segge calles, & he asoyled hym. 1426 *Pol. Poems* II. 131 As wele on his ffader sille, Henry the fifth, whom God assoille, as by Kateryne quene of Englond, his modir, whom God assoile. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 564 Pray devoutly for the soule whom God assoile. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 132 God remitting whomsoever the Priest assoileth. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvi, 'God assoilzie her!' ejaculated old Elspeth .. 'His mercy is infinite.' *c* 1840 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. 102 Oxford might avail to assoil me.

b. *of, from* the sin. *arch.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 501 The pope of alle hor sunnes asoileth alle the Barons & knyʒtes. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 185 To asoylye men of alle manere synnes. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* I. 44 Be assoyled clene from synne of theyr ghostly fader. 1551 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 151 b (JAM.) The wordis of absolutioun .. I assoilye the fra thi synnis. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iv. 857 Secretly assoyling of his sin. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 112 Acquitted and assoiled from the guilt of all our sins.

c. from purgatory. (Cf. senses 2 and 5.) *arch.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 21/1 And assoylle the synnars whan thou descendest into helle. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* II. 299 He will be freed from purgatory the sooner that good people pray to assoilzie him.

† **2.** To absolve or set free from excommunication or other ecclesiastical sentence. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A III. 139 Heo þat ben Curset in Consorie counteþ hit not at a Russche .. Heo is asoyled as sone as hire-self lykeþ. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxvii. 560 The londe was assoiled by the legat. 1612 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1632) 578 Vntil he were assoyled of his excommunication. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 206 If any Bishop do excommunicate any person .. the King may write to the Bishop, and command him to assoyl, and absolve the party. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Assoile* (*absolvere*) Signifies to deliver, pardon, or set free from an Excommunication.

† **3.** To set free, discharge, or release (*of, from* obligations, liabilities); = ABSOLVE 5. *Obs.*

1366 MAUNDEV. iii. 18 To whom God ʒaf his pleyn Power, for to bynde and to assoille. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* x. 29 Now y assoile you, and alle Jewis, of tributis. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 143 The same Pope .. cursed him, and asoiled al his barones fro that feith whech they had mad to him. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 266/2 She .. was assoilled of her vowe. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* (1654) I. 507 A lawful oath, from which no man can assoile you.

4. To acquit (a person) of a criminal charge, to pronounce not guilty, to clear; = ABSOLVE 4. Const. *of, from. arch.* (see b.)

1528 MORE *Heresyes* III. Wks. 211/2 Than may the iudges acquite and assoyle the defendaunt. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xviii. 92 Whom Cesar doth condemne, God sumtime doth assoyle. 1647 (11 Mar.) CROMWELL *Let.* XXV. (Carl.) The houses did assoil the army from all suspicion. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* (1678) 88 Many persons think themselves fairly assoiled, because they are .. not of scandalous Lives. 1832 LAMB *Lett.* II. (1841) 82 If the candlestick be not removed, I assoil myself.

b. *esp.* in *Sc. Law*, where *assoilzie* (i.e. *assoilʒie, assoilyie*) is still the proper term for: To acquit by sentence of court.

1603–5 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 155 Being assoilzied he continued the greatest Favourite at Court. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* IV. xxviii. (JAM.) The malefactour assoilyied at the instance of the partie. *a* 1692 SIR G. MACKENZIE in *Stewart's Trial* (1753) 143 The chief actor must be first discussed, and either found guilty or assoilzied. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 235 Clear in their judgement that the panel should be assoilzied and the Presbytery taken to task. 1865 *Morn. Star* 5 Dec., The action could not be maintained, and the defendants were entitled to be assoilzied.

5. To release, deliver, set free; to discharge. Const. *of, from. arch.*

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 38 When ye han assoiled me .. In truth I shall soile thee of thine orders. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* 280 The sayd hysshop now beyng cardynal, was assoiled of his hisshoprich of Wynchester. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 52 Till from her hands the spright assoiled is. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* VI. 400 To assoile all the sea craft of Thracia from the power and jurisdiction of Philippus. *a* 1845 HOOD *Open Quest.* xv, What harm if men who burn the midnight-oil .. Seek once a week their spirits to assoil? 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Wks.* I. 330 Death's mild curfew shall from work assoil.

II. To assoil a thing.

† **6.** To unloose the knot of (difficulty or doubt); to clear up, solve, or resolve; = ABSOLVE 6. *Obs.* (In this sense freq. *soyle, soil* in 16th c. Cf. SOIL *v.*)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* V. iii. 154 þat þei mowen assoilen and vnknytten þe knot of þis questioun. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 236 Þis asketh dauid; And dauyd assoileth it hymself. 1485 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* (1527) I This questyon and doubte is easy to assoyle. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ii. 138 The pepill .. thar petitiouns gettis assolʒeit heir. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* XI. 28 Soyle me this question. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* 259 Nebuchadnezzar cannot assoile his owne dreame. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxvii. 318 Sybil assoiling Oracles in Caue. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* (1722) 65 Fewer difficulties in the .. Books themselves, than in the .. very Comments which ought to assoil 'em.

† **7.** To refute (an objection or argument). *Obs.*

c 1370 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 388 Argumentis þat may not be asoylid. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xix. 78 A good clerk couthe not assoile the firste obiecciouu. 1655 GURNAL *Chr. in Arm.* II. 587 For the fuller assoyling this objection. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* I. XXXVIII. 300 To confute the pope's primacy .. and to assoyl Pole's arguments.

8. To purge oneself from, purge, expiate, atone for. (From 1, 2.) *arch.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 25 Well weeting how their errour to assoyle. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 453 To expiate and assoile the carnage and execution don vpon the enemies. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 162 To assoil crimes or accusations—i.e. to free himself from them. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* VIII. (1881) 228 Let each act Assoil a fault or help a merit grow.

† **9.** To acquit oneself of, or discharge (an obligation). (From 3.) *Obs. rare.*

1596 SPENSER *Daphn.* lxxvii, Till that you come where ye your vowes assoyle.

† **10.** To discharge, get rid of, dispel (a thing). (From 5.) *Obs. rare.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. v. 30 In seeking him that should her payn assoyle. *Ibid.* III. i. 58 She soundly slept, and carefull thoughts did quite assoile.

¶ *Catachr.* for SOIL, *sully.*

1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* 290 Is it that the world has assoiled my soul? Yet I have not tasted of worldly joys.

† **Assoi·l,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] Solution, explanation.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 198 By way of riddle (Enigma) of which the sence can hardly be picked out, but by the parties owne assoile.

Assoi·ler (ăsoi·lɔɹ). [subst. use of AF. *assoiler* to ASSOIL.] Absolving (from excommunication).

1813 *Ann. Reg.* 279/2 Sir Samuel Romilly .. stated that he had applied for a writ of assoiler on account of the plaintiff. [Cf. 1553 FITZHERB. *Nat. Brev.* 63 h, Leuesque ad maunde ses lettres de assoiler le partie.]

† **Assoiling** (ăsoi·liŋ), *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ASSOIL *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of absolving, absolution.

c 1380 WYCLIF *De Eccl.* iii. Sel. Wks. 1871 III. 345 Many heresies, as of assoilingis and indulgencis, and cursingis, wiþ feyned pardons. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. V. 415 Monkes myʒte use þe offys of assoillynge [L. *absolvendi*]. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 317 The publike assoyling of penitents.

2. The resolving of a difficulty, solution.

1619 FAVOUR *Antiquitie* 72 For the triall of all controversies, and assoyling all doubts. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 209 For the assoilling of which Difficulty (seeming so formidable at first sight).

3. The refutation or answering of an objection.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* viii. 8 The soilingis [*v.r.* asoilyngis] of argumentis. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xi. 208 For answere and assoiling to the firste argument. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1863) VII. 406 Assoiling or answer to one of the greatest difficulties or objections.

Assoilment (ăsoi·lmĕnt). [f. ASSOIL *v.* + -MENT; perh. a. AF. **assoillement*.]

1. The action or condition of absolution from sin, guilt, censure, or accusation.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. 51 They did absolue him; but .. this assoilement was not so much the Epilogue of his olde, as the Prologue of his new Tragicall vexations. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 12 Assoilment from guilt. *c* 1840 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. 102 To win for me .. a station of purification and assoilment.

† **2.** Discharge, acquittal (of a duty). *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xvii. 73 It is a sufficient assoilment of this part of his duty.

† **3.** Solution of a difficulty; reconciliation of conflicting statements. *Obs.*

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* 1863 V. 460 The second part of this assoilment or reconciliation of Haggai and Paul.

¶ *Catachr.* for: Soil, defilement.

1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* XXV. 249 He will cleanse from your repentant souls this daily assoilment of unwilling sin.

Assoilzie, Scotch form of ASSOIL *v.*

† **Assoi·n(e,** *sb. Obs.* Also 3 asoyne, assoyne, 4 *Sc.* assonȝe. [Variant of ESSOIN, a. OF. *essoigne, essoine*: see A- *pref.* 10, AS- *pref.*2] An excuse; a legal excuse put in for non-appearance.

1297 R. GLOUC. 539 Giffardes asoyne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2266 þat schending is wit-outen soyne [*v.r.* soygne, *Trin. MS.* assoyne]. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 6051 Thider com withowten assoyne, Two quenes of Amazoyne. *c* 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Thomas* 52 þat al .. Suld but assonȝe cume to þat feste.

† **Assoi·n(e,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 asunien, asonien, 3–5 asoyne, 4 assoygne, assoine, 4–6 *Sc.* assonȝe, -zie, yie, 7 assoygne. [variant of ESSOIN *v.*, a. OF. *essoigner*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To excuse; to offer or put in an excuse for non-appearance of.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 64 Uor swuch hit mei beon þat ȝe schulen asunien [*v.r.* aseinen, asonien] ou. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* 67 Ne scholde no weder me assoine. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* (1871) 440 Worldliche excusasioun shal not þenne assoyne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 133 How think we he assonzeis [*v.r.* essonȝies] him to astart. 1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 65 Such as are absent, and have no care to be assoygned.

2. *intr.* To excuse oneself, decline, refuse.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 15 Assoynynge or refusynge. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 365 With greit inwy to Wallace fast he raid; And he till him assonyeit nocht for thi.

Assommon: see ASSUMMON *v. Obs.* to summon.

Assonance (æ·sŏnăns). [a. F. *assonance* (cf. Sp. *asonancia*), as if ad. L. **assonāntia*, f. *assonāre* to sound to, respond to, f. *as-* = *ad-* to + *sonāre* to sound.]

1. Resemblance or correspondence of sound between two words or syllables.

1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Assonance .. where the words of a phrase, or a verse, have the same sound or termination, and yet make no proper rhyme. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. VII. 222 The numerals are so nearly akin that there would be a close assonance if not identity in the words. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 327 Homer .. seems fond of playing with assonances. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 623 Incessant assonances and balances of clauses and expressions.

2. *Pros.* The correspondence or riming of one word with another in the accented vowel and those which follow, but not in the consonants, as used in the versification of Old French, Spanish, Celtic, and other languages.

1823 T. ROSCOE *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. iii. 85 Assonance or the rhyming of the terminating vowels. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. ii. 165 In their lighter poetry the Spaniards frequently contented themselves with assonances .. as *duro* and *humo*, *boca* and *cosa*. 1861 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* (1862) 403 The rule of assonance .. requires the repetition of the same vowels in the assonant words, from the last accented vowel inclusive. Thus *man* and *hat*, *nation* and *traitor*, *penitent* and *reticence*, are assonant couples of words. 1879 H. NICOL in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 633 In the Roland such assonances occur.

3. A word or syllable answering to another in sound.

1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 491 Clopas or Chalpai is a Hebrew name, of which Alphæus is the current assonance.

4. *transf.* Correspondence more or less incomplete.

1868 J. STIRLING in *N. Brit. Rev.* XLIX. 387 With an assonance to reality everywhere. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 41 Assonance between facts seemingly remote.

A·ssonancy. ? *Obs.* [ad. Sp. *asonancia*: see prec.] = ASSONANCE 1.

1770 BARRETTI *Lond. to Genoa* III. 272 Their poets search studiously after such assonancies and scatter them often in the scenes of their dramas.

Assonant (æ·sŏnănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *assonant*, or Sp. *asonante*, ad. L. *assonānt-em*, pr. pple. of *assonāre*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* Corresponding in vowel-sound; characterized by assonance.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Assonant Rhymes* .. a kind of verses common among the Spaniards. 1861 [see ASSONANCE 2]. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* Pref., Such words as *famous*, *sailor*, *neighbour*, etc., may be used as assonant.

B. *sb.* [sc. word.]

1862 *Guardian* 5 Feb. 136/2 *Enchantments*, *morasses*, *vastness*, and *unstable* are English assonants, as all containing an accented *a*, followed by an unaccented *e*.

Assonantal (æsŏnæ·ntăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL1.] Of or pertaining to assonance.

1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 482 *note*, The assonantal rhythm which satisfies Spanish ears.

Assona·ntic, *a.* [irreg. f. as prec. + -IC.] = prec.

1881 LD. LYTTON in *19th Cent.* Nov. 782 An assonantic theory which commends itself to the ear of the poet.

Assonate (æ·sŏnēit), *v.* [f. L. *assonāt-* ppl. stem of *assonāre*: see ASSONANCE and -ATE.] To correspond in sound, *esp.* in vowel-sound; to rime in assonance.

[1623 COCKERAM, *Assonate*, to sound or ring like a bell.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Assonate*, to sound together, to answer by sound. 1879 H. NICOL in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 633 The accented vowels being those which rhyme or assonate. 1880 — in *Academy* 24 July 57/3 Such a metre .. is assonating heroic verse.

Assonȝe, var. ASSOIN(E *sb.* and *v. Obs.*

As soo·n, assoo·n, *advb. phr.* Forms: 3–4 als son(e, 4–5 also sone, alsone, 5 asoune, 5–7 assoone. The two words *as soon* were commonly written as one from 15th to 18th c., both with, and without, following *as*; cf. Fr. *aussitôt(que.* See other instances under ALSOON.

? 1475 *Plumpton Corr.* 30 Asoune as they may be gotten. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 13 Assone as they myght. 1581 SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* (1622) 510 Assoone as hee might see those beasts well painted. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass. Bay* I. (1765) 58 Assoon as they knew the terms.

Beside the obvious sense (see As A 3–5, and SOON), *Assoon* had also the meaning: As soon as might be, immediately, forthwith. Fr. *aussitôt.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 339 He .. said wit[h] word, and als son [*later* als sone, also soone] All his comament was don. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4102 Þus sal ende þe dignité of Rome: And als sone aftir sal anticrist come. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* lvii. (1842) 50 Alsone his lord he metes. 1585 JAMES I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 23 He stays assone, and in his mynde doeth cast, What way to take.

† **Asso·piate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. F. *assopir* (Cotgr., mod. *assoupir*, or It. *assopire*, f. L. *as-* = *ad-* to + *sopire* to lull asleep: see -ATE3.] To lull, calm, assuage, lay at rest, put an end to.

a 1649 *Scotch Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 667 (JAM.) Not intended as ane justificatione of the band, for .. all of that kynd wes already assop[i]at. 1684 J. MORISON *Struys' Voy.* 66 The Captain gave me fair words, and assopiated the Quarrel between Me and Myself.

Assort (ăsp·ɹt), *v.* [a. OF. *assorter* (mod. *assortir*), f. *à* to + *sorte* SORT, kind; cf. It. *assortare* (Florio), *-ire.*]

1. *trans.* To distribute (things, *rarely* persons) into groups, as being of like nature or intended for the same purpose; to arrange in sorts, classify.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XV. 54 And chose theym one from the other for to assorte theym. 1611 COTGR., *Assortir*, To sort, assort .. order severall things handsomely: also, to furnish, or store with all sorts of. 1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer. Taxation* Wks. II. 420 The colleagues whom he had assorted at the same boards. 1803 MISS PORTER *Thaddeus* XIV. (1831) 128 Assorting some parcels on the counter.

2. *trans.* To class, place (a thing or person) in the same group *with* others.

1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* V. 89 The companions with whom we found ourselves assorted. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* I. 259 He would .. assort it with the fabulous dogs and veal-cutlets as a monstrous invention.

3. *intr.* To fall into a class, take one's place fitly; to be of a sort, match, suit *well* or *ill with.*

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* X. 424 His *Muse* assorts ill with the personages of Christian mythology. 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXXVII. (1870) II. 335 Finding that it is harmonious,—that it dovetails and naturally assorts with other parts.

4. *intr.* To consort, keep company, associate *with.*

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. VII. (1865) 284, I could abide to assort with fisher-swains. 1861 PYCROFT *Agmy Point* VII. (1862) 81 She assorted with those of an age at which, etc.

5. *trans.* To furnish with an assortment.

[Cf. 1611 in 1.] *a* 1797 BURKE (T.) The well-assorted warehouses of dissenting congregations. *Mod.* We have sent orders for some white goods to assort our store.

† **Asso·rte,** *sb. Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. or its F. original.] A company, group.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1997 Sitte down here by one assorte.

Assorted (ăsp·ɹtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Arranged in sorts, classified; matched, suited, fitted; furnished with all sorts.

a 1797 BURKE (T.) No way assorted to those with whom they must associate. [See ASSORT 4.] 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* II. Wks. IX. 14 In wedlock to an ill-assorted mate. 1844 MACREADY *Remin.* II. 240 Put by my assorted papers.

Asso·rtedness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The condition of being (well or ill) assorted or matched.

1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* I. IV. 55 An outraged future bearing with it a life-long ill-assortedness.

Assorting (ăsp·ɹtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ASSORT *v.* + -ING1.] Assortment; the supplying of the sorts of which there is a deficiency.

1883 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 7/1 The new orders are only small, and for assorting-up purposes.

Assortment (ăsp·ɹtmĕnt). [f. ASSORT *v.* + -MENT; cf. F. *assortiment*, It. *assortimento.*]

1. The action of assorting; assorted condition; arrangement or classification into classes or kinds.

1611 COTGR., *Proprieté* .. a handsome or comelie assortment. 1714 R. JOHNSON *Noctes Nottingh.* 8 (T.) Of better direction for the assortment and certainty of structure. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 652 If a certain lucky assortment of corpuscles could produce me into being. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* (1883) I. IV. 72 The absence of quantity and assortment in his wares. *Mod.* She was engaged in the assortment of her crewels.

2. A group of things of the same sort; a class formed by assorting.

1759 ADAM SMITH *Format. Lang.* in *Mor. Sent.* (1797) II. 407 Those classes and assortments, which, in the schools, are called genera and species. 1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer. Taxation* Wks. II. 431 In such heterogeneous assortments, the most innocent person will lose the effect of his innocency.

3. An assorted set, whether of different varieties of the same thing (as 'an assortment of silks') or of various things (as 'an assortment of goods'); a variety of sorts adapted to various requirements.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. 357 To produce an assortment of shades. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 416 Having by us a tolerable assortment of these gift-horses. 1823 F. COOPER *Pioneer* VIII. (1869) 36/2 Enough to furnish, in the language of the country, an assortment for a store. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 60 Such as the sample is, will the entire assortment be.

† **Asso·t,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 2 asottie, 4 asote, 4–5 assote, 6–8 assot. [a. OF. *a(s)soter*, f. *à* to + *sot* fool, SOT.]

1. *intr.* To become or act like a fool; to become infatuated, foolishly fond, madly in love.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Gif þu hine ise3e þet he wulle asottie to þes deofles hond. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 235 That he ne assote To chaunge for the womanhed The worthinesse of his manhed. *Ibid.* 281 Eke I not for what emprise I shulde assote upon a nonne.

2. *trans.* To make a fool of, infatuate, befool.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 237 Thilke firy rage Of love, which the men assoteth. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* 110 See how drunkenesse assotteth a man. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 348 They assot themselves, they will not conceive aright of their estates. ? 1741 *Squire of Dames* XXVII. in Dodsl. *Poems* (1770) IV. 130 As couthful fishers at the benty brook, By various arts assot the seely fry.

3. in *pa. pple.* assotted. Infatuated.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2007 Þow ert a-sotid. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 270 The riche .. Assoted were upon her love. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 114 Loth .. was assoted by moche drynkynge of wyn. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. CCXXXVII. (CCXXXIII) 736 The kynge was so asotted on this syr Hugh Spenser. 1610 GWILLIM *Heraldry* III. XVII. (1660) 209 So much were the Israëlites assotted in Idolatry.

† **Asso·te,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 assott. [(3 syllables in Gower) ? a. OF. *a(s)soté*, pa. pple. of *assoter* (see prec.); or short for *assotted.*]

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 235 She made Hercules so nice Upon her love, and so assote. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 25 Willye, I wene thou bee assott.

Assouerit, obs. Sc. form of ASSURED *ppl. a.*

Assowe, var. ASWOUGH *adv. Obs.* a-swoon.

Assuade (ăswē·ĭd, *v.* ? *Obs. rare.* [f. AS- *pref.*1 + L. *suadēre* to advise.] *trans.* To present as advice, to urge persuasively.

1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 240 A chance of assuading his own better judgment on the multitude.

Assuage (ăswē·ĭdʒ), *v.* Forms: 3–7 aswage, 4–5 asuage, 5–8 asswage, 4– assuage. *Aphet.* 5–7 swage: see SUAGE. [a. OF. *a(s)souage-r*, *-agier*, Pr. *a(s)suaviar*, f. L. type **assuāviāre*, f. *ad* to + *suāvis* sweet, agreeable. Cf. *abridge*, *aggrege*, *allege* (L. *abbreviāre*, *aggraviāre*, *alleviāre*).]

1. *trans.*

1. To soften, mitigate, calm, appease, allay (angry or excited feelings).

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 300 His wrath forto asuage. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 883 But yf he bite hir in his rage, Let labouryng his melancoly swage. 1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 35/2 The displeasure of those that bare him grudge .. was well asswaged. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 32 God hath asswaged his pride, and tamed him. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) II. XIV. 229 They omitted nothing in their power to assuage his resentment. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* VIII. 500 That secular spirit which, in every country, has assuaged religious animosities.

2. To pacify, appease, calm (the excited person).

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 3 When heuy herttes ben hurt wyth helyng .. Suffraunce may aswagen hem. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. II. 47 But Artegall him fairely gan asswage. 1598 FLORIO, *Propitiare* .. to asswage God with sacrifice. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* II. VI, Kindling pity, kindling rage At once provoke me, and asswage. 1763 SIR W. JONES *Caissa* Poems (1777) 33 So may thy prayers assuage the scornful dame. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 295, I shall .. assuage and mollify myself a little after that uncongenial life of the consulate.

† **3.** To relax, modify, moderate (a harsh law, etc.).

c 1300 *Beket* 1454 That the King wolde .. aswagi the lithere lawes. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 287/1, I pray the .. that thou asuage uppon hym the sentence of damipnacion.

4. To mitigate, alleviate, soothe, relieve (physical or mental pain); to lessen the violence of (disease).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 267 That shulde assuage The leper. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2815 Thus Swete-Thenkyng shalle aswage The peyne of lovers. 1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* III. 206 Then were there ministred other plaisters to asswage such peines. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. XXII. § 1 They need medicine .. to assuage the disease. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 29 The rest with duteous love his griefs asswage. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* XIX. 481 Perhaps no man has assuaged so much human misery as John Howard.

5. To appease, satisfy (appetites, desires).

c 1430 LYDG. *Venus-Mass* in *Lay Folk's Mass-Bk.* 394 Water or wyne .. asswage the grete dryhnesse of ther gredy thruste. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 791 The good old God his Hunger did asswage With Roots and Herbs. 1812 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Picturesque* X. 57 His thirst assuage With tea that's made of balm or sage. 1856 MRS. STOWE

Dred II. xxvii. 278 So the fearful craving of his soul for justice was assuaged.

6. *gen.* To abate, lessen, diminish (*esp.* anything swollen). *arch.* or *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 64 His olde gyltis bothe to asoft and swage. 1494 FABYAN VII. CCXXXVI. 273 Short of body, and therwith fatte; the whiche to aswage he toke ye lesse of metis. *c* 1525 SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 10 For her visage It would aswage A mannes courage. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 20, 21 Dec., My poor wife is in mighty pain, and her face miserably swelled..My wife is a little better, and her cheek asswaged. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 284 The Dove..brought the first tidings that the waters of the deep were asswaged.

II. *intr.*

† **7.** Of passion, pain, appetite, etc. (from senses 1, 2, 4, 5): To become less violent, to abate. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 78 Of his cruelties he gynnes forto assuage. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 838 His sorwe gan aswage. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVIII. xvi, The great payne of love May not aswage tyl death it remove. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 57 Their lust asswageth till another time. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 191 The plague being come to a crisis, its fury began to assuage.

8. *gen.* To grow less, diminish, decrease, fall off, die away; to abate, subside. *arch.* or *Obs.*

c 1430 *Hymns to Virg.* (1867) 79 Take hede .. How fast ȝoure ȝouþe dooþ asswage. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxviii. 42 Kyng Phylippes enterprise of ye sayd Croysey beganne to asswage and waxe cold. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* viii. 1 And the waters asswaged. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 242 The Fire in Lime burnt, Asswages not, but lies hid. 1858 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* Introd. v. 17 As the deluge assuaged.

† **Assua·ge,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec.] = next.

1596 FITZ-GEFFREY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 15 His griefe, impatient of asswage.

Assuagement (ăswē·ɪdʒmĕnt). Also 6 a-swage-, 6–7 asswage-. [a. OF. *a(s)souagement*: see ASSUAGE *v.* and -MENT.]

1. The action of assuaging; the condition of being assuaged; miligation, alleviation, relief, abatement.

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* III. 213 Ye faithfull haue aswagement of their sorrowe, in considering the purpose of god. 1638 BARER *Lett. Balzac* (1654) IV. 52 To read there the continuation of your sickness, could not..be any asswagement of mine. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 555 And for assuagement of these evils—nought!

2. An assuaging medicine or application, a lenitive, sedative, alleviative.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 255/1 [Recipe for] An assuagement for the Face. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* v. 116 Assuagements of the dread which the belief in purgatory inspired. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. II. vi. 78 Medicinal assuagements, from the Lübeck ship-stores.

Assuager (ăswē·ɪdʒəɹ). In 6–7 assw-. [f. ASSUAGE *v.* + -ER¹.] He who, or that which, assuages.

1564 BAULOWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) iii. (1595) 4 An asswager of wrong ought greatly to be honoured. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 53 Red ocre .. is an asswager of things .. and a great mittigator of all griefes and paines.

Assuaging (ăswē·ɪdʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] Assuagement.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Addoulcissement*, an assuaging, an appeasing. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* iii, Many other acts of moderating authority they performed, much to the assuaging of faction.

Assua·ging, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] **a.** Giving relief or mitigation. **b.** Abating, subsiding.

1651 E. PRESTWICH *Hippol.* 89 Th' asswaging waters left behind The Earth with slime and rubbish clad. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I. vii, She had not wept till that assuaging prayer. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* ii. 36 To raise the assuaging reflection.

Assuasive (ăswē·ɪsiv), *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* [f. As- *pref.*¹ + *-suasive*, as in *persuasive* (cf. ASSUADE); but confused in sense with ASSUAGE.]

A. *adj.* Soothingly persuasive; soothing.

1708 POPE *St. Cecilia* 25 Music her soft assuasive voice applies. *a* 1762 LADY MONTAGUE *Poems* (1785) 63 There blend your cares with soft assuasive arts There sooth the passions, there unfold your hearts. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XV. 485 Sprinkling with drugs assuasive of his pains.

B. *sb.* A soothing medicine or application.

1829 *Jrnl. Naturalist* 77 The lenient assuasives of our forefathers seeming unequal to contention with the constitutions of these days.

† **Assubje·ct,** *v. Obs.* [a F. *assubjectir* (16th c.), mod. *assujétir, -jettir*, f. *as-* = *à* to + *subject* (mod. *sujet*) SUBJECT.] To subdue, reduce to subjection.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 142 An earnest desire to assubiect it to himselfe. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 125 People newly assubjected, easily rebel, if they be forced to change their religion.

Assubjugate (ăsʊ·bdʒɪʊgeɪt), *v.* [f. *as-* = A- *pref.*¹ 11 + SUBJUGATE.] To reduce to subjugation.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 202 No, this thrice worthy and right valiant Lord Must not .. assubiugate his merit .. By going to Achilles. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* 239 Which not only disarmed resistance, but assubjugated the consent of the advised.

† **Assu·btile,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *assubtiller, -ier*, refash. form of *assoutiller, -ier*, cogn. with It. *assottigliare*, f. Latin type **adsubtīliāre*, f. *ad-* to + *subtilis* SUBTLE.] To subtilize.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. iii. (Arb.) 23 Much abstinence .. assubtiling and refining their spirits.

† **Assubti·liate,** *v. Obs.* [f. OF. *assubtilli-er* (see prec.) + -ATE³.] To subtilize, refine, rarify.

1548 VICARY *Prof. Treat.* or *Englishm. Treas.* (1641) 72 Our Quintessence doth assubtiliate the Blood. 1582 HESTER *Phiorav. Secr.* I. XXXVIII. 45 The second operation..[in gout] is to assubtiliate the grosse and rotten humors.

† **Assuefa·ction.** [(? a. F. *assuefaction* in Cotgr.), ad. L. **assuēfactiōnem*, n. of action f. *assuēfacĕre* to make accustomed, f. *assuētus* (see next) + *facĕre* to make.] The action or process of accustoming; the fact of becoming, or state of being accustomed or used to a thing; use, habituation.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* XXXVIII. § 6 The Antipathy of Beasts towards one another may be taken away by assuefaction. 1661 EVELYN *Fumifug.* Misc. Writ. (1805) I. 223 Such as by assuefaction have made the rankest poysons their most familiar diet. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Morals* (1756) 99 Forget not how assuefaction unto anything minorates the passion from it.

† **Assue·te,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *assuētus*, pa. pple. of *assuēscĕre*, f. *as-* = *ad-* to + *suēscĕre* to accustom.] 'Accustomed, practised, enured, exercised by long continuance.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

† **A·ssuetude.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *assuētūdo*: see prec. and -TUDE.] Accustomedness.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 67 Assuetude of things hurtful, doth make them lose their force to hurt.

† **Assu·ffer,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? f. A- *pref.* 11 + SUFFER *v.*] To suffer, allow.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. ix. 589 And fourty dayis assuffryd ware þai þame for þat passage to purway.

Assumable (ăsiū·măb'l), *a.* [f. ASSUME *v* + -ABLE.] That may be assumed.

1784 FRANKLIN in *Ann. Reg.* (1817) 383/2 Others object to the title as not properly assumable by any but General Washington. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. xiii. 309 It is further assumable.

Assu·mably, *adv.* [f. prec + -LY².] As may be assumed or taken for granted, presumably.

1883 *Athenæum* 12 May 613/2 It is also, assumably, indebted to the rendering of Madame Sarah Bernhardt. *Ibid.* 20 Oct. 505/3 Sufferings which will assumably unfit him for future happiness.

Assume (ăsiū·m), *v.* [ad. L. *as-, ad-sūmĕre* to take to oneself, adopt, usurp, f. *ad* to + *sūmĕre* to take. In 15–16th c. the pa. pple. was ASSUMPT.]

I. To take unto (oneself), receive, accept, adopt.

1. *trans.* To take to be with one, to receive into association, to adopt into partnership, employment, service, use; to adopt, take.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Agric.* (1622) 186 Into whose train being assumed hee was..well liked. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 44 Paule forbiddeth to assume the weake to the controuersies of disputation. 1641 THORNDIKE *Prim. Govt. Ch.* 113 [He] assumed S. Augustine to assist him. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill of Mus.* III. 29 The lowest note of that fifth assume for your Key. 1861 TRENCH *Serv. Ch. Asia* 94 Revealed religion assumes them into her service. 1868 *Perthsh. Jrnl.* 18 June, Mr. Mark .. has been assumed as a Partner in the Edinburgh Branch of the Business.

b. *esp.* To receive up into heaven. (The earliest use in Eng.; cf ASSUMPTION 1, 1 b). *arch.* or *Obs.*

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 204 He us assume, and brynge us to the blisse. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 309 Thow arte assumpte aboue all thynges, wyth Iesu thy sonne, Maria. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 189 As when Enoch and Elias were assumed up into heaven. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Assumption*, The Holy Virgin was assumed or taken into heaven.

† **c.** Of things. *rare.*

1508 FISHER *Wks.* I. 134 Whan stones be assumpte for the reedyfyenge of cytees or toures. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 85 All these [bodies] were assumed up .. into the Water, and sustained in it.

† **2.** To adopt, choose, elect, to some position. (So in L.) Often with the idea of elevation; cf. ASSUMPTION 2. *Obs.*

1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* 280 He was assumpte to the state of cardynal. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* (1717) 96 Her Unkles love assum'd her for his own. 1670 *G. H. tr. Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 177 He was assum'd to the Papacy.

† **3.** To take into the body (food, nourishment, etc.). So in L.; cf. ASSUMPTION 4. *Obs.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 184 Afterwards vpon meats taken againe, let there be assumed a draught of .. Beere. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Assumed*, taken inwardly.

II. To take upon oneself, put on, undertake.

4. *trans.* To take upon oneself, put on (a garb, aspect, form, or character).

1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* 46 That be hem oure nature assumpt shul he To ye secunde persone of ye trinite. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, Prol. 6 Then should the Warlike Harry ..Assume the Port of Mars. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 229 Thus the whole perfect and complete nature of man was assumed by the word. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 587 The slipp'ry God will..various Forms assume. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 582 Habits are soon assumed. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. I. i. 4 Mercury with a larger quantity of oxygen assumes a red colour. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 5 The Netherland revolt had therefore assumed world-wide proportions.

b. To invest oneself with (an attribute).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 318 Reign for ever, and assume Thy merits. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. vi. 38 Intellect assumed new courage. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 11. 245 These Doctrines assume at once a reasonableness and an importance.

5. To take to oneself formally (the insignia of office or symbol of a vocation); to undertake (an office or duty).

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus* (1596) 214 Assuming the markes and ornamentes of the Roman gouernors. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 7 b, Which title of Dominus Hibernia:, he assumed. 1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 44 Mr. Speaker assumed the Chair. 1786 BURKE *Art. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 156 Justified in immediately assuming the government. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Sal. Ch.* I. 6 The community which he had assumed the spiritual charge of. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 180 He assumed the monastic habit.

† **b.** with *upon* and refl. pron. (Cf. 'To take upon oneself'). *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 439/1 To assume upon the this great charge. 1578 THYNNE *Perf. Ambass.* in *Animadv.* Introd. 60, I could not..assume such enterprize upon me. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 224 The curse .. he assumed upon himself of his own accord.

6. (with *inf.*) in *Law.* To undertake, give an undertaking.

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 21 That A. .. did assume to carrie his horse .. ouer the water of Humber sound and safe. 1641 [see ASSUMPSIT]. 1795 WYLLIE *Amer. Law Rep.* 74 The appellee pleaded that he did not assume.

III. To take as being one's own, to arrogate, pretend to, claim, take for granted.

7. *trans.* To take to oneself as a right or possession; to lay claim to, appropriate, arrogate, usurp.

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VII*, an. 1 (R.) This Lambert might assume .. the person and name of one of kyng Edward the fourthes chyldren. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. vi. Wks. 1677, 7 Such..think there is no way to get Honour, but by a bold assuming it. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 345 Murray assumed to himself the praise of all that was done. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* x. 461 That disposition .. to assume .. intolerant jurisdiction over other men's conduct. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 126 The king assumed to himself the right of filling up the chief municipal offices.

8. To take to oneself in appearance only, to pretend to possess; to pretend, simulate, feign.

1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* III. iv. 160 Assume a Vertue, if you haue it not. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 14 Ignorant both of the character they leave, and of the character they assume. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* VI. xxiv, The scepticism, assumed or real, of the ill-fated aspirer.

9. (with *inf.*) To put forth claims or pretensions; to claim, pretend.

1714 *Spect.* No. 630 ¶ 16 As Gentlemen (for we Citizens assume to be such one day in a Week). 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lviii, Witnesses who had or assumed to have knowledge of the fact. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xxiv. (1865) 406 Sage saws assuming to inculcate content.

10. *trans.* To take for granted as the basis of argument or action; to suppose: **a.** *that* a thing is, a thing *to be.*

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 680 Plotinus alwaies assumeth that beatitude and eternity goeth ever together. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. xlviii. *Schol.*, We assumed in the demonstration of the last Proposition *CD=BC.* 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 25. 91 To assume that we have the most accurate possible translation. 1868 PEARD *Water-farm.* x. 103 The entire length of our farm is assumed to be about thirty-two miles.

b. a thing.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 273 His labours are rationall, and uncontroulable upon the grounds assumed. 1790 PALEY *Hor. Paul.* I. 1 Assuming the truth of the history. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiii. 294 William assumes the willingness of the Assembly.

11. *Logic.* To add the minor premiss to a syllogism. Cf. ASSUMPTION 12.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 294 The antecedent is assumed, when the words of it are barely repeated in the second proposition, or assumption. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. § 25 V. 86 Thus the Major may propound what it pleaseth, and the Minor assume what it listeth. 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* XV. (1866) I. 285 The distinctive peculiarity of the minor premise,—that of being a subordinate proposition,—a proposition taken or assumed under another.

Assumed (ăsiū·md), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.]

1. Taken to or upon oneself; appropriated; usurped.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 189 Angels in assumed bodies can [not] be wounded. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. vi. § 22 He was sitting in judgement in that assumed capacity.

2. Pretended, 'put on.'

1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xiv, Assumed despondence bent his head. 1849 P. CUNNINGHAM *Handbk. Lond.* (1850) 547 Mendicants who live on assumed sores.

3. Taken for granted, adopted as a basis of reasoning.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 132 The assumed root ascribed to the corruption was nothing worse than casual irregularity. 1852 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I. iv. 124 The answer to the question .. depends materially on the assumed rate of interest.

Assumedly (ăsiū·mĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + LY².] As is assumed or taken for granted, presumably.

1881 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 2/1 The point of order..was assumedly designed to ascertain whether the Chairman was justified. 1882 H. NORMAN in *Fortn. Rev.*, The smaller acts of his life, assumedly the best indexes of a man's character.

† **A·ssument,** *sb.*¹ *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *assūmentum*, f. *assuĕre* to sew on: see -MENT.] Something tacked on, an addition.

[1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 177 [It] .. is not found in the Greek, but is an *assumentum* for exposition of the Greek.] 1731 LEWIS *Hist. Eng. Bible* 9 (T.) This assument or addition .. he never could find anywhere but in this Anglo-Saxonick translation.

† **Assu·ment,** *ppl. a.* and *sb.*² *Obs.* [ad. L. *assūment-em*, pr. pple. of *assūmĕre* to ASSUME; see -ENT.] **A.** *adj.* Assuming. *rare*⁻°. **B.** *sb.* One who assumes or takes.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 735 Two spoonfuls or thereabouts according to the age of the assument.

Assumer (ăsiū·mər). [f. ASSUME *v.* + -ER[1].] One who assumes or takes to himself; who makes claims, pretensions, or suppositions.

1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. 350 A lance that singled out this great assumer. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 170 They doe not commaculate the fingers of the assumer. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 196 Enough to exclude the assumer from the ranks of scientific linguists.

Assu·ming, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. ASSUME; assumption.

1641 SMECTYMNUUS *Vind. Answ.* § 9. 104 If this..be onely an assuming them into the fellowship of consulting. 1857 KEBLE *Euchar. Ador.* 32 His first assuming of the title.

2. Arrogation, pretension, presumption. *arch.*

1602 B. JONSON *Poetaster* (T.) The vain assumings Of some, quite worthless of her sovereign wreaths. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 132 All Assumings and Pride..would have been grievous to me.

Assuming (ăsiū·miŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Taking much upon oneself; taking for granted that one has a right to do so and so.

1695 *Remarks Late Serm.* (ed. 2) 25 With such assuming and reiterated Boldness. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 40, I have seen very assuming letters, signed, Your most obedient, humble servant. 1863 LADY D. GORDON *Lett. Egypt* (1875) 284 Bill..was thought rather assuming, because he was asked in church and lawfully married.

Assu·mingness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being assuming.

a 1832 BENTHAM in *L. Hunt's Lond. Jrnl.* No. 4. 29 A form of imperiousness somewhat less annoying..which may be called assumingness.

†**Assu·mmon,** *v. Obs.* Also 5–6 assom(m)on. [? f. A- *pref.* 11 + SUMMON *v.*] To summon.

c 1450 *Crt. of Love* XXV, But were ye not assomoned to appere. *c* 1594 DANIEL *Sonn.* xl. in Arb. *Garner* III. 611 That grace..Doth her, unto eternity assommon. 1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 7 And to locke hands one doth them all assummon.

Assumpsit (ăsv·msit). [L. = 'he has taken upon himself,' perf. ind. of *assūmĕre* to ASSUME.]

1. A taking upon oneself, an undertaking; *spec.* in *Law.* a. A promise or contract, oral or in writing not sealed, founded upon a consideration; b. An action to recover damages for breach or non-performance of such contract.

1612 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. iv. 14 Hercules..accepts the assumpsit, and prepares the feend-like fish to tame. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 30 b, Assumpsit is a voluntary promise made by word by which a man assumeth and taketh upon him to performe or pay any thing to another. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 157 The assumpsit or undertaking of the defendant. 1853 WHARTON *Pa. Digest* 150 Assumpsit lies against a corporation on an implied contract.

†2. An assumption, a taking for granted. *Obs.*

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1653) 95 He saw the vast body of the Empire..under this false assumpsit, to have laid the bridle on the neck of the Emperor. *Ibid.* 105 Upon these and the like assumpsits he resolved.

†**Assu·mpt,** *pa. pple.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *assūmptus,* pa. pple. of *assūmĕre* to ASSUME.]

A. *pa. pple.* Assumed, taken up, raised, elevated, elected. (Used as pa. pple. of the vb. *assume.*)

1447 [see ASSUME *v.* 4.] 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 255/1 Therby he understode that she was assumpt in to heuen. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 280 He was assumpte to the state of cardynal. 1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1027/2 Jesus is asaumpt, or taken awaie into heauen.

B. *sb.* A thing assumed, an assumption.

1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 357 He..first of all denied the Bishop's assumpt. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. xix. 28 An Assumpt is a Proposition taken of necessitie to the helpe of a demonstration, the certainty whereof is not so plaine, and therefore nedeth it selfe first to be demonstrated. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. i. § 12. 39 The summe of all your Assumpts..is this.

†**Assu·mpt,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. Cf F. *assumpter.*]

1. To receive into association; = ASSUME *v.* 1.

1595 HUBBOCKE *Apol. Infants Unbapt.* 25 The child is assumpted into the association and fellowship of the blessed Trinitie. 1627 H. BURTON *Bait. Pope's Bull* 93 As being assumpted into the individuall vnity with Christ.

b. *esp.* To receive up into heaven; = ASSUME *v.* 1 b.

1530 PALSGR. 751/2 Our Ladye was assumpted. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* I. 11 This Jesus which is assumpted from you into heaven. 1607 J. DAVIES *Summa Tot.* (1876) 19 But how remou'd, God knowes; I cannot proue, Assumpted, some suppose.

2. To elect or elevate to office; = ASSUME *v.* 2.

a 1581 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* xiv. 47 From thence assumpted Bishop of Lismore. 1629 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* 33 Pope Gregory..being assumpted to S. Peters chaire.

3. To take to oneself, put on, assume.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 22 And assumpted, or tooke to his Armes..a Crosse Siluer, in a field vert. 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 143 His humaine nature..is assumpted of the worde of God. 1611 CHESTER *K. Arthur* (1878) 61 Vnto himselfe he hath assumpted..A Crosse of Siluer.

†**Assu·mpted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* = ASSUMED.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 273 Christ after condition of nature assumpted, suffered death in Body. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 107 As angels in assumpted bodies are said to bee seene.

†**Assu·mpting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* Assumption.

1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 153 The same divine nature, after the assumpting of flesh, to remain notwithstanding incircumscriptible.

Assumption (ăsv·mpʃən). Also 4–6 -cyon, -tyowne, etc. [ad. L. *assūmptiōn-em,* n. of action f. *assūmĕre*: see ASSUME *v.* and -TION. Cf. also OF. *asompsion* 13th c., *assomption* 16th c. As with other such words (cf. *advent, annunciation*), the specific ecclesiastical use was the earliest in Eng.]

I. The action of taking to oneself; reception, adoption.

1. The action of receiving up into heaven; ascent to or reception into heaven.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 21 The wonderfull resurrection of our Saviour, and his assumption into the heavens. 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 15 He..lived after the Assumption of Elias, sixty yeares. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxiii, Can hang no weight upon my heart In its assumptions up to heaven.

b. *esp.* The reception of the Virgin Mary into heaven, with body preserved from corruption, which is a generally accepted doctrine in the Roman Catholic Church. Also the feast held annually on the 15th of August in honour of this event.

1297 R. GLOUC. 570 After þe Assumption þe vifte day iwis, He dude him in þe se at Douere. *c* 1430 *Hymns to Virg.* (1871) 474 Þat holi assumpciоun Of his blessid modir. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Oure Ladye* 5 From tyme of her sonnes passyon vnto her assumpcyon. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 143 Her other Solemn and great Feast, which they call the Assumption. 1884 ADDIS & ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* s. v., The denial of the Blessed Virgin's corporal assumption into heaven, though by no means contrary to the faith, is still so much opposed to the common agreement of the Church, that it would be a mark of insolent temerity.

†2. Elevation to office or dignity. *Obs.*

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 160 A distinction of orders ..and assumptions to them respectively. 1687 N. JOHNSTON *Assur. Abb. Lands* 94 The news of..the Assumption of Queen Mary to the Crown.

3. Reception into union or association; incorporation, inclusion; adoption. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1617 COLLINS *Def. Ep. Ely* II. x. 425 How the flesh and humane nature of Christ may be worshipped, by the priuiledge of their assumption into his Godhead. 1661 *Origen's Opin.* in *Phœnix* (1721) I. Those Parts of Matter..in their innumerable Assumptions and Adoptions into other Bodies. 1774 WARTON *Eng. Poetry* xlv. (1840) III. 151 It is evident that the prose psalms of our liturgy were chiefly consulted..by the perpetual assumptions of their words. 1811 L. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertrude* 244 The assumption into Lady Luxmore's confined house..of Mr. Sterling.

†4. The taking of food, etc. into the body. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. iii. 43 The most gentlemanlike use of tabacco..the delicate sweete formes for the assumption of it. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. 9 (T.) To the nutrition of the body there are two essential conditions required, assumption and retention.

II. The action of taking for or upon oneself.

5. The taking upon oneself of a form or character; formal taking of office or position.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 238 The assumption of humane shape, had proved a disadvantage unto Sathan. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist Doubts* 108 Before Richard's assumption of the crown. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. v. 121 The festival following the assumption of the Bachelor's degree.

b. The form or character assumed.

1871 *Athenæum* 15 Apr. 471 Madame Pauline Lucca..has appeared in two of her best assumptions.

6. *Law.* A promise or undertaking, either oral or in writing not sealed.

1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 229 The promise or assumption made by the testator. 1853 WHARTON *Pa. Digest* 75 A principal is not liable for the assumptions of an agent who exceeds his authority.

7. The action of taking possession of, appropriation. *Arms of assumption* = ASSUMPTIVE arms.

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 53 Particular localities were assigned in every benefice, to the extent of a third, called the assumption of thirds. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Revol. of* 1688 Wks. 1846 II. 313 The assumption of the whole legislative authority. 1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 7 Steel therefore has a force which..resists the assumption of magnetism.

8. The action of laying claim to as a possession, unwarrantable claim, usurpation.

1647 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* (1858) 79 We to the last Will hold it fast, And no assumption shall deny us. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 287 This astonishing assumption of the publick voice of England. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xvi. 216 That calm assumption of the virtues of meekness and patience was a little too much.

9. A taking too much upon oneself, a laying claim to undue importance; arrogance.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 133 In selfe-assumption greater Then in the note of judgement. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlix, His usual air of haughty assumption. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 97 On consideration of his services to priestly assumption.

10. The taking of anything for granted as the basis of argument or action.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 145/2 He used Arguments not by Assumption, but by Inference. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 74 It steers clear of the fatal assumption of physical elements, merely upon the grounds of mathematical conclusions. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vi. 254 The assumption of pronominal roots..might mean anything or nothing.

11. That which is assumed or taken for granted; a supposition, postulate.

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 58 He had no hope of bringing these curious assumptions to pass. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* x. (J.) Hold! says the Stoick, your assumption's wrong. 1798 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* I. 4 This assumption is directly at variance with the general tenor of the public records. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. viii. 201 Language which was only pardonable on the assumption that it was inspired.

12. *Logic.* The minor premiss of a syllogism.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. iii. 19 The assumption was this, 'But Paris is idle.' 1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 276 Here we haue the..assumption vniversally affirmatiue. 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xv. (1866) I. 281 The other premise, which enounces the application of the general rule..is called the Minor Premise, the Minor Proposition, the Assumption, or the Subsumption.

Assumptious (ăsv·mpʃəs), *a. rare.* [f. ASSUMPTION: see -TIOUS.] Given to assumption, assuming. Hence **Assu·mptiousness,** tendency to take too much upon oneself.

1878 MRS. H. WOOD *Pomeroy Abb.* I. viii, 'When she has shaken down into her place, and'—'Become less assumptious you would say.' 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 3 June, The 'assumptiousness' which Mr. Beresford Hope attributed to the First Commissioner of Works.

Assumptive (ăsv·mptiv), *a.* [ad. L. *assūmptīvus*: see ASSUMPT *a.* and -IVE.] Characterized by assumption.

1. Characterized by being assumed or taken to oneself. *Assumptive arms* in *Her.* (see quot.)

1611 GUILLIM *Heraldrie* iii. 261 Armes Assumptiue..are such as a man of his proper right may assume as the guerdon of his valorous seruice, with the approbation of his Soueraigne and of the Herauld. 1787 PORNY *Heraldry* II Assumptive Arms..are taken up by the caprice or fancy of Upstarts. 1831 LANDOR *Ct. Julian* (1846) II. 509 The gaudy trappings of assumptive state.

2. Of the nature of an assumption; taken for granted.

c 1650 NEEDHAM *Case Commonw.* 23 As to the Assumptive part of this Objection, which insinuates, etc. 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* v. (1877) I. 82 A purification of the intellect from all assumptive beliefs.

3. Apt to take to oneself, appropriative.

1829 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 490 That plastic species of intellect, which may be termed the assumptive or..assimilative.

4. Apt to take things for granted.

1856 *Q. Rev.* Sept. 399 The negligent and assumptive habits of the literary biographers. 1882 HARDY *Two on Tower* II. v. 72 A woman's forethought is so assumptive.

5. Making undue claims, assumptious, arrogant.

1879 Miss BIRD *Rocky Mount.* 206 An American is nationally assumptive, an Englishman personally so. 1881 *Echo* 13 Jan. 2/5 The assumptive tone of the speech.

Assu·mptively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In assumptive manner, by way of assumption.

1859 in WORCESTER.

Assurance (ăʃū·rāns). Also 4 asseurance, -ouerans, 4–6 assuraunce, 5–6 -ans. *Aphet.* SURANCE, q.v. [a. OF. *asseürance* (mod. *assurance*), f. *asseürer* to ASSURE. Cf. It. *assicuranza,* Sp. *aseguranza,* Eng. ASSECURANCE: see -ANCE.]

I. The action of assuring.

* *Of making certain.*

1. A promise or engagement making a thing certain; a formal engagement, pledge, or guarantee.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawes T.* 243 Wol ye maken assuraunce, As I schal say, assentyng to my lore? 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXVII. 99 He is departed wyth thyne assuraunce. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 192 Plight me the full assurance of your faith. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 78 The Macrons asked..whether they would giue assurance of that they said; Who answered, they were readie to giue, & take assurance. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. viii. 110 A symbol and assurance of the Divine pardon.

b. *esp.* An engagement guaranteeing peace and safety; terms of peace. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1513 75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 277 Thair was assurance and trewis tane betuix the Inglis and Scottismen. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1214/1 [They] came in to the lord lieutenant, submitting theniselues to him, and were receiued into assurance. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* III. 110 The rest of the Army..took assurances and yeilded to Totilas. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxx. 191 Hamilton was angry that assurances should have been given to the Covenanters.

†2. A marriage engagement, betrothal. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN vii. 496 The Flemynges..had constrayned theyr erle to be assured, by bonde of assurance, unto y^ doughter of Kyng Edward. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 31 Wooing allowed by assurance of wedding. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 550 In knitting vp of marriages, and assurance making. 1641 *Life Wolsey* in *Harl. Misc.* (1793) 105 The Lord Piercys assurance to Mrs. Anne Bullen.

3. A positive declaration intended to give confidence.

1609 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Clubs* 36 This assurance take, Some satisfaction I in part will make. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 303 He gave me all the Assurances that the Invention and Faith of Man could devise. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. xl. 202 He was probably quite sincere in the assurances he repeatedly gave.

** *Of making secure.*

4. *Law.* The securing of a title to property; the conveyance of lands or tenements by deed; a legal evidence of the conveyance of property.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 33 In times past when men dealt vprightly..sixe or seuen lines was sufficient for the assurance of any peece of land whatsoeuer. 1648 SHEPPARD (*title*) The Touchstone of Common Assurances and Conveyances. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xix. II. 294 The legal evidences of this translation of property are called the common assurances of the Kingdom; whereby every man's

estate is assured to him. *Ibid.* II. 367 Copyhold estate .. cannot possibly be transferred by any other assurance.

5. The action of insuring or securing the value of property in the event of its being lost, or of securing the payment of a specified sum in the event of a person's death; insurance.

Technically, the present usage is to differentiate life-*assurance*, and fire- and marine-*insurance*; though, as will be seen from the quotations, *assurance* was the original term in reference to marine risks.

1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 159 To haue a regard what winde must serue, and the true season of the yeare, which maketh a difference in the price of assurance. **1642** Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. i. 51 Some keep an Assurance-office in their chamber. **1692** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2747/4 Lost .. a Police of Assurance made upon the Ship Olive-Branch. **1755** Magens *Insurances* II. 254 Assurance or Insurance is a just and faithful Compact, by which one, or more, in Consideration of the Payment of a Sum of Money agreed on, called the Insurance Premium, takes upon himself all the Dangers which may or shall happen to the Ship, Vessel, Effects, and Property of another. **1883** *Daily News* 18 Sept. 1/4 (*Advt.*) The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation. **1883** *Sc. Prov. Inst. Prospect.*, Yearly payments for Assurance of £100 at death.

II. The state of being sure or assured.

†**6.** Objective certainty; = Assuredness 1. *Obs.*

c **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 387, I can not beleve that thys ys of assurans. **1509** Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxxi. xvii, Wo worth the trust without assuraunce. **1603** Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 538 New friends of more assurance.

7. Security.

1559 *Myrr. Mag., Dk. York* vii. 4 Liung hopeles of his liues assuraunce. **1570** T. Wilson *Demosth.* 13 *marg.*, Things wrongfully gotten haue none assurance. **1576** Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 141 To sende .. unto a place of most assuraunce all such as hee had taken prisoners. **1622** Heylin *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 158 The Fortifications being weak, and of ill assurance. **1839** Keightley *Hist. Eng.* I. 427 The King's ascent to the crown and assurance therein.

8. Subjective certainty; a being certain as to a fact, certitude; confidence, trust.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XI. 309 In his hye cheuelry Thai had assoueranis, trast trewly. *c* **1374** Chaucer *Troylus* V. 1259 O trust, O feith, O depe asseuraunce! **1601** Cornwallyes *Ess.* II. xxix, It is as naturall in men to purchase hope as assurance. **1605** Shaks. *Mach.* IV. i. 183 But yet Ile make assurance double sure, And take a Bond of Fate. **1843** Mill *Logic* II. vi. § 3 We can have full assurance of particular results. *a* **1842** Tennyson *Two Voices* 315 The doubt would rest, I dare not solve .. Assurance only breeds resolve.

b. in *Theol.* (See quot.)

1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 251 The Doctrine of Protestants concerning assurance of salvation..viz. that a man may have this assurance. **1852** Sir W. Hamilton *Disc.* (1853) 508 Assurance, Personal Assurance, Special Faith, (the feeling of certainty that God is propitious to me,—that my sins are forgiven).

9. Self-confidence, self-reliance; confidence of manner, steadiness, intrepidity.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 263 Assurance is a certaine perswasion..whereby wee are confirmed in danger against euilles that threaten vs. **1603** Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 72 Jaques .. with his Flemings, received the charge with great assurance. **1734** tr. *Rollin's Rom. Hist.* (1827) II. 352 To inspire him with a noble assurance so necessary for those that are born to command. **1751** Johnson *Rambl.* No. 147 ₱ 8 The benefits of publick education, and the happiness of an assurance early acquired.

10. In a bad sense: Hardihood, audacity, presumption, impudence.

1699 Bentley *Phal.* 281 Quote Authors they had never read, with an Air of Assurance. **1709** Swift *Vind. Bickerstaff* Wks. 1755 II. i. 174 Several of my friends had the assurance to ask me, whether I was in jest? **1771** *Junius Lett.* lxiii. 323 The harrister has not the assurance to deny it flatly. **1832** Ht. Martineau *Hill & Vall.* ii. 23, I should like to know where you picked up so much assurance.

†**Assu·rancer.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -er[1].] One who gives assurances; one who makes great professions.

1592 Chettle *Kind-Harts Dr.* (1841) 28 Such a rare obscure assurancer, to worke what not wonders in phisicke.

Assurant (ăʃū·rănt). [f. Assurance: see -ant.] One who insures his life, or takes out a policy of insurance.

1863 *Circ. Comm. Union Assur.* Dec., The importance of this to intending Assurants will be readily perceived.

†**Assu·rantly,** *adv. Obs.* In 7 **asseur-.** [f. Assurance, as if on an adj. *assurant*; cf. *confidence, confidently.*] With assurance, confidently.

1619 Sir I. Wake *Let.* in *N. & Q.* Ser. II. VII. 285 The astrologer doth asseurantly affirme that, etc.

†**Assu·rd,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *assourd-re*, earlier *assord-re*, 'jaillir,' app.:—L. *ads-, assurgĕre*, to rise to, rise up, arise (cf. Assurge); but in OF. mixed up (cf. the form *axordre*) with *essordre, exurdre*:—L. *exsurgĕre* to rise up, spring up: see A-*pref.* 9, As-*pref.*[2]] To burst forth, break out.

c **1525** Skelton *Garl. Laurell* 302 Then he assurded into this exclamacyon.

Assure (ăʃūə·ɹ), *v.* Also 4 **aseure, asseure,** (*Sc.* **assower**), 5 **asure,** 6 **assurre.** [a. OF. *aseürer* (mod. *assurer*), cogn. with Pr. *assegurar*, It. *assecurare*:—late L. *adsēcūrāre*, f. *ad* to + *sēcūrus* safe: see Assecure, Secure, and Sure.]

†**1.** *trans.* To render safe or secure (from attack or danger); to secure. *Obs.*

1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxx. (1483) 80 He hath no more to care fore .. but his propre persone. whiche he wil assuren as ferforth as he may. *c* **1500** *Lancelot* 1573 Yhuur cuntre and yhour lond he will assurre. **1595** Bedingfield *Hist. Florence* 2 Neither was..Bretagne..assured from suche invasion. **1614** Raleigh *Hist. World* V. i. § 6. 564 The Romans, the better to assure themselves, cut a deep trench.

†**b.** To secure to oneself, make sure of. *Obs.*

1581 Savile *Tacitus' Agric.* (1622) 191 Being of opinion rather to keep and assure the places suspected. *a* **1674** Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. vi. 26 To assure that City to his Service.

c. To make safe *from* or *against* (*of* obs.) risks; to insure. *esp.* in mod. usage *To assure life*: to secure the payment of a specified sum in the event of death. Also *absol.* (Cf. Assurance 5.)

c **1385** Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1629 Of whiche no creature Save only she ne myghte hys lyf assure. **1481** Caxton *Myrr.* III. viii. 147 The fruytes..ben .. more assured of tempestes and other greuaunces. **1852** McCulloch *Comm. Dict.* 755 Persons assuring their own lives. — 756 Those who assure with this Company will participate in the profits. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 26 June 5/1 If they could be assured against any unpleasant consequences.

2. To make secure against change or overthrow; to make stable, establish securely.

1494 Fabyan II. xxx. 22 The whiche condicions well and suerly vpon the Dukes partie .. assured. **1586** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 621 Force, feare, and the multitude of his gard, assure not the estate of a prince so well, as the good-will..of his subjects. **1678** Dryden (*Œdipus* Epil. 25 As weak States each other's Pow'r assure, Weak Poets by Conjunction are secure. **1848** Lytton *Harold* (1862) 102 The two chiefs who most assured his throne.

†**3.** To secure or make sure the possession or reversion of; to convey property by deed. *Obs.*

1572 *Act* 14 *Eliz.* xi. § 5 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactments* 33 All such Houses and Groundes may bee granted dimised and assured. *c* **1590** Marlowe *Faustus* V. 54 And with my proper blood Assure my soul to be great Lucifers. **1611** Bible *Lev.* xxvii. 19 He shal adde the fift part of the money of thy estimation vnto it, and it shall be assured to him. **1670** Cotton *Espernon* I. i. 41 He assur'd to himself the whole Countrey of Champagne.

†**4.** To make sure for marriage, affiance, betroth, or engage. *Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 190 He wol her wedde, and upon this Assured eche til othir is. **1494** [see Assurance 2.] **1581** Savile *Tacitus' Agric.* 242 He assured to me his daughter.

5. To make certain the occurrence or arrival of (an event); to ensure.

1622 T. Scott *Belg. Pismire* 4 To assure a better life hereafter. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 284 Yet is not the Success for Years assur'd. **1863** Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* i. 10 Nothing which shall assure the accomplishment of her purpose. **1878** B. Taylor *Deukalion* I. ii. 27 Forever shall betray it and assure My coming triumph.

6. To make certain (a thing doubtful). *arch.*

1682 Dryden *Relig. Laici* 6 Not to assure our doubtful way. **1832** Lewis *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* Introd. 2 Assuring the results or detecting the fallacies.

†**7.** *trans.* To guarantee: **a.** (a thing *to* a person); to promise as a thing that may be depended on. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* XIX. 8001 All þo couenandes to kepe.. This he sadly assurit at the same tyme. **1447** Bokenham *Seyntys* 31 They hym assuryd with scrypture and seel Evere cloos to kepyn al hys counseel. *c* **1450** *Merlin* XXVI. 482 Assureth me youre feith to holde me companye. **1624** Capt. Smith *Virginia* (1629) 74 The President assuring the King perpetual love. **1680** *Life Edw. II* in *Harl. Misc.* (1793) 36 He assures a reformation.

b. a person *from* a thing. *rare.*

1820 Scott *Ivanhoe* iv, I will assure you from all deaths but a violent one.

†**c.** *absol.* or with *subord. cl.* To give a guarantee, promise, pledge oneself. *Obs.*

c **1386** Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 143 This juge .. made him to assure He schulde telle it to no creature. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* XXVI. 10475 He assentid full sone, asurit with hond. *c* **1450** *Merlin* X. 145 Than thei swore and assured to-geder that neuer shulde thei be gladde till thei were avenged.

8. *trans.* To give confidence to, confirm, encourage.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* VI. 225 His gentill hert and vorthy Assurit him intill that neide. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Clerkes T.* 37 Youre humanité Assureth us and giveth us hardynesse. **1477** Earl Rivers *Dictes* 83 His corage, by the whiche he shalhe the more assured in all his nedis. **1591** Spenser *Bellay's Vis.* vii, By more and more she gan her wings t' assure. **1611** Bible I *John* iii. 19 And hereby we .. shall assure our hearts before him. **1853** Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. v. 76 A pure man forgives, or pleads for mercy, or assures the penitent.

†**b.** *refl.* (in sense of c.) *Obs.*

1370 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* App. iv. 223 In Marie I me asseure. **1625** Bacon *Ess., Atheism* (Arb.) 339 Man, when he resteth and assureth himselfe, vpon diuine Protection. **1641** Warmstry *Blind Guide* 18 To assure our selves upon that promise of our Lord Jesus.

†**c.** *intr.* To have confidence, trust, rely. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XI. 309 In hys hey cheualry Thai assoweryt rycht soueranly. *c* **1374** Chaucer *Troylus* I. 681 As frend fullich yn me assure, And tel me plat what is theucheson. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* V. 185 Towarde nyght in restyng thai assure.

†**d.** *refl.* & *intr.* To be so bold as, dare, venture.

c **1385** Chaucer *L. G. W.* 908 Late no gentyl woman hyre assure To pottyn hire in swich an aventure. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* XI. xv. 95 He na langar durst..Assure for to debait hym with his speir.

9. *trans.* To make (a person) sure or certain (*of* a fact, or *that* it is).

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 186 That ye me wolde assure and say With such an othe, as ye woll take. *a* **1555** Latimer *Wks.* (1845) II. 491 By him I could assure you, if I had time. *c* **1590** Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. iii, Thy words assure me of kind success. **1611** Bible 2 *Tim.* iii. 14 Continue thou in the things which thou hast learned, and hast been assured of. **1658** *Whole Duty Man* iv. § 2 (1684) 38 The use of oaths being to assure the persons to whom they are made. **1843** Mill *Logic* III. xvii. § 1 To consider how we are to assure ourselves of its truth. **1879** Miss Braddon *Vixen* III. 287 What can I do to assure you of my love?

b. *refl.* and *pass.* To feel certain or satisfied.

1484 Skelton *Death Edw. IV.* 17 Who to lyue euer may himselfe assure? **1538** Starkey *England* 154 Of thys we may be assuryd. **1596** Spenser *F. Q.* I. vii. 52 Assure your selfe, I will not you forsake. **1767** Foroyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* I. i. 9 Be assured it proceeds from real regard. **1826** Scott *Woodst.* iv, Assure yourself, sir .. that his sagacity saw in this man a stranger. **1870** Bryant *Homer* IV. I. 105 Be at least assured That all the other gods approve it not.

10. To tell (a person) confidently as a thing that he may trust (*that* it is, or *of* its being).

1513 More *Rich. III.* Wks. 43/1, I assure him quod the Archebishoppe .. it will neuer bee soo well as wee haue seene it. **1598** Shaks. *Merry W.* II. ii. 109 *Quick.* I think you have charms .. *Fal.* Not I, I assure thee. **1704** Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 439 Thucydides assures us 't was built 5 years after Syracuse. **1712** Steele *Spect.* No. 508 ₱ 5, I assure you these are things worthy your consideration. **1876** Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 2 (1882) 477 The Spanish ambassador .. was assured that no effectual aid should be sent to the Palatinate. *Mod.* He assured us of his own willingness to go.

†**b.** with second object. *Obs.*

1644 Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 127 The man .. that assured me the truth of it. *a* **1718** Penn *Life* Wks. 1726 I. 22 Their Age no Antiquary living can assure us.

†**11.** *trans.* To state positively, to affirm. *Obs.*

1535 Coverdale *Jer.* xxix. 23 This I testifie and assure. **1587** Fenner *Def. Ministers* B ij b, When the people is .. secure, to bee more diligent in assuring threatninges. **1598** Greenwey *Tacitus' Ann.* III. ii, I will not assure either of those things. *a* **1677** Barrow *Serm. Virt. Faith*, About which neither Socrates nor Seneca could assure anything.

†**b.** with *subord. cl.* or *inf. phr. Obs.*

1509 Fisher *Wks.* (1876) 293 Whether slepynge or wakyng she could not assure. **1638** Heywood *Wise Wom.* IV. i. Wks. 1874 V. 329 If hee assure to know mee, I'le out face him. **1708** Swift *Predict. for* 1708 Wks. 1755 II. i. 150, I cannot..so confidently assure the events will follow exactly as I predict them.

†**Assu·re,** *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. vb.] Assurance.

c **1374** Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 331 To profre a newe assure. **1658** Usher *Ann.* VI. (1688) 745 Not taking any meat without assure.

Assured (ăʃūə·ɹd), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* Also 5 **assewred, -rid, asseured,** 6 **adsured**; *Sc.* 4–6 **assouerit,** 6 **assurit.** [f. Assure *v.* + -ed.]

A. *ppl. a.*

†**1.** Made safe, secured; safe, secure. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* X. 187 Quhen feldis .. Chargit with corne assouerit var. **1475** Caxton *Jason* 78 He helde him wel assured in his palais. **1525** Lo. Berners *Froiss.* II. clxiii. [clix.] 453 Whanne he thought to haue been moste assuredest on the heyght of fortunes whele. **1614** Raleigh *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 6. 375 In some plentifull and assured place.

2. Made sure or certain.

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, Your owne assured man. **1559** *Myrr. Mag., Dk. York* X. 5 For ayde wherin I knit assured bandes. **1614** Raleigh *Hist. World* V. ii. § 2 Being thought so much the more assured to their master. **1882** *Pall Mall G.* 13 July 2/1 Many of the charters to carry coal .. being made upon an assured return cargo.

†**3.** Engaged, covenanted, pledged. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1426 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 136 Phelip..Duc of Burgoyne, assured eke and sworne. **1570** Holinshed *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 244, 700 English horsemen, besides the assured Scots horsemen. **1600** in *Shaks. C. Praise* 38 Your assured friend Charles Percy. *a* **1672** in Wood *Life* (1848) 86 *note*, Your honor's most asurid to do you servis, Thos. Baskeruile.

†**4.** Engaged for marriage, betrothed. *Obs.*

1474 Caxton *Chesse* 14 A right fayr mayde which was assured and handfast vnto a noble yonge gentilman. **1580** Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 466 You muse Philautus to see Camilla and me to bee assured. **1590** Shaks. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 145 This drudge..call'd me Dromio, swore, I was assur'd to her.

5. Certified, verified, certain, sure.

1574 tr. *Marlorats Apocalips* 50 An assured testimonie of Christes Godhead. *c* **1712** *Advt.* in *Spect.* (ed. Morley) 905 An Assured Cure for Leanness. **1853** Ruskin *Stones Ven.* II. v. § 29. 142 The assured facts are, that both the shafts of the pillars..were, etc.

6. Satisfied as to the truth or certainty of a matter, confident.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ix. 7 Whan she knewe she was in the Empyre, she was better assured than she was before. **1596** Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 30, I will be assured I may: and that I may be assured, I will bethinke mee. **1703** Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 137 A Man had need be well assur'd of his Credit. **1851** Helps *Friends in C.* I. 108 The great thing to be assured of in social knowledge.

7. Full of self-assurance, self-possessed, confident, bold; in a bad sense: Self-satisfied, presumptuous.

1475 Caxton *Jason* 30 b, The moste asseured of them began to tremble. **1685** Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) II. 253 Of an assured and undaunted spirit. **1714** *Spect.* No. 573 ₱ 2 He .. began to proceed with such an assured easy air. **1734** Watts *Relig. Juv.* (1789) 48 With an air of assured ignorance. **1839** Carlyle *Chartism* IV. (1852) 18 Leave with assured heart the issue to a higher Power!

B. *sb.* (sometimes with pl. in **-s**). A person whose life or goods are insured by the payment of a premium.

1755 Magens *Insurances* I. 138 The Assureds on their part represented: That all the Effects shipped for this Account ought to be included in this Risk. **1861** *Times*

26 Dec., The assured or their agents, though concerned in the shipment. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 16 Feb. 764/1 Liabilities of T., as an insurer, to the other members of the association as assureds.

Assuredly (ăʃūə·rĕdlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. Certainly, surely, undoubtedly; in very truth.

a 1400 *Chester Pl.* II. 50 One of them thou arte assuredlye. 1578 in Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) II. xlv. 268 Yours assuredly, W. Burleigh. 1758 PULTNEY in *Phil. Trans.* L. 517 It will almost assuredly rain. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 230 Assuredly James did not mean to say anything cruel or insolent.

2. With assurance or confidence, confidently.

1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 309 [She] confessed assuredly, that in the sacrament was conteyned Cryst Ihesu. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* B iij b, Trust thereto adsuredly. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 15 We expect, assuredlie, that ye will use all possible diligence. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvi. 205 If a man sincerely and assuredly thinks.

Assuredness (ăʃūə·rĕdnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. Objective certainty; = ASSURANCE 6.

1570 T. NORTON *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 151 He continued and maintained the assuredness of his promises. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal.* Pref. 14 That there may be no distrust of the assuredness of our Interpretation. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. II. iii. § 25 That which is doubtful .. has strength, sinew, and assuredness, built up in it by fact.

2. Subjective certainty, certitude, confidence, trust; = ASSURANCE 7.

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* I. 14 To fasten in their harts that assuredness that godlinesse requireth. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* 1864 VIII. 266 In all faith there is .. an assuredness of the things that I do believe.

3. Self-confidence, firmness of mind, intrepidity; hardihood, audacity. Cf. ASSURANCE 8, 9.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Agric.* (1622) 202 With an assuredness and great grace in his countenance. 1613 SIR E. SACKVILLE in *Guardian* No. 133 (1756) II. 199 Being verily mad with anger, the lord Bruce should thirst after my life with a kind of assuredness. 1647 COTTRELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 16 To encounter with .. assuredness any opposition. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. i. 3 To give us women a little air of vanity and assuredness at public places.

† **Assu·rely,** *adv. Obs.* [prob. a confusion of *assuredly* and *surely*: *assure* adj. has not been found in Eng., though *asseur* is common in OF.] Assuredly, surely.

1589 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) App. 339 [He would] contynew his lov and favour towards me assewrely.

† **Assu·rement.** *Obs.* [a. F. *assurement*, f. *assurer*: see ASSURE *v.* and -MENT.] Assurance.

c 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* 412 He made promyse and assurement that he wolde neuer come here more.

Assurer (ăʃūə·rəɹ). [f. ASSURE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. He who, or that which, gives assurance.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 221 The conscience of my former course is the assurer .. of my happinesse. 1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 43 Preserver, defender, assurer, protector of a man.

2. One who gives security or indemnifies in case of loss; an insurer or underwriter; = ASSUROR.

1827 *Edin. Rev.* XLV. 499 The real assurer .. engages .. he will .. give him a certain sum for the policy. 1841 *Mar. Insur. Policy* in *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 407/1 The adventures and perils which we the assurers are contented to bear. 1874 *Policy of Neptune Mar. Insur. Co.*, By Agreement between the Assured and Assurer in this policy.

3. One who takes out a policy of assurance; one who insures his life. (A more recent use.)

1865 *Spectator* 30 Sept. 1097 At age thirty-five, one out of one hundred .. accepted assurers died. 1869 *Daily News* 20 Aug., Such old offices .. unfairly overcharge the prudent young assurer.

† **Assu·rge,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *assurgĕre* to rise up, f. *as-* = *ad-* to + *surgĕre* to rise.] To rise up, arise.

1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* xciii, The stremes assurge with griesly waues. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 305 Its caule assurges to the height of a Cubit. 1670 MAYNWARINGE *Vita Sana* x. 102 Some .. will have the difference of bodies to assurge out of these Principles.

Assurgency (ăsə·ɹdʒĕnsi). [f. ASSURGENT: see -ENCY.] The quality of being assurgent; the disposition to rise or raise oneself.

1664 BAXTER *Life & Times* I. 126 My nature .. may find itself insufficient for .. assurgency to the attempting of difficult things. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 167 The continual assurgency of the spirit through the body.

Assurgent (ăsə·ɹdʒĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *assurgent-em*, pr. pple. of *assurgĕre*: see above.]

A. *adj.*

1. Rising, ascending; in *Bot.* rising obliquely.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 12 By .. which assurgent line, this present hone is .. denided. 1757 PULTNEY in *Phil. Trans.* L. 66 The antheræ are thick and assurgent. 1848 DANA *Zooph.* 195 Animals .. with the sides expanded, explanate, and assurgent.

2. Seeking ascendancy, aggressive.

1881 *Times* 29 Apr., A rich .. and assurgent priesthood.

B. *sb.* He who or that which rises up.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 109 Emerging from infernal night, The bright Assurgent rises into light.

Assuring (ăʃūə·rĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ASSURE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. ASSURE; making sure, assurance. In obs. sense: Betrothal.

1530 PALSGR. 195/2 Assuryng, *assurement*. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 84 That a maryage should be solemnised, where never was any mention of assuring. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* III. (1669) 341/1 The promise is an Assuring-office to secure him his adventure. *a* 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Util. Philos.* iii. 51 Such assurings do not produce .. as much effect as we should expect.

Assu·ring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That assures or gives confidence.

1866 *Build. News* No. 583. 147/1 The experiment [was] far from assuring.

Assu·ringly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an assuring manner; so as to give confidence.

1877 F. ROBINSON *Tito's Troubl.* in *Casquet of Lit.* V. 197/1 'Oh, not this week,' said the master assuringly.

Assuror (ăʃūə·ɹɔɹ). [f. ASSURE *v.*, repr. an AF. **assurour*, OF. **asseureor*: see -OR.] A legal form of the word ASSURER, used in the specific sense of: One who assures or insures any one's life or property; an underwriter.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 166 The Assurors are to vnnswere the damage of the goods laden therein. 1819 REES *Encycl., Assurors* are not answerable for what damages arise through the negligence .. of the master or seamen.

Asswage, common f. ASSUAGE in 16–18th c.

Assweeten, variant of ASWEETEN *v. Obs.*

Asswithe, asswythe, variants of ASWITHE.

† **A·ssy,** *a. Obs.* [f. ASS 1 + -Y.] Asinine.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* 52 How unseemelie (I will not say, how assy) a fashion that is.

Assyde, obs. form of ASIDE.

Assyege, variant of ASSIEGE *v. Obs.* to besiege.

Assygn(e, assyne, assyng(e, obs. ff. ASSIGN.

Assyl, obs. form of AXLE.

† **Assy·riac,** *a. Obs.* [Cf. SYRIAC.] = next.

1801 HAGE *Babylon. Inscr.* 17 Both show their Assyriac origin. *Ibid.* 19 A dialect of the more antient Assyriac.

Assy·rian (ăsi·ɹiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [See -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of the country Assyria; *absol.* its language.

B. *sb.* A native of Assyria.

1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 98 Steeped in Assyrian dye. 1815 BYRON *Heb. Mel.* XXII. i, The Assyrian came down like the wolf on the fold.

Assyriology (ăsi·ɹi,ɒ·lŏdʒi). [Sec -(o)LOGY.] The study of the language, history, and antiquities of Assyria. **Assyriological** (-ɒ,lɒdʒikăl), *a.*, pertaining to Assyriology. **Assyriologist** (-ɒ·lŏdʒist), **Assy·riologue,** a student of Assyriology.

1865 *Reader* 4 Mar. 250/3 The Institute bestowed its last biennial prize upon an Assyriologist. 1828 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 157 The cognate grounds of Egyptology and Assyriology. 1881 *N. Y. Nation* XXXII. 405 In an article .. upon English Assyriological studies. 1884 PLUMPTRE in *O. T. Comm.* IV. 415 Mr. Sayce, M. Oppert, and the other Assyriologists. 1880 CHEYNE *Isaiah* II. 161 Mr. George Smith, the Assyriologue.

Assys(e, Assyst, obs. forms of ASSIZE, ASSIST.

Assyte, variant of ACCITE *v. Obs.* to cite.

† **Assy·th,** *sb. Sc. Obs.* Also 4 **asyth,** 5 **assithe, asith,** 6 *aphet.* **sith.** [northern and esp. Sc. form of ASSETH(E *sb.*] a. Satisfaction. b. Satisfaction for wrong done, reparation, compensation. *To make assyth*: to satisfy; to make reparation.

c 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Johannes* 601 He had nocht quhareuf to tak To mak asyth to þat beggar. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xviii. 105 And thowcht full Assyth to ta' And Vengeance of þe Brwis. 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1883) 119 Make dew assithe for allmaner land that is holden by me or in my name wrongfully. *a* 1450 *York Myst., Skinners* P v b, To hym will I make asith agayne. *a* 1600 *Ps.* LXXXIII. in *Poems 16th C.* (JAM.) Your bludie boist na syth can satisfie.

† **Assy·th(e,** *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 4 **assith,** 5 **asythe,** 6 **assyith,** *aphet.* **sith.** [north. form of ASSETHE *v.*]

1. To satisfy.

c 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Georgis* 118 Gold and siluir .. At mycht assith fullely þare wil. *c* 1465 in *Eng. Gilds* 381 Foundyn defectyf, and after that asythed and contented. 1535 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scot.* IX. xxviii. (JAM.) The Kyng was nocht full sithit with his justice.

2. To compensate, make compensation to; *esp.* for an offence or injury done.

c 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Justina* 489 Assith me Of þe lange seruice I haf mad þe. 1424 *Act* 2 *Jas. I.* (1597) § 46 Assyth the partie skaithed and compleinand. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Majest.* 111 He sall not onely assyth the partie, bot also tynes his office for zeare and day.

† **Assy·thing,** *vbl. sb. Sc. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] The giving of satisfaction for an offence.

1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. V. (1743) 408 Nor does the King's Remission in Scotland free from assything, any more than his pardon in England forecloses an appeal.

Assythment (ăsə·ĭðmĕnt). *Sc.* Forms: 6 **assyithment,** *aphet.* **sithement,** 7 **asyth-,** 8 **assith-,** 7– **assyth-, assythement.** [f. ASSYTH(E *v.* + -MENT.] Satisfaction for an injury done; compensation, reparation, indemnification.

1535 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scot.* XIV. xi. (JAM.) In sithement of his ransoun. 1597 *Acts Sc. Parl.* (Jas. I) § 46 (*title*) Anent remissions to be giuen, and assyithment of partie. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Assithment* is the same with what, in the English Law, is called *Man-Bote*. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXI, The amount of an assythment may be recovered out of Ramorny's estate. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* XV. 1879) I. 397 By the law of Scotland the wife and family of the slain have still the right to bring a civil action for assythement.

Ast, obs. or dial. pa. t. of ASK *v.*

Astaat(e, obs. form of ESTATE.

Astable, -lish, obs. forms of ESTABLE, -LISH.

Astacian (ăstē·ɪ∫ĭăn). *Zool.* [f. L. *astac-us*, Gr. *ἀστακός* lobster, crayfish + -IAN.] A crustacean of the lobster kind. **Astacite** (æ·stăsəit), **Astacolite** (ăstæ·kɒləit), a fossil crustacean resembling a lobster or crayfish (*Penny Cycl.* 1834).

Astalde, pa. t. and pple. of ASTELL *v. Obs.*

Astale, var. ESTALE *v. Obs.* = mod.F. *étaler*.

† **Asta·nd,** *v. Obs.* For forms see STAND *v.* [OE. *astandan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *standan* to STAND; cf. OHG. *arstantan*, MHG. *erstân*, mod.G. *erstehen*. But in some of the senses *a-* appears to represent *on-* (incl. *ond-*), *at-*. Cf. AN-, AT-, ONSTAND.]

1. To stand up.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 3117 Syþðan he eft astód. 1250 LAY. 6495 Þat deor up astod.

2. To come to a stand, stop, arrive.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 47 At the girdel the sword astode. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* 288 Þo it was liȝt At Rome hy gonne astonde.

3. To remain standing; to continue, abide, persist. Cf. ONSTAND.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke XXIII. 23 And hiȝ astodon [*Lindisf.* on-stodon]. *c* 1300 *Beket* 2015 The Clerkes .. if hi wolleth her astonde, Swerie the king true to be *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud) 234 Þat sholde hem lere .. where he were a-stonde.

4. *trans.* and *absol.* To withstand. Cf. ATSTAND.

1250 LAY. 4240 Alle þaie þat astode ! hii fulde to grunde. *c* 1330 *Pol. Songs* 338 Theih bien londes and ledes, ne may hem non astonde. *c* 1400 *Chron. Eng.* in Ritson II. 61 The kyng was nteoned stronge, That Corineus astod so longe.

A-starboard (ăstā·ɹbōəɹd), *advb. phr. Naut.* [A *prep.* 1 + STARBOARD.] On or toward the starboard or right side of the ship when looking forward. *To put the helm a-starboard*: to bring the rudder to the port side, making the vessel turn to the left.

1627–30 [see A-PORT]. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 49 The helm a-starboard flies. 1878 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 2/3 The helm was put hard astarboard to counteract the effects of the tide on the port bow.

A-stare (ăstēə·ɹ), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.* 1 + STARE.] Staring; prominent.

1855 BROWNING *Men & Wom.* I. 140 One stiff blind horse, his every bone a-stare, Stood stupified. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* vi. 47 The tulips are all a-blaze and a-stare.

† **Asta·rt,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 **asteorte,** 5 **astart,** 4–6 **astert(e, astart(e.** *Pa. t.* 3 **astirte, -orte, -urte,** 4–5 **astert(e, asterted.** [f. A- *pref.* 1 up + START *v.* In sense 3 prob. for ATSTART.]

1. *intr.* To start up.

1205 LAY. 26045 Þe cotend up a-sturte [1250 vp a-storte]. *c* 1380 *Sir Fernumb.* 3399 Op a-sterte þe route anon. 1423 JAMES I *King's Q.* II. XXI, Anon astert The blude of all my body to my hert. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 29 Out of her bed she did astart.

2. *intr.* To start into existence, happen, fall out; with *dative* of the person, afterwards taken as *object*, and hence *trans.* To happen to, befall.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 151 Though such an happe of love asterte. *Ibid.* I. 66 That thing shall never me asterte .. To make her any feigned chere. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* NOV. 187 No daunger there the shepheard can astert.

3. *intr.* To start off, get away, escape.

1250 LAY. 4262 Ech man þat mihte a-steorte in to one borewe [1205 And he æt-sturte]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt. T.* 294 He seeth he may nat fro his deeth asterte. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. v. 169 b, He might not asterte, He was so pursued. 1509 HAWES *Past. Plea.* (1845) 65 You have me fettered; I may not asterte. *a* 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 31 Let not this song from thee astart.

b. To remove, withdraw, desist.

c 1400 *Song of Roland* 68 Wyn went be-twen them, non did astert. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XXXVIII. 230 But to God 3oven preysenges, and not a-sterte. 1572 FORREST *Theoph.* 334 Ye shall fynde me fyrme .. not onse to astarte.

4. *trans.* (*orig.* with *dat.*) To escape, avoid, shun.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 1343 If ought amys mastart, [*v. r.* me start] Foryeve it me. *c* 1386 — *Freres T.* 14 Ther might astert [*v. r.* astirte] him no pecunial peyne. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XXXI. 404 Thanne schal thyn enemy neuere the asterte. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 138 [I] must needes please him by my death, I may it not astarte.

A-start (ăstā·ɹt), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.* 1 + START.] With a start, suddenly.

1721 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 582 The Commissioner came out a start to the Assembly. 1880 SWINBURNE *Thalassius* 372 His heart, As out of sleep suddenly struck astart, Danced.

† **Asta·rtle,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 11 + STARTLE *v.*] To startle.

1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* 138 They are presently a-startled and amazed at the saying. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 104 That astartling name of Sandolphon.

† **Asta·te.** *Obs.* [early variant of ESTATE (OF. *estat*: —L. *status*), with atonic *ă* for atonic *ĕ*.]

[*c* 1225 *Hali Meid.* 13 Scheaweð in hire estat of þe blisse undeadlich.] *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 178 Sik mon haueð two swuðe dredfule aestaz. *Ibid.* 160 Þeos þreo astaz. [*Ibid.* 204 Euerich efter his stat.] 1482 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCLI. 321 The kyng in his astate clad in blewe. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 85 They that ar in dygnite and astate of power are called goddes.

Astatic (ăstæ·tik), *a. Electro-Magn.* [f. Gr. *ἄστατ-ος* unstable (f. *ἀ* priv. + *στα-* to stand) + -IC.] Having no tendency to remain in a fixed position. *Astatic needle*: one so situated or arranged as to be unaffected by the earth's magnetism.

1832 U. K. S. *Nat. Phil.* II, *Electro-Magnet.* XI. § 193 The moveable conductor .. may be rendered astatic or independent of terrestrial influence. 1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 252 An upright galvanometer with the astatic needles loaded.

Asta·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY 2.] In an astatic manner. 1864 in WEBSTER.

† **Astau·nch,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *estanchier*, cogn. with Sp. *estancar*:—late L. *stancāre* to STAUNCH.] To staunch, satisfy.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 30 (Halliw.) One to chese to hir delite, That may better astaunche hir appetite.

Astay·, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *estaye-r* (mod.F. *étayer*) to support; see STAY *v.*] To stay, stop.

1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 70 To astay the said tumult.

A-stay (ăstē·), *advb. phr. Naut.* [A *prep.*¹ + STAY *sb.*] A phrase used of the anchor when, in heaving in, the cable is at an acute angle, so as to have a position similar to that of one of the ship's stays. Cf. A-PEAK.

1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

† **Astay·s,** *advb. phr. Naut. Obs.* [A *prep.*¹ + STAYS.] = ABACKSTAYS, ABACK; also called *by the backstays, by the stays, by the lee.*

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 123 Another more forcible tooke us astayes; which put us in danger. 1671 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 544/3 Discovering the length of his ship, which the little wind had brought a stayes.

† **Astea·l,** *v. Obs. rare.* [for ATSTEAL, f. AT *pref.*² + STEAL, OE. *stelan.*] *intr.* To steal or slip away (with *dative* = from).

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1524 Neuer steuen hem a-stel, so stoken is hor tonge.

A-steep (ăstī·p), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*¹ + STEEP.] To steep, steeping or soaking. Also *fig.*

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 14 Elderton swore he had rimes lying a steepe in ale. 1672 RANEW in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* xxxix. 3 Laying it asteep in..quickening meditation.

Asteer (ăstī·ɹ), *adv.*, prop. *phr., Sc.* [A *prep.*¹ + *stere* early form of STIR.] Stirring, up and moving about, out of bed; in commotion.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 121 Within schort quhile he maid it all on steir. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xx, Wha was it but Grumphie Asteer that night! 1818 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* vi, The haill Hielands are asteer.

Asteism (æ·stiˌiz'm). *Rhet.* [ad. L. *asteïsmus*, a. Gr. *ἀστεϊσμός* refined witty talk, f. *ἀστεῖος* of the city, polite, f. *ἄστυ* city.] Genteel irony, polite and ingenious mockery.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 200 Asteismus or the Merry scoffe, otherwise the ciuill iest. 1675 TULLY *Let. Baxter* 35 Yet one Asteisme in it must not be omitted. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Asteism*, a genteel irony, or handsome way of deriding another. 1815 [So *Encycl. Brit.* III. 5.]

A·stel. Also 4-5 astell·e, -yl. [a. OF. *astelle, astele*, splinter, splint, shingle, thin board:—late L. *hastella* a thin stick, dim. of *hasta* spear, shaft.]

† **1.** A slip of wood; a splinter, a chip; split wood.

a 1330 *Sir Otuel* 1547 With a nastell schide he slewe þam doun. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 16 Astelle, a schyyd (*v.r.* astyl schyde) *Teda, astula.* 1472 *Paston Lett.* 710 III. 71 Make fagottes and astell and lete alle your grete..trees stande.

2. *Mining.* 'A board or plank, an arch or ceiling of boards, over the men's head in a mine, to protect them.' Weale, *Dict. Terms.*

† **Aste·ll,** *v. Obs.* Pa. t. and pple. 1-3 astealde, astald(e. [OE. *astellan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *stellan* to place.] To set up, set on foot, establish.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. iv. § 6 Héo wǽre tó bisene astealde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 Hu he erest astalde þeos woreld. 1205 LAY. 8950 Grið þer heo astalleden [1250 makede]. *Ibid.* 27060 Þæ astalden þer flem.

Astellabre, obs. form of ASTROLABE.

† **Aste·nch,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [OE. **astęncan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *stęncan* to STENCH. Cf. G. *erstänken.*] To assail with stench.

c 1225 *St. Marhar.* 12 Stute nu .. to astenchen me wið þe stench þat of þi muð stiheð.

Astent, obs. Sc. f. EXTENT: see AS- *pref.*³

Astent(e, pa. t. of ASTINT *v. Obs.* to stop.

Asteorve, var. ASTERVE *v. Obs.* to STARVE.

Aster (æ·stəɹ). [a. L. *aster*, a. Gr. *ἀστήρ* star.]

† **1.** A star. *Obs.* as Eng.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxi. (1632) 47 The revolutions ..and carrols of the asters and planets. 1706 [see 2].

2. *Bot.* A large genus of the N.O. *Compositæ*, with showy radiated flowers, of which the N. American species are especially numerous. The only indigenous British species is the Sea Starwort or Michaelmas Daisy (*A. Tripolium*).

1706 PHILLIPS, Aster, a Star; also the Herb Star-wort, Spare-wort, or Cod-wort. *a* 1761 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) III. 507 A little pale purple Aster with a yellow thrum. 1864 BRYANT *Autumn Walk* iii, And the purple aster waves In a breeze from the land of battles.

3. China Aster: a flower (*Callistephus chinensis*) allied to and resembling the asters proper.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 392 Chinese Aster is an annual plant, with ovate angular leaves. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xvi. 268 A fine show of China asters in full bloom.

-aster (-æ·stəɹ), a. L. *-aster*, suffix of sbs. and adjs., expressing incomplete resemblance, hence generally pejorative (Diez); e.g. L. *philosophaster* a petty philosopher, *oleaster* a wild or bastard olive, *surdaster* a little deaf. Extensively used in Rom. langs. (It. *-astro*, Sp. *-astro*, *-astre*, Pr. *-astre*, OF. *-astre*, mod.F. *-âtre*), esp. in F. as adj. suffix, e.g. *bleuâtre* bluish, *blanchâtre* whitish, etc. In Eng. only in words from L. or Romance, e.g. *astrologaster, grammaticaster, oleaster, poetaster, politicaster.*

Asteraceous (æstĕrē·ĭ ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Asteraceæ*, f. *aster* star: see -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the *Asteraceæ* or *Compositæ*; composite.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 378 The florets of an asteraceous flower.

‖ **Aste·ria.** [L.] A precious stone mentioned by Pliny; either the *Asteriated sapphire* (see below) or Cymophane. Cf. ASTROITE, ASTERITE.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 137 Asteria, or some kinde of *Lapis stellaris.* 1874 WESTROPP *Prec. Stones* 66 Asteria ..is undoubtedly the cymophane, or chrysoberyl cat's-eye.

† **Aste·rial,** *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἀστέρι-ος* starry (f. *ἀστήρ* star) + -AL.] **a.** Of or connected with the stars. **b.** Star-like; asteriated.

a 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1716) 298 (D.) If the deep learn'd asterial quacks Paint Time to life in almanacks. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 191 Perforated ..with foliated or asterial inlets.

‖ **Asterias** (ăstī·rĭăs). *Zool.* Pl. -æ. [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἀστερίας* starry, f. *ἀστήρ* star. A sing. asteria has been sometimes used.] A genus of Echinoderms, containing the common Five-rayed Star-fish, with allied species. **Asterialite** (ăstī·rĭăləit) [see -LITE], a fossil star-fish. **Asterid** (æ·stĕrĭd), **Asteridian** (æstĕrĭ·dĭăn), an animal belonging to the *Asteridæ* or star-fish family.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 175 Asteriæ and entrochi .. have a starry appearance. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 1012 The common Asterias, or Star-fish. 1876 BENEDEN *Anim. Parasites* 43 Delle Chiaie has lately observed on an asteria a *Nereis squamosa.* 1883 tr. *Nordenskiold's Voy. Vega* 74 Asterids of many kinds.

Asteriated (ăstī·rĭˌēitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Gr. *ἀστέρι-ος* starry + -ATE + -ED.] Radiated; with rays diverging from the centre, as in a star.

1816 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 194 Asteriated sapphire .. presents a very peculiar reflection of light in the form of a star, with six radii. 1868 DANA *Min.* 138 A variety having a stellate opalescence, when viewed in the direction of the vertical axis of the crystal, is the Asteriated Sapphire (*Asteria* of Pliny).

‖ **Asterion** (ăstī·rĭŏn). [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἀστέριον* starry, f. *ἀστήρ* star.] † **a.** *Herb.* Name of a plant of doubtful identity. **b.** in *Phys.* (See quot.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 164 Genim þysse wyrte berȝean þe we asterion nemdon. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* Table, Asterion, is an Herb growing .. on walls .. It hath yellow flowers like Foxgloves, and the leaves are round and blewish. 1878 BARTLEY *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. ii. 224 Asterion, point behind the mastoid process, where the parietal, occipital and temporal bones meet.

Asterisk (æ·stĕrisk). Also (4 **asterichos**, -icus), 7 **asterisque**, **-iske**, (-ick), 7-9 **-isc.** [ad. L. *asteriscus*, a. Gr. *ἀστερίσκος*, dim. of *ἀστήρ* star: see -ISK.]

1. A little star.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 38 Add one ray unto the common lustre..and prove not a cloud but an asterisk.

2. *transf.* Anything shaped or radiating like a star; *spec.* in *Eastern Ch.* a star-shaped instrument of gold or silver placed above the chalice and paten to prevent the veil from touching the elements.

1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 77 An Irregular Coralline-stone, naturally Engrav'n with Asterisks. *a* 1733 NORTH *Lives* I. 274 The lanthorn is in the centre of an asterisk of glades. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms*, The veil [*aer*]..is placed over the asterisk, and covers both chalice and paten.

3. *esp.* The figure of a star (*) used in writing and printing **a.** as a reference to a note at the foot or margin of the page, **b.** to indicate the omission of words or letters, **c.** to distinguish words and phrases as conjectural, obscure, or bearing some other specified character, **d.** as a dividing mark, or for similar typographical purposes.

[1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* Prol., Wher euer ȝe seen asterichos .. there wijte ȝe of Ebrue added, that in Latyne bokis is not had. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* V. 55 A signe þat hatte asteriscus and is i-shape liche a sterre.] 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* Pref. (1669) 4 For the necessary questions .. I have set an Asterisk upon them. 1645 M. CASAUBON *Temp. Evils* 47 Set out as imperfect with three asteriscs. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Asterisque.* 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 289 The asterisks in Drake's Eboracum are intended for Archbishop Lancelot Blackburne. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. iii. 51 The Asterisk divides each verse of a Psalm into two parts.

A·sterisk, *v.* [f. prec.] To mark with an asterisk, to star.

a 1733 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 279 (D.), I need not asterisk the quaint words and expressions. 1864 *Glasgow Daily Her.* 24 Sept., Additions written on the blank pages .. and often asterisked where they are intended to be taken in.

Asterism (æ·stĕriz'm). [ad. Gr. *ἀστερισμός* a marking with stars, a constellation, f. *ἀστήρ* star: see -ISM.]

1. A group or cluster of stars; a constellation.

1598 CHAPMAN *Bl. Beggar* Plays 1874, 12 All set in number and in perfect form, Even like the Asterisms fix'd in heaven. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 341 The zodiac, and its asterisms. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 151 Cepheus was one of the old forty-eight asterisms.

† **2.** *loosely.* A star, or anything shaped like one.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 55 Oh that Mercy is such a bright Star, and yet that we have neither observed the Asterism, nor, etc. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 19 There are other [Com presses] again in the form of an Asterism.

3. A group of three asterisks placed thus (*⁂*) to direct attention to a particular passage. *Rarely*, a single asterisk (*) so used.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* xvi, This full Quotation, by an Asterisme Set in the margent of a middle Page. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 193 To which an asterism (*) is prefixed. 1871 RINGWALT *Encycl. Print.* 48 *Asterism*, three asterisks placed in this manner [⁂].

4. *Min.* (Also in mod.L. form *asterismus.*) An appearance of light in the shape of a six-rayed star seen in some crystals, as in star sapphire.

1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 135 This asterismus is due to the presence of included microliths or small crystals.

Asteri·smal, *a.* [f. prec. + AL 1.] Of or pertaining to asterisms or constellations.

1840 H. H. WILSON *Vishnu Pur.* 224 The cycle comprehends .. sixty-seven lunar-asterismal months.

† **Asteri·stic,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec.: see -ISTIC.] Of or pertaining to constellations; starry.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 241 An asteristick ouch, wherein were inchased fifteen several diamonds. *Ibid.* 259 Asteristick and planetary influences.

† **A·sterite.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *asterītes*, a. Gr. *ἀστερίτης.* The L. form is more usual.] A gem known to the ancients; cf. ASTRION, ASTERIA.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xvii. (1495) 559. Asterites is a precyous stone .. Therin is closyd as it were a sterre. 1635 SWAN *Spec. Mund.* (1670) 258 The Astarite is a clear shining chrystalline stone, having in the midst the image of a full moon. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 328 The Configurations of Asterites, of Crystals, of Salts.

Astern (ăstə·ɹn), *adv.* (*prep.*), orig. *phr., Naut.* [f. A *prep.*¹ + STERN, the hinder part of a ship.]

1. Of position: In or at the stern.

1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* 61 Then he astern sate down and governed. *a* 1826 HOOD *Wee Man* x, Good sir, you must not sit a-stern, The wave will else come in.

2. Hence, in the rear, behind (at any distance).

1627 SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 45 To lay an anchor .. ahead, and another asterne. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2811/3 The Rupert being about a mile a-stern. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 350 A gale of wind right astern. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iii. (1879) 43 They made all sail..and soon left the horse astern.

b. *Astern of*: in the rear of (a ship).

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 3 A Barbarian man of warre .. came asterne of us. 1707 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* VI. 168 One of the biggest..men of war..sunk down a stern of him. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. 3 Keeping halt his boat's length astern of the other boat.

3. Of motion: To the rear, backward; stern foremost. Said of a ship or boat.

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* 1628/1 Soon after the Algerine fell a stern. 1857 EMERSON *Poems* 29, I, Alphonso, live and learn, Seeing Nature go astern. 1858 J. MANSFIELD in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 19 She came round with head to wind, when she backed astern.

B. *prep.* At the stern or rear of (a ship).

1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* 150 Dolon's spoils astern his ship he plac'd.

Astern, var. *austerne*, obs. f. AUSTERE.

Asternal (ăstə·ɹnăl), *a. Phys.* [f. A- *pref.* 14 + mod.L. *stern-um* breast-bone, ad. Gr. *στέρνον* chest + -AL 1.] Not joined to the breast-bone.

1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Ph.* IV. 652/1 The asternal ribs.

Asteroid (æ·stĕroid), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ἀστεροειδής* star-like, f. *ἀστήρ* star: see -OID.]

A. *adj.* Star-shaped, star-like.

1854 DALLAS *Anim. Kingd.* (1856) 52 The asteroid polypes are all compound animals. 1880 WALLACE *Isl. Life* xiv. 296 The woody Asteroid forms.

B. *sb.*

1. Name given to the numerous minute planetary bodies revolving round the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter; called also *planetoids* and *minor planets.*

1802 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 228 From this, their asteroidical appearance, if I may use that expression .. I shall take my name, and call them Asteroids. 1875 PROCTOR *Exp. Heaven* 114 Not a year passes without the recognition of two or three and sometimes ten or twelve..asteroids.

† **2.** A meteor. *Obs.*

1830 GOODRICH (P. Parley) *Sun Moon and Stars* lvii. (1837) 296 By the term 'November Asteroids' it is the shooting or falling stars that are spoken of. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxvii. 447 They [the meteorites] are asteroids revolving about the sun.

3. Hence applied to a kind of fire-work.

1875 *Times* 4 Nov. 1/6 (*Advt.*) Rockets with pearl stars.. Asteroids changing colours while sailing through the air.

Asteroidal (æstĕroi·dăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL 1.] Of or pertaining to asteroids.

1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* 238 Meteoric and asteroidal rings. 1881 PROCTOR *Poetry Astron.* x. 355 The asteroidal family.

† **Asteroi·dical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] = prec. 1802 [see ASTEROID *sb.* 1.]

Asterophyllite (æstĕrōfi·ləit). *Palæont.* [f. Gr. *ἀστήρ, ἀστερο-*, star + *φύλλον* leaf + *λίθος* stone.] A fossil plant, with leaves arranged in whorls, found in the coal formations of Europe and America.

1847 in CRAIG (as Latin). 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* 192.

Astert, var. ASTART *v. Obs.* to escape.

† **Aste·rve,** *v.*¹ *str. Obs.* Forms: 1 *asteorfan*, 2-3 asteorven, 3-4 asterve. *Pa. pple.* 1 astorfen,

3 **astorve**(n. [OE. *asteorfan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *steorfan* (str. intr.): see STARVE. Cf. OHG. *arsterpan*, *istērban*, MHG. *ersterben*. Before 1400 the strong and weak forms were levelled in *asterve*, which did not survive long enough to become *astarve*; cf. STARVE, and mod.G. *ersterben*.] *intr.* To die, *esp.* of hunger; to starve.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC in Wright *Voc.* 61/1 *Sideratus* vel *ictuatus*, færunge astorfen. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 326 He not hweðer he schulle þet ilke daie uerliche asteoruen. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1200 Ȝif deor schule ligge astorve. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3058 Schamly for to asterue þer for hungre.

† **Aste·rve**, *v.*[2] *wk. Obs.* Forms: 1 **asterfan**. **astyrfan**, **astærfan**, 4 **asterve**. [OE. *astęrfen*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *stęrfen* (weak trans.): see STARVE. Cf. OHG. *arsterpan*. MHG. *ersterben*, and see prec.] *trans.* To kill, destroy; to starve out.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xv. 13 Wæstmaseten þa þe ne sette fæder min .. astærfed hið. *a* 1000 *Crist* (Grein) 192 Stánum astyrfed. 1340 *Ayenb.* 240 He ssel .. wyþdrayȝe þe metes and þet weter uor to asterue .. þe castel. Þe castel of þe wombe .. is asterued be uestinges.

† **Astey·nte**, *v.* (only in pa. t.) *Obs.* [f. OF. *esteindre* (mod. *éteindre*), pa. pple. *esteint*:—L. *extinguĕre*, *extinct-um*, to EXTINGUISH.] To put out, extinguish.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* l. 442 A gret rein .. halfendel the flawme fully asteynte.

† **Astey·nte**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [Perhaps for *atteynte*: see ATTAINT *a.*; or ? pa. pple. of A-STENCH, = 'caused to stink, stinking'; cf. *aseint*, *asench*, *adreint*, *adrench*.]

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 880 He! fyle asteynte horesone! To misdo was ay thy wone.

‖ **Asthenia** (æsþī·niă). Rarely **a·stheny**. *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἀσθένεια*, f. *ἀσθενέ-ς* weak, f. *ἀ* priv. + *σθένος* strength.] Lack of strength, diminution of vital power, weakness, debility. **Astheno·logy**, scientific consideration of diseases arising from debility (Mayne *Exp. Lex.* 1853) **Astheno·pia** [Gr. *ὤψ*, *ὦπα* eye], weakness of sight.

1830 *Edin. Encycl.* XIV. 10 Asthenia including those diseases which consist in a diminution of the nervous energy. 1859 WORCESTER, *Astheny*. 1862 BELLEW *Afghan.* 390 The typhus character was proved by the extreme asthenia. 1875 WALTON *Dis. Eye* 345 Asthenopia quickly occurs.

Asthenic (æsþe·nik), *a. Path.* [ad. Gr. *ἀσθενικός*: see prec.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by asthenia; weak, debilitated; weakening.

1789 NATH. FOSTER *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VII. 466 Are you sure that your diathesis is purely asthenic. 1852 T. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. iii. 136 Bleeding, evacuating, and all the asthenic remedies.

Asthe·nical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1]] = prec

1819 LAWRENCE *Lect. Man* (1844) 369 No symptom of the asthenical malady which characterizes Albinos.

Asthma (æ·sþmă, æ·smă). Forms: 4–7 **asma**, (4 **asmy**), 7 **astma**, 6– **asthma**. [a. Gr. *ἆσθμα*, *-ματ-*, f. *ἁζ-ειν* to breathe hard, *ἄ-ειν* to blow. Smart and Walker give the pronunciation (æ·stmă).] Difficulty of breathing; *spec.* a disease of respiration, characterized by intermittent paroxysms of difficult breathing, with a wheezing sound, a sense of constriction in the chest, cough, and expectoration.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxix. (1495) 243 Dyffyculte and hardnes of brethynge hight Asma. *Ibid.* 244 Thre manere of Asmyes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 776 The shortnesse of breath called asthma. 1634 R. H. *Salerne Regim.* 205 The matter that causeth Asma. 1741–3 WESLEY *Extr. Jrnl.* (1749) 20 He seemed to be dying of an asthma. 1861 E. MAYHEW *Dogs* 101 Asthma is spasm of the bronchial tubes.

† **A·sthmasy.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [cf. Gr. *ἀσθμάζ-ειν* and *ἀσθμαίν-ειν*, to breathe hard.] = ASTHMA

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 102/2 Asthmasye, or shortnes of breath.

Asthmatic (æsþmæ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **asmatycke**, **-icke**, **asthmatyke**, **-ique**, **-icke**, 7–8 **-ick**. [ad. L. *asthmaticus*, a. Gr. *ἀσθματικός*: see ASTHMA and -IC.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Affected with or suffering from asthma.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxxv. (1870) 296 A dyete for .. asthmatyke men. 1582 HESTER *Phiorav. Secr.* III. cxi. 135 Giuen in the brotb of a Chickin vnto those that are Asmaticke. 1775 H. WALPOLE *Last Jrnls.* 14 Mar., Asthmatic and unhealthy like her father. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 459 An asthmatic patient.

2. Of or pertaining to asthma.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 61 The Asthmatick passion .. is a short and painfull fetching of breath. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxiv. 328 Interrupted by a fit of asthmatic coughing.

b. Good against asthma.

1880 M. COLLINS *Tk. in Gard.* I. 53 An asthmatic balsam that is 'truly efficacious and pleasant.'

3. *fig.* Puffing, wheezy.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* (1854) I. xi. The asthmatic old steam-tug.

B. *sb.* A person suffering from asthma.

1610 BARROUGH *Physick* II. vii. (1639) 82 You must give unto the Asthmaticks .. Antidotes. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cur. Dis.* III. vii. 891 Why should the close air of a crowded room be balmiest of airs to some asthmatics?

Asthma·tical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec.

a 1639 WOTTON *Let.* in *Reliq.* (1685) 467 Asthmatical straitness of respiration. 1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 264 Almost all the men were asthmatical.

Asthma·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] After the manner of one suffering from asthma.

1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 21 Dec. 815/1 The waves heave rather asthmatically. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* II. xviii. 168 Old Burge .. leaned forward coughing asthmatically.

Astiȝ, astigh, variants of ASTYE *v. Obs.*

Astigmatic (æstigmæ·tik), *a. Phys.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *στίγμα*, *-ματ-* point + -IC.] Pertaining to or characterized by astigmatism.

1849 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1468/2 An astigmatic lens. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* vi. 82 The astigmatic cornea .. has different curvatures in directions at right angles to each other.

Astigmatism (ăstī·gmătiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] A structural defect in the eye (see quot.), which prevents the rays of light from being brought to a common focus on the retina.

1862 J. LAURENCE in *Med. Times* 1 Nov. 474/1 Correction both of the astigmatism and the ametropia. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. ii. 411 The cause of astigmatism is .. unequal curvature of the cornea.

Astiler, obs. form of ASHLAR.

† **Asti·nt**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **astynt-an**, 2–4 **astynt-en**, 3 **astunt-en** (*ii*), 4 **astent**. For inflexions, see STINT. [OE. *astyntan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *styntan* to STINT.]

1. *trans.* To bring to a standstill, to cause to cease or stop.

c 700 *Epinal Gl.* (Sweet) 488 *Hebetatus* astyntid. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 72 Þeone kuðen heo neuere astunten hore cleppe. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 835 So noble swerdes dent, That hem astint. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxii. 198 Tho were al maner plees of the kynges benche astent.

2. *intr.* To stop, stay.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 80 Heo schal tunen hire muð þ te swote breð .. astunte wiðinnen. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1109 Er þay come to Mantrible neuere þay ne astente.

3. *intr.* To cease, desist, leave off.

1250 LAY. 31891 Þo astunte þe cwaolm. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1842 He nel neuere a-stynte.

† **Asti·pulate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *astipulāt-* ppl. stem of *a(d)stipulā-ri*, f. *ad* to + *stipulāri* to bargain, covenant. Cf. ADSTIPULATE, -ATION, in mod. treatises on Rom. Law.]

1. *intr.* To make an agreement or stipulation; to assent or agree (*to*).

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VII* an. 10 (R.) He nothynge denyed, but .. did astipulate and agree to all thinges layed to hys charge. 1634 JACKSON *Creed* VII. xx. Wks. VII. 176 So the prophet astipulateth in the name of his God. 1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* II. § 1 All .. have astipulated to this truth.

2. *trans.* To agree or assent to.

1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* ix. 50 Several of Hippocrates Aphorisms .. do astipulate the same.

† **Asti·pula·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *astipulātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *astipulāt-*: see prec. and -ATION.]

1. The action of agreeing to a proposal; agreement, bargain.

1594 R. PARSONS *Conf. Next Success.* I. v. 84 The astipulation and promises made on both sides. 1628 BP. HALL *Hon. Maried Clergie* III. § 10. 802, I .. by the consent and astipulation of my princes .. consigne to them, that monasterie.

2. The action of assenting to what has been alleged; a confirming statement.

1618 *Hist. P. Warbeck* in *Harl. Misc.* (1793) 96 The council .. found .. his reasons of defence manifest astipulations of the matter. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxxii, By the Testimony, and Astipulation of the brute Beasts.

† **Asti·r**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **astyri-**, **astiri-an**, 2 **astiri-**. **asteri-**, 3 **asturi-en**, 5 **astere**, 6 **asteir**. [OE. *astyri-an*, f. A- *pref.* 1 up, out + *styrian* to STIR; cogn. w. OHG. *irsturen*, MHG. *erstürn* to stir up.] To stir up, move, disturb, excite, physically or emotionally.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John v. 4 Þæt water wæs astyred. — Mark xv. 11 Þa astyredon þa bisceopas þa menegu. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 He sake ne asterde. 1205 LAY. 28786 Astured wes al þas þeode strongliche swiðe. 1567 *Test. K. Hen. Stewart* in *Sc. Poems 16th C.* II. 262 My solace, sorow, sobbery to asteir.

Astir (ăstə·r), *adv.*, orig. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + STIR *sb.* Not in any Dict. of 18th c.: not in Todd 1818, Craig 1847, Webster 1864. First in northern writers; perh. anglicized from Sc. ASTEER, q.v.] Stirring. **a.** *esp.* Out of bed, up and moving about.

[1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 23 Hush, there is some one on the stir!] 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* I. vii. (1842) 34 Astir by eight o'clock. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* ii, It is lucky .. we have fonnd our friends astir. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Crk.* iii. 46 The whole village was early astir. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxx. 281 Now it is morning, and everybody is astir. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. vi. 163 Early as it is, the world is astir.

b. *gen.* In motion. **c.** *fig.* In excitement.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* V. v. II. 314 All kings and kinglets .. are astir; their hrows clouded with menace. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* II. i. 17 All hands are astir with their [the winds'] novel influences. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 34 The village is astir with sea-faring men. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 62 When there is much wind astir.

† **Asti·rbroad**, *adv. Obs.* [?f. A *prep.*[1], STIR *v.*, and ABROAD.] Stirring abroad, moving from place to place.

1643 HOBN & ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* xix. § 224 The grasshopper .. singeth astirbroad; the cricket at home.

† **Astite, as tite**, *advb. phr. Obs.* Chiefly *north.* Forms: 4 **als tit**(e, **als tyte**, **als tyd**, 4–5 **alstite**; 4 **as tit**, 4–5 **as tyt**, **as tyte**, **as tyd**, 5 **astyht**, 5–7 **astite**. The two words *as tite* were commonly written as one from 15th to 17th c. (cf. ASFAST, ASSOON.) Beside the obvious import (see AS, A 3, 5, and TITE), it had the sense: As quick as might be, immediately (Fr. *aussitôt*).

[1325–1420 See other instances under ALSTITE.] *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 436 Þow shalt haue of vs þe deþ astyte. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1046 And lepe astite opon a stede. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 641 A! theff! yeld the astyt. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XXII. 12 Al this schal I the tellen astyht. 1674 RAY *N. Countr. Wds.* 2 *Astite*, Anon, shortly, or as soon.

Astiune: see ASTEION.

Astode, pa. t. of ASTAND *v. Obs.*

Astomatous (ăstǫ·mătəs), *a.* [see next.] Having no mouth; applied in *Zool.* to the *Astomata* or 'monthless' animals, a division of the Protozoa, comprising the *Gregarinidæ* and *Rhizopoda*.

1855 OWEN *Invt. Anim.* 669 Astomatous Infusoria .. have no true or determinate mouth.

Astomous (æstǫ·məs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἄστομ-ος* mouthless f. *ἀ* priv. + *στόμα*, *-ματ-*, mouth) + -OUS.] Having no mouth, astomatous; applied chiefly in *Bot.* to those Mosses in which the urn does not open by the detachment of the operculum.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 325 In what are called Astomous Mosses there is no deciduous operculum. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 398 Astomous, without a stoma or mouth.

† **Asto·nate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [north. f. ASTONED, with *-ate* written for *-et*, *-it*: see -ATE.] Astounded.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xi. 113 *ed.* 1710 Turnus astonate stude doun in studying [*ed.* 1874, astonyst stude dum.]

† **Astone, astun** ăstǫ·n, *v. Obs.* Forms: 3–6 **aston-e** n, 4 **astune**, **astoune**, 5 **astoon**, **astown**, 5–6 **astoyne**, **astoun**, 6 **astonne**, 6–7 **aston**, 7–8 **astun** some of these only in pa. pple. [The etymology and form-history present points of difficulty. To all appearance, *astone*, *astune*, *astoune*, was a. OF. *estoner*, *estuner*, *estouner*, now *étonner* to stun, strike senseless, stupefy, shock, astonish:—L. **extonāre*, f. *ex* out + *tonāre* to thunder: cf. cl. L. *attonāre* to strike with a thunderbolt, stun, stupefy. See A- *pref.* 9. The nature of its relation to STUN is as yet doubtful: connexion with mod.G. *staunen*, *erstaunen*, uncertain.]

The form-history is rendered more difficult by the ME. habit of spelling *on* for *un*: cf. *son*, *sun*; *ton*, *tun*; *done*, *dun*; *some*, *sum*; *wonn*, *wunn*, etc., which probably obtained here, since Gower rhymed *astone*, *some* = OE. *sunn*, *sonn*, Chaucer *astoned*, *woned* = OE. *wunod*, wont, and 15th c. writers had still *astun*. OF. *o*, *u*, sometimes gives Eng. *u* as in *ton*, *gum*, *sum*; sometimes *on*, *ou* through *ū* as in *crown*, *sound*, *round*, *confound*; hence the forms *astun*, *astoun*; the late *aston* seems, like *astony*, *astonish*, to have been influenced by later F. *estonner*; *astoon* may have been a phonetic spelling of *astūn*; *astoyne* is unexplained. STUN (q. v.) is of later appearance, and so far as evidence goes, seems to be an aphetic form of *astun*. These words do not appear to have any connexion with OE. *stunian* to resound (the sense 'impingere' was only a bad guess of Junius, repeated by Lye, etc.); but, both in meaning and form, it is difficult to consider them not related to G. *staunen*, *erstaunen*, a modern word adopted in 18th century from Swiss *stünn*, for which German scholars would seek a Teutonic etymology: see Grimm, Kluge. From *astone* and its pa. pples. *astoned*, *astun'd*, *astound*, have arisen the variants *astony*, *astonied*, whence again *astonish*, *astonished*, with their derivatives; also a new vb. *astound*, and pple. *astounded*, with their derivatives. To *astun*, *astony*, *astonish*, *astound*, are thus all of common origin.]

1. *trans.* To stun; to strike senseless with a blow, or partially senseless with a loud noise; to paralyse a limb with anæsthetics; to paralyse action, strike powerless, stupefy.

1340 *Ayenb.* 130 Þise byeþ uour strokes of þondre þet astoneþ þane zenezere and makeþ sseake. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XIV. 314 Of that strok astoned he was. *c* 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* 493 With this mall I shall astone them all. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* IV. 160 Some commaund to astoyne the member before incisyon. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cclxxi. 90 b, The one legge and the one arme is benomed or astonned. 1576 T. N[EWTON] *Lemnie's Touchst. Complex.* (1633) 99 Some do so astone the limmes of them that touch them, that they have no feeling .. a good while after. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xviii. 291 Who with the thundring noyse .. Astund the earth.

2. To daze (the eyes). *rare.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* (MS. G g. Camb.) 164 His face schon so bryhte That with the glem a-stonede was the syhte.

3. To smash or shiver with a blow.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Astoynyn, or brese werkys (*v.r.* astoyn or brosyn), *Quatio*, *quasso*.

4. To strike mute with amazement, overwhelm one's presence of mind; to confound, astound; to astonish.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. v. 133 The moeueable poeple is a-stoned of alle þinges þat comen selde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* IV. 1203 Þe grekes on þe ground were greatly astoynet. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Astonyd, as mannys wytte, *Attono*. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 276 Only to astonne and amaze the simple. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 342 Would it not astone a mind so pure?

5. *intr.* To be amazed, to be full of astonishment. (Cf. G. *erstaunen*.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 54 He drad him of his owne sone, That makith him wel the more astone.

† **Astoned, astunned** (ăstǝ·nd), *ppl. a. Obs.* Forms: 3–7 **astoned**, 4 **astouned**, astounded, 5 **astonyd, astownyd**, 5–6 **astooned**, **astoyned**, 4–6 **astonned**, 6–7 **astond**, 7 **astund**, 7–8 **astunned**. [Pa. pple. of prec. vb., pronounced in ME. ăstu·nĕd, ăstu nd; but sometimes, like other ME. words in *-und*, lengthened to ăstū·nd, and spelt *astound*, *astownd*; see ASTOUND *ppl. a.* *Astoyned* in 15–16th c. is an unexplained variant, perhaps mixing *astoned* and *astonyed*.]

1. Stunned, benumbed, stupefied, insensible.

c 1300 *St. Margar.* 290 Þe folc..ful adoun for drede & leye þer as hi were astoned & as hi were dede. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6297 Hors and man astuned lay. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 76 So astoned that the eyen in hys heed were al troubled of the payne. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 383 The same..dissolueth the blood that is astonde or fixed. 1624 QUARLES *Job Mil.* (1717) 187 Astun'd with sorrows. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 253 Prostrate he lies Astunn'd and impotent.

2. Stupid.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. iii. 122 Yif he be slowe and astoned..he lyuéth as an asse.

3. Stricken with consternation or amazement, so as to lose presence of mind; amazed, overwhelmed, confounded; astonished.

1297 R. GLOUC. 396 Her hors were al astoned, & nolde after wylle Sywe noþer spore ne brydel. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 281 No wonder is thogh that she were astoned [astoned—*v. r.* astonyd, -yed]..Sche neuere was to swiche gestis woned. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXIII. 9488 All astonyt þai stode starond aboute. *c* 1500 *Virgilius* in Thoms *E. E. Rom.* (1858) II. 26 Virgilius was a stoned and merueyled greatly thereof. 1543 GRAFTON *Cont. Harding* 494 At whiche questyon all the lordes sat sore astonned, musynge muche. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xiii. 54 In so much yᵗ yᵉ weer astooned. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Compl. Philom.* (Arb.) 89, I stood astoynde. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. xxxii. 352 He will be astond, and will say, In truth great is the God of Christians.

Astonied (ăstǝ·nid), *ppl. a.* Forms: 4–5 **astoneyd**, 4–6 **-yed**, 5 **-eyed**, 5–6 **astoyned, astonnyed, -ied**, 6– **astonied**. *Aphet.* 4 **stoneyd, stoneȝid**. [A variant of prec.; pa. pple. of ASTONY *v.*] (Various writers have apparently fancied this word to be a derivative of *stony*, and used it as = *petrified*, in the transferred senses 2, 3, 4.)

† **1.** Stunned, stupefied, deprived of sensation; primarily by a blow, but subseq. also by anæsthetics, cold, etc.; insensible, benumbed, paralysed.

c 1386 [see ASTONED 3]. *c* 1450 *Merlin* x. 164 He fill to the grounde astonyed. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxiii. 201 Sir Edwarde..strake hym suche a stroke on the helme with his swerde, that he was astonyed. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 451 The body and greeved place is only astonied, or made asleepe for a season. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 544 Benummed or astonied, a sleepe, without sence or feeling, *Torpidus*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 323 Their feet will be immediatly benummed and astonied. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 87 The Sultan..gave him such a blow upon the head, as might have killed a bull, so that the Emperour..astonied, fell down from his horse. 1611 COTGR., *Gourdi*, Benummed, astonied, stonnied.

† **b.** Of parts of the body: Rendered powerless, or functionless. Of the teeth: 'set on edge.' *Obs.*

c 1350 *Med. MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 373 To veynes astonyid..ful of myth. 1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XXX. 10 Thi teeth schulen be astonyed. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lxxiii. (1495) 903 Synewes that ben astonyed other shronken.

2. Deprived for the moment of the power of action, dazed, paralysed. *arch.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 880 Stifly astoneyd for ioye. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* xvi. 30 With iȝen astonyed. 1494 FABYAN V. CXXVII. 108 They were so astonyed, that they myght not goo one foote forwarde. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* XXXVII. 1 My hert is astonnied, and moued out of his place. 1596 R. LINCHE *Poems* (1877) 60 Stone-astonied, like a Deare at gaze. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 890 Adam..Astonied stood and Blank, while horror chill Ran through his veins. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 319 And I astonied fell and could not pray.

3. Bewildered, filled with consternation, dismayed. *arch.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1503 This Emelye astoneyd was, And seide, 'What amounteth this, allas!' 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Astonyed or a-stoynd yn mannys wytte, *Attonitus, consternatus, stupefactus, perculsus*. 1594 *Mirr. Policie* (1599) D, The part of a stout man is not to be astonied and cast downe in aduersity. 1611 BIBLE *Ezra* ix. 3, I rent my garment and my mantle..and sate downe astonied. 1674 GOULDMAN *Lat. Dict.*, *Stupefio*, to be abashed or astonied. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 2 Might well hold up his hands in astonied horror.

4. Greatly surprised, amazed, astonished. *arch.*

c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 296 b/2 Hugelye tho was I astonied of this suddain adventure. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* vii. 21 Euery one that goeth by, shall be astonnyed at this hye house. 1611 CHESTER *Dialogue* (1878) 127 Within the night they shine so gloriously, That mans astonied senses they do feed. 1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. J. Bruce* Wks. 1812 II. 353 The public eye astonied stare. 1857 MISS WINKWORTH *Tauler's Life* 70 Your brethren in the convent were much astonied at you.

† **Astoˈniedness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Insensibility or benumbedness of body; stupor or torpor of mind.

1580 BARET *Alv.* B 541 Astoniednesse or dulnesse of the minde..*Stupor*..Benummednesse or astoniednesse, *Torpor*. 1611 COTGR., *Stupeur*, Stupor, numnesse..astoniednesse.

† **Astoˈning**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ASTONE *v.* + -ING 1.] = ASTONISHING. Cf. ASTONYING.]

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. ii. 9 Why art þou stille. Is it for schame or for astonynge? 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Astonynge or a-stoynynge yn wytte.

Astonish (ăstǝ·niʃ), *v.* Also 6 **astonysshe**. Aphetized in 7 to STONISH. [An alteration (not found before 1500) of earlier *astony*, as if this represented a F. **estonnir, estonissant*. Perhaps such a form had arisen in Anglo-Fr.: Palsgrave has 'astonysshyng, *estonissement*,' Godefroy a ppl. adj. *estoni*.]

† **1.** To deprive of sensation, as by a blow; to stun, paralyse, deaden, stupefy. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 439/1, I astonysshe with a stroke upon the heed, *Jestourdis*. 1550 DR. SOMERSET in Coverdale *Spir. Perle* (1588) Pref. A. iv b, Medicines that doth but astonishe the sore place. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. XV. 1124 The one smote the king upon the head, the other astonished his shoulder. 1616 *Withals' Dict.* 597 A kind of fish that hath power to astonish the hands of them that take it, *Torpedo*. 1635 PEMBLE *Wks.* 52 The Stoikes..did rather astonish than conquer them [*i. e.* desires and passions].

† **b.** To set the teeth on edge. *Obs.*

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 321 Teeth astonished. The cause is a sowre tast. *The cure*: Purslane chewed.

† **2.** To stun mentally; to shock one out of his wits; to drive stupid, bewilder. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 438/2, I astonysshe, I dull one, I take from him the quicknesse of his wytte. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xii. 40 The king..as if he had been distracted, was almost astonished at the sight.

† **3.** To shock one out of his self-possession, or confidence; to dismay, terrify. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* ii. 12 Be astonished (o ye heauens), be afrayde, and abashed at soch a thinge. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 56 When the most mightie Gods, by tokens, send Such dreadfull Heraulds to astonish vs.

4. To give a shock of wonder by the presentation of something unlooked for or unaccountable; to amaze, surprise greatly.

1611 BIBLE *Matt.* vii. 28 The people were astonished at his doctrine. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 7 Cabades..seeing it, was astonisht, and all the Persians with him. 1776-88 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliv. (1813) VIII. 83 The Romans..astonished the Greeks by their sincere and simple performance of the most burthensome engagements. 1844 MACAULAY *Chatham, Ess.* (1852) 729 Weymouth had a natural eloquence, which sometimes astonished those who knew how little he owed to study.

† **Astoˈnishable,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Calculated to astonish, surprising, wonderful.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* XIX. (*title*) 110 The Astonishable power of Nick-names. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 276 Men have rare endowments, and astonishable demeanour.

Astonished (ăstǝ·niʃt), *ppl. a.* Also 6 **-ist**, 7 **-isht**. [f. ASTONISH + -ED.]

† **1.** Bereft of sensation; stunned, benumbed. *Obs.*

1576 BAKER *Gesner's Jewell Health* 50 a, The water doth lyke recouer astonished or benumned partes of the body. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 460 Who lay..apoplecticall or astonished. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1106 This cures the nerves relaxed, contracted, astonished.

† **2.** Stunned or paralysed mentally, bereft of one's wits; stupefied, bewildered. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. iii. 59 Pallas, astonyst of sa hie a name. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 5 Musidorus..had his wits astonished with sorrow. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Brit.* II. 502 Blind, astonished, and struck with superstition as with a planet; in one word, Monks.

3. Filled with consternation; dismayed. *arch.*

1653 CRASHAW *Sacr. Poems* 147 Th' astonish'd nymphs their flood's strange fate deplore. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. (R.) With rage inflam'd, astonish'd with surprize. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter*, But Maggie stood right sair astonish'd.

4. Amazed, full of surprised wonder.

1718 POPE *Iliad* VII. 105 This fierce defiance Greece astonish'd heard. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 228 Beaten to death with sticks, before the eyes of the astonished emperor. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XXIII. ix, The towers of Vamenpur Rise on the astonish'd sight.

Astonishedly (ăstǝ·niʃtli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an astonished manner; with astonishment.

1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl.* (R.) Was it, that thy amazedness..astonishedly waited for the success? 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xiii. (Arb.) 35 Hee neuer heares any thing more astonishtly than what hee knowes before. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 11 Apr., Delightedly and, I may add, astonishedly young.

Astoˈnishedness. ? *Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. prec. + -NESS.] Astonishment, amazement.

1530 PALSGR. 195/2 Astonysshednesse, *frayeur*.

Astonisher (ăstǝ·niʃǝr). [f. ASTONISH *v.* + -ER 1.] He who or that which astonishes: see quot.

1871 RINGWALT *Encycl. Print.* 20 Better known as the Exclamation Point. Printers term it the Astonisher, and..the Scarer. 1881 *Times* 27 Oct., A true Hibernian astonisher.

Astonishing (ăstǝ·niʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] † **a.** Deprivation of sensation; paralysis, benumbment. *Obs.* **b.** Dismaying. *arch.* **c.** Surprised wonder.

1530 PALSGR. 195/2 Astonysshing, *estonnissement*. 1563 HYLL *Arte Garden.* (1593) 95 The cramp, the Apoplexie, the astonishing and the trembling of the members. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* II. lviii, He kneeles him downe with some astonishing. 1608 HIERON *Wks.* I. 712/1 To the astonishing and amazement of the mightie. 1820 MAIR *Tyro's Dict.* (ed. 10) 6 *Exanimatio*, an astonishing, a disheartening.

Astoˈnishing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] † **a.** Stunning, benumbing, paralysing. *Obs.* † **b.** Stupefying, confounding, bewildering. *Obs.* **c.** Filling with wonder, surprising, wonderful.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653, 52 Them that have convulsions, or any astonishing disease. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* vi. 15 Some astonishing bombast, which men only till they understand are scared with. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* § 4 What incredible and astonishing actions do we find..tumblers bring their bodies to. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 315 ¶ 9 Circumstances that are both credible and astonishing. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 296 It is an age of astonishing events. Nothing happens in the ordinary course. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Germ. Lit.* 64 The marvelous legendary growths which collect around certain names, have an astonishing vitality.

Astoˈnishingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an astonishing manner; to an astonishing degree; amazingly, surprisingly.

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* Wks. 1834, 227/2 Considerations that would render this astonishingly strange. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 744 Wherever bills of exchange originated, they are become astonishingly numerous.

Astoˈnishingness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being astonishing.

1731 in BAILEY.

Astoˈnishment. [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

† **1.** Loss of physical sensation, insensibility; paralysis, numbness, deadness. *Obs.*

1576 BAKER *Gesner's Jewel Health* 153 b, It avayleth also in the hote joynt aches..in causing an astonishment to those places. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 431 Those which are troubled with any deafness or astonishment in any part of their bodies. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 234 There is astonishment of the Leg by compression of the Nerves.

† **b.** 'Setting on edge' of the teeth. *Obs.*

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 176 Purcelane eaten doth cure the roughnesse and astonishment of the teeth.

† **2.** Loss of sense or 'wits'; being out of one's wits or at one's wits' end; mental prostration, stupor. *Wine of astonishment*: stupefying wine. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lx. 3 To drinke the wine of astonishment [*Genev.* giddines]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 316 If such astonishment as this can sieze Eternal spirits. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 271, I had a kind of astonishment upon me for a great while.

3. Loss of presence of mind, coolness, or courage; dismay, consternation, dread. *arch.*

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.) With no less wonder to us than astonishment to themselves. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. iii. 26 They stricken were with great astonishment, And their faint hearts with senseless horror queld. 1733 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* (1877) 381 A man under an astonishment betwixt the hope of life and the fear of death. 1861 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 339 Let not the astonishment of your present grief supersede your zeal for God's work.

4. Mental disturbance or excitement due to the sudden presentation of anything unlooked for or unaccountable; wonder temporarily overpowering the mind; amazement.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 401 Epicures & Atheists, must needs be driuen into an astonishment at this. 1630 MILTON *On Shaks.*, Thou in our wonder and astonishment Hast built thy selfe a livelong monument. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 412 ¶ 2 We are flung into pleasing astonishment at such unbounded views. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* I. 6 The splendid scenes beheld with astonishment by Europe. 1874 BLACK *Pr. Thule* 47 He looked at her for a moment in astonishment.

5. An object of astonishment; a cause of sudden consternation or wonder.

1611 BIBLE *Dent.* XXVIII. 37 Thou shalt become an astonishment, a prouerbe, and a by-worde. 1666 PERRINCHIEF *Serm. Westm.* 7 Nov. 32 [It] makes his Memory an execration, and his Name an astonishment. 1792 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 459 Mr. Carmichael's silence has been long my astonishment.

Astony (ăstǝ·ni), *v. arch.* Forms: 3 **astoney**, 3–5 **astonie, -ye**, 6 **astunnye**, 6– **astony**. [A variant of ASTONE, of difficult explanation; perh. the ending is due to OF. pa. pple. *estoné, estonné*. The instance in the *Ayenbite* may be only the inf. in *-ie* of *astone*: it has pr. tense *aston-eth*.]

1. *trans.* = ASTONE; to stun, paralyse, astound, amaze.

1340 *Ayenb.* 126 Hou it ssolde ous ssende and astonie. *Ibid.* 257. *c* 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. 1871 II. 113 þes wordis astonyeden hem. 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 260 This soden cas this man astonyed so [So 2 MSS.; astoneyd—, astoned—ȝ]. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxi. 4 Myn herte fadide, derknessis astonieden me [1382 dercnesses stoneid maden me]. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 51 With her sterne stounes [they will] astonye al the erthe. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* XXVIII. 4 The kepers were astunnyed. 1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) I. xvi, A myghty stroke upon the helme whyche astonyed hym sore. 1593 NASHE *Christes Teares* (1613) 10 O Ierusalem..that stonest, and astoniest thy Prophets with thy peruersnesse. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. & Warre w. Angels*, His word was with power, which astonied the auditours. [Later instances, see ASTONIED.]

2. *intr.* (? or *absol.*) (Cf. ASTONE 5.) *rare.*

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 195 She stares at the wound where it gapes and astonies. [A rhyme to *Adonis*.]

† **Astoˈnying,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] = ASTONISHING, ASTONISHMENT; see their senses.

1388 WYCLIF *Amos* IV. 6 Y gaf to ȝou astonying [1382 eggyng] of teeth in all ȝoure cities. 1576 BAKER *Gesner's Jewel Health* 131 a, The person troubled with..the astonying of partes. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Effray*..feare, astonying, abashing, amasing. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 457 With blindnesse and with astonying of heart. 1666 WALLIS in I. Mather *Rem. Provid.* 84 Besides a present astonying or numness, had no other hurt.

Astoop (ăstū·p), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + STOOP *sb.*] In an inclined or leaning position.

1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 13 Taking the Cauldron from off the fire, and setting it astoop, so that the lees and dregs .. may not with any water run over the brims of the vessel. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 51 Heigh day! my darling wine astoop!

†**Asto·re,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *estore-r, estaure-r* to construct, repair, restore, furnish :—late pop. L. *'staurāre,* for L. *instaurāre* to erect, repair, renew, refresh. Hence the aphetic STORE *v.* now in use.]

1. To repair, restore, mend.

c 1300 *Alexander* in *Rouland & Vern.* (1836) Introd. 24 And [I yeld] Ich a thousand pounde and more, Your harmes for to astore.

2. To furnish, fit out, provide, store.

1297 R. GLOUC. 375 Þe nywe forest .. he louede ynou, And astored yt wel myd bestys. 1340 *Ayenb.* 112 Þet bread tuies ybake huermide he astoreþ his ssip. 1440 *Promp. Parv.,* Astoryn, or instoryn wyth nedefulle thyngys, *Instauro.* 1530 PALSGR. 439/1 This house is astored of all things.

†**Asto·re,** *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *estor* (med.L. *instaurum*) provision, f. *estorer*: see prec. Cf. the aphetic STORE.] Provision, stock of provisions.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8068 To kepe wele her charrois, Her astore and her harnois.

†**A-sto·re,** *advb. phr. Obs.* [App. A *prep.*[1] in + STORE.] In great number; in a heap; together.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2110 He ladde to-fore Gode knyghtis and doughty astore. *Ibid.* 5002 Every wilde dere astore, Hy mowen by cours ernen tofore. *c* 1320 *Sevyn Sages* (W.) 926 Men unkek gate and halle-dore, Barons entrede in astore.

†**A·storgy.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. Gr. *ἀστοργία,* f. *ἄστοργος,* f. ἀ priv. + *στοργή* natural affection, love.] Want of natural affection.

1648 Jos. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xxii. 107 (D.) Upon an Ostrich, more unnatural Than barbarous She, rode meagre Astorgy.

Astound (ăstau·nd), *ppl. a. arch.* Forms: 4 astuned, 4–6 astouned, 5 astownyd, 6 astownd, 6 astound. [A phonetic development of ASTONED, *astun'd,* ME. (ăstu·nĕd, ăstu·nd), by lengthening and subsequent diphthongizing of the *u,* as happened in *bound, found, ground, round,* OE. *bunden, funden, grund,* OF. *rond.* The result was to dissociate *astūnd, astound* from *astone, astun,* and to make it appear as an independent adjective.]

†**1.** Stunned, stupefied. *Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 88 Ase a mesel ther he lay Astouned in spote and blode. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6297 Hors and man astuned lay. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 35 His hollow eyne Lookt deadly dull, and stared as astound.

2. Confounded, distracted; amazed; astounded. *arch.*

c 1440 *Generydes* 4013 Where with the Sowdon was astownyd sore. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 5 With staring countenance .. as one astownd. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIX. lxv, Vafrine .. with griefe and care Remain'd astound. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XII. xl, Earth astound, Bids dogs with houls give warning. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxi, Ellen, dizzy and astound As sudden ruin yawned around. 1881 ROSSETTI *Bal. & Sonn.* 126 Astound of the fearful sight.

Astound (ăstau·nd), *v.* [f. *c* 1600 from the prec., either by treating it as a simple adj., and forming a factitive vb. on it, as in *round,* to *round,* or by taking it as the contracted form of a pa. pple. *astounded,* which implied a vb. *to astound.* (Cf. ME. *send* = *sended,* pa. pple. of SEND *v.*) The latter view is supported by the facts that the pple. *astounded* (see next) appears much earlier than the other parts of the verb, and that our earliest instance of the latter shows *astound* as (contracted) pa. tense. Analogous changes appear in the vb. *sound, sounded,* for OF. *soner, suner, souner,* ME. *soun,* pa. t. *souned, soun'd,* and in several other words. (Cf. esp. the vulgar *drownd, drownded,* for *drown, drown'd.*)]

†**1.** To deprive of consciousness, stupefy. *Obs.*

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IX. xxiii, No weapon on his hard'ned helmet bit, No puissant stroke his senses once astound. 1727 THOMSON *Summer* 1138 The lightnings flash a larger curve, and more The noise astounds.

2. To shock with alarm, surprise, or wonder; to strike with amazement.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 210 These thoughts may startle well, but not astound The virtuous mind. 1642 — *Apol. Smectymn.* (1851) 306 It was intended to astound and to astonish the guilty Prelats. 1837 J. HARRIS *Gt. Teacher* 367 Who could .. have dazzled and astounded the world with celestial visions. 1851 H. SPENCER *Soc. Statics* xxxii. § 6 Very intimate friends occasionally astound him by quite unexpected behaviour.

Astounded (ăstau·ndĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ASTOUND *ppl. a.,* the *-ed* marking more distinctly its participial character; cf. *content, contented,* etc., and see prec., of which this is now the pa. pple.]

†**1.** Stunned, stupefied. *Obs.* **2.** Shocked mentally, amazed; confounded with surprise and wonder.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXII. 9171 With langur of lust, and of loue hote, He was stithly astondid, stird into þoght. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 199 Astounded with a mightie blow, I stood awhile insensible of payne. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XIX. xi, Abashed, confounded .. yea all astounded In overpowering fear and deep dismay. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 688 We are .. astounded at the enormous prices which the greater part of them produce.

Astou·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING^{2}.] Shocking with surprise or wonder, amazing.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* Prol., Threatening the world with high astounding terms. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* (T.) The third is your soldier's face, a menacing and astounding face. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smectymn.* (1851) 306 It was an astounding prayer. 1855 DK. BUCKHM. *Crt. Geo. III,* III. 450 The astounding climax came in the shape of the surrender of the Austrian army at Ulm.

Astou·ndingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.] In an astounding manner; amazingly.

1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 273 Affrontingly gracious or astoundingly impertinent by fits and starts. 1865 DICKENS *Lett.* II. 228 His memory is astoundingly good.

Astoundment (ăstou·ndmĕnt). [f. ASTOUND *v.* + -MENT.] The condition of being stricken with amazement; profound astonishment.

1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 260 In wonder, says Aristotle, does philosophy begin: and in astoundment, says Plato, does all true philosophy finish. 1823 LAMB *Elia* xviii. 93/1 The fountains .. which I have made .. to the astoundment of the young urchins my contemporaries.

†**Astou·ndedness.** *Obs.* [f. *astounded* (early form of ASTOUND *ppl. a.*) + -NESS.] The quality of being 'astound,' or astounded; mental stupefaction from terror, surprise, or alarm.

1549 CHALONER tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* N iv a, Little lacked that they were not chaunged throughe astounednesse into stones.

Astown(e, astoyne, -d: see ASTONE, -ED, A-STOUND.

†**A·stracism.** *Obs. rare.* [?from some confusion of ASTERISK, ASTERISM.] An asterism or constellation; an asterisk.

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* IV. iii. Above the threefold astracism of heaven. 1695 W. LOWNDES *Silver Coin* 6 Some have derived it [*sterling*] from a Star or Astracism.

A-straddle (ăstræ·d'l), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + STRADDLE *v.*] In a straddling position, with the legs stretched out widely across something. *A-straddle of:* bestriding.

1703 CIBBER *She wou'd, etc.* I. i. (1736) 4 A-straddle we got and so rode after him. 1823 GALT *Entail* I. xxvi. 224 The tongs .. were placed upright astraddle in front of the grate. 1873 W. MAYO *Never Again* XXIV. 314 Strong-minded philanthropists .. astraddle of the biggest and most rampant hobbies.

Astragal (æ·străgăl). Also 7 **astrigal.** [(? a. F. *astragale*), ad. L. *astragalus,* a. Gr. *ἀστράγαλος* a huckle-bone (in *pl.* dice), a moulding in the capital of a column, a leguminous plant. See also ASTRAGALUS.]

1. *Phys.* The ball of the ankle-joint; the huckle-bone; = ASTRAGALUS 1. Hence in *pl.* (as in Gr.): Dice, which were orig. huckle-bones.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Astragal* .. a bone of the heel. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 391 Eros as Ganymedes' conqueror at the game of astragals.

2. *Arch.* A small moulding, of semicircular section, sometimes plain, sometimes carved with leaves or cut into beads, placed round the top or bottom of columns, and used to separate the different parts of the architrave in ornamental entablatures. Also *attrib.*

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C ja, Nowe at the toppe of Scapus, you shall make Astragalus. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. VI. xlvi, From the astrigal To the flat frieze. 1789 SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 89 An astragal .. has berries often cut on it. 1862 RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* 14 The torus when very small becomes an astragal. 1872 SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 402 *Roundel,* a bead or astragal moulding.

3. *Gunnery.* A ring or moulding encircling a cannon about six inches from the mouth.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Astragal* .. is therefore transferred to the canon. 1692 in Smith's *Seaman's Gram.* II. vi. 94 The Astragal, or Cornice Ring. 1862 GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.,* Muzzle Astragal and Fillets.

4. (See quot.) ? *Obs.*

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Tyles,* Scallop or Astragal are used in some places for weather Tyling. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Tyle,* Scallop or astragal Tyles are .. like plain tiles, only their lower ends are in form of an astragal.

Astragalar (ăstræ·găl*ă*r), *a. Phys.* [f. ASTRAGAL-US + -AR.] Of or pertaining to an astragalus.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* Org. Nat. I. 218 The astragalar part .. would seem to include the scaphoid. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 146 The astragalar articular surfaces.

†**Astra·galize.** *v. Obs.*–[o] [ad. Gr. *ἀστραγαλίζειν,* f. *ἀστράγαλος*; see ASTRAGAL and -IZE.] 'To play at dice.' Cockeram 1623. 'To play at Dice, Huckle-bones, or Tables.' Blount *Gl.* 1656.

Astra·galoid, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀστράγαλ-ος* (see prec.) + -OID.] Shaped like an astragalus.

Astragalomancy (ăstræ·găl*o*mæ·nsi). [f. as prec. + -MANCY; cf. Gr. *ἀστραγαλόμαντις.*] Divination by means of dice or huckle-bones.

1652 in GAULE *Magastrom.* 166. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. XXV, Amply disclosed unto you .. by astragalomancy.

‖ **Astragalus** (ăstræ·găl*ŭ*s). [L., a. Gr. *ἀστράγαλος*: see ASTRAGAL.]

1. *Phys.* The ball of the ankle-joint, the upper bone of the foot, on which the tibia rests.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.,* Astragallus .. is in maner as ye nut of a crosbow rounde on eche syde. 1696 PHILLIPS *Astragal*; ed. 1706 *Astragalus.* 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* 210 The astragalus is the keystone of the arch of the foot, and supports the whole weight of the body.

2. *Bot.* An extensive genus of leguminous plants, of which *A. verus* produces gum tragacanth, and three British species are known as Milk-vetch.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbs* 17 Astragalus .. may be called in english peaserthnut. 1862 BELLEW *Afghan.* 199 Several varieties of astragalus and other leguminous plants.

†**Astrai·n,** *v. Obs.* Also 4–5 **astreyn,** 5 **estrayne.** [a. OF. *astreign-* stem of *astreindre, astraindre* :—L. *astringĕre* to ASTRINGE.] To bind; to put under obligation; to restrain.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 52 He may astreyn himsilf a 3er to dwel wiþ a man to serue him. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 363/4 Jhesus .. was taken, estrayned, haled forth, and mocked. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 108 And free in place Will die, ere base cord hand and foot astraine.

A-strain (ăstrē·n), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + STRAIN.] On the strain, straining.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VI. 328 Eyes .. with conscious lids astrain In recognition. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 164 A-strain, All gifts of that sweet time to gain.

Astrakhan (æstrăkæ·n). The skin of still-born or very young lambs from Astrakhan in Russia, the wool of which resembles fur.

1766 EARL MARCH in *Selwyn & Contemps.* II. 116 My black silk coat lined with an Astrakan. 1859 W. BOYD *Swartaen,* With a muff .. Of chinchilla, fitch, opossum, Astrakhan.

Astral (æ·străl), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. L. *astrālis,* f. *astr-um* star: see -AL[1].]

1. Of, connected with, or proceeding from the stars; consisting of stars, starry.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. iv. 14 Those things which are simply formall are astrall and spirituall. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* X. 501 There needs no fatal necessity or astral impulses. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. vii. 139 The religion was to a certain extent astral. 1861 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 331 Astral showers covered the heavens.

b. *Astral spirits:* those formerly supposed to live in the heavenly bodies, variously represented as fallen angels, souls of dead men, and spirits originating in fire.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 143/2 Neither Astrall spirit nor Angel can prevail against one ray of the Deity. 1769 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 358 All his [Glanvill's] talk of 'aërial and astral spirits' I take to be stark nonsense. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. viii, Who could .. as the Alchymists professed to do .. distil you an 'Astral spirit' from the ashes.

2. Star-shaped, star-like. *Astral lamp:* one resembling an Argand lamp, with the oil contained in a flattened ring, and so contrived that uninterrupted light is thrown upon the table below it.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. iv. § 5 Sometimes they [the Hairs] are Astral as upon Lavender. 1834 I. TAYLOR *Sat. Even.* iv. 47 Shines only with an astral lustre. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithed. Rom.* II. vi. 100 The glow of an astral-lamp was penetrating mistily through the white curtain.

B. *sb.* An astral lamp. Also *attrib.*

c 1860 WHITTIER *Maud Müller* xlvii, The weary wheel to a spinnet turned, The tallow candle an astral burned. 1883 *N. Y. World* in *Glasg. Week. Her.* 9 June 8/3 An ordinary tin can .. in which astral oil is sold.

A·strally, *adv. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.] In an astral manner; according to the stars.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. i. 1 Astrological Medicine is that which teacheth Astrally .. how to .. Cure all .. Diseases.

A-strand (ăstræ·nd), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + STRAND.] On the strand, stranded.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* VI. xiii, The tall ship .. Amid the breakers lies astrand. 1878 J. MILLER *Songs of Italy* 24 You lie like a seaweed well astrand.

Astrange, obsolete form of ESTRANGE.

†**Astra·ngle,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *estrangle-r* (mod. *étrangler*), cogn. with Pg. *estrangular,* It. *strangolare* :—L. *strangulā·re,* ad. Gr. *στραγγαλά-ειν, στραγγαλίζειν* to STRANGLE, f. *στραγγάλη* halter. Cf. ESTRANGLE, in Caxton from continental French, and the aphetic STRANGLE.] To strangle, suffocate.

1297 R. GLOUC. 342 Mossel he dude in to hys mouþ .. Hyt byleuede amydde hys þrote, astrangled he was ryȝt þere. 1340 *Ayenb.* 50 He ȝernþ to þe þrote .. him uor to astrangli. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 296 b/1 It hath nigh mee astrangled.

†**Astrau·ght,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. after *distraught,* as if from a vb. **astract*; cf. *asposit.*] Distraught, distracted.

1564 GOLDING *Justine* 179 (R.) At her syght he was so astraught, that .. he made peace with the Massiliens. 1583 — *Calvin on Deut.* cxvii. 721 Needes must wee bee astraught or rather utterly blockish.

†**Astrau·ghted,** *pa. pple. rare*$^{-1}$. = prec.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* III. 504 (1567) 37 Astraughted like an image made of marble stone he lyes. [Ovid, *Met.* III. 418 *Adstupet* ..]

†**Astray·,** *v. Obs.* [var. ESTRAY (see A- *pref.*[9]), a. OF. *estraier,* according to P. Meyer, cogn. w. Pr. *estraguar* :—L. **extrāvagāre,* f. *extra* out of bounds + *vagāre* to wander. Chiefly found in pa. pple. *astraied* = OF. *estraié*: cf. ASTRAY *adv.,* ESTRAY *v.,* and the aphetic STRAY.]

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 132 This prest was drunke and goth astraied. 1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* cxix. 110 Offend thy law yet will I not: to renne from it astraid. 1584 T. HUDSON *Judith* ii. 352 (D.) They astraid From God their guide.

†**Astray**, *sb. Obs.* [variant of ESTRAY, a. AF. *estray*, q.v.] A stray beast; an estray.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 16 Astray, or a best that goythe astray.

Astray (ăstrē·), *adv.* or *a.* Forms: 3 o strai, 3–4 on stray, 5 on the straye, of stray; 4 a-streyey, a-strayey; 4–5 a-stray, 6 astraie, -aye, -aigh, 5– astray. [Already in 14th c. often written *o stray, on stray, of stray*, as if f. A *prep.*[1] + STRAY; but of *stray* as a separate sb. no early instances have been found; so that *astray* was perhaps orig. the OF. pa. pple. *estraié, estrayé*, 'strayed' (see ASTRAY *v.*, and cf. the southern form *astrayey*, 1380) with *-e* lost (first in the north), used as a predicative adjective, and thence as an adv., and confused with forms like *a-float, a-sleep, a-loft*. As adj. the simple STRAY is now used: cf. *alive, live* (fish), *a-squint, squint* (eyes).]

1. Out of the right way, away from the proper path, wandering.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6827 þi faas beist þou findes o strai [*v.r.* on stray]. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A 1161 When I schulde start in þe strem astraye. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 195 Mony a steid Fleand on stray. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3730 Rennyngge a-streyey þar on þe waye. *Ibid.* 5532 Vnowe [stedes] þay founde withoute gon, A-strayey on þe grene. *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* 63 Loke and tell, and yf thou maye, Starres standinge one the straye. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xl, Opon a startand stede he strikes oute of stray. *c* 1450 *Merlin* x. 158 And saugh an horse go a-stray. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 358 And lead these testie Riuals so astray. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. XXVI, Why urge thy chase so far astray?

2. Away from the right; in or into error or evil.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxii. 3 They go astraie & speake lyes. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref 4 So ferre gone astraigh from Christe. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 109 Nay, in that you are astray. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* I. i. 17 One young lady going astray shall subject her relations to .. discredit and distress. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 478 Evil counsellors had led him astray.

†**Astray·ly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. ASTRAY + -LY.] Astray. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 16 Astrayly, *Palabunde*.

‖ **Astre.** [a. OF. *astre, aistre* (mod.F. *âtre*) 'hearth,' of unknown origin.

(See Brachet *âtre*, Littré *âtre, êtres*, Diez *piastra*. The med. L. *astrum*, in same sense, is quoted by Du Cange only from English authors, as if formed on AF. *astre*.)

A hearth, a home. Hence **Astrer** (see quot.)

[1292 BRITTON II. XXXVIII. § 6 Chescun communer qi ad astre en mesme la vile.] *?a* 1500 in Utterson *Pop. Poetry* II. 78 (Halliw.) Bad her take the pot .. And set it aboove upon the astire. 1576 W. LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 507 Astre, that is to say, the stocke, harth, or chimney, for fire. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 278 They have the privilege of the Astre, or herth for fire, in the Mansion house. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 155 *note*, An astrer .. was a peasant householder, residing at the hearth or home where he was bred. 1882 ELTON *Orig. Eng. Hist.* 191 [In] Montgomeryshire..Austerland is that which had a house upon it in ancient times.

† **Astre·an**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. ἀστραῖ-ος starry (cf. L. *Astræus, Astræa*) + -AN.] Of or belonging to the stars.

1647 HOWELL *Lett.* III. ix. (1726) 425 Every Star in Heaven .. is coloniz'd and replenish'd with Astrean Inhabitants.

Astrelabre, obs. form of ASTROLABE.

†**Astre·ngth**, *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + STRENGTH *v.*] To strengthen, establish, confirm.

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O.E. Misc.* (1872) 32 Þerefore sal hure beliaue bie þe betere astrengbed. 1297 R. GLOUC. 180 He .. bygan to astrengþy ys court.

†**Astre·tch**, *v. Obs.* For forms see STRETCH *v.* [OE. *astrecc*an, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *strecc*an to STRETCH; cogn. w. OHG. *arstrecchan*, mod.G. *erstrecken*.] To stretch forth, reach out, extend.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 194 Astrece ðine hand ofer ða sæ. Moyses ða astrehte his hand. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *MS. Soc. Antiq.* No. 134. 262 (Halliw.) His hy3e vertu astreccheth With bokis of his ornat enditynge. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Astretchyn or arechyn, *Attingo*.

Astrict (ăstri·kt), *v.* Also 7–9 **adstrict**. [f. L. *astrict-* ppl. stem of *astringĕre* to ASTRINGE.]

1. *trans.* To bind up, confine within narrow limits, compress; *hence*, to render costive.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 239 The Course of water astricted .. will flow and burst out in continuance of tyme. 1650 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 42 The Stomach .. to be .. Astricted or bound, not Loose. 1863 C. WALTON in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. IV. 406 A little globe, so contracted, astricted, and narrowed, that, etc.

2. To bind by moral or legal obligation.

1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 108 His fader was astrictit be souerties in parliament. 1688 *Ess. Magistr.* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 7 Tied to the same rules they were adstricted to. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* III. § 87 Whether a man .. be astricted to the inheritance by necessity of law.

3. To restrict, tie down, limit *to*.

1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* H v. b, Yᵉ monethes .. war æquall to yᵉ cowrse of yᵉ moon: 3eit war thay nocht astricted yairto. 1619 *Sacrilege Sacr. Handled* 6 Holy meates were astricted to only holy persons. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xl. (1870) II. 403 The mind is thus astricted to certain necessary modes or forms of thought.

4. *Sc. Law.* To restrict in tenure. See ASTRICTED.

†**Astri·ct**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *astrictus*; see prec.] Compressed, concise.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 8 An Epitaph is..an astrict pithie Diagram.

Astri·cted, *ppl. a.* [f. ASTRICT *v.* + -ED.] Confined, restricted; *spec.* in *Sc. Law* applied to lands held on such terms that the tenant must take grain grown upon them to be ground at a particular mill, paying a toll called *multure* or *thirlage*.

1656 FERGUSSON *On Coloss.* 130 That astricted dispensation under the Old Testament. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 229 Thirlage may be extinguished by a charter of the astricted lands. 1819 J. GREIG *Rep. Affairs Edinb.* 37 Astricted multures payable by the brewers.

Astri·cting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + ING[2].] That astricts; binding, restricting.

1837 C. LOFFT *Self-form.* I. 284 An adstricting business or profession.

Astriction (ăstri·kʃən). Also 6–7 **adstriction**. [ad. L. *a(d)strictiōn-em*, n. of action f. *astringĕre* to ASTRINGE. Cf. F. *astriction*, 16th c. in Littré.]

1. The action of binding or drawing close together, esp. the soft organic tissues; the state of being thus bound; constriction; constipation.

1568 TURNER *Herbal* II. 110 a, Seth the gall if the disease requyre great adstriction or bindyng ..in wyne. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* II. i. 63 This Disease is also begot by adstriction..of the Optick Nerves. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules Diet* 268 Subject to Astriction of the Belly. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex., Astriction*, term for the act of using, or the state produced by the use of, astringent medicines; also for constipation.

†2. Astringent quality, astringency. *Obs.*

1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 94 The roote is full of iuice, hytyng wyth a certayne astriction. 1662 CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriatr.* 251 The tast of astriction, or an earthly sharpness or harshness. 1750 PRINGLE in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 552 Endued with Qualities of .. Astriction, and the like.

†3. Moral or legal binding; obligation, bond. *? Obs.*

1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 56 He wald bind him .. under quhat astrictionis thay plesit. *a* 1631 DONNE *Aristeas* (1633) 141 Linked together by astriction of firme amity. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* xiii. (1851) 53 Hence will not follow any divine astriction more then what is subordinate to the glory of God.

4. Restriction; *spec.* obligation to have grain ground at a particular mill: see ASTRICTED.

1619 *Sacrilege Sacr. Handled* 6 If astriction to holy and Ceremoniall persons .. maketh a thing truely Legall and Ceremoniall. 1836 S. LAING *Resid. Norway* i. 48 In Norway there is no astriction to mills.

Astrictive (ăstri·ktiv), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6–7 adst-. [f. L. *astrict-* (see ASTRICT *v.*) + -IVE, as if ad. L. **astrictīvus*. Cf. F. *astrictif*, 16th c. in Littré.]

†1. Binding, obligatory. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII.* (1878) 155 Being a law astrictive and preceptive. *a* 1659 OSBORN *Machiavel* (1673) 358 Becoming, like Juglers Knots, no ways astrictive to the more Potent.

2. Having a tendency to draw together or contract organic tissue; astringent, styptic.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 67 b, This tree .. is adstrictive of nature. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 48 It is astrictiue and will strengthen a weak stomack. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 20 Vitriol..is also stiptick and astrictive.

B. as *sb.* An astringent.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 607 So many astrictives.

Astri·ctively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] Astringently.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* XXVI. xlii. (1678) 657 Aluminous waters taste very astrictively.

†**Astri·ctly**, *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. ASTRICT *a.* + -LY[2].] Closely, strictly.

1585 JAMES I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 21 Noght .. that eyther I, or any others behoued astrictly to follow.

†**Astri·ctory**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *astrictōrius*, f. *astrict-*: see ASTRICT *v.* and -ORY.] Astrictive, astringent.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 109 They .. corroborate .. the stomacke, by their light astrictory faculty. 1731 in BAILEY.

Astride (ăstrəi·d), *adv.* and *prep.*, orig. *phr.* [f. A *prep.*[1] + STRIDE.]

A. *adv.* In a striding position; with the legs stretched wide apart, or so that one leg is on each side of some object between, as when a person is on horseback. *Astride of*: bestriding.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 764 Does not the Whore of Bab'lon ride Upon her horned Beast astride? 1785 COWPER *Tirocin.* 366 The playful jockey scow'rs the room .. astride upon the parlour broom. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* XXX. I. 297 The way in which the impudent little beggar stands astride, and sticks his little feet out. 1860 SMILES *Self-Help* viii. 209 Sitting astride of a house-roof.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1709 SWIFT *T. Tub* ix. 110 When a man's fancy gets astride on his reason. 1839 42 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1850) XII. lxxix. § 57. 48 Napoleon's central position astride on the Elbe.

B. *prep.* With one leg on each side of, bestriding.

1713 *Guardian* No. 112 (1756) II. 118 It is my intention to sit astride the dragon upon Bow steeple. 1883 ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 49/1 Astride his grandpa's cane.

Astridge, obs. form of OSTRICH.

Astri·ferous, *a. ? Obs.* [f. L. *astrifer* (f. *astri-* comb. form of *astrum* star + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS.] Bearing or containing stars, starry.

1656 in BLOUNT *Gloss.* 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 508 That vast space between Earth and the astriferous Heaven.

Astri·gerous, *a. ? Obs.*[−] [f. L. *astriger* (f. *astri-* star + *-ger* bearing) + -OUS.] = prec.

1731 in BAILEY.

Astringe (ăstri·ndʒ), *v.* Also 6–7 **adstringe**, 7 **astring**. [ad. L. *a-, ad-stringĕre*, f. *ad* to + *stringĕre* to tie, bind.]

1. *trans.* To bind together, draw close (the organic tissues); to constrict, compress; *hence*, to render costive, constipate.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 41 b, Ivy is of a contrary .. facultie, adstringing, binding. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 789 Cobweb adstringeth .. and closeth up wounds. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 95 They coarctate the breast, and astringe the belly. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Vinegar* .. will so much astringe the Fibres of the whole Body. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 25 Every living soft tissue.. may.. have its tonicity increased, or be astringed.

†2. *intr.* To become constricted or compressed.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 819 (R.) The moister anything is..given it is to cold, to astringe and congeal.

†3. *trans.* To bind morally or legally; to put under obligation or necessity; to oblige. *Obs.*

1523 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 119 Your Grace is not astringed or bounden to any charge. 1635 [GLAPTHORNE] *Lady Mother* v. ii, Natures does astring a dewteous child To obey his parent. 1752 LAW *Spir. Love* I. 32 The desire, as astringing, always begets a resistance equal to itself.

Astringency (ăstri·ndʒĕnsi). Also 7 **adstr-**. [f. ASTRINGENT: see -ENCY.]

1. Astringent quality.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 510 Astringencie of Vitrioll. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 46 Caustic Medicines, which act by their great astringency. 1881 A. GRIFFITH in *Sci. Gossip* No. 203. 249 The astringency of tea is due to the tannin present.

†2. Astriction, astricted state. *Obs.*

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 344 [It] gives a gentle astringency to the Membranous Parts.

3. *fig.* Harshness, sternness, austerity.

1823 GALT *Entail* II. xix. 179 The doubtful credit of any wiser person might produce the same astringency. 1865 DRAPER *Int. Devel. Europe* xxi. 504 The lank-haired Puritan .. his face corrugated with religious astringency.

Astringent (ăstri·ndʒĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *astringent*, ad. L. *astringentem*, pr. pple. of *astringĕre*: see ASTRINGE and -ENT.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having power to draw together or contract the soft organic tissues; binding, constrictive, styptic.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 H j b, I cal austere .. a lytell adstryngent. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 146 It is astringent, and therefore effectual to stop the laske. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 14 Astringent substances act on the skin and on the mucous membranes generally.

2. *fig.* Severe, austere, stern.

1820 BYRON *Juan* v. clvii, Their chastity .. Is not a thing of that astringent quality, Which in the North prevents precocious crimes.

†3. Constipated, costive. *Obs.* Cf. ASTRINGENCY 2.

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 76. 98 There are some such whom it hath purged most of all, which otherwise have been most astringent.

B. *sb.* An astringent medicine or substance.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 66 Blood is stanched .. by astringents. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 195 The root of Statice caroliniana is one of the most powerful astringents.

Astri·ngently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an astringent manner.

1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* Introd. (1868) 24 The definitions operate astringently.

Astringer (ăstri·ndʒəi). [f. ASTRINGE *v.* + -ER[1].] That which astringes, an astringent.

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 75. 97 When through impatience he had got some violent astringer .. he was all torn in his Limbs.

Astringer, var. AUSTRINGER, keeper of goshawks.

Astringing (ăstri·ndʒiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ASTRINGE *v.* + -ING[2].] Binding together, astringent.

1752 LAW *Spir. Love* I. (1816) 25 The first property of nature .. is an attracting, astringing, and compressing desire.

Astri·ngingness. *rare*[−0]. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Astringent quality, astringency.

1731 in BAILEY.

‖ **A·strion.** *Obs.* [L., dim. of Gr. ἀστήρ star.] A kind of precious stone; 'no description can better suit the asteriated crystals of sapphire, which exhibit a brilliant six-sided star in its centre' (Westropp). Cf. ASTERIA, ASTROITE.

[*c* 1300 *Land Cokaygne* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 158 Carbuncle and astiune.] 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. XV. 558 Astrion is a precyous stone of Vnde nyghe lyke to crystall. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 3 Astrion is a gem .. in whose centre .. a certaine light is seene shining. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mar.* lxxxviii. (1878) 101 Euidos, Iris, Dracontites, and Astrion. 1874 WESTROPP *Precious Stones* 65 Astrion—star sapphire.

† **Astri·potent**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *astri-* comb. form of *astrum* star + *potent-em* powerful.] Having power over or ruling the stars.

? a 1500 *MS. Harl.* 2251. 80 b (Halliw.) The high astripotent auctor of alle.

Astro- (æ·stro), repr. Gr. ἀστρο- stem and comb. form of ἄστρον 'star.' In compounds formed in Greek itself, as *astronomy, ἀστρονομία*; in others formed in L.; and in many of mod. formation: as

Astro-a·lchemist, one who mingled astrology and alchemy. **A·stro-chronolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to the chronology and periods of the heavenly bodies. **A·strolithology**, the scientific study of meteoric stones (1850 Sowerby *Pop. Min.* 218). **Astroma·gical** *a.*, pertaining to star-divination, astromantic. **A·strophano·meter** [Gr. *φανός* bright, *τὸ φανόν* brightness: see -METER], obs. equivalent of ASTROMETER (1830 *Edin. Encycl.* III. 1).

†**A·strophile,** a lover of the stars. **Astropho·bia,** fear of the influence of the stars. **A·stro-photo·meter,** an apparatus for measuring the intensity of a star's light; hence **A·strophotome·trical** *a.* **Astrophy·llite** [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf + -ITE], an orthorhombic mineral of yellow colour and micaceous composition, occurring sometimes in stellate groups (Dana). **Astrophy·sical** *a.*, relating to stellar physics, or the study of the physical structure of the stars. **A·stro-theo·logy,** that part of theology which may be deduced from the study of the stars; a religious system founded upon the observation of the heavens.

1876 M. COLLINS *Midn. to Midn.* III. iv. 29 The *astro-älchymist regarded him with contemplative compassionate eyes. 1851 *Househ. Wds.* Mar. 545 Who is to check his *astro-chronological computation? 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 73 In *astromagicall diviners.. when astrologicall magick had its first possession among men. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* Prol., I have.. look'd out whatever all the *Astrophyles.. have thought. 1871 ALGER *Future Life* 604 Bitten by some theological fear which has given him the *astrophobia. 1876 CHAMBERS *Astron.* 481 An elaborate catalogue of 206 conspicuous stars arranged progressively in the order of brightness as determined by an *astro-photometer. 1878 *Astron. Soc. Notices* XXXVIII. 65 On a new *astrophotometrical method. 1881 C. YOUNG *Sun* 166 The new *astrophysical observatories at Potsdam and Meudon. 1714 DERHAM (*title*) *Astro-Theology, or a Demonstration of the Being and attributes of God, from a survey of the heavens. 1882 *Q. Rev.* July 131 The *astro-theology of Chaldæa.

†**Astro·bolism.** *Med. Obs.* [ad. L. *astrobolismus,* a. Gr. *ἀστροβολισμός.* f. *ἀστροβολίζεσθαι* to be sun-stricken, f. *ἄστρο-ν* star + *βολίζ-ειν* to smite. Cf. F. *astrobolisme.*] Sudden paralysis attributed to the malign influence of a planet or star; sunstroke; blasting of plants in the dog-days.

1721 BAILEY, *Astrobolism,* a Blasting or Planet Striking. 1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Astrogeny (ăstrɒ·dʒĕni). [f. ASTRO- + Gr. *-γενεια* birth, origin.] The doctrine of the origin or evolution of the stars; astrogony.

1880 WEBSTER cites H. SPENCER.

Astrognosy (ăstrɒ·gnŏsi). [ad. mod.L. *astrognōsia,* f. Gr. *ἀστρο-* star + *-γνωσία* = *γνῶσις* knowledge.] Knowledge of the stars; *spec.* that part of astronomy which treats of the fixed stars.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl., Astrognosia.*] 1871 OTTÉ tr. *Humboldt's Cosm.* 30 (*Heading*) Astrognosy (The Domain of the Fixed Stars).

Astrogony (ăstrɒ·gŏni). [f. ASTRO- + Gr. *-γονία* production.] The doctrine of the generation or formation of the stars; stellar cosmogony. Hence **Astrogo·nic** *a.*

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 329/1 Saturn is the only exception to physical astrogonic law. *Ibid.,* I spoke of cosmogony and astrogony. 1881 *Dublin Rev.* Ser. III. V. 236 Pesch's dissertation on astrogony.

Astrography (ăstrɒ·grăfi). [f. ASTRO- + Gr. *-γραφία* writing, description.] 'The science of describing the stars' J.; the mapping of the heavens.

1740 B. MARTIN *Bibl. Techn.* xvii. 325 *Uranology..* may be considered under the following branches: *Heliography.. Astrography.* 1810 J. GREIG (*title*) Astrography; or the Heavens displayed.

Astroite (æ·stroɪəit). [ad. L. *astroītes* (Pliny), f. Gr. *ἀστρο-* star: see -ITE.] *lit.* A 'star-stone.'

1. A gem known to the ancients, apparently the same as the ASTRION.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXVII. ix. (R.) As touching astroites, manie make great account of it. 1617 MINSHEU, *Astroite,* a precious stone. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* 12 Star-like Stones called Astroyts, formerly of great esteem. 1750 *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 68 Astroites, Astrion, Asterias, or Asterites, is a white Stone approaching to Christal.

†**2.** Any star-shaped mineral or fossil, *e.g.* the joints of pentacrinites. *Obs.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 536 Stones called Astroites, which resemble little starres joyned with one another. 1724 DE FOE, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 4) II. 326 (D.) Certain stones about the breadth of a silver peny and thickness of an half-crown, called astroites or star-stones, being fine pointed like a star and flat. 1728 LEWIS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 491 Stones resembling Shells of the Escallop and Cockle kind.. with some Astroites.

3. *Zool.* A species of madrepore.

1708 in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 77 The Astroite, an Irregular Coralline-stone, naturally Engrav'n with Asterisks. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 175 Those of the coral class as madrepores, millepores, astroites. 1848 DANA *Zooph.* vii. § 112. 110 The Porites.. graduate into the Astræoporæ, and thence to the Astroites.

Astrolabe (æ·strŏlēb). Forms: 4– astrolabe; 4–5 astre-, astrylabe, astre-, astra-, astro-, astrilabie, -labye; astre-, astro-, astel-labre, astro-laboure, 5 astyllabyre, astyrlaby, 6 astroloby, -ie, 7 astralobe (astrolable). [a. OF. *astrelabe,* and ad. med.L. *astrolabium,* f. Gr. *ἀστρολάβον* (in same sense), orig. adj. 'star-taking' (sc. instrument), f. *ἄστρον* star + *λαβ-* take. The forms in *astre-,* etc. were of OF. origin, as also the ending *-labe*; *-labie, -laby,* was prob. adaptation of med.L. *-labium,* and *-labre* of a med.L. corruption **-labrum,* after *candelabrum,* etc.]

An instrument formerly used to take altitudes, and to solve other problems of practical astronomy.

The actual form and structure of the astrolabe of course varied greatly with the progress of astronomy, and the purposes for which the instrument was intended; its most complex form, as described by Tycho Brahe, passed into the modern EQUATORIAL. The chief types were:

a. A portable ARMILLA, or arrangement of armillary circles.

b. A planisphere, representing the circles of the heavens in the plane of the equinoctial, with movable sights.

c. A graduated brass ring with movable label or index turning upon the centre, used simply to take altitudes (the *Sea Astrolabe*).

1366 MAUNDEV. xvii. 180, I my self have mesured it by the Astrolabre. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 23 (Harl. MS. *c* 1415) His almagest.. his astrylabe [*other 15th c. MSS.* astrelabie, -labre, astellabre, astro-laboure]. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* Prol. 1 To lerne the tretis of the astrelabie.. A suffisaunt astralabie as for owre orizonte [*also, passim,* astrolabie, astrilabie]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 64 With him his astrolabe he name, Which was of fine gold precious With points and cercles merveilous. 1440 *Promp. Parv.,* Astyllabyre, instrument (1499 Astyrlaby), *Astrolabium.* *c* 1525 SKELTON *Speke Parrot* 137 In the astrology To pronostycate. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* (7th ed.) III. II. viii. 387 Having taken the Meridian altitude.. with your Astrolabe or Quadrant. 1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Secr.* (1607) 2 The Astrolabie and Quadrant being instruments very vncertaine for Sea observations. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 255 Never a Chaldean of them all could take it with his astrolabe. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 525 Hipparchus is the first who can be supposed to have made use of an astrolabe. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. iv. § 3 (1857) I. 156 To ascertain the position of the sun with regard to the ecliptic.. an instrument called an astrolabe, was invented, of which we have a description in Ptolemy.

Astrolabical (æstrolæ·bikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -ICAL.] Of, or pertaining to, an astrolabe.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* IV. x. I. 344 By his own Astrolabicall observation.

Astrolatry (ăstrɒ·lătri). [f. ASTRO- + Gr. *λατρεία* worship: see -LATRY. Cf. mod.F. *astrolâtrie.*] The worship of the heavenly bodies.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 593 Creature-worship, now vulgarly called idolatry.. astro-latry, and demono-latry. 1877 SHIELDS *Final Philos.* 483 Astronomy.. having groped through the two preceding stages of astrolatry and astrology.

†**A·strolog, -logue.** *Obs.* [a. F. *astrologue,* ad. L. *astrolog-us,* a. Gr. *ἀστρολόγ-ος* astronomer; prop. adj. 'telling the stars.'] = ASTROLOGER.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 707 It war gret mastry Till ony astrolog to say, This sall fall heir, and on this day. *c* 1508 DUNBAR *Lament* x, Art magicianis and astrologis, Rethoris, logitianis, theologis. *a* 1723 D'URFEY *Plague Impert.* (D.) I am a physician too.. an astrologue infallible.

Astrologaster. ? *Obs.* [ad. It. *astrologastro* 'a foolish lying astrologer,' f. *astrologo* ASTROLOGER: see -ASTER.]

1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 113/1 At last every Astrologaster or Figure flinger was called a Chaldæan. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bod.* III. iii. 456 Therefore we give the Poet leave.. to call us Astrologasters.

†**A·strologe.** *Obs.* Also 4 astrology, and in L. form astrologia. [a. OF. *astrologe,* corruption of *aristoloche* (*arstoloche, astroloche*), by confusion with the more familiar word.] The herb ARISTOLOCHIA.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 132 His herbe is astrology, Which folweth his astronomy. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 83 *Bistorta*.. is called in the south countrey Astrologia. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 622 The root of aram, and astrologe.. is most effectual against the bitings of serpents. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Astrologe,* otherwise call'd Birthwort, and Hart-wort.

Astrologer (ăstrɒ·lŏdʒəɹ). [f. ASTROLOGY, or perhaps from *astrolog-ien, -an* (*astrologen* in Chaucer), by substitution of -ER, the native ending of the agent, for the F. *-ien.* Cf. ASTRONOMER.]

†**1.** An observer of the stars, a practical astronomer. *Obs.* (When *astrologer* and *astronomer* began to be differentiated, the relation between them was, at first, the converse of the present usage.)

1382 WYCLIF *Bible* Pref. Ep. (1850) 66/1 Astronomers, astrologerys, fisissians. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 16 Astrologere, *Astrologus.* 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 77 The Astrologer is he that knoweth the course and motions of the heavens, and teacheth the same, which is a virtue, if it passe not his bondes, and he become of an Astrologer an Astronomer. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 645 An Astrologer expert in his art, foretelleth an eclipse of the Sunne. 1676 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 115 Dined with me Mr. Flamsted, the learned astrologer and mathematician, whom his Majesty had established in the new Observatory in Greenwich Park.

†**2.** Applied to the cock, as watchman of the night and annouucer of the sunrise. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1366 Whan that the cok, commune astrologer, Gan to his brest to bete, and afftyr, crowe. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi. 1444 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 216 Comoun astrologeer, as folk expert weel knowe.. Sumtyme hih and sumtyme he syngith lowe.

3. One who professes astrology in the modern sense; who pretends to judge of the influence of the stars upon human affairs.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VII. lvi. (R.) The above-named astrologers affirmed, that a man could not possibly passe the space of 90 degrees from the ascendent or erection of his nativities. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* i. 20 Ten times better then all the Magicians and Astrologers that were in all his Realme [WYCLIF, witches; PURVEY, astronomyens; COVERDALE, charmers; *Genev.* astrologians]. 1722 DE FOE *Mem. Caval.* 1 Under the government of what star [I was born] I was never astrologer enough to examine. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. 232 The astrologer Nostradamus was born at St. Remy.

†**Astrolo·gian,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Also 4 astrologen, 4–6 -ien. [a. OF. *astrologien,* f. *astrologie,* or L. *astrologia,* as if ad. L. **astrologi-ānus*; cf. *chrestien, italien,* etc. Subseq. assimilated to L. spelling: cf. *theologian.* (Accented *astrologen, -ian,* from 14th to 17th c.)]

A. *sb.* A professor of astrology, an ASTROLOGER.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 324 The wise Astrologen [*so* 3 *MS.*; -ien 2; -es 1] daun Ptholomé. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* Prol. 2, I nam but a lewd compilatour of the labour of olde Astrolog[i]ens. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* Dij, He made all hys astrologiens to be gadred.. to gyder. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 25 The common and vulgare Astrologien, or Practiser. 1583 BIBLE *Dan.* ii. 2 The inchanters, and the astrologians, and the sorcerers. 1630 J. TAYLOR *Wks.* I. 68/1 The Jewes, th' Egyptians, Caldies, Persians, Devised Arts and were Astrologians. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 799 These excluded the Astrologians and Diviners from their Habitations.

B. *adj.* Dealing with astrology, astrological.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. iv, Amongst those astrologian treatises. 1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 26 The Astrologian, Starre-gazing, Planetary, Prognosticating Witch.

Astrologic (æstrolɒ·dʒik), *a.* and *sb.* [Ultimately ad. Gr. *ἀστρολογικ-ός* of an astrologer, f. *ἀστρολόγ-ος* (see ASTROLOGY and -IC); probably immediately after F. *astrologique* or med.L. *astrologic-us.*]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to astrology or astrologers.

1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XIX. cix, Persians Astrologick Skill. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bod.* II. xiii. 333 Making iii Aspects in Astrologic account. 1762 CHURCHILL (*Ghost* I. Poems 1769 I. 162 That ancient people.. Gaz'd on the Stars, observ'd their motions, And suck'd in Astrologic notions.

†**B.** *sb. pl.* (after med L. *astrologica,* Gr. *τὰ ἀστρολογικά*; in quot. title of a treatise) Matters or facts of astrology.

1569 J. SANFORD *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 72 Julius Firmicus in his Astrologikes. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. i. 5 The three aforesaid Books, immediately following the Astrologicks.

Astrolo·gical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].]

1. Of the nature of, or dealing with, astrology.

a. In the earlier sense: Astronomical.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Astrological,* Astronomical, Astrological. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 34 Many excellent discourses, Medicall, Naturall, and Astrologicall. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 13 Whoever looks for the New Moon in the Astrological Calendar, will often find Easter observ'd a week too late.

b. Pertaining to astrology, as now applied.

1591 NASHE (*title* Wonderfull, strange and miraculous, Astrological Prognostication for this yeer of our Lord God. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 528 In the second century, the whole world was astrological; and even Ptolemy was infected.

Astrolo·gically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an astrological manner; by or according to astrology.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xi. 252 [He] seeketh Astrologically to be satisfied vnto his questions. 1659 GADBURY (*title*) Nativity of the late King Charles, astrologically and faithfully performed. 1869 DIRCKS in *Eng. Mech.* 2 Apr. 25/2 Mankind rank astrologically as being of four temperaments.

Astrologize (ăstrɒ·lŏdʒəiz), *v.* [f. Gr. *ἀστρολόγ-ος* (see ASTROLOG) + -IZE. Gr. had *ἀστρολογέειν* and *ἀστρονομίζειν.*]

1. To examine or work out by astrology.

a 1733 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 136. 301, I have elsewhere astrologised this Case of the Faction prevailing at Oxford.

2. *intr.* To practise or study astrology. *rare*—[0].

1755 in JOHNSON.

†**Astrolo·gomage.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. *ἀστρολόγ-ος* (see ASTROLOG) + *μάγος* Magian, MAGE.] An astrological diviner or wizard.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VII. 445 And as in these, so likewise in past ages, He wanted not his Astrologomages.

Astrologous, *a.* [Cf. *homologous,* etc.] = ASTROLOGICAL.

1817 BYRON in *Lett.* cclviii. (1866) 335 The month of my birth—and various other astrologous matters.

Astrologue: see ASTROLOG.

Astrology (ăstrɒ·lŏdʒi). Forms: 4–7 astrologie, 4– astrology. [a. F. *astrologie* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *astrologia,* a. Gr. *ἀστρολογία* 'account of the stars,' f. *ἀστρολόγ-ος* 'telling of the stars,' subst. 'one who tells of the stars, an astronomer,' f. *ἄστρον* star + *-λογος* speaking, telling, f. *λέγ-ειν* to tell, speak. '*Αστρολόγος* and *ἀστρολογία* were the earlier terms in Gr.; subsequently *ἀστρονόμος* and *ἀστρονομία* were introduced: see ASTRONOMY. *Astrologia* was likewise the earlier and pop. word in L., where also *astronomia* took its place as the scientific term, while *astrologia* passed into the sense of 'star-divination.' In OF. and ME. *astronomie* seems to be the earlier and general word, *astrologie* having been subseq. introduced for the 'art' or practical application of astronomy to mundane affairs, and thus gradually limited by 17th c. to the reputed influences of the stars, unknown to science. Not in Shakspere.]

1. *gen.* Practical astronomy; the practical application of astronomy as an art to human uses; *esp.* (in later usage) to the prediction of events natural or moral.

The original distinction between Astronomy the *science,* and Astrology the *art,* is clearly expressed by Gower *Conf.* III. 105–135. Chaucer's *Treatise on the Astrolabe* was a work of 'astrology,' *i.e.* practical astronomy.

'Astrology' was of two kinds:

†**a.** *Natural Astrology*: the calculation and foretelling of natural phenomena, as the measurement of time, fixing of Easter, prediction of tides and eclipses; also of meteorological phenomena. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 693 Astrology, Quhar-throu clerkis .. May knaw coniunctione of planettis. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol. 3 A gret part of the general rewles of theorik in astrologie. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 23 Astrologie, is an Arte Mathematicall. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. ii. (1654) 178 Naturall Astrology, when it keepes it selfe within its due bounds is lawfull. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 264 The use of this part of Astrology .. by the Farmer as by the Sayler.

This sense (exc. in *Hist.*) became obs. in 17th c., all the regular physical phenomena passing into the domain of ASTRONOMY, and those that concerned the presumed influence of the moon and planets on the weather, etc., being called ASTRO-METEOROLOGY.

b. *Judicial Astrology*: the art of judging of the reputed occult and non-physical influences of the stars and planets upon human affairs; star-divination, astromancy. (The only meaning of 'Astrology' since end of 17th c.)

'*Judiciary* or *Judicial* Astrology, which we commonly call simply *Astrology*, is that which pretends to foretell moral events, *i.e.* such as have a dependence on the free will and agency of man; as if that were directed by the stars.' CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1727.

[1393 GOWER III. 107 Assembled with astronomy Is eke that ilke astrology, The which in jugements accompteth Theffect, what every sterre amounteth.] *c* 1560 G. GILBY (*title*) An Admonition against Astrology Judiciall, and other curiosities that reygne now in the World [transl. Calvin]. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* II. vii, Thou damned mock art, and thou brainsick tale Of old astrology. 1649 — *Cases Consc.* III. ii. (1654) 179 That other Calculatory, or figure-casting Astrology is presumptuous and unwarrantable. 1652 W. ROWLAND (*title*) Judicial Astrology judicially condemned. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 466 Astrology is the pretended knack of telling fortunes by the stars. 1845 J. SAUNDERS *Pict. Eng. Life* 175 In astrology .. the heavens were divided into twelve parts or houses. 1869 *Daily News* 9 Dec., Yesterday .. a curious action for trespass was brought by a herbalist and astrologer .. illustrating the manner in which astrology flourishes in London at the present time.

†**2.** = ASTRONOMY 1. Cf. ASTROLOGER 1. *Obs.*

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 246/2 A Boy or ignorant fellow knows not that the Sun is greater than the Earth, because he is ignorant of Astrology. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Gr.* III. XXV. 330 The writers of fables say that Οὐρανὸς .. was the Father of all the Gods, and .. the inventor of Astrology.

Astrology. *Herb.*: see ASTROLOGE.

Astromancer (æ·strǝmænsəɹ). *rare.* [f. next + -ER; cf. *necromancer*.] A diviner by the stars.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 335 Of astromancers turning pantomancers, etc.

Astromancy (æ·strǝmænsi). *rare.* [ad. med.L. *astromantia*, a. Gr. *ἀστρομαντεία*, f. *ἀστρο-* star + *μαντεία* divination: see -MANCY.] Divination by the stars; 'astrology' in the modern sense.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 165 What difference betwixt astromancy, magomancy, or magastromancy .. and all these?

Astromantic (æstrǝmæ·ntik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. (ultimately) Gr. *ἀστρομαντικ-ός* pertaining to an *ἀστρόμαντις*, f. *ἄστρο-* star + *μάντις* diviner.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to astromancy.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VII. xvii. 360 Three fine Fools so goodly gay in their Astromantick Disguises.

B. *sb.* A professor of astromancy; an astromancer.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 63 Whether the skilfullest astromantick .. be not convinced.

Astro-meteorology (æ·strǝʊmī·tiǒrǫ·lǒdʒi). [f. ASTRO- + METEOROLOGY.] The investigation of the (alleged) influence upon the weather, climate, etc. of planetary and stellar phenomena, such as sun-spots, phases of the moon, comets, meteors, planetary conjunctions. This was a branch of the older *natural astrology*; and the term is often applied to a pretended prognostication of the weather, which is no better than modern 'astrology.'

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Astrometeorologia*, the art of foretelling the weather, and its changes, from the aspects and configurations of the moon and planets.] 1862 *Scot. Rev.* 402 Men had transformed Astro-meteorology into meteorology, or weather-lore into the science of the Atmosphere.

Hence **Astrometeorological** (ɑ·strǝʊmī·tiǒrǫlǫ·dʒikăl), *a.*, and **Astrometeorologist** (ɑ·strǝʊmī·tiǒrǫlǫ·dʒist).

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 893 Earthquakes he shews .. to be caused by the Stars, according to the Principles of the Astro-meteorological Art. 1864 *Intell. Observ.* No. 32. 104 The Astro-meteorologists, as they call themselves. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 1 Dec. 596/2 Lunarists, cyclists, and astro-meteorologists .. have been utterly baffled in their vaticinations. 1869 F. PRATT in *Eng. Mech.* 19 Mar. 587/3 My only connection with Zadkiel was one of opposition to him in the Astro-Meteorological Society.

Astrometer (ăstrǫ·mǐtəɹ). [f. ASTRO- + Gr. *μέτρον* measure.] An instrument for measuring the apparent relative magnitude of the stars.

1830 in *Edin. Encycl.* II. 582. 1867-77 CHAMBERS *Astron.* 748 A useful astrometer for determining star-magnitudes.

Astrometry (ăstrǫ·mètri). [f. ASTRO- + Gr. *-μετρία* measurement.] The measurement of the apparent relative magnitude of the stars.

1867-77 CHAMBERS *Astron.* 913.

Astromyen, var. form of ASTRONOMIEN.

Astronomer (ăstrǫ·nŏməɹ). Forms: 4-6 **astronomyer,** 5-6 **astronomier,** 5- **astronomer.** [Formed on ASTRONOMY, or rather on the earlier *astronomy-en* by substituting the native agent-ending -ER for F. *-en*, *-an*. Afterwards contracted so as to seem formed directly on Gr. *ἀστρονόμ-ος*, or F. *astronome* + -ER. Cf. *astrolog-er*, *philosoph-er*.]

One who studies astronomy; one skilled in the knowledge of the heavenly bodies. *Astronomer Royal*: the official title of the astronomer who has charge of one of the royal, or national, observatories of Great Britain.

1366 MAUNDEV. v. 45 In that Contree ben the gode Astronomyeres. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* I. (1520) 6/1 Athlas ye great astronomyer. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xlii. 57 Kyng Robert of Cicyle .. was a great astronomyer. 1530 PALSGR. 644/2, I nombre, as an astronomer doth his thing by aulgorisme. 1580 LUPTON *Too Good to be True* (Wright) Chesse, the astronomer's game, and the philosopher's game. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.) Astronomers no longer doubt of the motion of the planets about the sun. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 771 An undevout Astronomer is mad. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 297 Flamsteed was appointed [1674] astronomer royal, or, as the warrant ran 'astronomical observator,' and carried on his observations at the queen's house in Greenwich Park. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. i. 28 Protecting the astrologer, when enlightened theologians might have hanged the astronomer.

b. In early use it included the 'astrologer'; and, when the two terms began to be differentiated, was sometimes distinctively so used: see ASTROLOGER.

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* XXXIII. 6 He hadde with hym astronomyers and enchaunteris .. that disseyven mennus wittis. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Fruites of Warre* (R.) These astronomers thinke, where Mars doth raigne, That all debate and discorde must be rife. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. i. 100 When he performes, astronomers foretell it. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* V. i, Thou ignorant Astronomer Whose wand'ring speculation seekes among The planets for men's fortunes.

c. Astronomer's Ring: a modification of the *Sea Astrolabe*. **Astronomer's Staff**: the ALMACANTAR-STAFF.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. Pref., The arte of measuryng by the astronomers staffe, and by the astronomers ryng. [1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 19 The helpe of his .. Staffe Astronomicall. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VII. XXXVI. 712 Seeke by your Astronomicall Ring .. to know what houre it is.]

Astronomic (æstrǫnǫ·mik), *a.* [a. F. *astronomique*, ad. L. *astronomic-us*, a. Gr. *ἀστρονομικ-ός*, f. *ἀστρονομία*: see ASTRONOMY and -IC.] Of or belonging to astronomy.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* II. (J.) Can he not pass an astronomick line? 1789 COWPER *Queen's Visit* XIX, More than astronomic eyes. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* IV. 159 All theologians have now received the astronomic doctrines.

Astrono·mical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].]

1. Connected with, bearing upon, dealing with astronomy. (Cf. an *Astronomical* Society with an *astronomic* fact.) *Astronomical year*: one of which the length is determined by astronomical observations, apart from conventional reckoning. *Astronomical ring, staff*: see ASTRONOMER c.

1556 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* Pref. 11 If Astronomicall accompt were not. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* I. iij, According to ye astronomicall calculation. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 47 Aratus the Cilician, in whose Astronomical Poem this passage is now extant. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* i. (1870) 12 There can never be another Jacob's Dream. Since that time the heavens have gone further off, and grown astronomical. 1855 LEWIS *Early Rom. Hist.* V. § 11 A solar eclipse .. on the 21st of June in the astronomical year 399 B.C.

2. *ellipt.* as *sb. pl.*

[1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. XXVII. 73 Multiplication of Astronomical Fractions.] 1706 PHILLIPS, Astronomical Numbers or Astronomicals. See Sexagesimal Fractions. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Astronomicals*, a name used by some writers for sexagesimal fractions, on account of their use in astronomical calculations.

Astrono·mically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an astronomic or astronomical manner; according to astronomy or astronomic principles.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. i. (T.) Images astronomically framed. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 219 Astronomically speaking, the greatest cold should be felt at the latter end of December. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* II. 404 The headlands .. were generally determined astronomically.

†**Astronomien, -an.** *Obs.* Also -yen, **astromyen.** [a. OF. *astronomien*, f. *astronomie* or L. *astronomia*, like *chrestien*, *italien*, as if repr. a L. **astronomiānus*. *Astromyen* was a phonetic reduction. Cf. *astrologien*, *-an*.] The earlier word for ASTRONOMER (including *astrologer*).

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 136 He is an astromyen. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 9 Astronomyenes byhaldes þe daye, and þe houre, and þe poynte þat man es borne in. 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* ii. 1 Lo! astromyenes camen fro the eest to Jerusalem. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 230 Which was an astronomien, And eke a great magicien. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 403/2 The kyng .. assemblid lx astronomyens. *c* 1500 *Partenay* 12 Neuer better astronomian might be.

Astronomize (ăstrǫ·nŏməiz), *v.* [f. ASTRONOMY: see -IZE.] *intr.* To pursue astronomy; to act or speak astronomically.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Morals* (1756) 97 Thus they astronomiz'd in caves. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* III. 44 It is a great question .. whether Moses did either philosophize or astronomize in that description. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. vi. 311 Thales .. astronomising as he walked.

Astronomy (ăstrǫ·nŏmi). Forms: 3-7 **astronomie,** 3 **astronomiȝe,** 4 **astronemy,** 4-6 **astronomye,** (5 **astrony,**) 6 **astronamye,** 4- **astronomy.** [a. OF. *astronomie* (11th c. in Littré), ad. L. *astronomia*, a. Gr. *ἀστρονομία*, n. of quality f. *ἀστρονόμ-ος* 'star-arranging,' 'one who arranges or classes the stars'; f. *ἀστρο-ν* star + *-νομος* 'distributing, arranging,' f. *νέμ-ειν* to distribute, arrange, order. 'Ἀστρονόμος was a later word than *ἀστρολόγος*, and probably at first applied to those who mapped out the constellations; hence, both in Gr. and L., *astronomia* was a later and more scientific term than *astrologia*, which at length acquired the modern sense of *astrology* or star-prognostication. But in OF. and early Eng., *astronomie* seems to have been the term first used, and to have embraced the whole field of the ancient *astrologia*. Subseq. *astrologie* was adopted for the *art* or *practice* of astronomy, and gradually, though not completely before the 17th c., *astronomy* and *astrology* took their current senses.]

The science which treats of the constitution, relative positions, and motions of the heavenly bodies; that is, of all the bodies in the material universe outside of the earth, as well as of the earth itself in its relations to them.

1205 LAY. 24298 Þe craft is ihate Astronomie [1250 *adds* in oþer kunnes speche]. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 792 And hem lerede, witterlike, Astronomiȝe and arsmetike. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7606 Gret clerkes of clergy, þat has bene lered in astronemy And knawes þe constellacyouns. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* VII. ii. (1879) VII. 271 A man instructe gretely in astrony and in geometry. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xiii. 39 Astronomye, whiche is of all clergye the ende. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* V, Introd. 126 The whole arte of Astronomy teacheth to measure proportions of tymes and mouinges. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. i. 1 The Ægyptians had a most singular knowledge of Astronomy. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 1 Astronomy has for ages been one of the most popular of the sciences.

†**b.** In earlier usage it included also the alleged relations of the heavenly bodies to human action, subseq. distinguished as ASTROLOGY. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 137 Astronomye and nygremauncye. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XXII. 244 To seo and to seye 'what sholde by-falle .. As astronomyens þorw astronomye. 1494 FABYAN VII. 490 So lernyd in astronomy yᵗ she toke vpon her to shewe thynges to come. 1540 BOORDE (*title*) The pryncyples of Astronamye the whiche diligently perscrutyd is in maner a pronosticacyon to the worldes end. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Somn.* xiv, Not from the stars do I my judgment pluck, And yet methinks I have astronomy. 1728 DE FOE *Syst. Magick* I. i. 21 In Astronomy the first soothsayers found the secret influences of the stars upon the surface of the earth.

For the distinction between *Astronomy* and *Astrology* in early use, see ASTROLOGY.

Astrophanometer, -phile, etc.: see ASTRO-.

†**A·strophel.** *Obs.* [perh. corruption of *astrophyllum* = star-leaf; Nares suggests of *Aster Tripolium*.] Name of a plant mentioned by Spenser, which has not been identified.

1591 SPENSER *Daphn.* 346 Feede ye hencefoorth on bitter astrofell. — *Astrophel* 186 That hearbe of some, Starlight is cald by name .. From this day forth do call it Astrophel.

Astroscope (æ·strǒskǫʊp). [f. ASTRO- + Gr. *-σκοπος* observer.] An astronomical instrument formerly in use, 'composed of two cones, on whose surface the constellations with their stars were delineated.' Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*

1675 SHERBURNE *Sph. Manilius* C ij b, These Instruments are not true Astroscopes. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The astroscope is the invention of Wil. Schukhard, formerly professor of mathematics at Tubingen .. in 1698. 1867-77 CHAMBERS *Astron.* 913.

†**Astro·scopy.** *Obs.* [f. ASTRO- + Gr. *-σκοπία* observation.] Observation of the stars. (J.)

†**Astro·se,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *astrōsus* (Isidore), f. *astrum* star.] Ill-starred. 1731 in BAILEY.

Astrote, a-strout, obs. forms of ASTRUT.

†**Astroy',** *v. Obs.* Forms: 2-3 **astruȝe,** 2-4 **astrue,** 4 **astroie.** Also aphetic STROY. [a. OF. *estrui-re*, cogn. w. It. *struggere*:—late pop. L. *strŭĕre* for *distrŭĕre* to DESTROY.] To destroy.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 211 Swo heneð and astruȝeð þe riche men þe wrecches. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6756 That eueriche baroun loke his pas, And aspie hem bi tropie, And so fond hem to astroie. 1340 *Ayenb.* 17 Prede astruþ .. alle þe graces .. þet byeþ ine manne.

†**Astru·ctive,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *astruct-* (ppl. stem of *a(d)struĕre*, f. *ad* to + *struĕre* to build) + -IVE.] Building up, erecting, constructive.

a 1656 BP. HALL (O.) The true method of Christian practice is first destructive, then astructive.

A-strut (ăstrʊt), *advb. phr.* Forms: 4 **a-strout, o strut, one strowte,** 5 **on strut,** 5-6 **a strote,** 6 **a strute, a strutte,** 6-8 **astrut,** 5- **a-strut.** [A *prep*[1] + STRUT *sb.*]

1. Sticking out, projecting stiffly; protruding, swollen, puffed up. *arch.*

c 1330 *Pol. Songs* 336 The knif stant a-strout. *c* 1400 *Sir Isumbras* 620 His eghne stode one strowte. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 589/1 Theyre belyes standinge a

strutte with stuffing. 1606 *Choice, Chance, etc.* 28 With his armes astrut, like a Scarcrow in a peas-garden. 1785 COWPER *Task* v. 268 Inflated and astrut with self-conceit.

† **2.** Stubbornly. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Pref. 194 Þei schoued, þei þrist, þei stode o strut. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 49, I rede no man from him dray, In way, ne stand on strut.

3. On the strut, strutting, walking grandiosely.

† **Astu·ce,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 6 austuce. [a. OF. *astuce*, ad. L. *astūtia*, n. of quality f. *astūtus* ASTUTE.] Astuteness.

1548 *Compl. Scot.* 87 Be there austuce .. thai furnest vitht money baitht the parteis aduersaris.

† **Astu·ce,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *astus, -uz, -uce, -ut*, ad. L. *astūtus* ASTUTE.] Astute.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 97 Sedusit be ther astuce and subtil persuasions.

Astucious (ăstiū·ʃəs), *a.* Also **-tious.** [ad. F. *astucieux*, f. *astuce, astucie* : see prec.] Astute.

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* ix, Like all astucious persons, as desirous of looking into the hearts of others as of concealing his own. 1846 MRS. JAMESON *Char. Wom.* I. 72 The astutious lady of Belmont with her magic potions.

Astu·ciously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] Astutely.

18.. SCOTT, Marked you how astuciously the good father eluded the questions?

Astucity (ăstiū·sĭti). [f. ASTUCIOUS ; cf. *ferocious, ferocity*.] Astuteness.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iii. (1872) III. 19 With astucity, with swiftness, with andacity ! 1851 — *Sterling* III. v. (1872) 211 He was a man .. great only in .. speciosities, astucities.

Astun(e, see ASTONE.

Astunde, for *a stunde* : see STOUND.

Astunt, variant of ASTINT *v. Obs.* to stop.

Asturt, variant of ASTART *v. Obs.* to escape.

Astute (ăstiū·t), *a.* [(? a. F. *astut*) ad. L. *astūtus*, lengthened form of *astus* crafty, cunning.] Of keen penetration or discernment, esp. in regard to one's own interests ; shrewd, subtle, sagacious ; wily, cunning, crafty.

1611 COTGR., *Astut*, astute, crafty, subtill, wyly, guilefull. 1634 SIR M. SANDYS *Prudence* 168 Wee terme those most Astute, which are most Versute. [Not in JOHNSON 1755.] 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 258 The astute atheism of Greece and Rome. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 331 He had, with the astute fickleness of a barbarian, come to a secret understanding with Scipio.

Astu·tely, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an astute manner ; with keen penetration, shrewdly.

1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 112 He sets himself to comment astutely upon the circumstances. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 296 Louis astutely evaded the contest.

Astu·teness. [f. as prec. + NESS. Before this was in use, the L. *astūtia* was occas. employed.] The quality of being astute ; keenness of penetration or discernment ; mental subtlety, shrewdness.

[1802 BENTHAM *Wks.* X. 396 Could this mass of law by any *astutia* be construed to come under title Poor.] 1843 VAUGHAN *Age Gt. Cities* 152 The astuteness acquired in the exercise of this greatest of free schools. 1865 MAFFEI *Brig. Life in It.* II. 89 The astuteness of the Pontifical police.

† **Asty·(e,** *v. Obs.* Forms : 1–2 astīġan, 3 astyen, astye. *Pa. t.* 1 astaġ, 2 astah, asteh. [OE. *astīgan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 up, away + *stīgan* to go, proceed, ascend ; cogn. with Goth. *ussteigan*, OHG. *arstīgan*, mod.G. *ersteigen*.]

1. To go up, ascend.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John vii. 8 Ic ne astiġo [Vulg. *ascendo*] to doeġe symbel ðissum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Crist aras of deaðe and .. astah to heofene. *c* 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 624 in *O. E. Misc.* 55 Er he wolde astyen to heuene. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2971 By þat was Gyoun vp a-stoȝe : oppoun þe laddre an heȝ.

b. To rise with its summit.

c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 Enne stepel .. swa háhcne þat his rof astiġe up to hefenne.

c. To rise in arms.

1297 R. GLOUC. 317 He was in fere Of Edmondes tueye breþeren .. laste hii gonne astye.

2. To go or come down, descend.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John ii. 12 Ðona astaġ [*Ags. & Hatton*, fóron ; Vulg. *descendit*] .. he & moder his. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 241 Ic am cwuce bread þe astah fram hefene. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 Ðe heuene abeh and dun asteh.

† **Asty·ing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* In 2 astiunge. [f. prec. + -ING¹.] Ascension.

c 1220 *Lofsong Ure Louerd* in *Cott. Hom.* 209 Þine wurðful astiunge into heouene.

Astyl, var. ASTEL, *Obs.*, a splinter.

Astylar (ăstəi·lăr), *a.* [f. Gr. ἀ priv. + στῦλ-ος pillar + -AR.] Without columns or pilasters.

1842 in GWILT. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* 1st Supp. I. 148/1 We had no examples of such astylar class of design, until it was introduced by Mr. Barry, in the Travellers' Clubhouse.

Astyllabyre, astyrlaby, obs. ff. ASTROLABE.

Asty·llen. *Mining.* A small dam in an adit or level to prevent the full passage of the water.

1849 in WEALE *Dict. Terms.*

Astyte, variant of ASTITE *adv. Obs.*

A-sudden (ăsv·d'n), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*¹ + SUDDEN.] Of a sudden, suddenly.

1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. iv, A-sudden stood I in a glowing sphere. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 642 And, asudden, witching Spring Into her bosom sucks the snow.

† **Asue·,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 4 asiwe. [a. OF. *a(s)suivre* :—late L. *assequĕre*, for cl. L. *assequi* (see ASSEQUENT) ; cf. *pursue*.] To follow after.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2494 Quyk asiweth him al his men.

† **Asu·m,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *a(s)somme-r, -umer* :—late L. *assummā-re* to sum up, f. *as-* = *ad-* to + *summa* total.] To consummate, complete.

1340 *Ayenb.* 168 Hnanne hi habbeþ al asummed, þanne verst ham þingþ þet hit is al to aginne.

Asunder (ăsv·ndəɹ), *adv.*, orig. *phr.* Forms : 1 on sundran, 1–4 o sunder(e, 5 on sondre, one sondyre, on sundre ; 4 asondri, asyndre, 4–5 asondry, 4–6 asondur, -dre, 5 a-sundyr, -dir, asondyr, -dir, 5–6 asonder, 6 a sundre, asundur, 6–8 a sunder, assunder, 4– asunder. See also *in* SUNDER (*ensunder*) in same sense. [OE. phr. *on sundran* 'in or into a separate position or condition' : see A *prep.*¹ and SUNDER.]

† **1.** In or into a position apart or separate ; apart.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* (Gr.) 842 Sæton on sundran. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark vii. 33 Ða nam he hine onsundran [*Lindisf.* sundurlice] of þære menigu. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Asundre. 1548 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Gal.* i. 15 But me called he a sonder to be his preacher.

2. Of two or more things : Apart or separate from each other : **a.** in position.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 282 Þei er o sundere. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 493 Wyd was his parisch, and houses fer asondur. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 133 Sowe hem .. half a foote asonder. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* E iiij h, How far and how nere the pillers shalbe set a sunder. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* IV. i. Wks. 1874 III. 57 Heer's a coyle to keep fire and tow a sunder. 1777 JOHNSON *Lett.* 183 II. 2 We are now near half the length of England asunder. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1872) I. 23 Wide asunder as pole and pole.

b. in direction or motion.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 116 Ðe ðridde dai .. was water and erðe o sunder sad. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 309 Now we asondri schal wende. *c* 1450 *Merlin* ix. 140 They wolde not departe on sondre. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. i. 112 My Chaffe And Corne shall flye asunder. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* IV. i, Unhand her—Murder ! Tear them asunder. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 685 Lochiel .. while forcing them asunder, received a wound.

3. Apart from each other in character, or in one's judgement or consideration ; separately as objects of thought. *To know asunder* : to distinguish. *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. Prol.* 8 Freres and feendes been but litel asunder. *c* 1525 SKELTON *Agst. Scottes* 96 Know ye not snger and salt asondyr. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 82 Villaine and he be many Miles assunder. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 217 The several words taken asunder have nothing Poetical in them. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 264 It was impossible to know them assunder.

4. Of one thing : Into separate parts ; in two, in pieces ; *esp.* with *break, burst, cut, rend, tear*, etc.

[1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 888 Wormes sal ryve hym in sondre.] *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xiv. 199 Bothe palettes and scheldes he to-craked asondir. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 253 He kutte ensundre alle his clothis. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* i. 19 Brast a sondre in the myddes. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 136 To rent and break a sunder our good and sure friendship. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. Temper* i. 85 If she will saw me asunder, let her. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. v. 95 The rending asunder of the veil which overhung the temple.

† **Asu·nder,** *v. Obs.* Forms : 1 asundri-an, 4 assunder, 4– asonder. [OE. *asundrian*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *sundrian* to SUNDER.] To put asunder, separate, divide.

a 1000 *Cod. Exon.* 98 a (Bosw.) Se déaþ asundraþ líc and sáwle. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 206 He was asunderid fro alle his men. 1580 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 37 A plough beetle .. Great clod to asunder. 1593 R. BARNES *Parthen.* ii. in Arb. *Garner* V. 409 Thou could not be persuaded that my wits Could once retire so far from Sense asundered.

Asu·ndering, *vbl. sb. rare.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.] The action of putting asunder ; separation.

1881 BUCHANAN *God & Man* III. 244 After death's asundering.

Asunderness (ăsv·ndəɹnés). [f. ASUNDER *adv.* + -NESS.] The state of being asunder ; separateness.

1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 765 What the Germans would call the *Auseinanderseyn* .. the asunderness, of things.

Asuni-en, var. ASSOIN *v. Obs.* to excuse.

Asur(e, obs. form of ASSURE and AZURE.

A-sware, obs. form of A-SQUARE.

A-swarm (ăswō·ɹm), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*¹ + SWARM.] Swarming.

1882 SWINBURNE *Tristr. Lyonesse* 281 Shines yet with fire .. From tossing torches round the dance aswarm.

† **A-swa·sh,** *advb. phr. Obs.* Also 6 a sosshe, a shosshe. [Derivation of *swash, sosh*, unknown ; A- is evidently the prep., as in *aslant, across*, etc.]

1. Slantingly, obliquely, crosswise, aslant.

1530 PALSGR. 831 A sosshe as one weareth his bonnet, *a gyngeys*. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 277 You must cut it off .. a slope, and (as they say) aswashe. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Chamarre* .. Worne aswash, or skarfewise.

2. With scorn, contemptuously. Cf. ASKANCE *adv.* 2.

1530 PALSGR. 614 Se how she loketh ashosshe, or aswasshe, is she nat a prowde dame. 1611 COTGR., *De guingois* .. huffingly, swaggeringly, aswash.

A-sway (ăswē·), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*¹ + SWAY.] Swaying, bending from side to side.

1858 MORRIS *Harpdon's End* 99 On some broad stream, with long green weeds a-sway. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Song* 113 A ship on the waters .. poised softly for ever asway.

A-sweat (ăswe·t), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*¹ + SWEAT.] Sweating, moist.

1879 J. LONG *Æneid* II. 730 The Dardan shore So oft asweat with blood.

† **A-swee·ten,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 7 assw-. [f. A- *pref.* 11 (improperly written *as-*, after *as-sure*, etc.) + SWEETEN.] To sweeten, make less bitter.

1599 SANDYS *Europ. Spec.* (1632) 232 That rigour of Iustice, which the bountifulnesse of this Mercy did mitigate and assweeten.

Aswell, obs. way of writing *as well* : see AS C 2.

† **Aswe·lt,** *v. Obs.* 3–4. *Pa. t.* aswalt. [OE. *aswéltan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *swéltan* to die : see SWELT *v.*] *intr.* To perish, die, become extinct.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 216 Gif þe gulchecnppe weallinde bres to drincken .. þet he aswelte wiðinnen. 1250 LAY. 27474 Cnihtes þar aswalten. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 6638 That theo snow for the fuyr no malt, No the fuyr for theo snow aswelt.

† **Aswe·ve,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *aswębban* (= *aswęfian*), f. A- *pref.* 1 + *swębban* to put to sleep : see SWEVE *v.*] *trans.* To put to sleep ; to stun ; in OE. to put to death.

a 1000 *Judith* 322 (Sweet *Reader*) Ealdhettende sweordum aswefede. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 549 So astonyed and a-sweued Was euery vertu in my heued.

† **Aswi·ke,** *v. Obs.* 1–3. *Pa. t.* aswác. [OE. *aswícan*, to betray, desert, abandon, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *swícan* to fail, fall short, deceive : see SWIKE *v.* But ME. *aswike* corresponds in sense to the OE. intrans. verb *geswícan* to leave off, cease, desist.] To cease, desist.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. v. 29, 30 Gif þanne þin eȝe .. aswicað þe [*Ags.* æswicie, aswice, *Hatton* aswikie, aswike]. 1205 LAY. 16112 Þa aswac worden Merlin þe wise. *c* 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 2186 Þis swifte pine þat aswikeð se sone.

A-swim (ăswi·m), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*¹ + SWIM.] Swimming, afloat.

1663 in Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 44 The soldiers .. were all a-swim through the water that came in at the holes and leaks of the ship. 1870 MORRIS *Earth. Par.* I. i. 125 The shallow flowing sea .. set the wrack a-swim.

† **Aswi·nd,** *v. Obs.* 1–4. *Pa. t.* aswond. *Pa. pple.* aswunde(n, aswounde. [OE. *aswindan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 away + *swindan* to languish.]

1. *intr.* To languish away, vanish, perish.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 4 Þýlæs .. ealle oþre ȝesceafta aswindað. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 Sum [of þe sede feol] among þeornen and þer aswond. 1250 LAY. 17940 Sealde he aswint þat to him seolue tresteþ. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1572 Al thi sputing schal aswinde.

2. in *pa. pple.* Languishing, worn out ; enervated.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xl. § 4 Hwý ȝe swá unnytte sídn & swá aswundene ? 1205 LAY. 22254 Þat his folc gode aswunden [1250 aswonde] ne laie þere. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 534 Vor ich nam non aswunde wrecche. *c* 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 52 Ȝe beþ neih aswounde.

A-swing (ăswi·ŋ), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*¹ + SWING.] Swinging, swaying to and fro.

1876 DOWDEN *Poems* 35 Airy bells, a-swing Through half a summer day. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 232 Ships a-swing at their moorings.

† **Aswi·nk,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + SWINK *v.*, OE. *swincan*.] To labour for, toil for.

c 1300 *Beket* 1665 Ȝoure mete ȝe mowe aswynke.

† **Aswi·the, as swithe,** *advb. phr. Obs.* Also 4 5 alswithe, asswyþe, aswythe. This, besides its literal meaning 'as quickly,' had the sense : As quickly as possible, immediately. (See AS A III, and cf. ASFAST, ASSOON, ASTITE.)

[1375–1521 ; see quotations under ALSWITHE.] *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 1016 Ryȝt wyth þat wurde aswyþe she ryst. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1400 To soper þay ȝede aswyþe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of L. T.* 539 Thou schalt be slayn as swithe. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 623 A sithe Made for lupyne is upp to honge aswithe.

† **Aswo·lkeness.** *Obs.* [OE. *asolcennesse*, f. *asolcen* idle, pa. pple. of *aseolcan*, torpescere' + -NESS.] Sloth, laziness.

c 1000 WULFSTAN *Addr. Eng.* (Sweet *Reader* 111) Þurh bisceopa asolcennesse. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Forwunded, mid spere of prude .. mid onde, mid aswolknesse.

A-swoon (ăswū·n), *advb. phr.* Forms : 4–5 aswoune, aswounne, aswowne, a swowen, a swoun(e, a swown(e, 5 a-swoone, 7– aswoon, a-swoon. [Also written *a swoune*, expanded *on swoune*, and most commonly from 1325 to 1500 *in swoune, in swowne*, after 1500 *in a swown(e, sown(e, swoon* ; as if f. A *prep.*¹ + SWOON *sb.* But as this sb. does not otherwise appear in early use, *aswowne* was perhaps by mistaken analogy for *aswown* (cf. *adowne, adown*), *aswowen* = *iswowen*, OE. *geswógen* ; in which case *aswoon* and ASWOUGH are of identical origin : see the latter, and SWOON *sb.*]

In a swoon or faint. *To fall aswoon* : to faint away.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqrs. T.* 466 And fil to grounde anon And lith aswowne [*v.r.* a swounne, a swowne, on swoune], deed and lyk a stoon. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1804 A-swoone I felle, bothe deed & pale. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 217/3 Yf the moder be a swowne of the payne. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 408 Mony fell in swoun. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 110 (1862) I. 276 My faith was fallen aswoon and Christ but held up a swooning man's head. 1860 S. DOBELL in *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 326 A-swoon With fear. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. VIII. iii. 15 Wilhelmina, faint, fasting, sleepless all night, fairly falls aswoon.

Aswooned (ăswi·nd), *ppl. a.* [Due to mixture of *aswoon* (which, in the Chaucer instance, the other MSS. read) and *swooned*, in ME. *iswouned*.] A-swoon, swooned.

[Cf. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1342 Twenti tyme Iswounyd hath sche thanne (*v. r.* y-swowned, i-swowned, i-swonyd, swouned, swowned, -yd, yswoundedꝭ.] *c* 1386 — *Clerkes T.* 1023 (Harl. MS.) Whan sche this herd, aswoned doun sche fallith [*Six-text*, aswowne, aswounne, a swowne, in swowe]. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. v. 85 The Past, that 'mid her ruins lay a-swooned.

†**Aswou·gh, aswow(e,** *adv.* (or *ppl. a.*) Also 4–5 asuowe, aswo, aswou, aswowe, aswogh, assowe. [Interchanging in 14th c. with *on swowe*, *in swowe*, as if f. A- *prep.*[1] + SWOUGH *sb.*; but perhaps originally = *iswowe* :—*iswowen* :—OE. *geswógen* senseless, fainted, pa. pple. of *swógan* to overgrow, choke, in the phrase 'to fall *iswowen*, *iswowe*, or *aswowe*' to fall in a faint; cf. *aslope*, *awake*, *athirst*.] In a swoon ; = A-SWOON.

[Cf. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 336 Se læg..ʒeswógen betwux þam ofsleȝenum. 1205 LAY. 3074 He feol iswowen (1250 hiswoȝe); *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 10 And ful adoun i-suoȝe; *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2497 For hungre þai fulle y-sowe. *c* 1350 *Will. Paterne* 87 And fel doun on swowe.] *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 490 Aswo she fyl doun yn þe felde. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3304 Sir Arthour was aswowe. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 496 Hurre moder adoune assowe dudde falle. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1171 Aswogh he fell adoun.

A-swou·nd, *adv.b. phr. arch.* Also 6–7 a-sound. [Corruption of *a-swoon*, the earlier form of A-SWOON : see SWOON and SWOUND. Apparently not connected with the earlier *aswounde* from ASWIND.] In a swoon.

1634 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 466 He was in hazard of falling a-sound.

A-swowing : see SWOWING.

†**Asye·**, *v. Obs.* Forms : 1 asíʒan, 3 asye-n. *Pa. t.* 1 asáh, 2–3 aseh. [OE. *asíʒan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *síʒan* : see SYE *v.*] To sink down ; to 'set.'

1024 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) He mid þam dynte niðer asáh. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 109 Þe sunne of rightwisnesse .. eft aseh alse sunne to-glade. *c* 1275 in *O. E. Misc.* 90 Al we schullen a-syen, and seo to þe nede.

Asyghe, obs. form of ASSAY.

†**Asy·le.** *Obs.* Also 4–6 asile. [a. F. *asile*, *asyle*, ad. L. *asȳlum* : see below.] The earlier form of ASYLUM (in senses 1, 2, 3).

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* iv. 34 Counseilide hym for to go forth of asile. 1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* Wks. 1843, 128 Fly unto prayer as unto an holy anchor, or sure asile. 1594 *Zepheria* xxxix. in Arb. *Garner* V. 85 A harbour where they looked for asile. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. II. iii. 40 The Asyles having occasion'd great Abuses in Greece.

Asyllabical (æsilæ·bikăl), *a.* [f. A- *pref.* 14 + SYLLABICAL.] Not constituting a syllable.

1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 153 The formatives ה, ה, ו, are termed Asyllabical.

Asylum (ăsəi·lŭm). Pl. **asylums** (also in senses 1, 2, asyla). Forms : 5–7 asilum, 7 assylum, 8 azylum, 7– asylum. [a. L. *asȳlum*, a. Gr. *ἄσῡλον* refuge, sanctuary, neut. of adj. *ἄσῡλος* inviolable, f. *ἀ* priv. + *σύλη*, *σῦλον* right of seizure. Cf. ASYLE.]

1. A sanctuary or inviolable place of refuge and protection for criminals and debtors, from which they cannot be forcibly removed without saerilege.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xxviii. 65 a, A territory that called was Asile. This Asilum..Was a place of refuge and succours .. For to receyue all foreyn trespassours. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. viii. 7 Romulus .. set up a sanctuarie or lawlesse church, called Asylum. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. vi. 145 How far those Asyla's and Sanctuaries were good and useful. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., We read of asylums at Lyons and Vienne among the ancient Gauls. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Gr.* III. ii. 197 Some were asyla for all men, and others were appropriated to particular persons and crimes.

2 *gen.* A secure place of refuge, shelter, or retreat.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 87 They have bin the *Asylum* for superstition. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 729 He fled to Oxon, the common Asylum of afflicted royalists. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 318 A Port, where his Ships might find an Azylum. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* II. III. vi. 76 The monasteries were not as yet the asyla of letters.

3. *abstr.* Inviolable shelter ; refuge, protection.

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. II. iii. 40 The Senate was oblig'd to confine the Right of Asylum to Nine Temples. 1814 BYRON *Lara* II. viii, Beneath his roof They found asylum oft but ne'er reproof.

4. A benevolent institution affording shelter and support to some class of the afflicted, the unfortunate, or destitute ; *e. g.* a 'lunatic asylum,' to which the term is sometimes popularly restricted.

1776 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* II. 307 When the grievous distemper of the leprosy raged .. our ancestors erected asyla for those poor wretches. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vii. (1878) 115 Miss Oldcastle thought she was out of her mind, and spoke of an asylum. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* v. 56 Three hundred of these persons [victims of Egyptian Ophthalmia] were cared for in an asylum .. in Paris.

Asymbolic (æsimbɒ·lik) *a.* [see the senses.]

1. 'One escaping scot-free.' Cockeram 1623. [f. L. *asymbol-us*, a. Gr. *ἀσύμβολ-ος* not contributing (f. *ἀ* priv. + *συμβολαί* contribution, share) + -IC, after *symbolic*.] 1678 in PHILLIPS. 1742 in BAILEY.

2. Not symbolic. [f. A- *pref.* 14 + SYMBOLIC.] 1685 MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* vii. 60 Asymbolic qualities.

Asymbo·lical, *a.* [f. as prec. : see -ICAL] Not symbolical.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* 253/1 The Symbolical .. are more easily transmutated into one another than the assymbolical. 1678 J. [JONES] *Brit. Ch.* 188 Wholly asymbolical and contrary to the nature of such a Church.

†**Asy·mmetral,** *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἀσύμμετρ-ος* incommensurable, disproportionate (see SYMMETRY) + -AL[1].] a Incommensurable. b. ASYMMETRICAL.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. viii. Wks. IV. 125 Their degrees are of another size and ofttimes asymmetral with the former. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 350 The Word of God .. with which these times not squaring, they are called Incommensurate or Asymmetral. 1706 in PHILLIPS.

Asy·mmetra·nthous, *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀσύμμετρ-ος* (see prec.) + *ἄνθος* flower + -OUS.] Having asymmetric flowers. (Allman.)

Asymmetric (æsime·trik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + SYMMETRIC : see prec.] = next.

1878 GURNEY *Crystallog.* 56 Forms with asymmetric faces occur in crystals of Topaz. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 41 One asymmetric carbon atom, *i. e.* an atom directly united with four different radicles. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., In Botany an organ is said to be asymmetric, when it cannot be divided into two similar halves by a vertical plane.

Asymme·trical, *a.* [Gr. *ἀ* priv. + SYMMETRICAL : cf. prec.] Not symmetrical, out of proportion, with the parts not arranged correspondingly.

1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* II. 8 Truths .. asymmetrical, or unsociable, that is, such as we see not how to reconcile with other things evidently and confessedly true. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 23 Flat-fishes are in fact nothing but asymmetrical Cod-fishes.

Asymme·trically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] Not symmetrically, without symmetry.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* Introd. 14 [They] give rise to symmetrically or asymmetrically disposed processes.

Asymmetroca·rpous, *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀσύμμετρ-ος* (see above) + *καρπός* fruit + -OUS.] Having asymmetric fruit. (Allman.)

†**Asy·mmetrous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as ASYMMETRAL + -OUS] = ASYMMETRICAL.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 102 [Panthers have] various colour, and an asymmetrous body.

Asymmetry (ăsi·mĕtri). [ad. Gr. *ἀσυμμετρία*, n. of quality f. *ἀσύμμετρος* : see SYMMETRY.]

1. *Math.* The relation of two quantities which have no common measure, as 1 and $\sqrt{2}$; incommensurability. ? *Obs.*

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* 4. 100 Equality, proportion, symmetry and assymmetry of magnitudes. 1675 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* II. 264 The method of shunning asymmetries mentioned in Des Cartes. 1796 in HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 164.

2. Want of symmetry, defective correspondence between things or their parts, disproportion.

1664 EVELYN *Freart's Archit.* Ep. Ded. 8 The asymmetrie of our Buildings. 1672 J. WORTHINGTON in *Mede's Wks.* Introd. 32 There was an asymmetry and disproportion in the subservient Faculties. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* viii. 530 Male Cephalopods are distinguished .. by the asymmetry of their arms.

Asy·mphony. ? *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἀσυμφωνία*, f. *ἀσύμφωνος* inharmonious : see SYMPHONY.] Want of harmony, discord. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Asymptosy (ăsi·mtŏsi). *Math.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *συμπτωσία* coincidence ; see next.] The quality of being asymptotic.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 199 Asymptosy depends upon this, that quantity is infinitely divisible.

Asymptote (æ·simtōut). *Math.* [ad. (ultimately) Gr. *ἀσύμπτωτος* not falling together, f. *ἀ* priv. + *σύν* together + *πτωτ-ός* apt to fall. Cf. F. *asymptote*.]

A line which approaches nearer and nearer to a given curve, but does not meet it within a finite distance. A rectilinear asymptote may be considered as a tangent to the curve when produced to an infinite distance. Also *fig.*

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 200 Asymptotes .. come still nearer and nearer, but never touch. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 162 Two parabolas, placed with their axes in the same right line, are asymptotes to one another. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* 117 Language, in relation to thought, must ever be regarded as an asymptote. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 238 [A hyperbola's] legs continually approach two straight lines called asymptotes which are in fact the outline of the cone itself, but never reach them.

b. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.*

a 1714 GREW (J.) Asymptote lines .. produced infinitely will never meet.

Asymptotic (æsimtɒ·tik), *a. Math.* [f. prec. + -IC, after Gr. *πτωτικός*.] = next.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3065 Asymptotick spaces..comprised between two lines, which being infinitely prolonged do never meet. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 167 The equipotential surfaces have each of them an asymptotic plane.

Asympto·tical, *a Math.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an asymptote.

1704 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1700 Assymptotical Curves. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xvii. (1857) 383 Not an asymptotical progress, but destined from the beginning to furnish a point of union.

Asympto·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In the manner of an asymptote

1675 GREGORY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* II. 277 Whether asymptotically approached .. may be worth consideration.

Asynartete (ăsi·nartīt), *a.* and *sb. Pros.* [ad. Gr. *ἀσυνάρτητος* not connected (also used *subst.* of verses), f. *ἀ* priv. + *συν-αρτά-ειν* to knit together.] **A.** *adj.* Not connected ; consisting of two members having different rhythms. **B.** *sb.* A verse of this nature. Hence **Asynartetic** (ăsi·nartе·tik), *a.*

[? 1792 BURNEY *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VII. 412 Which follows another asynartetum, which also ends with ithyphallic.] 1830 tr. *Aristoph. Wasps* 122 *note*, The metre .. is an asynartete of Iamb. and Troch. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxix. (1862) III. 77 Combinations of the dactyl, trochee and iambus, analogous to the asynartetic verses of Archilochus.

Asynchronism (ăsi·ŋkrŏniz'm). [f. A- *pref.* 14 + SYNCHRONISM.] Want of synchronism ; non-correspondence in time. **Asy·nchronous** *a.*, not coinciding in time.

1875 HAYDEN *Dis. Heart* 7 Asynchronism between its movements and those of the lungs. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. § 7 P 74 When the Contractions of the Ventricles are once become asynchronous and inharmonious to those of the Auricle.

‖ **Asyndeton** (ăsi·ndĕtŏn). [L., a Gr. *τὸ ἀσύνδετον*, subst. use of *ἀσύνδετος* unconnected, f. *ἀ* priv. + *σύνδετος*, vbl. adj. f. *συν-δέ-ειν* to bind together.] A rhetorical figure which omits the conjunction.

Asyndetic (æsinde·tik), *a.*, characterized by asyndeton, not connected by conjunctions.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 185 Asyndeton, or the Loose language .. as thus : I savv it, I said it, I vvill svveare it. 1740 B. MARTIN *Bibl. Techn.* 145 Asyndeton the Cop'latives denies. Faith, Justice, Truth, Religion, Mercy dies. 1879 tr. *Meyer on 1 Cor.* xiv. 1 *Διώκετε τὴν ἀγάπην* .. asyndetic, but following with all the greater emphasis upon the praise of love.

Asyne, obs. form of ASSIGN.

Asyntactic (æsintæ·ktik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀσύντακτ-ος* (f. *ἀ* priv. + *σύντακτος*, vbl. adj. f. *συν-τάσσ-ειν* to range together) + -IC (after *syntactic*).] Loosely put together, irregular, ungrammatical.

1880 M. PATTISON *Milton* vi. 70 The same asyntactic disorder is equally found in History of Britain.

Asyse, obs. form of ASSIZE.

‖ **Asystole** (ăsi·stŏli). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *συστολή* contraction : see SYSTOLE.] Cessation of the functional contraction of the heart.

Asy·stolism [= F. *asystolie* (Beau)], see quot.

1870 GEE *Auscult.* xxi. 237 Asystolism .. that remarkable group of symptoms which is characteristic of an enduring inability in the right ventricle to empty itself. 1876 BALFOUR *Dis. Heart* iii. 87 Asystole, in which the aortic blood-pressure suddenly falls below that necessary for the maintenance of life, because the left ventricle ceases to act.

Asyth, -ment, obs. form of ASSYTHE, -MENT.

At (æt, ăt), *prep.* Forms : 1–2 æt, 2–3 et (ed), 3–6 att, 5 ate, atte, 2– at. [Common Teut. ; OE. *æt* is cogn. with OS. *at*, OFris. (*at*) *et*, ON. *at*, OHG. *az*, Goth. *at* ; also with L. *ad* to, at, Skr. *adhi* near. Lost in mod.G. and Du., where its place is largely taken by *to* (G. *zu*, Du. *toe*), as is also the case in s. w. Eng. dialects ; in Scandinavian, on the other hand, *to* is lost, and its place largely taken by *at*, e. g. as sign of the infinitive mood, which is also the case in north. Eng. dialect. In OE. (as in the other Teut. langs.) *æt* governed the dative, only exceptionally the accusative. It was also compounded with many verbs : see AT- *pref.*[1], all of which are now obs. In ME. it coalesced with various cases of the 'definite article' in *atte*, *atten*, *attere*, 'at the' ; so also *attam* 'at them.']

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 167 Deð is attere dure. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Me sceold ánon eter gat ȝemete. *c* 1225 *Ancr. Riwle Meid.* 7 Heuene atten ende. *c* 1250 *Moral Ode* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 26 Ded is ate dure. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5694 And attam con þair fader frain. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 125 After the scole of Stratford atte bowe. [See others below.]

At is used to denote relations of so many kinds, and some of these so remote from its primary local sense, that a classification of its uses is very difficult. Only a general outline can be here given ; its idiomatic constructions with individual words must be looked for under the words themselves, e.g. AIM, ANGRY, APT. It will be observed that when a verb is construed with *at*, the same construction usually obtains with the cognate sb. and adj., and when *at* is used with an adjective, it is generally used also with a derived sb. ; thus *to envy*, *envy*, *envious* at, *apt*, *aptness* at, etc. The arrangement of the senses here adopted is :—I. Local position. II. Practical contact, engagement, occupation, condition, etc. III. Position in a series or graduated scale, rate, price, etc. IV. Time, order, consequence, cause, object. V. In other adverbial phrases. VI. With the infinitive mood. VII. Followed by other prepositions.

I. Local position ; answering the question *Where?* (passing into *Whereby? Whence? Whither?*)

At expresses the position reached by completed motion *to*, or that which is left by motion *from* : lines drawn *to* a point, *from* a point, or *through* a point, meet or intersect *at* the point. Hence, with certain verbs, *at* comes into contact with *through*, *from*, or *of*, *to*, and *toward*. See 10–15 infra.

* *Simple place or position.*

1. The most general determination of simple localization in space, expressing, strictly, the simple relation of a thing to a point of space which it touches; hence, usually determining a point or object with which a thing or attribute is practically in contact, and thus the *place* where it is, when this is either so small as to be treated as a mere point, or when the exact relation between the thing and the place is not more particularly expressed by the prepositions *close to, near, by, about, on, in, over, under*, etc., all of which may at times be covered by *at*.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* (Gr.) 2426 Æt burhgeate sittan. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 On snawe up et minne chinne. *Ibid.* 73 Et þe chirche dure, and .. et þe fonstan. *c* 1200 Ormin 781 He stod .. att Godess allterr. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1366 At a welle widuten ðe tun. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 4175 He set at his owne table. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1187 At vch brugge a berfray. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wyf's Prol.* 6 Housbondes atte chirch dore I have had fyve. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 489 Made he no lett at 3ate, dore ne wykett. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* I. xix, At C and D the situation is all one, but at E it somewhat differeth, as you may behold in this figure. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* I. ii, At a point given A, to make a right line AG equal to a right line given BC. 1787 G. White *Selborne* vii. (1789) 21 To cut and deliver the materials at the spot. 1883 *Sc. Monthly* Dec. 34/2 These streamers seem to converge at a point beyond the zenith.

2. With proper names of places: Particularly used of all towns, except the capital of our own country, and that in which the speaker dwells (if of any size), also of small and distant islands or parts of the world.

Cf. *in* the Isle of Wight, *on* Inchkeith, *at* St. Helena, *at* Malta, *at* the English Lakes, *at* the Cape, *in* Cape Colony. Formerly used more widely: *at* Ireland, *at* London.

1255 *O. E. Chron.*, His lic lið æt Wintanceastre. 1205 Lay. 5 He wonede at Ernleȝe. 1258 *Eng. Procl. Hen. III*, § 7 Witnesse vs seluen æt Lundene, þane Eȝtetenþe day on þe Monþe of Octobre. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 4423 The tole that was at Greece y-sought! *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 62 And yonglhen [hadde he] for oure faith at Tramassene. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. VII. 183 In þese dayes a famous clerk .. was at Ireland. 1641 *Vind. Smectymn.* § 13. 128 James at Hierusalem. 1675 Brooks *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 589 He is in a far country, he is at the Indies. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 151 Be not overthoughtful about what may happen at London. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 120 The Parliament met at Edinburgh. *Mod.* Did he graduate at Oxford or Cambridge?

3. *At* a person (L. *apud*): †a. In personal contact with; in the immediate presence or company of. *Obs.* (repl. by *with, by, beside, in presence of, before*). (*At* is still used with a person in other senses, as 12–14, 17, 25, 35, 36.

1205 Lay. 25290 We weoren .. at Ardure þan kinge. 1366 Maundev. v. 38 The soudan may lede .. mo than 20000 men of armes .. and thei ben alle weys at him. 1382 Wyclif *John* i. 1 The word was at God .. This was in the bigynnynge at God. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 613 And at sir Roger 3ende we wylle dwelle. *c* 1500 *Merch. & Son* in Halliw. *Nug. P.* 28 Y schall be hastely at yow ageyn with the myght of Mary mylde!

†b. *fig.* In sensory or perceptional contact with; before, in the sight of, in the eyes of, in the estimation of. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxviii. 13 Comelinge I am at þe .. als al mi fadres be. 1388 Wyclif *ibid.*, Y am a comelyng at thee .. as all my fadris. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 105 Religioun clene at God, & at þe Fader, is þis, to visite þe fadirles & modirles. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 296 At God it is possible a riche man to entre into the kingdom of heven. 1493 *Festyvall* (W. de W. 1515) 93 b, Forsothe thou hast founde grace at our lorde. 1580 Tusser *His Beleefe* xx, At God of Heaven there is forgivenesse of our sins.

c. *ellipt.* In active or aggressive contact; applying to, soliciting, pestering, assailing. Cf. 17.

1612 Brinsly *Lud. Lit.* iii. (1627) 21 Some of their parents .. will bee at me .. to helpe their reading of English. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* I. 198 Mrs. Jewkes is mightily at me, to go with her. *Mod.* They have been at me for a subscription. The midges are at me again.

4. The preceding sense (3 a.) is now partly represented by the elliptical construction with possessive case: At (a person's) house. Fr. *chez*, Ger. *bei*.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 110 Whan I at the shoemakers shall shoes assay. 1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, I. iv. 20 Thou shalt finde me at the Gouernors. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 114 ¶ 1 We had Yesterday at Sir Roger's a Set of Country Gentlemen who dined with him. *Mod.* We met at her father's.

5. *At*, as distinguished from *in* or *on*, is sometimes used to express some practical connexion with a place, as distinguished from mere local position: cf. *in* school, *at* school; *in* or *on* the sea, *at* sea; *in* prison, *at* the hotel.

In such phrases the article is often omitted, e. g. *at home, at church, at college, at court, at town, at market.*

a 1000 *Beowulf* 3851 Higelác Hrepling þær æt hám wunode. 1340 *Ayenb.* 56 At cherche kan God his uirtues sseawy. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 310 Som at ayllehowse I fande. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (1852) 65 Raynyd atte the yelde halle, &.. condemnyd. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vi. 25 Weele speake with thee at Sea. At land, thou know'st How much we do o're-count thee. 1694 Echard *Plautus* 50 My master Amphitryon's now at bed with Alcmena. 1754 C'tess Shaftesb. in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 81, I was twice at Court before, the same week. 1758 *Dodsley's Coll. Poems* (1766) V. 210 At market oft for game I search, Oft at assemblies, oft at church. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 316 The light may be seen at sea much stronger .. than it can from a great elevation at land. 1835 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* II. 456 No Sunday-shower, Kept him at home. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* x, What the parson at chapel says. 1884 *Times* 7/1 He was sent to be a boarder at the school for six months.

6. *At* an occurrence or event: *i. e.* at the place of its occurrence and taking some part in it; assisting or present at.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 1239 Æt þære bíor-þege. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 Hwet wule mon et scrifte? 1205 Lay. 1871 Þer wes muchel folc at þere wrastlinge. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 1096 Thou schalt at hire bridale beon. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 193 The consuetude was in that tyme women to be at cownselles amonge the men. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 97 When we were at Tunis at the marriage of your daughter. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 1 He fills the Chair at a Quarter Session with great abilities. *Ibid.* ¶ 2 He is at a Play. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* (1880) 255 He asked .. whether he had been at the battle.

7. Defining the point or part of a body where any thing is applied; hence, sometimes, hanging or attached by; sometimes defining more generally the side or direction on which the thing is, as 'A dog *at* his heels,' 'the friend *at* your left hand.'

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* (Gr.) 636 Hire æt heortan læg æppel unsælga. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 414 Sitte ȝe .. ston-stille ed Godes fet. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 2142 Siweth me at my taile. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 155 Byndez þyhynde at his bak boþe two his handez. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxii. 380 At the foote of the castell. 1613 Purchas *Pilgr.* II. xii. 177 At the Temple doore were two Lions tied at two chaines. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 815 The Seale .. hanging at the parchment by a silke string. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 329 Liberty with Monarchy at her right hand. 1712 Budgell *Spect.* No. 365 ¶ 14, I have nothing more at heart than the honour of my dear countrywomen. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xii. (1857) 72 Yonder comes Moses, with .. the box at his back. 1870 Trollope *Ph. Finn* 401 You have the hall at your feet. *Mod.* He wears it at his watch chain. Too old to be at his mother's apron string. An infant at the breast.

8. Of distance: e. g. *At* hand, *at* a distance, *at* arm's length, *at* a hundred yards.

1526 Tindale *Matt.* iii. 1 Repent: the kyngdome of heuen is at honde [Wyclif, neiȝe]. 1594 Greene *Fr. Bacon* Wks. 1831 I. 161 We are all ready at an inch. 1658 Ussher *Ann.* 749 They fought with them at hand, and afar off. 1671 Milton *Samson* 348 To save himself against a coward arm'd At one spear's length. 1796 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* II. 215 The Corsican privateers keep at such a distance .. I wish two could be directed to be always at my elbow. *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* V. 49 They held Dame Reason at the staff's end. 1884 A. Forbes in *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Jan. 239/2 The long resistance .. had held his soldiers at arm's length.

9. Expressing the relation of an attribute to a particular place or part: e. g. 'sick *at* heart,' 'out *at* elbows.'

c 1000 *Crist* (Gr.) 539 Hát æt heortan. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. iv. 10 A man ouerlustie at legs. 1735 Thomson *Liberty* II. 121 Withered at the root. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 172, I wish at my Heart, the Gentlemen .. would pursue such measures. 1825 Waterton *Wanderings* III. iii. 255 The sight of the snake had .. turned him sick at stomach. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 43 The late king had been at heart a Roman Catholic.

** *Passing into* through, by.

10. Defining the point *at* which anything enters, or issues, and hence the channel *through* or *by* which entrance or exit is effected.

a 1000 *Batt. Fin.* 16 (Gr.) Eodon æt ðǽrum durum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 He rad in et þan est ȝete. *c* 1220 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 251 Sniked in ant ut neddren .. et muð ant et earen, ed ehnen ant ed neauele. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1449 And spak out ate windowe. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* D vj b, The theef that cometh in atte back dore. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. vii. 29 Now my soule hath elbow roome; It would not out at windowes, nor at doores. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 32 ¶ 2 Find an Hole for him to creep in at. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* (1880) 118 He looked in at the dining-room window. *Mod.* Smoke issued forth at several orifices. He entered at the front door.

*** *Passing into* from, of.

†**11.** Determining the source *from* which anything comes, and *at* which we seek it: e. g. *To ask, inquire, seek, learn, take, get, obtain, find, have, receive, buy, earn, win, suffer*, at. *Obs.* or *dial.* (repl. by *of, from*) exc. in (b.) the expanded phrases *at the mouth* or *hands of*.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 29 Leorniað æt me. —xxv. 28 Anymað ðæt pund æt hym. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Þu most biȝeten milce et þine drihtene. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2697 Mai he no leue at hire taken. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 3103 At the lady the ryng he hase. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XII. 484 Thai ask mercy, bot nocht at 3ou. *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* 194 Receive my sonne nowe at me. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. ii. Argt., How that Eneas socht ansueir at Apollyne. 1535 Coverdale *Judith* x. 7 They axed no question at her, but let her go. 1618 M. Baret *Horsemanship* I. Pref. 4 Nature [hath] given to the Ant, such prouidence, that Man is wished to learne at her. 1794 J. Hutton *Philos. Light, etc.* 38 For that purpose, we must inquire at nature. 1883 J. Sime *Hist. All-Israel* vii. 170 He was making a similar inquiry .. at other maidens.

b. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 132, I took it kindly at her hands. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 397 All that they had .. suffered at the hands of the Tories. 1884 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Feb. 303/1 He took at their hands the most outrageous treatment.

**** *Passing into* to.

12. With certain verbs of motion: Indicating attainment of a position *at*: e. g. *To end, stop, arrive, land* at a point; hence, determining the point *to* which the motion extends.

†a. *simply* = 'to.' *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 43 Ge ne comon æt me. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* VI. 2674 Hit plesit wele þe pepull at Parys to wende. *c* 1400 *Sege off Melayne* 505 Thay wolde noghte come att Parische To thay had offerde to Seyne Denys. 1528 More *Heresyes* III. Wks. 203/1 The vniuersitie, where he was .. ere he came at you. 1537 ? Tindale *Exp. John* 13 We wyl neuer come more at scoole. *c* 1601 W. Watson *Decacord.* 180 To come at the holy altar.

†b. *esp.* Into the presence of, into personal contact with, near to; in *To come* at (L. *accēdere*): to approach, come near, have to do with. *Obs.*

c 1532 Ld. Berners *Huon* 630, 'I charge the .. that thou come no more at her, beware that thou fallest not in amours with her.' 1535 Coverdale *Ex.* xix. 15 No man come at his wife [Wyclif, Neiȝe ye not to 3oure wyues]. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 32 He hath not slept to night; commanded None should come at him. 1678 R. Lestrange *Seneca's Life*, He would not let Piso come at him.

c. With idea of intervening space traversed: Even to, as far as; in *To come* (arch.), *arrive, land* at.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1428 The thridde day .. He aryved at Cysile. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 7732 In fallyng, A thowsand yhere .. Ar it come at the erth. *c* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1819 Tille he come at a way By a wode ende. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Burial Off.*, When they come at [1559 to] the graue, the Priest shall say. 1611 Bible *Luke* viii. 26 They arriued at the countrey of the Gadarenes. 1612 Brinsly *Lud. Lit.* 61 When they come at the Passiue, let them doe the like. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 183 Then they came at an Arbor, warme and promising much Refreshing. 1712 F. T. *Meth. Shorthand* 6 Without taking off the Pen 'till you come at a Vowel. 1870 Jevons *Elem. Logic* xxiii. 191 To arrive at exactly the same results.

d. With idea of obstacles or difficulties intervening: esp. in *To come, get* at = to reach.

1530 Tindale *An Answer, etc.* (1850) 120 Worldly tyrants, at whom no man may come, save a few flatterers, etc. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 4 That great man has as many to break through to come at me, as I have to come at him. 1711 Addison *ibid.* No. 131 ¶ 1 The Sport is the more agreeable where the Game is the harder to come at. — No. 115 ¶ 5 Food and Raiment are not to be come at, without the Toil of the Hands. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 199 There was no coming at her here, under my Mother's Wing. *c* 1815 Miss Austen *Northang. Abb.* (1848) 40 'My dear Isabella, how was it possible for me to get at you?' 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop.* ii, Stooping down to get at his ear.

***** *Passing into* towards.

13. Of motion directed *towards*: In the direction of, towards, so as to get *at*; often with hostile intent, 'against'; in *To run, rush, go, have, throw, shoot, let drive, aim, etc.* at.

a 1400 *Octouian* 976 Swych twenty n'ere worthi a slo At me to fyght. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1701 His swerde drawes he, Strykes at Percevelle. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 629 Be-gynne ye, and haue at yowe. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 136 Wouldst thou not spit at me. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 217 Foure Rogues in Buckrom let drine at me. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 142 We may out-runne .. that which we run at. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 356 To shoot at foes, and sometimes pullets. 1714 Addison *Spect.* No. 579 ¶ 7 The Dogs flew at him with so much fury. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 231 A great blow was about to be aimed at the Protestant religion. *Ibid.* 617 Once they were seen and fired at.

b. Of bodily action and gesture; in *To point, look, stare, swear, shout, grumble, mock, laugh, etc.* at.

c 1400 *Sir Isumb.* 625 The qwene .. at hym faste loghe. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* I. v. 30 Hungry Wolues continually did howle, At her abhorred face. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 144 ¶ 2 That Patience of being stared at. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* ix, Ugly faces that were frowning over at her. 1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* xvii. I. 163 Look at the horseman in Cuyp's famous picture. [Cf. also 36.]

c. Of mental aim, allusion, hint, conjecture, etc.

1656 *Artif. Beauty* (1662) 4 Eyes over-curious to find fault at Art. 1682 in *Harl. Misc.* (1793) 439 Secrets .. which now we can only conjecture at. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 112 ¶ 6 The Parson is always preaching at the 'Squire. 1711 Budgell *Spect.* No. 116 ¶ 2, I have before hinted at some of my Friend's Exploits. 1749 Chesterf. *Lett.* 194 II. 230 He .. thinks every thing that is said meant at him. 1818 Moore *Fudge Fam. in Paris* vi. 61 This touch at our old friends, the Whigs.

14. Of motion or action directed towards the attainment or acquisition of: a. *lit.* in *To snatch, clutch, catch, reach, make, etc.* at.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 29 Briars and thornes at their apparell snatch. 1593 — *2 Hen. VI*, I. ii. 11 Put forth thy hand, reach at the glorious Gold. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 159 ¶ 6 Catching at every thing that stood by them. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 450 ¶ 1 All Men .. make at the same common thing, Money. *Prov.* Drowning men catch at straws.

b. *fig. To aim, aspire, endeavour, etc.* at.

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. vi. 30 Ayming at Siluia as a sweeter friend. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 4 Crowds who endeavour at the same end with himself. 1709 — *Tatler* No. 22 A thousand that can dress genteelly at a mistress. 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1793) I. i. 19 That power at which he had aspired. 1811 Miss Austen *Sense & Sens.* (1846) 38 You will be setting your cap at him now. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xi, 'Strangers are nothing to me,' said the young fellow, catching at the words.

II. Of action, position, state, condition, manner.

15. With things which are the objects or centres of special activities, and are more or less put for the activities themselves: *At meat* = eating; *at the bar* = acting as a barrister, or as one on trial; *at grass* = grazing; *at the stake, wheel, plough*, etc.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 2224 Æt þæm ǽde wæs eþ-gesyne swát-fáh syrce. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 37 Seoð þe cat æt the fliche and te hund at te huide. 1297 R. Glouc. 285 To be of bold

word atte mete. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. vi. 104 And ben his pilgryme atte plow for pore mennes sake. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* iii. ii. 283 To spend it at the wijn. 1611 Bible *Jer.* I. 11 As fat as the heifer at grass. 1773 Johnson in *Boswell* (1831) III. 91 He must be a great English lawyer, from having been so long at the bar. 1811 Miss Austen *Sense & Sens.* (1846) 263 And idled away the mornings at billiards. 1880 Froude *Bunyan* 4 His father brought him up at his own trade.

b. Sometimes with the idea of instrumentality.

c 1375 Wyclif *Serm.* xxxvi. Sel. Wks. 1869 I. 97 We may see his at eye. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 449 Thowe moste spede at the spurs. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 24/1 No man demanded of that they sawe atte eye. 1641 Cavendish *Wolsey* (1825) I. 66 Thou shalt espy at thine eye the wonderful work of God. 1763 C. Johnston *Reverie* I. 212 He foils the Devil at his own weapons. *Mod.* To contest it at sword's point.

c. Hence in designations, as *barrister-at-law, serjeant-at-arms, assault-at-arms*, etc.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 1 He is a serjeant at law. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1826) II. xv. 377 Four thousand men at arms. 1884 *Daily News* 6 Feb. 2/2 The Speaker, attended by the Serjeant-at-Arms and the Chaplain.

16. With actions in or with which one is engaged: as *at dinner, at work, at play.*

1440 *Sir Eglamour* 230 At my jurney wolle V bee. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. i. 46 As she sits at supper. 1610 — *Temp.* v. i. 185 This Maid, with whom thou was't at play. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 415 ¶ 6 This .. has set men at work on Temples. 1821 Byron *Sardan.* III. i. 424 Myrrha! what, at whispers With my stern brother? 1835 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* I. 575, I trace the matron at her loved employ. 1872 *Daily News* 1 Aug., The case .. is still at hearing.

b. *At it*: hard at work, fighting, etc.; busy.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. iii. 95 They are at it [*i. e.* fighting], harke. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 5 Mar., I was at it till past two o'clock on Monday morning. 1884 *Times* 3 Mar. 5/2 After having the wound dressed he was at it again.

17. After many verbs expressing action: *to work, toil, labour, play* at (a thing or action); *to pull, nibble, kick, tear, knock, drum* at (a thing). (Cf. 3 c.)

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxxix. 6, I might noght at it. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 660 To play at bal. *c* 1510 *Cocke Lorelles Bote* 14 Than every man pulled at his ore. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 326 When he plaies at Tables. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 575 An Apparitour rapping at their doore. 1884 *Times* 30 Jan. 9/5 She saw him working at the Memoirs. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 445 The secret anxiety that was gnawing at her heart. *Mod.* To play at fighting; to work hard at clearing a path.

18. Connecting adjectives of occupation and proficiency, or their substantives, with a thing or action.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 1910 Hord-weorþunge hnáhran rince sæmran æt sæcce. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* III. i. 20 My Father Is hard at study. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 25 Mighty he was at both of these. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 4 Very aukward at putting their Talents within Observation. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 320 In agility and skill at his weapons he had few equals. *Mod.* Diligent at his lessons; readiness at replying.

19. Of posture, position: e.g. *at gaze, at bay, at right angles.*

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 608 Thair tha stude rycht lang at thair defence. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1149 The poor frighted deer, that stands at gaze. *c* 1680 Sterry *2nd Posth. Vol.* 319 He lieth at wait to catch your Hearts. *a* 1843 Southey *Wks.* (1858) 174/1 Here, ere they reach'd their ships, they turn'd at bay. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* v, In some of the vessels at anchor. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* vii. 191 Section at right angles to the axis.

20. Of state, or condition of existence: e.g. *at rest, peace, ease, liberty, a loss*, etc.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3108 Than mowe ye beon at ese. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xix. 77 To se at myscheiff sic a knycht. 1470-85 (1634) Malory *Arthur* (1816) II. 398 Sir Launcelot.. found them all at a great array. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III.* I. i. 133 Whiles Kites and Buzards play at liberty. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 115 No man .. would be either at want of Firing, or Timber. 1671 Milton *Samson* 598, I shall shortly be with them at rest. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4343/4 You have not .. left them at Uncertainty. 1709 Pope *Let. H. Cromwell* 17 July, I .. was utterly at a loss how to address myself. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 264 ¶ 8 At liberty to talk. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 122 ¶ 2 One .. who is .. at Peace within himself. 1882 *Athenæum* 1 July 24 [They] were sometimes at fault.

21. Of mutual relations: e.g. *at war, at variance, at strife, at accord, at one, at daggers drawn.*

c 1305 *St. Dunstan* 143 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 39 Þis tuei bischopes and seint Dunstan were al at one rede. *c* 1325 *Cœur de L.* 1369 We ben at on acord. 1493 *Festyvall* (W. de W. 1515) 35 b, An other Knyght and this man fell at debate. 1539 Tonstall *Serm. Palme Sond.* (1823) 36 Howe the apostels fell at contention amonge them selfes. 1559 *Homilies* II. xviii. 504 When they be at hate betwixt themselves? *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xlvi, Mine eye and heart are at a mortal war. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1585 What cause Brought him so soon at variance with himself. 1853 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* 65 Truth and lies always at battle. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* vi. 58 They have been at cross purposes when they should have been at one.

22. Of mode, manner, measure, extent, etc.

c 1280 *Fall & Passion* 85 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 15 Hi [the Jews] seid at one moupe ' þat he wolde destru temple. *c* 1325 *Cœur de L.* 571, I spak to hym at wurdes fewe. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1894 Terry him ansuerede þan ! at schorte wordes & rounde. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. viii. 40 Alle tho gouernauncis .. ben groundid at fulle .. in the inward book. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. (1552) 119 Leused and sette at large. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. i. 27 Shall not behold her face at ample view. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 29 Their accounts are not to be swallowed at large. 1682 Dryden *Medal* Ep. Whigs, The Picture drawn at length. 1795 Coleridge *Conc. ad Pop.* Ess. 1850 I. 87 The people at large exercise no sovereignty. 1857 Buckle *Civilis.* vi. 298 The preceding specimens have not been taken at random.

23. Of conditioning circumstance: e.g. *at peril, risk, hazard, expense, charge*; *at an advantage, disadvantage*, etc.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3485 At al perils wil y go. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 553 ¶ 1 To be at the charge of it himself. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* v. vi. (1840) 57 Pursue her at the hazard of his life. 1866 Crump *Banking* xi. 250 To supply its place at a loss. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 114 At all risks, at all sacrifices, to keep Normandy in full possession.

24. Of relation to some one's will or disposition: e.g. *at his will, pleasure, mercy, desire, discretion, disposal, command, orders, call, nod, beck*, etc. (Allied to 7, 8; cf. *at his elbow, at his call, at his beck, at his will.*)

1250 Lay. 9411 Weder him stod at wille [1205 an wille]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3546 Broþer, atty will all sal be. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxii. 401 ' Sir '..' I will it be at youre volunte.' *c* 1532 Ld. Berners *Huon* 457 To make your marchaundise at your pleasure. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 425 To remain at his judgement and award. 1825 T. Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 3 The King's Council .. held their places at will. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 252 Their votes were at his disposal.

III. Of relative position in a series or scale, degree, rate, value.

25. Defining special point in a series at which one begins, stops, ends, etc.

c 1300 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 18 First at prude I wol be-gin. *Ibid.* 20 Be-gynne at his heued. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 42 At a knight than wol I first begynne. 1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* ix. 6 Then they begane at the elders, which were in the Temple. 1536 R. Beerley in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 35 Sume .. begenynge at the mydes, and sume when yt ys all-most done. 1873 Williamson *Chem.* xvi. § 107 At about 250° C. it [sulphur] is an opaque mass .. At still higher temperatures it again becomes perfectly liquid .. It boils at 490 C. *Mod.* With the thermometer standing at ninety in the shade.

b. *esp.* with superlatives.

c 1325 *Cœur de L.* 132 The wynd .. servede hem atte the beste. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xvii. 99 To be at uttrist examyned. *c* 1460 *Three 15th C. Chron.* (1880) 59 She..put him dyverse tymes at the worste. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. ii. 73 Trauaile you farre on, or are you at the farthest? 1876 Trevelyan *Macaulay* I. 7 He was rewarded by seeing Johnson at his very best.

c. *elliptical (advb. phr.)* = taken *at best, most, least*, etc.

a 1661 Fuller *Life H. Smith* in *Smith's Wks.* 1866 I. 7 Wholly concealed or at the best uncertain. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* Pref. (1883) 78 At least double the length of any acting comedy. 1818 Byron *Juan* I. cxvi, You..have been, At best, no better than a go-between. 1882 Proctor in *Knowledge* No. 41. 178 Two, or at the outside, three miles.

26. Of rate or degree, *at* which a thing is done.

c 1200 Ormin 4730 þatt þu beo swinncfull att tin mahht. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 43 He halp our Kyng .. at his myght. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* (1871) III. 289 Seynt Gregory and Seynt Austin fledden at al here power to be bischopis. *c* 1450 Henryson *Morat Fab.* 19 Hee would doe vs pleasing, At his power. 1710 Pope *Let. Wycherley* 15 Apr., If I am to go on at this rate. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 19 Jack Whirler always dines at full speed. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* i, Carrying me along with it at a great pace. 1882 *Athenæum* 24 June 793 She lived and worked at high pressure.

27. Of price or value.

c 1325 *Cœur de L.* 362 He set his stroke at nought. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 174 A quarter whete was at twenty mark. *c* 1375 Wyclif *Antecrist* 132 Wiþ knyȝtes at robes and fees .. to leden her bridelis. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 29 Thi felowship set I not at a pyn. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. iii. 60 If my loue thou holdst at ought. 1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 631 Addesses, for Cooper's work, 6 at two shillings. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 68 Twelve inches at six pence an inch. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* (1826) I. 67 A man might live in a garret at eighteen-pence a week. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 417 Wheat was at seventy shillings the quarter. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 484 Stories like these must be taken at what they are worth. *Mod.* To set at nought their counsel.

28. Of reference to a standard generally = *according to.*

c 1430 *Syr Generides* 1409 At my witting .. I trespassed neuer. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* K j b, Euery good woman ought to be meke and humble at the exemplary of the blessyd Vyrgyne Mary. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 232 By land or by water at their choice.

IV. Of time, order, occasion, cause, object.

29. Introducing the time *at* which an event happens: a. with the time named.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 46 At al þe ohre tiden. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1641 At set time he sulden samen. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 20 Atte grete day of Jugement. 1586 Bright *Melanch.* xviii. 111 From three at after noone till nine at night. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. iii. 31 At the sixt houre of Morne, at Noone, at Midnight. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 248 Late at Night, when Stars adorn the Skies. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 450 ¶ 7 All I have to say at present. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 19 Mr. Whirler .. will be at home exactly at two. 1853 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* 91 Addison left off at a good moment.

b. with the time indicated by an event: At the time of, on the occasion of.

c 1200 Ormin 707 Att te come off Sannt Johan. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 20 Et te one psalme ȝe schulen stonden .. & et te oðer sitten. *c* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1531 Thay mone At thaire metyng. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* C viij b, At the return of the Army. 1673 Ray *Journ. L. Countr.* 2 A town .. at our being there, but thinly inhabited. *c* 1720 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 209 Our men .. gave them a shout at parting. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 172 At the Restoration Hyde became chief minister.

30. Introducing the age *at* which one is.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 383 At fourten yer sche conseyved Criste. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faustus* (2nd vers.) 13 At riper years, to Wittenberg he went. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 31 If he were at full age. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 93 ¶ 2 The minor longs to be at age. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* III. i. 89 He was Pope as Leo X. at thirty-seven.

31. Of nearness or distance in time, interval.

c 1200 Ormin 1893 Att twenntiȝ daȝhess ende. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 1184 Theo knyghtis armed heom at ones. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utopia* 98 Vpon truste to be payed at a daye. 1673 Ray *Journ. L. Countr.* 39 We arrived at four hours end. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5472/4 A Note .. at three Months after Date. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop.* viii, I must begin at once, I see that.

32. Of the number of times, turns, or occasions.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6608 He beoreth at ones .. Ten men over theo flod. *c* 1532 Ld. Berners *Huon* 409 And deliuerid them to one man by .ii. louys atones. 1666 J. Smith *Old Age* (ed. 2) 83 To do that at twice, and to be three or four times as long about it. 1668 Hale *Pref. Rolle's Abridgm.* 3 May go far at one Essay to provide a fit law. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 155 ¶ 3 Being seen toying by two's and three's at a time. 1758 J. S. *Le Drat's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 124 Two Ounces of Manna..to be taken at three Doses. *Mod.* To complete the business at two sittings.

33. Of order: e.g. *at first, at last, at length, at the conclusion*, etc.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 89 þe hine æt frumsceafte forð onsendon. 1297 R. Glouc. 155 Atte laste þis Saxones by gonne forto fle. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 1668 Now at the erst, the messangers Buth y-come. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 2155 Atte last y saugh a man. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI.* I. ii. 71 She takes vpon her brauely at first dash. 1611 Bible *Matt.* xxvi. 60 At the last came two false witnesses. 1788 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 493 It is at length signed this day. *Mod.* At first, I thought otherwise. Home at last!

34. Introducing the occasion on which a fact or action ensues, and *hence* the occasioning circumstance, or cause.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4637 He starf at the furste tidyng. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 901 At hys cunsel .. Halewede þey al þat yche ȝere. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 23 At these lordys prayers they cownterfetyd gemetry. *c* 1532 Ld. Berners *Huon* 455 He was ioyfull, and blyssyd hym at the vertue of that stone. 1574 tr. *Marlorats Apocalips* 33 They bee caryed aboute like babes at euery blast of doctrine. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* I. xxix. 3 At my request this war was undertake. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 124 ¶ 4 It is at his Instance that I shall continue my rural speculations. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* vi. 50 At their voice He drew the strong bolts back. 1812 Keats *Lamia* 627 Do not all charms fly at the mere touch of cold philosophy?

35. Introducing the occasion or cause of an emotion: e.g. *astonished, dismayed, delighted, grieved at*; to *rejoice, mourn at*; *joy, surprise at*, etc.

1366 Maundev. xxviii. 287 Thei maken ioye and gladnesse at hire dyenge. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vi. 9 All stand amazed at so uncouth sight. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. i. 15 Not a Courtier .. hath a heart that is not Glad at the thing. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. § 5 IV. 264 Aggrieved at this Ecclesiasticall Power. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1603, I sorrow'd at his captive state. 1727 Pope *Dunc.* I. 26 Mourn not, my Swift! at ought our Realm acquires. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 175 Terrified at the completeness of their own success. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xlviii. 445 Impatient at the delays.

36. Introducing what is at once the exciting cause and the object of active emotions: e.g. *envy, hate, wrath.* Uniting the senses of 13 b and 35.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 78 The fende at him had grete enuye. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 885 At Tryamoure had he tene. 1535 Coverdale *Zach.* vii. 12 Wherfore the Lorde of hoostes was very wroth at them. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* III. iii. 13 I'me angry at him. 1704 Pope *Let. Wycherley* 26 Dec., Continued by envy at his success and fame. 1737 Whiston *Josephus' Wars* IV. v. § 4 They all had indignation at the judges. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 47 He brought it to me himself, and was angry at me.

† 37. Introducing the reason or consideration: in *at reverence of* = out of respect to. *Obs.*

1425 *Paston Lett.* I. 21 John, atte reverence of your right worthy persone, hathe cesed. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (1856) 60 Othir thyngis .. the whiche atte reverence of nature and of wommanhood shul not be reherced. *a* 1575 Abp. Parker *Corr.* 51 At the reverence of God, I pray you .. help that I be not forgotten.

V. 38. In many idiomatic phrases arising out of the preceding senses, which see separately treated, or under the word governed by *at*: e.g. *at* All, *at any* Rate, *at* Stake, At Home, At One, At Once.

1557 *Ord. Hospitalls* F vj b, Children abrode at Nurse. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 287 To set vpon Darius at the sodaine. *a* 1622 Wither *Brit. Remembr.* 146 The World .. Hath so intangled us at unaware. 1674 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* II. 234 Fain to sell them all at second-hand. 1681 in Arb. *Garner* I. 440 The King at unawares falls upon them. *a* 1718 Penn *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 869 They [the Quakers] were at a word in Dealing. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 312, I shall be glad to take you at your word. *a* 1782 Bp. Newton *Wks.* II. iii. 78 Cain taking him at an advantage .. slew him. 1817 Mar. Edgeworth *Love & Law* I. iv, Scotch!—not Irish native, at-all-at-all. 1859 Masson *Milton* I. 703 At all events, Milton had seen .. the greatest of living Dutchmen. 1877 Goldw. Smith in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 122 The aristocratic conspiracy, for such at bottom it was. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 22 Oct. 5/2 The questions at issue between the Hovas and the French.

VI. With the infinitive mood.

† 39. Introducing the infinitive of purpose (the

original function also of *to*; cf. Fr. *rien à faire*, nothing *to* do, nothing *at* do, nothing ADO). *Obs.* exc. *dial*

Corresponding to ON. *at* (Da. *at*, Sw. *att*) in *gefa at eta* to give one *at* eat, i.e. *to* eat; but not, like it, used with the simple infinitive; the nearest approach to which was in the phrase 'That is *at* say' = Fr. *c'est à dire*.

? *a* 1280 Kemble's *Cod. Dipl.* II. 186 Na man sal have at do. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 88 That he cum with the at ete. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 46 þat es at say, to mak the sin for sin. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 34 Was he not so hardy at stand to bataile. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5234 þus sal he com doun at sitte þare. 1440 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* C 278 Be redy at answere hym. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 181 We have othere thynges at do. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Pref. 1 Lordes sonnes bene sette .. To scole at lerne. [*Modern Westmorl. dial.* A bit o' summat at eat.]

VII. Before other prepositions or adverbs.

† **40.** With prepositions. *Obs.* Cf. AFTER D 1.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 492 At after soper fille they in tretee. ? *c* 1400 *MS. Rawlinson* C 258 (Halliw.), I trust to see you att-after Estur. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* IV. iii. 31 Come to me Tirrel soone, at [*Ff.* and] after Supper.

† **41.** With adverbs. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1440 *Morte Arth.* 3181 To hafe pete of þe Pope, þat put was at-undere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. viii. 35 Nor ȝit the Troiane power put at under. *a* 1641 STRAFFORD in Southey's *Common-pl. Bk.* II. (1849) 183 Casting them aside at after. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 53 It will keep grace at an under. 1863 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., Ploughing first, sowing at after.

† **At, 'at** (ăt), *rel. pron., adv., conj. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [A worn-down form of *that*, perhaps from ON. *at* (used in precisely the same senses), perh. independently developed in the northern dialect, in which it was very common in 14–15th c.; rare, even in Scottish writers, after 1500; but still in regular use in northern dialect speech.]

A. *adv.* or *conj.* = 'that.'

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 73 Sainte Makary hard say, At thai wald come. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1909, I graunt wel at hit so be. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1210 Loke at thou come at that tyme. *c* 1480 *Plumpton Corr.* Introd. 65 For so much as I, Thomas Lord Clifford and of Westmerland am enformed at a nisi prius is like to pas. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* (1710) IV. Prol. 139 Willing at thou and thay may haue the sicht Of heuynnys blys. 1657 BROME *Queene's Exch.* II. i. 477 And at we find you we'l our selves bestir. [*North dial.* I sed 'at I wad, and I did.]

b. Formerly blended with *ne* into *atten*, *attyn*, 'that not, but that.' (= L. *quin.*)

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1440 (Fairf.), Ne must ham help no halihede, attyn to hel þai most nede. *Ibid.* 6130 Was na hous ..attyn þer was dede mon in liggande.

B. *rel. pron.* That; who, which; what.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* XXX. 16 Outtake me .. at ere filyhand me fra þa. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 3248 (Fairf.), Al atte [*other MSS.* þat] camels ten must bere. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 417 Þo freris were served of þat at þei craven. 1429 EARL SALISB. in *Wills & Inv. N. C.* 69 *note*, Grete costages and expences at I haue hadd now of late. *c* 1480 LD. CLIFFORD in *Plumpton Corr.* Introd. 65 All other Christen men att this writing sall here or see. *c* 1500 *Carpenter's Tools* in Halliw. *Nug. P.* 15 That at I sey it shall be sure. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* II. xvii. 290 'To onything 'at's richt, Gibbie wants nae perswaudin'.'

[**At**, freq. misread or misprinted for AC *conj.* but.

1297 R. GLOUC. 256 At vpe Gode's wylle yt ys. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 132 At tel to me and thi felawes, Al thi tale.]

At, obsolete form of ATE, pa. t. of EAT.

At- *pref.*[1]:—OE. *æt-*. The preposition AT in composition, with force of 'at, close to, to'; frequent in OE., and retained in some words in ME., as *at-stand(en* to stand close to, 'adstare,' *at-rech(en* to reach to, get at, *at-fore(n* before, *at-hind(en* behind. In the oldest Eng. the prefix was *æt-* only when it bore the stress accent (i. c. in sbs. and adjs.); *ot-*, (*op-*, *oð-*,) when unaccented (in vbs. and prepositions): thus, *ætgrǽpe* grasping at, apprehensive, *otgrí·pan*, *opgrí·pan*, to grip at, *oðbe·ran* to bear to, bring, *oðie·wan* (Goth. *ataugjan* to show). Northumbrian had sometimes *æd-*, *od-*: cf. ATEW. The forms *op*, *oð*, seem to have arisen in an early assimilation of *ot-* to *óp-*, *óð-*, from *and-*, the old accented form of AND-, *ond-*, occurring in the prep. *ðð*, the meaning of which was not far removed from that of *æt-*, *ot-*. But in later OE. the strong form *æt-* (ME. *at-*, in south. dial. *et-*) was extended to all compounds, without regard to the position of the stress. Mod. Eng. has lost all these compounds, exc. that *atwí·te* survives in *twit*. *Atone* is a modern formation of a different kind.

At- *pref.*[2]:—OE. *æt-*. Representing earlier OE. *op-*, *oð-*, unaccented form of *úð-* 'away, from' = Gothic *unpa-* in *unpa-pliuhan* to flee away, G. *ent-* (in part), OHG. *int-*, in *entfliehen*, OHG. *intfliohan*, Du. *ont-* in *ontvlieden* to flee away. This *oð-*, *op-*, from *úð-*, being phonetically levelled with *ðð-* from *and-*, and *ot-* the unaccented form of *æt-* being assimilated to the latter (see prec.), these three prefixes ran together in form, and when at a later time the accented form *æt-* took the place of its own weak form *ot-*, *op-*, *oð-*, it also usurped the place of *oð-* from *and-*, and *oð-* from *úð-*, *unp-*. The last of these was by far the most frequent in use: hence the most common sense of *at-* prefix in ME. is 'from, away' = Gothic *unpa-*, Ger. *ent-*, as in *at-bear* to bear away, *at-flee* to flee away, *at-go* to go away. As *úð-*, *op-*, had nearly the same sense as *æf-*, *of-*, these verbs in *at-* often take the place of corresponding vbs. in *of-*, as OE. *oð-beran*, *æt-beran*, = *of-beran* to bear away, ME. *at-come* = OE. *of-cyman* to come off, escape, etc. Several new compounds of this type arose in ME., and it was even irregularly extended to Fr. words, as in ATSCAPE, refashioned from *ascape*, OF. *escaper*. All these are now obsolete.

At- *pref.*[3]; assimilated form of L. *ad-* to, before *t*, used in all modern words from Latin. In OF. *ad-*, *at-*, was reduced to *a-*, and so introduced into ME., but afterwards refashioned as *at-*, after L. spelling, both in Fr. and English, e.g. L. *attingĕre*, OF. *ateindre*, later *atteindre*, ME. *ataindre*, mod. *attainder*. The Eng. has also taken *at-* where Fr. retains the simple *a-*, as in OF. *atorné*, mod. *atourné*, ME. *atorney*, mod. *attorney*. The *t* was also erroneously doubled in various words in *at-* with prefix *a-* from other sources, as *a(t)tame*, *a(t)tray*, *a(t)troke*. See AD- *pref.*[2]

‖ **Atabal** (ătăbă·l). Also 7 **ataballe**, 8 **attaball**. [a. Sp. *atabal*, a. Arab. الطبل *at-tabl*, i.e. *al* the, *tabl* a drum. (Also in F. *attabale*.)] A kind of kettle-drum or tabour used by the Moors.

1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. i. (1725) 32 From the Streets sound Drums and Ataballes. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. lxviii. 723 The martial music of drums, trumpets, and attaballs. 1811 SCOTT *Roderick* I. xix, Then answered kettle-drum and atabal.

Atacamite (ătæ·kăməit). *Min.* [f. *Atacama*, a province of Chili, where found + -ITE, min. form.] A bright green ore, an oxychloride of copper, found in Chili, Australia, and at St. Just in Cornwall.

1837 68 DANA *Min.* 121. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 280 Atacamite has been found incrusting lavas.

Atactic (ătæ·ktik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἄτακτος not arranged (f. ἀ priv. + τακτός, vbl. adj. f. τάσσ-ειν to arrange) + -IC.] Of language: Not syntactic.

1842 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 30 July 218 In this manner syntactic and atactic forms have been respectively formed.

Ataghan (æ·tăgæn). [variant of YATAGHAN, q.v.] A long dagger worn by Turks and Moors in their belt in a scabbard of silver or gold.

1813 BYRON *Giaour* 355 Each turban I can scan, And silver-sheathed ataghan. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* II. xx. 278 He still wore beneath his vest the ataghan.

† **Ata·ke,** *v. Obs.* 3–5. *Pa. t.* atok. *Pa. pple.* atake(n. [f. A- *pref.*[1] + TAKE.] To overtake; get at, catch.

c 1300 *Beket* 1963 This messager ne miȝte noȝt atake hem mid no ginne. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 468 Al that Fortiger atok He let to-drawe. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* XXVI. 5 The thresshynge of repyn tilthes shal atake the vyndage. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Freres T.* 84 Sire, quod this Somnour, haile, and wel atake! *c* 1440 *Partonope* 6390 And then he sayd, Syr, wele atake!

† **Atala·ntis.** *Obs.* Brief title of a romance [prob. after Bacon's *New Atlantis*] satirizing those who had effected the Revolution of 1688 (see first quot.); hence *gen.* a secret or scandalous history.

1709 MRS. MANLEY (*title*) Secret Memoirs and Manners of several Persons of Quality of both Sexes from the New Atalantis, an Island in the Mediterranean. 1785 R. CUMBERLAND in *Observer* No. 109 P 3 He has a court-atalantis of his own, from which he can favour you with some hints of sly doings amongst the maids of honour. 1789 (*title*) The Naval Atalantis; or a Display of the Characters of such Flag Officers, etc.

† **Ata·me,** *v. Obs.* Also in 6 att-. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + TAME *v.*; substituted for OE. *atęmian*, when *tęmien* was assimilated in form to TAME *a.*] To tame, subdue.

[*c* 885 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlvi. 345 And atemiað hira lichoman.] 1340 *Ayenb.* 153 Huanne þise uour deles byeþ atamed. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 935 These hethen houndes we shal a-tame. *c* 1525 SKELTON *Agst. Venom. Tongues* 2 Men said they [Women] could not their tunges atame. 1530 PALSGR. 439/2 He was as wylde as a bucke, but I have made hym as attamed as a lambe.

Atame, Atar: see ATTAME, ATTAR.

Atane, *obs.* northern form of ATONE *v.*

Ataraxy (æ·tăræksi). Also 7 **ataraxie**, and in L. form **ataraxia** (ætăræ·ksiă). [ad. Gr. ἀταραξία impassiveness, f. ἀ priv. + ταράσσ-ειν to disturb, stir up. Cf. F. *ataraxie* (Cotgr.).] Freedom from disturbance of mind or passion; stoical indifference.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 281 Ataraxie .. is the condition of a quiet and setled life. 1864 R. BURTON *Dahome* II. 98 The ataraxy and the *comme il faut* calm that characterises the more refined Anglo-Tropical mind. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 20 May 624 They go their way unmolested and have attained to literary *ataraxia*.

Atarned, pa. t. and pple. of ATRUN *v. Obs.*

Ataunt (ătɔ̄·nt), *adv.* [a. F. *autant* as much.]

† **1.** As much as possible, to the full, thoroughly. (Cf. Palsgrave 'I quaught, I drinke all out, *Je boys dautant.*') *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 179 þat stonge myn hert ful stray atount. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 167 A dronken foole that sparithe for no dispence To drynk ataunt til he slepe at table. *c* 1520 W. DE WORDE *Treat. Galaunt* (1860) 17 Talewes and talkynge, and drynkynge ataunte.

2. *Naut.* With every mast standing and fully rigged; with all sails set. (Also *ataunto*, *all-ataunto.*)

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 52 A fayre gale of wind .. so that wee might beare all a taunt. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* (1863) 193 Not one soul of you puts his foot on shore until we are again all ataunto. 1867 J. MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* 58 All was ataunt again, and then the two yachts started.

Atavic (ătæ·vik), *a.* [ad. F. *atavique*, f. L. *atav-us*; see next and -IC.] Of or pertaining to a remote ancestor.

1866 HUXLEY *Prch. Rem. Caithn.* 159 The brachycephaly of the Norman-French colonists of Quebec, can only come from their atavic ancestors, the Belgæ.

Atavism (æ·tăviz'm). [a. F. *atavisme*, f. L. *atav-us* a great-grandfather's grandfather, an ancestor; cf. *av-us* grandfather.] Resemblance to grand-parents or more remote ancestors rather than to parents; tendency to reproduce the ancestral type in animals or plants.

1833 J. RENNIE *Sci. Gardening* 113 Children often resemble their grandfathers or grandmothers more than their immediate parents .. This propensity is termed Atavism by Duchesne. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* 218 Some mysterious atavism—some strange recurrence to a primitive past.

b. *Path.* Recurrence of the disease or constitutional symptoms of an ancestor after the intermission of one or more generations.

Atavistic (ætăvi·stik), *a.* [f. prec.: see -ISTIC.] Of or pertaining to atavism; atavic.

1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 275 The social and the atavistic influence.

Ataxic (ătæ·ksik), *a.* [mod. f. next; cf. F. *ataxique*, and see -IC. Not on Gr. analogies.] Characterized by ataxy, *esp.* in *Path.* by disturbance of the natural animal functions; irregular. *Ataxic fever*: malignant typhus fever.

1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 1877 ERICHSEN *Surg.* (ed. 7) 295 An ataxic state of the muscles. 1880 M. DRYSDALE in *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* Oct. 7 Ataxic or adynamic symptoms are frequently seen.

Ataxy (ătæ·ksi, æ·tæksi). Also 7 **ataxie**; in sense 2 often as L. *ataxia*. [ad. Gr. ἀταξία, f. ἀ priv. + τάξις arrangement, order, f. τάσσ-ειν to arrange.]

† **1.** Want of order or discipline; irregularity, confusion, disorderliness. *Obs.* in gen. sense.

1615 BYFIELD *On Coloss.* ii. 10 (1869) 205/2 There is [no] ataxy among those glorious creatures [*i. e.* angels]. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 207 A mere ataxy, or confused chaos. *a* 1733 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. P 70 If it had been slipt over, he must have blamed his own Ataxy in the Disposition.

2. *Path.* Irregularity of the animal functions, or of the symptoms of disease. *Locomotor ataxy*: inability to co-ordinate the voluntary movements, constitutional unsteadiness in the use of legs, arms, etc.

1670 MAYNWARINGE *Vita Sana* i. 13 There ariseth Distempers, Ataxies and discord. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 305 A Woman very subject to vapours and ataxies of the animal spirits. 1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* (1872) I. i. ii. 5 An early stage of ataxy. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 208 Locomotor ataxia .. often occurs among sea-faring men who have fallen overboard.

Atayn, ataynt, obs. f. ATTAIN, -T.

† **Atbea·r,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ætberan* (*oðberan*), f. AT- *pref.*[1], [2] + *beran* to BEAR.]

1. [f. AT-[1].] *trans.* To bear to, to bring. (In OE.)

a 1000 *Daniel* (Gr.) 538 He wundor manig for men æthær.

2. [f. AT-[2].] *trans.* To bear away, carry off.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 4261 Hió þæt lic æthær. ? *c* 1350 *MS. Digby* No. 86. 123 (Halliw.) A wonder thing he sey him thar, A wolf his other child atbar.

† **Atble·nch,** *v. Obs.* [f. AT- *pref.*[2] + BLENCH *v.*, OE. *blencan* to deceive, escape.] *intr.* To escape.

c 1275 *Sinners Beware* in *O. E. Misc.* 79 And cunnen atblenche From sathanases wrenche. *c* 1275 *Death* 8 *ibid.* 168 From þe dreorie deað ne mai nomon at-blenche.

† **Atblow',** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. AT- *pref.*[1] + BLOW, OE. *blâwan*: cf. ABLOW.] *intr.* To blow (at).

? *a* 1400 *MS. Linc.* A. i. 17. 128 (Halliw.) The tourmentours atblewe at hyme.

† **Atbrai·d,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ætbregdan*, (*oðbregdan*) f. AT- *pref.*[2] + *bregdan* to wrench: see ABRAID *v.*] *trans.* To draw or snatch away.

a 1000 *Guthlac* (Gr.) 826 Se éðel uðgenge wearð Adame and Evan .. oðbroden. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 12 þæt þe he hæfð him bið ætbroden. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1380 Ah ȝef heo is atbroide thenne, He is unfele and forbrode.

† **Atbrea·k,** *v. Obs.* Also 3 et-; for inflexions see BREAK *v.* [f. AT- *pref.*[2] + BREAK *v.*, OE. *brecan*. Cf. G. *entbrechen*, Du. *ontbreken*.] *intr.* (with *dat.*) To break away, escape (from).

1205 LAY. 1346 Neðelas Brutus at-bræc [1250 at-brac]. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 172 His þrelles etfluwen him & etbreken him ut. *a* 1250 *Passion Our Lord* in *O. E. Misc.* 44 Er he were him at-broke him þuhte ful long.

† **Atbu·rst,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ætberstan*, (*oðberstan*) f. AT- *pref.*[2] + *berstan* to BURST.] *intr.* (with *dat.*) To burst away, escape (from).

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xiv. 13 Da ætbærst him sum man. *c* 1200 Ormin 14734 All swa summ Ysaac attbrasst Unnwundedd & unnwemmedd. *c* 1250 *Bestiary* 672 in *O. E. Misc.* 21 Þis elp .. tus atbresteð ðis huntes breid.

Atch, obsolete form of Adze.

Atchaar, variant of Achar.

Atchea-, atche-, atch'ment, intermed. forms between Achievement and Hatchment.

Atcherne, obsolete form of Acorn.

Atchieve, -ment, obs. ff. Achieve, -ment.

† **Atchison** (æ·tʃisən, ē·tʃi-). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 7 **acheson, -ison.** [Sc. pronunciation of *Atkinson,* name of the assay-master of the Edinburgh Mint in the beginning of James VI.'s reign. (Jamieson.)] A copper coin, coated with silver, coined in the reign of James VI, equal in value to eight pennies Scots or two-thirds of an English penny.

1605 Armin *Foole upon F.* (1880) 14 A sallet of an atchison price, which in our money was three farthings. 1657 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 68 Achisons, Babees and Placks. 1773 Ruddiman *Introd. Anderson's Diplom.* 137 (Jam.) The first whitish colour, which discovers itself in these atchisons, seems to indicate that they are mixed with a little silver, or laid over with that metal.

† **Atco·me,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. At- *pref.*2 + Come, OE. *cuman.* Cf. Ger. *entkommen,* Du. *ontkomen.*] *intr.* To come away, escape.

c 1220 *Rel. Ant.* I. 234 Dun til helle licten ne gan, ðe ðridde dai off deadd atkam.

† **Atcree·p,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. At- *pref.*2 + Creep, OE. *creópan.* Cf. Ger. *entkriechen,* Du. *ontkruipen.*] *intr.* To creep away.

1205 Lay. 5671 And qualden alle þa ilke þe aniht weoren atcropene [1250 awei crope].

† **Atdare,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. At- *pref.*2 + *darien, dearien*: see Dare *v.*2] *intr.* (with *dat.*) To escape by hiding (from).

c 1275 *Pains of Hell* 224 in *O. E. Misc.* 153 Nis þer non þat heom atdareþ.

‖ **Ate** (ē·ti). [L., a. Gr. *ἄτη.*] Infatuation, mad impulse; personified by the Greeks as goddess of mischief and authoress of rash destructive deeds.

1587 Golding *De Mornay* xvii. 271 Homer speaketh of a Goddesse whom he calleth *Até,* that is Waste, Losse, or Destruction. 1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 405 Ill newes flyes apace, the Ate still out-running the Litae. 1725 Pope *Iliad* xix. 92 Not by myself but vengeful Ate driven. 1819 Byron *Proph. Dante* I. 117 Death and Até range O'er humbled heads.

Ate, obs. f. Oat, Hate; var. Ete, *Obs.,* food.

Ate (et, *occas.* ēt), pa. t. of Eat *v.*

-ate, *suffix*1, formerly *-at,* forming sbs. derived from L. sbs. in *-ātus* (*-ato-* and *-atu-*), *-ātum, -āta,* and their modern Romanic representatives.

1. In popular words which lived on into OFr., L. *-ātus, -ātum,* became (through *-ato, -ado, -ad, -ed, -et*) *-é,* as *cūrātus, senātus, avocātus, stātus, peccātum,* OF. *curé, sené, avoué, esté, péché*; learned words, adapted from Latin, took *-at,* as in *estat, prelat, primat, magistrat.* After 13th c. many of the popular words were refashioned with *-at,* as *sené, senat, avoué, avocat*; and all new words have been thus formed, e.g. *assassinat, attentat, épiscopat, palatinat, professorat, syndicat.* In Eng. these were originally adopted in their Fr. form, *estat, prelat,* etc.; after 1400, *-e* was added to mark the long vowel, *estate, prelate,* etc., and all later words from Fr. took *-ate* at once. After these, Eng. words are formed directly on L., as *curātus* 'curate,' or on L. analogies, as *alderman-ate,* cf. *triumvir-ate.* In meaning, words in *-ate* are chiefly: **a.** Substantives denoting office or function, or the persons performing it, as *marquisate, professorate, episcopate, syndicate, aldermanate.* **b.** Participial nouns, as *legate* 'one deputed,' *prelate* 'one preferred,' *mandate* 'a thing commanded,' *precipitate* 'what is thrown down.' **c.** Chemical terms, denoting salts formed by the action of an acid on a base, as *nitrate, acetate, sulphate, carbonate, alcoholate, ethylate.* In the 18th c. chemists said *plumbum acetatum* 'acetated lead,' lead acted on by vinegar, whence substantively *acetatum* the acetated (product), the 'acetate'; cf. *precipitate, sublimate, distillate.* (In the dog-latin of pharmacy, *acetas, -ātis,* is ignorantly put for *acetātum.*)

2. In some words, *-ate* = F. *-ate,* ad. L. or It. *-āta,* as in *pirate, frigate.*

-ate, *suffix*2, formerly *-at,* forming participial adjectives from L. pa. pples. in *-ātus, -āta, -ātum,* being only a special instance of the adoption of L. pa. pples. by dropping the inflexional endings, e.g. *content-us, convict-us, direct-us, remiss-us,* or with phonetic final *-e,* e.g. *complēt-us, finīt-us, revolūt-us, spars-us.* The analogy for this was set by the survival of some L. pa. pples. in OF., as *confus* : — *confūsus, content* : — *contentus, divers* : — *diversus.* This analogy was widely followed in later Fr., in introducing new words from Latin; and both classes of Fr. words, i.e. the popular survivals and the later accessions, being adopted in Eng., provided Eng. in its turn with analogies for adapting similar words directly from L., by dropping the termination. This began about 1400, and as in -ate1 (with which this suffix is phonetically identical), L. *-ātus* gave *-at,* subsequently *-ate,* e.g. *desolātus, desolat, desolate, separātus, separat, separate.* Many of these participial adjectives soon gave rise to causative verbs, identical with them in form (see next), to which, for some time, they did duty as pa. pples., as 'the land was *desolat c* by war;' but, at length, regular pa. pples. were formed with the native suffix *-ed,* upon the general use of which these earlier participial adjs. generally lost their participial force, and either became obs. or remained as simple adjectives, as in 'the *desolate* land,' 'a *compact* mass.' (But cf. *situate* = *situated.*) So *aspirate, moderate, prostrate, separate*; and (where a vb. has not been formed), *innate, oblate, ornate, sedate, temperate,* etc. As the Fr. repr. of L. *-atus* is *-é,* English words in *-ate* have also been formed directly after Fr. words in *-é,* e.g. *affectionné, affectionate.*

2. As with Eng. *-ed,* L. ppl. adjs. in *-ātus* were also formed on nouns, etc., when no other part of the vb. was required, as *cauda* tail, *caudātus* tailed, and often with negatives, as *sensus* sense, *insensātus* unprovided with sense. In modern times these have been liberally adopted in Eng., and on their analogy, or that of corresponding Fr. words in *-é,* new words are constantly formed where L. actually had not the formation, as *apiculate,* f. *apiculus* a little point; *lunulate,* f. *lunula* little moon; *roseate,* f. *roseus* rosy; *angustifoliate,* f. *angustum* narrow + *folium* leaf.

3. Many words, originally adj., are also used substantively, e.g. *delegate, reprobate, precipitate, carbonate, alcoholate,* and have gone to reinforce the number of the earlier sbs. in -ate1, q.v.

-ate, *suffix*3, a verbal formative, used to english L. verbs of the first conjugation, and to form Eng. verbs on other L. words or elements. This use originated in the formation of verbs from the participial adjs. in *-ate* mentioned under -ate2.

1. In OE., verbs had been regularly formed on adjectives, as *hwít hwítian, wearm wearmian, bysig bysgian, dr*ȳ*ge dr*ȳ*gan,* etc. With the loss of the inflexions, these verbs became, by the 15th c., identical in form with the adjs., e.g. to *white, warm, busy, dry, empty, dirty,* etc.

2. In Latin, vbs. were also freely formed on adjectives, as *siccus siccāre, clārus clārāre, līber līberāre, sacer sacrāre.* This prevailed still more extensively in Fr., e.g. *sec sècher, clair clairer, content contenter, confus confuser,* etc. Thence also Eng. received many verbs, which by the 15th c. were identical in form with their adjectives, e.g. to *clear, humble, manifest, confuse,* etc.

3. On these analogies Eng. adjectives formed from L. pa. pples. began generally, in the 16th c., to yield verbs of identical form, e.g. adj. *direct,* vb. *to direct*; adj. *separate,* vb. *to separate*; adj. *aggravate,* vb. *to aggravate*: precisely analogous to adj. *busy,* vb. *to busy*; adj. *content,* vb. *to content.*

4. These verbs, though formed immediately from participial adjectives already in English, answered in form to the pa. pples. of L. verbs of the same meaning. It was thus natural to associate them directly with these L. verbs, and to view them as their regular Eng. representatives.

5. This once done, it became the recognized method of englishing a Latin verb, to take the ppl. stem of the L. as the present stem of the Eng.; so that Eng. verbs were now formed on L. pa. pples. by mere analogy, and without the intervention of a participial adjective. In accordance with this, *fascinate, concatenate, asseverate, venerate,* and hundreds of others, have been formed directly on the participial stems of L. *fascinārе, concatēnāre, assevērāre, venerāri,* etc., without having been preceded by a cognate adjective. In the case of many words introduced in the 16th c., evidence is wanting to show whether the vb. was preceded by, or contemporaneous with, the ppl. adj. in *-ate.*

6. These Eng. vbs. in *-ate* correspond generally to Fr. vbs. in *-er* (:—L. *-āre*), as Eng. *separate, create,* F. *séparer, créer*: this in its turn gave an analogy for the formation of Eng. verbs from French; as F. *isoler* (ad. It. *isolare* :—L. *insulārе*), Eng. *isolate*; F. *féliciter,* Eng. *felicitate.*

7. Latin vbs. in *-āre* might, analogically, have been formed on many words, on which they were not actually formed; wherever such a vb. might have existed, a F. vb. in *-er,* and an Eng. vb. in *-ate,* are liable to be formed. Thus *nōbilitas* gave in L. *nōbilitārе,* the Eng. representative of which is *nobilitate*; *fēlīcitas,* which might have given *fēlicitārе,* has given F. *féliciter* and Eng. *felicitate*; and *capācitas,* which might have given L. *capācitārе* and F. *capaciter,* has actually given Eng. *capacitate.* Hence numerous modern verbs, as *differentiate, substantiate, vaccinate*; including many formed on modern or foreign words, as *adipocerate, assassinate, camphorate, methylate.*

(It is possible that the analogy of native verbs in *-t,* with the pa. pple. identical in form with the infinitive, as *set, hit, put, cut,* contributed also to the establishment of verbs like *direct, separate,* identical with their pa. pples.)

-ate, *suffix*4, in *Chem.*: see -ate1 1 c.

Atechnic (ătе·knik), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 14 + Technic; cf. Gr. *ἄτεχνος,* f. *ἀ* priv. + *τέχνη* skill, art.] **A.** *adj.* Not having technical knowlege. **B.** *sb.* (*sc.* person.)

1869 Hamerton in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 May 579 An atechnic, a man not technically instructed. 1876 — *Etching & E.* 399 Difficult to convey to the atechnic reader.

Ate·chny. ? *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἀτεχνία*; see prec. Cf. mod.F. *atechnie.*] Ignorance of art, unskilfulness. 1731 in Bailey.

† **Atee',** *v. Obs.* For forms see Tee *v.* [OE. *ateón,* f. A- *pref.* 1 + *teón* to draw = OS. *atiohan,* OHG. *arziohan,* Ger. *erziehen,* Goth. *ustiuhan.*]

1. *trans.* and *intr.* To drag or draw away, to withdraw.

Beowulf 1537 Siðþæt se hearm-scaða tó Heorute atéah. *c* 885 K. Ælfred *Bæda* (Sweet *Reader* 49) Dæt hé menn atuge from sinna lufan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 199 Þanne we ateð, þat þe iuele fonded us.

2. *trans.* To handle, treat; to maltreat.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 7 Hu hiȝ sceoldon þæs Hælendes wurð ateon. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 205 His holi lichame was .. for ure gulten reuliche atoȝen. 1205 Lay. 12096 Þat weoren æi wimman Swa wræcchelichen atoȝene [1250 a-towen].

Ateign, atein, obsolete forms of Attain.

Ateil, variant of Atteal, *Obs.*

‖ **Ateknia** (ătе·kniă). *Med.* [mod.L., a Gr. *ἀτεκνία,* f. *ἀ* priv. + *τέκνον* child.] Childlessness, barrenness. 1874 [see Agalactia].

† **A·tel,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *atol, atul, atel,* cogn. w. ON. *atall* fierce, dire.] Terrible, hideous, foul.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 1700 Atol ýða geswing. *c* 1200 Ormin 13678 He .. warrþ till atell defell þær. *c* 1230 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 275 Þa harde atele hurtes.

Atelectasis (ætlе·ktăsis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ἀτελής* imperfect (f. *ἀ* priv. + *τέλος* completion) + *ἔκτασις* extension.] Imperfect dilatation, *esp.* of the lungs of newly-born children.

1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 263/1 Atelectasis of that portion of the lung. 1877 Roberts *Handbk. Med.* I. 406 Atelectasis strictly refers only to lungs which are more or less in their fœtal condition.

Atelene (æ·tlīn), *a. Crystallog.* [f. Gr. *ἀτελ-ής* (see prec.).] Imperfect; wanting regular forms in the genus. 1859 in Worcester.

† **A·telich,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 **atolíc, atelíc,** 2–3 (e)**atelich,** 3 **etilich, attelich.** Compared **-luker, -lukest.** [OE. *atol-, atelíc,* f. *atol,* Atel + *-líc*: see -ly1.] = Atel.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 Eateliche to bihaldene. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 41 Makede of heh engel eatelukest deouel. *c* 1275 Mapes *Body & Soul* 343 The bodi ther hit lay on bere, An atelich thing.

† **A·teliche,** *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ly2.] Frightfully, horribly.

c 1275 *Death* in *O. E. Misc.* 180 So me wule sathanas ful ateliche brede.

‖ **Atelier** (a·tălyē·). [F. *atelier,* cogn. with Pr. *astelier,* f. *astelle* small plank: see Astel. Cf. Sp. *astillero* 'a docke to build ships on' (Minsheu 1623), f. *astilla* 'rafter, lath, chip.'] A workshop; an artist's or sculptor's studio.

1840 Thackeray *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1872) 33 He [the artist] arrives at his 'atelier.' 1882 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 82 The great atelier where wheel and lathe were humming.

† **Ate·ll,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *atellan,* f. A- *pref.* 1 + *tellan* to Tell; cogn. w. OHG. *arzellan,* Ger. *erzählen.*] *trans.* To reckon up, count up.

c 885 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* viii, Gif ðú nú atellan wilt ealle ðá blíþnessa. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 113 And ne mai þeroffe be stille, ne mid worde hem atellen. 1297 R. Glouc. 171 And atel al her god.

Atellan (ătе·lăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also **Att-.** [ad. L. *Atellānus,* f. *Atella,* a town in Campania.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Atella, which was famous for its popular satirical and, in later times, licentious farces; *hence,* farcical, ribald. **B.** *sb.* A dramatic composition of this kind. † **Atella·nican** *a.* [L. *Atellānicus*], = Atellan.

1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 106 Of whom some Attelan or ridiculous jeering rimes were made. *c* 1710 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1749) II. 170 Their Fescennin and Atellan way of Wit was in early days prohibited. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. i. 1. i. 257 Many old poets .. did write Fescennines,

Attellanes, and lascivious songs. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 183 Tiberius Cæsar .. was called 'Hircus vetulus,' in the Atellanican comœdie.

Atelo- (ætĭ'lo), comb. form of Gr. *ἀτελής* imperfect, f. *ἀ* priv. + *τέλος* end, completion; used in many mod.L. terms of physiology, indicating some structural imperfection, as **ateloglo·ssia**, imperfect development or malformation of the tongue; **-gna·thia**, of the jaws; **-mye·lia**, of the spinal marrow; **-sto·mia**, of the mouth.

A-temporal (ātĕ·mpŏrăl), *a.* [f. A- *pref.* 14 + TEMPORAL.] Free from limits of time, timeless.

1870 D. SIMON *Dorner's Pers. Christ* II. II. 273 Humanity is taken up into this .. a-temporal sphere.

Atempre, atemper, etc., obs.ff. ATEMPER, etc.

† **Ate·nd,** *v. Obs.* Also 3–4 **attend,** 4 **atent.** [late OE. *ætęndan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 or 4 + *tęndan* to TIND; cf. earlier OE. *ontęndan*.]

1. *trans.* To set on fire, kindle.

[994 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud), Hi mid fyre ontendan woldon.] 1006 *Ibid.* Hi .. atendon heora beacna. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 107 Leomene fader .. for þan þe he sunne atend. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2413 A candlee he attendeþ. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2727 A stoon, that is so hote of kynde That what thing com forby, anoon it woll a tend.

b. *fig.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 Heortan þet calde weren .. heon atende to þan heofenliche biboden. *a* 1250 *Passion Our Lord* 661 *O. E. Misc.* 56 Hi weren of þe holy goste attende.

2. *intr.* To take fire.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. iv, Þis tre 'Abies' atenteþ ful sone, and brenneþ with lyȝte leye.

† **Ate·ne,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + TEEN, OE. *tienan, tynan*, to vex.] To irritate, vex, annoy.

c 1320 *Sir Beves* 2601 The dragoun was atened stronge That o man him scholde stonde so longe. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 114 He was atened of his envy. *a* 1400 *Chron. Eng.* 61 in Ritson *M. R.* II. 272 The kyng wes ateoned stronge That Corineus astod so long.

Atenkt, obs. form of ATTAINT *ppl. a.*

Atent, variant of ATEND and ATTENT, *Obs.*

Ater- : see ATTER-.

† **Atew',** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 ætéawan, ætéowan, ætíewan, ætýwan, (ædeawan, odeawan, oðíewan,) 2 atywen, -ewen, -eawen, -awen. [f. At- *pref.*1 + *éawan* (*íewan*, etc.) to show; cogn. w. Goth. *ataugjan*, f. *at* at, to + *augjan* f. *augo* in OE. *ége* eye; *ætíewan*, with umlaut, was the regular form phonetically.]

1. *trans.* (and with obj. clause) To show.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* (Gr.) 540 Þu oðiewest. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 1 Þæt he him sum tacen of heofone ætywde [*Lindisf.* ædeawde, *Hattom* æteawde]. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 § 7 Ure Dryhten atywede ðæt he was hali martir. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Þanne bið atáwed min rén boȝe.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To show oneself, appear.

a 1000 *Elene* (Gr.) 163 His béacen .. þe me swá léoht oðywde. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ii. 13 Þá ætýwde Drihtnes engel Iosepe [*Lindisf.* ætdeaude, *Rushw.* æteawde]. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Þa atewede Drihtnes engel Iosepe.

Atey·nt, *a. Obs.* [See ATTAINT. Perhaps in this sense to be referred to OF. *éteint*, earlier *esteint* 'stifled' (by heat, etc.):—L. *extinctus*: see EXTINCT.] Exhausted, overpowered.

c 1325 *Cœur de L.* 6131 In the hete they wer almost ateynt. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3612 Ys sted wax al ateynte.

† **Atfa·ll,** *v. Obs.* Also 3 **etf-.** [OE. *ætfeallan*, f. At- *pref.*2 + *feallan* to FALL; cogn. w. OS. *antfallan*, OHG. *intfallan*, G. *entfallen*, Du. *ontvallen*. Cf. OE. *oðfeallan*.] *intr.* To fall away; to fall down, drop (with *dat.* = from).

a 1000 *Ord. Dunsetas* § 5 (Bosw.) Healf wér ðær ætfealþ. 1205 LAY. 4237 Here tir wes at-fallen. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 342 Auh me is .. moni crume etfallen. *c* 1250 *Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 187 To deþe he ȝef him for us alle, þo we weren so stronge at-falle.

† **Atfa·re,** *v. Obs.* [f. At- *pref.*2 + FARE, OE. *faran*; cf. AFARE, and OE. *oðfaran*; cogn. w. G. *entfahren*, OHG. *infaran*, Du. *ontvaren*.] To go away, escape (with *dat.* = from).

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* (Gr.) 64 Siððan hi féondum oðfaren hæfdon. 1205 LAY. 27072 Þa Romanisce men þe þer at-faren mihten.

† **Atflee·,** *v. Obs.* Also 3 **etf-**; for inflexions see FLEE. [OE. *ætfléon*, f. At- *pref.*2 + *fléon* (= *fléohan*) to FLEE; cogn. w. G. *entfliehen*, OHG. *intfliohan*, Goth. *unpapliuhan*.] *intr.* To flee away (with *dat.* = from).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Job* (Bosw.) Ic ána ætfléah. *c* 1200 ORMIN 19639 Ec þe Laferrd Crist attflæh Forr þe to gifenn bisne þatt tu mihht flen. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 172 His þrelles etfluwen him. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 37 Min heorte atflith. 1250 LAY. 27072 Þe Romanisse me[n] þat at-flowen were.

† **Atfo·ng,** *v. Obs.* For forms see AFONG *v.* [OE. *ætfón*, f. At- *pref.*2 + *fón* (pa. t. *feng*) to seize: see FONG, FANG. Cf. G. *entfangen*, MHG. *entpfahen*.] To seize upon.

a 1000 *Laws of Hlothere & Eadric* § 7 (Bosw.) Gif se ágend hit eft ætfó. 1205 LAY. 15359 Þa cnihtes hit atfengen and ane while heo heolden.

† **Atfo·re,** *prep. Obs.* Forms: 1 ætforan, 1–3 **-en,** 2–3 **etforan, -en,** 3 **atforen, etfor,** at **vore,** 3–4 **atfore.** [OE. *ætforan*, f. *æt*, AT *prep.* + *foran* in front, properly dative of *for*: see AFORE.]

1. In front of, before

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xix. 13 And sæt æt-foran ðam dómsetle. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 Heȝe treon eisliche beorninde etforen helle ȝete. 1297 R. GLOUC. 358 Hys baner, þat men at vore hym bere.

2. In the presence of, in the sight of, before.

c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Rich[t] wis et-foran gode. *Ibid.* 229 Et-for har alra ȝesychðe. 1258 *Eng. Procl. Hen. III.* § 8 Ætforen ure isworene redesmen. *c* 1305 *St. Lucy* 79 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 103 Sire Iustise atfore þe.

3. Before in time or order. *rare.*

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 226 Þeo þet beoð her etforen iseid.

† **Atgo·,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ætgán, -gangan, -gongan*, f. At- *pref.* 1, 2 + *gán, gangan* to Go.]

1. [f. At- *pref.*1] *intr.* To go to, approach, L. *accēdere*. Only in OE.

a 1000 *Azarius* (Gr.) 183 Hét hie .. néar ætgongan.

2. [f. At- *pref.*2 Cf. G. *entgehen*, OHG. *intkán*. Du. *ontgaan*.] *intr.* (with *dat.* = from) To go away, pass away, depart.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Mon aldeð and his daȝes him at-gað. *c* 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* XXXV. 74 Whet may I sugge, bote wolawo! When mi lif is me at-go?

Ath, athe, obsolete forms of OATH.

A þa = 'until': see ATHAT and A *prep.*3

Athalamous (ăþæ·lămŏs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *θάλαμ-os* bed + -OUS.] Of lichens: Having no conceptacles or spore-shields on the thallus.

1847 in CRAIG.

Athamantin (æþămæ·ntin). *Chem.* [see -IN.] A crystalline substance, $C_{21}H_{36}O_7$, with a rancid soapy odour and bitter taste, procured from the roots and seeds of *Athamanta oreoselinum*.

1863 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 430.

Athamaunte, obsolete form of ADAMANT.

Athanasian (æþănē·ʃĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Athanasius*, name of the famous archbishop of Alexandria in the reign of the emperor Constantine: see -AN.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Athanasius, *esp.* in *Athanasian Creed*, that beginning with the words '*Quicunque vult*,' which has been attributed to his authorship. **B.** *sb.* An adherent of the doctrines of Athanasius. **Athana·sianism,** the principles or doctrines of the Athanasian Creed. **Athana·sianist,** an adherent of this creed.

1586 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1854) 92 The Nicene, Athanasian, and Apostolical Creeds. 1724 WATERLAND *Athan. Creed* (T.) To call one side Athanasians, and the other side Arians. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* I. Pref. 21 Athanasianism .. will .. appear to have been merely Oriental philosophy in its origin. 1873 *Spectator* 8 Feb. 171/2 What Athanasianists regard as the Gospel of Christ.

Athanasy (ăþæ·năsi). [ad. L. *athanasia*, a. Gr. *ἀθανασία*; f. *ἀ* priv. + *θάνατος* death.] Deathlessness, immortality.

[1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 395 My verses .. had none of the *athanasia* in their composition.] 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 346 Is not a scholiastic athanasy better than none?

Athanor (æ·þănōr). *Alch.* Also **acanor**; and in 5 **athenor,** 7 **athanar.** [ad. Arab. التنّور *at-tannūr*, i.e. *at* = *al* the, *tannūr* furnace, according to Dozy, a. Heb. or Aramaic תַּנּוּר *tannūr*, f. root נור *nūr* fire. Also in Fr. *athanor*, Sp. *atanor*, pipe of a fountain.] A digesting furnace used by the alchemists, in which a constant heat was maintained by means of a tower which provided a self-feeding supply of charcoal. Also *fig.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* (Ashm. 1652) v. 149 Thy Fornace .. Whych wyse men do call Athenor. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, In the lent heat of Athanor. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 141 They are not therefore digested in the Athanor of our Œconomy. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 199 ¶ 3, I have sat whole weeks without sleep by the side of an athanor, to watch the moment of projection. 1863 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 430.

† **A that,** *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* Also **aþet.** [Worn-down f. OE. *óp-þæt* = till that. Cf. A *prep.*3]

A. *conj. adv.* Until, till.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Ic wille liggen a þet ic beo ealdre. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 152 Heo hit heolden euer ihud, vort tet heo [*v. r.* aðat haȝ comen biuoren him.

B. *prep.* Until, till.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 119 Alle daȝen aþet endunge þissere weorlde. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 134 And wunien uort heo deie [*v. r.* aðet dead] þerinne.

† **A·theal,** *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἄθεϵ-os* without God, denying God (f. *ἀ* priv. + *θεός* God) + -AL1. Cf. F. *athée*.] Atheistic.

1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits Downf.* 33 This most vile, Atheall, and heathenish assertion.

† **A·thean,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] = prec.

1611 BROUGHTON *Require Agr.* 37 Yee teach your children athean traditiones. 1625 GIL *Sacred Philos.* (title-p.) Iewish, Athean, and hereticall Infidelity.

Atheism (ēi·þĭizm). Also 6 **athisme.** [a. F. *athéisme* (16th c. in Littré), f. Gr. *ἄθεος*: see ATHEAL and -ISM. Cf. It. *atheismo* and the earlier ATHEONISM.] Disbelief in, or denial of, the existence of a God. *Also*, Disregard of duty to God, godlessness (*practical* atheism).

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XX. 310 Athisme, that is to say, vtter godlesnes. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 3 A little or superficial knowledge of philosophy may incline the mind of man to atheism. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 ¶ 5 Hypocrisy in one Age is generally succeeded by Atheism in another. 1859 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 75 Whatever doubt or doctrinal Atheism you and your friends may have, don't fall into moral Atheism.

Atheist (ēi·þĭist). Also 6 **atheyst,** 6–7 **athist(e.** [a. F. *athéiste* (16th c. in Littré), or It. *atheista*: see prec. and -IST.]

1. One who denies or disbelieves the existence of a God.

[*a* 1568 COVERDALE *Hope of Faithf.* Pref. Wks. II. 139 Eat we and drink we lustily; to-morrow we shall die: which all the epicures protest openly, and the Italian *atheoi*.] 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* Ep. Ded. 3 The Atheistes which say .. there is no God. 1604 ROWLANDS *Looke to it* 23 Thou damned Athist .. That doest deny his power which did create thee. 1709 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* I. I. § 2 (1737) II. 11 To believe nothing of a designing Principle or Mind, nor any Cause, Measure, or Rule of Things, but Chance .. is to be a perfect Atheist. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 22 By the Atheist I understand the man who not only holds off, like the sceptic, from the affirmative, but who drives himself, or is driven, to the negative assertion in regard to the whole Unseen, or to the existence of God.

2. One who practically denies the existence of a God by disregard of moral obligation to Him; a godless man.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 63 The opinion which they conceaue of yon, to be Atheists, or godlesse men. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* 323/2 An Atheist is taken two ways, for him who is an enemy to the Gods, and for him who believeth there are no Gods. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 495 When the Priest Turns Atheist, as did Ely's Sons. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 27 Practically every man is an atheist, who lives without God in the world.

B. *attrib.* as *adj.* Atheistic, impious.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 370 The Atheist crew. 1821 LOCKHART *Valerius* II. xi. 316 Borne from its wounded breast an atheist cry Hath pierced the upper and the nether sky.

Atheistic (ēi·þĭi·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.]

I. Of or befitting an atheist; pertaining to or involving atheism.

1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (1870) 78 Who will with silent piety confute Atheisticke Sophistry. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* I. 45 A vague, general dread that Science .. is atheistic in its tendency.

2. Of the nature of an atheist; denying the existence of a God; godless, impious.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 179 A wide gate for atheistic blasphemous wits to impute to him the greatest sins. *a* 1711 KEN *Poet. Wks.* (1721) II. 136 The Atheistick Fools who God deny. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* II. xiv. 368 The moral doctrine taught by this 'atheistic' leader.

Athei·stical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.]

1. Of or belonging to atheists.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1315 Beastly cogitations and Athisticall discourses. 1666 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 19 The public theatres .. were abused to an atheistical liberty. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) Pref. Let., A great many Atheistical Books. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 75 The atheistical opinions of Hobbes.

2. = ATHEISTIC 2.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (1843) 42 Ignorant and atheistical dolts. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 6 In the mouths of atheistical men.

Athei·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY2.] In an atheistical manner; as befits an atheist, impiously; with a leaning towards atheism.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* II. 251 Being by a neighbour excited to thank God for a rich crop of corn .. atheistically replied, 'Thank God? nay rather, thank my dung-cart.' 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* VI. vi. 460 No man however atheistically disposed. 1878 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* 296 To conclude .. atheistically, that there is no mind in nature.

Athei·sticalness. ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being atheistic; godlessness.

1654 HAMMOND *Fundam.* Wks. I. 500 (R.) Lord, purge .. out of all hearts that profaneness and atheisticalness. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xv. (1713) 319 By reason of their Ignorance, Atheisticalness and Idolatry.

† **Athei·sticness.** *Obs. rare*−1. = prec.

1691 BEVERLEY *Mem. Kingd. Christ* 12 The Spirit of Debauchery, Prophaness, and Atheisticness, that is .. abroad.

Atheize (ēi·þĭəiz), *v.* [f. Gr. *ἄθεϵ-os* (see ATHEAL) + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To speak, write, or act as an atheist.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 23 Empedocles Atheized in the same manner that Democritus did.

2. *trans.* To render atheistic or godless; to make an atheist of. Hence: **Atheized** *ppl. a.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 59 The Atheized and Adulterated Atomology. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III. 63 Lewd Company .. By impious Talk his Spirit atheize. 1865 GROSART *Palmer's Mem.* Introd. 2 Who .. have sought to atheize England's Second Thinker [Bacon].

A·theizer. [f. prec. + -ER1.] One who atheizes, or renders atheistic.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref., The First Atheizers of this Ancient Atomick Physiology.

† **A·thel,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 æðel-u *pl.*, 3 æðele, aðele *pl.*, ? athel *sing.* [OE. *æðel-u, -o*, neuter pl. of **æðel* = OS. *adali* n., OHG. *adal* n., MHG., mod.G., Du. *adel* 'good family, noble descent, nobility,' ON. *aðal* 'family, race, kind,' f. root **aþ* Aryan *āt*, not in Gothic. The orig. signification seems to have been 'race, ancestry' as in ON. (cf. the cognate ETHEL, OE. *éðel*, 'ancestral land, patrimony, *patria*'), which was specialized in W.Ger.

as 'distinguished race, good family, nobility': cf. specific use of G. *geschlecht*, and of *family* in 'county families.']

Ancestry, origin; *spec.* noble ancestry, nobility; *hence*, honour, dignity, might, power.

Beowulf 790 He eower æðelu can. *c* **885** K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxx. ii, His æðelo bioþ má on þam móde, ðonne on þam flæsce. **1205** Lay. 2938 Þa ældede þe king & wakede an aðelan [**1250** failede his mihte]. — 10629 He leoseden heore aðele. — 9263 Þe eorl Aruiragus mid æðele help his broðer. — 12915 His aðelen weore store. *c* **1300** in Wright *Lyric P.* viii. 33 In uch an hyrd thyn athel ys hyht.

Athel, var. Ethel, *Obs.*, patrimony.

† **A·thel**, *a.* and *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1–2 æðele, 1–3 eðele, 3 æðel, 3–4 aþel(l, 3–5 aðel(e, 5 athil, 4–5 haþel(le, 5 hathill, 6 hatell. [Common Teut.: OE. *æðele*, *ęðele*, = OS. *edili*, OFris. *ethel*, *edel*, OHG. *edili*, MHG. *edele*, mod.G., Du. *edel*, OTeut. **apali-s*, of good family, f. **apal* race, family: see prec. Cf. L. *generōsus* f. *genus*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of persons: Noble by birth or character, eminent, illustrious, renowned.

a **1000** *Cædmon's Gen.* (Gr.) 1182 Se eorl wæs æðele. *c* **1200** Ormin 612 Nemmnedd .. Affterr summ aþell mann. *c* **1250** *Owl & Night.* 632 Lutle children .. Bothe chorles an ek athele. *c* **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 761 'Now aþel lorde,' quoth Abraham. *c* **1440** *Morte Arth.* 988 One of þe hathelest of Arthur knyghtez. *c* **1450** *Holland's Houlate* III. 4 (Jam.) The athil Emprour annon nycht him neir.

2. Of things, actions, etc.: Noble, excellent, splendid, fine, pleasant, 'grand.'

a **1000** *Cædmon's Gen.* (Gr.) 1533 Æðelum stencum. — *Exod.* 227 Æðelan cynnes. **1205** Lay. 10031 þat lond wes swiðe æðele. *c* **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1276 þat condelestik .. of aþel golde. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1654 Aþel songez.

3. *Comb.*, as athelmod, noble-minded.

1205 Lay. 23255 Walwæin wes ful aðelmod.

B. *sb.*[2] One who is noble; a lord, chief.

1205 Lay. 10092 Coil þe king, þe wes Bruttene aðel. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2056 Þe haþel .. þat haldez þe heuen vpon hyze. *c* **1450** *Gaw. & Gologras* III. 20 (Jam.) Thair wes na hathill sa heich, be half ane fute hicht. **1515** *Scot. Field* 330 in *Chetham Misc.*, That every hatell should him hie, in hast. To Bolton.

† **A·thel(e**, *v. Obs.* [In 13th c. *aðelien*, f. Athel *a.*; cf. OE. *ge-aðelian*, OHG. *ant adaljan*, MHG. *edelen*.] To honour, dignify.

1205 Lay. 2815 Alcne godne mon he æðelede. *Ibid.* 6651 Elidur .. Mid muchelen ædmeden æðelede his broðer.

† **At-he·le**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 2–3 et-hele. [f. At- *pref.*[2] + Hele *v.*, OE. *helan*, to conceal] *trans.* To hide away.

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 63 Þe man .. þe sume of his sinnes forleteð, and sume et-heleð.

Atheling (æ·þĕlin). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 1 3 æðeling, 4–8 adelyng, -ing, 9 etheling, æthel-ing. [OE. *æðeling*, f. *æðel* noble family + *-ing* belonging to; = OS. *ediling*, OFris. *etheling*, *edling*, OHG. *adaling*. (In med.L. *adal-*, *adelingus*.)]

A member of a noble family, a prince, lord, baron; in OE. poetry often used in pl. for 'men' (*viri*); in later writers often restricted as a historical term to a prince of the blood royal, or even to the heir apparent to the throne.

a **1000** *Crist* (Gr.) 158 Crist nerȝende! wuldres æðeling! — *Gen.* (Gr.) 1161 Heht him cėosan æðelingas. **1057** *O. E. Chron.* (Laud), On þisum ȝeare com Ædward æðeling Eadmundes sunu cynges hider to lande. **1205** Lay. 5375 Heo axeden aðelinges war leye þa kinges. **1297** R. Glouc. 354 Þe kunde eir, þe ȝonge chyld, Edgar Aþelyng. Wo so were next kyng bykunde, me cluped hym Aþelyng. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 277 Comounliche he þat comeþ of kynges blood is i-cleped Adelyngus. **1756** Nugent *Montesquieu's Spir. Laws* xxx. xix. (1758) II. 384 Six hundred sous for the murder of an adeling. **1844** Lingard *Anglo-S. Ch.* (1858) I. ii. 91 Ethelings, or princes of the blood. **1861** Hook *Lives Abps.* I. iii. 142 In the Atheling Alchfrid, Wilfrid had a friend. **1867** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. 493 The Ætheling was taken to Ely.

Athenk-, -yng: see Athink, -ing.

‖ **Athenæum** (æþĭnī·ŭm). Also -eum. Mod. pl. -æums. [a. L. *Athenæum*, a. Gr. Ἀθηναῖον, (the temple) of Ἀθήνη, goddess of wisdom, Minerva.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* The temple of Athene in ancient Athens, in which professors taught their students, and orators and poets rehearsed their compositions. (Similar institutions, with the same name, were afterwards established at Rome and Lyons.)

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The Athenæa were built in the form of amphitheatres.

2. In modern times often used as a title for:

a. An association of persons interested in scientific and literary pursuits, meeting for the purpose of mutual improvement; a literary or scientific club.

1864 in Webster.

b. A building or institution in which books, periodicals, and newspapers are provided for use; a literary club-room, reading-room, library.

1822 J. Flint *Lett. Amer.* 112 The Athenæum, or reading-room, is much frequented. *Mod.* The Manchester Athenæum.

c. A periodical devoted to the interests of literature, science, and art, e.g. *The Athenæum*, published in London.

Atheolo·gian. ? *Obs.* [f. A-*pref.* 14 + Theologian.] One who is no theologian; one destitute of theological knowledge.

1603 Hayward *Answ. Doleman* ix. (T.) They of your society [Jesuits] .. are the only atheologians, whose heads entertain no other object but the tumult of realms.

Atheological (ēi·þĭɪǫlɒ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. A-*pref.* 14 + Theological.] Opposed to theology.

Athe·olo·gically *adv.*, in opposition to theology.

a **1641** Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* 46 Zwinglius, the father, forger, and fosterer of many atheological fancies. **1880** Swinburne *Stud. Shaks.* App. (ed. 2) 234 The curt atheological phrase of the Persian Lucretius, 'one thing is certain, and the rest is lies.' *a* **1641** Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* 94 As some atheologically conceive.

Atheology (ēi·þĭɪǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *ἄθεο-ς* without God + *-λογία* discourse.] Opposition to theology.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 61 Nothing else but a Philosophical Form of Atheology, a Gigantical and Titanical Attempt to dethrone the Deity. **1878** E. White *Life in Christ* 524 The atheology of the scientific luminaries.

† **A·theonism.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Formation irregular; perh. after It. *ateo* (cf. *Draco*, *Draconism*); see quot. 1568 in Atheist 1.] = Atheism.

c **1534** *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) 1. 165 Godd would not longe suffer this impietie, or rather atheonisme.

Atheos (ēi·þĭɔs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἄθε-ος* godless (see Atheal) + -ous.]

† **1.** Atheistic, impious *Obs.*

1612 Bp. Hall *Contempl.* I. 12 It is an ignorant conceit, that enquiry into nature should make men atheous. **1671** Milton *P. R.* I. 487 Suffers the Hypocrite or atheous Priest To tread his Sacred Courts. **1792** D. Lloyd *Voy. Life* III. 46 In atheous men conscience becomes a scourge.

2. Not dealing with the existence of a God. (Intended to convey a purely privative sense, as distinguished from the negative *atheistic*.)

1880 *19th Cent.* Mar. 503 If I might coin a word, I should say that science was atheous, and therefore could not be atheistic .. conversant simply with observed facts and conclusions drawn from them, and in this sense .. atheous, or without recognition of God.

Ather, obs. form of Either and Other.

Atherine (æ·þĕrəin). Also 8 athorine. [ad. mod. L. *atherīna*, a. Gr. *ἀθερίνη* a kind of smelt.] Name given to various species of smelt.

[**1753** Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Atherina* .. is a small fish of the length and thickness of a finger.] **1770** *Phil. Trans.* LX. Introd. 14 The Gwiniad and Athorine. **1854** Badham *Halieut.* 285 The argentina, or Tiber pearl-fish, is strikingly like the atherine or sea smelt.

Athermancy (ăþə·rmănsi). *Physics.* [f. Gr. *ἀθέρμαντος* not heated: see next.] Athermanous quality; the power of stopping radiant heat.

1863 Atkinson *Ganot's Physics* (1877) § 422 Athermancy .. corresponds to opacity for light. **1870** M. Williams *Fuel of Sun* § 111 The quantitative athermancy of flame.

Athermanous (ăþə·rmănəs), *a. Physics.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *θερμαν-* stem of *θερμαίν-ειν* to heat (f. *θέρμη* heat) + -ous.] Not permeable by radiant heat.

1863 Tyndall *Heat* iii. 79 An athermanous body which stops the radiation. **1871** B. Stewart *Heat* § 206 This substance is .. athermanous, that is to say opaque for heat.

‖ **Atheroma** (æþĕrō·mă). *Path.* [L., a. Gr. *ἀθήρωμα*, *-ματ-*, f. *ἀθήρη* = *ἀθάρη* groats, porridge.] **a.** An encysted tumour containing matter resembling oatmeal-gruel or curds. **b.** Fatty degeneration of the arterial coats.

1706 Phillips, *Atheroma* .. does not cause Pain, nor change the Colour of the Skin. **1875** Walton *Dis. Eye* 94 The ophthalmic artery was found to have undergone atheroma.

Atheromatous (æþĕrǫ·mătəs), *a. Path.* [f. Gr. *ἀθηρωματ-* (see prec.) + -ous.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, atheroma.

1676 Wiseman *Surgery* (J.) Feeling the matter fluctuating, I thought it atheromatous. **1724** Houstoun in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 10. **1877** Roberts *Handbk. Med.* I. 37 Atheromatous or calcareous degeneration of the arteries.

† **A-the·ster**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *aþēostrian*, f. A-*pref.* 1 + *þēostrian*: see Thester *v.*] To grow dim, darken, become obscure.

c **885** K. Ælfred *Boeth.* ix, Þonne aðcostriaþ ealle steorran. *c* **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 239 Si sunne and se mone aþestreð for godes brichtnesse. **1205** Lay. 2860 Enne blase of fure, þe neuer ne aþeostrede.

Athet, a pet, variant of Athat *adv. Obs.* till.

† **Athe·ticize**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [irreg. f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *θετικός* positive + -ize: cf. *ἄθετος* set aside, invalid.] To set aside, invalidate.

1701 Beverley *Glory of Grace* 51 Might he not even Atheticize, and Disannul Sin, and bring it even to nothing?

† **At-hi·nd(en**, *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* [OE. *æthindan*; cf. *æfteran* and *bihindan*.] Behind.

1016 *O. E. Chron.* (Bosw.) Se cyning férde him æthindan. *a* **1275** *Prov. Alfred* 349 in *O. E. Misc.* 123 Seiet him faire biforen, fokel at-henden.

† **Athi·nk**, *v. Obs.* 3–4. Also 3 aþinche, 4 athynke, othenke. *Pa. t.* 3 aþohte. [Worn-down f. Opthink, f. Of- + *pyncan* to seem: see A-*pref.* 3.] impers. *It athinks me*: it repents me.

1250 Lay. 3364 Hofte hit bi-falleþ, þat eft him aþincheþ [**1205** of-þincheþ]. *Ibid.* 13221 Constantines deaþe, þat him sore a-þohte. **1377** Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 89 Sore it me athynketh For þe dede þat I haue done. **1382** Wyclif *Gen.* vi. 7 It othenkith [5 *MSS.* athinkith; **1388** repentith] me to haue maad hem.

† **Athi·nking**, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec.] Repentance.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Sam.* xv. 29 Thurȝ athenkynge [**1388** bi repentaunce] he shal not be bowid.

Athirst (ăþə·rst), *ppl. a.* Forms: 1 of-þyrst(ed, 3–4 o-þurst; 4 afurst, 5 afforst; 4 athrist, -yst, 4–6 athurst(e, athrust, 5–6 athyrst(e, 6– athirst. [Worn-down form of OE. *ofþyrst*, for *ofþyrsted*, pa. pple. of *ofþyrstan* to suffer thirst, be very thirsty. Cf. A-hungered, and A-*pref.* 3.]

1. Suffering from, or oppressed by, thirst; thirsty.

a **1000** *Soul* (Gr.) 40 Ic ofþyrsted wæs .. gástes drynces. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 199 Þe neddre beð of-þurst .. and drinked. *c* **1300** *Vox & Wolf* 273 He wes hofthurst swithe stronge. *c* **1305** *St. Kenelm* in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 56 Afurst hi were for werinisse. *c* **1320** *Cast. Love* (Halliw.) 1654 When I was afurst ȝe ȝeve me dryng. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxviii. (1495) 153 A drye stomake is sone athryst. *c* **1480** *Robt. Devyll* 20 If ye be a thrust ye shall drynke nowe. *a* **1500** *Frere & Boy* 21 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 61 Nor halffe ynowh therof he had, Oft he was afforst. **1535** Coverdale *Judges* iv. 19 Gene me a litle water to drynke, for I am a thyrst. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 213 And, when athirst, restrain 'em from the Flood. **1805** Southey *Madoc in W.* v. Wks. V. 43 Fatigued and hungry and athirst.

2. *fig.* Eager, earnestly desirous, longing (*for*).

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* lxxv. 59 To hem that ben a thyrste hys worde shal be Gospell. **1535** Coverdale *Ps.* xlii. 1 My soule is a thurste for God. **1642** Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* I. ix. 23 He is athirst to know the issue of the matter. **1877** L. Morris *Epic Hades* II. 132 Bold young hearts, Athirst for fame of war.

Athirt, obs. or dial. form of Athwart.

† **A-this-half, a-this-side**, *advb. phr.* (also prepositional). [see A *prep.*[1] 3.] On this side (of).

1297 R. Glouc. 217 The companye a thes half much anethered was. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 4315 A þys syde þe tonn. **1482** *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 61 Athishalfe domys daye.

† **Athletary**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. next + -ary.] Of or pertaining to athletes.

1660 Waterhouse *Arms & Arm.* 103 The Greeks in their .. athletary agonies.

Athlete (æ·þlīt). [ad. L. *āthlēta*, ad. Gr. *ἀθλητής*, n. of agent f. *ἀθλέ-ειν* to contend for a prize, f. *ἆθλος* contest, *ἆθλον* prize. Before *c* 1750 always in L. form, which is still occas. used in sense 1.]

1. A competitor in the physical exercises—such as running, leaping, boxing, wrestling—that formed part of the public games in ancient Greece and Rome.

1528 Paynell *Salerne Regim.* E iij b, Porke .. nourisheth mooste: wherof those that be called athlete [= -æ] haue beste experience. **1683** Cave *Ecclesiastici* 235 A Bishop, not an Athleta or Champion. **1741** Delany *David* (T.) Dioxippus, the Athenian athlete. **1756** Miss Talbot in *Mrs. Carter's Lett.* (1808) I. 390 We have looked in Johnson for *Athlete*, no such word there. **1868** M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* § 5. 241 The barbarised athlete of the arena. **1877** Bryant *Ruins Italica* ii, But where the combatant With his bare arms, the strong athleta where?

2. One who by special training and exercise has acquired great physical strength; one whose profession it is to exhibit feats of strength and activity; a physically powerful, robust, vigorous man.

1827 Scott in *Lockhart* lxxiii. (1842) 654 He was a little man, dumpled up together .. Though so little of an athlete, he nevertheless beat off Dr. Wolcott. **1881** Phillipps-Wolley *Sport in Crimea* 280 The jump .. was easily within the powers of the most third-rate athlete.

3. *fig.*

1759 Adam Smith *Mor. Sent.* VII. § 2 (R.) Having opposed to him a vigorous athlete, over whom .. the victory was more glorious and equally certain. **1876** Lowell *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 470 The long-proved athletes of debate.

Athletic (æþle·tik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 -ique. [ad. L. *āthlēticus*, Gr. *ἀθλητικός*, f. *ἀθλητής*: see prec. and -ic.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Pertaining to an athlete, or to contests in which physical strength is vigorously exercised. Also *fig.*

1636 Sanderson *Serm.* Ad Aul. (1681) II. 58 Ὑποπιάζω .. is an Athletique Pugilar word. **1691** Ray *Creation* (1704) Ded. 3 Your Athletic Conflicts with the greatest of Temporal Evils. **1748** *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 607 For the baiting of wild beasts, or other athletic diversions. **1875** Helps *Anim. & Masters* v. 131 He was never much given to athletic pursuits.

2. Of the nature of, or befitting, an athlete; physically powerful, muscular, robust.

1659 Hammond *On Ps.* lxxiii. 4 An athletick health and habit of body. **1751** Chesterf. *Lett.* 268 III. 231 He is an athletic Hibernian, handsome in his person. **1877** Field *Killarney to Gold. Horn* 121 That little brook .. an athletic leaper would almost clear at a single bound.

† **B.** *sb.* **a.** = Athletics. **b.** An athlete. *Obs.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 1 Art of activity, which is called athletic. **1696** J. Edwards *Exist. & Prov. God* I. 25 Some celebrated athletick that is famous for his nimbleness of feet. **1817** Jas. Mill *India* I. II. vii. 315 The magistrate .. shall retain in his service .. jesters, and dancers, and athletics.

¶ See also Athletics.

Athle·tical, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -al[1].] Of or pertaining to an athlete; vigorous, athletic.

1593 G. Harvey *Pierces Super.* Wks. (Gros.) II. 264 Vnto whom .. I can wish .. no lesse then athleticall health. **1615** W. Hull *Mirr. Maj.* 118 Neither Lillies nor Roses are wanting to her Athleticall crowne. **1656** Trapp *Comm. 2 Tim.* ii. 5 Not he that had an athletical ability, but he that wrestled best.

Athle·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In athletic manner; in the direction of athletics.

1750 Chatham in Lady Chatterton *Mem. Gambier* (1861)

I. iii. 40 Don't..fancy you can do all the Admirabilis and I do so athletically. 1883 *Times* 23 Jan. 6/2 Upper Boys [of Eton] .. athletically inclined.

Athleticism (æþle·tisiz'm). [f. ATHLETIC + -ISM.] The practice of, or devotion to, athletic exercises; training as an athlete.

1870 *Daily News* 24 Nov., The controversy about athleticism at the Universities and the Public Schools. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 290 Athleticism..ought to be a valuable ally in promoting habits of temperance and sobriety.

Athle·tics. [ATHLETIC *a.* used in pl. on the analogy of *mathematics*, etc. Cf. L. *āthlētica*.] The practice of physical exercises by which muscular strength is called into play and increased.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Gymnastics*, Dancing, Spheristics, Athletics, Wrestling. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 316 Pretending to think that cricket, boating, and athletics, as now conducted, are only recreations.

Athletism (æ·þlētiz'm). [f. ATHLETE + -ISM.] The characteristic qualities of an athlete.

1866 *Reader* 3 Nov. 904 Recipes for attaining athletism.

Athlothete (æ·þlo,þēt). [ad. Gr. *ἀθλοθέτης*, f. *ἆθλο-ς* contest, *ἄθλο-ν* prize + *θέτης* one who places. Cf. mod.F. *athlothète*.] The awarder of prizes, judge, or steward in the public games.

1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 425 A female flute-player .. before an athlothete.

†**At-ho'ld,** *v. Obs.* Also 2–3 et-hold; for inflexions, see HOLD *v.* [f. AT- *pref.*2 + HOLD *v.*; in OE. *ǽhealdan*. Cf. G. *enthalten*, Du. *onthouden*.]

1. *trans.* To withhold, keep back (something).

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlix. 377 Oððe ȝif hwelc folc bið mid hungre ȝeswenced, & hwá his hwæte ȝehyt & oðhielt. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Heo walden sum of heore ehte etholdan þam apostlan. 1205 LAY. 12483 Ofte ȝe us habbeð at-halden þat gauel. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1749 Seint Thomas athuld the lettre.

2. To detain, restrain (a person).

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 374 Bitternesse of þisse liue .. ethalt ham urom blisse. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 60 He gan to .. wepe with his eyghen therfore. He him might no lenge at held.

3. To keep (a thing) in one's possession, to retain.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 63 þat we ne athelde none [synne] on ure heorte. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 286 God haueð etholden to him sulf .. wurðschipe & wreche. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* 367 Thou shalt..Thi golde cop with þe at holde.

4. To keep, retain (a person) in attendance.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 123 Gode menisshe .. he [God] understant and mid him athalt. 1297 R. GLOUC. 124 Þo kyng of hys men at huld wuche he wolde. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 618 This clerkes..With the king weren at held.

5. To keep in existence, maintain, preserve.

c 1220 *Hali Meid.* 13 And iþis world .. athalt hire burðe ilicnesse of heuenliche cunde. 1250 LAY. 769 Somme he sloh, somme he bond, þe beste he cwic at-heold.

6. To keep in consideration, observe, give heed to.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Þeo þe iherեð godes weordes and heom athaldeð. *c* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 392 The nistingale in hire thoȝte At-hold al this. *c* 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 364 in *O. E. Misc.* 47 I-hereþ myne word, And heo wel atholdeþ.

7. To lay fast hold of, put under arrest.

a 1230 *St. Juliana* 41 Ich hit am þat sum chearre wes þurh þe wise Salomon ethalden [*v.r.* feste bitunet]. *c* 1275 *Passion Our Lord*[1] 535 in *O. E. Misc.* 52 Nu wolden heo [þe gywes] hyne at-holden þat scop alle þing.

At home, at-home (æt,hō·m), *adv. phr.* and *sb.* Also 1 æt hám, 3 atom. [See AT and HOME.]

A. *adv. phr.*

1. At one's home, in one's own house.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 2500 Ge æt hám ȝe on herȝe. *c* 1225 *St. Margarete* 180 Þe were betere habbe bileued atom. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E j b, Kyote and noyse shalle all day be at home. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 24 ¶ 6 The Misfortune of never finding one another at home. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* vi, There was only Mrs. Quilp at home.

b. Prepared to receive visitors, accessible to callers.

1829 WARREN *Diary Physic.* xix, The servant brought up the cards of several of his late colleagues. 'Not at home, sirrah! Harkee—ill—ill,' thundered his master. 1880 *Etiq. of Good Soc.* 103 In the country a bride's first appearance in church is taken as a sign that she is 'At home.' 1883 J. HATTON in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 830/2 The President makes it a point to be 'at home' on Sunday afternoons.

2. (As opposed to ABROAD): a. In one's immediate neighbourhood, near at hand. b. In one's own country.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. x. § 3 Oþer æt ham beon heora lond to healdanne. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 134 No newes so bad abroad as this at home. 1884 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 4/8 Everything .. done by the Government at home and abroad.

3. At ease, as if in one's own home. Hence *fig.* Thoroughly familiar or conversant *with*, well-practised *in*. Hence also **At-homeish, -ly, -ness, at-home-ness,** etc.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* vi, That kind of acting had been rendered familiar to him by long practice, and he was quite at home in it. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 365 They never felt themselves at home in our island. *Mod.* His genial manner made me feel quite at home with him. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* I. 135 Whose..indescribable air of at-homeishness bespoke them as the friends of the family. 1880 *Dimplethorpe* II. 66 What an air of at-home-ness there was about her.

B. *sb.* A reception of visitors, for whose entertainment the host or hostess, or both, have announced that they will be 'At home' during certain hours, in the course of which the visitors may call and leave as they please.

1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett. G. Montagu* 12 Lady Granville, and the dowager Strafford have their At-home's, and amass company. 1883 J. HATTON in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 844/2 Among the notable 'at homes' of London..are the Tuesdays at Mr. Alma-Tadema's.

Athort, Sc. form of ATHWART.

A-three ; in three : see A *prep.*1 6.

1297 R. GLOUC. 437 Henry hys ost aþre delde.

A-thrill (ăþri'l), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*1 + THRILL.] In a thrill, thrilling.

1879 *Cornh. Mag.* May, *Susanna* i, Hedges seem trembling with life..the whole place is athrill. 1881 E. ARNOLD *Ind. Poetry* 101 Then Jymul's supple fingers .. Set athrill the saddest wire of all the six.

Athrist, -ust, athurst, obs. forms of ATHIRST.

†**Athroa't,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [f. A- *pref.* 1 (or 6) + THROAT *v.*] To throttle, strangle.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 284 b/2 If thou wolt algates wyth superfluitie of riches be athroted.

A-throb (ăþrǫ'b), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*1 + THROB.] Throbbing.

1857 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* v. 175 That blue vein athrob on Mahomet's brow. 1882 SWINBURNE *Tristr. Lyon.* 70 One heart on flame, Athrob with love and wonder.

A-throng (ăþrǫŋ). *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*1 + THRONG.] In a throng; thronged, crowded.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3409 Alle weore dryven athrang. 1881 PALGRAVE *Vis. Eng.* 83 A mazy forest..a-throng with ruddy limbs.

†**Athry'sm, athru'sem,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *uprys(e)mian*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *prysmian* to suffocate. (*Athrusm* had Fr. *u* (*ü*): the mod. form would be *athrism*.)] To suffocate, stifle, choke, kill.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* v. iv. § 3 Hi hine on his bedde asmoredan and aþrysemodon. *c* 1220 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 251 Euch aþrusmeð oðer. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 40 Þine brihte blissful sune þet te Gyus wenden vorto aþrusemen.

Athum, earlier f. OTHEM, *Obs.*, son-in-law.

†**A-thus-gate,** *phr. Obs.* [See A *prep.*1] In this way, thus.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 233 Stemmate regali, kyng athus-gate me of Pila..I am ordand to reyn upon Juda.

Athwart (ăþwō·ɹt), *adv.* and *prep.* Also 6 athirt, 7 athawart, atwart. *Sc.* 6 athourt, -rcht, 6–9 athort. [f. A *prep.*1 + THWART; the latter was in earlier use as an adv.; *a-thwart* was formed like *about*, *across*, and other adverbs in *a-*; there was also an early OVERTHWART.]

A. *adv.*

1. Across from side to side, transversely; usually, but not necessarily, in an oblique direction.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 294 Yron beames that come athwart or acrosse from one side to the other. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 333 The Asse having..a crosse made by a black list down his back, and another athwart, or at right angles down his shoulders. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xxxvi. 140 All these stones are laid a-thwart over the breadth of the chamber. 1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* 10 The cloud..sweeps athwart in storms.

b. *Naut.* From side to side of a ship.

1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 174 The fore-sail right athwart they brace. 1858 in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 317 A..framework, extending fore and aft and athwart.

†2. Across in various directions, about. (*Northern*: still in Scotch.)

c 1500 *Partenay* 169 Thorught the wodes went, athirt trauersing. *a* 1662 BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 83 (JAM.) There goes a speech athort..dissuading the king from war with us.

3. Across the course (of anything), so as to thwart or oppose progress.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* x. (1596) 145 If nature ..haue no impediment cast athwart to stop her. 1790 COWPER *Iliad* III. 91 And with his spear Advanced athwart push'd back the Trojan van.

4. *fig.* In opposition to the proper or expected course; crosswise, perversely, awry.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 36 All athwart there came A Post from Wales, loaden with heauy Newes. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* I. iii. 30 And quite athwart Goes all decorum. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* III. 213 Turned the steadfast athwart.

5. In the form of a cross, crosswise. ?*Obs. rare.*

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iii. 154 They clappe their armes athwarte, to expresse a crosse.

B. *prep.* [the adv. with object expressed.]

1. From side to side of, transversely over, across: a. of motion.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* in Masson 3 *Cent. Eng. Poet.* 114 A lockkat bar was drawn athwart the door. 1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 323 The fisches wes blawin athort the gait. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* 10 Moses then led them..athwart the red sea. 1712 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 82 The stars that shoot athwart the night. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 124 Athwart the field, the rooks fly home.

b. of position or direction.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 135 Nor neuer lay his wreathed arms athwart His louing bosome. 1615 HEYWOOD *Four P.ent.* I. Wks. 1874 II. 240 Skarfe-like these athwart my breasts I'le weare. 1830 TENNYSON *Mariana* ii, She .. glanced athwart the glooming flats.

†2. Across in various directions, to and fro over, all over. (Only in north. dial.; still in every day use in Scotland as *athort*.)

1548 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 The borial blastis..hed chaissit the fragrant flureise..far athourt the feildis. *a* 1662 BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 32 (JAM.) Posts went forth athort the whole country. [*Mod. Sc.* Lazy loons stravaguing athort the kintrae.]

3. *Naut.* Across or transversely to the course or direction of. †*Athwart the fore foot*: (a cannon-ball fired) across in front of a ship's bows, as a signal for her to bring to. *To run athwart*: to run into sidewise; cf. A 1 b.

1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* III. 70 A French privateer .. whom he run athawart and sunk him. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2926/3 The Wind being Northerly..with a great Swell and strong Tide; The Frigats were obliged to Moor athwart it. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 167 *note*, A vessel ..being laid athwart the Jetty Head. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iii. 284 Athwart the steamer's bows.

4. Across the direction of, so as to meet or fall in with; hence *fig.* into the notice or observation of.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* 232 If this Spanish shippe should fall athwart his King's armado. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. vi. 71 Be not proud if that chance to come athwart thy seeing side, which meets with the blind side of another. 1817 COLERIDGE *Poems* 70 Ye sweep athwart my gaze. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* I. ii. (1866) 34 The image .. comes athwart his every thought.

5. Across the course of, so as to oppose.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 683 That dar'st..advance Thy miscreated Front athwart my way. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* iii. (1804) 10 If you come a-thwart me, 'ware. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* v. § 298 Mountains which lie athwart the course of the winds.

6. *fig.* a. In opposition to.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 39, I have seen this present work, and finde nothing athwart the Catholick faith. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. XIV. iii. 182 Honest to the bone, athwart all her prejudices.

b. *catachr.* Through, across.

a 1719 ADDISON (J.) Athwart the terrors that thy vow Has planted round thee, thou appear'st more fair.

C. *Comb.* **Athwart-hawse,** phrase used of a ship's position across the stem of another ship at anchor; hence prep. phr. **athwart-hawse of**; **athwart-ship** *a.*, **athwart-ships** *adv.*, from side to side of the ship; **athwart-wise,** athwart.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4543/2 He..laid her on Board under her Boltsprit, directly athwart her Hawse. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* v. 150 Anchoring athwart-hawse of the Orient. 1718 STEELE *Fish Pool* 177 Two bulk-heads .. running athwart-ships. 1879 W. WHITE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 363/1 An athwartship section of the lower part of a ship. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bk.* (1879) II. 223 And now lies athwartwise.

Athymy (æ·þimi). *Path.* [ad. Gr. *ἀθῡμία*, f. *ἀ* priv. + *θῡμός* spirit.] Despondency, dejection.

1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Athyr, obs. form of EITHER and OTHER.

Athyrst(e, obs. form of ATHIRST.

-atic, *suffix*, forming adjs., (= Fr. *-atique*) ad. L. *-āticus*, a particular case of the suffix *-ic-us*, 'of, of the kind of' (see -IC), appended to pa. ppl. stems of verbs; as in *errā-re* to wander, *errāt-um*, *errātic-us* of wandering nature, *volātic-us* of flying kind, *vēnātic-us* of hunting kind; also used with sbs., e. g. *aqua* water, *aquāt-us* watered, watery, *aquātic-us* of watery kind, *Asiātic-us*, *jānātic-us* (*jānum* temple), *silvātic-us* (*silva* wood), *umbrātic-us* (*umbra* shade). Thence also neuter sbs. as *viāticum* 'what belongs to the way (*via*).' In late L. and Romanic, the subst. use received great extension: it survives phonetically in the Fr. and Eng. *-AGE*, in *umbrage*, *vantage*, *breakage*. The adjectives in *-atic*, as *aquatic*, *Asiatic*, *fanatic*, *lunatic*, *lymphatic*, are all of modern introduction; they are to be distinguished from words in which the suffix is *-ic* only, as *dramat-ic*, *hepat-ic*, *muriat-ic*, *pirat-ic*, *pneumat-ic*, *prelat-ic*.

†**Ati·ffe,** *v. Obs. rare.* [? a. OF. *atife-r* (13th c. *attiffer*) f. *à* to + OF. *tifer* to adorn, deck out, trick out, perh. f. L.Ger. (Du.) *tippen* to cut the ends of the hair, to trim, f. *tip*, TIP. (Burguy, Diez.) In mod.F., *attifer* is familiar, often rather ironical, and said chiefly of dressing the head; cf. Eng. *titivate*.] To adorn, deck (the person).

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 420 Þauh heo atiffe hire nis nout muchel wunder. *Ibid.* 360 Let oðre atiffen hore bodi.

†**Ati·ffement.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. prec. vb., or a. OF. *atifement* (*attiffement* in Cotgr. 1611): see -MENT.] Adornment, decoration.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 152 A pauillon of honour, with riche atiffement.

†**Ati·l, aty·l,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *atillier*, cogn. with Pr. *atilhar*, It. *attillare*, Sp. *atildar*, *atilar*, according to Diez:—L. **adtitulāre*, f. *ad* to + *titulus* (a title, sign), in late L. and It. *titolo* a prick, a point, the dot of an *i*, Sp. *tilde* a little prick, the mark over *ñ*, a jot, a TITTLE. Hence, the primary idea was 'to finish to a *t*, to the last tittle.' In 17th c. Fr. *attiler* and *attifer* were synonymous: 'to deck, prank, trick, trim, adorn,' Cotgr.]

To deck out, dress, equip, arm completely.

1297 R. GLOUC. 184 To þys batayle hii come .. atyled wel ynou. *Ibid.* 525 Richard the marschal Vpe is stede iarmed is & atiled thoru out al.

2. *refl.* To address or apply oneself. (So OF. *s'atillier à*.)

1297 R. GLOUC. 191 Þe knyȝtes atyled hem aboute in eche syde In feldes and in medys to preue her bachelerye.

† **A·til, a·tyl,** *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *atil, atyl*, f. *atillier* : see prec.] Equipment, gear.

1297 R. Glouc. 102 Schippes and here atyl. *Ibid.* 349 He ber þe croune, & huld þe deys, myd oþer atyl also.

-atile, *suffix* forming adjs. (=mod.F. *-atile*), ad. L. *-ātilis*, consisting of the suffix *-ilis* (see -ILE) 'denoting possibility and quality,' appended to ppl. stems in *-āt-* of verbs in *-āre*, as in *volātus* flying, *volātilis* used to fly, Eng. *volatile* : also with sbs. as *aquātilis*, Eng. *aquatile, fluviatile, umbratile*, all of modern introduction, and nearly synonymous with those in -ATIC.

A-tilt (ătĭ·lt), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] (in sense 2, perh. AT) + TILT.]

1. Tilted up, set on tilt, in such a position that it is just ready to fall over. Also *fig.*

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 194 We apply the spigot, till tubbe stande a tilte. 1735 Pope *Donne Sat.* iv. 176 In that nice moment, as another lye Stood just a-tilt. 1881 Payn *Grape fr. Thorn* xiv, Sitting with his chair atilt.

2. In phr. *To run* (or *ride*) *a-tilt* : i.e. in an encounter on horseback with the thrust of a lance. Now usually *fig.* of controversial encounters. Const. *at, with, against*. [The origin of *a-* is here uncertain.]

1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 51 Breake a Launce, and runne a-Tilt at Death. 1608 *2nd Pt. Def. Reas. Refns. Subscript.* 52 [He] taketh heart to run at Tilt a fresh. 1702 S. Parker *Tully's De Fin.* 31 Impetuously as they run atilt against other people. 1862 Sir H. Taylor *St. Clem. Eve* III. iii. Wks. 1864 III. 149 He rode a-tilt and smote the scaly Dragon. 1873 Burton *Hist. Scot.* V. lv. 94 A paper in defense of queen Mary's honour, in which he ran atilt with Buchanan.

Atimy (æ·timi). [ad. Gr. *ἀτιμία*, f. *ἄτῑμος* dishonoured, f. *ἀ* priv. + *τῑμή* honour.] Public disgrace ; *spec.* deprivation of civil rights. (A transference of the Greek word, in its technical sense.)

1847 Grote *Greece* II. xi. III. 134 Those who had been condemned by the archons to atimy (civil disfranchisement.

A-tingle (ătĭ·ngˈl), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + TINGLE.] Tingling.

1855 Browning *Men & Wom.* I. 27 Till the stalks of it seem a-tingle.

-ation (-ē·ʃən), the particular form of the compound suffix -T-ION (*-s-ion, -x-ion*), which forms nouns of action from L. pples. in *-āt-us* of vbs. in *-āre*, Fr. vbs. in *-er*, and their English representatives. As mentioned under -TION (q.v.), the living form of L. *-ātiōn-em* in OF. was *-aisun, -eisun*, whence ME. *-aisun, -eisun, -esun*, mod. *-eason, -ison* ; cf. *ratiōn-em, reisun*, REASON ; *ōrātiōn-em, oreisun*, ORISON. All F. words in *-ation* (OF. *-aciun*, ME. *-aciun, -acioun, -acyon*) were of later and literary introduction from Latin, though many of them already existed before the earliest introduction of F. words into English, where, in theological writings, *passiun* occurs *c* 1175, and *sauvaciun c* 1225. In French, vbs. in *-er* :—L. *-āre*, far outnumber all others ; they also constitute the type on which all recent verbs are formed ; hence, nouns in *-ation* exceed in number not only the early words in *-sun, -cun, -ssun*, but all the other forms of *-tion*. In English, they number more than 1500 in modern use : the obsolete examples amount to several hundred more : see, within a few pages, *apostrophation, apparation, appendication, appreciation, appunctuation, aquation, argutation, ariolation, artation, asperation, aspernation, assectation, assecuration, assedation, assemblation*. A few have no accompanying verb in English use, e.g. *constellation, duration, lunation, negation, oration, ovation* ; the great majority have a verb in *-ate*, e.g. *create, -ation, moderate, -ation, saturate, -ation* ; some are formed on Gr. vbs. in -IZE (of which the L. was, or would be, *-izāre*, Fr. *-iser*), or their imitations, e.g. *organize, -ation, civilize, -ation* : the remainder have a vb. without suffix, derived through Fr., either with or without modification ; e.g. *modify, -fication, apply, -ication, publish, -ication, prove, probation* ; *alter-ation, caus-ation, cit-ation, commend-ation, consult-ation, embarkation, fix-ation, form-ation, not-ation, plant-ation, quot-ation, tax-ation, tempt-ation, vex-ation, visitation*. To the mere English speaker the latter have the effect of being formed immediately on the Eng. verbs *alter, cause, embark, fix, plant, tax, vex, visit*, etc. ; and *-ation* thus assumes the character of a living Eng. suffix. Hence, it comes to be applied to verbs not of Fr. origin, as in *starv-ation, flirt-ation, bother-ation, backward-ation*. For the meaning, see -TION ; words in which *-ation* is, or seems to be, merely added to the verb, are synonymous with the verbal substantive in *-ing* ; already in 17th c. the use of *vexation, visitation*, etc. instead of *vexing, visiting*, etc. (*flirtation, starvation* had not yet been heard of) was ridiculed thus :

1638 Randolph *Amyntas* I. iii. 32 *Thestylis.* But what languages doe they speake, servant? *Mopsus.* Several languages, as Cawation, Chirpation, Hootation, Whistleation, Crowation, Cackleation, Shriekation, Hissation. *The.* And Fooleation!

A-tiptoe (ătĭ·ptōu), *advb. phr.* [see A *prep.*[1]] On tiptoe, on the tips of one's toes (either to raise oneself higher, or to move about noiselessly).

1576 R. Scot *Hop Gard.* 45 They must stand longwyse, as it were a tiptoe. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 98 She sure must stand a-tipto for a kisse. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* lxxxi, 133 He stood a tiptoe to view himself in the glass. 1868 Geo. Eliot *Sp. Gipsy* 224 Moving a-tiptoe, silent as the Elves.

† **Ati·re,** *v. Obs.* [OE *ateorian*, f. A- *pref.*[1] + *teorian* to TIRE.] To become weary, cease, fail.

c 1000 *Ps.* (Spl.) xi. 1 (Bosw.) Ateorode háliz. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Vnwreste þu best 3ef þu wreche ne secst .. 3ief mihte þe ne atieręð.

-ative, ad. F. *-atif, -ative*, L. *-ātīvus*, consisting of adj. suffix *-īvus* (see -IVE) appended to ppl. stems in *-āt-* of vbs. in *-āre*, e.g. *dēmonstrāre* to point out, *dēmonstrāt-īvus* 'having the attribute or habit of pointing out, tending to point out.' Only a few were used in Latin, but the analogy is extensively followed in the modern languages. In the majority of instances, as in *demonstrate, demonstrative*, adjs. in *-ative* belong to vbs. in *-ate* ; cases like *represent, -ative, affirm, -ative, figure, figurative*, in which the Eng. vb. represents (through Fr.) the present stem of the Latin, have afforded a formal analogy for *talk, talk-ative*.

A few adjs. of this class are moreover formed directly from sbs. in *-ty*, as if from an intervening verb in *-tate*, which does not exist ; e.g. AUTHORITY, (**authoritate*), *authoritative* ; so *qualitative, quantitative*.

Atlantad (ătlæ·ntăd), *adv. Phys.* [f. as next + *-ad*, taken as advb termination (? after Gr. *-δε* towards).] Towards the atlas (vertebra) ; towards the upper part of the body.

1825 J. Lizars *Extr. Dis. Ovaria* 15 The intestines .. were pushed atlantad and dorsad, or upwards and backwards.

Atlantal (ătlæ·ntăl), *a. Phys.* [f. Gr. *ἀτλαντ-*, stem of *ἄτλας* (see ATLAS *sb.*[1]) + -AL[1].] Of or belonging to the atlas ; also used by some for : Of or belonging to the upper part of the body.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* III. 105 Dr. Barclay therefore proposes the words *atlantal* and *sacral* instead of *superior* and *inferior*. 1839 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 245/1 The atlantal portion of the body. 1854 Owen in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Org. Nat. I. 197 The atlantal neurapophyses.

Atlantean (ætlæ·ntĭ·ăn), *a.* [f. L. *Atlantē-us*, f. *Atlant-* : see prec. and -EAN.] Pertaining to, or having the supporting strength of, Atlas.

1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 306 With Atlantean shoulders fit to bear The weight of mightiest Monarchies. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* iv. 100 The mainspring and Atlantean support of the entire structure.

‖ **Atlantes** (ătlæ·ntīz), *sb. pl. Arch.* [L., a. Gr. *Ἄτλαντες*, pl. of *Ἄτλας* : see ATLAS *sb.*[1]] Figures or half-figures of men used instead of columns to support an entablature.

1706 in Phillips. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 25/1 The Atlantes of this temple [of Jupiter Olympius, at Agrigentum] were twenty-five feet high.

Atlantic (ătlæ·ntik), *a.* and *sb.* Also (4 **athlant**), 7 **athlanticke, atlanticke**, 7–8 **-ick.** [ad. L. *Atlanticus*, a. Gr. *Ἀτλαντικός*, f. *Ἄτλαντ-* : see ATLAS *sb.*[1] and -IC.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to Mount Atlas in Libya, on which the heavens were fabled to rest. Hence applied to the sea near the western shore of Africa, and afterwards extended to the whole ocean lying between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 51 This river [Guadiana] .. falleth into the Spanish Atlantick Ocean. 1626 Cockeram, *Athlanticke Sea*, is the Mediterranean, or a part thereof. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. 4 The Phœnicians .. pass'd .. into the Hesperian or Atlantick ocean. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 178 The southern part of the Atlantic basin.

b. *fig.* Far-reaching, distant ; *transf.* in U.S. : Eastern.

1650 H. More *Enthus. Tri., etc.* (1656) 112 Which no man were able to smell out, unlesse his nose were as Atlantick as your rauming and reaching fancy. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 430 Mr. Bailly will sooner thaw the eternal ice of his atlantick regions, than restore the central heat to Paris. 1800 Weems *Washington* (1877) 163 Northern and southern—atlantic and western.

† **2.** = ATLANTEAN. *Obs.*

1631 Brathwait *Whimzies* 139 His Atlanticke shoulders are his supporters. 1652 L. S. *People's Liberty* vi. 11 Neither can one man .. be so Atlantick, as to bear upon his shoulders the government of the Universe.

† **3.** Of the nature or size of an atlas ; atlas-like.

1768 Johnson in *Boswell* (1831) II. 539 The maps .. fill two Atlantic folios.

B. *sb.* The Atlantic ocean ; also *fig.* [For the 14th c. *athlante*, cf. F. *atlante*, Atlas, also inhabitant of the mythic Atlantis (an island placed by the Greeks in the far West).]

1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 53 Þe see of occean of athlant [*oceanus Atlanticus*]. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III. 331 Down on the Earth it in Atlanticks rain'd.

1865 Masson *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iv. 388 'Feelings' or 'phænomena of feeling' is an indiscriminate Atlantic of a phrase.

Atlanto- (ătlæ·ntō), comb. form of ATLAS *sb.*[1] (in the physiological sense), as in *atlanto-axial*, etc.

1839 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 457/1 The atlanto-occipital articulation. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 55 The ventral atlanto-axial ligament connects the ventral arch of the atlas with the centrum of the axis.

Atlas (æ·tlăs), *sb.*[1] Pl. **atlases**. [a. L. *Atlās, -antem*, a. Gr. *Ἄτλας, -αντα* ; name of one of the older family of gods, who was supposed to hold up the pillars of the universe, and also of the mountain in Libya that was regarded as supporting the heavens. Hence the various fig. uses.]

1. One who supports or sustains a great burden ; a chief supporter, a mainstay.

1589 Nashe in *Greene's Menaph.* Ded. (Arb.) 17, I dare commend him to all that know him, as..the Atlas of Poetrie. 1618 *Barneveld's Apol.* C iv b, You .. make your selfe the Atlas, and sustainer of the whole state of Holland. 1883 M. Howland in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 598/1 We brokers are the Atlases that bear the world upon our shoulders.

b. *Arch.* (See ATLANTES.)

2. *Phys.* The first or uppermost cervical vertebra, which supports the skull, being articulated above with the occipital bone. (So in Gr.)

1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 180 The Union by the Atlas, is not so firm and compact as in the other Vertebræ. 1842 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* 9 The Atlas is a simple ring of bone, without body, and composed of arches and processes.

3. A collection of maps in a volume. [This use of the word is said to be derived from a representation of Atlas supporting the heavens placed as a frontispiece to early works of this kind, and to have been first used by Mercator in the 16th c.]

1636 (*title*) Atlas ; or a Geographic Description of the World, by Gerard Mercator and John Hondt. 1641 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 28 Visited the famous Hondius and Bleaw's shop, to buy some maps, atlasses, etc. 1729 Flamsteed (*title*) Atlas Cœlestis. 1812 Woodhouse *Astron.* ix. 63 Celestial Atlases also, or maps of the Heavens.

4. A similar volume containing illustrative plates, large engravings, etc., or the conspectus of any subject arranged in tabular form ; *e.g.* 'an atlas of anatomical plates,' 'an ethnographical atlas.'

1875 Fortnum *Maiolica* vi. 53 The details of all these methods are illustrated on the 3rd table of his atlas of plates.

5. A large square folio resembling a volume of maps ; also called *atlas-folio*.

6. A large size of drawing-paper.

1712 *Act* 10 *Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5018/3 For all Paper called Atlas fine 16*s.* per Ream, Atlas ordinary 8*s.* 1879 Spon *Workshop Rec.* 1, Atlas, 33 × 26 inches.

7. *Comb.* or *Attrib.*, as **Atlas beetle**, a gigantic olive-green lamellicorn beetle (*Chalcosoma Atlas*), found in the East ; **Atlas-like** *a.* (or *adv.*), like, or after the manner of, Atlas ; **Atlas moth** (*Saturnia Atlas*), a very large foreign moth.

a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Wks.* (1711) 3/2 That Atlas-like it seem'd the heaven they beared. 1868 Wood *Homes without H.* xiv. 280 That magnificent insect the Atlas Moth.

Atlas (æ·tlăs), *sb.*[2] *arch.* or *Obs.* [a. (ultimately) Arab. اطلس *aṭlas* 'smooth, bare,' thence 'smooth silk cloth,' f. *ṭalasa* to rub smooth, delete. Cf. in same sense It. *raso* shaved, satin. Also in G. *atlas* satin.] A silk-satin manufactured in the East.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2273/7 Atlasses 549 pieces. 1706 T. Baker *Tunbr. Walks* I. i, Fat city-ladies with tawdry atlasses. *c* 1710 in J. Ashton *Soc. Life Reign Q. Anne* (1882) I. 167 One Purple and Gold Atlas Gown. 1766 J. H. Grose *Voy. E. Indies* (1772) I. 117 Their Atlasses or satin flowered with gold and silver.

Atlas (æ·tlăs), *v.* [f. ATLAS *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To support after the manner of Atlas : **a.** to prop up ; **b.** to carry on one's shoulder or head.

1593 Nashe *Christes T.* (1613) 121 To ouerthrow both thy cause and my credite at once, by ouer-Atlassing mine inuention. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 35. 203 An Armenian, atlasing a square coop of some forty barn-door fowls.

Atlasite (ætlăsəit). *Min.* [f. ATLAS *sb.*[2] ; given in Ger. in 1865.] An ore of vitreous or silky lustre, consisting of carbonate, with a little chloride, of copper, which is perhaps a mixture of AZURITE and ATACAMITE. (Dana.)

Atle, var. ETTLE *v. Obs.* to intend, purpose.

† **Atlea·d,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ætlǽdan* (cf. earlier *oplǽdan*), f. AT- *pref.*[2] + *lǽdan* to LEAD.] *trans.* To lead or take away (with *dat.* = from).

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxxxv. 11 He Israhelas ealle oðlǽdde of Ægyptum. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxxi. 26 Dæt ðu ætlǽddest me mine dohtra. 1205 Lay. 3200 Þat Leir kinge hire fæder heo him wold atleden. 1250 *Ibid.* 4654 Þat Brenne wolde .. mi leofman me at-leade.

† **Atle·t,** *v. Obs.* Also 2–3 **etlet.** [f. AT- *pref.*[2] + LET, OE. *lǽtan* ; cogn. with G. *entlassen*, OHG. *intlazan*, Du. *ontlaten*.] *trans.* To let away, let go from consideration : *hence*, **a.** to neglect, disregard ; **b.** to remit, pardon.

c 1200 *Moral Ode* 257 in *Lamb. Hom.* 175 Þet oðer monnes wif lof * his agen et-lete. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 69 Edie ben alle þo ! þe here giltes ben atleten.

† **Atlie·,** *v. Obs.* For forms, see LIE *v.*[1] [OE. *ætlicgan*, f. AT- *pref.*[2] + *licgan* to LIE.] *intr.* To lie idle or fallow (with *dat.* = from).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* Pref., Þæt godes feoh ne ætlicze. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 161 Atlai þat lond unwend, and bicam waste. *Ibid.*, Þat londe, þat is longe tilðe atleien.

A·tlo-, atloi·do, comb. forms of ATLAS, formed on imperfect analogy: see ATLANTO-. **Atloide·an** *a.* (similarly formed) = ATLANTAL.

1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 275 A posterior atlo-axoid ligament ..The ligaments, which connect the arch of the atlas to the occipital bone, are named occipito-atloidean. 1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux's Midwif.* 223 The atloido-axoid articulation.

† At-low, *advb. phr. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [app. f. on analogy of *atfore*, before.] Below.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 133 Othere lord is none atlowe, Bothe man and beest to hym shalle bowe.

† Atlu·tien, *v. Obs.* Also 3 etl-. [OE. *ætlútian*, f. AT- *pref.*^{2} + *lútian*: see LOUT *v.*] *intr.* To hide away, lurk, escape notice.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Judges* iv. 18. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 316 3if þer out etluteð. *Ibid.* 400 'Non est qui se abschondat a calore ejus:' nis non þet muwe etlutien þet heo ne mot him luuien.

Atmidometer (ætmidǫ·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. ἀτμίς, -ίδ- vapour + *μέτρον* measure: see -(O)METER.] = ATMOMETER. 1830 in *Edin. Encycl.*

Atmology (ætmǫ·lŏdʒi). *Physics.* [f. Gr. ἀτμό-ς vapour: see -(O)LOGY.] That branch of science which treats of the laws and phenomena of aqueous vapour. **Atmo·logist,** one skilled in, or a professed student of, atmology (in Webster 1864). **Atmological** (ætmǫlǫ·dʒikăl), *a.*, of or pertaining to atmology.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 255 An atmological doctrine by Watt. *Ibid.* II. 378 These we may include under the term Atmology.

Atmolysis (ætmǫ·lisis). *Physics.* [f. Gr. ἀτμό-ς vapour + *λύσις* setting free, release; cf. *analysis.*] The (partial) separation of gases or vapours of unequal diffusibility. **Atmolyse, -ze** (æ·tmələiz) [cf. *analyse*], to perform atmolysis. **A·tmolyser, -zer,** an instrument for effecting it.

1866 T. GRAHAM *Absorpt. Gases* 1 The agency of atmolysis is therefore very limited in parting the oxygen and nitrogen of atmospheric air. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 344 Atmolyser, an instrument for the separation of gases by diffusion..through a porous septum.

Atmometer (ætmǫ·mĭtəɹ). *Physics.* [f. Gr. ἀτμό-ς vapour + *μέτρον* measure: see -METER.] An instrument for determining the amount of evaporation from a moist surface in a given time.

1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXIV. 348 Mr. Leslie has invented another instrument which .. he has named the Atmometer. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 69 Meteorologists occasionally measure the rapidity of evaporation by means of .. atmometers.

Atmosphere (æ·tmŏsfĭəɹ), *sb.* Also 7-sphære, -sphear. [ad. mod.L. *atmosphæra*, f. Gr. ἀτμό-ς vapour + *σφαῖρα* ball, sphere.]

1. a. The spheroidal gaseous envelope surrounding any of the heavenly bodies. **b.** *esp.* The mass of aeriform fluid surrounding the earth; the whole body of terrestrial air.

The name was invented for the ring or orb of vapour or 'vaporous air' supposed to be exhaled from the body of a planet, and so to be part of it, which the *air* itself was not considered to be; it was extended to the portion of surrounding air occupied by this, or supposed to be in any way 'within the sphere of the activity' of the planet (Phillips 1696); and finally, with the progress of science, to the supposed limited aeriform environment of the earth or other planetary or stellar body. (It is curious that the first mention of an *atmosphere* is in connexion with the Moon, now believed to have none.)

1638 WILKINS *New World* I. x. (1707) 76 There is an Atmosphæra, or an Orb of Gross, Vaporous Air immediately encompassing the Body of the Moon. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 4 That subtile Body that immediately incompasses the Earth, and is filled with all manner of exhalations, and from thence commonly known by the name of the Atmosphere. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 208 The sun and planets and their atmospheres. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Among some of the more accurate writers, the *atmosphere* is restrained to that part of the air next the earth, which receives vapours and exhalations; and is terminated by the refraction of the sun's light. 1867 E. DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 56 The earth's atmosphere decreases so rapidly in density, that half its mass is within 3½ miles above the sea; and at 80 miles high there can be practically no atmosphere. 1881 STOKES in *Nature* No. 625. 597 In the solar atmosphere there is a cooling from above.

2. *transf.* A gaseous envelope surrounding any substance.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 431 Thus we speak of the atmosphere of oxygen which spongy platinum attracts to its surface, or of the reduction of a metal in an atmosphere of hydrogen. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* xiii. 321, I shall simply put this atmosphere of coal gas .. outside the bulb.

3. † a. A supposed outer envelope of effective influence surrounding various bodies; esp. *Electrical Atmosphere*, that surrounding electrified bodies (*obs.*). **b.** *Magnetic Atmosphere*, the sphere within which the attractive force of the magnet acts.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 851 Notes and Trials about the Atmospheres of Consistent Bodies. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Atmosphere* of Solid or Consistent Bodies, is a kind of sphere formed by the effluvia, or minute corpuscles, emitted from them. 1750 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 228 The additional quantity [of electrical fluid] does not enter, but forms an electrical atmosphere.

4. *fig.* Surrounding mental or moral element, environment.

1797-1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 163 An extensive atmosphere of Consciousness. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii. (1878) 36 He lives in a perfect atmosphere of strife, blood, and quarrels. 1859 MILL *Liberty* 116 Genius can only breathe freely in an atmosphere of freedom.

5. The air in any particular place, *esp.* as affected in its condition by heat, cold, purifying or contaminating influences, etc.; = AIR *sb.* 4.

1767 FOROYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* I. vi. 239 The suffocating atmosphere of .. a small apartment. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 126 No amount of blaze would raise the atmosphere of the room ten degrees.

6. A pressure of 15 lbs. on the square inch, which is that exerted by the atmosphere on the earth's surface.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 396 Congealed under the pressure of many hundred, or many thousand atmospheres. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* No. 618. 411 Hydrogen was liquefied by Pictet under a pressure of 650 atmospheres.

7. *Comb.* **Atmosphereful** *sb.* (cf. *bucketful*); **atmosphereless** *a.*, without an atmosphere.

1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* xxiii, A whole atmosphereful of pheasants. 1858 J. BENNET *Nutrition* iii. 75 Our cold satellite, the atmosphereless moon.

A·tmosphere, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To surround like, or as with, an atmosphere.

1881 PALGRAVE *Vis. Eng.* 197 The deep uneasy lurid gloom That atmosphered usurping sway. 1882 W. C. SMITH in *Gd. Words* 103 Hunter's religious convictions..were atmosphered in a fine spirit of reverence.

† Atmosphe·rial, *a. Obs.* [cf. *aerial.*] = next.

1709 T. ROBINSON *Nat. Hist. Westmorld.* 9 Until the atmospherial heat rarifies the nitrous part of the fog. 1728 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's State of Dead* II. 77 The .. Atmospherial Air around us.

Atmospheric (ætmŏsfe·rik), *a.* [f. ATMOSPHERE *sb.* + -IC; cf. Gr. *σφαιρικός.*]

1. Of the nature of, or forming, the atmosphere.

1783 T. HENRY (*title*) Effects produced by various Processes on Atmospheric Air. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* vi. § 346 The earth itself, or the atmospheric envelope by which it is surrounded.

2. Existing, taking place, or acting in the air.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 36/2 The action of the sun and moon must produce certain small atmospheric tides. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxi. 301 The wildest atmospheric effects became visible. 1876 PAGE *Advd. Text-bk. Geol.* ii. 43 There would have been..greater atmospheric moisture.

3. Caused, produced, or worked by the action of the atmosphere.

Atmospheric engine, a steam-engine in which the piston was forced down by the pressure of the atmosphere, after the condensation of the steam that caused it to rise. *Atmospheric line*, the equilibrium line on the indicator-card of a steam-engine. *Atmospheric pressure*, that exerted by the atmosphere on the earth's surface, 14·7 (roughly 15) lbs. to the square inch. *Atmospheric railway*, one worked by the propulsive force of compressed air or by the formation of a vacuum; a pneumatic railway.

1822 BURROWES *Cycl.* X. 229/2 The atmospheric engine of Newcomen. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* viii. (1856) 61 The Polar glacier must be regarded as strictly atmospheric in its increments.

Atmosphe·rical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.]

1. = ATMOSPHERIC 1. *arch.* (*Atmospherical air* was so called at first to distinguish it from other gases also called *air*: see AIR *sb.* 2.)

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 99 By Atmosphærical Air, I understand such as we constantly breathe and live in. 1816 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* i. 2 The atmospherical air being perfectly excluded.

2. = ATMOSPHERIC 2.

1666 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* I. 182 The Extent of the Atmospherical Changes. 1824 DICK *Chr. Philos.* 317 Hail, rain, snow, dew, and other atmospherical phenomena.

3. = ATMOSPHERIC 3.

1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* I. iv. (1682) 11 There is much of the Atmospherical pressure—if I may so speak, taken off. 1829 T. FOASTER (*title*) Illustrations of the Atmospherical Origin of Epidemic Diseases.

4. Subject to atmospheric influences. *rare.*

1728 POPE *Let. Swift* in *Swift's Wks.* (1761) VIII. 85 If I lived in Ireland, I fear the wet climate would endanger.. my humour, and health; I am so atmospherical a creature.

Atmosphe·rically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.] As regards atmosphere or (*fig.*) surrounding influence.

1871 *Daily News* 23 Jan., To-day, atmospherically, has been..dull. 1874 EMERSON *Ess.* xvi. 210 A man should not go where he cannot carry his whole sphere or circle with him—not bodily..but atmospherically.

Atmospherology (æ·tmŏsfiərǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. ATMOSPHERE *sb.*: see -(O)LOGY.] Scientific investigation of the atmosphere, or a treatise upon it.

1859 WORCESTER cites BESWICK.

Ato, obsolete form of A-TWO.

Atoȝen, pa. pple. of ATEE *v. Obs.*

† At-old, *adj. phr. Obs.* Also **at-eald.** [f. AT- *pref.*^{2} + OLD; a unique combination, of which the prefix may be compared to OE. *iðð-* in *iððwita* an extra-wise man, a sage.] Too old.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 125 His [Zacharie's] woreldes make was teames atold, and unberinde. *Ibid.* 133 Two lif holi men..þe weren boðe teames ateald.

‖ **Atoll** (ătǫ·l, æ·tǫl). In 7 **atollon.** [adoption of the native name *atollon*, *atoll*, applied to the Maldive Islands, which are typical examples of this structure: prob. = Malayalam *aḍal* 'closing, uniting' (Col. Yule).]

A coral island consisting of a ring-shaped reef enclosing a lagoon. Darwin's theory, now generally accepted, is that the lagoon occupies the place of a submerged island.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1648 Every Atollon is separated from others, and contaynes in itselfe a great multitude of small Isles..Each of these Atollons are inuironed round with a huge ledge of rocks. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 285 In the centre of each atoll there is a lagoon from fifteen to twenty fathoms deep. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xii. (1873) 324 Such sunken islands are now marked by rings of coral or atolls standing over them.

b. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*

1842 DARWIN *Coral Reefs* 107 An atoll-shaped bank of dead rock. *Ibid.* 169 True atoll-structure. 1845 — *Voy. Nat.* xx. 468 The foundations, whence the atoll-building corals sprang.

Atom (æ·təm). Forms: (4 attomus, athomus, 6-7 atomus,) 5-7 **attome,** 6-7 **attom,** 6-8 **atome,** 7- **atom.** [a. F. *atome*, ad. L. *atom-us* 'an atom'; also 'the twinkling of an eye,' a. Gr. ἄτομ-ος, subst. use of ἄτομ-ος, adj. 'indivisible,' f. ἀ priv. + -τομ-ος 'cut,' from strong stem of *τέμ-ν-ειν* to cut. In 16th c. chiefly used in the L. and Gr. forms *atom-us*, *atom-os*, with pl. *atomi*. About 1600 the F. form *atome* came into general use, and was at length anglicized to *atom.*]

I. In philosophical and scientific use.

1. A hypothetical body, so infinitely small as to be incapable of further division; and thus held to be one of the ultimate particles of matter, by the concourse of which, according to Leucippus and Democritus, the universe was formed.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* (in Ashm. 1652) v. 79 Resolving in Attomes [the 15th c. form is uncertain: the MSS. (16th and 17th cc.) have *attomis*, *atomes*, *attoms*, *anotamies.*] 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. ii. 4 b, Epicurus one of Democritus dysciples putteth two Causes Atomos or motes and Vacuitie or Emptinesse; of these he saith the foure Elementes come. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 807 Epicurus saith: That the principles of all things be certeine Atomes. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 170 Epicures opinion.. that the falling of his motes or *Atomi* should breed necessitie in our actions. 1709 SWIFT *Trit. Ess.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 139 That the universe was formed by a fortuitous concourse of atoms. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 48 The technical term, Atom, marks sufficiently the nature of the opinion. According to this theory, the world consists of a collection of simple particles, of one kind of matter, and of indivisible smallness..and by the various configurations and motions of these particles, all kinds of matter and all material phenomena are produced.

2. In Nat. Phil. *Physical Atoms*: the supposed ultimate particles in which matter actually exists (without reference to their divisibility or the contrary), aggregates of which held in their places by molecular forces, constitute all material bodies.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 14 The imperceptible Emissions, streaming in a semi-immaterial thread of Atomes from sublunary bodies. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* i. (1782) I. 11 By an atom..I mean an ultimate component part of any gross body. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* I. ii. 35 Atoms are endowed with powers of mutual attraction.

3. *Chemical Atoms:* **a.** The smallest particles in which the elements combine either with themselves, or with each other, and thus the smallest quantity of matter known to possess the properties of a particular element.

1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 437 The composition of hyposulphuric acid must be, 2 atoms of sulphur, 5 of oxygen. 1868 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* I. 527 What the chemist regards as an atom in his science, may not be an ultimate and indivisible atom in a physical point of view; the chemical atom, though incapable of division as a chemical atom, may still be composed or built up of many physical atoms. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 85 Each atom of oxygen in water is combined with two atoms of hydrogen.

b. The smallest quantity in which a group of elements, called a radical, forms a compound corresponding to one formed by a simple element, or behaves like an element; thus the smallest known quantity of a chemical compound.

1847 *Nat. Encycl.* III. 395 The Benzoyle atom is formed of twenty-one elementary atoms—C_{14} H_5 O_2. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 8, NH_4 is a radical, analogous to potassium, and NH_4 is capable in many compounds of taking the place of K: NH_4 is called an atom of Ammonium.

II. In popular use.

4. From sense 1, as the nearest popular conception to the atoms of the philosophers: One of the particles of dust which are rendered visible by light; a mote in the sunbeam. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1605 Z. JONES *De Loyer's Specters* 27 Atomes signifie motes in the Sunne. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* (1631) 61 Bils and Axes play As doe the Attoms in the Sunny ray. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 361 The rustling straw sends up a frequent mist Of atoms. 1821 BYRON *Two Foscari* III. i, Moted rays of light Peopled with dusty atoms.

5. The smallest conceivable portion or fragment of anything; a very minute portion or quantity, a particle, a jot: **a.** of matter.

c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* (1633) 166 Like tinder when flints atoms on it fall. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* vi. (1658) 54 Little attoms of oyl..ascend apace up the week of a burning candle. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Pass.* xxxiv. 477 There was not an atom of water.

b. of things immaterial.

c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* (1656) 136 We as but in a Mirrour see, Shadows of shadows, Atomes of thy Might. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xliii. 331 Casting atomes of Scripture, as dust before mens eyes. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* i. 2, I do not feel one atom older than I did at three and twenty.

c. *esp.* in *To smash, shiver,* etc., *to* or *into atoms.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 495 They would nimbly take a-pieces and consume to Atomes any such Terrestrial consistency of flesh and bloud. 1705 OTWAY *Orphan* v. vii. 2114 If but your word can shake This World to Atomes. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 51 Which should shiver into atoms some of our present most potent ideas.

6. A very minute or microscopic object (without implying that it is a particle of anything else); anything relatively very small; an atomy.

1633 HERBERT *Ch. Milit.* in *Temple* 184 The smallest ant or atome knows thy power. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 26 Her eyes are two such very little black Atoms. 1884 ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 616/1 A saucy little atom of a bird.

b. *attrib.*

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 421 And shall an atom of this atom-world Mutter, in dust and sin, the theme of heaven? 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 15 Feb. 104/1 The swarm Of atom bees.

III. Of time. (Already in Gr. ἄτομος (1 Cor. xv. 22), L. *atomus* = 'twinkling of an eye,' and regularly fixed in value in med.L.; see Du Cange.)

†**7.** The smallest mediæval measure of time; = $\frac{1}{94}$ of a second. *Obs.*

According to the table of Papias in Du Cange—

47 atoms of time	= 1 ounce	= 7½ seconds (modern)
8 ounces	= 1 ostent	= 1 minute ,,
1½ ostents	= 1 moment	= 1½ minutes ,,
2⅝ moments	= 1 part	= 4 minutes ,,
1½ parts (or 4 moments)	= 1 minute	= 6 minutes ,,
2 minutes	= 1 point	= 12 minutes ,,
5 points	= 1 hour	= 1 hour ,,

Thus an hour was equal to either 5 points, 10 minutes, 15 parts, 40 moments, 60 ostents, 480 ounces, or 22560 atoms.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. ix. (1495) 354 An vnce of tyme conteynyth seuen and forty attomos. *Ibid.* xxi. 359 Dyuydynge .. of tyme passyth no ferder than Athomus.

IV. *Comb.* a. attrib., as *atom-dance*; b. instrumental, as *atom-born.* **Atom-theory**: the theory that accounts for the properties of bodies by the shape, position, etc. of their atoms.

1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. Party* 191 You saw the facial atom-dance. 1819 SHELLEY *Ode to Heaven* 485 The abyss is wreathed with scorn At your presumption, atom-born. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* I. 40 Why do scientific men attach .. less and less [credit] to the atom-theory of matter?

†**Atom** (æ·təm), *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] To reduce to atoms, to atomize.

a 1678 FELTHAM *On Luke* xiv. 20 (R.) When he is atom'd into flying dust, he has prepared his substitute. 1648 EARL WESTMRLD. *Otia Sacra* (1879) 78 Attom'd into dust.

Atom, obsolete form of AT HOME.

Atomare (ætŏmē·ə·ɪ). [f. ATOM; cf. F. *hectare,* and see ARE *sb.*3] An area, or geometrical figure, supposed to be formed by a combination of ultimate atoms: see ATOMECHANICS.

1867 *Mining Jrnl.* Dec., According as the figures thus formed, or atomares, are composed of equilateral triangles, or squares, the elements are divided into two orders, trigonoids (or metalloids) and tetragonoids (or metals).

Atomatic (ætŏmæ·tik), *a. rare.* [irreg. formed as if on a Gr. *ἀτομαr-,* which does not exist; cf. *schism, -atic, prism, -atic.*] = ATOMIC.

1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 10 Those substances which are the most ethereal in their atomatic structure .. vibrate most readily. 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* No. 618. 414 An atomatic formula of its composition.

Atomechanics (æ·tŏmĭkæ·niks). [f. ATO(M + MECHANICS.] The mechanics of atoms; chemistry considered as the mechanical interaction of ultimate atoms.

1867 *Mining Jrnl.* Dec., The science of atomechanics, or chemistry considered as the mechanics of the panatoms .. In 1856 and 1857 Hinrichs communicated a memoir upon atomechanics to various *savants* and academies in Europe.

Atomed (æ·təmd), *ppl. a.* ? *Obs.* [f. ATOM *v.* + -ED.] Reduced to or consisting of very fine particles.

1627 DRAYTON *Agincr., etc.* 185 In those bleake mountaines can you liue, where .. attom'd mists turne instantly to hayle?

Atomic (ătǫ·mik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. ATOM + -IC. (Mod.L. *atomicus,* F. *atomique.*)]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to atoms.

Atomic weight in *Chem.*: the weight of an atom of an element (or radical), as compared with that of an atom of hydrogen, which is taken as unity; also the sum of the weights of the atom of a compound; combining equivalent. *Atomic volume* of a body: the space occupied by a quantity of it proportional to its atomic or molecular weight.

1692 J. EDWARDS *Remark. Texts* 229 According to their hypothesis .. this atomick bustle was from eternity. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 285 The atomic composition of pyromucic acid. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* ix. 279 Supposing that all bodies were of the same specific gravity, the atomic weight of each would represent the relative size of its atoms, or in other words, its atomic volume.

2. About or concerned with atoms.

a. *Atomic philosophy*: the doctrine taught by Leucippus, Democritus, and Epicurus: see ATOM *sb.* 1 and ATOMISM.

b. *Atomic theory* in *Chem.*: the doctrine that elemental bodies consist of aggregations of indivisible atoms of definite relative weight; that the atoms of different elements unite with each other in fixed proportions; and that the latter determine the fixed proportions in which elements and compounds enter into chemical combination with each other.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 6 The Atomick Physiology .. the foundation of the Democritick Fate. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 7 The great atomic system taught by old Moschus .. revived by Democritus of laughing memory; improved by Epicurus .. and modernized by the fanciful Descartes. 1811 J. DALTON (*title*) Observations on Dr. Bostock's Review of the Atomic principles of Chemistry. 1880 CLEMENSHAW tr. *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 26 From the year 1804 the atomic theory inspired all Dalton's labours.

3. Of persons. Adhering to the atomic philosophy.

1692 RAY *Creation* (1714) 41 These mechanick theists have quite outstripped .. the atomick atheists. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* i. 46 That vantage ground which the atomic philosopher possesses over the rival theorist.

4. Atom-like in size; minute, tiny.

1809 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 319 These atomic globules are quite different. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. ii. 28 The means of measuring changes almost atomic.

5. Of the nature of atoms; simple, elemental.

1881 LOCKYER in *Nature* No. 617. 391 Whether the temperature produces a simpler form, a more atomic condition of the same thing.

†B. *sb.* An adherent of the atomic philosophy.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref., Other Philosophick Atheists .. before those Atomicks, Epicurus and Democritus.

Atomical (ătǫ·mikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.]

1. Concerned with atoms; = ATOMIC *a.* 2, 3.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 57 The Controversie twixt the Peripatetick and Atomical Philosophers. 1866 FERRIER *Lect. Grk. Philos.* I. viii. 170 Doctrines of the Atomical philosophers.

2. Of or pertaining to atoms; = ATOMIC *a.* 1.

1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* (1682) II. 206 The parts of this Atomical Composition still marching away, and other succeeding in their rooms. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 58/2 The microscopical and atomical structure of fat.

3. Tiny, very minute.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 53 Their powders and Atomicall divisions. 1752 LISLE *Observ. Husb.* II Minute, atomical, imperceptible bodies.

Ato·mically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY2.] In accordance with the principles of atomic philosophy.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 7 Divers of the Italicks, and particularly Empedocles, physiologized atomically.

Atomician (ætŏmi·shăn). *rare.* [f. ATOMIC: see -ICIAN.] = ATOMIST 1. 1859 in WORCESTER.

†**Ato·micism.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. ATOMIC + -ISM.] The atomic philosophy: see ATOMIC *a.* 2.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 59 That Philosophy .. made up of .. Atomicism and Corporealism complicated together, is essentially Atheistical.

Atomicity (ætŏmi·sĭti). *Chem.* [f. ATOMIC + -ITY.] The combining capacity of an element (or radical), *i.e.* the number of atoms of hydrogen, or other monovalent element, with which one of its atoms normally combines.

Thus the atomicity of chlorine is 1 (or chlorine is a monad) because it forms with hydrogen HCl; and that of carbon is 4 (or carbon is a tetrad) because it forms with hydrogen CH_4. Atomicity has also been called *equivalence, quantivalence, adicity,* and (now usually) *valency.*

1865 *Reader* 1 Apr. 372 The word atomicity has been invented for the purpose of describing those properties of atoms which were described by the word 'equivalence.' 1873 COOKE *Chem.* 284 The number of these replaceable atoms measures what is called the atomicity of the compound.

Atomism (æ·tŏmiz'm). [f. ATOM + -ISM.]

1. Atomic philosophy; the doctrine of the formation of all things from indivisible particles endued with gravity and motion.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 16 This spurious and counterfeit atomism of his [Anaxagoras']. 1865 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 29 The Atomism of the philosopher of Abdera.

2. The doctrine of the action of individual atoms.

1836 *Athenæum* No. 434. 142 Unstable atomism is to give to the Church and the State new solidity and unity. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 260 He repudiated altogether Liberal atomism, the doctrine that all social and political economy must start from the individual.

Atomist (æ·tŏmist). [f. ATOM + -IST.]

1. One who holds the principles of atomism.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 438 Of the Atomists, some confound all, making bodies of coherent remaynders. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 846 The old Religious Atomists. 1880 CLEMENSHAW tr. *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 27 The atomists of the seventeenth century .. had revived .. the ancient conception of the Greek philosophers.

2. A student or exponent of the atomic theory. See ATOMIC *a.* 2.

1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 270 Symbols of chemical constitution, on which there is still some want of agreement among atomists.

Atomistic (ætŏmi·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.]

1. Of or pertaining to atomists or atomism.

1809 COLERIDGE *Friend* I. 121 It is the object of the mechanical atomistic philosophy to confound synthesis with synartesis. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xi. 443 The atomistic doctrine of the existence of a vacuum.

2. Consisting of separate atoms.

1874 SAYCE *Comp. Philol.* vi. 214 Instead of starting with atomistic individuals, we must start with .. the community. 1875 D. SIMON *Dorner's Pers. Christ* I. II. 123 To conceive the world .. as an atomistic multiplicity without unity.

Atomi·stical, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] = ATOMISTIC 1.

c 1700 *Gentl. Instruc.* 427 (D.) The atomistical hypothesis does not weaken the force of my reason. 1716 M. DAVIES *Crit. Hist.* 104 The Atomistical Poet Lucretius.

Atomi·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY2.] In atomistic manner; as composed of distinct atoms.

1874 tr. *Van Oosterzee's Chr. Dogm.* lxxiv. 400 So little can it [mankind] be atomistically individualised in its sins. 1881 E. THOMAS tr. *Lange's Materialism* III. 215 Matter .. whether we conceive it atomistically or as a continuum.

Atomization (æ·tŏməizē·ɪ·ʃən). [n. of action f. ATOMIZE: see -ATION.] The process of reducing to very minute particles, *spec.* in *Med.* of reducing liquids to a fine spray.

1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. iv. 688 This method is called the atomization of fluids. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 522 The use of drugs by atomization .. A solution of the medicine is broken up by a mechanical contrivance into a fine spray and projected into the back of the mouth.

Atomize (æ·tŏməiz). *v.* [f. ATOM + -IZE.]

†**1.** *intr.* To hold the doctrines of the atomic philosophy. *Obs.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 26 Other ancient Atomists did Atomize as well as he but they did not atheize.

2. *trans.* To reduce to atoms, or to an atom; to belittle.

1845 MOZLEY *Blanco White* Ess. 1878 II. 130 Strange and melancholy is the idea that atomises truth.

†**A·tomized,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*−1. [for ANATOMIZED; cf. ATOMY 1.] Existing as a skeleton.

1633 LD. BROOKE *Hum. Learn.* cxx, Whereby their abstract formes yet atomis'd May be embodied.

Atomizer (æ·tŏməi·zəɹ). [f. ATOMIZE + -ER1.] He who or that which atomizes; *spec.* an instrument for reducing medicinal liquids to a fine spray.

1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* 95 Applied by means of the atomizer.

A·tomizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING2.] Reducing to atoms; individualizing.

1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* viii. (1861) 219 This atomizing scheme of piety.

Atomless (æ·təmlĕs), *a. poet.* [see -LESS.] Without atoms, without leaving an atom, entire.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxxii. (1848) 351 Hath perished atomless.

Atomology (ætŏmǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. ἄτομο-ς ATOM + -λογία discourse: see -LOGY.] The science or philosophy which treats of the nature of atoms.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 7 Anaxagoras his Homœomery or Similar Atomology, was but a Degeneration from the .. Genuine Atomology of the Ancient Italicks.

Atomy1 (æ·tŏmi). [f. ANATOMY by aphæresis of *an-,* due to its being taken for the indef. article, as, by similar treatment of *a-,* the forms *natomy, nathomy,* were also in early use. In the concrete and popular senses of the word this contracted form was formerly quite established; but is now only illiterate or jocular.]

1. An anatomical preparation, an anatomized body; *esp.* a skeleton.

1728 GAY *Beggar's Op.* II. i, He is among the Otamys at Surgeon's Hall. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 148 My bones .. will be taken up smooth, and white, and bare as an atomy. 1823 F. COOPER *Pioneer* xiii. 146 His sides .. looked just like an atomy, ribs and all.

2. An emaciated or withered living body, a walking skeleton.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. iv. 33 [Quarto; folio 1623 has 'anatomy'] You starved blood-hound!.. Thou atomy, thou! 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 124 Consumed to an Atomy, having nothing left but skin to cover his Bones. 1864 MRS. LLOYD *Ladies Polcarrow* 149 'We should have wasted to atomies if we had a-stayed in that terrible bad place any longer,' said Ursula.

b. *fig.* or *transf.* of things.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* 86 Withered atomies of teaspoons.

Atomy2 (æ·tŏmi). Also 7 **attomé, -mye.** [f. *atomi,* pl. of *atomus* (formerly in learned use; see ATOM), by treating it as an English singular. Perhaps influenced also by ATOMY1 2. Cf.

1596 FITZ-GEFFREY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 99 Anatomize me into atomies. 1611 BARKSTED *Hiren* (1876) 36 The kingly Eagle strikes through Atomie, Those little moates that barre him from the Sun.]

1. An atom, a mote.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinuile,* Thicker then in sunne are Atomies, Flew bullets. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 245 It is as easie to count Atomies as to resolue the propositions of a Louer. 1620 *Swetnam Arraigned* (1880) 37, I would hew thy flesh Smaller then Attomés. 1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* 65 A broad And solid beam of isolated light, Crowded with driving atomies.

b. *fig.*

1614 OVERBURY *A Wife, &c.* (1638) 266 Circumstances are the Atomies of Policie.

2. A diminutive or tiny being, a mite, a pigmy.

1591 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 57 Drawne with a teeme of little Atomies Ouer mens noses. 1605 P. WOODHOUSE *Flea* (1877) 19 If with this atomye I should contend. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* (1878) viii. 369, I suppose you have come here to laugh at me, you spiteful little atomy.

Atonable, atoneable (ătō·năb'l), *a.* [f. next + -ABLE.] That may be atoned for.

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1863) V. 424 The expiation of such sins .. made atoneable by such occasional sacrifices. 1870 SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms, Inexpiable .. Ant.* Expiable, Pardonable, Atoneable.

At once (æt ɨwʊns), *advb. phr.* Also 3 **at enes,** 3–6 **at ones,** 4 **at oones, at onis, atonys,** 4–6 **atones, -is, attones, -is,** 5 **at oonys, atte ones, attonys,** 6 **atons, att onis, attonce,** 6– **at once.** *North.* 4–6 **atanes, -is, atans,** 6 **atanse.** [AT

prep. and ONCE, ME. *anes, ones*, gen. of ONE, used in sense of OE. *áne* adv., 'one time, once,' instrumental case of *án*.]

†**1.** At one stroke, heat, etc.; with one sweep; once for all. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxi. 15 Als watre ontyet I am at anes. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 41 Were it not bet at oones for to dye, Than, etc. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 38 You deemen the Spring is come attonce.

†**2.** In (or into) one heap, company, or body; together. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Havelok* 1294 That I fadmede al at ones Denemark. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5178 Alphouns & his broþer, & here worþi wiues þat were alle at onis. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (1865) I. 227 3if þe stone is oon, telle what craft brou3t hym vppon; 3if meny st[on]es, telle where þey ioyne attones. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 123 The folke schall com alle attonys. 1508-13 W. DE WORDE *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 269 Holde these thre endes atones, & folde them atones. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar., Mought her neck bene ioynted attones, She shoulde haue neede no more spell.

3. At one and the same time; simultaneously. (At first scarcely distinguishable from the prec.)

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 420 Ne ne nime, at enes, to neole disceplines. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 294 Full sodeynly they stynten al atones [*v. r.* attones, at ones]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 410/1 Eche man myght haue foure wyues wedded attones. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5027 Sic treasour..In erth had nemir no kyng att onis. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Glass* (Arb.) 70 More clothes attones than might become a king. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 31 At once, you will have two Sides of your Shank forged. 1714 *Spect.* No. 599 ¶ 1 As I had had many Coquettes recommended to me .. I let them in all at once. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* IV. I. 121 The gods Bestow not all their gifts on man at once.

4. With the temporal sense weakened: In one and the same act, position, condition, circumstances, manner, degree; equally, both.

1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* 6 b, Mother of god, and ane virgine baithe atanse. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* iv, Be rich, and yet true Happiness attain; That is, at once, be very wise and vain. 1709 SWIFT *Trit. Ess.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 140 He was at once the judge and the criminal. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiii. 259 The background at once of the history and of the geography of Palestine.

†**5.** At one time or turn, at each time, every time, at a time. *Obs.*

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Fija, The encreasing from .15. to .60. foote increased by .5 at ones. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* Dviij, Put into the eye a lytle atons.

6. Immediately, straightway.

1531 TINDALE *Exp. & Notes* (1849) 179 The apostles were clear-eyed, and espied antichrist at once. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos* (1776) I. 311 This effectually destroys the steam at once. 1812 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 176 If this be their purpose .. it ought to be met at once.

At one (ăt ¡wʌn), *advb. phr.*; formerly often written in comb. **aton, atoon, atone, attone** (ătō·n), as a simple *adv.* [found in 13th c. along with the fuller phrases *at one assent, at one accord*, and soon treated as repr. a simple idea, and written *aton, a ton, at-on*; in northern writers *at ane, a tane, atane*. For the sense cf. AT *prep.* 2c. With vbs. of rest, as *to be at one*, and vbs. of motion, as *to bring, make, set at one*; whence the vb. ATONE.]

1. In a position of unity of feeling; in harmony, concord, or friendship; opposed to *at variance, at odds*. Sometimes implying a previous state of dissension, and thus = Agreed, reconciled. *arch.*

a 1300 *K. Horn* 925 At on he was wiþ þe king. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 166 And went and kist his brother, and than they were at oon. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 435 Y rede ye be at ane Or there dey any moo. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xxi. 14 After this was God at one with the londe. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 2 *Cor.* v. 20 We praye you in Christes stede, that ye be atone with God. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 29 So beene they both atone. 1830 COLERIDGE *Ch. & St.* 257 Am I at one with God, and is my will concentric with that holy power? 1881 BUCHANAN *God & Man* I. 171 The maiden, in her sweet..content, was at one with Nature.

2. Into a state of harmony or unity of feeling. *To bring, make, set at one*: to harmonize, reconcile. *arch.* (having been mostly replaced by ATONE *v.*)

c 1300 *Beket* 1707 That hi were At one ibrou3t. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 381 If gentilmen..Were wroth, sche wolde bringe hem at oon. *c* 1475 *Stans Puer* in *Babees Bk.* 28 Wrathe of children is sone ouergone, Withe an apple the parties be made atone. *c* 1540 BECON *Christm. Banq.* Wks. 1843. 75 God the Father is..set at one with us for his sake. 1643 HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* xciii. § 911 They that are fallen out (at ods) must be reconciled (atoned, set at one). 1611-1881 BIBLE *Acts* vii. 26 And would haue set them at one again [so TINDALE, COVERDALE, CRANMER, *Geneva*; WYCLIF, acordid hem in pees; *Rhem.* reconciled them vnto peace].

3. Of the same opinion (as to a matter), of one mind, unanimous, agreed.

c 1320 *Cast. Loue* 492 Þer ne ou3te no dom forþ gon, Er þen þe foure ben a-ton. At-on heo moten at-stonden alle. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* (1688) 62 Is it possible that we should be at one in these points, in which yourselves do disagree? 1877 PAGE *De Quincey* II. xviii. 43 On one or two points the writer was not wholly at one with him.

†**4.** Of the same effect, amounting to the same.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 14 Whether it rained or shined it was much at one with us.

†**5.** In one company, together. (?Only in Spenser.)

1591 SPENSER *Teares Muses* 418 And all her Sisters..With lowd laments her answered all at one. 1596 — *F. Q.* IV. ix. 30 The warlike dame was on her part assaid Of Claribell and Blandamour attone. *Ibid.* IV. iv. 14 The knights in couples marcht with ladies linckt attone.

6. *Comb.* †**atonemaker**, one who sets at one persons at variance, a reconciler; †**atonemaking**, reconciliation; **at-oneness** (*rare*), the state of being at one (*with*), harmonious relationship.

1533 TINDALE *Wks.* (1850) III. 275 There is but one mediatour..And by that word vnderstand an attonemaker, peace maker, and brynger into grace and favour. 1548 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Heb.* vii. 27 For what manour of atonemakers were they, who themselfes had nede to be made at one with god. 1611 COTGR., *Conciliation*, a reconcilement..an attonemaking. 1877 FURNIVALL *Leopold Shaks.* Introd. 121, I see him at last passing into at-oneness with God and man.

Atone (ătō·n), *v.*; also 6-8 **attone**. [f. the prec. advb. phr. in its combined form as repr. a simple idea, and 16th c. pronunciation. Short for the phrase 'set or make at one'; cf. *to back, to forward, to right*, etc., and the compounds *at-one-maker, at-one-making*, under prec. Assisted by the prior existence of the vb. to ONE = make one, put at one, unite, L. *unīre*, F. *unir*; whence *one-ment* was used already by Wyclif. From the frequent phrases 'set at one' or 'at onement,' the combined *atonement* began to take the place of *onement* early in 16th c., and *atone* to supplant *one* vb. about 1550. *Atone* was not admitted into the Bible in 1611, though *atonement* had been in since Tindale.]

I. Of unity of disposition.

1. *trans.* To set at one, bring into concord, reconcile, unite in harmony: **a.** contending persons. (*Obs.* exc. as revived by etymological writers.)

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 202 Since we cannot attone you, you shall see Iustice designe the Victors Chiualrie. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vii. 65 The new Pope..sends a Cardinall Deacon to attone the two mightie Kings of France and England. 1643 MILTON *Sov. Salve* 9 The king and parliament will soon be attoned. 1675 DRYDEN *Aureng-zebe* III. 1136 The King and haughty Empress..If not atton'd, yet seemingly at Peace. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. I. ii. 30 Him in whom God and man were perfectly atoned.

†**b.** differences, quarrels. To compose, appease.

1555 *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 92 Those battayles are attoned by the women..For when they be ones comen into the middle..the battaile sodenly ceaseth. 1565 J. HEYWOOD in *Casquet Lit.* IV. 232/2 The constable is called to atone the broil. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IV. 167 She presently..attonde the discord. 1702 ROWE *Tamerlane* III. i. 1096 Could I attone The fatal Breach 'twixt thee and Tamerlane.

†**2.** *intr.* To unite, come into unity or concord.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 116 Then is there mirth in heauen When earthly things made eauen Atone together. 1607 — *Cor.* IV. vi. 72 He and Auffidius can no more attone Then violent'st Contrariety.

3. *trans.* To reconcile or restore to friendly relations: **a.** one who is alienated by a sense of wrong or offence received: To conciliate, propitiate, appease. *arch.*

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 11 Now he [God] is atoned and reconciled by Christ. 1698 DRYDEN *Æneid* III. 45 With pray'rs and vows the Driads I attone. 1718 POPE *Iliad* I. 89 So heaven, atoned, shall dying Greece restore. 1809 *Lect.* in Dk. Buckhm. *Crt. Geo. III* (1855) IV. 391/3 To atone Lord Wellesley for the mortification he must have experienced.

†**b.** the offender: To restore by forgiveness to favour or friendly relations, to make at peace with.

1642 J. JACKSON *Bk. Consc.* 54 There can be no sound peace of Conscience, till we be atoned and reconciled to God.

4. Whence, *absol.* To make reconcilement or propitiation: **a.** *for* the offender.

1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* 89 If sheep and oxen could atone for men. *a* 1700 — *Dram. Wks.* (1761) III. 18 The Oracle of Appius, and the Witchcraft of Erictho will somewhat attone for him [Lucan].

b. *for* the offence. (Here the idea of reconciliation or reunion is practically lost sight of, under that of legal satisfaction or amends.)

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* Addr. 28 Need to plead it to attone for the imperfection of this Address. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* xi, Fine language will never attone for want of manners. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 20 ¶ 7 Nothing can atone for the Want of Modesty. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 288 He..has a multitude of political offences to atone for. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xix. 315 She would..give him a chance of atoning for the past.

5. *trans.* (by omission of *for*) To expiate, make amends for (a fault or loss).

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 76 [This] I hope will attone the Digression. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. xxxi. 430 Other sacrifices..did in their way propitiate God and atone sin. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* V. iv, I will endeavour to atone the .. errors. 1837 LYTTON *Athens* II. 223 They endeavoured to atone the loss by the pursuit of Artabazus.

†**b.** To make expiation for (the offender). *Obs.*

1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1650) 29 For thy dear Sons sake..By whom the world is attoned, O let me be reconciled to Thee. 1717 L. WELSTED *Wks.* (1787) 105 No victim can atone the impious age.

II. Of physical, expressional, or artistic unity.

†**6.** *trans.* To join in one, unite together. *Obs.*

1609 HEYWOOD *Bryt. Troy* IV. xx, Their long diuided bodies they attone, And enter amorous parley. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IX. 266 High built with pines, that heaven and earth attone. 1672 DAVENANT *Mistress* (1673) 322 Your Eies and Hair atone the day and Night.

b. *fig.* To bring into artistic or logical harmony; to harmonize.

1691 E. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Phil.* 203 The contrary properties in him are..so attoned and in harmony. 1827 HARE *Guesses* I. 233 To atone our ideas with our perceptions.

c. *absol.* To produce a harmony of significance.

1862 TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. 76 That attempt to reconcile and atone between revelation and science, which, etc.

7. *intr.* †**a.** To come together, unite. *Obs.*

1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* II. i, You neuer shall with hated men attone.

b. To harmonize in character or appearance.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II.* 122 The Glorious flowers wch best attone Within a Chaplett. 1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Sc.* 106 Welcome such thoughts! They well atone With this more serious mood.

Atone (ătō·n), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

†**1.** Agreement, reconciliation. *Obs.*

1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 843 For how should else things so far from attone..Be ever drawne together into one. 1638 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucr.* (1874) 185 Tullia..hath not yet by reconcilement made Attone with Phœbus.

2. Reparation, expiation. (Archaism with mod. sense.)

1868 BUCHANAN *Wallace* I. iii, Oh injured Wallace! Would Heaven but lend me one day's life to do Atone to thee.

Atoned (ătō·nd), *ppl. a* [f. ATONE *v.* + -ED.] Made one, united; reconciled; propitiated, expiated.

1611 COTGR., *Concilié*..attoned, vnited, accorded. 1634 HEYWOOD *Maidenh. lost* I. Wks. 1874 IV. 113 Conditions of attoned peace 'Twixt vs and Naples. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* (1806) II. 223 Ev'n haughty Juno..At length aton'd, her friendly pow'r shall join.

Atonement (ătō·nmĕnt). Also 6 **attonment**, 6-7 **attonement**. [In use a verbal sb. from ATONE, but apparently of prior formation, due to the earlier sb. *onement* and the phrase 'to be atone' or 'at onement.' Cf. the following:

1533 Q. CATH. PARR *Erasm. Comm. Crede* 162 To reconcile hymselfe and make an onement with god. 1599 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. vii. 69 Which never can be set at onement more. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 298 The redempcion, reconciliacion, and at onement of mankinde with God the father.]

†**1.** The condition of being *at one* with others; unity of feeling, harmony, concord, agreement.

1513 MORE *Rich. III* Wks. 41 Having more regarde to their olde variaunce then their newe attonement. 1554 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 330 What atonement..is there betwixt light and darkness. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 763 Beasts should live at more attonement and peace betweene them-selves. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xxv. (1632) 129 After three great and dangerous Battles came to an attonement. 1623 COCKERAM, *Atonement*, quietnesse.

†**2.** The action of setting at one, or condition of being set at one, after discord or strife: **a.** Restoration of friendly relations between persons who have been at variance; reconciliation. *Obs.*

1513 MORE *Edw. V* Wks. 40 Of which..none of vs hath any thing the lesse nede, for the late made attonemente. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 98 At length an attonment was concluded betwixt him and the king. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 36, I Madam, he desires to make attonement Betweene the Duke of Glouster, and your Brothers. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* V. ii, As a perfect sign of your atonement with me, You wish me joy. 1685 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* 201 The atonement made by Hannibal..between Bruneus and his Brother.

†**b.** The settling *of differences*, staunching *of strife*; appeasement. *Obs.*

1605 *Play of Stucley* (1878) 227 There shall be now atonement of this strife. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 215 Made Umpire for the atonement of some differences betwixt Henry..and John.

†**c.** The means or agent of appeasement. *Obs.*

1752 LAW *Spir. Love* (1816) II. 69 Water is the proper atonement of the rage of fire; and that which changes a tempest into a calm, is its true atonement.

3. *spec.* in *Theol.* Reconciliation or restoration of friendly relations between God and sinners.

1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* V. 18 God..hath geven unto us the office to preache the atonement. *a* 1569 KYNGESMILL *Man's Est.* vi. (1580) 28 If God did..vouchsafe to make atonement with us. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* V. 11 Our Lorde Iesus Christ, by whom we haue now receiued the atonement [WYCLIF, reconcilyng, *or accordyng*; TINDALE, CRANMER, attonment; COVERDALE, attonement; *Genev.* atonement; *Rhem.* & *Revised*, reconciliation]. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* (1654) I. 29 We must not come to make an attonement with God..before we have made attonement with our Brother. 1852 [See in 4 ¶].

4. Propitiation of an offended or injured person, by reparation of wrong or injury; amends, satisfaction, expiation.

1611 BIBLE *Job* xxxiii. 24 Deliuer him from going downe to the pit; I haue found a ransome [*marg.* atonement]. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 8 ¶ 7 The best Atonement he can make for it, is to warn others. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 131 No suitable atonement can be made for the loss of life, or limb. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 494 No atonement is offered to their injured dignity.

b. *Theol.* Propitiation of God by expiation of sin.

1611 BIBLE *Lev.* i. 4 It shall be accepted for him to make atonement for him. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 580 ¶ 3 The High-Priest..having made an Atonement for the Sins of the People. 1876 NORRIS *Rudim. Theol.* I. iii. 61 The old word atonement..has by a true instinct been deepened into the idea on which it rests, and has come to carry with it the idea of propitiation or expiation.

¶ As applied to the redemptive work of Christ, *atonement* is variously used by theologians in the

senses of *reconciliation, propitiation, expiation,* according to the view taken of its nature. (Not so applied in any version of the N. T.)

1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Arminn.* 158 Saued onely by meanes of his aduocation and attonement. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* (1852) VII. 199 The efficacy of the Christian atonement is deduced solely from the appointment of it by God. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr.* I. 5 A Scottish religious controversy of the present time regards the nature and extent of the atonement. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. xlvi. 345 The atonement between God and man consisted of two parts: God atoned to man by the work of Christ; man atoned to God by the work of the Christian ministry. 1860 E. D. GRIFFIN in *Disc. & Treat. Atonem.* 149 Atonement is that which was adapted to prevent punishment, or that which came in the room of punishment, and laid a foundation for our discharge from every part of the curse. 1860 C. BURGE *ibid.* 437 The necessity of some atonement in order that sinners may be consistently pardoned.

5. *Comb.* † **Atonement-maker,** one who makes atonement, a reconciler or mediator; † **atonement-making,** reconciliation, propitiation; **atonement-money,** money paid in expiation of offences.

c 1540 BECON *New-Y. Gift* Wks. 1843, 314 There is one Atonementmaker between God and men. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. 70 Men were forbidden to vtter the vncommunicable name of God..saue onely in the daies of attonementmaking. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* XXX. 16 And thou shalt take the atonement money of the children of Israel.

Ato·nementist. [f. prec. + -IST.] One who holds the Calvinistic doctrine of the Atonement.

1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* (1852) vii. 208 Urged as inconsistent with the views of atonementists.

Atoner (ătō·nəɹ). [f. ATONE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who atones; a reconciler; an expiator.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 108 Oh Joy too fierce to be exprest, Thou sweet atoner of Life's greatest Pain. 1860 MAURICE *Lect. Apoc.* v. 95 The Lamb that was slain.. the perfect Atoner of man with the Father of Light. 1881 W. NICOLL *The Saviour* xxiii. 378 The atoner for souls must be sinless.

† **Ato·neside, ato·side,** *advb. phr. Obs.* [*a t'one side* = on the one side: see A *prep.*[1] and ONE.] On one side, on the one side.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXX. xxxiv. 764 They cast them atoside [*ejecerunt*]. *Ibid.* XXXVII. xi. 950 Those vessels which lay atone side upon the land. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Lib.* III. xx. 217 The third made that which remained to hang a tone-side.

Atonic (ătǫ·nik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *atonicus,* f. Gr. *ἄτον-ος* without tone (f. *ἀ* priv. + *τόνος* stretch, strain, stress, tone, f. *τείν-ειν* to stretch); see -IC.]

A. *adj.*

1. *Pros.* Not having an accent, unaccented; *usually,* not bearing the stress or syllabic accent, as 'the atonic syllables of a word,' 'an atonic vowel.'

1878 KITCHIN tr. *Brachet's Etym. Fr. Dict.* § 50 Every atonic Latin vowel, in the last syllable of a word disappears in French.

2. *Path.* Wanting tone; characterized by want of tone or nervous elasticity in the system.

1792 *Gentl. Mag.* May 448 Recommended in the atonic gout. 1843 C. WILLIAMS *Princ. Med.* iii. § 494 Atonic enlargement of the capillaries. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 240 We live in what is delicately called an atonic age. Medical science is devoted constantly to the task of fanning into a sickly flame the sparks of life.

B. *sb.*

1. *Pros.* A word or element of speech not having an accent. (Used *spec.* in Greek Grammar of the words *ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ, ἐν, ἐς, εἰς, ἐκ, ἐξ, εἰ, οὐ, ὡς.*)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Accent,* Words which have no accent are called Atonics. 1874 PARRY *Grk. Gram.* 172 Ten monosyllables (called Atonics or Proclitics) have no accents.

2. *Med.* 'A remedy having power to allay excitement.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Atoning (ătō·niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ATONE *v.* + -ING[2].] Reconciling; making reparation for offences; expiating.

1609 ARMIN *Maids More-cl.* (1880) 107 Two hearts relenting, Thine penetrable, through attoning pittie. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XV. Wks. IX. 137 Who on the Cross Gave his atoning blood for lost mankind. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* 122 Dion's atoning friendliness has a ring of artificiality.

Ato·ningly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an atoning manner; by way of expiation of an offence.

1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1647 Being just, I had slain their slayer atoningly.

Atony (æ·tŏni). *Path.* [a. F. *atonie* (14th c.), ad. med.L *atonia,* a. Gr. *ἀτονία,* n. of state f. *ἄτονος*: see ATONIC.] Want of tone, relaxed condition; enervation, languor. Also *fig.*

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 659 This Atony of the Glandules of the Brain. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Atony,* in medicine, a want of tone or tension; or a relaxation of the solids of a human body; occasioning a loss of strength, faintings, &c. 1847 tr. *Geo. Sand's Wks.* VI. 141 Ennui is the languor of the soul, an intellectual atony.

Atonys, obsolete form of AT ONCE.

Atop (ătǫ·p), *adv.* and *prep.* [A *prep.*[1] + TOP; formerly written *divisim.*]

A. *adv.* On or at the top, above.

1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. of Ins.* 912 Boil them..in an earthen vessel, take off the skim a top. 1779 in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 534 A black mass a-top, and a metallic mass at bottom. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Sohrab & R.* Sel. Poems (1882) 37 From the fluted spine atop, a plume Of horsehair waved.

b. followed by *of.*

1672 PENN *Spir. Truth* 120 Set atop of Christ, that is, over His Head. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* IV. ii, You are a-top of the House, and you are down in the Cellar. 1883 W. SIKES in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 349/1 A round hole in the greensward atop of the cliff.

B. *prep.* [by omission of *of.*] On the top of.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* 14. xviii. (1669) 67/1 Float a-top the waves. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* Addr. 6 Sideways, not under or a-top the Spear. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 179 Rushing atop the waves.

Atornde, pa. t. of ATREN *v. Obs.*

Atoside, variant of ATONESIDE.

† **Atou·ch,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *atouche-r,* earlier *-ier,* f. *à* to + *touchier* to TOUCH.] To touch, come in contact with.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 248/3 Sore vexed with tooth ache, and he atouched this wode and anone the ache was gone.

† **Atou·chment.** *Obs rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *atouchement,* f. *atoucher*: see prec. and -MENT.] Touch.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 430/2 That euer he felte ony atouchemente, tatche, or spotte, of mortal crysme.

† **Atou·r,** *sb. Obs* Forms: 3 aturn, 4-5 atour(e, -owr(e, attour. [a. OF. *aturn, -ourn, -ur, -our* (mod. *atour*), vbl. sb. f. *atourner*: see ATURN.]

1. Attire, array, dress

c 1220 *Hali Meid.* 23 For þi is hare aturn se hriht. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 6834 Ne saughe he never so faire atoure. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3717 Nor of robe, nor of tresour..neithir of hir riche attour. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 115 b, That poure creature habylled with ryall atours.

2. Military equipment or preparation.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 717 The schipmen..pressit with that gret atour Toward the wall. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XII. v, For t'avenge it, he made redy alle his atowr.

Atou·r (ătōu·r), *prep.* and *adv. Sc.* Forms: 4 a-toure, at-oure, 4-5 atoure, 6 attoure, attouir, 9 atower, 4- attour, atour. [Only Scotch, exc. in the quotations from *Alisaunder* and *Sir Beves.* App. f. AT *prep.* + *our, ower,* Sc. form of OVER. In Barbour's *Bruce* OUTOUR is used in the same sense, as if *at-* were corrupted from *out.* In his *Saints' Lives* it rimes many times with *fower,* 'four,' never with Fr. *ou* in *hour, honour*; nor does the sense suit Fr. *autour,* or OF. *entour,* around, about.]

A. *prep.*

1. Of position: Over.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 353 Bannokburne, that sa cummyrsum was..mycht nane atour it ryde. 1423 JAMES I *King's Q.* III. viii, Thaire hudis all..atoure thair eyen hang. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. xix. 64 Atoure the Peychtys kyng regnand. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 9 To fair attour the flude. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 149 Loupin atower the sopha. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 85 The sunshine creeps atour the crags.

2. Of degree, quantity, or number: Over, more than, beyond.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 368 And he hym-selff, atour the lave, Sa hard and hewy dyntis gave. *Ibid.* XX. 434 Nocht.. atour ten. *c* 1475 *R. Coilyear,* Ane man he traistit in, maist atour all vther thing. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 139 Attour the space of ane zeare, and ane day.

b. *By and atour*: over and above, in addition to. *c* 1600 in *Orig. Paroch. Scot.* (1851) I. 517 Three chalders of victual..by and attour the ministeris stipend. 1824 SCOTT *Redgaunt.* xii, By and attour her gentle havings.

3. Over an obstacle, restriction, prohibition: In defiance of, in spite of.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 12 How the Pechtis crownit ane King attouir forbidding. *Mod. Sc.* (Jamieson) I'll do this attour ye.

† **4.** ? Over against

c 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Adrian* 380 Furth come campyonis foure, & al stud Adryane atoure.

B. *adv.*

1. Over and above, moreover, in addition, besides.

c 1320 *Sir Beves* 2137 Atour, a seide, in is contre Icham a erl and also is he. *c* 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Marcus* Prol. 1 3ete suld I here a-toure Spek of þe ewangelistis foure. 1558 KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Misc. Wodr. Soc.* (1844) 108 Attouir, it is to be notit. 1663 in Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 42 Attour, they are of intolerable greediness.

b. In same sense, the phrases *By atour, by and atour, more atour* (*mairatour*).

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4511 Ded buth my prynces be atour. *a* 1500 *Lancelot* 1775 And mor atour he shall Have O thing. 1725 A. RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* (1844) 31 By an attour..twa quey cawfs, I'll yearly to them give. 1794 BURNS *Wks.* 137 Bye attour, my gutcher has A hich house and a laigh ane.

2. ? All over, everywhere.

a 1475 *R. Coilyear* 469 His plaitis properlie picht attour with precious stanis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. vi. 68 Quhy suld I dred or spayr To purches help..attour allquhair?

† **Atou·rement.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *atornement, -ournement,* f. *atourner*; assimilated in form to ATOUR *sb.*] Attire, clothing, vesture.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xvi. 50 This clerenesse..callyd ayer spyrituel..where the angels take their araye and atourement.

Atowen, pa. pple. of ATEE *v. Obs.* to maltreat.

† **Atrabilar, -airе,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *atrabilaire,* ad. med.L. *ātrabīlārius,* f. L. *ātrabīlis*: see ATRABILE, ATRABILIAR.] = ATRABILARIOUS.

1597 LOWE *Art Chyrurg.* (1634) 147 Vlcers Cankerous are ingendred of a humor atrabilar. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 360 More subject to atrabilaire Disorders.

Atrabilarian (ætrăbilē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. med.L. *ātrabilāri-us* (see prec.) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* = ATRABILARIOUS; 'replete with black choler.' J.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 792 An Hypochondriacal or Atrabilarian Distemper. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules Diet* 298 Melancholy or atrabilarian Constitutions. 1831 HEIDIGER *Didoniad* V. 130 His pristine prompt atrabilarian Commands.

B. *sb.* An atrabilious man, a hypochondriac.

† **Atrabila·ric,** *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. med.L. *ātrabilārius* or F. *atrabilaire* (see above) + -IC; prob. after *melancholic,* etc.] = ATRABILIOUS.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 97 Sausages..are most hurtfull to the cholerick and atrabilarick.

Atrabilarious (ætrăbilē·riəs), *a.* [f. med.L. *ātrabilāri-us* (see ATRABILE) + -OUS.] **a.** Of or pertaining to black bile. **b.** Atrabilious, melancholy, hypochondriacal; splenetic, acrimonious.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 49 An Atrabilarious humour is but enraged and irritated by using hot things. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules Diet* 367 Atrabilarious dry Constitutions. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xx, Kate Roland was defending Mr. Sinclair against a rather atrabilarious onslaught from Miss Vivian.

† **Atrabila·riousness.** *Obs.*[−0] [f. prec. + -NESS.] = ATRABILIOUSNESS. 1731 in BAILEY.

† **Atrabi·lary,** *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *ātrabilāri-us,* or F. *atrabilaire.*] = ATRABILARIOUS.

1672 COLES, *Atrabilary,* troubled with Melancholly. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XI. 377 Let Atrabilary Melancholists use it. 1751 [see ATRABILE].

† **Atrabile.** *Obs.* [a. F. *atrabile,* in 16th c. *atrebile* (= It. *atrabile*), ad. L. *ātra bīlis,* used to transl. Gr. *μελαγχολία* black bile, melancholy, and treated in later times as a single word, as in the mod. langs.; hence the late adjs *ātrabīliārius, ātrabīlārius.* (Of these the former is on the whole the more regular, though both are supported by L. analogies: cf. *viridārium* and *viridiārium.*]

lit. Black bile, 'a term anciently used for an imaginary fluid, thick, black, and acrid,' supposed to be secreted by the renal or atrabiliary glands, or by the spleen, and to be the cause of melancholy (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); *hence*: Melancholy, spleen. (Also used in L. form *ātra bīlis.*)

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 85 *Choler adust,* or *atrabile,* of which Aristotle said, That it made men exceeding wise. 1639 G. DANIEL *Vervic.* 638 To see my Phlegme, or Atra bilis rise. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Atrabilis* was one of the great humours of the ancient physicians; whence arose the *atrabilary,* one of their temperaments; answering to what we call *melancholy.*

Atrabiliar (ætrăbi·liăɹ), *a.* [f. after earlier F. *atrabiliaire,* or mod.L. *ātrabiliārius*: see prec.] = ATRABILIOUS.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. ix, In my atrabiliar moods. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 102 Of nervous atrabiliar constitution.

Atrabilia·rious, variant of preceding.

1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 359 Active and alert, with an atrabilarious aspect,

Atrabiliary (ætrăbi·liări), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *ātrabiliāri-us* (in It. *atrabiliario*), f. *ātra bilis*: see ATRABILE and -ARY.] **a.** Of or pertaining to black bile; 'applied to the renal or supra-renal glands or capsules, and to the arteries and veins by which they are supplied.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **b.** = ATRABILIOUS.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Lentils,* Subject to atrabiliary Distempers. 1830 *Edin. Encycl.* I. 839 Called renal, or suprarenal glands, and from the blackish fluid they contain atrabiliary capsules. 1839 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1179 An atrabiliary young man.

Atrabilious (ætrăbi·liəs), *a.* [f. L. *ātra bīlis* (see ATRABILE) + -OUS, after L. *bīliōsus* BILIOUS.] Affected by black bile or 'choler adust'; melancholy, hypochondriac; splenetic, acrimonious.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 220 Some æruginous or atrabilious. 1816 SOUTHEY *Ess. Mor. & Pol.* (1832) I. 270 It would make the English..fonder of life, less atrabilious. 1849 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Wks. 1879. 179/1 A hard-faced, atrabilious, earnest-eyed race. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 206 My atrabilious censures.

Atrabi·liousness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being atrabilious.

1882 *Spectator* 8 Apr. 462 The atrabiliousness of Carlyle's attitude towards human life.

† **Atrabi·lous,** obs. variant of ATRABILIOUS.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks., Atrabilous,* belonging to the black bile or melancholy, or to the melancholic humour.

Atrament (æ·trămĕnt). [ad. L. *ātrāmentum* blacking, ink, f. **ātrā-re* to blacken, f. *āter* black.] Blacking, ink; any similar black substance, as the 'ink' of the cuttle-fish.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. XXXIII. (1495) 879 Atrament is made of sote. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 195 Being in dainger, they [cuttle-fish] cast forth their atrament. 1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* I. iii. 8 There are divers Atraments and they are found of divers Colour. 1834 ALLAN *Min.* 15 Atrament Stone..is a mixture of the sulphate and peroxide of iron..of a dark brick-red colour.

† **Atramenta·ceous,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *ātrāmentum* (sec prec.) + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of ink, inky.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. ii. 94 The Vitreous, and Crystalline Humours—and Atramentaceous Mucus.

Atramental (ætrămĕ·ntăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to ink; ink-.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 336 If we inquire in what part of vitriol this Atramentall and denigrating condition lodgeth. 1662 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 29 That the sap should be..so flat and pallid in the Atramental Galls.

† **A·tramenta·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *ātrāmentārī-us* pertaining to ink (*ātrāmentārium* an ink-stand) + -OUS.] Inky.

1717 SLARE in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 566 They degenerate into a deep Purple, or even to an Atramentarious Colour.

Atrame·ntary, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *ātrāmentārius*: see prec.] Belonging to ink; written, printed.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. xxxi. Wks. II. 145 To communicate..by these dumb characters or atramentary instructors.

† **Atramenti·tious,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 7 atrim-. [f. L. *ātrāment-um* (see above) + -ITIOUS.] Of the nature of blacking or ink.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xxii. 255 The Moores might possibly become Negroes; receiving atrimentitious impression by the power and efficacy of imagination.

Atramentous (ætrămĕ·ntəs), *a.*; also 7 atrim-. [repr. L. **ātrāmentōs-us*, f. *ātrāment-um*: see above, and -OUS.] Inky, ink-like, black as ink.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 336 The second way wherehy bodies become black, is an Atramentous condition. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 38 Not that the solution of Nitre or Salt, contriluted anything to this attrimentous curdling. 1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 489 [Brine] becomes Atramentous with galls. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. ii. 92 Snails send out their Eyes..like atramentous spots, fixed at the end of their Horns.

Atran, pa. t. of ATRIN *v.*, ATRINE *v. Obs.*

Atrap, var. of ATTRAP *v. Obs.*, to entrap, catch.

† **A·trate.** *Obs.*[−0] [ad. L. *ātrātus*, ppl. adj. f. *āter* black.] 'One cladde in blacke, a mourner.' Cockeram 1623.

† **A-tra·vers,** *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* Also 5 **attrauerse.** [a. F. *à travers.*] **A.** *adv.* Crosswise, sidewise. **B.** *prep.* Across.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxiii, And goth to him attrauerse. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 34/4 A crosse..of sonde a travers the Angle. 1659 LEAK *Water-works.* 14 They must be soldered a travers above the great Pipes.

† **Atray',** *v. Obs.* Also 4–5 **atrey.** [f. A- *pref.* 1 + TRAY *v.*, OE. *trezian.*] To vex, trouble.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 1867 Swithe sore sche him atraid. *c* 1330 *Kyng of Tars* 605 He sturte him up..In his herte sore atrayyed. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 350 We were of hym so sore atreyd.

† **Atrea·ch,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. AT- *pref.*[1, 2] + REACH; cf. AREACH.]

1. To reach or get at with a weapon; to strike.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4827 Who so evir he at raught Tombel of hors he him taught.

2. To seize or snatch away.

c 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* x. 37 Al my ro were me at-raht.

† **A·tred,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *ātr-um* (*āter*) black + -ED. Cf. ATRATE.] Coloured black.

1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 76 (T.) Yellow choler or atred, or a mixture of both.

† **Atre·de,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. AT- *pref.*[2] + *rede,* READ; lit. 'to give advice away from.' Possibly for *out-read* (as edited by Tyrwhitt, though all MSS. have *at-*); cf. ATOUR *prep.*] To outdo in counsel.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1456 Men may the wise atrenne, and nought atrede. *c* 1386 — *Knts. T.* 1591 Men may the eelde at-renne, but nat at-rede.

† **Atree·t, atre·te,** *adv. Obs.* Also 4 **atrayt.** [a. F. *à trait* at a draught. The spelling after 1500 would have been *atreat.*] At one draught, continuously; straight off, distinctly.

1340 *Ayenb.* 50 Þe wombe zayþ, þou sselt et longe and atrayt. 1388 WYCLIF *Nehem.* viii. 8 Thei redden..distinctli, *ether atreet,* and opynli to vndurstonde. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 17 Atreet (1499 atrete), *Tractatim, tractim, distincte.*

A-tremble (ătre·mbl), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.* + TREMBLE.] In a trembling state.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VI, My hands a-tremble, as I had just caught up My heart to write with. 1876 DOWDEN *Poems* 151 A whisper fine In the leaves a-tremble.

† **Atre·n,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 *Pa. t.* **atarnde, -ærnde, -ornde,** 4–5 *Inf.* **atrenne.** [f. AT- *pref.*[2] + OE. *rennan* (weak): see RUN. Cf. G. *entrennen.* Properly causal, but confused with the intr. ATRIN, q.v.] *intr.* To run away, escape (with *dat.* = from).

1205 LAY. 26638 Þa eorles binoren heom aneuste atarnden. 1297 R. GLOUC. 539 The Constable vnnethe Atarnde aliue. *Ibid.* 419 He atornde as vaste as he myȝte. 1374–86 CHAUCER [see under ATREDE].

‖ **Atresia** (ătrī·ʃiă). *Path.* [mod L., f. Gr. *ἄτρητος* not perforated, *τρῆσις* perforation.] Occlusion or closure of a natural channel of the body.

1866 T. PEACOCK *Malform. Heart* 60 Atresia of the orifice..of the pulmonary artery.

Atrey, variant of ATRAY *v.*, ATRY *v. Obs.*

Atrial (ē··triăl), *a. Phys.* [f. L. *ātri-um* (see ATRIUM) + -AL[1].] Of or belonging to the *atrium.*

1869 HUXLEY *Classif. Anim.* 31 In these animals [*Ascidioida*] there is an atrial system.

† **Atri·de,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. AT- *pref.*[2] + OE. *rīdan* to RIDE. Cf. MHG. *entrîten,* Du. *ontrijden.*] *intr.* To ride away, escape.

1205 LAY. 31439 He at-ræd, þe seint Oswald biswac.

† **Atri·n,** *v. Obs.* Forms (only in pa. t.): 1–3 **ætarn,** 3 **attrann,** 3–4 **atarn.** [OE. *ætrinnan, ætirnan,* f. AT- *pref.*[2] + OE. *rinnan* or *irnan*; cf. OE. *oðrinnan*; cogn. with G. *entrinnen*: see RUN.] *intr.* To run away, escape (with *dat.* = from). Also causal, for ATREN.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* XX. 138 [He] þære eorþan æfre ne oðrinneð. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* XXXIX. 13 Þa ætarn he ut. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1424 Þatt bucc attrann Ut inntill wilde wesste. *c* 1315 SHOREH. 149 Thes ilke screawe into helle God at arn.

† **Atri·ne,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **æthrín-an,** 3 **atrin-en, etrin-en, attryne.** 1 *Pa. t.* **æthrán,** 2–3 **atran.** [OE. *æthrínan,* f. AT- *pref.*[1] + *hrínan* to touch: see RINE and ARINE.]

1. To touch.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 3 Nellaþ hiȝ þá mid heora fingre æthrinan. 1205 LAY. 1554 Ȝif he hine mid sweorde atran. *c* 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 582 in *O. E. Misc.* 53 Jhesus..forbed þat heo attryne ne scolde his honde.

2. *fig.* a. To touch, concern; b. to befall.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 50 Ich write muchel uor oðre, þat noðing ne etrineð ou. *c* 1275 *Sinners Beware* 258 in *O. E. Misc.* 80 Bute he do hi preostes lore..Ne schal him no god attryne.

A-trip (ătri·p), *advb. phr. Naut.* [f. A *prep.*[1] + TRIP: as if 'on the trip, starting, ready.']

1. Of yards: Swayed up, ready to have the stops cut for crossing. Of sails: Hoisted from the cap, sheeted home, and ready for trimming. Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867.

1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XI. 228 Then hoise their Yards a trip, and all their sailes. 1726 PENHALLOW *Ind. Wars* (1859) 53 They got their mainsail atrip.

2. Of an anchor: Just raised perpendicularly from the ground in weighing.

1796 DIBDIN *Poor Jack,* From the moment the anchor's atrip. 1849 W. IRVING *Columbus* III. 68 One ship, with anchor atrip and sails unfurled, waited to receive Niculesa.

† **Atri·st,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + *trist* = TRUST *v.*] To trust.

c 1400 *Apol. Lold.* 96 Veyn supersticoun..þat men atristun in.

‖ **Atrium** (ē··triŭm). [L.]

1. A court. a. The central hall or court of a Roman house. b. A covered court or portico in front of the principal doors of churches, etc.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 340 The third parte was called Atrium, the court. 1791 ADAM *Rom. Antiq.* (1807) 522 In the atrium the nuptial couch was erected. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. iv. § 65 A large atrium or portico is attached to two sides of the church.

2. *Phys.* a. That part of the auricle into which the veins pour the blood. b. In the Tunicata: A large cavity into which the intestine opens.

1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* (1880) 382 From the stomach an intestine is continued, which..opens into the bottom of a second chamber called the 'cloaca' or 'atrium.' 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 119 Each atrium is supported externally by a small bone.

Atro- (ætro), comb. form of L. *āter* black, as in *atrorubent* reddish-black, *atrosanguineous* of a dark blood-red colour.

1697 LHWYD in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 467 All black, or atrorubent. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Atrosanguineous.*

† **Atro·ce,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *atroce,* ad. L. *atrōcem*: see next.] Atrocious.

a 1733 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. ¶ 54 The..atroce Wickedness of these Doings. *Ibid.* v. ¶ 124 This most atroce Machine.

Atrocious (ătrō·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *atrōci-* (nom. *atrox*) fierce, cruel, f. *āter* black + -OUS.]

1. Characterized by savage enormity; excessively and wantonly cruel; heinously wicked: a. of actions. b. of persons or agents.

1669 HONYMAN *Surv. Naphtali* II. 203 If it [a fault] be atrocious and landdefiling. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scot.* (1774) 252 Here all atrocious criminals were excluded. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 21 Human nature..may become atrocious in a degree that confounds every distinction between human and diabolical wickedness. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ii. (1879) 24 Atrocious acts which can only take place in a slave country.

† 2. Stern, terrible, fierce; extremely violent. *Obs.*

1735 THOMSON *Liberty* II. 305 The fierce, atrocious frown of sinewed Mars. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. vi. § 10 Nervous Diseases..with higher, and more numerous and atrocious Symptoms.

3. *colloq.* Very bad, shocking, execrable. *Mod.* What an atrocious pun!

Atro·ciously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an atrocious manner; with heinous wickedness or cruelty; shockingly.

1765 BP. LOWTH *Lett. Warburton* ii, Abusing me infamously and atrociously. 1831 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 67 The letter had an atrociously long sentence in it.. 1859 T. TROLLOPE *Tuscany* ix. 137 The populace..were atrociously incited to crimes of the deepest dye.

Atro·ciousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being atrocious; heinousness.

1731 in BAILEY. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 8 ¶ 8 Withdraws his attention from the atrociousness of the guilt. 1793 tr. *Beccaria's Ess. Crimes* xiii. 49 The credibility of a witness is less as the atrociousness of the crime is greater.

Atrocity (ătrɒ·sĭti). [(? a. F. *atrocité,*) ad. L. *atrōcitātem,* n. of quality f. *atrox* fierce, cruel.]

1. Savage enormity, horrible or heinous wickedness.

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1294/2 For the atrocyte of the story..almost euerye childe hathe heard. *a* 1674 CLARENDON (J.) They desired justice might be done upon offenders, as the atrocity of their crimes deserved. 1863 GARDINER *Hist. Eng.* I. 253 If the atrocity of their design was hidden from their eyes.

2. Fierceness, sternness, implacability. *arch.*

1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* 183 The atrocity of her father's nature. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* v. 54 They besiege it with atrocity, striving to break in the doors.

3. An atrocious deed; an act of extreme cruelty and heinousness.

1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 14 To defend themselves from the atrocities of a vastly more numerous and powerful people. 1880 M'CARTHY *Own Times,* The deeds which have ever since been known as 'the Bulgarian atrocities.'

4. *colloq.* with no moral reference: A very bad blunder, violation of taste or good manners, etc.

1878 *Hatton Corr.* Pref. 4 Their diction and their spelling, and the fearful atrocities committed in the latter.

† **Atro·ke,** *v. Obs.*; also **att-.** [f. A- *pref.* 1 + OE. *trucan*: see TROKE *v.*] To fail, become faint.

c 1315 *Bodl. MS., Laud Misc.* No. 108 lf. 1 (Halliw.), I nelle nouȝt fastinde late him go That heo heon overcome And attrokien bi the weie. 1460 in *Pol. R. & Love Poems* (1866) 221 Him atroketh his breth And þe soule a-wey geth.

Atropal (æ·trŏpăl), *a. Bot.* = ATROPOUS.

1871 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 524.

Atrophiated (ătrō·fĭ,ētĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ATROPHY + -ATE + -ED.] = ATROPHIED.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* XXIX. (1678) 711 Every part which hath not his motion remaineth languid and atrophiated. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 117/1 The right [ovary]..atrophiated and useless.

Atrophic (ătrɒ·fik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἄτροφ-ος* (see ATROPHY *sb.*) + -IC.] = ATROPHOUS.

1865 C. JONES *Year-bk. Med.* 86 Atrophic degeneration of the Spinal Cord. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 252 Tissues..atrophic or flaccid.

Atrophied (æ·trŏfid), *ppl. a.*; also 6 atrofied. [f. ATROPHY + -ED.] Affected with atrophy; starved, wasted, emaciated. Also *fig.*

1597 LOWE *Art Chyrurg.* (1634) 59 The bodie..becommeth atrofied and leane. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 79/2 The muscles..for want of use are more or less wasted and atrophied. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. 533 The people, weary of atrophied institutions, yearn for fuller knowledge of the rules of right.

Atrophous (æ·trŏfəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἄτροφ-ος* (see next) + OUS.] Characterized by atrophy.

1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 397 Atrophous emphysema is merely due to wasting of the septa.

Atrophy (æ·trŏfi), *sb.* [a. F. *atrophie,* ad. L. *atrophia,* Gr. *ἀτροφία,* n. of state f. *ἄτροφος* ill-fed, not nourished, f. *ἀ* priv. + *τροφή* nourishment.]

1. A wasting away of the body, or any part of it, through imperfect nourishment; emaciation.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 189 Which..bringeth the body into a deformed Atrophie or consumption. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 486 Moon-struck madness, pining atrophy. 1862 TRENCH *Miracles* xix. 323 A partial atrophy, showing itself in a gradual wasting of the size of the limb.

2. *fig.*

1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. Year* Ded., We..fear the people will fall to an Atrophy, then to a loathing of holy food. 1782 J. TRUMBULL *M'Fingal* IV. (1795) 102 By fatal atrophy of purse. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 315 For the Scepticism..is..a chronic atrophy and disease of the whole soul.

Atrophy (æ·trŏfi), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *lit.* and *fig.*

1. *trans.* To affect with atrophy, to starve.

1865 MILL in *Westm. Rev.* XXVIII. 9 Organs are strengthened by exercise and atrophied by disuse. 1876 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. v. 428 A constant and close pressure atrophies the higher mind.

2. *intr.* To become atrophied or abortive.

1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xi. 222 The horns, mere stumps not a foot long, must have atrophied. 1883 G. ALLEN *Col. Clout's Gard.* xxi. 121 As the fruit ripens, one of them [the seeds] almost always atrophies.

Atropine (æ·trəpəin), *Chem.* and *Med.* [f. *atropa* deadly nightshade, f. Gr. *Ἄτροπ-ος* 'inflexible,' name of one of the Fates.] A poisonous alkaloid found in the Deadly Nightshade and the seeds of the Thorn-apple. **Atropia** (ătrō·pĭă), synonym of prec. **Atropic** (ătrɒ·pik), *a.*, of or pertaining to atropine, as in *Atropic acid.* **Atropinism** (æ·trəpini·z'm) = ATROPISM. **A·tropini·zed,** *ppl. a.*, poisoned by atropine. **Atropism** (æ·trəpiz'm), poisoning by atropine.

1842 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* III. ix. § 4. 982 Atropine, in all parts of Atropa Belladonna..possesses the power to dilate the pupil of the eye. 1877 MRS. H. KING *Discip., Ruffini* (ed. 3) 19 The deadly drops of atropine Are mixed into the water and the wine. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 50/1 Atropia is insoluble in cold water. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 474 Atropic acid..is said to resemble benzoic acid in form and volatility. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 311 The remarkable similarity in the symptoms of atropinism and of scarlatina. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* 243 Atropinized animals.

Atropous (æ·trəpəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἄτροπ-ος* not turned (f. *ἀ* priv. + *τρόπος* turn) + -OUS.] Of ovules: Not inverted, erect (see quot.).

1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 219. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 237 Where the nucleus is straight and the micropyle is at the end opposite the attachment of the funiculus, and the chalaza next the placenta, such an ovule is called atropous.

Atrous (ē·trəs), *a. rare. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *āter, ātro-* black + -OUS.] Of a jet black colour.

† **Atrou·t,** *v. Obs.* [f. AT- *pref.*[2] + ROUT *v.*,

OE. *hrútan.*] *intr.* To rush away, escape (with *dat.* = from).

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1166 Þu ne miht nohwar atrute. 1297 R. Glouc. 78 Þer nas prince vnneþe þat hym myȝte atroute. *c* 1305 *Pilate* 242 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 117 Hi ne þerste no whar at-route.

†**Atry**, *v. Obs.*; also 4 **attrie**, 5 ? **atrey**. [f. Try *v.*, a. OF. *trier*; the origin of the prefix is doubtful: perh. intensive after native vbs.]

1. *trans.* To try, as a judge.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 80 Chefe justise he satte, þe sothe to atrie. *Ibid.* 245 Þe rightes he did attrie of þo þat wrong had nomen.

2. *intr.* To try, test, as with a touch-stone.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 983 With many a temptacyon we tochyd hym to atrey to know whether he was god or non.

A-try (ătrəi·), *advb. phr. Naut.* [? A *prep.*[1] + Try.] Of a ship in a gale: Kept by a judicious balance of canvas with her bows to the sea.

1611 Cotgr., *Cappéer*, A ship to lye a-try. 1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 86 We tooke in our fore course and lay a trie with our maine course. *a* 1733 North *Lives* (1826) II. 316 Sometimes a-try and sometimes a-hull we busked it out. 1867 in Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*

†**Atsake**, *v. Obs.* *Pa. t.* 1 ætsóc, 2–3 **atsoke**. [OE. *ætsacan*, f. At- *pref.*[2] + *sacan*: see Asake.]

1. *intr.* To deny.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke viii. 45 Ða hiȝ ealle æt-socon. 1205 Lay. 6101 Þa Densce men dunriht atsoken þat heo to Brutlonde nolden mare Senden gold. *c* 1275 *Passion* 293 in *O. E. Misc.* 45 Peter at-sok and seyde, awaryed mote heo heo.

2. *trans.* To deny, abjure, renounce.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 72 þriwa ðu me æt-sæcst. 1205 Lay. 28210 To dæi ich atsake hine here.

†**Atscape**, *v. Obs.* *rare*[−1]. [f. At- *pref.*[2] + *scape*, aphetized form of Ascape, Escape; after *atflee, atrin, atslip*, etc.] To escape.

c 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxv. 75 Iesu..do thou me, Atscapen peyne ant come to the.

†**Atseek**, *v. Obs.* *rare*[−1]. In 3 **atsechen**. [f. At- *pref.*[1] + OE. *sécan* to Seek; or for earlier Aseek.] To seek for.

1205 Lay. 13322 And þere Densemonne king þas Denen wulle atsechen [1250 seek].

Atseet, pa. t. of Atsit *v. Obs.*

†**Atshake**, *v. Obs.* *rare*[−1]. In 3 **atscec-en**. [f. At- *pref.*[2] + OE. *sceacan* to Shake, to flee; cf. also Ashake.] *intr.* To flee away.

1205 Lay. 26516 Hit is eo[w] muchel scorne þat ȝe wulleð atscecen [1250 fleon].

†**Atshoot**, *v. Obs.* [f. At- *pref.*[2] + OE. *scéotan* to Shoot. Cf. G. *entschiessen*, Du. *ontschieten.*] *intr.* To shoot away (with *dat.* = from).

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 44 Hire horte was so gret, þat wel neȝ hire fnast at-schet. *Ibid.* 1621 Þah mi lif me beo at-schote.

†**Atsit**, *v. Obs.* Inflexions, see Sit. [OE. *ætsittan*, f. At- *pref.*[1] + *sittan* to Sit; cf. also Asit.]

1. *intr.* To remain sitting, stay, abide.

905 *O. E. Chron.*, Þa ætsæton ða Centiscan þær be æftan.

2. To sit against, withstand, disobey. (with *dat.*)

1297 R. Glouc. 174 In ys ryȝt hond ys lance he nom.. Hym ne myȝte atsytte non. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 2200 Hise bode ne durste non atsitte. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 235 Þo he Godes heste at-seet, And eke þo he þe appel eet.

†**Atslike**, *v. Obs.* *rare*[−1]. [f. At- *pref.*[2] + OE. **slícan*, cogn. w. MLG. *sliken*, OHG. *slíchan*: see Slike *v.* Cf. G. *entschleichen.*] To slip away.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 574 Her sweng wyth lyttel atslykez.

†**Atslip**, *v. Obs.* *rare*[−1]. *Pa. pple.* 3 **etslopen**. [f. At- *pref.*[2] + OE. *slípan* to Slip; see Aslip.] *intr.* To slip away; cf. Aslope.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 148 Al inin hope were etslopen.

†**Atspring**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *ætspringan*, f. At- *pref.*[2] + *springan* to Spring; cogn. w. OHG. *intspringan*, Du. *ontspringen*: cf. Aspring.] To spring forth; to spring into existence, originate.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 2247 Donne blod æt-sprang. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 152 O þat of hem to weren at-sprong þe noumbre of þe soulen þat from heuene felle.

†**Atstand**, *v. Obs.* Also 2–3 **ets-**, 3 **eds-**: for inflexions see Stand *v.* [OE. *ætstandan*, f. At- *pref.*[1] + *standan* to Stand; cf. Astand. With senses 3, 4, cf. G. *entstehen*, Goth. *andstandan*, Du. *ontstaan.*]

1. *intr.* To stand still, remain, stay.

c 1000 Ælfric *Oswald* (Sweet *Reader* 101) Se post ána ætstód ansund. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Heo..ne mehten þer naleng etstonden. 1297 R. Glouc. 367 After betere wind hii moste þere atstonde.

2. To come to a stand; to stop.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke viii. 44 Ða æt-stod sona þæs blodes ryne. 1205 Lay. 23982 Hit [the sword] at his breoste atstod. *c* 1300 *Beket* 2375 Er he com to Canterbure: he nolde no whar atstonde.

3. To make a hostile stand, to resist, withstand.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 248 Edstond: þuruh hwat strencðe? 1297 R. Glouc. 355 Vor he at stode..And drof the Englysse men aȝen.

4. with *dat.* becoming at length *trans.* To stand to: **a.** To withstand, resist. **b.** To stand close to; to press. (L. *instare.*)

c 1220 *Sawles Warde* in *Lamb. Hom.* 255 Etstont þen feont and he flið anan riht. 1297 R. Glouc. 44 Hym ne myȝte non at stonde. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1728 Begged hem mete and drink also, When hem most ned atstod.

†**Atstert**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 **atstirt-en, atstert-en, etstert-en.** *Pa. t.* æt-, **atsturt(e, atsterte.** [f. At- *pref.*[2] + *stert-en*: see Start *v.* and Astart *v.* Cf. G. *entstürzen.*]

1. *intr.* To start away, escape.

1205 Lay. 4264 He æt-sturte in to are burje. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 332 Þet wrecche best selden etsterteð.

2. *trans.* (i. e. with dative obj.) To escape from.

c 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 699 Tu schalt sone atstirten [*v.r.* etsterten] al þe strengðe of þis strif. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 370 We þolien þe soule vuel uorte etsterten vlesches vuel.

†**Atstunt**, *v. Obs.* Also 3 **etst-**. [f. At- *pref.* + *stunten*: see Stint *v.* and Astint *v.*]

1. *trans.* To bring to an end, to put a stop to.

1205 Lay. 31903 Hu þat ufel wes atstunt. *c* 1220 *St. Marherete* 15 Ha nanes weis ne schulen..etstunten ne etstonden þe strencðe of mine swenges.

2. *intr.* To stop, stay, remain.

c 1230 *Juliana* 50 Þah an etsterte us[!] tene schulen etstunten. 1297 R. Glouc. 168 So he was fram Euerwyk aboute an ten myle, He at stunte.

†**Atstutte-n**, *v. Obs.* [f. At- *pref.*[1] + *stutten*: see Stit.] *intr.* To remain, stay.

c 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 23 Se wide him wex weorre..in a londe, Ylirie het, þ tear he atstutte.

Attach (ătæ·tʃ), *v.* Also 4 **atache**, 4–7 **attache**. *Sc.* 6 **atteche, atteiche.** [a. OF. *atachie-r* (mod. *attacher*), cogn. with It. *attaccare*, Sp. *atacar*; f. *à* to, at + a radical which is found also in *détacher* Detach, and is connected by Diez and Littré with the Genevese *tache*, Sp., Pg. *tacha*, a round-headed nail, a Tack, q.v. Thus *lit.* 'to tack to.' See Diez, Littré, Skeat.]

The development of signification seems to have been thus: 1. The regular OF. sense was 'to fasten,' as in mod. Eng., where however this sense is of quite recent adoption from mod. F. 2. The earlier Eng. sense of 'arrest, seize,' arose in AF. and Eng., as an elliptical expression for '*attach* by some tie to the control or jurisdiction of a court,' i. e. so that it shall have a *hold* on the party. A man might thus be *attaché* or 'nailed,' *par le cors* by his body, *par ses avers et par ses chatens* by his goods and chattels, *par pleges* by sureties for his appearance (Britton). In the first two cases the *attachment* consisted in *arrest* and *detention.* 3. The It. equivalent is *attaccare*: in the 16th c. the It. *attaccare battaglia* to *join* battle, *attaccarsi a* to fasten (oneself) upon, 'attack,' was first imitated with F. *attacher*, and then adapted in Fr. as *attaquer*; whence Eng. Attack, and occasional 17th c. use of *attach* (see 4 *infra*).

I. To arrest, lay hold of, seize, 'nail'; indict.

1. *Law.* To secure for legal jurisdiction and disposal, to place or take under the control of a court; to arrest or seize by authority of a writ of attachment: **a.** a person. (See quot. 1691.)

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. II. 212 Eke wepte and wrong hire hondes whon heo was a-tachet. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumbr.* 4517 'Rihaux,' saide he, 'ich 3ow attache, A3eld 3ow anon to me.' 1531 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, ii, Euery shiriffe..shall attache the saide offenders. 1581 *Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 226 (Jam.) Power to atteiche and arreist the personis transgressouris. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 6 Therefore make present satisfaction, Or Ile attach you by this Officer. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 108 Often they attach poore innocents, when they cannot apprehend the guiltie. 1691 Blount *Law Dict.* s.v. *Attach*, He, who Arrests, carries the party Arrested to another higher person to be disposed of forthwith; he that attacheth, keeps the party attached, and presents him in Court at the day assigned in the Attachment. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xxxi, The means..of attaching this suspicious and formidable delinquent.

Const. *for, of.*

1494 Fabyan VII. 415 Guy, his sone, was attachyd for the same and sent to pryson. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* 83 The Peers gave..thir consent..to attaching the Bishops of High Treason. 1715 Burnet *Hist. Ref.*, He was attached of heresy. 1823 Scott *Peveril* v, I attach thee of the crime of which thou hast but now made thy boast. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* II. xvii. 183 The Earl Marshal attached Gloucester for high treason.

b. property, goods.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 158 Þe godes attached waren to þe kyng of Cipres Isaac. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 28 If any of these sayde officers fynde any maner of catell..they maye attache theym and cease theym as streyes. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 95 France..hath attach'd Our Merchants goods at Burdeux. 1853 Wharton *Pa. Digest* 168. § 66 Choses in action of the wife cannot be attached for the husband's debt. 1882 C. Sweet *Dict. Law Terms* s.v. *Attachment*, To attach property is to seize it, or place it under the control of a Court.

†**2.** To indict before a tribunal, accuse, charge.

c 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 34 Be thou attached with thift or with treason..Thy cheer changes. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. Prol. 266 Welcum celestiall myrrour and aspy, Attechyng all that hantis sluggardy! 1534 Lo. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K k viij, They wolde..elles attache vs for fooles. 1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* 36 They shall not easily be attached of any notable absurditie. 1653 M. Carter *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 81 In which Parliament, the King attaches Earl Godwin, for that he had kil'd his Brother.

†**3.** *transf.* To seize, lay hold of. **a.** Said *fig.* of death, sickness, love, passion, misfortune. *Obs.*

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helth* (1541) A iv, If they had bene..attached with envy and covaytise. 1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* III. xix. § 13 Hastely shall death attache them. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* III. iii. 5, I..am my selfe attach'd with wearinesse. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 173 A sore sickness attached or attacked him.

†**b.** *lit.* To seize with hands, claws, or talons. *Obs.*

1588 Shars. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 375 Euery man attach the hand Of his faire Mistresse. 1611 Guillim *Heraldrie* III. xv. 137 The Lion..lesse able to attach and rend his Prey. 1649 Seldon *Laws of Eng.* I. lxvi. (1739) 144 The strength of the Canon-Law growing to its full pitch, after a long chase attached the prey.

II. †**4.** To attack. *Obs.* (So in 16th c. F. from It.)

1627 *Lisander & Cal.* III. 41 The Archduke threatned to attach Reyne Berk with a siege. 1666 Killigrew *Urbin* V, The walls are every where attach'd.

III. *trans.* To tack on, fasten, affix, connect.

5. To tack on; to fasten or join (a thing *to* another, or *to* a spot), by tacking, hooking on, tying, stitching, sticking, etc.

1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* viii. (1827) 458/2 The shoulder-blade..is bedded in the flesh; attached only to the muscles. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xix, The hundred points or latchets which were the means of attaching the doublet to the hose. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 201 A huge stone, to which the cable..was attached. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 77 By attaching to the apparatus a tube which dips beneath water. 1879 G. Fennell in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 76/2 The young of the oyster..attach themselves immediately to the first clean, hard substance they meet with.

†**b.** To fasten (the eyes), keep fixed *on* an object.

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* C v a, I did not attach my Eyes onely on the generallity of Objects, but did exactly consider some particulars worthy of note.

6. To connect or join on functionally (e.g. a person *to* a company, expedition, etc.) Often *refl.*

? *a* 1700 Rogers (J.) The great and rich depend on those whom their power or their wealth attaches to them. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 16 God..By various ties attaches man to man. 1808 Scott *Mem.* in *Lockhart* i. (1842) 16/2 That I should seriously consider to which department of the law I was to attach myself. 1873 Tristram *Moab* i. 8 A Bedouin who had attached himself to us. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* ii. § 7 (1882) 95 The second attached himself to the Dukes of France.

7. To join in sympathy or affection *to* a person, place, etc. Often in pass. *To be attached to.*

1765 Goldsm. *Ess.* 14 (L.) To form the manners and attach the mind to virtue. 1816 Miss Austen *Emma* III. x. 341 When I was very much disposed to be attached to him. 1833 Hy. Martineau *Brooke F.* ix. 109 How she kept her father's house in order..how she attached her little brothers to her. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* IX. viii, I resolved again to attach myself to some living heart.

b. *esp.* To cause to adhere to oneself in sympathy or affection; to win or attract the attachment of.

1811 Miss Austen *Sense & Sens.* III. i. 224 So totally unamiable, so absolutely incapable of attaching a sensible man. 1814 — *Lady Susan* xiv. (1879) 230 His account of her attaching Miss Mainwaring's lover. 1861 Pearson *E. & Mid. Ages of Eng.* xxvi. (L.) Enemies whom no defeat could intimidate, and no peace attach. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* III. IX. iv. 102, I return you all..except Charles Douze which attaches me infinitely.

8. To fix (anything immaterial) *to*; to affix a name, description, property, or adjunct of any kind.

1812 *Examiner* 30 Nov. 768 1 A most diabolical attempt to attach the guilt of murder to two men innocent of the crime. 1843 Mill *Logic* I. vi. § 2 Certain properties to which mankind have chosen to attach that name. 1879 B. Taylor *Germ. Lit.* 111 To this treasure a curse is attached. 1883 E. Payne in *Law Times* 27 Oct. 432/2 The magistrates' licence..is attached to a particular house. 1884 Sir C. Bowen in *Law Times Rep.* 12 Apr. 197/1 The liability which English law attaches to contracts.

b. *refl.* To fasten itself on; to adhere, cleave, stick *to.*

1861 Mill *Utilit.* 41 No reason why all these motives..should not attach themselves to the utilitarian morality, as completely..as to any other. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* v. 51 Legends which attached themselves to the name of Charles the Emperor.

9. To add or bestow as an attribute, to attribute; to view as pertaining or appropriate *to.*

1837 Disraeli *Venetia* I. x. (1871) 50 Little credibility..should be attached to such legends. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. viii. 134 The importance they attached to their own services. 1870 Jevons *Elem. Logic* xxxiii. 292 Different people attach different meanings to the words. 1879 Lubbock *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* iii. 49 Only thirteen attach any weight at all to scientific subjects in the examinations.

IV. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To adhere, stick, cling, remain adherent.

10. To fix or fasten itself upon as an obligation or liability; to fall, or come *upon*, and adhere to.

1780 Burke *Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 338 It is..just..that the loss should attach upon the delinquency. 1852 M'Culloch *Taxation* II. vi. 284 The stamp duties have a tendency to facilitate the transactions on which they attach. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* I. 491 Blame attaches upon Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet for yielding.

11. To adhere *to*, as an appertaining quality or circumstance; to be incident *to* (formerly *on*).

1791 Boswell *Johnson* (1816) I. 233 For that the right of Chieftainship attached to the blood of primogeniture, and, therefore, was incapable of being transferred. 1812 Southey *Lett.* (1856) II. 312 Without any farther suspicion..than attaches to all works written in an age of physical credulity. 1818 Sir G. Dallas in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VII. 191 The just veneration that attaches on your opinions. 1859 *Ecce Homo* iii. 22 All the advantages which attach to hereditary monarchy.

12. To take legal effect, come into legal operation in connexion with anything.

1818 Colebrooke *Obligations* I. 93 If the whole obligation do not attach, the whole of it fails. 1829 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLI. 385 Wherever they should make their settlement, there the laws of England attached. 1844 Williams *Real Prop. Law* (1877) 235 The wife's right to dower accordingly attached. 1848 Arnould *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. I. i. 16 When the liability of the Underwriter commences, the technical

mode of expressing this is by saying that 'the policy attaches. 1876 Digby *Real Prop.* iii. § 11. 123 To give the tenure the character of tenure by knight-service, and consequently to cause the incidents of wardship and marriage to attach.

†**Atta·ch,** *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. The act of laying hold of, apprehension by writ, arrest.

1601 Weever *Mirr. Mart.* E vij b, The meanes for my attach. 1607 Heywood *Wom. Kilde* Wks. 1874 II. 102, I am made the vnwilling instrument of your attach and apprehension. 1641 *Termes de la Ley, Attach* is a taking or apprehending by command or writ.

2. *fig.* A seizure or attack of disease, etc.

1674 J. B[rian] *Harv.-Home* § 4. 23 Free from attaches Of sickness, weakness, in no part feel aches.

3. A tie, attachment; a thing attached.

1663 Sir G. Mackenzie *Relig. Stoic* xiii. (1685) 117 Have the weakest attachs to this life. 1694 *Ladies' Dict.*, An attache is, as much as to say .. one thing fasten'd to another. 1742 in Bailey.

Attachable (ătæ·tʃăb'l), *a.* [f. Attach *v.* + -able.]

1. Liable to arrest or legal seizure: see Attach *v.* 2.

a 1579 Sir N. Bacon (*title*) An Argument to show that the persons of noblemen are attachable by law for contempts in the High Court of Chancery. 1755 Magens *Insurances* II. 102 The Goods on board .. shall be more particularly bound and attachable for the same. 1884 *Law Rep., Q. Bench* XII. 525 No attachable debt was in existence at the date.

2. Capable of being tacked on, annexed, added, attributed as an adjunct *to* anything.

1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. viii. § 21 The terms 'true' and 'false' are .. attachable to the opposite branches. 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* I. i. ii. 50 A throne, to which wheels were attached, and horses attachable. 1879 T. Marks *Gt. Pyr.* 26 Any theoretical importance, attachable to them.

3. Capable of personal attachment (to others).

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VI. xvi. vi. 196 Voltaire is, by nature, an attached or attachable creature.

Atta·chableness. [f. prec. + -ness.] Capability of attachment.

1876 Miss Sedgwick *Live & let Live* 199 She had sterling qualities of truth, honesty, and attachableness.

‖**Attaché** (ăta·ʃe). [Fr., pa. pple. of *attacher* to Attach.] One attached to, connected with, on the staff of, another person or thing; *spec.* one attached to the suite of an ambassador.

1835 H. Greville *Leaves fr. Diary* 55 To offer this post to Fraser, now paid attaché at Vienna. 1859 Masson *Milton* I. 404 [He] had come up to London and become an attaché of the court. 1876 A. Arnold in *Contemp. Rev.* June 42 One is surprised to see English attachés skating in Tehran. 1883 *Scot. Rev.* Sept. 282 The attachés of a leading daily paper in New York.

Hence, **Attachéship** [see -ship].

1857 Thackeray *Fitzboodle Prof.* Wks. IV. 26. 1882 *Standard* 25 Oct. 5/4 Colonel T. Gonne .. has accepted the Military Attachéship at Constantinople.

Attached (ătæ·tʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. Attach *v.* + -ed.]

1. Arrested, seized under warrant of attachment.

1611 Cotgr., *Saisi*, seised, laied hold on .. attached, arrested. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Attaching*, He that attaches keeps the party attached.

†2. Seized, attacked (with sickness, passion, etc.).

1552 Huloet, Attached wyth syckenes. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 166 Attached of loue. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. vi. § 3 (1622) 253 Attatched with a dangerous sicknesse.

3. Tacked on, fastened by a material union *to*.

1841 De Quincey *Homer & Hom.* Wks. VI. 387 Homer introduces horses only as attached to the chariots. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 3. 30 Moving the staff with such fragments attached to it.

b. *Zool.* Fixed to a spot during life, stationary, as opposed to 'free'; c. *Arch.* Joined to a wall, etc., instead of standing clear, or 'detached.'

1854 Woodward *Man. Mollusca* (1856) 7 Most of them [Mollusca] are attached, or have no means of moving from place to place. 1879 G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 149 The attached and detached shafts may be used alternately.

4. Joined functionally.

1859 Tennent *Ceylon* I. iv. viii. 493 A cemetery .. attached to the city. 1879 Ruskin *Lett. Clergy* 4 Are the clergymen .. simply the attached and salaried guides of England?

5. Joined by taste, predilection, affection, or sympathy *to*; partial, fond, affectionate, devoted.

1793 T. Beddoes *Math. Evid.* 9 Readers, attached to these speculations, will find abundant entertainment. 1823 Byron *Juan* XII. xxxv, Fred really was attach'd. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 165 The theological system to which his family was attached. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* x. ii, Paulina became excessively attached to her. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* xii. 215 The Barotse are strongly attached to this fertile valley. 1860 Froude *Hist. Eng.* V. xxix. 508 Ardent Protestants side by side with the attached friends of Mary.

6. Incident *to*.

1852 McCulloch *Taxation* I. iv. 129 The inconveniences attached to duties on expenditure.

Attachedly (ătæ·tʃĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] With attachment; affectionately, devotedly.

1801 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* I. 369 Yours attachedly, William Taylor, Jun.

Attacher (ătæ·tʃəɹ). [f. Attach *v.* + -er 1.] One who attaches; one who arrests under a writ of attachment.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 14 A-rester, or a-tacher, or a catcherel. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 76 Sic sould be attachers, at command of the Judge, quhen it is necessare to attach sic men. 1641 Prynne *Antipathie* 45 If such Attachers be Clerkes Beneficed, they shall be suspended from their Office.

Attaching (ătæ·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Attach *v.*]

1. The action of arresting; arrest, seizure.

1543 Grafton *Contn. Harding* 437 After whose attachynge and imprysonmente, the realme was set in more quyetnes. 1576 A. Hall *Acc. Quarrel* (1815) 21 A warrant .. for the attaching of Smalley. 1863 Cox *Inst. Eng. Govt.* III. ii. 593 *note*, 3 Edw. I. c. 35 prohibits bailiffs of liberties from attaching persons not subject to their jurisdictions.

2. The action of joining to. (Mostly gerundial).

1747 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 149 The attaching these Indians and their Friends to the English Cause.

Atta·ching, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.]

1. That attaches persons to oneself; engaging.

1813 Miss Burney *Diary* VII. 10 Mdme. de Staël's Mémoires .. are so attaching, so evidently original and natural. 1867 Bp. Salisbury *Charge* 11 That most attaching of friends, Dr. Arnold.

2. That adheres or pertains *to*; incident.

a 1858 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. vii. 205 The peculiar circumstances attaching to a royal ball. 1879 R. Douglas *Confucian.* iii. 78 The .. ceremonies attaching to the social distinctions.

Atta·chingness. [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being attaching; engagingness.

1808 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* II. 219 It .. has all the attachingness of romance.

Attachment (ătæ·tʃmĕnt). Also 5 *aphet.* tachement. [a. F. *attachement*: see Attach *v.* and -ment.] The action of attaching, the condition of being attached.

I. Apprehension, seizure.

1. The action of apprehending (a person) and placing him under the control of a court of law; now, especially used of arrest for contempt of court. (With subjective or objective genitive: cf. Apprehension 2.)

1447-8 Shillingford *Lett.* (1871) 77 Have had, used, and enjoyed .. attacheaments, arestes. 1521 Wolsey in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 64 I. 178 The attachement of the late Duke of Bukingham. 1720 Shadwell *Humourist* IV, I'll follow and apprehend him, and his attachment will secure me. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. v. 269 The house had the same power of attachment for contempt. 1876 Digby *Real Prop.* vi. 286 To enforce the decrees of the Chancellor by attachment, that is, by arrest and imprisonment for contempt of court.

b. The writ or precept commanding such apprehension.

1468 *Paston Lett.* 567 II. 296, I am sore troblyd with Bedston .. be the wey of tachements owte of the Chauncer. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 128/2 If anie one of the parlement house be serued, sued, arrested, or attached by anie writ, attachment, or minister of the Kings bench. 1691 Blount *Law Dict.* s.v., An Attachment sometimes issues out of a Court Baron. 1784 De Lolme *Const. Eng.* I. xi. 109 If he does not appear, an attachment is issued against him. 1883 Mrq. Salisbury *Sp. in Parl.* 17 July, The captain was brought up under an attachment, and, refusing to relieve the men, was committed.

2. The taking of property into the actual or constructive possession of the judicial power. *Foreign attachment*: 'legal seizure of the goods of foreigners, found in some liberty (*e. g.* the City of London) to satisfy their creditors within such liberty.'

1592 Manwood *Coll. Lawes Forest* 99 The first maner of Attachement is, to Attache a man by his goodes and Cattels. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 424 The Common Law of England doth not vse the course of Attachments, as is vsed by the Custome of the Citie of London. 1809 Tomlinson *Law Dict.* s.v., A foreign attachment cannot be had when a suit is depending in any of the courts at Westminster. 1842 Whittock *Compl. Bk. Trades* 220 In cases of insolvency, the Factor ought immediately to lay 'attachments' and advise his employers of it. 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* ix. 276 It seems probable that Distress was gradually lost in and absorbed by Attachment and Distringas.

3. In *Forest Laws* (see quot.).

1592 Manwood *Coll. Lawes Forest* 90 In the said court of Attachments the officers there do nothing but receiue the Attachments of the Foresters. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 71 The court of attachments, or wood-mote .. is to be held before the verderors of the forest .. and is instituted to enquire into all offenders against vert and venison. 1809 Tomlins *Law Dict.* s.v., The lower court is called the *attachment*, the middle one the *swainmote*; the highest, *the justice in Eyre's seat.*

†4. *fig.* Arrest, confinement. *Obs.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. ii. 5 To bed, to bed: sleepe kill those pritty eyes, And giue as soft attachment to thy sences, As Infants empty of all thought.

II. Fastening, connexion, tie.

5. The action of fastening or tacking on.

1859 Owen *Classif. Mamm.* 65 The rest of the cranium is modified .. for the attachment of muscles to work the jaw. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 18. 131 His mode of attachment was new to me. 1867 A. Barry *Sir C. Barry* IX. 315 Ingenious provisions for attachment of girders.

6. The fact or condition of being fastened on or to; connexion.

1817 R. Jameson *Min.* 130 Werner understands by attachment, the connection of single crystals with massive minerals, and the aggregation of crystals together.

7. The fact or condition of being attached by sympathy; affection, devotion, fidelity.

a 1704 T. Brown *Sat. Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 21 We discover nothing of him .. that deserves our attachment. 1791 Burke *App. Whigs* Wks. 1842 I. 511 He governed by party attachments. 1814 Scott *Wav.* (1817) II. xx. 302 The lover's eye discovered the object of his attachment. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. i. 2 His early attachments .. were with the people of the Netherlands.

8. That whereby a thing is attached; a fastening, tie, or bond.

1801 *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 15 The attachments between the nerve and pericardium were completely divided. 1859 Tennent *Ceylon* I. i. iii. 105 The falling timber .. dragging those behind to which it is harnessed by its living attachments. 1874 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* xix. 330 A continuous pavement formed by the stony roots or 'attachments' of the Cruroidea.

9. Something attached to any object, an adjunct.

a 1797 H. Walpole *Geo. II* (1847) III. vi. 157 The whole body of Whigs were cantoned out in attachments to the Dukes of Newcastle and Bedford. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* § 3405 Compass attachment to the Theodolite. *Mod.* The Eolian attachment to the pianoforte.

Attack (ătæ·k), *v.* Also 7 attaque, attacque. [a. F. *attaque-r*, 16th c. ad. It. *attaccare*: see Attach. Not in Shaks., nor in Cotgr. under F *attaquer*.] *trans.* in all senses.

1. To fasten or fall upon with force or arms; to join battle with, assail, assault. (The ordinary word to describe offensive military operations.)

1600 Holland *Livy* I. 3 Being attackt with war from the Sabines. 1660 Blount *Boscobel* I. (1680) 15 Lambert with a far greater number of Rebels attaqu'd him. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* V. 117, 2000 Janisaries .. were sent out to Attacque a small Castle. 1776-88 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xliii. (1813) VII. 359 The strong towns he successively attacked. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* I. § 5 (1882) 43 The Danes were the same people in blood and speech with the people they attacked.

b. *absol.*

a 1755 Cane *Campaigns* (J.) Those that attack generally get the victory, though with disadvantage of ground.

2. To set upon with hostile action or words, so as to overthrow, injure, or bring into disrepute.

1643 Milton *Sov. Salve* 32 Under colour of a pretended partie .. the Parliament is attaqued. 1656 Cowley *Misc.* (1669) 30 Some care bestow On us .. Attacqu'ed by Envy, and by Ignorance. 1678 Owen *Mind of God* I. 10 Religion was attacqued or disturbed withal. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. 309 Who attacks the liberty of the press? 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* II. 25 Rabelais attacked boldly the scholastic mode of education. 1858 De Quincey *Whiggism* Wks. VI. 173 He attacked the Archbishop of Dublin .. in a rancorous tone.

3. To assail with temptations.

1673 *Lady's Call.* I. i. § 20 Finding it their interest to corrupt him with money, they were yet so possest with the reverence of his vertues, that none durst undertake to attaque him. *Ibid.* I. v. § 23 There are few more frequently attaqued then women of quality.

4. To enter upon a work of difficulty, with the intention of conquering or completing it.

1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Min. Engin.* I. 201 Finding the ore, making all roads, shafts, drifts, etc., which will enable the miner to attack it. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxi. 296 They will have to attack some hard work. 1875 *Times* 20 Apr. 5/6 We have never been able to attack those parts of the sun's surroundings.

5. Of disease: To seize upon, begin to affect.

1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 318 Diseases, Disorders, Weaknesses, Sicknesses, Harbingers and Forerunners of Death attaquing his Bodily Constitution. 1863 Kemble *Resid. Georgia* 40 Rheumatism .. attacks indiscriminately the young and old.

6. Of physical agents: To begin to act upon destructively, to begin to destroy, devour, waste, decompose, or dissolve.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 232/2 White ants .. often attacking the wood-work of houses. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* I. i. § 20 Hydrofluoric acid .. attacks the glass where the wax has been scratched off. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 208 The columns, when attacked [by boring molluscs], must have been washed by the sea. 1879 P. Delamotte in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 89/1 The mordants used in the dyeing are apt to attack the leather.

Attack (ătæ·k), *sb.* Also 7 attaque, attacque. [f. the vb., or a. F. *attaque*: cf. It. *attacco*. (Not in Shaks., Cotgrave, Cockeram: once in Milton.)]

1. The act of falling upon with force or arms, of commencing battle; an offensive operation: an onset, an assault. The common military term; opposed to *defence*.

1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 248 The dire attack Of fighting Seraphim. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. i. 1084 And bravely scorn to turn their backs Upon the desperatest attacks. 1693 *Mem. Count Teckely* I. 41 The Grand Vizier endeavoured to maintain the Attacques. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3913/2 The Enemy .. made a Salley out of the Town against Major General Dedem's Attack. 1789 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* xiii. § 2 To compare the means of attack and defence. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* V. I. 601 Monmouth .. conceived that a night attack might be attended with success.

b. *ellipt.* for: Point of attack, attacking force.

1709 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* VI. 460 All the cannon .. will begin to play as to morrow from the 3 several attacks.

2. *fig.* The offensive part in any contest or match; *e. g.* the bowling in *Cricket*, a move directed to gain a point in *Chess*, etc.

1822 Burrowes *Cycl.* III. 345/2 It is not always necessary in the attack to have them [queen and rook] near the adversary's king. 1871 M. Collins *Mrg. & Merch.* II. x. 294 [He] taught her the Mortimer attack in the Evans gambit. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 19 May (*Cricket*), Spofforth and Palmer being entrusted with the attack.

3. An assault with hostile or bitter words, or action intended to overthrow, injure, or defame.

1751 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 144 P 2 The attack upon a rising character. 1804 Mar. Edgeworth *Mod. Griselda* x. Wks. 1832 XI. 320 Griselda .. established herself upon a couch, and began an attack upon Emma. 1850 Lynch *Theo. Trin.* ix. 169 Some who have braved with forehead of flint public attack. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* v. § 2 (1882) 227 The knights of the shire united with the burgesses in a joint attack on the royal council.

4. *fig.* The commencing of operations in order to perform any difficult work. So, *jocularly*, upon dinner, viands, etc.; cf. 6.

1812 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Pictur.* XVII. 62 The Doctor then ..pronounced the grace.. The fierce attack was soon begun. 1874 FURNIVALL *Rep. E. Eng. Text Soc.* 26 The attack [of the Society] is weakest at the farthest point, Anglo-Saxon. 1875 *Times* 20 Apr. 5/5 The Committee of the Royal Society laid so much stress upon this part of the attack that no less than three instruments were devoted to it.

5. An invasion or access of disease; a fit or bout of illness.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* s.v. *Asthma*, Its attacks are most frequent during the heats of summer. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 543 He suffered from attacks of overpowering giddiness.

6. The commencement of destructive or dissolving action by any physical agent.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 224/1 The attacks of this animal [Teredo] upon piles. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* viii. § 7. 187 To.. initiate the attack of the oxygen.

Attackable (ătæ·kâb'l), *a.* [f. ATTACK *v.* + -ABLE; but Fr. has had *attaquable* since 16th c.] Capable of being attacked, assailable.

1813 *Examiner* 15 Mar. 170/2 His conceit..is his most attackable point. 1860 *Cornh. Mag.* II. 713 A substance not attackable by common acids. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* xvii, Every compromise is easily attackable.

Attacked (ătæ·kt), *ppl. a.* Also 7– attackt. [f. ATTACK *v.* + -ED.] Assaulted.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* 17 Aug. 1 We almost ruined the Flanks of the attackt Bastions.

Attacker (ătæ·kəɹ). Also 7 attaquer. [f. ATTACK *v.* + -ER¹; cf. F. *attaqueur*, 16th c.] One who attacks, an assailant.

1664 PEPYS *Diary* 4 June, Prince Rupert, the boldest attaquer in the world. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 228 The attackers boarded her. 1882 M. ARNOLD in *19th Cent.* Aug. 229 The attackers of the established course of study.

Attacking (ătæ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ATTACK *v.*] The action of falling upon with hostile intent.

1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* II. 48 To assist at the attacking of the prince of Orange. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 3 (1882) 229 Ockham had not shrunk.. from attacking the foundations of the Papal supremacy.

Attacking, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That attacks; assailing, acting on the offensive.

1833 *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* I. 144 The Attacking File. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 144 Easy for an attacking army to force a passage.

†**Attacted,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *attact-us* touched + -ED.] Touched upon, briefly handled.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Attain (ătē·in), *v.* Forms: 4 ateyn(e, ateine, ateign, 4–5 atteygne, atteigne, 4–6 atteyne, 5 6 attayne, (5 ataine), 5–7 atteine, -aine, 6– attain. *Pa. pple.* attained; also 4–6 ateynt, etc.: see ATTAINT. [a. OF. *ataign-, ateign-*, stem of *ataindre, -eindre*:—L. *attingĕre* to touch on, get at, reach, f. *ad-, at-*, to + *tangĕre* to touch.]

I. *trans.* To touch, strike, attain. (All *Obs.*)

†1. To get at with a blow, strike, hit; = ATTAINT 1. *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 16 And with his spere was atteyned of the king.. by suche a might that he percid the shelde.

†2. To touch upon (a matter), mention, treat of, deal with. *Obs.* (So L. *attingere* and OF. *ateindre.*)

1447-8 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (1871) 42 The mater is attainyd at large in the comyn lawe.

†3. To catch or detect in an offence, convict, condemn, ATTAINT. *Obs.* [Common sense of OF. *ateindre*: cf. Britton I. xxvii. § 1 La forme de *atteyndre* nostre pes enfreynte. 'The manner of *convicting* offenders for breach of our peace'; see also s.v. ATTAINOR.]

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 49 Knoute.. siþen ateyned Edrik þorgh treson of old..Edrik was hanged on þe toure, for his trispas. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5332 To reprove þam [his enmys] at þe last day, And to atteyn þam. *c* 1350 *Harl. MS.* No. 4196. 164 *St. James* 39 Pharisenes.. went for to wit of his [Christ's] thewes, For to atteyn him in sum thing þat þai might wrye him to the king. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1601 He es ateyned for traytur, And fals and lither losenjoure.

II. *trans.* To come so near as to touch, to overtake, reach, catch.

†4. To approach so as to touch, encroach on. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxiii. 10 Ne ateyne thou [1388 Touche thou not] the termes of litle childer.

†5. To overtake, come up with, catch up, get at or within reach of, catch. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 128 The fire is hote.. And brenneth what he may atteigne. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xviii. 278 Thei..began to pursue the hoste so that thei ateyned hem at a passage. *Ibid.* xvii. 272 The saisnes.. slowgh alle that thei myght atteyne. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 182 Them that they attayned dyd them neuer hurte after. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 174 The Earle.. pursued with all celeritie.. hoping to have ouer-taken the Scottish King..but not attaining him.

6. To reach by motion, to arrive at, 'gain' (a point aimed at).

c 1585 *Faire Em* III. 811 We quickly shall attain the English shore. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* VI. 2667 By this time we th'appointed place attainde. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* I. Wks. V. 7 Now had they almost attain'd The palace portal. 1854 J. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xviii. 336 The heroic marshal, however, attained the opposite shore.

b. To reach (an age or time).

1826 PRAED *Poems* (1865) I. 255 Sir Lidian had attained his sixteenth year.

7. To reach, arrive at, gain, accomplish, by continued effort (an end or purpose, a position, state, or personal quality).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1114 Þat he ne sal caim dede [= Cain's death] a-teign. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 184 That he his purpose might atteigne. *c* 1400 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 8 If thou myghtest parfit pes atteigne. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 3 Of whiche thyng we may now atteyne manifest knowledge. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. v. 21 Reason is not.. borne with us.. but attayned by Industry. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 262 Yet were they so far from attaining their ends. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* li. xi, Let me the Life Divine attain. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 32 His fame would never probably have attained its present eminence.

8. To come into the possession of, to gain by effort, acquire, obtain (a possession; not now used of a material thing). *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 47 Pacience.. venquysseth.. Thynges þat rigour sholde neuere atteyne [*v.r.* atteigne, ateyne]. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 13 By whiche ye atteyne helpe of the holy gost. 1513 MORE *Edw. V*, 4 He attained the Crowne and Scepter of the Realme. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxvi. 38 To atteyne therby the towne of Berwike. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 825/1 Manasses..dyd penaunce and attained mercy. 1639 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* x. (1702) 138 He teacheth them to attain a kingdom. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 48 Her Husband, who at first attained her Bed by violence. 1863 COX *Inst. Eng. Govt.* I. vii. 80 To concur with the Prince of Orange in attaining a free Parliament.

†9. To get to know, 'get at,' find out. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. i. 31 Þou hast now knowen and atayntꝑe doutous or double visage of.. fortune. *Ibid.* III. iii. 69 þat fals beaute.. is knowe and a-teint in þilke þinges. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* E iiij, Secretes that humayne nature may not attayne, knowe, ne understonde. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. xxiv. P iij, To attayne the quantitie of this longer portion, ye shall thus worke. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. v. § 26 II. 180 Not well attaining his meaning. 1666 — *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 105 About this time, for I cannot attain the certain year.

III. *intr.* (The distance of the point reached, or the effort made, is more distinctly expressed by the *intr.* const. with *to, unto.*)

10. To come so far as, succeed in coming to, get (*to*). *To attain to* = reach, arrive at. *arch.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 547 Bygyn at þe laste.. Tyl to þe fyrste þat þou at-teny. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 4 To the Blakhethe whan the did atteyne. 1535 COVERDALE *Joshua* xvii. 16 We shal not be able to attayne vnto the mountaynes. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 18 With much adoe they attained thether againe. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxvii. 12 If by any meanes they might attaine to Phenice. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. vii, Nor nearer might the dogs attain.

† b. Without locomotion: To reach. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xi. 161 God.. atteineth to them without putting himselffoorth. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. vi. 241 The second lay so with his backe towards the first, that his head attained about his bosome.

† c. To come by succession, descend (*to*). *Obs.*

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. vii. 61 To whome the synne of Adam hath atteyned by very succession and descent.

† d. To happen (*to*). *To attain to* = overtake, befall. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1217/2 We shall nede no rehersal of any harme that.. maye attaine thereto.

11. To live on (*to* a time or age).

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* xi. 17 There shal none after yᵉ atteyne vnto thy tyme. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xlvii. 9 And haue not attained vnto the dayes of the yeeres of the life of my fathers. *Mod.* He has attained to years of discretion.

12. To reach, or arrive at, a state, condition, purpose, possession; to succeed in reaching. Cf. 7, 8.

c 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* ix. Sel. Wks. 1869 I. 23 No conquerrour myȝte atteyne to Lordship of al þis erþe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 391 Sche may unto a knave childe atteigne By liklihed, sith sche nys not bareigne. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 26 He sholde attayne to thende of his desire. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxxxviii. 5 Soch knowlege is to wonderfull.. for me, I can not atteyne vnto it. 1609 D. ROGERS in *Digby Myst.* (1882) Introd. 24 It cannot be attaynd vnto in this liffe. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Tithes* ii. 47 Infallibility.. being what no Man can attain unto. 1782 COWPER *Lett.* 11 Nov., To see your trees attain to the dignity of timber. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 6 (1882) 90 Few boroughs had as yet attained to power such as this.

† b. with *inf.* of purpose. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xv. 15 Where as he thought to.. attaigne to haue any company of men of warre. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 372 He.. attained to be a most accomplished person.

†13. = 9, but with *to, unto. Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 439/2, I study tyll my braynes ake to perceyve this mater, but I can nat attayne to it. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1168/1 Neither they nor I haue yet attained to their names. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* Pref., The certain time wee cannot yet attain unto.

†IV. Senses influenced by, or derived from, L. *attingĕre. Obs.*

†14. *intr.* To extend as far as, stretch, reach (*to*).

c 1350 *Will. Paterne* 5497 Here riȝt arm redeli ouer Rome ateyned. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I, The see Tyren atteynethe to Vtaly [L. *attinet ad Italiam*]. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 252 Wyth great chaines of yren attaining fro one house to an other.

†15. *intr.* To matter, concern, pertain *to. Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vii. 59 What atteiniþ fame to swiche folk.

†**Attai·n,** *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. vb.] = ATTAINMENT: a. The action of attaining; b. The thing attained.

1559 *Myrr. for Mag., Dk. Suffolk* viii. 4 There is more glory in The keping thinges than is in their attayne. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xxiv. (J.) Crowns and diadems, the most splendid terrene attains.

Attain, obsolete northern form of ATONE *v.*

1630 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 30 To appease and attain them.

Attainability (ătē·inăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -BILITY.] The quality of being attainable; an attainable circumstance or condition of things.

1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 97 Faith in its attainability and hopes of its attainment. 1845 KINGSLEY *Lett. & Mem.* I. 137 Hovering between nine shillings a week and the workhouse, the sum of all attainabilities this side of heaven. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxvii. IV. 524 Despair as to the attainability of certain knowledge.

Attainable (ătē·năb'l), *a.* [f. ATTAIN *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. OF. *ataignable.*] Capable of being attained (in various senses of the verb).

1647 PETTY *Adv. Learn.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) VI. 4 Things.. attainable by the help of memory. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 513 ₱ 5 The highest pitch of perfection attainable in this life. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. i. vi. 51 *note*, The rate of profit attainable. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* I. i. 18 To its most northern attainable point. 1881 RUSKIN *Morn. in Florence* 47 The shop-window with its unattainable splendours, or too easily attainable trifles.

Attai·nableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being attainable.

1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 279 The attainablenesse of this progressive fulnesse. 1707 8 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* (1871) 600 Rational desires are vigorous in proportion to the.. attainableness of their object. 1871 ALGER *Future Life* 469 A similar conception of the attainableness of heaven.

†**Attainant,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *a(t)taignant* proper to attain an end.] Suitable, appropriate.

1494 FABYAN 2 To my dull wytte it is nat atteynaunt.

Attainder (ătē·ndəɹ). Forms: 5 attaynder, 6 atteindor, attendre, attaindour, 6–7 -or, 7 attender, 6– attainder. [Subst. use of OF. *ataindre, ateindre*, inf., to ATTAIN, also to strike, touch, affect, accuse, convict, condemn:—L. *attingĕre* to touch upon, strike, attack, etc.; subsequently warped in meaning by erroneous association with F. *taindre, teindre*, to dye, stain:—L. *tingĕre, tinguĕre* to imbue, dye, TINGE, TAINT.]

1. The action or process of attainting: *orig.* as in ATTAIN *v.* 3; in later usage, the legal consequences of judgement of death or outlawry, in respect of treason or felony, viz. forfeiture of estate real and personal, corruption of blood, so that the condemned could neither inherit nor transmit by descent, and generally, extinction of all civil rights and capacities. From the false derivation referred to above, the second of these was looked upon as the essence of Attainder, which is defined by the lawyers as 'The stain or corruption of blood of a criminal capitally condemned, the immediate inseparable consequence by the Common Law, on the pronouncing of the sentence of death' (Tomlins, etc.). See also ATTAINT *v.* 6.

Bill or *Act of Attainder*: one introduced or passed in the English Parliament (first in 1459) for attainting any one without a judicial trial.

1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 12 At the parleament aboue seide.. alle other attaynderes that were made in Kynge Edwardes tyme were anullede. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 150 The Attaindour of Edward the last Duke of Buckingham. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* 29 Upon attainder of treason the King is to have the land, although he be not the Lord of whom it is held. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *James III.* Wks. (1711) 44 The king might.. by their attenders reward the services of many of his necessitous friends. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 251 By attainder for treason or other felony, the blood of the person attainted is sn corrupted, as to be rendered no longer inheritable. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop. Law* (1877) 23 All attainders are now abolished. 1864 WEBSTER *Dict.* s.v., By the constitution of the United States, no bill of attainder shall be passed; and no attainder of treason (in consequence of a judicial sentence) shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

b. The instrument of attainting; Act of Attainder.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 952/2 As in their atteindor was speciall mention made.

†2. *fig.* a. Condemnation, sentence; foul or dishonouring accusation or allegation. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 158 He that breakes them.. Stands in attainder of eternall shame. 1593 — *Rich. II*, IV. i. 24 Either I must, or haue mine honor soyl'd With th'Attaindor of his sland'rous Lippes.

† b. Stain of dishonour. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. v. 32 He liu'd from all attainder of suspects. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 192 ₱ 7 A resumption of ancestral claims, and a kind of restoration to blood after the attainder of a trade.

†**Attai·ndre.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec., assimilated to sbs. in -RY.] Attainder, attainting.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 37 a, So long as that attaindrie standeth in force.

†**Attai·ndure.** *Obs.* Also **attendure.** Confusion of ATTAINDER and ATTAINTURE.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 928/1 The king hauing purchased of the cardinall after his attendure.. his house at Westminster. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 353 Upon the attaindure of John Earl of Lincoln, and Edmund his brother.

Attained (ătē·nd), *ppl. a.* [f. ATTAIN *v.* + -ED.] Reached, got at; † touched, hit, struck (*obs.*).

1596 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 175 He wounded takes his horse, attain'd with shaft or lance. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* 57 The degree of virtue attained.

Attainer (ătē·nəɹ). [f. ATTAIN *v.* + -ER[1].] One who attains or reaches any object of effort.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 754 The finall good doth immediately make the attainer blessed.

Attai·ning, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].]

1. The action of getting at by continued effort; reaching, acquiring.

1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 95 For the .. perfit atteyning of any tong. 1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 121 To the more ready attaining to this Christian unanimity. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. iii. 52 Lo! it waits for thy attaining!

2. That which is attained; an attainment.

1615 DANIEL *Queens Arcad.* (1717) 161 Our Longings never stay With our Attainings, but they go beyond.

Attainment (ătē·nmĕnt). [f. ATTAIN *v.* + -MENT; cf. OF. *ataignement*, mod. *atteignement*.]

†1. Encroachment. (Cf. ATTAIN *v.* 4.) *Obs.*

1384 in Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 19 Landis and tenementis .. free and quyt of alle maner axions, axing, and attenement.

2. The action or process of attaining, reaching, or acquiring by effort. (No *pl.*)

1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer Edw. VI*, Holy Com. (1852) 311 Towards the attainment of everlasting salvation. 1636 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* xxix. 34 Dost thou ayme at the attainment of wisedome? 1872 VEATS *Growth Comm.* 294 The primary object of their voyages was often impossible of attainment.

3. That which is attained or acquired by continued effort; *esp.* a personal acquirement or accomplishment

a 1680 GLANVILL (J.) Men that count it a great attainment to be able to talk much. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (1751) Pref. 12 A man of good attainments. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 55 A prelate and poet of very distinguished attainments.

b. more *abstractly.* (No *pl.*)

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iv, No mortal's endeavour or attainment will..content [him]. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 3. 47 The cause of the inefficiency of the teaching in Oxford in the old days was..the low standard of attainment in the place.

Attainor (ătē·nəɹ, -ē·ɹ). *Law.* [a. AF. *atteignour* = OF. *atteigneur*, f. *atteign-ant*, pr. pple. of *atteindre*: see ATTAIN.] One of the twenty-four jurors in the ancient process of ATTAINT.

[1292 BRITTON IV. ix. § 4 Si acun bie a fere atteyndre acuns jurours, si fet a prendre garde quant des jurours et queus furent en l'assise, issi qe chescun jurour eit deus atteignours al meyns.] 1865 NICHOLS transl., When any one desires to attaint any jurors, it must be seen how many and what jurors were upon the assise, so that each juror may have two attainors at least.

†**Attai·nt,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **ateynt, ataynt, atteynt, -aynt,** (4 **atenkt**) 5 **atteint,** 6–8 **attaint.** [a. OF. *ateint, ataint,* mod. *atteint,* pa. pple. of *a(t)teindre* to ATTAIN, formed like *teindre, teint, joindre, joint,* etc., and not from L. *attactus.* (Cf. *peindre, peint,* for L. *pictus.*) Hence, erroneously latinized in med.L. as *attinctus,* and referred, in England at least, to L *tinctus* 'dyed, stained,' an etymological fancy which warped the meaning of the word and its derivatives.]

1. Convicted, attainted. Used *orig.* as pa. pple of ATTAIN, subseq. of ATTAINT *v.*; also as adj.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12628 Þat we be neuer more ateynt For fals shryvyng. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 340 Ateint they were by the lawe And demed for to honge and drawe. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 761 Fyle ataynte traytour! 1642 *Declar., Votes, etc. conc. Magaz. at Hull* 14 That .. he, or they, be in no wise convict or attaint of high Treason. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 373 He is then called attaint, *attinctus,* stained, or blackened. He is no longer of any credit or reputation.

2. Affected with sickness, passion, etc.; infected.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3065 Wyþ pryde are swyche men ateynte. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 103 That be ne schel soffry ther bys [wo], As be [is] here atenkt. *c* 1500 *Blowbol's Test.* in Halliw. *Nug. P.* I, I trow he was infecte certeyn With the faitour .. Or with a sekenesse called a knave ateynt.

3. Overcome with heat, weariness, or fatigue; overpowered, exhausted. [In this sense perhaps partly due to F. *éteint.*]

c 1325 *Cœur de L.* 6131 In the hete they wer almost ateynt. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 333 If he beo þer in batail atteynt: þou lest þy los berfore. *Ibid.* 3612 Ys sted wax al ateynte. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ix, With weriness atteynt. 1470–85 (1634) MALORY *Arthur* (1816) II. 276 And suffered him till he was nigh attaint, and then he ran upon him.

Attaint (ătē·nt), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **ataynt**(e, 5–6 **ateynt**(e, **atteynt,** (**attend**), 5–7 **attaynt, atteint,** (6 **attent**) 6- **attaint.** *Aphetic* TAINT. [f. ATTAINT *ppl. a.* (cf. to *convict*), which was also used as pa. pple. of this, for a considerable time, till *attainted* took its place. *Attaint* had thus originally some of the early senses of *attain*; but its subseq. development was affected by its being associated in fancy with TAINT *v.*[1] (F. *taindre, teindre,* pa. pple. *taint, teint*:—L. *tingĕre, tinctus,* to steep, dye, stain), with which its aphetic form coincided; so that in some senses, it passed into the latter vb.]

I. To touch, get at; = ATTAIN.

†1. To touch, get at with a blow, to hit in tilting; = ATTAIN *v.* 1. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccIxv. 597 The seconde course they met and ataynted. *Ibid.* II. clxviii. [clxiv.] 470 They ran togider, and tainted eche other on yᵉ helmes. 1530 PALSGR. 439/2, I atteynt, I hyt or touche a thyng, *Jattaynys.* He attaynted hym upon the myddes of the helmet.

†2. To get at the facts, find out, ascertain; = ATTAIN *v.* 9. *Obs*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. xiii. 266 The causes that ben obscure and hidd may be therby attainted and knowen.

II. To convict, prove, accuse, condemn.

†3. To convict, prove guilty. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 5512 3ou be-houys to wirke ful quaynte and in þaire dedis ham attaynt. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 16 Atteyntyn, *Convinco.* 1499 *Plumpton Corr.* 141 Parkin Warbek and other iij were arreyned .. They all were attended, and judgment given. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 79 That the accused be .. upon sufficient proof attainted of some open act by men of his own condition.

†4. To prove (a charge). *Obs.*

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 21 Gif it be otherwaies attainted (or proven).

†5. *Old Law.* To convict a jury of having given a false verdict; to bring an action to reverse the verdict of a jury as false. *Obs.*

[1292 BRITTON IV. ix. § 4 Se il avent qe les jurours de acune petite assise eynt fet .. faus serment .. purrount il estre atteintz en plusours maneres. 1865 NICHOLS transl., If it happens that the jurors in any petty assise have taken a false oath, they may .. be attainted in several ways.] 1528 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* V. § 383 (1642) 166 Before that this verdict be attainted by the heire in a writ of attaint. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. viii. (1743) 194 The Punishment of Petty-Jurors attainted of giving a verdict contrary to evidence, wittingly, is severe.

6. To condemn (one convicted of treason or felony) to death, corruption of blood, and extinction of all civil rights and capacities; to subject to ATTAINDER, whether by judicial sentence, or by Act of Parliament without a judicial trial. (Influenced by its erroneously assumed relation to TAINT, whence the idea of 'corruption of blood.')

c 1340 *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 1114 He bat flemed first adam .. he..sal caym sone a-tayntt. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 1 A parleament, at whiche were atteynted Kynge Herry and all othere that fledde with hym. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 16 All such as use deceipt in bargayning .. and shalbe atteinted thereupon as fellones. 1679 HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws,* To be attainted is, that his Blood be held in Law as stained and corrupted. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4013/4 Edward Patchell .. attainted of Murther in the City of Chester. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 31 Do they mean to attaint and disable backwards all the kings that have reigned before the Revolution, and consequently to stain the throne of England with the blot of a continued usurpation? 1844 BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xiii. (1862) 195 On Edward IV's victory, they [Parliament] unanimously attainted Henry IV.

7. To accuse *of* crime or dishonour. *arch.* (Also in OF.)

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 227 How processe ought to proceede against those that are attainted of it [*i. e.* adultery], and how such as are convicted thereof are to be punished. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 24 Gif any man .. salbe attaynted and convict of such alienation. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* II. xv. 265 Rebecca .. being attainted of sorcery .. doth deny the same. 1883 HOWELL *Undisc. Country* I. 71 Who are you to attaint me of unworthy motives?

III. To lay hold of (as sickness), affect, infect.

8. To touch, strike, or seize upon, as a disease or other bodily or mental affection; to affect.

[*a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 223 If dedly syknes have you ateynt.] *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 199 Ethelwolphus .. was attainted with an easie sickness. 1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dr.* (1861) 277 And like to one whom sorrow deep attaints. 1598 *Hist. Parismus* I. (1661) 267 Which sight attainted her heart with such grief. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 561 His foule disease, continually attainting him with intolerable paines. 1688 DRYDEN *Brit. Rediv.* 175 The same shivering sweat his lord attaints.

†9. (Influenced by TAINT): To affect with any contagion; to infect. *Obs.*

c 1525 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 902 They be so attaynted With coveytous and ambycyon. 1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 102 That he suld fall in Pelagius heresyis; howbeit all othir Scottis kingis afore him war nevir attentit with sic thingis. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, V. v. 81 My tender youth was neuer yet attaint With any passion of inflaming loue. 1631 BP. WEBBE *Pract. Quietnesse* (1657) 84 If thou be attainted with any of these evil properties.

10. (In full sense of TAINT): To touch or impregnate with something corrupting; to infect with corruption, poison, etc.

1580 [see ATTAINTED 4]. 1608 J. KING *Serm.* 1 *Chron.* xxix. 26–8, 23 Dead flies wil atteint the swetest ointments of Apothecaries. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* xii. 77 When secret Vlcers shall attaint thy breath. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Mail Coach* Wks. IV. 290 Even to have kicked an outsider might have been held to attaint the foot.

b. *fig.* To sully (lustre, purity, etc.).

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 35 Phoebus golden face it did attaint, As when a cloud his beames doth over-lay. *Ibid.* IV. i. 5 Lest she with blame her honour should attaint. 1718 POPE *Iliad* VI. 564 How would the sons of Troy .. Attaint the lustre of my former name? 1856 MILMAN in *Q. Rev.* XCIX. 6 No breath of calumny ever attainted the personal purity of Savonarola.

11. (Blending the preceding with fig. use of 7.)

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 288 Wherein a good name hath bin wrongfully attainted. 1815 SOUTHEY *Roderick* VIII. 15 His mother's after-guilt attainting not the claim legitimate he derived from her.

Attaint (ătē·nt), *sb.* Forms as in vb.; also 6 **atteinct.** [a. OF. *ateinte, atainte,* sb. from fem. of *ateint,* pa. pple. of *ateindre*; see ATTAINT *ppl. a.*]

1. The act of touching or hitting; *spec.* a 'hit' in tilting. *arch.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxviii. (clxiv.) 473 The first course, they strake eche other on their helmes a great attaynt 1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVII. 6 Nor to pursue his first attaint Euphorbus' spirit forbore. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ix, Both the others failed in the attaint. 1820 — *Monast.* (1867) 458/1 *note,* Attaint was a term of tilting used to express the champion's having attained his mark; or in other words, struck his lance straight and fair against the helmet or breast of his adversary.

†2. *fig.* A dint, a blow (of misfortune, etc.). *Obs.* [Cf. Fr. les atteintes de la manvaise fortune, etc.]

1655 JENNINGS *Elise* Epist. Ded., Generous hearts laugh at the attaints of fortune.

3. *Vet. Surgery.* A blow or wound on the leg of a horse caused by over-reaching, or by a blow from another horse's foot.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 113 Atteynt is a sorance, that commeth of an ouer-rechynge, yf it be before; and if it be behynde, it is of the tredynge of an other horse. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 313 Of an upper Attaint or over-reach upon the back sinew of the shanke. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The farriers distinguish *upper attaints* given by the toe of the hindfoot upon the sinew of the fore-leg, and *nether attaints,* or over-reachers, on the pastern-joint.

4. *Old Law.* The conviction of a jury for giving a false verdict; a legal process instituted for reversing a false verdict and convicting the jurors.

This was done by a grand jury of twenty-four; 'for the law wills not that the oath of one jury of twelve men should be attainted or set aside by an equal number, or by less indeed than double the number.' (BRACTON, in TOMLINS.)

[1292 BRITTON IV. xi. § 1 (*title*) Ou gist Atteynte. 1865 NICHOLS transl., In what cases an attaint lies.] 1528 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* V. § 383 (1642) 166 The heire hath defeated the verdict by attaint. 1577 HARRISON *England* I. II. iv. (1877) 101 Now and then the honest yeomen .. shall be sued of an atteinct and bound to appeare at the Starre chamber. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 351 Another species of extraordinary juries, is the jury to try an attaint; which is a process commenced against a former jury, for bringing in a false verdict. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. viii. 31 The ancient remedy, by means of attaint, which renders a jury responsible for an unjust verdict, was almost gone into disuse.

5. = ATTAINDER.

1603 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* vi. 140 Those great Lords, now after their Attaints, Canonized amongst the English Saints. 1692 BEVERLEY *Concil. Disc.* 7 The Court of Honour, where Attaints are purg'd off, and Blood, as they speak, reston'd.

6. *fig.* Imputation or touch of dishonour, stain upon honour, lustre, purity, or freshness.

1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* (1717) 38 Her Legend justifies her foul Attaint. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* LXXXII, Thou .. maiest without attaint o'relooke The dedicated words. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 197 Among the faults .. Are two so grave that some attaint is brought Unto the greatness of his soul thereby. *a* 1850 JEFFREY in Ld. Cockburn *Lett.* II. ccx, I have faith in races, and feel that your blood will resist such attaints.

†7. ?Exhaustion, weariness, fatigue. Cf. ATTAINT *a.* 3. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. Cho. 39 Nor doth he dedicate one iot of Colour Vnto the wearie and all-watched Night: But freshly lookes, and ouerbeares Attaint, With cheareful semblance. [*Perh. here* = stain upon freshness.]

Attainted (ătē·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ATTAINT *v.* + -ED; taking place of the earlier ATTAINT.]

†1. Hit, struck. *Obs.*

1558 WARDE *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 18 a, One of the Mariners so attainted with the stroke of a gone that he had his arme brused and broken.

2. Subjected to ATTAINDER.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.*, There are more attaynted landes, concealed from her Majestie. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. xxiii. 254 The goods of attainted Citizens. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) I. iv. 53 Clemency .. to some attainted Jacobite families. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* ii. 33 To abstain from all communion with the attainted prelate.

†3. Touched or affected with sickness, passion, etc.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XIX. xiii, How your hert is faynted, Wyth fervent love so surely attaynted. 1593 G. HARVEY *New Let.* in *Archaica* (1813) II. 12 So attainted with the French pox.

†4. Tainted, corrupted. *Obs.*

1580 TUSSER *Husb.* LXXV. viii, Where meate is attainted, there cookrie is naught. 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 694 Attaynted and stinkyng fleshe.

Attai·nting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] Conviction.

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 54 For shame of opin leesyng and ateyntynge of falsnesse by Jesu Crist.

Attaintment (ătē·ntmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Conviction; attainder.

1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 144 And [= if] arrainement maye be tourned in to attayntement. 1715 ASHMOLE *Antiq. Berks* (1723) I. 45 Upon whose Attaintment that sacrilegious Prince re-annexed it to the Crown.

Attainture (ătē·ntiŭɹ). [f. ATTAINT *v.*, after (Eng.) med.L. *attinctūra,* f. *attinctus,* when this was used to translate OF. *atteint.*]

1. = ATTAINTMENT, ATTAINDER.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 71 It was the Lord Lovel's Pocession. Sens by Attainture it cam by gift to Knolls. 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 694 Attaynture, or bloud stained and corrupted, *Sanies, Tinctura, Attinctura.* 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 105 Her Attainture will be Humphreyes fall. *a* 1655 R. HALL in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* V. III. 110 At his attainture the King's Officers seised on all he had.

2. *fig.* Imputation of dishonour; stain.

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Trag.* Plays 1873 II. 268 Without

the least attainture of your valour. 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* (1851) 304 Their pure unblamable Spirits .. they must attaint with new Attaintures.

Attal, var. ETTLE *v. Obs.* to intend, purpose.

Attam, ME. coalesced form = *atpam* at them.

† Atta·me, *v. Obs.*; also 4–5 **atame**. [a. OF. *atame-r*:—L. *attāminā-re* to lay hands on, attack, violate, f. *at-* = *ad-* to, at + *tāminārе*, f. *-tāmen* = **tagmen* touch, from *tangĕre*, *tag-*, to touch. Cf. mod. F. *entamer*. For *att-* see AT- *pref.*[3]]

1. *trans.* To cut into; to penetrate, pierce.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 261 The smallest scale that on him is, No wepen no may atame. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 2175 The bonstous launce þe bewelles attamede. 1494 FABYAN vi. clxi. 154 At the hede the fysshe shall be fyrste attamyd [L. *a capite aggrediendus est*].

2. To pierce (a cask, etc.) so as to let the liquor run out; to broach. Hence **Attamed** *ppl. a.*, **Attaming** *vbl. sb.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 68 He vnhokelede hus hoteles, and boþe he a-tamede. *c* 1425 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 210 He let atame hys pyement tunne. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 16 Attamyn a wesselle wyth drynke, or abbrochyn, *Attamino, depleo. Ibid.* Atthamynge of a wesselle wyth drynke, *Attaminacio.* Athamyd, *attaminatus.*

3. To attack, lay hands on, meddle with.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* iv. xxiii. 121 a, It is not holsome with goddes to playe, Nor their puissaunce presumteously to attame. *c* 1450 *Chaucer's Dreme* 1128 That a queene Of your estate .. In any wise shoulde be attamed.

4. To enter or venture upon, begin, undertake. (Cf. *fig.* uses of *attack, broach.*)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nonnes Preestes Prol.* 52 Right anon his tale he hath attamed. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2795 Hem deynethe not an acciounn atame At comon lawe. *c* 1430 LYDG. *MS. Soc. Antiq.* No. 134. 8 (Halliw.) He schulde anone attame Another of newe.

b. with *inf.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ii, And gan also attempten and attame .. A new towre to edify agayne. *c* 1430 — *MS. Soc. Antiq.* No. 134. 1 Sithen Adam dide atame The frute to ete.

† Atta·minate, *v. Obs.*—[f. L. *attāmināt-* ppl. stem of *attāminārе*: see prec.] 'To defile, also to meddle with.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1681.

Attaque, obs. form of ATTACK.

Attar (æ·tăɹ). Also 9 atar, and OTTO, q.v. [a. Pers. *ʿaṭar* perfume essence, *ʿaṭar-gul* essence of roses, ad. Arab. عطر, *ʿiṭr*, pl. عطور, *ʿuṭūr*, *ʿoṭōr*, aroma, f. *ʿaṭara* to breathe perfume.] A very fragrant, volatile, essential oil obtained from the petals of the rose; fragrant essence of roses.

1798 PENNANT *Hindostan* II. 238 That luxury of India, the Attar of Roses. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton, Ess.* I. 6 These poems differ from each other, as atar of roses differs from ordinary rose water. 1873 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* xxiii. (1882) 175 That buzz of pleasure which is the attar of applause.

b. The full Persian *Attar-gul* is sometimes used.

1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* I. x, The Persian Atar-gul's perfume. 1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* 228 The true half-brandy, half-attar-gul.

† Atta·sk, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. TASK, with A- *pref.* 11 written *at-*.] To take to task, to blame.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 366 (Qo. 2) Attaskt for want of wisedome. [*Folio* 1623, at task.]

† Atta·ste, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **atast**(e, 5 6 **attast**(e. [a. OF. *ataste-r*, cogn. w. It. *attastare*:—Romanic **attaxitā-re*, f. *at-* = *ad-* to + **taxitārе*: see TASTE.] To taste, experience: **a.** *trans.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. i. 30 Þat þou drynke and atast[e] some softe and delitable þinges. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 31 Out of this blysse sone xal 3e go..And sorwe 3e xal atast. 1559 *Myrr. for Mag.* (James I.) xviii, Attaste no poyson.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 458 This is his owne staff, þou seyist; þerof he shal a-tast. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 648 in *Babees Bk.* 161 Shrympes well pyked .. þat youre lord may attast.

Atte, obs. f. AT; also ME. comb. for *at þe*, at the.

Atteal (æ·tĭl). *Ornith.* Also 7 **atteille, ateil, awteal**(e, 9 **a-teal**. A species of duck of the Orkney and Shetland Isles, identified by some with the Widgeon.

1600 *Act* 16 *Jas. VI*, xxiii, Termigants, wyld-Dukes, Teilles, Atteilles, Goldings .. or any sic kynde of fowlles. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxxvii, River-fowle, teales and awteales. 1809 EDMONSTON *Zetland Isl.* II. 255 (JAM.) *Anas Ferina*, A-teal, Pochard, Great-headed Wigeon. 1813 LOW *Fauna Orcad.* 145 (JAM.) Another bird of the teal-kind here called Atteal..is very small, brown or dusky above, and a yellowish belly.

Atteche, -eiche, obs. Sc. forms of ATTACH.

† Atte·diate, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. late L. *attædiāt-* ppl. stem of *attædiārе*, f. *at-* = *ad-* to + *tædium* weariness; cf. obs. F. *attédier* (Cotgr. 1611).] To be tedious to; to tire, weary.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. viii. (1632) 529 As if he feared to attediate and molest us with their multitude.

† Attedia·tion. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [?a. obs. F. *attédiation* (Cotg. 1611), f. *attædiāt-*: see prec.] The action of wearying or fact of being wearied.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 2 There shalle be founden .. the mater of whyche the persone shall haue desyre to here or rede without grete atedacyon.

Atteigne, atteine, obs. forms of ATTAIN.

Attemper (ătе·mpəɹ), *v.*; also 4–6 **attempre**, (4 **entempre**). [a. OF. *atempre-r*, *atremper* (mod. *attremper*):—L. *attemperārе*, f. *at-* = *ad-* to + *temperārе* to temper, qualify, arrange, regulate.]

1. To qualify by admixture; to modify or moderate by blending with something of different or opposite quality; to temper.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 201 Which [justice], for to eschewe cruelte, He mote attempre with pite. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 44/2 The love attempered the sorow. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne Regim.* L iiij b, A lyttell pellitorie and persly, to attempre the coldenes of the forsayde thynges. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 20 There is scarce any condition so evil, that is not attempered with some good. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 315 The most perfect taste in architecture, where grace softens dignity, and lightness attempers magnificence. 1851 TRENCH *Poems* 27 If sweet with bitter, pleasure with annoy, Were not attempered still.

2. To modify the temperature of; to make (air, etc.) warmer or colder.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. i. 8 What attempriþ þe lusty houres of þe fyrste somer sesoun. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 87 You may give them a gentle stove, and attemper the air with a fire of charcoal. 1717 POPE *Eloisa to Abel.* 63 Those smiling eyes attempering every ray. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* I. i. 3 The shadow of the willow tree .. attempered the cheery western sunshine.

3. To moderate, mitigate, assuage (passion or harshness); to soothe, mollify, appease (the excited person).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* P 548 The angry man maketh noyses, and the pacient man attempereth and stilleth him. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 206/4 Cezar, amende thy maners and attempre thy commaundementis. 1494 FABYAN vi. clxxxii. 180 He somwhat attempred his fury and crueltie. 1625 BACON *Anger, Ess.* (Arb.) 565 How the .. Habit, To be Angry, may be attempred, and calmed. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 87/1 The genius of Numa .. softening and attempering the fiery dispositions of his people. 1882 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* lxxvi. II. 3 The wild passions and deeds of men are so attempered and adjusted.

4. To restrain, control, govern. Also *refl.* ? *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 164 Entempre þou beter þy tonge. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 333 Attempre thy corage Fro wrath. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 40 Attemper you from covetise. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* iv. 24 Always attempering thy self as much as thou canst.

5. To regulate, control, order, arrange. *arch.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. i. 111 Þere haldeþ þe lorde of kynges þe ceptre of his myȝt and attempereþ þe gouernementes of þis worlde. 1539 CRANMER in Strype *Cranmer* (1694) App. 244 The Holy Ghost hath so ordered and attempered the Scriptures. 1662 MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. (1712) 43 Its Motion and Posture would be so directed and attemper'd, as we .. would have it to be. 1792 *Childr. Thespis* 115 She moves and attempers the springs of the Mind.

6. To make fit or suitable *to*; to accommodate or adapt in quality *to*. Also *refl.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 87 There may no welth ne pouerte Attempren hem to the deserte Of buxomnesse. 1545 JOYE *On Daniel* v. H viij b, They wolde attemper and drawe Gods worship and religyon unto their own profites. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xi. 17 Attempering their discourses to the hearers' capacities. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 128 God often attempers Himself and His oracles to the condition of men.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To adapt oneself *to*. *rare.*

1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 85 The tribes .. attempering to the clime, Still vary downward with the years of time.

7. To attune, bring into harmony. Const. *to.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 8 Byrds of euery kynde To the waters fall their tunes attemper right. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 55 All in course their voice attempering. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 24 High airs, attemper'd to the vocal strings. 1879 H. N. HUDSON *Shaks.* 36 Horatio hits the key-note of the part, and attempers us to its influences.

8. To temper (metal).

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 20 Aug. 488/3 The process of hardening steel is called tempering or attempering.

Attemperally, -aly, var. of ATTEMPRELY *adv.*

Atte·mperament, -perment. [f. prec. after Lat., or Eng. and Fr. analogies: see -MENT. Cf. OF. *atemprement.*] The bringing to a proper temper; mixture in due proportions.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 355 An attemperament of both those indisposed fancies .. by seasoning them both with an indifferent temper. 1836 *Tracts for Times* lxvii. 5 The efficacy of the whole depends upon the attemperament of the several portions. 1864 WEBSTER, *Attemperment.*

† Atte·mperance. *Obs.* Also 4–6 **-peraunce**, 6 **-praunce, atemperance**. [a. OF. *atemprance*, f. *atempre-r*: see ATTEMPER and -ANCE.]

1. Temperance, moderation.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* P 759 Attemperaunce, that holdith the mene in alle thinges. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 131 Of so noble attemperaunce, that she kepte her husbonde .. oute of wrathe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 60 a, These people handled the matter with more attempraunce.

2. = ATTEMPERAMENT.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. vi. 144 Þis attemperaunce norysiþ and bryngge þ furþe al þinge þat bredi þ lyfe in þis worlde. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. ii. 33 Through the attemperaunce of that moysture and heate.

3. The blending or attuning of sounds, harmony.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xii. 37 Of this science of musyque cometh alle attemperaunce.

4. Temperament, natural constitution.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. vi. 138 As men were wont to demen or speken of complexiouns and attemperaunces of bodies. *Ibid.* Þe leche þat knoweþ þe manere and þe attemperaunce of heele and of maladie.

† Atte·mperate, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *attemperātus*, pa. pple. of *attemperārе*: see above, and cf. the earlier ATTEMPRE.]

1. Temperate, moderate, well-regulated.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* P 407 (Tyrwhitt), Attemperat [*v.r.* attempree] speche. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 36 Be attemperate at thy mete. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H ij, This good emperoure was .. attemperate in his exercyses.

2. Of climate, etc.: Temperate, equable, mild.

c 1300 *St. Brandan* 55 The londe Attemperate ne to hote ne to colde. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 47 The attemperate hete and colde that is therein. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxxiv. (R.) The ayre was more attemparate there.

3. Well-proportioned.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 198 Hyr mouth was wel composed with an attemperat roundenes.

Attemperate (ătе·mpĕɹĕt), *v.* [f. prec. ppl. adj.]

† 1. To moderate or regulate; to accommodate or adapt (*to*); = ATTEMPER 5, 6. *Obs.*

c 1561 VERON *Free Will* 62 a, Christ did attemperat and order his answers according to the persons that he did talke withal. 1644 HAMMOND *Pract. Catech.* (J.) Hope must be proportioned and attemperate to the promise. *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 303 Love best attemperates both Food and Sleep.

2. To modify in temperature; to make warmer or colder as may be required; = ATTEMPER 2.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. vii. 134 It will attemperate and dissolve the most hard ise. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 347 We may use our warm baths, properly attemperated .. in all weather. 1875 [see ATTEMPERATING *ppl. a.*]

† Atte·mperately, *adv. Obs.* Also 5 **-oraunt-**, 5–6 **-atly**. [f. ATTEMPERATE *a.* + -LY[2].] Temperately, with moderation; suitably, properly.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 159 Now spek of goode lande .. As welny rare attemporauntly mete. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xliv. 143 He spake so attemperatly, and so good Frensshe. *a* 1551 DR. SOMERSET in Foxe *A. & M.* 736/1 We do study to do al things attemperatly.

Atte·mperating, *vbl. sb.* [f. ATTEMPERATE *v.* + -ING[1].] Suitable modification or regulation.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIV. 514 A convenient Diet .. for attemperating of the offending Matter.

Atte·mperating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That attempers, modifies, or regulates.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IV. 120 It is better then to use attemperating and moderately moist things. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 273 Air or water is the attemperating agent.

Attemperation (ătе·mpĕɹē·ʃən). [f. L. *attemperāt-* (see above) and -ATION.] The action of attempering or regulating; suitable modification; *spec.* in *Rhet.* (see quot.)

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* 7 The better sustentation, and attemperation of our spirits. 1723 SHAW *Bacon's Wisd. Ancients* (1860) 223 Effected .. by proper and exquisite attemperations of nature. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Attemperation* .. the casting a restriction, or softening, on something said, by the formulas, *Fama est, ut perhibent.*

Attemperator (ătе·mpĕɹē·təɹ). [n. of agent (after L. analogies) f. L. *attemperārе*: see above and -OR.] That which attempers; *spec.* in *Brewing*, an arrangement for regulating the temperature of the fermenting wort, and of the malting-rooms.

1854-7 MUSPRATT *Chem.* I. 253/2 The mashing attemperator .. can be so managed to preserve the heat at any temperature. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) IV. 275 The attemperator consists of a series of pipes fixed within the tun .. It should be possible to run hot or cold water through these pipes.

† Atte·mperature. *Obs.* [f. L. *attemperāt-* after *temperature*: see ATTEMPER and -URE.] Due regulation of temper; attempered condition.

1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* II. 136 The happy disposure and attemperature of his distempered humour. 1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* 198 This Christian attemperature and composure.

Attempered (ătе·mpəɹd), *ppl. a.*; also 5 **-prid**, 6 **-pred**. [f. ATTEMPER + -ED.]

1. Qualified by due admixture; fitly blended.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. iv. 68 Two somers and two wynters .. so attemprid that there is alway verdure. 1555 *Fardle Facions* Pref. 13 Obscure and doubtfully attempred Responcions. 1866 PUSEY *Mirac. Prayer* 15 His own all-wise laws of attempered justice and mercy.

2. Modified in temperature, equable, mild.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 3 The ayre attempered, the wyndes smowth and playne. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 28 Attemper'd suns arise.

3. Of persons: Tempered in character, well-balanced, subdued, sober.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 53 He was noble and wyse and more attempered than other. 1815 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XV. 23 Draw on with elevating influence .. the attempered mind.

4. Suitably modified, harmonized, attuned.

1796 COLERIDGE *Poet. Wks.* I. 157 Harmonize The attemper'd organ.

5. Of metals: Tempered. Also *fig.*

1852 TENNYSON *Wellington* V, A man of well-attemper'd frame. 1864 NEALE *Seaton. Poems* 9 Well-attemper'd sword.

† 6. Having temper or disposition; constituted.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxii. (1677) 313 Nor can men so attempered, injoy themselves in all the smiles of Fortune.

† Atte·mperel, *a. Obs. rare.* [Only in Harl. MS. of Chaucer; ?error.] = next.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 22 Attemperel [*six-texts*: attempre e, -pere, atempre, a-tempre] wepyng is no thing defended .. But though attemperel wepyng be graunted, outrageous wepynge certes is defended.

† Atte·mpre, *a. Obs.*; also 4–5 **atempre**(e. [a. OF. *atempré* pa. pple. of *atemprer* to attemper.]

1. Temperate, moderate, well-regulated.

1340 *Ayenb.* 254 Vef þou louest to bi sobre and atempre ..

zete ane brydel to þine couaytises. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. iv. 40 Þi wif þat is attempre of witte. *c* 1386 — *Nonne Pr. T.* 18 Attenipree [*v.r.* attemper, -pre[e] diete was al hir phisik.

2. Of climate, etc.: Temperate, equable, mild.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xiv. 157 Ynde the more . . is a fulle hoot Contree ; and Ynde the lesse, is a fulle atempree contrey. 1426 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 139 Thatempre wedir lusty and benigne. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 260 Ayre . . so attempre and pure.

† Atte·mprely, *adv. Obs. rare.* Also -perely, -elly, -ally, -aly. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] Temperately.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 345 (Ellesm.) Ffor goddes loue drynk moore attemprely [*v.r.* a-temperelly, attemperelly, -aly]. ?*a* 1450 *MS. Linc.* A i. 17. 35 (Halliw.), He es gretly to commend that in reches lyffez attemperally.

Attempt (ătĕ·mt), *v.* ; also 7 attemp, attemt. [a. OF. (14th c.) *attempte-r*, Latinized spelling of *attenter* = Pr. *attentar*, It. *attentare*:—L. *attemptāre*, *attentāre*, to strive after, try, attack, f. *at-* = *ad-* to, at + *tempt-*, *tentāre*, to try, test, freq. of *tendĕre* to stretch. See also the rarer ATTENT.]

I. To try, endeavour, essay.

1. *trans.* To make an effort, to use one's endeavour to do or accomplish some action : **a.** with *inf.* To endeavour, try, essay.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 100 The foresayd wylde gees attempten by no way To hurte theyr fruytes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. i. 39 You must . . either not attempt to choose at all, Or sweare, etc. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* I. 228 Him he attempts with studied arts to please. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 82 The truths we may attempt to communicate. 1850 M^CCOSH *Div. Govt.* II. ii. (1874) 168 Phenomena in which science never attempts to discover law.

b. with *vbl. sb.*, *noun of action*, or *pronoun* representing them : To try, essay.

1538 STARKEY *England* 22 Many . . wych wythout profyt had attemptyd the same. 1558 Q. ELIZ. in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. i. 2 Not to attempt . . chaunge of any ordre or usage presently estabyshed. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 255 Vnkle, I must come forth. *Gra.* If thou attempt it, it will cost thee deere. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 2 Whosoeuer attempteth anything for the publike. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* iv, To embolden her to attempt extorting the right of investitures. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 216 Without attempting any reply. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 3 (1882) 22 To attempt the conversion of the English.

c. *absolutely.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iv. 79 Our doubts . . make vs loose the good we oft might win, By fearing to attempt.

2. *ellipt.* To essay to engage with or have to do with, to try to accomplish or attain (any action or object of activity, *esp.* one attended with risk or danger) ; to venture upon, try one's fortune with.

c 1534 tr. *Polyd. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 81 The battayle was soe fearselie attempted as whoe shulde say eche mann thrested other's life. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1704) 192 Conrage and Hardiness to attempt the Seas. 1701 *Stanley's Hist. Philos.* Biogr. 2 Stanley was not the first who had attempted this Province. 1858 in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 189 The vessel must not attempt the port, but continue at sea.

† 3. To try to use or in use ; to try the effect or operation of, make trial of. *Obs.*

1563 FOXE in *Latimer's Serm. & Rem.* (1845) Introd. 15 Some also there were which attempted the pen against him. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* Wks. 1738 I. 539 After they . . had attempted all other ways and means. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxix. 195 Everyone of these remedies has been . . attempted.

II. To try to influence or move.

† 4. To try with afflictions. *Obs.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. CXXX. [CXXVI.] 369 Sir Olyner of Clyssone, whom I can nat loue nor neuer dyde, nor he me (who shall attempte me with rygorous wordes). 1550 DK. SOMERSET *Pref. Coverdale's Spir. Perle* (1588) A v, It pleased God for a time to attempt vs with his scourge, and to prone if we loued him. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* iii. § 4 (1727) 72 O Pain, in vain do'st thou attempt me.

5. To try with temptations, try to win over, seduce, or entice ; to tempt. *arch.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 191 Sore attempted by his gostly enemy. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 8 God . . Hinder'd not Satan to attempt the minde of Man. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 26 They attempt us, as the Devil did Adam. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 20 It made the laughter of an afternoon That Vivien should attempt the blameless King.

b. Const. *to do* something, *to* an action, course, etc.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 191 The bedyls of Belial attempted full fast The erle and his countesse to kepe theyr opinion. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 63 Why then will ye, fond dame, attempted bee Unto a stranger's love? *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 119 His Highness should not be attempted to recede from the Religion. 1773 BERIDGE *Chr. World Unm.* (1815) 22 Nothing will be found, I fear, to attempt a man to be a thief.

† 6. To endeavour to obtain or attract. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 126 This man of thine attempts her loue. 1749 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* in *Boswell* (1816) 172 Shall . . No cries attempt the mercy of the skies?

† 7. To try to move, to seek to influence (by reasoning, entreaty) ; to address with urgency. *Obs.*

a 1547 EARL SURREY *Æneid* IV. (R.) Lefull it is for the For to attempt his fansie by request. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 421 Deare sir, of force I must attempt you further, Take some remembrance of vs as a tribute. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1457, I have attempted, one by one, the lords . . With supplication prone and father's tears, To accept of ransom for my son. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. ii. 261 She had been oft attempted . . by the perswasions of good men.

III. To try with violence or force, make an attack upon.

8. *intr.* (with *indirect passive*) To make an attempt of hostile nature, an attack, or assault *upon* (an enemy, a fortress, life, property, an institution, etc.). Fr. *attenter sur*. *Obs.* (now 'to make an attempt upon,' or as 9.)

1636 *Ariana* 90 That wicked desire in you to attempt vpon her honour. 1645 CROMWELL *Lett. & Sp.* (1871) I. 179 We look to be attempted upon enery day. 1658–9 in Burton *Diary* (1828) III. 482 If . . your interest be attempted upon. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourn. Bride* IV. vii, Look that she attempt not on her life.

† b. To attempt *nothing*, *the like*, upon = to make *no*, *the like*, attempt upon. Fr. *rien attenter sur*. *Obs.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 17 If you cannot Barre his accesse to' th' King, neuer attempt Anything on him. *c* 1613 W. BROWNE *Elegy* in *Ouerbury's Wks.* (1856) 12 Attempt the like on his unspotted fame. 1745 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 5 Something will be attempted upon Us this Winter by the Enemy.

9. *trans.* To try to master, take by force, or overthrow ; to attack, assail, assault : **a.** an enemy, fortress, etc. *arch.*

1605 ROWLANDS *Hell's Br. Loose* 32 With courage now let vs our selues addresse, Attempting on the sodaine Munster Towne. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 207 How I should escape from them, if they attempted me. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 169/2 They attempted the Capitol by night. 1813 *Examiner* 22 Feb. 120/2 The Bank was attempted, but it was saved by the soldiery.

b. in various fig. and transf. senses. *arch.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 26 What attempth you, to attempt vs, To come on vs before the messenger thus? 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xv. 239 That no disordered blast attempt her braided haire. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 210 II. 303 The former would not have attempted . . the liberties of Rome. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 67 Those rash hands which attempted his father's crown.

† c. To make an attack upon the chastity of, to try to ravish or seduce. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 3 Apes that attempt women. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. vii. (1660) 136 The Judges . . who attempted Susanna. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xviii. 29 When one of our sex finds she is attempted.

d. *To attempt the life of* : to try to take the life of, try to kill.

1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* iii. 73 The unbelieving Jews frequently attempted the life of Jesus. 1883 *L'pool Daily Post* 31 Dec., The life of Mr. Forster was repeatedly attempted.

Attempt (ătĕ·mt), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. A putting forth of effort to accomplish what is uncertain or difficult ; a trial, essay, endeavour ; effort, enterprise, undertaking.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Heb.* vi. 3 (R.) If God be favourable vnto our attemptes. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 80/1 Tolerance raiseth us to high Attempts. *c* 1680 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 155 For such an attempt there wanteth not encouragement. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 168 ¶ 5 It is a worthy Attempt to undertake the cause of distrest Youth. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* 165 ¶ 7 The first attempts of a new claimant. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 18. 122 The weather was sufficiently good to justify an attempt.

b. *esp.* The effort in contrast with the attainment of its object ; effort merely, futile endeavour.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. ii. 11 They haue awak'd, And 'tis not done : th' attempt, and not the deed, Confounds vs. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 369 The State that strives for Liberty, though foiled . . Deserves at least applause for her attempt. 1877 LYTTELL *Laudm.* IV. x. 257 These conflicting notions are only the result of attempts at interpretation.

c. Const. *to do*, *at* (*of* obs.) *doing*.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 18 ¶ 2 Some attempts of forming Pieces upon Italian Plans. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. iii. 136 The vain Attempts of Men to dive into the Mysteries of God. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5 (1882) 509 An attempt to vest the government of the Church in the King.

d. phr. *To make an attempt* (*to give attempt*, obs.) : to make an effort, to try (*to do* a thing).

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* II. (1846) 27 When as they might with better lucke geve newe attempt. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 236 After many attemptes made. 1632 LE GRYS *Velleius* 133 Cinna . . dared give attempt upon those things which no honest man ever durst thinke. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 142 Made another attempt this day to see the Cedars. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 177 He made a feeble attempt to restrain the intolerant zeal of the House of Commons.

† 2. The thing attempted, object aimed at, aim.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. ii. (1660) 107 His noble courage and high attempts atchieved. 1790 PALEY *Hor. Paul.* Rom. ii. 17 His design and attempt was to sail . . immediately from Greece.

3. An effort to accomplish an object by force or violence : **† a.** A warlike enterprise ; an attack, assault, onset. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1584 ALLEN in *Edin. Rev.* (1883) 378 No man can charge us of any attempt against the realm. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 56 The King following, gave no attempt unto the citie, for that he knew to be but vaine. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. vi. 39 Hee Prepares for some attempt of Warre. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Wars* 629 These strong attempts of the Enemy did not terrify the Hollanders.

b. A personal assault made upon a person's life, a woman's honour, etc. Now usually requiring specification : 'an attempt upon the life of,' etc.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 491, I see what crosses my attempt will bring. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* III. i. 267 The Maid will I frame, and make fit for his attempt. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. iv. 128 A Repulse, though your attempt (as you call it) deserue more. *Mod.* Another attempt upon the life of the Czar.

† c. *fig. Obs.*

1682 MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xv. (1712) 135 That all the Species of things . . came first out of the Earth, by the omnifarious attempt of the particles of the matter upon one another. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. iii. 51 Coming off from all the attempts of adversity with victory and triumph.

† 4. Temptation, seduction. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* ix. 4 Vse not much the companie of a woman that is a singer, least thou be taken with her attempts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 295 To avoid Th' attempt it self, intended by our Foe. For hee who tempts . . at least asperses The tempted with dishonour foul.

Attemptability (ătĕ·mtăbĭlĭti). [f. next : see -BILITY.] The quality of being attemptable, capability of being attempted.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 351 Short way ahead of us it is all dim ; an unwound skein of possibilities . . attemptabilities, vague-looming hopes.

Attemptable (ătĕ·mtăb'l), *a.* ; in 7 -ible. [f. ATTEMPT *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be attempted ; liable or open to attempts.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iv. 65 Vouching . . his [Mistress] to be more Faire, Vertuous, Wise, Chaste . . and lesse attemptible, than any the rarest of our Ladies.

† Atte·mptate. *Obs.* Also attemptat. [a. OF. (14th c.) *attemptat* (mod. *attentat*), as if ad. L. **attempt-*, *attentātus*, sb., f. *attempt-*, *attentāre*, to ATTEMPT. See also ATTENTATE.]

1. An attempt, endeavour.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* Proem (1544) A ij b, I have nowe enterprised to describe in our vulgar tunge the forme of a juste publike weale . . which attemptate is not of presumption. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 160 Many other like words borrowed out of the Latin and French . . as . . *attemptat* for *attempt*.

2. *esp.* A violent or criminal attempt : an attack, assault, outrage, raid, incursion. (So F. *attentat*.)

1524 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 122 To represse any attemptate that might be made against the said King. *c* 1570 MARY Q. SCOTS in H. Campbell *Love-lett.* (1824) 269 To repair the wrangis and attemptatis committit aganis me their soverane. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* IV. 364 He called . . for redress of the attemptates committed by the Greams.

† Attempta·tion. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *attemptātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *attemptāre* to ATTEMPT. See also ATTENTATION.] An attempting.

1425 *Paston Lett.* I. 21 The atteniptacion of diverses matieres a geyn summe frendes of the seyd John.

Attempted (ătĕ·mtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ATTEMPT *v.* + -ED.] Tried, essayed, endeavoured ; assailed, attacked ; *also*, tempted, tested, put to trial (*obs.*).

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1848) 197 The erle sore attempted by his gostly ennemy. 1535 HEN. VIII in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxiii. 155 By long attempted experience in searching the truth. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 46 Lewd lusts, and late attempted sin. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. (1851) 271 To secure and protect the weaknesse of any attempted chastity. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1848) I. 151 The charge of treason and attempted tyranny.

Attempter (ătĕ·mtəɹ). Also 6 7 -or, -our. [f. as prec. + -ER 1 ; or a. OF. (14th c.) *attempteur*.]

1. One who attempts or essays anything.

1598 FLORIO, *Saggiatore* . . an attempter, a tryer. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* Pref., The exceeding difficulty, which . . the obscurity of the subject . . must often put upon the attemptor. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* XXVI. 247 An attempter of Italian comedy. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* (1842) II. 73 Any attempt . . will recoil on the head of the attempter.

† 2. One who makes a violent or criminal attempt (against a person, institution, etc.), an assailant ; one who attempts the virtue of a woman. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcad.* (1622) 284 They resisted, and by our helpe draue away, or slue those murdering attempters. 1581 LAMBARD *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 265 If upon an attempt of Burghlarie . . the attemptors take it [the money] away . . it is a full and complete Burghlarie. 1609 TR. *Sir T. Smith's Commw. Eng.* 133 Such an attemptour hath had warning . . of the danger, into which hee falleth by such attempt. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 602 The attempter of thy Father's throne, And thief of Paradise. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xviii. 29. 1748 — *Clarissa* (1811) III. 273 It would be a miracle if she stood such an attempter.

† 3. A tempter. *Obs.*

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1851) 207 Which his conscious attempters doubtlesse apprehended sooner then his other auditors. 1665 9 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. i. (1675) 170 Instead of looking upon the attempter as his Friend.

Attempting (ătĕ·mtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of making an effort, trying ; attempt, endeavour.

1556 PHAËR *Æneid* IV. L iij, Quaking . . her huge attemptings to pursue. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Wks. (1851) 145 Though of highest hope, and hardest attempting. 1784 ANDERSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 21 The attempting to climb it was at the risk of my life.

Atte·mpting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] Endeavouring, enterprising, venturous.

c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 144 (1810) 158 Sir Humphry Gilbert . . was of an high attempting spirit.

† Atte·mptingly, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] By way of attempt or essay, tentatively.

1598 FLORIO, *Tentatamente*, feelingly, by tryall, attemptingly, by assay.

† Atte·mption. *Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. for *attemptation*.] An attempt.

1565 R. LINDSAY *Hist. Scot.* (1728) 33 The English Attemptions were punished in the last Battle.

† Atte·mptive, *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. ATTEMPT + -IVE.] Given to bold attempts ; venturous.

1603 DANIEL *Panegyr. King* vi, This great nation . . Attemptive, able, worthy, generous. 1603 — *Def. Rhyme* (1717) 7 The gallant Proffers of attemptive Spirits.

Attemptless (ătĕ·mtlés), *a. rare.* [f. ATTEMPT *sb.* + -LESS.] Without attempting; inert.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. v, And rest attemptless, faint, and destitute?

Attemptor, -tour, obs. var. ATTEMPTER.

Atten, ME. for *at-pen* 'at the': see AT *prep.*

Attend (ătĕ·nd), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **atende**, 5–6 **attende**, 6– **attend.** Aphetic 4– TEND. [a. OF. *atendre* (mod. *att-*):—L. *at-*, *adtendĕre*, f. *ad* to + *tendĕre* to stretch: see AT- *pref.*3]

Prim. sign. To stretch to (still in OFr.); *hence*, to direct the mind or observant faculties, to listen, apply oneself; to watch over, minister to, wait upon, follow, frequent; to wait for, await, expect. In almost every variety of meaning it is, or has been, both *trans.* and *intr.*, the latter construed with *to, unto, on, upon*, and having *indirect passive*, as: we must *attend to* this, this must be *attended to.*

I. To direct the ears, mind, energies to anything.

1. To turn one's ear to, listen to. **a.** *trans. arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21803 Qua-sum þe tale can better a-tend. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. x. Argt., Into this nixt cheptur 3e may attend Off Priame King of Troy the fatale end. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 142, I do condemne mine eares that haue So long attended thee. 1715 POPE *Iliad* I. 510 But, goddess! thou thy suppliant son attend. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* V. xxi, My tale Attend.

b. *intr.* (Const. *to, unto.*)

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. 3 As they shul heryn wych lyst attende. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. i. 13 Your Grace attended to their Sugred words. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xvii. 1 O Lord, attend vnto my crie. 1715 POPE *Iliad* I. 61 Thus Chryses pray'd: the fauouring power attends. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* VI. xx. 318 Every one must .. attend his best.

2. To turn the mind to, give consideration or pay heed to, regard, consider. †**a.** *trans. Obs.*

1432 50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 47 Hit is to be attendede that alle the worlde .. is diuided in to iij. partes. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* 45 If they see a fault, they will it not attende. *a* 1644 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* v. i. 22 Attend thy footsteps when thou drawest near The house of God. 1775 TRUMBULL in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 5, I shall .. attend your request.

b. *intr.* with *to.*

1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 121 Some said .. that the action of sin was not from God; attending to the very deformity of sin, which is not from God. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 262 ₱ 9 Beauties or Imperfections which others have not attended to. 1852 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I. iv. 135 Were the justice of the case only attended to.

†**3.** *To attend from*: to turn the mind from, beware of. (L. *attendere ab.*) *Obs. rare.*

c 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. 1869 I. 223 [Crist] hiddiþ attende from false prophetes [Vulg. *Matt.* vii. 15 *Attendite a falsis prophetis*].

4. To turn the energies to, give practical heed to, apply oneself to, look after. †**a.** *trans. Obs.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 259 To provyde, Lord, for thi comyng, With alle the obedeyns we kan atende. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 7 If a man attende not his husbandrye, but goo to sporte or playe. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* II. xiii. (1739) 69 That himself might attend his own security. 1715 POPE *Iliad* III. 527 The maids .. dispersing, various tasks attend. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* XXV. 578 The agriculture is every where sedulously attended.

b. *intr.* with *to.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 82 Gode atende to my socour. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxii. 207 3if thow attenden wilt to his servise. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) I. iv. (1506) 46 Unto that attendeth well the deuyll. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* vi. 65 She was attending very diligently to her work. 1853 A. MORRIS *Business* vi. 127 Worldly affairs are attended to at the cost of men's salvation.

†**c.** with *upon. Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Rom.* xiii. 6 They are Gods ministers, attending continually vpon this very thing. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 79 Captains .. are not obliged to attend upon the Service.

†**d.** with *inf.* To apply oneself, endeavour. *Obs.*

1523 WHITTINTON *Vulg.* 1 Yf a carpenter without compasse, rule, lyne, and plummet sholde attende to square tymbre. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* III. ii, First, he attends to build a strong conceipt Of his usurped powre.

†**e.** with *subord. cl.* To give heed, take care, look.

1612 MONIPENNIE *Chron.* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 38 The Scots were very .. vigilant all night, and attended that their enemies should not escape.

II. To watch over, wait upon, with service, accompany as servant, go with, be present at.

5. To direct one's care to; to take care or charge of, look after, TEND, guard. †**a.** *trans. arch.* or *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 511 It wol thyne oxen mende .. yf thai the fyre attende. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 197 They are in a Trunke Attended by my men. 1641 R. B. K. *Liturgy & Mass-Bk.* Pref. 1 Another quarter of our walls, which to him appeared more weake and lesse attended. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 538 Leave only two the gally to attend. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* II. i. 10 They attend their lamps with assiduous care.

b. *intr.* with *to.*

1796 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 199 This will enable me better to attend to all the services. 1850 LYTTON *My Novel* III. xvi, The clergyman had his own flock to attend to.

6. *trans.* To apply oneself to the care or service of (a person); *esp.* to watch over and wait upon, to minister to (the sick). Of a medical man: To pay professional visits to (a patient).

1572 FORREST *Theoph.* 244 A bushoppe .. havinge great numbers to pasture .. which to his powre he attended. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 41 The fift had charge sick persons to attend. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 82 Hired nurses who attended infected people. 1732 POPE *Mor. Ess.* III. 270 Prescribes, attends, the med'cine makes, and gives. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xv. 141 The chemist .. never attends his customers.

7. To wait upon, as servant or attendant; *also*, to wait upon (a personage) in obedience to an authoritative summons.

1469 *Paston Lett.* 614 II. 360 Attendid as wurshepfully as evir was Quene a forn hir. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 27 His companion .. Attends the Emperour in his royall Court. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 546 The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of London were also summoned to attend the King.

b. *intr.* To be present in readiness for service, or in answer to an authoritative summons.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* 47 Rebukes .. For not attending and fayling of thy tide. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 539 Officious Nymphs, attending in a Ring.

c. with *on, upon* (formerly *of*).

?1499 *Plumpton Corr.* 135 If it please you .. to appoynt fryday or satterday .. I shall then attend of you. *a* 1547 EARL SURREY *Æneid* IV. (R.) And at the threshold of her chamber dore, The Carthage lords did on the quene attend. *a* 1674 CLARENDON (J.) He was required to attend upon the committee. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* I. viii, Twenty yeomen .. Attended on their lord's behest.

8. To follow, escort, or accompany, for the purpose of rendering services. (Used specifically of those who act as ladies or gentlemen in waiting to royal personages.) **a.** *trans.*

1653 WALTON *Angler* Ep. Ded. 3 If common Anglers should attend you, and be eye-witnesses of the success. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 115 ₱ 10 Permission to attend her to publick places. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. ii. 21 The Portuguese infanta .. was attended by a numerous train of nobles. 1883 *Times* 13 Feb., Their Royal Highnesses .. left for London this morning, attended by Mdlle. Heim.

b. *intr.* with *on, upon*; and *absol.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 121 Wee'll both attend vpon your Ladiship. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. i. 66 Trip Audry, trip Audry, I attend, I attend. 1619 *Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* II. 516/2 So [the Queene] attended upon with the Nobilitie, came downe. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VII. XXX, Following the deep-veil'd Bride Fifty female slaves attend. 1883 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* II. v. 84 Attending on drunk people and helping them home.

9. *Mil.* and *Naut.* To accompany or wait upon for hostile purposes, so as to defeat an enemy's plans. (*trans.*, and *intr.* with *to.*)

a 1674 CLARENDON (J.) He was .. strong enough to have stopped or attended Waller in his western expedition. 1804 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 484 Cruizing off Cadiz for the purpose of attending to L'Aigle, and securing the approach of our Convoy. 1805 — *ibid.* VII. 59 The Enemy [has three vessels of war] .. If this is so, a Force is necessary of Line-of-Battle Ships and Frigates to attend them.

10. Of things: To follow closely upon, to accompany. (Now only of things immaterial.) **a.** *trans.*

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* Pref., My poor prayers shall to my last gasp labour to attend you. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 422 What Cares must then attend the toiling Swain. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 449 ₱ 3 With a Frankness that always attends unfeigned Virtue. 1751 FIELDING *Amelia* II. vi. Wks. 1784 VIII. 239 Our food was attended with some ale. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 18. 130 The loss of our track would be attended with imminent peril.

b. *intr.* with *on, upon.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 134 All feares attending on so dire a project. *a* 1847 R. HAMILTON *Rew. & Punishm.* iv. (1853) 149 Destruction and misery attend on wicked doings.

†**11.** *causal.* To follow up, accompany, conjoin, associate (one thing *with* another). *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 7 [I] have also attended them with brief observations. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. xiii. 278 The Governor .. had returned a very obliging answer .. and had attended it with a present of two boats. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 64 We have carefully attended every settlement with government.

12. To present oneself, for the purpose of taking some part in the proceedings, at a meeting for business, worship, instruction, entertainment. **a.** *trans.* e. g. *to attend* church, school, a lecture, a meeting, a funeral, the sittings of a court, also a *place* of worship.

1646 ROW *Hist. Kirk* Introd. (1842) 17, I had bein in Edinburgh .. attending his Majestie's Counsell. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 177/1 Pericles also attended the lectures of Zeno. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii, Andreas too attended Church. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 177 It was made a crime to attend a dissenting place of worship. 1884 *Edin. Daily Rev.* 18 Oct. 2/9 The meeting was attended by some of the leading agriculturists. *Mod.* Did you attend the funeral? To attend school regularly.

b. *intr.* Const., *on* the proceedings (*obs.*), *at* the place.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 35/2 [They] attended on his Funerals. 1764 REID *Wks.* I. 40/1 They pay fees for the first two years, and then they .. may attend gratis. *Mod.* He attends regularly at the City Temple.

III. To wait for, await, expect.

13. *trans.* To look out for, wait for, await: †**a.** a person or agent, or his coming. *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 30 b, They sette hem in araye .. and attended frely and fast a fote the preu Jason. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 104 To stand still in their places, and so to attend their enimies. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iv. (1736) 45 Contriving their Bodies .. to attend the Return of their Souls. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regic.* II i. (1777) 26 Here I attend The king—and lo! he comes.

b. a future time, event, result, decision, etc. *arch.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1848) 39 Attendynge opportunyte to take them in a trayne. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 358 They must attend the moving of the waters. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. i. 9 And Rome attends her fate from our resolves. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 128 The countryman, taking shelter at the stern of his boat, attended the shot.

†**c.** *ellipt.* with *clause*: To wait to see or learn, to await the issue. *Obs.*

1589 *Late Voy. Sp. & Port.* (1881) 82 Attending if any strangers would unburthen them. 1699 TEMPLE *Hist. Eng.*, And attended what would be the Issue of this .. Convulsion of the State.

†**14.** *fig.* (Of things.) To remain for, be reserved for, be in store for, 'await.' **a.** *trans. Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653, 3 The Trapan .. onely attendeth the Fractures of the Cranium. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.) The state that attends all men after this. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 72 The prize attended the victor.

†**b.** *intr.* with *for. Obs.*

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* Pref. 4 Would you now in your old daies be an Emperor, considering that your Sepulchre attendeth for you?

†**15.** To look forward to, expect. **a.** *trans. Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 162/2 The grete prouffite that he attended of hym. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Agric.* (1622) 191 The souldier .. attended an end for that yeere of his trauell. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 14. 430 The Capuans relying on .. the succours attended from Hannibal. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. v. (1732) 285 So dreadful a Tempest that all the People attended therein the very End of the World.

†**b.** *intr.* with *for. Obs. rare.*

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Agric.* (1622) 195 The Britans .. attending for nothing els but reuenge or seruitude.

†**16.** *intr.* To wait, tarry, stay. *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 260 a, They would .. attende, vntyl suche tyme as the Emperour had aduertised them. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 36 Attending at the sea ports .. for conuenient winds. 1736 *Col. Rec. Penn.* IV. 98 The two Members .. now attending for an Answer. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 30 The lady attended as if she expected I should go on.

†**b.** *fig.* Of things. *Obs.*

1596 *Edw. III*, I. ii, Albeit my business urgeth me, It shall attend while I attend on thee.

†**IV.** *trans.* To intend. *Obs.* [So OF. *atendre*, occas. for *entendre.* Cf. ATTENT.]

1455 *Paston Lett.* 239 I. 331 They never attendyde hurt to his owne persone. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* IX. § 1 (1669) 184/2 Very unlikely to do real good to the souls: alas, it is not that he attends.

†**Atte·nd,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec.; cf. OF. *atende.*] Attendance.

1594 GREENE *Look. Glasse* (1861) 117 To give attend on Rasnis excellence.

Attend, var. ATEND *v. Obs.*, to kindle.

Attend, obs. corrupt f. ATTAINT *v.*

†**Atte·ndable,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ATTEND *v.* + -ABLE; or a. OF. *attendable*, glossed 'abydyng' in Du Guez.] Giving attention, attentive.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref. 3 b, Maysters of Chierurgy ought to be .. dylygent and attendable about theyr cures.

Attendance (ătĕ·ndăns). Also 4–6 **attendaunce**, 5 **atendans**, **-ance**, 6 **attendans.** [a. OF. *atendance*, f. *atendre*: see ATTEND *v.* and -ANCE.]

†**1.** The action or condition of applying one's mind or observant faculties to something; = ATTENTION 1. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 339 No thing askith so grete attendaunces, As doth your lay. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1306 My lugges anon gyffe a-tendans. 1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* V. (1822) 453 The Gaulis gaif sic attendance to him, that he wes notit and knawin to all thare armye. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 6 Men generally think that .. attendance vnto the word, is for old age. 1790 CATH. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 56, I would advise the tutor .. not to press his young pupil to give attendance, when he is eagerly engaged with some other favourite pursuit.

†**2.** The action or condition of turning one's energies to; assiduous effort; = ATTENTION 2. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xxii. 232 Every man 3eveth .. so gode attendance to his servyse. 1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* IV. (1822) 447 And tuke mare attendance and care to ordoure thame. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 103 Commands for our Attendance unto such Duties.

3. The action or condition of waiting upon, accompanying, or escorting a person, to do him service; ministration, assiduous service. *In attendance*: waiting upon, attending.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 77 A man shall winne us best with flaterie; And with attendance .. Ben we ylimed. *c* 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 114 Or wer ther any ladees hur abowte .. Or maydons doyng any attendaunce. 1598 R. TOFTE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 25 Giving attendance on my froward Dame. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 246 Why might not you, my lord, receiue attendance From those that she cals Seruants. 1745 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* I. xxii. 208 Reputation for .. good attendance on his customers. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. iii. (1857) 54 The lords and ladies in attendance gathered round the queen. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* vi, Your waiter reproachfully reminds you that 'attendance is not charged for a single meal.'

fig. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* iv. 75 The malign emotions are found in close attendance.

4. The action or condition of an inferior in waiting the leisure, convenience, or decision of a superior.

c 1461 *Paston Lett.* 423 II. 67 He wole gef a tendance unto you for to have summe letter from you. 1542 BRINKLOW *Complaynt* xviii. (1874) 42 How long shal men wayte and geue attendance vpon rulers, before thei can come to the spech of them! 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 108 ₱ 10 Com-

pelled by want to attendance and solicitation. 1821 Combe (Dr. Syntax) *Wife* I. 264 The poor are never seen to wait In vain attendance at their gate.

5. In senses 3, 4 the phrases *To wait attendance* (obs.), *To dance attendance*, occur = 'to attend'; the latter usually with some shade of sarcasm or contempt.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 166 He daunceth attendance. 1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, I. iv, Nobles .. That wait attendance for a gracious look. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. II. iv, Shut him out of doors once or twice, let him dance attendance. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Com. View* Wks. 1730 I. 164 Why should the loadstone complain of the iron for not dancing attendance after it. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* lvi. 477 What was he about dancing attendance here?

6. The action of coming or fact of being present, in answer to a summons, or to take part in public business, entertainment, instruction, worship, etc.

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 112 Nedyn not to have grete Wag[e]s for their Attendaunce to this Conceile. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xi. § 12 (1683) 90 The many attendances the creditor is put to in pursuit of it. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* VIII. 12 The King in council your attendance waits. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. i. 5 Charles .. sent to require his son's attendance at Brussels. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 6 (1882) 401 The Catholics withdrew from attendance at the national worship. *Mod.* The number of attendances recorded in the School Register.

† **7.** Waiting, delay. *Obs.*

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* IV. iii. § v. 492 Compelled .. to put the matter in hazard without further attendance. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* 71 Spring-woods .. have been let rest till .. thirty years, and have prov'd highly worth the attendance.

† **8.** Waiting for, expectation. *Obs.*

a 1600 Hooker (J.) That which causeth bitterness in death, is the languishing attendance and expectation thereof. *a* 1641 Finett *Philoxenis* (1656) 164 Resting .. in attendance of their Lords Plate, not yet come.

† **9.** A body of attendants, train of servants, retinue. *Obs.*

1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 228 Two or three of her attendance looked out. 1696 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* IV. 44 The Venetian ambassadors, with an attendance of about 40 noblemen. 1779 Johnson *L. P., Pope* (1787) IV. 91 So many wants, that a numerous attendance was scarcely able to supply them.

10. The body or number of persons present to take part in any proceedings.

1835 J. Wilson in *Life* (1878) iii. 89 The attendance at the stated services of the mission is greater than .. ever. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 17 May, Greatly increased interest in the match should be represented .. by a greatly increased attendance.

11. *Comb.*, as **attendance-officer**, one whose duty it is to see that children attend school.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 17 June 1/1 A blind eye .. should be an indispensable qualification in an attendance officer.

† **Atte·ndancy.** *Obs.* Also 7 **-ency**. [f. prec.: see -ncy.]

1. The condition of giving heed; attention.

a 1679 T. Goodwin *Wks.* 1863 VII. 396 Our attendancy to this very discrimination .. may have a great influence.

2. The giving of attendance.

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VII. 442 Of honour, another part is attendancy; and therefore .. angels are spoken of as his attendants.

3. = Attendance 9.

1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 322 With as great an attendancy of friendes and seruants as .. shalbe fit.

4. The quality of accompanying, adjoining, or following on; attendant relation.

a 1626 Bacon *Max. & Use* xxv. (1630) 89 To name land by the attendancy they have to other lands more notorious.

5. An accompaniment, an attendant thing.

1654 Warren *Unbelievers* 47 There was .. equivalency in respect of the adjuncts or attendencies.

6. Waiting for, expectation.

1646 H. Lawrence *Comm. & W. Angels* 154 A certaine .. attendancy, or looking after some good thing desired.

Attendant (ătĕ·ndănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4–6 **-aunt**. [a. OF. *attendant*, pr. pple. of *attendre*, earlier *atendre*, to Attend.]

A. *adj.*

† **1.** Turning the attention, giving earnest heed; watchful, observant, attentive. *Obs.*

1432 *Paston Lett.* 18. I. 34 Attendant and obeissant in accomplishing therof. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xvi. lxxi, Her servaunt To obtayne her love is so attendaunt. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* II. xiii. (1739) 73 To have the King .. attendant upon his Advice.

2. Waiting upon, accompanying, or following, in order to do service; ministrant.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1872 In good soth we byn a-tenddawntt. 1575 (*title*) Robert Laneham's Letter .. from a freend officer attendant in the Court. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 149 Other Suns .. With thir attendant Moons thou wilt descrie. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxviii, From the attendant flotilla rang notes of triumph.

b. Const. *to* (obs.), *on, upon*.

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 172 As damiselles attendaunt To the goddesses. 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, v. § 4 Officers .. attendant to you in and aboute the due execucion of this our commission. 1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* xxx. 473 His guardian angels alwaies attendant on him. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 314 Fresh meat was never eaten even by the gentlemen attendant on a great Earl.

† **3.** *Law.* Dependent on; owing duty or service to.

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 214 To whom the lond was attendant As he, whiche heir was apparant. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* vii. 3369 Yles ynow are attendant to Troy. 1528 Perkins *Prof. Bk.* v. § 424 The tenant in dower .. shall be attendant unto them by the rate and portion of the rent. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 31 His wife shal be endowed of the land, and shee shall be attendant to the heire of the third part of 1. d.

4. Accompanying, in a dependent position; closely consequent or resulting. Const. *on, upon*.

Attendant Keys in *Mus.*: the keys or scales on the fifth above, and fifth below (or fourth above), any key-note or tonic, considered in relation to the key or scale on that tonic.

1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* I. v. 220 Miracles come from no inhaerent power .. from a circumstant rather, or an attendant. 1750 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 77 ¶ 11 To show innocence and goodness with such attendant weaknesses. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Brooke F.* vi. 72 The suffering and death attendant upon war. *Mod.* The attendant circumstances.

5. Present at any public proceeding or at the place in which it is held.

1588 Lambarde *Eiren.* II. ii. 101 Ecclesiasticall persons (if they be not attendant upon diuine seruice) may be arrested for the Peace. 1880 tr. *Daudet's Fromont & Risler* I. ii. 12 The round of fêtes with their attendant crowds.

B. *sb.*

1. One who waits upon, accompanies, or follows another in order to render service; one of a retinue or train; a servant, satellite, subordinate companion.

1555 *Fardle Facions* I. v. 57 He laied all the faulte vpon the ministres and attendauntes. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* IV. iii. 8 Dismisse your Attendant there. 1780 Harris *Philol. Enq.* (1841) 480 This author was a constant attendant upon the person of this great prince. 1822 Byron *Juan* VII. lxxii, Two .. ladies, who With their attendant aided our escape.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 547 Least sin Surprise thee, and her black attendant, Death. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 129 Hancock's Sloop, which I had before made use of as an attendant. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 301 Jupiter also has attendants.

2. 'One that waits the pleasure of another.' J.

1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* (J.) To give an attendant quick despatch is a civility.

3. Something that accompanies in a circumstantial relation; an accompaniment, close consequent.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 56 [The Crosse] is vsed by vs, as an attendant vpon the Sacrament. 1660 Waterhouse *Arms & Arm.* 36 They had their Crowns, Chayns, Rings, like our attendants of Knighthood. 1737 Pope *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 247 The laugh, the jest, attendants on the bowl. 1869 J. Coleridge *Keble* iv. 65 Melancholy is a common attendant on poetic genius.

4. One who is present at any public proceeding or at the place in which it is held.

1641 Hinde *J. Bruen* xxx. 95 The attendants .. of such Wakes. *a* 1745 Swift (J.) A constant attendant at all meetings relating to charity. 1882 Picton *Cromwell* ii. 26 His parents were certainly diligent attendants at church.

5. *Law.* (See A 3.)

Atte·ndantly, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. adj. + -ly 2.] After the manner of an attendant.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 6 Reason .. whereon .. the senses continually as ministers attendantly should wayte.

Attended (ătĕ·ndĕd), *pa. pple.* [f. Attend *v.* + -ed.] Waited upon, accompanied, frequented.

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 53 Andronicus .. secretly fled .. attended vpon only with a few of his trusty seruants. 1846 De Quincey *Shelley* Wks. VI. 24 A dreadful storm, attended by thunder and columns of lightning. *Mod.* A well-attended church.

Atte·ndedness. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ness.] The condition of being attended or accompanied.

1862 F. Hall *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 215 There is need .. of perception of invariable attendedness.

Attender (ătĕ·ndəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er 1.]

1. One who gives heed or attention; an observer.

1660–3 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 287 Crazy brains .. are not seldom the most curious attenders of such things as these. 1876 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* 49 Attending to conduct .. makes the attender feel that it is joy to do it.

2. He who (or that which) attends or waits upon, *esp.* to render service; a ministrant, attendant.

1461–83 *Ord. R. Househ.* 83 One page .. to be labourer and attender. 1594 Daniel *Cleop.* (1717) 290 Go my Maids, my Fortune's sole Attenders. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653, 342 The attenders of the sick. 1635 Stafford *Fem. Glory* (1869) 117 On whose lookes, words, and actions, Modesty is a dilligent attender. 1681 Glanvill *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 40 These mischievous spirits .. are more constant Attenders .. upon the Actions and Inclinations of such, whose Genius and Designs prepare them for their Temptations.

3. = Attendant *sb.* 4.

1704 J. Blair in Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 96, I was a constant attender at Councils. 1882 McQueen in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 164 Tobacco and pipes are not provided .. each attender bringing his own supply.

† **Atte·nder,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [prob. a. F. *attendre* in the sense of 'tend, attend to,' confused with the idea of *tender*: see Tender *v.*^{2}] To treat with kindly attention or regard.

1550–3 *Decaye Eng.* in *Supplic.* 96 We desyre you sumwhat to attender the premisses.

Attending (ătĕ·ndiŋ). *vbl. sb.* [f. Attend *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Attend; attendance, attention.

1611 Cotgr., *Attendue*, An attendance, or attending. 1880 Cyples *Hum. Exp.* vi. 153 Cases .. where the attending wholly ceases.

Atte·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.]

1. Listening, attentive.

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 167 Like softest Musicke to attending eares. 1793 Southey *Tri. Woman* 119 Hush'd are all sounds, the attending crowd are mute. 1884 *Athenæum* 27 Sept. 395/2 Defining a mind as an attending subject.

2. Waiting to do service, ministrant, attendant.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 231 My Loue, (her Mistres) is a gracious Moone; She (an attending Starre). 1720 Pope *Iliad* XXIII. 49 Th' attending heralds .. With kindled flames the tripod-vase surround.

3. Accompanying in a circumstantial relation; closely consequent.

1683 Creech *Lucretius* I. 13 *note*, Cartes proposes his Ambient attending Circle .. to solve the Phenomenon of Motion. 1812 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 12 Oct. 641/1 To lose sight of all attending circumstances.

† **Atte·ndment.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *atendement* waiting, expectation, f. *atendre* to Attend: see -ment. But in sense 1 prob. for *entendement*, which in early use embraced the sense of *attendement* also: cf. Attend *v.* IV, and Attent.]

1. Sense, meaning. (Cf. *double entendre.*)

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxiv, Therein was double attendement, He spake but one and yet he mente twayne.

2. A thing that attends, *pl.* surroundings.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 372 He passed his daies in tears, and the uncomfortable attendments of hell.

Attendress (ătĕ·ndrĕs). ? *Obs. rare.* [f. Attender + -ess.] A female attendant, a waitress.

1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 103 A female attendress at the table .. applied herself wholly to him.

Attendure, var. Attaindure, *Obs.*, attainder.

Attent (ătĕ·nt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *attentus*, pa. pple. of *attendĕre* to Attend; cf. It. *attento*, and OF. *attentement*.] Earnestly or eagerly directed towards the perception of anything: said of the eyes, ears, mind, or whole man; intent, attentive, full of attention (*to, upon*).

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 25 For al degreys and condycyons of alle crystyn pepulle, and more attente for hys enmyes .. he made meruailous prayers. 1534 More *On the Passion* Wks. 1346/1 Thoughte vppon with a myndefull and attent mynde. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* vii. 15 Myne eares shal be attente vnto prayer in this place. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. ii. 6 Long and vehemently attent upon Geometricall Figures. 1699 Dryden *Wife's T.* 310 As judges on the bench more gracious are, And more attent to brothers of the bar. 1867 Bushnell *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 132 To be alive and thoroughly attent to evils about our path.

† **Atte·nt,** *sb. Obs.* Also 3–5 atent(e, attente. [a. OF. *atente*, now *attente*, act of attending, in various senses = Pr. *atenta*: —L. **attenta* sb., f. fem. of pa. pple. *attentus* (analogous to nouns in *-āta*): see Attent *a.* Already in OF. confused with *entente, antente*, and used in senses proper to the latter, whence sense 3, the earliest and most frequent in Eng.]

1. Attention: care, heed.

c 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 29 But to the end attent hee tooke no more. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. ix. 37 And kept her sheepe with diligent attent. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 469 After all this attent on his Majestie's part, and so long deliberation on their's.

2. ? Expectation.

c 1430 *Seven Sages* (P.) 87 And that wole do so by myn attente, That 3e no schal nou3t repente.

3. Intention, aim, purpose.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 252 Al his attente is uorte unuestnen heorten. 1376 *E. E. Gilds* 74 Þis ffraternite is be-gonnen in þis atent. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 4 Abraham toke with good atent His sone Ysaac. 1450 Myrc 953 Þou .. Leuest also in fulle a tent How þat holy sacrament, Is I-3eue to mon kynne.

† **Atte·nt,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *attent-āre* less correctly *attemptāre*: see Attempt *v.*] Variant of Attempt. (Cf. *account, accompt.*)

1620 Quarles *Feast Wormes* 648 With oft-repeated labours, oft attented, They .. deepely delu'd the furrow'd seas.

Atte·ntat(e. ? *Obs.* [Variant of Attemptate, assimilated to L. *attentatus*, and mod.F. *attentat.*]

† **1.** A criminal attempt or assault of any kind. *Obs.*

1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 92 Their detestation of Popular Attentates, upon the Person or Authoritie of Princes. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II/316 This most execrable Attentate. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. xliii. 354 Commissioners for redress of attentates on both sides.

2. An attempt to gain an unauthorized advantage in law: see quot.

1701 Atterbury *Add. 1st Ed. Rights Convoc.* 35 An Attentat, i. e. a Criminal Endeavour of exerting a Power, which was superseded and laid asleep. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 100 Attentates .. such Proceedings as are made in a Court of Judicature, (pending Suit) and after an Inhibition is decreed .. Those Things which are done after an Extra-judicial Appeal, may likewise be stiled Attentates.

† **Atte·ntate,** *v. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *attentāt-*: see Attent *v.* and -ate 3.] = Attempt; 'to attempt, assay, or prove.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

† **Attenta·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *attentātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *attentāre*: see Attent *v.*] = Attempt-ation; 'a trying or essaying.' Bullokar 1676.

a 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. 99 (D.) The Devil that spies the first spark of attentation, and blows it into a flame.

† **Atte·ntful,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Attent *sb.* + -ful.] Full of attention, attentive. **Atte·ntfully** *adv.*, attentively.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XIII. viii. 13 The gret capitane Enee .. Attentfully behaldand euery wycht.

Attentik, obs. form of Authentic.

Attention (ătĕ·nʃən). [ad. L. *attentiōn-em*, n. of action f. *attendĕre* to Attend. Used by

Chaucer in transl. from Latin, then not found till *c* 1600; not in Fr. till 16th c.]

1. The action, fact, or state of attending or giving heed; earnest direction of the mind, consideration, or regard; *esp.* in phr. *to pay* or *give attention*. The mental power or faculty of attending; *esp.* with *attract, call, draw, arrest, fix*, etc.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. i. 29 After þat she hadde gadred .. myn attencioun she seide þus. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 6 The tongues of dying men Inforce attention. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 618 Attention held them mute. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 253 The attention I should have paid to your failings. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 21 They still arrest the attention. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 478 He marked with attention all that appeared from other pens.

b. *Metaph.* (See quot.)

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xix. (1695) 119 When the Ideas that offer themselves are taken notice of, and, as it were, registred in the Memory, it is Attention. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1833) 483 Attention is that state of mind which prepares one to receive impression. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxx. II. 136 Attention is the voluntary direction of the mind upon an object, with the intention of fully apprehending it.

2. Practical consideration, observant care, notice.

1741 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 77 I. 213 They have attention to every thing, and always mind what they are about. 1816 F. NAYLOR *Hist. Germ.* I. II. xv. 775 *note*, To soften the rude manners of an uncultivated people by a benignant attention to their morals. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 4 May (*Markets*), Oats met with a moderate amount of attention at Monday's prices.

3. The action of attending to the comfort and pleasure of others; ceremonious politeness, courtesy. Often in *pl.* spec. *To pay attention* or *one's attentions to*: to court.

1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 285 III. 305 Nice and scrupulous, in points of ceremony, respect, and attention. 1774 *Ibid.* 26. I. 96 A well-bred man .. takes care that his attentions for you be not troublesome. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* ii. 18 To 'pay attention,' as they say, to some young lady. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. ii. 25 Philip received all the attentions which an elegant hospitality could devise.

†**4.** A matter of attention, a consideration. *rare.*

1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* iv. (1848) 156 Distances, lines, angles, and other mechanical subordinate attentions. *Ibid.* v. 185 The chiaroscuro and the other attentions of the composition should be calculated.

5. 'A cautionary word used as a preparative to any particular exercise or manœuvre.' C. James *Mil. Dict. To come to attention*: to assume a prepared military attitude; so *to stand at attention*.

1820 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Consol.* I. 145 He attention's look display'd As he was wont on war's parade. 1833 *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* I. 10 On the word *Attention*, the hands are to fall smartly upon the outside of the thighs; the right heel to be brought up in a line with the left; and the proper unconstrained position of a soldier .. resumed. 1870 *Daily News* 1 Oct., Yonder sergeant of Zouaves .. comes promptly to attention when an officer addresses him.

Attentive (ătĕ·ntiv), *a.* (Also 7 attemptive.) [a. F. *attentif, -ive* (16th c. in Littré), perhaps altered from the earlier *ententif, -ive*, after L. *attentus, attentio*; cf. the next word, in which the *at*-form appears earlier, and see ENTENTIVE, INTENTIVE, TENTIVE.]

1. Steadily applying one's mind, observant faculties, or energies; giving or evincing careful consideration; intent, heedful, observant.

[*c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. i. 29, I was ententif to herkene hire.] 1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 10, I admonishe .. great lordes, to be magnificent in their giftes, and verie attemptiue in their commaundements. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 70 Your spirits are attentiue. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 41 Diligent and attentiue at their workes. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 3 ¶ 4 The news .. to which she was exceedingly attentive. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* viii. (1878) 134 A more attentive and devout worshipper was not in the congregation.

2. Assiduous in ministering to the comfort or pleasure of others, giving watchful heed to their wishes; polite, courteous.

c 1570 TURBERV. *To late friend* (R.) Beware That you attentiue be on hir. 1709 ADD. & STEELE *Tatler* No. 81 ¶ 3, I saw most of them attentive to three Sirens. *Mod.* Very attentive to the ladies.

Atte·ntively, *adv.* Also 4–6 -ifly, -ifely. [orig. a variant of the earlier ENTENTIVELY, assimilated to L. *attentè*; in later usage f. ATTENTIVE + -LY[2]. Cf. aphet. TENTIVELY.] With attention; with steady application of mind, energies, or senses; with careful consideration; observantly, heedfully.

1382 WYCLIF *Joshua* xxii. 5 That 3e kepen attentifly [Vulg. *attente*] .. the maundement. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 39 The wyseman thenketh on the wele of his saule .. attentyuely. 1659 *Gentl. Call.* (1696) 2 A Manual .. frequently and attentively perused. 1790 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1848) 228/2 He listened to it very attentively. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 4 (1882) 312 The physical aspects of society were cared for as attentively as its moral.

Atte·ntiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS. Cf. the earlier ENTENTIVENESS, TENTIVENESS.] The quality of being attentive; heed, attention.

1549 CHALONER tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* E ij b, Vouchsafe me your eares and attentivenesse. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 31 To have held your attentiveness with new and quaint conceits. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 404 Polly heard me with more attentiveness than I expected.

Attently (ătĕ·ntli), *adv. arch.* [f. ATTENT *a.* + -LY[2].] Attentively, with heed or attention.

1562 N. WINGATE *Tractate* (1835) 6 To watch attently and continually upon your flock. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* ii. (1686) 158 Say your prayers or offices attently, reverently and devoutly. 1866 NEALE *Seq. & Hymns* 137 Listen attentlier yet.

Attenuable (ătĕ·niuăb'l), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *attenuā-re* to ATTENUATE: see -BLE.] That may be attenuated or made thinner.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 29 The attenuable parts ascend.

Attenuant (ătĕ·niuănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 -ent. [a. F. *atténuant*, ad. L. *attenuāntem*, pr. pple. of *attenuāre* to ATTENUATE: see -ANT.]

A. *adj.* Having the property of attenuating; *spec.* in *Med.* of thinning the humours or secretions.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 642 (R.) They put into the stomach those things that be attenuant. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 151 The attenuent diluting .. qualities of the water. 1855 DORAN *Hanover* Q. II. i. 11 [Eringo] root was attenuant and deobstruent.

B. *sb.* A drug or agent having this property.

1725 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 392 One seasonable vomit .. acting as an Attenuant. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 67 The fruit of .. Belleric Myrobalan is an astringent, tonic, and attenuant.

Attenuate (ătĕ·niuĕ|t), *v.* [f. L. *attenuāt-* ppl. stem of *attenuāre*, f. *at-* = *ad-* to + *tenuāre* to make thin, f. *tenuis* thin. Cf. F. *atténuer*, 12th c.]

1. To make thin or slender in girth or diameter *e.g.* by natural or artificial shaping, drawing out, wearing down, starving, physical decay).

1530 PALSGR. 440/1, I attenuate, I make thynne, *Jattenue.* 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. x. (1651) 111 They crucifie the soul of man, attenuate our bodies. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE tr. *Barthol. Anat.* I. xvii. 47 The Ureters in their progress are not attenuated within, as other Vessels are. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 47 This shell also being attenuated .. the surface of the earth will tumble in. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 203 The wasted unclad form is seen attenuated by vigils. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. iii. 344 To attenuate them by gently drawing them out.

2. To make thin in consistency, to separate the particles of a substance, to diminish density, rarefy.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 40 Earth beeing attenuated becommeth water. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Phil.* 187 The Suns lustre attenuateth the gross air. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 48 Burning spirits .. are oils attenuated and subtilised by the action of fermentation. 1762 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. iii. 5 Salt, for example, may attenuate earth. 1874 [see ATTENUATED 2.]

b. *spec.* in *Med.* To render thinner (the humours or concretions of the body).

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* II. xiv. (R.) Dry figges .. havinge power to attenuate or make humours currant. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 64 O[y]le of pepper doth attenuat .. tartarus matters in the body. 1797 DOWNING *Disord. Horn. Cattle* 13 These medicines .. powerfully attenuate the cloggy disposition of the blood.

3. *fig.* To weaken or reduce in force, effect, amount; in value, estimation; (*obs.*) to extenuate.

1530 PALSGR. 440/1 He hath attenuat my power. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 49 The delightfulnesse of the one will attenuate the tediousnesse of the other. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 335 The Mahometans .. attenuated their numbers in Asia. 1660 A. SIDNEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 119 To aggravate that, which he doth intend to attenuate. 1850 *Q. Rev.* June 15 Some Notes .. intended to attenuate the authority of the Christian philosopher. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. i. 117 To attenuate .. his own appetites and emotions.

4. *intr.* To become slender, thinner, or weaker.

a 1834 COLERIDGE (in Webster), The attention attenuates as its sphere contracts.

Attenuate (ătĕ·niuĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *attenuātus*, pa. pple. of *attenuāre*: see prec.] Made thin.

1. Slender, thin; tapered, reduced to thinness.

1848 DANA *Zooph.* 161 Tentacles numerous, attenuate, diphanous. 1864 MRS. H. WOOD *Shad. Ashlydyat* (1878) 433 She saw the white and wan face, the attenuate hands. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 398 *Attenuate*, slenderly tapering or narrow.

2. Thin in consistency, rarefied; refined.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 938 Such a rare and attenuate substance, as is the spirit of living creatures. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. Pref. 1 The life of the body .. hinders us of the sight of more attenuate phantasmes. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. xiv. 255 The idea is too exquisitely attenuate.

Atte·nuated, *ppl. a.* [f. ATTENUATE *v.* + -ED.]

1. Made thin or slender in girth or transverse thickness (by natural shaping, mechanical reduction, starving, or wasting); tapered off; fine-drawn.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 107 From the basis there issue .. five tails of serpents, waved and attenuated. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 179 The spider's most attenuated thread. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* (1869) 250 The venerable pastor thrust his attenuated fingers into the flame. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* I. (1856) 484 As attenuated as parchment.

2. Made thin in consistency; rarefied, diluted.

c 1610 CHAPMAN *Hymne to Hermes* 58 Steele .. did raise .. the attenuated baies To that hot vapor. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. ix. 148 The vapours are too much attenuated and rarified. 1823 LAMB *Elia* I. iii, Attenuated small beer. 1874 MOSELEY *Astron.* lxix. 202 A huge ring of attenuated matter .. girds the planet. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Loud.* 74 That most attenuated of all things, the shadow of a shade.

fig. 1827 *Gent. Mag.* XCVII. II. 494 A more attenuated and enlarged standard of thought.

3. Weakened in intensity, force, effect, value.

1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 217 A certain attenuated cosmopolitanism had taken place of the old insular home feeling. 1882 *Manch. Guard.* 22 Sept. 5 An 'attenuated' or modified bacteria.

†**Atte·nuater, -or.** *Med. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] = ATTENUANT *sb.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 89 Decoctions of Guaiacum and other attenuaters. 1783 C. BRYANT *Flora Diæt.* 99 The plant was in high esteem formerly as an attenuater.

Atte·nuating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Making thinner; in *Med.* = ATTENUANT *a.*

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 552 Such as haue need of a fine and attenuating nourishment. 1822 BURROWES *Cycl.* II. 550/1 Caryophyllaceæ .. are reckoned astringent, attenuating and detersive.

Attenuation (ătĕ·niuĕ'·|ən). [ad. L. *attenuātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *attenuāre* to ATTENUATE: see -ATION. Cf. F. *atténuation*.] The action of attenuating; attenuated condition.

1. The making thin or slender in transverse measure; diminution of thickness; emaciation.

a 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 265 Neither in a superfluous and cumbersome fatness, nor in an uncomely .. attenuation. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iii. 60 The omissions of certain deposits in some parts, and their attenuation in others. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* vi. 20 His stature seemed magnified by the attenuation of his form.

2. The making less dense; diminution of density.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 40 All those elements doo onely differ in attenuation and condensation. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 159 Heat doth .. rarifie that body (*i. e.* air), and by attenuation .. disposeth it for expulsion. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 273 The Attenuation of the Aliment makes it perspirable. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 576 The diminished density, or attenuation of the wort.

3. The process of weakening, as if by dilution; diminution of characteristic force.

1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 5. 149 The process by which the results of philosophy are rendered popular is not one of attenuation but of translation. 1882 *Manch. Guard.* 22 Sept. 5 The gradual 'attenuation' of disease germs.

†**Atte·nuative,** *a.* and *sb. Med. Obs.* [f. L. *attenuāt-* (see ATTENUATE *v.*) + -IVE.] **A.** *adj.* Attenuating, attenuant. **B.** *sb.* An attenuating agent, an attenuant.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 105 The spleen cannot endure Attenuatives. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 211 Its heat and attenuative virtue.

†**A·tter,** *sb. Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 átr, átor, attor, ættor, 1–6 ater, 1–9 atter: also 3 atterr, 4 attere, 4–5 attur, hoter, 5 hatter, 5–6 attir, 5–7 attyr, 6 atir, etter. [Common Teut.: with OE. *átr, átor, attor*, cf. OHG. *eitar, eittar*, mod.G. *eiter*, OS. *ētar*, ON. *eitr*, (Sw. *etter*, Da. *edder*,) Du. *eyter, etter*. The original long vowel (giving ME. *ōter*) has been irregularly shortened in Eng., as also in other of the modern languages.]

†**1.** Poison, venom, *esp.* that of reptiles. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 112 Wiþ fleogendum atre & ælcum aternum swile. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 169 Atter meind mid wine. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 256 And alle þe oþer .. enuenymeþ þorgh his attere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* III. 920 And withdroghe the deire of his dere attur.

fig. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Þan depliche atter þet þe alde deouel blou on Adam. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 80 Habbeð wlatunge of þe muðe þet speoweð ut atter.

†**2.** Gall; *fig.* bitterness. *Obs.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 141, *Corpus* 297, *Bile*, átr. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 A lutel ater bitteret muchele swete. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1150 Atter heo him dude to drinke i-meynt wt eisil. *c* 1430 *Hymns to Virg.* (1867) 24, I may drede at my departynge þat it wole be attir & ille.

3. Corrupt matter, pus, from a sore, ulcer, abscess, etc. Still in *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. vii. (1495) 90 Vnkynde blood and hoter. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 326/1 Of kyrnellys and botches of his face .. ranne grete plente of blood and atter. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* ii. 7 And scraped of the etter off his sores with a potsherde. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 422 Ears that run attyr. 1643 HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* XXV. § 318 A green wound .. rotted into a gory venemous atter. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss., Atter* or *Atteril*, the matter of a sore .. The tongue is said to be covered with 'a dry white atter,' when furred with fever.

†**A·tter,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ætrian, ættrian*, f. prec.]

1. To poison, envenom. Also *fig.*

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. ix. § 18 For geætredum gescótum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Hore loking .. hore smelling, heore feling was al iattret. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 84 Oðer speche soileð .. ac þeos attreð þe heorte & te earen boðe.

2. To mix with gall, embitter.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* VI. 2286 Or all so myght aunter to atter for euer.

Atter, obsolete form of OTTER.

†**A·ttercop.** *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 attorcoppa, 1–5 attercoppe, 4 atturcoppe, addurcop, 5 attyrcope, -coppe, 6 att-, addircop, 7 attercob, 9 attercap, 4–9 attercop. [OE. *attorcoppa*, f. *átor, attor*, poison + *coppa*, deriv. of *cop* top, summit, round head, or *copp* cup, vessel; in reference to the supposed venomous properties of spiders. Cf. also Du. *spinne-cop* 'spider,' and COB-WEB, formerly *cop-webbe*; whence it appears probable that the simple *coppa* was itself = 'spider.']

1. A spider.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 92 Wiþ attorcoppan bite. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 600 Wat etestu .. Bute attercoppe and fule vlize? ?*c* 1350 *MS.* in *R. Brunne's Chron.* (Hearne) Pref. 200 An atturcoppe cum owte .. and bote hem by the nekkus

.. þat II. of hem weron deed. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lix. 5 The webbis of an attercop [1388 an yreyn]. *a* 1400 *Metr. Gloss.* in Wright's *Voc.* 177 *Aranea*, addurcop. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xi. 46 Alsa kobbyd in his crope As he had ettyn ane attyrcope. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 63 The attercoppe..makithe his nettes to take the flyes. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1058 The English [call it] Attercop, Spider, Spinner. 1691 RAY *N. Countr. Wds.* 139 Attercop.

2. *fig.* Applied to a venomous malignant person.

c 1505 KENNEDIE *Flyting* 523 Thow irefull attircop, Pilate, apostata. 1881 W. PATTERSON *Antrim Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Attercap*, cross-grained, ill-natured person, 'Va cross attercap, ya.'

3. Misapplied to: A spider's web.

1530 PALSGR. 193/1 Addircop, or a spinner's web, *araignee.* 1674 RAY *N. Countr. Wds.* 3 An Attercob, A Spiders Web. *Cumberland.* 1873 R. FERGUSON *Cumberld. Dial.* (E. D. S.).

Attere, ME. coalesced f. *at the*: see AT *prep.*

Atteril, dial. variant of ATTER *sb.*

† A·ttering, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ATTER *v.* + ING².] Poisoning, venomous.

c 1440 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 154 On face and hondis thei had gret nayles And grette hornes and atteryng taylys.

† A·tterlich, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [OE. *áterlíc*: see ATTER *sb.* and -LY¹.] Venomous; bitter.

c 1050 in Wright *Voc.* (W.) /414 *Gorgoneo*, Aterlicum oððe biter. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 212 Þe atterluche deouel.

† A·tterliche, *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec.: see -LY².] Bitterly.

c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 463) 143 Þo she of swounyng ros, Atterliche hir agros.

† A·tterling. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ATTER *sb.* + -LING.] A venomous malignant person, a shrew.

c 1430 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 38 Meekely þou him answere, And not as an attirling.

† A·tterlothe. *Herb. Obs.* [OE. *átor-, attorláðe*, f. ATTER *sb.* + *láð* hostile.] An antidote to poison, an alexipharmic. Applied *spec.* to several different plants: see quot.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 148 Deos wyrt þe man *galli crus*, & oðrum naman attorlaðe nemneð. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wright *Voc.* (W.) /133 *Veneniſuga*, atterlaðe. *c* 1050 *Gloss.* ibid. /358 *Bettonica*, aterlaðe. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 274 Gif hit to swuð swelle.. drinc þeonne atterloðe. *c* 1250 *Voc. Plants* in Wright *Voc.* /558 *Morella*, atterloþe.

† Atte·rminate, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *attermināre*: see ATTERMINE *v.* and -ATE³.] To attermine. Hence **Atte·rminated** *ppl. a.*

1738 *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* vi. 99 Payments of atterminated Debts.

† Atte·rmina·tion. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] Appointment of a term for the payment of a debt; = ATTERMINEMENT.

1738 *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* v. 100 If he did not pay according to the Attermination.

Atte·rmine, *v.* ? *Obs.* Also 5 aterm-. [a. OF. *atermine-r*, ad. L. *attermināre*, f. *at-* = *ad-* to + *terminare* to set bounds to, f. *terminus* bound, limit. See AT- *pref.*³] To settle the limit or term of, fix a future date for; *esp.* to adjourn payment of (a debt) till a day fixed. Hence **Atte·rmining** *vbl. sb.* = next word.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. i. 74 Many honderd yeres.. whiche though the nombre be vnknowen to man, yet it is atermyned at a certeyne ende in the siȝt of god. 1618 PULTON *Coll. Stat.* 27 Edw. I, Such as will purchase Attermining of their Debts. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict., Attermining* the granting a time or term for payment of a debt.

† Atte·rmination. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. AF. *atterminement*, OF. *aterm-*, f. *aterminer*: see prec. and -MENT.] Adjournment of the payment of a debt to a fixed future date.

[1299 *Act* 27 *Edw. I, De Lib. perqu.*, Ceux qux voudrount purchaser attermynement de lour dettez soyent envoyez al escheqer.] 1543 BERTHELET transl., Suche as wyl purchase attermynemente of theyr dettes.

† A·ttern, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 3 hatterne. [OE. *ǽtren, ættren, ættern*, f. *átor*: see ATTER *sb.* and -EN¹.] Venomous, poisonous; malignant.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 34 Cynn æterna, hu maza ge godo spreca? 1205 LAY. 16084 He þurh atterne [1250 hatterne] drench dæð scal iþolien. 1868 HALLIWELL *Dict., Attern*, fierce, cruel, snarling. *Gloucester.*

† A·tterness. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Malignity, bitterness.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 196 Þe ueond kundeliche egged us to atternesse, as to prude, to ouerhowe, to onde, & to wreðde.

† Atte·rr, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *atterre-r*, or It. *atterrare*, f. *à* to + F. *terre*, It. *terra*, L. *terra* earth.] To bring to the ground, humble.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. Ded. (1641) 74 Your renown alone Atterrs the stubborn and attracts the prone. 1614 — *Bethulian* IV. 2 Judith the while, trils Rivers from her eyes, Atterrs her knees.

† A·tterrate, *v. Obs.* [f. It. *atterrare* 'to fill or dam vp with earth' (Florio 1598), f. *a* to + *terra* earth. Cf. OF. *aterrer, aterrir* in same sense.] To fill up with earth, *esp.* with alluvial earth.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low Countr.* 7 Filling up and atterrating (to borrow that word of the Italians) the skirts and borders of the Sea. 1757 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* L. 234 If these effects proceed from local deluges, recedings of the sea, gulphs atterrated, etc.

† Atterra·tion. *Obs.* [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] The action of filling up with earth; the washing up of alluvial soil.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 113 All valleys rise by atterration, i. e. by Earth continually brought down from the tops of Mountains by Rains and Snows. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* 53 No accidental Currents and Atterrations of the Waters themselves .. could ever have made or found so long and commodious Declivities and Channels. 1757 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* L. 235 Producible by local deluges, atterrations.

† A·ttery, a·ttry, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 2–3 attri, 3 attriȝ, 3–6 attrie, 4 attre, 4–5 attry(e, 5–9 attery. [f. ATTER *sb.* + -Y¹.]

1. Venomous, poisonous.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 152 Gif hwa mid his fet of stepð ættriȝ bansnacan. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 15 Earewen idrencte of an attri haliwei. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 288 His teð beoð attrie, ase of ane wode dogge.

2. Mixed with gall, bitter. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 188 Þet attri drunc þet me ȝef him, þeo him þurste o rode. *Ibid.* 190 Þauh hit þunche attri, hit is þauh healiwinde.

3. Malignant, malicious, spiteful.

c 1200 ORMIN 9785 All fulle off attriȝ lund And fulle of bitterr spæche. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 509 Thanne cometh of ire attry anger. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 493 With atrie visage and with glowrand ene. 1868 HALLIWELL *Dict., Attery*, irascible, choleric. *West.*

4. Full of morbid or bloody matter.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 431 With bludie woundis so attrie and reid. 1868 HALLIWELL *Dict., Attery*, purulent. *East.*

Attest (ătĕ·st), *v.* [a. F. *atteste-r*, OF. *atester*, ad. L. *attestā-ri*, f. *at-* = *ad-* to + *testā-ri* to bear witness, f. *testis* witness.]

1. *trans.* To bear witness to, affirm the truth or genuineness of; to testify, certify. Const. *simple obj., subord. cl., inf. phr.*, or *absol.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 37 Live thou! and to thy mother dead attest That cleare she dide from blemish criminall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 367 Thy constancie .. who can know, Not seeing thee attempted, who attest? 1718 POPE *Iliad* III. 569 Ye Trojans .. Hear and attest! 1725 — *Odyss.* XIX. 211 Idomeneus, whom Ilian fields attest Of matchless deed. 1875 J. CURTIS *Hist. Eng.* 154 The merit of the English bowmen .. is strongly attested by Froissart.

b. formally (*a.*) by signature, (*b.*) by oath.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Wars* 463 The publick Instruments of this League .. were solemnly attested with publick Joy. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* VI. (1851) 262 For fear or hope of reward they attested what was not true. 1708 SWIFT *Bickerstaff Dct.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 163, I will assert nothing here, but what I dare attest. 1836 [see ATTESTER].

2. *transf.* of things: To be evidence or proof of, testify to, vouch for.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* I. Cho. 16 Since a crooked Figure may Attest in little place, a Million. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II, Physical appearances attest the high antiquity of the globe. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 4 (1882) 37 Forty-five works remained after his death to attest his prodigious industry.

3. *intr.* To bear witness, testify *to.*

1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 302 To the reasonableness of this, several of the wisest heathens have attested. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 15 The principal witnesses which attest to it.

4. *trans.* To call to witness. *arch.* or *Obs.* (So in Fr.)

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 132 But I attest the gods, your full consent Gaue wings to my propension. 1796 T. JEFFERSON in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 483, I attest everything sacred and honorable to the declaration. 1880 BLACKMORE *M. Anerley* III. i. 8 Flamborough had called to witness Filey, and Filey had attested Bridlington.

5. To put (a man) on his oath; *techn.* among 'Friends,' to put him on his solemn declaration.

1685 *Col. Records Penn.* I. 148 It was against their methods to take an Oath, but if he pleased to be attested, according to ye Laws of the Province, they would attest him. *Ibid.* Then he was attested thus: 'Thou dost Solemnly declare in ye Presents of God, and before this board, that thou will truly and Justly performe ye office of ye King's Collector. 1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* IX. 153 They are to be attested according to the following form .. I, A. B. do make oath, etc.

Attest (ătĕ·st), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. Evidence, testimony, witness.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 122 (*Qo.*) A credence in my heart .. That doth inuert th' attest [*Folio* that test] of eyes and eares. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 143 Nor will the attest or prescript of Philosophers .. be a sufficient ground. 1830 WOROSW. *Egypt. Maid*, Here must a high attest be given, What Bridegroom was for her ordained by Heaven.

2. Attesting signature, attestation.

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. Pref. (1739) 6 The attests of the King's Chaplain and his Scribe, do shew also that they were not all Members of the House of Lords.

Attestable (ătĕ·stăb'l), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ABLE.] That may be attested or borne witness to.

1768 WALES in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 108 Circumstances .. attestable by too great a cloud of witnesses to be disputed.

Attestant (ătĕ·stănt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *attestānt-em*, pr. pple. of *attestāri* to ATTEST: see -ANT.] **A.** *ppl. adj.* Attesting, bearing witness. **B.** *sb.* One who attests (by signature), an attester.

1880 H. COOTE *Gild of Knts.* 8, A MS. deed to which these knights are attestants.

† Atte·state, *sb. Obs. rare*; also 7 -at. [f. L. *attestāt-* ppl. stem of *attestāri* to ATTEST: see -ATE¹.] An attestation, testimony, proof.

1630 LORD *Banians* Ep. Ded., Let it be an attestate of my acknowledgments to you. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 134 The true attestat of Guicchardin .. that it is more usual for an officer to run hazard, then for a merchant to break.

† Atte·state, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec.: see -ATE³.] To attest.

1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 523 Which the sacred Scripture most contracts, and best attestates.

Attestation (ætĕstē·ɪʃən). [a. F. *attestation*, ad. L. *attestātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *attestāri* to ATTEST: see -ATION.]

1. The action of bearing witness; the testimony borne; evidence, proof.

1598 FLORIO *Testatione*, an attestation or bearing witnes. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as you list* II. ii, The reasons this man urges To prove himselfe Antiochus .. And the attestation of his cuntriemen. 1788 REID *Act. Powers* I. v. 524 No necessary truth can have its attestation from experience. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* iv. 31 He wrought every sort of cure in attestation of his claims.

b. Formal testimony or confirmation by signature, oath, etc.; *esp.* the verification of the execution of a deed or will by the signature of the testator in the presence of witnesses.

1674 *Ch. & Crt. of Rome* 13 That strange Solemnity of Attestation, the appreca ting Destruction to those of his Family. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 307 The last requisite to the validity of a deed is the attestation, or execution of it in the presence of witnesses. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 13, I bowed down, and kissed the turf, in solemn attestation of my vow. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* XVIII. 136 The attestation should be .. in this form:—Signed by the above-named testator, in the presence of us present at the same time, who have hereunto signed our names.

† **2.** The action of calling to witness. *Obs.*

1547 *Homilies* I. *Of Swearing* G j b, When men make faithful promises with attestacion of the name of God. 1741 BETTERTON in Oldys *Eng. Stage* vi. 91 In Swearing or .. Attestation of any Thing to the Verity of what you say.

3. The administration of an oath, *e. g.* of the oath of allegiance to a military recruit.

1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* IX. 153 They are to receive pay from the date of their attestation. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 307 Showing the date and term of his enlistment, and of his attestation.

Attestative (ătĕ·stătiv), *a.* [f. L. *attestāt-* ppl. stem of *attestāri* to ATTEST: see -ATIVE.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, attestation.

a 1832 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838) I. 374 Attestative satisfaction: arising from establishing truth by evidence against a false statement prejudicial to one. 1827 I. TAYLOR *Transm. Anc. Bks.* (1859) 207 Mutually attestative evidence of thousands of witnesses.

Attestator (ætĕstē·tər). ? *Obs.* [n. of agent after L. analogies (cf. It. *attestatore*, Florio) f. L. *attestāri*: see ATTEST *v.* and -OR.] = ATTESTER.

1598 FLORIO, *Testatore*, a witnes, an attestator, a testifier. 1789 in J. Downes *Rosc. Angl.* 16 The persons whom the clergyman mentioned as attestators to his character.

Attested (ătĕ·stĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ATTEST *v.* + -ED.] Sworn, vouched for, certified, proved.

1611 COTGR., *Attesté*, attested, protested, avouched, affirmed. 1711 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* 86 Its effects .. are numerous, and some of 'em very well attested. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* vii. 116 An attested friend of these gentlemen.

Attester, -or (ătĕ·stər, *-ɑr*). [f. as prec. + -ER¹, -OR.] One who attests, bears witness, or vouches for.

1598 FLORIO, *Testatrice*, a woman witnes, or attester. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 226 Suspicion of deceit of sight or imagination in the Attestors. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 607 Credible Attesters of it to Others. 1836 T. DAVIES in *Brit. Annual* 322 The mode of attesting an agreement, where the attestor could not write his name.

Attesting (ătĕ·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] Attestation.

1661 SANDERSON *Episc.* 19 For the attesting of any other part of Ecclesiastical Story. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* (1664) 47 In the attesting of Bills .. not to pass his eyes slightly over them.

Atte·sting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That bears witness to; that calls to witness (*obs.*).

1720 POPE *Iliad* XVIII. 587 Alternate each th' attesting sceptre took. 1725 — *Odyss.* XIV. 176 What I speak attesting Heaven has heard. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XIII. 310 Under the attesting record of Pope's own sign and seal.

Attestive (ătĕ·stiv), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IVE.] Attesting, furnishing evidence.

1859 in WORCESTER.

Attestment (ătĕ·stmĕnt). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Attestation, testimony, proof.

1850 NEALE *Mediæv. Hymns* 155 Thus they gain their true attestment As the people's chiefs in fight.

† Atte·x, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *attexĕre*, f. *at-* = *ad-* to + *texĕre* to weave.] To weave on, add.

1654 KEEK in *Sir T. Browne's Relig. Med.* To Rdr. (1672) 71 The bookseller would not be denied these notes to attex to it.

Atteyn, -ant, -ment, obs. ff. ATTAIN, etc.

Attic (æ·tik), *a.* and *sb.*¹ [ad. L. *Atticus*, Gr. *'Αττικός* of Attica.]

1. Of or pertaining to Attica, or to its capital Athens; Athenian. *Formerly* = Greek.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* 46 You..that arrogate to your selfe the Atticke Science [*i.e.* knowledge of Greek]. 1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 75 No Atticke eloquence is so sweete. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xviii, A wooden theatre still sufficed for the Attic drama.

2. Having characteristics peculiarly Athenian; *hence*, of literary style, etc.: Marked by simple and refined elegance, pure, classical. *Attic salt* or

wit (L. *sal Atticum*): refined, delicate, poignant wit. *Attic faith*: inviolable faith.

1633 *Batt. Lutzen* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 185 Written in a stile so attick .. that it may well be called the French Tacitus. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* II. 85 While Roman Spirit charms, and Attic Wit. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. iii, Triumph swam in my father's eyes, at the repartee: the Attic salt brought water into them. 1830 T. HAMILTON *Cyr. Thornton* (1845) 49 The true attic pronunciation inculcated in Mrs. Blenkinsop's academy. 1864 M. ARNOLD in *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 164 Well, but Addison's prose is Attic prose.

3. *Attic base* in *Arch.*: a base used for Ionic, Corinthian, and occasionally for Doric columns, consisting of an upper and lower torus divided by a scotia and two fillets. *Attic order*: a square column of any of the five orders.

[1563 SHUTE *Archit.* E iiij a, That piller which Vitruuius nameth Atticurga or Attica.] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXVI. xxiii, Pillars .. of the Atticke fashion .. be made with foure corners, and the sides are equall. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. The Attic is the most beautiful of all the bases. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 493 The base is attic, as it is in most of the Roman antiques.

B. *sb.*[1] A native of Attica, an Athenian (author).

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 300 A time when the Atticks were as unlearned as their neighbours.

Attic (æ·tik), *sb.*[2] (orig. *adj.*). [a. F. *Attique*, ad. L. *Atticus*: see prec.]

1. A decorative structure, consisting of a small order (column and entablature) placed above another order of much greater height constituting the main façade. This was usually an Attic order, with pilasters instead of pillars; whence the name.

[1676 FÉLIBIEN *Princ. Archit.* 481 Nous appellons aussi *Attique* dans nos bastimens un ordre que l'on met sur un autre beaucoup plus grand .. Ce petit ordre n'a ordinairement que des Pilastres d'une façon particuliere, qui est à la maniere Attique dont le nom luy a esté donné.] 1696 [not in ed. 1678] PHILLIPS, *Attick*, we call Attick in our Buildings a little Order plac'd upon another much greater: for that, instead of Pillars, this Order has nothing but Pilasters of a particular Fashion and Order which is call'd Attick. 1760 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 804 The height of the attic [in the Pantheon] above the cornice it stands upon, is 27 feet 2½ inches. 1874 J. FERGUSSON *St. Paul's* in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 750 The introduction of an Attic over the main Order.

2. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.* in *Attic storey*: originally the space enclosed by the structure described in prec. sense; *hence*, the top storey of a building, under the beams of the roof, when there are more than two storeys above ground. So *attic-floor*, *-room*, etc.

1724 DE FOE, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) I. 74 The Rustic and Attic Stories are 12 Feet high each. 1769 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 72 They have no Attic story, only ware-houses, and one floor over them. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iii, The attic floor of the highest house.

3. The highest storey of a house, or a room in it; a garret. *Humorously*, the 'upper storey,' the brain.

1817 BYRON *Beppo* XXV, His wife would mount, at times, her highest attic. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 464 Betaking himself with his books to a small lodging in an attic. 1870 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 467 Tolerably well all day, but the noise in the attic unremoved.

†A·ttical, A·ttican, *a. Obs. rare*; = ATTIC *a.*

a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* 12 (T.) The common Attical acception of it. 1610 HEALEY tr. *Vives' Comm. St. Aug. City of God* (1620) 75 Gellius (not Aulus with the Attican nights).

†Atti·ce, *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 atyse, -ise, 6 attise, -yse, -ice. [a. OF. *atisier*, *-icier*, *-icher* (mod. *attiser*), cogn. with Pr. *atizar*, Sp. *atizar*, Pg. *atiçar*, It. *attizare*:—late L. or Romanic **attitiāre*, lit. 'to put the brands of a fire closer together,' f. *at-* = *ad-* to + *titio* brand. See AT-*pref.*[3] Cf. ENTICE.] To stir up, instigate, urge to a course of action; to gain over, allure, entice.

c 1450 *Merlin* xxi. 366 He hath me atised to bataile. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xii. 46 Crye mercy vnto the goddis..atyse and drawe theym by sacrifyces. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 245 Thou makest youth such as thou doest attice To lese the vertue of manhood. 1557 PAYNELL *Barclay's Jugurth* 50 Attysed to the prodycion of their master.

†Atti·cement. *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 atyse-. [a. OF. *atisement* (13th c. in Littré), f. *atisier*: see prec. and -MENT.] Instigation, enticement.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 248/4 By thatysement of the deuyll he had his wyf suspecte of a knyghte.

Atticism (æ·tisiz'm). [ad. Gr. 'Αττικισμός.]

1. Siding with, or attachment to, Athens.

1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* VIII. xxxviii, Tydeus and his accomplices were put to death for atticism. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxi. 188 The charge of Atticism.

2. The peculiar style and idiom of the Greek language as used by the Athenians; *hence*, refined, elegant Greek, and *gen.* a refined amenity of speech, a well-turned phrase.

1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Script.* II. 68 Which yet for the stile and Atticismes comes a great deale short of Baronius commendation. 1642 MILTON *Apol Smect.* Wks. 1851, 268 They made sport, and I laught, they mispronounc't and I mislik't, and to make up the atticisme, they were out, and I hist. 1792 NEWCOME *Eng. Bible Trans.* 279 (T.) An elegant atticism which occurs [in] *Luke* xiii. 9. 1813 *Examiner* 10 May 298/1 Such a man would accuse Thucydides of false grammar on account of his atticisms.

Atticist (æ·tisist). [ad. Gr. 'Αττικιστ-ής: see -IST.] One who affected Attic style.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 63/1 The name of Atticists was given to this artificial class of writers. 1881 *Athenæum* 2 Apr. 461/3 Phrynichus, the second century Atticist.

Atticize (æ·tisəiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. 'Αττικίζειν: see -IZE.] Hence **Atticizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1. *intr.* To side with or favour Athens.

1753 W. SMITH *Thucyd.* VIII. (R.) Put to death .. for atticizing. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. liv. VI. 618 The Thebans destroyed the walls of Thespiæ .. on the charge of atticizing tendencies.

2. To affect Attic style; to conform to Athenian or (in wider sense) Greek habits, modes of thought, etc. **a.** *intr.* **b.** *trans.*; whence **Atticized** *ppl. a.*

1610 HEALEY tr. *Vives' Comm. St. Aug. City of God* (1620) 631 Pherecrates, a man wholly atticizing. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. ii. 9 What is Plato but Moses Atticizing? 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xi. I 277 The Atticised worship of the Eleusinian Dêmêtêr.

†Atti·guous, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *attigu-us* (f. *attingĕre*: see ATTINGE) + -OUS.] Touching, contiguous. 1672 in COLES. 1721 in BAILEY. (Not in J.)

Hence **Atti·guousness,** in Bailey 1731.

†Atti·ncture. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. med.L. *attinctūra*, f. *attinctus*, erroneous latinization of OF. *atteint.*] = ATTAINTURE.

c 1580 J. HOOKER *Sir P. Carew* in *Archæol.* XXVIII. 128 Whether anye attincture, statute, or alyenacion were made by anye of the aunceſters of this gentleman.

†A·ttinency. *Obs.* [f. L. *attinēnt-em* belonging to, pr. pple. of *attinēre* to hold on to, belong to, relate to: see -ENCY.] The quality of belonging to; relationship.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. v. (1660) 64 In Attinency we be distinguished in Consanguinity and Affinity.

†Atti·nge, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *attingĕre* to touch on, f. *at-* = *ad-* to + *tangĕre* to touch. Cf. ATTAIN, in origin the same word.]

1. To touch upon, come in contact with.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Attinge*, to touch lightly or softly; to mention or handle briefly, to reach to, to arrive or come to. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 534 It helps and delights all parts it attinges. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 78 Because they [the teeth] might the better attinge one anothers bodies. 1742 in BAILEY [from Blount].

2. To touch in relationship.

a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* IV. (1677) 202 The Consanguinity standing betwixt Bothwell and his wife .. they mutually attinging others in the fourth degree.

3. To affect, influence.

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Of Passions* XXXII. (1826) VI. 247 The pollution of the soul .. attinging the ultimate disposition of the Body.

†Atti·ngence. *Obs.* [f. L. *attingent-em*: see ATTINGENT and -ENCE.] Effect, influence, incidence of one thing upon another.

1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 47 There is no executive power in God distinct from his Wil: his concurse in regard to its active attingence is no more than his simple volition.

†Atti·ngency. *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] Attingent quality; effective contact, operation.

1642 tr. *Ames' Marrow Div.* 32 A passive attingency of the Divine will. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. III. viii. 28 We must call our selves Patients, and think of the Attingency of his Active essence with its effects, by some Analogie of Corporeal Attingency, contact, and impressed moving force.

†Atti·ngent, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. L. *attingent-em*, pr. pple. of *attingĕre*: see ATTINGE.] **A.** *adj.* Touching, in contact. **B.** *sb.* That which comes in contact.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 37 The sides are attingent to the sides of ye vj and iiij bones [of the foot]. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 302 With hard pricks it punges its attingents.

Attir, -ling, variants of ATTER, -LING.

‖ Attirail, attiral. *Obs.* [F. *attirail*, f. *attirier* ATTIRE *v.*[1] + *-ail*, repr. L. *-āculum*, as in *gubernāculum*, *gouvernail.*] Apparatus, gear.

1611 COTGR., *Attelements*, th' attirals, harnesses, geeres or furniture, belonging to draught horses, or oxen. 1790 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 160 The whole attirail was transported from place to place, in a four-wheeled spring carriage.

Attire (ătəi·ə), *v.*[1] Forms: 3–5 atire, 4–6 atyre, 6–7 attyre, 4– attire. See also aphet. TIRE *v.*[2] [a. OF. *atire-r*, earlier *atirier* to arrange, put into order, array, equip, dress, deck, cogn. w. Pr. *atieirar*, formed on the phrase *a tieira*, OF. *à tire* 'into row or order,' f. Pr. *tieira* (*teira*, *tiera*), It. *tiera*, OF. *tire* (*tiere*), row, rank, order, series, suite, train; of uncertain origin: see TIER.

(See article by H. Nicol in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* (*Proc.* 19 Dec. 1879). Connexion with OHG. *ziart* 'beauty, adornment,' is still doubtful.]

†1. To put in order, put to rights. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 10 Into þe waise þam fro he tombled top ouer taile. His knyghtis vp him lyft, and did him eft atire. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. 2013 Þai .. knitten vp þe saile, Atyrit þe tacle.

†2. To prepare, equip, fit out. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 207 What dos þe Kyng of France? atires him gode nauie [LANGTOFT, *attyre sa navye*]. *a* 1440 *Ipomydon* 535 Turnementis atyred in the felde, a M. armed with spere and shelde.

†3. To equip (the person, a horse): **a.** for war: To arm. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 547 & newe knigtes made, & armede & attired hom, & hor bedes 3erne bade. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* VII. 2995 A palfray of prise, prudly atyrit. 1593 DRAYTON *Ecl.* IV. 99 That did streight Limbs in stubborn Steele attire.

b. with dress or clothing: To dress, adorn, array. (Now only literary, and chiefly *refl.* and *pass.*)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1705 Sche .. borwed boiȝes clopes & talliche hire a-tyred ti3ti þerinne. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* cviii. 145 And atyred hem selff with thaire riche and fresshe atyre. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Pet.* iii. 5 After this manner in the olde tyme did the wholy wemen .. tyre them selves. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* II. iv. 109 It will hang vpon my richest Robes, And shew it selfe, attyre me how I can. 1699 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 69 His shoulders large a mantle did attire. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 770 To greet her thus attired.

c. To dress (the head, *mostly* of women). *arch.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* VII. 3026 The here atiret in tressis trusset full faire. 1595 SPENSER *Amoretti* XXXVII, Her golden tresses, She doth attyre vnder a net of gold. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* IX. 30 Shee painted her face, and tyred her head, and looked out at a window. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 62 This too the women who attired her head .. Told Enid.

†4. To 'dress' venison for food. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* I. xliii, Yond lith a best unflain, Atire it as thou wold.

†Atti·re, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [a. F. *attire-r*, f. *à* to + *tirer* to draw.] To draw to itself, attract.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* Tijb, The myght of God .. ravisheth and attyreth all thyngs to itself.

Attire (ătəi·ə), *sb.* Forms: 3–4 atyr, 4–7 atir(e, atier, 5–6 atyre, 6–7 attyre, 4– attire. [f. ATTIRE *v.*[1]] (With the senses cf. APPAREL, ARRAY.)

†1. Equipment of man or horse, outfit for war.

1250 LAY. 3275 Mid his fourti cnihtes, and hire hors and hire atyr. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1147 Alle tristy atir þat to batayle longed. *c* 1440 *Sir Isumb.* 413 Alle the atyre that felle to a knyghte.

†2. Personal adornment, or decoration; 'get up.' Also (with *pl.*) an ornament. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* XXIII. 40 Ourned with wommans atyre [Vulg. *mundo muliebri*]. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Isa.* III. 18 The gorgiousnesse of ye attyre about their feete. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Lib.* IV. VI. 240 Dressings, bracelets, and attires. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. I. 358 Commonly known by her whorish attire: As crisping and curling.

3. Dress, apparel.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 173 Ladies and damoselis .. In faire atire. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* III. 15 To telle of hure atyre · no tyme haue ich nouth. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* Pref. Aiij b, Having neither house to shroude them in, nor attyre to clothe their backes. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. I. 53 And do you now put on your best attyre? And do you now cull out a Holyday? 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* I. ii. 73 They plead religious principles for the form of their attire. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 62 The most conspicuous article in her attire was an ample checkered linen apron.

†b. (with *pl.*) A dress. *Obs.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 130/1 Awaie with his English attires, and on with his brogs, his shirt and other Irish rags. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxxix. § 5 Threescore and seuen Attires of Priests. 1787 MISS BURNEY in *Diary & Lett.* III. 367 Two new attires, one half, the other full dressed.

†4. Head-dress, head-gear; *spec.* (in 16–17th c.) a head-dress of women. Also aphet. TIRE. *Obs.* (In this sense fancifully connected with *tiara.*)

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3704 Helm & heued wyþ al þe atyre In-to þe feld it flei3. 1483 *Cath. Angl.*, Atyre of þe hede, *tiara*. 1530 PALSGR. 195/2 Atyre for a gentilwomans heed, *atour*. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* (1590) 275 The bracelets and the bonets, the attires of the head and the slops, the headbands, etc. 1611 RICH *Honest. Age* (1844) 37 These Attyre-makers that within these forty yeares were not knowne by that name, and but nowe very lately they kept their lowzie commoditie of periwygs, and their other monstrous attyres, closed in boxes, they might not be seene in open show.

5. *Venery* and *Her.* The 'head-gear' of a deer.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 52 He renueth his attire euerie year. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., The Heralds call the Horns of a Stag or Buck his Attire. 1736 DALE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 384 The Present which I herewith make you, is the Head, or rather the Attire (as it is called in Heraldry) of the Moose-Deer. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 211 The terms for the attire of a Buck, according to the old woodmen, are the bur, the beam, the brow-antlier, the back-antlier, the advancer, palm, and spellers or spillers.

†6. The furniture (of a house). *Obs.*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 86 A pouer hous was son purvaide, And pouer atir tharin was layde.

7. *fig.* The plants which clothe and deck the earth; the covering of animals, *esp.* when beautiful; the external surroundings, 'apparel' or 'garb' of anything immaterial.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. x. 148 Choisest attires of the Garden. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr. Weeping* i, Let not ill Fortune see Th' attire thy sorrow wears. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 501 Earth in her rich attire Consummate lovly smil'd. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* IV. iii, Within the shadow of the ship I watched their rich attire .. They coiled and swam, and every track Was a flash of golden fire.

†8. In plants: The name given by Grew to the parts within the floral leaves or corolla, especially the stamens (*seminiform attire*), and the florets of the disk in Composite flowers (*florid attire*). *Obs.*

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. v. (1682) 35 The Flower. The general parts whereof are most commonly three; *sc.* the *Empalement*, the *Foliation*, and the *Attire*. *Ibid.* 37 The *Attire*, I find to be of two kinds, *Seminiforme* and *Florid.* 1676 *Ibid.* IV. II. i. § 3 In all Flowers with the Florid Attire, as of Marigold, Daisy and the like. 1725 in BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. 1751 in CHAMBERS. *Cycl.* s.v. [from Grew].

Attired (ătəi·ərd), *ppl. a.* [f. ATTIRE *v.* + -ED.]

†**1.** Equipped, furnished, fitted out, prepared. *Obs.*

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 148 A schip þer was of London, richely atired [Langtoft, *de riche atiffement*]. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 360, I am a-tyred in my tower tu tempt you þis tyde.

2. Dressed, clad.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5043 Þe clergie .. riȝt gailiche atyred. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 30 Why art thou thus attir'd? 1791 Cowper *Iliad* xviii. 473 Charis, Vulcan's well-attired spouse. *Mod.* A woman plainly but decently attired.

†**3.** Adorned, decked. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 114 Ay þe best byfore & bryȝtest atyred. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 39 Riche atyred of perles and presious stones.

4. *Venery* and *Her.* Furnished with horns.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 59 An hartes heade cabazed d'Or, attyred verte. 1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* I. vi. 94 When the horns of a deer are of another colour from the head, it is called Attired. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* x. 62 A stag is attired of his antlers.

5. *fig.* Wrapped, clothed; adorned, arrayed.

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* IV. i. 146 For my part, I am so attired in wonder, I know not what to say. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 49 The rose and the apple blossom are both beautiful, and the plants that bear them are most engagingly attired.

Attirement (ătəi·əɹmĕnt). [a. OF. *atirement*, f. *atirier* to Attire + -ment.] Outfit, dress, apparel; †furniture, decoration, adornment (*obs.*).

1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* I. 45 So she tare the attirement from her head and body. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* 628 They tooke vp their lampes, their perfumes, their attyrementes. 1596 *Edward III*, III. iii. 44 Bring forth A strong attirement for the prince my son. 1867 Howells *Ital. Journ.* 58 It is the kindest and charitablest of attirements, this white veil

Attiring (ătəi·əɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Attire *v.*]

1. The action of fitting out, accoutring, dressing, apparelling.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1941 For [to] telle þe a-tiryng of þat child þat time. 1611 Rich *Honest. Age* (1844) 26 This strange atiring of themselues. 1678 Phillips, *Attiring*, a dressing, or apparrelling, from *Tiara*, a Persian ornament for the Head. 1836 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 6 Aug. 217 A certain smartness in the attiring of the neck.

2. a. Dress, apparel, trappings of a horse. b. Head-dress. c. Personal ornament. d. *fig.*

1552 Huloet, Attirings yᵗ gentilwomen weare on their heades, *Ridemicula.* 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneid* III. (Arb.) 89 Thee Troian atyring And Troian weapons. 1596 Drayton *Legends* i. 123 Putting her rich Gems and attyrings on. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 697 The exoticke forme of their attiring. 1859 W. Gregory *Egypt in* 1855-6 I. 33 Dromedaries, with their leopard-skin attirings.

3. The 'attire' of a stag or deer.

1678 Phillips, *Attiring*, a term of Heraldry. Also among Hunters the Branching Horns. 1742 Bailey, *Attiring*, the branching Horns of a Buck.

4. *Comb.* †**Attiring-house**, **-room** (*obs.*) = Tiring-house, -room, the room or place where players attire or dress themselves for the stage; **attiring-room**, also a dressing-room, generally.

1647 *Assembly-man* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) V. 94/1 This Assembly is the two Houses Attiring-room, where the Lords and Commons put on their Vizards and Masks of Religion. 1656 Trapp *Comm.* 1 *Tim.* v. 645/1 Follow stage-players into their attiring-house. *a* 1661 Fuller *Life H. Smith* in *Smith's Wks.* (1866) I. 7 As few did take notice of their coming out of their attiring-house, so their well acting on the stage commanded all eyes to observe their returning thereunto. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 346 Fit houses .. furnished with warm stoves, and attiring rooms.

†**Attitle**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *atitele-r* 12th c., later *atitrer* (mod. *att-*) :—L. *at-*, *adtitulāre* to name, entitle, in med.L. to dedicate, f. *ad* to + *titulāre* to entitle, f. *titulus* title.] To name, name after; to dedicate.

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 157 But yet her sterres bothe two Saturne and Jupiter also They have .. Attitled to her owne name. *Ibid.* III. 118 This Aries out of the twelve Hath Marche attitled for him selve.

Attitude (æ·titiud). [a. F. *attitude*, ad. It. *attitudine* (1) fitness, adaptation, (2) disposedness, disposition, posture :—med.L. *aptitūdin-em* fittedness, fitness, n. of quality f. *aptus* fitted, fit: see Aptitude. Originally a technical term of the Arts of Design, substituted for the earlier *aptitude* *c* 1710; thence extended into general use.]

1. In *Fine Arts*: The 'disposition' of a figure in statuary or painting; *hence*, the posture given to it. (Now merged in 2.)

1668 J. E[velyn] tr. *Freart's Perf. Peinture* Advt., Though we retain the words, *Action* and *Posture* .. the tearm *Aptitude* [F. *attitude*] is more expressive. And it were better to say the *Disposition* of a Dead Corps than the *Posture* of it, which seems a Tearm too gross; nor were it to speak like a Painter, to say, this Figure is in an handsome *Posture*, but in a graceful *Disposition* and *Aptitude* [F. *attitude*]. The Italians say *Attitudine*. 1686 Aglionby *Paint. Illustr.* iii. 107 The Painter must also vary his Heads, his Bodies, his Aptitudes. 1695 Dryden *Dufresnoy's Art of Painting* § 4 The business of a painter in his choice of attitudes [Dufresn. *posituræ*]. 1705 Addison *Italy* 340 The several Statues that we see with the same Air, Posture, and Aptitudes. 1718 Prior *Ded. Ld. Dorset*, Bernini would have taken His Opinion upon the Beauty and Attitude of a Figure. 1721 in Bailey. 1755 in Johnson: the only sense.

2. A posture of the body proper to, or implying, some action or mental state assumed by human beings or animals. *To strike an attitude*: to assume it theatrically, and not as the unstudied expression of action or passion.

1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 153 He took the two men and put them in the same attitude. 1775 Harris *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 346 These various positions peculiar to animal bodies, and to the human above the rest, (commonly known by the name of attitudes). 1832 Ht. Martineau *Each & All* i. 4 She stood with her arms by her side in the attitude of waiting. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. vi. 121 He stands in the Oriental attitude of prayer. 1883 J. Gilmour *Mongols* xviii. 211 You will find him .. striking pious attitudes at every new object of reverence.

b. *fig.* Of inanimate things, conceptions, etc.

1744 Akenside *Pleas. Imag.* I. 30 The gayest, happiest attitude of things. 1750 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 96 ¶ 10 To copy the mien and attitudes of Truth. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I. iv, The remainder [of his sentences] are in quite angular attitudes, buttressed-up by props (of parentheses and dashes).

3. Settled behaviour or manner of acting, as representative of feeling or opinion.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. ii. II. 20 In the Senate house again, the attitude of the Right Side is that of calm unbelief. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* vi. § 2 (1882) 278 That the misrule had been serious was shown by the attitude of the commercial class.

4. *Attitude of mind*: deliberately adopted, or habitual, mode of regarding the object of thought.

1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* I. i. § 1. 4 Much depends on the attitude of mind we preserve while listening to, or taking part in, the controversy. 1832 Trevelyan in *Life Macaulay* (1876) I. v. 254 With regard to our Eastern question the attitude of his own mind is depicted in the passage on Burke. 1881 *Athenæum* No. 2811. 328/1 A necessary accompaniment of the allegorical attitude of the mind.

Attitudinal (ætitiū·dinăl), *a.* [f. It. *attitudine* + -al[1].] Pertaining or relating to attitudes.

1831 Heidiger *Didon.* I. 30 Which argued attitudinal instruction Beyond belief, in nauticals ashore.

Attitudinarian (æ:titiūdinē·əɹiăn). [f. as prec. + -arian; cf. *valetudinarian.*] One who studies and practises attitudes.

1754-6 Cowper in *Connoisseur* No. 138 Those buffoons in society, the Attitudinarians and Face-makers. These accompany every word with a peculiar grimace or gesture.

A:ttitudina·rianism. [f. prec. + -ism.] The study and excessive use of attitudes.

1803 W. Taylor in *Month Mag.* XV. 324 It displays all the attitudinarianism of sophistry. 1853 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* III. ii. § 78 The absence of posture-making in the works of the Pre-Raphaelites, as opposed to the Attitudinarianism of the modern school.

Attitudinization (ætitiū dinəizē·ʃən). [f. next: see -ation.] = Attitudinizing *vbl. sb.*

1871 Alger *Future Life* 523 What is right .. will be done in spite of all .. spiritual attitudinizations.

Attitudinize (ætitiū·dinəiz), *v.* [f. It. *attitudine* (see above) + -ize.]

1. *intr.* To practise attitudes studiously or excessively; to strike an attitude; to pose, posture.

1784 Johnson in *Boswell* (1831) V. 220 He had a great aversion to gesticulating in company. He called once to a gentleman who offended him in that point, 'Don't attitudinise.' 1833 Ht. Martineau *Loom & Lug.* II. iv. 74 Sobbing and attitudinizing and looking dolorously. 1837 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (1837) II. 103 The elegant Sparkins attitudinized with admirable effect.

2. *fig.* To practise affected and self-conscious deportment, or to speak or write in a corresponding manner, in order to produce an effect upon spectators.

1864 *Fraser's Mag.* Apr. 404 When Audley Egerton attitudinizes and works out the regulation of an iron exterior and an iron heart. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xiv. 194 In every line that he wrote Cicero was attitudinising for posterity. 1882 *Atl. Monthly* July 105 Even the leaders of the Southern Confederacy sometimes attitudinized for an awe-stricken world to see.

3. To go to excess in representing attitudes in painting or sculpture.

Attitu·dinizer. [f. prec. + -er[1].] One who practises or depicts attitudes. (*Contemptuous.*)

1859 Mill *Dissert. & Disc.* I. 77 The French painters .. must all be historical; and they are, almost to a man, attitudinizers. 1881 L. Stephen in *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 411 He is no attitudinizer .. He is as simple, honest, and soundhearted, as he is tender and impassioned.

Attitu·dinizing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The practice or assumption of attitudes; posturing; mode of action purposely assumed.

1813 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr.* 59 The brisk locomotion of Columbine or the tortuous attitudinizing of Punch. 1869 Black *In Silk Attire* I. xiii, To throw off the cold attitudinizing of life.

Attitu·dinizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That practises or assumes attitudes of body, conduct, or mind; posturing.

1853 Macready in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 511 The morbidly acute sensibility .. of Hamlet to be frozen up .. in a declaiming and attitudinising statue or automaton. 1879 Geo. Eliot *Theo. Such* v. 113 An attitudinizing deference.

Attjar, variant of Achar.

1798 Wilcocke *Voy. E. Indies* I. 237 When green it [the Mango] is made into Attjar.

Attle (æt'l). *Mining.* Also **attal, adall, addle.** [Etymology uncertain: cf. Addle.] 'Rubbish, deads, refuse, or stony matter; impure off-casts in the working of mines.' Weale *Dict. Terms* 1849.

Attle, var. Ettle *v. Obs.* to purpose, intend.

†**Atto·l,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *attollĕre*, f. *at-* = *ad-* to, completely + *tollĕre* to raise.] To raise or lift up. Hence Atto·lled *ppl. a.*

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 28 These Processes are so attolled, and prominent.

†**Atto·lerance.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. A- *pref.* 11 + Tolerance.] Permission, allowance.

1676 *Elgin Law-paper* in E. Dunbar *Soc. Life* (1865) 177 The attolerance granted .. to the said crafts.

Attollent (ătɒ·lĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *attollentem*, pr. ppl. of *attollĕre*: see Attol *v.*]

A. *adj.* Raising, lifting up; *spec.* applied to muscles whose function is to raise various parts of the body. (The L. *attollens* is chiefly used.)

B. *sb.* A muscle of this kind.

1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* IV. ii. 98 The Magnitude and Strength of the Attollent Muscle. 1751 Chambers *Cycl., Attollents*, or attollent muscles, are otherwise called *levators.*

Attomy, Attonce, Attone, obs.: see Ato-.

Attorn (ătɒ·ɹn), *v. Law.* Forms: 5-7 attourne, 6-7 -urne, -orne, 7 -urn, 6- attorn. [a. OF. *atorne-r, aturne-r, atourne-r* (whence law Latin *attornāre*) to turn, turn to, assign, attribute, dispose, arrange, order, appoint, constitute, ordain, decree, f. *à* to + *tourner* to Turn. The analogical spelling is *a(t)turn*; but under the influence of med.L. *attornāre*, the late AF. became *attorner*, whence *attorn* passed into the Eng. law-books.]

1. *trans.* To turn over to another; to assign, transfer (goods, tenants' service, allegiance, etc.).

[1292 Britton II. 46 Ne voloms nous mie qe seignur puse attourner le homage et le service de soen tenaunt a qi qe ly plera.] 1649 Sadler *Rights Kingd.* 16 (T.) In some case a lord might atturn and assign his vassal's service to some other. 1676 Marvell *Wks.* III. 147 A good Christian .. cannot atturn and indenture his conscience over, to be represented by others. 1691 Bp. St. Asaph *God's Transf. Power* I. i. § 44 This being follow'd by the People's attorning their Allegiance. 1727 *Cowell's Interpr.* s.v., To *Attorn* or turn over Money and Goods: i.e. to assign or appropriate them. 1865 Nichols *Britton* II. 46.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) In *Feudal Law*: To transfer oneself (*i.e.* one's homage and allegiance) from one lord to another; to yield allegiance, or do homage to, as lord. Also *fig.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiii. 94 The Gascoignes .. had sent into England to shew causes why they should not atturne to the Duke. 1650 B. *Discollim.* 13 Shall they do honestly to atturn, and do homage and fealty without a legall *Salvo*? 1863 *Possibilities of Creat.* 370 How sottish the soul would become were it required to attorn to the Devil. 1883 Healy in *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 1/2 Mr. Parnell .. has shown an undisguised contempt for every effort to compel him to attorn to British opinion.

3. *Mod. Law.* To agree formally to be the tenant of one into whose possession the estate has passed; to do some act which constitutes a legal acknowledgement of the new landlord.

1458 *Lease* in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) I. xxii. 322 The said Joyes hath attourned to the said Sir John. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 110 a, The more common attournement is to saye, sir I attorne to you by force of the same graunt, or I become your tenant, etc. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 27 b, Hee shall not be compelled to atturne. 1853 Wharton *Pa. Digest* II. 161 Tenant who attorns under mistake may defend against lessor. 1879 *Echo* 12 Apr. 3/3 The defendant .. had never recognised the plaintiff as his landlord, and never 'attorned' to the tenancy.

b. So *to attorn tenant.*

1844 Williams *Real Prop. Law* (1877) 247 He could refuse to attorn tenant to the purchaser. 1871 *Daily News* 23 May, Notice is given to the tenantry not to attorn tenant or pay rent to any person except Mr. Richard Wallace.

Attorney (ătɒ·ɹni), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 **aturne, -orne, attourne,** 4-8 **att(o)urney,** 5-8 **attorny,** 6 **aturney, atturnie, -eye, -eie, attornay,** 6-7 **atturny,** 5- **attorney.** [a. OF. *atorné, aturné, atourné*, pa. ppl. masc. of *atourner* to Attorn, in sense of 'one appointed or constituted,' whence all the specific uses. (The statement found in the law dictionaries for the last 200 years, that the word means one 'who acts *in the turn* of another,' is a bad guess.) For spelling cf. Attorn.]

†**1.** One appointed or ordained to act for another; an agent, deputy, commissioner. In later times only *fig.* and perhaps with conscious reference to sense 2. *Obs.*

[1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 5503 So shulde eche aturne seriaunt, But many one holde no cunnaunt.] 1347 *Ord. K. Househ.* 9 Clerkes, attorneys of the Victualles in sondry shiers. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* VIII. vi. (1554) 181 a, From occupacion hys rest for to take Hys attorney Maximian he doth make. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Atturneye, *suffectus, attornatus.* 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 100, I will attend my husband .. for it is my Office, And will haue no atturney but my selfe. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 382 His Minister, whom he hath made .. his Attorney to receiue our acknowledgement.

2. (*Attorney in fact, private attorney.*) One duly appointed or constituted (by *Letter* or *Power of Attorney*) to act for another in business and legal matters, either *generally*, as in payment, receipt, and investment of money, in suing and being sued, etc., or in some *specific* act, which the principal, by reason of absence, is unable to perform in person.

Hence the contrast between 'in person' and 'by attorney,' frequent also in fig. senses.

[1292 BRITTON VI. x. § 1 Des attournez sount acuns generals, acuns especials. (NICHOLS transl., Of attorneys, some are general and some special.)] 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 344 Paid to John Smythe of Yipswych, his attorney in the kervelle of the marchaundyse, virjs. iiijd. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 94 Then in mine owne person, I die. *Ros.* No faith, die by Attorney. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 52 a, A fem may be an Attorney to deliuer seisin to her husband. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xix. 124 None may appear in Gods service by an Attorney. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 449/1 An attorney, unless power be specially given him for that purpose, cannot delegate his authority or appoint a substitute. *Mod.* 'Received payment. (Signed) *John Smith*, by his Attorney *William Taylor*.'

3. (*Attorney-at-Law, public attorney.*) A professional and properly-qualified legal agent practising in the courts of Common Law (as a *solicitor* practised in the courts of Equity); one who conducted litigation in these courts, preparing the case for the barristers, or counsel, whose duty and privilege it is to plead and argue in open court.

(This sense slowly disengaged itself from the preceding, as a body of professional legal agents was recognized and incorporated. The actual duties and privileges of the *attorney-at-law* also varied with time and place; in earlier times, as still in some of the United States of America, the distinction between *attorney* and *counsel* did not exist. (Cf. next sense.) From an early period the name was often used reproachfully as almost = 'knave or swindler': see quotations under b. By the Judicature Act of 1873, the title, never used in Scotland, was abolished in England, 'attorneys' being merged in the 'Solicitors of the Supreme Court.')

c 1330 *Pol. Songs* 339 Attourneis in cuntré theih geten silver for noht. [1402 *Act* 4 *Hen. IV*, xviii, Ordeignez est et establiz qe toutes ces attournees soient examinez par les Justices & par leur discretion leur nouns mys en rolle. (*transl.* It is ordained that all attorneys be examined by the Justices, and that at the discretion of these their names be entered on the roll.)] 1467 J. PASTON in *Lett.* 569 II. 299 He is an attorny .. in the Baylys Coort of Yermouthe. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 57 An atturney of the lawe and felowe of Graies Inne. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 177 There needs no professed attourney to open his inditement. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 456 ¶ 4 The Law of the Land is his Gospel, and all his Cases of Conscience are determined by his Attorney. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. iii. III. 25 An attorney at law answers to the procurator, or proctor, of the civilians and canonists. 1836 DICKENS *Pickw.* xx, Messrs. Dodson and Fogg, two of his Majesty's Attorneys of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas at Westminster, and Solicitors of the High Court of Chancery. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* lxvi. § 87 From and after the commencement of this Act all persons admitted as solicitors, attorneys, or proctors of or by law empowered to practise in any Court, the jurisdiction of which is hereby transferred to the High Court of Justice or the Court of Appeal, shall be called Solicitors of the Supreme Court.

b. *a* 1400 WM. OF NASSINGTON *Spec. Vite*, MS. Bodl. 48. lf. 166 A fals atorne Ffor he foloweþ wt al his myȝt As wel a wrong ple as a riȝt. *c* 1538 STARKEY *England* IV. 119 Justyce schold not be so defettyd .. by euery lyght and couetouse Sergeant, Proktor or Attornay. 1732 POPE *Mor. Ess.* III. 274 Vile attorneys, now an useless race. *a* 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) I. 385 Johnson observed, that 'he did not care to speak ill of any man behind his back, but he believed the gentleman was an attorney.' 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. VII. v, Attorneys and Law-Beagles, which hunt ravenous on this Earth.

4. *transf.* An advocate, pleader, mediator. ? *Obs.*

1537 ? TINDALE *Exp. St. John* 21 We haue an aduocate and intercessour, a true attourney with the father. 1563 *Homilies Gd. Friday* i, He sytteth on the right hande of his father, as our proctoure and atturneye, pleading and suyng for vs. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 413 Therefore, deare Mother, Be the Atturney of my loue to her Pleade what I will be, not what I haue beene.

5. Specific title of the law officer of various councils, etc. and the clerk of various courts: see also ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

1494 FABYAN VII. 633 In which fray a gentylman, beynge the quenys attourney, was slayen. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1286/2 Nicholas Bacon esquier, attourneie of the court of wards. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. 27 Appointing two sufficient men to bee Clearkes or Attornies to that Councell. 1786 BEATSON *Ann. Reg.* III. 84 King's Remembrancer .. has under him eight attornies or sworn clerks. 1868 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* I. 540/1 The master of the crown office .. is called the 'Coroner and Attorney for the Queen.'

6. *The King's Attorney*: earlier (descriptive) designation of the legal officer now called ATTORNEY-GENERAL. *Mr. Attorney*, the 'style' used in addressing (formerly also in speaking *of*) him.

1414 *Act* 2 *Hen. V*, iv, Attournes du Roy. 1546 BERTHELET transl., The kynges atturney. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 15 The kings Atturney, on the contrary, Vrg'd on the Examinations. 1660-1 MARVELL *Corr.* 16 Wks. 1872-5 II. 47 Yesterday I carryed it [the warrant] to Mr. Atturny's. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. IV. 280 The King's Atturney. 1689 SIR R. SAWYER in *Tryal Bps.* 91 You have heard this charge which Mr. Attorney has been pleased to make against the Bishops. 1856 *Times* 26 May, *Witness.* I'll tell you, Mr. Attorney. *Sir A. Cockburn, Att. Gen.*, Don't 'Mr. Attorney' me, Sir! answer my question.

7. *attrib.*, as in *attorney-cunning*, etc.: see 3 b.

1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* v. 138 Shiftiness .. attorney-cunning is a kind of thing that fancies itself .. to be talent. 1865 — *Fredk. Gt.* III. x. vi. 269 Kingship was not a thing of attorney mendacity.

Attorney-general.

†**1.** *gen.* A legal representative or deputy acting under a general commission or 'power' of attorney, and representing his principal in all legal matters: opposed to *attorney special* or *particular*. Plural: *attorneys general. Obs.*

[1292 BRITTON VI. x. § 2 Touz attournez generals purrount lever fins et cirographer. (NICHOLS transl., All general attorneys may levy fines and make chirographs.)] 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 203 Call in his Letters Patents that he hath By his Atturneyes generall to sne His Liuerie. 1717 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., Atturney General is he, who by general authority is appointed to manage all our affairs or Suits .. Attorney Special or Particular is he that is imployed in one or more Causes particularly specified.

2. spec. *Attorney-General, Attorney General*: a legal officer of the state empowered to act in all cases in which the state is a party. In England, Ireland, Isle of Man, most of the British Colonies and settlements, and in the United States, the title of the first ministerial law-officer of the government, also of his or her Majesty's attorney in the duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall, and county palatine of Durham. Plural (better): *Attorney-Generals*.

The designation began in England, where this officer was at first merely the king's attorney (see above 6), called from the reign of Edward IV, 'the king's general attorney,' to distinguish him from those appointed to act on special occasions, or in particular courts. The descriptive designation seems to have grown into a title during the 16th c. The A. G. is now a member of the Ministry (but not of the Cabinet), and usually has a seat in the House of Commons.

1533 4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, xvi. § 2 The kinges generall attorney, and general Solicitour, which for the time is. 1585 in Somers *Tracts* (1809) I. 214 Then began John Popham Esq. her Majestys Attorney-general, as followeth. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 31 Sr John Dauis Knight, his Maiesties Attorny Generall for Ireland. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4482/3. *a* 1733 NORTH *Life Bar. Guildf.* (1742) 18 His admission into the Conversation of Mr. Attorney-General Palmer .. proved of great use to him .. For Mr. Attorney .. was a very great Book Lawyer. 1812 *Examiner* 25 May 334/1 Attorneys-General, Judges, and Hangmen. 1812 L. HUNT *ibid.* 24 Aug. 529/1 Attorney-Generals should be restricted.

Hence, **Attorney-generalship.**

1871 *Daily Tel.* 6 Nov., Might have seen the Attorney-Generalship filled once more by the Member for Richmond. 1876 in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 384 The nomination of Mr. O'Conor as a candidate for the attorney-generalship.

Atto·rney, *sb.*[2] Also 5 atorne, 6 atturneie, -ourney, 7 -urney. (In 7 *Sc.* actorney, -ay.) [a. OF. *atournée, attornée, actournée*, 'action of attorning, function of the attorney,' sb. fem. from pa. pple. = L. **attornāta* (but actually latinized in med.L. as *attornātio, attornātus* 4th decl., whence OF. *atorné* in same sense.]

†**1.** The action of appointing a legal representative, legal commission, procuration. (The phrase 'by attorney' perh. orig. belonged to this.)

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, V. iii. 83, I, by Attourney, blesse thee from thy Mother. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 168 For ilk actorney, and commission twa shillings. 1635 QUARLES *Emblems* v. vi. (1718) 270 Mine eye, by Contemplations great attorney, Transcends the crystal pavement of the skie.

Now used only in,

2. *Letter* or *Warrant of Attorney*: a legal document by which a person appoints one or more persons to act for him as his attorney or attorneys, either *generally* or in a *specific* transaction. *Power of A.*: the authority conferred by such a document, now used also for the document itself.

[*a* 1432 in Rymer *Fœdera* X. 500 Habet Literas Regis de Generali Attornatu.] 1461 *Paston Lett.* 408 II. 37, I wold a new dede and letter of atorne were mad. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 145/2 They deliuered .. their letters of atturneie vnto their said agents. 1611 COTGR., *Attournée*, a letter of Atturney. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 369 Letters of protection and attorney being still granted. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. I. vii. 35 By his order .. or by virtue of his power of attorney. 1858 Ln. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* XXII. 175 Payments and acts by any trustee .. under a power of attorney.

Atto·rney, *v.* [f. the sb.] To perform by attorney or proxy.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. i. 30 Their Encounters (though not Personall) hath been Royally attornyed with enter-change of Gifts.

Atto·rneydom. [See -DOM.] The body of attorneys collectively or abstractly. (*Contemptuous.*)

1881 *Standard* 22 Aug. 5/2 The narrow and captious argument of 'attorneydom.' 1882 *Society* 7 Oct. 16/2 A strong element of what Mr. John Bright has been pleased to call attorneydom.

Atto·rneyism. [See -ISM.] The practice of attorneys, or that attributed to the 'rascally attorney'; unscrupulous cleverness. (*Vituperative.*)

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1871) III. VII. v. 258 Vanish, then, thou rat-eyed Incarnation of Attorneyism. 1864 — *Fredk. Gt.* IV. II, Instinctively abhorrent of attorneyism and the swindler element. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 28 June 835/2 The peculiarity, however, of that kind of cleverness which .. is called attorneyism, is that it frequently overreaches itself.

Atto·rneyship. [See -SHIP.]

1. The acting as an attorney for another; proxy.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, V. v. 56 Marriage is a matter of more worth, Then to be dealt in by Atturney-ship. 1598 FLORIO, *Procuraria* .. the doing or managing of another mans busines by atturneyship. 1763 CHURCHILL *Poems* Ded., But you my Lord renounced Attorneyship.

2. The profession and practice of an attorney; also = ATTORNEY-GENERALSHIP.

1611 COTGR., *Attournance*, an atturneyship, or, the following of a cause by an Atturney. 1634 in *3rd Rep. R. Com. Hist. MSS.* 283/1 Succeeding in the atturneyship your countriman Noy. 1861 SPEDDING *Bacon* I. 266 Christmas passed away without any resolution concerning the Attorneyship.

Attornment (ătɔ̄·rnmĕnt). *Law.* Forms: see ATTORN *v.* [a. OF. *atournement*, f. *atourner*: see ATTORN and -MENT.]

1. A turning over; transference, assignment.

1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 251 The attournment or making them over to man to be received by him.

2. *spec.* The transference of his homage and service by a tenant to a new feudal lord; *hence*, legal acknowledgement of the new landlord.

1531 *Dial. Laws of Eng.* I. XX. (1638) 35 The feoffee hath right .. to the rents, if there be atturnements. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 10 No attournement can make an euill graunt to bee good. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. V. II. 72 The lord also could not alienate his seignory without the consent of his tenant, which consent of his was called an attornment. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* V. § 3. 227 The necessity for attornment was done away with by 4 Anne, c. 16.

†**Attou·ch,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *attouche-r* to touch on, f. *à* to + *toucher*, OF. *tochier* to touch.] To touch (lightly). Hence

Attouching *vbl. sb.*, **Attouchment**, the action of touching lightly, contact. (All in Caxton only.)

c 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. i, And [Circe] attouchyd the water in fanstosme & syth departed. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* D vj, So many euylle dedes bicomen by foolisshe attouchementis. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. i. 6/2 He embracyd and kyssyd her, In makynge fowle attowchynges.

Attouir, attour, var. ATOUR *adv.* and *prep.*

†**Attou·rne,** *v. Obs.* [? phonetic var. of *retourne, return.*] = RETURN.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1237 (Wright) The day approcheth of her attournyng [*Six-text*, retournynge]. 1470 HARDING *Chr.* X, He woulde .. with Troyans to their lande attourne.

†**Atto·xicated,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *at-, ad-* to + *toxicāre* to poison.] = Intoxicated.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions Mind* II. iii. § 1. 70 A villanous Passion of Love .. with an attoxicated delight imprisoneth the affection.

Attract (ătræ·kt), *v.* [f. L. *attract-* ppl. stem of *attrah-ĕre* to draw to, f. *at-, ad-* to + *trahĕre* to drag, draw. Formed on analogy of the verbs *abstract, contract*, which preceded it in use, and had been formed on the ppl. adjs. *c* 1400.]

To draw to or towards oneself. Only *trans.*

†**1.** To draw in, take in by drawing or suction:

a. fluids, nourishment, as the vessels of the body do; To absorb.

1540 RAYNALO *Birth Man.* 7 b, An attractife power .. geuen to the wombe, to attracte and drawe towardes itselfe the seede. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* xi. 96 The internal vessels being heated will more strongly attract, and expell.

b. the breath; To inhale. (cf. L. *pulmo attrahens ac reddens animam.*)

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xvii. (1660) 209 Animals that do attract and deliver their breath more strongly. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 603 To speak inwardly, as do the *Ventriloqui*, by attracting the Breath.

†**c.** ideas; To take in. (Cf. 'swallow.') *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 181 A hundred thousand times more then thought can attract, or supposition apprehend.

†**2.** To draw to or toward oneself by taking hold of; to pull, drag in. *Obs.*

1669 BOYLE *Cont. New Exper.* II. (1682) 16 That the Thumb sticking in the angle *P*, the rest of the fingers may attract the Lever *L*, and so force, etc. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 222 Out of the History of Moses touching the Universal Flood, and the History of Deucalion, Ovid made up his first Book, attracting in a great measure to the latter what was written of the former by Moses.

3. To draw to itself by invisible influence: †**a.** Said of medical applications, as a poultice. *Obs.*

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* I. 2 Medicines which do drawe and attracte be of whote temperature and subtyle partes.

b. Said of physical forces: the word appropriated to the action of all bodies upon each other under the influence of gravitation, of electrical and magnetic bodies upon certain substances, and the like.

1627 SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 11 Iron nailes would attract the Compasse. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv, Jet and amber attracteth straws and light bodies. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2041 This Substance is Electrical, attracting (to speak with the Vulgar,) when heated, straw, Feathers, etc. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Every particle in nature is proved to attract every other particle. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.*, The sun attracts all the planets .. inversely as the square of their distances from its centre.

c. Said of influencing the will and action of men or animals, so as to cause them to come near; *e.g.* to draw them by expected advantages, curiosity, admiration, sympathy.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* (1809) II. 131 Secretly to enuegle and attract such persons of yᵉ nobility to ioyne with and take her part. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 69 It has attracted the City round about it. *a* 1744 POPE (J.) What nymph could e'er attract such crowds as you! 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* ii. 15 A great capital attracts great talent. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 9 Color, scent, and honey are the three characteristics by which insects are attracted to flowers. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 9 June 5/1 The cricket ground .. had never previously attracted such large gatherings.

d. Said of drawing to oneself parasites, disease, damp, dust, the shafts of wit, criticism, etc., by

exposing a surface which intercepts them, or by presenting conditions favourable to their settlement.

1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 281 Private vices have not dignity sufficient to attract the censure of the press. *Mod.* Conditions which attract fever; likely to attract the cholera.

4. Hence (from 3 c, d), without any material movement: **a.** To draw forth or excite towards oneself the pleasurable emotions of a person, so that he 'feels drawn' to the source of attraction, and takes pleasure in dwelling upon it in contemplation or thought. (Either the person or emotion may be the object.)

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 89 'Tis that miracle, and Queene of gems That nature prankes her in, attracts my soule. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 152 Adornd She was indeed, and lovely to attract Thy Love. 1836 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 36 The beauty of the animate and the human began to attract me. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 2 (1882) 118 John ..had a strange gift of attracting friends and of winning the love of women.

b. To draw forth, and fix upon oneself the attention (of eyes, ears, mind), or notice, of others.

1692 DRYDEN *Eleonora* 169 A wife .. Made to attract his eyes, and keep his heart. *a* 1808 PORTEUS *Lect.* I. ii. (R.) A new star..attracted the notice of those illustrious strangers. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 2. 20 Our attention was attracted by a singular noise.

† Attra·ct, *sb. Obs.* Also 7 **attraict.** [Formed after F. *attrait*, in 17th c. *attraict*, but going back in spelling to L. *attractus* (4th decl.), the original of the Fr.] Attraction; chiefly in *pl.* attractive qualities, charms.

1633 EARL MANCH. *At Mondo* (1636) 198 Shee on her part corresponds, and with a willing assent glides after these attracts. 1671 MRS. BEHN *Amorous Pr.* III. i. 364 Oh Madam ask your eyes, Those powerful attracts. 1673 H. STUBBE *Furth. Vind. Dutch War* 27 The Image of some Hero, which is all life, charm, and attraict.

Attra·ctabi·lity. *rare.* [f. next: see -BILITY.] The quality or fact of being attractable.

1794 SIR W. JONES *Asiat. Philos.* in *Asiat. Res.* IV. 177 A corpuscle destitute of that natural attractibility [*sic*].

Attractable (ătræ·ktăb'l), *a.* [f. ATTRACT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being attracted. Hence **Attractableness.**

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 492 Contains no part attractable by the magnet. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 157 A metallic globule..attractable by the magnet.

Attracta·tion. *Obs.* Bad form of ATTRACTION.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* XIV. vi, A dolorifick ligation causes a greater attractation of blood and spirits.

Attracted (ătræ·kted), *ppl. a.* [f. ATTRACT *v.* + -ED.] Drawn to or towards (the agent), drawn in or up. (In various senses of the vb.)

1610 GWILLIM *Heraldry* III. v. (1660) 119 A certain attracted fume drawne up on high by the operation of the Sunne. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* 1839 Breath, that is to say attracted air. 1809 CRABBE *Tales* 37 Like all attracted things, he quicker flies, The place approaching where the attraction lies. 1856 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1871) I. xiii. 374 The attracted end of the needle.

† Attra·ctical, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. ATTRACT, on incorrect analogies: cf. *tactical*.] Of the nature of attraction; 'attractional.'

1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 93 Some stones are endued with an electrical or attractical vertue.

Attracting (ătræ·ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] The action of drawing; attraction.

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 13 A power and vertue of healing and attracting. 1611 COTGR., *Attraiement*, an attracting, or drawing unto. [Now chiefly gerundial.]

Attra·cting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That attracts: **a.** physically; **b.** emotionally, attractive (?*obs.*). Hence **Attra·ctingly** *adv.*

1661 MORGAN *Sph. of Gentry* III. v. 53 The .. attracting songs of the Syrens. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. iv. 16 The most attracting ornament in it. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 163 Place the two attracting poles..on the middle of one of the bars. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* iv. 117 The attracting force of the atom of a given body. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* VII. Iv. IV. 103 She had been attractingly wrought upon by the refined negations he presented to her.

Attraction (ătræ·kʃən). [a. F. *attraction*, 16th c. (in 13th c. *attration*), or ad. L. *attractiōn-em*, n. of action f. *attrahĕre*: see ATTRACT *v.* and -TION.]

I. The action of drawing or sucking in.

† 1. The drawing in or absorption of matter by any vessel of the body; the taking in of food. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 46 Augmentation of heat, wherby hapneth the more attraction of thynges to be digested. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* N ij, Debylitie of attraction in ye milte. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. v, Attraction is a ministering faculty, which as a loadstone doth iron, draws meat into the stomach, or as a lamp does oil.

† 2. The drawing in of the breath, inspiration, inhalation. *Obs.*

1610 GWILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxii. (1660) 232 It behoveth they should have both Attraction and Respiration. 1638 VENNER *Tobacco* 411 Not sucking it into your windepipe and throat, with a sudden, or strong attraction.

II. The action or faculty of drawing to or towards the subject; the force that so draws; the fact of being so drawn.

† 3. *Med.* The action of drawing humours, etc.; *concr.* an application that so draws, a poultice, etc.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 H iv, The vsage of the herbe..for to make vyolent attraction. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 14 Attractions must be applyed, as Pigeon's dung, Sope

† 4. Pulling, dragging, traction. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* II. 39 Neither do they [Cartilages]..be extended by Attraction, as doe the Ligamentes.

5. The action of a body or substance in drawing to itself, by some physical force, another to which it is not materially attached; the force thus exercised.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 439 The Sunnes a Theefe, and with his great attraction Robbes the vaste Sea. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 704 Similitude of Substance will cause Attraction, where the Body is wholy freed from the Motion of Gravity. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 243 Attraction is an Operation, or Virtue, or Influence of distant Bodies upon each other through an empty Interval, without any Effluvia or Exhalations or other corporeal medium to convey and transmit it. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 79 Attraction, according to the true sense of the word, supposes one body to act upon another at a distance, or where it is not. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 265 A reciprocal tendency to unite, which is designated, and sometimes thought to be explained, by the merely descriptive word *attraction*.

Hence: The appropriate term for all the physical actions of this nature; (in every case *attraction* is used to name the *power* or *force* inferred, as well as the simple action of which we are cognizant).

a. *Magnetic attraction*: the action of a magnet or loadstone in drawing and attaching iron to itself. *Electric attraction*: the similar action of electrified substances upon certain other bodies.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 906 The Drawing of Amber and Iet, and other Electrick Bodies, and the Attraction in Gold of the Spirit of Quick-silver. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 14 To solve the motion of the Sea, and Magnetick Attractions. 1686 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* 370 Two magnets, heaven and earth, allude to bliss; The larger loadstone that, the nearer this; The weak attraction of the greater fails. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxviii, The attraction between electrified and unelectrified substances is merely a consequence of their altered state.

b. *Attraction* of *gravity* or *gravitation*: that which exists between all bodies, and acts at all distances, with a force proportional to their masses, and inversely proportional to the square of their distance apart.

1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The attraction of gravity is one of the greatest and most universal principles in all nature. 1843 MILL *Logic* III. xiv. § 2 Brought under the one law of the mutual attraction of all particles of matter. 1858 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Astron.* § 564 In so far as their orbits can remain unaltered by the attractions of the planets. 1865 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* II. i, With gravity there is no selection: no particular atoms choose, by preference, other particular atoms as objects of attraction.

c. *Molecular attraction*: that which takes place between the molecules of bodies, and acts only at infinitely small distances. *A. of cohesion*: that by which the particles composing a body are kept together. *A. of adhesion*: that by which certain substances, when brought into contact, stick together. *Capillary A.*: that whereby a liquid is drawn up or ascends through a hair-like tube.

1727 CHAMBERS *Cyclopædia* s.v., That which does not extend to sensible distances .. a late ingenious author chuses to call the *attraction of cohesion*. 1788 REID *Act. Powers* I. vi, The powers of corpuscular attraction, magnetism, electricity, gravitation. 1813 DAVY *Agric. Chem.* ii. (1814) 35 Attraction of cohesion .. enables fluids to rise in capillary tubes .. hence it is sometimes called capillary attraction. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 50 Usually called capillary or molecular attraction. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 2 Attraction which is effective only at insensible distances .. has been called *contiguous attraction*.

d. *Chemical attraction* = AFFINITY 9.

1790 NICHOLSON *Chem.* vii. (*title*) On the Attractions exerted between Bodies, particularly those which the Chemists call Elective Attractions. 1813 DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 35 Chemical attraction, the power by which different species of matter tend to unite into one compound. 1831 T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* xx. 208 Both the compounds will be decomposed by the mutual interchange of their constituents, and two new compounds will be formed. All instances of this kind are said to result from *double elective attraction*, or *complex affinity*. 1865 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* II. i, That molecular attraction which we call chemical affinity.

e. *fig.* Personal influence, figured as magnetic.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 160 ¶ 5 Many natures..seem to start back from each other by some invincible repulsion. There are others which immediately cohere whenever they come into the reach of mutual attraction. 1876 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* IX. v. 323 The subtle, but powerful attraction of the greater mind over the less.

6. The action of causing men or animals to come to one by influencing their appetites or desires; or of encouraging the visits of things by providing fit conditions for their settlement.

1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 75 And all the nations summoned to the throne .. None need a guide, by sure attraction led. *Mod.* The attraction of the disaffected to his standard.

7. The action of drawing forth interest, affection, or sympathy; the power of so doing; attractive influence.

1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* II. xiii. 256 Place your glory in .. kind attraction. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* II, There are two different kinds..of human attraction: One which simply disturbs, unsettles, and makes you uneasy.

1884 V. LEE in *Contemp. Rev.* XLV. 33 Boars and stag hunts had no attraction for quiet men of business.

8. A quality which draws forth the interest or admiration; an attracting quality. (Chiefly in *pl.*)

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. i. 46 She, questionless, with her sweet harmony And other choice attractions, would allure. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 41 ¶ 5 She had new Attractions every time he saw her. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 72 ¶ 11 The ornament of superficial attractions. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 158 By no means destitute of typographical attractions.

9. A thing or feature which draws people by appealing to their desires, tastes, etc.; *esp.* any interesting or amusing exhibition which 'draws' crowds. (Littré, in his Supplement, says that this 'English sense' of attraction began to be borrowed in French about the era of the Great Exhibitions, and had then, in 1869, become quite current.)

1862 W. ADAMS *Guide I. Wight* (1873) 108 The Pier is of course the great 'lion' and main attraction of the place. *Mod.* The Health Exhibition has been the great attraction of the season (1884).

Attra·ctionless, *a.* void of attractions, unattractive.

1882 *Glasg. Her.* 24 Nov. 4/1 The bare, attractionless area.

Attra·ctionally, *adv.* [Implies an adj. *attractional*.] In manner of, or by way of, attraction.

1883 *American* VI. 172 The advance and retreat of the water react attractionally upon the plummet.

† Attra·ctionist. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -IST.] One who accounted for phenomena by a theory of attraction.

1748 *Lond. Mag.* 583 The attractionists were in raptures with that which they perceived ..in electrical bodies.

Attractive (ătræ·ktiv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 attrective. [a. F. *attractif*, *-ive* (14th c.), cogn. with Pr. *atractiu*, It. *attrattivo*, f. as if repr. L. **attractivus*, f. *attract-*: see ATTRACT *v.* and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Having the attribute of attracting; apt or tending to attract.

† 1. Having the attribute of drawing or sucking in; absorptive. *Obs.*

1540 [see ATTRACT *v.* 1]. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 192 By debilitie of the digestiue faculties, or of the Attractiue. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. v, This attractive power is very necessary in plants, which suck up moisture by the root. 1713 CTESS. WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 91 Vapours Which .. rise In Clouds to the attractive Brain.

† 2. *Med.* Having the property of 'drawing' matter or humours. *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xlvii. 22 b, For aches and peyne in the armes use seare clothes that be attractyve. 1597 J. T. *Serm. Paules Crosse* 46 A sore bitten with a venemous beast, can not be healed, except by an attractiue medicine. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 630 Drawing or attractive plaisters. 1786 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (Recs), *Attractives*, or *attractive remedies*..which are to be externally applied.

† 3. Having the property of drawing to itself by contact. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 81 The tongue of a Cat is very attractive and forcible like a file, attenuating by licking the flesh of a man.

4. Having the property of drawing to itself by some physical force bodies not materially attached to it; of the nature of attraction.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1337 There is not in that voidnesse any puissance attractive of bodies. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 527 The attractive power of the loadstone. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* II. 466 It feels th' attractive Earth's Magnetick Force. 1794 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 46 Sir Isaac Newton has shewn that the sun, by its attractive power, retains the planets of our system in their orbits. 1879 PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 67 The intensity of the attractive impulses.

b. *fig.* Drawing as by magnetic influence.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 117 Here's Mettle more attractiue. 1642 BP. ANDREWES *Pattern Cath. Doctr.* 109 Love is the lode-stone attractive of love.

5. Having the quality of drawing (living beings) by influencing their will and action.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 91 She hath blessed and attractiue eyes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* Ep. Vespas., Although your gentlenesse and humanitie be one way attrective, and induceth me to draw neare unto your presence. 1730 SOUTHALL *Buggs* 32 My Liquor has an attractive as well as the destructive Quality, and thereby does bring out and destroy every live Bugg. 1862 MILL *Utilit.* 60 The repelling influence of pain as well as the attractive one of pleasure.

6. Having the quality of attracting attention, interest, affection, or other pleasurable emotion; interesting, engaging, pleasing, winning, alluring. (Now the most frequent use.)

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 389 By his attractiue vertues..confirmed to him the hearts of all his Subiects. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 410/2 Decency, the attractivest motive of affection. 1817 SCOTT *Rob Roy* i, Interesting and attractive for those who love to hear an old man's stories of a past age. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 23 July 103 It tells it in a style almost as attractive as a novel. 1878 OUIDA *Friendship* I. 85 'Do you think her attractive?' 'No, not at all.'

B. *sb.*

† 1. *Med.* A 'drawing' medicament. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 619 The safest way .. to cure the poyson, is by attractives. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 288 Set Cupping glasses to it; also other Attractives. 1786 [see A 2].

† 2. That which draws like a magnet. Also *fig.*

1581 R. NORMAN (*title*) The new Attractive, containing a short Discourse of the Magnet or Loadstone, now first found out. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1736) 267 The impiety of men is the forcible attractive of God's vengeance. *a* 1652

J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. 359 That powerful attractive which by a strong and divine sympathy draws down the virtue of heaven into the souls of men.

†**3.** A thing or circumstance which attracts attention, or interest, or draws people to see it; an 'attraction.' *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. iii. 34 And, then, the dressing Is a most maine attractive! 1765 DODDRIDGE in *Mem.* viii. § 4. (1823) 221 God has removed so powerful an attractive from earth.

†**4.** A quality that attracts morally or through pleasurable emotions; *esp.* an attractive personal quality. *Obs.* (A very favourite word in the 17th and 18th centuries; now replaced by ATTRACTION.)

1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1793) 187 He had very fine attractives, as being a good piece of a scholar. 1706 COLLIER *Refl. Ridic.* 194 The Women that are caught by these Attractives, must be very silly. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 302 ₱4 The attractives of her Beauty. *a* 1805 BEDDOME *Disc.* in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxiii. 8 The powerful attractives of divine grace.

Attra·ctively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an attractive manner, in a manner that attracts, or draws; by way of or with attraction.

1604 DRAYTON *Moyses* 1578 ('Ord. MS.' L.) And their glad ears attractively retain With what at Sinai Abraham's God had told. 1648 ROUS *Balm of Love* 3 Attractively amiable. 1871 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sc.* 286 A medium attractively, and not repulsively elastic. 1878 ROFFE *Handbk. Shaks. Mus.* 18 The song was most attractively given.

Attra·ctiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Attractive quality; aptness to draw to itself.

1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6136 The .. body will emulate Amber in brightness and the attractiveness of straw. 1684 in Birch *Hist. Royal Soc.* IV. 268 Observing the attractiveness of hot iron. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VII. xiv. 293 (T.) The same attractiveness in riches, the same relish in sovereignty. 1869 SEELEY *Lect. & Ess.* vii. 190 The liveliness and attractiveness which interest boys.

Attractor (ătræ·ktəɹ). Also 7–8 **-er.** [Noun of agent (on Latin analogies), f. ATTRACT.]

1. That which attracts or draws to itself.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 81 Amber draweth them not .. they cannot rise unto the Attractor. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* 32 *note*, Which attraction .. of the lesser Bodies to that greater and most prevalent Attracter the Earth, is called their Gravity. 1859 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* V. xli. 65 The seven hills were themselves great attractors of rain.

2. One who draws by sympathy or moral force.

1641 SMECTYMNUUS *Answ. Humb. Rem.* (1653) 90 The chiefe attractor of the rebellious party. 1654 WHITLOCK *Mann. Eng.* 343 (T.) True attracters of love.

†**Attra·ctory,** *a. Med. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *attractōrius*, f. *attract-*: see ATTRACT *v.* and -ORY.] Acting as an attractor (of humours, etc.).

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 159 In this [fever] especially Hippocrates propounded his attractory Broths.

Attrahent (æ·trăhĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *attrahent-em*, pr. pple. of *attrahĕre* to draw to: see ATTRACT *v.*] **A.** *adj.* That attracts, drawing, attracting. **B.** *sb.* (sc. agent.)

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 518 The humours, which easily follow the attra..ent medicament. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xv. 127 The motion of steel to its attrahent. 1786 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (Rees) s.v., Attrahents are the same with what we otherwise call drawers, ripeners, maturantia, etc.

†**Attra·p,** *v.*¹ *Obs.* [a. F. *attrape-r*, OF. *atraper*, f. *à* to, at + *trappe* TRAP.] To catch in, or as in, a trap; to entrap.

1524 *State Pa. Hen.* 8, VI. 258 To practise and attrapp Mons. de Bourbon. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* 36 He .. hes strowed all our wayes with girnes, to attrape our saules. 1681 DINELEY *Tour in Irel.* in *Trans. Kilkenny Archæol. Soc* Ser. II. II. 24, I have seen his hunts men halter, at-trap, and put ropes upon ye heads of good bucks.

†**Attra·p,** *v.*² *Obs.* Chiefly in pa. pple. **attrapped, attrapt.** [f. A- *pref.* 11 + TRAP *v.*] Furnished with trappings. (Said of a horse.)

1580 BARET *Alv.* A 704 Attrapped royally, *Instratus ornatu regio*. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iv. 39 And all his steed With oaken leaves attrapt. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 858 (R.) Shall your horse bee attrapped and barbed more richly? 1693 ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 178 Attrap, *Phaleris ornare.*

†**Attray·,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *attrai-re, attray-ant*:—L. *attrahĕre* to ATTRACT. Cf. *betray.*] To attract, draw away.

1579 BAKER *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.* 40 The third intention wherefore bleeding is made, is fur to attray.

†**Attray·ant,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 5 **atr-.** [a. F. *attrayant*, OF. *atrayant*, pr. pple. of *a(t)-traire* to attract.] Attracting.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 61 The graciouse atrayans regardes that she gaf afte times unto the preu Jason.

†**Attrecta·tion.** *Obs.* Also 7 **attract-.** (Attrection in Cockeram.) [ad. L. *attrectātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *attrectā-re* to touch, handle, f. *at-* = *ad-* to + *tractāre* to handle.] Touching, handling, feeling with the hands.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 237 What through the affluence of humours, what through attrectation. 1623 COCKERAM, *Attrection*, a handling, or feeling. 1663 *Flagellum* or *O. Cromwell* (1672) 176 Which like .. the apples of Sodom, vanished and perished in the Attrectation.

Attri·buate, *pa. pple. Obs.* [f. F. *attribué*: see -ATE².] By-form of ATTRIBUTE *ppl. a.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, Their mater is attribuate to them at the very begynnynge of theyr creacyon.

†**Attri·bue,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *attribue-r* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *attribuĕre*.] To ATTRIBUTE.

1481 CAXTON *Tulle of Old Age*, Hit must be attribued and remitted unto the Greekyssh bokes and langage. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 87/4 To attrybue it to the mercy of God. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* I. vi. 14 To the seygnourye of a [= one] Cyte he attrybued and gate so many other.

Attributable (ătri·biŭtăb'l), *a.* [f. ATTRIBUTE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being attributed or ascribed, *esp.* as owing to, produced by.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xii. 65 Not strictly attributable to any thing without us. 1678 EVELYN *Silva* (ed. 3) Pref., Experiments justly Attributable to several Members of the Royal Society. 1843 MILL *Logic* III. xvii. § 4 How much is attributable to that cause.

†**Attri·butary,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [On form-analogy of *tributary*.] To be attributed.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 58 As if the whole energy of the act were soly attributary to himself.

†**A·ttribute,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *attribūt-us*, pa. pple. of *attribuĕre*, f. *at-*, *ad-* to + *tribuĕre* to assign, bestow, grant, yield, deliver. After the formation of the verb *to attribute*, the regular *attributed* gradually took its place as pa. pple., and *attribute* not being needed as an adj. became obs. Cf. -ATE².] Attributed; assigned, given.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 5 Power is appropryd to the fader .. to the sone wysdome is attrybute: and to the holy ghost is attrybute grace. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palme Sund.* (1823) 51 All these honorable names be attribute by theym vnto hym. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* 48 Heccate, which name is attribute to Diana.

Attribute (æ·tribiut), *sb.* [prob., in the main, a subst. use of ATTRIBUTE *ppl. a.*, though the L. *attribūtum* (neuter sb. from the pa. pple. *attribūtus*), common in theological language, or its F. adaptation *attribut* (14th c. in Littré), may well have been the prototype.]

1. A quality or character ascribed to any person or thing, one which is in common estimation or usage assigned to him; hence, *sometimes*, an epithet or appellation in which the quality is ascribed.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 193 To the Sone connynge doth longe expres, Therwith the Serpent dyd Adam asay .. Thus the secunde person attrybute Was only towchyd by temptacion. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 44 The verie *Etimologie* of the name [God] .. declaring plainely the nature of the attribute, which is all one as if we sayd *good*. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 195 Mercy is aboue this sceptred sway .. It is an attribute to God himselfe. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* 3/2 The attribute of Wise .. was conferr'd upon the rest in respect of their moral Rules and Practice. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* II. xiii. 88 It is surprising how soon historical personages become invested with romantic attributes.

†**2.** Distinguished quality or character; honour, credit, reputation ascribed. (Cf. the parallel use of *quality, rank, position*, etc. in 'a person of *quality*,' i. e. '*quality* worth naming.') *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 22 It takes From our achievements .. The pith and marrow of our attribute. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 125 Much attribute he hath, and much the reason, Why we ascribe it to him. *c* 1690 TEMPLE *Heroic Virt.* Wks. 1731 I. 194 Cæsar .. possessed very eminently all the Qualities .. that enter into the composition of an Heroe, but failed of the Attribute or Honour.

3. A material object recognized as appropriate to, and thus symbolic of, any office or actor; *spec.* in *Painting, Sculpture*: A conventional symbol added, as an accessory, to denote the character or show the identity of the personage represented.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 191 His Scepter shewes the force of temporall power, The attribute to awe and Maiestie. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Rome, The sculptor, to distinguish him, gave him what the medallists call his proper attributes, a spear and a shield. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Attributes*, The Club is an attribute of Hercules. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* V. 492 A crown, an attribute of sovereign power. 1880 WALDSTEIN *Pythag. Rhegion* 19 A .. remnant of marble, which shows that he also held a long attribute in his left hand. 1883 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 6 A small room full of his rifles and other implements and attributes of sport.

4. A quality or character considered to belong to or be inherent in a person or thing; a characteristic quality.

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* viii. (1870) I. 151 *Attribute* is a word properly convertible with *quality*, for every quality is an attribute and every attribute is a quality; but in our language, custom has introduced a certain distinction in their application. Attribute is considered as a word of loftier signification, and is, therefore, conventionally limited to qualities of a higher application. Thus, for example, it would be felt as indecorous to speak of the qualities of God, and as ridiculous to talk of the attributes of matter.

(This distinction is hardly borne out by historical usage. Originally, 'the attributes of God' was preferred probably because men assumed no knowledge of the actual *qualities* of the Deity, but only of those more or less fitly 'attributed' him; i. e. 'attributes' in sense 1. But the exalted sense 2 may have associated itself with the expression in the minds of many who used it. J. A. H. M.)

[Cf. 1400 and 1596 in sense 1.] 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 26 All other fabulous fictions and attributes given unto them [the Gods] .. have been devised only to give contentment to the readers. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 1 The attributes and acts of God, as far as they are revealed to man. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vi. 208 Neither Matter, nor Motion as its Attribute and Property, can have existed from all Eternity. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* 72 Demonstrations of the Being and Attributes of God. 1825 M'CULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* I. 2 An attribute or quality of those articles only which it requires some portion of voluntary human labour to produce. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 208 Truth, wisdom, power, justice, holiness and other attributes .. have in God their real being; in creatures a shadow of being only. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 359 Endowed with all the highest attributes of the statesman.

b. *rarely applied to*: A bodily quality.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxiv, Beauty was an attribute of the family. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xix. 130, I will begin with her exterior attributes.

c. in *Logic*, That which may be predicated of any thing; a quality, mode of existence, affection; *strictly* an essential and permanent quality.

1785 REID *Int. Powers* 440 Every attribute is what the ancients called an universal. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. ii. § 4 Whiteness, again, is the name of a quality or attribute of those things. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* i. 8 The Concept is the Intuition stripped of its contingent or unessential attributes or marks.

5. *Gram.* Sometimes used for: A word denoting an attribute; an attributive word; a predicable. *esp.* in *Sentence Analysis*: = Attributive adjunct, *i. e.* an adjective, or a word, phrase, or clause, performing the function of an adjective.

1808 MIDDLETON *Grk. Article* (1855) 56 By Attributes Mr. Harris means Adjectives, Verbs, and Participles. 1867 MORELL *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 3) 53 The attribute to the noun, *i. e.* the adjective or whatever takes the place of the adjective. 1873 J. CURTIS *Analysis* 5 The subject may be enlarged by an attribute.

Attribute (ătri·biut), *v.* [f. the prec. ppl. adj., which continued for some time to act as the pa. pple. of this, alongside of *attributed*. The poets down to Dryden and Scott show the pronunctation *attribu·te* or *a·ttribute*, as in the ppl. adj. and sb.]

I. As an external act.

1. To assign, bestow, give, concede, yield *to* any one, as his right (property, title, authority, worship, honour). *arch.* or *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 375 These two townes were attributed to Flaunders by reason of gage. 1537 HEN. VIII in Strype *Cranmer* (1694) App. 49 Whether this word Sacrament be, and ought to be, attribute to the Seven only? 1565 T. RANDOLPH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 184 II. 201 All honor that maye be attributed unto anye man by a wyf. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 62 Idolatry is a Diuine Worship, attributted to Idols. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 255 The power of depriving the subject of his birthright [was] attributed to .. the legislature.

b. To give or ascribe in assertion (praise or honour).

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* F ij b, To whom vndoubtedly, the praise and commendation is chiefly to be attrybuted. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxii. § 15 What celsitude of honour Plinius Secundus attributeth to Trajan in his funeral oration.

2. To add to the representation of a personage, the conventional symbolic 'attribute.' *rare.*

1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. ii. 25 The trite and obvious insignia of a river God are attributed.

II. As a mental act.

3. To ascribe *to* as belonging or proper; to consider or view as belonging or appropriate *to*.

1538 STARKEY *England* 45 In the felycyte of man you put dyverse degres, to some attrybutyng more, and to some les. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 836 God attributes to place No sanctity, if none be thither brought By men. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. xxiv. 409 They .. attribute the Highest place to that which is divine. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* Introd. 6 A sense is attributed to them which was never intended.

†**4.** *To attribute* (*much*), etc.: to ascribe great importance *to*, to hold in high estimation. *Obs.*

1586 *Let. to Earle Leycester* 32, I attribute not so much to mine owne iudgement. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 4 Epiphanius .. doeth attribute so much vnto it [the LXX], that he holdeth the Authours thereof .. for Prophets. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 565 Attributing overmuch to things Less excellent. *Ibid.* IX. 320 Eve, who thought Less attributed to her Faith sincere.

5. To ascribe as a quality or 'attribute' belonging, proper, or inherent. (To attribute wisdom to one = to hold that he is wise.)

1534 MORE *Answ. Pois. Bk.* Wks. 1121/1 To attribute to hys manhed yᵗ property which onely is appropried to his godhed, is to confounde bothe yᵉ natures in Christ. 1611 BIBLE *Job* i. 22 In all this Iob sinned not, nor charged God foolishly [*marg.* attributed folly to God]. 1638 WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 172 Such a strange Efficacy in the Bread of the Eucharist, as their Miraculous Relations do Attribute to it. 1862 MILL *Utilit.* 42 The sort of mystical character which .. is apt to be attributed to the idea of moral obligation.

6. To ascribe, impute, or refer, as an effect *to* the cause; to reckon as a consequence of.

1530 PALSGR. 440/1, I attrybute, I ascrybe the cause of a mater to one cause or other, *J'attribue*. 1626 DR. BUCKHM. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 329 III. 234, I cannot attribute this honour to any desert in me. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 39 To the deluge he attributed the changes of the earth. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 1 (1882) 268 The shrivelled arm of Richard the Third was attributed to witchcraft.

7. To ascribe *to* an author as his work.

1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* 15 [They] whiche attribute that choyse of armes to Chaucer. 1628 PAYNNE *Cens. Cozens* 29 Others attribute the inuention of them to St. Hierome. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 86 The people of the Island Corcyra attributed the invention of the Sphere to Nausicaa. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 157 To Gutenberg .. we are inclined to attribute that which is said to be in the characters afterwards used by Albert Pfister at Bamberg. 1854 (*title*) Edward III: a Play attributed to Shakespeare.

8. To assign in one's opinion *to* its proper time or place.

1567 *Trialt Treas.* (1850) 27 To the ende he semeth to attribute that thing When men be asociate with treasures celestiall. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 75 They attribute the birth of the Muses in the wood Helicon. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 12 Several copies which may fairly be attributed to the fourth century.

†**9.** With *complement*: To allow any one the 'attribute' of; to hold him to be.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Hen. IV*, 192 When a Naturall Motley makes a Hood Vnto a Man, wee attribute him wise.

Attri·buted, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED. (Scott accented *a'ttributed.*)] Given as an attribute or appropriate possession; ascribed as proper to.

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. Introd., If mortal charity dare claim The Almighty's attributed name. 1854 [see ATTRIBUTE *v.* 7].

Attri·buter. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who attributes; an imputer.

1611 COTGR., *Imputeur*..a putter of things vpon, an attributer of things vnto others.

Attri·buting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of ascribing as an attribute; attribution.

a 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 36 We banish..all attributing of any power, to any faculty of our own.

Attribution (ætrĭbiū·ʃən). [a. F. *attribution*, 14th c. ad. L. *attribūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *attribuĕre* to ATTRIBUTE.] The action of attributing; the result in which this action is embodied.

I. The (external) action of bestowing.

1. The action of bestowing or assigning (in fact); bestowal. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1467 J. TIPTOFT, EARL. WORC. in *MS. Harl.* 69 No. 17 Reserving always to the Queenes Highnes and the Ladyes there present, the Attribution and Gifte of the Prize. 1650 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1862) IV. 446 The communication and attribution of the same rights, privileges, attributes. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 249 Although the Graces in none of their attributions are benignant to him.

2. Ascription in word or statement.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 39 By a gratefull Attribution, or Ascribing such names and titles unto God. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. § 18. 233 We..never suspect these glorious attributions may be no more than complement or flattery. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. v. 389 The biographer's attribution of special merit to Colonel Reed.

II. The (internal) action of ascribing or imputing.

3. The assigning or ascribing of a character or quality as belonging or proper to any thing.

1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* IV. 246 Attribution of this power and dominion to them. 1774 T. WARTON *Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. Diss. i. 14 The attribution of prophetical language to birds. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* XVII. iv. § 2 The attribution of sexes to plants. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* v. (1866) I. 77 As these qualities or modes are only identified with the thing by a mental attribution, they are called attributes.

b. *Self-attribution*: ascription of honour or credit to oneself.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 184 Not to give themselves to sensual pleasures, Luxury, Vain-glory, Self-attributions.

4. The ascribing of an effect to a cause, of a work to its author, date, place, or of date and place to a work. *esp.* in *Art-criticism*: The ascription of a work of art to its supposed author.

a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 335 Though the same attribution..be made unto God..wherein the action is ascribed unto God. 1805 ELLIS *E. E. Metr. Rom.* (ed. Bohn) 75 *note*, Few mistakes are more usual than the attribution of early pieces to the copyists. 1864 *Reader* 27 Feb. 261/2 That any one has been yet tempted to follow his attributions. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* i. 19 The blundering attribution of Dryden and his rivals to Corneille and Racine. 1882 J. EVANS in *Nature* XXV. 549 Of John Hyrcanus..there are numerous copper coins of undoubted attribution.

†**5.** *Rhet.* The qualifying of words by attributive adjuncts; giving of epithets. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvii. (Arb.) 193 *Epitheton* or the Quallifier, otherwise the figure of Attribution.

6. *Logic.* Predication of an attribute.

1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws of Th.* § 60 To say that man is mortal is an act of Attribution. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* v. 128 In each of the other forms the attribution is conditional.

III. A thing attributed.

7. Anything ascribed in one's opinion or estimation, *e.g.* ascribed name, appellation, credit, character, property, quality, meaning, or sense of a word. Also in early use = ATTRIBUTE 2. ? *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. i. 3 Such attribution should the Dowglas haue, As not a Souldiour of this seasons stampe, Should go so generall currant through the world. 1615 T. ADAMS *Two Sonnes* 68 Many and excellent are the attributions wch the Scripture giveth us—as Friends, Children, Heirs, &c. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 237 To which Species of Gods it was an honorary Attribution.

†**8.** An attributive word or adjunct, an 'attribute.' (So in L.) *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvii. (Arb.) 193 Sometimes wordes suffered to go single, do giue greater sence and grace than words quallified by attributions do.

9. Authority or function granted (to a ruler, minister, delegate, court). (From mod. French.)

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 376 The legislative body shall determine the number and attributions (or functions) of the ministers. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvi. V. 482 Trials for homicide were only a small part of its attributions. 1865 MILL *Repr. Govt.* 125/2 Within the limits of its attributions, it makes laws which are obeyed by every citizen.

Attributive (ætri·biutiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *attributif, -ive* (Cotgr.), f. L. *attribūt-* (see ATTRIBUTE *a.*) + -IVE, as if ad. L. **attribūtīvus*.]

A. *adj.*

†**1.** Characterized by attributing. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 58 (*Qo.*) The will dotes that is attributive [*Folio*, inclineable] To what infectiously it selfe affects, Without some image of th' affected merit.

2. *Logic.* That assigns an attribute to a subject.

1849 ABP. THOMSON *Laws of Th.* (1860) § 77. 134 Attributive [judgment] where an indefinite (i. e. undistributed) predicate is assigned to the subject. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* v. 110 In Attributive Judgments the Predicate is actually thought only connotatively, as a Mark or attribute of the Subject, and not denotatively, as the name of a class of things.

3. *Gram.* That expresses an attribute.

c 1840 DOUGLAS *Eng. Gram.* (1876) 16 Attributive adjectives are those which express the quality of an object, as, a kind friend. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 207 Nearly all attributive words were inflected. 1881 MASON *Eng. Gram.* 145 When to a noun or pronoun we attach an adjective, or what is equivalent to an adjective..this adjective or its equivalent stands in the *Attributive Relation* to the noun or pronoun, and is said to be an *Attributive Adjunct* to it.

4. So-assigned, so-ascribed (by those who essay to assign the authorship of a painting or work of art). Cf. *ascriptive, putative*, and ATTRIBUTION 4.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xiv. 206 An attributive Veronese.

B. *sb.* An attributive word, one that denotes an attribute. Applied by Harris and others to adjectives, verbs, and adverbs; by most modern grammarians only to adjectives and their equivalents.

1750 HARRIS *Hermes* I. vi. (1786) 87 Attributives are all those principal Words, that denote Attributes, considered as Attributes. *Ibid.* 94 All Attributives are either Verbs, Participles, or Adjectives. 1858 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* ix. 193 A radical, which in its simplest form and use, serves only as an attributive, in other words as an adjective, may be made to denote the quality which it ascribes, or an act by which that quality is manifested or imparted, and thus become a noun or a verb. 1881 MASON *Eng. Gram.* 18 Both Verbs and Adjectives express notions of the actions and attributes of things. Verbs *assert* the connection of the thing and its action or attribute; Adjectives *assume* this connection. To borrow a word from Mechanics, the Verb is a *Dynamic Attributive*, the Adjective is a *Static Attributive*.

Attri·butively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an attributive way; as an attribute.

1853 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Stud.* xi, Any substantive may have a word or phrase joined to it attributively. *Mod.* In *house dog*, and OE. *hús-carl*, the simple substantive 'house' is used *attributively*, instead of an adjective or genitive case.

Attri·butiveness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being attributive.

1861 L. ALEXANDER tr. *Dorner's Pers. Christ* I. I. 24 A position fluctuating between self-sustenance and attributiveness [Ger. *Selbstständigkeit und Eigenschaftlichkeit*].

Attrimentous, obs. form of ATRAMENTOUS.

Attrist (ătri·st), *v.* ? *Obs.* [a. F. *attriste-r*, f. *à* to + *triste*:—L. *tristis* sad.] To make sad, sadden.

1680 SIR W. WALLER *Div. Medit.* (1839) 103 Some aires and tunes..sensibly attrist, others comfort. 1791 H. WALPOLE in *Miss Berry's Jrnl. & Corr.* I. 307 Your tender nature is not made for such spectacles; and why attrist it without doing any service.

Attrite (ătrəi·t), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *attrītus*, pa. pple. of *atterĕre*, f. *at-* = *ad-* to, at + *terĕre* to rub.] **1.** Worn or ground down by friction. ? *Obs.*

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 40 A thing may be..chewed though it be not attrite or broken. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X 1073 Or by collision of two bodies, grinde The Air attrite to Fire.

2. *Theol.* Having attrition: see ATTRITION 4.

1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 91 A man in confession, of attrite is made contrite by vertue of the keyes. 1817 *Tracts for Day* I. 10 The Ephesian converts again, moved by fear and therefore attrite, came and confessed.

Attrited (ătrəi·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Worn down by continued friction. Also *fig.*

1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1770) III. 50 So glazed, so contrited and attrited was it with fingers and with thumbs in all its parts. 1866 J. ROSE *Ovid's Met.* 47 The stream..Rolling and bubbling through attrited sand. 1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* I. xiv. 206 The traveller..gets his individuality toned down, gets a softened and attrited character.

Attri·teness. ? *Obs.* [f. ATTRITE *a.* + -NESS.] 'The being much worn.' Bailey 1731.

Attrition (ătri·ʃən). Also 4–6 -icioun, -ycyon, etc. [ad. L. *attrītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *attrīt-*: see ATTRITE and -ION. The theological sense 4 was earliest in Eng.]

1. The action or process of rubbing one thing against another; mutual friction.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 490 They make shift for to rub and grate one wood against another, and by this attrition there fly out sparkes. 1776 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 230 Some..think that heat is produced in the lungs by the attrition of the blood in passing through them. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 70 When the mill is too slowly fed..the stones, by their attrition, are apt to strike fire.

fig. 1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 34 The dangerous attritions of stubborn and wrangling spirits. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) II. lxviii. 55 Nor have yet become callous by attrition with the world.

2. The action or process of rubbing away, wearing or grinding down, by friction.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 466 Polished by that rubbing and attrition which it meets withall, in the course and stream of the water. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* I. iv. § 6 The Attrition or Breaking of the Food. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 250 Pebbles and sand..decrease in size by attrition.

fig. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Morals* (1756) 58 The compage of all physical truths is not..always so closely maintained, as not to suffer attrition. 1858 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxvii. 354 Contact with English society exercises a constant attrition on the system of castes.

3. *Surg.* a. Rubbing away of the skin or tissue; excoriation, abrasion. b. Comminuted fracture. (With quot. 1585 cf. OF. *attrice* hæmorrhoid.)

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* VI. 184 A greate medicine in all wrestyngs and attritions of lacertes. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* M ij, Hemorroydes and attrycions in the fundament. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* XV. i. (1678) 327 They call it Attrition, when the bone is broken into many small fragments. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Attrition*..*Surg.* violent crushing of a part. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 582 Whenever surfaces become sore by attrition, or chafe.

4. *Theol.* An imperfect sorrow for sin, as if a bruising which does not amount to utter crushing (*contrition*); 'horror of sin through fear of punishment, without any loving sense, or taste of God's mercy' (Hooker), while *contrition* has its motive in the love of God. (A sense invented by scholastic theologians in 12th c.; the earliest in Eng.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 557 Thou..wailist for thi synne and thyn offence, And hast for ferde caught attrition. 1506 *Ord. Crysten Men* IV. iii. 171 Attrycyon..is a maner of contrycyon unparfyte. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 65 Three stages in the passage from vice to virtue: attrition, contrition, and repentance. The first is a sorrow for the mischiefs men have brought upon their own heads by their ill doings. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* i. 16 Sacramental grace to raise our sorrow from attrition to contrition.

Attritive (ătrəi·tiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *attrīt-* (see ATTRITE), as if ad. L. **attrītīvus*.] Characterized by attrition, wearing away.

c 1850 H. MILLER *Rambles Geol.* ii. (1858) 246 Subjected to some further attritive process.

Attritor (ătrəi·tər). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -OR.] He who or that which rubs away or wears down.

1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* 49 Another with his eradicator, a third with his attritor, all radical cures for corns.

Attritus (ătrəi·tŭs). *rare.* [f. as prec. after *detritus*.] Matter produced by rubbing away or wearing down.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iv. (1871) I. 71 When..the World is all decayed down into due attritus of this sort.

Attrokien: see ATROKE *v.*

Attroopment (ătrū·pmĕnt). *rare.* [a. F. *attroupement*, f. *attrouper* to assemble tumultuously, f. *à* to + *troupe* troop, crowd.] A disorderly or tumultuous troop or crowd.

1795 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* XVIII. 540 In a nation truly free there are not attroopments of houseless Lazaroni, as at Naples. 1822 — in *Month. Mag.* LIII. 103 Nominated by attroopments of people.

Attry, variant of ATRY and of ATTERY *a. Obs.*

Attune (ătiū·n), *v.* [f. AT- *pref.*[5] + TUNE *v.*; probably suggested by ATONE.]

1. To bring into musical accord. Const. *to.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 76 Gan all the quire of birdes Their diverse notes t'attune unto his lay. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 312 For Phemius to the lyre attuned the strain. 1814 WORDSW. *Wh. Doe* I. 3-7 Fancies wild: To which with no reluctant strings Thou hast attuned thy murmurings. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* IV. (1876) 144 Were all the notes perfectly attuned to the true natural scale.

b. *fig.* To bring into harmony or accord.

1727 THOMSON *Summer* 1365 Social friends Attun'd to happy union of soul. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 90 The mind attuned to grace and harmony.

2. To bring (a musical instrument) to the right pitch; to tune. Also *fig.*

1728 THOMSON *Spring* 1116 Harmony itself Attuning all their passions into love. 1866 ARGYLL *Reign Law* V. 276 The physical causes which have 'attuned' a material organ so as to catch certain ethereal pulsations in the external world. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. xxi. 186, I hear the noise of instruments attuning.

3. To make tuneful or melodious.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 265 Aires, vernal aires..attune The trembling leaves. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Ruin'd Abbey* 14 Birds..Attune from native boughs their various lay. 1796 COLERIDGE *Dejection*, Joy lift her spirit, joy attune her voice.

Attune (ătiū·n), *sb. rare.* [f. prec. vb.; cf. *accord*, to *accord*.] Tuneful accord, harmony.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 290 The new generations that cry In attune to our voice..'God,' 'Liberty,' 'Truth.'

Attu·ned, *ppl. a.* [f. ATTUNE *v.* + -ED.] Brought into harmony, or to right musical pitch, harmonious, accordant.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. XII. v, [They sung] In well attuned notes a joyous lay. 1796-7 COLERIDGE *Autumn. Even.*, No more your sky-larks melting from the sight Shall thrill the attuned heart-string with delight. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* x. 501 The chords of a nicely attuned heart.

Attunement (ătiū·nmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] An attuning or bringing into harmony.

1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* IV. 348 The healthy attunement of the discordant faculties and forces of the soul.

Atturn, atturney, obs. ff. ATTORN, -EY.

Attyn, *Obs.* 'that not,' L. *quin*: see AT *conj.*

A-tumble (ătv·mbl), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + TUMBLE *v.*] In tumbling condition, tossing.

1881 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweeth.* II. i. 75 The sea was all a-tumble with the breeze.

† **Atu·rn,** *v. Obs.* [In sense 1, a. OF. *aturne-r, -orner, -ourner,* f. *à* to + *turner* :—L. *tornāre* to round off, f. *tornus,* Gr. τόρνος lathe; cf. ATOUR *sb.* and ATTORN.]

1. *trans.* To attire, array, dress, prepare fitly.

c 1220 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 257 Ich iseo a sonde cumen..leofliche aturnet.

2. To turn. (*a-* is perh. for *y- = ȝe* : see A *particle.*)

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 284 [Er] ure Louerd .. þuruh his grace, habbe hire swuch aturned and imaked. *c* 1330 *Poem temp. Edw. II,* li, Thus is the ordre of knizt Aturned up & down.

Aturn, early f. ATOUR *sb. Obs.* dress, attire.

A-twain (ătwē·n), *advb. phr. arch.* Forms: 4 a-twayn, 4–5 a-twene, atweyn(e, 7 atwaine, 6– atwain. [f. A *prep.*[1] + TWAIN. Cf. A-TWO.]

1. In or into two parts; in two.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VII. 116 And pieres for pure tene pulled it atweyne. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 540 A sharpe Sward of Sorowe shall cleve hir hert atweyn. 1634 A. HUISH, Now earth's black mantle's cut atwaine. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 344 Upon a stone the ring smote, and atwain It broke.

2. Away from each other, asunder. Cf. ATWIN.

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 74 This bitter morn That joy and me atwain hath torn.

† **Atwa·pe, atwappe,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. AT- *pref.*[2] + *wapp-en,* of unknown meaning.] *intr.* To escape (with *dative* = from).

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1205 Er þay at-wappene mo3t þe wach. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1167 What wylde so atwaped wyȝes þat schotten, Watz al to-raced & rent.

Atwee·l, *phr. Sc.* ? Contracted from *wat weel* = 'wot well'; sometimes aphetized to *'tweel.*

1768 Ross *Helenore* 21 (JAM.) Atweel I danc'd wi' you on your birth day. 1794 BURNS *Wks.* IV, 'Tweel thou know'st na' every pang Wad wring my bosom. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXXIX, Atweel I wad fain tell him.

Atween (ătwī·n), *prep.* and *adv. arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 5 atwen(e, -eene, 5–6 attwen(e, 7– atween; aphetic 'TWEEN. [f. A *prep.*[1] + *-twene, -tween,* stem of BE·TWEEN, on analogy of *afore before, among bimong,* and other twin forms already in OE. *Atween* is the usual form in north. dial., but only a poetic archaism in the literary language.]

A. *prep.* Between.

c 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 27 A-twene theis tweyn a gret comparison. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 442 Atwen myn armys now shall I the embrace. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* C v, Assured peace attweene them. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. ii, A season atween June and May. 1842 TENNYSON *Oriana,* Thou comest atween me and the skies.

† **B.** *adv.* In between, between whiles. *Obs.*

1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 83 A bonie swaine, That Cuddy hight, him thus atweene bespake. 1596 — *F. Q.* IV. vii. 35 From her faire eyes wiping the deawy wet .. and kissing them atweene.

† **Atwe·nd,** *v. Obs.* [f. AT- *pref.*[2] + OE. *wendan* to go; cf. OE. *oðwendan.*] *intr.* To go away, escape (with *dative* = from).

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 403 (Gr.) Uton oþwendan hit nu monna bearnum! 1205 LAY. 19564 Feole þer atwenden touward þan norðenden. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1425 Heo mai hire guld atwende.

† **Atwi·n,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. A *pref.* 1 + ME. *twinnen* to divide, separate.] To separate, part.

?*a* 1400 *MS. Land* No. 486 (Halliw.) The grete drede that the saule ys inne, Whan the bodye and yt schal atwynne.

† **A-twi·n,** *advb. phr.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4 o twynne, o tuyn, o tuynne, a twyne, a twyny, atwinn(e, 4–5 atwynne, atwin, 4–6 atwyn. [f. A *prep.*[1] + TWIN, a. ON. *tvinn* 'two and two, in pairs, two different things'; also *tvinni* (indecl.) two. ? Or from TWIN *v.* to separate: cf. ATWIN *v.*]

1. Away from each other, asunder, apart.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9177 Þe same oure atwynne þe wonede. 1330 — *Chron.* 101 Neuer þei were o twynne, vntille ded þam slouh. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* XV. 39 Forsoth dissencioun is maad, so that thei departiden a twyny [*v. r.* a twynne. 1388 a twynny. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. VII. 32 Grammer and dyuynyte ben ij. facultees atwin and asundir departid. *c* 1500 *King & Barker* 127 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) 10 Owr kyng and the barker partyd feyr a twyn.

2. In two, in twain.

c 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1962 And karf..hys hedde atwynne.

A-twin (ătwi·n), *advb. phr.*[2] *rare*—[1]. [f. TWIN after AKIN.] In the relation of twin *with.*

1879 M. CONWAY *Demonol.* I. III. xi. 418 The monster sent by one..is ethically atwin with the snake created by the other.

† **Atwi·nd,** *v. Obs.* 1–3. *Pa. t.* atwand, atwond. *Pa. pple.* atwunden, atwonde. [OE. *ætwindan,* f. AT- *pref.*[2] + *windan* to WIND.] *intr.* To escape (with *dative* = from); to depart, cease.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Job* i. 16 (Bosw.) Ic ána ætwánd. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8003 þatt Crist ne shollde muȝnenn him [Herod] Onn ane wise attwindenn. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3058 Moyses .. helde up is hond, And al ðis vnweder ðor atwond.

A-twist (ătwi·st), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + TWIST.] On the twist, twisted, askew.

1754 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 534 This plate being set a little atwist. 1835 BECKFORD *Recoll.* 171 His limbs all atwist, and his mouth all awry.

† **Atwi·te,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 ætwītan, 3 etwite, 3–6 atwite, 4 atwyȝte, 4–6 attwyte. *Pa. t.* 1–3 ætwát, -witen, 3 etwat, 4 atwot. [f. AT- *pref.*[1] + OE. *wītan* to blame, reproach; cf. OE. *oðwītan.* The modern TWIT, formerly *twite,* is an aphetized form of this word.]

1. To cast an imputation upon, reproach, upbraid, blame, taunt, twit; **a.** with double object (acc. and dative): To reproach a thing *to* a person.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 2304 Siþðan [him]..Gúðláf and Osláf.. ætwiton weána dǽl. 1205 LAY. 19594 Sexisce men..mine unhæle me atwiten. *c* 1320 *Sonyn Sages* (W.) 1876 And hire misdedes hire atwot. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. xiv. (1554) 113 a, Thyng most slaundrous theyr nobles tatwite.

b. a person *of* a thing, or *that,* etc.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth. Metr.* XXVII. 5 Hwý oðwite ȝe wyrde eowre, þæt hio ȝeweald nafað? *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 70 Ne ne etwiteð him of his unðeau. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* 485 Thilke dai schal neuer be That men schal at wite me That I schal ben of loue untrewe. *c* 1524 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 25 Of gredynes lest men the wolde attwite. 1530 *Calisto & Melib.* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 85, I marvel greatly thou dost me so atwite Of the doubt, that thou hast of my secretness.

c. with simple personal obj.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxiii. 17 Fynd ætwitað fæcne Drihtne. 1205 LAY. 26584 Ofte heo heom atwiten. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 106 So may God answerye the Wanne thou hym atwyst. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. IV. (1554) 167 b, Who is defouled, none other should atwite.

¶ A weak pa. t. *atwytede* occurs, and an anomalous pa. t. and pple. *atwist* after *wit* to know.

1297 R. GLOUC. 33 Þis word..atwytede hym & ys stat .. He yt vnderstod, þat ys child at wiste ys pouerte. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 251 And thou in thine halle me sle, For traisoun it worth atwist the.

† **Atwi·te,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. AT- *pref.*[2] + OE. *witan* to go, proceed.] To depart, go away.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1649 And god at-wot in-to hise liȝt.

† **Atwi·ting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ATWITE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] Reproaching; reproach, taunt.

1340 *Ayenb.* 194 Hi ham .. ziggeþ zuo vele atuytinges. *c* 1460 RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 273 in *Babees Bk.* 139 To alle þe lordes haue ye a sight for groggynge & atwytynge.

A-twitter (ătwi·təɹ), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + TWITTER.] In a twitter, twittering.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* 848 Eaves all a-twitter with swallows.

Atwixt (ătwi·kst), *prep. arch* or *dial.* Forms: 4–5 atwyxen, -ixen, -ix(e, 5 -yxyn, -exyn, athwyx, 4– atwixt; aphetic 'TWIXT. [f. A- *pref.* 2 + *-twix, t,* stem of *betwixt*; cf. *atween.* For the variations, see BETWIXT.] Between.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 472 Atwixt noone and prime. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 17 A-twyxyn, atwexyn, atwyxt, *Inter.* 1464 EDW. IV in *Paston Lett.* 493 II. 166 Maters..in debate athwyx the seid John Paston and William Velverton. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 25 Trewes .. atwixen Charles the vij[th]..and your predecessour Harry the sext. 1566 GASCOIGNE *Jocasta* (1587) 104 Then I atwixt them both wil throw my selfe. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 383 The yellow sand They kissed atwixt the sea and land.

A-two (ătū·), *advb. phr. arch* and *dial.* Forms: 1 on tú, on twá, 3–4 atuo, 4–5 atwoo, 4–6 a to, ato, 5 o-two, 6 atoo, 3– atwo, a-two. [OE. *on tú, on twá,* in two: see A *prep.*[1] and TWO. While *a-twain* is only a literary archaism, *a-two* is also in modern dialects; the regular prose form is *in two.*]

1. In or into two parts; a-twain. *arch.*

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. X. § 3 Hie heora here on tú [*v. r.* on twá] todældon. 1297 R. GLOUC. 375 Rychard..brec þer hys necke atuo. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 862 Alle þe gables of the shippe þey broston a to. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 291 A mouse in time may bite atwo a cable. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* I. 49 Sawed Signiund..till the stone was cleft atwo.

† **2.** Away from each other, apart, asunder. *Obs.*

c 1270 *Assumpcion* 263 Sithen we ben parted atwo. *c* 1425 *Seven Sages* (P.) 3053 Thay token leve and wente o-two. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XV. 604 Kysseth me er that we now departen atwo.

Atwond, Atwot, pa. t. of ATWIND, ATWITE *v.*

† **Atwre·nch,** *v. Obs.* Also 3 et-. [f. AT- *pref.*[2] + *wrenc-an* to deceive by artifice, f. *wrenc* trick.] *intr.* To escape by wile (with *dative* = from).

c 1200 *St. Marhar.* 15 ȝef ha þus..þauieð ant þolieð ant weneð þah to etwrenchen. *c* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 812 The fox..wenth eche hunde at-wrenche.

Atypic (ătī·pik), *a.* [f. A- *pref.* 14 + TYPIC.] Not typical, not conformable to the ordinary type.

Atyse, var. ATTICE *v. Obs.* to instigate, entice.

Au-, in ME. was commonly written for AV-, and sometimes for AW-, which see for words and forms not entered under AU-.

Au, obs. form of OWE *v.*

Aualk, Aualle: see AWAKE, AFALLE.

‖ **Aubade** (obā·d). [Fr., ad. Sp. *albada,* f. *alba* dawn: see -ADE.] A musical announcement of dawn, a sunrise song or open-air concert.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Aubades* (French), Songs, or Instrumentall music, sung, or playd under any ones Chamber window in the morning. 1867 *Standard* 3 Jan. 5/7 The annual aubade, or salute of drums, took place on Monday afternoon. 1873 LONGF. *Emma & Eginh.* 111 Till the crowing cock .. Sang his aubade with lusty voice and clear.

‖ **Aubain** (obeñ). [Fr.; med.L. *Albānus*; etymol. unknown: see Littré.] A non-naturalized foreigner subject to the right of *aubaine.*

1882 BRACE *Gesta Christi* 194 The aubains..of the Middle Ages seem to have been in almost the same position with serfs.

‖ **Aubaine** (obe·n). [Fr.: see prec.] (See quot.)

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cyc.* s.v., An embassador..is not subject to the right of *aubaine.* 1866 HAYDN *Dict. Dates,* *Aubaine,* a right of French Kings, which existed from the beginning of the monarchy, whereby they claimed the property of every stranger who died in their country, without having been naturalised, was abolished by the national assembly in 1790; re-established by Napoleon; and finally annulled July 14, 1819.

Aube, obs. form of ALB.

‖ **Auberge** (obe·rʒ). Also 7 **alberge.** [Fr.:—*alberge,* earlier *helberge,* 11th c. *herberge,* a. MHG. *herberge,* OHG. *heri-berga,* lit. 'army-shelter,' camp, tent, inn: cf. G. *herberge,* and HARBOUR.] An inn, a place of accommodation for travellers.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 195 The alberges of the Knight Hospitallers of St. Johns. 1777 SHUCKBURGH in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 533 We had dined in a most miserable auberge. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* II. I. 2 At an auberge near the foot of the Rhone glacier.

Hence ‖ **Aubergi·ste,** keeper of an auberge.

† **Aube·rgical** *a.* (nonce-wd.).

1775 H. WALPOLE *Lett. C'tess Ossory* I. 178 Some tender swain had written..his fair one's name in this usual aubergical exclamation. 1776 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 25 The aubergistes impose upon us shamefully.

‖ **Aubergine** (obeɹʒī·n). [Fr., dim. of *auberge,* variant of *alberge* 'a kind of peach' (Littré), ad. Sp. *alberchigo, alverchiga,* 'an apricocke' (Minsheu 1623).] The fruit of the Egg-plant, *Solanum esculentum,* resembling a goose's egg in size and shape, and usually of purple colour; also called *Brinjal.*

1794 STEDMAN *Surinam* (1813) I. xii. 320 The aubergines are a species of fruit which grows in the shape of a cucumber. 1811 *Monthly Mag.* XXXII. 258 The tomato, the aubergine, and several other culinary plants. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 20 Dec. 5/2, I wonder also that the aubergine did not remind him of another kitchen fruit.

† **Aubifane.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *aubifoin* 'the weed Blew-bottle, Blew-blaw, Corne-flower, Hurt-sickle' (Cotgr. 1611), of unkn. origin.] The Corn Blue-bottle (*Centaurea Cyanus*).

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* (1634) XV, The 5th colour is Sable, or Black, and signifieth, in Flowers, the Aubifane.

‖ **Aubin** (obeñ). [Fr., = OF. *hobin* (applied also to the horse itself), according to Diez f. Eng. HOBBY.] 'A kind of broken gait, or pace, between an amble and a gallop; reputed a defect in a horse.' Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753.

Auburn (ō·bun), *a.* Forms: 5–7 **aborne,** -ourne, 6 alborne, auberne, aberne, 6–7 auborn(e, abourn, aburn(e, 9 auburne, 8– auburn; also 6 abron, abrun(e, 7 abroun, abrown. [a. OF. *alborne, auborne* :—L. *alburnus* (= *subalbus,* Du Cange) nearly white, whitish. In 16–17th c. written *abron, abrune, abroun* (cf. APRON, *aperne*), which prob. originated, or at least encouraged, the idea that *auburn* was a kind of *brown* (an etymology actually adopted by Richardson), and so helped to modify the signification of the word.]

orig. Of a yellowish- or brownish-white colour; *now,* of a golden-brown or ruddy-brown colour.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. XV, Aborne heyr crispyng for thicknesse. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. XVII. 103 The rayes of the sonne make the heer of a man abourne or blounde. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 2 Heare blacke or darke aburne. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lvi. 25 Alborne heare and yelowe heare commethe of a gentyl nature. 1576 T. N[EWTON] *Lemnie's Touchst. Complex.* (1633) 58 Faire aburne or chesten colour. 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 715 Light auborne, *subflauus, subrutilus.* 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Rojo,* abrun headed, *Subrufus.* 1599 HALL *Sat.* III. V. 8 Whose curled head With abron locks was fairely furnished. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. I* Wks. 1711, 16 His hair was abourn, a colour between white and red. *a* 1697 in Masson *Milton* (1859) I. 275 'He had light brown hair,' continues Aubrey,—putting the word 'abrown' ('auburn') in the margin by way of synonym for 'light brown.' 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* V. ix, And auburn of the darkest dye, His short curled beard and hair. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 61 The rays..lit up her pale red hair to auburn.

b. *absol.* quasi-*sb.*

1852 D. MOIR *Christm. Musings* v. Wks. II. 254 Thy tresses in the breeze Floating their auburn.

Auch, variant of AC *conj. Obs.* but.

Au·chlet. *Sc.* ? *Obs.* [f. *aucht,* EIGHT + -LET *dim.,* or LOT, a part (Jamieson).] A measure, the eighth part of a boll: cf. *firlot,* the fourth part.

1796 *Acc.* in Scott *Old Mort.* Introd. (1862) 8 To Four Auchlet of Ait meal 3*s.* 4*d.* 1819 *Caled. Mercury* 1 Nov. (JAM.) The auchlet..usually contained two pounds more than the present stone does.

Aucht, Sc. form of AUGHT and EIGHT.

† **Auct,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *auctus,* pa. pple. of *augēre* to increase.] Increased, enlarged.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 86 Of stars auct and diminute.

† **Au·ctary.** *Obs.* Also 7 **auctuarie.** [ad. L. *auctārium,* f. *auct-*: see prec. and -ARIUM.] An addition or augmentation; something superadded.

1580–1646 in T. Craufurd *Univ. Edin.* 137 (JAM.) An large auctary to the library. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Lib.* Pref., In this Volume comprehended, with a large Auctuarie. 1653 BAXTER *Saint's R.* I. VI. (1662) 63 God gives us outward things, as auctaries, as overplus, or above measure.

Auctentyke, obs. form of AUTHENTIC.

Aucthor, -itie, -ize, obs. f. AUTHOR, -ITY, etc.

†**Aucti·fical,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *auctific-us* (f. *auct-us* increase + *-ficus* making) + -AL¹.] 'That makes an increase or augmentation.' Blount 1656.

Auction (ɔ̄·kʃən), *sb.* [ad. L. *auctiōn-em* 'increase,' n. of action f. *augēre* to increase, already in L. use for 'a sale by increase of bids.' (Not in Fr.)]

†**1.** The action of increasing; increase, growth.

1692 RAY *Disc.* II. iv. (1732) 124 The Actions of Nutrition, Auction and Generation. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Auction*, in Physic, Nourishment whereby more is restor'd than was lost.

2. A public sale in which each bidder offers an increase upon the price offered by the preceding, the article put up being sold to the highest bidder. Called in Scotl. and north of Engl. a *roup*.

('To sell or put up *at* auction' is a common const. in U.S.; in England goods are 'sold *by* auction,' 'put up *to* auction.')

1595 WARNER *Plautus' Menæch.* v. vii. (R.) The auction of Menæchmus .. when will be sold Slaves, household goods, etc. 1678 PHILLIPS (App.), *Auction*, a making a publick Sale, and selling of Goods by an Outcry. 1692 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) II. 169 Many auctions.. of ye best collections [of pictures]. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 5 ¶ 6 Ladies, who must run to sales and auctions without an attendant. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* I. i. 14 His carpets .. were disposed of at auction. 1876 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xiii. 21 These..were put up from time to time to auction.

fig. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 216 Then followed an auction..On one side the king, on the other the Church, began to bid eagerly against each other.

3. A public sale of somewhat similar character.

(It has been the custom in some places to set up an inch of lighted candle, the last bidder before the wick falls becoming purchaser of the property. In a *Dutch auction*, property is offered at a price beyond its value, the price being gradually lowered till some one accepts it as purchaser.)

1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 234 As in an Auction, to be sold by Inch of Candle. 1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* iv. (1757) 115 The writing tribe, who shameless auctions hold Of praise, by inch of candle to be sold. 1881 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 6/4 The captain sells the fish by auction, putting the highest price on the basketful to be sold, and gradually lowering it till some one closes with his offer.

†**4.** The property put up to auction. *Obs.*

1732 POPE *Mor. Ess.* iii. 119 Ask you why Phryne the whole auction buys? Phryne foresees a general excise.

5. *attrib.*, as in *auction-house, -mart, -pulpit.*

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1716/4 There is daily attendance given at the Auction-house. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 121 The magnificent edifice, now erecting..under the name of the Auction Mart.

Auction (ɔ̄·kʃən), *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. L. *auctiōn-āri* in same sense.] To sell by auction. Hence **Auctioned** *ppl. a.*

1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 349 An auctioned bed, with curtains neat and new. 1884 J. STEPHENS in *Contemp. Rev.* May 689 And auctioned off their consciences to the Ministerial bidder.

Auctionary (ɔ̄·kʃənări), *a.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *auctiōnārius*: see AUCTION and -ARY.] Of or pertaining to an auction.

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal's Sat.* vii. (R.) With auctionary hammer in thy hand .. and knocking thrice.

Auctioneer (ɔ̄kʃənĭə·ɪ), *sb.* [f. AUCTION + -EER. (Cf. med.L. *auctiōnārius, auctiōnātor*, one who increases the price, a regrater.)] One who conducts sales by auction.

1708 in KERSEY. 1762 *Lond. Mag.* XXXI. 296 An Auctioneer and a Fishmonger. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. iv. II. 289 He had perhaps talked more than an auctioneer during a three days' sale. (*attrib.*) 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. x. i. 200 To describe this Crown-Prince Mansion .. with auctioneer minuteness.

Auctioneer, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To sell by auction. Hence **Auctioneering** *vbl. sb.*

a 1733 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 290 Mills, with his auctioneering, atlasses and projects, failed. 1785 COWPER *Task* III. 756 Estates are landscapes, gazed upon awhile, Then advertised, and auctioneer'd away. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* 456 *Argentarius* .. combined auctioneering with banking.

†**Au·ctive,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *auct-* (see AUCT) + -IVE, as if ad. L. **auctīvus.*] Characterized by increase or growth.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* I. i. (1678) 52 The Natural [faculty] is parted into the nutritive, auctive, and generative. 1678 PHILLIPS (App.) *Auctive*, apt to grow or increase.

‖**Auctor** (ɔ̄·ktɒɹ). *Rom. Law.* [a. L. *auctor*: see AUTHOR.] The person who warrants the right of possession; *hence*, a seller, vendor.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. 401 His auctor, or the person from whom he deduced his title.

Auctor, -ice, -yte, obs. ff. AUTHOR, -ESS, -ITY.

†**Auctora·tion.** *Obs.*—° [ad. late L. *auctōrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *auctōrāre, -āri*, to hire oneself out.] 'A binding one's self an apprentice or servant.' Bailey 1731.

†**Aucto·rizate, autor-,** *ppl. a.* [ad. med.L. *auctōrīzāt-us* authorized; cf. F. *autorisé*, in 16th c. *auctorisé*. See -ATE¹.] **1.** *pa. pple.* Authorized. **2.** *adj.* Of established authority, accredited.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xix. 10 To punishe transgressours of the lawe am I auctorisate. 1558 KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Misc. Wodr. Soc.* (1844) 109 The maist ancient and autorizate authoris.

Aucuba (ɔ̄·kiŭbă). *Bot.* [Japanese name.] A well-known hardy evergreen dicœcious shrub (*Aucuba Japonica*, N.O. *Cornaceæ*), with laurel-like leaves usually blotched with pale yellow, grown for ornamental purposes.

1819 REES *Cyct.* III, *Aucuba*, a large Japanese tree..introduced by Mr. John Græfer in 1783. 1862 S. PARTRIDGE *Eng. Months* 10 The aucuba shows in the shrubbery his broadening leaf Spotted with gold.

†**Au·cupable,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. late L. *aucupābilis*, f. *aucupāri*: see next and -BLE.] 'Fit for birding and fowling.' Bailey 1731.

Aucupate (ɔ̄·kiŭpĕit), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *aucupāt-* ppl. stem of *aucupāri, -āre*, f. *aucup-em* (nom. *auceps* = *aviceps*) bird-catcher, f. *avi-s* bird + *capĕre* to take.] *lit.* To go a bird-catching; *fig.* (as in L.) to lie in wait for, hunt after, gain by craft.

1630 R. H. in *J. Taylor's* (Water P.) *Wks.* A v b/1 To aucupate great fauours from Apollo. 1834 *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. I. 66 To aucupate benefices, by cajoling the Patrons.

Aucupa·tion. ? *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *aucupātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *aucupā-ri*: see prec.] 'Hunting after a thing.' BULLOKAR 1616. 'Birding or fowling; also gain, advantage.' Blount *Gl.* 1656.

Audacious (ɒdē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *audāc(i-*, nom. *audax*, bold, daring, f. *audēre* to dare: see -ACIOUS. Cf. F. *audacieux*, Cotgr. 1611.]

1. Daring, bold, confident, intrepid.

1550 NICOLLS *Thucydides* II. cvi. 67 More bolde and audacious in this thing, wherein we have much experyence. 1698 DRYDEN *Ovid's Ibis* (T.) Big was her voice, audacious was her tone:—The maid becomes a youth. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 436 ¶ 9 Miller had an audacious Look, that took the Eye. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* (1832) 178 All eyes turned to the audacious speaker.

b. *transferred* to things.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* II. v, My Wife must be accomplished with courtly and audacious Ornaments. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* I. i. (1866) 51 The audacious and exquisitely embroidered tower of the townhouse.

2. Unrestrained by, or setting at defiance, the principles of decorum and morality; presumptuously wicked, impudent, shameless.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, III. i. 14 Such is thy audacious wickednesse. 1612 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. i. 2 As he and his audacious crew, the Tower of Babel reare. 1649 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. 1738 I. 357 But we are told, We embrace Paganism and Judaism in the arms of Toleration. A most audacious calumny! 1722 DE FOE *Moll Fl.* (1840) 286, I grew more hardened and audacious than ever. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* II. 259 Like an audacious profligate, as he was.

†**3.** Inspiring boldness. *Obs. rare.*

a 1625 FLETCHER *Wom. Prize* II. v. (T.) They have got metheglin, and audacious ale, And talk like tyrants!

Auda·ciously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. Fearlessly, boldly; with confidence and courage.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 104 Yet feare not thou, but speake audaciously. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* VIII. (1858) 47 The honor of having battled audaciously..in behalf of human rights.

2. Presumptuously, impudently, shamelessly.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. iv. (1632) 205 [He] committed more audaciously those vices. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* XXVIII. III. 287 He audaciously transmitted a mandate to Rome, requiring that these titles should be acknowledged.

Auda·ciousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. Boldness, confidence, daring.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 494 The audaciousnesse of the artificer, who ventured to make so huge and monstrous works. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 75 As much a man as either of her colleagues, in audaciousness, in enterprise, and in the thirst of domination.

2. Reckless daring; = AUDACITY 2.

1599 *Mirr. Policie* 25 Fortitude..reduceth feare and audaciousnesse to mediocritie. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (ed. 3) II. vi. 17 In an act so mad..his audaciousness could not get the better of his fears.

3. Presumptuousness, effrontery, impudence, shamelessness; = AUDACITY 3.

1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 1493 He should with such audaciousness presume To baffle Justice. *a* 1639 WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. iv. (1640) 42 A grievous audaciousnesse..that hee would leape over the poles as it were which God had fixed. 1838-9 *Hood's Own, Jubb Lett.* 53 As Mr. Davis had the audaciousness to own to.

Audacity (ɒdæ·sĭti). Forms: 5 **audacite,** 5–6 **-ytie,** 6–7 **-itie,** 7 **-ity,** 6– **audacity.** [f. L. *audāc-em* AUDACIOUS + -ITY; see -ACITY; cf. It. *audacita* (Florio 1611).]

1. Boldness, daring, intrepidity; confidence.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 61 Euery thynge is of more animosite and audacite in his universalle then his parte parcialle. 1538 COVERDALE *N. T.* Ded., It doth..encourage me now likewyse to use the same audacity toward your grace. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 454 Such is the audacitie of man, that hee hath learned to counterfeit Nature. 1714 STEELE *Lover* (1723) 30 Some..have relapsed from the Audacity they had arrived at, into their first Bashfulness. 1839–42 ALISON *Hist. Europe* lvii. § 9 Under the eye of the Emperor..nothing was impracticable to their audacity.

b. Bold departure from the conventional form; daring originality.

1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* viii. 104 The beauty of its [a tower's] details and the audacity of its construction. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* Introd. 21 In strength and happy audacity of language.

2. Boldness combined with disregard of consequences; venturesomeness, rashness, recklessness.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1580) 163 Audacitie..is an excessiue and inordinate trust, to escape all daungers. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 622/1 Fortitude is different from Audacity, Ferocity, inconderate Temerity. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 9 Neither climate nor poverty..could tame the desperate audacity of his spirit.

3. Open disregard of the restraints of decorum or morality; effrontery, impudence, shamelessness.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Daniel* vii. (R.) With the most arrogant audacite thei dare alter..and expowne Gods lawes and gospell at their plesures. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vi. 140 His Excellency was shocked at her audacity, and reprimanded her.

4. Boldness in the concrete, a bold creature.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 39 Those audacities; that durst be nothing, and return into their Chaos again.

†**Auda·culous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *audāculus*, dim. of *audax* bold + -OUS.] A little bold or daring.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xxi. 429 The ignorance hereof hath caried him too farre in this audaculous dispute.

Audibility (ɒ̄dĭbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -BILITY.] The quality of being audible, capability of being heard, distinctness to the ear; audible capacity.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 300 The Audibility of Sounds are certain Prognosticks of the temper of the Air. 1709 in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 372 The Sound..very little less in respect to its Audibility; but much more mellow. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* 75 No man can claim to usurp more than a few cubic feet of the audibilities of a public room.

Audible (ɒ̄·dĭb'l), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *audibilis*, f. *audīre* to hear: see -BLE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Able to be heard, perceptible to the ear.

1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1259/1 The ioyes of heauen are..to mans eares not audible. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 266 Eve..with audible lament Discover'd soon the place of her retire. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 229, I had rather have their silent Prayers, than their audible ones. 1858 O.W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* xi. 110, I tried to speak twice without making myself distinctly audible.

†**2.** Able to hear. *Obs. rare.*

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 120 The minde is nothing so tentible at a good instruction, nor the eare so audible, as at a vaine and sportiue foolerie.

B. *sb.* [the adj. used *absol.*] A thing capable of being heard.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 269 The species of audibles seem to be carried more manifestly through the air than the species of visibles. 1794 TAYLOR *Plotinus* xxix, The auditory sense knows audibles.

Au·dibleness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being audible; audibility.

1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempt. N. T.* IV. iii. (1833) 188 Zacheus stood: and what if the desire of more audibleness raised him to his feet? 1881 *Ch. Bells* 29 Jan. 143/2 [In reading there should be] 1. Correctness. 2. Audibleness.

Audibly (ɒ̄·dĭbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In audible manner, so as to be heard, aloud.

1635 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xxix. 338 All the rest..had been visibly and audibly fulfilled. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* XIII. Wks. V. 287 Which made her heart with terror and delight Throb audibly. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 12. 80 Audibly muttering his doubts as to our ability to reach the top.

Audience (ɒ̄·dĭens). Forms: 4–6 **audiens,** 5 **audenes, -yence, awdiens, -yens, -yence,** 5–6 **audyens,** 4– **audience.** [a. F. *audience* (13th c.), refash. form after L. of OF. *oiance*:—L. *audientia*, n. of quality f. *audient-em*, pr. pple. of *audīre* to hear: see -ENCE.]

I. Audience (*abstractly*). *No plural.*

1. The action of hearing; attention to what is spoken. *To give audience*: to give ear, listen.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 235 Now I am gon, whom yeve ye audiens? *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 156 We beseche yow of audyens. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvi. 138, I refuse to gyf eyris or audiens to thy accusations. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. iii. 40 List to your Tribunes. Audience: Peace I say. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* Ep. Ded. 14 To put audience into his ears, compassion into his eyes. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 406 These teachers easily found attentive audience.

2. The state or condition of hearing, or of being able to hear; hearing. *In* (*open, general*) *audience* (obs.): so that all may hear, publicly.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 83 Many folk..conseilled him the contrary in general audience. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* (1816) I. 86 He said, in open audience: 'This is your place.' 1640 *Abel Rediv., Musculus* (1867) I. 300 And vttereth these words in the audience of the congregation. 1814 CARY *Dante* 290 Thou in his audience shouldst thereof discourse.

†b. with objective genitive. *Obs. rare.*

1626 AILESBURY *Passion-Serm.* 1 Saint Paul..gained the audience of unspeakable mysteries.

3. Judicial hearing. *Court of Audience* or *Audience Court*: an ecclesiastical court, at first held by the archbishop, afterwards by learned men, called Auditors, on his behalf. The Audience Court of Canterbury is now merged in the Court of Arches. *arch.* or *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. x. 28 He cald til þe audiens Of Edward. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1649 That thi puple have awdiens With thar complantis. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, XXXI, Constrained for appeles to resort to the audience of Canturbury. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 192 The Court of Audience held in Pauls Church in London. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., The archbishop of York hath, in like manner, his court of audience.

4. Formal hearing, reception at a formal interview: see 6.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 434 Shulde none harlote haue audience 'in halle ne in chambres. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 91 The French Embassador vpon that instant Crau'd

audience. 1743 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist.* xvii. II. 140 Being admitted to audience. *Mod.* The ambassador had audience of her majesty.

attributively.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. XC. 412 The throne in the audience-chamber is of velvet. 1878 H. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. xv. 398 The court before the audience-hall.

II. An audience. *With plural.*

†5. *gen.* An occasion of hearing. *Obs.*

1426 *Paston Lett.* 7 I. 26 In any sermon or other audience, in your cherche or elles where.

6. A formal interview granted by a superior to an inferior (especially by a sovereign or chief governor) for conference or the transaction of business. Const. *of, with.*

Audience of leave: interview for the purpose of taking leave, farewell interview.

1514 Earl Worc. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 69 I. 233 The king..gave me a good and longe audiens. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. XII. 253 The embassadours declined any formal audiences. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 298 ₱ 5, I dropped him a Curtsy, and gave him to understand that this was his Audience of Leave. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xli. 216 He had a right to demand an audience of his sovereign. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. XV. 184, I had an audience .. with the Spanish Minister.

7. The persons within hearing; an assembly of listeners, an auditory.

1407 W. THORPE *Examin.* (R. T. S.) 51 There was no audience of secular men by. 1519 *Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 46 Such company..Will please well this audience. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 31 Fit audience find, though few. 1714 BYROM *Spect.* No. 597 ₱ 9 The rest of the Audience were enjoying..an excellent Discourse. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 128 He here looked round, and discovered that most of his audience were asleep. *Mod.* He lectured to large audiences in New York.

b. *transf.* The readers of a book.

1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* vii. (1878) 225 'Pilgrim's Progress'..has gained an audience as large as Christendom. 1883 G. HAMILTON in Mrs. Rollins *New Eng. Bygones* Pref. 1 This book is published with no thought of an audience.

†8. A place of hearing, an audience-chamber. *Obs.*

1596 DANETT *Commines' Hist. Fr.* (1614) 344 He had built a publike audience, where himselfe heard the sutes of all men.

9. A court, either of government or justice, in Spanish America; *also,* the territory administered by it. (Sp. *audiencia.*)

[1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 158 It hath his governour, and *audiencia,* with two bishoppes.] 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., New Spain comprehends three audiences, those of Gaudalajara, Mexico, and Guatimala. 1777 ROBERTSON *Amer.* II. 393 Supreme direction of civil affairs was placed in a board, called The Audience of New Spain.

†**Au·diencer, -ie·r.** *Obs.* [a. F. *audiencier,* ad. med.L. *audientiārius,* f. *audientia*: see prec.] 'An Officer in the Chancerie, that examines, or heares read, all letters patents, etc., before they passe the seale .. receives the fees of the seale,' etc. (Cotgr. 1611.)

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Droict,* Due vnto th' audienciers of Chanceries. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 681 The president Richardot, and the audiencer Verreicken [were commissioners] for the archduke Albert.

†**Au·diency.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *audientia*: see prec.] Right to be heard.

1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 106 Moses and Elias were there in the mount, and resigned up both their several audiencies. [Cf. 'This is my beloved Son; hear him.']

Audient (ō·diĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *audientem*: see AUDIENCE.]

A. *adj.* Listening, giving heed to sounds.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 111, I trembled .. At critic grinders, and the audient yawn. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VII. 849 Music, verse, For thrilling audient souls.

B. *sb.* A hearer or listener; *spec.* a hearer of the gospel, not yet a member of the church.

1612 HEYWOOD *Apol. Actors* I. 22 Nor did the audients hold themselves disgraced Of turfe and heathy sods to make their seates. 1647 *Power of Keys* V. 126 Three yeares shal they continue among the Audients. 1819 REES *Encycl.* III, *Audients,* or *Auditors,* in Ecclesiastical History, an order of cataechumens .. not yet admitted to baptism.

†**Audie·ntiary.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. med.L. *audientiārius*: see AUDIENCER.] = AUDIENCER.

1628 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* IV. (1688) 586 Lodowick Verrekeim, Audientiary and principal Secretary.

†**Au·diently,** *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. AUDIENT + -LY^{2}.] So as to be heard, audibly, aloud.

1575 *MS. Eccl. Proc. Durh.,* [He] did hear the said Jenet say audiently.

Audiometer (ō·diɒ·mĭtəɹ). [f. L. *audī-re* to hear + Gr. *μέτρον* measure: see -(O)METER.] An application of the telephone for measuring minute differences in hearing.

1879 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 5/4 This sonometer has been used by Dr. Richardson to measure minute differences in hearing under the name of the Audiometer. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 145/2 Audiometer for testing the amount of hearing possessed by the deaf.

Audiphone (ō·difoun). [f. L. *audī-re* to hear + Gr. *φωνή* sound. (Improperly formed after *telephone,* 'that which sounds afar,' from Gr. *-φωνος* sounding, that sounds; whereas *audiphone* seems intended to mean 'that which hears sound.')] An instrument which, pressed against the upper teeth, enables the deaf to hear more distinctly.

1880 *Scribner's Mag.* Feb. 637 The audiphone will prove to be of great value to deaf mutes, as it enables them to hear their own voices. 1882 AGNES CRANE in *Leisure H.* July 412 The audiphone, a fan-like instrument which materially alleviates certain phases of deafness.

Audit (ō·dit), *sb.* Forms: 5-6 **awdite,** 5-7 **audite,** 6 **-yte,** 7 **-itt,** 6- **audit.** [ad. L. *auditus* a hearing, n. of action f. *audīre* to hear.]

1. *gen.* A hearing, an audience; *esp.* a judicial hearing of complaints, a judicial examination. *arch.*

1598 FLORIO, *Vdito,* the sence of hearing. Also an audite. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* V. 49 With his orisons I meddle not, for hee appeals to a high audit. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* 90 The death of Arsenius .. was not defendable at a fair Audit. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 610 Whoso seeks an audit here Propitious, pays his tribute and his errand speeds. 1880 RUSKIN in *19th Cent.* Nov. 758 Whose last words .. gave to Scott's heart the vision and the audit of the death of Elspeth of the Craighurn-foot.

2. Official examination of accounts with verification by reference to witnesses and vouchers. (Accounts were originally *oral*: cf. Matt. xxv. 19-30; Luke xvi. 2-7.)

1435 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 417 A dyner maad to the newe maistres and the Companye atte audite. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* D iij, I meane to be Clarke of their Audit. 1622 MARKHAM *Decades War* V. VI. 2 Many Subtreasurers ..skilfull in Audit and matter of account. 1704 J. BLAIR in Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 98 The Gov'. & Council in a solemn audit examined & past the accounts of the revenue. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* XXIX. V. 474 An annual audit of the books of all collectors.

3. *fig.* A searching examination or solemn rendering of accounts; *esp.* the Day of Judgement.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 14 The generall daie of accoumpte and audite to bee made at the throne of God. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sins* I. (Arb.) 15 Those heapes of Siluer .. will be a passing bell .. calling thee to a fearefull Audit. 1747 HERVEY *Medit.* II. 9 One who walks on the Borders of Eternity, and is hasting continually to his final Audit. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 179 The awful temper of the times .. had summoned to an audit, even the gay.

4. A periodical settlement of accounts between landlord and tenants; a yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly rent-paying; *hence,* receipts, revenue (*obs.*).

1489 *Plumpton Corr.* 87 He will have a generall awdite, where ye, & all other, shall have your lesses out. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 8 To make a true accompt therof at the lordes audyte. 1616 *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 62 When the Lord my Fathers Audit comes, wee'l repay you againe. 1625 BACON *Riches, Ess.* (Arb.) 235 A Nobleman .. that had the greatest Audits, of any Man in my Time. 1880 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 6/5 The audits on his Irish estates had just been held.

5. A statement of account; a balance-sheet as prepared for the auditor: *lit.* and *fig. arch.* or *Obs.*

c 1550 *Lusty Juv.* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* II. 100 Your own secret conscience shall then give an audit. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII,* III. ii. 141 You haue scarse time To steale from Spirituall leysure a briefe span To keepe your earthly Audit. 1619 LD. DONCASTER *Let.* in *Eng. & Germ.* (1865) 174 You may give his Majesty an auditt of the time I have spent. 1654 FULLER *Two Serm.* 6 When he casteth up his Audit, he shall finde himselfe a great loser.

6. *attrib.,* as in *audit-book, -day, -office*; **audit ale,** ellipt. *audit,* ale of special quality brewed (at certain Colleges in the English Universities), originally for use on the day of audit; **audit-house, -room,** a building or room appendant to a cathedral, used for the transaction of business.

1823 BYRON *Age of Bronze* xiv, But where is now the goodly audit ale? 1872 OUIDA *Gen. Matchmaking* 34 Are you going to smoke and drink audit on that sofa all day? *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1863) VI. 487 Their own audit-book, in which losses and gains are written. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 15 b, Behynde hand with their reckenynges at the audite day. 1689 WHELER *Ch. Prim. Chr.* X. 115 Sermon at Ten in the Audit-house. 1884 *Govt. Offices,* Exchequer and Audit Department, Somerset House. 1726 FIDDES *Wolsey* 94 The Chapter-house .. is commonly used as the Audit Room of the Canons.

Audit (ō·dit), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make an official systematic examination of (accounts), so as to ascertain their accuracy.

1557 *Ord. Hospitalls* B iv b, Auditors generall..to Audite .. thaccompts of all other officers. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 283 Bishops Ordinaries .. auditing all Accounts .. take twelve Pence and no more. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 153 With subscribed funds, regularly audited.

2. To examine, 'hear' (a pupil). *rare.*

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 511 He audited catechumens.

†3. *gen.* To calculate, reckon. *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. X. § 40 I. 353 All things being audited proportionably. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* IX. § 19. 306 And audit what real profit accrues to them from the expence of so many precious hours.

†4. *intr.* To draw up or render an account. *Obs.*

1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* 20/2 It will be wofully audited for. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1727) 89 Let Hocus audit; he knows how the money was disbursed.

Audit, obsolete form of ADIT.

Audited (ō·ditĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Of accounts: Submitted to official examination.

1819 J. GREIG *Rep. Affairs Edin.* 30 The Audited Accounts of the City's Revenue.

Auditing (ō·ditiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING^{1}.] Official examination of accounts; reckoning up.

1659 *Gentl. Call.* (1696) 2 To his own account and joy in the auditing of the harvest, as also to the glory of God.

Audition (ɒdi·ʃən). [? a. F. *audition,* 14th c. *audicion,* ad. L. *auditiōn-em,* f. *audīre* to hear.]

1. The action of hearing or listening.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 257/1 The act of the Object, and the act of Sense itself, as Sonation and Audition .. differ only intentionally. 1881 FITCH *Lect. Teaching* viii. 252 What may be called audition—the listening to French sentences and rapidly interpreting them.

2. The power or faculty of hearing.

1599 A.M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 63/1 It draweth all out which is in the Eares, and administreth good auditione. 1867 TYNDALL *Sound* ii. 74 The insect-music lying quite beyond his limit of audition.

3. An object of hearing, something heard; cf. *vision.*

1762 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) II. 133, I went to hear it for it is not an *apparition* but an *audition.*

Auditive (ō·ditiv), *a.* [a. F. *auditif, -ive,* f. L. *audīt-* ppl. stem of *audīre* to hear: see -IVE.] Of or pertaining to the sense of hearing; auditory.

1611 COTGR., *Auditif,* auditiue, of a hearing propertie or facultie. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* I. X. (1678) 15 That [spirit] which is conveyed to the Auditory passage, is called the Auditive or Hearing. 1880 LE CONTE *Monoc. Vision* 10 The 8th pair—auditive nerve—is specially organized to respond to sound-vibrations.

Auditor (ō·ditəɹ). Forms: 4-6 **audytour(e,** 4-7 **-itour,** 5 **-ytor, awdyter,** 5- **auditor.** [a. AF. *auditour* = F. *auditeur* (substituted for OF. *oeor*), ad. L. *auditor,* f. *audīre* to hear: see -OR.]

1. A hearer, listener; one of an audience.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 229 Workers of Goddes word, not auditours. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 81 What, a Play toward? Ile be an auditor. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. 58 No parish to contain above a thousand auditors. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* 195 ₱ 1 He that long delays a story, and suffers his auditor to torment himself with expectation. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* I. viii. 264 The galleries were .. filled with auditors.

2. One who learns by oral instruction; an attendant on lectures, a disciple; in *Eccl. Hist.* a catechumen; cf. AUDIENT *sb.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 425/1 He made al the audytours of the cristen feyth to be put to deth. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* B iiij, As the Auditors of the Philosophers did in times past. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I/326 Bodley .. was an auditor of Chevalerius in Hebrew. 1851 TORREY *Neander's Ch. Hist.* I. 502 The great mass, consisting of the exoterics, were to constitute the Auditors.

3. (From the fact that accounts were formerly vouched for orally) An official whose duty it is to receive and examine accounts of money in the hands of others, who verifies them by reference to vouchers, and has power to disallow improper charges.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 458 Of my reue to take Al þat myne auditour, or elles my stuwarde Conseilleth me by her acounte. 1469 J. PASTON in *Lett.* 631 II. 388 Send downe.. to some awdyter, to take acomptys of Dawbneys byllys. 1557 *Ord. Hospitalls* B iv b, There shall also be chosen Auditors generall of the Accompts. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 165 Call me before th' exactest Auditors, And set me on the proofe. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* XXXI. 313 The public ought to have auditors on their part, and the accounts should be annually published.

fig. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 191 Upon thilke ende of our accompte, Which Crist him self is auditour. 1533 MORE *Apol.* i. Wks. 845/2 No such man wil ouer me be so sore an auditour..as to charge me with any great fosse.

4. One who listens in a judicial capacity and tries cases brought before him for hearing; *spec.* the official presiding in the archbishop's Audience Court (see AUDIENCE 3).

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* VI. 42 In matter of Action, and of Indicature, Affection in some sort is an Auditor or Iudge. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4230/1 Signior Caprara, one of the Auditors de Rota. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 192 The Auditor, or Official of Causes and Matters in the Court of Audience of Canterbury.

Auditorial (ɒditō·riăl), *a.* [f. L. *audītōri-us* AUDITORY + -AL^{1}.]

1. = AUDITORY *a.*

1859 in WORCESTER. [Cf. next word.]

2. Of or pertaining to auditors of accounts; connected with an audit.

1883 *Manch. Guard.* 12 Oct. 4/6 The auditorial investigation at the River Plate Bank.

Audito·rially, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.] In auditorial manner, by means of hearing or listening.

a 1881 ROLLESTON *Mem.* (1884) 910 Obtaining orally, or rather auditorially, what it would have cost him more time to obtain .. by reading.

Auditorium (ɒditō·riŭm). [a. L. *auditōrium* lecture-room, audience, neut. of adj. *audītōrius* used subst.: see AUDITORY and -ORIUM.]

1. The part of a public building occupied by the audience; in ancient churches, the 'nave.'

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Auditory, Auditorium* .. was that part of the church where the *audientes* stood to hear, and be instructed. 1881 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 2/3 Every part of the auditorium, the boxes, upper circle, and gallery.

‖2. The reception-room of a monastery. (Med.L.)

1863 J. MORISON *St. Bernard* II. ii. 196 In the 'auditorium,' or talking-room of the monastery.

Auditorship (ō·ditəɹʃi·p). [see -SHIP.] The office or position of auditor.

1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Halifax* ₱ 10 With a grant to his nephew of the reversion of the auditorship of the Exchequer. 1875 WINGATE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 145 The duties of the auditorship are comparatively unimportant.

Auditory (ɔ̄·ditəri), *a.* [ad. L. *auditōrius* pertaining to hearing or hearers, f. *auditor*: see AUDITOR and -ORY.]

1. Pertaining to the sense or organs of hearing; received by the ear.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 10 That part of the temple bones, where the auditorie hole is sited. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 253 Three small bones in the Auditory Organ.. Incus, Malleus, and Stapes. 1724 SWIFT *To Delany* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 46 From each ear, as he observes, There creep two auditory nerves. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XXXV. 139 A habit of attending to auditory ideas.

2. Belonging to the auditorium of a theatre, etc.

1740 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 231 If the auditory part were a little more reduced to the model of that in Drury Lane.

Au·ditory, *sb.* [ad. L. *auditōrium* (see above). Sense 1, the earliest in Eng., was the latest in L.]

1. An assembly of hearers, an audience.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* (1871) III. 426 Nou þer wolde I graunte hit..byfore auditorie þat I trowed schulde be harmed þerby. 1548 LATIMER *Serm. Plough* i. 68 Here is a learned auditory: yet for them that be unlearned I will expound it. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 188 He chose to preach to small auditories. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 525 A loud moan of sorrow rose from the whole auditory.

2. A place for hearing; the part of a building occupied by the audience; an auditorium.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xiii. 2 (R.) The sande of the bancke and the bryncke of the bancke, made as though it were a rounde auditory. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 22 That Place we call *Auditory*, from our hearing therein. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Jan. 4/2 The stage is divided from the auditory by a solid brick wall.

†**3.** A lecture-room; a philosophical school. *Obs.*

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Justine* G g v b, His fellow-scholers..taxed him, in the auditory, for not observing his word. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 36 Another scruple..much disputed in the Germane auditories. 1774 T. WARTON *Eng. Poetry* II. 130 (T.) A provision, that he should .. not suffer Ovid's Art of Love .. to be studied in his auditory.

†**4.** The office of an auditor of accounts. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xlvi. 160 The Count also of priuate reuenewes had his Rationall or Auditory of priuate State in Britain: to say nothing .. of other officers of inferiour degrees.

Auditress (ɔ̄·ditrés). [f. AUDITOR: see -ESS.] A female hearer or auditor.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 51 Adam relating, she sole auditress. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* I. i. 34 You, my honoured auditress. 1874 PAYN *Best Husb.* I. viii. 144 Skill in getting his somewhat cooked accounts passed by an auditress in the High Court of Love.

Audi·tual, *a.* [f. L. *auditu-s* sense of hearing + -AL[1]; cf. L. *vīsuālis* VISUAL, f. *vīsus*.] Of or belonging to the sense of hearing; auditory.

1653 BROME *City Wit* I. i, I disclaime my hearing. I defie my audituall part. 1666 G. ALSOP *Maryland* (1869) 37 Must now .. whisper softly in the auditual parts of Mary-Land.

†**Au·ditur(e.** *Obs.* [a. F. *auditoire*, ad. L. *auditōrium*.] Scotch form of AUDITORY.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* IV. 29 The vniuersal auditur of oure realme. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 137 He passyd to the pulpett, but the auditure was small.

Aue-board: see AWE *sb.*[2]

Auen, obs. form of OWN, EVEN.

Auer, Auete, obs. ff. OVER, EFT.

‖ **Au fait** (*o* fē·), *advb. phr.* [Fr.; *au* at the, to the, *fait* fact, point, question, under discussion.] In phr. *To be au fait in* or *at*: to be well instructed or 'up to the mark' in, thoroughly conversant with, expert or skilful in. *To put a person au fait of* (= F. *mettre au fait de*): to instruct thoroughly in.

1748 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* II. 255 Being *au fait* he went up to him at Ranelagh and apostrophized him. 1828 A. GRANVILLE *Autobiog.* II. 286, I .. will put you *au fait* of all the circumstances of the case. 1859 DE QUINCEY *Incognito* Wks. XI. 11 The gallant troops were not quite *au fait* in the art of landing. 1881 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 2/3 (*Boat-race*), Not quite so *au fait* at the work as Mr. West.

†**Auf(e.** *Obs.*; also 7 aulfe, auph, 8 *dial.* awf. [a. ON. *álfr* (cogn. w. OE. *ælf*) elf, fairy; but apparently not applied in Eng. to the *elves* themselves.] An elf's child, a goblin child, a changeling left by the fairies; *hence*, a misbegotten, deformed, or idiot child, a half-wit, simpleton. The earlier and more etymological form of OAF.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. IV. i. (1651) 519 A very monster, an aufe imperfect. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt, etc.* 119 Say that the Fayrie left this Aulfe, And tooke away the other. 1659 BROME *Eng. Moor* III. ii. 43 The Arsivarsiest Aufe that ever crept into the world. 1678 DRYDEN *Kind Kpr.* I. i. 11 You Auph you, do you not perceive? *c* 1750 TIM BOBBIN *Eawther & Buk*, What an awf wur I t' pretend rime weh yo!

†**Aufe·r,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *aufer-re*, f. *au-* = *ab-* from + *ferre* to bear.] To take away, withdraw, remove.

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 16 We thee auferre such blisse. 1631 *Celestina* vi. 74 That is not auferred which is but deferred.

Aufyn, var. ALFIN, *Obs.*, bishop in chess.

†**Auge,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *augē-re* to increase.] *trans.* To increase.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xii. 266 It doth auge and augment the heate of the lyuer.

†**Auge,** *sb. Astr. Obs.* [a. OF. *auge* (also in It. and Sp.), a. Arab. ﺃﻭﺝ *awj*, 'height, top, summit, higher apsis of sun or planet.']

1. The highest point of the apparent course of the sun, moon, or a planet; *fig.* culmination, climax; = APOGEE 2, 3.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 405 They were in the Auge, or in the Zenith, in their first loue. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1864) VIII. 445 The promises .. in the Old Testament .. were in their prime, in their auge.

2. The 'high apsis' in the orbit of the moon or any planet; i. e. the point at which it is at its greatest distance from the earth; = APOGEE 1.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. viii. 287 Auges .. be certaine imagined points in the heaven, notifying the furthest distance of any Orbe or Spheare from the Center of the world. *Ibid.* VII. xliv. 730 His [the moon's] slow motion is when he is in the point called Auge or Apogeon.

3. Extended to both apsides.

1681 WHARTON *Mnt. Empires* Wks. (1683) 131 When the Auges, (or Absides) of the Planets are changed from one Sign to another. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Auges*, two points in a planet's orbit, otherwise called *apsides*. One of the auges is particularly denominated the *apogee*, the other *perigee*.

4. The orbit of a planet; = APSIS 1.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 10 Those eccentrique circles or Epicycles in the stars, which the Greeks call Absides .. Now euery one of the planets haue particular Auges or circles aforesaid by themselues.

Augean (ɔ̄dʒī·ān), *a.* [f. L. *Augēas*, Gr. Αὐγείας: see -AN.] Abominably filthy; *i. e.* resembling the stable of Augeas, a fabulous king of Elis, which contained 3,000 oxen, and had been uncleansed for 30 years, when Hercules, by turning the river Alpheus through it, purified it in a single day.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. Proem 210 To purge this Augean oxstall from foule sinne. 1775 P. SCHUYLER in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 4, I shall have an Augean stable to clean there. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* IV. 389 To cleanse the augean bosom of the world by turning through it a river of pure enthusiasm.

Augelite (ɔ̄·dʒĭləit). *Min.* [f. Gr. αὐγή lustre + λίθος stone: see -LITE.] A hydrous phosphate of alumina of pale red colour and pearly lustre.

1868 DANA *Min.* 580.

Auger (ɔ̄·gəɹ). Forms: α. 1 nabfogár, nabogár, -gaar, -gér, nafogár, nafegár, 2–3 nauegar, navegar, -gor, 3–6 nauger, 4–5 nagere, 6 nagare, nauguayre. β. 5–8 augur, 6 awgure, -ar, 7 augar, -oer, -ure, -or, awgor, oagar, -er, 7–9 augre, 6– auger. [OE. *nafu-gár*, f. *nafu* 'nave' (of a wheel) + *gár* piercer, borer, spear; lit. 'nave-borer,' a compound found also in other Teutonic idioms; cf. OHG. *nabugêr, nabigêr, nagibêr*, MHG. *nabeger, neg(e)ber*, mod.G. *näber, neber*, LG. *naviger, näviger*, Du. *avegaar* (*eveger, egger*), ON. *nafarr*. The original *-af-* passed through *-av-* to *-aw-, -au-*, as in OE. *hafoc*, now *hawk*, and the initial *n-* has been lost, as in *adder*, through confusion of *an nauger, a nauger, an auger*. The latter change has taken place also in Dutch, and one analogous to the former in German.]

1. A carpenter's tool for boring holes in wood, etc., having a long pointed shank with a cutting edge and a screw point, and a handle fixed at right angles to the top of the shank, by means of which the tool is worked round with both hands.

c 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 1010 *Terebellus*, nahfogar; *Erfurt Gl.* nahoger; *Corpus Gl.* 2002 nahogaar. *a* 1000 in Wright *Voc.* (W.) /44 *Rotrum*, nahogar. /106 *Terebrum*, nafegar. /241 *Foratorium*, nafogar. *a* 1100 *Ibid.* /333 Nauegar. *a* 1200 *Ibid.* /550 Navegar. *a* 1300 W. DE BIBLESW. in Wright *Voc.* 170 *Par terere* [glossed] wymble (nauger). *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* I. 107 With this axe that I beare This perscer and this nagere. *a* 1500 in Wright *Voc.* (W.) /616 *Terebrum*, an augur or a persour. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3. 12 An augurs bore. 1523 — *Surv.* XXV. (1539) 48 To boore an hole with an nauger. 1556 *Inv.* in French *Shaks. Geneal.* (1869) 472 One axe, a bill, iiij nagares. 1572 *Inv.* in *Midl. C. Hist. Coll.* II. 363 Item three naugers. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 490 To bore a hole into them with an augoer. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vi. 87 Your Franchises .. confin'd Into an Augors boare. 1611 COTGR., *Villette*, a little Turrell, or Coopers oagar. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 94 The Augre hath a handle and bit. Its office is to make great round holes. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 12 Something like an Augur or Cheese-borer. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 235 The Auger is the largest of all tools which are used for boring wood. 1848 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* IX. 282 To bore with an augre in a ship's bottom. 1881 *Mechanic* § 265 The auger .. is a gimlet on a large scale.

2. An instrument for boring in the soil or strata of the earth, having a stem which may be lengthened as the perforation extends.

1594 PLAT *Div. Sorts Soyle* 29 A piercing Augur to search into the bowels of the earth. 1643 WOOD in Prynne & Walk. *Fiennes's Tr.* (1644) App. 11 Below that a firme strong Rocke, and that he had searched purposely with an Awgor. 1784 E. DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 2 Till some sand was brought by the auger. 1879 WRIGHTSON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 175 The auger or boring apparatus..looked upon..as saving excavation.

3. *Comb.* **auger-hole,** the hole drilled by an auger; **auger-shell,** the shell of the molluscous genus *Terebra*. Also *auger-bit, -stem*, etc.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 305 To creep into an auger-hole to hide their heads. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 154 Should the augure-hole be too wide, the Shank would be loose in it. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patronage* (1833) I. ii. 37, I could have squeezed myself into an Auger-hole once, when you blundered. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Auger-stem*, the bar to which a drilling-bit is attached. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 329/2 The 'augur stem,' an iron bar perhaps eight feet long screwed into the bit. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 762 The first paire are called Styloglossi or the Auger-tongue Muscles. 1757 BORLASE in *Phil. Trans.* L. 52 Pierced with the teredo, or augur-worm.

‖ **Auget, -ette** (*o3e*, ɔ̄dʒe·t). [Fr., dim. of *auge* trough:—L. *alveus* basin.] **a.** A wooden pipe containing the powder used in exploding a mine. James *Mil. Dict.* 1816. **b.** 'The priming tube used in blasting.' Raymond *Mining Gl.* 1881.

Augh! (ɔ̄χ), *int. Sc.* An exclamation of disgust; = faugh!

1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 31 'Augh!' cried she, 'just a' sugar an saut butter thegither.'

†**Aught,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 æht, *pl.* æhta, 2–3 *prop. pl.* æhte, ehte, eahte, echte, 3 eiȝte, aihte, ahte, aȝte, 4 eyghte, eighte, ehte, aghte, aȝt, auht e, auchte, auȝt e, aughte, haut, ahut, 5 aght, aught, 6- (*Sc.*) aucht. [Common Teutonic: OE. *æht* is cogn. with OHG. *êht*, Goth. *aiht-s*; f. *ágan* to own, possess, pa. t. *áhte*. The ME. form with final *-e* is perhaps the OE. plural *æhta* 'possessions, property,' used collectively, and at length as a sing. In Scotch *aucht* (āuχt) is still a living word.]

1. Possession; that which one possesses as his own; property.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark X. 22 He hæfde mycele æhta. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., He hæfde mycele ehte. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 Hit is muche sunne if mon echte luuieð. 1205 LAY. 1311 Muchel ahte heo hæfden biwunnen. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 214 Eorðlich eihte, nis buten eorðe & asken. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3395 Bitwene his childre he delt his aȝt. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 6884 He highth hem aughtte and gret nobleys. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1101 He went hom with that eighte. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 11 To gif away my warldes aght. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ii. 140 Assynging ilk ane propir houss and aucht. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 81 The best aucht, sould be given to the maister. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* I. vii. 126 The surest gear in their aught. 1862 in Hislop *Prov. Scot.* 36 Better saucht wi' little aucht than care wi' mony cows.

†**2.** *esp.* Live stock, cattle. *Obs.*

c 1200 *St. Marharete* 2 Ant wiste .. othe felt hire foster motheres ahte. 1297 R. GLOUC. 537 Sir Jon Giffard nom to him is quic eiȝte ech on. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6765 Ox or ass, or cou or scepe, Hors or ani oþer aght [*v.r.* aȝt, auht, auȝt].

†**3.** *Comb.*, as *aught-greedy* (in 2 *eiht-gradi*), *aughtless* (in 2 *aihteles*). *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 To þe eiht-gradi men þe deuel runeð on his herte and þus queð. ȝef þu best aihteles þu best unwurð and loð.

Aught (ɔ̄t), *sb.*[2] (*pron.*), *adv., adj.* Forms: α. 1 áwiht, áwuht, áwyht, áwht, áuht, áht, 1–3 awiht, awht, aht, 3 æht, 3–5 auht, 4 aȝt, aght, auȝht, aut, (ahut), 4– aught. β. 1 ówiht, ówuht, 3 oht, 3–5 oȝt, ocht, ouht, out, 3–6 ought, 4 ouȝt, (ohut, hout), 4–5 oucht, owcht, (9 *dial.* owt), 4– ought. γ. 2–3 eawiht, 3 eawicht, eawet, eawt, ewt. [f. OE. *á, ó*, ever + *wiht* creature, being, wight, whit, thing; *lit.* 'e'er a whit,' 'anything whatever'; cogn. with OFris. *âwet, âet*, OS. *ôwiht*, OHG. *eowiht, iowiht, iawiht, iewiht*, MHG. *ieht, iht, iewet, iwet, iet, iut*, Du. *iet* in *iets*. Already in OE. the full *á-wiht* was phonetically contracted through several stages to *áht*, whence regularly ME. *ōht, ōght*, mod. *ought*, the usual form in Eng. writers from 1300 to 1550. But there must also have been a form *awht, aht*, with the orig. long *á* shortened before the two consonants, whence regularly (as in *caught, taught*, etc.) ME. *aht, aght*, mod. *aught*, the spelling now preferred as distinguishing this word from *ought* vb. In Shaks., Milton, Pope, *ought* and *aught* occur indiscriminately. The EE. *eawiht, ewt* seem to point to an OE. *ǽwiht* with umlaut.]

A. *sb.* (*pron.*) Anything whatever; anything. In interrogative, negative, and conditional sentences.

α. Forms *áwiht, aught*.

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lviii. 8 Nafast þú for áwiht ealle þéoda. — cxiii. 14 Ne mágon hí áwyht gehýran. — cxliii. 4 Þæt þú him áht wið æfre hæfdest. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 ȝif he awiht delan wule. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 194 Er þan hi ham aȝt yeue. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4836 If we may find here aught to sell. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* x. 4 To gete auȝt (*v.r.* ony thing) bi leesyngis. 1574 tr. *Marlorats Apocalips* 114 Those..cannot bereeue them of aught that is theirs. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 73 Before I make reply to aught you say. 1702 POPE *Jan. & May* 790 Excuse me, dear, if aught amiss was said. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* III. i. (1854) 60 For aught I know to the contrary. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 239 Unfaith in aught is want of faith in all.

β. Form *ought. arch.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 65 ȝif eni mon mis-deð us oht. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4144 Quar-for suld we of oght be ferd? 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 251 Gyff man had his thryll owcht do.

1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* vi. 3 If ony man gessith him silf for to be ouȝt. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 39 ȝif out schulde be wiþdrawe of þis law or put out more þerto. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr.* I. ii. 3 Yf thou canst ought alledgen. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 83 Whether he be ought or naught. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* V. iii. 281 It might be yours or hers for ought I know. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 24 Grieve not, my Swift, at ought our realm acquires. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* I. i. 9 Who that knows ought of what is going forward.

† γ. Forms *eawiht, eawel, eawt, ewt. Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 ȝif eni man seid eawiht to eou. *c* 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 1193 For to drehen eawt. *Ibid.* 997 Butin ewt to leosen.

† **B.** *adj.* (Attributive use of prec. Cf. *naught* = worthless, found much earlier.) Anything worth, something worth; worthy, estimable, valiant, doughty. *Obs.*

[1086 *O. E. Chron.* 222 An man þe hym sylf aht wære.] 1205 LAY. 8141 Ahte cniht wes Auelin. *Ibid.* 4348 Þu eart muchele ahtere. *Ibid.* 18426 And æuerælc ocht [1250 oht] mon[ʼ] sterkliche heom legge on. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1477 ȝef he is wurthful and aht man. 1297 R. GLOUC. 183 Al þe bachelerye, þat ast was in þe lond. *Ibid.* 459 As godemen & aste. *Ibid.* 569 Austе men inowe. 1340 *Alex. & Dind.* 936 Whan he is eldure of age · þat auht is his strenke. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2215 If any wyȝe ost wyl wynne hider fast.

C. *adv.* [The accusative of the sb. used adverbially, as in '*somewhat* fresh,' etc.] To any extent, in any degree, in any respect, 'anything,' at all.

c 1205 LAY. 7027 ȝif heo wes awiht hende. *c* 1300 *Beket* 109 'If he me wolde spousi ost.' *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Gött.) 3828 'Knau ȝe aut,' he said, 'laban?' *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yem. Prol.* 44 Can he ought telle a mery tale or tweye. *a* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 62 Or thay flytt ought far us fro. 1577 HARRISON *England* I. II. xxiii. 353 When yain doth ought annoie them. 1659 FIELDER in Burton *Diary* (1828) IV. 129 It is against the order of your house to interpose aught. 1790 COWPER *Odyss.* II. 373 Neither wise Are they, nor just, nor aught suspect the doom. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 47 But none the glittering evil valued aught.

D. *Comb.* **Aughtways** *adv.*, any way, in any wise.

1878 J. THOMSON *Plenip. Key* 26 Let none he aughtways backward . . To echo fervently this hymn of mine.

Aught, pa. t. of *agan*: see OWE, OUGHT.

Aught(e, obs. and dial. form of EIGHT.

† **Au·ghtly,** *adv.* and *a. Obs.* Forms: 2 **ahtlice,** 3 **aht-, ohtliche,** 4 **autly.** [f. AUGHT *a.* + -LY.]

A. *adv.* Estimably, worthily, nobly.

a 1121 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1071 And he hi ahtlice út lædde. 1205 LAY. 1591 He wende onȝean sone & he ohtliche feaht. *Ibid.* 31142 He wes ahtliche under-uon.

B. *adj.* Worthy, estimable.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* B. 795 Watz non autly in ouþer, for aungels hit wern.

† **Au·ghtship.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 3 **ohtscipe.** [f. AUGHT *a.* + -SHIP.] Valour, worth.

1205 LAY. 24671 Bute he icostned weoren[ʼ] þrie inne compe · & his oht-scipen [1250 manede] icudde.

Augite (ɔ̄·dʒəit). *Min.* [ad. L. *augītes* (Pliny), a. Gr. *αὐγίτης*, prob. an inferior variety of turquoise, f. *αὐγή* lustre: see -ITE.] One of the aluminous varieties of the mineral PYROXENE, consisting chiefly of silica, magnesia, iron, and lime; it has a greenish, brownish, or pure black colour, and occurs mostly in volcanic rocks.

(Formerly taken in a wider sense as synonymous with *pyroxene*; while 'the *Augite* of Werner included only the black mineral of igneous rocks — the *volcanic schorl* of earlier authors.' Dana.)

[1786 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (Rees), *Augites* . . a kind of gem, of a pale green colour.] 1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 302 In many of the ancient lavas of Somma, large augites are imbedded. 1807 J. MURRAY *Chem.* III. 574 Augite has also considerable resemblance to the olivin. 1854 F. BAKEWELL *Geol.* 86 The solid volcanic rock lava, if it contain a large proportion of augite, becomes dark-coloured.

Augitic (ɔ̄dʒi·tik), *a. Min.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, augite.

1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.*, Augitic Porphyry . . containing crystals of augite and Labrador felspar. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 86 Igneous rocks — the feldspathic . . and the augitic.

Auglet, ? obsolete variant of AGLET.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 16 A blacke budge edging of a beard on the vpper lip, and the like sable auglet of excrements in the rising of the anckle of my chinne.

Augment (ɔ̄·gmĕnt), *sb.* Also 6 **agment.** [a. F. *augment* (14th c.), ad. L. *augmentum* increase, f. *augēre* to increase: see -MENT.]

† **1.** Increase, extension, augmentation. *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, In augment of thy wo. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prol. I. x, In the is rute and agment of curage. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* 71 To seeke the augmente and correctione of Chawcers Woorkes. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 132 That though indeed there be an augment in some petrifications, yet that it is not so in all. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Augment* . . an encreasing.

2. *Gram.* The prefixed vowel (in Sanskrit *ă*, in Greek ε) which characterizes the past tenses of the verb in the older Aryan languages. (Sometimes applied to any prefix supposed to be of analogous use, *e. g.* the *ge-* of past participles in German.)

(In Greek, when the ε remains separate, it is called the *syllabic augment*; when it forms, with a following vowel, a long vowel or diphthong, the *temporal augment*.) Hence **Augmentless** *a.*, wanting the verbal augment.

a 1771 GRAY in *Corr.* (1843) 226 The *y* which we often see prefixed to participles passive, *y*cleped, *y*hewe, etc. . . is the old Anglo-Saxon augment. 1861 JELF *Grk. Gram.* I. § 171 The augment is employed in the indicative mood only of all the *historic* tenses. 1879 WHITNEY *Skr. Gram.* § 585 The augment is a short *a*, prefixed to a tense stem . . The augment is a sign of past time. *Ibid.* § 587 The accentuation of the augmentless forms.

Augment (ɔ̄gmĕ·nt), *v.* Forms: 4 **aument,** 6 **agg-, auge-,** 5– **augment.** [a. F. *augmente-r* (14th c.), earlier *aumenter*, cogn. with It. *aumentare*, Sp. *aumentar*:—L. *augmentā-re* to increase, f. *augment-um*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To make greater in size, number, amount, degree, etc.; to increase, enlarge, extend.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 116 Hou our Navye may be mayntenyd, and augmentyd. 1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xiv. (1634) 634 *marg.*, The power which Sacraments have in augmenting Faith. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 58 [The Tiber] is augmented with two and forty riuers. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* § 5. 66 The Chords of the Lyre were augmented gradually from four to forty. 1816 SCOTT *Old. Mort.* 217 The insurgents were intent upon augmenting and strengthening their forces.

2. *intr.* To become greater in size, amount, degree, intensity, etc.; to increase, grow, swell.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5600 For to encrese, and not to lesse, For to aument and multiplie. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 51 The bruit of preu Jason augmentid and encresid from day to day. 1589 GREENE *Menaph.* (Arb.) 39 The grasse hath his increase, yet never anie sees it augment. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 466 The Winds redouble, and the Rains augment. 1869 TYNDALL *Light* § 436 The polarizing angle augments with the refractive index of the medium.

† **3.** *trans.* To increase or add to the resources of; to enhance in circumstances. *Obs.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 93 To augment his Realme in Rycesse, Welth, and Prosperyte. 1529 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 11 Aggmentyng my lyvyng, and appoyntyng such thyngs as shuld be convenient for my furniture. 1601 CORNWALLYES *Essayes* II. xxxvi. (1631) 117 Thou augmentest their state purchasing a blessing upon their house and life.

† **4.** *trans.* and *refl.* To raise (a person) in estimation or dignity; to exalt. *Obs.*

1567 *Trial Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* III. 273 Labour yourself to advance and augment. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. ii. § 43 II. 84 Theobald . . was augmented with the title of *Legatus natus*.

† **b.** *intr.* To rise in estimation or dignity. *Obs.*

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* I v b, With a littell fauour ye wyll exalt, augement, and grow into gret prid.

5. *Her.* (*trans.*) To make an honourable addition to (a coat of arms).

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. II. 357 The Armes of London were augmented with the addition of a Dagger. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiii. 95 The Scottish Baronets . . were authorized to augment their own arms.

† **6.** To multiply (mathematically). *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. iii. Q ij, The Solide content of a Cylinder is gotten by augmenting the base in his altitude. 1593 FALE *Dialling* 31 Augment the Sine of the Complement repeated, by the Sine of the doubtfull Arke: an the product arising thereof . . shall be the distance, etc.

Augmentable (ɔ̄gmĕ·ntăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] † **a.** Capable of increasing. *Obs.* **b.** Capable of being increased.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* XI. iii. (Ashm. 1652) 182 Ryche ys he whych any parte hath in store Of our Elixers whych be augmentable infynytly. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. 1841. 306 Every multitude is infinitely augmentable.

Augmentation (ɔ̄gmĕntᵉ·ʃən). Also 5 **avmentacion,** 5–6 **augmentacyon, -cion.** etc. [a. OF. *aument-, augmentacion* (mod. *-tion*), ad. late L. *augmentātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *augmentāre*: see AUGMENT *v.* and -ATION.]

1. The action or process of augmenting, making greater, or adding to; extension, enlargement.

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 29 To haue the seyd iii *s.* iiij *d.* to the avmentacion of his lif loode. 1586 THYNNE in *Animadv.* Introd. 73 Both the historie of England & Scotland were half printed before I set pen to paper to enter into the augmentation . . of them. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 165 The composition therefore of proportions is not in this case the augmentation of them. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxv. (1856) 313 Refraction, with its preternatural augmentation of the visual hemisphere, revisited us.

† **2.** The action or process of raising in estimation or dignity; exaltation, honouring. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN V. cxxiii. 100 And to the augmentacion of theyse wordis [he] shortly after restored to hym all such cyties. 1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. iv. 5 Every augmentation . . of such men in authority . . is an encouragement of those of their sect. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* v. 16 Dedicated by other kings, to the augmentation and glory and honour of the place.

3. The process of becoming greater; growth, increase.

? *c* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* in Dallaway *Sc. Her.* App. 110 The first soñ . . is in hoope of augmentacion and encressyng of his patrimony. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 10 Old men are lesse nourished; also generation and augmentation ceaseth. 1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* III. § 7. 334 The . . excessive augmentation of their numbers.

4. Augmented state or condition; increased size, amount, degree, etc.; increase.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 46 Therof commeth augmentation of heat. 1630 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 49 Some generall Learning, which by diligence he enforced to a great augmentation. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 50 The vices of Mr Tyrrel in their present state of augmentation. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 71 The result was an augmentation of the revenue.

5. That by which anything is augmented; an addition, increase.

1576 (*title*) Ane Compendious Buik of godlie Psalmes and spirituall Sangis . . with augmentation of sindrie gude and godlie Ballatis, not contenit in the first editioun. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 85 More lynes then is in the new Mappe, with the augmentation of the Indies. 1872 F. DUNCAN *Roy. Regt. Artill.* xxix. 381 Augmentations to the Regiment in the form of other battalions.

6. *Her.* An honourable addition to a coat of arms, either quartered with the family arms, or borne upon an escutcheon or canton.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 275 Authorized . . to bear three Turks' heads, as an augmentation to his arms. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiii. 93 Complicated Augmentations . . were granted by Henry VIII to his successive Consorts.

7. *Med.* 'The period between the commencement and height of a fever.' Mayne *Exp. Lex.* 1853.

8. *Mus.* The repetition of a subject (*esp.* in fugues) in notes double or quadruple those of the original.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 24 Augmentation proceedeth of setting the signe of the more prolation in one part of the songe onely, and not in others. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. vii. 24 A Large, Long, Breve, Semibreve . . are Notes of Augmentation. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* XV. 104 Imitation by augmentation is often introduced into fugues.

9. *Sc. Law.* Increase of stipend obtained by a Scottish parish minister by an action (*Process of A.*) in the Court of Teinds, against the titular or beneficiary, and heritors.

1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 370 As Glebes and Augmentations are now bestow'd. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* (1879) II. xxxi. 139 A dreadful proser, particularly on the subject of augmentations, localities, tiends. 1868 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* I. 548 By 48 Geo. III. c. 138, it is enacted that no Augmentation shall be granted . . till the expiration of 20 years from any Augmentation subsequent to the act.

10. Augmentation Court, *Court of Augmentation(s,* or ellipt. *The Augmentation*: a court established by 27 Hen. VIII, for determining suits and controversies in respect of monasteries and abbey-lands; so called because, by the suppression of monasteries, it largely augmented the revenues of the Crown. Dissolved by 1 Mary, sess. 2, cap. 10, and its records kept in the *Augmentation Office.*

Augmentationer, an officer of this court.

1542 BRINKLOW *Complaynt* x. (1874) 24 Saue me from the court of the Augmentacyon! 1550 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, I. 244, I speak to you, my masters, minters, augmentationers. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 977/1 Edward North knight, chancellor of the augmentation. 1884 *Athenæum* 4 Oct. 423 The zeal that he showed in saving the records of the Augmentation Office [in 1834].

11. (*Army*). Promotion *by augmentation* (*sc.* of the number of officers): promotion by the issue of an additional commission, instead of by purchase of one previously existing. (Obsolete in use since the abolition of purchase.)

Augmentative (ɔ̄gmĕ·ntătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *augmentatif, -ive* (14th c.), f. L. *augmentāt-* ppl. stem of *augmentāre* to AUGMENT: see -IVE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the property of augmenting, increasing, or adding to; in *Metaph.* = AMPLIATIVE.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. vii. 78 Augmentatyf of grace and of benedyccyon. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 266 God . . cannot fal under any mutation . . augmentative or diminutive. 1857 T. WEBB *Intell. Locke* VI. 113 Augmentative Judgments . . add to our conception of the subject a predicate which is not contained in it. 1858 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* V. 106 Words inflected in the weak or augmentative manner.

2. *Gram.* **a.** Of a formative suffix or prefix: Augmenting or increasing in force the idea conveyed by a word. **b.** Of a word: Augmenting the properties of the term whence it is derived, or generally expressing augmentation of an idea. (Augmentative *words* are generally formed by the addition of augmentative *affixes*.)

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* I. V. 19 The preposition *In* . . in other compounds (as *incipere, inflammare*) . . they call *augmentative.* 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 173 Augmentative Words, or such as encrease the Signification. 1848 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* IV. ii. 211 For the word *wizard*, from *witch*, see the Section on Augmentative forms.

B. *sb.* An augmentative formative or word.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 632 Some nations have used the word *bull* as an augmentative. 1848 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* IV. xv. 287 Compared with *capello* = 'a hat,' the Italian word *capellone* = 'a great hat' is an Augmentative.

Augme·ntatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] By way of augmentation or addition.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 339 Not . . by way of Limitation, but Augmentatively and by way of Accessory.

Augme·nted, *ppl. a.* [f. AUGMENT *v.* + -ED.]

1. Made greater, increased, intensified.

1605 THYNNE in *Animadv.* Introd. 112 Your augmented Kingdomes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 280 Or some more sudden vengeance . . Precipitate thee with augmented paine. 1859 MILL *Liberty* 180 The augmented price.

2. *spec.* **a.** *Her.* Of coats of arms: Having an additional charge granted as an honourable distinction. **b.** *Mus.* Of tonic intervals: Increased from normal dimensions by a semitone. **c.** *Bot.* Increased by the addition of other parts.

1776 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 404 Auctus calyx, augmented, having a Series of distinct Leaves, shorter than its own, that surround its Base. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxviii. 434 Examples of augmented shields. 1869 Ouseley *Counterpoint* 9 The augmented fourth or tritone is an interval peculiarly abhorrent to strict Counterpoint.

Augme·ntedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In increased measure, in a greater degree.

1805 E. H. Seymour in Halliw. *Shaks.* V. 440 *Twice-blessed* .. [means] blessed augmentedly, blessed supremely, or in a great degree.

Augmenter (ǫgme·ntəɹ). Also 6 **-tour,** 6–7 **-tor.** [orig. a. F. *augmenteur,* f. *augmenter* vb.; in later use f. Augment *v.* + -er¹.] He who or that which augments, makes greater, or adds to; *spec.* a magnifying glass.

1534 Lo. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G g viij b, Augmentours of the common welth. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 189 Amurath .. the great avgmentor of their kingdome. 1702 *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1359 The bristles .. were when viewed with a large Augmenter all spicated. 1839 J. Rogers *Antipopgr.* Introd. p 16 His wife is .. the lessener of his pain, and the augmenter of his pleasure.

Augme·nting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Augment *v.* + -ing¹.] Augmentation, increase. (Now gerundial.)

1537 ? Tindale *Exp. St. John* 78 They beleue it an augmentynge of synne. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3812/3 As to the augmenting of the Army. 1830 Lyell *Prin. Geol.* (1875) I. i. xii. 245 Its effect in somewhat augmenting the quantity of antarctic ice.

Augme·nting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².] Making greater, magnifying; increasing.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 144 He that would exactly discern the shop [=shape] of a Bees mouth, need observing eyes, and good augmenting glasses. 1812 Crabbe *Tales* xvi. Wks. 1834 V. 156 Then came augmenting woes.

†**Augme·ntion.** *Obs.* [f. Augment on mistaken analogy; cf. *invent-ion.*] = Augmentation 2.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 187 In augmention of fashion they very orderly cut and pinke their skin.

Augmentive (ǫgmentiv), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. Augment *v.* + -ive: cf. *arrestive,* etc.] = Augmentative (which shows the more usual type).

1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* iv. xxvii. 72 The sowle hath also power nutritif and augmentif. 1602 W. Watson *Decacord.* 395 For the most advancement of our nobles, and augmentive florish of the whole common wealth. 1816 J. Gilchrist *Philos. Etym.* 115 The augmentives are *ard, est, er, some, ous,* etc.

Augoer, augre, augur(e, obs. ff. Auger.

Augrim(e, -isme, -ym(e, obs. ff. Algorism.

Augur (ǫ·gəɹ). *sb.* Also 6–7 **augure** [a. L. *augur,* earlier *auger*; perh. f. *av-is* bird + *-gar,* connected with *garrire* to talk, *garrulus* talkative, and Skr. *gar* to shout, call, show, make known; but Fick would derive it from *augēre* to increase, promote, etc.; cf. *auctor* Author.]

1. A religious official among the Romans, whose duty it was to predict future events and advise upon the course of public business, in accordance with omens derived from the flight, singing, and feeding of birds, the appearance of the entrails of sacrificial victims, celestial phenomena, and other portents.

1549 Hooper *Commandm.* vi. Wks. (1852) 327 There were some called augures, that by observation of the birds of the air .. made men believe they knew things to come. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) III. 78 Having like an Augur watched, Which way he took his flight. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* iii. 21 The College of Augurs could declare the auspices unfavourable, and so close all public business.

2. Hence extended to: A soothsayer, diviner, or prophet, generally; one that foretells the future.

1593 Drayton *Eclogues* i. 7 Philomel, the augure of the Spring. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 115 The Phrygians, Cilicians, and Arabians were very skilfull augurs, or diviners by the flight of birds. 1718 Pope *Iliad* v. 131 Augur accursed! denouncing mischief still, Prophet of plagues, for ever boding ill!

Augur (ǫ·gəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.; or a. F. *augure-r* (14th c.), ad. L. *augurāri,* f. *augur*; see prec.]

1. *trans.* To prognosticate from signs or omens; to divine, forbode, anticipate.

1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* i. i, I did augur all this to him beforehand. 1775 Burke *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 56 They augur misgovernment at a distance and snuff the approach of tyranny. 1827 Scott *Surg. D.* i. 25 The Docter .. hastened down stairs, auguring some new occasion for his services. 1852 D. Mitchell *Bat. Summer* 70 Who augured from the very fact, a state of quietude.

b. Of things: To betoken, portend, give promise of.

1826 Scott *Mal. Malagr.* i. 54 It seems to augur genius. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* i. i. 32 Whose open, handsome, hardy face augured a frank and fearless nature.

2. *intr.* (or with *subord. cl.*) To take auguries; to conjecture from signs or omens; to have foreknowledge or foreboding.

1808 Scott *Marm.* III. xv, Not that he augur'd of the doom, Which on the living closed the tomb. 1840 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) V. 119 What have the cock-sparrows to do with it; do we augur from them, as the Romans did from chickens? 1877 Sparrow *Serm.* xxiii. 308 He may augur the gust is coming, but cannot prevent it.

3. *esp.* (with *well* or *ill*) **a.** Of persons: To have *good* or *bad* anticipations or expectations *of, for.*

1803 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* II. 275, I augur well from this circumstance. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 544 Fletcher, from the beginning, had augured ill of the enterprise. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* vi. 69 As I looked at his good-natured face I augured well for my reception.

b. Of things: To give *good* or *bad* promise. [Perh. *ill* was orig. a sb. = evil.]

1788 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 506 One vote, which augurs ill to the rights of the people. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* iii. vii, All augured ill for Alpine's line. 1855 Prescott *Philip II* (1857) 68 A reverential deference, which augured well for the success of his mission.

4. *trans.* (also with *in*) To induct into office or usher in with auguries; to inaugurate.

1549 Latimer *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 46 Numa Pompilus, who was augured and created king [of] the Romaynes next after Romulus. 1865 *Reader* 11 Feb. 157 Profuse promises have augured in its birth.

Augur, variant of Augure, *Obs.,* augury.

Augural (ǫ·giŭrăl), *a.* [ad. L. *augurālis,* f. *augur*: see Augur *sb.* and -al¹.]

1. Of or pertaining to augurs or augury.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* ix. i. 51 Wyth wordis augurall .. Onto the flude anone furth steppis he. 1598 Greenway *Tacitus' Ann.* II. iii, Going out the Augurall gate. 1683 Cave *Ecclesiastici* 193 The augural Portent of the flight of Birds. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 167/2 They discovered .. the augural staff of Romulus. 1850 Leitch *Müller's Anc. Art* § 169 The consecrated enclosure for the observation of auspices,—the augural templum.

2. Significant of the future; betokening either good or ill; lucky or ominous.

1600 Holland *Livy* vii. xxvi. 266 The God .. that sent unto him from above that augurall foule [*præpetem*]. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 65 Aristotle saith that sternutation was an augural signe. 1863 Browning *Sordello* v. Wks. III. 408 Moody music augural of woe.

Augurate (ǫ·giŭrĕt), *sb.* [ad. L. *augurātus,* f. *augurāt-* ppl. stem of *augurāri* to predict from omens, f. *augur*: see prec. and -ate¹.] The office of augur; the augurship.

1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. v. (1742) 331 Tell me .. since Nepos is leaving Rome, who is to have his brother's Augurate. 1859 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlix. 108 The formal dignity of the Augurate.

†**Au·gurate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *augurāt-*: see prec. and -ate³.] Hence **Augurating,** *vbl. sb.*

1. *intr.* To perform the duties of augur; to take the auguries, observe and predict from omens.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 713 Navius having performed his Augurating Ceremonies, replied, that the thing might be done.

2. *trans.* (and with *subord. cl.*) To infer or conjecture from omens, to divine.

[1623 Cockeram *Eng. Dict.* II, *Bewitch* .. Augurate.] 1652 Earl Monm. *Warrs Fland.* (1654) 167 Should not we, then .. augurate good success to our undertakings? 1759 Franklin *Wks.* 1840 III. 507 They should augurate, from the excellence of his character, that his administration would be excellent. 1765 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* I. 10 Whence he may augurate that I have a larger scheme in reserve.

3. *trans.* To inaugurate; cf. Augur *v.* 4.

1623 (Feb.) Bargrave *Serm.* (1624) 3 That Memorable Redemption of mankind .. he himselfe augurated by the solemne Sacrament of his last Supper.

†**Augura·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *augurātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *augurāt-*: see prec. and -ation.] The practice of prognosticating the future by observing the flight of birds and other phenomena; augury; *gen.* omen, prognostic, token.

1569 J. Sanford *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 50 Emonge those gaineful Artes of Diuination, be reckened .. Augurations. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I. (1736) 93 Parnassus, the Inventor of Auguration. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* III. x. 9 Transported with this happy auguration, he left Jersy.

†**Au·gure¹.** *Obs.* Also 7 **augur.** [a. F. *augure* (12th c.), ad. L. *augurium* (substituted for the popular OF. *aür, eür* = mod. *heur* in *bonheur, malheur*).] By-form of Augury.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 59 To lerne and know by augures, and divinacions of briddis. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xxi. (1632) 47 As a good Augur or foreboding of a martiall minde. 1666 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 178 With which happy augure permit me .. to subscribe myself, etc.

†**Au·gure².** *Obs.* [for *auger* phonetic var. Algere; cf. Du. *aalgeer, elger.*] Eel-spear.

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* 508 The augure .. a sharpe instrument of yron made thinne with many sharpe teeth, and so striken into holes or muddie banks, vvhere they vvill many times catch a great aboundance of Eeles.

Augured (ǫ·gəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. Augur *v.* + -ed.] Predicted, foretold, anticipated, foreseen.

1823 Byron *Island* I. vii, Others scoff'd his augur'd miseries.

†**Au·gurer.** *Obs.* Also 7 **agurer.** [a. OF. *augurere, -eour*:—L. *augurātor, -ātōrem,* n. of agent f. *augurāt-*: see Augurate and -or.] = Augur *sb.* 1.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 95 Augureris we calle þoo þat tentun to be garring & fliyng of briddus. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 37 What say the Augurers? 1607 — *Cor.* II. i. 1 The Agurer tels me, wee shall haue Newes to night. 1624 Gee in Somers' *Tracts* (1810) III. 78 The ceremonies of augurers.

Augurial (ǫgiŭ·riăl), *a.* [ad. L. *auguriālis* (synonym of *augurālis*) f. *augurium* Augury.] Pertaining to augury, augural.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. iv. 85 Cled in rial rob auguriall. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. iv. 16 Auguriall and Tripudiary divinations. 1855 Bailey *Mystic* 119 Augurial rites Of volant fowl.

†**Augu·rian,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *auguri-us* (see prec.) + -an.] = prec.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. v. 59 From the hevin .. Ane takyn hes scho schawin auguriane.

Auguring (ǫ·gəriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Augur *v.* + -ing².] Divining, presaging, prophetic.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. i. 10 My powers a Cressent, and my Auguring hope Sayes, it will come to' th' full.

†**Au·gurism.** *Obs.* [f. Augur + -ism.] Augury.

1590 Lodge *Euphues Gold. Leg.* in Halliw. *Shaks.* VI. 41 If augurisme be authenticall .. it cannot hee but such a shadow portends the issue of a substance. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 68 Then did the Priest divide the intrails, that so he might make his augurism. 1658 *Wom. Never Vexed* III. i. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* XII. 143 There shall no augurism fright my plain dealing.

†**Au·gurist.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ist.] An augur.

1623 in Cockeram *Dict.* II. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Fearf. Summer* Wks. I. 60/2 Propheticke Augurists.

†**Au·gurize,** *v. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ize.] To augur, predict from omens. Hence: **Au·gurizer,** an augur. **Au·gurizing,** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1596 Fitz-Geffrey *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 106, I augurize this shall he done ere long. 1603 J. Savile *Salut. K. James* in Arb. *Garner* V. 635 When one .. Could augurise aright, foresee, foresay. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 178 The Roman augurizers, the French druids. *Ibid.* 305 Tush! quoth Hercules: the best augurizing is to fight valiantly for our countrey. *Ibid.* 319 Augurizing and aruspicall diviners.

Augurous (ǫ·giŭrəs), *a. rare.* [f. Augur + -ous.] Presaging, foreboding, full of forebodings.

1600 Chapman *Iliads* XVIII. 191 Presaging in their augurous hearts the labours that they mourn'd A little after. 1848 Conington *Æschylus' Agamem.* 109 Wherefore is this constant fear .. Still before my augurous bosom flitting?

Augurship (ǫ·gəɹʃip). [f. Augur *sb.* + -ship.] The office, or term of office, of an augur.

1618 Bolton *Florus* I. v. 14 Hence the Augurship became sacred among the Romans. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lvi. 89 Priesthoods and augurships were bestowed on veteran dignitaries.

Augury (ǫ·giŭri). [a. OF. *augurie,* ad. L. *augurium*: cf. Augure.]

1. The art of the Augur: the practice of divining from the flight of birds, etc.; divination.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 88, I have eke foundyn by astronomye, By sort, and by augury eke truly .. That fere and flaum on al the toun shal sprede. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* V. ii. 230 Not a whit, we defie Augury .. If it be now, 'tis not to come: if it bee not to come, it will bee now. 1718 Pope *Iliad* XVII. 259 Epinomus, in augury renown'd. 1846 Arnold *Hist. Rome* I. i. 6 Enquired of the gods by augury.

b. Skill in divining from omens; prophetic skill.

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 73 Thy face, and thy behauiour, Which (if my Augury deceiue me not) Witnesse good bringing vp. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* I. i, If he give not back his crown again, upon the report of an elder-gun, I have no augury.

2. An augural observation, ceremony, or rite.

1742 Middleton *Cicero* II. vi. 85 The onely one of the College, who maintained the truth of their auguries, and the reality of divination. 1861 Hook *Lives Abps.* I. v. 223 To put down pagan observances, auguries, phylacteries, and incantations. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. ii. 30 The priests .. took the auguries and gave the signal for onset.

3. An omen drawn by augury; a prognostic, portent, significant token of any kind.

1612 Drayton *Polyolb.* xii. 206 From their flight strange auguries shee drew. 1656 Cowley *Acme & Sept.* iii, The God of Love .. Sneez'd aloud, and all around The little Loves .. Bow'd, and bless'd the Augury. 1718 Pope *Iliad* XXIV. 388 Jove .. from the throne on high Dispatch'd his bird, celestial augury! 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* II. xi. 87 The appropriateness of the event seemed an augury.

4. *fig.* Foreboding from tokens, presentiment, anticipation.

1783 T. Bland in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 25, I am led to form the most pleasing augury of our future greatness. 1871 Browning *Balaust.* 2300 Be not extravagant in grief, no less! Bear it, by augury of better things!

5. *fig.* Indication or signification of the future afforded by any thing; presage, promise.

1797 Godwin *Enquirer* I. xvi. 156 Tameness is the characteristic of most fatal augury. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* II. i. (1864) 68 He resigned himself .. with a docility that gave little augury of his future greatness.

†**Au·guryne.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [formed on L. or OF. *augur* by mistaken analogy.] An augur.

c 1400 Maundev. xv. 167, I have seen of Paynemes and Sarazines, that men clepen Augurynes, that .. wolde telle us the prenosticacioums of thinges that felle aftre.

August (ǫgw·st), *a.* [ad. L. *augustus* consecrated, venerable, prob. f. *augur,* as if 'consecrated by augury, auspicious'; perh. influenced in use by association with *augēre* to increase, magnify. Cf. mod.F. *auguste* (not in Cotgrave).]

1. Inspiring mingled reverence and admiration; impressing the emotions or imagination as magnificent; majestic, stately, sublime, solemnly grand; venerable, revered.

1664 H. More *Apol.* 486 The ancient Philosophers look'd upon this Universe as one August Temple of God. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 414 ¶ 4 There is generally in Nature something more Grand and August, than what we meet with in the Curiosities of Art. 1795 Burke *Let.* Wks. 1842 II. 244 Never was so beautiful and so august a spectacle presented to the moral eye. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 534 The funeral was long remembered as the saddest and most august that Westminster had ever seen. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 149 [It] renews its ancient glance with an auguster beauty.

2. Venerable from birth or position; of stately

dignity; dignified, worshipful, eminent, majestic. (Sometimes complimentary or perfunctory.)

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* v. i, Since he is a King .. He looks so grand and so august. *a* 1720 J. SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 141 And made obeisance to that august Assembly. 1821 BYRON *Two Fosc.* IV. i, To mingle with a body so august. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm.* XIV. 152 We have a human sufferer in Him—the augustest indeed that ever shared our flesh and blood. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *Tower* 231 Your august father was a prince of high and noble qualities.

August (ɑ̄·gŭst), *sb.* Forms: 4 augoste, augst, 5 aust, 4– august. [In form *aust* a. OF. *aoust* (mod. *août*) :—L. *augustus* (see prec.); in current form, from the L.; in form *augst* partially latinized.] The eighth month of the year, so named after Augustus Cæsar, the first Roman emperor.

1097 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) Fram midde sumeran for neah oð August. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 39 In augoste in a hyȝ seysoun. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 370 Till augst be passed and septembre. *c* 1450 *Merlin* ix. 132 It was feire wedir .. as stille as aboute aust. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 110 The tenth of August last. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 551 And August came the fainting year to mend With fruit and grain.

August (ɑ̄·gŏst), *v.* [f. prec. sb. after F. *août-er.*] To ripen, bring to fruition.

1693 [see AUGUSTED]. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 55 He for .. dear nations toiled, And augusted man's heavenly hopes.

†Augu·stal, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *Augustālis*, f. *Augustus*: see -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to the emperor Augustus, or to his worship; imperial.

1658 USSHER *Ann.* 809 The Augustal Principality, that is of governing after his own will .. he [Tiberius] obtained afterwards. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 346 The Augustal Priests.

Augustan (ɒgɒ·stăn, ɑ̄-, ŏ- , *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. L. *Augustānus*, f. *Augustus*: see -AN.]

A. *adj.*

1. Connected with the reign of Augustus Cæsar, the palmy period of Latin literature.

1704 ROWE *Ulysses* Ded., Favour and Protection which it [Poetry] found in the famous Augustan Age. 1859 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xl. 52 In the Augustan period this outer area was only partially occupied

2. Hence applied to the period of highest purity and refinement of any national literature; and *gen.* Of the correct standard in taste, classical.

1819 *Pantolog.* s.v., The reign of queen Anne is often called the Augustan age of England. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vii. § 7. 190 We must first determine what buildings are to be considered Augustan in their authority.

3. Of the town of Augusta Vindelicorum or Augsburg, where in 1530 Luther and Melanchthon drew up their confession of Protestant principles.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) 23 Som embracing .. the Augustane, and som the Helvetian confession. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 281 They adhere to the Augustan Confession.

B. *sb.* A writer of the Augustan age (of any literature).

1882 *Athenæum* 25 Nov. 692/3 A picture of the later Augustans [*i. e.* writers of the reign of Queen Anne].

†Auguste·an, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *Augustē-us* of Augustus + -AN.] = AUGUSTAN.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 368 Manilius, who lived in the same Augustean age.

A·ugusted, *ppl. a.* [f. AUGUST *v.*; cf. F. *août-é.*]

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard., Augusted*, is a Term used to signifie any thing that is Sun burnt .. and is turned ripe and yellow like Corn in August .. An Augusted Branch is a Branch of a Summers growth, that is just hard'ned, and has done growing.

†Auguste·ity, *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *augustē-us* (taken as = *augustus*) + -ITY.] Augustness.

1633 T. ADAMS *Comm.* 2 *Pet.* I. 11 He exalteth himself above all that is called God .. above all augusteity. *a* 1639 S. WARD *Serm.* (1862) 5 (D.) Advanced above all Augusteity.

Augustin(e (ɒgɒ·stin, ɑ̄·gŏstin), *sb.* (and *a.*) [a. F. *Augustin*, or ad. L. *Augustīnus*, name of the great Latin father. See also AUSTIN.] A member of the monastic order named after St. Augustine.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7463 Frere prechours ben good men alle .. So been Augustins. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 314 The Abbey of the Friers Augustines. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4427/13 The Church of the barefooted Augustins.

Augustinian (ɒgɒsti·niăn), *a.* (and *sb.*) [f. L. *Augustīn-us* (see prec.) + -IAN.]

1. Of or pertaining to St. Augustine or his doctrines, the prominent tenets of which were immediate efficacy of grace and absolute predestination. *sb.* An adherent of these doctrines.

1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* 36 But what was .. become of the Augustinian spirit? 1851 J. TORREY *Neander's Ch. Hist.* (Bohn) IV. 379 The Augustinian doctrine of election. 1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths of World* 263 This notion of human freedom was denied by the Augustinians.

2. Belonging to (*sb.* one of) the order of Augustines.

1602 W. WATSON *Decacord.* 75 Dominicans, Augustinians, and other poore religious Friers. 1875 T. LINDSAY in *Stud. Mag.* June 589 The Augustinian monks in Brussels. 1882 *Athenæum* 3 June 692/3 A house of Augustinian canons.

3. Adhering to (*sb.* an adherent of) Augustine the Bohemian.

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1647) 30 Augustinians .. affirme the entrance into Paradice to have been shut up untill Augustine the Bohemian opened it for .. those that were of his sect.

Augusti·nianess, a female disciple of St. Augustine. **Augusti·nianism, Augu·stinism,** the doctrines held by him and his followers.

1853 FABER *All for Jesus* 140 Veronica the Augustinianess. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* (1867) 356 The Calvinism, or rather Augustinianism, of Aquinas. 1883 *Athenæum* 3 Feb. 148/3 [In] the eighteenth epistle .. Augustinism is directly opposed.

†Augu·stious, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *august-us* AUGUST, on mistaken analogy: cf. *illustrious.*] Grand, magnificent, AUGUST.

a 1670 HACKET *1st Serm. Incarn.*, The most Augustious Temple in the world. —*Abp. Williams* 169 These augustious preparations would be ridiculously disappointed.

Augustly (ɒgɒ·stli), *adv.* [f. AUGUST *a.* + -LY[2].] In a manner calculated to inspire reverential awe or wonder; grandly, majestically.

1667 G. C. in *H. More's Div. Dial.* Pref. (1713) 9 That which makes Des Cartes his Philosophy look so augustly on't. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 688 Undarken'd by despair, Philander, thus, augustly rears his head. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Apr. 340/1 What are the pediments of the Parthenon .. beside this augustly simple image?

Augu·stness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] August quality; supreme majesty, grandeur, or stateliness.

1758 H. WALPOLE *R. & Noble Authors* (1806) IV. 52 Daunted at the augustness of such an assembly. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenstiel* 1903 Truth, Right, And other such augustnesses.

Auh (ɑh), *int.* expressing disgust.

1732 FIELDING *Miser* III. v, Auh! what an animal!

Auh, variant of AC *conj. Obs.* but.

Auht(e, obs. form of AUGHT, EIGHT; pa. t. of *agan*: see OUGHT.

Auhtend, obs. form of EIGHTH.

Auk (ɒ̄k). Also 8 alk, 8–9 awk. [cogn. with Sw. *alka*, Da. *alke* :—ON. *álka.*] A northern seabird, with short wings used only as paddles: applied scientifically to three species, the Great Auk (*Alca impennis*), Little Auk (*Mergulus melanoleucus* or *alle*), Razor-bill (*Alca torda*); but dialectally also to the guillemots, which with the puffins are included in the *Alcidæ*.

[1580 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 140 Ill husbandry drowseth At fortune so auke: Good husbandry rowseth himselfe as a hauke.] 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 323 The Bird called the Razor-bill in the West of England, the Auk in the North, the Murre in Cornwal. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 17 The alks build upon rocks. 1856 KANE *Arctic Exp.* I. xxiv. 320 Wounded awks. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 44 That rarest of British birds, the great auk. 1866 EDMONDSTON *Orkney Glass.* 4 *Auk*, the common guillemot.

Auk(e, -ly, -ness, -ward, obs. ff. AWK, etc.

Aularian (ɒlē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. late L. *aulāri-us* belonging to the *aula*, Gr. αὐλή, hall + -AN.] A. *adj.* Of or belonging to a hall. B. *sb.* At English universities: The member of a hall (as distinguished from the member of a college).

a 1695 WOOD *Life* (1848) 302 Afterwards Dr. Adams [Principal of Magdalen Hall] entertained the vice-chancellor and Aularians with a glass of wine. 1871 *Daily News* 13 Jan., The 'inmates,' or 'aularians,' had prevailed at the University.

Au·lary (ɒ̄·lări), *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *aulārius*: see prec. and -ARY[1].] Of or relating to the halls in a university.

1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) I. xxiv. 351 Aulary Statutes for the government of the University.

Aulbe, obs. form of ALB.

Auld (ɒld, *Sc.* ăld), *a. dial.*; also aud. [mod. Sc. and north Eng. descendant of OE. *ald*, which became in midl. dial. in 13th c. OLD.] = OLD; as in *auld lang-syne*, 'old long-since,' old long-ago (used subst.); *Auld Reekie*, 'Old Smoky,' a sobriquet of Edinburgh; *auldfarrand*, 'favouring,' *i.e.* resembling the old or adult, having the manners or sagacity of age; *auld-warld*, old-world.

[950 see ALD.] 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 17 Aulde storys that men redys. 1702 THORESBY *Diary* I. 352 Saw .. a child of three years old fill its pipe of tobacco, and smoke it as audfarandly as a man of three score! 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xl, My best service to all my friends at and about Auld Reekie! 1848 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* (1881) I. 91 Foolish auld-warld notions about keeping days holy.

Aule, obs. form of AWL.

Aulete (ɒ̄·lēt). [ad. Gr. *αὐλητής*, f. *αὐλέ-ειν* to play the flute, f. *αὐλός* flute.] A flute-player.

1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 131 Ismenias the aulete.

Auletic (ɒlē·tik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *αὐλητικός*, f. *αὐλητής*: see prec. and -IC.] Of or pertaining to a flute-player or flute. 1731 in BAILEY.

Aulf(e, variant of AUFE, obs. form of OAF.

Aulgorism(e, obs. form of ALGORISM.

Aulic (ɒ̄·lik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *aulique*, or L. *aulicus*, a. Gr. *αὐλικός*, f. *αὐλή* court: see -IC.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a court; courtly.

The *Aulic Council*, in the old German Empire, was the personal council of the Emperor, forming one of the two supreme courts of the Empire; it heard appeals from the courts of Germanic states, and was dissolved, with the Empire, in 1806. The name is now given to a council at Vienna, managing the war-department of the Austrian Empire.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3719/3 Baron Seylern .. has notified to the Imperial Diet the Decrees of the Aulick Council. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XIV. ii. 17 Investing the .. homeliness of Æsop with aulic graces and satiric brilliancy.

B. *sb.* The ceremony observed in the Sorbonne in granting the degree of doctor of divinity, when, after a harangue from the chancellor, the new doctor received his cap and presided at a disputation.

†Au·lical, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ICAL.] = prec.

1602 W. WATSON *Decacord.* 233 Some to be aulicall, others martiall, others rurall. 1651 *Relig. Wotton.* 41 Maners .. without which no man shall be eminent in the aulicall function.

†Au·licism. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. AULIC *a.* + -ISM.] A courtly phrase or turn of expression.

1633 T. ADAMS *Comm.* 2 *Peter* i. 15 God affects not aulicisms and courtly terms.

Aulmoniere: see AUMONIERE.

Auln-, ault- (in various words): see AL-.

†Au·ltel, au·ltelle. *Obs.* Also 6 altel. [either a. OF. *altel* (now *autel*), or a diminutive form after L. sbs. in *-ellum.*] An altar; a small or inferior altar.

1555 [see ALTEL]. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (1852) 59 They shulde have .. no communyone at no aultelle in the church but at the hye awlter.

Aum (ɒ̄m). A modern English variant form of *aam*: see AAM for etymology and earlier quots.

1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* [see quot. 1717 under AAM.] 1852 MCCULLOCH *Dict. Comm.* 35 [In Amsterdam] the *aam* liquid measure = 4 ankers = 41 English wine gallons. *Ibid.* 649 [In Hamburg] 1 aum = 4 ankers = 32 English imperial gallons. 1863 W. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 369 He helped considerably to lighten our half-aum of Pontac.

Aumail (ɒ̄mēi·l). *rare.* [Archaistic refashioning of AMEL *sb.*, after Spenser's pa. pple. *aumayld*: see AMELED.] Enamel.

[1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 27 In gilden buskins .. entayld With curious antickes, and full fayre aumayld.] 1824 WIFFEN *Tasso* XX. xlii, Smote him where with gold and rich aumaile [It. *smalto*] Gay on the helm flamed his barbaric crown.

Aumble, -ynge, etc., obs. forms of AMBLE, etc.

Aumbry(e, -bery, -bray, -brey, -brie, archaic spellings of AMBRY.

Aumener(e, -monere, aumner, obs. forms of ALMONER.

Aument, -acion, obs. ff. AUGMENT, -ATION.

†Au·mere. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. the forms *almar, -er, - owr*, under ALMONER[1] 1.] = ALMONER.

?*c* 1400 in *Dom. Arch.* III. 133 The aumere a rod schall haue in honde, As offyce of almes y understonde.

Aumery, -rie, -ry, obs. or dial. ff. AMBRY.

Aumes-, aums-ace, obs. forms of AMBS-ACE.

‖ **Aumil** (ɒ̄·mil, ā·mil). [Urdū (prop. Arab.) عامل *ʿāmil*, operator, agent, *spec.* 'revenue-collector,' agent-noun f. Arab. *ʿamala* to act, perform an office.] A native collector of revenue in India; also called *amaldar*, AMILDAR.

1800 WELLINGTON in *Wellesley Disp.* 200 He had repeatedly applied .. for the necessary purwannahs to your several aumils. 1808 *Cobbett's Weekly Pol. Reg.* XIII. 1006 They soon find themselves beset with new aumils and peculators.

Hence (by confusion of *aumil* and *amaldār*): **Aumildar** (with same sense).

1778 ORME *Brit. Mil. Trans.* (1803) III. 496 Frauds in the management of the aumildar or renter. 1799 WELLINGTON in *Wellesley Disp.* 772 To sell the office of aumildar.

‖ **Aumônière.** Also **aulm-.** [Fr.; = ALMONER[2], q.v.] A purse formerly carried at the girdle.

1834 [see ALMONER[2].] 1874 AINSWORTH *Merry Eng.* I. i. ii. 22 She was likewise provided with an aulmoniere, or silken purse. 1883 D. GOODALE in *Harper's Mag.* July 241/1 The little plush aumônière.

Aumulet, obs. f. OMELET; cf. F. *aumelete*, 16th c.

‖ **Aumusse.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Fr. *aumusse, aumuce*: see AMICE[2].] The grey fur amice.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. l, It is the Likeness of a Pope .. I know it by the Triple-Crown, his Furr'd Aumusse, etc.

† Au·ncel. *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 aunser(e, auncere, aunselle, 5–7 auncel(le, 6–7 ancel, 7 awnsel. [a. AF. *aunselle, auncelle*, apparently for *launcelle* (*l-* having been mistaken for the article), ad. It. *lancella* a little balance, dim. of *lance* balance :—L. *lanx, lancem*, a plate, a scale of a balance. So called probably in contrast to the 'Balancia domini regis,' or *Great Beam* of the king.

This important suggestion is due to Mr. G. R. Kingdon, late Master of the Grocers' Company, which company, originally called *Pepperers*, were charged with the custody of the King's Beam. In their records *Balauncer* and *Aunsell* appear as surnames in 13–14th c.; *Ballance* is also a surname.]

A kind of balance and weight formerly used in England.

(See the accounts of 17th c. writers below: that of Cowell, being given as hearsay, and connected with an absurd derivation from *hand-sale*, must be accepted with caution. Later explanations simply follow Cowell.)

1314 *MS. Letter-bk.* in Riley *Mem. Lond.* Introd. 22 Thomas the aunseremaker. 1351–2 *Act* 25 *Edw. III*, v. § 9 Une pois qest appelle Aunselle. [*transl.* 1618 Pulton *Statutes* 155 Whereas great damage and deceit is done to the people .. by a weight which is called Auncel: it is accorded and established that this weight called auncell .. shalbe wholly put out.] 1356 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* 283 One balance called an *auncere* .. 2 balances called *aunceres*. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 132 Þe pound þat heo peysede [by] 'peisede a quartrun more þen myn Auncel dude' whon I weyede treuþe [*v. r.* Aunsel, B. auncere, aunser, C. auncel]. 1429 ABP. CHICHELEY in Wilkins' *Concilia* III. 516 Constitutio .. pro abolitione ponderis vocati *le Auncell Weight*. .. Præcipue dicto pondere *le Auncell scheft* seu *pounder* .. doloso quodam stateræ genere. 1429 *Act* 8 *Hen. VI*, v. § 1 Le pois appelez Auncell. 1502 ARNOLD

Chron. (1811) 191 Ther beth iij. maner weyghtis, that is to wete, troy weyght, auncell weyghtis, and lyggynge weyght .. Another Weyght Ys called auncels shafte, and this weyght is forboden by statute of parlement, and also hooly chirche hath cursed alle thoo that beyen or sellen by that auncel weyght. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Awncell* weight, as I have been informed, is a kinde of weight with scoles hanging or hooks fastened at each end of a staffe, which a man lifteth up upon his forefinger or hand and so discerneth the equalitie or difference betweene the weight and the thing weied .. It may probably be thought to be called *awnsell* weight (quasi *hand sale* weight) because it was and is performed by the hand, as the other is by the beame. And if I should draw it from the Greeke, ἀγκών i. *cubitus*, the part of the arme from the elbowe to the fingers ends, I might chalenge a good warrand. *a* 1640 Jackson *Creed* XI. xxvi. Wks. 1844 X. 502 The ancel weight or balance (which most of you have seen) wherein one pound weight put upon the one end of the balance will counterpoise a stone weight put upon the other end. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 34 Auncell weight. 1656 Du Gard *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 534. 1678 Phillips, *Awnsel* weight. 1691 Blount *Law Dict.*, *Auncel* Weight (*quasi* Hand sale weight, or from Ansa, *i.* The handle of the Ballance).

Aunc-, aund- (in various words): see An-.

‖ **Aune** (ōn). [Fr.; for etymol. see Alnage.] An ell; an obsolete French cloth measure, which varied in length in different localities.

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4218/3 Five Auns of Shalloon. 1812 J. Smyth *Pract. Customs* III To measure .. Linen, in order to check the quantity of Aunes or Ells marked thereon.

Aune, -ing, obs. forms of Awn, -ing.

Aungel(e, -yke, obs. forms of Angel, etc.

Aunsetter, -estre, obs. forms of Ancestor.

Aunsion, obs. form of Ancient.

1447-8 Shillingford *Lett.* 101 Hit was aunsion demene.

Aunt (ānt). Forms: 3–6 aunte, 5 awnt, 5–aunt; 3–7 (mi, thi) naunt(e, 9 *dial.* noant. [a. OF. *aunte, ante*, cogn. with Pr. *amda*, Lombard. *amida*:—L. *amita*. In Eng. a mistaken division of *mine aunt*, as *my naunt*, occurs in literature from 13th to 17th c., and still dialectally; cf. *nuncle* for *uncle*, and *auger*, *apron*, etc. (Some mod.F. dialects have also *nante* (*ma nante* = *mon ante*); the modern F. *tante*, found already in 13th c., perhaps originated, in the language of the nursery, from OF. *t'ante* 'thy aunt.')]

1. The sister of one's father or mother. Also, an uncle's wife, more strictly called an *aunt-in-law*.

1297 R. Glouc. 571 Sir Gui de Mountfort, that was .. is aunte sone. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24675 His moder was þi naunt. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 82 Elezabethe, myn awnt dere. 1473 Marg. Paston in *Lett.* 716 III. 78 Recomaunde me to .. my naunte. *a* 1556 Cranmer *Wks.* II. 329 Aunt and aunt-in-law, niece and niece-in-law. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 76 My Maids Aunt the fat woman of Brainford. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 7 ¶ 4 A Maiden Aunt .. who is one of these antiquated Sybils. 1834 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) III. 45 *note*, What might have happened afterwards, is only known to those who can tell what would have come to pass if your aunt had been your uncle.

b. (in U. S.) Used endearingly of: Any benevolent practical woman who exercises these qualities to the benefit of her circle of acquaintance; cf. Sp. *tia*, and see Aunthood.

1861 Mrs. Stowe *Pearl of Orr's Isl.* 21 These universally useful persons receive among us the title of 'aunt' by a sort of general consent .. They are nobody's aunts in particular, but aunts to human nature generally.

† c. Formerly used by alumni of Oxford and Cambridge as a title for the 'sister university.'

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. I. 308 The Sons of our Aunt are loth to consent, that one who was taught in Cambridge, should teach in Oxford. 1701 Pepys *Corr.* 403 An humble present of mine, though a Cambridge man, to my dear Aunt, the University of Oxford.

† 2. An old woman; a gossip. *Obs.*

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. i. 51 The wisest Aunt telling the saddest tale.

† 3. A bawd or procuress; a prostitute. *Obs.*

1607 Middleton *Michælm. Term.* III. i, Wks. X. 470 She demanded of me whether I was your worships aunt or no. Out, out, out! 1663 *Parson's Wedd.* III. i, in Hazl. *Dodsl.* XIV. 448 Yes, and follow her, like one of my aunts of the suburbs. 1678 Dryden *Kind Kpr.* I. i, The easiest Fool I ever knew, next my Naunt of Fairies in the *Alchymist*.

4. **Aunt Sally**: a game much in vogue at fairs and races, in which the figure of a woman's head with a pipe in its mouth is set up, and the player, throwing sticks from a certain distance, aims at breaking the pipe.

1861 *Times* (*Derby Day*), Aunt Sally .. this fashionable and athletic sport .. is rather overdone than otherwise. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 4/1 Aunt Sallies and skittles for those who prefer such attractions.

Aunter, -tre, -trous, etc., obs. ff. *aventure*, Adventure, etc.

† **Au'nters,** *adv. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 4 auntre, 5 aventurs, awnturs, 9 anters. [f. *aunter, aventure*, Adventure: the *-s* (orig. wanting) seems to be genitival, and the word parallel to the contemporary *of aventure*; cf. also *per adventure* (in ME. *paraunter*) and the later *per-hap-s*.]

† a. At a venture, at all risks, in any case, at all events. *Obs.* b. Peradventure, perhaps.

c 1325 *Cœur de L.* 3878 Auntre, they swore hym hool oth To be hys men. *a* 1450 *Syr Eglamore* 1211 The chylde .. Was aventurs in the felde. *Ibid.* 213 For oon the beste knyghtes art thou, That in thys londe ys levyd now, Awnturs [*Other MSS.* owther] ferre or nere. 1691 Ray *N. Country Wds.* 4 *Aunters*, Peradventure, or, in case, if it chance. 1807 J. Stagg *Poems* 54 Or anters in yon mouldering heap, Some luivelier female form I weep.

Aunthood (ā'nthud). [f. Aunt + -hood.] The relationship of aunt.

1862 Miss Muloch *Dom. Stories* 373 This sort of universal aunthood to the whole neighbourhood was by no means disagreeable to Miss Milly.

Auntie, aunty (ā'nti). [see -ie, -y⁴.] A familiar, endearing form of *aunt*.

1792 Burns *Young Lassie*, My auld Auntie Katie upon me taks pity. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvi, Ask Aunty to come and cut it for me. 1863 *Little People* (Mozley) iv. 37 A little voice called after her, 'Auntie! you've not given me a real good kiss!'

b. In U. S.: 'A familiar term, often used in accosting an elderly woman.' Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1860.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 728/2 The negro no longer submits with grace to be called 'uncle' and 'auntie' as of yore.

Auntly (ā'ntli), *a.* [cf. *motherly*: see -ly¹.]

1844 Lady S. Lyttelton *Lett.* (1873) 337 My best regards and Auntly blessing to my nephew. 1846 Sara Coleridge *Mem. & Lett.* II. 68 This is a very motherly and auntly tale.

Auntship (ā'ntʃip). [see -ship.] = Aunthood.

1870 Lubbock in *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Oct., On the Sandwich Islands uncleship, auntship, cousinship were ignored.

‖ **Aura** (ō'rā). [L., a. Gr. *αὔρα* breath, breeze.]

1. A gentle breeze, a zephyr.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XI. xv. (1495) 400 Aura is lyghte wynde meuyd. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* V. § 2 (1643) 88 Such a gale as is commonly called Aura. 1731 in Bailey.

2. A subtle emanation or exhalation from any substance, *e.g.* the aroma of blood, the odour of flowers, etc.

1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* II. 35 After which [*i.e.* the flying off of the volatile salt or spirit] the Oil remains dry and insipid, but without any sensible diminution of its weight, by the loss of that volatile essence of the soul, that æthereal aura. 1836 Todd *Cyc. Anat.* II. 466/2 Fecundation is attributable to the agency of an aura from .. the seminal fluid.

b. *fig.*

1859 J. Holland *Gold Foil* 110 Wrapped in the aura of his ineffable love. 1876 Emerson *Ess.* Ser. II. i. 28 The condition of true naming, on the poet's part, is his resigning himself to the divine aura which breathes through forms.

3. *Electr.* † a. = Electrical atmosphere: see Atmosphere *sb.* 3 (*obs.*). b. The current of air caused by the discharge of electricity from a sharp point, *e.g.* from those of the electrical whirl.

1737 Franklin *Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 2 Divers species of earthquakes, according to the different position, quantity, etc., of this imprisoned aura. 1810 Coleridge *Friend* II. vii. (1867) 317 A fourth composes the electrical aura of oxygen, hydrogen, and caloric. 1863 Atkinson *Ganot's Physics* § 742 On approaching the hand to the whirl while in motion, a slight draught is felt, due to the movement of the electrified air .. This draught or wind is known as the electrical aura.

4. *Path.* A sensation, as of a current of cold air rising from some part of the body to the head, which occurs as a premonitory symptom in epilepsy and hysterics.

1776-83 Cullen *First Lines* (1827) II. 424 Aura Epileptica. 1875 H. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 353 The patient should .. inhale it at once whenever the aura is felt.

Aural (ō'rāl), *a.*¹ [f. prec. + -al².] Of or pertaining to the aura.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 5 Nov. 191/2 Magnetic power depends .. upon the aural condition of the atmosphere.

Aural (ō'rāl), *a.*² [f. L. *aur-is* ear + -al¹. (L. would prob. have been *aurīlis*.)] = Auricular.

1. Of or pertaining to the organ of hearing.

1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1853) 251 Acting on the aural nerve. 1878 A. Hamilton *Nerv. Dis.* 124 Deafness is .. the result of the destructive aural disease.

2. Received or perceived by the ear.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* No. 252. 247/2 Continental cities, where he had seen and suffered from ocular, aural, or nasal nuisances. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* III. xvii. 175 Aural acquaintance with Latin phrases.

Aurally (ō'rāli), *adv.* [f. Aural *a.*² + -ly².] Auricularly, by the ear.

1883 R. Storrs *Amer. Ann. Deaf & D.* July 145 To confer speech upon those who have never in any measure caught its clue aurally.

Aurantiaceous (ōræntiē'ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *aurantiāceæ*, f. *aurantium*, latinized adaptation of Orange: see -aceous.] Of or belonging to the N.O. *Aurantiaceæ*, which includes the trees that bear oranges, lemons, and similar fruits.

1837 *Penny Cyc.* VII. 214/1 Citrus, a genus of aurantiaceous plants. 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* 778 The coniferous and aurantiaceous orders.

‖ **Aurata** (ōrē'tā). [a. L. *aurāta*, pa. pple. fem. (used subst.) of *aurāre* to gild, f. *aurum* gold.] A gold-coloured fish; prob. the Gilthead or Golden Maid (*Crenilabrus tinca*), a variety of Wrasse.

c 1520 Andrewe *Noble Lyfe* in *Babees Bk.* 230 A Aurata is a fysshe in the see that hathe a hede shinynge lyke golde. 1854 Badham *Halieut.* 42 Open sea fish .. such as *e.g.* auratas.

Aurate (ō'reit). *Chem.* [f. L. *aur-um* + -ate⁴.] A compound of auric oxide with a base.

1838 *Penny Cyc.* XI. 292/1 Auric acid .. combines with potash, soda, and barytes, to form .. aurates. 1862 Pepper *Play-bk. Metals* 207 Aurate of ammonia, or fulminating gold.

Aurated (ō'reitĕd), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. L. *aurāt-us* gilded (see Aurata) + -ed.] Resembling or containing gold; gold-coloured, gilded. In *Chem.* Combined with auric acid (*obs.*).

1864 in Webster.

Au'rated, *ppl. a.*² [A bad form of Aurited.] 'In Conchology, having ears as in the pecten or scallop shell.' Craig 1847. 1843 in Humble *Dict. Geol.*

† **Au'real,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *aureal*, f. L. *aureus* golden, gilded: see -al.] Golden, gilded; yielding gold, auriferous.

1587 M. Grove *Poems* (1878) 86 The tree with aureal fruit. *c* 1600 Norden *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 18 The aureall brookes of Scotlande.

Aureate (ō'rieit), *a.*; also 4–7 aureat, 6 aureait. [ad. L. *aureātus* decorated with gold, f. *aureus*: see prec. and -ate².]

1. Golden, gold-coloured.

c 1450 *Crt. Love* 817 With aureat seint about her sides clene. 1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 378/2 This præcious aureate or goulden water. 1845 D. Moir in *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 410 The aureate furze .. lent its peculiar perfume.

† 2. *fig.* Brilliant or splendid as gold, *esp.* in literary or rhetorical skill. *Obs.*

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* Prol., And of my penne the traces to correcte Whiche barrayne is of aureat lycoure. *c* 1505 Dunbar *Gold. Terge* viii, Zour [Homer and Cicero's] aureat tungs had baith bene all to lyte, For to compyle thát paradyce compleit. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. 1847 If I erre, I will beg indulgence of the Pope's aureat magnificence.

Aureity (ōrī'iti). [f. L. *aure-us* golden + -ity.] The peculiar properties of gold; goldenness.

1824 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* App. C. (1858) I. 379 The properties peculiar to gold were .. generalized in the term Aureity. 1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 219 Having no more objective existence than the lapidity of stone, the aureity of gold.

Aurelia (ōrī'liă, ō-, ŏ-). [a. It. *aurelia* 'the [silk] worm when shut up in his pod' Baretti; from fem. of *aurelio* 'shining like gold, yellow, golden; also the little wings of butterflies' Florio 1598; f. L. *aurum* gold; thus synonymous with *chrysalis*, Gr. χρυσαλλίς, f. χρυσός gold.]

1. *Ent.* The chrysalis or pupa of an insect, *esp.* of a butterfly. Now scarcely in use, chrysalis being the ordinary term.

1607 Topsell *Serpents* 669 All Caterpillers are not converted into Aureliaes. 1667 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Then Aurelia's (or husked Maggots', and then Butterflies. 1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* VIII. v. 409 They retire to Places of Safety .. and put on their Aurelia or Chrysalis State. 1854 H. Miller *Footpr. Creat.* viii. (1874) 152 An intermediate period of apparent death as an inert aurelia.

† 2. The Gold-flower *Heliochrysum Stœchas*. *Obs.*

1598 Florio [*Aurelia*, the herb called Mothweede, or golden Floweramour, or golden Stœchados or Cudweede], *Elicriss*, the gold flower or herbe Aurelia.

3. *Zool.* A genus of phosphorescent marine animals of the class *Acalephæ*.

1876 Beneden *Anim. Parasites* 33 Alex. Agassiz once found a Hyperina on the disc of an Aurelia.

Aure'lian, *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -an.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to an aurelia; *gen.* gold-coloured, golden.

1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* I. 134 Glad Zephyr .. pausing flings Soft showers of roses from Aurelian [? butterfly] wings. 1883 C. Holder in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 181/2 The .. dysmorphosa .. illumines it with a light of deep aurelian hue.

B. *sb.* A collector and breeder of insects, especially of butterflies and moths; a lepidopterist.

1778 M. Harris (*title*), Aurelian; or, Natural History of English Insects, namely, Moths and Butterflies .. and their standard names, as given and established by the Society of Aurelians. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 244 A butterfly called by Aurelians the large Skipper.

‖ **Aureola** (ōrī'ŏlā). [L., fem. (sc. *corona*) of adj. *aureolus* golden, prop. 'somewhat golden,' dim. of *aureus*, f. *aurum* gold. In sense 1 taken as equivalent to *coronula* 'little crown,' as to which see quot. 1626.]

1. *Mediæval* and *R. C. Ch.* The celestial crown won by a martyr, virgin, or doctor, as victor over the world, the flesh, or the devil; the special degree of glory which distinguishes these.

(According to Josephus Angles in Du Cange, the *aureola* or *coronula* of virgins is white, that of martyrs red, that of doctors green.)

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 348/1 The vyrgyns shall haue the crowne that is callyd Aureola. 1626 Donne *Serm.* (1640) 743 Because in their Translation, in the Vulgat Edition of the Roman Church, they find in Exodus xxv. 25 that word *Aureolam*. Facies Coronam *aureolam*, Thou shalt make a lesser Crowne of gold; out of this diminutive, and mistaken word, they have established a Doctrine, that besides those *Coronæ aureæ*, Those Crowns of gold, which are communicated to all the Saints from the Crown of Christ, some Saints have made to themselves, and produced out of their owne extraordinary merits, certaine *Aureolas*, certaine lesser Crownes of their own .. And these *Aureolaes* they ascribe onely to three sorts of persons, to Virgins, to Martyrs, to Doctors. 1640 *Canterbur. Self-Convict.* Postcr. 21 That .. the keeping of the three Monastick vowes doth deserve an augmentation, as ye call it, an Aureola abqve common happinesse. 1702 Dodwell in *S. Parker's Tully de Fin.* Bij b, The Schoolmen themselves allow such publick Endeavours a Title to an Aureola of a Doctor.

2. = Aureole 2, 3.

1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Aureola*, the crown of glory, given by painters and statuaries, to saints, martyrs, and confessors. 1877 Farrar *Thy Youth* iv. 40 Though no visible aureola gleam as yet around their brows.

3. = Aureole 4, 5.

1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* § 51. 227 The magnificent corona or aureola burst into view .. round the black edge of the moon. 1884 Woolson in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 190/2 She floated into the .. breakfast-room in an aureola of white lace.

Aureole (ō·rĭ,ōul). [ad. L. *aureola* ; see prec. Cf. OF. *aureole* adj. 'golden,' mod. F. *auréole* sb.]

1. = Aureola 1.

c 1220 *Hali Meid.* 23 Þe meidenes habben upo þat [*i.e.* the champion's crown] a gerlaunde(sche) schinende scheure þen þe sunne, Auriole ihaten o latines ledene. 1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. iii. (1483) 93 Seynt Powle claymed by the deth that he suffred the Aureole of martirs; by gods word that he preched and taught besily he must .. were also the aureole of prechours. *c* 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) lxi, Thyse thre werkes .. shull haue specyall mede whyche they callen aureole. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. vii. 422 Glorye accedentall excellent and synguler, the whiche glorye is named and called aureole, the whiche is as moche to say as a lytell crowne. 1884 Addis & Arnold *Cath. Dict.*, *Aureole* .. is defined as a certain accidental reward added to the essential bliss of heaven, because of the excellent victory which the person who receives it has attained during his warfare upon earth.

2. *Art.* Properly: The gold disc surrounding the head (or ? the whole figure) in early pictures, and denoting the glory of the personage represented; *hence*, applied by some to **a.** The radiant circle of light depicted around the head; by others to **b.** The oblong glory, or *vesica*, with which divine figures are surrounded.

Didron (*Iconographie Chrétienne* p. 109) by a strange blunder takes *aureola* for a diminutive of *aura* 'emanation, exhalation,' and defines it as a mantle of light emanating from and enveloping the body, as distinct from the *nimbus*, which he confines to the head. This definition, which reverses the historical use both of *aureola* and *nimbus*, is not accepted in France (see Littré), but has been copied by Fairholt, and various English Dictionaries.

a. 1848 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 12 The glory round the head is properly the nimbus or aureole. 1860 O. Meredith *Lucile* II. vi. § 2 In the light of the aureole over her head. 1871 Rossetti *Jenny* 230 The gilded aureole In which our highest painters place Some living woman's simple face.

b. 1851 *Didron's Chr. Iconog.* (transl. by E. J. Millington) I. 107 The aureole surrounds the entire body. 1880 E. Venables in Smith's *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* s.v. *Nimbus*, The aureole (*aureola*, the golden reward of special holiness) may be defined as the nimb of the body, as the ordinary nimbus is that of the head.

3. *fig.* A glorifying halo.

1852 J. H. Newman *Univ. Educ.* 363 In his beaming countenance Philip had recognized the aureol of a saint. 1861 O. W. Holmes *Elsie V.* 344 The aureole of young womanhood had not yet begun to fade from around her. 1869 Lecky *Europ. Mor.* II. iv. 281 The aureole which the genius of Theodoric cast around his throne. 1871 R. H. Hutton *Ess.* I. 326 Shrinking infirmity and self-contempt, hidden in a sort of aureole of revelations abundant beyond measure—that was St. Paul.

4. *transf.* An actual halo of radiating light; *esp.* in *Astr.* that seen in eclipses.

1857 B. Taylor *N. Trav.* xxv. 256 All faces .. tinged by the same wonderful aureole, shone as if transfigured. 1861 Lytton *Str. Story* II. 383 There, on the threshold, gathering round her bright locks the aureole of the glorious sun, stood Amy. 1871 Proctor *Light Sc.* 105 The glorious aureole of light seen around the sun during total eclipses.

5. *transf.* or *fig.* in wider sense.

1842 Mrs. Browning *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 89 An inseparable aureole of sweet sound. 1867 Miss Braddon *Aur. Floyd* iv. 34 Bulstrode's ideal woman .. crowned with an aureole of pale auburn hair.

Aureoled (ō·rĭ,ōuld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2] : cf. F. *auréolé*.] Encircled with an aureole.

1860 Miss Mulock in *Macm. Mag.* II. 40 This, this is *Thou*. No idle painter's dream Of aureoled, imaginary, Christ. 1878 B. Taylor *Deukalion* II. iv. 76 Aureoled faces.

Aureolin (ō·rĭŏlin, ōrĭ·ŏlin). [f. L. *aureol-us* (see above) + -IN.] A transparent yellow pigment.

1879 Rood *Chromatics* 57 Pigments which approximate to pure yellow in hue, such as gamboge and aureolin. 1882 *Sci. Gossip* 1 Mar. 49.

Aureoline (ō·rĭŏlain), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -INE.] Gold-coloured, golden-hued.

1881 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 5/2 More or less aureoline preparations filled the windows of the barbers' shops.

Aurequere, var. of Ourwhere *adv.* anywhere.

†Au·reus. *Obs.* (See quot.)

1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1055 Take Birthwort round and long, each one aureus. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Aureus*, a weight of a drachm and a half.

Auric (ō·rik), *a.* [f. L. *aur-um* gold + -IC.] Of or pertaining to gold. Applied in *Chem.* to compounds in which gold combines as a triad, e.g. *Auric Iodide* Au I_3, *Auric oxide* (or *acid*), Au_2O_3.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 292/1 Teroxide of Gold .. has been called *auric acid*. 1876 Bartholow *Mat. Med.* (1879) 209 These auric preparations promote the appetite.

Aurichalcite (ōrikælsəit). *Min.* [f. (by Böttger 1839) *aurichalcum*, erroneous spelling (after *aurum* gold) of L. *orichalcum* 'yellow copper ore, or the brass made of it,' a. Gr. ὀρείχαλκον 'mountain-copper.' So called, because, when reduced, it yields brass, 'a gold-coloured alloy of copper and zinc,' whence Sage in 1791 had suggested its possible identity with the '*aurichalcum* of the ancients' (Dana.) Some authors write *orichalcite*, but as the false etymology influenced the choice of the name, Dana retains *auri-*.]

A cuprous hydrozincite, of pale green, verdigris, or sky-blue colour. 1844-68 Dana *Min.* 712.

Auricle (ō·rik'l). [ad. L. *auricula* external ear, ear-lap, dim. of *auris* ear: cf. F. *auricule*.]

1. The external ear of animals. Formerly sometimes restricted to the lower lobe or 'lap' of the human ear.

1653 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* viii. 144 A certaine Nation, whose Auricles are so great, that they hang down to their shoulders .. Where men had not onely hanging Eares, but broad and large Auricles. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. ii. § 5. 264 The Auricle and *Meatus Auditorius* are cartilaginous. 1874 Roosa *Dis. Ear* 53 The auricle .. has as its functions the reception, reflection, and condensation of the waves of sound.

b. *transf.* An 'ear' or ear-hole.

1859 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 300 The penitent .. poured his sins through a perforated auricle into this unseen receptacle.

2. A process shaped liked the lower lobe or 'lap' of the human ear; a lobe; *esp.* in *Bot.* and *Conch.* (Cf. Auriculate.)

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 87 A stone .. having three Auricles or crisped Angles. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* viii. 242 The auricles are the processes on each side of the umbones. 1861 Mrs. Lankester *Wild Fl.* 74 The upper leaves .. embracing the stem by pointed auricles.

3. Name of the two upper cavities of the heart, which, in mammals, birds, and reptiles, receive blood from the veins and lungs respectively. (Fishes have only one auricle.)

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 40 In this Cartilaginous Pericardium [of the Lamprey] .. is likewise the Auricle co-included. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. ii. § 7. 74 The contraction of the Auricle of the Heart. 1847 Youatt *Horse* xi. 239 Called auricles, from their supposed resemblance to the ear of a dog.

4. A kind of ear-trumpet for the deaf.

1864 Webster cites Mansfield.

Au·ricled, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Furnished with an auricle or auricles, auriculate.

1821 S. Gray *Brit. Plants* II. 3 Leaflets sub-auricled at the base. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 212 A straggling deciduous shrub, with .. auricled leaves.

Auricomous (ōrikŏməs), *a.* [f. L. *auricom-us* f. *auri-*, comb. form of *aurum* gold + *coma* hair) + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to golden hair.

1864 in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. VI. 282 The Auricomous Fluid of another professor. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* II. ix. 182 The auricomous tangles .. or the flaxen fringe.

‖ **Auricula** (ōri·kĭŭlă). [L.: see Auricle.]

1. = Auricle 1.

1691 Ray *Creation* II. (1701) 271 The outward ear or Auricula.

2. (See quot.)

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* ix. 574 In the Echinoida, ambulacral plates of the oral margin of the corona are produced into five perpendicular perforated processes, which arch over the ambulacra and are called the auriculæ.

3. *Bot.* (Formerly also *auriculus*.) A species of Primula, also called Bear's-ear, named from the shape of its leaves; formerly a great favourite with flower-fanciers, producing under cultivation trusses of many blooms, the corollas often powdered with white or grey.

1655 *Anthologia* 4 Marigolds, Wall-flowers, Auriculusses. 1713 *Flying-Post* 20 Oct., The finest Collection of Auricle-ouses that are in England. 1728 Thomson *Spring* 533 Auriculas, enrich'd With shining meal o'er all their velvet leaves. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* I. 151 Tulips tall-stemmed and paunced auriculas rise.

4. A genus of pulmoniferous molluscs, found chiefly in brackish swamps in the tropics.

1843 in Humble *Dict. Geol.* 1856 Woodward *Fossil Shells* 11 The auriculas live on the sea-shore, or in salt marshes.

Auricular (ōri·kĭŭlăı), *a.* and *sb.*; also 6 auryeular, e. [ad. med.L. *auriculāris*, f. *auricula*: see prec. and -AR[1]. Cf. F. *auriculaire*, 16th c.]

1. Of or pertaining to the ear.

1649 Bulwer *Pathomyot.* II. ii. 108 Having the auricular muscles bigger than ordinary. 1850 Sir W. Jardine *Humming Birds* I. 48 Forming auricular tufts of the same colour.

2. Perceived by the ear; audible.

1579 G. Harvey *Letter-Bk.* (1884) 61 Quippinge notorious or auricular iybinge on every hande. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. ii. 99 You shall .. by an Auricular assurance haue your satisfaction. 1654 L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 92 So suddain a death afforded him not the respiration of auricular contrition.

†b. Hearsay, oral, traditional. *Obs.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 11. 1626 — *Sylva* § 326 The Alchemists call in .. auricular traditions, feigned testimonies of ancient authors and the like.

c. *esp.* (in *auricular confession*): Addressed to the ear; told privately in the ear.

1542 Brinklow *Complaynt* xix. (1874) 46 That auryculare confessyon, which is the preuy chamber of treason. 1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 164 The Popish confession is auricular (as it is called), secret, in the eare of a Priest. 1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* (1847) II. 22 The practice of auricular confession brought with it an entire science of casuistry.

†3. Addressing, affecting, or employing the ear only (to the exclusion of mental apprehension).

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 172 Reaching no higher then th'eare and forcing the mynde little or nothing .. is the office of the auricular figures. 1638 Mede *Rev. God's House* 54 (T.) By hearing is meant in this place not auricular hearing but practical. 1740 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) I. 74 Not mere auricular imitators of one another.

4. *Auricular witness*: one who relates what he has heard. (Cf. *ocular*, and F. *témoin auriculaire*.)

1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 13 One eye-witness is of more validity than ten auricular. 1878 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 6/1 Alluded to as an auricular witness by the *Estafette*.

5. Pertaining to the auricle of the heart.

1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 101 This 'pericardial' or 'auricular' membrane. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* ii. 42 The moment the auricular systole is over.

6. Shaped liked an auricle.

1857 Bullock *Cazeaux's Midwif.* 21 A semilunar articular surface .. called the auricular facet. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 211 Tubular spines .. abundant upon the auricular expansion.

B. *sb.* An auricular organ or part. *spec.* **a.** A tuft of feathers covering the orifice of a bird's ear. **b.** The little finger, as the one most easily inserted in the ear: cf. Fr. *doigt auriculaire*.

1797 Bewick *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 12 The plumage .. plain on the auriculars. *a* 1845 Hood *Tale Trumpet* iii, For each auricular Was deaf as a post. 1874 Coues *Birds N.-W.* 126 A post-ocular stripe just over the auriculars.

Auri·cularly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In auricular manner: **a.** In one's ear, in a whisper (see Auricular *a.* 2); †**b.** So as to affect the ear only (see Auricular *a.* 3); **c.** By means of auricles.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 182 Your figures that worke auricularly by exchange. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vii. § 4. 260 These will soon confess, and that not auricularly, but in a loud and audible voice. 1847 Craig, *Auricularly stem-clasping*, having auricles at the base clasping the stem; applied to leaves.

Auriculate (ōri·kĭŭlĕt), *ppl. a.* [f. L. *auricula* Auricle + -ATE[2].] Furnished with auricles or ear-like appendages.

1. *Bot.* Of leaves: Having at the base a pair of small, blunt projections, shaped like the lower lobe of the human ear.

1713 Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 54 With auriculate Leaves. 1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* § 88 If a sessile leaf has a cordate base, it becomes auriculate or eared.

2. *Conch.* Having an ear-shaped projection or process on one or both sides of the *umbones* or bosses, as in certain bivalves.

1854 Woodward *Man. Mollusca* II. 233 *Producta* .. shell free, auriculate. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 211 The shell is auriculate, or furnished with ear-like expansions.

Auriculated (-ēitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] = prec. *Auriculated* (or *Sociable*) *Vulture*: a species of vulture which has a fleshy crest extending from each ear along the side of the neck.

1711 Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 385 Having auriculated .. Radish-like Leaves. 1809 G. Shaw *Zool.* VII. 24 The auriculated Vulture or Oricou.

Auriculately, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In auriculate manner.

1858 Drury *Useful Pl. India* 470 Auriculately sagittate, eared at the base, so as to give the leaf the appearance of the head of an arrow.

Auriculo- (ōri·kĭŭlo), comb. f. of Auricle [f. L. *auricula*], as in *auriculo-temporal*, *-ventricular*, etc.

1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 330/2 The auriculo-ventricular orifice is an oblique slit. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 273 The auriculo-temporal nerve.

Auri·culoid, *a.* [f. L. *auricul-a* + -OID.] Shaped like an auricula or auricle: cf. Auricula 4.

1856 Woodward *Man. Mollusca* III. 397 The most remarkable land-shells .. are the great auriculoid Bulimi.

Aurielet, obs. form of Oreillet.

Aurient, obs. form of Orient.

Auriferous (ōrifĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *aurifer* (f. *auri-* comb. f. *aurum* gold + *-fer* producing) + -OUS.] Containing or yielding gold; *lit.* and *fig.* Hence **Auriferously** *adv.*

1727 Thomson *Summer* 648 Whence many a bursting stream auriferous plays. 1849 Murchison *Silluria* I. (1867) 18 Those slaty rocks which bear the chief auriferous quartz-veins. 1855 Dickens *Dorrit* II. xvi. 390 Only one thing sat otherwise than auriferously .. on Mr. Dorrit's mind.

‖ **Aurifex** (ō·rifeks). [L., f. *auri-* gold + *-fex* maker, worker.] A worker in gold; a goldsmith.

1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 276 The tutelary aurifex to whom has been attributed the chair of King Dagobert himself.

Aurific (ōri·fik), *a.* [f. L. *auri-* gold + *-fic-us* making: cf. mod.F. *aurifique*.] Producing gold.

1667 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, An Aurifick Powder. 1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* xxix. 365 Seed of an aurifick or argentifick nature. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Aurification (ōrifikē·ĭ·ʃən). [n. of action f. Aurify: see -ation. Also in mod.F.] Working in gold; *spec.* the stopping of a tooth with gold.

1881 *Times* 2 Feb. 12/1 Technically described as dental autoprothesis with aurification.

Auriflamb,e, obs. form of Oriflamme.

Auriform (ō·rifəm), *a.* [f. L. *auri-s* ear + -FORM.] Shaped like an (usually the human) ear.

1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 239 Two auriform respiratory organs. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 691/2 Two auriform appendages.

Aurify (ɔ̄ˈrifəi), *v.* [f. L. *auri-* comb. f. *aurum* gold + -FY, L. *-ficāre* to make. Cf. F. *aurifier*.] *trans.* and *intr.* To turn into gold.

1652 Ashmole's *Theat. Chem.* 369 Made full pure And aurified. 1687 *Turkish Spy* IV. xx. 354 Mercury . . aurifies the very seed of Gold. 1800 LAMB in *Lett.* (1837) vi. 54 Guineas that now lie ripening and aurifying in . . some undiscovered Potosi.

‖ **Auriga** (ɔ̄rəiˈgă). [L.] A charioteer. †**a.** *fig.* Leader (*obs.*). **b.** *Astr.* One of the northern constellations, the Waggoner. †**c.** *Phys.* The fourth lobe of the liver (*obs.*). †**d.** *Med.* A bandage for the sides (*obs.*).

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1844) 139 Tyl blissed Austyn, by goostly elloquence Was trewe Auriga of foure gospelleeris. 1868 AIRY *Pop. Astron.* i. 7 The bright star Capella . . in the constellation Auriga.

Auri·gal, *a. rare*—°. [ad. L. *aurīgālis*: see prec. and -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to a charioteer.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Aurigation (ɔ̄rigēˈʃən). [ad. L. *aurīgātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *aurīgāre* to drive a chariot.] The action or art of driving a chariot or coach.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Mail Coach* Wks. IV. 332 All the skill in aurigation of Apollo himself.

‖ **Auri·go.** *Obs.* [L., var. of *aurūgo*.] Jaundice.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. liii. (1495) 266 The yelowe jawndes is callyd Aurigo. 1731 in BAILEY. 1795 TATE tr. *Cowley's Plants* 36 For if with gold alone the soul's inflam'd, It has th' aurigo from the metal nam'd.

Aurigraphy (ɔ̄riˈgrăfi). [ad. med.L. *aurigraphia*, f. L. *auri-* gold + Gr. *-γραφία* writing.] 'A writing or graving in gold.' Blount *Gl.* 1656.

Aurilave (ɔ̄ˈrilēiv). [f. L. *auri-s* ear + *lav-* stem of *lavāre* to wash.] An instrument for cleansing the external ear and auditory meatus.

1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 122 A very small sponge attached to an appropriate handle, called an aurilave.

Aurin (ɔ̄ˈrin). *Chem.* [f. L. *aur-um* gold + -IN.] A red colouring matter produced by Kolbe and Schmidt in 1861 by heating phenol with oxalic acid and strong sulphuric acid.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Mar. 586/3 Rosolic acid, or aurine . . from coaltar. 1883 *Athenæum* 10 Mar. 316 2 Aurin.

Auriphrygiate (ɔ̄rifriˈdʒiɪˌēt), *ppl. a.* [ad. med.L. *auriphrygiātus*, f. *auriphrygium* gold fringe or embroidery: cf. cl. L. *phrygio* an embroiderer in gold.] Embroidered or fringed with gold.

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVIII. Wks. IX. 164 Nor wore he mitre here, Precious or auriphrygiate. 1815 — *Life & Corr.* (1830) IV. 107 The *auriphrygiate* is the only piece of pedantry that I acknowledge . . and I was tempted to it by the grandiloquence of the word.

†**Auripi·gment.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *auripigmentum* (also in Eng. use), = *auri* of gold + *pigmentum* colouring matter. Now replaced by the form ORPIMENT through Fr.] A bright yellow mineral, the trisulphide of arsenic (As_2S_3), used by painters under the name of King's Yellow. Cf. ARSENIC 1 a.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. vi. (1495) 555 Yf auripigment be layed to brasse it maketh the brasse whyte. 1596 W. P. *Bk. of Secrets* 9 Take Auripigmentum and red lead. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 399 Mug-wort . . with auripigment, killeth wolfs and mice. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 321 Strew upon it . . Powder of Auripigmentum.

†**Auri·potent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *auri-* gold + *potent-em* powerful; cf. *armipotent*.] Having gold at command; rich in gold.

a 1560 J. ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 130 Thair riche array, and thair habillement . . So bene, so big, and so Auripotent . . it was.

†**Auriscalp.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *auriscalpium*, f. *auri-s* ear + *scalpĕre* to scratch.] An ear-pick; a surgical probe for the ear.

[1742 BAILEY, *Auriscalpium.*] 1819 in *Pantologia.*

Auriscope (ɔ̄ˈriskoup). *Med.* [f. L. *auri-s* ear + Gr. *-σκοπος* observing, observer.] An instrument for examining the condition of the Eustachian passage of the ear. (In Mayne *Exp. Lex.* 1853.)

Auriscopy (ɔ̄riˈskɒpi), the use of the auriscope.

Aurist (ɔ̄ˈrist). [f. L. *aur-is* ear + -IST.] A specialist in regard to diseases of the ear.

1678 in PHILLIPS (App.). 1787 FORDYCE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 32 The Egyptians . . had . . oculists, aurists, etc. long before the Trojan war. *a* 1845 HOOD *Tale Trumpet* XXV, The Aurist only took a mug, And pour'd in his ear some acoustical drug.

Aurite (ɔ̄ˈrəit), *ppl. a.* ? *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *auritus* eared, f. *auris* ear.] Long-eared.

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* I. v. 17 This beast (though by nature Aurite) was never so prick-ear'd as now.

Aurited (ɔ̄ˈrəitĕd, ɔ̄ˈritĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Furnished with ears or auricles; auriculate.

1748 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 122 (JOD.) The thin aurited nautilus.

Aurivorous (ɔ̄riˈvŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. *auri-*, comb. form of *aurum* gold + *-vorus* devouring.] Gold-devouring, feeding on gold.

1783 H. WALPOLE *Lett. C'tess Ossory* I. 151 Man is an aurivorous animal. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* VI. 465 The most aurivorous . . population of the peninsula.

Auro- (ɔ̄ˈrɒ), comb. form of L. *aurum* gold, used chiefly in *Chem.* and *Min.*, as in **auro-ce·phalous** *a.*, having a gold-coloured head; **auro-chlo·ride**, a compound of auric chloride with a base, a chloro-aurate; **auro-plumbi·ferous** *a.*, containing lead mixed with gold; **auro-tellu·rite**, an ore of tellurium containing gold and silver, SYLVANITE.

1816 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 566 Auro-plumbiferous native tellurium. 1875 BLOXAM *Chem.* 403 Aurochloride of sodium forms reddish yellow prismatic crystals.

‖ **Aurochs** (ɑurɒks, ɔ̄ˈrɒks). [a. Ger. *aurochs*, obs. form of *auerochse*:—MHG. *ûr-ochse*, OHG. *ûr-ohso*, f. *ûr* = OE. *úr*, ON. *úrr*, OTeut. **ûrus*, + G. *ochs*, MHG. *ochse*, OHG. *ohso*, ox. The L. *ūrus* and Gr. *οὖρος* were adopted from the OTeut. word, of which the derivation is uncertain.]

Historically and properly, the name of an extinct species of Wild Ox (*Bos Urus* Owen, *B. primigenius* Boj.), described by Cæsar as *Urus*, which formerly inhabited Europe, including the British Isles, and survived until comparatively recent times in Prussia, Poland, and Lithuania. Since this became extinct, the name has often been erroneously applied to another species, the European Bison (*Bos Bison* Gesn., *B. bonasus* Linn.), still extant in the forests of Lithuania, in which sense it is used by some English naturalists.

In early mod. G. *aurox*, *aurochs*, was still applied to the *Urus*, and only since its disappearance (in 17th c.) has been popularly misapplied to the Bison, in which sense it was unfortunately adopted by some naturalists, before the facts were known. More recent authors have sought to remedy the mistake by introducing the form *Urox* (MHG. *ûr-ochse* for the Urus, while retaining *Aurochs* for the Bison; but as *Urox* and *Aurochs* are only the earlier and later form of the same name, this is historically indefensible, and the only accurate nomenclature is to distinguish the two animals as *Urus* (or *Urox*), and *Bison* (improperly called *Aurochs*). See SCHADE *Altdeutsch. Wb.* s.v. *Wisunt*; BOYD DAWKINS, *Fossil Brit. Oxen*, in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XXII. i. 393.

1766 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1776) I. i. i. ii. 19 The *Urus* of the Hercynian forest described by Cæsar . . called by the modern Germans, *Aurochs*, i.e. *Bos sylvestris*. 1797 BARR *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* VIII. 23 The urus, or aurochs. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 463/2 The aurochs of the present day is nothing more than the Bison or Bonasus of the antients. 1869 J. GRAY *Guide Brit. Mus.* 3 The Lithuanian Bison or Aurochs . . is now nearly extinct. 1882 C. ELTON *Orig. Eng. Hist.* 59 A confused account of two distinct animals, the Aurochs or Zubr of Lithuania, and the extinct Urus which Charlemagne is said to have hunted. [Pol. *zubr* = bison.]

Aurora (ɑrɒˈrā, ɔ̄-, ɒ̄-). [L.; = dawn, goddess of the dawn, orient. Rarely in Fr. form *aurore*.]

1. The rising light of the morning; the dawn.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 430/4 On the thyrd nyght after, nygh the rysyng of aurora. 1638 WILKINS *New Worlds* I. (1684) 57, I may call it *Lumen crepusculinum*, the Aurora of the moon. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 235 The antarctick oriency of a western aurore.

2. *personified*, The (Roman) goddess of the dawn, represented as rising with rosy fingers from the saffron-coloured bed of Tithonus.

1587 *Mirr. for Mag., Induct.* i. 6 Sweete Aurora. 1645 MILTON *L'Allegro* 19 Zephyr with Aurora playing, As he met her once a-maying. 1718 POPE *Iliad* VIII. 1 Aurora now, fair daughter of the dawn.

3. *fig.* The beginning, the early period; *poet.* for 'rise,' 'dawn,' 'morn,' in same fig. sense.

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xii. 197 The virtues which had so brilliantly illuminated the aurora of their church. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 222 An aurora of mirth, which probably will not be very exuberant in its noon-tide.

4. *poet.* The East, the Orient. *rare.*

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Wks.* 37/1 They make the Scythian them adore, The Gaditan, and souldier of Aurore.

5. A luminous atmospheric phenomenon, now considered to be of electrical character, occurring in the vicinity of, or radiating from, the earth's northern or southern magnetic pole, and visible from time to time by night over more or less of the adjoining hemisphere, or even of the earth's surface generally; popularly called the Northern (or Southern) Lights, merry-dancers, streamers, etc.

The *northern* lights, being alone conspicuous in Europe, had from the earliest periods various popular names in the northern languages; they began to attract scientific attention early in the 17th c., and were described by Gassendi in 1621 under the descriptive appellation of *aurora borealis* or 'northern dawn,' their simplest form suggesting the appearance of dawn or approaching sunrise on the northern horizon; this appellation (occasionally varied as *aurora septentrionalis*) passed into general scientific use. On the recognition of similar phenomena in the antarctic regions, these were called *aurora australis* or 'southern lights'; whence *aurora* is now used generically as the proper term for the phenomenon, without any thought of 'dawn,' and with English plural *auroras*; and this has become the ordinary prose meaning of *aurora*, the preceding senses being only poetical.

1621 [1822 BURROWES *Cycl.* s.v., On Sept. 2nd, 1621, the same phenomenon was seen all over France; and it was particularly described by Gassendus in his *Physics*, who gave it the name of *aurora borealis*.] 1717 *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 584 On February the 5th, 1716-7, at Eight at Night, an *Aurora Borealis* appeared. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Aurora Borealis* or *Aurora Septentrionalis*, the northern dawn, or light; is an extraordinary meteor, or luminous appearence, shewing it self in the night-time, in the northern part of the heavens. 1741 *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 744 (*title*), An account of the *Aurora Australis* observed at Rome, January 27, 1740. 1788 BURNS *Wks.* II. 183 Last, she sublimes th' Aurora of the poles, The flashing elements of female souls. 1823 MOORE *Fables, Holy Alliance* I. 12, A dome of frost-work . . Which shone by moonlight—as the tale is—Like an aurora borealis. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Pass.* xiv. 216 There was an aurora at night. 1852 W. GROVE *Contrib. Sc.* 359 In air rarefied by the air-pump an aurora or discharge of five or six inches long could be obtained. 1855 SCOFFERN *Pract. Meteorol.* 98 After 1790 auroras became unfrequent, but since 1825 they have been on the increase. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* 211 Lit up by auroræ and long lingering twilights. 1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 37 The appearance of auroras is invariably accompanied by magnetic irregularities.

6. The colour of the sky at the point of sun-rise; a rich orange hue.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. §4. iv. 273 For silks to be dyed of an aurora or orange colour. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 189 If an orange, or an aurora be required. 1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 33 Orange-reds, such as scarlet, nacarat, and aurora.

7. Used as the popular or trivial name of various species of animals, as of a monkey (*Chrysothrix sciurea*), a sea-anemone, and as the fancy name of varieties of various flowers, *e.g.* of a ranunculus.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. VII. i. 508 The Saimiri, or Aurora; which is the smallest, and most beautiful of all monkeys that hold by the tail. 1858 G. H. LEWES *Sea Side Stud.* Index.

8. *Comb.* **Aurora australis, borealis, septentrionalis:** see sense 5. **Aurora-like** *a.*, like the dawn, like the aurora borealis; **aurora parrot,** the species *Psittacus Aurora*; **aurora-pole,** one of the two points on the surface of the earth which form the centres of the luminous circles of the aurora borealis and australis; **aurora-snake.**

1877 MRS. H. KING *Discip., Ugo Bassi* II. 65 Filmy aurora-flowers Opened and died in the hour. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcad.* (1622) 139 Aurora-like new out of bed. 1879 KINGSTON *Austral. Adv.* iii. 24 Rays of light seemed, aurora-like, to shoot out from its crown. 1881 tr. *Nordenskiöld's Voy. Vega* II. xi. 40 A luminous crown . . whose centre, 'the aurora-pole,' lies somewhat under the earth's surface, a little north of the magnetic-pole.

Auroral (ɔ̄rōˈrăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.]

1. Of or pertaining to the dawn, eastern; *fig.* of or pertaining to the rise or first period of anything.

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* Prol. 148 Quhose donke impurpurit vestiment nocturnall . . He [Phebus] lefte in tyll his regionn auroall. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 529 To have begun the day with a . . crust . . like the French auroal 'biscuit de Rheims.' 1878 P. BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* ix. 361 Auroral splendours of promise . . which accompany all revolutions in their earlier stages. 1879 J. TODHUNTER *Alcestis* 61 To paint the auroral mysteries of the dawn.

2. Like the dawn in colour, brightness, freshness, soft beauty, etc.; dawning, roseate, rosy.

1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* I. 41 The auroral light of Tasso. 1863 LONGF. *Falc. Federigo* 151 Her cheeks suffused with an auroral blush. 1883 R. NOEL in *Academy* No. 577. 365/3 A radiance in auroral spirits now.

3. Of or pertaining to the aurora (borealis).

1828 in WEBSTER. 1851-9 SIR J. HERSCHEL in *Admr. Man. Sc. Eng.* 161, Note also the meteors . . within the auroral region. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* I. xxxi. 421 A true and unbroken auroral arch. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xiii. 179 The extreme height of the auroral light.

4. Resembling the aurora in its coruscations.

1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 136 Auroral flashings of wit. 1882 MYERS *Renan. Youth* 222 Hast thou . . Marked In her eyes those gleams auroral play?

Auro·rally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. After the manner of the dawn; roseately.

1873 BROWNING *Red. Cott. Night-C.* 117 How heaven's own pure may seem To blush aurorally.

2. After the manner of an aurora (borealis).

1882 PIAZZI SMYTH in *Nature* No. 682. 83 A space, eminently and distinctly aurorally dark, was formed near the middle of the north-east arc itself.

Aurorean (ɔ̄rōˈrĭăn), *a.* [f. AURORA + -EAN. Latin might have had *aurōre-us* (*roseus*).] Belonging to dawn, or resembling it in brilliant hue.

1819 KEATS *Ode to Psyche*, At tender eyedawn of aurorean love. 1860 O. MEREDITH *Lucile* II. v. §16. 11 Aurorean clouds. 1880 SWINBURNE *Birthday Ode* 340 Ringed with aurorean aureole of the sun.

Auro·ric, *a.* [f. AUROR-A + -IC: not well formed.] = AURORAL 3.

1881 KINAHAN in *Nature* XXIII. 350 Auroric lights have been faint and scarce of late.

†**Auro·se,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *aurōsus*, f. *aurum*; see -OSE.] Full of gold, golden. 1731 in BAILEY.

Aurous (ɔ̄ˈrəs), *a.* [f. L. *aur-um* gold + -OUS.] Of or containing gold. Applied in *Chem.* to compounds in which gold combines as a monad, e.g. *Aurous iodide* Au I, *Aurous oxide*, Au_2O.

1862 PEPPER *Play-bk. Metals* 201 Purple of Cassius, termed by Gmelin stannate of aurous oxide. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 307 Aurous iodide is a greenish-yellow powder.

Aurthwart,-wert, obs. forms of OVERTHWART.

Aurulent (ɔ̄ˈrĭŭlĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *aurulentus*, f. *aur-um* gold: see -ULENT.] Gold-coloured.

1731 in BAILEY. 1811 G. SHAW *Zool.* VIII. 306 Aurulent humming-bird.

‖ **Aurum** (ɔ̄ˈrŭm). [L.] Gold. Used in the names of several preparations containing or resembling gold, as **aurum fulminans** (= FULMINATE of gold), an explosive precipitate obtained by adding ammonia to a solution of auric chloride; **aurum mosaicum** or **musivum,** bisulphide of tin, known also as *bronze powder*, used by statuaries, house-painters,

and paper-stainers; †**aurum potabile**, 'drinkable gold,' gold held in a state of minute subdivision in some volatile oil, formerly in repute as a cordial.

a 1500 *E. E. Misc.* (1855) 4 Pynaculs alle of aurum, Clene gold alle and summe. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks., Aurum fulminans*, or thundering gold. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 213 Aurum fulminans may be heated to a certain degree without exploding. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* 208 Bice, Vermillion, Aurum Musicum. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 325 Aurum Musivum is used by Japanners. 1644 QUARLES *Judgm. & Mercy* 86 Poverty .. is a sickness very catching .. The best cordial is aurum potabile. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Aurum potabile*, a Medicine made of the body of Gold it self, totally reduced, without Corrosive, into a blood-red, gummie or Hony-like substance.

Auscult (ɒ̄·skʌlt), *v.* [ad. L. *auscultāre* to hear with attention, listen to. (*Aus-* = *aur-* in *auris* ear; the rest is doubtful.) Cf. F. *ausculter*.] = next.

c 1840 E. RIGBY in *Tweedie's Libr. Med.* VI. 55 The sound of each heart should be ausculted at the same moment. 1881 Miss BRADDON *Asph.* xxiii. 254 He auscultea me carefully, found me sound in wind and limb.

Auscultate (ɒ̄·skʌlteɪt), *v.* [f. *auscultāt-* ppl. stem of *auscultāre*: see prec. and -ATE³.] *trans.* To listen to; *spec.* in *Med.* to examine by auscultation. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* [The only form.]

Auscultation (ɒ̄·skʌltēɪ·ʃən). [ad. L. *auscultātiōn-em*, f. *auscultāt-*: see prec. and -ATION.]

1. The action of listening or hearkening.

1634 HICKES *Lucian* (T.) You shall hear what deserves attentive auscultation. 1836 H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xxxi. 239 He who can listen with real attention to every thing that is said to him, has a great gift of auscultation. 1842 Mrs. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 64 The suggestive name of *acroases*—auscultations, things intended to be heard.

2. *Med.* The action of listening, with ear or stethoscope, to the sound of the movement of heart, lungs, or other organs, in order to judge their condition of health or disease.

1833 J. FORBES *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 234 The whole doctrine of auscultation as a means of diagnosis. 1872 THOMAS *Dis. Wom.* 767 Auscultation reveals a loud basic systolic cardiac murmur.

Auscultative (ɒ̄·skʌltătiv), *a. Med.* [f. L. *auscultāt-* (see AUSCULT) + -IVE.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, auscultation.

1834 RAMADGE *Consump. Curable* 95 By auscultative examination. *Ibid.* (1861) 47 He displayed, unequivocally, all its auscultative signs.

Auscultator (ɒ̄·skʌlteɪtəɹ). [a. L. *auscultātor*, n. of agent f. *auscultāre*: see prec. and OR.]

1. *Med.* One who practises auscultation.

1833 J. FORBES *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 225 In the hands of an expert auscultator. 1872 THOMAS *Dis. Wom.* 77 The auscultator .. bringing to his aid the double stethoscope.

‖ 2. Title formerly given in Germany to a young lawyer who has passed his first public examination, and is thereupon employed by Government, but without salary and with no fixed appointment. (Now called *referendar*.) Hence **Auscultatorship**.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) iv. 75 His first Law-Examination he has come-through triumphantly .. he is hereby 'an Auscultator of respectability.' *Ibid.* 76 His progress from the passive Auscultatorship, towards any active Assessorship. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Feb. 146.

Auscultatory (ɒ̄·skʌltătəri), *a.* [f. L. *auscultāt-* (see AUSCULT) + -ORY.] Of or pertaining to listening, or to the medical practice of auscultation.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 240 Engage nature in her passive auscultatory faculties. 1833 J. FORBES *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 235 The auscultatory diagnostics of cardiac diseases.

Ausmoner, transp. of *aumosner*, obs. f. ALMONER.

‖ **Auspex** (ɒ̄·speks). *Rom. Antiq.* Pl. **auspices**. [L., contr. for *avispex*, f. *avi-s* bird + *-spex* an observer, f. *specĕre* to behold, observe.] One who observed the flight of birds, to take omens thence for the guidance of affairs; *hence*, a director, protector; and *esp.* the person who superintended marriage ceremonies.

1598 GREENWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* (1604) 151 Shee should heare the words of the Auspices or hand-fasters. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 206 An auspex to divine by the flying of the birds the future felicity of her marriage.

†**Au·spical**, *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *auspicālis*, f. *auspic-em*, AUSPEX: see -AL¹.] = AUSPICIAL.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

†**Au·spicate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *auspicātus*, pa. pple. of *auspicāre*, *-āri* to take omens at the beginning of any business, to start prosperously, to begin, enter upon, f. *auspic-em*, AUSPEX.] Started with good auspices; well-omened; fortunate.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 679 It is not an auspicate beginning of a feast .. to snatch or lurch from one another. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 6 Among the most auspicious names .. [is] none more auspicate or glorious than Augusta.

Auspicate (ɒ̄·spikeɪt), *v.* [f. prec., or on analogy of vbs. so formed.]

†1. *trans.* To give omen of, betoken, prognosticate. *Obs.*

1603 B. JONSON *King's Entert.* Wks. (1838) 535/1 As ominous a comet .. as that did auspicate So lasting glory to Augustus' state.

2. *intr.* To augur, prognosticate, predict.

1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III. 357 It were mockery to auspicate favorably so long as they continue.

3. *trans.* To initiate (a business, undertaking, etc.) with a ceremony calculated to ensure prosperity or good luck to it; to give a fortunate start to.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1632) 553 To auspicate his Temporall affaires with Spirituall deuotions. 1640 BROME *Antipodes* I. vi. 255 First, Sir, a health to auspicate our travailes, And wee'll away. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. vi. (1865) 269 To auspicate .. the filial concern, and set it agoing with a lustre. 1865 D. NASH in *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.) Pref. 6 Auspicating the foundations of cities .. by human sacrifice.

4. To enter upon in a way which may be attended with good or bad consequences; to handsel, signalize (one's entrance upon).

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vii. 6 Which Act was accidently hanseld, and auspicated with the bloud of many Jewes. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. IX. 81 The very first acts, by which [this new Government] auspicated its entrance into function. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* I. II. v, Can the son better auspicate his arms Than by the slaying of who slew the father?

5. To begin, commence, start; to inaugurate.

1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 97 Whence all the rest auspicate their Gospel. 1831 *Crayons fr. Commons* 41 Long ere the purse and mace Were auspicated to proclaim the state Which fortune will'd on Henry Brougham should wait. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. iv. 125 The London company merits the praise of having auspicated liberty in America.

†6. *intr.* To make a start or commencement. *Obs.*

a 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 582 Let me auspicate from the Text and Authority of Holy Scripture.

†**Au·spicately**, *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. AUSPICATE *a.* + -LY².] In accordance with omens.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXII. viii. 197 Great cities .. founded auspicately by the direction of bird flight.

Au·spicating, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.] = next.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 189 Whether augurizing, auspicating, and auspicinating .. were not founded upon magick.

†**Auspica·tion**. *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. L. *auspicāt-*: see AUSPICATE *a.* and -ATION.] The taking of auspices, getting of favourable omens.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 4 Their sacrificing to the starres, in an auspication of the years fertility. *Ibid.* 296 He took auspication from a bird that sate before them.

†**Au·spicator**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [n. of agent (on L. analogies) f. L. *auspicāt-*: see prec. and -OR.] One who takes auspices, an augur.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 330 The pullarian auspicator, would needs be presaging clean contrary to his tokens.

†**Au·spicatory**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec.: see -ORY.] Of or pertaining to auspication.

1734 SALE *Koran* Prel. Disc. § iv. (1850) 42 This auspicatory form .. [is] believed to be of divine original.

Auspice (ɒ̄·spis), now usually in pl. **auspices** (ɒ̄·spisez). [a. F. *auspice* (14th c.), ad. L. *auspicium* the action or function of the AUSPEX.]

1. An observation of birds for the purpose of obtaining omens; a sign or token given by birds.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 319 Na plebeane micht have auspicis, that is to say, thay micht nocht divine. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 307 Taking an auspice .. it was told him, &c. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 172/2 The auspices which were taken when he was appointed. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* ii. 20 All sortileges, auspices, divinations, and other works of the devil were forbidden.

2. *gen.* Any divine or prophetic token; prognostic, premonition; *esp.* indication of a happy future.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 186 The glorious Cesar Henry .. whom God may make to command with happy auspices. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 327 This auspice [the publication of a pamphlet] was instantly followed by a speech from the throne, in the very spirit .. of that pamphlet. 1848 R. HAMILTON *Sabbath* ii. 50 What was the auspice and relief which words like these brought to his soul! 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 20 A life which had opened under the fairest auspices.

3. Prosperous lead; propitious influence exerted on behalf of any undertaking; patronage, favouring direction; *esp.* in phr. *Under the auspices of.*

a 1637 B. JONSON (J.) Great father Mars .. By whose high auspice Rome hath stood So long. 1667 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* 1150 That Town .. Which by his Auspice they will nobler make. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 135 The whole has been done under the auspices .. of religion and piety. 1844 LINGARD *Angto-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xi. 168 Published under the auspices of the Royal Society of Literature. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xvi. 337 An experiment begun under his enlightened auspices.

†4. A lucky or well-omened introduction. *Obs.*

1688 DRYDEN *Brit. Rediv.* 50 That James this running century may view, And give his son an auspice to the new.

Auspicial (ɒ̄·spi·ʃăl), *a.* [f. L. *auspici-um* AUSPICE + -AL¹.]

1. Of or pertaining to auspices or augury.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 193 That Auspiciall principle .. that the left hand is ominous. 1828 CHATFIELD *Teut. Antiq.* Pref. 10 A fondness for auspicial rites.

2. Well-omened, fortunate, auspicious.

1614 (22 Dec.) *Stationers' Reg.* (Arb.) III. 559 The auspiciall government of Frederick the Prince Palatine. 1853 *Scot. Rev.* I. 84 Attaching undue importance to the auspicial favour of aristocratic names.

†**Auspi·ciate**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ATE³.] Variant of AUSPICATE *v.* (sense 4).

1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 15 an. 1296 There to auspiciate his entrance to a conquest of Scotland.

†**Auspi·cinator**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *auspicium*; cf. L. *haruspicium*, *haruspicīna*, and Eng. *vaticinator*.] = AUSPICATOR, AUSPEX.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 190 Augurs and auspicinators.

Auspicious (ɒ̄·spi·ʃəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.]

1. Ominous, *esp.* of good omen, betokening success, giving promise of a favourable issue.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 155 An auspicious flight of an Eagle towards him. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 202 Beneath auspicious planets born. 1823 J. THACHER *Mil. Jrnl. Amer. Rev.* 155 The splendid achievement of General Gates is auspicious to his preferment.

b. Of persons: Predicting or prognosticating good.

1702 ROWE *Ambit. Step-Moth.* II. ii. 662 Auspicious Sage, I trust thee with my Fortune. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & Find* 239 The aspect of jubilant auspicious angels.

2. Favourable, favouring, conducive to success.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 314 I'le .. promise you calme Seas, auspicious gales. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* II. xii. 248 The results .. have a direct and auspicious bearing on the great subject.

b. Of persons: Showing favour, propitious, kind.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. iii. 8 And fortune play vpon thy prosperous helme As thy auspicious mistris. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Ded., Auspicious Heaven saw our distresses and dangers. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems* 10 Fair with honorable eyes. Lamps of an auspicious soul.

3. Favoured by fortune, prosperous, fortunate.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Auspicious*, lucky, fortunate. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 241 But *Harvest* sometimes has a more auspicious sense. 1804 in Gurwood *Disp.* III. 419 We .. have reposed for five auspicious years under the shadow of your protection.

Auspi·ciously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an auspicious manner; with favourable omen, prospect, or result; fortunately, happily.

1596 DRAYTON *Legends* i. 421 Whom then I did auspiciously perswade, Once more with Warre to fright the English Fields. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* III. i, Thus far it works auspiciously. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 586 Schomberg had opened the campaign auspiciously.

Auspi·ciousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being auspicious; favourable prospect for the future, promise of success.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Add. xi. 24 Having thus commenced with the auspiciousnesse of religion, they had better hopes their just affaires would succeed. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Nov. 5/1 The auspiciousness of this beginning was more than confirmed.

†**Au·spicy.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *auspicium* AUSPICE.] The drawing of omens from birds.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xvii. 356 Auspicie was rather an inuention of pollicie. 1628 *Powerf. Favorite* 120 He consulted with his Auspicy to know what it presaged. 1687 SHADWELL *Juvenal's Sat.* x. *note*, Who interpret *dextro pede* 'with most prosperous Auspicies.'

Aust, obs. form of AUGUST.

Austen, variant of AUSTIN, Augustinian.

‖ **Auster** (ɒ̄·stəɹ). Also 6 **austure.** [L.; cf. L. *urĕre*, *ustum*, to burn, Gr. *αὔειν* to dry, kindle.] The south wind; *hence*, the south.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. iii. 39 Yif þe cloudy wynde auster blowe felliche. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 354 Throw couetyce culd neuir 3it be content Of all the Austure and the Orient. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 38/1 To dry the weeping Auster's tears. 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 243 Auster's resistless force all air invades.

Auster, variant of ASTRE, hearth, home.

Austere (ɒ̄·stīəɹ), *a.* Forms: 4 **auster**, 7-**eer**, 4-**austere**; also 4 **austerene**, **awsterne** (**hausterne**), 4-6 **austerne**, 6 **austrun**, **astern.** [a. OF. *austere* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *austērus*, a. Gr. *αὐστηρός* making the tongue dry and rough, *hence*, harsh, severe, f. *αὔειν* to dry. The adscititious *-n*, common in 14-16th c., is perhaps due to contact of form and sense with *stern* adj.; cf. quot. 1388 in sense 3. The appearance of the senses in Eng. does not correspond to the logical development in Gr.]

1. Uniting astringency with sourness or bitterness; harsh in flavour, rough to the taste.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 H j b, I cal austere .. a lytell adstryngent. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* Gloss., *Austere*, harsh or hard, as in fruits vnripe, and hard wines of hedge grapes. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* Advt. (1729) 78 Austere Fruit .. no better than a sort of full succulent Crabs. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 122 The bramble, black as jet, or sloes austere. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. vi. 143 Both ripen austere and small fruits.

†2. Of colour: Dingy, sombre. (So in L.) *Obs.*

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 227 A Chrysoprasus: a Gemm of an austere colour.

3. Harsh to the feelings generally; stern in manner or appearance; rigorous, judicially severe.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 54 Pei dred þe kyng folle sore, for he was fulle austere. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xix. 21, I dredde thee, for thou art an austerne [1388 a stern] man .. I am an hausterne [1388 a stern] man. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. ix. 664 Persecutiowne, Dat wes austere and fellowne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. xii. 59 Wyth astern fyry ene. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 371 With drawin swordis and with austrun face. 1656 BP. HALL *Breath. Devout Soul* (1851) 192 O thou, who justly holdest thyself wronged with the style of *an austere Master*. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-C.* 248 They would be gentle, not austere.

b. Stern in warfare, grim.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 28 Werred on Athelstan with oste fulle austere. *Ibid.* 263 Þe folk .. wer first auster and smerte. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) I. xxx. 250 Simon, Count de Montfort, an austere warrior.

†c. *transf.* Rugged, forbidding. *Obs.*

1686 COTTON *Montaigne* (1877) I. 75 Difficulties .. render it austere and inaccessible.

4. Severe in self-discipline or self-restraint, stringently moral, strict, abstinent.

*c*1375 Wyclif *Serm.* i. Sel. Wks. 1869 I. 1 An ypocrite þat shewide him to the world bobe austerne and clene. **1601** Shaks. *Alls Well* iv. iii. 59 Which holy vndertaking with most austere saactimonie, she accomplisht. **1772** Priestley *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* (1782) I. 319 John .. led a remarkably austere life. **1855** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 249 To these austere faaatics a holiday was an object of positive disgust.

5. Grave, sober, serious.

1667 Milton *P. L.* ix. 272 Eve..With sweet austeer composure thus reply'd. **1858** Longf. *M. Standish* 31 Men in the middle of life, austere and grave in deportment.

6. Severely simple in style, unadorned; without any luxury.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1632) 390 This austere repast they took in the Euening. **1795** Mason *Ch. Mus.* i. 47, I demand no austere solemnity of strain; but I would reject all levity of air. **1852** Conybeare & H. *St. Paul* (1862) I. ix. 280 The austere comfort of an English jail.

B. as *sb.* An austere substance.

1760 Rutty *Phil. Trans.* LI. 471 Galls and other austeres.

Auste·rely, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an austere manner; with harshness; sternly, strictly, severely; grimly; rigorously, abstinently.

*c*1375 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. 1869 I. 256 God shal seie, austernli; Of þi mouþ Y juge þee. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* xii. vi. 121 Rycht austernly has he thrawin the brand. **1610** Shaks. *Temp.* iv. i. 1 If I haue too austerely punish'd you. **1799** S. Turner *Anglo-Sax.* (1828) I. 391 Alfred at first received them austerely. His manner was afterwards softened. **1858** De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 134 My mother .. recoiled austerely from all direct communication with her servants. **1865** *Daily Tel.* 28 Dec. 5/4 The back lanes of Genoa are full of austerely-gorgeous palaces.

Auste·reness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Austerity.

1. Harshness or astringent sourness to the taste.

1676 Beal in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 585 An austerenes that must be allay'd .. with a little Sugar. **1751** Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Austerity*, Austereness of taste.

2. Harshness, sternness, severity; severe self-discipline, moral strictness.

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 392/2 S. Paul condemned them that through austernesse of life .. serued God. **1646** Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 372 If an indifferent and unridiculous object could draw his habituall austerenesse unto a smile. **1829** J. H. Newman in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 75, I saw thy face In kind austereness clad.

Austerity (ɒste·riti). Forms: 4 **austerité,** austernete, 7 austeritie, 7- austerity. [a. OF. *austerité* (14th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *austēritātem* (cf. Gr. *αὐστηρότης*), f. *austērus* Austere: see -ity.]

1. Harshness to the taste, astringent sourness.

1634 T. Johnson tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* xxvi. vii. (1678) 632 Acerbity and austerity. **1676** Beal in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 585 A wild black Plum .. of no harsh or unpleasant austerity. **1718** Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 80 Sage .. has an Austerity upon the Palate.

2. Harshness to the feelings; stern, rigorous, or severe treatment or demeanour; judicial severity.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5376 Þe gret austerité, þat Crist sal shew þat day. *c*1380 Wyclif *De Papa* Wks. (1880) 471 Seculer prinsis shulden teche to drede god by austernete and worldly drede. **1579** E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Feb. *Gloss.*, Dismayed at the grimaes and austeritie of his countenaunce. **1614** Raleigh *Hist. World* II. (1736) 532 He gave presence .. with such austeritie, that no man durst presume to spit or cough in his sight. **1775** Burke *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. 1842 I. 181 Notwithstanding the austerity of the Chair.

b. *transf.* Rigour; rugged sternness. *arch.*

1713 *Lond. & Count. Brewer* II. (1743) 149 Before the Austerity of the Winter renders such a damp watery Place too chilly. **1817** Byron *Manfred* III. iv. 33 Which soften'd down the hoar austerity Of rugged desolation.

3. Severe self-discipline or self-restraint; moral strictness, rigorous abstinence, asceticism.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. i. 90 Or on Dianaes Altar to protest For aie, austerity, and siagle life. **1655** Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. I. 271 The Monks .. whose primitive over-Austerity in Abstinence was turned now into Self-sufficiency. **1750** Johnson *Rambl.* No. 141 ¶6 To dissipate the gloom of collegiate austerity. **1856** Mrs. Stowe *Dred.* xxvii. II. 274 The rigid austerity of his life.

b. *esp.* in *pl.* Severely abstinent or ascetic practices.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* xviii. 69 Several other Anti-christian Austerities. **1739** Wesley *Wks.* (1872) I. 178 By holiness meaning, not fasting or bodily austerities. **1851** Sir J. Stephen *Hist. France* xvii. II. 174 The cell and the austerities of an anchorite.

4. Severe simplicity; lack of luxury or adornment.

1875 Mrs. Charles in *Sund. Mag.* June 586 The very bareness and austerity .. was to the Gothic soldiers a proof of hidden treasure. **1883** Coan in *Harper's Mag.* June 125/2, I should restrict this austerity to the dyspeptics.

†**Auste·rulous,** *a. Obs.*—⁰ [f. L. *austērul-us*: see -ulous.] 'Somewhat harsh.' Bailey 1731.

Austin (ɒ·stin), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4-6 Austyn(e, 6-7 -en, 7 -ine. [Syncopated f. *Augustin, Augstin.* (No *Aoustin* cited in OF.)]

1. = Augustinian.

*c*1384 Wyclif *De Eccl.* Sel. Wks. 1871 III. 353 Austyns seien þat þei weren many hundrid wyater bifore obere freris. **1861** A. B. Hope *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 232 The church of the Austin Friars.

†**2.** 'Doing Austins': see quot. *Obs.*

*c*1812 *Oxoniana* I. 5 Some traces of this practice [*disputationes in Augustinensibus*] still remain in the University exercises, and the common phrase of scholars 'doing Austins' has a direct allusion to it.

†**Au·stiner.** *Obs.* Variant of prec.

1466 *Paston Lett.* 549 II. 270 Given to the Austeners at the chapter at Yarmouth.

Austral (ɒ·străl), *a.*; also 6 aws-, australl.

[ad. L. *australis*, f. *Auster* south wind: see -al¹.] Belonging to the south, southern; *also*, influenced by the south wind, warm and moist. *Austral signs*: the six signs of the zodiac from *Libra* to *Pisces*.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxvi. (1495) 459 Fysshe of that kynde that hyghte Austral aryse whan the sterres that hyght Pliades begynnae to go doune. **1541** R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, An australl day, that is to say hote and moyste. **1635** Heywood *Hierarch.* III. 185 If the Australl horne be any thing erected, it signifieth a South winde. **1881** Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* II. 19 Austral magnetism is the imaginary magnetic matter which prevails in the southern regions of the earth.

Australasian (ɒstrălē·ɪʃăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Australasia*, ad. F. *Australasie* (f. L. *australis* southern + *Asia*) + -an; given originally, by De Brosses, to one of his 3 divisions of the alleged *Terra Australis*: now used to include Australia and its adjoining islands.] **A.** *adj.* Of or belonging to Australasia. **B.** *sb.* A native or colonist of Australasia.

[**1756** De Brosses *Hist. Navig. aux Terres Australes* Pref. 2 La division de la terre australe y étoit faite, relativement à ces trois mers, en Magellanique, Polynésie, et Australasie. **1766** Callander *Terra Australis* I. 49 (transl. De Brosses) The first [division] in the Indian Ocean south of *Asia*, which for this reason we shall call *Australasia*.] **1802** G. Shaw *Zool.* III. 506 Other Australasian Snakes. **1819** Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1867) I. 268 The Australasians grow corn.

Australene (ɒ·strălīn). *Chem.* [f. L. *austrāl-is* Austral + -ene.] The chief constituent of English turpentine-oils, prepared from the turpentine of *Pinus australis*, which turns the plane of polarization to the right; also called *austraterebenthene*.

1863 in Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 921.

Australian (ɒstrē·liăn), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. F. *australien*, f. L. *australis*, in *Terra Australis* 'southern land,' the title given, from 16th c., to the supposed continent and islands lying in the Great Southern Ocean, for which *Australia* was at length substituted (see Flinders, 1814, *Voyage to Terra Australis*, I. Introd. p. iii, *foot-note*.) With the gradual restriction of *Terra Australis* and 'Australia' to New Holland (see *Penny Cycl.* 1835 s.v.), *Australian* has been similarly restricted.]

A. *sb.* †**1.** A native of the *Terra Australis*, including Australasia, Polynesia, and 'Magellanica,' *Obs.* **2.** An aboriginal native of, *later*, also, a colonist or resident in, the island-continent of Australia.

1693 *New Discov. Terra Incogn. Austral.* 163 It is easie to judge of the incomparability of the Australians with the people of Europe. **1766** Callander *Terra Australis* (De Brosses) II. 280 One of the Australians, or natives of the Southern World, whom Gonneville had brought into France. **1815** *Ann. Reg.* 546 Like most Australians their legs did not bear the European proportion to the size of their heads and bodies. **1880** *Daily News* 25 Nov. 5/2 Herbert it seems is an Australian, or at least has been living in Australia.

B. *adj.* Of or belonging to Australia.

1814 R. Brown in Flinders *Voy. Terr. Austr.* II. 535 The collection of Australian plants. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 363 The Alfouron and Australian races. *Mod.* Proposed confederation of the Australian colonies.

Hence, **Australioid** (ɒstrē·liˌɔid), *a.*, also **Australoid** (ɒ·străloid), of the ethnological type of the aborigines of Australia.

1864 *Reader* No. 103. 771/1 Australioid rather than Australian. **1869** Lubbock *Preh. Times* xii. 378 The Australoid type contains all the inhabitants of Australia, and the native races of the Deccan. **1884** *Sat. Rev.* 26 July 118 Proving the existence of Australioid blood in our veins.

†**Au·stralize,** *v.* ? *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. Austral *a.* + -ize.] To point southward.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. (1686) 44 Steel and Iron conveniently placed do Septentrionate at one extream and Australize at another. **1656** in Blount *Glossogr.*

†**Au·strian,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *Austr-* (*Auster*) south + -ian. (To be distinguished from *Austrian*, of *Austria* = Ger. *Oesterreich* Eastern kingdom.)] Southern, austral.

1638 Quarles *Eleg. Lady Luckyn* xiv, The Queen of light, Rob'd with full Glorie in her Austrian skies.

Austrich, -idge, obs. forms of Ostrich.

†**Au·strine,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *austrin* (Cotgr.), ad. L. *austrīnus*, f. Auster.] Southern, austral.

1635 Heywood *Hierarch.* iii. 169 Under the feet of Aquarius, lieth the Great Austrine [*printed* Austriue] Fish.

Austringer (ɒ·strindʒəi). *Falconry.* Also astr-, ostr-. [Also spelt *ostringer*, a corruption of earlier *ostregier, ostreger*, a. OF. *ostruchier, austruchier* (*autrucier, autoursier*):—late L. * *austurcārius*, f. *austurcus*, also *austorius, ostorius*, in OF. *hostur, ostour*, now *autour*, the goshawk. For corruption of *ostreger* to *ostringer, austringer*, cf. *messenger, passenger, porringer*, etc.] A keeper of goshawks. See also Ostringer.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* b v b, They be calde Ostregeris that kepe Goshawkys, or Tercellis. **1575** G. Turberville *Falconrie* 63 Falconers and Ostregers. **1601** Shaks. *All's Well* v. i. (*Stage direction*) Enter a gentle astringer. **1670-1717** Blount *Law Dict.* s.v. *Austurcus*, We usually call a *Faulkoner* who keeps that kiad of Hawks, an *Ostringer*. **1695** Kennett *Par. Antiq.* ix. 117 Sent beyond sea with the Kings Austringers and Falconers.

Austromancy (ɒ·strɒmænsi). [f. L. *Auster* south wind + Gr. *μαντεία* divination: see -mancy.] Divination from observation of the winds.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*

Austrun, obs. form of Austere.

Austuce, variant of Astuce, *Obs.*, astuteness.

Austure, obs. form of Auster.

Austyn, Aut, obs. ff. Austin, Aught.

†**Autæ·sthesy.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. *αὐτ(ο-* self + *αἴσθησις* perception, sensation.] Self-consciousness.

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* I. II. xxv, Autæsthesy's divided into tway. *a*1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* viii. 387 To preserve an unhallowed autæsthesy and feeling sense of themselves.

†**Auta·ngelist.** *Obs.*—⁰ [f. Gr. *αὐτάγγελ-ος*, f. *αὐτ(ο-* self + *ἄγγελος* messenger.] 'One who is his own Messenger.' Bailey 1742.

Autantitypy (ɒtăntɪ·tɪpi). [f. Gr. *αὐτ(ο-* self + Antitypy.] 'The positive notion of an insuperable power in body of resisting compression; ultimate or absolute incompressibility.' Sir W. Hamilton *Dissert.* in *Reid's Wks.* 847.

Autarch (ɒ·tɑɪk). [ad. Gr. *αὔταρχος*, f. *αὐτ(ο-* self, by oneself, independently + *ἀρχός* ruler.] An absolute ruler; = Autocrat.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 28 Feb. 4/4 The great autarchs of history.

Autarchy (ɒ·tɑɪki). [ad. Gr. *αὐταρχία*, f. *αὔταρχος*: see prec. and -y.]

1. Absolute sovereignty, despotism.

1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* Wks. 1738 I. 467 A certain Government, which he calls an Autarchy, of which he makes God the only Judg. *Ibid.* 468 That absolute and imaginary Right of Sovereignty, that Autarchy.

2. Self-government.

1691 G. B. *title* Autarchy or the Art of Self-Government.

Autarchy² (ɒ·tɑɪki). In 7 -archie. (Better -arky, or -arcie.) [ad. Gr. *αὐτάρκεια*, f. *αὐτάρκης* self-sufficient, f. *αὐτ(ο-* self + *ἀρκέ-ειν* to suffice.] Self-sufficiency.

*c*1643 *Maximes Unfolded* 4 Autarchie or selfe sufficiency. **1863** D. Simon *Dorner's Pers. Christ* II. III. 66 To the Kantian *practical* autarchy, the dogma of the Godman is unnecessary.

Autenkid, *ppl. a. Obs.* [Corrupt f. *autentik*, or *autenticat*.] Authenticated.

*c*1400 *Apol. Loll.* 15 Materis to be .. confermid, canonizid, autenkid.

Autentik, -ycal, etc., obs. ff. Authentic, etc.

Auter, -e, -ir, -re, obs. forms of Altar.

Autergy, variant of Autergy.

†**Autexou·sious,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. Gr. *αὐτεξούσι-ος* (see next) + -ous.] Exercising free-will.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 220 As autexousious or free-willed, they should have a power of determining themselves.

†**Autexousy.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. Gr. *αὐτεξουσία* independent power, f. *αὐτ(ο-* (see Auto-) + *ἐξουσία* power, authority.] Free will.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 755 Asserting the *τὸ ἐφ' ἡμῖν*, Autexousie, or Liberty from Necessity.

†**Authe·nt.** *Mus. Obs.* In 6 autenta. [ad. med.L. *aut h)ent-a*, ad. Gr. *αὐθέντ-ης*: see Authentic.] = Authentic B 5.

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* Annot., To the autentas they give more liberty of ascending then to the Plagæ .. euery autenta may go a whole eight aboue the finall key. **1609** Douland *Ornithop. Microl.* 13 An Antiphone is newly found, which .. hath not the rising of an Authent in the middle.

Authentic (ɒ)pe·ntik), *a.* (and *sb.*). Forms: 4–5 auctentyke, 4–7 autentik(e, 5 -yk, 5–6 -icke, -yke, 6 attentik, awtentyke, 6–7 aut-, authentique, -ike, -icke, 6–8 -ick, 6- authentic. [a. OF. *autentique* (13th c.), ad. L. *authentic-us*, a. Gr. *αὐθεντικός* 'of first-hand authority, original,' f. *αὐθεντία* 'original authority,' and *αὐθέντης* 'one who does a thing himself, a principal, a master, an autocrat,' f. *αὐτ(ο-* self + *-ἑντης* (cf. *συνέντης* = *συνεργός* fellow-worker). In 15th c. mis-spelt after L. *auctor*; in 16th assimilated to the orig. Greek. The development of meaning is involved, and influenced by med.L. and Fr.; senses 3 and 4 seem to combine the ideas of 'authoritative' and 'original.']

A. *adj.*

†**1.** Of authority, authoritative (*properly* as possessing original or inherent authority, but also as duly authorized); entitled to obedience or respect. *Obs.*

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 7116 Saint Austyn .. Whase wordes er auctentyke. **1382** Wyclif *Isa.* Prol., No goostli vndurstondyng is autentik, no but it be groundid in the text opynli. *a*1420 Occleve *De Reg. Princ.* 125 The bible, Whiche is a booke auntentyke and credible. **1595** Chapman *Bang. Sence* (1639) 31 Let autentique Reason be our guide. **1630** Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 62 We have an authentique Rule to decide the doubt. **1682** Norris *Hierocles* 20 To esteem their Sentences as authentick as Laws. **1724** Swift *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 105 Some short plain authentick tract might be published for the information both of petty and grand-juries. **1849** Fitzgerald tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 332 That is called authentic, which is sufficient to itself, which commends, sustains, proves itself, and hath credit and authority from itself.

†**b.** of persons. *Obs.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccccxxvii. 749 One of the moost autentyke men of the court of parlyment. **1710** Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* iii. 160 Doth not appear in any Authentic writer.

†2. Legally valid, having legal force. *Obs.*

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 80 Of her lettris and of her sele, if autentike thei weren. 1466 *Paston Lett.* 554 II. 284 Divers old deeds, some without date, insealed under autenticke seales. 1671 Flavel *Fount. Life* vi. 15 What is done by Commission is Authentick. 1723 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 130 Under the broad authentic seal of heav'n.

†b. Of persons: Legally or duly qualified, authorized, licensed. *Obs.*

c 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 35 Hee is Autentike and a man of age, And hes great practicke of the Chancellarie. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, xxv, With the approbacions and testimonies of fowre sundrie notaries autentique thervnto subscribed. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. iii. 14 Of all the learned and authenticke fellowes. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. iii, Why, h'is the most autentique dealer I'these commodities!

3. Entitled to acceptance or belief, as being in accordance with fact, or as stating fact; reliable, trustworthy, of established credit. (The prevailing sense; often used in contradistinction to *genuine*, esp. by writers on Christian Evidences, while others identify 'authentic' and 'genuine.' See sense 6.)

1369 Chaucer *Bk. Duchesse* 1086 Though her stories be autentike. 1485 Caxton *Trevisa's Higden* IV. xxvii. (1527) 174 This is founden in no cronycle that is auctentyke. 1532 3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, xii, By diuers sondrie olde autentike histories, and cronicles it is manifestlie declared and expressed. 1735 Somerville *Chase* II. 125 If some stanch Hound, with his authentick Voice Avow the recent Trail. 1739 Chesterf. *Lett.* 35 I. 117 *Authentic* means *true*; something that may be depended upon, as coming from good authority. 1796 Bp. Watson *Apol. Bible* ii. 183 A *genuine* book is that which was written by the person whose name it bears as the author of it. An *authentic* book is that which relates matters of fact as they really happened. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 178 Some portrait .. reckoned authentic, which the early painters followed.

b. of persons (or agents).

1561 T. Norton tr. *Calvin's Inst.* III. 327 To discredit so many authentike witnesses. 1638 Suckling *Aglaura* Epil. (1646) 59 When an authentique watch is shewn, Each man windes up and rectifies his own. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 375 Some of the authentickest annalists. 1797 Holcroft tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* IV. xci. (ed. 2) 5 He is an authentic writer.

†4. Original, first-hand, prototypical; as opposed to *copied*. *Obs.*

1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* III. iv. (1588) 370 According to the Originall and Autentique Records. 1610 Bp. Carleton *Jurisd.* 72 They would send for the autentike copies of the Nicen Councell. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 719 On him who had stole Joves authentic fire. 1728 Newton *Chronol. Amended* vi. 369 The book .. was originally copied from Authentic writings. 1822 S. Rogers *Italy, Florence* 16 To steal a spark from their authentic fire.

5. Real, actual, 'genuine.' (Opposed to *imaginary, pretended*.) *arch.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydes* vii. 32 To be closed and enuyronned wyth wallis autentyke. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* III. 188 An Authentick discouragement to the promotion of the Arts and Sciences. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Epigr.* Wks. 1730 I. 128 Well might the sage philosophers of old Their justling atoms for authentic hold. 1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) I. 66 A faint, authentic twilight.

6. Really proceeding from its reputed source or author; of undisputed origin, genuine. (Opposed to *counterfeit, forged, apocryphal*. Cf. note, sense 3.)

1790 Paley *Hor. Paul.* I. 1, I believe the letters authentic, and the narration in the main to be true. 1824 Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* 27 Every authentic piece from the pens of Tyndal and Coverdale. 1880 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 5/3 Authentic documents artfully falsified.

†7. Belonging to himself, own, proper. *Obs.*

1596 Chapman *Iliad* VIII. 74 Then Nestor cut the gears With his new-drawn authentic sword. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* xxviii. [For justice] to put her own authentic sword into the hands of an unjust and wicked man.

†8. Acting of itself, self-originated, automatic.

1765 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* I. 545 The spontaneous or authentic motions of clock-work.

9. *Mus.* Of ecclesiastical modes: Having their sounds comprised within an octave from the final. (For this application, see Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 105.)

1730 Pepusch *Harmony* x. 80 One of the Parts is in the Authentick, and the Other in the Plagal Mode of the Key we compose in. *a* 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* II. ii. 81 Guido uses the terms authentic and plagal for the modes. 1873 Banister *Music* § 128 The Perfect (formerly termed Authentic) Cadence, or Full Close, consists of the Major Triad on the Dominant, followed by the Triad on the Tonic.

B. *sb.*

†1. An authoritative book or document. *Obs.*

1599 Thynne *Animadv.* 42 The proper signyficatione of 'autenticke' is, 'a thinge of auctorytye or credit allowed by menne of auctorytye, or the originall or fyrste archetypum of any thinge.' 1602 Fulbecke *Pandects* 25 Scripture, the authentike of Religion.

†2. An original (document). *Obs.*

1599 [See in sense 1]. 1608 *2nd Pt. Def. Reas. Refus. Subscr.* 86 Which is to confounde the measure and the mesured .. the authentick, and some copie or notes taken out of it. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* I. 42 Principall and Interest, Authenticks and Transcripts, are all imbezzelled.

3. The *Authentics*: title given to a collection of the New Constitutions of Justinian.

1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 21 Justinians Nouells (which they call authentiques). 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th c.* I. II. ii. 25 Frederick II. in the year 1220, made an Authentick which is inserted in the Justinian Code. 1744 *Notes to Peere Williams' Rep.* (1826) 52 They are called Novels, because they are new laws; and Authenticks, because they are translated authentically from the Greek tongue.

†4. One whose opinion is entitled to acceptance; an authority. *Obs. rare.*

1713 Addison *Guardian* No. 115 No critick has ever .. been looked upon as an authentick, who did not shew by his practice that he was a master of the theory.

†5. *Mus.* = Authentic mode; see A 9. *Obs.*

1609 Douland *Ornithop. Microl.* 13 Whilest they discend from a Fift to the finall Note, they are Authentickes.

†**Authe·ntic,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. F. *authentique-r*: see Authenticate.] By-form of Authenticate (in passage cited, in sense 3 b).

c 1595 Daniel *Sonnets* 52 But I must sing of thee, and those fair eyes Authentic shall my verse in time to come.

Authe·ntical, *a. arch.* Forms: 6 autentycal, 6–7 -ical, -icall, authenticall, 6– authentical. [f. Authentic *a.* + -al^{1}.]

1. = Authentic *a.* 1.

1562 Bulleyn *Sorenes* 31 a, By the rules, and autenticall counsaill, of learned Phisicions. 1608 *2nd Pt. Def. Reas. Refus. Subscr.* 83 No scripture is Canonical but that which is Authentical, and carrieth credit in it self and of it self, without dependance of any other writinge. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 143 The Authenticall Interpretation of Law is not that of writers. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* v. 258 Published, and commanded to be observed as Authentical.

b. 1537 *Inst. Chr. Man* H iij b, In the writinges of any autenticall doctour or auctour of the church. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. iii, By the Judgment of the most authentical Physicians.

2. = Authentic *a.* 2.

c 1531 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 34 By the autorite of my lorde of london vnder his Autentycal seale. 1615 T. Adams *Lycanthr.* 29 Having first martyr'd them, then held disputation whether the act was authenticall. *a* 1679 T. Goodwin *Wks.* (1861) I. 315 A formal, sure, legal, authentical interest.

3. = Authentic *a.* 3.

1541 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 328/1 Authenticall hystories doth make mention, that, etc. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 181 A vigorous and authentical Tradition. 1716 T. Ward *Eng. Ref.* 247 Rome this Version does allow For most Authentical and True. 1861 W. Mill *Applic. Panth. Princ.* (ed. 2) 175 In the most authentical copies now extant.

b. 1553-87 Foxe *A. & M.* III. 381 The testimony of any authentical Writer. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* I. iv. § 1, More authenticall witnesses. 1666 Fuller *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 117 What authentical authors had attested the king's words.

4. = Authentic *a.* 4.

1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 136 The worde Marque, in that autenticall tongue signified the Vttermost partes. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. (1617) 9 That Law .. is as it were an authentical, or an originall draught. 1638 Sanderson 21 *Serm.* Ad. Aul. viii. (1674) 121 The original record only is authentical and not the transcript. 1814 Cary *Dante's Parad.* xxxiii. 51 Into the ray authentical Of sovran light.

5. = Authentic *a.* 5.

1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* III. ii, Shee is the onely authenticall courtier, that is not naturally bred one, in the citie.

6. = Authentic *a.* 6.

1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 43 He citeth these confessed counterfeits as authenticall Authors. 1845 Shaw *On Conf. Faith* I. (1848) 20 The Scriptures .. have come down to us uncorrupted, and are, therefore, authentical.

7. *Mus.* = Authentic *a.* 9.

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Euery song which about the beginning riseth a fift aboue the finall key, is of an autenticall tune. 1609 Douland *Ornithop. Microl.* 13 All the odde tones are *Authenticall*, all the euen *Plagall*.

Authe·ntically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly^{2}.]

†1. With authority, authoritatively; with legal validity, in proper legal form. *Obs.*

1577 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (1884) 56 A former Composition solemely and autentically agreid uppon. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* vi. viii. (1821) 262 To declare his mind authentically to them, and dictate what his truth was. 1757 Burke *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 286 Now for the first time authentically known by the name of England. 1798 W. Taylor in *Month. Rev.* XXVII. 501 Its promises are more authentically proclaimed.

2. With evidence of truth or certainty, so as to be accepted or relied upon; credibly.

1590 C. S. *Right Relig.* 26 How can they prone those counsels to be autentically true? 1681 in Somers' *Tracts* II. 125 When our Grievances shall be authentically proved. 1767 Barrington in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 212, I was most authentically informed .. that several of them were caught. 1883 Froude in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIV. 1 A few pages will contain all that can be authentically learnt of .. Shakspeare.

3. Actually, genuinely, really.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* Wks. II. 524 Authentically differenced. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 252 All old Poems, Homer's and the rest, are authentically Songs. 1858 —*Fredk. Gt.* I. II. i. 49 An authentically noble human figure. *a* 1850 Rossetti *Dante & Circ.* I. 247 The possibility .. of these sonnets being authentically by Dante and Forese.

†**Authe·nticalness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] Authentical quality; authenticity.

1. Authoritativeness, original authority.

a 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* VI. xiii. (1821) 295 They might seem to weaken the authenticalness of the divine oracles. 1655 Fuller *Hist. Camb.* 25 Although some copies and transcripts of them were reserved; yet .. such carried not authenticalness with them.

2. = Authenticity 2.

1637 Winstanley *Eng. Poets* 147 These additions .. obtain not equal authenticalness with what was set forth by Mr. Cambden himself. 1725 *Brice's Week. Jrnl.* 6 Aug. 4 The Two following Stories .. For the Authenticalness of either I cannot answer.

3. = Authenticity 3.

1667 *Treaty* in Magens *Insurances* (1755) II. 523 Countersigns .. whereby their Authenticalness may the better appear, and that they may not in any wise be falsified. 1702 Addison *Dial. Medals* (1751) 8 Descanting upon the rarity and authenticalness of the several pieces that lie before them. *a* 1859 L. Hunt in *Athenæum* 7 July (1883) 18 Mrs. Jago asked me the other day about its authenticalness.

Authenticate (ɔ̄ɒ·ntike·it), *v.* [f. med.L. *authenticā-re, authenticāt-*, to make authentic, f. *authentic-us*; also in It. *autenticare*, Sp. *autenticar*, Fr. *authentiquer*.] To make or prove authentic.

1. *trans.* and *refl.* To invest (a thing) with authority; to render authoritative.

a 1733 North *Lives* II. 339 They want antiquity to authenticate their ceremonies. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 32 The Clementine constitutions .. were .. authenticated in 1317 by .. John XXII. 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 80 Christianity authenticates the voice of conscience.

2. To give legal validity to; to render valid, establish the validity of.

1653 *Nissena* 64 An Order from his Majesty, authenticated and sealed by his Kingly Seal. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 323 A tax .. of service to the public in general, by authenticating instruments. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* I. ii. (1840) I. 63 They recommended, as the best mode of authenticating the privilege, that it should be incorporated in a fresh renewal of their charter.

3. To establish the title to credibility and acceptance: a. of a statement, or b. of a reputed fact.

a. 1654 Cokayne *Dianea* I. 15 Oleandro replied, he .. could authenticate his Maximes by examples. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 135 To authenticate and make good his Hypothesis. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* I. i. § 2. 63 If the conclusion .. is not authenticated by the real occurrence.

b. 1662 H. Stubbe *Ind. Nectar* ii. 13 Those ways, which are authenticated by Physicians. 1778 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* II. v. 60 Were not all the circumstances of this extraordinary transaction authenticated by the most unquestionable evidence. 1823 Lamb *Elia* (1860) 298 A room, which tradition authenticated to have been the same.

4. To establish the claims of (anything) to a particular character or authorship; to establish the genuineness of; to certify the authorship of.

1852 Ld. Cockburn *Jeffrey* I. 285 We went through the whole work, authenticating all his papers. 1865 Grote *Plato* I. iv. 155 Aristophanes authenticates .. not merely the Leges, but also the Epinomis, and the Epistolæ.

b. with *subord. cl.*

1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 535 The usual formula .. with which the prophets authenticated, that they spake not of themselves, but by the Spirit of God.

†**Authe·nticate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *authenticāt-us*: see prec.] = Authenticated.

1572 *Schole House Wom.* 862 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 138 The trueth is knowen, as in this case, By holy writ autenticate.

Authe·nticated, *ppl. a.* [f. Authenticate *v.* + -ed.] Invested with authority, validity, correctness, truth, genuineness; certified.

1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* 605 Authenticated instances of this are wanting. 1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* ii. 10 Unfounded conjectures in place of authenticated facts.

Authe·nticating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing^{2}.] That authenticates.

1787 Elphinston *Propriety*, The alluring and authenticating picture drawn by the hand ov Truith. 1817 Bentham *Ch. Eng.* (1818) Introd. 218 Without any authenticating date.

Authentication (ɔ̄ɒ·ntike·i·ʃən). [n. of action f. Authenticate: see -ation.]

1. The action or process of authenticating.

1788 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 543 So numerous are the writings .. that their authentication .. would occupy the greater part of his time. 1847 C. Addison *Contracts* I. i. § 1 (1883) 19 The use of seals for the authentication of contracts and writings. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* § 5. 308 The interpretation and authentication of ancient documents.

2. The condition of being authenticated.

1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* xv, Politeness .. forbade my doubting them [ghost stories], and they acquired an air of authentication.

Authenticator (ɔ̄ɒ·ntike·itə(r). [n. of agent f. Authenticate, on L. analogy.] He who authenticates, who guarantees a thing as valid, true, or reliable.

1863 J. Murphy *Comm. Gen.* ii. 8-14 That Moses was not merely the authenticator, but the composer of this .. document of Genesis.

Authenticity (ɔ̄ɒ·ntisi·ti). Also 7 authentity. [f. Authentic *a.* + -ity. Cf. mod.F. *authenticité*.] The quality of being authentic, or entitled to acceptance,

1. as being authoritative or duly authorized.

1657 Trapp *Comm. Job* i. 1 Sufficiently asserting the authentity and authority of this Book. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 254 He proved the authenticity of his mission.

2. as being in accordance with fact, as being true in substance.

1762 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 53 The portrait .. was rather a work of command and imagination than of authenticity. 1790 Boswell *Johnson* V. ix. 295 What I have preserved .. has the value of the most perfect authenticity. 1830 J. Poynder in *Academy* 21 Oct. (1876) 410/1 The value of the evidence must, of course, depend entirely on its authenticity. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 663 The fact at once stamps its authenticity.

3. as being what it professes in origin or authorship, as being genuine; genuineness.

1760 Hume in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 243 With regard to the authenticity of these fragments of our Highland poetry. 1790 Paley *Hor. Paul.* I. 3 As to the authenticity of the epistles, this argument .. is nearly conclusive. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. IV. i. 175*note*, Though not free from interpolation yet there seems no reason to doubt its authenticity.

4. as being real, actual; reality.

1851 MARIOTTI *Italy in* 1848, 116 A voucher for the authenticity of deeds of wanton cruelty.

¶ By some writers, especially on the Christian evidences, *authenticity* has been confined to sense 2, and *genuineness* used in sense 3.

† Authe·nticly, *adv. Obs.* For forms see AUTHENTIC *a.* [f. AUTHENTIC *a.* + -LY².] = AUTHENTICALLY.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 261/1 Saynt Austyn sheweth autentyckly in a Sermon. 1542 HEN. VIII *Declar. Scots* 198 Regesters and recordes iudicially and autentiquely made. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* Pref. Ep. 1 As their writings do autentikely, fully, and sufficiently, witnesse. 1648 FAIRFAX, etc. *Remonstr.* 32 Publikely and authentickly avowed. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* Dissert. i, He could learn no way so authentickly as from this testimony.

† Authe·nticness. *Obs.* [f. AUTHENTIC *a.* + -NESS.] Authentic quality; authenticity.

1. Authoritativeness, authority: = AUTHENTICITY 1.

1629 DONNE *Serm.* xxiv. 238 Another manner of credit and authentiquenesse then that which the Canonists speak of. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* iii. (1669) 286/2 Who will say that the Proclamation of a Prince hath its authentickness from the Piller it hangs on in the Market Cross?

2. = AUTHENTICITY 2, 3.

1634-46 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 479 Sundrie old papers .. that did verie much prove to the authenticknes of the old registers of the Kirk. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. ii. (1723) 180 The Authentickness of the Mosaick Writings. 1709 W. SMITH in *Thoresby's Corr.* II. 171 Who vouch for the credit and authenticness of that which is usually called Chapernay's Charter. 1743 M. TOMLINSON *Protest. Birthr.* 18 A diligent Search into the Authentickness, Veracity, and Sense of the sacred Writings.

Auther, -ir, obs. forms of EITHER.

Authology, obs. form of AUTOLOGY.

Author (ɔ̄·θəɹ). Forms: 4-6 autour, 4-7 autor, 5 awtor, autere, 5-6 auctoure, -tore, actour, -tor, 5-7 auctour, -tor, 6 aucthour, 6-7 auethor, 6-8 authour, 6- author. [a. AF. *autour* = OF. *autor*, later *auteur*, ad. L. *auctor*, agent-noun f. *augēre* to make to grow, originate, promote, increase. Already in 14th c. F., occasionally written *auct-* after L., which became the ordinary spelling in Eng. in 15-16th c., and was further corrupted to *act-*, from med.L. confusion of *auctor* and *actor*. The spelling *auth-* seems to have been at first a scribal variant of *aut-* (cf. *rhetor, rthour*) in 15-16th c. F., and appeared in Eng. *c* 1550, being at first applied to the form *auctour* so as to make *aucthour*. It is impossible to say to what extent these factitious spellings affected the spoken word, or when the modern pronunciation was established.]

1. *gen.* The person who originates or gives existence to anything: a. An inventor, constructor, or founder. Now *obs.* of things material; exc. as in b.

c 1384 WYCLIF *De Eccl.* ix, *Sel. Wks.* 1871 III. 359 Þis [lawe] mut passe alle oþir siþ þe auctor is þe beste. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's Tale* 808 The auctour [*v.r.* auctor, actour, autere] of matrimonye, that is Crist. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. 1 The efficyent cause is the auctour Wych .. doth hys labour To acomplyse the begunne matere. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 297 One Robert Creuequer, the authour of the Castle. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* C iij a, The Author of the Piazza. 1699 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3532/4 (*Advt.*) The Author of the Rich Cordial called Nectar and Ambrosia, is Removed to Mr. Hugh Newmans. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxix. (1857) 211 The Authour of our religion. 1865 MILL *Liberty* ii. 18/1 The authors and abettors of the rule.

b. (*of all, of nature, of the universe,* etc.) The Creator.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1016 But o þou Ioue, o autour of nature! *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 44 Crist, autor of al þing. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* 1. 198 Auctour and maker of all thynges. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 571 ¶ 7 The great Author of Nature. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iv. (1872) 55 The Father the Author of our being .. He is the Author of all life.

c. He who gives rise to or causes an action, event, circumstance, state, or condition of things.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xvii. 14 An open lyer and autour of al falshede. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. v. (1838) 287 Auctore of pride is the fende; auctor of concupiscence of eyene is the worlde. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vi. 138 The immediate Author of their variance. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 6 Ane lover, and ane auctor of peace. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 15 Authour of the mischiefs. 1865 MILL *Liberty* ii. 16/1 The authors of such splendid benefits. 1884 *Chr. World* 5 June 417/1 The author of the Zulu war.

† d. He who authorizes or instigates; the promptor or mover. *Obs.*

1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 69 Som .. in Courte were authors that honest Citizens .. shoulde watche at euerie gate. 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 159 Neither will I be the author to give liberty. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 435 The Gods .. for-fend, I should be Authour to dishonour you! 1656 HOBBES *Liberty, etc.* (1841) 214 Author, is he which owneth an action, or giveth a warrant to do it.

2. *spec.* † a. One who begets; a father, an ancestor. *Obs.* (exc. in *Author of his being*: cf. 1 c.)

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4519 My riches, and my tressours, And alle hath do myn autors. 1660 BLOOME *Archit.* A b, Tuscanus, who is reported to be the generall Author of the Germans. 1718 POPE *Iliad* VI. 254 The honour'd author of my birth and name. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. i. (1865) 9 Old Walter Plumer (his reputed author). 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXVII. (1863) 227 The author of her being, her persecuted .. murdered father.

3. *esp.* and *absol.* One who sets forth written statements; the composer or writer of a treatise or book. (Now often used to include *authoress.*)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 267 Þif holy writt be fals, certis god autor þer-of is fals. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 88 Of manye a geste As autourys seyn. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 7 A tretys, excerpte of diverse labores of auctores. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 26 The noble actor plinius. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 499 Wherof both Turner and this Aucthor do write. 1678 R. LESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* To Reader, My Choice of the Authour, and of the Subject. 1726 GAY *Fables* I. x, No author ever spar'd a brother: Wits are game-cocks to one another. 1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 275, I am not the author of Junius, and .. I know not the author of that paper. 1818 BYRON *Beppo* lxxii, One hates an author that is all author, fellows In foolscap uniforms turned up with ink, So very anxious, clever, fine, and jealous. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Nov. 653 What size will the author's writings attain when she gets beyond her studies?

b. *elliptically* put for: An author's writings.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 175, I will reade politicke Authours. 1727 SWIFT *To Earl Oxf.* Wks. 1755 III. II. 42 Cheap'ning old authors on a stall. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. II. 141 Acquainted with the Greek and Roman authors. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 168/1 The names of authors whom they never read.

4. The person on whose authority a statement is made; an authority, an informant. (Usually with *poss. pron.* 'my, his author.') *arch.* or *Obs.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 314 Non other auctour [*v.r.* auctour, authour] a-legge I. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 392 That ys french which ys myn auctoure. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* 88 b, I wold se a better author therof than such an heretyque as Luther. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 350 Islands that abound with Gold and Cloves, If I may credit my Author Prince Jeoly, who was born on one of them. 1784 REID *Let.* in *Wks.* I. 63/2, I suspected that the gentleman who was my author had given some colouring to this story.

† 5. One who has authority over others; a director, ruler, commander. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* iv. 2 He is under tutours and actouris [*v.r.* autours; 1388 tutoris; Vulg. *auctoribus.*]

6. *attrib.* and in *Comb.* See also AUTHOR-CRAFT.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 214 To recommend this author-charactor to our future princes. *Ibid.* 226 Wherever the author-practice and liberty of the pen has .. prevail'd. 1830 LAMB *Corr.* cxiii. 317 How comfortable to author-rid folks. 1860 DICKENS *Lett.* (1881) III. 195 All through my author life. 1865 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 156 Author-created visitants.

† **Author,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. To be the author of an action; to originate, cause, occasion.

1596 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 231 The last foul thing Thou ever author'dst. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. Ixxviii. (1612) 322 A good God may not aucthor noysome things. 1632 SIR J. ELIOT in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 65 The divine blessing .. which authors all the happiness we receive.

2. To be the author of a statement; to state, declare, say.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 352 Brute is authored to haue arriued in this Iland .. in the year of the worlds age 2855. 1632 MASS. & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* IV. ii, More of him I dare not author.

† **Au·thorage.** *Obs. rare.* [f. AUTHOR; cf. *brokerage,* etc.] = AUTHORSHIP.

1652 *Fr. Greville's Life of Sidney* Ded., Not pretending to the Authorage.

† **Autho·rament.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *auctōrāment-um,* in med.L. *autōrāmentum,* f. *auctōrāre* to bind, oblige, f. *auctor* in sense of 'vendor.'] An obligation, binding provision, stipulation.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. Contents 2, It sinneth against a maine authorament of the 2. command.

† **Au·thorative,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. med.L. *autōrāre, auctōrāre,* to be author, authorize: see -ATIVE.] Of the nature of authority, authoritative.

1645 *Mod. Answ. Prynne's Reply* 46 For any authorative power of jurisdiction that Synods .. have.

Author-craft (ɔ̄·θəɹkraft). Skill as an author, or its exercise.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xiv, The mysteries of author-craft. 1824 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 223 High examples .. of this species of authorcraft. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* ii. (1858) 234 All art and authorcraft are of small amount to that. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* VII. (1872) 60 An attempt in author-craft which brought him into conflict with men.

† **Au·thorer.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. AUTHOR *v.* + -ER¹.] Originator, instigator.

a 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* II. 190 The authorers and procurers of these seditions.

Authoress (ɔ̄·θŏrĕs). Forms: 5 aucteuresse, 6-7 auctr-, authresse, 8 authouress, 7- authoress. Also 5 auctorice, 6 auctrice. [f. AUTHOR (in its successive forms) + -ESS. Not in Fr. The 15-16th c. *auctorice, auctrice,* ad. L. *auctrix, -trīcem,* is strictly a distinct formation: see -TRICE.] A female author: a. an originator, causer; b. a leader; c. a mother, creatress; d. *esp.* a female literary composer. (Now used only when sex is purposely emphasized; otherwise, in all the senses, and especially the last, *author* is now used of both sexes.)

a. 1494 FABYAN v. CXXVI. 107 Brunechield, that had been auctorice of so manyfold mischefes. 1523 *State Papers Hen. VIII,* IV. 87 The oonly auctrice of ferme peax bitwene bothe realmes. 1612 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. XXXVI. 176 Only thou art Auctresse of such ill. 1632 J. HAYWARD *Eromena* 32 She was the authresse of all the mischiefe. 1645 J. G[OODWIN] *Innoc. & Truth Tri.* 63 If all the errors .. should be charged upon the way of Presbyterie, as the Authoresse and Foundresse of them. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XXIV. 970 Others cursed the authoress of their woe.

b. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 29 Of this valiant attempt a woomman is authresse. 1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 532 The Authoress of shedding so much Blood.

c. *c* 1603 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI. 277 The great helm-mover thus receiued the auth'ress of his kind: 'My royal mother.' *a* 1779 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1491 Who, they say, is a female, and the supreme authoress of nature.

d. 1478 CAXTON *Prou. Crist. de Pisan* Coloph., Of these sayynges Cristyne was aucteuresse. 1724 SWIFT *Corinna* Wks. 1755 III. II. 154 At twelve a wit and a coquette .. Turns auth'ress, and is Curll's for life. 1825 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXI. 384 Upon this, the authoress has been misinformed. 1865 *Reader* 4 Mar. 254 The authoress has read a deal and travelled a deal.

Authorial (ɔ̄θō·rĭăl), *a.*; also **autorial.** [f. AUTHOR; after words from L. *-ōrius*: see -ORIAL. *Autorial* is a futile variation; L. analogies would give *auctorial.*] Pertaining to an author (of books).

1796 RITSON in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 346 A mass of error both typographical and authorial. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xiv, I am a total stranger to authorial vanity. *a* 1847 POE *E. A. Lewis* Wks. 1864 III. 248 The autorial merits of Mrs. Lewis. 1882 *Athenæum* 1 Apr. 405/2 There is a good deal to be said, after all, for the authorial 'we.'

Autho·rially, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] After the manner of an author (of books).

1844 TUPPER *Twins* xxiii. 170, I was, authorially speaking, behind the door.

† **Autho·rical,** *a. Obs.* [f. AUTHOR, after *oratorical,* etc.; not on L. analogies.] Of or pertaining to an author, or to one who is an authority.

1564 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) v. 4 Which they understand not, without some authoricall direction. 1837 *Athenæum* No. 503. 437 Mere authorical backslidings.

† **Autho·ridate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? for *authoritate* (cf. med.L. *auctōritāre*); or f. L. *dare, datum,* to give.] To attribute to an author, to father *on.*

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834. 198 Authoridating this [proverb] on Paul, the first on Solomon, etc.

Au·thoring, *vbl. sb.* [f. AUTHOR *v.* + -ING¹.] Book-writing.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. i. Wks. 1784 V. 105 Initiated into the science of authoring.

Au·thorish, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. AUTHOR *sb.* + -ISH; cf. *amateurish.*] Somewhat author-like.

1825 LAMB in *Final Mem.* viii. 257 Yet hath it an authorish twang about it.

Authorism (ɔ̄·θŏrĭz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The position or character of a writer of books.

1761 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) II. 90 He [Burke] is a sensible man, but has not worn off his authorism yet. 1805 MISS SEWARD in Polwhele *Trad. & Recoll.* (1826) II. 569 His restless spirit and thirst of authorism. *c* 1824 MISS FERRIER *Let.* in *Daily News* 29 Dec. (1881) 2/2, I could not bear the fuss of authorism!

Authoritarian (ɔθɒritē·rĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. AUTHORITY + -ARIAN; cf. *trinitarian.*]

A. *adj.* Favourable to the principle of authority as opposed to that of individual freedom.

1879 *Daily News* 28 June 2/6 Men who are authoritarian by nature, and cannot imagine that a country should be orderly save under a military despotism. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 459 Communists of the 'Authoritarian' type.

B. *sb.* One who supports the principle of authority.

1883 *Times* 2 Jan. 3/1 [Gambetta] was accused of being an authoritarian. 1884 SEELEY in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 226/1 A lover of liberty, not an authoritarian.

Authoritative (ɔθɒritē·tĭv), *a.*; also 7 autor- [f. AUTHORITY: see -ATIVE.]

1. Of authority, of the nature of authority, exercising or assuming power; imperative, dictatorial, commanding.

1605 *Answ. Supp. Disc. Rom. Doc.* 38 What authoritative Sermons to the Religious .. they vsed. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1741) 44 God's authoritative or potestative power. *a* 1733 NORTH *Lives* III. 132 He was diligent and in acting authoritative. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) III. 160 The first time Thwackum ever wrote in this authoritative stile. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* II. (1874) 264 Its authoritative minuteness in matters which ladies now-a-days would probably consider their own undisputed region.

2. Possessing due or acknowledged authority; entitled to obedience or acceptance.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* To Reader 40 An authoritative ministry. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 449 A number sufficient to constitute an Authoritative Church. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* viii. 301 A written and authoritative canon of faith. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 42 *note,* Opinions which are not in a forensic sense authoritative. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* Introd. 22 The authoritative edition is that of Mommsen.

3. Proceeding from a competent authority.

1809 COBBETT *State Trials* I. 323 To all which both of us do give our authoritative decree and sanction. 1812 J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 54 No firing without authoritative permission. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 265 An authoritative declaration of pardon.

Autho·ritatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an authoritative way or manner, with authority exercised or possessed; on due or good authority.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 119 They have had [to do with tithes] .. but not either primarily or authoritatively. 1647 *Power of Keys* ii. 6 Authoritatively he gave him the keyes. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Ref.* 7 An authoritatively reported example. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. IX. viii. 452 *note,* The Council of Lateran .. first authoritatively proclaimed

transubstantiation. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. xxiv. 36 Entitled to speak authoritatively.

Authoritativeness (ǫ̆þǫ̆·ritĕtivnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being authoritative.

1659 CRADOCK *Knowl. & Pract.* II. v. (1673) 39 The Majesty of the Style, the Authoritativeness, and Godlike manner of speaking. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 58 That self-possession and authoritativeness of voice and carriage which belonged to a man who thought of superiors as remote existences.

Authority (ǫ̆þǫ̆·riti, ǭ-, ǫ̆·-). Forms: 3–5 autorite, 4–6 autoryte, 5–6 auctorite, -itee, 5 awtoryte, 5–6 auctoryte, 5–7 autoritie, auctoritie, -ity, 6 auctorytye, -ety, awtoritee, aucthoritie, -ytye, -ity, authorite, 6–7 authoritie, 6–8 autority, 7 aucthorytie, 5– authority. [a. F. *autorité*, early ad. L. *auctōritas*, *-tātem*, f. *auctor*: see AUTHOR and -ITY. The Fr. was also spelt *auctorité* from 12th to 16th c., and *authorité* in 16th, whence the successive Eng. forms.]

I. Power to enforce obedience.

1. Power or right to enforce obedience; moral or legal supremacy; the right to command, or give an ultimate decision.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 257 The pope .. Of his papall auctorite Hath made and yove the decre. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 20/1 They chose another man the whiche sholde have more auctoryte .. and they called hym dictator. 1590 *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 176 He hath aucthoritie over all kinges and princes. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. iv. 113 Their Colours .. represent the authoritie Royall. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 118 Proud man, Drest in a little briefe authoritie, .. Plaies such phantastique tricks before high heauen, As makes the Angels weepe. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reff.* IV. xi. (1675) 233, I allow lawful Authority a Jurisdiction over my Actions, that I deny it over my Opinions. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 251 Authority is a Disease and Cure, Which Men can neither want, nor well endure. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's Nest* § 94 If ever you find yourselves set in positions of authority.

b. *In authority*: in a position of power; in possession of power over others.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 108 Men that were in grete Auctorite. 1551 6 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* 15 Nowe placed in aucthorytye and called to honoure. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxix. 2 When the righteous are in authoritie, the people rejoyce. 1722 SEWEL tr. *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 12 Speaking to persons in authority. 1878 HOPPS *Jesus* x. 36 The people in authority .. would try to stop him.

2. Derived or delegated power; conferred right or title; authorization.

(The relation to sense 1 is seen in 'by the (king's) authority, by authority of the King.')

c 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. 1869 I. 56 Reprovede him sharpli bi autorite of God. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 8 If he pronounce wiþout autorite .. aȝennis þe lordis wille. 1483 RICH. III in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 49 I. 153 Upon auctorite or commission yeven unto him. 1535 COVERDALE *Mark* xi. 28 By what auctorite dost thou these things, and who gaue the this auctorite. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 6 To open a formal public correspondence .. without the express authority of the government under which I live. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. vii, He carries in him an authority from God.

b. with *inf.* Conferred right *to do* something.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezra* vii. 24 Ye shall haue no auctorite to requyre taxinge & custome. 1559 BP. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. vii. 13 By commission from him, prestes hathe aucthorytie to forgyve sin. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* IV. i, Am I not your wife? Have I not just authority to know That heart? 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II* Pref. 8, I also obtained the authority of Prince Metternich to inspect the Archives of the Empire. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* IV. 20 The authority to sell does not include a power to receive the purchase-money.

3. Those in authority; the body or persons exercising power or command. (Formerly in *sing.* = Government; now usually abstract in *sing.*, concrete in *pl.*; a Local Sanitary Authority or similar body is also spoken of as 'the authority.')

1611 BIBLE 1 *Pet.* iii. 22 Angels, and authorities, and powers being made subiect vnto him. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Ep. Ded. 1 The Supreme Autoritie of the Nation, the Parlament of the Common-wealth of England. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* I. 233 Authority has thought fitt .. to prosecute the offenders for the same. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Coll. Mass. Bay* iii. (1765) 395 The authority treated him kindly, and sent him home. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* x. 456 The conduct of the authorities. 1859 MILL *Liberty* 172 It is a proper office of public authority to guard against accidents. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xx. 403 The Mozambique authorities. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Dec. 809 The actual authorities of the Post Office.

II. Power to influence action, opinion, belief.

4. Power to influence the conduct and actions of others; personal or practical influence.

c 1387 CHAUCER *Mother of God* 92 Syn thou art of swich auctoritee Lady pitious. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. ix. 531 Hiȝe in wisdom and in auctorite and in fame. 1542 BRINKLOW *Complaynt* i. (1874) 7 Them which beare any auctoryte .. in the cowncel or Parlament. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. i. § 20 Such an autority there is in vertue, that where 'tis eminent, 'tis apt to controle all loose desires. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Ded., With your Lordship's Interest and Authority in England. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xliv. 202 It is your duty, my Lords, as the grand hereditary council of the nation .. to feel your own weight and authority. 1818-60 WHATELY *Commonpl. Bk.* (1864) 125 The person, body, or book, in favour of whose decisions there is a certain presumption, is said to have, so far, authority.

5. Power over, or title to influence, the opinions of others; authoritative opinion; weight of judgement or opinion, intellectual influence.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqrs. T.* 474 Preued .. As wel by werk as by Auctoritee. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xii. 160 Good clerkes .. of grete auctoryte. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. viii. 119 The auctority of the ancients doth more prevail with me. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* Pref. 18 Is there anything that .. stifles the light of truth, but autority? 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 231 The proper way of reasoning from authority, that what seems true to some wise men, may upon that account be esteemed somewhat probable. 1865 MILL *Liberty* ii. 21/2 He is either led by authority, or adopts .. the side to which he feels most inclination.

6. Power to inspire belief, title to be believed; authoritative statement; weight of testimony. Sometimes weakened to: Authorship, testimony.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1239 Seynt Poule þat sagh Goddys pryvyte, He seyþ yn hys autoryte A feyre wurd vs for to save. 1494 FABYAN I. i. 8 Therof is founde lytell auctoryte. 1586 THYNNE in *Animadv.* Introd. 73 Untill I may see good authoritie to disproove it. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* v. 253, I deny not Ingulph's autority to be good, but for his Copy there is his autority only. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 12, I have been recently informed on excellent authority. *Mod.* Do not accept news on the authority of the evening papers.

7. The quotation or book acknowledged, or alleged, to settle a question of opinion or give conclusive testimony.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 78 Þen ilke autorite, þet .. schal beon vre strencðe .. aȝein þes deofles turnes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Freres Prol.* 12 Lete auctoritës, in Goddes name, To preching and to scoles of clergie. *a* 1535 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 770/2 Hys fyrst authorite be these words of sayncte Austyne in hys fyftieth sermon. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. ii. 33 By turning o'er authorities. 1706 POPE *Lett.* Wks. 1736 V. 55 To corroborate these observations by some great authorities .. in Tully and Quintilian. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* Pref. 6 Giving in detail the authorities for every statement.

8. a. The person whose opinion or testimony is accepted; the author of an accepted statement. b. One whose opinion *on* or *upon* a subject is entitled to be accepted; an expert in any question.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 77 To confront such celebrated Authorities. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. II. vi. 210 Historians in a season of faction are not the best authorities. 1860 R. WILLIAMS *Ess. & Rev.* 59 Egyptian authorities continue the reign of Menephthah later. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. 65 Wallis is the great authority for the fully developed pronunciation of the XVIIth century. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 1 A great utilitarian authority. *Mod.* Who, may I ask, is your authority for the statement? A. B. He is no authority!

9. *Comb.*, as *authority-maker*.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 893 These justice-makers and authority-makers pretend to derive their factitious justice from Pacts and Covenants.

Authorizable (ǭ·þŏrəi·zăb'l), *a.* Forms: 6 autorysabyl, auctorizable. [In sense 1, a. OF. *au(c)torisable*, or med.L. *auctōrizābilis*, f. *auctōrizāre*; in sense 2, f. AUTHORIZE + -ABLE.]

†1. *actively.* Having the faculty of authorizing.

1530 *Declar.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xvii. 131 From no power or consent autorysabyl of any secular prince. 1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 48 The propertie of auctoritie, or auctorizable consent, is to concurre with the acte.

2. *passively.* Capable of being authorized.

1877 M. ARNOLD *Last Ess. Ch.* 207 Authorisable forms of burial service.

Authorization (ǭ·þŏrəizē·ʃən). [f. AUTHORIZE: see -ATION. (Also in mod.F.)] The conferment of legality; formal warrant, or sanction.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 63 Ordained by .. the authorization of the Chiefe Priest. 1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VII. 484 Authorization does away the fraud: what is authorized is legalized. 1835 J. HARRIS *Gt. Teacher* (1837) 133 A mere adoption and authorization of pre-existing opinions. 1859 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xlviii. V. 435 Without a special authorization from the chief.

Authorize (ǭ·þŏrəiz), *v.* Forms: 4 autorize, -yse, 4–5 -ise, 4–6 auctorize, -yse, -ise, 6 auctorish(e, -eise, authoriss, -ish, aucthorishe, 7 -ize, -ise, 6– authorise, -ize. [a. F. *autorise-r*, in 14–16th c. commonly *auctoriser*, also in 15–16th c. *authoriser*, ad. med.L. *auctōrizāre*, f. *auctor* author: see -IZE. The phonetic history follows that of AUTHOR, *auctorize* being the usual form down to *c* 1575. In 16th c. accented *auctorise*, which led to the form *auctorish* after *nourish, perish*; see -ISH[2].]

I. To authorize a thing.

†1. To set up as authoritative; to acknowledge as possessing final decisiveness. *Obs.*

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 80 Thou autorisest ȝour pride aȝenes his holi werkes. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 509/2 To the end the word of God may be authorized, and men know that we must he heard. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xvii. 116 Let the Courtier .. authorize his Prince's Court with Liveries.

†2. To give legal force to; to make legally valid.

1464 EDW. IV in *Paston Lett.* 493 II. 165 Inacted and auctorised in the parlement next holden. 1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* II. i. Gj, Tables .. Deuysed and auctorished by well knowne Romanes ten. 1644 *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* iv. 27 Being authoritative, they authorize the Instrument, and give him an unresistance. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 87 New Titles to Authorize a new Power.

3. To give formal approval to; to sanction, approve, countenance.

c 1383 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* (1871) III. 326 Crist and alle his seyntis .. autoriseden it. — *De Eccl.* viii. *ibid.* 357 Whanne þe pope auansiþ a shrewe, he autorisiþ his shrewidnesse. 1567 DRANT *Horace's Arte Poet.* Aiij, Who hath to iudge, autorish, reule, All maner speache at will. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XXXV, Authorizing thy trespas with compare. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 211 II. 305 The Season in which Custom seems .. to authorise civil and harmless Lies under the name of compliments. 1865 MILL *Liberty* 15 The gentlest and most amiable of philosophers .. authorised the persecution of Christianity.

b. Of things: To afford just ground for, justify.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 525 The issue doth often aucthorize a simple conduct. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. Wks. 1710 II. 460 If Human Strength might authorize a Boast. 1660 DRYDEN *Astræa Red.* 178 Till some safe crisis authorise their skill. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* Introd., These reasons alone would authorize the insertion of those papers. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* i, More .. than the coldness of the weather seemed to authorise.

†4. To vouch for the truth or reality of; to confirm by one's authority. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 167 This I finde eke of recorde, Which the cronique hath auctorized. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. i. 169 The more that a werke is wytnessed .. the more it is auctorysed and more auctentyke. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. iv. 66 A womans story, at a Winters fire, Authoriz'd by her Grandam. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 75 Multiplying obscurities in nature, and authorising hidden qualities that are false.

II. To authorize a person.

5. To endow with authority, place in authority; to commission.

1494 FABYAN v. xcvii. 71 After that he of this Realme was auctorysyd for kynge. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iii. 17 Did manyfestly auctoryse his sonne. 1676 BULLOKAR, *Authorize*, to put in authority, or give power unto. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xli. 216 Will you .. tell the world by what law .. you were authorized? [See AUTHORIZED.]

†b. To hold as an authority. *Obs. rare.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 141 He had sic credens of the king, And wes with him auctoreist than so hie.

†c. To accredit. *Obs. rare.*

1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 536 Neither is the credite of such late writers — sufficient to authorise them for such.

†d. To patronize, countenance. *Obs. rare.*

1713 *Guardian* No. 10 ¶ 3 For this reason I shall authorise and support the gentleman.

†6. *refl.* a. To claim authority for oneself; to plume oneself. b. To found one's authority *upon*.

1581 SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* (Arb.) 31 The Historian .. loden with olde Mouse-eaten Records, authorising himselfe (for the most part) vpon other histories. *a* 1586 — (J.) Making herself an impudent suitor, authorizing herself very much, with making us see, that all favour and power depended upon her.

7. To give legal or formal warrant to (a person) *to do* something; to empower, permit authoritatively.

1571 *Wills & Invent. N. C.* (1835) 353, I appoint and aucthorishe hym to call for and receyue .. all suche dehts. 1571 LD. BURLEIGH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 200 II. 261 We will, & by warrant herof authoriss you to procede. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 249 To authorize any forreigne Prince to invade or annoy him or his Countries. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 148 His Majesty may authorize the governor to fix the time and place. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 551 A royal message authorising the Commons to elect another Speaker.

b. Of things: To give satisfactory ground to.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I, Nothing which can authorise us to suppose it formed in the sea. 1843 MILL *Logic* III. xxi. § 3 Past experience of mortality authorizes us to infer both.

Authorized (ǭ·þŏrəizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Possessed of authority, acknowledged as authoritative; thoroughly established; highly esteemed.

c 1399 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 13 Cassodre, whos writinge is auctorized, Seith. *c* 1534 *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) 27 Pomponius Lætus .. the moste authorised of late writers. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* vi. (1848) 209 The most authorised and surest observations which have fallen in my way. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 30 Received and authorized opinions.

2. Placed in (*obs.*) or endowed with authority.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* K vj, Knyghtes auctorysed and renommed. 1613 WITHERS *Abus. Script* I. vi, More vile In men authoriz'd, than in those that be Borne to a lower fortune or degree. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* 235 The dragon gave to the beast his .. authority; which beast so authorized most expound to be the tyrannical powers and kingdoms of the earth. *Mod.* The arrangement was made by your own authorized agent.

3. Legally or duly sanctioned or appointed. *Authorized Version* of the Bible: a popular appellation of the version of 1611. (The *Great Bible* 1540, and *Bishops' Bible* (after 1572), actually bore on their titles 'authorized and appointed,' but that of 1611 has never claimed to be 'authorized.')

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xv. iv, A cyte rych and auctoryssed in thy lynage. 1538 STARKEY *Eng.* 181 That by no prerogatyfe he usurpe upon the pepul any authorityssyd tyranny. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. ii. (1817) 24 Authorized assurances of the reality of a future existence. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 32 What is called our authorized version. 1879 RUSKIN *Lett. Clergy* 39 This piece of authorized mockery.

†**Au·thorizement.** *Obs.* [f. AUTHORIZE; cf. med. L. *auctōrizāmentum.*] Authorization.

1594 J. KING *On Jonah* (1864) 45 Without authorisement and confirmation from them.

Authorizer (ǭ·þŏrəizəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who authorizes (in various senses).

1607 T. SPARKE *Persuas. Unity* 63 The meaning either of the book or of the authorisers therof. *a* 1619 DONNE *Biathan.* (1644) 29 A strong Authorizer, if not an Authour. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Daniel* ii. 51 The Instigator or Authorizer of

the War. 1861 *Athenæum* 29 June 861 They seem to have acted as agents .. and reported back to their authorizers.

Au·thorizing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The giving of authority; sanctioning.

1523-4 *Act* 14-15 *Hen. VIII.* v, For the further authorising of the same Letters Patents. 1697 *Let. Memb. Parl. conc. Convoc.* 41 The authorizing of the Books of Common Prayer.

Au·thorizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That authorizes.

1881 *Echo* 28 June 1/3 A copy of the authorising Acts may be inspected at the office.

Authorless (ɔ̄·θəɹlĕs), *a.* [f. AUTHOR + -LESS.]

1. Without admitted author; anonymous.

1713 *Guardian* No. 133 The false aspersions some authorless tongues have laid upon me. 1869 *Spectator* 3 July 797 After 1715 his works were apparently authorless, or issued under fictitious and assumed names.

2. Without originator; uncreated.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 64 The Sánkhyas .. would have it [the Veda] to be authorless.

3. Void of authors or writers.

1879 B. WHEATLEY *Catal. Med. Chirurg. Soc. Libr.* Pref. 13 A long interval of authorless years.

Authorling (ɔ̄·θəɹlĭŋ). [f. AUTHOR *sb.* + -LING.] A petty author; an insignificant writer.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 836 A parcel of authorlings. 1828 *Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 418 The surviving Grub-street authorling. 1850 WHIPPLE *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) II. 89 Weak manikins and dapper authorlings who mistake indigestion for inspiration.

Authorly (ɔ̄·θəɹli), *a.* [f. AUTHOR *sb.* + -LY¹; cf. *fatherly*.] Proper to authors, authorial.

1784 COWPER *Lett. Unwin* 1 Nov. (R.) He keeps his own authorly secrets. 1834 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) III. 90 The authorly rule .. appears to be to insert the possible maximum of stops.

Authorship (ɔ̄·θəɹʃip). [f. AUTHOR *sb.* + -SHIP.]

1. Occupation or career as a writer of books.

1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1870) I. 347 Patentees, with a sole commission of Authorship. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 148, I saw none of the outward signs of authorship. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 113 The profession of literature, or, to speak more plainly, the trade of authorship. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* v. 160 The term of his authorship belongs .. to the time of Queen Elizabeth.

2. The dignity or personality of an author; cf. *lordship*.

1782 COWPER *Lett.* 23 Nov., My authorship is undoubtedly pleased when I hear that they are approved. 1853 TUPPER *Heart* xvi. 155 Such .. was not my authorship's intention.

3. Literary origin or origination (of a writing).

1825 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 318 To deny his authorship of them. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xv. 75 A question .. respecting the authorship of the review. 1834 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* 284 To doubt the individual authorship of the Iliad. 1870 *Echo* 11 Nov., To hunt for a correct solution of the authorship of Junius.

4. *gen.* Origination or instigation of an action, state of affairs, etc. Cf. AUTHOR 1.

1884 *Leeds Merc.* 24 Oct. 4/4 He did not .. expressly charge [him] .. with the authorship of the riots at Aston Park.

† **Au·thrix.** [Cf. L. *auctrix*.] = AUTHORESS.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 74 A certaine Naturall sensation, the immediate Authrix of all sympathy.

Autly, variant of AUGHTLY *a. Obs.* worthy.

‖ **Auto** (au·to). [Sp. and Pg.:—L. *actu-s* act.]

1. A play. Cf. ACT *sb.* 7.

1779 H. SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* iii. 9 Autos and mysterios are prohibited on the theatres of Madrid. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 339 Calderon founded on it one of his finest autos, the 'Magico Prodigioso.'

2. for AUTO-DA-FÉ. Cf. ACT *sb.* 9.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Act*, They usually contrive the Auto to fall on some great festival. 1823 BYRON *Age Bronze* vii, The faith's red 'auto,' fed with human fuel.

Auto- (ɔ̄·to), repr. Gr. *αὐτο-* 'self, one's own, by oneself, independent-ly,' combining form of *αὐτός* self. Exceedingly common in Gr.; in L. only in a few words adopted from Gr. without analysis, as *autochthones, autographus, automatus*; more common in med.L.; and largely used in the mod. langs. In Eng., to a certain extent, a living element, prefixable to scientific terms denoting action or operation, whence occasionally to others, in combinations that are more or less nonce-words.

Such are: **auto-catalepsy,** catalepsy self-produced; **auto-coprophagous** *a.*, eating its own dung; **auto-criticism,** criticism of oneself or one's own works; **auto-infection,** self-infection; **auto-infra-glottic** *a.*, of what is below one's own glottis; **auto-inoculation,** self-inoculation, whence **auto-inoculable** *a.*; **auto-laryngoscopy,** examination of one's own larynx, whence **auto-laryngosco·pic** *a.*, **auto-laryngo·scopist**; **auto-portrait,** a portrait drawn by any one of himself; **auto-portraiture,** portraiture of oneself; **auto-prothesis,** self-produced or spontaneous prothesis; **auto-psychology,** psychological study of oneself. So *auto-burglar*, etc.

1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* Epil., Unattributable even to autocatalepsy. 1880 SWINBURNE in *Fortn. Rev.* 719 Obscurity .. proper to such autocoprophagous animals. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 June 11/1 Another literary curiosity is an autocriticism of 'Christie Johnstone' [by Chas. Reade]. 1878 T. BAYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 135 Auto-infection .. is not seen equally in all the sorts of infectious tumours. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 45 A series of auto-infra-glottic examinations. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Urin. Org.* 19 Auto-inoculation is the proper test. *Ibid.* Auto-inoculable. 1870 A. DURHAM in *Syst. Surg.* IV. 527 By Auto-laryngoscopy, or by the examination of the Larynx of some living subject. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 35 The practice of the auto-laryngoscopist. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* XLVIII. 468 The auto-portrait they present. 1881 *Times* 2 Feb. 12/1 Dental autoprothesis with aurification. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 1 The *Vita Nuova* (the Autobiography or Autopsychology of Dante's youth). 1884 READE *Singleheart* v. 105 No drunkard and auto-burglar to drain the wife's purse.

Autobio·graphal, *a. rare.* [See AUTO-.] = AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL.

1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) IV. xci. 246 The following autobiographal account of these occurrences.

Autobio·grapher. [See AUTO-.] One who writes the story of his own life.

1829 C. MATHEWS *Mem.* IV. ii. 23 Mr. Rattle, Autobiographer in Embryo. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 476 The praise of an autobiographer is to reveal what it is the virtue of a man to keep secret.

Autobiographic (ɔ̄·təˌbəiəˌgræ·fik), *a.* [see AUTO-.]

1. Of the nature of autobiography.

1850 CARLYLE in *Athenæum* 28 June (1881) 815/3 An excellent good book, by far the best of the autobiographic kind I remember. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 26 The writings of Dante .. are all .. autobiographic.

2. Of the character of an autobiographer.

1864 *Reader* 28 Apr. 512/1 Was he never .. autobiographic? Did he never make entries in .. a sort of diary?

Au·tobiogra·phical, *a.* [See AUTO-.]

1. Belonging to, connected with, autobiography.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ii. These Autobiographical times of ours. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 499 For its autobiographical value, I translate the substance of this Memoir.

2. = AUTOBIOGRAPHIC 1, 2.

1829 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 526 An auto-biographical sketch of the life of a poet. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* viii. 186 Pope takes advantage of the suggestions in Horace to be thoroughly autobiographical.

Au·tobiogra·phically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In the way or manner of autobiography.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Dec. 859 Writing in the present tense and autobiographically.

Autobiography (ɔ̄·təˌbəiˌɒ·grăfi, -biˌɒ·g-). [f. AUTO- + BIOGRAPHY. Neither this nor any of its derivatives are in Todd 1818; only *Autobiography* in Craig 1847.] The writing of one's own history; the story of one's life written by himself.

1809 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* I. 283 This very amusing and unique specimen of autobiography. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 154 What would we give for such an Autobiography of Shakspeare. 1859 B. POWELL *Ord. Nat.* 252 Geology (as Sir C. Lyell has so happily expressed it) is 'the autobiography of the earth.'

Autocarpous (ɔ̄·təkā·ɹpəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *αὐτο-* self + *καρπός* fruit + -OUS.] '(A fruit) Consisting of pericarp alone having no adnate parts.' Gray.

Autoca·rpian *a.* = prec. 1847 in CRAIG.

Autocephalous (ɔ̄·təsĕ·fələs), *a.* [f. Gr. *αὐτοκέφαλ-ος* (f. *αὐτο-* independent + *κεφαλή* head + -OUS.] *lit.* Having a head or chief of its own. Of bishops and churches: Independent of archiepiscopal or patriarchal jurisdiction.

1863 NEALE *Liturgiol.* 289 Georgia had its own autocephalous metropolitan. 1881 G. SIMCOX in *Academy* 2 Apr. 237 Autocephalous churches like that of Cyprus.

Autochthon (ɔ̄·tɒ·kθɔn, -ŏn). Pl. **autochthons,** or in L. form **autochthones** (ɔ̄·tɒ·kθɔ·nīz). [a. Gr. *αὐτόχθων* sprung from that land itself, f. *αὐτο* (see AUTO-) + *χθών, χθονός*, earth, soil.]

1. *lit.* A human being sprung from the soil he inhabits; a 'son of the soil.'

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 274 There was therefore never any Autochthon, or man arising from the earth but Adam. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. and Ur.* II. (1682) 83 [They] suppose men to be Autochthones, Intelligent Mushromes. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 147 He loves the earth on which he walks like a true autochthon.

2. *Hence* in *pl.* The earliest known dwellers in any country; original inhabitants, aborigines.

1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 28 They thought themselves Autochthones. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ix. 279 But for the evidence of history, the Norse population of the Orkneys would appear to be autochthones. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 205 Greek tradition .. placed the Pelasgians first in the Peloponnesus as autochthons.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Original inhabitants or products.

1837 CAMPBELL *To Sp. Patriots* ii, Ye Are worse than common fiends from Heaven that fell, The baser, ranker sprung, Autochthones of Hell! 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 553 The Pliocene Autochthones were destroyed.

Autochthonal (ɔ̄tɒ·kθɔnăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Autochthonic, autochthonous.

1829 T. PEACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* 93 The autochthonal justice of our agrestic kakistocracy. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 117 These autochthonal peoples.

Autochthonic (ɔ̄tɒ·kθɒ·nik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Native to the soil, aboriginal, indigenous.

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 52 The old autochthonic Iberians. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Outl. Laws Th.* 285 To consider both Greek and Indian philosophy as autochthonic.

Autochthonism (ɔ̄tɒ·kθɒnizm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Birth from the soil of a country, or aboriginal occupation of it.

1857 GLADSTONE *Oxf. Ess.* 43 Argolis and Arcadia .. disputing with Athens the palm of autochthonism.

Autoˈchthonist. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who believes in the existence of autochthons.

1879 *De Quatrefages' Hum. Spec.* 185 No other part of the globe seems to justify, to such an extent, the opinions of autochthonists.

Autochthonous (ɔ̄tɒ·kθɒnəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = AUTOCHTHONIC.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 309 If the English have this great predilection for autochthonous bread and butter. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 149/1 Most of them [the Red Indians] believe themselves to be autochthonous. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Germ. Lit.* 13 A native autochthonous German literature.

b. *transf.* in *Path.*; (see quot.)

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 189 An autochthonous or primitive thrombus is one which remains confined in the part in which it first arose, especially in the heart.

Autochthony (ɔ̄tɒ·kθɒni). [f. as prec. + -Y.] Autochthonous condition; aboriginal occupation.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. vi. I. 146 The fancy of one or a few great families branching out widely .. was more popular .. than that of a distinct autochthony in each of the separate districts. 1879 *De Quatrefages' Hum. Spec.* 179 The partisans of the autochthony of nations.

• *errón.* for *Autotony* 'suicide.'

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 243 By taking away the sword, hindred the desperate project of that autochthony.

† **Au·tocide.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. AUTO- + L. *-cīda* slayer.] A self-destroyer, a suicide.

1635 PERSON *Varieties* III. 155 Such autocides and selfe murtherers.

Autoclave (ɔ̄·tɒklēv). [a. F. *autoclave*, f. Gr. *αὐτο-* (see AUTO-) self + L. *clāvus* nail (or) *clāvis* key; hence = 'a self-fastening apparatus.'] A kind of French stew-pan with a steam-tight lid.

1880 FRISSELL in *Sci. Arts Jrnl.* 444 Strong cast-iron vessels, enamelled inside, and known as 'autoclaves.'

Autocracy (ɔ̄tɒ·krăsi). [ad. Gr. *αὐτοκράτεια*, n. of state f. *αὐτοκρατής*: see AUTOCRAT. Cf. mod. F. *autocratie*.]

† 1. Self-sustained or independent power. *Obs.*

1655 LESTRANGE *Chas. I* 121 The king of Sweden .. had prospered to an autocracy, a self-subsistence, and so needed no participants .. in the hazard. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VIII. 285 (T.) [The Divine Will] moves not by the external impulse .. of objects, but determines itself by an absolute autocracy. 1755 JOHNSON, *Autocrasy*, independent power.

† b. Of states: Possession of the right of self-government, political independence; = AUTONOMY.

1864 WEBSTER cites BARLOW.

2. Absolute government.

1855 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xlviii. V. 418 Caius .. had inherited his autocracy. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. IX. viii 376 Unrepining subjection under the religious autocracy of the Pope.

b. *transf.* Controlling authority or influence.

1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* (1872) II. VII. ii. 314 The establishment of this autocracy among the faculties. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* ii. 36 The autocracy of philosophic bodies.

3. *Med.* The controlling influence exerted by nature or the vital principle on disease.

1864 WEBSTER cites DUNGLISON.

Autocrat (ɔ̄·tɒkræt). [a. F. *autocrate*, ad. Gr. *αὐτοκρατής* ruling by oneself, absolute, f. *αὐτο-* (see AUTO-) + *κράτος, κράτε-* might, power, authority; cf. *κρατύς* strong, cogn. w. Goth. *hardus*, Eng. *hard*.] A monarch of uncontrolled authority; an absolute, irresponsible governor; one who rules with undisputed sway. (*Autocrat of all the Russias*, a title of the Czar.)

1803 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* I. 89 An embassy sent by the Directory, or the Corsican autocrat. 1851 H. SPENCER *Soc. Stat.* v. § 6 The Russian noble is alike a serf to his autocrat, and an autocrat to his serf. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* vi. 149 The will is no autocrat to have his bidding done at once. 1858 O. W. HOLMES (*title*) The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.

Autocratic (ɔ̄tɒkræ·tik), *a.* [ad. F. *autocratique*, f. *autocrate*: see prec. and -IC.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, an autocrat; absolute in authority, despotic.

1823 BYRON *Juan* x. xlix, The fair Czarina's autocratic crest. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* I. 49 The tax on salt .. was farmed out to almost autocratic contractors. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 177 Hamilcar received the command with autocratic powers.

Autocra·tical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹.] = prec.

1801 LD. COLCHESTER *Diary & Corr.* I. 390 The haughtiness of the Autocratical Empire. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 185 A sage, too autocratical to be taught anything by sages of another class.

Autocra·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In autocratic manner, absolutely, despotically.

1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 2 Regions where he reigns autocratically. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* iii. 86 Whether popularly or autocratically governed.

Autocrator (ɔ̄tɒ·krātəɹ). ?*Obs.* [a. Gr. *αὐτοκράτωρ* one's own master, an absolute ruler.] = AUTOCRAT (and in earlier use).

1789 96 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 88 The emperor, or autocrator of Russia. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 213 That our own king was monarch and autocrator in Hanover.

† **Autocrato·ric,** *a. Obs.* [ad. Gr. *αὐτοκρατορικός*: see prec. and -IC.] = AUTOCRATIC. † **Autocrato·rical** *a.* = prec.

1678 *Hist. Indulg.* in G. Hickes *Spir. Popery* (1680) 74 The

Autocratorick .. Power of making Laws. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1741) 297 The Father, Son, and Holy Ghost .. have the same autocratorical power. 1769 W. JACKSON in *Month. Rev.* XLII. 171 Their .. autocratorical automatous author.

†**Auto·cratress.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [fem. of AUTOCRATOR: see -ESS.] A female autocrat.

1762 *Ann. Reg.* 227/2 We Catharine II .. autocratress of all the Russias.

†**Auto·cratrice.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *autocratrice*, ad. *autocratrix*: see next.] = prec.

1767 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 410 IV. 251, I do not think that the Autocratrice of all the Russias will be trifled with.

Autocratrix (ɔ̄tɒ·krătriks). [Latinized feminine of AUTOCRATOR, assumed as a title by Catharine II of Russia.] A female autocrat; the title of the empresses of Russia ruling in their own right.

1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 382 Autocratrix of all the Russias. 1844 JEFFREY *Contrib. Edin. Rev.* I. 375 The celebrated Autocratrix, Catherine II.

Au·tocratshi·p. [See -SHIP.] Position as an autocrat; autocracy. 1864 in WEBSTER.

‖ **Auto-da-fé, -de-fé** (au·tōdăfē·, dĕfē·). Plural **autos-da-fé**; improperly **auto-da-fés.** [The former, Pg. (also used in Fr.); the latter, Sp. (Pg. *da* of the, Sp. *de* of) = judicial sentence or act of (the) faith. Cf. ACT *sb.* 9 (The Portuguese form was first known in England.)]

1. A judicial 'act' or sentence of the Inquisition.

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6207/1 There will be an Auto da Fé in the Church of the Monastery of St. Dominick [in Lisbon]. 1817 BYRON *Juan* I. xxxii. *note* Wks. (1846) 594/2 Little less than an auto-da-fé was anticipated.

2. The execution of a sentence of the Inquisition; *esp.* the public burning of a heretic.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Act of Faith, Auto da fe* .. a solemn day held by the inquisition, for the punishment of heretics, and the absolution of the innocent accused. 1771 FLETCHER *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 278 Papists call their burning of those whom they call heretics an *auto de fe*. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 333 The Inquisition, with its horrible autos-da-fé. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xliii. 575 Busy in celebrating auto-da-fés and burning heretics.

Autodidact (ɔ̄·tɒdidæ·kt. [ad. Gr. αὐτοδίδακτος self-taught.] One who is self-taught.

[1534 MORE *On Passion* Wks. 1388/1 Saynte Hierome tearmeth theym Autodidactons .. of themselues learned.] 1748 *Europ. Mag.* V. 270 This gentleman .. is supposed to be an autodidact. 1883 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 393 As a painter, Rossetti was essentially an autodidact.

Autodynamic (ɔ̄ tɒ|dinæ·mik), *a. Physics.* [mod. f. Gr. αὐτο-δύναμ-ος powerful in itself + -IC; cf. F. *autodynamique.*] Operating by its own power; *esp.* in *Autodynamic elevator*: a machine for raising weights, worked by a falling column of water.

Autofacture. [See AUTO-.] Self-making.

1868 *Daily Tel.* 29 May, A self-made man—so far as humanity is capable of autofacture.

Autogamy (ɒtɒ·gămi). *Bot.* [f. Gr. αὐτο- self + -γαμία marriage; cf. Gr. αὐτόγαμος willingly married.] Self-fertilization. **Autogamic** (ɔ̄tɒgæ·mik) *a.*, characterized by, or fit for, autogamy.

1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* vi. § 4. 216 Autogamy, the application and action of a flower's pollen upon its own pistil. 1881 MOORE in *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 85 Small open [flowers] with a modification of the stigmas rendering them autogamic.

Autogeneal (ɔ̄tɒ|dʒī nīăl), *a.*; erron. **-ial.** [f. Gr. αὐτο-γενής, -ές self-produced (see -GEN¹) + -AL¹.] a. Self-begotten, self-produced. b. Produced by oneself.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Autogeneal*, self-begotten. 1864 W. HARDY *Wanrin's Chron.* I. 63 Our author has not here constructed .. an autogenial version of the Brut d'Engleterre.

Autogenic (ɔ̄tɒ|dʒe·nik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] = AUTOGENOUS c.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 274 In Devonport dockyard, the autogenic process has been largely used.

Autogenous (ɔ̄tɒ·dʒēnəs), *a.* [f. Gr. αὐτογενής (see prec.) + -OUS.] Self-produced, independent. Applied *spec.* a. in *Phys.* to parts of the skeleton developed from independent centres of ossification; b. in *Path.* to the essential elements of morbid tissues; c. to a process of soldering in which the ends of metal are themselves melted, and so joined. Hence **Autogenously** *adv.*

1846 OWEN in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.*, Those parts .. usually developed from distinct and independent centres, I have termed 'autogenous.' 1860 F. GALTON *Vac. Tour* 426 Let us hope that a united Italy may develop .. an autogenous form of social life. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 102 Capable of secreting their own contents .. autogenous cysts, as Sir J. Paget calls them. 1879 SPON *Workshop Rec.*, Autogenous Soldering, or burning together. 1883 *J. W. Queen's Electr. Catal.* 16 A case of insulite, having a lid of the same material autogenously soldered in.

Autogeny, Autogony (ɔ̄tɒ·dʒēni, -ɒ·gŏni). [f. Gr. αὐτογενής, -γόνος, self-produced: see prec.] A mode of spontaneous generation; (see quot.).

1875 SCHMIDT *Desc. & Darw.* 320 Haeckel's hypothesis of Autogony. 1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 339 In spontaneous generation .. we must first distinguish two essentially different kinds, viz. *autogeny* and *plasmogeny.* By autogeny we understand the origin of a most simple organic individual in an inorganic formative fluid.

Au·togram. [Cf. *telegram*: after the introduction of this there was a rage for saying *autogram, paragram*, etc.] = AUTOGRAPH.

1881 C. LOWE *Bookseller's Catal.* No. 60. 3 An Autogram of the Ayrshire Poet.

Autograph (ɔ̄·tŏgrɑf), *sb.* (and *a.*). [ad. L. *autographum*, Gr. αὐτόγραφον, neut. (used subst.) of adj. αὐτόγραφος written with one's own hand, f. αὐτο- by oneself + -γραφος writing, written. In 17-18th c. often in L. or Gr. form. Cf. F. *autographe* adj. in Cotgr.]

1. That which is written in a person's own handwriting; the author's own manuscript.

1640 4 SIR S. D'EWES in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 311 Particulars .. drawn out of the Autographs themselves. 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 61 The autographa of the sacred Penmen. *a* 1733 NORTH *Exam.* Pref. 14 Memoirs .. of which he hath the Autographon. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 238 The Autograph, or original manuscript of the law. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. § 27 The letter is imperfect, some sheets of the autograph having been lost.

b. *abstr.* A person's own handwriting.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 139 Poems of Tasso in his own autograph. 1868 *Digby's Prov. Medit.* Pref. 37 Entirely in the autograph of Sir Kenelm.

2. A person's own signature. Hence *attrib.*

1791-1817 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (Rtlg.) 439 The French editor .. has given the autograph of her name. 1838 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 13 Left our autographs and read those of other people. 1861 SALA *Two. round Clock* 117 The register becomes an autograph-book of .. illustrious signatures.

3. A copy produced by autography.

1868 *People's Mag.* Jan. 62 (*title*) Vegetable Autographs.

B. *adj.* Written in the author's own handwriting.

1832 COLERIDGE *Table T.* 164 Autograph copies of some of the apostles' writings. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 503, I must at least greet you with an autograph letter.

Au·tograph, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. a. To write with one's own hand. b. To copy or reproduce by autography. Hence **Au·tographed** *ppl. a.*

1818 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVIII. i. 160/2 The sixth plate is written music, or, as the Lithographers denote it, autographed music. 1882 *Athenæum* 18 Mar. 341/2 Both [books] were autographed and intended for practical purposes only.

2. To write one's autograph on or in; to sign.

1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 281 Don Carlos might long ere now have autographed his decrees, Yo el Rey, from .. the Escurial. 1883 *Graphic* 3 Nov. 452 He autographs the Admiral's book.

†**Auto·graphal,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹.] = AUTOGRAPH *a. Autographal name* = signature.

1715 BENNET 39 *Art.* 177 The autographal names of eleven bishops. 1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* II. 376 Memorials Autographal .. of the Stage-Poet, Christopher Marlow.

Autographic (ɔ̄tɒgræ·fik), *a.* [f. AUTOGRAPH; cf. Gr. γραφικός pertaining to writing.] Of or pertaining to autography; of the nature of an autograph: written in the author's own handwriting.

1868 SIR J. HERSCHEL in *People's Mag.* Jan. 62 Autographic representations of fungi on glass. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 133 Autographic ink .. must be fatter and softer than that applied directly to the stone. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 611 The Epistle to the Galatians [was] also autographic.

Autogra·phical, *a. arch.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] = prec. also used for AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL. *Obs.*

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1673 HICKERINGILL *Greg. Father Greyb.* 286 The autographical Copy .. laid up in that famous Library. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. i. 349 The Autographical Journal of Christopher Columbus. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 370 A kind of autographical account of the way in which the author was led to his views.

Autogra·phically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In autograph, by means of autography.

1673 HICKERINGILL *Greg. Father Greyb.* 292 In what Language was the New Testament first indited? In Greek, all of them Autographically. 1841 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 42, I am glad to shake you by the hand again autographically. 1880 *Times* 5 Oct. 6/6 Making the colours of nature print .. autographically upon the plate.

Au·tographi·ze, *v. colloq.* [Cf. *botanize*, etc.] To collect autographs. **Au·tographi·zer,** a collector of autographs.

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 108 More than one hungry autographiser of my acquaintance.

Autography (ɔ̄tɒ·grăfi). [f. AUTOGRAPH; cf. Gr. -γραφία writing.]

1. The action of writing with one's own hand; the author's own handwriting.

1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 82 By the old autography of the Hand. 1723 S. MATHER *Vind. Bible*, The date of the autography. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xlvii, Every expert would here detect the autography of the Son of Jesse.

2. Reproduction of the form or outline of anything, by an impression from the thing itself; 'nature printing'; *esp.* a process in lithography by which a writing or drawing is transferred from paper to stone. 1864 in WEBSTER.

†3. = AUTOBIOGRAPHY. *Obs.*

1661 GLANVILL *Van Dogm.* A viij b, Nor doth the last Scene yield us any more satisfaction in our autography, for we are as ignorant how the Soul leaves the light, as how it first came into it.

4. Autographs collectively.

1788 THANE (*title*) British Autography, a Collection of Fac-Similes of the Handwritings of .. Illustrious Persons.

†**Autoki·nesy.** *Obs.* Also autoch-. [ad. Gr. αὐτοκῑνησία, n. of quality f. αὐτοκίνητος: see next.] Self-movement, spontaneous motion.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 33. 159 A simple internal energy or vital autokinesie, which is without .. Consense and Consciousness. *Ibid.* v. 668 Self-activity or autochinesie was in order of nature before the local motion of body which is heterochinesie.

†**Au·tokine·tical,** *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. αὐτο-κίνητ-ος self-moved (f. αὐτο-κινέ-ειν to have the power of motion in oneself) + ICAL.] Self-moving, possessed of spontaneous activity.

1642 H. MORE *Poems* (1647) 87 But that each soul's Autokineticall Is easily shown.

Autolatry (ɔ̄tɒ·lătri). In 7 as L. **autolatria.** [f. Gr. αὐτο- self + λατρεία worship.] Self-worship.

a 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 453 That insolent cariage of such spirits .. is rather *autolatria*, worshipping themselves. 1866 LD. STRANGFORD *Select.* (1869) II. 300 His sty of epicurean autolatry. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* i. 22 *note*, The autolatry of Max Stirner, with its motto, *Quisque sibi Deus.*

Autology (ɔ̄tɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. AUTO- + -LOGY.] Self-knowledge, scientific study of oneself.

1633 FEATLY in P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* To Readers, He that would learn Theologie must first studie autologie. The way to God is by our selves. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 16 Well vers'd in Autology, in that lesson *Nosce Teipsum.* 1873 D. HAMILTON (*title*) Autology: an inductive system of mental science. *Ibid.* 3 This system .. is called Autology because it is man's own knowing of himself.

†**Au·toma.** *Obs.* Erroneous singular of *automata* (cf. *stoma, stomata*, etc.) for AUTOMATON; cf. AUTOMATE, AUTOME.

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of News* III. ii, It is an Automa, runnes vnder water. 1669 FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* II. 82 That the time be measured with exact and rectified Automas.

Automacy (ɔ̄tɒ·măsi). [f. AUTOMATIC, prob. after mod.F. *automatie*: see -ACY. Gr. has αὐτομαΐα accidentality, chance.] The condition or state of being an automaton; automatic quality.

1888 WIGAN in Proctor *Nat. Stud.* 131 Human minds .. performing by a sort of automacy all the ordinary functions.

†**Auto·matal,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. = AUTOMATIC.

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 129 The whole Universe is .. the Automatal Harp of that .. true Apollo.

†**Auto·mata·rian,** *a. Obs.*⁻° [f. L. *automatārius* (f. *automat-on*: see -ARY) + -AN.] = next.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Automatarian*, of or belonging to the art of making Clocks, or such things as seem to move of themselves.

†**Auto·matary,** *a. Obs.* [see prec.] AUTOMATIC.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 266, I can no better compare him then to an automatary engine. 1653 — *Rabelais* I. xxiv, Automatarie Engines .. moving of themselves.

†**Au·tomate,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [a. F. *automate* (Cotgr.), ad. L. *automaton, -um.*]

A. *sb.* = AUTOMATON.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *James III* Wks. 61 Taken with admiration of watches, clocks, dials, automates. *a* 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Hum. Knowl.* i. (R.) We pronounce our fellow animals to be automates, or we allow them instinct.

B. *adj.* [Cf. F. *automate*, adj.] = AUTOMATIC.

1818 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XIX. 18 His scheme of a Royal Garden comprehended .. artificial echos, automate and hydraulic music.

Automath (ɔ̄·tomæþ). *rare.* [ad. Gr. αὐτο-μαθης, f. αὐτο- self + -μαθής learned, f. μανθ-άν-ειν, μαθ- to learn.] A self-taught person, an autodidact.

1759 YOUNG *Conject. Orig. Comp.* 292 Those Automaths, those self taught Philosophers.

Automatic (ɔ̄tŏmæ·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. αὐτόματ-ος (see AUTOMATON) + -IC.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, an automaton.

1. *lit.* Self-acting, having the power of motion or action within itself.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 180 In the universe, nothing can be said to be automatic. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* (1879) Introd. 2 We may therefore speak of the amœba as being irritable and automatic. (*Note.* Automatic .. has recently acquired a meaning almost exactly opposite to that which it originally bore, and an automatic action is now by many understood to mean nothing more than an action produced by some machinery or other. In this work I use it in the older sense, as denoting an action of a body, the causes of which appear to lie in the body itself.)

2. Self-acting under conditions fixed for it, going of itself. Applied *esp.* to machinery and its movements, which produce results otherwise done by hand, or which simulate human or animal action, as an 'automatic mouse.'

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* iii, The difference between an animal and an automatic statue. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 57 Automatic or self-registration of periodical phenomena. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 370 Automatic machinery [for] .. the drilling and boring of metal. *Mod.* A Sewing Machine with automatic tension.

3. Of animal actions: Like those of mechanical automatons; not accompanied by volition or consciousness, 'mechanical.'

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. Introd., The Motions are called automatic from their Resemblance to the Motions of Automata, or Machines, whose Principle of Motion is within themselves. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 18 The winking of the eyes is essentially automatic. 1871 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* 106 The automatic nature of insects has only been maintained by those who have never observed them.

4. Not characterized by active intelligence; merely mechanical.

1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1876) 60 To rest in mere automatic regularities. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* II. III. vi. 95 Mechanical and automatic acts of devotion.

5. Relating to automatons; AUTOMATICAL.

c 1860 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* v. 50 He gave me the automaton I was to repair.. I began my first automatic labours.

Automa·tical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.]

1. *prop.* Having reference to or connected with things automatic.

1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 178 Ships that (according to the Automatical proposal) could manage themselves.

2. = AUTOMATIC.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xiii. 66 Automaticall instruments. 1788 PASQUIN *Childr. Thespis* (1792) 159 Automatical, heavy, dull, sombrous, half crazy. 1830 *Edin. Encycl.* II. 66/2 Automatical rope-dancers or fumblers.

Automa·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. In automatic manner; like an automaton; by spontaneous, or apparently spontaneous, action.

1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. 276 Which [three-legged stands] he is carefully fitting with wheels, in order that they may automatically take their places. 1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 10 Apparatuses have been invented which automatically approximate the points.. as they are burnt away.

2. Without active thought or volition; unconsciously, involuntarily, mechanically.

1853 *Scot. Rev.* I. 123 Actions.. at first voluntary may come by habit to be automatically performed. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 104 Lisbeth automatically obeying her old habits, began to put away the breakfast things.

Automaticity (ɔ̄tɒmătĭ·sĭtĭ). [f. AUTOMATIC + -ITY.] Automatic condition or nature.

187- D. FERRIER *Funct. Brain* 213 Man.. in whom volition is predominant and automaticity plays only a subordinate part in the motor activities.

Automatism (ɔ̄tɒ·mătĭz'm). [f. AUTOMAT-ON + -ISM; cf. Gr. *αὐτοματισμός* that which happens of itself, and F. *automatisme.*]

1. The quality of being automatic, or of acting mechanically only; involuntary action. *Hence,* the doctrine attributing this quality to animals.

1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 605 The Cartesian doctrine of the automatism of the whole animal kingdom. 1857 T. WEBB *Intell. Locke* viii. 154 Whatever is done from blind impulse is Automatism rather than Action. 1879 MALLOCK *Life worth Living* 171 The unity or dualism of existence, the independence or automatism of the life and will of man.

2. Mechanical, unthinking routine.

1882 in *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* No. 52. 154 Nowhere, perhaps, is medical automatism seen.. more commonly than in our Lunatic Asylums.

3. The faculty of independently originating action or motion. (From the original sense of *automaton.*)

1876 FOSTER *Phys.* I. iii. (1879) 111 Automatism, *i. e.* the power of initiating disturbances or vital impulses, independent of any immediate disturbing event or stimulus from without, is one of the fundamental properties of protoplasm. 1882 ROMANES in *Nature* XXV. 335 The hypothesis of conscious automatism is nothing more than an emphatic restatement of the truth, that the relation between body and mind is a relation which has so far proved inconceivable.

Automatist (ɔ̄tɒ·mătĭst). [f. prec.: see -IST.] One who holds the doctrine of automatism (1).

1882 GOLDW. SMITH in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 768 Though not a declared automatist, Mr. Spencer is a necessarian.

Automatize (ɔ̄tɒ·mătəiz), *v. rare.* [a. F. *automatise-r,* f. *automate* AUTOMATON: see -IZE. Cf. Gr. *αὐτοματίζειν* to act of itself.] To reduce to an automaton. Hence Automatized *ppl. a.*

1837 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) IV. 2 Man; forced to exist, automatised, mummy-wise.

Automaton (ɔ̄tɒ·mătŏn). Also 7–8 automatum. Pl. automata, -atons. [a. Gr. *αὐτόματον,* neut. of adj. *αὐτόματος* acting of itself, also adopted in L. as *automaton, -atum.* See also AUTOMA, AUTOMATE, AUTOME.]

1. *lit.* Something which has the power of spontaneous motion or self-movement.

a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Bloody Bro.* IV. i, [It] doth move alone, A true automaton. *a* 1797 BURKE *Ess. Drama* Wks. X. 153 The perfect Drama, an automaton supported and moved without any foreign help, was formed late and gradually.

Thus applied also to:

2. A living being viewed materially.

1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxiii. (1658) 259 Because these parts [the mover and the moved] are parts of one whole; we call the intire thing automatum, or se movens, or a living creature. 1686 BOYLE *Notion Nat.* 305 These living Automata, Human bodies. 1713 *Guardian* (1756) II. 186 To be considered as Automata, made up of bones and muscles, nerves, arteries and animal spirits. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iii. 127 And such a self-adjusting machine, containing the immediate conditions of its actions within itself, is what is properly understood by an Automaton.

3. A piece of mechanism having its motive power so concealed that it appears to move spontaneously; 'a machine that has within itself the power of motion under conditions fixed for it, but not by it' (W. B. Carpenter). In 17–18th c applied to clocks, watches, etc., and *transf.* to the Universe and World; now usually to figures which simulate the action of living beings, as clock-work mice, images which strike the hours on a clock, etc.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities,* The picture of a Gentlewoman whose eies were contrived.. that they moved up and down of themselves.. done by a vice which the Grecians call *αὐτόματον.* 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 205 Another automaton strikes the quarters. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* II. iii. 37 God will not let the great Automaton of the Universe be so imperfect. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 284 Those automata.. do by little interstices, or strokes, measure out long portions of time. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* v. 38 Automatons and mechanical toys moved by springs.

4. A living being whose actions are purely involuntary or mechanical.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 41. 50 Consequently that themselves were but machines and automata. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1777) 165 Nor can it well consist with his veracity to have stocked the earth with divers sets of automata. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. § 22. 283 Descartes.. made the souls of brutes to be mere automata.

5. A human being acting mechanically or without active intelligence in a monotonous routine.

1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. ix. 200 The whole party [of slaves] was a set of scarcely animated automatons. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. xi. 167 'Do you think so?' said the Princess.. 'Have these automata, indeed, souls?' 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 140 How could a Spartan, that automaton of the state.. excel in any fine art?

6. *Comb.* and *Attrib.,* as in *automaton figure, lips,* etc.; **automaton-like** *a.* and *adv.* resembling or like an automaton.

1770 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 194 Your periagua.. will meet us, automaton-like, of its own accord. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. ii. 149 Automaton figures made of wood. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxvi. 451 Her lips, with automaton-like movement, uttered the words.

Automatous (ɔ̄tɒ·mătəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *αὐτόματος* (see prec.) + -OUS.]

1. Acting spontaneously; having power of self-motion.

1769 W. JACKSON in *Month. Rev.* XLII. 171 Their great, ineffable, autocratorical, automatous author. 1808 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 427, I long to be set at work, but I am not automatous: I need to be wound up. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* i. 36 He may accept the nebular hypothesis, but.. must he not admit that the fluid haze was not automatous?

2. Of the nature of an automaton: a. 'self-acting' mechanically; b. acting involuntarily without conscious determination.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xviii. (1686) 212 Clocks or Automatous organs. 1682 — *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 34 They who are merely carried on by the wheel of such inclinations are but the automatous part of mankind. 1867 W. SMITH *Lat.-Eng. Dict., Automatarius*.. of or pertaining to an automaton, automatous.

† **Au·tome.** *Obs.*⁻⁰. Variant, perh. Fr., of erroneous form AUTOMA = AUTOMATON.

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Autometry (ɔ̄tɒ·mĕtrĭ). [f AUTO- + Gr. *-μετρία* measurement.] a. Self-measurement, self-estimation. b. Measurement of the parts of a figure in terms of its entire height. **Autometric** (ɔ̄tɒmĕ·trĭk), *a.* [see -IC], of or pertaining to autometry.

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 278 You judge of others by yourselves, and therefore measure them by an erroneous standard whenever your autometry is false. 1874 *Edin. Rev.* No. 285. 191 Autometric division or delineation of figures in terms of their entire height.

Automolite (ɔ̄tɒ·mŏləit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *αὐτόμολος* going by oneself, subst. 'a deserter' (f. *αὐτο-* by oneself + *μολεῖν* to come, go) + -ITE; so named by Ekeberg (1806) in allusion to the unexpected appearance of zinc in connexion with spinel.] A variety of zinc-spinel or GAHNITE.

1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol., Automalite.* 1868 DANA *Min.* 149 Automolite is found at Fahlun, in talcose schist.

Automorphic (ɔ̄tɒmɔ̄·fĭk), *a.* [f. Gr. *αὐτο-μορφ-ός* self-formed, f. *αὐτο-* self + *μορφή* form. (After *anthropomorphic.*)] Characterized by automorphism. **Automo·rphically** *adv.,* in automorphic manner. **Automo·rphism,** the ascription of one's own characteristics to another.

1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* vi. 114 The conception which anyone frames of another's mind, is inevitably more or less after the pattern of his own mind—is automorphic. *Ibid.* 115 He interpreted them automorphically. *Ibid.* 117 Our interpretations must be automorphic; and yet automorphism perpetually misleads us.

Autonoetic (ɔ̄tɒnoe·tĭk), *a.* [f. Gr. *αὐτο-* self + *νοητικός* perceptive; cf. Gr. *αὐτονόητος* self-understood.] Self-perceiving.

1883 G. WYLD (*title*) Clairvoyance; or, the Auto-noetic Action on the Mind.

Autono·masy. Derived in mod. Dicts. from Gr. *αὐτός* self + *ὀνομασία* naming, and explained as the use of a common name in a connexion in which it acquires an accepted specific sense; *e. g.* 'town' for 'London,' 'river' for 'Thames,' in 'He is in town, and has gone across the river (to Lambeth)'; it being held that 'town,' 'river' here virtually name themselves 'London,' 'Thames.' But as this is a strained etymology, and the word exactly corresponds in meaning to ANTONOMASIA, it seems more reasonable to suppose that it is a mere mistake due to a turned *n* (= *u*) in printing.

Autono·mian, *a.* ? *Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. AUTONOMY + -AN.] = next. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Autonomic (ɔ̄tɒnɒ·mĭk), *a.* [f. AUTONOMY: see -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or possessing, autonomy; self-governing, independent.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* I. v. 185 Laws autonomic or autonomical are laws made by subjects as private persons in pursuance of legal rights. 1854 HICKOK *Sci. Mind* 207 Reason is thus ever autonomic; carrying its own law within itself.

Autono·mical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] = prec.

1659 BAXTER *Key for Cath.* II. iii. 402 Them that would.. make the Church to be autonomicall.. or chief Governour of it self. 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* I. 313 Taking away from the Neapolitans their autonomical government.

Autono·mically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In autonomic manner; by right of self-government.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xxviii. 541 Laws made autonomically or by private authority. 1863 D. SIMON *Dorner's Pers. Christ* II. III. 314 So far as it [*i.e.* the sensuous principle] works autonomically.

Autonomist (ɔ̄tɒ·nŏmĭst). [f. AUTONOMY: see -IST.] An advocate of autonomy. Also *attrib.*

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov. 4 The priests and so-called autonomists and Liberal Conservatives [sat] on the right [in the Croatian Diet]. 1871 *Daily News* 5 Jan., Provincial Landtags are the centre of autonomist resistance.

Autonomize (ɔ̄tɒ·nŏməiz), *v.* [f. as prec.: see -IZE.] To make autonomous; to confer the right of self-government upon.

1878 *Daily News* 29 Jan. 2/4 If Bulgaria were to be autonomised.

Autonomous (ɔ̄tɒ·nŏməs), *a.* [f. Gr. *αὐτόνομ-os* making or having one's own laws, independent f. *αὐτο-* self, own + *νόμος* law) + -OUS.]

1. Of or pertaining to an autonomy.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* VIII. 600 With an autocratic, not an autonomous, constitution. 1861 C. KING *Antique Gems* (1866) 237 The autonomous coins of Sybaris.

2. Possessed of autonomy, self governing, independent. In *Metaph.*: see AUTONOMY 1 c.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 244 If the [Irish] nation was to become autonomous. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. i. 313 The autonomous Greek cities in Asia Minor. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* 736 The absolutely good Will must be autonomous—*i.e.*, without any kind of motive or interest.

3. *Biol.* a. Conforming to its own laws only, and not subject to higher ones. b. Independent, *i. e.* not a mere form or state of some other organism.

1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 158 Some of these productions may not be autonomous, some may seem to pass into each other by intermediate forms. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Autonomy,* Anatomy and physiology are autonomous, since the phenomena presented by animals and plants are not at present referable to chemical, physical, or other laws. 1882 T. DYER in *Nature* 23 Feb. 391 The view that they [lichens] are autonomous organisms.

Autonomy (ɔ̄tɒ·nŏmĭ). [ad. Gr. *αὐτονομία* the having or making of one's own laws, independence, noun of quality f. *αὐτόνομος*: see prec.]

1. Of a state, institution, etc.: The right of self-government, of making its own laws and administering its own affairs.

(Sometimes limited by the adjs. *local, administrative,* when the self-government is only partial; thus English boroughs have a local autonomy, the British colonies an administrative autonomy; 'political autonomy' is national independence.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Autonomy,* liberty to liue after ones owne law. [1681 H. MORE *Exp. Daniel* vi. 237 His successour granted an *Αὐτονομία* to the Jews, viz. liberty of living according to their own laws.] 1793 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* XI. 336 A protest in behalf of the Right of Autonomy in the name of all the independent states of Europe. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xiv. I. 443 The inhabitants of Sigeium could not peaceably acquiesce in this loss of their autonomy. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. 482 It [Bulgaria] was to have, as to its interior condition, a sort of 'administrative autonomy,' as the favourite diplomatic phrase then was.

b. Liberty to follow one's will, personal freedom.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 384 The customers of a banker can desert to a rival at will, and thus retain.. an autonomy of conduct.

c. *Metaph.* Freedom (of the will); the Kantian doctrine of the Will giving itself its own law, apart from any object willed; opposed to *heteronomy.*

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 70 Kant.. was permitted to assume a higher ground (the autonomy of the will) as a postulate deducible from the unconditional Command.. of the conscience. *a* 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* ii (1876) 45 Kant.. means by Autonomy, that there are in this case no considerations of pleasure or pain influencing the will.

2. *Biol.* Autonomous condition: a. The condition of being controlled only by its own laws, and not subject to any higher one. b. Organic independence.

1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* 79 Each branch is a little plant in itself.. having its own autonomy, feeding, growing, and propagating as an individual. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., The several tissues of the body, as the muscles and nerves, have some properties which they possess in common with all the other tissues, and others which are peculiar to themselves, governed by special laws, and not subject to the laws affecting the rest of the system. In this respect they have an autonomy of their own.

3. A self-governing community (cf. *a* monarchy).

1840 tr. *Ranke's Popes* (1849) I. 11 All those autonomies wherewith the world was filled.. one after another, stoop and disappear.

Autonym (ɔ̄·tŏnĭm). [f. Gr. *αὐτο-* self + *ὄνυμα* = *ὄνομα* name.] 'A book published under the author's real name.' O. Hamst *Mart. Bibliogr.* 1867.

Autopathic (ɔ̄tɒpæ·þĭk), *a.* [f. Gr. *αὐτο-* self + *παθικός* pertaining to suffering.] Of or pertaining to disease inherent in a living being itself.

1881 J. SIMON in *Nature* No. 616. 373 Causes of death .. autopathic and exopathic. On the one hand, there is the original and inherited condition under which to every man born there is normally assigned eventual old age and death.

† **Autopathy.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *αὐτοπάθεια*, n. of state f. *αὐτοπαθής* self-feeling or experiencing, f. *αὐτο-* self + *-παθής* feeling.] (See quot.)

1647 H. MORE *Song of Sonl* I. III. lxvi, Base fear proceeds from weak Autopathy. *Ibid.* note (D.), Autopathy denotates the being self-strucken; to be sensible of what harms us, rather than what is absolutely evill.

Autophagous (ɔ̄tɒ'fāgɔs). *Med.* [f. Gr. *αὐτο-φάγ-ος* (f. *αὐτο-* self + *φαγ-εῖν* to eat) + -OUS.] Self-devouring. **Autophagy** (ɔ̄tɒ'fādʒi) [cf. F. *autophagie*], the feeding upon oneself, sustenance of life during the process of starvation by absorption of the tissues of the body. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Autophoby (ɔ̄tɒ'fōbi). *rare.* [f. AUTO- self + Gr. *-φοβία* fear.] Fear of referring to oneself.

1827 HARE *Guesses* 102 This shrinking from the use of the personal pronoun, this autophoby, as it may be called.

Autophony (ɔ̄tɒ'fōni). *Med.* [ad. Gr. *αὐτο-φωνία*, n. of quality f. *αὐτόφωνος* self-sounding, f. *αὐτο-* self, one's own + *φωνή* voice.] Observation by a practitioner of the peculiarities of resonance of his own voice, when he places his head close to the chest of a patient, and speaks loudly. **Autophonic** (ɔ̄tɔfɒ'nik), *a.*, pertaining to autophony.

1862 H. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 124 Autophony, either directly or through the intervention of a stethoscope .. in aid of the diagnosis of thoracic disease. *Ibid.*, The inference that autophonic resonance would vary with the density of the contents of the thoracic cavity.

Au·tophtha·lmoscope. [f. Gr. *αὐτο-* self + *ὀφθαλμός* eye + *σκοπός* observer.] = AUTOSCOPE.

1875 WALTON *Dis. Eye* 281 Such is the principle of the autophthalmoscope of Coccius..

Autopisty (ɔ̄'tɒpisti). *rare*—⁰. [f. Gr. *αὐτό-πιστ-ος* credible in itself (f. *αὐτο-* self + *πιστός* trustworthy, credible) + -Y.] Credibility on internal evidence.

Autoplasty (ɔ̄'tɒplæsti). *Surg.* [f. Gr. *αὐτό-πλαστ-ος* self-formed + -Y. Cf. F. *autoplastie.*] Repair of wounds or diseased parts by means of tissue taken from other parts of the same body. **Autoplastic** (ɔ̄tɒplæ'stik), *a.*, of or pertaining to autoplasty. 1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Autopsical, obs. variant of AUTOPTICAL.

Autopsorin (ɔ̄tɒpsɔ'rin). *Med.* [f. Gr. *αὐτο-* self, own + *ψώρα* cutaneous disease + -IN.] Some of a patient's own virus administered homœopathically by way of remedial treatment in cases of itch, smallpox, cancer, etc. 1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Autopsy (ɔ̄'tɒpsi, *-ɒ'*psi). [ad. mod.L. *autopsia* (also used in Eng.), a. Gr. *αὐτοψία*, n. of quality f. *αὐτόπτ-ος* seeing (or seen) for oneself (see AUTO-, OPTIC); cf. F. *autopsie.*]

1. Seeing with one's own eyes, eye-witnessing; personal observation or inspection.

1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* I. xiv. 53 Or by autopsie, when by our observation, wee get a certaine knowledge of things. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Miracles* Wks. VIII. 237 The defect of autopsy may be compensated by sufficient testimony of a multitude.

2. Dissection of a dead body, so as to ascertain by actual inspection its internal structure, and *esp.* to find out the cause or seat of disease; post-mortem examination.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. 161 The Cartesian attempts to solve the motion of the heart mechanically seem .. confuted by autopsy and experiment. 1859 MAHONY *Mod. Lat. Poets* ii. 548 Had an autopsia taken place after his death. 1881 *Times* 22 Sept. 4/1 The physicians' autopsy [of President Garfield] shows the bullet to be nowhere near where it was supposed to be.

b. *fig.* Critical dissection.

1835 *Hist. Eng.* in *Lardner's Cab. Cycl.* IV. viii. 375 He [James I.] is, moreover, one of the least inviting subjects of moral autopsia. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III. 143 This autopsy of a fine lady's poem.

Autoptic (ɔ̄tɒ'ptik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *αὐτοπτικός*, f. *αὐτόπτος*: see prec. and -IC.] Of, or of the nature of, an eye-witness; based on personal observation.

1849 ALFORD *Grk. Test.* I. 48 Undoubted marks of autoptic testimony. 1861 *Jrnl. Sacr. Lit.* XIV. 196 Canon Stanley, who in this case is an autoptic witness.

Auto·ptical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹.] = prec.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 38 The autopticall unsuccessefulnesse of their own practice. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 26 My autoptical observations of the several earths. 1861 *Jrnl. Sacr. Lit.* XIV. 168 The style changes from the autoptical to the purely historical.

Auto·ptically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an autoptic manner; by actual inspection.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 342 It would autoptically silence that dispute out of which side Eve was framed. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 174 That the galaxy is a meteor .. the telescope hath autoptically confuted.

Autopticity (ɔ̄tɒptɪ'sɪti). [f. AUTOPTIC + -ITY; cf. *authenticity.*] Autoptic quality or nature.

1861 *Jrnl. Sacr. Lit.* XIV. 169 If we attend to his style, it will be observed that its autopticity coincides with the use of the first person plural.

Autor, -ial, -ity, etc., obs. ff. AUTHOR, etc.

Autorizate, variant of AUCTORIZATE.

Autoschediasm (ɔ̄tɒ'skē·diˌæ̆z'm). [ad. Gr. *αὐτοσχέδιασμα*, f. *αὐτοσχεδιάζειν* to act, speak, etc. off-hand, f. *αὐτοσχέδιος* personally near, hand to hand, off-hand.] Something done off-hand, extemporized, or hastily improvised. **Autoschediastic** (ɔ̄·tɒˌskedi,æ'stik), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτοσχεδιαστικός*], done on the spur of the moment, hasty, extemporary. **Au·toschedia·stical,** *a.* = prec. **Autoschediaze** (ɔ̄tɒˌske·diˌɛ̆z), *v.* to extemporize, improvise.

1842 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 62 Pardon Auto-schediasms of paper and obscurity of style. 1823 PARR *Wks.* (1828) VII. 159 Remember, the verses are merely autoschediastic. 1662 E. MARTIN *Lett.* 21 (T.) My autoschediastical and indigested censure of St. Peter's primacy. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY in Page *Life* II. 174 To autoschediaze or improvise is sometimes in effect to be forced into a consciousness of creative energies.

Autoscope (ɔ̄'tɒskoʊp). [f. Gr. *αὐτο-* self + *σκοπός* observer.] 'An instrument invented by Coccius for the self-examination of the eye.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881. **Autoscopy** (ɔ̄tɒ'skɒpi) [Gr. *-σκοπία* observation], the use of this instrument.

Autostylic (ɔ̄tɒstɪ'lik), *a. Phys.* [f. Gr. *αὐτο-* one's own + *στῦλ-ος* pillar + -IC.] Applied to skulls in which the mandibular arch is suspended by its own proper pier, the quadrate.

1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 71 An autostylic skull.

Autotheism (ɔ̄tɒ'ɒ̄iz'm). [mod. f. Gr. *αὐτό-θεος* very God (f. *αὐτο-* self + *θεός* God) + -ISM.]

1. The doctrine of God's self-subsistence. *spec.* The ascription of this attribute to the Second Person of the Trinity, as being 'God of himself,' and not merely 'God of God.'

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* x. 29 *note*, Caluins Autotheisme, holding that Christ took his person of the Father, but not his substance. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, s.v. Calvin's autotheism signifies that point of Doctrine which Calvin held, which is, That God the Son is not *Deus de Deo*, God from God. 1742 in BAILEY.

2. Self-deification.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. viii. § 3 He fell into Autotheisme: professing himselfe a God. 1874 tr. *Van Oosterzee's Chr. Dogm.* 248 Pantheism becomes auto-theism, and leads to self-adoration.

Autotheist (ɔ̄tɒ'ɒ̄ist). [f. as prec.: see -IST.] a. 'One who believes God's self-subsistence.' Bailey 1731. b. One who makes himself his own god; a deifier of himself.

1855 KINGSLEY in *Alt. Locke* (1881) Pref. Mem. 62 To mistake more and more the voice of that very flesh of his..for the Voice of God, and to become without knowing it an autotheist. 1866 LD. STRANGFORD *Select.* (1869) II. 299 The Eastern and the Western autotheist alike give full play to their fancy.

Autotomic (ɔ̄tɒtɒ'mik), *a.* [f. Gr. *αὐτο-* self + *-τομ-ός* cutting + -IC.] Self-intersecting.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 137 The trace on the tangent plane, however complicatedly autotomic it may be, is a finite closed curve or polygon.

Autotype (ɔ̄'tɒtəip). [f. Gr. *αὐτο-* (see AUTO-) self + *τύπος* type, impress, print, f. *τυπ-* to strike, after *prototype*, etc.]

1. A 'type' of the thing itself, a true impress of the original; a reproduction in facsimile.

1853 KINGSLEY *Misc.* I. 299 The utterance must be .. the outward and visible autotype, of the spirit which animates it. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* iii. 202 The type of Angelo .. an autotype of the huge national vice of England.

2. A process of permanent photographic printing, which reproduces photographs or works of art in monochrome; a facsimile produced by this process. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1869 *Pall Mall G.* Supp. 20 Dec. 1 It is illustrated with autotype and other photographs after engravings. 1878 *Prospectus of the 'Autotype Company,'* The public need no longer be content with fading photographs; ask for 'Autotypes' or 'Chromotypes.' 1881 *Athenæum* 16 Apr. 521/2 These days of autotype and heliogravure.

Au·totype, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To reproduce by autotype process.

1883 *Philadelphia Even. Tel.* No. 1306 To autotype certain manuscripts and documents. 1884 *Athenæum* 4 Oct. 434/1 A portrait of Jane Austen .. autotyped for this work.

Autotypography (ɔ̄·tɒˌtipɒ'grăfi). [f. AUTO- self + TYPOGRAPHY.] A process by which drawings made on gelatine are transferred to soft metallic plates, which can be afterwards used for printing.

Autotypy (ɔ̄tɒ'tipi, ɔ̄'tɒtəipi). [f. AUTOTYPE + -Y.] The process of reproducing in autotype.

Autre, obs. form of ALTAR.

† **Au·tume,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *autumāre* to say aye, affirm.] To affirm, assert.

1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 69 Above what the most favouring presage can expect or autume.

Autumn (ɔ̄'tŭm). Forms: 4–6 autumpne, 6 authum, 6–7 autumne, 7 autome, 7– autumn. [a. OF. *autompne* (mod. *automne*), ad. L. *autumnus* (also written *auctumnus*), of doubtful etymology. See Lewis and Short.]

1. The third season of the year, or that between summer and winter, reckoned astronomically from the descending equinox to the winter solstice; i.e. in the northern hemisphere, from September 21 to December 21. Popularly, it comprises, in Great Britain, August, September, and October (J.); in North America, September, October, and November (Webster); in France 'from the end of August to the first fortnight of November' (Littré); in the southern hemisphere it corresponds in time to the northern spring.

The astronomic reckoning retains the Roman computation; the antiquity of the popular English usage is seen in the name *Midsummer Day*, given to the *first day* of the Astronomical Summer, and in the OE. *midsumormónaþ* 'June,' *midwinter* 'winter-solstice, Christmas.'

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. vii. 144 Autumpne comeþ aʒeyne heuy of apples. 1526 TINDALE *Jude* 8 Trees rotten in authum. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* I. ii. 96 Though she chide as loud As thunder, when the clouds in Autumne cracke. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 204 In Autome, when the weeds begin to .. rot. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 292 When the leaves Fell in the autumn. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 610 Autumn's mock sunshine of the faded woods.

b. *poet.* The fruits of autumn; 'harvest.'

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 394 Rais'd of grassie terf Thir Table was .. And on her ample square, from side to side, All Autumn pil'd. *a* 1749 PHILIPS (J.) The starving brood, Void of sufficient sustenance, will yield A slender autumn.

2. *fig.* A season of maturity, or of incipient decay.

1624 DONNE *Serm.* ii. (1640) 13 In heaven it is always Autumn; his mercies are ever in their maturity. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 219/2 The very autumn of a form once fine Retains its beauties.

3. *Comb.* a. attrib., as *autumn fruit, leaf, tide*; b. instrumental, as *autumn-tinted*; c. locative (of time), as *autumn-sown.* **Autumn-bells,** English name of *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*; **autumn-fly** (see quot.); **autumn-spring,** a spring in autumn.

1597 GERARD *Herball* II. ciii. 355 Calathian Violet..is called ..in English *Autumne bell flowers. 1861 HULME *Moquin-Tandon* II. IV. i. 234 The *Autumn Fly (*Conops Calcitrans*, Linn.) .. bites the legs, especially on the approach of rain. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 116 Lesse hurtfull then other Autumne fruites. 1713 C'TESS. WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 4 *Autumn-Leaves, which every Wind can chace. 1883 *Daily News* 25 June 5/8 The *autumn-sown wheat needed rain. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xi. (1840) 133 This short prosperity, like an *autumn-spring, came too late..to bring any fruit to maturity. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 485 The changing year came round to *autumn-tide. 1884 J. HATTON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 346/1 *Autumn-tinted branches. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 380 Wither'd leaves which *autumn winds Had drifted in.

Autumn (ɔ̄'tŭm), *v.* [ad. L. *autumn-āre* to bring on autumn, (in late L.) to ripen; cf. AUGUST *v.*] a. *trans.* To bring to maturity. b. *intr.* To come to maturity, ripen.

1771 *Muse in Miniature* 31 That life's fair spring may autumn into age.

Autumnal (ɔ̄tʊ'mnăl), *a.* [ad. L. *autumnālis*, f. *autumnus* AUTUMN: cf. F. *automnal*, 16th c.]

1. Of, belonging or peculiar to, autumn.

Autumnal equinox: the time when the sun crosses the equator as it proceeds southward. *Autumnal point:* the point at which the celestial equator is intersected by the ecliptic as the sun proceeds southward; the first point in Libra. *Autumnal signs:* the signs Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius. *Autumnal star* (Gr. *ἀστὴρ ὀπωρινός*): Sirius.

1636 HEALEY *Theophrast.* To Reader, Posidion was the last Autumnall Moneth in the Attick yeere. 1678 HOBBES *Nat. Phil.* Wks. 1845 VII. 101 From the autumnal equinox to the vernal, there be one hundred and seventy-eight days. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 302 Thick as Autumnal Leaves that strew the Brooks In Vallombrosa. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* v. 7 Bright and steady as the star Autumnal. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 427 The autumnal rains of Ireland are usually heavy.

2. Maturing or blooming in autumn.

1574 T. NEWTON *Health Mag.* 52 Quinces among Autumnal fruictes are reckened..bindinge. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Flower*, Let him also plant .. autumnal Crocus and Colchicums. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 273 Autumnal Squill .. is a somewhat rare plant.

3. *fig.* Past the prime (of life).

1656 *Artif. Beauty* 59 When her own [haire], now more withered and autumnall, seemed less becoming her. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* V. (1757) 137 Autumnal Lyce carries in her face *Memento mori.* 1838 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* 38 Miss Melissa might have seen five and thirty summers or thereabouts, and verged on the autumnal.

Autu·mnally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an autumnal manner, with autumnal hues.

1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clar.* II. 130 Trees..autumnally tinted.

† **Autu·mnian,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *autumn-us* AUTUMN + -IAN.] = AUTUMNAL.

1606 DERRER *Sev. Sins* I. (Arb.) 11 And like Autumnian leaues dropt to the ground. 1610 *Histriom.* I. 270 Reach me the bowle with rich Autumnian Juice.

Autumnity (ɔ̄tʊ'mnĭti). ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *autumnitātem* the season or produce of autumn: see -ITY.] Autumn quality or conditions.

1599 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. i. 60 Thy furnace reeks Hot steams of wine; and can aloof descrie The drunken draughts of sweet autumnitie.

Autumnize (ɔ̄'tʊmnəiz), *v. rare.* [f. AUTUMN *sb.* + -IZE.] To make autumnal (in appearance).

1829 JESSE *Jrnl. Natur.* 109 When first the maple begins to autumnize the grove.

Autunite (ɔ̄'tʊnəit). *Min.* [named (in 1852) from *Autun*, in France + -ITE.] A hydrous phosphate of lime and uranium, of citron- or sulphur-yellow colour; also called *lime-uranite.*

1868 DANA *Min.* 586.

Auturgy (ɔ̄·təɹdʒi). Also 7 **autergy.** [ad. Gr. *αὐτουργία*, n. of quality f. *αὐτουργός* working oneself, f. *αὐτο-* (see AUTO-) self + *ἔργον* work.] Self-action, independent activity.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. 10 Nature's Autergie, not a whit belowe her self. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Anturgie*, working with his own hand.

‖ **Auxesis** (ɔ̄ksī·sis). *Rhet.* [L., a. Gr. *αὔξησις* increase, amplification, f. *αὐξ-άν-ειν* to increase.] Amplification: † **a.** A gradual increase in intensity of meaning. *Obs.* **b.** Hyperbole.

1577 H. PEACHAM *Gard. Eloq.* N. iiij (T.) By this figure, auxesis, the orator doth make a low dwarf a tall fellow .. of pebble stones, pearls; and of thistles, mighty oaks. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 226 Auxesis, or the Auancer .. as .. He lost besides his children and his vvife, His realme, ronovvne, liege, libertie and life. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 55 Auxesis, when we increase or advance the signification of a speech. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Auxesis*, a figure whereby any thing is magnified too much.

Auxetic (ɔ̄kse·tik), *a. Rhet.* [ad. L. *auxēticus*, Gr. *αὐξητικός*, f. *αὐξητός*, vbl. adj. of *αὐξ-άν-ειν* to increase.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by auxesis; amplifying. † **Auxe·tical** *a.*, = prec. **Auxe·tically** *adv.*, by auxesis or amplification.

1740 T. HUTCHINSON *Cerem. Law* 8 *note*, Superadded—προσετεθη—this auxetic power is also observable in the epistle to Philemon v. 19. 1723 S. MATHER *Vind. Bible* 375 Thence it appears what an auxetical hyperbole Vossius used. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 Speeches extending a matter beyond what it is, auxetically, digressively.

† **Auxi·liant,** *a Obs.* [ad L. *auxiliāntem*, pr. pple. of *auxiliāri* to help, assist, f. *auxili-um* help.] Affording help or assistance, auxiliary.

a 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 111 Therefore we call them auxiliant graces, helping graces. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 92 The auxiliant or assistant Power.

Auxiliar (ɔ̄gzi·liăɹ), *a.* and *sb. arch.* [ad. L. *auxiliār-is*, f. *auxili-um* help: see -AR[1].]

A. *adj.* AUXILIARY, helpful, assistant (*to*).

1583 *Exec. Treason* (1675) 38 The same Forces with other auxiliar Companies .. landed. 1659 *Instruct. Oratory* 30 The Auxiliar verbs. 1718 POPE *Iliad* II. 987 Th' auxiliar troops and Trojan hosts appear. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* IV. 1242 Subservient still to moral purposes, Auxiliar to divine.

B. *sb.* An AUXILIARY, helper, assistant; something which helps towards a purpose.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Brit.* Wks. 1738 II. 23 Two Cohorts more of Auxiliars .. they quite intercepted. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* I. iii. (1786) 25 Auxiliars, as when for *Bruti*, or *Bruto*, we say, *of Brutus*, *to Brutus*. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* II. xiii. 274 They could not have contracted alliance with an auxiliar more invaluable.

Auxiliary (ɔ̄gzi·liări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *auxiliārius*, f. *auxili-um* help: see -ARY[1].]

A. *adj.* Const. *to.*

1. Helpful, assistant, affording aid, rendering assistance, giving support or succour.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 2 Mixed (mathematics) hath for subject some .. parts of natural philosophy, and considereth quantity determined, as it is auxiliary and incident unto them. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 11 Calling upon the auxiliary name of Jesus to help her well home. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* ii. 108 In a well-balanced mind, the imagination and the understanding .. are auxiliary to each other.

esp. **b.** in warfare. See B. 2.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 404 To send unto him auxiliarie souldiers. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lvi. 109 Two auxiliary cohorts were cut to pieces.

c. in *Grammar*: see B. 3. Formerly applied to any formative or subordinate elements of language, *e. g.* prefixes, prepositions; cf. AUXILIAR *sb.*

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 282 Expressing the auxiliary Particles of the English language, by distinct points and places about the radical or integral words. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 178. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xliii. 146 The verbs auxiliary .. are, *am*, *was*, *have*, *had*, *do*, *did*, *make*, etc. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* I Our auxiliary verbs give us a power which the ancients, with all their varieties of mood, and inflections of tense, never could attain.

2. Subsidiary to the ordinary, additional.

a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* ii. (1691) 49 Auxiliary Seamen, are such as have another Trade besides, wherewith to maintain themselves, when they are not employed at Sea. 1869 Sir E. REED *Ship-build.* ii. 43 To employ side-keels, which are .. known as 'drift-keels,' 'auxiliary keels,' 'bilge-keels.' 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* II. i. 14 There is an auxiliary eye on each of the maxillæ.

b. *Music.* (See quot.)

1864 WEBSTER, *Auxiliary scales*, the six keys or scales, consisting of any key major, with its relative minor, and the relative keys of each. 1873 BANISTER *Music* § 225-6 Auxiliary notes are notes one degree above or below essential or unessential notes, preceding such notes, either with or before the accompanying harmony .. The *Appoggiatura*, *Acciaccatura*, etc., are examples of such notes.

B. *sb.*

1. One who renders help or gives assistance; a helper, assistant, confederate, ally; *also*, that which gives help, a source or means of assistance.

1656 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. Wks. 1710 II. 439 He Rains and Winds for Auxiliaries brought. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. ii. Wks. IX. 79 Suspected to take in auxiliaries from the spirits of darkness. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, V. II. 250 The appearance of such a vigorous auxiliary .. was at first matter of great joy to Luther. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* iv. 67 A knowledge of certain other languages is a highly useful auxiliary in the study of our own.

2. *Mil.* (usually in *pl.*) Foreign or allied troops in the service of a nation at war.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 193 They maintaine three sorts of soldiers .. the third are Auxiliaries, which serue for pay. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 23 When Xantippus, a Lacedæmonian, arrived with a Body of Auxiliaries. 1862 MERIVALE *Hist. Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lvi. 109 A Gaul and a Roman happened to challenge one another to wrestle; the legionary fell, the auxiliary mocked him.

3. *Gram.* A verb used to form the tenses, moods, voices, etc. of other verbs.

They include *auxiliaries* of periphrasis, which assist in expressing the interrogative, negative, and emphatic forms of speech, viz. *do* (*did*); auxiliaries of tense, *have*, *be*, *shall*, *will*; of mood, *may*, *should*, *would*; of voice, *be*; of predication (i. e. vbs. of incomplete predication which require a verbal complement), *can*, *must*, *ought*, *need*, also *shall*, *will*, *may*, when not auxiliaries of tense or mood.

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xlii. 145 The use of the Auxiliaries. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 160/1 After the verb *to be*, the next in importance among the auxiliaries is the verb *to have*. 1878 MORRIS & BOWEN *Eng. Gram. Exerc. Prim.* 70 In deciding whether a verb is an auxiliary or not, it is necessary to decide whether it marks the time or the manner of action of another verb, or whether it makes the subject, or thing spoken of, the doer or sufferer of the action. If it does none of these things, then it is no auxiliary.

4. *Math.* A quantity introduced for the purpose of simplifying or facilitating some operation, as in equations or trigonometrical formulæ.

† **Auxi·liate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *auxiliāt-* ppl. stem of *auxiliāri*: see above.] To help, assist.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 130 Whose tenuity that we may auxiliate. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 34 A just and severe judgement .. auxiliated and perfected by concurrence of circumstances.

† **Auxi·liation.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *auxiliātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *auxiliāri*: see AUXILIANT and -ATION.] Assistance, help.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 472, I have in three books, by Gods auxiliation, briefly .. composed all medicinal matter.

† **Auxi·liatory,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. L. *auxiliātor*, n. of agent f. *auxiliāri*.] = AUXILIARY.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* 1632 139 The purchasing of Masses both auxiliatorie and expiatorie. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 499 It is a special auxiliatory in .. inflammations. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 32. 561 God .. hath about himself Innumerable Auxiliatory Powers.

Auxunge, obs. form of AXUNGE.

Av-. From the Norman Conquest rarely before *c* 1625, *v* was treated merely as an initial *shape* of the letter *u*, which had the phonetic value of both *u* and *v*, e. g. *vnto* unto, *vile* vile, *ouer* over. *full* full, *loue* love. Hence, during this period, *Au-* was commonly written for *Av-*. All such words are here entered under Av-.

Ava, ava' (ăvā), *phr. Sc.* [worn-down form of *of all*: see A *adj.*[3] and OF.] Of all; at all.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 145 (JAM.) She neither kent spinning nor carding, Nor brewing nor baking ava'. *a* 1796 BURNS *Answ. Poet. Epist.* xii, This pleased them warst ava.

‖ **Ava** (ā·vā), *sb.* Native name in the Sandwich Islands of a species of Cordyline yielding an intoxicating liquor; also applied to the liquor itself, and *gen.* to any intoxicant spirit.

1831 TYERMAN & BENN. *Voy.* II. xxix. 43 Drinking ava, a rank inebriating spirit. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xviii. 410 The dark-green knotted stem of the Ava, so famous in former days for its powerful intoxicating effects. *Ibid.* 412 All the ava (as the natives call all ardent spirits) was poured on the ground.

Avadavat. Corruption of AMADAVAT, q.v. [The latter is itself a corruption of *Ahmadābād*, name of a town in Goojerat. Col. Yule.]

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 116 In Amidavad small Birds, who .. Fifty in a cage, make an admirable Chorus.] 1735 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* Supp. 72 Amaduvad. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* I. iii. 34 Avvadavats, Japanese sparrows, lovebirds.

† **A·vage, A·visage.** *Obs.* [Cf. F. *avage* 'droit que les exécuteurs de la haute justice levaient en argent ou en nature en quelques lieux, et certains jours de marché' (Littré).] A payment made by tenants of the manor of Writtel, Essex, for the privilege of feeding pigs in the manor woods.

1670 in BLOUNT *Law Dict.*

Avail (ăvē·l), *v.* Forms: 4–7 **au-avail**, **e**, **au-avayle**, 4–5 **au-availl**, **e**, **aveile**, 5–6 **au-avaylle**, **avayl**, **aduayle**, 4– **avail**. *North.* 4–5 **avaly3e**, **awaill**, **awaily3e**, **awayle**, 5–6 **awale**: see Av-. [Not in Fr.; apparently formed on the simple VAIL *v.* (ad. F. *vaille*, f. *valoir* to be worth:—L. *valēre*) as if this were an aphetic form; cf. *gree*, *agree*, *mount*, *amount*, etc. Both vb. and sb. were occas. spelt *advayle* in 15–16th c. on assumed L. analogies: see AD- *pref.* 2. In senses 1–3 chiefly in negative or interrogative sentences.]

I. Regular senses.

1. *intr.* To have force or efficacy for the accomplishment of a purpose; to be effectual, serviceable, or of use; to afford help.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 90 Quat bote is to sette traueil On thyng þat may not auail. 1494 FABYAN VII. 357 But all aduayled ryght nought. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 23 Zellicum .. availeth against venome. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 68 This labor .. too no great purpose auayleth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 312 But prayer against his absolute Decree No more availes than breath against the winde. 1718 POPE *Iliad* VII. 176 Nor aught the warrior's thundering mace avail'd. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* i, 'Words avail very little with me, young man,' said my father. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atomism.* iii. 69 No ingenuity can avail to confound them.

† **b.** of persons. *Obs.*

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xx. 204 Thanne of his knyhtes he axede counsaille, 3if to that roche they cowden owght availe. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 4, I auaile moche more, saieth he, in that I teach all thother Phisicians.

c. *Avalȝe que valȝe* (mod.F. *vaille que vaille*): let it avail what it may, come what may.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 147 Thai wuld defend, avalȝe que valȝe. [1552 LYNDESAY *Papyngo* 161. I wyll, said scho, ascend, vailȝe quod vailȝe.]

2. *intr.* To be of value, profit, or advantage.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 336 For knawlage off mony statis May quhile awailȝe full mony gatis. 1538 STARKEY *England* 37 What avaylyth hyt to have ryches .. to hym wych can not hy wysdome use them. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 46 Whilst counsel auayled, Then we were of reckning. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VII. viii. 275 What avail his golden youth, his high blood .. if they help not now?

3. *trans.* the obj. was at first *dative*.) To be of use or advantage to; to benefit, profit: to help, assist: **a.** a person.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7992 Þou folu it [consail], þe sal it auail. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 363 All hir compleynt .. avayleth hir not a stre. 1465 *Paston Lett.* 498 II. 172 They [will not þe] so avaylled as they weene. 1611 BIBLE *Esther* v. 13 All this availeth me nothing, so long as I see Mordecai the Iew sitting at the kings gate. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 209 What avails it me to oppose them? 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. v. 89 Right pious words! but they will not avail thee.

† **b.** a thing *e. g.* a cause, disease). *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 20 If this may done gladnesse To any lover, and his cause auelle. 1576 BAKER (*Gesner's Jewell Health* 89 b, This also much availeth and helpeth any passion of the bodie.

† **4.** *refl.* To benefit or advantage oneself.

1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* v. 1789 14 They availed themselves greatly by spinning wool.

5. esp. *To avail oneself of* in Shaksp., elliptically, *To avail of*: **a.** to benefit oneself or profit by; to take advantage of, turn to account. With *indirect passive*, esp. in U. S.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 243 But how of this can shee auaile? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 572 Then shall they seek to avail themselves of names, Places, and titles. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 1. 12 I .. availed myself of my position to make an excursion into North Wales. 1861 EMERSON *Cond. Life* 24 Power .. must be availed of, and not by any means let off and wasted.

b. to make use of, use, employ.

1758 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* 1778 I. 112 La Fleur availed himself but of two different terms of exclamation in this encounter. 1838 DICKENS *Lett.* 1880 I. 7, I have availed myself of the very first opportunity of writing.

6. *To avail upon* (a person): to take advantage of, impose upon. *rare.*

1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* 1881 II. 115 Very independent where mere rank etc. attempted to avail upon him.

7. *causal.* To give (a person the benefit or advantage of; hence *ellipt.* to give him the advantage of knowing, to inform, assure *of*. Only in U. S.

1785 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 418 It will rest, therefore, with you, to avail Mr. Barclay of that fund. 1789 — *Writ.* (1859) III. 22, I shall avail government of the useful information I have received from you. *a* 1794 WITHERSPOON *Wks.* IV. 256 (Bartlett) The members of a popular government should be continually availed of the .. condition of every part. 1843 MRS. TROLLOPE *Barnabys in Amer.* xviii. 110 'We should have got no invites, you may be availed of that, I expect.'

II. Isolated senses after L. *valēre*.

† **8.** *intr.* To do well, prosper, profit. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. viii. 6 Your besynesse shall auayle moche the better. 1560 WHITTHORNE *Arte Warre* (1573) 98 b, To take the commoditie from the enemie, that he availe not by the things of thy country. 1563 HYLL *Arte Garden.* (1593) 44 Al such partes which may be holpen by cooling, may with the iuice of it .. annointed on those places, greatly auaile.

† **9.** *trans.* To be worth or equivalent to. *Obs.*

1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 25 A ressonabill pecuniall sowme, availling a thowsand punds money of Scotland. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. ii. 70 One shot well bestowed, auayleth many vnadui sedly spent.

Avail (ăvē·l), *sb.* Forms: 5–8 **au-availe**, 5–7 **au-avayle**, 5 **au-availle**, **au-avayll e**, 5–6 **advaill e**, **advayle**, 5– **avail**. *North.* 5 **awayle**, **awayle**, **aweyle**, 6 **availl**, **avale**. See Av-. [f. prec. vb.; or perhaps on VAIL *sb.*, which seems, however, to be later, and may itself be an aphetic form of this.]

† **1.** Beneficial effect; advantage, benefit, profit. *arch.* or *Obs.* exc. as in 4.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 850 For anntes eke an oules herte availe is To putte upon her bedde. *Ibid.* III. 497 Croppe and tail To save .. is thyne advail. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxiv. 76 Thus they may lette more than doo eny auayll. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* lxiii, Both usde their blades unto so good availe. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* 2959/3 Which Horses .. are to be rouped .. to the best avail. 1871 *Daily News* 24 July, Taking avail of the cover.

† **b.** *To have at avail*: i. e. at an advantage *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xxiii, Hym thought no worship to haue a knyght at suche auaille, he to be on horsbak and

he on foot. *c*1500 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 107 So shalt thou nott skape .. I have thee nowe at avayle.

† **2.** Assistance, help, aid. *Obs.* exc. as in 4.

*c*1450 LONELICH *Grail* xiii. 475 And ȝit kepte Tholome to his availles, In his refrescheng, twey batailles. 1556 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* ix. 10 For their aduayle thou wilt not fayle, All them that thee do seeke. 1640 SANDERSON 21 *Serm.* Ad. Aul. xii. (1673) 169 Furtherance or avail towards the attaining of that end.

† **3.** Value, estimation. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. Prol. 50 The cur, or mastis, he haldis at small availl. 1631 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Fort. Wheele* (1848) 13 They hold your blessinge in no more avayle, Then is the flapping of a fox his taile! 1846 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* (1866) II. App. 252 It is only as indefinite that particular, it is only as definite that individual and general, quantities have any (and the same) logical avail.

4. *Of avail*: of advantage or assistance in accomplishing a purpose, effective, effectual. *Of no avail, without avail*: ineffectual. *To little avail*: with little effect, ineffectually, to little purpose.

*c*1450 *Crt. of Love* 116 Cloth of gold .. And other silk of easier availe. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.) Truth, light upon this way, is of no more avail to us than errour. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XI. 11 The impervious mail, The shield and helmet of avail. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* I. 12 The highest sagacity is of no avail, when there is an insufficiency of data. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. V. 177 He found all he could urge without avail. 1862 GROTE *Greece* XL. III. 434 Bows and arrows were of little avail. 1881 BUCHANAN *God & Man* I. 281 This he did, but to little avail.

† **5.** *concr.* (chiefly *pl.*) Profits or proceeds of business transactions; remuneration or perquisites of employment. Cf. VAILS. (Still common in U.S.)

*c*1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 392 A riȝt forto .. haue certeyn fruytis or sum othir avail. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* M. viij, [He] promysed hym .. grete auaylles and prouffytees. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 83 The Marchant .. Doth ioy for gaine of his availes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 476 This [Minium] setleth down to the bottom of the water .. and the painters take it for their availes. *a* 1733 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 59. 260 Which .. is no small Availes of a Discoverer that has the selling the Copies. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* (1879) II. xviii. 180 The avails are devoted to some beneficent .. purpose.

Avail(e, avayle, var. AVALE *v. Obs.* to go down.

Availability (ăvē·ləbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -BILITY.]

1. The quality of being available; capability of being employed or made use of.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 439 It is not in celebrity .. but in availability that he places importance. 1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 224 The distance and difficulty of access to the minerals are formidable impediments to their availability.

b. *spec.* in U.S. 'That qualification in a candidate which implies or supposes a strong probability of his success, apart from substantial merit,—a probability resulting from mere personal or accidental popularity.' J. Inman in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*

1848 *N. Y. Herald* May (in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*), Availability, not merit or qualifications, is the only requisite to secure a nomination. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 158 He was .. nominated for his availability,—that is, because he had no history.

2. *concr.* That which is available.

1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* I. iv. 64 His list of possible availabilities in the matrimonial line. 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* III. x. 170 Against the gate-post she settled her most substantial availability, and exerted it.

Available (ăvē·ləb'l), *a.* Also 5–6 **advayl-, au- avayl,** 6–7 **auail-, au- avayle-, au- availeable.** [f. AVAIL *v.* + -ABLE.]

I. That may avail. *arch.*

1. Capable of producing a desired result; of avail, effectual, efficacious. *arch.* or *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) III. iii. 162 Yᵗ wyll make his prayers avaylable. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 67 That the mass is a sacrifice available for quick and dead. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. iii. 63 That oyle .. being as auailable against the falling sickness as vitriol. *a* 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* 32 Nothing I could do could be available.

b. in *Law.* Valid.

1451 *Scotch Hom.* in Rymer's *Foedera* (1710) XI. 291 Most advaylable in the Law. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 106 a, A release is not avaylable to the tenant .. but where a privitye is betwene him, and him yᵗ releaseth. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 453 After which the bill is held as confessed and au[a]lileable. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 275 And all charges by him lawfully made .. shall be good and available in law. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* V. § 1. 207 Leasehold interests became rights of property (or rights available not only against the lessor, but also against all the world).

2. Of advantage; serviceable, beneficial, profitable (*to, unto*). *arch.* (The last quotation passes into 3.)

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. v. D iv, To be pietous in herte .. is avaylable to alle thyng. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. ii. 13 It shall be wonderfull availeable for him to reade Histories. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. IV. vii. § 1. 248 His Mother Veturia, and Volumnia his Wife .. were more availeable to Rome, than was any force of Armes. 1836 *Recoll. Ho. Lords* xvi. 389 Where fair argument is available to his side of the question .. he does not have recourse to sophistry.

II. That may be 'availed of.'

3. Capable of being employed with advantage or turned to account; *hence*, capable of being made use of, at one's disposal, within one's reach.

1827 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xli. § 12. 226 This quantity is .. wholly available in the liquid when used as a bleaching agent. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* x. 476 The epistle to the Romans .. is available as proof. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 12. 86 We spent every available hour upon the ice. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xv. 213 Lenders .. wish .. to have their assets as available as they can. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. 386 There was no available candidate of the old princely line.

Avai·lableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.]

† **1.** Capability of producing a desired result; efficacy. *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 225 The efficacy, or availableness, or accommodation, or suitableness of these Reductives to the end proposed.

2. = AVAILABILITY 1, 1 b.

1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Proph. Off. Ch.* 41 The accuracy and availableness of their existing Tradition. 1841 EMERSON *Conserv.* (1875) II. 274 It goes for availableness in its candidate and not for worth.

Avai·lably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².]

† **1.** Effectively, serviceably, advantageously. *Obs.*

1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, xv, His said free pardon .. shall be .. taken .. most beneficially and auailablye to all .. his sayed subiectes. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xiii. 1 How to do any thing acceptably to God, or availably to his own salvation.

2. So as to be capable of being employed.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 197 Such means as lie most availably at hand. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* II. vii. 114 The moment his property was his availably.

† **Avai·lant,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. AVAIL *v.* + -ANT after ppl. adjs. from Fr.] = AVAILING.

*c*1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 126 A serpent skynne doon on this tree men lete Avaylant be to save it in greet hete.

Availer (ăvē·lə(r)). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who avails, is serviceable or helpful.

1598 FLORIO, *Giouatore*, an auayler, a helper, a succorer.

† **Avai·lful,** *a. Obs.* [f. AVAIL *sb.* + -FUL.] Of much avail, of advantage; serviceable, profitable. (A good word, taking up the earlier sense of AVAILABLE.)

1598 FLORIO, *Giouéuole*, helpefull, auailefull, profitable. 1603 — *Montaigne* (1634) 463 Beautie is the true availefull advantage of women. 1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 169 Riding is availful for the stomach.

† **Avai·lfully,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] With good effect, with advantage, profitably.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. vi. (1632) 505 The Hungarians did very availefully bring them [war-chariots] into fashion. *Ibid.* 524 Availefully to employ the same.

Avai·ling, *vbl. sb.* [f. AVAIL *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. AVAIL; benefiting, profiting.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 180 Great losse, small auaylyng.

Avai·ling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Advantageous, profitable; of beneficial efficiency.

*c*1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 562 To faat hem is avayling and plesaunte. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Substitution* Poems I. 327 Speak Thou, availing Christ! 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 118 A truly valuable or availing thing is that which leads to life with its whole strength.

Availment (ăvē·lmĕnt). [f. AVAIL *v.* + -MENT.] The fact of being beneficially effective.

1699 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* (1759) s. v., It is of little availment with me, *Cela ne me sert presque à rien.* 1865 BP. FORBES *Nourishm. Soul* vii. 76 Prayer .. gives to us great availment with God.

† **Avai·lsome,** *a. Obs.* [f. AVAIL *sb.* + -SOME; cf. *troublesome.*] Of avail, serviceable, effectual.

1619 SCLATER *Exp. Thess.* (1627) II. Ep. Ded., [If in] furtherance of Faith .. this poore paines may be auaile-some.

‖ **Aval.** [F., f. phr. *à val* at the bottom :—L. *ad vallem*: see AVALE *v.*] An endorsement (*lit.* a writing 'at the bottom') on a commercial document, guaranteeing payment of it.

1880 LD. BLACKBURN in *Law Rep., Appeal* V. 772 An indorsement .. by what was called an aval .. either on the bill itself or a separate paper.

Avalanche (ævălɑnʃ, ævălɑ·nʃ). [a. F. *avalanche*, dial. form of *avalance* 'descent,' f. *avaler*: see AVALE. *L'avalanche* also appears dialectally as *la valanche*, It. *valanca, valanga*; also *lavanche, lavange*, either a purely phonetic transposition, or due to association with It. *lava* torrent, gully, f. *lavare* to wash.]

1. A large mass of snow, mixed with earth and ice, loosened from a mountain side, and descending swiftly into the valley below.

[1765 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 86/1 The Clergyman .. perceiving a noise towards the top of the mountains, looked up, and descried two valancas driving headlong towards the village. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* xxxviii. 337 Scarce a year passes in which some mules and their drivers do not perish by the valanches.] 1789 COXE *Trav. Switz.* xxxviii. II. 3 We crossed some snow, the remains of a last winter's Avalanche. 1817 BYRON *Manfr.* I. ii. 75 Ye avalanches, whom a breath draws down. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* ii. 31 The muffled roar of a distant avalanche.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxviii. 334 Overwhelmed by the avalanche of cruelty and wrong which had fallen upon her. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamphl.* v. (1872) 153 Unable longer to endure such an avalanche of forgeries. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* (1858) Introd. 41 This mass of ruins .. rolled down in avalanches of stones.

3. *Comb.* and *attrib.*, as *avalanche-like, -theory.*

1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 122 Pflüger spoke of it as an avalanche-like increase in the excitement within the nerves. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, He explains this by the avalanche theory, according to which nervous influence gathers force as it descends.

Avalanchine (ævălɑ·nʃin), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -INE.] Of the nature of, or like, an avalanche.

c 1860 W. GASPEY *Doom Creat.*, Crushed are the seats of early state 'Neath Ruin's avalanchine weight.

† **Ava·le,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–8 **au- avale,** 4–6 **auaile,** 5–6 **au- avayle,** 6 **advale, auayl, aueyle,** 7 **avail.** *North.* 4–5 **awale,** 6 **awail.** See also aphet. VALE *v.* [a. OF. *avaler*, f. phr. *à val*:—L. *ad vallem* to the valley; = Pr. *avalar*, It. *avallare*; cf. AMOUNT *v.*, F. *amonter*, f. *à mont*, L. *ad montem*. For the spelling *advale*, see AD- *pref.* 2.]

1. *intr.* Of persons: To descend; to come, go, or get down; to dismount, alight. (Often with redundant *down*; cf. *ascend up.*)

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xxvi. 266 Summe of the Jewes han .. avaled down to the Valeyes. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. viii. 140 Owre a bra down awaland. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 160/3 A corde by which he aualed doun and was saued. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 6 When Phebus in the west Gan to avayle. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 10 They .. from their sweaty coursers did avale. *Ibid.* IV. iii. 46 Out of her coch she gan availe.

2. *trans.* To descend, come down (a hill, etc.).

1494 FABYAN VII. 489 The sayd hoost of Flemynges avalyd yᵉ mount in a secret wyse.

3. *intr.* Of things: To sink, flow, or drop down.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. vi. 143 Þe heuy erþes avalen by her weyȝtes. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 144/2 The precious blood avaled by the shafte of the spere upon hys hondes. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 92 The droppes .. Whiche from her eyen began to advale. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 21 But when his later spring gins to avale, Huge heapes of mudd he [Nilus] leaves.

b. To sail down stream, or away on an ebb tide.

a 1547 EARL SURREY *Æneid* IV. 387 To flight Was armde the fleet all redy to avale. 1551 BONENHAM *Voy. Scio* in Arb. *Garner* I. 33, I vailed down that night ten miles, to take the tide in the morning.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* To lower oneself, submit, yield.

1484 CAXTON *Chyualry* 78 Auaryce .. maketh noble courage to descende and auale. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxix. 84 Whiche castell after aueyled to me.

5. *trans.* To cause to descend, fall, or sink; to let down, lower; to send or direct downwards.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 80 His hauberk was al to tore And his nasel avaled bifore. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1803 The thridde arowe .. Into myn herte he dide avale. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 113 [Rahab] aualed hem by a corde from .. the toune walles. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxiv. 619 Drawe vp your ankers and aueyle your sayles. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 73, Phœbus gan auaile His weary waine. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 118/2 He ordered that the rods should be avaled in respect to the citizens.

6. To lower (the visor of a helmet), to uncover; *hence*, to take off, doff (hat, cap, etc.).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 97 Ilk auailed his helme, & to conseile drowe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's Prol.* 14 He wold avale nowther hood ne hat. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* XXXII, He auaylet vppe his viserne. 1544 BALE *Sir J. Oldcastell* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 272 All the clergye .. avayling their bonnettes. 1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) V. xii, Yᵉ kyng avaled his vyser with a meke and noble countenance.

7. *fig.* To degrade, abase, humble; to lower.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. i. (1554) 41 a, Fortune .. Auailed hym from his royall see. 1551–6 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* 146 One that hath avaled the heighe nature of hys soule to the vielnes of brute beastes bodies. *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1651) It pleased him to .. avale his goodness, even to the giving of his friend secret directions.

† **Ava·le,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 6 **auail.** [f. prec.] **a.** Abasement, humiliation. **b.** ? Descent, disembarkation.

c 1505 DUNBAR, The lang availl on humil wyse. *a* 1547 EARL SURREY in Tottell's *Misc.* (Arb.) 16 Furdering his hope, that is his sail Toward me, the swete port of his auail.

Avale, obs. form of AVAIL.

† **Ava·ling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. *v.* + -ING¹.] Descending, descent; declivity.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 984 At aualyng of an hulle: þe frensche han þey of-take. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. i. (1544) 1 b, Rivers .. In their upspringing and avayling down. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 23 They .. ordeyned iii. great battelles, in the auaylynge of the hyll.

Avance, -se, obs. forms of ADVANCE, AVENS.

Avancers: see AVANTERS.

Avang(e, pa. t. of AFONG *v. Obs.* to receive.

‖ **Avania** (avănī·ă). Also 8 **avarria, avaria.** [In common use in the Levant, but of uncertain language and origin; in It. and Pg. *avanía*, F. *avanie*, mod.Gr. ἀβανία, Arab. and Turk. *awānī*, also found as *awārī* (Devic), and in Boethor ȼawān, and ȼawānia. See below. Also in 17th c. anglicised as AVENY, q.v.]

An imposition by the (Turkish) government, a compulsory tax, government exaction, 'aid,' 'benevolence' (Marsh); *spec.* (as applied by Christians) an extortionate exaction or tax levied by the Turks. Hence **Avanious** *a.*, extortionate.

1687 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* II. 251 The trading Christian enjoyed the privilege of their Capitulations with .. less frequent Avanias. *Ibid.* II. 62 Their extravagant Exactions, and Avanious Practices. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 93 Their perpetual extortion and Avarria's. *a* 1733 NORTH *Lives* II. 420 False and extortious demands which they call Avanias. *Ibid.* III. 1 *title*, The avanious demand of the Tunis Basha. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Avaria.

[The etymology of *avania* has been variously sought in Arabic, Persian, Turkish; see Devic, in Littré's *Suppt.*, and

G. P. Marsh, *Notes and Additions* to Wedgwood. The variant Arabic form *awārī* (whence Eng. *avaria, avarria*, above) as well as original correspondence of meaning, suggests a connexion with It. *avaria*—see AVERAGE *sb.*¹: in fact Mr. Marsh proposed the derivation of the latter from this word. But on the other hand, the various and uncertain forms of the word in Arabic may be merely adaptations of Fr. *avarie* or It. *avaria*, assimilated to native words or roots (e.g. *awār* oppression, injustice, *hawān* contempt, etc.) 'The plur. *aavaniet* is now in popular use in Syria, to express government exactions, the singular signifying *aid, help*, just as *benevolence* in Europe sometimes meant a compulsory tax' (Marsh). The word has been adopted in It. and Pg. in the transferred sense: It. *avanía* 'an undeserved wrong, a secret grudge, an insulting injury' (Florio); Pg. *avanía* 'wrong, injury' (Vieyra).]

Avant, obs. form of AVAUNT.

‖ **Avant-** (ăvɑ̃·nt, avañ). [F. *avant* before, cogn. with Pr. *avant*, It. *avanti*:—L. *abante*, f. *ab* from + *ante* before. See AVAUNT. The *t*, which was pronounced in OF., was retained much longer in English. In words in early use *ava(u)nt* was worn down to *vant-, van-*, and sometimes to *vaw-, va-*.]

In a few combinations, partly French, partly hybrid; as †**avantalour** [AFr.], one who goes before; †**avant-darter**, transl. L. *antepīlānus*; **avant-fossé** [Fr.], the ditch on the outer side of a counterscarp, dug at the foot of the glacis; **avant-peach** [F. *avant-pêche*], an early variety of peach. See also AVANT-BRACE, -COURIER, etc.

1601 TATE *Housch. Ord. Ed. II*, § 90 Their shalbe a foregoer [F. *avantalour*] in the kinges houshold..No man shalbe avant alour who hath forjured the Court. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. viii. 286 This battaillon..they called Antepilani (avant-darters). 1611 COTGR., *Avant-pesche*, th' Auant-peach or hastie peach. 1719 LOUDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 283 The Avant Peaches, or Forward Peaches.

Avantage, obs. form of ADVANTAGE.

†**Ava·nt-, avaw·mbrace.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *avant-bras*, f. *avant* before + *bras* arm. Normally *avau·nt*, whence *avau·n-, avau·m-, avaw·m-brace*, Much more usual in the aphetic forms VAMBRACE, VANTBRACE.] Armour for the front of the arm.

*c*1440 *Morte Arth.* 2568 Þe avawmbrace vraylled with silver.

Avant-courier (ăvɑ·nt-, ăvæ·n-, ɑ·vănˌ-, a·vañkū·riˌəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 7 **avauntcourrier, avantcurrier, -curror, coureur,** 9 **avant courier.** [Fr. *avant-coureur*, with the latter word modified as in COURIER. Aphetized in 16th c. as *vaunt-, vant-currer*; from 17th c., VAN-COURIER, q. v. (The two first-given pronunciations are historical in Eng.; but many have affected to treat the word both in spelling and pronunciation as modern French, whence the *avant-coureur* of 1670, and the mongrel third pronunciation now prevalent.)]

One who runs or rides before; a herald; *esp.* (in 17th c.) in *pl.* the scouts, skirmishers, or advance-guard of an army.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 217 Having suffered 2000 of the enemies horse (the avaunt-courriers of the Turks armie) to passe by him. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Romp.* Wks. (1687) 494 Ten Lances of the Avant Currors rout them. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. III. 110 The Avant Coureurs of the Duke of Mayenne's Army. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* I. v. (1867) 18 The avant-courier rode at full speed into the court.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1611 FLORIO, *Etesij*, windes blowing very stiffly..called of mariners the Auant curriers. 1649 BRAMHALL *Fair Warning* vi. Wks. III. 262 These are prognostics of ensuing storms, the avant-couriers of seditious tumults. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. xxv. 97 A set of noisy declaimers, avant couriers, as they called themselves, of the crown.

Avant-cou·rier, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To herald.

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 167 In a triumphal car, avant-couriered by a band of music.

†**Ava·nters, avancers,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [? f. F. *avant* before.] Part of the numbles of a deer.

*c*1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 1342 Eft at þe gargulum bigynez on þenne, Ryuez hit vp radly ryȝt to þe bisȝt, Voydez out þe a-vanters. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vij b, Oon croke of the Nomblis lyth euermoore Under the throote bolle of the beest be foore That called is auancers.

†**Avant-guard,** *Obs.*, and

‖ **Avant-garde** (ɑ·vañ-gɑ·rd). Forms: 5 **au-, avaunt-, aduantgard(e, avantgaird,** 7 **au-, avant-, avaunt-, avan-guard, -gard,** 8–9 **avantgarde.** [a. F. *avant-garde*, f. *avant* before + *garde* GUARD. Formerly anglicized, *avaunt-*, and *-guard*; now archaic or obs., being replaced by the aphetic VANGUARD; cf. *(ar)rear-guard.*] The foremost part of an army; the vanguard or van.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xv. Lyonses and Pharyaunce had the aduant garde. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 40 The gentillmen of the surname of Hamiltoun were on the Queenes avantgaird. 1630 HAYWARD *K. Edw. VI*, 18 Next followed the avauntguard. 1664 S. CLARKE *Tamerlane* 8 Odmar led the avanguard. 1796 *Campaigns* 1793–4 I. I. ii. 12 Gen. Stengel..commanded the avant garde of Valence's army. 1800 COLERIDGE *Wallenstein* III. vii, Mid full glasses Will we expect the Swedish Avantgarde.

†**Ava·nt-lay·.** *Hunting. Obs.* Also 5 **avaunt-elay,** 7 **advaunt-reley.** [f. F. *avant* before, in front + OF. *alais, eslais*, and *relais*: see ALLAY *sb.*², RELAY.] The laying on of fresh hounds to intercept a deer already chased by others.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E viij b, Even at his comyng yf thew lett thy howndys goo While the oder that be behynde fer arn hym froo That is a vauntelay. 1606 *Pet. Jr. Paruass.* II. v. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IX. 149 There other huntsmen met him with an ad[v]auntreley. *a*1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 93/1 Auaunt-laye, Allaye, Relaye [see ABATURE].

Ava·nt-mu·re. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6–7 **avaunt-.** [a. F. *avant-mur* fore-wall. Commonly aphetized in 16–17th c. to *vanmure*, VAMURE, q. v.] The outer wall of a fortress, or in circumvallation. Hence **Avaunt-mure** *v. Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 440/2, I avauntmure, I make a wall by fore the walles of a towne, *Je auant mure.* This towne is strongely avauntmured. 1611 COTGR., *Avant-mur*, an auauntmure; fore-wall, out-wall, or outward-wall. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 179 An Avaunt-mure, or a Fortress before a wall, *Antemurale.*

Avanturine, variant of AVENTURINE.

†**Ava·ntwa·rd.** *Obs.* Also avaunt-, avawm-, awaward. [a. ONF. *avantwarde*, = central F. *avant-garde*, now *avant-garde*: cf. ARREARWARD. Aphetized in 13th c. as *vauntwarde* (1297), *vaumwarde* (1330), *vauwarde* (1401), VAWARD (1435–1625, common in Shaks.), VANWARD.] = AVANT-GARDE, VAN-GUARD.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 169 Thar awaward ruschit was. *c*1440 *Morte Arth.* 324, I salle have the avanttwarde wyterly my selvene. *Ibid.* 3169 The avawmwarde voydez theire horsez. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliv. 298 That he wold graunte hym that day the auauntward in his bataylle.

Avaria: see AVANIA, AVERAGE *sb.*²

Avarice (ævăris). Forms: 3–4 **auaris,** -ise, 4–5 **averyce,** -ys, 4–6 -ice, **avaryce,** 4– **avarice.** *Sc.* 5 **awarys, awerys,** 6 **aucreis.** [a. OF. *avarice*, ad. L. *avāritia*, f. *avārus* greedy: see -ICE.] Inordinate desire of acquiring and hoarding wealth; greediness of gain, cupidity.

*a*1300 *Cursor M.* 10112 Þe world has tuynne to his asceyse, þat es auaris, and couaytise. *c*1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ▸671 Coveitise is for to coveit swiche thinges as thou hast not; and avarice is to withholde and kepe swiche thinges as thou hast, without rightful nede. *c*1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xx. 28 Pryd, Falshud, and Covatys He held at wndyr, and Awarys. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* (1872) 64 Quhou kyng midas gat tua asse luggis on his hede, be cause of his aucreis. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 13 To me avarice seems not so much a vice, as a deplorable piece of madnesse. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* (1876) 159 Avarice was his prevailing passion. 1812 COMBE Dr. Syntax's *Pictur.* x. 36 Pale av'rice may his heart possess, The bane of human happiness.

b. *fig.* Eager desire to get or keep for oneself.

*c*1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ▸670 Avarice ne stont not oonly in lond ne in catel, but som tyme in science and in glorie. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 579 Be niggards of advice, on no pretense; For the worst avarice is that of sense. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 264 And all are taught an avarice of praise. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. 1842 I. 189 This avarice of desolation, this hoarding of a royal wilderness.

Avaricious (ævări·ʃəs), *a.*; also 6 -ycyouse, 6–8 -itious. [a. F. *avaricieux, -euse*, f. *avarice*, as if ad. L. **avāritiōsus.*] Immoderately desirous of accumulating wealth; greedy of gain, grasping; *fig.* eager to possess or accumulate.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. iv. G j. The auaricious wolf. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1834) 210 His cruel and avaricious appetite. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 72 Nor will avaritious rich men fail to pretend poverty. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 71 Queen Elizabeth was avaricious with pomp; James I. lavish with meanness. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* IV. vii. (1849) 230 We are naturally..avaricious after imaginary causes of lamentation.

Avari·ciously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an avaricious manner.

1611 COTGR., *Auarement*, avariciously. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* Pref. 19 Neither spends his Goods prodigally..nor yet keeps them avariciously. 1767 REID *Let.* in *Wks.* I. 49/2 Avariciously amassing knowledge. *a*1859 DE QUINCEY *Ceylon* Wks. XII. 36 Avariciously to anchor our hopes on a pearl fishery.

Avari·ciousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being avaricious; greediness of wealth.

1560 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* III. (1677) 168 Avariciousness and solicitude of mony is no less to be damned.

†**Avari·tion.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [irreg. f. *avaritious* = AVARICIOUS; cf. *ambition, -ious.*] = prec.

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* (1661) 157 Gold Colour signifieth Avarition.

†**Ava·rous,** *a. Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 4–5 **au-averous(e,** 6 **avarus,** 4–7 **avarous.** [a. OF. *averos, -us*, f. *aveir, avoir*, possession: see AVER *sb.* Subsequently confused with F. *avare*, and so spelt.] Avaricious.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5578 Swyþe coveytous And a nygur and auarous. *c*1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ▸673 The avarous man hath more hope in his catel than in Jhesu Crist. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* vi. 10 Nether theues, nether auerouse men. *c*1450 *Merlin* vi. 106 He ȝaf to hem that were auerouse, golde and siluer. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. i. 83 Flee from this auarus kingis cost. 1658 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* I. xxxix. § 6 (1670) 132 So avarous is he of misery.

†**Ava·rously,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] Avariciously, greedily.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxvii. 8 If auerously he take. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* VI. xxviii. (1879) VII. 219 Men eityngе avarously. 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 713 Auarously or couetously, *Auarè.*

Avast (ăvɑ·st), *phr. Naut.* [prob. a worn-down form of Du. *hou'vast, houd vast*, hold fast: cf. Du. *hou* stop! stay! and *houvast* cramp-iron.] Hold! stop! stay! cease!

1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* IV. i, Hoa up, hoa up; so, avast there, Sir. 1727 51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Avast*, a term frequently used on board a ship, signifying to stop, hold, or stay. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xli, 'Avast there friend, none of your tricks upon travellers.' 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xix. 70 'Avast heaving,' said Gascoigne.

Avatar (ɑvătɑ·ɹ, ævătɑ·ɹ). [ad. Skr. *avatāra* descent, f. *ava* down + *tṛ-, tar-*, to pass over.]

1. *Hindoo Myth.* The descent of a deity to the earth in an incarnate form.

1784 SIR W. JONES in *Asiat. Res.* I. 234 The ten Avatârs or descents of the deity, in his capacity of Preserver 1858 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. IV. ii. 28 The fifth avatar, called Varuna, because in it Vishnu assumed the form of a dwarf.

2. Manifestation in human form; incarnation.

1815 SCOTT *Paul's Lett.* (1859) 525 A third avatar of this singular emanation of the Evil Principle [Bonaparte]. 1878 R. SAYLER in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 94 M'Clellan was..the very god of war, in his latest avatar.

3. Manifestation or presentation to the world as a ruling power or object of worship.

1859 MASSON *Milton* I. 226 The avatar of Mathematics had not begun. *Ibid.* 447 Glad that the avatar of Donne, as an intermediate power between Spenser and Milton, was so brief and partial. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 541/1 The Baireuth festivals..the completest and most characteristic avatars of art our century can shew.

4. *loosely*, Manifestation; display; phase.

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* ii. (1860) 36 She ended with enjoying, and even abetting, this new avatar of the Church militant. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* ii. 29 Wit and sense are but different avatars of the same spirit.

Avaunce, obs. form of AVENS.

Avaunce, -se, etc., obs. forms of ADVANCE, etc.

†**Avau·nt,** *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **au-avant,** 4–7 **au-avaunt-e,** 5 **awaunte,** 6 **advaunt(e,** (*Sc.* awant). [f. AVAUNT *v.*¹]

1. A boast, vaunt; boasting, vain-glory.

*c*1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 355 Yf þou þyn auaunt performy myst. *c*1380 WYCLIF *Three Treat.* 35 Thei tellen to greet avaunt, that thei ben charious to the puple. *c*1430 *Life St. Katherine* 56 Not in auaunt of pryde, but in mekenesse. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* III. 25 These wordes he spake with greater avaunt then trueth.

2. *esp.* in phr. *To make avaunt:* to boast, declare confidently or arrogantly; = AVAUNT *v.*

*c*1340 *Alex. & Dind.* 570 Of more make ȝe avaunt..þan ȝe now forþen. 1465 *Paston Lett.* 512 II. 206 They make ther awaunte were that I may be goten I schul dye. 1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 342/2 The saide Bishop dooth make his auaunt, that he had full power to create and depose kinges. *a*1600 *Parl. Byrdes* 228 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 179 For the Crowe spake the Cormoraunt, And of his rule made great avaunt.

3. Promise.

*c*1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 664, I a-vow verayly þe avaunt þat I made, I schal..sende to Sare a soun & an hayre.

†**Avau·nt,** *sb.*² *Obs.* [A substantive use of AVAUNT *adv.* or *int.* taken as a name for itself; cf. *alarm, assemble* sb.] The order to be off.

1596 BP. BARLOW *Three Serm.* iii. 132 The diuell tempted him, but he gaue him the auaunt, with the sworde of the spirit. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iii, To give her the avaunt! 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 232 The defiance or avaunt [to Satan] shou'd run much after this manner.

†**Avau·nt,** *v.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **au-avaunt(e,** 4–7 **avant,** 6 **advant, -uant, -vaunte,** (*Sc.* awant). [a. OF. *avante-r, avaunte-r*, f. *à* to, here intensive + *vanter*:—late L. *vānitāre* to boast (Augustine), freq. of **vanāre* to lie (in Pr. and It.), f. *vānus* vain, empty. For the form *advant* see AD- *pref.* 2. In OF. as in Eng. mostly refl., *s'avanter.*]

1. *trans.* To speak boastfully or proudly of: a. To glory in, boast of (an action); b. To speak proudly of, praise, commend (a person).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8309 And þat ys nat þe synne leste, Avaunte þy synne to hym þat þou sest. *c*1440 *Bone Flor.* 299 Wyth mekyll worschyp they hym avaunt. *c*1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 42 Þat nyȝt was Charl[es proude]..& auaunted his knistes olde. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Fl.* lxxvi. 10 When he at end (to them) had it a vaunted.

c. with *compl.* To boast, declare confidently (*to be*).

*c*1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. i. 5 Whereto auaunted(e) ȝe me to be weleful. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1848) 212 That I may the auaunt A gentill Werburge.

2. *refl.* To boast, brag, glory, vaunt oneself. Const. *of, for.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4298 His disciples..Sal þam avant, and þam self hald Better of lif. *c*1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ▸585 Prudence had herd hire housbond avaunte him of his richesse. 1547 *Homilies* I. III. ii. 28 When a man avaunteth not himself for his own righteousness. 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 714 To auaunt himselfe prowdely, *Gloriari insolenter.*

b. with *subord. cl.* or *inf. phr.*

*c*1315 SHOREHAM 118 To segge that ich hyt maky can..Dar ich me nauȝt avanty. *c*1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 158, I dar me wel avaunte, Thy lif is sauf. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 28/2 Evyl peple auaunte them to haue don myracles. 1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 95 He so avanted himself, that he had slain a Lutheran Priest.

3. *intr.* in sense of 2.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* V. (Ashm. 1652) 154 As they make boste of and avaunte. 1569 J. SANFORD *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 182 b, In this serpente lette him then auaunte, that glorieth in knowledge. 1573 COOPER *Thesaur.*, *Glorior*..to auaunt or boast, to thende to haue praise.

b. with *subord. cl.* or *inf. phr.*

1473 Sir J. Paston in *Lett.* 722 III. 85 He shall not avaunt that evyr he spake with hym. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* VIII. 5 Advauntyng the notable victorye at Cheronese to be his dede. 1576 Gascoigne *Philomene* (Arb.) 89, I might aduant Of al his speech to knowe the plaine entent.

† **Avau·nt,** *v.*2 *Obs.*; also 6 **advant.** [f. A-VAUNT *adv.*, but also influenced probably by A-VAUNT *v.*1 1 and ADVANCE *v.* In sense 3, apparently from the interjectional sense *away! be off!*]

1. *intr.* To go or come forward, advance.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1972 Somtyme thowe wolt auaunte, & som tyme wolt arere. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* II. iii. 6 To whom avaunting in great bravery.

2. *trans.* To raise, ADVANCE.

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 246 To knighthode more and more Prowesse avaunteth his corage. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1575 The kynge callede sir lyonelle, And a-vauntede hym full heghe. 1605 [see ADVANT *v.*2].

3. To be off, go away, depart.

1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par. Jude* 21 That they should not avaunt..into the dongeon of eternal damnacion. 1601 Chester *Love's Mart.* xii (1878) 83 It causeth them from thence for to auaunt.

Avaunt (ăvɒ̄·nt, ăvā·nt), *adv.*, *int.*, etc. Forms: 4 7auaunt, 5 8au-avant, (5 a-want), 4- avaunt. [a. F. *avant* to the front, forward, before :—L. *ab ante* 'from before,' used in late L. for the simple *ante*; cf. *arrear*.]

† **A.** *adv.* Forward, to the front. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3958 With that word came Drede avaunt. *Ibid.* 4793 Never the more avaunt, Right nought am I thurgh youre doctrine. 1415 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 125 Lete every man preve hym silfe a good man this day, and avant baneres. *c* 1440 *Arthur* 444 Than seyd Arthour, 'Auaunt Baner, & be Goo.'

B. *interjectionally.* orig. and lit.: Onward! move on! go on! *Hence*, Begone! be off! away!

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 925 A-wantt, a-want þe, onworthy wrecchesse! *c* 1525 Skelton *Agst. Garnesche* 112 Avaunt, Avaunt, thou sloggysh. 1607 Chapman *Bussy D'Amb.* Plays 1873 II. 55 Auant about thy charge. 1687 Congreve *Old Bachelor* III. vi, No! No! Avaunt! I'll not be slabbered and kissed now. *a* 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XIX. 80 Avaunt, she cried, offensive to my sight! 1849 C. Brontë *Shirley* II. ii. 43 Accosted me as Satan, bid me avaunt.

C. *prefix.* Forward, fore-. See later spelling AVANT-, also the aphetic forms VANT-, VAN-.

Avauntage, obs. form of ADVANTAGE.

† **Avau·ntance.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *avantance*, n. of action f. *avanter*: see AVAUNT *v.*1 and -ANCE.] Boasting, self-glorification.

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 123 The vice cleped Avauntance. *Ibid.* 131 In armes lith none avauntance.

† **Avau·nter.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **avauntour,** 6 **-ure, advaunter.** [a. OF. *avanteur, -our*, n. of agent f. *avanter*: see AVAUNT *v.*1] A boaster.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 260 Avauntour and a lier, all is one. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VIII. v. 327 The auaunter of hymselfe is worse than the lacker of hymselfe. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 440 For I neuer saw so good a knight and so lytel auaunture. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* VIII. 5 Being over great an advaunter of hymselfe.

† **Avau·nting,** *vbl. sb.* [f. AVAUNT *v.*1 + -ING1.] Boasting, self-glorification, vaunting.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 352 Þat auantyngge þat þou hast mad. 1528 More *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 256/1 In the vaine auaunting of hys own false boast and prayse.

† **Avau·nting,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING2.] Boastful, vain-glorious.

1494 Fabyan VII. 280 In ye moste auauntynge maner.

† **Avau·ntment.** *Obs. rare*−1. [a. OF. **avantement*, n. of action f. *avanter*: see AVAUNT *v.*1 and -MENT.] Boasting, self-glorification.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 4579 Fyrst ys pryde, as þou wel wost, Auauntement, bobaunce, and bost.

† **Avau·ntry.** *Obs.* Also 4 **-arie,** 5 **-erye.** [a. OF. **avanterie*, n. of quality f. *avanteur*: see AVAUNTER and -Y.] Boastfulness, boasting.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 194 Rebuke him for þat ilk of þat auauntrie. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 124 That I may never.. Of love make avauntarie. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* I. i. 4 a/2 Lete us flee vayne glory, pryde and auaunteryе.

Avawmbrace, Avawmwarde: see AVANT-.

Avawnetage, obs. form of ADVANTAGE.

† **Avay·, avey·,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 (*north.*) **a-waye.** [a. OF. *avie-r*, pres. sing. *avеie*, to put one on his way, start, guide, direct, instruct, cogn. with Pr. and Sp. *aviar*, It. *avviare* :—Romanic **adviāre*, f. *ad* to, *viam* way: cf. F. *envoyer*, OF. *envier, enveier* :—L. **inviāre*. Cf. AVYE.]

trans. To instruct, inform, teach. (Frequent in Shoreham; erron. printed by Wright *aneye, anaye.*)

c 1315 Shoreham 19 Ther he set atte soupere, And .. Of sothe he ham aueyde. *Ibid.* 158 For swythe wel he [the devil] was auayd Of mannes stad. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 709 Quo con rede, He loke on bok & be awayed.

† **Avay·ment.** *Obs.* In 3 **aueyment,** 4 *Sc.* **awayment.** [a. OF. *aveiement* (later Parisian *avoiement*), f. *aveier*: see AVAY and -MENT.] Instruction, information; *also* (legal) declaration.

[The later sense is common with OF. *avoie-, aveiement*: Godefroy suggests confusion with *avoement* AVOWMENT.]

c 1315 Shoreham 77 Of spou[se]hoth thys aueyment Louketh þou for hordome. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. v. 113 Dis dwne, and þe awaymentis Consawyd full in þare intentis.

Ave (ā·vi), *int.* and *sb.* Forms: 3–7 **aue,** 7 **auee,** 5– **ave.** [a. L. *avē*, 2nd sing. imp. of *avēre* to be or fare well, used as an expression of welcome or farewell. (In earliest use = *Ave Maria.*)]

A. *int.* Hail! welcome!—Farewell! adieu!

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 151 Aue raby, quǒd þat ribaude ..And kiste hym. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lvii, And 'Ave, Ave, Ave,' said, 'Adieu, adieu' for evermore.

B. *sb.*

1. a. A shout of welcome. b. A farewell.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. i. 71 Their lowd applause, and Aues vehement. 1611 Heywood *Gold. Age* I. i. Wks. 1874 III. 8 The people.. Have shrild their Auees high. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 191 And for her Ave her sacrifice is bettered with .. Jewels her kindred throw upon her.

2. Short for AVE MARY, q.v.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 18 Wendeð ou to vre Leafdi onlicnesse, & cneoleð mid fif auez. *c* 1330 *Kyng of Tars* 1116 Ur ladi with an avé he grette. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 622 Say thy pater noster and thyn ave. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iii. 13 Every day..thrise nine hundred Aves, she was wont to say. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. XXVI, He sleeps before his beads Have marked ten aves.

b. *Ave-bell:* that rung at the hours when Aves are to be said.

1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 88 Dayly after three toulings of the Ave Bell. 1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* III. ix. 336 The Ave bell, morning and evening, was instituted by Constitutions of 1347.

3. a. The time of ringing the Ave-bell. b. The beads on a rosary corresponding to the number of Aves repeated.

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 29 The seid chymes to goo also at the avees. *Ibid.* 42 A peyre bedys of sylvir wt x. avees and ij. patern[oste]ris of sylvir and gilt.

† **A·ve,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [f. prec.; cf. to *salve.*] To greet with shouts of *Ave*; to hail, acclaim.

1611 Heywood *Gold. Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 47 Wher's that Godhead With which the people Auee'd thee to heauen?

Aveer, variant of AVER *sb. Obs.* property.

Aveile, obs. form of AVAIL.

† **A·velinges,** *adv. Obs. rare*−1. [? f. AVE-LONGE, with termination assimilated to advs. in -LINGS.] In an oblong or oval shape.

1577 *Durham Wills* (1860) 14 Eache to have half a yarde of lyninge clothe cut avelinges, in the stede of huddes.

† **Ave·l,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *āvell-ĕre*, f. *ā-* = *ab-* away, off + *vellĕre* to pull away, tear off.] To pull or tear away, pull up.

1530 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 357 [It] hath takyn suche rotys, that the same can (never) be auellyd. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* ? 232 Avelling the .. membrane lining the chest.

Avellan (ăve·lăn, æ·vĕlăn), *a.* and *sb.*; also **avell-, avelane.** [ad. L. *Avellānus* of Avella or Abella, a town in Campania famous for its fruit-trees and nuts. Cf. Sp., It. *avellana* sb., OF. *avelin* adj., *avelaine* sb., mod.F. *aveline* sb.]

A. *adj.* Of Avella; filbert-, hazel-; cf. L. *Avellāna nux.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. viii, Adamas .. passeþ neuer þe quantite of a note avelane [1535 walnut]. 1875 Blackmore *A. Lorraine* III. xxvii. 340 From the size of an avellan-nut to that of a small castane.

B. *sb.* A filbert- or hazel-nut. (See also quot. 1610.)

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxvii. (1495) 285 Grete nottes & Auellanes. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 484 Auellane, which we call the ashes of nut-shells burnt.

b. *attrib.* in *Her.*, as applied to a kind of cross.

1611 Gwillim *Heraldrie* III. i. 190 A Crosse Auellane. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict., Avelane* .. the Form of a Cross, which resembles four Filberts in their Husks or Cases, joined together at the great End.

† **A·velonge, awe-, awey-,** *a. Obs.* [? a. Icel. *aflangr* (cf. Da. *aflang*, Sw. *aflång*), itself a late adaptation of L. *oblongus* OBLONG.] Oblong or oval; drawn out of the square.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 17 Auelonge (*v. r.* awelonge, 1499 aweylonge), *oblongus. Ibid.* 517 Warpyn, or wex wronge or avelonge, as vesselle, *oblongo.* ?*a* 1500 *Harl. MS.* No. 1002, 119 *Oblongo*, to make auelonge. 1828 Carr *Craven Dial.* I. 14 *Awelang*, elliptical, oval.

Ave Maria (see below). [L. and It.], and **Ave Mary** (ā·vi|mē·ri). [See AVE.] The *Hail Mary!* the angelic salutation to the Virgin (*Luke* i. 28), combined with that of Elizabeth (*v.* 42), used as a devotional recitation, with the addition (in more recent times) of a prayer to the Virgin, as Mother of God; so named from its first two words.

The words are: 'Ave [Maria] gratia plena, Dominus tecum; benedicta tu in mulieribus; et benedictus fructus ventris tui [Jesus; Amen]. Sancta Maria, Mater Dei, ora pro nobis peccatoribus nunc et in hora mortis nostræ.' (The words *Jesus, Amen*, were added by Pope Urban IV, 1261–66. They are now omitted, since the addition of the prayer first sanctioned by Pius V, 1568.)

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 46 Þritti Pater nostres, & aue Maria efter euerich Pater noster. *c* 1365 Chaucer *A B C* N., An Avemary or twey. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catechism* (1884) 273 The Salutatioun of the Angel Gabriel, callit the *Ave Maria*: 'Hail Marie ful of grace, our lord is with the, blissit art thow amang wemen, and blissit is the fruit of thi wambe.' 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 162 Numb'ring our Aue-Maries with our Beads. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1676) 180/1 To say so many paternosters, avemarias, creeds. 1765 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* II. 414 Mumbling over Paternosters and Ave Mary's. 1876 S. Curtis in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 52 Death gives him time only to recite an Avemaria and a Paternoster.

b. = AVE *sb.* 2 a, 3 a.

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 6 The devotion advised is the Ave Marie, and the Bell which rings to it hath also that name. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 166/1 Ave Maria is in Italy..about half an hour after sunset..In many churches ..the bells are also rung at the first dawn of day, and this is called in Italy the morning Ave Maria.

(Of the Latin the usual Eng. pronunciation is ā·vi,-mărə·ĭă, but ā·ve,mări·ă after Italian, or 'restored Latin,' is common; some poets have mā·ri,ă after L. precedents.

Avenaceous (ævĭnē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *avēnāce-us*, f. *avēna* oats: see -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of, or belonging to, oats; in *Bot.* belonging to the *Avenæ* or Oat-grasses, including the cultivated oats.

1775 Ash, *Avenacious.* 1847 in Craig.

† **A·venage.** *Obs.* [a. F. *avenage*, f. *aveine, avoine* :—L. *avēna* oats; cf. med.L. *avēnāgium.*] A payment in oats made to a landlord or feudal superior.

1594 Norden *Spec. Brit.* Essex (1840) 9 Barstable..yeeldeth greate store of ottes .. whence her Mattie hath greate store of prouision of auenage. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 182 Avenage, or an homage of oats, *Avenarium tributum.* 1742 Bailey, *Avenage*, Oats paid to a Landlord instead of other Duties.

† **A·venant,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **auavenant, -aunt(e,** 4 **auinant.** *North.* 4–5 **avenand, -aund, -ond(e, awenand, (auonand).** [a. OF. *avenant*, pr. pple. of *avenir* to arrive, happen, succeed, to suit, befit, become :—L. *advenīre*, f. *ad-* to + *venīre* to come.]

A. *adj.*

1. Convenient, suitable, agreeable.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6333 They no haveth camayle, no olifaunt, No kow, no hors avenaunt. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 41 Tharfor me thynk maist awenand To withdraw ws. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 2627 Aketouns avenaunt for Arthur hym selfene.

b. with *inf.* Fit, able *to.* Cf. OF. *avenant à.*

c 1400 *Octavian* 923 No dosyper nas so avenaunt To stonde hys strok.

2. Handsome, comely, graceful; pleasant.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5020 Þair bodys sal be semely ..With avenand lymes. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1309 'Syre duke avenaunt I pray the hold couvenaunt.' 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. xiv. 45 A lytil man is ofte wel made and auenaunt.

B. *sb.* That which suits one; convenience, purpose. *At* or *to one's avenant:* at one's convenience or pleasure, as suits one.

c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3174 He said, That war noght mine avenant. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 370 One the morow sire Degrevvant Dyght him at is avennaunt.

† **A·venantly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY2.] Suitably, agreeably, pleasantly.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3784 Armed at alle points and avenantli horsed. *Ibid.* 4884 Alphouns..auenauntli him grette.

† **Ave·nary, -ery.** *Obs.* [a. AF. *avenerie*, = OF. *avenière* :—L. **avēnāria*, f. *avēnārius* : see next.] The office of the avener.

1601 Tate *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 56 And receve livery of hay, oates, and littere from the office of the avenery. 1627 R. Perrot *Jacobs Vowe* 48 Payable unto his Avenary. 1631 Powell *Tom All Trades* 168 The Master of the Horse preferrs to the Avenanarie [*sic*] and other Clarkeships offices.

Avence, obs. form of AVENS.

† **Ave·ner.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5 **auеyner,** 5–8 **avener,** 7 **avenor, -our, -ar,** (9 **aveynor**). [a. OF. *avenier, avener*, oat-merchant :—L. adj. *avēnārius* pertaining to oats.] A chief officer of the stable, who had charge of the provender for the horses.

[1282 *Petit. in Tower Lond.*, Sive Accipitrariorum, sive falconariorum, sive Avenariorum.] *a* 1400 in Wright *Voc.* 176 *Abatis*, avener. *c* 1460 *Bk. Curtasye* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 305 Þe Aueyner schalle ordeyn prouande .. For þo lordys horsis. 1576 *Exp.* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* II. 51 The Avener, equiries and all others of the stable. 1671 F. Philipps *Reg. Necess.* 223 The Equirries and Avenors. 1727 *Hist. Reg., Chron. Diary* 26 Appointed Avener and Clerk Martial to the King. 1861 *Eng. Home* 80 He gave to the aveynor the coarse lentil bread baked for that purpose.

Aveng, pa. t. of AFONG *v. Obs.* to take.

Avenge (ăvе·nd3), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **auenge,** (4 **awenge**), 5 **avenie** (=*je*), 5–6 **aduenge,** 5– **avenge.** [a. OF. *avengier* (3rd s. pr. *avenge*), f. *à* to + *vengier* :—L. *vindicāre* to claim as one's own, avenge: see VINDICATE. The pref. *a-* was often in the 15–16th c. expanded to *ad-*, after assumed Latin analogies; cf. *advertise, advance, advowson.*]

1. To take vengeance, inflict retributive punishment, exact satisfaction, or retaliate, on behalf of (an injured person, violated right, etc.); to vindicate. Const. *on, upon, of* (arch.), *against* (arch. or obs.), (*over* obs.) the offender; *of, against* the offence (*arch.*). a. *trans.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XX. 382 Now kynde me auenge. *c* 1450 *Merlin* X. 155 He wolde his felowe a-venge yef he in eny wyse cowde. 1526 Tindale *Luke* xviii. 3 Avenge [Wyclif, venge] me of myne adversary. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 94 Remember to auenge me on the French. 1655 Milton *Sonn.* xviii, Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughtered saints. 1799 Sheridan *Pizarro* II. iv, Go, and avenge your fallen brethren. 1866 Neale *Seq. & Hymns* 74 Thou shalt avenge Thy right.

b. *refl.* (on one's own behalf.)

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1029 Auenge þe her-of eft sone. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xiii. 162 Thus auenged he hym on her. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvi. 259 Brute Beasts . . they aduenge themselues. 1861 HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. vii. 377 Edwy had the power to avenge himself upon Dunstan.

fig. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. ix, He . . avenged himself at these moments for his habitual silence before third persons.

c. *passively.* (Chiefly with reflexive sense.)

c 1375 WYCLIF *Antecrist* 126 Crist was suffryng & forȝaue, & þei wolen be awengid. *c* 1440 *Syr Gawghter* 448 On the he will avenied be. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 418/2, I shal be aduengyd agenst the. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxix. 84 When wilt thou be auenged of my aduersaries? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 143 Hee to be aveng'd . . Determin'd to advance into our room A Creature form'd of Earth.

d. *intr.* (refl. pron. omitted) To take vengeance.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* i. 23, I must ease me of myne enemies, and a venge [1611 auenge me] vpon them. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xix. 18 Thou shalt not auenge [COVERDALE, thyself], nor beare any grudge against the children of thy people.

2. *trans.* To take vengeance, inflict retributive punishment, or retaliate on account of, or to exact satisfaction for (a wrong or injury, or the feelings of resentment caused by it). Const. as in 1.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 101 For be þis derkenesse ydo his deth worth avenged. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H vij, For to auenge his grete yre. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 289/1 The which God shall aduenge full straitly ouer you. 1611 BIBLE *Hosea* i. 4. I will auenge the blood of Iezreel vpon the house of Iehu. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 112 To avenge even a look that threatened her with insult. 1860 MASSEY *Hist. Eng.* III. xxix. 267 Private grudges were avenged.

† **3.** To take vengeance upon. *Obs.*

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 206 Thy mercy in blessing and forgiuing thy people, and thy iudgment in avenging thine enemies. 1666 [see AVENGING *vbl. sb.*]

¶ Neither in earlier, nor even in modern, usage is the restriction of *avenge* and its derivatives to the idea of just retribution, as distinguished from the malicious retaliation of *revenge*, absolutely observed, although it largely prevails.

Ave·nge, *sb. arch.* [f. prec. vb.] Execution of vengeance; retributive punishment, retaliation (either upon an offender, or on account of a wrong).

1568 Q. ELIZ. in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) App. 12 Fearing his avenge when he shall come to age. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 668 That for Gods glory in the aduenge of Idolatry . . there should be no rain for a time. 1880 *Lit. World* 31 Dec. 453/1 A Spanish avenge for the death of Mary Queen of Scots.

Avengeance (ăvē·ndʒĕns). † *Obs.* [f. as prec. after *vengeance.*] Avenging; vengeance.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lxi. 1 The daye of ye avengeaunce of oure God. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. (1726) 49 This neglected, fear Signal Avengeance.

Avenged (ăvē·ndʒd, -ʒĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. AVENGE *v.* + -ED.] (One) on whose behalf vengeance is taken.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 7 Bring the avenged's son anear.

Avengeful (ăvē·ndʒful), *a.* [f. AVENGE *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of vengeance, vengeance-taking.

1591 SPENSER *Tears of Muses* 8 Ioues auengefull wrath. 1649 tr. *Alcoran* 73 God will be avenged on him, he is omnipotent, and avengfull. 1763 CHURCHILL *Duellist* I. 95 Fearing his avengeful rod. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* I. 19 His avengeful queen cast the mother . . into the river.

Avengement (ăvē·ndʒmĕnt). Also 5–7 au-, 6 adv-. [a. OF. *avengement*, f. *avengier*: see AVENGE *v.* and -MENT.] Infliction of retributive punishment, exaction of satisfaction, vengeance.

1494 FABYAN cl. (R.) In auengement of his sayd lordes deth. 1535 *Goodly Primer* (1848) 64 Drawn to . . avengement, wrath, or such other vices. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* IV. (1851) 167 Thir full avengement upon Ecfrid. 1795 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* (1822) 212 He . . enjoyed the most grateful avengement of corrupted nuptials. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. 319 The Lord, in all his avengements, hath . . an eye to . . the reformation of the wicked.

Avenger (ăvē·ndʒəɹ). [f. AVENGE *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. He who avenges (the injured or the injury).

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xli. 14 The holyone of Israel thine avenger [WYCLIF, aȝeen biere]. — *Josh.* xx. 5 Yf the auenger of bloude [WYCLIF, blood wreker, venger] folowe vpon him. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) III. xl. 265 The avenger of so many treasons. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. 130 Time, the avenger, unto thee I lift My hands and eyes. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* I. § 1 (1882) 2 Every freeman was his own avenger.

† **2.** He who takes vengeance on, or punishes (the offender). Cf. AVENGE *v.* 3. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* viii. 3 That thou destrie the enemy and avengere [1382 veniere]. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 878 And they be called Auengers in that they persecute the friends of God. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 241 Ere this he had return'd, with fury driv'n By his Avenger.

Avengeress (ăvē·ndʒĕrĕs). [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female avenger.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 20 That cruell queene avengeresse. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 123 The guilty doth th' avengeress . . Tisiphone, Torment in mockery.

Avenging (ăvē·ndʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AVENGE *v.*] The action of the vb. AVENGE; avengement.

1541 ELYOT *Image Govt.* 166 The auengeyng of his displeasure. 1666 BP. NORWICH *Serm.* 7 Nov. 27 Even in the avenging of conquer'd Enemies Moderatioo is advantagious. 1883 *Athenæum* 1 Dec. 700/1 The story of a villain, of his victims, and of their avenging.

Ave·nging, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That avenges or has as its attribute to avenge.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 47 The bitter dint of his aueng-ing blade. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 184 Whose just avenging ire Had driven out th' ungodly from his sight. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 119 An avenging Deity. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 183 Wielding the avenging thunder.

Ave·ngingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an avenging manner, with vengeance, vengefully.

1824 GALT *Rothelan* III. VI. vii. 71 The same day that he so avengingly visited Sir Amias. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 305 Avengingly out from the cloud Come the levin, the bolt, and the ball!

Aveniform (ăvī·nifɔm), *a.* [f. L. *avēna* oats + -FORM.] Having the form or appearance of oats, oat-like. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Avenin (ăvī·nin). [f. as prec. + -IN.] The nitrogenous principle of the oat.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 476 Avenin . . [is] probably identical with legumin.

† **Ave·nom,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *avenime-r* = *envenimer*: see A- *pref.*[1] 10, and cf. ANVENOM.] To poison.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 98 His armes alle a-venimed beth.

Avenor, corrupt form of AVENER.

Avenous (ăvī·nəs), *a.* [f. A- *pref.*[1] 14 + L. *vēn-a* vein + -OUS. *Avenious* (Mayne *Exp. Lex.* 1853) is a bad form.] Without veins, veinless.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Avens (æ·vĕnz). *Herb.* Forms: 3–5 avence, 5 avance, avans, 6 avaunce, 6–7 auens, 6– avens. [a. OF. *avence*; in med.L. *avencia, -ancia, -antia*; origin unknown.] Popular name of two species of the genus *Geum* (N.O. *Rosaceæ*), the Wood Avens or Herb Bennet (*G. urbanum*), formerly used medicinally and to give a clove-like flavour to ale, and Water Avens (*G. rivale*); also applied to the subalpine Mountain Avens (*Dryas octopetala*).

c 1250 in Wright *Voc.* W. 555 *Avencia*, avence, harefot. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 42 Rede nettel crop and avans also. *a* 1500 *Rel. Ant.* I. 53 Tak avaunce, matfelon, yarow. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 133 The leaues of Sanamunda, Auens, or Herbe Bennet, are rough. 1616 SURFLET *Countr. Farm* 152 Costmarie and Auens . . haue the taste of Pepper and Cloues. 1858 KINGSLEY *Misc.* I. 176 The avens—fairest and most modest of all the water-side nymphs . . with a soft blush upon her tawny cheek. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 190 The pale mountain avens with its sunny heart.

† **Ave·nt,** *v. Obs.* [a. AF. *aventer* = OF. *esventer*, mod.F. *éventer*]:—Romanic **exventare*, f. L. *ex* out + *ventus* wind.]

1. *trans.* To air, to refresh with cool air, *esp.* by opening the front of the helmet so as to admit it; *hence*, to open (the helmet for this purpose.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 305 That of his basnet than had tane To awent hym [*v.r.* tak the air] for he wes hate. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XV. 7090 He voidet his viser, auentid hym seluyn. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1941 As he schulde hys helme avente, A quarell smote hym. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XX. 335 Thei were well refresshed and a-vented.

2. *refl.* and *intr.* To come out or escape into the open air; *fig.* to escape from confinement. Hence Aventing *vbl. sb.*

c 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* (Sel. Wks. 1869) I. 219 Whanne þei ben aventid . . Goddis lawe lymyteþ how þes wyndis shulen passe awei. *c* 1380 — *De Pseudo-Freres* Wks. (1880) 319 It were good to many men þat ben closid in þise ordris þat þei disporteden hem in þe world . for siche auentyng many times fordoiþ enuye, ire & lust.

Aventail, -ayle (æ·vĕntēl). Forms: 4–9 aventail(e, -ayle, 4–5 aventaille, -ale, avantaille, adventayle. [a. AF. **aventail* = OF. *esventail* air-hole, f. *esventer* (see prec.); the Lat. type is **exventaculum* (cf. *prōpugnāculum*). For the form in *adv-*, see AD- *pref.* 2.]

The movable front or mouthpiece of a helmet, which may be raised to admit fresh air.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 608 Wyth a lyȝtli vrysoun ouer þe auentayle. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 1558 As he drough a kynge by th' avantaille. *a* 1400 *Octovian* 1153 Hys adventayle he gan unlace. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1618 Pysane, aventayle, and gorgere. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. iii, And lifted his barred aventayle. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 171 With pierced aventails for the eyes and mouth.

Aventine (æ·vĕntəin). [ad. L. *Aventīnus* (sc. *mons*) one of the seven hills of Rome.] *fig.* A secure position, a 'strong tower.' (*Obs.*)

a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. (in Webster) Into the castle's tower, The only Aventine that now is left him. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* I. i, I expect No favour from him. My strong Aventine is That great Domitian.

† **Ave·ntre,** *v. Obs.* [Of doubtful formation and meaning. (The form suggests F. *à* to + *ventre* belly.)] (See quot.)

1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) IV. xviii, He dressed his shelde, and they auentred their speres. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 28 Her mortal speare She mightily aventred towards one, And downe him smot. *Ibid.* IV. vi. 11 And eft aventring his steele-headed launce Against her rode.

† **Ave·nture.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *aventure* (see ADVENTURE *sb.*), used spec. in Eng. law-books of death by accident pure and simple, as distinguished from *mesaventure*, in which some amount of negligence is implied.] (See quot.)

[1292 BRITTON I. viii.] 1672 MANLEY *Interpr.*, *Aventure* . . is a Mischance, causing the death of a Man, without Felony; as when he is suddenly drowned or burnt, falling into the Water or Fire. 1809 [So in TOMLINS *Law Dict.*]

Aventure, obs. form of ADVENTURE *sb.* and *v.*

Aventurine, -in (ăvē·ntiŭrin). Also avant-. [a. F. *aventurine*, ad. It. *avventurino*, f. *avventura* chance; so called from its accidental discovery.]

1. A brownish-coloured glass interspersed with small gold-coloured spangles, manufactured first at Murano, near Venice. Also called *Artificial aventurine, Aventurine glass, Gold flux.*

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 461 With an effect resembling aventurine. 1883 W. WILLIAMS in *Gentl. Mag.* July 94 Aventurine . . is a kind of glass of a pale brownish colour, brown pink I should call it. Bedded and suspended in this are innumerable brilliant gold-like spangles.

2. *transf.* A variety of quartz, spangled with yellow scales of mica, resembling the preceding in appearance.

1858 TENNANT *Catal. Brit. Foss.* 77 Earthy Minerals—Rock Crystal, Amethyst, Cairngorm, Avanturine. 1861 C. KING *Ant. Gems* 1866 63 The true Aventurine, or Goldie-stone . . takes a high polish. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 476 Aventurin or Avanturin.

3. The colour or appearance of aventurine.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. III. vii. The wax is coloured . . for aventurine or gold-colour with orpiment.

4. *attrib.* **Aventurine glass** see 1; **aventurine glaze,** a glaze for porcelain which produces a similar gold-spangled brown colour; **aventurine felspar** or **sunstone,** a mixture of oligoclase and orthoclase spangled with yellowish or reddish crystals; **aventurine quartz** (see 2).

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 277 Aventurine glass owes its golden iridescence to a crystalline separation of metallic copper from the mass coloured brown by the peroxide of iron. 1816 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 269 Aventurine Feldspar . . contains little spangles or points, which reflect a brilliant light.

Avenue (æ·vĕniu), *sb.* Also 7 advenue, avenew e, avennue. [a. F. *avenue* sb. from fem. pa. pple. of *avenir*:—L. *advenīre*, f. *ad* to + *venīre* to come (after which spelt *advenue* by some in 16–17th c. . Occas., in 18th c., accented *avénue*.]

† **1.** The action of coming to; approach. *Obs.*

1639 SALTMARSH *Pract. Politic* 23 The first heate you raise by your avenues and addresses will coole.

2. *gen.* A way of access or approach; a passage or path of entrance or exit. (Formerly a regular military term.) Now chiefly *fig.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVI. 917 Hermeum, where is the advenue [*transitus*] out of Beotia into the Iland of Eubœa. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 26 Col. Legge . . with the reere guarded the towne and avenews. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1300 With holy water, like a sluice To overflow all avenues. 1800 STUART in *Wellesley Disp.* (1877) 527 It becomes incumbent on us to watch . . this avenue to India.

fig. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* 160, I have prevented thee of Fortune I have stopped up all thy avenewes. 1655 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I*, 8 To whom we dare not think the advenue's of eternal blessednesse precluded. *c* 1742 C. WESLEY in Southey *Wesley* (1846) I. xiii. 370 *note*, Guard each avenue to thy fluttʼring heart, And act the sister's and the Christian's part. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* IX. § 9. 657 To Scotland the Union opened up new avenues of wealth.

3. The chief approach to a country-house, usually bordered by trees; *hence*, any broad roadway bordered or marked by trees or other objects at regular intervals. Sometimes used of the trees alone, with tacit disregard of the road they overshadow.

The current literal sense, app. introduced by Evelyn.

1654 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Aug., The avenue was vngraceful. 1664 — *Sylva* Advt., That this may yet be no prejudice to the meaner capacities let them read for *avenue*, the principal walk to the front of the house, or seat. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 321 *Avenues*, Ways or Passages, or Rows or Walks of Trees. 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* IV. i, Drawn by the Appearance of your handsome House . . and walking up the Avenue. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 111 Arthur Donnithorne passed under an avenue of limes and beeches. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. iv. 74 The avenue of sphinxes leading to the huge gateway.

4. A fine wide street. Used *esp.* in U. S.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 209 They hardly look like streets at all, but, nevertheless have names printed on the corners, just as if they were stately avenues. *Mod.* Northumberland Avenue leading to the Thames Embankment.

5. The ambulacrum or double row of pores for the protrusion of the tube-feet in sea-urchins.

1841 E. FORBES *Brit. Starfish* 152 There are five pairs of avenues: they run from mouth to anus. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 141 Along the medial line of each radial avenue.

A·venue, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To make into an avenue; to form avenues in; to line.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 224 The too-fragrant exotics which avenue its lengths.

† **A·veny.** *Obs.* Anglicized form of AVANIA; cf. F. *avanie.*

1676 TEONGE *Diary* (1825) 161 Afrayd least an aveny (fine) should have been layd on them. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* IV. 298 One runs the risque of having the Barque burned, and an Aveny set upon you besides. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 177 The Turks . . lay greater avenies [*printed* avenue's] on that trade than ever.

Aver (ăvə·ɹ), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: *α.* 4 aueyr, auere, haver, 4–5 auer, 5 aveer, hawere. *Pl.* 5 auers, averys. *β.* 5 auoyre, havoire, auoir, hauoyr, havyoure, havur, 5–6 hauour, hauoir, 6 hauor, avyoure. In sense 3 in *Sc.* 6 avir, 6–aver, 8– aiver. [a. OF. *aveir, aver*, mod.F. *avoir*, possession, property, stuff, 'stock,' cattle, domestic

animals, beasts of burden; lit. 'having,' subst. use of *aveir, avoir*:—L. *habēre* to have. So It. *avere* 'substance, goods, stocke, chattle' (Florio); Sp. *averes, haveres*, pl., 'goods, wealth, substance'; whence med.L. *aver, avere, averium, averum*, 'substance, goods,' and *avera, averia*, pl. (in Anglo-Lat.), 'beasts, cattle,' sing. *averum, -ium*, sometimes *averia*, 'beast,' *averius, affrus, affer*, 'beast of burden, draught-horse.' Eng. had only the Norman form *aveyr, aver*, bef. 1400; the 15th c. introduced *avoir* from literary French, from Caxton onward *havoir, havor*, HAVOUR (q.v.) in sense 1. The earlier *aver* was retained in north. dial. only in a special sense (3).]

1. a. *coll. sing.* Possession, property, estate, wealth; money.

a. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 124 In suilk felonie gadred grete auere. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 24 Muchelle haver of worldely goodis. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 32 Þat men wende ich were, as in aueyr, riche. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xi. 167 Thei boughten londes and rentes .. with the auer that was departed. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. iv. 279/2 Unryghtfull occupyenge of ony .. auer in this worlde, is called theeft. ?1558 *Sir Lamberwell* 150 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 149, I am a knight without hawere.

β. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4723 Havoire withoute possessioun. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxiv. (Gibbs MS.) 53 All worldly ryches as in Aver [1530 *W. de Worde*, hauoyr]. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xx. 357 All the grete auoir that thei hadde conquered. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, iv. § 1 Persones of noo substaunce ne havur. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1221/1 A manne of some hauor and substaunce. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXV. xxii. 900 Of any havoir, worth and worship.

b. *plural.* Possessions, goods, riches.

c 1440 *Partonope* 775 Gold and ryche averys. *c* 1450 *Merlin* vi. 106 As sone as he hadde the grete auers.

2. *pl.* Farm-stock, cattle, domestic animals of any kind, beasts.

Common in Anglo-French and Anglo-Latin: though no vernacular instances have been found, the next sense must have arisen out of it.

[1292 BRITTON II. xxiii. § 6 Cum il deit aver pasture a totes maneres des avers, et ne ly soit mie suffert for qe a une manere de avers. (*i. e.* When he ought to have pasturage for all kinds of *avers* (beasts), and he is allowed to have it only for one manner of *avers*.) ?*a* 1300 *Reg. Majest.* IV. xxvii, Averia, id est, animalia muta (transl., *Avers*, that is, dumb-animals). *c* 1481 LITTLETON *Tenures* § 71 Si come jeo bayle a vn home mes brebits a compester sa terre, ou mes boefs a arer la terre, et il occist mes auers. *c* 1574 transl., If I lend to one my Sheepe to tathe his Land, or my Oxen to plow the Land, and he killeth my Cattell.]

3. *sing.* A beast of burden, a draught ox or horse; hence, *spec.* a horse used for heavy work, a cart-horse; and in later usage, in *north. dial.*, an old or worthless horse.

[1285 *Stat. Westm.* 2 c. 18 Vicecomes liberet ei omnia catalla debitoris, exceptis bobus et affris carucæ. (1618 PELTON transl., All the Cattells of the debtor, sauing onely his Oxen and beasts of his Plough.) ?.. *Vit. Abbat. S. Albani* 76 (Du C.) Centum equos, quorum alii erunt manni, alii vero runcini, alii summarii, alii veredarii, alii vero averii. (transl., A hundred horses, of which some shall be cobs .. some avers.)] *c* 1505 DUNBAR *Flyting* 229 And cager aviris castis bayth coillis and creilis. 1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 269, I sall gar him draw like ane avir in ane cart. 1599 JAMES I *Basil. Doron* (1603) 62 A kindely auer will never become a good horse. 1674 RAY *N. Countr. Wds., Average*..deduced from the old word *Aver* [Averium] signifying a labouring beast. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v. *Affri* (transl. Spelman), In Northumberland, to this day, they call a dull or slow Horse, a *False aver*, or *Afer*. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* (1867) 521/1 An auld jaded aver to ride upon.

Aver (ăvə·ɹ), *v.* Pples. **averred, averring.** Forms: 4 7 auer, 6–7 au- averre, 7–8 averr, 6– aver. [a. F. *avérer*, cogn. with Pr. *averar*, It. *avverare*:—late L. **advērāre* to make true, verify, prove to be true, f. *ad* to (factitive) + *vērus* true. Sense 2 was the earlier in Fr.]

†**1.** *trans.* To declare true, assert the truth of (a statement). *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 306 We auer þis what iude seiþ of apostataes. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxv. (1612) 280 Loue is a lordly Feast, he writes, and I the same auerre. 1634-46 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 106 That younths doe not maintaine fals opinions, howbeit averred by Aristotle or other profane authors.

†**2.** To prove true, confirm, verify. *Obs.*

1548 (ABP.) ABBOT in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. i. xv. 122 This lying Jesuit can shew no letter .. to aver this his calumniation. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 60 That answer .. seemeth to aver the truth of that which I say. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 132 Onely so farre as shall be .. by the authority of good Histories to be auerred. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 52 If the Crime be averred, the Criminal will be so too.

3. *Law.* To prove or justify a plea; to offer to justify an exception pleaded; to make an averment. Const. as in 4.

1490 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, xx, The pleyntif .. may averre that the said recovere .. was had by covyne. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 180/2 The appellant was demanded whether he would auerre his demand or not; who when he had affirmed that he would, the partie defendant .. did answer as did the other, that he would auerre it by the swoord. 1676-7 MARVELL *Corr.* 286 Wks. 1875 II. 520 He cannot averre against the Record of his conviction. 1847 C. ADDISON *Contracts* I. i. § 1 (1883) 19 No one can be permitted .. to aver or to prove anything in contradiction to what he has solemnly and deliberately avowed by deed.

4. To assert as a fact; to state positively, affirm.

a. *trans.* with simple obj.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 84 What sooth thee virgin auerreth, Shee frams in Poëtry. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 159. I shall only averr what myself have sometimes observed. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, IV. 46 What one author avers upon the subject, another denies.

b. with *complement* or *inf. phr.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. xi, The Latyn worde whyche that is referred Unto a thynge whych is substancyall, For a nowne substantyve is wel averred. 1581 SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* (Arb.) 52 How often doe the Phisitians lye, when they auer things good for sicknesses. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 384 Which being..within the reach of my own Knowledge, I do averr to be a Calumny. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 100 Is a mystic prediction averred to be unfulfilled?

c. with *subord. cl.* Cf. quot. 1490 in 3.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 80 Both averre that the Elements in the Eucharist after consecration retaine..the same nature and substance. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* II. iv, They all aver'd I had killed the Bird That brought the fog and mist. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XXX, The shopman averring that it was a most uncommon fit.

d. *absol.* quasi-*intr.*

1599 GREENE *George a Gr.* (1861) 264 But, gentle King, for so you would aver, And Edwards betters, I salute you both. 1852 MISS YONGE *Camees* II. xiii. 145 On good authority as he avers.

5. To assert the existence or occurrence of. *arch.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 203 Auerring notes Of Chamber-hanging, Pictures. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* Wks. 1738 I. 15 Æsop's Chronicles auer many stranger Accidents. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. ix. 278 Augustine both avers the custom and gives the reason. 1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* ix. 274 Hobbes .. strongly avers this prerogative of the Ruler.

Aver, obs. form of A-FIRE and EVER.

Aver-, in some compound terms pertaining to feudal usage, appears to be connected with AVERAGE *sb.*[1] Of these terms, we have only the explanations (usually inferences from the assumed derivation) offered by legal editors of 16th and 17th centuries, which are of very doubtful value:—

†**1. Aver-corn.** ? Corn paid as a feudal due or in lieu of service.

[1263 *Charter* in Thorn *Chron.* 1912/2 Quoddam servitium annuum quod *avercorn* vocatur, sub mensura minus certa.] 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Aver-corn*, is such Corn, as by Custom is brought by the Tenants Carts or Carriages to the Lords Granary or Barn. ?1695 KENNETT *Gloss.*, *Avercorn* a reserved rent in corn paid to religious houses by their tenants or farmers.

†**2. Averland.** ? Land subject to 'average.'

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Averland*, Item Cellarius libere solebat capere omnia sterquilinia ad suum opus in omni vico, nisi ante ostia eorum qui habebant *Averland*. Mon. Angl. I. par. fol. 302. a. It seems to have been such Land as the Tenants did plow and manure, cum averiis suis, for the proper Use of a Monastery or Lord of the Soil: [*Chron. T. de Brakelonda* 75] Quod autem nunc vocatur *Averland*, fuit terra rusticorum, which was subject to Averages, or the Lord's Carriages.

†**3. Averpenny.** ? Money paid in lieu of 'average.' (Cf. AVERAGE[1] quot. 1206.)

1253 1378 *St. M. Magd. Coll. MS.* in *4th Rep. R. Com. Hist. MSS.* (1874) 459/1 [Richard ii. 1378, 12 May. Confirmation to the Knights Hospitallers of charters granted to the Templars by Henry iii in 1224, and 1253; of which charters the latter .. exempts them from all taxes and tolls, including] wardepeny et averpeny et hundredepeny et borghelpeny et thethingepeny. 1579 RASTELL *Expos. Term.* 26 *Averpeny*, that is to bee quite of diuers summes of money for the kinges auerages. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Averpeny* (quasi average-peny) is Money contributed towards the Kings Averages, or Money given to be freed thereof.

†**4. Aver-silver.** ? = Aver-penny. (Halliwell suggests: 'A custom or rent so called, originating from the cattle, or *avers* of the tenants of the soil.')

Average, *sb.*[1] *Old Law.* Forms: 5– **average**; *Sc.* 6 **avarage, arage, arrage, aryage,** 6–9 **arriage.** [In OF. *average* (Godef.) and med. (Anglo-)L. *averagium*, apparently the same as *avera* in Domesday Book, explained by Spelman as 'one day's work which the king's tenants gave to the sheriff.' In the vernacular form, only in Scotch, where also phonetically worn down to *arage* (cf. *laverok, lark, favorand, farrand*), and spelt *arriage* in association with *carriage*. Origin uncertain.

Early explanations evidently treated *avera* as latinized form of OF. *œure, œvre* work. Sir J. Skene referred it to *aver* 'beast of burden,' and so explained the meaning; but his proposed explanation (since repeated in the Law Dicts.) is hardly supported by the early use of *averagium* and OF. *average*. Danish *hoverl* 'average, soccage-duty,' suggested by Wedgwood, is (with its Romance suffix) a more recent word than *averagium*, and not possibly its source. Mr. C. I. Elton, from the actual use of *avera*, is disposed to revert to the idea of referring it to OF. *œure, œvre*, its form being perhaps affected by the use of *avere, aver*, for property and cattle. He compares *averagium* with F. *ouvrage*, and med.L. *operagium*.]

Some kind of service due by tenants to the feudal superior. Explained in the Law Dictionaries, since Sir J. Skene, as 'service done by the tenant with his beasts of burden' (see above). Known chiefly in the phrase 'arriage and carriage,' retained in Scotch leases till 20 Geo. II, but having in later times no definitely ascertained meaning.

[1085 *Domesday Bk.* I. 9 b (Kent) In Berham hundredo .. de auera, id est servitium, LX solidi. — I. 132 b (Herfordsh.) In seruitio regis inuenit unam aueram et inwardu sed iniuste et per vim. 1206 *Fine Rolls of* 8 *John* (Elt *Tenures of Kent* 366) Ita ut xenia et aueragia et alia ope quæ fiehant de terris iisdem connertentur in redditum d nariorum ægros alentem. *Rental of Royal Manor of W* (Spelman 294) Quod unumquodque Averagium æstivale fie debet inter Hokeday et gulam Augusti, et per diem sa bati. *Monast. Angl.* I. 302 (1655) Solebant etiam homin villæ ire apud Langinhet, et reportare Averagium de a gnillis de Southraye. 1371 *Indenture betw. Earl Mentei & C'tess. Fife* (JAM.) Cum anaragiis et caragiis.] 1489 *Ac Jas. IV* (3 Feb.) vii, All landes, rentes, custumez, burro malez, fermes, martes, mutoun, poultre, average, cariag and vtheres dewiteis. 1534 *MS.* in *Regr. Off.* (JAM.) That should pay a rent of 20*l.* usual mony of the realm; 4 doz poultrie, with all aryage and carriage, and do service u and wont. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 125, I am maid ane sla of my body to ryn and rashe in arrage and carraige. 15 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* (JAM.), *Arage*..vtherwaies *Averag* signifies service quhilk the tennent ancht to his master, horse, or carriage of horse. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 33 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 191 Clauses were fo merly thrown into most tacks, obliging tenants to servic indefinitely, under the name of arriage and carriage, services use and wont. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* viii, Regul payment of mail-duties, kain, arriage, carriage, etc. 18 *Tomlins' Law Dict.*, *Arriage* and *carriage*, indefini services prohibited by 20 Geo. II. c. 50 § 21, 22.

Average (æ·vĕrēdʒ), *sb.*[2] Forms: (5 **aueray** 7 **auer-** **avaridge**, 7 **averige**, 8 **avirage**, 5– **ave age**. [Appears first *c* 1500: the correspondin term in F. is *avarie*, Cotgr. 1611 *avaris* (?plural Catalan *averia*, Sp. *averia* (also found as *haberia* Pg. and It. *avaria*; also in Du. *avarij, haveri* Ger. *hafarei, havarie*, Da. *havari*, all from th Romance langs. The earliest instances occur i connexion with the maritime trade of the Medite ranean; but the derivation is uncertain (see below The Eng. *auerays* (plural) in Arnold's Chron. (not a misprint) was probably meant for the word; the form *average* (also in Arnold's Chron is confined to English, and evidently formed c the model of *lodemanage* (pilotage), *primage*, etc see -AGE.]

I. Maritime use.

†**1.** *orig.* A duty, tax, or impost charged upo goods; a customs-duty, or the like. *Obs.*

(The original use of *avaria, averia, avarie* in the ma time codes, ordinances, and records of the Mediterranean.

[*a* 1200 *Assises of Jerusalem* xlii (Pardessus I. 277), sachies que selui [aver] qui est gete ne doit estre con fors tant com il cousta o toutes ses avaries (*transl.*) Know th that property which is thrown overboard shall be reckone only at what it cost with all its charges: in Venetian ve sion *dazii e spese*, i. e. duties and expenses). *c* 1250 *Co sulado del Mar* lix. (1791) Lo nólit è les avaries (i. e. the freig and charges). 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 4 The Averia, or tax paid on account of convoys to guard th ships sailing to and from America.] 1502 ARNOLD *Chro* 180 And ouer that alle maner of grauntis..of youre custum or subsidyes or auerage .. be voyd and in none effecte. 16 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. i. (1743) 146 The goo of Clergymen are discharged .. from Tolls and Customs Average, Pontage, Murage, Pavage. 1760 BURN *Eccl. La* (1797) III. 204 Ecclesiastical persons ought to be quit ar discharged of tolls, customs, avirage, pontage, paviage, ar the like.

2. Any charge or expense over and above th freight incurred in the shipment of goods, an payable by their owner. (In this sense it sti occurs in *petty average*, and the now inoperativ phrase, *average accustomed* in Bills of Lading: se quotations 1540 and 1865.)

1491 in Arnold *Chron.* 112 And ouer that to pai or doo pa all maner auerays as wel for Burdeux as for Thamys. 15 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, xiv, Fraight in any shipp .. for ener tonne homewardes xiijs. iiij*d.*, and for primage and lod manage of euery tonne vi*d.* stirling, with all auerages a custumed after thold use and custume of English Shippe 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Average*, is also a little Duty which those Merchants, who send Goods in another Ma Ship, do pay to the Master of it, for his care over an above the Freight; for in Bills of Lading it is expressed Paying so much Freight for the said Goods, with Primag and Average accustomed. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 2 Then he .. may receive the goods, paying the Shipp his Freight and Avaridge; but if there be extraordinar Avaridge, or if the goods be damaged, then the sum the damage, and of the extraordinary Avaridge, must deducted from the sums that D, E and G are to receiv they being as Bodomerers or Assurers. 1865 J. LEES *La Brit. Ship.* (ed. 9) 263 The term 'average' [in bills lading] applies to certain small charges, called *petty* or *a customed* averages, of which, generally, one-third falls the ship, and two-thirds to the cargo. Both these indefini terms .. are often adjusted at a precise sum for the voyage

3. *spec.* The expense or loss to owners, arisin from damage at sea to the ship or cargo.

[1556-84 See *Guidon de la Mer*, Pardessus V. 387. 16 COTGR., *Avaris*, decay of wares, or merchandise; lecka of wines; also, the charges of the carriage, or measurin thereof.] 1622 MABBE *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* II. 127 T defray the charges of averige; for it will not be alwai faire weather. [1664 SPELMAN, *Averagium*..à Gall. *avar* ..est detrimentum, quod vehendis mercibus accidit; fluxio vini, frumenti corruptio, mercium in tempestatib ejectio. Quibus addunt vecturæ sumptus, et necessari aliæ impensæ.] 1755 MAGENS *Insur.* I. 347 Suppose that this Silver, during the Voyage ¾ had been diminished that is an Average or Loss, whatever it is called, of 25 p Cent. *Ibid.* II. 74 An Action for the Damage or Decay any Ships or Goods, that are insured, generally calle Average, must be brought within a Year and a half

furthest, if such Average happened within the limits of Europe or Barbary. 1848 Arnould *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. i. v. 234 The word 'Average,' as employed in this clause, means 'partial loss by sea damage.'

4. The incidence of any such charge, expense, or loss; *esp.* the equitable distribution of expense or loss, when of general incidence, among all the parties interested, in proportion to their several interests.

Particular Average is the incidence of the partial loss or damage of ship, cargo, or freight, through *unavoidable accident*, upon the individual owners (or insurers) of these respective interests.

General Average is apportionment of loss caused by *intentional* damage to ship (*e.g.* cutting away of masts or boats), or sacrifice of cargo and consequent loss of freight, or of expense incurred by putting into a port in distress, by acceptance of towage or other services, to secure the general safety of ship and cargo; in which case contribution is made by the owners (or insurers) of ship, cargo, and freight in proportion to the value of their respective interests.

(In connexion with Maritime Law and Marine Insurance this has come to be the prevailing sense of the word. Its first known occurrence is in the 14th c. Civil Statute of Cataro (Pardessus V. 97), where it is enacted that anything given as a present or 'Christmas-box' (*pro strena*), or paid in tribute (*pedocia*), with the consent of the majority, for the good of the vessel, shall be shared by way of average (*illud dividatur per avariam*). Cf. quot. 1603, 1727.)

1598 W. Phillip *Linschoten's Trav.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 413 In their ships there is no Average. For when there happeneth any loss, or that any goods are thrown overhoard, he standeth to the loss that oweth the goods without any more accounts, etc. 1603 *Act* 1 *Jas. I*, xxxii, The Master, Owner, and Shipper, payinge the same [rate for repair of Dover Harbour], shall have allowance of the Marchants, according to the rate of the Goods in the same Shippe, Vessell, or Crayer, by way of Average. 1607 Cowell *Int.*, *Average* .. is also used for a certaine contribution that merchants and others doe every man proportionably make toward their losses, who have their goods cast into the sea for the safegard of the shippe, or of the goods and lives of them in the shippe in time of a tempest. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 136 In such a case, when goods by stormes are cast ouer-boord, it shal not be made good by contribution or auerídge, but by the Masters owne purse: For if hee ouer-burthen the Ship above the true marke of lading, hee is to pay a fine. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3339/4 All Persons the Freighters of the Ship call'd the St. Jago Briganteen .. which was cast away .. upon the Coast of Portugal, are desired to go to the Jamaica Coffee-House .. to sign an Instrument of a general Average, in order to receive their Dividend of the Goods saved. 1715 *Ibid.* No. 4872/3 The whole must come into a general Average, that every one concerned in the Loss may receive a due Proportion of what is saved. 1727 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Average* or *Averidge*, Such sum shall be divided among the several claimers by way of average, in proportion to their respective interests and demands. 1881 *Shipping Gaz.* 29 Mar. 7/1 Defendants said that as by what had happened they had lost their freight, they were entitled to claim a contribution, by way of General Average, on account of the loss of freight.

b. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **average-adjuster, -stater**, one whose profession it is to adjust the claims and liabilities of all parties concerned in a case of General Average, and to make up an **average-statement** showing the same.

Average bond, a guarantee given to the master of the ship by the consignees of a cargo liable to General Average, by which they undertake that if he delivers the cargo, they will pay the general average contribution as soon as its amount is authoritatively determined.

1865 J. Lees *Laws Brit. Ship.* (ed. 9) 354 Or the documents and vouchers are placed in the hands of a professional average-adjuster to prepare an average statement. *Ibid.* 347 A general average loss is that which has been sustained by some part of the ship or cargo for the safety and preservation of the whole. 1883 *Standard* 19 May 2/8 Mr. —— .. who was described as an 'average adjustor.'

II. Transferred use.

5. *transf.* The distribution of the aggregate inequalities (in quantity, quality, intensity, etc.) of a series of things among all the members of the series, so as to equalize them, and ascertain their common or mean quantity, etc., when so treated; the determination or statement of an arithmetical mean; a medial estimate. Now only in phrases *at an average, on an average.*

1735 Berkeley *Querist* (R.) Whether .. Birmingham alone doth not upon an average circulate every week .. the value of 50,000*l.* 1758 Dyche & Pardon, *Average*, the taking of several things together, and considering the profit of the one and the loss of the other, so as to make a mean or common price. 1787 G. White *Selborne* i. 3 Our wells, at an average, run to about sixty-three feet. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* (1858) 121 Under such conditions and averages as it can. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 188 Earthquake-shocks occur, on an average, about three times a week.

6. The arithmetical mean so obtained; the medium amount, the generally prevailing, or ruling, quantity, rate, or degree; the 'common run.'

[Not in Chambers *Supp.* 1753. 1755 Johnson, *Average*, 4. A medium, a mean proportion. (No quot.)] 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (R.) Looking to the average of sensations .. the preponderancy is in favour of happiness. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* iii. § 185 The month's average of wrecks has been as high as three a day. 1860 Abp. Thomson *Laws Th.* § 125 Where a mean is taken, without any need for arranging the several observations according to their approach to it, it has been called an average. 1867 Lady Herbert *Cradle L.* iii. 92 The hotel itself is .. very much above the average. 1874 Reynolds *John Bapt.* i. § 2. 15 To predict the future, not only in its averages or in the law of its evolution, but in its detail.

Hence **Averaga·rian** (*nonce-wd.*).

1864 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 219 The averagarians usually give the statistics of murders, suicides, and marriages, as proof of the periodic uniformity of events.

[Few words have received more etymological investigation: see Diez, Dozy, Littré, Wedgwood, E. Müller, Skeat, etc., and especially the fruitful researches of the late G. P. Marsh in the American edition of Wedgwood (New York 1861). The latter has conclusively shown that, as a maritime term, *avaria, averia*, was first used in the Mediterranean, and that its original meaning was *duty* charged upon goods. In connexion with this cf. also quotations from Muratori *Chron. Parmense* (in Du Cange s.v. *Averia*), e.g. *Consenderint lembum Averix ad excipiendos prædictos galeones*, 'they went on board the *revenue* cutter to intercept the aforesaid galleons.' These results quite dispose of the two derivations suggested in Diez from Ger. *hafen* haven, and Arab. *awâr* loss, damage, the latter being merely a mod. Arabic translation and adaptation of the western term in its latest sense. Mr. Marsh's connexion of the word with the Arabic or Turkish *avania, avaria*, is of great weight; but as said under Avania, that word is more probably adopted from the Franks. May not *averia* be a derivative of It. *avere*, OF. *aveir*, property, goods (see Aver *sb.*), in sense of 'charge on property or goods'? Compare such terms as *tonnage, poundage, pollage* (charge on *polls*). The chief difficulty lies in the early It. form *avaria*, not *averia*, and F. *avarie*: the Catalan has however been *averia* since 13th c.: see Marsh on Sp. and Catalan use of the word, and *Averia, Avaria* in Du Cange. It is to be noted that OF. *avarie* was used of other than maritime dues or charges; in a document dated Nicosia, 18 March 1468, in De Mas Latrie, *Histoire de Chypre* III. 276, the owner of a mill is bound 'de paier l'ensençive (=cens) de l'abaie de Bibi, et tout autre avarie que le dit moulin paie aujourdhui.' Cf. also certain uses of *avérage* in Godefroy.]

† **Average,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 6 averaige, averish, 7–8 average. [Etymol. uncertain: see quot. 1674. No such sense of med.L. *averagium* or OF. *average*. Cf. Arrish.] (See quot.)

1537 *Reg. Leases Dean & Chapt. York* I. 74 The averaige of the said cloises. *c* 1615 *MS. Crt. Bk. Riccall Yorksh.*, No goodes or cattell to depasture in the towne feildes in averish tyme. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 321 *Average*, the feeding or Pasturage for Cattle especially the Edish or Roughings. 1674 Ray *N. Countr. Wds.* 3 *Average*, the breaking of corn fields; Eddish, Roughings .. It may possibly come from *Haver* signifying Oates; or from *Averia*, beasts, being as much as feeding for cattal, pasturage. 1788 W. Marshall *Yorkshire* (1796) II. 151 Average, a provincial term for the eatage of arable land, after harvest.

Average (æ·vĕrĕdʒ), *a.* [attrib. use of Average *sb.*[2], in sense 5.]

1. Estimated by average; *i. e.* by equally distributing the aggregate inequalities of a series among all the individuals of which the series is composed.

1770 *Month. Rev.* 235 The average price of corn. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. i. v. 37 *note*, The average rent of the best arable land. 1797 Holcroft tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* IV. xcv. (ed. 2) 327 The average summer heat of these countries. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 309 The average income of a temporal peer was estimated .. at about three thousand a year. 1851 *Coal-trade Terms Northumbld. & Durh.* 4 Average Weight.—The mean weight of a tub of coals at a colliery for any fortnight, upon which the hewers' and putters' wages are calculated .. usually obtained by weighing two tubs in each score.

2. Equal to what would be the result of taking an average; medium, ordinary; of the usual or prevalent standard.

1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 423 The manufacturer has to deal with the average poor, with the spendthrift and the sparethrift. 1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 629/2 Of corn .. there is not an average crop. 1858 Gladstone *Homer* III. 16 These districts by no means represent the average character of Greece. 1859 Mill *Liberty* 119 The honour and glory of the average man is, that he is capable of following that initiative. 1868 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. 89 A modern drawing of average merit.

Average (æ·vĕrĕdʒ), *v.* [f. Average *sb.*[2] in sense 5; = 'calculate or estimate by average'; cf. *to proportion, square, cube, double*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To estimate, by dividing the aggregate of a series by the number of its units, (*at* so much); to take the average of; to form an opinion as to the prevailing standard of.

1831 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLIV. 382 His Sunday congregation was averaged at about six hundred persons. 1851 H. Spencer *Soc. Stat.* xxxii. §6 By averaging the characters of those whom he personally knows, he can form a tolerably correct opinion of those whom he does not know. 1852 Sir W. Hamilton *Disc.* 444 Averaging the Battel dues paid by each at thirty shillings, there results, etc. 1881 M. Twain *Pr. & Paup.* xxii. 257 The blacksmith averaged the stalwart soldier with a glance, then went muttering away.

2. *ellipt.* for: To average itself at, or be averaged at; to amount to, or be, on an average.

1821 Byron *Juan* III. xv, They all had cuffs and collars And averaged each from ten to a hundred dollars. 1822 W. Spence *Pol. Econ.* Pref. 33 Fixing the annual sum to be paid by each parish at what it has averaged for the past five or ten years. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ella of Gar.* i. 2 These visits averaged about one in the life-time of each laird. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 21 Wheat .. averaged in the middle of the fourteenth century tenpence the bushel. 1859 Masson *Milton* I. 452 The sale of the book .. averaged a thousand copies a year.

3. *ellipt.* for: To do, gain, take (or almost any verb of which the meaning may be inferred from the context) on an average; to accomplish (in any kind of action) an average amount of (so much).

1822 De Quincey *Conf.* (1862) 200 So much this surgeon averaged upon each day for about twenty years. 1881 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 3/1 The hard-worked officers .. have been averaging eighteen hours' work per diem.

A·veragely, *adv.* [f. Average *a.* + -ly[2].] According to the average; ordinarily; in accordance with the usual or prevalent standard.

1832 Chalmers *Pol. Econ.* iv. 112 The price, averagely speaking, is in the inverse proportion to the quantity. 1844 R. Chambers *Vest. Creat.* (1845) 344 No averagely constituted human being would. 1875 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 694 Averagely young and agreeable.

Averager (æ·vĕrĕdʒəɹ). [f. Average *sb.*[2] + -er[1].] An average adjuster.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Mar. 4/6 An action brought by the executors .. of an averager.

Avercalye, var. Capercalye, Wood Grouse.

Aver-corn: see Aver-.

Averel, -il, -ylle, early forms of April.

† **A·verene.** *Obs. Sc.* Some kind of custom. Cf. Average *sb.*

1625 49 *Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 627 (Jam.) With powar to—vptak the tollis, customeis, pryngilt, averene, entreissilver, gadgeing silver.

Averice, -yce, obs. forms of Avarice.

† **Ave·rify,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. A- *pref.* 11 + Verify.] To prove true, verify.

1502 Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 132 Your said suppliaunt .. wil doo it good and be then redy to auerify it.

Averin (ăvə·rĕn). *Sc.* Also averan, -en, aiverin, avern. [Etymol. unknown.] The cloudberry or knoutberry (*Rubus chamæmorus*).

1768 Ross *Helenore* 26 (Jam.) She .. spies a spot of averens ere lang. *c* 1795 *Perths. Statist. Acc.* ix. 237 (Jam.) Picking up here and there a plant of the rubus chamaemorus (the averan or Highland oidh'rach). 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* July 100 Does the reader know the cranberry and the avern?

Averish *sb.*: see Average *sb.*[3]

A·verish, *v. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. prec.] To consume the eddish, arrish, or average.

Mod. dial. of Burford, Hull, He is going to buy some of our pigs to averish (or haverish) the corn.

Averland: see Aver-.

Averment (ăvə·ɹmĕnt). Also 5–7 averrement. [a. F. *averre-, averrement*, f. *averer*: see Aver *v.* and -ment.]

1. The action of proving; establishment as true or genuine, by argument or evidence.

1429 Hen. VI in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) X. 411 Not bound to eny maneres of acconte .. or to any Averrement as therefore. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 128 Which their adversaries producing in averment of their opinions, they were not able .. to reply to. *a* 1626 Bacon (J.) To avoid the oath, for averment of the continuance of some estate, which is eigne, the party will sue a pardon.

2. *Law.* Formal offer to prove or justify a plea; the proof or justification offered, verification.

1514 5 *Act* 6 *Hen. VIII*, iv, All outlawries had contrary to this Acte be advoyded by averrement. 1613 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 359 Entrie plea .. must be offered to be proued true. By saying in the plea, *Et hoc parat' natus est verificare*, which we call an auerment. 1765 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* II. 156 If he happens to demur by averment, when he should have concluded to the contrary, judgment shall go against him. 1809 Tomlins *Law Dict.*, *Averment* is either general or particular; general, which concludes every plea, etc. containing matter affirmative, and ought to be with these words, *and this he is ready to verify*. Particular averment is when the life of the tenant for life, or of tenant in tail, etc. is averred.

3. The action of positively declaring as true; assertion, affirmation.

1633 Prynne *Histriom.* 489 (R.) Playes are the nourishers of delight: by the express averment of Mr. George Whetston. 1694 ? Sherlock *Provid. God* 83 The Faith of the Nation being engaged for the Truth of it, by the Envoys Averment thereof. 1817 Scott *Rob Roy* 28 After an effort or two to support their consequence by noise and bold averment.

4. A positive statement, assertion, or declaration.

c 1629 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 592 Which averment of Sir John Elliots was attested by Sir Thomas Wentworth. 1794 Paley *Evid.* I. viii. (1817) 155 Two out of the four Gospels contain averments .. which .. fix the time and situation of the authors. 1834 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* III. 105 The old averments, that the landlords will be ruined.

Avern (ă·vəɹn). *poet.* [a. F. *Averne* 'the pit of hell' (Cotgr. 1611), ad. L. *Avernus* (sc. *lacus*), = Gr. ἄορνος (λίμνη) the birdless (lake), f. ἀ priv. + ὄρνις bird.] *orig.* A lake in Campania, the poisonous effluvium from which was said to kill birds flying over it. *transf.* The infernal regions.

1599 Greene *Alphon.* (1861) 227 Pluto, king of dark Avern.

Avernal (ăvə·ɹnăl), *a.* (and *sb.*) [a. F. *Avernal* 'hellish' (Cotgr.), ad. L. *Avernālis*, f. *Avernus*: see prec. and -al[1].] **A.** *adj.* Of the nature of, or belonging to, Avernus; infernal. **B.** *sb.* An inhabitant of Avernus, a devil. **Ave·rnian** *a.* = prec. adj.

c 1578 Gascoigne *Devyll's Will*, The Courte Auernall. *Ibid.*, Pamachios .. doth cause all his Auernals, forked tipes and annointed Gentlemen to come to the readynge of the Deuylls Testament and last Wyll. 1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 603/1 Avernal places, so termed, for that they are pernicious to Birds. 1853 F. Newman *Odes of Horace* 57 Through all the house Avernal waters sprinkling. 1864 Webster, *Avernian.*

Averous, variant of Avarous *a. Obs.*

†Averoy·ne. *Herb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. AF. *averoine* = OF. (13th c.) *avroigne*, Picard *avrogne*, mod.F. *aurone* :—L. *abrotonum*, a. Gr. *ἀβρότονον*.] Southernwood (*Artemisia abrotonum*).

c **1350** *Med. MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 350 Aueroyne he take wt owte lettynge, Qweche is callyd sopernwoode also.

Averpenny : see AVER-.

Averrable (ăvə·răb'l), *a.* [f. AVER *v.* + -ABLE.] **a.** Capable of being verified or proved true (*obs.*). **b.** Capable of being averred, asserted, or declared.

1562–3 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* vi, Fees to the clere yerely value of three thowsande powndes averrable..by Bookes of Subsidies. **1588** J. HARVEY *Probl. Proph.* 125 In case we would entertaine .. the Glosse .. as averrable. **1846** SPENCE *Equit. Jurisd.* I. 497 Express trusts were..capable of being declared simply by word, or in legal language were averrable.

†Ave·rral. *Obs.* [f. AVER *v.* + AL².] Averment.

1611 COTGR., *Confirmation* .. an auouching or auerrall of a thing for truth.

Averred (ăvə·rd), *ppl. a.* [f. AVER *v.* + -ED.] **a.** Verified (*obs.*). **b.** Asserted, maintained.

1641 *Vind. Smectymn.* § 13. 161 The averred Episcopacy of Timothy and Titus. **1818** COLEBROOKE *Import Col. Corn* 93 Well averred facts.

Averring (ăvə·rĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* Averment.

1528 PERKINS *Profit. Bk.* ii. § 147 To take advantage of this deed by averring of the deliverie of the same.

Averroist (ævĕrō·ĭst). Also 8–9 Averrh-. [f. *Averroes* or *Averrhoes* (see below) + -IST.] One of a sect of peripatetic philosophers who appeared in Italy some time before the restoration of learning, and adopted the leading tenets of Ibn Roshd or Averrhoes, an Arabian philosopher born at Cordova, viz. that the soul is mortal, or (as others stated it) that the only immortal soul is a universal one, from which particular souls arise, and into which they return at death. Hence **Averro·ism, Averroi·stic** *a.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Averrhoists* .. yet protested to submit to the christian theology .. But the corpuscular philosophy now introduced into Italy, seems almost to have extinguished Averrhoism. **1837** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) II. 6 The Averroistic notion of an universal human intelligence. **1877** E. THOMAS *Lange's Materialism* I. 179 Averroism prepared the way for the new Materialism.

†Averru·ncal, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *Averrunc-us* an averter (of evil), name of deity (cf. next) + -AL.] Averting evil.

1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2107 Averruncal, Prophylactic and Polycharactaristick Statues.

Averruncate (ævĕrv·ŋkeĭt), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *āverruncāt-* ppl. stem of *āverruncāre* to ward off, avert, remove (evils, ill-luck, etc.), f. *ā, ab* off + *verruncāre* to turn. Erroneously explained in 17th c. from *ab* off + *ēruncāre* to weed out, whence sense 2.

This mistake began in mod. L. or Fr.: Cotgrave (1611) has '*averronquer*, to purge, or weed; to turne, put, or take away euill; to divert mischiefes; also to appease'; where the perverted sense is put first. Bailey (1731) essayed to accommodate the spelling to the new sense, by entering the fictitious variant *aberuncate*, adopted from him by Johnson, and later dictionaries. No such compound as *ab-ē-runcāre* is warranted by Latin analogies.]

1. *prop.* To avert, ward off.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 758 Sure some Mischief will come of it, Unless by Providential Wit, Or Force, we averruncate it. [*ed.* 1694 has the erroneous Annotation : '*Averruncate*..though it appear ever so Learned..means nothing else but the Weeding of Corn.' (Cf. **1693**, sense 2.)]

2. *improperly.* (See quotations.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Auerruncate*, to take away that which hurts, to weed. **1693** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 183 *Averruncate;* to weed .. to cut or take away that which hurteth; to weed ground, to prune or dress vines, etc. Hence to avert or take away; to appease or attone. **1731** BAILEY, *Aberuncated*, pulled up by the roots, weeded. **1755** JOHNSON, *Averruncate*, to root up; to tear up by the roots. *Aberuncate* [*averunco* Lat.], to pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly. [Subseq. Dicts. have *Aberuncate* (or *Aberruncate*), and *Averruncate*.]

Averruncation (ævĕrvŋkē·ʃən). [a. Fr. *averroncation* (Cotgr. 1611), f. L. *āverruncāre*: see prec.]

1. *prop.* The warding off or averting (of evils).

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 401/2 From these are sent to men, dreams and presages of sickness, and of health ..to these pertain expiations and averruncations, and all Divinations. **1658** J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* x. 52 Averruncation of Epidemical Diseases, by Telesmes.

2. *improperly.* (See quotations.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Averruncation*, a scraping or cutting off, as men do vines. **1731** BAILEY, *Averruncation*, a scraping, cutting off, a lopping off the superfluous branches of trees. **1755** JOHNSON, *Averruncation*, the act of rooting up any thing. **1821** DE QUINCEY *Conf.* (1862) 21 His decree of utter averruncation to the simple decoration overhead.

Averruncator (ævĕrvŋkē·tər). [n. of agent f. AVERRUNCATE in the improper sense 2.] An instrument for cutting off the branches of trees at a height above the head, consisting of a pair of pruning shears, or a knife-blade working within a hook, mounted on a pole and worked by a string or wire.

1842 R BRANDE. **1864** in WEBSTER (*Averruncator*, and *Aberuncator*). **1878** R. THOMPSON *Gardener's Assist.* 71 By means of an averruncator branches more than an inch in diameter and at the height of 12 or 15 feet from the ground may be cut off without using a ladder or steps.

†Ave·rsable, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *āversābilis* before which one is obliged to turn away, f. *āversāri*: see AVERSATE and -BLE.] Abominable.

1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* xiii. (1685) 117 The most aversable ill in nature.

†Ave·rsant, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *āversāntem*, pr. pple. of *āversāri*.] Disinclined, averse.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 262 With such .. humidity that it makes the ventricle aversant to it.

†A·versate, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *āversāt-* ppl. stem of *āversāri* to turn oneself from, turn away, reject, freq. (deponent) of *āvertĕre* to AVERT.] To turn away from, regard with aversion, reject.

1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* 371 Aversating their Meat-offerings, abhorring their Fasts.

Aversation (ævəɪsē·ʃən). *arch.* [ad. L. *āversātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *āversāt-*: see -ATION.]

†1. The action of turning away; the turning of one's back in flight. *Obs.*

1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXII. 213 Thrice have I compassed This great town .. with aversation That out of fate put off my steps. **1673** *Regul. Pract. Physick* 27 Allowed Fees he may freely take, and that not with aversation or blushing.

†2. A moral turning away, estrangement. *Obs.*

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Course Serm.* I. ii. 25 An habituall aversation from God. **1659** PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 460 Our natural corruption consisting in an aversation of our wills.

3. = AVERSION 4. (With same const.) *arch.*

1613 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Amb.* Plays 1873 II. 142, I had an auersation to this voyage. **1625** BACON *Friendship, Essays* (Arb.) 163 Secret Hatred, and Auersation towards Society. **1630** NAUNTON *Fragm. Regalia* (Arb.) 18 Her aversation to grant Tirone the least drop of her mercy. **1648** *Eikon Bas.* (1824) 278 To entertain aversation or dislike of Parliaments. **1649** MILTON *Eikon.* ix. Wks. (1851) 402 No great aversation from shedding blood. **1672-5** COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 373 An aversation for that which he saith is evil. **1737** WHISTON *Josephus' Wars* II. xix. § 6 The aversation God had to the city. **1863** EMERSON in Thoreau *Excurs.* 13 His aversation from English and European manners.

4. = AVERSION 6.

1730 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. 111 As the Promises of God are to be the Object of my Hope, so are His Threatenings to be my Fear and Aversation.

Averse (ăvə·rs), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 avers. [ad. L. *āversus*, pa. pple. of *āvertĕre* to AVERT. Cf. OF. *avers*, in which L. *āversus* and *adversus* seem to have combined.]

A. *adj.*

†1. Turned away, averted; turned in the backward or reverse direction. *Obs.*

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 90 Two faces averse, and conjoined Janus-like. **1697** DRYDEN *Virgil* (1806) III. 274 The tracks averse a lying notice gave. **1703** ROWE *Fair Penit.* I. i. 109 With looks averse and Eyes that froze me.

†b. quasi-*adv.* = AVERSELY 1. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 440 The hair [of the Oryx] groweth averse .. forward toward his head. **1610** GWILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiii. (1660) 161 If the Horse be not mounted, he fights averse. **1814** CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 238 That star, which views Now obvious, and now averse, the sun.

†2. Lying on the opposite side. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 67 On the Coast averse From entrance or cherubic watch .. Found unsuspected way.

†3. In the rear, behind. (So in L.) *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 107 The situation of the genitalls is averse.

4. Turned away in mind or feeling; actuated by repugnance; habitually opposed, disinclined.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* I. XXVI, And of a spirit averse, and overthwart. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 1461 Some much averse I found and wondrous harsh. **1744** HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. II. (1765) 233 That Law .. which leads the Willing, and compels the Averse.

b. Const. *from, to.*

The use of the prep. *to*, rather than *from*, after *averse* and its derivatives, although condemned by Johnson as etymologically improper, is justified by the consideration that these words express a mental relation analogous to that indicated by *hostile, contrary, repugnant, hostility, opposition, dislike*, and naturally take the same construction. *Aversion* in the sense of an action, which would properly be followed by *from*, is now obsolete. Examination of many instances shows that *from* has been used by Donne, Speed, R. Burton, Milton, Bp. Mountagu, Sir T. Browne, Evelyn, Hale, Dryden, Pope, Johnson, Southey, Motley, Lowell, and J. R. Green; *to* by Heylin, Walton, Boyle, Locke, South, Addison, Steele, De Foe, D. North, Richardson, H. Walpole, Gibbon, Burke, Buckle, Mill; whilst Sir E. Sandys, Jer. Taylor, Barrow, Clarendon, Swift, Hume, Macaulay have used both. Shakspere does not use the word.

1611 BIBLE *Micah* ii. 8 As men auerse from warre. **1639** ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* viii. (1702) 105 Make thee averse to God's teaching. **1761** HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxiii. 75 Licentious tyrants .. equally averse from peace and from freedom. *a* **1771** GRAY *Poems* (1775) 7 What Cat's averse to fish? **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 32 He had been averse to extreme courses. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 3 (1882) 175 His impulses were generous, trustful, averse from cruelty.

c. with *inf.* Disinclined, unwilling, reluctant.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. viii. 198 We are not averse to acknowledge, that some may distill .. into the winde-pipe. **1777** WATSON *Philip II* (1793) II. XII. 83 Averse at this time to declare herself openly. **1864** R. BURTON *Dahome* 8 Even the grass is, from idless, averse to wave.

†5. Of things: Of opposed nature, adverse. *Obs.*

1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* II. i, Tell me rather That the earth moves; the sun and stars stand still; Or anything that is averse to nature. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XVIII. 91 What Opinions and Doctrines are averse, and what conducing to Peace. **1657–83** EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 217 Whatever prejudices ill education .. or other averse accidents may have produced.

†B. *sb.* The back, the hinder part (so L. *āversum*); the reverse of a coin. *Obs.*

1654 LESTRANGE *Chas. I*, 122 Before fortune had ever forsaken him, or shewed him her averse. **1658** W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 58 A Coyn .. in the averse of which we read, etc.

†Ave·rse, *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] To turn away.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 137 Man's liberty, or freewill, either to prosecute or averse.

†Ave·rsed, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Turned away, averted; opposed, hostile.

1609 B. JONSON *Masques* (1692) 351 My Face avers'd. **1644** DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* XXX. (1658) 325 Shadow .. must of necessity lie aversed from the illuminant. **1686** GOAD *Celest. Bod.* II. vii. 250 Obliging aversed Parties to a Truce.

Aversely (ăvə·ɹslĭ), *adv.* [f. AVERSE *a.* + -LY².]

1. In the reverse or opposite direction.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondib.* II. iv. lxii, Hubert his arm westward aversely stretched. **1823** LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xii. (1865) 100 My face turned to the window aversely from the bed.

b. Backwardly.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 137 It is emitted aversly or backward. *Ibid.* 261 *Clunatim*, or aversly. **1658**—*Hydriot.* 34 They kindled the pyre aversly, or turning their face from it.

2. With aversion or dislike; repugnantly.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* iii. Wks. (1851) 26 All the faculties .. appeare to be so ill and so aversly met. **1691** BAXTER *A'at. Churches* x. 41 Aversly suspicious of National Churches.

Ave·rseness. Also 7 aversnes(s, aversenesse. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being averse; a mental attitude of opposition, disfavour, dislike, or repugnance; = AVERSION 4.

1623 T. SCOT *Highw. God & King* 11 With most .. obstinate auersenesse. **1654** COKAYNE *Dianea* IV. 316 His complaints against the aversenesses of heaven. **1689** LOCKE *Toleration* i. Wks. 1751 II. 250 Unreasonable averseness of mind.

b. Const. as in AVERSION 4 b, c.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xlii. (1632) 146 His auersnes from so dangerous an ambition. **1622** in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 71 Considering all the aversness unto it of the Infanta. **1666** PEPYS *Diary* 14 Dec., The House .. showing all manner of averseness to give the king money. **1683** LORRAIN *Muret's Rites Fun.* 152 Such an horror and averseness for the corruption of the Dead. **1741** MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) II. VIII. 362 Caesar's averseness to restore him. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. XX. 145, I am sorry for your averseness to this match. **1765** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 381 An invincible averseness against all supernatural interposition. **1863** COX *Inst. Eng. Govt.* II. iii. 327 It is not from any averseness to them [special verdicts] in juries.

Aversion (ăvə·ɹʃən). Also 7 avertion. [(? a. F. *aversion*, 16th c. in Littré) ad. L. *āversiōn-em*, n. of action f. *āvers-*: see AVERSE and -ION.]

†1. The action of turning away oneself, one's eyes, etc.; *spec.* in *Rhet.* (as in L.) = APOSTROPHE¹ 1.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. (1632) 691 Which auersion or defection [of the Scots] was augmented vpon private quarrels. **1656** DU GARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 687 An Aversion or Apostrophe, wherein the speech is turned from the hearers to somthing els. **1668** HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 167 Nor permits the aversion of the beholder's eye.

†2. The action of averting, warding off, or getting rid of. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Silva* (1776) 417 Whatever is Exitial to Men is so to trees; for the Avertion of which they had, of old, recourse to the Robigalia. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIV. 504 The Humours .. are to be purged in the beginning, at which time aversion is the most desired.

†3. A moral turning of oneself away, estrangement (*from*). *Obs.*

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* III. v. 281 Which is an auersion from God of infinite maiestie. **1691** NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 307 Sin .. is an Aversion from God.

4. An averted state of mind or feelings; a mental attitude of opposition or repugnance; a fixed, habitual dislike; an antipathy.

1651 HOBBES *Gov. & Soc.* iii. § 31. 55 Good and Evill are names given to things to signefie the inclination, or aversion of them by whom they were given. **1713** STEELE *Englishm.* No. 52. 332 There are among Brute Creatures many natural Aversions and Antipathies. **1855** PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. vi. 204 Coldness and silence intimated too plainly the aversion of the inhabitants.

b. Const. (*towards, against*, obs.), *from, to* (*for*), *infin.* See AVERSE 3 b.

a **1626** BACON (J.) His aversion towards the house of York. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iii. (1695) 16 Nature .. has put into Man a desire of Happiness, and an aversion to Misery. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 538. P 3 An unconquerable aversion which some stomachs have against a joint of meat. **1759** DILWORTH *Pope* 85 Having no aversion to go by different names, she was called Sapho. **1771** *Junius Lett.* xlii. 224 The king of France's present aversion from war. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 34 One for whom William felt an intense personal aversion. **1878** SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 96 Philip's aversion to pirates.

5. *transf.* of things.

?*c* **1800** tr. *Fourcroy* (Webster) Magnesia, notwithstanding this aversion to solution, forms a kind of paste with water.

6. An object of dislike or repugnance.

1678 WYCHERLEY *Pl.-Dealer* II. i. 15 For, if anything be a Womans Aversion, 'tis Plain-dealing from another Woman. **1732** FIELDING *Miser* I. i. Wks. 1784 II. 385 Mrs. Susan Crossstitch, whom you know to be my utter aversion. **1821** BYRON *Juan* III. xciv, A drowsy frowsy poem call'd 'The Excursion,' Writ in a manner which is my aversion.

†Ave·rsive, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *āvers-us* AVERSE + -IVE, as if ad. L. **āversīvus*.] Characterized by aversion; of opposed tendency.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* VII. lxviii, They could not fashion otherwise Those strong-bent humors, which aversive grew.

† **Ave·rsively,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -LY².] With aversion; in a backward direction.

1624 CHAPMAN *Hymn to Hermes* 398 The tracks of oxen.. aversively Converted towards the Pierian hills.

Avert (ăvə·ɹt), *v.*; also 6 advert. [a. OF. *avert-ir* :—late L. *āvertēre*, for cl. L. *āvertĕre* to turn away or aside, f. *ā-* = *ab-* from + *vertĕre* to turn. OF. *avertir* represented both L. *āvertĕre* and *advertĕre*, whence *avert* in ME. also = ADVERT, which see for the eventual differentiation of the forms and senses.]

1. *trans.* To turn away: † **a.** a thing. *Obs.*

*a*1400 *Cov. Myst.* 88 Mayde most mercyfulle.. A verte of[f] the anguysche that Adam began.

b. a person *from* a place, thing, or course of action; to draw away, withdraw. *arch.*

*c*1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 66 To averte and deflect him from this enterprise. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxvi. 122 The Priests avert them from so doing. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 239 Mighty Cæsar, whose victorious Arms.. Avert unwarlike Indians from his Rome. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xv, How fatal it might be to avert her father from the cause while the trial was still pending.

† **c.** *fig.* To turn away in mind or inclination; to alienate, estrange. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 607/2 Saynte Peter was once from God auerted, and sinnefully turned away. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. xii. § 6 For fear of averting them from the Christian faith. 1633 *Primer Virg. Mary* 258 Pilate .. said to them, you haue presented vnto me this man, as auerting the people. 1877 [see AVERTED].

† **2.** *refl.* To turn oneself away. *Obs.*

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 360/1 Hee that doth beleeue, and auerte hym selfe from hys sinnes.

3. *intr.* (by omission of refl. pron.) To turn away. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 73/1 Yf ye auert and torne fro me. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 754 To hate and avert from that which is evill. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* XII, And from that hideous man Averting, to Ocellopan he turn'd.

4. *trans.* To turn away (the face, eyes, thoughts).

1578 *Ps.* li. in *Sc. Poems 16th c.* II. 115 Fra my sinnes advert thy face. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 214 Therefore beseech you T' auert your liking a more worthier way. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 108 Till God at last.. withdraw His presence.. and avert His holy Eyes. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 195 The thoughts were thus intentionally averted from those ideas.

5. To turn away anything about to befall, *esp.* things threatened or feared; to prevent the incidence or occurrence of; to ward off.

1612 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. v. 17 And so auert our ire. 1686 DRYDEN *Hind. & P.* III. 872 Avert it Heaven! nor let that plague be sent. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* VI. 20 None interposed To avert his woeful doom. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 201 Any expedient which might avert the danger.

† **6.** To oppose; to view with aversion. *Obs.*

1635 PERSON *Varieties* II. iv. 62 Our moderne astronomers, averting this Aristotelian opinion, have found, etc. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 8 Averting the errors of Reason. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vi. § 9. 251 The nature of mankind doth certainly avert both killing and being kill'd.

¶ *catachr.* for EVERT and REVERT.

1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* (1822) 334 His hous and biggingis .. suld be avertit and cassin doun to the ground. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, xxix, Landes.. shall.. be descendable, remaine, auert, come, and be inheritable.

Avertebrated (ăvə·ɹtĭbrētĕd), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. A- *pref.* 14 + VERTEBRATED.] Invertebrate.

1860 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 974/2 Very few avertebrated animals are vermiparous.

Averted (ăvə·ɹtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. AVERT *v.* + -ED.]

1. Turned away, turned aside.

1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 263 The Belt of the averted Antient. 1807 CRABBE *Village* I. 289 Impatience mark'd in his averted eyes.

2. Turned away in mind; unfavourable, unpropitious. *arch.*

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 99 The gods of Carthage now averted, carried him a diverse way. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* I. 16 Appease Zeus and the averted Gods.

Ave·rtedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an averted manner or position; unfavourably.

1867 W. SMITH *Lat. Dict., Aversim*.. avertedly, sideways. 1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Hitherto* XXVIII. 312 Richard was silent; not avertedly; he was simply not outwardly responsive.

Averter (ăvə·ɹtəɹ). [f. AVERT *v.* + -ER¹.] He who or that which averts, or turns aside.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. I. iv, Averters and purgers .. to divert this rebellious humour and turn it another way. 1875 FARRAR *Seekers* II. v. 248 The averters of evil.

Avertible (ăvə·ɹtĭb'l), *a.* Also **-able.** [f. as prec. + -IBLE.] That may be averted; preventable.

1658 OSBORN *Jas. I* (1673) 502 No ways avertible but by his Death. 1874 GREG *Rocks Ahead* Pref. 26 However avertable, they will not be averted. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. viii. 171 The evils thus superadded may in one sense be called 'avertible.'

Avertiment, obs. form of ADVERTISEMENT.

‖ **Avertin** (averteñ, æ·vəɹtĭn). [Fr. (13th c. *avertin, auvertin*, 16th c. *advertin*), f. *avertir* to turn away, AVERT.] **a.** A vertiginous disease in sheep more usually called *tournis*. **b.** Mental disease which renders the patient obstinate and furious; crazy sullenness. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Averting (ăvə·ɹtĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AVERT *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of turning away.

1628 BP. DAVENANT *Serm. Westm.* 5 *Apr.* 12 The remooueall of such heauie iudgements .. and the auerting of more heauie. 1812 *Examiner* 12 Oct. 652/2 A kind of averting of the eye.

Ave·rting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That turns away; causing aversion, repellent.

*c*1811 FUSELI *Lect. Art* IV. (1848) 444 A figure as mannered in form and attitude as averting by stern severity.

Avertion, obs. form of AVERSION.

Avertress (ăvə·ɹtrĕs). [f. AVERTER + -ESS.] A female who averts.

1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 259 'Twas thine in youth to seek the tomb, Avertress of thy husband's doom!

† **Averty,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *averti* prudent, pa. pple. of *avertir* :—L. *advertĕre* to turn attention to, ADVERT.] Well-advised, prudent, cautious.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 260 A knyght fulle auerty gaf þam þis ansuere. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 162 The kyng.. That wes ay wiss and a-verty.

† **A·very, -ey.** *Obs.* A corruption of AVENERY.

*c*1480 *Liber Niger Edw. IV* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 69 Other provender in the averey. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. xii. (1743) 100 The accompts of the .. avener, being chief clerk of the avery. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell), The king's Avery.

† **Avetro·l.** *Obs.* [Formation obscure: cf. OF. *awotron* 'enfant adulterin' (Godefroy), and *avoltre*:—L. *adulter-um* (see ADULTER).] A bastard.

*c*1300 *K. Alis.* 2693 Whar artow, horesone! whar?.. Thou avetrol, thou foule wreche. *c*1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1107 What than was he [the child] an auetrol?

† **Aveu·gle,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *aveugle-r*, f. *aveugle* :—pop. L. *aboculus* eyeless, blind, f. *ab* away, wanting + *oculus* eye (like *ā-mens* mindless).] To blind, hoodwink; (cf. *inveigle*).

1543 in *Calend. St. Papers* IX. 287 Whom they aveugled so with fayre words and sayings. 1547 SIR W. SHARINGTON in Froude *Hist. Eng.* V. xxv. 132 So seduced and aveugled by the lord admiral.

† **Ave·x,** *v. Obs.* [f. VEX *v.* The nature of the *a-* prefix is uncertain.] To annoy, distress, VEX.

*a*1400 *Cov. Myst.* 375 My dowtefull beleve ryght Sore me avexit. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 95 So a vexid ther of that he was madde and owte of hys mynde.

Avey, -ment (*aney* in Shoreham): see AVAY.

† **Avey·n.** *Obs.* [a. F. *aveine* (mod. *avoine*):—L. *avēna*.] Oats.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 69 Aveyn for hors-mete.

Aveyner, -or, variants of AVENER, *Obs.*

Avian (ē·ɪ·vĭăn), *a.* [f. L. *avi-s* bird + -AN; cf. *apian*.] Of or pertaining to birds.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 49 Peculiarities which distinguish the Avian from the Reptilian organism. 1879 *Cornh. Mag.* June 722 The avian system of architecture.

Aviarist (ē·ɪ·vĭărĭst). [f. next: see -IST.] The keeper of an aviary.

1883 W. GREENE *Parrots in Captiv.* Introd. 9 Where the aviarist lives in the country.

Aviary (ē·ɪ·vĭări). [ad. L. *aviārium*, f. *avi-s* bird: see -ARIUM.] A large cage, house, or inclosure, in which birds are kept.

1577 HARRISON *England* III. ii. 17 Our costlie and curious aviaries. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 263 Lincolnshire may be termed the aviary of England, for the wild fowl therein. 1713 *Guardian* No. 49 (1756) I. 215, I look on the beaus and ladies as so many paraquets in an aviary. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 310 The more than Italian luxury of Ham, with its busts, fountains, and aviaries.

b. *fig.* 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 9 What pity it is, that that Country .. should now become the Aviary of Errors to the whole world. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 46 The statute of libel is a vast aviary, which encages the awakening cock .. no less than the babbling magpie and ominous screech-owl.

Avicide (æ·vĭsəid). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *avi-s* bird + -CIDE.] The slaughter of birds, bird-shooting.

1834 L. HUNT in *Lond. Jrnl.* No. 22 A stout fellow, in a jacket and gaiters and the rest of the costume of avicide.

Avicular (ăvĭ·kĭŭlăɹ), *a. rare.* [f. L. *avicula*, dim. of *avis* + -AR.] Of or pertaining to small birds.

1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 631 The avicular millenium in the paradise of Walton Hill.

‖ **Avicularium** (ăvĭ·kĭŭlē·rĭŭm). *Zool.* Pl. **-a.** [mod.L., f. *avicula*: see prec. and -ARIUM.] Name given to small prehensile processes shaped like birds' heads with a movable mandible, which snap incessantly, found on the cells of many Polyzoa.

Avi·cula·rian *a.*, of or pertaining to avicularia.

1856 GOSSE *Marine Zool.* II. 4 They have been commonly called 'Bird's-head processes,' *avicularia*. 1873 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (ed. 5) 194 The presence of the upper or fixed beak alone serves to determine its avicularian nature.

Aviculture (ē·ɪ·vĭkʌ·ltĭŭɹ). [f. L. *avi-s* bird + *cultūra* tending.] Rearing of birds; bird-fancying.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 14 Oct. 5 The object of the display [a bird-show] was to encourage aviculture. 1883 in *Lond. Soc.* July.

Avid (æ·vĭd), *a.* [a. F. *avide*, ad. L. *avidus*, f. *avēre* to long for, crave.] Ardently desirous, extremely eager, greedy. Const. *of, for*, rarely *inf.*

1769 FR. BROOKE *Em. Montague* (1784) IV. ccvi. 118 The human heart is .. avid of pleasure and of gain. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* IV. iii, The most avid desire of personal power. 1866 J. ROSE *Ovid's Met.* 183 Or dragon avid for his prey.

Avidious (ăvĭ·dĭəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *avid-us* or F. *avide*. As in some other obsolete words in *-idious* e. g. *splendidious*, the *-ious* is due to imitation of words in which it is etymological: see -IOUS.] = prec.

1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offyces* I. (1540) 12 The anydious desyres of honour. 1550 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 418 With all avidious greediness. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1959. 658/3 A sharp, avidious, cunning-looking man.

Avi·diously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] = AVIDLY.

1546 LELAND *New Y. Gift* Kiij b (T.) Avydyously we drynke the wynes of other landes. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* G viij b, Nothing is more avydyonslye to be desyred.

Avidity (ăvĭ·dĭtĭ). Also 5 avidite. [a. F. *avidité* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *aviditātem*, n. of quality f. *avidus* AVID: see -ITY.]

1. Ardent desire, extreme eagerness, greediness.

*c*1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xvii. 251 Denocioun and avidite whiche men .. hadden into goostli techingis. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 491 The dog .. fell a gnawing of them with a strange avidity. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* II. iv, Philosophers have an avidity to know how we perceive objects. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 175 The mere avidity of gold. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* II. ii. 11 Magazines, which I used to read with avidity when a boy.

b. *transf.* of things.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. 149 The avidity of that part dilateth it selfe, and receiveth a second burden. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 340 The avidity for oxygen manifested by sulphurous acid.

2. *ellipt.* Greediness of gain, graspingness, avarice.

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 44 He shewed no small rapacity or (to give it a milder terme) avidity. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 737 Nature never offered to the avidity of mankind.. such rich mines as those of Potosi. 1884 *United Presb. Mag.* Mar. 99 Raised at the same time the rents and the avidity of the landlords.

Avidly (æ·vĭdlĭ), *adv.* [f. AVID + -LY².] Greedily, with intense eagerness.

1856 T. TROLLOPE *Girlh. Cath. de Medici* 71 The talk going on around her, which Catherine's sharp and active intellect was then avidly seizing. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* No. 255. 326/2 Premonitory symptoms of dissolution are avidly discounted by post-obit dealers.

† **Avidous** (æ·vĭdəs), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *avid-us* + -OUS. Cf. AVIDIOUS.] = AVID.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* ix. 252 Mannes mynde is so anydous althoughe he haue eate ynoughe. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 795 Your avidous and covetous mindes.

† **Avi·dulous,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *avidul-us*, dimin.] 'Somewhat greedy.' Bailey 1731.

† **A-vie',** *advb. phr. Obs.* Forms: 6 auy, avy, 7 a-vy, 6–7 auie, avie, a vie. [f. A *prep.*¹ + VIE *sb.*] In rivalry or emulation.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 32 There as beastes to striue and drinke auy. 1598 GREENWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* III. iii, The accusers and witnesses had spoken a vie against her. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 10 That most eminent Oratour would often contend and strive avie with Roscius.

† **Aview',** *v. Obs.* Forms: 5–6 avew(e, 6 aview(e, aweue, 6 advewe, -view. [Cf. F. *aveuer, avuer*, to follow with the eye (a term of the chase), f. *à* to + *vue* view, sight, and see VIEW *sb.* and *v.* For the spelling *adv.*, see AD- *pref.* 2.] To view or inspect officially; to survey, reconnoitre; in Spenser simply = to view.

1494 FABYAN VII. 505 The sessynge whiche they had auewyd and sessed for ye XXX M. men. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xl. 55 They rode to aviewe ye englyssh hoste. 1530 PALSGR. 441/1 Who shal avewe [*Qui avisera a*] the partycion of these landes? 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. iii. 20 All which when Artegall .. well advewed .. He could no longer beare.

Avifauna (ē·ɪvĭfɔ·nă), *sb.* [f. L. *avi-s* bird + FAUNA.] Collective term for the various kinds of birds found in any district or country; the 'Fauna' so far as concerns birds.

1874 COUES *Birds N.-W.* Introd. 10 The Avi-fauna proper of the region is not rich. 1883 M. WATKINS in *Academy* 8 Sept. 164/1 The claims of all pretenders to join the British Avifauna are strictly examined.

Avigato, variant of AVOCADO.

Avignon Berry (ăvĭ·nyŏn). [So called from Avignon in France.] The fruit of the *Rhamnus infectorius*, and kindred species, used for dyeing yellow, and for making the pigment *saftgreen*.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Avignon-Berry*, called also *French Berry*.. is somewhat less than a pea; its colour is green approaching towards yellow.

† **Avi·le,** *v. Obs.*; also 4 avyle. [a. OF. *avile-r* (= mod. *avilir*), cogn. with Pr., Sp. *avilar*, It. *avvilire*, *-are* :—Romanic **advīlāre*, f. L. *ad* to + *vīlis* cheap, worthless, base.]

1. *trans.* To make vile, defile, dishonour, debase.

1297 R. GLOUC. 495 The bissopes .. amansede all the, That avilede holi chirche. *c*1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1151 He þe vesselles avyled þat vayled in þe temple. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams*, Pinch it into an epitome, you mangle the meaning and avile the eloquence.

2. To humble, degrade, abase.

a 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1634) II. 65 David was exceedingly auiled and cast downe in himselfe. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 304 To exalt the papacy .. and to avile the secular powers.

3. To hold cheap or in small esteem, to depreciate.

1610 B. JONSON *Masques* (1692) 356 Want makes us know the price of what we avile. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Acts* XXV. 19 These cocks .. know not the price of that pearl, and do therefore avile it.

4. To speak contemptuously of; to vilify.

1615 T. Adams *Lycanthr.* 13 So easy is it to avile and revile, so hard to convince. *a* 1617 Hieron *Wks.* 1634 II. 435 To curse him, that is, either to reuile him or to auile him.

† **Avi·lement.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -MENT; cf. OF. *avilement*, mod. *avilissement*.] A rendering, or treating as, vile.

a 1617 Hieron *Wks.* 1634 II. 390 Thoughts .. such as tend to the auilement and abasement of our selues.

Avine (ē·vəin), *a.* [f. L. *av-is* bird + -INE; cf. *ovine*.] = Avian.

1881 G. Stables in *Boys' Own P.* 458 Avine architecture.

Avintaine: read *a* Vintaine, a score.

Avirage, obs. form of Average.

† **Avi·re,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *avire-r*, f. *à* to + *virer* to turn, to Veer.] To turn.

c 1440 *Morte Arth.* 3164 Towarde Viterbe this valyant avires the reynes.

† **Aviroun,** *adv. Obs.* [prob. a. AF. **aviroun*, variant of OF. *environ* around: see Environ, and A- *pref.* 10.] Round about.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2672 Quykliche to Tebie toun: They wenten and segedyn aviroun. *c* 1320 *Syr Beves* 2533 In this contre aviroun A mette with a vile dragoun.

Avisage: see Avage.

Avis(e, etc., obs. form of Advice, Advise, etc.

† **Avi·sion.** *Obs.* Forms: 3-4 auisiun, awision, a visyon, 3-5 auysyon, -ion, 4-5 avision, 4-6 au- avisioun, 5 avysioun, auicion, -yon, aduision, -uysion, 6 -uysyon. [a. OF. *avision, -iun*, app. f. *à* to + *vision, -iun*, by form-association with *aviser, avisement*, etc. As in the other words of the *avise*-Advise group, the pref. *a-* was often written *ad-* in 15th c.]

1. A vision, dream.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4516 Pharaon .. commanded be-for him bring Clerc and knithe, erle and baron To sceu til his a-uisiun. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Nonne Pr. T.* 294 A litil or he was mordred .. His mordre in his avysioun he say. *a* 1450 *Knt. de La Tour* 48 She awoke of her traunce and auicion. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. i. 69 Beseiking this auisioun worth happy.

2. Warning or monition (given in a dream).

1297 R. Glouc. 255 Þe kyng þys auyson, þat þe angel hym seyde, Þe oþer tolde priuelyche. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. cciv. [cc.] 627 Preace thou forthe and shewe them thine aduysyon, for thou shalte be herde.

Aviso (ăvəi·zo). Pl. -os (17th c. -o's). See also Adviso. [a. Sp. *aviso* advice, intelligence, also an advice-boat:—late L. *advīsum*: see Advice, which is the Eng. cognate. In 16th c. refashioned as Adviso, which is now obs.]

† 1. Intelligence, information; a notification, dispatch, or formal advice. *Obs.*; = Advice 8.

1634 Habington *Castara* (Arb.) 102 This vault shall furnish thee With more aviso's, then thy costly spyes. 1654 L'Estrange *Chas. I*, 6 His first act .. was to dispatch Aviso's of his Father's decease to forein Princes.

2. An Advice-boat.

1714 *Let.* in C. King *Brit. Merch.* (1721) III. 225 An Aviso or Pacquet-Boat. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Sept., The light frigates and a few avisos and gunboats.

Avisy, variant of Advisy.

† **Avi·taile.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. F. *avitailler*, f. *à* to + *vitaille* Victual.] Provisions, victuals.

1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 125 No avitaile had they for to dine.

Avital (ăvəi·tăl, æ·vităl), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *avīt-us* of or pertaining to the *avus*, grandfather + -AL¹. More analogically formed than the two following words; cf. *marital, fraternal*.] Ancestral, ancient, of long standing.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vi. (1632) 509 To maintaine those Auitall Customes to the vttermost. 1641 Prynne *Antip.* 22 The said Lawes and Avitall customes.

Avitic (ăvi·tik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] = prec.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 3 July 1/1 The old or 'avitic' Constitution.

† **Avi·tous,** *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = prec. 1731 in Bailey.

Avives (ăvəi·vz), *sb. pl.* ? *Obs.* [a. F. *avives* (also *vives*), a. Sp. *avivas, adivas*, ad. Arab. الذبحة *ad-dībah*, with same meaning, lit. *al-*, the, *dībah* she-wolf.] A swelling of the parotid glands in horses; the strangles; called also Vives.

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* 139 The horse hauing drunke much, or watered verie quickly after his heat ..doth beget the Auiues. 1639 T. de Grey *Compl. Horseman* 40 Auyues [*printed* Auynes]. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict., Vives, Avives*, or *Fives*, all one Disease in a Horse, being certain flat Kernels, much like unto Bunches of Grapes growing in a Cluster.. They center from the Ears and creep downwards.

‖ **Avizandum, avis-** (ævizæ·ndŏm). *Sc. Law.* [gerund of med.L. *avizāre, avisāre*, to consider, Advise.] Consideration. *To take a case into* or *to avizandum*, is for a judge to take it for private consideration outside the court.

1861 Trayner *Lat. Phr.* in *Sc. Law* 33 A process is said to be at avizandum when the Judge after debate is considering it with a view to decision 1884 *Law Rep., Appeal* IX. 307 After argument .. his Lordship made avizandum with the cause.

Avize, -ful, -ment, obs. forms of Advise, etc.

‖ **Avocado** (ăvŏkā·do). Also 7 avogato, 8 avocato, 9 avigato. [Sp. *avocado* advocate, substituted by 'popular etymology' for the Aztec *ahuacatl* (Tylor), of which a nearer form in Sp. is *aguacate*; F. *aguacat* and *avocat*, in Eng. also *avigato* and, corruptly, *alligator* (pear).] The fruit of a West Indian tree (*Persea gratissima*); a large pear-shaped fruit, called also Alligator Pear.

1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 203 The Avogato Pear-tree is as big as most Pear-trees .. the Fruit as big as a large Lemon. 1763 Grainger *Sugar-cane* I. 422 And thou green avocato, charm of sense, Thy ripened marrow liberally bestow'st. (*Note.* The *avocato, avocado, avigato*, or as the English corruptly call it, *Alligator-pear*.) 1830 Linoley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 30 Much esteemed in the West Indies under the name of the Avocado Pear. 1861 [see Alligator 3]. 1864 Webster, *Avigato*. 1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* xviii. (Rtlg.) 174 Abbogada pears (better known by the name of subaltern's butter).

† **Avo·cament.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *āvocāment-um*, f. *āvocāre*: see Avocate.] A calling off, a distraction; = Avocation in proper sense.

1673 O. Walker *Educ.* (1677) 216 Those states seem .. best which have the fewest avocaments from Religion.

Avocat(e, obs. form of Advocate.

† **Avocate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *āvocāt-* ppl. stem of *āvocāre* to call off or away, f. *ā, ab*, off + *vocāre* to call. In sense 2 f. F. *avoquer*, later *advoquer*, ad. L. *advocāre*: see Advoke, Advocate *v.*]

1. To call away, withdraw, distract, divert (*from*).

1543 Becon *David's Harp* Wks. (1843) 266 Whereby they might be avocated and called away from sin. 1641 Prynne *Antip.* Ep. 14 Temporall meanes, & honour .. avocate and hinder them from preaching. 1752 Shenstone *Wks. & Lett.* III. 192, I have avocated my thoughts, and fixed them for a while upon common amusements.

2. To call to a higher tribunal; = Advocate *v.*¹ 2.

1649 Lo. Herbert *Hen. VIII*, 259 (T.) Seeing now all proceeding in England inhibited, the cause avocated to Rome, Campegius recalled. 1679 Burnet *Hist. Ref.* 120 Must avocate the business to be heard in the court of Rome.

† **Avocating,** *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING².] Calling away, distracting.

1643 Prynne *Power Parl.* I. Pref. (ed. 2) A ij, So farre forth, as .. avocating Imployments would permit. 1660 Boyle *Seraph. Love* iv. (1700) 27 Laborious and avocating Duties.

Avocation (ævŏkē·ʃən). [ad. L. *āvocātiōn-em*, n of action f. *āvocāre*: see Avocate and -ation. In sense 5 f. Avocate *v.* 2, and = OF. *avocation*, ad. L. *advocātiōn-em*: see Advocation.]

I. (= L. *āvocātio*.)

1. The calling away or withdrawal (of a person) from an employment; diversion of the thoughts. *arch.* or *Obs.*

a 1617 Hieron *Wks.* 1634 II. 271 The many auocations and withdrawments from good which they are sure to meet with. 1642 Jer. Taylor *Episc.* (1647) 363 Which could by no meanes make recompense for the least avocation of them from their Church imployment. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* VI. II, I could be larger, but for a sudden auocation to business. 1758 Gray in *Poems* (1775) 270 Try, by every method of avocation and amusement, whether you cannot .. get the better of that dejection.

2. The condition of being called away, or having one's attention diverted; distraction.

a 1646 Twisse in *Mede's Wks.* IV. lxx. 846 The care whereof is apt to cause avocation and disturbance in that *Unum necessarium*. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 26 Too long an avocation from their private concerns and amusements. 1844 S. Maitland *Dark Ages* 327 He devoted himself, with less avocation, to prayer.

3. That which has the effect of calling away or withdrawing one from an occupation. *Hence*, A minor or less important occupation, a by-work (*πάρεργον*).

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. ix. 281 Heaven is his vocation, and therefore he counts earthly employments avocations. 1752 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 194 ▶ 11 He .. appears to hear me, but is soon rescued from the lecture by more pleasing avocations. 1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 203 Upon some avocation, however, a noise I believe in the passage, the turnkey went. 1879 Furnivall *Rep. New Shaks. Soc.* 9 If its editor's new vocation (school-mastering) had left him time for the avocation of finishing his task for us.

4. But as, in many cases, the business which called away was one of equal or greater importance (see quot. in a., where *avocation* is rightly used), the new meaning was improperly foisted upon the word: Ordinary employment, usual occupation, vocation, calling.

a. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* Proem 19 The onely [experiments] wherewith my Avocations will allow me to entertain your Lordship in this Letter. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II, In the hurry of avocations for the necessities of life, little was the time he could apply to abstract speculations. 1804 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* III. 557 Prevented by other avocations of extensive national importance, from a residence in Mysore. 1840 Macaulay *Ranke, Ess.* (1854) II. 552/2 Found, even in the midst of his most pressing avocations, time for private prayer.

b. 1761 *New Comp. Fest. & Fasts* xxxvi. § 2. 353 When a universal weakness and decay enfeebles us from even the common avocations of life. 1815 Moore *Lalla R.* (1824) 337 Poetry was by no means his proper avocation. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* ii. 280 My avocation is in London city. 1858 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 498 War and religion were the only two avocations worthy of being followed.

II. (= L. *advocātio*.)

5. The calling of a cause or action before itself by a superior court; = Advocation 2.

1529 Dr. Bennet *To Wolsey* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1679) I. Rec. 80 His Holiness may .. the more boldly deny Avocations to the Cæsareans. 1683 Burnet *Hist. Ref. Abr.* 49 The Queen's Agents pressed hard for an Avocation. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* II. ix. 312 His unjust avocation of the cause to Rome.

Avocative (ăvŏ·kătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *āvocāre*: see Avocate and -ative.]

A. *adj.* Calling off or away.

1835 in Knowles.

B. *sb.* Anything which calls away.

a 1677 Barrow *Exp. Creed* (L.) All other incentives to virtue and avocatives from vice.

Avocatory (ăvŏ·kătəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *āvocātōrius*, f. *āvocāre*: see Avocate and -ory. Also in F. (lettre) *avocatoire*.]

A. *adj.* Recalling, that recalls. *Letters avocatory*: letters by which a sovereign recalls his subjects from a foreign state with which he is at war, or bids them desist from illegal proceedings.

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 99 1 His Imperial Majesty hath sent out his Avocatory Mandates to the States of the Empire. 1758 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 50/1 Letters avocatory were issued notifying .. that if they did not .. disperse their armies .. they were put under the ban of the Empire.

B. *sb.* (in L. form) Avocatory letter or mandate.

1689 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* I. 498 The imperial avocatoria was published .. requireing all the subjects of the empire engaged in the service of France forthwith to quitt the same. 1751 Chambers *Cycl., Avocatoria*, a mandate of the emperor of Germany, directed to some prince or subject of the empire, to stop his unlawful proceedings in any cause brought by way of appeal before him.

Avocet, -set (æ·vosĕt). Also 7–8 avosetta, 9 avocetta. [a. F. *avocette*, ad. It. *avosetta*.] One of the Wading birds (*Grallatores*), allied to the Snipes and Stilts, specially distinguished by its flexible upturned beak.

[1674 Ray *Water Fowl* 94 Avosetta Italorum: Recurvirostra.] 1766 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* (1812) II. 143 An Avoset that we shot weighed thirteen ounces. 1771 — *Tour. Scotl.* (1790) 13 Numbers of Avosettas, called there yelpers from their cry. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 284 Drainage has banished the avoset .. and the godwit from our eastern marshes. 1881 M. Watkins in *Academy* 27 Aug. 163/2, 1840 was the last year in which the avocet is known to have bred in England.

Avoid (ăvoi·d), *v.* Forms: 4–7 au- avoide, -oyde, 5 awoyde, 5–6 aduoyde, -voyde, 6 advoid, awode, 6–7 auoyd, auoid, 6– avoid. [a AF. *avoide-r* = OF. *esvuidier, évuider* (see A- *pref.* 9), to empty out, clear out, quit, get quit of, banish, f. *es* out + *vuidier*, f. *vuit, vuide*, empty: see Void *v.* and *a.* Cf. the sense development of Evacuate *v.* For the spelling *adv-* see Ad- *pref.* 2.] In several senses formerly occasionally strengthened by *out, away*; cf. *to clear out, away*.

I. To empty a thing (of what is in it); to make, become, or be empty.

† 1. *trans.* To make (a vessel, place, person) void or empty; to empty, clear, free, rid (*of*). *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xiii. 6 He shal lyue with thee, and auoide thee out [Vulg. *evacuabit te*; 1611 make thee bare]. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* 16 Hertis avoydyng of alle ther hevyness. *c* 1500 *Vng. Childr. Bk.* in *Babees Bk.* 23 Sone A-voyd þou thi trenchere. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* II. vii. (1557) 105 Commanded the chambre to be avoided. 1601 Tate *Househ. Ord. Ed. II*, § 94 (1876) 56 To avoid the court of al manner of such people.

2. To make void or of no effect; to refute, disprove. In *Law*, to defeat (a pleading); to invalidate, 'quash' (a sentence, agreement, document, etc.)

c 1375 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. 1871 II. 167 How wickide men sclaundriden [Crist] and he avoydide þer blame. 1514 5 *Act* 6 *Hen. VIII*, iv, All outlawries had contrary to this Acte be advoyded. 1581 Fulke in *Confer.* II. (1584) I iij b, This answere is a senseles cauil, which is easily auoyded. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 43 a, The Statute intended not to auoid the feoffment. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 308 How a deed may be avoided, or rendered of no effect. 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* VIII. 59 If the advowson is purchased with a corrupt view, that may avoid the purchase.

† 3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) Of benefices: To become void, to fall vacant. *Obs.*, but cf. Avoidance.

1521 *Mem. Ripon* (1882) I. 183 To have their turne when it fortun to advoide agayn. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 112 If a Person takes a Bishoprick, it does not avoid by Force of that Law of Pluralities, but by the antient Common Law.

II. To empty things out of a place, etc., to remove, to quit.

† 4. To empty out, clear out, put away, remove (the contents of anything). *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xliv. (1495) 257 The matere shall be auoyded and pourgyd wyth couenable medicyne. 1563 Hyll *Arte Garden.* (1593) 136 Little furrowes .. to auoyd the moisture and raine. 1641 Prynne *Antip.* I. i. 28 His Images and Pictures .. should be pluckt down and avoided out of all Churches.

† b. To eject by excretion; to void. (Said loosely also of snakes sloughing their skin.) *Obs.*

1562 Cooper *Answ. Priv. Masse* (1850) 208 The sanctified bread .. passeth into the belly, and is avoided out of the body. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 97 It causeth vrine to be avoided in great measure. 1604 James I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 104 Forced to auoyde muche winde out of your stomacke. 1691 Ray *Creation* (1714) 28 So they avoid their skins unbroken. *Ibid.* (1701) 145 They avoid them [pebbles] by siege.

† c. To get rid of, clear away, do away with, put an end to (things immaterial). *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif 2 *Cor.* iii. 7 The whiche glorie is auoydid [Vulg. *evacuatur*]. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 90 Ffor to a-voide a-wey all interrupcion. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 14 a, The same doth avoyde horsenesse. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* Acts xv. 17 There was then no Judge of such controversies .. to avoid and end them.

†**5.** To get rid of, expel, banish, dismiss, send or drive away (a person *from, out of* a place). *Obs.*

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 178 That this Petir [Gaveston] schuld be a voyded. 1494 Fabyan VII. ccxxxviii. 276 He auoyded ye munkys out of the house of Aumbrisbury. 1529 Rastell *Chron.* (1811) 106 He myght not clerely avoyed them the lande. 1540 Hyrde *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) B iij a, Avoide all mankinde away from her. 1643 Prynne *Power Parl.* II. 19 They would avoyd all aliens and strangers out of it [the City].

b. *refl.* in sense of next. *arch.* or *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3622 Avoyde scho hir, and vmbethoght. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 131 Avoyd 3ow hens out of this place. 1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. xxxii, Avoid thee, Fiend!

†**6.** *intr.* To move or go away, withdraw, depart, quit; to give place, retire, retreat. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 131 Avoyd, seres, and lete my lorde the buschop come. *a* 1529 Skelton *Vox Pop.* vii. 45 Or els, for non payeing the rent, Avoyde at our Ladye daye in Lent. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 35 Thinking to auoid by the swiftnes of his horse. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 72 The Musicians spent so much time in vnseasonable tuning, that he commanded them to auoid. 1763 Prior *Alma* III. 253 And both as they provisions want, Chicane, avoid, retire, and faint.

†**b.** Const. *from, out of, forth of. To avoid* (from a horse): to dismount. *Obs.*

1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* 26 Eche body avoyded oute of the chambre. 1535 Coverdale *Matt.* xvi. 23 Auoyde fro me, Sathan. 1570-87 Holinshed *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 351 Quicklie avoiding from his horse. 1611 Bible 1 *Sam.* xviii. 11 Dauid auoided out of his presence.

†**c.** *transf.* of water, wind, etc. To escape, run out or away. *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 305/3 The see Ocean .. auoydeth twyes and gyueth way to the peple. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* xxxv. (1539) 53 Make a great dyche .. that the water may auoyde. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. cxxi. 424 If you put a hollow quill therein .. the winde will auoyd the better.

†**7.** *trans.* To depart from, leave, quit (a place); to dismount from (a horse). *Obs.*

1447-8 Shillingford *Lett.* (1871) 91 They wolle avoyde theire dwellyng places. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (1844) 105 Ye commaunded them to auoyde your Court. 1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) VII. xxxiv, The Kynge auoyded his hors. 1660 *Trial Reg.* 160 Desired that strangers might avoid the room.

III. To keep away from, keep from, keep off.

8. (the usual current sense—a natural extension of 7): To leave alone, keep clear of or away from, shun; to have nothing to do with, refrain from: **a.** a person or place.

(The first quotation may belong to 5, hardly to 4.)

c 1384 Wyclif *De Eccl.* Sel. Wks. 1871 III. 353 Men shulden avoide þis frere. 1530 Palsgr. 441/1 Never have to do with hym, if thou mayst avoyde hym. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 579 And Sheep, in Shades, avoid the parching Plain. 1722 De Foe *Plague* 131 Avoiding the towns, they left .. Newington on the right hand. 1857 Bohn's *Handbk. Prov.* 323 Avoid a slanderer as you would a scorpion. *Mod.* Avoiding Scylla, he fell into Charybdis.

b. a thing, course of action, etc.

c 1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 28 Mowth and tongge avoydyng alle outrage. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* II. 483 Still thou mayst live, avoiding pen and ink. 1722 De Foe *Moll. Fl.* (1840) 148, I ventured to avoid signing a contract. 1767 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* I. i. 36 Take care to avoid every appearance of partiality.

9. To escape, evade (things coming towards one); to keep out of the way of.

1530 Palsgr. 441/1 That was wel avoyded, *cela estoyt bien eschappé.* 1541 Barnes *Wks.* (R) Can you deuise for to auoyde hys vengeaunce? 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. v. 68 T'auoid the Censures of the carping World. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 92 Wormes creep out of the earth to avoide them [moles]. 1714 *Spect.* No. 578 ¶ 11 The King had perished .. had he not avoided his Pursuers. 1808 Scott *Marm.* V. xviii, They deemed it hopeless to avoid The convoy of their dangerous guide.

†**10.** To prevent, to obviate, to keep off. *Obs.*

1608 Plat *Gard. Eden* (1653) 54 Northerly windes may be avoyded by some defence. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 129 Which will avoid .. multiplicity of terms for the future. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. v, That the Body .. be decently interred, to avoid putrescence.

†**11.** Obs. or arch. const. of senses 8–10: with *subord. cl.* To avoid *that*; with *inf.* To avoid *to do.*

1570-87 Holinshed *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 124 To avoid that none .. that had offended the lawes, should be received into anie of their dominions. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 23 Because he by that meanes would auoid to marry with Alice. 1600 Holland *Livy* X. xv. 361 He avoided App. Claudius to be his companion in government. 1853 F. Newman *Odes of Horace* 185 Horace .. in praising the emperor and congratulating Marcellus, avoids to make either seem his main subject.

†Avoi·d, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. vb.; on apparent analogy of *void* vb. and adj. or ? contr. of *avoided*; cf. *devoid.*] Empty, void; free or rid (*of*). *Obs.*

1488 *Plumpton Corr.* 66 The clarkship therof standeth avoyd. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* 3 The ploweman resteth avoyde of all busynesse.

†Avoi·d, *sb. Obs.* [f. Avoid *v.*]

1. The withdrawal of dishes (after meals).

1494 *Ord. R. Househ.* 113 All that is dispended for .. the greete avoides at feestes. 1577 Harrison *England* I. II. v. 124 They do not their mantels from them untill supper be ended, and the avoid doone.

2. Excretion, evacuation.

1502 Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 150 Nott to ete nor dryncke out of noo vessel but in the same that he made hys avoid in.

Avoidable (ăvoi·dăb'l), *a.* [f. Avoid *v.* + -able.]

1. Liable to be made void or become invalid; voidable. ? *Obs.*

a 1677 Hale (J.) The charters were not avoidable for the king's nonage. 1818 Colebrooke *Obligations* I. 228 The acts of a madman, lunatic, or idiot .. are void or avoidable.

†**2.** To be avoided or shunned. *Obs.*

1610 Healey *St. Aug. City of God* 752 If those evills make it avoydable, what is become of the blisse? 1744 Harris *Three Treat.* (1841) 57 Another division of things external; that is, pursuable, avoidable, and indifferent.

3. Capable of being avoided or escaped.

1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. iii. § 52 If the cause of it be some voluntary and avoidable fault, the Errour is it selfe sinfull. 1859 Mill *Liberty* 176 From idleness or from any other avoidable cause.

Avoidably (ăvoi·dăbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In an avoidable manner.

1833 Ht. Martineau *Briery Crk.* Summ. 135 An expenditure which avoidably exceeds the revenue is a social crime.

†**Avoi·dal.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Avoid *v.* + -al[2].] An avoiding.

1695 *Def. Vind. Depr. Bps.* 28 He should have made the avoidal of the feared evils certain.

Avoidance (ăvoi·dăns). Forms: 4–6 **au-avoydaunce,** 5 **avoydans,** 6 **advoidaunce,** 6–8 **au-avoydance, auoidance,** 6- **avoidance.** [f. Avoid *v.* + -ance; prob. (from the date) in AFr.]

†**1.** The action of emptying a vessel, etc., or of emptying away its contents; *hence,* a clearing away, removal; ejection, excretion. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxix. (1495) 290 Leest there be to grete auoydaunce. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 712 From spyttynge and snyftynge kepe the also, By privy avoydans let hyt go. 1548 Geste *Fr. Masse* 85 For .. advoidance of ymage worshyp. 1577 *Test. 12 Patriarchs* 108 [God] hath assigned .. the belly to the avoidance of the stomach. 1627 Speed *Eng. Abridged* X. § 3 Wolues, for whose auoydance Edgar the peaceable did impose a yearely Tribute. 1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* IV. iii. 36 Until .. Supper and Avoydance be done and accomplished.

†**b.** A means of emptying; an outlet. *Obs.*

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 122 a, A great standing water .. fed by no perceyved spring, neither having any avoydance. 1625 Bacon *Build., Ess.* (Arb.) 553 Fountaines, Running .. from the Wall, with some fine Auoidances.

2. The action of making void or of no effect; voidance, invalidation, annulment. (Esp. in *Law.*)

1628 Coke *On Litt.* 261 b, If a man in auoydance of a fine .. alleage that hee was out of this Realme in Spaine, at the time of leuying of the fine. *a* 1832 Mackintosh *Hist. Rev.* Wks. 1846 II. 119 Some members were threatened with the avoidance of their elections. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. IX. iv. 246 The obsequious clergy .. pronounced at once the avoidance of the marriage.

†**3.** The action of vacating an office or benefice.

1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* 90 After the death, or other avoidance of a Bishop.

4. The becoming void or vacant. vacancy (of an office or benefice); also *elliptic.* the right to fill up the vacancy.

1462 *Paston Lett.* 440 II. 90 That I may have the presentacion of the next avoydaunce for a newew of myn. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* III. 64 A learned Vintner and worthie to haue the next auoydance of Bacchus his chaire. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 268 That Patron who should simonically promote any Clerk should not only forfeit that avoidance, but the advowson. 1858 Beveridge *Hist. India* II. v. iv. 347 The avoidance of the office of said governor-general by death. 1879 Maclear *Celts* xi. 170 On each avoidance of the abbacy, to fill up the situation from founder's kin.

†**5.** The action of dismissing a person or bidding him quit; dismissal, removal. *Obs.*

a 1631 Donne *Aristeas* (1633) 111 The King having made avoydance of those hee esteemed not necessary. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. xi. 232 By the avoidance of this servant divine providence made a way for Elisha.

†**6.** The action of quitting; withdrawal, departure, exit. *Obs.*

a 1555 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 293 The bishop .. commanded avoidance. 1613 Hayward *Norm. Kings* 86 By voluntary avoidance out of the Realme. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* (1670) 418 They make present avoidance from their holes.

7. The action of avoiding or shunning anything unwelcome, or of holding aloof from a person.

1610 Donne *Pseudo-mart.* 343 For avoydance of scandall is Divine law. 1615 Br. Hall *Contempl.* XIX. v. (1796) II. 261 Some things may be yeelded for the .. avoidance of others misconstruction. 1684 Baxter *Cath. Commun.* 30 Must we let Men Excommunicate one another, and call all to mutual avoidance? 1876 Green *Short Hist.* iii. § 2 (1882) 120 There was no public avoidance of the excommunicated King.

Avoider (ăvoi·dəɹ). [f. Avoid *v.* + -er[1].]

†**1.** 'The person that carries any thing away. The vessel in which things are carried away.' J. *Obs.* Cf. Voider.

2. One who avoids or shuns.

1613 Fletcher *Hon. Man's Fort.* IV. i. (T.) Good sir .. you were wont to be a curious avoider of woman's company.

Avoiding (ăvoi·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action of emptying or getting rid of (*obs.*), of making void or invalid, of shunning or keeping aloof from; avoidance.

1494 Fabyan V. lxxxiv. 62 In aduoydyng of gretter daunger. 1586 Bright *Melanch.* xiii. 67 For avoiding of rivers of water out of drowned fens. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* I. 9 She prevented him .. with such premeditated avoidings, that he judged she had knowledge of his designe. *a* 1716 Blackall *Wks.* (1723) I. 71 He will not rigorously insist on his Bargain but will .. consent to the avoiding it.

Avoi·dless, *a. poet.* [f. Avoid *v.* (or *sb.*) + -less.] That cannot be avoided or escaped, inevitable; that cannot be made void, indefeasible.

a 1668 Davenant *Philos. Disq.* (1673) 334 Avoidless ills we to no purpose feare. 1698 Dryden *Ovid's Met.* X. (T.) She too, when ripen'd years she shall attain, Must, of avoidless right, be yours again. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* I. 93 Justice upon thy head the stony curse Shall bring avoidless.

Avoidment (ăvoi·dmĕnt). [f. Avoid *v.* + -ment.] The action of avoiding; avoidance.

1882 *St. James' Gaz.* 14 Apr. 7 In the International Handicap .. the notice of avoidment has been overlooked.

Avoir, obs. variant of Aver *sb.*

Avoirdupois (æ·vəɹdəpoi·z). Forms: 4 **auoir-depeise, auer de pois,** 4–7 **avoir de pois,** 5 **haberdepase,** 6 **auerdepaise, auer de poiz, haberdepoys, -poise,** 6–7 **hauer de pois, haber-de-pois,** 7 **averdepois, aver-, haberdupois(e, haverdupois(e,** 8 **hauer-du-pois,** 7- **avoirdupois.** [A recent corrupt spelling of *avoir-de-pois,* in early OF. and AF. *aveir de peis* 'goods of weight,' f. OF. *avoir, aveir,* property, goods, Aver, *de* of, *pois, peis* (= Pr. *pes, pens,* It. *peso*) :—L. **pēsum, pensum,* weight. The first word had the variant forms of the simple Aver, and the pronunciation remains *aver*; the Norman *peis* was from 1300 varied with, and *c* 1500 superseded by, the Parisian *pois.* The best modern spelling is the 17th c. *averdepois*; in any case *de* ought to be restored for *du,* introduced by some ignorant 'improver' *c* 1640–1650.]

†**1.** Merchandise sold by weight. *Obs.* (*c* 1600.)

c 1300 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 154 3ur gret packes of draperie, auoir-depeise, and 3ur wol sackes. 1388 Wyclif *Ezek.* XXVII. 16 Thei settiden forth in thi marcat gemme, and purpur .. and cochod, ether auer de peis [1382 chodchod, that is, precious marchaundise]. [1392 *Act* 16 *Rich. II*, I. § 2 Toutz marchants .. qe achater ou vendre voillont biens, vinz, avoir de pois, char, pesson, & toutz autres vivres & vitails.] 1502 transl. in Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 34 Cornes, wynes, auerdepaise, flesh, fishe, or odur vitayles. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 137 To exercise other marchandises, as of Hauer de pois, and other fine wares, as sarcenets, lawnes, cindalles, and silke. 1618 Pulton tr. *Act* 27 *Edw. III*, Staple x, That Wools, and all manner auoir de pois, be weighed by the ballance. 1691 Blount *Law Dict., Avoir du Pois* .. signifies such Merchandises as are weighed by this weight, and not by Troy-weight.

2. (More fully *avoirdupois weight*) The standard system of weights used, in Great Britain, for all goods except the precious metals, precious stones, and medicines.

The A. pound contains 7000 grains. The A. weight of the United States agrees with that of Great Britain in the pound, ounce, and dram; but the hundredweight contains in U. S. 100, in G. B. 112 lbs., and the ton of 20 cwt. differs accordingly.

1485 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 367, j par balance cum ponderibus de haberdepase. 1532-3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, iii, Lawfull weyght, called haberdepois. 1543 Recorde *Gr. Artes* (1575) 202 An other waight called Haberdepoise, in whiche 16 ounces make a pounde. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* III. 7 Vweightes that may agree vvith the auer de poiz. 1619 Dalton *Countr. Just.* lxv. (1630) 143 In this Averdepois weight .. 112 pounds make a hundred weight. 1631 Brathwait *Whimzies* 16 A trite discourse of weights and measures: most ponderously dividing them into troy and averdepois. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 39 Weigh Rules by Troyweight, and not by the old Haber-du-pois. 1650 B. *Discollim.* 16 Weighed .. at the .. publick beam .. not at .. every Shop-keeper's *Haver-du-pois.* 1656 Du Gard *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 536 Avoir-du-pois, wherewith wares are bought and sold. 1667 E. King in *Phil. Trans.* II. 450, 49 ounces (Haver de pois weight) of blood. 1669 Boyle *Cont. New Exp.* I. xxxiii. (1682) 112 Haberdupoise weight. 1701 J. Jones in A. J. Ellis *E. E. Pron.* I. iii. 220, *h* may be sounded in halleluiah, habiliment, hauer-du-pois, etc. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 184 So great a weight as twenty-six pounds avoirdupoize. 1806 Vince *Hydrost.* ii. 21 A cubic foot of rain water weighs 1000 ounces avoirdupoise. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. viii, The weakest can stand under thirty stone avoirdupois.

3. Weight; degree of heaviness. (Common in U.S.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 276 The weight of an hayre will turne the Scales betweene their Haber-de-pois. 1680 *Hon. Cavalier* 26 To make it more than *Aver-du-pois.* 1883 *Atl. Monthly* May (*Football*), Avoirdupois and strength are at a premium for rushing, blocking, and tackling.

Avoirdupois (as prec.), *v. rare*[−1]. [f. the sb.] To have the avoirdupois weight of, to weigh.

1854 Badham *Halieut.* 231 A huge African fish .. has been known to avoirdupoise one hundred and forty pounds.

†**Avo·ke,** *v. Obs.* [In sense 1, ad. L. *āvocāre,* after *revoke,* etc. In sense 2, a. MF. *avoquer* = *advoquer,* ad. L. *advocāre*: see Advoke.]

1. To call away. *rare.*

1623 Cockeram, *Avoke,* to call [*printed* fall] from, or backe againe. 1639 R. Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 183 Absence .. not much remarked .. if their negligence or ado's or misconduct did avoke them.

2. = Advoke, Advocate *v.*[1] 2.

1529 Dr. Benner *To Wolsey* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1679) I. Rec. 80 Dangers to follow, both to himself and to the See Apostolick, if his Holiness .. should avoke the cause.

†**Avo·kement.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Avoke + -ment: cf. Avocament.] A calling off or away.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* III. 19 Declining all avokements and hinderances from this holy imployment.

Avoket, -ette, obs. forms of ADVOCATE *sb.*

†**A·volate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *āvolāt-* ppl. stem of *āvolāre* to fly off or away, f. *ā, ab* off + *volāre* to fly.] To fly off, escape, exhale, evaporate.

1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6024 Yet must not all the spirits avolate. 1709 BLAIR *ibid.* XXVII. 73 Wherever these Particles avolate freely.

†**Avola·tion.** ? *Obs.* [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] The action of flying away; escape, exhalation, evaporation.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxiii. (1686) 224 The avolation of the light and favillous particles. 1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Anim. Bod.* ii. 6 There being a great waste .. by the avolation of invisible steam. 1757 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 129 This cremor .. bearing a considerable heat without avolation. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* I. i. iv. 30 He was .. but for a certain avolation of the eye, when looked steadily in the face, of a goodly aspect.

Avolitional (ævoli·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. A- *pref.* 14.] Not volitional, independent of volition.

1855 J. R. REYNOLDS *Diagn. Dis. Brain* ix, Simply an exaggeration of avolitional motility.

Avong·e, var. AFONG *v. Obs.* to seize, receive.

Avoset, variant of AVOCET.

Avou, obs. form of AVOW.

Avouch (ăvau·tʃ), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **au-** **av-** ouche, 5–7 auouch, -owch, 6–7 advouch, 7 auoch, 5– avouch. [a. OF. *avochier*, ad. L. *advocāre*. In living use *advocāre*, by regular phonetic change, became in OF. *avoer, avouer*; but as Latin continued in legal use, and the technical terms became to some extent popularized, *advocāre*, in its technical senses of 'call upon as defender, guarantor,' etc., was subsequently made French, as *avochier, avocier, avoker*, which thus became to a certain extent a more technical synonym of *avoer*; so in Eng. with *avouch, avow*. Cf. VOUCH.]

I. To appeal or refer for confirmation to some warrant or authority.

†**1.** trans. *To avouch a thing upon one*: to call or cite him as warrant or authority for it; to prove, declare, or state it on his authority. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 205 And that I durst right wel avouche Upon her selfe, as for witnesse. 1494 FABYAN v. civ. 79, I am in dought because of the sayinge of Ranulphe, Monke of Chestre, whiche auowchyth it vpon Wyllyam, wryter of Historyes of Kynges.

†**2.** To certify (an account) by reference to, and comparison with, vouchers. *Obs.*

1540 *Househ. Ord. Hen. VIII* in *Thynne's Animadv.* Introd. 35 The Clerkes-Comptrollers to goe with him to take the said Remaines to be advouched with him, what the expence shall rise to. Item .. the Booke of Comptrollment .. shall be put yearly into the Exchequer, to be advoucht to the Cofferers account.

†**3.** To appeal to, cite, or allege, as warrant, authority, or testimony. *Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 26 Reasons he usid none against me, but only avouchid and maintainid M. Osburns. 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 220 In none of them can I reade that whiche he aduoucheth out of him. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. vi. § 2 Making God himselfe a lyer: as auouching of him, as a witnesse vnto their lye. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 216 b, For proofe of their opinion they auouch many successions of authorities. *a* 1718 PENN *Life* Wks. 1726 I. 42, I shall avouch the Authorities.

†**4.** To establish upon testimony, to prove. *Obs.*

1588 THYNNE in *Animadv.* Introd. 92 Whiche I will sufficiently advouche, yf Instances be called for at my handes. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 490 The certainty of things in times so far from all knowledge, cannot be justly avouched. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 56 Every hair of our head is as a little quill or horn, hollow and transparent. Which seems to be further avouched also by the burning of hair. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* II. § 10. 43 It is by this Spirit, that they avouch themselves to have been converted to God.

II. To give one's own warrant or assurance; to guarantee, confirm.

5. *intr.* To give assurance, guarantee, vouch.

1532 HEN. VIII in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 169 Subscribed with your Holiness's hand, which avouched to confirm the sentence, and not to revoke the commission. 1705 DE FOE *Mrs. Veal* Wks. 1840 V. 341, I can avouch for her reputation.

6. *trans.* To vouch to the certainty of, vouch for, guarantee.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 5 Voices avouched to haue come from heauen. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1635) 63 The seller must bring one to avouch his sale. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxviii. 520 Ambrose avouch'd it for the Law of God. 1754 MACKENZIE in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 820 There are bad accounts from Nicomedia, but none well avouched. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* viii. 179 The authority of Erasmus avouches the accomplished scholarship of Pace. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* iv. 175 A miracle avouched by the testimony of those who drank the wine.

III. To declare as a thing for which one can bring vouchers.

7. To declare as a thing one can prove, or upon which one offers his own express testimony as a personal witness; to affirm, assert. Now strictly of matters of fact upon which one can give first-hand evidence, formerly also of matters of inference or opinion, on which one might speak with 'authority.'

1494 FABYAN VII. ccxxiii. 249 More ouer he avouched, that ye see of Lyncoln belonged to the see of Yorke. 1562 GRINDAL *Let.* Wks. 1843, 253, I pray you let me understand, whether it may be certainly avouched that the king of Navarre .. is killed. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 383/1 Declared vnto him, that there was a gentleman of qualitie .. that would auouch it to his face. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Climact. Years* 16, I .. haue knowne a man, almost with halfe his lungs rotten with a consumption, and yet boldelie auowch that he was strong. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* vii. 111 Loe how plainly Saint Augustine auoucheth Purgatorie. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II/62, I constantly avouch that what I have writ is the truth. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. xxxviii, He did not know (alas! how men will lie!) That a report .. Avouch'd his death. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1872) 96 Millions again were ready to avouch the exact contrary. 1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* vi. 129 The true principle is avouched. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. xl. 342 His own deposition, as three Cardinals avouched that he had made it before them.

b. *intr.* To state, declare, assert.

1577 VAUTROULLIER *Luther's Ep. Gal.* 288 So Paule seemeth to auouch in this place. 1681 J. COLLINS *Glanvill's Saducism.* Pref., As I have heard him earnestly avouch.

IV. To declare to be one's own, to acknowledge, AVOW.

8. *trans.* To acknowledge (or claim) solemnly as one's own: **a.** a person. *arch.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 320/2 God auoucheth vs and taketh vs for his children. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 300 Not being our subjects, nor by vs any way to be avouched, maintained, or defended. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxvi. 17–18 Thou hast auouched the Lord this day to be thy God .. And the Lord hath auouched thee this day to be his peculiar people. 1861 TRENCH *Serv. Ch. Asia* 183 He was one of God's hidden ones, but now he is openly avouched.

†**b.** a thing. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Ded., So wil I not auouch for mine that which by your censure shal be condemned. 1606 BP. CARLETON *Tithes* v. 26 a, Tithes are euer holy to God .. both dedicated to him by man, and aduouched by himselfe.

9. To acknowledge or take the responsibility of an action: **a.** To acknowledge, sanction, confirm the act of a subordinate agent. *arch.*

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. ii, Adde what so ever thou canst .. And I will avouche it what so ever it bee. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 905/2 He .. might speake things that his maister would not auouch. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* III. lxxix, He for whom thou dost this villanie .. will not avouch thy fact. 1647 SPRIGG *Ang. Rediv.* Apol. (1854) 5 That they should .. own and avouch them as having been done in their name and by their authority. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* II. v. ii. (1849) 254 Dukes and regal potentates, whose power May currently avouch her doubtful deeds.

b. To acknowledge (any act) as one's own; to admit, confess, own to. *arch.*

1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 76 The offences done to men may be auouched before Princes and magistrates in iudgement, as no wrongs, but lawfull acts. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. V. 77 Suppose a poor Lay Catholick .. to purchase one of these Rhemish Testaments, he durst not avouch the reading thereof. 1862 TRENCH *Eng. Past & Pr.* iii. (ed. 9) 119 Milton in his prose works frequently avouches the peculiar affection to the Italian literature and language which he bore.

10. To acknowledge (a charge), confess, avow.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 391 Under that excuse avouches himself openly the general Patron of most notorious Delinquents. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* iii, The first time that I have heard one with a beard on his lip avouch himself a coward. 1883 A. FORBES in *19th Cent.* Oct. 721 Men .. who avouch that they are .. plotting for the disruption of the Union.

V. Combining IV with II.

11. To acknowledge and support or justify; to make good, establish, prove (*with*).

1599 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, v. iv. 2371 And will avouch his saying with the sword. 1700 in *Coll. Rec. Penn.* I. 604 All which several charges hee is readie to avouch and prove. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. xiii. 146 Richard .. offered to avouch his innocence with his sword.

†**Avou·ch,** *sb. arch.* [f. prec. vb.] Guarantee, assurance.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 57, I might not this beleeue, Without the sensible and true auouch Of mine owne eyes. 1860 J. KENNEDY *Rob of Bowl* xiii. 139 What he recounts .. you have his own avouch for.

Avouchable (ăvau·tʃăb'l), *a.* [f. AVOUCH *v.* + -ABLE.] Able to be avouched.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 96 It is a matter not auouchable. 1651 FULLER *Life H. Smith* in *Smith's Wks.* 1866 I. 9 Incapable by weakness or any avouchable impediment. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* I. iii. Wks. I. 67 The most avouchable Evidence of Christianity flourishing in this Island in this Age. [In mod. Dicts.]

Avouched (ăvau·tʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. AVOUCH *v.* + -ED.] Vouched for; acknowledged, avowed.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* Ep. A iv, Professed Papists and avouched Atheists. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xiii. (1862) I. 207 Matter of fact generally unquestionable, though little avouched as to details.

Avoucher (ăvau·tʃəɹ). Also 6 advoucher. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who avouches.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 1 Plato .. the constant auoucher, and pithy perswador of *Verum, Bonum*, and *Ens*. 1583 FULKE *Defence* xix. 544 The most impudent advoucher .. that ever became a writer. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 133 This opinion hath many eminent Advocates and Avouchers. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 98 The Secretary .. may likewise be an avoucher of the truth of what I say. [In mod. Dicts.]

Avou·ching, *vbl. sb.* = next.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Approbation*, approuing or auouching.

Avouchment (ăvau·tʃmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of avouching; assurance, guarantee; positive declaration, assertion.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 16 The auouchment of the truth. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* I. Wks. (1851) 340 The avouchment of that which is so manifestly untrue. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 131 The positiveness of avouchments .. in such cases, where we want sufficient reason to support what we affirm. 1715 M. DAVIES *Icon Libel.* I. 124 Notwithstanding his avouchments to the contrary. *a* 1884 W. WARD in *Spectator* No. 2911, 487/2 In innumerable past instances the avouchments of memory have been true.

†**Avou·chy.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. AVOUCH; cf. *warranty*, etc.] Avouching, avouchment.

1631 J. BURGES *Answ. Rejoined* Ep. Ded. 3 By avouchie of this Branch of truth against the opinions of some.

‖**Avoué** (avu$_{je}$). [F.:—L. *advocātus*; = Eng. AVOWE, ADVOWEE.] A patron.

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 561 He was also Avoué of Centulla.

†**Avou·r(e,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [erroneously for *avourie*, AVOWRY; if not for OF. *avocor, avoeur, avoueur*, of which the proper Eng. form is *avower*, while the OF. in the first quotation would be *avoeresse*.] = AVOWRY 2.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2390 God and seynte Mary myn avoure! 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Ab.* 158 Round his [Henry VII's] tomb stand his nine accustomed *Avours* or guardian saints, to whom he calls and cries. [HENRY VII; *Instr. for Tomb* in Bell's *Handbk. Westm. Ab.* 33 The same to be filled with ymages, specially of our said avouries.]

†**Avou·re,** *sb.*² *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [for AVOWER.] (Legal) Avowal, answer for.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iii. 48 To make avoure Of his lewd words and deedes which he had done.

Avourie, -y, obs. form of AVOWRY.

Avouter(e, etc., obs. form of ADULTER, etc.

Avow (ăvau·), *v.*¹ Forms: 2 auouh(en, 3 awou, 3–7 au- avowe, 5 awowe, 5–7 aduow(e, 6– avow. [a. OF. *avoue-r, avoer*:—L. *advocā-re* to call to, call upon; *esp.* to call in as a defender or patron (cf. ADVOCATE): *hence*, in feudal times, to call upon or own as defender, patron, client, or person in some way related, to acknowledge as ours in some relation; afterwards extended to things. Often semi-latinized to *advow* in 15–16th c., a corruption which has become permanent in the derivative ADVOWSON. Cf. AVOUCH.]

1. *trans.* To own or acknowledge (a person) as one's own.

(In the first example it may mean literally 'call to thyself.')

c 1220 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 197 Auouh mine soule hwon ich of bisse liue uare. 1467 *Bury Wills* (1850) 50, I will .. that myn executors avowe hym in his suet. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 2 His Father knew him, and avowed him for his Son. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 176 Not our subiects, nor by vs any way to be advowed. 1619 LD. DONCASTER in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camd. 1865) 147 Giving me commission to say what I would .. wherein he promised to avow me.

†**2.** refl. *To avow (oneself) on or upon*: to put oneself under the protection or patronage of, to claim the authority of, to affiliate oneself upon. *Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 900/2 Certeine aduowing themselues on you, haue assailed and taken by force the citie of Rome. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 135 b, Our Foy Gallants .. auowing themselves vpon the Earle of Warwicke.

†**3.** *trans.* To own (the deeds of an agent); to sanction, approve. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR., 418/1, I advowe or make good, *Jaduoue* .. What so euer he promyse in my name I wyll advowe it. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 3 We have the frequent vse of learned men to avow it. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xviii. 90 Be contented to avow all the actions he shall do.

4. *trans.* To declare (as a thing one can vouch for); to affirm, maintain (a thing which others might deny). Const. *simple obj., subord. cl., absol. Obs.* or *arch.*, but surviving in some uses of VOW.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7307 For-soth i sai, and sal a-wou, Ful sare yee sal repent yow. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 191 Tullius his tale avoweth And saith. 1476 SIR JOHN PASTON in *Lett.* 778 III. 164 [They] offryd to bfferme and advowe my tytell for goode. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 992/1 Ryghte worshipful folk, that before me aduowed it in hys face. 1596 DANETT *Commines' Hist. Fr.* (1614) 339 De Clerieux .. aduowed his report to be true for them both. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 8 Wee affirme and auow that the very meanest translation of the Bible in English .. containeth the word of God. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 272 Avowing proprietary and deputy-government reasons for such his refusal. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. xi, As bards avow.

†**b.** To vouch for, guarantee. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 441/2, I avowe, I warrant or make good, or upholde as in marchaundyse or such lyke .. Take this clothe of my worde, I avowe it for good.

5. *trans.* To own, acknowledge, admit, or confess (facts, statements, or opinions, that one might himself conceal or deny). Const. as in 4.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 320 If he wille avowe alle his wikked sawe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 89, I wol nought avowe what I say, And therfor kep it secré I yow pray. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 19 A-vowyn, or stonde by the fursayde worde or dede, *Advoco*. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 182 Sche accused a certeyn knyte, whech cam to the Kyng and avowid every word. 1659 *Gentl. Call.* ix. § 3 This little tract .. must avow to come upon that uncivil yet friendly errand. 1667 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* 545 As when fiends did miracles avow, He stands confess'd e'en by the boastful Dutch. 1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1816) III. 294 Many a man thinks, what he is ashamed to avow. 1855 PRESCOTT

Philip II, I. II. viii. 235 The boldness with which he avowed his opinions.

6. *refl. and pass.* To confess one's identity, declare oneself.

1465 *Paston Lett.* 533 II. 249 William Nawton is here with me, but he dare not ben avowyd. 1621 Molle *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* I. vi. 16, I affirme and auow myselfe, that I am Liege-man .. of Ferdinand. 1769 Sir W. Draper in *Junius Lett.* xxiv. 114 Avow yourself, and prove the charge. 1837 S. Maitland 12 *Lett.* (1841) 81 The gentlemen who have avowed themselves as the instigators of the new edition.

7. *Law.* To justify or maintain (an act done, *spec.* a distress, for rent taken in one's own right).

1528 Perkins *Profit. Bk.* ii. § 122 If in a Replevin the defendant avow for a Rent charg in another place. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, ii. § 9 The next heire..shall haue..liberty.. to sue demaunde, aduowe, declare, or make, the sayd titles, claymes, prescriptions. 1617 Minsheu s.v. *Avowrie*, He that took the Distresse, justifying or maintaining the act, is said to auow, and that is called his Auowrie. 1809 Tomlins *Law Dict.* s.v. *Avowry*, Where tenant in tail aliens in fee, the donor may avow upon him.

†Avow (ăvaʊ·), *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 4–7 avow(e, ? also 6 aduowe. [a. ? OF. *avoue-r, avoer* (Palsgr. *aduouer*), f. *à* to + *vouer* :—late Lat. *vōtāre* (cf. Pr. *vodar*, and cl. L. *dē-vōt-āre*), freq. of *vovē-re, vōt-um*, to vow. Already in OF. the two vbs. *avouer* were confounded; Littré has only that from *advocāre*.]

1. *trans.* To put (one) to a vow or oath, to bind with a vow (*to* some act, *to do* something).

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 7647 Pese lordynges, þat avowe here men to do swych þynges. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* xxiii. 14 With dẽuocioun we han avowid vs to no thing tastinge, til we slen Poul. [Vulg. *devotione devovimus nos nihil gustaturos.*]

2. To devote, consecrate, dedicate by a vow (a person or thing *to* God, or *to* some solemn purpose).

1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xxvii. 16 If the feelde .. he auowe [Vulg. *voverit*] & halowe to the Lord. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 107 To avowe her children vnto God and holy chirche. 1533 Bellenoene *Livy* I. 49 Tullus .. avowit xii preistis..to be perpetualy dedicate to Mars. 1583 A. Conham in *Babington's Commandm.* To Reader ***b, Hee .. as it were aduowed himselfe a man to the Lord, to serue in his Tabernacle.

3. *intr.* (from *refl.*) To bind oneself by a vow, to take a vow (*to* an act or *to do* something).

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 333, I dewoutly awowe þat veray betz halden Soberly to do þe sacrafyse. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* C. iij b, She .. repentyd her and auowed to many pylgremages. 1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* II. liv. (1638) 164 If a man avow never to eat white meat. 1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 13 The three Romans .. who for the safeguard of their Countrey auowed to dye.

b. *absol.* or with *subord. cl.* To make a vow.

c 1400 *Melayne* 733, I a-vowe to mylde marie .. I sall noghte leve the soo. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 19 Auowyn, or to make auowe, *Voveo*. 1493 *Festyvall* (W. de W. 1515) 93 He that hath avowed or ioyned in penaunce must fast the even. 1594 R. Parsons *Confer. Success.* I. v. 109, I do promisse and auow to euery one of you..that I wil kepe, etc.

4. *trans.* **a.** with *cogn. obj.* To vow.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. viii. 13 Ich haue a-vowed vowes fourty ' and for-3ut hem a morwe. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 285/3 Auowe ye vowes and yelde them to god.

b. with *ordinary obj.*: To vow to give, keep, observe, do; to promise or undertake with a vow.

c 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 355 And unto Mars avoyth sacrifice. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 11 Than she avowed chastite. 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, vi, Suche as haue auowed religion. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 218 Auowing continual war against the Abessine Christians.

Avow (ăvaʊ·), *sb.*[1] *arch.* Forms: 4–5 avou, avowe, 5 auough, 6 advow, 7 avow. [f. Avow *v.*[2], on analogy of Vow *v.* and *sb.*

(In OF. the two verbs *avouer* seem to have been quite identified (cf. *alouer* Allow). The sb. *aveu*, whose form is best explained by comparing it with *veu, vœu* :—L. *vōtum*, seems to belong in sense to *avouer* :—*advocāre*; whereas the Eng. sb. *avow* was in early times used only in sense of Avow *v.*[2] :—**advōtāre*. The connexion of the Eng. with the Fr. sb. is thus rendered doubtful.)]

1. A vow, a solemn promise made to a deity, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10203 For-þi to godd a-vou þai gaf. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 112 He brak his avowe, þat he to God had suorn. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 19 A-vowe, *votum*. *c* 1465 *Chevy Chase* 1 The perse owt off northombarlonde an avowe to god mayd he. 1493 *Petronylla* (Pynson) 24 In hir auough made unto chastyte. 1493 *Festyvall* (W. de W. 1515) 79 Four cursyd knyghtes .. made theyr avowe togider to sle Thomas. 1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* II. xxii. (1638) 103 There is a promise that is called an Advow. 1655 Jennings *Elise* 74, I could not address my avows to a more accomplished subject. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* III. 45 I make mine avow, by the Red Rover's soul! that he shall eat his writ.

†2. A thing vowed; a votive offering. *Obs.*

1388 Wyclif *Acts* xxiv. 17 To do almes dedis to my folc, and offryngis, and auowis. *c* 1400 Maundev. ix. 105 Ther thei golden up here avowes.

†Avow', *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [subst. use of Avow *v.*[1]] Avowal, sanction.

1697 Dryden *Virgil* (1806) IV. 234 What, without thy knowledge and avow, Nay more, thy dictate, durst Juturna do?

Avowable (ăvaʊ·ăb'l), *a.* [f. Avow *v.*[1] + -able. Cf. mod.F. *avouable*.] Capable of being avowed: **†a.** To be sanctioned, or approved of (*obs.*). **b.** To be acknowledged, confessed, or declared.

1602 Segar *Honor Mil. & Civ.* I. xxix. 38 No souldier departing from his Ensigne without leaue can be excused, nor his absence auowable. 1624 Donne *Devotions* 209 (R.) The proceedings may be apert, and .. avowable. 1825 Bentham *Ration. Rew.* 119 This is not an avowable reason.

Avow'ableness. [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being avowable.

a 1631 Donne *Serm.* lv. (1640) 549 To enquire into the nature and avowablenesse and exemplarinesse of this.

Avowal (ăvaʊ·ăl). [f. Avow *v.*[1] + -al[2].] An act of avowing; acknowledgement, declaration; unconstrained admission or confession.

[1727–31 Bailey, *Avowsal.*] 1732 Barclay, *Avowal.* 1741 Richardson *Pamela* I. 136 O frightful!..here's an Avowal of the matter at once. 1845 R. Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* viii. 199 The Dissenters .. have fallen behind their avowals. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. ii. ix. 252 A plain avowal of his sentiments.

Avowance (ăvaʊ·ăns). ? *Obs.* [a. OF. *avouance*, f. *avouer* : see Avow *v.*[1] and -ance.]

1. The action of the avowant; the maintaining or making good of a claim or statement.

1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* 19 If now you want any of them here, to make avowance of their Petition. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* I. 142 In avowance of the latter it sheweth more Burrow-towns then any Shire .. in Mercia.

2. The action of acknowledging; public acknowledgement or confession.

a 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* 134 An open avowance and profession of the doctrine of Antichrist.

Avowant (ăvaʊ·ănt). [a. F. *avouant*, pr. pple. (used subst.) of *avouer* : see Avow *v.*[1]] In *Law*, A challenger; a person making cognizance, or admitting that he distrained goods belonging to another, but maintaining his right to do so.

1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, xix. § 2 Every avowaunt and every other person .. that make any such avowrie. 1598 Kitchin *Courts Leet, etc.* (1675) 214 Then the Avowant shall recover damages. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 147 Which bond shall be assigned to the avowant or person making cognizance. 1816 Taunton *Law Rep.* VI. 526 An avowant in replevin for rent was obliged to shew a title in fee.

†Avowe. *Obs.* Also 3 avow. [a. OF. *avoué, avoé* (12th c.), *avoet* (11th c.) :—L. *advocāt-us* : see Advocate *sb.* As in *assign* and other words, the final *-e* became mute in ME., leaving *avow*. In 15th c. Fr. it was occas. spelt by the clerks *advoué*, whence the later Eng. Advowee. (See Ad- *pref.* 2.)] An advocate, patron, or protector; *esp.* a patron saint.

1297 R. Glouc. 475 God and Seinte Marie, and Sein Denis al so, and alle the avowes [*printed* abowes] of this churche, in wl̃has ore ich am ido. *c* 1300 *Beket* 2129 Alle the avows of the churche. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 3160 Hendely they bysechith thé That thou beo heore avowé. *c* 1490 *Lyt. Geste* iv. in Ritson *Rob. Hood* I. 42 'Where is your abbay, when ye are at home, And who is your avowé?'

Avowed (ăvaʊ·d), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Avow *v.*[1] + -ed.]

1. Acknowledged, owned, plainly declared.

1340 [see Avowry 4]. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lii. 35 Arms .. In harolds books a vowde. 1659 *Gentl. Call.* (1696) 41 A man of such an avowed brutality. 1793 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 12 For the avowed purpose of committing hostilities on us. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 362 The avowed leaders were .. the bishops.

2. Self-acknowledged, declared by himself.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxvi. 231 He is a Prophet avowed. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xliv. 197 An avowed enemy to American independency. 1824 Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* 224 Lord Somers was the avowed Editor.

†Avow'ed, *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. Avow *v.*[2] + -ed.] Vowed.

1720 Welton *Suff. Son of God* I. x. 279 The Avowed Poverty of St. Francis .. The Spiritual Repasts of this Sacred Vow.

Avowedly (ăvaʊ·ĕdlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In an avowed manner; with open declaration or acknowledgement; confessedly, openly.

1656 Cowley *Davideis* III. (1669) 108 *note*, That he should go .. avowedly to Achis Court so soon after the defeat of Goliah. 1791 Mackintosh *Vind. Gall.* Wks. 1846 III. 88 An avowedly hostile tribunal. 1858 Gladstone *Homer* III. 18 The avowedly mythical .. character of the delineation.

Avowedness (ăvaʊ·ĕdnĕs). ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being avowed, openness.

1673 *Lady's Call.* I. i. § 19 The frequency and avowedness of a fashion. 1695 *Prot. Relig. Motive Rev.* 13 To assert their Religion with the more Courage and Avowedness.

Avower[1] (ăvaʊ·ər). [f. Avow *v.*[1] + -er[1].] One who avows.

1623 Bp. Hall *Serm. Chapell Earle Exeter* (1627) 526 Set out by the stile of the Promiser and Avower. 1668 Dryden *Ess. Dram. Poetry* in Arb. *Garner* III. 529 A bold avower of his own virtues. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell), An avower, *Qui aliquid affirmat.*

†Avow'er[2]. *Obs.* [a. F. *avouer* (see Avow *v.*[1]), inf. used subst.] Avowing, avowal.

[Cited as yet only in form Avoure and Aovower, q.v.]

Avow'ing, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Avow *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] Acknowledgement, avowal.

1687 M. Clifford *Notes Dryden's Poems* ii. 6, I might have spared .. you your avowing. *a* 1718 Penn *Life* Wks. 1726 I. 137 An open avowing .. of these Things.

†Avow'ing, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Avow *v.*[2].] Vowing.

c 1420 (*title*) The Avowynge of King Arther, etc. — ix, I a-vow, sayd Kaye, to ride þis forest or day. — lxvi. Of þi thryd a-vowyng telle me quych is hit?

†Avow'ment. *Obs.* [a. OF. *avoe-, avouement*, f. *avouer* : see Avow *v.*[1] and -ment.] Acknowledgement, avowal. (Cf. also Avowry 6.)

1581 Lamarde *Eiren.* II. v. 1588) 183 Whether any persons doe take others to their Auowment and protection. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2017/3 To make the Avowments of our Faith and of our Allegiance unto your most Sacred Majesty.

†Avow're, *v. Obs.* [Only in loc. cit., where it seems to be a mistaken use of the Fr. infinitive *avouer*, or extension of the synonymy of *avow* and *avower* sb. to the vb.] To vow, devote.

a 1560 Phaër *Æneid* VIII. (1573) Xiv. O Juno most of powre! Euen all to thee he kild, and on thine altars did auowre.

Avowry (ăvaʊ·rĭ). Forms: 4 avoerie, 4–7 auowrie, avowrie, 5–6 -rye, 5–7 auowry, advowry, 6 advoury, -uowry·e, 6–7 avourie, -ry, 5– avowry. *Aphet.* 4–5 vory. [a. OF. *avoerie, avouerie, avourie, avorie*, AF. *avowerie*, f. *avouour*, OF. *avocor*, n. of agent f. *avouer* (see Avow *v.*[1] and -ry); the office of the *avouour, avoué*, or patron. In 15–16th c. F. frequently spelt by clerks *advouerie* (see Cotgrave), whence in 16th c. Eng. commonly *advowry*, esp. when = *advowson*; but in the senses retained in 18–19th c., the influence of Avow *v.* has made *avowry* the current form.]

†1. The function of an *avoué*, Advowee, advocate, or patron; patronage, protection. *Obs.*

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 260 Saue condite vs gyue, þorgh þi lond to go in þin auowrie.

2. Advocacy, protection or authority *personified*: a protector, a patron; *esp.* a patron saint, chosen for one's advocacy in heaven. (Rarely *attrib.*)

1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. IV. 219 Julius Cesar þat was his [Catiline's] patroun and his vorie, and pleded for hym. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 328/4 Thankynge to almyghty god and to Saynt Johan his avowry. 1528 Roy *Satire* (1845) 8 Frances their advowry. 1549 Latimer 7 *Serm. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 193 Awaye with these auowryes. Let god alone be oure auowry. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. ii. (1632) 198 These Germanes that worshipped Herthum the Mother-earth for their Auowrie Goddesse. 1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* II. vii. 489 Close to the corpse were carried the four banners of the dead person's 'avowries.'

†3. Patronage or right of presentation to a benefice; advowson. *Obs.*

1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 204 Benefices .. which were of the advowry of people of the holy Church. *Ibid.* 205 The Archbishopricks and other dignities elective .. of his avowry.

†4. Avowal or acknowledgement as one's own.

1340 *Ayenb.* 101 His zone be adopcioun, þet is be avoerie, zuo þet he ssel bi yhealde vor his zone avoud.

5. (From Eng. vb. Avow[1], in its legal sense.) The answering for or avowal of an act done; *esp.* the plea whereby one who distrains for rent *avows* the act and justifies it.

1531 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, xix, Alleaging in the said auowrie ..the same manors, lands and tenements. 1662 Sir A. Mervyn *Sp. Irish Aff.* 37 The Law will allow an Avowry without Atturnment, where he hath no means to compel the Test to atturn. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 234. 1876 Digby *Real Prop.* vii. § 1. 316 *note*, He is said to make *avowry* if he justifies in his own right .. and to make *cognisance* if he justifies in the right of another.

†6. (Due to the confusion between the two verbs Avow) : A vowing, swearing, solemn declaration, or oath. *Obs.*

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1020/1 All which their promises and auowries they performed. 1593 Bilson *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 204, I convent your owne consciences, which of our auowries standeth on the surest ground.

Avowter(e, -trie, -tresse, etc., obs. forms of Adulter. etc.

†Avoy', *int. Obs.* Also 4 avoi, auoy. [a. OF. *avoi, avoy!* of uncertain origin.] Exclamation of surprise, fear, remonstrance.

[*c* 1193 Benedict. Petrib. in *Mater. Hist. Becket* Rolls Ser. II. 5 'Auoy!' inquit, 'quid est quod dicis?'] *c* 1300 *Beket* 2066 'Avoi! Sire preost!' he seide. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 863 Avoy! hit is your vylaynye. *a* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* 480 Auoy! [printed by D. Laing *anoth*] dameisele, quaþ Blauncheflour. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Nonne Pr. T.* 88 Avoy quod she, fy on yow hertelees. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 332 Avoy my lorde, I am a maide.

Avoyd(e, obs. form of Avoid.

‖ **Avoyer** (avwa¡yer, ăvoi·ər). Also 6–8 advoyer. [Fr.: perh. connected with *avoué*; but the form has not been explained.] The French title of the first magistrate of some of the Swiss Cantons, dating from the time when their chief towns were free imperial cities. Used in Berne till 1794.

Avoyership, the position or office of an avoyer.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 588 In some places they have Advoyers, or Bourg-maisters, as in the Cantons of Switzerlande, and in the free Townes of Germanie, which acknowledge an Emperor. 1689 Burnet *Tracts* I. 25 In a competition for the Advoyer-ship. 1704 Addison *Italy* (1733) 278 Avoyer, or Doge of the Commonwealth. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4350/3 The Advoyer .. of the Town of Berne. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 304 Berne .. a schultheiss or avoyer was the chief magistrate.

Avulse (ăvv·ls), *v.* [f. *āvuls-* ppl. stem of *āvellĕre*, f. *ā, ab* from + *vellere* to pull, pluck.] To pull or pluck off, tear away.

a 1765 Shenstone *Odes* 258 As though .., ev'ry bough Like that the Trojan gather'd once, avuls'd, Were by a splendid successor supply'd.

Avulsion (ăvv·lʃən). [ad. L. *āvulsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *āvuls-*; see prec. and -ion.]

1. The action of pulling off, plucking out, or tearing away; forcible separation.

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* viii. 69 By avulsion or division of the Sea .. Sicily was divided and severed from Italy, Cyprus from Syria. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cider* I. 24 The thronging Clusters thin By kind Avulsion. 1775 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 201 On condition of everlasting avulsion from Great Britain. 1822 LAMB *Lett.* II. (1841) 22 Did the Eyes come away kindly with no Œdipean avulsion.

2. A part torn off, a detached portion.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 25. 420 Certain parts of God, or decerptions and avulsions from Him. 1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VIII. 280 Crash your curst continent, and whirl on high The vast avulsion vaulting thro' the sky.

3. *Law.* The sudden removal of land, by change in a river's course or by the action of flood, to another person's estate; in which case, contrary to the rule respecting *alluvion* or gradual accretion of soil, it remains the property of the original owner.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* 456 Alluvion .. distinguished from avulsion.

Avuncular (ăvʌ·ŋkiu̯lăr), *a.* [f. L. *avuncul-us* maternal uncle, dim. of *avus* grandfather + -AR.] Of, belonging to, or resembling, an uncle.

1831 LANDOR *Rupert* Wks. 1846 II. 571 Love .. Paternal or avuncular. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. v. 50 Clive in the avuncular gig is driven over the downs.

b. (*humorously*) Of a pawnbroker: see UNCLE.

1859 SALA *Gaslight & D.* iii. 37 If you enter one of these pawnshops .. you will observe these peculiarities in the internal economy of the avuncular life.

Avunculize (ăvʌ·ŋkiu̯ləiz), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE, cf. *patronize*.] To act like an uncle.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 14 Seeing he was sisters son to blackmouth'd Sanders, it is much that he doth not more Avunculize in his bitterness against Protestants.

† **Avye**, *v. Obs.*; also 5 **awye**. [a. OF. *avie-r* :—Rom. **adviāre*: see AVAY.] To send away, dismiss; *refl.* To take one's way.

c 1440 *Morte Arth.* 3717 Sir Arthure and Gawayne avyede theme bothene. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 500, I wol a-wye sovereyns; and soiettes I dys-deyne.

† **Avynsi·me.** *Obs.* In 5 **anyzeme, anynsime**.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 121 b/2 The auyzeme of Paske kynge Edwarde .. made Edwarde his fyrst sone prynce of Wales. *c* 1500 *Partenay* 1981 Within thys Anynsime he ye retornyng.

Avyowre, obs. variant of AVER *sb.*

Avyryle, early form of APRIL.

Avys e, -ness, etc., obs. ff. of ADVICE, -ISE, etc.

Avysioun, variant of AVISION, *Obs.*

Aw- was frequently written in ME. for AU-, e. g. *awght, awditorie*; and in Scotch for AV-, as in *awail, awoid*. For such forms see AU-, AV-.

Aw, obs. form of AWE, OWE, OUGHT.

Awa, Sc. form of AWAY.

Await (ăwē·t), *v.* Forms: 3 **awaitie**, 3–6 **awate**, 3–7 **awaite**, 4 **aweyte**, 4–5 **aweite**, 3–6 **awayte**, 6 **awayt, awaight, adwate**, 6- **await**. [a. ONF. *awaitie-r* (OF. *aguaitier*) to lie in wait for, watch, observe, f. *à* to + *waitier* (OF. *guaitier*, mod. *guetter*) to watch, ad. OHG. *wahtôn*, mod.G. *wachten*: see WAIT *v.* With the development of meanings, cf. ATTEND *v.*]

† **1.** To keep watch, watch for; *esp.* to watch stealthily with hostile purpose; to lie in wait for, waylay. a. *trans. Obs.*

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 174 Me awaiteð ou .. as me deð þeoues þet beoð ibroken to chirche. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 767 Vre fo þat vs awayteþ day and niht. 1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxi. 13 Who forsothe is not aweytid [*insidiatus*]. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 133 How Jason .. was awayted in a wood and assaylled. 1530 PALSGR. 441/2, I awayte, I lye in wayte of a person to marke what he dothe or sayeth, *Je aguayte*. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) II. 413 Sir Agravaine .. awaited queen Guenever and sir Launcelot, for to put them to a rebuke and shame. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1197 Your ill-meaning politician lords .. Appointed to await me thirty spies.

† b. *refl. Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 49 Þe kynges broþer and þe Erl of Kent al so .. Awatede him to þilke ost, þat þe Emperour inne was.

† c. *intr.* usually with *inf. Obs.*

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 174 Leste he .. awaitie uorte worpen upon ou his crokes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 809 Wommon to stynge awayte þou shal. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. T.* 344 Ther is ful many an eyghe and many an eere Awaytand on a lord, and he not where. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 224 He awaytid and caste him, in alle that euere he myght, for the dethe of his fadir. 1530 PALSGR. 441/2 Let him awayte hardely, for .. he may happe to be taken sleper. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* ii. 141 Thou seest who doth awaite, T' intrap thy Beautie.

† **2.** *trans.* To watch for a chance of doing, contrive, plan, plot (harm of some sort) *to* a person. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7525 He awaited nothing, But to deceive Faire-Welcoming. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 2560 To awaite him shame. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lvi. 330 Forto don 3ow swich dishonowr, Owther 3ow velonye to awayten.

† **3.** To watch, look at, observe, notice. a. *trans.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1711 Sche a-wayted wel þe white bere skinnes. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 92 3e schal not a wat dremis. *Ibid.* 93 A waytiþ not þeis Egipcian daies. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xiii. 226 It is diligentli to be awaitid whether the feend entermetith him.

† b. *intr.* or with *subord. cl.* To look, take note. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Beket* 85 Out he 3eode forte awaite what that wonder were. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2415 Eche wiȝh wol aweite after þe white beres. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII. 62 Awaite hoo haþ moost neede.

† **4.** To watch over, look after, attend to. a. *trans.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 5416 Þus coude Ioseph .. Awayte his lord þe kyngus prow. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 279 Vf ich sente ouer see my seruaunt .. my profit to a-waite.

† b. *intr.* with *on, inf. phr.*, or *subord. cl.* To keep watch, give heed, take care, endeavour. *Obs.*

? *c* 1430 ? LYDG. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 158 Well a-waytyng to fulfyll anoon What thi soverain commandith the to done. 1484 CAXTON *Curial* 1 Thou awaytest frely on thyn owne pryuat thynges. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxix. 163 Ought always to awayte of all theire powere to dryue and sette theire enemyes a grounde. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1580) 180 Accompteth hym a beast .. and awaighteth diligently to trust him with nothing. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 15 Awaiting that voluptuousnesse haue no preheminence in the soule.

† **5.** To wait upon, as a servant or attendant, to attend. a. *trans. Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 22 His cokes ben for him affaited, So that his body is awaited, That him shall lacke no delite. *a* 1547 EARL SURREY *Aeneid* IV. 174 Then issued she, awayted with great train. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. Temper* iii. 175 His Baptismall Laver [was] awaited by a Dove. [Cf. 1671 in 1.]

† b. *intr.* with *on, upon*; or *absol. Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 70 Where as this guiler faste by Upon this god shall prively Awaite. *c* 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 125 To se on the non other a watyng But beestes. *c* 1500 *To serve a Lord* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 368 The servitours to be redy to awayte. 1523 LD. DACRE in *St. Papers* (1836) IV. 65 Horsemen, to adwate upon hym. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* iii, Awaited on by Truth, his Page, full kind. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 117 On whom three hundred gold-capt youths await.

† **6.** *intr.* To wait *upon* to transact business. *Obs.*

1448 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (1871) 62 Y wold awayte upon hym there as sone as he hadde dyned. 1489 *Plumpton Corr.* 83 To assigne a place, wher .. I might awayte upon you.

7. To wait for (a coming event or person). a. *trans.* (This and 8a are the only current senses.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 258 The tigre his time awaiteth In hope for to cacche his pray. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, ix. § 1 Awaiting .. the comming of the said great botes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 550 Betwixt these rockie Pillars Gabriel sat .. awaiting night. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 3 (1882) 179 King Bruidi awaited them at the head of the Picts. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 464, I shall await your answer with the greatest eagerness.

† b. *intr.* with *on, for*; or *absol.*: To WAIT. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt. T.* 571 Aurelius .. Awaiteth nyght and day on this myracle. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 319 Every man with great desire Awaiteth upon hem for his coming. 1530 PALSGR. 441/2, I have awayted here for you this houre. 1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* I. I. I. xii. 45 They awaited until 29 Days were accomplished. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 169 In dubious thought the King awaits. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vii, The acclamations .. of the commons who awaited without.

† c. with *for* = 'look out' for, expect. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 48 Posteritie, await for wretched yeeres. 1608 HIERON *Wks.* (1624) I. 689 Both to trust vnto and awaite for thy saluation.

8. To be in store for, be reserved for. a. *trans.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 35 What fates await the Duke of Suffolke? 1727 DE FOE *Apparitions* iv. 34 What may await us behind the dark curtain of futurity. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 632 Honors and rewards which he little deserved awaited him.

† b. *intr.* (with *for* or *inf.*) *arch.*

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 382 That glory which awaits for thee. 1851 PYCROFT *Agony Point* XXVI. (1862) 247 The duties that awaited to try his powers.

† **Awai·t,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **awayte, aweyte**, 4–7 **awaite, awayt**, 5 **avayte**, 7 (**awate**), 4–8 **await**. [a. ONF. *await, aweit*, (OF. *aguait*, mod. *aguets*), f. *await-, aguaitier*: see prec.]

1. A lying in wait or waylaying with hostile intent; ambush, ambuscade; a snare, plot.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. IV. 165 Delyvered out of þe awaytes [*ab insidiis*] of his owne moder. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 317 Where was leyd gret avayte on the Kyng to his destruccion. 1491 CAXTON *How to Die* 12 The temptacyons of the deuyll and his ryghte subtyl awaytes and fallaces. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* ix. 24 There awayte [WYCLIF, the aspies of hem] wer knowen of Saul. 1611 *ibid.*, Their laying awaite [1881 *Revised*, their plot] was knowen of Saul. 1677 HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* 184 The killing by awayt, or of malice prepensed. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Await* seems to signify what we now call *waylaying*, or lying in *wait*, to execute some mischief. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

b. *In await*: in ambush; with *be, sit, stand, lay, lie*. So *upon await*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nonne Pr. T.* 405 Homicides .. That in awayte lyn to morther men. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 311 For hate is ever upon await. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 8 Deth .. stondith euermore redy in awaite, for to shete his dart. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 185 There in await had he laid these murtherers. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* V. xviii. 78 The hidden deuill, that lies in close awate To win the fort of vnbeleeuing man. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 400 Many frames wherin shooters .. and slingers were set in await.

2. Watching, watch, watchfulness; heed, caution. *To have* or *take good await*: to take good heed. *To set good await*: to watch carefully.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 408 In aweyte alwey, and in fere. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. viii, They sette good awayte On euery syde leste there were deceyte. 1461 *Paston Lett.* 399 II. 22 Take good awayte to your person. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xliv. 60 The fronters towarde Fraunce were euer in good awayt. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1580) 97 They should haue good awayt that they spake not in such familiar facion .. as .. before.

b. *To have* or *keep* (a person) *in await, to make* or *lay await on*: to keep a look-out upon, to watch suspiciously.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monkes T.* 735 No man trust upon hir favour longe, But have hir in awayt for evermo. —*Manciple. T.* 45 A good wyf .. Schuld not be kept in noon awayt. 1469 *Paston Lett.* 609 II. 351 He myght not speeke with you, ther was made so gret awayte upon hym and upon you boothe. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccvi. 459 His men hadde him in suspect, and layed great awayt on him.

3. Waiting, expectation. *rare.*

1557 *Primer, Dirige* Ps. xxix, With long awaite I loked after our Lorde: and he intended unto me.

Awaited (ăwē·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. AWAIT *v.* + -ED.] Waited or looked for, expected.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* I. Wks. (1851) 9 The awaited revenge of those whose friends they had slain. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVIII. Wks. IX. 169 He gave the awaited signal.

Awai·ter. ? *Obs.* Also 4 **awaitour**, 4–6 **awayter**. [a. AF. **awaitour* (= OF. *aguaiteor, aguetteur*), f. *awaitier*: see AWAIT *v.* and -ER[1].]

† **1.** One who lies in wait. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. iii. 121 Yif he be a preue awaitour. 1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* XX. 20 The subtile awaiters to haue taken him in a trippe.

† **2.** An attendant. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CLXXX. (1495) 721 A vynyerde is lefte in wynter wythout keper or awayter. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 595 The kynges awayters were in coates of whyte and grene.

3. One who awaits or waits for.

Awai·ting, *vbl. sb.* [f. AWAIT *v.* + -ING[1].]

† **1.** Lying in wait; ambush, plot. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Prymer* 101 in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II, Delyuer us Fro the aweitingis of the fend. 1552 *Godly Prayers* in *Liturg. Q. Eliz.* 249 The deceitful awaiting of the most subtle serpent.

† **2.** Attendance, attention. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 250 Youre awaytinges .. Uppon me þat ye callid your mastresse. *c* 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 101 With a waytyng and wonder besy cure.

3. Waiting, expectation. *arch.*

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 220 An intentiue awaiting for the Consolation of Israel. 1868 LONGF. *Dante's Parad.* XXIII. 17 Brief the space .. From my awaiting.

Awakable (ăwē·kăb'l), *a.* [f. next + -ABLE.] Liable to be awakened or aroused.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 631 The tiger .. lies sleeping, but always awakable, in every man's heart.

Awake (ăwē·k), *v.* Pa. t. **awoke** (ăwōu·k), formerly also **awaked**. Pa. pple. **awoke** and **awaked**. Forms: *a.* (1 **awæcn-an**, see below and cf. AWAKEN). *Pa. t.* 1–3 **awóc**, 3–4 **awok**, 4 **awook**, (6 *Sc.* **awoik**), 3– **awoke**. *Pa. pple.* 1 **awacen**, 3 **awake**, 7 **awaken**, (*poet.*) **awoken**, 8– **awoke**. *β.* 1 **awaci-an**, 3 **awaki-en, awakie**, 4 **awaki, -ye**, 4– **awake**, (5 *Sc.* **awalk**). *Pa. t.* 1 **awacode**, 3–9 **awaked**. *Pa. pple.* 1 **awacod**, 4– **awaked**. [In this, as in the simple WAKE, q.v., two early verbs are mixed up; the form-history being complicated with that of AWAKEN, as the sense-history is with that of AWECCHE. 1. For the intransitive vb., OE. has *awæcnan, awóc, awacen*, compound of *wæcnan, wóc, wacen*, the present stem having a formative *-n-, wak-n-*. (Cf. Goth. *fraihn-an, frah, fraihans.*) This present began already in OE. to be treated as a weak vb., with pa. t. *awæcnede*; whence mod.E. *awaken, awakened*. As the earliest texts have *onwæcnan*, the *a-* in later OE. was probably = *on-*, not A- *pref.* 1. 2. Late OE. had also a weak vb. *awacian, awacode*, in form a compound of *wacian, wacode*, to watch, keep awake, but in sense identical with *awæcnan*, and perhaps originating in a confusion of the two. This gave M. and mod.E. *awake, awaked*. 3. After the weak *awakened* came into common use, as pa. t. of AWAKEN, the original relation of *awoke* and its pa. pple. to that vb. became obscured; and later instinct, in accordance with the general analogies of the language, has referred them to AWAKE, treating them as strong equivalents of *awaked*. They are so included here. 4. Of all these forms the sense was in OE. only intrans. 'to arise or come out of sleep,' the transitive (causal) sense of 'rouse from sleep' being expressed by the derivative *awæc(e)an*, ME. AWECCHE, Goth. *uswakjan*, mod.G. *erwecken*; but soon after 1100 *awake* began to be used in this sense also, and at length superseded *awecche*, which is not found after 1300. There has been some tendency, especially in later times, to restrict the strong pa. t. and pa. pple. to the orig. intrans. sense, and the weak inflexion to the trans. sense, but this has never been fully carried out. 5. The str. pa. pple. *awaken* was already in 13th c. reduced to *awake*, and at length became merely an adjective (mostly predicative), after which a new form from the pa. tense, *awoken*, later *awoke* was substituted; but the weak *awaked* is also in common use. (Shakspere used only the weak inflexions.)] **I.** *intr.*

1. To come out of the state of sleep; to cease

to sleep. (With pa. pple. belonging to the active voice, cf. *come, gone, risen*.) Cf. AWAKEN 1.

a. strong (pa. t. and pa. pple.).

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ix. 24 He awóe of þam slæpe. **1205** LAY. 1254 Þæ awoc Brutus. *a1300* *Judas* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 144 Sone so Judas of slepe was awake. *a1300* *Oxf. Student* 61 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 42 Þe clerkes awoke anon. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 154 And I for feir awoik. **1611** BIBLE *Judg.* xvi. 20 Hee awoke out of his sleepe. **1639** [see AWAKE *a.* 1]. **1866** G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxix, I awoke to less trouble than that of my dreams.

β. weak (including the now ambiguous present).

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xlv. 26 Of hefegum slæpe awacode. **1205** LAY. 17915 Late he gon awakien [**1250** gan a-wakie]. *c1305* *St. Kenelm* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 56 Hi of Gloucestre schire: bigonne to awaki. *c1385* CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2183 Ryght in the dawynyng awakyth she. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XIX. 180 Ner frentik ich awakede. *c1450* LONELICH *Grail* xlv. 364 Þe goodman ful awaked was. *c1500* *Lancelot* 1047 Awalk! It is no tyme to slep. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* xxviii. 16 And Jacob awaked out of his sleepe. **1711** ADDISON *Spect* No. 3 ¶ 9, I was so transported with joy that I awaked. **1714** POPE *Rape Lock* I. 16 And sleepless lovers, just at twelve, awake. **1827** JEFFREY *Lett.* 97 in Ld. Cockburn *Life*, I shall come back to you like one of the sleepers awaked.

2. *fig.* To rise from a state resembling sleep, such as death, indifference, inaction; to become active or vigilant; to bestir oneself. (Used also of things personified.)

c1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxiii. 179 Anon as he owt of his thowht awook. *a1541* WYATT *To my Lute* 1 My Lute awake. **1591** SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 78 Awake, awake, English Nobilitie! Let not slouth dimme your Honors. **1678** *Crt. Spain* 17 They who were most concerned, awaked not. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 185 ¶ 14 Whenever he awakes to seriousness and reflection. **1842** H. E. MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. 295 We feel as if we had awoke up to know that we had learned nothing really until now. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 346 The national spirit again awoke.

3. *To awake to* (something): to become fully conscious of, to become 'alive' to.

[Cf. 1751 in sense 3.] **1872** VEATS *Growth Comm.* 233 England and France at length awoke to the value of their fisheries. **1878** BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 358 When they awoke to their danger.

4. To be or keep awake; to be vigilant, to watch. *rare.* (Cf. WAKE.)

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 26 The Græcians did manie times sleep, when the Romanes did awake.

II. *trans.* (taking place of earlier AWECCHE.)

5. *trans.* To arouse (any one) from sleep.

a. weak (and ambiguous present).

c1230 *Ancr. R.* 238 Ich wolde awakien þe. *c1250* *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 32 Hise deciples .. a-wakede hine. **1340** *Ayenb.* 128 Þe angle þet awakede zaynte Petren. **1393** LANGL. *P.-Pl.* C. I. 213 And 3e, route of ratons ' of rest men a-wake. **1553-87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1761/2 Shogged her dame, and with much adoe awaked her. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 792 No dreadful Dreams awak'd him with affright. **1775** SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. i, If you awaked her. **1859** TENNYSON *Elaine* 6 Where morning's earliest ray Might strike it, and awake her with the gleam.

β. strong. rare.

1435 *Torr. Portugal* 146 Hys hornys blast awoke hyme nowght. **1526** TINDALE *Matt.* viii. 25 His disciples came vn to him, and awoke hym sayinge: master save vs. [So **1611**.] **1879** TENNYSON *Lover's T.* 62 Owl-whoop and dorhawk-whirr Awoke me not.

6. *fig.* To rouse from a state resembling sleep; to stir up, excite, make active. Cf. AWAKEN.

1340 *Ayenb.* 128 Þe holy gost awakeþ þane zenezere. **1563** *Homilies* II. xi. *Almsdeeds* i. (1859) 382 God's people should awake their sleepy minds. **1595** SHAKS. *John* IV. i. 26 He will awake my mercie. **1766** GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xix, I was soon awaked from this disagreeable reverie. **1793** SOUTHEY *Tri. Wom.* 380 Such strains awake the soul to loftiest thoughts. **1813** SCOTT *Rokeby* II. xvii, But morning beam, and wild bird's call, Awaked not Mortham's silent hall.

β. *a1400* *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 57 A man of grete pouste, þat mycbel mirþe a wook. **1633** P. FLETCHER *Elisa* II. xlv, Down dead she fell; and once again awoken, Fell once again. **1872** BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxxi, In a fashion which awoke the ire of the Lieutenant.

† **7.** *refl.* To ronse oneself from sleep or inaction. *Obs.*

1205 LAY. 25556 Þa þe King him awoc swiðe, he wes idræcched. **1488** CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 33 A slowe wyll is towched wyth a stroke of our lorde to awake him.

Awake (ăwē·k), *pred. a.* [Short for *awaken*, original pa. pple. of AWAKE *v.*; the full form occurs sporadically in 17th c.]

1. Roused from sleep, not asleep. *Wide awake*: thoroughly roused from sleep.

a1300 [see AWAKE *v.* 1 *a.*] **1581** MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 770 Men scarcely know, whether they be a wake or a sleepe. **1611** BIBLE *Luke* ix. 32 When they were awake [not in earlier versions, nor elsewhere in 1611], they saw his glory. **1639** SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 42 As she lay awaken in the night. **1820** KEATS *St. Agnes* xxxiv, She still beheld Now wide awake, the vision of her sleep.

2. *fig.* In activity; vigilant, watchful, on the alert.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 9 That .. the flame preserved there alive, might ever keepe awake for safegard of the State. **1681** DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* II. 682 Grudge his own rest, and keep the world awake. **1714** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 580 ¶ 9 Such a Consideration should be kept awake in us at all times. **1800** *Let.* in Trevelyan *Life Macaulay* I. i. 43 We want to have all our faculties awake.

b. *To be awake to* (anything): to be fully conscious of it, to appreciate it fully. Cf. *alivé*.

1813 MISS AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xl. 48 As much awake to the novelty of attention in that quarter as Elizabeth herself. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* x. 109 He was awake to the dangers.

Awaked (ăwē·kt), *ppl. a. arch.* = AWAKENED.

1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1634) 294 An awaked conscience.

Awaken (ăwē·k'n), *v.* Forms: 1 awæcn-an, 2–5 awakn-en, 3–5 awaken-e(n, 4– awaken. [OE *a-wæcn-an*, earlier *on-wæcn-an*, f. A- *pref.* 2 + *wæcnan*, to WAKEN. For the form-history, and its complication with that of AWAKE, see the latter. In OE. *awæcnan* was a str. vb. with pa. t. and pple. *awóc, awacen*. But sometimes the present stem (being irregular) was mistaken for a weak verb, whence already in 9th c. the pa. *awæcnede*, mod. *awakened*, which is now treated as the proper pa. t., while *awoke* and its accompanying pa. pple. are referred to the originally weak *awake*. Like *awake*, this was also at first strictly intrans.; the transitive use is of comparatively recent appearance, but now (in sense 5) the most frequent.]

(In early use, rarely in the literal sense of *awake*; commonly *transf.* or *fig.* See senses 2, 3, 5. We still prefer *awaken* to *awake* in sense 5. See also the derivatives below, in which the transferred sense is the usual one in modern use.)

I. *intransitive.*

1. *lit.* = AWAKE *v.* 1.

c885 K. ÆLFRED *Past.* 459 Dæt we onwæcnen of slæpe. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 478, I awakned þere-with & wrote as me mette. **1653** *Nissena* 29 He awakened, and found himselfe void of the hopes of asking. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* 267 When the captive awakened, the sun was high in heaven. **1819** R. CHAPMAN *Jas. V*, 129 When the king awakened he was in a great rage.

† **2.** *transf.* To arise or spring into existence, originate. The usual sense in OE. *Obs.*

c885 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. xi. § 5 Eall heora gewinn awæcnedon ærest fram Alexandres epistole. *a1000* *Crist* (Grein) 67 Nú is þæt bearn cumen, awæcned. *c1130* *Ancr. R.* 422 Of idelnesse awakened muchel flesshes fondunge.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* = AWAKE *v.* 2, 3.

1768 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 23 Apr. (1827) III. 308 Just awakening, and darkly feeling after God. **1827** CARLYLE *Misc.* I. 24 The genius of the country has awakened. **1881** *Nonconf.* 15 Sept. 867/1 A mind that has once awakened to this great and most distressing fact.

II. *transitive.*

4. *lit.* To rouse from sleep.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. viii. 7 The blysfull lycht .. A-walkynnit king Euander. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 42 Hath that awakened you? **1667** MILTON *P. L.* v. 672 Satan .. his next subordinate Awak'ning. **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xvii, Even this failed to awaken the sleeper.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* To rouse into activity; to stir up, excite; kindle (desire, anxiety, interest, attention, etc.); in *Theol.* to arouse to a sense of sin.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 119 Lord Angelo .. thinking me remisse .. awakens mee. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xlv. 355 To awaken .. their Piety and Industry. **1767** FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* I. i. 11, I would .. awaken your ambition. **1850** MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* IV. ii. (1874) 499 The cry of distress .. awakens compassion.

Awa·kenable, *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being awakened.

1840 CARLYLE *Chartism* iv. 20 Deep-hidden, but awakenable.

Awakened (ăwē·k'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Aroused from sleep, sloth, or inaction.

c1230 *Ancr. R.* 58 Vondunge .. þurh þine dede .. awakened. **1658** J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* II. 121 The awakened needle .. leapeth towards its allicient. **1746** HERVEY *Medit.* (1753) I. 74 Awakened, trembling Sinners. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* V. 222 Awaken'd memory. **1820** KEATS *Ode to Psyche* 6 Winged Psyche with awaken'd eyes.

Awakener (ăwē·k'nəɹ). [f. AWAKEN + -ER1.] He who or that which awakens.

1598 FLORIO, *Risueglíatore*, an awakener, a larum in a clocke. **1797** GODWIN *Enquirer* I. vii. 58 Society is the true awakener of man. **1858** STANLEY *Arnold* I. vi. 246 Merely as awakeners and reminders to myself. **1860** S. WILBERFORCE *Addr. Cand. Ordin.* 112 An awakener of dull .. conscience.

Awa·kening, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING1.]

1. A rising from sleep, or (in modern use, more commonly) from sloth, inaction, or indifference.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* (*Qo. 2*) v. iii. 258 Ere the time Of her awakening. **1646** *Bury Wills* (1850) 187 To continue vntill the generall awakeninge day. **1873** SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 186 The awakening of the whole Eoglish nation to activity. **1878** *Masque of Poets* 17 Dreams divine end in awakenings dull. *c1882* SARAH STOCK *Life Abund.* 8 The spring, Nature's great awakening.

2. An aronsing from sleep or its semblance.

1684 R. ALLEYNE (*title*) A Rebuke to Backsliders .. published for the Awakening of a Sleepy Age. **1872** M. TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* 209 These violent awakenings must have been annoying to Oliver.

Awa·kening, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING2.]

1. Rising as if from sleep.

1726 THOMSON *Winter* 1043 Awakening nature hears .. and starts to life. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 626/1 Awakening buds and blossoms.

2. Fitted to arouse; rousing.

1694 KETTLEWELL *Comp. Penitent* 44 Thy awakening Providences. **1736** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 42 The most awakening writer .. of all the ancients. **1810** COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 46 The awakening cock.

Awakenment (ăwē·k'nmĕnt). [f. AWAKEN + -MENT; the Romance suffix being here used with a Teutonic verb.] An awakening.

1842 GRESLEY *Forr. Arden* 9 The general awakenment of learning and civilisation. **1862** D. SIMON *Dorner's Pers. Christ* II. I. 276 The awakenment of a lively feeling of need. **1871** FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* i. 7 A happy awakenment to life and energy.

Awa·ker. [f. AWAKE *v.* + -ER.] = AWAKENER.

1611 COTGR., *Susciteur*, a raiser, awaker, stirrer vp. **1685** LADY R. RUSSELL *Lett.* 22 I. 58 Never any poor creature .. has had more awakers to quicken and revive the anguish of its soul than I.

Awaking (ăwē·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING1.] The rising, or arousing, from sleep (or its semblance).

1297 R. GLOUC. 557 Of softe awakunge hii toke lute gome. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 36 The cause of his awaking. **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 304 Untimely awakings do ensue. **1870** *Daily News* 18 Aug. 2 What an awaking!

† **Awa·ld, -old, -eald,** *v. str. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* + OE. *wealdan, woldan* (see WALD *v.*); prob. a later parallel formation to the obl *awe(a)ld, awe(a)ld* sb. 'power, dominion': or for OE. *gewealdan*. Cf. the weak AWELD, some of the forms of which in EE. are scarcely distinguishable from those of this verb.] To have control of; to wield. (Orig. governing genitive.

1205 LAY. 23734 Ure drihten þe alle domes awalt [**1250** weldeþ]. *c1220* *Leg. St. Kath.* 632 Aweald þurh þi wisdom hare worldliche wit. *c1305* *St. Edm.* 335 in *E. E. P.* So As stif as enie bord hire honden bicome .. heo ne miȝte hem awolde nost.

Awale, obs Sc. form of AVAIL and AVALE.

† **Awa·lk,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [f. A- *pref.* 11 + WALK *v.*] To walk.

1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Proem 8 Quhilk in the floure of youth .. Awalkis heir amang the flouris soft.

† **A-wa·llop,** *adv. phr. Obs. rare*−. [A *pref.*1 + *wallop*, early form of GALLOP.] At a gallop.

c1350 *Will. Palerne* 1770 Þe white beres .. went a-wai a wallop as þei wod semed.

Awalt (ăwalt), *adv. Sc.*; also **awald, awelled, awart** (awkward). [Etymol. uncertain. Cf. OE. *wældan* to roll, pa. t. in Lindisf. Matt. xxvii. 60 *awælde*, in Rushw. *awældede*; but the place of the stress makes the relationship doubtful.] (See quot.

1799 1863 *Trans. Highl. Soc.* III. 447 (JAM.) Sheep are most apt to die awald, when it grows warm after a shower. **1854** *N. & Q.* Ser. I. IX. 209/1 When fat sheep roll over on their backs and cannot get up of themselves they are said to be lying *awkward*, in some places *awald*, and in others *awart*. **1863** MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 720 Awelled (Dumfriesshire), a sheep .. lying helplessly on its back.

Awame, obs. form of AAM, AUM.

Awance, -se, obs. Sc. form of ADVANCE.

A-wane ăwē·n *adv. phr.* [A *pref.*1 + WANE.]

† **1.** In want, wanting. *Obs.*

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Tomarȝan hit him is awane.

2. On the wane, waning.

1876 DOWDEN *Poems* 23 No wanderer morning-moon awane.

Awant, obs. Sc. form of AVAUNT.

Awanting ăwǫ·ntiŋ, *ppl. a.* [The phrase *a wanting* (see A *pref.*1 12, 13) erroneously taken as a single word, as if from a vb. *to awant*. Chiefly in Scotch writers; cf. *amissing*.] Wanting.

1661 BURNEY *Κόσ. Σώφ.* 105 To acquaint me with what passes, or is awanting in the Nations. **1747** T. STORY *Jrnl. Life* 78 Mutual Love and Esteem was not a-wanting. **1857** H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* ii. 94 The upper side of the skull is often awanting. **1877** H. PAGE *De Quincey* II. xvi. 24 A Greek quotation with an accent misplaced or awanting.

Awaped, var. AWHAPED *ppl. a. Obs.* bewildered.

Award (ăwō·ɹd), *v.*1 [a. AF. *awarde-r*. ONF. *eswarder, eswarder*, central F. *esguarder*, to observe, look at, consider, examine, decide, ordain, fix = OSp. *esguardar*, It. *sguardare*:—Romanic **exwardāre*. *-guardāre*, f. *ex* out, thoroughly + *wardāre, guardāre*, ad OLG. **ward-ên* (OS. *wardôn*, OE. *weardian*, cogn. w. OHG. *wartên*, mod.G. *warten*) to watch. Cf. WARD, GUARD.]

I. To award a thing.

† **1.** To examine a matter and adjudicate upon its merits; to decide, determine, after consideration or deliberation. *Obs.* a. *trans.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 354 So as my court it hath awarded, Thou shalt be duely rewarded. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CXXVII. 106, I wylle that ye award and doo ryght. **1547** J. HEYWOOD *Wit & Folly* Introd. (1846) 30, I judge and awarde Both these pleasures of yours as one in regarde. **1686** DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 381 Shall then the Testament award the right? **1725** POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 222 Ev'n he who sightless wants his visual ray, May by his touch alone award the day.

† b. with *inf. phr.* or *subord. cl.*

c1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 202 This clerk schal have his thral; thus I awarde. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CXXVII. 106, I award .. that hymself and his sone wend byfore the kyng. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 557 The unwise award to lodge it in the towers.

2. To determine upon and appoint by judicial sentence.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 983/2 The iudges a warde write to enquire of what fame and behauiour the man is. **1704** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4049/4 A Commission of Bankrupt being awarded against William Mackdugale. *a1709* SIR R. ATKYNS *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 93 An Officer .. executing

Process which is erroneously awarded. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5 (1882) 502 Fines of four and five thousand pounds were awarded for brawls. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 12 Apr. 207/1 An umpire .. awarded that the local board should pay .. 200*l.*

3. To grant or assign (*to* a person) by judicial or deliberate decision; to adjudge.

1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII.* ii, To award to the party complainant such amendes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 300 A pound of that same marchants flesh is thine, The Court awards it, and the law doth give it. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Fl.* (1840) 269 It was not in his power to award me any reparation. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* ii. 66 He awarded to the Bishop of Vienne .. four neighbouring cities. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Mak. Flor.* iii. 65 It was his .. to award everlasting praise to his friends.

†**b.** *loosely.* To furnish, give. *Obs. rare.*

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 22 Furye weapon awardeth [*Juror arma ministrat*]. *Ibid.* VIII. (1836) 142 Theyre labor hot they folow; toe the flame fits gyreful awarding.

†**II.** To award a person. *Obs.*

†**4.** To sentence, appoint (*to do* something). *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* 190 The party condemnyd .. schold ever be awardyd to pay costys. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 384 A tierce of Levites were awarded to waite.

†**5.** To sentence, consign (*to* custody, etc.).

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Heb.* vi. 2 (R.) That last judgment, which shall awarde some to eternall felicitie, and other some to euerlastyng paynes. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 83 Yet euerie of them shall be awarded to prison. 1648 PRYNNE *Plea for Lords* 56 The .. Lords .. awarded him to the custody of the Marshall.

†**Awa·rd,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. A-*pref.* 11 + WARD *v.*]

1. *trans.* To guard.

c 1534 *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) 268 The passages weare straghtlie awarded bie there enemies.

2. To ward off (blows, etc.).

1579 *Poore Knights Palace* G iij, Then Clodius, to award this blow, and to drive back this dome, etc. 1670 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 222 Dexterously, yet candidly, to award some unlucky points that are not seldom made at us. 1744 MITCHELL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 108 To award off this Violence of the Sun's Beams. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (ed. Morell), To award, or ward off, a blow, *ictum avertere.*

Award (ăwō·ɹd), *sb.* Forms: 3 ougard, awgarde, 5–7 awarde, 5–6 adward, 4– award. [a. AF. *award, -airt, agard* = OF. *ewart, eswart, esguart,* 'look, aspect, attention, consideration, judicial decision, arbitrament,' n. of action f. *eswarder, esguarder*: see AWARD *v.*[1] The EE. forms *ougard, awgarde,* confuse the two F. forms in *g* and *w*; for the spelling *adv-* see AD- *pref.* 2.]

1. A decision after examination, a judicial sentence, *esp.* that of an arbitrator or umpire; the document embodying it.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7318 Þai seke þam-self o a gret ougard [*Fairf.* a foule awgarde], Þai ask now oþer king þan me. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 409 To stonde gladly to the award of hise soueregnes. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. iv. 152 To gyve A-ward For ane of þa twa þan askand Đe successyown of Scotland. 1473 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* 732 III. 102 Sette attone by the adward off the Kyng. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 3/1 To interdict so manie .. as disobeied their award. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* x. 52 The condemning award of that unintelligent Tribunal. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 78 The workmen have in several instances, refused to abide by the award of the umpire.

2. That which is awarded or assigned, as payment, penalty, etc., by the terms of the judge's sentence or arbitrator's decision.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 17 Faint-heart-fooles, whom shew of perill hard Could terrifie from fortunes faire adward. 1697 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Ex.* xiv. 17 The Annoyances on their Bodies by Frogs, and Lice .. were the just awards .. of God's punitive Justice. 1863 KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 134 The fatal infliction of the usual award of stripes. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 7/2 The balance of the Geneva Award.

†**3.** Keeping, care, custody, wardship. (Cf. AWARD *v.*[2] and WARD *sb.*) *Obs.*

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xix. 202 Nasciens in presown kepten thei there That him and his londis bothe, they hadde In here award. *Ibid.* xxiii. 150 Loke thow .. Of these 3iftes that thou take good award. 1570 *Marr. Wit & Sc.* I. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* II. 326 To whose award all creatures are assigned.

Awardable (ăwō·ɹdăb'l), *a.* [f. AWARD *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Rightly or lawfully to be awarded.

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 169 No Processe is there awardable against the party.

Awarder (ăwō·ɹdəɹ). [f. AWARD *v.* + -ER[1]; cf. OF. *awardeur, eswardeur.*] One who awards.

1561 JR. HEYWOOD *Seneca's Herc. Fur.* (1581) 20 b, O thou awarder of mens gyltes. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* II. 369 The high awarders of immortal fame. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* I. 141 The jury in this case is never the awarder of damages.

Awa·rding, *ppl. a.* [f. AWARD *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] Giving judicial sentence, deciding.

1620 ROWLANDS *Nt. Raven* 20 Each of an honest friend did make his choyse, And bound themselues to their awarding voyce.

†**Awa·rdment.** [f. as prec. + -MENT; cf. OF. *aguardement.*] = AWARD *sb.*

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* I. vii. (1634) 21 To hang the credit that we have to the Scriptures upon the will and awardment of the Church. 1679 W. PENN *Addr. Prot.* 153 Content with the awardment of such loss or gain as they the Arbitrators think equal. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 1167 They both stood to his awardment.

†**Awa·rdship.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The action of an awarder, arbitration.

c 1547 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 422 Promising that .. he would stand to your awardship, and now doth deny it. 1555 — in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. xxix. 227 He would not that his awardship should take place.

Aware (ăwēə·ɹ), *pred. a.* Forms: 1 ȝewær, 3 iwar, iware, iwarre, a ware, 4 y-wer, ywar, 6 awarre, 5– aware. [OE. *ȝewær* (cogn. with OHG. *gawar, giwar,* MHG. *gewar,* mod.G. *gewahr*), f. *ge* (see A-*pref.* 6) + *wær* wary, cautious: see WARE.]

†**1.** Watchful, vigilant, cautious, on one's guard. *To be aware of*: to be on one's guard against. *Obs.*

1095 *O. E. Chron.*, Þa þe innan þam niwan castele wæron, his ȝewær wurdon. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 334 Bute we wurðen us iwar, þis wereld us wile drenchen. 1250 LAY. 5320 Beyne wer iwar [1205 warre] of þan swikedome. 1340 *Ayenb.* 100 Þet þou by wys and y-wer. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 337 b, To bee well aware, lest thei should .. areise battaill. 1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel* II. 423 They were alwayes aware of taking of townes by long sieges. 1770 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 19 Are you all aware of .. talebearing and evil-speaking? 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iv. 164 We must be especially aware of those fallacies.

2. Informed, cognizant, conscious, sensible. *To be aware* (*of, that*): to have cognizance, to know.

1205 LAY. 18422 Ær heo wurðen iware, we scullen heom amarre. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 104 Þer of beoð iwar .. þet oðer hwile þe ueond, etc. *c* 1280 *Commandm.* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 16 Be a ware whose euer wol .. þat for man-is sin it is. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. iii. 94 Whan the dwellers there were aware of hit. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xxii. 21 Arnan loked, and was aware of Dauid. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 119 Whereof hee soon aware, Each perturbation smooth'd with outward calme. 1790 COWPER *Odyss.* XIX. 117 Thou wast well aware .. that I design'd To ask. 1848 W. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xv. (1879) 317 The only Europeans who had preceded us .. so far as I am aware, were Straus .. and Bonar. *Mod.* Are you aware that your friends are here?

†**3.** *elliptically* with *be* omitted, and simulating a verb in the imperative. (So taken by Johnson.) (Be) on your guard, (be) ware. (Cf. *Soft! Quick!*)

c 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 154 Aware, fellows, and stand a-room. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 28 Aware, keep bak, make room noow. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* vii. 81 Well there's the second time. Aware the third.

Awaredom (ăwēə·ɹdəm). *rare*—[1]. [f. AWARE *a.* + -DOM.] The state of being on one's guard.

1752 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 251 III. 60, I am glad you are aware of Miss Pitt; pray continue your awaredom.

Awareness (ăwēə·ɹnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being aware; consciousness.

1880 CYPLES *Hum. Exp.* ii. 24 No lapse of the egoistic awareness. 1880 MISS BEVINGTON in *Mind* No. 17. 43 The higher the organisation the keener is the awareness.

†**Awa·rie,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 awerȝi-an, awierȝi-an, awyrȝe-an, 2 awiriȝ-en, awerie-n, 2–3 awereȝ-en, 2–4 awarie-n, 3 awarye-n, 4 awarȝe, awyrie. [OE. *awęrgian, awięrgian, awyrȝean,* f. A-*pref.* 1 + *węrgian, więrgian, wyrgian,* to curse: see WARIE.] To curse, damn.

Vesp. Ps. v. 9 Awerȝed. *c* 885 K. ÆLFRED *Past.* 249 Awierȝed. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* viii. 21 Nelle ic awirȝean þa eorþan heonanforþ. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Se eorðe his awiriȝd on þine weorcum. *c* 1250 *Meid. Maregr.* xix, Denne spec Olibrius—awarie him sonne ant mone! *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 662 Þei wolden awyrien þat wiȝt for his well dedes.

¶ See also AWORRY.

†**Awa·ried(e,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Accursed.

c 1000 *Ags. G.* Matt. xxv. 41 Gewitað awyrȝyde fram me [*Rushw.* awærȝede]. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.*, Gewiteð awereȝede. *c* 1220 *Leg. Kath.* 142 Toward te awariede maumetes temple. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 166 Awarid worth ye ichon. 1340 *Ayenb.* 27 Awarȝede glednesse.

†**Awa·ring,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. AWARE *a.* or *v.* + -ING[1].] Perception, sensation.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 50 The soul is too high bred to give us any rational accounts of the awarings of sense, as heat, cold, wetness.

Awarke, obs. form of A-WORK.

†**Awa·rn,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. A-*pref.* 11 (or 6) + WARN *v.*] To warn.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 46 That every bird and beast awarned made To shrowd themselves.

†**Awa·rp,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 aweorp-, awurp-, awyrp-an, 2 awerp-, 2–3 aworp-en, 3–4 awarp-e(n. *Pa. t.* 1 awearp, 1–2 awarp, 3 aweorp. *Pa. pple.* 1–3 aworpen, 3 awarpen. [f. A-*pref.* 1 away + *weorpan* to throw (see WARP); cogn. with OS. *awerpan,* Goth. *uswairpan.*]

1. To throw or cast away; to throw or cast down.

c 1000 *Ags. G.* Matt. xxvii. 5 And he awearp þa scyllingas inon þæt tempel. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.*, Awarp. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 And awerpeð hine in to helle pine. *c* 1225 *St. Marher.* 5 Ha walden .. awarpen me. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 122 Þet a windes puf .. mei auellen & aworpen into sunne.

2. To warp or twist out of shape.

c 1300 *Old Age* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 149 Eld me awarpeþ þat mi schuldern scharpiþ.

†**Awa·rrant,** *v. Obs.* [f. A-*pref.* 11 + WARRANT *v.*] To vouch for, warrant, guarantee.

a 1400 *Chester Pl.* 3 Some writers awarrante your matter, theirfore be boulde. 1598 GREENE *Jas. IV* (1861) 188 And awarrant his preferment to a prince's service. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 26 If life were awarranted fooles.

Awarys, obs. Sc. form of AVARICE.

A-wash (ăwŏ·ʃ), *advb. phr.* (*pred. a.*) [A *prep.*[1] + WASH.]

1. On a level or flush with the surface of the water, so that it just washes over.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 507/1 An anchor is .. 'a-wash,' when the stock is hove up to the surface of the water. 1868 W. COLLINS *Moonst.* I. xix. (1876) 144 The South spit was just awash with the flowing tide.

2. Washing about, at the mercy of the waves.

1870 READE *Put Yourself* III. 274 The rising water set everything awash. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* IV. 351 Their unmanned oars awash In the sandy waves of the shallows.

A-waste (ăwē·st), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + WASTE.] Wasting, to waste.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bnd.* Poems I. 146 Thy body appears Hung awaste on the rocks.

Awatch = a watch: cf. next and AWAIT *sb.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 255 Whan sowdiers be .. scatred about diuers besynessis: than lyghtly they be leyde awatche for.

A-watch (ăwŏ·tʃ), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + WATCH.] On the watch, watching.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VII. As a dog a-watch for his master's foot.

Awate, obs. form of AWAIT.

†**A-water,** in or on the water: see A *prep.*[1]

A-wave (ăwē·v), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + WAVE.] On the wave, moving in waves; waving.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *An Island* Poems II. 183 The place is all awave with trees. 1855 BROWNING *Saul* in *Men & Wom.* II. 131 The river's awave With smooth paper-reeds.

Awaward, obs. Sc. form of AVANT-GUARD.

Awawns, obs. form of ADVANCE.

Away (ăwē·), *adv.* Forms: 1 onweȝ, 1–2 aweȝ, 2 aweiȝ, 2–5 awei, awey, awai, (3 awæi, *Orm.* awe33), 4 owai (ewai), o wey, on-wai, on way, (a-vey, avay), aweie, aweye, 4–5 oway, 4–6 awaye, 6 awaie, 4– away. *Sc.* 8–9 awa. [In its origin a phrase, ON *prep.*, and *weg,* WAY, i.e. *on* (his, onc's) *way,* 'on' (as in 'move on'), and thus 'from this (or that) place.' Already in OE. reduced to *a-weg*: cf. A *prep.*[1]: the 14th and 15th c. forms in *o-, on-,* were northern; in ME. and mod. dialects reduced to *'way* (York Plays, *do way* = put away, Sc. *co'way, c'way* = come away), also in certain combinations, as *way-going.* So MHG. *enwëc* (for *in wëc*), mod.HG. dial. *ewëck,* mod G. *weg.* In earlier Eng. used as a separable verbal prefix, standing before the vb., esp. in subordinate sentences, and compound tenses (as in G.), e.g. *Sone se ich hit awei warp,* soon as I threw it away: *he wes awæi iflozen,* he had flown away; still placed emphatically before the subject as 'away he went,' 'away went hat and wig.']

I. Of motion in place, removal.

1. On (his or one's) way; onward, on, along. Hence used also with *come,* as still in north. Eng. and Sc., where 'Come away' = 'come along, come on,' without reference to place left.

Beowulf 534 Ær he on weȝ hwurfe. 921 *O. E. Chron.* (Earle 106) Þa forleton hie þa burȝ and foron aweȝ. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 810 Abram .. ferde a-wei to mambre dale. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8067 Wit þe king he ferd on-wai. *c* 1500 *Rel. Ant.* I. 45 The plowman cryed, Sirs. come awaye. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 55 Come away, come away death, And in sad cypresse let me be laide.

2. From this (or that) place, to a distance.

Beowulf 4199 He onweȝ losade. 918 *O. E. Chron.*, Hira feawa on weȝ comon. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 22 Þa eode he aweȝ unrót [*Rushw.* awæȝ, *Hatton* aweiȝ]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Bute he hine driue a-wei. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11262 Þir angels wited þam ewai. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 169 And bare hym on his bakke a way [*v. r.* awey]. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 156 The duk fled oway. 1526 TINDALE *John* xvi. 7 That I goo a waye. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 16 Get thee away. 1699 DRYDEN *Char. Gd. Parson* 74 And hungry sent the wily fox away. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 136 ¶ 2 My Imagination runs away with me. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxiv. I. 224 They sail away each on his course. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Aug. 9/1 The bride's going-away dress.

b. *emphatically.*

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* (1590) 177 Making them ride and run, post and away. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* xxv, Away went Gilpin, neck or nought; Away went hat and wig. 1821 KEATS *Isabel* lx, Away they went.

3. From actual adherence, contact, or inclusion; off, aside; *fig.* as in to *fall away,* to desert.

c 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 8 Awurp hine aweiȝ fram þe. *c* 1220 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 189 Waschen a-wai alle folkes fulþe. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 393 He with his tayl awey the flye smyteth. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 41 Scrape and dygge a way a lytyl the mosse. 1577 *St. Aug. Manuell* 18 To lay away the burden of fleshly desires. *a* 1711 KEN *Poet. Wks.* I. 361 His mournful Tears he clear'd away. 1873 LONGF. *Eliz.* 29 in *Aftermath* 51 She folded her work, and laid it away.

4. From or out of one's personal possession, with sense of parting with, deprivation, loss; *e.g.* with *put, give, take, throw,* etc.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 110 Þei tak a vey all þingis fro alle men. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxvii. 36 Hee tooke away my birthright. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 56 It shall be given away to some poor body. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 549 ¶ 3 Life .. is thrown away when it is not some way useful to others. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugg.* I. vi. 93 This is not an air to take away one's appetite. 1873 LONGF. *Emma & Eginh.* 179 This passing traveller, who hath stolen away The brightest jewel of my crown to-day. *Mod.* Who gave the bride away?

5. From the actual state or condition; from existence; into extinction or termination (in most cases gradual); to death, to an end, to nothing.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 3769 Parchaunce þai er ille within, And passes away in dedely syn. *c* **1384** Chaucer *H. Fame* 1149 They were molte awey with hete. **1526** Tindale *Luke* ix. 12 The daye beganne to weare awaye. **1611** Bible *Job* xiv. 10 Man dieth, and wasteth away. — xxxiii. 21 His flesh is consumed away. **1641** French *Distill.* ii. (1651) 60 Let that .. be vapoured away to the thicknesse of honey. **1714** Addison *Spect.* No. 565 ¶ 1 They faded away. **1816** Scott *Old Mort.* xxxvii, Their zeal .. died gradually away. **1864** Longf. *Falc. Federigo* 114 The petted boy grew ill, and day by day Pined with mysterious malady away.

6. From its natural use with certain verbs in the preceding senses, *away* is extended to other transitive verbs, to express a specific application of the action to **a.** removal, parting with (cf. *blow* away, *kiss* away, *boon* away), **b.** doing away with, elimination (cf. *boil* away, *refine* away, *analyse* away, *explain* away); and finally also with similar force to **c.** intransitive verbs, which are thereby rendered transitive, as 'to *sigh* away one's life,' 'to *idle* away one's time,' 'to *sleep* the day away.' There are verbs which are scarcely or not at all used without it, as 'to *while* the time away,' 'to *fool* one's money away' (to part with it like a fool).

a. *c* **1661** *Argyle's Last Will* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 27/1 What was got by Oppression, will be booned away by the King's Liberality. **1711** Steele *Spect.* No. 138 ¶ 3 Which can play away its Words. **1881** Blackmore *Christowell* xxxviii, He .. kissed away the tears.

b. **1738** Johnson *London* 53 Explain their country's dear-bought rights away. **1742** Richardson *Pamela* III. 75 To split hairs and to distinguish away the Christian Duties. **1751** Jortin *Serm.* (1771) VI. vii. 140 To purify their religion, till they refined it away. **1812** L. Hunt in *Examiner* 14 Dec. 785/2 To explain away some of the passages. **1865** Mill *Utilit.* 46 This .. might be analysed away.

c. **1689** Sherlock *Death* iii. § 7 (1731) 210 These Men have loitered away the Day. **1712** *Spect.* No. 527 ¶ 2 We had whiled away three hours after this manner. **1767** Wesley *Jrnl.* 27 July (1827) III. 284 Having a severe cold, I was in hopes of riding it away. *Ibid.* 31 Oct. 14/3 They had falsely sworn away the lives of their fellows. **1812** Byron *Ch. Har.* II. I, Let .. the loitering pilgrim .. gaze .. the morn..away. **1864** Longf. *Falc. Federigo* 90 The lovely lady whiled the hours away.

¶ Being used with verbs generally, like the L. prefix *ab-*, Gr. ἀπο-, G. *weg-*, *ab-*, *hin-*, F. *en-* (cf. *aufugĕre* to flee away, ἀποτιθέναι to put away, *wegnehmen*, *abnehmen*, to take away, *s'en aller* to go away, *enlever* to take away), *away* enters into many idiomatic phrases, e.g. *to do away* (with), *make away*, *give away* (now *give way*), *fall away*, etc., which will be found under the verbs in question.

II. Of action. [Immediately from sense I.]

7. Onward in time, on, continuously, constantly; with idea of continuance of action and progress; e.g. *to work away* = to go on working.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 90, I with ale, and ale with me wag away. **1570** Ascham *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 29 As you perceiue your scholer to goe better and better on awaie. **1737** M. Green *Spleen*, While Pan melodious pipes away. **1804** *Naval Chron.* XII *Sailors have a knack*, 'Haul away! yo ho, boys!' **1821** Scott *Kenilw.* xxxiii, 'Scream away if you like it.' *c* **1826** R. Macnish *Barber of Gött.* in *Mod. Pythag.* (1838) II. 101 'Brush away, my old boy—nothing like it.' **1833** Ht. Martineau *Brooke F.* ix. 112 The young folks tripped it away on the grass. **1855** Thackeray *Rose & Ring* v. (1866) 23 She capered away on her one shoe. *Ibid.* xiv. 89 He sat down and worked away, very, very hard. **1875** Helps *Anim. & Mast.* v. 132 And kept 'pegging away,' to use a presidential expression, with all my might.

8. Straightway, forthwith, directly, without hesitation or delay; chiefly colloquial in imperative sentences, as *Fire away!* = proceed at once to fire, begin immediately, *Say away* = say on, and U. S. and Eng. dial. *Right away* = straightway, directly.

1535 Coverdale *John* xvi. 12, I haue yet moch to saye vnto you, but ye can not beare it awaye. **1676** Shadwell *Virtuoso* II. Wks. 1720 I. 332 Come .. pull away. **1842** Dickens *Amer. Notes* ii. 14 'Dinner, if you please,' said I to the waiter .. 'Right away?' said the waiter .. I saw now that 'Right away' and 'Directly' were one and the same thing. **1883** *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 10 She told him 'to report away,' that she was not afraid.

III. Of position. [From senses 2–5.]

9. Of direction: (Turned) from this (or that) direction; in the other direction.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Hi beoð iturnid away from heom. *c* **1383** Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 8 Þat turneþ a wey his eris. *c* **1440** *Apol. Loll.* 68 Turniþ away 3our facis fro al 3our folthis. **1712** Steele *Spect.* No. 514 ¶ 3, I turned away from this despicable troop with disdain. **1879** Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* iii. xii. 72 The axis of rotation is inclined away from the Sun.

10. Appended to *where*, *there*, *here*, with sense of: In the direction of, about; e.g. *there away* = in that quarter, there about. (Now only *dial.*)

1564 *Brief Exam.* iij b, The Gentiles there away had their .. common bankettes. **1641** Hinde *J. Bruen* xlvii. 152 The Witch will not looke one in the face, but shee will looke here a way and there a way. **1755** *Guthrie's Trial* 210 (Jam.) Confirming the same by many mighty works in scripture tending there away. **1815** Scott *Guy M.* i, The three miles .. extended themselves into 'four miles or there awa.' *Mod. Sc.* Where away did you lose it? He lives hereaway.

11. Of the position attained by removal in place: In another place; at a distance; at (a stated) distance, off.

1712 *Spect.* No. 502 ¶ 5, I shall not be able to stay away. *c* **1835** C. H. Bateman *Hymn*, There is a happy land Far, far away! **1850** Sears *Athan.* vi. 53 They can see the city away through the hot and stifling air. **1866** G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* i. (1878) 14 Away in the distance .. glittered a weathercock. **1881** Blackmore *Christowell* xxxix, His home was some miles away.

12. Of the state or condition resulting from removal: Gone (from a place); absent; wanting.

c **1300** *Cursor M.* 9702 What is wisdome be pees awaye? *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 2095 And turned agein .. and told he was a-weie. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 336 The Rokkes been aweye. **1562** J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 53 Three maie kepe counsayle, if two be away. **1647** Cowley *Mistr., Spring* ii, How could it be so fair and you away? **1816** Scott *Antiq.* xxvii, He was like a man awa frae himsell. *Mod.* I called at his office, but found him away.

13. Of the condition resulting from deprivation, loss, or extinction: Gone (from existence); vanished, destroyed, consumed; dead; fainted. (Now chiefly *dial.*)

c **1300** *Sir Ferumb.* 2504 Our hred, our wyn ys al away. *c* **1430** Lydg. *Bochas* IV. ii. (1554) 102 A blase of fire, now bright, and now away. **1535** Coverdale *Jer.* xxxi. 15 Rachel mournynge for hir children, and wolde not be comforted, because they were awaye. **1787** Burns *Wks.* III. 119 Your mortal Fae is now awa',—Tam Samson's dead! **1818** *Edin. Mag.* Dec. 503 (Jam.) My dochter was lang awa [=in a swoon], but whan she cam again, she tauld us, etc. *Mod.* Here's a health to them that's awa'.

IV. Elliptical uses, with a verb suppressed: simulating an imperative or (rarely) infinitive.

14. = Go away.

c **1250** *Meid. Margr.* xxxvi, Awei ye euele consilers. **1375** Barbour *Bruce* xviii. 367 Otherwayis mycht thai nocht away. **1393** Gower *Conf.*, Away the tyranny! **1562** Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 91 Whither awaie with my hens, foxe? **1594** *2nd Pt. Contention* (1843) 177, I will awaie to Barnet presently. **1611** Bible *Ex.* xix. 24 Away, get thee downe. **1623** Bingham *Xenophon* 28 We must .. away euery man to his lodging. **1762–9** Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 907 Away there! lower the mizen-yard on deck. **1872** W. Butler *Gt. Lone Land* iii. 25 Meantime we must away.

15. = Go or get away *with*, take away.

1526 Tindale *Matt.* xix. 15 Awaye with him, awaye with him, crucify him. [Wyclif, Take awey, take awey.] **1549** Latimer *Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* vii. (Arb.) 193 Awaye with these auowryes. **1577** *Test. of XII Patr.* 122 My children, away with hatred out of your hearts. **1583** Babington *Commandm.* (1590) 81 Yea, wee would .. bid away with it, and not abide the sight of it. **1865** Dickens *Mut. Fr.* 191 In his honest indignation he would reply, 'Away with it!'

16. = Get on or along *with*, put up with; tolerate, endure, bear.

1477 Sir J. Paston in *Lett.* 802 II. 199 My charges be gretter than I maye a weye with. **1526** Tindale *Matt.* xix. 11 All men can not awaye with that saynge. **1530** Palsgr. 419/1, I agre with meate or drinke. I can away with it. **1577** Holinshed *Chron.* II. 45 He .. could well awaie with bodilie labour. **1606** G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Justine* 85 b, They might enure themselues .. to away with hardnesse and sparing. **1621** Sanderson *Serm.* Ad. Cl. ii. (1674) 24 He being the Father of lyes .. cannot away with the Truth. **1642** Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* 98 Some .. can with greater patience away with death. **1748** Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 183 That saucy fleer I cannot away with. **1840** Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 275 Idolatry .. is a thing they cannot away-with. **1869** M. Arnold *Cult. & An.* (1882) 42 Jacobinism .. cannot away with the inexhaustible indulgence proper to culture, the consideration of circumstances, etc.

† **b.** with *infinitive*. *Obs.*

1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 183 Notwithstanding the People .. could well away to live like Subjects. **1598** R. Bernard *Terence' Andr.* I. ii, Men that be in loue, can ill away to haue wiues appointed them by others.

17. *And away* (= and going away again), denoting discontinuance, in *once and away* (now, *once in a way*) = once, but not continuously.

1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* i. 3 Not .. for once and away, but wee haue our eares beaten with it euery day. *Ibid.* xvi. 96 It is not for a pang and away. **1655** Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 125/1 Short hints and away, may please a Scholar.

V. *Comb.* Formerly in many separable compound verbs, as *away-bear*, *away-draw*, *away-go*, *away-put*, *away-take*, *away-warp*. Of these the ppl. adjs. and vbl. substantives were retained longest, and some, as *away-going*, are still in use.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iv. 50 Gelefde ðe monn, & auegeade. **1297** R. Glouc. 398 Þys Cristynmen .. gred preye Awey bere. *a* **1300** *E. E. Psalter* lxxxviii. 14 Whar-to, Laverd, awai-puttes þou bede mine? **1588** A. King *Canisius' Catech.* 1j, Pairtly be ye away taking of thre dayes in 400 3eres. **1865** *Macm. Mag.* July 275 Away-stretching leagues of brick and mortar. *Mod.* The away-going crop.

¶ Formerly sometimes used in error for Way.

1600 Hakluyt *Voyages* (1810) III. 481 'We set sayle, but made but little away all the day.' **1755** Smollett *Don Quixote* (1803) II. 193 On these considerations Sancho arose, and went aside a good away to another tree.

Away(e, -ment, north. var. of Avay, -ment.

Awayle, awayte, obs. forms of Avail, Await.

† **Away's,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. with adverbial genitive *-s*.] = Away.

1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (1852) 33 He brake aways from them and went beyend see. **1591** Spenser *Virg. Gnat* 430 And from her farre awayes A rulesse rout .. lie Wallowed in their blood. **1652** Culpepper *Eng. Physic* (1809) 129 The decoction .. and the herb .. do take them aways. [*Hereaways*, *thereaways*, are common in Suffolk. F. Hall.]

† **Away·ward,** *adv. Obs.* For forms see A-way. [f. Away + -ward.] Cf. the aphetic Way-ward.

1. Turned away, or in the other direction.

1205 Lay. 8878 A-weiward he halde [**1250** his heued heold] & nolde hit iheren. **1375** Barbour *Bruce* xvi. 584 The Erll with the schirreff met he Awayward with thar gret menȝe. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Manne. T.* 158 This Phebus gan away-ward for to wryen. *c* **1407** *W. Thorpe's Exam.* in Arb. *Garner* VI. 109 The Archbishop .. turned him away-ward, hither and thither. **1577** Dee *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 418 Holding his face away-ward.

b. quasi-*adj.* Turned away, averted; wayward.

c **1315** Shoreham 2 We beth al awey-ward, That scholde her by-leve. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 3985 It is a botless bale .. to willne after a wif þat is a wayward euere. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* II. 25 3if þe face is a weyward from þe water.

2. Of motion: Away.

1205 Lay. 23169 Far þe awæiward [**1250** aweiward]. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 959 Faste a-wayward gunne þay flen. *c* **1530** More *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 78/1 Our life walketh awai ward, while our death draweth toward.

† **Away·wards,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec., with adverbial genitive *-s*.] = prec.

1205 Lay. 22351 Gillomar .. flah, & awæwardes teh. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 2188 To winne hem alle a-weiwardes fro þe white beres.

† **Awbe.** *Obs. rare.* Perhaps = Alp[2], bullfinch.

1576 Gascoigne *Philomene* (Arb.) 88 The tatling Awbe doth please some fancie wel, And some like best, the byrde as Black as cole.

† **Aw·ber.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *aubour* laburnum.] The laburnum tree (*Cytisus Laburnum*).

1684 I. Mather *Remark. Provid.* 232 Three tall oaks, a very tall awber, etc.

Awblaster, Awburne, Awbyrchowne, obs. forms of Arbalester, Auburn, Habergeon.

Awe (ɔ̄), *sb.* Forms: α. 1–2 eȝe, æȝe, 2 aȝeie, ȝeie, (heie), 2–3 æie, 2–4 eie, 3 eiȝe, eȝe, eːȝe, æiȝe, (eaye, heye, heiȝe), 3–4 eye, 4 eighe, eyghe, ayghe, ay, aye. β. 3 aȝe, aȝhe, 3–4 au, auu, 4 auȝe, awȝe, agh, awee. (hage, owe), 5 aghe, 4–8 aw, 4– awe. [The actual *awe*, in 13th c. *aȝe*, was a. ON. *agi*, acc. *aga* (Da. *ave*), representing an OTeut. **agon-* wk. masc. (of which the OE. repr. would have been *aga*); but this was preceded in EE. by native forms descending from OE. *ege*, str. masc., :—OTeut.**agiz* str. neut., Goth. *agis* fear, taken as if it were a str. masc. *agi-z*. (Both f. *ag-an* to fear.) The ME. *eye*, (*aye*,) and *awe*, were thus in origin and derivation distinct though cognate words, but were practically treated as dialectal variants of the same word, of which *aye* was still used in s. w. *c* 1400, while *awe* was in the n. e. *c* 1250. The sense-development is common to both. They are therefore here taken together; the examples being separated into groups α (from OE. *ege*) and β. (from ON. *agi*).]

I. As a subjective emotion.

† **1.** Immediate and active fear; terror, dread. *Obs.*

α. *c* **855** *O. E. Chron.* an. 457 Þa Brettas .. mid micle eȝe fluȝon. **1006** *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) Þa weard hit swa mycel æȝe fram þam here. **1205** Lay. 18924 Mid æiewnimete [**1250** Mid heye onimete]. **1297** R. Glouc. 507 More uor eye than vor loue. **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* 220 Of non þe had ay. *c* **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 465 Gret ayghe and dout. *Ibid.* 6429 For sorwe and drede and eighe, Thai flowen euerich his weighe.

β. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 8793 'Durst we for auu, Vr thoght gladli we wald þe scau.' *c* **1340** Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 1870 Ne for luf ne awe er nane sparde. **1375** Barbour *Bruce* XI. 555 Cum on, forouten dreid or aw. **1589–1657** [see 4 b]. **1784** Cowper *Task* II. 722 His voice Shook the delinquent with such fits of awe.

2. From its use in reference to the Divine Being this passes gradually into: Dread mingled with veneration, reverential or respectful fear; the attitude of a mind subdued to profound reverence in the presence of supreme authority, moral greatness or sublimity, or mysterious sacredness.

α. *c* **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxviii. 8 Mið eȝe & mið micle gladnise. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Habben heie of him ouer alle þing. **1297** R. Glouc. 469 The child lovede him .. Ne he nadde of no man: more love ne eye.

β. *a* **1300** *E. E. Psalter* lxxxix. 30 If sones of him for-lete mi lagh, And in mi domes noghte haves gane with agh. **1380** Wyclif *Deadly Sins* Sel. Wks. 1871 III. 167 Wiþ awȝe þenke, mon, hou þou hafs of God bothe powere and appetit. **1413–1535** [see 4 a]. **1671** Milton *P. R.* I. 22 To his great Baptism flocked With aw the Regions round. **1742** Collins *Epist.* 7 With conscious awe she hears the critick's fame. **1827** Keble *Chr. Year* Matrim., There is an awe in mortals' joy, A deep mysterious fear.

3. The feeling of solemn and reverential wonder, tinged with latent fear, inspired by what is terribly sublime and majestic in nature, *e.g.* thunder, a storm at sea.

β. **1756** Burke *Subl. & B.* IV. § 7 (1808) 266 Astonishment, the subordinate degrees .. are awe, reverence, and respect. **1833** Ht. Martineau *Cinnam. & Pearls* iii. 43 She pointed with awe to a mighty object. **1851** Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* II. III. I. XIV. § 26 It is possible to conceive of terribleness, without being in a position obnoxious to the danger of it, and so without *fear*; and the feeling arising from this contemplation of dreadfulness, ourselves being in safety, as of a stormy sea from the shore, is properly called *awe*.

4. *phr.* a. *To stand in awe of*: to be greatly afraid of, to dread; *later*, to entertain a profound reverence for.

(This phrase has a remarkable grammatical development; its original type was 'Awe stood to men' (*i. e.* there was fear on men's part), or, with the object of fear expressed, 'Awe of me stood to men,' and 'Awe of (*rarely* to, with) me stood men (*dat.*)'; this, 'men' being erron. taken as a nom. case, was inverted into 'Men stood awe of me,' and finally, to restore the logical sense destroyed by this misconception, 'in' was inserted, giving 'Men stood in awe of me.')

a. c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxvi. 12 Eorð-cyninczum se eze standeð. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 161 Mare eie stondeð men of monne þanne hom do of criste. 1205 LAY. 11694 Him ne stod æie to naþing [1250 him ne stod eye of no þing]. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 8 He stode of him non eye. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 408 Of C[harlis] þat ys 3our Emperer! of whame men stondeð aye .. þe sope þou me saye.

β. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 432 Caym .. wurð ut-laze, wið dead him stood hinke and aze. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 482 Fra ful hei he fell fullaw þat of his lauerd wald stand nan aw. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) Therof ne stod him non owe. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. xiv. 81 Of theyre lord and god to stande in awen. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 305, I stand great aghe to loke on that Justyce. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxix. 161 My herte stondeth in awe of thy wordes. *a* 1600 *Scot. Poems* 16*th C.* (1801) II. 170 Wee stand aw Of Gods hie magnificence. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius*, The King .. stands in aw of a Generall directing him. 1784 (29 Feb.) COWPER *Lett.* Wks. 1876, 161 We stand in awe of we know not what.

b. *To hold* or *keep in awe* (*of*): to restrain or control by fear (of).

a. [*c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xciv. 10 Se þe eze healdeþ eallum þeodum.]

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5518 Halds þam for-þi in au [*v. r.* agh, awee, awe]. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 14 Vt were good to keepe such a Cur in awe. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 238 Oh, that that earth, which kept the world in awe, Should patch a Wall. 1657 J. SMITH *Mys. Rhet.* 144 Nations kept in aw of his name.

II. As an objective fact.

5. Power to inspire fear or reverence; overawing influence. *arch.*

(Arising from the originally objective genitive, 'his awe' (=awe of him), taken as possessive.)

a. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ix. 2 Beo eower eze .. ofer ealle nitenu. 1205 LAY. 17965 Þu scalt habben þis lond, & þin æie beon muchel & strong.

β. c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2411, I sal deliver hir of his aw. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 52 Shall Rome stand vnder one mans awe? 1679 DRYDEN *Troil. & Cr.* Ep. Ded., You see, my Lord, what an Awe you have upon me. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. xxv, Yet nought relax'd his brow of awe.

†**6.** Behaviour that inspires fear; anger, fierceness, rage. *Obs.*

a. 1205 LAY. 1897 Al was heora gristbatinge, al swa wilde bares eze. *Ibid.* 9702 Hehten heom mucle eize ut of his æh seone. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 37 Wrothfulle wordes of eye.

†**7.** Something which inspires fear; a cause of dread; a restraint. *Obs.* [ON. *agi* has also sense of 'constraint.']

a. c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* xci. 5 Ne ondredes ðu ðe from eze næhtlicum. 1205 LAY. 2087 For swulchen eize gode heo hefden muchele drede.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1773 þat sorwe to se was greet awe. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 333 Jhesu þorgh his myght, blissed mot he be, Reised him vp right, & passed þat hage. 1657 in Burton Diary (1828) II. 56 The Parliament may remove such persons. This will be an awe over them.

III. *Comb.* a. objective with pr. pple., as *awe-awakening, -inspiring*; b. instrumental with pa. pple., as *awe-filled*, AWE-BOUND, -STRUCK.

1757 GRAY *Bard* 117 Her awe-commanding face. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. ii. 84 Her awe-inspiring gaze. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. ii. 90 The awe-awakening sound of some early Father's voice. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 397 Reverential, awe-filled faith.

Awe, *sb.*[2] Forms: 6 alve, 7 aue, 9 ave, 6– awe, aw. [Etym. and original form unknown: *ave* (ēiv) and *aw, awe* (ō), now used in Sc., point to an earlier (āv). The F. *aube* is said by Littré to mean 'white wood,' from the material of which the *aubes* are made.] One of the float-boards of an undershot water-wheel, on which the water acts.

1503 *MS. Reg. Test. Ebor.* VI. 83 Lez cogges, spyndyll, awes [of Butterwich Mill]. 1532 *MS. Reg. Leases Dean & Ch. York* I. 53 Cogges, spendeles, and alves [of Otley Mill]. 1611 COTGR., *Aubes*, the short boordes which are set into th' outside of a water-mills wheele; we call them ladles, or aue-boords. *c* 1795 *Unst in Shetland Statist. Acc.* V. 191 (JAM.) The water falls upon the awes, or feathers of the tirl, at an inclination of between 40 and 45 degrees. 1884 REV. W. GREGOR (in *letter*), *Start-and-ave wheel*, that is a wheel on the boards or aves of which the water struck, in opposition to 'bucket-wheel.'—J. MELROSE (in *letter*), The start is the piece of timber morticed into the rings, to which the awe is fastened.

Awe (ō), *v.*; also 4 agh. [f. prec. sb.; OE. had *ēgan* (= Goth. **ōgjan*) in comp. *onēgan*; and mod.Icel. has *aga* to 'chastise': cf. AWE *sb.*[1] 7.]

1. To inspire with dread, strike fear into, terrify, daunt; to control, constrain, or restrain, by the influence of fear. (At first *impersonal.*)

1303 BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10283 Lytyl of Goddes veniaunce hym aweth. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 12096 3e loue na landis lagh quen 3e 3our childe wille noȝt agh. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 142 They .. awe their seruants to worke. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 250 Shall quips, and sentences .. awe a man from the careere of his humour. 1707 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4372/1 Two English Men of War .. who may .. awe the Privateers of Barbary. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 10 (1882) 586 The gloomy silence of their ranks awed even the careless King with a sense of danger.

†**b.** said of a strategical position (cf. *overawe*).

1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. III. 128 This Town .. absolutely commands the River of Dordongne, as it also at least awes that of Garonne. 1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VII. 570 Two British forts the growing siege outflank, Rake its wide works and awe the tide-beat bank.

2. To influence, control, or restrain, by profound respect or reverential fear.

1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xvii. 10 *marg.*, A reproofe aweth .. a wise man. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxix. 302 Their presence aweth us from Liberty of Sinning. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xlv. 711 He was not awed by the sanctity of the place. 1835 MACREADY *Remin.* I. 464 Milton elevates, thrills, awes, and delights me.

3. To inspire with reverential wonder combined with an element of latent fear.

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vi. 29 The wide ocean awes us with its vast contents. 1872 JENKINSON *Eng. Lakes* 205 The traveller is awed by the frowning mass of Great End.

†**4.** To reverence. *Obs. rare.*

1632 BP. M. SMYTH *Serm.* 166 So they deserue to be vsed that .. will not reuerence and awe the King.

Awe, obs. adaptation of F. *août* AUGUST.

1580 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 124 In June and in Awe swinge brakes (for a lawe).

Awe, obs. form of OWE and OUGHT.

Awearied (ăwīəˑrid), *ppl. a.* [f. A- *pref.* II + WEARIED; cf. next.] Wearied, weary.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions Mind* I. vi. 24 The woolfe .. awearied with fighting .. runneth away. 1848 MILLER *First Impr.* xiii. (1857) 211 Listening, somewhat awearied, to scientific music.

Aweary (ăwīəˑri), *pred. a.* [f. A- *pref.* II + WEARY; cf. *ahungry*, also such pairs as *live, alive.*] Tired, weary. Const. *of.*

1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Prayer* (1844) 362 Such as be aweary of this world. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* V. v. 49, I ginne to be a-weary of the Sun. 1653 BAXTER *Saints' R.* II. (1662) 181 Pref., When we have disputed and contended ourselves aweary. 1830 TENNYSON *Mariana*, I am aweary, aweary, I would that I were dead.

A-weather (ăweˑðəɹ), *adv.* and *prep. Naut.* [f. A *prep.*[1] + WEATHER.]

A. *adv.* Towards the weather or windward side, in the direction from which the wind blows; *esp.* in *helm a-weather* (see quot. 1867); opposed to *a lee.* **B.** *prep.*, short for *a-weather of.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 47 And keepe a weather our places of traffique. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* III. 38/2 Hauing much adoe to get out aweather of him. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 31/4 The Conquerors .. helmed a weather, and stood for the Southward Cape. 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 171 Bear up the helm a-weather! Rodmond cries: Swift at the word the helm a-weather flies. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., A-weather*, the position of the helm when its tiller is moved to the windward side of the ship.

†**Awe-band.** *Obs.* Also **awband.** [f. AWE *sb.*[1] (in sensc of Norse *agi* 'discipline, constraint') + BAND.] A curb, check, restraint; 'a band for tying black cattle to the stake .. used to kecp in order the more unruly animals' (Jamieson).

1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 293 The said castel suld be ane awband aganis thame. *c* 1565 R. LINDSAY *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 182 To keep him still as an awe-band above the Governor's head. 1653 BAXTER *Peace Consc.* 159 Fears of the wrath of God .. are .. the awe-band of your soul.

†**Awe-bound,** *ppl. a. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. AWE *sb.*[1] + BOUND; cf. prec. sb.] Bound by awe or restraint of authority; submissive, obedient.

1631 *MS. Eccl. Proc. Durh.*, He was awebound to his wife. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., They were awebun nowther wi' God nor man.

†**Awe·cche,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1–3 aweccan, 3–4 awecche. *Pa. t.* 1–3 awehte, aweahte, awahte, 3 aweihte, aweightte. *Pa. pple.* 1–3 aweht. [OE. *awęcc(e)an*, cogn. with OS. *awękkjan*, OHG. *arwechhan, -wekkan, irwecchen, -weken*, MHG. *erwecken*, Goth. *uswakjan*; f. A- *pref.* 1 up + *węcc(e)an*, Goth. *wakjan*, causal deriv. of *wakan* to wake: see WECCHE. The modern spelling would have been *awetch.*]

1. *trans.* To arouse out of sleep (or swoon).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark iv. 38 He wæs .. slapende, & hi awehton hine. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.*, Awehten. 1205 LAY. 812 Heo heom aweihten *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 5858 The Kyng .. hastilich hymself aweightte. *c* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 266 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 277 O frere .. of here slep hem shulde awecche.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To awaken into life or activity.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke iii. 8 He mæg of þysum stanum abrahames bearn aweccan. [So *Hatton G.*] 1205 LAY. 29285 Þe wind com .. and þat fur awehte. *c* 1220 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 267 Þvs ah mon .. wið þulliche þohtes awecchen his heorte. *c* 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 1042 He .. wið his word awahte þe liflese liches to lif.

Awed (ōd), *ppl. a.* [f. AWE *v.* + -ED.]

1. Influenced by dread or reverence; awe-struck.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 40 They feele an awed and fearefull heart. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 80 Who, after a moment's awed pause, had resumed their gambols.

†**2.** Dreaded, reverenced; cf. AWE *v.* 4. *Obs.*

1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* III. § 3 Samson .. that awed champion.

†**Awe·de,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1–4 awede, (5 awyede). *Pa. t.* 1–4 awedde. *Pa. pple.* 1–4 awed, (5 aweyde). [OE. *awédan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *wédan* (see WEDE), f. *wód* mad.] *intr.* To become mad, furious, or frantic; to lose one's senses.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* V. x. § 2 Aweddon þa nietenu and þa hundas. 1250 LAY. 4438 Of witte hii weren awed [*v. r.* amadde]. 1297 R. GLOUC. 162 He was so sori and so wroþ, þat he ney awedde. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1750 Wept as sche wold awede. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 395 As men that wold awyede They made greet deray.

Awedness (ō·dnės). ? *Obs. rare.* [f. AWED + -NESS.] The state of being awed; dread, awe.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 153 To .. induce submissiue awednes, they hold hard hands ouer the cominaltie.

A-week (ăwīˑk), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] 8 b + WEEK; cf. *a-day.*] In every week; weekly.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 133 Ones a weke anoynt the face. 1704 CIBBER *Careless Husb.* II. i, I us'd to dine there once a-week. 1841 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 163 The poor, the men of nine shillings a-week or less.

Aweel (ăwīˑl), *conj. adv. Sc.* [weakened f. *ah well!* cf. F. *eh bien.*] Well then; well!

c 1800 J. BROWN in Ramsay *Remin.* (ed. 18) 18 Aweel, I have fund ye a bed. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iii. (1878) 58 'Aweel, aweel, Laurie,' said I, 'it may be as you say.'

Aweful, obs. form of AWFUL.

Awe3, awei(e, awei3, obs. forms of AWAY.

†**Awei·gh,** *v. str. Obs.* For forms see WEIGH *v.* [OE. *awegan*, f. A- *pref* 1 + *wegan* to WEIGH. Cf. OHG. *arwegan*, MHG. *erwegen.*]

1. To lift up, support; to bear, bear away.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Ex.* (Grein) 21 Sibbe .. ða ær wonsælge awegen habbaþ. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Đe fet up aweiȝeð [þe wombe].

2. To weigh, weigh out.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxiii. 16 Abraham þa aweah feower hund scillinga seolfres. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 Þe dunan þu awiðhst .. mid þina hand.

A-weigh (ăwēˑ), *advb. phr. Naut.* [A *prep.*[1] + WEIGH.] Of an anchor: Just raised perpendicularly from the ground; = *a-peak, a-trip.* (Said loosely also of the vessel or its crew.)

1627 [see AWAY 2]. 1670 DRYDEN *Tempest* I. i, *Triuc.* Is the Anchor a Peek? *Steph.* Is a weigh! is a weigh. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. P.* (1779) II. lxvii. 230 He'll as soon heave up the peak of Teneriff, as bring his anchor aweigh. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 320 'We are a-weigh,' sung out the skipper.

Aweing, awely: see AWING, AWLY.

†**Awe·ld, awild,** *v. weak. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + OE. *wéldan*, weak deriv. of *wealdan* (see A-WALD *v.*); or for OE. *gewéldan*, cogn. with MHG. *gewalten, gewalden.*]

1. *trans.* To rule with power, control, subdue; to wield, manage.

[*c* 885 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvii. 118 He hit ðonne ne mæge to his willan geweldan (*Hatt.* gewealdan). *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* i. 28 Gefillað þa eorðan & gewildað hig.] *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 He ne mei his flesc awelden. 1205 LAY. 4083 Þa he mihte beren wepnen, & his hors wel awilden [1250 muneȝi]. *Ibid.* 12084 Al weoren þa wimmen awald [1250 awild] to þan deðe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (1865) I. 253 ȝif wordes failleþ, ȝiftes schal hym awelde.

2. *intr.* with *inf.* To have power, be able.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. V. 259 Þey þat were lefte on lyue myȝte unneþe awelde [*vix sufficerent*] forto burye hem þat were dede.

Aweless, awless (ō·lės), *a.* Forms: *α.* 1 eżeléas, 3 eȝȝelæs, æielese. *β.* 4 aȝlez, 6 aweles, 6–7 awlesse, awelesse, 7–9 awless, aweless. [f. AWE *sb.*[1] + -LESS, continuing the sense of OE. *ęgeléas*: see AWE *sb.*[1]]

1. Without dread; fearless, undaunted, unappalled.

a. c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxvi. 246 Ęgeléaslicor [*adv.*] 1205 LAY. 19410 Bruttes .. weoren æielese.

β. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2334 How þat doȝty dredles .. stondes Armed ful aȝlez. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. I. 266 Against whose fury .. The awlesse Lion could not wage the fight. 1852 D. MOIR *Cast. Time* v. Wks. II. 392 While the keen knife the aweless Patriarch keeps Unsheathed. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Song* 38 The awless lord of kings.

2. Without awe; irreverent, presumptuous, rude.

a. c 1200 ORMIN 6190 ȝiff þatt ȝho iss gæteleæs & eȝȝelæs.

β. 1571 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* V. i. (1847) 153 Careles of countrey, and aweles of God. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xi. 29 Christians must not be yokeless, aweless, masterless. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.) With awless insolence. *a* 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 45 Where lawless force is awless master.

†**3.** That inspires no awe. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* II. iv. 52 Insulting Tiranny beginnes to lutt Vpon the innocent and awelesse Throne. 1614 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1861) I. 231 It is a lawless school where there is an awless monitor.

Awelessness (ō·lėsnės). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being aweless; irreverence.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* li, Despised his goodnesse, yea .. turned it into an occasion of greater awelesnesse. 1881 SHAIRP *Aspects Poetry* viii. 234 A profane audacity, an utter awelessness.

†**Awe·lȝien,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + OE. *welgian, weligian* to enrich, f. *welig* rich; or for OE. *gewelgian.*] To enrich.

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xiv. 23 Ic gewelegode Abram.] 1205 LAY. 22718 Nan swa wræcche Brut þæt he nes awælȝed.

†**Awe·m,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + OE. *węmman* to corrupt, spoil (see WEM); or for OE. *gewęmman.*] To corrupt, defile; to disgrace, dishonour; to impair, injure, spoil.

[*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xii. 33 Ne moððe ne gewemð,

*c*1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 ȝef ho awemmed were of hire meidenhad. 1205 LAY. 21290 Heo þohten .. weorien heom mid wepnen, & Arður awæmmen. 1250 *Ibid.* 20165 Þe wilde crane .. wane his fliht his a-wemmid.

Awen, obs. form of OWN.

Awenand, Sc. variant of AVENANT.

† **Awe·nd,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *awendan* (=OHG. *irwendan*, Ger. *erwenden*, Goth. *uswandjan*), f. A- *pref.* 1 + *wendan* to turn: see WEND. Also for OE. *onwendan*: see A- *pref.* 2.]

1. *trans.* To turn, turn away.

Beowulf 384 Ne mihte snotor hæleð wean onwendan. *c*1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxiv. 11 For hwan awendest þu wuldres ansyne? *c*1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Þe alde mon nule his mod to gode awendan.

b. *fig.* To change. Also *refl.*

*c*1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xix. 26 Lothes wif.. weard sona awende to anum sealtstane. *c*1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 219 Hi alle wurðon awende of þan fæȝre hiwe. 229 He awende water to uine. 81 Þe king of heuene .. auenede him in to his isceſte.

2. *intr.* To turn or go away, to depart.

*c*1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxviii. 57 Hi awendan aweȝ. *c*1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Were swithe maneȝe on yfele awende. *c*1305 *St. Kenelm* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 56 Vyf myle wei hi were awend.

b. *fig.* To turn or change *to.*

*c*1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Þu eart of eorðe ȝenume. and þu awénst to eorðe. Þu ært dust and þu awénst to daste.

† **Awe·ne,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + OE. *wénan* to WEEN; or for OE. *gewénan* to think.] To think; to suppose, deem.

[*c*1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxiii. 6 Ic..on ær-merȝen on ðe eac ȝewene.] *a*1300 *Judas* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 144 The Jewes .. awenden he were wode.

Awene: see A *prep.*[1] and WENE *sb.*

Awer, variant of OWHERE *adv. Obs.* everywhere.

Awerigе, awerie, var. AWARIE *v. Obs.* to curse.

Awermod, var. OVERMOD, *Obs.*, haughtiness.

Awerte, -ty, Sc. var. AVERTY *a. Obs.* prudent.

Awesome, awsome (ō·sŭm), *a.* [f. AWE *sb.* + -SOME. (Chiefly Scotch.)]

1. Full of awe, profoundly reverential.

1598 R. BERNARD *Terence' Adelphi* v. iii, Wise and wittie, in due place awsome, louing one the other. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xi, 'He did gie an awesome glance up at the auld castle.' 1880 *Daily Tel.* 2 Dec., That 'Berserker rage' .. of which the Scandinavian chroniclers tell us in terms of awesome admiration.

2. Inspiring awe; appalling, dreadful, weird.

1671 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* I. cciii. (JAM.) A sight of his cross is more awsome than the weight of it. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvi, 'It 's awsome to hear your gudemither break out in that gait.' 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 256 Together did the awesome sisters cry.

Awesomely, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an awesome manner, with awe or profound reverence.

1884 BROWNING in *Shaks. Show-Bk.* I We voice the other name [Shakspere's] Awesomely, lovingly.

Awesomeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being awesome; weirdness.

1874 *Temple Bar* XLI. 237 The corpse with nothing of the awesomeness of death about it. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. xxxii. 609 It was so dark .. We just sat there and felt each other's thoughts in the awesomeness.

† **Awe·st,** *v. Obs.* Pa. t. and pple. awest(e. [OE. *awéstan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *wéstan* to WASTE; cf. OS. *awôstian*, OHG. *arwuostan*, MHG. *erwüesten.*] *trans.* To lay waste, to devastate.

*c*885 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. x. § 1 Hi .. ealle Egypta aweston. *c*1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Lond heo eou awesteð. 1205 LAY. 2149 He hefde moni lond a-west.

A-west (ăwe·st), *adv. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + WEST; cf. *a-south.*] In the west; westward.

1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 670 The tired sun scarce finds their bounds awest. *a*1849 MANGAN *Spectre Car.* Poems (1859) 266 The moon is waning far a-west.

Awe-stricken (ō·ˌstrĭk'n), *ppl. a.* = AWE-STRUCK. (Cf. *panic-stricken, terror-stricken,* etc.)

1853 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxv. XI. 210 Approaching him with awe-stricken reverence. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. 363 Mab looked rather awe-stricken, as if this .. were something preternatural.

Awe-strike (ō·ˌstrəi·k), *v.* [f. next by analysis.] To strike with awe. Hence **Awe-striking** *ppl. a.*

1832 *Athenæum* No. 253. 568 An image such as he might well have awe-struck an idolatrous crowd. 1845 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xxix. 418 Preparations .. for giving us an awe-striking reception. 1850 DE QUINCEY in Page *Life* (1877) II. xvii. 71 To shock, to startle and awe-strike. 1861 THACKERAY *Lovel* iv, With that air she had often awe-stricken good, simple Mr. Bonnington.

Awe-struck (ō·ˌstrʊ·k), *ppl. a.* [f. AWE *sb.* + *struck*, pa. pple. of STRIKE *v.*] Struck with, or overwhelmed by, awe, terror, reverential fear, or profound admiration tinged with latent fear.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 301, I was awe-struck, And as I past, I worshipped. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* I. 417 In presence of the royal Chief awe-struck. 1846 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. iii. 180 That exclamation of the awe-struck heathen centurion. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* ii. 28 Its majesty increasing as I gazed, until at last it .. completely absorbed each awestruck sense.

Aweue, variant of AVIEW *v. Obs.*

Awey(e, Aweyte, obs. ff. AWAY, AWAIT.

Awful (ō·ful), *a.* Forms: *α.* 1 eȝefull, 3 eiful(l, eifful. *β.* ahefull, 4 aghful(l, 6 aufull, 7 awefull, 7–8 awfull, 7–9 aweful, 5– awful. [f. AWE *sb.*[1] + -FUL, continuing the sense of OE. *eȝefull*: see AWE *sb.*[1] Occas. compared *awfuller, -est.* With sense 4, cf. the sense-history of Gr. δεινός awful.]

I. *objectively*: Awe-inspiring.

1. Causing dread; terrible, dreadful, appalling.

a. *c*885 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xviii. § 2 Romane nama .. wæs .. maneȝum folce swiþe eȝefull. *c*1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 39 Þurh fearlac of eiful þreates.

β. *c*1230 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 271 To fihte aȝaines alle þe ahefulle deuiles. *c*1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxix. 90 And swore mony ane awful athe. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 360 They reared thence vnto the Saxons such awefull armies. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 64 The other scene was awful and full of terror. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 85 Too evidently looking his awfullest. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 9 A series of awful massacres.

2. Worthy of, or commanding, profound respect or reverential fear.

a. *c*1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* x. 17 God .. mihtiȝ & eȝefull.

β. *a*1300 *Cursor M.* 7869 Dauid he was an aghful man, Ful rightwisli he regnd þan. *c*1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xviii. 50 He wes in justice right lauchful And til hys legis all awful. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 98 An awefull Princely Scepter. *a*1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 11 Preaching .. in the most awful Auditory of the University. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 169 ¶ 9 Cato's character .. is rather awful than amiable. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xix. 264 His truth, His awful holiness.

3. Solemnly impressive; sublimely majestic.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 179/1 Dwell awful Silence on the shady Hills. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* III. i, Domes in awful pomp arising. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* iii. 39 How awful to feel himself there .. an atom amidst the infinity of nature!

4. *slang.* Frightful, very ugly, monstrous; and *hence* as a mere intensive deriving its sense from the context – Exceedingly bad, great, long, etc.

*a*1834 LAMB *Gent. Giantess* Misc. Wks. (1871) 363 She is indeed, as the Americans would express it, something awful. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 28 To what an awful extent the Spanish peasant .. will consume garlic. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. x. 212 He writes an awful scrawl. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 26 What an awful duffer I am! *Mod.* What an awful time you've been!

II. *subjectively*: Filled with awe.

†**5.** Terror-stricken; timid, timorous, afraid. *Obs.*

*c*1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* ix. 37 Monarch of hell under whose black survey Great potentates do kneel with awful fear. 1681 MANTON *Serm. Ps.* xix. 74 Wks. 1872 VII. 280 Careful to please God, and awe-ful to offend him. *a*1748 WATTS (J. A weak and awful reverence for antiquity.

6. Profoundly respectful or reverential.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 76 How dare thy ioynts forget To pay their awfull dutie to our presence? 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 641 The whole swarm and company is kept in awful order. 1641 STOCK *On Malachi* (1865) 56 An awful child will hardly be drawn .. to do aught that his father hath..forbidden him. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. l. 129 At an awful distance they cast away their garments. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 2 Towards the East our awful greetings Are wafted. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* xii. 74 Gibbie sat calm, awe-ful .. while the storm roared.

III. *Comb.*; adverbially, as in *awful-gleaming, -looking,* or in parasynthetic deriv., as *awful-eyed.*

1647 H. MORE *Song Soul* Notes 147/2 Manly, and awfull-eyed Fortitude. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. i. 12 The awful-gleaming eye.

Awfully (ō·fuli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2]; cf. OE. *eȝesfullíc.*] In an awful manner.

I. *objectively*: With communication of awe.

1. So as to cause terror; terribly, dreadfully.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 321 Than lukit he awfully thame to. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 51 Richart .. aufullie syne enterit in the toun, With greit distructioun baith in fyre and blude. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 304 The Lyon awfully forbids the prey. *a*1839 PRAED *Red Fisherm.*, Awfully were his features wrought By some dark dream.

2. So as to command reverence, or impress the imagination; sublimely, majestically.

*a*1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxxix. 14 Mikled ertou aghfulli. 1727 THOMSON *Summer* 187 Who, Light himself!..dwells awfully retired From mortal eye. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 198 However awfully holy the subject.

3. *slang,* as simple intensive: Very, exceedingly, extremely. [Cf. Gr. δεινῶς awfully, exceedingly.]

[1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 238 He will have made an awfully bad choice if he comes to be sentenced to be hanged.] 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 154 In the way of money-making .. he is awfully clever. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* ii. 15 You'll be awfully glad to get rid of me. *Mod.* It was awfully jolly!

II. *subjectively*: With a feeling of awe; with fear, timidly; with reverential fear, reverently. *arch.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* viii. 43 To walke so much the more awefully when God hath shewed himselfe so bountifull. 1665 DRYDEN *To Duchess of York* 18 The waves in ranks were cast, As awfully as when God's people pass'd. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xxiv. 126 And tim'rous pass'd, and awfully withdrew. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 138 Awefully impressed with an idea that they act in trust. [1820 KEATS *Isabel* vi, His heart beat awfully against his side.]

Awfulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of inspiring with awe; terribleness, dreadfulness; impressive solemnity.

*a*1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxlv. 6 Might of þine aghfulnesses sal þai sai. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 131 Where will be the solemn engagement and awfulness of Baptism? 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvi. 479 The awfulness of falling into the hands of an angry God. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 104 The cold awfulness of an American judge.

2. The state of being full of awe; profound reverence, awe. *arch.* or *Obs.*

*a*1617 HIERON *Wks.* 1634 II. 436 An outward submissiuenesse without an inward awfulnesse were but hypocrisie. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 30 Tender'd to all the Guests .. with the greatest care, and awfulness imaginable. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 415 ¶ 6 Every thing that is Majestick imprints an Awfulness and Reverence on the Mind.

Awfyn, obs. var. ALFIN, bishop in chess.

Awgor, -ure, obs. forms of AUGER.

† **Awha·pe,** *v. Obs.* 3 6; exc. in Spenser only in pa. pple. awaped, awapped, awhaped. [Etymol. uncertain; nothing similar recorded in OE.; but cf. Goth. *af-hwapjan* to choke, which would be in OE. **ofhwęppan.* See WHAP.] To amaze, stupefy with fear, confound utterly.

*c*1300 *K. Alis.* 899 Alisaundre was sore awaped, That he was so ascaped. *c*1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 814 Hire wympil let sche falle And tok non hed, so sore sche was a-wapid [*v. r.* a-whaped, aquaped]. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. i, Alone, awhaped, and a mate. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 72 Deeply doo your sad words my wits awhape.

† **A-whee·ls,** *advb. phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*[1] + WHEEL(S.] On wheels.

1617 B. JONSON *Masques, Vis. Delight* Wks. (1838) 605 And will they not cry then, the world runs awheels?

† **Awhe·ne,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ahwénan*; cf. OHG. *hwenjan, hwennen.* to shake.] To vex, trouble.

*c*1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 116 Gyf hwylc cyld ahwæned sy. *a*1250 *Owl & Night.* 1562 The lavedies, .wel sore me ahweneth.

Awher(e, north. f. OWHERE *adv. Obs.* everywhere.

† **Awhe·rf,** *v. Obs.* Pa. t. 1 ahwearf, *pl.* -urfon, 3 awharf. [OE. *ahwœrfan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *hwœrfan* to turn; see WHARF. In OE. also trans.] To turn away, turn round.

*a*1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* (Grein) 25 Hie of sib-lufan Godes ahwurfon. *c*1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2220 He rusched on þat rurde rapely a þrowe, and wyth quettyng awharf er he wolde lyȝt.

A-whe·t, *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + WHET. (On imperfect analogy.)] In act of whetting.

1866 CONINGTON *Æneid* VIII. 283 Snakes, with fangs a-whet.

Awhether, aqueper, weakened form of THOUGH-WHETHER, nevertheless.

Awhile (ăhwəi·l), *advb. phr.*; also 5 awhyle, 6 a-wyle. [Strictly two words, OE. *ánе hwíle* (for) a while, a space of time: usually written in comb. since 13th c.] (For) a short time, (for) a little.

*a*1000 *Beowulf* 3528 Nú is þines mægnes blæd ánе hwile. *a*1250 *Owl & Night.* 199 Þe ule one hwile hi biþohte. *a*1300 *Cursor M.* 10135 Leue ȝoure wantounship awhile. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. iii. 203 Aftur they haue lyn brought up in lernyng a-wyle. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 104 Sailing awhile to the Southward. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xx, Awhile she paused, no answer came.

• Improperly written together, when there is no unification of sense, and *while* is purely a sb.

1489 CAXTON *Feytes of A.* I. xxiii. 72 It was doon but awhyle agoon. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 102 For awhile the facilities .. enabled the Venetians, etc. 1882 OUIDA *Bimbi* 44 After awhile they seemed to pacify each other.

† **A-whiles,** a wiles, *advb. phr. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 11 (or A *prep.*[1]) + WHILES.] At times.

1546 *Supplic. Poor Commons* 68 A wiles; we think they haue red the story of a certen man.

A-whir (ăhwə·ɪ), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + WHIR.] In a whir, whirring.

1865 HOLLAND *Plain T.* v. 183 All the spindles awhirr.

A-whirl (ăhwə·ɪl), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + WHIRL.] In a whirl, whirling.

1883 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 233 With his wits awhirl.

Awhit, written together for *a whit* in 16–17th c.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 871 It never troubles you awhit!

† **Awi·de,** *adv. Obs.* [f. WIDE, on assumed analogy to *afar, ahigh,* etc.] Wide, widely.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* xxxiv. 21 They opened their mouth awide upon me. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. I. xiv, She from her own self awide is led.

Awiht, OE. and EE. form of AUGHT *sb.*[2]

Awild, variant of AWELD *v. Obs.* to control.

† **Awi·ld-en,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OE. *awildian*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + **wildian*, f. *wilde* WILD *a.*] *intr.* To become wild or unruly.

*c*1230 *Ancr. R.* 176 Heo wolde elles awilden [*v. r.* awilegen] oðer leten to wel of hire suluen.

† **Awi·leg-en, -ig-en,** *v. Obs.* [Perh. for an OE. **awildcian*, through **awil(d)gian* (Sievers); cf. the ON. verbs in *-ka* (Vigf. p. xxiv. 1st conj.) Thus = prec.] **a.** *intr.* To become wild or unruly. **b.** *trans.* To make wild, dazzle (the eyes).

*c*1230 *Ancr. R.* 136 Þet fleschs þet awiligeð [*v. r.* wildes] so sone hit euer uetteð. *Ibid.* 282 Hwit awiligeð þe eien.

† **Awi·ll,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. A- *pref.* 1 (or 6) + WILL *v.*] To will.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* III. 210 Þat had awilled his wyll as wisdom him taughte.

† **A-will,** *advb. phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*[1] + WILL *sb.*] At one's will, to one's pleasure or satisfaction.

*a*1250 *Owl & N.* 1720 Þe wrenne .. fale manne song awille.

† **Awi·n,** *v. Obs.* For forms see WIN *v.* [OE. *awinnan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *winnan* to WIN; cf. OHG. *irwinnan*, MHG. *erwinnen.*]

1. *intr.* To labour. (Only in OE.)

*c*950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iv. 38 Oðero awunnon [*Ags. G.* swuncon].

2. To overcome, conquer; to win, gain, obtain.

*c*1000 *Cædmon's Dan.* (Grein) 654 Súsl wæs awunnen.

1250 LAV. 7209 Þe þridden deal he awan of þisse worl[d]e riche. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 205 Þilke maide to awinne. 1340 *Ayenb.* 85 Þis lhordssip he .. naȝt ayen ne miȝte awynne.

b. with *subord. cl.* and *absol.*

1250 LAV. 10876 Mid fihte he hadde awonne þat he was king of londe. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1071 Ne miȝte he awynne Þat he come þerinne. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* II. lxxxvi, Ay when thai might awinne, Ther playd Ysoude and he.

Awing, aweing (ə̆·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AWE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of inspiring with awe.

1656 J. CHALONER *Isle of Man* in D. King *Vale Royall* IV. 32 He might have had in his eye the awing of the Natives. 1877 MORRIS *Sigurd* II. (1880) 151 The Helm of Aweing, that the Fear of earth-folk bore.

Awing, aweing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Causing dread, reverential fear, or solemnity.

1632 J. HAYWARD *Eromena* 188 This queene bare in her countenance .. an awing majestie. 1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1828) I. i. 24 The awing head of Memnon. 1881 M. LEWIS *Two Pretty G.* I. 187 There is something awing in looking down upon the great city.

A-wing (ăwi·ŋ), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + WING.] On the wing; fluttering.

1823 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* I. 293 Swallows coming awing frae God knows where. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 186 The island's edges are a-wing With trees that over-branch— The sea with song-birds.

A-wink (ăwi·ŋk), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + WINK.] Winking.

1883 E. ARNOLD *Ind. Idylls* 59 By their side .. his feet upon the earth, And eyes awink, stood Nala.

Awiriȝe, var. AWARIE *v. Obs.* to curse.

Awise, obs. Sc. f. ADVICE, ADVISE, ADVISY.

† Awi·t. *v. Obs.* Pa. t. **awiste.** [f. A- *pref.*[1] + OE. *witan* to perceive, know, 'wit.'] *trans.* a. To perceive, know. b. To watch over, command (a troop).

c 1200 *Moral Ode* 15 in *Lamb. Hom.* 288 Elde me is hi-stolen on ær ic hit a-wuste [*rimes with* myste; *other MSS.* wiste, iwiste]. 1250 LAV. 27264 Kai awiste one [ferde].

† Awk (ɔ̄k), *a.* (*adv., sb.*) *Obs.*; also 5–7 **awke,** 6–7 **auk**(e, 7 **awck.** [prob. a. ON. *afug, öfug, öfig* (Sw. *afvig*) turned the wrong way, back foremost, cogn. with OHG. *apuh, apah,* MHG. *ebech, ebich,* mod.G. dial. *äbich,* OS. *abich, aboh*; a deriv. of *af* away, identified by Fick with OSkr. *apák, apáñch* 'turned away.' Old Northumbrian has **afuh* in *afu(h)lic* 'perverse,' in Prol. to Lindisf. Gospels; but the later use of the word was probably from ON. The phonetic change of *afug* to *awk,* is the same as in *hafoc, hawk.*] **A.** *adj.*

1. Directed the other way or in the wrong direction, back-handed, from the left hand.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 18 Awke or wronge, *sinister.* 1530 PALSGR. 196 Auke stroke, *reuers.* 1557 *K. Arthur* (Copl.) v. x, With an awke stroke gaue hym a grete wounde. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* I. xcvii. 172.

2. Untoward, froward, perverse, in nature or disposition.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 18 Awke or angry, *contrarius, bilosus, perversus.* 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 25 A preposterous maner in judging, and an awke wit. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xix. (1617) 331 The awk opinions of the Stoicks. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 836 Our natures more crooked, inconstant, awk, and perverse. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* II. 533 The soul, awke and listlesse enough to any duty.

3. Out-of-the-way, odd, strange. *rare.*

c 1440 *Morte Arth.* 13 Off elders of alde tyme and of theire awke dedys.

4. Untoward to deal with, awkward to use, clumsy.

1593 G. HARVEY *New Lett.*, The roughest and awkest things are not so cumbersome. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 152 Birds .. build nests with such an auk tool, their beak.

B. *adv.* in phrases:

1. *To ring awk*: the wrong way, backward.

1636 S. WARD *Serm.* (1862) 91 When the bells ring awke, every man brings his bucket to the quenching of this fire. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 38 The bells in all the steeples will ring awke. 1694 R. LESTRANGE *Fables* ccci, Ringing as Awk as the Bells, to give notice of the Conflagration.

2. *To sing awk*: in sinister or ill-omened wise.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VI. xli. 247 What if a bird sing auke or crowe crosse and contrarie [*occinuerit*]?

C. *sb.* (so the neuter of the adj. in OHG.) Back-handedness, untowardness, awkwardness.

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 128 To fling words at his Auditors out of the Auke of utterance. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 108 What we have hitherto spoken, will seem to have less of auk in it.

† Aw·kly, *a. Obs.* [f. AWK *a.* + -LY[1]: identical with the OE. *awu[h]lic* (see AWK), but apparently formed afresh in 16th c.] Untoward, perverse.

[*c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. *Prol.* 2 *Perversa contentio* (glossed) wiðirword *vel* flitta *vel* afvlic geflit.] 1556 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* xxxvi. 2 So wilfull he goes in hys awkly deuyse.

† Aw·kly, *adv. Obs.* [f. AWK *a.* + -LY[2].]

1. In the wrong direction, in backhanded or left-handed wise; *hence,* sinisterly, unluckily.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 18 Awkly or wrongly, *sinistre.* 1564 GOLDING *Tregus Pomp.* 18 They [the Egyptians] write their letters awkelie [*i.e.* from right to left]. 1565 — *Ovid's Met.* v. (1593) 109 Beguild as then hy birds that aukly flew. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 148 Ignorant and untaught persons many times when fortune presenteth herselfe unto them on the right hand, receive her awkly, turning to the left side. 1639 J. CLARKE *Paræmiol.* 7 To doe any thing unluckily, awkley.

2. Perversely, untowardly.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 18 Awkely, or wrawely, *perverse, contrarie.* 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 9 Many seruants .. cast off all care of pleasing, aukly attempt and performe their businesse as at a wrong end, or with a left hand.

3. In ungainly fashion, clumsily, awkwardly.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* iii. 120 His Phrase sowndes awkly in mine eares. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 150 For one that undertaketh a thing awkely or ungeenly, *Camelus saltat.*

† Aw·kness. *Obs.* [f. AWK *a.* + -NESS.] Wrongness, irrationality, perversity, untowardness, awkwardness, ineptitude.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxii. (1617) 558 The skilfull [man] can .. by his cunning ouercome the awknesse of his stuffe. 1615 HIERON *Wks.* I. 602 A reprobate awknes to all good. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xv. § 1 (1669) 164/1 So much awknesse and unwillingnesse to come to God's foot. 1668 SPRATT *Spir. Chymist* Pref. 5 Awkness to this beneficial employment. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 171 By shewing the aukness or great absurdity on the other side.

Awkward (ɔ̄·kwəɹd), *adv.* and *a.* Forms: 4 **awkeward,** 4–5 **aykeward, owkeward,** 4–6 **awkwarde,** 6 **awkwar, ackward, acquart, aukerward,** 6–7 **aukeward**(e, 7 **auker'd, awkerd,** 7–8 **awkard,** 8 **aukard,** 6–9 **aukward,** 6– **awkward**; 9 *dial.* **awkwart, ackart,** etc. [f. AWK *a.* + -WARD, *i.e.* 'in an awk direction'; cf. *forward, backward.* Like other adverbs in *-ward,* at length also used adjectively, cf. *to go forward, a forward motion, a forward youth.*]

† **A.** *adv.* In the wrong direction, in the wrong way. a. Upside down; hindside foremost. b. In a backward direction, with a back stroke. c. Asquint. d. In some modern dialects = AWALT, q. v. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1541 Þe world þai all awkeward sett. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 2247 The emperour thane egerly at Arthure he strykez, Awkwarde on þe umbrere. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 407 With the swerd awkwart he him gawe Wndyr the hat. 1530 PALSGR. 691/2, I feare me some house be afyre .. for they rynge aukewarde. 1589 NASHE *Almond for P.* 14 a, Eternitie, that knew how aukward he shoulde looke to all honesty, consulted .. to make him squint-eied.

B. *adj.*

1. Turned the wrong way, averted, back-handed; not straightforward, oblique. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. vii. 2 Dido agrenit ay .. With acquart luik gan towart him behald. 1532 *Dice Play* 22 Who so hath not some aukerward way to help himself, but foloweth his nose .. always straight forward. 1866 *Cumbrld. Border Bal.* 468 Till Græme gae Bewick an ackward stroke.

† **2.** Froward, untoward, perverse, in conduct. (Passing into 'cross-grained, cantankerous, disagreeable in behaviour,' and so into 7 b.) *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 305/2 Awkwarde, frowarde, *peruers.* 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxiii. 24 Blynde guydes .. of an awkwarde religion doe streigne out a gnatte, and swalowe of a camell. 1634 PRESTON *New Covt.* 310 The heart .. is awkward and froward and contentious. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 619 But was implacable and auker'd To all that Interlop'd and Hawker'd. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* I. v. (1762) 244, I haue an aukward pride in my nature. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* 61 They had such aukward Notions of Things.

† **3.** Untoward, unfavourable, adverse to one's course. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1555/1 The ackward and frowning hap of sundrie woorthie gentlemen. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, IV. vi, With awkward winds and with sore tempests driven. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 83 Twice by aukward winde from Englands banke Droue backe againe. 1663 *Flagellum* or *O. Cromwell* (1672) 21 Which aukward beginning .. sorted with a very sorry Issue.

4. Of things: Untoward or unfavourable for one's purpose; ill-adapted for use; clumsy in operation.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 60 The Methods they used of Agriculture .. were so aukward and tedious. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 452 Perform good Cures, though in an aukward manner. 1783 POTTS *Chirurg.* II. 7 A multitude of awkward unmanageable instruments. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 19 Awkward and unfortunate efforts .. at the development of a social system.

b. Of persons: Lacking dexterity or skill in performing their part; clumsy in action, bungling.

1530 PALSGR. 305/2 Awkwar leftehanded, *ganche.* 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 270 They were as unexpert as their Souldiers aukward. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 189, I have not seen a more clumsy, awkward, and unhandy people. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 204 They consider him as belonging to the awkward squad. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xii. (1878) 241 What a blundering awkward fellow I was to startle you as I did.

5. Ungraceful, ungainly in action or form; uncouth: a. of things, action, speech, etc.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 149 With ridiculous and awkward action .. He Pageants vs. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 299 ¶ 2 That they may not learn any of my aukward Tricks. 1718 POPE *Iliad* I. 770 Vulcan with aukward grace his office plies. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* vii. 314 A variety of awkward gambols.

b. of persons.

1665 PEPYS *Diary* 15 July, The most awkerd man I ever met with in my life. 1678 T. RYMER in *Shaks. C. Praise* 366 Awkward and unsightly, as the monster in the Tempest. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. i, The son an aukward booby. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* I. (1858) 199 Large awkward gianthood.

6. Of things: Embarrassing, inconvenient.

1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 108 If an awkward shame .. have not a greater share in this mistaken conduct. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II. 182 Both seem rather in an aukward situation. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 58 The two Minsters of Winchester Old and New stood in awkward neighbourhood to each other.

b. Of persons: Not at one's ease; embarrassed.

1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 44. 288, I am very aukward in the Endeavour. 1834 L. HUNT *Town* iii. (1848) 146 He was .. beginning to feel awkward with his Whig friends. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 138 It is civilization that makes us awkward; for it gives us an uncertain position.

7. Of things: Not easy to deal with; requiring cautious action; *euphemistic for* 'rather dangerous.'

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 16. 118 We let ourselves down an awkward face of rock. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng Lakes* (1879) 195 The ridge is rather awkward-looking. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xi, 'Be careful, if you please, there is an awkward step here.'

b. Of persons: Dangerous to meddle with.

1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vi. 144 He is an 'awkward customer' when his confidence is betrayed.

Aw·kwardish, *a.*; also 7 **ocwardish.** [f. prec. + -ISH.] Rather awkward. (*Colloquial.*)

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. lvi. (1632) 185 He was so changed from himselfe, and become so ocwardish. 1860 *Punch* 14 July, We may be awkwardish at first.

Aw·kwardly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In an awkward manner.

† **1.** Wrongly, perversely. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* X. 4379 At attens all folke aykewardly worshippid Minerva, a maument. *Ibid.* XIX. 8139 Sum fend .. þat onsward the owkewardly.

2. Without dexterity in action; with ill adaptation to a purpose; in a bungling or clumsy way; without ease of manner, inelegantly, ungracefully.

1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 85 Who stands not awkwardly in his own light. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* Pref., And handle their Sheep-Hook as awkardly, as they do their Oaten-Reed. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4064/6 Envy and Malice .. awkerdly acknowledge what they cannot deny. 1816 in *Macready's Remin.* I. 129 The plainest and most awkwardly-made man. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 780 The mention of Godwine comes in very awkwardly.

3. Embarrassingly, inconveniently; dangerously.

1674 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 359 Twould go very hard and aukwardly with you. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 28 Sept. 610/1, I am aukwardly situated.

Aw·kwardness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

† **1.** Untowardness, perversity. *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 189 And to pitch upon two or more best times, for a thing to begin in, is to pitch upon one of the worser kinds of awkwardness.

2. Lack of skill or dexterity; clumsiness.

a 1770 MISS TALBOT *Lett. etc.* (1808) 21 With all my awkwardness of making speeches. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* IV. iv, Tostig laughed scornfully at Harold's awkwardness.

3. Awkward manner or appearance; lack of ease and grace; inelegance.

1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 37 A kind of aukwardness in the Italians. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Ynng. Wom.* I. iii. 89 The aukwardness that is apt to adhere to young persons who are confined at home. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii, A voice whose harshness corresponded with the awkwardness of his figure.

4. Awkward circumstance or feeling; inconvenience, embarrassment, unpleasantness.

1788 PITT in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) I. 85 The awkwardness of having Sir Joseph Yorke the companion of his honours. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* I. xii. 155 They feel the painfulness of rebuking another, and .. the awkwardness of it. 1883 BLACK *Shandon B.* xxvii, [Her] pleasant humour .. dispersed these awkwardnesses.

† **Aw·ky,** *a. Obs.* [f. AWK (perh. in its subst. use) + -Y.] Untoward, difficult, awkward.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* v. § 1 (1669) 32/1 It is so awky a business .. to recover the activity of grace once lost.

Awl (ɔ̄l). Forms: 1 **æl, eal, awul, awel,** 1–4 **al,** 2 **owul,** 3 **eawl, eaule, owel, ouel, el,** 3–5 **oule, alle,** 3–7 **aule,** 4 **ele,** 6 **awle,** 6–7 **all,** 8 **aul,** 8– **awl**; also 5 **nal,** 6 **nalle,** 6–7 **nall,** 7 **naul, nawl**(e. [OE. *æl,* cognate with OHG. *ala,* MHG. *ale,* mod.G. *ahle,* ON. *alr* (cf. Skr. *ṛṛā*). The length of the vowel in the old Germanic languages is uncertain; and there is some doubt as to its being originally a Teutonic word. The OE. variants *awul, awel,* etc. have not been accounted for. In 15–17th c. a mistaken division of *an awl* as *a nawl* gave the form with initial *n.*]

1. A small tool, having a slender, cylindrical, tapering, sharp-pointed blade, with which holes may be pierced; a piercer, pricker, bodkin.

c 885 *Laws of Ælfred* 11 (Bosw.) Þurhþyrlige his eáre mid eale. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev.* XXV. 10 Þirlize his eáre mid ale. — *Gloss.* 316 *Fascinula,* awul. *c* 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 2206 Tuhen hire tittes up of hire breoste .. wiþ eawles of irne. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 80 Thi bile is..scharp and hoked, Riȝt so an owel that is croked. 1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxi. 6 He shal thril his eer with an alle [1388 a nal, an al; COVERDALE, botkin; *Genev.* awle; 1611 aule]. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 22 With fleischhok or oules To ben yclawed. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 127/2 It is harde to the to stryue ayenst the alle or prycke. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 144 The worm .. must be pulled out by some naul or needle. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vi. 145 To bore little holes with a fine awl. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* xv. (1869) 537 Awls and sinews would in our hands be but poor substitutes for needles and thread.

2. *esp.* The tool of this description used by shoemakers for piercing holes in leather. Cf. also BRADAWL (used by carpenters).

c 1000 *Colloq. Monast.* 30 (Bosw.) Hwanon sceó-wyrhtan æl? *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 324 A sutare [þet haueð forloren] his el. 1340 *Ayenb.* 66 More boryinde þanne zouteres eles. 1564 Becon *Early Wks.* Gen. Pref. (1843) 5 The shoemaker [giveth over] his nalle and thread. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 331 Their horns be like a shoomakers Nall blade. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. i. 25 Truly sir, all that I liue by, is with the Aule. 1853 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 639 Seated on his stool, with his awl in his hand, ready to begin work.

b. *fig.* and *proverb.* applied to the occupation of a shoemaker. Cf. *last.*

1632 B. Jonson in *Brome's North. Lasse* Introd. 9 The Cobler kept him to his nall. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* viii. 205 Doubt not that thou shalt be set beyond thine awl.

c. *To pack up one's awls*: cf. All B I b. (It is possible that the phrase originated with this word, or in a pun on *all* and *awl*.)

1674 Cotton *Voy. Irel.* III. 10, I then call to pay, And packing my nawls, whipt to horse, and away.

3. *transf.* A sharp spine, or boring organ.

1340 *Ayenb.* 66 Þe þornhog þet ys al ywryʒe myd prikyinde eles. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xix. § 2 The awl or borer, fixed at the tails of various species of flies.

†**4.** ?A dagger. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. 48 Þorȝ out y mengd with swerdes and with mace, Myd axe and mid aules. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls IV. 209 I-slawe with alles [*capulis*] of comune .. brawlers.

5. *Comb.* **awl-bird**, provincial name of the Green Woodpecker (*Picus viridis*); **awl-shaped** *a.*, subulate; **awl-wort**, a plant (*Subularia aquatica*) so named from its leaves.

1802 G. Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 385 Awl Bird. 1762 Ellis in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 664 The female has a remarkable .. awl shaped papilla. 1880 Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 398 *Awl-shaped*, narrow, terete or somewhat so, and attenuate from a broader base to a slender or rigid point. 1797 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Subularia*, Awl-wort.

†**Awla'ted,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. A- *pref.* 1 (or 6) + OE. *wlætian*, impers. *me wlætað* 'it disgusts me': see Wlate.] Disgusted.

1297 R. Glouc. 485 The king was somdel awlated .. That fram so vnclene thinges eni mete him com.

Awlbe, Awle, obs. forms of Alb, Hall.

†**Awle'nch,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + OE. *wlencan* (see Wlench); or for OE. *gewlencan*, = OLG. *giwlenkian*.] To make splendid, adorn.

[*c* 1000 in Thorpe *Charters* 129 (Bosw.) Gewlenced mid sum dæle Mercna rices.] *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 He awlencð his daie mid cloðes more þan him seluen.

Awless, variant of Aweless.

†**Awly,** *a. Obs.* Only in the early forms: 3 eilich, 4 aghlich. [f. Awe *sb.*^{1}: see -ly^{1}; the earlier *eilich*:—OE. **egelic*, cogn. w. OHG. *egilîh*, MHG. *egelîch*. Cf. OE. *egeslic*, EE. *eislich*.] Awful, dreadful, terrible.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 Þat oðer tocume of ure louerd .. ô domes dai .is swiðe eilliche. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 136 An aghlich mayster.

†**Awly,** *adv. Obs.* Only in the early forms: 3 aȝeliche, 4 aȝly. [f. prec.: see -ly^{2}.] Awfully, terribly, dreadfully.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 56 Nu cumeð forð a feble mon and halt him þauh heiliche [*v.r.* aȝeliche]. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 937 Þe aungelez .. aȝly hem þratten. *Ibid.* 874.

Awm(e, obs. form of Aam, Aum, Aim.

Awmblare, awmiler, obs. forms of Ambler.

Awmbrie, -y, awmery, obs. forms of Ambry.

Awmener(e, -merer, awmer, awmnere, obs. forms of Almoner.

†**Aw'mere.** *Obs.* [contr. of *awmenere*: see Almoner^{2}; or f. *aumes* Alms + -er^{1}.] Alms-purse.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2270 Streit gloves, with awmere Of silk.

Awmous, Sc. form of Almous.

Awmyr (*Promp. Parv.*), var. Amber *sb.*^{2}

Awn (ɔ̃n), *sb.* Forms: 3 agune, 4–7 awne, 5 awene, (avene, nawn), 6 aane, ane, aune, 7 hawne, 8 ang, 7– awn. [apparently a. ON. *ögn*, pl. *agnar* str. f. (Sw. *agn*, Da. *avn*(*e*); cf. OHG. *agana*, MHG. *agene, agne, ane*, mod.G. *ahne*, Goth. *ahana*. The OE. form does not occur.] The delicate spinous process, or 'beard,' that terminates the grain-sheath of barley, oats, and other grasses; extended in *Bot.* to any similar bristly growth.

a 1300 W. de Biblesw. in Wright *Voc.* 155 *Des arestes*, fro agunes. *c* 1375 ?Barbour *St. Blastius* 345 Quha-sa-euire in þare throt Seknes has, awne ore mot Ore ony-kine perplexite. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 18 Avene of corn (*v.r.* awne', *arista*. *c* 1450 in Wright *Voc.* 233/2 *Hec arista*, a nawn. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 34 Polerde wheate hath noo anis. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 17 a, Ye barley eare .. hath longe aunes. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* II. 189 Not that the Hawnes thereof are Spears to fright the Mildew from it, but advantageous Gutters to slide it away the sooner. 1737 Bracken *Farriery* (1756) I. xi. 103 A Brush made of a few Rye or Barley-angs. 1805 Luccock *Nat. Wool* 37 The singular hooked awn, or spinous termination of the scales of the receptacle [of the teazle]. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 230 Anthers with dorsal awns, Whortleberry, Bilberry.

b. *Comb.* **awn-like** *a.*, resembling an awn.

1879 Jefferies *Wild Life in S. C.* 227 The awn-like seeds of other [grasses].

Awn (ɔ̃n), *v.*^{1} [f. prec. sb.] To get rid of the awns. Cf. *to shell* (peas). Hence **Awning** *vbl. sb.*

1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 172 The awning iron is .. used, previous to the last winnowing of the barley.

†**Awn(e,** *v.*^{2} *Obs.* [Found in Ormin only. Of obscure formation; related to Goth. *augjan*, OHG. *augan, ougan*, MHG. *ougen*, OS. *ôgian*, OFris. *auwa*, OE. *éawan* (cf. Atew). Mätzner says that MHG. had also a form *ougenen* as a variant of *ougen*.] *trans.* To put before a person's eyes; to show, manifest. *refl.* To manifest oneself, appear.

c 1200 Ormin 7649 Þurrh whamm shall manig dærne þohht Beon oppnedd all & awwnedd. *Ibid.* 9607 Nu sket shall Godess Sune Crist Himm awwnenn her onn eorþe.

Awn(e, obs. form of Own.

Awnderne, -dyryn, -dyrn, obs. ff. Andiron.

Awned (ɔ̃nd), *ppl. a.*^{1} [f. Awn *sb.* + -ed^{2}.] Furnished with an awn; bearded.

1801 Withering *Bot. Arrangem.* III. 595 Its .. awned calyx distinguishes it. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 356 *Awned*, terminated in a hard, straight, subulate point.

Awned, *ppl. a.*^{2} [badly f. Awn-ing + -ed^{2}.] Furnished or covered with an awning; awninged.

1881 Mrs. Hunt *Childr. Jerus.* 45 The chief lady .. was packed into the awned tray between the mules. 1884 J. Aov in *Knowledge* 30 May 387 The awned out-of-door spaces.

Awning (ɔ̃·nin). Also (7 yawning), 8 aun-ing. [A word of obscure origin, apparently at first only in nautical use. Probably to be referred (as by Wedgwood) to Fr. *auvent* 'a penthouse of cloth, etc. before a shop window, etc.' Cotgr., early plurals in Littré *auvens, auvans*, med.L. *auvanna, auvannus*, whence **auvan, *auwn, awn*; the termination is of course Eng. -ing. E. Müller refers it to Low German *havenung*, f. *haven* harbour, in sense of 'a shelter from wind and weather'; Skeat compares 'Pers. *dwan, dwang*, anything suspended, *awangân* hanging, *awnang* a clothes-line'; but neither of these is applied in its own language to an awning; in particular an oriental origin seems incompatible with the history. F. *auvent* is itself of doubtful etymol. See Diez, Littré, Du Cange.]

1. A roof-like covering of canvas or similar material, used as a shelter from sun, rain, etc.; *esp.* above the deck of a vessel.

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. (1884) 712/1 Wee did hang an awning (which is an old saile) to .. trees to shadow us from the Sunne. 1626 — *Accid. Vng. Seamen* 30 A trar-pawling or yawning. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* vi. 27 An Awning .. is but the bots saile .. brought ouer the yard and stay, and boumed out with the boat hooke. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Orange tree*, An Awning of Bass-Mats .. will .. keep the Sun and Winds from the Orange-Trees. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* vi. 135 Too hot on deck without the awning.

2. *transf.* **a.** *Naut.* That part of the poop-deck which is continued forward beyond the bulk-head of the cabin; hence *awning-deck*(*ed*. **b.** *gen.* A shelter.

1764 Veitch in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 292 The auning, which is a projection of the deck of the cabin to shelter from the sun or rain. 1826 H. N. Coleridge *West Indies* 206 An alley of the graceful bamboo .. which might serve for a temporary awning. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Ship Build.* xv. 294 These ships .. have a complete spar deck .. and an awning-deck above this. 1879 H. Craggs in *Daily News* 3/3 All ocean steamers should be .. awning-decked fore and aft.

Hence **Awninged** (ɔ̃·ninḏ), *ppl. a.* [see -ed^{2}], furnished with an awning; (with *awninged off* cf. *railed off*.) **Aw·ningless** *a.*, without awning.

1881 E. Coxon *Basil Pl.* I. 78 Before the awninged door. 1881 Nicholson *Sword to Share* xxiv. 174 A small portion—over the propeller—is awninged off. 1865 Miss Bradon *Only a Clod* xxxiii. 267 In an awningless boat under a broiling sun.

Awnless (ɔ̃·nlės), *a.* Without awns.

1801 Withering *Bot. Arrangem.* III. 595 Its awnless calyx distinguishes it. 1854 Hooker *Himal. Jrnls.* II. xxix. 307 Black awnless unirrigated rice.

Awnter, obs. form of Adventure.

Awny (ɔ̃·ni), *a. rare.* [f. Awn *sb.* + -y^{1}.] Bearded, bristly.

1786 Burns *Scotch Drink* iii, Aits set up their awnie horn. 1788 Picken *Poems* 144 (Jam.) The awny grain.

A-wobble (ăwɔ·b'l), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*^{1} + Wobble.] Wobbling.

1881 W. Russell *Ocean Free-Lance* I. iii. 44 It breezed up .. and the water was all awobble with it.

Awode, obs. Sc. form of Avoid.

Awold, variant of Awald *v. Obs.* See also Wold.

†**Awo'nder,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1–2 **ofwundrian**, 3 **awundre**, 4–6 **awonder.** [prob. a worn-down form of OE. *ofwundrian*, pa. pple. *ofwundrad*, f. Of- *pref.* + *wundrian* to Wonder; cf. *athirst*.]

1. *impers.* It astonishes, amazes (one).

c 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 32 Al-se þo men þet weren in þo ssipe hedde i-seghe þo miracle so awondrede hem michel. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 1408 That he so trust and vndurstode, More a-wondrith al my blod!

2. *intr.* To be astonished or amazed. (Often with dative refl. pron.)

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 218 Heo awundreð hire swuðe, & is of dred. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 5513 Ich me awonder .. Hou he dar. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. viii. 34 He and his fallow awonderis this seand.

3. *pa. pple.* Amazed, astonished, astounded.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1135 Wurþen men suiðe of vundred. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 39 Of hwas wlite beoð awundret þe sunne and te mone. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 310 He was wiȝtliche a-wondered & gan to wepe sore. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 4852 Therof the Soudon was al a-wondred. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. v. 30 Heirof awondrit .. on t stalk.

A-work (ăwɔ·ɹk), *advb. phr.*; also 4–5 **awerke.** [A *prep.*^{1} + Work.] At work, in activity; *esp.* in phr. *to set a-work.*

c 1375 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. 1871 II. 16 Monkis and freris assenten to werris wiþouten cause and bringen þes lordis awerke, to make hem enemyes. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 54/4 Provostes and maystres .. to sette them awerke. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ciii. 124 They helde the Englysshe archers well aworke all the day. 1600 Rowlands *Let. Humours Bl.* i. 47 Setting his mynt aworke to coyne false tales. 1855 Browning *Saul* in *Men & Wom.* II. 121 The throe That a-work in the rock, helps its labour.

†**Awo'rry,** *v. Obs.* In 3 **awurie**, (?) **awarie.** [OE. *awyrgan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *wyrgan* to strangle (see Worry *v.*); cf. OHG. *arwurgjan*, mod.G. *erwürgen*.] To strangle; to worry.

c 885 K. Ælfred *Oros.* VI. xxxvi. § 2 He hine sylfne awitende hæfde awirged. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 324 Þe hund þet .. awuried eihte me beated him anonriht. *c* 1275 *Pains of Hell* in *O. E. Misc.* 149 Heo hire awarieþ al aprep, Al so wulues doð þe scep.

†**Awo'rth,** *v. Obs.* In 3 **awurð.** [OE. *a-weorþan, awurþan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 away + *weorþan, wurþan*, to become; perh. (in sense 1) for OE. *geweorþan, -wurþan*.]

1. *intr.* To become, turn *to.*

[*c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxi. 18 He gewyrð ȝit micelre mægte.] 1205 Lay. 25580 Bluðeliche quað þe king: to blisse hit awurðe.

2. *intr.* To vanish, perish; to escape notice.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 13 Gyf þæt sealt awyrð. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 200 Uor þer ich feðri on, awurðeð tene oðer tweolue.

†**Awo'rth,** *adv. Obs.* [f. A *prep.*^{1} + Worth; = *in worth* (in same sense).] In phr. *To take aworth:* to take (a thing) in esteem or honour, or at its worth; *hence* **a.** to bear patiently, **b.** to look upon with indifference, disregard.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. VI. 303 Þis word was hevy to þe kyng but ȝit he took it aworþ. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. xvi. 382 Take he it aworth in pacience as a thing irremediable bi man. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. ix. 88 Somme saye that they [mermaydens] be flysshis And other saye that they be fowles .. But take it aworth. 1535 Coverdale *Heb.* x. 34 Ye .. toke a worth yͤ spoylinge of youre goodes. 1537 ?Tindale *Exp. John* 23 All our .. motions unto synne are pardoned and taken aworthe.

†**Awo'rthy,** *v. Obs.* In 3 **awurðien.** [OE. *awyrþian, -eorþian*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *wyrþian, weorþian*, to honour, glorify; or for OE. *gewyrþian, -urþian, -eorþian*.] *trans.* To give honour or dignity to; to dignify, adorn.

[*c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cv. 6 He Abrahames cynn .. geweorðude.] 1205 Lay. 9529 And he mid wurð-scipe þas cnihtes awurðede. — 24432 Þer weoren herberȝe hæhliche awurðe[de].

†**Aw'ous,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Awe *sb.* + -ous.] Awe-inspiring.

c 1675 R. Garbutt *Serm. Adultery* 101 A powerful and awous man.

Awow(e, Awoyde, obs. Sc. ff. Avow, Avoid.

A-wrack (ăræ·k), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*^{1} + Wrack.] In a state of wreck or ruin.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 41 If she split or sinke, she is awracke. *a* 1845 Hood *Irish Schm.* xx, Like tears dried up with rugged huckaback, That sets the mournful visage all awrack. [The sense here is doubtful.]

†**Awra'p,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. A- *pref.* 11 + Wrap *v.*] To wrap.

1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* v. lxxix, And her young infant that was bare and thin Awraps in his Capootch.

†**Awra'th, awroth,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + Wrath *v.*; or for OE. *gewráðian*.] *trans.* (and *refl.*) To make angry, enrage.

[1070 *O. E. Chron.*, Þa gewræðde hine .. Landfranc.] *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1276 Nis .. noȝt so glad that hit ne a-wrotheth. 1250 Lay. 24834 Þer wes Ardures hird hehliche awraððed.

Awre, awro (?), **awro-where,** variants of Owhere *adv. Obs.* anywhere.

†**Awrea'k,** *v. Obs.* For forms see Wreak *v.* [OE. *awrecan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *wrecan* to Wreak.]

1. *trans.* To punish or take vengeance upon (an offence, misdeed).

1048 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) § 3 Hu hi mihton þæs cynges bismer awrecan. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 334 Gif þu..holdest God to nesche uorto awreken sunne. 1340 *Ayenb.* 83 Errour in batayle..is anon awreke. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (1844) 75, I shal awreke..this trespace.

2. *trans.* **a.** To sentence to punishment, condemn (a person). **b.** To condemn, blame, find fault with.

1205 Lay. 25194 Þat ilke þat Howel haf[eð] ispeken, ne sal hit na man awreken, ah we hit scullen ilæsten. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 661 Are hi beo to diþe awreke.

3. To avenge or revenge: **a.** *refl.* oneself; **b.** *trans.* one's aggrieved feelings (of).

c 930 *Laws of Athelstan* I. 20 (Bosw.) Gif hine hwá awrecan wille. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 334 Bihold hu he awrec him of his heih engel. 1575 *Gammer Gurton* IV. ii, And sware.. he would awreake his sorrowe.

c. *trans.* To avenge another person. **d.** *pass.* To be avenged or revenged (of).

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 658 A-wrekeþ me wiþ Jugement. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 204 For I am wel awroke now of wastoures þoru þi myȝte. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 566 Me were lever than alle this toun..Of this dispit awroken for to be. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 1272 Glad woman shal I neuer

be Til ye graunt to a-wreke me. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 31/1 And she to be awreaked, did..find the means to find out this Rosamund.

†**Awrea'king,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* Revenge.

1340 *Ayenb.* 8 Non ne ssel slaȝe oþren uor a wreking.

A-wreck (ăre'k), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + WRECK.] In a wrecked condition.

1878 J. MILLER *Songs of It.* 122 An ark, Sea-blown and a-wreck.

†**Awrei'ght,** *pa. pple. Obs.* Forms: 3 awræht, awreþt, 4 awreiȝt. [According to form this ought to be = OE. *awreht*, pa. pple. of *awrecan* to arouse, stir up; but the sense connects it with **awrench*, of which the pa. pple. would be OE. *awrenct*, ME. *awreint*. There has been a confusion of forms.] Wrenched away.

1105 LAY. 15437 Ða habbeð al mi kine-lond awræht [1150 a-wreþt] mit of mire hond. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. II. 181 Whan þe lymes beeþ awreiȝt out of her owne places [L. *dislocantur*].

†**Awri'te,** *v. Obs.* For forms see WRITE *v.* [OE. *awritan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *wrītan*.] To write.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* Introd. 5 Forðæm ðe hie næron on hiora ágen ȝeðiode awritene. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 [Moses] awrat þa alde e bi godes wissunge.

Awroke, -en, pa. pple. of AWREAK *v. Obs.*

Awrong (ărǫ·ŋ), *adv.* [f. A *prep.*[1] + WRONG, cf. *aright*.] Wrongly, wrong, in a wrong way.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. x, Me to reduce whan I went awrong. 1861 T. TROLLOPE *Marietta* I. xvi. 295 Her prayer had been heard awrong! 1878 BARING-GOULD *Myst. Suffer.* ii. 35 If the power of choosing awrong were not his.

Awrthwart, obs. form of OVERTHWART.

Awry (ărəi·), *adv.* and *a.* Forms: 4 on wry, 5 on wrye, 5–6 a wrye, awrye, 5–7 a wry, 6 a wrie, awri, 6–7 awrie, 5– awry. [f. A *prep.*[1] + WRY; cf. *aright*, *awrong*.]

A. *adv.*

1. Away from the straight (position or direction); to one side, obliquely; unevenly, crookedly, askew.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 705 As thair bemys strekit air Owthir all evin, or on wry. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiv. 50 The stones of the walles appyeren alle awry sette. 1590 *Pasquil's Apol.* I. D b, The case standing as it dooth I cannot but draw my mouth awrie. 1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* Wks. 1873 II. 294 They say Charing-crosse is falne downe .. hut thats no such wonder, twas old, and stood awry. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xi. 115 Lest..some crum (as we use to say) should go awry. 1714 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 8 Not Cynthia when her manteau's pinned awry, E'er felt such rage. 1838 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* ii. 9, I held my spoon awry, and soiled my clothes.

b. *To look awry*: to look ASKANCE or ASQUINT. (Cf. the senses under these words.)

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 291 Envy..ne looked but awrie. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 5, I passing bi him .. he hath lookd awri an other wai. 1609 ROWLANDS *Crew of Gossips* 6 When he speakes .. I'll hold my peace, and (frowning) looke awry. 1709 CHANDLER *Effort agst. Bigotry* 28 When a Church-man therefore shall in scornful Pride look awry upon..a Dissenter. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* x. (1852) 206 Some of our party began to squint and look awry.

2. *fig.* Out of the right course or place; in a wrong manner; improperly, erroneously, amiss.

1494 FABYAN 2 To me it semyth so ferre sette a wrye In tyme of yeres. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 313 Much of the Soul they talk, but all awrie. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 543 Those who think Awry, will scarce act straightly.

b. *esp.* in phr. *To go, run, step, tread, walk awry*: (of persons) to fall into error, do wrong; (of things) to turn out badly or untowardly, 'go wrong.'

1524 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 152 To wryng and wreste the maters in to bettre trayne, if they walke a wrye. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* IV. (1880) 56 h, The very Spouse and Church of Christ, that cannot runne awry. *a* 1625 BOYS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* xv. 2 Aristides was so just..that he would not tread awry. 1745 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* I. ix. 65 If a tradesman but once ventures to step awry. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. II. xi. 116 Far worse, the marriage itself went awry.

c. *To tread the shoe awry*: to fall from virtue, break the law of chastity. Cf. F. *faux pas*.

1520–41 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 96 Farewell all my welfare! My shoe is trod awry. 1600 HEYWOOD *2nd Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 143 King Edward's children not legitimate .. Their mother hapt to tread the shoe awry. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 130 He would not stick to tell where he trod his holy sandals awry.

B. *adj.* (usually *pred.*, rarely *attrib.* Cf. WRY.)

1. Out of the right course or position; displaced, disordered, disarranged; crooked, distorted.

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 178 The journey will prove enormiously awry. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* VI. (1757) 149 What pity 'tis her shoulder is awry! 1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 172 His features and phiz awry Show'd so much misery. 1883 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 2/1 Blinds..very different from the awry, dingy, imitation Venetians of his neighbour.

2. *fig.* Turned from the right course, wide of the mark, perverted, wrong. *Awry from*: opposed to.

1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* xxvii, With dearth of words, or answers quite awrie. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* I. Wks. (1851) 23 Nothing more awry from the Law of God .. then that a Woman should give Laws to Men. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* I, If so succeed hand-practice on awry Preposterous art-mistake.

C. *ellipt.* quasi-*vb.* To turn awry or aside.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.*, *Swarue*, awry, erre. 1653 BROME *Mad Couple* III. i, High heeld shooes, that will awry sometimes with any Women.

Awsk, obs. form of ASK *sb.* a newt.

Awsterne, obs. form of AUSTERE.

Awtare, -eer, -ier(e, obs. forms of ALTAR.

Awtayne, var. HAUTAIN *a. Obs.* haughty.

Awteal, obs. variant of ATTEAL.

Awyne, obs. form of OWN *a.*

Awyriȝe, -rie, var. of AWARIE *v. Obs.* to curse.

Ax, axe (æks), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 acas, äx, eax, 2 æx, 3 eax, (echze), 5 ex(e, (6 *Sc.* aix), 2– ax, 5– axe; *Pl.* axes. [Common Teutonic: OE. *æx* (*acs*), str. fem. for earlier **aces*, **acus*, Northumb. *acas*, cogn. with OS. *akus* (MDu. *akes*, Du. *aaks*), OHG. *acchus* (MHG. *ackes*, mod.G. *ax, axt*), ON. *öx* (gen. *axar*), Goth. *aqizi*; akin to Gr. ἀξίνη, and prob. to L. *ascia*. The spelling *ax* is better on every ground, of etymology, phonology, and analogy, than *axe*, which has of late become prevalent.]

1. A tool or instrument for hewing, cleaving, or chopping, trees, wood, ice, etc.; consisting of a squarish head, now usually of iron with a steel edge or blade, fixed by means of a socket upon a handle or helve of wood, so as to be wielded with force in striking. Also called, especially when of smaller or lighter make, a *hatchet*.

In ancient times *axes* were also made of bronze or stone (see 4), and might have the head and handle in one piece, as *coal-axes* and other special forms still have.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 10 Eallunga ys seo æx to þæra treowa wurtrumum asett. [*Lindisf.* Acas, *Rushw.* axe]. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Syo æx. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 128 Aȝein þe cul of þer eax. *Ibid.* 98 (C.) Wudemonnes echze. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 658 Hong up thin ax. 1297 R. GLOUC. 490 A kene ax him sulf he huld. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* x. 15 Whether shal glorien the ax aȝen hym that hewith with it. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxii. (1495) 709 Cloue with an axe other wyth a sawe. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirk Gr.* xxiii, Dik with ane aix Cam furth to fell a fuddir. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* ix. 48 Abimelech tooke an axe .. and cut downe a bough. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth.* 239 The bark was never allowed to be taken off below the ax, or the place where the tree was cut. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 11. 79 Driving the iron claws of our boots into the scars [in the ice] made by the axe. 1877 BRYANT *Song of Sower* iv, Whose sounding axes gleam Beside the lonely forest-stream. 1884 *Scotsman* 4 July 5/1 The silver axe .. recently presented to Mr. Gladstone by 'a few admiring friends.'

b. BRICK-AX, HAMMER-AX, PICK-AX, q. v.

2. In olden warfare: A battle-ax.

1205 LAY. 2263 He lædde on his exle ane muchele wi-eax. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 20 [Bruce] raid .. with ane ax in hande. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 270 With exys, gleyvis, and swerdys bryth. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* V. 1588 Armurers and arowsmythes with axes of werre. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 561 The ax was held by warlike Thrasymed. 1774 JOHNSON *West. Isl.* Wks. X. 457 The Lochaber ax is only a slight alteration of the old English bill. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1874) III. xv. 463 The iron mace of the Bastard, the one weapon fit to meet .. with the two-handed axe of Harold. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* vi. 91.

3. The headsman's ax used to decapitate condemned traitors. Hence *fig.* execution.

1450 W. SOMNER in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 4 Ther was an exe, and a stoke, and oon of the lewdeste of the shippe badde him ley down his hedde. 1551 EDW. VI. *Lit. Rem.* (1858) II. 374 And so departed without the ax of the Toure. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 56 You sirrah, prouide your blocke and your Axe. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* IV. i, A third ..Gave to the cruel ax a darling son. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 96 From the operation of the ax or wheel.

4. In *Archæology* (see quot.).

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. vi. 192 The name of axe is applied to the double-edged stone implements, and to those of a wedge shape, which have the aperture for inserting the handle near the broad end. 1877 GREENWELL *Brit. Barrows* 136 A small polished green-stone axe.

5. phrases. a. *To put the ax in the helve*: to solve a doubt, to find out a puzzle. *To send the ax after the helve* (= the better *To send the helve after the hatchet*). *To have axes to grind* (U.S. politics): to have private ends to serve. [In reference to a story told by Franklin.]

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxviii. 410 ȝit cowde he not putten the ex in þe helve. 1547 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 80 Here I sende thaxe after the helue awaie. 1815 C. MINER *Who'll turn Grindstones?* When I see a merchant over-polite to his customers..thinks I, that man has an axe to grind. 1865 HOLLAND *Plain T.* v. 188 Little cliques and cabals composed of men who have axes to grind. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 8 June 6/2 The hands..that 'grind the axe,' and that 'pull the strings.'

6. *Comb.* a. *attrib.*, as *ax-edge, -handle, -head, -shaft*; AX-MAN, AX-STONE, AX-FITCH, -SEED, -WORT, q. v. b. Also *ax-form, -like, -shaped*, etc.

1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 132 In some places these horn axe-handles are numerous. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* vi. 5 The axe head [COVERD. the yron] fell into the water. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. vi. 184 Stone celts—and axe heads—made of hard greenstone. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. Isles* VI. xv, The axe-shaft, with its brazen clasp. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 186 An iron will, An axe-like edge unturnable.

†**Ax, axe,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1–2 eax, æx, ex; also (under AX-TREE) 3–7 ax, 4 exe, 4–6 ex, 5–7 axe. [Common Teutonic: OE. *æx-e, eax-e*, fem., is cogn. with MDu. and MLG. *asse*, from **ahse*, Du. *as*, OHG. *ahsa*, MHG. *ahse*, mod. G. *achse*, OTeut. *ahsô-*, fem., related to Skr. *áksha*, masc., Gr. ἄξων, L. *axis*, Lith. *aszis*, with same sense.]

The AXLE of a wheel; the AXIS of revolution. Not found after the OE. period exc. in compounds, as *ax-nail*, the nail or pin by which the axle-tree is fixed to a cart, and AX-TREE, q. v.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 1/D 10 *Axis*, aex. *c* 885 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 7 On wænes eaxe hwearfaþ þa hweól, and sió eax stent stille. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Man. Astron.* (Wr.) 16 *Axis* þat is ex. 1585 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) 112, j long wayne without wheels, ij yron ax-nailes..and two ax-trees.

Ax, axe (æks), *v.*[1] [f. AX *sb.*[1]] To shape or trim with an ax.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 246 To Ax the Brick off, with an Ax that is exactly streight on the edge. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 389 The .. stretchers in returns, which are not axed, are dressed upon the rubbing-stone.

†**Ax, axe,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* In 5 ex. [f. AX *sb.*[2]] To furnish with an axle.

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* 191 For boxyng a peyre wheles, and a fely uppon a nodyr, and for exyng of a carte.

Ax, obs. or dial. form of ASK *v.*

Axal (æ·ksăl), *a.* [f. AX-IS + -AL[1]; cf. L. *crīnālis*, *dōtālis*.] = AXIAL (which is the usual form).

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 130 The axal section. 1830 *Edin. Encycl.* V. 520 At right angles to an axal plane. 1871 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 161 Axal furrows.

Axan, -in, obs. or dial. pl. of ASH *sb.*[2]

Axces, -s, -se, obs. ff. ACCESS, fit, fever, ague.

†**Axe,** *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *axe*, ad. L. *axis*.] By-form of AXIS.

1551 [see AX-TREE 3]. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* II. def. 15. 317 A sphere .. may haue infinite diameters, but it can haue but onely one axe. 1752 BEVIS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 388 The inclination of the earth's axe. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 178 The chief properties of the *Axe-in-peritrochio*.

Axe, obs. or dial. form of ASK. See also AX.

Axed (ækst), *pple.* and *a.* [f. AX *v.* or *sb.*[1] + -ED.]

1. *ppl. a.* Shaped or dressed with an ax.

1830 *Edin. Encycl.* VI. 627 The stones are either hammered, dressed, or axed.

2. Furnished with an ax or axes.

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 551 The axed fasces of the lictors.

Axel, obs. form of AXLE.

†**Axes, axesse, axez, axis, axys,** obs. forms of ACCESS, in special sense of 'Attack; fit; ague.' In this sense the word early acquired the Eng. accent *a'ccess*, and, its identity with *acce'ss* being forgotten, it was long treated as distinct.

1398 [See ACCESS 10]. 1423 JAMES I *Kingis Q.* lxvii, Bot tho began myn axis and turment To sene hir part, and folowe I na myght. 1530 PALSGR. 450/1 This axes hath made hym so weake. 1700 WALLACE *Acc. Orkney* 66 (JAM.) An aguish distemper, which they call the Axes.

Axetre(e, variant of AXTREE.

†**A'x-fitch,** *Herb. Obs.* Also 7 **ax-vitch.** [f. AX *sb.*[1] + FITCH.] A leguminous plant (*Securigera Coronilla*), a native of Southern Europe.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 132 a, I call it Axsede or Axwurt (or Axfich) because .. the sede .. is lyke vnto a two edged axe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 274 *Axvitch.* 1611 COTGR., *Securidaque*, the pulse Axseed, Axwort, Axfitch, Hatchet-fitch. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Horse-shoe*..a rare plant which has Leaves like the small Axfitch.

Axial (æ·ksiăl), *a.* [f. L. *axi-s* + -AL[1].]

1. Forming an axis; of the nature of an axis.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* V. 100 The elevation of the axial line being less. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 35 A true or axial root. 1871 MIVART *Anat.* 25 The skeleton of the head and trunk, which is called the Axial skeleton. 1879 S. HIGHLEY in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 313/1 The axial ray. 1879 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. i. § 23 The Cerebrum and the Axial Cord on which it is super-imposed. 1880 DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 223 Flower-stems .. being axial in their nature.

2. Of, or belonging to, an axis.

1859 B. POWELL *Order Nat.* i. § 2. 45 Imagined three distinct motions..orbital, rotatory, axial. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 237 With its axial direction at right angles to the direction of the slit. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* iii. 61 Axial inclination [of the planets].

3. Round, or about, an axis.

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xxii. § 170 The axial velocity. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* II. xi. 239 The earth's axial rotation.

Axia'lity. [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being axial; axial character or state.

1884 *Times* 20 Nov. 4/5 It [the Cupola] should .. emphasize the four axes of the cross .. there was in that great cathedral [St. Peter's] nothing to mark the axiality.

Axially (æ·ksiăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In the direction of the axis, from pole to pole.

1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 129 Taking a position axially, or in the line from pole to pole of the magnet. 1859 *Edin. Rev.* CIX. 530 The screw is pierced axially. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* vii. § 345 If a bar of iron be suspended between the poles of a magnet, it will arrange itself axially, and point towards them.

†**A'xicle.** *Obs.*—[ad. L. *axiculus*, dim. of AXIS; cf. *ashlar*.] 'A little shingle or board.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Axier, ?error for AXIS, or for *ax-tre*, AXLE-TREE.

1594 GREENE *Look. Glass* (1861) 136 Thy bands the axier to maintain my world.

Axiferous (æksi·fĕrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *axi-s* AXIS + *-fer* bearing + -OUS; cf. F. *axifère*.] Consisting of an axis only, without leaves or other appendages. 1842 in BRANDE.

Axiform (æ·ksifǭm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -FORM.] In the shape of an axis. 1847 in CRAIG.

Axifugal (ăksi·fiŭgăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + L. *fugĕre* to fly + -AL[1].] = CENTRIFUGAL; in *axifugal force*: tendency to fly from the axis of rotation.

1740 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 422 Suppose that God forms a Vortex cylindrical and fluid .. its Points will have but an axifugal Force. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Axil (æ·ksil). *Bot.* [ad. L. *axilla*: see below; cf. mod.F. *axille*.] The upper angle between a leaf or petiole and the stem from which it springs; also that between a branch and the trunk.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* v. 50 Branches, which grow from their alæ or axils. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* v. 210 The buds of plants almost always grow in the axil.

Axil(e, -tre, obs. forms of AXLE, -TREE.

Axile (æ·ksəil), *a.* [f. as if ad. L. **axīl-is*, f. *axis*; cf. L. *cīvīlis, hostīlis*.] Belonging to the axis: **a.** *Bot.* Applied to an embryo having the same direction as the axis of the seed, or a placenta in the axis of the ovary.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* I. (1858) 16 If it [the placenta] grows from a centre which is connected with the sides of the ovary by dissepiments .. it is *axile*. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 342 The embryo is said to be axile, or axial when it has the same direction as the axis of the seed. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 314 Oxyria .. embryo axile.

b. in Phys. *Axile bodies*: the touch corpuscles at the termination of the sensory nerves.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 503/2 Kolliker .. prefers to call these bodies, axile corpuscles. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 22.

‖ **Axilla** (ăksi·lă). Pl. -æ. [L., = armpit; dim. of **axula*, whence *āla*: cf. AXLE[1]. Common in late L. in form *ascella*.]

1. An armpit.

1616 A. READ *Body of Man* 152 The backe part of the shoulder top, called axilla. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 113 The eruption appears on the .. borders of the axillæ.

2. = AXIL.

1830 LINDLEY *Syst. Bot.* 247 Leaf-buds .. in every axilla.

Axillar (æ·ksilăr), *a.*; also 6 **assellere.** [a. F. *axillaire* of the axilla (see -AR), formerly *aisselliere, -aire* (Cotgr.), ad. L. **axillāris*, f. *axilla*, F. *aisselle*: see prec.]

1. = AXILLARY 1.

1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* 295 The cephalick hath its beginning .. in men alwayes from the axillar veine. 1772 FORSTER *Hudson's Bay Birds* in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 393 Shining black axillar feathers, or shoulder-knot.

2. = AXILLARY 2.

1831 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Richard's Bot.* 185 Flowers are .. axillar, when they spring from the axilla.

B. as *sb.* (cf. F. *aisselliere*) An axillary vein.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, Veynes .. two asselleres, two cubytalles, and two seynalles. 1720 HALE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 9 Which Duct is .. inserted by four Branches into each Axillar.

Axillary (æ·ksilări), *a.* [f. as prec.; see -ARY[2].]

1. Pertaining or adjacent to the armpit or shoulder.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 977 The second [tacke of the backe] is called .. the Axillary spondell. 1791 W. VAUGHAN *Princ. Anat.* I. 381 The Axillary artery. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 345 The axillary vein is formed by the union of the venæ comitis of the brachial artery with the basilic vein. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xv. 179 The white striæ and spots on the axillary feathers.

2. *Bot.* Situated in, or growing from, the axil.

1786 REES *Encycl., Axillary leaves* .. grow out of the angles formed by the branches of the stem. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 23 All Labiatæ have axillary cymes.

Axin (æ·ksin). *Chem.* An oleaginous and waxy product, yielded by the large Mexican cochineal (*Coccus axinus*), and used as a soothing ointment.

Axi·nic *a.*, of axin, as in the fatty *Axinic acid.*

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 698.

Axine (æ·ksəin), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. AXI-S[2] + -INE.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the group of stags of which the Spotted Axis is the type. **B.** *sb.* A member of this group.

1826 GRIFFITH *Cuvier's Anim. K.* IV. 116 The Axine Group. *Ibid.* The true Axines have horns of a similar form with the Rusas.

Axiniform (ăksi·nifōm), *a.* [f. Gr. ἀξίν-η ax + -(I)FORM.] Shaped like an ax-head.

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 769 A broad axiniform process.

Axinite (æ·ksinəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. ἀξίν-η ax + -ITE.] A mineral belonging to Dana's epidote group of unisilicates, consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, lime, and iron, with broad acute-edged crystals somewhat resembling an ax-head.

1802 BOURNON in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 293 *note*, Axinite, the thumerstein of Werner. 1868 DANA *Min.* 298 Axinite admits of a high polish, but is deficient in delicacy of color.

Axinomancy (ăksi·nǫmænsi). [ad. L. *axīnomantĭa*, a. Gr. ἀξῑνομαντεία, f. ἀξίνη ax + μαντεία divination.] Divination by means of an ax-head.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* Gloss., *Axinomantie*, a kind of magicke diuination by an ax head red hot. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxv, To have the truth .. disclosed .. by axinomancy: we want only a hatchet and a jet-stone to be laid together upon a fire of hot embers. 1870 *Archæol.* XLIII. 517.

Axiolite (æ·ksi,ǫləit). *Min.* [f. L. *axi-s* + Gr. λίθος stone: see -LITE.] (See quot.) **Axiolitic** (æ·ksi,ǫli·tik), *a.*, of or pertaining to axiolites.

1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xi. 184 Termed axiolites by Zirkel .. elongated lenticular and curved zones of brownish glass forming the envelope of a smaller corresponding mass of paler vitreous matter, in which incipient crystallisation or fibrous structure trends at right angles to the inner surfaces of the envelope towards a longitudinal median line. *Ibid.* The axiolitic structure visible in a rhyolite.

Axiom (æ·ksiəm). Forms: 6–7 **axioma, axiome,** 5– **axiom.** [a. F. *axiome*, ad. L. *axiōma*, a. Gr. ἀξίωμα that which is thought worthy or fit, that which commends itself as self-evident, f. ἀξιόειν to hold worthy, f. ἄξιος worthy.]

1. A proposition that commends itself to general acceptance; a well-established or universally-conceded principle; a maxim, rule, law.

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* Prol., An axiom which in Latin expressed, *hoc crede quod tibi verum esse videtur*. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 100 The Axiomaes of Aristotle. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 63 That's an Axiome, a Principle. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* I. § 2. 3 Which Axiom, though received by most, is yet certainly false. 1757 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 175 ¶ 1 The axioms of wisdom which recommend the ancient sages to veneration. 1837 J. HARRIS *Gt. Teacher* 389 The axiom known by the name of the golden rule. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ii. 33 It is no axiom of the human reason that God is everywhere.

† **b.** Specially restricted by Bacon to: An empirical law, a generalization from experience. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 2 Led by great Judgement, and some good Light of Axioms. 1627 RAWLEY in *Bacon's Ess.* (Arb.) Introd. 26 True Axiomes must be drawne from plaine Experience, and not from doubtful. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxvi. II. 47 Empirical rules (Bacon would call them *axioms*.)

† **2.** *Logic.* A proposition (whether true or false).

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* II. i. 86b, An axiom or proposition .. hath two partes, the bande, and the partes bound. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VIII. *Zeno* XX. 43 Universally negative axioms are those, which consist of an universall negative particle, and a Categorem; as. *no man walketh.* 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 533 Otherwise no man might dispute or pronounce a false Axiome. 1742 in BAILEY.

3. *Logic* and *Math.* 'A self-evident proposition, requiring no formal demonstration to prove its truth, but received and assented to as soon as mentioned' (Hutton).

a 1600 HOOKER (J.) Axioms, or principles more general, are such as this, that the greater good is to be chosen before the lesser. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 16. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* I. ii. Nor are they necessary truths, as mathematical axioms are. 1807 BYRON *Hours Idlen., College Exam.*, Happy the youth in Euclid's axioms tried. 1851 H. SPENCER *Soc. Stat.* II. ix. § 6 The axiom that the whole is greater than its part.

Axiomatic (æksiǒmæ·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἀξιωματικός, f. ἀξίωμα: see prec. and -ATIC.]

1. Of the nature of an axiom or admitted first principle; self-evident; indisputably true.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXII. 556 The axiomatic pillars of a new code of the law of nations. 1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* (1872) II. VI. viii. 95 These axiomatic truths are truths recognized by the simplest order of reasoning.

2. Characterized by axioms or admitted first principles; axiomatical.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 32 He gave an axiomatic form to the Science.

3. Full of maxims or pithy sentences, aphoristic.

1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1862) 381 The most axiomatic of English Poets. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iii. 96 A people .. rich in axiomatic good sense.

A·xioma·tical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL[1].]

† **1.** *Logic.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a simple statement or proposition: cf. AXIOM 2. *Obs.*

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. ii. 7 This is the first part of judgement in axioms, called axiomaticall, determining only truth and falsenes in propositions or axioms. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1864) VIII. 403 An application axiomatical, that he is mine.

2. Of or relating to axioms, maxims, or admitted first principles.

a 1676 WHITLOCK *Mann. Eng.* 109 (T.) To front his axiomatical experiments [the book of Aphorisms] with the grand miscarriages in the practice of most able physicians. *a* 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Hum. Knowl.* I. (R.) Materials of axiomatical, scientific, and, in a word, of absolute real knowledge.

3. = AXIOMATIC 1.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 731 Axiomatical Truths. 1765 JOHNSON *Pref. Shaks.* Wks. 1816 II. 167 In his art there is no .. axiomatical truth that regulates subordinate positions. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 9 Apr. 62/1 Proving .. that 'two and two make four,' or propositions equally as axiomatical.

4. = AXIOMATIC 3.

1738 OLDYS *Raleigh* (R.) That solid axiomatical vein, which is observable in other productions of Ralegh's muse.

A·xioma·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In axiomatic manner: † **a.** (*Logic*) in the form of a simple proposition (*obs.*); **b.** as an axiom, as an admitted principle or self-evident truth.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. ii. 9 Placing them axiomatically, syllogistically, or methodically, we argue some other thing either by explication or confirmation. *c* 1643 *Maximes Unfold.* 46 Pronounced axiomatically for truth. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1872) 99 'Society,' writes the Prince, axiomatically, 'contains in itself two principles.'

Axiopi·stical, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. Gr. ἀξιόπιστ-ος trustworthy (f. ἄξιος worthy + πιστός to be trusted) + -ICAL.] Trustworthy.

1611 R. BADLEY *Panegyr. V.* in *Coryat's Crudities*, His most Axiopisticall Hodœpory.

Axiopisty (æksi,ǫpi·sti). [ad. Gr. ἀξιοπιστία, f. ἀξιόπιστος: see prec.] Trustworthiness. (In mod. Dicts.)

Axis[1] (æ·ksis). Pl. **axes** (æ·ksīz). [a. L. *axis* axle, axle-tree, pivot, axis of the earth, heavens, etc., cogn. with OE. *eax*: see AX *sb.*[2] Used for various figurative and transferred senses of AXLE.]

I. Axis of rotation or revolution.

1. The axle of a wheel. ? *Obs.*

Wheel and axis, axis in peritrochio: the Wheel-and-Axle, one of the mechanical powers.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xi. § 1 The weightines of the wheele doth settle it vpon his Axis. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Windmill*, Like unto the Axis of a Cutlers Grind-Stone. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 178 To construct an axis in peritrochio. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 37 The wheel and axis may be considered as a kind of perpetual lever.

b. *fig.* The 'pivot' on which any matter turns.

1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 169 The axis of the revolt was the religious question.

2. *Phys.* **a.** A tooth or process on the second cervical vertebra, upon which the head is turned. **b.** The vertebra which has the process.

1694 SALMON tr. *Diemerbroeck's Anat.* IV. xii. (1714) 249 Axis .. is a name which rather befits the former vertebra, whose tooth resembles an Axle. 1701 TAUVRY *Anat.* II. xvi. 268 This second Vertebra has an Apophysis call'd the Tooth .. The Head and the first vertebra .. are qualified to turn upon that Axis. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 289 Axis .. the second vertebra of the neck; it hath a tooth which goes into the first vertebra and this tooth is by some called the axis. 1836 *Athenæum* No. 450. 419 The Atlas and Axis of the Ichthyosaurus are united.

3. The imaginary straight line about which a body (*e.g.* the earth or other planet) rotates: the prolongation of that of the earth on which the heavens appear to revolve.

(The ends of the axis are *poles*; thence the use of *axis* as a line from pole to pole, or from end to end: see III.)

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 48 ȝe sal ymagyn ane lyne that passis throucht the spere lyik til ane extree of ane cart, callit axis-spere. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Del.* I. iii. 67 The motion of an iron-wire or needle .. vpon his owne Axis. ?*c* 1660 HOBBES *Physics* IV. xxvi. § 6. I. 428 The earth is so carried about the sun, as that its axis is thereby always kept parallel to itself. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.*, There are at least three axes at right angles to each other round any one of which .. the solid .. will continue to revolve for ever.

† **4.** *fig.* A central prop, which sustains any system (as Atlas was feigned to sustain the revolving heavens). *Obs.*

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Valentin.* v. v, I have found out axis; You know he bears the empire. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 94 The Atlas or maine axis, which supported this opinion, was daily experience.

5. The geometrical line, by the revolution of a superficies about which, solids with circular section, as a globe, cylinder, cone, etc. are conceived to be generated.

(This is the *axis of revolution*; it coincides necessarily with the axis of symmetry; thence branch II.)

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. iii. Q ij b, The Axis or Altitude of the Cone. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 177 If a semi-circle be moved round its diameter at rest, it will generate a sphere, whose axis is that diameter.

II. Axis of symmetrical arrangement. (Cf. 5.)

6. The straight line about which the parts of a body or system are symmetrically arranged.

Axis of a balance: the line upon which it turns. *Axis of oscillation* (of a pendulum, etc.): a horizontal line passing through the centre of the oscillation, and perpendicular to its plane (Hutton 1796). *Axis of polarization*: the central line round which the prismatic rings or curves are arranged. *Neutral axis* (of a girder): the line where there is neither compression nor tension (Brewster).

7. *Geom.* Any line in a regular figure which divides it into two symmetrical parts, e. g., which joins opposite angles or the centres of opposite sides; in a conic section, the line from the principal vertex or vertices, perpendicular to the tangent at that point; in a curve, a straight line which bisects a system of parallel chords (called *principal axis* when it cuts them at right angles).

Transverse axis (in the ellipse and hyperbola): that which passes through the two foci; *conjugate axis*, that which bisects the transverse one at right angles. The axes of an ellipse are also called *major* and *minor*.

1734 *Builder's Dict.*, *Axis* of a Conic Section, is a quiescent Right Line passing through the Middle of the Figure, and cutting all the Ordinates at Right Angles. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 177 *Axis* .. more generally .. a right line conceived to be drawn from the vertex of a figure to the middle of the base. *Ibid.* The ellipse and hyperbola have each two axes; but the parabola has only one, and that infinite in length. *Ibid.* In curves of the second order, that diameter whose parallel ordinates are at right angles to it, when possible, is an Axis. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxi. 201 Cut longitudinally, that is, parallel to the axis of the prism. 1853 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* iii. § 13 (1873) 106 The longer axes or longest dimensions of their orbits. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 120.

8. *Crystallog.* An imaginary line drawn between the centres of opposite faces or edges, or the apices of opposite angles. (See quot.)

1817 R. JAMESON *Charac. Min.* 244 Three of the cleavages are equiangular and oblique-angular, in a common axis. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 192 In order to classify .. crystals, the existence of certain lines within the crystal called axes is supposed, round which the form can be symmetrically built up. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallog.* 30 The straight lines or directions in the crystal which are common to two or more symmetral planes are called axes of symmetry.

9. *Optics.* **a.** A ray passing through the centre of the eye or of a lense, or falling perpendicularly on it; the line which passes through the centres of the lenses in a telescope; the straight line from the eye to the object of sight.

1701 Tauvry *Anat.* II. vii. 205 To direct the two Optick axis's, in looking upon the same object. *c* 1790 Imison *Sch. Art* I. 196 If the axis of both eyes are not directed to the object, that object will appear double. 1831 Brewster *Optics* iv. 28 In all these lenses a line .. passing through the centres of their curved surfaces, and perpendicular to their plane surfaces, is called the *axis*. 1855 H. Spencer *Psychol.* (1872) I. III. x. 380 Due convergence of the visual axes. 1871 J. Dicksee *Perspective* 27 The axis of vision or line of direction is an imaginary line proceeding from the spectator to the perspective centre.

b. *Axis of incidence*: the line passing through the point of incidence perpendicularly to the refracting surface. *Axis of refraction*: the continuation of the same line through the refracting medium. *Axis of double refraction*: the line or direction on both sides of which double refraction takes place, but along which it does not exist.

1734 *Builder's Dict., Axis* of Incidence, Refraction. 1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.* I. 178. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xvii. 147 An axis of double refraction .. is not like the axis of the earth, a fixed line within the rhomb or crystal. It is only a fixed direction. 1836 *Athenæum* No. 448. 381 Like calcareous spar it has one axis of double refraction.

¶ In the three following the sense tends to pass into axis of growth or direction as in branch III.

10. *Phys.* and *Zool.* The central core of an organ or organism; the central skeleton or nervous cord; the central stem or core round which polypes grow; the central column of a whorled shell.

1741 Monro *Anat. Bones* 54 The Powers that draw it towards the Axis of the Bone. 1830 *Edin. Encycl.* XIV. 599 In other species, the organs, which are not in pairs, are arranged round a central axis. 1866 R. Tate *Brit. Mollusks* iii. 44 The axis of the shell around which the whorls are coiled. 1873 A. Flint *Nerv. Syst.* ix. 257 The nervous matter contained in the cavity .. is known as the cerebro-spinal axis.

11. *Bot.* **a.** The central column of the inflorescence or other whorl of growth. **b.** The main stem and root.

1786 Rees *Encycl., Axis* .. a taper column placed in the centre of some flowers, or katkins, about which the other parts are disposed. 1835 J. Comstock *Yng. Botanist* 239 *Axis*, centre of vegetation, as the pith of vascular plants. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 184 Each cluster of leaves is a small branch without perceptible axis. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 42 The stem is the ascending portion of the axis. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Fl.* 232 Erica .. Seeds attached to a central axis.

12. *Physiogr.* and *Geol.* A central ridge; the central line of a valley.

Anticlinal axis: the line along which two opposite planes of stratification meet in a ridge. *Synclinal axis*: the line along which they meet in a depression.

1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 135 A line of volcanos .. parallel to the axis of the older ridge. 1849 Murchison *Siluria* ii. (1867) 25 These round-backed hills .. rise boldly from beneath the surrounding Silurian deposits, of which they form the axis. 1854 F. Bakewell *Geol.* 4 The technical name given to such a centre of elevation is the 'anticlinal axis.'

III. A straight line from pole to pole (cf. 3), or from end to end, of any body.

13. *gen.* e.g. *Axis of the equator*: the polar diameter of the earth, which is also the axis of rotation; see 3. *Axis of the ecliptic, of the horizon*: a diameter of the sphere passing through these circles at right angles to their planes.

1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.*

14. *spec.* An imaginary line uniting the two poles of a magnet.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* III. 158 If you divide the Magnet through a meridian, or Saw of a Segment, parallel to the Axis. 1832 U. K. S. *Nat. Philos.* II. *Magnetism* i. § 6 The straight line joining the two poles of a magnet is called its axis.

15. A main line of motion, growth, extension, direction.

1818 W. Lawrence *Nat. Hist. Man* I. ii. (1848) 99 Its axis [of the femur] coincides with the centre of gravity of the body. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* x. (1856) 75 The axis of Baffin's Bay .. is from the north by east. *Ibid.* 76 The ice, after changing its original axis of drift. 1855 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* 6 In the direction of the bone's axis. 1867 A. Barry *Sir C. Barry* vii. 240 The principal axis of the building.

IV. Axis of reference.

16. *Analyt. Geom.* Each of the two intersecting straight lines, by reference to which the position of a certain point, the *locus*, is determined.

(Transf. from the geometrical treatment of conic sections.)

1855 Todhunter *Plane. Co-ord. Geom.*

V. *Comb.* **Axis-cylinder** (or **axis-band**), see quot.; *attrib.*, as *axis-ligament*.

1839 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 592/1 A central substance of nervous matter .. the axis-cylinder of Rosenthal. 1855 H. Spencer *Psychol.* (1872) I. I. ii. 27 The central fibre, or axis-cylinder of a nerve tube. 1877 Rosenthal *Muscles & N.* 104 The axis-band, or axis-cylinder. 1877 Burnett *Ear* 72 In all its motion as a lever the hammer swings about this axis-ligament as a fixed point.

Axis[2] (æ·ksis). *Zool.* [L., an Indian quadruped mentioned by Pliny.] Name given by Buffon to an Indian deer (*Cervus axis*) known by sportsmen as the Hog-deer.

1601 Holland *Pliny* VIII. xxi. I. 206 A wild beast named Axis, with a skin like a fawn. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* II. 72 The horns of the axis are round, like those of the stag. 1859 Tennent *Ceylon* I. II. i. 157 The spotted axis troops in herds as numerous as the fallow deer in England.

Axised (æ·ksist), *a.* Possessing an axis.

1865 Ruskin in *Art-Jrnl.* No. 41. 129/2 A little spinning, askew-axised thing we call a planet.

†Axle[1]. *Obs.* Forms: 1–2 **eaxl, exel,** 1–3 **exl,** 3 **æxl.** [Common Teut.: OE. *eaxl*, fem., = ON. *öxl* (pl. *axlir*), OHG. *ahsala*, MHG. *ahsel*, mod.G. *achsel*, OTeut. **ahslô*, from same root as **ahsâ*: see Ax *sb.*[2] Cogn. w. L. **axula, āla.*] The shoulder.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 104 Weorp ofer eaxle, oþþe betweoh þeoh. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xv. 5 He hitt set on his exla [*Hatton* eaxle] gebissiende. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 245 He hit berð an his eaxlun. 1205 Lay. 18032 Hengen an heore æxle mucle wi-æxe.

Axle[2] (æ·ks'l). Forms: 5–6 **axil,** 5–8 **axel,** 6–7 **axell,** 7 **axile,** 7– **axle.** For earlier forms in comb., see Axle-tree. [Not in OE.; found in 13th c. in the compd. *axle-tree*, ON. *öxul-tre* (synonymous with the native Ax-tree), f. ON. *öxull* masc. = Goth. **ahsuls*, OTeut. **ahsulo-z*, deriv. of *ahs-â*; thence the simple *axle* has been since taken, and used in place of OE. *æx*, *eax*: see Ax *sb.*[2]]

1. The centre-pin or spindle upon which a wheel revolves, or which revolves along with it.

a. In carriages, properly, the rounded and more slender ends of the axle-tree, or the pegs fastened into the ends of the axle-tree, on which the wheel actually revolves; but used to include the axle-tree or axle-bar, especially when this is of one piece with the axles proper, or when it revolves with the wheels.

1634 Milton *Comus* 96 The gilded car of day His glowing axle doth allay In the steep Atlantic stream. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 77 It turn'd upon two hinges in the nature of Axels. 1799 Turner *Anglo-Sax.* (1828) I. v. 70 Chariots with scythes at the Axles. 1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metals* I. 157 Iron axles are becoming almost as common as once they were rare. 1870 Bryant *Homer* II. XVI. 132 Full many a chief Fell under his own axle from the car. 1873 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 4/3 The axle of a truck in a coal train broke.

b. A central spindle of a wheel which revolves along with it, as in the mechanical power called *wheel-and-axle*, and its applications.

1730 Desaguliers *Axis in Peritrochio* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 226 When we pull the Rope PA, we make the Axel .. to wind itself up upon the Rope HD. 1829 U. K. S. *Nat. Philos.* I. *Mechanics* II. vi. § 50 A modification of the lever, called the axle in the wheel.

c. *fig.* (Cf. 'pivot.')

1635 Austin *Medit.* 194 Since he .. makes that the Axell for all his Commendations to Moove on. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* i. Wks. 1851, 98 All the moments .. of humane occasions are mov'd to and fro as upon the axle of discipline.

†2. The Beam of a loom, on which the warp or woven fabric is wound. *Obs.*

1635 Austin *Medit.* 281 The wrought part [of a web] is fastned to, and wrapt up about the Axell.

†3. The imaginary line about which a planet, or other body (or, in old cosmography, the heaven), revolves. Also, *poet.*, the pole, the sky or heaven (cf. Axle-tree 4 b). *Obs.* exc. *poet.* (Replaced by Axis.)

1596 Fitz-Geffrey *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 20 None but old Atlas .. Should under-prop the Axel of the west. 1635 N. Carpenter *Geogr. Del.* I. iii. 67 The magneticall wier .. will .. make a circumuolution about his owne Axell. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Wks.* (1711) 29/1 Heaven's axile seems to bend. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 165 The earth .. With inoffensive pace that spinning sleeps On her soft Axle. 1713 Young *Last Day* I. 116 The blissful earth, who late At leisure on her axle roll'd in state. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poet's Vow* I. xviii, Since earth on axle ran!

4. *Comb.* and *Attrib.* **Axle-bar,** an iron bar serving the purpose of an axletree; **axle-bearing** (see quot.); **axle-box,** in a locomotive engine or railway carriage, the box, usually of cast iron, within which the ends of the axles revolve; **axle-guards,** the part of the frame in which the axle-box slides up and down as acted on by the springs; **axle-journal, axle-neck,** the polished end of the axle which revolves under the bearing in the axle-box; **axle-nail, axle-pin,** one of the two nails or pins used to fasten a cart to the axle-tree; **axle-shaft,** a driving shaft forming an extension of the axle of a wheel; **†axle-wood,** wood for axle-trees. See also Axle-tree.

1850 Weale *Dict. Terms, Axle bearing* in locomotive engines, the gun-metal, or other metal bearing, under which the axle journal revolves [in the axle-box]. 1828 Sir H. Steuart *Planter's Guide* 258 Three stages strongly bolted to the crossbar, or axle-bed (as our workmen term it). 1872 *Daily News* 23 Feb., The wheels .. sunk up to the axle-boxes. 1876 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.* XLVI. 92 Ordinary grease axle-boxes weigh less than 3 cwt. the set. 1881 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* No. 21. 174/1 The distance of the hind axle-flaps from collars will be regulated by the width of the body across. 1485 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (1882) 373 Axiltayles, 4*d.* 1530 Palsgr. 196/1 Axilnayle, *cheuille daixeul.* 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 5 Lyn-pinnes of yren in the axiltre-endes. II. axil-pynnes of yren, or els of tough harde wodde. 1837 *Athenæum* No. 510. 565 Enabling the upright axle-shaft to turn the millstone without additional gear. 1870 Alford in *Life* (1873) 443, I am again down on the axle-springs and must be braced up. 1562 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) 208 Axlewayne nales. 1405 *Fabric Rolls York* (1858) 34 MM. ascelwod empto 21*s.* 6*d.* 1562 *MS. Acc. Bk. Vicars Choral, York*, Pro ii thousandes & di. axellwodde.

Axled (æ·ks'ld), *a.* [f. Axle *sb.*[2] + -ed[2].] Furnished with an axle. (Chiefly in *comb.*)

1657 Ford *Sun's Darling* v. i. (1811) 387 The waggoner might thaw His chariot, axled with Riphaean snow. 1791 Huddesford *Salmag.* ii. 32 Her coral-axled car. 1869 *Echo* 3 Dec., The crank-axled machine.

†A·xless, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Ax *sb.*[2] + -less.] Without an axle or axles.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* (1608) 770 To see that mighty mound Hingeless and axless turn so swiftly round.

†A·xle-tooth. *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 5 **axyltothe,** 7 **axill-, axel-**; mod. *dial.* **asil-, assal-, assle-tooth.** [a. Da. *axel* (= ON. *jaxl*) molar tooth, grinder + Tooth: cf. Da. *axel-tand* axle-tooth.] A molar tooth, a grinder.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 16 Axyltothe, *molaris, maxillaris.* 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glasse Humors* 76 To loose an axill tooth, or an eye. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 211 His axle teeth and also his gums fell out. 1691 Ray *N. Countr. Wds.* Pref., Axeltooth, *dens molaris.* 1808 Jamieson *Dict., Asil, Asil-tooth*, the name given to the grinders, or *dentes molares*, those at the extremity of the jaw. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) Some co'n em wang an others assal-teeth.

Axle-tree (æ·ks'l,trī). Forms: 3–4 **axeltre,** 4–6 **axil-, axyl-,** 5 **axille-, exil-, exul-, exyl-,** 6 **assyl-tre, exeltree,** 6–7 **axell-,** 7 **axol-, axil-,** 6–8 **axel-,** 6– **axle-tree.** [ME. *axel-tre*, a. ON. *öxul-tré*, f. *öxull* Axle + *tré* Tree, synonymous with the native Ax-tree. See Axle[2].]

(*Axle-tree*, being in earlier use than the simple *axle*, formerly included the sense of that word, and of *axis*. It is now restricted to sense 1, but *axle* is not kept quite distinct from it in use: see that word.)

1. The fixed bar or beam of wood, etc., on the rounded ends of which the opposite wheels of a carriage revolve. The original and only surviving sense. *Axle-tree arms*: the ends of the axle-tree which project beyond the wheels.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21268 Quat quele mai be .. and quat axeltre [*v. r.* axil tre, axiltree]. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* 211 Ij. hopis to the exiltre. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 5 Lyn pinnes of yren in the axiltre endes. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Kings* vii. 30 Foure brasen wheles with brasen axeltrees. 1649 Blith *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 167 The Beech .. is very good Timber for .. the Husbandman, for Axol-trees. 1755 Mrs. Delany *Diary* III. 349 No harm but to the axle-tree of their coach, which broke. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) I. 84 The arms of the axletree, which are made round, but rather of a conical form. 1855 Macaulay *Fredk. Gt.* 47 [They] drove shabby old carriages till the axle-trees gave way. 1862 Griffiths *Artill. Man.* 112 Axle-tree arm.

†2. The spindle or Axle of any wheel; the 'axle' in the *Wheel-and-axle*. *Obs.*

c 1400 Maundev. xvii. 181 A wheel, that turneth be his Axille Tree. 1530 Palsgr. 196/1 Axiltre, *aixseul.* 1659 Leak *Water-wks.* 19 It shall make the Wheel F to turn half a turn by the Cord which is fastned to the Axletree of the said Wheel. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* II. vi. (1776) 379 For the cogs of mills, posts to be set in moist ground, and Everlasting Axle-trees.

†b. *fig.* (Cf. *pivot, axis.*)

c 1600 *Revel. Golias*, Their chaunginge mynde on tickell axeltree, Is rold and tost about. 1646 *Unhappy Game Scotch & Eng.* 9 You make his will the very Axeltree upon which your argument turnes. 1674 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* II. 171 A necessity .. which drove the great Iron nail thorough the Axle-tree of Nature.

†3. A revolving or driving shaft. *Obs.*

1659 Leak *Water-wks.* 18 A straight Axeltree of wood, a foot square, and 60-foot high.

†4. = Axis: **a.** The imaginary or geometrical line which forms the axis of revolution of any body, e.g. the earth, a planet, the heavens. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 113 The axyltre betwene the polys tweyne. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* III. I. ii. 280 A right imaginative line, called of the Astronomers the Axletree of the world, about the which the world continually turneth like a Cart-wheele. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 65 Strong as the Axletree In which the Heauens ride. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purp. Isl.* IV. viii, Most like the poles in heavens Axletrees.

†b. *poetically* (transl. L. *axis*): The pole of the heaven; the heaven, the sky. *Obs.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. ix. 3 Hir rosy chariot the fresche Aurora Amydwart of the heuynis assiltre Begouth for till wproll. 1626 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* I. 7 And burne heauens Axeltree.

†c. The central line, e.g. the axis of vision.

1624 Wotton *Archit.* (1672) 52 The Parts farthest from the Axel-tree, or middle Beam of the Eye.

Hence **A·xletreed** *a.*, furnished with an axle-tree.

1580 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 36 Strong exeltred cart.

Ax-man, axe- (æ·ksmæn). [f. Ax *sb.*[1] + -man.]

1. One who uses an ax in his work; a woodman.

1809 J. Barlow *Columb.* VI. 371 Scalpers, and ax-men rush from Erie's shore. 1878 J. Buller *N. Zealand* I. ii. 28 They worked as axe-men, sawyers, etc.

2. A warrior armed with a battle-ax.

1828 Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 218 Every axe-man who had neither spear nor bow.

Axode, early pa. t. of Ask.

Axoid (æ·ksoid). [f. Ax-is + -oid.] A curve

generated by the revolution of a point round an advancing axis, e.g. the cycloid.

1876 *Catal. Sci. Appl. S. Kens.* No. 553 Conic axoids, with corresponding spheric roulettes and profiles.

Axoide·an, *a.* [f. AXIS, on imperfect analogy.] = AXIAL.

1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 276 The occipito-axoidean ligament.

Axolotl (æ·ksŏlɒt'l). *Zool.* [the Aztec name.] A batrachian reptile (*Siredon pisciforme*, family *Proteidæ*) found in Mexican lakes, resembling the salamander in appearance, but, like all the Proteidæ, retaining throughout life the gills of its young state.

1786 REES *Encycl., Axolotl* .. a singular fish found in the lake of Mexico. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 187/1 Cuvier .. was disposed to consider the axolotl as the tadpole of some of the larger species of American salamanders. 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 28 The axolotl has 4 fingers and 5 toes.

Axonometry (æksŏnǫ·métri). [f. Gr. ἄξον- (ἄξων) axis + μετρία measurement: see -(O)METRY.] Measurement of axes.

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1960. 688/2 Fundamental proposition of axonometry.

Axonophyte (ăksǫ·nŏfəit). *Bot.* [f. as prec. + Gr. φυτόν plant.] 'An amentaceous plant, the flowers of which surround a common axis.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881.

Axophyte (æ·ksŏfəit). *Bot.* [f. Gr. ἄξω-ν axis + φυτόν plant.] A plant that has an axis or stem.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 15 Higher plants exhibiting the co-existence of stem and leaf .. are called Axophyta.

Axotomous (æksǫ·tŏmǝs), *a. Min.* [f. as prec. + Gr. τομ- cutting, stem of τέμνειν to cut + -OUS.] Having a cleavage perpendicular to the axis.

1834 ALLAN *Min.* 145 Axotomous Augite Spar. 1850 ANSTED *Elem. Geol.* 204 Arsenical Pyrites .. An axotomous variety.

Axse, obs. form of ASK.

† Ax-seed. *Herb. Obs.* [f. AX *sb.*[1] + SEED.] = AX-FITCH.

1562 [See AX-FITCH]. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. (1633) 1236 a, In English Ax seed, Ax woort, Ax-fitch, and Hatchet Fitch. 1611 COTGR., *Le Fer de cheval*, a kind of Axseed, or small Pulse, called Horse-shooe.

Axses, -sen, obs. pl. forms of ASH *sb.*[2]

A·x-stone (æ·ks,stō·un). [f. AX *sb.*[1] + STONE.] A greenish variety of jade or nephrite, used, on account of its toughness, by some of the natives of South America, Polynesia, and other parts, for making their stone hatchets.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 348. 1816 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 273.

Axt, obs. or dial. pa. t. of ASK.

† A·x-tree. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 3 axtreo, 4 exetree, 4–6 extre, 4–7 axtre, 5 axetre, 6–7 axtree, axe-tree, 6– (*Sc.*) extree, aixtree. [f. AX *sb.*[2] + TREE, in its sense of *beam*; repr. an OE. **eax-tréow*. Cf. AXLE-TREE from ON.]

1. The AXLE-TREE of a wheel. (Still *dial.*)

a 1230 *Juliana* 56 Þat axtreo stod istraht .. in te twa stanene postles. 1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxiii. 5 An extre able to turne aboute [1611 a rolling axeltree). *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 145 Exultre, or ex tre. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 399/2 The one whele .. fyl of fro the axtre. 1566 in *Invent.* (1815) 166 (JAM.) Twa gross culverinis .. mountit upoun their stokis, quheillis, and aixtreis. 1573 COOPER *Thesaur., Axis*, an extree. 1617 *Janua Ling.* 813 The axe tree .. broken in the cart rut. 1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* 80 They mount into the chariot .. The axtree groaned under them. *Mod. Sc.* The wheels cam off the aixtree.

† 2. = AXLE. *Obs.*

1659 LEAK *Water-wks.* 10 If two Wheels are equal .. and there be unequal Weights fastened to their Ax-trees.

† 3. = AXIS. *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. iii, The sterres .. Whiche the axtree rounde aboute gone. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Def., A right line drawen crosse these figures .. called an axe lyne, or axtre. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Warres* VI. v, Two stedfast Poles, Twixt which this All doth on the Axtree move. 1657 WRIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 76 Two equal equidistant circles that have one common axtree.

Axunge (æ·ksʌndʒ). Also 6–8 **auxunge**, 7–8 (L.) **axungia**. [a. F. *axunge* (mod. *axonge*), ad. L. *axungia*, f. *axis* axle + *ung-ĕre* to grease.] The rich internal fat of the kidneys, etc., especially that of geese and pigs; goose-grease, lard; also *gen.* fat, grease. † **Axungi·ety** = prec. **Axu·ngious** *a.*, lard-like, greasy. **Axu·ngiousness** = AXUNGE.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, The one [maner of greas] is withoutforth nere to the skynne, and that proprely is called adeps or fatnes. And y^e^ other is inwarde and nyghe to the bely, and proprely is called auxunge or fat grease. 1611 *Panegyr. V.* in *Coryat's Crudities*, Where S. Nicolas knights [*i. e.* men who have been hanged] not long before Had dropt their fat axungia to the lee. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 271 The axunge of cart wheeles. 1754 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. Introd. 36 Lubricated with oil or auxunge. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* 278 Axunge, hog's lard. 1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 40/2 Take the Axungietye of a Goose. *Ibid.* 45/1 Take the axungiousnes of a little boare-pigge. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxvi. (1686) 139 An axungious and thicker part subsiding.

† **A·xwort.** *Herb. Obs.* = AX-SEED.

1562 TURNER [see AX-FITCH]. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Encorvada*, Axwurt, *Securidaca.*

Axyl, -tre, obs. forms of AXLE, -TREE.

Ay- was formerly used indifferently with *ai-* in many words: e.g. *ayńḱe, ayel(e, ayle, ayme, ayne, ayr, ayre, ayte, ayther, ayver.* For such, see AI-, It also interchanged frequently with EI-, EY-; and sometimes with A-, EA-, E-.

Ay, aye (ē[1]), *adv.* Forms: 3 a33, 3–4 ai, 5 ei, aey, 6 aie, 4– aye, 3– ay. [Early ME. *a33, ai, ei*: a. ON. *ei, ey*, cogn. with OE. *á* (:—**áw*), ME. *o, oo*, OS. *eo*, OHG. *eo, io*, MHG. *ie*, mod.G. *je*, Goth. *aiw*, acc. of *aiws* 'age, eternity':—OTeut. **aiwo-z*, cogn. w. L. *ævu-m*. Cf. Gr. ἀεί, αἰϝεί 'ever,' and αἰϝών- 'age.' Preceded in Eng. by the native *á, ó*, which also continued for several centuries as the southern form: the two were combined in the phrase 'for ay and oo.' Except in poetry, *ay* is still northern. The spelling fluctuates between *ay* and *aye*: the former is preferable on grounds of etymology, phonology, and analogy. The word rimes, in the literary speech, and in all the dialects, with the group *bay, day, gay, hay, may, way*. On the other hand, *aye* 'yes' does not rime with these, and should not be written *ay*. See AYE.]

1. a. Ever, always, continually; b. at all times, on all occasions. (Now only in *Sc.* and *north. dial.*)

c 1200 ORMIN 3212 Hiss drinnch wass waterr a33 occ a33. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 21 Ah schulen weimeres lead ai mare in helle. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 5 Luuen god and seruen him ay. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monkes T.* 197 An ydolaster was he ay. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 27 He dop ai þo þingis þat plesun God. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 40 He bare the pryes aey. *c* 1440 *Sir Gowther* (1883) 260 Hyt hong ei he his syde. 1450 MYRC 452 The ioye þat laste þ ay. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 210 Flatterers ay speake fayrest when they lye. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* Prel., But from the light aie shrowds her selfe aside. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 134 Let this pernitious houre Stand aye accursed in the Kalender! 1724 A. RAMSAY *Tea-T. Misc.* (1733) I. 3 Its sweets I'll ay remember. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter*, And ay the ale was growing better. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 252 They aye behaved generously to me.

† 2. with *comparative degree.* (Still in *Sc.*)

a 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 73 Ay the halyar that a man es, The mar lufes he meknes. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* IX. 136 And ay þe lenger ich lete þe go · þe lasse trenthe ys with þe. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 26 Ay þe moo lusts þat þei haue here, ay þe more schal ben þer peyn. *Mod. Sc.* Things grew ay the langer, the waur [*i.e.* ever the longer, the worse].

3. Phrases: a. *For ay*: for ever, to all eternity. Also amplified, *for ever and ay*; in ME. *for ay and o.* (Only *poet.* in Eng.; in prose use in Sc.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6218 Þat suld vs serue for euer and ai. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1034 But that was infynyte for ay and oo. 1590 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 24 Where I for aie will make thy praises tarry. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Pref. 6 His trauels do deserue our prayse for ay. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* Pref. 36 There let it ly for ever and for ay. 1838 MRS. BROWNING *Rom. Ganges* xvi, The love will last for aye.

† b. *In aye*: for ever. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxii. 9 God oure helper in ai es he.

4. As *adj.* Eternal. *rare*[−1].

1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXV. (1848) 313 Whose flowings forth are aye and infinite.

5. In *comb.* = Ever: a. with pples., as *ay-during, -living, -remaining, -running, -varied*, AY-LASTING; b. with adverbs, as ay-forth: ever onward. Also AY-GREEN.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Eternel*, euerlasting, ayduring. 1589 *Tri. Love & Fortune* III. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* VI. 192 Ay-during still thy woe. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 386 Ay-living herbs. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. i. 63 Aye-remaining lamps. 1857 EMERSON *Poems* 10 His aye-rolling orbit. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 327 Springs ay-running by. 1649 DRUMMOND *Wks.* (1711) 30/2 Ay-varied bliss. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 126 Þat he nas god ay forþ. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 14 That it lest ay furth in memory.

Ay (ē[2]), *int.* Forms: 3–5 ey, 5 ei, 7 eigh, 7–9 aye, 6– ay. [In the later *ay me!* adopted from, or influenced by, F. *ahi, aï*, It. *ahi*; cf. OF. *aymi!* It. *ahime!* Sp. *ay de mi!* The ME. *ey, ei* was probably a natural ejaculation; nothing similar is found in OE.: the MHG. and mod.G. *ey!* is probably of independent development; and though there is greater possibility of its being an adoption of OF. *aï*, this would almost certainly have given *ay, ai*, which are not found even as variants in ME. The modern northern dial. *ay! eh!* or *eigh!* (ē) is probably the ME. *ey!*, but may be merely the earlier *a!*, as OE. *wá* is now *wae* (= wē) in the north.]

1. = Ah! O! (Now the common northern exclamation of surprise, invocation, earnestness.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 105 Ey god, huo þet coupe wel al þane zang, hou he ssolde vinde uayre notes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 453 Ey, Goddis precious dignite! 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 890 Eigh you mock me. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, Ay my word! I am glad to see you.

2. *Ay me!* = Alas! Ah me!—an ejaculation of regret, sorrow, pity.

1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 353 Ay me, that thankes so much should faile of meed. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 331 Ay me, another inward grief awak't. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 29 Ay me! how dread can look the Dead. 1860 TENNYSON *Tithonus*, Ay me! ay me! the woods decay and fall.

b. *substantively.* The ejaculation as an expression of sorrow, etc.

1607 BEAUMONT *Wom. Hater* III. i, Draw Sonnets from the melting lovers brain; Ayme's, and Elegies. 1633 T. ADAMS *Comm.* 2 *Pet.* i. 6 Aches and aye-mes are incident to intemperate houses.

Ay, variant of AYE, yes; obs. f. ANY.

Ay(e, obs. form of EGG, and AWE.

‖ **Ayah** (ai·ă). Also in 8 eyah. [a. *āya, āyā* (in various Indian vernaculars), a. Pg. *aia* (= Sp. *aya*, It. *aja*) nurse, children's governess, fem. of *aio* (Sp. *ayo*, It. *ajo*) a tutor. Introduced by the Portuguese into India, where adopted in Anglo-Indian from the vernaculars.] A native Hindoo nurse or lady's maid.

1782 *India Gaz.* 12 Oct., Eyah .. 5 Rupees a month. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. Ind. Vade M.* I. 337 The female who attends a lady while she is dressing, etc. is called an Ayah. 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Ayah & Lady* i. 7 This Lady paid her Ayah seven rupees per month. 1848 CHAMBERS *Alfred in Ind.* 18 Ayahs, or ladies'-maids, who take care of very young children. 1852 *Lond. Jrnl.* 9 Oct. 66 Ellen's ayah or native nurse who had accompanied her to England.

Ayal, variant of AIEL, *Obs.*, grandfather.

Ayder, -ur, obs. forms of EITHER.

Aye, ay (ai, əi), *interj.* (*adv.*), *sb.* Forms: 6–8 I, 7 ai, 7–9 ey, 7– aye, ay. [Appears suddenly about 1575, and is exceedingly common about 1600; origin unknown. The suggestion that it is the same as AY *adv.* 'ever, always,' seems set aside by the fact that it was at first always written *I*, a spelling never found with AY. But it may have been a dialect form of that word, from some dialect in which it had passed through the senses of *always, in all cases*, to *by all means, certainly, yes* (cf. *aye but*, in sense 2 b; and the history of ALGATE), and so have been taken in literary English for a different word. It is less easy to see in it a phonetic variant or dialect form of *ya* 'yea, yes.' Spelt both *aye* and *ay*: the former is in accordance with parliamentary usage, and better on every ground. *Aye* and *eye* (which many identify in pronunciation, and which differ at most only in the 'broader' or more back sound of *aye*, are analogous diphthongal words usefully distinguished by their final *e* from the regular pronunciation of *-ay, -ey*, in *bay, day, gay, hay*, etc., and *bey, dey, grey, they, convey*, etc.: see AY.]

A. *int.* (*adv.*?) 1. As an affirmative response to a question: Yes; even so. Common dialectally, and in nautical language; the formal word used in voting 'yes' in the House of Commons; but not used for 'yes' in modern educated speech or writing, except as an archaism.

1576 *Tyde Taryeth no Man* in Collier's *E. E. Pop. Lit.* 12 If you say I, syr, we will not say no. 1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 57 Nothing but No and I, and I and No. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royall King* II. iv, Me my Lord? *King.* Ey you my Lord. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 124 Ai, ai, so I mean. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 159, *I* for *Yes*, is used in a hasty or merry Way, as *I Sir, I Sir.* 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. 284 Hye, says the Victualler, I believe I shall never stand it. 1823 BYRON *Island* II. XXI, 'Ey, ey!' quoth Ben, 'not new, but news enow.' 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* IV. 33 The shouts of the mate, and the sailors' 'Ay, ay, Sir!' 1878 *Masque of Poets* 53 The mate sprang forward and cried 'Aye, Aye!' 1882 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 2/3 *The Speaker*—I must put the question to the House, as it stands, and the House must say 'Aye' or 'No.'

2. a. Indicating assent to a previous statement, and preliminary to a further or more forcible one.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i, I, so I do. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 46, I, and the Law .. Bars us of any future supply. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 568 ▪1 Ay, Answer that if you can, Sir. 1821 KEATS *Isabel* XXIV, To-day we purpose, ay, this hour we mount. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. IV 104 Once, ay twice. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* XXI. (1877) 237 Aye, and we take the promises in their fullest and broadest meaning.

b. *Aye, but* ... Indicating provisional assent to a statement for the sake of rebutting it.

1589 NASHE *Almond for Parr* 4 a, I, I, my maisters, you may mocke .. but I warrant you, etc. 1640 J. DYKE *Worthy Commun.* 122, I; but you doe us wrong. 1662 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* Wks. 1725 I. 94 He shall set thee forth I warrant thee. *Burr.* I, but where's the Money for this? 1875 H. E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* X. 282 Ay, but it was not only men who have so endured. We have known young girls .. rise up with the courage of confessors.

B. as *sb.* An affirmative answer or vote; in *pl.* (elliptically) those who so vote.

1589 *Marprel. Epit.* B iij, Here then is the puritans I .. and M. doctors no. 1669 MARVELL *Corr.* 127 Wks. 1875 II. 289 The ayes proved 138 and the noes 129. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xliv. 238 A simple ay or no. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. IV. X. 69 The ayes were loud and multitudinous. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 62 The whole number present .. must range themselves, aye and no, on the two opposite sides of the room. 1882 *Daily News* 30 Mar. 4/7 If the Ayes have it, Mr. Marriott's hostile resolution will be rejected.

Aye, variant spelling of AY *adv.* ever.

A-year, *phrase* = in the year, per annum: see A *prep.*[1] and YEAR.

Aye-aye (ai·ai·). *Zool.* [a. F. *aye-aye*, a. Malagasy *ai'ay'* (also dialectally *ahay, haihay*) 'supposed to receive its name from its peculiar cry,' Richardson *Malagasy Dict.*] A quadrumanous animal (*Cheiromys Madagascariensis*), nocturnal, squirrel-like, of the size of a cat, found only in Madagascar, where it was first noticed by Sonnerat,

c 1775; it is classed with the Lemurs, but in many points approaches the Rodentia.

1781 PENNANT *Quadrupeds* (1792) II. 138 Aye-Aye S[quirrel], with broad ears..Inhabits Madagascar..takes its name from its cry. 1827 GRIFFITH *Cuvier's Anim. K.* III. 86 But one species of the Aye-Aye is known. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 30 Aug. 198 The most interesting of recent acquisitions of the Zoological Society, is the Aye-Aye of Madagascar.

A-yelp (ăˌyeˑlp), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + YELP.] On the yelp, yelping.

1855 BROWNING *Men & Wom.* I. 198 The Kennel's a-yelp.

Ayen(e, ayenst, etc., obs. ff. AGAIN, -ST.

†**Aye·nbite.** *Obs.* [f. *ayen*, AGAIN + BITE; ME. translation of L. *remorsus*.] Remorse.

1340 *Ayenb.* 1 Þis boc is dan Michelis of Northgate..þet hatte Ayenbyte of inwyt. 1878 M. COLLINS *Village Com.* II. ii. 17 That remorse, that ayenbite (to use good English), can only be felt by the spirit which has kinship to the Divinity.

Ayer(e, variant of AYRE *v. Obs.* to travel, march.

Ayer(e, ayerie, obs. ff. AIR, HEIR, AERIE.

Ayghe, variant of *aye*, AWE *sb.*[1]

Ay-green (ēˑɪgrīn). *Herb.* [= *Evergreen*: see AY *adv.* 5.] The house-leek.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 133 *a*, In English Housleke, and of some Singren, but it ought better to be called Aygrene. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 192 An Herb always green, called Ay-green, or Sea-green, Everlasting, House-leek. 1721 BAILEY, *Aigreen.* 1863 R. PRIOR *Plant-n., Aye-green*..from its conspicuous tufts of evergreen leaves.

†**Ay·guous,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *aigueux* :—L. *aquōs-um* watery, f. *aqua* water.] Watery.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, The bladder ..is a receyuer of ayguous superfluytees of the kydnees.

Ayhe(n, aȝe, obs. forms of AGAIN.

†**Ayie·ld,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 aȝieldan, aȝyldan, 4 ayild, aȝeld, 5 ayelde. [OE. *aȝieldan*, f. A- *pref.*[1] up + *gieldan* to YIELD, give.] To yield up.

a 1000 *Soul's Complaynt* 91 Þæt þu ne scyle..riht aȝieldan. *c* 1325 *Rembrun* 475 (Halliw.) Ayild the to this knight. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2444 'Þef,' saide he..'aȝeld þe, þov schalt dye.' *c* 1450 *Paper Roll* in *3rd Rep. R. Comm. Hist. MSS.* 280/1 To ayelde up..the seid towne of Anyoies.

†**Ay-lasting,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 ay-, ai-lastand(e, ai-, ay lasting, 7 aye-lasting. [See AY *adv.* 5.] Everlasting. Hence **Aylastingly** *adv.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 1 Ay-lastande saluacyone es hopede. *c* 1340 *Alex. & Dind.* 70 Ailastinge lif. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 55 Ay lasting deþ. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. vi. (1632) 506 Aye-lasting and commendable memory. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 7 Ordeyning aylastingly þe contrary.

Ayl(e, obs. f. AIL, AISLE.

Aylyng, obs. f. AILING (here = injuring, damage).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. 1577 The strete by the sydes..Was archet full Abilly for [= against] aylyng of shoures.

Ayme, obs. form of AIM.

Ayme, obs. way of writing AY ME! see AY *int.*

Aymer, obs. form of EMBER.

†**Aymont.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *aïmant*, in Palsgr. *aymant*, cogn. with Pr. *ayman, aziman, adiman*:—pop.L.**adimant-em*, for L. *adamant-em*.] = ADAMANT.

1340 *Ayenb.* 187 Hy byeþ harde as an aymont.

Aynd, -ing, -less, Sc. forms of ANDE, etc.

†**Ayne,** *a. Obs.*; but see EIGNE. [a. OF. *ainé*, earlier *aisné, ainsné*, f. *ains* before + *né* born. As in some other words (e.g. *assign* sb.[2]), the final *e* became mute in Eng.] First-born, eldest, EIGNE.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 164/4 He that entred fyrst is called ayne and grete and he that cometh after shalbe called lasse. *c* 1500 *Partenay* 1695 Ayne and eldeste.

†**Ayness.** *Obs. Metaph.* [f. AY *adv.* + -NESS.] Everlastingness; applied as a special term to the 'second degree of eternity' possessed by angels and spirits.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. (1617) 141 The measure of such things as haue a fixed and stable being, and yet haue also a certaine succession in their operations, of which sort are the vnderstanding Spirits or Angels; and this is properly called Aynesse.

Ayo·nd, ayo·nt, *prep., dial.* [f. A- *pref.* 2 + YOND; cf. *beyond*, and the double forms *afore, before*, etc. (*Ayont* is the mod. Scotch and north. Eng. dial. form.)] Beyond, on the other side of.

1724 A. RAMSAY *Tea-T. Misc.* (1733) I. 84 Down ayont the ingle he sat. 1803–49 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 375 Ayond the gloom of thy sunken cell. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 145 The flock are ayont the knowes. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog Fiend* xix, I went out to the Nab buoy, and a mile ayond it. 1855 in *Whitby Glossary*.

Ayr(e, obs. form of AIR, EYRE, HEIR.

†**Ayre, ayere,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [a. OF. *erre-r*, 3 sing. pres. *eire*, earlier *edrar* (in St. Leger):—L. *iterāre* to journey, proceed, march, f. *iter* journey. Cf. EYRE, ERRANT.] To march, proceed, make one's way; to move about (*as opposed to* remain still).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XVII. 7502 þen Achilles cherfull, & his choise cosyn..Ayren vnto Ector angardly sore! *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 455 There awes none alyenes to ayere appone nyghttys.

†**Ayre,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [variant of EAR.] To plough.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 175 Ayre vp the erthe on ardagh wise.

Ayre, obs. had form of YARE *a.* ready.

?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 501 Anone the squyer made him ayre, And by hym selfe forth can he fare.

Ayre, -ie, -y, obs. forms of HEIR, AERIE.

Ayrer, variant of EYRER.

Ayrshire (ēəˑrʃəɹ), *a.* and *sb.* A breed of horned cattle named from the shire or county of Ayr in Scotland, and esteemed for dairy farming.

1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 412 Cattle, half-bred Shorthorns and Ayrshires.

Aysel, -ylle, early var. EISELL, *Obs.*, vinegar.

Ayth, obs. Sc. form of OATH.

Ayther, obs. form of EITHER.

†**Ay-when,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. AY + WHEN; cf. next.] At every time, always.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) Mor. Wisd. 345 And ther-in I tempte hym ay whan.

†**Aywhere,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 ǽȝhwǽr, eȝhuær, -hwer, eghwar, 3 aihware, aiware, eihwer, 4 ayquar(e, aywhare, 5 aywhore, 4–5 aywhere. [OE. *ǽghwǽr*, for *ǽgehwǽr*, cogn. with OHG. *eogihwâr*, f. *á* ever + *gehwǽr* everywhere, 'ubique.' See YWHERE. Thus really the equivalent of *ever-ywhere*, but in ME. phonetically reduced so as to look like a compound of AY 'ever' and WHERE; hence *ay-when*.] Everywhere.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xvi. 20 Hi ða farende æȝhwar bodedon [*Lindisf.* eȝhuær; *Rushw.* eghwer]. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 222 He þe godes wille doð aihware. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 39 Te weanne eihwer passeð þe winne. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 216 Ho had i-lorned wel aiware. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 6754 Eghwar by my weyes. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 228 On vch syde of þe worlde aywhere ilyche. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 115 To slepe aywhore. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xcv, As myster was ay where.

Azalea (ăzēˑĭlĭă). *Bot.* Pl. -as. [a. mod.L. *azalea* (Linn.), a. Gr. ἀζαλέα, fem. of ἀζαλέος dry; so named either from the dry soil in which it flourishes, or from its dry brittle wood.] A genus of shrubby plants (N.O. *Ericaceæ*), natives of the northern hemisphere, growing in sandy soil, and blooming profusely, with showy and mostly fragrant flowers, pure white or yellow, or streaked and stained with crimson. The one British species (*A. procumbens*), found in the Scotch Highlands, is by some made a distinct genus, *Loiseleuria*.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1803 J. ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Calend.* 605 Hardy kinds of flowering shrubs and trees..Such as roses..dog-woods, azaleas. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* i, The white chalice of azalea.

Azarole (æˑzărōul). *Bot.* Forms: 7 azeroll, 8 azerole, 7–9 azarole. [a. F. *azerole* (written by Tournefort *azarole*), cogn. with Sp. *acerolo, azarolla*, Pg. *azerola*, It. *azzeruola*, ad. Arab. الزعرور *az-zuʿrūr*, applied to the same fruit.] The fruit of the Neapolitan Medlar, a species of hawthorn (*Cratægus azarolus*); also applied to the tree itself, sometimes called, after Fr., **Azerolier**.

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 268 Cormes, services, azerolls, and the like. 1693 — *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 67 Quinces bear almost in the same manner with Rasberries, Azeroliers, and Pomegranates. — *ibid.* (Dict.) Azeroll-Trees, or Garden-Haw-Trees, which are usually planted against Walls. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., The Azerole is indeed a kind of Medlar. 1864 MRS. WOOD *Trev. Hold* II. i. 1 Leaping a dwarf hedge of azaroles.

Azedarac (ăzˑĕdărăk). *Bot.* Also 8–9 -ach. [a. F. *azédarac*, Sp. *acedaraque*, a. Pers. آزاد درخت *āzād dirakht* 'free (or noble) tree.' The tree and name were probably introduced into Spain and Sicily by the Arabs.]

1. A lofty tree (*Melia Azedarach*), with bipinnate leaves and large bunches of fragrant lilac-coloured flowers, a native of the East Indies, but now common in Spain, Southern France, and South America. Also known as Bead-trec, Pride of India, False Sycamore, and Holy-tree.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Azedarach*..the Bead-tree. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvi. 3 Paths bordered with azedaracs. 1878 *Masque of Poets* 30 Where clear-green chrysoberyl glows Beside azedarac in rows.

2. *Pharm.* The bark of the root of this tree used in medicine. 1853 in MAYNE.

Azime, variant of AZYME.

†**A·zimene,** *a. Astrol. Obs.* (See quot.)

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xix. 118 Degrees lame and deficient (*note*, called by some Azimene degrees). 1678 PHILLIPS, *Azemen.* 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol., Azimene* or Weak and Lame Degrees..when they ascend at a birth, render the native lame, blind, etc.

Azimuth (æˑzĭmŏþ). Forms: 4–5 **azimut, azymut,** 4–7 **azymuth,** 6 **azumuth,** (7 **azimynth, -moth**), 6– **azimuth.** [a. F. *azimut*, cogn. with It. *azzimutto*, Pg. *azimuth*, ad. Arab. السموت *as-sumūt*, i.e. *as* = *al* the + *sumūt*, pl. of *samt* way, direction, a direction or point of the compass or horizon, and the arc extending from it to the zenith. Cf. سمت الراس *samt-al-rāʾs* the direction or point over head, whence the term ZENITH. With the form *azimynth* cf. It. *aziminthi* (Florio).]

1. An arc of the heavens extending from the zenith to the horizon which it cuts at right angles; the quadrant of a great circle of the sphere passing through the zenith and nadir, called an *azimuth-circle*.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 19 From this senyth..ther come a maner krokede strikes like to the clawes of a coppe ..kervyng ouerthwart the almikanteras. And thise same strikes or diuisiouns ben cleped azymuthz. Thise Azimutz seruen to knowe the costes of the firmament. 1594 J. DAVIS *Seamans Secr.* II. (1607) 8 Circles of Azimuths, or verticall circles, are quarters of great circles, concurring together in the Zenith. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1608) 299 The almycantharats, With th' azimynths. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 157 Severall azimuths meeting in the Zenith. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 178/2 These azimuths are represented..on the globe by the quadrant of altitude. 1874 MOSELEY *Astron.* ix. 45 If a great circle..be imagined to be drawn from the zenith..to the horizon, through any star..it is called the azimuth circle of that star.

2. The angular distance of any such circle from a given limit, *e.g.* a meridian. Hence, the *true azimuth* of a heavenly body is, the arc of the horizon intercepted between the north (or, in the Southern hemisphere, *south*) point of the horizon and the point where the great circle passing through the observed heavenly body cuts the horizon. Its *magnetic azimuth* is the arc intercepted between the magnetic meridian and this great circle.

Azimuth compass: a minutely divided mariner's compass, fitted with vertical sights, used for taking the magnetic azimuth of a heavenly body. *Azimuth dial:* one whose gnomon is perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. *Azimuth mirror:* an instrument placed on the glass cover of a mariner's compass and used for taking azimuths.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 36 Learne to obserue..the Sunnes Azimuth and Almicanter. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 531 The Azimuth Compass, an Instrument more peculiar to the Seamen of our Nation. 1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 740 The pilots now their azimuth attend. 1834 U. K. S. *Nat. Philos.* III. *Astron.* xiii. 255/1 The true azimuth, compared with the magnetic azimuth, will give the deviation of the compass.

b. *In azimuth*: in a horizontal circular direction.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xiv. 123 If we turn the steel plate round in azimuth. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 269 The mirror is so mounted as to swing in azimuth.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Horizontal angle, or direction; point of the compass.

1667 SIR R. MORAY in *Phil. Trans.* II. 477 Note also, at what Azimuth the Mark stands from the Gun. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xix. 167 Reflected from the second plate, at the azimuths 90° and 270°. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* iv. § 245 Wind gauges..to show the inclination, as well as the Azimuth of the wind. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* II. 52 How he found his way thither I know not (perhaps in a cab, if quite lost in his azimuth).

Azimuthal (æˑzimiūˑþăl), *a.* [f. prec. + AL[1].]

1. Of or pertaining to the azimuth; used in taking azimuths.

1654 S. FOSTER (*title*) Elliptical, or Azimuthal Horologiography. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 435 The Suns Azimuthal Distance from the Meridian. 1702 WALLIS *ibid.* XXIII. 1110 The Azimuthal Points of the Horizon. 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* III. iv. (1856) 216 A brass azimuthal quadrant.

2. In azimuth, in a horizontal circle. *Azimuthal error* (of a transit instrument): its deviation in azimuth from the plane of the meridian.

1863 *Cornh. Mag.* VII. 383 For azimuthal error, that is for the amount that the transit deviates from the north and south line. 1876 CHAMBERS *Astron.* 668 By means of a screw a small azimuthal motion may be imparted. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 211 The azimuthal rotation of the clouds.

Azimu·thally (cf. prec.), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In azimuth, in a horizontal circle.

1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 313 Herschel's great telescope was set in a frame which also turned azimuthally.

Azo- (æˑzo-). *Chem.* Short combining form of AZOTE, nitrogen. Used to form the names of:

1. *gen.* Compounds containing nitrogen, as **Azo·hu·mic,** nitrogenized humic (acid); **Azoli·tmin,** the principal colouring matter of litmus; **Azole·ic,** an acid formed by treating oleic with nitric acid.

2. *spec.* Substitution compounds in which nitrogen takes the place of another element, as in the **Azo·pa·raffins,** formed from the paraffins by substitution of 1 atom of nitrogen for 3 of hydrogen: e.g. *azo-methane* = hydrogen cyanide, *azo-ethane* = methyl cyanide, *azo-propane* = ethyl cyanide, etc.

3. *more particularly.* Compounds derived from the aromatic hydrocarbons, which contain nitrogen combined in a peculiar way, constituting the *azo-* and *diazo-* compounds, or *azo-* derivatives, e.g. *azobenzene, azotoluene; diazo-amidobenzene, diazo-bromide*; whence adjectives as *azobenzoˑic,* etc.

1881 DARWIN *Veg. Mould* v. 242 Some of the acids, which were called long ago azohumic, are enabled to dissolve colloid silica in proportion to the nitrogen which they contain. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 731 Azolitmin is a red-brown amorphous powder. 1880 CLEMENSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 219 Those very remarkable organic combinations known as *azo-* and *diazo-compounds*. 1880 FRISWELL in *Soc. Arts Jrnl.* 445 Known as the azo-yellows, oranges, and scarlets.

Azoic (ăzōuˑik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἀζω-ος (f. ἀ priv. + ζωή life) + -IC; cf. F. *azootique*.] Having no trace of life; in *Geol.*, Containing no organic remains.

1854 PAGE *Text-bk. Geol.* 39 Azoic Period. 1873 W. THOMSON *Depths of Sea* iv. 192 The bottom of the Mediterranean at depths beyond a few hundred fathoms is nearly azoic.

Azonic (ăzŏˑnik), *a.* [a. Gr. ἀζωικός (better

ἄζωνος), f. ἀ priv. + ζωνή belt, zone, region: see -IC.] Not confined to a zone or region, not local.

1795 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* (1822) 325 This order is called, by the Chaldaean theologists, azonic. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* viii. 163 The 'azonic' and the 'aquatic Gods.'

Azoology (æːzoɪˈɒlŏdʒi). [f. Gr. ἄζωος lifeless + -λογία: see -LOGY.] The scientific study of inanimate nature.

1817 *Month. Mag.* XLIII. 10 With Perception he conjoined Zoology; with Retention, Azoology.

Azorite (æːzorəit). *Min.* [f. *Azores*, the islands where found + -ITE.] A white mineral crystallizing in minute octahedrons, occurring in albitic rock; according to Hayes, a columbate of lime.

1868 DANA *Min.* 761.

Azote (ăzōʊt). *Chem.* Also 8-9 azot. [a. F. *azote*, f. Gr. ἀ priv. + ζώ-ειν = ζά-ειν to live, ζωή life. Littré points out that this word (like *oxygen*) is not etymologically formed, since Gr. ἄζωτος means 'ungirt.'] The name given by Lavoisier, from its inability to support life, to the gas now known as *nitrogen*.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 73 *note*, Azote .. combined with Calorique or heat, forms azotic gas .. and composes two thirds of the atmosphere. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. II, i, Azot in its elastic form constitutes .. phlogisticated gas. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 25 Most plants require the element nitrogen or azote as one of the materials of their growth.

b. *fig.* 1850 MᶜCOSH *Div. Govt.* II. ii. (1874) 209 Unlike that air, all azote, of which the Atheist breathes. 1865 W. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 149 The noxious Wahhabee atmosphere, the purest azote of Mahometanism.

Hence: †**A·zotane** [see -ANE 2 a], Davy's name for Chloride of Nitrogen. **Azotine** (æːzŏtəin), a residuum of melted wool, rich in nitrogen, resulting from the action of superheated steam on mixed cotton and woollen rags. †**A·zotite**, a salt of azotous acid, a nitrite. †**Azotous** (ăzōʊtəs), *a.*, nitrous. †**Azoturet** (ăzōʊtiŭrĕt), a nitride. **Azotometer** (æzotɒmĭtəɹ), an apparatus for measuring the amount of nitrogen present.

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xix. 501 Tube syringes .. for the removal of azotane. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Oct. 7/1 The residue, which has received the name of azotine .. is valuable on account of its nitrogen. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 326 Hyponitrous acid, termed by Graham .. azotous, or nitrous acid. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 110 Azoturet of potassium or sodium .. the compound formed by heating potassium or sodium in dry ammoniacal gas. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* No. 2564 Improved Azotometer.

A·zoth. *Alch.* Forms: 5 azot, 7 azoch, 7–9 azoth. [Corruption (ultimately) of Arab. الزاوق *az-zāūq*: see ASSOGUE. Cf. F. *azoth*, Sp. *azogue*.] a. The alchemists' name for mercury, as the essential first principle of all metals. b. The universal remedy of Paracelsus. Also *fig.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 77 With Water of Azot to make *lac virginis*. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, Your lato, azoch, zernich. 1655 T. VAUGHAN *Euphrates* 105 That glassie Azoth of Lullie. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Paracelsus's azoth .. is pretended to have been a preparation of gold, silver, and mercury. 1835 BROWNING *Paracels.* v. Wks. 1883 I. 183 Last, my good sword; ah, trusty Azoth, leapest Beneath thy master's grasp for the last time?

Azotic (ăzɒˈtik), *a. Chem.* [f. AZOTE + -IC; cf. F. *azotique*.] Of, pertaining to, or chemically compounded with, azote. †*Azotic air* or *gas*: nitrogen. †*Azotic acid*: nitric acid. Also *fig.* deadening, dulling.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. I. iii. 55 No change of colour takes place in azotic gas. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 720 We steep their youth in ceaseless azotic confinement. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 168 The presence of azotic products in the vegetable kingdom. 1868 DUNCAN *Insect W.* Introd. 12 A strong pungent odour analogous to that of azotic or nitric acid.

Azotize (æːzŏtəiz), *v.* [f. AZOTE + -IZE.] To nitrogenize; *hence*, to deprive of oxygen, leaving nitrogen only. **A·zotized** *ppl. a.*, nitrogenous, containing nitrogen.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 421 What was formerly called .. deoxygenating the system these writers term azotising. 1819 BRANDE *Chem.*, Belonging to the class of azotized basic bodies .. [are] tea and coffee. 1859 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* vii, The Kidneys .. throw off the azotized compounds which result from the decomposition of the tissues.

‖**Azulejo** (aθulĕ·ho). [Sp., f. *azul* blue, AZURE.] A kind of Dutch glazed tile painted in colours.

1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 430 The *azulejos* or coloured tiles, found in the Alhambra. 1874 O'SHAUGHNESSY *Mus. & Moonlight* 36 The quaint rich azulejos, with their own Melodious manner of bright metaphor.

Azuline (æːziŭləin). [? f. Sp. *azul* blue + -INE; cf. *azurine*.] A particular shade of blue.

1864 G. GLADSTONE in *Reader* 8 Oct. 450/3 Solutions of chromium salts .. litmus, azuline. 1883 M. HAWEIS in *Contemp. Rev.* 423 Shades of colour known by such names as .. Magenta, Alexandra blue, azuline.

Azure (æːʒəɹ, ĕˑʒiŭ), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4 azer, 4–5 asur(e, 5 ·aser(e, aserre, 6 asour, aisur, 7 azur, 5– azure. [a. OF. *azur, asur* (11th c.), cogn. with Pr., OSp. *azur*, Pg., Sp. *azul*, It. *azzurro, azzuolo*, med.L. *azura, azzurum, azolum*, adaptations of Arabic (*al-*)*lazward*, a. Pers. لاجورد, لازورد *lājward, lāzhward*, lapis lazuli, blue colour. The initial *l* is absent in the Romance langs., apparently having been dropped along with Arabic article *al-*, or as if it were the article *l'*. It remains in med.Gr. λαζούριον, and med.L. *lazurius, lazur, lazulus*, lapis lazuli, literary forms taken directly from oriental authors or sources.]

1. The precious stone lapis lazuli.

*c*1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1411 Al in asure & ynde enaumayld. *Ibid.* 1457 Bassynes ful bryȝt of brende golde clere, Enaumaylde with azer. *c*1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1321 A broche of golde and asure. *c*1435 *Torr. Portugal* 351 Ther gold and sylvyr wase spred, And asur that wase blewe. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 169 This tombe was .. set with precious stone, Alayde with asour. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 65 Richly gilded, and adorned with Azure, and Mosaicke workmanship. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 131 About Tauris, the mineral azure is also found.

2. A bright blue pigment or dye; *ellipt.* a fabric dyed of this colour. *A. of Almayne*: ? Prussian blue. (Ultramarine is made from powdered lapis lazuli.)

*c*1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 330 Youre figure Before me stante Cloothed in Asure. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ii, And gan forthwith with golde and asure paint. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* 169 Make an hole in a tree .. doo in ye hole good asure of almayne .. and the frute shalbe blew colour. 1552 *Act* 5–6 *Edw. VI*, vi. § 11 All broad Plunkets, Azures, Blewes and other coloured Cloth. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 484 Cæruleum or Azur, is a certaine sandy grit or pouder. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 874 The darkest-coloured smalts, known as King's-blue or azure.

3. *Her.* The blue colour in coats of arms, represented in engraving by horizontal lines.

a 1330 *Sire Degarré* 995 With the scheld of asur, And thre bor heuedes ther in. 1429 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 142 Thre flour-de-lys of gold, The fielde of asure. 1610 GWILLIM *Heraldry* I. iii. (1660) 19 Blew .. in Blazon is termed Azure. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Azure* .. signifies the blue colour in the coats of arms of all persons under the degree of a baron. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 143/2.

4. The clear blue colour of the unclouded sky, or of the sea reflecting it. (Originally, the deep intense blue of more southern latitudes.)

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. viii. 81 The colour of Asure lyke unto the heuen whan it is pure and clere. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* II. Wks. I. 354 He cuts out a Silk Mantle from the Skies, Where the most sprightly Azure pleas'd the Eyes. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 408 Celestial azure brightning in her eyes. 1823 BYRON *Island* III. iii, The vast and sullen swell Of ocean's alpine azure.

5. The unclouded vault of heaven.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 297 Not like those steps On Heavens Azure. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* III. 14 Mingling its majestic front With heav'ns bright azure. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 10 Above, the crystal azure, perfect, pale.

b. *fig.* 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ix, Borne aloft into the azure of Eternity. 1873 TYNDALL *Addr. Brit. Assoc.*, When you and I, like streaks of morning cloud, shall have melted into the infinite azure of the past.

B. *adj.* 1. *Her.* Blue.

a 1450 *Syr Eglamore* 1030 He bare, Aserre, a grype of golde. ? 1650 *Don Bellianis* 16 A Knight cloathed in an azure armour. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 181 Sir Lancelot's azure lions, crowned with gold.

2. Coloured like the unclouded sky; *orig.* of a deep intense blue, *now* usually of a soft clear bright blue, as is the sky of our more northern latitudes; sky-coloured, cerulean.

*c*1505 DUNBAR *Twa Luves* xi, The heviuly aisur skyis licht. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 419 Her azure veins, her alabaster skin. *a* 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 5 No Beast hath any fine Azure, or Carnation, or Green Haire. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Odes* (1765) 110 The little halcyon's azure plume Was never half so blue. 1813 SCOTT *Triermain* II. xxvii, Slow the dark-fring'd eyelids fall, Curtaining the azure ball. 1819 SHELLEY *Ros. & Helen* 957 It was the azure time of June.

b. (Used, like L. *cæruleus*, as an epithet of sea- and river-deities and things belonging to them.)

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 560 High o'er the Main in wat'ry Pomp he rides His azure Carr. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* V. 426 An azure sister of the main.

3. a. *fig.* Like the unclouded sky; clear, cloudless.

1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* I. 36 Is not Klopstock, with .. his azure purity .. a man of taste? 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* II. iv. (1856) 146 Those azure moments when the clouds broke from his mind.

b. *transf.* in *Jewellery* (see quot.)

1865 H. EMMANUEL *Diam. & Prec. Stones*, Sometimes .. stones which are set open, or, to use the technical term, 'azur,' have the interior of the setting enamelled or painted, to throw a tint of colour into the gem.

C. *Comb.*, as *azure-bice* (= bice), *-blue, -circled; azure-coloured, -eyed, -veined*; **azure-spar**, lazulite, **azure-stone**, the lapis lazuli, or lazulite.

a 1500 *E. E. Misc.* (1855) 78 Iff thou wylt preve asure bice, if hit be good or badde. 1859 W. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 213 The pretty Azure-blue butterfly (*Polyommatus Argiolus*). 1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* 29 High over all the azure-circled earth. 1617 *Wardens' Acc.* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 426 Azure couloured cloathes for the poore men's gownes. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 539 Minerva azure-eyed advanced. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 417 The Azure-stone is most commonly in the gold mynes.

A·zure, *v.* [f. prec.; cf. F. *azurer* (Cotgr.).] To paint, dye, or colour azure or bright blue. Hence **Azuring** *vbl. sb.*

1490–1587 [see AZURED]. 1656 W. MONTAGUE *Accompl. Wom.* 118 We azure wainscots, paint images, guild swords. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. II. i, The silks are .. azured with river-water. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 540 She saffrons the hills, and azures the mountains. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 2 July 340/2 Aniline colours have been employed .. for the azuring of the surface of the paper.

Azurean (ăziūˑrɪăn), *a. rare.* [f. AZURE *a.* + -EAN (after *cerulean*).] = AZURE, AZUREOUS.

1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 188/3 The deep azurean blue Scilla.

A·zured, *ppl. a. arch.* or *Obs.* [f. AZURE + -ED; cf. F. *azuré* (16th c.).] Coloured azure; = AZURE *a.* (in various senses): a. *pple.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 57 The blewe cote of the heuens azured. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1335/2 Two banners of silke azured with the armes of Anion.

b. *adj.*

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 128 In the shield, the azured field is resembled to the mightie Ioue. *c*1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* xiii. 100 In wanton Arethusas azur'd arms. 1604 E. G. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. xx. 384 Vpon the middest of the beard hee had a peece .. of an azured stone. 1658 LENNARD *Charron's Wisd.* I. xl. § 4 (1670) 146 The azured heaven .. counterpointed with stars. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vii. 242 The deep azured night.

Azureous (ăziūˑrĭəs), *a. rare.* [f. AZURE + -EOUS.] Of a clear blue colour; azure.

Azurine (æːziŭrəin, -in), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *azurin* (Cotgr.); cf. It. *azzurrino* (Florio 1598), med.L. *azurinus*: see -INE¹.]

A. *adj.* Blue, azure; according to Littré, pale blue, inclining to grey.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 37 (R.) They lay a color [on their wrists] which continueth dark azurine.

B. *sb.* The Blue Roach (*Leuciscus cæruleus*), distinguished by the slate-blue colour of its back.

1832 YARRELL in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XVII. I. 8 From the prevailing blue colour of this fish I have been induced to call it the Azurine. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. v. i 306 The Azurine is another fish only found in Lancashire.

Azurite (æːziŭrəit). *Min.* [f. AZURE + -ITE.] 1. Blue carbonate of copper, a valuable ore, closely allied to malachite.

1868 DANA *Min.* 715. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 398 Azurite occurs in large transparent crystals of the most intense blue.

† 2. Obsolete name of LAZULITE.

1816 R. JAMESON *Min.* I. 341.

†**A·zurn,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [app. f. AZURE *sb.* + -N as in *leathern, silvern*; but cf. F. *azurin*, It. *azzurrino*.] = AZURE.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 893 Thick set with agate, and the azurn sheen Of turkis blue, and emerald green.

Azury (æːʒəri, ĕˑʒiŭri), *a.* [f. AZURE + -Y¹; cf. F. *azuré*.] Blue, bluish, tinted with soft clear blue.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* vii, The skie, whose hue was azurie. 1611 GWILLIM *Heraldry* III. vii. 116 The columbine is pleasing to the eie .. in regard of the Azurie colour thereof. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* xii. 171 Fleeces of white cloud fine as azury snow.

†**A·zury,** *sb. Obs.* In 6 asure, 7 asurie. [? subst. use of prec.; perh. influenced by collectives in -RY, as *embroidery*.] Azure hue or colour.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virtue* xiv. 286 Whan we were in the ayre of asure There dyd vs mete the noble lerarchy. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* xxi, Encircled them with faire imbroderie Of sacred lights in ayre-cleare azurie.

Azygos, azygous (æːzigos), *a.* (and *sb.*) *Phys.* [a. or) f. Gr. ἄζυγος unyoked, not a pair, f. ἀ priv. + ζυγόν yoke: see -OUS. Cf. mod.F. *azygos*.] A. *adj.* Fellowless, unpaired: a technical epithet of organic parts not existing in pairs. B. *sb.* An organic part of this description.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 183 The Azygos, or vena sine pari. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.*, Azygos vein, is a branch of the upper trunk of the vena cava, arising on the right side. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 81/1 The pancreas is an azygous .. organ. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 38 An azygos orifice in the abdominal walls.

A·zygously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In azygous manner; not in pairs, singly.

1854 *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Org. Nat. I. 73 The three .. arteries .. come off azygously—that is .. not in pairs, but singly.

Azyme (æːzim, -əim). Also 7 azime. [ad. L. *azȳmus* adj., *azyma* sb. pl., a. Gr. ἄζῡμος, *-μα*, f. ἀ priv. + ζύμη leaven. Cf. F. *azyme* adj., *azymes* sb.] The Jewish passover cake of unleavened bread; also in *pl.* the feast of unleavened bread.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* XVII. lxviii. 644 Paast made onely of mele and of water hyghte Azima.] 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Cor.* v. 7 Purge the old leaven, that you may be a new paste, as ye are azymes [WYCLIF, therf; TINDALE, *Genev.* swete breed; 1611 unleavened]. — *Mark* xiv. 1 The Pasche vvas and the Azymes after tvvo daies. 1651 *Rawleigh's Apparition* 206 Peculiar ceremonies, to wit .. the use of their Azimes and the obligation of their first born.

Azymite (æːzimoit). [ad. L. *azȳmita*, ad. Gr. ἀζῡμίτης, f. ἄζῡμος: see prec. and -ITE. In F. *azymite*.] One who administers the Eucharist with unleavened bread; a name given by the Greek Church to members of the Roman Church, and to Armenians and Maronites.

1727–51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1850 TORREY *Neander's Ch. Hist.* VI. 418 The two parties called each other by the heretical names, Azymites and Prozymites.

Azymous (æːziməs), *a.* [f. L. *azȳm-us*, a. Gr. ἄζῡμος + -OUS.] Unleavened.

1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Azymus.* 1763 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 238/2 The Latin Church .. maintain, that the bread in the mass ought to be azymous.

B.

B (bī). The second letter of the Roman alphabet, ancient and modern, corresponding, in position and power, to the Greek *Beta*, and Phœnician and Hebrew *Beth*, whence also its form is derived; representing the sonant labial mute, or lip-voice stop consonant. The plural has been written Bees, B's, *Bs*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* iii. (Zup. 6) Þá óðre nigon consonantes synd ȝecwedene MVTAE, þæt synd *dumbe*. hí ne synd ná mid ealle dumbe, ac hí habbað lytle clypunge .. þás ongynnað of him sylfum and ȝeendjað on þám clypjendlicum stafum. *b, c, d, g, f, t* ȝeendjað on *e*. *c* 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. 1871 II. 239 Þis eire lernede first his a, bi, ce. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 42 Beauteous as Incke .. Faire as a text B. in a Coppie booke. 1610 *Chester's Tri.* (1844) Addr. 23 The chiefest part of this people-pleasing spectacle, consisted in three Bees, viz. Boyes, Beasts, and Bels. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* Advt., Witness my name, if Anagram'd to thee, The letters make, Nu hony in a B. 1878 *Daily News* 8 July 5/2 He pronounces his P's like B's.

2. *Phrases* relating to the letter. *Not to know a B from a bull's foot, Not to know a B from a battle-dore*: to be entirely illiterate.

1401 *Pol. Poems* II. 57, I know not an A from the wyndmylne, ne a B from a bole foot. 1609 DEKKER *Guls Horne-Bk.* 3 You shall not neede to buy bookes, no, scorne to distinguish a B from a battle dore. 1660 HOWELL *Eng. Prov.* 16 He knoweth not a B. from a battle-door. 1846 BRACKENRIDGE *Mod. Chivalry* 43 There were members who scarcely knew B from a hulls-foot.

II. Used, like the other letters of the alphabet (see A, *the letter*), to indicate serial order, with the value of *second*, as quire B, the second 'quire' or sheet of a book, 'Horse Artillery, B Brigade, B and C Batteries, Woolwich;' (b., *b.*) the left-hand page or *verso* of a leaf, the second column of a page. The following uses are more special:

1. In *Music*: In England the 7th note of the scale of C major, which is called H in Germany, where B means the English B flat. B was the first note modified by a semitone in the musical scale, whence the signs ♭, originally a *b* with round bottom (= B ♭, Fr. *B rond*), and ♮, originally a ♭ with square bottom (= B ♮, Fr. *B carré*), which since *c* 1620 have been applied as indicating 'flat' and 'natural' to all notes of the scale. A piece of music 'in B' has as its main scale that beginning with B.

[*c* 1450 *Burlesque* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 83 Every clarke..seythe that a-re gothe before be-my.] 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 3 Every keye hath but one cleife except b fa, b mi. 1731 SWIFT *Apollo* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 161 For he could reach to B in alt. 1873 A. COLERIDGE *Moscheles* I. 271 Mendelssohn.. played his charming Capriccio in B minor. 1879 CURWEN *Mus. Theory* 73 The fourth [note] in the key of F is B flat.

2. In *abstract reasoning, hypothetical argumentation, law*, etc., B is put for a second or another person or thing. (Cf. A II. 4.)

1797 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Agreement*, If a bond or note be given by A., the more effectually to enable B. to bring about a match, etc. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* 207 The two categorical formulas *A is B*, or *A is not B*. 1879 BROWNING *Dram. Lyrics* Wks. III. 92 A.'s book shall prop you up, B.'s shall cover you.

3. In *Algebra*: *b.* (see A II. 5.)

III. *Abbreviations.*

1. B. (*Music*) Bass, Basso. B. (*Chem.*) Boron. b., *b.*, born. B. (in *Academical degrees*) Bachelor, or its Latin equivalent *baccalaureus*, as B.A. (or A.B.) Bachelor of Arts; B.C.L. Bachelor of Civil Law; B.D. Bachelor of Divinity; B.L. Bachelor of Law, also (Fr.) *Bachelier-ès-lettres*; B.S. Bachelor of Surgery; B.Sc. Bachelor of Science: LL.B. (*Legum Baccalaureus*) Bachelor of Laws; M. B. Bachelor of Medicine. B. (b.) in *Cricket* 'Byes,' b. bowled by. In other combinations as B.C. Before Christ. B.C. Bad character; a mark formerly set on a soldier on his expulsion from his regiment for gross misconduct; B. and S. Brandy-and-soda; B.V. (*Beata Virgo*) The Blessed Virgin.

2. *B.* or *B. flat*, a humorous euphemism for *bug* (*Cimex lectularius*).

1853 DICKENS *Househ. Words* XX. 326 A stout negro of the flat back tribe—known among comic writers as B flats. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 450 That little busy B. which invariably improves the darkness at the expense of every offering traveller. 1881 T. HUGHES *Rugby Tenn.* 58 An insect suspiciously like a British B. flat.

† **Ba,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Prob. a nursery or jocular word, imitating the action of the lips in an infant's kiss; but cf. OF. *bae-r, bee-r*, to open the mouth, gape.] To kiss, as a child. In the second quot. it seems to be used substantively for the action of kissing. (Cf. OF. *baée*, opening of the mouth.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wyf's Prol.* 433 How mekly lokith Wilkyn our scheep! Com ner, my spouse, let me ba thy cheke. *a* 1529 SKELTON *My darling dere* 9 With ba, ba, ba, and bas, bas, bas, She cheryshed hym both cheke and chyn.

Ba, early form of Bo *a. Obs.* both.

Baa (bā), *v.*; also 7–9 ba(e. [Formed in imitation of a sheep's or lamb's bleat; cf. Norm.F. *bai*, Cat. *be*, sheep.] To bleat.

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.) Like a lamb, whose dam away is set, He treble baas for help. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 12 He's a Lambe indeed, that baes like a Beare. 1765 C. SMART *Phædrus* (Bohn) III. xiv. 506 You little fool, why, how you baa! This goat is not your own mamma. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* vi. 138 Our sacrificial sheep .. comes baaing in the rear.

Baa (bā), *sb.* Forms: 6–7 **bea, ba,** (7 *Sc.* **bae**), 7– **baa,** 9 (*reduplicated*) **ba-ba.** [f. prec. vb.] The cry of a sheep or lamb; a bleat.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 37 They haue no propertie of sheepe but bea. *c* 1600 *Ever-Green* (1761) II. 58 With mony a Bae and Bleit. 1870 *Daily News* 11 Oct., We civic sheep have set up so loud a ba-ba that we have terrified the wolves. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 264 The snow-white lamb..fills the solitude with tremulous baa.

b. *Comb.*, as *bea-waymenting, -wailing*; **baa(-ling,** a little lamb; **baa-lamb,** nursery equivalent of 'lamb.'

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) lxix. 77 Still for thy Dam with bea-waymenting crie. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 4/2 There bea-wailing strays A harmless lamb. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* 2 Silly little knock-kneed baah-ling.

Baad, obs. f. *bade*, pa. t. of BID.

Baaing (bā·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BAA *v.* + -ING 1.] The crying or bleating of a sheep.

1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxxi, The ba-aing and bleating. 1862 MAX MÜLLER in *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 57 Can we admit .. that those who imitate the baaing of the sheep name the animal?

Baa'ing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + ING 2.] Crying baa like a sheep; *fig.* noisily silly.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 3 There are .. who unpen Their baaing vanities to browse away The comfortable green and juicy hay From human pastures.

Baake, obs. form of BAKE *v.*

‖ **Baal** (bē·ăl). Pl. Baalim. [Heb. בַּעַל *ba'al* lord.] The chief male deity of the Phœnician and Canaanitish nations; hence, *transf.* false god.

1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* ii. 13 The sones of Vrael .. serueden to Baalym and Astaroth. 1535 COVERDALE *ibid.*, Serued Baal and Astaroth. 1629 MILTON *Ode Nativ.* xxii, Peor and Baälim Forsake their temples dim. 1835 J. ANDERSON *Disc. Elijah* App. 352 The title of Baal or Lord thus bestowed upon the objects of idolatry.

b. *attrib.* as in *Baal-priest, -worship.*

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ix, There are True Priests, as well as Baal-Priests. 1863 *N. & Q.* 26 Sept. 251 Baal-worship prevailed in the pre-Christian era.

Baal, obs. form of BAIL *v.*

Baal-fire: see BALE-FIRE.

Baalish (bē·ăliʃ), *a.* [f. prec. + -ISH.] Of or belonging to Baal; idolatrous. (In 17th c. applied opprobriously to the Roman Catholic worship; so with the three following.)

1690 *Uzziah & Jotham* 16 Mistaken zeal .. Made unforeseeing Levites, Baalish Tools.

Baalism (bē·ăliz'm). [f. BAAL + -ISM.] The worship of Baal: idolatry.

a 1625 E. CHALONER *Six Serm.* (1629) 38 Hath not superstition and Baalisme infected .. our land? 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vii. 130 In the interim betwixt the Judges, Baalisme was first brought into Israel. 1862 MASSON in *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 325 Baits to idolatry and Baalism.

Baalist (bē·ălist). [f. BAAL + -IST.] A worshipper of Baal; *transf.* a worshipper of false gods or idols, an idolater. (Opprobriously, = Romanist.)

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 134 Baalists .. calling for fire to bee sent. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Batt.* 190 (D.) Tobacco's smoakie-mists .. from the Iberian Baalists. 1642 N. WARTON in *Archæol.* XXXV. 332 (D.) Our soildiers could not forbeare dauncing in the holie quire, whereat the Baalists were sore displeased.

Baalite (bē·ălait). [f. BAAL + -ITE.] = prec.

Baalitical (bē·ălitikăl) *a.*, of Baal or Baalites.

1639 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 134 Elijah once said to the Baalites, etc. 1821 KEATS *Isabel* lvii, Those Baalites of pelf, Her brethren. 1659 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* 558 No Argument this to fall to .. Baalitical Worship.

Baard, 'a sort of sea vessel or transport ship.' (*Old Records.*) Bailey 1721.

Baas, Baate, obs. forms of BASE, BATE.

† **Bab.** *Obs.* A former nursery word for *dad* or *papa*. [Cf. BABA; also It. *babbo* papa, dad.]

1598 FLORIO, *Pappa* .. the first word children vse, as with vs dad or daddie or bab.

Bab, earlier, and now dial. form of BABE.

Bab, dial. form of BOB, a bait for eels.

Baba[1] (ba·bɑ), an infantile variant of *pa·pa*, papa. Cf. BAB.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 48 Sitting down and crying for his baba (though he never had any baba to cry for).

‖ **Ba·ba**[2]. [Fr.] A kind of light plum-cake.

c 1864 FRANCATELLI *Cook's Guide* 298 Particular care should be taken in baking the baba to prevent its acquiring a deep colour. 1868 GOUFFE *Cookery Bk.* (1869) 533 Butter a baba-mould, 6 inches in diameter.

Ba·bacoote. [ad. Malagasy *ba·bako·to.*] The largest species of lemur (*Lichanotus brevicaudatus*) found in Madagascar.

1880 J. SIBREE *Gt. African Isl.* xiv. 270 The .. Babacoote is believed by the Betânimèna tribe to be an embodiment of the spirits of their ancestors.

† **Ba·ban, ba·bbon.** *Obs.* [Origin uncertain: apparently from infantile utterance. (The similar Celtic words are all late; some of them prob. from English.)] = BABE, BABY, 1, 2.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 234 Weope efter him, ase deð þet lutel baban [*v.r.* barn] efter his moder. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 163 Babbon, *pupus*.

† **Ba·bbart.** *Obs.* [Origin unknown: cf. BOB *v.*, dialectally *bab*; the termination is prob. -ARD.] An old appellation for the hare.

c 1300 *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 133 The stele-awai, the momelart, The evele i-met, the babbart.

Babbelyinge, obs. form of BABBLING.

† **Ba·bber-lipped,** *a. Obs.*; also 4 **baber-lipped,** 5 **babyrlyppyd.** [Origin of *babber* unknown; cf. prec., also F. *babine* lip of a horse, bear, etc., and see *blabber-lipped* (1485), *blobber-lipped*.] Having thick projecting lips.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 190 He was bitelbrowed and baberlipped also. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 20 Babbyrlyppyd, *labrosus*. 1607 *Lingua* III. vi. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IX. 404 An old..babber-lipped .. slave that, looking himself by chance in a glass, died for pure hate.

Babbie, babby, Sc. and north dial. f. BABY.

† **Ba·bbin.** *Obs.* [variant of BAVIN.] A faggot or bundle of brushwood.

1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 412 Sancho found another Cabbin, And for his Pillow took a Babbin. 1732 *Disc. Potatoe* 33 If broom can be had, babbins or faggots of that will do.

Ba·bbiting. [f. prec. + -ING 1.] A fitting of Babbit-metal.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* II. 79 The journals being so made that the babbitting may be readily renewed.

Babbit-metal. [Also *Babbit's metal*; f. name of the inventor.] A soft alloy of tin, antimony, and copper, used in journal-bearings, etc., to diminish friction.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts, Babbit's Metal* .. composed of 25 parts of tin, 2 parts of antimony, and ½ a part of copper.

Babblative (bæ·blătiv). [f. BABBLE *v.* + -ATIVE. Cf. *talkative.*] Given to babbling; prattling, prating, loquacious.

1583 *Philotimus* (Halliw.) He was .. neither to bablative withe flattery, nor to whust with morositie. *a* 1624 BP. M. SMYTH *Serm.* (1632) 265 Sad with the graue, babblatine with praters. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 350 Professors of the arts babblative and scribblative. 1838 CARLYLE in Froude *Life in Lond.* v. I. 139 Sterling particularly argumentative, babblative, and .. unpleasant.

Babble (bæ·b'l), *v.* Forms: 3–4 **babel,** 4–8 **-le,** 6 **-yl, -il,** 6– **babble.** [Cf. Du. and LG. *babbelen*, Ger. *pappelen* (*bappelen*), Da. *bable*, Icel. *babbla* (not known in OE., ON., OHG); F. *babill-er*, 15th c. in Littré: cf. also It. *babbolare* to play the baby. In some of these languages probably adopted from others; in none can its history be carried far back; as yet it is known in English as early as anywhere else. Probably formed (with frequentative suffix *-le*; cf. *prattle*) on the repeated syllabic *ba, ba*, one of the earliest articulate sounds made by infants, fitly used to express childish prattle. No direct connexion with *Babel* can be traced; though association with that may have affected the senses.]

I. *intransitive.*

1. To make imperfect attempts at speech, like a child; to utter inarticulate or indistinct sounds.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 8 And so I babelide [*v.r.* bablide, blaberde, blaberid] on my Beodes. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1187/2 They heard her tonge bable in her head .. after that the head was fro the bodye. 1560 *Disob. Child* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* II. 295 When the child waxeth somewhat old, For meat and drink he begins to babble. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 149 Nurses doe halfe chew the meate to the little ones, and doe babble with them in their owne stammering and vnperfite language. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 132 And babbled for the golden seal, that hung From Allan's watch.

2. To talk childishly, to prattle; to talk incoherently or foolishly; to utter meaningless words.

1230 [see BABBLING *ppl. a.* 2]. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vii. 102 For ye without wytte sholde alway bable. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iii. 17 (Theobald), And 'a babled of greene fields. 1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 248 As they bable in their decretals. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* I. i, They only babble who practise not reflection. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* I. 4 His reason went astray .. for he babbled, for a long time, about the generosity and goodness of his brother.

3. To talk excessively or inopportunely; to chatter, prate.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Manu.* (1570) A j, Olde men which haue vsed in time passed to bable In barbarike language. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* vi. 7 When ye praye, bable not moche, as the gentyls do. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iii. 36 For the Watch to babble and talke .. is not to be indured. 1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* 227 Ever chattering and babling as if they had obtained a patent for prating. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 237 And let me tell you, girl, Howe'er you babble, great deeds cannot die.

4. *transf.* of streams, brooks, etc.; also of young

birds, and *spec.* of hounds that give tongue too loudly or without reason.

1399 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 395 The nedy nestlingis .. bablid with her billis. 1611 Markham *Countr. Content.* II. iii. 22 If any young Hound will .. run babling away without the scent. 1777 Sir W. Jones *Pal. Fort.* 27 Echo babling by the mountain's side. 1812 Combe (Dr. Syntax) *Pictur.* xxi. (D.) And when they babble in their din, I am a special whipper-in. 1860 Tennyson *Brook*, I bubble into eddying bays, I babble on the pebbles.

†**5.** ? To waver, oscillate, quiver. *Obs.* [Perhaps a distinct word.]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 20/1 Bablyn, or waveryn, *Librillo.*

II. *transitive.*

6. To repeat or utter with meaningless iteration; to speak foolishly or incoherently; to prate.

c 1418 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 244 To bable the Bible day and nist. 1548 Coverdale *Erasm. Par. Rom.* Prol., Though he habil neuer so many thinges of fayth and good workes. 1651 Wittie tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* iv. xlviii. 405 That which he babbles concerning the spirit of the World. 1847 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 232 Mere unmeaning talk her parch'd lips babbled now.

7. To reveal by talking or chattering. Cf. *blab.*

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 96 Who heareth all, And all bableth. 1791-1824 Disraeli *Cur. Lit.* (1859) II. 338 The queen .. impatiently babbled the plot. 1852 D. Mitchell *Dream Life* 15 Griefs too sacred to be babbled to the world.

Babble (bæ·b'l), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 bable, 6– babble. See Bibble-babble. [f. the vb. Cf. F. *babil*, 15th c. in Littré.]

1. Inarticulate or imperfect speech, such as that of infants; prattle.

1668 R. L'Estrange *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 5 The Conjurer granted the request, and the Spirit went on with his Babble. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 607 The babes, their babble. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* ii. 55 Man has an instinctive tendency to speak, as we see in the babble of our young children.

2. Idle, foolish, or unseasonable talk; prating.

c 1460 *Play Sacr.* 648 Avoyde fealows, I loue not your bable. 1513 More *Rich. III* Wks. 57/1 Neither mute nor ful of bable. 1658 Bramhall *Consecr. Bps.* vi. 138 He had greater matters to trouble his head withall, then Mr. Holywoods bables. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* X. xxi. ix. 182 A great deal of unwise babble on this subject.

3. Confused murmur, as of a stream.

1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Wit without M.* v. 164 This Sack has fill'd my head so full of bables, I am almost mad. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 13 Nought he seemed to hear Save the brook's babble.

Babblement (bæ·b'lmĕnt). [f. Babble *v.* + -ment. Cf. mod.F. *babillement* (not in Cotgr.).]

1. Incoherent, imperfect, or idle talk; thoughtless or unseasonable chatter, babble.

1644 Milton *Educ.* Wks. 1738 I. 136 Deluded all this while with ragged Notions and Babblements. 1834 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. iii. vii. 174 A spoken Word meaning a Thing, and not a Babblement meaning No-thing. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 23. 167 The babblement of streams.

2. Open-mouthed communication of news, secrets, etc.

1850 Blackie *Æschylus* I. 124 Lest some one hear, and, with swift babblement, Inform their ears who rule.

Babbler (bæ·blər). Also 6–8 babler. [f. Babble *v.* + -er[1]. Cf. *babelard.*]

1. A foolish or idle talker, chatterer, prater.

1530 Palsgr. 196/1 Babler, *babillart.* 1535 Coverdale *Eccles.* x. 11 A babler of his tonge. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 13, I do not like a great Babler, who talks of nothing but his Skill. 1781 Cowper *Friendship* xvii, Aspersion is the babbler's trade, To listen is to lend him aid. 1822 Byron *Werner* v. i, We must have no third babblers thrust between us.

3. A hound that gives tongue too freely.

1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* Wks. 1732 I. 169 You shall often see among the Dogs a loud Babler, with a bad Nose, lead the unskilful. 1735 Somerville *Chase* iv. 66 The vain Babbler shun, Ever loquacious, ever in the wrong.

4. Name given, on account of their harsh chattering note, to the Long-legged Thrushes.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* s.v. *Merulidæ*, Subfamily *Crateropodinæ*, Babblers. Legs remarkably long and strong, with the claws but slightly curved. 1873 Tristram *Moab* xiii. 250 The bulbul, the bush babbler, the Moabite sparrow.

†**Ba·bblery.** *Obs.* In 6 babelary, bablarie, -erie. [f. Babble *v.* + -ry; cf. F. *babillerie* in Cotgr.] Idle chatter, babble, prating.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 494/1 A longe babelary, parte to no purpose and parte plaine heresie. 1567 Drant *Horace Epist.* II. ii. H iv, He kills me with his bablarie. 1593 Stubbes *Motive Gd. Wks.* 115 Deceyve the world no longer with your bableries for filthy lucre sake.

¶ Confused with Babery or Baubleby.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* M ij b, Wherin is painted some babblerie or other of imagery woork. *Ibid.* 222 Toyes, fantasies, and bableries.

Babbling (bæ·blin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Babble *v.*]

1. Incoherent talk, idle chatter, babblement.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 190 Preiere of holy lif .. not of babelynge of lippis. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* x. 19 Where moch bablinge is, there must nedes be offence. 1611 Bible *Prov.* xxiii. 29 Who hath contentions? who hath babbling? 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 11 All this prophetic talk was but the babbling of an old man.

2. *transf.* Cf. Babble *v.* 4.

1686 *Gentl. Recr.* I. 15 Babbling .. is when the hounds are too busy after they have found a good scent. 1736 Swift *Wks.* (1841) II. 131 The little church bells shall cease their babblings. 1837 Hawthorne *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1871) I. 59 No noise .. but the babbling of the stream.

†**3.** ? Wavering, oscillation. Cf. Babble *v.* 5.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 20/1 Babelynge or wauerynge, *Vacillacio, librillacio.*

4. *attrib.*, as in *babbling-place, -school*, etc.

1650 Sherwood, A Babbling place (where gossips meet), *caquetoire.* 1653 Milton *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 387 Bred up for Divines in babling Schools.

Ba·bbling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].]

1. Making imperfect efforts at speech.

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 187/1 The Papists will pray in a mumbling and babling sort. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* III. 85 The babbling cry of childhood.

2. Chattering, prating, foolishly talkative.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 100 To babelinde, and to spekefule ancren. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 150 A long tongu'd babling Gossip. 1735 Pope *Prol. Sat.* 304 Such babbling blockheads. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iii. v. 71 His degradation was concealed from a babbling and censorious world.

3. *transf.* Cf. Babble *v.* 4.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 17 The babling Eccho mock's the Hounds. *a* 1610 Fletcher *Faithf. Sheph.* III. i, Here never durst the babling Cuckow spit. 1735 Somerville *Chase* I. 281 A lagging Line Of babling Curs. 1814 Wordsw. *Wh. Doe* III. 257 The scorn Of babbling winds.

Ba·bblingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a babbling manner, with babblement, chatteringly.

a 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 562 Irksomely and bablingly repeated. 1862 C. S. C[alverley] *Verses & Transl.* 157 Thou shalt be a royal fountain .. From yon cavernous mountain Thou breakest babblingly.

†**Ba·bblish,** *a. Obs.* [f. Babble *sb.* + -ish[1].] Full of idle talk. **Ba·bblishly** *adv.*, babblingly.

1574 Whitgift *Defence* 262 (R.) Is this the reuerence due to the scriptures, thus bablishly to abuse them?

Babbly (bæ·bli), *a.* [f. as prec. + -y[1].] Full of babble, chattering, prating, garrulous.

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IV. xii. vii. 177 'For the times are babbly [Ger. *geschwätzig*],' says Goethe, 'And then again the times are dumb.' 1868 — in Froude's *Life* (1882) I. 317 In his babbly way.

Babbon, variant of Baban, *Obs.*, baby.

Babe (bēib). Also 5–7 bab. [Prob. a contraction of Baban; cf. *Tom, Will, Gib, Hugh*, and similar pet-names. Now superseded in ordinary use by its own diminutive Baby (cf. *Tommy, Willie*, etc.), and retained chiefly as a literary and poetic word. *Babe*, and not *baby*, is used in the Bible.]

1. An infant, a young child.

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 290 How this babe all bloody cried. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 149 Alas, my bab, myn innocent. 1540 Hyrde *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Y v, Blessed of God from his babes age. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 1 *John* ii. 1 My babes, these thinges write I vnto you, that ye synne not. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* iv. i. 30 Finger of Birth-strangled Babe [*rimes*, drab, slab]. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 381 And kiss'd her thoughtless babes with many a tear. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* I. (1810) 70 Recorded next a Babe of love I trace!

†**2.** A doll, puppet; = Baby *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 196/1 Babe that children play with, *poupee.* 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* May 240 Bearing a truss of trifles .. As bells, and babes, and glasses in hys packe. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. iv. 58, I should forget my sonne Or madly thinke a babe of clowts were he.

3. *fig.* A childish person; = Baby *sb.* 5. *Babes in Christ*: newly-made converts to Christianity.

1526 Tindale 1 *Cor.* iii. 1 As vnto carnall, euen as it were vnto babes in Christ. 1588 A. King *Canisius' Catech.* 53 Wavering babs caried about with everie wind of doctrin. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 1 Hee was no babe, but a great clearke. 1771 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) VI. 6 Even babes in Christ are in such a sense perfect.

4. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*; cf. Baby *sb.* B.

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* III. App. lxxxvi, A young babe-soul from thence to gain. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* xx, We, the babe-eaters, had too many acquaintances at Brentford. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* II. i. 13 He came with the babe-faced lord. 1868 *People's Mag.* 1 Apr. 213 (*title of verses*) Babe-wisdom.

Babee, obs. form of Baby.

Ba·behood. *arch.* [f. Babe + -hood.] Infancy.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 2 His minoritie of tendre babehood. *Ibid.* Luke ii. (R.) The strengthlesse babehoode of the body.

Babel (bē·bĕl). [a. Heb. בבל *bābel*, Babylon; associated in Genesis with the idea of 'confusion,' but not referable to any known Semitic root; according to Prof. Sayce, for Assyrian *bāb-ilu* gate of God, or *bāb-ili* gate of the gods, the Assyrian rendering of the Accadian *Ca-dimira* (see *Trans. Soc. Bibl. Archæology* I. 298, 309).]

1. The city and tower, of which the attempted construction is described in *Genesis* ix, where the confusion of languages is said to have taken place; *hence* **a.** a lofty structure; **b.** a visionary scheme.

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xi. 9 Therfor was callid the name of it Babel, for there was confoundid the lippe of all the erthe. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 468 And still with vain designe New Babels, had they wherewithall, would build. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 16 What remains of this mighty *Babel* .. is no more than twenty Foot high. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 167 ¶ 3 The fond Builder of Babels. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* iv. 59 Let be Their cancell'd Babels.

2. A scene of confusion; a confused assemblage.

1625 Fletcher *Nt. Walker* (T.) All the chambers Are a mere babel, or another bedlam. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 48 A mere Babel of broken Walls. 1731 Swift *Repeal Test Act* (T.) The whole babel of sectaries joined against the church. 1860 G. Morris *Poems* 173 We are only two, dear brother, in this babel wide!

3. A confused turbulent medley of sounds.

a 1529 Skelton *El. Rummyng* 387 A clatterynge and a babell Of folys fylly. 1863 Kingsley *Water Bab.* i. 32 Such a noise, row, hubbub, babel, shindy, hullabaloo. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Sept. 4/7 This confused and confusing babel of .. idle objurgations.

4. *Comb.*, mostly *attrib.*, in which *babel* approaches the character of an adj. (= 'confused, turbulent,' or 'lofty, huge'), as in *babel-confusion, -sea, -sound, -tower*; also *babel-builder*; **babel-scheme**, a visionary project.

c 1746 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 39 God from on high laughs at the Babel-builder. 1653 Baxter *Chr. Concord* 101 Sion is not built by the Babel-confusions. 1729 Savage *Wanderer* II. v. (D.) The traitors rear their Babel-schemes. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* v. (1879) 67 The Babel sea which weltered up and down every street. 1816 Southey *Poet's Pilgr.* I. Wks. X. 20 All disregardant of the Babel sound. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* (1870) I. vi. 99 Babel towers of chimneys.

Babel, obs. form of Bauble and Babble.

†**Ba·belard.** *Obs.* [f. Babble *v.* + -ard; prob. after F. *babillard.*] A babbler, chatterer.

1678 Mrs. Behn *Sir P. Fancy* I. i. 237 They [men] are the greatest Babelards in Nature.

Babelary, -ery: see Babblery, Baublery.

†**Babelavante.** *Obs.* [? connected with OF. *babeler* to make sorry jests, or with Bauble, q.v.]

a 1400 *Chester Plays* II. 34 Sir Cayphas, harcken nowe to me, This babelavante o[u]r Kinge woulde be.

Babeldom (bē·b'ldəm). [f. prec. + -dom.] A state of things like that at Babel; noisy confusion.

1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 681 Reverence has few dedicated Temples in the Babeldom of nineteenth century England.

Babelet (bē·blĕt). A tiny babe.

1867 J. Macgregor *Rob Roy on Baltic* 277 One of these babes carried in her arms a still smaller babelet.

Babelind, obs. form of Babbling.

†**Ba·belish,** *a. Obs.* [f. Babel + -ish.] Of the nature of a babel, noisily confused.

1605 *Camden's Rem.* (1636) 40 Brings the same to a Babellish confusion. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s.v. *Babel*, Hence 'tis we use *babelish* for *confused.*

Babelism (bē·bēliz'm). [f. Babel + -ism.] Noisy confusion of speech; strange utterance.

1834 *Notices of Louth* 269 Hungry critics .. with their usual acrimony and Babelism. 1865 *Athenæum* 15 July, They forthwith read what is presented to them, reproducing to a nicety .. all the queer Babelisms.

Babelize (bē·bēlaiz), *v.* [f. Babel + -ize.] To make a babel of, bring to confusion.

1600 Tourneur *Transf. Met.* xi, Her high esteeme is of high heav'n despis'd; O see ere long her Babel Babelliz'd. 1880 B. Solymos *Exp. Soudan*, To putrefy the language into several thieves' lingoes, to babelize literally.

†**Ba·bery.** *Obs.* Also 4 babeuwry, -eurie, 6 baberie. [perhaps orig. a spoken or written corruption of *babwynrie*, Baboonery; in later use f. Babe, Baby *sb.* 4.] Grotesque ornamentation in architecture and books; grotesque absurdity.

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 1189 (Caxton) Many subtyl compassynges, As babeuwryes [*v.r.* babeuries, rabewyures, rabewynnes] and pynnacles, Ymageryes and tabernacles. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. 1563 Ymagry ouer all .. Of bestes and babery. 1580 Sidney *Arcad.* Verses x. 181 Trim bookes in velvet dight With golden leaves and painted baberie. 1613 Sir E. Hoby *Counter-snarle* 13 Thus might I stuffe much paper, with many like vnsauoury Baberies. 1678 Phillips *App., Babcuries* (old word), antick shapes, ridiculous forms of things. 1775 Ash, *Babery*, the finery with which children are delighted. *Babeuries*, odd kind of antic works, silly things.

†**Ba·beship.** *Obs.* [f. Babe + -ship.] Infancy.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 172 From his tendre babeship .. nousleed in the preceptes of philosophie. *a* 1679 T. Goodwin *Wks.* (1863) VII. 477 Out of their babeship.

Babewen, -ewyn(e, obs. forms of Baboon.

‖ **Babiana** (bæbiē·nă, -ā·nă). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Du. *Babianer*, given to the plants because their subterranean stems are eaten by baboons.] A South African genus of bulbo-tuberous *Iridaceæ*, with handsome yellow, purple, or scarlet flowers.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 226/1. 1882 *Garden* 27 May 358/3 Those strange Babianas which one so seldom sees in their beauty in our English gardens.

Babie, Babil, obs. forms of Baby, Babble.

‖ **Babillard** (babilyā·r, bæ·bilard). [F., f. *babiller* to chatter: see -ard. Cf. Babelard, and Babbler 4.] The Chattebeb, a small bird.

1802 in G. Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 15. 1851 *Gardeners' Chron.* 581 The Babillard, a little bird of passage.

Babingtonite (bæ·bintŏnait). *Min.* [named after Dr. Babington, physician and mineralogist: see -ite.] A bisilicate of iron and lime, with manganese and magnesia, found in greenish-black crystals at Arendal in Norway, and elsewhere.

1837-68 Dana *Min.* 227.

†**Ba·bion.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 -oun, 7 -an. [a. F. *babion* 'a babion or baboone' in Cotgr., 'a kind of

small monkey' in Littré, who takes it as distinct from *babouin* BABOON, and formed on 'a radical *bab* found in *babiole*': cf. BAUBLE. It was apparently identified in Eng. with *baboon*, and seems also to be the immediate source of LG. *bavian*, Du. *baviaan*, G. *pavian*, baboon.] A baboon; an ape; applied in contempt to persons.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I. i, Neither your .. satyr, nor your hyæna, nor your babion. 1610 — *Alch.* v. i. 14 For Babiouns, or Puppets. 1605 DRAYTON *Man in Moone* 341 The nimble Babion. 1627 — *Mooncalf* in *Agincourt*, etc. 173 Of all the rest that most resembled man, Was an o'r-worne ill-fauoured Babian. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* IV. v, Farewell, babions.

Babiroussa, -russa (bābirūˑsă). *Zoology.* Forms: 7 **barbirousa**, 8–9 **babyroussa, -rouessa, babiroussa**, 9 **babirusa, -russa.** [f. Malay *bâbi* hog + *rûsa* deer; also in Fr. and mod.L.] A species of wild hog (*Babirussa alfurus*) found in the islands of Eastern Asia, the upper canine teeth of which, in the male, pierce the lip and grow upwards and backwards like horns; also called Hog-deer, Indian hog, Horned hog.

1696 W. MOUNTAGUE *Delights Holland* 85 Barbirousa is half Hart, half Hog. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 112 The babyrouessa is still more remote from the hog kind than the capibara. 1883 *Athenæum* 1 Dec. 706/3 A male and two female babirussas .. from Celebes. 1883 *Illust. Lond. News* 8 Sept. 243/2 We present a few sketches of the Babiroussa .. recently presented to the Society.

† **Baˑbish,** *v. Obs.* Also 5–6 **babysh(e.** [? f. OF. *baubiss-* lengthened stem of *baubir* to mock, ridicule; cf. *babuse, babuise*, mockery. Perhaps influenced in use by *babish* adj.] To scoff at, scorn; to treat with contempt as mere children.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 78 *Josephe.* Thay excusyd hir thus sothly .. And babyshed me that was old. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* vii, The Phariseis had babished the simple people with fained and colde religion. 1549 OLDE *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Tim.* ii. 15 We do not thus babyshe womankynde, as thoughe we woulde exclude them from .. saluation. [Cf. Sc. '*Babbis*, To scoff, to gibe; to browbeat.' Jam.]

Babish (bāˑbiʃ), *a. arch.* [f. BABE + -ISH.]

1. Of or befitting a babe; infantile, baby-like.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 593/2 Their deedes .. verye babishe and veniall. *c* 1670 BUNYAN *Conf. Faith* Wks. 72 The actors herein have been counted babish Christians. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 459 Her babish darts From tender hand she flung.

2. *contemptuously*, Babyish, childish, silly.

1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* 1173/1 You babishe infantes and noddies. 1653 S. FISHER *Baby Bapt.* To Rdr. 2 Empty Answers, absolute Absurdities, Babish Baflings. 1775 ASH, *Babish*, childish, trifling.

† **Baˑbished,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. BABISH *v.*] Made babyish or childishly silly.

1535–75 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* 109 What with my .. overmuch shamefastness, I am so babished in myself, that I cannot raise up my heart .. to utter in talk, etc.

† **Baˑbishly,** *adv.* [f. BABISH *a.* + -LY².] In the manner of a babe or infant.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 147 Childishly and babishly deluded. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 493 Our Challenger .. will hardly find one Father .. that ever spake so babishly herein.

† **Baˑbishness.** *Obs.* Babyishness.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Y iij b, So were it plaine babishenesse, to couet euery morsell. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) Pref. 15 This babishnesse of translation.

† **Baˑbism.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. BABE + -ISM.] A childish practice.

1653 S. FISHER (*title*), Baby-Baptism meer Babism.

† **Baˑblatrice,** *nonce-wd.* ? Female babbler.

1595 *Locrine* 26 (Halliw.) O you cockatrices and bablatrices That in the woods dwell.

Bable, obs. spelling of BABBLE, found also in all its derivatives: cf. prec. and next. Also obs. form of BAUBLE.

Bablia·miny. *nonce-wd.* A babbler.

1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch* IV. v, Wks. II. 84 Out, you bablíaminy, you unfeathered, cremitoned queán.

‖ **Baboo** (bāˑbu). [Hindi *bābū.*] *orig.* A Hindoo title of respect, answering to our *Mr.* or *Esquire*; hence, A native Hindoo gentleman; also (in Anglo-Indian use), a native clerk or official who writes English; sometimes applied disparagingly to a Hindoo or, more particularly, a Bengali, with a superficial English education. Hence **Baboodom, -ism.**

1782 *India Gaz.* 12 Oct. (*Subscription-list*), Cantoo Baboo .. 200 Sicca Rupees. 1823 HEBER *Indian Jrnl.* 11 Oct., Some of the more wealthy baboos (the name of the native Hindoo gentleman answering to our esquire). 1854 STOCQUELER *Brit. India* 120 The sircar, baboo, purvoe, or whatever he may be called, is the chancellor of the exchequer, and it is not unseldom .. that his master is his debtor. *c* 1866 A. LYALL *Old Pindaree* I'd sooner be robbed by a tall man .. Than be fleeced by a sneaking Baboo. 18.. *Fall Mall Gaz.* 18 July 11 Baboodom is making ready for its great protest against education or any other cess. *c* 1879 ABERIGH-MACKAY 21 *Days in India* 49 However much we may desire to diffuse Babooism over the Empire.

Baboon (băbūˑn). Forms: 4 **baboyne, babewyne**, 5 **babewyn, -ewin, -ewen, -wyn, -wen, baubyn**, 6 **babound, baboyn, babwyne**, 6–7 **baboune, baboone**, 6– **baboon.** [a. F. *babuin* (13th c.), mod. *babouin*, or ad. med.L. *babewynus* (used in England 1295, see Du Cange), found also in the forms *babouinus, baboynus, babuynus* (some, if not all, of which are merely latinized from F. or Eng.); = It. *babbuino*, Sp. *babuino.* French has also *babion*, treated by Littré as a distinct word, but in Eng. identified with *baboon*, and the source of LG. *bavian*, Du. *baviaan*, HG. *pavian*, baboon. The earlier history of the word is unknown.

Diez suggests connexion with F. *babine* the thick lip of a cow, dog, monkey, compared with dial. Ger. *bâppe* muzzle. Scheler, from its application also to children, refers it to same root as *babe* or It. *babbolo*, etc.; others compare med.L. *papio* (see PAPIOUN), a kind of wild dog mentioned by Jac. de Vitriaco, and Maundevile. Finally we may compare OF. *babau, babou, baboue, babouye, baboy*, a grimace, a 'mouth,' *faire la baboue à*, to make mouths at. According to Dannon (*Hist. Lit.* xvi. 39), in 13th c., med.L. *babuinare* meant 'to paint marginal figures in MSS.,' and F. *babouin* was equivalent to *homuncio*; in the earliest known F. quotation in *Le Dit des* XXIII *manières de vilains* (13th c.), *li vilains babuins* is a simpleton or ninny, who gapes at the statues in front of Notre Dame while his purse is cut from behind. The original meaning, and the order of the senses, thus remain quite uncertain.]

† **1.** A grotesque figure (perhaps of a *baboon* in sense 2) used in architecture or decorative work.

[Cf. 1405 *Test. Ebor.* I. 317 Ciphus deauratus, coopertus .. de aquilis, leonibus, coronis, et aliis babonibus.]

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1409 Lyfte logges per-ouer & on lofte coruen, Pared out of paper & poynted of golde, Brode baboynes abof, besttes an vnder. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, The coruе knottes by craft of masonry, The freshe enbowing wt verges rycht as lynes, And the housyng ful of babewines [*printed* backewines]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 20/1 Babewyn, or babewen (1499 babwyn, or babwen), *detippus, ipos, figmentum, chimera.* 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 38 Like a half face baubyn in brass. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 72 Among the jewels of Edward II was a spice-plate 'enamelled with baboons.'

2. A member of one of the great divisions of the *Simiadæ* or Monkeys, distinguished by a long dog-like snout, large canine teeth or tusks, capacious cheek-pouches, and naked callosities on the buttocks; they are inhabitants of Africa, Southern Asia, and the adjacent islands.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xxii. 238 Babewynes, Apes, Marmesettes, and othere dyverse bestes. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 98, I wende hit had be a mermoyse, a baubyn, or a mercatte. 1530 PALSGR. 196/1 Babwyne beest, *baboyn.* 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. i. 37 Coole it with a Baboones blood. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 354 The baboon .. is from three to four feet high. 1834 [See APE 2.] 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 480 His forehead low as that of a baboon.

3. *fig.* as a term of abuse; cf. *ape.*

c 1500 *Robin Hood* (Ritson) xi. 238 He then began to storm, Cries Fool, fanatick, baboon! 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* E j b, Is it anie discredit for me, thou great babound .. to be censured by thee? 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* I. 977 Such Apes, and such Baboones, As Parasites, and impudent Buffoones. 1678 WYCHERLEY *Pl.-Dealer* II. i. 25 No chattering, Baboons, instantly be gone.

4. *Comb.* **baboon-bird**; (see quot.)

1883 I. THURN *Indians of Guiana* 116 The bird (*Threnœdus Militaris*) called in the colony baboon-bird from the resemblance of its deep note to the 'baboon.'

Baboonery (bābūˑnĕri). Also 4 **babwynrie.** [Cf. F. *babouinnerie* 'apishnesse, fopperie, foolerie' (Cotgr.), f. *babouin*: see prec. and -ERY.]

† **1.** Grotesque ornamentation: cf. BABERY. *Obs.*

1383 WYCLIF *Wks.* i. (1880) 8 ȝif þei drawen þe peple .. by coryousте of gaye wyndownes .. peyntyngis and babwynrie.

2. A collection or colony of baboons; cf. *rookery.*

1613 CHAPMAN *Masque Mid. Temp.* (D.) A vast, wither'd and hollow tree, the hare receptacle of the Baboonerie.

3. Baboonish condition, conduct, or behaviour.

a 1848 MARRYAT *R. Reefer* xix, The improvement .. that baboonery had made toward manhood. 1857 *Nat. Mag.* II. 168 Oranges which he demolished in a style of the most perfect baboonery.

Baboonish (băbūˑniʃ), *a.* [f. BABOON + -ISH¹.] Resembling a baboon; baboon-like.

1824 GALT *Rothelan* III. 277 The baboonish-looking visage of the Italian. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inheritance* I. ii. (D.) A long, wrinkled, smirking, baboonish physiognomy.

† **Baboonize,** *v. Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. BABOON + -IZE.]

1611 COTGR. *Baboüiner*, to baboonize it; to play the monkey; to use apish or foolish tricks, or knauish prankes.

‖ **Babouche** (băbūˑʃ). Also 7 **baboushe**, 9 **baboosh.** [a. F. *babouche* (cf. Sp. *babucha*), a. Arab. بابوش *bābūsh*, ad. Pers. پاپوش *pāpōsh* a slipper, f. *pā* foot + *pōsh* covering. *pōshī-den* to cover. The change from *p* to *b* is seen also in *pasha, bashaw.*] A Turkish or oriental slipper.

1695 MOTTEUX *St. Olon's Morocco* 90 They have Shooes, or rather Slippers, without Heel's, call'd Baboushes. 1863 (*Daily paper*), Boots of red leather .. encased in babouches of black leather.

Baboun(e, -ound, -oyn(e, obs. ff. BABOON.

Babtym, obs. form of BAPTISM.

‖ **Babuˑna.** [fem. of mod.L. *babuinus* BABOON, = F. *babouine.*] A female baboon.

1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 398 An old babuina.

† **Baˑburd.** *Obs. Sc.* Also 6 **bawburd.** [a. F. *bâbord*, adopted from Teutonic; cf. OE. *bæc-bord*, Ger. *bakbord*, Du. *bakboord.*] = LARBOARD.

[*c* 885 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 20 Burgenda land wæs us on bæc-bord.] 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. iv. 20 Betwixt the rolk and Gyas schip On bawburd fast the innar way he leit slip. *c* 1570 R. SEMPILL *Flemine Berge*, With steirburd, baburd, luf and lie. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Poems* (1821) 238 On baburd syde, the whirling of the sand.

Babwen, -yn, -yrnie, obs. ff. BABOON, etc.

Baby (bēˑbi), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **babi**, 5 **babee**, 6 **babye**, 6–7 **babie**, 4– **baby**; 6–9 *dial.* **babby.** [A pet-form of BABE (see -Y⁴), which passed into familiar use, while *babe* remained as the dignified word (e.g. in Scripture) and is now chiefly poetic.]

1. An infant, a young child of either sex. (Formerly synonymous with *child*; now usually restricted to an infant 'in arms.')

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 94 With penaunce and passioun of þat babi. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 265 The yonge babies crieden alle. *c* 1475 *Babees Book* 45 Vee Babees in housholde that done duelle. 1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* V. (1822) 438 We bere na armoure aganis babbyis. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 6 You'le kisse me hard, and speake to me, as if I were a Baby still. 1771 FENNING *Eng. Dict.*, *Baby*, a young child, distinguished from 'babe,' because that is applied to children who can both walk and speak, but this to those who can do neither. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 194 Lightly rocking baby's cradle. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* 3 'The fire that warmed you when you were a babby.'

† **2.** A doll, puppet. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Baby or puppet for chyldren, *Pupa.* 1563 *Homilies, Idolatry* III. (1844) 238 Puppets and babies for old fools in dotage. 1651 LILLY *Chas. I* (1774) 219 Whose father sold babies and such pedlary ware in Cheapside. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 500 ₱ 3 Little girls tutoring their Babies. 1721 POPE *Let. Blount* 3 Oct., Sober over her Sampler, or gay over a jointed Baby.

† **3.** The small image of oneself reflected in the pupil of another's eye; hence *to look babies. Obs.*

1593 *Tell-trothe's N. Y. Gift* 39 That babie which lodges in womens eies. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. VI. v. (1651) 576 They may kiss and coll, lye and look babies in one anothers eyes. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 66 Only to speculate his own Baby in their eyes. 1682 MRS. BEHN *City Heiress* III. i, Sigh'd, and lookt Babies in his gloating Eyes.

† **4.** *pl.* Pictures in books; perh. orig. the ornamental tail-pieces and borders with cupids and grotesque figures interworked (cf. BABERY). Still in *north dial.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1621) 5 We gaze but on the babies and the cover, The gaudy flowers and edges painted over. 1618 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1673) II. 8 Provided that, in the Tables and Maps, there were no pictures and babies. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 39 More pleased with babies in books than children are.

5. *fig.* (contemptuously) A foolish or childish fellow. *To smell of the baby*: to be childish.

1603 *Patient Grissil* 17 My brisk spangled baby will come into a stationer's shop. 1618 BRETON *Court. & Countrym.* 19 (D.) So long in their horne booke that, doe what they can, they will smell of the Baby till they can not see to read. 1660 MILTON *Free Commonw.* Wks. (1851) 430 If we were aught els but Sluggards or Babies.

6. *transf.* The young of an animal; cf. B. 1 a.

1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* 18 Aug. 97/2 While he [the young hare] is still a baby.

7. *fig.* A (comparatively) tiny thing; cf. B. 1 a.

1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* vii. 88 Turrets beside which the leaning tower of Pisa is a baby.

B. *Comb.* (in which *baby* approaches in use to an adj.)

1. General relations: **a.** appositive (*hence* = 'little, tiny'), as *baby-boy, -figure* (1606), *-germ, -girl, -stream*, (and of animals) *baby-bird, -elephant, -snake*; **b.** objective gen. with verbal sb. or pple., as *baby-eater, -seller* (1634), *-worship, -farming*; **c.** similative, as *baby-blind* (1627), *-mild*; **d.** attrib. (of or befitting a baby), *hence* = 'infantine, innocent,' 'little, tiny,' 'babyish, silly,' as *baby age, brow* (1605), *dance, face, hand, mind, sole, talk*; **e.** attrib. (for a baby's use), as *baby-basket, -clothes, -clouts, -linen, -things* (1783); **f.** parasynthetic deriv., as *baby-faced, -featured* (1780).

1634 BAYNE *On Coloss.* 357 The *baby age of the Church. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 168 The *baby-basket sent her .. when King James I. was born. 1864 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* 279 An old song .. learnt when she was a little *baby-bird. 1627 H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* 6 Filiall, or rather *baby-blind obedience. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. i. 88 Weares vpon his *Baby-brow, the round And top of Soueraignty. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 174 *Baby-browed And speechless Being. 1770 J. LOVE *Cricket* 7 Leave the dissolving Song, the *baby Dance. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* I. i. 40 Worshippers of black cats, *baby-eaters, and such like. 1864 *Reader* 14 May 626 The mind of a *baby elephant. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & V.* Wks. 1755 III. II. 16 A *baby face, no life, no airs. 1883 A. DOBSON in *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Nov. 79/2 That *baby-faced beauty. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Error* 201 *Baby-featured, and of infant size. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 345 The *baby figure of the Gyant-masse Of things to come at large. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* XX, She gamboll'd on the greens, A *baby-germ. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. i. 16 The Marchioness had a *baby-girl. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 64 Feeds from its *baby-hand .. The callow nestlings. *a* 1845 HOOD *Lycus* Poems (1858) 307 The leopard was .. *baby-mild in its feature. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 190 Infirm and *baby minds. 1634 J. HORNE *Janua Ling.* 123 *Baby-sellers [*nugivendi*] boast and speak proudly. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 186 Tender pink five-beaded *baby-soles. 1864 *Realm* 15 June 5 Ravines from which Jumna, Indus, and Ganges, yet *baby streams, gush. 1850 MARG. FULLER *Wom. in 19th C.* (1862) 311 To talk *baby-talk and give shallow

accounts of deep things. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, *Baby things, *linamenta ad infantes recèns natos involvendum.*

2. Special combinations: **baby-farmer,** one who takes in infants to nurse for payment, whence *baby-farming*, etc.; **baby-house,** a doll's house, *also*, a toy-house barometer or hygrometer from which little dolls issue to indicate changes of weatber; **baby-jumper,** a hoop or frame suspended by an elastic attachment, so that a young child secured in it may exercise its limbs; **baby-like** *a.*, babyish, infantile, *adv.* as a baby does.

1884 *Chr. World* 10 July 513/3 *Baby-farming was vigorously denounced. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 218 II. 359 The Prince is building *baby-houses at Kew. 1779 MACKENZIE in *Mirror* No. 21 P2 The little Dutch barometers, known by the name of *Babyhouses. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Good Fr. Gov.* (1831) 107, I see neither .. dressed dolls, nor *baby-houses. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 141 *Baby-like caprice. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. xxx. 116 If a man sees his child gored to death .. does he say *baby-like, 'O naughty oxen!'

Baby (bē·bi), *v.* [f. prec.] To treat as a baby.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI. 521 It babies us with endless toys. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* I. 240, I should like to be made much of, and tended—yes, babied.

Ba·bydom. *rare.* [See -DOM.] = next.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 14 Sept., The young foal or filly must be raced in its babydom.

Babyhood (bē·bihud). [f. BABY *sb.* + -HOOD; cf. senses of *manhood*.] **a.** The period or condition of infancy. **b.** Babies collectively. **c.** Babyishness, childish folly.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 208 Had she not been known to be a female, they would not from babyhood have dressed her as such. 1860 MISS YONGE *Stokesley Secr.* iii. (1880) 262 An affront to all babyhood. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxiv. 45 All the malevolence and babyhood of the country rush to display themselves.

Babyish (bē·biiʃ), *a.* [f. BABY *sb.* + -ISH.] Childish, simple, silly.

1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1820) I. xv. 96 To me she has a babyish look, especially when she smiles. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* (1868) 159 Too babyish to deserve even the semblance of consideration.

Ba·byishly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a babyish manner; childishly.

1860 *Rutledge* 29, I felt rather babyishly about it. 1884 J. GOLDSMITH *Himself Again* iii. 29 He felt, almost babyishly, that she might take him and make him what she wished him to be.

Ba·byishness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being babyish; childish silliness.

Babyism (bē·biiz'm). [f. BABY *sb.* + -ISM.]

1. Babyish condition, babyhood.

1836 J. DOWNES *Mt. Decam.* II. 232 Alas for the babyism of man, this thing of yesterday.

2. Babyishness; babyish phrase or action.

1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 280 The solemn littlenesses of Lord John Russell and the babyisms of Lord Morpeth. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 539 Babyisms and dear diminutives.

Babyl, obs. form of BABBLE.

Babylon (bæ·bilən), *sb.* [a. L. *Babylōn*, Gr. Βαβυλών, Heb. בבל *Bābel*.] A magnificent city, once the capital of the Chaldee Empire; also, the mystical Babylon of the Apocalypse; whence, in modern times, applied polemically to Rome or the papal power, and rhetorically to any great and luxurious city.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VI. 8 Bethleem and Babiloyne, I haue ben in boþe. 1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 41 Thy great Babilons which thou hast built. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XI. xxiii, The approach .. to mighty Babylon [= London].

† Ba·bylon, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. sb.] To place or establish in a magnificent abode.

1633 F. GREVILLE *Cælica* VI. xxxviii, In mortall seat of Cælica's faire heart, To babylon my selfe there, did intend.

Babylonian (bæbilōu·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Babylōni-us*, Gr. Βαβυλώνι-ος + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to Babylon; hence *fig.* **a.** huge, gigantic; **† b.** popish (*obs.*); **c.** (cf. *Rev.* xvii. 4) scarlet.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* II. vii. 28 The Babylonian baggage of Antichristian Ceremonies. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 41 The confused jargon of their Babylonian pulpits. 1821 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. I. 131 No huge Babylonian centres of commerce towered into the clouds. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (1870) I. v. 89 A cocked hat and a Babylonian collar.

B. *sb.* An inhabitant of Babylon; hence *fig.* **† a.** papist (*obs.*), **b.** astrologer.

1564 *Brief Exam.* *** iij, We dwell not among the Babilonians and Chaldies. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 192 For from good bishops .. they are become incurable Babylonians. 1795 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 76 Here the Babylonian [= Romish Church] walks the street in full dress scarlet.

Babylonic (bæbilo·nik), *a.* [ad. L. *Babylōnicus*.] = prec. adj.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 154 After the Babylonique captiuitie. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlix. (1856) 467 The terraces of a Babylonic tower.

† Babylo·nical, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹.] Of or belonging to Babylon; hence *fig.* **a.** Romish, popish, **b.** Babel-like, disorderly, tumultuous.

1535 COVERDALE *Bible* Ded., Much bound .. to your grace for delivering us out of our old Babylonical captivity. 1547 *Homilies* I. x. I. (1859) 105 There raigneth all .. Babylonicall confusion. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 38 The Babylonicall extermination by Cyrus.

† Babylo·nically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a Babylonish manner; sumptuously, luxuriously.

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* in *Harl. Misc.* VI. 162 He is attended upon most Babilonically.

Babylonish (bæbilōu·niʃ), *a.* [see -ISH¹.]

1. Of, belonging to, or made at Babylon.

1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* vii. 21 A costly Babilonish [WYCLIF, reed] garment. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* CXXXVII, Fast by the Babylonish Tide .. We dropt our weary Limbs. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 645 Babylonish bricks and Assyrian bulls.

2 *fig.* **† a.** Romish, popish (*obs.*); **b.** Babel-like, confused in language.

1590 BARROW in *Confer.* i. 10 The Antichristian yoke of theis Babilonish Bishopps. 1654 GAGE (*title*), A clear Vindication of the .. Parochial Ministers of England, from the .. injurious nickname of Babylonish. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 93 A Babylonish Dialect, Which learned Pedants much affect. 1816 GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 128 This is the kind of Babylonish lexicography of Johnson's Dictionary, which gives *twenty-four meanings*, or shadows of meaning, to the word *from*.

Ba·bylonism. [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

† 1. *fig.* Popery. *Obs.*

1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* 129 They baptize the seed of them who are no members of any visible church. Mere Babylonisme. 1645 [so in PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 73.]

2. A Babylonian word or phrase.

1883 DELITZSCH in *Athenæum* 25 Aug. 239/2 A good many such 'Babylonisms'..are now to be discovered in Aramaic.

Ba·bylonize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] To make Babylonian. Hence **Babylonized** *ppl. a.*

1607 DEKKER *Wh. Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 229 Fugitiues Whose heartes are Babylonized. 1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 24 The Babyloniz'd manners of the Jews of Old.

Babyo·latry. *nonce-wd.* [f. BABY *sb.*; cf. *mariolatry*: see -LATRY.]

1846 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Feb. 129 Child-worship, or babyolatry.

Babyrouessa, -roussa, obs. ff. BABIROUSSA.

Babysh(e, obs. form of BABISH.

Babyship (bē·biiʃip). [f. BABY *sb.* + -SHIP.] **a.** = BABYHOOD. **b.** The personality of a baby.

1617 in MINSHEU. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1844) II. 48 Is it a trespass, if we three Should wend along his babyship to see? 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 193 Babyship or Infancy.

† Bac¹. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [App. a corrupt form. Cf. OE. *bēag* (ME. *bēȝ, beigh*) and ON. *baugr*, ring, armilla, etc.] A chaplet.

c 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* XXV. 70 That thou me havest ben so fre, Thy bac of thornes, thy nayles thre.

‖ Bac² (bæk). [Fr.; see also BACK *sb.*²]

1. A flat-bottomed French ferry-boat; a ferry.

1672 COLES, *Bac*, a ferry. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Bac*, in navigation, is used for a praam, or ferry-boat. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* [Cf. 'St. Augustine's *Back*' at Bristol.]

2. In *Brewing* and *Distilling*: see BACK *sb.*²

Bac-, obs. form of BACK-, BAK-.

‖ Bacalao (bækălā·o). Also 6–7 bacalow, 8 baccalio, -alao, 9 bacallao. [a. Sp. *bacallao* cod-fish, according to early navigators the native name in Newfoundland or the adjacent mainland.] Cod-fish.

1555 R. EDEN *New Worlde* III. vi. (1885) 161 Cabot him selfe named those landes *Baccallaos*, bycause that in the seas ther about he found so great multitudes of certeyne bigge fysshes ..which thinhabitantes caule Baccallaos. 1598 STOW *Surv.* (Strype 1754) II. v. xvii. 362/2 Merchants trading in Spain and Portugal [export] .. Pilchards, Salmon, Poor Jack or Bacalow. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 121 Fishing upon the banks of Newfoundland for baccalao. 1765 *Loud. Chron.* 14 Feb. 160 Large Baccalio and fine old Ling.

b. *Bacalao-bird*:

1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* 44 Guillemots' eggs, in Newfoundland well known by the name of Baccalao-birds' eggs.

Bacare, baccare, variants of BACKARE.

† Ba·ccalaur, -or. *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *baccalaureus*, corrupt form of *baccalarius* (see BACHELOR), with some imaginary reference to *bacca lauri*, the laurel berry.] = BACHELOR (Academic).

1661 RAY *Three Itin.* II. 159 Students .. of the third [year] they call baccalors [at Glasgow]. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* ix. 619 John Barber, Baccalaur of both Laws.

Baccalaurean (bækălō·rĭăn), *a.* [f. med.L. *baccalaure-us* + -AN.] Of or befitting a bachelor.

1845 *Bachel. Albany* (1854) 30 Precision and taste rigidly baccalaurean. 1849 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* Ser. I. 18 That quiet comfortable baccalaurian habitation.

Baccalaureate (bækălō·rĭĕt). [ad. med.L. *baccalaureātus*, f. *baccalaureus*: see prec. and -ATE.]

1. The University degree of bachelor.

1625–49 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 73 (JAM.) Degries of baccalawreatt, licentiat, and doctorat. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. Introd. (1852) 25 The degrees of a baccalaureate and a doctorate in divinity.

2. = BACHELOR. (By Longfellow used *metri gratiâ*, perh. with reference to *laureate*.)

1696 in PHILLIPS. 1868 LONGF. *Dante's Par.* XXIV. 46 [He] as baccalaureate arms himself.

3. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.* in *Baccalaureate-sermon*: a farewell discourse delivered to a graduating class in some American colleges.

1864 O. W. HOLMES *Soundings fr. Atl.* 72 A baccalaureate sermon of President Hopkins. 1884 *Nonconf.* 10 July 667/1 Baccalaureate sermons are now being preached by the most eminent clergymen.

Baccalio, obs. form of BACALAO.

‖ Baccara, -at (bakărā). [a. F. *baccara*.] A game at cards played for money between a banker and several punters.

1866 *Daily Tel.* 13 Jan. 5/2 Baccarat, bad luck, and bankruptcy. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* I. 190 You must not steal: you may beggar your friend at baccara. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 30 Aug. 808/2 Baccarat, being a game of cards other than a game of mere skill, was an 'unlawful game.'

Baccate (bæ·kĕit), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *baccātus*.]

1. Bearing berries; bacciferous, berried.

1836 in LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* Gloss.

2. Of the nature of a berry, berry-like.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 31 The fruit of all Grossulaceæ is baccate.

Ba·ccated, *ppl. a.* [f. L. *baccātus*, *bācātus*, set with pearls, f. *bacca* berry, pearl: see -ATE³.]

† 1. Set with pearls. *Obs.* 1731 in BAILEY.

2. Berried, berry-bearing. 1731 in BAILEY.

Baccato- (bă·kē·to), comb. form of BACCATE, as in *baccato-tuberculous*, with berry-like tubercles.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 203 Carapax .. baccato-tuberculous.

Bacchanal (bæ·kănăl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 6 bacchinall, 7 bachinal, bachanal e, -nel, backenal, 6–bacchanal. [ad. L. *bacchānālis*, also *bācā-*, *bācā-*, f. *Bacchus*, Gr. Βάκχος god of wine.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to Bacchus or his worship.

1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 501 (R.) Unto whom was yearely celebrated the feast bacchanal. *a* 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. 61 Styles of Melopœia; (1) the Dithyrambic or Bacchanal.

2. Indulging in drunken revelry; riotously drunken, roystering.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 364 A bacchanal nymph. 1762 FALCONER *To Dk. York* 144 Exulting with bacchanal rage. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. Ded., The bacchanal roar of the songs of exultation.

B. *sb.*

1. A priest or priestess, votary, or devotee of Bacchus; a Bacchant or Bacchante.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* V. i. 48 The riot of the tipsie Bachanals. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 85 Like a franticke Bacchinall, she stampt. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ix. 113 To them the bacchanal appeared a being half inspired.

2. A drunken reveller.

1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. vi, And now Childe Harold .. from his fellow bacchanals would flee. 1841 H. SMITH *Moneyed Man* II. ix. 311, I detest myself, degraded bacchanal as I am.

3. (Usually *pl.*) A festival in honour of Bacchus. [L. *Bacchanalia*.]

1616 in BULLOKAR. 1636 HEALEY *Theophrast.* To Rdr., These were preparatives to those more solemne Bacchanals or Corrivals [? *for* Convivals]. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 544 Intemperance and Excess in the Heathen Bacchanals was esteemed an Act of religious Joy.

4. An occasion of drunken revelry; an orgy.

1536 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Convoc.* I. 52 The solemn and nocturnal bacchanals. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. i. § 23 That a marriage-day is but a kind of bacchanal, a more licens'd avow'd revel. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IX. 118 At their debauches and bacchanals.

fig. 1860 SIR T. MARTIN *Horace* 110 Where mists and snows .. Hold reckless bacchanal.

5. A dance or song in honour of Bacchus.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 110 Shall we daunce now the Egyptian Backenals? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 693 Where Bacchanals are sung by Spartan Maids. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 602 Genius danced a bacchanal.

6. A scene of revelry painted or sculptured.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Bacchanalia*, *Bacchanals*, pictures or basso relievos, whereon the feast is represented, consisting chiefly of dancings, nudities, and the like. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 32 A Bacchanal of .. naked boys, sitting on a tub, the wine running out.

‖ Bacchanalia (bækănē·liă), *sb. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *bacchānālis*: see prec. Formerly occas. treated in Eng. as sing., with pl. *-as*.]

1. The festival held in honour of Bacchus.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Tacitus gives an elegant description of the Bacchanalia. 1863 HAYDN *Dict. Dates* s.v., In Rome the Bacchanalia were suppressed, 186 B.C.

2. Drunken revelry; a tippling bout, an orgy.

1633 MARMYON *Fine Comp.* II. iv, Drinks sack, and keeps his Bacchanalias. 1684 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 210 The squibs and bacchanalia of the Lord Mayor's Show. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 283 The morning after the bacchanalia.

† 3. A drinking-song: cf. BACCHANAL *sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1651 EVELYN *Char. Eng.* Wks. (1805) 158 In taverns, chanting their dithrambicks and bestial bacchanalias.

† 4. = BACCHANAL 6. *Obs.*

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 117 A bachanalia piece, dugg out of the temple of Bacchus.

Bacchanalian (bækănē·liăn), *a.* and *sb.*; also 7 bachan-, 8 bacchin-. [f. L. *bacchānāli-s*, BACCHANAL + -AN.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of, connected with, or relating to Bacchanals.

1622 *Paradox* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 267 Scarce sufficient to make a Bacchanalian sacrifice. 1623 COCKERAM, *Bacchanalean frowes*, Women-Bacchus-Priests. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. 4 An antique vase, with Bacchanalian masks.

2. Characterized by, connected with, or given to drunken revelry; riotously drunken, roystering.

1565 STOW *Chron.* (R.) Shamelesse drunken bacchanalian women. 1609 DEKKER *Gul's Hornebk.* (1812) 21 Or else, haunting taverns, desires to take the bacchanalian degree. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 71 P6 We are importuned by the bacchanalian writers to lay hold on the present hour. 1878 H. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. viii. 172 Began to chant in bacchanalian tones, a song that was tipsily discordant.

B. *sb.* A bacchanal, a drunken reveller, a tippler.
1617 ASSHETON *Jrnl.* (1848) 50 All this morning we plaid the bacchanalians. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *To Yng. Lady* Wks. 1730 I. 66 Let Bacchanalians .. Huut out champagne. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. iv. 28 In all the disorder of a troop of bacchanalians.

Bacchana·lianism, Ba·cchanalism, bacchanalian practices, drunken revelry. **Bacchana·lianly** *adv.*, with drunken revelry (in Webster 1864).
1855 *Scot. Rev.* 267 To lend the power of his genius to bacchanalianism. 1858 LADY WALLACE *Fredk. Gt.* II. 214 Four years of bacchanalism .. which the Count had passed.

Bacchanalization (bæ·kănălaizē·ʃən). [f. next : see -ATION.] A turning into drunken revel.
1798 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* XXVII. 572 A bacchanalization of the eucharist.

Bacchanalize (bæ·kănălaiz), *v.* [a. F. *bacchanaliser* (Cotgr.) : see BACCHANAL and -IZE.]
1. *intr.* To act as a bacchanal, indulge in revelry.
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Bacchanaliæ*, to rage, play mad pranks, fare like mad men. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. ii. (1871) 196 Saints bacchanalizing.
2. *trans.* To turn into drunken revelry; cf. prec.

Bacchant (bæ·kănt), *sb.* (and *a.*) [ad. L. *Bacchānt-em*, sb. (in L. fem. only : see next) f. pr. pple. of *bacchāri*, ad. Gr. *Βακχά-ειν* to celebrate with frenzied gestures the festival of Bacchus.]
A. *sb.* A priest, priestess, or inspired votary of Bacchus ; *hence*, a drunken reveller, roysterer.
1699 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* (1759), *Bacchante*, a Bacchant, a Priestess of Bacchus. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 428 Bacchants reeling to the tipsy song. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 134 The thyrsus-bearers are many, but the bacchants few.
B. as *adj.* Bacchus-worshipping, wine-loving.
1800 MOORE *Anacreon* iv. 15 Many a rose-lipped bacchant maid Is culling clusters in their shade. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. xliii, Over his shoulder, with a Bacchant air, Presented the o'erflowing cup.

Bacchante (băkɑ·nt, bæ·kănt, băkæ·ntī), *sb.* (and *a.*) [a. F. *bacchante*, ad. L. *Bacchāntem* : see prec. The first pronunciation is after the Fr. ; the third after It. (etc.) *baccante*, favoured perhaps by the fact that the plural (of both genders) is often *Bacchantes* (-æ·ntīz) after L.]
A. *sb.* A priestess or female votary of Bacchus.
1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* III. lxxvii. (ed. 2) 170 She capered with the intoxication of a Bacchante. 1811 L. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 313 Whether male or female, a bacchante, or a Silenus. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* II. 2 To follow or guide the revel of frenzied Bacchantes.
B. *attrib.* as *adj.* : cf. BACCHANT.
1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. xcii. A Bacchante blooming visage. 1868 H. LEE *B. Godfrey* I. 283 Emmot laughed with her bacchante air.

Bacchantic (băkæ·ntik), *a.* [f. BACCHANT(E + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the devotees of Bacchus.
1845 HIRST *Poems* 97 With Bacchantic figures glowing. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 53 Bacchantic dances.

Bacchar, baccar (bæ·kăr). *Bot.* [a. L. *bacc(h)ar, bacc(h)aris* (also used in Eng.), a. Gr. *βάκκαρις, βάκχαρις* ('a Lydian word'), a plant with an aromatic root yielding oil.] A plant variously identified by botanists. (*Baccharis* is now applied to an American genus of *Compositæ*.)
1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 57 a. Baccharis .. in englishe sage of hierusalem. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 85 Bacchar is named by some Rustick-Nard. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 144 Against the colicke : take Asarum bacchar. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Baccharis, Bacchar* .. commonly called plowman's spikenard. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 27 Her gadding ivies everywhere with baccaris, Shall earth unbosom. *Ibid.* 47 With baccar binding brow.

†Baccha·tion. *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *bacchātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *bacchāri* : see BACCHANT and -TION.] 'Riot, drunkenness.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

†Bacche·an, *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *Bacchē-us*, a. Gr. *Βάκχειος* + -AN.] 'Belonging to Bacchus, drunken, sottish.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Bacchian (bæ·kiăn), *a.* [f. L. *Bacchi-us*, a. Gr. *Βάκχιος* + -AN.] Having the attributes of Bacchus.
1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 203 *note*, Antinous .. is sometimes also represented as Bacchian, sitting on a panther.

Bacchic (bæ·kik), *a.* [ad. L. *Bacchicus*, a. Gr. *Βακχικός* of Bacchus. Cf. F. *Bacchique*.]
1. Of or pertaining to Bacchus or his worship.
1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. iii. 30 The Bacchic Music was famous throughout Asia. 1736 STUKELEY *Palæogr. Sacra* 39 (T.) The bacchick orgia were celebrated on the tops of hills. 1843 MRS. H. GRAY *Sepul. Etruria* iv. 189 Gracefully twined with branches of bacchic ivy.
2. Inspired with the frenzy of a votary of Bacchus, frenzied ; riotously drunken, roystering, jovial.
1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxiii. (1700) 255 Women Priests .. filled with a Bacchick Fury. 1865 MISS MULOCH *Chr. Mistake* 17 He .. then broke into a broad, genial laugh, quite Bacchic. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* xi. 330 *note*, Like Bacchic maidens who draw milk and honey from the rivers.
†B. (*absol.* as) *sb.* A drinking-song. *Obs.*
1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* iv. i. (1684) 57 Let us have the new Bachique. *O. Bell.* That's a hard word ! What does it mean, Sir? *Med.* A Catch, or drinking Song.

†Bacchical, *a. Obs.* = prec.
1663 J. SPENCER *Prophecies* (1665) 78 They raised up a kind of Bacchical Enthusiasm.

‖Bacchius (băkəi·ŭs). [L., a. Gr. *Βακχεῖος* (sc. *ποῦς*).] A metrical foot of three syllables, one short and two long.
1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 134 For your foote bacchius of a short and two long ye haue .. *rēnoūncing, rēpēntance, ēnūring.* 1870 JEBB *Sophocles' Electra* (ed. 2) 49/2 A bacchius (ὃς ἀμφᾶκι) replacing the molossus.

‖Bacchus (bæ·kŭs). [L., a. Gr. *Βάκχος*.] The god of wine ; *hence*, wine, intoxicating liquor. *Son of Bacchus* : a tippler.
c 1496 DUNBAR *Gold. Terge* 124 Bacus, the gladder of the table. *c* 1640 WALLER *Batt. Summer Isl.* 17 The sweet palmettoes a new Bacchus yield. 1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 36 The more corpulent Sons of Bacchus .. might have Easy-Chairs. 1823 BYRON *Island* II. xi, The palm .. Within whose bosom infant Bacchus broods.
b. *Comb.* **Bacchus-bole** ; *Bacchus-like.*
1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Bacchus-Bole*, a Flower that is not tall, but a very full, large, broad-leav'd Flower, being of a sad light Purple. 1600 *Witt's Recr.* in *Southey's Commonpl. Bk.* Ser. II. 314 They mean, then, Bacchus-like to feed.

Bacciferous (băksi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *baccifer* (f. *bacca* berry + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS : cf. F. *baccifère*.] Berry-bearing, producing berries.
1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 96 Herbs .. Bacciferous ; whose seeds are included in a juicy pulpe. 1862 J. WILSON *Farming* 48 The potato .. is a bacciferous herb.

Bacciform (bæ·ksifōm), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *bacciformis*, f. *bacca* berry : see -FORM. Cf. F. *bacciforme*.] Berry-shaped. 1839 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.*

Baccivorous (băksi·vŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. *bacca* berry + *-vorus* devouring : cf. F. *baccivore*.] Berry-eating, living chiefly on berries.
1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Birds which are .. baccivorous, as the Thrush. [In BAILEY, and mod. Dicts.]

Bacco, baccy, vulgar abbreviations of TOBACCO.
1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 9 'You must larn to chaw baccy.' 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 57. 161 His wife has found his 'bacco-box.

†Bace. *Obs.* [Cf. Sw. *bas* beating, flogging, *basa* to beat, flog, also Da. *bask* stripe, blow, *baske* to beat, strike, and mod. Sc. *baiss* to beat, drub. (Jam.)] A blow; a drubbing.
a 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iv. 678 Swyith pak .. or 3our bak beir a bace.

Bace, Bacen, obs. forms of BASE, BAKEN.

Bacha, earlier form of *basha*, BASHAW.

Bachanal, etc., obs. forms of BACCHANAL, etc.

Bacharach (ba·χărax, bæ·kăræk). Also 7 **Back-rac(k, -rag, Baccharach, Bachrag, -rach.** A town on the Rhine giving its name to a wine formerly much esteemed.
c 1620 FLETCH & MASS. *Begg. Bush* v. ii, My fire-works and flap-dragons and good back-rack. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., Wines which are made there, and therefore called Bachrag or Bacharach ; vulgarly, Rhenish wines. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 300 Stoutly overcome With Bachrach. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xv, Bacharac, of the first vintage. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* 171 A draught from the noble Bacharach cask.

Bachare, obs. form of BAKER.

†Bache. *Obs.* Also 3 bæch, bæcch(e, 9 -bach, -batch. [Origin doubtful. Possibly a dialect form of **becch, hetch*, answering to an OE. **bęcc*, = ON. *bekkr*, Eng. BECK :—OTeut. **bakjo-z*, cognate with OE. *bęce*:—OTeut. **baki-z*, brook, rivulet, stream. The transference of meaning from *stream* to *stream-valley* would be parallel to the north Eng. and Lowland Sc. use of *-burn, -water*, in proper names, for the whole river-vale or dale.] The vale of a stream or rivulet.
a 1000 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 380 Of ðám æcere in cærsa bæc [*printed* bæt], of ðám bæce in pipan. ?*a* 1200 Notes to LAYAMON III. 447 At Clent in Cu-bache [Lat. interp. *In Clent, in Convalle Bovina*]. 1205 LAY. 757 [He] ferde æfter ane bache .. wes þe wei holh & long ; [1250] Þe cleues weren stronge. *Ibid.* 2596 He bicom in a bæch þer he bale funde. *Ibid.* 21776 Of dalen & of dunen, & of bæcchen deopen. *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* 244 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 54 Coubache me clipede þis valeye & 3ut me dop also : In Coubache þis holi bodi lay wel menie a 3er. *Ibid.* 289 Vnder þe þorn of Coubage. 1393 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* C. VIII. 159 Bote blostered forth as bestes, ouer baches and hulles. 1494 FABYAN VI. clviii. 147 At Clent in Cowbacch .. whiche is to meane in Englysshe nowe vsyd, at Clent in Cow vale. 1884 J. AMPHLETT (*in letter*) The deep vale in which St. Kenelm's chapel is situated, is now called *Clatterbach* (-batch). In two other stream-vales, east of it, are fields called *Withey Batch*, and *Mare Batch*.

Bachelor (bæ·tʃĕlə1). Forms : 3–6 **bacheler,** 3–7 **-iler,** 4–5 **-ilere, -iller, -illier, bachler(e, -elere,** 5– **-ylere, baculere,** 5–6 **bachelar,** 6 **batchellour, -elar, bacchelaure,** 6–7 **batcheler, -ellor, -eller, batchler,** 7 **bachelaur, -elour,** 7–8 **batchelour,** 8 **bachellour,** 5– **bachelor.** [a. OF. *bacheler* = Pr. *bacalar*, It. *baccalare* :—L. type **baccalāris*, of doubtful origin. The later F. *bachelier* is corrupted in the termination, as is the 16th c. Eng. *bachelour, bachelor* : cf. ANCESTOR, and see -OR. The original meaning being uncertain, the sense-development is also doubtful.
Of med.L. *baccalāris* only a few late instances occur (in sense 1), which might be from the mod. langs. (see Du Cange, *Baccularis*). It was, however, prob. connected with *baccalāria*, a division of land, of which the size and nature varied at different times, and with the adjectives *baccalarius, -aria*, applied in 8th c. to rustics male and female who worked for the *colonus* or tenant of a *mansus*. (See Deloche, *Cartulaire de Beaulieu* Introd. éclairc. xxii.) But the precise relation of **baccalāris* to these words, and its subsequent history are still uncertain. Still more doubtful is its derivation : *baccalaria* is with some probability referred to *bacca*, late L. and Romanic for *vacca* cow, through **baccālis* (cf. *ovīlis* from *ovis* sheep), in which case it might be 'grazing farm,' and *baccalarius* one employed on it, the assistant of a *colonus* who had not a *mansus* of his own ; Littré (without accounting for the sense) suggests Celtic *bachall* stick (a. L. *baculus*) : the Welsh *bach* 'little' must be definitely discarded, its old Celtic form being *bicc-* or *becc-*, Irish *becc*. (Thurneysen.)]
1. A young knight, not old enough, or having too few vassals, to display his own banner, and who therefore followed the banner of another ; a novice in arms. [On this sense was founded the conjectural etymology of *Bas chevalier*.]
1297 R. GLOUC. 453 Syre 3ong bacheler .. þow art strong & corageus. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8541 He was a borli bachelere, In al þat werld had he na pere. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqrs. T.* 16 Yong, fressh, strong, and in Armes desirous, As any Bacheler [*v. r.* bachiler(e, -elere, -illier] of al his hous. 1415 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 125 Passe we all now in fere, duke, erle, and bachelere. *c* 1500 *Partenay* 1925 This knight is A worthi baculere. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxix. 390 Let sir Johan Chandos do his by himselfe, sythe he is but a bacheler. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 195 Vavassors who obtained knighthood were commonly styled bachelors.
b. Hence, *Knight Bachelor*, a knight of the lowest but most ancient order ; the full title of a gentleman who has been knighted (without belonging to any one of the specially named 'orders').
1609 tr. *Sir T. Smith's Commw. Eng.* 25 He [a banneret] being before a batcheler knight, is now of a higher degree. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 336 These Knights .. were anciently call'd Baccalaurei, or Bachelors. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict., Knight-bachelor* a simple knight, and not knight-banneret, or *knight of the bath*. 1883 *Whitaker's Alm.* 108 *Knights Bachelors :* a list of those Gentlemen [in number 278] who have received the honour of knighthood.
†2. A junior or inferior member, or 'yeoman,' of a trade-guild, or City Company. *Obs.*
(In London, their position and functions seem to have varied at different times, and in different Companies ; in later times Bachelors were appointed only for ceremonial occasions, chiefly when one of the Company was chosen Lord Mayor, their duty being 'to serve in foynes and budge' on Lord Mayor's Day. So in Bye Laws of Grocers' Company of 1711.)
[1390 *Archives of Grocers' Comp.* 76 Eslieuxz Mesteres der Grocers Roberd Peper et Herri Hatton Bacheleres]. 1427 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 5 Diuerse persones ikallyd Bacheleris. 1533 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 18 A barge also of Batchlers of the Majors crafte. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., Every Company of the Twelve, consists of a Master, two Wardens, the Livery, (which are Assistants in Matters of Council, or at the least, such as the Assistants are chosen out of) and the Bachelors, who are yet but in expectance of Dignity among them, and have their Function only in attendance upon the Master and Wardens. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., The *bachelors*, in other companies called the *yeomanry*.
3. One who has taken the first or lowest degree at a university, who is not yet a *master* of the Arts. (In this use, a woman may now be Bachelor of Arts, etc.)
[In this sense, latinized as *baccalarius*, subsequently altered by a pun or word-play to *baccalaureus* as if connected with *bacca lauri* laurel berry, which has sometimes been gravely given as the 'etymology.']
1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 90, I sauh þer Bisschops Bolde and Bachilers of diuyn. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 398 His felawe .. was that tyme a Bacheler of lawe. 1577 HARRISON *England* I. II. iii. 79 They ascend higher unto the estate of batchelers of art after foure yeares. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 55 *Dominus* is now familiar for *Sir* to every Batcheler of Art in the Schools. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 18 Every Batchelor is called Doctissimus. 1843 SIR J. COLERIDGE in *Arnold's Life & Corr.* I. i. 9 Of the scholars several were bachelors.
†b. *transf.* An inexperienced person, a novice. *Obs.*
1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions Mind* IV. i. 114 Some men will dispute .. about matters exceeding their capacitie .. I haue heard these batchellors hold talke .. wilfully and obstinatly in matters of Philosophie and Diuinitie.
4. An unmarried man (of marriageable age).
c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 34 Bacheleris [*v. r.* bachilers, -elerys, -elers, -illiers] haue often peyne and wo. *c* 1450 *Songs & Carols* (1847) 35 If thou be a bachelar, And bryngest hom a wyfe. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 223 She was to olde a mayde for so yonge a bachelar. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 24 The syngle lyfe of Bacchelaures. 1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* IV. Wks. 1873 III. 53 His wife!.. I haue heard him sweare he was a bachiler. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 18 P 5 The unsettled, thoughtless condition of a batchelor. 1856 F. PAGET *Owlet Owlst.* 151 A series of bachelor-incumbents. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ix. 156 Nursery .. dialect, offensive to the ears of old bachelors.
b. *Bachelor's wife* : the ideal wife of which a bachelor theorizes or dreams.
1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 61 Bachelers wiues, and maides children be well tought. 1726 VANBRUGH *Prov. Husb.* I. i, Ay! ay! .. Bachelors' wives, indeed, are finely governed. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 503 The 'bachelor's wife' .. occupies a large place in our literature, as the mistress of all the poets who ever wrote on love without actually experiencing it.
†5. A maid, a single woman. *Obs. rare.*
1632 B. JONSON *Magnet. Lady* II. i, He would keep you A batchelor still .. And keep you not alone without a husband, But in a sickness.
6. *Comb.* **Bachelor-like** *a.*, like, or of the nature of, a bachelor ; **bachelor-room,** a room occupied by a single man. (Also *attrib.* in 1 a and 4 above.)
1611 COTGR., *Bachelier*, Bachelerly, bacheler-like. 1824

W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* II. 80 To talk in a very bachelor-like strain about the sex. **1862** W. Stewart *Footsteps Beh. Him* II. 46 Never had his bachelor-room looked so bare and cheerless.

Bachelor's or **Bachelors' Buttons** (*Herb.*): a name given to various flowers of round or button-like form; chiefly to certain cultivated double varieties of wild flowers. Orig. and commonly, the double variety of a common yellow buttercup, *Ranunculus acris*; also the Tansy. *White Bachelor's Buttons*: orig. a double-flowered white Ranunculus (*R. aconitifolius*); also Double White Campion (*Lychnis vespertina*), Double Sneezewort (*Achillæa Ptarmica*), Double Feverfew (*Pyrethrum Parthenium*). *Red Bachelor's Buttons*: Double Red Campion (*Lychnis diurna*), some species of Scabious and of *Centaurea*, the Ragged Robin (*Lychnis Flos-cuculi*), etc. See Britten and Holland *Plant Names* (1878).

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 422 The double Goldcuppes are .. called .. Bachelers Buttons. **1592** Greene *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 7 The bachelors buttons whose virtue is to make wanton maids weep. **1597** Gerard *Herbal* (1633) 472 The similitude these flowres have to the jagged cloath buttons anciently worne .. gave occasion .. to call them Bachelours Buttons. **1629** Parkinson *Paradisi* v. 11 Batchelours' buttons, both white and red, are kindes of wilde Campions of a very double forme. **1872** Oliver *Elem. Bot.* I. vii. 86 If you compare a Bachelor's Button with a wild Buttercup.

Ba·chelordom. [f. prec. + -DOM.] The estate or body of bachelors collectively.

1881 *Echo* 3 Dec. 2/4 This stronghold of bachelordom.

Ba·chelorhood. [f. as prec. + -HOOD.] The state or quality of a bachelor; unmarried state.

1833 Lamb *Elia* (1860) 425 The disengaged state of bachelorhood. **1855** Thackeray *Newcomes* xl. (D.) A long easy life of bachelorhood.

Bachelorism (bæ·tʃĕlŏri·z'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] A habit or peculiarity of a bachelor.

1808 W. Irving *Salmag.* viii. (1860) 166 His character—fertile in .. bachelorisms. **1860** J. Kenneoy *Swallow B.* 14 Chiding me roundly for certain waxing bachelorisms.

Ba·chelorize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] To take the degree of bachelor (of Arts, etc.). Hence **Ba·chelorizing** *vbl. sb.*

1742 Jarvis *Quix.* II. I. vii. (D.), I am a Salamanca bachelor of arts, and there is no bachelorizing beyond that.

Bachelorly (bæ·tʃĕlə.li), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LY.[1]] Of, or of the nature of, a bachelor, bachelor-like.

1580 Sidney *Arcad.* III. 237 His brother .. protesting his bachelry [1598 bachelerly] intention. **1611** Cotgr., *Bachelier*, bachelerly. **1823** C. Westmacott *Points of Misery* 71 A set of stout bachelorly personages.

Ba·chelorshi·p. [See -SHIP.]

1. The state of being a bachelor, *i.e.* unmarried.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI.* v. iv. 13 She was the first fruite of my Bach'ler-ship. **1833** Lamb *Elia* (1860) 365, I lay down for a brief while my solitary bachelorship.

†2. The state or position of a knight bachelor.

1611 Cotgr., *Bachelerie*, a Bachelership: the degree, estate, condition of an Esquire or Bacheler.

3. The standing of a Bachelor of Arts, etc.

a **1656** Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 8 The third year of my Bachelarship. **1859** Masson *Milton* I. 116 Bachelorship terminating with the attainment of the M.A. degree.

†4. Apprenticeship (see Bachelor 3 b). *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Bachelarie*, bachelership, prentishood.

†Ba·chelry, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3 bachelrye, 3–4 bachelerie, 4 -ilerie, 4–5 -elrie, 5 bachelary, -ellerye, -yllerie, -ye, 5–7 -elery, 7 batchelary, -ellrie. [a. OF. *bachelerie* (still in Cotgr.), f. *bacheler* Bachelor: see -RY.]

1. The quality of a young knight; prowess.

1297 R. Glouc. 192 Þe knyȝtes atyled hem aboute in eche syde, In feldes and in medys to preue her bachelerye. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Maunc. T.* 21 This Phebus, that was flour of bachilerie.

2. Bachelors collectively: **a.** Young knights as a class or body. (Cf. *chivalry*.)

1297 R. Glouc. 76 A fayr ost of þys bachelerie. *c* **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 4099 Her schal com a bachelrie Of the to haue cheualrie. **1480** Caxton *Chron. Eng.* clxxx. 160 Kyng edward sent after al the bachyllerye of englond [ed. 1520 (f. 121 b) bachelarie]. **1656** Finett *For. Ambass.* 10 The Prince Palatine, attended by the Batchellrie of the Nobilitie.

b. A body of unmarried men.

? *a* **1500** *Turnam. Tottenh.* xxv. in Percy's *Reliq.*, Whych of all thys bachelery Were best worthye To wed hur. **1615** A. Nicholes *Marriage* (1620) B, To the Youth and Batchelary of England, hote bloods at high Reuels.

Bachelry *a.*: see Bachelorly.

Bachinal, obs. form of Bacchanal.

Bachle, earlier variant of Sc. Bauchle *v.*

Bachshish, variant of Baksheesh.

†Ba·cil. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *bacillum* or *bacillus* a small stick; see below.] A little stick.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 714 Made into Rolls and Bacils of a fingers length.

Bacillary (bæ·silări), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *bacillārius*, f. L. *bacillus* little rod. Cf. F. *bacillaire*.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of little rods.

1865 *Reader* No. 139. 242/3 The bacillary layer. **1874** M. Cooke *Fungi* 170 Numerous bacillary spermatozoids. **1875** H. Walton *Dis. Eye* Introd. 27 External layer. Rods and cones. This is termed bacillary layer, or membrane Jacobi.

Bacilliform (bă·silifōm), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *bacilliformis*, f. *bacillus*: see -FORM.] Rod-shaped.

1847–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 4/1 Dividing .. into a bacilliform or fusiform polypary.

‖ **Bacillus** (bă·silŏs). *Nat. Hist.* Pl. bacilli. [late L. (in Isidore), 'little rod,' dim. of *baculus*, variant of *baculum* rod, stick.] A genus of *Schizomycetæ*, microscopic vegetable organisms of the lowest grade among what were once called *Infusoria*. Separated from *Bacterium*, with which it agrees in its rod-like form, and characterized by its larger size and mode of reproduction. First described by Müller *ante* 1850; recently brought into note by the discovery of some of the species in the diseased tissues in Anthrax, and in Phthisis and other tubercular diseases.

1883 H. J. Slack in *Knowledge* 1 June 322/1 Dr. B. Veo estimates these bacilli as from a quarter to half a blood corpuscle in length. **1884** Lankester in *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 2/2 The bacillus found in the lungs and expectorations of phthisical patients.

Bacin, bacinet, obs. ff. Basin, Basinet.

Back (bæk), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–3 bæc, 3–5 bac, 4–6 bak, bakke, (4–5 bake, 6 balke), 5–7 backe, 4– back. [Common Teut.: OE. *bæc* (neuter) is cogn. with OS. *bak*, OFris. *bek*, MDu. *bak*, LG. *bak*, ON. *bak*.—OTeut. **bako-*(*m*); not found in Gothic or OHG., and now lost in Du. exc. in derivatives, as *achterbaks*, *bakboord*. Cf. Ridge.]

I. Original sense.

1. *properly.* The convex surface of the body of man and vertebrated animals which is adjacent to the spinal axis, and opposite to the belly and most of the special organs. It extends from the neck and shoulders to the extremity of the backbone. † *Back and side*: all over, completely (*obs.*).

c **1000** *Ags. Ps.* cxxix. 3 Ofer minum bæce bitere ongunnon þa firenfullan facen timbrian. *c* **1200** Ormin 4776 Lende & lesske & shulldre & bac. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 143 Of bak & of brest al were his bodi sturne. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 7318 Til he be slayne, back & side. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 21/1 Bakke, *Dorsum*. *c* **1440** *Generydes* 2155 Ther bakkes and ther belly were soo large. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 340, I shuld bete you bak and side. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 650 A Snake .. His Belly spotted, burnisht is his Back. **1711** Budgell *Spect.* No. 161 ¶ 7 A Country Fellow that throws his Rival upon his Back. **1741** Monro *Anat. Bones* 187 The .. Vertebræ of the Back. **1783** 94 Blake *Song Iunoc., Chimney-Sw.* 6 Curled like a lamb's back. **1860** Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* xi. (1866) 72/1 He lies on the broad of his back, with his face turned up to the sky.

2. Viewed in reference to its position or functions, as: **a.** in man, the hinder surface of the body, that which is opposite to the front or face, and which is turned upon those who are left behind. (Hence many phrases: see VI.)

c **885** K. Ælfred *Boeth.* ii, Da wendon hi me heora bæc. **1382** Wyclif *Jer.* xviii. 17 Bac and not face Y shal shewe to them. *c* **1500** *Robin Hood* (Ritson) xv. 121 And there they turned them back to back. *a* **1552** Leland in Keightley *Hist. Eng.* I. 429 Her faire yelow haire hung down pleyne byhynd her bak. **1597** Daniel *Civ. Wares* II. x, Richard who lookt Fortune in the backe. **1607** Shaks. *Timon* IV. iii. 397 Thy backe I prythee. **1611** — *Cymb.* v. iii. 6 The Army broken, And but the backes of Britaines seen. **1873** Tristram *Moab* ii. 19 At length we .. turn our backs on the outskirts of civilization.

b. that part of the body which is the special recipient of clothing (as the belly is of food); often put for the whole body in this capacity.

Orig. because simple articles of clothing cover the back completely, but are either open, or merely fastened in front.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 5130 Clathing bath for bac and bedd. *c* **1375** Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. 1869 I. 298 Cloþing boþ for her bedde and bak. **1549** Latimer *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 51 Borrow of thy two next neighbours, that is to say, of thy backe and thi belly. **1597** J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 14 Suche .. as come to decaye .. by the pryde of there backs. **1603** Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 23 What 'tis to cram a maw, or cloath a backe. **1840** R. Dana *Bef. the Mast* xix. 53 Without clothing to his back or shoes to his feet. **1862** Trollope *Orley F.* I. 83 (Hoppe) It is from the backs and bellies of other people that savings are made with the greatest constancy.

c. the part of the body which bears burdens.

c **950** *Lindisf. G.* Matt. xxiii. 4 Hia ȝebindas .. byrðenna heficza..in scyldrum *vel* bæccum monna. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 3048 Hir sun a-pon hir bak sco bar. *c* **1384** Chaucer *H. Fame* 169 And tooke his fader Anchises And bare hym on hys bakke avay. **1588** Shaks. *Tit. A.* IV. iii. 48 Wrung with wrongs more then our backe can beare. **1613** — *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 50 The Backe is Sacrifice to th' load. *Mod.* The back is fitted for the burden.

d. in animals, the upper surface opposite to that on which they walk, crawl, or rest: extended from vertebrates to other walking or creeping animals.

1383 *Sir Ferumb.* 794 Tak my gode stede .. Set me be-for þe on is bak." *c* **1500** *Sir Lancelott* 39 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 86 They horsses bakes brake vnder them. **1647** Ward *Simp. Cobler* 36 They might have kept his back .. had they not put him beyond his pace. **1735** Somerville *Chase* I. 376 High on their bent Backs erect Their pointed Bristles stare. **1847** Carpenter *Zool.* § 574 The lower side (of Flat-fish) is generally white, whilst the upper is brown; and the former is commonly (but erroneously) regarded as the belly of the fish, and the latter as its back. *Ibid.* § 723 The insects of this family swim on their backs.

II. *transf.* The surface of things analogous in position to the (human) back; the hinder side.

3. *gen.* That side or surface of any part of the body or of any object, which answers in position to the back; that opposite to the face or front, or side approached, contemplated, or exposed to view; *e.g.* the back of the head, of the leg; the back of a house, door, picture, bill, tablet, etc.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* (J.) Trees set upon the backs of chimnies do ripen fruit sooner. **1777** Sheridan *Sch. Scandal* II. ii, He put his name at the back of a bill. **1850** Lytton *My Novel* III. xiii. 138 At the back of the cottage .. there are some fields. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale) 94 Back of the post, the after-face of the stern-post. **1880** L. Stephen *Pope* IV. 92 A great part of the Iliad [Pope's] is written upon the backs of letters. **1883** *Pall Mall G.* 12 Dec. 2, 11,000 'back-to-back' houses in the older parts. *Mod.* Severely hurt about the back of the head.

4. *spec.* **a.** The convex or outer side of the hand, opposite to the palm. **b.** The under side of a leaf, which forms the outside before it unfolds. **c.** The convex part of a book, opposite to the opening of the leaves. **d.** The thick edge of a knife or other cutting instrument, opposite to the face, or cutting edge. Hence *back and edge*: everything, through everything, through thick and thin.

a **1300** W. de Bibles w. in Wright *Voc.* 147 The bac of the hand, *la claye dehoris*. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 21/2 Bakke of egge toole, *Ebiculum*. **1523** Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 136 A graffyage knyfe an inche brode with a thycke backe. **1601** Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 221 Being offer'd him, he put it by with the backe of his hand, thus. **1641** J. Hotham (in Long Parlt.) in Southey *Commonpl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 147 'Mr. Speaker; fall back, fall edge. I will go down and perform your commands.' **1716** Mrs. Behn *Dutch Lover* II. iii, I'll have no more to do with you back nor edge. **1789** Lightfoot *Fl. Scot.* II. 671 Fructifications in two rows upon the back of the pinnules. **1844** Dickens *Mar. Chuz.* xii. (C. D.) 137 As he drew the back of his hand across his lips. **1863** *Bookseller's Catal.*, Fine copy, calf extra, full gilt backs, marbled edges. *Mod.* The back of the leaf is lighter in colour.

5. The side of any object away from the spectator, or spectators generally, the other or farther side. *At the back of*: behind, on the farther side of; cf. 23.

c **1645** Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 19 Turning by the back of Afric to the Cape of Mozambric. **1696** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3242/3 Yesterday appeared on the back of these Sands a Fleet. **1704** *Ibid.* No. 4060/5 Passing by the back of the Goodwin Sand. **1865** Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* viii. § 4. 181 A plate of copper against the back of which a steady sheet of flame is permitted to play.

†6. Of time: The other side of, the time after. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1673 Flamsteed in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* II. 162, I must be .. your debtor till the back of Whitsuntide.

III. Parts of things having relation, or analogous in position, to the human back; the hinder part, rear, following.

†7. *pl.* Clothes. *Obs.*

1341 *Mem. Ripon* (1882) I. 224 Unum indumentum quod dicitur Bak. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 2096 Alle his bakkes rente. **1377** Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 362 Owre bakkes [*gloss* panni] þat moth-eten be. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 328 A bak to walken in by day light. **1393** Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xiv. 72 Fynde beggars bred, backes for þe colde.

†8. Armour protecting the back; a back-plate.

1648 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* IV. II. 1411 He saw the King .. in Naseby field having Back and Breast on. **1651** Cromwell *Lett.* (Carl.) 26 July, It is desired we may have a thousand backs-and-breasts, and fifteen-hundred pots. **1695** Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* VII. 137 Some o'er brazen Backs, and Breastplates sweat.

b. *fig.* A defence, protection.

1686 W. de Britaine *Hum. Prud.* vi. 29 Your own Innocency will be a Back of Steel unto you.

9. The hind part of a coat or other garment.

Mod. What is the material of the back of the vest?

10. The upright hind part of a chair, that supports the back of the sitter; and *gen.* the hinder portion of any structure.

1530 Palsgr. 196/1 Backe of a chymney, *contre cuevr de la chyminee*. **1670** G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 78 To sit down .. upon a chair without a back. **1716-8** Lady Montague *Lett.* I. x. 34 The archduchesses sat on chairs with backs without arms. **1855** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 520 The back of the chimney did not seem to be firmly fixed.

11. The rear of an armed force. *arch.*

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 79 He leaues his backe vnarm'd. **1737** Whiston *Josephus' Antiq.* XII. viii. § 3 And fell upon the backs of their enemies.

†12. A following; a body of followers or supporters; support, backing. *Obs.*

1566 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 89 Without knowledge of any back or battell to follow. **1611** Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. (1632) 861 Scotland .. was a special backe and second to King Henry. **1649** Bp. Guthry *Mem.* (1702) 24 Those that were otherwise minded, would have stay'd with a thin Back. *a* **1662** Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 217 (Jam.) So Mr. Pym and his back were removed.

IV. Surfaces or parts of things analogous to the back of animals.

13. *fig.* The surface of a river, the waves, etc., which bears floating burdens. (Cf. *bosom*.)

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 115, I saw him beate the surges vnder him, And ride vpon their backes. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 555 Swift Rivers are with sudden Ice constrain'd; And studded Wheels are on its Back sustain'd. **1850** Clough *Dipsychus* I. v. 107 We'll take the crested billows by their backs And shake them.

14. The ridge of a hill, of the nose (*obs.*).

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 613 The vpper part of the Nose called *Dorsum* or the backe.. the spine or ridge of the Nose. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Old Home* (1879) 169 We now rambled about on the broad back of the hill.

15. The convex surface of any thing bent.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navv.* (Weale) 96 Compass or curved timber, the outside of which is called the *Back*.

16. *Arch.* The upper surface or edge of any horizontal or oblique beam.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 156 Back or Hip-molding. The backward Hips or Valley-Rafters in the way of an Angle. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Back of a hip, among builders, denotes the two planes on the outside of the hip, lying parallel with the adjoining side and end of the roof.

17. The keel and kelson of a ship.

[1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, The backe is lyke yᵉ kele of a shyp.] 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2779/3 A French Ship of 70 Guns.. has broke her back. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 229 A stranded ship with her back broken.

V. Technical uses. (*transf.*, *fig.*, and *elliptical.*)

18. *Leather-trade*, The thickest and best-tanned hides.

1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, xiv. § 5 Any lether called backes or sole lether. 1776 *Excise-bk.* in *Dorset County Chron.* 2 June (1881) Kinds of hides:—Sheep and lamb, butts and backs, calves and kipps. 1859 WORCESTER cites CRABB.

19. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1807 HEADRICK *Arran* 45 Similar cracks are formed in stratified sandstone, called by the workmen, slips, cutters or backs. 1851 *Coal-trade Terms* Northumb. & Durham 4 *Back.*—A diagonal parting in coal; a description of hitch, where the strata are not dislocated. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 280 Back in mining, that side of an inclined mineral lode which is nearest the surface of the ground. The back of a level is the ground between it and the level above.

20. *Jewellery.* (See quot.)

1879 C. HIBBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 349/2 'Back' which in Jewellers' parlance means either the top or bottom side of the locket.

21. *Football*, One of the players stationed behind the 'forwards,' *e.g.* 'half-back,' 'three-quarter back'; the duty of the simple '*back*' is to defend the goal.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 20 Dec., One of the Northern three-quarter backs sustained an injury to his leg. 1884 *Punch* 8 March 113/1 To go into this fine manly game [of football] padded .. is enough to rouse the ire of any old 'back' alive.

22. *Sporting*, The action of 'backing': see BACK *v.* 9.

1859 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* 35 While his [the dog's] 'point' was perfection in beauty and rigidity, the 'back' was totally the reverse.

VI. Phrases. (Chiefly from 2 a, also 2 c.)

23. With *prepositions*:

a. *At the back of*: behind, close behind; with the pregnant senses of supporting, following, pursuing, chasing; cf. 5. b. *Behind the back of*: (*emphatic for*) behind; in the absence of, out of the sight, hearing, or knowledge of; *behind backs*, clandestinely. c. † *On* (rarely *of*), *upon back* (obs.): aback, back, backward. d. *On, upon the back of*: weighing upon as a burden or incubus; falling upon as an assailant. e. *On, upon the back* (*of*): (position) behind, in the rear (*obs.*): (motion) close behind. f. *To the back*: to the back-bone, all through.

a. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. 1902 Hade bir at his bake, and þe bankes leuyt. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. i. (1544) 2 b, At their backe, folowed indigence. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxiii. 324 To thentent that they might haue wynter at their backes. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 133 Edward and Richard, like a brace of Grey-hounds .. Are at our backes. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 334 You knew I was at your back, and spoke it on purpose. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. cxxxvii, Here's my master With more than half the city at his back. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xii. 166 Cæsar had the people at his back.

b. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 281 þou puttest þi self bihinde þi bake. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. i. 28 It will be of more price, Being spoke behind your backe, then to your face. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 12 ¶ 2 The Mistress..scolds at the Servants as heartily before my Face as behind my Back. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* iii. 50 They will censure her behind backs. 1883 *Statist* 21 July, While they were maturing their scheme, the Government went behind their backs and concluded an agreement.

c. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 10 Gang þu on bæc! *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XIV. 5957 The tarell on backe was borne to þe se. *Ibid.* XV. 6520 And frusshet þere fos fer vppo backe. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* 59 She nevr of bak turnyde hyr vysayge.

d. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 42, I haue yeares on my backe forty eight. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 45 No sooner obtains he a commission against a child of God, but presently he is upon his back. 1776 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 100 We shall have all the powers of Europe on our backs. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* vii. 118 Rather too much to have another [priest]..on their backs.

e. 1605 in *Camden's Rem.* (1637) 195 On the backe, they make men seeme women. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* vi. 437 Upon the back of these came a thousand. 1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.*, As soon as they had the house on their backs and were come into the open air. 1734 *Col. Records Penn.* III. 564 Several of the Inhabitants on the back of our Mountains. 1783 BURKE *Sp. E. India Bill* Wks. 1842 I. 293 Another reform has since come upon the back of the first. *Mod.* The child took the measles, and then on the back of that came scarlatina.

f. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iii. 47 Mettall Marcus, steele to the very backe. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-Cr.* II. vi. 57 Like little Laud, Mettle to the Back.

24. With *verbs*:

a. *To break the back of*: (*fig.*) to overburden, crush; to finish the hardest part of (a task). b. *To get the back of*: to get behind, take in the rear. † c. *To give back* (obs.): to retreat, turn tail, run away. d. *To give one the back*: to turn away from, disregard him. e. *To give* or *make a back* (at leap-frog, etc.): to bend the body so as to present a surface which may be jumped over. f. *To put* or *set up the back*: to arch it as angry cats do; to put oneself or another into anger; to arouse. g. *To turn the back*: to turn away from facing, go away, flee; *to turn the back upon*: to turn definitely from, abandon, forsake.

a. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 84 Many Haue broke their backes with laying Mannors on 'em For this great Iourney. b. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius*, John..compassed the Trachea, so that he got the Backes of the Enemy.

c. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2499 þe fiue gaue bak to wine a-way. *Ibid.* 4390 He drou, sco held, þe tassel brak, þe mantel left, he gafe þe bak. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXIII. 9474 þai were boun to gyffe bake, & the bent leue. 1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* I. (1822) 50 Dredand..to be inclusit on every side.. thay gaif bakkis. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 126 Thurio giue backe, or else embrace thy death. 1661 R. DAVENPORT *City Nt.-Cap* v. in Dodsl. (1780) XI. 358 Catch'd at thy word, thou giv'st back. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) s.v. *Back*, To give back, *Pedem referre*.

d. *a* 1624 BP. M. SMYTH *Serm.* (1632) 24 They gaue him the back, and became apostates. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 236 Emmanuel, their Prince, has given them the back.

e. 1836 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii. 57 Stooping..as if he were 'making a back' for some beginner at leap-frog. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* III. 13 (Hoppe) The Major was giving a back to Georgy.

f. 1728 VANBR. & CIBBER *Prov. Husb.* v. iii. 112 O Lud! how her back will be up then, when she meets me. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 14 But the other great whig families ..set up their backs against this claim of the Egremonts. 1864 *Sunday Mag.* I. 79 He goes his own way..if you put his back up. *c* 1870 H. SPOFFORD *Pilot's W.* in *Casquet Lit.* (1877) IV. 9/1 The..cat used to put up her back at the three.

g. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* IV. 1348 The Troiens..turnyt þe bake, ffleddon in fere. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 130 The shame Of those that turn'd their backes. 1605 — *Lear* I. i. 178 To turne thy hated backe Vpon our kingdome. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* x. 9 When he had turned his backe to go from Samuel. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 99 If you turn your backs and refuse to..hearken. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 108 ¶ 4 Sir Roger's Back was no sooner turned but honest Will began. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XXX. (1878) 522, I never turned my back on my leader yet.

25. *complex.* a. *To be* or *lie on one's back*: to be laid up, to be afflicted; *to lay any one on his back*, to prostrate, floor, lay low. † b. *To have by the back*: to lay hold of, seize. † c. *To take the back upon oneself*: to flee. d. *With* or *having one's back at* or *to the wall*: hard-pressed, struggling against odds.

a. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* v. (1669) 343/1 They never look up to Heaven, till God lays them on their back. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlv. 80 Sick and very feeble, having been for several weeks upon my back.

b. *a* 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 67 Else thou must be had hy the back. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 146 Then brother I haue you by the backe.

c. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1488 It haith gart o thousand tak At onys apone them-self the bak.

d. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 73 That we may haif thair bakis at the wall, Without defend that ar oure commoun fa. 1864 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* 536, I ill liked to see him with his back to the wall.

Back (bæk), *sb.*[2] [prob. immediately a. Du. *bak* trough, tub, a. F. *bac* 'ferry boat, punt' (see BAC), also 'trough, basin, mash-tub,' in med.L. *bacus*, *baccus*, ferry boat (11th c. in Du Cange): cf. also late L. *bacca* 'vas aquarium,' Isidore; remoter origin uncertain.] A large shallow vessel (chiefly for liquids); a tub, trough, vat, cistern; *esp.* applied to those used by brewers, dyers, and picklers.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1684/4 To be Sold, six Backs, several Stills and Worms. 1737 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Anil*, Backs or Vats of Stone-work, well cemented. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. ii. 159 Long copper or wooden vessels, called troughs or backs. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Phil.* I. xi. 483 The gaseous atmosphere of a back of beer in fermentation. 1811 *Mem. R. Cecil* Introd. 8 His father had in this ground several large backs of water. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1818) III. 13 (JAM.) Narrowly escaping breaking my shins over a turf back and a salting tub.

Back (bæk), *a.* [partly attributive use of BACK *sb.*[1] as in *back wall* = wall at the back; partly elliptical use of BACK *adv.*, as in *back rent* (cf. 'to be back with his rent'), *back years* (cf. 'for years back'); by no means distinctly separated from BACK- in *comb.*; cf. senses 1 and 2, with BACK-, 4, 5.]

I. From the sb.

1. Situated behind or in the rear, or away from the front. Hence, a. sometimes with the inferred sense of 'distant, outlying, remote,' as in *back settlement, country*; b. often with that of 'inferior, mean, obscure,' as in *back slum*.

c 1490 *Adam Bel* 121 in Ritson's *Anc. P. P.* 10 William opened hys backe wyndow That was in hys chambre on hye. 1535 COVERDALE *Ex.* xxxiii. 23 Thou shalt se my back partes, but my face shal not be sene. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* 58 When there is still some backe nooke behinde. 1683 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 134 A small flat back claw, or toe. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3885/4 Lost..out of a back Shead, 4 peices of Crape. 1806 W. TAYLOR *Ann. Rev.* IV. 886 The Ohio should..have been made the back line of boundary. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* vii. (1884) 65 A little morocco box, which..contained the Major's back teeth. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 3 A stilted plover with no back toe. *Mod.* The occupants of the back seats.

a. 1681 PENN *Acc. Pennsylv.* Wks. 1782 IV. 301 The back-lands being..richer, than those that lie by navigable rivers. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 420 To fall on the back settlements of Pennsylvania. 1783 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 248 The back lands are as important in the eyes of some, as the fisheries. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 7 In the back settlements, where the sole employment is agriculture. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 70/2 Driven..into the backest of the back country.

b. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* x. (1866) 67/2 A back street in the neighbourhood of Walworth. 1865 *Athenæum* 28 Jan. 124/1 Imprisoned in the back slums of Westminster.

¶ In this sense formerly compared BACKER, BACKERMOST, BACKMOST. Only the last is now in ordinary use.

2. Used to distinguish that one of two things (or sets of things) which lies behind the main or front one, and is more or less subsidiary to it. In this case it is more usual to use the hyphen: see BACK- 5.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* vii. 8 Yᵉ back courte made betwene yᵉ house and the porche. 1592 GREENE *Conny-catch.* (1881) 59 The gentlewoman..brought him into a backe roome. 1713 *Guardian* No. 85 The young poets are in the back room. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (Rtldg.) 319 Coming unexpectedly from a back parlour into the shop. 1812 T. HALL in *Examiner* 31 Aug. 551/2 Which he traced to the back kitchen. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* i. 21 The back staircase from the Taj-mahal at Agra.

II. From the adv.

3. In arrear, overdue; behindhand.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccvii. [cciii.] 639 To fynde syluer to mayntayne it withall, he founde out subtelly a backe tayle. 1841 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a Year* II. v. (Hoppe) Whether you have come to any arrangement with your late opponent concerning the back-rents.

† **4.** That holds one back. *Obs. rare.*

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* (1647) 66 Take away from him those back feares, that would speak him still to be fragile man.

† **5.** Turning or looking backward. *Obs. rare.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* in Farr's *S. P.* 197 The false back Tartars..in flying ranks, Oft backward turn.

6. Coming back, returning.

1868 B. LOSSING *The Hudson* 145 They generally descend the river at the close of May, when they are called Back Shad.

7. Turned back, reversed, as in *back current*, *back smoke*; spelt backward, as in *back slang*.

1857 J. WILSON *Chr. North* I. 137 That mysterious and infernal sort, called back-smoke.

Back (bæk), *v.* [f. BACK *sb.*[1]]

I. To line the back of, make a back to.

† **1.** To cover the back, clothe. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 185 To breke beggeris bred & bakken hem [*v.r.* bak hym, bachem] with clopis.

2. To put a back to, to line the back, or form the back part of.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 220 The ashler walls were backed..with rubble stone, or with bricks. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 230/2 That A. B. do back and cope a hundred rods of their wall. *Mod.* This book requires to be backed.

3. To form the rear of, lie at the back of.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. vi. 162 Its ruined castle backing the city. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXI. (1856) 270 This beach is backed by rolling dunelike hills. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 167 The chalk cliffs which back the beach.

II. To support at the back. (Cf. BACK *sb.* 12.)

4. To support or help mechanically, materially, a. of persons: *orig.* with physical force, *hence* with authority, money; to uphold, aid, second.

1548 W. PATTEN *Exp. Scotl.* Arb. *Garner* III. 98 A troup of Demi-lances to back them. 1594 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 30 He backt the Prince of Cuba for my foe. *c* 1605 ? ROWLEY *Birth. Merl.* IV. ii. 340 The Saxons which thou brought'st To back thy usurpations. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 70 One, that..had taken upon him to back the Lions. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 503 Demands which had been backed by an armed force. 1880 JEFFERIES *Hodge & M.* I. 79 The old uncle who had 'backed' him at the bank.

b. of things. Also *fig.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 122 They [kingdoms] are strong by nature, when..backed with lakes, mountaines, etc. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) s.v., *To Back an anchor*, to carry out a small anchor..ahead of the large one..in order to support it, and prevent it from loosening. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 65 *To back a rope* or *chain*; to put on a preventer, when it is thought likely to break from age or extra strain. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 6 (1882) 91 The moral revolution..was backed by a religious revival.

5. To support morally (by arguments, etc.).

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 9 (1619) 205 Which Godly course Augustine backeth. 1722 DE FOE *Moll. Fl.* (1840) 313 He backed his discourses with proper quotations of scripture. 1853 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 76 Authoritative teaching..backed by the performance of miracles?

† **6.** *refl.* To support or stay oneself. *Obs.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 189 Others..backe themselves with this, That your best Preachers are no better then they should be.

7. To support one's opinions, judgements, etc., as to an undecided issue, by a wager or bet. *To back a horse*: to bet or stake money upon his winning a race; *to back the field*: to bet upon the aggregate of the horses in a race, against one in particular.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Ecl.* iii. 44 Now back your Singing with an equal Stake. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* IV. 505 The

lord Wharton's horse Carelesse has beaten another backt by the duke of Devon, etc. for £1900. 1817 Byron *Beppo* xxvii, Most men (till by losing render'd sager) Will back their own opinions with a wager. 1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* xxiii. 80 Some one backed me against another man in the ring for fifty pound a side.

8. *To back up*: to stand behind with intent to support or second, to uphold or support materially or morally; esp. in *Cricket* (of a fielder): To run behind another fielder in readiness to stop the ball if he should fail to do it; (of the batsman at the bowler's end): To start in readiness for a run; and similarly in other games.

1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* i. (1875) 32 Let us all stick to each other and back each other up. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xxi. 359 He prolonged Cæsar's command, and backed him up in everything. 1883 Abp. Benson in *Standard* 28 June 2/3 Varied appeals to strengthen and 'back up' their own long-continued efforts.

9. *Sporting*, of dogs: To follow the lead of a dog that 'points,' by falling into the same perfectly stiff or semi-cataleptic state.

1860 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 220/1 A dog which backs another is not aware of the proximity of game at the time otherwise than by inference. 1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* I. I. iii. § 6. 69 Some very high-couraged dogs are very difficult to make 'back'; I have known many highly-bred ones in which the cataleptic condition was never fully developed.

III. To mount on the back of.

10. To mount, ride on (a horse); also, to break him in to the saddle. Also, *fig.* of the billows, etc. (Cf. To *breast* the waves.)

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* lxx, The colt that's backed and burthened being young. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 74 That Roane shall be my Throne. Well, I will backe him straight. *c* 1620 Fletcher & Mass. *Trag. Barnavelt* v. iii, Back the raging waves to bring you proffit. 1623 Cockeram *Dict.* III. s.v. *Bucephalus*, He would suffer none to backe him, but his Master. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* I. i. i. (1862) 250 The French horses .. must not be backed till they are eight years old. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell), To back, or break a horse, *Equum domare*. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* IV. xxx, Could they have back'd the Dromedary then.

†**11.** To cover (used of animals in copulation).

1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 927 When as the female or she Asse would be backt.

IV. To write or print at the back of.

12. a. To countersign a warrant. **b.** To endorse a bill, or cheque. **c.** To print on the back (as well as the front).

1768 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. 238 The warrant of a justice of the peace in one county .. must be backed, that is, signed by a justice of the peace in another .. before it can be executed there.

V. *trans.* To cause to move back, put back.

†**13.** To draw back, withdraw. *Obs.*

1578 Timme *Calvin on Gen.* 52 If he do but a little backe his hande, all things shall by and by perish, etc.

14. To set, lay, or incline back.

1846 Ellis *Elgin Marb.* I. 27 Was scooped in, and backed against the rock.

b. *To back a sail, a yard*: to lay it aback; 'to brace the yard so that the wind may blow directly on the front of the sail, and thus retard the ship's course.' Also *absolutely*.

1707 *London Gaz.* No. 4380/3 The Firebrand .. immediately backing her Foresail, drove off. 1812 Capt. Carden in *Examiner* 4 Jan. (1813) 6/1 The enemy backed and came to the wind. 1828 Moore *Meet. of Ships* iii, Then sails are backed, we nearer come. 1847 Sir J. Ross *Voy. S. Pole* II. 168 By backing and filling the sails we endeavoured to avoid collision with the larger masses [of ice].

15. To push back, cause to move back or in the opposite direction.

1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 533/1 One .. seized the horse by the nose, backed him. 1814 Southey *Roderick* xxv, And with sidelong step Backing Orelio, drew him to the ground. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* viii, Backing his chair a little.

b. *esp.* To propel in the opposite direction, by reversing the action; as, to back a locomotive engine, a boat; also, to *back* the *oars*, and, in same sense, to *back water*.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) s.v., *To back astern*.. is to manage the oars in a direction contrary to the usual method, so as that the boat .. shall retreat. 1823 F. Cooper *Pioneer* xxvii, 'Back water,' cried Natty, as the canoe glided over the place. 1830 Marryat *King's Own* xlvi, Before the boats could be backed astern. 1837 — *Dog-Fiend* xv, The smugglers backed water to stop their way. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Wd.-bk.* 65 A sailing vessel is backed by means of the sails, a steamer by reversing the paddles or screw-propeller. *Back her!* The order directing the engineer to reverse the movement of the cranks, and urge the vessel astern. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Sept. 5/2 Then the train was backed.

VI. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To move, go, come back.

16. To move back, recede, retreat backward.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Hawking* B vj, The terettys serue to kepe hir from wyndyng whan she backes. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xvi. (1856) 123 Backing into wider quarters. 1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* v. (1866) 33/2 Backing into the fireplace. 1873 G. Davies *Mount. and Mere* xiv. 109 The big fish slowly backed out of sight.

17. To move in the reverse direction. Said of the wind when it changes in a direction opposite to the course of the sun. Opposed to *veer*.

1860 Adm. Fitz-Roy in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 40 The wind appeared to 'back,' or 'retrograde.' 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 5 Did the wind back round or go about with the sun?

18. *To back out*: to move backward out of a place without turning; *fig.* to draw back cautiously or tacitly from an arrangement or situation, to retreat out of a difficulty.

1818 Scott *Rob Roy* viii, Determined that Morris should not back out of the scrape so easily. 1830 Marryat *King's Own* xxi, 'Sure your honour's in luck' .. replied Barney, grinning, and backing out of the room. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* ix. 226 Octavius backs out; his caution and reserve come to his rescue.

19. *To back down*: to descend as one does a ladder; to recede downward from a position taken up. Also *fig.*

1880 *St. James's Gaz.* 11 Oct., Unless the Government back down from their preparations at this point. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 66/2 Be firm, don't back down.

Back (bæk), *adv.* [Aphetic for Aback, OE. *on bæc* = into or in the rear. Not found bef. 14th c.; formerly with comparative *backer*, occas. *backermore*.]

I. In a direction to the rear.

1. *lit.* In the direction of one's back, or the back of any object in question; toward the rear; away from a forward position. Often with the vb. (*go, come*, etc.) omitted, esp. in the imperative. *Back with*: move back with, take or draw back.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7525 Ga, Neyder forth ne 3eit on back. 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 55 With that a-noon I went me bakkermore. 1549 Latimer *Ploughers* 17 No man yᵉ loketh bakke. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 158 The bore shall backe first. 1590 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* 9 Backe with that leg, Perceuall. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II. xxxiv, Back, beardless boy! Back, minion! 1851 H. Stephens *Bk. of Farm* 691 Language to horses .. *To step backward—Back* is the only word I can remember to have heard for this motion. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* viii. § 378 This current which baffled and beat back this fleet.

2. Away from what is treated as the front; from the actual or ordinary position.

c 1500 *Blowbol's Test.* in Halliw. *Nug. P.* 12 To draw the bake fer out of their sight. 1611 Bible *Matt.* xxviii. 2 The angel of the Lord rolled back the stone. 1792 *Munchausen's Trav.* xiv. 4 The crowds who were about me retreated back. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* I. ii. 132 A blast .. Drives me back from the grave. *Mod.* Try to force this bolt back.

3. Away from an engagement, promise, or undertaking.

1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) s.v. *Back*, To go back from his word, *Fidem violare*. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 701 Harley and Foley .. promised, with an air of confidence .. but soon went back from their word. *Mod.* I accepted his offer at once, lest he should draw back.

4. Into time past, backward in time.

1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 153 ¶ 2 Able to look back on Youth with Satisfaction. 1712 — *ibid.* No. 484 ¶ 2 If we go back to the days of Solomon. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 95, I might have gone further back than that fatal seventh. 1854 Mrs. Jameson *Bk. of Th.* (1877) 123 In memory I can go back to a very early age.

II. In the reverse direction.

5. *lit.* In the opposite direction in space, so as to return to the place originally left. Often with vb. (*go*, etc.) omitted: cf. 1.

a 1535 More *Wks.* 6 (R.) To pull him back into the voluptuous brode way. 1559 *Myrr. Mag., Jack Cade* x. 6 Remoued our campe, and backe to Senocke went. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faust.* v. 37 If thou deny it I will back to hell. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 14, I will surueay the inscriptions backe againe. 1624 T. Taylor *Two Serm.* i. 21 Backe they will to Egypt in all haste. 1783 Burke *Affairs Ind.* Wks. XI. 54 Send it back to Bengal for the purchase of Indian merchandise. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* I. 216 Back came John in rage and fury.

6. In reversal of progress, so as to return to a former condition.

1535 Coverdale *Jer.* xliv. 2 They wente backe to do sacrifice and worshipe vnto straunge goddes. 1752 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 204 ¶ 6 And then fall back to the common state of man. 1817 Byron *Manfred* II. ii. 78, I felt myself degraded back to them, And was all clay again. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 749 The whole country fell back into heathenism.

7. In reversal of action or change of any kind, so as to restore former circumstances or relations; formerly expressed by Again, which is still sometimes used, and often added.

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* I. i. 149 All From me do backe receiue the Flowre of all. 1692 E. Walker *Epictetus' Mor.* (1737) xv, How is that lost that is but given back? 1752 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 193 ¶ 11 Three times I sent it to the printer, and three times I fetched it back. 1865 Baring-Gould *Werewolves* v. 55 And transformed himself back again into his human shape. 1883 Gilmour *Mongols* xvii. 203 Has any one among us died .. and come back to life?

b. *ellipt.* (= come, received, put, etc. back.) To be back = F. *être de retour*.

1879 W. Ward *Philos. Theism* (1884) I. 386 My desire to be back comfortably in the warm house. *Mod.* How long have you been back? I must have them back some day.

8. In return, requital, repayment, retaliation.

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* IV. i. 29 What hane I to gine you back? 1601 — *Twelfth N.* IV. iii. 18 Take, and giue backe affayres, and their dispatch. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. i, With heavy penalty will it one day be required back. 1863 Kingsley *Water Bab.* viii. 326 She knew they would pay her back. *Mod.* Strongly tempted to answer back.

III. Of position.

9. In a position to the rear, or away from the front; at a point or distance behind.

c 1300 in *O. E. Misc.* 228 He bad him stonde bac. 1473 Warkw. *Chron.* 22 And aftyre .. it aroose north-est, and so bakkere and bakkere. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 38 My Lord, stand backe, and let the Coffin passe. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xvi. (1884) 143 Mrs. Pendennis's visit .. which we have recorded many pages back. *Mod.* The field lies back from the road. I left him back at the second milestone.

10. In a state of check to forward motion in space, to progress in condition, to production, exhibition, or declaration.

1535 Coverdale 2 *Kings* iv. 24 Dryue forth, and keep me not bak. 1575-6 Thynne in *Animadv.* Introd. 56 There is a huge stoone tyed at my foote, whiche keepeth me backe. 1611 Bible *Num.* xxiv. 11 The Lord hath kept thee back from honour. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 255 A nation .. long kept back by a sterile soil and a severe climate. *Mod.* To keep back dispatches, main facts, essential particulars. To shade fruit trees, so as to keep the fruit back.

11. In time past; ago. Usually following a measure of time.

1796 Southey *Lett. Spain* (1799) 139 Dug up, a few years back, at Buenos Ayres. 1860 Hawthorne *Marble Faun* (1879) I. viii. 86 For months back. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 58 A house which, two generations back, had been ignoble. *Mod.* Far back in the Middle Ages.

12. Behind in condition, behind-hand, in arrear.

1875 *Chamb. Jrnl.* No. 133. 66 A dinnerless Sunday and a week back in their rent.

IV. *Phrases.*

13. † *Back and fore* (arch. or dial.), *back and forth, back and forward*: backwards and forwards, to and fro.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xxiii, He would go back and fore along the foresaid rope. 1678 R. L'Estrange *Seneca's Mor.* (1685) 4 All Material Benefits are tossed back and forward, and change their Master. 1839 *Anecd. & Trad.* (Camd.) Young girls .. dance over the candle back and forth. 1847 Le Fanu *T. O'Brien* 199 Barristers .. flitted back and forward through the passages. 1884 Roe in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 540/2, I will go back and forth every day.

14. *Back of*: back from, behind. (In U. S.)

1857 Tomes *Amer. in Japan* iii. 83 The country which stretches back of Shanghai. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* viii. 143 Another earlier designation of a more or less kindred conception lay back of it. 1875 Sears *Serm. & Songs* 287 The home lies back of the Sunday School.

Back- *in comb.* is used in many relations, substantive, adjective, and adverbial (rarely verbal), often difficult to separate, and in various senses. In some of these the combination is very loose, the use of the hyphen being almost optional.

This is especially the case, when *back* is capable of being viewed as an adj., in which aspect the hyphen would not be used, e. g. *back-yard* or *back yard*, *back-stroke* or *back stroke*. As a rule, the use of the hyphen implies that the combination (in the case in point) has not the general and purely descriptive value of the two words, but is in some respect specialized or appropriated as a specific name.

A. General senses in combination.

I. from Back *sb.*

1. *objective.* **a.** with pr. pple., forming adjectives, as *back-slapping, -wounding*. **b.** with vbl. sb., forming substantives, as *back-breaking, -scratching*. **c.** with agent-noun, as *back-scraper, -scratcher*.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 197 Back-wounding calumnie. 1777 Twining in *Country Clergym. 18th C.* (1882) 50 A brisk, noisy, back-slapping new man. 1787 Bentham *Wks.* X. 168 Back-breaking which is the death of so many vessels. 1794 J. Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Rowl. for Oliver* Wks. II. 135 Chopsticks and backscrapers. 1834 Southey *Doctor* iv. (D.) A back-scratcher, of which the hand was ivory. 1884 *Good Wds.* June 400/2 Having borne himself so lubberly over his 'back-scratching.'

2. *instrumental* and *locative*, with pples. and adjs., forming adjs., as *back-broken, back-aching*.

1603 J. Davies *Microcosm.* (1876) 16 (D.) An empires lode (Which weaknesse oft back-broken vndergoes). 1837 *Athenæum* No. 827. 874 The back-broken traveller .. stretches from his camel. 1883 Swinburne *Casquettes* xvi, The strengths reluctant of waves back-bowed.

3. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to the back, used for or carried on the back, e. g. *back-ache, -cloth, -clout, -fin; back-basket, -burden, -dunt, -load*.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 290 Gif him stronge bac duntes. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 362 Oure bakclopis [*v. r.* bakkes] þat moth-eten be. 1530 Palsgr. 196/1 Backeburden, *portee, charge*. 1601 Dent *Pathw. Heauen* 79 Tooth-ache, head-ache, backe-ache, bone-ache. 1706 Phillips, *Bray*, Back-clouts for young children. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 158 She came .. with a great back-burden of roots. 1725 Bailey *Erasm. Colloq.* (1877) 182 (D.) Return home with a backload of sanctimony. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 90 Large portable back-baskets. 1863 Kingsley *Water-Bab.* iv. 144 With their back-fins out of the water.

II. from Back *a.*

4. *gen.* Lying at the back, in the rear, or behind; hinder; = Back *a.* 1, and more commonly written as two words.

1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 86 Thou shalt see my Backe-partes, but my face shal not be seene. 1650 T. Goodwin *Wks.* (1862) IV. 267 The back-parts of God, which we call his attributes. 1752 tr. *Gersaint's Rembrandt's Etch.* 29 The Back-view is the inner part of the Temple. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxxvii. 167 The back-part of this tent. 1772 Maskelyne in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 106 In the back-observation .. the real upper-limb will appear the lowest. 1774 White *ibid.* LXV. 273 The back-wall of William of Wickham's stables.

5. *esp.* Applied to a part of a house or building which lies behind, and is usually subsidiary to the front or main part bearing the name, as *back-*

building, a building behind forming an appendage to a main building, *back-chamber*, *-court*, *-drawing-room*, *-garden*, *-house*, *-kitchen*, *-parlour*, *-yard*, etc.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xlii. 1 The chambre that stode ouer agaynst the backbuyldinge. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 724 The intercession by Angels lyeth (as they say) in the backhouse ditch. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* I. ii. (1839) 77 I'll meet thee .. in thy lady's back-lobby. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. lv, In every back-chamber or with-drawing room. 1679 BEDLOE *Popish Plot* Ep. a, Creeping into back-yards, and firing stacks of Bavins. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 45 ¶ 1, I was let in at the Back-gate of a lovely House. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4637/4 A well built Brick House, with a Back-house and other Buildings behind. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) I. 78 To drink a bottle of wine with my father .. in the back-parlour. 1784 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 503 She heard a knocking at the back-kitchen door. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* i, Curled up on the sofa in the back-drawing-room. 1866 R. BALLANTYNE *Lifeboat* 5 Mr. Crumps sat in a small back-office. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* iii. 20 The back-parlour of a Ballinascroon public-house. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xxiii. 186 The crowing of a cock in the back-yard of a suburban villa.

III. from BACK *adv.*

6. With *vbs.*, forming compound verbs, as *back-try*, to try back or over again. *rare.*

1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 83 The way .. shall be tryed and baktryed.

7. With *pres. pple.*, forming adjs., as *back-blowing*, *-coming*, *-driving*, *-glancing*, *-going*, *-looking*, *-lying*.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 97 b, A repercussiue or backdryuyng medicine. 1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maj.* 48 The soule is encombred with foure back-pulling retentives. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Harrington* vi. Wks. IX. 45 With back-stepping curtsy. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 347 Back-looking Memory. 1863 H. KINGSLEY *A. Elliot* I. x. 110 A long, low, back-lying house.

8. With *pa. pples.*, forming adjs. (chiefly poetic), as *back-drawn*, *-flung*, *-thrown*, *-turned*, etc.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 92 With shafts shot out from their back-turned bow. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 226 Tossed to and again, retorted, backreverted. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 74 Back-thrown on the slippery coping-stone. 1863 BARNES *Rhymes Dorset Dial.* II. 28 A-lookin up with back-flung head.

9. With *agent-nouns*, forming sbs., as BACK-SLIDER; *back-sitter*, one who sits back.

1883 in PAXTON HOOD *Scot. Char.* ii. 33 But a bauchle .. in this world, and a backsitter in the neist.

10. With *vbl. sbs.* forming sbs., as BACK-SLIDING, *back-coming*, *-drawing*, *-going*, *-looking*, *-slipping*, *-starting*, *-surging*, *-turning*, etc.

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* iii. 22 So shal I heale youre backturnynges. 1540 — *Fruitf. Less.* iii. Wks. 1844 I. 366 Such curious backlooking doth the Lord rebuke. 1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 197 Of apostasie .. that is to say, of back-starting from the Christian faith. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 523 That sigh which breatheth out sorrow, by a backe-breathing bringeth in joy. *a* 1605 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 79 In her back-coming .. the Earl of Bothwell rancountered her. 1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* vi. (1848) 86 Approving my jealousy, but reproving my backdrawing. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxiv, A .. hostage for my safe backcoming. 1858 R. CHAMBERS *Dom. Ann. Scotl.* I. 4 In all her back-surgings upon the ground she lost.

11. With *nouns of action*, forming sbs., as *back-caper*, *-come*, *-flow*, *-look*, *-march*, *-return*, *-step*, *-stretch*, *-sweep*, *-throw*.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 314 At his back-returne into his country. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. Cho. 41 Till Harryes backe returne againe to France. 1606 *Ret. fr. Parnass.* II. vi, The dog, seeing him practise his .. back-caper. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 122 When the conscience hath gotten a back-throw with the hand of the Almighty. *a* 1718 PENN *Wks.* (1726) I. 454 We wish it be not the Beginning of a Back-march. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxv. IX. 479 The back-march of Agesilaus. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 382/2 The weight is by the back-throw from C to A restrained from lowering itself. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 72/2 For the prevention of any back-flow of water or sewage.

12. With other *sbs.* **a.** expressing backward direction, as *back-bias*, **back-draught**: see B.

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 130 Youthful lusts .. like a back-bias, did draw after themselves the understanding. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 550 He doth but put a back-bias upon thee; that he might weigh thy motion to himselfe.

b. expressing 'in the contrary direction,' return-, as *back-cargo*, cargo brought on the return voyage, *back-carriage*, *-current*, *-fare*, *-freight*, *-tonnage*.

1657 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 30 He treads the back-scent, brings a glove. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 361 Sending any empty Ships .. for the sake of Back-carriage. Corn has been often carry'd .. for nothing, in consideration of Back-Tunnage. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 320 Our ships incur a loss of back-freight. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 36 The fish that everywhere In the backcurrent glanced and played. 1860 in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 57 It is not difficult to procure back cargo.

c. expressing reciprocation or reply, as *back-answer*, *-echo*, **back-word**.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 247 You have many Back-Eccho's to the Place where you stand. 1884 *Hull & E. C. Herald* 28 Feb. 6/6 The boy was a civil boy, and never gave a back answer.

d. expressing 'turned or performed backwards,' as **back-pater-noster**, BACK-SLANG.

IV. Parasynthetic derivatives, as *back-geared*, having back-gear; BACK-HANDED.

1881 *Mechanic* § 596 Lathe with back-geared head.

B. Special combinations (with quotations in alphabetical order):

Back-bar, a bar in the chimney to hang a vessel on (Ash); **back-box**, in *Printing*, a box on top of the upper case, usually appropriated to small capitals (Craig); **back-breaker**, the leader of a gang of farm-labourers; † **back-carry** *sb.* = BACK-BEAR; **back-casing**, in *Mining*, a temporary shaft-lining of bricks, in front of which the permanent lining is built; **back-cauter** (see quot.); **back-chain**, a chain that passes over a cart-saddle to support the shafts of a cart; † **back-chair**, a chair with a back; **back-clamp** *v.* in *Wrestling* (see quot.); **back-click**, a trick in wrestling; **back-draught**, a draught of air backward, a hood for producing this in a fire; **back-filling**, the filling in again of earth which has been removed, the earth so filled in; **back-flap**, **-fold** (= **back-shutter**); **back-front**, the ground in an etching or engraving; **back-harrow** (see HARROW); **back-heart**, the dorsal heart or large blood-vessel of insects and other arthropoda; **back-heel** *sb.*, a trick in wrestling; **back-heel** *v.*, to throw by a back-heel; † **back-hood**, hiding behind cover; **back-jamb**, a wing of a house projecting behind; **back-light**, a light coming from behind or falling upon the hinder part (Worcester 1859); **back-lining**, in *Arch.*, the piece of a sash-frame parallel to the pulley piece and next to the jamb on either side (Gwilt 1842); **back-links**, the links in a parallel motion which connect the air-pump rod to the beam (Weale *Dict. Terms* 1849); **back-lock**, a trick in wrestling; **back-nails**, 'nails made with flat shanks, so as to hold fast, and not to open the grain of the wood' (James *Mil. Dict.* 1816); **back-overman**, in *Coal Mining*, an overman who has the immediate inspection of the workings and workmen during the *back-shift*; **back-painting** (see quot.); **back-pater-noster**, the Lord's prayer repeated backward as a charm, *fig.* a muttered curse or imprecation. **back-pressure**, in the steam-engine, the resistance of the atmosphere or waste steam to the piston; † **back-reckoning**, a reckoning for past transactions or misdeeds; **back-rest**, a guide attached to the slide-rest of a turning-lathe, and placed in contact with the work to steady it; **back-rope** (of a horse) = BACK-BAND; *Naut.*, a rope leading inboard from the martingale; see also quot. 1860; **back-scene**, the background of a stage scene; **back-shaft**, part of a cotton-spinning machine; **back-shift**, in *Coal Mining*, the second shift or set of hewers for the day; **back-shutter**, the part of a shutter which folds up behind; **back-skin**, in *Mining*, a leather covering worn by miners in wet workings; **back-spang** (*Sc.*), a trick or legal quirk, by which one takes advantage of another, after a bargain has been adjusted (Jam.); **back-speed**, in *Mech.*, the second speed-gear of a lathe; † **back-stand**, backing, support; **back-step**, a step back; the retrograde movement without changing front (James *Mil. Dict.* 1816); **back-stop**, in *Cricket* = LONG-STOP; **back-striking**, in *Agriculture*, a mode of ploughing in which the earth once turned is simply thrown back again; **back-string**, a string at the back, *e.g.* at the back of a child's pinafore; **back-sweep** (see quot.); **back-swimmer**, one that swims on his back; the hemipterous insect *Notonecta* which swims on the surface of pools; **back-tack** (*Sc. Law*), a kind of deed by which the mortgagee of land gives a lease of it to the mortgagor on condition of payment of rent till redeemed (Buchanan); † **back-timber** (*humorously* for) clothing; † **back-trade**, backward course; † **back-trick**, ? a caper backwards in dancing; **back-winter**, a return of winter after its regular time; **back-worm**, a disease incident to hawks; **back-word** (in *Lanc.*), withdrawal from a promise or from an accepted invitation, also *dial.*, a contradiction, rude answer; **back-wort** (*Herb.*), old name for the Comfrey (*Symphytum officinale*).

1867 *People's Mag.* May 314/2 He selects one of his gang as *back-breaker. 1611 COTGR., *Cautere dorsal*, the *back cauter: or, that kinde of knife-like cauter, which cuts but on th' one side. 1649 *Bury Wills* (1850) 221 Ynto my daughter Martha two wrought *backchaires. 1713 PARKYNS *Inn-Play* (1727) 43 When your Adversary *Back-clamps you, which is when he claps his Heel in your Ham. 1867 *Standard* Apr., Graham threw his antagonist first by a *'back click.' 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 344/1 A hood or *'back draught' is applied over the fire. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. i. 158 The windows .. finished with bound shutters and *back-folds. 1752 tr. *Gersaint's Rembrandt's Etch.* 59 The *Back-front or Ground is generally foul. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* May 49 A jointed animal .. with a *back-heart, a nervous system below, and a digestive tube. 1881 *Sportsman's Year Bk.* 314 Cowan scored with a very neat *back heel. 1883 *Standard* 24 Mar. 3/7 J. Hodgson *back-heeled J. Wilson. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 34 Hee played *back-hood behind from beast to beast. 1852 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xviii. (1859) 506 A very handsome dining room situated in what I believe is called a *back-jamb, a sort of outrigger to the house. 1713 PARKYNS *Inn-Play* (1727) 53 Stand with that Toe out and Leg bent, over which he intends to take the Buttock, or *Back-lock. 1876 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 4/4 The death of a *back overman, two miners, and a driver. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Back-painting*, the art of pasting of prints and other designs on glass. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 309 *Back-painting, the method of painting mezzotinto prints, pasted on glass, with oil colours. *a* 1575 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* 158 Prayers, for the Queen's Majesty's prosperity and continuance; where others say their *back paternosters for her in corners. 1465 *Paston Lett.* 522 II. 224 Thou comyst in with many *bak rekenynges. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 142 Thou callest me to a *backe-reckoning for the very sins of my youth. 1711 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4868/4 A white Spot on the middle of his Back made by the chafing of a *back Rope. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast.* xxxv. 132 Tackle [was] got upon the martingale *backrope. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 57 The cat is hooked, by means of the *back-rope, to the ring of the anchor. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xli, Much like the *back scene of a play. 1879 J. ROBERTSON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 396/1 Between the roller-beam and the creels the *back-shaft extends to each end of the mule. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 218 *Back-shutters or *Back-flaps, Additional breadths hinged to the front shutters. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 425 Lytle avayleth outward Warre, except there be a stedfast *Backstande at home. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 203 If one *backstep be as much as foresteps three. 1844 BAKER in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Y. i. 32 The land .. is ploughed as the work proceeds by what is termed *back-striking. 1785 COWPER *Task* iv. 227 Misses, at whose age their mothers wore The *backstring, and the bib. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale) 120 The *top-timber sweep*, or *back sweep*, is that which forms the hollow of the top-timber. 1862 *Athenæum* No. 1830. 660 The *backswimmer .. has .. the faculty of entangling air in the hairs of its body. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 159 Excesse in diet and clothes, in belly-cheer, and *back-timber. 1640 *Lawefulnesse Exp. into Eng.* 4 He hath followed the *back trade of our defection .. The Lord therefore is still on the *back trade. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 131, I haue the *backe-tricke, simply as strong as any man in Illyria. 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 13 This and euery towne hath his *backewinters or frostes that nippe it in the blade. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* II. xl. (1739) 174 Yet like a dead Calm in a hot Spring, treasured up in store sad distempers against a *back-Winter. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 115 That obstinate disease of the Filander or *Back-worm. 1598 FLORIO, *Consolida maggiore*, the herbe Comfrie, Knit-backe or *backwoort.

† **Backare, baccare,** *interj. phr. Obs.* [Origin doubtful: perhaps for *back there!* or *back-er* (= farther back); Nares says the allusion is to an ignorant man who affected to speak Latin, in accordance with which Webster makes the word trisyllabic.] Back! stand back! give place!

a 1553 UDALL *Roister D.* (Arb.) 16 Ah sir, Backare quod Mortimer to his sowe. 1592 LYLY *Mydas* I. ii. 10 The masculine gender is more worthy than the feminine, therefore Licio—backare. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 72 Let vs that are poore petitioners speake too. Bacare, you are meruaylous forward. 1660 in HOWELL *Eng. Prov.* (as in 1553).

Backband (bæ·kbænd). [f. BACK *sb.* 1 + BAND.] A broad leather strap, or iron chain, passing over the cart-saddle or pad on the back of a horse, and serving to keep up the shafts of a vehicle.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 5 A cart sadel, bakbandes, and belybandes. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Cart*, The Thill hooks and back-band which hold the sides of the Cart up to the horse. 1848 THOMPSON in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 403 The shafts should be fixed at such a height by means of the back-band, that, etc.

† **Ba·ckbear,** *sb. Obs.* [f. BACK *sb.* 2 c + BEAR *v.*] In *Forest Laws*: The act of carrying on the back venison killed illegally. (Cf. next.)

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xviii. § 9 (1615) 134/1 Backe beare is, where any man hath slaine a wild beast .. and is found carrying away of the same. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. vi. (1743) 186 Taken either at dog-draw .. back-bear, or bloodyhand. 1866 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 261.

† **Ba·ck-berend,** *adj.* (*pr. pple.*) *Obs.* In 3 **-inde**, 6–9 **-and**, 7 **-end**, 8 **-ind.** [OE. *bæc-berende*, f. *bæc* back + *berende*, pr. pple. of *beran* to BEAR: see prec.] Bearing on the back: an OE. combination, long retained as a law-term to describe a thief caught in the act of thus carrying off stolen property. Sometimes modernized as *back-bearing*.

1292 BRITTON I. xxx. § 6 Acun laroun ou robbeour seisi de soen larcyn handhabbynde et bacberinde. *c* 1550 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 37 Theives tane and apprehendit in manifest thift, sic as hand-havand and back-beirand. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 36 b, Backberind theefe. 1822 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVI. 295 If the offender could be taken back-bearing. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iv, Our hand-habend, our back-berand, and our blood-suits.

Backbite (bæ·kbəit), *v.* Forms: 2–5 **bac-, bakbite**, 4–6 **bakbyte**, 5–6 **bag-, bakke-, bacbyte, backbyte**, 6–7 **backebite**, 4– **backbite**. *Pa. t.* 4 **bac-, bakbate**; 4 **bacbitide, bakbited**, 5 **bacbyted**. *Pa. pple.* 5–6 **bakbyttyn, -byten**, 7– **backbitten**; 4–6 **bacbyted**, 6 **bak-, backe-**, 6–7 **backbited**. [f. BACK *adv.* + BITE *v.*, i.e. to bite one on, or behind, his back.]

To detract from the character of, to slander, traduce, speak ill of: **a.** a person absent.

c 1175 [see BACKBITING *vbl. sb.*] *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxviii. 20 Þat yheldes ivels for godes bac-bate [Vulg. *detrahebant*]

me. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 411 Is none so good, that he ne passeth Betwene his teeth and is backbited. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. ii. 278/2 Mary the syster of Moses backbyted her brother. *a* 1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* Introd. 47 Why hast thou bakbyten my handemayde adjugynge hir to be prowde? 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XVII. ix. 91 With contumelious tearmes traduced and backbitten. *a* 1791 WESLEY *Husb. & Wives* iii. 7 Wks. 1811 IX. 67 To backbite an enemy is sin; how much more to backbite one's own yoke-fellow. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* iii. (1874) 31 People will backbite one another to any extent rather than not be amused.

† b. an institution, action, character, etc. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *James* iv. 11 He that bakbitith his brother bakbitith the lawe. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 32 The verse of famous poets witt He does backebite. 1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 209 Doe not back-bite her beauties.

c. *absolutely* or *intr.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 80 To bakbite and to bosten and bere fals witnesse. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 36 Vse his men well Dauy, for they are arrant knaues, and will backe-bite. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* III. 613 Backbite not, lest thou be backbitten.

† **Backbite,** *sb. Obs.* [f. prec.] Backbiting.

1598 STOW *Survey* (Strype 1754) I. III. vi. 593/2 A stay to weake, a staff to poor, Without Backbite or pride.

Backbiter (bæ·kbəi·tə1). Forms: see the vb. [f. BACKBITE *v.* + -ER1.] One who backbites; a slanderer or secret calumniator.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 86 Bacbitares þe biteð oðre men bihinden. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* P 422 The backbiter wol torne al thilke goodnes up-so-doun. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 21/2 Bakkebytere, *Detractor.* 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) P P iv, Backbiters which good liners diffame. 1627 *Sp. without Doors* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 492 Diogenes being asked what beast bit sorest, answered, Of wilde beasts, the Back-biter; of tame, the Flatterer. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 673 Face-flatterers and backbiters are the same.

b. (*word-play*): A biter, or striker, on the back.

1608 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* II. ii. 58 Sword thou wast neuer a back-biter yet.

Backbiting (bæ·kbəi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: 2–3 -bitunge, 4 -bytyng, -bityng, -byting, 5 -bytynge, -bitynge, -bitinge, -byting, 5– -biting. [f. as prec. + -ING1.] The action of detracting, slandering, or speaking ill of one behind his back.

c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 205 Cursunge, bacbitunge and fikelunge. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3544 No custummable bakbytyng God forȝeueþ. *c* 1550 *Avyse thee Welle* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 357 Be ware of baghytynge, y the rede. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Oracle* 45 There is great difference betwixt censure and backbiting. For the one is grounded upon indifference, and the other upon malice. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* lviii. 420 Not given to backbiting.

Ba·ckbi·ting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING2.] That slanders or speaks ill of the absent.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* c. 5 The bacbitende priueli to his neȝhebore. 1580 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 190 Backbiting talk that flattering blabs know wily how to blenge. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 280 Am I to have a backbiting wife?

† **Ba·ckbi·tingly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY2.] In a backbiting manner; slanderously.

1580 BARET *Alv.* B 22 Backbitingly, or slaunderously.

† **Backblow** (bæ·kblōu). *Obs.* [f. BACK *sb.* and *adv.* + BLOW *sb.*]

1. A blow struck at the back or from behind.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. XIX. (b) 127 A premeditated back-blow in cold bloud is base. 1857 *Househ. Words* 12 Sept. 245 Outwitted him at his own game of backblows.

2. *fig.* (Cf. AFTER-CLAP.)

1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. III.* Wks. 55 So many backblows of fortune. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 456 That Reflexion fell upon his Mind with this terrible back-blow.

Back-board (bæ·kbōəd). [f. BACK *sb.*]

† 1. = LARBOARD. Only in OE.: see BABORD.

2. A board placed at, or forming, the back of anything, *e.g.* of a picture, a cart, a boat.

1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 613 Artfully concealed behind the back-board of Perrott's picture. 1769 FALCONER *Mar. Dict., Back-Board*, a piece of board of a semicircular figure, placed transversly in the after-part of a boat, and serving the passengers to recline against. 1877 *Tinsley's Mag.* Aug. 220 Wife and family in the ramshackle tax-cart, the little ones 'creening' over the back-board.

3. A board attached to the rim of a water-wheel to prevent the water from running off the floats into the interior of the wheel.

1864 WEBSTER cites NICHOLSON.

4. A board held or strapped across the back to straighten the figure.

1794–1801 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* III. 143 Methods of confining or directing the growth of young people.. such as backboards. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Fr. Governess* (1831) 176 Her person had undergone all the tortures of back-boards, collars, stocks, dumb-bells. 1880 J. SOUTH *Househ. Surg.* (ed. 4) 332 Another abominable contrivance called a backboard .. by which the girl's arms were trussed behind her, in much the same way as the wings of a roast fowl.

5. 'That part of the lathe which is sustained by the four legs, and which sustains the pillars that support the puppet-bar.' Weale *Dict. Terms* 1849.

Ba·ckboa·rd, *v.* [f. prec.] To subject to the use of a backboard.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 146 If they have been lectured, and learning, and back-boarded, and practising. 1881 MISS BRADON *Asph.* I. 144 Governessed, and preached-at, and back-boarded.

Back-bond (bæ·kbɒnd). *Sc. Law.* [f. BACK *adv.* + BOND.] A document by which a party receiving or holding a title, *ex facie* absolute, acknowledges that he really holds in trust for a specified purpose, and binds himself to convey or account to the true owner after that purpose is served. The true owner is usually the granter of the absolute deed, hence the term *back*-bond is applied to the explanatory document executed by the grantee.

a 1645 *Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 283 (JAM.) The dispositioune .. was cancellate:—and the provest producit the bakband, q^tk was also cancelled. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 246 He who is ransomed by Christ .. is under a back-bond, or a re-obligation of love, service, and obedience. 1867 A. M. BELL *Conveyanc.* 1079 A heritable security .. may also be constituted in the form of an absolute disposition qualified by a backbond.

Backbone (bæ·kbōun). Forms: 3 bacbon, 4 bakbon, bakebon, 5 bakbone, 4–7 backebone, 6– backbone. (In 5–7 often two words; still sometimes hyphened.) [f. BACK *sb.* 1 + BONE.]

1. The vertebral column, the spine. *To the backbone*: thoroughly, completely.

a 1300 W. DE BIBLESW. in Wright *Voc.* 146 Bacbon, *Fetchine*. *a* 1400 *Leg. Rood* 190 Þe cros behind his bakbon Þat he þolud deth uppon. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* (1534) F iv b, He wyll eate soo moche, that his sydes wyll stande as hygh as his backe bone. 1647 J. HALL *Poems* 89 How many back-bones nourisht have Crawling Serpents in the grave? 1849 W. IRVING *Crayon Misc.* 165 It struck a buffalo .. broke its back-bone. 1864 DR. MANCH. *Crt. Soc. Eliz. to Anne* II. 107 Harry was English to the backbone.

2. *transf.* A main support or axis, or chief substantial part; *e.g.* the backbone of a bicycle; the chief mountain-range or water-shed of a country.

1684 T. BURNET *The. Earth* I. 142 The Appennines strike through Italy .. the back-bone of that country. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* vii. 162 The Cordilleras, or backbone of America. 1879 A. GALLETLY in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 390/2 The 'back-bone' of the chenille .. is composed of several strong cotton threads.

3. *fig.* The main or important element; mainstay.

1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 64, I speak to the clothiers .. the backbone and muscle of the clothing district of England. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 313 We are now come to the backbone of our subject. 1884 J. BENT in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 429/2 A secret society which was the backbone of Panhellenism.

4. Strength of character, stability of purpose, resoluteness, sturdiness, firmness.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Feb. 195 A great man he .. could never have been .. for his character was destitute of backbone. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 5 [This] has completely taken the backbone out of the discount market.

Ba·ckbo·ned, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED: cf. L. *vertebrā-tus*.] Having a backbone; vertebrate.

1860 LEWES in *Cornh. Mag.* I. 291 They are all backboned; they have all an internal skeleton. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 451 The Cat then is one of the group of backboned animals.

Backbo·neless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Destitute of backbone or strength of character. Hence Backbo·nelessness.

1882 *Standard* 3 Mar. 3/6 Backbonelessness and apathy.

Backcast (bæ·k|kast). *north dial.* [f. BACK *adv.* + CAST *sb.*] A throw back; a reverse.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* li, She got a sair back-cast wi' the slaughter o' her husband. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., A 'backkest' in an illness; a relapse.

Ba·ck-cast (bæ·k|kast), *ppl. a.* [f. BACK *adv.* + CAST *pple.*] Cast or thrown backwards.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 272 With many a backe-cast looke. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. lxxxviii, Backcast tayls [of comets] turn'd to our Evening-eye. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Lady G. B.* li. 3 Which to her back-cast thoughts could bring The scenes of other days.

Back-door (bæ·k|dōəɹ). [f. BACK *a.* + DOOR.]

1. A door at the back of a building or enclosure, as opposed to the *front-door*; a secondary or private entrance.

1530 PALSGR. 196/1 Backe dore, *huys de derriere*. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* iii. 23 Ehud gat him out at the backe dore. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1727) 58 He would stand at the door .. to keep off the duns, till John got out at the back-door. 1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 106 They shall sneak in at Gibeah's back-door.

2. *fig.*; also *attrib.* = Unworthily secret, clandestine.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iii. 45 Hauing found the backe doore open Of the vnguarded hearts. 1700 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* (1751) 276 Their back-door to let in mischief. 1805 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 46 Our back-door counsellors.

Backe, earlier f. BAT (the winged mammal).

Backed (bækt). Forms: 5 backyd, 6 backt (*Sc.* bakkit), 6– backed. [f. BACK *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. *adj.* Provided with a back, having a back, background, or backing; used particularly in composition, e.g. *broad-backed, pig-backed, hog-backed.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xiii. (1495) 422 Scabbyd horses and sore backyd. 1530 PALSGR. 442/2 This sworde is well backed. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 397 It is back'd like a Weazell. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. iii. 78 Upon a back'd chair. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5395/4 One gray Nagg .. somewhat Pigg-backed. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* ii. 48 Whitebeam with its great silver-backed leaves.

2. *pple.* and *a.* Supported at the back, seconded, abetted; betted on; mounted, broken in to the saddle; endorsed, printed on the back; moved or laid back. (See the verb.)

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 15 Art thou so backt that none dare blade it with thee? *c* 1590 BURELL *Queen's Entry*, Far better bakkit nor ane laird. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. i. 427 Great Iupiter, upon his Eagle back'd. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* Pref. (1732) 12 Well back'd by Divine Authority. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Rot*, Take the Horse, if he be about four Years old and back'd. 1846 *Print. Appar. for Amateurs* 42 When the paper is *backed* or has two impressions.

Backen (bæ·k'n), *v.* [f. BACK + -EN2; cf. *lessen.*]

1. *trans.* To put, keep, or throw back; to throw behind, retard (in progress). *Rare* in *mod. lit.*

1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 160 Yet will it so backen them that thou mayst lose a full half years growth in them. 1750 A. HILL *Wks.* (1753) IV. 361 His breast will be inflated, and majestically backen'd. 1853 FABER *All for Jesus* 55 A false doctrine .. backens devotion. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. iv. 720 Very hot vinegar applied .. to a boil .. will sometimes 'backen' it.

† 2. *intr.* To move or draw back. *Obs.*

1748 [See BACKENING *vbl. sb.*]

Back-end (bæ·k|end). [f. BACK *a.* + END, in the sense of either extremity. Cf. FORE-END.]

1. Of things with two ends: The hinder or rear end.

a 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 114 To put their sinnes into the backe end of the Wallet. 1675 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* II. i. (1735) 37 At the Back-end of a Lord's coach.

2. The later part or 'latter end' of a season; (absolutely) of the year: The late autumn, the 'fall.'

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 3 (JAM.) When you did us the honour to stop a day or two last back-end. 1860 W. WHITE *Wrekin* 43 In his opinion the 'backend' was the best fishing season.

Backening (bæ·k'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BACKEN + -ING1.] The action of moving or drawing back.

1748 THOMPSON *Cast. Indol.* II. xlii, With back'ning shunn'd his touch, for well he knew its power.

Ba·ckening, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING2.] Keeping back, retarding (vegetables, crops, etc.).

1781 BARKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 353 The first three weeks of April were cold, backening, and often frosty. 1794 — LXXXIV. 175 A very backening season.

Backer (bæ·kəɹ), *sb.*1 [f. BACK *v.* + -ER1.] He who or that which backs.

1. A supporter; *esp.* one who bets on a horse or event; one who supports by money or credit.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* 380 A backer to beare out my foule oppressions. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* i. 1 When fortune is low and backers scarce. 1850 LYTTON *My Novel* IX. ix. 86 'Take any odds against him that his backers may give,' said L'Estrange.

2. *Arch.* 'A narrow slate put on the back of a broad square-headed slate when the slates begin to get narrow.' P. Nicholson *Pract. Builder* 1823.

† 3. *Arith.* The rule of three reversed. Cf. ADVANCER 3. *Obs.* But perhaps *backer* is here the adj., q.v.

1543 RECORDE, etc. *Gr. Arts* (1640) 180 That the greater the third summe is above the first, the lesser the fourth summe is beneath the second: and this rule therefore you may call the Backer or Reverse Rule.

Ba·cker, *sb.*2 [f. BACK *sb.* + ER1.] A porter, carrier, or unloader.

'In common use in the docks.' J. M. Cowper.

Backer, obs. form of BAKER.

Backer, backey, vulgar contr. of TOBACCO.

1863 H. KINGSLEY *A. Elliot* xxi, Bits of backer pipe.

† **Ba·cker,** *a. compar. Obs.* [f. BACK *a.*] Farther back, hinder, posterior.

1564 *Three 15th C. Chron.* (1880) 130 Backer parts. 1575 TURBERVILE *Falconrie* 310 Deplume hir head behinde in the backer part. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 492 A hole bored in the backer part of his crooked horn. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 87 Her dishevell'd hair .. Hung loosly down, and vail'd the backer part.

† **Ba·ckermore,** *adv. Obs.* In 5 bakkermore. [See BACK *adv.* 1.] Farther back; more to the rear.

† **Ba·ckermost,** *a. superl. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. BACK *a.*; late formation on type of *hindermost, innermost*: see -MOST.] By-form of BACKMOST.

1669 *Churchw. Acc.* in *Archæol.* XXXV. 449 (D.) In the gallery at Hampton in the backermost seat. 1699 in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 287 Some of the backermost part of which [house] is an ancient Roman building.

Backet (bæ·kĕt). *Sc.* [a. F. *baquet*, dim. of *bac*, BACK *sb.*2] A shallow wooden trough used for carrying ashes, coals, mortar, salt, etc.

1789 BURNS *Capt. Grose* vi, Parritch-pats, and auld sautbackets. 1823 TENNANT *Cdl. Beaton* 154 Seeking backets and mason's auld duds.

Backfall (bæ·kfǭl). [f. BACK *adv.* and *sb.*] Hence Ba·ckfalled *ppl. a.*

† 1. A 'grace' in old English music; see quot.

1676 MACE *Musicks Mon.* I. XIV. 90 To make a Back-fall Right, you are always to strike the Precedent Letter .. instead of that Letter, which is to be Back-fall'd with your Right Hand. 1878 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 43 The smooth graces .. include the Plain-beat or Rise, the Backfall, the Double Backfall.

2. A fall or throw on the back in wrestling. Often *fig.*

1838–9 *Hood's Own* 3 No wrestler .. ever received half so many back-falls as I. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* XXV, He will throw him an argumentative back-fall presently.

3. A lever in the coupler of an organ.

1880 E. HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 606/2 This coupler is always worked by a pedal, on pressing which the

backfalls descend into position. 1881 C. EDWARDS *Organs* 71 Backfalls are usually made of mahogany.

†**Ba·ckfaller.** *Obs.* [f. BACK *adv.* + FALL *v.* + -ER[1].] One who falls back (*fig.*), a renegade.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xi. (R.) Onias with many lyke backfallers from God fled into Egypte.

Backfriend (bæ·kfrĕnd). [f. BACK *sb.* or *adv.* Perh. orig. a friend who 'kept back,' and did not come forward to assist, and so was no real friend.]

†**1.** A pretended or false friend; an enemy who pretends friendship; a secret or unavowed enemy. *Obs.*

1472 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* 692 III. 40, I harde somwhat by hym off a bakke ffrende off yowr. 1574 T. NEWTON *Health Mag.* 75 Corrupte and unpure Ayre is unto all age a greate backefriende and enemie. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. 772 Westmorland thought it safest to checke the Scots as the neerer and continuall backefriends. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 180 As S. Jerome was an open enemy to this doctrine, so Eusebius was a back friend to it. 1725 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 108 My back friend, Mr. Bruce, has now another and heavier author to deal with than I, Bishop Burnet. 1827 SOUTHEY *Life & Corr.* (1850) V. 321 But I have had backfriends .. as well as enemies.

2. A friend who stands at one's back, a backer.

1599 NASHE *Lent Stuffe* (1871) 77 Faithful confederates and back-friends. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* vi, I had in case of the worst a stout back-friend in this uncle of mine.

3. (*dial.*) A hangnail.

1864 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. V. 23/1 The troublesome splinters of skin which are often formed near the roots of the nails are called stepmother's blessings .. back-friends.

Backgame (bæ·kgē·m). [f. BACK *adv.*]

1. BACKGAMMON; a 'game' at backgammon.

1718 CIBBER *Non-juror* I, A Coquett's Play with a serious Lover, is like a Back-game at Tables, all open at first. 1753 in Mrs. Barhauld *Richardson* (1804) III. 68, I must now as they say at Tables, endeavour to play a good back game.

2. *Chess.*

1800 *Hoyle's Games* 132 As his king may retire to his bishop's square, the second Back-game will show how to proceed in this case.

3. A return-game.

Backgammon (bækgæ·mən). Also in 7 baggammon. [Apparently = *back-game, back-play* (ME. *gamen* game, play, still in 15th c.), 'because the pieces are (in certain circumstances) taken up and obliged to go *back*, that is re-enter at the table.' Always called TABLES till the 17th c. Compare the prec. word; also the following early mention of *tables* along with dice, as a *kueade gemen* (Kentish for *gamen*), a wicked gamen or game:

1340 *Ayenb.* 45 Kueade gemenes, ase byeþ þe gemenes of des, and of tables.

(The unsatisfactory point is the want of 16th c. quotations for *gamen*, which may however have survived dialectally. Cf. also the analogous *after-game* in 'after-game at Irish,' a game of similar nature. For other suggestions as to derivation, see Wedgwood, and Skeat.)]

1. A game played on a board consisting of two tables (usually united by a hinge), with draught-men whose moves are determined by throws of the dice.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 105 Though you have learnt to play at Baggammon, you must not forget Irish, which is a more serious and solid game. 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* I. i, I won 300 guineys of him t'other night at Back-gammon. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. II. 1062 The Hangman, Was like to lurch you at Back-Gammon. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 142 And play at billiards, cards, or backgammon. 1814 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* (1839) IV. 355 In the evening Backgammon and cards are in great request.

2. *spec.* (See quot.)

1883 *Boys' Own Bk.* 620 There are three kinds of victory—one the winning the *hit*, the second the winning the *gammon*, and the third winning a *backgammon* .. If the winner has borne all his men off before the loser has carried all his men to his own table, it is a *backgammon*, and held equal to three hits or games.

3. *attrib.*, as in *backgammon board, table.*

1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 371 A backgammon table preserved behind the high altar. 1820 BYRON *Juan* v. x, Like a backgammon board the place was dotted With whites and blacks.

Backga·mmon, *v.* [f. the sb.; cf. quot. 1678 in 1.] To defeat at backgammon, or by winning a backgammon.

1793 *Ann. Reg.* 246 At length he by death is back gammoned.

Background (bæ·kgraund). [f. BACK *a.*]

1. The ground or surface lying at the back of or behind the chief objects of contemplation, which occupy the *foreground*. (Formerly, the part of the stage in a theatre remote from the audience.)

1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* III. ii, Ranger retires to the background. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* I. i. (1883) 182 Elvira walks about pensively in the background. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 109 The low cottage in the back-ground.

b. *esp.* as represented in any of the Arts of Design.

1752 tr. *Gersaint's Etch. Rembrandt* 94 The Back-ground is always faint, the Aqua-fortis having failed. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 114 The backgrounds are either architectural in the Byzantine style, or mountainous.

c. *fig.*

1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* Introd. 28 Egypt .. is the background of the whole history of the Israelites. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 160 A statelier dome .. shining on the background of the night of Time.

2. A less prominent position, where an object is not readily noticed; retirement, obscurity.

1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* III. i. (1883) 177 Keep your madness in the background. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 253 Political friends thought it best .. that he should remain in the background. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 2 (1882) 174 This .. may have helped to throw into the background its [Parliament's] character as a supreme Court of appeal.

Ba·ckground, *v.* To form a background to.

1843 MRS. BROWNING *Lett. R. Horne* I. 70 Where there is no reserve of character to background it [shyness].

†**Ba·ck-guard.** *Obs.* [Cf. BACK-WARD.] Rear-guard.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 745 To follow thaim a bakgard for to be.

Back-hair (bæ·k,hēə·r). [f. BACK *a.*] The long hair at the back of a woman's head.

1836 *Athenæum* No. 447. 358 Their back hair underneath combed upwards. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxii, Busily engaged in brushing what ladies call their 'back-hair.'

†**Ba·ck-half.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 bac-, bak-, 5-6 backe-, 6 backhalf(e. [f. BACK *a.* + HALF.] Back side, back part, rear.

1408 WYCLIF *Gen.* xix. 6 (MS. Fairfax 2) Loth 3ede out to hem on the bachalf. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 59 The theef that comithe in atte the dore on the backe half. 1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* 52 Too Athlants ioined togeather a backhalf.

b. *adverbially*: Backward.

1470 HAKDING *Chron.* Pref. 6 Thus sette he me all bakhalfe on the tayle.

Back-hand (bæ·k,hænd), *sb.* [f. BACK *adv.*]

1. The hand turned backwards in making a stroke, as (at *Tennis*) in taking balls at the left hand, by stretching the right across the body, *hence* the left-hand 'play' or 'court' in the game. Hence *fig.*

1657 DISBROWE in Burton *Diary* (1828) II. 48 It reflects upon the Long Parliament by the back-hand .. So I desire the preamble may be laid aside. *c* 1706 VANBRUGH *Mistake* v. 1, I desire the honour to keep your back hand myself. *Lopez (servant to Don L.)* 'Tis very kind indeed. Pray, sir, have you ne'er a servant with you could hold a racket for me too? *a* 1757 CIBBER *Careless Husb.* IV. (D.) That's odds at tennis, my lord..I'll endeavour to keep your back-hand a little. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xix, As if I had picked you out of the whole of St. James's coffee-house to hold my back-hand.

2. Handwriting with the letters sloped backwards. *Mod. newspaper.* Other letters produced were written by Street in his back-hand.

B. *attrib.* as *adj.* = BACK-HANDED.

1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* X. 781 With a back hand Blow.

Ba·ck-ha·nd, *v.* To take a BACKHANDER 3.

1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Livingstone* viii. 72 Livingstone, if you begin back-handing already, you will never be able to hold that great raking chestnut.

Back-handed (bæ·khændĕd), *a.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. With the back of the hand.

1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 15 Mar. 162/1 A back-handed pat on the cheek. 1836 MACREADY *Remin.* II. 23 A back-handed slap across the face.

2. Directed backwards, or with the hand or arm crossing the body (*i.e.* for a right-handed man from left to right), as a sword-cut; sloping backwards, as handwriting.

3. *fig.* † **a.** Keeping back one's hand, backward, remiss; **b.** Indirect, like a back-handed sword-cut.

1817 GODWIN *Mandeville* II. 180 (D.) Modesty .. is often the most beggarly and back-handed friend that merit can have. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvi, Rob might get a back-handed lick at him. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* xii, Having given her this back-handed reminder.

Hence **Backha·ndedness.** 1859 in WORCESTER.

Back-hander. [f. as prec. + -ER[1].]

1. A blow with the back of the hand.

1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* (1864) 11 'Go away Sarah,' said Johnny with a backhander. 1881 E. J. WORKOISE *Sissie* xxii, A heavy backhander by way of punishment.

b. *fig.*

1862 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Inside Bar* X. (ed. 12) 363 This was obviously a back-hander at James. 1880 *World* 21 Aug. 7 The Lieutenant-General got a prompt backhander when he asked for a return of the contributions.

2. An extra glass of wine out of turn, the bottle being passed back.

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 48, I will take a back-hander, as Clive don't seem to drink.

Back-head (bæ·khe·d). [f. BACK *a.* + HEAD.]

a. False hair worn at the back of the head; chignon.

b. Back part of the head.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 531 Dresses youthfully, wears back-heads. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* vii. 223 (D.) Her pale pink lustring and back-head. 1836 A. WALKER *Beauty Wom.* 381 If the forehead be not large in proportion to the backhead.

Backhouse, obs. f. BAKEHOUSE: see also BACK-5.

Backing (bæ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BACK *v.* + -ING[1].]

I. The action of the vb. BACK in various senses.

1. The action of supporting at the back.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 165 Call you that backing of your friends? a plague vpon such backing! 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 281 For the backinge of the former consequence, this reason was added. 1875 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* V. 133 My ready backing of my friend.

2. The mounting of a horse; the breaking in of a colt to the saddle.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 240 It is good to use your horse to backing both sadled and bare. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell), The backing of a horse, *equi domitura.*

3. The action of putting or moving back; a throwing back in progress; retardation.

1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* ii. (1653) 10 A great part of that land lyeth as it were drowned .. it overcomes not that backing many times till near Midsummer.

4. Motion in a backward direction, *esp.* of the wind in a direction opposed to the sun's.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 25 Who foretold them by the Winds backing to the Sun, i. e. opposing its course. 1875 BENFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iv. 91 From West to South-West, South, and South-East, the change is called backing. 1884 INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* 876/2 Rivers would be able to dispose of their water in the full season without its backing up.

5. *techn.* **a.** *Printing*, 'Perfecting' a sheet already printed on one side, by printing it on the other. **b.** *Bookbinding*, Preparing the back of a book with glue, etc. before putting on the cover

1846 *Printing Appar. Amateurs* 42 When a second impression was added at the back, which is called backing, or working the reiteration.

6. a. *Backing-down*: withdrawal, shirking. **b.** *Backing-off*: unwinding silk or cotton. **c.** *Backing-up* in *Cricket*, etc.: see BACK *v.* 8.

1851 L. GORDON *Art Jrnl. Illust. Catal.* vi. * * /2 This operation of undoing the coil is called the backing-off. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 465/1 There's to be no backing down.

II. Collective appellation of that which backs, or forms a back, rear, or hinder part.

7. Support, succour; a body of supporters.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* viii, A quarter whence assuredly he expected no backing. 1880 *Times* 11 Dec. 9 It is promoted by what appears to be a solid backing of landowners.

8. Anything used to form a back, or line the back.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 221 Not only flat backing, but Purbeck ashler in rough courses, from those quarries. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk.*, *Backing*, the timber behind the armour-plates of a ship. 1884 F. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 219 A great pier-glass was cracked .. and the metallic backing seemed to be scaling off.

9. = BACK *sb.* 16.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 225 The Backing of a Hip is the angle made on its upper edge to range with the two sides or planes of the roof between which it is placed.

10. (*dial.*) Bank, embankment.

1863 *Lancashire Fents* 3 A pretty weaver lass .. seated herself on the 'backing.' 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 136 A younger person stands upon the garden 'backing.'

11. *Backings*: refuse of wool or flax, or what is left after dressing it; in the manufacture of flax, properly, the tow that is thrown off by the second hackling. (Jamieson.)

c 1795 *Aberd. Statist. Acc.* XIX. 207 (Jam.) The waft was spun by old women, and that only from backings or nails.

Backing (bæ·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. BACK *v.* + -ING[2].] That backs, or moves backward.

1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 268 In the foreground Turner has put a backing waggon with kicking horses.

Back-lash (bæ·klæʃ). *Mech.* The jarring reaction or striking back of a wheel or set of connected wheels in a piece of mechanism, when the motion is not uniform or when sudden pressure is applied. **Ba·ck-lashing** (in same sense).

1863 *N. Brit. Rev.* May 257 Throughout the machine, in such a case, there is too much back-lash. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 33 Steering Gear .. whereby the steersman is relieved from the danger of back-lash on the wheel. 1883 *Century Mag.* 381 To prevent the reel from back-lashing.

Backless (bæ·klĕs), *a.* [f. BACK *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a back, having no back.

1827 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 79 A car (which must not have been backless). 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXIV. 786 Narrow backless benches.

Ba·cklet. *dial.* [f. BACK *sb.* + -LET, dim. suffix.] A back yard. (Chiefly in s. w.)

1724 *Lond. Gaz.* 6253/3 A Dwelling-House, with a Backlet and Garden thereto belonging. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 28 June 4/7 The backlet..was..under the power of the flames.

Ba·cklings, -ins, *adv. north. dial.* [f. OE. *bæcling* (f. *bæc*, BACK + -LING) with adverbial genitive -*s*.] Back, backwards.

[*c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John vi. 66 Monige ðegnas his from foerdun on bæcling.] 1785 BURNS *Wks.* III. 254 Backlins comin .. She grew mair bright.

Back-log (bæ·k,lɒg). [f. BACK *a.*] A large log placed at the back of the fire. (Chiefly in U.S.)

1684 I. MATHER *Illustr. Provid.* v. 115 The spit .. came down with the point foremost, and stuck in the back-log. 1882 HOWELLS in *Longm. Mag.* I. 49 A back-log big enough to smoulder .. for days. 1883 MRS. ROLLINS *New Eng. Bygones* 63 Brightened by a roaring backlog.

†**Ba·ckman.** *Obs. rare.* [f. BACK *sb.* 12.] A follower, retainer, attendant.

c 1560 *Sang again Ladyes* in *Maitland Poems*, The lairds and ladyes ryde of the toun For feir of hungerie bakmen.

Backmost (bæ·kmōst), *a., superl.* [f. BACK *a.*; a late formation after the type of *foremost, hindmost*: see -MOST. Cf. BACKERMOST.] Most to the back, hindmost; the opposite of *foremost.*

1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* 98 The four backmost teeth. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* II. xlii. 95 Though now the axe was uplifted, nay, though it was at its backmost poise.

Back-piece (bæ·kpīs). [f. BACK *sb.* or *a.*]

1. A piece of armour protecting the back. Also *fig.*

1586 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 289 If you match the lady to Scotland, you are sure to have a stout Back-piece. 1607 DEKKER *Wh. Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 274 The hollow backe-peece of a rustie Armour. 1865 PARKMAN

Huguenots ix. (1875) 150 Gourgues took the lead, in breast-plate and back-piece.

2. The piece which forms the back of anything.

1838 *Workwoman's Guide* vi. 173 Making a slipper by merely sewing on a front to a sole, and leaving it without any back-piece. 1851 *Art Jrnl. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 16/3 In the centre of the back-piece [of a side-board] is a medallion.

Back-plate (bæ·kplē·t). [f. BACK *sb.* or *a.*]

1. A plate of armour for the back.

1656 TRAPP *Exp. Eph.* vi. 14 No mention of a back-plate because the Christian soldier should never fly. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxv, Armed with cuirass and back-plate. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 170/1 The Mud Tortoise .. has a sacrum .. soldered .. to the back-plate.

2. A plate placed at or forming the back.

1772 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 78 The cock is fastened to the back-plate of the clock itself.

Backrac(k, -rag, obs. forms of BACHARACH.

† Ba·ck-ra·cket. *Obs.* [f. BACK *adv.*] The return of a ball in tennis; *fig.* a counter-charge, 'tu quoque.'

1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch* iv. i, He plays at back-racket with me. 1638 FEATLY *Transubst.* 3 Bandie the tearmes of Schismatike and Heritike..the Sorbonists to the Jesuites, and the Jesuites by back-racket to the Sorbonists.

Backs (of leather): see BACK *sb.* 18.

Back-set (bæ·kset), *sb.* [f. BACK *adv.*]

1. A setting back; a reverse, check, relapse. (Of Sc. origin.)

1721 WODROW *Hist.* II. 555 (JAM.) The people of God have got many backsets one after another. 1816 CALHOUN *Wks.* II. 170 It would give a back set, and might .. endanger their ultimate success. 1883 *American* V. 373 A backset which some good judges pronounced fatal.

2. An eddy or counter-current.

1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 612 The backset caused by the overflow. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* July 119 The back-set of some deeper-flowing stream.

Ba·ckse·t, *v.* [f. as prec. + SET *v.*]

† 1. To set upon in the rear. *Obs.*

1573 ANDERSON *Exp. Benedictus* 71 b (T.) The Israelites .. [were] backset with Pharaoh's whole power.

2. (in U.S.) To re-plough in the autumn prairie-land ploughed for the first time in the spring.

1883 *Lisbon (Dakota) Star* Sept., Contracts for large or small areas of backsetting or stubble plowing. 1884 *Ibid.* 10 Oct., Farmers are engaged in plowing and backsetting.

Ba·ck-se·ttler. [f. *back settle-ment*: see BACK *a.* 1 b.] One who lives in the back settlements of a colony or new country; a settler in the back-woods.

1809 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* II. 322 Individual wickedness on the part of the traders and back-settlers. 1829 — *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 190 What to the American back-settler seems the perfection of wild independence.

Backsheesh, variant of BAKSHEESH.

Back-shop (bæ·kˌʃɒp). [f. BACK *a.* and *sb.*] A small and usually private shop behind the main one; a secret place of business.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxxii. 751 When we keepe such Backeshops, it is a token that our heart is not rid quite and cleane. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. 47 Here a Bookseller in his back-shop slept.

Backside. Forms: 5–6 bak-, backesyde, 6 bak-, 7 backeside, 6– backside. [f. BACK *a.* Now pronounced as two words, exc. in sense 3 (and 2 dialectally).]

1. The hinder or back part; the back, the rear.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxiii. 72 That on the baksyde of the bataylle they be not ennahysshed. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxviii, The backeside of your instrument. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xlvi. 147 Came out at the backside of his leg. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* 10 Scythians from the backside of the Euxine Sea. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 36 The worst back-side lanes.

† 2. The back premises, back yard, out-buildings, attached to a dwelling; also, the privy. Now *dial.*

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, xxxvi, Houses, with the curtilage backeside and gardeine adjoining. 1630 LORD *Banians & Persees* 79 Administring food to a young Kid in his Fathers backeside. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Wks. 1768 I. 150 An authentic phrase for demanding the way to the back-side. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 79 The witch weyfe begg'd in our backseyde.

3. (bæ·ksəid) The posteriors or rump.

c 1500 *Robin Hood* (Ritson) II. iv. 236 With an arrowe so broad, He shott him into the backe-syde. 1651 H. MORE *Sec. Lash Alaz.* To Rdr., As if his senses lay all in his backside, and had left his brains destitute. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 156 (1756) II. 288 A poor ant .. with her head downwards, and her backside upwards. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 522 He shall fall on his back-side.

† 4. The under surface of a leaf; the reverse side or 'back' of a document, page, book, etc.; cf. BACK *sb.* 3, 4. *Obs.*

1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, v. § 5 Indorsed and written on the Back-side of the said Licence. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 86 b, Upon the bak syde they [Hartstongue leaves] haue as it wer smal wormes hangyng on. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. viii. 116 On the backside of this paper are writ these words. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5910/5 Lost .. a Pocket-Book .. writ on the backside John Bennett.

† 5. *fig.* The reverse or wrong side; the opposite.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 377 To endorse him on the back-side of posterity, not a golden, but a brazen Asse. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* iv. xix, Just the very backside of Truth.

Backsight (bæ·kˌsəi·t). [f. BACK *adv.*]

a. In *Surveying*, a 'sight' or reading taken backwards, or towards the point of starting. **b.** The sight of a rifle nearer the stock.

1860 *All Y. Round* No. 71. 501 The back or elevating sight. 1867 MARSH in *N. Y. Nation* 9 May 373 A backsight is a sight or reading taken backwards; that is, in a direction opposite to that in which the levelling party is proceeding. 1880 *Times* 18 Oct. 4/3 In using the rifle a native rarely avails himself .. of the backsight.

Back-slang (bæ·kˌslæŋ). [f. BACK *adv.*] A kind of slang in which every word is pronounced backwards; as *ynnep* for *penny*.

1860 in *Modern Slang* 256. 1862 WHEATLEY *Anagrams* 141 Back Slang .. is formed by the costermongers upon anagrammatical principles; thus *look* is *cool*.

Backslidden (bækslid'n), *ppl. a.* [f. pa. pple. of next.] That has relapsed (into sin).

1871 TYERMAN *Wesley* III. 410 Three weeks after he [Wesley] was at backslidden Stroud.

Backslide (bæksləid), *v.* [f. BACK *adv.* + SLIDE *v.* (In this and its derivatives, the stress varies between ˙ˈ and ˈ˙)] To *slide back*, in a figurative sense; to fall away from attained excellence, *esp.* of religious faith and practice; to relapse.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osorius* 503 The onely righteousnesse of Fayth, from whence they were backslyden. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* I. Wks. (1851) 2 To backslide..into the Jewish beggery of old cast rudiments. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxi, Did not I .. backslide into intemperance and folly?

† Ba·cksli·de, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] Backsliding, apostatizing, falling away.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xix. (1597) 88 The back-slide of our helplesse friends, the down-fall of our state.

Backslider. [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who backslides or falls away from an adopted course, *esp.* of religious faith or practice; an apostate, renegade.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* I. (R.) A traitor and backslider to him. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 306 A backslider .. is worse than one who had never known the right way. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnie.* viii. 141 The backsliders are returning to their first love.

Backsliding, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of a backslider, falling away, apostasy.

1552 KNOX *Faithf. Admon.* 76 (R.) Neither yet doubting, nor backsliding, can utterly destroy and quench the faith of God's elect. 1659 MILTON *Rupt. Commw.* Wks. (1851) 401 To confess in public their backsliding from the good Old Cause. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* ii. 22 Clerical admonitions for Sunday backslidings.

Backsliding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Falling away from the faith, relapsing into sin, apostate; also *lit.* sliding or slipping back.

1611 BIBLE *Hosea* iv. 16 Israel slideth backe, as a backsliding heifer. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, A backsliding pastor, that has .. forsaken the strict path. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iv. 131 Wading up the loose and backsliding slope

Hence **Backslidingness.** 1864 in WEBSTER.

Ba·ck-spei·r, -spear, *v. Sc.* [f. BACK *adv.* + SPEIR, to question.] To re-examine, cross-examine. **Back-speirer,** cross-examiner.

a 1689 CLELAND *Poems* (1697) 101 (JAM.) Several times affronted By slie back-spearers, and accounted An empty rogue. 1796 J. RAMSEY in Lockhart *Scott* (1839) I. 348 It is however easier to backspeir you. 1860 RAMSAY *Remin.* I. 111 'I winna be back-spiered noo, Polly Fullarton.'

† Ba·ck-sta·ff. *Obs.* [f. BACK *sb.*] A peculiar kind of quadrant formerly used in taking altitudes at sea, so called because the observer turned his back to the sun.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xv. 73 A Crosse staffe, a Backestaffe, an Astrolobe. 1696 in PHILLIPS; in mod. Dicts.

Backstairs (bæ·kstɛ·ərz). [f. BACK *a.*]

1. Stairs at the back of a bouse; a secondary staircase.

1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 547 To lead him down a back-stairs. 1655 MRQ. WORC. *Cent. Inv.* xlviii, With Back-stairs .. convenient to Servants to pass up and down. 1863 H. KINGSLEY *A. Elliot* I. x. 114 'So I hits myself down the back-stairs with a tray-full of glasses.'

2. *esp.* The private stairs in a palace, used for other than state visitors.

1627 *Ord. R. Househ.* (1790) 343 All access must bee .. neither by back stayres or private doores. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1764/4 Whoever brings him to her Royal Highnesses Back-stairs, shall have a Guinea Reward. 1884 *19th Cent.* Jan. 29 A page of the back stairs of the royal palace.

b. *fig.* A secret disingenuous method of approach.

1641 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xi. 40, I hope we are not going up the back-stairs to *Sociinianisme*.

c. esp. *attrib.* Of, pertaining to, or employing underhand intrigue at court. (Occas. *backstair.*)

1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* II, A backstair minister. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1842 I. 131 A backstairs influence and clandestine government. 1882 L. STEPHEN *Swift* 110 The back-stairs plots by which the administration of his friends was hampered.

Ba(c)kstale (*Promp. Parv.* 21/2) = BACKWARD.

Backstay (bæ·kstē·). [f. BACK *a.* or *sb.*]

1. *Naut.* (often *pl.*) Long ropes, slanting a little abaft, extending from the upper mast-heads to both sides or to the 'channels' of the ship, where they are fastened to *backstay-plates*; they serve to second the shrouds in supporting the masts under a press of sail. *Backstay-stools*: small 'channels' fixed abaft the principal ones for receiving the backstays. Cf. ABACKSTAYS, ASTAYS.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 29 The ships at stayes, at backe-stayes. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* IX. 42 He will lay her by the lee, the staies, or backestaies, that is, when all the sailes .. are not kept full .. they fall upon the masts and shrowds, so that the ship goes a drift upon her broad side. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4521/2 Our Shrouds and Back-stays cut to pieces. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 115 The captain of the maintop reports the breast backstay much chafed.

2. *gen.* A stay or support at the back; *e.g.* in *Printing*, a leather strap used to check the carriage of a printing-press.

1864 STEPHENS in *N. & Q.* V. 313 England's shield, ally, and backstay Is the Scandia whence she issued. 1879 *Carriage Build.* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 175/2 The wheel-iron, bed-clip, and back-stay being in one.

Backster (bæ·kstəɹ). A flat piece of wood or cork, strapped on the feet for walking over loose beach.

1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1884 H. HEWLETT in *19th Century* Aug. 329 Along the coast of Pevensey Bay one may meet peasants with flat pieces of wood called 'backsters,' fastened to the soles of their boots.

Backster, obs. form of BAXTER, baker.

Back-stitch (bæ·kstiːtʃ). [f. BACK *adv.*] A method of sewing in which, for every new stitch, the needle enters behind, and comes out in front of, the end of the previous one. Hence **Backstitch** *v.*, to sew in this way.

1611 COTGR., *Arriere-poinct*, a backe-stitch. *Arriere-pointé*, backe-stitched. 1640 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Fraise Needle*, Whip-stitch, Back-stitch, and the Cross-stitch. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5868/9 A piece of Holland Back-stitched with a Heart. 1841 THACKERAY *Comic Tales* II. 152 The younger ones learned the principles of back-stitch, cross-stitch, bob-stitch.

Backstone: see BAKESTONE.

† Ba·ckstress. *Obs.* [A double feminine form; f. *backster* (= BAXTER) + -ESS: cf *sempstress, songstress*.] A female baker, a woman who bakes bread.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 153 A baker or backstres muste be well ware: that a .. pyle of wodde be nat nere the fyre.

Back-stroke (bæ·kˌstrōuk). [f. BACK *adv.*]

a. A blow or stroke in return, a recoil; **b.** a back-handed stroke.

1674 FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 96 The backstroke will be sure to give him a knocker. 1753 Miss COLLIER *Art Torment.* 167 Then may you lie snug, and .. play her a most noble backstroke. 1876 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. iii. 90 This backstroke, this kick of the gun.

Back-sword (bæ·kˌsōəɹd). *arch.* [f. BACK *sb.*]

1. A sword with only one cutting edge.

1611 COTGR., *Badelaire*, a short and broad back sword. 1645 *Sacr. Decretal* 24 St. Paul's Back-sword at his side. *c* 1750 BOLINGBROKE *Pol. Tracts* 214 The backsword of Justice which cuts only on one side.

2. A stick with a basket-hilt used instead of a sword in fencing, a single-stick; *hence* **b.** fencing exercise with it.

1699 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* II. (1728) 30 I'm much in love with fencing, but, I think, backsword is the best play. 1747 J. GODFREY *Sc. Defence* Pref., I have purchased my knowledge in the Back-Sword with many a broken head.

3. A fencer with back-sword or single-stick.

1672 DAVENANT *Siege Rhodes* (1673) 5 To the Back-swords of London. 1779 SHERIDAN *St. Patrick's Day* I. ii. 295 A sturdy fellow..and the best back-sword in the country.

Back-swo·rding = BACK-SWORD 2 b. **Back-swo·rdman** = BACK-SWORD 3.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 70, I knew him a good Back-Sword-man. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* ii, The great times for back-swording came round once a-year. *Ibid.* A famous back-sword man.

† Ba·ck-wa·rd, *sb. Obs.* Rear-guard. rear-ward.

1205 LAY. 23814 þat wes þa bac-warde [1250 bac-ward] 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Donner sur la queuë d'vne armée*, to fall vpon the backe ward of an armie.

Backward (bæ·kwəɹd), *adv., a., sb.* Forms: 4–6 bak-, bac-, backward(e, 5 bakeword, 6 bacewarde, (*Sc.* bakwart), 6–7 backeward, 6– backward. [orig. aphetic form of ABACK-WARD; but subseq. referred directly to BACK: see -WARD. Primarily *abackward* differed from *aback*, in expressing direction rather than completed motion; and this still to some extent distinguishes *backward* from *back*.]

A *adv.*

I. Towards one's back, or the back of anything.

1. Of motion: In the direction of one's back or of that to which one's back is turned, as *to lean, bend, fall, push, be pushed* backward.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 190 He smote him in the helm, bakwarde he bare his stroupe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxvi. (1495) 456 By vyolente puttynge of ayre bakward the body of the byrde meuyth forwarde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* xv. 6636 Bold men bakward borne of hor horses. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* iv. 18 He fell downe backwarde from the seate .. and brake his neck. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg., Georg.* III. 174 Clouds of Sand arise, Spurn'd, and cast backward on the Follower's Eyes. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* II. lx. 362 Short horns bent backward. 1813 *Examiner* 29 Mar. 207/1 The bending of the back bone, backward and forward. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 22 Bending backward or forward is not to be permitted.

b. With verbs of continuous motion, as *go, walk, ride*, this passes from simple direction, into a

description of the constant position of the body in relation to the varying direction of motion; = With the back foremost, with the face to the rear.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2042 A mantil on his nec he tok & bakward 30d, als sais þe bok. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* ix. 23 Sem and Jafeth .. 3eden bacward. 1561 *Calvin's* 4 *Godlye Serm.* iv, Like kicking and resty horses, more ready to go backwarde than forward. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 206 If like a Crab you could go backward. 1726 VANBR. & CIBBER *Prov. Husb.* I. i. (1735) 30 Doll puked a little with riding backward. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* V. viii. 124 We walk to heaven backward. 1850 LYTTON *My Novel* II. xii, He turned sharply round .. and, with his arm still folded on his breast, he walked backward, as if not to lose the view.

c. *To go backward:* to retire for a neccssary purpose (*hence* said of the action). *Obs.*

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1804) I. xi. 59 My companion's bowels being disordered he got up in order to go backward. 1771 J. S. *Le Dran's Obs. Surg.* 185 The Patient .. went backward immediately. *Ibid.* 210 No Discharge backward.

† **2.** Of position: With the back towards the front, the company, centre of attention, etc. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Bk. Curtasye* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 302 Ne bacwarde sittande gyf noȝt þy cupe.

† **3.** Of position: Toward the back or rear of a place; away from the front. *arch.* or *Obs*; commonly *back, to the back, at the back.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 204 Whi stand ye so bakward? 1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dane. M.* I. i. (1735) 12 You know my Chamber is backward, and has a door into the Gallery. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5328/4 A small Scar lying backward under one of his Jaws. 1716 8 LADY MONTAGUE *Lett.* 36 I. 137 The women's apartments are always built backward, removed from sight. 1729 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 202 If the Pulley be set backwarder still. 1812 *Examiner* 19 Oct. 672/2 Some injury is also done backward.

II. Towards what is behind in position or course.

4. In the direction which, so far as concerns one's general or ordinary position, is behind one, or from which one is moving, e. g. *to look, turn the head* backward. *arch.*; commonly *back, behind.* (*This connects the present section with* I.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of L. T.* 764 Sche loketh bakward to the lond. 1388 WYCLIF *John* xx. 14 Sche turnede bacward, and sai Jhesu stondinge. *a* 1575 PILKINGTON *Exp. Nehemiah* iv. Wks. (1842) 406 Let us .. not look backward but go on forth. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* ix. 23 Shem and Iaphet .. went backward [= 1 b] .. and their faces were backward. 1695 LO. PRESTON *Boeth.* III. 157 That he his Eyes shan't backward cast. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* i. (1757) 84 Men should press forward in fame's glorious chace; Nobles look backward, and so lose the race. 1855 BROWNING in *Sat. Rev.* No. 4. 69 Whom else could I dare look backward for?

5. In the direction from which one has come, towards the place of starting, in the opposite direction from that in which one has advanced.

Not properly used of persons, animals, etc., where it would be ambiguous; e. g. a *ball* may roll backward, a *stream* flow backward, but a man after proceeding so far will begin to walk *back* or *in the opposite direction*, not *backward*, unless in sense 1 b. But see **b**.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1525 And thou Simois .. Returne backwarde to thy well. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 57 We .. sumtyme sealyd bakward, sumtyme forward. *Ibid.* 63 We made Sayle bakward j C myle. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* xvi. 16 Like as an arowe .. returneth not bacwarde. 1589 A. MUNDAY in Arb. *Eng. Garner* (1877) I. 206 Straightway suspected the matter: and returned backward. 1673 DRYDEN *Assignat.* v. iv. Wks. 1883 IV. 464 Like some impetuous flood, which mastered once, With double force bends backward. 1802 *Chron. Scot. Poetry* IV. Introd. 37 The hope .. of the Angli began to melt and flow backward. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Year, 1st Sund. Christmas* iii, Backward force the waves of Time.

b. *Backward and forward*: to and fro; also *fig.* of vacillation, uncertain speech, etc.

1581 FULKE in *Confer.* III. (1584) Y iij b, Euen nowe, you denied .. and now you graunt it: you go backward and foreward. 1680 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 57 Goeing backward and forward in his accusation. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 274 The Serpent wav'd his Carcase .. Backward and forward. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 234 The boy went backward and forward in his story. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 237 Carried backward and forward in the yawls every tide. 1833 MACAULAY *Mahon's War Success., Ess.* (1848) II. 93 Imputations .. utterly unfounded .. were hurled backward and forward by the political disputants. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 2 This regular backward-and-forward movement of the great mass of water.

6. In the direction of retreat. (Commonly *back.*)

† *To go backward*: to recede, retreat; to relapse, backslide (obs.).

1382 WYCLIF *Psa.* xl. 14 Be thei turned al bacward. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5024 The joy that is eterne, Fro which go bakward Youthe her made. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* i. 4 They haue prouoked the holy one of Israel vnto anger, and are gone bacward. 1611 *ibid.* Let them be driuen backward, and put to shame. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 223 The flames Drivn backward slope their pointing spires. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* III. i. 324 They are beaten backward from the palace.

7. *fig.* Towards a worse state, implying retrogression, check, etc. (More commonly *back.*)

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 55 Al things goa backward. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 233 The fated skye .. doth backward pull Our slow designes. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.) The work went backward, and the more he strove T'advance the suit, the further from her love. 1776 ADAM SMITH *Wealth Nat.* I. I. ix. 95 It is a common .. opinion that France is going backward.

8. Of time: **a.** Towards the past; **b.** In the past. (*arch.*; commonly *back.*)

1562 PILKINGTON *Haggeus* ii. Wks. (1842) 176 He bids them look backward .. whole forty years. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 1 By a computation backward from ourselves. 1625 BUGES *Pers. Tithes* 55 This Statute extendeth to 40 yeares backe-ward. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 31 For any number of years backward. 1871 SMILES *Character* xi. (1876) 305 It glorifies the present by the light it casts backward.

III. In the reverse direction or order. [Arising out of 5.]

9. In a direction opposite to the normal one, the reverse way; from end to beginning.

a 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 295 *Eua* turned bacwarde spellyth *aue.* 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 50 What is Ab speld backward with the horn on his head? 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 104 The first Note must be plaid with the bow drawn backward. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 195 Rites forbid and backward-jabbered prayers. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 23 The root of the costermonger tongue .. is to give the words spelt backward.

b. *fig.* The wrong way, perversely.

1552 LYNDESAY *Papyngo* 706 Deuotely saye .. The auld Placebo bakwart. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 61, I neuer yet saw man .. how rarely featur'd, But she would spell him backward.

10. Phrase: *To ring bells backward*: to ring them beginning with the bass bell, in order to give alarm of fire or invasion, or express dismay.

c 1500 *Adam Bel* 346 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 153 There was many an oute horne in Carlyll blowen, And the belles bacewarde did they rynge. 1590 R. HARVEY *Plain Perc.* 2, I heare the bels ring backward, and the fire runne forward. 1651 CLEVELAND *Rebel Scot* 5 Ring the Bells backward; I am all on fire. 1672 WILD *Letter* 11 [They] talk'd of Bells and Bonfires; but none .. durst begin, for fear they should .. when the Parliament meet, be forced to ring the Bells backward. *a* 1832 SCOTT *Bonnie Dundee*, The bells are rung backward, the drums they are beat.

† **11.** Contrariwise, *e converso, vice versa. Obs.*

1607 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* IV. 10 All that 'rise against,' are 'enemies,' but not backward. For enemies may be such as stand on even ground.

B. *adj.* [attrib (often elliptical) use of the *adv.*; but analogous to adjs. in -WARD of OE. origin.]

1. Directed to the back or rear.

1552 HULOET, Backwarde, *recuruus .. retrorsus.* 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 48 With backward Bows the Pathians shall be there. 1882 *Proper Pride* ii. 145 Many regretful backward glances. 1883 LOOMIS *Treat. Astron.* 18 The forward motion of a boat .. gives to the banks an appearance of backward motion.

fig. 1860 J. YOUNG *Prov. Reason* 45 The last, dim .. point in the backward stretch of the reason.

2. Directed in the opposite way; of or pertaining to return.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 38 Their backward course. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 154 With backward footing through the shade. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. III. 81 And takes the backward way with trembling limbs. 1884 *Gt. W. Ry. Time Tables* July 87 Available for Two Calendar Months for completion of the forward and backward journeys.

3. Done in the reverse way or order; reversed.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 124 The backward labours of her faithless hand. 1726 GAY *Fables* I. xxiii. 17 She mumbles forth her backward prayers. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* vii. § 230 When the backward process has reached this germ.

† **4.** Perverse, unfavourable. *Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 18 Stil crost with destenye backward. *a* 1605 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 5 Who was so glad as he, to return with this backward answer?

† **5.** Placed towards or at the back or rear. *Obs.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 95 His forward voyce now is to speake well of his friend; his backward voice, is to vtter foule speeches. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 156 The backward Hips .. in the way of an Angle for the back part of a Building. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 171 ¶ 9 A lodging in the backward garret of a mean house. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* VII. 572 'He .. lodges here—he has the backward rooms.'

6. Turning or hanging back from action; disinclined to advance or make advances; reluctant, averse, unwilling, loath, chary; shy, bashful.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iii. 72 Perish the man, whose mind is backward now. 1673 CRADOCK *Knowl. & Pract.* I. ii. § 2 Prone to evil, and backward to good. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) II. 510 Take pains with your backward hearts to bring them to it. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* xi. Wks. 1760 I. 123 The females were nothing backwarder in beholding. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 77 The .. nobility were not backward with presents of the same nature. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. I. 13 The apostles were never backward to combat other Jewish prejudices. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. i. 2 Percy Metcalfe .. was quite as backward as Vivian; indeed, backwarder.

7. Behindhand in respect of time or progress, late.

1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 15 Which will occasion the French to be 6 weeks backwarder in their preparations. 1777 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* II. 43 A very backward scholar. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* § 1. 21 The inns of Spain are in that backward state in which those of Sicily are. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 530 The law is here certainly in a backward condition. 1883 tr. *Renan's Recoll. Youth* 24 If a child was backward in learning to walk.

b. *esp.* of the season or crops.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 28 The yeare will proue backward. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 8 Harvest .. is extremely backward this year. 1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 629/2 Turnips, a fair crop, although backward. 1836 *Athenæum* No. 440. 241 The season though somewhat backward promises an abundant harvest.

8. Reaching into the past.

c 1650 *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 401 A tax backward, to be paid over again. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 122 Far as thy mind thro' backward time can see. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xxiv. Each backward year.

C. *sb.* [The *adj.* or *adv.* used absolutely.]

† **1.** *lit.* The hinder part of the body. *Obs.*

1627 MASSINGER *Gt. Dk. Flor.* II. i, I should Have kissed her backward.

2. *poet.* The past portion (of time).

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 50 What see'st thou else In the dark backward and abisme of Time? 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 91 One volume of contemporary memoirs .. will throw more light into the dark backward of time than, etc.

† **Ba·ckward,** *v. Obs.* [f. BACKWARD *a.* Cf. to *forward.*] To put or keep back, delay, retard.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 3 Whereby he did greatly backward the tree in his bearing. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Comm.* 16 Nov. 4 To hinder or backward the said former undertakings. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* XV. (R.) One that doth so clog and trash, so disadvantage and backward us.

Backwardation (bækwəɹdē·ʃən). [f. prec. vb. + -ATION (after sbs. from vbs. of Latin origin as *retard-ation*).] *Stock Exchange* term for a percentage paid by a seller of stock for the privilege of keeping back or delaying its delivery till the following account or to any other future day agreed upon.

1850 KEYSER *Law Stock Exch.*, The term Backwardation is employed when stock is more in demand than money, and a premium is given to obtain the loan of stock against its value in money. *a* 1860 C. FENN *Eng. & For. Funds* (1883) 127 Backwardation is paid by the speculator for the fall, or the Bear, in order to postpone delivery until the following account. 1880 *Society* 3 Sept. 16 The Bear a good contango loves, The Bull a backwardation. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 9/2 At the opening ¼ backwardation to ¼ contango was charged.

† **Backwardiza·tion.** *Obs.* = prec.

1865 in *Public Opin.* 18 Nov. 541/2 'Backwardization' expresses .. the sum which a seller pays for not being obliged to deliver the shares at the time before agreed upon, but carry them over to the following account.

Ba·ckwardly, *adv.* [f. BACKWARD *a.* + -LY².]

1. In a backward direction.

1552 HULOET, Bowed backwardlye, *recuruue.*

† **2.** Again, over again. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Backwardlye .. *rursum.* 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Gal.* iv. 9 Whervnto .. ye wil be in bondage backwardly.

† **3.** Perversely. *Obs.*

a 1586 *Answ. Cartwright* 35 How backewardely doeth he deale in this matter? 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. iii. 18 Does he thinke so backwardly of me now.

4. Reluctantly, unwillingly, sluggishly.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (J.) Though they do fly, yet backwardly do go with proud aspect. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell), Backwardly, *Otiose, negligenter, remisse.* 1860 RAWLINSON tr. *Herodotus* VIII. lxxxv. IV. 330 A few only followed the advice of Themistocles, to fight backwardly.

Ba·ckwardness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The state of being behindhand in progress or preparation.

a 1588 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 424 Where there is backwardness in knowledge. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Raw Preacher* 3 His backwardness in the University. 1683 SIR W. TEMPLE *Mem.* 1672-9 Wks. 1731 I. 417 By their Forwardness, and the great Backwardness of some of the Allies. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiv. 254 The backwardness of the English in engineering skill. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* I. v. 63 The poverty and backwardness of India.

b. The backward state of the season, or crops.

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1928/1 Put off, by reason of the backwardness of the season. 1719 LOUDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 164 Causes of the Forwardness or Backwardness of Maturity in all manner of Fruits. 1828 STEUART *Planter's Guide* 323 In regard to Backwardness in Trees.

2. Reluctance, disinclination; slowness of conception or action, sluggishness; bashfulness.

1597 T. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 14 Cowldnes and backwardnes in religion. 1624 A. WOTTON *Runne fr. Rome* 5 To beare with my slownes and backwardnes. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 62 Backwardness or indisposition unto the things exhorted. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 3 Jan., I, out of my natural backwardness, did hang off, which vexed her 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxxix. (1804) 254 Which operation I having performed with some backwardness, she put it on. 1787 T. JEFFEASON *Writ.* (1859) II. 149 The backwardness of the States to bring money into the public treasury. 1872 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 141 Without any suspicion of backwardness or disloyalty.

Backwards (bæ·kwəɹdz), *adv.* (and *a.*). Also 6 **bacwardes,** *Sc.* **bacwartis.** [f. BACKWARD with advb. genitive *-s*; cf. OE. *hámweardes*: see -WARDS.]

A. = BACKWARD *adv.* in its various senses.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. ii. 46 The streme bacwartis vp, flawis soft and styll. 1535 COVERDALE *John* xviii. 6 They wente bacwardes and fell to the grounde. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* I. iv. in *Old Pl.* (1884) III. 25, I will preferre thee backwards (as many friends do) and leave their friends woorse then they found them. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 2 The joynts of his hinder legs .. bend backwards. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* IV. (1747) 60 She lies backwards, and you can't so much as see her Chamber Window. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4432/6 [They] went into the same Coach, the Bride sitting backwards. 1715 *Ibid.* No. 5323/1 To ply forwards and backwards .. on the Coasts of Calabria. 1716 *Ibid.* No. 5446/9 A house .. with the Gardens .. and four small Tenements backwards. 1771 J. S. *Le Dran's Obs. Surg.* (ed. 4) 164 The Patient being pressed to go backwards, went behind his Tent. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 24 At the words *On the Right, backwards Wheel*, the man on the right of the rank faces to his left. 1858 W. IRVING *Washington* V. 68 He walked me backwards and forwards .. for half an hour. 1872 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xx. 456 Brihtric having been translated backwards to the less important Abbey of Burton.

† **B.** = BACKWARD *a. Obs. rare.*

1627 BP. COSIN *Corr.* (1869) I. 119 Slack or backwards in doing his .. dutie. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* 481 Nor were .. his Party backwards to blow up the Coals.

Backwash (bæ·kwɒʃ), *sb.* [f. BACK *adv.*] The motion of a receding wave; a backward current.

1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's D.* I. 23 Or else the backwash would draw him into its vortex. 1884 *Chr. World* 9 Oct. 757/1 The tremendous backwash of popular enthusiasm.

Ba·ckwash, *v.* [cf. prec. sb.]

1. To affect with backwash (a boat *e.g.*, with that from the oars of a boat in front).

1882 *Standard* 16 Sept. 3/6 Backwashing both bow and stroke side of the Thames boat.

2. To clean the oil from wool after combing. Hence **Backwasher, Backwashing** *vbl. sb.*

1775 ASH, *Backwashed*, Cleaned from the oil after combing. 1882 *Standard* 29 Dec. 2/2 A backwasher of Van mohair .. The back-washing machine at which the backwasher mentioned above had worked.

Backwater (bæ·kwɔ̄:tə1). [f. BACK *a.* or *adv.*]

† 1. Water flowing in from behind. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) I. 57 Strengþe of ryueres and bakwateres [*impetus fluminum a tergo labentium*] dryueþ forþ þe see Euxinum alway in oon cours. 1577 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* xii, Sundrie small creekes void of backwater.

2. Water dammed back in the channel of a swollen or obstructed river (or mill-race), or that has overflowed into shallow lagoons near it.

1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* Ep. Ded., A continuall current, that so merrily driues the Popish mills about, and sets ours in a back water or float. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 366 To free their land from the back-water, when Loch-Lubnaig is overcharged in the rainy season.

3. An artificial accumulation of water dammed back for any purpose.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 77 An artificial back-water, capable .. of sweeping out the harbour's mouth clean from all obstructions. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 68 By means of sluices, supplied by an artificial backwater.

4. A piece of water without current, lying more or less parallel to a river, and fed from it at the lower end by a back-flow.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* iii. 107 The great withy pollard which hangs over the backwater. 1872 TAUNT *Map Thames* 21/2 In some of the backwaters are fine Pike. *Mod.* The back-waters of the Amazon are of enormous extent.

fig. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 20 Paul found there on his arrival a strange backwater of religious opinion.

5. A creek or arm of the sea, parallel to the coast, separated by a narrow strip of land from the open sea, with which it communicates by barred outlets.

1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

6. A backward current of water.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 271 The current .. is a backwater, wherein the tide .. runs nine hours towards the north, and only three towards the south. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1858) 198 A kind of backwater, or eddying swirl.

7. The swell of the sea thrown back from contact with a solid body, *esp.* from the paddles of steamboats; *hence*, the loss of power occasioned by it in steamboats. Also *attrib.*

1838 POE *A. G. Pym* Wks. 1864 IV. 83 Those which came from the larboard, being what are called back-water seas. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 370/2 The back-water cast from the paddles or screw.

Back-way (bæ·kwē1). [f. BACK *a.*] A way at the back, or leading to the back, of any place; *hence*, an indirect, roundabout way, a by-path.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 38/2 The entries, the backwaies, and the whole situation thereof. 1660 BOND *Scut. Reg.* 10 Death .. still will have, A thousand backwayes to the grave. 1709 J. STEVENS *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* 74 He should come in the back-way .. and open the Garden Door. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ii. (1878) 21, I would not creep out the back way.

Backwoods (bæ·kwu·dz). [f. BACK *a.*] Wild, uncleared forest-land; e. g. that of North America.

1834 *Chambers' Jrnl.* III. 40 Your widely-circulated Journal having even reached these backwoods. 1859 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxix. 389 The latest conquests of Rome annexed the backwoods of Gaul.

b. *attrib.* Also *backwood.*

1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 207 His live-stock soon becomes much more numerous than that of his back-wood predecessor. 1863 *Pilgr. over Prairies* II. 107 Enjoying ourselves in the approved backwoods fashion.

Backwoo·dsman. [f. prec. + -MAN.] A settler in the backwoods; so *backwoodswoman.*

1816 in PICKERING *Vocab. U. S.* 1818 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* 1822) 305 The habitual disregard of comfort of an American back-woodsman. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. viii. 208 An American Backwoodsman, who had to fell unpenetrated forests. 1884 HIGGINSON in *Harper's Mag.* July 281/1 A plain backwoodswoman .. smoking her corn-cob pipe.

Backwoodsy, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -Y1.] Of the nature of the backwoods.

1862 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abr.* II. 72 Wild and backwoodsy as the place appeared.

Bacon (bē1·kən). Forms: 4 bacoun, 4–5 bakoun, 5 bacun, 5–6 bakon, 6 baken, 5– bacon. [a. OF. *bacon, -un* (= Pr. *bacon*, med.L. *bacōn-em*), a. OHG. *bahho, bacho*, MHG. *bache, backe*, buttock, ham, side of bacon:—OTeut. **bakon-*, cogn. w. **bako-z*, BACK *sb.*1; cf. ODu. *baken* bacon.]

1. The back and sides of the pig, 'cured' by salting, drying, etc. Formerly also the fresh flesh now called *pork.*

c 1330 *Poem temp. Edw. II*, 388 in *Pol. Songs* 341 For beof ne for bakoun .. Unnethe wolde eny do a char. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 194 As a bondman of his bacoun his berde was bidraueled. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wyf's Prol.* 217 The bacoun was nought fet for hem .. That som men fecche in Essex at Donmowe. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 73 In Fraunce, the People salten but litill meate, except their Bacon. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 121 Her [a sow's] body .. wyll be as good baken as a hogge. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 53 Bacon is not good for them that haue weake stomacks. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxi. 181 A regular allowance of bacon was distributed to the poorer citizens.

† 2. The carcase of a pig; *rarely* a live pig. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2696 Wyþ grys, & gees, & capouns .. Wiþ motoun, & bef & bakouns. 1549–52 in Strype *Cranmer* App. xlix. 137 Ye are like for to be taken, And quartered like a baken. 1603 KYD *Span. Trag.* (T.) A young bacon, Or a fine little smooth horse-colt. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 17 The carcases of .. 80 heeves, 600 bacons, and 600 muttons.

3. *transf.* The blubber of a whale. ? *Obs.*

1712 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 446 The Fat of a Whale, which we call Bacon, and out of which we boil the Train-Oyl.

† 4. A rustic, a clown, a 'chaw-bacon.' *Obs.* (Referring, like many of the compounds, to the fact of swine's flesh being the meat chiefly consumed by the rural population of England.)

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 93 On Bacons, on, what ye knaues? Yong men must liue.

5. Phrases: **a.** *To save one's bacon*: to escape injury to one's body, to keep oneself from harm. **b.** *To sell one's bacon*, i. e. one's flesh or body.

1691 *Weesils* i. 5 No, they'l conclude I do't to save my Bacon. 1693 in *Catal.* (fictitious) *Bks.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) V. 269/2 In dubiis tutior pars: Or, the broad Way to save a Man's Bacon, and damn his Soul. 1812 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Pictur.* VI. 22 But as he ran to save his bacon, By hat and wig he was forsaken. 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* III. (1845) 163 To the Kaiser, therefore, I sold my bacon, And by him good charge of the whole is taken.

6. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *bacon-curer, -factor, -merchant, bacon-flitch, -ham, -pot, -rack, -rind.* **Bacon-brains,** a clownish blockhead; **bacon-face(d,** having a fat sleek face; **bacon-fareed** *a.*, stuffed with bacon; **bacon-fed** *a.*, fed on bacon, rustic, clownish; **bacon-hog, -pig,** one specially fattened for making bacon; † **bacon-man,** a curer of, or dealer in, bacon; † **bacon-picker,** opprobrious name for a glutton: † **bacon-slicer,** a rustic.

a 1634 RANDOLPH *Answ. B. Jonson* Poems (1668) 56 Their *bacon-brains have such a tast, As more delights in mast. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* I A broad shining, pufft, *Bacon-face, like a Cherubim. 1731 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 223 He opulent grew, As *bacon-face Jew. *c* 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednell Gr.* (1881) 37 I'de hang this *Bacon-fac'd slave orethwart his shanks. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 45 A Pheasant, *bacon-farc'd. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 89 *Bacon-fed Knaues .. downe with them. 1462 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 261 *Bakon-fliks, beffe-flicks. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xviii. 57 Provided with a *bacon ham, hung-beef, fowls, etc. 1709 KENNETT *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* 17 (D.) As lusty as so many *bacon-hogs or sucking calves. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4349/4 Whitfeild Miller, late of Oxford, *Bacon-man. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. Prol., A certaine gulligut Fryer and true *bacon-picker. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 195 His *bacon pigs, his porkers, his breeding sows. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1851) 209 She saves the scummings of her *bacon-pot [to make rush-lights]. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* II. (1863) 446 The fully stored *bacon-rack. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IX. 244 Whose eyes do shine, Like *bacon-rine. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Coënne de lard*, a *Bacon skin. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xv, Account me a very clounch, and *bacon-slicer of Brene.

Bacon *v.* (*Cath. Angl.*), ? for *baton*, BATTEN.

Baconer (bē1·kənəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER .] A pig fit for being made into bacon.

1884 *Australasian* 8 Nov. 880/2 Baconers and porkers.

Baconian (bēlkō·niən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Lord *Bacon*, philosopher of the 17th c. + -IAN.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Lord Bacon, or to the experimental and inductive system of natural philosophy taught by him. **B.** *sb.* An adherent of that system. **Baco·nianism,** the Baconian philosophy. **Baco·nic** *a.*, **Ba·conist** = BACONIAN *a.* and *sb.*

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 32 In the spirit of the Baconian School, multiplying instances and cautiously making inductions. 1869 *Daily News* 26 Jan., The scholastics and not the Baconians of their science. *a* 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Util. Philos.* xvii. (1870) 264 The distinction between intuitiveness and inductiveness, pre-Baconianism, and Baconianism. 1834 *Edin. Rev.* LIX. 32 A sort of Baconic nomenclature. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxi. 7 The party of Baconists had obtained great influence.

Baconize (bē1·kənəiz), *v.* [f. BACON + -IZE.] To make into bacon; to smoke. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Nondescripts* iv. Wks. III. 65 Pigs were made for man .. born to be brawn'd And baconized. 1864 BURRITT *Walk* 309 Magnipotent chimneys .. puff their black breathings into the .. sky above, baconising its countenance.

Bacony (bē1·kəni), *a.* [f. BACON + -Y1.] Bacon-like, fatty; *spec.* in a state of fatty degeneration.

1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 107 Diseases of the liver, the best known being so called degeneration, or bacony liver.

Bacstare, obs. form of BAXTER, female baker.

Bacterial (bæktī·ərĭăl), *a. Biol.* [f. BACTERIUM + -AL1.] Of or pertaining to bacteria.

1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* II. xiii. 327 Innocent of bacterial life. 1879 M. CONWAY *Demonol.* II. IV. xix. 211 The bacterial demon of modern science.

Bacte·rian, *a. Biol.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] = prec.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 342 Bacterian formation.

Bacteric (bækte·rik), *a. Biol.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] = prec.

1873 LISTER in *Nature* 10 July 212/1 Contact of a moist surface is sure to lead to Bacteric development.

Bactericidal (bæktī·ərisəi·dăl), *a. Biol.* [f. BACTERI-UM + L. *-cīda* slayer + -AL1.] Destructive to bacteria.

1878 TYNDALL in *19th Cent.* Mar. 506 The bactericidal effects which his theory ascribes to pressure. 1881—*Float. M. Air* 48 All bactericidal media are therefore anti-septic.

‖ **Bacteridium** (bæktéri·diŭm). [mod.L., f. BACTERIUM + Gr. *-ιδιον* dim. ending; cf. *antheridium.*] Davaine's name for a genus of minute organisms allied to the bacilli and bacteria.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 104 Davaine found bacteridia also in two examples of malignant pustule in men.

Bacteriology (bæktī·əriɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. as prec.: see -LOGY.] The scientific study of bacteria. **Bacte·rio·logist,** a student of bacteriology. **Bacte·rio·scopy,** microscopic investigation of bacteria.

1884 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 281/2 In Germany it has become a separate study under the name of bacteriology.

Bacteritic (bæktĕri·tik), *a. Med.* [f. next; see -ITIS, -ITIC.] Characterized by the (morbid) presence of bacteria.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 86 Bacteritic endocarditis.

‖ **Bacterium** (bæktī·əriŭm). Pl. -a; rarely anglicized as **bactery.** [mod.L., ad. Gr. *βακτήριον*, dim. of *βάκτρον* stick, staff.] A genus of *Schizomycetæ*, microscopic unicellular rod-shaped vegetable organisms, various species of which are found in all decomposing animal and vegetable liquids.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 6/1 In Bacterium, the contraction is weaker. 1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. (1867) 295 What part do the fungi, or bacteria, play in the production of .. cancer? 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 155/1 Imperishable Yeast .. and Models of Yeast and Bacteries.

Bacteroid (bæ·ktĕroid), *a.* [f. prec.: see -OID; *bacterioid* would be a better form.] Of the nature of, or allied to, the bacteria.

1855 GARROD *Mat. Med.* 143 A decided antiseptic, arresting the development of bacteroid organisms.

† **Ba·cul.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *baculum.*] Staff, crosier.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xvi. 386 Chalice, mytir, bacul.

Bacule, variant of BASCULE.

Baculere, obs. form of BACHELOR.

Baculine (bæ·kiŭləin), *a.* [f. L. *baculum, -us* rod, stick + -INE.] Of or pertaining to the rod, or to punishment by caning or flogging.

1710 HUME *Sacr. Success.* (1716) 227 This baculine objection being fairly encounter'd. 1858 THACKERAY *Virginians* I. v. 38 The baculine method was a common mode of argument.

Baculite (bæ·kiŭləit). *Palæont.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] A genus of fossil cephalopods, with chambered cylindrical shells.

1822 PARKINSON *Fossil Org. Rem.* 166 Baculites, A multilocular straight, or slightly bent, cylindrical, or slightly conical shell. 1841 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* viii. 171 The belemnites, baculites, turrilites, of the Cretaceous group.

Baculometry (bækiŭlɒ·mĕtri). [f. as prec. + Gr. *-μετρία*: see -METRY.] 'The Art of measuring accessible or inaccessible Distances, or Lines, by the help of one or more Staves.' Phillips 1706.

Bacun, Bacynet, obs. ff. BACON, -KEN, BASINET.

Bad (bæd), *a.* (and *sb.*) Also 4–6 badd(e. [ME. *badde* appears in end of 13th c., rare till end of 14th: see below. Regularly compared *badder, baddest*, from 14th to 18th c. (in De Foe 1721), though Shakspere has only the modern substitutes *worse, worst*, taken over from *evil, ill*, after *bad* came to be = *evil.*

Prof. Zupitza, with great probability, sees in *bad-de* (2 syll.) the ME. repr. of OE. *bæddel* 'homo utrinsque generis, hermaphrodita,' doubtless like Gr. *ἀνδρόγυνος*, and the derivative *bædling* 'effeminate fellow, womanish man, *μαλακός*,' applied contemptuously; assuming a later adjectival use, as in *yrming, wrecca*, and loss of final *l* as in *mycel, muche, lytel, lyte, wencel, wenche.* This perfectly suits the ME. form and sense, and accounts satisfactorily for the want of early written examples. And it is free from the many historical and phonetic difficulties of the derivation proposed by Sarrazin (*Engl. Studien* VI. 91, VIII. 66), who, comparing the etymology of *madde, mad*, earlier *amadde*:—OE. *ġemæded* (see AMAD), would refer *badde* to OE. *ġebæded, ġebædd*, 'forced, oppressed,' with a sense-development parallel to that of L. *captivus*, 'taken by force, enslaved, captive,' It. *cattivo*, F. *chetif*, 'miserable, wretched, despicable, worthless.' No other suggestion yet offered is of any importance; the Celtic words sometimes compared are out of the question.]

I. In a privative sense: Not good.

1. Of defective quality or worth, 'of no good'; below par, poor, worthless, 'wretched,' 'miserable'; that one does not *think much* (or anything) of.

1297 R. GLOUC. 108 Wat is vs to lete þis badde kyng Go þus o liue as a schade, þat nys worþ noþing? *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5024 Of here atir for to telle to badde is my witte. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 430 [In prison] Mete and drynke he hadde .. it was ful poure and badde. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 47 Her sadel eke was wonder badde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 20/2 Badde, or nowght worthe, *invalidus.*

a 1553 UDALL *Roister D.* v. ii, Better a bad scuse then none. 1732 POPE *Horace Sat.* II. ii. 63 Nor stops, for one bad cork, his butler's pay. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiv. 413 Sometimes they sent him a letter; but he was a bad correspondent.

b. *Bad air*: corrupt, vitiated air, which cannot sustain healthy respiration. *Bad coin*: debased, false coin. *Bad debts*: debts that cannot be realized. *Bad food*: food deficient in nourishment. *To go bad*: to decay. *With bad grace*: unwillingly.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII. 73 Men may lykne letterid men..to a badde peny. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law Merch.* 124 If any bad debts should be made thereby. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 68 Children perished..from bad nourishment. 1832 LANDER *Exp. Niger* III. xvii. 44 Our people set about loading the canoe..but with bad grace. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. xxi, The misery caused in a single year by bad crowns and bad shillings. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* xi. 244 As the price of the article increases, so do the bad debts increase. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 17 Oct. 3/2 The suffering that comes from bad food, bad air, bad clothing. 1884 *Daily News* 25 Dec. 3/4 It 'goes bad' more readily than .. cooked butcher's meat.

2. Incorrect, faulty. *Bad shot*: a wrong guess.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2309/4 He speaks but bad English. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* I. i. 25 They learn .. to speak bad French. 1845 KINGLAKE *Eothen* viii. 137, I secretly smiled at this last prophecy as a 'bad shot.' 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 110 Some bad translations of Bossuet's works. *Mod. slang*, Oh! that's very bad form!

3. *Law.* Not valid.

1883 SIR W. BRETT *Law Rep.* XI. *Queen's B.* 561 The claim is bad. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 12 Apr. 194/1 Such a defence was bad..and could not be sustained.

4. Lacking good or favourable qualities; unfortunate, unfavourable; that one does not *like*.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 88 They despise The good fortune as the badde. *c* 1425 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 139 My chawnce ys bad, I trow that fortune be my fo. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxii. 298 He shall participate my best, that must my badder plight. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 540 It will bring in a *Principle* of badder consequence. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 1 Perplexed and troubled at his bad success. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) IV. i. 23 This is humility, but it is so only in a bad sense. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Nov. 5/5 A bad pre-eminence as the hotbeds of pulmonary diseases.

II. In a positive sense: Evil, ill, noxious.

5. Morally depraved; immoral, wicked, vicious. (The first quot. may have sense 1: 'wretched caitiffs.')

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1801 þai greued þan þaa caitines badd. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 196 One Thelous..whiche al was bad; A fals knight. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 20/2 Bad, or wykyde, *Malus*. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 125 The baddest man among the Cardinalls is chosen to be Pope. 1609 BELL *Theoph. & Remig.* 2 Badder life and wickeder dealing was neuer more frequent. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* II. viii. 13 Young people..are often corrupted by bad books. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 50 Discreet counsellors implored the royal brothers not to countenance this bad man.

6. Causing inconvenience, displeasure, or pain; unpleasant, offensive, disagreeable; troublesome, painful. *Bad blood*: harsh, angry feeling.

1515 BARCLAY *Eclogues*, Bad is the colour, the savor badder is. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* 54 The .. bad entreatie which the negros gave them. 1794 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* I. 412 Had not the weather been so bad. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* I. 74 If there be any bad blood in a fellow, he will show it. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 38 The old soldiers of James were generally in a very bad temper. 1869 Hazlitt's *Eng. Prov.*, Bad words make a woman worse. 1873 SKEAT in *Piers Pl.* (C.) Pref. 32, It is too bad to suppose that, etc.

7. Causing injury to health; injurious, hurtful, noxious, dangerous, pernicious. Const. *for*.

1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* Pref. 4 To remove the accrescion of bad Humours. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.) Reading was bad for his eyes. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 723 He had just had a bad fall in hunting. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 56 The old four-post bed with curtains is bad, whether for sick or well.

8. In ill health, suffering from disease or injury, in pain.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 259 Still very bad with my Gout. 1763 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* I. 90 She was so bad yesterday that she could not open her mouth. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. the Mast* xxxii. 122 One of our watch was laid up..by a bad hand.

B. quasi-*sb.*

1. *absol.* That which is bad; bad condition, quality, etc.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. vi. 13 T'exchange the bad for better. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 182 A capacity of penetrating into the good and bad of an affair. 1816 WORDSW. *Sonn. Liberty* II. xlvi, So had proceeded propagating worse.

b. *To the bad*: **a.** to a bad condition, to ruin; **b.** to the wrong side of the account, in deficit.

1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VIII. 25 I've really to the bad Some thousand of rupees to add. 1864 T. TROLLOPE *Lindisf. Chase* I. 46 [He] went, as the common saying expressively phrases it – to the bad. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Feb. 4 He was between £70 and £80 to the bad.

2. *sb.* (with *pl.*) A bad thing, quality, etc.; *rarely*, a bad person. (Not in ordinary speech.)

1592 LYLY *Mydas* V. ii. 57 An inventorie of all Motto's moveable baddes and goods. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xiv. 65 That of two bads, for betters choyse he backe againe did goe. 1602 *Ibid.* X. lvii. (1612) 252 For Popes be impudent, and bads their blessings neuer mis. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 125 But, as there is this true relation between money and 'goods,' or good things, so there is a false relation between money and 'bads,' or bad things.

† **C.** quasi-*adv.*; = BADLY. *Obs.*

1611 BROUGHTON *Require Agreem.* 78 Our minde holdeth all badder then we can speake. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. Pref., Haunted almost as bad as Mr. Mompesson's house.

D. *Comb.*, as *bad-boding, -hearted, -looking*.

1594 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1861) 171 Fond Ate, doomer of bad-boding fates. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 122 Bett'ring thy losse, makes the bad causer worse. 1827 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* (1839) IX. 128 He was generous and far from bad-hearted. 1863 MISS WHATELY *Ragged Life* vii. 55 They were not a bad-looking circle.

† **Bad, badde,** *sb. Obs. rare.* ? A cat.

c 1350 *Alexander* (ed. Stevenson) 1763 As ratons or ruȝe myse in a rowme chambre, About in beddis or in bernys, þare baddis [*v.r.* baddez] ere nane. [Cf. Halliwell, 'BAD, A rural game played with a bad-stick... It probably resembled the game of cat.' Cf. also Sc. *badrans*, BAUDRONS.]

Bad, badd, obs. forms of BADE, BODE.

Badder, obs. comparative of BAD.

Badderlocks. *Sc.* [perh. for *Balderlocks*, f. BALDER (M. J. Berkeley in *Treas. Bot.*)]. A seaweed (*Alaria esculenta*), 'the best of all the esculent Algæ when eaten raw.'

1789 LIGHTFOOT *Fl. Scot.* 938 Eatable Fucus: Badderlocks. 1830 *Edin. Encycl.* III. 442 The great tangle .. and the badderlocks, or hen ware.

Baddish (bæ·diʃ), *a.* [f. BAD *a.* + -ISH.] Rather bad, indifferent, inferior, poor.

1755 E. MOORE *World* No. 154 To see the Country-wife, a baddish sort of a play. 1767 FOX in *Mem. & Corr.* I. 44, I can get two actors for him, one goodish and one baddish. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. XVI. vi. 190 A gadding..female, with whom poor Uncle had a baddish life.

Ba·ddishness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Baddish quality or condition; indifference, inferiority.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 144 The baddishness of the crops.

Bade, pa. t. of BID *v.*; obs. f. BODE *sb.* and *v.*

† **Badee·n,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *badin, -ine*, derivative of Pr. *bad-ar*:—late L. *badāre* to gape. *Badin* was in earlier usage 'silly,' as if 'gaping.' Cf. BADINAGE.] Frivolous, jesting.

1685 F. SPENCE *Medici* 453 A dialogue compleatly boufon, waggish, and badeen, between the head and the cap.

† **Badelar.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *badelaire*.] A short broad sword curved like a scimitar.

1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. Prol., Cutlasses, Badelars.

† **Ba·delyng.** *Obs.* [? for *paddling*: see quot. 1603.] An early term for 'a brood' of ducks.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj a, A badelyng of Dokis. [1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 344 Dolphins..strive to be dousing, badling, and diving together with them.]

Badge (bædʒ), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **bage**, 5–7 **bagge**, 7 **badg**, 5– **badge**. [First in ME.: also in 15th c. Anglo-Lat. *bagia, bagea*, from the vernacular word. Also OF. *bage*: a single instance in Godefroy, of date 1465. Of unknown origin. See conjectures in Mätzner, Wedgwood, Müller, Skeat.]

1. A distinctive device, emblem, or mark, used originally to identify a knight or distinguish his followers (= *cognizance* in *Her.*), and now worn as a sign of office or licensed employment, as a token of membership in some society, etc., etc.

c 1350 *Alexander* (St.) 4180 [The fire] tinds on tend lowe trappour of stede .. Bages and baners it blemyschid. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 20/2 Bage, or bagge of armys, *Banidium*. ?*c* 1450 *MS. Lincoln* A 1. 17 lf. 141 (Halliw.) He beris of golde a semely sighte, His bagges are sabylle ylkane. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 8 Came to the lystes with their badges and tokens. 1530 PALSGR., Badge of a gentylman—*la deuise dung seigneur*. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 158 My lord regentis armes and bage. 1618 ROWLANDS *Sacr. Mem.* 50 The Crosse, which Christians for their badge do weare. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 131 To wear a badg that they may beg alms. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xi. 328 They have their names and numbers on a metal Badge. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. xv. 161 She tore the Lancastrian badges from her clothes.

2. *gen.* A distinguishing 'sign,' emblem, token, or symbol of any kind: **a.** *transf.* of things material.

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxviii. 11 Whose badge was Castor and Pollux. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 113 The Liner white, and pale; which is the Badge of Pusillanimitie, and Cowardize. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4140/4 The Badges or Marks put on Houses Insured by the Friendly Society. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 62 A brazier of live coals carried before him as a badge of his office. 1872 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 104 The fortresses, the special badges of foreign rule.

b. *fig.* of things immaterial.

1529 MORE *Supplic. Soules* Wks. 314/1 The deuils badge.. yᵉ badge we meane of malice & of a very deadli deuilish hate. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 111 For suffrance is the badge of all our Tribe. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 295 Monopolies, the Badges of a slavish People. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 6. 237 The degrees have become social badges. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. vii. 167 The possession of land has become the badge of freedom.

3. *Naval Arch.* (See quot.)

1769 in FALCONER *Dict. Marine*. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale) 94 *Badge*, a sort of ornament fixed on the quarters of small vessels near the stern, containing either a sash for the convenience of the cabin, or the representation of it. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., Quarter badges, false quarter-galleries in imitation of frigate-built ships.

4. *Comb.*, as *badge-ticket*; **badge-man**, one who wears a badge, a licensed beggar or almsman.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 352 No man ever .. will glory in belonging to the Chequer No. 71, or to any other badge-ticket. 1809 CRABBE *Tales* 16 With thickset coat of Badge-man's blue.

Badge (bædʒ), *v.*¹ [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To mark with, or distinguish by, a badge.

1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* (1871) III. 60 þus þei ben baggid wiþ signes of ipocrysie. 1599 [see BADGED]. 1737 SWIFT *Wks.* (1761) III. 336 Badging the original poor of every parish, who begged in the streets. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 28 Oct., A hyæna .. numbered and badged by the Local Board of Works.

† **Badge,** *v.*² *Obs.* Also in 6 **bagge**. [Origin unknown; app. the source of *badger* sb.¹ (though it may have been a back-formation from that word taken as an agent-noun). Fuller derived it from L. *bājulāre* to carry (as if a cant contraction *baj.*, cf. the modern *zoo.*, *cab.*, etc.), but evidence is required before this can be admitted for the 15th c.] To deal as a badger; to hawk for sale; to buy up (provisions) for the purpose of selling again elsewhere; *hence*, to regrate.

1552 BP. HOOPER in Strype's *Cranmer* App. 135 The Statute of Regrators is so usid, that in many quarters of these partes it wil do little good: and in some parts, where as licence by the Justices wil not be grauntyd, the people are mouche offendid, that they shuld not, as wel as other, bagge as they were wount to do. [Cf. BADGER 1, quot. 1552.] 1605 J. DAVIES *Humour's Heav. on E.* (1876) 37 Some others followed her [*i.e.* Fortune] by badging land. 1611 in *North Riding Rec.* (1884) I. 240 Marm. Foxton of Brompton [presented] for badging of butter. 1700 R. GOUGH *Hist. Myddle* 115 His imployment was buying corne in one markett towne and selling it in another, which is called badgeing. 1729-72 JACOB *Law Dict., Kidder*.. one that badges, or carries corn, dead victual, or other merchandize up and down to sell.

Badge *v.*³, variant of BAG *v.*²

Badged (bædʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. BADGE *v.*¹ + -ED.] Distinguished or marked by a badge.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. 207 A cart? a tumbrell? no a badged coach. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 107 Their Hands and Faces were all badg'd with blood. 1861 SALA *Tw. round Clock* 95 Maledicted by the badged Jehus.

Badgeless (bæ·dʒlés), *a.* [f. BADGE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without badge or cognizance.

1599 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. v. 38 To get some badge-less blew upon his backe. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 466 Afoot with naked falchion, and unawed With badgeless buckler.

Badger (bæ·dʒəɹ), *sb.*¹ Forms: 5 **bager**, 7 (?) **bodger, budger**, 5– **badger**. [See BADGE *v.*², and note below.]

One who buys corn and other commodities and carries them elsewhere to sell; an itinerant dealer who acts as a middleman between producer (farmer, fisherman, etc.) and consumer; a cadger, bawker, or huckster. Still common in the dialects.

By Act 5 and 6 Edw. VI. c. 14 § 7 Badgers were required to be licensed by the Justices (the origin of the hawker's licence). Among the commodities in which they are said to have dealt are named corn (especially), fish, butter, and cheese. They were obnoxious to the charge of *regrating*, and hence the word is in some 17th c. vocabularies, e.g. Robertson's *Phraseol. Gen.* (196), explained as 'an ingrosser, a forebuyer, or forestaller of the market, one that buyeth corn and other provisions beforehand.'

a 1500 *Office of Mayor of Bristol* in *E. E. Gilds* 424 The bagers, such as bryngeth whete to towne, as wele in trowys, as otherwyse, by lande and by watir. 1552 *Act* 5-6 *Edw. VI*, xiv. § 7 The Buying of any Corn, Fish, Butter, or Cheese, by any such Badger, Lader, Kidder or Carrier, as shall bee assigned and allowed to that office or doing by three Justices of peace. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* xii, Badgers of Corn, and Drovers of Cattle, to be licensed. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 588/2 No badger, baker, brewer, or purueior, to buie graine, vntill an houre after the full market begin. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 555 All the inhabitants be as it were a kind of hucksters, or badgers. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 101 The badgers come farre, many of them; wherefore theire desire is to buy soone, that they may be goinge betimes, for feare of beinge nighted. 1674 RAY *N. Countr. Wds., Badger*, such as buy Corn, or other Commodities in one place, and carry them to another. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Cart-body, Badger, Budger*, or *Bodger*, i.e. a carrier or retailer of Bodges or bags of corn. 1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorkshire, Badger*, a huckster. 1825 BRITTON *Beauties of Wiltsh., Badger*, a corn-dealer. 1858 *Ladies Bever Hollow* II. iv. 68 'Our Butter fetches a penny a pound more than other people's from the badger.' 1863 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss., Badger*, a huckster; a man who goes about the country with ass and panniers, to buy up butter, eggs, and fruit, which he will sell at a near market-town; and before shops were common in every village, he dealt in needles, thread, trimmings, and the like, for which he was open to exchange. [Also in the following Glossaries of E.D.S.: *Swaledale* (Meal-seller), *Huddersf., Mid Yorksh., Cumbrld.* (Flour or corn-dealer; also pedlar, huckster), *Worcester, N. Lancash.* (Travelling huckster or dealer, cadger), *Lancash.* (Keeper of small provision shop).]

[*Note.* Conjectures as to the derivation, and possible connexion with next word, depend greatly upon the original meaning. On the assumption that this was 'corn-merchant,' *bager, badger*, has been identified with obs. F. *bladier*, 'a Marchant or Ingrosser of corne,' Cotgr. (properly Provençal = OF. *blaier, blayer*); but this is phonetically inadmissible. If, however, we assume *bager* to represent a ME. **blager*, with *l* unaccountably lost, this might represent an OF. **blaagier*, f. *blaage* (*bleage, bladage*) harvest, corn-supply, feudal due paid in corn, f. *ble, bled* in med.L. *bladum* corn, wheat. (See H. Nicol *Proc. Philol. Soc.* 19 Dec. 1879.) But no such links between F. *blaage* and Eng. *bager* are found either in F. or Eng.; so that there is positively no evidence connecting *badger* with any deriv. of F. *blé*. And indeed a consideration of the whole (46) quotations which we have for the word leads to the conviction that the *bager, badger*, had no essential connexion with corn, any more than the *lader, kidder*, or *carrier*, named along with him in the statutes, proclamations and law-books. At

present it is most in accordance with the facts to take *badger* as the agent-noun from BADGE *v.*].

Badger (bæ·dʒəɹ), *sb.*[2] Also 6 **bageard**, 6–7 **badgerd**. [Only mod. Eng.: of doubtful origin. Prob. (as E. Müller suggests) from BADGE *sb.* + -ARD, in reference to the white mark borne like a badge on its forehead: cf. for the sense BAUSON and BALL *sb.*[3], for the formation BALLARD.

Most etymologists have assumed the identity of this with the prec. word, citing the presumed analogy of the mod.F. name of the quadruped, *blaireau*, in 15th c. *blereau*, taken as a dim. of *blaier*, meaning 'little corn-merchant *or* corn-hoarder,' an appellation arising out of popular notions of the habits of the animal, 'which, it is said, makes away with much buck-wheat' (Littré). But this derivation seems to be erroneous. No OF. **blaïerel*, representing a L. **blādārellus*, from *blādārius*, is found. And it seems certain that OF. *blariau* (12–13th c.), later *blëreau*, *blaireau*, in Flanders *blairiau*, *blariau*, in Normandy *blierel*, *blërel*, compared with OF. *blarie*, *blaire* 'the bald-coot,' mod.F. dial. (Flanders, Picardy) *blarie*, *blairie*, (Normandy) *blërie*, must be referred to MDu. and Flem. *blaer* 'bald,' MDu. *blare*, Flem. *blaere*, Du. *blaar* 'a white spot on the forehead of an animal.' *Blaireau* thus corresponds exactly to *bauson*, and its analogy strongly favours the derivation of *badge-ard* from *badge*.]

1. A plantigrade quadruped (*Meles vulgaris*), intermediate between the weasels and the bears, found in Europe and Middle Asia; it is a nocturnal, hybernating animal, feeding on small mammals, game, eggs, fruit, and roots, and digging for itself a burrow, which it defends fiercely against attack, biting and maiming dogs with its powerful jaws. Earlier names were *brock*, and *bauson*; also *gray*. The Indian and North American species differ but slightly from the European.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 71 A hauson or a badger. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1183/2 Bageard. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1608) 514 As the selfe-swelling Badgerd .. First at the entry of his barrow fights. 1720 SWIFT *Apollo to Dean* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 20 Grey as a badger. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 298 A Badger is known by several Names, as a Gray, a Brock, a Boreson or Bauson; the young ones are called Pigs; the Male is called the Boar, and the Female the Sow. 1877 COUES *Fur Anim.* i. 2 The cruel sport which Badgers have afforded from time immemorial. [See also 5.]

fig. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. viii. 80 Erasmus was a badger in his jeeres, where he did bite he would make his teeth meet.

b. *erron.* applied to the beaver and otter.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Bivaro*, a badger or brocke, *Fiber*, *castor*. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* CXVII, The watrie Badger.

c. *Cape-* or *Rock badger*: the daman (*Hyrax Capensis*). *Honey-badger*: the ratel (*Ratellus mellivorus*). *Badger* (in Australia): the wombat.

1824 GRIFFITH *Cuvier* III. 429 Dutch Colonists..call the Cape Hyrax, Klip daasie, or the Rock Badger. 1861 HULME *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 122 The Daman of the Cape .. commonly called Badger of the Rocks. 1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* (1880) 661 The Wombat, often called by the colonists the 'badger.'

2. (in *U.S.*) Nickname of natives or inhabitants of Wisconsin.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* iv. 54 Our 'Hoosiers,' 'Suckers,' and 'Badgers,' of the American woods.

3. a. An artificial fly (for angling); b. a brush (for painting or shaving) made of badgers' hair.

1787 BEST *Angling* 107 The late Badger .. Dubbed with the fur off a black badger's skin.

4. Slang phr. *To overdraw one's badger* (in humorous reference to *badger-drawing*; see 5): to overdraw one's banking account.

a 1845 HOOD *Kilmansegg* (D.) His checks no longer drew the cash, Because..He had overdrawn his badger.

5. *Comb.* **Badger-baiting, -drawing**, the cruel sport of setting dogs to draw out a badger from its (artificial) hole, *e.g.* a barrel; hence *badger-baiter*; **badger-dog** (= Ger. *dachshund*), a long-bodied short-legged dog used in drawing a badger from its earth; **badger-fly** (= BADGER 3 a); **badger-legged** *a.*, having legs of unequal length, as the badger was vulgarly supposed to have; **badger-like** *a.* and *adv.*, like or in the manner of a badger.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiii, Go and see what is become of the *badger-baiters. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vii. § 19 *Badger-baiting. In order to give the better effect to this diversion, a hole is dug in the ground for the retreat of the animal; and the dogs run at him singly in succession. 1864 *Reader* No. 85. 200/1 The pug, the bulldog, and the *badger-dog. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* (1850) 155/2 Young lords went to see cockfighting and *badger-drawing. 1787 BEST *Angling* 105 The *Badger Fly..is an excellent killer. *a* 1704 R. LESTRANGE (J.) His body crooked all over, big-bellied, *badger-legged. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 60 Poor Vulcanists, who ballance the inequality of their heels, or *badger leggs, by the..help of the shoemaker. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 34 Come keen Iambicks, with your Badgers feet, And *Badger-like, bite till your teeth do meet.

Badger (bæ·dʒəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. To make a badger of, bait like a badger; *hence*, to subject (one who cannot escape from it) to persistent worry or persecution; to pester, tease.

1794 O'KEEFE *Wild Oats* I. i, At home, abroad..you will still badger me! 1855 WOOD *Anecd. Anim. Life* 238, A 'brock'..led such a persecuted life, that to 'badger' a man came to be the strongest possible term for irritating, persecuting, and injuring him in every way. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 154 The coarse expedients by which the Old Bailey advocate badgers and confuses a nervous witness.

2. *dial.* [f. BADGER *sb.*[1]] 'To barter; to banter over a bargain; to beat down in price.'

1875 in *Whitby Gloss.*; also in *Gloss. of Manley & Corringham* (Lincolnsh.)

Badgered (bæ·dʒəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Persistently worried, persecuted, or pestered.

1794 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rowl. for Oliver* Wks. II. 163 Therefore I tremble for his badger'd bacon. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* Wks. 1869 IV. 59 I'm so pressed and badgered, I don't know where to turn.

Badgerer (bæ·dʒərəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].]

1. A dog used for badger-baiting; a badger-dog.

1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* III. xvii. 288 The loss of her finest badgerer.

2. *dial.* 'A cheapener.' [See BADGER *v.* 2.]

1875 in *Whitby Gloss.*

Ba·dgering, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].]

1. Persistent worrying, persecution.

1796 BURKE *Let. to Lawrence* 16 Dec., He would rather be defeated on the Rhine or Po than suffer a badgering every day in the House of Commons. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* (1866) I. xiii. 59 The constant badgering and worrying of his venerable parent.

2. Acting as 'badger'; still *dial.* beating down the cost.

1844 *Act* 7 & 8 *Vic.* xxiv. Preamb., Statutes..prohibiting .. badgering, forestalling, etc. 1875 in *Whitby Gloss.*

Badgerly (bæ·dʒəɹli), *a.* [f. BADGER *sb.* + -LY[1].] Badger-like; *hence*, greyish-haired, elderly.

1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) V. xliii. 273 When I see those badgerly virgins fond of a parrot, a squirrel, a monkey.

†**Ba·dgie, bagy, bawgy.** *Obs.* [See BADGE *sb.*, and cf. Anglo-Lat. *bagia*.] = BADGE. (Chiefly Scotch.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Heraldry B ij a, Theys bastardis shall adde more bagy to his armys or take away bagy of armys. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. viii. (vii.) 55 His schynyng scheild, with his bawgy tuik he. 1566 in *Q. Mary's Bedroom, Edinb. Castle, under Arms of Jas. VI*, Lord Jesu Chryst..Preserve the Birth quhais Badgie heir is borne. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 205 Of fesse Bagie, fesse Target and fesse Sentally.

Badging (bæ·dʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BADGE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of marking with a badge.

1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 119 Badging of the poor, we see, is much more ancient.

Ba·dging, *ppl. a.* That gives a badge or token.

c 1600 *Timon* I. iv, I come to thee a badging messenger: Our Lord Gelasimus from the Goulden Hill Sends thee a cloake, a signe of his good will.

‖ **Badiaga** (bădyā·gă, bædi,ā·gă). [Russ. *badyaga* 'river-sponge.'] A species of alga, the powder of which is used to take away the livid marks of bruises.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

‖ **Badian** (bā·diăn). [a. F. *badiane*, a. Pers. and Urdū بادیان *bādyān* fennel, anise.] The Chinese or Star Anise: see ANISE 3.

1847 CRAIG *Badiane.* 1864 WEBSTER, *Badian.*

Badigeon (bădi·dʒən). [a. F. *badigeon*, of unknown etymol.] a. A mixture of plaster and free-stone ground together, used by sculptors for repairing defects in their stone, and by builders for giving common plaster the appearance of stone. b. A mixture of sawdust and glue used by joiners for filling up holes in woodwork.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

‖ **Badinage** (badina·ʒ, bæ·dinēdʒ). [a. F. *badinage*, f. *badiner* (see below) and -AGE.] Light trifling raillery or humorous banter.

1658 in PHILLIPS. 1740 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 74 The frivolous charms or playful badinage of a king's mistress. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* XXXVII, Men destined to the highest places should beware of badinage.

Badinage, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To banter playfully. *To badinage away*: to get rid of by badinage.

1861 *All Y. Round* 13 July 383 To scoff away attacks, to badinage away reforms. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* IV. 34 She has badinaged him into the peerage.

†**Badiner**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *badiner*, f. *badin* silly, frivolous, jesting: see BADEEN. Irreg. adopted in inf. form.] To talk jestingly and frivolously, to banter.

1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* IV. ii, I don't know how .. to pass my time; would Loveless were here to badiner a little.

‖ **Badinerie** (badi·nəri). [Fr., f. *badiner*; see prec.] Badinage, raillery, banter.

1712 SHENSTONE *Wks. & Lett.* II. 240 The fund of sensible discourse is limited; that of jest and badinerie is infinite.

†**Badineur** (badi·nör). *Obs.* [Fr. (not in Littré) n. of agent f. *badiner*; see above.] One who indulges in badinage or raillery.

1734 POPE *Let. Swift* 19 Dec., Rebuke him for it .. as a badineur, if you think that more effectual.

†**Ba·dling.** *Obs.* [OE. *bædling*, f. *bæddel* a womanish fellow (see BAD) + -ING[3].] An effeminate or womanish man.

a 1000 in Wülcker *Vocab.* 391 *Effeminati, molles*, bædlingas. *a* 1600 Pinkerton *S. P.* (1792) III. 125 (JAM.) A wregh to were à nobill scarlet goune, A badlyng, furryng parfillit wele with sable.

Badly (bæ·dli), *adv.*; in 3–4 **baddeliche**. [f. BAD *a.* + -LY[2].]

1. In a manner below the proper standard; poorly, insufficiently, defectively.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 498 Yuel y-clothed .. Badly y-bedded. 1393 *Ibid.* C. v. 55 He is bold to borwe ' and baddelich he payep. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* (1850) 199/1 A mean and badly-furnished apartment. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* II. iv. 50 We are so badly off for strong arms.

2. Unfortunately, unluckily, unsuccessfully.

1297 R. GLOUC. 566 So longe hom spedde baddeliche. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. iii. 2 How goes the day with vs? *Hub.* Badly, I feare. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 407/2 A great improvement upon the former rules .. which worked badly.

3. Incorrectly, faultily.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 783/2 Badly-formed bones. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* ii. § 14 So great a painter ..would never paint badly enough to deceive. *Mod.* He speaks English very badly.

4. Immorally, wickedly, viciously, improperly.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 20/2 Badly or wykkydly, *Male, inique.* 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 176 Badly-diligent ministers, who often cloyed our eares with her prayses. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX, xlvi. 218 Labouring their Mischiefes farre and neere, Whilst Eccho and Narcissus are more badly busie heere. 1879 E. DAVIDSON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 202/2 Indolent, irregular, and badly-conducted pupils.

5. So as to cause pain, danger, disgrace, or harm of any kind; cruelly, unkindly, dangerously, noxiously, disagreeably, etc.

1799 E. STANLEY in Duncan *Nelson* (1806) 112 The French behaved very badly to them. 1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 207 One of the Indian chiefs was badly wounded. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 4/7 The Lancashire County Eleven were badly beaten.

6. *colloq.* with 'need, want' = Much, greatly. *Mod.* I wanted to see you very badly.

7. *dial.* quasi-*adj.* Unwell, indisposed, in ill health.

1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) Badly. *Male se habens.* 1821 MRS. WHEELER *Westmrld. Dial.* 45, I wur terrable feard a meaakin mesel badly agayn.

‖ **Badmash, budmash** (bədmə·ʃ). [Pers. and Urdū, f. Pers. *bad* evil + Arab. *ma'āsh* means of livelihood.] One following evil courses; a 'bad character,' rascal.

1843 in SKIPWITH *Magistr. Guide* (Calcutta) 17. 1866 SIR T. SEATON *Cadet to Col.* II. 66 Only the 'Badmashes' are flogged. 1870 KAYE *Hist. Sepoy War* II. v. 294 A rising of the 'Budmashes' of the city.

Badminton (bæ·dmintən). [Named from the Duke of Beaufort's country seat.]

1. A cooling summer drink; see quot.

1853 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Digby Gr.* ix, 'Badminton,' that grateful compound of mingled claret, sugar, and soda-water. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* XXX. (D.) Soothed or stimulated by fragrant cheroots or beakers of Badminton.

2. A game resembling lawn-tennis, played with shuttle-cocks instead of balls.

1874 *Daily News* 25 Mar. 5 Played a game at Badminton with two ladies.

Badness (bæ·dnės). [f. BAD *a.* + -NESS.]

1. Inferior or deficient quality; poor condition; incorrectness, faultiness; invalidity.

1539 *Housch. Ord.* in Thynne *Animadv.* Introd. 34 To make relation thereof at the Greencloth of the badnesse of the stuff. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xli. 19 Kine .. leane fleshed, such as I neuer saw in all the land of Egypt for badnesse. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 506 The clergy also took advantage of the badness of his title. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 8 Nothing can more strongly prove the badness of the times. 1884 LD. BLACKBURN in *Law Rep.* IX. Appeal 620 The supposed badness of the plea.

2. Evil quality or condition; wickedness, depravity; dangerousness, noxiousness, adverseness.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 49 Þe bewte of hir body in badnesse [*v. r.* baddenesse] she dispended. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. v. 9 A reprouable badnesse in himselfe. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. XXVII. 189 Vilely suspicious .. from the badness of his own heart. *Mod.* Forced to retreat by the badness of the weather.

†**Bado·t**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *badaud* gaping fool, idler, f. Pr. *badar* to gape.] Silly.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xvii, So sottish, so badot.

Badrans, var. BAUDRONS, Sc. name for *cat.*

Bae, Sc. form of BAA.

Bæ- in OE. and EE. words; see BA-.

Bætyl (bī·til). *rare.* [ad. L. *bætulus*, a. Gr. *βαίτυλος*.] A sacred meteoric stone.

Baff, *sb. Sc.* [Possibly a. OF. *baffe* a blow with the back of the hand; but perh. simply imitative of the sound.] A blow with anything flat or soft, *e.g.* the palm of the hand, a soft ball, etc.

a 1800 in R. Jamieson's *Pop. Ballads* II. 382 (JAM.) His back they loundert .. baff for baff. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxxi, For fear some dare-the-de'il should tak a baff at them. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 11 A cannon-ball would but play baff on you.

†**Baff**, *v. Obs.* [Possibly from I.G. and Du. *baffen* with same meaning; but probably directly imitative: cf. *yaff*, and dialectal *bough*, *buff*.] To bark or yelp as a dog; also *transf.* of persons.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 20 Baffyn as howndys, *Baulo, baffo, latro.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 9 To baffe, as a dog, *latrare.* 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 37 Therewith outstept the stallfed foreman .. and baft in his face. Biefe, Biefe, Biefe.

To say neither buff nor baff: see BUFF.

1542 UDAL *Erasm Apoph.* 11 [Who] beeyng of him bidden good spede, saied to hym again neither buff ne baff. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* 196 When he should have comforted Christ he was aslepe, not once buffe nor baffe to him.

Baff-end. (See quot.)

1851 *Coal-tr. Terms* Northumbld. & Durh., *Baff-end.*—A piece of wood, 15 or 18 inches long, 5 or 6 inches broad, and from 1 to 2 inches thick, used for driving behind cribs or tubbing, to bring them to their proper position in a pit.

†**Ba·ffing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. BAFF *v.* + -ING¹.] Barking; also *fig.*

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 53 Bot wel I wot thi baffyng .. may not menuse this seint. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 20 Baffynge or bawlynge of howndys. *Baulatus, baffatus.*

Baffle (bæ·f'l), *v.* Forms: 6 **baffull,** 7 **baffol, -oul, -ul,** -fl(l, **-el,** 6–9 **baffle.** [Etymology, and even immediate source, uncertain. Quoted in 1548 as Scotch, and in 1570 used by a Scotchman. Hence, naturally to be compared with Sc. *bauchle,* found in senses 1–3, from a century earlier, but itself of uncertain derivation. On the other hand we have F. *beffler* (Cotgr.) 'to deceive, mocke, or gull with faire words,' etc. (cf. sense 4), and *bafouer,* in Cotgr. *baffoüer,* 'to hoodwinke; to deceive; to besmeare; *also* to baffle, abuse, reuile, disgrace, handle basely in tearmes, give reproachfull words of or vnto.' Of these, *beffler* in Rabelais 1533–53 is easily referred to OF. *befe, beffe* mockery, *beffer* to mock, *beferie* quibbling, deceit, = It. *beffa,* Sp. *befa,* OSp. and Pr. *bafa,* mockery, banter, It. *beffare,* Sp. *befar,* Pr. *bafar,* to mock, deride (which M. Paul Meyer would derive from Pr. *baf!* interjection expressing disdain), with which words also (though less securely) Diez and others connect *bafouer,* cited first from Montaigne, 1588–92. It is possible that two or even three distinct words are confused under *baffle.*]

I. To disgrace. [Cf. Sc. BAUCHLE, F. *bafouer.*]

†**1.** To subject to public disgrace or infamy; *spec.* to disgrace a perjured knight with infamy. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 559 He was content that the Scottes shoulde Baffull hym, which is a great reproache among the Scottes, and is used when a man is openly perjured, and then they make of him an Image paynted reverted with hys heles vpward, and beate it in despight of yourselfe. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. vii. 27 He by the heels him hung vpon a tree And bafful'd so, that all which passed by The picture of his punishment might see. [See also v. iii. 37.] 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Hon. Man's Fort.* III. i, Have his disgrace talk for Tobacco shops, His picture bafful'd. 1660 *Gentl. Call.* v. 71 A Maxime among the Swordmen, That he that has once been baffled, is ever after an incompetent Challenger.

†**2.** *gen.* To disgrace, treat with contumely. *Obs.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 17 b, Should we .. borrow all out of others .. our names should be baffuld on euerie Bookesellers stall. 1609 BP. HALL *Dissuas. Popery* (1627) 642 A religion that baffoules all temporall princes, making them stand bare-foot at their great bishops gate. 1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* IV. i, This confounded beau .. will tell all the town what men he baffles.

†**3.** To speak to or of in terms of contempt; to vilify, 'run down.' *Obs.*

1674 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 291 You run down and Baffle that serious business of Regeneration.

II. To cheat, juggle, bewilder, confound, foil. [Cf. F. *beffler* and *bafouer.*]

†**4.** To hoodwink, gull, cheat. *Obs.*

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* v. 83 But friends are men, and love can baffle lords. 1609 ARMIN *Ital. Taylor* (1880) 178 Such deedes must haue a reach of wit To baffill such as he. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 163 The Scots would not be baffl'd with the pretence of a Coronation Oath. 1653 — *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 360 They cry out Sacrilege, that Men will not be gull'd and bafflˈd .. by giving credit to frivolous Pretences of divine Right. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. viii. (1840) 292 He had not a mind to cheat or baffle the poor man.

†**5.** *intr.* To juggle, shuffle, quibble. *Obs.*

1656 TRAPP *Exp. Matt.* XXV. 11 Trifling and baffling with Christ. *a* 1677 BARROW *Wks* III. 180 (T.) To what purpose can it be to juggle and baffle for a time? *a* 1733 NORTH *Life Guilford* (1808) II. 78 (D.) The vexatious side baffled before the master, as long as he could, upon trifles.

†**b.** *To baffle out* or *away* (trans.). *Obs.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd. Wks. (1851) 12 To have eluded and bafflˈd out all Faith and chastity from the marriagebed. 1653 W. MEWE in Hartlib *Ref. Commw. Bees* 47 Relicks of his goodness, whereof we have baffled away the better part.

†**6.** *trans.* To bewilder, confuse, confound. *Obs.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V.* 364 Let the rude Noyse of Bells enchant Dull Ears, And Bon-fires baffle Eyes. 1692 R. LESTRANGE *Josephus' Wars* I. xx. (1733) 605 And does not despair of baffling the Truth with a Trick. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Oxf. Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 12 Their understandings have been so baffled with phrases and distinctions.

†**7.** To confound, bring to confusion, bring to nought. *Obs.*

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxvii. 511 Whose sole word and will shall baffle .. what all the wisdom of a Parlament hath bin deliberately framing. 1709 STEELE & ADD. *Tatler* No. 160 P15 To baffle Reproach with Silence. 1812 CRABBE *Parting Hour* 224 A wish so strong, it baffled his repose.

8. To defeat anyone in his efforts; to frustrate or confound his plans, to foil: **a.** a person.

1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxi. 338 He is baffled from the acquisition of the most great and beautiful things. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 81 Both the beginnings and the ends of things .. all conspire to baffle us. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* v. 24 An old cunning one has baffled, and out-run the dogs. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. x. 111 Baffled by a problem which he has done his best to solve.

b. actions, faculties, efforts, plans.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 15 Whose Stolidity can baffle all Arguments. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 177 P8 How fatally human sagacity was sometimes baffled. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* I. i. 4 A rapidity which baffles all description. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 164 To baffle curiosity by dry and guarded answers. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 107 The murderer baffled pursuit.

c. Often said of the wind and weather defeating the efforts of a ship to advance.

1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. ix. 224 We were baffled for near a month .. with tempestuous weather. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 102 If the wind does not baffle us, we shall weather. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* viii. § 378 This current which baffled and beat back this fleet.

†**9.** *To baffle out of*: to do out of by baffling (in various senses); to cheat, juggle, shuffle, confuse, cajole, manœuvre (one) out of anything. *Obs.*

1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 467 So bold as to .. endeavour to baffle him out of his Rights. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. § 20. 38 He .. whom the fear of suffering can baffle out of anything he thinks just and honest. 1695 *Parl. dissolved by Death P'cess Orange?* 54 They were baffled and bantered out of their Design. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxxv. 258 Parents will not be baffled out of their children by impudent gentlemen.

III. 10. *intr.* To struggle ineffectually; to move, act, or exert oneself in a futile manner. (In north. dial. MAFFLE.)

1860 *Times* 27 Feb., The ill-fated ship was seen baffling with a gale from the N.W. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 103 Let the Pandours baffle about.

Baffle (bæ·f'l), *sb.*¹ [f. prec. vb.]

†**1.** Disgrace, affront. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1726) II. xiv, You will be free from all baffles and affronts. 1692 BP. ELY *Answ. Touchstone* A iij, It sculkt and durst not show its head, till they imagined that Baffle was forgot.

†**2.** A shuffle; quibbling, trifling. *Obs.*

1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell), A baffle, *Nugæ.* It is all a baffle, *Meræ nugæ sunt.*

†**3.** Confusion, discomfiture, check. *Obs.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* lxiv. 138 Other men's modesty .. rescues him many times from a baffle. 1670 COTTON *Esperon* II. viii. 373 After this baffle her Army had receiv'd. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 72 That slight baffle it received at its first appearance in public.

4. The state of one who is baffled or bewildered.

1843 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 458, I remained in a kind of baffle between that perfectly preserved image, and his actual appearance.

5. = BAFFLER. Also *attrib.*

1881 *Echo* 12 Dec. 6/1 There is a fire-brick 'baffle' above, on which the hot air is discharged. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 220 A kind of baffle plate hung at the back of the grate.

†**Ba·ffle,** *sb.*² *Obs.* [? for Sc. BAUCHLE.] ? A worn-out horse.

1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 4 Iades and baffles, unusefull and unprofitable.

Baffled (bæ·f'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. BAFFLE *v.* + -ED.]

†**1.** Disgraced, dishonoured. *Obs.*

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1237 Go, baffled coward. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* III. 202 Every worthy knight would hold you a baffled, forsworn caitiff.

2. Confounded, discomfited, checked or foiled.

a 1659 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 14 Till baffled Poetry hangs down the head. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 14 This baffled and hypocritical Sham. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. x. 440 To baffled reason love disdains to yield. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life our Lord* iii. 114 The baffled Tempter departs.

Bafflement (bæ·f'lmĕnt). [f. BAFFLE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of baffling or fact of being baffled; frustration, defeat in aim or endeavour.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 462 The constant bafflement all their attempts meet with. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 77 Associated in his mind with bafflement and defeat.

Baffler (bæ·flə1). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] He who or that which baffles.

†**1.** A juggler, trickster; a trifler. *Obs.*

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 72 Fortune tellers, iuglers, and Baflors. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. xiv. 198 To deal seriously, were to yield too much respect to such a baffler.

2. He who or that which bewilders, confounds, defeats effort, or foils purposes.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 42 Experience, that great baffler of speculation. 1702 BAYNARD *Cold Baths* II. (1709) 367 That Baffler of our Profession, the Gout. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Emped. on Etna* I. ii, Bafflers of our own prayers.

3. A contrivance used in stoves and furnaces, for interrupting the natural course of the heated air, and causing it to pass in another direction.

1861 RANKINE *Steam Eng.* 261 Large boiler flues are sometimes provided with bafflers; that is, projecting partitions which compel the hot gases to take a circuitous course.

Ba·ffling, *vbl. sb.* [f. BAFFLE *v.* + -ING¹.]

†**1.** Treatment with insult or contumely. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxvii. (1612) 320 The baffling of those Gods themselues, in those ribaldious plaies. 1620 DEKKER *Dreame* (1860) 14 That face .. put vp spettings, baffulings, buffetings.

†**2.** Quibbling; trifling. *Obs.*

1653 S. FISHER *Baby Bapt.* To Rdr. 2 Absolute Absurdities, Babish Baflings.

3. Discomfiture of endeavour, aim, purpose, etc.

1689 *Advant. Pres. Settlement* 13 The absolute baffling of that Dispensing Power. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 489 A like baffling of hope.

Ba·ffling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. Bewildering; that defeats skill or endeavour.

1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell), Baffling, *Decipiens, eludens.* 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 220 Baffling spells. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ix. 166 His task .. is .. difficult and baffling.

2. *Naut.* Of winds: That blow about and make straight sailing impracticable; shifting, variable.

1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1860 We had baffling light airs, but the wind soon settled at S. 1823 BYRON *Island* II. xxi, I saw her in the doldrums; for the wind Was light and baffling. 1854 G. RICHARDSON *Univ. Code* V, 798 = Have you had baffling winds?

Ba·fflingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a baffling manner; confusingly.

1879 R. STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 190 Objects .. grew indistinct and melted bafflingly into each other.

Ba·fflingness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Baffling quality. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Baft. Also 6 **boffeta,** 6–8 **bafta,** 9 **baftah** [Prob. a. Pers. بفت *baft,* wrought, woven.] A kind of coarse and cheap (generally cotton) fabric, originally of oriental manufacture, but now made in Great Britain for export, especially to Africa.

1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten's Trav. Ind.* 18 Cotton Linnen of various sorts .. Boffetas. 1612 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. 347 Baftas or white Callicos. 1722 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 6079/7 A Parcel of .. Pelongs, Cuttanees, chequer'd Bafts, Nillaes, etc. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 106 They purchase blue and red baftaes from the Chinese. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 195 Some silk manufactories here [Bhaugulpore] .. produce a coarse stuff, called baftah. 1876 R. BURTON *Gorilla L.* I. 155 Blue baft from which the stiffening has been washed out.

Baft (bąft), *adv.* and *prep.* Forms: 1 **bæftan, bæftan, -on, -en,** 1–3 **bæfte,** 2 **bieften, befte,** 3 **biæften, biaften, (bafftenn), baften, bæfte, bafte,** 4 **bafft,** 7 **be-aft,** 3–4, 7–9 **baft.** [OE. *bæftan,* f. *be* by, at + *æftan* = Goth. *aftana* behind. Cf. AFT.]

A. *adv.*

1. Of place: Behind, in the rear; in later usage only *nautical*: Astern, aft, abaft. *arch.*

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. x. § 3 Micel ðæs heres ðe nid hiere bæftan wæs. 1205 LAY. 26927 Þa weoren heo biuoren, and Bruttes biaften. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxviii. 66 He smate his faas in baft. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 148 Þe bur ber to hit baft þat braste alle her gere. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2272/4 Long Hatches from Fore and baft. 1759 *Lond. Mag.* XXVIII. 32 The powder room .. was be-aft. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Fiend* xiii, 'Are they all forward?' .. 'Yes .. not one soul baft.'

†**2.** Of time: After. *Obs. rare.*

1205 LAY. 31946 Hit ilomp inne frimdæȝen, feor her biæften.

†**B.** *prep.* [orig. only the adv. with dative of reference.] Behind, to the rear of. *Obs.*

a 800 *O. E. Chron.* an. 755 Þæs cyninges þeȝnas þe him be æftan wærun [*Laud,* bræfton] .. Þa men þe he be æftan him læfde ær [*Laud,* be æfton]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 23 Gang bæftan me, Satanas! *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Gange befte me. *c* 1200 ORMIN 14688 Tacc þær an shep bafftenn þin bacc. 1205 LAY. 26957 Richer and Beduer wenden heom bafte. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1333 Biaften bak he sa3 a s[c]ep. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1576 Euery man .. tofore the Shipp & bafft.

†**Bafts,** *adv. Obs.* In 5 **baftys.** [f. BAFT *adv.*, with adverbial genitive *-s, -es.*] Behind.

c 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 180 Lete no barne beleve on bete baftys.

Bag (bæg), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 **bagge,** 6–7 **bagg,** 4– **bag.** [Early ME. *bagge*: cf. ON. *baggi* 'bag, pack, bundle' (not elsewhere in Teutonic); also OF. *bague,* Pr. *bagua* baggage, med.L *baga* chest, sack. The Eng. was possibly from the ON.; but the source of this, as well as of the Romanic words, is unknown; the Celtic derivation suggested by Diez is not tenable: Gaelic *bag* is from English. Of connexion with Teutonic **balgi-z,* Goth. *balgs,* OE. *belg, bælg, bælig,* whence BELLY, BELLOWS, and the cogn. Celtic *bolg, balg,* there is no evidence.]

I. General sense.

1. A receptacle made of some flexible material closed in on all sides except at the top (where also it generally can be closed); a pouch, a small sack.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 168 Hit is beggares rihte uorte beren bagge on bac; & burgeises for to beren purses. *Ibid.,* Trusseaus, & purses, baggen, & packes. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 41 Til heor Bagges and heure Balies weren [bratful] I-crommet. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 21 Bagge, or poke: *Sacculus.* 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 267 Haue fyue or syxe bagges for your ypocras to renne in, & .. basyns to stande vnder your bagges. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xvii. 40 And put them in the shepardes bagge which he had. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 80 Any man that putteth himself into the enemies port, had need of Argus eyes, and the wind in a bagge. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 6 Passing it through a wooien bagg. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 138 He would usually take three or four worms out of his bag. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1811) II. 579 (D.) Our English by-word to express such betwixt whom there is apparent odds of strength, 'He is able to put him up in a Bagge.' 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 63 The younger people .. with bag and basket .. went nutting.

b. *Green bag, blue bag*: a barrister's brief-bag.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 29 You will carry a green bag yourself, rather than we shall make an end of our lawsuit. 1788 in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) I. 96 Mr. Pitt had resolved .. 'to take his blue bag, and return to the bar.'

2. With various substantives defining its purpose,

the two words being hyphened, as *air-, bread-, cloak-, game-, mail-, money-, post-, soot-, travelling-*. See also CARPET-BAG, NOSE-BAG, WIND-BAG.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 3 ¶ 8 The Hill of Mony Bags, and the Heaps of Mony. 1711 STEELE *ibid.* No. 132 ¶ 1 His Cloke-bag was fixed in the Seat of the Coach. 1716 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5411/4 Pistol-Bags of grey Cloth. 1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* 60 The construction and dilatation of the air-bag. 1814 MOORE *Post Bag* 284 The honour and delight of first ransacking the Post Bag. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xii, There's nothing about bread bags in the articles of war, sir. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. IV. v. 234 Our 'redoubts of cotton-bags' are taken. 1862 GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* 220 Three feeds in the corn-bag. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* i. 18 Not if it's in the bottom of the soot-bag. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 217 Travelling-bags .. steamer bags, tourists' bags, railroad bags, pic-nic bags, dress-suit bags, hand bags, shopping bags, brief bags.

II. Specific uses.

3. = Money-bag, purse.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 284 Be so the bagge and he [the avarous] accorden, Him reccheth nought what men recorden Of him. 1530 PALSGR. 196/2 Bagge, a purse. 1572 *Lament. Lady Scot.* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* (1801) II. 249 Gif sum sect knaw that they haue geir or baggs. 1596 BP. BARLOW *Three Serm.* i. 120 Laying the payment .. vpon their parentes bagges. 1611 BIBLE *John* xii. 6 Because he was a thief, and had the bag. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 230 A wealthy foole doth in vain hope by all his bagges to purchase wisedome. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 519 The covetous man likes to count over his bags.

†**4.** *poet.* in *pl.* Bagpipes. *Obs.* Cf. *pipes*.

c 1275 MAPES *Body & Soul* 50 This pipers that this bagges blewen. 1790 *Scots Songs* II. 36 Then to his bags he flew wi' speed, About the drone he twisted.

5. A small silken pouch to contain the back-hair of a wig; cf. BAG-WIG.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3864/4 A short man .. wears a Peruke ty'd up in a Bag. 1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 487 It was understood .. that gentlemen should be dressed in bags. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Fun.* 13 Two attendants .. in full mourning dress, with black gowns, swords, and bags. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. VI. vii. 213 He cannot .. change the graceful French bag into the strict Prussian queue in a moment.

6. A measure of quantity for produce, varying according to the nature of the commodity.

1679 BEDLOE *Popish Plot* 15 Removing some Baggs of Hopps. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., A bag of almonds .. is about 3 hundred weight. 1845 *Morn. Chron.* 22 Nov. 5/2 Potatoes .. There are three bushels to the bag.

7. = Mail-bag, post-bag; mail.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3814/4 Write by Ormskirk Bag. 1781 COWPER *Lett.* 23 May, The boy has lost the bag in which your letter must have been. 1814 MOORE *Post Bag* 283 The Bag from which the following Letters are selected.

†**8.** *Med.* A kind of poultice. *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Bag* .. a kind of fomentation .. of proper ingredients, inclosed in a bag.

9. *Sporting.* = Game-bag; *hence*, the contents of a game-bag, the quantity of fish or game however large (embracing *e. g.* elephants and buffaloes) killed at one time; the produce of a hunting, fishing, or shooting expedition.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Biij, Ye most take a partrich in yowre bagge. 1530 PALSGR. 196/2 A fauconner's bagge, *gibissière*. 1863 SPEKE *Discov. Nile* 36 'The bags' we made counted two brindled gnu, four water-boc, one pallah-boc, and one pig. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* i. 84 The chance of a brace or two of game less in your own bag in a day's shooting. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 29 The artist in roach-fishing alone will make a fair bag on an indifferent day. *fig.* 1881 SIR W. HARCOURT *Sp. Glasgow* 26 Oct., Lord Salisbury and Sir S. Northcote .. had a rattling day at Newcastle and Beverley—but I ask myself what is their bag?

III. Transferred senses; bag-like objects.

10. An udder, a dug.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 81 Thy Ewes, that wont to haue blowen bags. 1642 H. MORE *Pre-exist. Soul* xlvii. (D.) Those wicked Hags .. whose writhled bags Foul fiends oft suck. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* ix. 41 So may thy Cows their burden'd Bags distend. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 97 Cows with good bags. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* v. 99 The cow is sacrificed to her bag, the ox to his surloin.

11. A sac (in the body of animal) containing honey, poison, etc. (Chiefly *fig.*)

1529 LATIMER *Serm.* (1844) 20 Yet there may remain a bag of rusty malice, 20 years old, in thy neighbour's bosom. 1590 SHAKS. *Mid. N.* III. i. 171 The honie-bags steale from the humble Bees. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.) The swelling poison of the several sects Shall burst its bag. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. CCXIV, Hived in our bosoms like the bag o' the bee. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. iv. 33 While sting and poison-bag were left.

12. A baggy place, a fold.

1572 MASCAL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 160 Bagge, is in the weekes of the horse mouth.

13. *pl.* The stomach, entrails. (*North dial. and Sc.*)

14. *Coal-Min.* A cavity filled with gas or water.

a 1733 NORTH *Life Guilford* (1808) I. 286 (D.) An account of a bag of water, which was broke in his greatest colliery. 1851 *Coal-tr. Terms Northumbld. & Durh., Bag of Gas*, a cavity found occasionally in fiery seams of coal, containing highly condensed gas.

15. *Naut.* '*Bag of the Head-rails*, the lowest part .. or that part which forms the sweep of the rail.' Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867.

16. *fig.* Clothes that hang loosely about the wearer; (*vulgarly*) trousers.

1860 SMILES *Self-Help* vii. 180 He .. only appears stout because he puts himself into those bags (trousers).

IV. Phrases.

17. *Bag of bones*: an emaciated living being. *The whole bag of tricks*: every expedient, everything (in allusion to the fable of 'the Fox and the Cat'). *In the bottom of the bag*: remaining as a last resource or expedient.

1659 REYNOLDS in Burton *Diary* (1828) IV. 447 If this be done, which is in the bottom of the bag, and must be done, we shall .. be able to buoy up our reputation. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* iv. 64 There, get down stairs, little bag o' bones. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* IV. iii. 204, I am almost ashamed to punish A bag of skin and bones.

18. † *To turn to bag and wallet*: to become a beggar. *To give (one) the bag to hold*: to engage any one while taking the opportunity to slip away, to leave in the lurch. *To give the bag to*: to leave without warning (*obs.*); also in mod. dial., to dismiss (a servant, etc.) [Cf. To give the SACK.] *To let the cat out of the bag*: to disclose the secret. *To empty the bag* (Fr. *vider le sac*): to tell the whole story, finish the discussion.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 236 To giue your masters the bagge. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 161 The turning to bag and wallet of the infinite number of the poore people imploied in clothing. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoe* IV. ii. Wks. 1873 II. 340, I fear our oares haue giuen us the bag. 1647 *Speedy Hue & Cric* 1 He being sometime an Apprentice on London bridge .. gave his Master the bag. 1760 *Lond. Mag.* XXIX. 224 We could have wished that the author .. had not let the cat out of the bag. 1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 7 She will leave Spain the bag to hold. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* vii, She gave me the bag to hold, and was smuggling in a corner with a rich old Puritan.

19. Bag and baggage: *orig.* a military phrase denoting all the property of an army collectively, and of the soldiers individually; hence the phrase, originally said to the credit of an army or general, *to march out (with) bag and baggage* (= Fr. *vie et bagues sauves*), i. e. with all belongings saved, without surrender of anything; to make an honourable retreat. Now used depreciatively to express the absolute character of any one's departure: to clear out completely, 'and a good riddance too!' *The bag and baggage policy*: see last two quots.

[1422 RYMER *Fœdera* X. 206/2 (De salvo conductu) Cum armaturis .. bonis .. bogeis, baggagiis.] 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxiii. 59 We haue with vs all our bagges and baggages .. that we haue wonne .. by armes. *Ibid.* I. CCCXX. 497 So all the men of warre within departed with bag and baggage. 1544 *Chron. Grey Friars* (1852) 47 The kynge gave them alle there lyffes and pardynd them to goo with bagge and bagges. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 922 To go safely with bag and baggage, never to return. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 170 Let vs make an honorable retreit, though not with bagge and baggage, yet with scrip and scrippage. *c* 1620 MIDDLETON *Witch* (1778) 35 To kick this fellow .. And send him downe stayres with his bag and baggage. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 163/2 Upon honorable conditions, marching off with Bag and Baggage, Drums beating, Colors flying. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 34 Bag and Baggage, said she, I'm glad you're going. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 115 The king sent them packing bag and baggage. 1876 GLADSTONE *Bulgarian Horrors* 61 The Turks .. their Zaptiehs and their Mudirs. .their Kaimakams and their Pashas, one and all, bag and baggage, shall, I hope, clear out from the province they have desolated and profaned. 1882 *Daily News* 28 May 5/6 Cites the famous Bulgarian pamphlet, precognising the bag-and-baggage policy as evidence that Mr. Gladstone will never be a party to restoring Turkish authority.

V. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*

1. General relations: **a.** attrib., as **bag-fox**; **b.** objective, as *bag-bearer, -bearing, -maker, -making*; **c.** similative and parasynthetic, as *bag-bedded, -cheeked, -like, -shaped*.

1598 ROWLANDS *Betray. Christ* 24 Apostle once, increasing Christ's eleuen, Bagbearer, to the charge of purse assign'd. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 254 A night upon the ice, tented and bag-bedded. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* viii. 166 A plain, bag-cheeked .. Lancashire Man. 1849 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1020/2 That skinny and bag-like part of its mouth which is under the jaw. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 12 Flat moors .. on which bagmaking becomes sheer business, and you have a tame monotony of sport. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 969/1 A dilated bag-shaped crop.

2. Special combinations: **Bag-fox**, a fox brought alive in a bag to be turned out before the hounds; † **bag-granado**, a grenade enclosed in a bag; **bag-muff**, a muff containing a pouch which serves as a bag; **bag-net**, a bag-shaped net for catching fish, insects, etc.; **bag-rod**, a fishing-rod which can be taken to pieces and carried in a case; **bag-sleeve**, a sleeve tight at the wrist and baggy above; **bag-wolf** (cf. *bag-fox*).

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 296 Sometimes he is reserved alive, and hunted another Day, which is called a *Bag-Fox. 1814 C. MATHEWS *Mem.* II. 319 They turned out a *bag-fox and we had a good run of three miles. 1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* v. 238 These *Bag-Granadoes flie Still to Advantage Garrisons' Revolt. 1884 *Girl's Own P.* 29 Nov. 138/2 The useful *bag muff appears in .. great varieties. 1777 TRAVIS in Pennant *Zool.* IV. 12 Our fishermen use a *bag-net fixed to an iron hoop. 1848 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. vi. 321 A *bag-net, which .. secured the beetles. 1787 BEST *Angling* 11 These *bag-rods .. go up in a small compass. 1844 R. HART *Antiq. Norfolk* xxii. 69 A sort of *bag-sleeve, tight at the wrist. 1862 M. NAPIER *Life Ld. Dundee* II. 151 No more *bag-wolves to afford such sport.

Bag (bæg), *v.*[1] [f. the sb.]

1. *intr.* To swell out as a bag, to bulge; *Naut.* to drop away from the direct course, to sag.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 21 Baggyn, or bocyn owte, *Tumeo*. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. x. 211 A corner of Ephraim, which baggeth into the south. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying Ins.* 142 Sometimes one side of the ear is good corn, and the other bags .. and .. will be smutty. 1676 R. WISEMAN (J.) The skin .. bagged, and had a porringer full of matter in it. *a* 1848 MARRYAT *R. Reefer* XXXVI, He was bagging to leeward, like a .. barge laden with a hay-stack.

b. To hang loosely like clothes that are too big.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 265 Coat, which bagged loosely about him. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 205 Dingy embroidered trappings .. seen bagging upon the wooden effigies.

†**2.** *intr.* To be pregnant. (Also *to be bagged*.)

a 1400 [see BAGGED]. 1530 PALSGR. 442/2, I bagge, as a doe dothe that is with faune .. Se howe yonder doe is bagged. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. XXX. (1597) 148 Wel, Venus shortly bagged, and ere long was Cupid hread. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 597 (R.) The females, or does .. will conceive and be bagged. 1616 [see BAGGED].

3. *trans.* To cause to swell or bulge; to cram full.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 51 Thee mischeuus engyn, Ful bagd with weapons. 1620 *Eccl. Proc. Durh., Newcastle-on-T.*, The chest .. was bagd up with monye. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Fall of Pride* Wks. II. 408 (T.) How doth an unwelcome dropsie bagge up the eyes. 1757 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* L. 204 Almost all the lights [= windows] in the church, tho' not broke were bagged outward.

4. *trans.* To put into a bag or bags. *To bag up*: to put up in a bag; to shut or store up generally.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 139 Good husbandrie baggeth vp gold in his chest. 1577 HOLINSHED *England* III. viii. 54 They [saffron chives] are dried and pressed into cakes, and then bagged up. 1711 *Act* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4874/1 The precise Day .. on which .. they shall Bag .. their Hops. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 12, I undressed, bagged up my things in decent order, and prepared for rest. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 1 Stopping .. to bag a specimen.

5. To put game killed into a bag; *also*, to kill game (without reference to the bag).

1814 *Month. Mag.* XXXVII. 238 To allow the royal sportsman to bag more birds than himself. 1844 HAWKER *Instr. Yng. Sportsmen* 148 To bag a dozen head of game without missing. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* ix. 150 My friend thus bagged two wolves.

6. *colloq.* To seize, catch, take possession of, steal.

1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* vi, Who can help to bag a few, When Sidmouth wants a death or two. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. lxii, The constable .. Had bagg'd this poacher upon Nature's manor. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii. 268 The idea of being led up to the Doctor .. for bagging fowls. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxiv. 243 A stray story may thus be bagged in the West-end of London.

Bag, *v.*[2]; also 7 bagge, 9 badge. [Origin not ascertained: cf. BATCH.] To cut corn, pease, or beans, with a bagging or badging hook: see quot. 1865.

a 1697 AUBREY *Wilts, MS. R. Soc.* 123 (Halliw.) They cannot mowe it with a scythe, but they cutt it with such a hooke as they doe bagge pease with. 1830 *Edin. Encycl.* XIV. 234 They [beans] are bagged like wheat. 1865 *Gard. & Farmer's Vade M.* II. 123 The corn is either mown, or reaped, or bagged. In 'bagging,' as it is called, a heavy hook is used: a wisp of straw is cut first and doubled up, or a stick is used instead, held in the left hand, and with the right the heavy hook is driven against the corn close to the ground, and so, by successive strokes, the corn is cut, perhaps a foot deep, up against the standing crop; the wisp or stick in the left hand serving to guide it to a standing place. 1877 E. WARBURTON *Poems* 23 Sweet to see corn-fields badged, and wheatsheaf bound.

‖ **Bagasse** (băgæ·s). [a. F. *bagasse*, ad. Sp. *bagazo*, husks of olives, grapes, etc., after pressing; perh. a variant of *bagage* 'lumber, trash' (Minshen), with augmentative suffix *-azo*: cf. BAGGAGE 4.] The refuse products in sugar-making, whether from the cane or from beet.

1854 in URE *Dict. Arts.* 1881 HEDGES *Sug. Canes* 23 On the opposite side of the mill is another apron, for conveying the Bagasse. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 360.

Baga·sse-bu·rner, a furnace for consuming bagasse.

1883 *Century Mag.* Jan. 391 The huge, square, red brick bagasse-burner, into which the residuum of crushed sugar-cane passes.

Bagatelle (bæ:găte·l). Forms: 7 **bagatell, baggatelle, bagatello**, 7–8 **bagatel**, 8– **bagatelle**. [a. F. *bagatelle*, ad. It. *bagatella*, a dim. form which Diez attaches to Parmesan *bagata* a little property, prob. from *baga*: see BAGGAGE. With *bagatello*, cf. *-ADO stuff.* 2. Formerly quite naturalized in sense 1, now scarcely so; sense 2 is purely Eng. in origin and use.]

1. A trifle, a thing of no value or importance.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. xxi, Your trifles and bagatels are ill bestowed upon me. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* i. 4 Every particular thing .. even unto the smallest bagatello's. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 102 (D.) To please themselves with toyes and bagatelloes. 1679 MRS. BEHN *Feigned Court.* II. i, Ah Baggatelles, Seignior, Baggatelles. *a* 1733 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. ¶ 100 He makes a meer Bagatel of it. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* 1859 I. 566 As to the satisfaction for slaves carried off, it is a bagatelle. 1872 BAKER *Nile Trib.* iv. 53 The bonâ fide tax is a bagatelle to the amounts squeezed from him by the .. soldiery.

b. A piece of verse or music in a light style.

1827 *Gent. Mag.* XCVII. II. 618 The best amatory and pastoral bagatelles in our language. 1880 GROVE *Dict.*

Mus., Bagatelle, a short piece of pianoforte music in a light style.

† c. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Trifling, trumpery. *Obs.*

1637 Bastwick *Litany* 1. 17 All which they haue .. ouerthrowne with their baggatelle invention.

2. A game played on a table having a semi-circular end at which are nine holes. The balls used are struck from the opposite end of the board with a cue. The name is sometimes applied to a modified form of billiards known also as *semi-billiards*.

1819 *P. O. Lond. Direct.* 343 Thurston, John .. Billiard Table and Bagatelle Manufacturer. 1854 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* III. 298 They have cards and bagatelle to keep them.

b. *attrib.* as *bagatelle-ball, -board, -room*.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xiv, A bagatelle-board on the first floor. 1854 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 19 The numbered sockets in a bagatelle-board. 1863 H. Kingsley *A. Elliot* II. xvii. 235 Austin went on knocking the bagatelle-balls about.

Bage, bager, obs. forms of Badge, Badger.

Bagful (bæ·gful). [f. Bag *sb.* + -ful.] As much as a bag will contain.

c 1305 *St. Swithin* 57 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 45 Mid a baggeful of eiren : a womman þer com. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 7 Loue us with a hagge full of loue. 1856 Kane *Arct. Exp.* II. vii. 84 Six half-bushel bagfuls of frozen water.

Baggage (bæ·gĕdʒ). Forms : 5–6 **bagage,** 6 **bagguage, baggadge,** (**badgage , bagige,** 5– **baggage.** [a. OF. *bagage* (15th c. in Littré) 'property packed up for carriage' (= Pr. *bagatge*, Sp. *bagage*), f. *baguer* 'to tie up, bind, truss up,' or f. the cogn. sb. *bagues*, i.e. 'bundles, packs' (used, much earlier, in the same sense as the collective *bagage*), pl. of *bague* = Pr. *bagua*, It. and late L. *baga* ; cf. Bag. Sense 4, not in Fr., is found in Sp. *bagaje* ; 6 and 7 have been referred by various etymologists to F. *bagasse* (= Pr. *baguassa*, Sp. *bagasa*, It. *bagascia*), with which they coincide in sense ; but no formal connexion has been traced ; they also arise naturally enough out of those that precede, and seem really to be senses of this word, at most influenced in use by the F. *bagasse*. The latter is itself of uncertain origin. See Littré.]

Commonly *collective* in senses 1–4 (formerly occas. with *pl.*) ; in senses 5–7 an ordinary sb. with *pl.*

1. The collection of property in packages that one takes along with him on a journey ; portable property ; luggage. (Now rarely used in Great Britain for ordinary 'luggage' carried in the hand or taken with one by public conveyance ; but the regular term in U. S.)

c 1430 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 18 To gete hem Bagage, put hem sylfe in prees. *c* 1450 'Chaucer's' *Dreme* Wks. (Bell) 101 Was left not one, Horse, male, trusse, ne baggage. 1530 Palsgr. 196/2 Baggage, *baguaige*. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 23 Indians .. to serue and to cary baggage. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 11 Arrived with all our Baggage on the other side of the River. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xx, Mrs. Arnold politely offered to send .. for my son's baggage. 1883 P. Pemker in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 110/1 Keep a sharp look out on your baggage.

2. *spec.* The portable equipment of an army ; = L. *impedimenta*.

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. xiii. 34 Baggage and fardellages must be taken. 1523 Ld. Berner's *Froiss.* I. xviii. 26 They of Heynaulte [sent back] their harneys and baggages by water. 1591 Garrard *Art Warre* 13 Borne of the Boyes amongest other Baggage. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. xi. 232 Two hundred .. foot being faint stayed with the baggage. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3711/1 Their Artillery and heavy Baggage have passed likewise. 1810 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* V. 515 The baggage of the British army is always an embarrassment.

b. The baggage-train of an army, and the men guarding it.

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turkes*, Turning the head of their baggages toward the fort. 1611 Bible *Judith* vii. 2 Twelue thousand horsemen, beside the baggage, and other men that were afoot.

c. *Bag and baggage* : see Bag 19.

†3. *fig.* Encumbrances, burdensome matters. *Obs.*

1607 Bacon *Riches, Fss.* (Arb.) 230, I cannot call Riches better, then the Baggage of Vertue. 1757 Smollett *Reprisal* I. viii. (1777) 160, I .. never burden my brain with unnecessary baggage.

†4. Rubbish, refuse, dirt. *Obs.*

1549 Chaloner *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* A iv, Nettles, Thistles .. or suche lyke baggage grow. 1576 Gascoigne *Steele Glas* (Arb.) 79 When brewers put no bagage in their beere. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xviii. (1617) 318 Dust, Coales, Ashes and such other baggage. 1645 Ward *Serm. bef. Ho. Commons* 31 It runs out in weeds and baggage. 1661 Hickeringill *Jamaica* 88 A mere Glut, Like loathed Baggage to the nauseous Gut.

† b. Purulent or corrupt matter, pus. *Obs.*

1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* 118 (D.) Naughty baggage and hurtfull phlegme. 1610 Barrough *Physick* v. vi. (1639) 278 The abscession being already come to suppuration .. if the matter or any other baggage therein contained, be not discussed, etc.

† c. A trifle, a trashy article. *Obs.*

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 205/2 May decke her selfe simply .. neither haue these little trifling bagages.

† d. *fig.* Spoken or written trash, rubbish, 'rot.'

1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 1716 And shall thys baggage put by the word of God? 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 83 A Boke .. wherin he .. settes oute much rifraffe, pelfery, trumpery, baggage, and beggerie ware. 1579 Fulke *Heskins's Parl.* 240 To read such beastly baggage.

† e. *fig.* Dregs, offscouring, riff-raff. *Obs.*

1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 117 The very scum, rascallitie, and baggage of the people.

† f. Contemptuously applied after the Reformation to the rites and accessories of Roman Catholic worship. *Obs.*

1549 Olde *Erasm. Par. Eph.* Prol. C iiij, This Popyshe baggage of dumme ceremonies. 1566 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846, I. 191 Pilgremage, pardonis, and otheris sic baggage. 1566 *Lincolnsh. Ch. Furn.* 88 Vestments, Copes, albes, Tunacles and all other such baggages were defaced. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 85/1 They come with their deuotions, as to heare a masse, to do their bagage. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1368/1 With their hallowed baggages from Rome to poison the senses.

† 5. A worthless or vile fellow. *Obs.*

1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 209 They might soundly sleepe on his eyes, although by nature he were a baggage. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 111 Catamites and shamefull baggages that king Alexander the Great left there.

6. A worthless good-for-nothing woman ; a woman of disreputable or immoral life, a strumpet.

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 3 Y'are a baggage, the Slies are no Rogues. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 81 Every common soldior carrying with him his she-baggage. 1611 Cotgr., *Bagasse*, a Baggage, Queane. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 197 A baggage, or Souldier's Punk, *Scortum Castrense*. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 450, ⁋ 5 That Wife dying, I took another, but both proved to be idle Baggages. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xii, He only swore the gal was a baggage, and that he was devilish unlucky. 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* ii. (1858) 68 She was a disreputable, daring, laughing, painted French baggage, that Comic Muse.

7. Used familiarly or playfully of any young woman, especially in conjunction with *artful, cunning, sly, pert, saucy, silly*, etc. (Cf. *wench, minx, hussy, gipsy, rogue*, etc.)

1672 Davenant *Wits* (1673) 182 The Baggages About you are able to earn their own living. 1687 Congreve *Old Batch.* I. iii, I believe the Baggage loves me. 1715 Addison *Drummer* II. i, Here comes Abigal. I must teaze the baggage. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxviii, Tell them they are two arrant little baggages. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* iii. 24 She has an orphan niece, a pretty, soft-hearted baggage.

† B. *adj.* (from attrib. use of the sb. in sense 4 ; cf. *trumpery*.) *Obs.*

† 1. Rubbishy, refuse.

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. N. T.* Pref. 10 The trashe and bagguage stuf .. this man hath sifted out. 1640 J. Dyke *Worthy Commun.* 203 Thistles, nettles, and such like baggage trash.

† 2. Trashy, worthless, beggarly, trumpery, despicable ; cf. A 4. *Obs.*

1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* B b vj, In respect wherof the spoiles of the Percians were but vile, and bagage. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 458 Hyccara, a baggage Village of the barbarous People. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 157/1 So addicted to poperie and that baggage religion. 1605 A. Wotton *Answ. Pop. Articles* 121 God .. is crusht vp togeather into the compasse [of] a baggage wafer cake. *a* 1625 Boys *Wks.* (1630) 183 We may not .. breake God's net, because there are some baggage fish.

† 3. Of persons : Morally worthless, good-for-nothing, vile, 'scurvy.' *Obs.*

1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 1003 This baggage fellow Burrus. 1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 147 His badgage mind to craft was whole disposd. 1626 Shirley *Maid's Rev.* IV. ii, That baggage Ambitious girl, Berinthia. 1668 Rolle *Abridgm.* 56 Si home dit à .. un Town-Clark .. Thou art a .. bribing Knave, a baggage Knave, a dissembling Knave .. Action gist. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. 123 (D.) [He] had nothing to do with that baggage woman.

† 4. Purulent, nasty, corrupt. *Obs.*

1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 177 Affected with this baggage phlegme and distilling humour. 1597 Gerard *Herbal* (1633) 665 [It] draweth forthe much baggage flegme.

C. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*

1. Obvious combinations, chiefly attrib., from the sb. in senses 1 and 2, as *baggage-animal, -cart, -elephant, -horse, -man, -necessaries, -train, -wagon*. Also *baggage-bound* adj.

1852 Grote *Greece* II. lxix. IX. 44 Many baggage-animals perished of hunger. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VII. xi. (1840) 95 The portmanteau .. being put up into the baggage-cart. 1824 *Edin. Rev.* XLI. 35, I amused myself with looking at a baggage-elephant. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 143 The Committie ordaines that Roger Oliver, haggage man of Ironegray, be answerable for the baggage horss thairof. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xxxv, The pedlar was .. accommodated with the use of a baggage horse. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* (1831) III. 13 Intrusted to a fellow to be delivered to our baggage-man. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* II. 245 The baggage-train accompanying our forces. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2423/4 A Train of Artillery and a good number of Baggage-Wagons. 1867 *Record* Supp. 7 Aug., The saddled donkeys, camels baggage-bound.

2. Special comb. : **Baggage-check,** a ticket for luggage on American railways ; **baggage-man** or **-master,** one who has charge of the baggage of an army, or of the luggage on American railways ; **baggage-room,** a luggage-office ; **baggage-smasher,** American nickname for a railway-porter.

18 .. Smith *Sup. Court Rep.* I. 522 A passenger having lost her baggage check. 1815 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* X. 349 An assistant Baggage Master to each division. 1883 Agnes Crane in *Leis. Ho.* 282/1 The baggage-masters leapt from their wide doors. 1883 *Longman's Mag.* July 285 The wretched little booking-office, and the baggage-room. 1880 *New Virginians* I. 37 Called 'baggage-smashers.' 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 14 June, The Saratoga trunks are hurled recklessly by the 'baggage-smashers' on to the deck.

Baggaged (bæ·gĕdʒd), *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* [f. as though from a vb. *to baggage*.] Packed up.

1821 Byron in Moore *Life* (1866) 528 They were all sealed and baggaged so as to have made it a month's work to get at them again.

† **Ba·ggagely,** *a. Obs.* [f. Baggage + -ly 1.] Rubbishy, worthless.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 35 No storing of pasture with baggedglie tit. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xcix. 613 The thinges .. are baggagely trifles.

Baggager (bæ·gĕdʒəɹ). [f. Baggage + -er 1.] One who carries or has charge of baggage.

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* III. (1736) 93 The Victuallers and baggagers [of the Army]. 1859 W. Gregory *Egypt & Tunis* II. 214 Leaving the tents and baggagers to follow.

† **Ba·ggagery.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Baggage (cf. the sb. (sense 4) and the adj.) + -ry : cf. *savagery*.] Worthless rabble ; the offscourings of society.

1589 Nashe *Mart. Months Minde* 26 Men of the best sorte (an vnfit match for these of the basest baggagerie).

Baggammon, obs. form of Backgammon.

Baggard, obs. form of Boggart.

† **Bagge,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Origin not ascertained : cf. Baggingly. From the ambiguous value of ME. *gg*, we do not know whether to pronounce *badge* or *bag*.] To look askew, or obliquely ; to leer, ogle, or glance aside ; cf. Asquint 2 c.

1369 Chaucer *Bk. Duchesse* 623 The trayteresse false and ful of gyle .. That baggeth foule and loketh fayre. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. 1869, I. 191 Men þat .. reulen hem bi þe firste reule, þat þei baggen not þerfro.

Bagge, obs. form of Bag and Badge.

Bagged (bægd), *ppl. a.* [f. Bag *v.* + -ed.]

† 1. Big with young ; pregnant. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 717 The mere was bagged with fole. 1520 Whittinton *Vulg.* (1527) 6 b, An hare bagged [*gravida*] maye not awaye. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* 697 The female being bagd.

2. Enclosed in, or as in, a bag ; encysted.

1572 J. Jones *Bathes Buckstone* 15 a, Matter, cluddered, lomped or bagged, in any principall member. 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* iv. § 2 (1669) 425/1 The venom that is bagg'd in his heart. 1854 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xv, Right under the bagged-up chandelier.

3. Hanging in bags, hanging slack so as to drop in a curve.

1618 Holyday *Juvenal* (1673) 188 Bagg'd cheeks, with wrinkles deep and wide. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* I. III. v. 171 Cheeks somewhat bagged and wrinkly. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* ii. (1880) 69 Without leaving any bagged or slack line.

4. Provided with bags.

1861 Sala *Tw. round Clock* 182 Here they come, bagged and bundled, and gesticulating and jabbering.

5. Having bags or udders.

1884 *Kendal Merc.* 26 Sept. 4/7 Their once famous .. and well-bagged cows.

Ba·gger. [f. Bag *v.* + -er 1.] One who encloses in bags ; *spec.* a miser (*obs.*).

1740 *Collect. Sir T. Scot* 32 in Peck *Cromwell*, He spent, and lookt for no reward, He cnld not play the bagger.

† **Baggie** (bæ·gi). *Sc.* [f. Bag *sb.* + *-ie* = y 4.] A Scotch diminutive of Bag ; the stomach.

1787 Burns *To Auld Mare Maggie*, A guid New-year I wish thee Maggie ! Hae, there's a ripp to thy auld baggie.

† **Ba·ggier.** *Obs. Sc.* [a. F. *baguier*, f. *bague* ring.] A jewel-case.

1578 *Inventories* 265 (Jam.) A baggier contening xiii ringis.

Baggily (bæ·gili), *adv.* [f. Baggy *a.* + -ly 2.] In a loose or baggy way.

1862 Gronow *Remin.* I. 113 Black coats .. baggily made.

Bagginess (bæ·ginės). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The state of being baggy, loose, or inflated.

1860 Masson in *Macm. Mag.* May 3 What bagginess of phraseology round what slender shanks of meaning. 1882 *Nat. Baptist* XVIII. 6 A bagginess about the trousers.

Bagging (bæ·gig), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. Bag *v.*1 + -ing 1.] The action of the verb *bag* in different senses.

† a. Becoming pregnant. *Obs.* 1611 in Cotgr.

b. Bulging ; hanging in slack folds.

1698 Tyson in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 130 The pouching or bagging out at both Extreams. 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* iii. 23 Partial flexure or bagging down of strata.

c. Packing in bags or sacks.

1711 *Act 9 Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4874/2 Notice as to such Hops .. twenty four Hours before every Days bagging of the same. 1737 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Lupulus*, The common Method of Bagging [Hops] is as follows.

Ba·gging, *vbl. sb.*2 Also **badging.** [f. Bag *v.*2 + -ing 1.] A particular mode of reaping pease, beans, and sometimes wheat : see the quotations.

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 256 The Work-man taking a hook in each hand, cuts them with that in his right hand, and rolls them up .. with that in his left, which they call bagging of Peas. 1830 *Edin. Encycl.* XIV. 234 Reaped .. with a large toothless hook, in the manner called bagging. 1842 Brande *Dict. Art & Sc.*, *Bagging*, reaping corn or pulse with a hook .. separating the straw or haulm from the root by chopping instead of by a drawing cut. 1851 H. Stephens *Bk. of Farm* 4494 Reaping with the sickle is executed in England in a manner technically named bagging.

Comb. **bagging-hook, badging-hook:** the broad hook or sickle thus used ; also called **bagging-bill.**

Ba·gging, *sb.*1 *dial.* [? orig. a vbl. sb. expressing the act of carrying food in a bag, or transf.

from a horse's feed carried in a bag.] Used in the northern counties of England for food eaten between regular meals; now, esp. in Lancashire, an afternoon meal, 'afternoon tea' in a substantial form.

1750 J. COLLIER in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), Hoo'll naw cum agen till baggin' time. 1850 BAMFORD *ibid.*, In the afternoon, oatcake and cheese or butter, or oatcake and buttermilk, sufficed for bagging. 1851 in *Cumberld. Gloss.* 1863 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Songs* 29 Th' baggin' were ready, an' o' lookin' sweet. 1879 in *Temple-Bar Mag.* Jan. 4 'Baggin' is not only lunch, but any accidental meal coming between two regular ones.

b. *Comb.*, as *bagging-time*.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 387 Thirst must be quenched with tea at bagging-time. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 4/2.

Bagging (bæ·gĭŋ), *sb.*[2] [f. BAG *sb.*[1] + -ING[1]; cf. *sacking, towelling, wrappering*.] Coarse woven fabric out of which bags are made.

1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 124 The spinning and weaving of hop bagging. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* vi. 78 Making the bagging and packages for our coffee at home. 1873 *Echo* 19 May 4/3 Paper made from old jute bagging.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*; and in *comb.*, as *bagging-factory*.

1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 165 The wool is sorted two ways, viz. into fine and baggin. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* ii. 10 Hired out by his master to work in a bagging-factory.

Ba·gging, *ppl. a.* [f. BAG *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] Bulging out, hanging in loose bag-like folds.

1598 FLORIO, *Sdcchi*, a kind of socke .. or bagging shooe vsed in old time. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* ii. 53 They drein two bagging Udders every day. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 434 Jews with their bagging pantaloons.

† **Ba·ggingly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. *bagging*, pr. pple. of BAGGE *v.*: the original Fr. so rendered in the quot. is *en lorgnoyant* 'leering, ogling, with a side glance': whence the explanation here given of this word and the vb.] With a side glance, with a leer or ogle.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 292 Envie .. Hadde a wondirful lokyng; For she ne lokide but awrie, Or overthart, alle baggyngly.

Baggit (bæ·gĭt). [? f. *baggit*, Sc. form of BAGGED (sense 1): cf. Holland *Pliny* (1634) I. 303, of conies.] A salmon that has just spawned.

1848 W. & R. CHAMBERS *Information* I. 687 Adult fish having spawned .. are then termed kelts; the male fish is sometimes also called a kipper, and the female a shedder or baggit. 1863 H. C. PENNELL *Angler-nat.* 267 Kippers, and .. Baggits – names by which they are frequently mentioned in Acts of Parliament. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. v. iv. § 9 Baggits generally descend the stream .. when hooked.

Baggonet, obs. or vulgar form of BAYONET.

Baggy (bæ·gi), *a.* [f. BAG *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Puffed or bulging out, hanging in loose folds.

1831 CARLYLE *Life* II. ix. 219 With wrinkly, even baggy, face. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 22 Red, baggy trousers. 1868 *Lessons Mid. Age* 123 A baggy cotton umbrella.

2. *fig.* Of language: Inflated, verbose.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Dec., The Professor's diction was verbose, and—if we may use a homely figure—baggy.

3. *Baggy-minnow*, or simply *baggie* (in South of Scotland): the minnow.

1808 JAMIESON, *Baggie*, sometimes *bag-mennon*. 1827 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 II. 388 Some had a' the appearance o' bein' baggy menons.

Baghous, obs. form of BAKEHOUSE.

Bagige-kite, obs. form of BAGGAGE-KITE.

Baglap; see BALLUP.

† **Ba·gle.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **bagelle, baghel,** 6 **bagle.** [a. ON. *bagall*, ad. L. *baculum, -us*, staff, rod.] The staff or crosier of a bishop.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 282 A hard wele telle, þat bagelle & belle be filchid & fled. [in *Pol. Songs* (1839) 307 The baghel and the belle.] 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 314 Crooking in the little fynger, like the head of a bishops bagle. 1557 PHAER *Æneid.* VII. T j, And held in hand his bagle rod (*Note*—A bagle staf whom prelats that time did use).

Bagman (bæ·gmăn). Also **bagsman.** [f. BAG *sb.* + MAN.]

1. One who carries a bag.

1531 *Bursar's Bk. Durh.* (1844) 98 Willelmus Potter, bagman [a waged officer of the convent], per annum xiis.

2. *spec.* A commercial traveller, whose business it is to show samples and solicit orders on behalf of manufacturers, etc. (*Somewhat depreciatory.*)

1765 GOLDSM. *Ess.* i, The bag-man .. was telling a better story. 1808 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Peep R. Acad.* Wks. 1812 V. 360 The Bag-men as they travel by. 1815 T. PEACOCK *Headl. Hall* 2 In later days when commercial bagsmen began to scour the country. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 13 Dec. 5/4 A traveller—I mean a bagman, not a tourist—arriving with his samples at a provincial town.

3. In sporting slang: A bag-fox.

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. II. iv. § 5 If .. wild cubs cannot be found, a bagman or two must be obtained.

Bagnard, obs. corrupt form of BAGNIO.

‖ **Bagne** (bañ"). [mod.F. adaptation of It. *bagno* or Sp. *baño* in this special sense, in which F. *bain* is not used.] = BAGNIO 2.

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. xiv. 314 They may be in the .. bagnes of Rochefort. 1866 *Stamford Merc.* 24 Aug., The Emperor .. granted free pardons .. to .. prisoners .. in the bagnes, houses of correction, or penal establishments.'

Bagnio (bæ·nyo). Forms: 6 **banio,** 7 **bagno, bagneo, bannia, -ier, -iard, bagnard,** 7–9 **bagnio.** [a. It. *bagno*:—L. *balneum* bath. Cf. BALNEO.]

† 1. A bath, a bathing-house; esp. one with hot baths, vapour-baths, and appliances for sweating, cupping, and other operations. (No longer applied to any such place in Britain, the nearest approach to which is the modern *Turkish Bath*; but applied as an alien word to the baths of Italian or Turkish cities.)

1615 G. SANDYS *Travels* 12 Upon the Castle Hill there is a Bannia .. containing seueral roomes one hoter than another. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* I. ii, At the public bagnios or the mosques. 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 7 Dining rooms, Bagno's [*marginal note*. Bathes or hot-houses; it must be pronounced *Banios*]. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1686/4 The Royal Bagnio is now in very good Order. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 324 Their Chambers are in the next degree to Bagneo's or Hot-Houses. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for Love* I. xiv, I have a Beau in a Bagnio, Cupping for a Complexion, and Sweating for a Shape. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 601 Just as they heat the bagnios in England. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. VI. v. 480 The beavers make two apertures .. one is a passage to their bagnio. 1820 MAIR *Tyro's Dict.* 376 *Sudatorium*, a bagnio or hot house, to sweat in.

2. An oriental prison, a place of detention for slaves, a penal establishment.

(So in It. and Sp., and F. *bagne*. The origin of this use of the word is doubtful: see conjectures in Chambers *Cycl.* 1751 and Littré.)

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 186 The king sent .. to the Banio: (this Banio is the prison wheras all the captiues lay at night). *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 42 A slave in the bannier at Algier. 1660–1 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Feb., Stories of Algiers and the .. slaves there .. How they are all, at night, called into their master's Bagnard. 1687 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* II. App. 5 A prison and Banniard of Slaves. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 268 He sent him to his Bagnio, among the rest of his Slaves. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* VI. v, To be sent to the bagnio or the galleys.

3. A brothel, a house of prostitution. (Cf. similar application of STEW.)

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* II. ii, To be sold to a brothel Or a common bagnio. 1747 HOADLEY *Susp. Husb.* II. iv. (1756) 27 Carry her to a Bagnio, and there you may lodge with her. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* v. (1858) 243 How the prodigal drinks and sports at the bagnio. 1862 WRIGHT *Dom. Manners* 491 They were soon used to such an extent for illicit intrigues, that the name of a hothouse or bagnio became equivalent to that of a brothel.

† 4. = BATH in *Chemistry*. Also *attrib.*

1696 E. SMITH in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 229 Two hundred Drams Calcined at a Bagnio Fire.

Bagno·lians, *sb. pl. Eccl. Hist.* Also in L. form ‖ **Bagnolenses.** [f. *Bagnoles* in Languedoc, where they originated.] A sect of heretics in the 8th century, who rejected the Old and part of the New Testament, and held generally the doctrines of the Manicheans.

1727–51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1847 in CRAIG; and mod. Dicts.

Bagonet, obs. or vulgar form of BAYONET.

Bagpipe (bæ·gpəip), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **bagge-pipe,** 5–6 **-pype, bagpype,** 7 **bagg-pipe,** 6– **bag-pipe, bagpipe.** [f. BAG *sb.*[1] + PIPE.]

1. A musical instrument of great antiquity and wide diffusion, consisting of an air-tight wind-bag and one or more reed-pipes into which the air is pressed by the performer.

Formerly a favourite rural English musical instrument; now chiefly used in the Scottish Highlands and in Ireland. The modern Highland bagpipe consists of a greased leathern bag, covered with flannel, inflated by blowing into a valved mouth-tube, and having three *drones* or bass pipes, and a *chanter* for the tenor or treble.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frol.* 565 A baggepipe wel coude he blowe and soune. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 17 Bagpype, *panduca*. 1530 PALSGR. 196/2 Bagge pype, *cornemuse*. 1557 Tottell's *Misc.* (Arb.) 197 And bagpipe, solace of the rurall bride. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 3 Or is thy Bagpype broke, that soundes so sweete? 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 86 As Melancholly as .. a Louers Lute .. or the Drone of a Lincolnshire Bagpipe. *c* 1625 *MS. Bodl.* No. 30. 16 b, If they heare the baggepipe then the beares are coming. 1638 HEYWOOD *Witches Lanc.* III. i. Wks. 1874 IV. 217 No Witchcraft can take hold of a Lancashire Bag-pipe. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* 30 A Scotch Song! I hate it worse then a Scotch Bagpipe. 1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 78 The bagpipe is also very universal throughout Asia.

b. Now often used in *plural*, esp. in Scotland.

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 175 Don Quixotes Watermills are still Scotch Bagpipes to him. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 654 Bag-Pipes are under the dominion of Venus & Mars .. This sort of Musick is sometimes used in Wars. 1763–5 CHURCHILL *Proph. Famine* Poems I. 110 With mikle art, could on the bag pipes play. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. 380 Discoursing laments upon the Bagpipes.

† 2. A retort shaped like a bagpipe. *Obs.*

1558 WARDE *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 14 b, Put it into a croke necked viole of glasse which distillars call a Bagpipe.

3. Applied to the organ of sound of an insect.

1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ix. 233 The Cicadæ or locusts in North America appear .. to be furnished with a bagpipe on which they play a variety of notes.

4. *fig.* a. An inflated and senseless talker, a windbag. b. A long-winded monotonous speaker.

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 103 The Seruingman, the Image of sloath, the bagge-pipe of vanitie, like a windie Instrument, soundeth nothing but prophanenesse. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* v. (1872) 169 Such parliamentary bagpipes I myself have heard play tunes. 1884 *Chr. World* 19 June 463/4 Two fresh sermons a week .. from the one poor droning theological bagpipe.

5. *Comb.*, as **bagpipeless,** without bagpipes; **bagpipe-like,** like a bagpipe.

1618 D. BELCHIER *Hans Beere-pot* E iv, Or Bagge-pype-like, not speake before thou art full. 1812 W. TENNANT *Auster Fair* IV. lxvi, The poor pipers bagpipeless they saw.

Ba·gpipe, *v. Naut.* [f. the sb., in reference to the shape assumed by the sail.] (See quot.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) s.v., To bagpipe the mizen is to lay it aback, by bringing the sheet to the mizen-shrouds.

Bagpiper (bæ·gpəi·pəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER[1].] One who plays on a bagpipe; commonly called a *piper*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 21 Baggepypere, *panducarius*. *c* 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 53 Where nought else but a bagge piper is to see. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 53 Laugh like Parrats at a bag-piper. 1800 WORDSW. *Michael* 52 Like the noise Of bagpipers on distant Highland hills.

Ba·gpi·ping, *vbl. sb.* [as from a vb. *to bagpipe* + -ING[1].] The action of playing on a bagpipe.

1594 MORLEY *Madrigalls* I. E iij h, Who comes heere: with bagpiping and drumming. 1882 MASSON in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 238 That fortnight of feastings, processionings, huzzaings, and bagpipings.

† **Ba·gpu·dding.** *Obs.* [f. BAG *sb.*[1] + PUDDING.]

1. A pudding boiled in a bag.

1598 in FLORIO. 1600 HEYWOOD 1 *Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 47 Thou shalt be welcome to beef and bacon, and perhaps a bag-pudding. 1641 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II. i, A solemn son of Bagpudding and Pottage. 1817 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi, To make room for the beef and the bagpuddings.

† 2. *fig.* ? Clown. *Obs.* (Cf. *jackpudding*.)

1608 DAY *Humr. out of Br.* II. i. (1881) 25 Farewell, sweet heart.—God a mercy, bagpudding.

Bag-reef (bæ·g,ɹīf). *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Bag-reef*, a fourth or lower reef of fore-and-aft sails, often used in the royal navy. *Bag-reef of topsails*, first reef of five in American navy; a short reef, usually taken in to prevent a large sail from bagging when on a wind.

† **Bague.** *Obs.* [a. F. *bague*, in med.L. *baga*, of uncertain origin.] A ring, a brooch.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 106 Medea toke alle the most richest Jewels and bagues portatif.

Baguette (bāge·t). [a. F. *baguette* (a small rod or wand; in *Arch.* (as in Eng.) ad. It. *bacchetta* little rod, dim. of *bacchio*:—L. *baculum* staff.] A small moulding of semicircular section, of the astragal species.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Baguette*, in architecture, a little round moulding less than an astragal .. According to M. le Clerc, when the baguette is enriched with ornaments, it changes its name, and is called *chaplet*. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* III. i. 684 The astragal is also known by the names of bead and baguette.

Bag-wig (bæ·g,wi·g). (Also as two words.) A wig fashionable in the 18th century, the back-hair of which was enclosed in an ornamental bag.

1717 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bold Stroke* III. i, Now must Bag Wig and Bus'ness come in Play; A Thirty-Thousand-Pound Girl leads the Way. 1766 ANSTEY *Bath Guide* x. 60 Bag-wig, and lac'd Ruffles, and black Solitaire. 1850 W. IRVING *Geldsm.* XXV. 252 Walking the Strand in grand array with bag-wig and sword.

Hence **Bag-wigged,** *a.*, wearing a bag-wig.

1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* II. iv. (1883) 236 Pig-tailed lawyers and bag-wigged attorneys.

† **Bag-wood.** *Obs.* [Apparently f. BAG *v.*[2] + WOOD.] Small branches of trees, twigs, etc. such as could be lopped off with a bagging hook or bill, used for fuel.

1525 in *Bodmin Registers* (1827–38) 103 To have their burden wood to bear and carry away upon their backs, of lot, crop, hook, and bag wood. [See *N. & Q.* Ser. I. II. 204.]

Bah (bā), *int.* [Prob. after mod.F. *bah!* in same sense.] An exclamation expressive of contempt.

[1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. I. 40 Away she flung .. nor said bih nor bah.] 1817 BYRON *Beppo* XXXII, Dreading the deep damnation of his 'bah!' 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* III. iii, Bah! priest! What can this Marpurg-madness do for me?

2. Used as a vb. [Cf. *to pooh-pooh*, etc.]

1838 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* (C. D. ed.) 33 Mr. Richard .. is Bah!'d for his pains.

‖ **Bahar, barr(e** (bāhā·ɹ). [Arab. بهار *bahār*.] A measure of weight used in parts of India and China, varying in value in different places from 223 to 625 lbs. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

‖ **Bahut.** *Obs.* [a. F. *bahutte*.] A dress for masquerading, a domino.

1784 MISS BERRY *Jrnl. & Corr.* I. 76 Put on our bahuts and went .. to .. the Florentine Theatre.

† **Baiardour.** *Obs.* [AF. = OF. *baïardeur*, a mason's labourer, who helps to carry the *baïard*, mod.F. *bayart*, *baïart*, or large hand-barrow with six handles on which building stones are carried. Erroneously connected in the Dictionaries with L. *bājulātor*, and explained from Phillips (1706) onward, as 'a carrier or bearer of any weight or burden.' Perhaps never used in Eng.: cf. BAYARD[2].]

P. BLESENSIS *Contin. Hist. Croyland* 120 Duos incisores .. et duos bajardours servituros ad cariagium petræ.

Baid, north. f. BODE *sb.*; pa. t. of BIDE *v.*

Baie, Baies, obs. ff. BAY *sb.* and *a.*, BAIZE.

Baight, baign(e, obs. forms of BAIT, BAIN.

‖ **Baignoire** (be·nwar, -wɑ̄ɹ). [F.; lit. 'a vessel for bathing in,' f. *baigner* to bathe; also as

in Eng.] A box at the theatre on the same level as the stalls.

1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-C.* 984 Should one display One's robe a trifle o'er the baignoire-edge. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 884/1 The twelve baignoirs .. are left at the disposal of the manager.

Baik, obs. f. BAKE ; var. BECK *v. Obs.*

Baikalite (bāɪ·kălāɪt). *Min.* [f. *Baikal,* lake in Siberia + -ITE.] A dark dingy green variety of SAHLITE. (Dana.)

1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 509. 1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.*

Bai·kerinite. *Min.* A viscid substance with balsamic odour and taste like that of wood-tar. (Dana.)

Bai·kerite. *Min.* A wax-like mixture found near Lake Baikal consisting chiefly of ozocerite and baikerinite. (Dana.)

Bai·kie. *Sc.* A piece of curved wood used in fastening cows to the stake; in some places (according to Jamieson) the stake itself.

1598 D. FERGUSON *Sc. Prov.* (1785) 8 (JAM.) Better hand loose, nor bound to an ill bakie. 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* 1131 Cows are bound to a stake in the stall .. One method of binding is with the baikie .. flat to the neck of the cow.

Bail (bēɪl), *sb.*[1] Also 5 **bayll, baill,** 5–7 **bayle,** 6–7 **bayl, bale, baile.** [In senses 1 and 2, a. OF. *bail* 'power, custody, jurisdiction,' and 'delivery,' n. of action f. *baillier,* in its senses of 'take charge of, guard, control,' and 'hand over, deliver' (see BAIL *v.*[1]). The remaining senses are peculiarly English, and their development not quite certain. But from the Latin phrase *tradere in ballium alicui,* found 1259, and the AF. *lesser en bail* (1331), it seems that *bail* was originally related to sense 1, and meant the 'custody or charge' (i.e. of the surety); cf. also the equivalent *mainprise, manucaptio.* But it must soon have been associated in meaning with sense 2, and the AF. *bailler* to deliver (chattels), since already in 16th c. it was explained as 'the *delivery* or handing over of the accused to his surety,' whence transferred to the *security* in consideration of which he was so delivered, and finally to the *surety* himself who became or gave security for his reappearance in court when called for judgment. There is nothing approaching these senses in Fr., while, on the other hand, the Fr. sense 'lease' is not in English.

Fr. *bail,* the n. of action, must be carefully distinguished from *bail* 'governor, ruler, tutor, guardian' (= Pr. *baile,* Sp. *bayle,* Pg. *bailio,* It. *balio, balio* :—L. *bājulus*), never adopted in English (though sometimes erroneously stated to be the direct source of sense 6). *Bail*=*bājulus* was the primary word; thence the vb. *bailler*=*bājulāre*; thence again the n. of action *bail* formed in French, and adopted in English. (The word is discussed by COKE *4th Inst.* 178.)]

†**1.** Charge, custody, jurisdiction, power. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 292 His body is undyr your bayle. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XXVIII, In battaill greate hir tooke and putte in baill. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xv. 39 So grete a thyng as is the bayll and charge of the noblesse. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vi. 49 Faunus, now within their baile.

†**2.** A handing over, delivery, giving. *Obs.* [perh. not in Eng.; but cf. 4.]

[1292 BRITTON II. ix. § 3 Cum acun bail de seysine deit estre fet. (When any livery of seisin is to be made.)]

†**3.** The charge or friendly custody of a person who otherwise might be kept in prison, upon security given that he shall be forthcoming at a time and place assigned. *Obs.* (But the phrase *admitted to bail,* formerly *let to bail,* originated in this sense, though subsequently otherwise analysed.)

[1259 *Provisions of Barons* (Stubbs *Sel. Chart.* 396) Quod hii quibus traditur in ballium eum habeant coram justitiis. 1331 *Act* 5 *Edw. III,* viii, Et ont este par les ditz Marescaux lessez en bail. (*transl.* Pulton : And by the Marshalles of the Kings Bench have been let to baile.)] 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* III. ii. (1602) 333 That no Iustice, nor Iustices of peace, should let to bayle any person contrary to the said statute. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. XXXVI. (1739) 53 Admitted to Bail if the offences were bailable. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., To admit any to bail who ought not by law to be admitted is punishable by fine.

†**4.** Temporary delivery or release from imprisonment, on finding sureties or security to appear for trial ; *also,* release, in a more general sense. *Obs.*

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 169 Robard Henengham becam sewerte to my mastyr for the bayle of on Willyam Valenden of Manytre that was in the castell of Colchestre. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 4 There shall be no bayle nor treating of mainprise. 1542 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII,* XXVII. § 50 The Prenotarie to haue .. for the bayle of euery person of felony, twelue pens. 1598 ROWLANDS *Betray. Christ* 16 More dead then Lazarus in his stincking graue, When he deaths vaut till fift daies baile indured. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Comm.* 22 Dec. 6 To some common Goale, there to remaine without Bayle or Mainprize. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 294 The nature of bail is .. a delivery, or bailment, of a person to his sureties, upon their giving (together with himself) sufficient security for his appearance.

5. Security given for the release of a prisoner from imprisonment, pending his trial.

[1331 *Act* 5 *Edw. III,* viii, Et ne les soeffrent nulle part aler walkerants ne par bail ne santz bail.] 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII,* vii, They [shall] .. be put to sufficient baill. 1580 STOW *Chron. Hen. VIII* an. 1540 (R.) Giuing liberty to .. his prisoners to go under baill. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* x. (1628) 328 Putting in bayl to be freed or protected for the time from prison. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Kilde* Wks. 1874 II. 130, I am not free, I go but under baile. 1671 F. PHILIPPS *Reg. Necess.* 288 They ought not to be released until they .. give Bayl to appear, and answer the action. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 146 He had his liberty upon bayle of 4000*l.* 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & V.* Wks. 1755 III. II. 30 That both parties Shou'd .. appear, and save their bail. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. III. 193 A miserable, needy crew, who had .. forfeited their bails. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiii. 98 His client .. was prepared with bail to any amount.

b. *fig.* Security, surety, guarantee.

a 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 350 Death would take no baile, we are all tenants at will and we must leave .. at a day's, at an houres warning. 1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 81 None being sufficient to lay in bayle to answer God for the sin. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 251 Doubtless this man hath bail enough to be no Adulterer.

c. *To give leg bail* (jocular): to be beholden to one's own legs for escape, to run away.

1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 277, I had concluded to use no chivalry, but give them leg-bail instead of it, by .. making for a deep swamp. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* XXII, Given them leg bail, I'll swear.

6. The person or persons who procure the release of a prisoner from the custody of the officer arresting him, or from prison, by becoming surety for his appearance in court for trial.

The bail now becomes answerable with his money, but formerly he might have to give his own person as security, whence the phrase *to be* or *become bail,* i.e. security, as opposed *to give* or *put in bail* of sense 5.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI,* V. i. 111 Sirrah, call in my sonne to be my bale. 120 The sonnes of Yorke shall be their Fathers baile. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 56 His bayl and surety. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. XXXVI. (1739) 53 If the party bailed made default .. his Bail suffered as Principal. 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* V. iii. (1677) 65 Well, leave 'em with me, I'll be Bail for their appearance to morrow. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 112 [He] must stand bail for himself in the court of truth.

fig. 1820 BYRON *Juan* V. xcix, I won't be bail for anything beyond. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXX. (1884) 292 Ye'll spend it like a man of spirit—I'll go bail for that.

¶ In consequence of the transition of meaning in senses 3–6, many phrases are current which are not easily analysed. 'To say that the magistrate *bails* the prisoner (see BAIL *v.*[1] 2) is now somewhat old-fashioned. Generally, the magistrate *accepts bail, admits to bail, allows bail,* or (occasionally) *holds to bail,* or *takes bail.* I have also seen *grants bail.* The regular phrase of the Statute-book is, I think, "the magistrate may *admit him to bail.*" In 45 Geo. III, c. 92, the magistrate also *takes bail,* the prisoner *gives bail. Bail* is also *offered* by the prisoner, and may be *refused* by the magistrate; on the day appointed his bail *surrender, render, bring in,* or *produce him* in court, or the accused *surrenders to his bail.* In the latter phrase, there is a notion of his delivering himself up in discharge of the recognizances into which he himself, as well as his sureties, has entered, for his appearance. This idea also colours the later use of *hold to bail, admit to bail.*' (F. W. Maitland.)

7. *Comb.* **Bail-bond,** the bond or security entered into by a bail ; **bail-piece** : (see quot.).

1709 *Act* 7 *Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4538/1 All Bail Bonds given by the said Ambassador .. are utterly Null and Void. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* lii, Where shall we find one to draw the bail-bond? 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 291 Which recognizance is transmitted to the court in a slip of parchment intitled a bail piece.

Bail, *sb.*[2] Forms : 5 **beyl, bayl,** 5–7 **bayle,** 7 **baile,** 7– **bail,** (8–9 erron. **bale**). [ME. *beyl,* prob. a. ON. *beygla,* Da. *böile,* Sw. *bögel, bygel,* bending, ring, hoop, guard of a sword-handle, etc.; cf. also ON. *beyla* hump, swelling (Vigf.) ; all from ON. *beygja* = OE. *bȳgan, bȳgan,* to bend, bow. There may even have been an OE. **begel, bygel* ; cf. LG. *bögel* in same sense.]

1. A hoop or ring ; a half-hoop for supporting the cover of a wagon or cradle, the tilt of a boat, etc.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* 120 My right hand arayid .. Wyth a precyous beyl of gold hath he. 1494 *Ord. R. Housch.* 127 Twoe cradlebands of crimsonne velvett and a bayle .. for the same. 1529 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) II To the same watermen for fowre bayles for the saied barge. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 216 Two small round Hoops or Arches .. like unto the two end-Hoops or Bails of a Carriers Waggon, or a Tilt-boat. 1748 (ed. 4) DE FOE, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 143 (D.) An act of Parliament passed in 1736–7 .. prohibits close Decks and Bails nailed down in the Wherries. 1884 *W. Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept., A capital large rick cloth, with bail.

2. The hoop-handle of a kettle or similar vessel.

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 23 A litell chafour with a beyl and a lyd. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 767 About the same vessel [caldron or kettle] .. binde this .. to the handle or bayl thereof. 1741 PAYNE *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 823 A Handle or Bale .. by which it may be hung or held up. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk* 460 The old-fashioned bails of our brass-kettles. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 36 A small pot of glazed earthenware having an earthen bale.

Bail, bayle (bēɪl), *sb.*[3] Forms : 3–6 **baile,** 4 **baille,** 4–6 **bail, bayle,** 6 **bayl, bayll,** 9 **bayle** (sense 2), **bail, bale** (sense 4). [ME., a. OF. *bail* and *baile, baille* in same sense, of doubtful origin ; perh. verbal sbs. f. *baillier* to enclose, shut (1321 in Godef.), unless indeed they are the source of that word : see BAIL *v.*[3] Cf. also next, and BAILEY.

It is phonetically possible that *bail, baille,* represent L. *baculum,* pl. *bacula,* sticks, in the sense of 'stakes, palisade,' but historical evidence of such a development of sense is wanting.]

1. *pl.* Outer line of fortification, formed of stakes ; palisades, barriers.

1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. XXXVIII. 52 The heynows conquered by force the baylles. *Ibid.* XLVII. 66 A lytell skirmyssh before the bayles. *Ibid.* 67 They rode in good order, and came to the bayls. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 156 O'er the bayle, The bayle now levell'd by victorious France, The assailants pass'd.

2. The wall of the outer court of a feudal castle ; extended to each of the successive walls which separate the courts. *Hence,* sometimes used for the courts themselves. See BAILEY.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10023 Þe baile midelmast o thre, Bitakens wel hir chastite .. Nam o bail it hat for-þi For it hir heild als in baili. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 687 Seþþe beoþ þre Bayles wiþ-alle So feir i-diht wt strong walle. *c* 1450 *Merlin* VII. 113 That thei wolde ley siege environ the baile. 1570–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 368 The lord Fleming .. fled out by the postern gate, at the neither baile. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 253 Both bayle and keep rang with the din.

†**3.** *pl.* The bulwarks of a boat. *Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 921/2 His barge .. with yeomen standing vpon the bails. 1558–1603 NICHOLS *Progr. Q. Eliz.* II. 285 One of the watermen .. being the second man next unto the bales of the said barge.

4. A bar or pole to separate horses standing in an open stable ; a *swinging bail* is hung at one end from the manger, and at the other from the ceiling.

1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 351 When the horse is deposited in the hold .. it is the duty of the ship's carpenter to fix the bails which are to secure him. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* XIX. 96 Battery Stables .. 70 Bail Stalls .. 9 ft. by 5½ ft. 1859 'STONEHENGE' *Rural Sports* 583 With bales horses can be stowed much more thickly than with travises. 1877 — *Horse* XIII. 205 A Gangway-Bail is .. a strong piece of oak which is dropped into a mortice in the stall-post at one end, and into another made in the wall opposite.

5. (In Australia) : A framework for securing the head of a cow while she is milked.

1885 E. A. PETHERICK *in letter* : The cows are taken to the bails, which may be in the open air, in a shed, or in stalls as in a stable.

Bail, *sb.*[4] [Godefroy says 'In the arrondissement of Vervains and of Avesnes, *bail* is the name of a horizontal piece of wood fixed upon two stakes.' This is exactly the cricket bail of the last century : the origin of the Fr. is uncertain ; perh. identical with the preceding word ; scarcely an independent repr. of L. *baculum.*]

†**1.** A cross bar. *Obs.*

1575 TURBERVILE *Booke of Falconrie* 358 Set them uppon some pearche or bayle of wood that they maye by that meanes the better keepe their feathers unbroken, and eschue the dragging of their traines upon the ground.

2. In *Cricket,* name of each of the two pieces of wood laid across the tops of the three stumps which form the wicket.

(The bails are at present made 4 inches long, turned and shaped on the lathe ; but originally the wicket consisted of a single bail, two feet long, laid across two stumps.

1770 J. LOVE *Cricket* 19 The *Bail,* and mangled *Stumps* bestrew the Field. 1799 in *Hoyle's Games* (1803) 301 The striker is out if the bail is bowled off. 1813 *Sports of Childhood* Cricket 22 The Wicket consists of two pieces of wood fixed upright, and kept together by another piece, which is laid across the top and is called a Bail. 1833 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* (Hone) 106 Of late years the wicket consists of three stumps and two bails. 1861 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Tilt. Nogo* 167 My bails fly upwards ; and .. I am disagreeably conscious of being 'bowled out.'

†**Bail,** *sb.*[5] *Naut. Obs.* Forms : 5 **beyle,** 7 **baile,** 8 **bail.** [In earlier form *baile,* a. F. *baille* (in nautical language) a bucket, a pail, prob. :—late L. *bacula,* dim. of *baca, bacca,* BACK *sb.*[2]] A bucket or shallow tub used on board ship, esp. for emptying out water ; any small vessel used to bail the water out of a boat.

1466 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 211 My master paid to Perse berebrewer for vj beyles for the spynas vij*d.* 1772 84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 157 The gentlemen likewise saw the bail of a canoe .. made of a human skull. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Bayle,* an old term for *bucket.*

Bail (bēɪl), *v.*[1] Forms : 5–7 **bayl**(e, 6 **bale, baal,** 6–7 **baile,** 6– **bail.** [a. OF. *baillier, bailier, bailler* (= Pr. *bailar*) :—L. *bājulāre* 'to bear a burden, to carry,' afterwards 'to carry on, manage, rule,' and 'to be guardian or tutor,' whence *baillier* ranged in OF. from 'bear, carry, handle, treat, manage, conduct, govern, control, rule, take charge of, guard,' to 'take hold of, receive, take, take away,' and 'hand over, deliver, give.' From the last of these arose the Anglo-French legal sense of 'deliver,' narrowed down in use to 'deliver on trust on certain conditions.' Sense 2 is probably immediately from BAIL *sb.*[1] 3, 4, as if short for 'let to bail, admit to bail,' but clearly influenced by AF. *bailler* in sense 1, so as to make 'deliver' or 'liberate' at length the leading idea. Hence extended from the act of the magistrate to that of the surety, and used in various transferred senses.]

I. Immediately from F. *baillier.*

1. 'To deliver (goods) in trust, upon a contract expressed or implied that the trust shall be faithfully executed on the part of the bailee.' Blackstone. [See BAILMENT, BAILOR, BAILEE.]

[*c* 1320 *Year-bk. Edw. II*, 270 A tort luy detient viij escritz, les queux il luy bailla a rebailler a sa volounte.] 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 452 If cloth be delivered, or (in our legal dialect) bailed, to a taylor to make a suit of cloaths.

II. Immediately from Bail *sb.*[1]

2. To admit to bail, to liberate on bail; to release (a person) from immediate arrest or imprisonment, on security being given by one or more sureties that the person so released shall be duly presented for trial. Said of the magistrate. *arch.*

1548 Hall *Chron.* Hen. VIII an. 14 (R.) At the other, if they would be bayled, to fynde sureties for their trueth and allegeaunce. 1555 *Act* 2–3 *Mary* x. § 1 (1632), Such Justices .. as haue authority to baile any prisoner brought before them. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 35 b, Upon the Bonds of these Sureties .. he is bailed, that is to say, set at liberty, untill the day appointed for his appearance. 1715 Burnet *Own Time* III (R.) Jeffries was bolder, so he bailed him. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxv. 328 You have bailed a man .. whom the lord mayor of London had refused to bail. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. viii. 3 Charles .. told them he was content the prisoners should be bailed.

†**b.** *fig.* and *gen.* To liberate from imprisonment.

1581 Studley *Seneca's Herc. Œtæus* 216 b, Hath hell no power to hold thy sprite .. Or else hath Pluto baalde thee out? 1592 Greene *Conny Catch.* II. 31 Sirra see if your picklocks will serue the turne to bale you hence. 1600 S. Nicholson *Acolastus* (1876) 27 It's hard to bayle imprisoned thoughts againe.

3. To procure the liberation of (any one) from prison or arrest, by becoming bail or security for him. (*To bail out* implies that he is already in prison.) Also *fig.*

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 353/1 A woman .. whome the same Bruistar had bailed out of Bridewell. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 299 Thou shalt not baile them, see thou follow me. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* I. iv. 11 The dearest Husband cannot bail his wife when death awaits her. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* (1831) I. 233, I shall have my old friend to bail out of the round-house. *a* 1832 Mackintosh *Revol. of* 1688 Wks. 1846 II. 281 Twenty-eight peers were prepared to bail them, if bail should be required. 1859 Mrs. Gaskell *Round the Sofa* 58, I offer to bail the fellow out, and to be responsible for his appearance at the sessions.

4. *fig.* To be security or pledge for; to secure, guarantee, protect.

1587 *Myrr. Mag., Madan* xii. 4 Grace and prudence bayles our carefull bandes. 1620 Sanderson *Serm.* I. 166 This stranger, this Lot .. hath bayled you hitherto, and given you protection. *a* 1659 Osborn *Q. Eliz.* (1673) 464 Let the Proverb *As sure as Check* bayl me from the least suspicion of hyperboly.

Bail, *v.*[2] †*Obs.* [f. Bail *sb.*2] To hoop, gird.

1548 [see Bailed *ppl. a.*]. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 59 Close soldered, and bailde about with yron.

Bail, *v.*[3] Also 6 bale. [App. ad. OF. *baillier* to enclose, shut, of doubtful source: immediately related to *bail, baille,* Bail *sb.*3, though it is not yet certain which is derived from the other; if the vb. be the source, it may be perh. only another sense of *baillier,* to have charge of, control, guard, etc.: see Bail *v.*1]

1. To confine. *rare.*

c 1600 Shaks. *Sonnets* No. 133 Prison my heart in thy steele bosomes warde, But then my friends heart let my poore heart bale, Who ere keepes me, let my heart be his garde. 1852 Sir W. Hamilton *Disc.* 303 The infinite spirit does not bail itself under proportion and number.

2. *To bail up* (in Australia): **a.** To secure the head of a cow in a 'bail' while she is milked; **b.** (said of bushrangers) To 'stick up' and disarm travellers in order to rob them without resistance; also, *intr.* To surrender without resistance, disarm oneself by throwing up the arms. [The identity of this with **a.** is disputed.]

1880 *Melbourne Argus* 22 July 1/7 We were bailed up by an armed man on horseback. — in *Leisure Ho.* (1885) 197 'Bail up! Throw up your arms, I'm Ned Kelly!' *Mod.* (from E. A. Petherick) 'Have you bailed up the cows?' 'Yes, they're bailed up.'

Bail, *v.*[4] Also 5–7 baile, bayle, (7–9 bale). [f. Bail *sb.*[5]] Now often less correctly Bale, q.v. To lade or throw water out of a boat, etc., with buckets (formerly called bails), pails, basins, or other vessels. **a.** To bail *the water* (out).

1613 Purchas *Pilgr.* IX. xiv. 911 They bailed and pumped two thousand tuns and yet were ten foot deepe. 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* 226 In clearing and bayling the water. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* V. 174 Buckets .. to baile out the water. 1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* xi, One [man] to bail the water out.

b. To bail *the boat* (out).

1840 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* xviii. 50 By the help of a small bucket and our hats we bailed her out. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlviii. 111 Ladles to bail them out.

c. *absol.*

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* V. 174 Bailing and pumping three daies and three nights without intermission. 1682 Sir J. Berry in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1720/7 Still working with the Pumps and Bailing, but to no purpose.

†**Bai·lable,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* In 5–6 baleable. [a. OF. *baillable* f. *bailler* in sense of 'deliver.'] Capable of being delivered, deliverable.

1502 Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 121 If thes oure presentis lettres patentis .. be not baleable.

Bailable (bē·lăb'l), *a.*[2]; also 6–7 baileable, bayl(e-. [f. Bail *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] + -able.]

1. Of persons: Entitled to be released on bail.

1554 *Act* 1–2 *Mary* xiii. § 3 Any person or persons .. being bayleable by the law. 1626 Bernard *Isle of Man* (1627) 76 To send him to Gaole, if he be not baileable. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 561 All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offences.

2. Of an offence or process: Admitting of bail.

1649 Selden *Laws of Eng.* L. xxxvi. (1739) 53 He was .. admitted to Bail if the offences were bailable. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. vi. 572 A capias was granted, with a bailable clause. 1859 Ld. J. Campbell in Ellis *Law Rep.* II. 114 Directed only against bailable process.

Bailage (bē·lĕdʒ). Also 9 balliage, bailiage. [f. Bail *v.*[1], or AF. *baillier* to deliver: perh. there was an AF. **bailliage* or med.L. **balliagium* in this sense.] A duty upon delivery of goods.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Water *Bailiage* or *Bailage*, is an antient duty received by the city of London, for all goods and merchandises brought into or carried out of the port. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* xi. 332 Of Balliage, or Delivery of Goods. 1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 129 *Bailage*, duty paid on goods to the City of London.

¶ See also Balliage.

†**Bai·l-dock, ba·le-dock.** *Obs.* [?f. Bail *sb.*3 barrier: see Dock.] At the Old Bailey, London, (formerly) 'a small room taken from one of the corners of the court, and left open at the top; in which, during the trials, are put some of the malefactors.' *Scots Mag.* 1753 XV. 42/1.

1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* III. 159 The sessions is dissolved, the bench and bale-docke cleered. 1662 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1767) 148 Away I was taken and thrust into the Bail-dock to my other Friends who had been called before me. 1670 Penn *Truth Rescued* 8, I was commanded to the Bale-Dock for Turbulency and Impertinency. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5399/3 James Goodman .. made his Escape .. by leaping over the Spikes of the Bail-Dock and the Rails at the Sessions-House in the Old-Baily. 1823 Lamb *Elia* (1860) 72, I remember Penn before his accusers, and Fox in the bail-dock.

†**Baile, bayle,** *int. Obs.* [Perh. imperative of Fr. *bailler* in sense 'Deliver (blows)!' But cf. *bailler sa foi,* in Littré.] A call to combatants to engage.

a 1529 Skelton *Agst. Garnesche* 31 Baile, haile at you bothe, frantike folys! *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 364 Than harodes began to crye: knightes, do your best! go togyder, bayle! bayle! Than began the tournay.

Bailed (bēld), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Bail *v.*[1] + -ed.] Released on bail.

1552 Huloet, Bayled, or lette to bayle, *Vadimonio obstrictus.* 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 73 Like a Bail'd and Main-priz'd Lover, Although at large I am bound over.

Bailed (bēld), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Bail *v.*[2] + -ed.] Hooped (and covered) as a wagon.

1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 801 Then came the Quene in a litter of white clothe of golde not covered nor Bayled. 1598 Stow *Survey* xli. (1603) 436 A close cart, bayled ouer.

Bailee (bēlī·). *Law.* Also 6 baily, 7 baylee. [f. Bail *v.*[1] + -ee.] One to whom goods are committed in trust for a specific purpose.

1528 Perkins *Prof. Bk.* ii. § 140 (1642) 62 If..afterwards the Baily deliver the Obligation to whom it was made. 1613 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 180 The baylement of goods to imploy, is, when the Bailee hath the things themselues to vse to anothers profit. 1875 Poste *Gaius* III. 423 These contracts..all imply a delivery from the bailor to the bailee and a redelivery from the bailee to the bailor.

Bai·ler[1]. [f. Bail *v.*[4] + -er[1].] He who or that which bails water out; a man employed to bail out a ship; a utensil used for this purpose, a machine constructed to lift and throw out water from a pit, etc.

1883 Kingston *Paddy Finn* xv. 190 There was no bailer; but I had seized my hat. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 330/1 The 'sand-pump' and 'bailer,' employed to take up and hoist out the pulverized rock and water. 1883 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 2/7 (*Shipping*), [Ship] Hardwick..half full of water..Bailers have been employed.

Bai·ler[2]. *Cricket.* [f. Bail *sb.*[4] + -er[1].] A ball so bowled as to hit the bails.

1881 *Daily News* 29 June 2/6 (*Cricket*), A fine bailer from Studd beat Peake when 246 had been made. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 27 May, A bailer from Jones just managed to destroy his chance.

Bailey (bē·li). Forms: 3 baili, 4 bayly, -lie, -lye, bailye, bailly, baly, 4–5 baillie, 4–6 baily, bailie, 9 bailey. [a ME. variant of *bayle,* Bail *sb.*3: possibly from the med.L. form *balium, ballium*; cf. *Vetus Ballium* = Old Bailey, Du Cange. Not in Fr. It coincides in its spellings with Baillie, with which it was probably confused.]

1. The external wall enclosing the outer court, and forming the first line of defence, of a feudal castle; and, in a wider sense, any of the circuits of walls or defences which surrounded the keep.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10023 Þe midmast bailly of þe þre Bitokeneþ wel hir chastite .. Name of baily hit haþ for-þi For hit [hir] helde euer in baily [*v.r.* bailey, bayly]. *Ibid.* 10034 Þere stonden þre bailyes wiþoute Þat wel kepen þat castel From arwe shet & quarel. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1082 As quen I blusched vpon þat baly, So ferly þer-of watz þe falure. 1851 Turner *Dom. Archit.* I. i. 16 The more recent habitation reared within its enclosures or baileys.

2. In later writers: The outer court or base court of a feudal castle; also, either of the two (or three courts) formed by the spaces between the circuits of walls or defences. Hence *outer bailey, inner bailey.*

1845 *Gloss. Goth. Archit.* I. 37 Bailey was a name given to the courts of a castle formed by the spaces between the circuits of walls or defences which surrounded the keep. 1851 Turner *Dom. Archit.* I. i. 17 The royal apartments were not in the keep, but in the court-yard, or bailey. 1862 *Luck of Ladysmede* I. 93 The entrance-gate .. led into a narrow outer bailey.

3. (Retained in proper names: e. g. the *Old Bailey* in London, the seat of the Central Criminal Court, so called from the ancient *bailey* or *ballium* of the city wall between Lud Gate and New Gate, within which it was situated.)

1570 *Pilthy Note to Papists* (Collier) 15 The Draile, wheron he lay fast bound in midst olde baily street. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 357/1 At a sessions holden in the iustice hall in the old bailie of London. 1865 *Morn. Star* 5 July, The phrase, 'Old Bailey style,' is an ordinary *façon de parler,* and is well understood to mean..a certain license of vituperation which has been supposed, rightly or wrongly, to characterise its proceedings.

Bailey, obs. variant of Bailie.

Bailiage, -iary, variants of Bailage, -iery.

Bailie (bē·li). Forms: 3 bailli, -ie, 3–4 baili, 3–7 bayly, 4 bayli, bayely, 4–5 baylle, 4–6 bayle, bailye, 4–8 bailly, 5 bailȝhey, 5–6 baly, 5–7 bayley, 6 baylay, bailȝie, 7 baylie, 7–8 baillie, bailey, 4–9 baily, 6– bailie. [ME. *bailli,* a. OF. *bailli* (13th c.), later form of *baillis, baillif,* Bailiff, q.v.] Another form of the word Bailiff, with which it was formerly interchangeable; now obsolete in England, but retained in a special sense in Scotland.

†**1.** = Bailiff 1. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. 129 To þe baylys of þe toun hastiliche heo wende. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5008 Þar vs tok þe hei baili [*v.r.* bailly, bayli, baily]. *Ibid.* 9558 He ne had neuer sa gret envie, Als þis man for to be baillie [*v.r.* bayly]. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 306/1 Mayres, Shereues, baylles, and suche other lasse offyces. 1494 Fabyan *Hen. III*, an. 1266 (R.) Ye baylly of the castell of Wyndesore. 1501 *Plumpton Corr.* 159 The baylay of Bynghame Vapentake. 1527 Gardiner in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. 75 Being advised by the baly of Dover so to do. 1530 *Proper Dyalogue* (1863) 39 Euery secular lorde ..is Gods bayly. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 129 Sent to the Sherife of Sudsex, to the Maior and Communaltie of the Citie of Winchester, to the Baily of Southampton, the Baily of Lenne, the Baily of Kent. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* II. 129 At Ashby De La Zouch..where his Father under the Earl of Huntington, was Governour or Baly of the Town.

humorously. 1652 Brome *Jov. Crew* I. 364 Then up rise Randal, Bayley of the Beggars.

2. *In Scotland.* †**a.** *formerly,* The chief magistrate of a barony or part of a county, having functions equivalent to those of a sheriff. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 190 Schyrreffys and bailȝheys maid he then. 1425 *Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 63 The Kingis Baillie, or a Depute of the towne. 1634-46 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 87 For other civill and criminall jurisdictions, the heretable baillies might supplie that part. 1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 38 Where lands, not erected into a regality, fell into the King's hands, he appointed a bailie over them, whose jurisdiction was equal to that of a sheriff.

b. *now.* A municipal magistrate corresponding to the English alderman.

1484 Caxton *Chynalry* 23 Kynges and prynces which make prouostes and baillyes of other persones than of kny3tes. 1558 *Instr. of Sasine* in *Annals of Hawick* 331 In the hands of Adam Cessfurde, ane of ye bailȝies of Hawick. 1609 Skene *Reg. Mag.* 128 At the first head Court after Michaelmes, the Baillies sould be chosen. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 162 Edinburgh is governed by a lord provost, four baillies. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxix, I am a free burgess and a magistrate o' Glasgow; Nicol Jarvie is my name, I am a bailie, be praised for the honour.

†**3.** = Bailiff 2. *Obs.* (or *dial.*)

c 1340 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 12914 As baily [*Cott.* bedel] goþ bifore Iustise. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Freres T.* 92 'Artow than a bayely?' 'Ye,' quod he. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 17 A mekille myschaunce And the bayles us take. 1542 Brinklow *Complaynt* vii. (1874) 21 Euery man is a bayly to attache a felon. *c* 1600 Norden *Spec. Brit.* Cornw. (1728) 73 A libertye when the Shrifes Baylye can not areste. 1668 Shadwell *Sullen Lov.* III. Wks. 1720 I. 63 Worse than a Bayley, that arrests in the Inns of Court. [In Scotland, constables specially employed in carrying out the Tweed Fisheries' Acts are called Water-bailies.]

fig. 1621 Quarles *Argalus & P.* (1678) 120 Natures pale-fac'd Bailey now distrains His blood.

†**4.** = Bailiff 3. *Obs.*

c 1375 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. 1869 I. 24 þis bailly [*Luke* xvi. 1] was worldly wyse. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 41/3 That Eleazar the sone of my baily be myn heyr. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 134 If thou hane any wode to sell..cause thy bayly ..to do it for the. 1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 45 A bailie is he to whom a speciall charge of procuring a mans profite, and the valuable increase of his wealth is committed. 1661 Pepys *Diary* 19 July, Agreeing with Hauker to have a care of my business in my absence..to be our bayly. 1688 Shadwell *Sqr. Alsatia* II. i. 43 A very pretty fellow for a gentleman's bailey. 1730 Swift *Panegyr. Dean* Misc. (1735) V. 137 You merit new Employments daily: Our Thatcher, Ditcher, Gard'ner, Baily.

5. Bailie-errant = bailiff-errant: see Bailiff 4.

1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. I. 204 The sheriffs, baily-errants, constables, and such like officers.

Bailie, variant of Baillie, *Obs.*, jurisdiction, and of Bailey, court-wall of a castle.

Bailiery, -ary (bē·lĭĕri, bē·lĭ,ri). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 7–9 baillerie, -ery, baylerie, bayliary, 7–8 bailliary, 8 bailliary, -ery, 8–9 bailiery. [In 17th c. *baillerie,* a. F. **baillerie* office of the *bailli* or Bailie.] The jurisdiction of a bailie;

esp., in Scotland, before the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, a district administered by a bailie instead of by a sheriff.

1425 *Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 67 That ilke Schireffe giue open bidding to the people of his Bailliarie. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 161 Within their houses, lands, bounds, or Bailleries. 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 286 Proclamations sent to the Sheriffdoms of Edinburgh, Hadington, Linlithgow .. and to the Bailiaries of Kyle and Cunningham. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. II*, Wks. (1711) 24 The baylerie of Aberbrothock. 1679 *Proclam. Edinb.* 4 May, Bayliffs of Regalities and Bayliaries. 1708 *Proclam.* 11 July in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4456/1 We Require .. Baillies of Bailliaries. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 38 By the late jurisdiction act, 20 Geo. II. c. 43, all heritable regalities and bailieries, and all such heritable sheriff-ships and stewartries, as were only parts of a shire, are dissolved.

Bailieship (bē'·li,ʃip). Forms: 4– **bailly-, baili-, bayely-, baili-, bealie-, bayly-, bailie-, -ship, -shyppe.** [f. BAILIE + -SHIP: see also BAILIFFSHIP.]

† **1.** Stewardship. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

c 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. 1869 I. 22 A reckenynge of þi baillyship. 1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Housch.* (1768) 58 What profyte shulde we haue by his bayelyshyppe? 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* xvi. 2 Render account of thy bailiship: for now thou canst no more be bailife.

2. The office of a bailie or (*obs.*) a bailiff.

c 1472 *Plumpton Corr.* 27 The office of the bailiship of Sesey. 1589 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) 166 With all my ryght of the bealieship of Carham. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 45 More agreable to our lawe especially in this matter of bailieship.

3. The district under a bailie or bailiff.

1502 ARNOLD *Chron* (1811) 212 Them which out of his baylyship comen as marchauntis. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1598/2 The Baylyship of Drenthe, which is a part of the Province of Groningen.

Bailiff (bē'·lif). Forms: 3–5 **baillif,** 3–7 **bailif,** 4 **balyf,** 5 **baillyve,** 6 **bailliff, bailiffe, baliffe, balyfe, -yve, -ive, baylyff, bailiefe,** 6–7 **baylife, bayliffe,** 7 **baliffe, bailive, bayllive,** 7–8 **bayliff,** 6– **bailiff.** [ME. *baillif*, a. OF. *baillif*, obj. case of *baillis* (12th c.):—late L. *bājulīvus*, prop. an adj. f. *bājulus*, originally 'carrier,' afterwards 'carrier on, manager, administrator.' (See BAIL *sb.*[1] and cf. *bājulāre* under BAIL *v.*[1] *Bājulīvus* thus meant '(one) having the nature or character of a *bājulus*.' In med.L. *ballivus, baillivus, balivus*, from the F. and Eng. words.)]

1. One charged with public administrative authority in a certain district. **a.** In *England*, formerly applied to the king's officers generally, including sheriffs, mayors, etc. nominated by him, but *especially* to the chief officer of a hundred; still the title of the chief magistrate of various towns, as the *High-bailiff of Westminster*, and of the keeper of some of the royal castles, as the *Bailiff of Dover Castle.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 473 That ple solde be ibro3t Biuore the king and is bailifs. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6445 Þetro him gaf counsaile vnder baillifes [*v.r.* baillis, bayles, bailies] ham to sette. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXI. 213 The quene sent in hast to the Baillifs of wynchestre. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II./290 His father .. was then Bailive of Hemlingford hundred. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 343 The bailiffs of hundreds, and tithings, and boroughs, with their people. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 290/1 The sheriff is called the King's bailiff, and his county is his bailiwick. 1873 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 102 The *gereſa*, who becomes after the Conquest the bailiff of the hundred. *Ibid.* III. xxi. 561 In those towns in which there was no mayor, the presidency of the local courts remained with the bailiffs.

fig. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 105 Down comes the bailiff of Bedford (so the country-people commonly call the overflowing of the river Ouse), attended .. with many servants .. and breaks down all their paper-banks.

b. Used as the English form of the title of various foreign magistrates; e.g. the French *bailli*, and German *Landvogt*; also of the *bailly* or first civil officer in the Channel Islands, and formerly also of the Sc. BAILIE.

1681 *Act* (Scotl.), *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1649/2 Sheriffs, Stewards, Bailiffs of Royalty and Regality. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 23 One of the Magistrates of Glasgow .. made a Bailiff by the Archbishop. 1694 FALLE *Jersey* V. 129 Bailiff and Jurats of the said Isle for the time being. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. I. iv. 22 The great bailiff of the district, of which there are .. about twenty five in the hanoverian dominions. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. IX. vii. 366 Henry while yet Bailiff of the Empire, during the captivity of Baldwin. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 77 De Griyse formerly bailiff of Bruges. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxiii. 524 The *Bailiff* or Judge, is the first civil officer in each island. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. II. ii. 492 A royal envoy, the bailiff of Lyons.

2. An officer of justice under a sheriff, who executes writs and processes, distrains, and arrests; a warrant officer, pursuivant, or catchpoll.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 59 Shireues and here clerkes, Bedelles and Bailliues. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1613 Ther someners and ther scribes .. With balyues and catchpolles. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xix. 67 Returned by the Shiriffe and warned by his bayliffe. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 102 He hath bene since an Ape-bearer, then a Processe-seruer (a Bayliffe). 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 330 ₱ 3, I was arrested and conveyed .. to a Bayliff's house. 1863 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 326 A bailiff making an inventory of goods on which he has taken execution.

fig. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 22 The conscience is but God's Bayliff.

3. The agent of the lord of a manor, who collects his rents, etc.; the steward of a landholder, who manages his estate; one who superintends the husbandry of a farm for its owner or tenant.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. XX. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 17 a, Which they shall delyver unto the stewarde or baylife. 1617 *Jamua Ling.* 526 The baliffe gathereth-in harvest into the barne. 1678 R. LESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 420 My Bayliff told me 'twas none of his Fault. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* III. ii. 156 Here's Father January taken a lease of March month, and put in Jack Frost for bailiff. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 36 I'm going over one of the farms .. with the bailiff.

4. *Comb.*, as *bailiff-haunted*; † bailiff-errant (see quot.); **bailiff-peers,** assessors of the bailiff of a town. See also BUM-BAILIFF.

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 201 The undersheriffs and bayliffs errant are better guides and spies. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 35 Baylifes Errant are those that the Sherife maketh and appointeth to go about the County to execute Writs, to summon the county, Sessions, assises and such like. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4338/1 The humble Address of the Bailiff, Recorder .. Bailiff-Peers, Town Clerk, and Burgesses of Wenlock. 1812 J. & H. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Cui bono* ix, The bailiff-haunted throng.

Bai·liffry. *rare.* Also 7 **bailivery.** [f. prec. + -RY. Cf. BAILIERY.] The office or jurisdiction of a bailiff, or bailie; a BAILIERY.

1598 STOW *Surv.* (Strype 1754) II. V XXVII. 474/1 The Sheriffs Aldermen and Serjeants by authority of their Bailivery. 1708 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. I. ii. (1743) 306 Hereditary bailiffs of the king's Bailiffry [anglicized for *bailies* and *bailiery*].

Bailiffship (bē'·lifʃip). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The office of bailiff.

1651 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* in Dodsl. *O. P.* X. 258 Let me now begin My bailiff-ship. 1863 CHEVRON in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. III. 185 The bailiff-ship or ministration of justice.

† **Bai·liffwick.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -WICK.]

1. The district under the jurisdiction of a bailiff.

1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. XXVI. 312 In case the sheriff .. return, that the party .. could not be found within his bailiffwick. 1766 in Entick *London* IV. 319 Proclaimed .. throughout the whole bailiffwick.

2. The office of a bailiff; = BAILIFFSHIP.

1509 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII.* xix. § 6 Baillifwikes or Baillyshyps of the Maners of Multon and Skirkebekys. 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* iv. § 13 His .. office of Sheriffwicke, Escheatorship or Bayliffewike.

3. Stewardship.

1605 *Answ. Supp. Disc. Rom. Doctr.* 25 Popes and Princes must render account of their Bailifewicke.

Bai·ling, *vbl. sb.* [f. BAIL *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] A releasing on bail.

1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, XXVII. § 50 For the apparaunce and baylynge of common maynprise, two pens. 1628 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 529 Bayling is a grace or favor of a Court of Justice.

Bai·ling, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. BAIL *v.*[4] + -ING[1].] The lading or scooping of water out of a boat.

1682 SIR J. BERRY in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1720/7 All our Pumps and Materials for bailing. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* I. iii. 24 With four pumps and bailing he could not free her.

† **Bailiric.** *Obs.* [f. BAILIE + -RIC, OE. *rīc* rule, dominion.] = BAILIWICK.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 121 There be dyuers other that ende in *ricke* or *wicke*, signifying offices which have their latine in *atus*, or in *ura*: as .. A Baylyrick *villicatus*, a Baylywick *villicatura.*

† **Bai·livate.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *baillivātus, ballivātus*, f. *ballivus*, f. F. *baillif*; see -ATE[1].] The office of a bailiff, bailiffship.

1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* III. III. 30 With the bailivate of the town of Eltham.

Bailive, -ry, obs. forms of BAILIFF, -RY.

Bailiwick (bē'·li,wik). Forms: 5–9 **bayly-, bally-, bayli-, baili-, bali-, baily-, bayl-, baylie-, baly-, bailly-, bailli-, -weke, -wyke, -wick(e, -wik(e** (more than 20 forms). [f. BAILIE + -WICK: see also BAILIFFWICK.]

1. A district or place under the jurisdiction of a bailie or bailiff. Used in *Eng. Hist.* as a general term including *sheriffdom*; and applied to foreign towns or districts under a *vogt* or *bailli.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 123 A mean Bayliff may do more in his Bayly-Weke. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 51 a, By the othe of xii true men of hys bayliwike. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 553/2 The sheriffe of the shire, whose peculiar office it is to walke up and downe his bayli-wicke. 1678 T. JONES *Heart & Right Sov.* 88 Our British Isles, which never were within the diocess or bayliwick of Rome. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 355 A fair Bailiwick and Town corporate. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 305 Berne. This Canton contains 72 bailiwicks. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxiii. 519 Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, together with Herm .. composing the Bailiwick of Guernsey. 1884 *Law Rep.* Chanc. Div. XXV. 341 The sheriff .. made a return .. that Mr. S. had no lay fee within his bailiwick.

2. The office or jurisdiction of a bailie or a bailiff. (Now only *Hist.*)

1494 FABYAN VII. 528 The offyce of ballywyke. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. V.* Wks. (1711) 88 A suit .. about the ballywick of Jedburgh-forrest. 1687 N. JOHNSTON *Assur. Abbey Lands* 69 Other Ecclesiastical Benefices, Provostships, Baly-wicks, Commendams, Canon-ships, etc. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. XVII. 557 No gift of land, franchise .. or bailiwick should be made.

† **3.** Stewardship. (Cf. BAILIESHIP.) *Obs.*

1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 1257 Christe shall saie at the laste daye, Geve accounts of your baliwickes. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1603) 171 To give an account of our bailywicke.

4. *Comb.* **bailiwick-town,** a town under the jurisdiction of a bailiff; the chief town of a hundred.

1675 OGILBY *Brit.* 172 Hexham .. is at present a well-built Bailiwick Town. 1724 DE FOE, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) III. 241 The Bailiwick-town of Hexham.

Baille, obs. form of BAIL in various senses.

Baillery, obs. form of BAILIERY.

Bailliage (bē'·liédʒ). Forms: 6 **bayly-,** 6–7 **bali-,** 7 **balli-, bayli-, baily-,** 8– **baill-, bail-, bailliage.** [a. F. *bailliage* (= Pr. *bailiatge*, Sp. *bailiage*), f. *bailli*: see BAILIFF and -AGE. Made in med.L. *baill(i)agium, baliaticum*, but answering to a L. type **bājulīvāticum.*]

1. The jurisdiction or district of a bailiff; formerly sometimes applied to an English bailiwick, but now only to that of a French or Swiss *bailli*, or other foreign prefecture.

1513 EARL WORC. in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. i. 5 This town .. and all the bayliage should have no resort .. but to the Archbishop of Canterbury. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cci. [CXCVII.] 615 The hole duchy of Acquytayne .. baylyages, sygnories, and wasselages. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 80 The first baliage or priorie that should be vacant. 1680 *Relig. Dutch* iv. 38 Divonne, in the Balliage of Gex. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 81 The other prison for the bailliage, contains nineteen chambers. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 231 The several orders, in their several baillages .. were the 'people' of France. 1882 *Athenæum* 30 Dec. 896/2 The twelve peers of the castle had .. appeal in some cases from the sovereign bailliage.

• See also BAILIAGE.

† **Baillie, bailly.** *Obs.* Forms: 3–4 **baillie, bailye, balye,** 4 **baili, -y, balie, bayly(e, beylie,** 4–5 **baly, baillye,** 5 **bailly, bayllye,** 4–8 **bailie.** [ME. *baillie*, a. OF. *baillie* (= Pr. *bailia*, It. *balia*):—late L. *bājulīa*, f. *bājulus* officer, bailiff (It. *bailo, balio*, Pr. *baile*, OF. *bail*), with Romanic *-ī-a* of office. In med.L. *ballia, balia, baylia, bayllia*, from the modern langs. In Eng. the old spellings are mixed up confusedly with those of BAILIE (F. *bailli*) and BAILEY (F. *baille*).]

1. The jurisdiction, authority, charge, or office of a BAILIE or BAILIFF, in the original sense; jurisdiction or charge committed to an officer, delegated authority; stewardship.

c 1305 *Fall & Passion* 22 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 13 God 3af him a gret maistre .. of paradis al þe balye. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 280 Þise two had baly of þis londes tueye. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 2 3elde reckynyng of thi baili, for thou miȝte not now be baili. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 709 Now is thy brother scherreue, and hath the baillye. 1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* I. 623/1 Then it shall be said to us .. yeld reckoning of thy baily. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* i. 3 There were two Sorts of Jurisdictions, the Fieffal and Bailie .. This was the ordinary Jurisdiction which from the Bailees in Normandy was here delivered over to the Sheriff in every County which thence was called his Bailywick.

2. *gen.* Jurisdiction, authority, control, charge.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9551 Þis ilk king .. A seruand had in his baili [*v.r.* bayly, baily]. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4335 He haueþ on ys baylye x. þousant knyȝtes .. To don al at ys wille. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4302 Whanne Jelousie Hadde Bealacoil in his baillie. *c* 1450 *Merlin* VII. 111 His seal, whiche that Vlfin hath yet in his kepynge in his bailly. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 207 Thou art here in our baily withoutten any grace of skap. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 60 b, Whan the quene Ysiphile sawe that she had Jason in her bayllye.

3. The district under the jurisdiction of a BAILIFF or BAILIE; a bailiwick.

[1292 BRITTON I. ii. § 9 Aylours qe en sa baillie (Elsewhere than in his bailiwick.)] *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 249 Wold God .. That he were here in mi beylie. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 315 Þou schal won in þis bayly. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 61 þe duke Siward had taken in his balie Machog.

Bailliwage, obs. form of BAILLIAGE.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1996/3 Certain Bailliwages belonging to them that border upon the French Territories.

Bailment (bē'·lmĕnt). [a. OF. *baillement*, f. *bailler* to bail, give, deliver.]

1. Delivery, handing over, or giving for a specific purpose; according to Blackstone, delivery in trust, upon a contract expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed on the part of the bailee.

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* Introd. viij, To treat of borrowing and lending, and of the bailement or deliuery of goods and chattels. 1624 *Termes de la Ley* 39 Bailement is a diliuerie of things .. to another, sometimes to be deliuered backe to the bailor .. sometimes to the vse of the Bailee. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 452. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 129 *Bailment*, goods delivered in trust for the fulfilment of an agreement. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. 423 Deposit, loan for use, pawn or pledge, letting and hiring, and mandate, are grouped together in English law under the head of Bailments.

2. The action of bailing a prisoner or person accused. Also the record of the same.

1554 *Act* 1 & 2 *Mary* xiii. § 3 (An Act touching Bailment of Persons) .. At the Time of the said Bailment or Mainprise. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* III. ii. (1588) 338 The booke of the *Norman Customes* calleth *Bailement* a live prison. 1619 DALTON *Countr. Just.* cxiv, Bailment .. is the saving or delivery of a man out of prison, before that he hath satisfied the law. 1628 *King's Letter* in Rushw. (1659) I. 560 Our

Judges shall proceed to the Deliverance or Bailment of the Prisoner. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 340 The business touching bailment of prisoners. 1826 *Act Geo. IV*, lxiv. § 3 [The magistrate is to] subscribe all examinations, informations, bailments, and recognizances. 1876 Fox Bourne *Locke* I. i. 5.

‖ **Bailo** (bai·lo). Rarely baile. [It. *bailo* (also *balio* = Pg. *bailio*, Sp. *bayle*, *baile*, Pr., F. *baile*, OF. *bail*):—L. *bājulus*, orig. 'carrier, bearer of burdens,' subseq. 'tutor, governor, administrator, magistrate, bailiff'; in med.L. also *bailus*, *balius*. See Bail *sb.*[1] and Bailiff.] The title of the Venetian 'Resident' at the Ottoman Porte.

1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* I. 1 A Bailo, or Ambassador from the State of Venice, was to part for Constantinople. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4139/4 Their Bailo or Resident at the Ottoman Porte. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xi. 254 A baile, who was to be .. its ambassador there, and the judge of all the Venetian subjects in the Levant.

Bailor (bē·lə(r)). *Law.* [f. Bail *v.*[1] + -or; cf. *bailee*.] One who delivers goods, etc. to another for a specific purpose.

1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 31 The bailor shall not anie way be charged by vertue of this bond. 1624 [see Bailment]. 1830 *Edin. Encycl.* III. 207 In bailment there is a special qualified property transferred from the bailor to the bailee, together with the possession. 1845 *Law Rep., Com. Bench* I. 672 (*marg.*) A bailee of goods for hire, by selling them, determines the bailment, and the bailor may maintain trover against the purchaser.

Bailsman (bē·lzmăn). [f. *bail's*, gen. of Bail *sb.*[1] + Man.] One who gives bail for another; a bail.

1862 Trollope *Orley F.* xiii. 97 To act as one of the bailsmen for his mother's appearance at the trial. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 425 For each of them manucaptors or bailsmen were provided.

Baily, obs. form of Bailie, Bailey, Baillie.

† **Bain** (bēin), *a.* (*sb.*) and *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4–5 bayn, 5 beyn, 5–6 bayne, 6–9 bane, 6–7 bain. [a. ON. *beinn* straight, direct; also, ready to serve, hospitable.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Ready, willing, inclined.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 136 So bayn wer þay boþe two, his bone for to wyrk. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* (Roxb.) 104 To batayle be ye bayne. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. ii. 58 To seik 3our ald modir mak 3ou bane. *c* 1550 *Turke & Gawin* 109 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 94, I will be att thy bidding baine. 1674 Ray *N. Countr. Wds.* 4 *Bain*, Willing, Forward.

2. Supple, lithe, limber.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 29 Beyn or plyaunte, *Flexibilis.* 1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* III. (1593) 77 And wantonly they writh .. among the waves their bodies baine and lyth. 1674 Ray *S. & E. Countr. Wds.* 59 *Bain*, Lithe, limber-joynted.

3. Direct; near, short. *north. dial.* [Cf. ON. *beinstr vegr* straightest, shortest way.' Vigfusson.]

1864 Atkinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Banest*, nearest, 'That way 's the banest.' 1864 T. Clarke in *Kendal Merc.* 30 Jan. (*Westm. dial.*), A swind mi ways t' banest geeat ower t' fell.

B. quasi-*sb.* A ready or willing one.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 82 He has bene sene agane, The buxumnes of his bane [*respexit humilitatem ancillæ suæ*].

C. as *adv.* **1.** Readily, willingly.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1511 Ful bayn birlen þise oþer. *c* 1450 *Gaw. & Gologras* I. vi, The herne besely and bane blenkit hym about. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. Prol. 58 Byand byssely, and bane [*v.r.* bayne], buge, beuir, & bice.

2. Conveniently near, 'handy.' *north. dial.*

? *a* 1700 *Anc. Poems, Ball., etc.* (1846) 215 Bane ta Claapan town-gate lived an oud Yorkshire tike. 1824 *Craven Dial.* I. 11 We're vara bane tot' beck.

† **Bain,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 5–6 baygne, 5–7 bayne, baine, 6–7 bane, bain. [a. F. *bain* (= Pr. *banh*, It. *bagno*, Sp. *baño*):—L. *balneum* bath.]

1. A quantity of water or other liquid placed in a suitable receptacle, in which one may bathe.

1475 Caxton *Jason* 105 b, His lady .. had made redy a right fayr baygne. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xv. (1596) 284 The baigne must consist of water fresh and warme. 1614 Chapman *Odyss.* x. 567 My men, In Circes house, were all, in several bain, Studiously sweeten'd. *a* 1641 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* 306 [They] had caused a bane of warmed oyle to be provided for him.

fig. 1563 *Myrr. for Mag.* Induct. lxvii, And bathed him in the bayne Of his sonnes blud before the altare slayne.

b. The vessel in which this water is held.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) II. 273 a/1 He axed of hym yf he had ony bayne wherin he myghte wasshe hym. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccciv. 702 The cradell wherein the erle was kept .. and a fayre bayne wherein he was wont to be bayned. 1543 Recorde *Gr. Arts* (1640) 100 He chanced to enter into a Baine full of water to wash him.

c. *abstractly*, An act of bathing, a bath.

1483 Caxton *Esope* 2 b, Chargyng hym to kepe them tyl he .. retourned fro his bayne. 1563 B. Googe *Eglogs* (Arb.) 116 Pryncely Nymphes accompanyed Diana in her Baynes.

2. A room or building fitted up for bathing, having hot baths, etc.; a public bath; = Bagnio 1.

1494 Fabyan v. cxxv. 106 Whan he came out of his stewe or bayne. 1530 Palsgr. 182 *Vnes estevues*, a hote house or a bayne. 1540 Hyrde *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) U iij, That rude and uncomly manner .. that men and their wives shal wash both together in one bane. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 216 He passed through a crosse lane to the Baines for to bath. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 197 Bain or Bath, *Balneum.*

3. A spring of hot or medicinal water.

1538 Leland *Itin.* II. 66 The Colour of the Water of the Baynes is as it were a depe Blew Se Water. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 557 Buxton, that of great name shalt be for hote and holsome baine. 1655 Digges *Compl. Ambass.* 136 Gone to Arragon, to certain Baynes there, for her health.

4. in *pl.* Stews; = Bagnio *sb.* 3.

1541 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1549) 6 In common baines and bordell houses. 1599 Br. Hall *Sat.* VI. i. 27 As pure as olde Labulla from the baynes.

5. *Chem.* An apparatus for heating through the medium of water, sand, etc., more gradually than by direct exposure to fire. Cf. Bath.

1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 62 Baines maie helpe and cause also destruction. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* xxxvi, It has been bathed well in the bain or stove.

6. *Comb.*, as *bain-keeper.*

1569 J. Sanford *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 107 b, Likewise Barbars, Bainekepers, and Shepherdes. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 174 (R.) Taking no pleasure nor delight in the world .. no more than the bain-keeper's poor asse.

† **Bain,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 baygne, 5–6 bayn(e, 7 baigne, 6–7 bain(e. [a. F. *baigne-r* (= Pr. *banhar*, Sp. *bañar*, It. *bagnare*):—L. *balneāre*, f. *balneum* bath.]

1. *trans.* and *refl.* To bathe or wash; to drench.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VI. x. (1495) 195 The mydwyfe .. baynyth hym with salte and hony to comforte his lymmes. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* II. iv. 32 Whan the knyhtes ben maad they ben bayned or bathed. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 50 John the Apostle .. to baine himself, entred into a bath. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 108 b, To baigne them .. with a worse perfume.

b. *fig.* or *rhetorically.*

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. lxvi. 115 a/2 His body was alle bayned and bydewed in teres and water. 1557 Earl Surrey in Tottell's *Misc.* (Arb.) 5 Salt teares doe bayne my brest. *a* 1652 J. Vicars in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 124 Haile-stones he rained, And with feirce flames of fire them bained.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To bathe oneself. *lit.* and *fig.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 164/4 Ne neuer rasour touched his heed ne he neuer baygned. *c* 1500 *Love Song* in Halliw. *Nugæ P.* 68 In gladnesse I swym and baine. 1573 Twyne *Æneid.* XI. K k j b, The lance .. in virgins blood doth bayne.

Bain, obs. form of Bane; north. dial. f. Bone.

† **Bained, baynyd,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *baiet*, *bayen*, *bain*, *bayn*; altered to the form of an Eng. pa. pple.] Of peas and beans: Burst, split.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 21/1 Baynyd, as benys or pesyn, *fresus.*

† **Baini·lla.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Early form of Vanilla; cf. Pg. *bainilha*.]

1691 Worlidge *Treat. Cider* 178 Some compound with it .. Orejuela, Bainilla, Sapoyall, Orange-flower-water.

† **Bai·ning,** *vbl. sb.* [f. Bain *v.* + -ing[1].] Bathing.

1528 Paynell *Salerne Regim.* Y ij b, Eschewe .. laborious baynynge.

† **Bai·nly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Bain *a.* + -ly[2].] Readily, willingly; at once,

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XIX. 8082 Then Breisaid, the bright, bainly onswart. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 164 And to thare bydyng baynly bow.

‖ **Bain-marie** (beñ,marī). [F.; ad. L. *balneum Mariæ* (14th c.), lit. 'the bath of Mary,' so called, Littré thinks, from the gentleness of this method of heating.] (See quot.)

1822 Kitchener *Cook's Oracle* 398 'Bain-Marie' is a flat vessel containing boiling water; you put all your stewpans into the water, and keep that water always very hot, but it must not boil. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 280 Bain-marie, a vessel of water in which saucepans, etc. are placed to warm food, or to prepare it and some pharmaceutical preparations.

Bair, obs. form of Bare, Boar, Bore.

‖ **Bairam** (bairā·m, bai·răm). Forms: 6 beyram, 7 bairan, 8 bajram, bayram, 6– bairam. [Turk. *bāïrām*, *beïram*, Pers. بيرام *bairām*.] The name of two Mohammedan festivals—the *Lesser Bairam*, lasting three days, which follows the fast of Ramadan, and the *Greater Bairam*, seventy days later, lasting four days.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 196 The Turkes Beyram .. one of their chiefest feastes. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2291/2 Their Lesser Bairam .. falls out about the middle of October. 1813 Byron *Giaour* viii, To-night the Bairam feast's begun.

Bairn (bēən, in Sc. bərn). Forms: α. 1–3 bearn, 2–3 bern, bærn, (4 byern,) 7 berne, bearn. β. 1–9 barn (3 barrn, barin, 4 baron), 4–7 barne. γ. 5–9 bairn. [Common Teutonic: OE. *bearn* = OFris. *bern*, OS., OHG., MHG., Goth., ON., Da., Sw. *barn*, (MDu. *baren*):—OTeut. **barno-*(*m*), f. *beran* to bear. Lost in G. and Du.; also in southern Eng., where the modern repr. of OE. *bearn* would have been *bern* (cf. *fern*) or *barn* (cf. *arm*, *warn*). In fact, *berne* survived in the south to 1300, *barn* still survives in northern English, and was used by Shakspere; *bairn* is the Scotch form (cf. *fairn*, *airm*, *wairn*), occasionally used in literary English since 1700. It is doubtful whether the *berne*, *bearn* of some 17th c. Eng. writers was a survival of the early southern form, or a variant spelling of *bairn*. The pl. *bærn* in Ormin is the ON. *börn*, hence it is probable that the northern singular *barn* is as much of ON. as of OE. origin.]

A child; a son or daughter. (Expressing relationship, rather than age.)

α. *Beowulf* 1063 Beowulf maþelode, bearn Ecgþéowes. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 35 Dæt ge sín eowres Fæder bearn. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Eowres Fader hærn. *a* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 131 Alle þe bernes . þe ben boren of wifes bosem. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 272 Recabes sunen .. helle bearnes. *c* 1300 Wright *Lyric P.* xviii. 58 Suete Ihesu, berne best. 1621 B. Jonson *Gipsies Metam.*, Have care of your bearns. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. v. v, Many fair lovely bernes to you betide. *a* 1688 Dk. Buckhm. *Pump Part.* Wks. 1705 II. 99 Our Bearns and Wives.

β. 830 in Thorpe *Diplom.* 465 His barna sue huelc sue lifes sie. *c* 1200 Ormin 8039 Herode king let slænn þa litule barrness. *Ibid.* 6808 Þatt wærenn Noþess þrinne bærn. *a* 1275 *Prov. Alfred* 589 in *O. E. Misc.* 135 Þu ard mi barin dere. 1330 R. Baunne *Chron.* 310 To se hir and hir barn. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 904 (Fairf.) In sorow þou sal þi barnys bere [*v.r.* berns, childer, children]. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 182 Alas, ywhy was my haron born. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xviii. 6 That blisfulle barne in Bedelem was born. 1577 Harrison *England* II. v. 108 To this daie, even the common sort doo call their male children *barnes* here in England, especiallie in the north countrie. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 70 Mercy on's, a Barne? A very pretty barne; A boy, or a Childe I wonder? 1687 De la Pryme *Diary* (1869) 11 No one scarce believes that she [the queen] is realy with barn. 1711 J. Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* 276 Bearn, Barn, a Son, or Offspring (a Word common with the Scotch, and our North-Countreymen). 1864 Tennyson *North. Farmer* 6 Bessy Marris's barne! tha knaws she laäid it to meä.

γ. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 67 Efter them wes ane cart with certane bairnes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 123 It is fors to me & vyf and bayrns to drynk vattir. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Poems* (1821) 18 Burnt bairn with fyre the danger dreidis. *a* 1626 Beaum. & Fl. *Love's Cure* III. i, Has he not well provided for the bairn? 1703 Penn in *Pa. Hist. Mem.* IX. 241, I wish .. I had it for one of my poor bairns. 1714 Swift *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 527, I wish I could return your compliments as to my wife and bairns. 1857 H. Reed *Lect. Brit. Poets* x. II. 25 That deep dark-eyed Scottish bairn was Robert Burns. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 483 Harthacnut too .. was at least a kingly bairn.

Comb. (all *north. dial.*) **Bairn-dole,** child's portion; **bairn-like** *a.*, child-like, *adv.* in child-like manner; † **bairn-part,** child's portion; **bairn's-bed,** womb; † **barn-site,** anxiety about children; **bairn's-play,** child's play; **bairn's-maid, -woman,** nurse-maid, nurse.

1858 Trench *Parables* xxiv. (1877) 393 The portion of goods that falleth to me; his "bairndole," as they would call it in Yorkshire. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. xx. 111 That suld noucht han been done 'barnelike. 1533 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) 112 That my sonne and .. my dowghter have their 'barne partes of my goodes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 67 Ane vomans 'bayrnis bed [*printed* bed]. 1863 *Pyrenne. Danby* s.v., She's got a swelling on the 'bairn bed. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11625 Ne haf yee for me na barn-site. 1863 *Reader* 8 Apr. 386 Who was 'bairn's-maid to a daughter of the great philosopher. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* 88 (1862) I. 226 To make it a matter of 'bairn's play. 1823 Galt *Entail* I. i. 2 Who, in her youth, was 'bairnswoman to his son.

Hence (*north. dial.*) **Bai·rnie,** little child; **Bai·rnish** *a.*, childish; **Bai·rnishness.**

† **Bai·rnheid.** *Obs.* or *north. dial.* [f. Bairn + head, -hood.]

1. Childhood, infancy.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 166 Mani a dede þat iesu did in his barnhede. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* XIX. 136 Bold in hus barnhede. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* V. i. 119 Hys Barnehede Was passyd, and enteryde in Maphede. 1588 A. King *Canisius' Catech.* 38 Euer from my bairnheid.

† **2.** Childishness. *Obs.*

c 1505 Dunbar *To King* x, Sic barneheid biddis my brydill renye.

Bai·rnless, *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Childless.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7086 Barnles was his moder lang.

Bai·rnliness. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. next + -ness.] Childishness.

1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 270 Driven to the bairnliness of supping peas with a spoon. 1863 Grosart *Small Sins* Pref. 9 Laborious ingenuity or childishness (*note*, perhaps our vernacular 'bairnliness' better expresses the thing).

Bai·rnly, *a. Sc.* & *north. dial.* [f. Bairn + -ly[1].]

1. Childish.

1533 Bellenoene *Livy* I. (1822) 100 Thair insolent and barnelie contencioun. 1663 Blair *Autobiog.* i. 1, I used my bairnly endeavour. 1837 R. Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 80, I hae left them now for ever, But, to greet would bairnly be.

2. Child-like, in childhood.

1603 *Philotus* xc. The las bot bairnlie is and 3oung. *Ibid.*, A bairnelie lasse lyke me, Mair meit his oy nor wyfe to be.

† **Bai·rnly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ly[2].]

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 22/2 Barnely, *infantuose*, *puericiter.*

Bai·rn-team. *north. dial.* Forms: 1 bearn-, 3 bern-, barn-team, -tem, beren-tem, 4 barn-, barne-teem, 4–5 barn(e-tem(e, 4–6 -tyme, 5 -teame, 7 bairn-teme, 8 -time, 9 -teem; see also Barm-team. [f. Bairn + Team.] Brood of children, offspring, family; posterity.

c 885 K. Ælfred *Oros.* I. xiv. 1 Fultumlease ar hiora bearnteamum. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 31 In breades wone brede ti barnteam. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3747 Chore was is bernteam. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4828 We ar all a man barnteme [*Fairf. MS.* an monnes barneteme]. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornt. MS.* 57 Þe firste of þis foule barnetyme. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 212 Wepe nothyng for me Bot for 3oure self and 3oure barneteme. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. xiii. 134 Bair at a birth .. that barntyme miserabill. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* 105 (1862) I. 266 The fair flock and blessed bairn-teme of the first-born. 1786 Burns *A Dream* ix, Thae bonnie bairntime, Heav'n has lent. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Bairnteems*, troops of children.

‖ **Baisemain.** *Obs.* [Fr., f. *baise-r* to kiss + *main* hand.] A kiss of the hands: in *pl.* compliments, respects.

[1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 56 Every Knight .. Gan choose his dame with *basciomani* gay.] **1696** in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **1707** FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* III. ii. 25 Do my Baisemains to the gentleman, and tell him I will .. wait on him immediately. **1748** SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xlvi. (1804) 318 Do the doctor's baise-mains to the lady, and squire her hither.

†**Baisement.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [corrupt f. prec.; but cf. F. *baisement* (Cotgr.), f. *baiser.*] = prec.

c **1654** FLECKNOE *Trav.* 18 My most humble Baisements, I beseech you, to the Lady Marquesse.

†**Baisier.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *baisier* (mod. *baiser*) to kiss, inf. used subst.] A kiss, a kissing.

c **1450** *Merlin* xx. 323 Hit is the baisyers, yef to the lady it plese. **1475** CAXTON *Jason* 99 b, And their began there amorouse baisiers or kyssinges.

Baisk, variant of BASK *a. Obs.* bitter.

Baisse, variant of BASE *v.* and BASH *v.*

Bait (bēt), *v.*[1] Forms: 3 be3̆3t-en, beyte-n, 4–6 bayt, baite, 4–7 bayte, 5–6 beyt, 6 baight, 6–7 bate, 4– bait. [ME. *be3̆3ten, beyten,* a. ON. *beita* to cause to bite (= OE. *bǽtan,* OHG., MHG. *beiʒen,* Goth. **baitjan*), causal of *bíta* to BITE; but in branch III prob. directly from BAIT *sb.*[1]: cf. OE. *bátian,* f. *bát* bait. With branch I cf. OF. *beter,* also from ON.]

I. To cause to bite other creatures.

†**1.** *trans.* To set on (a dog) to bite or worry. (Cf. the similar construction in BATE *v.*[1])

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 11 Þe herd had wiþ him an hound .. For to bayte on his bestes wanne þai to brode went.

†**b.** *fig.* To set on, incite, exasperate. Cf. ABAIT.

c **1378** WYCLIF *De Off. Past.* Wks. (1880) 437 Prelatis .. baytiþ a pariʒshen aʒenus þe persoun.

2. To set on dogs to bite and worry (an animal, such as the bear, boar, bull, badger, etc., usually chained or confined for this purpose), to attack *with* dogs for sport; formerly, also, to hunt or chase with dogs.

a **1300** *Havelok* 1840 And shoten on him, so don on bere Dogges .. Thanne men doth the bere beyte. *c* **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 55 My boles & my borez arn bayted & slayne. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 29 Beyton wyth howndys, berys, bolys, or other lyke, *canibus agitare.* **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI,* v. i. 148 Are these thy Beares? We'l bate thy Bears to death. **1606** HOLLAND *Sueton.* 120 There was a wild bore put foorth into the open shew-place for to be baited. **1801** STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vi. 217 The cruel diversion of baiting a horse with dogs.

b. *fig.* To cause (a person) to be molested, harassed, or persecuted (*with*).

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. iii. 9 Such husbands as bait the mistris with her maids. **1655** *Trial Col. Penruddock* in Howell *St. Trials* (1816) V. 775 Sir, you have put me in a bear's skin, and now you will bait me with a witness.

c. (in sense of 4, but retaining some idea of intermediate agency, as in prec.)

1555 *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 250 Thei renile him, and baite him with shames and reproche. **1659** GODFREY in Burton's *Diary* (1828) IV. 347 It was a breach of privilege to bait you with those interrogations. **1778** JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) IV. 124, I will not be baited with *what* and *why.*

3. To attack with endeavour to bite and tear, as dogs attack a chained or confined animal (cf. 2).

1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 43/2 Attalus .. was baited of the beasts. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 35 As chained beare whom cruell dogs doe bait. *Mod.* They set on several dogs to bait the badger.

b. *absol.*

c **1430** *Hymns to Virg.* (1867) 77 Helle houndis berken and baite. **1547** BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 187 Kur dogges, For men shyns they wyl ly in wayte; It is a good sport to se them so to bayte. **1735** SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 332 Raving he foams, and howls, and barks, and bates.

4. *fig.* To persecute or harass with persistent attacks (a person more or less unable to escape); to worry or torment in an exasperating manner, esp. from a wanton or malicious desire to inflict pain.

c **1200** ORMIN 10171 Þise Puplicaness .. durrsten beʒʒtenn menn Forr æpelike gillte. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 1612 Folk of grettist wit Ben soone caught heere & awayted; Withouten respite ben they baited. **1635** R. BOLTON *Comf. Affl. Conse.* 173 God must let loose his Lawe, Sinne, Conscience, and Satan to bate us. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 176 ¶ 4 The diversion of baiting an author has the sanction of all ages. **1834** MACAULAY *Pitt, Ess.* (1854) I. 301 The new Secretary of State had been so unmercifully baited by the Paymaster of the Forces.

†**b.** *intr.* with *at* (in same sense). *Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 956/2 Why are they so alwayes bayting at me? **1607** DEKKER *Knt's. Conjur.* (1842) 38 Bayted at by whole kennels of yelping watermen. **1679** *Hist. Jetzer* 9 The Fathers all this while were baiting at him.

II. To cause a creature to bite for its own refreshment; to feed.

5. *trans.* To give food and drink to (a horse or other beast), *esp.* when upon a journey; to feed.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 589 Than lichtit thai .. Till bayt thar horss. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. xxii. 243 While that [he] reste him, And bayte his Dromedarie or his hors. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 32 The sunne .. At night doth baite his steedes the ocean waves emong. **1697** *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 47 And stop at the Bank of some River, where the Mule-Drivers bate their Mules. **1799** J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 200 You have this second crop of clover .. to bait your cows. **1858** THACKERAY *Virginians* x. 79 Whilst their horses were baited, they entered the public room.

6. (*refl.* and) *intr.* Said of horses or other beasts: To take food, to feed, *esp.* at a stage of a journey.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 202 By him baytith his destrer Of herbes fyne and goode. **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 375 þey ben digne as dich water þat dogges in bayteþ. *c* **1435** *Torr. Portugal* 1566 Unbrydelid his stede And let hym bayte hym on the ground. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 22 In lodynge of hey or corne, the cattel is alwaye eatynge or beytynge. **1832** B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* I. ix. 384 An osteria .. at which our horses were to bait.

7. *intr.* Of travellers: To stop at an inn, orig. to feed the horses, but later also to rest and refresh themselves; *hence,* to make a brief stay or sojourn.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 599 A litill quhile thai baitit thar. **1475** CAXTON *Jason* 37 b, They cam for to bayte in the logging wher her frende Jason had logged. **1577** HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 16/2 The caue or den wherein saint Paule is said to haue baited or sojorned. **1659–60** PEPYS *Diary* 24 Feb., At Puckeridge we baited, where we had a loin of mutton fried. **1777** SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* I. ii, To bait here a few days longer, to recover the fatigue of his journey. **1874** MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. iv. 179 They set forth on their journey —stopping in the middle of the day to bait.

b. *fig.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxix. (1840) 170 A prince .. only baiteth at learning, and maketh not his profession to lodge in. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 1538 For evil news rides post, while good news baits. **1823** LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xxi. (1865) 165 Trace it [the sentiment] baiting at this town, stopping to refresh at t'other village.

†**8.** *intr.* (and *refl.*) To feed, take nourishment.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Man of L's T.* 368 On many a sory meel now may she bayte. *a* **1400** *Sir Perc.* 187 A tryppe of gayte [= goats], With mylke of thame for to bayte To hir lyves fode. **1633** P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VIII. xlv, So fisher waits To bait himself with fish, his hook And fish with baits.

†**b.** *fig.* of the eyes: To feast.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 193 If knyght or squyer .. lete his eyen bayte On eny woman. **1632** G. FLETCHER *Christs Vict.* II. v, If he stood still, their eyes upon him baited.

III. To provide with a bait, offer a bait to. [Prob. a later independent formation on the sb.]

9. *trans.* To furnish (a hook, trap) with a bait.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 13285 Quiles þai þair lines war baitand. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. CXV. (1495) 856 Fysshe hokys ben bayted wyth suche wormes in stede of bayte. **1556** J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxix. 43 This trap .. for spiders is baighted. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 384 Cheese or Bacon .. To bait a Mouse-trap. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* IV. 499 My absent mates .. Bait the barb'd steel.

fig. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iv. 8 (R.) His hooke bayted with yᵉ enticement of vayne glory. **1726** DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. vi. (1840) 251 He baited his hook with the city of Milan. **1820** SCOTT *Monast.* xxii, Baited thy tongue with falsehood.

b. *absol.* (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., For cod they bait with herring. **1863** MRS. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* ix. 218 She therefore baited for, and caught her prey.

10. To lay (a place) with bait, so as to attract the prey.

1623 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 44 The ratcatcher for a coter's wages for bating the house. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Reff.* IV. xiv, He had liberally Baited the place over-night with Corn, as well as Worms. **1867** F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 33 When once the place has been baited.

11. To offer bait to; to allure, entice, tempt.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 94 Doe their gay vestments his affections baite? **1596** — *Merch. V.* III. i. 55 His flesh, what's that good for? *Shy.* To baite fish withall. **1865** DIXON *Holy Land* I. 173 Just as the harvests of Kent and Mercia used to bait the Saxon vikings.

Bait, *v.*[2] *Falconry.* See better spelling, BATE *v.*[1]

Bait (bēt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 bayte, 5 beyt, 5–6 bayt, 6 beyte, 6–7 baight, 6–8 baite, 5– bait. [Partly a. ON. *beit* (neut.) pasture, *beita* (fem.) food, esp. as used to entice a prey, cogn. w. OE. *bát* f. food, MHG. *beiz* n., *beize* f. hunting; in part directly f. BAIT *v.*[1]]

I. Food used to entice a prey.

1. An attractive morsel of food placed on a hook or in a trap, in order to allure fish or other animals to seize it and be thereby captured.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 16931 Þe bait apon þe hok. *a* **1325** *Metr. Hom.* 12 Als fisce es tan wit bait and hoc. **1444** *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 219 Bosard with botirflyes makith beytis for a crane. *a* **1639** BRETON in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) I. 182 Wherein as hook within the Baight .. Some hidden poyson lurking lyes. **1653** WALTON *Angler* 53 Let your bait fall gently upon the water. **1836** HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 49 Bait—one animal impaled upon a hook, in order to torture a second for the amusement of a third.

b. Worms, fish, etc., to be used for this purpose.

1496 *Bk. St. Albans* Fishing 7 How ye shall make your baytes brede where ye shall fynde them: and how ye shall kepe theym. **1653** WALTON *Angler* To Rdr. 7 With advise how to make the Fly, and keep the live baits. **1799** G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 267 Some trouble .. to keep the bait alive.

2. *fig.* An enticement, allurement, temptation.

c **1400** *MS. Cantab.* Ff. II. 38. [46/2] 54/2 Thys worlde ys but the fendys beyte. **1460** *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 155 My body I made hyr hertys baite. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 179 A doore without locke, is a baite for a knaue. **1745** DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* I. vi. 36 The profits of trade are baits to the avaricious shopkeeper. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 246 He considered titles and great offices as baits which could allure none but fools.

3. *Comb.* and *attrib.,* as *bait-can, -gatherer, -kettle.*

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 267 By frequently dipping your bait-kettle in the water. **1842** JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. x. 36 The bait-gatherer, for picking them from the rocks .. has 8*d.* per day.

II. Food generally.

†**4.** Food, refreshment; *esp.* a feed for horses, or slight repast for travellers, upon a journey. Still *dial.* light refreshment taken between meals.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* /203 Bayt, *refrigerium, refectio.* **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 203 O thou fit bait for wormes! **1661** LOVELL *Hist. Anim. Min.* Introd., When they [serpents] devoure any great baite, they contract themselves. **1706** E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. XII. 24 Could (if she 'ad had her Will) have eat The Saddle Stuffing for a Bait. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxxii. 56 Stopping for a little bait to the horses. **1851** *Coal-tr. Terms Northumbld. & Durh.,* Bait, provision taken by a pitman to his work. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 655/1 Afternoon 'bait,' or lunch [in Sussex].

5. A halt for refreshment in the course of a journey; a stoppage for rest. *Welsh* or *Scotch bait*: allowing a horse to stand still a few minutes at the top of a hill (see Fuller *Worthies* IV. 7).

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 250 This merry winde will immediately bring vs to an easie bayte. **1594** NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 12 To haue gone to heauen without a bait. **1633** P. FLETCHER *Elisa* I. xli, Heav'nly fires .. Whose motion is their bait, whose rest is restlesse giring. **1809** PINKNEY *Trav. France* 80 They make a stage of thirty miles without a bait.

†**6.** *fig.* **a.** Refreshment; a lawyer's 'refresher.' **b.** A hasty meal like a traveller's, a snack. *Obs.*

a. **1579** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 198 A pleasaunt companion is a bait in a journy. **1603** FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 319 Have you paid him [the Lawyer] well, have you given him a good baite or fee?

b. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 507 He rather took a bait than made a meal at the inns of court, whilst he studied the laws therein. **1666** EVELYN *Diary* (1827) IV. 175, I now and then get a baite at philosophy.

7. *Comb.* and *attrib.,* as **bait-land** (see quot.); **bait-poke,** a bag for holding a miner's 'bait.'

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 122 A bait-land, or port of refreshment. **1863** Robson's *Bards of Tyne* 271 And queer things behint them like pitmen's bait pokes.

III. The act of setting dogs to worry other animals; baiting; also (*obs.*) chasing with dogs.

[*c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1461 þen, brayn-wod for bate, on hurnez he [the boar] rasez.] *c* **1450** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 67 At the next bayte in faith yee shall bee slaine. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* /203 Bayt of a beare, *ursi prelium.* Bayt of a bul, *tauri venatio.*

Bait, variant of BATE, BEAT; obs. form of BOAT.

Baited (bē·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. BAIT *v.*[1] + -ED.]

1. Worried by dogs; *fig.* harassed, tormented.

1720 SWIFT *Run on Bank.* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 24 A baited banker thus desponds. *Mod.* Furious as a baited bull.

2. Furnished with a bait; *fig.* rendered alluring or enticing, attractive.

c **1600** *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) xvi. 44 Others cast in their bated hooks. *a* **1650** CRASHAW *Delights Muses* (1858) 122 With baited smiles if he display His fawning cheeks. **1762–9** FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 72 The crew .. spread the baited snare. **1840** R. DANA *Bef. Mast* V. 12 We caught one or two with a baited hook.

Baiter (bē·tər). [f. BAIT *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who baits or worries; *fig.* a tormenter, a 'tease.'

1611 COTGR., *Vanneur* .. also a chider, schooler, bayter. *a* **1845** HOOD *Storm at Hastings* XXV, Jagged billows rearing up .. Like ragged roaring bears against the baiter.

Baith, northern form of BOTH.

†**Baithe,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Cf. ON. *beiða* to ask, beg.] To grant; to agree, consent.

c **1300** in Wright *Lyric P.* 27 Þat bayeþ me mi bone. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 327, I schal baiþen þy bone þat þou boden habbes. *Ibid.* 1404 Þay bayþen in þe morn To fylle þe same forwardez þat þay byfore maden. *Ibid.* 1840 Lettez be your bisinesse, for I baybe hit yow neuer to graunte.

Baiting (bē·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. BAIT *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of setting on dogs to worry a chained or confined animal; formerly, also, the hunting or chasing of wild animals with dogs. Often in *comb.*: see BADGER, BEAR, BULL.

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 199 Of liouns chase, of beore baityng. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 29 Beytynge of bestys wyth howndys, *Exagitacio.* **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xvii, In those great Amphitheaters, were exhibited .. their baitings of wild beasts. **1768** BOSWELL *Corsica* (ed. 2) 318, I have seen a Corsican in the very heat of a baiting .. drive off the dogs.

b. *fig.* The action of worrying and harassing; persistent annoyance, persecution, torment.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10895 He shal hem chastyse wyþ smert speche, Wyþ small baytinges ande nat wyþ wreche. *a* **1643** H. BURTON (*title*) The Baiting of the Pope's Bull. *a* **1859** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 243 Mortified and intimidated by the baiting of the last session.

c. *attrib.,* as in *baiting-house, -place, -stake.*

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI,* v. i. 150 Wee'l bate thy Bears to death .. If thou dar'st bring them to the bayting place. **1689** *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 3 (*title*), Rome in an Uproar; or, the Pope's Bulls brought to the baiting-stake.

2. The action of giving food to horses, or of taking wayside refreshment, upon a journey.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 29 Beytynge of horse, *Pabulacio.* **1513** MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 355 Never resting nor themselves refreshing, except the bayting of their horses. **1655** W. MEWE in Hartlib *Ref. Commw. Bees* 47 Travellers, that have benighted themselves by their frolick baitings. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 728/2 Hay .. for the baiting of the horses.

b. The place at which, or occasion when, a halt is made for refreshment on a journey.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 37 b, Quene Myrro .. taried than not longe at that bayting. **1753** RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. iv. 14 Mr. Fenwick attended us to our first baiting.

c. *attrib.,* as in *baiting-place, -season, -town.*

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* Introd. (1847) 15 The Court is the bayting place of hell. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 509 The next stations and baiting townes. *a* **1639**

WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. iv. (1640) 47 This [world] is a baiting-place and not a place of habitation. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 55 The Wool-Pack Inn, a snug little baiting-place.

3. The action of furnishing (a hook, trap, etc.), or of strewing a fishing-ground, with bait.

1653 WALTON *Angler* 153 This direction for the baiting your ledger hook. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ii. (1880) 71 To repeat the baitings .. two or three times.

b. *attrib.*, as in *baiting-needle, -place.*

1708 *Proclam.* in *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4452/2 So as to Annoy the Haling of Sayns in the usual Baiting Places. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. v. iii. § 10 The gimp is passed under a good broad strip of skin with the baiting-needle.

† Bai·ting, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. BAIT *v.* + -ING².] That baits: worrying; enticing, attractive.

1585 Q. ELIZ. in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 29 Some ennemis .. shal loose muche travel, with making frustrat thar baiting stratagems. 1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic.* xv. (1658) 137 Far more baiting, seeing it appeared with all the charms.

Baitless (bē·tlės), *a. rare.* [f. BAIT *sb.* + -LESS.] Without food, without refreshment.

1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* i. 47 To trauaile so long baitlesse, sure 'tis much.

Baize (bēz), *sb.* Forms: 6–8 **bayes,** 7 **baies, bease, bayz(e,** 7–9 **bays,** 7– **baize.** [a. F. *baies* (1570 in Godefroy, 'les baies et sarges'), pl. fem. used subst. of adj. *bai*:—L. *badius* chestnut-coloured, BAY; so named probably from its original colour. The same material is called in It. *bajetta* (Florio 1598), Sp. *bayeta*, Du. *baai*, Da. *bai*, Sw. *boi*. The plural form of the adopted word was soon misunderstood, and treated as a collective sing. (occas. with pl. *bayses*), whence the spelling *bayze, baize*, rare bef. 1800, but now quite established; the etymological sing. BAY is, however, also found.]

1. A coarse woollen stuff, having a long nap, now used chiefly for linings, coverings, curtains, etc., in warmer countries for articles of clothing, e. g. shirts, petticoats, ponchos; it was formerly, when made of finer and lighter texture, used as a clothing material in Britain also.

1578 (in BECK *Drapers' Dict.* 17) Blewe and blacke bayse. 1586 HARRISON *England* I. II. v. 132 The wares they carrie out of the realme are .. baies, bustian, mockadoes, etc. 1635 N. R. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. 101 Those light stuffes which they call Bayes and Sayes. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 250 A cloak of Colchester bayze. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 9 The price of broad cloath, wool and bayses. 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 51, 70 yards of red bays .. for under petticoats. 1801 FELTON *Carriages* I. 220 The Well of a Carriage is lined with linen or baize. 1882 BECK *Drapers' Dict.* 14 Bays, bayze, baize .. was first introduced here in 1561.

b. *attrib.*

1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 52 He sat up in bed, and was in a thin bease waistcoat. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. vi. 90 Fishermen, in red baize shirts.

2. A curtain, table-cover, etc. of baize.

1862 *Lond. Rev.* 30 Aug. 193 The great baize will soon fall down. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls, Clive* 103 Cocky fancied that a clerk must feel Quite sufficient honor in bending over one green baize.

3. *attrib.*, as in *baize-factor.*

1766 *Ann. Reg.* 53/2 A baize factor has presented the Mayor of Colchester .. a rich gold chain. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxvi. § 1 Gentlemen of the green baize road, who could discourse from personal experience of foreign galleys and home treadmills.

Baize, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To cover or line with baize. Hence **Baized** *ppl. a.*, **Baizing** *vbl. sb.*

1830 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 250 Baizing the door of the library; and new painting the hall. 1882 J. BAKER *Hist. Scarboro'* 160 Pews .. being baized or cushioned.

Bajan-, -on, variants of BEJAN.

Bajardour: see BAIARDOUR.

‖ **Bajocco** (baɪɣ'kko). Pl. **bajocchi** (-'kkɪ). In 6 englished as **byok, baiock.** [It., f. *bajo* brown.] A small Italian copper coin (now obsolete) worth about a halfpenny.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 179 In bras they haue kateryns and byokes, and denares. 1590 MUNDAY *Eng. Rom. Life* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 202 Supping so well as I coulde with .. one quatrine bestowed in ricoct .. a baiock in bread. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 70. 475 Vellum-bound books, at five baiocchi—twopence halfpenny. 1864 *Leeds Merc.* 11 Mar., And left the priest without a single bajocco.

‖ **Bajri** (bā·dʒrɪ). Also **bajree, -eree, -uree, -ury, -ra.** The name in Indian vernaculars of various kinds of grain (e. g. *Penicillaria spicata, Panicum vulgare*) extensively grown in India.

1813 J. FORBES *Orient. Mem.* I. 194 Bajeree, natchee, and some inferior grains. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 15 Aug., A good crop of bajri. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* Pref. 43 Samples of bajra and jowar, the chief grain foods.

† Ba·julate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *bājulāt-* ppl. stem of *bājulāre* to carry, f. *bājulus* porter.] To carry (a heavy burden); to carry as a BADGER *sb.*!

1613 R. C. *Table Alph., Bainlate* [printed *bainbate*], beare, or cary like a porter. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* III. 97 Which [roads], if mended, Higglers would mount, as bajulating them [*i. e.* provisions] to London.

Bak-, obs. sp. of BAC-, BACK-, q. v.

Bak, earlier form of BAT *sb.* winged mammal.

Bak(e, obs. form of BACK.

† Bakbred(e. *north. dial.* Also 5 **bacbrede, 7 bagbread.** [f. BAKE *v.* + BRED, flat board.] A board on which bread is made, a paste-board; = BAKEBOARD.

1483 *Cath. Ang.* 17 Bacbrede, *vbi* bakebrede. Bakbrede: *rotabulum et cetera; vbi* a muldyngborde. 1625-6 *Inv. R. Hay* in *Reg. Dean & Ch. Yrk.*, One kneidinge kitt, a bagbread, and a spittle. [1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* Bak-brede. In South of Scotl. *ba'brede, bawbred, bawbret*: see Jamieson.]

Bake (bēk), *v.* Forms: 1 **bacan,** 3–5 **bake(n,** 5 **-yn,** 6 **baake,** 7 **baque,** 4– **bake.** *Pa. t.* 1-4 **bóc,** 4 **booc, book, bakide,** 5 **boke,** (6 *Sc.* **buik, beuk,**) 5– **baked.** *Pa. pple.* 1 **bacen,** 2–7 **baken,** 4 **baake,** 4–5 **bacun, ybake, ibake,** 4–6 **bake,** 5 **bakun,** (6 *Sc.* **backin, baikin, baykin, ybaik**), 6 **bakt,** 6– **baked.** [Common Teutonic: OE. *bac-an* = OHG. *bach-an, pach-an*, MHG. *bachen*, ON., Sw. *baka*, Da. *bage*; also, OHG *bacchan*, MHG. and G. *backen*, MDu. *backen*, Du. *bakken*, OS. *bakken*. OTeut. ?**bak-an* (perh., as Paul thinks, in present stem *bakka-*, by assimilation of a suffix, ? from *bak-nā*), cogn. w. Gr. *φώγ-ειν* to roast, parch, toast, pointing to an Aryan *bhōg-*. Originally a strong vb.; the str. pa. t. survived to *c* 1400, and is still used dialectally; the str. pa. pple. *baken* occurs five times in the Bible of 1611 as against two examples of *baked*, and is still in reg. use in the north. The weak pa. t. *baked* appeared before 1400; the weak pa. pple. in 16th c., and is alone found in Shakspere.]

1. *trans.* To cook by dry heat acting by conduction, and not by radiation, hence either in a closed place (oven, ashes, etc.), or on a heated surface (bakestone, griddle, live coals); primarily used of preparing bread, then of potatoes, apples, the flesh of animals. (Thus, in the primary sense, distinguished from *roast*: but in transferred uses they are not sharply separated.) Often *absolutely.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Ex.* xii. 39 Hi bócon þæt melu. — *Lev.* xxvi. 26 Fif bacaþ on ánum ofene. *c* 1200 ORMIN 992 Bulltedd bræd þatt bakenn wass in ofne. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xxviii. 24 She .. boke [booc, boc] therf looves. 1388 — *Isa.* xliv. 15 He brente and bakide looues. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 208 A capon in that one was bake. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxvii. (1495) 643 Some brede is bake vndei asshen. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iv. 40 The cornes .. Thai grand, and syne buik at the fire. 1530 PALSGR. 442/1, I baake a batche of breed in an oven .. Have you baken your breed yet. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iv. 101, I wash, ring, brew, bake, scowre .. make the beds, and doe all my selfe. 1611 BIBLE *Lev* vi. 17 It shall not be baken with leauen. — *Isa.* xliv. 19, I haue baked bread vpon the coales. 1768 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* Let. 8 June, My bread is .. baked in my own oven. 1836 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlv, We have half a leg of mutton, baked, at a quarter before three. 1855 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* ii. 55 *To bake fish*, a gentle oven may be used.

b. *fig.* To ripen with heat.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg., Georg.* II. 754 The Vine her liquid Harvest yields, Bak'd in the Sun-shine.

† c. *fig.* To prepare, make ready. *Obs.*

1460 in *Pol. R. & L. Poems* (1866) 194 Whan þou doest thus, there bale þou bakeste.

2. *trans.* To harden by heat: a. in a (brick) kiln.

1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xi. 3 Make we tiel stonys, and bake we tho with fier. 1868 J. MARRYAT *Pottery* Gloss. s. v. *Kiln*, The furnaces employed to fire or bake pottery.

b. as the sun hardens the ground.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg., Georg.* IV. 618 The Sun .. bak'd the Mud. 1821 BYRON *Heav. & Earth* iii. 189 When the hot sun hath baked the reeking soil Into a world.

3. To harden as frost does.

1572 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 52 b, The cold of the Winter doth bake and season the ground. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 256 Th' earth When it is bak'd with frost.

† 4. To form into a cake or mass; to cake. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Bk. Curtasye* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 303 An apys mow men sayne he makes, þat brede and flesshe in hys cheke bakes. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 89 That very Mab that .. bakes the Elk-locks in foule sluttish haires. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xii. 117 The old dirt is still baked on my hands. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 8 If the root of the Tongue and the Windpipe, have any glutinous stuff baked to them.

5. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To undergo the process of baking; to become firm or hard with heat.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. i. 13 Fillet of a Fenny Snake, In the Cauldron boyle and bake. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* I. § 5 The cakes which were baking on the hearth. *Mod.* These apples do not bake well. How the London Clay bakes in the sun!

6. Phrases and proverbs: *To bake one's bread*: to 'do for' one. *As they brew, so let them bake*: as they begin, so let them proceed. *Only half-baked*: (*colloq.*) deficient in sense; half-witted.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 577 For euere my bred had be bake: myn lyf dawes had be tynt. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (1841) 82 Euen as they brew, so let them bake. 1675 COTTON *Scoff. Scot* 150, I should do very imprudently .. Either to meddle or to make: But as they brew, so let 'um bake. 1864 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. VI. 494/2 He is only half-baked, put in with the bread and taken out with the cakes.

7. *Comb.*, in which *bake*, in sense of vbl. sb. *baking*, is used attrib., as *bake-kettle, -oven, -pan, -shop.* Also BAKE-BOARD, -HOUSE, -STONE, BAK-BRED, q. v.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* (Zup.) 316 *Fistrinum*, bæcern. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 529 Bake them vnder a bake-pan of earth. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxv. 133 Tin bake-pans and other notions. 1880 N. BISHOP *Snack-Box* 317, I .. built a fire in my bake-kettle. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 504/2 A few old men trudge about their bake-ovens. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* xxxi. 240 There are the bake-shops.

Bake, *sb.* [f. the vb.] **1.** in *Sc.* A biscuit.

1787 BURNS *Holy Fair* xviii, Here's crying out for bakes and gills. 1823 GALT *Entail* xciii, We can divide the bakes.

2. 'The act, process, or result, of baking.' (Webster.)

Bake, earlier form of BAKEN *ppl. a.*

Ba·keboard. Also 6 **backbord, -boarde,** 9 **-buird** (all in *north. dial.*, to which the word is confined.) [f. BAKE *v.* + BOARD.] A board on which dough is kneaded and rolled out in making bread; a paste-board.

1562 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 156 Item iij chayres, stolles, and cardstocks, iij·· .. backbords, xij⁴. 1563 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 169 A kneadinge bassyn, a knoppe, a gielfatte, a backbourde. 1808 *Cumbrian Bull.* liv. 122 As flat as a back-buird. 1878 in HALLIWELL.

Baked (bēkt), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of BAKE: see -ED; for earlier forms see BAKEN.]

1. Cooked by dry heat.

1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* xxiii. 29 That which is baked in the panne. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 111 Baked Peares are much wholesomer then raw. 1875 *Chamb. Jrnl.* No. 133. 66 The baked-potato men are doing a good trade.

2. Dried or fired in a (brick) kiln.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Daniel* ii. 31 Golde, syluer, latine, yerne and bakt potte erth. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa.* xvi. 7 Walles of haqued bricke. 1858 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* Introd. 5 Remains of baked earthenware. 1869 RAWLINSON *Five Mon.* I. v, The sun-dried bricks have even more variety of size than the baked ones.

3. Hardened or caked by heat (or otherwise).

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 64 Their grease .. will lie baked blew to their sides. 1858 W. ELLIS *Vis. Madagascar* viii. 206 The soil .. is hard-baked reddish earth.

† 4. Baked meat, pastry: see BAKE-MEAT. *Obs.*

Bakehouse (bē·kˌhaus). Forms: 1 ? **bæchús,** 4–6 **bakhows e,** 5 **bakkehouse,** 5–6 **bachous,** 6 **backhous e, backehouse,** (*Sc.* **baghous**), 4- **bakehouse.** [OE. *bæc-*, from *bacan* to BAKE + *hūs* HOUSE.] A building or apartment in which bread is made, having an oven for baking it. Also, one in which loaf-sugar is made.

a 1400 *Gloss.* in Wright's *Voc.* 178 Bakehouse, *fistrinum.* *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1134 Thi bakhouse therwith all thou maist avance. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 21/2 Bakhowse, or bakynge howse. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* 93 Ye shal kepe noo bachous. 1524 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 14 One Pickeringe, sometyme of the Kings bakehowse. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 141 The very jades which serued mils and backe-houses. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* IV. v, Live to be the talk Of the conduit and the bakehouse. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3313/4 To be Lett, either for a Brew-house .. or for a Sugar Bake House. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Aug. 149 The temperature of a bakehouse ranges from about 75 to upwards of 80 degrees.

† Ba·ke-meat. *Obs.* [f. *bake* = BAKEN *pa. pple.*; also *baken meat, baked meat.*] Pastry, a pie.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 343 Withoute bake mete was never his hous. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 55 Bakyn mete .. And most daynté, come byhynde. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 146 Almanere bakemetes þat byn good and hoot, Open hem aboue þe brym of þe coffyn cote. 1530 PALSGR. 196/2 Bake meate, *viande en paste.* 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 180 The Funerall Bakt-meats Did coldly furnish forth the Marriage Tables. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xl. 17 All manner of bakemetes for Pharaoh. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* V. v, To carry This bake-meat to Vitelli. *a* 1700 *White Devil* in Dodsl. *O. P.* VI. 312 (N.) As if a man Should know what fowl is coffin'd in a bak'd meat Afore it is cut up.

Baken (bē·kˈn), *ppl. a. arch.* Earlier forms, **bake, ybake,** etc.: see under BAKE *v.* [strong pa. pple. of BAKE *v.*: see -EN. Now superseded by BAKED in literary Eng., but still in north. dial.]

1. Baked, as bread or meat.

c 1325 *Cœur de L.* 3613 Ne eete off fløsch, baken ne brede. 1340 *Ayenb.* 112 Bread tuies ybake huermide he astoreþ his ssip. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* ii. 4 He shal offre baake sacrifice. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 54 Bakun turbut and sawmon ibake. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 37 Boylde beefe and bake mutton. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xix. 6 A cake baken on the coales. *Mod. Sc.* New-baken bread.

2. Baked in a kiln; hardened, dried.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 709 Wallis .. of harde tilis wel I-bake. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xi. 47 The schaft was sad and sound and weill ybaik. 1544 PHAËR *Regim.* (1560) I iij b, Baken or dryed as clay is in the fourneis. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 46 Ane of the tabilis vas of baikyn stane, and the tothir .. of onbaykyn stane.

† 3. Baken meat, pastry: see BAKE-MEAT. *Obs.*

Baken, obs. form of BACON.

Baker (bē·kəɹ). Forms: 1 **bæcere,** 3–5 **bakere,** 4 **bachare,** 5–7 **backer,** 4– **baker.** [OE. *bæcere*, f. *bacan* to bake + -ER¹; cogn. with ON. *bakari*, Sw. *bagare*, Da. *bagere*, OHG. *bachar*; OS. *bakkeri*, Du. *bakker*, G. *bäcker*:—OTeut. **bak(k)ar-jo-z.*]

1. One who bakes; *spec.* one whose business it is to make bread.

a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloquy* Q. 5, Sume cypmenn, sume scewyrhtan, sealteras, bæceras. Q. 54, Hwæt segst þu, bæcere? *c* 1300 *Mem Lif* 16 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 155 Hail be 3e bakers

wiþ ȝur louis smale. *c* 1300 *Relig. Songs* vii. 35 Alle theos false chepmen, the feond heom wule habbe, Bachares and brueres. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 211 To..the backers wyffe, for v. mennes borde. *c* 1500 Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 9 That backers or myllars stelying paste or mele be drawen vpon an hyrdel. 1598 Stow *Survey* (1633) 208 A Pillorie, for the punishment of Bakers, offending in the assise of bread. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* iv. v. 42 They say the Owle was a Bakers daughter. 1604 Dekker *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 122 Are not Bakers armes the skales of Iostice? yet is not their bread light? 1768 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* Let. 8 June, The miller or the baker is obliged to poison them and their families, in order to live by his profession. 1847 Kinglake *Eothen* xvii, The very first baker of bread that ever lived must have done his work exactly as the Arab does at this day.

2. 'A small portable tin oven in which baking is performed.' In U. S. (Webster.)

3. An artificial salmon fly in angling.

1867 F. Francis *Angling* x. (1880) 345 The Baker is another good general fly.

4. *Proverbs.* (As to the Pillory see 1598 in 1.)

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 47, I feare we parte not yéet, Quoth the baker to the pylorie. 1660 Howell *Eng. Prov.* 11 He take no leave of you, quoth the Baker to the Pillory. 1857 *N. & Q.* 21 Mar., Pull Devil, Pull Baker, in England's the cry.

5. *Comb.*, as **baker-feet, -legs, -knees, baker's knee**, names of deformities of the lower extremities incident to bakers; **baker-legged, -kneed**, *a.*, having these deformities; **baker's itch**, a species of tetter or psoriasis to which the hands of bakers and cooks are liable: **baker's salt**, an appellation of commercial carbonate of ammonia, used instead of yeast in pastry and bread.

1611 Cotgr., *Jarretier*.. Baker-legd, that goes in at the knees. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 186 Baker-kneed signifies effeminate. 1656 Du Gard *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 292 Hee that is baker-legged, rub's his knees against one another. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* (1662) 70 The unhandsome warpings of bow Leggs and baker Feet. 1659 *Lady Alimony* v. v. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* XIV. 361 His puny baker-legs. 1784 J. Barry *Lect. Art* ii. (1848) 94 Knocked or baker knees. 1871 *Figure Training* 39 Baker's knee, as it is called, or an inclining inwards of the right knee-joint until it closely resembles the right side of a letter K, is the almost certain penalty of habitually bearing any burden of bulk in the right hand.

6. *Baker's dozen*: thirteen. (See last quot.)

1599 J. Cooke *Tu Quoque* in Dodsl. *O. P.* (1780) VII. 49 Mine's a baker's dozen: Master Bubble, tell your money. 1611 in Florio. 1733 Fielding *Quix.* iii. vi, I dare swear there were a good round baker's dozen at least. 1859 Kiley *Liber Albus* Pref. 68 These dealers..[Hucksters] on purchasing their bread from the bakers, were privileged by law to receive thirteen batches for twelve, and this would seem to have been the extent of their profits. Hence the expression, still in use, 'A baker's dozen.'

Ba·kerdom, condition of a baker. **Ba·kership**, skill as a baker.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Apr. 3/1 The first baker..was about to produce a card to prove his bakerdom and respectability.

Bakeress (bē·kərès). *rare.* [f. Baker + -ess; cf. *baxter* and *backstress*.] A female baker.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. xi. 352 The Baker, the Bakeress, and Baker's Boy. 1872 *Vagab. Jack* i. in *Casquet Lit.*, I have a perfect recollection of the pretty bakeress.

Ba·kerly, *a.* and *adv.* [f. Baker + -ly².] Baker-like; after the manner of a baker.

1593 *Pass. Morrice* 82 Spindle shankte, or bakerly kneed.

Bakery (bē·kəri). [f. Baker + -y: see -ery.]

1. Baker's work; the craft or business of the baker.

1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* xii. (R.) Daniel saw his feet to be made and bakt but of britel bakkery. 1765 Smollett *Trav.* 186 The butchery and the bakery which they farm at so much a year.

2. A place for making bread; the whole establishment of a baker.

1857 Eliza Acton *Eng. Bread-Bk.* 40 Converting the small bakeries, conducted on the old system, into mechanical bakeries. 1872 Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 116 Public bakeries were established in 1276.

Ba·kestone. Commonly in dialect form 6– bak-, backstone. [f. Bake *v.* + Stone.] A flat stone or slate on which cakes are baked in the oven; a plate of iron used for the same purpose.

1531 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) I. 113 One backstoone and one speuil. 1575 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 255, i backstone, iij^d. j. yron speite..j litle broile yron. 1818 in *E. Burt's Lett. N. Scott.* I. 246 Poured out upon the bake-stone like a pancake. 1865 Mrs. Stretton *Queen of C.* 150 A backstone cake out of the oven. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* xxix. (D.) Here's to the oats with the backstone on the board!

Bakestre, obs. form of Baxter, female baker.

Bakey, bakie (bē·ki, bæ·ki). *Sc.* Also **baikie**. [? dim. of Back *sb.*²; or ad. F. *baquet*: cf. Backet.] A square wooden vessel for carrying coals, etc. Hence **Bakieful**.

1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 174 The bakiefu's o' ashes. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 414 The chamber-maid..swept them all away in her bakey.

Baking (bē·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Bake *v.* + -ing¹.]

1. The action of the verb Bake; the process of preparing bread; the hardening or 'firing' of earthenware.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxvii. (1495) 643 Brede is made of mele by medlynge of water and bakyng of fyre. 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. (Ashm. 1652) 55 In Bakinge, and Brewinge, and other Crafts all. 1622 Hevlin *Cosmogr.* in Sir T. Blount *Nat. Hist.* (1693) 138 The Boyling and Baking of Sugar. 1847 Kinglake *Eothen* xvii, Principles of bread-baking..sanctioned by the experience of ages. 1868 J. Marryat *Pottery* Gloss. s.v. *Kiln*, The only colours..which will endure the extreme heat of the first baking.

2. The product of this action; the bread baked at a time, a batch.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 21/2 Bakynge (or bahche), *pistura*. 1598 Florio, *Fornata*, an ouen full, or a batche of bread, a baking. 1860 Miss Yonge *Stokesley Secr.* xiii. (1880) 306 Susan with..her plate of bakings.

3. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *baking craft, hours*; *baking-dish, -house, -iron, -oven, -plate*; **Baking-powder**, a powder used in baking as a substitute for yeast, through the effervescence of which carbonic acid is diffused through the dough.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxvii. (1495) 643 By bakynge crafte brede is made. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 21/2 Bakynge howse, *panificium*. 1563 *Thersites* in *Old Plays* (1848) 41 The backster of Balockburye with her baking pele. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 567 Plautus..maketh mention of..a baking pan. 1863 *Scotsman* 16 Mar., To enter bakehouses during baking hours. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 120/2 Patent Hot-Air Continuous Baking Oven, with Travelling Baking Plate.

Ba·king, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².] That bakes; hot enough to bake. Hence **Bakingly** *adv.*

1865 F. Parkman *Champlain* ix. (1875) 302 The fierce sun fell on the bald, baking rock. 1882 Russell in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 331/1 Under the 'baking sun.' 1867 Miss Broughton *Not Wisely* I. 18 Too bakingly hot for a long walk. 1880 Miss Fothergill *Wellfields* I. iii, The sun shone bakingly upon the round stones.

Bakken, bakker, -more: see Back-.

Bakoun, obs. form of Bacon.

‖ **Baksheesh, bakhshish** (bæ·kʃīʃ). Forms: 7 bacsheese, 8 buxie, backsishe, bacshish, 9 bach-, backshish, ba(c)ksheesh, bu(c)kshish, -sheesh, buxees, bakhshîsh. [Pers. بخشيش *bakhshīsh* present, f. *bakhshī-dan* to give; now used in Arabic, Turkish, and Urdu.] Oriental term for: A gratuity, present of money, 'tip.'

[1625 Purchas *Pilgrimes* II. 1340 Who..would prostitute her selfe to any man Bacsheese (as they say in the Arabicke tongue) that is gratis freely.] 1755 *60 Ives* 51 (Col. Yule) Buxie money. 1775 R. Chandler *Trav. Asia Min.* viii. 1825 A demand of bac-shish, a reward or present; which term, from its frequent use, was already become very familiar to us. 1781 *Gentl. Mag.* 113 The Backsishe, or money to drink. 1814 Mrs. Sherwood *Henry & Bearer* 29 And gave Boosy..four rupees, buckshish. 1854 W. Arnold *Oakfield* I. 239 The relieved bearers..most unceremoniously demanded buxees. 1863 Miss Whately *Ragged Life Egypt* x. 84 Asking loudly for backsheesh. 1876 *Times* 20 Apr., Fresh baksheesh to the unworthy minions of the harem.

Ba·ksheesh, *v.* [f. prec.] To give a present of money to; to bribe, 'tip.' Also *absol.* quasi-*intr.*

1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 167 The higher grades..were reserved for those who backsheeshed the highest. 1884 Gen. Gordon in *Pall Mall G.* 6 May 12/1 You would..make terms with Mahdi by making me backsheesh Mahdi.

Bakster, obs. f. Baxter, female baker.

Bakstone, obs. and dial. f. Bakestone.

Bakt, obs. f. Baked.

Bal. [a. Cornish *bal* 'collection of mines.'] Also 6–7 ball. A mine. *Attrib.*, as in *bal-girl, -work*.

c 1600 Norden *Spec. Brit.* Cornw. (1728) 45 Godolphyn ball. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 951 Godolphin Ball is the most famous of all the Balls or Mines in Cornwall. 1812 *Ann. Reg.* 52/1 Bal girls, as the girls are called who work about the mines. 1851 Kingsley *Yeast* xiii. 252 He could not stand the bal work.

Bal, obs. f. Ball and Bale *sb.* fire.

Balaam (bē·lăm).

1. Name of the prophet whose history is narrated in *Numbers* xxii–xxiv, used connotatively. Hence: **Balaam** *v.*, to make a Balaam of. **Balaamite**, one who follows religion for the sake of gain; whence **Balaamitical** *a.*

1648 Milton *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. (1851) 571 God..hath so dispos'd the mouth of these Balaams, that comming to Curse, they have stumbled into a kind of Blessing. 1598 T. Bastard *Chrestoleros* (1880) 87 Bala-ming his patron which did him this wrong, Am not I thine asse which haue seru'd thee thus long. 1559 *Hist. Est. Scot.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* 73 The Bishopp of St. Andrewes, with his Balamites, came to St. Giles Kirk. 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 36 b, Maintayning the Nicolaitan or Balaamiticall doctrine.

2. (In journalistic slang) Trumpery paragraphs reserved to fill up the columns of a newspaper or magazine. **Balaam-box** (or **-basket**), a receptacle for such matter; in U. S. printing-offices, a place in which stereotype paragraphs are kept for similar use.

1826 Scott *Mal. Malagr.* iii. 3 How much Balaam (speaking technically) I have edged out of your valuable paper. 1839 Lockhart *Scott* lxx. (1842) 622 *Balaam* is the cant name for asinine paragraphs about monstrous productions of nature and the like, kept standing in type to be used whenever the real news of the day leave an awkward space that must be filled up somehow. 1861 A. K. H. B. *Recr. Country P.* Ser. II. 59 Rubbishing articles which are at present consigned to the Balaam-box. 1873 F. Hall *Mod. Eng.* 17 Consigned, by the editor, to his balaam-basket.

Balace, obs. form of Balas (ruby).

‖ **Balachong** (bæ·lătʃɒŋ). Also 7 balachaun, 9 balichung. [a. Malay *bilachân.*] A condiment for rice, much used in China, consisting of putrid shrimps or small fishes pounded up with salt and spices, and then dried.

1697 Dampier in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 602 Balachaun is a composition of a strong savour, yet a very delightsome dish to the Tonquinese. 1854 Stocqueler *Brit. India* 279 Rice..is rendered savoury by the addition of salt, ngapee, or balachoung. 1864 in Webster.

Balade, -adde, obs. ff. Ballad, Ballade.

Baladine (bæ·lădīn). Also 6–7 **balladin(e**, 7 **baladyne**. [a. F. *baladin, -ine*, f. *ballade* dancing-song: see Ballad.]

† **1.** A theatrical dancer; a mountebank, buffoon.

1599 *Basilikon Doron* (1603) 127 Delight not to keepe..in your company, comœdians or balladines. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xv. § 1 Trickes of Tumblers, Funambuloes, Baladynes. 1676 Etheredge *Man of Mode* II. i. 19 (1684) Their best Balladins, who are Now practising a famous Ballat.

2. A female public dancer. *rare.*

1863 Browning *In Balcony* II, The first breathing woman's cheek, First dancer's, gipsy's, or street baladine's.

† **3.** A ballad-maker or -singer. Cf. Balladier.

1604 Hieron *Wks.* I. 551 Ddd iij, Meeting with our common aduersary..in the fashion of a Rimer or Balladine.

† **Ba·lan.** *Obs.* [? a. OF. *balin, ballin*: see Godef.] A strong stuff made of tow.

1340 *Alexander* (Stev.) 4851 In bole and in balan buskes he his fotez. [L. *fecit sibi subtalares lineos.*]

Balance (bæ·lăns), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **balaunce**, 5 **belans, belauns, -nce**, 5–6 **ballaunce**, 6 **ballanis, -es**, 6–8 **ballance**, 7 **bilanz**, 3– **balance**. [a. Fr. *balance* (= Sp. *balanza*, Pr. *balansa*, It. *bilancia*) :—late L. **bilancia* a pair of scales, f. el. L. *bilanx, bilanc-em*, adj. (in *libra bilanx*) 'two-scaled,' f. *bi-* twice + *lanx* flat plate, scale.]

I. Literal senses.

1. An apparatus for weighing, consisting of a beam poised so as to move freely on a central pivot, with a scale pan at each end.

[*c* 1275 in *Liber Albus* I. 226 Deit estre peise par balaunce le Roy. 1297 *Lib. Custum.* 107 (Probatio Tronæ.) Silvester de Farnham custos balanciæ Domini Regis.] *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 947 Wel y understande whider þe balaunce bowes. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monkes T.* 508 And in a balaunce weyen eche mountaine. *c* 1450 in Wright's *Voc.* 227 *Bilanx*, belans. 1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, iv, In every City..should be a common Balance, with common Weights. 1573 Bible (Bishops') *Prov.* xvi. 11 A true weight and ballaunce are the Lordes iudgement. 1635 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* I. ii. 31 The Bilanz or Ballance. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lii 266 We incline the balance..by lessening the weight in one scale. 1881 N. T. (Revised) *Rev.* vi. 5 He had a balance in his hand [1611 a pair of balances].

† **2.** *sing.* One scale of a balance; *pl.* 'scales.'

a. with pl. *balances*. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1388 Wyclif *Ps.* lxii. 9 The sones of men ben liers in balauncis. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 65 Alle her good dedes in the same balaunce..and alle her evelle dedes in that other balaunce. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. ii. 35 Weighed out in ballaunces. 1611 Bible *Rev.* vi. 5 A paire of balances in his hand. 1645 Digby *Nat. Bodies* iii. (1658) 19 Take a pinte of air; and weigh it against a pinte of water, and you will see the ballance of the last go down a main.

† **b.** The plural was sometimes *balance*. (Partly due to final *-s, -ce*, partly to confusion of sense.) *Obs.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* 141 Weyed in ballaunce. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 255 Are there ballance heere to weigh the flesh? 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. i. § 6 I. 138 In one Hand..a Red Rose, in the other a pair of Ballance.

† **3.** A flat dish resembling a scale; L. *lanx*. *Obs.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii. iv. 142 Syne furth of platis or ballancis beline, Wyth pasit flesch plenist the altaris.

4. a. One of the zodiacal constellations (more commonly called *Libra*). **b.** The seventh sign of the Zodiac ♎, into which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox.

In the time of Hipparchus, B.C. 130, the *sign* corresponded with the *constellation*, whence the name; but owing to the precession of the equinoxes, its first point is now far in the west of the constellation *Virgo*.

1488 Caxton *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 19 A planete that men call libra that is as moche to say as a balaunce. *c* 1500 *Almanak* (*for* 1386) 2 Saturn es exalted in þe 20 gre of þe Balaunce. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 46 And seated near the Ballance, poise the Days. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. i, The celestial Balance.

5. By recent extension: Any apparatus used in weighing, whether acting by leverage, or by the resistance of a spring.

1829 U. K. S. *Nat. Philos.* I. *Mech.* II. v. § 45 The Danish balance is a steel-yard. 1832 — II. *Electr.* iv. § 74 The most perfect electrometer for measuring very small quantities of electricity, is..the torsion balance.

6. *Watchmaking*, A mechanical contrivance which regulates the speed of a clock or watch.

1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* xxvii. 206 The noise made by the ballance. 1727 Pope *Bathos* 114 In clock-making one artist makes the balance, another the spring. 1884 F. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 15 Gold balances are preferable to steel.

† **b.** A pendulum. *Obs. rare.*

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* Notes 152/2 The nearer you place the lead to the centre, the swifter the balance moves.

7. *Naut.* The operation or result of reefing with a Balance-reef: see 22.

1762-9 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 387 The head, with doubling canvas fenced around, In balance near the lofty peak they bound. 1769 — *Dict. Marine* (1789) s.v., The balance of the mizen is thus performed.

¶ Confused with BALLAST. (Cf. also BALLACE.)

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 5 No otherwyse than the balans dothe staye the shippes in tyme of tempest. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Balasse, ballast, or ballance.

II. Figurative senses.

8. The metaphorical balance of justice, reason, opinion, by which actions and principles are weighed or estimated.

c 1384 CHAUCER *Mother of God* 20 The fende..wil pluk at the balance To wey vs doun. 1573 *Scot. Poems 16th C.* (1801) II. 297 Beir equal ballanis baith to riche and puir. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. 324 A Moth wil turne the ballance, which Piramus which Thisby is the better. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 121 Snatch from his hands the balance and the rod, Rejudge his justice, be the God of God! 1852 TUPPER *Proverb. Philos.* 288 Who .. poised in the balances of order the power to attract and to repel?

†**b.** One scale of the balance. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iv. 87 But in the Ballance of great Bullingbrooke, Besides himselfe, are all the English Peeres. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. iv. (1718) 17 Put in the triple crown Thy balance will not draw: thy balance will not down.

9. The wavering balance of Fortune or chance, in which issues hang in suspense.

c 1320 *Syr Bevis* 1559 Almest is lif was in balaunse. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 60 Best is I strive nat Ageyn the peys of fortunes balaunce. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 34/2 The victorie depended long in doubtfull balance. 1612 WOONALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 24 Mens lives hang in the ballance. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XXII. 271 Jove lifts the golden balances, that show The fates of mortal men.

†**10.** Hence: **a.** Subjective uncertainty; hesitation, wavering, doubt. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 200 Hii were syker al, wyþoute balance. 1340 *Ayenb.* 30 Hy byeth ine greate balance of hyre helþe of zaule. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* G viij b, As they were in suche balaunces theyr child deyde. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 439 Our Counsels at Court were so in ballance, between the Desires of living at least fair with France, and the Fears of too much displeasing the Parliaments.

†**b.** Objective uncertainty or suspense; risk, hazard.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 156 Ten þousand mark & mo, þat now er in balance. 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 58, I dar lay in balaunce Al that I have in my possessioun. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 56 A woman puttithe her worshipe in balance to ansuere and speke to moche. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxiii. 478 For the loue of me ye haue put in balance your landes. 1685 BURNET tr. *More's Utop.* 129 On whom..they cast the chief Balance of the War.

11. Power to decide or determine; authoritative control.

1393 GNWER *Conf.* III. 381 There is a state .. Above all other on erthe here, Which hath the londe in his balaunce. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1599) Ep. Ded., God hath .. put into your hands the ballance of power. 1760 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. (1831) 75 Henry viii. of England held the balance with less delicacy, but with a stronger hand.

III. That which balances, or produces equilibrium.

12. A weight put into one scale to equal the preponderating weight in the other, and produce equilibrium; a counterpoise. Hence *fig.* a thing of equal influence, importance, or value; a counter-consideration, set-off, match.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 183 To whom I promise A counterpoize: If not to thy estate, A ballance more repleat. 1659 NEVILLE in Burton's *Diary* (1828) IV. 25 You give them salaries to be your balance. 1723 WONROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 75 A sweet balance, yea, an overbalance, in sweet communion with God. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 6 (1882) 404 If France .. had ceased to be a balance to Spain, she found a new balance in Flanders.

IV. A balanced condition.

13. A condition in which two (or more) opposing forces balance each other; equilibrium: **a.** of things ponderable.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* 14 *note*, Such Alterations in the æquipoise or ballance of the Atmosphere. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 283 The balance of the planets and the sun.

b. of things imponderable.

1642 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 1. 136 Where I find their actions in ballance with my Country-men's, I honour .. them. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 693 Two Degrees of Cold, to two of Heat, make a Poyze in Elements, and a Ballance in Nature. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 110 The perfect balance of the two elements of consciousness.

c. Balance of power (*in Europe*): such an adjustment of power among sovereign states that no single state is in a position to interfere with the independence of the rest; international equilibrium. [See 1579 in 11: ballance of power.]

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Impr.* To Reader, Great danger might ensue in breaking the Ballance of Europe. 1701 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3758/7 Your Glorious Design of Re-establishing a just Ballance of Power in Europe. 1761 CHURCHILL *Night* Poems I. 88 Europe's balance hangs upon his tongue. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xi. 204 The battle of Lutzen which determined the balance of power between Roman Catholicism and Protestantism in Germany.

14. General harmony between the parts of anything, springing from the observance of just proportion and relation; esp. in the Arts of Design.

1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 120 These mix'd with art .. Make and maintain the balance of the mind. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. I. viii, In all perfectly beautiful objects, there is found the opposition of one part to another, and a reciprocal balance. 1883 — *Art of England* i. 11 Absolutely faithful balances of colour and shade. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 778 1 She has in no way attempted to alter the balance of the characters [in a play].

15. Stability or steadiness due to the equilibrium prevailing between all the forces of any system.

a. Physical equipoise, perfectly balanced action.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 349 In even ballance down they light. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxiii, Swayed himself to and fro to preserve his balance. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. viii. 167 But lost his own balance and fell out of the boat.

b. Equipoise of mind, character, or feelings; equanimity, mental composure, sanity.

1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* I. xvi. 198 If my mind had retained its balance. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* xvi. 266 A strong moral character..keeps its balance, and is not carried away by the love of human praise.

V. The turn of the balance.

16. The preponderating weight; the net result of estimating conflicting principles, forces, etc.

1747 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 121 I. 327 This pleasure will increase so that the balance will be greatly to your advantage. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xv. (1862) 219 The balance of evidence appears in favour of the due execution. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 267 In Germany..the balance of unjust interference lay on the imperial side.

VI. The adjustment of accounts.

17. The process of finding the difference, if any, between the Dr. and Cr. sides of an account, or set of accounts; the exhibition of this process in a tabular form; the result so ascertained or exhibited.

1588 MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* F viij b, The ballance of your booke is to be vnderstoode, a leafe of paper disposed and made in length and crossed in the middes, etc.. Vf the summes of money, of Debitor and Creditor bee like, than is your ballance well. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 30 Sept., I have also made up .. my monthly ballance and find that .. I am worth £680. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* 90 John..brought in Frog debtor to him upon the balance, £3382 12*s*. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 4 May, £160,000 has been taken out on balance for export.

b. esp. *To strike a balance*: to determine the exact difference, if any, between the two sides of an account or set of accounts. *lit.* and *fig.*

1638 WILKINS *New World* I, Those rewards and punishments by which..the balance of good and evil in this life is to be struck. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 87 Not to run long accounts, but to strike clear balances at certain set seasons.

c. *gen.* A comparative reckoning. *rare.*

1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 67 This Nation gained upon a Balance of the Ships taken from us, and the Captures we made of the Enemy. 1861 PYCROFT *Agony P.* xliii. 364 The blessings of the Langley Cottage, whether greater or less upon the balance, were of a kind not known at Langley Hall.

d. Balance of trade: the estimation of the difference of value between the commercial exports and imports of a country; the difference itself, as it is in favour of, or against, the country.

1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 164 The Ballance of Trade .. is to be taken by a strict scrutiny of what proportion the value of the Commodities exported out of this Kingdom bear, to those imported. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* II. 12 Portugal pays us a Million every Year upon the Ballance of Trade. 1830 *Edinb. Encycl.* IV. 370 The exploded doctrine of a balance of trade. 1879 FAWCETT *Free Trade & Prot.* 18 Granting bounties on exports..with a view of creating a favourable balance of trade.

18. An equality between the total of the two sides of an account, when added up, after making all entries on both sides. Cf. 13.

1651 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 139, I do bring my accounts to a very near balance. 1881 GLADSTONE in *Times* 8 Oct. 6/4 While we exported £8,860,000, we imported £8,509,000. That is very nearly a balance.

19. The difference between the Dr. and Cr. sides of an account, or set of accounts.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 370 Take all the remainders of the Accounts by Debitor and Creditor, which is the ballance of the Booke. 1819 J. GREIG *Rep. Acc. Edin.* 7 The balance shews the increase of the City's debts. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iii. 76 Such arrangements may continue for years without the balance ever being a credit-balance.

b. *Balance* (*of indebtedness*): the difference between the total amounts which two persons, societies, or nations mutually owe each other.

1786 BURKE *Art. agst. Hastings* xv. § 1 The enormous balances and remissions on that settlement arose from a general collusion between the farmers and collectors. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. clxvii, We..draw the accompts of evil, And find a deuced balance with the devil. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* vii. 157 The fundamental principle, upon which the price of bills rests in the 'balance of indebtedness.'

20. a. *Balance* (*in hand*): the sum of money remaining over after realizing all assets and discharging all liabilities. **b.** *Balance* (*due*): the sum still outstanding on an account.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5842/4 A Bill for the Ballance of his Victualling Account. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. viii. 175 He required him .. to pay the balance due. 1768 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* Let. 3 Oct., Thou hast indeed paid me 'scot and lot': and even left a balance in my hands. 1828 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 221 The large balance of the ransom which still remained unpaid. 1876 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. i. 44 A delightful balance at his bankers.

21. *Comm. slang*: The remainder, the rest.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 443 Balance, long familiar to American ears, is becoming so to ours. In an account of a ship on fire we read 'Those saved remained the balance of the night watching the burning wreck.' 1883 P. FITZGERALD *Recr. Lit. Man* 170 Every one is away shooting or riding; a balance of the ladies is left.

22. *Comb.* balance-beam, the beam of a balance, *also* the beam keeping a drawbridge balanced aloft; **balance-bob** (see quot.); **balance-fish**, the hammer-headed shark (*Squalus zygæna*); **balance-frame** (see quot.); **balance-knife**, a table-knife of which the handle is made sufficiently heavy to keep the blade from touching the cloth; **balance-man**, one who acts as an equipoise and preserves the balance; **balance-master, -mistress**, a posture-maker, tumbler, 'equilibrist'; **balance-reef**, the closest reef of a lower fore-and-aft sail, making it nearly triangular, used to steady the ship in stormy weather, whence *balance-reefed*; **balance seat**, a mode of riding in which the body is balanced in the saddle without support from the stirrups; **balance-sheet**, a tabular statement of assets and liabilities, showing the character and amount of the balance; **balance-step** (= GOOSE-STEP); **balance-wise** *adv.*, in the manner of a balance; **balance-yard**, the beam of a balance. Also *balance-holder, -maker*, etc., and many attrib. combinations in *Watchmaking* (see 4), as *balance-arc, -cock, -spring, -staff, -wheel* (also *fig.*).

1813 SCOTT *Triermain* I. xv. The 'balance-beams obey'd the blast, And down the trembling drawbridge cast. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 404/1 Excess of weight .. may .. damage the 'balance-beam. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, 'Balance-bob, a heavy lever ballasted at one end, and attached at the other to the pump-rod, the weight of which it thus helps to carry. 1683 4 ROBINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 479 The Zygæna or 'Ballance Fish, as large as the Saw Fish. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 107 Hammer-headed shark, or 'balance-fish. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navy* 9 'Balance frames, those frames, or bends of timber, of the same capacity or area, which are equally distant from the centre of gravity. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 107 What has been said about witnesses applies equally to the 'balance-holder. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 14 The fabrication of what are called 'balance knives. 1611 COTGR., *Balancier*, a 'ballance-maker. 1828 STEUART *Planter's G.* 251 Sending up a couple of 'Balancemen to the top; who .. serve as movable makeweights. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xv. 210 The 'balance-master's attention to a single point, in order to preserve his balance. 1801 STRUTT *Sp. & Past.* III. v. (1845) 231 Tymbesteres, or 'balance-mistresses. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* v. 10 Under close-reefed topsails, 'balance-reefed trysail. 1873 *Daily News* 21 May 5/6 That patent hernia-producing institution, the 'balance-seat. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 4 The 'balance-sheets of our merchants and manufacturers have been equally adverse. 1853 (13 Oct.) BRIGHT *Peace, Sp.* (1876) 462 If a 'balance-sheet could be shown of what Algeria has cost France. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 16 The 'balance step in double time. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 246 The 'balance spring has then to be unpinned every time the 'balance staff is removed. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2550/4 A Silver 'Ballance-Watch. 1655 MRQ. WORC. *Cent. Inv.* XX, How to bring up water 'Balance-wise. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 937 Watches, which instead of a 'Ballance-wheele are regulated by a Pendulum. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* viii. 212 Fabian .. is the 'balance-wheel between the other two, to keep them in check. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 35 The other scale .. seemed full up to the very 'balance-yard.

Balance (bæ'lăns), *v.* [a. F. *balancer*, f. *balance* sb. (Like the sb., in certain senses confused with *ballast*.)]

I. To place or weigh in the scales. Chiefly *fig.*

1. *trans.* To weigh (a matter); to estimate the two aspects or sides of anything; to ponder.

1694 R. LESTRANGE *Fables* cccv. 436 We Weigh and Ballance things before we pronounce them to be either Good or Evil. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. i, Weighing and balancing what you were pleased to mention. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 149 She balanced this a little, And told me she would answer us to-day.

2. To weigh two things, considerations, etc., against each other, so as to ascertain which preponderates.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii. 31 Then would he ballance heaven and hell together. 1629 R. HILL *Pathw. Piety* II. 137 Christ..is balanced with Barabbas, and thought lighter than a murderer. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 47 To weigh and balance Pleasures and Uneasinesses. 1875 GRINDON *Life* i. 1 Truth .. is determined by balancing probabilities. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xviii. 216 His good and bad actions are balanced against each other.

3. To counterbalance or counterpoise one thing *by*, *with*, or *against* another.

1624 LD. KENSINGTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 301 III. 173 That the honor of the Prince .. might be deerer to her then to be balanced with that which, etc. 1625 BACON *Ess.* (1862) 154 Another meanes to curbe them, is to Ballance them by others, as Proud as they. 1850 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. § I. viii, A mass of subdued colour may be balanced by a point of a powerful one. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 47 The self-same wisdom which balanced Egypt against Assyria. 1884 *American* VII. 345 To balance asymmetrically-placed entrance-doors with lobsided windows.

4. To bring to or keep in equilibrium.

1634 HABINGTON *Castara* 47 That Kings, to ballance true content, shall say: Would they were great as we, we blest as they. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* I. 60 Did not the sneer of more impartial men At sense and virtue balance all again. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 81 On which it may fix its attention, and thus balance its own energies. 1853 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 282 [The painter] may fail to balance his masses.

5. To steady (a body under the influence of opposing forces); to poise, keep steady or erect.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xiii, Strong men .. balancing chests of drawers..upon their heads. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-Bk.* 54 Sculptors are sometimes obliged to use a species of tail in balancing their statues.

b. *refl.* and *intr.* To keep oneself in equilibrium.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 15 The Instructor will .. make the recruit balance upon the left foot. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* iv. 58 Balanced herself half over the balcony-rail.

6. To steady, give (mental) balance or ballast to.

1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* 1 Tim. iii. 6 Young, raw Christians .. have had less time to learn the great things which should ballance them. [See BALANCED *ppl. a.* 3.]

II. To act as things in the opposite scales of a balance; *lit.* and *fig.*

7. *trans.* To equal in weight, counterpoise, neutralize the weight of. Also *absol.* to balance (each other).

a 1727 NEWTON (J.) The attraction of the glass is balanced .. by the contrary attraction of the liquor. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 91 The column of water .. balances the atmospheric pressure. *Mod.* Do these scales balance?

8. *Hence*: To compensate, neutralize the effect of, make up for.

a 1593 MARLOWE *Dido* III. iv, I saw no King like thee, Whose golden crown might balance my content. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. ii. § 57 III. 292 Wherefore, to ballance the Protestants, the Jesuits were set on foot. 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Rolls Chap.* v. 92 So many things .. ballance the Sorrow of it. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* I. xxiv. 358 Our duties balance each other. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 384 And weariness was balanced with delight.

9. *intr.* To act as a counterpoise, be equal (*with*).

1579 BEARD *Theat. Gods Judgm.* (1612) 539 Could such a punishment ballance with his so .. great offences?

III. To oscillate like the beam of a balance.

10. *intr.* To waver, deliberate, hesitate. Cf. 1.

1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 628 Her great danger .. invited my assistance, which, without balancing, I ran to pay her. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xxvi. 246 He had .. no very strong aspirations after matrimony, and had balanced about it a good while. 1825 R. WARD *Tremaine* I. v. 37 Mrs. Belson balanced some time upon this, as any good mother would. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. ix. 373 The same disposition to balance and temporize .. wrecked his fortunes as a statesman.

11. Of partners in dancing: To move to and fro in converse directions like the arms of a balance, to *set to* a partner.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. iv. (1883) 113, I must rub up my balancing, and chasing, and boring. 1859 in WORCESTER.

12. *trans.* To sway backwards and forwards.

1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 200 Tuning his voice and balancing his hands.

IV. Of an account. *lit.* and *fig.*

13. *trans.* To add up the debit and credit sides of an account or set of accounts, and ascertain the difference, if any, between their respective amounts.

1588 MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* E vij, At your viages returne .. ballance vp the bookes. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 130 To compute and balance my gain and my loss. 1796 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 383 Thus we balance the account;—defeat and dishonour abroad; oppression at home. *a* 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Crt.* 43 'Oh! who would cast and balance at a desk?'

14. To make such entries in an account or set of accounts as make the two sides equal; to produce an equality in the total amounts of the debit and credit entries of a set of accounts.

b. In this sense, also, accounts are said (intr.) *to balance* (i.e. themselves); or an entry is said to *balance the account*, or *balance* an opposite entry.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 371 And if he had beene a loser by the Account of profit and losse, then must he make his Capitall Debtor, and the said Account Creditor, to ballance the matter. 1675 GREGORY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* II. 276, I cannot perceive how the balance balanceth the book. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* III. viii. 373 The happy crisis which was to ballance the account of all their past calamities. 1878 JEVONS *Prin. Pol. Econ.* 52 To make the profits of the successful business balance the losses of the unfortunate ones.

15. *Hence*: To settle (an account) by paying an amount due, to clear off a liability.

1740 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 142 The end of the season, when dues to ballance came too thick upon 'em. 1877 H. PAGE *De Quincey* II. xvi. 20 A cheque for £30, to balance his account.

V. 16. *Naut.* To reef with a balance-reef, so as to steady the ship in bad weather: see BALANCE *sb.* 22. Perhaps originally *ballast.*

[Cf. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 414 We furl'd our Main-sail, and hallasted our Mizen.] 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 460 The balanced mizen, rending to the head. 1769 — *Dict. Marine* (1789), s.v., A boom main-sail is balanced, after all its reefs are taken in, by rolling up .. the aftmost lower corner.

¶ **17.** To ballast. *Obs. rare.* Cf. BALANCE *sb.* 7 ¶.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1836) 202 There is no ship so balanced with massie matter as their heades are fraught with all kinde of baudie songes. [Cf. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Upper-work* .. that part of a ship which is above the surface of the water when she is properly balanced for a sea-voyage.]

Balanceable (bæ·lănsăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being balanced.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 3 Great successes .. which they judge no otherwise ballanceable than by this spoil.

Balanced (bæ·lănst), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. *lit.* Poised; so arranged, placed, or adjusted with a counterpoise, as to remain in equilibrium.

1611 COTGR., *Balancé*, Ballanced, weighed, peised. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 1000 The pendulous round Earth with ballanc't Aire In counterpoise. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xv, Loose crags .. chance-poised and balanced, lay. 1869 *Daily News* 12 June, The Cerberus has a balanced rudder.

2. Having the opposed parts or tendencies so adjusted as to produce equilibrium or equality.

1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosam.* (1717) 47 Thus stood I ballanc'd equally precise, Till my frail Flesh did weigh me down to Sin. 1727 SWIFT *Balance Eur.* Wks. 1755 III. II. 128 Now Europe's balanc'd, neither side prevails. 1870 JEBB *Sophocles' Electra* Introd. 10 Contending and almost balanced claims. 1877 RUSKIN *Laws Fesole* I. ii, Every system is imperfect which pays more than a balanced and equitable attention to any one of the three skills.

3. Well arranged or disposed; stable in character by due proportion of parts.

1624 QUARLES *Sion's Sonn.* (1717) 349 The ruby portals of thy hallanc'd words Send forth a welcome relish. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* iii. (1852) 60 Neither can it .. operate with any weight upon a justly balanced mind. 1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 83 The birth of a balanced artist.

4. *Logic.* (See quot.)

1849 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 71 The middle [term] is said to be balanced when it is distributed in both premisses alike. The extremes of the conclusion are balanced when both alike are distributed. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 258 Moods .. balanced as respects both Terms and Propositions.

Balancement (bæ·lănsmĕnt). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of balancing; a balanced condition; equilibrium, equipoise.

1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & A.* 332 Sacrificing a complete balancement of parts for the sake of obtaining variety.

Balancer (bæ·lănsəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1]; cf. AF. *balancer*, OF. *balancier.*]

†**1.** One who weighs with a balance. *Obs. rare.*

[1309 *Hustings Rolls Lond.* No. 38. 102 Ralph le Balancer, Pepperer. 1320 *Ibid.* No. 49. 1 Le Balauncer.] 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xxxiv. (1859) 37 Neyeng toward the balaunce .. she sayd to the balauncer; How is it in oure partye? 1611 COTGR., *Balanceur*, a ballancer; a weigher of things in a ballance.

2. One who balances himself in difficult positions; a tumbler, acrobat.

c 1510 *Cocke Lorelles B.* 10 Balancers, tynne casters, and skryueners. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* iv. iv, The feats of balancers and rope dancers. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Rhet.* (1860) 355 Posture-maker or balancer.

3. One who keeps things in equilibrium, or maintains the balance of power.

1731 A. HILL *Adv. Poets* xxxi, Ballancers of State. 1795 *Scots Mag.* LVII. 884/2 A republican balancer of Europe, which the new republic would be.

4. Something which helps to preserve the balance; *spec.* the knobbed filaments (*halteres* or *poisers*), which in two-winged flies replace the posterior wings, a name given (in F.) by Réaumur from their resemblance to the *balancier* used in coining.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Ballancers* .. under the wings of the two-winged flies. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* Org. Nat. II. 56/1 In the long-bodied .. abdominal fishes, the ventrals .. subserve the office of accessory balancers. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 554 The .. halteres or balancers .. are the only vestiges of the hinder pair of wings.

Balancing (bæ·lănsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BALANCE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. BALANCE.

1. *lit.* Weighing, poising; acrobatic posturing.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 162 The Arts of Alchymy and Ballancing. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 76 The wheels and springs or ballancings of Nature. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. v. 190 Tumbling, and balancing .. exhibited by the gleemen. 1883 PAYN *Thicker than W.* I. 181 Beginning to lose confidence in his balancing pole upon this very high rope.

2. *fig.* Pondering, consideration, critical comparison.

1666 TILLOTSON *Rule Faith* II. iii. § 10 Exact balancing of every particular word. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* II. ii. (1874) I. 339 Objections and replies, and ballancing of arguments.

3. Hesitation between opposing considerations; uncertainty.

1598 BACON *Faction, Ess.* (Arb.) 80 When Matters haue stucke long in ballancing. 1817 FOSTER *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. cv. 465, I am in a great state of doubt and balancing. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 189/1 Balancings between Torquay and Madeira.

4. The placing of one thing over against another as in a balance, compensation; reduction to equilibrium, proportionate adjustment.

1612 TRAVERS *Supplic.* in Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* II. 656 So unequal a balancing of faults and punishments. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* Preiij a, Knowing not how to reward an action that was beyond all ballancing. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 87/2 This balancing of evil by evil. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 4/1 There was [no] finer balancing of mental and moral gifts than in Mr. Cobden.

5. Comparison, or equalization, of the credit and debit totals of an account.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. § 5. 41 Ballancing, Evening of Accounts. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* II. 10 By such a Ballancing of Accounts. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 16 The balancing system.

6. Oscillation about a position of equilibrium.

1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* 457 A top .. undergoes also a balancing of its axis of figure or rotation, analogous to the oscillations of the Earth.

Ba·lancing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. Weighing, pondering; hesitating.

1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Phil.* vii. § 5. 228 Cicero .. had a singularly equitable, balancing, compromising nature.

2. Producing equilibrium, compensating.

1645 W. GOODE *Publ. Spir.* A ij b, That Ballancing providence of our most wise God. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. § 26 Buildings are generally bad which have large balancing features at the extremities. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* iii. (1857) 42 Though there were .. no trees, there were some balancing advantages.

3. Acrobatic.

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. v. 190 Tumbling and balancing women.

‖ **Balandra** (bălæ·ndră). [Sp.; cf. BILANDER.] A small coasting vessel.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vii. (1873) 134 A balandra, or one-masted vessel of about a hundred tons' burden.

Balanid (bæ·lănid). *Zool.* [f. BALAN-US + -ID.] A member of the *Balanidæ* or Acorn-shells.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 685/1 The shells of the Balanids present several striking peculiarities of structure.

Balaniferous (bælănĭ·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *balanus* acorn + -(i)FEROUS; cf. F. *balanifère.*] Acorn-bearing. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Balanite (bæ·lănəit). [ad. L. *balanītes*, a. Gr. *βαλανίτης* acorn-shaped, f. *βάλανος* acorn.]

†**1.** A kind of precious stone. *Obs.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1608) 462 Beset with Bal'nites, rubies, chrysolites. [1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXVII. x. II. 625 As for the stone Balanites, there be two kinds .. of a greenish colour, and resembling Corinth brasse. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Some think the *balanites* to have been the *lapis judaicus.*]

2. A fossil balanid.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* xiii, The second Order of Cirripedes consists of the Balanites or Acorn-barnacles.

Balanoid (bæ·lănoid), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *βαλανοειδής*, f. *βάλανος* acorn: see -OID.] **A.** *adj.* Acorn-shaped. **B.** *sb.* An acorn-shell or balanid.

1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* (1880) xxxi. 291 The Balanoids are shallow-water forms. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Ba·lant,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *bālāntem*, pr. pple. of *bālāre* to bleat.] Bleating, baaing.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Christi* VII. App. (1852) 620 The balant and latrant noises of that sort of people.

‖ **Balanus** (bæ·lănŭs). [L., a. Gr. *βάλανος* acorn.] = ACORN-SHELL.

1727 41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1839 RIDDELL in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. VII. 197 May and June .. when the young Balani are most numerous.

Balas (bæ·lăs). Forms: 5– **balas**; also 5 **balace**, **-ase**, **-ess**, **-is**, **-eys**, 6 **bales**, **-ays**, **ballass**, **-ais**, 6–8 **balasse**, 6–9 **balass**, **ballas**, 7 **-ase**, **-eys**, **balais**, (**ballest**). [a. OF. *balais*, *balai*, cogn. with Pr. *balays*, *balach*, It. *balascio*, Sp. *balax*, med.L. *balascus* (Marco Polo), *balascius*, *-asius*, ad. Arab. بلخش *balakhsh*, f. Pers. بدخشان *Badakhshān*, the district near Sarmacand where they are found.] A delicate rose-red variety of the spinel ruby.

1414 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 363 Unum annulum de auro, cum uno halase. 1423 JAS. I. *King's Q.* II. xxvii, Grete balas lemyng as the fyre. 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 118 My Noych with my Baleys. 1494 FABYAN VII. 540 Dyamantys, rubyes and balessys. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 801/1 A great bauderike about his necke of great b 'asses. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring L.* 247 Sapphires, balasses, diamonds.

b. Now usually *balas-ruby.*

1596 DANETT *Comines Hist. Fr.* (1614) 279 Fowerteene Rubies ballais. 1611 COTGR., *Ballay*, a balleys Rubie. 1623 JAS. I. in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 46 The collar of great ballest rubies. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* V, A carcanet of large balas rubies. 1874 WESTROPP *Prec. Stones* 18 The balas ruby is of a delicate rose-pink colour, showing a blue tint when looked through.

Balase, -ass, *sb.* and *v.*, intermediate forms due to confusion of BALANCE and BALLAST.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* xlv. 11 According to the measure of a core shal be the equal balassing of them. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Balasse*, *ballast* or *ballance*.. any thing of weight laid in the bottom of Ships to make them go upright.

Balastre, balastriar: see BALIST-.

†**Ba·latron, -oon.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *balatrōn-em* (= *blaterōnem*) babbler, prater, buffoon.] A buffoon, a contemptible fellow.

1623 COCKERAM, *Ballatron*, a rascally base knaue. 1678 MRS. BEHN *Sir P. Fancy* V. i. 303 The affront this Balatroon has offer'd me.

Balatronic (bælătrɒ·nik), *a.* [f. L. *balatrōnem* (see prec.) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to buffoons.

1883 SALA *Illust. Lond. News* 10 Nov. 451 Students of the Balatronic dialect who .. keep .. an interleaved copy of the Slang Dictionary.

‖ **Balausta** (bălɔ·stă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linn.); cf. next.] The fruit of the pomegranate.

1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Art & Sc.* 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 315 The Balausta as an inferior, many-celled, many-seeded, indehiscent fruit, with a tough pericarp.

Balaustine (bălɔ·stin). Also 7 **balaustin**, 8 **-ian.** [ad. Gr. *βαλαύστιον* (in same sense), or subst. use of an adj. formed from it.] The red rose-like flower of the wild pomegranate, which, when dried, is used in medicine as an astringent.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. lxxxii. 716 Decoction of Balaustins. 1728 LEWIS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV 490 Astringent Drugs, as Galls, Oak-Leaves and Balaustians. 1757 WALKER *ibid.* L. 121 A tincture of balaustine-flowers. 1839 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.*

†**Balau·sty.** *Obs.* Also 6 **balastye.** [ad. L. *balaustium*, a. Gr. *βαλαύστιον.*] = prec.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, A playster of Bolarmynyke, galles, balastye, and other that staunche

blode. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 181 Balaustíes, which are flowers of Pomegranats.

Balayne, Balays, obs. ff. Baleen, Balas (ruby).

Balbutiate (bălbiū·ʃiˌēlt), *v.*; also (badly) **balbucinate.** [f. L. *balbūtī-re* to stammer + -ate³; cf. F. *balbutier*.] To stammer or stutter.

1731 in Bailey; and in mod. Dicts.

Balbutient (bălbiū·ʃiĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *balbūtient-em* : see prec.] Stammering, stuttering.

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* III. xxiv, I have with tongue balbutient Prattled to th' weaker ear. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 316 Speech .. that is but imperfect, balbutient and inarticulate.

‖ **Balbuties** (bălbiū·ʃiīz). *Med.* [mod.L., f. *balbūtīre*.] Stammering, stuttering; lisping.

1655 Culpepper *Riverius* v. iv. 127 Balbuties, a kind of Stammering, which keepeth men from pronouncing of the Letter R. 1859 Worcester, *Balbuties*, stammering; vicious pronunciation, in which *b* and *l* are substituted for other consonants.

†**Balcon.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. F., Sp., or Pr. *balcon* = It. *balcone* : see Balcony.] = Balcony.

1635 J. Hayward *Banish'd Virg.* 142 Lights in all their balcons. 1665 Pepys *Diary*, 1 June, We .. stood in the balcon.

Balconette (bælkŏne·t). [f. Balcon-y + -ette.] A miniature balcony.

1876 T. Harov *Hand Ethelb.* II. xlviii. 273 A timber-built cottage, having ornamental barge-boards, balconettes, and porch.

Balconied (bæ·lkŏnid), *ppl. a.* [f. next + -ed².] Furnished with a balcony or balconies.

a 1733 North *Exam.* III. vii. 86 The House was double balconied in Front. 1869 Mrs. Whitney *Hitherto* xliv, That pleasant, high, balconied room.

Balcony (bæ·lkŏni). Forms: 7 **balcone, -ona, -onia, -onie, -onee, belcony, -ey, bellcony, -ey,** 7– **balcony.** [a. It. *balcone* (= F., Pr., Sp. *balcon*, Pg. *balcão*), formed with augmentative suffix *-one* from It. *balco, palco*, scaffold, a. OHG. *balcho, palcho* (= mod G *balken*, Eng. *balk*) a beam. Till *c* 1825 the pronunc. was regularly bălkō·ni; but bæ·lkŏni (once in Swift), 'which,' said Samuel Rogers, 'makes me sick,' is now established.]

1. A kind of platform projecting from the wall of a house or room, supported by pillars, brackets, or consoles, and enclosed by a balustrade.

1618 Holyday *Juvenal* 223 It was properly a balcone, and so the building it self did jetty out. 1633 G. Herbert *World* ii. in *Temple* 76 Then Pleasure came, who liking not the fashion, Began to make Balcones, Terraces. 1640 Brome *Sparagus Gard.* III. iv. 159 Squinting up at Windowes and Belconies. 1727 Swift *Tom Clinch* Misc. (1735) V. 145 The Maids to the Doors and the Balconies ran, And said, lack-a-day! he's a proper young Man. 1783 Cowper *Gilpin* 142 At Edmonton his loving wife From the balcony spied Her tender husband. 1817 Byron *Beppo* xi, And like so many Venuses of Titian's They look when leaning over the balcony, Or 'stepp'd from out a picture by Giorgione. 1832 Tennyson *Mariana in S.* viii, Backward the lattice-blind she flung, and lean'd upon the balcony. 1845 Browning *Fl. Duchess* § 5. 505 To breathe the fresh air from the Balcony. *fig.* 1650 B. *Discollim.* 2 First to the Title .. Next to the Belcony or Preamble.

2. The similar structure at the stern of large ships.

1666 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV. 143 A very good ship, but with galleries quite round the sterne like a balcone. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale) 94 *Balcony*, the gallery in the stern of large ships.

3. In theatres: † **a.** *formerly*, A stage-box. **b.** *now*, (generally) The open part above the dress circle, between that and the 'gallery.' In Music Halls and other public buildings, variously applied, according to structure.

1718 *Rem. Rochester* 106 Fairly in public he plays out his Game, Betimes bespeaks Balconies. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 882/2 The three tiers of boxes and the balcony of which the auditorium consists.

4. *attrib.*, as in *balcony-chamber, -door, -window.*

1635 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 70 Tymber for the balcoia doores. 1636 Laud in *4th Rep. Com. Hist. MSS.* (1874) 153/2 A balconee window and a staircase. 1800 Coleridge *Piccolomini* I. vi, Why was the balcony-chamber countermanded?

Bald (bōld), *a.* Forms: 3–5 **ballede,** 4–5 **balled, -yd, -id, -it,** 5 **belde, bellyde,** 5–7 **balde,** 6 **baulde,** 7 **bal'd, ball'd,** 8–9 *Sc.* **beld,** 6– **bald.** [ME. *balled*, of uncertain origin; in sense 1, apparently a ppl. form from Ball *v.* or *sb.*, with the sense of 'protuberant or rounded like a ball,' whence possibly 'smooth,' and, as applied to the head, 'hairless.' But the analogy of many words for 'bald' in various langs., in which the sense arises out of that of 'shining, white,' or esp. that of 'having a white patch on the forehead,' as in 'bald-faced stag,' 'bald-coot,' with the actual appearance of this sense in Ball *sb.*², strongly favours the idea that ME. *ball-ed* was a derivative of the latter (cf. also Ballard), which is with evident propriety referred to Welsh *bàl*, as explained under sense 5. The chief difficulty is the rarity of the simple *ball*, and lack of early instances to prove its Eng. use before the appearance of *ball-ed*. For the termination, Sievers compares OE. *-ede* (OS. *-odi*) used esp. of bodily defects, as in *heal-ede* ruptured, *hofer-ede* hunch-backed, etc.

Cf. the analogy of MDu. *blaer* 'bald' and *blare*, Du. *blaar* 'white patch on the forehead' of a horse, etc.; also of MHG. *blas* 'bald,' earlier 'shining,' and *blasse* 'white patch on the forehead'; also of Du. *bles* 'bald' and *blesse*; and see *blas* in Grimm; also Wedgwood and Skeat. Cf. also Gr. φαλακρός 'bald,' lit. 'white- or shining-pated.' There seems little ground for the suggestion of Kluge that *balled* represents a lost OE. **bælled* = **bærlod*, Goth. **bazlops*, from O Teut. *baz-oz* Bare.]

I. Literal senses.

† **1.** ? Rotund, of full habit, corpulent. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. 377 Suyþe þycke man he was .. Gret womede & ballede. *Ibid.* 429 Ballede he was, & þycke of breste, of body vat also. [Cf. also Bolleo.]

2. Having no hair on some part of the head where it would naturally grow; hairless.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 198 His heed was ballid, and schon as eny glas. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. III. 285 A balled fortop [*recalva fronte*]. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* v. iv. (1495) 108 The formeste partye of the heede wexyth soone balde. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 55 Julius Cesar was ballyd wherof he had displaisir. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 27 To make belde (*v.r.* bellyde), *decalvere*. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 70 The plaine bald pate of Father time himselfe. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2724/4 Wears his own Hair but ball'd on the fore part of his Head. 1794 Burns *J. Anderson*, But now your brow is beld, John. 1870 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* I. v, Dreadful to see the skin of his bald head moving about.

b *fig.* esp. in reference to the necessity of 'seizing time *by the forelock*.'

c 1590 Marlowe *Jew of M.* v. ii, Begin betimes; Occasion's bald behind; Slip not thine opportunity. 1606 Dekker *Sev. Sins* VI. (Arb.) 40 Thy Inhabitants Shaue their Consciences so close, that in the ende they growe balde, and bring foorth no goodnesse. 1663 Bp. Patrick *Parab. Pilgr.* 259 They let those opportunities grow old .. and suffer them to be bald before they mind to apprehend them.

3. Without hair (feathers, etc.) on other parts of the body than the head.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 3490 Þe first was borne [Esau] was rughe of hare þe toþer childe was ballede [*Cott.* smeth, *Gött.* sleyht, *Trin.* sleiȝte] and bare. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 407 Beavers .. have been found bald on the back. 1640 W. Hoogson *Div. Cosmogr.* 97 Eagles moult off their feathers, and so become bald. 1771 Barrington in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 6, I .. do not find that their [Rabbits'] ears are balder than those of a Hare.

4. *transf.* Without the usual or natural covering (in various senses): **a.** Of trees, mountains, etc.: Leafless, treeless, barren, bare. **b.** Of cloth: Napless. **c.** Of wheat, grain, etc.: Awnless, beardless. † **d.** Of persons: Bare-headed. **e.** Of eyes: Lidless, staring.

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 106 An old Oake, whose bows were moss'd with age, And high top bald with drie antiquitie. 1607 — *Cor.* IV. v. 206 The Senators .. stand bald before him. 1610 — *Temp.* IV. 238 Now Ierkin you are like to lose your haire, & proue a bald Ierkin. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. vii. 166 Where a place is bald of wood. *c* 1800 Coleridge *Chamouni*, Thy bald, awful head, O sovran Blanc! 1809 J. Barlow *Columb.* III. 414 The bald eyes [of a dead tiger] glare, the paws depend below. 1878 Tennyson *Q. Mary* I. i. 7 Fray'd i' the knees, and out at elbow, and bald o' the back.

5. Streaked or marked with white. [Cf. Welsh *ceffyl bàl* a horse with a white streak or mark on the face (F. *cheval belle-face*), where *bàl* may be an adj., or a sb. construed as a genitive.]

[1594 Barnfield *Aff. Sheph.* I. xxviii, I haue a pie-bald Curre to hunt the Hare.] 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2575/4 A black Mare with 3 white Feet, and a bald Face. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4848/4 Strayed .. a black bald Gelding.

II. Figurative. (Cf. Slight *a.* and G. *blass.*)

6. Bare or destitute of meaning or force; lacking in pregnant import or vividness of description; meagre, trivial, paltry.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 41 And Bringeþ forþ Ballede Resouns. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 428 b, What a bald devise is this of the man? 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 63 b, Had rather heare a iarring black-sant, then one of theyr balde sermons. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* 8 Apr. 1775, Tom Davies repeated, in a very bald manner, the story of Dr. Johnson's first repartee to me. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 224 The meaning dwindles into some bald truism.

7. Bare or destitute of ornament and grace; unadorned, meagrely simple: **a.** of literary style.

1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* 22 Bald affected eloquence. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 1365 Translated word for word .. into bald Latine. 1851 Brimley *Ess.* 123 To translate into bald prose those high-coloured and nobly musical passages of the Prelude.

b. of works of art, buildings, etc.

1825 Ld. Cockburn *Mem.* 286 In towns the great modern object has .. been .. to reduce everthing to the dullest and baldest uniformity. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* vii, Thro' the drizzling rain On the bald street breaks the blank day.

8. Undisguised, palpable, evident.

1854 G. Abbott *Napoleon* II. xviii. 343 Admitted, in all its bald baseness. 1870 Lowell *Among Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 314 A bald egotism which is quite above and beyond selfishness.

III. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic deriv., as *bald-crowned* (sense 2), *bald-faced, -nosed* (sense 5). See also Bald-coot, -head, -pate, -rib, and *bald* Buzzard, Eagle, Kite, Locust, etc.

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1237/4 A sorrel Mare .. bald-faced, and but one eye. 1689 *Ibid.* 2503/4 A brown Gelding .. bald Nosed. 1716 *Ibid.* 5494/4 A .. welt-set Man, bald-crowned.

† **Bald** (bōld), *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] To make bald, deprive of hair, *lit.* and *fig.*

1602 Fulbecke *Pandects* 78 In Germany they vse to cut off the heare of an adultresse .. I haue seene some of them balded here in Englande. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* I. iv. (1647) 9 While .. Winter bald's the shag-hair'd wood.

Bald, early and north. form of Bold.

Baldachin, -quin (bæ·ldăkin) Forms: 6–8 **baldakin(e,** 7 **balduquino,** 7–9 **baldacchino,** 8 9 **baldachin,** 9 **-chine, -chino, baldaquin**: see also Baudekin. [a. F., Sp *baldaquin*, It. *baldacchino*, in med.L. *baldakinus, -ekinus, baudaquinus, -ekinus*, f. *Baldacco*, It. form of *Bagdad*, the city in Asia where the material was made. Cf. the earlier Baudekin, through OF. *baudekin, -quin*, usual in sense 1. The It. form *baldacchino* is also used.]

1. A rich embroidered stuff, originally woven with woof of silk and warp of gold thread; rich brocade.

1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 54 They weare Jackets .. of buckeram, skarlet, or Baldakines. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Baldachin*, or Baldakin, or Baldekin, popularly Baudekin .. a rich kind of cloth. 1880 Yule in Birdwood *Ind. Arts* II. 71 Rich silk and gold brocades were called Baldachini, or in English, Baudekins.

2. A structure in the form of a canopy, either supported on columns, suspended from the roof, or projecting from the wall, placed above an altar, throne, or door-way; so called as having been originally of the material described in prec. sense.

1645 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 110 The room .. having a state or balduquino of crimson velvet. *Ibid.* 145 An elevated throne, and a baldacchino, or canopy of state .. over it. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xlviii, The baldaquin of St. Peter's. 1850 Browning *Christm. Eve*, Heave loftier yet the baldachin. 1878 Lady Herbert tr. *Hübner's Trav.* I. xii. 182 Heavy clouds shroud the tops of the mountains as with a baldachino.

† **Ba·ldare.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. dial. *balder* vb. 'to use coarse language' Halliw., and Du. *balder-en* to roar, thunder: see also Balderdash.] Din, uproarious noise.

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. 108 Theire brayns vnquieted with this baldare be buzing [*ea cura quietos sollicitat*].

Bald-coot. Also (*metri gratiâ* **baldicoot.** Popular name for the Coot (*Fulica atra*), from its pure white wide frontal plate, destitute of feathers. Used fig. and contemptuously as = Bald-head.

a 1300 W. de Bibelesw. in Wright's *Voc.* 165 *Une blarye* (*glossed* a balled cote. 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Malta* I. i, Unfledge them of their .. perriwigs, And they appear like bald-cootes, in the nest. 1802 in G. Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* 1823 Byron *Juan* XIV. lxxxiii, The bald-coot bully, Alexander. 1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* III. iv. 176 Your princesses, that .. demean themselves to hob and nob with these black baldicoots [*i.e.* monks with shaven crowns]!

Balden (bō·ld'n), *v.* [f. Bald *a.* + -en.] **a.** *trans.* To make bald. **b.** *intr.* To become bald. Hence **Baldening** *ppl. a.*

1883 Miss Broughton *Belinda* II. III. iii. 7 Old, sparse, colourless hair, thriftily drawn across the baldening crown.

Balder, -ur. [ON. *Baldr*, cogn. w. OE. *baldor, healdor* hero, prince, f. *bald*: see Bold.] Name of a Scandinavian deity, occurring in certain plant-names:—**Balder-herb** (*Amaranthus hypochondriacus*); **Balder Brae, Balder's Brae, Baldeye-brow** [ON. *Baldrs-brá*] (*Anthemis Cotula*). See also Baldmoney and Baddelocks.

1552 Huloet, *Baldar herbe.* 1770 Bp. Percy *Mallet's N. Antiq.* (Bohn) 417 Thou may'st have some idea of the beauty of his hair when I tell thee that the whitest of all plants is called Baldur's brow.

Balderdash (bō·ldəɹdæʃ), *sb.* [Etymology unknown: see below.]

† **1.** ? Froth or frothy liquid. *Obs.*

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* To Rdr. 11 Two blunderkins, bauing their braines stuft with nought but balder-dash. 1599 — *Lent. Stuffe* 8 They would no more .. have their heads washed with his bubbly spume or barbers balderdash.

† **2.** A jumbled mixture of liquors, *e.g.* of milk and beer, beer and wine, brandy and mineral waters. *Obs.*

1611 Chapman *May-day* III. Dram. Wks. 1873 II. 374 S'fut winesucker, what have you fild vs heere? baldre-dash? 1629 B. Jonson *New Inn* I. ii, Beer or butter-milk, mingled together .. It is against my free-hold .. To drink such balder-dash. 1637 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Drink & Welc.* (Worc.), Beer, by a mixture of wine hath lost both name and nature, and is called balderdash. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 198 Balderdash; of drink; *Mixta Potio.*

b. *attrib.* 1641 Heywood *Reader, here you'll, etc.* 6 Where sope hath fayl'd without, Balderdash wines within will worke no doubt. 1680 *Revenge* v. 68 Ballderdash Wine.

3. *transf.* A senseless jumble of words; nonsense, trash, spoken or written.

1674 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* II. 243 Did ever Divine rattle out such prophane Balderdash! 1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* 257 Trap's second-brew'd balderdash runs thus: Pyrrhus tells you, etc. 1812 *Edin. Rev.* XX. 419 The balderdash which men must talk at popular meetings. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 351, I am almost ashamed to quote such nauseous balderdash. 1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* I. 10 To defile the ears of young boys with this wicked balderdash. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* II. VII. v. 287 No end of florid inflated tautologic ornamental balderdash.

4. *dial.* Filthy, obscene language or writing.

[Cf. 1849 and 1854 in 3.]

[From the evidence at present, the inference is that the current sense was transferred from 1 or 2, either with the notion of 'frothy talk,' or of 'a senseless farrago' or 'jumble of words.' Most etymologists have however assumed 3 to be the original sense, and sought its explanation in the

obvious similarity of *balder* to dial. *balder* 'to use coarse language,' Du. *balderen* 'to roar, thunder,' Norwegian *baldra*, Icel. *baldrast*, *ballrast* 'to make a clatter,' and of *-dash* to the vb. *dash* in various senses. The Welsh *baldorddus* adj., f. *baldordd* 'idle noisy talk, chatter,' has also been adduced. Malone conjectured a reference to 'the froth and foam made by barbers in *dashing* their *balls* backward and forward in hot water.' Other conjectures may be found in Wedgwood, Skeat, and E. Müller. Cf. also BALDUCTUM.]

Ba·lderdash, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To make a jumbled mixture of (liquors); to mix *with* inferior ingredients, to adulterate.

1674 in D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) III. 304 When Thames was balderdashed with Tweed. 1730 Mandeville *Hypochond. Dis.* 279 (L.) Wine or brandy .. balderdashed with two or three sorts of simple waters. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 143 Wine .. a vile, unpalatable, and pernicious sophistication, balderdashed with cider, corn-spirit, and the juice of sloes.

fig. 1714 Milbourne *Traitor's Rew.* Pref., Was ever God's word so balderdash'd? 1821 W. Irving in Warner *Life* (1882) 136 A fostered growth of poetry and romance, and balderdashed with false sentiment.

Ba·ld-head. [f. Bald *a.*] One who has a bald head; also *attrib.*; *transf.* a kind of pigeon.

1535 Coverdale 2 *Kings* ii. 23 Come vp here thou balde heade [Wyclif, ballard]. 1820 Keats *Lamia* II. 245 The bald-head philosopher. 1821 Byron *Foscari* III. i. 244 Held in the bondage of ten bald-heads. 1867 Tegetmeier *Pigeons* xi. 123 A pair of common Tumblers .. such as Bald-heads.

Bald-headed *a.* = Bald *a.*

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong., Chauve par devant*, baldheaded. 1632 Massinger *City Mad.* IV. ii, Thy proper and bald-headed coachman. 1863 Kemble *Resid. Georgia* 68 A magnificent bald-headed eagle.

Baldish (bō·ldiʃ), *a.* [f. Bald *a.* + -ish.] Somewhat or a little bald.

1833 in *Byron's Wks.* (1846) 742/1 The Emperor Alexander was baldish. 1878 H. James *Europeans* I. iii. 93 He has a baldish head.

Baldly (bō·ldli), *adv.* [f. Bald *a.* + -ly².] In a bald manner; meagrely; nakedly.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1057 (R.) They do allegorize but very baldly. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) II. xiv. 236 They did not state baldly what they had ascertained.

Baldmoney (bō·ldmʌni). *Herb.* Forms: 4 baldemoin, 5 -moyu, 6 baldmoyne, 7 baldimonie, -emony, baudmoney, 8 baldmonie, 6– baldmoney. [Etymol, unknown; the early forms point to a Fr. **baudemoin(e*; with the termination cf. *agrimony*, F. *aigremoine*; but this hardly answers to L. *valde bona*, a plant mentioned in the Great Herbal: see Prior *Names of Plants*. The modern explanation *Balder's money* is a baseless conjecture.]

†**1.** Gentian, of various species. *Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 99 Loke, how a seke man for his hele Taketh baldemoin with canele. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 22/1 Baldemoyn (*v. r.* baldmony, baldemonye), *Genciana*. 1597 Gerard *Herbal* II. c. § 4 (1633) 352 Gentian is named in English Felwoort Gentian; Bitterwoort; Baldmoyne, and Baldmoney. 1863 Miss Yonge *Chr. Names* II. ii. 209.

2. An umbelliferous plant (*Meum athamanticum*), with yellowish flowers, the root of which is eaten in the Scottish Highlands as a carminative.

1598 Florio, *Meo* .. the herbe spignell, mew, beare-woort or baldmoney. 1690 Ray *Synop. Stirp.*, Spignel or Mew. In Westmorland .. it is known to all the Country People by the name of *Bald-Money*, or (as they pronounce it) *Bawd-Money*. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* III. 49 Mew or Baldmoney .. is pleasantly and powerfully aromatic.

Ba·ldness. [f. Bald *a* + -ness.]

1. Absence or loss of hair, *esp.* from the head.

1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xiv. 1 ȝe shulen not kut, ne make ballidnes [1388 ballidnesse, 1535 Covero. baldnesse.] 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxi, ȝif mete is to skarse, it .. bredeþ ffallynge of heer and ballidnesse. *a* 1448 *note to* R. Glouc. 482 The harme of balledesse. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* 674 The thinnesse, smoothnesse, and baldnesse, of the skin [of Chameleons]. 1705 Swift *Salamand.*, And there corrupting to a wound, Spreads leprosy and baldness round. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xlv, (1884) 443 Baldness is busy with his crown.

fig. 1382 Wyclif *Jer.* xlvii. 5 Ther cam ballidnesse vp on Gasam. 1788 Burke *Sp. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 221 Conquest may cover its baldness with its own laurels.

2. *transf.* Lack of natural covering; *e.g.* the bareness of an unwooded country.

1863 Baring-Gould *Iceland* 103 The baldness of the land .. made it impossible to get under cover.

3. *fig.* Meagre simplicity or poverty of style; lack of ornament; bareness, nakedness.

1774 Warton *Eng. Poetry* (1840) III. xli. 5 Borde has all the baldness of allusion and barbarity of versification belonging to Skelton. 1844 Stanley *Arnold* I. iv. 186 From the baldness of his earlier works to the vigorous English of his mature age. 1878 P. Bayne *Purit. Rev.* iii. 87 The harshness and baldness of Puritan worship.

Bald-pate. [f. Bald *a.*] One who has a bald head; *transf.* a kind of duck, and pigeon.

1601 Dent *Pathw. Heaven* 131 Mocked Elisha .. calling him bald-head, bald-pate. 1865 E. Noel *Richter's Flower Pieces* (1871) I. v. 141 But had solicited the bald-pates in vain. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 925 Mallard, baldpate, and wood-duck.

b. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.* = Bald *a.* (in various senses).

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 405 Osmunde baldepate or Pylde Osmunde. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faust.* vii. 48 A troop of Baldpate friars. 1683 Soame & Dryden *Art of Poetry* (T.) Nor perriwig with snow the baldpate woods. 1827 Montgomery *Pelican Isl.* II. 244 Swarms .. Cover'd the bald-pate reef.

Bald-pated, *a.* = prec.; whence Bald-patedness.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 357 You bald-pated lying rascall. 1606 Day *Isle of Gulls* IV. v, This same baldpated oak. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxxi, A forked, uncased, baldpated, beggarly-looking scare-crow. 1611 Cotgr., *Chauveté*, Bauldnesse, bauld-patednesse.

Bald-rib (bō·ldrib). [f. Bald *a.*] A joint of pork cut from nearer the rump than the spare-rib, so called 'because the bones thereof are made bald and bare of flesh' (Minsheu). Humorously used of: A lean bony person.

1598 Florio, *Pancetta* .. a bald-rib of porke. 1621 Middleton *Mayor of Q.* III. iii, Thou art such a spiny baldrib. 1674 in D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) III. 320 His trenchant Blade .. ran thro' the monster's Bald-rib. 1828 Southey *To A. Cunningham* Wks. III. 316 Baldrib, griskin, chine, or chop.

Baldric (bō·ldrik). Forms: 3 baudry, 4 bauderyk, bawdrik, 5 bawderyke, 5–6 -derick(e, -dryk(e, 5–7 baudrik(e, 5–9 bawdrick, 6 baudericke, -ike, bawdrikke, bauldrick(e, baldricke, (baldrege), 6–7 baudricke, bawdrike, 7 bautricke, balderiche, balledricke, 7–9 baldrick, 9 baudrick, 8– baldric. [Identical in sense with old MHG. *balderich*, *palderich* (Schade); also with OF. *baldrei*, *baudrei* (in later F. *baudroy*), and with med.L. *baldringus*. The origin and history of the word are alike obscure: the first part is usually referred to L. *balteus* or its Teutonic adaptations (OHG. *balz*, Eng. *belt*); but none of these satisfactorily account for *bald-*. The mutual relations of the forms in the different langs. are also uncertain: the early Eng. *baudry* was evidently from OF.; for the relation in which *bauderyk*, *bawdrik*, stands to the MHG. forms, evidence is wanting.]

1. A belt or girdle, usually of leather and richly ornamented, worn pendent from one shoulder across the breast and under the opposite arm, and used to support the wearer's sword, bugle, etc.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4698 V wolde .. sette heom on hyghe hors, And yiuen stele and baudry, As men don the kynges amy. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2486 As a bauderyk, bounden bi his syde. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 116 An horn he bar, the bawdrik was of grene. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 27 Bawderyke, *Strophins*. 1534 More *On the Passion* Wks. 1272/2 A beareward with his syluer buttened bawdrike. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vii. 29 Athwart his brest a bauldrick brave he ware. 1718 Pope *Iliad* III. 415 A radiant baldric, o'er his shoulder ty'd, Sustained the sword. 1832 Tennyson *L. Shalott* III. ii, And from his blazon'd baldric slung A mighty silver bugle hung. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* II. i, Buckle my baldrick. *fig.* 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* II. 508 Let spiritual truth be their baldric or binding girdle (*Eph.* vi. 14).

b. The strap of a shield, by which it was hung round the neck.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 621 He braydez hit [þe schelde] by þe bauderyk, aboute þe hals kestes.

2. *fig.* The zodiac, viewed as a gem-studded belt.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. i. 11 Those twelve signes which nightly we do see The heavens bright-shining baudricke to enchace. 1621 Quarles *Esther* (1717) 128 Astrea .. in the shining Baudrike takes her Seat.

†**3.** A chain for the neck, necklace. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 196/2 Baldrike for a ladyes necke, *Carcan.* 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 801/1 A great bauderike about his necke, of balasses. 1834 Planché *Brit. Costume* 154 A baldrick of gold about his neck, trailing down behind him.

†**4.** The leather-gear with its appurtenances, by which the clapper of a church bell was suspended. *Obs.*

1428 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 180 Pro j baudryk, vjd. 1520 in Nichols *Churchw. Acc.* (1797) 309 A Baldrege to the second bele. 1618 in *N. & Q.* I. (1851) III. 435/1 For mendine of yᵉ balderiche for yᵉ foore bell, vid. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 216 A Bawdricke of a Bell-clapper. 1742 in Bailey. [Not in J.]

5. *Comb.* **baldric-wise** *adv.*

1590 Peele *Polyhymn.* (1829) II. 202 Rich bandalier, That bauldrick-wise he ware. 1622 F. Markham *Bk. War* I. ix. 34 About his body, Bautricke-wise, from the left shoulder and vnder the right arme.

†**Baldu·ctum, -ta.** *Obs.* Also 6 **balducktum,** -ducketome. [med.L. *balducta* 'pressed milk,' curd. Said in Du Cange to be '*quasi valde ducta*'; which looks like 'popular etymology.']

1. A posset, hot milk curdled with ale or wine.

c 1450 in Wright *Voc.* (W.) 567 *Balducta*, a crudde, a poshet. 789 *Lactatum*, *balductum*, a poset. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 288/1 A posset, *balducta*.

2. *fig.* A farrago of words; trash, balderdash.

1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 139 The stalest dudgen or absurdest balductum that they or their mates can invent. 1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* II. viii. 295 Will this balductum neuer be left?

3. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.* Trashy, rubbishy.

1577 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 29/2 The Irish doubtlesse repose a great affiance in this balducktum dreame. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* Ded. (Arb.) 10 Their rude rythming and balducketome ballads. 1596 Harington *Ulysses upon Ajax*, Besides, what balductum play is not full of them?

†**Bale,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 balu, bealu, *def.* balewe, bealwe, 2–3 bali, 3 balu, beali, bæl, 3–5 bale. [Common Teut.; = Goth. *balws* (in compds., as *balwa-wesei* wickedness, *balwjan* to plague, torment, *balweins* torment) :—OTeut. **balw-oz.*]

1. Actively evil, deadly, dire, pernicious, destructive, fatal, cruel, tormenting.

Beowulf 1958 Nearwe befongen balwon bendum. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Satan* (Gr.) 484 Swá inc se balewa hét. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 281 Þa buffetes and ta bali duntes þat tu þoledest. 1205 Lay. 5943 To-brokene mid þeon balu fehte. *c* 1220 *St. Marher.* 13 Tu .. me wið bale bondes bitterliche bindest. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1243 So biten with þe bale hunger. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* IV. 1388 Bannet worthe the bale tyme þat ho borne was.

2. *subjectively*, Sorrowing, mournful. woful.

c 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 2367 Nalde ȝe nawt bringe me forð toward blisse wið se bale bere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* VI. 2681 Ho brast out with a birre from hir bale hert.

Bale (bēl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 balu, bealu, bealo, *gen.* beal(o)wes, *pl.* beal(e)wu, 3 balu, bælu, balw, ballu, baluw, balluw, baleu, balwe, 3–bale, (4 bal, baal, 5 bael, bayle, 5–6 *Sc.* baill, bayle, 7 baile). [Common Teut.: OE. *balu*, *bealu* (gen. *bealw-es*) = OS. and OFris. *balu*, OHG. *balo*, ON. *böl*:—OTeut. **balw-o(m)*, the neuter of the prec. adjective; cf. *evil*, *ill*, *good*, as sbs. Almost confined to poetry from OE. downwards; in ME. it seems to have derived fresh vitality from the ON. *böl* (pronounced bǫl), whence also its alliterative use with *bote* 'remedy, relief,' and *bete* 'to relieve.' More of English origin, perhaps, is its alliterative opposition to *bliss*. Marked obsolete in dictionaries soon after 1600, and rare thence to the present century, when its undefined vague sense of evil has made it a favourite word with the poets.]

I. Senses.

1. Evil, especially considered in its active operation, as destroying, blasting, injuring, hurting, paining, tormenting; fatal, dire, or malign, quality or influence; woe, mischief, harm, injury; in earlier use often = death, infliction of death.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Satan* (Gr.) 682 Bealowes gást [= the devil]. *a* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lix. 2 Me wið blodhréowes weres bealuwe ȝehǽle. 1076 *O. E. Chron.*, Þær wæs þæt bryd ealo, þæt wæs manegra manna bealo. 1205 Lay. 1455 Balu com on ueste. *Ibid.* 5016 Whet wult þu balwe menge? 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 74 þe Komyn had his bale, his lif was lightly sold. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 6103 That day [of doom], þe day of bale and of bitternes. *c* 1340 *Alex. & Dind.* 163 þi bestus of bale ·þat bi þe water ferde. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 188, I am worthi al this bale, for I tolde to the woman al my counseill. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 84 The floure .. buryed long in Winters bale. 1647 Cleveland *Smectymn.*, Caligula, whose pride was Mankinds Baile. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* I. i, Withouten that would come an heavyer bale. 1870 Bryant *Homer* I. II. 75 Tidings of bale she brought.

b. Evil-speaking, abuse.

c 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 551 Ha tukeð ure godes to balewe & to bismere.

2. Evil in its passive aspect; physical suffering, torment, pain, woe.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 68 Deuel dwale, Ðat made ilc sorȝe, and euerilc bale. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19379 Þat neuer for na bale ne buud. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 477 & lyued in penance .. With bodyly bale hym blysse to byye. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 34 And bringe adoun ·bale and deþ for euere. *c* 1460 *Frere & Boy* in Ritson *Anc. P. P.* 35 God that .. dranke both eysell and gall, Brynge vs out of bale. 1575 Churchyard *Chippes* (1817) 211 Borne vnto bale, and subiect to debate. *c* 1824 Campbell *Fragm. Oratorio* 37 The bitterness of my bale. 1834 Southey *Doctor* (1862) 35 Death .. calls up a soul from bale, to give an account of his own sufferings.

3. Mental suffering; misery, sorrow, grief.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 18 My breste in bale bot bolne & bele. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 576 For bale hym thoght he brynt. *c* 1425 *Sev. Sages* (P.) 258 He that tolde hire that tale, Broght him in mykil bael. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ix. 29 Our feeble harts Embost with bale, and bitter byting griefe. 1616 Bullokar, *Bale* (Now out of vse), Sorrow, great miserie. 1847 Disraeli *Tancred* II. i. (1871) 55 Relieve my spirit from the bale that bows it down.

II. Phrases and locutions:

4. *To work, bake, brew bale*: to make mischief, prepare woe or misery.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 257 Bale to breówe. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 55 How falsnes brewes bale with him, and many mo. *c* 1400 *Judicium* (1822) 11 Your baill now brewys. *c* 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 144 Whan þou doest thus, there bale þou bakeste. *Ibid.* 100 Y am worsse than wode Myn owne bale for to brewe. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 37 To work hir bale.

5. Opposed alliteratively to *bliss*, *blithe*.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 373 My blysse, my bale ȝe han ben bope. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Trin.) 140 Hire blesse turnde to Bale. *c* 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fables* 19 Be blith in baill, for that is best remead. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IV. 337 Now lycht, now sadd, now blissful, now in baill. 1576 Gascoigne *Princely Pleas.* (1821) 33 And turn your present bliss to after bales. 1598 Yong *Diana* 440 That still deducts my life in blisseselesse bale. 1797 Coleridge *Christabel* I, Her face resigned to bliss or bale. 1876 Lowell *Poet Wks.* (1879) 468/2 Was it a comet or star; Omen of blessing or bale?

6. Opposed to *boot* (ME. *bote*) 'relief, remedy,' and *bete* vb 'to relieve, mend.' So in Icel., *böl og bót* 'bale and boot,' *bölva bætr* 'boots of bales.'

c 1275 *Luue Ron* 125 in *O. E. Misc.* 97 Þar-inne is vich balewes bóte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 44 Quedur þai be worthi or bale or bote. *Ibid.* 105 All vr balis for to bete. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 208 Hit is a botles bale. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* iv, That myȝte not bete my bale! *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1863) 183 Than brynge hym to his bed, his bales there to bete. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 28 Thank we that fre, Beytter of baylle. 1488 *Chevy Chase* in Maidment *Scot. Bal.* (1861) I. 80 Ihesue Crist our ballys bete

And to the blys us brynge. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) II. xix. 157/2 The holy ghoost .. is bote of euery bale. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 52 This rather brynge th bale then boote. 1565 J. HALL *Hist. Expost.* 34 Oure boote mixed wyth bale. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 144 Where he had found Boot for every bale

7. *Proverbs.* Cf. Icel. *þegar böl er hæst er bót næst* 'when bale is highest boot is nighest,' etc.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 687 Hwon þe bale is alre hecst þonne is þe bote alre necst. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4775 Quen þe bal ys alder hext þen sum time ys bote next. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* 858 After bale hem com bote. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. v. 88 Betere ys þat bote · bale a-doun brynge, Than bale be ybete · and bote neuere þe betere. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560 288 b/1 When bale is greatest then is bote a nie bore. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 3328 Aftre bale euer cometh bote. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 38 Comforte your selfe with this old text..when bale is hekst, boote is next. *a* 1600 *Sir Aldingar* 117 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 171 When Bale is att hyest, boote is att next. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 524 Bettered is bale by bale that follows it, The saw saith.

8. *Comb.* † **Bale-sithe** [OE. *bealu-síð*, f. *síð* expedition, adventure, fortune, lot], death, destruction; evil-doing, mischief; evil fortune, calamity. † **Bale-stour** [*stour* tumult, battle], fatal struggle, death-throe. The OE. poetical compounds were very numerous, e. g. *bealu-cræft* magic art, *bealu-dæd* sin, *bealu-ráp* deadly rope, *bealu-spell* fatal news, *bealu-panc* malicious thought.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Ex.* (Gr.) 5 Æfter bealuside. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 185 Al imengd wiþ balewsið and wiþ bitternesse. *c* 1200 *Salomon & Sat.* (1848) 236 Þat he ne solde þe upbreidin of þine balesiþes. 1205 LAY. 567 Iwenden toward Brutun to his bale-siðe. *Ibid.* 651 & abat his bale-siðes. *c* 1220 *St. Marher.* 23 Lif þat a lested buten balesið. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 426 Bed me bilyue my bale stour, & bryng me on ende.

Bale (bēl), *sb.*2 Forms: 1 bǽl, 4– bale; (*Sc.* 4 baile, 5 belle, 6 baill, bele, 8 beal, 5– bail). [Comm. Teut., though known only in OE. *bǽl* and ON. *bál* great fire, blazing pile, funeral pyre:—OTeut. *bāl-o(m)*, cogn. with Skr. *bhālas* lustre, Gr. *φαλός* shining, bright. In ME. and mod.E. almost exclusively northern, and app. from ON. *bál* rather than OE. *bǽl*, which would have given mod. *beal, beel.* By later writers much mixed up with the preceding word: see 3. Cf. also BALE-FIRE.]

† **1.** *gen.* A great consuming fire, a conflagration; a blazing pile, a bonfire. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Beowulf* 4633 Befangen bæle and bronde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 619 Thai flaggatis byrnand in a baill. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xv, I brenne as a belle. 1557 in Tottell's *Misc.* (Arb.) 266 Such heat..As Priamus towne felt not more flame, when did the bale begin. *a* 1600 *Christis Kirk Gr.* xxiii, And brane-wode brynt in bailis. [An immense bonfire of faggots and boughs, formerly (until *c* 1840) kindled annually in November on the village green of Denholm in Roxburghshire, was called the *Bale* or *Bowa-bale.*]

2. *spec.* a. A funeral pile or pyre. (Long *obs.*, but used by W. Morris.)

a 1000 *Beowulf* 2223 Betst beado-rinca wæs on bæl gearu. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 667 To brenne the body In a bale of fiir. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* III. 305 Far out in the people's meadows they raise a bale on high..and thereon shall the mighty lie.

b. A signal- or beacon-fire. (*Scotch.*) *arch.*

1455 *Act.* 12 *Jas. II* (1597) § 48 The quhilkis..sal make taikenings be bailes burning & fire. Ane Baile, is warning of their cumminge..twa bailes togidder at anis, they are cumming in deed. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. vi. (v.) 13 The taknyng or the bail [*v. r.* bele] of fire. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 151 Richt mony fyre and balis gart burne brycht; And mony blast gart blaw of buglis horne. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* III. xxvii, On Penchryst glows a bale of fire, And three are kindling on Priesthaughswire.

3. *fig.* Sometimes confused with BALE *sb.*1

1568 LAUDER *Lament.* 81 My breist in baill it dois combure. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 16 He strove to cloak his inward bale And hide the smoke that did his fire display.

Bale (bēl), *sb.*3 Forms: 4– bale (6 balle, 6–8 ball), 7 bayl, 7–8 bail. [ME. *bale*, perh. a. OF. *bale, balle*, = Pr. and Sp. *bala*, It. *balla, palla*, med.L. *bala, balla*, 'ball' and 'rounded package,' generally taken to be an adoption of OHG. *balla, palla*, ball (BALL *sb.*1); though some refer it to Gr. *πάλλα* ball. But the Eng. may be immediately from Flemish *bale* (mod.Du. *baal*) 'bale,' itself adopted from F. or other Romanic lang. *Bale* and *ball* have from the first been distinct in Eng., though *ball* (for F. *balle*) is occasional in this sense in 17–18th c.]

1. A large bundle or package of merchandise, originally of more or less rounded shape; now, *spec.* a package closely pressed, done up in canvas or other wrapping, and tightly corded or hooped with copper or iron, for transportation.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 57 Busy ouer-borde bale to kest. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4201 Þay fulde sakkes, & trossede males, To Charyotes þay drowen þe grete bales. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 210 Of spicery ther growyth many an C. balys. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, xiiii, A bale of saies of vi. fote high. 1695 W. LOWNDES *Amendm. Silv. Coins* 6 The Merchants..concealed the Parcels in Bails of Cloth. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 59 Putting the Bails on board. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 416 Known to put false marks upon their bales. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xiii, As tho' they brought but merchants' bales.

2. (Used with more or less precision as a measure of quantity.)

1502 ARNOLDS *Chron.* (1811) 206 A balle bokrom conteyneth lx. pecis..a balle fustian conteyneth xlv. half peces. 1740 *Mem. Turkey* in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. I. viii. 40 A reduction of their Custom..to thirty dollars the bale of twenty pieces. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., A bale or ballon of crown paper..consists of 14 reams. 1863 (30 June) BRIGHT *Amer., Sp.* (1876) 138 To grow one thousand bales of cotton a year. 1880 W. WHITELEY *Diary & Alm.* 82 Bale of coffee (Mocha) = 2 to 2½ cwt.

3. *Comb.*, as **bale-goods**, merchandise in bales: as opposed to *case-goods*.

1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3032/3 Bound with Glass and Bale Goods..for *Bourdeaux*. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 217 Her cargo consisted of cordage and bale goods.

† **4.** The set of dice for any special game, formerly *usually three. Obs.*

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* 327 Paid to Jeffery for a bale of dysse iiiijd. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 848/2 Diuerse bales of dice, and..certeine paires of cards. 1578 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 277, Iij ball of dyce, ixd. 1614 J. COOKE *Tu Quoque* in Dodsl. VII. 50 (N.) A pox upon these dice! give's a fresh bale. 1632 ROWLEY *Woman never vexed* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* XXI. 121 Give's a bale of dice! [They play at 'Passage' and throw] Two treys and an ace, Two quatres and a trey. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Play. Cards* 336 They [loaded dice] are sold in many places about the town; price current..eight shillings, whereas an ordinary bale is sold for sixpence. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxiii, The Captain, taking a bale of dice from the sleeve of his coat.

† **5.** ? A bolus, a pill = BALL *sb.*1 II. *Obs.*

1576 BAKER *Gesner's Jewell Health* 183 b, I gave..to a melancholy person..five graynes..in a bale or dose.

† **Bale,** *v.*1 *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *baler* (since 16th c. *baller*) to dance (= Pr. *balar*, It. *ballare*, Sp., Pg. *bailar*):—late L. (Isidore) *ballāre* to dance. Some think the L. formed from Gr. *βαλλίζειν* to dance, some f. *balla* BALL *sb.*1, on the alleged ground that, in the Middle Ages, tennis was accompanied with dancing and song.] To dance.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13138 His broþer doghter..Com þaim be-for al for to bale, Baled wel and tumbel wit-al.

Bale (bēl), *v.*2 [f. BALE *sb.*3] To make up into a bale or bales.

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* v, These goods are baled up and consigned to a factor abroad. 1879 T. ESCOTT *England* I. 224 The cotton itself has been..baled, and sent down to the seaport.

Bale (bēl), *v.*3 [Erroneous spelling of BAIL *v.*4, q.v.] To lade or throw water out of a boat or ship with buckets (formerly called *bails*) or other vessels. *Const.* to bale the water out, bale the boat (out). *To bale up*: to scoop up. See BAIL *v.*4

[1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vi. 27 To baile or cast out the water.] 1692 *Ibid.* I. xvi. 75 *To Bale*, to lade Water out of the Ships Hold with Buckets, or the like. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* III. v. 342 In baling out the water. 1833 MARRYAT *Pere. Keene* xvi, Let's bale the boat out first. 1884 *Graphic* 23 Aug. 190/2 Herrings..in such surprising quantities that they can be baled up with a basket.

Bale, obs. spelling of BAIL *sb.* and *v.*; improperly for BAIL *sb.*2 handle; and obs. f. BELLY.

† **Baleare,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *Balcāris.*] = BALEARIC. Hence **Balea·rian** *a.* and *sb.*, and **Balearic** (bælĭæ·rik), *a.* [L. *Balcāric-us*], of or pertaining to, *sb.* a native of, the islands Majorca, Minorca, Iviça, etc. (called by the Romans *Baleares insulæ*), in the Mediterranean Sea. *Balcaric Crane*: the Crowned Crane.

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1862) 299 The Iles named Baleares. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 60 The two Baleare Islands. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. vi. (1636) 191 The Tuscan Sea..[and] the Balearian. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The Crane, balearick or japonian. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* IV. iv. 348 The Achaians..are thought by some to have excelled the Balearians.

Baled (bēld), *ppl. a.* [f. BALE *v.*2 + -ED.] Packed or made into bales.

1865 *Morning Star* 24 Apr., The baled cotton.

Baleen (bălī·n). Forms; 4–6 baleyne, 4–5 balayn(e, 4–6 balene, 5 -ien, 6 ballane, ballen, 7 balæne, 8– baleen. [ME. *baleyne, -ayne*, a. OF. *baleine, -aine* whale, whalebone:—L. *balæna* whale.]

† **1.** A whale. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) I. xli, Baleynes, grete fisches as hit were of whales kynde. *c* 1450 in Wright's *Voc.* (W.) 704 *Balena*, a balene. *c* 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XII. xv, Balaynes or whales, dolphins, mermaydes..and alle other fyshes. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 65 Balene is a fishe greate and huge. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 238 From the forehead, in the Balænes.

2. ? The fish called Sea-bream: 'perhaps from its supposed habit, mentioned by Pliny, of accompanying the *balæna* or whale' (Riley *Gloss.* to *Lib. Custum.* 785/1).

c 1185 NECKAM in Wright's *Voc.* 97 *Musculus*, baleyne. 1494 FABYAN VII. 586 For the firste course.—Brawne and mustarde. Dedellys in burneux. Frument with balien. Pyke in erbage. 1598 STOW *Survey* (Strype 1754) II. v. xxvi. 464/2 An hundred better Balenes of the same year salted for 16*s.*, that is 2*d.* per pound.

3. Whalebone. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

(The meaning is uncertain in some early quotations.)

c 1325 *Coeur de L.* 2982 Off balayn, both scheeld & targe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xiii. 68 A ballen [*v. r.* balen] pavis coueris thair left sydis. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCCCXIX. 734 Gantlettes of steele and baleyne. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 453 Cors-bowis of ballane that war gude. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. I. iii. (1743) 331 Great whales of the Baleen, or whale bone kind. 1824 MEYRICK *Anc. Armour* Gloss. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* 573/2 At each side of their [*i. e.* whales'] palate grow, transversely, horny plates, named baleen. *Ibid.* The base of each baleen-plate. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 142 When first born, the young whale is without the baleen.

Bale-fire (bēl·lfəiəɹ). Forms: 1 bǽl-fýr, 5– bale-; also *Sc.* 5 bayle-, 6 baill-, bald-, 6–9 bail-, 8 beal-, 9 bele-, beal-, bael-, baal-fire. [Found in OE. poetry: then not till the 14th c.; and till lately confined to Scotch. Not in Johnson, nor in Todd 1818. Compd. of BALE *sb.*2 + FIRE; the former part was apparently at times confused with BALE *sb.*1: cf. *balowe-fire* 'fatal or evil fire' already in 15th c., and the use of *bale-fire* by various modern writers as if = 'lurid, ghastly fire.' Antiquaries, with theories of Celtic or Canaanitish idolatry, have written *beal-, Baal-fire*: cf. BELTANE.]

1. A great fire in the open air, a blazing pile or heap kindled to consume anything. In OE. *spec.* the fire of a funeral pile.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 6278 Ongunnon þá on beorge bǽl-fýra mæst ..weccan. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 488 Thay tuke þe grete lordes with Ire, And brynte þam in þat bale fire. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 718 Bot thou tell in bayle fire sall thou de. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 355 In ane baill fyre thai hrint it all in as. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 As plutois paleis hed been birnand in ane bald fyir. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. XXXVIII, The fires of death, The bale-fires flash on high. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 83 They set ane bele-fire him about, And they burnit him skin and bone. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 190 The horrible illumination flung by the bale-fires of martyrdom upon the palace and gardens of the Beast.

2. A great fire kindled as a signal; a beacon-fire. (Only 19th c.: apparently first used by Sir W. Scott. The contemporary name was simply *bale.*)

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. i, Sweet Teviot! on thy silver tide The glaring bale-fires blaze no more. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. XX. 220 The bail fire announced the appearance of the enemy. 1861 *Black's Guide Sussex* 536 Crowborough was one of the beacon stations..where the bale-fire was lighted.

3. Any great fire, a bonfire, *feu de joie.*

1800–24 CAMPBELL *O'Connor's Child* VII, Beal-fires for your jubilee Upon a thousand mountains glow'd. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. XXIII. 62 He caused the city to be illuminated with torches and balefires. 1852 D. MOIR *Burns Fest.* Wks. II. 7 Stir the beal-fire, wave the banner, Bid the thundering cannon sound.

4. ? Associated with BALE *sb.*1

1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* VI. I. (1866) 774 The focus of discord..from whence radiated..the bale-fires of murderous licence and savage anarchy. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* LXXVII. 17 With blue bale-fires revealing the innermost caverns of the hungry sea.

Baleful (bēl·lful), *a.* Forms: 1 bealu-, bealo-full, 2–3 balufull, 3 baluhful, 3–5 balful(l, 4 ballefull, 3– baleful(l. [OE. *bealu-full*, f. *bealu* BALE *sb.*1 + FULL. Until recent times almost exclusively poetic; still chiefly literary.]

1. Full of malign, deadly, or noxious influence; pernicious, destructive, noxious, injurious, mischievous, malignant: a. *physically* or *generally.*

a 1000 *Crist* (Grein) 259 Se bealofulla [= the devil] hyneþ heardlice. *c* 1220 *St. Marher.* 10 To beoren me into his balefule hole. 1230 *Ancr. R.* 114 So baluhful & so bitter! *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* I. 167 These balfull bestes were..full flaumond of fyre. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 8 Balefull weedes, and precious Iuiced flowers. 1676 *Black Prince in Harl. Misc.* (1793) 51 Great flocks of ravens, and other baleful birds of prey. 1712 SWIFT *Wond. Proph.* Wks 1755 III. I. 173 This baleful dog-star. 1800–24 CAMPBELL *To Sir F. Burdett* V, His hate is baleful, but his love is worse. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. I. 32 The baleful simoon sweeps across the entire tract.

b. *morally.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 215 Tend mine heorte and uorbern al þat is baluful þer inne. *c* 1300 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* B. 404 Þat may lese alle baleful bandes. 1589 GREENE *Menaph.* (Arb.) 22 The balefull laborinth of despaire. 1597 LOK in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) I. 138 Through baleful lust of gold. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. LXXXI. 109 O baleful Envy! thou self-tormenting fiend. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* XVI. 362 The potent and baleful prejudice of color.

2. *subjectively*: a. Full of pain or suffering, painful. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 On þisse liue we beð on balfulle swinche for adames gulte. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan., Such stormie stoures do breede my balefull smart.

b. Unhappy, wretched, miserable; distressed, sorrowful, mournful. *arch.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 979 þe balleful burde [Lot's wife], þat neuer bode keped. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xlii, The balefulle birde blenked on his blode. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 124 The 3outting, 3ouling, and the bailfull beir Tha maid. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 14 That Balefull sounds immovably do'st breathe. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* I. 533 Baleful spirits barr'd from realms of bliss.

Ba·lefulness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Baleful quality or condition: a. Hurtfulness; b. Distress, sadness.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 145 Contenting ioy changd into bale-

fulnes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 83 Their blisse be turn'd to balefulnesse. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 10 Mar. 276/1 Forms of balefulness which defy the most ingenious apologist of physical science.

Ba·leless, *a. arch.* [OE. *bealuléas*, f. *bealu* BALE *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Harmless, innocent.

a 1000 *Gnom. V. Ex.* (Gr.) 39 Bealoléas heorte. 1065 *O. E. Chron., Elegy Edw. Conf.* (MS. C.), Wæs á bliðe-mod bealuleas kyng [D. bealeleas]. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 227 Þay in balelez blod þer blenden her handez. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. 30 Looked back to the happy days of the haleless king.

Ba·ler. He who or that which bales; a scoop for baling out water. See BAILER.

1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. 236 Any boat using propelling power, such as oars, balers .. to be disqualified.

Balery, obs. form of BAILIERY.

Bales, -ess, obs. ff. BALAS (ruby) and BELLOWS.

Balesse, -est, obs. ff. BALLAST.

Balester, variant of BALISTER.

† Bale·t(te. *Obs.* [a. OF. *balete, ballete, -ette*, dim. of *bale, balle*: see -ETTE.] A small bale.

1453 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 421 Greynes, 1 balet, y[e] C xij*d*. .. Woode, y[e] balett ij*d*. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, xiv, Accompting .viii. whole bales, or .xvi. demi balettes for a tunne.

Baleu, erroneous form of BALAS (ruby).

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. viii, A perfect baleu [ed. 1737 (Ozell) baleau] rubie. *Ibid.* I. lvi, Carbuncles, rubies, baleus.

† Baleys, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3–5 **baleis**, 4–5 **baleys**, 5 **ballys**, **baleese**, 6 **balys**. [a. OF. *baleis*, nom. sing. (or acc. pl.) of *balei* (mod. *balai*) besom, broom. As early OF. had sing. nom. *baleis*, while later OF. had sing. *balei*, pl. *baleis*, it is difficult to say from which of these the final *-s* in Eng. was derived. The quasi-collective sense of 'birch' points to the pl.] A rod; also a bundle of twigs used in flogging, a 'birch,' a scourge.

a 1259 MATT. PARIS *Chron.* (1880) V. 324 Ferens in manu virgam quam vulgariter baleis appellamus. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 47 Ine the temple, sweete Ihesus .. makede a baleys, And bet out .. Tho that houste and sealde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 12 With þise bitter baleyses God beteth his dere childeren. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 537 Yerde, baleys, *virga*. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 54 To be betyn nakid withe baleese and sharpe roddis. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 735 Thys hard balys on þi bottokkys xall byte! 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 3 He had a balys in hys hond.

Baleys, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. the sb.] To birch, to flog.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 175 Baleised on þe bar ers and no breche bitwene. 1879 *Shropsh. Gloss.*, *Baleise*, to beat, to flog, to whip; also *Bellise*.

Baleys, obs. form of BALAS (ruby).

† Balgh, *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 **balȝe**, **balowe**, 5 **balheu**, **balwe**. [Cf. OE. *belg* bag, belly.]

1. Round, rounded; ? swelling.

c 1340 *Alexander* (Stev.) 4923 Balgh brade in þe brest. & on the bely sklendire. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn't.* 2172 A balȝe berȝ bi a bonke. *Ibid.* 2032 Vpon his balȝe haunchez. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 316 Balowe tymbre & bygge.

2. Smooth.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 22 Balhew, or pleyn [1499 balwe or playne], *Planus*.

Baliage, Balie, obs. ff. BAILLIAGE, BAILLIE.

‖ Ba·lin. *Obs.* [irregular a. L. *balin*, in Pliny, acc. of *balis*, a. Gr. βάλλις.] An unknown plant, supposed to have wonderful medicinal virtues.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. xvii. 30 a, Slain by the virtue of an herbe called Balin. 1609 HEYWOOD *Bryt. Troy* IV. xi, Hauing th' herbe Balin in his wounds infusd. Restores his life.

Ba·ling (bē·lin), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. BALE *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The process of packing in bales.

1761 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* cviii, The methods of baling them up. 1879 T. ESCOTT *Engl.* I. 147 The baling and casing of goods.

Baling, *vbl. sb.*[2] Also (properly) 6–8 **bailing.** The emptying of water from a boat or other vessel.

1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* II. xxix. 286 So unseaworthy as to require constant baling.

† Balinger (bæ·lindʒəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4–6 **balynger**, **-ingar**, 5 **-gere**, **balangar**, **-yngar**, **-engere**, **ballenger**, **-unger**, **balyner**, 5–6 **ballynger**, 5–8 **balenger**, 6 **balengar**, **-anger**, **ballyngare**, **-ingere**, **-ingar**, 7 **-anger**, **-inger**, 6–9 **--enger**, 5- **balinger.** [a. AF. *balengier* (Froissart), *ballenjer* (in Du Cange), = OF. *baleinier*, a whale-ship, f. *baleine* whale; afterwards employed generically: so It. *baleniera* 'kind of light pinnace.']

A small and light sea-going vessel, apparently a kind of sloop, much used in the 15th and 16th centuries; according to Adm. Smyth, without forecastle. Its nature was already forgotten in 1670, when Blount could only infer the meaning of the word from old statutes; but the term is commonly used by modern historians in referring to the naval affairs of those times.

1391 in *MS. Reg. Test. Ebor.* I. 67 [Rob. de Rillington of Scarbro' leaves to Wm. Percy] dimidietatem nostri balingar. [1400 HENRY IV. *Brief* in Rymer *Fœdera* VIII. 147 Aliquam Navem, Bargeam, sive Balingeram, de Guerra Armatam.] *c* 1400 *Petit. in Parl.* 2 *Hen. IV.* xxii, Pur faire certeines Barges & Balyngers. *a* 1422 HEN. V. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 31 I. 72 Our grete shippes, carrakes, barges and balyngers. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 108 Foure ftill shippes at facon of balingers. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xlvi. 158 They knewe by theyr balengers that the armye of Englande was comynge. 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, v. § 2 The common passages of shyppes balengers and botes. 1598 STOW *Survey* (Strype 1754) I. I. xiii. 57/1 By means whereof Boats and Ballangers were hindered in their passages. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 34 A Port is a harbor and safe arrival for ships, boats, and ballengers of burthen. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Balenger*, Seems to have been a kind of Barge or Water-vessel, by the Statute 28 H. 6, cap. 5. 1865 W. MILLER *Jott. Kent* 45 In the year 1401 .. the barges with eighty, and the balingers with forty men.

fig. *c* 1502 *Joseph Arim.* (Pynson) 425 Hayle! myghty balynger, charged with plenty!

b. *Comb.* **balinger-master** (cf. *ship-master*).

1463 *Mann. & H. Exp.* 194 John More my balynger master.

Balisse, -ist, obs. forms of BALLAST.

† Bali·ster[1], -ester. *Obs.* [a. OF. *balestier*:—L. *ballistārius*, late L. *balestārius* arbalester; cf. BALLISTIER.] An arbalester, a crossbow-man.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxiii. 71 Gonners, balesters, and archers. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1658) 263 Near unto which standeth the cunning balister.

† Bali·ster[2]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *balestre*:—L. *ballistra* (late L. *balestra* arbalest), variant of BALLISTA.] An arbalest, a crossbow.

1697 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 92 (T.) Thread, to make a false string for the king's balister or crossbow.

‖ Balistraria (bælistrēə·riă). *Arch.* [med.L., properly fem. of adj. *ballistrārius*; see next.]

a. A cruciform aperture in the walls of a fortress, through which arbalesters discharged their weapons. b. A room in which arbalests were kept.

1845 in *Gloss. Gothic Archit.* I. 38.

† Bali·strier. *Obs. rare.* In 6 **balastriar.** [a. OF. *balestrier*:—L. *ballistrārius*; cf. med.L. *balestrārius*.] An arbalestrier, a crossbow-man.

1440 SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 23 Ane heghe ynstrument of tymbire, upon which balastriars and bowyers usyn to hong thare .. bowes.

☞ See also BALLIST- for modern derivatives from L.

Balival (bæ·livăl), *a.* [f. med.L. *balīv-us*, *ball-*, *baill-*, f. F. *baillif*:—late L. *bājulivus* (see BAILIFF) + -AL. Of or pertaining to a 'bailiff' or his office.

1854 LONGSTAFFE *Hist. Darlington* II. i. 93 Dickon-kists .. constituted an estate of the balival family of Barnes.

Baliwick(e, obs. form of BAILIWICK.

‖ Balize (bălīz). [F. *balise* = Sp. *valiza*; of uncertain origin.] A kind of beacon erected at sea, consisting of a pole surmounted by some object, such as a small barrel. 1847 in CRAIG.

Balk, baulk (bȫk), *sb.* Forms: 1 **balca**, **balc**, 3–7 **balke**, 5–7 **baulke**, 6 **balcke**, 7–9 **baulk** (*north. dial.* **bauk**, **bawk**), 3- **balk.** [Common Teutonic, presenting several variant stems, with partial differentiation of sense: OE. *balca* ridge, bank = OFris. *balca*, OS. *balco*, MDu. *balke*, *balc*, Du. *balk*, OHG. *balcho*, *balco*, MHG. *balke*, G. *balken*, 'beam, *trabs*,' also OE. *bolca* 'gangway of a ship,' and ON. *bjalki* (Sw. *bielke*, *bielke*, Da. *bjelke*) 'beam,' corresponding respectively to an OTeut. ablaut-series **balkon-*, **bolkon-*, **belkon-*; also ON. *bálkr*, *bjálkr*, 'beam, bar, partition, division, OSw. *balker*, *bolker*, Sw. *balk* 'beam, balk, partition, section of a law': — OTeut. **balku-s*. OE. *balc* '*porca*' (see 3), is either an error for *balca*, or = ON. *bálkr*. The relation of OE. *bælc* 'covering (? flooring)' is doubtful. The original sense was perh. 'bar'; cf. L. *suf-fla(g)men*, from Aryan **bhalg-*, *bhlag-*. The OE. *balca* (*balc*) and ON. *bálkr* appear to be combined in the ME.; whether the latter distinguished *balke* and *balk*, the evidence does not show. *Balk* is the analogous spelling; cf. *stalk*, *talk*, *walk*, etc.; but *baulk* is frequent, and in Billiards (sense 9) the prevailing spelling.]

I. A ridge generally, a dividing ridge; a bar.

† 1. A ridge, heap, or mound upon the ground; *e.g.* a grave-mound. *Obs.*

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xvi. § 2 Þa het he hí bindan, and on balcan leȝan. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* A. 62 My body on balke þer bod in sweuen.

† 2. A dividing ridge (of land); an isthmus; a bar of sand, etc. *Obs.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 16 A litle Balk of Sand cast up, the wich at low waters prohibitih the Se to cum about. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1593) 140 The narrow balke at which two seas do meete at hand. *Ibid.* VII. 164 The balcke that makes the strait divorce Between the seas Ionian and Aegean. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IV. xi, A border-city these two coasts removing; Which, like a balk .. Disparts the terms of anger and of loving.

II. A ridge left in ploughing; a miss, slip.

3. A ridge between two furrows (L. *porca*), or a strip of ground left unploughed as a boundary line between two ploughed portions.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wright *Voc.* (W.) 147 *Porca*, balc. *a* 1300 W. DE BIBLESW. in Wright *Voc.* 159 *Vert choral*, a grene balke. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 114 Dykers and deluers diggeden vp þe balkes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 19/1 Balke betwyx twa furris; *crebr'o*, *porca*. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 16 b, Euery mere and balke is full of it [Scabios] in June. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogat. Week* IV. (1859) 498 How covetous men nowe a dayes plow vp so nigh the common balkes and walkes. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Glas* (Arb.) 78 Earing vp the balks that part their bounds. 1604 BRETON *Pass. Sheph.* 13 The merrie countrie lad, Who upon a faire greene balk May at pleasure sit and walke. 1725 A. RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* V. iii, Last night I met him on a bawk, Whare yellow corn was growing. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 196 These earthern boundaries (baulks) are wearing fast out. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 104 He takes his rambles .. Down narrow balks that intersect the fields.

4. A ridge or piece left unploughed by accident or carelessness; a piece missed in ploughing. (Often in phrase *to make a balk* or *balks*.)

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 15 The balke, that thai calle, unered lande And overheled, beholde that there be noon. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas.* VII. viii b (1554) 172 Making no balkes, ye plough was truely hold. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 7 If he goo to the ploughe, and loke backwarde, he seeth not, whether the plough .. make a balke. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* Observ. xvi, The husbandman may dart forth an ejaculation, and not make a balk the more. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Luke ix. 62 He that ploughs must keep on, and make no balks. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 277/2 The leaving of balks is a great fault, and is owing to .. the ploughman not holding his plough upright.

b Hence *fig.*, esp. in *To make a balk of good ground*: to waste or throw away a good chance.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 302 Make hay while sunne shines. Make not a balke of good ground. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 35 The rich Corinthians, in not inviting the poor, made balks of good ground. *a* 1652 BROME *New Acad.* III. i, Your plow makes vile baulkes of my money. 1857 Bohn's *Handbk. Prov.* 69 Make not balks of good ground.

† 5. *fig.* A slip, mistake, a blunder. *To make a balk*: to blunder, go wrong. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Hymns to Virg.* (1867) 92 Þou3 a 3ong man make a balke, 3it take to þi mynde *reuertere*. 1661 ANNANO *Panem Quotid.* 18 They .. make such bawlks in their prayer. 1717 TUDWAY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 435 IV. 311 Bentley's baulks and blunders about the king's reception.

† 6. *fig.* An omission, an exception. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. xi. 16 They fall to strokes .. Not sparing wight, ne leaving any balke. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* ¶ 315 But then I have asked why they made baulks? why they did salute the most handsome and let the ill favoured go? 1775 J. COLLIER *Tim Bobbin* 60 I'r so keen bitt'n I made no bawks at o hay seed.

III. A ridge in one's path; A stumbling-block, check; a term in billiards.

† 7. A ridge in the way, over which one may stumble; a stumbling-block, obstacle. *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (1869) 36 He wold not walke in by-walkes, where are many balkes. 1562 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* xviii. 35 So that my feete shall neuer slip, Nor stumble at a balke. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* N j, How many Baulks and Obstructions .. happen by the way.

8. *fig.* a. A hindrance, check, or defeat.

1660 T. M. *Hist. Indep.* IV. 78 As a balk to which the Committee of safety declared .. that they had transmitted a great part of a form of government, etc. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VI. 311 (T.) There cannot be a greater balk to the tempter. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 341 This was a balk to them and put a damp to their new projects. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xxi. (1865) 162 It would be some balk to the spirit of conversation if you knew.

b. A disappointment.

1733 SWIFT *Wks.* (1745) VIII. 122 Poor Tom has got a plaguy baulk. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. VIII. 244, It was a great baulk to her, that you did not comply with my request.

9. *transf.* The part of a billiard table behind a transverse line (the 'baulk-line') near one end, within the D or half-circle of which a player whose ball is in hand must place it to make his stroke.

(As, in billiards, such player must play out from baulk, and can strike only indirectly at a ball lying within it, the original sense of the term was perhaps that of 'check.')

1800 *Hoyle's Games* 250 When the striker's and the red ball are within the baulk, he is not obliged to pass the ball. 1839 E. KENTFIELD *Billiards* 3 At the lower end of the table .. is a line technically termed the Baulk Line. 1874 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Uncle John* ix, She strung to begin—won—and put her ball in balk.

b. *To make a baulk*: to bring one's own and the red ball within the baulk, when the opponent's ball is in hand.

1839 E. KENTFIELD *Billiards* 24 Directions for making what are termed baulks.

IV. A beam of wood.

10. A roughly squared beam of timber; sometimes used technically to designate Baltic timber, which is roughly dressed before shipment.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 8783 Þe balk þat mast þe werk suld bind Þai soght, and noþer-quar cuth find. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeves Prol.* 66 He can wel in myn eye see a stalke, But in his owne he can nought seen a balke. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 19/1 Balke of a howse, *trabs*. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 23 June, Deales, spars, and bulks. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 35 /4 Laden with Oaken and Firr Balks. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 157 Bank, a piece of Fir unsilt, from four to ten inches square. 1734 *Builder's Dict.*, *Balks* .. so some call great pieces of Timber coming from beyond Seas by Floats. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 38 A course of squared oak balks. 1881 *Mechanic* § 136 The strongest timber obtainable .. is that which is sawn out of baulks. 1884 *Timber Tr. Jrnl.* 14 June 417/3 Danzig fir balks.

11. A tie-beam of a house, stretching from wall to wall. In old one-storey houses these were often exposed and used for hanging or placing articles on, or laid with boards so as to form a loft, called 'the balks.' Now chiefly *north.*

a 1300 W. DE BIBLESW. in Wright *Voc.* 170 *Les trayes* (*gloss* balkes). *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 440 Laddres thre To clymben by the ronges .. Unto the tubbes hangyng

in the balkes. 1535 COVERDALE *Zeph.* ii. 14 Foules shal synge in the wyndowes and rauens shal syt vpon the balckes. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 202 A flitch of restie bacon from the balke made blacke with smoke. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 53 When wee have brought up the farre roomestead as high as the balke. 1691 RAY *N. Countr. Wds.* 5 The Balk or Bawk, the Summer-beam or Dorman. *c* 1760 ? MICKLE *Nae Luck about the Hoose*, There's twa fat hens upon the bauk. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. xii. (D.) The stiffest balk bends more or less; all joists creak.

12. A cross-beam or bar in a chimney or kiln.

1432 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 23 Unum instrumentum ferreum in camino aulæ, vocatum *balk*. ? *a* 1600 *Felon Sow of Rokeby*, The sew was in the kiln hole down As they were on the balke aboon.

13. The beam of a balance. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1399 *Fabric Rolls Yk. Minstr.* in *Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), I balke ferri cum les scales et ponderibus. 1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1855) II. 364 Payre of great skales wth ye balk. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* iv. 10 The Balk of a Balance, to weigh Christ's excellency. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxiii. (1858) 509 To give .. his customers 'the cast of the baulk.' *Sc. Proverb*, The young lamb comes as often to the bauk as the auld ewe.

14. *Comb.* †**balk-line**, ? a line hanging from the cross-beams; †**balk-staff**, a quarter-staff; **balk-yard**, a timber-yard.

c 1400 *Beryn* 153 He berith a Bal[k]staff quod the toon, and els a rakis ende. 1506 in Blomefield *Norfolk* V. 1670 A new balk-line to the star, and rysing star, viij*d*. 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* I. (1715) 10 Balk-Staves and Cudgels, Pikes and Truncheons. 1674 RAY *N. Countr. Wds.* 4 *Balk-staff*, a Quarter-staff, a great Staff like a Pole or Beam. 1823 *Lect.* in Polwhele *Trad. & Recoll.* (1826) II. 770 Straying into a balk-yard fell over a beam of timber.

V. In fishing. [The connexion of 16 with the other senses is doubtful.]

15. *dial.* A set of stout stakes surrounded by netting or wicker work for catching fish.

1836 SIR G. HEAD *Home Tour* 430, I observed some fish 'balks' on the sands..The fish are taken on the sand within the balk at low water.

16. The stout rope at the top of fishing nets by which they are fastened one to another in a 'fleet.' (In Cornw. *balch.*)

1847 H. MILLER *First. Impr.* i. 3 Away from wave-top to wave-top, like the cork baulk of a fisherman's net afloat on the swell. 1880 *E. Cornw. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Balch*, a stout cord used for the head-line of a fishing net.

Balk (bǭk), *v.*[1] Forms: 6 balck, 6–7 balke, 7 baulke, bawk, 8 bauk, 6–9 baulk, 4– balk. [f. prec. sb.]

I. †1. *trans.* (and *absol.*) To make balks in ploughing; to plough up in ridges. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 296 But so well halt no man the plough, That he ne balketh other while. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 184 To tille a felde man must have diligence, And balk it not. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 22 With forck King Neptun is ayding. He balcks thee quicksands, and fluds dooth mollefye. 1611 COTGR., *Assilloner*, to baulke, or plow up in baulkes. [*a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. cxxxix. Wks. XI. 203 Whilst we labour to plough up your hearts .. we must not balk that saying of St. John.]

II. 2. *trans.* To miss or omit intentionally. †**a.** *lit.* To pass by (a place), to avoid in passing; to shun.

1484 *Paston Lett.* 859 III. 279 Mastyer Baley .. woold not have balkyd this pore loggeyng to Norwyche wardes. 1612-5 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* IV. iii. 173 Jericho was in his way from Galilee to Jerusalem: he baulks it not, though it were outwardly cursed. 1684 LADY R. RUSSELL *Lett.* I. xv. 43, I hope you will not balk Totteridge, if I am here. *a* 1733 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. ¶ 94 Going to Lord Clarendon .. baulking the Secretary. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) s.v. *Balk*, I will not balk your house.

b. *fig.* To pass over, overlook, refrain from noticing (what comes in one's way); to shirk, ignore.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 22 Balkyn, or ouerskyppyn, *omitto*. 1582 FLEETWOOD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 216 III. 90 As for my Lo. Maior .. I am dryven every daie to bawk hym and his doynges. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* I. § 11. 39, I may not baulke two pregnant testimonies of the Fathers. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 160 The spying of motes in our brother's eye, and baulking of beams in our own. 1684 *Cont. Foxe's A. & M.* III. 900 The Bayliff would fain have baulked him, As if he had not seen him. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 42 Let me tell you, (nor will I balk it) my Brother .. will want one Apology for his Conduct. 1848 L. HUNT *Jar of Honey* Pref. 4 No topic is baulked if it come uppermost.

c. To refuse (anything offered or that comes in course, *e.g.* food or drink).

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 230 And balke your bed for shame. 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* I. i. 386 A bait you cannot balk Sir. 1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 183 If the stalk grow big, cattell will balk it. *a* 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) I. 236, I never .. balked an invitation out to dinner. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xvi, He took them all and never balk'd his glass.

d. To avoid (a duty or responsibility).

1631 PRESTON *Effect. Faith* 146 Thou must not balke the way of Religion, because of the troubles thou meetest. *a* 1707 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* II. 103 Not that we should run ourselves into danger, but that we should baulk no Duty to avoid it. 1785 COWPER *Tirocin.* 257 Such an age as ours baulks no expence.

e. To let slip, fail to use, seize, keep, reach, etc.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 26 This was look't for at your hand, and this was baulkt. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* Ded. If I balk'd this opportunity. 1724 A. RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 2 This point of a' his wishes He wadna with set speeches bauk. 1826 HOR. SMITH *Gai. & Grav.* in *Casquet of Lit.* I. 326/2 My adviser insisted upon my not baulking my luck.

3. *intr.* To stop short as at an obstacle, to pull up, swerve. *Esp.* of a horse: To jib, refuse to go on, or to leap, to shy; also of the rider, and of any one on foot, refusing a leap.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 32 Isegrym balked and sayde, ye make moche a doo, sir Tybert. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 25 Ne ever ought but of their true loves talkt, Ne ever for rebuke or blame of any baikt. 1722 DE FOE *Moll. Fl.* (1840) 78 If he balked, I knew I was undone. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 340 No man, that drinks water, baulks at a pint .. in the day. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* XXV, Burke .. suddenly swerved his horse round, and affecting to baulk, cantered back. 1862 *Melbourne Leader* 5 July, His horse balked at a leap, and threw him.

†**b.** To lie out of the way. *Obs.*

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 268 Labour that did from his liking balke.

†**4.** *trans.* To miss by error or inadvertence. *Obs.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 93 They .. balk the right way, and strayen abroad. 1659 FELTHAM *Lowe Countr.* (1677) 46 You cannot baulk your Road without the hazard of drowning. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 6 Young dogs..balk the true game to ply every scent.

III. 5. *trans.* To place a balk in the way of. **a.** To check, hinder, thwart (a person or his action).

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. XXXI. (1612) 153, I sometimes proffered kindnesse .. but .. was balked with a blush. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* V. § 2 (1643) 105 The King .. must not be baulked in his late proceedings. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. xi. (1840) 155 An enemy who is baulked and defeated, but not overcome. 1821 BYRON *Two Fosc.* I. i, They shall not balk my entrance. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. xiii. 292 The sturdy cavalier was not to be balked in his purpose.

b. To check (feelings, or a person in his feelings).

1682 DRYDEN *Rel. Laici* 212 Nor doth it balk my charity to find The Egyptian Bishop of another mind. 1746 LD. MALMESBURY *Lett.* I. 37 Lord Talbot was not much baulked with this rebuke. 1855 HT. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* I. 92 My home affections .. all the stronger for having been repressed and baulked.

c. To disappoint (expectations, or any one in his expectations).

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, II. v, We .. must not come so near to balk their lips. 1652 BROME *Jov. Crew* II. 389 May your Store Never decay, nor baulk the Poor. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* X. 135 Balk'd of his prey, the yelling monster flies. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 286 Balk yourself of the pleasure of bullying. 1873 SPENSER *Stud. Sociol.* VII. 161 Time after time our hopes are balked.

d. To frustrate, foil, render unsuccessful.

1635 QUARLES *Emblems* III. xiv. (1718) 182 To baulk those ills which present joys bewray. 1727 SWIFT *Censure* Misc. (1735) V. 104 The most effectual Way to baulk Their Malice, is——to let them talk. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* II. v. 90 With which we try to balk the curse of Eve.

†**6.** *trans.* and *absol.* To meet arguments with objections; to quibble, chop logic, bandy words.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 12 Her list in stryfull termes with him to balke. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* I. i. 34 Balke Lodgicke with acquaintaince that you haue. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* iii. 2 Wks. IV. 227 They do not divide and baulk with God.

Balk, *v.*[2] ? *Obs.* [prob. a. Du. *balk-en* to bray, bawl, shout, cogn. with OE. *bælcan* to shout, vociferate (which would itself have given *balch*).] To signify to fishing-boats the direction taken by the shoals of herrings or pilchards, as seen from heights overlooking the sea; done at first by bawling or shouting, subsequently by signals. See BALKER[2].

1603 *Act* 1 *Jas. I*, xxiii, To wache for the saide Fishe, and to balke, hue, conde, direct, and guide the Fishermen which shall be vpon the saide Sea and Sea Coasts for the takinge of the saide Fishe.

Balked (bǭkt), *ppl. a.* [f. BALK *v.*[1] + -ED.]

†**1.** Ridged, ribbed. *Obs.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CXC. (1633) 607 Streaked or balked as it were with sundry stiffe streakes or ribbes running along every leafe.

†**2.** ? Heaped up; piled in a heap. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*. I. i. 69 Two and twenty Knights Balk'd in their owne blood did Sir Walter see.

3. Checked, foiled; disappointed.

1704 STEELE *Tend. Husb.* I. v, I came up to be married, I don't care to go down and look baulk'd. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XXXV. (1866) 294 Pang of balked affection.

†**Ba·lkening,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [as if pr. pple. of a verb *balken.*] Rising in a ridge.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 126 A Towne .. standing somewhat clymynge on the side of a small balkening Ground.

Ba·lker[1]. [f. BALK *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who balks; one who makes balks, or frequents them.

1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* (Arb.) 30 They walke not directly and plainely, but delight in balkes, and stubble way. Let vs no more desyre to be baukers [*printed* bankers]. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell), Balker, *imporcator.*

Ba·lker[2]. [f. BALK *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] A man stationed on an eminence by the shore to signal to fishing-boats the direction taken by the shoals of herring or pilchards; a huer, hooer, or conder.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 32 b, Directed in theire worke by a Balker, or Huer who standeth on the Cliffe side, and from thence, best discerneth the quantitie and course of the Pilcherd. 1603 *Act* 1 *Jas. I*, xxiii, Diuers persons .. called Balcors, Huors, Condors, Directors or Guidors .. haue vsed to watch and attend vpon the high Hilles and Grounds neere adioyning to the Sea Coasts for the giving Notice to the Fishermen. 1754 T. GARDNER *Hist. Dunwich* 163 A Conder .. whereon the Balkers stood to notify, by Signals of Boughs..the Direction of the Herring Sholes. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 152 Let them be our quarry men, our falcons .. our balkers,—'herrings ahead, ho!'

Ba·lking, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. BALK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of BALK *v.*[1] in various senses.

1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* (Arb.) 36 Amongest many balkinges, is much stumbling. 1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 182 It is my constant cry to my own Husbandmen to take heed of Plough-balking and Harrow balking, but now I say in a more especial manner, take heed of Seed-balking. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell), Balking, *imporcatio*, [also] *omissio*, *prætermissio*. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. iv. 71 Fall to and show no timid balking.

†**Ba·lking,** *vbl. sb.*[2] ? *Obs.* [f. BALK *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The guiding of fishing-boats by shouting or signalling from a height.

1603 *Act* 1 *Jas. I*, xxiii, For watching of the saide Fishe, or for balkinge, huinge, condinge, directinge or guidinge of the saide Fishermen in their Boates.

Ba·lking, *ppl. a.* [f. BALK *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That balks; checking; shying.

Mod. Balking circumstances; a balking horse.

Ba·lkingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In such a manner as to balk. 1864 in WEBSTER.

†**Ba·lkish,** *a. Obs.* [f. BALK *sb.* + -ISH[1].] Characterized by balks or ridges; uneven, rough.

1577 STANYHURST in *Æneis* (Arb.) Introd. 12 That my penne shoulde walke..in that craggie and balkishe way.

Balky (bǭ·ki), *a.* [f. BALK *sb.* + -Y[1].] Given to balking (as a horse).

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 197 Advice how to cure a balky horse: 'Sell him, my lord.' 1873 W. MAYO *Never Again* xxiii. 291 Making a balky Cræsus step up to his collar.

Balky, obs. form of BULKY.

Ball (bǭl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–7 bal, 4–6 balle, 6 baule, bawle, 5– ball. [ME. *bal* (inflected *balle, -es*), a. ON. *böllr* (pron. bǫllr; cf. OSw. *baller*, Sw. *båll*) :—OTeut. **ballu-z*, (whence probably MHG. *bal, ballen*, MDu. *bal*). Cogn. with OHG. *ballo, pallo*, MHG. *balle*:—OTeut. **ballon* (wk. masc.), and OHG. *ballâ, pallâ*, MHG. *balle*:—OTeut. **ballôn* (wk. fem.). No OE. representative of any of these is known. (The answering forms in OE. would have been **beallu, -a, -e*: cf. *bealluc*, BALLOCK.) If *ball-* was native in Teutonic, it may have been cognate with L. *foll-is* in sense of a 'thing blown up or inflated.' In the later ME. spelling *balle*, the word coincided graphically with F. *balle* 'ball' and 'bale,' which has hence been erroneously assumed to be its source. Cf. BALE *sb.*[3]]

I. A globe or globular body.

1. *generally.*

a 1300 *Fragm.* 89 in Wright *Pop. Sc.* 134 As me mai bi a candle i-seo, that is bisides a balle, That ȝeveth liȝt on hire halvendel. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 521 His heued ys rouned as a balle. 1340 *Ayenb.* 179 Þe þyef .. þrauþ þane litle bal in-to þe hondes þrote þet he ne ssel naȝt berke. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1756 He rolleth vnder foot as dooth a bal. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* XVI. LXXX. (1495) 579 Wyth balles of leed men assaye depnesse. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 167 Turned into a round heauie baule. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 696 The Wormes with many feet which round themselves into Balls. 1716 8 LADY MONTAGUE *Lett.* 38 I. 150 The .. tents .. are adorned on the top with guilded balls. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* XVII. Wks. 1846 I. 107 A ball must strike the earth before it can rebound. 1831 BLAKEY *Free Will* 151 To attend to them all at one time as jugglers do with their balls. 1878 MRS. H. WOOD *Pomeroy Ab.* 242 A short, stout ball of a woman.

2. *spec.* Any planetary or celestial body, *esp.* the earth, 'the globe.' Now always with qualification, 'terrestrial,' 'earthly,' etc.

a 1300 *Fragm.* 255 in Wright *Pop. Sc.* 137 Urthe is amidde the see a lute bal and round. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* XVII. 24 (R.) The heauenly balles and circles aboue. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 41 From vnder this Terrestrial Ball. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* VI. 52 This goodly Ball. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 465 What, though in solemn silence all Move round the dark terrestrial ball. 1717 POPE *Elegy Unfort. Lady* 35 If eternal Justice rules the ball. 1834 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 35 No compound of this earthly ball.

†**3.** The golden 'orb' borne together with the sceptre as the emblem of sovereignty. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) (Mor. Wisd.) i. Argt., In his left hand a ball of gold with a crosse þer-vpon. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 277 The Scepter, and the Ball, the Sword, the Mase, the Crowne Imperiall. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 149 A young Man, that .. ought to hold in his hand the Ball of a Kingdome. 1715 POPE *Ep. Miss Blount*, Thus vanish sceptres, coronets, and balls.

4. A globular body to play with, which is thrown, kicked, knocked, or batted about, in various games, as hand-ball, foot-ball, tennis, golf, cricket, croquet, billiards, etc. It varies greatly in size and material according to the game.

(This was perhaps the earliest sense in English.)

1205 LAY. 24703 Summe heo driuen balles wide ȝeond þa feldes. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2004 With that bal togider they plaid. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 13139 His broþer doghter .. come playand hir wiþ a balle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 19/1 Balle, *pila*. 1530 PALSGR. 196/2 Ball to play at tennes with—*esteuf*. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 35 Thou hast striken the ball, vnder the lyne. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 261 When we haue matcht our Rackets to these Balles. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxii. 18 He will surely .. tosse thee like a ball. 1721 BAILEY, *Cricket*, a sort of Play with Bats and a Ball. 1807 CRABBE *Village* I. Wks. 1823 I. 16 The flying ball, The bat, the wicket, were his labours all. 1857

Hughes *Tom Brown* II. 58/2 The ball flies off his bat to all parts of the field.

See also Billiard-, Cricket-, Foot-ball, etc.

b. A game played with a ball; also an annual contest at hand-ball, played on a holiday in most of the towns and villages on the Scottish Border.

c 1350 *Life of Cuthbert* in Strutt *Sports & Past.* II. iii, He pleyde atte balle with the Children that his fellowes were. 1598 Stow *Survey* 68 After dinner all the youthes goe into the fieldes to play at the ball. 1675 Cotton *Scoffer Scoft* 50 To play at Cat, at Trap or Ball. 1831 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 45 (*Article*) The game of Ball as played in Dunse on Fastern's Eve. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* III. 199 Quoit, tennis, ball—no games?

c. A throw, toss, or 'delivery' of the ball in certain games, *esp.* in *Cricket*, the particulars of its course and effect being included in the notion. *No ball* in *Cricket*, one unfairly bowled; *wide ball*, one not properly within the batsman's reach.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 19 Balle *alipatus qui iaculatur pilam.* 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 568 The modern way Of blocking every ball at play. 1819 Miss Mitford *Village* (1848) I. 177 That brilliant hitter .. gained eight from two successive balls. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* vii, He blocked the doubtful balls, missed the bad ones, took the good ones. 1850 *Cricket Manual* 54 The names of the bowlers who bowl 'wide balls' or 'no balls' .. to be placed on the score.

5. A missile (originally always spherical, now also conical or cylindrical with convex top) projected from an engine of war, in early times from catapults and crossbows, and now from cannons, muskets, pistols, and other fire-arms. In artillery, a solid as distinguished from a hollow projectile; these are of iron, but formerly were often of stone; the balls fired from small-arms are also called *bullets*, and are made of lead.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 297 þe men of þat lond ..vseþ balles and alblastres. 1588 (*Ord. King's Fleet* in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) I. 118 The artillery .. being all charged with their balls. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 17 The fatall Balls of murthering Basiliskes. *a* 1631 Donne *Epigr.* (1652) 100 Threatening balls in showres of murther fly. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 518 Mineral and Stone .. to found their Engins and their Balls Of missive ruin. 1692 *Diary Siege Lymerick* 28 March out with their Arms, Baggage, Drums beating, Ball in Mouth .. Colours flying. 1718 Lady Montagu *Lett.* 49 II. 58 Tombs of fine marble .. daily lessened by the prodigious balls that the Turks make from them for their cannon. 1812 *Examiner* 19 Oct. 659/1 More than 600,000 balls and shells. 1858 W. Ellis *Vis. Madagascar* xii. 330 A round stone, like a large cannon-ball.

b. *collectively.*

1584 Sanders in Arb. *Garner* II. 16 The King had discharged three shots without ball. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4702/2 The Powder, small Ball, and small Arms remaining in the Garrisons. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 479 A body of troops .. was ordered to load with ball.

6. *Pyrotechny* and *Mil.* A globular case or shell filled with combustibles, intended to set buildings on fire, or to give light, smoke, etc.; e. g. *fire-balls, smoke-balls, stink-balls.*

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Smoak, or dark Balls .. fill the air with smoak, and .. prevent discoveries. Sky Balls .. bursting like rockets, afford a spectacle of decoration.

7. A globular body of wood, ivory, or other substance, used in voting by Ballot (q. v.), each voter being provided with one black and one white. Hence *to black-ball*, q. v.

1580 North *Plutarch* (1656) 927 The Judges .. would never take their bals to ballot against him. 1620 *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 309 In the first Ballotation .. the Balls were equal. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.) For ev'ry number'd captive put a ball Into an urn: three only black be there, The rest, all white, are safe. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4543/1 They took a Boy to draw the Balls. 1884 C. Dickens *Dict. Lond.* 25/1 One black ball in three excludes.

† **8.** In the phrase *ball in the hood*, applied in grim humour to the head (partly *fig.* from 4). *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6481 Mony of his knyghtis gode Loren theo balles in heore hode. *c* 1325 *Cœur de L.* 4523 Men of armes the swerdes outbreyde; Balles out of hoodes, soone they pleyde *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 17, I shrew thi balle under thi hode. *c* 1500 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) i. 1454 He ne shall lese his hede, That is the best ball in his hode.

9. *Ball of the eye*: **a.** orig. the 'apple' or pupil; **b.** now, the eye itself within the lids and socket.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 21 Balle of þe ye, *Pupilla.* 1530 Palsgr. 196/2 Ball, of the eye, *La prunelle de loyl.* 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 157 The balles of his eyes shall see nought but darknesse. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V*, III. ii. 117. 1671 Milton *Samson* 94 Such a teader ball as the eye. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 145 ¶ 2 The Balls of Sight are so form'd, that one Man's Eyes are Spectacles to another to read his Heart with. 1808 Scott *Marm.* II. xxii, Raising his sightless balls to heaven. 1870 Bryant *Homer* XIV. II. 71 Him Peneleus smote .. In the eye's socket, forcing out the ball.

II. A globular or rounded mass of material.

10. A globular or rounded mass of any substance.

a. *gen.* (cf. Snowball).

1205 Lay. 17443 Nu ȝe magen heom habben swulche veðerene balles. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2003 Ballis .. Of wex and tow. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* III. i. 199 With two pitch balls stucke in her face for eyes. 1648 Herrick *Hesper.* Wks. 1869 II. 328 Balls of cowslips, daisie rings. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.*, A musk ball, or sweet ball, *Pastillus.* 1875 Buckland *Log-Bk.* 204 A living ball of Crabs.

b. *spec.* A spherical piece of soap. (Not now used specifically).

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 25 As a Barber wasteth his Ball in the water. 1611 Bible *Susanna* i. 17 Then she said to her maids, bring me oil & washinge balls. 1624 Fletcher *Rule a Wife* III. i. 286 Balls .. to wash out your stains. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell), *Mattiacæ pilæ* .. soap-balls, washing-balls.

c. A globular mass formed by winding thread, a clew or clue. L. *glomus.*

1572 J. Jones *Bathe Buckstone* 12 b, The wind baule, or yarne ball. 1841 Marryat *Poacher* xv, You had a ball of twine. 1884 Black in *Harper's Mag.* May 951/1 She got her knitting-needles and a ball of wool.

11. *Med.* A bolus; medicine in the form of a ball or large pill. Now only in *Veterinary Medicine.*

1576 Earl Oxford *Love Quest.* in Fuller *Worthies* IV. (1872) 58 His bitter ball is sugred blisse. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5831/4 The Cordial Horse-Balls, at 4s. per Pound. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, s. v., We meet with balls for the tooth-ach. 1877 Stonehenge *Horse* xxxii. 581 Medicine may be given to the horse .. in the solid form as a ball.

12. (from F. *balle*) A rounded package, a Bale.

1583 J. Newbery in Arb. *Garner* III. 172 Hath sent you in the Emanuel a ball of Nutmegs. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xxxvii, Seven balls of bullets [*sept balles de boullets*] at a dozen the ball. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 389 Fifteen balls of rosemary, the ball weighing 750 pounds.

III. Objects or parts with rounded outline.

13. A kind of small cushion, leather-covered or formed of composition, used by printers for inking the type. Now superseded by the roller.

1611 Cotgr., *Pompette d'imprimeur*, a Printers Pumpet-ball .. wherewith hee beates, or layes Inke on, the Formes. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Ball* among *Printers* a kind of wooden tunnel stuffed with wool, contained in a cover of sheep's skin .. with which the ink is applied. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. 531 About the year 1815, composition balls were introduced at Weybridge. 1830 *Edin. Encycl.* XIII. 46 When the printing balls are applied, the ink is received by the oiled parts of the stone.

14. A spherical or rounded part of various machines; e.g. *the ball of a harrow*; *of a cart-wheel* (the nave or hub); *of a pendulum* (the bob).

1641 Best *Farm. Bks* (1856) 107 These rammers are made of old everinges, harrowe balls, or such like thinges as have holes. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 199 The ball of a Cart-wheel; *arbuscula.*

15. Any rounded protuberant part of the body; now chiefly applied to those at the base of the thumb and great toe; *formerly*, also a callosity on the hand or foot.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 19/1 A Balle of þ hand or of fote, *callus.* 1530 Palsgr. 196/2 Ball of the cheke, *pommeau de la joue.* 1547 *Act.* 1 *Ed. VI*, iii, § 2 Such Slaue, or loiterer to bee marked on the .. ball of the cheeke with an hot iron. 1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* IV. xx. 97 Beating Balles, her vained breasts. 1752 Carte *Hist. Eng.* III. 542 The women painted about the eyes and the Balls of the cheeks with an azure colour. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 14 The recruit brings the ball of the right foot to the left heel. 1875 Buckland *Log-Bk.* 22 Large muscle which forms the ball of the thumb.

16. The central hollow of the palm of the hand or sole of the foot (*obs.*); the central part of an animal's foot.

1601 Dent *Path-w. Heaven* 242 Some men .. will easilie feele the lightest feather .. laide vpon the ball of their hands. 1615 Latham *Falconry* (1633) 133 The pinne groweth in the bales of the feet of vnquiet Hawkes. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 120 They .. hold one end of it down with the Ball of the Foot. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Ball of the foot of a dog is the prominent part of the middle of the foot. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell), Ball of the hand, *Palma.* Ball of the foot, *Planta pedis.*

17. *Ball of a pillar* in *Arch.*: the scotia, a hollow moulding between the fillets in the base of a pillar or column.

1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.*, Ball of a pillar, *scotia.*

IV. Phrases and phraseological combinations.

18. *fig.* from games, *football, tennis*, etc.: — *To catch* or *take the ball before the bound*: to anticipate an opportunity. *To have the ball at one's foot* or *before one*: to have a thing in one's power. *To keep the ball up* or *rolling*: to keep the conversation or an undertaking from flagging. *To take up the ball*: to take one's turn in conversation, etc. *The ball is with you*: it is your turn.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix, We do preuent them .. and do catch the ball (as they are wont to say) before it come to the ground. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* IV. ix, It concerns you not to be over-hasty herein, not to take the Ball before the Bound. *c* 1661 *Papers on Alterat. Prayer-bk.* 24 You have the ball before you, and have the wind and sun, and the power of contending without controll. 1781 Bentham *To G. Wilson* Wks. 1843 X. 104, I put a word in now and then to keep the ball up. *c* 1800 Ld. Auckland *Corr.* (1862) III. 416 We have the ball at our feet, and if the Government will allow us .. the rebellion will be crushed. 1809 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* V. 365 If the Spaniards had not lost two armies lately, we should keep up the ball for another year. 1878 Geo. Eliot *Coll. Breakf. P.* 345 Louder Rosencranz Took up the ball.

19. **Ball and Socket** (joint): a joint formed of a ball or rounded extremity partly enclosed in a cup or socket, which thus has great freedom of play combined with strength.

1669 Boyle *Cont. New Exper.* I. xxii. 74 This travailing Baroscope being furnished at its upper end with a very good Ball and Socket. 1741 Monro *Anat.* 42 *Enarthrosis*, or the Ball and Socket .. when a large Head is received into a deep Cavity. 1809 Home in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 182 There is a regular ball and socket joint between every two vertebræ. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* 159 By .. impenetrable assurance, and a ball-and-socket morality. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 33 Ball and socket articulation.

20. *Three (golden) balls*: the sign of a pawnbroker; supposed by some to be derived from the ensign of the wealthy Medici family.

a 1845 Hood *Pawning Watch* ix, I've gone to a dance for my supper; And now I must go to Three Balls! 1861 Sala *Tw. round Clock* 180 The brethren of the three golden balls.

V. *Comb.* **21.** General combinations, mostly *attrib.* (in various senses), as *ball-alley, -court, -firing, -green, -ground, -play, -player, -practice*; also the adjs. *ball-proof, -piled, -shaped.*

1865 *Englishm. Mag.* Oct. 313 Ball-alleys and racquet-courts were the exception. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 17 The Ball-Court at Corpus Christi Coll. 1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* 179 The old ball-court, where I have had many a game at fives. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 31 *Ball Firing* .. at a target. 1657 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 19 Making a ball-green on his chin; As trees do sometime in a wood. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 297/2 Sites for ball-grounds and race-tracks. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 218 Iðe norme ȝeres nis hit bute bal-pleouwe. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* xi. 62 Skilled .. in the play of quoits and ball-play. 1619 Sanderson *Serm.* I. 7 As ball-players with the ball. When the ball is once up, they labour to keep it up. 1818 Scott *Rob. Roy* xxxi, A regimental target set up for ball practice. 1854 Owen in *Circ. Sc.* II. 45/2 The ball-proof character of the skin. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. li, The ball-piled pyramid. 1884 J. Colborne *With Hicks Pasha* 241 Round ball-shaped boxes.

22. Special combinations: **ball-bear'ing(s**, a mechanical contrivance for lessening friction by means of small loose metal balls, used for the bearings of axles; † **ball-bellows**, a hollow metal ball formerly used for producing a steam blast; **ball-cartridge**, a gun-, or pistol-cartridge containing a bullet; **ball-clay**, very adhesive clay, as that brought up in lumps sticking to a ship's anchor; **ball-cock**, a self-regulating cistern-tap turned off and on by the rising or falling of a hollow ball floating on the surface of the liquid; **ball-drawer**, an instrument for extracting balls from fire-arms; **ball-flower** (*Arch.*), an ornament like a ball enclosed within three or four petals of a flower, often inserted in a hollow moulding; **ball-mine**, a kind of iron-ore found in rounded lumps or nodules; **ball-stamp**, an American ore-crushing machine; **ball-stock**, the stock or handle of a printer's ball; **ball-stone**, a rounded lump of ironstone or limestone; **ball-tap** (= *ball-cock*); **ball-thistle**, the Globe Thistle, also a species of Echinops; **ball-valve**, a valve opened or closed by the rising or falling of a ball which exactly fits a cup-shaped opening in the seat; † **ball-vein**, a kind of iron ore in nodules formerly worked in Sussex; **ball-weed**, knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*).

1883 *Knowledge* 3 Aug. 76/1 Three machines .. with *ball-bearings. 1634 T. Johnson tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* XI. (1678) 276 *Ball-bellows .. made of Brass in form of a Pear, with a very small hole in their lesser ends. 1803 Ld. Colchester *Diary & Corr.* I. 451 A quantity of pikes, of *ball-cartridges and of combustibles. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 399 The captain .. ordered the marines to load with *ball-cartridge. 1811 *Agric. Surv. Ayrsh.* 4 (Jam.) If steril and adhesive, it is sometimes termed strong as *ball-clay. *c* 1850 *Knight's Pract. Dict. Mech.* I. 558 A house-service pipe provided with a *ball-cock, etc. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 96 One *Ball-drawer to each Rifle. 1845 *Archæol. Jrnl.* I. 100 The Chapel in Marten's tower with its *ball-flower moulding. 1862 *Archæol.* XXXIX. 182 The *ball-flower pattern .. carries down the building so late as 1340. 1702 in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1072 A sort of Iron Stone, akin to that which they call in Staffordshire Ballmine. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, **Ball-Stamp*, a stamp for crushing rock, operated directly by steam power. 1849 Murchison *Siluria* vi. 116 The *ballstones .. being more crystalline than the nodules. 1597 Gerard *Herbal* II. cccclxxviii. (1633) 1152 *Carduus eriocephalus* .. is called in English, Globe Thistle, and *Ball-Thistle. 1839 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 631/2 A mechanical office somewhat on the principle of the *ball-valve. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, **Ball-vein* .. a name given by the miners in Sussex to a sort of iron ore.

Ball (bɔ̄l), *sb.*[2] [a. F. *bal* (= Pr. *bal*, It. *ballo* dancing), f. *bal-er*, *ball-er* to dance: see Bale *v.*[1]. (In Chapman and Shirley's *Ball* (see sense 2) there was some punning reference to a golden ball worn by the presiding lady: see Gifford's note.)]

† **1.** A dance or dancing. *Obs.*

1633 H. Cogan *Pinto's Voy.* lxxix. 321 All of them together .. danced a Ball to the tune of two Harps and a Viol.

2. A social assembly for the purpose of dancing; phrases, *To give a ball, go to a ball*; also, *to open the ball*, (*fig.*) to commence operations.

1632–9 Chapman & Shirley *Ball* IV. iii, *L.* Some malice has corrupted your opinion of what we call the Ball. *W.* Your dancing business? 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gl. Exemp.* II. Add. xii. 93 Avoid carnivals and balls .. the perdition of precious houres. 1679 Penn *Addr. Prot.* 19 They had got a Calf of Gold, and were Dancing about it. But it was a Dismal Ball, and they paid dear for their Junket. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 466 ¶ 3 On Thursday next, I make a Ball for my Daughter. 1779 J. Moore *View Soc. Fr.* 175 Count Finkenstein gave a great dinner and ball. 1812 Byron *Waltz* xiii. *note*, Waltz and the battle of Austerlitz are .. said to have opened the ball together. 1841 Oderson *Creol.* vi. 63 Miss Fairfield .. was the first lady handed out to 'open the ball.' 1863 Mary Howitt *F. Bremer's Greece* I. v. 146, I was very willing to see a royal ball at Athens.

3. With limiting attribute, **a.** descriptive, as

†*ball-mask* (=F. *bal-masqué*), *ball-royal, calico-, dignity-, fancy-, masking-ball*; b. indicating the object or occasion, as *archery-, charity-, race-ball.*

1672 Dryden *Marr. à la Mode* Prol., A masking ball, to recommend our play. 1770 Wilkes *Corr.* (1805) IV. 36 You did not mention particularly about the ball-mask. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 228 A dignity ball is a ball given by the most consequential of their coloured people. *a* 1847 Mrs. Sherwood *Lady of Manor* V. xxix. 70 It was the first dress-ball I had attended. 1849 Southey *Common-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 327 As great a performer in a ball-royal as himself. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* II. xi, The archery ball .. was not an escapement for youthful high spirits.

4. *attrib.*, as *ball-dancing, -day, -dress, -room.*

1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 431 ₱ 3, I then nibbled all the red Wax of our last Ball-Tickets. 1728 J. Essex (*title*) Dancing-Master .. the manner of performing all steps in Ball Dancing. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxvi. 26 The careful matron .. on the ball-day feigned herself extremely ill. 1752 Johnson *Rambl.* 201 ₱ 8 The play-house, the hall-room, or the card-table. 1875 Helen Mathers *Comin' thro' Rye* II. vii, How many yards of stuff an orthodox ample ball dress requires. 1875 *Ibid.* II. ix, Ball-room conversation is never expected to be very wise, is it?

†**Ball,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [prob. f. Celtic: cf. Welsh *bàl* sb. or ?adj., in *ceffyl bàl* 'a horse having a white streak on the forehead,' Breton *bal* 'a white mark on an animal's face,' Ir. and Gael. *bal* spot, mark.]

1. A white streak or spot; ? a bald place.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 73 The .ii. propertyes of a bauson [*i.e.* badger]. The fyrste is, to haue a whyte rase or a ball in the foreheed; the seconde, to haue a whyte fote.

2. ? A white-faced horse; hence, a horse's name.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* 185 Be wise who first doth teach thy childe that Art. Least homelie breaker mar fine ambling ball.

Ball (bōl), *v.*[1] [f. Ball *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To round or swell out (the cheeks, etc.).

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 41 The mayden-Moone .. shall haue her crimson cheeks (as they wold burst) round balled out with blood.

2. To make (snow, etc.) into a ball; to wind (thread) into a ball.

1658 A. Fox tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xxv. 157 Ball the bones together with your hands, as a snow-ball is made. 1856 Kane *Arct. Ex.* II. ix. 95 Brooks balls off twine.

3. *intr.* To gather (itself) into a ball.

1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (1742) 26 Stirring it [malt] all the while .. that it may not ball. 1814 Southey *Lett.* (1856) II. 342 In clogs .. snow balls under the wooden sole. 1880 Blackmore *M. Anerley* xl, The snow would .. ball wherever any softness was.

4. a. *trans.* To clog, b. *intr.* to become clogged, with balls (of snow, etc.).

1828 Webster s. v., We say, the horse balls. 1863 J. Brown *Horæ Subs.* 74 The pony stumbled through the .. snow .. getting its feet balled.

Ball, *v.*[2] ? *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Ball *sb.*[1], sense 4.] To play at ball.

1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 37 When I came, he was balling.

†**Ball,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* [?f. Ball *sb.*] *intr.* ? To strike, thump, shower blows.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1026 And stert up in a wood rage, and ballid on his croun.

Ball (bōl), *v.*[4] [f. Ball *sb.*[2]; cf. Bale *v.*[1]] *intr.* To take part in a ball.

1855 *Harper's Mag.* April 821/1 It is the temperature that sets people dancing and balling.

Ballace, obs. form of Ballast.

Ballad (bæ·lăd). Forms: 4–6 **balade,** 5 **balaade, -adde,** 6 **balat(e, -ette, ballat, -att, -ed, -ete, -ette, -ytte,** 6–7 **ballet, ballade,** 7– (*Sc.*) **ballant,** 6– **ballad.** [ME. *balade,* a. OF. *balade* (mod. *ballade*) dancing-song, ad. Pr. *balada* dance, dancing-song, f. *balar*:—late L. *ballāre* to dance: cf. Bale *v.*[1] In 16th and 17th c. the termination *-ad* was commonly changed into the more familiar *-at(e, -et* (cf. *salad, sallet*), and this in Sc. further corrupted to *-ant.* Cf. Ballet, the adoption of which has probably tended to restore the spelling *ballad.* The primitive meaning of *dance* was in Pr. and It., but the word was adopted in Fr. and Eng. only in transferred senses. See also Ballade.]

†1. A song intended as the accompaniment to a dance; the tune to which the song is sung. *Obs.*

c 1500 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 129 And sang ballettis with michty notis clere: Ladyes to dance full sobirly assayit. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 39 These balades and roundes, these galiardes, pauanes and daunces. 1549 Olde *Erasm. Par. Eph.* v. 19 That can stirre vs, not to wanton dauncynges or folyshe ballettes. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 180 An other kind .. of Ballets, commonlie called *fa las* .. deuised to be daunced to voices. *a* 1616 B. Jonson *Love Rest.* 12 Unlesse we should come in like a Morrice-dance, and whistle our ballat our selves.

2. A light, simple song of any kind; now *spec.* a sentimental or romantic composition of two or more verses, each of which is sung to the same melody, the musical accompaniment being strictly subordinate to the air.

1492 in Michelet *Scot. Lang.* 218 For the singyn of a ballat to the King. *c* 1500 *Mayd Emlyn* in *Poet. Tracts* (1842) 16 We do nought togyder, But prycked balades synge. 1521 *State Papers Hen. VIII,* I. 10 Mr. Almoner, in hys sermone, brogh in the balates off 'Passe tyme with goodde cumpanye,' and 'I love unlovydde.' 1568 Bible (Bishops') *title,* The Ballet of Ballets of Solomon. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xx, Ballades of praise called *Encomia.* 1664–5 Pepys *Diary* 2 Jan., I occasioned much mirth by a ballet I brought with me, made from the seamen at sea to their ladies in town [*i. e.* Ld. Dorset's 'To all you Ladies']. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vil.* 244 No more the woodman's ballad shall prevail. 1855 Tennyson *Maud.* I. v. i, She is singing an air that is known to me, A passionate ballad gallant and gay.

†3. A popular song; often *spec.* one celebrating or scurrilously attacking persons or institutions. (The 'ballad' in this and prec. sense was often printed as a broadsheet.) *Obs.*

1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (1852) 57 Many ballyttes made of dyvers partys agayne the blyssyd sacrament. 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV,* IV. iii. 52, I will haue it in a particular Ballad, with my owne Picture on the top of it. 1602 *Ret. fr. Parnass.* I. ii. (Arb.) 10 Who makes a ballet for an ale-house doore. 1704 A. Fletcher (of Saltoun) *Acct. Conversation* 9 Tempted to all manner of Lewdness by infamous Ballads sung in every corner of the Streets .. I know a very wise man that believed that if a man were permitted to make all the Ballads, he need not care who should make the Laws of a Nation. 1727 Swift *Furth. Acct. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. I. 160 Resolved, That a ballad be made against Mr. Pope. 1782 Burney *Hist. Mus.* II. iv. 343 *note,* The English Ballad has long been .. confined to a low species of Song. 1825 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. I. 2 A beuk of old ballants as yellow as the cowslips.

†4. A proverbial saying, usually in form of a couplet; a posy. (Cf. L. *cantilena.*) *Obs.*

1528 More *Heresyes* I. Wks. 177/1 Than haue we well walked after the balade: The further I goo the more behynde. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 54 Spend, and god shall send .. saith tholde ballet. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. iii. 63 For I the Ballad will repeate, which men full true shall finde, your marriage comes by destinie, your Cuckow sings by kinde.

5. A simple spirited poem in short stanzas, originally a 'ballad' in sense 3, in which some popular story is graphically narrated. (This sense is essentially modern: with Milton, Addison, and even Johnson, the idea of *song* was present.)

[1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* v. Wks. (1851) 226 The song .. (for .. he refus'd not the autority of Ballats for want of better). 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 70 ₱ 3 The old Song of Chevy-Chase is the favourite Ballad of the common People of England.] 1751 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 177 ₱ 9 Canrilenus turned all his thoughts upon old ballads .. He offered to shew me a copy of the Children in the Wood. 1783 Cowper *Lett.* 3 Aug., The ballad is a species of poetry, I believe, peculiar to this country .. simplicity and ease are its proper characteristics. 1817 Coleridge *Sibyl. Leaves,* The Bard .. who made The grand old ballad of Sir Patrick Spence. 1858 Longf. *Children,* Ve are better than all the ballads That ever were sung or said; For ye are our living poems, And all the rest are dead. 1870 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 85 The highest form of ballad requires from a poet at once narrative power, lyrical, and dramatic. 1872 Buckle *Misc. Wks.* I. 161 All history is at first poetry, i. e. ballads.

6. *Comb.* a. attrib., as *ballad-form, -measure, -poetry, -rime* (1447), *-stuff, -tune*; b. objective gen. with vbl. or agent-noun, as *ballad-making* (1505), *-singing, ballad-maker* (1586), *-reciter, -singer, -writer,* Ballad-monger. Also **ballad-farce, -opera,** a play into which popular songs are introduced; **ballad-wise** *adv.,* in the manner of a ballad, in song.

1787 Sir J. Hawkins *Johnson* 198 (Jod.) An impatience for pantomimes and *ballad-farces. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* (1875) 210 A *ballad-form which has more rapidity and grace. 1586 Webbe *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 36 The vncountable rabble of rymers *Ballet-makers. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xli, The devil take all ballads, and *ballad-makers, and ballad-singers! *c* 1505 Dunbar *Lament for Makaris* 60 Fra *balat making et trigide. 1775 *Ann. Reg.* 40/2 He wrote it in *ballad measure. 1779 Johnson *L. P.* Wks. 1816 X. 218 We owe to Gay the *Ballad-Opera. 1863 Burton *Bk. Hunter* 300 That delightful department of literature, our *ballad poetry. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* 60, What best plesyth me I have as I can declaryd in latyn In *balaade ryme. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4370/4 Israel Sewell .. a professyd *Ballad-singer. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. ii, *Ballad-singers brayed, Auctioneers grew hoarse. 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* 194 Then hence base *ballad stuffe. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 65 This was done in *ballade wise .. and was song very sweetely. 1846 Wright *Ess. Mid. Ages* II. xvii. 200 The *ballad-writers of after-times.

Ba·llad, *v.* ? *Obs.* Forms: 6–7 **ballat,** 7 **balett,** 8 **ballet,** 7– **ballad.** [f. prec. sb.; cf. OF. *balader.*]

1. *intr.* To write or compose ballads.

1592 G. Harvey *Four Lett.* 5 But who .. like Elderton for ballating, Greene for pamfletting? *c* 1600 Donne *Juvenilia* i. (1633) B, Enuious Libellers ballad against them [women].

2. *trans.* To make (a person) the subject of ballads, or popular songs, especially scurrilous ones.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 216 And scald Rimers [will] Ballad vs out a Tune. 1636 Heywood *Challenge* II. i. Wks. 1874 V. 23, I shall be Ballated, Sung up and downe by minstrills. 1721 Southern *Disappointm.* III. i. 107 Stag'd to the crowd .. Nay, balleted about the streets in rhime.

Ballade (bălā·d). Also 4–6 **balade.** [An earlier (also mod.F.) spelling and pronunciation of Ballad, now used as a technical term. (In 14–15th c. *balade*; in 16th also *ballade,* but then pronounced *ba·llad*); see above.]

1. a. *strictly,* A poem consisting of one or more terns, or triplets of seven- or (afterwards) eight-lined stanzas each ending with the same line as refrain, and (usually) an envoy; *e.g.* Chaucer's *Compleynt of Venus, To his Purse,* etc. b. A poem divided into stanzas of equal length, usually of seven or eight lines. †c. *occas.* One of these stanzas (*obs.*).

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 270 This balade [of 3 seven-lined stanzas] may ful wel y-sungen be .. by my lady free. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Chichev. & Byc.* in Dodsl. XII. 333 An ymage in poete wise seyeng these iii balades [7-lined stanzas]. *c* 1430 Shirley in *Chaucer's Min. P.* 412 A balade [*Compleynt of Venus*] translated out of frenshe in to englishe by Chaucier Geffrey. 1509 Barclay *Ship of Fooles* (1871) II. 2 My balade bare of frute and eloquence. 1882 *Ch. Q. Rev.* 374 Where Mr. Swinburne chooses to bind himself by the strict laws of .. the ballade.

2. *abstr.* or *collect.* Poetry of this form.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 539 That ilke tyme thou made 'hid Absolon thy tresses' in balade. 1470 Harding *Chron.* Proem iv, Into balade I wyll it nowe translate. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 248 The victories of their forefathers and eldres, thei put into Balade. 1587 Gascoigne *Instr. making Verse* § 14 A man may write Ballade in a staffe of five lines every line contayning eight or six sillables.

3. *Ballade royal*: stanzas of seven or (afterwards) eight lines of ten syllables; called also *rime* or *rhythm royal.*

The name originated in the fact that King James I of Scotland composed the *King's Quair* 1423, in 7-line stanzas of structure *a b a b b c c.* The *Ballat Royal* of James I of England had an additional *b* line between the two in *c.*

1483 Caxton *Cato* 2 Ful craftly hath made it in balade ryal. 1494 Fabyan VII. 406, I haue therfore set them out in baladde royall. 1585 James I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 67 This kynde of verse following, callit Ballat Royal.

Ballader (bæ·lădəɹ). Also 6 **balletter,** ? **-ater, -adder.** [f. Ballad *v.* or *sb.* + -er[1].] A writer of ballads or (*obs.*) of scurrilous verses.

1589 Nashe *Almond for P.* Ded. 3 A man cannot haue a bout with a Balletter .. but hee shall be in daunger of a further displeasure. 1637 Heywood *Pleas. Dial.* 283 A base and infamous Balladder, who disperst a scandalous riming Libell. 1878 Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* I. 134 As balladers and dramatists agree in representing his case.

Balladic (bălæ·dik), *a.* [f. Ballad *sb.* + -ic.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, ballads.

†**Balla·dical** *a. Obs.* = prec.

1615 A. Stafford *Heav. Dogge* To Rdr. 18 To read Ballads, and books Balladicall. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Aug. 245/1 Spirit-stirring verse, lyric or balladic. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar., The Spenserian blank verse and balladic aspirants.

†**Balladie·r.** *Obs.* [f. Ballad *sb.* + -ier. App. not in Fr.] A street ballad-singer.

1637 *Dedic. V.* in *Randolph's Poems* (1875) 504 They had tried the balladier's or fiddler's trade. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* § 256 Loose stage-player, Balladier, or blind harper.

Balladin(e, variant of Baladine.

Ballading (bæ·lădiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Ballad *v.* + -ing[1].] The writing or composition of ballads.

1600 Rowlands *Let. Humours Blood* xv. 21 Amorous Austin spendes much Balleting, In rimeing Letters. 1670 F. Bushby *Marcellia* Prol. A iij b, With Ballading I think she mad is grown.

Ba·llading, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That writes or composes ballads.

1599 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 99 Deloney, the balletting Silke-weaver. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Masques* (T.) A whining, ballading lover.

Balladism (bæ·lădiz'm). [f. Ballad *sb.* + -ism.] The characteristic quality of ballads.

1866 Palgrave in *Fortn. Rev.* 15 June 901 The more complete balladism, if I may use the word, of Lady A. Lindsay's 'Auld Robin Gray.'

Balladist (bæ·lădist). [f. as prec. + -ist.] A maker of ballads; a ballader.

1858 Bailly *Age* 193 Whereon for rollicking balladist to declaim. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 9 Feb. 6 Such are the epithets which the balladists love to heap upon him.

Balladize (bæ·lădəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ize.] a. *intr.* To make ballads. b. *trans.* To make into a ballad, turn into ballad form. Hence **Balladized, Balladizing** *ppl. a.*

1598 Munday & Chettle *Earl Huntingdon* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* (1874) VIII. 258 Muddy slaves, whose balladising rhymes With words unpolish'd show their brutish thoughts. 1834 Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV. 384 If I can succeed in balladising this exploit, you shall have the song. 1879 J. P. Collier *Hist. Dram. Poetry* I. 107 *note,* A balladised Eskdale tradition.

Ba·lladling. *nonce-wd.* A little ballad.

1798 Southey in Robberds' *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 240 Some tolerable balladlings, and some tolerable stories.

Ballad-monger (bæ·lădmɔ·ŋgəɹ). [See -monger.] One who deals in ballads: a. used contemptuously by Shakspere, and by others in imitation, for: Ballad-maker.

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen IV,* III. i. 130, I had rather be a Kitten, and cry mew, Then one of these same Meeter Ballad-mongers. 1756 J. Warton *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. vii. 356 Villon was merely a pert and insipid ballad monger. 1809 Byron *Bards & Rev.* xii, Behold the ballad-monger Southey rise! b. A seller of ballads.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. ix, An old paultry book .. sold by the hawking Pedlars and Balladmongers. 1874 Motley *Barneveld* II. xviii. 252 All the ballad-mongers and broadsheet vendors of the town.

Hence **Ballad-mongering** *vbl. sb.*

1809 Byron *Bards & Rev.* Argt. (MS.), The poet .. revileth Walter Scott for .. ballad-mongering.

Balladry (bæ·lădri). Also 6 **balletry, -adrie,** 7 **-atry.** [f. Ballad *sb.* + -ry.] Ballad poetry; composition in the ballad style. (Formerly often *depreciative*; cf. Ballad *sb.* 3.)

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 6 Such massacre's made of thy balladry. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies* 138 An obscene veine of ballatry which makes the wenches of the greene laugh. *a* 1695 PURCELL *Anthems* Pref. (T.) The levity and balladry of our neighbours. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 455 Torturing himself to unite old balladry with modern sentiment.

Ballan (bæ·lăn). *Zool.* A fish: a variety of Wrasse (*Labrus maculatus*).

1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 343 Ballan .. is a kind of Wrasse, sent from Scarborough. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 261/1 The Ballan Wrasse .. is about eighteen inches long, of a red colour above, pale orange beneath.

Ballarag, obs. form of BULLYRAG.

† Ba·llard[1]. *Obs.* [app. f. BALL *sb.*[3] + -ARD. Cf. BALD.] A bald-headed person.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* ii. 23 And scorneden to hym seying, Stye up, ballard! 1485 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* I. xxv. 25 One sayde to Julius .. *Salue calue*, that is hayll balard.

† Ballard[2]. *Obs.* A kind of musical instrument.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1573 Their ballards are a foot aboue ground, hollow vnder, with some seventeen Keyes on the top, on which the Player strikes .. with two strikes a foot long, with balls fastned on the end.

† Ba·llart. *rare*[−1]. Obs. appellation of the hare; of unknown meaning and origin.

c 1300 *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 133 The wei-betere, the ballart The go-bi-dish, the soillart.

Ballast (bæ·lăst), *sb.* Forms: 6–8 **balast,** 6–7 **ballace,** 6 **ballass, -esse, balest, -ist,** 7 **balasse, -ase, ballasse, -ais,** 7 **ballast.** [Now found in most of the European langs.; Sw. Da., Fris., Du., LG. (whence Ger., Russ., Fr.) *ballast.* Origin douhtful: the oldest form is possibly OSw. and ODa. *barlast* (before 1400, and regularly in 15th c.), f. *bar* bare + *last* load, with the sense of '*bare*, naked, or mere *load* or weight,' i.e. lading which is mere load, lading for the sake of weight merely.' Thence *ballast*, with *ll* for *rl* by assimilation, already in 15th c. Sw. and Da., whence in Eng. soon after 1500. The later Da. *bag-last* 'back-load,' Du. (17th c.) *balg-last* 'belly-load,' were corrupted by 'popular etymology.' The final *t* was lost in Flem. *ballas*, and the 16–17th c. Eng. *ballace, -as* (first in the vb, where *ballast* was plausibly analysed as *ballass-ed.*) Contact of sense further often confused *ballace* and BALLANCE.

(The form *ballast* also occurs before 1400 in LG., and is taken as the original by Schiller and Lübben, who explain it from *bal* bad (= BALE *a.*) as *bad lading* 'schlechte Schiffsfracht, die man nur ladet um dem Schiffe den nöthigen Tiefgang zu geben.' If this is well founded, *barlast* would rank with *bag-, balg-last*, as a popular perversion.)]

1. Gravel, sand, stones, iron, lead, or any heavy material, placed in the hold of a ship, in order to sink her to such a depth as to prevent her from capsizing when under sail or in motion.

1530 PALSGR. 196/2 Balast of a shyppe, *lestage.* 1536 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, xviii, Balest for shippes. 1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 49 b, And cast their ballesse over borde. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 712 Coblestones for ballais. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 285 With sandy Ballast Sailors trim the Boat. 1718 STEELE *Fish-pool* 180 Balast must be used to sink her down to the center of motion. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 727 The gravel which was the ballast of their smack.

2 *In ballast*: **a.** (also *on the ballast*) in the hold. **b.** Of ships: Laden with ballast only. **c.** Of materials: In the capacity of ballast.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 9 Hee will to the sea .. and .. lyes in brine in Balist, and is lamentable sicke. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 272 Ninety were sick on the ballast. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2637/3 Merchant-men bound in Ballast from Havre de Grace. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* v, Smuggler, when his guns are in ballast .. pirate, when he gets them mounted. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 423 Sea-coal was taken in ballast. 1878 in *Daily News* 26 Sept. 2/3 When in ballast the Bywell Castle draws 12 feet aft.

3. *fig.* That which tends to give stability in morals or politics, to steady the mind or feelings, etc.

1612 BACON *Vain-glory, Ess.* (Arb.) 464 Solid and sober natures, have more of the ballast, then of the saile. 1670 WALTON *Lives* II. 100 Having to his great Wit added the ballast of Learning. 1720 SWIFT *Fates Clergym.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 25 It wants the ballast of those, whom the world calls moderate men. 1852 LD. COCKBURN *Jeffrey* I. 342 Delay is often the ballast of sound legislation.

† 4. *transf.* Load, burden, freight. *Obs.*

1620 QUARLES *Jonah* Poems (1717) 54 Go to Niniveh .. behold the Ballace And burthen of her bulk, is nought but sin. 1631 MASSINGER *Beleeve as* IV. iii, What woulde you have, sir? *Ber.* My ballace [*i.e.* some food] about me; I shall nere sayle well els. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* I. 15 Shall not I congeal to see Doris the Ballast of thine arms?

5. Gravel, broken stone, slag, or other material, similar to that employed as ballast in ships, used to form the bed of a railroad, in which the sleepers are fixed. Also recently applied to burnt clay used for the same purpose, or as a substratum for new roads, etc.

1837 [see BALLASTING *vbl. sb.*] 1847 in CRAIG. 1860 *Engineer* 30 Mar. 207/2 A joint sleeper .. laid in the ballast beneath the rail joints. 1876 ROUTLEDGE *Discov.* 63 The permanent way is formed first of ballast. 1881 *Mechanic* § 1098 When the soil is clayey it may be converted into ballast .. a usefull material for making roads. *Mod.* A path made with 'burnt ballast.'

6. *Comb.* **a.** objective with vbl. sb. or agent-noun, as *ballast-getter, -heaver*; **b.** attrib., as *ballast-bag, -boat, -engine, -lighter, -train, -wagon.* Also **ballast-man,** one employed in supplying ballast to ships; **ballast-office,** one controlling the supply of ballast to ships; **ballast-ports,** square holes cut in the sides of merchantmen for taking in ballast; **ballast-shovel,** 'a round-mouthed shovel' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 445 *Ballast-boats and lighters. 1865 *Times* 13 Jan., A load was attached to the *ballast-engine. 1839 DICKENS *O. Twist* (1850) 267/1 Labourers of the lowest class, *ballast-heavers, coal-whippers. 1803 *Ann. Reg.* 399/1 A *ballast-lighter .. struck the side of the ship. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5347/3 Abuses committed by the *Ballastmen upon the .. Thames. 1598 STOW *Survey* (1754) II. v. xviii. 389/2 Deptford strand .. where their *Ballast office is also kept. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 330/2 *Ballast-office Corporation, Dublin, or, more correctly, the Corporation for Preserving and Improving the Port of Dublin. 1864 *Times* 24 Dec., He was in the hinder portion of the *ballast train. 1848 *Athenæum* 5 Aug. 773 A train of huge iron shovels or *ballast-waggons, as they are called.

Ballast (bæ·lăst), *v.* Forms: 6 **balase, -esse, -isse,** 6–7 **balasse, ballasse, -ace, -ase,** 7 **balast, ballise, -ize, -aise,** 7– **ballast.** [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To furnish (a ship) with ballast; to render (her) steady under sail by a sufficient weight in the hold.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 52 The Shipes were balissed with great coble stone. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 78 To ballast Ships for steddinesse in winde. 1655 TUCKNEY *Good Day Impr.* 34 So much burden would serve to ballast the ship, more would sink it. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* v. 114 They ballasted their ship with pebbles.

2. *transf.* To steady (generally).

1596 FITZ-GEFFREY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 54 Constant stabilitie ballassed her [*i.e.* Fortune's] feete. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* x. xxiii, Cranes .. ballaise themselves with stones in their feet, that they flie more steadie.

3. *fig.* To steady mentally or morally.

c 1600 *Pharisaisme & Chr.* 35 Ballace your wavering hearts with the sound truth of godlinesse. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xi. § 1. (1669) 113 If he be not well ballast with humility, a little gust .. will tople him into this sin. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 547 Mature deliberation is wanted to ballast the impetuosity of the people.

† 4. To freight, load (*with* cargo). *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 140 Who sent whole Armadoes of Carrects to be ballast at her nose. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* I, I lanched forth my Ship .. furnish'd and ballist with Merchandize. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 93/1 Four ships well laden and ballasted with Goods.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* To load, burden, weight, weigh down. *arch.*

1566 DRANT *Wail. Jerem.* Kvj, He ballasde me with balefull bitternes. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 14 A wolfe being about to deuoure a horse doth balist his belly with earth, that he may hang the heauier vpon him. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 299 Their conceits are ever ballased with harshnesse. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* IX, These yellow rascals must serve to ballast my purse a little longer.

6. To fill in or form with ballast (the bed of a railroad, etc.); cf. BALLAST *sb.* 5.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1881 *Chicago Times* 4 June, Laying down steel rails and liberally ballasting the whole line.

☞ Confused with BALANCE *v.* See BALANCE *sb.* 7.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. iv. 55 The cause for Tribute was hallized betwixt them. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 414 We furl'd our Main-sail, and ballasted our Mizen.

Ballastage (bæ·lăstėdʒ). [f. BALLAST *sb.* + -AGE.] Toll paid for the privilege of taking ballast.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 95 The Right of the Ballastage .. belongs to the Admiral. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 97/2 Better regulation of lastage and Ballastage in the Thames.

Ballasted (bæ·lăstėd), *ppl. a.* [f. BALLAST *v.* + -ED.] Furnished with ballast; rendered steady or stable.

1552 HULOET, Balessed, *saburratus.* 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* XXXV. 195 They be well ballaced with knowledge of the Scriptures. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 32 Those that have their heads lightly ballasted. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) I. xxi. 305 The poor young man's head .. was by no means ballasted by a good heart.

Ba·llaster. [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who supplies ships with ballast

1659 *Commons Jrnls.* VII. 740 (D.) The office of ballaster, and of Lading .. and Ballasting of ships and vessels.

Ballasting (bæ·lăstiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BALLAST *v.* + -ING[1].] The action or process of supplying with ballast; *concr.* and *fig.* = BALLAST *sb.*

1536 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, xviii, The office and ordering of and for balasting for shippes. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Lestage*, the ballasting of a ship, or furnishing her with ballast. 1837 *Athenæum* 21 Jan. 52/1 Fir planks .. bedded on ballasting, which is loose gravel. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 8 Apr., If he have the smallest possible ballasting of common sense.

Ballat, -ry, obs. forms of BALLAD, -RY.

Ballatoon (bælătū·n). A heavy luggage-boat used on Russian rivers for the transport of timber.

1828 in WEBSTER.

† Balle, *sb. Obs.* [perh. f. the L. *bal-āre* to bleat; cf. BAA. But cf. also BALL *sb.*[3]] A name formerly applied to a sheep.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 22/1 Balle, schepys name, *ballator.*

Balled (bǭld), *ppl. a.* [f. BALL *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] + -ED.] **a.** Formed into a ball. **† b.** Cleared of balls or lumps; cf. *shelled peas.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Desterronada tierra*, clods of earth broken, balled ground, or rolled ground. 1759 MARTIN *Nat. Hist.* II. 112 When ball'd it is laid on Hurdles to dry. 1851 L. GORDON *in Art Jrnl. Illust. Cat.* vii * * /1 After the yarn had been made into a balled warp. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 103 The balled fist broke brow like thunderbolt.

Balled, obs. form of BALD.

Ballenger, -inger, variants of BALINGER.

Baller (bǭ·lə). [f. BALL *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] + -ER[1].]

1. One who forms anything into balls.

1865 ELIZA METEYARD *Wedgwood* I. 232 The weighing of clay at the baller's scales.

† 2. One who takes part in a ball for dancing.

1668 PEPYS *Diary* 30 May, Here I first understood .. the meaning of the Company that lately were called 'Ballers.'

‖ Ballerina (ballerī·na). Pl. **ballerine** (as It.); also **-inas.** [It., fem. of *ballerino.*] A female dancer, a ballet-girl.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 216 The *ballarini*, or female dancers, have the same fury of motion. 1815 BYRON in Moore *Life* 289 A row among our ballerinas. 1878 in Grove *Dict. Music* I. 131 The first professional ballerina of note .. was Mlle. Lafontaine. *Ibid.* 132 These eminent ballerine.

‖ Ballet (ba·le, *rarely* bæ·lėt). Forms: **balette, -et, -at,** 7–9 **ballette,** 8– **ballet.** [a. F. *ballet*, dim. of *bal* dance: see BALL *sb.*[2] In 17th c. the forms were confused with those of BALLAD.]

1. A theatrical representation, consisting of dancing and pantomime, originally employed to illustrate dramatically the costumes and manners of other nations, but now for the most part regarded as an artistic exhibition of skill in dancing.

1667 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesie* Wks. 1725 I. 54 Not a Balette or Masque, but a play. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* II. i. (1684) 19 [The Russian] Balladins..are Now practising a famous Ballat, which will Be suddenly danc'd at the Bear-Garden. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 479 One of the ballets of the opera at Palermo, is a representation of Vauxhall Gardens. *a* 1845 HOOD *Vauxhall* vii, Time's ripe for the Ballet, Like bees they all rally. 1865 *Law Times Rep.* 371 A ballet of action has a plot, a ballet of divertissement has none.

† 2 *gen.* A dance. *Obs.*

1782 S. ROGERS *Ital. Song* 14 The ballet danced in twilight glade. 1829 SCOTT *Demonol.* i. 20 The daily persecution of this domestic ballet.

3. *attrib.*, as *ballet-dancer, -girl, -music*; **ballet-master, -mistress,** one who arranges and directs the dancing of the ballet.

1836 *Q. Rev.* No. 111. 87 Daughter of a worn-out ballet-dancer. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* liii. (1853) 443 Your mother, the ballet girl. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 331/2 A composer of good ballet-music is carefully attentive to locality and to nationality. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIV. XXXVIII, Danced .. Not like a ballet-master in the van Of his drill'd nymphs. 1871 *Echo* 4 Nov., Ballet-mistress at the Grand Opera.

Ballet (bæ·lėt), *sb.*[2] [f. BALL *sb.*[1] + -ET, dim. suffix; cf. OF. *balette.*] A little ball, esp. in *Her.*

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Balls* or *Ballets* .. make a frequent bearing in coats of arms .. [they are called] *pomeis* when vert, *pellets* or *agresses* when sable, *oreuges* when tanne.

Ba·llet, *v.* [f. BALLET *sb.*[1]] To express by ballet-action or pantomime.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 155 (Hoppe) Old man picks up Simpkin, and ballets to him that he's very sorry.. He ballets to her: 'Will you come down here and dance?'

Ballet, -ette, obs. forms of BALLAD.

Balling (bǭ·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. BALL *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. Formation into a ball or balls; occas. *attrib.*, as in *balling-machine* (for winding twine), *-furnace.*

1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (1743) 135 This Mixing of the Malt..will prevent its Balling, or Gathering together in Heaps. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 387/2 Engravings of a ½ lb. and 1 lb. balling machine. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Balling*, the aggregation of iron in the puddling .. process into balls or loups.

2. The throwing of (snow-) balls.

1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* xvi. 64 The balling ceased, that Annie..might pass in safety.

† Ba·lling, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. BALL *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] Frequenting of balls, dancing.

1634–46 ROW *Hist. Kirk.* (1842) 172 She .. is to be admonished for night-waking, balling, etc. 1676 W. ROW *Suppl. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 226 There was balling and dancing till near day.

† Ba·llised, *ppl. a.* [? for *pallised* (cf. *palysyd*, 15th c., = *palisadoed*), ad. F. *palissé* surrounded with pales.] Enclosed with a railing or balustrade.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 46 Palladio .. leaveth this Tarrace uncovered in the middle, and ballised about. — in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1651) 245 Certain *ballised* out-standings to satisfie curiosity of sight.

Ballist (bæ·list). *rare.* Also 4–7 **balist.** [ad. L. *ballista*: see next.] = next.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* vi. 20 Thei maden balistis, *an instrument for to cast shaftis and stoonys* [1388 arblastis; 1609 *Douay*, balists]. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIV. xl. 537 Catapults and Balists..provided for the assault of the cittie. 1861 LEWIN *Jerus.* 87 On the side of Judas were mines and ballists and desperate sallies.

‖ Ballista (bălī·stă). Also 6–9 **balista.** Pl. **ballistæ,** occas. **ballistas.** [L., f. (ultimately) Gr. *βάλλειν* to throw. The spelling with *ll* is etymologically preferable.] An ancient military engine, resembling a bow stretched with cords and thongs,

used to hurl stones and other missiles; in med.L. also loosely for: Arbalest.

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* xv. ii. 224 Beating off the Barbarians with stones and speares out of Balistas and other engines. 1765 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* II. 673 Who batters not with the balistæ and catapultæ. 1828 Landor *Imag. Conv.* (1846) 460 The sublimity which he attains who is hurled into the air from a ballista. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* xxiv. 185 Often himself aiming a balista at the walls.

Ballistic (bălĭ·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the throwing of missiles; projectile.

1775 in Ash. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 530 The term.. *mangonel* was generally applicable to balistic engines. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 194 Increasing the ballistic power of our weapons.

b. *Ballistic pendulum*: an instrument for determining the relative velocity of projectiles.

1778 Hutton in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 54 This large ballistic pendulum, after being struck by the ball. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 298 Robins' Ballistic Pendulum, a massive cylindrical block of wood cased in a cylindrical sheath of iron closed at one end and moveable about a horizontal axis.

Ballistics, *sb. pl.* [f. prec.; cf. *athletics, acoustics*, etc., and F. *balistique*.] 'The art of throwing heavy bodies' (Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753); the science of projectiles.

† **Ballistier.** *Obs. rare.* In 7 balistier. [ad. L. *ballistārius*, f. Ballista.] A soldier who worked or discharged a ballista.

1609 Holland *Amm. Marcel.* xvi. ii. 53 Men of armes and balistiers [*Ballistariis*], unmeet souldiers to protect.. their ruler. *Ibid.* 221 The balistier himselfe.

¶ See also Balister, etc.

‖ **Ballium** (bæ·liŏm). [med.L., app. f. F. *bail.*] = Bail *sb.*[3] 2, and Bailey.

1798 N. Drake *Lit. Hours* (1820) III. lix. 323 And where the ballium rear'd its strength, And where its turrets rose. 1810 Miss Porter *Scot. Chiefs* 121 Just as the whole of Wallace's men had leaped the wall, the inner ballium gate burst open. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* III. ix, A banner'd Castle, keep and tower.. And barbican and ballium vast.

Ba·llock. *Obs.* in polite use. Forms: 1 bealluc, 4 ballok, 4–5 ballokke, -oke, 5 balluk, -uc, balok, -ock, 6 ballocke, 6– ballock. [Prob. a deriv. of Tent. *ball-* (see Ball *sb.*[1]), of which the OE. repr. would be **beall-u, -a*, or *-e*.] A testicle.

c 1000 *Gloss.* in Wright *Voc.* (W.) /265 *Testiculi*, beallucas. 1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xxii. 24 Al beeste that.. kitt and taken awey the ballokes is. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Hawking* C viij, Gene hir the ballockye [1496 balockes] of a Buc. 1579 Baker *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.* 33. 1721–1800 in Bailey. Not in J.

† b. *Comb.* (all obs.): **ballock-cod**, the scrotum; **ballock('s)-grass** (also *hare's* and *sweet ballocks*), popular name of several species of orchis, from the shape of the tubers; **ballock-hafted** *a.*, with a ball(ock)-shaped handle; **ballock-knife**, ? one worn at the girdle (cf. L. *clūnāculum*, f. *clūnis*); **ballock-stone** = Ballock; **ballock-wort**, orchis.

c 1450 in Wright *Voc.* (W.) /599 *Omembrana*, balluc cod. /677 *Piga*, balloke code. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 128 b, Whyt satyrion.. or in other more vnmanerly speche, hares ballockes. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 222 Some cal it also Orchis.. Ballock grasse.. and Bastard Satyrion. 1597 Gerard *Herbal* I. cii. § 4. 169 *Orchis spiralis*.. some call them Sweet Ballocks. 1655 Mouff. & Benn. *Health's Impr.* (1746) 313 Ballock's-grass, or Satyrium. 1438 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) 63 Unum dagar ballokhefted. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 121 A ballok-knyf With botones ouergylte. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 236, I have brysten both my balok stones, So fast hyed I hedyr. *c* 1450 in Wright *Voc.* (W.) /609 *Saturia*, ballokwort.

Balloen, ballong, var. of Balloon *sb.*[2]

† **Ballon.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *balon* 'a little ball or packe' (Cotgr.), f. *balé, balle*, Bale *sb.*[3]]

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Bale*, A bale or ballon of paper.. consists of 14 reams.

Balloon (bălū·n), *sb.*[1] Forms: 6 ballone, balonne, 6–7 baloun(e, 7 balone, -oone, balloone, 8–9 ballon, 8– balloon. [ad. It. *ballone* 'great ball, footeball' (Florio 1598), augmentative of *balla* Ball *sb.*[1] Cf. F. *ballon* (16th c.), which *balloon* subseq. followed in its senses.]

† **1.** A large inflated ball of strong double leather, struck to and fro by the arm defended by a bracer of wood. *Obs.*

1598 Florio, *Ballone*, a great ball, a ballone to play at with braces, a footeball. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 234 Windblowne Balones.. tossed this way and that way, sometyme with the foote, sometyme with the hand. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* II. iii. 88 The balloon or wind-ball resembled the follis of the Romans.

† **2.** The game played with this ball. *Obs.*

1580 North *Plutarch* (1656) 960 He would play at Tennis, and at the Ballone. 1636 Randolph in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 19 Foote-ball with vs, may be with them Baloone. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* II. 137 Being challenged by an Italian Gentleman to play at Baloun. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xxi, The winning party at that wondrous match at ballon.

† **3.** *Pyrotechny.* 'A ball of pasteboard, stuffed with combustible matter, which, when fired [from a mortar], mounts to a considerable height in the air, and then bursts into bright sparks of fire resembling stars.' J. Also *attrib.* in *balloon-wheel. Obs.* (Now called *shell* or *bomb.*)

1634 J. B[ate] *Myst. Nat. & Art* II. 83 How to make Balloones, also the Morter Peece to discharge them.. Into this Balloone you may put Rockets, Serpents, Starres, Fiends, Petards. 1688 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 344 IV. 112 Several thousands of Baloons that are to be shot into the air. 1753 *Publ. Advertiser* 24 Sept. 3/2 Order of Firing.. (2) Sky-rockets..(4) Two Air-Balloons..(13) Two Balloons.. (19) A large Balloon Wheel which throws out of eight Boxes, Stars and Serpents.

4. *Arch.* A round ball or globe placed on the top of a pillar, pier, etc., to crown it.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., A balloon is to be proportioned to the magnitude, and altitude of the body. 1875 Gwilt *Archit., Balloon*.. the same name is given to the balls on the top of cathedrals, as at.. St. Paul's in London.

5. *Chem.* A large globose glass vessel, with one or more short necks, used to receive the products of distillation, etc.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl., Balloon* or *Ballon.* 1783 Priestley in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 417 Interposing a large glass balloon between the retort and the recipient for the air. 1854 Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 160 Let it pass through a glass balloon.

6. An air-tight envelope of paper, silk, or similar material, usually globose or pear-shaped, which, when inflated with light gas, rises in the air, and will carry with it a considerable weight; to large balloons a *car* strong enough to carry human beings can be attached, and hence they are used for observing atmospheric phenomena, for military reconnoitring, and, though with little success at present, as a means of travelling through the air.

1783 *Europ. Mag.* IV. 272 Monsieur de Montgolfiers Air Balloon. 1783 Cowper *Lett.* 29 Sept., What is your opinion of these air balloons? I am quite charmed with the discovery. 1785 Priestley in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 297 Filling balloons with the lightest inflammable air. 1803 Wornsw. *Blind Highl. Boy* xxxiv, The bravest traveller in balloon Mounting as if to reach the Moon. 1831 Lardner *Pneumat.* vii. 339 The step from fire balloons to balloons filled with gas.. was now easy and obvious.

7. *fig.* Anything inflated, empty, and hollow.

1812 Byron *Parenthet. Address*, Borne in the vast balloon of Busby's song. 1829 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 272 The hollow balloon of popular applause.

8. *Horticulture*: a. A method of training fruit-trees in which the branches are curved from a height of six or seven feet down to the ground, forming the shape of a balloon. b. A balloon-shaped trellis for training plants upon.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 191/1 A mode of managing apple-trees called Balloon training. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 336 Plants that have been trained on balloons twenty years ago, are treated in the same way still.

9. The balloon-shaped outline containing words represented in comic engravings as issuing from the mouth of a person.

10. *Comb.* a. objective with vbl. sb. or agent-noun, as *balloon-driver, -flying*; b. similative, as *balloon-cap, -foresail, -sleeve.* Also **balloon-brasser** (cf. F. *brassart* 'the woodden cuffe or bracer worne by Balloone-players,' Cotgr. 1611); **balloon-fish** (see quot.); **balloonful**, as much as a balloon will hold; **balloon-like** *a.*, like a balloon, immoderately swollen or puffed up.

1650 Weldon *Crt. K. James* (1817) 47 Lifting up his hand over his head with a *Ballon brasser. 1780 J. Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Odes R. Acad.* Wks. 1794 I. 116 A *balloon cap, a shawl, a muff. 1838 *Let.* in H. Turner *Astra Castra* 403 That.. safest *balloon-driver in the world.. Mr. Green. 1834 Griffith *Cuvier's Anim. K.* X. 579 From the faculty they [the Diodontes] possess of distending their bodies with air, these fishes have received the vulgar name of.. *balloon-fish. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Wd.-bk., Balloon-fish*, a plecto-gnathous fish, covered with spines. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. III. viii. 130 A Golden or Paper Age of Hope; with its horse-racings, *balloon flyings, etc. 1883 *Times* 27 Aug. 8/2 With *balloon foresails and flying jibs. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 5 May, A *balloonful of lofty aims..and soaring ideas. 1861 A. Wynter *Soc. Bees* 120 The dominant *balloon-like tumour. 1879 Geo. Eliot *Theo. Such* 96 His addled originalities.. and *balloon-like conclusions. 1860 *All Y. Round* 477 By the help of *balloon sleeves and peg-tops.

Hence **Balloona·tion**, ballooning, **Balloo·nism, Balloonoma·nia** (all used by Horace Walpole). Also the nonce-words: **Balloo·nacy** (with word-play on *lunacy*), mania for ballooning. **Balloo·natic** *a.* and *sb.* (cf. *lunatic*), (one who is) balloon-mad. **Balloo·nical** *a.*, connected with balloons, aeronautical. **Balloo·nicism,** a technical phrase in ballooning.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 19 Feb., We live in an age of balloonacy. 1882 *West. Daily Press* 27 Mar. 3/1 A sharp epidemic of balloonacy. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 22 Nov. 5/3 That Nadar, the balloonatic, has sold his balloon. 1882 *Moonshine* V. 163 Another balloonatic attempt to cross the Channel. 1784 in *Athenæum* (1865) No. 1968. 78/3 'Balloonation,' as it was called. 1851 *Househ. Wds.* 25 Oct. 103 The four hundred and eighty-ninth year of his balloonical age; having made that number of ascents. 1838 *Let.* in H. Turner *Astra C.* 399 How could I have avoided the perpetration of a few balloonicisms?

‖ **Balloo·n, balloen,** *sb.*[2] Also 7 balon, 8 ballong, baloen. A Siamese state-barge, upwards of a hundred feet long, and richly decorated.

1633 H. Cogan *Pinto's Voy.* xi. (1663) 35 With a Galley, five Foists, two Catures, 20 Balons and 300 men. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Balloon*, or *Baloen*.. The balloons are a kind of brigantine, managed with oars. 1755 Capt. R. Jackson in Dalrymple *Orient. Repert.* I. 195 The Burmas has now Eighty Ballongs, none of which [h]as great Guns. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Balloon.*

Balloon (bălū·n). [f. Balloon *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To carry up in, or as in, a balloon.

1792 T. Twining in *Country Clergym. 18th C.* (1882) 163 I.. never yet seemed so ballooned and above the globe as in ascending this great hill. 1802 G. Colman *Br. Grins, Reckoning with Time* vi, Thy pinions next Ballooned me from the schools to town.

2. *intr.* To ascend in a balloon. (*trans.*; cf. *race.*)

1821 [see Ballooning *vbl. sb.*]. 1881 *Echo* 3/4 An American balloonist has offered to 'balloon' anybody in the United States. 1882 *Standard* 2 Feb. 5/7 Whose wife was afterwards killed whilst Ballooning.

3. *intr.* To swell or puff out like a balloon.

1841 Orderson *Creol.* ix. 99 *En bon point* that.. ballooned to dimensions which.. filled her arm chair. 1872 *Cornh. Mag.* June 708 His red gown ballooning behind him.

Balloo·ner (bălū·nəɹ). [f. Balloon + -er[1].]

1. One who makes balloon ascents; an aeronaut.

1864 *Athenæum* No. 1933. 631/3 The Godards, practised balloners. 1882 Matt. Williams *Sc. in Short Chap.* xxvi. 219 Not a mere sensational balloonер.

2. *Naut.* A balloon-like sail.

1883 *Times* 27 Aug. 8/2 The Marjorie [had] her ballooner aloft. 1884 *Field* 24 May 722 Tara put up her ballooner.

Balloo·nery, -nry. [f. as prec. + -ry.] The management of balloons; aeronautics.

1859 Worcester cites *Q. Rev.*

† **Balloonie·r.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. It. *balloniere.*] A maker of balloons (*i. e.* those used for arm-play).

1598 Florio, *Gonfiatoio*, a squirt of brasse that Balloniers vse to blowe their ballones full of winde.

Ballooning (bălū·nĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Balloon *v.* + -ing[1].] The science and practice of ascending in and making use of balloons; aeronautics.

1821 C. Mathews *Mem.* III. viii. 178 A very learned dissertation on ballooning. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 4 Military ballooning. 1877 Blackie *Wise Men* 343 Helmless balloonings in the pathless air.

Balloo·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] Soaring, swelling, or puffed out, like a balloon.

1875 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims* i. 16 A grand pair of ballooning wings. 1878 T. Sinclair *Mount* 33 Gas-brained, ballooning, wandering men.

Balloo·nist. [f. as prec. + -ist.] An aeronaut.

1828 [see Air-balloonist]. 1870 *Standard* 7 Dec., The balloonists had a narrow escape of being carried out into the Atlantic.

Ballot (bæ·lət), *sb.*[1] [ad. It. *ballotta* 'a rounde bullet.. a voice or lot' (Florio 1598), dim. of *balla* Ball *sb.*[1]: see -ot. Cf. F. *ballotte*, 16th c. (now *arch.*). The early instances refer to Venice.]

1. A small ball used for secret voting; hence, by extension, a ticket, paper, etc. so used.

1549 Thomas *Hist. Italie* (1561) 79 Boxes, into whiche, if he wyll, he may let fall his ballot, that no man can perceiue hym. 1660 Milton *Free Commw.* Wks. (1851) 438 To convey each Man his bean or ballot into the Box. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4646/1 Elected by a great Majority of the Ballots. 1864 *Even. Standard* 2 Nov., The voting was not very general, only 25,000 ballots being polled altogether.

2. The method or system of secret voting, originally by means of small balls placed in an urn or box; an application of this mode of voting; also the whole number of votes thus recorded.

1549 Thomas *Hist. Italie* 77 A triall of theyr sentences by Ballot. 1681 Nevile *Plato Rediv.* 78 The Doctrine of the Ballot which is our [the Venetians'] chief excellency. 1742 Middleton *Cicero* I. II. 153 Not by an open vote, but by a kind of ballot, or little tickets of wood distributed to the Citizens. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. lxx. 793 The sense of the majority was decided by a secret ballot. 1840 Macaulay *Clive, Ess.* (1854) II. 529 Sulivan wished to try the result of a ballot. 1880 M'Carthy *Own Times* IV. lix. 309 No reform had seemed more unlikely than the adoption of the ballot.

3. A method of drawing lots by taking out small balls, etc., from a box; hence *gen.* lot-drawing.

a 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 81 To put it to the Chance, and try, I' th' Ballot of a Box and Dye, Whether his Money be his own. 1757 Lind *Lett. Navy* ii. 98 Where there are more officers qualified to sit at a court martial, that they may be chose by ballot. 1786 *Act* 26 *Geo. III*, cvii. § 24 The Number of Men.. to be chosen by Ballot out of the List returned. 1815 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 430 Difficulties..in consequence of the ballot for the militia.

4. *Comb.* ballot-box, a box in which voting ballots are deposited, or from which, in drawing lots, small balls are taken out; also *fig.* the ballot, secret voting; **ballot-man**, an advocate of secret voting; **ballot-paper**, the voting-paper used in secret voting.

a 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 23 Some held no Way so orthodox To try it, as the Ballot-Box. 1851 Dixon *W. Penn* xvii. (1872) 146 Representatives were to be elected.. by the ballot-box. 1859 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* II. c. 91 To hunt a Chartist or a Ballot-man. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 115 The ballot-papers of the electors were collected in a bucket.

Ba·llot, *sb.*[2] [a. F. *ballot*, dim. of *balle* Bale *sb.*[2] Cf. Balet.] A small bale, of 70 to 120 lbs.

1865 *Times* 13 Feb., The bulk of the.. bales and ballots brought forward had to be withdrawn. *Mod.* Alpaca and Peruvian wools come in ballots.

Ballot (bæ·lət), *v.*[1] Also 7 ballat, -et, balet, 7–8 balot: see Ballotino *vbl. sb.* Pples. **ballot-ed, -ing.** [a. It. *ballott-are* 'to choose, to cast or

draw lots with bullets' (Florio 1598), f. *ballotta*: see BALLOT *sb.*[1] Cf. F. *ballotter*, 16th c.]

† **1.** *trans.* To vote, for approval, selection or rejection, upon (a proposed resolution, candidate, etc.), by depositing small balls in an urn or box, or by some other secret method. *Obs.*

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* (1561) 77 This prinilege, to haue his onely oppinion ballotted, no man hath but he [the Doge]. 1618 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1685) 262 None of the Competitors arriving to a sufficient number of Balls, they fell to ballote some others. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 439 This Gang had a Balloting-box and balloted how things should be carried.

2. *intr.* To give a secret vote (*for, against*).

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1656) 927 The Judges..would never take their bals to ballot against him. *a* 1797 BURKE *Sp. Short. Parl.* Wks. X. 89 The Electors shall ballot; the Members of Parliament also shall decide by ballot. *c* 1810 ROSE in *Byron's Wks.* (1846) 230/2 Balloting now for merit, now for hunger.

b. *To ballot for*: to select (a body of officials, etc.), elect or reject (an individual candidate), by secret voting. Often with *indirect passive*; cf. 4.

1695 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* III. 464 The two houses balloted for a committee .. to take Sir Thomas Cooks examination. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 30 Apr., I was this evening to be balloted for as candidate for admission into that society. 1869 *Daily News* 17 Dec., Twelve candidates for the fellowship were proposed and ordered to be balloted for.

3. *trans.* To select by the drawing of lots (*e.g.* conscripts *for* military service).

1785 COWPER *Task* IV. 623 The clown .. Is balloted, and trembles at the news. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. i. 15 Peasants .. who will not be balloted for Soldiers.

4. *To ballot for*: to select by lot, draw lots for.

1786 *Act* 26 *Geo. III*, cvii. § 24 *marg.*, To appoint what Number of Men shall serve .. who are to be ballotted for. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Mar. 5/4 Mr. Slagg intends to ballot for another day for his resolution.

† **Ballo·t,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* In 7 balot. [a. F. *ballotte r*, f. *ballotte* small ball.] To toss about like a ball, drive hither and thither.

1680 *Nation's Int. Pretensions Dk. York* 4 That we be not again Balotted into a Field of Blood.

Ballotade (bælŏtē·d, -o·d). [a. F. *ballottade*, f. *ballotter*: see prec. and -ADE.] A kind of leap in which a managed horse bends his four legs without jerking out the hind ones.

1727 51 in CHAMBERS. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 355.

Ba·llotage. [a. F. *ballottage*, f. *ballotter*: see -AGE.] In France, the second ballot, to decide between the two candidates who have come nearest to obtaining the legal majority.

1869 *Daily News* 9 Dec., M. Glais-Bizoin at the ballotage of yesterday was elected. 1883 *Leeds Merc.* 26 Sept. 2 He was absolutely nowhere on the ballotage.

† **Ba·llotant.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *ballottant*, pr. pple. of *ballotter*.] A voter by ballot.

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 93 The number of the Ballotants at either Urn.

† **Ballota·tion.** *Obs.* [f. BALLOT *v.* (or its F. or It. equivalent) + -ATION.] Voting by ballot.

1620 *Relig. Wotton.* (1672) 309 In the first Ballotation, the Balls were equal. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 39 Every man speaks *pro* or *con* as he thinks fit; and afterwards they proceed to Balotation.

† **Ballo·te.** *Herb. Obs.* [a. F. *ballote* or It. *ballotte*, ad. L. *ballōtē*, a. Gr. *βαλλωτή*.] The Black Stinking Horehound (*Ballota nigra*).

1551 TURNER *Herbal* F j b, Ballote hath foursquare stalkes. 1700 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 607 The leaves of this plant .. resemble our Ballote or stinking Horehound.

Ba·lloted, *ppl. a.* [BALLOT *v.* + -ED.] Selected by ballot or lot.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* 298 Plainly a ballotted soldier.

Balloteer (bælŏtī·ɹ). [f. BALLOT *sb.*[1] + -EER.] An advocate of the ballot.

1867 *Examiner* 19 Jan. 36 We are balloteers, but we cannot countenance a charge so unjust.

Balloter (bæ·lŏtəɹ). [f. BALLOT *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] A voter by ballot.

1757 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 460 The number of ballotters. 1758 BRAKENRIDGE *ibid.* 471 The electors or balloters are the fencible men.

Ballo·tically, *adv. nonce-wd.* In reference to the ballot.

c 1842 SYD. SMITH *Ballot* Wks. 1859 II. 316/1 How has any father, ballotically speaking, a right to control the votes of his family?

† **Ba·llotin.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. BALLOT.] An officer in charge of a ballot-box.

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 116 Wherupon eight Ballotins or Pages .. take eight of the Boxes. *Ibid.* The Ballotins having thus gather'd the Suffrages.

Balloting (bæ·lŏtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BALLOT *v.*] **1.** Voting by ballot or by some secret method.

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* (1561) 77 Many have reported, that the Duke in ballottyng should haue two voices. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 87 They decide all by Baloting. 1870 *Daily News* 23 Nov., In 182 electoral colleges a second balloting will be necessary.

2. Selection by lot, drawing of lots.

a 1618 RALEIGH *Remains* (1644) 56 To elect Magistrates.. by Lot or Ballating. 1699 *Def. Vind. Chas. I*, 25 We must go to balleting for the Controversie. and take the Papers as they arise. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 51 That no constable ..should have any authority in balloting of soldiers. 1873 *Daily News* 25 Aug., At the close of balloting for places.

3. *attrib.*, as in *balloting-book, -box, -glass.*

1622 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 100 To trie the sayde election by the ballotynge box. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Impr.* 34 Each Freeholder drops into the Baletting Box one Bowle .. And for chusing of Parliamentmen and all publick Votes in Corporations, it were happy it were so. 1700 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* IV. 628 Each member put into the ballotting glasse [a] list of 13 commissioners. 1797 *Ann. Reg.* 2/1 The balloting books..they carried away in triumph.

Ballotist (bæ·lətist). [f. BALLOT *sb.*[1] + -IST.] A professed advocate of the ballot.

1837 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* 771 Votes, sheltered (as the ballotists suppose) from intimidation.

‖ **Ballottement** (bălɑ·tmĕnt). *Med.* [Fr., f. *ballotter*: see BALLOT *v.*[2]] A mode of diagnosing pregnancy, in which, upon a sudden push with the finger on the front of the uterus, the fœtus is felt to move away and return again.

1839 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 242. 1861 TANNER *Pregn.* ii. 43.

† **Ba·llow,** *sb.*[1] [Only in the Shaksp. Folio of 1623, and subseq. editions, in loc. cit., where the Quartos have *battero*, and *bat* (stick, rough walking-stick); besides which, *batton, battoun*, 'stick, cudgel' obs. f. BATON (q.v.) is a probable emendation. Bailey (1742) has '*Ballow*, a pole, a long stick, quarter-staff, etc. *Shakesp.*' (quoted by Halliwell as '*Northern*'): but no such word seems to exist, or to have any etymological justification.]

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 247 Ice try whither your Costard, or my Ballow be the harder. [Cf. 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 44 With my Battoon I'le bang his sconce.]

Ballow (bæ·lou), *sb.*[2] 'Deep water inside a shoal or bar.' Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867.

† **Ba·llow,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. Etymol. and meaning uncertain. A marginal note to Drayton says 'Gaunt.' But cf. BALGH *a.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* Song iii. 40 The ballow Nag outstrips the winds in chase.

† **Ba·llup.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [prob. the same as *bag-lap*, in *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 66.] 'The front or flap of the small-clothes.' Halliwell. (Common in north. dial.)

c 1600 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) xxiii. 58 Then he put on the old mans breeks, Was patch'd from ballup to side.

Balluster, obs. form of BALUSTER.

Ballytte, obs. form of BALLAD.

Balm (bām), *sb.* Forms: 3 basme, 3–5 bame, (4 balsme), 4–7 bawm'e, 4–8 baume, 4–9 baum, 5 bavme, 5–6 bawlme, 5–7 baulme, balme, 7 baulm, 6– balm. [ME. *basme, bame*, a. OF. *basme*, later *bâme* (= Pr. *basme*, It. *balsamo*) :—L. *balsamum*: see BALSAM, -UM. Also, ME. *baume, bawme*, a. OF. (13th c.) *bausme, baume*, literary or semi-literary refashionings of *basme, bâme*, influenced by L. *bal-*; whence also come the Eng. spellings *balsme, baulm'e, bawlm'e*, through which the ME. *baum'e, bawm'e*, has been gradually altered to *balm*.]

I. The aromatic resinous product.

1. An aromatic substance, consisting of resin mixed with volatile oils, exuding naturally from various trees of the genus *Balsamodendron*, and much prized for its fragrance and medicinal properties. (Cf. BALSAM 1 b.)

c 1220 *Hali Meid.* 13 Swote smirles..þat is icleopet basme. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 652 Of herbes and tres, springes baum ful gude. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. v. 52 Fyn Bawme is more hevy twyes, than is the Bawme that is sophisticate. *Ibid.* xxvii. 276 Brennethe a vesselle .. fulle of Bawme, for to ȝeven gode smelle. 1494 FABYAN VI. clvi. 145 He sent to hym also tentis of ryche sylke & baulme naturall. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 35 This oile hath al the vertues of true Balme. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 165 Balm slowly trickles through the bleeding Veins Of happy Shrubs, in Idumæan Plains. *a* 1842 TENNYSON *St. S. Stylites* 208 Spikenard, and balm, and frankincense.

† **2.** An aromatic preparation for embalming the dead. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* (Laud MS.) 11503 A bawme of wonder bytternes That dedmen with anoynted is. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliii. 284 Kyng Henry..closed it [the body of King Richard] in a fayre cheste with dyuerse speceryes and baumes. 1618 [See BALMER[1].]

3. Fragrant oil or ointment used for anointing.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* 138 Wyth swete bawm she anoyntyd had be. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 55 Not all the water in the rough rude Sea Can wash the Balme from an anoynted King. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 254 The holy Viole or Bottell, full of Baulme.

4. *fig.* Aromatic fragrance, agreeable perfume.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 220/3 She had sothly the bame of good odour..in conuersacion. 1570 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* I. 26 The proverbe .. that the sow recks not of balme. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 733 When nought but balm is breathing thro' the woods. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Poems of Orient* 158, I love the palm, With his leaves of beauty, his fruit of balm.

5. Aromatic ointment used for soothing pain or healing wounds; = BALSAM *sb.* **2.** *arch.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 315 This maister hath her every jointe With .. balsme anointe. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Hawking* A iiij, Anoynt the soore wjth bawme. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 34 The Baulme wherewyth greene and freshe woundes are spedilye cured. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 186 As Balm to fester'd wounds.

6. *transf.* or *fig.* A healing, soothing, or softly restorative, agency or influence.

1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Ps. cxli. 5 Let not their precious balms break my head. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 13 Loe, in these windowes .. I powre the helplesse Balme of my poore eyes. 1643 N. LOCKYER (*title*) Baulme for Bleeding England and Ireland. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 402 The soft delicious Air..Shall breath her balme. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* iv. Wks. 1757 IV. 208 There is a sovereign balm in prayer. 1807 CRABBE *Library* 57 See here the balms that passion's wounds assuage. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* VII. I. 235 They laid them down to rest, And so received the balm of sleep.

7. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *balm-breathing, -dew, -liquor, -shrub, -tree, -word*; also *balm-like* adj.; **balm-shed,** the season when balm is distilled.

1595 LODGE *Fig for Momus* v, To guide the Sages of *balme-breathing East. 1830 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 268 Balm-dews to bathe thy feet. 1569 SPENSER *Sonn.* ix, With *Balmlike odor did perfume the aire. *c* 1570 *Scot. Poems 16th C.* (1801) II. 304 In rottin bosses no *balme liquor lyes. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* VI. 445 Why grudge your having gained..The brakes at *balm-shed. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* ii. 74 Odoriferous *balm-shrubs. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVI. XXXII, The *balm tree can abide no other place but Iury. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* vi. 75 What *balm-words for the martyred disciples.

II. 8. A tree yielding balm; these trees belong to the genus *Balsamodendron*, N.O. *Amyridaceæ*, and are found in Asia and northern Africa.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 107 Iudea is riche .. of baume [L. *balsamis*], of olyues, of pomgarnet. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 27/1 Bawme, tre, *balsamus*. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 285 Bawlme ys a tree and all that ys therein ys vertuous. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1658) 25 The Crosier of Balm-wood, the Pastoral Staff of Cedar. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 345/1 The bark of the above-mentioned species of balm.

III. 9. Name of some fragrant garden herbs (N.O. *Labiatæ*); the chief are Balm Gentle or Balm-mint (*Melissa officinalis*) and Bastard Balm (*Melittis melissophyllum*). Also Field Balm (*Calamintha Nepeta*).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 27 Bawme, herbe .. *melissa*. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* D iiij, The comon baume .. is but a bastard kynde, and the true bawme .. may be called in English, bawme gentle. 1600 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* v. 97 With sweet balm-gentle, and blue violets hid. 1713 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 195 Our common Garden Baulm. 1813 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xvi. (ed. 5) 263 Balm is either plain or variegated.

b. *attrib.* in domestic or medicinal preparations, as *balm-tea, -water, -wine*; and parasynthetic deriv, as *balm-leaved*. **Balm-mint** = BALSAM-MINT.

1752 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) III. 131 Whey at 7 this morning and baume tea at 10. 1861 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 122 Balm-tea is a sudorific and febrifuge in high repute amongst village doctresses. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 73 Distill'd from White-Wine, Rose or Balm-Water. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vi, 'Would you take ony thing?—a glass of balm wine?' 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 118 Balm-leaved Figwort. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 140 a, A kinde of mint that is called in English baum mynte.

IV. Balm of Gilead: see also BALSAM.

10. (Also *Balm of Mecca.*) A gold-coloured oleo-resin exuded from the tree *Balsamodendron Gileadense*, or perhaps *B. Opobalsamum*, formerly much esteemed as an antiseptic and vulnerary. **b.** A factitious or 'quack' imitation of this. **c.** *American B. of G.*: a resin obtained from the *Icica carana.*

(*Balsamodendron* probably yields the *βάλσαμον, balsamum*, of the ancients. The term 'balm *of Gilead*' is modern, and like the botanical specific name *Gileadense*, originated in the assumption that this is the substance mentioned in the Bible as found in Gilead, and called in the English translation 'balm.' But the Heb. word צרי *tsŏri* rendered 'balm' was not identified with *βάλσαμον, balsamum* by the LXX or Vulgate, which render it *ῥητίνη, resina*, resin. 'Balm' began with Coverdale.)

1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxxvii. 25 Ismaelites comyng from Gilead with..spyces, balme [WYCL. swete gumme, PURVEY rosyn], and myrre. 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Jer.* viii. 22 Is there no balme [WYCLIF, gumme, resyn; COVERDALE, triacle] at Gilead? is there no Physition there? 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 86 This Oyl they take inwardly .. preferring it before Balm of Gilead. 1717 LADY MONTAGUE *Lett.* 42 II. 9 As to the balm of Mecca, I will certainly send you some. 1812 *Examiner* 30 Nov. 765/1 The sale of the Balm of Gilead has not been quite so extensive.

11. The evergreen shrub *Dracocephalum canariense* (*Treas. Bot.*); in quot. perhaps common Balm.

1767 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 443, I saw even the plant, usually called Balm of Gilead .. flourishing without shelter [in or near London].

12. *attrib.* in *Balm of Gilead shrub.* **Balm of Gilead fir:** the N. American species yielding Canada Balsam.

1769 SIR J. HILL *Fam. Herbal, Balm of Gilead Shrub* .. gruws to five or six feet high. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 30/1 The Balm of Gilead Fir .. found .. in the coldest parts of North America.

Balm (bām), *v. arch.* Forms: 4–5 bame, 4–6 bawme, (5 boum), 5–6 balme, (balmbe), 6 baum, 7– balm. [app. f. BALM *sb.*; but cf. OF. *enbasmer* (12th c.), also *balsamer* to embalm, *bausmer* ?to breathe perfume.]

1. *trans.* To embalm. *arch.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4671 Theo body was bawmed, and leyd in a schryne. *c* 1420 *Anturs Arth.* xiv, Quyl the body he boumet and broȝte on a here. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. (1632) 1161 Shee balming it [the head], sent it to her Holy Father. 1845 KINGLAKE *Eothen* vi. 95 May have been a live king just after the Flood, but has since lain balmed in spice.

† **2.** To anoint with fragrant, soothing, or cleansing oil or other liquid. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxi. (1495) 238 The sore place shall be bamyd wyth oylle of roses. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Hawking*, A vj, [The hawk] fetchith moysture lyk oyle at her tayle, and bamyth her fete. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. 48 Balme his foule head in warme distilled waters. 1600 Chapman *Odyss.* iv. 60 Where handmaids .. Bath'd, balm'd them.

† **b.** To mix or impregnate with balm. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 444/2 When a medicyn is bawmed it hath a stronge savour.

† **c.** To smear with something resinous or sticky; also *rarely*, to smear on (the sticky material). *Obs.* or *dial.*

1382 Wyclif *John* ix. 6 He .. leyde, or bawmede, the cley on his ȝȝen. 1388 — *Ex.* ii. 3 Sche bawmede [1382 glewide] it with tar and pitch. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xii. iv. Some [bees] bryngeþ..pinges þat ben sumdel gleymy and glewy, and bawmeþ þerwith þe hyue. 1857 Wright *Provinc. Dict.*, He bawmed and slawmed it all over mortar and wash.

3. To soothe, alleviate (pain, sorrow, etc.). *arch.*

a 1400 *Chester Pl.* 165 Myrre .. is beste to balmbe his thoo. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* iii. vi. 105 This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken senses. 1877 M. Arnold *Poems* I. 203 Only death can balm thy woe.

Balm-apple: see *Balsam-apple* in Balsam *sb.* 10.

Ba·lm-cri·cket. [earlier *baum-cricket*, app. a mistranslation of G. *baum-grille*, 'tree-cricket,' by confusion with ME. *baum* Balm. (Taken by Tennyson, he tells us, from Dalzel.)] The cicada.

1783 Bailey, *Cicada*, the Baum-cricket, a genus of four-winged insects. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* II, *Cicada*, a sauterelle, or, according to others, a balm-cricket. 1797 Dalzel *Analec. Maj.* II. 187 (note on Theocr. *Idyll* i. 148) Τέττιξ, *Cicada* veterum..*Cicada orni* Linn., Angl. the Balm Cricket. 1833 Tennyson *Dirge* vii, The balm-cricket carols clear In the grass that folds thy grave.

† **Ba·lmer**[1]. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Balm + -er[1].] (He who or) that which embalms.

a 1618 Raleigh *Rem.* (1644) 256 Bloud must be my Bodies only Balmer..No other Balm will there be given.

† **Ba·lmer**[2]. *Obs. rare*[−1]. 'Apparently some kind of coloured cloth.' Halliwell.

a 1400 *Chester Plays* 172 Princes, prelates of price Barrones in balmer and byse.

Balmify (bā·mifəi), *v.* [f. Balmy *a.* + -fy = L. *-ficāre* to make.] To render balmy.

1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* I. ii. § 2 The Blood declines from its due Fluidity and Balmyness [cf. Balsam 4]. 1862 Goulburn *Pers. Relig.* iii. (1873) 199 A delicious balminess in the air.

Balming (bā·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Balm *v.* + -ing[1].] The action **a.** of embalming, **b.** of anointing with balm, **c.** of soothing.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* xii. *marg.*, The deuout offices of balming and anointing the dead bodies. 1600 Chapman *Odyss.* xviii. (R.) Forbeare to speake Of baths, or balmings. 1844 Dickens *Mar. Chuz.* (C. D. ed.) 202 Hearts want binding and spirits want balming when people die.

Balmoral (bălmo·răl). [name of Queen Victoria's residence in Scotland.] Used as a specific name of: **a.** A variety of Scotch cap. **b.** A kind of figured woollen petticoat. **c.** A kind of boot lacing in front.

1864 Locker *Lond. Lyrics* (1876) 43, I know that when they walk in grass, she wears Balmorals. 1867 F. Ludlow *Brace of Boys* 263 A skirt of garnet silk looped up over a pretty Balmoral. 1867 *Summer L. Goldthwaite's Life* 77 Rosetted slippers instead of heavy Balmoral Boots.

Balmy (bā·mi), *a.* [f. Balm *sb.* + -y[1].]

1. Yielding or producing balm.

1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 24 What drops the Myrrhe, and what the balmie Reed. 1742 Collins *Eclog.* i. 49 The balmy shrub for you shall love our shore.

† **2.** Of the consistency of balm; resinous. *Obs.*

1782 Monro *Anat.* 14 The marrow is .. oily and balmy in middle age.

3. Delicately and deliciously fragrant.

c 1500 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 97 Ewiry blome .. Opnyt & spred thair balmy leves. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v. ii. 16 He smell thee on the Tree. Oh Balmy breath. 1794 Burns *Wks.* IV. 313 Like a baumy kiss. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. i. (1863) 85 Under the shade of those balmy firs.

4. *fig.* Deliciously soft and soothing.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. ii. 259 To haue their Balmy slumbers wak'd with strife. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* i. 1 Tir'd Nature's sweet restorer, balmy Sleep! 1857 Heavysege *Saul* (1869) 161 The balmy sense of fault forgiven.

5. Of wind, air, weather, etc. (combining senses 3 and 4): Deliciously mild, fragrant, and soothing.

1704 Pope *Winter* 48 The balmy zephyrs. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xvii, And balmy drops .. Slide from the bosom of the stars. 1867 Miss Braddon *R. Godwin* II. v. 73 When the August weather was brightest and balmiest.

6. Of healing virtue, medicinally soothing.

1746 Collins *Ode to Pity* i, With balmy hands his wounds to bind. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 318 To assuage his bruised dignity with half a yard square of balmy diplomatick diachylon. 1826 E. Irving *Babylon* II. 391 The cure for a disease, is to send .. balmy medicines.

† **Balne.** *Obs.* 5–7; also 6 **bawne.** [ad. L. *balneum* bath.] A (warm) bath: see Balneum.

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) v. 149 Wyth hete of Balne, or ells of our Dounghyll. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 44 Bawne, bath. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* iii. 168 Conuenient digestions in the heate of balne Mary.

Balneal (bæ·lnĭăl), *a.* [f. L. *balne-um* + -al[1].] Of or pertaining to a (warm) bath, or to bathing.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 292 Others attribute this halneal heat unto the sun. 1883 *Athenæum* 22 Sept. 363/1 The balneal usages of the local Romans.

Balneary (bæ·lnĭări). [ad. L. *balneārium*, in cl. L. only in pl. *balneāria*, from adj. *balneārius* belonging to the *balneum* bath.] A bath or bathing-place; a medicinal spring.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vi. vii. 309 The Balnearies or bathing places. 1864 R. Burton *Dahome* II. 298 A raised earth rim for a balneary.

Balneation (bælnĭe·ĭ·ʃən). ? *Obs.* [n. of action f. med.L. *balneāre* to bathe: see -ation.] Bathing.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 101 Balneations, washings, and fomentations. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Ba·lneatory,** *a. Obs.*–° [ad. L. *balneātōrius*, f. *balneātor* bath-keeper: see -ory.] 'Of or pertaining to a bath' Bailey 1731.

† **Ba·lneo.** *Obs.* Latinized spelling of Bagnio 1, 2. See also Balneum.

1659 Gauden *Tears Ch.* 351 The Balneos and Theatres of free Cities. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* x. 36 The Balneo of the Slaves belonging to the Grand Signior.

Balneography (bælnĭ,ǫgrăfi). [f. L. *balneum* bath + Gr. -γραφία writing] A description of, or treatise upon, baths. **Balneology** [see -logy], scientific medical study of bathing and medicinal springs. **Balneological** (bæ·lnĭŏlǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* of or pertaining to balneology. **Balneotherapy** (-þe·răpi) [Gr. θεραπεία medical treatment], treatment of disease by baths or medicinal springs.

1879 *Nature* 9 Oct. 551/2 Balneological works, treating of the European mineral springs. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 122/1 The physician who has .. experience in balneology.

‖ **Balneum** (bæ·lnĭŭm). [L.; = bath.]

1. A bath or bathing.

1652 French *Yorksh. Spa* iv. 45 Water is used .. first by way of *Balneum*, or bathing the whole body. *Ibid.* 49 A cold *Balneum*.

2. *Alch., Chem.*, and *Cookery* (short for the fuller *Balneum Mariæ*, erron. *Maris*): = Bain Marie. (The L. ablative *balneo*, occurring after 'in,' was occas. taken as the name of the vessel.)

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) Ep. 116 Then in Balneo of Mary togeather let them be circulat. 1594 Plat *Jewell-Ho.* II. 23 You must have a large Balneo, wherein you may place sixe or eight glasse bodies at once. 1641 French *Distill.* i. (1651) 14 A Balneum as hot as ashes. *Ibid.* iv. 96 Digest them in a temperate *Balneo*. 1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xxv. 378 Distil them in a glass still, *balneum Mariæ*. 1811 Hooper *Med. Dict., Balneum Mariæ, Balneum Maris*, a warm water bath.

Balon(e, -oone, -oune, obs. ff. Balloon.

Balotted: see Ballot *v.*[2].

† **Balow', baloo',** *interj.* and *sb. Obs.* [Apparently a nursery utterance, and probably without derivation: it varied with *balililow*, and *baw lu la law*. According to Jamieson 'supposed to be part of an old Fr. lullaby, *Bas le loup!*, or *bas, là le loup!*' (*down! there the wolf*), but this is a mere conjecture without any known historical basis.]

A. *interj.* An utterance used in lulling to sleep.

a 1724 *Lady A. Bothwell's Lament* in *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 130 Balow my boy, ly still and sleep. It grieves me sore to hear thee weep.

B. *sb.* **a.** A lullaby. **b.** A song and tune containing this word.

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. of Burning Pestle* ii. (Boucher) You musicians play Baloo. 1619 Z. Boyd *L. Battell* 308 (Jam.) Lulled with Sathan's 'balowes.' 1794 Ritson *Scot. Songs, Ess.* 109 (Jam.) The editor .. pretends that .. there are two 'balowes,' as they are stiled, the first, 'The balow Allan,' the second 'Palmer's Balow'.. commonly called Lady Bothwell's Lament.

† **Ba·lowe-fire.** *Obs.* In form = 'Fatal or destroying fire,' f. Bale *a.* or Bale *sb.*[1]; but used in the sense of Bale-fire 1, q.v.

c 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 233 Þe ȝondere is my qwene' betrice she hette, In þe ȝondere balowe fyre 'is buskedde to brenne. *Ibid.* 344 Brente here in þe balowe fyer alle to browne askes. [cf. 1855 *Whitby Gloss., Bally-bleeze* [Balow-blaze], a bonfire.]

Balrag, obs. form of Bullyrag.

‖ **Balsa** (bæ·lsă). Also 8 **balza.** [Sp. 'a boat.' Minsheu 1623.] A raft, or fishing-float, used chiefly on the Pacific coasts of South America.

1778 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* II. vii. 320 Where the rivers became deep .. they are passed in Balzas, or floats. 1850 Prescott *Peru* II. 3 To transport the commander's baggage and the military stores on some of the Indian balsas.

Balsam (bǭ·lsăm), *sb.* Forms: 1 **balsam, balzam, balzama**; 6–7 **balsome,** 7 **-um, -ame,** 7–8 **-om,** 7– **balsam.** [ad. L. *balsam-um*: see below. Found already in OE. as *balsam, balzam* (neut.), and *balzama, -e*, wk. ? m. or f.; then not till *c* 1600, the general popular sense having been meanwhile supplied by *basme, baume* from F. (see Balm), and the more specific sense, from the Renascence, by the L. *balsamum* unchanged, and occasionally by It. *balsamo*: see these words.]

I. The aromatic resinous product.

1. An aromatic vegetable juice; = Balm *sb.* 1.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. lxiv, Þis is balzaman smyring wiþ eallum untrumnessum. *Ibid.* Cruc on þam heafde .. sceal on balzame beon. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* II. 26 A very cleare and odoriferous Gumme.., which some called Balsom. *a* 1711 Ken *Blandina* Wks. 1721 IV. 526 The Trees .. In od'rous Balsam bleed away. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 16 Gems, spices, and balsams brought from India and Arabia.

b. specifically: *True Balsam*, or *Balsam of Mecca*, the earliest known sort, is Balm of Gilead, q.v. The discovery of America brought knowledge of many other natural balsams or oleo-resins, e.g. *Balsam of Acouchi, of Copaiba, of Peru, of Tolu*, all used medicinally, and *Canada Balsam*, from the Balm of Gilead Fir, used also in mounting objects for the microscope.

1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. xxiii. 444 Balsamum verum, the true Balsam .. is the chief of the Oyls and Balsams in the world. *Ibid.* Balsam of Tolu .. hath the same virtue with the former. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5939/2 Six Pots of Balsam of Mecca. 1771 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* 43 Slips of .. Linen, moistened with Balsam of Peru. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 127 Balsam of Acouchi is produced by *Icica aracouchini*. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xxi. 191 Cementing upon it a plate of glass with Canada balsam.

2. An aromatic oily or resinous medicinal preparation, usually for external application, for healing wounds or soothing pain.

1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 582 A balsam, take oile olive one pint, S. Iohns wort, Betony, Centory, & Selfeheale, ana one handfull. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 34 This unguent is a sure Balsame for wounds of any sort. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. xxix. 490 Balsams.. are made of Oyl, Butter, Fat, Suet, Gums, Rosins, and other things which will mix or melt. 1720 Gay *Poems* (1745) I. 120 His pills, his balsams and his Ague-spells. 1864 Skeat *Uhland's Poems* 236 Ah! no balsam e'er shall heal him.

b. specifically, of various substances dissolved in oil or turpentine, as *Balsam of Aniseed, of Saturn* (see quot.), *of Steel, of Sulphur*.

1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 200 Balsam of Sulphur .. made with Oyl of Turpentine and Brimstone. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl., Balsam of Saturn* is a salt, or sugar of lead, dissolved in oil or spirit of turpentine. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art.* II. 128 Fixed oils dissolve sulphur and then form Balsams.

3. *fig.* A healing, soothing agent or agency.

1607 Shaks. *Timon* III. v. 10 Is this the Balsome, that the vsuring Senat Powres into Captaines wounds? 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. II. iii. (1651) 608 No salvation, no balsome for their diseased souls. *a* 1764 Lloyd *To G. Colman* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 109 From friendship's source the balsam flows. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* 24 Was not the people's blessing .. a balsam to thy blood?

† **4.** *transf.* in *Alch.* A healthful preservative essence, of oily and softly penetrative nature, conceived by Paracelsus to exist in all organic bodies. Cf. Balsamum 3. *Obs.*

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 43 Radicall balsome, or vitall sulphur of the parts. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* I. vi. 25 The humidity of the naturall balsum, which alwayes like a chrystal lyeth on the wound. 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* II. iii. § 1. 137 The Blood is return'd to its due Degree of Thinness, Fluidity, and Balsam. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Internal balsam..called also *gluten naturæ*.

† **5.** = Balm *sb.* 2; *fig.* a preservative. *Obs.*

1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* iv. (1736) 43 Noble Acts which are the Balsom of our Memories. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Dead Balsam .. of myrrh and aloes .. for drying and absorbing the humours of dead bodies.

6. *Chem.* Compounds, insoluble in water, consisting of resins mixed with volatile oils. Formerly only those oleo-resinous compounds which contained benzoic acid were called balsams: the Fr. *baume* has this limited meaning.

1673 Grew *Anat. Roots* iii. § 21 A curious Balsame of a Citrine Colour .. I call it a Balsame; because it will not dissolve in water. 1819 Children *Chem. Anal.* 296 Resinous matters which afford benzoic acid when heated..one of the chief characteristics by which balsams are distinguished from resins.

7. *attrib.*, as in *balsam-fir, -oil, -poplar, -tree.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* xxiii. iv, The Balsame oile, called Balm, is of all others most pretious. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* II. 147 The fragrant Balsom-Tree distills around Her healing Riches. 1865 Parkman *Champlain* xii. (1875) 342 The spruce, hemlock, balsam-fir, or pine. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 15/2 The Balsam Poplar and the Lombardy grow rapidly near water.

II. 8. A tree yielding balsam: see Balm *sb.* 8.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wright *Voc.* (W.) 139 *Carpo balsami*, balsames blæd. *Opobalsamum*, balsames tear. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Course Serm.* I. i. 7 Falling like the tears of the balsam of Judea. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 629 Balsam of Tolu, a lofty evergreen tree.

III. 9. A flowering plant, of the genus *Impatiens*, distinguished by its hooded and spurred coloured sepals, and thick succulent stem. Usually applied to *Impatiens Balsamina*, an ornamental garden flower producing under culture variegated double blossoms; sometimes also to the yellow-flowered *I. Noli-tangere*, found wild in Britain.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 379 Female Balsams, Larkspurs, Convolvulus. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 407 A wild species called Yellow Balsam and also by the

familiar names of Quick-in-hand and Touch-me-not. 1884 *U. P. Mag.* Apr. 149 The stand of balsams in the windows.

10. Balsam Apple (or *Balm Apple*): **a.** properly, name of species of *Momordica* (*M. Balsamina, M. Charantia*), gourd-like plants with highly coloured fruits or 'apples,' also called *Apple of Jerusalem*, and 'Male' Balsam Apple; **b.** absurdly, given also to the common garden Balsam ('Female' Balsam Apple) because both were called by early herbalists *Balsamina*: see BALSAMINE.

Balsam-mint, Balsamint (or *Balsam-tansy*): ALECOST or Costmary (*Tanacetum Balsamita*).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 441 The one is called the Male Balsem, or Balme apple. The other is called the female Balsem apple. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxx. (1633) 362 Balme apple or apple of Hierusalem grows but in hot countries. 1598 FLORIO, *Caranza*, the herb called the Balsam apple. 1611 COTGR., *Balsamine*, the balsam apple (whose oyle doth close up wounds like Balme). 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., Balm, or Balsam-Apple (Female), a Plant .. a Foot and a half high, of a reddish Colour at the Bottom, etc.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wright *Voc.* (W.) 136 *Sisimbrium*, balsminte. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 250 Balsamynte flourcth in July and August. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 419 The herb called Baltsamint or Costmary. 1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 36. 466 Balsam-tansy acted still more powerfully.

† **B.** as *adj.* Balmy, deliciously fragrant.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. IV. i. 530 She will adventure all her estate .. for a Nectarean, a balsome kiss alone.

Balsam (bǭ·lsăm), *v.* [f. BALSAM *sb.*]

1. To anoint or impregnate with balsam; to perfume; to heal, salve.

a 1666 WHARTON *Wks.* (1683) 398 Tranquillity succeeds our Brutish Wars, Balsoms our Wounds. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 57 The Gifts of our young .. Age are very sweet, when they are Balsam'd with Discretion. 1800 MOORE *Anacreon* lvi. 18 To balsam every mortal woe!

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To anoint oneself with balsam.

1846 *Sismondi's Lit. Europe* II. xxxviii. 520 To bathe and balsam in the streams of joy.

3. *trans.* To embalm. *rare.*

1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) I. 222 [He] fell down dead .. We have had him balsamed and sent home.

† **Ba·lsamate,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. med.L. *balsamātus*, pa. pple of *balsamāre*; cf. late OF. *balsamé*.] Embalmed.

1470 HARDING *Chron.* xcv. xvii, He made his ymage of laton .. In whiche he put his body balsomate.

Balsamation (bǭlsămē·ʃən, bælsˌ). [n. of action f. med.L. *balsamāre*: see prec.] The process of embalming or preserving from putrefaction.

1681 *Phil. Collect.* XII. 104 An Universal Balsamation, or Conservation of all things Animal, or Vegetable. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Balsamation*..the act or art of embalming dead bodies.

Balsamed (bǭ·lsămd), *ppl. a.* [f. BALSAM + -ED.] Covered with balsam.

1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. iii. (1867) 212 The specimen being placed on the balsamed surface.

Balsamic (bǭlsæ·mik, bălˌ-), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *βάλσαμ-ον* BALSAM + -IC.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of the nature of, or yielding, balsam.

1676 GREW *Anat. Flowers* II. ii. § 10 A Gummy or Balsamick Juyce. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III. 228 Gilead, on whose od'rous Top, Balsamick Gums, like liquid Amber, drop. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 411 Some balsamic pine.

2. Having the delicate aromatic fragrance of balsam; deliciously fragrant, balmy.

1714 STEELE *Solomon's Song*, Breathes thro' the Air a soft Balsamic Scent. 1873 LONGF. *Monk. Casal. Mag.* xxiii, The sweet Balsamic exhalations of the pine.

3. Having the healing properties of balsam; soothing, restorative, health-giving.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xi. 48 The vniuersall balsamick medicine. 1717 LADY MONTAGU *Lett.* 47 II. 39 Very balsamic for disordered heads. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Let. Darwin* 72 The supposition that the sweet breath of the cow is healing and balsamic. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 479 The balsamic virtues of the royal hand.

4. Of, pertaining to, or full of, the subtle healthful influence or 'radical balsam' conceived of by alchemists; cf. BALSAM *sb.* 4.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxiii. § 8. 212 With three sortes of riuers or brookes, to runne through him..the one of a gentle balsamike oyle. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bod.* II. ix. 284 The proper Preservative, some would call it the Balsamick Spirit, of the Fruit is dislodged by the Cold. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. i. § 2. 113 To make the Juices [of the Body] soft, sweet, and balsamick.

5. *fig.* Soothing, healing, gently restorative, balmy.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xvii, § 15. 357 Nor are those wounds ever like to close, till our zeal grow more balsamick. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 202 ¶ 3 Sleep that sheds his balsamick anodynes only on the cottage. 1870 DELITZSCH in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. c. 3 Balsamic consolation.

6. Intended to hold balsam.

1818 J. HOBHOUSE *Hist. Illustr.* 557 The little balsamic vase called 'Lecythus,' an unknown utensil of clay.

B. *sb.* A soothing or healing medicine or application. Cf. BALM *sb.* 5, BALSAM *sb.* 2.

1713 *Loud. & Country Brew.* I. (1742) 68 Harvest-Men.. stand most in Need of the greatest Balsamics. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* II. 423 This herb is reckoned such a sovereign balsamic, as to cure wounds almost with a touch. 1881 *Philadelphia Record* No. 3443. 3 This balsamic had been brought before the Therapeutical Society.

† **Balsa·mical,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. vi. 129 His balsamical vertue, or radical balsam. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 30 The Balsamical humour of my Blood. 1695 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 147 The Tops and Twigs of these resinous Plants .. emit Balsamical Effluviums.

Balsa·mically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] After the manner of a balsam.

† **Balsa·micness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. BALSAMIC + -NESS.] The quality of being balsamic; fragrancy.

1737 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Vitis*, This Wine has a Body, a Tartness, a Headiness, a Balsamicknesss or Perfume.

Balsamiferous (bǭlsămi·fĕrəs, bælˌ-), *a.* [f. L. *balsam-um* BALSAM + -(I)FEROUS.] Yielding or producing balsam.

1683–4 ROBINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 475 Balsamiferous, Gummiferous, and Saccharine Plants. 1864 WEBSTER, *Balsamodendron*, a genus of balsamiferous plants.

† **Ba·lsamine.** *Bot. Obs.* [a F. *balsamine*, ad. Gr. *βαλσαμίνη* balsam-plant, f. *βάλσαμον*: see BALSAM *sb.* and -INE.] Book name for: **a.** BALSAM APPLE; **b.** the plant Balsam (*Impatiens Balsamina*). Fuchsius had distinguished these as *Balsamine mas*, and *B. femina*.

[1542 FUCHSIUS *Hist. Stirpium*, Duo Balsamines genera damus. Primam, quam nos certioris discriminis gratia marem fecimus..Alteram, quam feminam nominauimus.] 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 441 By the name of Balsamine, you must now understand two sorts of apples..The one is called the Male Balsem, or Balme apple. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 407 True Balsam, or more properly Balsamine.

Balsamint, -mynt: see BALSAM *sb.* 10.

† **Balsami·tic,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 7 balsamittique. [ad. med.L. *balsamitic-us*, f. *balsamum*: see -ITIC.] = BALSAMIC. Hence **Balsamitieness.**

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 39 Corrosion coming into the room of Balsamittiqueness.

Ba·lsamize, *v.* ? *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *balsamīzā-re*, f. *balsamum*: see -IZE.] To render balsamic.

1748 *Lond. Mag.* 362 To balsamize the blood.

† **Ba·lsamo.** *Obs.* [a. It. *balsamo*:—L. *balsamum*.] = BALSAM, BALSAMUM.

1594 GREENE *Look. Glasse* (1861) 124 Fetch balsamo, the kind preserve of life.

Ba·lsamous, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *balsam-um* + -OUS.] = BALSAMIC.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 76 A Cephalick balsamous liniment. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xxxvi. 125 The radical moisture is .. an oily and balsamous substance.

‖ **Ba·lsamum.** *Obs.* [a. L. *balsamum*, a. Gr. *βάλσαμον* the balsam-tree, and its resin (prob. f. Semitic: cf. Heb. בשם *besem, bāsām*, 'spice'; though the LXX never render this word by *βάλσαμον*, nor the Vulg. by *balsamum*, words which do not occur in these versions. Occas. used in OE. in the general sense of BALM, and in regular use from *c* 1400 to 17th c., in the specific senses, in which BALSAM is now substituted.]

1. An aromatic resinous vegetable juice; = BALM *sb.* 1, BALSAM *sb.* 1.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Beda* III. viii. (Bosw.), Heddern ða balsamum on wære. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* IV. ii, An ointment .. distilled from the purest balsamum. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* viii. 100 To discerne a sented poyson from Balsamum.

2. = BALM *sb.* 2–5.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXI. 8776 A prise oyntment of bavme and of balsamom. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 89, I haue bought The Oyle, the Balsamum, and Aqua-vitæ. *a* 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* iii. 113 To plaister o're These Vlcers with a Balsamum. *fig.* 1601 CHESTER. *Love's Mart.* lxxxviii, Heart-curing Balsamum. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xli. 410 The Balsamum of this kisse.

3. *Alch.* = BALSAM *sb.* 4.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xxxii. 313 Everything hath in it .. a naturall Balsamum; which if any wound or hurt which that Creature hath received be kept clean from Extrinsique putrefaction, will heal of itself. 1650 FRENCH *Chym. Dict., Balsamum* is a substance of bodies preserving things from putrefaction.

4. A tree yielding balm or balsam; = BALSAM *sb.* 8.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xviii. (1495) 614 The bowes of Balsamum ben softly kytte wyth a knyfe of boon.

5. *attrib.*, as in *balsamum-tree* (= prec.).

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xxii. 485 The Viper delighteth in the shadow of the Balsamum tree.

Balsamy (bǭ·lsămi), *a.* [f. BALSAM *sb.* + -Y[1].] Balsam-like in aromatic fragrance, balmy.

1687 FLOYER *Touch-st. Med.* I. 267 The Herb smells Balsamy. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 357 The trees flung their balsamy aromatic scent .. upon the air.

Balsome, -um, obs. forms of BALSAM.

Balstone, corrupt form of BAUSON.

Ba·lter, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 baulter, 8–9 *dial.* bauter. [prob. from ON; cf. Da. *baltre, holtre* to wallow, welter, tumble. See also BOULTER. The connexion between senses 1 and 2 and the others is not clear, but it may be either through the notion of *tumbling* (the hair), or of *weltering*.]

† **1.** *intr.* To tumble about, to dance clumsily.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 103 þay ben bobe blynde & balterande cruppelez. *Ibid.* C. 459 Blybe of his wodbynde he balteres þer vnde[r]. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* (Roxb.) 66 He [the bear] baltyrde, he bleryde, He braundyschte thereafter. *a* 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* I. 302 (JAM.) Sum trottit .. Sum balterit.

2. *trans.* (See quot.) *dial.*

1873 *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Bauter*, to tread in a clownish manner, as an ox dues the grass.

3. *trans.* To tangle, 'mat' (the hair).

1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 216 To baulter one's hair, *complicare crines.* 1879 *Shropsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Bautered*, tangled, unkempt; said of hair.

4. *trans.* To clot or clog with anything sticky.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXIX. ii, Filthy excrements hanging to sheeps tailes .. baltered together into round pils or bals. [See BALTER *sb.*]

5. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To form tangled knots or clots, to stick together by coagulation.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XII. xvii, It [a goat's beard] baltereth and cluttereth into knots and balls.

Ba·lter, *sb. dial.* [f. prec. vb.] A clot, a coagulated lump.

Mod. Northampton dial. Batter is said to be baltered when the flour is not all mixed, but hangs together in small dry lumps which are called balters.

Baltimore (bǭ·ltimōəɹ). Also **Baltimore-bird, -oriole.** [See quot.; Lord Baltimore was formerly proprietor of Maryland.] A bird (*Icterus Baltimorii*) of the Starling family, found throughout North America.

1730 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 432 The Baltimore Bird hath its Name from being of the same Colour with Lord Baltimore's Coat of Arms. 1813 A. WILSON *Baltimore Bird* Wks. 279 The orange, black-capped Baltimore is seen. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xiii. 239 The Baltimore Oriole .. coloured with orange and black in bold contrast.

Baluster (bæ·lŭstəɹ). Forms: 7– baluster; also 7 ballester, 7–8 balluster, -aster, -ister, balister. See also BANISTER. [a. F. *balustre* masc. 'baluster,' 16th c. ad. It. *balaustro* in same sense; so named from It. *balausta, balaustra* (F. *balauste, balustre* fem., in Cotgrave 1611), in Florio *balausto* 'the blossom of the wild pomegranate' (L. *balaustium*, a. Gr. *βαλαύστιον* in same sense), on account of the resemblance of a baluster to the double-curving calyx-tube of this flower. In English, corrupted already in 17th c. to *barrester, -ister, bannister*, BANISTER, which last is now, in sense 3, the prevailing form.]

1. A short pillar or column, of circular section, and curving outline (properly, double-curved), slender above and swelling below into an elliptical or pear-shaped bulge; usually applied in a series called a *balustrade*.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 107 a, Planched ouer and rayled about with ballisters. 1611 COTGR., *Balustres*, Ballisters; little, round, and short pillars, ranked on the outside of Cloisters, Terraces, Galleries, etc. 1697 *C'tess D'Annoy's Trav. Spain* (1706) 125 Her Bed-Head was adorned with four Rows of little Copper Ballisters. 1716-8 LADY MONTAGUE *Lett.* 37 I. 153 Marble galleries .. with marble balusters. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 37 What are called baluster columns, or short pillars, turned in a lathe, not unlike Elizabethan balusters, bulging in the middle.

b. A similar pillar used in a window.

1844 F. PALEY *Ch. Restorers* 5 Belfry windows, each of two lights, separated by a baluster shaft. 1861 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* (1874) 319 *Baluster*, in windows, a small pillar swelling in the middle.

2. A slender upright post or pillar of any shape supporting a rail; in *pl.* a railing or balustrade.

1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (1672) 189 Environed with Rails and Ballasters four square covered with Velvet. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* II. 204 An Area .. with Balusters or Rails about it. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th c.* I. v. 101 The Sanctuary was a Place in the Choir .. separated by Balusters. 1787 BECKFORD *Italy* (1834) II. 326 Enriched with balusters of rich bronze.

3. (Usually in *pl.*) The upright posts or rails which support the handrail, and guard the side, of a staircase; often applied to the whole structure of uprights and handrail. Now more usually BANISTER(S, q.v.

1753 *World* 22 Nov., The Bedlamites leap'd over the Balisters of the Staircase. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 200 Balusters are vertical pieces fixed on the steps for supporting the hand-rail. 1853 *Ch. Anchester* I. 42 A staircase .. of a rich brown colour .. so also were the balusters.

4. *collect. sing.* A balustrade, or protective railing. *arch.*

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 67 A border of freestone .. with a rail and baluster of pure white marble. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 29 A continual baluster, or row of rayles. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 221 These stairs .. are so very easy, there is no need of leaning on the iron balluster. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* I. 116 The choir is separated from the body of the church by a ballister.

5. *Class. Arch.* 'The lateral part of the volute of an Ionic capital.' Gwilt.

Ba·lustered, *ppl. a.*; also 7 ballis-, balustred. [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Furnished with, or enclosed by, balusters.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1819) I. 45 The upper terrace .. with double declivities, arched and baluster'd. 1655 F. G. *Scudery's Artamenes* VIII. II. 106 We passed through a long ascent rayled and ballistred. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I./859 A black Marble ballastred.

Balustrade (bæləstrēˑd). [a. F. *balustrade*, f. *balustre* BALUSTER, after It. *balaustrata*, Sp. *balaustrada*.] A row of balusters, surmounted by a rail or coping, forming an ornamental parapet or barrier along the edge of a terrace, balcony, etc.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 96 A terrace at each side having rustic uncut balustrades. 1749 LADY MONTAGUE *Lett.* 48 III.

82 The magnificent bath .. circled by a marble balustrade. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxii, Her faltering hand upon the balustrade, Old Angela was feeling for the stair. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 102 The altar rail is a turned balustrade. *fig.* 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* ii, 'My arm,' she said, 'is but a slight balustrade.

Balustraded (bæ:lŏstrē·dĕd), *ppl. a.*; also 8 **-ated.** [f. prec. + -ED².] Furnished with a balustrade.

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* 1 Galleries .. open and balustrated in front. 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* II. viii. 130 The balustraded gallery.

Ba:lustra·ding. [f. as prec. + -ING¹; cf. *railing*.] Balustrade-work.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-hur* IV. v, The lines of division were guarded by low balustrading, broken by massive pedestals.

Baly(e, Balyf(e, -yve, obs. forms of BAILEY, BAILIE, BAILIFF.

Balyngar, obs. form of BALINGER.

Balza, variant of BALSA.

‖ **Balzan.** *Obs.* [Fr.; cf. BAUSON.] (See quot.)

1660 HOWELL *Dict.*, Balzan, or a horse that hath four white feet, [It.] *cavallo balzano*, [Fr.] *cheval balzan.*

Balzarine (bæ:lzărī:n). A light dress-fabric of mixed cotton and wool.

1864 WEBSTER cites SIMMONDS.

Bam (bæm), *v. slang.* Also 8 bamb. [Of the same age as BAMBOOZLE, of which it appears to be either an abbreviation (cf. the *Tatler* No. 230 on *phizz., hipps., mobb., pozz., rep.*, 'and many more' 'Refinements of Twenty Years past'), or else the source of its first syllable.]

trans. To hoax, practise on the credulity of, deceive, impose upon, eozen.

1738 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* i. Wks. (1755) XI. 214 Her ladyship was plaguily bamb'd. 1747 GARRICK *Miss in Teens* II. i, I'll break a lamp, bully a constable, bam a justice, or bilk a box-keeper, with any man. *a* 1777 FOOTE (in Webster), Some conspiracy .. to bam, to chouse me out of my money. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xlix, Now you're bamming me—don't attempt to put such stories off on your old granny.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To hoax, impose upon the credulous.

1707 CIBBER *Double Gallant* I. ii. (1736) 19 'Pray, Sir, what is't you do understand?' *Sound.* 'Bite, Bam, and the best of the Lay, old Boy.' 1825 R. WARD *Tremaine* III. xxi. 379, I should say Rector was bamming. 1859 G. MASSEY in *Sat. Rev.* 5 Mar., Our greatest of men is Harlequin Pam, 'The Times' says so, and 'the Times' cannot bam!

Bam, *sb. slang.* [f. prec. vb.] A story intended to impose upon the credulous; a hoax or imposition.

1762 FOOTE *Orators* I. i, He is all upon his fun; he lecture! why, 'tis all but a bam. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii, Humble efforts at jocularity chiefly confined to what were then called bites and bams, since denominated hoaxes and quizzes.

‖ **Bambino** (bambī·no). [It., dim. of *bambo* silly; the same root is found in L. *bambalio* dolt, blockhead, Gr. *βαμβαίνειν, βαμβαλίζειν* to stammer.] A child, a baby; *spec.* an image of the infant Jesus in swaddling-clothes, exhibited at Christmas in churches in Italy.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) III. xiv. 302 When a state-orator has .. hid his bambino in his mantle so cunningly. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxxiii, I'll bring you some breakfast, and show you the bambino. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xvii. 258 A hideous Bambino, and a Madonna in crinoline.

Bambocciade. [ad. F. *bambochade*, It. *bamboccíata*, f. *bamboccio* child, simpleton, puppet (f. *bambo*, see prec.), given as nickname to the painter Peter de Laer.] A painting of rustic and grotesque scenes, especially from low life.

1868 in CHAMBERS *Encycl.*

Bamboo (bămbū·) Forms: 6 bambus, 6-7 bambo (?-os), 7 pambou, bambou, bambouse, bambow, 7-8 bamboe, 7-9 bambu, 8- bamboo. [Original souree doubtful: now in Malay (Central Sumatra), Sundanese, and Javanese (W. and Central Java) *bambu*; but some consider it an introduced word there, and take the original to be Canarese *bămbŭ* or *banwu*. The native word in the Concan, in 16th c., was represented by the Portuguese as *mambu*, still found after 1600. Cf. Du. *bamboes* (= *-ūs*), G. *bambus*, Fr. *bambou*, It., Sp. and Pg. *bambu*, mod.L. *bambūsa*; the forms *bambus, -bous, -bouse*, come through Du., which seems to have been the European lang. in which the word first appeared with initial *b*; the final *s* in Du., etc. is not explained.]

1. A genus of giant grasses (genus *Bambusa*), numerous species of which are common throughout the tropics. Also the stem of any of these used as a stick, or as material.

[1563 GARCIA DE ORTA *Simples e Drogues* 194 Aquellas canas daquella arvore chamam os Indios, onde nasce, *mambu*. (The canes of that tree the Indians where it grows call *mambu*.)] 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten's Trav. Ind.* (1864) 174 A thicke Reed, as big as a mans legge, which is called *Bambus*. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 258 The houses are made of Canes which they call Bambos. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 3 Bambouses, as they call the Poles to which they tye a Woollen Hammac to lye in. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3010 Very artificial boats .. made of large Canes, called Bambu. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 37 The ends of the Bambou .. are largely tipped with silver. 1687 A. LOVELL *Thevenot's Trav.* III. i. xxxi. 54 The pambous that serve for palanquins. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) III. i. 324 Bamboes grow here but too plentifully. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* III. v. 341 Mast, yard, boom and outriggers, are all made of bamboo. *a* 1826 HEBER *Even. Walk Bengal*, Beneath the bamboo's arched bough. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 281 The light, hollow, jointed stems of the Bamboo. [1884 *Athenæum* 26 Apr. 539/1 The palms and bambusas of a sub-tropical garden.]

2. *attrib.*, as *bamboo cane, reed*; esp. when used as a material, as *bamboo-basket, -book, -cane*; also parasynthetic deriv., as *bamboo-coloured, -walled.* Bamboo-coolie, one that carries loads suspended on bamboos.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2099/4 A small Bambow Cane, with a black Head. 1737 G. SMITH *Cur. Relat.* I. i. 66 Twisted together with Bambo's Reeds. *Ibid.* iii. 390 A Bamboe Cane, which was about 18 or 20 Foot long. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam.* I. ix. Another followed behind with a bamboo-rattan. 1800 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 79 Carriage for the tents [will not be required] excepting a few bamboo coolies. 1858 W. ELLIS *Vis. Madagascar* iv. 108 Low cane or bamboo-walled cottages. 1862 MAYHEW *Crim. Prisons* 62 The player on the bamboo-flute. 1877 TIELE *Hist. Relig.* 36 The Bamboo-books supply many details about him.

Bamboo', *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To beat or 'cane' with a bamboo. Hence **Bamboo·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1816 'QUIZ,' *Grand Master* VIII. 213 Or else they wou'd Get most confoundedly bamboo'd. 1818 J. M'LEOD *Voy. Alceste* ii. (1820) 42 One [Chinese] pickpocket .. received a very severe bamboo'ing. *a* 1845 SYD. SMITH quoted in *Nonconf.* V. 266 Wellington bamboos his followers, and Peel bamboozles them.

Bamboozle (bămbū·z'l), *v.*; also 8 bambouzle. [Appears about 1700; mentioned in the *Tatler* No. 230 (on 'the continual Corruption of our English Tongue') among other slang terms (*banter, put, kidney, sham, mob, bubble, bully*, etc.) recently invented or brought into vogue. Prob. therefore of cant origin; the statement that it is a Gipsy word wants proof. Cf. the similar *bom-bumbaze*, in Se. writers since *c* 1725, and BAM.]

1. *trans.* To deceive by trickery, hoax, cozen, impose upon.

1703 CIBBER *She wou'd, etc.* II. i. (1736) 34 Sham Proofs, that they propos'd to bamboozle me with. 1710 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 230 ¶ 7 Certain Words invented by some pretty Fellows, such as Banter, Bamboozle, Country Put .. some of which are now struggling for the vogue. 1847 BARHAM *St. Cuthb.* in *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 217 It's supposed by this trick he bamboozled Old Nick.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To practise trickery.

1703 CIBBER *She wou'd, etc.* IV. i, The old Rogue .. knows how to Bamboozle. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ix. 143 You wouldn't even bamboozle a little at a bazaar.

2. To mystify, perplex, confound.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 89 After Nic. had bamhouzled John a while about the 18,000 and the 28,000. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xl, He fairly bamboozles me. He is two chaps.

3. *To bamboozle away*: to get rid of by bamboozling. *To bamboozle into*: to persuade to a belief or course of action by bamboozling. *To bamboozle out of*: to take away (something) trickily from (a person). Cf. ARGUE *v.* 8, 9.

1716 ROWE *Biter* I. i. 19 You intend to bambouzle me out of a Beef Stake. 1728 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* I. 89 The Gnosticks bambouzled away all the Corporeal resurrection. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xli. 326 Who has bamboozled himself into the erroneous belief that, etc.

Bamboo'zle, *sb.* [f. prec.] Bamboozling.

1703 CIBBER *She wou'd, etc.* IV. i. (1736) 53 I'll have a touch of the Bamboozle with him. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Feb. 162 Government by bamboozle always presents considerable advantages at first sight.

Bamboo'zled, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.] Deceived or mystified by trickery, hoaxed, cozened.

1866 *Sixpenny Mag.* Jan. 372/2 His daughter .. fled back to her bamboozled parent.

Bamboozlement (bămbū·z'lmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action or process of bamboozling; tricky deception or mystification.

1855 *Scot. Rev.* 188 Washington Irving .. exercises .. his rare powers of bamboozlement and laughter-stirring. 1865 *Morn. Star* 19 June, Attempting our bamboozlement when the facts are patent to everybody.

Bamboozler (bămbū·zlər). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who hoaxes or mystifies by trickery.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 58 Fellows, they call banterers and bamboozlers, that play such tricks.

Bamboo'zling, *vbl. sb.* = BAMBOOZLEMENT.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 31 ¶ 7 Sir, I perceive this is to you all *bamboozling* .. All this good language was lost upon him. 1812 J. & H. SMITH *Reject. Addr.* v. (1873) 35 The dramatic bamboozling they have hitherto laboured under.

Bambosh. *slang.* [App. f. BAM + BOSH.] Deceptive humbug.

1865 *Day of Rest* Oct. 585 I was deaf to all that bambosh.

Bambusa: see BAMBOO.

Bame, obs. form of BALM.

Ban (bæn), *v.* Forms: 1 banna-n, bonna-n, 3 banni-en, bonni-en, banni, 3-5 banne-n, -yn, 3-7 banne, 4-5 bann, (6 bawn), 4- ban. Inflexions: see below. [OE. *bannan*, pa. t. *bēonn*, pa. pple. *bannen*, to summon (also *abannan* and *gebannan* to proclaim, summon) = OFris. *banna*, *bonna* (pa. t. *bēn*, *bante*) to proclaim, command, OHG. *bannan*, MHG. and MDu. *bannen*, ON. *banna* (pa. t. *bannaða*) to prohibit, interdict, curse, Sw. *banna* to reprove, chide, *bannas* to curse, Da. *bande* to curse, execrate:—OTeut. **bannan* 'to proclaim under penalty, or with a threat,' perhaps orig. merely 'to proclaim, publicly announce', f. root *ba-*, cogn. w. Gr. *φα-*, L. *fa-*, speak. In OE. (as in OHG., OS., and MHG.) a strong verb; but with weak pa. t. and pple. *banned*, already in Layamon. Sense 1 is from OE.; the other senses, first in north. dial., are probably from ON. Cf. BAN *sb.*, which may also have re-aeted on the verb.]

I. To summon. [from OE].

†1. *trans.* To summon by proclamation. (Chiefly, in early use, to arms.) *Obs.*

a 1000 CYNEWULF *Riddles* ii. in Sweet *Reader* 180 Hwilum ic to hilde hléoðre bonne wilgeþléðan. 1048 *O. E. Chron.*, Hēt se cyning bannan ūt here. 1205 LAY. 8054 Þe king lette blawen & bonnien [1250 banni] his ferden. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3213 Pharaon bannede vt his here. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5424 Aȝen ys broþer wende he faste .. Wiþ oþre þat he gan banne.

†b. To call forth, call for (things). *Obs.*

1205 LAY. 22288 Heo ruokeden burnen, bonneden helmes. *Ibid.* 27132 Summe bonneden wepnen. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 629, I shall .. brynge a morsel of bred to banne your herte.

II. To curse, anathematize, interdict. [from ON., ?and med.L. *bannum*.]

2. To curse, imprecate damnation upon. *arch.*

a 1275 *Prov. Alfred* 441 in *O. E. Misc.* 129 He sal banne þat wiȝt þat him first taȝte. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 536 Quhen wiffis vald thar childir ban, Thai wald .. Beteche thame to the blak dowglass. 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 180 And some men ban the, & some men blesse. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 302 They will curse and ban .. even into the deep pit of hell, all that gainsay their appetite. 1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde* Wks. II. 72 Banne my starres. 1621 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Esther* xvii, Another bannes the night his sonnes were borne. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) I. 165 Sancho .. bann'd his Master to the bottomless Pit. 1827 HOOD *Hero & L.* xxi, And bans his labour like a hopeless slave. 1868 MORRIS *Jason* II. 110 Ever she blessed the old and banned the new.

†b. with *subord. cl. Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1644, I may banne þat I was born. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 96, I curse and banne That ever slepe was made for eye. 1557 Tottell's *Misc.* (Arb.) 191 And now they banne that they were borne.

3. *intr.* To curse, utter curses. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12050 To teche him .. not to bann. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* 72 Then fell she to sweare .. and banne. 1609 DAVIES in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 183 Like a fiend, he banned with his breath. 1673 SHADWELL *Epsom Wells* II. Wks. 1720 II. 221 Ay, now you ban and curse, you wretch. 1762 CHURCHILL *Ghost* II. Poems I. 209 Then shall He ban at Heaven's decrees. 1820 BYRON *Morg. Mag.* XXXV, Yet harsh and haughty, as he lay he bann'd.

4. *trans.* and *absol.* To chide, address with angry and maledictory language. *dial.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3485 When þou bannes any man, In wham þou fyndes na gilt to ban. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XII. 4935 Neuer buerne will vs blame, ne ban for our dede. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 132 Bitter speeches, wherewith we vse to curse and ban our neighbors. 1794 in BURNS *Wks.* IV. 176 Even though she bans and scaulds a wee. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXVI, And scauld and ban wi' ilka wife that will scauld and ban wi' her.

5. To pronounce an ecclesiastical curse upon, to anathematize. *arch.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9176 Þe prest hem bannede. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 26 Þei .. bannun him, or puttun him out of comyn, or haldun him cursid. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXXVII, The Church also may banne full sore those striues. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 20 Banne, *annathematizare*. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. Isles* II. XXVIII, Bans all who aid thee in the strife. 1874 HOLLAND *Mistr. Manse* IX. 155 As rose the priest With power to bless and right to ban.

6. To interdict, proscribe, prohibit: a. a thing.

1816 BYRON *Pris. Chillon* i, To whom the goodly earth and air Are bann'd and barr'd. 1832 LYTTON *Eug. Aram* V. VII, The sublime and shaded mysteries that are banned mortality. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) II. 41 The religion of the immense majority .. was banned and proscribed.

b. a person.

1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* III. ii. 185 No foe Can ban us from that rest. 1863 W. STORY *Roba di Roma* XV. 320 He banned them from the city. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 86 You may .. ban yourself from voluntarily marching into it.

Ban (bæn), *sb.* Forms: 3- ban; 3-7 banne, 4-6 bane, 9 bann. [Partly a. OF. *ban*, with influence of med.L. *bannum*; partly from BAN *v.* Ultimately all these go back to the same source; F. *ban* 'proclamation, publication, summons, proscription, outlawry, banishment, assemblage of military vassals' was:—late L. *bannum*, ad. Teut. (OHG., MHG., OS., OFris., MDu.) *bann, ban*, sb. 'proclamation commanding or forbidding under threat or penalty,' f. *bann-an* to BAN. The simple sb. *bann* does not appear in OE., which had however *gebann*, rare ME. IBAN 'proclamation, edict, f. the deriv. *gebannan*. The ON. *bann* 'excommunication, interdict, prohibition, curse,' seems too late to have been the source of the Eng. But, as OE. had the vb. *bannan*, *ban* from OF. easily assumed the position of its vbl. sb., and the two words, with the med.L. *bannum, -us*, in its various legal and

ecclesiastical uses, subseq. re-acted upon each other, so that the development of sense is complicated.]

I. Authoritative proclamation, and attached senses, from Fr.

1. A public proclamation or edict; a summons by public proclamation. Chiefly, in early use, a summons to arms.

1297 R. Glouc. 188 Þer come to þys rounde table, as he sende ys ban, Aunsel kyng of Scotlond, and al so Vryan. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1361 Baltazar þur3 Bahiloyn his banne gart crye. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2252 Þe bane is so maked. *a* 1400 in *Eng. Gilds*. 359 To w[h]eche selynge lat crye þe ban þorghe þe town. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* iii. 761 That 3e a bane dyde crye thorwh-owt 3oure lond .. Atte the brigge to iusten with a knyht. [1641 *Termes de la Ley* 37 b, Bans is common and ordinary amongst the Feudists, and signifies a proclamation, or any publike notice.]

‖ **2. a.** In feudal usage: The gathering of the (French) king's vassals for war; the whole body of vassals so assembled, or liable to be summoned; originally, the same as *arrière-ban*: in the 16th c., French usage created a distinction between *ban* and *arrière-ban*, for which see the latter word.

b. In actual use: In the French military system, the *ban* is the younger and more effective part of the population liable to serve in the militia or national guard, the *arrière-ban* the reserve, consisting of the older citizens; in the Prussian system, the first and second *bans* are the two divisions of the Landwehr.

a. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 390 Ich folȝi than aȝte manne, An flo bi niȝt in hore banne. 1591 Unton *Corr.* (1847) 54 He hath sente abroad to assemble his van and arriere van. 1671 Crowne *Juliana* i. 8 The Ban and the Arrierban are met arm'd in the field to choose a king. 1683 Temple *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 392 France was at such a Pinch .. that they call'd their Ban and Arriere Ban, the assembling whereof had been long disus'd, and in a manner antiquated. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* ii. ii, The ban was sometimes convoked, that is, the possessors of the fiefs were called upon for military services. 1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* vii. 98 The act of calling together the vassals in armed array, was entitled 'convoking the ban.'

b. 1813 *Examiner* 18 Jan. 38/1 The 100 cohorts of the first Ban of the National Guards. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 555 The term of service [in Prussian Army] was fixed at twenty years, three of which were to be passed in the ranks of the regular army, two in the reserve, eight in the Landwehr of the first ban, and seven in that of the second ban.

‖ **3.** Sentence of banishment; whence 'to keep,' or 'break his ban.' (A Gallicism.)

1873 Burton *Hist. Scot.* V. lviii. 236 Arran, hearing alarming rumours, broke his ban at Kinniel and hurried to Court.

II. Proclamation of marriage: in this sense always in *pl.*, now spelt Banns, q.v.

III. Anathematization, curse.

4. A formal ecclesiastical denunciation; anathema, interdict, excommunication.

1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 43 I stonde a cursed and am in the popes banne. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 115 The third Ban is upon those that affirm the Confession of all sins .. to be impossible. 1814 Scott *Ld. Isles* ii. xxiv, A wretch, beneath the ban Of Pope and Church. 1860 R. Vaughan *Mystics* I. 164 Strasburg, and all the states which adhere to Louis, are placed under the bann.

b. *fig.* or *transf.*

1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 45 All of whom this archpontiff of the 'rights of men' puts into the sweeping clause of ban and anathema.

5. *gen.* A curse, having, or supposed to have, supernatural sanction, and baleful influence.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. ii. 269 With Hecats Ban, thrice blasted, thrice infected. 1822 Byron *Werner* II. i. 84 A prodigal son, beneath his father's ban. 1829 Scott *Demonol.* i. 41 The negro pines to death who is laid under the ban of an Obi woman. 1874 H. Reynolds *John Bapt.* iii. § 4. 221 The land might be smitten by the ban which once fell upon the Canaanites.

6. An imprecation of a curse, an execration or malediction expressing anger.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* III. vii. 39 With blasphemous bannes. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. iii. 19 Sometimes with Lunaticke bans, sometime with Praiers. 1783 94 W. Blake *Songs of Exp., London* 7 In every ban, The mind-forged manacles I hear. 1879 Lowell *Poet. Wks.* 381/2 With many a ban the fisherman Had stumbled o'er and spurned it.

IV. Denunciation, prohibition.

7. A formal and authoritative prohibition; a prohibitory command or edict, an interdict.

1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 925 To taste it under banne to touch. 1845 R. Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* vi. 126 Bring back the age when Revelation was proscribed. Once more set the ban upon it. 1872 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 291 The teaching which put a ban on the flesh of the horse as the food of Christian men. *Ibid.* V. xxiv. 489 The ban against the tournament was fruitless.

8. A proclamation issued against any one by the civil power; sentence of outlawry; esp. 'Ban of the (Holy Roman) Empire.'

a 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. i. (1702) 14 The Prince Electour .. had .. incurred the Ban of the Empire in an Imperial Dyet. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4451/1 To Day the Duke of Mantua was put to the Ban of the Empire. 1810 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 82 Charles V had pronounced the ban upon him [Luther] and limited his safe convoy to one and twenty days. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 403 The Presbyterians .. were under the ban of the law. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ireland* v. 80 Under ban for burning his late dwelling.

9. *fig.* Practical denunciation, prohibition, or outlawry, not formally pronounced, as that of society or public opinion.

1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. ii. § 21 Still under the ban of an orthodox clergy. 1859 Mill *Liberty* ii. 58 Opinions which are under the ban of society. 1863 Kemble *Resid. Georgia* 11 Free from the chain .. of slavery; but they are not the less under a ban. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 77 What are the objects upon which .. the ban of morality is set?

‖ **Ban** (bæn), *sb.*[2] [Pers. بان *bān* lord, master, keeper; brought into Europe by the Avars who ruled in Slavonic countries subject to Hungary.] The name given to the governor or viceroy of certain military districts in Hungary, Slavonia, and Croatia, who takes the command in time of war.

Hence: **Banate, Bannat,** the district under the jurisdiction of a ban, as the Hungarian Banate, the Banate of Croatia; **Banal** *a.*, of or pertaining to a ban; *sb.* a Banate.

1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 381 The Hungarian Bans .. are Presidents or Gouernors of some Kingdomes belonging to that Kingdom, as Dalmatia, Croatia, Slauonia, Seruia and others. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2224/3 The Ban of Croatia had .. drawn together the Imperial Troops .. to oppose their design. 1804 Campbell *Turk. Lady*, On Transylvania's Bannat When the Crescent shone afar. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Repub.* xi. 255 The kingdom of Bosnia, and the bannat of Sclavonia. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 359/2 The Banal Frontier was formed in the course of the year 1696. 1860 R. D. in *Vac. Tour* 107 Numerous dukes, princes, and bans .. exercised sway in the country now called Servia.

Banal (bē·năl, bæ·năl), *a.*; also 8–9 **bannal.** [a. F. *banal*, in Cotgr. *bannal*, f. *ban* :—med.L. *bannum*: see Ban *sb.*[1], and -al[1].]

1. Of or belonging to compulsory feudal service.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Bannal-Mill*, a kind of feudal service, whereby the tenants of a certain district are obliged to carry their corn to be ground at a certain mill, and to be baked at a certain oven for the benefit of the lord. 1864 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 281 A bannal-oven of which the lord enjoyed the monopoly.

2. (From the intermediate sense of, Open to the use of all the community): Commonplace, common, trite; trivial, petty.

[1837 *Athenæum* No. 504. 453 These *bannales* personages are 'much of a muchness.'] 1864 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. VI. 480 Facetious fools .. set up the banal laugh. 1868 Browning *King & Bk.* x. 820 You must show the warrant, just The banal scrap, clerk's scribble. 1883 R. Burton & Cam. *Gold Coast* I. iii. 54 Prizes were banal as medals after a modern war.

Banality (bănæ·lĭti). [ad. F. *banalité*, f. *banal*: see prec. and -ality.]

1. Anything trite or trivial; a commonplace.

1861 Sala *Two round Clock* 244 That he is getting old, or that he looks remarkably young, or some equally relevant banalities. 1871 Browning *Balaust.* 1514 The decent praise, the due regret, And each banality prescribed of old.

2. Commonplace character, triteness, triviality.

1878 Dowden *Stud. Lit.* 394 The banality of these poetic sorrows and aspirations. 1881 Saintsbury in *Academy* 5 Feb. 92/3 Bewitched by the absence of banality in his work.

Banana (bănā·nă). Also 7 **bonana, bonano.** [a. Pg. or Sp. *banana* (the fruit), *banano* (the tree), given by De Orta (1563) and Pigafetta, as the native name in Guinea (Congo).]

1. A tree (*Musa sapientum*) cultivated largely in tropical and subtropical climates, especially in the islands of the Atlantic and Pacific; it grows to a height of 20 feet, and has its stem marked with purple spots and streaks.

1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 316 The Bonano Tree is exactly like the Plantain. 1810 Southey *Kehama* xvi. v, That, like the broad banana growing, Raised their long wrinkled leaves of purple hue. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 270 The young shoots of the Banana are eaten as a delicate vegetable.

2. The fruit of this tree, growing in clusters of angular, finger-like berries, containing within their rind a luscious and highly nutritious pulp.

[1563 Garcia de Orta *Simples e Drogues* 93 b, Tambem ha estes figos em Guiné, chamam lhe bananas.] 1597 Hartwell *Pigafetta's Congo* in *Coll. Trav.* (1745) II. 553 Other fruits there are, termed Banana, which we verily think to be the Muses of Egypt and Soria. 1613 Purchas *Pilgr.* I. v. xvi. 452 Amboyna bringeth forth .. Coquos, Bonana's .. and other fruits. 1796 Stedman *Surinam* I. ix. 205 Refreshed with .. plaintains, bananas, oranges. 1823 Byron *Island* IV. viii, The ripe banana from the mellow hill.

3. *attrib.*, as in *banana-leaf, -tree* (see sense 1); **banana-bird,** a gregarious West Indian bird (*Xanthornus icterus*), belonging to the Starling family.

1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xviii, It rained very heavily, but the good thatch of banana-leaves kept us dry.

Banar, obsolete form of Banner.

Banausic (bănǭ·sik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *βαναυσικός* of or for mechanics, f. *βάναυσος* working by fire, mechanical, f. *βαῦνος* furnace, forge.] Merely mechanical, proper to a mechanic.

1876 Grote *Eth. Fragm.* vi. 227 Alleged that the teaching music as a manual art was banausic and degrading.

Banbury. A town in Oxfordshire, England, formerly noted for the number and zeal of its Puritan inhabitants, still for its cakes.

a 1535 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) II. 299 (D.) Their laws, customs, ceremonies, and Banbury glosses. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. i. 130 *Bar.* (*to Slender*) You Banbery Cheese. 1601 *Pasquil & Kath.* III. 178 Put off your clothes, and you are like a Banbery cheese, Nothing but paring. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* I, The reverend elder, you told me of, your Banbury man. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 100 To make Banbury Cakes. *a* 1848 Marryat *R. Reefer* xiii, Had they not trustingly eschewed banbury-cakes. 1863 Sala *Capt. Dang.* I. i. 15, I did ever hate your sanctimonious Banbury-man.

‖ **Banc** (bæŋk). *Law.* [AF. *banc*, 'bench': see Bank *sb.*] Bench; in phrase *in banc* = in Banco.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., King's Banc, or Bench. 1863 Cox *Inst. Eng. Govt.* II. ix. 526 Disposed of in each court when sitting in banc (in banco) that is, by several of the justices sitting together.

Banche, 'to snatch' (Levins *Manip.* 22).

Banck, -ier, obs. forms of Bank, Banker.

Bancket, -equet, obs. forms of Banquet.

‖ **Banco** (bæŋkǫ), *a.* [It.; = bank.] A term used to indicate the bank money of account in certain places, as distinguished from the current money or *currency*, when the latter had been depreciated from the earlier value retained by bankers in calculating exchanges with foreign countries. Thus at Hamburg, while the current mark was worth 1*s.* $1\frac{1}{16}d.$, the mark *banco* was valued at 1*s.* $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ sterling.

1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. vii. lxxxviii. 407 Exchange .. 290 grosch per pound flemish banco. 1759 Chesterf. *Lett.* 350 IV. 158 The Specie, Banco, Usances, Agio. 1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 28 Three Thousand Banco Marks [at Hamburgh].

‖ **Banco** (bæŋkǫ), *sb. Law.* [L., abl. of *bancus* bench: see Bank *sb.*[2], and cf. Banc.] In L. phr. *in banco* = on the bench: applied to sittings of a Superior Court of Common Law as a full court, as distinguished from the sittings of the judges at Nisi Prius, or on circuit.

1768 [see Bank *sb.*[2] 2]. 1863 [see Banc].

Bancour, bancqwer, variants of Banker[1].

Band (bænd), *sb.*[1] Also 4–5 **bande.** [ME. *band, bond*, a. ON. *band* neut. (Da. *baand*, Sw. *band*) = OS., OFris. *band*, OHG. *bant, pant*:—OTeut. **bando-(m)*, f. *band-* stem of *bind-an* to Bind. Not in Gothic, nor in OE., which had only the cogn. *bend* fem.:—OTeut. **bandjô-*: see Bend *sb.*[1] which survived in ME. alongside of *band, bond*. *Band* and *bond* were at first merely phonetic variants (cf. *land, lond, stand, stond, man, mon*, etc.), but are now largely differentiated in use, *bond* being usual in branch II, in which *band* is archaic or obsolete. Cf. Band[2], which in mod. use is treated as identical with this.]

I. *literally,* That with or by which a person or thing is bound.

1. Anything with which one's body or limbs are bound, in restraint of personal liberty; a shackle, chain, fetter, manacle. *arch.*

c 1200 Ormin 19821 Herode .. band himm wiþþ irrene band. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7170 Sampson .. gaf a braide .. þat alle þe bandis of him brast. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 217 A bande .. to bynde his hande. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* 121 These sortes of bondemen they kepe .. in bandes. 1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, III. i, Must I fail, and die in bands? 1611 Bible *Acts* xvi. 26 The doores were opened, and every ones bands were loosed. 1833 Tennyson *Poems* 5 To chain with chains, and bind with bands That island queen.

† **b.** *abstr.* Confinement, imprisonment, custody.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4437 þat oþer in prisun war or band. *Ibid.* 5802, I wil þaim bring vte of his band. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 52 þat sauede my sone fro bittir bande!

† **c.** *Our Lady's bands*: 'confinement' at childbirth, accouchement. *Obs.* (Cf. Bend.)

1495 *Festival* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. II. App. xxxvii. 99. Pray .. for al women which be in our Ladyes bandes.

2. A string with which any loose thing is bound.

a. The tie of straw with which sheaves are bound, a rope of hay used by the hay-binder, and *gen.* a rope or string of straw, rushes, or similar material.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 146 Gaderes the darnel first in bande 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 28 And with his rake and his syckle, taketh vp the barley or otes, and layth them vppon the bande. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* xxxviii, Her arms infold him like a band. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Life in Wilds* iii. 38 She tied the twigs .. with bands of rushes. 1864 Atkinson *Whitby Gloss., Band*, a rope or string. 'It is not worth a band's end.'

b. *Book-binding.* Name of the cords or straps crossing the back of a book, by attachment to which the quires or sheets are 'bound' together.

1759 Boyer *Fr. Dict.*, A band (for a Book), *nerf ficelle cousue au dos d'un Livre.* 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 40 The bands are pieces of strongish string or cord, which are fastened perpendicularly at fixed distances on a frame rising at the edge of a board, on which the sheets of paper are placed one by one.

3. The hinges of a door or gate; *esp.* long strips of iron extending across the surface by which it is hung on the crooks.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19306 Þe prisun dors [he] left als he fand, Noiþer he brak ne barr ne band. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 19 Bande of a dure, *vertebra.* 1565 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 178, iiij iron bandes for a doore. 1571 in *Mem. Rip.* (1882) I. 309 Lockes, keyes, and bandes of yron. 1864 Atkinson *Whitby Gloss., Bands*, 'a pair o' bands,' a couple of hinges.

4. A connecting piece, by which the parts of a complex thing are held firmly together.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1671 First binde wele wiþ balk and bandes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 19 Bande of a howse; *lacunar .. loramentum*. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3 The sharebeame, the which is the keye and the chiefe bande of all the plough. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*. II. ii. 71 Who gently would dissolue the bands of life. 1611 BIBLE *Col.* xi. 19 All the body by ioynts and bands .. knit together. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 14 Clamps, middle bands and sleepers .. for binding within. 1881 C. EDWARDS *Organs* 41 The use of this band is for the insertion of the wind trunk or trunks.

5. A string, strap, or chain, by which a child or animal is held in hand, led, or tied up. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14969 A moder ass yee sal þar find, And yee hir sal vn-do vte of hir band. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. ix. (1483) 100 As an hound that tyed is with a band. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiom. Anglo-Lat.* 519 He hath the world in a band. 1738 C. WESLEY *Hymn*, '*When to the Temple*' iii, And lead with Bands of Love.

† **6.** *Logic.* The copula. *Obs. rare.*

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* II. i. 86b, An axiome [i.e. proposition] hath two partes, the bande, and the partes bound. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 160 A simple Axiome is that, the band whereof is a Verbe.

II. *figuratively*, A moral, spiritual, or legal bond of restraint or union: a BOND.

7. *fig.* (from 1): The 'shackles' of sin or vice, the 'chains' of sleep, the 'fetters' of formula, etc.

c 1200 ORMIN 14778 He wollde leseenn hemm ut off þewwdomess bandess. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lvii. 3 He sent fra heven, lesed me of band. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3207 Bunden faste With bandes of syn. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, 24 Sund. Trin., Delyuered from the bandes of all those sinnes which by our frayltie we haue committed. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xx. 68 The downy bands of sleep. 1881 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 5/1 Loosening himself from the bands of formula.

8. An obligation by which action is checked or restrained, or persons reciprocally bound to each other; a tie, restraint, bond.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13710 Þis womman þe band [*v. r.* bond] has broken of hir sposail. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 267 Wedding is the hardest band That ony man may tak on hand. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Time* Ded., With howe straight bandes of duetie I was tied to him. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 136 To ioyne in Hymens bands. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 563 Thy harb'rous breach of hospitable bands. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxv. 774 Few .. were attached .. by any other band than that of inclination. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xix. (1865) 369 Having worn the nuptial bands .. longer than her friend. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 293 The immortal bands of obligation to himself.

9. A uniting or cementing force or influence by which a union of any kind is maintained; a pledge. *arch.*; now BOND.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 19 Bande of luffe, *fedus, pignus*. 1569 J. ROGERS *Gl. Godly Love* 186 Children is the very sure band of loue. 1625 BACON *Unity in Relig., Ess.* (Arb.) 423 Religion being the chiefe Band of humane Society. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 318 Fear .. continued to operate as a band of political union.

10. An agreement, or promise, binding on him who makes it. *arch.*; now BOND.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 957 He hath gyf us by band An c pownd worth of land. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXX. i, False .. of his band Whiche to the kynge he made. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 253 How Arthure his aith and band had brokin. *c* 1605 G. WILKINS *Mis. Enf. Marriage* v. in *Dodsl.* (1780) V. 106 From this your oath and band .. you have run. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 436 He signed a Band, that .. he would bear all concerned in it harmless. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. xiv, To fulfil our father's band, I proffer'd all I could.

11. Security given; a deed legally executed, binding on him who delivers it. *arch.*; now BOND.

1521 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 27 The provision and bande to be made for your indempnitie. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 229 Enter not into bands, no not for thy best friends. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 157 The end of Life cancells all Bands. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xiii. 409 This property of an honest man, that his word is as good as his band. 1724 A. RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 122 There's meikle good love in bands and bags. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxvi, Deil a wadset, heritable band, or burden.

† **b.** Security, pledge. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. i. 31 He sent to her his basenet as a faithfull band.

† **12.** A covenant, a league. *Sc. Obs.*

1452 EARL DOUGLAS in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 387 That I shall make na band na ligg in tyme coming. 1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 273 To mak ane band and confideratioun with the Quene of Ingland. 1649 BP. GUTHRY *Mem.* (1702) 76 A Band found to be amongst a Number of Noblemen, wherein they had combin'd to oppose, etc. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* V. lvii. 178 The 'band' for the murder produced by Balfour in a green box.

III. *abstractly*, Binding quality, or bound state.

† **13.** Binding quality or power. *Obs.*

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 576 The meale hath not so good a band, neither yet is it altogether so clammie. *a* 1619 DONNE *Biathan.* (1644) 143 This obligation .. is of stronger hold, and of straighter band.

† **14.** A state of union or connexion. *Obs.*

1631 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 18 (1862) I. 77 Give them grace .. to take band with the fair chief Cornerstone. *Ibid.* 131 Keep band with the cornerstone.

IV. 15. *Comb.* **Band-stone**, a stone that passes through a wall from side to side, and thus binds the structure together, used especially in dry-stone walls in the north.

Band (hænd) *sb.*[2] In 4–7 **bande** [Late ME. *bande*, a. F. *bande* 'flat strip or strap, fascia, edge, side'; in OF. also *bende* = Pr. and It. *benda*, Lomb. *binda*, a. OHG. *bindâ*:—O Teut. **bindôn*, from *bind-an* to bind: thus ultimately cognate with BAND *sb.*[1], with which, since the loss of final *-e*, it has been formally identical in English. The variant BEND, from the earlier OF. *bende*, is retained in Heraldry.

(Although OF. *bende* would of itself give a later *bande*, the F. and It. forms suggest that both *banda* and *benda* may have existed from the first in Romanic: see next word.)]

I. *Of shape and function.*

1. A strip of any material flat and thin, used to bind together, clasp, or gird.

a. A hoop or fillet for putting round anything.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 19 Bande of a carte, *crusta, crustula*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Band*, in matters of artillery .. a hoop of iron used about the carriage of a gun.

b. *Bands of a saddle*: two pieces of iron nailed upon the bows to hold them in their proper place.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Besides the two great bands, the fore-bow has a small one, called the wither-band.

2. *esp.* A flat strip of a flexible substance (*e. g.* any fabric, leather, india-rubber, paper), used to bind round an object.

1611 COTGR., *Bande*, a band: properly a long and narrow peece of any stuffe. *c* 1800 MRS. HUNTER in 1001 *Gems of Song* (1883) 87 My mother bids me bind my hair With bands of rosy hue. *Mod.* A roll of paper secured by an elastic band.

3. A flat strip or strap of the above description, forming part of, or used to confine, a dress at the waist, neck, wrists, etc., or to encircle and confine a cap, hat, or other article of apparel.

1552 HULOET, Bande or lace of a cappe or hatte, *spira*, 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 207 Headband, smockbande. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 21 A bande aboute oure cappes, sette with golde Buttons. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* vi. 30 Her bands are purple lace. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* II. lv. 198 His hat-band of silver lace. 1843 HOOD *Shirt* iii, Seam and gusset, and band, Band, and gusset, and seam. 1882 *Mag. Art* V. 339 Full bodices with bands high up round the waists.

4. *spec.* **a.** The neck-band or collar of a shirt, orig. used to make it fit closely round the neck, afterwards expanded ornamentally. Hence, in 16th and 17th century, a collar or ruff worn round the neck by man or woman.

1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Ex.* xxxix. 23 With a band round about the coller that it should not rent. 1591 FLORIO *Sec. Frutes* 5 With what band will you have it? With a falling band. 1620 H. FITZGEFFERY *Notes fr. Blackfryers*, Hee is of England by his yellow Band. *c* 1625 *Poems on Costume* (1849) 112 With laces long and broad, As now are women's bands. 1632 SHERWOOD *Eng. Fr. Dict.*, Band (for the necke), *Collet*. A falling band, *Rabat*. A ruffe band, *Fraise*. 1635 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 103 Young maids .. some with broad thin shag ruffs, others with half bands. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 264 ¶ 2 A Taylor's Widow, who washes and can clear-starch his Bands. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* II. ii. i, His band was collegian, neither starched nor laced.

b. The development of a falling collar into a pair of strips (now called *bands*) hanging down in front, as part of a conventional dress, clerical, legal, or academical.

a 1700 SEDLEY *Sonn.* Wks. 1722 I. 12 That fix Salvation to Short Band and Hair. *c* 1760 GRAY *Candidate*, Divinity heard .. She stroked up her belly, and stroked down her band. 1779 JOHNSON *Pope, L. P.* (1787) IV. 60 In a clergyman's gown, but with a lawyer's band. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 867 Careless was he of surplice, hood, and band. 1822 NARES s.v., What was within these forty years called *a band* at the Universities, is now called *a pair of bands*. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* viii. (1878) 131 With my surplice and bands.

5. A strip of linen, or the like, to swathe the body or any part of it; a bandage.

1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Job* xxxviii. 9, I made darknesse as his swadlyng band. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* xi. 44 Dead, bound feete and handes with winding bandes. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. Cho., Henry the Sixt, in Infant Bands. 1703 TATE *Paraphr. Luke* ii, All meanly wrapt in swathing bands And in a manger laid. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A band, or roller, when applied, becomes a bandage.

6. *Naut.* 'A slip of canvas stitched across a sail to strengthen the parts most liable to pressure.'

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Reef-band*, a piece of canvas, sewed across the sail, to strengthen it in the place where the eylet-holes of the reefs are formed. 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 114 Whip up the sail to the reef band.

7. *Mech.* A flat strap, belt, or other connexion, passing round two wheels or shafts, by which motion is communicated from the one to the other.

1705 HAUKSBEE in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2166 The small Wheel which the Band surrounds from the great one. 1801 BLOOMFIELD *Rural T.* (1802) 3 She straight slipp'd off the Wall, and Band. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 57. 162 The flying bands, the rattle of two hundred looms.

II. *Of shape only, without any binding function.*

† **8.** A side or flitch (of bacon). [The earliest use in Eng., f. OF. *bande* side.]

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 763 And wiþ þe bandes [*v.r.* randes] of bakun his baly for to fillen. [1611 COTGR., *Bande de larde*, a flitch or side of bacon.]

9. Anything having the shape or appearance of a band in sense 1; esp. a flat surface with parallel sides, and of more or less breadth, running across or around an object.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 581 Bande or Band; a narrow flat surface, having its face in a vertical plane. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 621/1 The bands spring from .. the apicial part of the left ventricle. 1861 PARKER *Introd. Goth. Archit.* (1874) 319 *Band*, a ring round a shaft, as if to bind it to the larger pillar. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Add. Notes Coins* 3 Upon a band in centre extending from side to side of the medal is the sign Aquarius. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Band, flattened*, the cylinder-axis of white nerve fibre.

10. A more or less broad stripe, distinguished by colour or aspect from the surface which it crosses; *hence*, a particular portion, space, or region of a certain breadth crossing a surface.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xiv, With bandys of grene, and therupon gold. 1494 FABYAN VII. 423 Iakettys or cotys of demy partye of yolowe and grene, with a bande of whyte caste ouerthwarte. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* x. 86 Halfway between A and B is a group of seven or eight [lines], forming together a dark band. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 228 The arenaceous strata do not form one continuous band around the margin of the basin. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xxiv. 472 We came upon another broad band of the same flower. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* xi. 297 Successive bands of dark rock and grassy slope. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxiii. 89 The .. sunshine .. came .. through the windows in slanting bands of brightness.

b. *Bands*: a fault in flannel and serge cloth, when, from the uneven shrinking of defective weft, tight inelastic stripes occur here and there across the piece.

11. a. *Ent.* A transverse stripe of any colour, also called *fascia*; **b.** *Bot.* A space between any two elevated lines or ribs on the fruit of umbelliferous plants; also called *vitta*.

1841 E. NEWMAN *Hist. Brit. Ins.* II. ii. 175 A fillet is a longitudinal stripe, and a band or fascia is a transverse one.

12. *Geol.* A stratum with a band-like section.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 283/2 Layers of what the miners call *band* .. very thin beds of clay-slate. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxv. 472 A band of iron ore. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* x. 198 A mass of hard yellow calcareous shale, known to the workmen as 'bands.'

III. *Comb.*, as *band-maker, -reel, -wimble*; also *band-like, -shaped* adj. **Band-case** = BAND-BOX; **band-collar** (cf. 4 above): **band-fish**, a fish of the genus *Cepola*, belonging to the ribbon-shaped family of the order *Acanthopteri*; **band pulley**, a flat-faced wheel, fixed on a shaft and driven by a band; **band-saw**, an endless saw, consisting of a steel belt with a serrated edge running with great speed over wheels; **band-string**, a string for fastening bands (see above, 4), in the 17th c. ornamented with tassels, etc (see Fairholt *Costume* 423); **band-wheel**, a wheel to which motion is communicated by a band running over it. Also **BANDBOX**, q.v.

1635 T. CRANLEY *Amanda* xliii, Wibin a 'Band-case lies thy Ruffe. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iv, A speck of soot upon his 'band-collar. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 224 Red 'Band-fish, Snakefish, Ribandfish = *Cepola rubescens*. 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 769/2 A 'band-like commissure. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iv, This is called the solemn 'band-string. 1689 SELDEN *Table T.* 85 If a man .. twirls his 'Bandstrings. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 556 He [wore] snakebone 'bandstrings (or bandstrings with very large tassels). 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* ix, Wi' mony a button and a 'bandstring about it. 1407 *Test. Ebor* (1836) I. 347, j. mortas-wymbyll, j. band-wymbyll, j. hoke, ii. planes.

Band (bænd), *sb.*[3]; also 5–6 **bande**. [Late 15th c. *bande*, a. F. *bande* = Pr., Sp., It. *banda*, app. adopted from Teutonic (cf. OHG. *bant*, OS., ON. *band*: see BAND *sb.*[1]; also Goth. *bandi*: see BEND *sb.*[1]). The word received in Romanic a new development of sense, not found in Teutonic, with which it has since been taken back, not only into Eng., but also into Ger. (*bande*) and Du. (*bende*, formerly *bande*); the adoption being facilitated by its obvious connexion with the native words. In Eng., where the pre-existing BAND *sb.*[1] was synonymous with *bend*, the present word was, by confusion with these, also often written *bend*. So also in mod.Du. *bende* for *bande*, by assoc. with a native *bende*: see BEND *sb.*[1]

The actual history of *banda* in this sense, and its relation to the Teutonic forms, are not without uncertainty, owing to our ignorance at present of its age, and to the fact that It., Sp., Pg. *banda*, F. *bande*, are found also as synonyms of *benda*, *bende* 'fascia' (which, except in It., they have now indeed superseded), while conversely Littré's earliest example of *bande* 'troop' is spelt *bende*, thus showing at least form-association between the two words. And some actually identify them: Du Cange says that the company of soldiers formed by Alfonso of Castille was called a *banda*, from the red *banda* or ribbon worn by them as a sash; and the new ed. of the *Vocab. della Crusca* explains *banda* as 'Company of soldiers, because originally distinguished by a *banda* or band of cloth of a certain colour.' But Littré refers *banda*, *bande* 'troop' to late L. *bandum* BANNER; and Du Cange shows med. L. *bandus* in sense both of 'fascia,' and of 'company of men collected under a certain leader or *banner*,' thus associating all three notions. Whatever the original source, it is evident that the popular feeling associated *benda*, *banda*, 'fascia, stripe, sash, scarf, ribbon,' *banda*, 'company, troop,' and *bandum* 'banner.']

1. An organized company; a troop. Said of armed men, also of robbers, assassins, etc.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* lv. 152 Mesapus wyth a goode bande of folke. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') 2 *Kings* xxiv. 2 Bandes of the Chaldees, and bandes of the Syrians. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. i. 5 Trayned companies, and selected bandes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 997 Her victorious Bands. 1822 BYRON *Werner* IV. i. 301 The 'black bands' who still

Ravage the frontier. 1826 SOUTHEY *Lett. C. Butler* 499 A whole band of robbers were converted. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 330 Small bands, unable to resist in the open field.

b. *Trained* or *train-band*: see TRAIN-BAND.

2. A confederation of persons having a common purpose.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Ep.* *iii, The traiterous bande. 1738 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 92 That the persons so meeting be divided into several bands, or little companies. 1879 FURNIVALL in *New Shaks. Soc. Rep.* 11 The band of English men and women whose bond of oneness is 'to do honour to Shakspere.'

3. A company of persons or animals in movement.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. i. 16 He must thinke vs some band of strangers. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* XXXII. 7 Hee diuided the .. camels into two bands. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 521 The matron-train with all the virgin-band. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 401 Downward they move, a melancholy band. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* IV. § 6 The little band of fugitives.

4. A company of musicians; the company of musicians attached to a regiment of the Army.

1660 3 *Warrant Bk.* iv. 316 George Hudson and Davies Mell to give orders for the band of Music[es]. *Ibid.* 384 His Mat[ies] Band of Violins. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 446 The entertainment consists of a fine band of music. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* IV. 442 The music bands both near and far Are playing. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 58 The Band .. plays whilst the Regiment is passing. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 6 Pieces which it seems were daily performed .. by a band on the fortifications.

† 5. *fig.* A group of things *Obs.*

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. iii, Those Things we .. have ranked into Bands, under distinct Names or Ensigns.

6. **Band of Hope**, a name given (first about 1847) to associations of young people who pledge themselves to total abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors.

1847 J. TUNNICLIFF *Temperance song*, '*Come, all dear children*,' The Band of Hope shall be our name, the Temperance star our guide. 1878 *Temp. Record* 17 Jan. 33/2 Thus we find, in every city, town, and hamlet, Bands of Hope, and Senior Bands of Hope.

7. *Comb.*, as *band-brother*, *-roll*, *-society*. **Band-master**, the leader of a band of musicians, whence **band-mastered** *ppl. a.*; **band-stand**, a platform or other structure for the use of a band of musicians.

1742 *Observ. Methodist* 20 Give my dear Love to my dear 'Band Brethren. 1858 W. ELLIS *Vis. Madagascar* xiii. 369 The 'bandmaster of one of the English regiments. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 110 A large species of marsh mosquito .. melodious, 'band-mastered, trumpeting in the summer air. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 200 A 'bandroll or Muster-roll. 1742 *Observ. Methodists* 20 Forming them into 'Band Societies. 1859 J. LANG *Wand. India* 256 On the parade ground and at the 'band stand. 1879 *Spectator* 7 June 719 Co-operating in labour, which the late Prof. Clifford used to speak of .. as 'band-work.

Band (bænd), *sb.*[4] [Of uncertain origin: it may be conjecturally connected either with BAND *sb.*[2], or with BANDE = bound, bourne, as separating two valleys or gills; the Welsh *bant* 'height' has also been compared.]

A ridge of a hill; commonly applied in the English Lake district to a long ridge-like hill of minor height, or to a long narrow sloping offsboot from a higher hill or mountain.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. X. 63 Him self ascendis the hie band of the hyll. 1869 PEACOCK *Gloss. Lonsdale Dial., Band*, the summit of a minor hill, as 'Swirl band,' Tilberthwaite fell. 1872 JENKINSON *Eng. Lakes* (1879) 23 The vale head of Langdale is divided by the Band into the Mickleden and Oxendale glens.

Band (bænd), *v.*[1] [a F. *bande-r*, f. *bande* BAND *sb.*[1] and [2], the senses of which run together in the verb. Perh. partly derived from the Eng. sbs.]

1. *trans.* To bind or fasten with a band or bands.

1488–1852 [see BANDED 1.]

† 2. a. To furnish with a band, to bind (a garment). b. To cover with a band or bandage. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 443/1, I bande a garment or a maser, or any suche lyke .. Bande your jacket, it shall be strongar. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.) His eyes were banded over. 1855 *Bookseller* 5 Mar. (*Advt.*) Prospectnses folded, banded, and stamped for Post.

3. To mark with bands or stripes.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXVIII. (1856) 230 An opalescent purple, that banded the entire horizon. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* XIX. 328 Each of these halves is banded round by a number of circles.

4. To join or form into a band or company; to unite, confederate, league: a. *trans.* and *refl.*

1530 PALSGR. 443/1 He bandeth hymselfe with your enemyes. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* A ij, Bandyng .. all his knowledge and skill agaynst the professed doctrine of our Religion. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 184 The rulers band themselves against him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 714 What multitudes Were banded to oppose his high Decree. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 6. 91 Everywhere .. men banded themselves together for prayer.

b. *intr.*

1530 PALSGR. 443/1 He bandeth with them that wyll forsake hym, whan he hath most nede. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 36 Huge routs of people did about them band. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* XXIII. 12 Certaine of the Iewes banded together. 1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* vi. 118 The enemies of Sabbath school Instruction are too scattered to band, too imbecile to argue.

† **Band,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [either a. F. *bander*, or shortened form of BANDY *v.*; cf. the pa. pples. *banded*, *bandied*, of similar sound.] = BANDY *v.* in various senses.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Prebender en vn tripot*, to band in the tennice. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 41 Swete love such lewdnes bands from his faire companee. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv, He .. Had heapes of fire-brands banded at his face. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Cust. Countr.* vi, Adverse fortune Banding us from one hazard to another. 1641 SHIRLEY *Cardinal* v. iii, Thus banded out o' the world by a woman's plot! 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. i. (1725) 36 Though they hand and jar.

† **Band(e.** *Obs.* [var. of *bonde*, a ME. form of BOUND *sb.*] = BOUND, limit.

c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* iii, None so hardi Durste bide in his bandus. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* x. vii, To let hym passe and ride Frely, where so they would withouten bande. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II. xvii, Thow passyst thy bandes to come this waye. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCXXXII. 321 They haue .. done many an ynell dede in the bandes of Tholous.

Bandage (bæ·ndĕdʒ), *sb.* [a. F. *bandage*, f. *bande* BAND *sb.*[2]: see -AGE. Orig. a term of surgery.]

1. *Surg.* A strip or band of woven material used to bind up a wound, sore, or fractured limb.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 185 *b* On the syde of the Rupture, ther must be sowede a little bandage. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 535 With bandage firm Ulysses' knee they bound. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* XXVIII, We reduced the fracture, dressed the wound, applied the eighteen-tailed bandage. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvii, There, there—let me fix this bandage.

b. *abst.* = BANDAGING *vbl. sb.* 1.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5901/3 Lectures in Osteology, Bandage, etc.

2. A strip of any flexible material used for binding or covering up, *esp.* for blindfolding the eyes.

1715 GARTH *Claremont* (R.) Justice [shall] need no bandage for her eyes. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 15 Glue them together with a bandage of paper. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab.* 190 Like bandages of straw Beneath a wakened giant's strength. *fig* 1750 SHENSTONE *Ode Indol.* 12 Ah! gentle Sloth! indulgent spread The same soft bandage o'er my mind. 1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Phil.* IV. v. § 66 Tie the controversy with bandages of argument.

3. A band or strip of material used to bind together and strengthen any structure. *arch.*

1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 205 A channel cut into the bandage of Portland-stone. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Bandages*, the rings or chains of iron inserted in the corners of a stone wall .. which act as a tie on the walls to keep them together.

Bandage (bæ·ndĕdʒ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To tie or bind up with a bandage. *lit.* and *fig.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. xi. (JOD.) Their artificial deformities of .. bandaging the feet. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. i. So bandaged, and hampered, and hemmed in .. with thousand requisitions. 1873 Æ. MUNRO *Nursing* iv. 159 To bandage a part well.

Ba·ndaged, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Bound or tied up with a bandage.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 636 Managing the bridle with a bandaged arm. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germ.* I. 391 The bandaged boy in blind-man's-buff.

Bandager (bæ·ndĕdʒəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who bandages (wounds).

1851 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary* II. 295 His skill as a bandager.

Ba·ndaging, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].]

1. The action or art of applying bandages.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 365/1 Courses of lectures on bandaging. 1838 HT. MARTINEAU *West. Trav.* I. 206 Whether the bandaging of his ancle gave him pain.

2. *concr.* Material for bandages.

1819 *Pantolog.* s.v. *Surgery*, Adhesive plaster with proper bandaging is to be used.

Bandagist (bæ·ndĕdʒist). [f. BANDAGE *sb.* + -IST; cf. F. *bandagiste*.] A maker of bandages.

1859 WORCESTER cites DUNGLISON. 1871 T. SMITH in *Syst. Surg.* V. 506 The instrument-maker or bandagist.

† **Bandalore.** A toy containing a coiled spring, which caused it, when thrown down, to rise again to the hand, by the winding up of the string by which it was held.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 198 A gone-by toy, called a bandalore. 1864 *Athenæum* 10 Sept. 330/2 Our Iron Duke .. in Dublin playing with a Bandalore, now an obsolete toy.

Bandanna, -ana (bæ̆ndæ·nă). Also 8 **bandanno.** [cf. Hindustani *bāndhnū* 'a mode of dyeing in which the cloth is tied in different places, to prevent the parts from receiving the dye' (Shakspear *Dict.*); prob. adopted first in Pg.] A richly coloured silk handkerchief, with spots left white or yellow by the process described above. The name is now applied to cotton handkerchiefs also, and the pattern is produced by chemical agency.

1752 in J. Long *Bengal* (1870) 31 Plain taffaties, ordinary bandannoes, and chappas. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 39 Waving his yellow bandanna. 1875 MISS BIRD *Hawaii* 134 Many had tied bandanas in a graceful knot over the left shoulder.

attrib. 1824 *Ann. Reg.* 140/2 Bandana handkerchiefs. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 285 Beautiful bandana webs.

Bandbox (bæ·ndbɒks). Also 7–8 **ban-box.** [f. BAND *sb.*[2] + BOX.] A slight box of card-board or very thin chip covered with paper, for collars, caps, hats, and millinery; originally made for the 'bands' or ruffs of the 17th c.

1631 T. POWELL *Tom Alt Trades* 173 Carrying the Bandbox under their apron. 1633 ROWLEY *Match at Midn.* IV. in *Dodsl.* (1780) VII. 413 Enter Maid with a band-box. *Constable.* How, now! where ha' you been? .. *Maid.* For my mistress's ruff, at her sempstress'. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 311 ¶ 1, I .. do not suffer a Ban-box to be carried into her Room before it has been searched. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 189 With empty ban-box she delights to range. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 340 Such Wood as they make Bandboxes .. with. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. viii. 148 A thing .. to be chiefly kept in a bandbox.

b. attrib. *Bandbox thing*: (cf. prec. quot.)

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 454 The good man .. turned the eye of contempt upon the Band-box *Thing*, and .. said, 'I believe 'tis a Doll.' *a* 1852 MOORE *Country Dance & Quad.* xiii. 51 A band-box thing, all art and lace, Down from her nose-tip to her shoe-tie.

Bandboxical (bændbɒ·ksikăl), *a. colloq.* [f. prec., after words from Gr., as *paradoxical*.] Having the appearance or size of a bandbox.

1787 BECKFORD *Italy* (1834) II. 175 Cooped up in a close, bandboxical apartment. 1873 MISS BRADDON *Str. & Pilgr.* III. i. 240 Square bandboxical rooms.

‖ **Bandeau** (bæ·ndō). Pl. -eaux. [Fr.:—OF. *bandel*, dim. form from *bande* BAND *sb.*[2]; cf. BANDORE[2].] a. A narrow band or fillet worn by women to bind the hair, or as part of a head-dress. b. A bandage for the eyes.

c 1790 MISS BURNEY *Diary* (1842) I. 98 (D.) That bandeau .. was worn by every woman at court. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* III. xxi. 277 Just make up this bandeau for my hair. ?1858 C. MATHEWS *Autobiog.* (1879) I, In a laced night-cap with sky-blue bandeau. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. clxi. 175 The Chancellor of the Exchequer, as Paul Louis said of fortune, sees under his bandeau.

Banded (bæ·ndĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. BAND *v.* + -ED.]

1. Bound or fastened with, or as if with, a band.

1488 *Invent.* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 391 A bandit kist like a gardeviant. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III. xxiv, These iron-banded chests to gain. 1852 TUPPER *Prov. Philos.* 469 One fortuitous grain might dislocate the banded universe.

2. Furnished with a band (or bands); in *Her.* with a band differing in colour from the garb.

1787 PORNY *Heraldry* 151 Three Blackamoors' Heads in Profile .. banded Argent and Gules. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 581 Banded column, a column encircled with Bands, or annular rustics. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Fiend* vii. A .. gold-banded cocked hat. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. viii, The snowy-banded .. Delicate-handed priest.

3. Marked with bands or stripes.

a 1842 TENNYSON *Eleanore*, The yellow-banded bees. 1876 PAGE *Advcd. Text-bk. Geol.* xvii. 310 This banded appearance of a lias cliff.

4. Confederated, leagued, allied.

1601 BP. BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* 61 This conspiracie thus banded. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 85 The banded Powers of Satan. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 274 The poet addressed himself to the banded enemies of France.

† **Ba·ndel, bandle.** *Obs.* [a OF. *bandele*, *-elle*, dim. of *bande* BAND *sb.*[2]] A swaddling-band.

1598 FLORIO, *Fasciola*, a little bandle, a little swadling clout. 1603 — *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 253 The bandles and swathes about our children. *Ibid.* 299 Foure [gods] to a childe, as protectors of his bandels, of his drinke, etc.

Bandelet (bæ·ndĕlĕt). Also 7 **bandelette.** [a. F. *bandelette*, dim. of OF. *bandele* little band. Cf. BANDLET.] A small band, streak, or fillet; in *Arch.* a small flat moulding, encompassing a column.

1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* 99 The fairest Princesse that hath ever worne the sacred Bandelette of the Incas. 1696 in PHILLIPS. 1751 EARL ORRERY *On Swift* 89 (T.) The longer he wore the diadem, the bandelet still became more tight and irksome. 1863 R. HILL *Jamaica Seas. Notes* 194 The fish .. is roseate in colour, varied with bandelets.

Bander (bæ·ndəɹ). *arch.* [f. BAND *v.* + -ER[1].] One who bands or leagues; a confederate.

1563 *Myrr. Mag., Somerset* xxiv, Theyr banders to elect. 1591 PERCIVALL *Span. Dict.*, *Vandolero*, a bander, he that followeth a faction. 1649 BP. GUTHRY *Mem.* (1702) 77 So many of the Banders as happen'd to be at home .. were cited to appear. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XX, The lords who have become banders in the west.

‖ **Banderilla** (bændərĭ·lyă). [Sp., dim. of *bandera* BANNER.] A little dart, ornamented with a banderole, which dexterous bull-fighters stick into the neck and shoulders of the bull; also *fig.*

‖ **Banderillero** (bændərĭlyē·rō) [with agential suffix *-ero*], the bull-fighter who uses banderillas.

1864 DK. MANCH. *Crt. & Soc. Eliz. to Anne* I. 24 The ladies danced with picadors and banderilleros. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Nov. 3 He will begin to see the barb of the banderilla under its paper disguise.

Banderol(e, bandrol, bannerol (bæ·ndĕröl, *-ōul*, bænĕ·röl). Forms: 6 **banerol, banaroll, bannerall,** 7 **bandroul(e, -role, -roll, banrol, bannerolle,** 7–9 **bannerol,** 8 **banner-roll,** 6– **banderol, bannerol,** 9 **bannerole, banderole, (bandarole), bandrol.** [a. F. *banderole* (15th c. *banerolle*, 16th c. *banderolle*), dim. of *bandière, bannière*, BANNER, probably after It. *banderuola*, dim. of *bandiera* BANNER.]

1. A long narrow flag, with cleft end, flying from the mast-heads of ships, carried in battle, etc.

1562 LEIGH *Armory* 189 Any Banner, Standard, Banaroll. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXII. (1748) 342 Let them in the field be by their band-rouls known. 1681 *Disc. Tanger* 16 Gayland .. sent his Treasurer with a White Bandrol, offering terms of Peace. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. XXXVIII, Scroll, pennon, pensil, bandrol, there O'er the pavilions flew. 1870 *Standard*

5 Dec., Disarmed a colour serjeant..and seized on the bannerol he carried.

2. A small ornamental streamer, *e. g.* that attached to the lance of a knight; in *Her.* one hanging down from the crook of a crosier, and folding over the staff.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* vi. vii. 26 To despoyle of knightly bannerall. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 124 Thousands of Pilgrims .. euery one with his banrol in his hand. 1829 W. Irving *Granada* (1850) 21 The .. lances bore gay bandaroles. 1848 Lytton *Harold* iii. 212 The lance with its pointed banderol. 1851 S. Judd *Margaret* xvii. (1871) 149 Her hair streamed bandrols in the wind.

b. 'The little fringed silk flag that hangs on a trumpet' J.

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 490/1 Trumpeters .. sounding their trumpets most roiallie, their bannerols displaied.

3. A ribbon-like scroll bearing a device or inscription.

1622 F. Markham *Bk. Warre* II. ix. 74 His Colors .. are euermore contained in the Band-role vpon which his Crest standeth. 1875 Fortnum *Maiolica* iii. 30 Portraits of ladies with a ribbon or banderole on which the name is inscribed.

4. *Arch.* A flat band with an inscription, used in decorating buildings of the Renascence period.

5. A banner about a yard square, borne at the funerals of great men, and placed over the tomb. [See Bannerol.]

Bandicoot (bæ·ndikūt). Also 9 -icoote, -ycoot. [corruption of Telugu *pandi-kokku*, lit. 'pig-rat' (Col. Yule).]

1. A large Indian rat (*Mus malabaricus* or *giganteus*), as big as a cat, and very destructive. (Wrongly used in quot. 1789 for the Musk-rat.)

1789 Munro *Narrat.* 32 The Bandicoot, or musk rat, is another troublesome animal..from its offensive smell. 1813 J. Forbes *Orient. Mem.* III. 41 Bandicoote rat[s] frequently undermine ware houses and destroy every kind of merchandise. 1860 Tennent *Ceylon* I. 150 Another favourite article of food with the coolies is the pig-rat or Bandicoot.

2. A genus of insectivorous Australian marsupials (*Parameles*), somewhat resembling the above.

1831 Tyerman & Benn. *Voy. & Trav.* II. xxxvi. 149 The dogs also worried a bandy-coot .. an animal..with a head and tail resembling those of a rat, and a pouch under the belly for the reception of its young. 1839 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 260/2 Marsupials commonly known in Australia by the name of Bandicoots.

Bandied (bæ·ndid), *ppl. a.* [f. Bandy *v.* + -ed.] Tossed to and fro. *lit.* and *fig.*

1663 Butler *Hud.* I. II. 55 Whipp'd Tops and bandy'd Balls, The learned hold are Animals. 1851 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. 202 How cruel then, such bandied terms as 'base servility.'

Bandiness (bæ·ndinės). [f. Bandy *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being bandy-legged or crooked.

1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xxxvi, If .. any moral twist or bandiness could be found, Miss Sally Brass's nurse was alone to blame.

Banding (bæ·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Band *v.*[1]]

1. Combining, joining in parties or factions; leaguing, confederation.

1575 Churchyard *Chippes* (1817) 190 Great banding then, began in Borough towne. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 316 There being divers bandings, and factions at court. 1792 Burke *Let. Langrishe* Wks. VI. 358 As little do I relish any bandings or associations for procuring it. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cvii. 20 The banding of man with man keeps down felonious action.

2. Formation of, or marking with, bands or stripes. *Banding-plane*: a plane used for cutting out grooves and inlaying strings and bands in straight and circular work.

1859 in Worcester. 1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* 651 Its banding the stream with colder and warmer waters.

† **Ba·nding,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. Band *v.*[2] + -ing[1].] = Bandying.

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 45 There was a banding of such lookes. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. 138 Fortune .. made him a Ball for her banding. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 327 The .. bandings of opinions we had lately at Gresham college.

Ba·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. Band *v.*[1] + -ing[2].] Confederate, leaguing.

1602 W. Watson *Decacord.* 62 This banding impudencie of the Jesuits.

Bandit (bæ·ndit). Pl. **bandi·tti, ba·ndits.** Forms: 6–7 **bandetto,** 7 **bandite, -ditto, -dyto, -diti,** 7–8 **-ditty, -dito,** 7– **bandit.** *Pl. a.* 6 **-deti,** 7 **-ditie,** 7–8 **-diti, -ditty, -dity,** 7– **ditti**; *β.* 6–7 **dettos,** 7 **-ditos, -ditoes, -detties, -ditties,** 7–8 **-ditties,** 7– **dits.** [a. It. *bandito* 'proclaimed, proscribed,' in pl. *banditi* sb. 'outlaws,' pa. pple. of *bandire* = med.L. *bannīre* to proclaim, proscribe: see Ban *sb.* and *v.*, and cf. Banish. Early spellings, as well as the current pl. *banditti*, were apparently corrupted by form-assoc. with Ditto, It. *detto*, pl. *detti*. The It. sing. *bandito* is not now used in Eng.: *bandit* is also mod.F. But the pl. *banditti* (for It. *banditi*) is more used than *bandits*, esp. in reference to an organized band of robbers; in which sense it has also been used as a collective sing.; in 17th c. this was taken as an individual sing., with pl. *-is, -ies.*]

lit. One who is proscribed or outlawed; *hence*, a lawless desperate marauder, a brigand: usually applied to members of the organized gangs which infest the mountainous districts of Italy, Sicily, Spain, Greece, and Turkey.

(*Bandetto* in first quot. may be attrib. sb. or ppl. adj.)

1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 135 A Romane Sworder, and Bandetto slaue. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 57 The Bandettos .. are certayne outlawes that lie betwixt Rome and Naples. 1602 *Life T. Cromwell* II. i. 95 The banditti do you call them? .. I am sure we call them plain thieves in England. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 117 The Bandits .. are the murdering robbers upon the Alpes. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2310/3 He had lived as a Banditi in Anatolia. 1713 Steele *Englishm.* No. 13. 84 The Examiner is no more a Tory..than a Bandito is a Soldier. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) II. 292 Each conquering great Commander, And mighty Alexander, Were Banditties too. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* vi. 240 A set of lawless Banditti infested the River. 1840 Hood *Up Rhine* 191 Why, every Baron in the land was a bandit. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 224 The routed soldiery turned into free companies of bandits.

b. *collective sing.* A company of bandits.

1706 De Foe *Jure Div.* II. 15 He form'd the First Banditty of the Age. 1799 Wellington in Owen *Disp.* 146 In which province an adventurer had assembled a banditti. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* v. 195 Deer-stealers..are ever a desperate banditti.

c. *attrib.*; and in *comb.*, as *bandit-haunted.*

[Cf. 1593 in 1.] 1854 J. Abbott *Napoleon* I. xii. 208 Fierce banditti bands. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. IX. ii. 229 Wild Bohemians and bandit soldiers. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 879 Bandit-haunted holds.

† **Ba·ndit,** *v. Obs.* [f. It. *bandito* proscribed: see prec.] To proscribe, banish, outlaw.

1611 Coryat *Crudities* 287 All light gold is bandited, that is, banished out of the Citie [Venice]. 1652 S. S. *Secretaries Stud.* 264 A Noble man .. long since Bandited by the State, for murthering a Gentleman.

Bandle (bæ·nd'l). [ad. Irish *banntamh* cubit, f. *bann* measure + *lamh* hand, arm.] An Irish measure of two feet in length.

1623 in Cockeram. 1672 Petty *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 98 Seventeen Bandles make a Man's Suit, and twelve make a Cloak. [Still in 1865 used in Bandon, co. Cork.]

Bandle, var Bandel, *Obs.*, swaddling-band.

Bandless (bæ·ndlės), *a.* [f. Band *sb.* + -less.] Without a band (in various senses); whence **Bandlessly** *adv.*, **Bandlessness.**

1660 Hexham *Dutch Dict.*, *Bondeloos*, Bandlesse or Unbound. 1862 *Times*, Epsom Downs..bandless, niggerless.

Bandlet (bæ·ndlėt). [f. Band *sb.*[2] + -let; or syncopated from Ban·elet.] A small band, fillet, or streak; in *Arch.* = Bandelet.

1727–51 in Chambers *Cycl.* 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 110 Two bars or bandlets gules. 1883 Piazzi Smyth in *Observat.* No. 83. 81 The bandlets of lines in this mysterious a band. 1883 Birch *Assyr. Antiq.* 50 His hair is covered with a broad bandlet.

‖ **Ba·ndo.** *Obs.* [a. It. (and Sp.) *bando* = med.L. *bannum* Ban.] A public proclamation.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 118 The Commaunds, lawes, and bandos of the high Generall. 1642 Shirley *Sisters* v. ii, The last bando—'He that can bring Frapolo, the chief bandit .. Shall have free pardon.'

Bandog (bæ·ndǫg). Forms: 5–7 **band-dogge,** 5 **bande doge, bon-, bonde dogge,** 6 **band-dogg,** 6–7 **band-dog, bandogge,** 7 **ban-dogg,** 6– **bandog, bandog.** [f. Band *sb.*[1] 6 = fastening + Dog] *orig.* A dog tied or chained up, either to guard a house, or on account of its ferocity; hence *gen.* a mastiff, bloodhound.

c 1425 in Wright's *Voc.* 187 *Molosus*, band-dogge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 43 Bondogge (1499 bonde dogge), *Molosus.* *c* 1560 *Thersites* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 399 The bandog Cerberus from hell he bare away. 1577 Harrison *England* III. vii. 44 The mastiffe, tie dog, or banddog, so called bicause manie of them are tied up in chaines .. for dooing hurt abroad. 1669 Etheredge *Love in Tub* IV. iii, As fierce as a Ban-dog that has newly broke his chain. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* V. xxxvi, As the bull, at bay, Tosses the ban-dogs from his way.

b. *fig.*; also in phr. *To speak bandog and Bedlam*: i. e. furiously and madly.

1600 Dekker *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 19 O master, is it you that speak bandog and Bedlam this morning? 1610 *Chester's Tri., Envie* 12 Thou envious Bandogge, speake and doe thy worst. 1645 Ussher *Body of Div.* (1647) 376 Letting loose Satan, his band-dog, to..molest the godly. 1829 Scott *Anne of G.* (1833) I. 133 He was usually spoken of as the bandog of Burgundy, or the Alsatian mastiff.

c. *attributive* or *appositive.*

1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Wit without M.* v. i, Bitten with bandog-fleas. 1629 H. Burton *Babel no Beth.* Ep. Ded. 9 All the band-dog heresies of hell were let loose.

Bandoleer, -ier (bændǫlī·ı). Forms: 6 **bandollier, -dileare,** 6–7 **bande-,** 7 **bandileer(e, -leir, -lier, bandlier, bandooleer(e, -leir, -lier,** 8 **bandaleer,** 6–9 **bandalier,** 7–9 **bandelier,** 7– **bandoleer, -ier.** Also, 7 **bandileero, -iliero, -aliero.** [a. F. *bandouillere* (Cotgr. 1611), mod. *bandoulière*; from It. *bandoliera*, or Sp. *bandolera*, f. *bandola*, dim. of *banda* Band. With the forms in *-ero*, cf. -ado[2].]

† **1.** A broad belt, worn over the shoulder and across the breast, by which a wallet might be suspended at the side. *Obs.*

a 1577 Gascoigne *Flowers, Herbs, etc.* (1587) 186 As Bandolliers for who in mountains dwelles. *a* 1626 Middleton *Black Bk.* Wks. V. 517, I threw mine arms, like a scarf or bandileer, cross the lieutenants melancholy bosom. 1634 Heywood *Witches of Lanc.* II. Wks. 1874 IV. 201, I have .. this my bandileer of bottles, to fill to night. 1767 Ducarel *Anglo-Norm. Antiq.* 47 Their surplices covered with Bandaleer's of flowers.

transf. or *fig.* 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* (1608) 370 Three thousand times the sun Hath gallopt round Heaven's golden bandeleer.

2. *esp.* A belt of this kind worn by soldiers; orig. it helped to support the musket, and had also attached twelve little cases, each containing a charge for the musket; *later*, a shoulder-belt fitted with little loops, in which cartridges are suspended.

1596 *Uston Invent.* 3 Six musketts with bandileares. 1622 F. Markham *Bk. Warre* I. ix. 3 To this Bandiliere shall bee fastened by long double strings, that they may with more ease be brought to the mouth of the musquet, one large priming charge .. and at least twelve other charges. 1672 Chas. II. *Warrant* 2 Apr., One matchlocke musquet, with a collar of bandaliero. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1774) I. 321 A rusty old sword, and a bandoleer. 1818 Scott *Leg. Montrose* ii, A bandelier containing his charges of ammunition. 1885 *Daily News* 20 Feb. 5/6 Mounted infantry.. in .. Khaki helmets, puggarees, bandoliers.

3. By transference: in *sing.* One of the cases or boxes containing a charge for the musket; hence used in *pl.* as = prec.

1611 Cotgr., *Bandouilleres*, a musketiers bandooleers; or charges like little boxes, hanging at a belt about his necke. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* IV. 160 Master Argent had put his Bandileir of powder in his hat. *a* 1659 Cleveland *Wks.* 30 Like Cartrages, or Linnen Bandileers Exhausted of their Sulphurous Contents. 1728 Fielding *Love in Masques* Wks. 1775 I. 76 Get down my broad-sword and bandaliers. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xii, 'He was in his bandaliers to hae joined the ungracious Highlanders in 1715.'

Bandoline (bæ·ndǒlin). [?f. *band* or *bandeau.*] A gummy preparation for fixing the hair.

1861 Delamer *Kitch. Gard.* 162 The boiled pips [of Quince] make the glutinous preparation called bandoline. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 361 Used for jellies and soups .. and as bandoline for keeping the hair in form.

Hence **Ba·ndolined** *ppl. a.*

1856 *Scot. Rev.* IV. 119 A moustache—turning up at the ends in two points well bandolined together.

† **Ba·ndon, -oun,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3 **bandun, baundune,** 3–5 **bandom,** 3–7 **bandon,** 4 **baundoun,** 4–5 **baundon,** 4–6 **bandoun(e,** 5 **bandum.** 5–6 **bandone.** [a. OF. *bandon, bandun* 'public proclamation, ban, jurisdiction, authority, disposal, discretion, license' = Pr. *bandon*, f. (through a deriv. form **bandō -ōnem*) late L. *bann-um* = *bann-um* 'public proclamation, edict, interdict,' ad. Teut. *bann*: see Ban *sb.*[1] There was a confusion in Romanic between *bannum* and *bandum*: Du Cange shows *bannum* for *bandum*, Banner, as well as *bandum* for *bannum* 'edict'; cf. Banish, Bandit, Banner, Banderole. (There is no etymological connexion in Teutonic between *bann, bann-an*, and *bandwa* token, *bandwjan* to signify.)]

Jurisdiction, authority, dominion, control; power of disposal, full discretion, or authority to deal with. *To be in* or *at any one's bandon*: to be under his control, at his disposal, will, or pleasure. To have a thing *in one's bandon*: at one's full or free disposal.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 338 Þe terme is ine Godes honden: and nout i þine baundune [*earlier MS.* bandun]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9013 Þe man sco has in hir bandom. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 3180 The emperour, and his barouns, Veildith heom to thy baundouns. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* XI. 1376, I thocht haiff maid Ingland at his bandoun. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* E vij, The kyng .. gafe hym baundon ouer all the goodes. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 181 Vnder his bandoun think I neuir to be. 1611 Cotgr., *Abandon*, bandon .. full libertie for others to use a thing.

Hence the F. and ME. phr. *a bando(u)n*, in control, at one's disposal; *also*, at one's own free will, freely, unrestrainedly; whence the vb. *abandonn-er* = *mettre à bandon*: see Abandon.

† **Ba·ndon,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [aphetic f. Abandon *v.*] **1.** To have under control, subdue; = Abandon *v.* 1.

c 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 80 For all the beastes before that bandoned beene Will shute vpon my beastes with yre.

2. *refl.* To give oneself up; = Abandon *v.* 4.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14906 He wil him bafidun [*v. r.* baundoun] nu þar-till [to death] Ful freli wit his aun wil.

3. To forsake; = Abandon *v.* 8.

1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* (1837) 53 Forgo thy solenne walks, bandon Classic wood.

4. To banish; = Abandon *v.* 11.

1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 108 Thoughts, griefes, sad cares, are bandon[ed] then away.

† **Ba·ndon,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? for *banden*; cf. Band *sb.*[2] 10 b, Bandy *a.* 1.] Of cloth: To shrink unevenly, so that tight inelastic 'bands' occur here and there across the piece.

1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, 6 § 1 (Ruffhead) When the clothes so made, be put in the water to try them, they rise out .. in some place narrower than some, beside such cockeling, bandoning, and divers .. notable Faults.

† **Ba·ndonly,** *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [aphetic f. Abandonly.] Recklessly, daringly.

*c*1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 886 How that so bandounly, Wallace abaid ner hand thar chewalry.

Bandore[1] (bændōəɹ, bændōəɹ). Also 6 **bandurion**, 6–7 **-dora**. [ad. Sp. or Pg.; the Romanic forms show much phonetic perversion: Sp. *bandu'rria*, *bando'la*, Pg. *bandurra*, Fr. *mandore*, formerly *mandole*, It. *mando'la*, *pando'ra*, *pandu'ra*; all repr. L. *pandūra*, *pandūrium*, a. Gr. *πανδοῦρα*, *πανδυρίς*, a musical instrument. Hence also, by further corruption, BANJO.] A musical instrument resembling a guitar or lute, with three, four, or six wire strings, used as a bass to the cittern.

1566 GASCOIGNE *Jocasta* (1848) 133 A dolefull and straunge noyse of violles, Cythren, Bandurion. **1591** PERCIVALL *Span. Dict.*, *Vihuela*, a bandore. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 146 A Bandora, Orpharion, or Cittern, which have likewise Wire-strings. **1689** SHADWELL *Bury-Fair* III. Wks. 1720 IV. 161 The best musick in England .. shawm and bandore. **1883** J. HAWTHORNE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 933/2, I would lightly touch the strings of my bandore.

attrib. **1607** HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde Exch.* Wks. 1874 II. 20 What's her haire? faith two Bandora wiars.

† Bando're[2]. *Obs.* [corruption of F. *bandeau* 'anciennement, coiffure des veuves' (Littré).] A widow's head-dress.

a **1712** W. KING *Ovid's Ars Am.* 142 Our grandmothers, they tell us, wore Their fardingale and their Bandore. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 11 The buxom Widow, with Bandore and Peak.

Bandrol(e, -roll, var. BANDEROLE.

Bandsman (bæ·ndzmăn). a. A member of a band or company; *esp.* of a band of musicians. b. (see quot.)

a **1842** CUNNINGHAM *My Native Vale* vi, I .. joy'd to see the bandsmen smile. **1864** *Even. Standard* 29 Oct., The colours having to be given into the custody of the bandsmen alone. **1884** *Weekly Times* 5 Sept. 3/3 Along with them a bandsman from the steamer.

b. **1852** TOMLINSON *Encycl.* I. 392/2 The next class of miners .. are the .. bandsmen or bondsmen, from the circumstance of their working in connexion with the *band* or flat rope by which the coal, etc. is hoisted.

Bandster (bæ·ndstəɹ). [f. BAND *sb.*[1] + -STER; cf. *maltster*.] One who binds sheaves after reapers.

a **1794** in Ritson *Scot. Songs* II. 3 (JAM.) The bansters are runkled, lyart, and grey. **1863** TOM TAYLOR *Pict. in Wds.* ix, Onward press the shearers, The bandsters come behind.

‖ **Bandu'rria.** [Sp.] = BANDORE[1].

1842 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* I. ii, We play the bandurria.

Bandy (bæ·ndi), *v.* Also 6–7 **bandie**. [The origin of this and of BANDY *sb.*[1] is very obscure. Cf. F. *bander* 'to bandie at Tennis' Cotgr.; perhaps f. *bande* side. With Branch II. cf. F. *bander*, in *se bander contre*, 'to bandy or oppose himself against, with his whole power; or to joyne in league with others against' (Cotgr.), also Sp. *bandear* 'to bandy, to follow a faction, to help a side, to become factious' (Minsheu), It. *bandare* 'to side or bandy' (Florio). Cf. also BAND *v.*[1]: but while these answer in sense, no satisfactory explanation of the terminal *-ie*, *-y* presents itself.]

I.

1. *trans.* To throw or strike (a ball) to and fro, as in the games of tennis and bandy. (Mostly with figurative reference.)

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1077/2 Kingdoms .. be no balles for me to bandie. **1592** NASHE *P. Penilesse* 15 b, They may make Ruffians hall of Hell: and there bandy balles of Brimstone at one anothers head. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 845 Had we no Mastery at all over our Thoughts, but they were all like Tennis Balls, Bandied, and Struck upon us, as it were by Rackets from without. **1842** W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 20 A ball of caoutchouc, bandied about. **1860** TENNYSON *Vis. Sin* iv, xi, To be the ball of Time, Bandied by the hands of fools.

b. *absol.*

1612 WEBSTER *Vittoria Cor.* (N.) While he had been bandying at tennis He might have .. struck His soul into the hazard. **1699** COLES *Eng. Lat. Dict.*, To bandy at Tennis, *reticulo pellere*.

c. *intr.* To bound like a ball struck or driven.

1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 20 Untill she bandies .. upon another solid body, and so she continueth to make new boundings here and there.

† **2.** To toss, drive, or throw aside or away. *Obs.*

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 69 If Arthurs death be dismall to be heard, Bandie the newes for rumors of untruth: He lines my Lord. *a* **1593** MARLOWE *Lust's Dom.* I. iv, The Cardinal, would handy me away from Spain. **1667** H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. § 8 (1713) 17 If the Earth had been bandied out of one Vortex into another.

3. To toss from side to side, like a tennis-ball.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 531/2 And from one hand to another doe bandie the service like a tennis-ball. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* II. ix. 190 Those Lepers .. bandied betwixt two deaths of the famine and the sword. **1712** BLACKMORE *Creation* II. (1736) 47 What vig'rous arm .. Bandies the mighty globe still to and fro? **1864** GILBERT & CHURCHILL *Dolom. Mts.*, The path .. was bandied from side to side on rough bridges.

4. To toss or pass from one to another, in a circle or group; to toss about.

1600 DEKKER *Fortun.* Wks. I. 143 Now he's bandyed by the seas in scorne, From wave to wave. **1675** CROWNE *Calisto* I. i. 8 Hark, how they bandy praise and flattery round! **1838** DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxx, The stories they invent .. and bandy from mouth to mouth!

b. (Often emphasized by *about*.)

1597 DRAYTON *Mortimer.* 17 But fortune .. straight begins to bandy him about. **1748** ANSON *Voy.* II. ii. 130 Thus was this unhappy vessel bandied about within a few leagues of her intended harbour. **1847** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 234 Bandied about thus from pillar to post. **1872** BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxxi. 416 Sharp words were being bandied about. **1885** SIR J. PEARSON *Law Times Rep.* LII. (N. S.) 183/1 Suitors being bandied about from one court to another.

5. To discuss from mouth to mouth. Cf. 4 b.

164a *View of Print. Book int. Observ.* 40 To debate and bandy the principles of Government. **1692** WAGSTAFFE *Vind. Carol.* i. 18 A Bill was preferr'd .. touching Monopolies, and was strongly bandied on both sides. **1768** H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 40 His own legitimacy, which was too much connected with that of his brothers to be tossed and bandied about before the multitude. **1850** W. IRVING *Goldsm.* xxix. 289 Your name is .. frequently bandied at table among us.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 191 Lucretius, may Philosophie and bandie at his pleasure.

6. To give and take (blows, words, reproaches, compliments, etc.); to exchange. *To bandy words* = to argue pertinaciously, wrangle.

1589 GREENE *Menaph.* (Arb.) 45 It little fits in this companie to bandie taunts of love. **1598** GREENWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* VI. viii. 134 Rushing in couragiously to bandy stroakes. **1677** *Govt. Venice* 271 When they had bandied Arguments at home, they went to fight their Enemies abroad. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iv, Bandy not words, but begone. **1855** MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* I. 27 Bandying blows in the thickest of the fight.

b. *with* (and recently *against*) a person.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 79 His Backe bandieth colours with the Sunne. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 92 Do you bandy lookes with me, you Rascall? **1767** JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) II. 36 It was not for me to bandy civilities with my sovereign. **1847** L. HUNT *Men, Wom. & Bks.* II. xi. 280 The leaders .. bandied against one another the foulest charges. **1880** DIXON *Windsor* III. vii. 69 She could not bandy words with insolent pages.

c. one thing *for* another.

1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, I. iv. 49, I will not bandie with thee word for word, But buckler with thee blowes. **1603** DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xiv. 45 To bandy Woe for Woe and Teare for Teare.

II.

† **7.** To band together, league, confederate: **a.** *trans.* and *refl.* (cf. F. *se bander*.)

1597 *Prayers* in *Liturg. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 676 Our enemies .. conspire and bandy themselves against us. **1632** C. HUGHES *Saints Losse* 38 All the kings of the earth bandy themselves to fight with him. **1656** TRAPP *Exp. Rev.* ix. 5 Antichrist and his actuaries bandy and bend all their forces to destroy souls. **1659** J. HARRINGTON *Lawgiving* (1700) 397 Korah, Dathan, and Abiram .. bandy'd themselves against Moses. **1818** SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* iii, Here is his son already bandying and making a faction.

b. *intr.*

1633 G. HERBERT *Humil.* iv. in *Temple* 62 Joyntly bandying, They drive them soon away. **1673** *Lady's Call.* II. iii. § 18 The servants .. bandy into leagues and parties. **1755** CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 116 If he bandied to remove his father's servants. **1758** JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 192 Giddy and ignorant young men .. had bandied together in a body, calling themselves Trojans.

8. *intr.* To contend, strive, fight. (Cf. Cotgr. '*Se bander contre*, to bandie, or oppose himselfe against.')

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 313 A Valliant sonne in-law .. One, fit to bandy with thy lawlesse Sonnes. **1643** MILTON *Divorce* II. xxi. Wks. (1851) 122 That Law may bandy with nature, and traverse her sage motions, was an error. **1660** — *Free Commw.* Wks. 1738 I. 594 Neither did the People of Rome bandy with their Senate while any of the Tarquins liv'd. **1705** HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 55 Let them bandy against one another till I part them.

Bandy (bæ·ndi), *sb.* [App. f. the vb.; but the origin of sense 5, and the order of the senses are quite uncertain.]

I. †1. A particular way of playing at tennis, the nature of which is not now known. It does not appear from the quotations whether *bandy* was the same as *check*, i. e. the modern 'cramped game' of 'touch no walls.' *Obs.*

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 179 They play not at chases, but at bandie or at Check, that is, if the ball touch the wall, it looseth. **1607** *Lingua* II. v. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IX. 381 The shooting stars .. Are nothing but the balls they lose at bandy.

† **2.** A stroke with a racket, a ball so struck; a 'return' at tennis. *Obs.*

1598 MARSTON *Met. Pigmal. Im.* I. 141 Straight with loud mouth (a bandy Sir) he cries. **1627** DRAYTON *Agincourt* (1748) 4 They such racket shall in Paris see When over line such handies I shall drive, As that, before the set be fully done, France may perhaps into the hazard run. **1655** J. COTGRAVE *Wit's Interpr.* 7 A bandie ho! the people crie, And so the ball takes flight.

† **3.** *fig. Obs.*

1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. I. 243 Take this bandy with the racket of patience. **1604** EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 21 Their factions .. caused one partie to bring in Ariouistus .. and the other partie, the Romaines to make good their bandy. **1638** FORD *Fancies* V. iii. (1811) 210 Not wronged me? .. this is the bandy of a patience Beyond all sufferance.

II. 4. A game, also called **bandy-ball**, in which a small ball is driven to and fro over the ground, with bent club sticks, by two sides of players; the same as HOCKEY.

1693 D'URFEY *Yorksh. Heiress*, The prettiest fellow At bandy once and cricket. **1796** SOUTHEY *Lett. Spain* (1799) 133 A royal recreation similar to what boys call Bandy in England. **1822** W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* II. 64 Bandy-ball, trapball, wrestling, leaping. **1860** GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Floss* I. 77 She's only a girl—she can't play at bandy.

5. A club bent or curved at its lower end, used for striking the ball in this game.

1629 T. ADAMS *Medit. Creed* Wks. 1861 III. 122 The mathematician [will not] lend his engines for wasters and bandies. **1681** R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 50 All which .. carry staves in their hands like to Bandyes, the crooked end uppermost. **1850** *Cricketer's Man.* 24 Sending it with blows of their bandies, whizzing through the air.

Bandy (bæ·ndi), *sb.*[2] [a. Telugu *bandi*, Tamil *vandi*.] A carriage, bullock-carriage, buggy, or cart, used in India.

1761 *Madras Courier* 29 Sept., To be sold, an elegant new and fashionable Bandy, with copper pannels, lined with Morocco leather. **1800** SIR T. MUNRO *Life* I. 243 No wheel carriages .. not even a buffalo-bandy. **1854** STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* 103 A buggy being a one-horse vehicle .. (at Madras they call it a bandy).

Bandy (bæ·ndi), *a.* [see the senses.]

1. Of legs: Curved laterally with the concavity inward. [perh. attrib. use of BANDY *sb.*[1] 'hockey-stick.'] Also used briefly for *bandy-legged*.

1687 SHADWELL *Juvenal* x. 441 No Noble Youth with Bandy-leggs. **1727** SWIFT *Wom. Mind* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 85 Nor makes a scruple to expose Your bandy leg, or crooked nose. **1783–94** BLAKE *Songs Innoc.*, *Little Vagab.* 12 Dame Lurch .. Would not have bandy children. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* xxix, A little mongrel cur, with bandy legs.

Hence **Bandy-legged**, *a.*

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2392/4 A bandy-leged splafooted elderly Man. **1849** W. IRVING *Crayon Misc.* 233 Short and bandy-legged .. his little legs curving like a pair of parentheses below his kilt.

2. Marked with bands; cf. BAND *sb.*[2] 10 b. [f. BAND *sb.*[2] + -Y[1].]

1552 *Act* 5–6 *Ed. VI*, vi. § 27 Cloth .. either pursie, bandie, squally by warpe or woufe. **1601** *Act* 43 *Eliz.* x. § 1 Clothes .. squally, cockling, bandy, light and notably faulty.

3. Full of bands. [f. BAND *sb.*[3] 4 + -Y[1].]

1852 DICKENS *Lett.* I. 279 Not quite a place to my taste, being too bandy (I mean musical, no reference to its legs).

Bandying (bæ·ndiiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BANDY *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. BANDY: **a.** Tossing to and fro, exchange (of blows, words, etc.). **b.** Contentious argument, disputation. **c.** Contention, strife. † **d.** Confederation, league.

1591 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 92 The prince expresly hath Forbidden bandying in Verona streetes. **1662** STILLINGFLEET *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 15 (L.) The bandyings of this controversie. **1689** HICKERINGILL *Modest Inq.* ii. 17 What Combination? What Bandying against it? **1719** SWIFT *To Yng. Clergym.* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 19 The perpetual bandying of factions among us. **1822** SCOTT *Nigel* xi, Where there is such bandying of private feuds and public factions.

Ba·ndying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That bandies, tosses to and fro, disputes, etc.: see the vb.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* i. 14 All the bandying attempts of resolution. **1677** MARVELL *Growth Popery* 6 The crew of bandying Cardinals.

Bane (bēin), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **bana**, **bona**, 2–4 **bone**, (4 **ban**, **bon**, 5 **boyn**, 6 **baene**), 3– **bane**; 5–6 **bayn(e**, 6–7 **bain(e**. [Common Teut.: OE. *bana*, *bona* = OFris. *bona*, OS., OHG. *bano*, MHG. *bane*, *ban*, ON. *bani*, Sw., Da. *bane*, 'death, murder':—*OTeut. *banon-* wk. masc. Cogn. w. Goth. *banja*, ON., OE. *bēn*:—OTeut. **banjâ-* (str. fem.) wound; also with Gr. *φόνος*, *φονή*, murder, slaughter, *φονεύς* killer, murderer.]

† **1.** A slayer or murderer; one who causes the death or destruction of another. *Obs.*

Beowulf 3491 Bona swiðe neah .. fyrenum sceoteð. *a* **800** *O. E. Chron.* an. 755 Hie næfre his banan folgian noldon. **1205** LAY. 5806 ȝe beoð ure bernenne bone. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 7634 Philistiens sal be his ban. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2147 He overcom this beste & was his ban. *a* **1400** *Sir Perc.* 1338 Who that may his bon be, Salle hafe this kyngdome and me. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 17 *Caym*, I sloghe my brother .. I pray the .. To ryn away with the bayn. **1513** MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 51/2 The brother hath bene the brothers bane. **1588** SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 73 Let Rome herselfe be bane vnto herselfe. **1682** *Yorksh. Diaries* (Surtees) II. 303 The Jury found the horse the bane. **1691** BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., I will be the Bane of him, is a common saying. [**1861** H. RILEY tr. *Liber Alb.* 86 The horse aforesaid, which had been the bane of the said boy.]

† **2.** That which causes death, or destroys life.

a **1000** *Beowulf* 4413 Hilde mecas .. tó bonan wurdon. *c* **1230** *Ancr. R.* 222 One þinge þet .. is þauh soule bone, & wei to deadlich sunne. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 239, I was hurt right now thurgh myn yhe Into myn herte, that wol my bane be. *c* **1400** *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1854 The water sone had bene my bane. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. xcvii, Brimstone thick and clouds of fiery bain.

b. *esp.* Poison. Now only *fig.*, and referred to 4. Also in *comb.*, in names of poisonous plants or substances, as DOGBANE, HENBANE, LEOPARD'S BANE, RAT'S BANE, WOLF'S BANE, etc., q.v.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xx. (1495) 208 Henbane is mannis bane. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 22 Bane, or poyson. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 172 Bane for the rats. **1586** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. viii. 33 Tc the baene therein He mixed somewhat of his bloud. **1614** CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 404 Bane to poison his sharp arrows heads. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 111 Medicines .. taken inwardly against Banes and Poisons. **1713** ADDISON *Cato* v. i, My bane and antidote are both before me. **1735** SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV.

331 The Dog whose fatal Bite convey'd th' infectious Bane. 1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Phil.* IV. vii. § 87 In which Spinoza offers at once the bane and the antidote.

† **3.** Murder, death, destruction: in later usage chiefly in phrases, *catch, fetch, get, receive, take one's bane* = 'catch one's death,' in which it passes into 2. (See esp. quot. 1655). *Obs.*

c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 Ne cepeð hi of hus gold ne selfer but ure bane. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 602 For which the folk of Thebes caught hire bane. *c* 1400 *Y'waine & Gaw.* 816 Thai ne myght wreke thair lord bane. 1594 GREENE *Look. Glasse* (1861) 131 'Twere best you did, for fear you catch your bane. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iii. 60 I will not be affraid of Death and Bane, Till Birnane Forrest come to Dunsinane. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. IV. 402 The two ludges .. getting their banes there, died few dayes after.

4. That which causes ruin, or is pernicious to well-being; the agent or instrument of ruin or woe, the 'curse.' (Now the ordinary sense.)

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xxi. 333 Inconstancie .. a bane unto all natures. 1596 BP. BARLOW *Three Serm.* i. 117 Cardes and Dice, the verie baine of any familie. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 37 I. 275 Bold Beggars are the Bane of the best Bounty. 1674 MARVELL *Rch. Transp.* II. 135 The great bane and scandal of the Church. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 9 ₱ 2 Those Rogues, the Bane to all excellent Performances, the Imitators. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 186 Theoretic plans of constitution have been the bane of France. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* XXXIV. (1876) 378 She who had been the bane of his life. 1858 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* vii. 132 Selfishness is the bane of all life.

5. Ruin, fatal mischief; woful or hapless fate; harm, woe. Chiefly *poetical.*

c 1400 *Judicium* (1822) 2 For deds that I haue done .. I must abide my boyn. 1594 GREENE *Look. Glasse* (1861) 117 That sweet boy that wrought bright Venus bane. 1633 G. HERBERT *Forerunners* iv. in *Temple* 171 Hath some fond lover tic'd thee to thy bane? 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* Prel. 3 He finds out .. for his weal and his bane that, etc.

6. A disease in sheep, the 'rot.'

1859 in WORCESTER.

7. *Comb.*, as *bane-touch.*

1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* i. xxxvii. (1739) 56 Men being weary of such bane-touches, the Clergy that cried it up, their successors cried it down.

† **Bane,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [See BAN, BANNS.] A proclamation of a marriage; a prelude of a play. In the latter sense more freq. in pl. *banes,* now BANNS.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 22 Bane of a pley (1499 or mariage), *Banna, coragium* (1499 *preludium*). 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 20 Bane (*v. r.* Bayne) of a play; *preludium, proludium.*

Bane, *v. arch.* Also 7 bain, (baen). [f. BANE *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** *trans.* To kill: said esp. of poison. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 426 Aconit that baneth, or killeth Panthers. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxv. (1612) 119 Poysned by a Monke, that baend himselfe, that Iohn might dye. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 46 If my house be troubled with a Rat, And I .. giue ten thousand Ducates To haue it bain'd?

2. To harm, hurt, injure, poison: a. physically.

1587 TURBERV. *Disprayse Wom.* (R.) Hidden hookes .. To bane thee when thou bite. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 102 Surfeited in their bodies, and also baned in their liuers. *a* 1632 HERBERT *Country Parson* v. (T.) If a shepherd knew not which grass will bane, or which not. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 526 The Smoak .. will bane them. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Year* 5th Sund. Easter, For what shall heal, when holy water banes?

b. morally or socially.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 71 Couetousnesse .. baneth our Gentlemen. 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* iv. (1652) 61 To be poison to them to have baned their soules.

Bane, obs. form of BAIN *adv.* readily, and BONE.

Baneberry (bē[1]nberi). [f. BANE, poison + BERRY.] The fruit of a plant *Actæa spicata* (N.O. *Ranunculaceæ*); also the plant itself, otherwise called Herb Christopher.

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 492 Bane-berries, are poisonous in a very high degree. 1853 LINDLEY *Veg. K.* 427 The black berries of the *Bane-Berry* .. are poisonous.

† **Baned,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. BANE *v.* + -ED.] Ruined, destroyed; injured, hurt.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 67 To bruse my baned bones. 1578 T. PROCTER *Gorg. Gallery* I. 4 My Baned limmes. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xii, The voyage of these two kings .. baned with mutual discord and emulation.

Baneful (bē[1]nful), *a.* [f. BANE *sb.*[1] + -FUL.]

1. Life-destroying; poisonous.

a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 475 The old serpent's baneful breath. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 27 The banefull Aconite. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* iii. 124 The Nightly Wolf is baneful to the Fold. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXII. 107 Herbs Of baneful juice. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* vii. (1858) 290 No living creature could survive the baneful atmosphere which hung upon its waters.

2. Destructive to well-being, pernicious, injurious.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 173 Helpe me ye banefull byrds. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, A sight .. baneful to their souls. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 311 To see ten thousand baneful arts combined. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* i. 4 Very baneful superstition. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 503 Whose results .. would prove most baneful, if not ruinous, to the country.

Ba·nefully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a hurtful or pernicious manner.

1865 *Reader* 2 Sept. 253/2 Which .. influenced banefully .. the fortunes of Prince Charlie.

Ba·nefulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being baneful; hurtfulness.

Ba·ner. *rare*[−1]. [f. BANE *v.* + -ER[1].] He who or that which kills, poisons, destroys, or ruins.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 259 Dying himself, kils with his bane his Baner.

Banewort (bē[1]nwɒ̈t). [f. BANE poison + WORT, OE. *wyrt,* plant, herb.] a. *gen.* Any poisonous plant (*dial.*). b. *spec.* The Lesser Spearwort (*Ranunculus Flammula*), reputed to poison sheep. c. The Deadly Nightshade.

a. 1864 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v, It's some mak o' banewort.

b. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 425 Called in some places of Englande Sperworte, it may be also called Banewort. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccIxx. (1633) 962 Speare, Crowfoot, and Bane woort because it is dangerous and deadly for sheep. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 219 Spear-wort, or Bane-wort, is an herb which if it be taken inwardly is deadly.

c. [HALLIWELL cites SKINNER.] 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 72 Dwale, or Deadly Nightshade .. Early English botanists called it Bane-wort.

Bang (bæŋ), *v.* Also 6 bangue. [First in 16th c.; perh. previously in north. dial. from Scand. Cf. ON. *banga,* OSw. *bånga,* to hammer; also LG. *bangen, bangeln* to strike, beat, Ger. *bengel* cudgel.]

I. 1. *trans.* To strike violently with a resounding blow; to thump, thrash.

?*c* 1550 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) ix. 95 Either yield to me the daie, Or I will bang thy back and sides. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* /23 To bangue, *Justigare.* 1593 NASHE 4 *Lett. Confut.* 37 A bigge fat lusty wench it is, and hath an arme like an Amazon, and will bang the abhominationly if euer she catch thee. 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 44 With my Battoon I'le hang his sconce. 1794 BURNS *Wks.* 133 Oh aye my wife she dang me, And aft my wife did bang me. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 494 Like an iron-clanging anvil bang'd With hammers.

2. Hence, in various const., expressing: a. violent action producing loud noise, as *To bang off* (a gun, music on a piano, etc.), and esp. *To bang* (a door) = to shut it violently, to slam; or b. to drive or knock with violence.

a. 1787 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 136 A most complicated sonata, banged off on the chimes. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* III. 238 Twa unlucky red-coats .. banged off a gun at him. 1816 MISS AUSTEN *Emma* I. i. 5 She always turns the lock of the door the right way and never bangs it. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* XXXIV. 277 The door was banged to.

b. 1877 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 6/1 This is now being banged into the heads that have planned .. this campaign.

3. *intr.* To strike violently or noisily; to bump or thump. Of a door: To close with a loud report, to slam.

1713 *Guardian* No. 143 (1756) II. 234 It banged against his calf and jarred upon his right heel. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* I. vii. 31 Taking great pains not to let the doors bang. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 302 Our boats were banging against the sides of the Era, making sleep impossible.

4. Hence: To make a violent noise, *e.g.* by the discharge of fire-arms.

1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXVI. 136 The watch on deck were hanging away at the guns every few minutes.

II. 5. *trans.* To beat violently, knock about; to thrash or drub, defeat, worst. *lit.* and *fig.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 21 The desperate Tempest hath so bang'd the Turkes, That their designement halts. 1651 LILLY *Chas. I* (1774) 246 He was presently after well banged by Essex. 1784 COWPER *Wks.* (1876) 183 You are a clergyman, and I have banged your order. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* 80 It's not easy to bang the soldier with his bandoleers.

† b. *To bang it out* or *about*: to come to blows, fight it out. *Obs.*

c 1600 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) xvii. 85 With a but of sack we will bang it about, To see who wins the day. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 282 If any two were displeased, they expected no law, but bang'd it out bravely.

c. *Comm.* To beat down, overwhelm.

1884 *Marten & Christoph. Monthly Circ.* 31 Mar., Speculators for the fall are as usual taking the opportunity to bang the market by heavy sales.

6. *colloq.* To 'beat,' surpass, excel, outdo.

1808 *Cumbrian Ball.* iv. 13 Cocker Wully lap bawk-heet .. But Tamer in her stockin feet, She bang'd him out and out. 1837 DICKENS in *Life* II. i. 34 The next Pickwick will bang all the others. *Mod. Sc.* That bangs a' I e'er met wi'. *Irish Provb.* This bangs Bannagher.

III. 7. *intr.* (*dial.*) To throw oneself or spring with a sudden impetuous movement, to dash, to bounce.

1795 H. MACNEILL *Will & Jean,* Up he bang'd; and, sair afflicted, Sad and silent took the road. 1813 *Examiner* 18 Jan. 43/1 The mob .. called out, 'Bang up lads, in with you.' 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* II. xxx. 257 English Clay left his D. T. O. .. and banged down to Clay-hall.

b. *trans.* To throw with sudden violence.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 143 (JAM.) Then I'll bang out my beggar dish.

IV. 8. The verb stem is used adverbially with other verbs, esp. *come, go,* in the senses of: a. with a violent blow or shock; b. with a sudden and violent clap or explosive noise; c. all of a sudden (*tout d'un coup*), suddenly and abruptly, all at once, as in 'to cut a thing bang off.'

a. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* XXVIII, We came bang against one another. 1842 SIR T. MARTIN in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec., Bang went my haunch against an .. angle of my bed.

b. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 139 Bang went the magazine! 1855 BROWNING *Up in Villa* Wks. 1863 I. 53 Bang, whang, whang goes the drum. 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv* I. 311 Bang, came another blank shot.

c. 1795 H. MACNEILL *Will & Jean* I, Bang! cam in Mat Smith and's brither. *Mod.* (Scotchman *loquitur*) 'Ye canna be in London an hour, when bang goes saxpence!'

9. *Comb.* with sb. as obj., **bang-beggar,** a strong staff (*Sc.*), a constable or beadle (*dial.*); † **bang-piteher,** a drunkard; **bang-straw** (*dial.*), a thresher.

1865 E. WAUGH *Barrel Org.* 29 Owd Pudge, th' bang-beggar, coom runnin' into th' pew. 1639 J. CLARKE *Paræmiol.* 102 A notable bang-pitcher, *Silenus alter.*

Bang, *v.*[2] [f. BANG *sb.*[2]] To cut (the front hair) square across, so that it ends abruptly.

1882 *Century Mag.* XXV. 192 He was bareheaded, his hair banged even with his eyebrows in front. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 492/2 They wear their .. hair 'banged' low over their foreheads.

Bang (bæŋ), *sb.*[1] [f. BANG *v.*[1]; cf. ON. *bang,* OSw. *bång* a hammering, Da. *bank* a beating.]

1. A heavy resounding blow, a thump.

?*c* 1550 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) vi. 79 All the wood rang at every bang. [1570 LEVINS *Manip.* /23 Bangue, *fustis*]. 1598 FLORIO, *Sergozzone,* a bang or rap giuen upon the necke. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. iii. 20 You'l beare me a bang for that I feare. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 831 With many a stiff thwack, many a bang, Hard Crab-tree and old Iron rang. *a* 1845 Hooo *Lay Real Life* vii, Many a bitter bang I bore.

† b. A drubbing, defeat. *Obs. rare.*

1644 SIR G. RADCLIFFE in Carte's *Collect.* (1735) 329 After a shrewd bang Prince Rupert is recruiting gallantly.

2. A sudden, violent or explosive noise; *e.g.* the report of fire-arms.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 58 (L.) The steps of a fine belozenged carriage were let down with a bang. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 160 The sharp bang of a section of howitzers.

3. A sudden impetuous movement; impetus, go.

c 1774 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha',* As he was working lang and strang, And fallowin wi' pith and bang. 1870 J. KAYE *Sepoy War* II. vi. iv. 554 An unwonted amount of confidence and bang.

Bang (bæŋ), *sb.*[2] [= hair cut 'bang' off; cf. BANG-TAIL.] The front hair cut square across the forehead. (Orig. in U.S.) Hence **Banged** *ppl. a.*

1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* viii. 113 His hair cut in front like a young lady's bang. 1880 *Even. Stand.* 3 Apr. 4/4 The present style of banged girl.

Bang *sb.*[3], obs. form of BHANG, Indian hemp.

Banger (bæ·ŋəɹ). [f. BANG *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] He who or that which bangs; *slang,* an astounding lie, a 'thumper.'

1814 G. HANGER *Sporting* (on fly-leaf), A Sportsman entire — who says nay, tells a banger.

Banging (bæ·ŋiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BANG *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of striking violently and noisily.

1647 WHARTON *Irel. War* Wks. (1683) 256 There shall be much banging and slashing amongst Men. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 70 ₱ 4 So neither is banging a Cushion Oratory. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xliii. (1856) 402 We have been nearly three hours subjected to this banging.

Ba·nging, *ppl. a.* [f. BANG *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] Dealing violent blows, striking violently and noisily; *fig.* (*colloq.*) overwhelming, 'thumping.'

1560 *Disob. Child* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* II. 282 What banging, what cursing, Long-tongue, is with thee. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* X ij b, The bangingest things .. which I can picke out .. are these. 1616 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 185 Then th' axe their chariot-wheels with banging stroak Splits out. 1864 ARCHD. DENISON in *Daily Tel.* 31 Aug., They could win it with a great banging majority.

Bangla, obs. form of BUNGALOW.

† **Ba·ngle,** *v. Obs.* or *dial.* [Etymol. unknown.]

1. Orig. of hawks: To beat about, flutter aimlessly, in the air, instead of making direct for the quarry. See BANGLING *ppl. a.*

2. *To bangle* (*away*): to fritter away, squander.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. x. (1651) 107 We bangle away our best days, befool out our times. 1636 W. SAMPSON *Vow Breaker* (N.) Thy titles are so bangld with thy debts. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xvi. § 18 (1684) 134 If we wilfully bangle away this so precious a Legacy. [In *Lanc.* (Halliwell).]

3 *intr.* To flap, hang loosely.

1622 T. STOUGHTON *Chr. Sacr.* xii. 166 Hats .. broad brimmed .. bangling about the eares of men, and hiding their faces. 1878 HALLIWELL s.v., A bangled hat means one bent down or slouched.

4. *dial.* To beat down (*e.g.* corn by wind or rain).

5. Bangle(d) ear, one hanging loosely or flapping, like a spaniel's; hence *Bangle-eared* ppl. adj.

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* I. xviii. F iiij, A sight of bangle eared houndes. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 90, I hold him prudent that in these fastidious times will helpe .. bangled ears, with pretty quicke pluckes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Bangle-Ears,* an Imperfection in a Horse. [In mod. Dicts.]

Bangle (bæŋg'l). [a. Hind. *bangrī, bangrī,* orig. a coloured glass ring worn on the wrist by women.] A ring-bracelet or anklet.

1787 *Archæol.* VIII. 256 (D.) The ankles and wrists ornamented with large rings or bangles. 1798 GREVILLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 405 The venders of glass bangles. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xlii, The women .. wear .. gold bangles upon their arms and legs.

Bangled (bæŋg'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Wearing or adorned with bangles.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 10 June, Clad in Tyrian purple, bangled and braided. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 530/2 Gold-bangled sleeve.

† **Ba·ngling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. BANGLE *v.* + -ING[1].] Petty, frivolous contention; squabbling.

1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits Downef.* 68 What banglings had he with Creswell. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* III. xi. 186 Hauing liued in marriage without .. bangling and strife.

†**Ba·ngling,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That bangles; see BANGLE *v.*, and prec. word.

1615 *Curry-c. for Coxe-c.* i. 46 My Master..hath met with a bangling Sophister. 1633 T. NASH *Quaternio* 19 One good hawke [is to be preferred] before ten bangling buzzards. *a* 1639 S. WARD *Serm.* 83 (D.) No bangling hawk, but with a high flier will mend her pitch.

†**Ba·ngster.** *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 6 bangister, -eister, 7 -ester. [f. BANG *v.* + -STER: cf. *banger*.]

1. A burly violent fellow; a bully, a braggart.

c 1570 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* (1801) II. 326 Proude ambitious bangsters. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 516 My lord, mak us quite of thir Matchiavelian and bangester lords. 1766 ROSS *Helenore* 89 (JAM.) That yet have bangsters on their boddom set.

2. One who beats his opponents; a victor, winner.

1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xix, If the Pope's champions are to be bangsters in our very changehouses. 1824 — *St. Ronan's* I. 183 (D.) You are so certain of being the bangster, so very certain I mean of sweeping stakes.

†**Ba·ngstry.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -RY.] The action of a bangster; masterful violence.

1594 *Acts James VI* (1597) § 217 Persones wrangouslie intrusing themselues in the rowmes and possessiones of vtheris be bangstrie and force.

Ba·ng-tai·l. [cf. BANG *v.* 8 c.] A (horse's) tail, of which the hair is allowed to grow to a considerable length and then cut horizontally across so as to form a flat even tassel-like end; hence Bang-tailed *ppl. a.*

1870 *Daily News* 19 July 6 A good mare with a bang tail. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vi. (D.) 'These bang-tailed little sinners any good?' said Drysdale, throwing some cock-a-bondies across the table.

Bangue, variant of BHANG; obs. f. BANG.

Ba·ng-up, *adj. phr. slang*; also **banged-up.** [? as if *bang* or *close up* to a line. Cf. *slap-up*.] Quite up to the mark, stylish, in the pink of fashion.

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* (1833) 163 Dance a bang-up theatrical cotillion. 1821 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Wife* v. (D.) Thus banged-up, sweeten'd, and clean shav'd. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* vii. 43 His spotted neckcloth knotted in bang-up mode.

Banian (bæ·niăn). Forms: 6 baniane, 7 bannyan, 7–8 bannian, 8–9 banyan, 7– banian. [a. Pg. *banian*, prob. a. Arab. *banyān* (16th c.), ad. Gujarātī *vāṇiyo* man of the trading caste, f. Skr. *vaṇij* merchant. 'The terminal nasal may be taken from the plural form *vāṇiyān*' (Col. Yule).]

1. A Hindoo trader, especially one from the province of Guzerat ('many of which have for ages been settled in Arabian ports, and known by this name'—Col. Yule); sometimes applied by early writers to all Hindoos in Western India.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 310 A Baniane..one of the Indians inhabiting the countrey of Cambaia. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 37 The Bannyans are tawny in complexion, are craftie, faire spoken, exquisite Merchants and superstitious. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 752 The religion of the Banians not permitting them to eat any thing that hath had life. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. Ind.* (1854) 23 Bhyses, or Banians, are the trading class.

2. In Bengal applied to: A native broker attached to a house of business, or a person similarly employed by a private gentleman; now usually called *sircar*.

1687 A. LOVELL *Thevenot's Trav.* III. I. xxxii. 55 Every one hath his banian in the Indies. 1783 BURKE *Sp. E. Ind. Bill* Wks. 1842 I. 293 Mr. Hastings's bannian was, after this auction, found possessed of territories, etc. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. Ind.* (1854) 40 Banians or dubashes (a species of broker to the European houses).

3. A loose gown, jacket, or shirt of flannel, worn in India. (Originally *attrib.* from sense 1.)

1725 in *Harl. Misc.* VIII. 297 (D.) I have lost nothing by it but a banyan shirt, a corner of my quilt, and my bible singed. 1772 GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* xi. iv. (D.) His banyan with silver clasp wrapt round His shrinking paunch. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. Ind.* (1854) 315 Even in the low country a light flannel banian (jacket or shirt) is of service.

4. *attrib.* (in reference to the Banians' abstinence from flesh and sacred estimation of animal life): **Banian-day** (*Naut.*), one on which no meat is served out; **Banian-hospital,** one for animals.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Raud.* xxv. (D.) On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays the ship's company had no allowance of meat, and..these meagre days were called banyan days. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. iii. (1865) 19 We had three banyan to four meat days in the week. 1813 J. FORBES *Orient. Mem.* III. 129 A banian-hospital..where he saw a number of sick oxen, camels, and horses.

5. **Banian-** or **Banyan-tree,** now often simply **Banyan:** the Indian Fig Tree (*Ficus religiosa* or *indica*) a remarkable East Indian tree, the branches of which drop shoots to the ground, that take root and support their parent branches; extending in this way, one tree will often cover a large expanse of ground. [*Banian Tree, Banians' Tree, Tree of the Banians,* was originally a local appellation given by Europeans to an individual tree of this species growing near Gombroon on the Persian Gulf, under which the *Banians,* or Hindu traders settled in that port, had built a little pagoda; thence it was extended to others, and finally taken as the English name of the species. It is not so called in any Indian language.]

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* II. (1638) 122 A Tree (or rather twenty Trees, the boughs rooting and springing up a whole aker together)..named by us the Bannyan Tree, from their adorning and adoring it with ribbons and streamers of varicoloured Taffata. *c* 1650 tr. *Tavernier* I. 255 Near to the city of Ormus was a Bannians tree. [1687 A. LOVELL *Thevenot's Trav.* III. I. xiv. 25 The war-tree..called the tree of banians.] 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 416 The Banian tree of India, the most stupendous effort of vegetable nature. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xii. 212 Most..send down roots from their branches like the banian. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 133 The banyan, or sacred fig of India.

Baning (bē·nin), *vbl. sb.* [f. BANE *v.* + -ING¹.] Poisoning.

1530 TINDALE *Exod.* Prol., Then God sendeth his curses among them, as hunger, dearth, murrain, baning, pestilence.

Banio, obs. form of BAGNIO.

Banish (bæ·niʃ), *v.* Forms: 4 banyse, -isshe, 4–6 -ysshe, 5 bannysshe, 6 -ysche, -ish, banysh(e, -ych, 4– banish. [a. OF. *baniss-* lengthened stem of *banir* (mod. *bannir*):—late L. *bannīre,* f. *bannum* proclamation: see BAN.]

†1. *orig.* To put to the ban, 'proclaim' as an outlaw, to outlaw. *Obs.* [See BANISHED.]

2. To condemn (a person) by public edict or sentence to leave the country; to exile, expatriate: a. with *from, out of.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 522 We are out of our cuntre Banyst. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 13 Whom..her uncle bannysshed fro hys contrey. 1530 PALSGR. 443/2 The kyng hath banysshed hym out of his realme. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 266 Sycorax..from Argier Thou know'st was banish'd. 1848 tr. *Gieseler's Ch. Hist.* II. ii. 109 They had been banished from Rome.

b. with *double obj.* (of person and place).

1494 FABYAN I. ii. 9 He was banysshed the Countre. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* 36 Godescalk was banished Germany. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 295 He that shall be convicted there of is to be banished the kingdom.

c. *simply.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1863 That Tarquyny shulde ybanysshed be there-fore. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxi. 110 Banished an Aristides, for his reputation of Justice. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xv. 227 Clodius had banished Cicero.

3. *gen.* To send or drive away, expel, dismiss imperatively (a person). Const. as in prec.

c 1450 *Compl. Loveres Lyfe* xlvi, Though I be banysshed out of her syght. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xii. 43 (R.) Beyng banyshed from his olde hospitall, he walketh in dry and baren places. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 171 To die, is to be banisht from my selfe. 1593 — 2 *Hen. VI,* II. i. 197, I banish her my Bed. 1732 POPE *Mor. Ess.* III. 330 Banish'd the doctor, and expell'd the friend. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VII. ix. 438 Who had they dared to imitate him..would have been banished society.

4. To drive away, expel, dismiss (a thing).

1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 78 Sithe al manere of Justice and pyte is banshid out of a ladies entente. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 34 Banish hence these abiect lowlie dreames. 1637 MILTON *Comus* 413 And gladly banish squint suspicion. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 263 Industry would have been banish'd the Earth. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 202 Try to recall an absent thought or to banish a present one.

†5. To clear out, empty. Cf. AVOID *v. Obs.*

1494 FABYAN VI. clxvii. 133 [They] banysshed that cytie as they had doon the other. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 17 To banish house of blasphemie, least crosses crosse vnluckelie.

Banished (bæ·niʃt), *ppl. a.* Also 4 (*Sc.*) banyst, 6 -eist. [f. prec. + -ED.]

†1. Outlawed, put to the ban. *Banished man*: an outlaw, a bandit. *Obs.*

[*c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 4129 This forbannuste man Is come the land agan.] 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. li. (1495) A deserte is the lodges of banyssht men and of theues. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* V. iv. 152 These banish'd men, that I haue kept withall. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. II. ii. 104 These banished men lurking upon the confines of the Popes state..make excursions..to doe robberies.

2. Exiled, expatriated; driven away, dismissed.

1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 514 Whensoever this banished and wayfaring soul of mine shall depart hence. 1582 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 274 The uther twa cheefe baneist lords. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xiv. 13 The King doeth not fetch home againe his banished. 1717 POPE *Eloïsa* 52 Some banish'd lover, or some captive maid. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 421 Who had heroically laid down his life for the banished King.

Banisher (bæ·niʃəɹ). [f. as prec. + ER¹.] He who or that which banishes or drives away.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* (R.) Faire Phebus banisher of night. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. v. 89 To be full quit of those my Banishers. 1729 M. BROWNE *Piscat. Eclog.* Ded. (1773) 10 Solitude, soft Banisher of care. 1834 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. i. I. 6 Maupeon, the banisher of Parlements.

Ba·nishing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec.] = next.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. viii. 7 The kynge..defended euery parsone, on payne of banysshyng..that none shulde ..go. 1641 PRYNNE *Prelates Tyrranny* 177 The banishing and exiling of Freemen out of their native country.

Banishment (bæ·niʃmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. The action of authoritatively expelling from the country; a state of exile; expatriation.

1507 *Bk. Gd. Mann.* (W. de W.) B iij, For he..hadde kepte hym from banysshement. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. iii. 22 The Nobles receyue so to heart, the Banishment of that worthy Coriolanus. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xvi. 402 A sentence of banishment was pronounced. 1855 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1875) IV. xxxviii. 333 Some exiles contrived to avoid going to their places of banishment.

2. *gen.* The action of peremptorily sending away; a state of enforced absence; dismissal.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxx. 5 Wo is me yᵗ my banishment endureth so longe. *a* 1744 POPE in *Lady Montague's Lett.* 23 I. 70, I wish..you might pass to your banishment by the most pleasant way. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar.* ii. 23 Their banishment was a sign that dinner was ready.

Banister (bæ·nistəɹ). Also bannister. [corruption of BALUSTER, q.v.; though condemned by Nicholson as 'improper,' by Stuart (*Dict. Archit.* 1830) and Gwilt as 'vulgar,' the term had already taken literary rank, and has now acquired general acceptance.] Usually in *pl.*: Slender upright posts or rails, *esp.* those guarding the side of a staircase, and supporting the handrail; often applied to the whole structure of uprights and handrail.

1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 66 Posts, Rails, Bannisters. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 165 A pair of Stairs..with Walls and Railes and Bannisters. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* V. (1798) 81 The uppermost bannister of the great stairs. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 63 A neat altar-piece, inclosed with rails and banisters. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, He comes down stairs..thumping the banisters all the way. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* 490 He held fast by the banisters, as he descended the stairs.

b. *collect. sing.* = Banisters; cf. BALUSTER 4.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* 344 Going down your staircase, I should be all right so long as I touched the bannister.

Banjo (bæ·ndʒo). Also (earlier) banjore, banjer. [A corruption of BANDORE, through Negro slave pronunciation, *banjō·re, banjō·*.] A stringed musical instrument, played with the fingers, having a head and neck like a guitar, and a body like a tambourine; a modification of the bandore.

[1764 GRAINGER *Sugar-Cane* IV, To the wild banshaw's melancholy sound.] *c* 1790 DIBDIN *Sea-songs* (title), The Negro and his Banjer. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* II. xviii. 7 'What is this, mamma?—It is not a guitar, is it?' 'No, my dear, it is called a banjore; it is an African instrument, of which the negroes are particularly fond.' *a* 1845 *Negro Melodies* (in Bartlett) Dey dance all night to de ole banjo, Wid a cornstalk fiddle, and a shoe-string bow. 1846 *Punch* 26 Sept. 126 The music-master of the regiment has been sent with a cornet-a-piston and a banjo to play to Queen Pomare. 1847 *Ibid.* 27 Feb. 94 The present is the age of bones and banjos.

b. *attrib.*, as in *banjo-player, -playing.*

1847 *Punch* 27 Feb. 94 Bone and banjo minstrels. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Feb. 134/1 A converted banjo-player. *Ibid.*, Banjo-playing being..a negro form of fetish-worship.

Banjoist (bæ·ndʒoist). [f. prec. + -IST.] One who plays a banjo.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 23 Dec., Songs sentimental and comic..arranged by Ballantine (banjoist). 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 740/2 The place of the stately Interlocutor..was filled by the banjoist.

Bank (bæŋk), *sb.*¹ Forms: (1 ? banca), 3–7 banke, (3 *Orm.* bannke), 4 bonc, bonkk(e, 4–5 bonke, (5 bunk(e,) 4–6 bonk, 6 banc, banck(e, 3– bank. [ME. *banke,* prob. a. Old Norse **banke, *banki* = OIcelandic *bakki* ridge, eminence, bank of clouds, of a river, chasm, etc. (whence Da. *bakke,* Sw. *backe,* hillock, hill, rising ground, ascent, acclivity):—OTeut. **bankon-*; cogn. with OTeut. **banki-z,* see BANK² and BENCH; the primary sense of *bank-* being probably 'shelf,' natural or artificial, of earth, rock, sand, or wood. The OE. repr. of *banki, bakki,* would be **banca, *bonca*: a compound *hó(h)banca* in sense of 'heel-bench, couch' actually occurs once in a vocabulary, but this may be, as the sense suggests, one of the class of weak compounds from strong sbs. (cf. *ándaga* from *dæg*); in any case the senses of ME. *banke,* as well as its first appearance in the northern dialect, point to its Scandinavian source.]

I. A raised shelf or ridge of ground, etc.

1. A portion of the surface of the ground raised or thrown up into a ridge or shelf; a lengthened mound with steeply sloping sides. *Hence,* One side or slope of such a ridge or mound. Now chiefly in *hedge-bank.*

c 1200 ORMIN 9210 Whærse iss all unnsmeþe get þurrh bannkess & þurrh græfess. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 521 But flustreden forth as bestes ouer bankes and hilles. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 170 Downe I ley me upone this banke. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 249, I know a banke where the wilde time blowes. *Ibid.* II. ii. 40 Finde you out a bed, For I vpon this banke will rest my head. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 6 Sitting ydle on a sunny banck. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 170 Toyed by each bank and trifled at each stile. 1862 BARNES *Rhymes Dorset Dial.* I. 22 Yollow cowslip-banks.

†2. A high ground, height, hill, fell. *Obs.* exc. in *north. dial.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 906 Bydez here by þys blysful bonc. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 14 On mony bonkkes ful brode Bretayn he settez. *c* 1420 *Anturs Arth.* iv, To beker at the barrens, in bonkes so bare.

b. *Hence*: The slope or acclivity of a hill, a hillside, a brae; a 'hanger.' Still common in the north; cf. *up-bank* = up-hill.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 8 To resteVnder a brod banke bi a bourne syde. *a* 1400 *Death & Life* (Warton) x, And as she

came by the bankes, the boughes .. lowted to that ladye, and layd forth their branches. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 37 There vas ane grene banc ful of rammel grene treis. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 24 Banke of an hill, *proclivitas*. 1631 STOW *Chron.* 1088 Two hills their euen Bankes doe somewhat seeme to stretch. 1808 ANDERSON *Borrowdale Johnnie*, It tuik me nine days and six hours comin up-bank. 1816 MISS AUSTEN *Emma* III. vi. 309 A bank of considerable abruptness & grandeur. 1875 J. A. H. MURRAY *Thos. of Erceldoune* 2 Thomas, lying on Huntley Banks, sees the lady riding by. 1879 *Shropsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Bonk*, a sloping height.

†3. An artificial earthwork, an embankment, *esp.* for military use. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xx. 15 Beseged him .. and made a banke aboute the cite. 1552 HULOET, *Banckes* defensyue againste subundation called Seabanckes or Seadickes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 59 Fenced on the East-side with the bank or rampier of Tarquinius. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xx. 15 They cast vp a banke against the city.

†4. An ant-hill. *Obs.*

1667 E. KING in *Phil. Trans.* II. 425 If either of the other two sorts be put into the black Ants Bank. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 76 We suppose a Bank of Hill Ants to amount .. to six Thousand.

5. A shelving elevation in the sea or the bed of a river, rising to or near the surface, composed of sand, mud, gravel, etc. Also a bed of oysters, mussels, or the like.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vii. 7 But here, vpon this Banke and Schoole of time, Wee'ld iumpe the life to come. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3221/4 Near the Banks of Dunkirk. 1702 *Ibid.* No. 3842/4 Fish from the Bank of Newfoundland. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 437 The Banks (so they call the place where they catch the fish). 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* v. ad fin., No danger of bank or breaker. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 86 Oysters .. in vast numbers, forming what are termed Oyster banks.

6. A long flat-topped mass: e.g. of cloud or mist stretching above the horizon, of piled-up ice or snow, etc.

?*a* 1626 BACON *Charge* 4 (T.) A bank of clouds in the north or west. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxi. 113 On the starboard bow was a bank of mist. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* IV. 201 A long dim formless fog-bank creeping low. 1860 FITZ-ROY in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 342 The first indications of daylight are seen above a bank of clouds.

7. *Mining.* a. 'The face of the coal at which miners are working.' b. 'An ore-deposit or coal-bed worked by surface excavations or drifts above water-level.' Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881.

1862 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Apr. 216 The work is continued in one set until the bank is pierced through, and the next strait set is reached.

II. A bordering slope.

8. The shelving or sloping margin of a river or stream; the ground bordering upon a river.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3495 That he no sank, Til he com to the water bank. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 241 Ouer þe water .. fro bank to bank. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 23 Banke of watyr, *Ripa*. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. i. 50 Tyber trembled vnderneath her bankes. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. ix. 160 Some riuers ouerflow their bankes at some certaine times. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 82 This second bank [of the Jordan] is beset with Bushes and Trees. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 17. 120 The left bank of the glacier. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 5 Geographers have agreed to call that bank which lies upon your right side as you go down towards the sea the right bank.

b. *fig.*

1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 257 Within the banks of his remembrance. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. xi. 33 Liberality should as well have banks as a stream. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* Addr. 13 Like a mighty deluge .. beat down all the Banks of Laws, Vertue, and Sobriety.

†9. The sea-coast or shore. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2717 Þe riche cite .. vpon þe see bonke. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. VII. 135 He sette ones .. his chaier in þe banke of þe see. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* VII. 2807 Brode sailes vp braid; bonkis þai leuyt. *a* 1470 TIPTOFT *Caesar* iii. (1530) 4 The open playne banke of Brytayne. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 437 Fra the West se bank. 1592 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 83 And twice by aukward winde from Englands banke Droue backe againe.

10. A raised or rising edge or margin of a pond, lake, pit, road, railway cutting, or other hollow place; in *Mining*, the surface of the ground at the pit-mouth, or top of the shaft.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 182 The dikes were fulle wide with bankis hie without. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXXII. 12664 When þe prinse was past to þe pit bothum, þe buernes on þe bonk bet hym with stonys. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 262 The fringed Bank [of a lake]. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 206 Daisies on the banks of the road. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Bank*, the ground at the top of a shaft. Ores are brought 'to bank,' *i.e.* 'to grass.'

†11. *spec.* (from 8) The south side of the Thames opposite London [also called *Bankside*], and the brothel-quarter located there (suppressed in 1546).

1536 *Remed. Sedition* 21 As moche shame for an honest man to come out of a tauerne .. as it is here to come from the banke. 1548 CROWLEY in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. I. xvii. 142 Sisters of the Bank, the stumbling-blocks of all frail youth. 1598 STOW *Survey* (1633) 448 On this Banke was sometime the *Bordello* or Stewes.

III. *Comb.*, chiefly *attrib.*, as **Bank cress** (*Herb.*), the Hedge-mustard (*Sisymbrium officinale*); **bank-engine**, the engine at a pit's mouth; **bank-fence**, one consisting of a bank of earth; **bank-fish**, cod from Newfoundland-bank, whence *bank-fishing*, *-fishery*; **bank-harbour**, one protected by banks of mud, sand, etc.; **bank-head**, a pit's mouth (see 10); **bank-high** *a.*, swollen up to the banks; **bank-hook**, a large fishing-hook, baited, and attached by a line to the bank of a stream; **bank-jug**, the Willow Warbler, or Willow Wren; **bank-manager**, the superintendent at a pit's mouth; **bank-martin, -swallow**, the Sand-martin; **bank-smack**, a Newfoundland fishing smack.

1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 14 **Bank cress*, from its growth in hedge banks. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 79/1 Three prizes, one with *Bankfish. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4103/4 Newfoundland *Bank-Fish..equal to the North-Sea Cod. 1882 *Standard* 5 Sept. 4/6 The accumulations on the *'bank head' are lower than is usual, and all the collieries are full of orders. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 28 Oct. 2/4 Streams everywhere are *bank high, and flooded. 1884 *Yorksh. Post* 9 Jan., A bank manager in London or Liverpool was a very different personage from a *bank manager in Staffordshire or the mining regions generally, where he has to superintend the operations at the pit's mouth. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* lix, The *bank-martin terebrates a round and regular hole in the sand or earth. 1655 MOUFFET & BENN. *Health's Impr.* (1746) 188 Be they either House-Swallows, or *Bank-Swallows. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 355 The fishery is carried on .. in larger vessels, called *bank-smacks.

Bank (bæŋk), *sb.*[2] Forms: (1 banca), 3 bonck, baunk, 5–6 banck(e, 6–7 banke, 6– bank. [ME. *baunk, banck*, apparently a. OF. *banc* 'bench' (= Pr. *banc*, It., Sp., Pg. *banco*):—late L. *bancus* bench, 'seamnum,' ad. Teut. *bank, banc* (OS., MHG., MDu. *banc*, OHG. *banch*, G., Du. *bank*):—OTeut. **banki-z* BENCH; cognate with BANK *sb.*[1]:—OTeut. **bankon-*. If however OE. *hó(h)banca* 'heel-bench, couch, sofa,' was really a compound of an OE. **banca* (see prec.), the ME. word might be the lineal descendant of that, subsequently identified with the Fr. *banc*. The true native equivalent is BENCH:—OE. *benc*.]

†1. A long seat for several to sit on, a bench, or form; a platform or stage to speak from. *Obs.* (Cf. *mountebank*.)

[*a* 1050 in Wright *Voc.* (W.) 280 *Sponda*, hobanca.] 1205 LAY. 25185 Þa spæc Angel þe king .. And stod uppen ane boncke [1250 vp on benche]. 1527 in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xxvi. 54 Where was prepared a bancke with quyssons and carpets. 1605 B. JONSON *Volp.* II. ii. (1616) 467 Fellowes, to mount a banke! Did your instructor .. neuer discourse to you Of the Italian mountebankes? 1661 HEYLIN *Hist. Ref.* II. iii. 69 Twelve Levites standing on the bank or stage. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 59 A State-Quack, that mounts his Bank in some obscure Nook, and vapours what Cures he could do on the Body politic.

2. A seat of justice; = BENCH. *Bank Royal*: King's Bench. *Common Bank*: Common Pleas. (Cf. also BANCO *sb.*) *arch.* or *Obs.*

1275 *Act* 3 *Edw. I*, xlvi, Les Justices al Baunk le Roi & Justices de Baunk a Westm. *c* 1450 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 228 Fewe can ascape hit of the banck rialle. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. lxvii. (1739) 263 Tryals in the common Bank, or other Courts at Westminster. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 368 The Courts and Benches, or Banks of Justices. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 1109 General days in Bank in real Actions. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 277 Days in bank, *dies in banco*, days of appearance in the court of common pleas.

3. The bench occupied by the rowers of each oar in a galley. (So in Fr., It., Ger.)

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 169 The gally had .. at euery banke or oare seuen men to rowe. 1687 B. RANDOLPH *Archipel.* 54 Every time that they tugg the oar they rise with their bodys, and fall back on the banks. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. ii. 224 Their Galeot (which had but eighteen Banks on a side). 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 384 Awake, My men, and take your seats upon the banks.

4. *catachr.* A rank or tier of oars; used chiefly in reference to the ancient galleys, which had several tiers one above another.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. i. § 6. 296 One of the Carthaginian Gallies, of fiue bankes. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 86 Gallies, with two banks of Oars upon a side. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* IV. xci. 67 Dionysius supplied his gallies with five banks of rowers. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* IV. xiii. 387 Several orders or banks of oars, which .. being fixed at the back of each other, ascended gradually in the manner of stairs. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* v. 114 Each ship had double banks for twelve oars a side.

5. A row of keys on an organ.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 272/1 What an organist would call a 'bank' of ivory keys.

†6. A shelf. (Cf. G. *bücherbank*, etc.) *Obs. rare.*

1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Ep.* 125 A banke of olde bookes.

7. A bench or table used in various trades; *esp.* in *Printing*, the table on which the sheets are laid before or after printing. (Cf. It. *banco*.)

1565 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* xi. § 4 The same Cap [shall] be first well scoured and closed, upon the Bank. 1867 *N. & Q.* 30 Nov. 432 When a man is about to work a block of stone, he places it upon a stool or stout table..termed a 'bank.'

8. a. The floor of a glass-melting furnace. b. A pottery.

1880 CH. MASON *Forty Shires* 156 Each manufactory [of pottery] is called a 'bank.'

9. A creel for holding rows of bobbins of cotton.

Bank (bæŋk), *sb.*[3] Forms: 5–7 banke, 6 bancke, 7 banque, banck, 7– bank. [Early mod. E. *banke*, a. F. *banque*, ad. It. *banca* fem., used side by side, and in same sense, with *banco* masc.; ad. Teut. *bank, banc*, bench: see prec. word. The double form and gender in Romanic, cf. It., Sp., Pg. *banco, banca*, Pr. *banc, banca*, F. *banc, banche*, are apparently original (see med.L. *bancus, banca*, in Du Cange), and due to the double gender of the German: OHG. *der, diu banch*, MHG. *der, die banc*, early mod. and dial. G. *der, die bank*. The original meaning 'shelf, bench' (see BANK[1] and [2], and BENCH) was extended in It. to that of 'tradesman's stall, counter, money-changer's table, *mensa argentaria*, τράπεζα,' whence 'money-shop, bank,' a use of the word which passed, with the trade of banking, from Italy into other countries. In this sense, It. uses both *banco* and *banca*, Sp. and Pg. the masc. *banco*; but in F. the It. fem. *banca* was adapted as *banque*, whence Eng. *banke, bank*. The word is thus ultimately identical with BENCH and BANK[2], and cognate with BANK[1].

(Although, in It., *monte* 'mount, heap, amount, stock,' was used in some of the senses of 'bank,' the notion that the name *banco, banca*, originated in a German rendering of *monte* is erroneous: G. *bank* had no such sense as 'mount, heap,' only that of 'bench, shelf.' Rather is it the fact, that in the development of banking, the *banco* of the money-changer, and the *monte* or 'joint-stock capital' were at length combined, and *bank* applied in Eng. to both.)

I. A money-dealer's table, counter, or shop.

†1. The table or counter of a money-changer or dealer in money. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1567 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 462 Christ ouerthrew the Exchangers bankes, meaning thereby, that there may be no coine in the Church, but only Spirituall. 1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 98 Christ ouerthrew the exchaungers banckes. 1598 FLORIO, *Banco*, a bench, a marchants banke, or counting house, a counter. 1611 COTGR., *Banque*, a banke, where money is let out to vse: or lent, or returned by exchange: also, the table whereon such money is told. 1846 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. xxvii. 72 These established their banks or tables in the forum, like ordinary bankers.

†2. The shop, office, or place of business of a money-dealer. (Cf. BANKER[2] 1 a, b.) Now merged in 7 a.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. iv, There was a .. chaungeour .. A man cam to hym and sayd and affermyd that he had delyueryd in to his banke v hondred floryns of gold to kepe. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xix. 23 Wherfore then gauest not thou my money into the banke [Gr. τράπεζα; WYCLIF, borde; COVERDALE, exchaunge Banke]? 1552 HULOET, Bancke of exchaunge, *Argentaria*. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. xi. 21 Exchangers of Money made the temple to be the market and the banke.

II. An amount or stock of money.

†3. A sum of money, an amount (It. *monte*); a 'pile.' (Cf. 'mounts of coin' in last quot.) *Obs.*

1515 BARCLAY *Eglogs* i. (1570) A v/3 Where shall I..some little banke procure, That from the bagge and staffe mine age may be sure. 1652 BROME *Jov. Crew* I. Wks. 358 Cash; which added Unto your former Banck, makes up in all Twelve thousand and odd pounds. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 146 He had got a great bank of money to be prepared. 1758 J. BLAKE *Mar. Syst.* 68 The .. payments will constitute a bank, or nest egg. [Cf. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1753) 128 And bring in Mounts of Coin His Mints to feed, And Banquers (trafics chief suporters) breed.]

†b. *esp.* A sum to draw upon. *Obs.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxiv. 225 S. Paul finds a constant bank for Ministers Maintenance lockt up in a Ceremoniall Law. 1665 S. BING in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 310 IV. 24 To extend your charity to the outrunning the bank you honoured me with.

†c. A batch of paper-money. *Obs.* (exc. *Hist.*)

1878 F. WALKER *Money* xv. 319 In 1738 a Bank of £100,000 was issued with new provisions for securing the interest of the mortgages.

4. In games of hazard, the amount or pile of money which the player who plays against all the others, *e.g.* the proprietor of the gaming-table, has before him.

c 1720 POPE *Basset-T.* 78 When Kings, Queens, Knaves, are set in decent rank: Expos'd in glorious heaps the tempting Bank. *c* 1750 H. WALPOLE in *Harper's Mag.* July (1884) 258/1 He saw neither the bank nor his own cards. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lvi. (1884) 548 He had seen his friend..lose eighteen thousand at a sitting, and break the bank three nights running at Paris. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* vii. 175 It is certainly playing against the bank.

†5. An amount made up by the contributions of many; a joint stock or capital. *Obs.*

1625 BACON *Usury, Ess.* (Arb.) 545 Let it be no Banke or Common Stocke, but euery Man be Master of his owne Money. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 11 They advance trade whersoever they com; with the banks of mony. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 129 The stock in each man is small, and.. individuals would do better to avail themselves of the general bank and capital of nations and of ages.

†6. An amount so contributed for lending to the poor; a loan-bank; whence the modern pawnbroker's establishment (Fr. *mont de piété*). *Obs.*

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law Merch.* II. xiii. 335 In Italie there are *Montes pietatis*, that is to say, Mounts or Bankes of Charitie, places where great summes of money are by legacies given for reliefe of the poore, to borrow vpon pawnes. 1646 BENBRIGGE *Vsura Accom.* 3 For their [the poor's] rescue may be collected *Mons pietatis, sive charitatis*, a Banke of piety or charity..a certaine summe of money, or things..which is laid up for the reliefe of the poore, either by one rich man, or by many. 1659 TORRIANO *Dict.*, *Monte di pietà*, a publick stock or bank maintained for the relief of the poor, where pawns may be taken. 1663 GER-

BIER *Counsel* E j a, A Bank of Loane in that part of the Suburbs of this great City.

fig. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. ix. 110 The talent which God hath intrusted to us in the banks of nature and grace. 1704 E. ARWAKER *Embass. Heav.* ix, Is not thy Bank of Blessings yet dismay'd, To Lend, where so unthankfully Repaid?

III. (Ordinary modern sense.)

7. An establishment for the custody of money received from, or on behalf of, its customers. Its essential duty is the payment of the orders given on it by the customers; its profits arise mainly from the investment of the money left unused by them.

a. Banks (in England) may be divided into—

a. Private Banks, carried on by one or more (in Great Britain not exceeding *ten*) persons in partnership. Cf. sense 2 above.

b. Joint-Stock Banks, of which the capital is subscribed by a large number of shareholders. (Cf. sense 5 above). Of these the greatest is..

c. The Bank of England, shortly 'The Bank,' a corporation of subscribers and contributors to a capital sum of £1,200,000, to whom a charter was granted in 1694 (by the name or style of 'the Governor and Company of the B. of E.'), on condition of their lending that sum to the Government, with certain privileges now no longer existing, or maintained only for the benefit of the State. Its duties are to manage the service of the public debt, to receive and account for the revenue when collected, and to provide and attend to the automatically regulated issue of legal tender notes. Its banking business is of the same nature as that of the other joint-stock or private banks, its chief customer being the Government.

[Cf. 1526 in 2. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xix. 23 Haue deliuered foorth my money to the kepers of the banke. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Jew of M.* IV. i, In Florence, Venice, Antwerp..Have I debts owing; and..Great sums of money lying in the hanco.] 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law Merch.* I. xx. 131 A Banke is properly a collection of all the readie money of some Kingdome, into the hands of some persons licensed thereunto by publicke authoritie. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) III. vii. § 10. 344 The bank of all Greece which he had sent for from Delos. 1849 SAXE *Poems, Times* 373 Always abundance of gold in the Banks. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxx. 397 The temples of the ancient world were the banks in which private possessors deposited their most precious effects. 1876 B. PRICE *Currency & B.* 102, I defined a bank to be an institution for the transfer of debts.

a. 1694 (*title*) Brief account of the intended Bank of England. 1720 SWIFT *Irish Manuf.* Wks. 1761 III. 14, I cannot forbear saying one word upon a thing they call a *bank*, which I hear is projecting in this town. 1828 TAYLOR *Money Syst. Eng.* 138 The Bank of England had parted with six or eight millions of gold at the current mint price. 1834 GILBART *Hist. Bank.* 95 The number of private country banks, and branches of private banks, in England and Wales is 638. 1881 H. H. GIBBS *Double Standard* 69 The result would really be .. that the Bank would always hold both Silver and Gold bullion.

b. Bank of deposit, a bank that receives lodgements of money. **Bank of issue or circulation**, a bank which issues its own notes or promises to pay; in Great Britain a bank to which the right of issue was continued by the Acts of 1844–45. **Branch bank**, a branch-office of a bank, established to give banking facilities to a locality at a distance from the head-office. **Savings-bank**, a bank of which the express object is to take charge of the savings of the poorer classes, or of small sums of money.

1834 GILBART *Hist. Bank.* 109 The establishment of branch banks may be considered as the effect of the formation of joint-stock banks. *Ibid.* 133 Similar accusations may be as justly advanced against banks of deposit as against banks of circulation. 1863 HAYNE *Dict. Dates* 67 The branch banks of the Bank of England in the chief towns of the kingdom..have all been formed since 1828.

c. *fig.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 543 As affliction is a furnace, so is it a banque: Job had twice as much after he had lost all as before. *a* 1716 LOUTH (J.) Pardons and indulgences..out of the common bank and treasury of the church.

† **d.** *In bank*: in a bank or the bank, at one's bankers'. Also *fig.*: in store. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. xi. I. (1850) 387 He which sheweth mercy to the poore doth lay his money in banke to the Lord. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law Merch.* II. xi. 335 The paiments by Assignement in Banke without handling of moneys. 1646 EVANCE *Noble Order* 13 The benefits..in hand, besides the blessings that are in banck. 1753 WHITEFIELD in *Scots Mag.* May 214/1 The young man has the balance in bank.

8. *Comb.*: **a.** attrib. or obj. genitive, as *bank-accountant, -building, -charter, -clerk, -coffer, -counter, -director, -manager, -master* (obs.).

c 1618 FLETCHER *Pilgr.* I. 51 Rogues and Beggars have got the trick now to become Banckmasters. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 103 The bank-coffers are drained of gold. 1828 TAYLOR *Money Syst. Eng.* 193 That the bank directors be required to pay their notes on demand in gold at the market price. 1834 GILBART *Hist. Bank.* 30 In 1708 the Bank charter was extended or renewed until the expiration of twelve months. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 526 Behind the bank-counter. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* xlii. 151 The bank manager from Barchester.

b. Special combinations:

Bank annuities, a technical term for certain British government funds; usually, the Consolidated 3 per cent. Annuities, or 'consols'; **bank-cheque**, a cheque or order to pay issued upon a bank; **bank-circulation**, a name applied to receipts given by the Bank of England to contributors to the loan made to the Government in 1751, which circulated as paper currency; **bank-court**, the weekly meeting of the Governor and Directors of the Bank of England, or other joint-stock bank; *also*, the general court of proprietors; **bank-credit**, a credit opened for any person by a correspondent of a bank, to enable the former to draw for the amount; **bank-money** (cf. BANCO *a.*); *also*, money in the bank; **bank-paper**, bank-notes in circulation; bills of exchange accepted by a banker; **bank-parlour**, the court-room of the Bank of England; the room in which a banker or bank-manager does business with borrowers; **bank-post**, a kind of writing-paper used for foreign correspondence; **bank-rate**, the rate per cent. per annum fixed from time to time by the Bank of England, at which the company is prepared to discount bills of exchange having not more than 95 days to run; **bank-receipt**, *formerly*, a receipt given by the Bank of England on its formation, for money deposited to be drawn against; *now*, an acknowledgement given by a banker for money deposited on a current account; **bank-stock**, the capital stock of the Bank of England, being the aggregate of the shares therein owned by the various proprietors; its original amount was £1,200,000; it is now £14,553,000; **bank-token**, a token issued by a bank to serve for payments, on its responsibility, during a scarcity of silver coin; **bankward** *a.* and *adv.*, towards the bank. See also BANK-BILL, -BOOK, -HOLIDAY, -NOTE.

1803 JEFFERSON in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. (1885) 541/2, I enclose you a *bank-check for twenty-two and a half dollars. 1753 *Scots Mag.* May 262/1 *Bank-circulation *al.* 15*s.* prem. 1834 GILBART *Hist. Bank.* 38 In 1751, in order to raise the sum promised to be lent to the Government, the bank established what was called '*Bank Circulation.' 1752 HUME *Balance of Trade, Ess.* (1817) I. 318 An invention of this kind, which was fallen upon some years ago by the banks of Edinburgh..called a *Bank-Credit. 1636 HEALEY *Theophrast.* 79 He, that boastes upon the Exchange, that he hath store of *banke mony. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. I. iii. 17 A ducat which passes for seven marks current, is worth but six *bank money. *Ibid.* vii. 35 He sells his *bank-money for current money. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 411 They imagine that our flourishing state in England is owing to that *bank-paper, and not the *bank-paper to the flourishing condition of our commerce. 1884 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Clipper* 30 Oct. /3 The caution which has prevailed .. in *bank parlors is not at all relaxed. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 397 The ordinary Saxe paper will answer very well, as will also..*Bank-post. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. vi. 361 The *Bank-rate of discount, is the measure, at any particular time, of the value of money. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3902/4 A *Bank Receipt .. promising to be accountable to John Radhams for 4 Notes for 50*l.* each. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 9 The Market Price varies as does the *Bank Stock. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 243 ¶ 6 How went *Bank-Stock to Day at 'Change? 1812 *Examiner* 21 Sept. 607/2 Convicted of uttering 3*s.* *Bank-tokens, knowing them to be false. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 3 In the full tide of one's *bank-ward voyage.

Bank (bæŋk), *v.*[1] [f. BANK *sb.*[1]]

I. 1. *trans.* To form a bank to; to border, edge, hem in as a bank.

1590 GREENE *Neuer too Late* (1600) 23 A silent streame..Banckt about with choyce of flowers. 1727 THOMSON *Summer* 660 Burning sands, that bank the shrubby vales. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* V. xxii, A ridge of rocks that bank'd its side.

† **2.** *intr.* To border *upon*. *Obs.*

1598 STOW *Surv.* vii. (1603) 68 The next Tower or Castle, banckiting [*sic*] also on the riuer of Thames. *Ibid.* xxxviii. (1603) 336 This Castle banketh on the River Thames.

3. *trans.* To confine within a bank. Also *fig.*

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 70 Kept and preserved by banking and new fencing in. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 388 The prince and people..Both being bank'd in their respective station. 1883 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Nov. 75/1 The river is banked high on either side.

4. *Watchmaking*: **a.** *trans.* To confine the movements of the escapement, which is the function of the two banking-pins in a watch. **b.** *intr.* To impinge against the banking-pins; said of the escapement (or of the watch).

1765 LUDLAM in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 207 The brass pin .. is for the other arm of the beam to bank against. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 20 The escapement may be banked through the spring. *Ibid.* 74 If the watch persistently banks, it is an indication that the balance is too light.

II. † **5.** To coast, to skirt. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* V. ii. 104, I haue bank'd their Townes?

6. To bring ashore, to land.

1873 G. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* II. 11 Scarcely giving a flap of the tail till they were banked.

7. To shelter under a bank.

1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* I. 110 As decoy men say, they are then comfortably banked.

III. 8. *trans.* To heap or pile *up*.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* iv. 59 They had banked up the snow. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxiii. 317 The clouds had got banked up in great billows of vapour.

9. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To rise *up* into banks.

1870 *Daily News* 28 Dec., The smoke..was still banking up in large clouds. 1883 BLACK in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 69/2 Clouds begin to bank up.

10. To make up a fire, by covering it with a heap of fuel so pressed down that it will remain a long time burning slowly.

1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 330 The fires had been banked. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* ii. 277 Fire carefully banked up with damp cinders.

11. *To bank out*: to empty out (coal as drawn from the pit) into a heap.

1851 in *Coal-tr. Terms Northumbld. & Durh.* 6.

Bank, *v.*[2] [f. BANK *sb.*[3]]

1. *intr.* To keep a bank, act as a banker. (Chiefly in ppl. adj. and vbl. sb., as in *banking-house*, etc.)

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Banker*, a person who banks, that is, negotiates and trafficks in money.

2. *intr.* To deposit money or keep an account with a banker.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley* I. i. 4 A man who brings a splendid capital, and will, no doubt, bank with us at D——. 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* vi. 103 You'll have to bank with me to the extent of tickets home.

3. *trans.* To deposit in a bank. Also, to convert into current money, 'realize.'

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 11 Oct., Those who have..banked their greenbacks. 1868 *Daily News* 2 Sept., If parliament were to bank this whole estate.

4. *intr.* To form a 'bank' at a gaming-table; to play against all comers.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V. xiii. 239 The plan will be for two to bank against the table.

Ba·nkable, *a.* [f. BANK *sb.*[3] or *v.*[2]] Receivable at a bank, as in 'bankable securities.'

† **Ba·nkage.** *Obs.* [? f. BANK *sb.*[1] + -AGE.] ? A landing duty.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. 113 His Prædia .. were tributes, tolles, portage, bankage, stackage..and such like.

Bank-bill. [See BANK *sb.*[3] and BILL.] **a.** Formerly, and still sometimes in the provinces, and in U. S., synonymous with BANK-NOTE. **b.** A bill drawn by one bank upon another, payable at a future date, or on demand; synonymous with *banker's draft*. † **c.** (*Sealed*) *Bank Bill*: a form of bill or note, bearing interest, issued by the Bank of England at its foundation, but long since discontinued. **d.** *Bank Post Bill*: a bill, usually at seven days' sight, issued by the Bank of England for convenience of transmission through the post.

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3166/4 A Bank Bill for 100*l.* with Interest at 2*d.* a day. *Ibid.* No. 3234/4 Bank Seal Bills, payable with Interest at the Rate of 6 per Cent. per Annum. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 26 ¶ 9 If I have not left..Bank Bills for 200*l.* 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4875/4 Lost..a Sealed Bank Bill of 100*l.* at 6 per Cent. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 336 To stuff the nation with this fine commodity of bank-bills and chequer-notes. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 130 Bank bill, a note on the bank, which being accepted by a cashier, will be paid when due. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Dec. 820/2 The amount of Bank of England Notes and Bank Post Bills now in circulation. 1863 HAYDN *Dict. Dates* 67 Bank bills were paid in silver, 1745. The first bank post-bills were issued 1754. 1878 SYMONDS *Shelley* 85 The ..story of his having once constructed a boat out of a bank-post bill.

Bank-book. [See BANK *sb.*[3]] **a.** One of the books in which the transactions of a bank are entered. **b.** A book furnished by a banker to each customer, containing a transcript of his account in the Bank Ledger, also called *Pass-book*. (In both senses *Banker's Book* is also used.)

1714 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5266/10 Lost..Mr. Salamon of Moses Pereira's Bank Book. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. I. vii. 35 To see that his accounts agree with those of the bank books. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 28/2 I've left you my bank-book.

Banked (bæŋkt), *ppl. a.* [f. BANK *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1]]

1. Having a bank or banks.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 108 A hollow-bank'd brooke. 1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 11 One acre plain or bancked. 1881 EDITH COXON *Basil Plant* II. 24 The banked hedge skirting the field.

2. Heaped, piled up; esp. in *Banked up*, said also of a fire when covered up with fresh fuel so as to burn away but slowly.

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* B vj, Ritche in banqued golde. 1868 H. LEE *B. Godfrey* lvii. 327 Banked-up..clouds.

† **Ba·nker**[1]. *Obs.* 4–7; also 3 **bancour**, **banquer(e, bankewere, bankqwer, banwher**, 6 **banckwarre, bankard, bynker**. [a. AF. **banquer, *banker* = ONF. *bankier, banquier, bancquier*, f. *banc* bench.] A covering, generally of tapestry, for a bench or chair.

1311 *Chart. Finchall* (1837) App. 4, Iiij banker. 1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 5 An Halle, with docere, costers and bankers. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xv. (Gibbs MS.) 38 On þe bare grounde, ffor þare hadde he neyther banker ne cuschyne. *c* 1420 *Anturs Arth.* XXXV. 2 With beddus brauderit o brode, and bankers y-dy3te. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Houlat* xix. 9 Braid burdis and benkis, ourbeld vith bancouris of gold. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 20 Bankqwer, Bankewere, *bancarium, dorsorium*. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (1855) 4 The dosers alle of camaca, The bankers alle of taffeta. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 244 The hangyng bankers and cussyons in my halle. 1534 *Lincolnsh. Ch. Furn.* 186 A olde bankard made of an olde carpett. 1541 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) I. 176, Ij fformes with ij bankers. 1574 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 248 A hawlinge, a

bynker of wannes, and ij fox skynnes. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, iv. Sched., Bankers of Verdure, the dozen pieces, iv*l*.

Banker[2] (bæ·ŋkəɹ). Also 6 bankor, 7 bancker, banquer, 7–8 banquier. [f. BANK *sb.*[3] + -ER, after F. *banquier*, freq. used in Eng. in 17th c.]

1. The keeper or manager of a BANK *sb.*[3]

†**a.** *orig.* A money-changer; *then*, one who dealt in bills of exchange, giving drafts and making remittances. *Obs.*

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1385/2 In the temple, he had ouerthrowen the bankers tables. 1591 PERCIVALL *Span. Dict.*, *Banquero*, a bankor, an exchanger of money, *Argentarius*. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* VI. 271 One Philippus, a bancker, or one that dealt in the exchange of money. *c* 1654 FLECKNOE *Trav.* 103 in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 328 Our English money, current with much adoe in neighbouring countries .. but farther off you must go to Banquiers of your own nation, or none will take it of your hands. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 91 Monyers .. lately called Bankers.

†**b.** *subseq.* One who also received money in deposit, and lent it upon interest, acting as an intermediary between borrowers and lenders. *Obs.*

1553 UDALL *Roister D.* I. i. (Arb.) 11 Truely of all men he is my chiefe banker, Both for meate and money. 1611 COTGR., *Argentier* .. a Banker, one that lendeth, or exchangeth, money for gaine. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. § 64 To embogge himselfe in the Bankers and Usurers Bookes. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 291/1 He deposited some Money in the hands of a Banquier. 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* 166 (1875) II. 356 Voted that .. all money in the hand of banquiers shall pay 15*s.* per 100*l.* 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 232 The provinces [of Rome] were overrun by publicans .. confiscators, usurers, bankers.

Hence (in its beginnings not separable from the prec.): **c.** *mod.* The proprietor or one of the proprietors of a private bank; the manager or one of the managing body of a joint-stock bank; in *pl.* a joint stock banking company.

Bankers' Books, Books of Account, etc., extracts from which are admissible as evidence in a British Court of Law under 'The Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1876.' *Banker's Book* also = *Bank Pass-book*.

1670–1 Act 22 *Chas. II.* in Blount *Law Dict.* s.v., Whereas several persons, Goldsmiths and others, by taking or borrowing great sums of mony, and lending out the same again, for extraordinary hire and profit, have gained and acquired to themselves the reputation and name of Bankers. 1671 DRYDEN *Even. Love* Epil., And Banquier-like, each day Accept new Bills, and he must break, or pay. 1727 SWIFT *State Irel.* Wks. 1761 III. 174 The daily increase of bankers, who may be a necessary evil in a trading country, but so ruinous in ours. 1761 *Gentl. Mag.* XXXI. 601 Imposed on a young man, a banker's-clerk. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 153 There were not..twelve bankers shops at that time out of London. 1843 DICKENS *Chr. Carol* 18 Scrooge took his melancholy dinner .. and beguiled the rest of the evening with his banker's-book. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* VII. 42 You..deposit your money at a private banker's, or in the Bank of England. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* 79 As money rises in value, the balances in the hands of bankers decrease.

2. Applied to a contributor to a *Mons Pietatis*: see BANK *sb.*[3] 6.

1646 BENBRIGGE *Usura Accom.* 11 Neither Banke nor Bankers (as I may call the Contributors) can conceive they suffer any losse by .. lending to the poor freely: because what they even give .. is lent in Usury to the Lord.

3. One who keeps the 'bank' in a gambling house; the dealer, in some games of chance.

1826 HOR. SMITH *Gal. & Grav.* in *Casquet Lit.* 1877 I. 325/1 Each banker was provided with a *ratean*, or rake. 1850 BOHN *Handbk. Games* 328 *Commerce* .. After determining the deal, the dealer, styled also the banker, shuffles the pack. *Ibid.* 342 *Rouge et noir* .. To form the game, it is necessary that there should be a banker, or *tailleur* (Dealer), who represents him, and players, the number of whom is unlimited. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 30 Aug. 809/2 Each banker pays 1 per cent. and the punters 5*s.* each.

Banker[3] (bæ·ŋkəɹ). [f. BANK *sb.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. [Cf. F. *banquier* in same sense.] A ship employed in cod-fishing on the Bank of Newfoundland.

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 107/1 Who in Crusing, lighted upon a French Banker which he took. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4712/3 A French Banker of fourteen Guns, laden with Fish, arrived there from Newfoundland. 1769 in FALCONER *Dict. Marine.*

2. A labourer who makes banks of earth, ditches, etc. (Chiefly used in the eastern counties of England.)

1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 632 In the fen countries the labourers are denominated bankers. *a* 1821 in *Times* 25 Aug. (1870) 4/6 A poor man, a witness in court, said in answer to the same question [What he was?] 'a banker.' The Judge..remarked, 'We cannot have any absurdity.' 1873 PEACOCK in *N. & Q.* Ser. IV. XII. 274 Some 'bankers' who were engaged in widening a drain.

3. *Hunting.* A horse which can jump on and off field banks too large to be cleared. (Cf. *fencer*.)

Generally with qualification, as 'In following the hounds in Devonshire, you must ride a good banker.'

4. (*in Australia*). A river full to the brim.

Ba·nker[4]. [f. BANK *sb.*[2] bench; in senses a, b. perh. a perversion of It. *banco* a (statuary's) bench.]

a. A wooden bench used in bricklaying for dressing bricks. **b.** A stone bench used by masons for hewing on. **c.** A local name for a pile of Purbeck stone from the quarry.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 246 A Banker, to cut the Bricks upon, which is a piece of Timber about six foot long ..fixt..about three foot high from the Floor. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 167 *note*, A Banker in a mason's yard is a square stone of a suitable size, made use of as a work bench.

1832 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 46 The Master-builder .. once laid a shilling on his 'banker.' 1881 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 6/3 The immense masses of stone called 'bankers' that line Swanage shore. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 244/1 The stone .. has to be removed from the 'bankers' in carts.

Bankerdom (bæ·ŋkəɹdəm). [see -DOM.] The class or body of bankers; the banking interest.

1863 DICEY *Federal St.* I. 170 The *Herald*, supported by the bankerdom of the North.

Bankeress (bæ·ŋkərés). *nonce-wd.* [see -ESS.] A female banker; a banker's wife.

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. XXIV. 229, I dined there a couple of months ago, and the bankeress said something about you. 1883 *American* V. 200 The late Countess of Jersey was only received on sufferance in some houses in Vienna, because she was a bankeress.

†**Ba·nkering,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. BANKER[2]; cf. *carpentering*.] Occupation as a banker, banking.

1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 51 Before this way of private bankering came up.

Banket, -etter, etc.: see BANQUET.

Ba·nk-fu·ll, *a.* Full to the bank or brink.

c 1581 J. FALKNER in *Eng. Mech.* 4 Feb. (1870) 500/2 The same water in the morning before was bankefull. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 169 (1862) I. 397 A little of God would make my soul bankfull. 1865 MILTON & CHEADLE *N.W. Passage* 275 This river was..bank full with glacier water.

Bank ho·liday. [See BANK *sb.*[3] and HOLIDAY.] A day on which banks are legally closed, so as to afford a holiday to those employed in them. (Bills payable on these days are paid on the following day.)

Certain Saints' days and anniversaries, to the number in all of about 33 days per annum, were kept as Holidays at the Bank of England. In 1834 these holidays were reduced to Good Friday, the 1st of May, 1st of November, and Christmas Day. By Sir John Lubbock's Act, passed in 1871, the following bank-holidays were constituted in Great Britain: *In England and Ireland*, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, the first Monday in August, the 26th of December (Boxing Day); *in Scotland*, New Year's Day, the first Monday in May, the first Monday in August, Christmas Day. When any of these days falls on Sunday, the Monday following is the bank-holiday.

1871 *Act* 34 *Vict.* xvii. (*title*) An Act to make provision for Bank Holidays. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 103 These two main fairs are the Bank Holidays of rural life.

Banking (bæ·ŋkiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [Several distinct formations, from BANK in various senses.]

1. The business of a banker; the keeping or management of a bank.

1735 BERKELEY *Querist* (L.) Banking brings no treasure into the kingdom. 1834 GILBART *Hist. Banking* 9 So early as the year 1349 .. banking was carried on by the drapers of Barcelona. 1883 H. MACLEOD *Banking* VI. § 3 The very essence of 'Banking' is to receive money as a Mutuum.

b. *attrib.*

1779 ARNOT *Hist. Edin.* IV. iv. (1816) 411 Those abuses which had crept into the banking business. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 20 Without regard to banking hours. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 33 The primary cause which makes England the great banking centre of the world. 1881 *Builder* 8 Oct. (*Advt.*), Solid Mahogany Banking Counter.

2. The construction of banks or embankments.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., With respect to the water which is to be kept out, this is called banking. 1818 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 181 Banking, hedging, they know nothing about. They have no idea of the use of a bill-hook.

3. Embankment.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXV. (1856) 321, I observed one spot where the banking remained.

4. Fishing on the Newfoundland (or other) Bank.

1842 SIR J. PARK *Mar. Insur.* I. ii. 100 § 2 Upon their arrival, ships are..employed in banking. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. I. v. 273 After their arrival at Newfoundland, engaged for some time in fishing (called banking).

5. In *Watchmaking*: Limitation of the motion of the balance, by the *banking-pins* or *-screw*.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 7 Jan. 403/1 It consists in placing the banking pins at the tail of the lever. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 386/2 In this escapement it is necessary to limit the motion of the balance to one half turn, measured from its repose, which is technically called 'banking.' 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch and Clockm.* 29 [The] Banking Screw [is] .. an adjustable screw in the chronometer escapement.

6. *Banking-ground* (in *U. S. lumber-trade*): a place where logs are brought to a river bank.

1880 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 28 Jan., The banking ground is about 125 feet above the bed of the river.

Ba·nking, *ppl. a.* [f. BANK *v.* + -ING[2].] That keeps a bank or follows the profession of a banker.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. Wks. (1851) 65 That banking den of theeves. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Impr.* 18 Any of the banking Goldsmiths or Merchants.

Ba·nking-house. A house in which banking operations are carried on; a mercantile firm engaged in banking or some branch of it.

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 129, *Banking-house*, a receptacle for people's money for commercial purposes. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. I. 97 Became a partner in the banking-house of Down, Thornton, and Free. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 490 The days when there was not a single banking house in the city of London. 1879 ESCOTT *England* I. 233 The difference existing between the two classes of business—a banking house and a bank.

Bankless (bæ·ŋklés), *a.* [f. BANK *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Having no banks or borders.

1612 J. DAVIES *Muse's Sacr.* 15 (D.) For thou of beauty art the banckless Sea. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 143 Lost .. amidst bankless, boundless marsh.

Bankman, obs. form of BANKSMAN.

Bank-note. [See BANK *sb.*[3], and NOTE.] A promissory note given by a banker: *formerly*, one payable at a fixed date and to a specified person; *now*, one payable to bearer on demand, and intended to circulate as money.

(Their issue is now regulated by Act 7 & 8 Vict. cap. 32.)

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3046/4 A Bank Note for 17*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* payable to Philip Wheake. 1714 *Ibid.* No. 5239/3 Lost .. 10 Bank Circulation Notes .. none of them payable for several Months. *Ibid.* No. 5271/4 Four Circular Bank Notes for 100*l.* each, all payable to Mr. Pope .. or Bearer, with Interest. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* (1812) II. 116 So prudent, numbers each bank-note and jewel. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Sept. 622/2 What is a bank note but a promise to pay the bearer a certain quantity of gold? 1870 BOWEN *Logic* IX. 274 Money may mean either specie, or bank-notes, or currency consisting of a mixture of these two.

fig. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* V. 9 If speech is the banknote for an inward capital of culture.

Bankrupt (bæ·ŋkrʌpt), *sb.* Forms: 6 **banke rota, banckroupt(e, banckerout, banquerowpte, banqweroute**, 6–7 **banckrout, banque-, banqrout(e, banke-, bankrout(e, bankerupt, 7 bankcrout, banck-, banquerupt, (bankrup, banker-up)**, 6– **bankrupt.** [In 16th c. *banke rota, banqueroute*, a. It. *banca rotta* (Florio), and its F. adaptation *banqueroute* (in Cotgr. *banqueroutte*), with the second part subsequently assimilated to the equivalent L. *ruptus*, as in *abrupt*, etc. The It. *banca rotta* is literally 'bank broken,' or 'bench broken.' The transference of sense from the fact to the agent (in sense 2) is peculiar to Eng.: cf. BANKRUPT *a.* and med.L. *ruptus*.

According to Johnson 'it is said' that when an Italian money-changer became insolvent, 'his bench was broke.' But *rotto*, *rotta* is also 'wrecked' (used of a ship); and fig. 'discomfited, defeated, interrupted, stopped.' Cf. the familiar use of *break* = become insolvent, *broken* insolvent; also med.L. *ruptura* failure, *ruptus* broken man, bankrupt, 'creditorum fraudator, aut decoctor, qui dissolvit argentariam et foro cedit' in Du Cange, who has an example dated 1334.]

†**1** The wreck or break-up of a trader's business in consequence of his failure to pay his creditors; or (in early use) his shutting up or desertion of his place of business without payment of his liabilities. Chiefly in the phrase 'to make bankeroute' or 'bankrupt' (Fr. *faire banqueroute*, 1536). Afterwards called *bankrupting*, *bankruptism*, *bankruptcy*, *bankruptship*, and now BANKRUPTCY, q.v. *Obs.*

1539 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 609 With danger to make banke rota. 1543 *Act* 34 *Hen. VIII*, iv. (*title*) An Act against suche parsons as do make bankrupt. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 241 Vtterly vndone, and cast either into miserable pouertie, prisonment, bankeroute, &c. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* Ejb, Trade strengthned, encreased, and many Bankrouts prevented. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1980/4 Empowered by the Commissioners of Bankrupt. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 35 A statute of bankrupt.

2. A merchant, trader, or other person, whose property and effects, on his becoming insolvent, are administered and distributed for the benefit of all his creditors, under that system of statutory regulations called the Bankrupt or Bankruptcy Laws. As these laws (which began in England with Acts 34 and 35 Henry VIII, c. 4) were originally directed against fraudulent traders, who absconded with the property of their creditors, or eluded the attempts of creditors to get at them, the earlier senses were:

†**a.** in *Law*. 'A trader who secretes himself, or does certain other acts tending to defraud his creditors.' Blackstone.

†**b.** *popularly*. One who has brought himself into debt by reckless expenditure or riotous living; a fugitive from his creditors, a broken man in sanctuary or outlawry. (In these senses the bankrupt was a *criminal*.)

1533 MORE *Apol.* XXI. Wks. 881/2 Suche bancke rouptes .. which whan they haue wasted and missespent their own, woulde than be very faine .. robbe spirituall and temporall to. 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VII* an. 11. 37 Some Banqueroutes, some false Englyshe sanctuary men, some Theues. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 140 One that hath riotously wasted his substance, a banqueroute, *Decoctor*. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.*, By gathering more bankrupts & ruffians to his side. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph., Bankerupt*, bankrout, waster. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. vii. § 1. 533 Upon instigation of some desperate bankrouts .. they made an uproar. 1678 MARVELL *Corr.* 358 Wks. II. 628 A Generall Bill..to find a more effectuall way for discovering of the Estates of Bankroutes. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 44 ₱6 He can no more live here than if he were a downright Bankrupt.

By gradual extension of sense, and modifications of the statutes of bankruptcy:

†**c.** in *Law*. Also, a trader, who did certain acts which had the effect of defeating his creditors of their property, without reference to any intention on his part.

d. in *Mod. Law*. Any trader or other person insolvent, who, on the petition of a creditor or creditors, or on his own petition, to the Bankruptcy Court, is declared or adjudged bankrupt, and his estates administered as stated above.

Formerly only a trader could be made a *bankrupt*; other

persons became *insolvent*; in U.S. the legal distinction between the two was abolished in 1841, and in England in 1869; it had long before disappeared in popular use. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4335/4 A Commission of Bankrupt being awarded against John Oliver..and he being declared a Bankrupt. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 86. 215 A Friend of mine..had lately the Misfortune to become a Bankrupt. 1869 *Act* 32–3 *Victoria* lxxi. 76 A single creditor..of not less than fifty pounds, may present a petition to the Court, praying that the debtor be adjudged a bankrupt.

e. *popularly*. An insolvent debtor; one who is unable to meet his liabilities, whether he is in the Bankruptcy Court or not.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* vi. 503 Shall my meanes help to make up a bankrout in his estate. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 122 To cut the forfeiture from that bankrout there.

†f. *To play the bankrupt*: to become insolvent, to fail to pay one's debts; *often*, to play false with the money of others, and *fig.* to prove false to a trust of any kind. *Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 812/2 Jerome Bonuise, which had plaied bankerupt, and was conueied out of the realme for debt. 1580 *Ord. Prayer* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 573 Till he have gotten great sums of money in his hand, that he may play the Bankeroute, to the undoing of such as trust him. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia* III. 70 And with th' Almighty playing banque-rout, With greater Rage his law they persecute. 1623 BACON *Wks.* (1834) XII. 448 These modern languages will, at one time or other, play the bankrupts with books. 1643 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* § 865 Hee is constrained to breake (play the bankrout), and to borrow of one and pay another. *c* 1660 J. HARINGTON *Epigr.* in Singer *Playing Cards* 254 The last game now in use is *Bankerout*, Which will be plaid at still, I stand in doubt, Until *Lavolta* turn the wheel of time.

3. *transf.* One hopelessly in debt; one who has lost all his means, and is without resources.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1594) 206 Perceiving themselves to be brought to the estate of bankrupts, as we commonly saie. 1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 41 All is Thine which hath been due to Me, And I a Bankrupt, quite undone by Thee. 1600 CTESS. ESSEX in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 237 III. 57 To recken my self a bankcrout till I have yeelded you some demonstrative testimonie. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 49 He who in sloath doth like a Dor-Mouse sleepe, Shall at the last sure prove a Banker-up.

b. *fig.* (Cf. BANKRUPT *a.* 2.)

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 141 Not onely unthrifts of their money but banckerouts of good manners.

4. *attrib.*, as in *bankrupt laws, system*; also *bankruptlike* adj.

1668 ROLLE *Abridgem.* I. 47 Thou art a bankruptlike knave. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 116 The bankrupt laws in England do not extend to Scotland.

Ba·nkrupt, *v.* Forms: 6 **banckerowt-en**, 6–7 **banke-, baukrout**(e, **banquerout**, 7 **banckroute, bankerupt**, **-rumpt**. [App. f. the sb. (in sense 1); orig. short for 'to make bankrupt': the trans. sense is later, and perh. favoured by the analogy of *disrupt*, etc. Not in It. or Fr.]

†1. To become bankrupt, to fail, to 'break'; = the early phrase 'to make bankrupt.' (Often in the sense of fraudulent failure: see BANKRUPT *sb.* 1.)

1552 HULOET, Banckerowten, or make banckerowte, or banckrupte. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* /229 To bankerout, *fidem fallere*. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* Plays 1873 II. 234 He that winnes Empire with the losse of faith, Out-buies it: and will banck-route. 1689 [see BANKRUPTING *vbl. sb.*]

2. *trans.* To make or render (any one) bankrupt; to make insolvent.

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Laws Candy* III. i, He..will be bankrupted so much the sooner. 1650 WELDON *Crt. & Char. Jas. I*, 58 If they had already impoverished the Kingdome; by the union, they would bankerupt it. 1865 *Times* 31 July, There is some fear of bankrupting the Treasury. 1881 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 20/7 A bad season or two inevitably bankrupts the tenant.

†3. To reduce to beggary, beggar, exhaust the resources of. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 27 Make rich the ribs, but bankerout the wits. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 64, I should bankroute them all in description. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. ix. § 44 Seven hundred Queens..were able to bankrupt the Land of Ophir. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *On a Fly* 16 In this single Death of thee Th' hast bankrupt all *Antiquity*. *c* 1700 *Gentl. Instruct.* (1732) 480 He is bankrupted of Patience, Money and Grace. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 258 Art thou sure that the making good of such a vow will not totally bankrupt thee?

Ba·nkrupt, *a.* Forms: 6–7 **bankerupt, bancke-, banquerout**(e, **banke-, bankrout**, 7 **banckrowt, -rout, -rupt, banquerupt**, 6– **bankrupt**. [Connected in origin with the sb. in sense 2, and, like that, peculiar to Eng. It may be the short pa. pple. of the vb. *to* BANKRUPT, influenced also by L. *rupt-us* broken.]

1. Under legal process because of insolvency; unable to pay debts; insolvent. For the historical development of the senses, see BANKRUPT *sb.* 2.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* /228 Bankerout, *fidifragus, ære alieno oppressus*. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 139 He is banqueroute, *Il est faict banqueroupte*. 1592 *No-body & Some-b.* (1878) 283 To make that Nobody bankrout, make him flie His Country, and be never heard of more. 1631 R. KNEVET *Rhodon & J.* II. iii, A bankrupt Tenant..That flyes by night from an unprofitable Farme. 1710 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) 73 The bankrupt nation to restore, And pay the millions lent. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xviii, Breaking the heart of that ruined bankrupt man.

2. *fig.* (various aspects of the bankrupt.)

†a. Discredited, having forfeited all credit. *Obs.*

1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel*, For farder Credit off your Worde, you will stande (I feare) for banckeroute. 1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xliii. (1631) 208 To be out of fashion, is to bee banquerupt. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 3 Vertue is bankerout, dares not shew his face.

b. At the end of one's resources, exhausted.

1589 NASHE *Almond for P.* 9 a, Your banquerout inuention, cleane out at the elbowes. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 42, I shall make your wit bankrupt. 1623 L. DYGES in *Shaks. C. Praise*, Untill our bankrout Stage be sped. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* II. v. (1777) 35 What recompence (thus bankrupt as I am!) Shall speak my grateful soul! 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* v. i. 147, I am bankrupt in gratitude!

c. Stript bare, bereft, destitute *of*, or now wanting *in* (a property or quality formerly present, or that ought to be present).

1589 NASHE in Greene *Menaph.* (Arb.) 17 Those idiots..that have made Art bankerout of her ornaments. 1651 *Relig. Wotton.* 474 Yet am I not so bank-rupt of intelligence, but that I have heard of those rural passages. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* I. 168 Bankrupt of life, yet prodigal of ease. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. vi. 378 A man intellectually poverty-stricken, bank-rupt in all science and argument.

Bankruptcy (bæ·ŋkrŭpsi). Also 8 **-sie**. [f. BANKRUPT + **-CY**, prob. on the analogy of *insolvency*, but with *-t* erroneously retained in spelling, instead of being merged in the suffix *-cy* = *-tie*, *-tia*. The sense was orig. expressed by the simple *bankrupt* (F. *la banqueroute*): on the application of this to the person involved (F. *le banqueroutier*), the fact was successively termed *bankrupting, bankruptism, bankrupture, bankruptship*, and finally, *c* 1700, *bankruptcy*.]

1. The state of being bankrupt; the fact of becoming bankrupt.

1700 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* (1751) Introd. 14 By wilful fraud or bankruptsie of councellors of trade. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 428 ¶ 2 That most dreadful of all human Conditions, the Case of Bankruptcy. 1753 HANWAY *Travels* (1762) II. I. viii. 39 The state might thus be reduced to bankruptcy. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. I. I. X. 116 Bankruptcies are most frequent in the most hazardous trades. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xviii, His bills were protested: his act of bankruptcy formal. 1875 POSTE *Gains* III. 342 Roman law never established any distinction between traders and non-traders, in other words, between bankruptcy and insolvency.

b. *attrib.*, as *Bankruptcy Court, laws*, etc.

1864 *Derby Merc.* 7 Dec., The Bankruptcy Court officials. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 408/1 The object of a bankruptcy law..should be the economical and honest distribution of a bankrupt's estate.

2. *fig.* Utter wreck, ruin, or loss of (any good quality).

1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 441 They dread a bankruptcy of head and sense. 1797 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 433 A general bankruptcy of reputation in both parties. 1853 A. MORRIS *Business* v. 104 The greatest bankruptcy is not of fortune but of faith.

Ba·nkrupted, *ppl. a.* [f. BANKRUPT *v.* + **-ED**.] Rendered bankrupt, reduced to bankruptcy.

1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 273/2 The Sieur Tillier..being lately bankrupted, and fled. 1888a *Century Mag.* 379/1 Property..bought of a bankrupted owner.

†**Ba·nkrupting,** *vbl. sb.* [f. BANKRUPT *v.* + **-ING**1.] The becoming or being bankrupt; an earlier term for BANKRUPTCY.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 119 It is a doore and windowe into—pouertie, bankrupting. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 144 Can the bankrumpting of one of the Obligees quit the rest of their ingagement?

†**Ba·nkruptism.** *Obs.* [see **-ISM**.] An earlier term for BANKRUPTCY.

1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sins* I. (Arb.) 18 How deadly..an enemy to the State this Politick Bankruptisme hath bin. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* III. 66/1 He is in danger of breaking or bankruptisme.

†**Ba·nkruptly,** *a. Obs.* [f. BANKRUPT *sb.* + **-LY**1.] Like or befitting a bankrupt.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. iv. vii. 330 Bankruptly shifts, beseeming only the Merchants of Babylon. 1668 ROLLE *Abridgem.* I. 47 Thou art a bankruptly Knave.

†**Ba·nkruptship.** *Obs. rare*−1. [see **-SHIP**.] An earlier term for BANKRUPTCY.

1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. Parnass.* 359 The most important Bankruptship..that ever hapned in the memory of man.

†**Ba·nkrupture.** *Obs. rare.* [f. BANKRUPT *v.* + **-URE**.] An earlier term for BANKRUPTCY.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 367 Bankruptures of religion. 1622 MABBE *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* I. 7 In what Consistory..hath Bankrupture beene..condemned for a Sinne?

‖**Ba·nkshall.** Forms: 7 **bancksall**, 7–8 **banksall**, 7–9 **banksoll**, 8 **bancshall**, 8– **banksaul**, 7– **bankshall**. [A word now common from India to China: in Malay *bāngsal* shed, storehouse, porch, but prob. orig. Bengali *ba·kaśālā* 'hall of trade,' or perh. Skr. *bhāṇḍaśālā* storehouse or magazine. (Col. Yule.)] a. A warehouse. b. The office of a Harbour Master or other port authority.

1673 FRYER *E. Ind. & Persia* 27 (Y.) Their Bank Solls, or Custom House Keys, where they land. 1688 *Camd. Soc. Misc.* (1881) 38 Who was come down to the bancksall, or point of sand goeing into the river [Hooghly]. 1727 A. HAMILTON *Acc. E. Indies* II. 6 (Y.) Above it is the Dutch Bankshall, a Place where their ships ride. 1813 J. FORBES *Orient. Mem.* IV. 109 (Y.) A large banksaul or warehouse at Mirzapore for the reception of pepper and sandalwood. 1850 *Jrnl. Ind. Archipelago* IV. 182 *Bankshall*, the name given by Europeans to the office of the Master Attendant, or Intendant of a Port. It is most probably taken from the Malay word *Bañgsal*, a shed, an outhouse.

Banksia (bæ·ŋksiă). [Named after Sir Joseph Banks.] A genus of Australian shrubs, with umbellate flowers, cultivated as ornamental shrubs in Europe.

1803 MALTHUS *Popul.* I. iii. (1806) I. 34 The flowers of the different banksias. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* viii. 200 Trees now confined to Australia..as the banksias. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* v, Bars of sunshine chequered by some Banksian sprays.

Ba·nk-si·de. [f. BANK *sb.*1]

1. The sloping side of a bank.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. 1805 VIII. 367 They can prettily shroud themselves under a bush or bankside. 1834 *Infant Hymnings* 20 They are nestling together..In the hedge-row, the bank-side, or under the eaves.

2. The margin of sea (*obs.*), lake, or river.

a 1618 RALEIGH *Lett.* in *Rem.* (1661) 238 When he came to the bank-side to Land. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* IV. xx. 313 Being landed at the bank-side of the Lake. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 254 This Net is either thrown off from the Bank-side, or from a Boat. 1867 *Times* 7 Oct., Puts his hand into the water by the bankside.

†b. Name of the side of the Thames at Southwark opposite to London. (Cf. BANK *sb.*1 11.) *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* V. v, Some cunning woman here o' the *Banke-side*. 1633 MASSINGER *New Way* IV. ii, You lodged upon the Bankside. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. I. xvii. 142 The Bank-side where the Stews were.

Banksman (bæ·nksmăn). Also 6–7 **bank-man**. [f. BANK *sb.*1 + MAN.] An over-looker above ground at a coal-mine, a 'bank-manager.'

1598 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* II. (1860) 335 Who haith served me as a banckman, at those pittes. 1604 *MS. Eccl. Proc. Durh.*, James Carre, then bankeman of the said cole pittes. 1851 *Coal-tr. Terms Northumbld. & Durh.* 6 The banksman's wages are about 4*s.* per day. 1862 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 215 Repulsed by the banksman of the nearest pit.

Bankvar, obs. form of BANKER1.

1498 *Acc.* in C. Innes *Scot. Mid. Ages* viii. (1860) 244 A bankvar cost 18*d.* the ell, 16 ells long.

Ba·nky, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. BANK *sb.*1 + **-Y**1.] Full of banks, ridgy; of or pertaining to a bank; inclined like a bank or hill side; hilly.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. liii. 304 Vpon a hard and stony ground, and after vpon a bancky ground. 1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) Ded., Old mossy, rushy, bankie pasture Lands. 1710 PHILIPS *Pastorals* vi. 5 And here below, the Banky Shore along, Your Heifers graze. 1729 M. BROWNE *Piscat. Eclog.* ix. (1773) 134 The banky shelter. [1863 ATKINSON *Provinc. Dauby*, There's a vast o' banky land iv it. T' rooad to Whitby's sair an' banky.]

Bannat(e: see BAN *sb.*2

Banne, obs. form of BAWN.

Banned (bænd), *ppl. a.* [f. BAN *v.* + **-ED**.] a. Cursed. b. Prohibited, forbidden.

1340 *Alex. & Dind.* 808 To bale were ȝe..bore for bannede werkus. 1592 CHETTLE *Kind-Harts Dr.* (1841) 46 You fare as the fox, the more band the better hap. 1596 SPENSER *Hymne Heav. Love* 184 Free that was thrall, and blessed that was band. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 68. 421 The banned languages waxed stronger.

†**Banneour.** *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 3 **baneur**, 4 **baneour**(e, **baniour**, 5 **banneoure**, 4–5 **banyour**(e, **banyer**(e; *β.* 5–6 **baner**(e, 5 **baneer**. [(*α.*) ME. *baneur, -eour*, a. AF. *baneour* = OF. *baneor*:—late L. **bannātōr-em*; also (*β.*) ME. *banere*, a. OF. *banère*, nom. case of the same word:—late L. **bannātor*; f. *bannum, bandum* standard: see BANNER.] A banner-bearer, a standard-bearer.

α. 1297 R. GLOUC. 361 And slou anon a Englysse man, þat a baner bere, And efsone anoþer baneur, & þe þrydde almest al so. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12723 Sant iohn com als baneur [*v.r.* baniour, banerere]. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 428 Go bifore As a good baneoure. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 23 Banyowre or bannerberere, *Vexillarius*.

β. 1403 in *Eulogium Hist.* (1863) III. 397 Procede, signifer; quod est dictu: 'anauant baner.' *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2055 His sonne ser Abell he was baneer. *Ibid.* 2128 Of his batell he made hym Banere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* (1710) IV. Prol. 180 Ware na baneris for to perys mo.

¶ In OF. or AF. sometimes used in sense of *banneret*, with fem. *baneresse* banneret's wife; so in Anglo-Lat. *banerus*; whence later writers occasionally put *banneret* for *baneour*: see BANNERET 3.

1297 [see BANNERET 1 a.] *a* 1300 LANGTOFT in *Excerpta Hist.* (1830) 1. (Godef.) Li count, et li baneour, et ses bachelers. CHRIST. DE PIZ. (Godef.) Plusieurs autres contesses, baneresses, dames, et damoiselles. 1485 *Instrum. conv. Ord. Brit.* in Du Cange s.v. *Banneretus*, Comites, Barones, Banerii, Baccalarii.

Banner (bæ·nəɹ), *sb.*1 Forms: 3–5 **baner**(e, 5–6 **banor**, 6 **bannar**, 4– **banner**. [a. OF. *banere, baniere* (= Pr. *banieira, bandieira*, Sp. *bandera*, Pg. *bandeira*, It. *bandiera*), on L. type **bandāria*, f. late L. *bandum, bannum* standard, 'vexillum quod *bandum* appellant' (Paul. Diac. *c* 775), f. Goth. *bandwa, bandwô* 'signum,' sign, token, perh. from same root as *band* and *bind*. In Romanic confused with *bannum* BAN.]

1. *prop.* A piece of stout taffeta, or other cloth, attached by one side to the upper part of a long pole or staff, and used as the standard of an emperor, king, lord, or knight, under (or after) which he and his men marched to war, and which served as their

rallying-point in battle; *hence*, that of a country, nation, army, or company. Phrases: *To join the banner of, follow the banner of.* In the literal sense, now chiefly historical; in poetry and elevated prose, applied to the *standard* or *flag* of a country; common in figurative expressions.

Heraldically, a *banner* means a square or quadrangular flag, displaying the arms of the person in whose honour it is borne, and varying in size from that of an emperor, six feet square, to that of a knight banneret, three feet square. In this sense we still commonly speak of the banners of the Knights of the Garter, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 300 Schrift .. is guafaneur, & bereð her þe banere biuoren alle Godes ferde. 1297 R. Glouc. 541 The burgeis .. arerde tueie baners, & wende hom vorth iarmed. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 12913 As baner borne be-for þe king. 1386 Chaucer *Knts. T.* 1552 In thy temple I wol my baner honge. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 33 b, To beare the kynges bannar. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* v. v. 1 Hang out our Banners on the outward walls, The Cry is still, they come. 1611 Bible *Sol. Song* vi. 4 Terrible as an armie with banners. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxv. 163 To fight under the banners of their enemies. 1809 J. Barlow *Columb.* I. 2, I sing the Mariner who first unfurl'd An eastern banner o'er the western world. *a* 1842 Macaulay *Armada*, Our glorious *semper eadem*, the banner of our pride! The freshening breeze of eve unfurled that banner's massy fold. 18.. Key, 'Tis the star-spangled banner! Oh long may it wave O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave! 1864 Curtis *Sch. Hist. Eng.* 121 A number joined the banner of a Scotch knight named Wallace. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xviii. 288 Banners were in use in the middle ages at sea, as well as on land.

b. in fig. expressions referring to moral struggles.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* 1871 III. 308 þe baner of Crist on þe croos. 1552 *Bapt. Infants* in *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Manfully to fight vnder his banner agaynste sinne, the world, and the deuil. 1847 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* ii. 12 Planted the banner of the cross upon the ruins of heathenism.

c. in fig. reference to the protection symbolized by a national flag floating over a place.

c 1400 Maundev. xxv. 26 The Banere of Jesu Christ is alle weyes displayed .. to the help of his trewe lovynge servauntes. 1564 Haward *Eutrop.* To Rdr., The boldlyer, under the banner of hys protectyon. 1722 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iv. 272 Thy .. banner was over my head.

d. (Attributed *fig.* to things.)

a 1822 B. Cornwall *Sicil. Story, Autumn* iv, Already have the elements unfurled Their banners. *a* 1859 J. Percival *Eagle*, Where wide the storms their banners fling.

2. An ensign or flag bearing some device, borne in a procession, religious, civic, or political, for purposes of symbolism or display. (Sometimes specifically restricted to an ensign other than an ordinary flag, *e.g.* one extended in a frame, one attached by its upper edge or supported by two staves, so as to remain open.)

Of these the earliest were the religious banners, usually those of patron saints, which were often carried to battle, and there served as banners in sense 1. The banners of guilds and city companies, also partook of both characters.

c 1305 *St. Edmund* 351 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 80 Þis holi man also Prechede a dai at Oxenford .. In alle halewe church 3erd: in þe norþ side Mid þe baners at vaderne. 1552–66 [see Banner-cloth below in 6]. 1726 Tindal *Rapin's Engl.* (1757) II. 207 A mast, on the top of which they placed a silver pix with a consecrated host, and the baners of St. Peter and St. John of Beverly, to serve as an ensign. [1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The French retain the denomination banner, in speaking of ecclesiastical processions; where the people, having each a cross on, march under a banner, representing the church militant.] *c* 1850 Longf. *Excelsior*, A banner with the strange device, Excelsior. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xvi. 191 A little Masonic banner hanging from a tent-pole. 1878 C. Dickens *Dict. Lond.* 154/1 [Lord Mayor's Show] The streaming flags and banners give unwonted life and colour to the dingy scene.

b. *fig.* Anything displayed as a profession of principles.

1581 Hanmer (*title*) The Jesuites Banner, Displaying their original and successe. 1611 Bible *Ps.* lx. 4 Thou hast giuen a banner to them that feare thee; that it may bee displayed. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 325 Dynamite has become .. the banner of the extreme revolutionary party.

†**3.** *transf.* The company or 'side' ranged under a particular banner. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 242 He went to play a wile with fo of his banere. *Ibid.* 306 Þei were euer in wehere .. Whilk was best banere, with þat side forto hold. 1818 J. Hobhouse *Hist. Illustr.* (ed. 2) 543 The Count of Campania .. has contrived that three banners of horse should leave his party by stealth.

†**4.** = Banderole 2 b. *Obs. rare.*

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, iv. ii. 60, I will the Banner from a Trumpet take, And vse it for my haste.

5. *Bot.* The *vexillum* of a papilionaceous flower.

1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* iii. 35 A large petal, covering the others and occupying the upper part of the corolla .. the standard or banner. 1880 Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 398.

6. *Comb.*, as *banner-cloth, -pole, -rag, -staff*; also *banner-like, -shaped, -fashioned*, adjs. **Banner-bearer**, standard-bearer, ensign; **banner-cry**, a cry summoning men to join a banner, a slogan; **banner-screen**, a fire-screen hung by its upper edge (cf. 2); **bannerless** *a.*, without a banner; **bannerwise** *adv.*, after the manner of a banner.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 23 Banyowre, or *bannerberere, *Vexillarius*. 1603–5 Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1735) 31 Eleven *Banner-bearers went up to the Breach. 1847 *Nation. Cycl.* II. 819 Distinguished persons were .. attended by a *banner-bearer. 1552 *Invent. Ch. Goods* in *Norf. Archæol.* (1865) VII. 52 Item twoo lenten *Banner clothes valued at viij^{s}.

1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 33 Item iij *banner clothes sold to Gilbert Grene one of the churchwardens .. who defacid theim. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 407 The *baner-cloth [of St. Cuthbert, at Durham] was a yard broad and five quarters deep .. of red velvet, on both sides most sumptuously embroidered and wrought with flowers of greea silk and gold. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* vi. xvii, The *banner-cry of hell. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 847 The *Banner-fashioned Shield. *c* 1850 J. Jesse *Last of Roses* III. 5 (L.) Your heir Rides forth alone, and *bannerless. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 110 Item, a crose, a stafe, and ij *banner pooles .. defaced by the .. churchwardens. 1880 Browning *Dram. Idyls, Clive* 58 Sockets made for *banner-poles. 1875 B. Taylor *Faust* iv. ii. II. 249 The *banner-rags of standards flutter. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 65 Item, banners, *banner staves, and crosse staves. 1815 Wordsw. *Wh. Doe* vi, The *banaer-staff was in his hand. 1864 *Soc. Sc. Rev.* 84 Able to execute a *banner screen with any lady in the land. 1884 O'Donovan *Merv* xx. 221 A piece of tattered linen, floating *bannerwise at its extremity.

Banner (bæ·nəɹ), *sb.*[2] [f. Ban *v.* + -er[1].] One who bans or curses.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 22 Bannare or cursere, *Imprecator* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 20 Banner, *deuotator*. 1548 Cranmer *Catech.* 23 Deuylish swerers, banners and cursers. 1627 *Guide Agst. Witches* II. ii. 95 Bitter banners and cursers.

Ba·nner, *v.* [f. Banner *sb.*[1]]

1. To furnish with a banner, decorate with banners.

1809 J. Barlow *Columb.* v. 269 High bannering bright the air. 1870 *Daily News* 10 Oct., The city .. is thickly bannered. 1874 Holland *Mistr. Manse* ii. 119 Who with silken parasol. Bannered the army that she led.

†**2.** *intr.* To raise a banner or standard (*against*).

1588 J. Harvey *Discours. Probl.* 46 That the Turk should adventure, or dare to banner, against them who, etc.

Bannered (bæ·nəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. Banner *sb.*[1] or *v.* + -ed.]

1. Furnished with a banner or banners.

1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 885 A Bannerd Host, Under spread Ensigns marching. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II. viii, Bothwell's bannered hall.

2. Borne or blazoned on a banner.

1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II. xvi, Sir Roderick's bannered pine. 1816 W. Taylor in *Month. Mag.* XLI. 526 Three lions passant banner'd they expand.

†**Ba·nnerer.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 4–6 banerer(e, 5–6 banarer, 5 banerrere. [a. AF. *banerer* = OF. *banerier*, f. *banière* Banner.]

1. One who carries a banner, a standard-bearer.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 12723 Ion as banerere of honour Coom þo bifore oure saueour. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1604 Yonge Octouian .. Was banerrere of that batayle. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 300/2 One of the Banerers .. tooke the Banere and stode amonge them. 1598 Stow *Surv.* vii. (1603) 63 His heires .. are chiefe Banerers of London. 1881 A. Macgeorge *Flags* 34 The bearer of a banner, or bannerer as he was called. *fig.* 1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. VII. 93 He þat was i-made cheef banerer of þis doynge deied in þe myddes of þe drynkynge.

2. = Banneret. (Cf. Banneour 2, Banneret 3.)

1484 Caxton *Chymalry* 69 A knyȝt banerere whiche has uader hym many knyghtes.

Banneret (bæ·nĕrĕt). Forms: 3–6 baneret, 5–6 banret, 4–6 (*Sc.*) banrent, (7 bannerent, bannarite), 4– banneret; *pl.* 4–6 -ettis, -ettes. [ME. *baneret*, a. OF. *baneret*, f. *banière*, with early ending of pa. pple.:—L. *-ātus*; *lit.* 'bannered.']

1. a. Originally, a knight able and entitled to bring a company of vassals into the field under his own banner, and who ranked next to a baron and above other knights: in this sense commonly used substantively, as a title of rank or dignity, and contrasted with *knight*, though sometimes with *bachelor*. **b.** Subsequently, the title and rank were conferred for valiant deeds done in the king's presence on the field of battle (perhaps, also, on other occasions or for other grounds), and, with the decay of the feudal system, came to constitute merely a rank or order of knighthood: in this use occur both *banneret* and *knight-banneret*, the latter opposed to *knight-bachelor*. On the institution of the order of baronets in 1611, precedence was given to these over all bannerets 'except such as were made in the field, under the banner, the king being present,' and after this the order of knights-bannerets was allowed to die out.

Note. The original sense was mainly French; 'in England there were few tenants bringing any considerable number of men who were not of the rank of the barons' (*Penny Cycl.*); the first recorded instance of use **b.** is in the 15th year of Edward III, when John de Copeland was made a banneret for his capture of King David Bruce at Neville's Cross. In the claim of Baronets to precedency (in 1612) it is said 'there are not *Bannerets* now in being and peradventure never shall be'; and although the title has been claimed for certain persons knighted since that day, heraldic authorities do not admit the validity of the claim. See the matter discussed in Nicolas' *Hist. Knighthood* (1842) I. pp. xxxii–xliii. In later times an explanation of the name was sought either in its being conferred on the field 'under the banner,' or in the alleged fact that at its bestowal the knight's pennon was symbolically cut square to banner shape.

a. 1297 R. Glouc. 551 Seue baners also, that aȝe Sir Simond were .. & þe oþer banerets, & knyȝtes mani oþer. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xi 529 Thre banrentis of full mekill mycht War capitanys of all that rout. [1382 *Act* 5 *Rich. II*, ii. § 4 Berthelet) Duke, erle, baron, baneret, knyght of the shyre.] *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 1424 The banerettes bolde, and bachelleres noble. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cxcvii. 176 Many other barons and banrettes. *c* 1538 Lyndesay *Justing Watson & B.* 7 Monie ane knicht, barroun and banrent. 1611 Gwillim *Heraldry* vi. vi. 270 Nobles .. of which rancke a Baneret or (as some call them) a Baronet is the lowest. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 37 Bannerets were anciently called by Summons to the Court of Parliament.

b. 1548 W. Patten *Exp. Scotl.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 147 Sir Ralph Sadler, Sir Francis Byran, Sir Ralph Vane .. These Knights were made Bannerets. 1602 Segar *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* II. x. § 3, I suppose the Scots doe call a Knight of this creation a Bannerent, for having his Banner rent. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 271 Sir Richard Croftes, who was made Banneret at the battell of Stoke. 1611 Cotgr. s.v., A Banneret or Knight banneret .. a title (the priuiledge whereof was to haue a banner of his owa for his people to march and serue uader) giuen by the Kings of France to such as had ten vassals, and means to maintaine a troupe of horse; or vnto any gentleman that had valiantly carryed himselfe in two royall battels. 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* I. 5 For which he came out of the Field God's Bannarite. 1863 Haydn *Dict. Dates* 69 A Banneret, a dignity .. disused from the reiga of Charles I., but revived by George III. in the person of Sir William Erskine in 1764.

c. Knight Banneret.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 14 And many other knightis and gentiles .. of whiche were taken and sleine .lij. knightis banerettis. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xx. 29 A knyght baneret, and vii. other knyghtis, of the realme of Scotland. 1577 Harrison *England* II. v. 127 An order of knights called knights Bannerets, who are made in the field with the ceremonie of cutting awaie the point of his penant of armes, and making it as it were a banner. 1635 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. (1688) 401 Sir Ralph Sadleir .. the last Knyht Banneret of England. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 404 Next follows a knight banneret; who indeed by statutes 5 Ric. II. st. 2. c. 4 .. is ranked next after barons. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* III. 409 The dignity conferred on Captain, now Sir Henry Trollope, was understood to be that of a knight banneret.

2. A title borne by certain officers in some of the Swiss cantons and Italian republics.

1689 Burnet *Tracts* (1689) I. 14 The Chief Magistrates are two Advoyers .. After them, there are the four Bannerets, who aaswer to the Tribunes of the People in Rome. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4428/4 Banneret Willading is chosen Avoyer. 1832 *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* viii. 176 The senators and bannerets of Rome.

3. Confused with Bannerer. (See Banneour.)

1494 Fabyan vi. ccxvii. 236 A baner, or baneret, called Thilfer, a Norman. 1829 Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 3 The Lord Fitzwalter hereditary chastellain banneret or standard-bearer of London.

Ba·nneret, *v. rare*[−1]. [f. the sb.] *trans.* To create a banneret.

1662 Fuller *Worthies* I. 464 (D.) Amongst the thirteen then banneretted in the King's Army.

Bannerette (bæ·nĕrĕt'). Also 3 banerett, 4– banneret. [a. OF. *banerete, banerette*, dim. of *banière* Banner: see -ette.] A small banner.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5236 Many banere and banerett Was on pauyloun y-sett. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. iii. 213 The scarffes, and the bannerets, about thee. 1865 *Morn. Star* 24 Feb., Over the pulpit was suspended a banneret with the arms of the Cardinal. 1884 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 2/2 A bannerette having on one side a portrait of the Prime Minister.

Ba·nnerman. *Sc. arch.* [f. Banner *sb.*[1] + Man.] A standard-bearer, an ensign.

? *a* 1500 *Batt. Harlaw* xxvii, The kingis cheif bannerman was he. 1536 Bellendene *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 283 He espyit his baneraian .. trimbland. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxx, The renowned Daniel Cameron, our last blessed bannerman.

Bannerol (bæ·nĕrōul, -ŏl). A variant form of Banderole (q.v.), found in all senses, and regularly used in that of: A banner about a yard square, borne at the funerals of great men, and placed over the tomb.

1548 Hall *Chron. Hen. V.* an. 10, CCC persons holdyng long torches, and lordes bearyng baners, banerols and penons. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 206 King Oswald had a banneroll of gold and purple .. set over his tombe. 1670 F. Sandford *Funeral Dk. Albemarle* (1722) 28 The ten Bannerols were offered by Pairs. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5930/2 Six Banner-Rolls being carried on the Sides of the Herse by six Gentlemen. 1852 *Gentl. Mag.* CXXII. II. 592 Bannerols are banners of increased width, so made in order to display .. the most distinguished alliances from which the deceased was descended.

‖ **Banni·mus.** *Obs.* [L.; = 'We banish': 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. of *bannīre*; cf. *mittimus*.] = Bannition.

1654 Gayton *Fest. Notes* II. vi. 61 The Neglect, the Go-by, the Bannimus from the Table. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl., Bannimus*, the form of expulsion of any member from the university of Oxford by affixing the sentence up in some public place, as a denunciation or promulgation of it.

Banning (bæ·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Ban *v.* + -ing[1].] **a.** Cursing. **b.** Prohibition.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11954 Yur sun .. Wit his banning has slan vr child. 1566 Studley *Seneca's Medea, Trag.* (1581) 120 That my bitter bannings may with mischiefe most abounde. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxxix, Ower bad for blessing, and ower gude for banning.

Ba·nning, *ppl. a.* That bans, cursing.

1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* III. xviii. (1597) 82 Whome the Priests the Druides inuade With banning words. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 42 Fell banning Hagge!

†**Bannition** (bănĭ·ʃən). *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *bannītiōnem*, n. of action f. *bannīre* to Ban, Banish.] Banishment, expulsion, *esp.* from a university.

a 1644 Laud *Rem.* II. 191 (T.) To send him out of the university too by bannition. 1758 *Vinerian Stat.* in Blackstone *Comm.* I. 29 Such misbehaviour as shall amount to bannition by the university statutes.

Bannock (bæ·nək). Forms: 1 bannuc, 5

-ok, 7 -ack, 6- -ock, (9 *Sc.* **banno', banna,** dim. **bannockie**). [a. Gael. *bannach*, ? ad. L. *pānicium* f. *pānis* bread.]

1. The name, in Scotland and north of England, of a form in which home-made bread is made; usually unleavened, of large size, round or oval form, and flattish, without being as thin as 'scon' or oat-cake. In Scotland, bannocks are usually of barley- or pease-meal, but may be of wheaten flour; in some parts a large fruit cake or bun of the same shape is called a *currant-bannock*. In north of England the name is sometimes given to oat- or baver-bread, when made thicker and softer than an oat-cake; but local usage varies. (Cf. the dialect glossaries).

a 1000 *Gloss* in Haupt *Zeitsch.* IX. 463 *Bucellam semiplenam*, healfne bannuc. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 20 Bannok, *focacius*, *panis subcinericius*. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 33 a, Somthyng rysyng in bignes toward the middes, as a litle cake or bannock .. which is hastely baked upon ye harth. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 78/2 Or Oaten cakes or Bannacks, as in North Britaine. 1663 in Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 114 Baked good bannocks at the fire. 1674 RAY *N. Countr. Wds.* 5 Tharcakes, the same with Bannocks, viz. Cakes made of Oat-meal .. without Yeast or Leaven. 1724 A. RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 167 She gi'es us white bannocks. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* viii, To procure butter-milk and pease-bannocks. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 45. 440 Barley bannocks and oat cake long remained the staff of life in villages in Scotland. [1870 R. CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes Scott.* 86 'Welcome, welcome, wee bannockie!' — 87 And that was the end o' the banna.]

†**2.** 'A small quantity of meal [sufficient to make a bannock] due to the servants of a mill by those grinding their corns or thirled thereto, ordinarily termed in charters of mills the sequels.' Spottiswoode's *MS. Law Dict.* in Jamieson. *Obs.*

1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Sc. Law* II. ix. § 19 (JAM.) The sequels .. pass by the name of knaveship .. bannock, and lock.

3. *Comb.* (all *Sc.*), as *bannock-fed*, *-shaped*; **bannock-fluke** (also *bannet-*), the turbot; **bannock-stick**, a wooden roller for rolling out bannocks; **bannock-stone** = BAKESTONE.

1844 in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. xii. 102 The folk are bannock-fed. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xi, Caller haddocks and whitings—a bannock-fluke and a cock-paddle. 1724 A. RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 181 Bakbread and a bannock-stane. *a* 1800 HOGG *Jacobite Relics* (1819) I. 118 (JAM.) A bassie and a bannock-stick.

Banns (bænz), *sb. pl.* Forms: 5 **bane** (*sing.*), 5–7 **banes**, 6 **baynes**, 6–7 **baines**), 6 **bannes**, 6– **bans**, **banns**. [The same word as BAN *sb.*[1] 'proclamation,' in a specific use, in which it was from some cause regularly pronounced with long *ā* from 15th to 17th c. The Prayer-book of 1549 has exceptionally *bannes*, that of 1552 *bannes* and *banes*, all edd. from 1559 to 1661 *banes*, from 1662 onward *banns*, after med.L. *bannum*, used, as well as F. *ban*, in same sense. The singular occurs in 15th c.; the plural only is found after.]

1. Proclamation or public notice given in church of an intended marriage, in order that those who know of any impediment thereto may have opportunity of lodging objections. Phrases: to *bid* (obs.), *ask*, *publish*, *put up the banns*.

[1198-1216 *Decret. Gregorii* IV. xviii. vi, Quando banna secundum consuetudinem in ecclesiis edebantur. *a* 1328 *Concil. Provinc. Cantuar.* (Wilkins) II. 554 Contractibus matrimonialibus absque bannorum editione prehabita initis.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 22 Bane of a pley (1499 or mariage), *Banna*, *preludium*. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 402 The byshop .. there dydde axe the banes betwene them. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Matrim., The bannes must be asked three seueral Soondaies. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 181 Ile craue the day When I shall aske the banes, and when be married. 1599 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. i. 124 Go bid the baines and point the bridall day. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. ix. 24 Seeing that heaven did ask the banes, why should earth forbid them? 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Matrim., The Banns of all that are to be married together must be published. [So in 1885.] 1694 FALLE *Jersey* v. 142 The Banes shall be asked three Sundays successively. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 252 Our bans thrice bid! 1863 HAYDN *Dict. Dates* 69 The present custom of asking banns .. introduced into the Gallican church about A.D. 1210.

b. *To forbid the banns*: to make a formal objection to the intended marriage. Also *fig.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 51 Had not Euphues..forbidden the banes of Matrimony. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 36 The late forbidden bains. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 472 If any man can forbid this Banes. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 105 ¶ 4 The Parents of his Mistress forbad the Banes. *a* 1778 PITT (*on coalition of Fox and North*), I know of a just and lawful impediment; and in the name of the public weal, I forbid the banns. 1829 SOUTHEY *O. Newman* ii. Wks. X. 286 Should loyalty Forbid the banns.

†**2.** Proclamation or prologue of a play.

1440 [see 1]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 20 Bane (Bayn) of a play, *preludium*, *proludium*. 1600 *Chester Plays*, The Banes which are reade beefore the beginninge of the playes. *c* 1609 D. ROGERS in *Digby Myst.* Introd. (1882) 19 A man .. published the tyme and the matter of ye playes in breife, which was called 'ye readinge of the banes.' 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecess.* iii. 105 The Banes, or proclamation which introduced them to the public.

Ba·nnut. *dial.* Forms: 5 **bannenote**, 6 **banocke**, 9 **bannet**, 7– **bannut**. [f. *ban*, *banne*, of unknown meaning + *nut*.] A walnut; but in an early vocabulary applied to the filbert.

c 1450 in Wülcker *Voc.* 629 *Auelana*, bannenote-tre. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxi. 283 The walnut and the banocke be of one operacyon. 1821 SOUTHEY *Life & Corr.* (1849) I. 54 The boys were employed also to squail at the bannets, that is, to throw at his walnuts. 1879 in *Shropsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), Bannut.

Banquet (bæ·ŋkwĕt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **bankat**, 5–6 **-ett**(e, 6 **bancket**, **-ette**, **-it**, **bancquet**, **-ett**, 6–7 **banket**, 6– **banquet**. [a. F. *banquet* (15th c. in Littré), dim. of *banc* bench, corresponding to It. *banchetto*, dim. of *banco* 'table'; cf. *table*, *board*, in sense of 'meals.' The development of sense in It. has yet to be investigated: possibly sense 2, or 3, will prove to have preceded 1.]

1. A feast, a sumptuous entertainment of food and drink; now usually a ceremonial or state feast, followed by speeches.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 246/2 He there bayned and made bankettis in etyng and drynkyng. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) Introd. 41 There the Kinge helde ryal iustis, turnais, and bankettis. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. iv. 48 In bancquettes of honour .. they serue in rawe flesh very finely minced. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 2. 163 Depriue great bankets of musicke, and the feast is not intire. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 382 Ours is the place at banquets, balls and plays. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii, The halls of the great companies were enlivened by many sumptuous banquets. 1885 *Daily News* 4 June 6/8 Last evening the Lord Mayor .. gave a banquet to her Majesty's Judges.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*; sometimes *ironical*.

c 1495 DUNBAR *Twa Mariit Wom.* 430 To furnyse a bancat [*v.r.* bankat] In Venus chalmer. 1542 ELYOT (*title*) The Bankette of Sapience. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 280 Had trayned out the Princesses to their banket of miserie. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.*, *Pittance*, short banquet. 1791–1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 16 Thus a single point, by the hand of a skilful artist, may become a varied banquet.

c. Applied to the Eucharist or Lord's Supper.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Sacram.* II. (1859) 449 O heavenly banquet, then so used. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 11 Christ assisting this heavenly banquet with his personal presence.

†**2.** A slight repast between meals. Sometimes called *running banquet*. (Often *transf.* and *fig.*, as in prec. sense.) *Obs.*

1509 FISHER *Wks.* I. 294 Eschewynge bankettes, rere-soupers, joncryes betwyxe meles. 1552 HULOET, Banquet before supper, *Antecoenium*. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. iv. 69 Besides the running Banquet of two Beadles [*i.e.* a whipping] that is to come. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v. 91 At banquets betweene meales, when the stomache is empty. 1657 JORDAN *Walks Isling.* Prol., A Play of Walks, or you may please to rank it, With that which Ladies love, A running Banquet.

3. A course of sweetmeats, fruit, and wine, served either as a separate entertainment, or as a continuation of the principal meal, but in the latter case usually in a different room; a dessert. *Obs.* in gen. use; but cf. 'cake and wine banquet' in Scotland, 'fruit banquet' in northern counties.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccciii, He gaue dyners, suppers, and banketes to ladyes and damosels. 1588 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxii. (1612) 191 Yea, and after supper for feare lest they bee not full gorged, to haue a delicate banquet, with abundance of wine. 1610 BARROUGH *Physick* III. xxx. (1639) 151 Let his banket be Almonds. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3943/4 A Ball, which .. ended in a very handsome Banquet of Sweetmeats.

†b. A sweetmeat, a dainty dish; *collect.* sweetmeats, dessert.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel* (1546) D iiij, To inuent newe maner of meates and bankettes. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1623/4 Four Tables, covered with high Piramids of all sorts of Banquet. *a* 1700 SEDLEY *Poems* Wks. 1722 I. 36 Some with full Cups, with Banquets some attend.

†**4.** A wine-drinking carousal. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* xvi. 15 Where he made them a bancket [Gr. πότον]. 1552 HULOET, Banquet called a rere banquet or drynkynge, *repotium*. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 612 A banket, where they shall be put to quaffe and carrouse in their turne. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* I. i. (1757) 19 The drunken banquet.

5. *attrib.*, as in *banquet-beagle*, *-chamber*, *-hall*, etc.

1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* vii. 2 It is better to go into a house of mournynge, then into a bancket house. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Dram. Pers., A good feast-hound, or banquet-beagle, that will scent you out a supper some three miles off. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* v. viii, The lamps are dead in the banquet-room of yesterday. 1852 TUPPER *Prov. Philos.* 385 The grave, that dismal banquet-hall.

See also BANQUETTE.

Banquet, *sb.*[2] *Horsemanship.* [a. F. *banquet* in same sense; see Littré.] See quot.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Banquet in the manege, denotes that small part of the branch of a bridle under the eye. *Ibid. Banquet-line*, an imaginary line drawn by the bit-makers along the banquet, in forging a bit.

Banquet (bæ·ŋkwĕt), *v.*; also 6–7 **banket**. *Pples.* **banqueted**, **-ing**. [a. F. *banquete-r*, f. *banquet*; see prec.]

1. *trans.* To entertain at a banquet or banquets; to provide a banquet for, to feast, regale.

c 1538 LYNDESAY *Sqr. Meldrum* 854 They banketted him fra hand to hand. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 32 Not a dogge .. but shall bee banketted with Rhenish wine and sturgion. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II*, I. 370 Being banqueted much on the road. *c* 1840 LYTTON *Devereux* VI. ii, As an oak banqueteth the destroying worm.

fig. 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* v. i. (1677) 52 Happy the Man that takes delight In Banquetting the Sences.

2. *intr.* To take part in a banquet or banquets; to regale oneself; to feast, carouse. Const. *on*.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* 30 To Baccus they banket. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 63 At Christmas we banket, the rich with the poore. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x. 662 A vulgar soul Born but to banquet, and to drain the bowl. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 144 Ere that banquetted a godless race On butchered steers.

fig. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 25 The minde shall banquet, though the body pine. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 162 ¶ 11 Thrasyhulus had banqueted on flattery. 1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 172 To banquet on the sounds.

†**3.** To take a BANQUET (in senses 2 and 3). *Obs.*

1564 P. MOORE *Hope Health* II. ii. 22 Let them eschue .. drinking or banquetting betwene meales. *c* 1800 GIFFORD in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 323 The common place of banqueting, or of eating the dessert.

†**Ba·nquetant.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *banquetant*, pr. pple. of *banqueter*.] = BANQUETER 1.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* xx. 280 Are there not beside Other great banquetants?

Banqueteer (bæ·ŋkwĕtī·əɹ). = BANQUETER 2.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 322 Then canst thou image forth each banqueteer. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. viii, The banqueteers had dropp'd off one by one.

Banqueter (bæ·ŋkwĕtəɹ). [f. BANQUET *v.* + -ER[1]; cf. F. *banqueteur*.]

†**1.** The giver of a banquet; a host, entertainer.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 189 a, The feaster or banqueter plaied..the niggarde. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* III. v. 86 He is our loving and kinde Banqueter.

2. A guest at a banquet, a feaster; a reveller.

1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, ii. (Arb.) 62 Blessed is the Lande where .. Kynges be no banketers. 1617 *Jonus Ling.* 506 Inordinate banquetters cram themselves in cellars. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II. 65 All such banquetters be either musicall or learned. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VI. xxvii, With earnest eyes the banqueters Fed on the sight impure.

¶ Used for: Broker, trafficker, BANKER[2].

1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offyces* I. 18, I aske no golde .. nor gyue me no banketters in warre, but men of armes. 1552 HULOET, Banqueter, or he that kepeth a banck of mony.

Ba·nqueting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].]

1. Giving of banquets (*obs.*); indulgence in luxurious entertainment, feasting, carousal.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* i. 5 When they had passed ouer the tyme of their banckettinge rounde aboute. 1582 N.T. (Rhem.) 1 *Pet.* iv. 3 Excesse of wine, banketings, potations. 1611 *ibid.*, Excesse of wine, reuellings, banquettings [Gr. πότοις]. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IX. xxxi, I have seen the Gouls Fight for the dainty at their banqueting.

2. *attrib.* a. in general sense.

1563 *Homilies* II. viii. II. (1859) 350 This feast is now prepared in God's banqueting-house, the church. 1570–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* I. 365 Such banketting cheare as was used amongst his people. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* III. (1669) 112 Citron .. was most used for banquetting Beds and Tables. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* XX, Ere Waverley entered the banqueting hall. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxvii. X. 117 Phyllidas now conducted the pretended women into the banqueting-room.

†b. in reference to BANQUET *v.* 3, *sb.* 2, 3. *Obs.*

1586 COGAN *Haven Health* CXV. (1636) 116 To preserve Berberries whole, for a banquetting dish. 1610 BARROUGH *Physick* III. vii. (1639) 109 Let their banketting meetes be Pistacium, Almonds. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. ix, Philosophy should be your substantial food, Poetry your banqueting-stuff. *a* 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 12, I must come out by the Banketting howse in the garden.

‖ **Banquette** (bañke·t). [Fr., ad. It. *banchetta*, dim. of *banca* 'bench, shelf.' Formerly anglicized as **banket, -quet.**]

1. A raised way running along the inside of a rampart or parapet, or bottom of a trench, on which soldiers stand to fire at the enemy.

1629 *S'hertogenbosh* 19 We began to make .. Trenches with double bankets or feet benches. 1782 P. BRUCE *Mem.* I. 28 Six officers .. sitting in a row on the banquet, had their legs all shot off. 1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* IV. xiii. 311 Korniloff mounted the banquette at the projecting angle of the bastion.

2. The footway of a bridge, or other thoroughfare, when raised above the carriage-way.

1842 in GWILT. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Banquette*, the name for a side-walk in some of our Southern cities.

3. The long low bench behind the driver in a French 'diligence' or omnibus.

1859 *All Y. Round* No. 33. 151 A peasant in blue blouse, who was in the banquette with me.

†**Ba·nrent.** *Obs.* Scotch form of BANNERET.

Bansel, dial. variant of BENSEL.

Banshee (bæ·nʃī·). Forms: 8 **benshi**, **-shea**, 9 **-shie**, **banshie**, **-shee**. [A phonetic spelling of Ir. *bean sídhe*:—OIr. *ben síde* 'female, or woman, of the fairies or elves.'] A supernatural being supposed by the peasantry of Ireland and the Scottish Highlands to wail under the windows of a house where one of the inmates is about to die. Certain families of rank were reputed to have a special 'family spirit' of this kind.

1771 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* 24 Aug. (1769), The cries and shrieks of Benshi, or the Fairies wife. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. vii, The fatal Ben-shie's boading scream. 1829 — *Demonol.* x. 348 The distinction of a banshie is only allowed to families of the pure Milesian stock. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's D.* II. 67 As if she had heard the family banshee shrieking at her.

Banskin (= *barm-skin*); see BARM *sb.*[1] 3.

Banstickle (bæ·nstik'l). 5– ; also 5 **baynstikille, (bafnstylkylle), beynstekle, banstykyll,** 6–8 **bansticle.** [prob. repr. an OE. **bánsticels*, f. *bán* bone + *sticels* prick, sting ; cf. G. *stachelfisch*.] Name of the Three-spined Stickleback.

c 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 65, I can neither fish with huke nor net, To take ane banstickle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 17 Bafynstylkylle (*v. r.* Baynstikille) ; *gamerus, asparagus.* 1552 Huloet, Bansticle, *trachida.* 1611 Cotgr., *Espinoche*, banstickle, or stickleback. 1787 Best *Angling* 61 The common Prickleback, Sharpling or Banstickle. 1857 Wright *Provinc. Dict., Banstickle*, the Stickleback .. In Wiltshire it is called a *banticle*.

Bant *v.* : see Banting.

Bantam (bæ·ntăm). [Supposed to be named from Bantam in the north-west of Java, whence perhaps the fowls were imported to Europe, though, according to Crawford, originally from Japan.]

1. A small variety of the domestic fowl, most breeds of which have feathered legs : the cocks are spirited fighters.

1749 Mrs. Delany *Autobiog.* (1861) II. 518 We fed all the bantams, guinea-fowl, pheasants. 1862 Barnes *Rhymes Dorset Dial.* I. 184 Knock'd the bantam cock right down.

b. *fig.* in reference to small size or 'cockiness.'

1782 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ode K. Acad.* Wks. 1812 I. 21 And struts the veriest Bantam-cock of paint. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* 469 'Do you always smoke arter you goes to bed, old cock?' .. 'Yes, I does, young bantam.' 1863 Burton *Bk. Hunter* 59 Those pretty little pets, the Elzevir classics, a sort of literary bantams.

2. *Bantam-work* : 'a kind of Indian painting, and carving on wood, resembling Japan-work, only more gay.' Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753.

†Bantel, -ele, -elle. *Obs.* ? 'A post, pillar.'

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 991 With bantelez twelue on basyng boun. *Ibid.* 1016 þe wal abof þe bantels bent. *Ibid.* B. 1459 Enbaned vnder batelment with bantelles quoynt.

Banter (bæ·ntəɹ), *sb.* [Of unknown etymology : it is doubtful whether the vb. or sb. was the earlier ; existing evidence is in favour of the vb. The sb. was treated as slang in 1688 : Swift, in the *Apology* to his *Tale of a Tub* (1710), says that it 'was first borrowed from the bullies in White Friars, then fell among the footmen, and at last retired to the pedants' ; in *Tatler* No. 230, he classes it with *bamboozle, country put*, and *kidney*, as a word 'invented by some pretty Fellows' and 'now struggling for the Vogue.' But the vb. was then nearly 40 years old.]

1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* III. ix. § 7 He that first brought the word .. *Banter* in use, put together as he thought fit, those Ideas he made it stand for. 1710 Swift *Tatler* No. 230 ▶ 7, I have done my utmost for some years past to stop the Progress of *Mobb* and *Banter*. 1722 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) II. 659 Such plain raillery, that unless I should learn banter and Billingsgate, which I still thought below a historian, there is no answering it.

1. Wanton nonsense talked in ridicule of a subject or person ; *hence*, humorous ridicule generally ; *now usually*, good-humoured raillery, pleasantry.

1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 232 The ordinary reasons of War and Peace, are very little better than Banter and Paradox. 1705 S. Whately in Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 172, I know no better way of answering bombast, than by banter. 1710 Swift *T. Tub* (1760) Apol. 11 Peter's Banter (as he calls it in his Alsatia phrase) upon transubstantiation. 1844 Dickens *Mar. Chuz.* (C. D. ed.) 249 She took it for banter, and giggled excessively. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* v. 113 Gay .. had an illimitable flow of good-tempered banter.

2. An instance of such ridicule, a merry jest. *arch.*

1700 *Ch. Eng. Loyalty* in Somers *Tracts* II. 562 'Tis such a Jest, such a Banter, to say, we did take up Arms, but we did not kill him : Bless us, kill our King, we wou'd not have hurt a Hair of his Head! 1759 Dilworth *Pope* 80 Satires on the nobility of both sexes, banters upon good authors. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* xvii. 147 The general had received all her approaches with a banter.

†3. A matter of ridicule or jest. *Obs.*

1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) I. 167 Your zeal's a Banter to all men of Sense.

4. (in *U. S.*) A challenge to a race, shooting-match, etc. 1848 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*

Banter (bæ·ntəɹ), *v.* [See prec.]

1. *trans.* To make fun of (a person) ; to hold up to ridicule, 'roast' ; to jest at, rally, 'chaff.' Now usually of good-humoured raillery.

1676 D'Urfey *Mad. Fickle* v. i. (1677) 50 Banter him, banter him, Toby. 'Tis a conceited old Scarab, and will yield us excellent sport. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 112 You delight to banter your poor servant, said I. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 91 Hag-ridden by my own fancy all night, and then bantered on my haggard looks the next day. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IX. xx. vi. 116 Poor Quintus was bantered about it, all his life after, by this merciless King.

†2. To ridicule, make a jest of (a thing). *Obs.*

1704 W. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 180 Turns his Pulpit to a Stage, And banters reformation. 1754 Chatham *Lett. Nephew* iv. 24 If they banter your regularity, order, and love of study, banter in return their neglect of them.

3. To impose upon (a person), originally in jest ; to delude, cheat, trick, bamboozle. *arch.*

a 1688 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Confer.* (1775) 174 'Tis impossible, that all my senses should be banter'd and cheated. 1710 *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 561 There was no bantering the commissioners named in the bill, because they knew them to be men of sense, honour, and courage. 1722 De Foe *Moll. Fl.* (1840) 60 We diverted ourselves with bantering several poor scholars, with hopes of being at least his lordship's chaplain. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* li, Somebody had been bantering him with an imposition.

4. *To banter out of* : to do out of by banter.

1687 T. Brown *Saints in Upr.* Wks. 1730 I. 74 To banter folks out of their senses. 1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* xxxvii. 195 We will not be banter'd out of it by false parallels.

5. *absol.* or *intr.* (in prec. senses.)

1688 Shadwell *Sqr. Alsatia* I. i. 15 He shall cut a sham, or banter with the best wit or poet of em all. 1707 Farquhar *Beaux' Strat.* v. iii. 63 He fights, loves, and banters, all in a Breath. 1865 Grote *Plato* I. vii. 291 His .. homely vein of illustration seemed to favour the supposition that he was bantering.

6. (in *U. S.*) To challenge, defy, to a race match, etc. 1848 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*

Banteree (bæntərī·). [f. prec. + -ee.] One who is bantered.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 269 Fixing the attention of the banteree .. and amusing the company with his perplexity.

Banterer (bæ·ntərəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er[1].]

1. One who turns things into ridicule ; *later*, one who indulges in good-humoured jest or raillery.

1678 Wood *Life* 6 Sept. (D.) The banterers of Oxford (a set of scholars so called, some M.A.), who make it their employment to talk at a venture, lye and prate what nonsense they please ; if they see a man talk seriously, they talk floridly nonsense, and care not what he says. 1691 — *Ath. Oxon.* I. 834 He being a reputed Banterer, I could never believe him. 1692 E. Walker *Epictetus' Mor.* lxvii, Amongst rude Ignorants .. To talk of Precepts, Maxims, and of Rules, Is to be laugh'd at, thought a Banterer. 1706 Collier *Refl. Kidic.* 130 Profess'd Banterers chuse rather to disoblige their best Friends, than to lose the opportunity of speaking their Jest. 1847 H. Greville *Leaves fr. Diary* 205 Amusing, but too much of a banterer to please me.

2. One who imposes on, or bamboozles. *arch.*

1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 12 ▶ 1 Gamesters, banterers, biters .. are, in their several species, the modern men of wit. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1727) 58 A sort of fellows, they call banterers and bamboozlers, that play such tricks. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 369 An excellent subject for the operations of swindlers and banterers.

Bantering (bæ·ntərin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] Raillery, jesting, banter, 'chaff.'

1710 Swift *T. Tub* Apol. (R.), If this bantering, as they call it, be so despicable. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* ix. 183 The audience acquiesce in this bantering and enforce silence.

Ba·ntering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] Jesting, chaffing ; bamboozling (*arch.*).

1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 893 He .. delighted to please himself in a juvenile and banting way. 1709 Berkeley *The. Vision* § 135 A question downright bantering and unintelligible. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* 703 His bantering answer to St. Paul's appeal.

Ba·nteringly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a bantering, jesting manner.

1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* x. 258 Lavatch banteringly replies to his lady. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 702/1 'Perhaps you intend to embark for Australia ?' she added, banteringly.

Bantery (bæ·ntəri). *a.* [f. Banter *sb.* + -y[1].] Full of banter or 'chaff.'

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IV. II. iii. 54 Its wit is very copious, but slashy, bantery. 1867 — *Remin.* II. 51 Cooing, bantery, lovingly quizzical.

Banting (bæ·ntiŋ). Name of a London cabinet-maker, whose method of reducing corpulence by avoiding fat, starch, and sugar in food, was published and much discussed in the year 1864. Hence **Bantingism, Bantingize** *v.*, and, **Banting** being humorously treated as a vbl. sb., the vb. *to* Bant.

1864 *Reader* No. 91. 392/1 A few observations on Bantingism. 1864 *Times* 12 Aug. 4 The Classics seemed to have undergone a successful course of Banting. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 12 June 9 If he is .. gouty, obese, and nervous, we strongly recommend him to 'bant.' 1881 *Echo* 24 June, There are fewer persons 'Bantingised' in America than in England. 1883 *Knowledge* 27 July 49/2 Bantingism excludes beer, butter, and sugar.

Bantling (bæ·ntliŋ). [possibly f. Band, swathe + -ling ; but considered by Mahn, with greater probability, a corruption of Ger. *bänkling* bastard f. *bank* bench, i.e. 'a child begotten on a bench, and not in the marriage-bed' ; cf. Bastard.] A young or small child, a brat. (Often used depreciatively, and formerly as a synonym of *bastard*.)

1593 Drayton *Eclog.* vii. 102 Lovely Venus .. Smiling to see her wanton Bantlings game. 1635 Quarles *Emblems* II. viii. (1718) 93 See how the dancing bells turn round .. To please my bantling ! 1756 *Connoisseur* No. 123 (1774) IV. 142 Their base-born bantlings. 1791 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Rights Kings* Wks. 1812 II. 389 We whip a bantling when it kicks and cries. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 48 A tender virgin, accidentally and unaccountably enriched with a bantling. 1831 Coleridge *Table T.* 24 July, Some real new-born bantling.

fig. 1679 R. W. *O. Cromwell's Ghost* 1 Vices like these, you know were heretofore The only grateful Bantlings. 1808 Byron *Let. Becher* Wks. (1846) 402/1 The interest you have taken in me and my poetical bantlings. 1864 Tennyson *Boadicea*, Lo their precious Roman bantling, lo the colony Camulodune.

Banwurt, -wyrt, obs. ff. **Bone-wort.**

Banxring (bæ·ŋksriŋ). [a. Javanese *bangsring* (Horsfield), native name of the species.] A genus of small insectivorous animals (*Tupaia*) approaching the squirrel in appearance and arboreal habits, found in Java, Sumatra, and adjoining islands ; properly the name belongs only to the Javanese species (*T. Javanica*) discovered by Horsfield about 1806, the Sumatran species being called *tupai*.

1824 Horsfield *Zool. Res. Java* s. v. *Tupaia*, The Bangsring fell under my observation during an early period of my researches in Java. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 179 The *banxring*, a remarkable animal of which only three species are known. 1869 Nicholson *Zool.* (1880) 770 'Banxrings' or 'squirrel-shrews' of .. the Malay Archipelago.

Banyan (bæ·niăn). A variant of Banian ; now the prevailing spelling used for the *Banian* or *Banyan Tree*. See Banian 5.

Baobab (bā·ǒbæb). Also 7 **bahobab, boabab.** First mentioned by Prosper Alpinus *Hist. Nat. Ægypti* (Venice 1592), ch. xvii, *De Bahobab*, who speaks of the use of its fruit 'in Æthiopia' : apparently, therefore, the name belongs to some central African lang.] A tree (*Adansonia digitata*), also called 'Monkey-bread,' and Ethiopian Sour Gourd, with a stem of enormous thickness, found from Senegambia and Abyssinia to Lake Ngami, and long naturalized in Ceylon and some parts of India ; considered by Humboldt to be 'the oldest organic monument of our planet.' The fibres of the bark are used for ropes and cloth.

1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 1632 This [Æthiopian Sowre Gourd] is very like to be .. the Bahobah of Alpinus. 1681 R. Knox *Ceylon* in Arb. *Garner* I. 441 There was also a baobab tree growing just by the fort. 1797 Holcroft *Stolberg's Trav.* IV. xciv. 310 The African tree called *Barbab* [sic], described .. by Adanson. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* xxviii. 573 We spent a night at a baobab, which was hollow and would hold twenty men inside. 1866 A. Brown in *Treas. Bot.* 18 The fibre [of the bark] is so strong as to give rise to a common saying in Bengal : 'As secure as an elephant bound with a baobab rope.'

Baon, obs. form of Bawn.

Bap (bæp). *Sc.* [Etymol. unknown.] A small loaf or 'roll' of bakers' bread, made of various sizes and shapes in different parts of Scotland.

1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 301 Bappis of nyne for xij*d*. 1724 A. Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* I. 91 Sowens and farles and Baps. *c* 1800 Mrs. Lyon in Ramsay *Remin.* (1870) Introd. 13 Are ye for your burial baps round or square ?

Baphomet (bæ·fomet). [a. F. *Baphomet* ; cf. Pr. *Bafomet*, OSp. *Mafomat*.] **a.** A form of the name Mahomet used by mediæval writers. **b.** Alleged name of the idol which the Templars were accused of worshipping. (According to l'Abbé Constant, quoted by Littré, this word was cabalistically formed by writing backward *tem. o. h. p. ab.*, abbreviation of *templi omnium hominum pacis abbas*, 'abbot' or 'father of the temple of peace of all men.') Hence **Baphome·tic** *a.*

1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 140 Baphomet is a secret word ascribed to the Templars. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* VII. xii. ii. 278 The great stress .. in the condemnation of the templars is laid on the worship of Baphomet. The talismans, bowls, symbols, are even called Baphometic. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. vii, My Spiritual New-birth, or Baphometic Fire-baptism.

Baptism (bæ·ptiz'm). Forms : *α.* 3–5 **bapteme,** 3–6 **baptem, -im,** 3–7 **-ime,** 4–6 **baptym e,** (6 **babtym**) ; *β.* 4–7 **baptisme,** (5 **baptesme, batesme**), 6–7 **baptysme,** 7– **baptism.** [ME. *bapteme*, a. OF. *baptesme, baptême* (also *batesme, batême*), semi-popular adaptations of L. *baptismus*, a. Gr. *βαπτισμός*, n. of action f. *βαπτίζ-ειν* to Baptize. In 16th c. assimilated to the L. and Gr.]

1. The action or ceremony of baptizing ; immersion of a person in water, or application of water by pouring or sprinkling, as a religious rite, symbolical of moral or spiritual purification or regeneration, and, as a Christian ordinance, betokening initiation into the Church. *Name of baptism* : see Baptismal name.

(With possessive and objective genitive ; *e.g.* 'John's baptism,' that administered by John, 'the jailer's baptism,' that received by the jailer.)

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12726 In þis hali Ion time Was lagh bigun neu of baptim. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 626 In þe water of baptem þay dyssente. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* iii. 7 Seeynge many of Pharisees .. commynge to his bapteme. 1494 Fabyan VI. clv. 143 After he had clothyd them with the mantell of baptym. 1521 Fisher *Wks.* I. 334 The sacramente of baptyme. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* (1843) 28 For baptim doth not contain the perfection of religion.

β. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 375 Bretheren in blode & in baptesme. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* III. xxi. 219 A madde man may not receyue batesme. 1528 More *Heresyes* I. Wks. 167/1 *Ipsum audite* saide the father at the tyme of his baptisme. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 3 a, The purchaser be named by the name of baptism and his surname. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* (1839) 499 Baptism is the sacrament of allegiance of them that are to be received into the kingdom of God. 1851 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. IV. (1863) I. 25 Christian Baptism .. on God's part is an authoritative revelation of his Paternity ; on man's part it is an acceptance of God's covenant.

2. *fig.* (in various senses ; cf. Baptize *v.* 2.) Also applied to the death by violence, or 'baptism of blood,' of unbaptized martyrs, and to the ceremony of blessing and naming church bells and ships. (Cf. Du Cange *Campanas Baptizari*.)

1382 Wyclif *Luke* xii. 50 Sothli I haue to be baptisid with

baptym 1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 19 They upon their foundation have builded the baptism of bells and ships. 1648 Herrick *Hesper.* (1869) 100 Those maiden showers Which by the peepe of day do strew A baptime o'er the flowers. 1860 Edersheim *Kurtz' Ch. Hist.* I. § 54 The baptism of blood in martyrdom. *Mod.* A severe baptism of suffering.

Baptismal (bæptiˑzməl), *a.* [ad. med.L. *baptismāl-is*: see Baptism and -al[1].] Of, pertaining to, or connected with baptism. Also *ellipt.* = *Baptismal name*, the personal or 'Christian' name given at baptism.

1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* iii. 175 His Baptismall Laver [was] awaited by a Dove. 1651 Baxter *Inft. Bapt.* 293 This Doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III. 106 Thy Mercy I invoke, For my Baptismal Vow so often broke. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 138 Geoffrey also changed his baptismal name. 1872 De Morgan *Budg. Parad.* 120 Mr. Andrew Theophilus Smith, or some such unlikely pair of baptismals.

Baptiˑsmally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a baptismal manner, by baptism.

1850 Mrs. Browning *Pet Name* Poems II. 384 Names acquired baptismally. 1861 R. Montgomery *Gleams on Font* 30 Vital .. is the germ Baptismally by grace implanted there.

Baptist (bæˑptist). [a. OF. *baptiste*, ad. L. *baptista*, ad. Gr. *βαπτιστής*, n of agent f. *βαπτίζειν* to Baptize.]

1. One who baptizes; *esp.* as applied to John, the forerunner of Jesus Christ. *Baptist's day*: the 24th of June.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 131 Seint iohan baptiste was bihaueded. *c* 1230 *Auer. R.* 160 Sein Johan .. was Godes baptiste. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7000 Gret wodes everichon, I lete hem to the Baptist Johan. 1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* v. xxiv. (1597) 121 At Baptis-day with Ale and cakes bout bonfires neighbors stood. 1815 Scott *Ld. Isles* vi. iv, Ere John the Baptist's eve. 1871 [see Baptizee]. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* 463 Disciples of the Baptist.

2. One who immerses himself, or is immersed. *rare.*

1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 296 The Baptist, or dipped person, came out .. good-humoured after his purification. *c* 1811 Fuseli *Lect. Art* iv. (1848) 457 Varied groups of baptists, immersing themselves.

3. A member of that Protestant religious body which holds that baptism ought to be administered only to believers, and by immersion; at first and till present century, called, by opponents Anabaptists. [Perhaps this use originated in the early names, *Baptized* Believers, Churches, etc. Cf. *baptist(e* early pa. pple. of Baptize.]

[1654 (*title*) The Humble .. Vindication .. [of] severall of the Baptized Churches in this Nation.] 1654 W. Britten (*title*) The Moderate Baptist. 1674 J. Mead (*title*) A brief account of passages between Quakers and Baptists. 1852 Moore *Cherries, Methodists, of birds the aptest .. And that water-fowl the Baptist.* 1860 Eadie *Eccl. Cycl.* s.v., A conspiracy .. in 1661 .. brought forth from the Baptists another disavowal of Anabaptist principles. [See Anabaptist 3.]

b. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.*

1717 (*title*) Rules of the Particular Baptist Fund. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 309 At the Boar's-head .. is a Baptist meeting. 1847 *Nation. Cycl.* II. 827 Persons who do not embrace the Baptist tenet.

Baptist(e, earlier form of Batiste.

† **Baptiˑste.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. Baptism.

1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 212 Thorgh helpe of Cryst, That in the flome tok baptyste.

Baptistery, baptistry (bæˑptistəri, bæptistri). Also 5 bapetystore, baptyzatorye, 7 baptistory. [a. OF. *baptisterie*, mod. *baptistère*, ad. L. *baptistērium*, a. Gr. *βαπτιστήριον* bathing-place, baptistery, f. *βαπτίζειν* to Baptize. *Baptizatorye* represented a med. L. modification, *baptizātōrium*.]

1. That part of a church (or, in early times, a separate building contiguous to the church), in which the rite of baptism is administered.

1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 138 The bapetystore there he founde. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 19 He dyd do .. compose baptyzatoryes & frentes convenably. 1579 Fulke *Confut. Sanders* 675 The image..painted in the Baptistery. 1636 Prynne *Unbish. Tim. & Tit.* (1661) 54 To enter into the Baptistory. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* 308 They've searched the aisles and Baptistry. 1849 Freeman *Archit.* 161 The round sepulchral chapel and the polygonal baptistery.

2. In modern Baptist places of worship, a receptacle containing water for the baptismal rite.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 416/1. 1853 Wayland *Mem. Judson* II. v. 187 Leading into the Maulmain baptistery the pious captain of the Ramsay.

3. = Baptism. (So OF. *baptisterie*, and med.L.)

1851 Mrs. Browning *Casa Guidi* 19 Having tried the tank Of the church-waters used for baptistry.

Baptistic (bæptiˑstik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *βαπτιστικός*, f. *βαπτίζειν* to Baptize.] = Baptist 3 b.

1884 *Ch. Times* 413/1 The Baptistic craze of immersionism. *Ibid.* The Baptistic organs.

† **Baptiˑstical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -al[1].] Of or belonging to baptism.

1658 Bramhall *Schism Guarded* 205, *Abrenuncio, Credo*, this baptisticall profession, which he ignorantly laugheth at.

Baptizable (bæptaiˑzăbˈl), *a.* [f. Baptize *v.* + -able.] Capable of, or fit for, baptism.

1659 Gauden *Tears of Ch.* 284 (D.) The condition limiting persons baptizable, which is actual believing. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. xxviii, Meerly to consent to learn of Christ, makes one a baptizable disciple.

† **Baptizaˑtion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *baptīzātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *baptīzāre* to Baptize] = Baptism.

1470 Harding *Chron.* li. vii, By his baptizacion Whiche Ioseph gaue vnto Aruigarus. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Clerus Dom.* 23 Their baptizations were null. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* I. 229 A Baptization or Washing away of all Pollution.

Baptizatory: see Baptistery.

Baptize (bæptəiˑz), *v.* Forms: 3–4 baptis, 4 -iz, 4–5 baptyse, 6 baptyze, 3–9 baptise, 3- baptize. *Obs. pa. pple.* 3–6 baptist(e, 4 -este. [a. F. *baptise-r, -iser* (11th c.), ad. L. *baptīzā-re*, ad. Gr. *βαπτίζειν* 'to immerse, bathe, wash, drench,' in Christian use appropriated to the religious rite, f. *βάπτειν* to dip, plunge, bathe.]

1. *trans.* To immerse in water, or pour or sprinkle water upon, as a means of ceremonial purification, or in token of initiation into a religious society, especially into the Christian Church; to christen.

1297 R. Glouc. 86 He was ybaptized þere. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12654 þe time þat he on cristen lai suld baptist be. *Ibid.* 12897 Selcut was to thinc .. þe clerc to baptis þe prist. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* iv. (1520) 28/2 Oure lorde Jhesu cryst at 30 yere of age was baptysed. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 105 The very worde of Baptizing signifieth to dippe. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xii. 442 Them who shall beleeve, Baptizing in the profluent streame. 1833 Cruse *Eusebius* vi. xliii. 266 Baptised by aspersion.

b. *absol.* To administer the rite of baptism.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 817 Per as baptysed þe goude saynt Ion. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. iii. 68 The Bishop Ordains, the Priest Baptizes.

2. *fig.* (in various shades of meaning, in reference to initiation, spiritual agency, etc.) Cf. Baptism 2.

1382 Wyclif *Acts* i. 5 3e schulen be baptysid in the Hooly Goost. 1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* II. 62 Is not God able to baptize Infants with his Spirit? 1655 Baxter *Quakers' Catech.* 23 You would have us baptize our Bels to make them spirituall. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf. T.* xi, Sorrow had baptised her. 1861 Emma Toke *Innoc. Day* in *Hymns A. & M.* No. 54, Baptized in their own blood. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 451 A view which every day baptizes into fresh beauty.

3. With allusion to an important part of the ceremony of baptizing or christening infants or heathens: To give a name to, name, denominate.

[*c* 1450 *Merlin* v. 91 Antor made the childe to be baptised, and cleped hym Arthur.] 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 4 Historiagrephours hes baptist hym to be ane of the principal of al the nyne noblis. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 50 Ile be new baptiz'd; Hence foorth I neuer will be Romeo. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* Pref., This .. honestie, other Nations baptize with the Name of Simplicitie. 1838 J. Grant *Sk. in Lond.* (1860) 306 Chalk-and-water, which, for the purpose of sale, was baptised milk.

† **Baptiˑze, -ise, -is,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] Baptism.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12754 In water baptised he al þaa þat com til him baptis [*v.r.* baptize] to ta. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1360 I schall for thys baptyse Ryght well quyte thy servyse.

Baptiˑzed, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ed.] Subjected to the rite of baptism; † *vulgarly*, watered, diluted (*obs.*).

1636 Healey *Theophrast.* 46 He wil give his best friends his baptised wine. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2252/4 The Congregations of Baptized Believers. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. viii, The fire-baptised soul.

Baptizee (bæptəizīˑ). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ee.] A recipient of baptism, a baptized person.

1871 E. Noel tr. *Richter's Flower Pieces* II. 68 For the baptist to touch the head of the baptisee with the water.

Baptizement (bæptəiˑzmĕnt.) *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ment; cf. OF. *baptisement*.] The action of baptizing; baptism.

1818 J. Hobhouse *Hist. Illustr.* 90 The fountain springing up for the baptizement of his jailer.

Baptizer (bæptəiˑzəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er[1].] One who baptizes; occas. used of John the Baptist.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 20/1 A baptizer, *baptista*. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iii. 14 Did refuse the office of a baptiser. 1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (1661) 40 The Baptizer and the party baptized go both into the Rivers. 1865 *Gentl. Mag.* CCXVIII. 84 The Baptizer signified that he was not worthy to have been even the forerunner of the Saviour.

Baptiˑzing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action or ceremony of baptism.

1297 R. Glouc. 86 He bi com in hys baptizing hol of ys wo. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 171 þere shul 3e here .. Siben of Iones baptizyng. 1653 Milton *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 362 How ill had it becom'd John the Baptist to demand Fees for his baptizing. 1880 *New Virginians* II. 234 The nigger baptisings have been always held at such distances.

Baptiˑzing, *ppl. a.* That baptizes.

1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 328 Our new baptizing Prophet. 1675 Baxter *Cath. Theol.* II. xi. 249 Every Baptising Minister prerequireth the profession of it.

Baque, obsolete form of Bake.

‖ **Baquet** (bake). [Fr., dim. of *bac* Back *sb.*[2]; cf. Backet.] A small tub or trough.

1786 *Lounger* No. 99. 417 From the baquet rise those enchanted rods by which the magnetic virtue .. is transmitted. [Mesmer employed a baquet filled with water in his magnetic experiments.]

Bar (bāɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 2–7 barre, 3–7 barr, 5– bar. [ME. *barre*, a. OF. *barre* (= Pr., It., Sp., Pg. *barra*):—late L. *barra* of unknown origin. The Celtic derivation accepted by Diez is now discredited: OIr. *barr* 'bushy top,' and its cognates, in no way suit the sense; Welsh *bar* 'bar' is from Eng., and Breton *barren* 'bar' from Fr. (The development of sense had to a great extent taken place before the word was adopted in English.)]

I. A piece of any material long in proportion to its thickness or width.

* *Of shape only.*

1. *gen.* A straight piece of wood, metal, or other rigid material, long in proportion to its thickness.

1388 Wyclif *Num.* iv. 10 Thei schulen putte in barris [1382 beryng staues]. 1690 W. Walker *Idiom. Anglo-Lat.* 38 To beat down the statute [? statue] with bars. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Bar*, among printers, denotes a piece of iron .. whereby the screw of the press is turned in printing. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* lvii, A pallet-bed was placed close to the bar of iron. 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 11 On the barrel [of a rifle] is the .. sliding bar. 1881 C. Edwards *Organs* 50 The sound-bars are glued in place. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Bar*, a drilling or tamping-rod.

fig. 1388 Wyclif *Isa.* xxvii. 1 The Lord schal visite in his hard swerd .. on leuyathan, serpent, a barre [1382 a leuour.] 1684 Charnock *Attrib. God* II. 6 Leviathan is here called a bar-serpent .. as mighty men are called bars in Scripture.

2 *spec.* a. A thick rod of iron or wood used in a trial of strength, the players contending which of them could throw or pitch it farthest; the distance thrown was measured in lengths of the bar. Hence in obs. fig. phrases.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xvi, Throwyng the heuy stone or barre playing at tenyse. 1600 Rowlands *Let. Humours Blood* iv. 64 To pitch the barre, or to shoote off a gunne. 1715 Prior *Alma* I. 311 While John for ninepins does declare, And Roger loves to pitch the bar. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* Introd. 13 To amuse himself in archery, casting of the bar, wrestling. *fig.* 1647 Clevelano *Char. Lond.-Diurn.* 5 First, Stamford slew him: then Waller outkilled that halfe a Barre. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 538 ₱ 5, I did not disbelieve .. but yet I thought some in the company had been endeavouring who should pitch the bar farthest. *a* 1733 North *Lives* II. 37 The objectors .. outdo, many bars, all that themselves found fault with. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 324 Here's a mere Baby .. outdoes 'em by a Bar's Length.

† b. An iron bar used in breaking criminals on the wheel. *Obs.*

1577 Harrison *England* II. xi. 223 We have use neither of the wheele nor of the barre.

3. A narrow four-sided block of metal or material as manufactured, *e.g.* of iron or soap; an ingot of precious metal. Cf. *bar-iron* in IV.

1595 T. Maynarde *Drake's Voy.* (1849) 18 We got here twenty barres of silver. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Bars* of Iron are made of the metal of the sows and pigs, as they come from the furnaces. 1755 Johnson, *Bar*, in African traffick, is used for a denomination of price; payment being formerly made to the Negroes almost wholly in iron bars. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* iv, Four cakes of Windsor, and two bars of yellow for washing. 1876 Humphrey *Coin Collect. Man.* ii. 9 Bars form a sort of transition stage between the weighed money and true coins.

† 4. An ornamental transverse band on a girdle, saddle, etc.; *subseq.* an ornamental boss of any shape. Also, a girdle or band. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 162 Boþe þe barres of his belt & oþer blyþe stones. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1200 With sadyll rede enbrowderyd with delyte, Of gold the barres vpp enbosid high. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1103 The barres were of gold ful fyne, Upon a tyssu of satyne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* xxxiii. 13019 Orestes .. comaundet, Bare to the barre bryng him his moder. 1433 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 48 Unam zonam ornatam cum octo barres. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 24 Barre of a gyrdylle, or oþer harneys, *stipa*. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 179 The barres of mens breeches haue such strong stitching.

b. A small slip of silver fixed transversely below the clasp of a medal, as an additional mark of distinction.

1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xx. 353 A Bar is attached to the ribbon for every act of such gallantry as would have won the Cross. 1885 *Standard* 2 Mar. 3/5 He affixed the medals and bars to the breasts of the .. recipients.

5. A straight strip or stripe, narrow in proportion to its length, a broad line; *e.g.* of colour.

c 1440 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 460 Lay orethwart him [a roast pig] one barre of silver foile, and another of golde. 1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* i. (1623) B iij, In each joynt a golden Barre in stead of those three whitish rings which other Bees haue. 1806 Wordsw. *Sonn. Liberty, Ode* 28 A blue bar of solid cloud Across the setting sun. 1878 Gurney *Crystallog.* 10 The bar or line drawn over the 2 denotes, etc.

fig. 1865 Carlyle *Frederk. Gt.* VII. xviii. ii. 122 The brightest triumph has a bar of black in it.

6. *Her.* An honourable ordinary, formed (like the fess) by two parallel lines drawn horizontally across the shield, and including not more than its fifth part. *Bar sinister*: in popular, but erroneous phrase, the heraldic sign of illegitimacy; see Baton, Bend, (*sinister*). *Bar-gemel*: a double bar, or small bars placed in couplets.

1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 97 Sir Lewis Harcourt came, Two golden bars that bare in field of guls. 1610 Gwillim *Heraldry* II. vi. (1660) 70 A Barre is .. drawne overthwart the Escocheon .. it containeth the fifth part of the Field. *Ibid.* 91 Termed in Blazon Barres Gemelles of the Latine word *Gemellus*, which signifieth a *Twin*. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The bar may be placed in any part of the field. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* II. xviii. 358 My bar sinister may never be surmounted by the coronet of Croye.

7. *Farriery.* a. (usually *pl.*) The transverse ridged divisions of a horse's palate: below those

which lie between the molar and canine teeth the bar of the bit is inserted. **b.** The recurved ends of the wall or crust of a horse's hoof, meeting at an acute angle in the centre of the sole.

1617 Markham *Caval.* II. 52 It giueth libertie to the tongue, offendeth not the barres, and keepeth the mouth in tendernesse. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Yellows*, After they have blooded the Horse .. in the third Bar, on the pallate of the Mouth. 1831 Youatt *Horse* xviii. (1872) 398 Smiths .. too often habitually pursue .. the injurious practice of removing the bars [of the hoof]. 1884 E. Anderson *Horsemanship* I. v. 17 The curb bit should .. take a bearing upon the bare bars of the mouth.

** *Of shape and confining purpose.*

8. *esp.* A stake or rod of iron or wood used to fasten a gate, door, hatch, etc.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 131 He .. tobrec þa irene barren of helle. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 884 Steken þe 3ates stonharde wyth stalworth barrez. 1388 Wyclif *Ex.* xxvi. 26 Fyve barris of trees .. to holde togidere the tablis. *a* 1420 Occleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1104 And up is broke lok, haspe, barre, and pynne. 1535 Coverdale *Judg.* xvi. 3 Toke holde on both yᵉ syde portes of yᵉ gate .. and lifte them out with the barres. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 877 And every Bolt and Bar .. with ease Unfast'ns. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Hatch-bars*, flat iron bars to lock over the hatches.

9. A straight, strong rod of iron or wood fixed across any way of ingress or egress, or forming part of a fence, gate, grating, or the like.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knts. T.* 219 Thurgh a wyndow thikke of many a barre Of Iren. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 24 Barre abowte a graue or awter. *a* 1658 Lovelace *To Althea*, Stone walls do not a prison make, Nor iron bars a cage. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 57 ₱ 3 She .. makes nothing of leaping over a six-bar gate. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxii, Like a fine horse brought up to the leaping-bar. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 491/1 The cows lowing at the pasture bars.

10. One of the series of iron rods fixed in the front of a grate or bottom of a boiler furnace to prevent the fuel from falling out.

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 13 A course sort of Iron .. fit for Fire-bars. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxxi. (1878) 541 Thrust it between the bars, pushing it in fiercely with the poker.

11. A transverse piece of wood making fast the head of a wine-cask. (If a cask is lying horizontal, wine is drawn from 'below the bar,' when it is more than half empty.)

1520 Whittinton *Vulg.* 13 b, This wyne drynketh lowe or under the barre, *Hoc vinum languescit.* 1576 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 385 All the emptie hogsheads .. and (for sixe tunne of wine) so many as should be drunke under the barre. 1611 Cotgr., *Empeigner le bout d'vne douve*, to pin the barre of a peece of caske.

II. That which confines, encloses, limits, or obstructs, with no special reference to shape.

* *A material barrier.*

12. *gen.* A material structure, forming a secure enclosure, or obstructing entry or egress; a barrier.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 963 Þe grete barrez of þe abyme he barst vp. 1388 Wyclif *Jonah* ii. 7 The barris of erthe closiden me togidere. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 417 With rebounding surge the barrs assaild. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* 1024 In equal fight From out the bars to force the opposite. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Wd.-bk., Bar*, a boom formed of huge trees or spars lashed together, moored transversely across a port. 1872 Browning *Fifine* cxxii, That caverned passage .. a grim Bar-sinister, soon blocks abrupt your path.

13. *spec.* A barrier closing the entrance into a city, formed originally of 'posts, rails, and a chain.' Afterwards applied to the gate by which these were replaced, as in *Temple-bar*, and the Bars or gates of York, etc.

c 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 2348 Bihefden hire utewiþ þe barren of þe burhe. 1410 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 16 The Cherch of seynt Clementis wythowtyn Templebarr. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* lvi. 153 Slawghter made bothe of men and of horses by fore the barres of the towne. 1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (1647) 35 A house without the Barres at Algate. 1691 Ray *N. Countr. Wds.* 6 *Barr*, a Gate of a City, as Bootham Bar, Monkbar .. in the City of York. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* s.v. *York*, There are four principal gates, or bars, as they are usually called.

b. A toll-house gate or barrier; cf. Toll-bar.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, xvii. § 1 The said lane called Graies Inne Lane, from Hnlborne bars northward. 1813 *Examiner* 19 Apr. 243/1 The only light .. was that shed by the toll-bar lamp, and .. the bar is at a distance of about 150 yards.

†**c.** A hurdle. *Obs.*

1641 H. Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 15 The seconde thinge belonginge to a barre is spelles .. the third thinge belonginge to a barre is a dagger.

†**14.** A defensive barrier, a bulwark. *Obs.*

1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xlvii. (1632) 154 Having so many Cities, Townes, Holds, Castles, and Barres for his securitie. 1618 Bolton *Florus* IV. ii. (1636) 284 Utica .. the other maine fort or barre of Africa.

15. A bank of sand, silt, etc., across the mouth of a river or harbour, which obstructs navigation.

1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 16/2 The port or hauen of Dublin is a barred hauen, and great ships .. doo lie in a certeine rode without the barre. 1621 Quarles *Argalus & P.* (1678) 81 Our Pinnace is past o'er The Bar, and rides before the Maiden-tower. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5821/1 Three Ships were lost upon the Bar. 1868 G. Duff *Pol. Surv.* 100 Rivers which are, as usual in Japan, obstructed by a dangerous bar.

b. See *bar-diggings* in 30.

1862 R. Mayne *Brit. Columbia* 65 Bars .. all those places where gold is found and worked, on a river's bank, are called by that name.

16. *Mus.* 'A vertical line drawn across the stave to divide a musical composition into portions of equal duration, and to indicate the periodical recurrence of the accent' (F. Taylor in Grove *Dict. Mus.*); *also*, the portion contained between two such lines, technically called the 'measure.' *Double bar*: two parallel vertical lines, marking the close of a strain or section.

1665 C. Simpson *Princ. Mus.* 25 Distinguished by Strokes crossing the Lines, which .. are called Bars. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 35 Bars are of two sorts, single and double. The single Bars serve to divide the Time, according to the Measure of the Semibreve. The double Bars are set to divide the several Strains or Stanzaes of the Songs and Lessons. 1779 Sheridan *Critic* II. i, Will you play a few bars? 1795 Mason *Ch. Music* I. 13 One note in every bar should be accented. 1881 Macfarren *Counterp.* 19 To continue a note for two bars or more is not melody.

17. in pl. *Bars*: the game of 'prisoner's base' or 'chevy.' The players, after choosing sides, occupy two camps or enclosures, and any player leaving his enclosure is chased by one of the opposite side, and, if caught, made a prisoner Still in *north. dial.*

c 1400 *MS. Cott. Cleop.* D. ix. 156 b, Þe children ournen at þe bars. 1450 Myrc 336 Bal and bares and suche play Out of chyrcheȝorde put away. 1611 Cotgr., *Barres*, the play at Bace or Prison Bars. *a* 1795 Aikin *Evenings at H.* xvii. 276 At cricket, taw, and prison-bars, He bore away the bell. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* II. ii. 71 A rustic game called base or bars, and in some places prisoners' bars.

** *An immaterial barrier.*

18. *Law.* A plea or objection of force sufficient to arrest entirely an action or claim at law.

1495 *Act* 2 *Hen. VII*, xxiv. § 1 A sufficient barre of the seid atteynte. 1528 Perkins *Prof. Bk.* v. § 410 Such assignment shall not be a barre in a 'Scire Facias.' 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 42 Pharamond, The founder of this Law and Female Barre. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 37 b, Barre is when the defendant in any action pleadeth a plea which is a sufficient answer, and that destroyeth the action of the plaintife for ever. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 91/1 It is no bar to the validity of a patent.

19. *fig.* An obstruction, obstacle; a barrier.

1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* II. xlix. (1638) 153 This warranty is no barre in conscience, though it be a barre in the law. 1649 Br. Reynolds *Serm. Hosea* iii. 40 The special barre and obstacle that keeps men from Christ. 1713 Addison *Cato* I. ii, His baffled arms, and ruined cause, Are bars to my ambition. 1782 Burke *Penal Laws* Wks. VI. 272 Thereby fixing a permanent bar against any relief. 1877 L. Morris *Epic of Hades* II. 92 Nature .. has set this bar Betwixt success and failure.

20. Phrases: †*To make bar of*: to stop short at. †*By the bar*: by means of the very obstacle interposed. *In bar (of*, rarely *to)*: as a sufficient reason or plea (against), to prevent.

c 1590 Marlowe *Jew of M.* I. ii, In extremity We ought to make bar of no policy. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcel.* xxv. ix. 279 By the barre, as one would say, whereof they continued .. without taking any harme. 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) II. 92 Their protestation was only in barr to the Lords doing anything besides the trial. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xii. 414 Danby .. pleaded a pardon secretly obtained from the King, in bar of the prosecution. 1842 H. E. Manning *Serm.* (1848) I. xiv. 205 These are the habits of life which are pleaded in bar of the daily worship of God.

†**21.** A kind of false die, on which certain numbers are prevented from turning up. See Barred (*dice*).

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 55 Certayne termes .. appropriate to theyr playing; wherby they wyl drawe a mannes money, but paye none, whiche they cal barres. 1592 *Nobody & Some-b.* 1517 Those Demi-hars .. Those bar Sizeaces. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl., Barr Dice*, a species of false dice, so formed that they will not easily lie on certain sides.

III. A rail or barrier acquiring from its use special technical significance; the space it encloses.

* *In a court of justice.*

22. The barrier or wooden rail marking off the immediate precinct of the judge's seat, at which prisoners are stationed for arraignment, trial, or sentence.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 314 Bryngе forthe to the barre that arn to be dempt. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 102/2 He was ledde to barre before the kinges justyces. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 12 The great Duke Came to the Bar; where, to his accusations He pleaded still not guilty. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* 266 Hurried like a criminal to the bar of a police-office.

b. *fig.* A tribunal, *e.g.* that of reason, public opinion, conscience.

c 1375 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. 1871 II. 186 Ech man mote nedis stonde at þe barre bifore Crist. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 199 All seuerall sinnes, all vs'd in each degree, Throng all to' th' Barre, crying all, Guilty, Guilty. 1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* xiv. 88 When self is at the bar, the sentence is not like to be impartial. 1724 Watts *Logic* II. iii. § 4 (1822) 236 Calling all the principles of our younger years to the bar of maturer reason. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. I. iv. 24 The Judgment-bar of the Most High God.

23. This barrier, as the place at which all the business of the court was transacted, soon became synonymous with: Court; *esp.* in phr. *At (the) bar*: in court, in open court. *Trial at bar*: a trial before the full court in which the action or indictment is brought; in England, the Queen's Bench Division.

c 1330 in *Pol. Songs* 339 Countours in benche that stondeth at the barre, Theih wolen bigile the. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. I. 160 Seriauntes hij semede þat seruen atte barre. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 222 This 3ere [1362] was ordeyned that alle plees at the barre schuld be in Englisch tunge. 1550 Crowley *Last Trump.* 911 Thou wilt stand at a barre ballyng. 1656 Cowley *Pind. Odes* Wks. I. 228 Thou neither great .. at th' Exchange shalt be, nor at the wrangling Bar. 1689 *Tryal Bps.*, We are very desirous it should be tryed at Bar. 1803 J. Marshall *Const. Opin.* (1839) 2 These principles have been very ably argued at the bar. 1866 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. IX. 449/2 The first instance of a trial at bar has just occurred at Melbourne.

b. A (particular) court of law, *esp.* in the phr. *To practise at (such a) bar.* [Compare 25–26.]

1559 [see 25]. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. 16 Notwithstanding that they [lawiers] can be present but at one barre at once, yet will they take diuers fees of sundry clients to speake for them at three or foure places in one day. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6211/2 They went to the Exchequer Bar. 1841 Oruerson *Creol.* xiv. 152 Who was .. expected out to practise at the Barbados bar. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xix. § 6 (1862) 360, I have practised at the bar of the House of Lords.

** *In the Inns of Court.*

†**24.** A barrier or partition separating the seats of the benchers or readers from the rest of the hall, to which students, after they had attained a certain standing, were 'called' from the body of the ball, for the purpose of taking a principal part in the mootings or exercises of the house. *Obs.* See Barrister. Hence the phrases:—*To be called to the bar*: to be admitted a barrister. †*To cast over the bar*: to deprive of the status of a barrister, to disbar; *gen.* to reject.

After 1600, when utter-barristers, as well as sergeants and apprentices-at-law were allowed to plead in the law-courts, *bar* in these phrases seems to have been popularly assumed to mean the bar in a court of justice, outside of which ordinary barristers appear to plead, while King's Counsel and Sergeants-at-Law have places within it. Hence the mod. phrase *To be called within the bar*: to be appointed King's (or Queen's) Counsel.

c 1545 [See Barrister]. 1574 N. Bacon *Order of Council* [regulating proc. of Inns of Court] in *Penny Cycl.* III. 504 That none be called to the utter bar but by the ordinary council of the House .. in term time. 1608 *2nd Pt. Def. Keas. Refus. Subscr.* 160 His note that Zanchy maketh no doubt .. maie be caste over the barre. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. xxii. 221 If any Clyent bribeth .. the Lawier that receiveth, shall be cast over the Barre. 1650 B. *Discollim.* 48, I was call'd to the Barre six yeares agoe. 1701 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 69 A Yorkshire attorney .. had his gown pulled off, and he thrown over the bar, for disobeying the rules of that court. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xxviii, These [barristers having patents of precedence] .. rank promiscuously with the king's counsel, and together with them sit within the bar of the respective courts. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 59 A year or two before Call'd to the bar. 1885 *Law Jrnl.* 13 June 364/1 That his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales he called to the degree of the Utter Bar.

25. The whole body of barristers, or *spec.* the barristers practising in a particular court, circuit, or country. (Cf. 23 b).

1559 *Ord. Judges* in Dugdale *Orig. Jurid.* (1671) 310 That an exhortation should be given to the utter Barr that none should come to any Barr at Westminster .. under ten years continuance. 1695 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 50 The Bar, the Pulpit and the Press Nefariously combine. 1864 *Times* 4 Nov., The dinner to be given by the English Bar to M. Berryer.

26. *absolutely* (combining 23 and 24): Occupation as counsel in a court of justice; the profession of a barrister.

1632 Mass. & Field *Fatal Dowry* I. ii, Your fees are boundless at the bar. 1709 Steele & Add. *Tatler* No. 101 ₱ 1 A Lawyer, who leaves the Bar for Chamber-Practice. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) II. 586/2 He cultivated oratory, most particularly that of the bar. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* viii. 84 He chose the bar for his profession.

*** *In legislative assemblies.*

27. The rail or barrier dividing from the body of the house a space near the door, to which non-members may be admitted for business purposes.

a 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* II. ii, They [the Commons] coming all with him [the Speaker] to a bar which is at the nether end of the upper house. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 349 Giving an account of his government at the bar of the same assembly. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 520 The people of Bristol .. sent up a deputation which was heard at the bar of the Commons.

**** *In an inn, or other place of refreshment.*

28. A barrier or counter, over which drink (or food) is served out to customers, in an inn, hotel, or tavern, and hence, in a coffee-house, at a railway-station, etc.; *also*, the space behind this barrier, and sometimes the whole apartment containing it.

1592 Greene *Art Conny Catch.* III. 20 He was acquainted with one of the seruants .. of whom he could haue two pennyworth of Rose-water for a peny .. wherefore he would step to the barre vnto him. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 74 Bring your hand to'th Buttry barre, and let it drinke. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 403 ₱ 9, [I] laid down my Penny at the Barr .. and made the best of my way to Cheapside. 1835 Marryat *Jac. Faith.* xii, He sees the girl in the bar. 1837 Hawthorne *Amer. Note-bks.* (1871) I. 42 A bottle of champagne was quaffed at the bar.

IV. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*

29. General relations, chiefly attrib.; (**a.**) in sense 1, as *bar-lock, -magnet*; (**b.**) in senses 23–26,

as *bar-anecdote*, *-oratory*; and *esp.* (c.) in sense 28, as *bar-board*, *-boy*, *-tender*, *-window*; **bar-room, -parlour**, BARMAID, -MAN.

a. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 118 The new bar-suspension-bridge. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 40. 141 The exact polar arrangement of an ordinary bar-magnet. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. xi. § 1 The back-actioned lock does not speak so well as the old bar-lock.

b. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 330 The habitual chicanes of bar-oratory. 1820 (*title*) Cut and Come again, or Humorous Bar Anecdotes.

c. 1631 HEYWOOD *Maid of West* Wks. 1874 II. 276 The next Vintage I hope to be Barre-boy. 1723 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gotham Elect.* I. 158 Zome that like your Port Wines still, but very few .. as my Bar-board can witness. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iv, The red curtains of the bar-window. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 389 A bar-tender in .. this low groggery.

30. Special combinations: **Bar-boat**, one marking the position of a bar (sense 15); **bar-boy**, a boy employed to fix and clean the fire-bars of a locomotive engine; **bar-button**, one in the shape of a bar; **bar-cutter**, a shearing machine for cutting metallic bars into lengths; **bar-diggings** (see quot.); **bar-fee** (see quot.); † **bar-gate**, a barrier-gate; also *fig.* (cf. sense 14); **bar-frame**, the frame which supports the metallic bars of a furnace; **bar-gemel** (see 6); **bar-gown**, a lawyer's gown, *fig.* a lawyer; **bar-iron**, iron wrought into malleable bars; **bar-keeper**, one who keeps or manages a bar for refreshments, who keeps a toll-bar, or keeps guard at a barrier; **bar-parlour**, a small room adjoining the bar of a public-house; **bar-pin** (see sense 11); **bar-post**, the post which receives the ends of movable bars used instead of a gate; **bar-room**, the public room containing the bar in a tavern or hotel, a tap-room; **bar-share plough**, one with a bar extending backward from the point of the share; **bar-shear** (= **bar-cutter**); **bar-shoe**, a horse-shoe with a bar across the hinder part to protect the tender frog of the heel; **bar-shot**, a double shot consisting of two half cannon-balls joined by an iron bar, used in sea-warfare to injure masts and rigging; **bar-silver**, silver in bars (cf. 3); so **bar-tin**; **bar-tracery** (see quot.); **bar-way**, a passage into a field, closed by movable horizontal bars fitted i to vertical posts; **bar-ways, -wise** *adv.*, in the manner of a bar.

1857 C. GRIBBLE in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* (1858) V. 4 The *Bar-boat on he S.W. Bar. 1881 M. REYNOLDS *Engine Driv.* 7 A *bar-boy .. has to creep through the fire-hole door of the engine .. to arrange the fire-bars, etc. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2072/4 And *bar Buttons on the Coat sleeves. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Bar-diggings*, gold-washing claims located on the bars (shallows) of a stream. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 38 **Barre fee* is a fee of twenty pence, which every prisoner acquitted of Felony payes to the Gaoler. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VI. ix. 222 Those two townes stood even against Hetruria, as it were the very keies and *bar-gates [*claustra*] from thence. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 574 Valiantly defending .. the *Barre-yates and entrance into the Towne. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. III. 16 Others believe no Voice t' an Organ; So sweet as Lawyer's in his *Bar-gown. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. 4 Troops of *Barr-gowns rang'd under her Banner. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 57 Infinite quantities of Raw Iron .. with *Bar Iron and Wire. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 59 The best *bar-iron is obtained from Sweden. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 534 ¶ 5, I am .. *bar-keeper of a coffee-house. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxiv. (1804) 160 She .. was hired in the quality of *bar-keeper. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxi, Securing, through his interest with the *bar-keepers and macers, a seat for Deans. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 820/2 The firm of *barkeepers. 1876 E. JENKINS *Queen's H.* 4 To hold meetings in the *bar-parlour and the coffee-room. 1611 COTGR., *Empeigne*, the *barre-pinnes of a peece of caske. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* III. lxxx. 231 The *bar-room of a public-house is what in England is called a tap-room. 1844 DICKENS *Mar. Chuz.* xvi, Major Pawkins proposed an adjournment to a neighbouring *bar-room. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. v. (1863) 343 Colman thinks it's only a prick .. and advises one of his *bar shoes. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* xx. (1872) 437 A *bar-shoe is the common shoe with the heels carried round to meet each other, thus forming a bar. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 506 The great quantity of *bar-shot .. which the French fired in upon us, tore our sails. 1746 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxxiii. 336 A quantity of *bar tin. 1861 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* (1874) 319 **Bar-tracery*, window-tracery which distinguishes Gothic work, resembling more a bar of iron twisted into various forms than stone. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 130 A Bores head .. betwene two dartes *barwaies. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* vii. 33 A Riband crossing the shield *bar-wise.

† **Bar,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *bar*, *ber* (also *bars*, *bers*):—late L. *bāro* (also *bārus*), from the acc. of which, *bārōnem*, came OF. *baron* BARON.] By-form of BARON.

1297 R. GLOUC. 544 Ech bar him .. out of toune drou.

Bar, *sb.*[3] [a. F. *bar* 'the fish called a Base' (Cotgr.)] A large acanthopterygious European fish (*Sciæna aquila*), also known as the *maigre*.

1724 DE FOE, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) III. 341 [In Jersey is found] the Bar, an exquisite Fish, sometimes two feet in length. 1863 *Life in Norm.* I. 166, I sold them all, except one nice bar and a brill.

Bar *sb.*[4] (= G. *berg*): see BARMASTER, BARMOTE.

Bar (bāɪ), *v.* Forms: 4–7 **bare**, **barre**, 7 **barr**, 4– **bar**. Pa. t. and pple. **barred** (bāɪd), 5–6 **bard**. [ME. *barre-n*, a. OF. *barre-r* (12th c. in Littré), f. *barre* BAR *sb.*[1]]

I. To make fast, fasten in, or out, with bars.

1. *trans.* To make fast (a door, etc.) by a bar or bars fixed across it; to fasten up or close (a place) with bars.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2788 Faste þe dores gon he bare. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XIV. 6018 The Troiens .. tyrnyt the 3ates, Barret hom bigly with barres of yrne. 1530 PALSGR. 444/1 He hath barred his wyndowes with yron in stede of lattesses. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 180 A Iewell in a ten times barr'd vp Chest. 1611 BIBLE *Neh.* vii. 3 Shut the doores and barre them. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Bacler les ports* .. to bar-in the gun-ports of a ship. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch.* II. v. 187 The scholars .. barred the School against the master. *fig.* 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xvii, Their hearts with lead, with steel their sense is barr'd. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Ruin'd Ab.* 169 Heard .. Heavn's decree With unremitting vengeance bar the skies. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. xi, Hearts .. as marble hard, 'Gainst faith, and love, and pity barred.

† **b.** To surround with a barrier or fence. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1188 To the felde they farde, The place was barryd and dyght.

2. To fasten in, shut up, or confine securely (a person or thing) by means of bars. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 28, I was never bard ere .. In sich an oostre as this. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. xxii. (1597) 100 And bar him vp in walles. 1661 R. DAVENPORT *City Nt.-Cap* II. in Dodsl. *O. P.* (1780) XI. 297, I lock'd him Into my heart, and double-barr'd him there With reason and opinion. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. IV. xii. 100 Some peasants barred themselves into the yard of a cottage. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. iii. II. 127 Efficient bolts they are; The greatest wealth they safely bar!

b. *To bar out*: to shut out with a bar or bars.

c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 32 Yee grace barre out, and vanitie bolt in. 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 73 Sins .. for which the Scripture doth expresly bar Men out of the Kingdom of Heaven. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* iii. 17 Their crowded stems barred the sunlight out. [See BARRING *vbl. sb.*]

3. To close or obstruct (a way of approach) by some barrier; to block up, make impassable.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii 13 With his bodie bard the way atwixt them twaine. 1673 TEMPLE *Ess. Irel.* Wks. 1731 I. 120 The Haven of Dublin is barr'd to that degree, as very much to obstruct the Trade of the City. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* II. 213 Sciron .. had barred the path with stones. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* I. § 6 (1882) 49 The two forts with which the king barred the river.

fig. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 165 ¶ 2 The passes of the intellect are barred against her by prejudice and passion.

4. To obstruct, stop, or prevent (a person's progress, or a person in his progress).

1578 THYNNE *Let.* in *Animadv.* Introd. 59 Since I ame .. barred hodely to approche your presence. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 291 What villaine Boy, har'st me my way in Rome? 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 17 If you cannot Barre his accesse to th' king 1634 PRESTON *New Covt.* 25 Moses .. [was] barred from coming into the land of Canaan. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxix, Combined marauders half-way barred Congress. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. iv. 82 Bar with fire and steel her entrance.

5. *Law.* a. To arrest or stop (a person) by ground of legal objection from enforcing some claim.

1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* II. xlix. (1638) 153 Such a warranty shall barre the heire. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 15 Shall be a good Title to the Party Registring .. and shall Barre all persons whatsoever. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 158 Such Excommunication .. shall not disable or bar his Adversary from his action. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* XXIII. 182 For 20 years' possession by a third person will bar both you and them.

b. To stay or arrest (an action); to exclude or prevent the advancement of (a plea, claim, right.)

1552 HULOET, Barre an accion, *eximere actionem.* 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 192 A Will, that barres the title of thy sonne. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 372 b, If Tenant in taile .. bee attainted of high treason, the estate taile is barred, and the Land is forfeited to the King. 1854 LADY LYTTON *Beh. Scenes* II. II. § 12. 222 Settling a nominal sum on her to bar dower. 1884 *Law Rep.* Chanc. Div. XXVII. 530 The Plaintiff's right to set [the deed] aside is barred by laches.

6. To hinder, exclude, keep back, prevent, prohibit (a person) *from*; to deprive or debar *of*.

1551 WILSON *Logike* Ep. A ij b, From the which they have beene heretofore barred by tongues unacquainted. 1579 A. M[UNDAY] in Arb. *Garner* I. 207 Not to be barred of his enterprise. 1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 118, I know not why any should be barred from trading to those places. 1678 R. LESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 275 A Disease .. barrs us of some Pleasures, but procures us others. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 505 Last from her own home-circle of the poor They barr'd her. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* XVI. II. 120 Lest the enemy seize our ships, and we Be barred of our return.

b. with *double object. arch.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 174 He goeth about to barre us our liberty of meeting. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 110, I will barre no honest man my house. 1692 R. LESTRANGE *Josephus' Answ. Apion* II. (1733) 867 If they had, they would never have barr'd themselves the Comfort. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 328 For Fates Bar Helenus the knowledge of the rest.

† **c.** with *inf. phrase. Obs.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 224 Is there anything here that barreth those that be under the patriarch of Alexandria .. to appeal to the see apostolic? 1622 DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* II. i. Wks. 1873 IV. 25 She will not bar yeomen sprats to have their swinge.

d. *absolutely*

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 34 For to shakhands freendly fear bars. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* iv. 73 Errours .. deadly, and such as barre from saluation.

7. To stop, hinder, prevent, prohibit (an action or event).

1559 *Myrr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* lvi. 7 Yll dedes our destinies may barre. 1595 SPENSER *Somn.* xliv, Orpheus with his harp theyr strife did bar. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 600 Ridgy Roofs .. can scarce avail To barr the Ruin of the rattling Hail. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius' Gold. Ass* VI. 132 Having barred the barking of the dog by .. the remaining sop. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* xiii. 363 They bar marriage in the female line.

8. To exclude from consideration, set aside.

1481-90 [see BARRING *prep.*] 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 208 Nay but I barre to night, you shall not gage me By what we doe to night. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* I. 225 When next thou do'st invite, barre state, And give me meate. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 95. 287, I once more bar all Widowers. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 176/1 We bar, in this discussion, any objection which proceeds, etc.

9. To take exception to. object to.

1611 BEAUM & FL. *Philaster* II. 25 Good Prince, be not bawdy, nor do not brag; these two I bar. 1808 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *One more Peep* Wks. 1812 V. 355 They call thee a fine China jar: But this I humbly beg to bar.

† **b.** *To bar the dice*: to declare the throw void. Cf. F. *barrer* 'annoncer, quand les dés sortent du cornet, qu'on annule le coup' (Littré). *Obs.* See also BARRED (*dice*).

1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* II. i, He would have whip'd it up, as his own Fees .. but that his Lord bar'd the Dice, and reckon'd it to him for a part of his Board Wages.

II. To mark with or make into bars.

10. To mark with a bar or bars, *e.g.* with stripes of colour, the 'bar' in music, etc. Cf. BARRED.

c 1340 [see BARRED]. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 5636 His shelde was .. Barred of asure and of sable. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 24 Barren harnes, *stipo*. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. i. 7 Some of the letters were also barred .. in order to change their symbolical import. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 50 Eyed like a peacock, and all crimson barr'd. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallog.* 12 When either *h* or *l* is barred.

11. To make into bars.

1712 *Act* 10 *Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5022/2 All gilt and silver Wire, and Bars .. and all .. Utensils for barring or drawing such Wire.

12. *To bar a vein* in *Farriery*: to disengage the vein of a horse, and tie it above and below a portion which is to be operated upon.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App. s.v., When horses have got traverse mules, or kibed heels .. it is common to barr a vein.

Bar (bāɪ), *prep.* [f. BAR *v.*, either in imperative, or simple stem; prob. after *except*, *save*: cf. BARRING, *excepting*, *saving*.] Excluding from consideration, excepting, except, save, but for.

[Cf. 1648 in BAR *v.* 8.] 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 306 Charity-boys .. that swear and curse .. and, bar the cloaths, are as much blackguard as ever Tower-hill .. produc'd. 1727 SWIFT *To Sheridan* Wks. 1745 VIII. 348, I intended to be with you at Michaelmas, bar impossibilities. 1870 *Standard* 14 Dec., This sortie, Bar miracles, has decided the fate of Paris.

Bar, obs. abbreviation of BARONET; now *Bart.*

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5906/8 Sir Joseph Hodges, Bar.

Bar, obs. or dial. f. BEAR barley, and of BOAR.

Bar, obs. pa. t. of BEAR *v.* and BORE *v.*

Baracan, -couta, var. BARRACAN, -CUDA.

‖ **Baragouin** (bărăgwē̃, -gwin). Also 7–9 barr-. [a. F. *baragouin*, f. Breton *bara* bread + *gwin* wine (Littré), or *gwenn* white, in reference to the astonishment of Breton soldiers at the sight of white bread (Roulin in Littré *Supp.*); used by the French of any outlandish language or unintelligible speech.] Language so altered in sound or sense as to become generally unintelligible; jargon, 'double-Dutch.' Hence **Baragouinish** *a.*

a 1613 OVERBURY *Charac. Lawyer* Wks. (1856) 84 He thinks no language worth knowing but his Barragouin. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XI. 646 The barragouin of a professional lawyer. — *ibid.* XII. 99 The parliamentary use of the word [*committee*] is anomalous; it there means the collective body of persons .. and, in that baragouinish sense, is accented on the second syllable. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 46. 461 Some horrible patois and baragouin of his own.

Baraigne, -ane, Barail, obs. ff. BARREN, -EL.

Baralipton (bærălĭptŏn). *Logic.* [A mnemonic vocable invented by the Scholastic philosophers, and used first in med.L.] A term constructed to represent by its first three vowels, etc. the first indirect mood of the first figure of syllogisms, in which the two premisses are universal affirmatives, and the conclusion a particular affirmative.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xvii, After they had well argued pro and con, they concluded in Baralipton, that they should send the oldest. 1660 EARL ROSCOM. *Poems* 36 Apollo starts .. At the rude rumbling Baralipton makes.

† **Barane.** *Obs.* [f. BAR-IUM + -ANE 2 a.] Davy's proposed systematic name for chloride of barium.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 342.

† **Bara-picklet.** *Obs.* In 7 **barrapycli**d. [ad. Welsh *bara pyglyd* 'pitchy bread,' perh. in reference to its colour.] (See quot.)

1615 COTGR., *Popelins*, soft cakes made of fine flower, kneaded with milke, etc. .. like our Welsh Barrapyclids. 1687 HOLME *Armorie* III. iii. 86 Barra Pickled, a light Bread made in round Cakes. 1704 *Dict. Rust. et Urb.*,

Bara-picklet, is Bread made of fine Flower, and knead up with Barm. [So 1852 in BRANDE.]

Baraque, obs. form of BARRACK.

† Ba·rara·g. *Obs.* A vocable invented to represent the sound of a trumpet; cf. *tantara*.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel*, Eolus, your trumpet .. That bararag bloweth in every martial war. *Ibid.* To blow bararag till beth his eyen stare.

Barat, -er, etc., obs. ff. BARRAT, -ER, etc.

‖ **Barathrum** (bæ·răθrŭm). [L., a. Gr. *βάραθρον*.] A pit, gulf. Hence: **a.** A deep pit at Athens, into which criminals condemned to death were thrown. **b.** (earlier in Eng.) The abyss, hell. **c.** An insatiable extortioner or glutton (so in It.).

a. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxix. V. 69 Aristeides himself is reported to have said, 'If the Athenians were wise, they would cast both of us into the barathrum.' 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* viii. 251 Had the body been .. cast into the barathrum.

b. 1520 *Treat. Galaunt* in Furniv. *Ballads* I. 449 Trysed to baratrum, tossed in fere. 1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* 19 He flung away in a furie, and leapt into Barathrum.

c. 1609 *Man in Moone* (1849) 27 A bottomlesse Barathrum, a mercilesse mony-monger. 1633 MASSINGER *New Way* III. ii, You barathrum of the shambles!

‖ **Bara·to.** *Obs.* [Sp., adj. 'cheap'; sb. as in Eng.] A portion of a gamester's winnings given 'for luck' to the by-standers.

1622 MABBE *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* I. 147 And, though I were no Gamester, yet I might receiue *Barato* as a stander by. *Ibid.* II. 175, I get the money, but gaue it almost all away in *barato* to the standers by.

Barb (bārb), *sb.*[1] Also 4–7 **barbe.** [a. F. *barbe*:—L. *barba* beard. Sense 8 is not cited in Fr.; cf. however OF. '*scetes barbees*' in Godef., and mod.F. *barbillon*. The appearance of the senses in Eng. did not correspond with their original development in Fr.]

I. A beard, or analogous appendage.

† ‖ **1.** The beard of a man. *Obs. rare.*

*c*1450 *Merlin* vii. 117 A gode knyght and yonge, of prime barbe. 1688 HOLME *Armorie* II. xvii. 392 The Barbe, or Beard, is all the hair of the higher and lower lips, with Cheeks and Chin.

2. A similar appendage in various animals; *e.g.* feathers under the beak of a hawk (*obs.*), the wattles of a cock (*obs.*), a slender fleshy appendage hanging from the corners of the mouth of some fishes, such as the barbel and fishing-frog.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B j a, The federis vnder the beke be calde the barbe federis. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 389 The nailes, and clawes of cocks .. their barbs & spurs. 1688 HOLME *Armorie* II. xiv. 384 The Barb, Lobb, or Beard, is any long skinny substance that proceeds from the Fish Snout or Nose. 1863 H. PENNELL *Angler-nat.* 119 The barbs or beards .. are given to the fish to assist it in feeling its way in deep, and .. dark waters.

3. Part of a woman's head-dress, still sometimes worn by nuns, consisting of a piece of white plaited linen, passed over or under the chin, and reaching midway to the waist.

*c*1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 61 Do wey your barbe, and shew your face bare. *c*1450 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 147 Yowre barbe, your wympplle and your vayle. 1509–47 in Planché *Brit. Costume* (1832) 232 These estates are to wear the barbe under their throats. 1752 BALLARD *Mem. Learned Ladies* 16 Wearing of barbes at funerals over the chin and under the same. 1851 AGN. STRICKLAND *Queens Scot.* II. 10 Wearing white weeds and barbe.

4. *Veter. Surg.* in *pl.* Folds of the mucous membrane under the tongue of horses and cattle, protecting the orifices of the ducts of the submaxillary glands; the disease caused by their inflammation.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 82 The barbes be lyttell pappes in a horse mouth, and lette hym to byte. 1572 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 73. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. xxxi. 265. 1721 BAILEY, *Barbes*, a Disease in black Cattle and Horses, known by two Paps under their Tongue. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* x. (1872) 233 The farriers call these swellings *barbs* or *paps*; and as soon as they discover them, mistaking the effect of disease for the cause of it, they set to work to cut them close off.

5. *Her.* A sepal (*pl.* the calyx) of a flower.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 127 The Barbes of thys floure .. abide alwaies of theire proper coloure, which is greene.

6. One of the lateral filaments or processes from the shaft of a feather, which bear the barbules.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 350 The vane [of the feather] consists of barbs and barbules. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 55 The *Ratitæ* have the barbs of their feathers disconnected.

7. Little roughnesses or ridges produced in the course of metal-working, *e.g.* by coiners and engravers; bur.

1842 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* 214 The scraper .. for rubbing off the burr or 'barb' raised by the graver on the copper plate.

II. A recurved process. (The earliest sense in Eng.)

8. A sharp process curving back from the point of a piercing weapon (*e.g.* an arrow or spear, which have two, a fish-hook, which has one), rendering its extraction from a wound, etc. more difficult.

*c*1340 *Gawv. & Gr. Knt.* 1457 Haled to hym of her arewez, hitten hym oft; Bot .. þe barbez of his browe bite non wolde. 1544 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 135 Two maner of arrowe heades .. The one .. hauyng two poyntes or barbes lookyng backewarde. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) G j b, A rag-bolt is retained in it's situation by .. barbs.

1791 COWPER *Iliad* XI. 624 Skill'd in medicine, and to free The inherent barb. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* IV. (1880) 112 Give it a pull so as to embed the barb.

fig. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scandal* I. i. 238 The malice of a good thing is the barb that makes it stick. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. II. 3 Remove the burning barbs of his remorses.

9. *Bot.* A hooked hair.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 398 *Barb*, a bristle or stout hair, which is hooked or double-hooked, or retrorsely appendaged at the tip.

III. [Cf. OF. *barde* ax, Ger. *barte* ax, ON. *barða*.]

† **10.** The edge of an ax. *Obs. rare.*

*c*1340 *Gawv. & Gr. Knt.* 2310 He lyftes lyȝtly his lome, & let hit doun fayre, With þe barbe of þe bitte hi þe bare nek.

† **Barb,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Corrupted from BARD[2]; perhaps confused with prec.] A covering for the breast and flanks of a war-horse, originally protective, but sometimes merely ornamental.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 50 Had furnished the horses of the chariot with brasen barbes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 11 His loftie steed with golden sell And goodly gorgeous barbes. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vii. 64 Great horse, whereof seauen-score had barbes, and caparisons armed with yron. 1630 HAYWARD *Edw. VI*, 32 Their horses were naked without any barbs.

Barb (bārb), *sb.*[3] [a. F. *barbe*, f. *Barbarie*. (Also called a BARBARY.)] Occas. *attrib.*

1. A horse of the breed imported from Barbary and Morocco, noted for great speed and endurance.

1636 HEALEY *Theophrast.* xxiii. 82 Barbes, Jennets, and other horses of price. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 387 He reins his docile Barb with manly Grace. 1796 SCOTT *Will. & Helen* xxxii, Upon my black barb steed. 1823 LOCKHART *Sp. Ball., Calayuos* xxi, Loudly .. his mailed barb did neigh.

2. A fancy variety of pigeon, of black or dun colour, originally introduced from Barbary.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pigeon*, Many sorts of pigeons, such as .. nuns, tumblers, Barbs. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. 16 The barb .. instead of a long beak, has a very short and broad one. *Ibid.* 19 Mongrel barb-fantails.

Barb (bārb), *v.* [a. F. *barbe-r* (Cotgr.); cf. OF. *barbier*; f. *barbe* beard.]

1. To shave or trim the beard of (a person). *Obs.* in general use.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 53 Doe barbe that boysterous beard. 1615 A. STAFFORD *Heav. Dogge* 64, I will stare my headsman in the face with as much confidence as if he came to barbe mee. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman St.* II. v. II. 824 Neat Gentlemen .. tho' never wash'd nor barb'd. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 206 To Barb .. *Tondere*. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 15 Feb., Where you can be shaved, or 'barbed,' as the locution is, shampooed, tittivated, curled.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 50 Their noble science of barbing. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Nov., Sat talking, and I barbing against to-morrow.

2. *transf.* in various senses: **a.** To clip (wool, cloth, coin, etc.). **b.** To mow (grass, etc.). **c.** To file off the bur or rough edges of metal-work.

† **d.** The specific term for carving a lobster.

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, viii. Pream., Great quantitie of Wolls .. which ben .. barbed and clakked. 1508 *Bk. Kerving* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 265 Barbe that lopster. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*. xiii. § 1 They [cloths] must be newly dressed, barbed, shorne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. xxiii, The small sprigs must eftsoons be barbed (as it were) and shaven clean off. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i. (1616) 608 I'll bring .. thy necke Within a nooze, for laundering gold, and barbing it. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XII. ii. 236 The Mower, who .. Wieldeth the crooked Sythe .. To barb the flowrie Tresses of the verdant plains. 1863 SALA *Capt Dang.* II. vii. 226 Gambling bullies .. throwing their Highmen, or barbing gold.

† **3.** *fig.* **a.** To give a trimming or dressing to. **b.** To clip, cut back. *Obs.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. vi. § 2 Justine having recovered forces lighted on Tiberius and barbed him after the same fashion. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Esther* ii. 1 Vices may be barbed or benumbed, not mastered.

4. To furnish (an arrow, hook, etc.) with barbs.

1611 [see BARBED 4]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 546 Ratling storm of Arrows barbd with fire. 1759 MASON *Caractacus* (R.) Haste, Evelina, barb my knotty spear. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* v. 68, I will shew you how the natives barb them [arrows].

fig. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scandal* Portr. 232 She barbs with wit those darts too keen before. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* x. xx, Flowers .. With their petals barb'd the dart.

5. To pierce with, or as with, a barb. *rare.*

1803 MISS PORTER *Thaddeus* ix, It is your wretchedness that barbs me to the heart.

† **Ba·rbable,** *a. Obs.*—[o] [f. BARB *sb*[2] + -ABLE.]

1611 COTGR., *Bardable*, barbable; fit, or able to beare a barbed furniture, or armor.

Barbacan, variant of BARBICAN.

Barbacue, obs. form of BARBECUE.

Barbadoes (bɑːbēdōz). Name of a British island in the West Indies, believed to be derived from Pg. *las barbadas* 'bearded,' epithet applied by the Portuguese to the Indian fig-trees growing there; whence formerly 'the Barbadoes.' Hence: **Barbadoes-cherry,** the tart fruit, resembling a cherry, of the *Malpighia urens*. **Barbadoes leg,** a form of elephantiasis incident to hot climates. **Barbadoes nuts,** the seeds or fruit, used as a purgative, of the *Jatropha Curcas*, or *Curcas purgans*, growing in S. America. **Barbadoes pride,** a beautiful plant (*Poinciana pulcherrima*) used for fences in tropical lands. **Barbadoes tar,** a kind of greenish petroleum. **Barbadoes-water,** a cordial flavoured with orange- and lemon-peel. Also † **Barbadoes** *v.*, to transport (convicts) to Barbadoes (*obs.*).

1858 W. ELLIS *Vis. Madagascar* iv. 95 The greatest rarity to me was a fruit called Barbadoes cherry. 1849 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1097/1 The enlargement of the extremities commonly known by the name of Barbadoes leg. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *In Trades* 323 Among the flowers may be mentioned .. acacias, Barbadoes pride. 1698 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. v, I banish .. all aniseed, cinnamon, citron and Barbadoes-waters. 1655 W. GOUGE in Thurloe *State Papers* (1742) III. 495 The prisoners of the Tower shall, 'tis sayd, be Barbadozz'd. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 115 Be barbadoesed or worse.

Barbal (bā·rbăl), *a.* [f. L. *barb-a* beard + -AL[1].] Of or belonging to the beard.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Pref., 'Tis the neatner lip's especial grace To fall down to the lowest barbal place. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 615 Hoarifying my barbal extremity.

† **Ba·rbar,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4–8 **barbar,** 6 **-our, -ir,** 8 **-are.** [a. F. *barbare* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *barbarus* BARBAROUS. In 16th c. occasionally in L. form; now superseded by *barbarian* and *barbarous*.]

A. *sb* = BARBARIAN. (In later use Scotch.)

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xiv. 11, I schal be to him, to whom I schal speke, a barbar. *c*1590 A. HUME *Epist. G. Moncrief*, The Barbar rude of Thrace or Tartarie. *a*1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* I. (1677) 5 Goths, Vandals, Franks, and other Barbars. 1723 M'WARD *Contend. Faith* 349 (JAM.) Blood shed by these barbars and burriers.

β. in Latin form *barbarus*.

1530 *Compend. olde Treat.* (1863) 52 Barbarus is he that vnderstondyth not y^e readeth in his mother tonge. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Col.* iii. 11 Neither Gentile nor Jewe .. Barbarus or Sithian, bonde or free.

B. *adj.* = BARBAROUS.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 10 To execute sic barbour lawes againe. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 16 Til excuse my barbir agrest termis. 1584 HUDSON *Judith* ii. (1613) 354 (D.) The barbare yock of Moab. *a*1726 VANBRUGH *False Fr.* III. i. (1730) 125 Barbare Jacinta cast your eyes On your poor Lopez e'er he dies.

Barbara (bā·rbărā). *Logic.* [A Latin word (= barbarous things), taken as a mnemonic term, for its three *a*'s: 'A' indicating a universal affirmative proposition.] A term designating the first mood of the first figure of syllogisms. A syllogism in *Barbara* is one of which both the major and minor premisses, and the conclusion, are universal affirmatives: thus, all animals are mortal; all men are animals; ∴ all men are mortal.

1589 *Marprel. Epit.* E iiij b, The moode answereth unto *Celarent*, elder daughter to *Barbara*. 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* XXII. (1866) I. 444 The unsatisfactory reduction by the logicians of Bocardo to Barbara by an apagogical exposition. 1880 VERN. LEE *Stud. 18th. C. Italy* vi. 247 Attempts to turn him into an .. ordinary youth by means of teachers, colleges, logical barbaras and baraliptons.

Barbaresque (bāːbărēsk'), *a.* and *sb.* [modern a. F. *barbaresque* (= It *barbaresco*) belonging to Barbary; cf. also Pg. *barbarisco* barbarous. See BARBAR and -ESQUE, and cf. BARBARY.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Barbary in Africa.

1824 GALT *Rothelan* III. 158 A red Barbaresque nightcap. 1881 *Times* 18 Apr. 4/1 That France should not be permitted to increase her Barbaresque possessions.

2. Barbarous in style, *esp.* in reference to art. [Cf. *picturesque*.]

1823 DE QUINCEY *Language* (1860) 124 Barbarism .. generates its own barbaresque standards of taste. 1857 — *Sketches* Wks. VI. 159 Architecture .. barbaresque—rich in decoration, at times colossal in proportions, but unsymmetrical. 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* IV. 220 The .. outstanding barbaresque and primitive in English society.

B. *sb.* A native of Barbary.

1804 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 21 Our interests against the Barbaresques. 1862 LUDLOW *Hist. U. S.* 74 Any [peace] concluded .. by a Christian power with the Barbaresques.

Barbarian (bɑːbēˑrĭăn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 **-ien.** [a. F. *barbarien* (16th c.), f. F. *barbarie* or L. *barbaria* (see BARBARY), on L. type **barbariānus*; cf. OF. *chrestien*:—L. *christiānus*. See -AN, -IAN. For sense-development see BARBAROUS.]

A. *sb.*

1. *etymologically*, A foreigner, one whose language and customs differ from the speaker's.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiii. 106 Euere nation reputis vthers nations to be barbariens, quhen there tua natours and complexions ar contrar til vtheris [i. e. each other]. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* xiv. 11, I shall be vnto him that speaketh, a Barbarian, and he that speaketh shal be a Barbarian vnto me. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 325 A barbarian is a person who does not talk as we talk, or dress as we dress, or eat as we eat; in short, who is so audacious as not to follow our practice in all the trivialities of manners. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 58 Ovid .. laments that in his exile at Tomi he, the polished citizen, is a barbarian to all his neighbours.

2. *Hist.* **a.** One not a Greek. **b.** One living outside the pale of the Roman empire and its civilization, applied especially to the northern nations that overthrew them. **c.** One outside the pale of Christian civilization. **d.** With the Italians of the Renascence: One of a nation outside of Italy.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 363 A fraile vow, betwixt an erring Barbarian [cf. sense 5] and a super-subtle Venetian. 1607

Cor. III. i. 238, I would they were Barbarians..not Romans. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* 9 The Athenians .. expecting the coming of the Barbarian. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 307/2 Of Men some are Grecians, some Barbarians. 1846 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. xi. 364 The inhabitants of the left or eastern bank of the Rhone were..no longer to be considered barbarians, but were become Romans both in their customs and in their language. 1863 MAYOR in *Ascham's Scholem.* 242 Christoph. Longueil of Malines, the one 'barbarian' to whom the Italians allowed the title of 'Ciceronian.'

3. A rude, wild, uncivilized person.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph., Barbarian,* a rude person. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 588 Skins of Beasts, the rude Barbarians wear. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 57 The sad barbarian, roving, mixed With beasts of prey. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* xii. (1869) 381 The strange barbarian [Peter the Great] sought to evade the eagerness of our national curiosity. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. 12 Nature herself fights, and conquers for the barbarian.

b. Sometimes distinguished from *savage* (perh. with a glance at 2).

1835 ARNOLD *Life & Corr.* (1844) I. vii. 408, I believe with you that savages could never civilize themselves, but barbarians I think might. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. III. viii. 487 Still a barbarian, but had ceased to be a savage.

c. Applied by the Chinese contemptuously to foreigners.

1858 in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 302 The character '*I*' ('barbarian') not to be applied to the British Government, or to British subjects, in any Chinese official document.

4. An uncultured person, or one who has no sympathy with literary culture.

1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxii. 664 Cromwell, though himself a barbarian, was not insensible to literary merit. 1863 tr. *Let. Erasmus* in Ascham's *Scholem.* 245 At Oxford..when a young scholar..lectured in Greek with much success, a barbarian began in an address to the people to rave against Greek learning. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* I, I have myself called our aristocratic class Barbarians which is the contrary of Hellenes .. because .. for reading and thinking they have in general no great turn.

†**5.** A native of Barbary. [See BARBARY.] *Obs.*

1578 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* Ep., The Greeks for Greeke, the Barbarians for Barbarie, the Italian for Italie. 1583 PLAT *New Exper.* (1594) 22 The Barbarians doe make a bright and orient crimosin colour therewith uppon leather. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4571/2 The Governor of Otranto marched .. against the Barbarians.

†**b.** A Barbary horse. *Obs.*

1580 BLUNDEVILLE *Horsemanship* i. (1609) 4 Those horses which we commonly call Barbarians, do come out of the king of Tunis land.

B. *adj.*

1. Applied by nations, generally depreciatively, to foreigners; thus at various times and with various speakers or writers: non-Hellenic, non-Roman (*most usual*), non-Christian.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* (1801) 259 Mair lyik til barbarien pepil, nor..to cristyn pepil. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 51 Bought and solde .. like a Barbarian slaue. 1715 POPE *Mor. Ess.* v. 13 Barbarian blindness, Christian zeal conspire. 1817 COLEBROOKE *Algebra* Introd. 82 Several other terms of the art.. are not Sanscrit, but, apparently, barbarian. 1847 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. § 1. 2 Establishment of the barbarian nations on the ruins of the Roman empire. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 58 The announcement to one of the comedies of Plautus taken from the Greek, that 'Philemo wrote what Plautus has adapted to the barbarian tongue'—i. e. Latin.

2. Uncivilized, rude, savage, barbarous.

1591 SPENSER *Ruins Rome* 416 Till that Barbarian hands it quite did spill. 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph.* 125 His broad barbarian sound. 1782 PAINE *Let. Abbé Raynel* (1791) 45 This was not the condition of the barbarian world. Then the wants of men were few. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 13 Geologists believe that barbarian man existed at an enormously remote period.

†**3.** Of or belonging to Barbary. *Obs.*

1577 HARRISON *England* II. vii. (1877) 168 The Morisco gowns, the Barbarian sleves. 1605 *Play Stucley* in *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 254 We mount her back .. As we do use to serve Barbarian horse. 1699 in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 381 The Mauritanian or Barbarian Moor.

Barba·rianism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The state or condition of a barbarian (in various senses).

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iv. § 1. 169 Adapted to the youthful barbarianism of the state of society, and to the Oriental character. 1864 *Reader* No. 87. 255/1 A very paragon of prosy barbarianism.

Barba·rianize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] To make barbarian, barbarize. Hence **Barbarianized** *ppl. a.*

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 523 South Carolina must .. either be democratized or barbarianized. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Apr. 5/1 Fanciful chronicle of a barbarianized England.

Barbaric (bɑɹbæ·rik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 **barbarik**, 5 **-yke**, 6 **-ike.** [a. OF. *barbarique* (15th c.) of barbarous kind, in Wyclif perh. direct ad. L. *barbaric-us*, a. Gr. *βαρβαρικός* like a foreigner, f. *βάρβαρος* foreign, rude. See BARBAROUS and -IC.]

A. *adj.*

1. = BARBAROUS 3, BARBARIAN *a.* 2.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* viii. 36 The peple barbaryke in whom they were subcombed. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Mann.* (1570) F iij, A barbarike vilayne to play the oratour. 1513 *St. Werburge* (1848) 198 Barbarike nacions full of crudelite. *a* 1837 COLEBROOKE *Relig. & Philos. Hindus* (1858) 201 Correct language and barbaric dialects. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II* (1857) I. i. i. 2 The barbaric empires of Mexico and Peru.

2. Pertaining or proper to barbarians or their art; in the characteristic style of barbarians, as opposed to that of civilized countries or ages.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 1 Barbaric Pearl and Gold. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 94 With diamond flaming, and Barbaric gold. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xx, Each maiden's short barbaric vest. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* xvi. 212 Heavy guns, mounted on very barbaric carriages. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xviii. 284 Barbaric splendour of decoration.

3. = BARBAROUS 1, 2; BARBARIAN *a.* 1.

1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlxviii. VI. 167 Sending envoys to the Persian King and not to other barbaric powers. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. III. vii. 154 An inestimable present to a patrician, or an ex-consul, or a barbaric king.

†**B.** *sb.* A barbarian. *Obs. rare.*

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xiv. 11 Y schal be to hym, to whom Y schal speke, a barbarik; and he..to me, schal be a barbarik.

C. *Comb.*, as *barbaric-speaking.*

1849 GROTE *Greece* II. ii. II. 354 Those many barbaric-speaking nations whom Herodotus believed to have changed their language and passed into Hellens.

†**Barba·rical,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *barbaric-us* (see prec.) + -AL[1].] = prec. in sense 2.

1553 T. WATSON in Crowley *Sophistr. Watson* i. (1569) 179 This barbaricall violence.

Barba·rically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In barbaric fashion or style; after the fashion of the uncivilized, illiterate, or unpolished.

1832 *Tour Germ. Prince* II. iii. 36 Nothing can be..more barbarically elegant than these grotesque .. ornaments. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 29 Barbarically ignorant of any art but that of portraiture. 1878 P. BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* v. 183 Barbarically unclean in their persons.

Barbarie, obs. form of BARBARY.

†**Barba·rious,** *a. Obs.* [f. BARBARY, F. *barbarie*, or L. *barbar, -ia, -ies* + -OUS.] = BARBAROUS.

1570 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* I. 25 Barbarious and miserable creatures. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xvii. (1821) 663 The barbarious tyranny hee exercised upon his owne Countriemen. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xi, Barbarious nations.

†**Barba·riousness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] = BARBAROUSNESS.

1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 28 In the best Scholes of England barbariousnesse is bred up so in yong wittes. *Ibid.* 149 To rayle vpon poore England, objecting both extreme beggerie and mere barbariousnes unto it. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1637) 243 Who striveth by all means to plant barbariousnesse among them [the Muscovites].

Barbarism (bɑ·ɹbăriz'm). [a. F. *barbarisme* 13th c., ad. L. *barbarismus*, a. Gr. *βαρβαρισμός* 'foreign mode of speech,' f. *βαρβαρίζ-ειν* to (behave or) speak like a foreigner. The extension from language to social condition (= F. *barbarie*, L. *barbaria, -ies*) is exclusively English.]

1. The use of words or expressions not in accordance with the classical standard of a language, especially such as are of foreign origin; *orig.* the mixing of foreign words or phrases in Latin or Greek; *hence*, rudeness or unpolished condition of language.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 131 Affected with their barbarisme. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph., Barbarisme,* rudenesse, a corrupt forme of writing or speaking. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 307/1 Amongst the faults of Speech is Barbarism. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. i. 16 The French Tongue, which then first began to purge it self from the Barbarism of past Ages.

b. A foreign or non-classical word or idiom.

1589 *Marprel Epit.* G j b, I would not haue you claime all the skill, in Barbarismes and Solecismes vnto your self. 1638 BAKER *Balzac's Lett.* (1654) III. 135 He smells a Barbarisme, or an incongruity seven miles off. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 194 P 7 Every fashionable barbarism of the present winter. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XII. 223 A barbarism, then, is a fault of style originating in rudeness and ignorance; but a solecism is a fault of style originating in affectation and over-refinement.

2. Barbarous social or intellectual condition; absence of culture; uncivilized ignorance and rudeness. (The proper opposite of *civilization.*)

1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 388 Withdraw any people from ciuility to Barbarisme. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 2 Have risen from barbarism to civility. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 79 After Barbarism had overrun Rome and Athens. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* iii. (1858) 161 The imperceptible boundary between civilisation and barbarism.

b. A trait or characteristic of such a condition.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 52 Plundering and other barbarismes that reign now abroad. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxiv. 45 All obsolete barbarisms are coming back upon us. 1871 *Daily News* 15 Dec., The open gas flames ..are as much a barbarism in the view of sanitary science.

†**3.** Barbarous cruelty; BARBARITY. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 393 Some spice of that barbarisme [death by torture]. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiv. (1632) 767 So exquisite a barbarisme, as Richards enfamishment. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius Low-C. Warrs* 715 Ignominously tormented and murthered, which in the Salvages, was but ignorance; but in the Spaniards, perfect Barbarisme.

Barbarity (bɑɹbæ·rĭti). In 6 **-itie.** [f. L. *barbar-us* BARBAROUS + -ITY: not in L. or F.]

†**1.** = BARBARISM 2. *Obs.* or *arch.* (The earliest sense, taking place of the earlier *barbarie*, and now in its turn superseded by *barbarism.*)

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 109 Barbarite, *barbaries.* 1604 JAS. I. *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 99 From base corruption and barbarity. 1698 SIDNEY *On Govt.* iii. § 13 (1704) 279 That wretched Barbarity in which the Romans found our Ancestors. 1773 JOHNSON *Lett.* 81 I. 161 A nation just rising from barbarity. 1819 R. CHAPMAN *Jas. V.* 89 At this time .. barbarity and ignorance had not overspread Scotland.

2. Barbarous or savage cruelty, such as is alien to civilization; inhumanity. (The usual sense.)

1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Oracle* 197 The barbarity whereof will be more supportable than the fierce and haughty humour of these men. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 183 With breach of faith, with cruelty and barbarity. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 95 When defenceless women .. and even babes, are made the victims of their shocking barbarity. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 2/1, I have seen some cases of horrible barbarity.

b. with *pl.* An act of barbarous cruelty.

1718 POPE *Iliad* XXIV. 263 Oh! might I..these barbarities repay! *a* 1731 ATTERBURY *Serm. Martyrd. Chas. I.* (R.) He had borne lesser barbarities. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. i. 3 These two extraordinary men rivalled or exceeded Attila in their wholesale barbarities.

3. Of language: = BARBARISM 1, and 1 b. ? *Obs.*

1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. v. 39 He always uses Latine Terms and avoids Barbarity. 1727 SWIFT *Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. i. 129 To quit their simplicity of style for affected refinements .. which ended by degrees in many barbarities. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 471 We have our *monstrous, prodigious, vast, shocking, devilish,* at every turn: are we not driving towards Barbarity?

4. Barbarism of style in art. **b.** with *pl.* An instance of want of artistic culture.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 107 When architecture was but newly recovered from the Gothic barbarity. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 27. 215 To shame by the beauty of her structures the comparative barbarities of Art. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* I. i. 21 The oak panelling was painted white, a barbarity on the part of..the West End decorators.

Barbarization (bɑ·ɹbărəizē·ĭ·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION: cf. *civilization.*] **a.** The action of making barbarous. **b.** Barbarized state.

1822 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* LIII. 103 The misery .. and barbarization of the boorish classes. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 143 The .. barbarisation of the academic Latin. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* (1883) II. xvi. 36 The barbarisation of the Italian continent by .. civil wars.

Barbarize (bɑ·ɹbărəiz), *v.*; also **-ise.** [In Milton's use (sense 1), ad. Gr. *βαρβαρίζ-ειν* to (behave or) speak like a barbarian, but in the other senses, the suffix has its modern transitive force as in *civil-ize,* as if f. L. *barbar-us* + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To speak or write like a barbarian; to violate the laws of Latin or Greek grammar.

1644 MILTON *Educ.* (1883) 5 The ill habit .. of wretched barbarizing against the Latin and Greek idiom. 1651 BARKSDALE *Nympha Lib.* (1816) 2 If she barbarise, like boys at school. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XII. 223 To barbarize in language.

2. *trans.* To render barbarous.

1648 Jos. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xv. xlix. (T.) Barbarized by a mutual war. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Lord* Wks. VIII. 18 The hideous changes which have since barbarized France. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. vi. 307 To distract, and barbarize the Irish. 1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. living Subj.* 33 If we choose to let our hearts be barbarized.

b. To corrupt or alter (language) from any classical standard or type (or what is so considered).

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iv. 144 Darje was no other than Gregorio, tho' somewhat Barbarized. 1791–1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 30 The French revolutionists .. almost barbarize the pure French of the Augustan age of their literature. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. vi. 130 The names of the most famous European cities are mutilated or barbarized.

3. *intr.* To grow barbarous, fall into barbarism.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 594 The Irish character..appears to be rapidly barbarizing. 1871 LOWELL *Study Wind.* in *Casquet Lit.* I. 394/1, I felt myself sensibly barbarizing.

Ba·rbarized, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Made barbarous; reduced to barbarism.

1602 CAMPION *Art Eng. Poesie* in *Ascham's Scholem.* (1863) 261 In those lack-learning times, and in barbarized Italy, began that vulgar and easie kind of Poesie .. which we abusively call Rime and Meeter. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. xlix. 169 A barbarised colony of Cumæ.

Ba·rbarizing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action or process of making barbarous.

1861 MAX MÜLLER *Lect. Sc. Lang.* Ser. I. v. (1864) 202 The same barbarising has affected all other Roman dialects.

Ba·rbarizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] **a.** Acting or speaking as barbarians. **b.** Reducing to barbarism. **c.** Becoming barbarous.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 203 These barbarizing English were .. endeared to the interest of Ireland. 1809 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* I. 288 Barbarous and barbarizing warfare. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. iii. 99 The barbarising Augustan historian. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 194 A stationary, if not a barbarizing system of society. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* i. 5 Disintegrating and barbarising forces.

Barbaro·cracy. [f. Gr. *βάρβαρος* + *-κρατία*: see -CRACY.] Government or rule by barbarians, as that of Italy by the German emperors.

1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Greece* II. xi. 486 Better fitted to live under a constitution than under a barbarocracy.

Barbarous (bɑ·ɹbărəs), *a.* [f. L. *barbar-us*, a. Gr. *βάρβαρος* + -OUS: preceded in use by the simple BARBAR(E, without suffix. The Gr. word had probably a primary reference to speech, and is compared with L. *balbus* stammering. The sense-development in ancient times was (with the Greeks) 'foreign, non-Hellenic,' later 'outlandish, rude, brutal'; (with the Romans) 'not Latin nor Greek,' then 'pertaining to those outside the Roman empire'; hence 'uncivilized, uncultured,' and later

'non-Christian,' whence 'Saracen, heathen'; and generally 'savage, rude, savagely cruel, inhuman.' The later uses occur first in Eng., the L. and Gr. senses appearing only in translators or historians.]

1. Of language: a. *orig.* Not Greek; *subseq.* not Greek nor Latin; *hence,* not classical or pure (Latin or Greek), abounding in 'barbarisms.' Hence, b. Unpolished, without literary culture; pertaining to an illiterate people.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 My wytte is grosse .. and my tonge very barbarouse. 1538 Starkey *England* 193 To see al our law .. wryten in thys barbarouse langage [i.e. old French]. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* 221 Barbarouse Latin doth alter from trew Latins. 1570 Ascham *Scholem.* (1863) 71 Avoidyng barbarous ryming. 1600 Dymmok *Treat. Irel.* (1843) 47 Barbarous for the Latyn but cyuill for the sence. 1611 Cotgr., *Nargueis,* the gibbridge, or barbarous language used among them [Gipsies]. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* x. (1627) 147 Will still write false Latine, barbarous phrase. 1751 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 169 ¶ 6 From which [Latin] .. the present European tongues are nothing more than barbarous degenerations. 1788 Reid *Aristot. Log.* iv. ii. 74 The mystery contained in the vowels of those barbarous words [*Barbara, Celarent,* etc.]. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* II. 1063 The Carians, people of a barbarous speech. 1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* 9 A wholly barbarous use of the word, barbarous in a double sense, for it is not English, and it is bad Greek.

2. Of people: Speaking a foreign language, foreign, outlandish; *orig.* non-Hellenic; *then,* not Roman, living outside the Roman Empire; *sometimes,* not Christian, heathen. (Often with a glance at sense 3.)

1542 Udall *Apoph.* 285 a, Bearyng rewle emong the Barbarous, that is to weete, the Portugalles. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Wks.* Gloss., The barbarous auctours vse *alcohol* .. for moost fyne poudre. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 4 The Scythian counted the Athenian, whom he did not vnderstand, barbarous. — *Acts* xxviii. 2 The barbarous people shewed vs no little kindnesse. 1713 Pope *Windsor For.* 365 Let barb'rous Ganges arm a servile train.

3. Uncultured, uncivilized, unpolished; rude, rough, wild, savage. (Said of men, their manners, customs, products.) The usual opposite of *civilized.*

1538 Starkey *England* 117 A gret rudenes and a barbarouse custume usyd wyth us. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* viii. 96 Let vs come to Lawes, for euen the barbarousest people had of them. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* iv. i. 52 Barbarous Caues, Where manners nere were preach'd. 1635 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* II. xiii. 214 A barbarous and vnciuil place. 1658 Flecknoe *Epigr.* 67 Would tame fierce lions, and civilize barbarousest savages. 1780 Harris *Philol. Enq.* (1841) 514 Italy at the beginning of her history was barbarous. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* ii. 105 An uncultured semi-barbarous son of Nature.

4. Savage in infliction of cruelty, cruelly harsh.

[1538 Starkey *England* iv. 107 Tyrannys and Barbarus pryncys.] 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* I. i. 378 Thou art a Romaine, be not barbarous. *c* 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 154 This barbarous villaine did no mercy show. *c* 1660 *Bk. Com. Prayer* K. Chas. Mart., A constant meek suffering of all barbarous indignities. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xviii. xii, It would be barbarous to part Tom and the girl. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* v. 111 The barbarous aspect of war.

5. Like the speech of barbarians; harsh-sounding, rudely or coarsely noisy.

1645 Milton *Sonn.* xii, A barbarous noise environs me Of owls and cuckoos, asses, apes, and dogs. 1667 — *P. L.* vii. 32 The barbarous dissonance Of Bacchus and his Revellers. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 253 Innumerable rills .. making a barbarous and unpleasant sound. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 24 The music was wild and barbarous.

† 6. = Barbaric 2. *Obs.*

1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* III. 65 The trappings of his horse emboss'd with barbarous gold.

Barbarously (bā·ɹbărəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a barbarous manner: a. as to speech.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xiii, Whiche .. speake the most barberously that they can imagine. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poeste* (Arb.) 257 The foulest vice in language is to speake barbarously. 1667 Dryden *Ess. Drum. Poesy* in Arb. *Garner* III. 563 New languages .. barbarously mingled with the Latin. 1855 Liddell & Scott *Gr. Lex.,* Βαρβαροφωνέω, to speak Greek barbarously.

b. as to social or intellectual condition, culture, or art.

1552 Huloet, Barbarouslye or rudelye. 1657 Davenant *Rutland Ho.* (1673) 348 Loving so barbarously the uncleanly ease of his own life. *a* 1761 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 28 In the afternoon, went to hear 'Samson' murdered most barbarously.

c. as to cruelty.

1611 Bible 2 *Macc.* xv. 2 O destroy not so cruelly and barbarously. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 483 ¶ 2 Her mother used one of her nieces very barbarously. 1800 Coleridge *To Wedgewood* Jan., It is most barbarously cold.

Barbarousness (bā·ɹbărəsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being barbarous; the degree of barbarism or barbarity: a. in language.

1548 Coverdale *Erasm. Par. 2 Cor.* xi. 6 He confesseth his rudenes and barbarousnes in language. 1564 Haward *Entrop.* To Rdr., The barbarousnesse .. of thys our Englyshe tounge. 1861 Wright *Ess. Archæol.* II. xxiii. 257 The barbarousness of monkish Latin.

b. in behaviour, condition, culture, or art.

1549 Latimer *Serm. bef. Edw. VI,* v. (Arb.) 140 That wyl brynge the Realme into a verye barbarousnes and vtter decaye of learnynge. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* I. vi. 147 From the barbarousness of the country. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Mar. 256/1 A substantial resemblance .. between the barbarousness of different periods.

c. in cruelty; = Barbarity 2.

1548 Udall, etc., *Erasm. Par. Mark* v. 4 Cruell barbarousnesse of certain nations. 1680 Morden *Geog. Rect.* 460 Its Piracies .. and its Barbarousness to its captives.

Barbary (bā·ɹbări). Forms: 4 barberie, 5 barbre, barbarie, -ye, 6 barbery, 5– barbary. [I. a. OF. *barbarie,* ad. L. *barbaria, barbariēs,* 'land of barbarians, barbarism,' f. *barbar-us* Barbarous. In II. ult f. Arab. بربر *Barbar, Berber,* applied by the Arab geographers from ancient times to the natives of N. Africa, west and south of Egypt. According to some native lexicographers, of native origin, f. Arab. *barbara* 'to talk noisily and confusedly' (which is not derived from Gr. *βάρβαρος*); according to others, a foreign word, African, Egyptian, or perh. from Greek. The actual relations (if any) of the Arabic and Gr. words cannot be settled; but in European langs. *Barbaria, Barbarie, Barbary,* have from the first been treated as identical with L. *barbaria,* Byzantine Gr. *βαρβαρία* land of barbarians: see sense 1.]

I. Barbarous nationality, state, or speech.

† 1. Foreign nationality; *esp.* non-Christian, *i.e.* Saracen or pagan nationality; heathenism. *concr.* Non-Christian lands. Also *attrib.* = Paynim. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxiv. 1 In oute-gate of Iraele, Oute of Egipt .. Of the folke of barberie. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of L. T.* 183 Allas, vnto the Barbre nacion I moste goon. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 323 Wytlandia is .. inhabite with peple of barbre worschippenge ydoles. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxviii. 263 His fame..come in to hethnes and barbarye. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. xv. 23 Hys hosing schane of wark of Barbary. 1629 Gaule *Pract. The.* 39 Not in the Barbary onely of a barbarous World, but in the Greece also of a gracious Church.

† 2. Barbarity, barbarism, barbarousness. *Obs.*

1564 Becon *Flower Godly Pr.* (1844) 42 Nothing but cruel barbary and lion-like fierceness. *a* 1571 Jewell *Serm. bef. Queen* (1583). Come to such ignorance and barbarie. 1635 Skidmore in F. Lee *Valid. Anglic. Ord.* (1869) 84 Through tyrannical subjection and mere barbary of their inhabitants.

† 3. Uncultivated speech, as opposed to a classical language or classic diction. Also *attrib. Obs.*

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* 38 The langage rude .. The barbary tongue. *Ibid.* 48 Tolde wyth tongue of barbary, In rude maner. 1608 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* iv. ii. 107 Their common talke is nothing but Barbery Latin.

II. as proper name.

4. The Saracen countries along the north coast of Africa. (The only surviving sense.)

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 272 From Lisbon, Barbary, and India. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* li, Has justly settled as a local denomination (Barbary) along the northern coast of Africa. 1843 Macaulay *Addison, Ess.* (1874) 701 The Polity and Religion of Barbary.

b. *attrib.,* esp. **Barbary ape, gum, hen, horse.**

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV,* II. iv. 108 Hee will not swagger with a Barbarie Henne. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 227 Which the common people call Barbary Horses. 1611 Markham *Countr. Content* I. v, The Barbary Faulcon, the Merlin and the Hobby. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. III. vi. 75 They [the Guinea-hen] are by some called the Barbary-hen. 1849 Browning *Solil. Sp. Cloister* Poems II. 269 As 'twere a Barbary Corsair's. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 289 Barbary Gum, sometimes called *Morocco gum,* the product of the *Acacia gummifera,* imported from Tripoli, etc. *Mod.* The only quadrumanous animal found in Europe is the Barbary Ape, of which a colony exists on the rock of Gibraltar.

c. *ellipt.* † A Barbary horse, a barb. *Obs.* Also, A kind of fancy pigeon. Cf. Barb *sb.*³

1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* iv. i, Be seen o' your Barbary often. 1653 J. Hall *Paradoxes* 145 That could outrun a Hart or a Barbary. 1834 R. Mudie *Feath. Tribes Brit.* I. 74.

† **Barbaryn** I. [a. OF. *barbarin, -ine,* ad. late L. **barbarīn-us,* f. *barbar-us* (taken substantively). Displaced in Eng. by *barbarian.*] = Barbarian.

1382 Wyclif *Rom.* i. 14 To Grekis and barbaryns, *or hethene men* .. I am dettour. 1483 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 155 Constantyn came wyth a grete multytude of barbaryns.

† **Barbaryn(e** 2. *Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *barbar-is* Barberry + -ine.] = Barberry.

c 1400 Maundev. ii. 14 Oure Lord [was] .. crouned eft with a whyte Thorn, that men clepeth Barbarynes [Fr. *berberis*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 21 Barbaryn frute, *Barbenum.* Barbaryn tre, *Barbaris.*

Barbastel(le (bāɹbăste·l, bāɹbăstel). [a. F. *barbastelle,* It. *barbastrello* (Florio 1611).] A bat of a dark brown colour (*Plecotus barbastellus*), found in France and Germany.

1791 Smellie *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* IV. 323 The sixth species I call Barbastelle, from the Italian word *barbastello,* which also signifies a bat. 1813 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* I. 110 The Barbastelle Bat is somewhat larger than the two first species. 1847 Craig, *Barbastel Bat.*

Barbate (bāɹbēt), *a.* [ad. L. *barbātus* bearded, f. *barba* beard.] Bearded; in *Bot.* and *Zool.* furnished with a small hairy tuft or tufts.

1853 E. Hamilton *Flora Homœop.* 217 Common Mullein .. The filaments .. barbate. 1856-8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 318 *Scatophaga*—Head barbate beneath.

† **Barbated,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] a. Barbed, as an arrow. b. Bearded, barbate.

1782 T. Warton *Hist. Kiddington* 63 (T.), A dart uncommonly barbated. 1802 Rees *Cycl., Barbated Leaf,* is a leaf terminated by a bunch of strong hairs.

† **Barbatulous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *barbātul-us,* dim. of *barbātus.*] Having but a small beard.

c 1600 *Timon* I. ii. (1842) 9 Old men wil be ashamed to be ouercome in counsayle .. by one that is barbatulous.

‖ **Barbe.** [Fr., ad. It. and Rumansch *barba* (= med.L. *barba,* also *barbas, barbanus*) uncle, lit. 'the bearded.'] Respectful title given by the Vaudois to their teachers.

1710 in *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* I. III. 367 The Barbes .. have not the courage to own their Doctrine avowedly. 1838 G. Faber *Inquiry* 530 The Barbs who visited them from Apulia. *Ibid.* 338 Barbes.

Barbecue (bāɹbĭkiū), *sb.* Forms: 7 barbecu, 7–8 borbecu, 8 barbicue, 7 9 barbacue, 8– barbecue, (9 babracot). [ad. Sp. *barbacoa,* a. Haitian *barbacòa* (E. B. Tylor) 'a framework of sticks set upon posts'; evidently the same as the *babracot* (? a French spelling) of the Indians of Guiana, mentioned by Im Thurn. (The alleged Fr. *barbe à queue* 'beard to tail,' is an absurd conjecture suggested merely by the sound of the word.)]

1. A rude wooden framework, used in America for sleeping on, and for supporting above a fire meat that is to be smoked or dried.

1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1699) I. 20 And lay there all night, upon our Borbecu's, or frames of Sticks, raised about 3 foot from the Ground. *Ibid* I. 86 His Couch or Barbecu of Sticks. 1879 Boddam-Whetham *Roraima* xiv. 155 For preservation, a barbecue is erected, and the fish are smoked over a fire. 1883 Im Thurn *Indians of Guiana* ii. 47 Fires, above which were babracots loaded with beef. — xi. 248 A babracot is a stage of green sticks built over a fire on which the meat is laid.

2. An iron frame for broiling very large joints.

1736 Bailey *Househ. Dict.* 347 When the belly side is .. steady upon the gridiron or barbecue, pour into the belly of the hog, etc.

3. A hog, ox, or other animal broiled or roasted whole; see also quot. 1861, and Barbecue *v.* 2.

1764 Foote *Patron* I. i. (1774) 6, I am invited to dinner on a barbicu. 1825 *Schuylkill Fishing Co.* in *Bibliographer* Dec. (1881) 25/1 A fine barbacue with spiced sauce. 1861 Tylor *Anahuac* iv. 95 A kid that had been cooked in a hole in the ground, with embers upon it. .. This is called a 'barbacoa'—a barbecue.

4. (in *U. S.*) A large social entertainment, usually in the open air, at which animals are roasted whole, and other provisions liberally supplied.

1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* iv. ix. (1849) 240 Engaged in a great 'barbecue,' a kind of festivity or carouse much practised in Merryland. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 27 Oct. 2/3 At the Brooklyn barbecue, which Governor Cleveland recently attended, 5000 kegs of beer were dispensed.

5. An open floor on which coffee-beans, etc. may be spread out to dry.

1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xix. (D.), The barbecu or terrace of white plaster, which ran all round the front. 1883 *Cassell's Mag.* Aug. 528/1 The [coffee-]beans .. are carried to the 'barbacue,' an open space paved with cement or asphalte, where they are spread on matting .. to dry. 1885 Lady Brassey *In Trades* 235 A barbecue is the name given, in Jamaica, to the house which contains the threshing-floor and apparatus for drying the coffee.

Barbecue (bāɹbĭkiū), *v.* Forms: 7–9 barbacue, -icu e, 8–ikew, 8– barbecue. [f. prec. sb.]

1. To dry or cure (flesh, etc.) by exposure upon a barbecue; see the sb. (senses 1 and 5).

1661 Hickeringill *Jamaica* 76 Some are slain, And their flesh forthwith Barbacu'd and eat. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 408 They cut them [pompions] into .. slices, which they barbacue, or dry with a slow heat. 1794 Stedman *Surinam* (1813) I. xv. 406 They use little or no salt, but barbacue their game and fish in the smoke. 1839 [see Barbecued 1].

2. To broil or roast (an animal) whole; *e.g.* to split a hog to the backbone, fill the belly with wine and stuffing, and cook it on a huge gridiron, basting with wine. Sometimes, to cook (a joint) with the same accessories. See also Barbecue *sb.* 3.

1690 Mrs. Behn *Widow R.* II. iv. 356 Let's barbicu this fat rogue. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Christi* VII. vi. (1852) 556 When they came to see the bodies of so many of their countrymen terribly barbikew'd. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 111 To barbecue a Leg of Pork. 1823 Lamb *Roast Pig, Elia* (1867) 163 Barbecue your whole hogs to your palate.

Barbecued (bāɹbĭkiūd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Dried or cured by exposure on a barbecue.

1737 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) I. 44 A little barbecued bear's flesh, (that is, dried in the sun). 1839 W. Irving *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 221 Loaded with barbacued meat.

2. Broiled or roasted whole.

1732 Pope *Horace' Sat.* II. ii. 26 Send me, Gods! a whole Hog barbecu'd! 1807 Mrs. Dorset *Peacock at H.,* A barbecued mouse was prepared for the owl. 1847 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 209 The barbecu'd sucking-pig 's crisp'd to a turn.

Barbecuing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action or process of the vb. Barbecue.

1716 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 150 When these diabolical operations were gone through, they finished all by barbikewing of the gentleman! 1794 Stedman *Surinam* (1813) I. 261 The barbacuing consists in laying the fish upon twigs of wood above the fire, where, by the smoke, they dry.

Barbecute, *v.* and *ppl. a.*; also 9 babracot, -ed.] Variants of Barbacue, -d.

1687 Clayton in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 160 A Piece of Venison barbecuted, that is, wrapped up in leaves, and roasted in the Embers. 1743 Dr. Richmond *ibid.* XLII. 511 He then laid it quite open like .. a Barbacute Pig to be broiled. 1883 Im Thurn *Indians of Guiana* xi. 248 The meat and most of the fish is smoked or babracoted.

Barbed (bāːɪbd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. BARB *v.*, *sb.*[1] + -ED.]

†**1.** Bearded. *Obs. rare.*

1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 206 Barbed (i. e. *Barbam habens*), *Barbatus.*

†**2.** Wearing a BARB (sense 3). *Obs.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1000 Barbyd lyke a nonne. 1601 W. PARRY *Sherley's Trav.* (1863) 16 Their women are .. very faire, barbed every where.

3. *Her.* Having a calyx 'coloured proper.'

1611 GWILLIM *Heraldry* III. ix. 110 A rose gules Barbed and Seeded. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xi. 70 The term *barbed* denotes the small green leaves, the points of which appear about an heraldic rose.

4. Furnished with a barb or barbs.

1611 BIBLE *Job* xli. 7 Canst thou fill his skinne with barbed yrons? 1718 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 499 Bait the barb'd steel. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. VIII. 251 Eight barbèd shafts I sent.

Barbed (bāːɪbd, bāːɪbēd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. BARB *sb.*[2] + -ED.] Of a horse: Armed or caparisoned with a *barb* or bard; properly BARDED.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXVII. lvii, My fayre barbed stede. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 27 Many Earles could bring into the field a thousand Barbed horses. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Wks. 1721 II. 84 As a barb'd Steed in Fight, who nothing fears. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. Isles* VI. xxiii, Or what may their short swords avail, 'Gainst barbed horse and shirts of mail?

†**Barbed-cat.** *Obs.* A military engine; see quot.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxix. I vj b, For to make a werrely holde that men calle a barbed catte, and a bewfray that shal have ix. fadome of lengthe and two of brede, and the said catte six fadome of lengthe and two of brede.

Barbel (bāːɪbĕl). Forms: 4–5 **barbell(e**, 5–6 **-byl(l**, 6–7 **-bil(l**, 6–8 **-ble**, 7 **-bell**, 6– **barbel.** [a. OF. *barbel* (13th c. in Littré), mod. *barbeau* 'barbel,' and 'little beard':—late L. *barbellus*, dim. of *barbus* barbel (the fish), f. *barba* beard. Cf. It. *barbolo* the fish.]

1. A large European fresh-water fish (*Barbus vulgaris*) of the Carp tribe, deriving its name from the fleshy filaments which hang from its mouth.

c 1380 CHAUCER *Balade* Add. MS. 16156 B. M., Pat Barbell had swolowed bope hooke and lace. 1496 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Fysshynge* (1810) 26 The barbyll is a swete fysshe, but it is a greasy meete and a peryllous for mannys body. 1558 *Act 1 Eliz.* xvii. § 1 No person .. shall take .. any Barbel not heing in Length twelve Inches. 1570 LEVINS *Manip. 129* A barble, fish, *barbo*, *-onis*. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 477 Great abundance of good fishes .. especially the delicate barbils. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 50 The barbel, so named from the barbs or wattles that depend from the side of the mouth.

2. A fleshy filament hanging from the corners of the mouth of some fishes, e.g. of the barbel.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 261 Her little hornes or Barbils which she [the sea-Frog] hath bearing forth vnder her eies. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 91 Those Barbles which .. the Conger is never without. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 37 Barbels .. if developed and movable, are sensitive organs of touch.

3. A variety of house-pigeon. ? *Obs. rare.*

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. 512 The Barbel has a red Eye, a short Tail, and a Bill like a Bulfinch.

†**4.** Part of a helmet protecting the chin (= OF. *barbier*, *-iere*.)

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (1840) 160 His barbel first adoun he deth, Withouten colour his neb he seth.

†**Barbeled, -bled,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. OF. *barbelé* barbed + -ED.] Barbed, having recurved points.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 57 Vith arrowes barblyt braid. *c* 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XII. xii, He smote hym fleyng with an arowe barbeled.

Barbellate (bāːɪbĕlēːɪt), *a.* [f. mod.L. *barbell-a*, dim. of *barbula* little beard + -ATE[2].] Furnished with *barbellæ* or short stiff hairs: specific epithet of the pappus in some Composite plants.

1847 in CRAIG.

Barbelled, -eled (bāːɪbĕld), *ppl. a.* [f. BARBEL + -ED[2].] Furnished with barbels.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 106/2 The tall and barbeled dorsal fins were out of water.

Barbelling, -eling (bāːɪbĕlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1]; cf. *shrimping*.] Fishing for barbel.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iii. 76 As set forth in barbelling.

Barbellulate (baɪbe·lɪlēːɪt), *a.* [f. mod.L. *barbellula*, dim. of *barbella*: see BARBELLATE.] Furnished with *barbellulæ* or minute conical spines; specific epithet of the pappus in some Composite plants. 1847 in CRAIG.

Barber (bāːɪbəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **barbour, -or**, 5 **-ore, -ur**, 6 **-oure**, 6–7 **-ar**, 4– **barber.** [ME. *barbour*, a. AF. *barbour*, OF. *barbeor*:—L. type *barbātōr-em*. *Barber*, rare bef. 1500, is partly due to substitution of *-er* for earlier *-our*, partly to F. *barbier* (= It. *barbiere*):—L. type **barbārius*; both f. *barba* beard.]

1. A man, or more rarely a woman, whose business it is to shave or trim the beards, and cut and dress the hair, of customers. (Now largely replaced by *hairdresser*.)

Formerly the barber was also a regular practitioner in surgery and dentistry. The Company of Barber-surgeons was incorporated by Edward IV. in 1461; under Henry VIII. the title was altered to 'Company of Barbers and Surgeons,' and barbers were restricted to the practice of dentistry; in 1745 they were divided into two distinct corporations.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* I. lxiii, A barbour was redi thare. *c* 1370 *Robt. Sicily* 54 They broght a barber hym beforne. 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* xvi. 19 She clepide the barbour, and he shoofe seven heeris of hym. *c* 1450 in Wright *Voc.* (W.) 692 *Hec tonstrix*, a barbor. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 74 For fere and doubte of the barbours he made his doughters to lerne shaue. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 74 If your teeth be verie scalie, let som expert Barber first take off the scales. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 30 For Barbers they vse their women. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 59 Like Barbars, who cut all other except themselves. 1722 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 14 No surgeon to be had but a sorry country barber. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxvii. 1 He took his seat in a barber's shop. 1841 DICKENS *Humph. Clock* 295, I would suggest that *barbers* is not exactly the kind of language which is agreeable and soothing to our feelings .. I believe there *is* such a word in the dictionary as *hairdressers*.

b. *fig.* One who clips or cuts short; a curtailer.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* III. ii. Wks. (1616) 554 An excellent barber of prayers.

2. *attrib.*, as in *barber fee*, *-shop*, *-surgeon* (see prec.), *-surgery*; †**barber-monger**, a constant frequenter of the barber's shop, a fop.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* (1871) III. 282 Money for barbour fees. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 30 Alehouses and Barbar-shops. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 36 You whoreson Cullyenly Barber-monger, draw. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* viii. 34 A certificate from Barber Chirurgions Hall of his sufficiency. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 358 And like an able text man slits it into fowr, that hee may the better come at it with his Barbar Surgery. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 62 Eased by this common Barber-Surgeon's remedy. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* xii. 82 We hunted for a barber-shop.

3. Special combinations and locutions: *Barber's basin*, a round metal dish with a broad edge having a semicircular opening for the neck, so as to allow the chin to reach into the bowl (still sometimes used as a barber's sign). *Barber's block*, a rounded block on which wigs are made and displayed. *Barber's chair*, the chair common to all his customers, *fig.* a drab, strumpet (*obs.*). *Barber's knife*, a razor (*obs.*). *Barber's music*, harsh, discordant music, like that formerly produced by customers waiting their turn in a barber's shop, where a musical instrument was provided for their amusement. *Barber's pole*, a pole painted spirally with red and white stripes, used as a barber's sign.

1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* I. 191 That helmet .. which looks for all the world like a barber's basin. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 192 A barber's block for supporting wigs. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. ii. 16 Like a Barbers chaire that fits all buttockes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. iii. (1651) 665 A notorious strumpet as common as a barbars chair. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais' Pantagr. Prognost.* v, Bonarobaes, Barbers chairs, Hedge-whores. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 5 June My Lord called for the lieutenant's cittern, and with two candlesticks, with money in them, for symbols, we made barber's music. 1849 LD. BRAYBROOKE *Pepys* V. 221 Decker also mentions a 'barber's cittern' for every serving-man to play upon. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1977/4 To be sold in York Building .. over against the Barbers Pole.

Barber (bāːɪbəɹ), *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To dress the beard and hair of, to trim. Also *fig.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 229 Our Courteous Anthony .. Being barber'd ten times o're goes to the Feast. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 145 Great grammarians .. capable of mending our standard compositions, and of *barbering* them into the fashion.

Barberess (bāːɪbərĕs). ? *Obs. rare.* [f. BARBER *sb.* + -ESS.] A female barber.

1611 COTGR., *Barbiere*, a barbaresse; a woman, or she Barber. 1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Barbierster*, a Woman barber, or a Barberesse. [In mod. Dicts.]

Barbering, *vbl. sb.* [f. BARBER *v.* + -ING[1].] The art or work of a barber; shaving, hairdressing.

1660 in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 380 The King was pleased to take notice of Richard's good barbering. 1860 SMILES *Self-Help* ii. 29 Wigs were worn .. an important part of the barbering business.

Barberish (bāːɪbərɪʃ), *a.*; in 5 **barborysh.** [f. BARBER + -ISH.] Of or belonging to a barber.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 24/1 Barborysh hous, *barbitondium*.

†**Barberly,** *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. BARBER *sb.* + -LY[2].] With a barber's methods, by shaving.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 111 That barberlie handled .. thou hast finisht thy cure.

Barberry, berberry (bāːɪbĕri, bɔːɪbĕri). Forms: 5 **barbere**, 6–7 **barbery, -berie, -berrie**, 6–8 **berbery**, 6–9 **barbary**, 9 **berberry**, 8– **barberry.** [ad. med.L. *barbaris* (in Promp. Parv.), *berberis*, F. *berberis*, 16th c. *berbere*, Sp. *berberis*, It. *berberi*, of unknown origin and history. (An Arabic *barbārīs*, sometimes cited, is a transcription of the Latin employed by Arabian botanists; there is no such word in native dictionaries, Arabic or Persian. Cf. the earlier BARBARYNE.]

1. A shrub (*Berberis vulgaris*) found native in Europe and N. America, with spiny shoots, and pendulous racemes of small yellow flowers, succeeded by oblong, red, sharply acid berries; the bark yields a bright yellow dye. Also the genus *Berberis*, of which several American species are cultivated as ornamental shrubs in Europe.

c 1420 *Anturs Arth.* vi, Vndur a lefe sale Of box and of barbere. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 684 The leaues and fruite of Barberies are of complexion colde. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Berbery*, or Barberry-Bush. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 31 The spines of the common Berberry are a curious state of leaf, in which the parenchyma is displaced, and the ribs have become indurated. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 131 In most of the species of Barberry the terminal leaflet only is developed.

2. The berry of this tree.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 58 Digestyves of Choler: Endyve, Lettyse .. Berberyes. 1625 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 62 Lumpe sugar for conserve of barbaries. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 79 Garnish with barberries and lemon. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Lond.* 85 A piquant sauce of oiled butter and barberries.

3. *attrib.*, as in *barberry-bush*, *-tree*, etc.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 684 With the greene leaues of the Barberie bush they make sawce to eate with meates. 1814 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 266 The popular notion amongst farmers, that a barberry tree in the neighbourhood of a field of wheat often produces the mildew. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 353 An old barbary tree. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* Introd. 103 The tangled barberry-bushes hang their tufts of crimson berries.

Barberrying, *vbl. sb.* Gathering barberries.

1859 THOREAU *Lett.* (1865) 182, I am off a-barberrying.

Barbery (bāːɪbəri). Also 5 (**barborery**), 6 **barbary.** [a. F. *barberie* (15th c. in Godefroy), f. *barbier* barber.]

†**1.** A barber's shop. *Obs.*

[*c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 24/1 Barborery, or barbours hous.]

2. The barber's art or craft; shaving.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, xlii. § 1 Offences .. against the good order of barbary or surgery. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 28 Neither shall any Chirurgeon there use Barbery or Shaving. 1867 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Feb. 4 Tonsor .. was a master in barbery.

†**Barbet**[1]. *Obs.* [a. F. *barbette*, OF. *barbete*, dim. of *barbe* beard.]

1. A small beard or (?) barbel. *rare.*

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 114 *marg.*, Being skaly and having a couple of barbets.

2. = BARB *sb.*[1] 3.

c 1320 *Pol. Songs.* 154 The bout and the barbet wyth frountel shule feȝe.

Barbet[2] (baːɪbĕt). [a. F. *barbet*, prob. OF. *barbet* ppl. adj. = *barbu* 'bearded.']

1. A little dog with long curly hair, a poodle.

1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 236 Hounds, grey-hounds, barbets. 1787 BECKFORD *Italy* (1834) II. 297 Fleeces .. as silky as the hair of a barbet. 1801 HEL. WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr. Rep.* II. xxxvi, Amidst those piles of corpses .. was a little barbet-dog.

†**2.** A name given by Reaumur and others to a worm covered with tufts of white filaments, which feeds on aphides. *Obs.*

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

3. A family of birds, found in warm countries, distinguished by a short conical bill, with tufts of bristles at its base. (In F., *barbu*.)

1824 BURCHELL *Trav.* I. 318 Little noisy barbet, which the Hottentots call *Hont Kapper* (wood cutter). 1880 WALLACE *Isl. Life* ii. 27 Barbets are gaily-coloured fruit-eating birds.

‖ **Barbette** (baːɪbe·t), *sb.* [Fr., dim. of *barbe* beard: see -ETTE.] A platform or mound of earth within a fortification, on which guns are raised so that they can be fired over the parapet. *Guns en barbette*, *barbette gun* or *battery*: those so mounted as to fire over the parapet; similarly in ironclad ships (see quot. 1876). Hence *attrib.*, as in *barbette-cruiser*, *-turret*.

1772 SIMES *Mil. Guide*, When the parapet of a work is only of such a height that the guns may fire over it without being obliged to make embrasures, it is said the guns fire en Barbet. 1822 BYRON *Juan* VII. xii, Two batteries .. Casemated one, and t'other 'a barbette.' 1872 C. KING *Sierra Nev.* vii. 151 A huge slab pointed out like a barbette gun. 1876 *Daily News* 5 May 6/1 A 'barbette' battery .. is a battery of guns exposed on the upper deck, but enclosed in a fixed turret, which only partially .. protects the guns and the gunners. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 2/2 A twin-screw barbette cruiser.

†**Barbette,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *barbeter*, *-etter* (= mod.F. *barboter*). Cf. It. *barbottare* to stammer, mumble, *balbottevole* stammering, L. *balbūtīre* to stammer.] To make inarticulate sounds, to mutter.

c 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. iii, Whan they wene to speke they barbette wt gronyng voys.

Barbican (bāːɪbikăn). Forms: 3–**barbican**; 3 **barbycon, berbikan**, 4 **-can, barbygan**, 4–6 **-can(e**, 5 **barbakane**, 5–7 **-cane**, 6 **barbicane**, 7 **-con.** [a. F. *barbacane*, in 12th c. *barbaquenne* (= Pr., Sp. *barbacana*, Pg. *barbacão*, It. *barbacane*), of uncertain origin, perh. from Arab. or Pers.: *barbār khānah* is a possible Pers. combination, meaning 'house on the wall,' but examples of its actual use are wanting. Devic suggests Arab. *barbakh* canal or channel through which water flows, whence the sense 'loop-hole' might come. Littré gives as one sense in F., 'ouverture longue et étroite pour l'écoulement des eaux,' but sense 1 seems to be the earliest in OF. also. Col. Yule suggests Arab.-Pers. *bāb-khānah* 'gate-house,' the regular name in the east for a towered gateway; but it is not easy to derive from this the Romanic forms in *bar-*.]

1. An outer fortification or defence to a city or castle, *esp.* a double tower erected over a gate or bridge; often made strong and lofty, and serving as a watch-tower.

a 1300 W. DE BIBLESW. in Wright *Voc.* 130 Barbycons, *antemuralia*. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10033 þe berbikans [*v. r.* barbycans, -icans] seuen þat es a-bute, þat standes thre bailles wit-vte .. er þe seuen virtus. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 697 Seue berbicans þer beoþ i-wrouht .. And euerichon haþ 3at and tour. 1494 FABYAN VII. 363 The Erle .. made bulwerkes and barbycanys atwene the Toure and the cytie. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 25 Within the barbican a porter sate. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* ii. (1821) 520 The Barbican whereof being a stone wall of sixteene foot in height. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxv, The usual entrance .. over which he had erected a gate-house, or barbican.

fig. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iv, Dawn seemed to abstain longer than usual from occupying her eastern barbican.

b. Retained as name of a street in London.

1632 MASSINGER *City Mad.* II. i, A Barbican broker will furnish me with outside. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v., Hence *Barbican* by Red-cross-street in London.

†**2.** A temporary wooden tower or bulwark.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xiv. 118 Barbakanes of tymbre shal be made fast to the batelmentes. *Ibid.* xxxviii. 161 In the grettest vesselles of werre men make towris and barbacanes

†**3.** A loophole in the wall of a castle or city, through which missiles might be discharged. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxiv. xxxiv. 532 He caused certaine barbacanes or loopeholes, almost a cubit deep .. to be pierced through the wals.

Barbicanage. [ad. med.L. *barbicanāgium*, f. prec.: see -AGE.] Tribute paid for the construction and maintenance of barbicans.

[*Monast. Angl.* I. 976 De kaagiao, muragio, paagio, Barbicanagio.] 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Barbicanage*, Money given to the maintenance of a Barbican, or Watch-Tower. Carta 17 Ed. 3. 1749 *Hist. Windsor* 120 Free from payment of Toll .. Paviage Barbicanage.

Barbicel (bā·ɹbisĕl). [ad. It. and mod.L. *barbicella*, dim. of *barba* beard; cf. L. *pedicellus* PEDICEL, dim. of *pediculus*, f. *pes* foot.] One of the minute hooked filaments which serve to interlock the barbules of a bird's feathers.

1869 GILLMORE *Rept. & Birds* Introd. 186 The barbules themselves frequently throw out filaments..called barbicels. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 270 The fine barbules and barbicels.

Barbigerous (bāɹbi·dʒĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *barbiger* (f. *barba* beard + *-ger* bearing) + -OUS.] Bearded.

1731 in BAILEY. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Barbigerous* .. applied to petals that are hairy all over.

Barbing (bā·ɹbiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. BARB *v.* + -ING[1].]

†**1.** Shaving, hairdressing; clipping. *Obs.*

1485 *Act.* 1 *Hen. VII*, x. § 7 The Wolle shuld be as it was shorne .. withoute any sortyng, barbyng or clakkyng. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* (1591) 215 Suffred his yellow haire to growe long without barbing. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* II. 49 The Abantes .. were the first that used this kind of barbing. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Barbing* is sometimes used in antient statutes for sheering.

attrib. 1639 DENTON in *Verney Papers* (1853) 236 Untill you send me a paire of barbinge sissers.

2. Furnishing with barbs.

Barbing, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. BARB *sb.*[2] + ING[1].] = BARDING.

1799 SCOTT *Sheph. T.* in *Lockhart* (1839) II. 35 In every stall .. Stood a steed in barbing bright.

Barbing, *ppl. a.* [f. BARB *v.* + -ING[2].] **a.** Shaving; stripping bare. **b.** Furnishing with barbs.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* III. 28 As barbing Autumne robs the trees of leaues.

Barbirousa, obsolete form of BABIROUSSA.

†**Barbit.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *barbitos*, Gr. *βάρβιτος* lyre.] = BARBITON. (In quot. *attrib.*)

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* 389 No Barbit number suits this tragicke season.

†**Barbitist.** *Obs.* Also 7 barbatist. [ad. L. *barbitista*, ad. Gr. *βαρβιτιστής*, f. *βάρβιτος*: see -IST.] A player on the barbiton.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Barbitist*, a Lutinist. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 207 A Barbatist or player on the Lute.

‖ **Barbiton, -os** (bārbitŏn, -ŏs). [L. *barbiton*, *-os*, a. Gr. *βάρβιτον*, -ος.] A many-stringed musical instrument; a kind of lyre or lute.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 39 All maner of pypes, barbitons, sambukes .. be condemned of Aristotle. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The barbitos is said to have differed from the lyre and cithara. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* I. i, His barbiton, as the learned Mersennus tells us to call all the varieties of the great viol family.

Barble (bā·ɹbl). Also 5 barbul, -ulle. [ad. It. *barbola*:—L. *barbula*, dim. of *barba* beard.] = BARB *sb.*[1] 4.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 24/1 Barbulle, sekenes of the mowthe. *c* 1595 MONTGOMERIE in Watson's *Coll.* III. 13 (Jam.) The Botch, and the Barbles. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 283 The Barbles or paps underneath the tongue. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Barbles* in the manege, knots of superfluous flesh growing in the channels of a horse's mouth.

Barble, obsolete form of BARBEL.

Barbless (bā·ɹblĕs), *a.* Unbarbed.

1882 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 5/2 Varieties of fish hooks .. the flint and barbless bone articles of Esquimaux.

Barborery, -orysh: see BARBERY, BARBERISH.

†**Barbo·se,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [?f. L. *barba*: see -OSE.] ?Bearded.

1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* III. 7 More like Verbose and Barbose or Morose Catechists .. than well educated Scholars.

†**Barbot.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *barbote*, *-oute*, *-ouste* (= It. *balbotta*, *barbotta*, med.L. *barbota*), considered by Jal a contraction of *barca-botta*, *barque-botte*, barrel-boat, from its appearance; Du Cange compares med.L. *barbuta* a kind of helmet.] A small vessel or sloop, having its deck protected by an arched covering of leather.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* IX. (1599) 397 With the losse of two fustes, two harbots, and .. fourtie smaller vessels.

Barbotine (bā·ɹbŏtin). [a. F. *barbotine*, f. *barboter* to work noisily with the bill in water or mud (as a duck, etc.).] A thin creamy mixture of kaolin clay used to ornament pottery.

1865 ELIZA METEYARD *Wedgwood* II. 122 The edging and letters in relief .. being formed in yellow barbotine or slip. 1883 *Standard* 15 May 1/2 (*Advt.*) Lessons daily in Painting on glass, china, and barbotine.

Barbott (cf. F. *barbotte*), variant of BURBOT.

Barbre, obsolete form of BARBARY.

‖ **Barbula** (bā·ɹbiɹŭlă). [L., dim. *barba* beard.]

1. A small beard; see quot. ? *Obs.*

1688 HOLME *Armory* II. xvii. 392 The Barbula or pick-adivant, or the little tuft of hair just under the middle of the lower Lip.

2. 'The inner row of fringes or teeth in the peristome of such mosses as *Tortula*.' *Treas. Bot.* 1866.

Barbule (bā·ɹbiūl). [ad. L. *barbula*; see prec.]

1. = BARBEL 2. (So in med.L.)

1848 S. MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* Gloss., Barbules, filamentous appendages .. attached to the mouths of certain fishes. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* IX. 146 This fish has four long barbules in the upper jaw.

2. One of the series of pointed, and sometimes serrated or hooked, processes, fringing the barbs of a feather, and filling up the space between them.

1835 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 350/2 The barbules are given off from either side of the barbs. 1869 (GILLMORE *Kept. & Birds* Introd. 185 These smaller filaments are the barbules, by means of which the barbs are retained in position.

3. *Bot.* = BARBULA 2. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Barbu·lye, *v. Sc. arch.* In 6 barboulle, barbuljie. [a. F. *barbouille-r* (= Sp. *barbullar*, It. *barbugliare*) to besmear, speak confusedly; see Littré and Scheler.] To confuse, muddle, disorder.

c 1572 MONTGOMERIE *Cherry & Slae*, Everything appeirt twae To my barbulyeit brain. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* 113 Gif ye sacrament of order be ouerthrauin ye ecclesiasticall offices wald be barboulled and confused.

Barbu·lye, *sb. Sc. arch.* [f. prec. vb.] Confusion, perplexity, quandary.

1820 HOGG *Winter T.* II. 41 (JAM.), I—stude—swutheryng what it avysit me neiste to doo in thilke barbulye.

‖ **Barca** (bā·ɹrka). [It.; see BARK *sb.*[2]] A boat, skiff, barge.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* iv. 54 Drift along in the scarcely moving barcas. 1883 F. PEARD *Contradictions* I. 29 A barca with serenaders was slowly approaching.

‖ **Barca-longa.** *Obs.* Also 7 barqua-, 7–8 barco-longo. [Pg. or OSp.; lit. 'long barge.'] 'A large Spanish fishing-boat, navigated with lugsails, and having two or three masts .. common in the Mediterranean.' Falconer *Dict. Marine* 1789.

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* 1608/1 With a Sloop and a Barqua-Longa. 1691 *Ibid.* No. 2708/1 The French .. have only one Barco Longo .. left. 1762 MORE in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 451 The selfsame barcalonga, or xebeck. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 335 Sent Captain Veale in a barcolongo, attended by two feluccas, to attempt to destroy them.

Barcarole, -olle (bā·ɹkārōul). [In sense 1 ad. It. *barcaruolo* boatman; in sense 2 a. F. *barcarolle*, It. *barcaruola*, boatman's song; f. BARCA.]

‖ **1.** An Italian boatman.

[1611 *Panegyr. V.* in *Coryat's Crudities*, The Barcaruolo appetite His Gondola directed right Unto a female Elfe.] 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 200 We .. ordered our barcaroles to pull for the tonnaro.

2. A song sung by Venetian *barcaruoli* as they row their gondolas; a song or piece of music composed in imitation or reminiscence of such songs.

1779 in WARING *Dict. Mus.* 1819 MOORE *Venet. Air* ii, When maidens sing sweet barcarolles. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Work & Cont.* Poems I. 336 The woman singeth .. A pleasant chant, ballad or barcarolle. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 564 With a song full of dole, A forlorn barcarole, As my gondola glides.

Barcary, another form of BARKARY.

†**Barcelo·na.** *Obs.* [Name of a town in Spain, with manufacture of silk.] A handkerchief or neckerchief of soft twilled silk.

1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Dinah* Wks. 1812 IV. 187 Now on this handkerchief, so starch and white, Was pinn'd a Barcelona, black and tight. *c* 1816 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* xiv. 117 She pulled out a Barcelona handkerchief. 1833 *The Amulet* 224 With .. a silk Barcelona round his neck, like any gentleman.

‖ **Barco·ne.** [It., augmentative of BARCA.] A vessel used for freight in the Mediterranean. (Webster has an anglicized form *barcon*.)

1847 CRAIG, *Barcone*.

Bard (bārd), *sb.*[1] 5–; also 6–7 (*Sc.*) baird, 6 barth, 6–7 bardh. [a. Gael. and Ir. *bàrd*:—OCelt. **bardo-s* poet-singer, minstrel (whence Gr. *βάρδος*, L. *bardus*, as alien words, '*bardus* Gallice cantor appellatur, qui virorum fortium laudes canit,' Festus). In Eng. originally only an alien word from the mod. Celtic vernaculars, i. e. in Scotland *bard*, *baird* from Gaelic, in England *barth*, *bardh* from Welsh *bardd*, and *bard* from Irish, employed as in contemporary Celtic usage; first naturalized in Scotland, and then by no means appreciative in its use (see sense 2); afterwards, under the influence of the *βάρδος*, *bardus* of the classical writers, adopted in Eng. literature as a historical and poetic term.]

1. An ancient Celtic order of minstrel-poets, whose primary function appears to have been to compose and sing (usually to the harp) verses celebrating the achievements of chiefs and warriors, and who committed to verse historical and traditional facts, religious precepts, laws, genealogies, etc. Still the word for 'poet' in modern Celtic languages; and in Welsh *spec.* A poet or versifier who has been recognized at the Eisteddfod.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Houlate*, Sa come the Ruke with a rerd, and a rane roch, A bard out of Irland, with Banachadee! 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 15 Peraventure Lleuys Morganne the Barth was deceivid in this. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 15 This word *Barth* signified such as had knowledge of things to come. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. ii. 109 A bard of Ireland told me once, I should not live long after I saw Richmond. 1596 SPENSER *St. Irel.* (J.), There is amongst the Irish a kind of people called *bards*, which are to them instead of poets; whose profession is to set forth the praises or dispraises of men in their poems or rhime. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 421 The funerall song or Dump of a most ancient British Bard. [*Note*, Poet]. 1615 *Vad. Welshm.* (1663) A iv b, Call with your silver tones, that reverend Bardh. 1627 MAY *Lucan* I. (R.) You bards securely sung your elegyes [*Indistis carmina Bardi*]. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 261 The invasion of King Edward and the massacre of the bards. 1879 MACLEAR *Celts* ii. 18 The Druidic order included .. the Bards or 'Glee-men.'

2. In early Lowland Scotch used for: A strolling musician or minstrel into which the Celtic *bard* had degenerated, and against whom many laws were enacted); in 16th c. a term of contempt, but idealized by Scott by association with 4.

1449 *Act.* 6 *Jas. II* (1597) § 22 Gif there be onie that makis them fuilis and are bairdes, or vthers sic like rinnares about. 1457 *Ibid.* § 80 Sornares, bairdes, maister-full beggers, or feinziet fuiles. ?*a* 1500 *Kennedie's Stat.* in Sir J. Balfour's *Practicks* 680 All vagabundis, fulis, bardis, scudlaris, and sicklike idill pepill, sall be brint on the cheek. *c* 1505 DUNBAR *Flyting* 49 Irsche brybour baird, wyle beggar with thy brattis! 1609 SKENE *Reg. Mag.* 135 Feinzied fooles, bairdes, rynners about .. after sundrie punishments, may be hanged. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* Introd., The last of all the bards was he Who sung of Border chivalry.

3. Applied to the early versifying minstrels or poets of other nations, before the use of writing, as the Old English *gleeman*, Scandinavian *scald*, etc.

1623 COCKERAM, *Bardes*, ancient Poets. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* IV. 41 After a certain Period of Civilization, the complex Character of Legislator and Bard would separate. 1775 T. WARTON *Eng. Poetry* I. Diss. i. 34 Various Islandic odes .. which were sung by the Scandinavian bards. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* II. IV. iv. 283 A Teutonic literature has begun; the German bards have become Christian poets.

4. *poet.* A lyric or epic poet, a 'singer'; a poet generally. [Chiefly after Lucan; quot. 1627 in 1.]

[1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. ii. 16 Hoo, Hearts, Tongues, Figure, Scribes, Bards, Poets, cannot Thinke speake, cast write, sing, number: hoo, His loue to Anthony.] 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 34 That wild rout that tore the Thracian bard In Rhodope. 1704 POPE *Messiah* 37 The Saviour comes, by ancient bards foretold. 1769 GARRICK *Song* Wks. 1785 II. 427 For the bard of all bards was a Warwickshire Bard. 1809 BYRON (*title*) English Bards and Scotch Reviewers. 1834 CUNNINGHAM *Burns* (1850) 154/2 The character of the Ayrshire bard. 1881 (*title*) The Bard of Avon Birthday Text-book compiled from Shakespeare's Plays and Poems.

5. *Comb.*, as *bard-craft*, *bard-like*.

1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* IX. 168 The first great Bard-like Character we meet with [in China] is Confucius. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* Introd. 213 The keener rush of blood That throbs through bard in bard-like mood. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 205 Ye verse-smiths and bard-mechanicians. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 312 Forswearing bard-craft.

Bard, *sb.*[2] *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 5–6 barde. [a. F. *barde* horse-armour, also 'a long saddle for an ass or mule of canvas' (Cotgr.); cf. It. *barda* horse-armour, also pack-saddle, and F. *bardelle* pack-saddle. These, and the existence of a dial. F. *aubarde*, seem to identify the word with Sp. and Pg. *albarda* pack-saddle, referred by Devic to Arab. البردعة *al-bardaʿah*, i.e. *al* the + *bardaʿah* 'stuffed pack-saddle for ass or mule' (Bocthor), 'covering placed over the back of a beast to alleviate the pressure of a pack-saddle' (Freytag). Whether the Fr. sense 'defensive armour for a horse' arose out of this is doubtful. Diez has compared ON. *bard* the beak of a ship, *barði* a beaked ship, a 'ram,' also (poet.) a shield. Also erroneously called BARB, q.v.]

1. (Usually *pl.*) A protective covering for the breast and flanks of a war-horse, made of metal

plates, or of leather set with metal spikes or bosses, but sometimes (*e.g.* in tournaments) merely ornamental, and made of velvet or other rich stuff.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 82/2 Stedes .. trapped with yron bardes. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 803/1 [The] bards of their horsses white veluet. 1611 GWILLIM *Heraldry* IV. XV. 232 The Shafron, the Cranet, and the Bard. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The barde is an armour of iron or leather, wherewith the neck, breast, and shoulders of the horse are covered. 1830 JAMES *Darnley* xix, We shall find bards, if we want them.

2. *pl.* Armour composed of metal plates, formerly worn by men-at-arms.

1551 EDWARD VI. *Lit. Rem.* (1858) II. 375 Men of armes .. some with sleves and hauf cotes, some with bards and staves. 1570 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* II. 129 A gentleman trimlie trapped with bards of steele. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. IX. (1632) 225 A compleat French man at armes, with all his bards.

3. *Comb.* **bard-wise** *adv.*, as if with bards.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 801/2 The kings spare horsse trapped bardwise, with harnesse brodred with bullion gold.

¶ By confusion (or misprint) for BARB *sb.*[1] 4.

1653 *Consid. Dissolv. Crt. Chancery* 24 To cure the Mallender, Farses, Trunchions, Bards .. in a horse.

Bard (bāɹd), *sb.*[3] [a. F. *barde*, in same sense, transferred from the armour *barde*; see prec.]

A thin slice of bacon used to cover a fowl, etc.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Neats Tongue*, Bards or thin Slices of Bacon .. Having covered the Tongues with other Beef-Stakes and Bacon Bards. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.*, *Bards*, broad slices of Bacon, with which pullets, capons, etc. .. are sometimes covered before they are roasted.

Bard (bāɹd), *v.*[1]; also 6 **baird, bayrd.** [a. F. *barde-r* (15th c.), f. *barde* BARD *sb.*[2] and [3].]

1. To arm or caparison (a horse or man) with bards. (Chiefly in pa. pple.: cf. BARDED.)

a 1521 *Hellyas* in Thoms *E. E. Pr. Rom.* (1858) III. 83 A good and nighty courser well barded and trapped. 1629 HOLLAND *Xenoph. Cyrop.* (1632) 71 To unloose the horses .. to bridle them .. also to bard them. 1805 SCOTT *Last. Minstr.* I. XXIX, Scarce half the charger's neck was seen; For he was barded from counter to tail. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 775 The gallant bay charger barded with steel.

2. To cover (a fowl, etc.) with slices of bacon.

1665 MOUFFET & BENN. *Health's Impr.* (1746) 117 Whether roast Meat be best .. larded, barded, scorch'd or basted. 1884 PHILLIS BROWNE in *Girl's Own P.* June 491/2 Cooks who are afraid to lard the breasts of game or poultry frequently content themselves with barding the same.

†**Bard,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [app. due to confusion of BARB *v.* and BEARD.] To clip; = BARB *v.* 2.

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 61 To *bard* or *beard* wooll, is to cut the head and neck from the other part of the Fleece. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 207 To Bard, or beard wool, *extremitates vellerum tondere.*

†**Bard,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [short for BARDED; perh. influenced by BARBED.] = BARDED 1, 2, BARBED[2].

1581 STYWARD *Martial Discip.* II. 127 The armed men, as well bard as light. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel* XVI. X. 63 On bard horses [*cataphracti equites*] .. harnessed all over with good corselets, and bard about [*cincti*] with guards of steele. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* (1631) 11 Rich Sadles for the Light-horse and the Bard.

†**Ba·rdan(e.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *bardane* 'the Clote, burre-docke, or great burre; the noisome, and stinking vermine, called, a Punie' (Cotgr.).]

1. The burdock.

c 1250 in Wright *Voc.* (W.) 557 *Lappa*, bardane, clote.

2. A bug.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 52 All his body is roughe and sharpe, as the bodie of a Bardan.

†**Barda·sh.** *Obs.* Also 6 **bardass** 6–7 **bardasso**, 7 **-assa, -achio.** [a. F. *bardache*, cogn. with It. *bardascia*, Sp. *bardajo, -axo*; perh. ad. Arab. بردج *bardaj* slave.] A catamite, 'cinædus.'

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.*, *Zanzeri*, bardasses. 1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* I. ii. 43 Publikely maintaining bardassaes and concubines. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. XXV, Bardachio that thou art! 1721 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Plat. Lady* Epil. 19o With your false Calves, Bardash, and Fav'rites.

Hence **Bardashing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. I. 278 Raptures of Platonick Lashing, And chast Contemplative Bardashing.

Barded (bāɹdĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. BARD *v.* + -ED.] Armed, caparisoned, or covered with bards.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. XLVII, A bardit curser stout and bald. 1535 COVERDALE *Joel* ii. 4 They are to loke vpon like bayrded horses. 1596 DANETT *Comines' Hist. Fr.* (1614) 298 Two thousand men of armes barded. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VI. 300 A man-at-arms upon a barded steed. 1880 DISRAELI *Endymion* lix. 267 The bells of a barded mule announced the Jester.

¶ By confusion or misprint for BARBED.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 41/3 If the Scolopendra have suckt-in The sowr-sweet morsell with the barded Pin.

†**Barde·l(le.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *bardelle* (= It. *bardella*): see BARD *sb.*[2]] A pack-saddle.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. XLVIII. (1632) 158 There is nothing accounted more base .. than to use saddles or bardels. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Bardelle* .. denotes a saddle made in form of a great saddle, but only of cloth stuffed with straw, and tied tight down with packthread, without either leather, wood or iron.

Bardesanist (baɹdeːsănist). [ad. med.L. *Bardesanista.*] A member of the heretical sect founded in the 2nd century by Bardesanes, of Edessa in Mesopotamia, who, in addition to Manichæan views of good and evil, held that primeval man had an ethereal body, which was through sin enclosed in a gross carnal one, and that redemption consists in being divested of the latter and restored to the former. Hence **Barde·sanism.**

1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* 18 This matter of Manicheism and Bardesanism. 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

Bardess (bāɹdĕs). *rare.* [f. BARD *sb.*[1] + -ESS.] A female bard, a poetess.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 657 'The Living Bardesses of Britain.' 1879 *Fam. Her.* 22 Nov. 55/1 Her daughter was a 'Bardess.'

Bardian (bāɹdiăn), *a.* [f. BARD *sb.*[1] + -IAN.] Of or belonging to bards.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 338 Their bardian odes.

Bardic (bāɹdik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the character of, bards.

1775 T. WARTON *Eng. Poetry* I. Diss. i. 51 *note*, An argument of the bardic institution being fetched from the east. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 261 The druidic or bardic order among the Cimbri. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 1 160 The court of Llewelyn was crowded with bardic singers.

Barding (bāɹdiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BARD *v.*[1] or *sb.*[2] + -ING[1].] Warlike or ornamental covering of a horse.

1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scot.* 25 (JAM.) Bellis that hang on thair bardyngis. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 144 The bardings of his horse .. are similarly blazoned.

Bardish (bāɹdiʃ), *a.* [f. BARD *sb.*[1] + -ISH.]

1. Of or belonging to bards. (*Rather depreciatory.*)

1612 SELDEN in Drayton *Poly-olb.* A ij, Incredible reports, and Bardish impostures. *a* 1790 T. WARTON *Poems* 78 (JON.) One of the bardish traditions about Stonehenge.

†**2.** *Sc.* Rude, insolent; cf. BARDY. *Obs.*

a 1662 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 311 (JAM.) The rest of that day [was] .. mispent with the altercation of that bardish man Mr. D. Dogleish.

Bardism (bāɹdiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The system, doctrine, or principles of bards.

1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* II. 191 Welsh poetick Bardism is best cultivated in the Ionicks of Merionethshire. 1863 *Reader* No. 30. 75 That native Bardism which had been part and parcel of the aboriginal Druidism.

†**Bardist.** *Obs. rare.*[—1] [f. as prec. + -IST.] An adherent or follower of the bards.

1588 J. HARVEY *Discours. Probl.* 84 Neither Persian Magician .. nor French Druyde or Bardist.

Bardlet (bāɹdlĕt). [See -LET.] = next.

1867 *Athenæum* No. 2062. 587/2 The gossamer conceits of our bardlet. 1883 R. NOEL in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 716 That the Universe is .. 'a suck and a sell' .. is .. the encouraging strain of our latest bardlets.

Bardling (bāɹdliŋ). [f. as prec. + -LING.] A young or inexperienced poet; a poetaster.

1813 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Vagaries Vind.* liv, The bardling who in afternoons Warbles his published lays to melting tunes. 1858 BAILEY *Age* 64 So woe to you young bardlings scant of brains.

‖ **Bardocucu·llus.** *Obs.* [L.] A Gallic peasant's woollen cloak, with a hood or cowl, worn also by monks. Hence **Bardocucullated** (= F. *bardocuculle*), wearing a cowled cloak.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 225 A Bardocullus, that is, a Shepheard's ragged and weather-beaten cloake. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. iii, These monkhawks whom you see bardocucullated with a Bag.

Ba·rdship. [f. BARD *sb.*[1] + -SHIP.] The office, dignity, or personality of a bard; cf. *lordship.*

1787 BURNS *Border Tour* (Globe) 569 The Captain .. showed a particular respect to my bardship. 1811 BYRON *Hints from Hor.* 478 Boys shall hunt your bardship up and down.

Bardy (bāɹdi), *a. Sc.* [Origin uncertain: perh. f. BARD *sb.*[1] sense 2.] Bold-faced, defiant; audacious, pert. Hence **Ba·rdily** *adv.*, **Ba·rdiness.**

1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* 202 (JAM.) Shun the pert and bardy dame, Whose words run swiftly void of sense. *Ibid.* 64 They, bardily, and hardily, Fac'd home or foreign foe. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 118 Haudin up the .. chin o' him in a maist bardy and impertinent manner.

Bare (bēə), *a., adv., sb.* Forms: 1 **bær,** 3 **bar,** 4–5 **baar** (5–8 *Sc.* **bair**), 2– **bare.** [Common Teut.: OE. *bær* (= OS., OHG., MHG. *bar*, MDu. *baer*, G. and Du. *baar*, ON. *berr*, Da., Sw. *bar*):—OTeut. **baz-oz*, cogn. w. Lith. *basas*, OSlav. *bosŭ* barefoot; Aryan **bhos-ós.* The original short vowel is lengthened in mod.Eng., Du., and Ger.]

A. *adj.* **I.** Without covering.

1. Of the body or its parts: Unclothed, naked, nude.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* (Grein) 783 Bare hie ȝesáwon heora lichoman. 1297 R. GLOUC. 514 Manie in hor bare fless hom late croici vaste. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kuts. T.* 900 On hir bare knees adoun they falle. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXX. 12269 Founden bare in his bed. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 252 Lay bare your bosome. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xlvii. 2 Make bare the legge, vncouer the thigh. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 1. 2 He filled my Hat .. and then put it upon my bare Head. 1853 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 229 Robbers, who stripped him as bare as my hand.

b. Stripped to the shirt or other under-garment; cf. *naked*, Gr. γυμνός.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 161 Bare in serke and breke Isaac oway fled. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xiv. 181 You bid him go and fight in his bare shirt.

†**c.** *Bare eye*: cf. 'naked eye.' *Obs.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 18 Whose whole bulk to the bare eye is quite indiscernable. 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art.* I. 263 Holds his finger .. between his bare eye and an object.

2. With the head uncovered. *arch.* = BARE-HEADED.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 685 Dischevele, sauf his cappe, he rood al bare. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 44 How many then should couer that stand bare? 1633 G. HERBERT *Ch. Porch.* lxviii, When once thy foot enters the church, be bare. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. XVI. 594 They all stood bare, whilst the Heralds proclaim'd the King.

3. *fig.* Unconcealed, undisguised, open to view.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 46 Áh ne & bær-suinnigo ðis doas? 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* iv. 13 All thynges are naked and bare unto the eyes off hym. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 902 Bare in thy guilt how foul must thou appear! 1781 COWPER *Charity* 494 He hides behind a magisterial air His own offences, and strips others bare. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 4 S. Lent xii, Bare to the rude world's withering view.

4. Of natural objects, as earth, heavens, trees: Without such covering as they have at other times, *e.g.* without vegetation, clouds, bark, foliage, etc.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXIV. § 10 Sumna on cluðum, sumne on barum sondum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 181 Ðurh ane godliese wude in-to ane bare felde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1321 Braunches .. o bark al bare. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* XXXV. (1539) 54 They wylle eate the grounde moste barest. 1611 BIBLE *Joel* i. 7 He hath .. barked my figge tree: he hath made it cleane bare. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5827/1 The Country between the two Armies being eaten bare. 1806 WORDSW. *Ode Immort.* 13 The Moon doth with delight Look round her when the heavens are bare. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. ii. 22 Hills which are now bare were then covered with forest.

5. Of persons and animals: Stripped of a natural covering; deprived of hair, wool, flesh, etc.; bald.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5165 His heued it was all bar for eild. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* I. 115 Golgotha is to menynge a baar scolle. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 112 The Scheip .. Nakit and bair, syne to the feild couth pas. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. i. 36 The bare scalpe of Robin Hoods fat Fryer. 1783-94 BLAKE *Chimney-sw.* 7 When your head's bare, You know that the soot cannot spoil your white hair.

6. Wanting appropriate covering, equipment, or array; unfurnished, uncovered.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 Bare eorð to bedde, and hard ston to bolstre. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* xiv, For his mete he wold not spare, Burdes in the halle were neuyr bare. *c* 1600 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) xvi. 44 When others cast in their bated hooks, The bare lines into the sea cast he. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 240 It is good to use your horse to backing both saddled and bare. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. IV. 254 Fain to lie upon the bare boards. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xi, Nor were these earth-born Castles bare, Nor lacked they many a banner fair.

b. Without armour or weapons, unarmed. ? *Obs.*

1205 LAY. 17346 Þa Irisce weoren bare. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 277 If þou craue batayl bare, Here faylez þou not to fyȝt. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt. Sedit.* (1641) 25 Yee .. hewed him bare, whom yee could not hurt armed. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 175 Men do their broken Weapons rather vse, Then their bare hands.

c. Of cloth: Napless, threadbare. Of weapons: Unsheathed. *Bare poles* in *Naut.*: masts with no sails set.

[*c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 260 With thredbare cope, as is a poure scolere.] 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, viii. Pream., Course Clothes .. bare of Threde. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 45 Their bare Liueries. 1604 — *Oth.* V. i. 3 Weare thy good Rapier bare. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., A cloth is said to be bare or worn, when the nap is too short. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 130 Drove 24 hours under bare poles. 1855 TENNYSON *Lt. Brigade*, Flash'd all their sabres bare.

II. Stripped of surroundings, contents, property.

†**7.** Defenceless, unprotected, deserted. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 388 Þe wule hii were in Normandye & Engelond su bare. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* IV. 1320 So bare leuyt, Vmfoldyng with his fos þat he ne fle might. 1551 EDW. VI. *Lit. Rem.* (1858) II. 353 If he found a bare company .. to set upon them.

†**8.** Laid waste, desolate. *Obs.*

c 1305 *St. Edm. King* 20 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 87 Robbede al þat he fond & makede þane toun bar. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 62 So desolate stode Thebes and so bare. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1741 Like a late-sack'd island .. Bare and unpeopled. 1642 MILTON *Soun.* viii, To save the Athenian walls from ruin bare.

9. Without possessions, destitute, indigent, needy; scantily furnished. Const. *of*, rarely *in*: see **b.**

1205 LAY. 3420 Þat ich bare sitte, wunnen biræued. *c* 1280 *Sarmun* 44 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 5 He nel noȝt leue his eir al hare. *c* 1480 *Childe Bristowe* 554 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) 131 First was riche and sitthen bare. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1084 As bare as Job. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) I. 233 Bare I was born, and bare I remain. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* Sexages. ix, Yet mercy hath not left us bare.

b. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 144 in *O. E. Misc.* 5 Þanne ðe neddre is .. bare of his brest atter. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1641 Of blisse y am al bare. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. (1736) 16 We are bare in Historical Particulars. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. IX. vii. 127 Old Father Margraf .. does always keep us frightfully bare in money. 1883 *Ch. Times* 9 Nov. 813/2 Lutheranism is more bare of the attribute of saintliness than any other creed held by a large body of Christians.

10. Destitute or defective in various other respects: **a.** Without contents, empty.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* IV. 21 No þing y-lafte but the bare baggis. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.) A bare treasury. *Nursery Rime, Mother Hubberd*, When she got there the cupboard was bare.

†**b.** Poor in quality, paltry, worthless. *Obs.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* IV. 70 So blynde and so ballid and bare was þe reson. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* VI. 2502 Soche bargens are bytter, þat hafe a bare end. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 188 What bare excuses makest thou to be gone. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 13 Such poore, such bare .. attempts.

c. Without literary or artistic effect; bald, meagre, unadorned.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* Prol. 74 Cornelius translated it .. but he brought it so breff, and so bare leuyt, þat no lede might have likyng to loke þerappon. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 84 In long resting the harmonie seemeth bare. 1798 Ferriar *Eng. Histor.* in *Illustr. Sterne* 248 The bare line of general narration is so happily ornamented.

†d. Simple, without luxury; unpolished, rude.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. 72 Better it is to haue bare feeding than noue at all. *c* 1596 Spenser (J.) Yet was their manners then but bare and plain. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 76 This bare Northren people [the Tartars].

†e. *Bare wind* in *Naut.*: one too much ahead to fill the sails well; scant. *Obs.*

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1744/4 This morning sailed the whole Fleet .. with a bare Wind at N.W. and by N. 1691 *Ibid.* No. 2671/4 Having but a bare Wind, and little of it. 1694 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* III. 320 The whole fleet was out of sight, with a bare wind at North.

III. Without anything of the nature of addition.

11. Without addition, mere, simple; — and nothing else,—only. *Bare contract* in *Law*: an unconditional promise or surrender.

c 1200 *Moral Ode* 137 in *Lamb. Hom.* 167 Hefde he hon þer enne dei oðer twa bare tide. *c* 1315 Shoreham 35 Man moȝe isaued be Thor3 bare repentaunce. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 286, I set it at no more accompt, Than wolde a bare straw amount. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 104 They taught Christ to be .. but a bare Man. 1633 G. Herbert *Love Unkn.* 40 in *Temple* 122 Many drunk bare wine. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 211 Bare contract, or naked promise, is where a man bargaineth or selleth his lands, or goods..and there is no recompence appointed to him for the doing thereof .. This is a naked contract, and voyd in Law. 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 109 Who can do you hurt by bare looking on you. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 69. 5 Nature indeed furnishes us with the bare Necessaries of Life. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xiii. 56 A bare contradiction will have no weight. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xix. § 6 (1862) 373 A bare majority of seven to five.

†12. From the idea of completeness in itself; Sheer, absolute, very, actual. *Obs.*

1205 Lay. 20876 Ich habbe hine idriuen‡ to þan bare dæðe. *a* 1330 *Sire Degarré* 561 Thei he be the bare qued, He schal a-doune. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* xxiv. 9682 With strong batell & brem till the bare night. *Ibid.* 10805 Born to þe burghe in the bare tyme, Honerable Ector in armes to helpe.

IV. *Comb.* a. specially **bare-arse**, dial. name of the Little Grebe; *to go on* **bare-board**, to play without a stake on the gaming-table; **bare-bone**, a lean, skinny person; **bare-man**, obs. term in *Sc. Law* for a bankrupt or 'broken' man.

b. adjs. formed by *bare* qualifying a sb., as *bare-breech, -leg, -limb, bare-weight* (also *adv.*: see 11), Bare-foot, -head, equivalent in sense to c. parasynthetic adjs. formed on prec. + -ed, as *bare-armed*, (having the arms bare), *bare-breeched, -chested, legged, -throated, -walled.* d. ppl. adjs. in which *bare* acts as a verbal complement, as *bare-bitten, -eaten, -gnawn, -worn.*

a. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* vi. vii. § 3 III. 493 To vye ready silver with the King of Spaine, when he .. was fain to go on bare-board. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 358 Heere comes leane Jacke, heere comes bare-bone. 1581 *Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 110 To hound out bair-men and vagabounds, to the attempting of sik foull .. enormities. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* Table 66 Bairman .. is he quha makes cession of his gudes and geir to his creditours. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Ess.* Wks. (1765) 172 A Miser, if honest, can be only honest bare-weight. 1801 Han. More *Wks.* VIII. 248 Such bare-weight protestants prudently condition for retaining the Popish doctrine of indulgences.

b. 1205 [see Barefoot]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 21/1 Barlege, *incaligatus.* 1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* VI. 51 Such barebreech brats as swarme in the English pale. 1583 — *Æneid* 137 Baerlym swartye Pyracmon. 1587 *Cens. Loyall Subj.* (Collier) 25 Bareleg and barefoot they wandred.

c. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2767 A barlegged bold boie. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 16 To beg a breeche of a bare arst man. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 289 He would go out bare-necked to the waste. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. ii. 177 In his fore-head sits A bare-rib'd death. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 209 Then must bare-finger'd [=ringless] Pollio beg or fast. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xv, Four bare-legged dairy-maids. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* vi, These bare-breeched Dunniewassals. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* xii. 403 Stately maidens and bare-chested youths.

d. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* Pref., Ministers .. bare bitten of their Patrons. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xxvii. (1632) 96 A subject, common, bare-worne, and wyer-drawne. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* v. iii. 122 By Treasons tooth bare-gnawne. 1627 May *Lucan* IX. 7 On their bare-eaten ground. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 308 Ev'n the bareworn common is denied.

B. *adv.* [cf. Sw. *bara* only, Ger. *baar.*]

†1. Thoroughly, completely. (Cf. A 12.) *Obs. rare.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 465 ȝet breued watz hit ful bare, A meruayl among þo menne,

2. With numeral adjs.: No more than, at most; scarcely, Barely. *arch.* or *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1573 Out-taken bare two & þenne he þe þrydde. 1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 46 Errors .. of bare 80 yeres continuans. 1678 Otway *Friendsh. in F.* 24 As hot-headed with my bare two Bottles, as a drunken Prentice. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* 5410/4 Weighs bare ten Grains.

† C. *sb.* [the adj. used *absol.*] *Obs.*

†1. A naked part of the body; the bare skin.

c 1300 *St. Brandan* 612 And helede al aboute his bodi, nas ther no bar on him bileved. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* xiv. 5821 Hit shot þrough .. þe shire maile, to þe bare of þe body. 1526 Tindale *Mark* xiv. 51 Cloothed in linnen apon the bare. 1611 Beaum & Fl. *King & No K.* II. 45 If ever I touch'd any bare of her.

fig. *c* 1600 Marston (in Webster), You have touched the very bare of truth.

†2. A bare space or place. *Obs.*

1683-4 *Gt. Frost* (1844) Introd. 19 Her [Thames'] watry green [shou'd] be turn'd into a bare. 1706 Phillips, *Bare*, a Place without Grass, made smooth to Bowl in.

Bare (bēəɹ), *v.* [OE. **barian* (in *abarian*), f. *bær* Bare *a.*; cf. also *berian*, ON. *bera*, OHG. *barôn.*]

1. *trans.* To make or lay bare, uncover, open to view; to unsheathe (a weapon).

a 1000 *Beowulf* 2482 Benc-þelu beredon. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1878 Þorow a fowel .. may we knaw if þe erþ barid be. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 14 The pith to bare is not thaire kynde. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 49 And thus vnbraced .. Haue bar'd my Bosome to the Thunder-stone. *a* 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XIX. 526 His tusks .. the sinewy fibres tore, And bared the bone. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* iv. § 5 (1882) 197 Earl Warrenne bared a rusty sword. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* 133 He bows, he bares his head.

2. *fig.* To disclose, reveal, make manifest.

[*c* 1000 Ælfric *Joshua* ii. 20 Gif ðú abarast úre spræce.] *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1912 His fader he it gan vn-hillen & baren. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1149 Þat watz bared in Babyloyn. *a* 1652 Brome *City Wit* IV. ii, To fall out and bare one anothers secrets. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 390 Tear off reserve, and bare my swelling heart. 1822 B. Cornwall *Julian Apost.*, They did bare the secrets of the grave.

3. To strip, divest. Const. *of, from.*

c 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xx, Vntyll a soule can .. baren [bareyn 1533] hym from all the good dedes that he dooth. 1443 Hen. VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 34 I. 80 Werres .. haue bared vs gretely of tresore. 1563 Sackville *Myrr. Mag.* Induct. 2 With blustring blastes had al ybared the treen. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* xix. 367 He quite bared his garden in feeding us. 1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 42 Stripped of every disguise, and bared of all that is conventional.

Bare, obs. form of Boar, Bear.

Bareback (bēəɹbæck), *a., adv.* = Bare-backed 2.

b. As *adj.* with noun of action.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 24 Where saddles lacke Better ride on a pad, than on the horse bare backe. *Mod.* The renowned bareback rider.

Bare-backed (bēəɹbæckt), *a.* [see Bare *a.* 6.]

1. With the back bare.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. vii, Some barefooted, some almost bare-backed.

2. *esp.* Of a horse: Without saddle, unsaddled; also with *ride* as *adv.*

1628 Le Grys tr. *Barclay's Argenis.* 123 A Horse .. not bare-backt .. but with those trappings which the kings there did vse. 1854 J. Stephens *Centr. Amer.* 277 Mounted on a bare-backed horse.

‖ **Bareca, -ka** (barēkă). [a. Sp. *bareca, barrica*; cf. Barrico.] A small cask or keg, a Breaker.

1773 in Hawkesworth *Voy.* X. 439 Barecas, or small casks which are filled at the head. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Bareka.* 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* v. 155 A Bareca for Beacon should be fitted as a buoy.

Bared (bēəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. Bare *v.* + -ed.]

1. Made bare, exposed to view, naked, nude.

a 1300 [see Bare *v.* 1.] 1552 Huloet, Bared, *nudatus.* 1583 Babington *Commandm.* (1590) 432 As good Sem and Japheth did to their bared father. 1842 Tennyson *Œnone* 137 Her clear and bared limbs.

2. Stripped, denuded, cleared of covering.

1382 Wyclif *Num.* xx. 19 Bi the beryd weye [Vulg. *via trita*] we shulen goon. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 112 His bared boughes were beaten with stormes. 1825 Waterton *Wander.* I. i. 88 A rood or two of bared ground.

Barefaced (bēəɹfēist), *a.* (in use sometimes approaching an *adv.*; cf. Barefoot, -ed).

1. With the face uncovered: *hence* a. with no hair on the face, beardless, whiskerless, also *fig.*; b. without mask or vizard.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 100 Some of your French Crownes haue no haire at all, and then you will play barefac'd. 1602 — *Ham.* IV. v. 164 They bore him bare fac'd on the Beer. *a* 1762 Lady Montague *Lett.* xcii. 151 The .. ball, to which he has invited a few bare-faced, and the whole town en masque. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* vii. 37 Under the foot of a barefaced hill. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 485/2 Though others be by whiskers graced, A lawyer can't be too barefaced [cf. 3 a].

2. Unconcealed, undisguised, avowed, open. *arch.*

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* III. i. 119 Though I could With barefac'd power sweepe him from my sight. 1687 R. L'Estrange *Answ. Diss.* 1, I have liv'd Open and Barefac'd .. I will not Dye in a Disguise. 1766 tr. *Beccaria's Ess. Crimes* xx. (1793) 77 The assaults of barefaced and open tyranny.

3. Hence by gradual pejoration: Audacious, impudent, shameless: a. of persons, b. of actions, etc

a. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. xiii. 365 They barefaced own'd all that the Commissioners had propounded. 1720 Ozell *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. xiii. 260 That Cæsar was invading the Public Liberty, barefac'd. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* iii, 'Of all the artful and designing orphans .. you are one of the most bare-facedest.'

b. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No 458 ₱ 7 Hypocrisy is not so pernicious as bare-faced Irreligion. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xx. 207 Indignant at the barefaced lie.

Barefacedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a barefaced manner; openly, shamelessly.

1684 Burnet tr. *More's Utop.* 56 In Courts .. a man must bare-facedly approve of the worst Councils. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IV. xii. xi. 244 Barefacedly unjust.

Barefacedness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] Openness, effrontery, shamelessness.

a 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. II. 117 They resorted .. to Mass .. with the same Barefacedness. 1825 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* 427 The barefacedness of the lie.

Barefoot (bēəɹfut), *a.* and *adv.* Rarely 5–6 **barefeet** (*pl.*). [OE. *bærfót*, early ME. *barfot*; cf. ON. *berfœttr* adj., LG. *barfet*, G. *barfuss.* See Bare *a.* IV.] With the feet bare or naked, without shoes or stockings on: a. as *adj.*, passing (with verbs of motion) into b. *adv.*

a. *c* 1000 *Peccat. Med.* (Bosw.) Bærfót, *nudipes.* 1205 Lay. 8843 Sone he dude hine bar-fot [1250 bareuot]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6072 Lok þat þai be sood ilkan .. and barfote nan. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v. ii. 5 Going to find a barefoote Brother out. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 38 The Covent of the Bare-foot Friers. 1818 J. Hobhouse *Illustr.* 253 The Emperor .. undertook a barefoot pilgrimage to Mount Garganus. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 43 Burns, whose barefoot Muse got the color in her cheeks by vigorous exercise in all weathers.

b. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 420 Ine sumer .. to gon and sitten baruot. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 349 Thy Temple in Delphos wol I barefoot seke. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 249/2 Blessid children .. haue gone upon the coles brennyng barfeet. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 37 Who waitth for dead men shoen, shall go long barefoote. 1692 South *12 Serm.* (1697) I. 40 He that thinks to expiate a sin by going barefoot, does the Penance of a Goose. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. 81 Henry walked barefoot through the streets.

Ba're-foo·ted, *a.* [f. prec. + -ed.] = prec, and more frequently used by recent writers.

a. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 268 Chanons, preestes, and clarkes .. all barefoted. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 109 Wee stoode .. bare-footed and bare-headed. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 46 The Preacher was a barefooted Franciscan. 1884 Q. Victoria *More Leaves* 123 Picturesque barefooted lasses.

b. 1780 Coxe *Russ. Disc.* 104 The greatest part go barefooted. 1847 Longf. *Evang.* II. i, Thus did that poor soul wander .. Bleeding, barefooted over the shards and thorns.

‖ **Barége** (barē·ʒ). [Fr.; from *Barèges* or *Barrège*, a village in the Hautes Pyrénées, France.]

1. A light, silky dress-fabric, resembling gauze, originally made at Barèges.

1851 *Times* 4 Apr. 11/2 Barege shawls and silks. 1864 *Linnet's Trial* I. III. iv. 258 Miss Carr wore a slate-coloured barége.

2. A mineral water obtained at Barèges. Hence **Barégin**e, a glairy organic substance found in many mineral waters after exposure to the air.

1811 Hooper *Med. Dict., Barege* waters are remarkable for a very smooth soapy feel. 1863 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 500 Baregin is in the moist state a transparent, gelatinous, nearly colourless substance .. When dried, it forms a horny mass.

Barehead (bēəɹhed), *a.* and *adv. arch.* = next. *c* 1320 *Song Merci* 75 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 120 Barehed and barefot gan I go. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 147 Stond bare hed, ye beggars! 1622 Rowlands *Good Newes* 25 Barehead curtesie doth entertaine My worship with What lacke you. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 424 He was obliged, barehead, to seek pardon from the injured party.

Bare-headed (bēəɹhe·dĕd), *a.* and *adv.* [f. prec.: see Bare *a.* IV; cf. *barefoot(ed.*] With the head uncovered, *esp.* as a token of respect. Hence **Bare-headedness.**

c 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 288 He was fayre & gracyous, and he was bare heded. 1601 Weever *Mirr. Mart., Sir J. Oldcastle* Ded., I was contented he should stand bare-headed to these churlish times. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 39 ₱ 1 You shall see an Earl walk bare-headed to the Son of the meanest Artificer. 1822 Scott *Nigel* iii, I was a bare-headed girl at the time. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem.* 237 (L.) Bareheadedness was in Corinth .. a token of honour.

†Barehide. *Obs.* Also 5–6 barhide, 7 beare-hide. ? A hide with the hair removed, or one undressed.

c 1450 in Wülcker *Voc.* 567 *Barusia*, barhyde. 575 *Coristerium*, barhyde. 1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, xv. § 2 Leather Pots, Tankards, Barhides, or any other Wares of Leather. 1611 Florio, *Spazzacuorta*, a great hide to couer cartes, in Court we call them beare-hides. 1687 *Ord. R. Housch.* 394 For trunks, chests, hampers, barehides .. and also for little carts.

Bareish, variant spelling of Barish *a.*

Barel, obs. form of Barrel.

Barely (bēəɹli), *adv.* [f. Bare *a.* + -ly 2.]

1. Nakedly, without covering, nudely.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 21/1 Barely, *vbi* nakydly. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 101 Barely, *nude.* 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* IV. ii. 18 You barely leane our thornes to pricke our selues.

2. Openly, without disguise or concealment, clearly, plainly.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xvi. 29 Nu .. bærlice ðu spreces. 1352 Minot *Poems* iii. (1795) 38 Thaire leders may thai barely ban. *a* 1670 Hacket *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 549 Here is the Resurrection of our Saviour barely and positively affirmed. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 604 When the question is put barely before them they avoid committing themselves.

†3. Without qualification or reserve, unconditionally; wholly, completely; absolutely, positively. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 548, I am boun to þe bur barely to morne, To seche þe gome of þe grene. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* xxix. 12090 He besit hym barly þe burde forto seche. *Ibid.* xxv. 10132 A space for his spilt men spedely to graue, And bryng hom to berynes, barly no more. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* vii. v. 125 Bot [=unless] barly þat þe Patrowne Suld gyve .. hys Presentatyowne.

4. Merely, simply, only. *arch.*

1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 526 Not barely in word, but truly in deed. 1682 Norris *Hierocles* 89 Goodness of action does not consist barely in not sinning. 1712

HUGHES *Spect.* No. 467 ¶ 8 Instructive, as well as barely agreeable. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 717 The only objection .. might have been easily removed, by barely prescribing what sort of evidence they ought to receive.

5. Only just; *hence*, not quite, hardly, scarcely, with difficulty.

1494 FABYAN *Edw. I*, an. 1298 (R.) Barely xxviii. persons. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 111 Thou fleest that vice not meanly nor barely, But mainely. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* iii. 157 Their Bones are barely cover'd with their Skin. 1768 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 77 Some wax that was barely fluid. 1805 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 42 The Speakers..had barely time to get out of his way. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. ii. § 9 Sounds .. so faint as to be barely recognizable.

6. Scantily, poorly; baldly.

a 1535 MORE *Wks.* 255 (R.) Rehersing the tother syde nakedly and barely .. to make it seeme the more slender. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 99 Let him..he barely fed, With .. barly-bread. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 848 Thy coat is thin; why, man, thou'rt barely drest.

Bareness (bē·ənés). [f. BARE *a.* + -NESS.]

1. Nakedness, lack of covering.

1552 HULOET, Barenes, *nuditas*. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* v, Beauty ore-snow'd and barenes euery where. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 26 A clothing even of withered leaves is better than bareness.

2. Destitution, scantiness; baldness. *lit.* and *fig.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Pouureté*..barenesse, want. 1590 *Pasquil's Apol.* I. B iij b, Compare the exposition .. with the barenesse of reading. 1666 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 229 Stript of .. its Privileges, and made like the primitive Church for its Bareness. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* i. 14 A man must be clothed with society, or we shall feel a certain bareness or poverty.

† b. Leanness. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Barenes or leannes of the bodye, *macies*. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 77 For their barenesse .. they neuer learn'd that of me.

† **3.** Mere or simple quality; mereness. *Obs.*

1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* II. Wks. III. 25 My father could take vp, vpon the barenesse of his word fiue hundred pound.

Baresark (bē·ərsāɹk), *sb.* and *adv.* [lit. = 'bare shirt,' in reference to a current etymology of BERSERKER, q.v.] **A.** *sb.* (also *attrib.*) A BERSERKER, or wild Norse warrior; sometimes explained as a warrior fighting in his 'bare shirt.' **B.** *adv.* In a shirt only, without armour.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi, The great savage Baresark. 1857 EMERSON *Poems* 187 Thy sires .. Failed to bequeath .. The Baresark marrow to thy bones. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xii. 169, I will go baresark to-morrow to the war.

Baret, obs. f. BARRET, a kind of cap.

Baret, -ette, -ettor, obs. ff. BARRAT, etc.

† **Ba·revis,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. BARE *a.* IV. + ME. *vis* = OF. *vis* face :—L. *visus* sight, eyes.] = BAREFACED I.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 122 Scho 3ede out in hir smok .. Withouten kirtelle or kemse, saue kouerchef alle barevis.

Barf, Barfan, dial. ff. BARGH, BARGHAM.

Barfray; see BERFRAY.

† **Ba·rful,** *a.* [f. BAR *sb.*^{1} + -FUL.] Full of bars or hindrances.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iv. 41 Yet a barrefull strife, Whoere I woe, my selfe would be his wife.

Bargain (bā·ɹgén), *sb.*^{1} Forms: 4 bargayn, -geyne, 4–6 -gan(e, -gayn(e, 4–7 gaine, 5 bergayne, bargen, -geyn, 6 bergan, bargyn, -gin, 6– bargain. [a. OF. *bargaine*, also *bargaigne*, *-gagne*, *-caigne* = Pr., Pg. *barganha* (cf. Pr. *barganh*, It. *bargagno*), pointing to a late L. form **barcāneum, -a* : see BARGAIN *v.* The etymology being obscure, the development of meaning is also doubtful.]

† **1.** Discussion between two parties of the terms on which one is to give or do something to or for the other; chaffering; bargaining. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 270 Þe cardinals .. Oft for þe pes with Philip mad bergayn. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 189 Bargeyns [C. bargeynes] and beuerages bi-gonne to aryse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 24 Bargayne, *licitacio, stipulacio*. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 139 In the way of Bargaine .. Ile cauill on the ninth part of a hayre.

† b *To beat a (the) bargain*: to bargain, haggle.

1664 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wed.* III. v, To beat a bargain for a score of sheep. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 14 Aug., With a little heating the bargain, we come to a perfect agreement.

2. An agreement between two parties settling how much each gives and takes, or what each performs and receives, in a transaction between them; a compact.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 16490 Al for nou3t .. þe bargan made hit is. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 502 This bargaine is ful-drive..Ve shul be paied trewely. 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 261 In party of payment off theyr bargeyn .. v. *marc.* xx*d*. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 19 A bargain is a bargain, and must stand without all excepcion. 1597 BACON *Good & Evil* (1862) 266 The second blow makes the fray, The second word makes the bargaine. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 134, I loue you .. so clap hands, and a bargaine. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 93 An Earnest is the Confirmation of a Bargain and Contract made. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & P.* v. 92 The colony will not long fulfil its part in this unequal bargain.

b. Sometimes applied to what one of the parties has contracted or stipulated to do or receive; or to the aspect of the compact towards one of the parties, *e. g.* a 'bad bargain.'

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 224 The seller putteth in his bargayne that he may bye again his herytage. 1593 *Tell-trothe's N. Y. Gift* 33 Whosoever .. is bound to a bad bargain. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 221 The best bargaine they could make therein. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 473 The buyer may condemn the seller if the cattel be not so good as his bargain. 1769 *Junius Lett.* v. 28 This is the losing bargain.

3. That which is acquired by bargaining; a purchase regarded in the light of its proving advantageous or the reverse; *without qualification*, an advantageous purchase.

1352 [see 7.] 1516 *Churchw. Acc. St. Marg.* (Nicholls) 8 Given to the broker that did help us to the bargain of the barneston, 4*d*. *a* 1619 FLETCHER *Wit without M.* v. 163 Before I buy a bargain of such Runts, I'le buy a Colledge for Bears. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 144 How may I get a good bargain? 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xii, I had them a dead bargain, or I should not have bought them. 1812 *Examiner* 14 Sept. 591/2 They should not trust .. to buying *bargains*, as they will often meet..with..blind ones. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xv. 110 A couple of books ..which he had picked up as a bargain.

4. *transf.* A transaction that entails consequences, especially unpleasant ones; a (bad or unfortunate) 'business.' *arch.* or *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4932 Youthe gynneth ofte siche bargeyne, That may not eende withouten peyne. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xv. (1483) 63 One of vs thre must abye this hargeyn. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 22 That bargan may they ban, That ille has done. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iii. (1695) 20 God .. would certainly make it a very ill Bargain to the Transgressor.

† **5.** Contention or contest for the mastery; struggle, combat, fight, battle. *north. Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 221 He helpit hym swa in that bargane, That thai thre tratouris he has slane. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* VI. 2502 Soche bargens are bytter, þat hafe a bare ende. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 69 The meik hartis in belling .. Mak fers bargane. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 458 Thay suld be fre..Frome toulze, bergane, and debait. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. xc. (1612) 365 On Brudus side the better of that bloudie bargaine went.

† b. *fig.* Bout, struggle, stour. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 225 As in hard bargaines of trauell it often hapneth .. to Women.

6. *Law.* Bargain and sale. (See quots.)

1602 FULBECKE *1st. Pt. Parall.* 13 When an imperfect bargaine and sale is to bee perfited, the bargainee dooth not take the profites. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 37 By such a bargaine and sale, lands may passe without livery of seisin, if the bargaine and sale bee by deed indented, sealed, and inrolled. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* vi. 293 A bargain and sale was where the legal owner entered into an agreement with a purchaser for the sale to him of his interest, and the purchaser paid, or promised to pay, the money for the land.

7. Phrases. *Dutch or wet bargain* : one concluded by the parties drinking together. *Into* (*to* obs.) *the bargain* : over and above what is stipulated or expected; moreover, besides. † *To buy the bargain dear*, (ellipt.) *to buy the bargain*: to pay dearly for a thing. † *To sell any one a bargain* : to make a fool of him, to 'sell' him. *To strike* (*up* obs.) *a bargain* : to come to terms over a purchase. *To be off one's bargain* : to be released from an engagement. *To make the best of a bad bargain* : to make the best of adverse circumstances.

1352 MINOT *Poems* vi. (1795) 28 Fro thai met with Inglismen, All thaire bargan dere thai boght. 1530 PALSGR. 455/1, I bye the bargayne, or I fele the hurte..*Le marché me cuit*. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 102 The Boy hath sold him a bargaine. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 473 If these things be true, then I will strike up the bargain. 1636 *Ariana* 55 An excellent meanes to revenge him on .. Palamede, and to have Ariana to the bargaine. 1640 BRATHWAIT *Boulster Lect.* 81 You may suspect mee that I relate these purposely to sell you a Bargaine. 1650 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* 21 Before the bargaine be stricken. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. i. 45 He paid much too dear for his Wife's Fortune, by taking her Person into the bargain. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* 16, I hate a Dutch Bargain that's made in heat of Wine. 1727 POPE *Bathos* 111 The principal branch of the *alamode* is the Prurient..It consists..of..selling of bargains, and *double entendre*. 1729 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 31 What baser wretch first corrupted him, and then bought the bargain. 1753 *Scots Mag.* July 359/1 The bargain is to be struck at 700,000 florins. 1767 GRAY in *Corr. Nicholls* (1843) 68, I should have been glad to hear your uncles were off their bargain. 1790 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1811) II. 341 Mrs. Thrale was all for .. according to the vulgar phrase, 'making the best of a bad bargain.' 1805 WINDHAM *Speeches* (1812) II. 271 The recruit took the condition of a soldier, with a guinea to make it a wet bargain. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 7 Men had made up their minds to submit to what they could not help, and to make the best of a bad bargain. 1885 J. WRAY in *Chr. Herald* 22 Apr. 224/2 To give her view of things with her usual perspicacity, and with a striking emphasis into the bargain.

8. *Comb.*, as *bargain-hunting*; also † **bargain-penny**, money paid 'on account,' by way of ratification of a bargain; † **bargain-Saturday**, a hiring-day for servants; **bargain-wise** *adv.*, in the manner of a bargain; **bargain-work** (*dial.*), see quot.

1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* iv. 166 Those English women whose time is spent in .. shopping, bargain-hunting. 1884 C. DICKENS *Dict. Lond.* 82/1 People bargain-hunting in this market. 1490 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's Canterb.*, Payde .. a bargayn peny for the whyte lymyng of owr Churche. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 266 Earnest money, earnest penny, or bargain penny. 1860 E. VENABLES *Isle of Wight* 61 Three 'Bargain Saturdays' were held at Michaelmas for hiring servants. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1863) V. 28 We find this very covenant bargain-wise. 1851 *Coal-tr. Terms Northumbld. & Durh.* 8 Bargain-work, work .. let by proposal, amongst the workmen at a colliery, to the lowest offer.

† **Ba·rgain,** *sb.*^{2} *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? same word as prec.] A small farm-holding.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 37 a, A farme, or (as wee call it) a bargaine can no sooner fall in hand, then the Survey Court shall be waited on. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 81 What used to be called in this part of the country 'a little bargain': thirty or forty acres, perhaps, of arable land, which the owner and his sons cultivated themselves. 1881 *I. Wight Gloss. Bargun* .. a farm of small holding.

Bargain (bā·ɹgén), *v.* Forms: 4 bargeyne, 4–5 -gane, 4–6 -gayne, 5 -gan, -geyn, 7 -gaine, 6– bargain. [a. OF. *bargaigne-r* = Pr. *barganhar*, It. *bargagnare* :—late L. **barcāneāre, barcāniāre* (in Capit. Charles the Bald), which Diez proposes to refer (through **barcāne-us* : see BARGAIN *sb.*^{1}) to *barca* 'a bark or barge, which,' according to the definition of Isidore, 'carries goods to and fro'; thence might arise the sense either of 'go backwards and forwards, come and go as to a matter, be off and on' (cf. mod.F. *barguigner* to hesitate, have difficulty in making up one's mind), or of 'trade, traffic, deal.' But difficulties attend both form- and sense-development; and the order of senses here followed is purely empirical.]

1. *intr.* To treat *with* any one as to the terms which one party is to give, and the other to accept, in a transaction between them; to try to secure the best possible terms; to haggle over terms.

c 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. 1871 II. 213 It is an open foly to bargayne wiþ preestis for siche preier. *c* 1380 — *Wks.* (1880) 472 Cardenals ben brou3t yn bi antichrist to bargeyne bi symonye. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxviii. [cxiv.] 339 We cannot both bargayne and bye all in one daye. 1611 COTGR., *Barguigner*, to chaffer; to bargaine; or (more properly) to wrangle, dodge, haggle .. in the making of a bargaine. 1634 PRESTON *New Covt.* 89 They will bargaine with the Lord, he will give thee this particular, thou shalt have this. 1701 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 56 No man living can defend us or bargain for us better than myself. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* ix. 136 Judas bargaining with the priests.

2. To agree to terms asked and offered; to arrange terms, come to terms; to stipulate; to make or strike a bargain, *with* a person, *for* a thing.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 21/1 To bargan, *pacisci*. 1536 *MS.* in Thynne *Animadv.* Introd. 28 John Wylkynson .. hath convenanted and bargayned with Edmunde Pekham. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 20 He .. bargained with one Fernando Alfonso, for certaine Hogges. 1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 231 While his owne Lands are bargain'd for, and sold. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 511 ¶ 3 A merchant .. bargained for it, and carried it off. 1751 LADY MONTAGUE *Lett.* 56 III. 101 The marble was bespoke and the sculptor [was] bargained with. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. ii. 100 The Bishop..acted for the Christians, and bargained for nothing more than their lives.

b. with *inf.* or *subord. cl.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 307 'Tis bargain'd .. That she shall still be curst in company. 1787 P. JONES in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 192, I .. have bargained to be landed in France. 1878 SIMPSON *School Shaks.* I. 46 Bagnall .. bargained to sell his estates.

3. fig. *To bargain for*: to arrange for beforehand, to include in one's reckoning, arrangements, expectations, or forecast; to count on, expect.

1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* (Rtldg.) 330 More wind than we bargained for. 1856 LEVER *Martins Cro' M.* 277, I never bargained to dispute against such odds as this. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. vii. 79 In accepting Henry's money they had not bargained for exposure.

† **4.** *trans.* To agree to buy or sell; to contract for. *Obs.* exc. in legal phr. *To bargain and sell.*

1488-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, xl, No .. person .. [shall] bye or bargeyn..any wollez then unshorne. *a* 1716 SOUTH in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. ix. 16 The wages that sin bargains with the sinner are life, pleasure, and profit. 1768 [see BARGAINOR]. 1876 [see BARGAINEE].

b. *To bargain away* : to part with, or lose, as the result of a bargain.

1868 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 7 The heir .. had somehow bargained away the estate.

† **5.** (*Sc.*) To contend, strive, struggle, fight. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 224 To bargane with his Enymyss. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 516 We sall bargane þe nyne houris to morn. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iv. 52 Tak thair wapnis, and bargane every man Agane thai cruell peple.

† **Ba·rgained,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. BARGAIN *v.* + -ED.] Agreed to, stipulated; engaged.

1552 HULOET, Bargayned, *contractus, spousus*. Bargayned or promised to be perfourmed, *stipulatus*. *c* 1661 *Argyle's Last Will* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 26/1 My prefixed bargained Term of Years is even expired.

Bargainee (bā·ɹgénī·). [f. as prec. + -EE.] The party with whom an agreement of bargain and sale is made; the purchaser.

1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 203 The Bargainee shall make Oath in Court. 1691 BLOUNT *Law. Dict.* s.v. *Bargain*, Transferring the property thereof from the Bargainor to the Bargainee. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* vii. § 2. 323 A man bargained and sold in fee part of his estate and covenanted to give the bargainee the offer of the residue.

Bargainer (bā·ɹgénəɹ). [f. BARGAIN *v.* + -ER^{1}.]

1. One who is treating as to sale or purchase, a dealer, a trafficker; a chafferer, a haggler.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 313 Of thise kyrkchaterars here ar

a menee, Of barganars and okerars and lufars of symonee. 1552 HULOET, Bargayner, or bargayne maker. 1632 SHERWOOD, A bargainer, *barguignard*. 1658 in Burton *Diary* (1828) III. 221 It would come better from another House, than from us, that are bargainers for the people. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xvii, The sight of the comfortable old house..ransacked by brokers and bargainers. 1857 MISS WINRWORTH *Tauler's Life* 123 Knowing how full the world is of such bargainers with God, among monks and nuns.

† **2.** = BARGAINOR. *Obs.*

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 218a, The state is not reuested in the Bargainer before a re-entry.

† **3.** (*Sc.*) A quarreller, wrangler, bully. *Obs.*

c 1500 DUNBAR *Dance* 34 Bostaris, braggaris, and barganeris..All bodin in feir of weir.

Ba·rgaining, *vbl. sb.* [f. BARGAIN *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. Trafficking, trading, buying and selling.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 77 3e built your house with beggery, bargenyng and robberye. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Thess.* iii. 6 And defraude his brother in bargaynynge. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 396 By Bartering, is meant Goods for Goods. By Bargaining, is understood Money for Goods. 1788 BURNS *Lett.* 26 May, Extremely fortunate in all my buyings and bargainings.

2. Discussion of the terms of a purchase or contract; chaffering, haggling; negotiation.

1669 MARVELL *To Mayor of Hull* Wks. I. 122 A Bill.. against..bargaining for elections to Parliament. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 154, I do not understand bargaining, nor possess the dexterity requisite for the purpose. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. ix. 249 The word bargaining implies an antagonism of interest.

† **3.** (*Sc.*) Wrangling, contest, struggle, fighting.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 306 Hard trawalys, and barganyngis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. v. 61 Eneas with hidous barganyng, In Itale thrawart peple sall doun thryng.

Bargainor (bā·ɪgėnə̃ɹ). *Law.* [f. as prec. + -OR.] The person making an agreement of bargain and sale of real property; the seller.

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 13 The bargainor should leuie a fine to the bargainee. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 338 A real contract, whereby the bargainor for some pecuniary consideration bargains and sells, that is, contracts to convey, the land to the bargainee. 1876 DIGBY *Real. Prop.* vi. 294 The bargainor was in the view of the Chancellor the bare legal owner.

Bargander, obs. form of BERGANDER.

Bargaret, variant of BARGERET.

Barge (bāɹdʒ), *sb.* Forms: 4–barge, 4–7 berge, (7 barg). [a. OF. *barge* (= Pr. *barga*, *c* 1180, med.L. *barga*), of which the L. type might be either *barga* or **bārica*. Diez favours the latter, taking it as a possible derivative of L. *bāris*, Gr. *βᾶρις*, a kind of boat used on the Nile, an Egyptian word (Coptic *bari* a little pleasure-boat); but there is no evidence that this word was ever used in the West. As to *barga* see BARK *sb.*²

If *barge* was, as seems certain, the same as *barca*, BARK *sb.*², it was originally a ship's boat, used as a lighter, etc.; in OF., 13th c., we still find 'la barge de la nef' (Littré): cf. senses 2–4. But, as with *barca*, the name was extended to a boat or small ship with sails; and this was the first use in English: see sense 1. After the introduction (by Caxton) of *bargue*, *barke* from 15th c. Fr., that word took the place of *barge*, which, after 1600, is found in the sense of 'ship' only in translators or historians. The modern senses revert more nearly to that of the original *barca*.]

† **1.** A small sea-going vessel with sails: used *specifically* for one next in size above the BALINGER, and *generally* as = Ship, vessel (in which use it is now superseded by BARK.) *Obs.* (except when historians reproduce it in the specific sense.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24840 þat ilke wāw til oþir it weft, And bremli to þa bargis beft. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 852 Mid heore atire, schipes and barge They gan mony for to charge. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 410 His barge ycleped was the Maudelayne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* xxx. 12406 Relikes of troy, þat he [Antenor] broght in his barge to the bare yle. *a* 1422 HEN. V in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 31 I. 72 Owr grete shippes, carrakes, barges, and balyngers. *c* 1440 LONELICH *Grail* xxxv. 112 Alle the sees..that schepis or barges inne mown go. 1568 LO. SEMPLE *Fleming Bark*, I have a little Fleming Berge. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 301 Two Ships, two Barges and two Ballingers armed and fitted for war. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. 128 (transl. *Rot. Parl.* an. 1442) Each ship attended by a barge of eighty men, and a balynger of forty; also four 'spynes' of twenty-five men.

† **b.** *fig.* (cf. *bark, ship.*) *Obs.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 38 But yf reason be regent and ruler of your barge. *c* 1550 *New Notbrowne Mayd* 166 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 8 In Sathans barge, Emparynge his good name. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 181, I seemed to swim in goodlucks barge. 1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* xx. (1685) 160 To stay still in the barge of the Church.

2. A flat-bottomed freight-boat, chiefly for canal- and river-navigation, either with or without sails; in the latter case also called a *lighter*; in the former, as in the Thames barges, generally dandy-rigged, having one important mast.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 91 b/1 Bargees and botes and great plankes. 1494 FABYAN VII. 388 A brydge made of bargis [and] plankys to haue passed a water. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* /31 Barge, *cimba*, *remulcus*. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* A ij, The Barge by graue Amocles was compos'd. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 324 Floats, like flat-bottomed barges. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Barge*, is also the name of a flat-bottomed vessel of burthen, for lading and discharging ships. 1842 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* iii, By the margin, willow-veil'd, Slide the heavy barges trail'd. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) II. xx. 504 The merchandise was put into barges.

† **3.** *vaguely*, A rowing boat; esp. a ferry-boat. (Used to render L. *linter*.) *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xxv, Go ye into yonder barge, and row your self unto the swerd. 1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* I. xviii. F v, The Oste deuydes their bargies [*lintres*]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 74 Vpon the riuer Alpheus, there is passage by water in barges.

4. *spec.* The second boat of a man of war; a long narrow boat, generally with not less than ten oars, for the use of the chief officers.

1530 PALSGR. 463/1, I dare borde hym with my rowe barge. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Apol.* 5, I had taken my Barge and gone a shoare. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) F iv, A barge properly never rows less than ten [oars]. 1773 BROWNRIGG in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 457 We went from the Centaur with the long-boat and barge. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 9 Barges are..kept in order to carry distinguished persons when embarking or disembarking. 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb., One of the larger boats, i.e. launch, barge, or pinnace.

5. A large vessel propelled by oars (or towed), generally much ornamented, and used on state occasions; an ornamental house-boat.

(The College 'Barges' at Oxford are ornamental house-boats, now permanently moored, and used as dressing- and sitting-rooms for university men on the river.)

1586 COGAN *Haven Health* i. (1612) 3 Sitting in a boate or barge which is rowed. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 196 The Barge she sat in, like a burnisht Throne, Burnt on the water. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1724/4 His Majesty passed by here in his barge. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6107/3 The..Lord Mayor..proceeded in the City Barge. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 303 Who knew no more of winds and waves than could be learned in a gilded barge between Whitehall Stairs and Hampton Court. 1882 MURRAY *Berks* etc. 196 The walk by the Isis is bordered by the College barges.

6. (in *U.S.*) 'A double-decked passenger and freight vessel, without sails or power, and towed by a steamboat.' Webster.

7. *Comb.*, chiefly attrib., as *barge-builder*, *-cushion*, *-house*, *-walk*, *-woman*; and the adjs. *barge-like*, *-laden*. See also BARGEMAN, -MASTER.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2023/4 They lie now in a Barge-House..at Lambeth. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 144 Who loll'd on barge-cushions at ease. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxviii. 322 His bargelike vessels thronged..the mouth of the inlet. 1880 BLACKMORE *M. Anerley* II. vii. 121 A jetty, a quay, and a barge-walk. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 6 Aug., A barge woman..seized the prisoner by the collar.

Barge, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

† **1.** phr. *To barge it*: to journey by barge. *Obs.*

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* in *Harl. Misc.* VI. 151 (D.) Whole tribes of males and females trotted, bargd it thither.

2. *trans.* To carry by barge.

1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 88 Were there a River to Barge it [soil] up and down. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* May 873/2 Of coals..750,000 tons are..annually..barged.

Barge-board (bā·ɪdʒ|bō·ɪd). [See next.] A board, often ornamental, running along the edge of the gable of a house, to conceal the barge-couples, and prevent rain from driving in under the projecting barge-course.

1833 LOUDON *Cottage Archit.* 212 The roof..having barge boards against the west gable. *Ibid.* 422 Pierced openings in the verge board. 1845 *Gloss. Gothic Archit.* I. 42 Barge-board, Berge-board, Verge-board, or Parge-board. 1876 T. HARDY *Hand Ethelb.* II. xlviii. 273 A timber-built cottage, having ornamental barge-boards, balconettes, and porch.

Ba·rge-cou·ple. [With *barge-* in this, the prec., and next, cf. med.L. *bargus*, a kind of gallows = cl. L. *furca*: Du Cange. The modern conjecture that it is a corruption of *verge* seems to be without any historical ground.] (See quotations.)

1562 LEIGH *Armory* 115 A Cheuron is made of Carpenters and is the highest part of ye house..Carpenters call it at this day, the barge couples. 1611 GWILLIM *Heraldry* II. vi. (1660) 68 A paire of Barge couples or Rafters, such as Carpenters doe set on the highest part of the house, for bearing of the roof there of. 1842 GWILT *Archit., Barge couples*, two beams mortised and tenoned together for the purpose of increasing the strength of a building.

Barge-course (bā·ɪdʒ|kō·ɪs). [See prec.] A portion of the roof of a house carried slightly beyond the wall at the gable-end, and made up underneath with mortar, to keep out rain, etc.

1668 LEYBOURN *Platf. Purch.* 109 The Barge Courses..must be struck with Lime and hair Mortar. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Barge-Course.* 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 450/1 Barge-boards..are often attached to the gables of old English houses, fixed near the extremity of the barge-course.

Bargee (bāɹdʒī·). [f. BARGE *sb.* + -EE. (The suffix is used irregularly.)] A bargeman.

1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) VI. 89 Spent the evening on the water, making sport with the Westerne bargees. 1831 HONE *Year Bk.* 672 A great sum is gained by the 'bargees' (bargemen, Eton phraseology). 1861 HUGHES *T. Brown Oxf.* xxxiii, A man who sets up for a country gentleman with the tongue of a Thames bargee. 1873 G. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xviii. 155 The bargees, who navigate barges laden with fragant hay or corn up the stream.

Bargeman (bā·ɪdʒmăn). [f. BARGE + MAN.] A man who has charge of a barge; one of the crew or rowers of a barge.

1465 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 297 Gaff to the Kenges bargeman, xx *d.* *c* 1510 *Cocke Lorelles B.* 11 Bargemen, whery rowers, and dysers. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vii. 35 And backward yode as bargemen wont to fare. 1681 R. LESTRANGE (*title*) Dialogue between Sam the Ferriman of Dachet; Will, Waterman of London, and Tom, a Bargeman of Oxford. 1797 NELSON in Duncan *Life* (1806) 43 William Fearney, one of my bargemen. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xii, So rapidly the bargemen row.

Bargemaster (bā·ɪdʒmā·stəɹ). The master or owner of a barge.

1648 *Clarendon St. Papers* II. App. 47 The bargemaster looking down into the barge. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4742/4 William Barley, of Oxford, Bargemaster. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 164 There is also in law an implied contract with..a common carrier or bargemaster, to be answerable for the goods he carries.

† **Ba·rgenet(te.** Also 6 bargynet, -inet. [? erron. form.] = BARGERET.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xx. (1883) I. 230 We haue nowe base daunses bargenettes. 1572 GASCOIGNE *100 Flowres* (1576) 223 Mistresse, and I (because I haue seene the French maner of dauncing) will eftsones entreat you to daunce a Bargynet. 1600 *England's Helicon* (*title*) The Barginet of Antimachus.

† **Ba·rger.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. BARGE *sb.* + -ER¹.] A bargeman or bargemaster.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 108 b, Who..(like the Campellians in the North, and the London Bargers) forslow not to baigne them..with a worse perfume then Jugurth found fault with in the dungeon.

† **Ba·rgeret.** *Obs.* Also 5–7 bargaret. [a. F. *bergerette*, f. *berger* shepherd.] A pastoral or rustic song and dance.

c 1400 *Floure & Leafe* 348 Sing right womanly A bargaret in praising the daisie. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* 154 b, I will make ye daunce sutch a bloudy bargeret. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Bargaret*, a kind of dance.

Ba·rge-stone. [see BARGE-COUPLE.] In *plural*: Stones forming the sloping or stepped line of a gable.

1833 LOUDON *Cottage Archit.* 101 Stones placed on a wall..as an abutment of the barge stones.

† **Barget.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *bargette*, dim. of *barge*: see BARGE and -ET.] A small barge.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. xix, Let me be putte within a barget..and that my barget be couerd with blak samyte. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* A ij, Iafeth made first Barget and ther in he made a balle. [1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*]

† **Bargh** (bāuf). *dial.* Also barf, baurgh, barugh. [mod. northern form of BARROW, ME. *bergh*, OE. *beorh*, *beorg-*, mount, hill; perh. influenced by ON. *bjarg* rock-face, precipice. In sense 3 app. influenced by Ger. *berg-* mining-.]

1. A detached low ridge or hill.

1823 W. BUCKLAND *Relig. Diluv.* 209 Similar ridges, known locally [in Yorkshire] by the name of barfs. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., Langbarugh in Cleveland.

2. The steep face of a hill; a road up it.

1674 RAY *N. Countr. Wds., Bargh*, a Horseway up a steep hill. *Yorkshire.*

† **3.** A mine. *Obs.* Cf. BARMASTER, BARMOTE.

1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 207 A Bargh, i.e. a mine, whereout of metalls are digged.

† **Ba·rgham.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 bargham, barwam, berhom; also in mod. dial., barfhame (*Durh.*), barfan (*Yorksh.*), bariham, barkham (*Lanc.*), baurghwan (*north*, Grose), brauchin (*Cumberld.*), brecham (*Scotch*), barkum (*Craven*). [? f. OE. *beorg-an* to protect + HAME, q.v.] The collar of a working horse.

c 1475 in Wülcker *Voc.* 811 *Epicia*, berhom. 1483 *Cath. Angl.*, Bargham, Barwam, *epiphium*. 1824 *Craven Dial.* I. 6 They welted cart ower..an brack th' barkum.

Barghest (bā·ɹgeɪst). Also barghaist, -guest, -ghost, -gest, -gaist. [perh. ad. Ger. *berg-geist* mountain-demon, gnome; but by Scott referred to Ger. *bahre* hier, hearse, and by others to Ger. *bär* bear, with reference to its alleged form.] A goblin, fabled to appear in the form of a large dog, with various horrible characteristics, and to portend imminent death or misfortune.

1732 *Gentl. Mag.* Oct., The daemon of Tidworth, the black dog of Winchester, and the bar-guest of York. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* I. 223 (D.) He..needed not to care 'for ghaist or barghaist, devil or dobbie.' 1849 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* 359 The village had its barguest, or bar-ghost. 1871 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirlaugh* II. 111 Tales about bargests.

† **Ba·r-goose.** *Obs.* [App. a contraction of *barnacle-goose*.] The barnacle-goose: see BARNACLE 2.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. I. (1633) 201/2 The (Trees-brood) Bar-geese, mid th' Hebridian wave..their far-flown wings do wave. 1647 N. WARD *Simp. Cobler* 25 Such garbes, as..transclout them into gant bar-geese, ill-shapen shotten shell-fish, Egyptian Hieroglyphicks.

Bari- (bē·ɹri), comb. form of BARIUM; = Having barium in chemical composition.

1880 *Athenæum* 13 Nov. 645/2 The Bari-Sulphates of Iron.

† **Ba·ria.** *Chem. Obs.* Also barya. [f. BARIUM; cf. *strontia*, f. *strontium*.] = BARYTA.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 340 The only well known combination of barium, with oxygene, is baryta or baria. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 443 One atom of baryum + one atom of oxygen, forms one atom of barya.

Baric (bē·ɹrik), *a.*¹ *Chem.* [f. BAR-IUM + -IC.] Of barium; containing barium in composition.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 12 Nov. 213/3 Preparing baric cyanide.

Baric (bæ·rik), *a.*² [f. Gr. *βάρ-ος* weight + -IC.] Of or pertaining to weight, *esp.* that of the air as indicated by the barometer; barometric.

1881 *Times* 11 Mar., A continuation of the baric rise in most parts of our islands.

Baricado, Barico; see BARR-.

Barilla (bărĭ·lă, bărī·lya). Forms: 7 **bariglia, barrila**, 8 **berilla, barillia, barrilla, -ilha**, 8– **barilla**. [a. Sp. *barrilla*.]

1. A maritime plant (*Salsola Soda*) which grows extensively in Spain, Sicily, and the Canary Islands. [Cf. 1748 in 2]. 1764 HEBERDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 58 The fossil alkali .. which is procured from the Spanish barilla. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 11/2 Precipitous sides ..clothed with barilla and scattered pines.

2. a. An impure alkali produced by burning the dried plants of the preceding and allied species; formerly imported in large quantities, and used in the manufacture of soda, soap, and glass. **b.** Also applied to impure alkali made from kelp.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Lex-Merch.* 81 The Commodities of Spaine and Portugall, are..Anchoues, Bay-berries, Bariglia. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4096/2 Laden with Wine, Malaga-Soap, and Berilla. 1742 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 71 The Salt of Glass-wort (called in England Barillia). 1748 *Ibid.* XLV. 561 This kind of Pot-ash is commonly called Barrilha, from an Herb of the same Name in Spain that produces it. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 500 Kelp, a still more impure alkali ..is sometimes called *British barilla*.

Barillet (bæ·rilet). [a. F. *barillet*, dim. of *baril* BARREL: see -ET.] A little barrel or cask; 'the barrel of a watch; the funnel of a sucking-pump' (Crabb in Worcester).

Barin, obs. form of BAIRN.

Baring (bēə·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BARE *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action of laying bare or uncovering; the removal of something so as to leave a bare place.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. i. 53 Or the baring of my beard. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Baring of trees* .. the taking away some of the earth over the roots. 1847 JEFFREY in Ld. Cockburn *Life* II. Let. 187 These barings of the heart should not be shown except to one's other self.

2. *concr.* That which is removed in this process; the superficial covering, the top soil.

1871 S. SHARP in *Archæol.* XLIII. 120 (D.) The baring, as it is called by the quarrymen, consists not only of the natural surface soil, but also of the upper soft bed of ferruginous rock. 1873 *Archæol.* XLV. 466 Bodies..buried ..in pits sunk in the baring.

Bar-iron: see BAR *sb.*¹ 30.

Barish (bēə·riʃ), *a.*; also 7–9 **bareish.** [f. BARE *a.* + -ISH¹.] Somewhat bare; thinly covered.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The taile is.. bareish in those that are rough. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. iii, River Elbe sweeping through it, banks barish.

Barita, earlier form of BARYTA.

Barite (bēə·rəit). *Min.* [f. BAR-IUM + -ITE.] Dana's systematic name for the mineral BARYTES.

Bariter, obs. form of BARRATER, -OR.

Baritone, variant of BARYTONE.

Barium (bēə·riŏm). *Chem.* Rarely (and obs.) **baryum.** [f. BAR-YTA, -YTES + -IUM; cf. *soda, sodium*. Davy purposely discarded the second syllable of *baryta*, as in his proposed *alumium* from *alumina*, and *magnium* from *magnesia*.] A white metallic element, not found native, but as the basis of the alkaline earth baryta. First separated by Sir H. Davy in 1808.

1808 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 346, I shall venture to denominate the metals from the alkaline earths, barium, strontium, calcium, and magnium. 1819 [See BARIA]. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 357 Barium occurs as sulphate and carbonate, forming the veinstone in many lead mines. *attrib.* 1869 ROSCOE *Chem.* 221 Barium compounds occur somewhat more widely dispersed than those of strontium.

Bark (bāk), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4– **bark**; also 4 **bare**, 4–7 **barke**, 6 **barcke**, 7 **barque**. [a. Scand. *bark-* (ON. *börkr*, Sw., Da. *bark*):—OTeut.**barku-z*.]

1. The rind or outer sheath of the trunk and branches of trees, formed of tissue parallel with the wood. See quot. 1866.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1321 Braunches..o bark al bare. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xvii. 189 Men hewen the Trees .. tille that the Bark be parted. 1535 COVERDALE *Joel* i. 7 They shal pyll of the barckes of my fygetrees. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xiii. 304 He is no friend to the tree, that strips it of the bark. 1675 GREW *Anat. Trunks* I. ii. § 1 The Trunk.. hath Three general Parts..the Barque, the Wood, and the Pith. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 123 The only true bark is that of Exogens. In Endogens, False Bark, also called Cortical Integument, stands in place of bark.

b. That used as a material in dyeing, tanning, etc., or its bruised residue, 'spent bark,' 'tan.'

1565 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* xi. § 3 No Person..shall dye..black, any Cap, with Bark or Swarf. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 12 Men which tan the hides of beasts..take ye barkes of Oake. 1716 *Lond Gaz.* No. 5393/4 Bark is worth 2*s.* a Cart-Load. *Mod.* The street opposite the sick man's house was laid with bark.

c. A sort or piece of bark.

1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* II. 116 Two great chaines of rootes and black barks he had about his neck.

†2. The rind, husk, or shell of fruit and grains.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 251 On a walnot with-oute is a bitter barke. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lvi. 419 The ape wil gladly ete the kyrnelle of the note..but when he sauours the soure barke, etc. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 34 A good handfull of Oaten barke. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 22 Wine in which the barks of a sweet pomegranat are.

†3. *gen.* An outer covering or husk; *esp.* a superficial crust or incrustation. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 45 In the lake Velinus .., if wood be thrown in, it is couered ouer with a stony barke. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 457 O'er thy smooth skin a bark of wrinkles spread. 1878 HALLIWELL *Dict., Bark*, the tartar deposited by bottled wine or other liquor encrusting the bottle.

4. *dial.* and *slang.* The (human) skin.

a 1758 A. RAMSAY *Poems* (1844) 88 And dang the bark Aff's shin. 1876 *Fam. Herald* 2 Dec. 80/1 With the 'bark' all off his shins from a blow with a hockey stick.

5. *fig.* Envelopment; outer covering; outside, external part. *arch.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 201 Vhoundyn in the blakke barke of care. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7173 The bark and rynde, That makith the entencioune blynde. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXV. 379 Such a Lawgiuer, as not onely had power ouer the barke of man. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 68 The Jews .. stick in the barke, and expound the text to be fulfilled to the very letter of it.

6. phr. *To go* (etc.) *between the bark and the tree.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 47 It were a foly for mee, To put my hande betweene the barke and the tree ..Betweene you. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVI. v. 921 To deale roundly and simply with no side, but to go between the bark and the tree. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 303 So audacious as to go betweene barke and tree, breeding suspitions ..betweene man and wife. 1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mod. Griselda* Wks. 1832 V. 299 An instigator of quarrels between man and wife, or, according to the plebeian but expressive apophthegm, one who would come between the bark and the tree. [Cf. HALLIWELL *Dict.* s.v., 'Between the bark and the wood,' a well-adjusted bargain, where neither party has the advantage.]

7. *specifically* in *Med.* (also *Jesuits'* or *Peruvian Bark*): The bark of various species of the Cinchona tree, from which quinine is procured, formerly ground into powder and taken as a febrifuge.

1704 WATTS *Life of Souls*, When bark and steel play well their game To save our sinking breath. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 344 Your Jesuits' Bark had proved a golden Bough. 1790 *Cook's Voy.* VI. 224 That excellent medicine, Peruvian bark. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. viii. (1876) 393, I have known a woman preach Jesuit's bark. *fig.* 1790 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1811) I. 195 In no writings whatever can be found more bark and steel for the mind.

8. *north. dial.* A candle-box. (See quot.)

1878 HALLIWELL *Dict., Bark*, a cylindrical receptacle for candles; a candle-box. *North.* At first it was only a piece of bark nailed up against the wall.

9. *Comb.* General relations: **a.** attrib. or objective, as in *bark-cloth, -dust, -mill, -puller, -string, -vat, -water, -wose.* **b.** instrumental or limitative, as in *bark-bared, -feeder, -formed, -tanned, -tanning.*

a. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 24 Barkarys barkewatyr, *naucea* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 22/1 Barke duste or wose, *frunium, ptipsana.* 1569 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 307, XI barke fatts xiij*l.* vjs. viij*d.* 1773 BARNARD in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 218 The bark-pullers .. were .. alarmed by the shaking. 1854 J. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* 13 Tied together with bark-strings. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* II. 82 A skin or bark-cloth vest. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 276/1 Most tanners..grind it in a bark-mill.

b. ? 1712 J. MORTIMER (J.) Excorticated and bark-bared trees. 1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* 112 The ancient system of bark tanning. 1858 W. ELLIS *Vis. Madagascar* II. 25 These bark-formed boards were laid side by side. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* IV. (1878) 66 We see leaf-eating insects green, and bark-feeders mottled grey. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 5 July 5/2 Bark-tanned goods.

10. Special combinations: **bark-bed,** a hot-bed made of spent bark from a tannery; **bark-bound** *a.*, hindered in growth by excessive tightness of the bark; **†bark-cobill** (Ger. *kubel*), a bark-vat; **bark-galling** (see quot.); **bark-heat,** that of a bark-bed; **bark-house,** one in which bark is stored, a tan-house; **bark-louse,** a kind of aphis infesting the trunks of trees; **bark-pit,** a pit filled with bark and water in which hides are steeped in tanning; **bark-stove,** a glazed structure placed over a bark-bed; **bark-tree,** English name of the Cinchonas; **bark-worm** (= **bark-louse**).

1732 MILLER *Gard. Kal.* (1775) 70 The Coffee-trees .. are placed in the *bark-bed. 1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* III. xiii. (1668) 42 *Bark-bound, a disease in trees. 1673 GREW *Anat. Roots* II. § 2 Therefore are the Roots of many Herbs, *Barque-bound, as well as the Trunks of Trees. *c* 1550 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* 588 The sype of thair *bark cobill. 1742 BAILEY, **Bark-galling* is when trees are galled by being bound to stakes. 1781 COWPER *To Mrs. Hill* 19 Feb., I shall..keep them [seeds]..in a *bark heat. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 22/1 *Barkhowse, *frunitorium.* 1541 *Lanc. Wills* I. 81 In ye *barkhouse fyve dikar..tanned. 1732 MILLER *Gard. Kal.* (1775) 159 Exotic plants .. especially those in the *bark-stove. 1783 DAVIDSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 455 (*article*) *Bark-Tree. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 59 *note*, The orange *bark-tree (*Cinchona lancifolia*).. the red *bark-tree (*C. oblongifolia*). 1655 MOUFF. & BENN. *Health's Impr.* (1746) 188 Titmice feed..upon Caterpillars, *Bark-Worms and Flies. 1787 BEST *Angling* 19 *Bark-worm or Ashgrub, found under the bark of an oak, ash, or beech.

Bark, barque (bāk), *sb.*² Forms: 5–7 **barke**, 5– **barque**, 6– **bark.** [a. F. *barque*, 15th c. ad. Pr., Sp., or It. *barca*:—L. *barca* (in Paulinus Nolanus *c* 400). Not in OFr., where the word used was *barge*.

Barge and *bark* are probably identical in origin, and possibly from Celtic; Thurneysen shows that OIr. *barc* (a fem. *a*-stem) may, if native, represent an original **barga*, with dialectal by-form **barca*, which would satisfactorily account at once for OF. *barge*, and the common Romanic *barca*. Diez takes *barca* as an early syncopated variant of the conjectural **bārica*, mentioned under BARGE, but as *barca* occurs *c* 400 and **bārica* not at all, this is improbable. As to the original meaning, Isidore, *c* 640, says '*Barca* est, quae cuncta navis commercia ad litus portat. Hanc navis in pelago propter nimias undas suo suscipit gremio.' So Florio (1598) explains It. *barca* as 'a barke, boate, wherrie, or lighter'; ed. 1611 has 'any kinde of Barke, Barge, or Boate'; Minsheu (1623) explains Sp. *barca* as 'a great boat, a barke, a skiffe, a hoarse boat'; and Cotgr. (1611) has Fr. *barque* 'a barque, little ship, great boat.' Cf. BARGE *sb.* 2–4. The *barca* was thus apparently, originally, a large ship's boat, used as a lighter; on the Mediterranean, the name continued to be applied to an open boat, even while extended to a small vessel with sails; the latter was the sense with which the word was taken from French into English, and which it still retains both in general and specific use; but in the end of 16th c., the more primitive sense of 'large rowing boat, barge,' was reintroduced from the languages of the Mediterranean.]

1. A small ship; in earlier times, a general term for all sailing vessels of small size, *e.g.* fishing-smacks, xebecs, pinnaces; in modern use, applied poetically or rhetorically to any sailing vessel, 'our gallant bark'; = BARGE 1.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 104 Some sayd that Iason was rentred in to the barque. 1494 FABYAN VII. ccxliv. 286 Flemynges: the whiche shyppyd them in smalle caruyles and barkys. 1552 HULOET, Barke or litle shyppe, *lembus*. 1585 *Act* 27 *Eliz.* ii. § 9 Every Owner and Master of any Ship, Bark or Boat. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 15 The skarfed barke puts from her natiue bay. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. x. 93 A Pirate's Bark, well trimmed and rigged against stormes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 288 Whose Bark.. Or Pinnace, anchors in a craggy Bay. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* iii. (1691) 59 Seamen .. do sometimes Sail in small Barks, sometimes in midling Ships, and sometimes in great Vessels of Defence. 1718 POPE *Iliad* I. 182 We launch a bark to plough the watery plains. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Bark*, a general name given to small ships. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xvii. (1872) 142 Who had crossed the Atlantic in their barks.

b. *fig.* (Cf. *ship, vessel.*)

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 70 Many other barques of knowledge haue beene cast away. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Lett.* (1837) 323 The poor bark of mortality. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* lv, My spirit's bark is driven, Far from the shore.

2. A rowing boat; formerly a large flat boat, a barge; now only poetically and vaguely; cf. sense 1.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. iv. 136 One cart to cary a bridge bark [*i. e.* for constructing a bridge]. 1611 COTGR., *Barque*, a barke, little ship, great boat. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5384/7 A Distribution was made among the Fleet of the Barks for landing the Infantry and the Shallops for towing those Barks. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 63 Let him not send us to sea..in an open barque, and without a pilot. 1790 COWPER *Iliad* I. 174 A bark with lusty rowers well supplied. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. xxxi, The .. swain May lightly row his bark to shore.

3. *spec.* A sailing vessel of particular rig; in 17th c. sometimes applied to the *barca-longa* of the Mediterranean; *now* to a three-masted vessel with fore-and main-masts square-rigged, and mizen-mast 'fore-and-aft' rigged: till recent times a comparatively small vessel; now there are many of 3,000 to 5,000 tons, nearly all the larger steamers being *barks*. (In this sense frequently spelt *barque* by way of distinction.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 190 The Cyrenians made fregates; the Phœnicians the bark, the Rhodians the Pinace and Brigantine. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 23 Vou had want of long barks against the Æginetæ. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2228/1 Four Gallies, 4 Galiots, 2 Barques, and some other Vessels are fitting here. *Ibid.* No. 2248/1 The Bark that attends these Gallies is laden with Ammunition .. and has likewise on board 30 Soldiers. 1722 *Ibid.* No. 6096/1 A French Snow or Bark..The said Snow had two Masts, and is of the Burthen of 50 or 60 Tons. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Bark* .. is peculiarly appropriated by seamen to those which carry three masts without a mizen top-sail. *Ibid., Pinasse*, a square-sterned vessel, called in England a bark. 1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 422 On board the *Endeavour* Bark, in a Voyage round the World. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* (Rtldg.) 331 It was not the brig, but a bark. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* II. xxix. 292 A steamer and a barque passed up.

4. *Comb.*, as **†bark-man,** a bargeman, a lighterman; **bark-rigged** *a.*, rigged like a barque.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 227 When they are laden, the Barke-Men thrust the boate with her lading into the streame. 1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 243 The Ava was .. barque-rigged.

Bark (bāk), *sb.*³ [f. BARK *v.*¹]

1. The sharp explosive cry uttered by dogs; the similar sound made by other animals, *e.g.* foxes and squirrels.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 56 At euery dogs barke, seeme not to awake. 1796 SOUTHEY *Occas. Pieces* VII. Wks. II. 231 From many a day-dream has thy short quick bark Recall'd my wandering soul. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* I. 3 The dog's bark and howl signify..very different things.

2. *transf.* or *fig.*; *e.g.* the sound of cannon-firing; *colloq.* a cough.

1871 *Echo* 9 Jan. 5/1 The deep bark of our monster war-dogs. *Mod.* What a desperate bark you have! Try some jujubes.

b. contrasted with *bite*, esp. in phr. *His bark is worse than his bite*: his angry words, threats, etc. are worse than the actual performance.

1663 *Lauderd. Papers* (1884) I. 131 It .. is intended that that letter shall be a great bark if not a byt. 1842 DE QUINCEY *Cicero* Wks. VI. 184 The bark of electioneering mobs is worse than their bite.

Bark (bāk), *v.*¹ Forms: 1 **beorc-an**, 3 **beork-**

en, borke-n, berke-n, 3–5 berke, 4 (? breke), 5–7 barke, 6 bercke, 5– bark. *Pa. t.* 1 ? beare, *pl.* bureon, 4–5 burke, borke; berkyd, 5–barked. *Pa. pple.* 1 boreen, 5–barked. [OE *beorcan*, str. vb., repr. an earlier *berc-an*, **berk-an*; cogn. w. OE. *borcian* 'to bark,' and ON. *berkja*, weak vb. 'to bark, to bluster.' Believed by some to be, in its origin, a variant of BREAK, OE. *brecan*:—OTeut. **brek-an*; but if so, the differentiation must have taken place in prehistoric times. Cf. relation of L. *fragor* crackling noise, clamour, with *frag-, frang-ere* to break.]

1. *intr.* To utter a sharp explosive cry. (Orig. of dogs, hence of other animals, and *spec.* of foxes at rutting-time.) Const. *at* (*on, upon, against*, obs.).

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xv. 89 Dumbe hundas ne mázon beorcan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxii. (Zup.) 129 Hund byrcþ. 1205 LAY. 21340 Beorkeð [1250 borkeþ] his hundes. *c* 1330 *Kyng of Tars* 398 Ther stod hir bifore An hundred houndes blake, And borken on hire lasse and more. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 47 He koured lowe, to bi-hold .. whi his hound berkyd. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 222 þe whelpus .. Burke fast at þe kyng. 1596 SPENSER *Astrophel* Ægl. 76 Wolues do howle and barke. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 383 Harke, harke, bowgh wawgh: the watch-Dogges barke. 1611 GWILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 166 You shall say a Fox Barketh. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 115 ¶ 9 All the little Dogs in the Street .. barked at him. 1877 BRYANT *Among Trees* 76 And the brisk squirrel .. barks with childish glee.

2. *fig.* To speak or cry out in a tone or temper that suggests the bark of a dog. *To bark against* (*or at*) *the moon*: to clamour or agitate to no effect. *To bark up the wrong tree* (in U. S.): to make a mistake in one's object of pursuit or the means taken to attain it.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 122 Gif þu berkest aȝein þu ert hundes kunnes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) VII. 443 þey .. dorste nouȝt berke [*v. r.* breke] for drede of oon man. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvi. 139 ȝe cry & berkis ilk ane contrar vthirs. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 320 It is the scripture and not the translation, that ye bark against. 1655 HEYWOOD *Fort. by Land* I. i. Wks. 1874 VI. 370 He hath such honourable friends to guard him, We should in that but bark against the moon. 1763 CHURCHILL *Apol.* Poems I. 68 Though Mimics bark, and Envy split her cheek. 1855 HALIBURTON *Hum. Nat.* 124 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, If you think to run a rig on me, you have made a mistake in the child, and barked up the wrong tree.

3. *mod. colloq.* To cough.

†4. *trans.* To bark at. *Obs. rare.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 170 Gyf hwa þas wyrte mid him hafað..ne mæȝ he fram hundum beon borcen.

†5. *trans.* or with *subord. cl.* (also *bark out, forth*): To utter or give forth with a bark; to break out with, burst forth with. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Morte Arth.* 1351 He berkes myche boste. 1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* 403 The abominable heresie .. which impudently barketh that the ministers of the holy altars may and ought to use wives lawfully. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1594) 212 New imaginations and conceits .. which they continually barke foorth. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 346 Cerberus, whose many mouthes doo bay And barke out flames. 1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* C iij, Others bark the Counter-tenour.

Bark (bāːk), *v.*2 [f. BARK *sb.*1; cf. Sw. *barka*, Da. *berke*, to tan.]

1. *intr.* (with *over*) To form a bark.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 11824 And wiþ skratting he toke þe skurf, he barked ouer as a turfe.

2. *trans.* To treat with bark, steep in an infusion of bark; to tan.

1430 [See BARKED 2]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 25 Barkyn lethyr, *frunio, tanno*. 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, xix. Pream., Whedder the ledder be sufficiantly tanned and barked. 1565 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 244 One hyde yt he had to barke for me. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 152 They buy leather & barks it. 1865 *Routledge's Mag. Boys* Nov. 687 A cellar ..used for the purpose of barking the nets of the fishermen.

3. To strip off the bark from (a tree); to cut off a complete circle of bark from it, so as to kill it.

1545 *Act* 37 *Hen. VIII*, vi. § 4 If any Person..unlawfully bark any Apple-trees. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 541 If trees be barked round about, they will die. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* (1813) 429 Mice..are apt to bark and to kill young trees. 1877 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 373 Barked the bole, and broke the bough.

b. *fig.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 72 Would barke your honor from that trunke you heare, And leaue you naked.

c. *transf.* To scrape or rub off the skin (*esp.* from the shins and joints); to graze, abrade.

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* xvii. (1862) 171 Barking my hand on the rough bark of a branchless pine. 1880 BESANT & RICE *Seamy Side* xxvii. 227 He had barked his elbows, broken his shins.

4. To enclose with or as with bark; to encrust.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 19 (1865) 544/2 Those anchorites that have barked up themselves in hollow trees. 1814 CARY *Dante* 90 From head to foot A tetter bark'd them round. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* Wks. XI. 177 Some scaly leprosy .. barking and hide-binding .. the elastic flesh.

5. *To bark* (a squirrel, etc.): see quot.

[1828 AUDUBON *Ornithol.* I. 294 A common way of killing squirrels is..to strike with the ball the bark of the tree immediately beneath the squirrel; the concussion produced by which kills the animal instantly without mutilating it.] 1865 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 29 May, Fellows that with their heavy barrels and small-bores can 'bark a squirrel.'

†Bark, *v.*3 *Obs. rare.* [f. BARK *sb.*2; cf. OF. *barquer* to convey in a barge or bark.] To embark.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 36 Which valiant Earle Plantagenet namde At Hampton barkt, at Burdeux doth arive.

†Ba·rkary. *Obs.* Also **barcary.** [ad. med.L. *barcarium, bercarium, berquarium* (Spelman), *bercaria, berquaria* (Du Cange), for *berbicaria* sheepfold, f. *berbica* sheep = cl. L. *berbex, vervex* wether; hence cogn. with F. *bergerie*.] A 'sheep-cote,' a 'sheep-fold' (Spelman). (By some erron. referred to BARK *sb.*1, and said to be 'a tan-house.')

1594 CROMPTON *Jurisd.* 192 Houses or barcaryes. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* § 2 (1615) 75 Within the Regard of any Forest, no man may build any houses or barkaries. 1607 COWELL *Interpr., Barkarie* is a heath house. 2. Some call it a Tanne-house. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* (1708) 74 Barcary signifies a farm-house as it seems.

Barked (bāːkt), *ppl. a.* [f. BARK *v.*2 or *sb.*1]

1. Covered with, or having, a bark; encrusted.

c 1505 DUNBAR *Flyting* 202 Ane caprowsy barkit all with sweit. 1552 HULOET, Barked or rynded, *corticatus*. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 32 Flinted stones and barked tree. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 8 The thick-barked stems.

†2. Tanned. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 53 As barkid ledir his face is shynyng. 1569 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 308 For a barked hide ijs. vjd. ? *a* 1800 in Aytoun *Ballads Scot.* (1858) II. 376 Auld she is..And tough like barked leather.

3. Stripped of its bark; *transf.* having the skin grazed or scraped off.

1611 COTGR., *Pelard*, a round, and pilled, or barked sticke. 1854 *Gard. Chron.* 660 Leaving barked trees standing. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 305/2 A 'barked' shin.

Barken (bāːrkn), *v. Sc.* [f. BARK *sb.*1 + -EN2.]

1. *trans.* To dry up (any sticky daubing) into a hardened crust or bark; to cover or stiffen by this process.

1513-1827 [see BARKENED]. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 739 Even at breakfast your trout are spoiled. They are barkened with oatmeal. 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* xxiv. (D.) A shrewd frost that barkened the blood on my wounds.

2. *intr.* To dry and become a hardened crust.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 400 He will barken into bedimmed and shrivelled scaliness. 1829 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxiii, Let the blood barken upon the cut—that saves plaster.

Ba·rkened, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Dried into a hardened incrustation, encrusted with a sticky daubing which has dried on.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. vi. (v) 41 Witht barknit bluide, and puldir. 1827 WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 305 Lyin a' barkened wi' blood in his coffin.

2. Tanned. Cf. BARKED 2.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v, Effie used to help me to tumble the bundles o' barkened leather up and down.

Barkentine, variant of BARQUENTINE.

Barker (bāːrkəɹ), *sb.*1 Also 4 **berkere,** 5 **-ar.** [f. BARK *v.*1 + -ER1.]

1. One who or that which barks; a dog.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 260 Thyne berkeres ben al blynde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 32 Berkar, as a dogge, *latrator*. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 276 Monster gods of every creed, Barker Anubis, too, 'gainst Neptune .. ranged.

2. *fig.* A noisy assailant; *also*, an auction-room or shop tout.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 273/4 Whiche sometyme had hen a barker, bytter and blynde, ayenst the lettres. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 81 b, Neither Jerome Osorius nor any other braulyng barker can..molest him. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* Ep. Ded. 8 The aduersaries and barkers against Soueraignty. 1822 HAZLITT *Men & Mann.* Ser. II. xi. (1869) 232 As shopmen and barkers tease you to buy goods. 1862 HELPS *Organiz. Daily Life* 123 A review which I delight in..because it always barks on the other side to the great barker.

3. The Spotted Redshank (*Totanus fuscus*).

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* 21 [In Leicestershire.]

4. *slang.* A pistol; *occas.* a cannon.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxiii, They are never without barkers and slashers. 1842 F. COOPER *Jack o' Lant.* I. 151 Four more carronades, with two barkers for'ard.

Barker (bāːrkəɹ), *sb.*2 Forms: 5 **barkere, barkar, bercar,** 5– **barker.** [f. BARK *v.*2 + -ER1.]

†1. A tanner. *Obs.*

1402 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 289 Lego uxori Ricardi Skyrtynbek, barkar, j. togam. *c* 1470 *King & Barker* 127 in Ritson's *Anc. P. P.* 65 Ther owr kyng and the barker partyd feyr a twyn. 1479 *Paston Lett.* 839 III. 253 An endenture of the bercars. 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, xix, That no Tanner nor Barker put no maner of hyde nor Lether to sale. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 131 Of Barkers within Bvrgh.

2. One who strips off bark from trees.

1611 COTGR., *Escorceur*, a barker of trees. 1829 E. JESSE *Jrnl. Natur.* 56 Our barkers go on rapidly with their work.

transf. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1847) 230/1 Infested ..with bawling whippets and shin barkers.

Barker's mill. [Named from the inventor Dr. Barker, about the end of the 17th cent.] A mechanical contrivance for producing rotary motion, consisting of a hollow vertical revolving axis with two (or more) horizontal arms fitted into its lower end; water, admitted at the top of the central tube, fills that and the arms, and by its discharge through lateral apertures near the ends of the latter causes the whole machine to revolve in the direction opposite to that of the discharge, the moving power being the excess of hydrostatic pressure on the sides of the arms opposite to the openings, aided by centrifugal force.

Barkey (bāːrki). [f. BARK *sb.*2 + -EY = -Y4.] *colloq.* A little bark.

1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 87 'Hookers,' barkeys and craft. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Barking (bāːrkiŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. BARK *v.*1]

1. The utterance of a dog's sharp explosive cry.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4966 From the brest to the grounde Men hy ben, abouen houndes. Berkyng of houndes hy habbe. 1684 BURNET tr. *More's Utop.* 122 What pleasure .. in hearing the barking and howling of Dogs? 1795 SOUTHEY *Occas. Pieces* iii. Wks. II. 222 His barkings loud and quick.

b. *transf.* Harsh coughing.

1813 *Examiner* 1 Feb. 75/1 The play went on, amidst croaking, squeaking, barking.

2. *fig.* Angry or assailing outcry.

1549 OLDE *Erasm. Par. 1st Tim.* iv. 11 Feare not any mens barkinges. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 35 To launch out into sudden barking at the first faults you see.

Ba·rking, *vbl. sb.*2 [f. BARK *v.*2 + -ING1.]

1. Steeping in an infusion of bark; tanning.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 25 Barkynge of lethyr, *frunicio*. 1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 38. 107 [The] Barking the nets of the fishermen.

2. The action of stripping off bark from trees; the cutting away of a ring of bark, so as to kill the tree, otherwise called *ring-barking*. *Barking-irons*: tools used for this purpose.

1545 *Act* 37 *Hen. VIII*, vi. § 1 Barking of Apple-trees. 1773 BARNARD in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 218 Directing the falling and barking of a large quantity of timber. 1878 P. BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* iii. 71 In order to blight and kill a whole forest .. it is not necessary to fell every tree, but only .. to perform the operation of barking. 1884 *Australasian* 8 Nov. 875/1 In ring-barking a belt of bark about a foot in width is taken off the tree.

Ba·rking, *ppl. a.*1 [f. BARK *v.*1 + -ING2.]

1. Uttering barks; 'giving tongue,' yelping.

1552 HULOET s.v. *Addition*, A barking dogge. 1842 TENNYSON *Day Dream* 136 Barking dogs and crowing cocks.

2. *transf.* Uttering harsh, rough, or angry sounds, like a dog's barking; harsh-sounding.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 258 The rude and barking language of the Affricans. *c* 1800 KIRKE WHITE *Christm.-Day* 36 He had words To soothe the barking waves.

b. Barking-bird, the *Pteroptochus Tarnii*, of Chiloe, so named from its voice; barking-iron (*slang*), a pistol.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xiii. (1873) 288 An allied species is called by the natives 'Guidguid,' and by the English the barking-bird. 1847 LE FANU *T. O'Brien* 63 Put up your barking-iron, and no more noise.

3. *fig.* Raising clamorous outcry, noisily aggressive.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. 205, I stop thy currish barking chops. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. Wks. (1851) 40 His barking curses, and Excommunications. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 21 Bread and salt can appease the wayfarer's barking stomach.

Ba·rking, *ppl. a.*2 [f. BARK *v.*2 + -ING2.] That 'barks'; following the trade of a tanner.

c 1600 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) xxxv. 39 Barking tanner's sons.

Ba·rkingly, *adv.* [f. BARKING *ppl. a.*1 + -LY2.] In a barking manner.

1606 SYLVESTER *Imposture* 248 From the Pulpit barkingly he rings Bold blasphemies against the King of Kings. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* 361 A woman barkingly clamorous.

Barkless (bāːrklĕs), *a.* [f. BARK *sb.*1 + -LESS.] Devoid or stripped of bark.

1604 DRAYTON *Moses* (R.) The trees all barkless nakedly are left. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* I. ii. 67 Blasted pines..barkless, branchless.

Barkum, dial. form of BARGHAM, horse-collar.

Barky (bāːrki), *a.* [f. BARK *sb.*1 + -Y1.]

1. Covered with bark.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 48 The female Iuy so Enrings the barky fingers of the Elme. 1656 DU GARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 83 A stringgie root, a barkie stock. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* II. XVI. 153 Woods of beech and ash and barky cornel.

fig. 1604 BRETON *Pass. Sheph.* (1876) 6 Trees their barky silence breake, Cracke yet though they can not speake.

2. Of the nature of bark.

1835 BROWNING *Parac.* IV. 141 The barky scurf of leprosy.

Barlady: see BYRLADY: By our Lady!

†Barla-fu·mble. *Sc. Obs.* Also **-fummil.** [cf. BARLEY *interj. phr.*; the second element is doubtful.] A call for a truce by one who has fallen in wrestling or play; improperly for: Fall, tumble.

a 1550 *Christis Kirk Gr.* xvi, Quhile he cryed barlafummil, I am slane. 1657 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 110 When coach-men drinks and horses stumble, It's hard to miss a barla-fumble.

Barley (bāːrli). Forms: 1–2 **bærlíc,** 3 **barlic, barrliȝ,** 4 **barlykke, barlich(e, barli,** 4–8 **barly,** 5 **berley, berlik,** 6–7 **barlie, -lye,** 8 *Sc.* **barlic(k,** 4– **barley.** [OE. *bærlíc*, of doubtful composition: *bær-* seems to point to OTeut. **baroz-, *bariz-*, 'barley,' the latter of which gave OE. *bere* (see BEAR *sb.*2) with *e* as proper umlaut of *a*; the suffix is evidently *-líc* (see -LY1), as if *bærlíc* meant at first, not *hordeum*, but *hordeāceus*.

Bærlíc first appears *attrib.* or as *adj.* in the name *Bærlícecroft*; cf. also BARLEY-CORN. The notion that *líc* is the word *léac* 'leek,' as in OE. *gárléac*, ME. *garleek, garleke*, now *garlic*, is phonetically out of the question. In *bær-*, can the vowel *æ* (for earlier *a*), instead of *e*, be due to early syncopation, *bærr-*:—*barr-, barz-*, from *baroz-, bariz-*?

Cf. ON. *barr*, North Fris. *bar*, *bær*. (But ON. *barlak*, in an Orcadian document, is prob. adopted from OE.) The *Rushw. Gloss.* has also *bæreflór* for *bereflór*, and late charters *bærtún* for *beretún*.]

966 *Cod. Dipl.* VI. 79 Bærlice croft. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15511 He fedde fif þusennde menn Wiþþ fife *barrlig lafess. (Cf. other attrib. instances under B.)

1. A hardy awned cereal (genus *Hordeum*), cultivated in all parts of the world; used partly as food, and largely (in Britain and the United States, mainly) in the preparation of malt liquors and spirits. **a.** The plant.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10111 Whete corne wyl nat prykke, As otes dowun, or barlykke. 1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* ix. 31 The flax thanne and barlich [1388 barli] was hurt. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXV, Boþe barley and bere is calde Ordeum. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 22 Barly, *ordeum*. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 28 Barley and otes be moste commonly mowen. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 61 Thy rich Leas Of Wheate, Rye, Barley. 1795 *Scots Mag.* LVII. 544/1 The barleys are universally a great crop. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 279 Barley is considered to have been the first Cereal brought under cultivation.

b. The grain. *French, Pearl, Pot barley*; see quot.

1124 *O. E. Chron.*, Man sælde..þæt bærlic þæt is þre sed læpas to six scillingas. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 291 in *O. E. Misc.* 10 De mire suneð ðe barlic, ðanne ze fint te wete. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 133, I bouhte hire Barly [*v. r.* barliche]; heo breuh hit to sulle. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3760 Brede made of berley or ellis of ote. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 13 That is the worste barley, and foure London bushels are suffycient for an acre. 1769 SIR J. HILL *Fam. Herb.* (1789) 72 French barley is skinned, and has the ends ground off; the pearl barley is reduced by a longer grinding to a little round white lump. 1857 ELIZA ACTON *Eng. Bread-Bk.* 73 Pot barley is barley of which the outer husk has been removed by mill-stones; it is used for making broth.

2. *transf.*

1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 29 Barleys..[are] the little projections formed by the operation of engine-turning.

B. *Comb.* and *Attrib.* (In 14–17th c. commonly *barli-, barly-*.)

1. General relations: **a.** objective with vbl. or agent-noun, as *barley-buyer, -sower, -sowing*; **b.** instrumental with passive pple., as *barley-fed* (1851); **c.** simple attrib. as, (of the plant) *barley-crop, -earth, -eddish, -ground* (1523), *-field, -harvest, -rick, -seed*; (of the grain) *barley-bran, -chaff, -flour, -groats, -meal* (1388); **d.** attrib. of material (= made of or with), as *barley-bread, -bun, -cake, -crust, -gruel, -loaf* (1200), *-pudding, -scon.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 80 *Barley-branne the Ilanders doe vse in stead of salt. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* 1573 *Barli-bred he et for gode. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* ii. 111 His [Mahomet's] .. common diet was *barley-bread and water. 1552 HULOET, *Barley bunne gentleman .. suche ryche niggardes as lyue wyth barley breade, or otherwise hardlye. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 216 Me thought I sigh a *barly-cake. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. i. II. 297 His diet of sweet chestnuts, *barley-cakes and pork. 1865 *Derby Merc.* 25 Jan., The straw of a *barley crop. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 247 Places for this sport, especially on the *Barley-edishes. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* xi. 202 Your *barley-fed hares. 1863 MISS WHATELY *Ragged Life Egypt* xix. 187 *Barley-fields irrigated by a sacchia. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* i. 18 If .. *Barley flower and Rie flower .. be added. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 10 Thou shalt sowe..thy beanes vpon the *barley grounde. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 315 To make *Barley Gruel. 1611 BIBLE *Ruth* i. 22 The beginning of *barley haruest. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* vii 13 A baken *barlye lofe came rollinge downe. 1488 *Act. Audit.* 147 (JAM.) Fifty quarters of *berlik-malt. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 39 Beere..made of *Barly malt alone. 1382 WYCLIF *Num.* v. 15 A mesure .. of *barli meele. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 4 Their bread was made of *barley meale and goates milke. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* viii, The *barley-scones, which .. were so good.

2. Special combinations: **Barley-bigg**, bigg or bear, a coarse variety of barley; **barley-bird**, name given locally to various birds appearing about the time of barley-sowing, as the wryneck, siskin, greenfinch, and sometimes the nightingale; **barley-bree, -broth**, strong ale; **barley-candy** (= **barley-sugar**); **barley-cracker**, a machine or appliance for cracking barley; †**barley-cream** (= **barley-milk**); †**barley-hat** (cf. BARLEY-CAP, -HOOD); **barley-hummeller**, a machine for separating barley from the awns; †**barley-island**, an ale-house; †**barley-lepe**, a leap or basket for holding barley; †**barley-man**, one who received an allowance in barley, *hordearius*; †**barley-milk**, a decoction or gruel of barley or barley-meal; **barley-mood** = BARLEY-HOOD; **barley-mow**, a stack of barley; †**barley-sele** (*obs.* or *dial.*), the season for sowing barley; †**barley-sick** *a.*, intoxicated; **barley-straw**, (*fig.*) a trifle; **barley-sugar**, a confection, usually in twisted sticks, made from sugar, formerly by boiling in a decoction of barley; **barley-wine**, a Greek wine or beer prepared from barley. Also BARLEY-CAP, -CORN, -HOOD, -WATER, q.v.

1552 HULOET, *Barley bygge. *Vide* beerecorne. 1625 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* 135 *Barley-big, or beare Barley. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 310 In Sussex it [the Siskin] is called the *barly-bird. 1863 *Yng. England* Aug. 127 In the Isle of Wight the bird commonly called the *barley-bird is the wryneck. 1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* xiii, How easy can the *barley-bree Cement the quarrel! 1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 273 The *barley-broath aboue all other, did beare away the bell, and..neither grape nor berry might be compared to the maiestie of the mault. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* xxxi, A cupful of *barley-broth will do thee no harm. 1883 *Harper's Mag.*, Jan. 277/1 *Barley-candy statuettes. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 131 The motion is communicated by a belt to the *barley-cracker. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 17 Ptisan was a meat of the Antients which we now call *Barly-Cream. *c* 1500 *Blowbols Test.* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 105 They that be manly in dronkenesse for to fyte, Whan one ther hede is sett a *barly-hate. 1851 *Househ. Wds.* III. 358 The chaff-cutter, the *barley-hummeller. *a* 1640 DAY *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 72 Goeing to take in fresh water at the *Barlie Iland. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 25 *Barly lepe, to kepe yn corne, *cumera*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 561 Sword-fencers, who vpon their allowance or pension giuen them in barly, were called Hordearij, (*i.* *Barley-men). 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 303 *Barly milk, or juyce called of the old Writers .. Cremor Ptisanæ. 1790 MORRISON *Poems* 151 (JAM.) Hame the husband comes just roarin' fu'; Nor can she please him in his *barlic mood. *c* 1732 GAY (J.) Whenever by yon *barley mow I pass. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 25 *Barly-sele, *tempus ordeacium*. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Turtle & Sp.* (R.) She..could plead the law, And quarrel for a *barley-straw. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 303 *Barley-straw melts into a glass of a topaz yellow colour. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 55 *Barley-Sugar is made either of white Sugar or brown. 1883 *Knowledge* 6 July 3/2 '*Barley-sugar'.. was prepared by boiling down ordinary sugar in a decoction of pearl barley. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxx. IX. 144 A sort of *barley-wine or beer in tubs, with the grains of barley on the surface.

Ba·rley, *interj. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [perh. a corruption of F. *parlez*, Eng. *parley*.] Parley, truce, quarter; 'a term used in the games of children, when a truce is demanded' (Jamieson).

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlii, A proper lad o' his quarters, that will not cry barley in a brulzie.

Barley-break (bā·rlĭˌbrēk). Forms: 6 **barle-breyke, barla-breik**, 7 **barly-breake, -brake, barley-, barlibreake**, 7–8 **barlibreak, barley-brake, -break**, 9 *Sc.* **barley-brack.** [Of uncertain etymology; the first part has been explained from the prec. word, also from the grain *barley*, because played in a corn-field, or in a stack-yard (Jam.); the second from *break* as explained below.] An old country game, varying in different parts, but somewhat resembling *Prisoner's Bars*, originally played by six persons (three of each sex) in couples; one couple, being left in a middle den termed 'hell,' had to catch the others, who were allowed to separate or 'break' when hard pressed, and thus to change partners, but had when caught to take their turn as catchers. (See poetical description by Sidney in *Arcadia* I. *Lamon's song*, and Suckling in *Poems* (1646) 24.) In Scotland, according to Jamieson, one person had to catch the rest of the company, each of these as taken assisting their captor.

1557 MACHYN *Diary* (1848) 132 Master parsun .. entryd into helle, and ther ded at the barle breyke with alle the wyffe of the sam parryche. *a* 1581 A. SCOTT *On May*, Sum rynnis at barla breikis lyk rammis. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 56 Like a girle at barley brake, leauing the last couple in hell, away she gads, and neuer lookes behinde her. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* I. Wks. II. 24 Since we were boys together And play'd at barley-brake. 1837 NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 81 At barley-bracks, we laughin' chased ilk kimmer we could see.

†**Ba·rley-ca·p.** *Obs.* [f. BARLEY, as source of malt liquor: cf. BARLEY-HOOD.] In phr. *To have on* or *wear a barley-cap*: to be tipsy; hence *barley-cap* = tippler.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 67 Some weeuil, mault-worme, barly-cap. 1611 COTGR., *Forbeu*..pot-shotten, whose fudling or barley Cap is on. 1679 O. HEYWOOD in *Yorksh. Diaries* (Surt.) II. 262 He never wore a cap, unlesse it was a barley-cap.

Barley-corn (bā·rlĭˌkɔ̄ːn). [See CORN.]

1. = BARLEY (the plant or grain).

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xiv. 30 The feelde of Ioab biside my feelde hauynge barli corn [1388 ripe barli]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 25/1 Barly corne, *ordeum*. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xiv. 196 The juice of the vine or the barleycorn.

b. Personified as *John Barleycorn*; esp. as the grain from which malt liquor is made.

c 1620 (*title*) in Pepysian Library, A pleasant new ballad .. of the bloody murther of Sir John Barleycorn. 17.. *John Barleycorn* in Percy's *Reliques*, John Barleycorn has got a beard Like any other man. 1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* iii, John Barleycorn, Thou king o' grain.

2. A grain of barley.

1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 15 Preferre not a Barly-corne before a precious Iewell. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 25 A full barley corne will well serve, or a good wheat corne. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 83 A bantam-cock .. turning so scornfully from the barley-corns which Annie is flinging towards him.

3. The length of a grain of barley taken as a measure, $\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch; formerly also $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch.

1607 RECORDE *Gr. Arts* 326 It is ordained that 3 Barly Cornes dry and round, shall make vp the measure of an inch. 1611 COTGR., *Grain*..a Barlie-corne, or the fourth part of an ynch. 1688 HOLME *Armory* III. iii. 136 Barly Corn, is the length of 4 Poppy seeds, and 3 Corns make an Inch. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* I. 76 The Barley-corn (the fourth part of an Inch) is subdivided into 5 Poppy Seeds. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 21 If father..move his head one barley-corn, we are all dead men.

4. *Building.* 'A little cavity between the mouldings of joiners' work .. made with a kind of plane of the same name.' Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753.

Ba·rley-hoːd. [f. BARLEY (used for 'malt liquor') + -HOOD, suffix of condition; perh. with some reference to *hood* 'covering for the head': cf. **barley-hat** in BARLEY B 2.] A fit of drunkenness, or of ill humour or temper, brought on by drinking.

a 1529 SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 372 And as she was drynkynge, She fyll in a wynkynge Wyth a barlyhood. 1725 A. RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* I. ii, In his barlickhoods, ne'er stick To lend his loving wife a loundering lick. 1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 51 (JAM.) Whan e'er they takes their barley-hoods, And heat of fancy fires their bludes.

Ba·rley-waːter. [f. BARLEY.] A drink, made by the decoction of pearl barley, used as a demulcent. † *Strong barley-water*: ale.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* 1574 Barli-water, that was .i-sode. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Orgemonde*, Barlye water, *Tysante*. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. v. 46 The women .. are not so busie..with the strong barley water as our British women. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* Prol., And Barley-water Whey-fac'd Beau's write Satyrs. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 581 Barley-water is used as a nutritious, demulcent drink in fevers.

†**Barling** (bā·rlĭŋ). *Obs.* [a. Sw. *bärling* pole, f. *bära* to bear.] A pole.

1611 *Rates* 2 (JAM.) Barlings, or fire-poles the hundreth—xxl. 1732 DE FOE, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) I. 64 Fir-Timber, Oaken Planks, Baulks, Barlings, Spars, Oars.

†**Barm,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. in *comb.* Forms: 1–2 **bearm**, 3 **bærm, berm**, 4–5 **barme**, 1– **barm**. [Common Teut.; with OE. *barm* (WSax. *bearm*) cf. OS., OFris., OHG., Sw., Da. *barm*, ON. *barmr*, Goth. *barms*:—OTeut. **barmo-z*, f. *ber-an* to bear. The early southern ME. *berm* represented the Saxon *bearm*; *barm* was the Anglian form.]

1. A bosom, a lap.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke vi. 38 Hia sellað on barm iuer. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* ibid., Hiȝ syllað on eowerne bearm. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* John i. 18 Ón hys fader bearme. 1205 LAY. 30261 He nom his lauerdes hefd..in his bærm he hit læide. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 212 Þe slowe lið and slepeð iðe deofles berme, ase his deore deorling. *a* 1325 *Lay le Freine* 201 Sche yaf it souke opon hir barm. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* vi. (Gibbs MS.) Swetly klyppynge and kyssynge leyde hym in hier barme [1510 (Pynson) barme; 1530 (W. de W.) lappe.] *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 59 Hald thy hand soyn in thy barme, And as a lepre it shal be lyke. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 76 Zephyrus comfortabill inspiratioun For till ressaue law in hyr barm adoun.

2. Edge, brim, 'breast,' 'brow.' *rare.* (So in ON.)

c 1340 *Alexander* (Stev.) 4811 Þan come þai blesnand till a barme' of a brent lawe.

3. *Comb.* **barm-cloth**, †**barm-hatre** (*obs.*), an apron; **barm-fel, barm-skin** (*dial.*), a leather apron. Cf. BARVEL.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wright *Voc.* (W.) 127 *Mappula*, bearmclað. *c* 1300 *Men Lif* xv. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 155 Fair beþ 3ur barmhatres. *c* 1350 *Sat. Blacksmiths* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 240 Of a bole hyde ben here barmfellys. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Milleres T.* 50 A barm-cloth eek as whit as morne mylk. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 25/1 Barnyskyn (1499 barme skyn), *melotes*. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 16 An Elephantes eares that hanges on his shoulders like a countrie huswiues banskin [*sic*]. 1775 J. COLLIER *Tim Bobbin* 20 Hal..had his knockus lapt in his Barm-skin. 1857 WRIGHT *Provinc. Dict.* s.v., Her smock's as dirty and greasy as a barmskin. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 80 His mother o'er her barm-cloth wide Gazed forward.

Barm (bām), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 **beorma**, 3 **beorme, berrme**, 4–5 **berm**(e, 5–7 **barme**, (7 **birme**), 7– **barm**. [OE. *bearma*; prob. common Teut. (:—**bermon-*), though early cognates are wanting; cf. Da. *bärme*, Sw. *barma*, Fris. *berme, barm*, LG. *borme, barme, barm*, mod.G. *bärme*.]

1. The froth that forms on the top of fermenting malt liquors, which is used to leaven bread, and to cause fermentation in other liquors; yeast, leaven.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 33 Heofena rice is ȝelic beor man. *c* 1200 ORMIN 996 Bræd All þeorrf wiþþutenn berrme. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 260 Alum, glas, berme, wort. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 39 With egges and floure in batere þou make, Put berme þer to. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 145 The froth or barme .. [has] a property to keepe the skin faire and cleare in womens faces. 1688 in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 130 His Brains worked like Birme in an Ale-Fat. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xi, The sea was working like barm.

b. *transf.* or *fig.* Ferment, fermenting agent.

c 1580 MONTGOMERIE *To R. Hudson*, This barme and blaidry buists up all my bees. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 48, I assert the gall to be the barm or ferment of the venal blood. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 174 Milton's dough .. is never the lighter for the barm he kneads up with it.

†**2.** The froth or 'head' of beer when poured out.

c 1275 *Sermun* in *O. E. Misc.* 188 Loȝe heo holdeþ hore galun, mid berme [*v. r.* beorme] heo hine fulleþ. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 32 Berme of ale or other lyke, *spuma*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 22/1 Barme, *spuma*.

3. *attrib.*, as in *barm-froth, barm-fly.*

1606 *Wily Beguiled* Prol. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IX. 223 That barm-froth poet. 1676 COTTON *Angler* II. 335 Another Dun called the Barm-fly from its yeasty colour.

Barm, *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. To mix with yeast; to leaven, ferment.

[*c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 33 Oþþæt ȝebeormad wæs all.] 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 245 The seed it selfe..is so houen and barmed as it were with spirits. 1616 SURFL.

& Markh. *Countr. Farm* 589 Vour best ale must be barmed as soone as it is coold.

2. To rise in froth or fermentation.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 32/2 Bermyn, or spurgyn as ale, *spumo*. 1822 *Provost* ii. 16 It set men's minds a barming and working.

Barmaid (bā·ɪmēɪd). [f. Bar *sb.*1 28.] A female who sells food and drink at the bar of a tavern or hotel. Hence **Barmaidenly** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*)

1772 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* Epil., Th' unblushing Barmaid at a country inn. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* (1847) 9/2 The bar-maid had positively refused to draw him any more liquor. 1881 *Daily News* 8 June 5 Bar-maidenly in their conception of polished badinage.

Barman (bā·ɪmăn). [f. Bar *sb.*1]

† **1.** A pleader at the bar; a barrister. *Obs.*

1657 Reeve *God's Plea* 8 Oh rare Pleader! there is not such a Barre-man to be found.

2. One who prepares bars, *e.g.* of metal for the manufacture of wire.

1714 Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 249 The silver-spinner, the flatter, the wire-drawer, the bar-man, and the refiner.

3. A man who serves at the bar of a public-house, etc. Cf. Bar *sb.*1 28.

1837 Duncumb *Brit. Emigrant's Adv.* 76 He instantly called for the bar-man and taxed him with the imposition. 1865 E. Clayton *Cruel Fort.* II. 165 Two barmaids commenced a most vigorous flirtation with the young barman.

Barmaster (bā·ɪmā·stəɹ). Also 7 barge-, 7–8 bergh-, 8 bargh-. [Formerly *barghmaster*, ad. Ger. *bergmeister*, f. *berg-* mining.] A local judge amongst miners: see quot.

1662 Fuller *Worthies* I. 229 The Barge-Master keeps his two great Courts twice a year in Barge-Moot Hall . . to decide Controversies, and punish offences betwixt Miners. 1721 Bailey, *Bargh-master*, the Surveyor of a Mine. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* s.v. *Bill*, By the Assistance of the Barmaster. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 292 *Bar-master*, in Derbyshire, the authority to whom all disputes in lead-mining are referred. He has charge of the standard 'dish' or measure used in measuring the ore.

Barmbrack (bā·ɪmbræk). *Anglo-Irish.* [corruption of Ir. *bairigen breac* speckled cake (Wh. Stokes).] A currant-bun.

1878 Miss Yonge *Yng. Stepmother* 317 A great barmbrack from Biddy. 1882 Flora Shaw *Cast. Blair* 189 The number of buns and barm-bracks had to be calculated.

Barmecidal (bā·ɪmĭsə·ĭdăl), *a.* [f. next + -al1.] Like the Barmecide's feast; imaginarily satisfying or sumptuous; unreal, illusory.

a 1845 Hood *Turtles* xiv, Having thro' one delighted sense, at least, Enjoy'd a sort of Barmecidal feast. 1845 Mozley *Blanco White, Ess.* (1878) II. 115 To reason simply on the superficies is a Barmecidal proceeding.

Barmecide (bā·ɪmĭsəid). Patronymic of a family of princes ruling at Bagdad just before Haroun-al-Raschid, concerning one of whom the story is told in the Arabian Nights, that he put a succession of empty dishes before a beggar, pretending that they contained a sumptuous repast—a fiction which the beggar humorously accepted. Hence, one who offers imaginary food or illusory benefits. Often *attrib.*

1713 *Guardian* No. 162 The Barmecide was sitting at his table that seemed ready covered for an entertainment. 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* (1850) 81/1 It is a Barmecide Feast; a pleasant field for the imagination to rove in. 1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* II. 103 My dear Barmecide friend. 1863 *Reader* II. 506 Sharing the boundless hospitality of a Barmecide.

Barming (bā·ɪmiŋ). *Sc. rare.* [? f. Barm *v.*] The formation of barm on a fermenting liquor; *fig.* the accruing of interest upon money.

1823 Galt *Entail* I. xx. 169 Father . . ordained me to hae a hundred a year out o' the barming o' his lying money.

Barmkin (bā·ɪmkin). *north. arch.* Forms: 4 barmeken, (5 barnekynch), 6 barmekyn, -kin, barnekine, 5– barmkin. [Perh. f. Teut. *barm* (ON. *barmr* brim, border, edge, wing of castle; cf. Berm). The second syllable may be the dim. suffix -kin, though the meaning hardly suits. Possibly a corruption of, or confused with, Barbican.]

The battlement of the outer fortification of a castle; the outer fortification, or barbican; a turret or watch tower on the outer wall.

c 1340 *Alexander* (Stev.) 1301 Balaan in þe barmeken · sa bitterly fi3tis. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 375 At the barnekynch he abad, And lordelych doune lyght. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 1067 Fehew him self . . Throuch all the fyr can on the barmkyn lycht. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. x. 64 Thame quhilkis on the barmkin heid remanis. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 874/2 Ouerthrew eighteene towers of stone, with all their barnekines. *a* 1811 J. Leyden *Ld. Soulis* v, And he call'd on a page, who was witty and sage, To go to the barmkin high.

Barmote (bā·ɪmōut). Also 7 barge-, 7–8 bargh-, 8 barmoot, 7–8 berghmote. [Earlier *barghmote*, f. Ger. *berg-* mining + Mote, assembly, court; cf. *barmaster*.] A local court amongst miners: see quot.

1653 Manlove *Lead Mines* 14 Sute for oar must be in Barghmoot Court. 1732 De Foe, &c. *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) III. 78 The Barmoot Court, kept at Wirksworth, to judge Controversies among the Miners, and adjust subterranean Quarrels and Disputes. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* s.v. *Bill*, The meanest Labourer may recover his due Wages at the Barmote-court. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Barmote* (Derb.), a mining court.

†**Barm-team.** *Obs.* Also berem-tem, barmeteme. A corruption of Bairn-team. (Perh. due to confusion with Barm *sb.*1, bosom, lap.)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3903 Al ðat berem-tem. *c* 1315 Shoreham 58 He hedde y-brout forthe his bearm-team Wythoute senne i-smaked. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* v. 103 And hadde moche rewthe That swyche a barmeteme as y⁴ shulde so betyde. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 10 Anteaowre was of that barme-teme.

Barmy (bā·ɪmi), *a.* [f. Barm *sb.*2 + y1.]

1. Of, full of, or covered with barm; frothing.

1535 Lyndesay *Sat. Three Estates*, Gud barmie aill. 1601 B. Jonson *Poetast.* v. iii, That puft-up lump of barmy froth. *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales* II. 256 Like barmy beer in corked bottles.

2. *fig.* Full of ferment, excitedly active, flighty.

1602 *Ret. fr. Parnass.* I. ii. (Arb.) 9 Such barmy heads wil alwaies be working. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Poems* (1821) 49 Hope puts that hast into 3our heid, Quhilk boyl's 3our barmy brain. 1785 Burns *Wks.* III. 85 Just now I've taen the fit o' rhyme, My barmie noddle's working prime.

3. *Comb.* **barmy-brained** *a.*, flighty; **barmy-froth**, (*fig.*) a flighty, empty-headed fellow.

1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* 166 Each odde puisne of the Lawyers Inne, Each barmy-froth, that last day did beginne To read his little. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xxxii, Cork-headed barmy-brained gowks!

Barn (bān), *sb.* Forms: 1 bere-ern (bæren, 1 2 berern, 1–4 beren, 1–6 bern, 3 berrn, 4–6 berne, (5 beern, beyrne, baerne), 5–7 barne, 7– barn. [OE. *bere-ern* lit. 'barley-place,' f. *bere* barley + *ærn, ern*, place, closet, store-room; reduced already in OE. to *bęrern, bęren, bęrn*, whence ME. *bern*, mod. *barn*.]

1. A covered building for the storage of grain; and, in wider usage, of hay, straw, flax, and other produce of the earth.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xii. 24 Dęm ne is hordern ne ber-ern. *c* 975 *Rushw. G.* ibid., Bere-ern. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* ibid., Nabbað hiz heddern ne bern. *c* 1200 Ormin 10486 Sammenn alle þe clene corn & don itt inn hiss berrne. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 263 *O. E. Misc.* 9 Ne hit 3e (=she) nowt de barlic beren abuten. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wyf's T.* 15 Thropes and bernes, shepnes and dayeries. *c* 1475 in Wright *Voc.* 274 *Orium*, beyrne. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* II. xxiv. 138 A grete baerne within the said forest. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 26 [Rye] mowen . . taketh more rowme in the barne than shorne corne dothe. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* 160 Corne or graine . . in the rich men's bernes. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 111 Barnes, and Garners, neuer empty. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 74 And bursts the crowded Barns, with more than promis'd Gains. 1820 Wordsw. *Sonn. Duddon* xiii, One small hamlet . . Clustering with barn and byre, and spouting mill. 1872 Jenkinson *Eng. Lakes* 24 The [Grasmere] island has a clump of firs and a grey barn upon it.

fig. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 211 Aungels myghte gather them in to euerlastynge barnes.

b. Applied to: A barn-like building for worship.

a 1721 Prior *To F. Shepherd*, So at pure barn of Loud Non-con, Where with my grannam I have gone.

2. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *barn barley, -builder, form, -loft, -sweepings*; also **barn-burner**, nickname of the radical section of the Democratic party in U. S.; **barn-cellar**, a room under a barn, generally used as a cow-house; **barn-floor**, the floor of a barn, *hence* what is there stored; **barnful**, as much as a barn will contain; **barn-gallon**, a measure containing two imperial gallons, used in the milk-trade; **barn-like** *a.*, like, or like that of, a barn; **barn(s)man**, a labourer in a barn, a thresher; **barn-owl**, a British bird of prey (*Strix flammea*), also called White, Church, and Screech Owl; **barn-shovel**, one used for corn; **barn-stormer**, applied depreciatively to a strolling player; whence *barn-storming*; **barn-swallow**, the common house-swallow; **barnward** *adv.*, towards the barn; **barn-yard**, the enclosure round a barn, a farm-yard.

1880 Jefferies *Gt. Estate* 152 *Barn barley . . i. e. that which had been stored in a barn. *a* 1610 Babington *Wks.* (1622) 218 That rich *Barne-builder in the Gospell. *a* 1848 *N. Y. Tribune* in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 23 This school of Democrats was termed *Barnburners, in allusion to the story of an old Dutchman, who relieved himself of rats by burning down his barns which they infested,—just like exterminating all banks and corporations, to root out the abuses connected therewith. 1842 T. Parker in Weiss *Life & Corr.* I. 184 A bull . . tied up in the corner of the *barn-cellar. 1611 Bible 2 *Kings* vi. 27 Whence shall I helpe thee? out of the *barne floore? 1863 Kingsley *Water-Bab.* vii. 272 Her decks were swept as clean as a *barn floor. 1847 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xii. 129 Very old Welsh Churches are of the *barn form. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. viii. § 4 Not by the bushell . . but by the whole *Barnefull. 1662 Gerbier *Princ.* (1665) 36 Those *Barn-like Roofs of many Noble Persons Palaces. 1835 Beckford *Recoll.* 174 The *barn-like saloon on their ground-floor. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. IV. v. 235 In cellars, *barn-lofts, in caves. *c* 1800 A. Carlyle *Autobiog.* (1860) 25, I took him for a grieve or *barnman, 1861 Smiles *Engineers* II. 112 A sufficient number of *barnsmen for thrashing straw. 1674 Ray *Eng. Birds* 83 The common *Barn-owl or White Owl, *Aluco minor*. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xvii. (1852) 378 The short-eared and white *barn-owls of Europe. 1446 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* I. (1835) 95 Whetridell . . hopper, *harnshoile. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 June 5/1 If this be *barn-storming, Betterton and Garrick were *barn-stormers. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann. Scot.* (1863) I. 416 Less skill than . . the common *barn-swallow displays in the construction of its nest. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* ii. 96 Chaff, chopped straw, *barn-sweepings. 1884 Roe in *Harper's Mag.* July 247/2 The horses' heads were turned *barnward. 1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 49 Thay brunt tua *barny-yairdis in Nether Keith. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* vii. 49 A *barn-yard belonging to a large farming establishment.

† **Barn,** *v. Obs.* [f. the sb.] To house or store in a barn; to garner. Often *fig.*

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* cxxiii, And useless barns the harvest of his wits. 1647 Fuller *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 110 Whose censures often barn up the chaff, and burn up the grain. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* III. III. (1852) 559 To plant and dress, and barn and beat their corn.

Barn(e, obsolete form of Bairn.

Barnabite (bā·ɪnăbəit). [f. *Barnab-as* name of the apostle: see -ite.] A member of the religious order 'thus called from the church of St. Barnabas at Milan' (Chambers *Cycl.* 1751).

1706 *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. IV. xi. 450 The Founders of the Order of Barnabites . . were instructed by a Famous Preacher, one Serasino, who advised them to read St. Paul constantly, from whence they were called *Clerks of St. Paul.*

Barnaby (bā·ɪnăbi). [a. F. *Barnabé*, ad. L. *Barnabas*.] By-form of the name Barnabas; whence **Barnaby-day, Barnaby bright**, or **long Barnaby**, St. Barnabas' Day, the 11th of June, in Old Style reckoned the 'longest day'; **Barnaby-thistle**, the *Centaurea solstitialis*, so named from its flowering about the 11th of June.

1595 Spenser *Epithal.* 266 This day the sunne is in his chiefest hight, With Barnaby the bright. 1645 C. Daniel *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 49 This short December day, It would spin out, to make my Readers say, Long Barnabie was never halfe so gay. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. xii. 255 Staying the Sun in Gibeon . . This was the Barnaby day of the whole world. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 32 Barnaby-bright would be much too short for him to tell you all that he could say. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* IV. iv, It was but last St. Barnabright They sieged him a whole summer night. 1598 Florio, *Calcatrippa*, Star-thistle, or Saint Barnabaes thistle.

Barnacle (bā·ɪnăk'l), *sb.*1 Forms: *a.* 2 bernae, 5 bernakle, bernag. *β.* 4–6 bernacle, 5 barnakylle, -alle, byrnacle, (6 barneckle, burnacle), 7–8 barnicle, 9 berniele, 4– barnacle. [ME. *bernak*, a. OF. *bernac* 'camus'; of which *bernacle* seems to be a dim. form: cf. OF. *bernicles* in Joinville *c* 1275, in sense of the instrument of torture (sense 2) as used by the Saracens, for which Marsh has suggested an oriental origin, comparing Pers. *baran-dan* to compress, squeeze, *baranjah kar-dan* to inflict torture. But, so far as evidence goes, I was the earliest sense, and of western origin. The sense of 'spectacles' seems to arise naturally enough from the others, but has been treated by some as distinct, and referred to OF. *bésicle* (since 15th c. *bésicle*) 'eye glass,' originally 'beryl':—late L. **bericulus*, dim. of *berillus, beryllus*: it is not easy to trace any phonetic connexion between this and *barnacles*, even though the mod. F. dialect of Berry has *berniques* 'spectacles.']

1. A kind of powerful bit or twitch for the mouth of horse or ass, used to restrain a restive animal; later, *spec.* an instrument consisting of two branches joined by a hinge, placed on the nose of a horse, if he has to be coerced into quietness when being shoed or surgically operated upon.

a. [*c* 1200 Neckam *De Utensilibus* in Wright *Voc.* 100 Camum (*bernac*) vel capistrum (*chevestre*) sponte pretereo.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 33 Bernak for horse [1499 bernakill], *chamus*. 1468 *Medulla Gram.* in *Cath. Angl.* 22/1 Barnakylle, Byrnacle, Barnakalle, *camus*. 1562 Leigh *Armorie* (1597) 104 Barnacle . . is the chiefest instrument that the smith hath, to make the vntamed horsse gentile. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 251 Barnacles . . put upon the Horses nose, to restrain his tenacious fury from biting, and kicking. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* I. i. (1862) I. 245 *note* The horse . . being caught by the nose in barnacles. 1831 Youatt *Horse* xxii. (1872) 457 The barnacles are the handles of the pincers placed over and enclosing the muzzle.

2. An instrument of torture applied in a similar way. Also *fig.*

[1382 Wyclif *2 Kings* xix. 28, I schal putten a cercle in thyn noos thrillis and a bernacle [Coverdale, brydle bitt; 1611 bridle] in thi lippis.] 1625 tr. *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 145 Clapped a Barnacle vpon his tongue, which remained there vntill the fire had consumed it. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* Pref., Magistrates may flatter themselves, that with the Barnacles of a strict and well-worded Oath they can hold a Jesuites Nose to the Grind-stone. 1870 Edgar *Runnymede* 109 To save my body from the bernicles.

3. *colloq.* in *pl.* = Spectacles. [Probably from their bestriding and pinching the nose.]

1571 *Damon & P.* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IV. 81 These spectacles put on. *Grim*, They be gay barnacles, yet I see never the better. 1593 Munday *Def. Contraries* 39 Eye glasses, otherwise called Bernacles. 1693 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xxvii, They had barnicles on the handles of their faces, or spectacles at most. 1823 Scott *Peveril* viii, No woman above sixteen ever did white-seam without barnacles.

Barnacle (bā·ɪnăk'l), *sb.*2 Forms: *a.* 3 bernekke, 4–5 bernake, 5 bernak, -ack, (? barnagge). *β.* 5 bernakill, barnakylle, 5– ber-

nacle, 6- barnacle, (7 barnicle, 9 bernicle). [ME. *bernekke, bernake,* identical with OF. *bernaque,* med.L. *bernaca, berneka.* (Other F. forms *bernache, barnache*; Pg. *bernaca, -acha, -icha,* Sp. *bernache*; med.L. also *barnaces, bernesta, barneta,* perhaps bad spellings). With the *β.* forms cf. med. or mod.L. *bernicla, -ecela, -acula,* and mod.F. *bernicle, barnacle.* Ulterior history unknown.

The earliest attainable forms (omitting *barbates* in Albertus Magnus and *barliates* in Vincentius Bellovacensis, which seem too far off) are the Eng. *bernekke,* Anglo-Lat. *bernaca* (Giraldus Cambr. *c*1175), *barneta,* ?*barneca* (Gervase of Tilbury *c*1211), *berneka* (Vincent. Bellovac. 1200–1250). If English, this could only be *bare-neck* or *bear-neck,* of which the application is not evident. The history of this word is involved in an extraordinary growth of popular mythology, traced back as far as the 11th or 12th c. by Prof. Max Müller, *Lect. Sc. Lang.* (ed. 7) II. 583–604. It is there suggested that *bernacula* might be a variant of **pernacula,* a possible dim. of *perna* 'a kind of shell-fish,' afterwards confused with **bernicula,* a supposed aphetic form of **hibernicula,* which might be applied to the barnacle-goose from its being found in *Hibernia.* Others seek the source of the primitive *bernaca* in Celtic, comparing Gaelic *bairneach,* Welsh *brenig,* limpets. But as all the evidence shows that the name was originally applied to the *bird* which had the marvellous origin, not to the *shell* which, according to some, produced it, conjectures assuming the contrary seem to be beside the mark. The form *bernacle,* it will be seen, is not found before 15th c., and *bernacula* seems to be only its modern Lat. adaptation. If med.L. *bernecla, bernicla,* are earlier, they are suspiciously like erroneous forms of *bernecha, bernicha.* No connexion with BARNACLE *sb.*[1] can be traced: *bernac* was masc., *bernaque, -ache* fem., in Fr.]

1. A species of wild goose (*Anas leucopsis*) nearly allied to the Brent Goose, found in the arctic seas (where alone it breeds), and visiting the British coasts in winter.

This bird, of which the breeding-place was long unknown, was formerly believed to be produced out of the fruit of a tree growing by the sea-shore, or itself to grow upon the tree attached by its bill (whence also called *Tree Goose*), or to be produced out of a shell which grew upon this tree, or was engendered as a kind of 'mushroom' or spume from the corruption or rotting of timber in the water.

a. *a*1227 NECKAM in *Promp. Parv.* 32 De ave que vulgo dicitur bernekke. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 335 Pere beeþ bernakes foules liche to wylde gees; kynde bryngeþ hem forþ wonderliche out of trees. *c*1400 MAUNDEV. xxvi. 264 Of the Bernakes .. In oure Contree weren Trees that beren a Fruyt, that becomen Briddes fleeynge. *c*1440 [see *β*].

β. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 32 Barnakylle hyrde [*v. r.* bernack, bernak], *barnacus, barnita, barnites.* 1480 CAXTON *Trevisa's Descr. Brit.* 48 Ther ben bernacles, fowles lyke to wylde ghees, whiche growen wonderly vpon trees. *Ibid.* (1520) 2 2 Men of relygyon eet barnacles upon fastynge dayes bycause they hen not engendred with flesshe. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. (1641) 58/2 So rotten planks of broken ships do change To Barnacles .. 'Twas first a green tree, then a broken hull, Lately a Mushroom, now a flying Gull. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 63 There stand certaine trees vpon the shore of the Irish sea, bearing fruit like unto a gourd, which ..doe fall into the water, and become birds called Bernacles. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 189 The Barnacles and young Goslings hred by the Sun's heat and the rotten planks of an old Ship, and hatched of trees. 1674 RAY *Water Fowl* 95 The Bernacle, *Bernicla.* 1678 SIR R. MURRAY in *Phil. Trans.* XII. 926 Multitudes of little Shells; having within them little Birds perfectly shap'd, supposed to be Barnacles. 1694 FALLE *Jersey* ii. 74 Bernacles .. are only seen about the Sea, and in very cold Weather. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 279 The Barnacle not .. bred from a shell sticking to ships' bottoms. 1863 *Spring in Lapland* 362 The brent goose and the bernicle .. breed either in Spitzhergen or East Finland. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 12 The barnacle is supposed by simple people to be developed out of the fishy parasite of the same name.

b. In this sense now often *Bernacle Goose,* to distinguish it from sense 2.

1768 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) II. 237 The Bernacle Goose. 1848 C. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 333 Bernicle Goose. 1882 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 552 Bernacle Geese have been very abundant.

2. English name of the pedunculate genus of Cirripedes, which attach themselves to objects floating in the water, especially to the bottoms of ships, by a long fleshy foot-stalk. Sometimes used to include sessile Cirripedes: see ACORN-SHELL.

(This was the 'shell-fish' out of which the Barnacle Goose was supposed to be produced, the long feathery cirri protruded from the valves suggesting the notion of plumage. Giraldus Cambrensis had himself seen more than a thousand of them 'conchylibus testis inclusæ,' hanging from one piece of timber on the shore.)

*a*1581 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* iii. (1633) 10 Barnacles, thousands at once, are noted along the shoares to hang by the beakes about the edges of putrified timber .. which in processe taking lively heate of the Sunne, become water-foules. 1598 FLORIO, *Anitra* .. the birde that hreedes of a barnikle hanging vpon old ships. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 290 These Tortoises .. had two great bunches of those they call Bernacle-shells sticking .. to his back. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 655 As barnacles turn Soland geese In th' islands of the Orcades. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Cravan,* a barnacle, a small shell-fish .. which fastens to a ship's bottom in a long voyage. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1873) 389 Cuvier did not perceive that a barnacle was a crustacean.

3. *fig.* A companion or follower that sticks close, and will not be dismissed; a constant attendant.

1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* III. Wks. 1873 III. 39 He cashiere all my yong barnicles. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Trail Serp.* I. i. 7 Slopper found him a species of barnacle rather difficult to shake off.

†**b.** Perhaps in this sense used as the cant term for a decoy swindler: see quots., and cf. BARNARD.

1591 GREENE *Disc. Cozenage* (1859) 23 Thus doth the Verser and the Setter feign a kind friendship to the Cony .. As thus they sit tipling, coms the Barnackle and thrusts open the doore .. steps backe again: and very mannerly saith I cry you mercy Gentlemen, I thoght a frend of mine had bin heere. [See the whole passage.] 1608 DEKKER *Belman Lond.* Wks. 1885 III. 131 He that .. before counterfetted the dronken Bernard is now sober and called the Barnacle.

†**4.** One who speaks through his nose. *Obs. rare.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Gango,* a barnacle, one that speaketh through the nose, *Chenolopex.* [*Chenalopex* in Pliny, a species of goose.]

Ba·rnacle, *v.*[1] [f. BARNACLE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To apply a barnacle to (a horse).

1861 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. viii. (1871) 281 They banged him and barnacled him .. and the more they did, the more he wouldn't stir.

Ba·rnacle (bā·năk'l), *v.*[2] [f. BARNACLE *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To affix with persistent attachment.

1863 W. STORY *Roba di R.* II. 34 This uncouth structure .. is barnacled upon the ruins of the once splendid portico. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* xxiv. 236 He barnacled himself to Gershom, now, and shipped with him always.

Barnacled (bā·năk'ld), *ppl. a.* a. Covered with barnacles. b. *colloq.* Wearing spectacles.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 80 Cleaned with .. Scrapers, if barnicled. 1878 R. STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 6 A gleam of spectacles. For though handsome lads, they were all (in the Scotch phrase) barnacled. 1884 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 523 My barnacled barque Drags .. heavily on.

†**Ba·rnage.** *Obs.* [f. *barn,* variant of BAIRN + -AGE.] Childhood, infancy.

*c*1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 517 Ay hatz ben & wyl be 3et fro her barnage. *c*1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* II. 2405 Norysede hime ine his barnage. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. Prol. 25 Quha lauchis nocht .. in his barnage.

Barnage, obs. f. BARONAGE.

†**Ba·rnard.** *Obs.* Also 7 bernard. [app. a variant of BERNER, one who waited with a relay of hounds to intercept a hunted animal.] The member of a gang of swindlers who acts as a decoy; a lurking scoundrel, a sharper. Cf. BARNACLE *sb.*[2] 3 b.

1532 *Dice Play* (1850) 37 Another oily theft .. is the barnards law: which, to be exactly practised asketh four persons at least, each of them to play a long several part by himself. 1562 BULLEYN in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 242 With a Barnards blowe, lurkyng in some lane, wodde, or hill top. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Cozenage* (1859) 8 Foure persons were required .. the Taker up, the Verser, the Barnard, and the Rutter. *Ibid.* Wks. 1885 X. 10 Comes in the Barnard stumbling into your companie, like some aged Farmer of the Countrey .. and is so carelesse of his money, that out he throweth some fortie Angels on the boords end. 1608 DEKKER *Belman Lond.* Wks. 1885 III. 126 The Bernard .. counterfets many parts in one, and is now a drunken man, anon in another humour .. onely to blind the Cozen .. the more easily to beguile him. [See the whole of the interesting descriptions in these works.]

Barn-door. [f. BARN *sb.*] The large door of a barn. (Applied humorously to a target too large to be easily missed, and, in *Cricket,* to a player that blocks every ball.)

1547 J. HEYWOOD *Four P's* in Dodsl. *O. P.* (1780) I. 87 Bendynge his browes as brode as barne-durres. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 51 While the cock .. to the stack or the barn-door, Stoutly struts his dames before. 1679 'TOM TICKLEFOOT' *Trials of Wakeman* 9 My Old Master Clodpate would have been hanged before he would have missed such a Barn-dore. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* I. ii. 50 Heavily closed, with a jarring sound, the valves of the barn-doors.

attrib. Reared at the barn-door.

*c*1685 in *Dk. Buckhm's. Wks.* 1705 II. 48 She .. slew a Barn-door Fowl with her own Hands. 1783 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to R. Acad.* i. Wks. I. 50 Plump as barn-door chicken. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlv, Our barn-door chuckies.

†**Barné.** *Sc. Obs.* [a. OF. *barné,* (earlier *barnes, barnet*):—late L. *bārōnātus,* f. *bārōn-em*: see BARON and -ATE.] Assembly or body of barons, baronage.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 50 The king .. with his barne, Sat in till his parleament. *c*1375 — *St. Baptista* 499 Scho gert þe kinge Assemble hale his barne, þat landis held of hyme.

†**Barne.** *Obs.* A kind of fish.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 30 a, Of round fish there are Brit, Barne, &c. *Ibid.* 34 b, For bait they use Barne, Pilcherd, and Lugges.

Barne, obs. f. BAIRN, BARN, BURN.

Barnekin, -kynch: see BARMKIN.

Ba·rney. *slang* and *techn.* a. Humbug, cheating. b. A prize-fight. c. *Mining* (see quot.).

1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* II. 19, I won thee i' fair powell one toss an' no barney. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Barney,* a small car attached to a rope and used to push cars up a slope or inclined plane. 1882 *Even. News* 2 Sept. 1/6 Blackguardly barneys called Boxing Competitions.

Barnhardtite (bā·nhaɹtəit). *Min.* [named from Barnhardt's Land, N. Carolina, where found: see -ITE.] A sulphide of iron and copper, of bronze-yellow colour with grayish-black streak.

1837–68 DANA *Min.* 67.

Barnhede, -less, obs. ff. BAIRNHOOD, -LESS.

Barnisch, -ish, -ysh, obs. ff. BURNISH.

Barnless (bā·nlĕs), *a.* Void of barns.

1883 *American* VI. 317 The barnless plains of Montana.

Barnnecks: see BEVERNEK.

Barnumize (bā·nəməiz), *v.* [f. *Barnum,* name of a pushing American show-proprietor + -IZE.] To exhibit with a lavish display of puffing advertisements. **Barnumism,** exaggerated advertising or display, boastful 'tall talk.'

1851 W. B. HODGSON in *Life* vi. (1883) 87 Barnumised and puffed as Napoleon has been, he is not popular. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 307 Barnumizing the prodigy through Europe. 1862 *Daily Tel.* 20 Oct., It is Barnumism that prompts clergymen to tell their flocks that they must fight the Confederates till Hell freezes, and then fight them on the ice.

Barogram (bæ·rŏgrăm). [f. next, after *telegram.*] The record traced by a barograph.

1884 *Leeds Merc.* 24 Mar. 8/5 The barograms obtained from some sixteen observatories.

Barograph (bæ·rŏgraf). [f. Gr. *βάρο-s* weight + *-γραφος* -writing, -writer; cf. *telegraph.*] A barometer constructed on the aneroid principle, actuating mechanism which records automatically the variations in atmospheric pressure.

1865 *Reader* 9 Sept. 291/3 The self-recording barograph continues in operation. 1884 *Weekly Scotsman* 9 Feb. 4/1 A barometric chart—secured by means of the barograph.

Baroko, -oco (bărō·ko). *Logic.* A mnemonic word, representing by its vowels the fourth mood of the second figure of syllogisms, in which the premisses are a universal affirmative and particular negative, and the conclusion a particular negative.

1581 FULKE in *Confer.* III. (1584) P ij b, It is neither in mode nor figure. *Fulke.* It is in Baroco. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxii. I. 443 Bocardo, which .. with Baroco .. was the opprobrium of the scholastic system of reduction. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* 204 Baroko and Bokardo have been stumbling-blocks to the logicians.

†**Ba·rolite.** [f. Gr. *βάρο-s* weight + *λίθος* stone: see -LITE.] Obs. synonym of WITHERITE.

1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 134 Barolite, or aerated Barytes.

Barology (bărŏ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *βάρο-s* weight + *-λογία* discourse.] The scientific study of weight.

1859 in WORCESTER. 1863 MILL *Comte* 39 Physics .. divided by M. Comte into five departments: Barology, or the science of weights; Thermology, etc.

Baromacrometer (bæ·rŏ,măkrŏ·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. *βάρο-s* weight + *μακρό-s* length + *μέτρον* measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the weight and length of new-born infants. 1847 in CRAIG.

Barometer (bărŏ·mĭtəɹ). Also 7 barrim-. [f. Gr. *βάρο-s* weight + *μέτρον* measure.]

An instrument for determining the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, and hence for judging of probable changes in the weather, ascertaining the height of an ascent, etc.

(The common barometer is a straight glass tube, 34 inches long and closed at the top, filled with mercury, and inverted in an open cup of the same liquid. The *siphon barometer* is a curved tube, with the mercury in the shorter limb exposed to the air; it is adapted as the *wheel barometer* found in ordinary weather-glasses by putting on the mercury in the shorter limb a float with a cord attached, which passes over a pulley, and as the float rises or falls, moves the indicating hand. For very exact readings a lofty tube filled with glycerine is sometimes used. See also ANEROID.)

1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 153 A Barometer or Baroscope first made publick by that Noble Searcher of Nature, Mr. Boyle. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 48 Changes in the Air .. known by the Instrument call'd the Barrimeter. 1723 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gamester* I. i, Your fob, like a Barometer, shews the temper of your heart, as that does the weather. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 278 The Lutzen impression has made the bone of my left leg quite a barometer. [See ANEROID.]

fig. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* iv. 73 Interest is the true barometer of the State. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 154 Languages are the barometers of national thought and character. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* I. xi. 173 The barometer of Mr. Selwyn's temper stood at stormy.

b. *Barometer-gauge*: an appliance resembling a barometer, attached to the receiver of an air-pump to indicate the rarity of the air within.

1783 CAVALLO in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 449 A long barometer-gage was adapted to the pump by means of a bent brass tube.

Barometric (bærŏmĕ·trik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC; cf. Gr. *μετρικός* of measuring.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, or indicated by a barometer.

1802 REES *Cycl.* s. v. *Barometer,* The difference of the barometric heights. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xv. 378 The mean height or barometric pressure. 1831 LARDNER *Pneumat.* iv. 253 The column of mercury sustained in the barometric tube. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 313 The barometric weather-glass is supplied with a dial index. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 29 Barometric Error .. the alteration in the timekeeping of a clock due to changes in the density of the atmosphere.

Barome·trical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] = prec.

1665–6 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* I. 181 Barometrical Observations (as for brevities sake I use to call them). 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 17 *note,* Barometrical and Thermometrical Instruments. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 117 P 9 A complete treatise of barometrical pneumatology. 1874 HARTWIG *Aerial W.* i. 5 The range of barometrical variations.

Barome·trically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] By means of a barometric observation.

1777 SHUCKBURGH in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 554 This gives for the height barometrically, 2748·9 ft. 1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXVIII. 180 Heights barometrically ascertained.

Barometrograph (bæ·rŏ,mē·trŏgraf). [f. Gr. *βάρο-s* weight + *μέτρο-ν* measure + *-γραφος* -writing, -writer.] = BAROGRAPH. 1847 in CRAIG.

Barometrography (-mĭtrŏ·grăfi). [f. as prec.

+ Gr. *-γραφία* description.] The department of science which treats of the barometer.

Barometry (bărǫ'mĕtri). [f. BAROMETER; cf. Gr. *-μετρία* measurement.] The art or science of barometric observation.

1713 SWIFT *Eleg. Partridge* Wks. 1755 III. II. 81 A scrap of parchment hung by geometry (A great refinement in barometry) Can, like the stars, foretel the weather. 1884 GURNEY & MYERS in *19th Cent.* 85 Further light on .. the path and barometry of the psychical storms.

Barometz (bærŏ'mĕts). [App. an erroneous adaptation of Russ. *baranets* (dimin. of *baran* ram') applied to species of Club-moss, *Lycopodium*.] A spurious natural-history specimen, consisting of the creeping root-stock and frond-stalks of a woolly fern (*Cibotium barometz*) turned upside down; formerly represented as a creature half-animal and half-plant, and called the Scythian Lamb (already referred to by Maundevile, ch. xxvi. p. 264).

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 279 Waves, gentle Barometz, thy golden hair. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 485/2.

Baron (bæ'rən). Forms: 2–4 barun, 4 barune, baroune, 4–6 baroun, -own, 5 baroone, barrown, 6 barrouu, barne, 7 barron, 3– baron. [Early ME. *barun, -oun*, a. OF. *barun, -on*, acc. of *ber* (= Pr. *bar*, acc. *barón, baró*, Sp. *varon*, Pg. *varão*, It. *barone*):—late L. *baro, -ōnem*, of which the ordinary sense was 'man' (interchanging in Salic Law with *homo*), esp. in relation to some one else, as when we say 'the king's man,' passing on one side into 'servant, vassal,' on another into 'man as opposed to *slave*, freeman,' also as opposed to *wife* 'husband,' as opposed to *female* 'male.' Isidore explains *Mercenarii*, as 'qui serviunt accepta mercede, iidem et *barones* Graeco nomine, quod sint fortes in laboribus,' (connecting it with *βαρύς*); Cornutus (on Persius *Sat.* v.) explains *barones* (to which he attributes a Gaulish origin) as 'servos militum, qui utique stultissimi sunt, servos videlicet stultorum.' This seems to point to the cl. L. *bāro, -ōnem* 'simpleton, blockhead, dunce'; but there is nothing else to show whether this is the same word as *baro* 'man.' The laws of the Alemanns have in the same sense *barus*: if this were the original form, *baro* would be an augmentative.

The ulterior origin is unknown. It has been conjecturally referred to a Celtic **bar* 'hero' (which seems a figment); OHG. *bero*:—OTeut. **beron-* 'bearer, carrier'; a hypothetical Teut. **bar-*, with same sense; OE. *beorn*, 'warrior, brave, hero'; and Teut. *barn* 'bairn, child'; of which some are purely hypothetical, and others fail to explain the form or sense, or both.]

1. *Hist.* Originally, one who held, by military or other honourable service, from the king or other superior; afterwards restricted to the former or *king's barons*, and at length mostly applied to the greater of these (the *Great Barons*) who personally attended the Great Council, or, from the time of Henry III, were summoned by writ to Parliament; *hence*, a lord of Parliament, a noble, a peer.

Historically, all who held directly from the king were *barons by tenure*, such of these as were summoned to Parliament were *barons by writ*.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Þe wraððe of kinges and of barones bringen on þe folkes heorte grete stormes. 1205 LAY. 5319 Ælcches barunes sune. *c* 1275 in *O.E. Misc.* 92 Seynt Thomas wes biscop and barunes him quolde. 1297 R. GLOUC. 511 The barons sende to the king Philip of France, That he hom sende socour. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13028 John .. come right to herods hame Bifor his barounes euerilkane. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 123 Thus beggers and barouns at debat aren ofte. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 144 The Admyral is wyth hys pryncypal barons at souper. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) 107 The baron is such a free lord as hath a lordship or baronie, whereof he beareth his name. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 66 The Lords and Barons of the Realme. 1603 DRAYTON (*title*) The Barrons War. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 274 Which makes me think that, before Henry III., as well Barons of Earls as the King's Barons came to Parliament. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Wks. (1851) 131 Cling fast to your Pontificall Sees .. quit yourselves like Barons. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. I. xii. 310 A baron's is the most general and universal title of nobility. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 259 [Bishops] though churchmen .. actually were barons. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth.* 40 A proprietor holding immediately of the crown, and having his lands either erected or confirmed by the king into a free barony .. is the only person, in strict law, denominated a baron. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 487/1 Lesser Barons, or Barons of the Barons. *Ibid.* 489/2 Burford in Shropshire is also called a barony, and its former lords .. were called, in instruments of authority, barons of Burford, but had never summons to parliament nor privileges of peerage. 1863 Cox *Inst. Eng. Govt.* I. vii. 65 The council of the king was a council of barons. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 412 The Barons of England, a name made dear to us by the great struggle of the thirteenth century.

2. A specific order or rank, being the lowest grade of nobility.

From the earliest period we find *baron* distinguished from *earl*, as the designation of an *untitled* military tenant; the name may be considered to have itself become a title, as distinct from a description of feudal relationship or of parliamentary privilege, with the creation of barons by patent, which began in the reign of Richard II.

a 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 Ne to kinge . ne to eorle . ne to barun. 1280 *Signs bef. Judgm.* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 10 Boþe knizt and barun . erl . and king. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 165 Neyther emperour ne emperesse, erl, kynge, ne baroun. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1684 Thi dukis, erlis, and thi gret baronis, Thi pur knychtis, and thi bachleris. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. I. 10 In a short time .. he was made a Baron. 1690 TEMPLE *Heroic Virt.* Wks. 1731 I. 218 By Barons are now meant in England, such as are created by Patent, and thereby called to the House of Lords. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 44 A sermon from .. a noble earl, or baron bold. 1884 *Lond. Gaz.* 4 Nov., The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom and Ireland unto the undermentioned persons.

†**3.** Anciently applied to the freemen of London, York, and some other places, who were homagers of the king, bound to suit and service; applied till the 18th c. to the freemen of the Cinque Ports, who had the feudal service of bearing the canopy over the head of the sovereign on the day of coronation; and, till the Reform Bill of 1832, to the burgesses returned by these ports to Parliament. *Obs.*

[*a* 1259 MATT. PARIS (in Spelman) Londonienses quos .. Barones consuevimus appellare.] 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 17 Writs .. directed .. to the Bailifes of Hastings, Hithe, Rumney, Douer, and Sandwich, commanding them, that they should cause twentie and foure of their Barons (for so their Burgesses, or townesmen, and the citizens of London likewise, were wont to be termed) to appeare. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 48 They that beare The Cloath of Honour ouer her, are foure Barons Of the Cinque-Ports. 1641 *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 49 They choose the knights and citizens, and burgesses, or barons, for so the citizens were anciently called; and the cinque-ports retain that name to this day. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3804/1 Then the Queen .. under a Canopy born by twelve Barons of the Cinque-Ports. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Barons of the cinque ports, are members of the house of commons elected by the five ports, two for each port. 1861 *Times* 29 Aug., 'Baron' in London and in the Cinque Ports was but another name for 'freeman.'

4. Title of the judges of the Court of Exchequer (the president being the *Chief Baron*). (As to origin of this, see quot. 1751.)

[1130 *Pipe Roll* 31 *Hen. I*, Barones Scaccarii.] 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 319 Al shal be but one Courte, and one baroun be iustice. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* 41 The Tresourer and Barnes and other Ministers of the cheker. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (1852) 71 Theys ware the commyshoners,—the lorde cheffe barne, doctor Olyver, &c. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Barons of the exchequer .. are called *Barons*, because Barons of the realm were used to be employed in that office. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xi. 360 The barons of the exchequer .. were to issue process. 1884 *Oliver and Boyd's Almanac* 541 IRELAND .. Her Majesty's Court of Appeal, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice .. the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

5. *Law* and *Her.* (conjoined with *feme, femme*): Husband.

[1292 BRITTON II. iii. § 6 Ne femmes espouses sauntz lour barouns.] 1594 PARSONS *Confer. Success.* II. iv. 92 If a baron match with a femme that is an inheretrix. 1611 GWILLIM *Heraldry* v. i. 254 The bearing of the Armes of the Femme by the Baron after issue receiued by her. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1332/4 Baron and Feme in the first six coats quartered. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws of Eng.* II. 238 Husband and wife, or, as most of our elder law books call them, baron and feme. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* II. 132 Baron and feme we call husband and wife, and coverture we term marriage.

6. As a foreign title (giving no rank or privileges in Britain).

e.g. Baron Rothschild, Baron de Worms.

‖**7.** In foreign use applied in respect or honour to any man, also to Christ and the saints.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16876 Ioseph, þat god barune. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C v, Comode Calcedonien, an auncient baron whiche expounded to hym Homer. 1867 LONGF. *Dante's Parad.* XXV. 17 Look, look! behold the Baron [St. James of Compostella], for whom below Galicia is frequented.

8. *Baron of Beef* [of unknown origin; possibly a distinct word]: a joint consisting of two sirloins left uncut at the backbone.

1755 in JOHNSON (quoted from some earlier Dict.), *Baron of Beef* is when the two sirloins are not cut asunder, but joined together by the end of the backbone. 1822 KITCHINER *Cook's Orac.* Introd., The Baron of Beef was another favorite and substantial support of Old English Hospitality. *a* 1859 L. HUNT *Rob. Hood* IV. xvi, A bishop was a baron of beef With cut and come again. 1864 *Times* 24 Dec., On Thursday the Royal 'baron of beef' was roasted, under the superintendence of Mr. Godfrey, the Queen's cook.

9. *Comb.* **baron-bailie** (*Sc.*), a bailie or magistrate appointed by the lord-superior in a burgh of barony. Hence **baron-bailie-court, baron-court,** the court of justice held by a baron in his barony. (See also COURT-BARON.)

1753 *Stewart's Trial* App. 145, I intend .. to hold a Baron-bailie-court on the estate of Ardshiel. 1813 N. CARLISLE *Topogr. Dict. Scot.* II, The Baron-Baillie Court of Macleod, the Chief, is the only Court of Justice in the Parish. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxvii, There was a Baron Court to be held at Loanhead that day, and .. he was acquainted with the baron-bailie.

Baron, obs. form of BARN, BAIRN.

†**Baronady.** *Obs.* [f. BARON: the origin of the suffix does not appear.]

1. The dignity or rank of baron.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* Ep. Ded., Some that were honored with the dignity of Baronady.

2. The body of barons collectively.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1365/1 How stoutlie the kings & the baronadie of England .. haue so repelled the popes vsurpations.

Baronage (bæ'rŏnĕdʒ). Forms: 3–6 barnage, 4 barunage, barunnage, 6 barnag, barronage, 4– baronage. [ME. *barnage*, a. OF. *barnage, bernage*:—L. type **bārōnāticum*, f. *barōn-em*, but actually latinized in Middle Ages *barnagium, baronagium*, whence *baronage* and mod.F. *baronnage*.]

1. The body of barons collectively; the great vassals of the Crown; the nobles, lords, peerage.

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 639 After his barnage he hab isend. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4649 Al þat barunage, less and mare. *Ibid.* 8016 Bath to þe and to þi barnage. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5815 The baronage to councel went. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 269 With all hurre faderes holle barnage. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 86 All oure barnage into bandone brocht. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* V. XXV. (1597) 123 Ciuill warres betwixt the King and Barronage. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. lviii. (1739) 109 The Judges in this Court were the Baronage of England. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* i. 5 The greatest Part of the Baronage was summoned to Parliament. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 317 That authority which had belonged to the baronage of England ever since the foundation of the monarchy. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 4 (1882) 71 The most turbulent baronage in Christendom.

b. *fig.* applied to: The angels.

1340 *Ayenb.* 58 Beuore god and al þe baronage of heuene.

c. *ellipt.* A list of the barons; a book containing such a list with historical and other particulars; a 'Peerage.'

†**2.** The domain of a baron; a barony. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 55 The governaunce of .. a roiaume, dukedom, erledom, barnage, or seignourie. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cii. 84 The saxons helden the Countees, baronages, lordshippes .. in maner as the britons byfore tyme had compaced hem.

3. The dignity or rank of a baron.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* (1614) 290 All Dignities aboue Baron is included in the Baronage. 1642 W. BIRD *Mag. Hon.* 94 The dignity of Baronage unto them descended by women.

†**4.** The relation of a baron to his lord superior; homage. *Obs.*

1671 F. PHILIPPS *Reg. Necess.* 436 By the Bond of his homage or Baronage to do all things as his Baron .. to be his Liege-man, and more extraordinary Subject.

†**5.** (see quot.) *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS, *Baronage*, a Tax, or Subsidy of Aid, to be levied for the King out the Precincts of Baronies.

Baroness (bæ'rŏnĕs). Forms: 5 barnesse, baronys, -es, -esse, baronnesse, 6– baroness. [a. OF. *barnesse, -onnesse*, in med.L. *baronissa*: see BARON and -ESS.] **a.** The wife of a baron. **b.** A lady holding a baronial title 'in her own right.'

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 116 Bothe erlys and barnesse and ladyes clere. *c* 1420 in Wright *Voc.* 194/2 *Baronissa*, baronys. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* I v b, The example of a baronnesse or wyf of a baron. 1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, xiii. § 28 Any Duchess, Marquess, Countess, Viscountess, or Baroness. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3059/1 Assistants of the Chief Mourner were two Dutchesses, twelve Countesses, and four Baronesses. 1822 BYRON *Werner* IV. i. 65 He is to espouse the gentle Baroness. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 260/2 A baroness in her own right.

Baronet (bæ'rŏnĕt), *sb.* Forms: 4 baronete, 5–6 -ette, 6 barronett, 5– baronet. [dim. of BARON: see -ET.]

†**1.** *orig.* A word meaning *young, little*, or *lesser baron*, found as a title from the 14th c. According to Spenser (*State of Ireland*) originally applied to gentlemen, not barons by tenure, summoned to the House of Lords by Edward III; perhaps to the heirs of barons summoned by writ in their fathers' life-time. Applied in Ireland to the holder of a small barony. Often used as synonymous with BANNERET. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Chester Pl.* 172 All that heare be sette, Barrones, burges and baronete. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 56 No nother man was yn halle ysette, But he wer prelat, other baronette. *c* 1475 in Wright *Voc.* 262 *Baruncul*us, baronet. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. liii. 75 He departed fro Gaunt with vii. erles of his contrey, viii. prelates, xxviii. baronettes [F. *vingt-huit bannerets*], ii. C. knyghtes. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (J.) The which barrons, they say, were not afterwards lordes but only barronetts, as sundrye of them doe yet retayne the name. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. iii. 111. iii. 157 Thomastowne, and the ancient City Rheban, now a poore Village with a Castle, yet of old giuing the title of Baronet. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 111 Ancient Baronets .. promiscuously blended with Bannerets, (Sir Ralph Fane in a Patent passed unto him, is expressly term'd a Baronet).

2. *now*, A titled order, the lowest that is hereditary, ranking next below a baron, having precedence of all orders of knighthood, except that of the Garter. A baronet is a commoner, the principle of the order being 'to give rank, precedence, and title without privilege.'

They consist of *Baronets of England* (now of *Great Britain*) instituted in 1611, to raise money for the settlement of Ulster by the fees paid for the dignity; *Baronets of Scotland* (or of *Nova Scotia*) instituted 1625 for the encouragement of the planting and settling of Nova Scotia; *Baronets of Ireland* instituted 1619. Of the two latter there have been no new creations since 1707 and 1801 respectively.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 355 Baronet became a new erected distinct Title vnder our present Soueraigne. 1702 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. iv. (1743) 169 The next degree to Barons, are Baronets, which is the lowest degree of Honour that is Hereditary. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v.,

Both a baronet and his eldest son, being of full age, may claim knighthood. 1785 BURKE *Nab. Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 195 The prosecutor of the worthy baronet. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xii. 58 Baronets with blood older than the creation. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. (L.) A decided majority of .. rustic baronets and squires.

3. *Baronet's hand*: the 'bloody hand,' or hand gules in a field argent (the arms of Ulster), granted by James I to English baronets to be borne on a canton or in an escutcheon on their shield, in allusion to the purpose for which the order was instituted.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4654/3 Two Salts, Ermine and Baronets Hand, 1 Saucepan.

Baronet (bæ·rŏnet), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. -eted. [f. prec. sb.; cf. *to knight*.] *trans.* To raise to the rank of baronet. (Mostly in *passive*.)

a 1733 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. § 73 He had deserved to have been Baronetted. 1819 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 116, I have long expected that Scott would be baronetted. 1872 M. COLLINS *Two Plunges* III. viii. 210 The unfortunate gentlemen whom I notice as being knighted or baroneted.

Baronetage (bæ·rŏnetedʒ). [f. BARONET *sb.* + -AGE: cf. *baronage*.]

1. The rank of baronet.

1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* i. (1765) 128 He obtained also a grant of a baronettage of Nova-Scotia. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 711 Baronetages have been conferred on them.

2. The order of baronets, the body of baronets collectively.

1876 *Echo* 6 Dec. 1/6 This family is of great antiquity, and in point of precedence the second in the baronetage. 1882 *Standard* 30 Dec. 2/4 In the Baronetage the following deaths have taken place.

b. A list of the order of baronets; a book giving such a list with historical and other particulars.

1720 A. COLLINS (*title-p.*) The Baronettage of England, being an Historical and Genealogical Account of Baronets. *c* 1815 MISS AUSTEN *Persuas.* (1833) I. i. 215 Sir Walter Elliot .. for his own amusement, never took up any book but the Baronetage. (*Titles of Annuals*) Burke's Peerage and Baronetage; Debrett's Baronetage with Knightage.

Baronetcy (bæ·rŏnètsi). [f. as prec. + -CY.] A baronet's position or rank; a baronet's patent.

1812 *Examiner* 23 Nov. 745/1 The advancement of the Proprietor .. to a Baronetcy. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 87 A baronetcy has become the distinction of the middle class .. some of our tradesmen; brewers, or people of that class. 1879 BURKE *Peerage and Bar.* Pref. Note, The false assumption of baronetcies still continues.

Baroneted (bæ·rŏnetĕd), *ppl. a.* Raised to the rank of baronet.

1873 *Echo* 14 Oct. 4/3 The baroneted chief magistrate.

Baronetess (bæ·rŏnètes). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ESS.] The wife of a baronet.

1652 BROME *Damoiselle* I. ii, My Daughter here, that was, But now a Barronetesse in Reversion. 1878 F. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 453 The ghost of one Lady Bolles, a 'baronetess,' the only one ever made. [A sense due only to popular error.]

Ba·ronethood. [f. as prec. + -HOOD.] The degree or rank of baronet; baronetcy.

1869 *Pall Mall. G.* 18 Dec. 2 What is necessary to become a knight .. How may a baronethood be achieved?

Barone·tical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to baronets.

1863 BURKE *Viciss. Fam.* III. 5 The old Baronetical family of Piers. 1883 *Illust. Lond. News*, A scion of the baronetical family of Mostyn of Falacre.

Baronetship (bæ·rŏnètˌʃip). = BARONETCY.

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* IV. ii. 37 John Newton .. on whom the Baronetship is entailed.

Baronial (bărō·niăl), *a.* [f. BARONY + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to a baron or the barons; befitting the rank of a baron.

1767 LD. LYTTELTON *Hist. Hen. II.* Introd. (T.) The policy to which he subjected other baronial possessions. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* I. iii. (1862) 20 Some splendid baronial Castle, as Warwick, Alnwick, or Raby. 1863 COX *Inst. Eng. Govt.* I. vii. 63 The bishops of the new sees .. never had any estate by baronial tenure.

Ba·ronism. *rare.* [f. BARON *sb.* + -ISM.] The baronial system, feudalism.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 422/2 The spirit of Norman baronism .. and the spirit of Anglo-Saxon freedom.

Ba·ronist. *rare.* [see -IST; cf. *royalist*.] An adherent of the Barons' party.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.*, A faithlesse Baronist.

Ba·ronize, *v. rare.* [see -IZE.] *trans.* To make or create (any one) a baron.

1611 BARREY *Ram Alley* III. in Dodsley *O. P.* V. 469 Didst thou not swear thou shouldst be baroniz'd? [cf. 439, I stand in hope To be created baron.]

‖ **Baronnette** (bærɔnet). [mod.F., dim. of *baronne* baroness.] A little baroness, a baron's daughter; sometimes used for the wife of a baronet.

1861 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* 290 A leash of baronets with their baronnettes.

Baronry (bæ·rənri). ? *Obs.* Forms: 5 **barunrie**, 6 **-onrie, barronry**, 5- **baronry.** [f. BARON + -RY; cf. late OF. *baronnerie*, in same senses.]

1. The domain of a baron; a barony.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xviii. 400 Lordschipis of barunries. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 22/1 Baronry (*v. r.* Barony), *baronia*. ?1530 *Dyal. betw. Gent. & Husb.* 136 (D.) Many noble baronries & erldomes, With esquyres landes & knightes fees. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 102 When a great man carries the name of his baronry. 1736 J. M'URE *Hist. Glasgow* (1830) 182 Minister of the baronry church of Glasgow.

2. The rank or dignity of baron.

?*a* 1600 *Earles Chester* 43 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 274 Robert fitz Norman .. in whose heyre[s] that Barronry succession had 226 yeeres. 1648 PRYNNE *Plea for Lords* C, By vertue of their Peerage, Baronries, and Offices.

3. The body of barons; the barons collectively.

1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I*, 187 Gentlemen, who had procured those Titles, to perch above the English Baronry.

Ba·ronship. [see -SHIP.] The office or position of a baron; *c. g.* of Baron of the Exchequer.

1874 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 3/6 The Chief Baronship of the Court of Exchequer.

Barony (bæ·rŏni). Forms: 3-7 **baronie**, 4 **barnye**, 4-5 **baronye**, 5- **barony.** [a. OF. *baronie* :—late L. **baronīa*: see BARON and -Y. Cf. BARNÉ.]

1. The domain of a baron: a. *strictly*.

1297 R. GLOUC. 479 He ȝef him & is eirs the noble baronie. 1340 *Ayenb.* 38 Þet .. nimeþ þe cites, þe casteles, þe londes, þe baronyes. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* (1816) II. 413 King Arthur gave unto every each of them a barony of lands. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 274 Lands and Mannors .. of sufficient reuenue and qualitie to make what was accounted a Baronie, which was xiii. Knights Fees, and a Third part. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* iv. Wks. (1851) 364 The People, that drove the Bishops out of their Baronies. 1860 FORSTER *Grand Remonstr.* 29 A baron claimed his barony not as a lord .. but as a proprietor. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 417 To say that the Bishops sit in Parliament simply because they hold baronies runs counter to all the facts of our history.

b. In Ireland: A division of a county; see quot.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (T.) That in every county or barony they should keep another able schoolmaster. 1607 DAVIES *1st Let. Earl Salisb.* (1787) 229 The county of Monaghan was divided into five baronies. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 326 In Ireland .. an head constable for each barony or hundred, being 252. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 577 Baronies, into which the Irish counties are divided as the English are into hundreds. 1873 *Gen. Rep. Census Eng.* IV. 181 The Baronies appear to have been formed successively on the submission of the Irish chiefs .. the territory of each constituting a barony.

c. In Scotland: A large freehold estate or manor, even though the proprietor is a simple commoner.

1843 *Oliver & Boyd's Almanac* 473 Incorporated Trades of the Barony of Calton [Edinburgh]. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* v. 97 The proprietor of the Barony, who lived at a distance, and had no dwelling upon the land. *Mod.* The best farm in the whole barony.

†2. The body of barons collectively, the baronage. *Obs.* (Cf. BARNÉ.)

1297 R. GLOUC. 535 The Erl of Gloucetre Richard deide tho, Tho was the baronie wel in the more wo. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1105 The King and al his Baronie: and his Bischops echon. *c* 1450 *Merlin* vi. 106 Alle the baronye come to the mynster. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* iii. 445 The bold Barony.

3. The rank or dignity of baron; the office of Baron of the Exchequer; baronship.

1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* vii. 52 A barony, a red riband, and a good place for her brother. 1868 *Daily News* 6 July, The lowest order in the English peerage—a barony. 1885 *Law Times* 14 Mar. 347/2 The abolition of the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas, and the Chief Barony.

4. The tenure by which a baron held of his superior; military or other 'honourable' tenure.

1863 COX *Inst. Eng. Govt.* I. vii. 63 William the Conqueror changed the spiritual tenure of frankalmoign or free alms .. into the feudal tenure by barony.

Baroque (bărō·k), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *baroque* adj., ad. Pg. *barroco*, Sp. *barrueco*, rough or imperfect pearl; of uncertain origin.

In earlier Sp., Minsheu 1623 has '*berruca, berruga* a wart' (evidently L. *verruca*), also '*berrueco* a hillocke, a wart,' '*berrocál* a place full of hillocks'; mod. Pg. has besides *barroco* 'rough or Scotch pearl,' *barroca* 'a gutter made by a water-flood' Vieyra, 'uneven stony ground' (Diez), which native etymologists refer to Arab. بُرَاق *burāq*, pl. of *burqah* 'hard earth mixed with stones, pebbly place' (Freytag). Diez has also suggested confusion of the ending with *roca, rocca* rock: the forms in *o, ue*, cannot come directly from L. *verrūca*. Littré's suggestion that the word is identical with the logical term *baroko* seems to rest on no historical evidence; yet form-association with that may have influenced the later Eng. and Fr. use.]

A. *adj.* Irregularly shaped; whimsical, grotesque, odd. ('Originally a jeweller's term, soon much extended in sense.' Bracbet.)

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. Introd. 44 Which rendered every name and thing connected with the mediæval periods baroque or absurd. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 77 The building .. coldly classic or frantically baroque. 1882 A. B. HOPE *Brandreths* I. i. 3 Studded with baroque pearls.

B. *sb.* Grotesque or whimsical ornamentation.

1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 358 French baroque was too much under Palladian influence to be other than formal.

Baroscope (bæ·rŏskōup). [f. Gr. *βάρο-ς* weight + *-σκοπος* -observing, -observer.]

†1. An instrument for indicating variations in the density of the atmosphere; a kind of barometer.

(The Statical Baroscope or Barometer of Boyle consisted of a large glass bubble exactly balanced by a small brass weight; increased density of the atmosphere giving greater support to the bubble, but not sensibly affecting the brass weight, the rise or fall of the former corresponded to that of the mercury in a barometer.)

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 31 A Baroscope, or an Instrument to shew all the Minute Variations in the Pressure of the Air. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 490 That useful instrument the Baroscope, telling the changes of the weather beforehand. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Barometer*, The baroscope .. in strictness, being a machine that barely shews an alteration in the weight of the atmosphere .. To measure how much that difference is .. is the business of the barometer.

2. An instrument designed, when placed under the air-pump, to show that bodies in air lose as much weight as that of the air they displace.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Baroscopic (bæroskɒ·pik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to or indicated by the baroscope.

Barosco·pical *a.* = prec.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 282 That some Inquisitive men would make Baroscopical Observations. 1847 in CRAIG.

†**Ba·rose·lenite.** *Min. Obs.* [f. BAR-YTES + SELENITE; see quot.] Native sulphate of barium; now called BARITE or BARYTES.

1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 130 The solution of acetous baro-selinite (that is, ponderous earth dissolved in distilled vinegar). 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 138 Mr. Kirwan calls this kind of barytes, *baroselenite*; because it resembles selenite, or gypsum crystallised in plates.

Barouche (bărū·ʃ). [ad. dial. Ger. *barutsche* (also *birutsche*), ad. Sp. *barrocho* or It. *baroccio*, properly *biroccio* 'chariot,' orig. 'two-wheeled car,' f. L. *bīrōtus* 'two-wheeled,' perhaps assimilated in its ending to *carroccio* 'chariot' (Diez). The Eng. *barouche* assumes, in spelling and pronunciation, a French form, but no such word exists in F. (exc. as taken from Eng.)]

A four-wheeled carriage with a half-head behind which can be raised or let down at pleasure, having a seat in front for the driver, and seats inside for two couples to sit facing each other.

[1805 MRS. R. TRENCH *Rem.* (1862) 172, I saw a birutsche today, which the baroness has bought for 150 louis. It .. has no resemblance to an English carriage.] 1813 *Examiner* 29 Mar. 198/2 Escorted to our Exchange in a barouche and six. 1815 MISS AUSTEN *Emma* (1870) II. xiv. 233 Their barouche-landau .. holds four perfectly. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 62 Great dowager barouches roll along emblazoned with coronets.

Barouchet (bæ·rūʃe). [f. prec. + -ET; as if of French origin.] A kind of light barouche.

1859 in WORCESTER.

[**Barowe,** *trifurare*. Levins *Manip.* (1570)/181.]

Bar-post: see BAR *sb.*¹ 30.

Barque (bārk). Variant of BARK *sb.*²

Barquentine, bark- (bā·rkēntīn). Also 7 **-enteen**, 9 **-antine.** [f. BARK *sb.*² on the analogy of BRIGANTINE; or perh. an assimilated form of Sp. *bergantine* 'small ship, brigandine' (Minsheu).]

A small bark; *spec.* in mod. use: A vessel somewhat similar to a bark, having the fore-mast square-rigged, and the main- and mizen-masts fore-and-aft-rigged.

1693 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 379 Having Sailled from Barbadoes in the barkenteen Ann. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wd.-bk.*, *Barkantine* or *Barquantine*, a name applied on the great lakes of North America to a vessel, etc. 1881 *Leeds Merc.* 5 Feb. 2/6 Landed .. from the barquentine Girl of Devon.

†**Barr,** *v. Obs.* [variant of BARY *v.* (= F. *barrer*, L. *barrire*).] *intr.* To utter the peculiar cry of an elephant. Hence BARRING *vbl. sb.*

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii. (1737) II. 303 The bawling of mastiffs .. barring of elephants. *Ibid.* note, An elephant, which out of reverence for the pope his master would barr and bend the knee.

Barr, obs. form of BAR.

Barrable (bā·răb'l), *a.* [f. BAR *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being barred or legally stayed.

1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 576 The legacies .. being barrable by a recovery. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. 406 An action might be brought, but was barrable by an exception pleading the senatusconsult.

Barracado, obs. form of BARRICADO.

†**Ba·rracan.** *Obs.* (exc. as alien.) Also 9 **baracan.** [a. F. *barracan, baragant* (Cotgr.), mod. *bouracan* (= Pr. *barracan*, It. *baracane*, Sp. *barragan*, Pg. *barregana*), a. Arab. بَرْكَان *barrakān*, or *burrukān* (Dozy), camlet, a cloak of camlet, f. Pers. بَرَك *barak* 'a blanket or garment of camel's hair.']

A fabric: orig. coarse camlet; still in Spain 'a sort of water-proof cloth of coarse wool or goat's hair,' also 'the name of a coarse black woollen garment still used in Morocco' (Marsh). Vaguely employed by European writers (see Du Cange *barracanus*): in some passages taken as 'a fine cloth of silk or other delicate material.' See also BARRAGAN.

1638 *Lanc. Wills* III. 206 My petticoate of barracan. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. lxx, The striped white gauze baracan that bound her.

†**Barrace** (bæ·răs). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4-6 **barres, -as**, 5 **-ais, -eys**, (6 **barrowis**), 5-9 **barrace.** [a. OF. *barras*, f. *barre* bar.]

1. A barrier or outwork in front of a fortress.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 96 Ysche thai wald And bargane at the barras [*v. r.* barrais] hald. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4679 Þanne come þe Sarzinz out And defendede þe barres al about.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 830 Off hewyn temyr in haist he gert thaim tak .. and a stark barres mak. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 23 A Barras, *antemurale*. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXXV. 124 Rounde aboute this place he dyd make diches and barreys for to defende himselfe.

2. The bar of a tribunal; = BAR *sb.*[1] 22. *rare.*

1499 *Plumpton Corr.* 142 This day was new barresses made in Westmynster hall, and thether was brought Therle of Warwek, and arrened.

3. A hindrance, obstruction, delay. *rare.*

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. iv, But I, whyche wel knowe this barras and whilis, toke wt me armes for squyres.

4. The enclosure within which knightly encounters took place; the lists.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xiv. 10 Bot we debait suld this barres wythin, With wapynnis kene. 1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 261 Quhen thir thevis war enterit in barras, quhare thay suld have fouchtin. 1562 A. SCOTT *New Y. Gift to Quene*, With scheild and speir To fecht in barrowis. 1808 JAMIESON s.v., We still speak of 'a cock in a barrace,' in allusion to a cock-pit. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiii, Will justify this cartel in knightly weapons within the barrace.

5. Hence (perh. confused with BARRAT): Hostility, contention, strife.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 238 Me think we suld in barrat [*v.r.* barrace] mak thaim bow. 1603 *Philotus* cxliii, Is this ane plesant godlie lyfe, To be in barrace, sturt and stryfe.

Barrack (bæ·rāk), *sb.* Forms: 7–8 barraque, 7 barack, 8– barrack. [a. F. *baraque*, ad. It. *baracca* or Sp. *barraca* 'a souldier's tent, or a booth, or such like thing made of the sayle of a shippe, or such like stuffe' (Minshen 1617). Of uncertain origin: Diez thinks from *barra* bar, comparing, for the form, *trab-acca* from *trab-s* beam. Others have tried to find an Arabic or Celtic source. Marsh has shown that the word occurs early in Sp. and Catalan.]

[1249 *Ord.* in *Privilegia Valentiæ* in Marsh *Wedgwood* s.v., Concedimus vobis .. habentibus barraquas sive patua aut loca determinata ad edificandum, etc. *a* 1276 *Cong. Valencia* ibid., Barraques de tapits e vanoues. 1611 ESCOLANO *Hist. Valencia* /271 Barracas y choças de pescadores.]

1. A temporary hut or cabin; *e.g.* for the use of soldiers during a siege, etc. Still in *north. dial.*

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2107/2 The Houses ruined .. are not yet rebuilt, so that greatest part of the Garison is still lodged in Barraques. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Barrack* or *Barraque*, a Hut like a little Cottage for Soldiers to lodge in a Camp, when they have no tents. 1729 SWIFT *Grand Quest.* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 103 To dispose of it to the best bidder, For a barrack or malt-house. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. lvi. 367 He lodged in a miserable hut or barrack. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 192 These barracks or bothies are almost always of the most miserable description.

b. 'A straw-thatched roof supported by four posts, capable of being raised or lowered at pleasure, under which hay is kept.' Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1848.

2. A set of buildings erected or used as a place of lodgement or residence for troops.

a. usually in *pl.* (collective), sometimes improperly treated as a *sing.*

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3314/3 An Estimate of the Charge of Building a Cittadel at Limericke; and of Baracks to be made for the Soldiers. 1760 WESLEY in *Jrnl.* 21 July (1827) III. 11, I preached near the barracks. 1879 JENKINSON *Guide I. Wight* 43 Barracks were also erected, and the place was considered of military importance. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 813/1 The college building had been seized for a barracks.

b. sometimes in *sing.*

1698 *Par. Reg. Drypool, Hull*, 21 Dec., [Baptism of] Jane, Daughter of Hngh Scot, Gentleman, Officer in the Barwick. 1699 *Ibid.* 2 Nov., Officer at the Berwick. 1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* lxii. (1840) III. 404 He .. lived to see his cathedral converted into a barrack. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1853) 27 His own idea of a profession being limited to a barrack in a London park.

c. *transf.* 1883 EARL CAIRNS in *Chr. Commw.* 834/3 The children were not massed together in great barracks, but were broken up into small detachments.

3. *attrib.*, as in *barrack-life, -room, -yard*; **barrack-master**, an officer who superintends soldiers' barracks; whence *barrack-master-general*, an appointment abolished in 1806.

a 1745 SWIFT *Lett.* (R.) An Irishman, who pretended to be barrack-master-general of Ireland. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 233 Barrack-Masters being expressly enjoined .. to confine the issues of Bedding, Furniture, Utensils, and Stores to such only as, etc. *Ibid.* 236 The Officer of the Day is to visit the Barrack-Rooms to see that they are properly cleaned. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 186 Somewhat dismayed by this specimen of barrack-life. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 436 Here on the bloody slope of Alma no less than in the barrack-yard at home.

Barrack (bæ·rāk), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To provide barracks for; to locate in barracks.

1701 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* V. 101 Prince Eugene has demanded .. 30,000 planks for barracking his troops. 1872 *Echo* 1 Oct. 4 When men are not barracked, when military service implies .. nothing but home defence.

2. *intr.* To lodge in barracks.

1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* XXXII. (1857) 478 A small recruiting party barracked in one of the neighbouring lanes.

Barraclade (bæ·rāklēd). [f. Du. *baar-e* bare, napless + *kleed* cloth.] 'A home-made woollen blanket without nap.' Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1848.

Barracoon (bærākū·n). [a. Sp. *barracon* (?), augmentative f. *barraca*: see BARRACK *sb.* and -OON.] A rough barrack, set of sheds, or enclosure, in which negro-slaves (originally), convicts, etc., are temporarily detained. Also *fig.*

1851 T. PARKER *Wks.* VII. 290 The chain .. visible on the necks of the judges as they entered the Bastile of Boston—the Barracoon of Boston! 1861 *Du Chaillu's Equat. Afr.* xi. 141, I made a visit to the barracoons, or slave-pens. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VIII. lxviii. 358 The empire became no more than an ergastulum or barracoon on a vast scale.

Barracuda, -coota, -couta (bærākū·dā, -ū·tă). Also 7 -coutha, 8 bara-. [? Sp.] A large and voracious fish (*Sphyræna barracuda*) of the Perch family, from six to ten feet in length, found in the seas of the West Indies.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Barracoutha*. 1734 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 315 The Barracuda. The Flesh of this Fish is very unwholsome. 1772 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 155 Breams, barracootas, gurnard. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xiii, With the .. rapidity of a barracouta. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *In Trades* 331 The Barracuda is .. sometimes .. good to eat and of excellent flavour, and at others malignantly poisonous.

‖ **Barrad** (bæ·rād). [a. Ir. *baireud, bairread*, ad. F. *barrette*: see BARRET.] (See quot.)

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 371 The barrad, or Irish conical cap. 1862 BROWNE *Campion Alice* 19 With the tall barrad or conical cap upon their heads.

Barragan, -on. [a. Sp. *barragan*: see BARRACAN, of which this is a modern revival, in the Spanish form, for trade purposes.] (See quots.)

1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* v. 14 Barragons, a genteel corded stuff, much in vogue at that time for summer wear. 1840 *L'pool Jrnl.* 4 July 1/2 A great Stock of Fustians, in Beaverteens, Moleskins, Barragans.

Barrage (bā·rédʒ). [a. F. *barrage*, f. *barre* BAR *sb.*[1]: see -AGE.] The action of barring; the formation of an artificial bar in a river or watercourse, to increase the depth of water; the artificial bar thus formed, *esp.* those in the Nile.

1859 W. GREGORY *Egypt in* 1855–6 I. 64 Useless barrages that obstruct, and do not benefit. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 8 Dec. 5/1 The execution of the barrage of the Nile. 1868 J. MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* 88 The vast locks, barrages, quays.

Barragouin: see BARAGOUIN.

‖ **Barranca** (băræŋkă). [Sp., used in U.S.] A deep ravine with precipitous sides.

1848 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1850 PRESCOTT *Mexico* I. 399 Over a deep barranca, or ravine, they crossed.

Barrand, -ant, obs. forms of BARREN.

Barrandite (bæ·rāndəit). *Min.* [Named (in 1867) after Barrande, a Bohemian geologist: see -ITE.] A phosphate of alumina and iron occurring in spheroidal concretions at Cerhovic in Bohemia.

1868 DANA *Min.* 574.

† **Barras**[1]. *Obs.* 'A coarse linen fabric originally imported from Holland.' *Drapers' Dict.*

1640 *Charter Lond.* in Beck *Drapers' Dict.* 13 Dutch Barras. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5240/3 Buckrams, Barras and Silesia Neckcloths.

‖ **Barras**[2] (barā, bæ·răs). [Fr., f. *barre* BAR *sb.*[1], from its appearance on the tree.] The resin which exudes from wounds made in the bark of fir-trees. 1847 in CRAIG.

Barras, obs. form of BARRACE.

† **Barrat.** *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 baret, 4 -ete, 4–5 -ette, -ett, -at, 5 -ate, -eyt, barret, -ette, 5–6 barrat. [a. OF. *barat* (nom. *baras*) masc. (= It. *baratto*, OSp. *barato*, Pr. *barat*), also OF. *barate* fem. (= OSp., Cat., Pr. *barata*) 'deceit, fraud, confusion, trouble, embarrassment.' Of doubtful origin: the final *-at* of OF., and It. *-atto*, indicate an original *a* in position, as *-att-, -apt-* (Godef. has a 14th c. spelling *barapt*). The original sense in Romanic seems to have been 'traffic, commerce, dealing' (P. Meyer). Diez, Scheler, and E. Müller favour a possible derivation from Gr. πράττειν 'to practise, do business, deal.' as to which see their works. Chevallet and Stokes compare OIr. *mrath*, later *brath*, OBreton *brat*, later *brad*, Welsh *brad* 'betrayal, treachery,' as the possible source of the Fr. and thence of the other Romanic forms. Sense 3 cannot be separated from ON. *barátta* 'fight, contest, strife, (in deriv.) trouble,' which appears to have concurrently or independently influenced the Eng. word.]

1. Deception, fraud, fraudulent dealing.

[1292 BRITTON IV. iii. § 3 Par extorsionn .. par barat et par contek.] 1340 *Ayenb.* 39 Barat, ualshedes and alle gyles. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. XXVII. 272 Thei sette not be no Barettes .. Cawteles, Disceytes. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 231 Doon in good entent and equyte and without barat. 1503 *Sheph. Kal.* xlii, A Person with a short neck, is full of fraude, [of] barate, of deception.

2. Trouble, distress, sorrow, grief, pain.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 414 'Marthe, Marthe,' cweð he, 'þu ert ine muchele baret.' *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 124 Baret sal he thol and wa. *c* 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 1727 Then saw he hym in gret bareyt And in a fyr to the navylle y-seytt. 1552 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 851 Quho sall beir of our barrat the blame?

3. Contention, strife, quarrel, fighting.

c 1300 *Beket* 703 The King him makede wroth ynouȝ: that so ofte in baret was. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 99 Whan þis barette was ent. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 21 Bolde bredden þer-inne, baret þat lofden. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) IX. xiv. 366 Whiche in fyght & barett lese theyr eyen, theyr feet, theyr hondes.

† **Barrat,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [? f. BARRAT *sb.* (in sense 3), or perh. f. BARRATOR; but cf. OF. *barater*, OSp., Pg., Cat., Pr. *baratar*, It. *barattare* to exchange, to cheat, deceive (after sense 1 of the *sb.*).] To quarrel, strive, brawl. Hence **Barrating** *vbl. sb.*

1600 PORY *Leo Africa* III. 134 To see how they will barret and scould one at another. 1635 F. WHITE *Sabbath* Ep. Ded. 7 Senators .. with their barking, barrating, and libelling, haue brought .. their venerable calling into much contempt.

Barrateen, -ine. ? *Obs.* Also bara-. Some kind of woven fabric.

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2438/4 A New black Barratine Mantua and Petticoat. 1745 *Lond. Mag.* 403 Baratees [*sic*], and other Francfort Commodities. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 117 Thick barateen curtains were close drawn round the bed.

Barrator, -er (bæ·rātəɹ). Forms: 5–6 baratour, 5–8 barretor, 5 baratoure, -atowre, -atur, -itur, -iter, barratoure, 6 baratter, -ater, -ator, -ettour, -etour, barratur, 6–7 barretour, 6–8 -eter, 7–8 -etter, 7–9 -ettor, 6– barrator, -er. [a. AF. **baratour* = OF. *barateor, -eur* (= It. *barattatore*, Pr. *baratador*) fraudulent dealer, cheat, trickster, f. *barat*: see BARRAT *v.* Notwithstanding the derivation of the form from OF., the sense of 'fighter, quarreller' (see BARRAT *sb.* 3) is much more prominent in this word; the most usual sense, III, intimately blends the two ideas.]

I. [from AF. *baratour*.] One who deals fraudulently in his business or office.

1. A person who buys or sells ecclesiastical preferment, a simoniac or simonist (*obs.*); one who buys or sells offices of state.

1427 *Acts Jas. I* (Scot.) § 106 (1597) The King forbiddis, that onie of his lieges send onie expenses till ony barratour, that is now out-with the Realme. 1867 LONGF. *Dante's Inf.* XXI. 41 *note*, A Barrator, in Dante's use of the word, is .. one who sells justice, office, or employment. Benvenuto says .. Bontura was an arch-barrator.

2. A judge who takes bribes.

1864 WEBSTER cites BURRILL. 1867 [see prec.] 1884 J. SIBBALD *Dante's Inf.* XXII. 52 *note*, The barrators took toll of the administration of justice.

3. A ship's master who commits BARRATRY (3).

1847 in CRAIG.

II. [from BARRAT *sb.* 3, ON. *barátta*.]

† **4.** One who fights; *esp.* a hired bully. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 263 Kay the bolde baratour. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 264 The Kyng .. sent into Chestirschire for baretores .. that thei schuld com and have the kepying of his body. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 538 Such barretors as used to take monie to beat any man, and againe would not sticke to take monie of him whom they had so beaten, to beat him that first hired them to beat the other. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 33 Hee sees with baretours Troy wals inuironed.

† **5.** A quarrelsome person; one given to brawling and riot; a rowdy. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 23 Baratowre, *pugnax, rixosus, jurgosus*. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* XXXVII. 53 Theues, usureres, bariters, ouerthwarteres. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* 90 Vf ther be ony comon ryator, barratur, or ony comon nyght walker wythout light. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 199 Wild Barretters who delight in brawls and blows. 1714 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* 9 All common Barretors, Scolds, and other Breakers of the Peace.

fig. (of winds). 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 22 Dare ye loa, curst baretours .. Too raise such raks iaks on seas?

III. (Combining II. and I.)

6. *Law* and *gen.* One who vexatiously raises, or incites to, litigation; a mover or maintainer of law-suits; one who from maliciousness, or for the sake of gain, raises discord between neighbours.

The action of a barrator consists, says Coke (*On Litt.* 368) '(1) in disturbance of the Peace; (2) in taking or keeping of possessions of Lands in controversie, not only by force, but also by subtiltie and a deceit, and most commonly in suppression of truth and right; (3) by false inuentions, and sowing of calumniations, rumors, and reports, etc.'

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xii. (1554) 26 a, Simples which that cannot vary May neuer accord with a baratour. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 115 Debate maker, or baratour, *incentor*. 1591 LAMBARDE *Arch.* (1635) 188 No Sheriffe or Steward .. shall suffer any Barettor, or maintainer of Quarrels, in their Countrie Courts, or other Courts. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xiii. 183 A Barreter is a horseleach that onely sucks the corrupted bloud of the law. He trades onely in tricks and quirks. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 800/1 Those public barreters, who .. make it their business to form impeachments. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., A common solicitor, who solicits suits, is a common barretor. 1855 MACAULAY *Fredk. Gt.* 80 The true wisdom of the great powers was to attack, not each other, but this common barrator.

† **7.** *transf.* of things. *Obs.*

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 146 'Mine' and 'thine' are the common barretters of the world. 1691 TRYON *Wisdom's Dict.* 89 Intemperance .. is the Common Barreter that disquiets private Families.

Barratorship. [see -SHIP.] = BARRATRY.

1884 J. SIBBALD *Dante's Inf.* XXII. 52 As servant next to Thiebault, righteous King. I set myself to ply barratorship.

† **Barratous,** *a. Obs.* In 5 baraytous, -atous, 6 -atows. [a. OF. *barateus*, f. *barat*: see BARRAT *sb.* and -OUS.] Contentious, quarrelsome.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xv, To his seruantes ful inpacient, And baraytous where that so euer he went. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) II. xiii. 123 Vf the lorde be fell cruell and baratous. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 673 Preservative..Ageynst all baratows broisiours. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* 97 The world is too-full of litigious, and barratous pennes.

†**Ba·rratress.** *Obs. rare.*—[1] In 6 bara-. [a. OF. *barateresse*, fem. of *barateeur*, BARRATOR: see -ESS.] A female fighter, amazon, virago.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 34 A baratresse, daring with men, thogh a mayd, to be buckling.

†**Ba·rratring**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.*—[1] [cf. BARRATR-Y, and BARRAT *v.*] Practising barratry.

1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* (1716) *Crit. Hist.* 18 Such as are but Barretring and Champetring Sollicitors in Learning.

Barratrous (bæ·rātrəs), *a.* [f. BARRATR-Y + -OUS.] In *Marine Law*: Of the nature of barratry, fraudulent. **Ba·rratrously** *adv.*, by barratry.

1842 SIR J. PARK *Syst. Mar. Insur.* I. v. 189 Where a ship and cargo was barratrously taken out of her course .. by the barratrous act of the crew. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) II. III. ii. 713 No act can be barratrous to which the owners have .. been consenting parties. 1883 *Law Rep.* Appeal VIII. 394 A barratrously caused seizure.

Barratry (bæ·rātri). Forms: 5-7 **barratrie**, 7 **baratrie**, 7-8 **barretry**, 8 **baratry**, 6- **barratry**. [a. OF. *baraterie*, *barterie* (= Pr. *barataria*), f. *barat*: see BARRAT and -ERY, -RY.]

1. The purchase or sale of ecclesiastical preferment, or of offices of state.

1427 *Acts Jas. I* (Scot.) § 106 (1597) That na Clerkes .. passe out of the Realme, bot gif he .. mak faith .. that he do no barratrie. 1567 *Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 2 That nane of our said Soveraines subjects .. desire title or richt of the said Bishop of Rome .. to ony thing within this Realme, vnder the paines of Barratrie. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* v. (1677) 270 Against whom the sentence of Barratry had been pronounced. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 63 Twenty four Articles to prove Barretry .. against me. 1867 LONGF. *Dante's Inf.* XXII. 52, I set me to practise barratry.

2. (*Sc. Law.*) The acceptance of bribes by a judge.

1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Laws Scot.* (1838) 1091 Corruption of Judges, *Crimen repetundarum*, Baratry, Theftbote.

3. *Marine Law.* Fraud, or gross and criminal negligence, on the part of the master or mariners of a ship, to the prejudice of the owners, and without their consent; *e.g.* dishonestly sinking, deserting, or running away with the ship, or embezzling the cargo.

(The risk of *barratry* is usually excluded in bills of lading from the liabilities of the shipowner to the shipper or consignee of goods, and is undertaken by underwriters in policies of marine insurance.)

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 155 Barratrie of the Master and Mariners can hardly be auoided, but by a prouident care to know them. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 75 The Insurers were obliged to answer for the Barretry of the Master. 1865 J. LEES *Laws Brit. Ship.* (ed. 9) 140 Barratry ..includes whatever is a cheat, or fraud, or fraudulent act of the captain or crew to the injury of the owner.

4. The offence of habitually exciting quarrels, or moving or maintaining law-suits; vexatious persistence in, or incitement to, litigation.

1645 *Ord. Lords & Com. Sacram.* 6 Legally attainted of Barretry. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1693) 171 Inhibiting the Corinthians very sharply for their .. common Barretry, in going to Law one with another. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 133 Common barretry is the offence of frequently exciting and stirring up suits and quarrels between his majesty's subjects. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 495/2 A single act cannot amount to barratry.

Barre, obsolete form of BAR.

Barred (bārd), *ppl. a.*; also 5 **barrid**, 6-7 **bard**(e. [f. BAR *v.* and *sb.*[1] + -ED.]

I. 1. Secured, enclosed, or shut with bars.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 180 A ten times barr'd vp chest. 1611 BIBLE *Song. Sol.* iv. 12 A garden inclosed [*marg.* barred] is my sister. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xix, The close-barred portal. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* II. 228 Turner was notoriously a barred-up man, a man who would come to the threshold of his mind .. but would by no means open the door.

II. Having, or furnished with, a bar or bars.

2. *generally.*

a 1571 JEWEL *Serm. bef. Queen* (1583) The Ægyptians had mighty chariots, straked and barred with yron. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 474 ₱ 2 Five-barred gates. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* i, His barred helmet of steel.

3. Ornamented with bars (see BAR *sb.*[1] 4); striped, streaked.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 159 Silk bordes, barred ful ryche. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller T.* 49 A seint she wered barred all of silk. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. VI. 297 Clerks dede awey barred gurdelles. 1459 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 235 Meam .. Cristenynge-gyrdill barred throgh-oute. 1552 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 221 One of black velvet and an other of barde silke. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 31 b, Armes may in diuerse wise be Barred, and the firste maner is playne and streyghte. 1797 BEWICK *Birds* I. 9 The feathers on the thighs are .. pure white; those of the tail are barred.

4. Of harbours: Obstructed by a BAR *sb.*[1] 15.

1552 T. BARNABE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. II. 198 In all France be barde havens. 1647 FULLER *Gd. Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 132 Barred havens, choked up with the envious sands. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 427 Its decline is attributed to a barred harbour and shoal rivers. 1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 48 The river forms a barred harbour.

†5. *Barred dice* (cf. BAR *sb.*[1] 21): see quot. *Obs.*

1532 *Dice Play* (1850) 24 Lo, here .. a well-favoured die, that seemeth good and square, yet is the forehead longer on the cater & tray than any other way .. Such be also called bard cater tres, because, commonly, the longer end will, of his own sway, draw downwards, and turn up to the eye sice, sinke, deuis or ace. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 145 She suffred your tongue, like a bard Cater tra, to runne all this while.

6. *Mus.* Marked off by bars: see BAR *sb.*[1] 16.

1883 SIR H. OAKELEY *Bible Psalter* Pref. 6 To hesitate .. just before the barred or strict time commences.

¶ For BARD *ppl. a.* = BARDED.

1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xii. 206 Armed cap-à-pie upon their barred horse.

Barrel (bæ·rĕl), *sb.* Forms: 4 **barayl**, 4-5 **barele**, 4-6 **-ell**(e, 4-7 **-el**, 5 **barylle**, 5-6 **barrelle**, 6 **beryll**, 6-7 **barrell**, 7- **barrel**. [a. F. *baril* (12th c. in Littré) = Pr., Pg., Sp. *barril*, It. *barile*, med.L. *barile*, *barillus*, *baurilis* (9th c.); cf. also *barrale* 'a cask, a measure of liquids' Du Cange: of unknown origin; Diez thinks possibly a deriv. of *barra*, BAR *sb.*[1] The Celtic words (Welsh *baril*, Gael. *baraill*, Ir. *bairile*, Manx *barrel*) sometimes cited as the source, are all from English.]

I. A cask.

1. A cylindrical wooden vessel, generally bulging in the middle and of greater length than breadth, formed of curved staves bound together by hoops, and having flat ends or heads; a cask.

c 1305 *Judas* 23 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 107 He seȝe a barayl .. Per inne hi dude þis liþer child: and amidde þe see hit caste. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 60 Two barylles .. ful of bawme. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 57 Place barrelles of pitch vpon the fatall stake. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 226 Diogenes .. satte in his philosophical barrell. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1841 II. 2 This Wood .. sends over a great many barrels of those halfpence to Cork. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 401 A barrel of Colchester oysters, his favourite dainties.

b. With various substantives defining its specific use, as *beer-*, *brandy-*, *fire-*, *herring-*, *sugar-*, *tar-*, *thunder-*, *treacle-barrel*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Fire Barrels* are casks of divers capacities, filled with bombs, grenados, etc. .. These are sometimes also called thundering barrels. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlviii, If they burn the Custom-house .. we'll lunt like a tar-barrel a' thegither. 1818 — *Rob Roy* xxvii, He wadna, for a' the herring-barrels in Glasgow. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. ii. I. 9 Their pasteboard coulisses, thunder-barrels, their kettles, fiddles. *Ibid.* III. i. III. 146 Groceries enough: sugar-barrels rolled forth into the street. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* xxiii, The beer barrel being empty.

2. Used as a measure of capacity both for liquids and dry goods, varying with the commodity.

1379 *MS. Records Grocers' Comp.* 28 a, Reseyns corences i barell. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 6 An hundrid barelis of oyle. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 246 The barell of soep, xxx galones. The barell of aell, xxxii galones. The barell of beer, xxxvi galones. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 21 Corn was then at 50*s.* per Barrel. 1712 *Act* 10 *Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5012/1 A Barrel of Soap is to contain 256 pound. 1749 REYNARDSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 57, 36 Gallons .. were to be reckoned as a Barrel of Beer, and 32 such Gallons a Barrel of Ale. 1862 F. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* 92 Whole Barrels [of gunpowder] contain 100 lb.

3. By metonymy: The contents of a barrel; intoxicating liquor. Cf. 'the bottle.'

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 28 For they no haveth no joye .. Bote in the gutte, and the barell. 1798 W. HUTTON *Fam. Hutton* 104 When in liquor he was good-natured. His children knew his weak side, and omitted to ask a favour till the barrel worked.

b. (in *U. S. political slang*): Money for use in a political campaign, *esp.* for corrupt purposes.

1884 *Boston* (*Mass.*) *Herald* 18 Sept., There is a plenty of evidence that the head of Mr. Lodge's barrel has already been knocked in. 1884 *Savannah News* Aug., It would be much better for General Butler if he would turn one of his barrels over to the Democratic campaign committee.

†4. *abst.* Brand, quality, sort. See HERRING.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 165 b, Twoo feloes beeyng lyke flagicious, and neither barell better hearyng, accused either other. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* 32 Therefore of both barrelles, I judge Cookes and Painters the better hearing. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 245 (D.) There meanest comrades, which are of the same bran and barrell with themselves. 1789 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) IV. 490 (D.) A committee of those Amazons stopped the Duke of Orleans, who, to use their style, I believe is not a barrel the better herring.

II. Things cylindrical or shaped like a barrel.

5. A revolving cylinder or drum, round which a chain or rope is wound, in various machines and appliances; *e.g.* that of a capstan, jack, wheel, windlass. *Hence* b. the cylindrical box, containing the main-spring of a watch, round which the chain is wound; c. the revolving cylinder of a musical box, barrel-organ, etc., in which are fixed the pins that strike the keys.

c 1500 *Cocke Lorelles B.* 12 Some pulde at the beryll .. Some howysed the mayne sayle. 1611 COTGR., The barrell of a windlesse, *Moulinet*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Barrel* of a jack is the cylindrical part whereon the line is wound. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Drosse* .. the tiller-rope .. wound about the barrel of a ship's wheel. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale) 94 *Barrel*, the main piece of a capstan or steering-wheel.

b. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Barrel* of a clock is a cylindrical part, about which the string is wound. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 31 [A] Barrel hook .. [is] a pin in the barrel to which the mainspring is attached; Barrel Hollow .. [is] the sink cut in the top plate of a watch to give freedom to the barrel; Barrel Cover .. [is] a lid that snaps into a rebate in the barrel.

c. 1659 LEAK *Water-wks.* 32 Make the Musical Barrel to turn .. and the Pins that are put upon the said Barrel, shall touch the keys. 1876 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. ii. 98 The revolving barrel of the music-box.

6. A (usually hollow) cylinder forming part of various objects; *esp.* b. one forming the trunk or body, *e.g.* of a pump, engine-boiler, bell, feather.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Curry-Comb* .. consists of these Parts, 1. The Barrel or Back of the Comb. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ix. 173 The barrel (*fusée*), which is the hilt itself, adapted to be grasped by the hand. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Barrel*, a piece of small pipe inserted in the end of a cartridge to carry the *squib* to the powder.

b. 1659 LEAK *Water-wks.* 17 If the Water be not high enough between the top of the Barrel and the Bucket. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 350/1 All feathers are composed of a quill or barrel. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* i. 4 The various parts of a bell may be described as the body or barrel, etc. 1882 *Law Rep.* Appeal IX. 429 The trunk or barrel of the tree. 1884 *Leis. Ho.* Sept. 533/2 Three lengths of cylinder, firmly riveted together, form what is called the barrel of the boiler [of a locomotive engine].

7. The metal tube of a gun, through which the bullet or shot is discharged. Hence in *single-barrel*, *double-barrel*, etc., of the whole weapon.

a 1648 DIGBY (J.) Take the barrel of a long gun perfectly bored. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4140/3 We also took 10 Pieces of Cannon, 8 whereof were treble Barrels. 1858 W. ELLIS *Vis. Madagascar* iv. 96 The long tin barrel of a painted gun.

8. The belly and loins of a horse, ox, etc.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3948/4 A dun Gelding .. with a round Barrel. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 151 Lofty is his neck, And elegant his head, his barrel short. 1880 BRET HARTE *Jeff. Briggs* ii, His legs clasping the barrel of his horse.

9. *Phys.* The cavity of the ear situated within the membrane of the tympanum.

1706 in PHILLIPS.

10. *Comb.* a. objective, as *barrel-forger*, *-maker*; b. attrib. (simply), as *barrel-barricade*, *-board*, *-form*, *-frame*, *-head*; (= packed in barrels), as *barrel-butter*, *-figs*, *-soap*; c. similative, as *barrel-belly*, *-churn*, *-shaped*. See also 5 c.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* V. v. I. 225 Cram the earth in *barrel-barricades. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Pref., The ydell and *barrell bealies of monkes. 1565 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* ix. § 2 Coopers might have bought a Thousand of *Barrel-boards for twelve Shillings. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 116 Dry or *barrell Figs. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5873/4 William Thomas, late of White-Chappel, *Barrel Forger. 1874 PARKER *Ill. Goth. Archit.* I. iii. 80 The earliest Norman Vaults are .. of the *barrel form. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* I. xxix. 386 A magnificent hut of *barrel-frames. 1883 *Glasg. Weekly Her.* 1 Sept. 4/2 Herring fishery .. finds profitable labour for..*barrelmakers. 1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* (1880) xxiv. 241 A free-swimming, *barrel-shaped ciliated body. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4674/7 English *Barrel Soap for 48*s.* a Barrel.

11. Special combinations: **barrel-amalgamation** (see quot.); **barrel-bellied**, **-stomached** *a.*, having a well-rounded belly; **barrel-bird**, dial. name of the Long-tailed Tit; **barrel-bulk**, a measure used in estimating capacity (*e.g.* of a vessel for freight) equal to five cubic feet; **barrel-campaign** (in *U. S.*), a political contest in which bribery is lavishly employed; **barrel-drain**, a cylindrical brick drain; **barrel-fever**, disease produced by immoderate drinking; **barrelful**, as much as a barrel will hold; **barrel-head**, (either) flat end of a barrel; **barrel-like** *a.*, resembling a barrel; **barrel-pen**, one with a split cylindrical shank, which can be fitted on a wooden holder; **barrel-sewer** (cf. *barrel-drain*); **barrel-vault**, one with a simple semi-cylindrical roof, whence *barrel-vaulted*; **barrel-work** (see quot.) See also BARREL-ORGAN.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Barrel-amalgamation*, the amalgamation of silver ores by revolution in wooden barrels with quicksilver, etc. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 126 The Colt, that for a Stallion is design'd .. Sharp-headed, *Barrel-belly'd. 1856 J. GRANT *Bl. Dragoon* xli, His *barrel-bellied charger. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 36 The rustic .. call[s] the long-tailed tit .. the *'barrel-bird,' from its making a long moss and lichen-woven nest. 1884 *Boston* (*Mass.*) *Jrnl.* 1 Nov. 1 We are accustomed to *'barrel' campaigns here. Nobody supposes this district to be Democratic, but the Democrats depend upon carrying it with money. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build. Price-bk.* 117 The contents of gun-*barrel drains. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 301 Thus saistow, *olde barel ful of lies. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 169 To drinke a *barelle fulle Of gode berkyne. 1865 *Rtldg's. Mag. Boys* Nov. 680 Another *barrel-full of air is removed. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi. 352 Who cannot do without standing on *barrel-heads, to spout. 1884 *Littell's Living Age* No. 2077, 90 Your .. *barrel-stomached .. Chinese porker. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 252 *Barrel-vaults prevail throughout the .. building. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* I. vi. 214 The passage .. is *barrel vaulted. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Barrel-work* (Lake Sup.), native copper occurring in pieces of a size to be sorted out by hand in sufficient purity for smelting without mechanical concentration.

Barrel (bæ·rĕl), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To put, pack, store up, or stow away, in a barrel or barrels.

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 210 My mastyr sent to the kervelle iij. oxsen barellede. *c* 1525 MORE *De Quat. Noviss.* 74/1 Iseland loueth no butter till it bee long barrelled. 1624 DONNE *Devotions* 43 (T.) That perverse man, that barrelled himself in a tub. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Caqueurs*, sailors appointed to cure and barrel the herring.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. VIII. v. 34 Show him how .. the beer [is] drawn off, barrelled.

b. often emphasized with *up*. Cf. next.

1631 SPEED *Prosp. World* 30 Much provision .. barrelled vp for longer keeping. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxii. 347 Barrel it up, with two or three spoonfuls of good yeast.

2. *gen.* To store up.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B ij, If Martin haue not barrelde vp all rakehell words. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* XVI. Wks. (1851) 456 All benefit and use of Scripture, as to public prayer, should be deny'd us, except what was barreld up in a Common-praier Book. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 101 The tendrils of the cucumber .. barrel up for his use, the most cooling juices of the soil.

3. *To barrel off*: to transfer into barrels.

1756 J. LLOYD in W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 50 These .. Grotts were barrell'd off.

†Ba'rrelet. *Obs.* Also 7 barellet. [f. BARREL *sb.* + -ET: cf. BARILLET.] A little barrel or cask.

1611 COTGR., *Hambour*, a kind of barrelet or firkin. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 176 Range them in the Jarr or Barellet with Herbs and Spice.

† Ba'rrel-fe'rrer, -ar, -or. *Obs.* [f. BARREL + OF. *ferriere* a long-necked bottle or jar carried on journeys.] A vessel (either cask, jar, or leather bottle) in which water or wine was carried on horseback on a journey or military expedition.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 39 The Barell-ferraris [*v.r.* feris, ferrars] that war thar Cumrayd thame fast that rydand war. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. XXXVIII. 53 Ane [hors] a payr of Coil Crelis bare .. De toþir Barrell ferraris twa, Full of wattyr. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 2715 Barelle ferrers they brochede and broghte theme the wyne. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCV. 186 They lete fylle v. barel ferrors [ed. 1520 barelles ferrours] with siluer.

Barrelled, -eled (bæ·rĕld), *ppl. a.* [f. BARREL + -ED.]

1. Packed or stored in barrels; stowed away or enclosed in a barrel.

1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, xxiii, No Merchant .. should sell .. any barrelled Fish, except, etc. 1563 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 210, Item, xxvii stone of barreled butter. 1603 DAVIES *Microcosm.* (1875) 83 The barrell'd Cynick hee. 1727 SWIFT *Modest Prop.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 66 Our exportation of barreled beef. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 2259 Barrelled bolts are those in which the whole length of the bolt is enclosed in a continued cylindrical barrel.

fig. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iv. 188 Retayling others wit long barrelled, To glib some great mans eares.

2. Shaped like a barrel.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlv. (1856) 414 A great barreled arch went back into a cavern.

3. Having a barrel or barrels; chiefly in *comb.*, as *round-, long-, single-, double-barrelled*. Cf. BARREL *sb.* 8, 9.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3984/4 A dark Mouse colour'd Mare, round Barrell'd. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4888/4 Large limb'd, but small barrell'd. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXX, The .. long-barrelled guns of several mountaineers. 1883 ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 45/2 A double-barrelled shot-gun.

Barrelling, -eling (bæ·rĕlĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BARREL *v.* + -ING¹.] The action or process of packing or storing in barrels.

1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* xi. § 3 Uprightness and Truth in the Barrelling of such Fish. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Barrelling of herring imports the cutting off their heads.

Barrel-organ (bæ·rĕlĭ-ɑ̆găn). [f. BARREL *sb.* 6 c.] A musical instrument of the organ type, the keys of which are mechanically acted on by a revolving barrel or cylinder studded with metal pins. (Occas. *attrib.*) **Barrel-organist,** one who plays such an instrument.

1772 A. WALKER *Specification of Patent* No. 1020 The Celestina .. is also made to be played by a pricked barrel, as the hand or barrel organ. 1796 *Month. Rev.* XX. 400 A barrel-organ .. would do the business much more to his satisfaction than the fingers of a man of genius. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* II. (1873) 326 The barrel-organ style which had been reigning. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* ii. 28 Habitually came a barrel-organist and ground before the barracks.

Barren (bæ·rĕn), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 3 barain, -aigne, 4 barein, -en, 4-5 bareine, -eyn(e, 5 -ane, 4-6 ayn(e, barreyne, -ayne, (5 berhayn), 6 baraine, (barune, baryn), barreine, -ayn, (*Sc.* barrane, -and, -ant), 6-7 barraine, (– barren. Compared *barrener, -est.* [a. OF. **barain, brahain, brehaing*, in fem. *baraine, baraigne, barhaine, barahaine, braaigne, brahaigne, brehaigne*, of uncertain origin and original form: assuming this to be *barain*, DIEZ suggests derivation from *bar* 'man, male' (L. type **bār-ānus*), as if 'male-like, not producing offspring, sterile,' which suits the sense well; but there seems to be good reason for taking *brahain* as the original type, whence *bréhain*, and *barhain, barain*; the latter was the Anglo-Norman form (The Breton *bréchan* is certainly from Fr.: Thurneysen.)]

A. *adj.* **I.** Literal senses. Oppos. to *fertile*.

1. Of a woman: Bearing no children; without issue, childless.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 133 Þe wimman was barrage [?barraigne], swo þat heo ne mihte for unkinde hauen no child. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 158 Al were he, þuruh miracle, of barain iboren. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16655 Þe baraigne blisced sal man call. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* (Fairf.) 2600 Sare .. sayde til abraham .. I am baren [*Cotton* geld]. *Ibid.* (Trin.) 12257 Þe bareyn [*Cotton* vnfruitand] shal hir fruyt fynde. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F. vij b, Feuenna scorned .. Anna and called her berhayn. 1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scot.* Prol., The barrant wyfe Appeiris yung. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 72 In shady Cloister mew'd, To liue a barren sister all your life. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. ii. 22 His wife Sarah being barren.

2. Of animals: Not bearing, not pregnant at the usual season.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 1320 To hunt .. at hyndez barayne. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2027 Sone he met a baraya da. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 84 So there be some barren Trouts, that are good in Winter. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* X. 622 A barren cow, the stateliest of the isle. 1882 *Somerset Co. Gaz.* 18 Mar. (*Advt.*), Cow and calf, barreners, barren heifers.

b. Of male animals: Sterile, castrated.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor* 872 A boare hogge made a barren hogge .. a libd or gelded hogge, *porcus castratus*.

3. Of trees or plants: Without fruit or seed. (Sometimes specifically, as in *Barren Strawberry*, a strawberry-like plant bearing only a dry seed.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1119 Knotty knarry bareyn trees olde. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Aveneron*, barren oates. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* CXXVIII § 3. 397 Barren Welde hath a thicke wooddie roote. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. I. xi. 256 Rise in the real price of barren timber, in consequence of the improvement of land. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 9 Flowers .. which have stamens only, are said to be barren. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. ii. 23 The barren bough hung apples to the sun.

4. Of land: Producing little or no vegetation; not fertile, sterile, unproductive, bare. So of mines, etc.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 106 Ne no lond tylye But al bareyne be. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 169 In bareine lande to sette or foster vynes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 41 Bewtie wes lost, and barrand schew the landis. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) F ij a, Gotes bearde in barune places hath but a short stalke. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 349 Land .. exceeding stony and barraine. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. I. xi. 249 The most fertile mine then known may be more barren than any that was wrought before the discovery of America. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. § 5 One of the barrennest soils in the world.

5. Void of vital germs.

1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* II. xiii. 333 An infusion found to be barren by six months' exposure to moteless air.

II. Figurative senses.

6. Bare of intellectual wealth, destitute of attraction or interest, poor, meagre, jejune, arid, dry.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 111, I .. dradde, after so nobie spekers .. to putte forþ my bareyn speche. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, Thy wyt was to barrayne. 1549 OLDE *Erasm. Par. Eph.* Prol. E ij, The kynges maiesties playne Englyshe subiectes vnderstande none other but theyr owne natiue barayne tongue. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Pref. 5 Discourses .. not so barraine, but you may reape some good fruit from them. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) I. xlvii. 260 The barrenest periods of English literature. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. iv. (1862) I. 79 A list of barren names fills up the interval.

7. Unproductive of results; fruitless, unprofitable.

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* XV. 10, I suffered not hys grace in me to be either idle or baraine. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) Pref. 12 Who may chance to have either Barrenner Fancy's, or more unpractis'd Pens, than even I had. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 297 Barren Praise .. that Gaudy Flow'r, Fair only to the sight. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Barren money is used, in the civil law, for that which is not put out to interest. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. viii. 55 They could shed a few barren tears at a tragedy. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* i. 12 A barren and unrepaid attachment, a wasted affection.

8. Of persons: Mentally unproductive; unresponsive, dull, yielding no mental fruit.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 13 The shallowest thick-skin of that barren sort. 1602 — *Ham.* III. ii. 46 Will themselues laugh, to set on some quantitie of barren Spectators to laugh too. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Phillips* Wks. II. 291 He was in company silent and barren. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 324 The stupidest and barrenest of living mortals.

9. *Const.* in all prec. senses with *of*.

c 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. 1869 II. 278 Þou .. þat art barayne of goostly children. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. XX, Of ioye am I barayne. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 198 These countreys he baryn of wine and corne. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 374 Have I been barren of my favours to you? 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 196 ¶ 5 Hearts barren of Kindness. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 154 The league with France .. had been barren of results.

III. *Comb.* in parasynthetic deriv., as *barren-brained, -spirited, -witted, -wombed*; and complemental, as *barren-beaten*.

1597 DRAYTON *Mortimer.* 117 Renewe this wearie barren-wombed earth. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. i. 36 A barren spirited Fellow. 1798 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 58 A barren-brained blockhead. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 161 He left the barren-beaten thoroughfare. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* ix. 187 What a barren-witted pate is mine!

B. *sb.* [the adj. used *absol.*]

†1. A barren woman or animal. *Obs.*

[Cf. 1230 and 1340 in A 1.] *c* 1420 *Autors Arth.* iv, Vndur boes thay byde .. To beker at the barrens.

†2. Specific term for a drove of mules. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj a, A Baren of Mulis.

3. A tract of barren land; *spec.* applied in N. America to: **a.** elevated plains on which grow small trees and shrubs, but no timber, classed as *oak-barrens, pine-barrens*, etc., according to the trees growing on them; **b.** in Kentucky, to certain really fertile tracts in the carboniferous limestone formation; **c.** in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (see quot. 1879).

1784 T. JEFFERSON in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 63 A mountainous barren which can never be inhabited. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 12, I had sometimes to put up with rough quarters in the pine-barrens. 1859 KINGSLEY *Life* II. 100 (D.) To have the sewage conveyed .. to fertilize the barrens of Surrey and Berkshire. 1877 J. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 460 The so-called Barrens of Kentucky, the southward extension of the Wabash prairies. 1879 LD. DUNRAVEN in *19th Cent.* July 54 A barren .. means in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick an open marshy space in the forest, sometimes so soft as to be almost impassable, at other times composed of good solid hard peat.

†Ba'rren, *v. Obs.*; also 6 barrain -ayn. [f. prec. adj.] To make barren, unfruitful, or sterile; to exhaust or impoverish (land): = BARRENIZE.

1581 A. ANDRESON *Serm. Paules Crosse* 69 So to barren the soyle rounde aboute them. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 160 Barrayning their wombes by drugges. 1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* ii. (1653) 13 And this I charge as a great prejudice, and may be as a barrenning the land. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Stock Gilly*, They may be set again in the same Earth, after .. mixing Sand therewith to Barren it.

Barrener (bæ·rĕnəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER.] A cow not in calf for the year.

1882 [see BARREN *a.* 2].

†Ba'rrenhood. *Obs.* Forms: 4 bareynheed, 5 baraynhede. [f. as prec. + -HOOD.] = BARRENNESS.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* (1871) III. 13 My Lorde .. was sory for my bareynheed. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xxv. 61, 2 Wydowehede and baraynhede shall come to the bothe in one daye.

†Ba'rrenize, *v. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -IZE; cf. *fertilize*.] To make barren or sterile; BARREN *v.*

1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 187 Not to barrennize Land, but to better or fatten it. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Sainfoin* .. does considerably meliorate and not barrenize the land on which it grows.

Barrenly (bæ·rĕnlĭ). *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a barren manner; without offspring, produce, or result; meagrely, scantily.

1552 HULOET, Barrenlye, *sterilliter*. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 50 Though your pasture looke barrenly. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XI, Let those whom nature hath not made for store .. barrenly perish. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 472 Yet haue they onely barrenly adorned this temporall life. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 36 Barrenly increase Mere itch of knowledge.

Barrenness (bæ·rĕnnĕs). Forms: 4 barynes, 4-5 bareynes(se, 5 -ines, -aynesse, 6 barenes, barraynesse, -ennis, -ennes, 7 -emnesse, -eness, 7– barrenness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. Incapacity for child-bearing; sterility as regards offspring. The opposite of *fertility*.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* XLVII. 9 Comen shal to thee .. bareynesse and widewehed. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 75 My barynes he may amend. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* IV. 19 Nor yet considered he .. the barenes of Sara. 1615 BP. HALL *Contempt. N. T.* I. i, Among the Jewes, barrennesse was .. a reproach. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 141 Providence had not pronounced against the marriage by a sentence of barrenness.

2. Unproductiveness or sterility of the earth; *hence*, dearth, scarcity, famine.

1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXVI. 1 Hungur roos on the lond aftir thilke bareynesse. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXXI. 247 For defaute of rayne ther was grete barines of corn. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 123 Where Scotland? *Dro.* I found it by the barrennesse, hard in the palme of the hand. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* CVII. 34 A fruitfull land into barrennesse. 1866 J. MURPHY *Comm. Ex.* XVI. 4 The very barrenness of the wilderness gave way to the bountiful hand of the Lord.

3. *fig.* Unproductiveness; *hence*, poverty of supply, lack of fullness or copiousness, bareness, scantiness, meagreness, poverty.

1586 THYNNE in *Animadv.* Introd. 70 Carping at my barrennes in writing, because I omit manie things. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 337 Such a generall barrennesse in mens hearts .. that they know not what to say vpon such occasions. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. iv. 94 Great hesitation in his elocution, and a barrenness of expression. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XVII. 286 The barrenness of practical results.

4. Lack of intellectual capacity; mental poverty, slowness, dullness.

1552 HULOET, Barrennes properlye of capacitie, *segnities*. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* 2 The barrennesse of my feble skyll. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 19 ¶ 8 The barrenness of his fellow students forced him .. into other company. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 238 The prevalent feebleness and barrenness of intellect.

5. 'Aridity, want of emotion or sensibility.' J.

a 1667 JER. TAYLOR (J.) The greatest saints sometimes are fervent and sometimes feel a barrenness of devotion.

†Ba'rrenty. *Obs.* In 4-5 bareynte. [a. OF. *barainete*, (also *brehennete, brehaignete*), f. *baraine*: see BARREN *a.* and -TY: cf. *sovereignty*.] = prec.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXVI. 1 Thilk bareynte that felle in the daies of Abraham. — 2 *Kings* II. 21 There schal be no more in hem deth ne bareynte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 24 Bareynte, *sterilitas*.

Barrenwort (bæ·rĕnwŭɹt). *Herb.* [f. BARREN *a.* + WORT.] English name of the genus *Epimedium*, esp. of *Epimedium alpinum* (N.O. *Berberidaceæ*), a low plant, with creeping rhizomes and long-stalked tri-ternate leaves.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* CXXIII. 389, I have thought good to call it Barren woort in English .. bicause .. being drunke it is an enimie to conception. 1769 SIR J. HILL *Fam. Herbal* (1789) 78 Barren-wort .. grows in woods, and has beautiful purple and yellow flowers. 1882 *Garden* 22 Apr. 284/1 When well grown these Barrenworts are very fine plants.

Barrer (bā·rəɹ). [f. BAR *v.* + -ER¹.] One who bars.

1865 J. D. HARDY in *Athenæum* No. 1981. 501/2 Sends prompt word to the barrers-out.

Barrer, -e, obs. form of BARRIER.

Barres, -ez, obs. ff. BARRACE; obs pl. of BAR *sb.*¹

† **Ba·rret**¹. *Obs. rare.*—¹ [f. BAR *sb.*¹ + -ET; cf. F. *barrette*.] A little bar.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1256/2 The field of ten barrets silver and azure.

Barret² (bæ·rĕt). Also 9 baret, barrette. [a. F. *barrette* (=Pr. *barreta, berreta*, It. *berretta*, Sp. *birreta*): see BIRETTA.] A little flat cap; esp. the BIRETTA, worn by Roman Catholic clerics.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, The steel caps, barrets, and plumes, of squires, archers, and men-at-arms. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 66 The Cardinal taking his baret from his head. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* viii. 32 Waving, as he spoke.. his pink barrette. 1880 J. HAWTHORNE *E. Quentin* I. 159 A kind of scarlet barret-cap surmounted the heavy black coil of her hair.

Barret, var. BARRAT, *Obs.*, strife, distress.

Barricade (bærikē·d). Also 8 barrocade. [a. F. *barricade*, or assimilation of the earlier BARRICADO to the F. form.]

1. An obstruction hastily erected across a path or street to stop an enemy's advance; = BARRICADO 1.

1642 S. HARCOURT in *Maem. Mag.* XLV. 290 They had cast upp a travers or barricade. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. II. 72 All the world has heard of the Barricades of Paris. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* 182 They .. forced the barricade, killing and wounding several of the defenders. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CXXVII, Tho' thrice again The red fool-fury of the Seine Should pile her barricades with dead.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Any barrier blocking up or obstructing passage.

a 1735 DERHAM (J.) There must be such a barricade, as would greatly annoy or absolutely stop the currents of the atmosphere. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. III. 201 He had broken through that barricade of Nobility. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 285 A uniform curve .. abutted on each side by a barricade of rubbish.

3. *Naut.* = BARRICADO 4.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* s.v. *Abaft*, The barricade stands abaft the main-mast. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

4. *Comb.*, as *barricade-work*.

1867 *Times* 29 Aug., The hands that were so ready at barricade-work have forgot their cunning.

Barrica·de, *v.* [f. prec., or a. F. *barricader*.]

1. *trans.* To block (a passage) with a barricade.

1592 *Nobody & Somebody* (1878) 328 Man the Court gates, barricade al the streets. 1649 CROMWELL *Lett.* (Carl.) LXXX, Having burnt the gates, which our men barricaded up with stones. 1776 C. LEE in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* I. 159 To barricade all the streets. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xvi. 287 Frederick barricaded the bridge over the Tiber.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To block, bar, obstruct, render impassable.

a 1677 MANTON in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. CXIX. 77 The way is barricaded and shut up by our sins. 1714 GAY *Trivia* III. 30 And the mixt hurry barricades the Street. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* I. xiii. § 16 To stop the Way .. and barricade it against Flies. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. iv. 208 The folios in the library bore marks of having been used to barricade the windows.

2. To shut in or defend with or as with a barricade. *lit.* and *fig.*

1657 *Deuine Louer* 98 Barricade mee with these Bulwarkes against myne enemyes. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 310 The revolters barricaded themselves in some streets. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* viii. (1819) 102 To barricade the joint on both sides by a continuation of .. the bone over it. 1885 *Standard* 11 Apr. 4/8 The settlers are barricaded in the railway station.

Barrica·ded, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Obstructed, closed, or defended, by a barricade.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 349 Baricaded and armed houses. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3759/7 Our Men found the Streets .. Barricaded.

Barrica·der. [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who barricades.

1880 J. COLQUHOUN *Moor & Loch* I. 129 This was not difficult, as the barricaders in front would give me the signal.

Barrica·ding, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹] A blocking or defending with a barricade.

1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 125 She caused the Key to be taken out of the Door, and that to be bolted. I enquired the Reason of this Barricading. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* VII. X. I. 341 Barricading serves not: fly fast.

Barrica·ding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That constructs barricades.

1880 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* Wks. VIII. 19, I will become a nomadic Chactaw rather, a barricading Sansculotte.

Barricado (bærikē·dō), *sb.* Forms: 6–7 barracado, baricado. (7 baracadowe, 8 barricadoe), 6– barricado. *Pl.* -oes, -os. [ad. F. *barricade* or Sp. *barricada* (see -ADO), f. F. *barrique* or Sp. *barrica* a cask, the first street *barricades* in Paris being composed of casks filled with earth, paving stones, etc. (Littré: cf. quots. 1590–98, 1602, 1743). Now usually BARRICADE in ordinary prose.]

1. A hastily formed rampart of barrels, wagons, timber, stones, household furniture, or any other materials readily available, thrown up to obstruct the advance of an enemy.

1590 *Foxe's A. & M.* (1684) III. 034 Soon after the day of the Barricadoes [*la journée des barricades*, in Paris, 1588] the Judges of Chastellat adjudged them to be hanged. 1598 FLORIO, *Baricata, Barricada*, a baricado or fortification with barels, timber and earth. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* X. lviii. 257 Till the Barricados Feast, when Guize vn-vizard was. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 160 He fortified himselfe, not with barres and barricadoes. 1627 SIR R. COTTON in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. 467 To block them up by Land, and .. to make a Barracado cross the Channel. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. XI. 541 Making great Barricado's upon all the Avenues. 1743 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* XVII. (1757) VII. 513 The barricadoes of Paris (*note*, What occasioned this name was, that the streets were blocked with *Barriques*, i.e. Hogsheads). 1854 J. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* (1854) 252 A barricado constructed with trunks of trees.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Any barrier or obstruction to passage.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 204 No Barricado for a Belly. 1656 HOBBES *Liberty, etc.* (1841) 394 As if the needle .. were free to point either towards the north or towards the south, because there is not a barricado in its way to hinder it. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* III. 156 Many were drowned in the river, which proved a barricado to the French.

† 3. A natural frontier or boundary line. *Obs.*

1644 MILTON *Jus Pop.* 50 Few Nations have prospered when their pride had transported them beyond their native Barricado's.

4. *Naut.*; see quots. Now usually BARRICADE.

1675 TEONGE *Diary* (1825) 52 Wee are fortifying our longe-boate with baracadowes. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Barricadoe*, a strong wooden rail, supported by .. stanchions, and extending, as a fence, across the foremost part of the quarter-deck. 1804 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VI. 282 If her barricado could be nearly all taken away she would be much better for the service.

Barricado (bærikē·dō), *v.* Forms: 7 baricado, -acado, barricadoe. -ocado, 6– barricado. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To close or block (a passage) with (or as with) a barricade. (Formerly often with *up*.)

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 16 Another .. with .. cart and horse barricadoed, and stopped the passage of the gate. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. V.* Wks. (1711) 88 Barricado'd some lanes with carts and other impediments. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 117 They shut up Ear-gate, they barricado'd it up. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* IV. 134 Barricado the streets with woolpacks! 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 139 Vast shoals of ice which barricadoed that part of the coast.

2. To fortify or defend (a place) with or as with barricades. Also *fig.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 123 Man is enemie to virginitie, how may we barracado it against him? 1678 TEONGE *Diary* (1825) 260 Wee .. baracado our quarter deck with an old cable, to keepe off small shott. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* (1863) 221 The house was barricadoed as well as circumstances would permit. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 276 The birds had not only barricadoed the nest, but the bush itself.

3. *trans.* and *refl.* To enclose (a person) with a barricade; to shut up, bar in securely. *lit.* and *fig.*

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 36 Be Barricadode in the peoples loue. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* viii. (1821) 569 They barricadoed themselves with barrells of earth. 1652 L. S. *People's Liberty* xiii. 34 They are so baracadoed by the Law of God against all opposition. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* 46, I barricado'd myself round with the chests. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* (1830-2) II. XXVI. 270 [They] barricadoed themselves in the centre of the city.

4. To shut up, debar, preclude *from. lit.* and *fig.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. 88 As if he meant to barricado them from flying. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* II. 58 Which barrocadoed mine eare from inclining to any ones opinion but mine owne.

Barrica·doed, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Closed or defended with a barricade. *lit.* and *fig.*

1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* II. i. Wks. 1874 III. 24 The Iron bar'd dores .. The Barricadoed gates. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 166 Could never pierce their Barricado'd Ears. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Wks. 1721 II. 300 A Surcoat reaching to his Knees he wore, With Scales of Steel all barricado'd o're. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VII. xi. (1849) 839 They found the castle strongly barricadoed.

Barrico (bărī·kō). Pl. -oes. [ad. Sp. *barrica* cask, barrel, keg, ? f. *barra* bar; cf. BARECA.] A keg, a small cask or barrel.

1607 *Relat. Disc. River* in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* Introd. 54 There issued out of the hart of the tree the quantity of two harricoes of liquor. 1626 SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 5 The Cowper is .. to stane or repaire the buckets, Baricoes, Cans. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* x, We had .. only a barrico of water.

Barrier (bæ·riəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4 barer, 4–5 barrere, 4–6 barrer, 5 barrcere, barry3er, 5–6 barryer, 6 baryer, -ier, -iar, 6– barrier. [ME. *barrere*, a. AF. *barrere*, OF. *barrière* (=Pr., It. *barriera*, Sp., med.L. *barrera*):—late L. *barrāria*, f. *barra* BAR. Subsequently influenced by continental Fr. spelling.]

1. *gen.* A fence or material obstruction of any kind erected (or serving) to bar the advance of persons or things, or to prevent access to a place.

a. *orig.* A palisade or stockade erected to bar the way of an enemy, or defend a gate or passage; an external defence.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1239 He brek þe bareres as bylyue, & þe burȝ after. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4668 Enfachoun ys to þe ȝeate y-come .. And at þe barers he hym sette. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. vii. 70 At þe Barreris he faucht sa welle. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Stor. Thebes* III. (R.) Barbicans and bulwerkes .. Barreres, chaines, and ditches. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 24 Barrere, or barreere (*v.r.* barry3er), *barraria, barrus*. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* lv. 152 Camilla and Mesapus rode all armed .. vnto the barryers. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. XXXVIII. 52 He cast hymselfe bytwene the barrers and the gate. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5928/6 The outer Barriers of that Place.

fig. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* III. 124 Who burst the barriers of my peaceful grave?

b. *transf.* A fortress or fortified town which commands the entrance into a country; a 'bulwark.'

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IX. XXXII. 337 b, Which cittie [Sutrium] .. was (as a man would say) the verie Barriers [*claustra*] of all Hetruria. 1709 [cf. c]. 1716 8 LADY MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. XXVII. 86 Belgrade was formerly the barrier of Hungary.

† c. A fortified frontier; a frontier generally; *spec.* a name formerly given to a district which commanded the frontier of the Netherlands. *Obs.*

1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 20 ₱ 10 The Dutch are to have for their Barriers, Newport, Berg, St. Vinox .. Lille. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5180/2 The Frontier-Places of the Dutch-Barrier. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 463 Without allowing them any militia, even on their barriers. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 502 The Treaty of the Barrier is an instance of a similar species of political adjustment.

d. A fence, or railing, to prevent access to any reserved place.

1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* IV. (1880) 51 b, With tapers all the people come, and at the barriers stay, Where downe upon their knees they fall, and night and day they pray. *Mod.* Strong barriers were erected at each end of the street.

e. Applied to the *carcer* or starting-place in the ancient race-course.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. XX. 295 The Barriers [*carceres*], from whence the horses and their chariots are let forth. 1656 COWLEY *Pind. Odes* Wks. 1710 I. 203 How swiftly (has he) run, And born the Noble Prize away, Whilst other Youths yet at the Barrier stay? 1880 LEWIS & SHORT *Lat. Dict.*, *Carcer* .. the barrier or starting-place in the race-course.

f In continental towns: The gate at which custom duties are collected.

1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* I. 86 The oppressions of the tithes .. the gabelles, the farms and the barriers. [*a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I. iv. 96 Versailles is distant about ten miles from the barriere of Paris.]

attrib. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* IV. 47 The barrier duties.

g. *Coal-mining.* 'A breadth of coal left against an adjoining royalty, for security against casualty arising from water or foul air.'

1851 *Coal-tr. Terms Northumbld. & Durh.* 6 Barriers are left of various thicknesses .. varying .. from 10 to 50 yards.

2. *spec.* in *pl.* The palisades enclosing the ground where a tournament, tilting, or other martial contest or exhibition was held; the lists. Also, a low railing or fence running down the centre of the lists on opposite sides of which, and in opposite directions the combatants rode, reaching their lances across.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 79 To challenge me unto the Barriers. *Ibid.* 82 One champion is taken from the Barriers. 1817 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* viii, At length the barriers were opened, and five knights advanced slowly into the area.

† b. Hence, the expression *To fight at barriers*, and *Barriers* as the name of a martial exercise in 15th and 16th centuries. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1494 FABYAN an. 1546 (R.) Chalengours .. at tilt, barriers and turney. 1532 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, xiii, Iustes, tourneis, barriers .. or other marcial feates. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xii. 67 Like the Game of the Barriers wherein he that winneth today looseth tomorrow. 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* III. vi. Wks. II. 159 To see my gallants play at barriers with scourge-sticks. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Barriers*, a warlike exercise of men fighting together with short swords, and within some appointed compasse. 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gentl.* II. i. 32 You shall not see a mask or Barriers Or tilting or a solemn christning. 1625 BACON *Masques, Ess.* (Arb.) 540 For Iusts, and Tourneys, and Barriers; The Glories of them, are chiefly in the chariots, wherein the Challengers make their Entry. 1636 RANDOLPH in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 19 What is the Barriers, but a Courtly way Of our more doune-right sport, the Cudgell-play? 1650 BP. HALL *Balm of Gilead* 104 [He] puts him upon Tiltings, and Barriers, and publique Duels. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 445 He frequently fought at barriers.

fig. 1622 WITHER in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 219 These long-gowned warriers, Who play at Westminster, unarm'd, at barriers. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 220 As he, who fought at Barriers with Salmasius Engag'd with nothing but his Stile and Phrases.

3. Any natural obstacle which stops or obstructs passage, defends from foes, prevents access, or produces separation; a separating boundary-line.

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 32 In order to pass this Barrier, we turned up on the left hand. *a* 1744 POPE (J.) An ocean flows, Around our realm, a barrier from the foes. 1747 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 152 The Colonies of New Jersey and Pennsylvania will have but a very thin Barrier between them. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* iii. (1858) 174 This plain was encompassed with a barrier of heights. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. vi. 207 No mountain barrier lay between France and Flanders.

4. Anything immaterial that stops advance hostile or friendly, that defends from attack, prevents intercourse or union, or keeps separate and apart.

1702 POPE *Thebais* 20 Fix, O Muse! the barrier of thy song at Œdipus. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* an. 1685 (R.) The tests stood as a barrier to defend us from popery. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 733 A good man, and an angel! these betwixt How thin the barrier? 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 60 Every barrier of the Roman constitution had been levelled by the vast ambition of the dictator. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* II. xii. 480 He .. erects a barrier between himself and his reader. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* 128 The barrier which they believed to separate the rich and the poor in Ireland. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. ii. (1866) 138 All

history shows how feeble are barriers of paper or lambskin ..against the torrent of..despotism. **1883** GILMOUR *Mongols* xvii. 207 Felt to be barriers to the acceptance of Christianity.

5. *attrib.*, as in *barrier fen. Comb.*, as *barrier-like, -net.* Also **barrier-act** (see quot.); **barrier-gate**, a heavy gate closing the opening through a barrier; **barrier-pillar, barrier-reef** (see quot.); **barrier-treaty**, a treaty fixing the frontier of a country, esp. the 'Treaty of the Barriers' between Germany, Great Britain, and Holland, signed at Antwerp 15 November 1715.

1868 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* I. 712 *Barrier Act..an act of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, 8th January 1697, intended as a barrier against innovations, and a hindrance to hasty legislation. **1855** SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 215 To cross the *barrier fen. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 159 When we had crossed the moat, we found a *barrier-gate locked. **1845** DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xx, There is a simplicity in the *barrier-like beach. **1884** D. WATT in S. Dawson *Handbk. Canada* 279 The *barrier-nets and weirs of pale-faces. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Barrier-pillars*, pillars of coal, larger than ordinary, left at intervals to prevent too extensive crushing when the ground comes to be *robbed*. **1805** FLINDERS in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 252 Amongst the *barrier reefs. **1853** DE LA BECHE *Geol. Observ.* xi. 181 The Great *Barrier Reef, extending off the east coast of Australia for about 1100 miles, with a mean breadth of about 30 miles. **1877** GREEN *Phys. Geol.* iv. § 3. 136 A mighty wall of coral rock, separated from the land by a deep and broad channel, and bounded on the seaward side by a face almost vertical and of enormous height. Such a reef is called a *Barrier reef. **1712** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* VI. 719 The *barrier treaty made by the lord Townsend with the states general. **1804** GEO. III. in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 177 He..considered the *Barrier Treaty as..a very effectual one..for preserving the balance of power in Europe.

Barrier (bæ·riəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To close or shut with a barrier. Commonly with *off, in.*

1776 C. LEE in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 153, I shall barrier the principal streets. **1869** *Daily News* 2 July, A space was barriered off by ropes. **1879** F. MALLESON in *Lett. Clergy* 51 The mountain tarn barriered in by its stupendous crags.

†Ba·rriered, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Furnished with or confined by a barrier or barriers.

1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. I. vii. § 5. 76 A weak, rippling, bound and barriered water.

†Ba·rriket. *Obs.* Also **barriquet.** [dim. f. BARRICO, or F. *barrique* cask. (The French would be *barriquette.*)] A small cask, a firkin.

1611 COTGR., *Barrot*, a ferkin or barriket. *Fillette*, a firkin, barriquet, small wine vessell.

Barring (bā·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BAR *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. BAR: **a.** Fastening up, in, or out, with a bar or bars. **b.** Exclusion, prohibition. **c.** Marking or ornamentation with bars.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 343 The cost of embrowdynge the degise, endentynge, harrynge..and semblable wast of clooth. **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 24 Barrynge of dorys, *repagulacio.* Barrynge of harneys, *stipacio.* **1638** *Penit. Conf.* iii. (1657) 32 The exclusion and barring of haynous offenders from the assembly of Christians. **1874** CHAPPELL *Hist. Mus.* I. viii. 166 When bars were first introduced, they were mere measures of time, therefore old barring is not to be followed implicitly. **1875** POSTE *Gains* III. 448 The barring of any subsequent suit.

d. *Barring-out*: a mode of schoolboy rebellion, when they shut the schoolroom or house against the master, and refuse to admit him until their demands are conceded.

1728 SWIFT *Jrnl. Mod. Lady* Wks. 1755 III. II. 194 Not school-boys at a barring-out Rais'd ever such incessant rout. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 66 Revolts, republics, revolutions, most No graver than a schoolboys' barring-out. **1876** GRANT *Burgh. Sch. Scot.* II. v. 188 Another barring-out in the high School of Edinburgh, ended more tragically.

e. *attrib.*, as in *Barring engine*: small auxiliary engine for starting large mill engines; so called from the employment of a crow-bar to move a fly-wheel round for a portion of a revolution, and assist in setting the engine going.

1885 *Engineer* 22 May New Patent Barring Engine.

Ba·rring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Fastening up, in, or out; restraining, prohibitive.

1567 DRANT *Horace' Ars P.* A v, Vnbearded youth, at last rid from the Tutors barring charge.

Barring (bā·riŋ), *prep.* [absolute use of pr. pple. of BAR *v.* 8: cf. similar use of *saving, excepting*; also *notwithstanding, pending, during.*] Excluding from consideration, leaving out of account, omitting, excepting, except.

1481-90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* 283, vj^xx. yardes, barin one pese, of lynnen cloth. **1656** H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. ix. (1712) 169 It is allow'd..to a Christian, barring the wrong done to Religion, to make use of the help and advice of the Devil. **1762** tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. viii. 38 Barring it's being so near the stable. **1793** GOUVR. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 281 That immense army (barring accidents) will be completed. **1845** DE QUINCEY *Coleridge* Wks. XII. 86 Nobody else, barring the author, knew.

Barring, *vbl. sb. Obs.* cry of elephant: see BARR.

‖ Barringto·nia. *Bot.* [named after the Hon. D. Barrington.] A genus of flowering trees, found in parts of India, Australia, America, and Africa.

1871 MATEER *Travancore* 100 The Barringtonia, with its pendulous racemes of lovely pink tassels.

Barrister (bæ·ristəɹ). Forms: 6–7 **barester,** 6–8 **barrester, 7 barraster,** 7– **barrister.** [f. BAR *sb.*¹ (or F. *barre* or med.L. *barra*): the rest of the word is obscure, being formerly written *-ester, -aster,* but now *-ister,* perh. after words like *chorister, sophister,* but there is no trace of an earlier **barrist,* like *chorist, sophist*; Spelman cites 16th c. L. *barrasterius* (probably formed from the Eng.).]

A student of the law, who, having been called to the bar, has the privilege of practising as advocate in the superior courts of law. The formal title is *barrister-at-law*; the equivalent designation in Scotland is *advocate.*

The name originated in the ancient internal arrangements of the Inns of Court: see quot. 1545 infra, and BAR *sb.* 24. But by 1600, it was currently associated with the bar of the courts of justice, at which utter-barristers had before that date secured the right to plead, formerly possessed only by sergeants and apprentices-at-law.

c **1545** T. DENTON, N. BACON, and R. CARY, *Return to Hen. VIII. of State of Inns of Court* (in Waterhouse *Comment. on Fortescue* 1663, 544) The whole company and fellowship of learners is divided-..into three..degrees: ..*Benchers*, or as they call them in some of the houses, *Readers, Utter-Barresters*, and *Inner-Barresters*..Utter-Barresters are such, that for their learning and continuance, are called by the Readers to plead and argue in the said house doubtful cases and questions..and are called *Utter-Barresters* for that they, when they argue the said Moties, sit uttermost on the formes which are called the Barr, and this degree is the chiefest..in the house, next the Benchers. All the residue of learners are called *Inner-Barresters*, which are the youngest men. *c* **1570** *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 70 Therefore beseech I..Barresters, or how so ye be termed, To Judgen it after your wisdome. **1603** HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 167 Expert Advocates or Barristers..to plead for us. *a* **1613** OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 176 The velvet breeches he was first made Barester in. **1616** BULLOKAR, *Barrester*, he that is allowed to plead causes at the barre. *a* **1674** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. III. 158 William Pryn, a Barrester of Lincoln's-Inn. **1722** T. WOOD *Inst. Laws Eng.* (1763) 465 A Barrister (heretofore called an Apprentice of the Law) is a counsellor learned in the Law..admitted to plead without the Bar. **1725** *Loud. Gaz.* No. 6380/4 Joshua Ireland..Barrister at Law. **1758** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 26 Of advocates, or counsel, there are two species or degrees; barristers, and serjeants. **1836** HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 52 All briefless barristers will please to consider themselves excepted.

b. *Inner, Utter, Vacation barrister* (all obs.): see quot. and cf. *c* 1545 above. *Revising barrister*: one appointed to revise the lists of persons qualified to vote for Members of Parliament.

a **1547** in Dugdale *Orig. Jurid.* (1671) 148 The Masters commens are ferder divided into three Companies; that is to say, no Utter-Barristers, Utter-Barristers, and Benchers. **1584** *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) 105 So longe as he remayneth at th'ins of courte, vntyll he be utter barester. **1607** COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Utter-Barristers*, A barrister newly called is to attend the six next long Vacations the Exercise of the House..and is therefore for those three years called a Vacation Barrister. And they are called utter Barristers, *i.* Pleaders without the Bar to distinguish them from Benchers..who are sometimes admitted to plead within the Bar. **1835** *Penny Cycl.* III. 503 Students of the law under the degree of utter barristers, took their places nearer to the centre of the hall and farther from the bar, and from this manner of distribution appear to have been called inner barristers.

Barrister, obs. f. BALUSTER, BANISTER.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* III. 11 A leaden Tarras, with Railes, and Barristers. **1662** GERBIER *Princ.* (1665) 15 To spare charges of Rails, Barresters and Pedestals. **1663** — *Counsel* 69 All Barristers at one penny an inch.

Barristerial (bæristī·riăl), *a.* [f. prec. after *ministerial.*] Of or pertaining to a barrister.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 32 The youthful aspirant for barristerial honours. **1864** KINGSLEY *What does Newman mean?* 41 Great literary, and even barristerial ability.

Ba·rristership. [f. BARRISTER + -SHIP.] The position of a barrister.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 32 Barristers..eat their tedious way to a..revising barristership. **1864** *Spectator* 1421 Here ..is a writer thrusting his barristership on our notice.

Barristra·tion. *nonce-wd.* [f. after *ministration, registration.*] The action of a barrister.

1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 284/1 The one thing wanting to sublunary happiness—the great principle of Commission, and six years' Barristration.

Barrow (bæ·rou), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 **biorg,** 1–3 **beorg,** 1–2 **beorh,** 2 **beoruh,** 3 **berh, borew,** 4 **berg, bergh, berug, beruh, berw,** (**borw, borg, borgh, burgh**), 6 **barow,** (7 **barrough**), 6– **barrow.** See also BARGH, BURROW. [Com. Teut.: OE. *beorg* (:—*berg*) = OS., OHG. *berg*, MDu. *berch*, Ger., Du. *berg*, Goth. **bairgs* :—OTeut. **bergo-z*, all masc.; cf. ON. *berg* and *bjarg* (neut.) 'rock.' Cogn. with OSlav. *brěgŭ* mountain, height, OIr. *brigh* mountain, Skr. *bṛhant*, Zend *barezant* high :—Aryan **bhergh* height. In Eng. literature, the word went out of use before 1400, but was preserved, in special senses, in the north. dial. *bargh, barf*, and south-western *barrow*; the latter has since been taken back into archæological and general use from the 'barrows' of Salisbury Plain, etc.]

†1. A mountain, mount, hill, or hillock. (Applied, as the date becomes later, to lower eminences.)

c **885** K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 12 Þa beorgas þe mon hæt Alpis. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Luke iii. 5 Ælc munt and beorh byþ ġenyðerod. *c* **1150** in Wright *Voc.* 92 Hul *vel* beoruh. **1205** LAY. 12311 Vnder ane berhȝe. *Ibid.* 20854 Segges vnder beorȝen [**1250** borewe] mid hornen, mid hunden. **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2172 A balȝ berȝ, bi a bonke. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VIII. 227 Thenne shalt þou blenche at a bergh [*v.r.* berwe, borw, borȝ, borgh], ber-no-fals-wytnesse. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* 36 Sterrewurte groweth vpon small hillockes, barrowes, or knappes. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* I. 212 Planted on a little Barrough within Randome-shot of the Enemy.

2. Still in local use: **a.** in the southwest, forming part of the name of hills, as Cadon Barrow in Cornwall, Trentisboe Barrow in North Devon, Bull Barrow in Dorset: **b.** in the north, usually a long low hill, as Barrow near Derwentwater, Whitbarrow in North Lancashire: see BARGH.

3. A mound of earth or stones erected in early times over a grave; a grave-mound, a tumulus.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Joshua* vii. 26 (Bosw.) Worhton mid stánum ánne steápne beorh him ofer. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* I. 124 Deos wyrt..bið cenned abutan byrgenne, & on beorgum. **1576** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 392 These hillocks, in the West Countrie (where is no small store of the like) are called Barowes..which signifieth Sepulchres. **1656** J. CHALONER in D. King *Vale Royall* IV. 10 Those round hills, which in the Plains of Wiltshire are..by the Inhabitants termed Barrowes, like as in the Midland parts of England they call them Lowes, commonly and truly held to be the Sepulchres of the Danes. **1772** PENNANT *Tours Scot.* (1774) 185 A plain, on which are five earthen tumuli, or barrows. **1836** THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xiv. 244 Another barrow was consecrated to the Platæans and the slaves. **1851** D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. 65 Sir Richard Colt Hoare..adopted a subdivision, which embraces fourteen different kinds of barrows, classified according to their shape. **1860** TENNYSON *Tithonus* 71 Grassy barrows of the happier dead. **1877** GREENWELL & ROLLESTON (*title*) British Barrows; a record of the examination of sepulchral mounds.

4. *dial.* A mound or heap.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* iii. 18 John lay on the ground by a barrow of heather. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Barrow* (Cornw.), a heap of *attle* or rubbish.

Barrow (bæ·rou), *sb.*² *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **bearg, bearh, berg,** 3 **baru,** 4 **bare,** 5 **barowe,** 6 **barrowe,** 6– **barrow.** [Common Teut.: OE. *bearg* (:—*barg*) = Fris. *baerg*, MDu. *barch*, Du. *barg*, OHG. *barug, barh*, MHG. *barc* (*burg-es*), Ger. *barch*, ON. *bjǫrg* :—OTeut. **bargu-z* or *bargwo-z*; not known beyond Teutonic.]

1. A castrated boar; a swine. Still *dial.*

a **1000** *Riddles* (Grein) xli. 106 Fætra þonne unæsted swin, bearg bellende on bóc-wuda. *c* **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 6 Ne sendas ge mere-grotta iurre before berg [*Rushw.* swinum]. *a* **1250** *Owl & Night.* 498 He wile of bore wurchen bare3 [*v.r.* bareh]. **1297** R. GLOUC. 207 [He] hadde an vatte baru ynome. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxxvii. (1495) 836 Amonge the tame swyne the males be callyd boores and barowes. **1577** B. GOOGE *Hush.* (1586) 129 b, Take..of Barrowes grease very olde two poundes. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Mange*, Anoint them with stale Barrows-Lard. **1741** *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 408 Better to keep all Boars and Sows, and no Barrows. **1864** CAPERN *Devon Province., Barrow*, a castrated boar.

b. In later times commonly *barrow-hog, -pig.*

1547 RECORDE *Judic. Ur.* 61 b, Tame barrow-hogs. **1599** A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 252/2 Take the greace of a little redde Barrowe Pigge. **1693** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 732 A barrow-hog, *porcus castratus. Mod. Kent. Dial.*, I bought two open sows and one barrow pig. [In most of the dialect glossaries.]

†2. A badger. *Obs. rare.* (? mispr. for *bauson*).

1552 HULOET, Badger, barrow, brocke, or graye beaste.

3. *Comb.*, **barrow-flick,** the fatty membrane covering the kidneys of a hog; **barrow-guttlings,** pig's chitterlings; intestines, bowels.

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 363 An unguent made of Barrowe flicke. **1611** L. BARREY *Ram Alley* IV. in Dodsl. *O. P.* (1780) V. 484 My barrow-guttlings grumble And would have food. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Mange*, Take a Pound of Barrow-flick.

Barrow (bæ·rou), *sb.*³ Forms: 4 **barewe,** 5 **barwe, barow,** 5–6 **barowe,** 6 **barrowe,** 5– **barrow.** [ME. *barewe* points to an OE. **bearwe, barwe*, OTeut. **barwâ-* or *barwôn-*, a derivative of *ber-an* to BEAR: cf. the MHG. *bere* hand-barrow, *rade-ber(e)*, now in Thuringian dial. *rade-berre*, wheel-barrow (Lexer I. 127, II. 333 '*Cenovectorium*, radeber': cf. quot. 1483 in sense 2 below) :—OTeut. *barjâ-*. Cf. also ON. *barar* pl. :—OTeut. **barâ-*; and with long vowel OE. *bâr* :—WGer. **bârâ-*, OTeut. **bêrâ-*, BIER.]

1. A utensil for the carrying of a load by two or more men; a stretcher, a bier; *spec.* a flat rectangular frame of transverse bars, having shafts or 'trams' before and behind, by which it is carried; sometimes with four legs to raise it from the ground. Now more usually called *hand barrow* to distinguish it from the *wheel-barrow*: see next.

c **1300** *Beket* 899 Þeȝ ich scholde beo thider ibore in barewe other in bere. *c* **1450** HENRYSON *Mouse & Frog*, For thou war better beir of stane the barrow. **1535** COVERDALE *Acts* v. 15 They brought out the sycke..and layed them vpon beddes and barowes. **1632** SHERWOOD s.v., A hand barrow, *civiere..à bras.* A necke-barrow, *civiere à col.* **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 322 Barrow, is of two sorts; either a Hand-barrow, or a Wheel-barrow. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* VII. v. III. 379 The wounded..defile in handbarrows.

2. a. A modification of the preceding, having one small wheel inserted between the front shafts, so that it can be pushed by a single man, the body

or frame being usually converted into a kind of shallow open box; more fully called *wheel-barrow*. b. Also, in London and its vicinity, a small two-wheeled cart similarly pushed by the shafts, a hand-cart, or 'costermonger's barrow.'

a 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 983 Lade a carte or fille a barwe. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 169 Halfe here shippes ..wyth barowes are laden. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 105 Crowde wythe a barow, *cinevecto*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 22 A Barrow, *cenovectorium*. 1552 HULOET, Barrowe for to carye out dunge or filthe, *cænouectorium*. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good Nat. Man* II. i. (1780) 42 He had scarce talents to be groom-porter to an orange barrow. 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* I. 26 Carts, barrows, coaches, hurry from all sides. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. xi. II. 70 Setting down his own barrow, he snatches the Abbé's; trundles it fast, like an infected thing. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 17 He has to wheel it [bread] in a barrow round to the customers.

b. The contents of a barrow, a barrowful.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 4 To be carried in a Basket like a barrow of hutchers Offall.

3. *Salt-making.* A conical basket into which the wet salt is put to drain.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 94 Which [the corned salt] they put into wicker baskets they call Barrows, made in a Conical form. *a* 1728 KENNETT *MS. Lansd.* 1033 (Halliw.) At Nantwich and Droitwich, the conical baskets wherein they put the salt to.. drain.. are called barrows. A barrow contained about six pecks.

4. *Comb.*, as *barrow-maker*; † **barrow-bunter**, **barrow-man**, **-woman**, one employed in wheeling a barrow; **barrowful**, the quantity that fills a barrow; **barrow-tram**, the shaft of a barrow; **barrow-way** *Mining*, see quot.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humphr. Cl.* (1815) 145, I saw a dirty *barrow-bunter in the street. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 97 A *barowfull.. of horsdowng. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* xxvii, To buy a *barrowful of red and orange pots and pans. 1468 *Medulla Gram.* in *Cath. Angl.* 22 *Vecticularius*, a *barwe-maker. ?*c* 1650 LD. HERRIES in Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 417 *note*, He scorned to be a *barrowman. 1822 HOGG 3 *Perils of Man* II. 326 Old masons are the best *barrowmen. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke* 166 Than followit feymen rycht onaffeird, Bet on with *barrow trammis. 1657 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 19 His arms were stiff like *barrow-trams. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlvi, Ye black *barrow-tram o' the kirk. 1851 *Coal-tr. Terms Northumbld. & Durh.* 7, **Barrow-way*, the way along which the barrow-men put the corves or tubs of coals ..laid with tram-plates or bridge-rails. *c* 1475 in Wright *Voc.* 268 *Peraumia*, a *barowwoman. 1818 HAN. MORE *Betty Brown, Tales* (1830) II. 289 A *barrow-woman.. is as much her own mistress on Sundays as a duchess.

Barrow (bæ·rou), *sb.*4 Also (*north. dial.*) **barrie**, **barry**. [? connected with OE. *beorgan* to protect, cover.] (Also in *comb.*, **barrow-coat**.) A long sleeveless flannel garment for infants.

1878 HALLIWELL, *Barricoat*, a child's coat; a word in use in the Northumbrian dialect. 1884 *Cassell's Mag.* Apr. 393/1 (*Baby clothing*), The barrow-coats are best made of real Welsh flannel.

Barrow (bæ·rou), *v.* [f. BARROW *sb.*3] To wheel or transport in a barrow; cf. *to cart*.

1674 RAY *Allom Work Whitby* 139 When it is sufficiently burned they barrow it into a pit. 1862 BORROW *Wild Wales* III. 84 Barrowing stones on a Welsh road.

Ba·rrowist. *Hist.* One who followed, or held the tenets of, Henry Barrowe, one of the founders of Independency or Congregationalism, executed along with John Greenwood, in 1593, for nonconformity to the Church of England. (Barrowe has been by some identified with *Martin Marprelate*.)

1589 *Pasquils Ret.* 20 There neuer yet wanted.. Brownist, Barowist, Martinist, Anabaptist. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 87 The second sort of separatists may be called Barrowists..who say that the Church of England is Sodom, Babylon, and Ægypt. 1884 G. HUNTINGTON in *Chicago Advance* 11 Dec., The Barrowist party in New England.

Barrulet (bæ·riŭlĕt), *Her.* Also **-ette**. [dim. of **barrule*, assumed dim. of F. *barre*, or BAR *sb.*1] The fourth part of a *bar*, the half of a *closet*.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 67 b, The field is sanguin, a Barrulet, Or. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1787) 74 The Closet which contains the half of the Bar, and the Barrulet which is the half of the Closet. 1883 BURKE *Peerage* 1167 Or, two barrulets az. between three wolves' heads erased.

Ba·rrulety, *a. Her.* [f. prec. + -Y.] = BARRULY. [In mod. Dicts.]

Barruly (bæ·riŭli), *a. Her.*; also 6 **-ley**, **-lye**, 9-**lée**. [ad. AF. *barrulé*, f. **barrule*: see BARRULET.] (A field) Crossed by barrulets or small bars.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 49 He beareth of ten barruley, Argent and Azure. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xv. 188 The paternal shield .. was simply barruly (the bars *sans nombre*) arg., and az. *Ibid.* xv. 224 The points barrulée argent and azure.

Barry (bā·ri), *a. Her.* [a. F. *barré* barred, f. *barrer* to BAR.] (A field) Divided horizontally into a number of equal parts by bars of two colours arranged alternately.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* D. vij, He berith barri of siluer and sable. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 31 b, The blazon .. how they differ from playne armes barrie. [See quotation for BENDY.] 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xv. 211 This shield of De Grey with the barry field.

Barry-be·ndy *a.*, divided into both bars and bends, with colours alternating. **Barry-ne·buly** *a.*, barry, but with the lines bounding the bars made wavy. **Barry-pi·ly** *a.*, divided into a number of equal 'piles' or wedge-shaped pieces, horizontally arranged, and alternately coloured.

1611 GWILLIM *Heraldry* v. iii. (1660) 369, iv. 371.

† **Barse.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Common Teut.: OE. *bærs, bears* (:—*bars*) = MDu. *bars*, Du. *baars*, MHG. *bars*, Ger. *barsch*, f. root **bars-*, *bors-*, whence OHG. *burst*, OE. *byrst*, Sc. *birse* 'bristle.'] Name of a species of fish: the original form of the word subsequently corrupted to BASE, and BASS(E); still retained in some dialects.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss* in Wülcker /180 *Lupus, uel scardo*, bærs. *c* 1050 *Ags. Voc.* ibid. /293 *Lupus*, bærs. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Barse*, in ichthyology, an English name for the common pearch. 1860 H. RILEY *Liber Custum.* Gloss., *Barcius*, a perch, which in Cumberland and Westmoreland is still known as *barse*.

Barselette, -slett, var. BERCELET, *Obs.*, hound.

Barst(e, obs. pa. t. of BURST *v.*

Barstness, dial. f. BURST(EN)NESS, *Obs.*, rupture.

Bart., an abbreviation of the title BARONET, commonly written after the name of one who holds that rank, to supplement the prefixed *Sir*, also given to a Knight; *e. g.* Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart.

1813 THOMPSON in *Examiner* 26 Apr. 270/2 When he saw *Bart.* against a man's name, he thought it stood for 'bartered.'

† **Bartave·l.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *bartavelle*, a name given, according to Lavallée, on account of the bird's monotonous note, f. med.L. *bartavella* for *vertevella* (cf. Pr. *bartaveo*) windlass, f. *vertĕre* to turn.] The Red Partridge.

1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 273 *note*, Buffon contends that the περδιξ of Aristotle does not mean the common partridge, but the bartavel. [1819 in REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Tetrao*, The bartavelle of Buffon .. the Greek or great red partridge of Willughby.]

Bartelemy, a. F. *Barthélemy* BARTHOLOMEW.

Barter (bā·rtəɹ), *v.* [App. a derivative formation from *barat*, BARRAT *v.*; cf. sense of F. *barater* 'to cheat, cousen.. to trucke, scourse, barter, exchange' (Cotgr.), in Godefroy = 'troquer, échanger' under date 1373. It. *barattare* 'to barter, trucke, chop and change one thing for another' (Florio 1598), Sp. *baratar* 'to sell cheape, or deceive.' With the final -ER, cf. *batter, falter, stutter*; but an intermediate form **barat-er* connecting *barat* and *barter* has not been found.]

1. *trans.* To give (a commodity) in exchange for something taken as of equivalent value; distinguished from *purchase* and *sell*, which imply that money is given for the commodity. *To barter away*: to dispose of by barter; cf. also 2. Const. *for* (*with* obs.) a thing, *with* a person.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 25 Bartryn or changyn, or chafare oone thynge for a othere, *cambio*. 1530 PALSGR. 444/1 It is a comen feate of marchauntes to barter [*troquer*] ware for ware. 1590 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 31 But with a baser man of Arms by farre, Once, in contempt, they would haue barter'd me. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. 4. iv. 23 They, by frequent Commerce .. barter and exchange commodities, each with other. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.) He also bartered away plums that would have rotted in a week, for nuts that would last good .. a whole year. 1796 COLERIDGE *Answ. Melaneh. Let.* Wks. I. 87 Barter for food the jewels of his crown. 1833 HY. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* iv. 44 Those who have little merchandise to barter away.

2. *fig.* a. To exchange.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlix. (1612) 226 Such hearts to barter blowes. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* V. 12 They have .. bartered away one great evil for several others. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* III. i. 18, I but barter Less grief for greater.

b. To part with for a consideration, usually a mercenary or unworthy one; to bargain away.

1664 *Decay Chr. Piety* (J.) They will barter away their time. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 305 E'en liberty itself is barter'd here. 1862 (28 Dec.) BRIGHT *Amer., Sp.* (1876) 110 Writers of eminence and honour who will not barter human rights for the patronage of the great. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* iii. 49 The greatest hour of the age was bartered away.

3. *intr.* To trade by exchange of commodities.

1485 in Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 229 To selle, barter, and occupye in our sayd landis and lordships. 1635 QUARLES *Emblems* II. v. (1718) 83 With thy bastard bullion thou hast barter'd for wares of price. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xix. 391 We did not see much evidence of a wish to barter.

Barter (bā·rtəɹ), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. The act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities; truck.

1592 WEST *Symbol.* B j. § 26 The putting of such thinges in fellowship or barter. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 186 In the way of barter, the Pin-Makers may have .. Bacon from Shrewsbury for Pins. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 334 Differences arising from the spirit of huckstering and barter. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xx. 407 Salt .. and calico are the common medium of barter.

2. *fig.* Exchange, interchange.

1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxii, I will exchange no more cuffs with thee, having been a loser by the barter. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* ii. (1878) 24 We made our sullen way through the darkness with scarcely one barter of words.

3. Goods to be bartered or traded in by exchange.

1740 FELTON (J.) Ladies that change plate for china: for which the laudable traffick of old clothes is much the fairest barter. 1800 STUART in *Wellesley Disp.* 577 Piece goods and grain may be made barter for any quantity of coffee.

4. *Arith.* The computation of the quantity or value of one commodity, to be given for a known quantity and value of another; the 'rule' or method of computing this.

Barterer (bā·rtərəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who barters; a petty or mercenary trafficker.

1611 COTGR., *Permutateur*, a barterer, exchanger. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 564 The onely or principall Key-bearer, and Barterer of this Treasurie. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* vii, Soul-hardened barterers of human blood. 1837 W. WARE *Lett. fr. Palmyra* xiii. (1860) 306 A community of money-makers, hucksters, and barterers.

Ba·rtering, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING1.] Trading or trafficking by exchange of commodities.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 25 Bartrynge, or changynge of chafyre, *cambium*. 1485 *Act* 1 *Hen. VII*, viii, The said Sale or Barterings of them. 1674 *Ch. & Crt. Rome* 7 Shall the bartering for Masses .. be laid aside? 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* 324 The crockery-ware and glass-sellers .. are peculiar from their principle of bartering.

† **Ba·rtery.** *Obs.* Also 6 **bartry**, 7 **bartrie**, **-terie**. [f. BARTER + -Y. Cf. BARRATRY, and It. *baratteria* 'bartring or chaffring one thing for another' (Florio 1611).]

1. Traffic by exchange, barter; = prec.

1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* vii. § 1 Using .. the Trade of Merchandize by way of Bargaining, Exchange, Rechange, Bartry. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* IV. 8 By the bartery or change of Wares and Commodities.

2. Wares for barter or exchange.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. xi. 45 They permitted a Market of Oxen and Sheep, Doves and other bartery.

Bartes, Sc. var. BRETASCE, **-ACHE**; cf. BARTIZAN.

† **Barth.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Origin unknown. Welsh *barth* 'floor' does not explain the sense. Wedgwood suggests derivation from OE. *beorgan* 'to protect, shelter,' but no instance is known of the required OE. derivative **beorhp*. See BERTH.] A warm sheltered place for cattle and sheep.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 73 Warme barth giue lams. *Ibid.* 62 In tempest .. Warme barth, vnder hedge, is a sucker to beast. 1674 RAY *S. & E. Countr. Wds.* 58 *Barth*, a warm place or pasture for calves or lambs. [So 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*]

Bartholomean (barθǫ·lōmī·ăn), *a.* [f. L. *Bartholomæ-us*, Gr. Βαρθολομαῖ-ος + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Bartholomew or Bartholomew's-day.

1645 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 49 The Trinacrian Vespers, and Bartholomean Massacre, were nothing to this.

Bartholomew (baɹθǫ·lŏmiŭ). Also 6 **Bartelmewe**, **-tylmew**, **-tilmew**, 7 **-tholmew**, **-thlomew**; and, after F. *Barthélemy*, 7– **Bartlemy** (bā·ɹt'lmi), 7 **Bartelemy**, 8 **Bart'lemy**. [partly ad. L. *Bartholomæus*, Gr. Βαρθολομαῖος; partly a. F. *Barthélemy*.]

a. Name of one of the twelve apostles, the festival in whose honour is held on the 24th of August (*Bartholomew-day, -tide*). b. On this day, in 1572, took place the great massacre of the Protestants in France. c. On the same day, in 1662, the penalties of the English Act of Uniformity (*Bartholomew Act*) came into force. d. At the same time of year, a fair was held annually from 1133 to 1855, at West Smithfield (*Bartholomew Fair*); whence the name was applied to articles sold at it, e. g. *Bartholomew-baby* or *-puppet* (a doll), *-beef, -boar-pig, -ware*; see also quot. 1777.

a. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffordsh.* 61, ij challeses were stolne owte of the churche abowt Bartelmewe tyde. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon* IV. i. *in Old Pl.* (1883) II. 59 What a buzzing you make, as if you were a fly at Bartholomew-tyde at a Butcher's stall. 1678 *Trial Coleman* 80 Where was you the last Bartholomew day? 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 253 It being the Bartlemytide vacation.

b. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, 63 A glimpse like that Bartholmew in France .. All such slaughters from thence call'd Bartelemies .. in a perpetuall Stigma of that Butchery.

c. 1711 B. SACHEVERELL *Sachev. agst. Sachev.* 15 Being silenc'd by the Bartholomew-Act, he retir'd to Stalbridge.

d. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 250 Thou whorson little tydie Bartholmew Bore-pigge. 1614 B. JONSON *Bartholomew Fair* I. vi. (N.) For the very calling it a Bartholomew pig, and to eat it so, is a spice of idolatry. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 2 Freighted with mere Bartholomew ware, with trite and trivial phrases only. 1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Geroockt vleesch*, smoaked meate, or Bartholomew beefe. 1668 R. LESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 30 Rolling their Eyes (like a Bartlemy-Puppet, without so much as moving the Head). 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 51 Men .. were dressed up like fantastical antics, and women like Bartholomew-babies. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 28 A choice droll or puppet-show at Bart'lemy-fair. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 177 There are four floors [in the Fleet] .. besides the cellar-floor, called Bartholomew-Fair.

Bartizan (bā·rtizæn). [In no dictionary before 1800; not in Todd 1818, nor Craig 1847. Apparently first used by Sir Walter Scott, and due to a misconception of a 17th c. illiterate Sc. spelling, *bertiscne*, for *bertising*, i. e. *brettising*, BRATTICING, f. *bretasce* (BRATTICE), a. OF. *bretesche*, 'battlemented parapet, originally of wood and temporary.' *Bartizan* is thus merely a spurious 'modern antique,' which had no existence in the times to which it is attributed.]

A battlemented parapet at the top of a castle or

church; *esp.* an over-hanging battlemented turret projecting from an angle at the top of a tower, etc.
[*c* 1375 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* (1869) I. 191 Þe hiȝest part of his tour is briteysing of charite. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 43/1 Bretasynge, *propugnaculum*. 1651 *Rec. Pittenweem* in *Statist. Acc.* IV. 376 (Jam.) That the morn afternoon the town's colours be put upon the bertisene of the steeple.] 1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. ii. Its varying circle did combine Bulwark, and bartisan, and line. 1814 — *Wav.* xiii, A bartizan, or projecting gallery, before the windows of her parlour. 1859 Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. iv. 146 Small stone closets, called Bartizans or machicoulis, are thrown out on corbels immediately over the doorway.
attrib. 1801 Scott *Eve of St. John* 127 He mounted the narrow stair, To the bartizan seat. [See also the *Introd.*]
fig. 1821 Joanna Baillie *Met. Leg. Lady J. B.* Concl. 15 Bartizan of braided locks.

Bartiza·ned, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED².] Furnished with a bartizan or bartizans.
1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxvi, A half-circular turret, battlemented, or, to use the appropriate phrase, bartizan'd on the top. 1834 H. Miller *Scenes & Leg.* vi. (1857) 79 A small court .. bartisaned and turreted.

Bartlemy: see Bartholomew.

† **Bartolist.** *Obs.* [f. *Bartolo*, name of an eminent Italian lawyer born 1313 + -IST.] A student of Bartolo; one skilled in the law.
1602 Daniel *Ep. Sir T. Egerton* xiii, These great Italian Bartolists Called in of purpose to explain the law.

Barton (bā·ɹtən). Forms: 1 bere-tun, 7 barten, berton, 7–9 *dial.* barken, 6– barton. [OE. *bere-tún* barley-enclosure, courtyard, farmstead, etc., f. *bere* barley (see Bear *sb.*²) + *tún* enclosure: see Town. Cf. Barn, OE. *bere-ærn*.]
† **1.** A threshing-floor. *Obs.*; only in OE.
c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 12 Derh clænsade bere-tun [Vulg. *aream*] his.
2. A farm-yard. (The regular modern sense.)
1552 Huloet, Barton or place enclosed where husbandry is vsed, *cohors*. 1674 Ray *S. & E. Countr. Wds.* 58 A Barken or (as they use it in Sussex) Barton: a yard of a house, a backside. 1721 Bailey, *Barton* .. a Backside, Fold-yard or Out-house. 1816 Southey *Poet's Pilgr.* III. 41 Spacious bartons clean, well-wall'd around, Where all the wealth of rural life was found.
attrib. 1787 Winter *Syst. Husb.* 59 Stale urine and barton draining, are greatly preferable to dung. 1862 Barnes *Rhymes Dorset Dial.* I. 79 Flop Down into barken pon'.
3. A demesne farm; the demesne lands of a manor, not let out to tenants, but retained for the lord's own use.
[*Monast. Angl.* II. 887 (Du Cange), Et in Bertonia mea de Cadeham unum locum ad construendam aliam grangium. 1393 *Rot. 17 Rich. II* (Spelman), Gulielmus le Scrope .. habet Castrum, villam et bertonam de Marlebergh.] 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 303/2 He also did .. purchase the lordship and house of Clist Sachisfield, and .. did inlarge the Barton thereof, by gaining of Cornish wood. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 36 a, That part of the demaines, which appertaineth to the Lord's dwelling house, they call his *Barten*, or *Berton*. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6253/3 The Barton of Tregarrick .. contains 80 Acres of .. good Land, 150 Acres of good Arable, etc. 1813 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* 253 A fine grove of Scotch and silver fir on the barton of Bridestow.
attrib. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 91 The barton tenants [cf. Bartoner]. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4412/3 The Barton-House of Kentaberry.
† **4.** An enclosure for poultry, a pen. *Obs.*
1552 Huloet, Inclusure called a barton to feade fowles in, *chors*. 1756 Nugent *Montesquieu's Spir. Laws* (1758) II. xxxi. xviii. 452 The eggs of the bartons of his demesnes. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell), A barton for poultry, *gallinarium*.
† **5.** Used to translate L. *cavædium*: The inner court of a Roman house. *Obs.*
1519 Horman *Vulg.* 138 Moche of the showre felle into the louer; but moche more into the barton [L. *cauedium*].

Ba·rtoner. [f. prec. + -ER¹.] (See quot.)
1832 Boucher s. v. *Barton*, The persons who took care of, and managed such reserved lands were called *bertonarii*, i. e. bartoners, or husbandmen.

Bartram, obs. form of Bertram, q. v.

‖ **Bartsia** (bā·ɹtsiă). *Bot.* [named by Linnæus after Bartsch of Königsberg.] A genus of *Scrophulariaceæ*. *B. Odontites* is a wayside weed in Britain, with dull purple flowers and purplish stem.
1753 in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1861 S. Thomson *Wild Flowers* III. (ed. 4) 246 The dull-looking bartsia, with its .. conspicuous bracteas. 1863 Baring-Gould *Iceland* 190 The rich purple flowers of Alpine bartsia.

Barune, Baruot, obs. ff. Barren, Barefoot.

Barvel, -ell (bā·ɹvĕl). [? phonetic corruption of *barm-fell* leather apron: see Barm *sb.*¹ 3.] A kind of leather apron.
1878 Halliwell, *Barvel*, a short leathern apron worn by washerwomen; a slabbering bib. *Kent.* 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 271 The man .. dressed in a petticoat barvel is cutting away the fish. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 217 Petticoat Barvell. Barvell or Apron .. Common Barvell.

Barwood (bā·ɹwud). [prob. so named from its being sent over in bars; cf. *logwood*.] A red wood imported from the Gaboon and adjacent parts of Africa, used chiefly for dyeing purposes, and also for ramrods and violin bows. It is the produce of the *Baphita nitida*.
1788 Clarkson *Impol. Slave Tr.* 7 The first African woods, that were known to be objects of commercial importance, were Camwood and Barwood. 1861 *Du Chaillu's Equat. Afr.* x. 121 The bar-wood of commerce is the heart or main part of the trunk.

† **Ba·ry,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *bari-er*, later *barrier*:—L. *barrī-re*, f. *barrus* elephant; cf. Barr *v.*] *intr.* To utter the peculiar cry of an elephant.
1594 *2nd Rep. Faustus* in Thoms *E. E. Pr. Rom.* (1858) III. 399 His meekness turned into rage, and began to rise and bary, and stamp.

Barya, var. Baria, obs. name for Baryta.

Barycentric (bærisĕ·ntrik), *a.* [f. Gr. *βαρύ-s* heavy + *κέντρ-ον* centre + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the centre of gravity.

Baryphony (bări·fŏni). *Med.* [f. Gr. *βαρύ-s* heavy, deep + *φωνή* voice.] Difficulty of speech.

† **Ba·ryt.** *Chem. Obs.* [a. F. *baryte*, ad. mod.L. *barytēs*: see Barytes.] = next.
1794 Pearson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 395 Nitrate and muriate of baryt. 1809 — *ibid.* XCIX. 327 Precipitation with muriate of baryt.

Baryta (bărəi·tă). *Chem.* Also (obs.) barita. [f. next: see quot. Cf. also Baria.] The protoxide of barium; an alkaline earth distinguished by its great weight.
1809 Young in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 151 Phosphate of barita. *Ibid.* 154 *Barytes*, as a single Greek word, means weight .. but as the name of a stone, accented on the second syllable, it must be written *barites*; and the pure earth may properly be called *barita*. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 338 Witherite, or carbonate of baryta.
attrib. 1877 W. Thomson *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 26 Baryta-water of known strength.

Barytes (bărəi·tīz). *Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. *βορύs* heavy (in reference to its great weight), partly assimilated to names of minerals in -ITES, Gr. *-ιτης* (whence some early chemists preferred *barites*: see prec.). Cf. mod.F. *baryte*, and *trachyte*.]
† **1.** = Baryta. (Occas. *attrib.*) *Obs.*
1791 Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. 1. v. 86 Solutions of lime .. [and] barytes, are not decomposed. 1802 Chevenix in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 341 No precipitate took place from a mixture of barytes-water and strontia-water. 1854 F. Bakewell *Geol.* 32 A lining of sulphate of barytes.
2. Native sulphate of barium, heavy spar, Barite.
1789 A. Crawford in *Med. Comm.* II. 301 The medicinal properties of the Muriated Barytes. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* II. 90 Barytes is used as a white paint, under the name of permanent white. 1878 Lawrence *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 41 Barytes seldom occurs as an independent rock.

Barytic (bărĭ·tik), *a. Chem.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or containing baryta or barium.
1789 A. Crawford in *Med. Comm.* II. 349 The purity of the barytic salt. 1831 T. P. Jones *Convers. Chem.* xvii. 176 Barytic water .. a solution of baryta in water, is kept as a test by the chemist.

Barytine, Barytite, synonyms of Barite.

Baryto- (bărəi·to), comb. form of Baryta, as in **Baryto-ca·lcite,** a carbonate of barium and calcium. **Baryto-cele·stite,** a sulphate of barium and strontium. Both found as native minerals.

Barytone, -itone (bæ·rităun), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 7 bariton, barritone, 9 baritone, barytone, 8–9 barytone. [a. F. *barytone*, or It. *baritono*, ad. Gr. *βαρύτονος* deep-sounding, f. *βαρύ-s* heavy, deep + *τόνος* pitch, Tone.]
A. *sb.*
1. The male voice of compass intermediate between tenor and bass, ranging from lower A in the bass clef to lower F in the treble clef.
1609 Douland *Ornithop. Microl.* 84 Of the Baritone. The Bassus .. is the lowest part of each Song. Or it is an Harmony to be sung with a deepe voyce, which is called Baritonus. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* 1 The strong barytone .. which was heard above the sound of plane and hammer, singing—Awake, my soul.
fig. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* II. 240 Harmonies .. deep and eternal, like the undying barytone of the sea.
2. A singer possessing a barytone voice.
1821 Byron *Juan* IV. lxxxix, Our baritone .. A pretty lad, but bursting with conceit. 1878 Grove *Dict. Music* I. 127 Offered him an engagement as principal barytone.
3. A musical instrument of deep sound: † a. a kind of bass viol now obsolete; b. see quot. 1880.
1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2088/4 Some performance upon the Parritone. *c* 1790 Haydn (*title*) Concertos for baryton with accompaniment of two violins and bass. 1880 Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 139 Baritone, the name usually applied to the smaller bass saxhorn in B♭ or C.
4. *Grk. Gram.* A barytone word: see B. 2.
B. *adj.*
1. Of the voice: Having a compass intermediate between bass and tenor. b. Of music: Suited for a barytone voice. c. Of a singer: Possessing a barytone voice.
1729 Swift *Corr.* (1841) II. 628, I recommend one Mr. Mason .. a barytone voice, for the vacancy. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Dec. 611 The present fashion of writing at the extreme end of the baritone register. 1871 Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* 50 And the deep rich oily Te Deum By the barytone canon sung.
2. *Grk. Gram.* Not having the acute accent on the last syllable.
1828 Walker *Dict.* Introd. 65 The tendency to the barytone pronunciation in the noun [*prophecy*] and the oxytone in the verb [*prophesy*]. 1863 *Rudim. Grk. Lang. Edin. Acad.* 184 Words unaccented on the last syllable are called barytone. 1881 Chandler *Grk. Accent.* § 905 When words are combined in a sentence .. oxytones become barytone, except before a colon, a full stop, etc.

† **Bar·ytoni:ze,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? f. prec. + -IZE; but cf. F. '*baritonner* to wag, or dangle, vp and downe' (Cotgr.).]
1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. vii, [Gargantua] would loll and rock himself in the cradle .. monocordising with his Fingers and barytonising with his Tail.

Baryum, obs. form of Barium.

Bas, obs. form of Base *a.*

Basal (bē·săl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Base *sb.* + -AL.]
1. Pertaining to, situated at, or forming the base. In *Bot.* Situated at the base of the ovary. *Basal plane* and *cleavage* in *Crystallog.*: one parallel to the lateral or horizontal axis.
1828 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxii. 330 The elytra have a basal gibbosity. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xii. (1879) 254 Geologising the basal parts of the Andes. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 314 Amaranthaceæ .. ovules .. basal.
2. *fig.* Fundamental.
1865 Bushnell *Vicar. Sacr.* III. v. (1868) 330 A much deeper and more nearly basal office. 1883 H. Drummond *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* 378 Classification should rest on the most basal characteristics.
3. *Comb.*, as *basal-nerved*, 'with nerves all springing from the base of the leaf.' Gray *Bot. Text-bk.*
B. as *sb.* A basal part; *spec.* one of the basal plates encircling the stem of the crinoids.
1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* ix. 589 The basals coalescing into the rosette are hidden by the first radials. 1881 *Nature* 4 Aug. 305 Those species of Pentacrinus in which the basals form a complete ring.

Ba·sally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] As a base or basis, fundamentally.
1882 J. Stirling *Text-bk. Kant* 208 The first condition, that .. must .. basally underlie objects, so far as form is concerned .. in the mind.

Basalt (bāsō·lt, bæ·sōlt). *Min.* [ad. L. *basaltes*, (originally an African word, Pliny), long used in Eng. unchanged.]
1. A kind of trap rock; a greenish- or brownish-black rock, igneous in origin, of compact texture and considerable hardness, composed of augite or hornblende containing titaniferous magnetic iron and crystals of feldspar (labradorite), often lying in columnar strata, as at the Giant's Causeway in Ireland, and Fingal's Cave in the Hebrides. (Pliny's *basaltes* was probably a variety of Syenite.)
1601 Holland *Pliny* xxxvi. vii. § 11 The Ægyptians also found in Æthyopia another kind of Marble which they call Basaltes, resembling yron as well in colour as hardnes. 1694 Molyneux *Giants Causeway* in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 181 Our Irish Basaltes is composed of Columns. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 364 Its composition seemed black basalt. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* iv. 195 Basalt or whinstone. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 317 Prismoids of basaltes, rising to the height of fifty or sixty feet. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* ix. (1852) 180 The Basalt is only Lava, which has flowed beneath the sea.
b. *attrib.* and in *comb.*, as in *basalt rock, -building.*
1769 Raspe in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 580 Our basalt rocks differ from those of the Giant's Causeway. 1873 Tristram *Moab* ix. 174 The basalt-building inhabitants.
2. A black porcelain invented by Wedgwood.
1832 G. Porter *Porcelain* 17 Basaltes, or black ware .. was a black porcelainous biscuit, having nearly the same properties as the natural stone.

Basaltic (bāsō·ltik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, consisting of, of the nature of, or resembling basalt.
1772 Pennant *Tours Scot.* (1774) 161 Basaltic, a term I apply to the jointed columns, resembling those of the giants causeway. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 201 Fine red Earth .. immediately above decomposing basalt .. may be denominated basaltic soil. 1843 J. Portlock *Geol.* 149 Eruptions of basaltic lava.

Basaltiform (bāsō·ltifōam), *a.* [f. as prec. + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of basalt.
1791 Beddoes in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 51 Basaltiform colonnades of granite. 1876 Page *Advd. Text-bk. Geol.* xix. 377 The basaltiform structure of the carboniferous traps.

Basaltine (bāsō·ltin), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -INE.] = Basaltic.
1774 Strange in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 14 The profusion of basaltine phænomena in .. Auvergne. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 12 Basaltine pillars are very common in Iceland.

† **Basa·ltin(e.** *Min. Obs.* [f. as prec.] A kind of basaltic hornblende, classed by Dana as an aluminous variety of Pyroxene; a crystal of this mineral.
1794 Kirwan *Min.* I. 219 Basaltine. Basaltic Hornblende, or Crystallized Hornblende, of Werner. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 9 The trap of the Swedes, with a fine grain, is here called basaltin.

Basaltoid (bāsō·ltoid), *a.* [f. Basalt + -OID.] = Basaltiform. [In mod. Dicts.]

Basan, bazan (bæ·zăn). Also 8 bazin. [a. F. *basane*, (Cotgr. *bazane*, Palsgr. *basanne*), prob. ad. Pr. **bazana*, a. Sp. *badana* (med.L. *bedana*), ad. Arab. بطانة *biṭānah*, lining, 'inside'; see also the Eng. corruption Basil *sb.*³, Bazil.] Sheep-skin tanned in oak- or larch-bark; distinguished from *roan*, which is tanned in sumach.
1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 153 Cloth made of Hemp, Fustians, or Bazins. 1851 Turner *Dom. Archit.* II. iii. 126 The pre-

pared sheepskin called bazan. 1855 HANNETT *Bibliopegia* (ed. 6) 104 The cover is of black basin, the back full gilt.

Basanite (bæ·sănəit). *Min.* [ad. L. *basanītes* (*lapis*), in Pliny, f. Gr. *βάσανος* touchstone, test.] A velvet-black siliceous variety of quartz, used on account of its blackness and hardness for testing the purity of precious metals, by means of the mark left after rubbing the metal upon it.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Basanites* .. the touchstone used for trying gold.] 1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 307 Basanite. Lydian stone of Werner. Black Jasper of some. 1850 *Müller's Anc. Art* § 403 Statue of the Nile..of basanite.

Basar, obs. form of BAZAAR.

‖ **Bas bleu** (bā,blö). *Obs.* [French rendering of Eng. BLUE-STOCKING, q.v.] A 'blue-stocking,' a literary lady.

1801 HAN. MORE *Bas bleu* Wks. I. 13 Or how Aspasia's parties shone, The first *Bas-bleu* at Athens known. 1808 *Miss Talbot's Lett.* Introd. 15 The appellation which the company that assembled at her [Mrs. Vesey's] house acquired of the *Bas bleu*. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. cxii. (*MS. reading*), By measuring the *intensity of blue*; I'll back a a London *bas* against Peru.

†**Ba·scaud.** *Obs.* Used to english L. *bascauda*, instead of adopting the doubtful translation BASKET.

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 231 From British Picts the barbarous bascaud came.

Bascaudal (bæskǫ·dăl), *a.* [f. L. *bascauda*, taken as meaning BASKET + -AL1.] Of or pertaining to a basket or basket-work.

1870 *Archæol.* XLIII. 367 (D.) In a cup .. deeper than usual, the bascaudal character was confined to the upper part.

Baschar, -at, obs. forms of BASHAW, PASHA.

‖ **Bas chevalier** (bā,ʃəvalyē·). [F. *bas* low, *chevalier* knight.] 'Low or Inferiour Knights, by bare Tenure of a Military Fee, as distinguished from Bannerets and Baronets.' Phillips 1706; whence in mod. Dicts.

(Founded on an erroneous derivation of BACHELOR.)

Bascinet, variant of BASINET.

† **Ba·scuence.** *Obs.* The Basque language.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* v. (1650) 164, I have hin shewn for Irish and Bascuence Imperfect rules couchd in an Accidence. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Bascuence*, the language of a Country of Spain called Biscay.

Basculation (bæskiulē·ʃən). *Surg.* [mod. f. F. *basculer* to see-saw, f. *bascule*; see next and -ATION.] A term applied to the movement by which retroversion of the uterus is remedied.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Bascule (bæ·skiūl). [a. F. *bascule*, formerly *bacule* a see-saw, f. *battre* to beat, bump, or *bas* low, down + *cul* the posteriors.] An apparatus acting on the principle of the lever or pulley, whereby one end is raised when the other is depressed; *esp.* in **Bascule-bridge**, a kind of drawbridge, balanced by a counterpoise which rises or falls, usually into a prepared pit, as the bridge is lowered or raised.

1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1007 At the Extremity of this Bascule is ty'd a Cord which passes through the Pully. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 11/2 A weighing machine on the bascule principle. 1884 *Daily News* 29 Oct. 5/3 A 'bascule' or lifting bridge .. would be more speedily opened than a swing bridge .. Steamboats and small craft generally would not require the opening of the bascule.

Base (bēis), *sb.*1 Forms: 4–7 **basse**, 4–6 **baas**, 4 **bas**, **bays**, 7 **bass**, 4– **base**. [a. F. *base* (12th c. in Littré) :—L. *bas-is*, a. Gr. *βάσις* a stepping, also that on which one steps or stands, pedestal, base, f. *βα-* 'walk, go.' The ME. spellings *bas*, *baas*, *basse*, indicate confusion with BASE *a.*, which, in Fr., is distinct in origin and pronunciation.]

I. The lowest or supporting part.

* *generally.*

1. The bottom of any object, when considered as its support, or as that on which it stands or rests.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 999 Iasper hyȝt þe fyrst gemme þat I on þe fyrst basse con wale. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 41 b, Þe baas of þe tour. *Ibid.* § 43 a, To knowe þe heyȝte of þynges, ȝif þou mayst nat come to þe bas of a þyng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 20 Bace, or fundament, *basis*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 23 Base (*v. r.* Bays), *basis*. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. i. 13 As doth a galled Rocke O'erhang and iutty his confounded Base. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silv. Age* II. i. Wks. 1874 III. 120 Let all yon starry structure from his basses Shrinke to the earth. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXX. (1787) 88 When they came to the great pyramid they were astonished at the extent of the base. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. ix. 182 From the Jabbok up to the base of Hermon. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 149 At the bases of the trees.

2. *fig.* Fundamental principle, foundation, groundwork.

c 1500 *Blowbol's Test.* in Halliw. *Nugæ P.* 2 Phisike .. Whiche men callen baas naturall. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. v. (1588) 505 Enditements .. be the chiefe base and groundworke whereupon the whole Triall is afterward to be built. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. (1686) 28 Hereby he undermineth the Base of Religion. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* XXXVI, Nor Earth can shake, nor Hell remove The Base of thine eternal Love. 1879 GREEN *Read. Eng. Hist.* XX. 100 Henry's charter .. was at once welcomed as a base for the needed reforms.

†**b.** Ground of action or attitude. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* V. i. 78 Anthonio [is] .. on base and ground enough Orsino's enemie. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) I. 112 That man .. nothing yet done amisse And so in him no base of this defection, Should fall from God.

** *specifically* and *technically.*

3. *Arch.* **a.** The part of a column, consisting of the plinth and various mouldings, between the bottom of the shaft and top of the pedestal, or, if there is no pedestal, between the shaft and the pavement.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1278 Þe bases of þe bryȝt postes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* V. 1652 Pight into pilers prudly to shewe The bases and bourdurs all of bright perle. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C j b, Vpon the which Base shalbe set Scapus, or the body of the pillor. 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* ii. (1652) 174 God many times raises up golden pillars upon leaden Bases. 1734 *Builder's Dict.* s. v., The Corinthian Base has two Tores, two Scotia's, and two Astragals. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. x. 514 Of Eadward's minster nothing is left save a few bases of pillars.

b. The plinth and mouldings which form the slightly projecting part at the bottom of the wall of a room. **c.** The lowest course of masonry in a building.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 165 Bases and Surbases for Rooms.

4. A pedestal.

c 1440 BIBLE (Wyclif) *Ex.* XXXI. 9 (MS. I) The greet .. lauatorie with his baas [1388 foundement]. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 19 That the ymage of oure lady .. be set vp .. with the baas redy therto. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 292 These shee mounted on two great Bases or Pedestals of the same Metall. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vii. 258 The base of his statue .. bore an inscription.

† **5.** A socket. *Obs.*

c 1325 [cf. 5]. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1329 Þe raftres .. And þe bases þat hem bere. 1648 LIGHTFOOT *Glean. Ex.* 49 Each Pillar was fastned in a base of brasse.

6. In mechanical arts: **a.** in *Printing*, The bottom or footing of letters. **b.** in *Gunnery*, The protuberant rear-portion of a cannon, between the knob of the cascabel and the base-ring.

1676 MOXON *Print. Lett.* 6 Capital I is all Stem, except the Base and Topping. 1626–1862 [see 20].

7. *Bot.* and *Zool.* That extremity of a part or organ by which it is attached to the trunk; *e.g.* the part of a leaf adjoining the leaf-stalk, of a pericarp adjoining the peduncle, of a thumb adjoining the hand.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 435 Its base is continuous with the tentorium cerebelli. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 121 A five-parted calyx .. with glands at its base.

8. *Her.* The lower part of a shield; *spec.* the width of a 'bar' (or fifth part of the shield's height) parted off from the bottom by a horizontal line.

1611 GWILLIM *Heraldry* III. vii. 105 He beareth Or, on a Mount in Base a peare tree fructed. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Base* .. in Heraldry, the lowest part of an escutcheon, consisting of the Dexter, Middle, and Sinister Base-points.

9. *Geom.* That line or surface of a plane or solid figure on which it stands, or is considered to stand, Thus :—of a triangle, any one side in respect of the other two; of a cone or pyramid, the circle or polygon remote from its apex; of a cylinder or prism, the lower of the two circles or equal polygons which form its ends.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. 29 In comparison of any two sides of a triangle, the third is called a base. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. def. 22 Any one of the Figures wherewith these solides be enuironed, is called the base of that solide. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. v, The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal. 1817 R. JAMESON *Charac. Min.* 104 Terminal planes are the smallest planes that bound the greatest extent. In the prism they form the bases. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* ii. 17 A cone of rays, whose base is the circular mirror.

† **b.** *Distinct base* in *Optics*: focal distance. *Obs.*

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Distinct base* .. is that distance, from the pole of a convex glass, in which objects, beheld through it, appear distinct, and well defined.

10. *Fortification.* The imaginary line which connects the salient angle of two adjacent bastions.

1721 in BAILEY.

II. The main or most important element or ingredient, looked upon as its fundamental part.

11. *generally.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) Ep. 112 Our Base principally, Wherof doth spring both Whyte and Red naturally. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Base* .. the principal Ingredient in a prescription. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 627 A strong presumption that alumina is a metallic oxide; but its base, aluminium, has not been yet obtained.

12. *Dyeing.* A substance used as a mordant, by which colours are fixed in the material dyed.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. ii. 121 Its colouring particles are fixed by a base. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 168 The fixation of iron oxide and several other bases depends on the same change within the pores or fibre.

13. *Mod. Chem.* The electropositive compound body, whether metallic oxide (sulphide, selenide), hydrate, or alkaloid, which enters into combination with an acid to form a salt; the correlative of ACID, including, but having wider meaning than, ALKALI.

1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) II. 51 Arsenites .. may be formed by simply boiling the arsenious acid with the respective bases. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 1 In salts the taste is determined more by the base than by the acid. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 427 *Vegeto-alkaloids* .. a series of bodies containing carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, which act as bases, and are found in certain plants.

14. *Gram.* The form of a word to which suffixes are attached; the theme.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 71 In the Scythian languages, it is the final vowel of the base which assimilates that of the following suffixes. *Ibid.* x. 207 The derivative theme or base.

III. That from which a commencement of action or reckoning is made, regarded as a fundamental starting-point.

15. **a.** The line or limit from which the start is made in a race, or which serves as a goal for the finish. **b.** The fixed line or 'goal' across which players endeavour to strike the ball in such games as hockey. **c.** The fixed points or stations round which the striker at rounders or base-ball has to run, and at any of which he is allowed to stay.

1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* IX. 358 While round the Base the wanton Coursers play, Th' ambitious Riders in just Scales they weigh. 1812 W. TENNANT *Auster F.* III. lvi, His toils are o'er, and he has gained the base. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* III. I. iv. § 1 If while running between the bases he is hit by the ball, he is put out.

16. *Mil.* The line or place upon which the general of an army relies as a stronghold and magazine, and from which the operations of a campaign are conducted. Also *transf.* to other operations.

1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxxii. 68 The theory of the base. A leading point in it, being that you must not pass a fortification, by reason of the effects its garrison would have on you if you left it in your rear. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 193 The territory on which these resources are spread is called the 'base of operations.'

17. *Surv.* A line on the earth's surface or in space, of which the exact length and position are accurately determined, and which is used as a base (sense 9) for trigonometrical observations and computations.

1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* vi. 54 Measuring 500 feet of a base in Ireland. *Ibid.* (1849) Introd. 2 Use the globe he inhabits as a base wherewith to measure the magnitude and distance of the sun and planets.

18. *Math.* The number from which, as a definite starting-point, a system of numeration or logarithms proceeds.

1874 TODHUNTER *Trigon.* x. 93 Suppose $a^x=n$, then x is called the logarithm of n to the base a .. e. g. $3^4=81$; thus 4 is the logarithm of 81 to the base 3. *Mod.* The base of our system of numeration is 10.

IV. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*

19. General relations: **a.** appositive (= forming a base), as *base-colour*, *-line*, *-plate*, *-squadron*, *-unit*; **b.** attrib. (= belonging to, or situated at, the base), as *base-course*, *-moulding* (see 5 b), *-shoot*, *-table*.

a. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 46 The Base Squadron, Troop, or Division, is the one upon which a Formation is made. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* II. 41 That the metre is too large for a base-unit. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* V. 61 Red, yellow, and blue were formerly considered the base colors. 1879 *Cassell's Tech. Educ.* IV. 243/1 At the back of the base-plate is a small stud.

b. 1845 *Gloss. Goth. Archit.* I. 47 Base-moulding, Base-table .. a projecting moulding or band of mouldings near the bottom of a wall. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 82 The walls were further relieved by projecting base-courses. 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 169/1 When all the base shoots are neatly tied down.

20. Special combinations: **base-burner**, a furnace or stove in which the fuel is supplied to the fire automatically from a hopper as the lower stratum is consumed; **base-line** (see quot. and cf. 16, 17); also in *Perspective*, the common section of a picture and the geometrical plane, and in *Gunnery*, a line traced round a cannon at the rear of the vent; **base-point**, in *Her.*, the middle point of the base (see 8); **base-ring**, a moulding on the breech of a cannon between the base and the first reinforce; † **base-square** (see quot.).

1785 ROY *Surveying* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 406 It was seen that the computed *base-line .. would fall .. little short of the hypothenusal distance. 1830 E. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.*, **Base-line*, in Military Tactics, signifies the line on which all Magazines and means of Supply of an Army are established. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 225 John of Clarence bare .. a Floure-de-lis Or in *Base-Point. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 32 Her carnooze or *base ring at her britch. 1862 F. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* 53 The Length of a gun is ascertained by measuring it from the rear of the *base ring to the face of the muzzle. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 95 The Base square, is the battell [*i. e.* battalion] which containeth almost thrise, or 3 times more in breadth then in depth.

Base (bēis), *sb.*2 Also **prisoner's base**; in 5 **bace**, 6 **baase**. [either a specific use of BASE *sb.*1 III., or a phonetic corruption of *bars* (cf. BAR *sb.*1, and BASE *sb.*5, 6); if the latter is the real origin, the former accounts equally well for the sense.] A popular game among boys; it is played by two sides, who occupy contiguous 'bases' or 'homes'; any player running out from his 'base' is chased by one of the opposite side, and, if caught, made a prisoner.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 20/2 Bace, pleye .. *barri, barrorum, dantur luді puerorum.* 1558 PHAER *Æneid* V. O j, Thys

kind of pastime fyrst, and custome boyes to learne at Baase, Ascanius .. dyd bryng in place. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iii. 20 Lads more like to run The Country base, then to commit such slaughter. 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 80 The Jeeret [is] a kind of running at base on horsback. 1880 *Boy's Own Bk.* 27 Prisoners' Base is a capital game for cold weather.

† b. *To bid base*: to challenge to a chase in this game; *gen.* to challenge. Hence *base-bidding* adj.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* iv. 1 (R.) The spirite of wickednesse .. biddeth bace, and begynneth firste with hym, of whom he was to be subdued. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* li, To bid the wind a base he now prepares. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 69 Sportiue Base-bidding Roundelayes. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. (1851) 202, I shall not intend this hot season to bid you the base through the wide, and dusty Champaine of the Councels.

† **Base** (bēis), *sb.*[3] *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6–7 baise, 7 bass. [app. an Eng. application of BASE *sb.*[1] 'bottom, lower part' to these articles of dress.]

I. *sing.*

1. ? The housing of a horse.

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII*, an. 1 (R.) The basses and bardes of their horse were grene sattyn. *Ibid.* an. 2 (R.) Their basses and trappers of clothe of gold, euery of them his name embroudered on hys basse and trapper. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 825/1 The king had a base and a trapper of purple velvet. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 36 Caparisons and steeds; Bases and tinsel Trappings.

II. pl. *bases* (cf. *skirts*).

2. A plaited skirt, of cloth, velvet, or rich brocade, appended to the doublet, and reaching from the waist to the knee, common in the Tudor period; also an imitation of this in mailed armour.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 285 His bases which he ware so long as they came almost to his ankle. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. v. 20 An apron white, Instead of curiets and bases fit for fight. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxix. (1612) 291 The Taishes, Cushies, and the Graues, Staffe, Pensell, Baises. 1639 J. ASTON *Iter Boreale* Add. MS. B. M. 28566 f. 25 b, A paire of bases of Plad and stockings of ye same. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxix, His bases and the foot-cloth of his hobbyhorse dropping water.

3. The skirt of a woman's outer petticoat or robe.

1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXXII. xlvii, The collour of her bases was almost Like to the falling whitish leaves. 1672 JORDAN *Lond. Tri.* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 496 A short Petticoat or Bases of Silver, fringed with Gold. 1697 *C'tess D'Annoy's Trav.* (1706) 125 She had Basses all of Flowers of Point de Spain in Silk and Gold.

4. An apron.

c 1605 MARSTON (in Webster), Bakers in their linen bases. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 769 [The butcher] With gauntlet blue and bases white.

† **Base,** *sb.*[4] *Mus. Obs.* Also 5–6 bace. The regular form up to the present century of the word now spelt BASS *sb.*[5], q.v.

? *a* 1450 *Songs & Carols* (1847) 67 Whan .. bulles of the see syng a good bace. 1629 MILTON *Ode Nativ.* 130 The base of Heaven's deep organ. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 225 Whose hoarse heroic base Drowns the loud clarion of the braying Ass. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* s. v. *Base* in *music*, This word is frequently written *bass*, but the etymology, and more especially the pronunciation, are decidedly in favour of the orthography here adopted, which is sanctioned by Dr. Johnson and other high authorities.

† **Base,** *sb.*[5] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5–6 bace. [phonetic corruption of OE. *bærs*, BARSE, now BASS.] Earlier and dial. form of BASS *sb.*[1], a fish.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 20/2 Bace, fysche. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1878) 167 Carpe, base, mylet, or trowt. 1513 *Bk. Kerving* ibid. 281 Base, molet, roche, perche. 1611 COTGR., *Bar*, the fish called a Base. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 74 The Base is in goodnesse of iuyce inferiour to the Mullet. 1724 DE FOE, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) III. 341 One Draught of Base has equalled a Cart-load. 1851 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Base*, a perch.

† **Base,** *sb.*[6] *Obs.* 6–7; also 6 bass. [app. a corruption (cf. prec.) of F. *barce*, *berche* (both in Cotgr., in same sense.] The smallest kind of cannon used in 16–17th centuries; see quot.

1544 in Lodge *Illustr. Brit. Hist.* (1838) I. 105 Bastard culverins .. besides other small field pieces, falcons, and bases. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1021/1 Their ordinance, namelie basses and slings. 1611 COTGR., *Berche*, the peece of ordnance called a Base. 1623 MINSHEU, *Esmirel*, a kind of artillery, to the bignes of an harquebus de croc called a base. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. vii. 96 Base .. Diameter of bore 1·25 in., weight 200 lb., weight of shot 0·5 lb.

attrib. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 20 We let fall our grapnel almost a base shot off the shoare.

Base (bēis), *a.* Forms: 4–7 bass, 5 baas, (*Sc.* baisse), bas, 5–7 basse, 6–7 bace, 5– base. [a. F. *bas*, fem. *basse*, cogn. with Pr. *bas*, It. *basso*:—late L. *bassus*, explained by Isidore, as 'thick, fat,' by Papias as 'short, low'; found in cl. L. as a family cognomen. For the remoter etymology some suggest a Celtic source; others, including Diez, refer to Gr. *βάσσων*, compar. of *βαθύς* deep.]

I. Literal senses.

1. Low absolutely; of small height. *arch.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 98 Her nase bass, her browes high. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 31 An entraunce, darke and bace .. Descends to hell. 1605 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 664 The cedar stoops not to the base shrubs foot. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. iii. 56 A crowd of monks with base foreheads.

b. In *Bot.* denoting lowly growth; e.g. *Base Broom*, *Base Rocket.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 667 Of base Broome or Woodwaren .. called in Latine, *Genista humilis*; in Italian *Cerretta*: that is, lowe and base Broome. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 15 Base-rocket, from its rocket-like leaves, and lowly growth.

† 2. Low comparatively; below its usual height.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xcix. [xcv.] 291 They founde the ryuer in suche a poynt, that in xxx. yeres before it was not so base. *Ibid.* cii. [xcviii.] 297 In wynter .. the ryuers are but base and lowe.

† 3. Occupying a low position, low-lying; of lower situation than neighbouring parts. *Obs.* Cf. BASE-COURT.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 20 Bace chambyr, *camera bassa*. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVIII. iii, Alofte the basse toure foure ymages stode. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 33 b, When the basse or last gut issueth or is swollen. 1593 SHAKS. *Richard II*, II. iv. 20, I see thy Glory, like a shooting Starre, Fall to the base Earth from the Firmament. 1644 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 8/1 The base valleyes enjoy a calm in a gentle gale. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* I. i. 6 To construct a base-chamber with a fireplace.

† b. *esp.* geographically or topographically. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 45 He wanne .. base Normandie. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 5 The base Almaignes do call it 'alsene.' 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 210 Base Egypt watered .. with Nilus. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 226 They took the base Towne .. even to the gates of the High Towne.

4. Of sounds: Low, not loud; deep, BASS.

c 1450 *Merlin* XXVIII. 572 He seide in bas voice: I am Monevall. *c* 1500 *Partenay* 945 Ful gret mynstracy; Bothe hye and bas instrumentes sondry. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 50 Sad words with hollow voice and bace, Shee to the virgin sayd. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* IX. 230 His ears were insensible to all sounds below F, marked by the base cliff.

† 5. Deep-coloured, dark. Also *adverbially*. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 87 Urine base redde, lyke to bole armeniake. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* i. (1636) 8 That [urine] which is well colored not too high or base. [1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 72 Is black so base a hue?]

II. Figurative senses.

6. Low in the social scale, of lowly condition, plebeian; belonging to the 'lower orders.' *arch.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xi. 42 They whiche ben borne of basse parentage. *c* 1500 *Partenay* 523 If any you demaunde, hie other bas, Of your said lord. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1289/2 To the keeping of hym from synne .. a more base estate was better. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 47 Hauing singled the most noble, did kill the baser prisoners. 1741–3 WESLEY *Jrnl.* (1749) 42 Many of the baser people would fain have interrupted.

† b. *To bring base*: to bring low. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* v. xi. (1554) 130 b, The noblesse of Grece was brought baas. *a* 1528 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* III. 430 This were a hevy case To se you brought so base To play without a place. 1550 *Scot. Poems 16th C.* (1801) II. 195 Quhen say weill at sumtimes sall be brought base, Do weill sall triumph in euery place.

7. Illegitimate, bastard. ? *Obs.* exc in BASE-BORN.

1570–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 430 His base brother, Robert Maxwell. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. Eng.* 189 In his youth he was wantonly giuen, and gate a base daughter. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* ix. 124 Jeffery the Kings base son. 1755 in *Wesley's Wks.* (1872) III. 342 Their wretched Minister told them .. that 'John Wesley was expelled the College for a base child.'

8. Low in natural rank, or in the scale of creation.

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1324/1 A thing of more base nature then was the thing that was wont to be sacrificed to forefigure it. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 69 Ciuet is of a baser birth then Tarre, the verie vncleanly fluxe of a Cat. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 127 The Wafer may happen to be eaten by base Vermine, such as Rats. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 369 Providence has given to every animal, however base .. a consciousness of this want [of food]. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* iv. 43 She might sacrifice the base body, and ennoble the soul by the self-sacrifice.

9. Low in the moral scale; without dignity of sentiment; reprehensibly cowardly or selfish, despicably mean; opposed to *high-minded*: a. of persons.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 178 Base, fearefull, and despayring Henry. 1675 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* I. i. 248 Hast thou been never base? Did Love ne'er bend Thy frailer Virtue, to betray thy Friend? 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 253, I .. call you the meanest and basest fellow in the kingdom. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 98 He offered Rochester a simple choice, to pronounce the Bishop guilty, or to quit the Treasury. Rochester was base enough to yield.

b. of actions, habits, thoughts, etc.

a 1535 MORE *Wks.* 361 (R.) Such a base foule fleshly liuing. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 24 On with a fresh courradge, and bace thoghts fearful abandon. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* V. vi. § 6 II. 6 A most base piece of flatterie. 1780 BURKE *Let. T. Burgh* Wks. IX. 250 A market-overt for legalizing a base traffick of Votes and Pensions. 1852 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I. iv. 121 Their most upright decisions may be .. ascribed to the basest motives.

10. Befitting an inferior person or thing; degraded or degrading, unworthy, menial.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II, The guttes and other partes of baser seruice. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. i. 223 To what base vses we may returne Horatio. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 106 Better fitted for merchandize and other base occupations than for Chivalrie. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Luke XV. 15 Foolish sinners will submit to the basest servitude, and be attendants of swine.

11. *Law.* Servile, as opposed to *free*. *Base tenure, estate,* or *fee*: *orig.* tenure, not by 'free' or military service, but by *base service*, such as a 'villain' owed to his lord; *later*, since this was tenure at the mere will of the lord, applied to such tenure in fee simple as may determine on the fulfilment of a contingent qualification or limitation. So *base-tenant*. See also BASE-COURT.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 14 These maner of copye holders haue an estate of enherytaunce, after the custome of the maner, yet haue they no franke tenement .. and therfore they be called tenantes of base tenure. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v., Base tenants be they which do to their lords villeinous service. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* v. 45 As well to free Socage as base. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 61 Base services .. as to plough the lord's land, to make his hedges. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 589 English liberty would thenceforth be held by a base tenure. It would be, not, as heretofore, an immemorial inheritance. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* iv. § 3. 189 An estate in fee which was thus liable to be defeated was called in later times a base fee.

† 12. Of price: Low, cheap. *Obs. rare.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 164 As base prices as is possible. *Ibid.* 239 They .. sell them at most vile and base prices.

13. Of inferior quality; mean, paltry, common, poor, shabby.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 274 He may yet sustaine his body with bacer foode. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 157 This old house .. may now seeme but a base Barn in your eie. 1607 ROWLANDS *Diog. Lanth.* 5 Base is thy attyre, as thrid-bare in thy apparel as my Gowne. 1785 COWPER *Task* I. 50 The rest .. content With base materials, sat on well-tann'd hides. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vi. § 18. 180 The cheapest and basest imitation which can escape detection.

b. Of language: Not classical, debased.

1549 OLDE *Erasm. Par. Thess.* Ded., A translacion of basse kinde of thenglishe phrase. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 44 Base is the style, and matter meane withall. *a* 1661 FULLER (in Webster), Base Latin. *Mod.* 'Of very base Latinity.'

14. Of comparatively little value, worthless. *Base metals*: those not classed as *noble* or *precious*.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. iii. 6 They haue all bin touch'd, and found Base-Mettle. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 23 A base Myne where there is Ore, shall be the Kings for the worthinesse of the Ore. 1684 *Contemp. State Man* II. i. (1699) 133 All Temporal things are in themselves little and bass. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* iii. 145 Coins .. made of your baser sorts of metal. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Base metals.* See *Noble metals.*

15. Alloyed with less valuable metal; debased, counterfeit.

a 1528 SKELTON *Vox Populi* VIII. vi. 9 The coyne yt is so scante .. But even as much to base. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Argent*, Silver .. twelue graines baser than *Argent le Roy*. 1725 SWIFT *Wood the Ironm.* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 66 They search'd his pockets on the place, And found his copper all was base. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 215 Persons who refused the base money were arrested.

16. *Comb.* a. *adverbially* with pa. pple, as in *base-begged*, *-begot*, *-bred*, BASE-BORN; also *base-like* adj., seeming base. b. parasynthetic deriv., as *base-hearted*, *-mettled*, *-spirited*, *-witted*, BASE-MINDED; and deriv. from these, as *base-heartedly*, *base-spiritedness.*

a. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* To Bk., If that any aske thy name, Say, thou wert base-begot. 1600 *Gowrie's Conspir.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1793) 190 Recountred a base-like fellow, vnknowne to him. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. War* (1717) II. 22 Prolongs this not long base-begg'd Breath. 1616 *Pasquil & Kath.* IV. 120 Whose verie eyes will blaze His base-bred spirit.

b. 1547 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 422 Every silly soul and base-witted man. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Wks. & Rem.* (1685) 10 To rein, and curb base-mettled Hereticks. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. lxxxi. 338 His generous confessions taken for a mark of base-spiritedness. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* 391 Thy stupidities and grovelling baseheartedness.

B. quasi-*adv.*; cf. 'high and low'; OF. *en haut et en bas* completely. See also A 6.

c 1500 *Partenay* 927 Ther fair chapel .. Wel apparailled it was, hie and bas.

C. *absol.* quasi-*sb.* Cf. BAST *sb.*[2]

† 1. Bastard. *Obs.*

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 18 Base to a King addes title of more State, Than Knights begotten, though legitimate. 1602 *Parish Reg. Roxwell, Essex* 8 June, Agnes, the base of Maudlin Wonner. 1624 *Ibid.* 18 July, Richardus, the base of Dominici Godstret.

† 2. Bastardy. *Obs.* (? error for *bast.*)

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. B.* IX. xviii, Children .. begot in base.

† **Base,** *v.*[1] *Obs.*; also 4–5 besse, 6 baisse, baas. [partly aphetic f. ABASE *v.*; partly a. F. *baisse-r* (= Pr. *baissar*:—late L. *bassā-re*, f. *bassus*: see BASE *a.*), whence the frequent 16th c. form *baisse*.]

1. To lower; to bring, cast, or lay down.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 94 Sum best, sum woundyt, sum als slayne. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 343 They could not once base their Pikes, nor fight. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 50 Sir Eustace .. Did baisse his gleaue. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLV. xix. 1213 To base at the feet of .. his conquerour, the crowne .. which he came unjustly by.

2. To lower in rank, condition, or character; to debase, humble, depose, degrade.

1538 POLE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. ii. lxxxiii. 217 Long continuance in other studies, that baseth the mind. 1559 *Myrr. Mag., Warwick* xii, That plaaste and baaste his soverayne so oft. 1626 BRETON *Fantasticks* (1857) 323 Love .. weakneth strength, and baseth Honour.

3. To lessen in amount or value, depreciate; to debase (metals).

1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* ii. (1876) 49 By basing the estimacion of wooll & felles. *a* 1626 BACON (J.) Metals, which we cannot base.

Base (bēis), *v.*[2]; in 6 bace. [f. BASE *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To make, lay, or form a foundation for.

1587 *Myrr. Mag., Brennus* xl, By bloudshed they doe founde, bace, builde, and prop their state. 1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 514 Long toils .. Must base the fabric of so vast a throne. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* vi. 94 Great roots based the tree-columns.

2. To place *on* or *upon* a foundation or logical basis; to found, establish securely, secure. (So mod.F. *baser*.)

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 12. 247 The foundations on which any moral judgement .. can be based. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iv 46 These [bank-]notes were based on gold. 1878 HOPPS *Princ. Relig.* iii. 13 Upon this great truth of His eternal goodness and mercy we base all our hopes.

†**Base,** *v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [f. BASE *sb.*[2]] *intr.* To run at, or as at, prisoner's base.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Prose Addit. (1612) 341 With Bacing on foote and on horsbacke, a sport lately vsed of our English youthes. 1614 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* x. 527 Yong heiffers .. all so spritely given .. about Bace by the dams.

Base-ball (bē·isˌbōl). [f. BASE *sb.*[1] 15.] The national field-game of the United States, a more elaborate variety of the English 'rounders,' played by two sides of nine each; so called from the 'bases' or bounds (usually four in number) which mark the circuit to be taken by each player of the in-side after striking the ball. Also, the ball used in the game.

c 1815 MISS AUSTEN *Northang. Ab.* i. (1848) 3 It was not very wonderful that Catherine .. should prefer cricket, base ball .. to books. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* x. 209 Amiable boys, who had never encountered any rougher play than a base-ball match. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 106/2 An oval ball .. a little larger than a base-ball.

Base-born (bē·isˌbōrn), *a.* [f. BASE *a.* 6, 7, 16.] 1. Of low or humble birth, plebeian.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. viii. 49 Better ten-thousand base-borne Cades miscarry. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 95 That a gentleman of your rank in life should stoop .. to the base-born Pamela. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 153 Very often the baseborn change their liveries for coronets.

2. *fig.* Of base origin or nature.

1591 SPENSER *Teares Muses* 392 Such high conceipt of that celestiall fire, The base-borne brood of Blindnes cannot gesse. 1852 TUPPER *Prov. Philos.* 179 A base-born mirth, springing out of carelessness and folly

3. Illegitimate, born out of wedlock.

1645 FEATLY *Dippers Dipt* 51 (T.) Neither doth holy imply no bastard; for some holy men have been base-born. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* xi. 203 Our daughters with base-born babies Have wandered away in their shame.

B. quasi-*sb.* One of humble or illegitimate birth.

1605 *Parish Reg. Romford, Essex* 11 Aug., George, the base-borne of one of my Ladye Coke's servants. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* 195 Huts where the base-born dwelt.

Base-court (bē·isˌkōrt). Also 5–6 basse-courte, 7–9 bass-court. [f. BASE *a.* 3 + COURT; in sense 1 directly from 15th c. F. *basse-court* (OF. *basse-cort, -curt*, mod.F. *basse-cour*).]

1. The lower or outer court of a castle or mansion, occupied by the servants; the court in the rear of a farm-house, containing the out-buildings.

1491 CAXTON *Four Sons* iii. (1885) 98 Reynawde .. sawe that the basse-courte of the castell brenned. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 83 Thei laye vnder the rampire of the base courte, and slue sondrie of our soldiours. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 38 [The farmer's wife] is tyed to matters within the House and base Court. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 212 Bass-Courts for Officers and Servants. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XXV, The large base-court or outer-yard of the noble Castle.

2. An inferior court of justice, one that is not a court of record; *e.g.* a court baron.

1542 3 *Act.* 34–5 *Hen. VIII*, xxvii. § 82 The returne of a writ of false iudgement, out of a base court, before the sayde Iustices. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 438 The original manner of granting feudal property, and something like it is still practised in our base-courts.

†**Based,** *ppl. a.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6 baissed. [f. BASE *v.*[1] + -ED.] Cf. F. *baissé*.] Lowered.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 103 With baissed launce the knights approch amaine.

Based (bē·ist), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. BASE *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] Having or standing on a base, esp. in comb., as *broad-based*; *spec.* in *Crystallog.* (see quot.)

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 46 The strong bass'd promontorie Haue I made shake. 1817 R. JAMESON *Charac. Min.* 197 Based, when the primitive form is either a double pyramid, or a rhomboid, in which the summits are intercepted by planes perpendicular to the axis, which take the place of terminal planes. Based sulphur .. is a double four-sided pyramid, truncated on the extremities.

†**Based,** *ppl. a.*[3] *Obs.*: in 6 bassed. [f. BASE *sb.*[3] + -ED[2].] Wearing or furnished with 'bases.'

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII*, an. 6 (R.) The Duke of Burbones bende was apparelled and bassed in lawny velvet. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 834/1 Bassed in tawnie velvet.

†**Base-dance.** *Obs.* [a. F. *basse dance.*] A term formerly applied to dances in slow time (*e.g.* the minuet), which consist of gliding motions and stately posing, the feet being but little raised from the ground.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. xlvi, Musyke .. Dyvers base daunces moost swetely dyd playe. 1521 in *Lanehan's Let.* (1871) Pref. 160 For to daunce ony bace daunce there behoueth .iiii. paces .. syngle, double: repryse, & braule. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 66 Base dansis, pauans, galȝardis.

Basedow's disease: see BRONCHOCELE.

†**Basel.** *Obs.* The alleged name according to Holinshed (and copyists down to the present day) of certain pieces of money abrogated by Henry II., of which numismatists have no knowledge. (Prob. Holinshed's error for *Baseling*, in sense of 'base piece': cf. *silverling*, etc.)

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 67/1 The same yeare [1158] also the King altered his coine, abrogating certeine peeces called basels. [*Marg. note* in Rolls ed. MATT. PARIS I. 309 from one MS. 'Moneta tunc reprobata *Baseling* dicebatur.']

†**Ba·selard.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 baselarde, baslard(e, 5 basulard, 6 baslaerd bazelarde, 7 basiliard, 4–8 baselard. [a. AF. *baselard(e* (Act 12 Richard II), OF. *basalart* (med.L. *bassilardus*); perh. from same source as OF. *baselaire, bazelaire, badelaire*, probably a derivative of late L. *badile, badillus* a bill-hook (P. Meyer); the *z* (*s*) for *d* being of Provençal origin. In *baselard* the suffix is evidently -ARD augmentative.] A species of dagger or hanger, usually worn at the girdle.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 303 Alle þat bereþ baslarde, brode swerde or launce. 1450 MYRC 48 Baselard ny bawdryke were thou non. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 125 Sodeynly with a scharp basulard he smet the Kyng among the boweles. *c* 1500 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 303 Cum gladiis vocatis hyngers vel baselardys. 1598 STOW *Surv.* XXIV. (1603) 221 Drew his basiliard. 1602 in Southey's *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 338 Two baslaerd swords, the blades to be one yard and half a quarter of length. 1788 *New Lond. Mag.* 150 The Mayor, drawing his baselard, grievously wounded Wat [Tyler] in the neck.

Baseless (bē·slès), *a.* [f. BASE *sb.*[1] = -LESS.] Without base or foundation, groundless.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 151 The baselesse fabricke of this vision. 1815 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVII. 181 A baseless faith. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 6 (1882) 261 No claim could have been more utterly baseless.

b. in reference to military tactics; cf. BASE *sb.*[1] 16.

1862 HELPS *Organiz. Daily Life* 79 Occasionally, baseless operations have effected great results in war.

Ba·selessness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being baseless; groundlessness.

1850 WHIPPLE *Ess. & Rev.* I. 315 To show the baselessness of the objections to his writings. 1864 PUSEY *Daniel* 395 The baselessness of the imputation.

†**Ba·seling.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. BASE *a.* + -LING; cf. BASEL.] A base creature.

1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* B iiij, They should bee ranked in the number of double-harted baselings

‖**Basella** (bāse·lā). [mod.L., ?dim. of L. *basis* base.] A genus of climbing plants (N.O. *Chenopodiaceæ*), with smooth fleshy leaves, known as the Malabar Nightshade.

1761 MILLER *Gard. Kal.* (1775) 24 Plants in the Green-House [in January] .. Basella in fruit. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 167 Some of these are used as potherbs; as Basella, Spinage.

Basely (bē·slĭ), *adv.* [f. BASE *a.* + -LY[2].]

†1. In a low position, low down. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Partenay* 1216 Sanyng þat on ey had he more basly Then þat other.

†2. In a low tone, softly, quietly. *Obs.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 216 Talke thou basely, talke thou boldely. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 365, I hear .. a whistling very basely.

3. In humble rank of life; illegitimately. ? *Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 61 Baselye Neoptolemus was borne. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrowes* III. ii. 185 Commonly such as are basely borne .. are of ill disposition.

4. With contemptible cowardice, treachery, or meanness; dishonourably, disingenuously.

?*c* 1550 *Robin Hood* (Ritson) ix. 92 Beshrew thy heart, said Little John, Thou basely dost begin. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* II. Wks. 1710 I. 342 Some basely die, and some more basely yield. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 122 The King of Portugal basely betrayed Colombus.

†5. At small value or esteem, meanly; cheaply.

1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 210 Sonnes were not baselie esteemd. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 52 Them that desire to look big, and to liue basely. 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Errr.* IV. 197 Those of Galens method .. they basely account of, and contemne.

Basement (bē·ismĕnt). Also 8 bassment. [f. BASE *sb.*[1] or *v.*[2] + -MENT; cf. F. *soubassement.*]

1. The lowest or fundamental portion of a structure. *Basement-membrane*: a fine transparent layer lying between the epithelium and the fibro-vascular layer of mucous membranes.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* Cont. 7 Establishing a solid Basement of Wood. 1843 J. PORTLOCK *Geol.* 97 The .. augitic rock which forms the basement of the promontory. 1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 751/1 The cell-germs contained in this basement-membrane.

2. *fig.* Groundwork; *attrib.* = fundamental.

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* II. i, That Great Charter, the basement, at least, if not the foundation of our free constitution. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iii. (1867) 55 This belief constitutes the basement-principle of all religion.

3. *spec.* The lowest storey (not a cellar) of a building, esp. when sunk below the general ground level.

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 389 There is a small Basement .. under the lower Pilasters. 1823 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) VII. 204 The under or sunk story—basement the learned call it.

b. *attrib.* 1766 ENTICK *Lond.* IV. 360 The bassment story is very massy. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iv. 22 Down stairs to a little basement front door

4. The action of basing; the state of being based; cf. *debasement.*

1836 G. FABER *An Inquiry, etc.* 579 Evinced by its actual basement upon the unhallowed principle, that nations, as such, ought, etc.

Ba·se-mi·nded, *a.* [f. BASE *a.* 9, 16.] Having a base mind; = BASE *a.* 9. Hence **Base-mindedly** = BASELY 4; **Base-mindedness** = BASENESS 4.

1586 Q. ELIZ. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 225 III. 23, I am not so baceminded that feare of any livinge .. prince shoulde make me afrayde. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 62 Base-minded Jewes, with acclamations, affirmed Herod Agrippa .. a Deitie. 1792 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 4/1 To deter base-minded persons from such shocking enormities.

b. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 160 A timorous base mindednesse and abjectnesse. 1627 BP. HALL *Heav. upon Earth* iv. 76 To whom repentance seemes base-mindednesse.

Basence, obs. form of BEZANT.

Baseness (bē·snès). [f. BASE *a.* + -NESS.]

†1. Lowness or feebleness in sound; deepness in tone. *Obs.*; cf. BASSNESS.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Eccles.* xii. 4 The baseness of the grinders voice. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 184 The Baseness or Trebleness of Tones.

2. Low birth or rank, lowly or mean estate, lowliness; a trait or characteristic of low rank (*obs.*).

1552 HULOET, Basenes of blonde or ignobilitie. 1563 *Homilies* II. XXI. 1. (1859) 554 As the Majesty of heavenly things may by the basenesse of earthly things be shadowed 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 34, I once did hold it .. A basenesse to write faire. 1615 T. ADAMS *Christ's Star* Wks. 1871 II. 7 God did ever so strangely qualify the baseness of Christ. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lx, He mixing with his proper sphere, She finds the baseness of her lot.

†3. Illegitimacy of birth, bastardy. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 10 Why brand they vs With Base? With basenes, Bastardie?

4. Moral turpitude, reprehensible cowardice or selfishness, contemptible meanness; an act or trait of this character.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 21 You stand vpon your honor .. thou vnconfinable baseness? 1639 FULLER *Holy War* V. xv. (1840) 269 Soldiers count it baseness to be thrifty of their own healths. 1767 *Junius Lett.* iii. 18, I acquit him of the baseness of selling Commissions. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. lxxii. 240 Having no basenesses of his own to prosecute, and therefore under no temptation to pander to the basenesses of other people.

5. Inferior or debased quality.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) 159 As she seeth cause by the goodnesse or basenesse of the hops. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 28 That basenesse of our English Coyne. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.) We alledged .. the baseness of his metal. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. i. 49 The world is so widely encumbered with forgeries and basenesses.

Basenet, -ette, variant of BASINET.

†**Ba·ser.** *Obs.* Also 4 basare. [Etymol. unknown.] An executioner.

c 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Cristofore* 598 Syne to þe basare sade in hy: Stryk of myne hede, bruthyre dere. — *St. Jacobus* 239 Fra þe baser sancte James gat A pot with vattir.

†**Ba·sery.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. BASE *a.* + -RY.] Base dealing, dishonourable practice.

1637 BRIAN *Pisse-proph.* i. (1679) 2 They will hardly acknowledge their errours, and relinquish this basery.

Baset, Basetry: see BASSADE.

†**Bash,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4 baise-n, bayse-n, 4–6 basshe-n, 5 basche, baysche, 6 bashe, 6–7 bash. *North.* 4 baise, 6 base. [Aphetic form of ABASH *v.*]

1. *trans.* To destroy the confidence or self-possession of; to daunt, dismay, discomfit; to disconcert, put out of countenance, abash.

c 1375 (MS. *c* 1440) *Morte Arth.* 2857 Bees noghte baiste of 3one boyes, ne of þaire bryghte wedis! *c* 1480 *Kyng & Hermit* 442 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) 30 Thoff I be here in pore clothing, I am no bayschyd for to bryng Gestys two or thre. 1515 *Scot. Field* 179 in *Chetham Misc.* II, Because they bashed them at Berwick, that boldeth them the more. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 104 He made Semblant, as nought him could dismay or bash.

2. *intr.* a. To be daunted or dismayed; to quail, lose confidence; to be confounded.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 376 He baldly hym bydez, he bayst neuer þe helder. 1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* ii. 11 Oure herte bashede, ne spiryt bood in us. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XXXVII. 244 Grettere tempestes .. where offen they bascheden. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 38 Alcander .. strake out one of his eyes .. Yet for all this Lycurgus never bashed

b. To be put out of countenance; to shrink back for shame, to be ashamed or abashed. Const. *inf.*, *at.*

c 1460 RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 161 With salt & wyne serue ye hym þe same, boldly & not to basshe. 1554 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 303 Their corrupt faces bash not to deny the eternal Son of God. 1589 GREENE *Tullies Loue* Wks. 1882 VII. 115 Like Diana when shee basht at Acteons presence. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 148 He bashed not to kisse him even in the open Theater. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 309 Bash not, but deigne (I pray) to be my Soveraigne Ladie deere.

Bash (bæʃ), *v.*[2] [Chiefly northern; perhaps from Scand.; cf. Sw. *basa* to baste, whip, flog, lash, Da. *baske* to beat, strike, cudgel. But possibly onomatopoetic, with the *b* of *beat, bang*, and the termination of *dash, gash, gnash, hash, lash, pash, smash*, etc.]

1. To strike with a heavy blow that tends to

beat or smash in the surface struck: **a.** *trans.* Also *To bash up* (the edge or point of an instrument).

1790 A. Wilson *Pack* Wks. 26 Fir'd wi' indignance I turn'd round, And basht wi' mony a fung The Pack, that day. 1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1863) 200 The callant has .. bashed my neb as saft as pap. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 2/2 A proposition to 'smash' or 'bash' in the tall hats aforesaid.

b. *refl.* (of a hen beating her wings in the dust.)

1641 Best *Farm Bks.* (1856) 110 The henne .. will alsoe bashe her in the dust, and so oftentimes crush them to death.

c. *absol.* or *intr.* (with *at.*)

1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xi. (1859) 255 The gun is loaded. The negro continued to bash at it with all his might.

2. The verb-stem is used adverbially with other verbs. Cf. Bang *v.*[1] 8.

1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xviii. (1859) 511 A fine preserved Pine Apple flew bash on Isaac Shingle's sharp snout.

Bash, *sb. Sc.* [f. prec. vb.; cf. Sw. *bas* whipping, beating, Da. *bask* stripe, blow.] A heavy blow that beats or smashes in a surface.

1805 J. Nicol *Poems* I. 36 (Jam.) An' gae her a desperate bash on The chafts. *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales* I. 17 (Jam.) Then, giving two or three bashes on the face, he left me.

†Basha·lic(k. *Obs.* Also 7 -ique, 8 bassalick. [a. Turkish *bāshālīk, pāshālik* jurisdiction of a *pāshā*: see next.] Earlier form of Pashalik, the district under the jurisdiction of a pasha.

1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* III. 238 It .. remaineth yet a Bashalique, although of late governed by a Deputy. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1726) 5 A Woody Mountainous Country, which ends the Bashalick of Aleppo.

Bashaw (băʃō·). Forms: 6 bassawe, -shawe, -cha, (bassat, basso), 6–7 bassi, 6–8 bassa, basha, 7 bashawe, bassaw, -shaw, -char, bacha, 9 bashe, 7– bashaw. [a. Turkish *bāshā*, variant of *pāshā*, prob. f. *bāsh* head, the Old Turkish not distinguishing *p* and *b* (Prof. Rieu): see Pasha. The earliest English form came indirectly through med.L. and It. *bassa* (later It. *bascià*); other spellings represent 16–17th c. F. *bachat*, mod.F. *bacha, pacha.*]

1. The earlier form of the Turkish title Pasha.

1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1218/2 His Bassawes .. surmount verye farre aboue any christen estate. 1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 771 The Turke loste foure score 1000 men as one of his Bassates did afterwarde confesse. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 49 The Bassas .. as it were Harpies, sucke the verye bloud of the people. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* x. lvii. 252 His Bands of Janizaries .. He out of these his Captaines, and his Bassies doth elect. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. iii. 306 Or else their Sultan-Populaces Still strangle all their routed Bassa's. 1693 *Mem. Teckely* IV. 15 He created Vizier Ismal Bacha. 1695 Motteux *St. Olon's Morocco* 31 A Captain, to whom they give the Title of Baschar. 1743 Fielding *J. Wild* III. vii. (1762) 322 He addressed me with all the insolence of a basha to a Circassian slave. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 79, I will offer service to one of the Turk's bashaws.

c. *Bashaw of two* or *three tails*: one of lower or higher rank, as indicated by the number of horse-tails borne on his standard.

1753 Hanway *Travels* (1762) II. xiii. ii. 295 He was appointed basha of three tails. 1798 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hay* Wks. 1812 IV. 422 He would fly to Constantinople, hang up a bashaw of three tails.

2. *fig.* A grandee; a haughty, imperious man.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 85 The diuels chiefe Basso, Ambition. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. 82 In every society of men there will be some Bashawes, who presume that there are many rules of law from which they should be exempted. 1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 16 The young men .. looked up to this insolent bashaw with timid respect. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* liii. (1873) 185 You've taken to being a nob, buying land, being a country bashaw!

Bashaw·ism. [see -ism.] The imperiousness or haughty tyranny of a bashaw.

1839 Lady Lytton *Cheveley* II. v. 146 Exercising a truly manly degree of embryo bashawism over his younger sister.

Bashaw·ship. [f. as prec. + -ship.] **a.** The jurisdiction or office of a bashaw. **b.** *fig.* Dignity or demeanour of a bashaw.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2252/6 To be paid yearly during his Bassawship. 1701 Grew *Cosm. Sacra* IV. vi. § 15 (L.) At this day it [Egypt] is no better than a bashawship, under the Grand Signior. 1882 H. Merivale *Fancit of B.* I. i. xiv. 237 Mr. Fairfield's angry airs of Bashawship.

†Bashed, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Bash *v.*[1] + -ed.] Abashed, disconcerted, dismayed.

c 1440 [see next]. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* 156 (R.) Cebalinus with a bashed countenance .. reported all those thinges. 1594 Carew *Tasso* (1881) 94 Sometimes her basht eye seemes by shame controld.

†Ba·shedness. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ness.] Abashment, bashfulness.

c 1440 *Partonope* 6000 What for shame and basshednes.

Bashful (bæʃful), *a.* [f. Bash *v.*[1] + -ful; cf. also Abash *sb.*, though *-ful* is occasionally added to vbs., as in *mournful, assistful.*]

†1. Wanting in self-possession, daunted, dismayed. *Obs.*

1552 Huloet. Bashfull or amased, *attonitus.* *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. vi. 15 Those Forces would .. by their success give much courage to his bashful Army. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 39 ? 7 [Duelling was] as great an Impediment to Advancement in the Service, as being bashful in Time of Action.

2. Of persons: Shrinking from publicity, shamefaced, shy. Sometimes used in a good or neutral sense = Sensitively modest in demeanour; sometimes depreciatively = Excessively self-conscious, embarrassed and ill at ease in society, 'sheepish.'

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xii. 12 (R.) These folke beyng very desirous to see Jesus .. yet they were bashefull. 1570 Ascham *Scholem.* (1863) 42 If a yong jentleman .. be bashefull, and will soon blushe, they call him a babishe and ill brought up thyng. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* I. 3 His wife and children .. were .. well fauored and very bashful. 1764 Golosm. *Trav.* 21 Or press the bashful stranger to his food. 1781 Cowper *Convers.* 347, I pity bashful men. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II. xxiv, Like Summer rose, The bashful maiden's cheek appeared.

3. Of things, actions, etc.: Characterizing or characterized by extreme sensitiveness or modesty.

1595 Spenser *Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 122 His face with bashfull blood did flame. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* III. i. 81 Beshrew mine eyes and all my blood for it, My bashful cunning, And prompt me plaine and holy innocence. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III. 313 Naked they walk'd, but had no bashful sense. 1816 Southey *Poet's Pilgr.* Proem 10 With impulse shy of bashful tenderness, Soliciting again the wish'd caress.

†4. Exciting a feeling of shame. *Obs.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag.* 59 (T.) A woman yet must blush when bashful is the case, Though truth bid tell the story as it fell.

Ba·shfully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.]

†1. Without self-possession; with misgiving or dismay. *Obs.*

1552 Huloet, Bashfullye or in amase, *attonite.* 1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* (1677) 382 He went not to the battle bashfully.

2. In a shy or shamefaced manner; cf. Bashful 2.

1552 Huloet, Bashfullye or wyth shamefastnes, *pudibunde.* 1651 Davenant *Gondib.* II. vi. (R.) Here the check'd Sun his universal face Stops bashfully, and will no entrance make. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ella of Gar.* vi. 70 Angus looked down as bashfully as if he had never seen the world.

Ba·shfulness. [f. as prec. + -ness.]

†1. *Bashfulness of*: a timid or reverential shrinking back from (something). *Obs.*

1534 Whittinton *Tullyes Offyces* I. (1540) 42 One parte of honesty .. in the which is a basshfulnes of dishonesty. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., Led by such a clue of understanding, and softened by such a bashfulness of knowledge, that we may be wise and awful both in one.

2. The quality of being Bashful (see sense 2).

1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 26 Cast awaye bashfulness where nede constrayneth. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 286 Haue you no modesty, no maiden shame, No touch of bashfulnesse? 1603 Jas. I. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 244 III. 80 Awaye with chyldishe bashefullnes. 1792 Mary Wollstonecr. *Rights Wom.* vii. 275 Modesty is the graceful calm virtue of maturity; bashfulness, the charm of vivacious youth. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xlii, An air of bashfulness, which was in reality the effect of want of habitual intercourse with the world.

‖ **Bashi-bazouk** (bæ:ʃiˌbăzū·k). [mod. Turk.; lit. 'one whose head is turned.']

1. A mercenary soldier belonging to the skirmishing or irregular troops of the Turkish army; notorious for their lawlessness, plundering, and savage brutality. Hence **Bashi-bazou·kery,** Bashi-Bazouks collectively, their habits, etc.

1859 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 302/1 The Bashi-Bazouks bolted, and dashing in amongst the Turkish regulars, put them to the rout too. 1861 Miss Beaufort *Egypt. Sepul.* II. xvii. 60 Bashi-Bazouk, the generic name given to any of the Arabs of this country who attached themselves to the government and fought for pay. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Mar. 1/2 His government was a system of Bashi-Bazoukery plus slave-raiding .. The Bashi-Bazoukery from Brunei ceased to trouble the tribes.

2. *fig.* An 'irregular,' a skirmisher.

1855 Wynter *Cur. Civilia.* II. 404 The Bashi-Bazouks of private establishments. 1861 Sala *Tw. round Clock* 33 Hard-working boys are these juvenile Bashi-Bazouks of the newspaper trade.

†Ba·shless, *a. Obs.* [f. Bash *v.*[1] + -less; cf. *bashful.*] Unabashed, shameless, unblushing, bold.

1578 Sidney *Lady of May* Wks. (1674) 619 (D.) 'Com on, master school-master, bee not so bashless.' 1597 Breton *Abr. Amor. Devises* (1879) 4 (D.) Blush now, you bashles dames, that vaunt of beautie rare.

†Ba·shment. *Obs.* In 4 bays-. [Aphetic form of Abashment.] Confusion from surprise or sudden check; discomfiture, shame.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 174 Bot baysment gef myn hert a brunt. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 48 A mannis mynde is neuer more vnstable than in soden chauncis, and soden bashement. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 86 Where to controll lesse feare it was, lesse bashment to displease.

†Bash-rag. *Obs. rare*[−1]. ? Ragamuffin.

c 1600 J. Davies *Extasie* 95 (D.) Wilt loose thy roiall sole prerogatiue, To make vngrateful base Bash-rags to thriue!

†Bashron(e. *Obs.* 'A kettle.' Halliwell.

1660 *Act 12 Chas. II*, iv. Sched., Batterie, Bashrons, or Kettles, the hundred weight, ix*l.*

Bashyle: see Basyle.

Basi- (bē·si), combining form of Base, Basis, forming the first element of many adjs. in *Phys.*, in sense of 'pertaining to, situated at, or forming, the base of'; e.g. **basibranchial, -cranial, -facial, -hyal, -occipital, -radial, -rostral, -sphenoid(al, -temporal, -vertebral,** pertaining to, situated at, or forming, the base or posterior part of, the branchial arch (in fishes), the skull, the face, the hyoid bone, the occiput, the ray or *radius,* the beak, the sphenoid bone, the temples, the vertebræ. These are often used *ellipt.*; e.g. the *basihyal* (bone).

1872 Mivart *Anat.* 477 The branchial arches are attached to a .. series of pieces termed basi-branchials. 1866 Huxley *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 99 The basi-cranial line is from the anterior margin of the *foramen magnum* to the fronto-nasal suture. 1863 — *Man's Place Nat.* iii. 149 The basifacial axis .. drawn through the axis of the face, between the bones called ethmoid and vomer. 1849-52 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1145/2 The basi-hyal is generally elongated proportionately to the shape of the tongue. *Ibid.* 1322/1 The fissure that .. separates the basi-occipital bone from the ex-occipitals. 1880 Carpenter in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 208 The basiradial suture is an obtuse angle. 1837 Macgillivray *Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 643 Its basirostral bristles. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 17 The junction of the basisphenoid to the basioccipital. *Ibid.* The basitemporals form a second floor to the cranium. 1849-52 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1410/1 The basi-vertebral veins.

Basial (bē·ziăl), *a.*[1] [f. L. *bāsi-um* kiss + -al[1].] Of or pertaining to kissing, osculatory.

Med. The basial salutation.

†Ba·sial, *a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. L. *basi-s* Base + -al[1].] = Basal.

1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 622/1 The basial part of the heart. 1842 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* 489 The .. Basial band, passes directly backwards through the septum.

Basiate (bē·ziˌēit), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *bāsiāt-* ppl. stem of *bāsiāre,* f. *bāsium* kiss.] To kiss.

1623 in Cockeram.

Basiation (bēziˌē·ʃən). [ad. L. *bāsiātiōn-em,* f. *bāsiāre*; see prec. and -ation.] Kissing.

1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* I. 85 Love that .. seems to the scoffing world to go slinking into basiation's obscurity.

Basic (bē·sik), *a.* [f. Base *sb.*[1] + -ic.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or forming a base; fundamental, essential: *spec.* in *Arch.*, and in *Chem.*

1842 W. Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* 146 The amount of heat produced is determined by the basic ingredient. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* v. 141 Its capital resting .. on its basic plinth. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 67 Basic oxides or bases act upon acids to form salts. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 770/2 This is Miss Hill's basic principle.

2. Having the base in excess. **a.** *Chem.* (A salt) Having the amount of the base atomically greater than that of the acid, or exceeding in proportion that of the related neutral salt. **b.** *Min.* (An igneous rock) Having little silica in proportion to the amount of lime, potash, magnesia, etc. present.

1854 Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 400 The class of subsalts is now generally termed basic salts, because the base predominates. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 319 Neutral or basic phosphates of the alkalies. 1877 Green *Phys. Geol.* ii. § 5. 47 The Poorly Silicated or Basic rocks.

c. Applied to an improved 'Bessemer' process of steel-manufacture, in which phosphorus is eliminated from the pig-iron by the use of non-silicious materials (*e.g.* limestone, dolomite, magnesia) for the lining of the converters, and for introduction in the course of the 'blow'; hence also applied to the steel thus produced, etc.

1880 Roberts *Introd. Lect. Metallurgy* 20 The practical application of basic linings in the Bessemer converter. 1883 *Birmingm. Weekly Post* 18 Aug. 8/2 Basic steel and ingot iron, made from phosphoric pig.

See also Monobasic, Bibasic, Tribasic.

Basicerite (bēˈsi·sēr·ait). *Anim. Phys.* [f. Gr. *βάσι-s* base + *κέρ-as* horn, antenna + -ite.] The second segment of the antenna of an Arthropod, reckoning from the head.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 314 A basicerite, to the outer portion of which a flattened plate .. is articulated.

Basicity (bēˈsi·si·ti). *Chem.* [f. Basic *a.* + -ity.] The power of combining with bases possessed by an acid, dependent on the number of atoms of hydrogen replaceable by a metal which are contained in it; thus nitric acid (HNO_3) is monobasic, phosphoric acid (H_3PO_4) is tribasic.

1849 *Liebig & Kopp's Rep. Progr. Chem.* I. 469 The capacity of saturation or the basicity B of a compound. 1883 Muir *Heroes of Sc.* V. 23 Graham .. added to science the conception of acids of different basicity.

Basidiospore (bāsiˈdiəˌspōəɹ). *Bot.* [f. next + Spore.] A spore borne at the extremity of a basidium. Hence **Basidio·sporous** *a.*

1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 232/1 The basidiospore is distinguished from all the other acrogenous forms. *Ibid.* 224/2 Basidiosporous Fungi.

‖ **Basidium** (bāsiˈdiŭm). [mod.L., f. Gr. *βάσις,* base + -ιδιον dim. ending.] Name given to the cells of the fructification in some fungi, which form the 'gills,' and bear the spores.

1858 Carpenter *Veg. Phys.* § 778 The spores are arranged on this hymenium in clusters of four, each group being attached to the points of a small body, rounded below, which is called the basidium. 1861 H. Macmillan *Footn. Page Nat.* 214 Each of the gills .. is found to consist of a number of elongated cells called basidia.

Basifier (bēˈsifəiˌəɹ). [f. Basify + -er[1].] That which basifies. 1847 in Craig.

Basifixed (bēˈsifikst), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *basi-s* Base + Fixed.] Attached by the base or lower end.

1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 85 Genista .. Anthers .. long and basifixed.

Basifugal (bēˈsi·fiugăl), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *basi-s*

BASE *sb.*[1] + *-fug-us* fleeing + -AL[1].] Tending away from the base. *Basifugal growth*: that which begins at the apex (of a leaf, etc.), and proceeds in a direction away from the base. **Basi·fugally,** *adv.*, in a basifugal manner.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 138 Two extreme cases may therefore be distinguished in leaves .. the predominantly basifugal or apical, and the predominantly basal growth. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 170 Lateral members usually arise on their common axial structure in acropetal or basifugal order. *Ibid.* 448 The leaves grow .. basifugally.

Basify (bē·sifəi), *v.* [f. L. *basi-s* BASE *sb.*[1] + -FY.] 'To convert into a salifiable base.' Craig.

‖ **Basigynium** (bē|sidʒi·niv̆m). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *βάσι-ς* base + *γυν-ή* female + -IUM, repr. Gr. dim. *-ιον*.] The pedicel or stalk bearing the ovary.

1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 398 *Basigynium*, synonym of Carpophore or Thecaphore.

Basil[1] (bæ·zil), *Herb.* Forms: 5 (*basilicon*), basile, 6 basyle, yll, bazil, bassel, 6–7 basill, 6– basil. [a. OF. *basile*, ad. L. *basilisca*, f. *basiliscus* BASILISK: the Gr. name of the plant was *βασιλικὸν* 'royal,' whence the botanical specific name *basilicum*, perhaps because the herb was used 'in some royal unguent, bath, or medicine' (Prior). In Lat. this seems to have been confused with *basiliscus*, on the supposition that it was an antidote to the basilisk's venom: in OF., *basile*, *basilicog*, *basilique*, and in mod.F., *basilic* are applied both to the serpent and the plant.]

1. Popular name of a genus (*Ocymum*, N.O. *Labiatæ*) of aromatic, shrubby plants, with flowers arranged in whorled racemes, widely dispersed in tropical and sub-tropical countries. The best-known species are the culinary herbs, Common or Sweet Basil (*O. basilicum*) and Bush or Lesser Basil (*O. minimum*), the leaves of which are used for seasoning soups and made dishes.

[*c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 201 Basilicon, radish and rucul stronge.] 1481 CAXTON *Tulle of Old Age*, Violettys, rose-marynes, majorons, gylofres, basiles. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 66 a, Basil .. is good for the stryking of a se dragon. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xlii. (1878) 95 Bassel, fine and bushi, sowe in May. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* xxxvi. (1612) 50 A certaine Italian, by often smelling to Basill, had a Scorpion bred in his braine. 1627 H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* Ep. Ded. 26 Basil (the Emblеme of the Throne established by mercy) which being gently stroked on the hand, yeelds a pleasant smell, but crushed hard vpon it, vnsauory. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sallet*, Basil imparts a grateful Flavour if not too strong. 1861 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 122 Sweet basil .. is, as its name imports, one of the royalties among sweet herbs.

2. Used as a book-name for other plants: e. g. Wild Basil (*Calamintha Acinos*, Lyte, *C. Clinopodium*, Benth.), Field or Cow Basil (*Saponaria Vaccaria*, Lyte); also Basil-balm, -thyme (*Calamintha Acinos*).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 239 Wilde Basill hath square hearie stemmes, beset with small leaues, much lyke to the leaues of Bushe Basill. *Ibid.* 241 Of Vaccaria, or Cow Basill. 1597 GERARD *Herball* II. cccxxiii. 675 The wilde Basil or Acynos. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 19 Basil-thyme .. because the smell thereof is so excellent, that it is fit for a king's house.

† **Ba·sil**[2], *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 6 bassil. [a. OF. *basile* BASILISK: see prec.]

1. = BASILISK 3.

c 1565 R. LINDSAY *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 108 She bare many cannons .. with three great bassils.

†2. An 'iron' or fetter fastened round the ankle of a prisoner. *Obs.* (Perhaps a distinct word.)

1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* II. 31 Clap a strong paire of bolts on his heeles, and a basill of 28. pound weight. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xiii. 106 One of my Irons taken off .. only one of the Bassils, which did not weigh above two Pounds out of thirty. 1865 SALA in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. VIII. 369/2 The iron ring or fetter which English convicts were wont to wear round one ankle was called a Basil.

Basil[3], **bazil** (bæ·zil). [App. an Eng. corruption of Fr. *basane*: see BASAN.] Sheepskin tanned in bark; distinguished from *roan*, which is tanned in sumach. Often *attrib.*

1674 GUIDOTT *Observ. Bath.* in *Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 130 The water happened .. to fall upon a Bazil-skin I sometimes use. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3285/4 All Tanners, Bazil Tanners, Curriers. 1755 JOHNSON, *Basil*, the skin of a sheep tanned. This is I believe more properly written *basen*. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 215 An inferior leather .. called bazil leather .. tears almost like paper. 1854 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 419 (Hoppe) Each sleeper has for covering a large basil such as cobblers use for aprons.

Basil, *sb.*[4] and *v.* corrupt form of BEZEL.

Basilar (bæ·silăr), *a.*; also 6 basylare. [ad. mod.L. *basilāris*, irreg. f. *basis*: see BASE *sb.*[1]] Of, pertaining to, or situated at the base, *esp.* at that of the skull.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, The .vij. hone is the bone basylare .. that closeth and susteyneth all the sayd bones ouer the rose. 1782 A. MONRO *Anat. Bones & Nerves* 77 Made concave for the reception .. of the basilar artery. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 17 The basilar artery .. lies on the basilar process of the occipital bone.

Basilary (bæ·silări), *a.* [ad. F. *basilaire* (16th c.), ad. mod.L. *basilāris*: see prec. and -ARY[2].] = prec.

1800 CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 144 The basilary artery. 1874 M. COOKE *Fungi* 22 Upon the hymenium of Agarics .. elongated cells, called by Corda basilary cells.

† **Basilean.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. *βασιλε-ύς* king + -AN.] A Royalist.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* iv. (1726) 23 (D.) If any intemperate Basilean take exceptions thereat.

Basileio·latry. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *βασίλειο-ς* of the king + *λατρεία* worship.] King-worship.

1872 *Sacristy* II. 10 *note*, At Westminster the established religion is Basileiolatry.

Basilic (bāsi·lik), *a.* Forms: 6 basylyc, 7–8 basilick(e, 8– basilic. [a. F. *basilique* (16th c.), ad. L. *basilicus*, a. Gr. *βασιλικός* royal, kingly, f. *βασιλεύς* king.]

1. Kingly, royal, sovereign. ? *Obs. rare.*

1728 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* I. 13 In this world we see nothing except God's basilick justice.

2. *Phys.* Specific epithet of the large vein of the arm starting from the elbow and discharging into the axillary vein. [So called from its supposed great importance; the right and left basilic veins were formerly thought to be in direct communication with the liver and spleen respectively.]

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, That party that was deuyded vnder the arme pyttes that goeth in to the inwarde party in descending appereth within the bought of the elbowe, and is called Basylyc. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 88 As if he had prick'd the Court in the Basilick or Liver-vein. 1849 52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1407/1 The basilic vein .. ascends along the inner margin of the biceps muscle.

Basilic (bæ·silik), *sb. arch.* [a. F. *basilique*, ad. L. *basilica*.]

1. = BASILICA 1.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Basilic* or *Basilica*. 1811 J. MILNER *Eccl. Archit. Eng.* ii. 12 The emperors gave up their palaces and courts of justice, called Basilics, for the service of religion.

2. = BASILICA 2.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3891/2 Considerable Damage to the Basilick, or Great Church of St. Peter. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Basilics* were also little chapels built by the antient Franks over the tombs of their great men. 1840 LD. HOUGHTON in *Blackw. Mag.* XLVII. 29 Oh! never in high Roman basilic, Prime dome of art, or elder Lateran.

Basilica (bāsi·likă). Pl. -as, *rarely* -æ. Also 6 (transliterated Greek) basilike, 8 basilika. [a. L. *basilica*, Gr. *βασιλική* (sc. *οἰκία*, *στοά*), fem. of adjs. *basilicus*, *βασιλικός*, royal, f. *βασιλεύς* king.]

1. *Anc. Hist.* Literally and originally, a royal palace; thence, a large oblong building or hall, with double colonnades and a semicircular apse at the end, used for a court of justice and place of public assembly.

1541 ELYOT *Image Govt.* (1556) 66 A *Basilike*, or place where civile controversies were herde and judged. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 468 A Basilica also or grand hall. 1852 CONYBEARE & H. *St. Paul* (1862) II. xxvii. 500 The basilicas were buildings of great size, so that a vast multitude of spectators was always present at any trial which excited public interest.

2. A building of the preceding type, used for Christian worship. Originally, a hall of justice handed over by Roman emperors and consecrated for religious use; thence applied to other early churches built on the same plan, and improperly to churches generally. In Rome applied spec. to the seven principal churches founded by Constantine.

1563 *Homilies* II. ii. III. (1859) 256 Called Basilicæ, eyther for that the Greeks used to call all great and goodly places Basilicas, or for that the high and everlasting King .. was served in them. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 99 There were some Churches .. which were not dedicated to any Saint, but had only in general the Name of a Basilika. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. i. § 27 An imitation in wood of the Christian Roman churches or basilicas. 1852 Miss YONGE *Cameos* (1877) III. xxx. 303 Sending a deputation to do penance at the seven basilicæ. 1874 PARKER *Illust. Goth. Archit.* II. 276 The application of the name of Basilica to the small burial-chapels in the Catacombs is a mistake.

† 3. The basilic vein: see BASILIC *a.* 2. *Obs.*

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. viii. 105 The basilica or liver veine. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The basilica is one of the veins used in bleeding in the arm.

4. (*neut. pl.*) = BASILICS, q.v.

Basilical (bāsi·likăl), *a.*[1] [f. Gr. *βασιλικ-ός* + -AL[1].]

1. Kingly, royal, regal.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 277 Basilical rule or any other temporal soveraignty. 1885 T. KERSLAKE *Liberty Hist. Research* 5 Up wells this basilical word 'must.'

† 2. = BASILIC *a.* 2. *Obs.*

1649 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 40 How England will thrive now that she is let bloud in the basilicall veine. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 290 Upon squeesing her Arm he forced thence from about the Basilical vein .. a pins point.

Basi·lical, *a.*[2] [f. BASILICA + -AL[1].] = next.

1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antig.* (1658) 10 Many men .. were wont to walk under those basilical buildings. 1881 G. SCOTT *Ch. Archit.* Pref., The basilical church of Lyminge.

Basilican (bāsi·likăn), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *basilicān-us*, f. *basilica*: see prec. and -AN.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a basilica. **Basi·licanism,** adherence to the basilican type of church.

1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* II. l. 228 It is built in the basilican manner. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 345 But the basilican churches were not always adaptations of this sort. 1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* vi. 179 In very many Italian monastic churches .. basilicanism has as it were been caricatured.

Basilicate (bāsi·likĕt), *a.* [f. BASILICA + -ATE[2].] Shaped like a basilica; basilican.

1882 S. BUTLER *Alps & Sanct.* xxv. 357 A fine old basilicate Church.

† **Basilicock.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 baselycoc, 4–5 -cok, basilicok, -iskoc, 5 basylicock, -ycok, 6 basilicock. [a. OF. *basilicoc*, *-ecoc* (nom. sing. and acc. pl. *basilicos*), f. *basilic*:—L. *basiliscus* BASILISK + *-oc* = It. *-occo*, usually augmentative) sometimes diminutive. Here perhaps associated with *coq* cock: cf. *cockatrice*.] = BASILISK 1.

1340 *Ayenb.* 28 Þanne is he [the envious] of þe kende of þe baselycoc, nor no grenhede ne may yleste beuore hym. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 778 That sleeth right as the Basilicok [*v. r.* Baselycok) sleeth folk by the venym of his sighte. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi. 77 Basylicocks [have] .. the heed lyke a cocke and body of a serpent. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 109 Like a Cockatrise, or Basilicock, which slay or kill men with the poison of their sighte.

‖ **Basi·licon, -um.** [L. *basilicum*, Gr. *βασιλικόν* (sc. *φάρμακον* drug, plaster), neut. of adj. *basilicus*, *βασιλικός*, royal.] Name given to several ointments supposed to possess 'sovereign' virtues.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* T j, The fourth fourme is the great basilicon that is praysed ouer all, and is called tetrafarmacum. 1659 CULPEPPER *Pharm. Lond.* 298 Basilicon, the greater. Take of white Wax, Pine Rozin, Heifers suet, etc. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xxvii. 96 He had stepped down for lint and basilicon. 1782 SCHOTTE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 88 A pledget of basilicum was put over it.

¶ See also BASIL *sb.*[1]

Basilics (bāsi·liks), *sb. pl.* [ad. L. *basilica* (also used in Eng.), a. Gr. *βασιλικά*, neut. pl. of adj. *βασιλικός*.] A digest of the laws of Justinian and other emperors, translated from Latin into Greek by command of the emperors Basil and Leo, and constituting the code of the Eastern empire.

[1652 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 96 Which is manifest enough, not onely in the Basilica .. but also by the Decrees established by the Emperor Leo.] 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The basilics comprehend the institutes, digests, code and novels, and some edicts of Justinian. 1771 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 513 A scholiast on the Basilics tells us.

Basilidian (bæsili·diăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Basilid-es*, Gr. *Βασιλίδ-ης* + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, Basilides, an Alexandrian Gnostic of the 2nd century. B One of his disciples or followers.

1586 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 118 Some utterly cast off all grace, virtue, and godliness, as did the Basilidians. 1860 T. BALFOUR *Typ. Charact. Nat.* 120 The Basilideans believed that Simon the Cyrenian was crucified in the room of Christ. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring L.* 113 The Gnostic or Basilidian gems, evidently used for magical purposes.

Basili·scan, *a. rare.* [f. L. *basilisc-us* BASILISK + -AN.] Pertaining to a basilisk.

c 1600 *Timon* IV. iii. (1842) 65 With my basilican eies May I kill all I see.

Basili·scine, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -INE[1].] prec.

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* (1861) 79 Our fair Oriana, and the slaughter which her basiliscine eyes have caused.

Basilisco: see next.

Basilisk (bæ·zilisk, bæ·s-). Forms: *α.* 4– basilisk; 5–7 basiliske, 6 (basseliskie), 6–7 basilisque, 7 -isck, basalisk, 8 basilisc. *β.* (unchanged L.) 4–7 basiliscus, 6 (basilicus). *γ.* (from Fr.) 5 basilique, basylyque, 6 -ike. *δ.* (from Sp.) 7 basilisco, -sko. See also BASILICOCK. [ad. L. *basiliscus*, a. Gr. *βασιλίσκος* a kinglet, a kind of serpent, the golden-crested wren, dim. of *βασιλεύς* king: see -ISK. The Latin form was occas. used unchanged from 14th to 17th c.; Caxton, in 15th c., introduced forms after Fr. *basilique*, now *basilic*; and in 17th c., *basilisco*, *-sko*, after Sp., occur.]

1. A fabulous reptile, also called a *cockatrice*, alleged to be hatched by a serpent from a cock's egg; ancient authors stated that its hissing drove away all other serpents, and that its breath, and even its look, was fatal. [So called, says Pliny, from a spot, resembling a crown, on its head; mediæval authors furnished it with 'a certain comhe or coronet.']

α. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xci. 13 Oure aspide and basilisk saltou ga. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxviii. 285 Thei slen him anon with the beholdynge, as dothe the Basilisk. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (1841) 121 O, that it were the basseliskies fell eye, To poyson thee! 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 389 Make me not sighted like the Basilisque. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, Basilisk .. kills a man with its very sight (as some say) but by its breath infallibly: it's about a foot long, with a black and yellow skin, and fiery red eyes. 1712 POPE *Messiah* 82 The smiling infant in his hand shall take The crested basilisk and speckled snake. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. Introd. 147 The abbot .. cried, 'Lord, either I must die, or this basilisk!' And instantly the basilisk died.

β. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 159 Basiliscus is kyng of serpentes þat wiþ smyl and siȝt sleep beestes. 1536 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Convoc.* i. 45 To do hurt, more than either aspis or basiliscus. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa.* xxx. 6 The viper, and the flying basiliscus.

γ 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) II. 218 *a*/2 He

founde in his waye a grete serpente basylyque. 1530 PALSGR. 196/2 Basylike serpent, *basilisque*.

δ. 1655 JENNINGS *Elise* 57 He loses his countenance at the aspect of the Basilisco, whose sight kills him.

2. *fig.* Often *attrib.*

α. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 42 But what is a loyterer? A sucker of Honie .. a Basiliske of the Commonwealth. *a* 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. viii. 123 Satire .. becomes a basilisk in the hands of a man .. who employs it to blast the reputation of another. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. vi, That Basilisk-glance of the barouche-and-four.

γ. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 45 Certes madame youre eyen basilique haue hurte me unto the deth.

3. *transf.* A large cannon, generally made of brass, and throwing a shot of about 200 pounds weight. (Other pieces of ordnance of the time were named from venemous reptiles; e.g. *culverin, serpentine, slang*, etc. Cf. Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 17.)

α. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xvi. (1877) 281 Basiliske [weigheth] 9000 pounds, eight inches and tnree quarters within the mouth. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* IV. i, The basilisks, That, roaring, shake Damascus turrets down! 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. v. vii. 408 Great Brazen Ordinance, .. whereof foure Basiliskes were drawne (such was their weight) by so many hundred yokes of Oxen. 1861 MISS BEAUFORT *Egypt. Sepul.* II. xxiv. 328 Stone shot lying about, some of the latter thrown by basilisks.

β. 1549 EDW. VI. *Lit. Rem.* (1858) 250 The pecis of new conquest, and 2 basilicus, 2 demy canons, etc.

δ. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 70 A Basilisco. Height [=bore] in Inches, 5. Weight in Pounds, 4000. Shot, Pounds, 154. Powder, Pounds, 10. 1644 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. II. 701 The Rebels Train of Artillery .. amongst which was the great Basilisco of Dover.

4. *Zool.* A small American lizard of the family *Iguanidæ*, having on the top of its head a hollow crest which can be inflated at will.

1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VIII. 86 The green and golden basilisk. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 495 The Mitred Basilisk is an inhabitant of Guiana, Martinique, etc. .. It swims with great address by means of the lateral motions of its finny tail.

† **5.** *Ornith.* Obs. name of the Golden-crested Wren or Kinglet (*Regulus cristatus*). (So in Gr.)

β. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Basiliscus*.

† **6.** *Astr.* Obs. name of the star Regulus, in Leo.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 266 The Basilyske or Kyngely starre. 1727–51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

7. *Comb.* **basilisco-proof**, *a.*, proof against eyes, even those of a basilisk; unabashed, shameless.

1649 *Lanc. Tracts Civ. War* (1844) 236 Though your brows be Basilisco-proof, yet you could be content I should end this language.

Basili·skian, *a.* [f. prec. + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to a basilisk; basiliscan.

1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 783 That .. fascinating and basiliskian glare of gorgeous and rhetorical embellishment.

Basin (bē·is'n), *sb.* Forms: 3 **bascin, bacin,** 4–5 **bacine, bacyn**(e, **bassyn**(e, **-eyn,** 4–6 **basyn,** 5 **basson, bassyng, -ien, bacen,** 6 **bayseyn, bassine, basing, baiseing,** 6–7 **basen,** 8 **bassin,** 6– **bason,** 5– **basin.** [ME. *bacin, bascin*, a. OF. *bacin* (12th c. in Littré), mod. *bassin* (=Picard *bachin*, Pr., Sp. *bacin*, It. *bacino*):—late L. *bachīnus, bacchīnus*; in Greg. of Tours, 6th c., 'vulgo' *bacchīnon*; supposed by some to be for *baccīnus, -um*, and to be a derivative of *bacca* 'vas aquārium' Isidore. Thence also OHG. *becchin*, mod.G. *becken*, Du. *bekken*. The med.L. had *bacīnus, bassīnus* from the mod. langs. The ulterior source is unknown: the Celtic *bacc-* 'hook, crook,' to which Diez and others have referred it, has no derivative with any approach to the sense of 'basin': see Thurneysen.]

I. A hollow circular vessel.

1. A circular vessel of greater width than depth, with sloping or curving sides, used for holding water and other liquids, especially for washing purposes. *Barber's basin*: see BARBER *sb.* 3.

c 1220 *St. Marher.* 9 His twa ehnen .. brad as bascins. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* 550 Water and cloth and bacyn For to wasschen his hondes in. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* VII. 3169 Bassons of bright gold. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B v a, Put it in a bassien of brasse. 1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 103 The basing and the lawar. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* II. i. 350 Basons and ewers, to laue her dainty hands. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* iv. 1613 Faire water in a basen. 1726 GAY *Fables* I. xxi. 23 His pole with pewter basons hung. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. iii. 70 A barometer .. immersed in a bason of mercury. *c* 1845 LANE *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 290 The slave brought a basin and water; the prince then washed himself.

b. The quantity held by a basin; a basinful.

1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* vii. 127 [She] made a basin of tea. *Mod.* A basin of soup on a cold day.

2. A similar circular dish for any purpose.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxvi. (R.) His bedde was wont to be chafed with a bason of hote coles. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Antients* (1730) I. 14 Satura Lanx was properly a bason filled with all sorts of fruit. 1777 J. RICHARDSON *Dissert. East. Nations* 26 Four large basons filled with gold and silver. *Bk. Com. Prayer* Commun., Shall receive the Alms for the Poor .. in a decent bason.

3. The scale-dish of a balance.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xvi. (1859) 18 Lete hym put it in the ryȝt bacyn of the balaunce. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Basons* of a Balance. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 292 The boards or basins are suspended by means of hooks to the ends of the beam.

† **4.** *pl.* Hollow metal dishes clashed together to produce sound; ? cymbals. The beating of metal basins was formerly part of the mocking accompaniment when infamous persons were condemned to be publicly carted. *Obs.*

c 1302 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 189 The Flemmysche .. Agynneth to clynken huere basyns of bras. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. vi. 133 Forto rescowe þe moone [in eclipses] þei betyn hire basines wiþ þikke strokes. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 181 Why before her does the Bason ring? 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* III. v. (N.) Let there be no bawd carted that year, to employ a bason of his.

5. *spec.* a. A concave tool used by glass-grinders in the manufacture of convex glasses.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Various kinds of basons, of copper, iron, etc. .. some deeper, others shallower, according to the focus of the glasses that are to be ground.

† **6.** The hollow part of a plate or dish. *Obs.*

1662 PEPYS *Diary* 21 July, Silver dishes and plates .. in the edges and basins of which was placed .. gold medals.

7. A helmet; a BASINET. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2333 So he tok his basyn, That hit clevyd into the chyn. *c* 1325 *Coeur de L.* 2557 Some he hytte on the bacyn, That he cleff hym to the chyn.

† **8.** *Phys.* a. The pelvis; b. A funnel-shaped cavity situated between the anterior ventricles of the brain. *Obs.*

1727–51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1760 BRADY in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 660 A bone found in the pelvis or bason of a man. 1771 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* Dict. Cc b, The Pelvis, or Bason of the Kidnies.

II. A hollow depression, natural or artificial.

9. A hollow receptacle, natural or artificial, containing water.

1712 BLACKMORE (J.) And from its ample basin cast the main. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* x. viii. 327 Their waters being conveyed by aqueducts into two very large basons. 18.. WORDSW. *Idle Sheph. Boys*, And in a basin black and small Receives a lofty waterfall. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* viii. 213 Inland basins of rain-water.

10. A dock constructed in a tidal river or harbour, in which by means of flood-gates the water is kept at a constant level, used for ships discharging or lading cargo, or when laid up.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4510/5 A great Fleet of Merchant Ships .. have contracted with the Officers of his Majesty's Customs to open their way into the great Basin of this City. 1825 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 265 A wet dock or basin of considerable size and depth may be considered nessesary for the trade of Antwerp.

b. Part of a river or canal widened and furnished with wharfs for the lading and unlading of barges.

1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 203 Basins are formed near towns to which the canal has a communication.

11. A land-locked harbour; a bay.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 315 The spacious basins arching rocks enclose. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxi. 191 The largest vessels securely rode at anchor within three deep and capacious basons. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 226 His army .. was encamped round the basin of La Hogue. 1866 THOREAU *Yankee in Can.* ii. 20 The harbor of Quebec .. a basin two miles across.

12. *Phys. Geog.* The tract of country drained by a river and its tributaries, or which drains into a particular lake or sea.

[1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 289 Modern French geographers .. have divided the kingdom into what they call *bassins* .. into several great plains, through which flow the principal rivers.] 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 434 The hydrographical basin of the Thames. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* V. § 270 The basin of the Amazon is usually computed at 1,512,000 square miles. *Ibid.* xii. § 534 The basin of the Dead Sea .. and the other inland basins of Asia.

13. *gen.* A circular or oval valley or hollow.

c 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* v. 243 The traveller finds himself in a wide basin, encircled by hills. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 23. 166 The basin had been scooped by glaciers.

14. *Geol.* A circumscribed formation in which the strata dip inward from all sides to the centre; the stratified deposit, especially of coal, lying in such a depression.

1821 *Abridgem. R. Turner's Arts. & Sc.* 230 What is called a coal-field, or district, or sometimes a coal-basin. 1850 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* Gloss. 776 Basin of Paris, Basin of London. Deposits lying in a hollow or trough, formed of older rocks. 1877 GREEN *Phys. Geol.* IX. § 3. 347 If the beds dip everywhere towards a centre, they .. form a basin.

III. *Comb.*, chiefly attrib., as *basin-pan, -sign, -stand*; also *basin-like, -shaped*, adj.; **basinful,** the content of a basin; **basin-wide** *a.*, as wide as a basin (cf. *saucer-eyed*).

1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 434 Take two *basonfuls of river sand. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 134/2 A horny *basin-like cavity. 1462 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 261 Wirt-pannes, *basyn-pan. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys* V. 146/2 The pelvis offers a *basin-shaped structure. 1613 ROWLANDS *Spy-Knaues* B iij b, First to my Barber, at his *Bason signe. 1842 T. MARTIN in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec., Ducking and diving into the *basin-stand. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 670 Then gan the Courtiers .. stare on him, with big lookes *basen wide.

Basined (bē·is'nd), *ppl. a.*; also 8–9 **basoned.** [f. prec. + -ED².] Placed or contained in a basin.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 918 Thy basined rivers, and imprisoned seas. 1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 651 Bason'd high, on earth's broad bosom gay, The bright Superior silvers down the day.

Basinerved (bē·isinə:vd), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *basi-s* BASE *sb.*¹ + NERVED; cf. F. *basinerve*.] Of leaves: Having the ribs all springing from the base.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Basinet, basnet (bæ·sinĕt, bæ·snĕt). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 3–9 **basnet,** 4–9 **bacinet, basenet,** 9 **basinet, bassinet, bascinet**; also 4 **basinett,** 4–6 **basenett**(e, 5 **bacenett, basnite, -nette,** 4–5 **basynet, bacynet, -ette,** 5–7 **bassenet.** [a. OF. *bacinet, bassiné, bassinet* (= Sp. *bacinete*, It. *bacinetto*, med.L. *basinetum, bacinetum*), dim. of *bacin* BASIN: see -ET.]

A small, light, steel headpiece, in shape somewhat globular, terminating in a point raised slightly above the head, and closed in front with a ventail or visor; when used in action without the ventail, as was frequently the case in England, the great 'helm,' resting on the shoulders, was worn over it.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2234 Helm and basnet .. The scharpe sweord carf bothe. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5577 Þorw helm, & coyphe, & bacynet, þe swerd goþ forþ. 1391 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 151 Unum melius basenett cum ventayll. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 906 A bacenett burneschte of sylver. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lx. 81 Such a stroke .. that their basenettes were clouen. 1581 T. NEWTON *Seneca's Thebais* 51 On head thy Basnet tye. 1611 GWILLIM *Heraldry* IV. xv. 234 Their bassenets or sculles. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xxi, My basnet to a prentice cap, Lord Surrey's o'er the Till! 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. ix, Thou talkest of bassinets and hauberks. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 154 Sir Rudolf's new bascinet with the beaked ventaille. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. 127 The basinet was considered to be incomplete without .. a mail defence for the neck and shoulders, called the *camail*. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 543 *note*, Aketons, bacinets, gauntlets.

fig. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VIII. viii. 332 The amyt betokeneth the bassynet of helthe, that is hope of the lyfe that is to come.

See also BASSINET, BASSINATE.

† **Ba·sineted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED².] Furnished with, or as if with, a basinet.

1596 FITZ-GEFFREY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 24 Even as the Larke .. Mounteth her basinetted head on high.

† **Ba·sing,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. BASE *sb.*¹ + -ING.] Foundation, base.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 991 Bantelez .. on basyng boun.

† **Ba·sing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. BASE *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of BASE *v.*¹; abasing, debasement.

1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* ii. (1876) 55 The basing or rather the corrupting of our coyne & treasure.

Basiophthalmite (bē·siɔfþæ·lməit). *Anim. Phys.* [f. Gr. *βάσι-s* base + *ὀφθαλμ-ός* eye + -ITE.] The lowest joint of the eye-stalk of Crustacea.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* VI. 315 The peduncles of the eye .. are composed of .. a small proximal basiophthalmite, and a larger terminal podophthalmite.

Basipetal (bə·sip·ĭtăl), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *basi-s* base + *-pet-us* seeking + -AL¹.] 'Developing from the apex towards the base.' Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 1880.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 171 Lateral members .. arranged in basipetal order.

Basipodite (bə·sip·ŏdəit). *Anim. Phys.* [f. Gr. *βάσι-s* base + *ποδ-* (*ποῦς*) foot + -ITE.] The second segment of the leg of an Arthropod.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 94 The second joint is known as the basipodite. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* VI. 309 The proximal one .. is the coxopodite, the next, small and conical, is the basipodite.

Basis (bē·sis). Pl. **bases.** [a. L. *basis*, a. Gr. *βάσις*: see BASE *sb.*¹]

I. Literal senses. (Now rarely used: see BASE.)

1. *gen.* The bottom of anything, considered as the part on which it rests or is supported; the foundation, base, foot. *arch.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxx. I iij, The distance of the ship from the basis or foote of the cliffe. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 120 Th'shore; that ore his waue-worne basis bowed As stooping to releeue him. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. iv. (1712) 143 The basis of the Cedar. 1718 POPE *Iliad* VII. 545 Whose rage can make The solid earth's eternal basis shake! 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* IV. iv. III. 155 Triumphal Arches: at the basis of the first of which, we descry, etc.

† **2.** The base of a pillar; = BASE *sb.*¹ 5.

[1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. 742/2 The grounde or foote of the piller called in laten *basis*.] 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 64 His Feet, the Basis of the Pillar of his Body. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.) Observing an English inscription upon the basis, we read it over several times.

† **3.** A pedestal. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 115 Cæsar .. That now on Pompeyes Basis lye[s] along, No worthier then the dust. 1686 AGLIONBY *Paint. Illustr.* 367 The Basis likewise is a Balusted of Granite-Stone.

4. *Bot.* and *Zool.* That part of an organ by which it is attached to its support; = BASE *sb.*¹ 7. Now only in specific use: see quots. 1870.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 467 A Pine-apple, broade and round in the Basis. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 40 The obtuse Tip of this Capsula .. shoots itself into the basis of the Liver. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Antholyza*, The upper lip [of the flower] .. near its basis has two short jaggs. 1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* (1880) 289 A shelly or membranous plate closes the lower aperture of the [Acorn-] shell, and is termed the 'basis.' 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 94 The second joint is known as the 'basipodite,' or 'basis.'

† **5.** A geometrical base; = BASE *sb.*¹ 9.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. vi. C iij b, That subtendente side, or basis. 1661 BOYLE *Examen* (1682) 95 A Pyramide ..

whose Basis is part of the surface of the Atmosphere. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. § 1 P 80 The Angles at the Basis of an Isosceles Triangle.

†**6.** Each of the boards of a pair of bellows. *Obs.*

1669 BOYLE *Cont. New Exp.* I. (1682) 129 Another pair of Tite Bellows made with a very light Clack in the lower Basis. *Ibid.* I. 109 The Orifice of the Vent in the Basis.

II. Transferred and figurative senses.

7. The main constituent, fundamental ingredient.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* Gloss., *Basis* in a compound medicine is that drug or simple which is predominant. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 117 Salt, the Basis of all Natural Productions. 1712 tr. *Fomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 179 Several People make it the Basis of the Liquorice juice. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. iii. 225 Colouring-solutions should be always prepared with glycerine .. as a basis.

8. That by or on which anything immaterial is supported or sustained; a foundation, support

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 32 Great Tyrrany, lay thou thy basis sure. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* 126 The love of the Subject is the most sure Basis of the Princes Greatness. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 75. 142 Integrity is the Basis of all Human Prudence. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 3. 243 This speculation .. rested upon a basis of conjecture.

9. That on which anything is reared, constructed, or established, and by which its constitution or operation is determined; groundwork, footing:

a. a thing material.

1668 HALE *Pref. Rolle's Abridgm.* 9 This Book will be the Basis of such a Common-place Book. 1808 MIDDLETON *Grk. Article* (ed. 3) I. 485 The critical possessor of the basis filled its margin with glosses and readings.

b. a thing immaterial; a principle, a fact.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 36 Build me thy fortunes vpon the basis of valour. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 423 Where the Basis of Exchange .. is made vpon our twentie shillings sterling. 1852 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. 254 Assessing licence duties on such inapplicable bases. 1871 R. W. DALE *Commandm.* vi. 151 If Moses had to regulate our legislation in reference to railway accidents, he would put it on altogether a new basis. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 4 (1882) 190 Among the German races society rested on the basis of the family.

c. a set of principles laid down or agreed upon as the ground of negotiation, argument, or action.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 334 We had gained a great point in getting this basis admitted .. a basis of mutual compensation. 1855 (7 June) BRIGHT *Russia, Sp.* (1876) 253 It is necessary therefore to have a basis for our discussion. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. xxxvi. 129 A basis of legislation was at last agreed upon.

10. The tract of country from, and in connexion with, which military or other operations are conducted; = BASE *sb.*[1] 16. *lit.* and *fig.*

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & P.* vii. 124 Colonies are not advantageous to the mother-country as the basis of a peculiar trade. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vii. 219 [Joubert's] soul had, for its basis of operations, hardly any body at all. 1865 *Times* 2 Jan., To make Canada .. the basis of operations against the Northern States.

III. *attrib.*, as in *basis-structure, -tissue.*

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 727/1 The basis-substance is .. destitute of fibres. *Ibid.* IV. 878/1 These 'dental tubuli' .. subdivide rapidly in the hard basis-tissue.

Basiscopic (bēsiskǫ·pik), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *βάσι-ς* base + *-σκοπ-os* viewing + -IC.] Looking or turned towards the base.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 450 Each of these halves is divided .. into an acroscopic and a basiscopic portion.

Basisolute (bēsi·sŏlĭūt), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *basi-s* base + *solūtus* unbound, free.] Of leaves: Prolonged at the base below the point of origin.

1847 in CRAIG. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Basisolute*, a term applied to leaves which, like those of *Sedum* and *Echeveria*, are extended downwards below their true origin.

Bask (bask), *v.*; also 4-6 **baske**. [app. for earlier **bathask*, a. ON. *baðask*, in later Icel. *baðast* to bathe oneself, refl. of *baða* to bathe. (With loss of *th* cf. *or* from *other, sou'west*, etc.)]

†**1.** *intr.* (also *refl.*, and with pa. pple. quasi-*trans.*) To bathe, especially in warm water or liquid, and so *transf.* to be suffused with, or swim in, blood, etc. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 290 The child lay bathend in her blood .. And for the blood was hote and warme He basketh him about therinne. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* v. xxxvii, Seynge his brother baskynge in his bloud. *c* 1525 SKELTON *Replyc.* Wks. I. 209 Basked and baththed in their wylde burblyng .. blode. 1530 PALSGR. 444/1, I baske, I bathe in water or any lycour, *Je baigne* (Lydgate).

2. *trans.* To expose to a flood of warmth, to suffuse with genial warmth. (Cf. *to bathe in sunshine.*) Chiefly *refl.*; = 3.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 15 A foole, Who laid him downe, and bask'd him in the Sun. 1632 MILTON *Allegro* 110 The lubbar fiend .. Basks at the fire his hairy strength. 1678 WYCHERLEY *Pl.-Dealer* I. i. 3 To go .. and bask himself on the sunny side of the Globe. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 163 Other Birds bask themselves in the Dust. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 542 The seer .. Basks on the breezy shore .. His oozy limbs.

3. *intr.* To expose oneself to, or disport oneself in, an ambient flood of genial warmth, as in the sunshine, the rays of a fire; to lie enjoying the heat which radiates upon one.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 473 Where basking in the Sun-shine they may lye. 1718 POPE *Iliad* III. 198 Antenor .. Lean'd on the walls, and bask'd before the sun. 1819 S. ROGERS *Hum. Life* 15 Basking in the chimney's ample blaze. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. iv. I. 76 The swarthy children basked naked in the sun. 1873 G. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xiv. 109 A large pike was basking over the weeds.

b. *fig.* of the 'sunshine' of love, favour, prosperity.

1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Change* i, Love in her Sunny eyes does basking play. 1791 BURKE *Let. Memb. Assembly* Wks. VI. 27 Basking in the sunshine of unmerited fortune. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 382 Traitors basking in the royal smiles.

Bask (bask), *sb. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] A 'bath' or suffusion of genial warmth.

1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. xxxvi. 654 A perfect bask of sunshine lying over it.

†**Bask,** *a. Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 3 **beȝȝsc**, 4-5 **baisk**(e, 4-6 **bask.** [a. ON. *beisk* bitter, acrid; hence the etymological form is *baisk.*] Bitter, acrid, ungrateful or irritating to the senses.

c 1200 ORMIN 6698 Itt iss full bitterr & full beȝȝsc. ?*c* 1300 *MS. Cott. Faust.* B. vi. f. 123 b, The froite .. is soure And baiske and bittere of odoure. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* (1871) III. 42 Pride and covetise .. ben bask or bittir synnes. *a* 1550 CLAPPERTON *Wa Worth Maryage*, Of boure-bourding baith bask and bair. 1808 JAMIESON s.v., 'A bask day,' a day distinguished by drought with a withering wind (*Dumfriesshire*).

†**Bask,** *v. Obs.* [A variant of BASH *v.*[2], a. Da. *baske.*] To strike with a bruising blow.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 369 Temptations, crosses, discouragements, which many others are basked withall. *Ibid.* 443 Many things .. which buffet and baske it shrewdly.

Basker (bɑ·skəɹ). One who basks.

1856 N. SENIOR *Convers. Egypt* II. 130, I think that the baskers have been about one-third.

Basket (bɑ·skĕt), *sb.* Forms: 3- **basket**; also 4-5 **baskett**(e, 5 **-att, -yt**, 6 **baszkett**(e, **basquette**, 7 **basquet.** [Origin not ascertained: not in Teutonic or Romanic; found in Eng. since 13th c.

Basket has been conjecturally identified with L. *bascauda*, used by Juvenal and Martial; by the latter (xiv. 99) given as British, 'Barbara de pictis veni bascauda Britannis, Sed me jam mavult dicere Roma suam.' But the senses anciently assigned to *bascauda* of *washing tub* or *tray* 'vasa ubi calices lavabantur, cacabus,' or *brazen vessel* 'conchæ æreæ; genera vasorum' Papias (see Du Cange), do not favour this identification. The word is unknown in Old Irish or Welsh (*basgaud* is a figment invented to suggest *bascanda*), and the mod. Celtic words, Welsh *basged*, Corn. *basced*, Ir. *basceid*, Gael. *bascaid*, cannot phonetically be descended from an original *bascanda*, but seem to be simply adopted from Eng. (Prof. Rhys). At present, therefore, there is no evidence to connect *basket* with *bascauda*, or to refer it to a Celtic origin.]

1. A vessel of wickerwork, made of plaited osiers, cane, rushes, bast, or other materials.

a 1300 W. DE BIBLESW. in Wright *Voc.* 158 *Un corbel*, a litel basket. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prol.* 117, I wil do no labour with myn hondes, Ne make basketis and lyve therby. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xvii. (1495) 357 A gardyner gaderynge grapes in a baskette. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* x. 7 They .. slewe them .. and layed their heades in baszkettes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 137 Looke, heere is a basket .. he may creepe in heere. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* II. (1669) 61 With gilded basquets in their hands. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 293 High in wicker-baskets heaped. 1863 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* v. 104 His mother placed him in a small boat or basket of papyrus.

b. with sb. defining the purpose, as *alms-basket, bread-basket, clothes-basket, eel-basket, work-basket.*

1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* iii. 43 A high weir, with all its appendages of bucks and hatchways, and eel-baskets. 1863 MISS WHATELY *Ragged Life Egypt* vii. 50 A work-basket was stocked. 1868 H. LEE *B. Godfrey* i. 2 Everywhere .. hung .. clothes-baskets, work-baskets, toy-baskets, market-baskets.

c. taken as the type of daily provisions; also, of alms, formerly in special reference to the alms-basket on which poor prisoners in the public gaols were mainly dependent for their sustenance; hence *To go to the basket*: i. e. to prison.

1535 COVERDALE *Dent.* xxviii. 5 Blessed shal be thy baszkett, & thy stoare. 1632 MASS. & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* v. i, *Pontalier* [to Liladam, who is in custody for debt], Go to the basket, and repent. 1679 *Trials of White, etc.* 75 He was in the Marshalsey, and lived a poor mean life, and all the time fed upon the Basket. *c* 1700 *Gentl. Instruc.* (1732) 6 (D.) God be praised! I am not brought to the basket though I had rather live on charity than rapine. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-Cr.* II. ii. 16 Living, as Prisoners in Ludgate, of the Basket. 1866 NEALE *Seq. & Hymns* 80 Helpless, hopeless, if Thou spare not, Of their basket and their store.

d. phrases. *To pin the basket*: to conclude the matter (*obs.*). *To be left in the basket*: to remain unchosen, or to the last (like the worst apples, etc.). *The pick of the basket*: i. e. of the lot or number.

a 1659 OSBORN *Observ. Turks* Pref. (1673) 4 Steer contrary to the current of Antiquity, imagined only by idle Dunces, to have pinned the Basket. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Fr. King* Wks. 1730 I. 61 Thus far in jest; but now to pin the basket, May'st thou to England come. 1756 W. YOUNG *Lat. Dict.* s.v. *Pin*, To pin the basket .. *concludo, conficio, finio.* 1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., House-warm.* (D.) And all other suitors are 'left in the basket.' 1874 *Bell's Life* 26 Dec., The pick of the basket, a compact young greyhound.

2. The quantity which fills a basket, a basketful; used as a measure of uncertain amount.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Basket* .. of Medlars, two Bushels; Assa-fœtida, 20 to 50 lib. Weight. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi, A basket of the first cherries .. was accepted .. by the king. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xii. (1880) 456, I killed baskets of white trout.

3. A wickerwork protection for the hand on a sword-stick, in the form of a small basket; *ellipt.* a basket-hilt sword or stick.

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* IV. *Tony*, I'll fight you both, one after the other—with baskets. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 171 This exercise should .. be tried with .. sticks with baskets.

†**4.** A head-dress of wickerwork, or of basket shape. *Obs.*

1555 *Fardle Facions* II. x. 219 Their maried Women weare on their heades, fine wickre Basquettes of a foote and a haulf long. 1606 *Choice Chance, etc.* (1881) 33 This youth in a basket, with a face of Brasse.

5. The overhanging back compartment on the outside of a stage-coach. *arch.*

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* V. (1780) 249 It has shook me worse than the basket of a stage-coach. 1827 MACAULAY *Clergym. Trip Camb.* in *Misc.* (1865) 374 There were parsons in hood and in basket; There were parsons below and above. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xi, Long stages, with a basket to hold six behind.

6. *Mil.* A gabion.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., At sieges, they make use of a small basket filled with earth, and ranged on the top of the parapet.

7. A part of the hinder leg of the bee, adapted to carry pollen.

1861 HULME *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 208 The leg [of the Bee] is dilated, and forms a triangular cavity on its inner surface, which is known as the 'basket.'

8. The vase of a Corinthian capital, with its foliage, etc. Gwilt.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

9. A wickerwork or wire screen used in hat-making.

B. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*

1. General relations: **a.** objective with vbl. or agent-noun or pr. pple., as *basket-bearer, -bearing, -carrier, -maker, -making, -seller*; **b.** attrib. of material (= formed as a basket, or of basket-work), as *basket-balcony, -bonnet, -box, -carriage, -grate, -net, -trap, -ware*; **c.** attrib. of purpose (= used for baskets or basket-making), as *basket-osier, -twine*; **d.** attrib. of origin (= carried in a basket), as *basket-alms, -dole.*

1660 EARL ROSCOM. *Poems* (1780) 53 With *basket-alms scarce kept alive. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xv. 223 The hideous *basket-balcony over the main door. 1530 PALSGR. 196/2 *Basketbearer, *hochqueteur*. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. i, The mysterious *Basket-bearing stranger. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 51 The pockets are almost full, and so is the *basket-bonnet. 1881 MISS VONGE *Lads & Lasses of L.* iii. 133 A porter .. with a large foreign *basket-box on his shoulders. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *K. Lynne* II. viii. 161 The little *basket carriage. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xxx. VI. 150 One of the Kanêphoræ or *basket-carriers. 1618 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 4 A *basket-doal at the outmost door to wait. 1603 *Patient Grissil* 6 I'll hamper somebody if I die because I am a *basket-maker. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* x. 47 To teach the art and mystery of *basket-making. 1652 STERRY *Eng. Deliv. North. Presb.* 12 *Basket-nets laid in those Wyers, to catch Lampries. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorelles B.* 5 Jacke *basket seler. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* v. (1873) I. 123 Hunting with a dog and *basket-trap. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 82 Piles of flavorous fruits, in *basket-twine Of gold, up-heaped. 1858 W. ELLIS *Vis. Madagascar* iii. 61 *Basket-ware, cooper's work.

2. Special combinations: **basket-beagle**, a small dog used to hunt a basket-hare; **basket-boat**, a boat of basket-work; in India, a circular basket of 10 or 12 ft. diameter, covered with skins; **basket-button**, a metal button with a basket-pattern on it, instead of crest or arms; **basket-clerk** (see quot.); **basket-darning**, darning in which the threads cross each other above and below, like simple wickerwork; **basket-fish**, a star-fish of the genus *Astrophyton*, with five rays divided into a number of curled filaments; **basket-hare**, one turned out of a basket to be coursed (cf. *bag-fox*); **basket-justice** (see quot.); **basket-osier**, the *Salix Forbyana*; **basket-salt**, that made from salt-springs, of finer quality than ordinary salt, so called from the vessels in which the brine is evaporated; **basket-scrambler**, one who scrambles for the dole from a basket, *i.e.* who lives on charity; **basket-stick**, a fencing-stick with a wickerwork protection for the hand; **basket-stitch** (cf. **basket-darning**); **basket-stones**, fossil fragments of the stems of *Crinoidea*; **basket-woman**, one who carries goods for sale in a basket; **basket-work**, structure composed of interlaced osiers, twigs, etc, or so carved as to resemble it.

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* I. 19 (D.) Grey-headed sportsmen, who had sunk from fox-hounds to *basket-beagles and coursing. 1801 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 357 Communication .. kept up by means of the common *Basket boats. 1858 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. v. viii. 522 Crossing in *basket-boats at Trichinopoly. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1877) 173 In a blue coat and bright *basket buttons. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 376 The Clergy had thir Portions given them in Baskets, and were thence call'd *sportularii*, *basket-clerks. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 346/2 Ordinary *basket darning. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Basket-fish* .. a name given by the English in North America to a very remarkable fish, sometimes caught in the seas thereabout. *a* 1698 HOWARD *Committee* IV. (D.) As if we had brought a

*basket-hare to be set down and hunted. 1860 Wynter *Curios. Civilis.* 493 The *basket justices were so called because they allowed themselves to be bought over by presents of game. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., *Basket salt .. is .. made from the water of our salt springs in Cheshire. 1769 Ellis in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 148 Grains of salt .. about the size of the finest *basket salt. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 40 With fine young fencers, *basquet-scramblers, thus It pleas'd vaine Otho to distinguish us. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 66 The files being prepared with masks and *basket-sticks. 1883 *Daily News* 12 July 3/5 Embroidered in raised gold, worked in *basket stitch on white satin. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* ii. 24 Variously termed .. cheesestones, *basketstones, caskstones. 1694 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* III. 403 Having gott armes, brought them the day before by *basket women. 1837 Marryat *Dog-Fiend* ix, The *basket-women flitted about displaying their stores. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Dame-jeanne*, a .. large bottle .. covered with *basket-work. 1867 Lady Herbert *Cradle L.* iv. 123 Its venerable pillars and beautiful *basket-work capitals.

Basket (bɑ·skĕt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. *to bag*.]

1. To put into a basket; also *fig.*

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneid* I. (Arb.) 27 Maunchets sum in pantrie doe hasket. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* III. vi. 370 Christ commanded the fragments .. to be basketed up. 1785 Cowper *Task* II. 667 Basket up the family of plagues. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* viii. (1880) 297 A grayling .. is scarcely so easy to basket.

2. To hang up in a basket; also *fig.*

1778 Kippis *Biog. Brit.* I. 240 *note*, He .. would suffer himself to be banged and basketted for refusing a challenge. 1822 T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* II. 37, I see you're basketed so high, That you look down upon the gods.

3. To throw into the waste-paper basket; also *fig.* to reject as unsuitable.

1867 *Daily Tel.* Mar., The meeting of Opposition members had a good deal to do with its being 'basketed.' 1883 Proctor in *Knowledge* 6 July 13/2 Your handwriting will cause our .. sub-editor to 'basket' your communications rather summarily.

Basketeer. *nonce-wd.* A passenger in the basket of a stage-coach.

1866 *Cornh. Mag.* XIII. 346 Seldom is there wanting a sufficient quorum of grave 'basketeers.'

Ba·sketful. [see -FUL.] As much as fills a basket; also *fig.*

1574 R. Scot *Hop Gard.* 49 Laye downe Basketfull by Basketfull till the bedde he all couered. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xlvi. 8 Whole basketfuls of heads .. presented to Jehu. 1841 Gen. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 34 We are to pay the expenses of a basketfull of disgraceful wars.

Ba·sket-hi·lt. [f. Basket *sb.* 3.] A hilt provided with a defence for the swordsman's hand, consisting of narrow plates of steel curved into the shape of a basket.

1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 353 With basket-hilt, that would hold broth, And serve for fight and dinner both. 1708 W. King *Cookery* (1807) 81 Their beef, they often in their murrions stew'd, And in their basket-hilts their bev'rage brew'd. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xiv, My father's broad-sword with its great rusty basket-hilt.

b. *attrib.* = next.

c 1550 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) iii. 41 Then Robin got on his basket-hilt sword. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 141 You Basket-hilt stale Iuggler, you! 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 109 ¶ 4 His Viol hangs by his Basket-hilt sword.

Ba·sket-hi·lted, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.²] Of swords: Having a basket-hilt. Of persons: Wearing a basket-hilted sword.

1600 Rowlands *Let. Humours Blood* v. 72 Basket hilted Sword. *a* 1659 Cleveland *Count. Com. Man* (1677) 99 A good Basket-hilted Yeoman. 1854 F. Catherwood *Trav. Centr. Amer.* 100 Don Clementino .. swung a large basket-hilted sword through a strap in the saddle.

Ba·sketing. [cf. *matting*.] Basket-work.

1623 Favine *Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 223 This same Chariot was couered with Basketting Wicker. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* VIII. iii. (1849) 366 The thickly interwoven basketing of the arborous vaults above us.

Basketry (bɑ·skĕtri). [see -RY; cf. *pottery*.] Basket-work, basket-ware.

1851 *Art Jrnl.* Sept. 231 Matting and basketry in all their branches. 1883 Burton & Cameron *Gold Coast* I. iv. 95 Basketry, and .. wicker chairs.

Basking (bɑ·skiŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. Bask *v.*] The action of exposing oneself to genial warmth. Also *attrib.*, as in *basking-hole*.

1856 Kane *Arct. Exp.* II. xiii. 134 Until the seals begin to form their basking-holes.

†**Ba·sking,** *vbl. sb.*² *Obs.* [f. Baske *v.* + -ING¹.] Beating, flagellation; also *fig.*

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 137 Full of tedious accusations, and baskings of herselfe.

Ba·sking, *ppl. a.* [f. Bask *v.* + -ING².]

1. That basks or suns himself.

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* III. 19 Take Phœbus to yourselves, ye basking bards! 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* II. III. 303 The basking pike's abode.

2. **Basking-shark**: the largest species of shark (*Selachus maximus*), called also Sun-fish and Sail-fish, found in the Northern Seas: see quot. 1802.

1769 Pennant *Zool.* III. 78. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 97 The basking shark has derived its name from its propensity to lie on the surface of the water, as if to bask itself in the sun. 1860 Gosse *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 149 The huge basking-shark of six-and-thirty feet.

†**Ba·skle.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *Basclois* 'a name given indifferently to all foreign peoples' (Roquefort) = med.L. *Basculi, Basculones*, brigands or raiders from Vasconia: see Basque.] A Basque.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 242 Fote folk inouh of baskles & Gascouns .. Þorghe mountayn & more Þe baskles 3e[de].

Baslard(e, Basme, obs. ff. Baselard, Balm.

Basnat, -et, -ette, -ite, variants of Basinet.

Bason, variant of Basin.

Bason (bē·s'n), *sb. Hat-making.* [Origin doubtful; taken by some as a specific use of Basin (of which *bason* was a common spelling), but evidence of this is wanting.] A bench with a plate of iron or stone flag fitted in it, and a little fire underneath, on which (before the introduction of machinery) the first part of the felting process was performed.

1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The hatters have also *basons* for the brims of hats, usually of lead, having an aperture in the middle. 1837 Whittock *Bk. Trades* (1842) 294 'Basoning' follows next in making the coarser kind of hat; the bason being a piece of cast-iron, or mixed metal, on which the felt is drawn.

Ba·son, *v.* [f. prec.] To harden the felt on the bason in hat-making. Hence **Basoned** *ppl. a.*, **Basoning** *vbl. sb.*

1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Hat*, The basoned hat being first dipt in the kettle. 1837 [see prec.] 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 784 Till the hat is basoned or rendered tolerably firm. 1885 (A hat-maker writes) 'Basoning' is the first part of the felting process for making hats from sheep's wool or a mixture of sheep's wool and rabbit's fur.

Basque (bask), *sb.* and *a.* [a. F. *Basque*:—late L. *Vasco* an inhabitant of Vasconia, the country upon the slopes of the western Pyrenees.]

A. *sb.* [Senses 3 and 4 may have some connexion with Basque dress and habits, but may also be of distinct origin.]

1. A native of Biscay; name of the ancient race inhabiting both slopes of the western Pyrenees, adjacent to the Bay of Biscay, who speak a language of non-Aryan origin.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 543/1 In the middle ages the Basques were notorious for their propensity to brigandage. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 368 Representing the Basques as the special descendants of the ancient Iberians.

2. The language of this race, of which there are many distinct dialects and sub-dialects.

1860 *All Y. Round* No. 68. 420 The Basque and Béarnais along the Western Pyrenees. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* 368 He studied the Basque in order to verify these conclusions.

†3. A dish of minced mutton, mixed with bread-crumbs, eggs, anchovies, wine, lemon-peel, etc., and baked in the 'caul of a leg of veal.' *Obs.*

1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 107 A Basque of Mutton.

4. The continuation, formerly of a doublet or waistcoat, now only of a lady's bodice, slightly below the waist, forming a kind of short skirt. Sometimes used of the bodice thus extended.

[1611 Cotgr., *Basque de pourpoint*, the skirt of a doublet.] 1860 *Rutledge* 75 Putting my hands in the pockets of my Basque. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 788/1 A brown over-skirt and basque of an obsolete cut. 1885 *Globe* 31 Jan. 7/4 The bodice, with basques cut open in front.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Basques.

1817 Frere *Whistlecraft* in *Byron's Wks.* (1846) 144/2 Many a lay Asturian, or Armoric, Irish, Basque. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 543/2 The Basque nation is certainly the first that settled in the Spanish peninsula.

Basqued (baskt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. sb. + -ED².] Furnished with a Basque (sense 4).

1870 *Daily News* 20 Dec., His long basqued waistcoat. 1885 *Globe* 31 Jan. 7/4 With basqued bodice, an under basque of velvet .. is fashionable.

Basquine (baskī·n). [a. F. *basquine*, Sp. *basquiña*, f. *basque*; see prec.] A rich outer petticoat worn by Basque and Spanish women.

1819 Byron *Juan* II. cxx, While wave Around them .. The basquina and the mantilla. 1873 Mrs. Whitney *Other Girls* xv. 149 In the street they contented themselves with their plain basquines.

†**Ba·squish,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. Basque + -ISH¹.] Basque (language).

1612 Shelton *Quix.* I. i. 8 (T.) He said in bad Spanish, and worse Basquish, Get thee away. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 136 (T.) Their words were Basquish or Cantabrian.

Bas-relief, Bass-relief (bɑ·sɪrĭlī·f, bā·-rĭlī·f). Forms: 7–8 **basse relieve, base relief, bas-relieve,** 8–9 **bass-relief, bas-relief.** [a. F. *bas-relief*, ad. It. *basso-rilievo*, low Relief. Cf. Basso-relievo.]

1. Low relief; sculpture or carved work in which the figures project less than one half of their true proportions from the surface on which they are carved.

1696 Phillips, *Base Relief* .. emboss'd work. 1706 *Basso Relievo*, Bass or Low Relief .. when the work is low, flat, or but a little raised. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III. 192 Upon the Frontispiece .. In bas-relieve the Story was impress'd, Of Lazarus and Dives. 1755 Johnson, *Bass-relief*. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* IV. i. (1864) 205 Two statues of that monarch .. cut in bas-relief in the porphyry.

attrib. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 350/1 The lithic forms must give place to a more bass-relief treatment.

2. *concr.* A sculpture or carving in low relief.

1667 Oldenburg in *Phil. Trans.* II. 420 Excellent Pictures and Basse Relieves. 1762 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 58 The basrelief .. of James I. on horseback. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 196 Bas-reliefs the figures of which almost step and struggle out of the marble.

Bass, basse (bas), *sb.*¹ Forms: 5 **bace,** 6 **bas,** 6–7 **base,** 7–9 **basse,** 9 **bass.** [A phonetic corruption of Barse, OE. *bærs*, another form of which was Base *sb.*⁵]

1. The Common Perch (*Perca fluviatilis*), or an allied freshwater species.

[See Barse, Base *sb.*⁵]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 20 Bace, fysche. 1586 Cogan *Haven Health* (1636) 164 Roch, Loch, Base, Smelt, are very wholesome fishes. 1801 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 140 Trout and perch, called by the Dutch name of *barsch*, or *bass*. 1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 56. 101 Sticklebacks, perches, basses.

b. *Black Bass*: a fish of the Perch family (*Perca huro*) found in Lake Huron.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 432/1 The Black Bass .. one of best-flavoured fishes of that lake. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 511 The much-prized black bass.

2. A voracious marine fish (*Labrax lupus*) of the Perch family, common in European seas; called also Sea-wolf and Sea-dace. Also an allied species (Sea-bass) caught on the coasts of North America.

1530 Palsgr. 196/1 Bace, fysshe, *ung bar.* 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 106 b, Sucking Millet, swallowing Basse. 1611 Cotgr., *Lubin*, a base, or sea wolfe. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* vi. 237 There hath beene taken one thousand Bases at a draught. 1769 Pennant *Zool.* III. 213 The basse is a strong, active, and voracious fish. 1852 Kingsley *Andromeda* 394 Chasing the bass and the mullet.

Bass (bas), *sb.*² Also 7 basse. [phonetic corruption of Bast *sb.*¹]

1. *strictly.* The inner bark of the lime or linden; sometimes applied loosely to any similar fibre, *e.g.* split rushes or straw.

1691 Worlidge *Cider* 54 Fit it aptly to the Stock, and bind it on with .. Basse. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Bass* .. is a sort of long straw or rushes. 1825 R. Ward *Tremaine* I. xxix. 231 A soft bit of wood .. bound with bass to the stem.

b. *attrib.*, as in *bass-mat*.

1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cabbage*, Wrap .. Bass-mat, etc. about the Roots. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. VII. iii. 368 Straw rope shoes and cloaks of bass-mat.

2. The name given elliptically to various articles made of this or similar material; *e.g.* a mat, a hassock, a flat plaited bag or flexible basket.

1706 Phillips, *Bass* or *Hassock*, a kind of Cushion made of Straw, such as are us'd to kneel upon in Churches. *Basse*, a Collar for Cart-horses, made of Straw, Sedge, Rushes, etc., whence the *Bass* for kneeling in Churches. 1837 Howitt *Rur. Life* VI. xiii. (1862) 552 Carrying home a bass brimful of vegetables. 1861 Ramsay *Remin.* v. 118 You hear him .. wipe his feet upon the bass.

3. *Building.* 'A short trough for holding mortar, when tiling the roof: it is hung to the lath.' Nicholson *Practical Builder* 1823.

†**Bass,** *sb.*³ *Obs.*; also 5–6 basse, 6 bas. [prob. f. Bass *v.*¹: cf. L. *bāsium*, Pr. *bais*, It. *bacio*, Sp. *beso*, kiss. The OF. equivalent **bais* is not found, and its Eng. repr. would be *beace* (cf. OF. *pais*, Eng. *peace*). Cf. also Buss.] A kiss.

c 1450 *Crt. Love* cxiv, If the basse ben full there is delight. *a* 1529 Skelton *My Darling dere* 9 With ba, ba, ba, and bas, bas, bas, She cheryshed hym both cheke and chyn. 1570 *Play Wit & Sc.* (1848) 13 Nay, Syr, as for basses, From hence none passes But as in gage Of mary-age.

Bass (bas), *sb.*⁴ [? for *bas-* or *base-coal*, as in *base coin*.] A miners' term for shale stained dark by vegetable matter. Cf. Bat *sb.*² 11.

1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 131 Bass or freestone above, and Ironston, or earth, below. 1861 E. Hull *Coal-fields Gt. Brit.* 54 Some of the shales are so highly carbonaceous as to be nearly black, and form impure coal called 'bass.'

Bass (bēis), *a.* and *sb.*⁵ Forms: 5–6 bas, 6 bace, *Sc.* bays, 6–7 basse, 6–9 base, 7– bass. [ME. *bas, base* (see Base *a.*) in specific senses in Music; now spelt *bass* after It. *basso*, but still pronounced as *base*. (Pope rimed *base* and *ass*.)]

A. *adj.*

†1. Low in sound, barely audible, soft. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* xxviii. 572 He seide in bas voice, 'I am Monewall.' 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. vi. 28 With ane bays voce thus Nisus spak agane.

2. Deep-sounding, low in the musical scale.

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helth* (1541) 51 Let him .. begyne to synge lowder and lowder, but styl in a base voice. 1613 Bp. Hall *Serm.* v. 66 The trumpets .. sounded basest and dolefullest at the last. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 173 All base notes, or very treble notes, give an asper sound. 1866 Tyndall *Glac.* II. § 1. 226 Boys are chosen .. to produce the shrill notes; men are chosen to produce the bass notes.

3. [partly attrib. use of sb.] Of, pertaining to, or suited to, the lowest part in harmonized musical composition.

Bass voice: that ranging from E♭ below the bass stave to F above it. *Bass clef*: the F clef, now placed on the fourth line from the bottom of the bass stave, formerly sometimes on the third, and earlier on the fifth.

1552 Huloet, Base synger, *succentor*. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 86 Base descant is that kinde of descanting where your sight of taking and vsing your cordes must be vnder the plainsong. 1880 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 149/1 A bass voice is too .. deficient in sweetness for single songs.

b. Hence prefixed, sometimes with hyphen, to names of musical instruments or their strings, to indicate that they are of the lowest pitch.

1590 [see BASS-VIOL]. 1596 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 6, I haue sounded the verie base string of humility. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 112 The Bass or fourth string is called G sol re ut. 1856 tr. *Berlioz' Instrument.* 152 The sound of the bass trombone is majestic. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Old Home* I. 248 Rain-drops .. pattering on the bass-drum. 1880 in GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 150/2 The Bass-flute requires a great deal of breath.

B. *sb.* [By some erroneously taken as derived from BASE *sb.*[1], foundation, with which it has etymologically no connexion.]

1. The lowest part in harmonized musical composition; the deepest male voice, or lowest tones of a musical instrument, which sing or sound this part. Cf. A 3.

?*a* 1450 *Songs & Carols* (Wright) 67 Whan .. bulles of the see syng a good bace. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 432 Mony trumpet into sindrie tune, Sum in bas and sum in alt abone. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 3 The Basse or lowest part. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 32 One of my new tunes that I have got Dr. Childe to set me a base to. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 49 The Bass for the Theorbo. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* viii. 163 The Base usually closing in the Fifth above the Key. 1849 MARRYAT *Valerie* vi, The milkmaid's falsetto, and the gustman's bass.

b. *fig.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 405/2 Hys false translacion with their farther false construccion, they thoughte shoulde be the basse and the tenour, whereuppon they woulde synge the trouble, with muche false descant. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. Add. xv. 103 The goodman knew Christ's voice to be a low base of humility. 1870 M. CONWAY *Earthw. Pilgr.* vi. 94 Above the bass of Commerce is the clear tenor of Fraternity.

2. One who sings the bass part.

1591 SPENSER *Tears of Muses* 28 The..streames .. were.. taught to heare A Bases part amongst their consorts. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 45 Song-men..most of them Meanes and Bases. 1880 in GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 148/2 The employment of basses and barytons in principal characters on the operatic stage.

3. The bass string of a musical instrument.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 186 Which string in all the harpe wouldst thou styll harpe on. Not the base. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 5/2 Sound hoarse, sad lute .. Sad treble weep; and you, dull basses, show Your masters sorrow in a doleful strain. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.) At thy well-sharpen'd thumb .. The trebles squeak for fear, the bases roar.

4. A BASS-VIOL.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3819/8 For two Violins and a Bass. 1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rowl. for Oliver* Wks. II. 66 Watkyn..forbore his bass to seize.

5. *Thorough-bass* (ellipt. *bass*): the bass part written with figures beneath it which indicate concisely but vaguely the kind of harmony to be played with it. Hence *formerly*, An accompaniment for harpsichord or organ; *now*, The theory or science of harmony. See also DOUBLE-BASS.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 36 The Thorough-bass of Songs or Ayres. 1685 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 223 She had an excellent voice, to which she played a thorough-bass on the harpsichord. 1706 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4249/3 With a Thorough-Bass to each Song. 1868 OUSELEY *Harmony* iii. (1875) 29 Thorough-bass-figuring .. is a kind of musical short-hand.

† **Bass,** *v.*[1] *Obs.*; also 5–6 basse. [cf. F. *baiser-r, baisier* (11th c. in Littré) :—L. *bāsiā-re* to kiss; cf. BASIATE.] *trans.* and *absol.* To kiss.

c 1500 *Bk. Mayd Emlyn* 26 One that yonge was, That coude ofte her basse. 1530 *Calisto & Mel.* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 74 Thus they kiss and bass. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 57 He must nedes basse hir. 1570 in LEVINS.

Bass, *v.*[2] *nonce-wd.*; in 7 base. [f. BASS *sb.*[5]] To utter or proclaim with bass voice or sound.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 99 The Thunder (That deepe and dreadful Organ-Pipe!..did base my Trespasse.

Bass, obs. form of BASE *sb., a., v.*

Bassa, -awe, obs. forms of BASHAW.

† **Ba·ssade.** *Obs.* Also 5 basset. Shortened form of AMBASSADE. So **Ba·ssatour,** ambassador; **Ba·setry,** ambassadry.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 995 He sente oute his bassatoures. 1458 *Paston Lett.* 317 I. 428 Ye Basset of Burgoyne schall come to Calleys. 1462 *Ibid.* 452 II. 104 Ther came the Quene of Skoots .. in basetry to my seyd Lord of Werwek. *c* 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* CXXVII. 466 A bysshop of Grece who was come thether in bassade.

Bass-bar (bē·sbāɹ). *Mus.* [f. BASS *sb.*[5]] An oblong piece of wood fixed lengthwise within the belly of various musical instruments of the violin type, to strengthen it against the pressure of the left foot of the bridge.

1838 *Penny Mag.* 30 June, The bar of harmony or bass-bar, was placed under the middle of the instrument. 1848 J. BISHOP tr. *Otto's Violin* iv. 30 The same difficulty in bringing out the tone arises if the bass-bar is placed too far inwards, instead of being more under the foot of the bridge.

Basse, Bassel: see BASS *sb.*[1], BASIL.

† **Basselan.** *Obs.* Some kind of fabric.

1453 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 422 Coton, Cyprus or basselan.

Bassemain, obs. variant of BAISEMAIN.

† **Ba·ssen,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 6 bassyn. [? f. BASS *sb.*[2] + -EN[1].] Made of bass or bast.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. v. (iv.) 66 About the nek knyt mony bassyn raip [L. *stuppea vincula*].

Bassen'd, obs. form of BAUSONED.

Bassenet, -inet, variants of BASINET.

† **Ba·sser.** *Obs.* [f. BASS *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] A kisser.

1552 HULOET, Basser or kysser, *basiator.*

Basset (bæ·sĕt), *sb.*[1] [a. F. *basset* 'a terrier, or earthing beagle' (Cotgr.), orig. adj., dim. of *bas-se* low; see BASE *a.*] A short-legged dog used in unearthing foxes and badgers.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 700 Couple vp all the old earth dogs, and after let loose the young ones, incouraging them to take the earth, and crying vnto them, Creepe into them basset, creep into them. 1885 *Daily News* 2 May 3/5 Pictures of harriers and bassets.

Basset (bæ·sĕt), *sb.*[2] Also 7–8 bassett(e (bäse·t). [(a. F. *bassette*), ad. It. *bassetta*, f. *bassetto* somewhat low, dim. of *basso* low; see BASE *a.*] An obsolete game at cards, resembling Faro, first played at Venice. Hence *basset-table.*

1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 211 We went to the Chetto de San Felice, to see the noblemen .. at Basset, a game at cards which is much used. 1705 VANBURGH *Confed.* I. ii, Advised her to set up a basset-table. 1716 POPE *Basset-t.* 85 Poems (1785) 16 Look upon Bassette, you who reason boast; And see if reason must not there be lost. *a* 1718 ROWE *F. Convert* Prol. 8 Not to forget Your Piquet Parties, and your dear Basset. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 347 Gamblers playing deep at basset.

Basset (bæ·sĕt), *sb.*[3] *Geol.* [etymol. uncertain; ? from F. *basset* 'a low stoole' (Cotgr.); see BASSET *sb.*[1]] The edge of a geological stratum showing at the surface of the ground; an outcrop.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 131 To what points soever the rise and dip direct their course, the row, side hasset or streek, lyes quite contrary. 1830 *Edin. Encycl.* III. 396 The regular basset or outcrop of the Bedford limestone.

attrib. 1791 E. DARWIN *Econ. Veg.* II. *notes*, A basset coal-mine at Woolarton in Nottinghamshire. 1851 CLARKE in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. I. 264 The oolite range..presenting a lofty basset-edge to the west.

Basset (bæ·sĕt), *v.*[1] [f. BASSET *sb.*[2]] In phrase *To basset away*: to play away at basset.

c 1700 *Gentl. Instruc.* (1732) 492 (D.) He had bassetted away his money and good humour.

Basset (bæ·sĕt), *v.*[2] *Geol.* [f. BASSET *sb.*[3]] Of strata: To crop out at the surface.

1783 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 284, I collected some of this earth, which bassetted out .. near Winster. 1843 J. PORTLOCK *Geol.* 98 The strata of the chalk basset, therefore, to the north.

Basset-horn (bæ·sĕt,hōɹn). *Mus.* [translation of F. *cor de bassette*, It. *corno di bassetto*; see BASSETTO.] A tenor clarinet, of somewhat greater compass than the ordinary clarinet.

1835 in *Penny Cycl.* 1880 in GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 151/1 Mendelssohn..two concert-pieces for clarinet and bassethorn.

Basseting (bæ·sĕtiŋ), *vbl. sb. Geol.* [f. BASSET *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The outcrop or cropping out of strata at the surface of the ground.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 129 This basseting, and diping of coal. 1861 W. WALLACE *Depos. Lead Ore*, A steep escarpment .. is formed by the basseting of the Scar Limestone.

‖ **Bassette** (base·t). [Fr., ad. It. *bassetto*], and ‖ **Bassetto** (basse·tto). *Mus.* [It., dim. of *basso*; see BASE *a.*, BASS *a.*] A small bass-viol.

1847 CRAIG, *Bassette.* 1864 WEBSTER, *Bassetto.*

Ba·ss-horn. *Mus.* [see BASS *a.* 3 b.] A modification of the bassoon, much deeper in its tones. 1859 WORCESTER cites BUCHANAN.

‖ **Bassia** (bæ·siă). *Bot.* [mod.L.; named after Fernando Bassi, an Italian botanist of last century.] A genus of tropical or subtropical trees (N.O. *Sapotaceæ*), from the seeds of which a butter-like oil is pressed. Hence **Ba·ssic** *a.*

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 519 Bassic Acid is identical in composition and properties with stearic acid. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 95/1 The solid fats obtained from three species of *Bassia* indigenous to India.

Bassil, obs. form of BASIL *sb.*[2]

Bassin, -on, -yn, obs. forms of BASIN.

† **Ba·ssinat(e.** *Sc. Obs.* [? f. *bassinet*, BASINET, helmet.] A kind of fish; ? a porpoise.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 179 Fische .. the tane half of thame above the watter, na thing different fra the figour of man: callit, by the pepil, Bassinatis. Thir fische hes blak skinnis hingand on thair bodyis, with quhilk, sum time, thay covir thair heid. 1570 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 272 Fishes..called Bassinates.

Bassinet. Also 9 bassinett(e. [a. F. *bassinet*, diminutive of *bassin* BASIN; see BASINET.]

1. (bæ·sinĕt.) Variant of BASINET.

†**2.** *Herb.* Name given to species of Ranunculus and Geranium, and to the Marsh Marigold. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 32 The Braue Bassinet, or Marshe Marigolde. *Ibid.* 47 Bassinet Geranium or Crowfoote. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* (1656) 230 Some [Geraniums] are called in many places of England Bassinets. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bassinets*, The yellow Bassinet grows usually upon a small Stalk.

3. (bæ·sinĕt.) An oblong wickerwork basket, with a hood over one end, used as a cradle for babies. *Also*, a form of child's perambulator of the same shape.

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 122 The cradle or what I believe is called the bassinet of Master Pendennis. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* July 258 A row of bassinetts..indicated possibilities of sleep. *a* 1878 P'CESS ALICE *Mem.* 85 Victoria sleeps in the bassinet, which is done up with chintz.

attrib. 1883 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 8/3 Very handsome Bassinette Perambulator..fitted with..brass-jointed hood.

† **Ba·ssing,** *vbl. sb.* [f. BASS *v.*[1]] Kissing.

1552 HULOET, Bassynge, *basiatio.* 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 65 Our lord blys me From bassyng of beastes.

Bassist (bē·sist). [See -IST.] = BASS *sb.*[5] 2.

1870 WESSELY *Germ. Dict., Bass-sänger*, bassist. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Nov. 4/1 One swears he is the prince of double-bassists, the other that he can sing like Sims Reeves.

Bassness (bē·snĕs). [f. BASS *a.* + -NESS.] Bass quality or depth (of sounds).

1880 LANIER *Sci. Eng. Verse* i. 28 The pitch of sounds, i e. their bassness or trebleness.

‖ **Basso** (ba·sso), *a.* and *sb. Mus.* [It.:—late L. *bassus*: see BASE *a.*] = BASS *a.* 3, *sb.*[5] 1, 2.

1817 BYRON *Beppo* xxxii, Soprano, basso, even the contra-alto, Wish'd him five fathom under the Rialto. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 554/1 The minor basso part..was given to Kindermann.

Hence, **basso continuo,** thorough-bass (see BASS *sb.*[5] 5); **basso-ripieno** (cf. *alto-ripieno*), a bass part used only occasionally in a grand chorus.

Bassock. App. by confusion for HASSOCK.

1706 PHILLIPS and 1708 KERSEY have 'Bass or Hassock' [see BASS *sb.*[2] 2]. 1721 BAILEY brackets *Bass* and *Hassock.* 1736 BAILEY, and following edd., bracket *Bass* and *Bassock.*

Bassoon (băsū·n). *Mus.* [ad. F. *basson*, augmentative f. *bas, basse* BASS *sb.*[5]; or perhaps *bas son* deep sound (Littré).]

1. A wooden double-reed instrument, with a compass of about three octaves, used as a bass to the oboe, having a pipe eight feet in length, so arranged in parts (whence the Italian name *fagotto*) that the whole instrument measures only four feet.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A good bassoon is said to be worth four or five hundred pistoles. 1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell* III. 39 In a different language it [poetry] may be the same tune, but it has not the same tone. Homer plays it on a bassoon; Pope on a flagelet. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. viii, The wedding-guest here beat his breast, For he heard the loud bassoon. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 148 As if a broken fife should strive To drown a cracked bassoon. 1880 in GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 152/1 Handel's scores contain few bassoon parts.

2. a. An organ-stop of a quality of tone similar to that of the bassoon. **b.** A series of reeds of similar tone in a harmonium, etc.

Bassoonist (băsū·nist). [f. prec. + -IST.] A performer on the bassoon.

1865 *Spohr's Autobiog.* I. 67, I received assistance from.. the Basso[o]nist Barnbeck.

‖ **Ba·sso-relie·vo, rilie·vo.** Pl. -os. Also 8 basse-, bas-relievo. [ad. It. *basso-rilievo* (ba·sso rilyē·vo) low relief.] = BAS-RELIEF, q.v.

1676 F. VERNON in *Phil. Trans.* I. 578 About the Cornice .. is a basso relievo of men on horseback. 1780 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* x. (1842) 179 A single group in basso-relievo. *Ibid.* (1876) 17 In bas-relievos it is totally different. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 282 The fine series of basso-relievos on the walls of the chapel.

Bassorin (bæ·sōrin). [f. *Bassor-a* gum + -IN.] An inodorous, colourless, translucent substance, found in Bassora and other gums, insoluble but swelling to a gelatinous state in water.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 265 The nutritive substance called Salep..consists almost entirely of a chemical principle called Bassorin.

Bass-relief: variant spelling of BAS-RELIEF.

‖ **Ba·ssus.** *Obs.* [L. *bassus* low.] = BASS *sb.*[5]

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1608) 73 Lift me above Parnassus, With your loud Trebles help my lowly bassus.

Bass-viol (bē·s,vəi·əl). [see BASS *a.* 3 b and VIOL.] A stringed instrument for playing the bass part in concerted music; a violoncello.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iii. 23 Went like a Base-Viole in a case of leather. 1638 J. KIRKE *Sev. Champions* III. i, The resined stick of a base viol. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 153 ¶ 7 Your Bass-Viol, which grumbles in the Bottom of the Consort. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown Oxf.* II. ii. 29 Carrying a great bass-viol bigger than himself.

Bass-wood (bo·s,wud). [f. BASS *sb.*[2] + WOOD.] The American Lime or Linden (*Tilia americana*); the wood of this tree. Also *attrib.*

1824 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* II. 271 A man is never a man till he can..sleep under a tree and live on bass-wood leaves 1855 LONGF. *Hiawa.* X. 153 Gave them drink in bowls of bass-wood.

Bast (bast), *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 baste. [Common Teut.: OE. *bæst* is cogn. with MHG., mod.G., MDu., Du. *bast* (masc.), Goth. **bastus* not found, also ON., Da., Sw. *bast* (neuter), all in same sense. Ulterior deriv. unknown: not related to *bind* (Kluge). See also the corrupted form BASS *sb.*[2]]

1. The inner bark of the lime or linden, which, cut into strips and coarsely plaited, is sold as 'Russia matting'; also applied generally to flexible fibrous barks, and other similar materials (cf. BASS *sb.*[2]), and in *Physiological Botany* to all fibres of the same cellular structure.

a 800 *Corpus Gl.* (Sweet *O. E. T.* 101), *Tilio*, baest. [*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Judg.* xiii. 15 Hig ða hine ȝebundon mid twâm

bæstenum rápum.] *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XI. 4773 Till all was bare as a bast. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 136 Bastes or pyllynge of wythy or elme. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 178 Ropes of bast. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 213 Baste or the bark of twigs, *spartum*. 1872 *Q. Rev.* CXXXII. 221 They make paper of the fine white bast or skin which lies between the wood and the bark. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* iii, With . . a trail of bast around her neck.

b. *attrib.*, as in *bast-cell, -fibre, -mat, -tree.*

c 1425 in Wülcker *Voc.* 647, *Tilia*, baste-tre. 1577 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* iii, They bind the planks togither verie artificiallie with bast ropes. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II.* iv. Sched., Bast or straw-hats knotted. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. v. vi. 201 They skewer a bast mat round their shoulders. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 398 Bast-cells . . give to the kinds of inner bark that largely contain them their strength and toughness.

2. A rope, mat, etc. made of bast; cf. BASS *sb.*[2]

? *c* 1450 *MS. Lincoln* A i. 17 f. 127 (Halliw.) Ȝe salle take a stalworthe baste, And bynde my handes byhynd me faste.

†Bast, *sb.*[3] and *a. Obs.* Also 5 baste, baaste. [a. OF. *bast* (mod. *bât* = Pr. *bast*, med.L. *bastum*) pack-saddle (used as a bed by muleteers in the inns), in phr. *fils* (*homme*, etc.) *de bast*, lit. 'pack-saddle child,' as opposed to a child of the marriage-bed; thus forming a tersely allusive epithet for illegitimate offspring: cf. BASTARD, BANTLING.]

A. *sb.* Bastardy. (In phr.: *on. in, a, o, of bast.*)

1297 R. GLOUC. 516 Gentil man was inou, thei he were a bast ibore. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7643 Bast Ywain he was y-hote, For he was bigeten o bast. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. xxvi. (1554) 97 b, Hys brethren in bast an hundred and fiftene. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 26 Baaste, not wedlocke, *bastardia*. 1494 FABYAN VI. ccii. 212 Arnolde, Sone of bast of Lothayr.

B. *adj.* [the sb. used *attrib.*: *bast son* = son of bast, *fils de bast.*] Bastard, illegitimate.

c 1330 [see prec.] 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. VII. 27 Þe erle his bast sone. 1494 FABYAN VII. ccxix. 240 Willyam duke of Normandye . . bast sone of Robert. 1572 *Scholehouse Wom.* 324 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 117 The childe I warrant shalbe bast.

†Bast, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Erroneous form of BASS *sb.*[1], a kind of fish [due to use of *bass* for *bast* in other words.]

1709 T. ROBINSON *Nat. Hist. Westmld.*, The fish bred in Bassenthwait water are basts. 1759 *MS. at Urswick*, Perch or basts brought from Dalton Tarn.

Bast, obs. form of BOAST.

‖Basta (bɑ·stă). *int. Obs.* [a. It. (also Sp.) *basta* enough.] Enough! no more! no matter!

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 203 Basta, content thee: for I haue it full. 1632 BROME *Crt. Beggar* IV. i, And for thy meanes (basta) let me alone. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* II. iii. 40 If he will not consent—basta—I can but go away home.

Bastailye, obs. form of BASTILLE.

Bastan(n)ado, obs. form of BASTINADO.

†Ba·stant, *a. Obs.* [a. F. *bastant*, It., Sp. *bastante*, pr. pple. of *bastare* to suffice; see prec. and -ANT.] Sufficient, able, capable.

1637 MONRO *Exped.* v. i. 80 (JAM.) His Majestie . . not being bastant to resist the enemy, retired. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 194 Each language borrows from another . . nor is the perfectest . . without being beholden to another, in all things enuncible, bastant to afford instruction.

Bastard (bɑ·stărd), *sb.* and *a.* Also 5–6 bastarde, (7 baster'd). [a. OF. *bastard*, mod. *bâtard* (= Pr. *bastard*, It., Sp., Pg. *bastardo*) = *fils de bast*, 'pack-saddle child,' f. *bast* (see BAST *sb.*[2]) + the pejorative suffix -ARD. Cf. BANTLING.]

A. *sb.*

1. One begotten and born out of wedlock; an illegitimate or natural child.

By the civil and canon laws, a child born out of wedlock is legitimated by the subsequent marriage of his parents; but by the law of England, retained in some of the United States, a child to be legitimate must at least be born after the marriage of the parents. *Bastard eigne* or *elder*: the bastard son of a man who afterwards marries the mother, and has a legitimate son; the latter is called in legal phrase *mulier puisne* or *younger*.

1297 R. GLOUC. 295 Of þulke blode Wyllam bastard com. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 76 Bringeþ forþ Barnes þat Bastardes beon holden. *c* 1450 *Merlin* VII. 112 Thei wolde neuer haue no bastarde to theire kynge. 1528 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* i. § 49 A bastard eigne who is mulier in the spirituall law. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 100 Sure they are bastards to the English, the French nere got em. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 322 He confuted their Etymology who deduced *Bastard* from the Dutch words *boes* and *art*, that is an abject Nature, and verifyed their deduction deriving it from *besteaerd*, that is the best disposition. 1764 BURN *Just. Peace* s. v., The word *bastard* seemeth to have been brought unto us by the Saxons; and to be compounded of *base*, vile or ignoble, and *start*, or *steort* signifying a rise or original. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. viii. 210 Spiritual preferments . . for cadets or bastards of the royal house.

2. *fig.*

1583 FULKE *Defence* iv, He pronounceth the Epistle of James . . to be a bastard. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxiii. 215 Fame being a bastard or *filia populi*, 'tis very hard to find her father. 1785 BURKE *Nab. Arcots' Debts* Wks. IV. 319 Six great chopping bastards [Reports of Committee of Secrecy], each as lusty as an infant Hercules.

3. A mongrel, an animal of inferior breed. ? *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 191 The lesser sort of [elephants], which they call Bastards. 1602 *Ret. fr. Parnass.* II. v. 30 Small Ladies puppies, Caches and Bastards.

†4. A sweet kind of Spanish wine, resembling muscadel in flavour; sometimes applied to any kind of sweetened wine. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* (See B. 7.)

1399 [ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* (1866) I. xxv. 619 The fellows of Merton purchase . . some bastard in 1399.] *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 125 The namys of swete wynes y wold þat ye them knewe . . Bastard, Tyre, Oȝey, etc. *a* 1536 TINDALE *Exp. Matt.* Wks. II. 97 With basta[r]do, muscadell, and ipocrass. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 30 Anon, Anon sir, Score a Pint of Bastard in the Halfe Moone. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 642 Bastards . . seeme to me to be so called, because they are oftentimes adulterated and falsified with honey. 1631 HEYWOOD *Maid of West* III. Wks. 1874 II. 301 He furnish you with bastard white or brown. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xiv. 85 He . . called for a little mulled bastard.

†5. A kind of cloth, ? of inferior or mixed quality, or unusual make or size. *Obs.*

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, viii. § 18 Woollen Cloths called Bastards. 1523 *Act* 14–15 *Hen. VIII*, i, White brode wollen clothes with Crumpil listes, other wise called bastardes.

†6. A kind of war-vessel, a variety of galley.

1506 GUYLFORD *Pylgr.* 7 An . . galyes, grete bastardes and sotell. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 78 Gallies, as well bastards as subtill mahonnets.

†7. A species of cannon, also called *bastard culverin*. Cf. BASTARD *a.* 6. *Obs.*

[1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 41 (1872) Mak reddy ȝour cannons, culuerene moyens, culuerene bastardis, falcons, saikyrs.] 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. iv. 149 Thirty brass Pieces, of which fourteen were Royal Culverines, or Bastards. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The long bastards . . are either common or uncommon. To the common kind belong the double culverin extraordinary, etc.

8. A large sail used in the Mediterranean when there is little wind. (So F. *bâtard.*)

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Bastard*, a fair-weather square sail . . occasionally used for an awning.

9. A particular size of paper. ? *Obs.*

1712 *Act* 10 *Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5018/3 Paper called . . bastard or double Copy. 1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. II. 374 The duties on . . blue royal, or bastard, or fool's-cap.

10. *Sugar-refining.* **a.** An impure coarse brown sugar, made from the refuse syrup of previous boilings. **b.** A large mould into which sugar is drained. (So F. *bâtard.*)

1859 in WORCESTER. 1864 in WEBSTER.

11. *Comb.*, as *bastard-bearing, -bellied, -like.*

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 423 Whereby the warlike vertues . . of their subjects become degenerate and bastardlike. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* IV. iii. (1839) 40 Thy corrupted bastard-bearing womb! 1640 BROME *Sparag. Gard.* IV. iv. 183 Though she prov'd bastard-bellyed, I will owne her.

B. *adj.* [At first not separable from the sb.: so in Fr.]

1. Born out of wedlock, illegitimate.

1297 R. GLOUC. 412 He was Wyllammes sone bastard. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monkes T.* 388 Thy bastard brother made the to fle. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 307 Ha? a Bastard Sonne of the Kings? 1729 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 100 That horrid practice of women murdering their bastard children. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xiv. (1862) 202 The marriage . . void, and the issue counterfeit or bastard.

2. Mongrel, hybrid, of inferior breed. ? *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxxiii. (1495) 834 The perde . . gendreth wyth the lyennesse: of that bastarde generacion comith leoperdus. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 161 Their lesser Elephants (which they call bastard Elephants). 1641 HINDE *J. Brunen* vii. 27 To beget and bring forth mules, a bastard brood.

3. *fig.* Illegitimate, unrecognized, unauthorized.

1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 48 Who soeuer receiueth of a woman, office or authoritie, are adulterous and bastard officers before God. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 66 Usurie . . is the Bastard use of Money. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 67 After speaking of prophetical enthusiasm, and establishing . . a legitimate and a bastard-sort. 1843 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* V. i. 38 The bastard sense . . strives to eject what he firmly holds to be legitimate.

b. *Bastard branch* or *slip*: a shoot or sucker springing of its own accord from the root of a tree, or where not wanted. Often *fig.* = BASTARD *sb.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxix. (1495) 720 Vitulamen is that bastarde plante other braunche . . that spryngeth oute of the rote of the vyne or elles where in the vyne, and not out of the knottes. *c* 1525 MORE *Wks.* (1557) 60/2 Bastard slippes shal neuer take depe roote. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 86 The Kingdome of Naples, beeing now in the possession of a Bastardslip of Arragon. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 409 From this root has sprung a bastard slip, known by the name of the game law. 1852 TUPPER *Proverb. Philos.* 293 Grey-headed men, the bastard slips of science, Go for light to glow-worms.

4. *fig.* Not genuine; counterfeit, spurious; debased, adulterated, corrupt.

1552 HULOET, Bastarde hande, letter, or wrytynge, *Litera adulterina*. 1635 QUARLES *Emblems* II. v. (1718) 83 With thy bastard bullion thou hast barter'd for wares of price. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xix. (1640) 194 Favourable dealing with a man . . for a faire sister, or kinswomans sake, is a kinde of bastard curtesie. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 314 The Swisses speak a bastard French. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. iv. 36 That bastard, but picturesque style of architecture, called the Italian Gothic.

5. Having the appearance of, somewhat resembling; an inferior or less proper kind of; esp. in scientific nomenclature applied to things resembling, but not identical with, the species which legitimately bear the name. **a.** *generally.*

1530 PALSGR. 196/2 Bastarde floure, *folle farine*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 99 Foure more [mouths of the Nile], which they themselues call bastard mouthes. 1670 H. STUBBE *Plus Ultra Reduced* 145 A florid red, but paler than blood . . resembling a bastard-scarlet. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 106 Bastard Diamonds. 1844 H. HUTCHINSON *Pract. Drainage* 153 A portion of which is strong clay, and more of which is of the description requiring Bastard Draining.

b. *esp.* in *Bot.*, often forming the specific name of a plant; see *Bastard* ALKANET, BALM, PIMPERNEL, SAFFRON, TOADFLAX, etc.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 42 Of the false and Bastard Rewbarbes, there are at ye least foure or fiue kindes. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 432 Sison, bastard Stone-parsley. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 130 A grove of bastard pine trees, called by Malays, Arrow. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 385 The beautiful spotted bastard-balm . . spangling the hedge with its large white flowers.

c. in *Zool., Phys.*, etc. *Bastard-wing*, a set of three or four quill-like feathers placed at a small joint in the middle of a bird's wing, taken as the analogue of the thumb in mammals.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 46 The lower part of the ribs are commonly called the false ribbes, or bastard ribbes. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 307 The Lapwing or Bastard Plover. 1772 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 420 The Alula, or bastard wing, is black. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* II. 298 Alder-fly, withy-fly, or bastard-caddis. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1878) 397 The 'bastard-wing' may safely be considered as a rudimentary digit.

d. in *Medicine.*

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. v. 79, I was surprised with a bastard Tertian ague. 1728 NICHOLLS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 442 Some Resemblance of the Aneurysm; for which Reason it is by some Chirurgeons term'd a Bastard-Aneurysm. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., Bastard Measles, the *Roseola epidemica*.

e. in *Geology* and *Mineralogy.*

1695 *Voy. Eng. Merch.* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 127 Covered with an Arch of Bastard Marble. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxi. 415 A bastard limestone charged with encrinites. 1851 *Coal-tr. Terms Northumbld. & Durh.* 7 *Bastard Whin*, very hard post or sandstone, but not so flinty as to be called whin.

6. Of abnormal shape or irregular (*esp.* unusually large) size; *spec.* applied: †**a.** *Mil.* to swords, guns, etc.; †**b.** to ships (cf. A 6); **c.** to a file intermediate between the coarse and fine 'cuts'; **d.** in *Printing*, to (*a.*) a fount of type cast on a smaller or larger body than that to which it usually belongs, (*b.*) an abbreviated or half-title on the page preceding the full title-page of a book.

a. 1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 30, I bequethe to Symond Wrenchin . . my Bastard Swerd. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 95 The Bastard square, is the battell which conteineth almost twise so many men in front, as in flanke. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 69 Bastard-muskets, Coliuers. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The ordinary bastard culverin carries a ball of eight pounds.

b. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 220/2 The Bastard Gally that lies ready to sail. 1693 *Ibid.* No. 2878/2 One Bastard Galley on which the Doge is embarked.

c. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 15 The Bastard-tooth'd file is to take out of your work, the deep cuts . . the Rough-file made; the Fine-tooth'd file is to take out the cuts . . the Bastard-file made. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 32 Bastard Cut . . a file between rough and smooth.

7. Applied as a specific epithet:

a. to wine (cf. A 4).

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 160 Raysyns, wyne bastarde, and dates. 1598 *Epulario* B. ij, Bastard wine, that is, wine sod with new wine, called Must. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 635 Mungrell or bastard vvines, vvhich . . haue neither manifest sweetnesse nor manifest astriction.

b. to sugar (cf. A 10).

1863 *Act* 26 *Vict.* xxii. Sched. A, Bastard or Refined Sugar unstoved. 1877 BURROUGHS *Taxation* 551 Bastard sugar is the residuum . . of clayed sugars.

†Ba·stard, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. 16th c. F. *abastardir*, Sp. *abastardar*, It. *abbastardire*, *bastardire*, Eng. ABASTARD.]

1. *trans.* To declare or stigmatize as a bastard; to render illegitimate, BASTARDIZE. Also *fig.*

1549 CHALONER tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* P ij b, They do binde Christ in certaine money lawes of theyr owne, and with wrested gloses . . dooe bastard him. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxx. (1597) 149 He bastards Cupid, and . . Venus did chaife. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *To Earl Newcastle* Gen. Poems (1677) 147 To Bastard her present Issue.

2. *intr.* To beget a bastard.

†Ba·starded, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Tainted with bastardy, illegitimate; unfathered.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 681/1 That their race be a good race and not bastarded. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 403 [It] is confessed to be the authours owne, and not bastarded.

†Ba·stardice, -ise. *Obs.* [a. F. *bastardise* (16th c. in Littré), mod. *bâtardise*, f. *bâtard* BASTARD.] Bastardy, illegitimacy; falsity.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 1030/1 This is such a bastardise, as the diuell hath brought into the worlde. 1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 319 With bastardice brand all their future race. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. CXXV. 271 Affecting the Crown, vpon . . supposed bastardise of Arthur.

†Ba·starding, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. BASTARD *v.* + -ING[1].] **a.** The action of declaring (a child) illegitimate. **b.** The begetting of a bastard.

1563 GRAFTON *Chron. Rich. III*, an. 3, Putting in oblivion the bastardyng of her daugters. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* V. i. (1811) 436 Thy bastarding the issues of a prince. 1677 OTWAY *Cheats of Sc.* II. i. (1736) 78 They'll . . tell all your Fornications, Bastardings, and Commutings.

Bastardism (bɑ·stădiz'm). ? *Obs.* [f. BAS-

TARD *sb.* + -ISM.] The condition of a bastard, illegitimacy, BASTARDY.

1589 *Almond for P.* 38 Is Christ descended of bastardisme or no, as you gaue out in the pulpyt. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 489/1 We ought to remove..the incapacities of bastardism.

Bastardization (bɑ:stărdəizē·ĭ·ʃən). [f. next; see -ATION.] The declaring or rendering bastard.

1818 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXVII. 534 The illegitimation, or bastardization, of the children of Edward IV. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 763 Declaring wedlock to be a mere civil engagement...to the bastardization, one may almost say, of society.

Bastardize (bɑ:stădəiz), *v.*; also 7 basterdize. [f. BASTARD + -IZE: cf. F. *abastardir, -iss-*, Eng. ABASTARDIZE, and BASTARD *v.*]

1. *trans.* To declare or stigmatize as bastard.

1611 COTGR., *Abastardir*, to bastardise. 1631 W. SALTONSTALL *Pict. Loq.* E ij b, His ielous thoughts are ready to bastardize his Children. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 435 To annul the marriage and bastardize the issue. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. i. 34 To bastardize the princess Mary. *fig.* 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* XXV. 45 Moabites were bastardized and banished the beauty of holiness.

†**2.** To beget bastard issue. *Obs. rare.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 144 Had the maidenliest Starre in the Firmament twinkled on my bastardizing.

3. To make degenerate, deteriorate, debase.

1587 HARMAR tr. *Beza's Serm.* 142 (T.) The ground articles and points of true religion..[may] be in divers sorts..disguised and bastardized. 1601 CORNWALLYES *Seneca*, Feare ..bastardizeth their natures, and corrupts them. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 239 Defect of the season..keeps back and bastardizes the one sort.

4. *intr.* To become degenerate, to deteriorate.

1878 SEELEY *Stein* I. 249 Lets his army..lie idle in garrison service, where it rusts and bastardises.

Ba·stardized, *ppl. a.* Rendered or declared illegitimate; debased, degenerate.

1611 COTGR., *Abastardi*..sophisticated, bastardized. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ix. (1873) 247 Bastardised and deteriorated offspring. 1871 — *Desc. Man* I. ii. 62 Abbreviated and bastardised languages.

†**Ba·stardliness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. next + -NESS.] Bastardly or illegitimate quality.

1656 TRAPP *Comm.* 2 *Cor.* viii. 8 Legitimateness opposed to bastardliness. 1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Bastaerdye*, bastardlinesse.

† **Ba·stardly,** *a. Obs.*; also 6 basterlie, basterdly, 6–7 bastardlye. [f. BASTARD *sb.* + -LY 1.]

1. Of bastard sort; mongrel, base-born.

1552 HULOET, Bastardlye, as not after the ryght sort begotten, *spurius.* 1555 BALE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxxix. 108 Our unnatural and bastardly brethren. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 141/1 His sonnes, that basterlie brood. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 55 Wilt thou? wilt thou? thou bastardly rogue. 1640 J. DYKE *Ht. Receiv. Christ* 44 A bastardly fruit, upon which shee cannot looke without blushing. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) III. 63 Married to a poor bastardly vagabond. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, Bastardly Gullion, a bastard's bastard.

2. Unlicensed, unauthorized; counterfeit, spurious.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 56 Our bastardly and apochryphate poets. 1626 DONNE 21 *Serm.* 208 Apocryphall and Bastardly Canons which they father upon the Apostles. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN Wks. (1864) VIII. 51 It is..a bastardly spurious mercy that is in creatures.

3. = BASTARD *a.* 5.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 638 Others..are without a sting, as counterfeit and bastardly Bees. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* IV. viii. (1639) 234 A Bastardly Tertian is caused, when choler is mixed..with fleame.

4. Degenerate, debased, corrupt.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvii. 273 Such an vnkindly and Bastardly Nature, that not euen the best of vs haue any whit of our former nature..sauing onely shame. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 71 The bastardly fermentation of the blood.

† **Ba·stardry.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -RY; or ? error for BASTARDY.]

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 23/1 Bastardrye, *bastardia.*

† **Ba·stardry,** *v. Obs.* [? f. prec.] = BASTARDIZE.

1644 HEYLIN *Stumbling-block* in *Hist. & Misc. Tracts* (1681) 725 To bastardry his daughter Mary in favour of the Lady Elizabeth.

Bastardy (bɑ:stădi). [a. AF. and OF. *bastardie*, f. *bastard*; see -Y.]

1. The condition of a bastard, illegitimate birth.

[1292 BRITTON I. v. § 4 De bastardie et de bigamie]. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* E viij, His faderis armys he may bere with sych a staffe as is sayd afore: in signe of his bastardy. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. v. 75 Inferre the Bastardie of Edwards Children. 1655 FULLER *Ch.-Hist.* I. 31 No Crossebarre of Bastardy..can bolt Grace out of that Heart, wherein God will have to enter. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* v. iii. 72 Shall bear about their bastardy in triumph To the third spurious generation. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* viii. 70 Bastardy laws..put the maintenance of an illegitimate child on its putative parent.

2. Begetting of bastards, fornication.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 175 It is the storehouse and nurserie of bastardie. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 303 Overthrowing the foundation of the family, by such bastardy. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iii. 121 Any law..which has become a bounty on unthrift..bastardy and beer-drinking.

3. *fig.* in prec. senses.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 138 When euery drop of blood ..Is guilty of a seuerall Bastardie, If, etc. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 34 No signs of Spuriousness or Bastardy [being] discovered in them.

†**4.** Bastards collectively, bastard brood. *Obs.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. xi. 228 Which still he hugs, and luls as tenderly As cuckold Tisus his wifes bastardie.

Baste (bēist), *sb.*1 Also bast. *Card-playing.* A variant of BEAST, of which it retains the former pronunciation, the spelling being altered to suit.

1850 *Hand-bk. of Games* (Bohn) 226 Bast is a penalty incurred by not winning when you stand your game, or by renouncing. *Ibid.* 243 A baste off the board is always paid out of the pool.

† **Baste,** *sb.*2 *Her. Obs.* App. corruption of BASE *sb.*1 8; cf. BAST *sb.*3

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1579) 80 He beareth partie per bast barre erased, Argent, and Vert. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 177 You haue seene in one coate..both a cheefe and a baste.

Baste (bēist), *v.*1; also 6 baest, 6–7 bast. [a. OF. *bastir* (mod. *bâtir*), cogn. with Sp. *bastear, embastar*, It. *imbastire* 'to stuffe, to quilt..to baste as taylers doe' (Florio); separated by Littré and others from *bâtir* to build, with which it is identical in form, and referred to OHG. *bestan* to patch, MHG. *besten* to lace, tie, f. *bast* BAST *sb.*1; but Diez thinks it sufficiently accounted for by 'put together, join,' dialectal senses of It. and Romanic *bastire* to build, construct.]

trans. To sew together loosely: *hence* †**a.** To stitch through (the folds of a doublet, contents of a bag or cushion), so as to keep them in place, to quilt (*obs.*); **b.** in mod. use, To sew or 'tack' together with long loose stitches the parts of (a piece of work), in order to hold them in place for the time. **c.** *transf.* or *fig.*

a. *c* 1440 *Rom. Rose* 104 With a threde bastyng my slevis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 26 Bastyn clothys, *subsuo, sutulo.* 1530 PALSGR. 442 This dublet was not well basted at the first, and that maketh it to wrinkle thus: *ce pourpoynt nestoyt pas bien basty.* 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physick* 178/2 Replenishe therwith a little bagge..baest least the herbes fall together on a heape. 1611 COTGR., *Glacer*..to flesh-bast; or stitch downe the lyning of a garment, thereby to keep it from sagging.

b. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 25 This patch here placed, the which I bast: And sow so fast. 1883 *Chr. Globe* 13 Sept. 819/2 A doll's dress that has been cut and basted by 'a real dressmaker.'

c. 1540 RAYNALD *Birth Man* I. ii. (1634) 19 The very skin and it being both basted together, by a great number of small fibres. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 289 The body of your discourse is sometime guarded with fragments, and the guardes are but slightly basted on neither. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* Concl., You have..basted up your first story very hastily and clumsily.

Baste (bēist), *v.*2 Forms: 6 baast (*pa. pple.*), 6–7 bast, 6– baste. [Origin unknown: it has been conjectured to be a transferred sense of the next, with idea of 'stroking' (Wedgwood), which is not favoured by the relative dates of the two words, or to be from Romanic *bastire* (see BASTE *v.*1), with general sense of 'prepare'; but nothing like the special sense occurs in Romanic.]

1. To moisten (a roasting joint, etc.) by the application of melted fat, gravy, or other liquid, so as to keep it from burning, and improve its flavour.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* I. 100 The fat pygge is baast, the lene cony is brent. 1598 *Epulario* C j b, Let it rost sokingly, basting it oft with the foresaid sauce. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 159 Let him be..often basted with claret wine. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. ii. 126 Tie your Lobsters to the Spit alive, baste them with Water and Salt. 1853 SOYER *Pantropheon* 163 Baste it with its own gravy.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 61 That I the wine should taste.. and so my throte I baste. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 50 See how he basts himselfe in his owne greace. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 195 That bastes his arrogance with his owne seame. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxiv. 297 Some white flour scones basted in butter.

†**2.** To perfuse as with a liniment. *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 136 Baste, *linire.* 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fleas*, Put to your water two ounces of Staves-acre..and..baste your dog therewith. 1735 ODDYS *Raleigh* (R.) Having had their naked bodies basted or dropped over with burning bacon.

3. In *Candle-making*: see BASTING *vbl. sb.*2 2.

4. To mark (sheep) with tar. 'North.' (Halliwell.)

[1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 2 The prime of his yeeres was in the flowre, and youth sate and basted him *Calendes* in his forehead]. (Cf. BUIST.)

Baste (bēist), *v.*3 Forms: 6 (*pa. pple.*) baste, basit, (*pa. t.*) baist; 6–7 bast, 6– baste. [Of uncertain origin, not known before 16th c.; the early instances being all in pa. t. or pa. pple. *basit, baste, baist*, might be from a present *bas, base*, to be compared with Sw. *basa* 'to baste, whip, beat, flog.' With *baste*, if it was the original form, cf. Icel. *beysla, beyrsta* 'to bruise, thrash, flog,' Sw. *bösta* 'to thump'; but the vowels do not agree with the Eng. Possibly, after all, a figurative use of the preceding: cf. *anoint* in sense of *thrash.*]

trans. To beat soundly, thrash, cudgel.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. (1822) 223 He departit weil basit, and defuleyeit of his clething. ?*a* 1550 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) iii. 102 He paid good Robin back and side, And baist him up and down. *Ibid.* 364 Their bones were baste so sore. 1596 COLSE *Penelope* (1880) 172 Would not sticke to baste your bones. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 1 Dec., I took a broom, and basted her till she cried extremely. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* IV. ii. 43 I'll have the Rascal well basted for his insolence. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. iv. § 8 Baste the bear [a kind of game]. 1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 13 Would now and then seize..A stick..And baste her lord and master most confoundedly.

fig. 1797 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Livery Loud.* Wks. 1812 III. 443 Basted by saucy Verse and Prose..Like Bears by ruffian Bull-dogs baited.

Baste (bēist), *v.*4 Also bast. *Card-playing.* [f. BASTE *sb.*1] A modern variant of To BEAST (retaining the former pronunciation).

1850 *Hand-Bk of Games* (Bohn) 231 He who renounces is basted as often as detected. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 27 *note*, Quadrille-players call it a Baste or being Basted, but from any idea connected with Baste or being beaten, but by corruption from the word Beaste.

Bastel(e, obs. form of BASTILLE.

Bastel-house (bæ·stĕlhŏus). Also bastle-. [f. *bastel*, var. of BASTILE + HOUSE.] A fortified house, usually having the lower floors arched over.

1544 *Exped. Scotl.* in Arb. *Garner* I. 125 Divers bastel and fortified houses. 1849 *Mem. Kirkaldy Gr.* xxi. 242 The Potterrow Port, an arch between two bastel houses. 1884 *Programme Archæol. Inst. Newcastle*, The Mediæval Castles, Towers, and Bastle-houses in Northumberland.

Basten (bɑ:stĕn), *a.* [OE. *bæsten*: see BAST *sb.*1 and -EN 1.] Made of bast.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Judg.* xv. 13 Hiġ ðá hine ġebundon mid twám bæstenum rápum. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 263 The.. small leav'd Lime or Linden tree..called Bast; whence the ropes are also called Basten ropes. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 213 A Basten rope, *funis sparteus.*

Baster1 (bē·ĭ·stəɹ). [f. BASTE *v.*1 + -ER 1.] One who bastes (with thread); cf. BASTE *v.*1

1883 *Standard* 6 Nov. 2/2 A garment is manipulated by the cutter, the baster, the machinist.

Ba·ster2 (in 16th c. basteter). [f. BASTE *v.*3] One who bastes meat.

1525 *Churchw. Acc. Heybridge* (Nichols 1797) 181 To she that turned the spitt, 8*d.*; to the Basteter, 4*d.*

Baster3 (bē·ĭ·stəɹ). [f. BASTE *v.*3 + -ER 1.] He who or that which bastes or thrashes; *hence*, a stick or cudgel; *also*, a heavy blow.

1726 W. WAGSTAFFE *Misc. Wks.* 48 (L.) Jack took up the poker, and gave me such a baster upon my head. 1770 in Smith's *Bk. Rainy Day* (1861) 14 A fellow riding a hog, brandishing a birch broom by way of a baster.

Basterly, obs. form of BASTARDLY.

‖ **Bastide** (bɑ:stid, bɑstī·d). [a. OF. *bastide*, ad. Pr. *bastida* 'building,' sb. from fem. pa. pple. of *bastir* to build: cf. -ADA, -ADE.]

†**1. a.** A bastel-house or fortlet. **b.** A temporary hut or tower erected for besieging purposes. Cf. BASTILLE. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxvi. 39 They fortified the hastyde of Rosebourge, and made it a strong Castel. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 640 He came before the strong towne of Calis..and erected bastides betweene the towne and the river. 1858 MORRIS *G. Teste-Noire* 138 Therefore we set our bastides round the tower That Geffray held.

‖ **2.** A country-house in southern France.

1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6073/2 The Bastides and Farm-Houses in that Neighbourhood. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. VI. ii. 332 White glittering bastides that crown the hill.

Bastille, -ile (bastī·l, bɑ·stil), *sb.* Forms: 4 bastele, 4–5 -el, 5 -yle, -elle, -yll, 5–6 ylle, 6 -il, -ell, *Sc.* bastillie, -alyie, -ailyei), 7 bastill, 8– bastille, 4– bastile. [a. F. *bastille* (15th c. in Littré):—late L. *bastīlia*, pl. of *bastīle*, f. *bastīre* to build (cf. *sedīle, sedīlia*, f. *sedēre*). In mod. Eng. refashioned after Fr.; the regular form from ME. *bastel(e* would be *bastle.*]

1. A tower or bastion of a castle; a fortified tower; a small fortress.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 799 Bastel rouez, þat blenked ful quyte. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xvii. 56 a, Square bastiles and bulwarkes to make. 1494 FABYAN VII. 516 Ye pronoste..went to dyner vnto ye bastyle of Seynt Denys. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 182 To repair the said wall in all partis, with touris and bastailyeis. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* I. II. Argt., Conveys him to enchanted Castle, There shuts him fast in Wooden Bastile. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Borders* I. 144 Ruins of bastiles and castles.

2. *spec.* in siege operations: **a.** A wooden tower on wheels for the protection of the besieging troops. **b.** One of a series of huts, surrounded by entrenchments, provided for their accommodation.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1187 At vch brugge a berfray on basteles wyse. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xviii, Sette their bastyles and their hurdeys eke Rounde about to the harde wall. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxiv, Thys bastylle muste be aduironned with hirdels aboute and dawbed thykke with erthe and clay therupon, and it may be sette vpon wheles. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccxxix. 754 And so lodged in Calays..in bastylles that they made dayly. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. lx. 471 Good no where, neither in battaile nor in bastill [*castris*]. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 717 A bastille or small wooden fort was erected on the land side. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 352 Bastilles, or huts defended by intrenchments were constructed round the city.

fig. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* (1554) 67 b Oblivion, Hath a bastyll of foryetfulnes To stop the passage.

3. Name of the prison-fortress built in Paris in the 14th century, and destroyed in 1789.

1561 R. NORVELL (*title*) The Meroure of an Christian, composed..during the tyme of his captiuetie at Paris, in the Bastillie. 1783 COWPER *Task* v. 383 Her [France's] house of bondage..the Bastille. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* IV. iii. I.

162 That rock-fortress, Tyranny's stronghold, which they name Bastille, or Building, as if there were no other building.

4. By extension: A prison.

1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 143 One of the old palaces of Paris, now converted into a Bastile for kings. 1861 Sala *Two. round Clock* 58 Pentonville's frowning bastille. 1884 *Ransom City* (Dakota) *Paper* 9 Feb., Fined $25, and ten days in the bastile, for selling liquor to the Indians.

Bastille, -ile (bastīl, bastil), *v.*; also 5 **bastyle**. [a. OF. *bastille-r* (also *bateillier*), f. *bastille*; see prec. In sense 2 formed on the Eng. sb.]

†**1.** To fortify (a castle). *Obs.*

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XI. v, Laomedon .. redyed hym for to bastyle & edefy the new Troye. *c* 1500 *Partenay* 1134 When thys castell was bastiled fair.

2. To confine in a bastille; to imprison.

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 1058 Instead of forging chains for foreigners, Bastile thy Tutor. *a* 1798 Mary Wollstoneck. *Wks.* II. 34 Marriage had bastilled me for life. 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* XIX. 422 One thousand men .. are 'bastiled' by an authority as despotic as that of Louis.

Basti·llion. *Obs.* or *Hist.* Forms: 6–7 **bastilion**, 7 **bastillon**, 6–9 **bastillion**. [a. OF. *bastillon*, *-illion*, dim. of *bastille*; see prec.] A small fortress or castle; a fortified tower.

1549 Thomas *Hist. Italy* 101 Buildyng of fortresses and bastilions about Petabubula. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 82 They gained one of the greatest bastillions .. of the citie, called the Angels tower. 1825 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXII. 385 An assault was made .. upon a bastillion by the gate of Codalonga.

†**Ba·stiment.** *Obs.* Also 8 **bastimento**. [partly ad. Sp. *bastimiento* 'fortification, victuall, furniture' (Minshcu), partly a. F. *bastiment* (mod. *bâtiment* 'building, ship'; both f. Romanic *bastire* to put together, build, prepare.]

1. Military supplies, stores, provisions.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 133 To prouide all Bastiments, prouision, and other necessarie things. 1622 F. Markham *Bks. Warre* III. x. 5 All his prouisions .. of Bastiments or other necessaries.

2. A building, a wall.

1679 *Trials White & Jesuits* 61 He is a Mason, and .. built a Bastyment there by direction from Sir John Warner.

3. A ship, a vessel; cf. Fr. *bâtiment*.

1740 Glover *Hosier's Ghost* vii. in *Pol. Ball.* (1860) II. 261 Then the bastimentos never Had our foul dishonour seen, Nor the sea the sad receiver Of this gallant train had been.

Bastinade, -onade (bæstinē·d, -ŏnē·d), *sb. arch.* [In 17th c., *bastonade*, a. F. *bastonnade* (ad. Sp. *bastonada* or It. *bastonata*, taking place of OF. *bastonée*: see -ADE); or Eng. adaptation of *bastonado*, after Fr.: see Bastinado.] = Bastinado *sb.* 1–3.

1660 *Plea for Mon.* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 17 We have learned quietly to take the bastonade. *c* 1700 *Gentl. Instruc.* (1732) 351 (D.) They would .. submit to a bastinade rather than occasion bloodshed. 1813 J. Hobhouse *Journ.* 297 Offenders, whom he may punish with the bastinade. 1878 Lady Herbert tr. *Hübner's Ramble* III. ii. 487 Sure of their bastonade and sure also of their taels.

Bastina·de, -ona·de (see prec.), *v. arch.* [f. prec. sb.] To thrash or thwack with a stick, *esp.* on the soles of the feet; to Bastinado.

1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 59 The euening following he is well bastinaded. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. III. XXXVIII. 174 The shah .. ordered the executioners to bastonade him to death. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 828 Away with him .. bow-string him, bastinade him.

Bastina·ded, *ppl. a. arch.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Thrashed, beaten, *esp.* on the soles of the feet.

a 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III. 134 The starv'd bastinaded Slave in Chains.

Bastina·ding, *vbl. sb.* = Bastinadoing.

1748 Anson *Voy.* III. IX. 388 Such a sum of money would .. have enticed a Chinese to have undergone a dozen bastinadings. 1859 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 273 *note*, On Bastinading.

Bastinado (bæstinē·dō), *sb.* Forms: 6– **bastinado**; also 6 **bastannado, -anado**, 7 **-onada**, 7–8 **onado**. [a. Sp. *bastonada* (= It. *bastonata*, OF. *bastonnée*) a caning or cudgelling, f. *baston* stick, staff, cudgel. For termination see -ADO[2]; the unaccented *o* in the second syllable has fluctuated from the first as *ă, ŏ, ĭ*, tending to settle down under the closest vowel *i*.]

1. A blow with a stick or cudgel; a whack or thwack; *esp.* one upon the soles of the feet. *arch.*

1577 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 897/1 Leading him .. with buffets and bastanadoes into the borough. 1592 Greene *Art Conny Catch.* 25 As many bastinadoes as thy bones will beare. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 203 Beaten with so many bastonadoes vpon the soles of their feete. 1625 *Modelt of Wit* 41 b, Lifting up the Cudgell, he gave him therewith halfe a score good bastinadoes. 1849 W. Irving *Mahomed & Succ.* xiii. (1853) 58 Let him who drinks wine .. receive twenty bastinadoes on the soles of his feet.

2. A beating with a stick; a cudgelling. *arch.*

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 717 If a Romane soldior .. went out of his ranke .. he had the bastannado. *a* 1600 Burleigh *Adv. Q. Eliz.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 277 No man loves one the better for giving him the bastinado, though with never so little a cudgel. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xvi, Must I show thee that thou art a captive, by giving thee incontinently the bastinado?

fig. 1595 Shaks. *John* II. 463 He giues the bastinado with his tongue.

3. *spec.* An Eastern method of corporal punishment, by beating with a stick the soles of the culprit's feet.

1726 Avliffe *Parerg.* 46 Remitted the punishment of Death .. and in lieu thereof introduced the Bastinado. 1884 Browning *Ferishtah's F.* 133 To cool his heels Uncarpeted, or warm them—likelier still—With bastinado.

4. A stick, staff, rod, cudgel, truncheon.

1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 55 He receiueth an hundreth blowes on the backe with a bastinado, layd on by a tall fellow. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* II. 36 Having a Bastinado .. made of reeds bound together. 1878 Wake *Evol. Morality* II. 128 Her paramour receiving a thousand blows of the bastinado.

Bastina·do, *v.*; also 8 **-onado**. [f. prec. sb.]

1. To beat with a stick; to thrash, thwack. *arch.*

1614 [see next]. 1633 Marmyon *Fine Comp.* iv. 5 A gentleman that I bastinadoed the other day. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. iv. 273 Cruelly bastonadoed on the Shoulders, Buttocks, Belly, and Feet. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 156 He bastinadoed the young sinner severely, with a thick whip.

2. *spec.* To beat or cane on the soles of the feet.

1688 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2318/3 Were put on the Rack, or Bastinadoed. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 547 The Sallee rover, who threatened to bastinado a Christian captive to death.

Bastina·doing, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. Bastinado; cudgelling, thrashing (*spec.* on the soles of the feet).

1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 63 The punishment for periury was inflicted, that was *Fustigatio* .. bastinadoing. 1879 A. Forbes in *Daily News* 25 Mar. 5/7 He is treated to a vehement bastinadoing.

Basting (bē·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Baste *v.*[1]]

1. Sewing with large loose stitches; quilting (*obs.*), 'tacking'; also *attrib.*, as in *basting-thread*.

1530 Palsgr. 196/2 Basyng of clothe, *bastiment*. 1860 R. Cobbold *Pict. Chinese* 146 When the scissors .. have done their work of cutting the material .. the next process .. answers to our basting. 1870 *Daily News* 4 Apr., Waistcoats without buttons, coats disfigured by basting threads.

†**2.** Something basted or quilted on; a lining or trimming. *Obs.*

c 1525 Skelton *Agst. Garnesche* 200 The flesche bastyng of hys cote was sewyd with slendyr thred. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* 12 a, Blisterd with light sarcenet bastings.

Ba·sting, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Baste *v.*[2] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of moistening a roasting joint with melted butter, gravy, etc.; also *fig.* and *attrib.*

1530 Palsgr. 196/2 Bastyng of meate, *bastiment*. 1550 Crowley *Epigr.* 365 The tonge must have bastynge, it will the better wagge. 1822 Kitchiner *Cook's Orac.* 187 Put a little bit of butter into your basting-ladle.

b. The material used for this purpose.

1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 69 To know the best bastings for meat, which is sweet Butter, sweet Oyl, etc.

2. *Candle-making.* The process of pouring melted wax from a ladle over the wicks.

c 1865 Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 94/1 The operations of basting and rolling are repeated as often as necessary. 1879 G. Gladstone in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 75/2 Wax candles are .. made by another process, which is termed basting.

Ba·sting, *vbl. sb.*[3] [f. Baste *v.*[3] + -ING[1].] A cudgelling, beating, thrashing. (In 'a dry basting' there is a humorous reference to the preceding.)

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 64 Lest it make you choliericke, and purchase me another drie basting. 1720 Swift *Irish Feast* Misc. (1735) V. 16 What Stabs and what Cuts.. What Bastings and Kicks! 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 64 A good basting .. was a sovereign remedy for sea-sickness.

Bastion (bæ·stiən). [a. F. *bastion*, 16th c., ad. It. *bastione*, f. *bastire* to build, construct, late L. or common Romanic, of uncertain origin; generally referred to the same root as *baston*, *baton*.]

1. A projecting part of a fortification, consisting of an earthwork, faced with brick or stone, or of a mass of masonry, in the form of an irregular pentagon, having its base in the main line, or at an angle, of the fortification; its 'flanks' are the two sides which spring from the base, and are shorter than the 'faces' or two sides which meet in the acute 'salient angle.'

Cut bastion: one with its salient angle cut off and replaced by an inward angle. *Detached bastion:* one constructed apart from the fortification, also called a Lunette. *Double bastion:* two bastions, one placed inside the other. *Empty bastion:* one in which the interior surface is lower than the rampart. *Flat bastion:* one placed in front of a 'curtain.' *Full* or *solid bastion:* one in which the interior surface is level with the rampart. *Tower bastion:* a tower built like a bastion and provided with casemates.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 135 Baskets to cary earth to the bastion. 1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckely* I. 14 This small City, flanked with five good Bastions. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 54 Bastions faced with hewn stone. 1812 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* IX. 27 To breach the face of Bastion at the south east angle of the fort. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* I. v. 58 Sharp as the frontal angle of a bastion.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Rampart, fortification, defence.

1679 *Est. Test.* 27 The frontier and Bastion of the Protestant Religion. 1781 Cowper *Convers.* 688 They build each other up .. As bastions set point-blank against God's will. 1858 Longf. *Ladder St. Aug.* ix, The distant mountains, that uprear Their solid bastions to the skies.

Bastion, variant of Baston *sb.*, a staff.

Ba·stioned, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Furnished with or defended by a bastion or bastions.

1817 Moore *Lalla R., Veiled Proph.* III, If tower and battlement And bastion'd wall be not less hard to win. 1875 *Hist. Civ. War Amer.* I. 457 Closed at the gorge by a bastioned curtain with a lunette.

Bastionet (bæ·stiənet). [f. Bastion + -ET.] A small bastion.

1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* I. vi. 207 On Tuesday .. I was early at the bastionet.

Bastite (bæ·stəit). *Min.* [f. *Baste* in the Harz Mountains, where first found + -ITE.] A bronze- or greenish-coloured impure foliated serpentine; also called *Schiller-spar*.

1837–68 Dana *Min.* 409. 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* X. 120 Enstatite becomes altered to schiller-spar or bastite.

Bastle-house, modern variant of Bastel-house.

Basto (bæ·stō). [a. Sp. *basto*, in same sense, the whole suit of Clubs being also called *Bastos*, and the ace being *el Basto* par excellence; in It. *Bastone*: cf. *baston* club, staff.] The ace of clubs in quadrille and ombre.

1675 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* (1680) 70 The Malillio or black Deuce, the Basto or Ace of Clubs. 1714 Pope *Rape Lock* III. 53 Him basto follow'd, but his fate more hard, Gain'd but one trump and one plebeian card. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 130 The ace of clubs .. is always ranked as the third best trump card, and is called Basto.

†**Baston.** *Obs.* or (in sense 6) *arch.* Forms: 4 **bastun**, 4–8 **baston**, 6 **bastoun, bastion**, 6–7 **bastone**, 7 (**bastome**). [a. OF. *baston* (mod.F. *bâton*), cogn. with Sp. *baston*, Pg. *bastão*, It. *bastone*, pointing to a late L. **bastōn-em*, of unknown origin: Diez suggests a connexion with Gr. *βαστάζειν* to lift, carry. Replaced in 17th c. by Batoon, and now by Baton; another form is Batten.]

1. A staff or stick used as a weapon or a staff of office; a cudgel, club, bat, truncheon; = Baton 1, Batoon 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15827 Wit þair bastons [*v.r.* bastunes; staues] bete þai him. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* (1880) 182 Florypes .. took a baston in her honde. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1226/1 His baston (a staffe of an ell long made taper wise tipt with horne). 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 102 Armed but lightly, with a short baston or trunchion in his hand. 1598 Stow *Surv.* (trans. Fitzstephen) xi. (1603) 93 The schollers of euery schoole haue their ball or bastion in their hands. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 213 A Baston, or batoon, *Justis, bacubus*. 1756 Nugent *Montesquieu's Spir. Laws* (1758) II. XXVIII. XX. 271 In process of time none but bondmen fought with the baston.

2. A stanza, or verse. (Transl. of *staff, stave.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14923 Es resun þat wee vr rime rune, And set fra nu langer bastune [*v.r.* bastoun]. *c* 1308 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 175 The clerk that this baston wrowȝte. *Ibid.* 176 Nis this bastun wel i-piȝte, Euch word him sitte a-riȝte. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* Pref. 99 If it were made in ryme couwee .. outhere in couwee or in baston.

3. *Her.* = Baton 3.

1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 79 Thimperiall egle .. In siluer, gulie baston ouer all. 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gentl.* III. (1634) 144 A baston .. must not touch the Scotcheon or bruncheon in his hand. 1660 Waterhouse *Arms and Arm.* 112 That were .. a baston of Allay to that Gentleman who should extenuate the merit of Military Grandees.

4. *Card-playing.* A club. Cf. Basto.

1593 Munday *Def. Contraries* 49 The inuenter of the Italian Cardes .. put the Deniers or monyes, and the Bastons or clubs in combate togither.

5. *Old Law.* Title of 'one of the Warden of the Fleet's men, who attends the king's courts with a red staff, for taking such to ward as are committed by the court; and likewise attends on such prisoners as are suffered to go at large by licence.' Chambers *Cycl.* 1727–51. (Cf. *tip-staff, gold-stick-in-waiting*, etc.) Hence, to go out of prison *by baston*, to remain in prison *without baston*.

1366 *Act* 1 *Rich. II.* xii, [Whereas diuers people be .. suffered to goe at large by the Warden of the prison] alefoitz sanz as-cun maynpris avec une baston de Flete [sometimes without any maineprise with a baston of the Fleet .. It is ordained and assented, that .. no Warden of the Fleet shall suffer any prisoner] aler hors de prisone par maynpris, baill ne par baston [to go out of prison by mainprise, baile, nor by baston.] 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* xxiii. § 8 The same Party .. shall remain in the Prison .. without Bail, Baston or Mainprize. 1619 Dalton *Countr. Just.* cvi. (1630) 273 If the officer shall suffer his prisoners to go abroad for a time, by baile or baston. 1671 F. Phillips *Reg. Necess.* 475 Committed to the Tower of London, there to remain one year without bayle, baston or Mainprize.

6. *Arch.* A round moulding at the base of a column, a torus. [So *bâton* in mod.F.]

1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Baston* or *Batoon* .. a mould in the base of a column, otherwise called a tore. 1847 in Craig.

†**Ba·ston,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. OF. *bastonner* (mod.F. *bâtonner*); and see Baton *v.*] To beat with a staff or cudgel. Hence **Bastoned** *ppl. a.*

1593 Dee *Diary* 43 And that I wold try on the fleysh of him, or b(u)y a bastoned gown of him.

Bastonade, -ado, obs. ff. Bastinado.

†**Ba·stonate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [formed after Romanic vb. (It. *bastonāre*, Sp. *bastonar*, OF. *bastoner*) + -ATE: cf. It. pa. pple. *bastonato*.] = prec.

1604 T. Wright *Passions* v. § 4. 285 The very Cudgell wherewith a Cavalero is bastonated.

†**Bastonet.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *bastonet* (mod. *bâtonnet*) lit. 'little stick,' dim. of *baston* stick, Baton.] A kind of bit: see the quot.

1611 Cotgr., *Bastonnet* .. the bastonet of a bridle. 1617 Markham *Caval.* II. 59, I haue seen some horsmen vse that bytt which we call the Bastonet or Jeiue bytt, which is made with round buttons or great rough ringes.

Bastonite (bæ·stŏnəit). *Min.* [f. *Bastoigne*, in Luxembourg, where it was discovered + -ITE.]

Mica in large plicated plates of greenish-brown colour; a variety of LEPIDOMELANE. (Dana.)

Basular, -ylare, obs. forms of BASILAR *a.*

Basulard, variant of BASELARD a dagger.

Basyl(e (bæ·sil, bæ·sil). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *Βάσ-ις* base + -YL, Gr. *ὕλη, hyle,* wood, substance. (Webster has also *bashyle.*)] A metal or other electro-positive constituent of a compound; a body that unites with oxygen to form a *base.*

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem., Basyl,* Graham's name for the metal or other electropositive constituent of a salt. *a* 1866 G. WILSON *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) § 1130 A base, may be constructed of a metal and oxygen, and in such circumstances a metal is known as a basyle .. Other substances than metals, however, may be basyles and form bases.

Basylous (bæ·siləs, bæ·s-), *a. Chem.* [f. prec. + -OUS.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a basyl.

1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* XXIV. 414 Such primary compounds were classified .. into electro-positive or basylous and electro-negative or chlorous compounds.

Basyn, -et, obs. forms of BASIN, BASINET.

Bat (bæt), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 3 ? **balke,** 4–6 **bakke, backe,** 5–6 **bake, bak, back**; β. 6–7 **batte,** 6–8 **batt,** 6– **bat.** [The mod. *bat,* found *c* 1575, takes the place of ME. *bakke,* apparently from Scand.; cf. Da. *aften-bakke* 'evening-bat,' ODa. *nath-bakkæ,* OSw. (Ihre) *natt-backa* 'night-bat.' Swedish dial. have also *natt-batta, natt-blacka*: with the latter cf. Icel. *leðr-blaka* 'bat,' lit. 'leather-flutterer,' f. *blaka* 'to flap, wave, flutter with wings,' whence it has been suggested that *bakke, backa* have lost an *l*; but as the *l* does not appear in the OSw. and ODa. forms above, this is very unlikely. The med.L. *blatta, blacta, batta,* glossed 'lucifuga, vespertilio, vledermus' (Diefenbach *Suppl. to Du Cange*) = cl. L. *blatta* 'an insect that shuns the light' (*blattæ lucifugæ,* Vergil) 'cockroach, moth,' is distinct in origin, but may have influenced the English change to *bat*; evidence is wanting. *Back-* in comb., *backie-bird, bawkie-bird* still survive in north Eng. and Sc.]

1. An animal, a member of the Mammalian order *Cheiroptera,* and especially of the family *Vespertilionidæ*; consisting of mouse-like quadrupeds (whence the names *Rere-mouse, Flitter-mouse*), having the fingers extended to support a thin membrane which stretches from the side of the neck by the toes of both pairs of feet to the tail, and forms a kind of wing, with which they fly with a peculiar quivering motion; hence they were formerly classed as birds. They are all nocturnal, retiring by day to dark recesses, to which habits there are many references in literature.

Of about 17 species found in Britain the best-known are the Common Bat or Pipistrelle (*Vespertilio Pipistrellus*) and the Long-eared Bat (*Plecotus auritus*); of the much larger foreign species, the most noted are the Vampires.

α. *a* 1300 W. DE BIBLESW. in Wright *Voc.* 164 Balke, *chauue-soriz en mesoun.* *c* 1340 *Alex. & Dind.* 723 Bringen her a nihte-hird . a bakke . or an oule. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* ii. 20 Moldewarpis and backis, *ether rere myis.* [1535 COVERDALE, Molles and Backes; 1590 *Genev.*, To the mowles and to the backes; 1611 Moules and battes.] 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* lxxx. 31 A backe, that flyith be ny3t. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 21 Bakke (*v.r.* bak), flyinge best (*v.r.* fleynge byrde), *vespertilio.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 18 A Bakke, *blata, vespertilio.* 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) III. viii. 144 Lyke oules & backes whiche hate the daye & loue the nyght. *a* 1500 in Wülcker *Voc.* /767 *Hic vespertilio, hec lucifuga,* a bake. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* I. (1876) 87 More louynge derkenes than lyght, lyke vnto a beest called a backe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 33 Vpgois the bak wyth hir pelit ledderyn flycht. 1552 HULOET, Reremowse, or backe whiche flyeth in the darcke, *nycteris.* *c* 1554 CROKE *Ps.* (1844) 20 The backe or owle, That lurketh yn an olde house syde. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. vi. 71 To cast them to the Moules and to the backes. [1808 JAMIESON s. v. Bak, The modern name in Sc. is *backie-bird.* 1863 *Prov. Danby, Back-bearaway,* the bat, or rere mouse.]

β. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Chauvesouris,* a Backe, some call it a Bat. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 36 The lether-winged batt, dayes enimy. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 502 The blacke-ey'd Bat (the Watch-Man of the Night). 1605 SHARS. *Macb.* III. ii. 40 Ere the Bat hath flowne His Cloyster'd flight. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XII. 513 So to the beam the bat tenacious clings, And pendant round it clasps his leathern wings. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 114 The irregular, uncertain and jerking motion of the bat in the air. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 350 Silent bats in drowsy clusters cling. 1791 BOSWELL. *Johnson* (1831) IV. 209 The curious formation of a bat, a mouse with wings. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. Wks. 1834 II. 156 Bats on their webby wings in darkness move. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 165, *Cheiroptera*; the animals of this Order, all of them commonly known as Bats. 1852 D. MOIR *Ruins Seton Chapel* v, The twilight-loving bat, on leathern wing. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 112 Now the shrill bats were upon the wing.

2. *Comb.* **a.** *sbs.,* as *bat-flying time,* dusk; **bat-shell,** a species of volute; **bat-tick,** an insect parasitical on bats. **b.** *adjs.,* as **bat-blind,** blind as a bat in the sunlight; **bat-like,** like a bat, or like that of a bat, also *adv.* after the manner of a bat; **bat-wing, bats-wing,** shaped like the wing of a bat, applied *spec.* to a laterally spreading flame from a gas-jet, and the burner producing it. Also in many parasynthetic derivatives, as **bat-eyed,** having bat's eyes, bat-blind; **bat-minded,** mentally blind; **bat-winged,** having bat's wings; whence deriv. sbs., as **bat-mindedness,** etc.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Rood* 13 (D.) O *Bat-blind Fooles, doe ye infatuate That Wisdome? 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 503 If you are not *bat-blind it will evince to you that, etc. 1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 118 One, to be cat-eyed outward .. another, to be *bat-eyed inward; in not perceiving .. a beam in a man's own eye. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvii, I hae sat on the grave frae *bat-fleeing time till cock-crow. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Wks. 1721 II. 90 His *Bat-like Wings he to full stretch expands. 1785–95 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* II. Wks. I. 230 Conscience .. That, *bat-like, winks by day and wakes by night. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* II. xii. 249 *Bat-like fallacies. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. iv. 34 *Bat-like cries, thin, impotent of sound. 1869 *Echo* 23 Jan., There is enough .. *bat-mindedness in the world to give Rome a fair chance. 1869 *Daily News* 18 June, The common *batswing burner .. is of about the same illuminating power as the fishtails. 1852 T. HARRIS *Insects New Eng.* 501 A remarkable group of insects, which seems to connect the flies with the true ticks and spiders. Such are sheep-ticks and *bat-ticks. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* vii. 296 The leaves of the *bat-wing passion-flower. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 84 The triple-headed, *bat-winged, horned and hoofed monster of the later middle ages.

Bat (bæt), *sb.*[2] Forms: 3 (*dat. sing.*) botte, (*pl.*) **botten,** 3–5 **bottes,** 3–6 **battes**; 5–6 **batte,** 6–8 **batt,** 4– **bat.** [As the nom. sing. does not occur in 13th c., it is uncertain whether it was *bat* or *batte,* and thus whether it was an adoption of OF. *batte* (partly identical in sense, referred by Littré to *battre* to beat), or represented an OE. **bat* (fem.) 'fustis,' alleged by Somner, from an unknown source. The forms in Layamon rather favour the latter; but in any case some of the senses are from F. *batte.* The supposed OE. **bat* is by some referred to a Celtic origin: cf. Ir. and Gael. *bat, bata* staff, cudgel. The development and relations of the senses are obscure: some of them appear to be from the verb, and some may be immediately due to onomatopœia, from the sound of a solid, slightly dull, blow: cf. *pat.* Thus there may be two or three originally distinct words, though no longer satisfactorily separable.]

I. A stick or stout piece of wood.

1. A stick, a club, a staff for support and defence. (In 1387 applied to a crosier.) *arch.* Still *dial.* (Kent, Sussex, etc.) = staff, walking-stick.

1205 LAY. 21593 Þa botten [1250 battes] heo up heouen. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 366 Us forto buruwen from þes deofles botte. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 78 And made beom fyghte with battes. *c* 1320 *Syr Bevis* 391 He nemeth is bat and forth a goth. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 381 Forto swere vppon eny of þilke belles and gold battes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 26 Batte, staffe, *fustis.* *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 179 As to a thef ye come oute, with swerdes & battes to take me. 1494 FABYAN VII. 596 This was clepyd of the comon people the parlyament of battes .. for proclamacyons were made, yᵗ men shulde leue theyr swerdes & .. the people toke great battes & stanys. 1555 *Fardle Facions* App. 327 Let there bee giuen vnto hym by the commune Sergeaunt of the batte .xxxix. stripes with a waster. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 217 A handsome bat he held, On which he leaned. 1607 SHARS. *Cor.* I. i. 165 Make you ready your stiffe bats and clubs. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xi. 35 Τύμπανον .. signifieth a 'bat,' or a 'staff.' 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 631 He headed all the rabble of a town, And finish'd 'em with bats. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxi, I have given up .. my bat for a sword. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 103 Called .. the parliament of bats or bludgeons.

† **2.** ? A balk of timber. *Batt's end* apparently = mast-head. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 42 Though the corne be laide upon Battes in the floores. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Royal Navy* 4 Necessaries belonging to shipping, even from the Batts end to the very Kilson of a Ship. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 211 Neat Timber, a fift part (which is sufficient in such large batts) .. allow'd for the wast of rind, chipps, etc.

3. The wooden implement with rounded handle and flattened blade used to strike or 'bat' the ball in cricket. (The most common mod. sense.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Bat* .. a kind of Club to strike a Ball with, at the Play call'd Cricket. [So in BAILEY 1731, etc.] 1770 J. LOVE *Cricket* 3 He weighs the well-turned Bat's experienc'd Force. 1807 CRABBE *Village* I. 336 The bat, the wicket, were his labours all. 1850 in *Cricket. Man.* 100 Pitch scored sixty-one, and brought out his bat.

b. short for *batter, batsman.*

1859 *All Y. Round* No. 13. 306 McJug .. one of our best bats, went to the wicket first.

c. Hence the phrase, *Off his own bat,* in reference to the score made by a player's own hits; *fig.* solely by his own exertions, by himself.

1845 SYD. SMITH *Fragm. Irish Ch.* Wks. II. 340/1 He had no revenues but what he got off his own bat. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 13. 305 One of our adversaries scored 70 off his own bat. 1865 *Fraser's Mag.* Nov. 667 It is a mistake .. to suppose that Lord Palmerston did everything off his own bat after 1834.

4. The 'sword of wood' or light lath wand of Harlequin in pantomimes. [Directly from F. '*batte,* sabre de bois d'arlequin' (Littré).]

1859 *Illustr. Lond. News* 8 Jan., Harlequin's wonder-working bat.

5. *dial.* (Kent, etc.): The wooden handle or stick of an implement, *e. g.* of a scythe.

6. *dial.* (*Herefordsh.* etc.): A wooden implement for breaking clods of earth. [So F. *batte.*]

II. A lump, a piece of certain substances; a mass, dull-sounding, or formed by beating.

† **7.** A lump, piece, bit. *Obs.* in general sense.

c 1340 *Alexander* (Stev.) 4166 Quare flaggis of the fell snawe · fell fra þe heuen .. a-brade .. as battis ere of wolle. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIX. 92 Þe fader of heuene .. had hit be [of] a bat of erþe · a man and a mayde.

8. *esp.* A piece of a brick having one end entire.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 240 b, Battz and great rubbrysshe .. to fyll vp in the myddell of the wall. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 50 Let him get his foundation cleared, and his Bricks and Bats laid up. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 261 Lay a three quarter Bat at the Quine in the stretching course. [See BRICKBAT.]

9. A kind of sun-dried brick.

1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XV. 214 Preparing bats,—a sort of bricks made of clay and straw, well beaten together, 18 inches long, 12 wide, 4 deep, not burnt, but dried in the sun.

10. A brick-shaped peat.

1846 CLARKE in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 517 The dried 'peat bats,' or brick-shaped turf, used for fuel.

11. Shale interstratified between seams of coal, iron-ore, etc. Cf. BASS *sb.*[4]

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 132 Substances call'd partings .. of consistence between an earth and a coal, or soft bat. 1712 H. BELLERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 543 Those Substances, which divide the Strata of Coals and Iron Oars from each other, are called Bats by the Miners. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. XXXV. 474 Black 'bat,' a dull, compact, bituminous shale, which sounds under the hammer like wood.

12. A felted mass of fur, or of hair and wool in hat-making: often spelt BATT.

1836 *Scenes Commerce* 195 The whole mass .. is called a batt; a second batt is added to it; and by dint of pressure .. the two batts become one. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 294 A batt is quantity sufficient for making half the thickness of one hat. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 784 The bat or *capade* thus formed is rendered compact by pressing it down with the *hardening* skin.

13. A sheet of cotton wadding used for filling quilts; batting.

III. A stroke.

14. A firm blow as with a staff or club. Cf. BAT *v.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 296 That xal be asayd be this batte, What thou, Ihesus? ho 3aff the that? 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 432 Sum gat ane bat that breissit all thair bonis. 1566 DRANT *Horace' Sat.* I. i. A ij, The souldyer that doth deale the battes and makes his foes to flye. 1674 P. WHALLEY *Establ. Relig.* 22 To have a Batt at the Pope with the Butt end of a Dominican. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Bat,* 'It gets more bats than bites,' said of the dog that gets more blows than food.

15. *dial.* and *slang,* Beat, rate of stroke or speed, pace; in *Sc. dial.* rate, manner, style.

1808 JAMIESON s.v., [Getting on] about the auld bat. 1824 *Craven Dial.* 49 There com by me, at a feaful girt bat, a par o'shay and four. 1877 PEACOCK *Manley (Linc.) Gloss.* s.v., They do go at a strange bat on them railroads. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 11 Mar., Going off at a lively bat of 34 .. the boat travelled at a good pace.

V. *Comb.,* as **bat-ball,** a ball to be struck with a bat; **batman,** one who carries a bludgeon, a clubman. Also BAT-FOWL, -ER, -ING.

1876 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. x. 241 Moons are no more bounds to spiritual power than bat-balls. 1833 *Extracts as to Administ. Poor Laws* 26 The batmen, so called from the provincial term of bat, for a bludgeon which they use.

‖ **Bat, bât** (bā, bāt, bæt), *sb.*[3] [a. F. *bât* pack-saddle, OF. *bast*:—late L. *bastum,* perhaps connected with Gr. *βαστ-άζειν* to bear.]

1. A pack-saddle. Only in *comb.,* as **bat-needle,** a packing-needle (*obs.*); **bât-horse** (F. *cheval de bât*), a sumpter-beast, a horse which carries the baggage of military officers, during a campaign; as **bât-mule.** See also BATMAN.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 218 To brochen hem with a batte-nelde · and bond hem to-gederes. 1578 *Richmond Wills* (1853) 279 Batt nedles, ij *s.* 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 137 Putting my baggage into portable form for my bat-mule. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 144 It was found necessary to dispense with the bât horses of the army. 1879 *Pall Mall Budg.* 17 Oct. 20 A new pack-saddle for bat mules or horses has been invented by an officer of the French military train.

2. In *bat-money*: An allowance for carrying baggage in the field. Sometimes confused with BATTA.

1793 PITT in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) I. 127 He shall have directions about the bât and forage money. 1808 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* IV. 82, I should make an issue of bât and forage money to the Officers. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 279 Lord Castlereagh also notes that my income will be suitably augmented by a bât and forage allowance.

Bat (bæt), *v.*[1] [f. BAT *sb.*[2]; cf. also F. *batt-re* to beat.]

1. *trans.* To strike with, or as with, a bat; to cudgel, thrash, beat.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 26 Battyn, or betyn wyth stavys (*v.r.* battis), *fustigo, baculo.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 37 To batte, beate, *fustigare, tundere.* 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 116 Mariners, who with their sprits, poles, and oares .. beate and batt their carkasses. 1859 REEVE *Brittany* 49 Women vehemently batting heaps of wet linen at the lavatories.

2. To strike or hit a ball with a bat, so as to drive it away, esp. in *Cricket.* Also *absol.*

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 451 To bat and bowl with might and main. 1859 BARNES *Rhymes Dorset Dial.* II. 14 Well

here .. 'S a ball for you if you can bat it. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 May 5 The Notts team was batting all day against Sussex.

†3. To fasten by beating. *Obs.*

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 302 By batting them closely to the stone underneath, by the gentle blows of a small hammer. *Ibid.* The leaden cap..that I had carefully batted to the stone.

Bat, *v.*[2] [A variant of BATE *v.*[1]; in sense 2 perh. of BATE *v.*[2]]

1. *intr.* To bate or flutter as a hawk.

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) Gloss., Batting, or to bat is when a Hawke fluttereth with her wings either from the pearch or the mans fist, striuing as it were to flie away.

2. *trans.* (*dial.* and in U.S.) *To bat the eyes*: to move the eyelids quickly, to wink.

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Bat*, to wink. *Derbysh.* 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Bat*, to wink, or rather to move the eyelids up and down quickly. 1883 *American* VI. 237 To bat the eyes, meaning to wink, when we desire to express the rapidity of the action. 1883 J. HARRIS in *Century Mag.* May 146 You hol' your head high; don't you bat your eyes to please none o'em.

Bat, obs. f. BATH *sb.*[3] a Heb. measure.

Bat: see BATZ, a German coin.

Bat(e, obs. form of BOAT.

†**Ba·table,** *a. Obs.*; also 7 bateable, 7–8 battable. [Sbortened form of DEBATABLE; cf. BATE *sb.*[1]] Debatable, disputed; used esp. of the 'debatable ground' on the Scottisb border.

1453 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XI. 337 The Batable Landes in the Westmarch. 1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, xvi, The batable grounde betwene England and Scotland. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 782 Called Batable ground, as one would say *Litigious*, because the English and the Scotish have litigiously contended about it. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Battable ground.* [In mod. Dicts.]

Batable, variant of BATTABLE *a.*[1] *Obs.* fertile.

Batail(e,-ailler,-ailling,-aillous, obs. forms of BATTLE, -ER, -ING, BATTAILOUS.

†**Batand,** *pres. pple.* used *advb. Obs.* Also bata(u)nt, baitand. [a. OF. *batant*, pr. pple. of *bat-re* to beat, in phrase *venir batant* to come with haste; in form *batand*, assimilated to native pples. in -AND, q.v.] Hastening, in haste.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 149 Batand fro Cezile com him a messengere. *Ibid.* 307 So com þe erle Marschalle baitand to London.

‖ **Batardeau** (batardo·). Also 8 batter-. [Fr.: formerly *bastardeau*, considered by Littré and Scheler to be a dim. of *bastard* 'a dike,' of doubtful origin: see Littré. (The idea that the termination is *d'eau* 'of water' is not entertained by French scholars.)] a. A coffer-dam. b. A wall built across the moat or ditch surrounding a fortification.

1767 DUCAREL *Anglo-Norm. Antiq.* 36 Laying the foundations of such piers under water..by means of a Batterdeaux. 1830 E. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.* 62 The Enemy may be greatly annoyed by means of certain works called Batard'eaux. 1862 F. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* 262 A *Batardeau* is a solid piece of masonry, 7 or 8 feet thick, crossing the whole breadth of the ditch opposite the flanked angles of the bastions. It retains the water in those parts of the ditch which require to be inundated.

†**Batardier.** *Obs.* [a. F. *batardière*, f. *bâtard* bastard, 'because the plants are there only bastards, awaiting their definitive family' (Littré).] A plantation of young grafted trees intended to be transplanted into gardens.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Batardier*, a Place in a Garden, whose Soil should be good, etc., in order to plant Fruit-Trees there.

Batata (bătā·tă, bătē·tă). [a. Sp. and Pg. *batata*, from a native American language; according to Peter Martyr and Navagerio, 1526, the native name in Haiti. (Hence, transferred to a different plant, *potato.*)]

A plant (*Batatas edulis*, N.O. *Convolvulaceæ*) having an edible tuberous root, called also Spanish or Sweet Potato, a native of the West Indies, whence it was introduced into Spain early in the 16th c.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyf. Newes* 104 The Batatas .. a common frute in those countries .. a victaill of much substaunce. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* v. xiv. 516 The islands of Moratay .. where Battata-roots is their bread. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 126 The plant carried to Ireland by Captain Hawkins, in 1565, was the Spanish batata, or sweet potato. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* I. iii. 73 Batatas and maize were often planted.

Bataunt, var. BATAND, *Obs.* hastening, eager.

¶ Misused by Chatterton (and J. M. Neale).

a 1770 CHATTERTON *Sir C. Bawdin* 276 Behynde theyre backes syx mynstrelles came, Who tun'd the strunge bataunt.

†**Batauntly,** *adv. Obs.* In 4 -lieke. [f. prec. + -LY[2].] Hastily, pressingly, eagerly.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 56 Bataunteliche, as beggers don ' and boldeliche he crauep. [1677 COLES, *Batauntly*, boldly. *Obs.* (Hence in Kersey, Bailey, etc.) *a* 1768 CHATTERTON *Ælla* 826 Yette woulde I battentlie assuage mie fyre.]

Batavian (bătē·viăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Batavia*, f. *Batavi* an ancient people who dwelt on the island Betawe, between the Rhine and the Waal, in part of what is now Holland. See -AN.]

A. *adj.* a. Of or pertaining to the ancient Batavi: see above. b. Pertaining to Holland or to the Dutch.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 339 First year of Batavian liberty. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 141 The peculiarity of the Batavian polity threw some difficulties in his way. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. iv. 100 He had fought for the independence of the Batavian republic.

B. *sb. pl.* a. The ancient Batavi: see above. b. The Dutch or Netherlanders (*rare*).

1598 GREENWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* iv. (1622) 266 The Batavians ..inhabit an Ilande of the River of Rhene. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxii. 24 There would be no war but on water, the home of the Batavians.

Batayle, -ynge, etc., obs. ff. BATTLE, etc.

Bat-ball: see BAT *sb.*[1]

Batch[1] (bætʃ). Forms: 5 bahche, 5–6 bache, batehe, 7 bach, 6– batch. [ME. *bache, bacche*, repr. an unrecorded OE. **bæcce*, f. *bacan* to BAKE: cf. *wake, watch, make, match, speak, speech.*]

†1. The process of baking. *Obs.*

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 21 Bahche, or bakynge (*v. r.* batche), *pistura.* 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 42 b, Except the baker doe his part also in the batch.

2. *concr.* A baking; the quantity of bread produced at one baking.

1461–83 *Ord. R. Housch.* 70 He shall trulye delyver into the bredehouse .. the whole numbyr of his bache. 1530 PALSGR. 197/1 Batche of bredde—*fournée de pain.* *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 186 They had no leisure to make up their bach. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* i. (1765) 23 The last batch was in the oven. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* II. xix. 192 We .. baked a large batch of bread. *fig.* 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 5 Thou crusty batch of Nature, what's the newes?

†b. *ellipt.* The bread itself: cf. *bread of life. Obs.*

1648 EARL WESTMLO. *Otia Sacra* (1879) 92 Those blest With the True batch of Life may ever rest So satisfi'd.

†3. *fig.* and *transf.* The sort or 'lot' to which a thing belongs by origin (as loaves do to their own batch). *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. ii. (1616) 9 One is a Rimer Sir, o' your owne batch. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. Wks. (1851) 42 This worthy Motto, No Bishop, no King is of the same batch, and infanted out of the same feares. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* (1721) I. 47 All sorts of Priest-craft are of one *Leven* and one *Batch.*

4. a. The quantity of flour or dough to be used for one baking. b. The quantity of corn sent at one time to the mill to be ground. *dial.*

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* vi. 6 A lytle leauen sowreth the whole batche, wherwith it is myngled. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 38 A batche, *fermentum.* 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 90 Bake a loafe of wheat meale as it cometh from the mill in the midst of the batch. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Count.* II. Gloss., *Batch*, a grist; a quantity of corn sent to mill. 1859 *Autobiog. Beggar-boy* 65 To bring the farmers' *batches* to be ground, and take them home when made into meal.

5. *transf.* A quantity produced at one operation, *e.g.* a brewing; a lot. *arch.*

1713 *Loud. & Country Brew.* I. (1742) 31 You are welcome to a good Batch of my October [Beer]. 1878 Miss BRADDON *Open Verd.* I. i. 13 That last batch of soup was excellent.

6. a. A quantity of anything coming at a time, an instalment. b. A number of things or persons introduced, put, or treated together; a set.

a. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 85, I have just received a batch of prize-money. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 58, I am not going to favour you with a batch of politics. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Batch* (Cornw.), the quantity of ore sent to the surface by a *pare* of men.

b. [1598; cf. 4.] 1632 MASSINGER *City Mad.* IV. i, A whole batch, sir, Almost of the same leaven. 1793 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* III. 75 A new batch of visitors, who are coming for the day. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 39 A baronet of the earliest batch. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 297 Shot by platoons and in batches. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* XXXI. 413 The batch of letters awaiting us in Edinburgh.

7. *attrib.*, as in *batch-bread, -flour.*

1862 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Aug. 140 Baking rolls and fancy bread, taking the batch-bread out of the oven. 1878 HALLIWELL s.v., Coarse flour is sometimes called *batch* flour.

Batch[2]. [? a variant of BACK *sb.*[2]] A vessel used in brewing.

1697 *View Penal Laws* 21 By which any Beer .. may be conveyed into or out of such Tun, Batch or Float.

Batch, mod. dial. form of BACHE.

Batchelor, -ry, obs. ff. BACHELOR, -RY, etc.

Bate (bēit), *v.*[1]; also 6–7 baite, bayte, 7–9 bait. [a. OF. *batre* (mod. *battre*):—late L. *batĕre, battĕre*, for cl. L. *batuĕre*. In sense 1 partly also a shortened form of DEBATE *v.*]

†1. To contend, fight, strive, with blows or arguments. Const. *on. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5913 And for he wil þus bate [*Trin. MS.* debate] on me, I sal him drenkil in þe se. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XIV. 5914 Durst no buerne on hym bate for his bold dedis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 26/2 Batyn, or make debate, *lurgor.*

2. *Falconry.* To beat the wings impatiently and flutter away from the fist or perch. (Fr. *se battre*: cf. ABATE *v.*[1] 18.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. iii. (1495) 412 That she bate not to ofte fro his honde. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban's*, *Hawking* A vj, Holde faste at all timys and specially whan she batith. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* IV. i. 99 These kites, That baite, and beate, and will not be obedient. 1631 *Celestina* I. 3 The Gyrfalcon bated, and I came in to set him on the pearch. 1828 SEBRIGHT *Observ. Hawking* 14 In the field the hood prevents them from baiting. *Ibid.* 48 Which assists the hawk in regaining the perch when he has baited off.

b. *fig.* To flutter, struggle; to be restless or impatient. *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 14 Come, civil night .. Hood my vnman'd blood, bayting in my Cheekes. 1673 DRYDEN *Assignation* I. i, You are eager, and baiting to be gone. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 106 It's now somewhat late to bait after things before us.

c. with some sense of BATE *v.*[2] combined: To flutter downwards. Also *To bate the wings.*

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 93, I haue soared with the Hobby, I shall bate with the Bunting. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* I. Wks. (1851) 2 Till the Soule by this meanes of over-bodying herselfe .. bated her wing apace downeward.

Bate (bēit), *v.*[2] Forms: 4– bate; (4 bawt), 6–7 bayte, baite. [aphetic form of ABATE *v.*[1]]

†1. *trans.* To beat down or away; *fig.* to put an end to. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 7496 Thow batest wrong, and hauntest ryght. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 87 Bated was þe strife. *Ibid.* 338 And bate alle oþer outrage. *c* 1430 *Hymns to Virg.* (1867) 57 Þe deuelis boost þus gan he bate. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 521 Bate the earth from about the roots of Oliues.

†b. *intr.* To come to an end, cease. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 440 Þe rayn .. batede as fast.

2. *trans.* To lower, let down; *fig.* to cast down, humble, depress, deject. (With quot. 1834 cf. 6.)

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 749 Þut stod he strong & stif .. & ne batedede noȝt is mod. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 153 Myght bere it though he lost and bate nat his countenaunce. 1530 PALSGR. 443/1, I bayte myne eares (Lydgate), I applye them to herken a thynge, *Je embats.* 1834 S. ROGERS *Inscript. Strathfieldsaye*, On he went, Bating nor heart, nor hope.

†b. *To bate of, from*: to bring down or remove from; to deprive of. *Obs.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* II. 13 Ffor mowtynge .. bawtid ȝoure bestis of here holde chere. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 869 Who will baite their children and servants from their diligence.

†c. *intr.* To become dejected or depressed. *Obs.*

1608 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* II. ii. 54, I bate in courage now. 1678 DRYDEN *Dram. Wks.* IV. 192 His Heroe .. Bates of his Mettle; and scarce Rants at all.

3. *trans.* To beat back or blunt the edge of. *lit.* and *fig.* (Perhaps in fig. use combined with some idea of BAIT *v.*[1] II., as if 'to satisfy the hunger of.')

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xlvi. 10 The swearde shal deuoure, it shal be satisfied and bated [1611 made drunke] in their bloude. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 6 Which shall bate his scythes keene edge. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xv. 85 Caiaphas .. to baite his envy, was furiously determined Jesus should die. 1827 F. COOPER *Prairie* I. iii. 43 And now I have bated your curiosity.

†4. *trans.* To lower in amount, weight, estimation, to reduce. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 286 Theyre .. wages be batyd. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. iii. 32 These greefes and losses haue so bated mee. 1607 — *Timon* III. iii. 26 Who bates mine Honor, shall not know my Coyne. 1691 LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727, II. 34 He must bate the Labourer's Wages.

†b. *intr.* To decrease in amount, weight, estimation. *Obs.*

a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861), How that my wealth doth bate. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 2 Doe I not bate? doe I not dwindle?

5. *trans.* To lessen in force or intensity; to mitigate, moderate, assuage, diminish. Now chiefly in phr. *To bate one's breath*: to restrain one's breathing, and make it soft and gentle.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10942 And dow þai þar-fore murnand were, Þai batid it mekil wid þair chere. 1398 TREVISA *Barth.* XIII. XXI. (1495) 452 Takyth fro us the beemes of the sonne and batyth heete therof. *a* 1650 CRASHAW *Poems* (1858) 117 And with some daring drug, Bait the disease. *a* 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* v. 105 Let's sift the World; and bate yᵗ Proverbe's force. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 41 To his dying day he bated his breath a little when he told the story.

b. *intr.* To fall off in force or intensity. (Cf. 6.)

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 3. 29 His cheerfulness and energy did not bate a jot.

6. *trans.* To strike off or take away (a part *of*); to deduct, subtract.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 26/2 Batyn or abaten of weyte or mesure, *subtrabo.* 1543 RECORDE *Gr. Arts* 120 b, Then 8 .. from 3 cannot be, therefore do they bate it from a hygher roume. 1602 *Life T. Cromwell* II. iii. 92, I will not bate a penny. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. IV. 202 Neither of the Parties wou'd bate any thing of its Pretensions. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 120 I'd not bate one nail's breadth of the honest truth.

b. with obj. (orig. *dative*) of the person, etc.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, Epil., Bate me some, and I will pay you some. 1633 G. HERBERT *Ch. Porch* xlv, in *Temple* 10 Do not bate The place its honour. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 488 ₱ 2 They offered .. to bate him the article of bread and butter in the tea-table account. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* viii. (1875) 91 Brébeuf would bate them nothing.

c. *ellipt.* To deprive (a person) *of*; also *dial.* to deduct part of the wages of.

1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. xcviii, Must let slip no occasion, Nor bate (abate) their hearers of an inch. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xvi, 'Their business [being] to bate us down to clemming point.' 1865 Harland's *Lanc. Lyrics* 242 He winna' 'bate' me when He sees Aw 've done as weel 's aw could. Aw 'se get my wage.

d. *To bate an ace*: see ACE 3. *Bate me an ace, quoth Bolton*: an obsolete expression of incredulity.

1570 R. EDWARDS *Damon & P.* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IV. 77 Nay, there bate an ace (quod Bolton). *c* 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednell Gr.* (1881) 110 Bate me an ace of that, qd. Bolton.

† 7. To omit, leave out of count, except. *Obs.*

a 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Maid's Trag.* I. i, Bate me the King .. He lyes that saies it. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 183 For, bate reward, who will at vertue aime? 1679 Dryden *Œdipus* III. i, Bate but his Years, You are his Picture. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* (1768) I. 117 If you will bate him but the circumstances of method and style.

† 8. *To bate of*: a. to make an abatement or deduction from, or lessening of. *Obs.*

1625 B. Jonson *Staple. News* III. iv, And yet not pay the use; Bate of the use? I am mad with this times manners. 1628 Earl *Microcosm.* vi. 14 A good conceit or two bates of such a man, and makes a sensible weakning in him. 1642 R. Carpenter *Experience* II. iv. 179 The dearest friends would bate of their love.

b. to be deficient in.

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 2 Suppose the example bates of multitude, and is supplied with magnitude.

Bate (bēt), *v.*3 *Tanning.* [immediate source doubtful; cf. Sw. *beta* to tan, G. *beizen* to steep in lye, to macerate, also to Bait *v.*1 (with which it is cognate).] To steep in bate: see Bate *sb.*5

1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 89 The liming and bating, or the unhairing and cleansing. 1879 Jamieson, *Bait*, to steep skins in a ley made of hens' or pigeons' dung, for the purpose of reducing them to a proper softness.

† **Bate,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 4–7 bate; also 4–5 bat, 5 batte, 6 baate, bayte. [f. Bate *v.*1; or directly shortened from Debate *sb.*]

1. Contention, strife, discord.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9684 Bituix mi sisteris es þe bate [*Cotton MS.* debat]. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 12 Cryst that lovyd not stryff nor bat. 1569 Spenser *Sonnets* viii, Ciuile bate Made me the spoile and bootie of the world. 1690 Shadwell *Am. Bigot* I. i, I'll breed no bate nor division between young people.

b. *At (the) bate*: at strife, contending, fighting.

a 1500 *E. E. Misc.* (1855) 64 Thowth men be now at the batte, They may be frendys anodyre day. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xx. v, Was never man yet surely at the bayte Wyth Sapyence, but that he dyd repent. 1623 Sir J. Stradling in Farr's *S. P.* 233 A man within himself may be at bate.

2. *Comb.*, as *bate-breeding, -maker, -making.*

1533 More *Debell. Salem* Wks. 963/1 Hys bate making booke. *a* 1564 Becon *Christ & Antichr.* (1844) 517 Antichrist is our disturber, bate-maker, and destroyer. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* ex, This sour informer, this bate-breeding spy. 1646 *Vox Populi* Pref., And our Peace-preachers turnes our Bate-makers.

¶ With the following cf. Bait *sb.*1 III, Bate *v.*1 2.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 1461 Þen, brayn-wod for bate on burnez he [the boar] rasez. 1627 Feltham *Resolves* II. xi. Wks. 181 The Bates and Flutterings of a Conscience within.

Bate (bēt), *sb.*2 *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. Bate *v.*2]

† 1. Depression, lowering: cf. Abate *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1686 Goad *Celest. Bod.* I. iii. 9 The difformity of the parts of the Earth .. of Hault or Bate.

2. Deduction, diminution, abatement: cf. Abate *sb.* 3. Still in *north. dial.*, esp. in *comb.*

c 1450 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 329 Withoute bate or betyng be hit distribute .. to powre men. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* (1863) 72 You're never paid wages, but there's a bate ticket. 1851 *Coal-tr. Terms Northumbld., Batework*, short work.

† 3. That which is deducted or remains over. *Obs.*

1798 *Ann. Reg.* 35/2 The bate or surplus of the chain remained suspended.

† **Bate,** *sb.*3 *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *βάτος*, ad. Heb. בַּת *bath.*] = Bath *sb.*3

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xvi. 6 An hundred bates of oyle.

Bate (bēt), *sb.*4 *Obs.* exc. in *north. dial.* [Origin unknown.] The grain of wood or stone.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* III. 159 Finding the grain and bait of the stone to lye fit for their Tranation. 1692 Ray *Disc.* II. v. (1732) 231 The Bate or Texture of the wood. 1746 Aroeron in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 185, I sawed seven Pieces cross the Bate or Grain. 1879 Jamieson, *Bait*, the grain of wood or stone. Aberd.

Bate (bēt), *sb.*5 *Tanning.* [immediate source doubtful; cf. Sw. *beta* 'maceration, soaking, lime-pit, corrosive,' G. *beisse* 'maceration, steeping,' f. *beizen* to cause to bite, Bait *v.*1 See Bate *v.*3] An alkaline lye which neutralizes the effect of the previous application of lime, and makes the hides supple; a vat containing it; the process of steeping in it.

1804 *Hull Advertiser* 30 June 2/3 A Tan-Yard, containing .. Securing-tubs, and Bates. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 89 The bate consists in steeping the haired hides in a solution of pigeons' dung. 1879 Jamieson, *Bait*, the ley in which skins are put.

Bate, variant of Bait; obs. form of Boat.

‖ **Bateau** (batō) Also, less correctly, **batteau.** Pl. **bateaux** (batōz). [Fr.:—OF. *batel* 'boat,' cogn. w. Sp. *batel*, It. *battello*, dim. of *batto*; cf. med.L. *batellus, batus, battus*, prob. from Teut., and ON. *bátr*, OE. *bát*, Eng. Boat.] A light river boat; esp. the long tapering boats with flat bottoms used by the French Canadians. *Bateau-bridge*: a floating bridge supported by bateaux.

1759 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 44/2 Dangerous to venture his troops .. upon the water in open batteaux. 1823 F. Cooper *Pioneer* xxiii, The batteau shot into the circle of light. 1848 Thoreau *Maine Woods* i. (1864) 4 The making of batteaux is quite a business here. 1884 *Century Mag.* Apr. 826 The bateau which was to carry Mr. Lincoln.

Bated (bē·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Bate *v.*2 + -ed.] Lowered or lessened in position, amount, force, estimation, etc.; esp. in *Bated breath*: breathing subdued or restrained under the influence of awe, terror, or other emotion.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 125 With bated breath, and whispring humblenesse. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Masques* (1692) 335 The longing Bridegroom, in the Porch, Shews you again the bated Torch. 1854 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xvi, Take the bated wage, and be thankful. 1872 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xxi. 632 It was whispered with bated breath that the vengeance for the blood of Waltheof had begun.

† **Ba·teful,** *a. Obs.* [f. Bate *sb.*1 + -ful.] Full of strife, quarrelsome, contentious.

a 1588 Sidney (J.) And taught his sheep her sheep in food to thwart; Which soon as it did bateful question frame, etc. 1582 Stanyhurst *Conceites* (Arb.) 138 Thee surlye God angerd .. too wrath towns bat'ful on eggeth.

† **Ba·teless,** *a. Obs.* [f. Bate *v.*2 3 + -less.] That cannot be 'bated' or blunted; unalterably keen.

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* ii, Haply that name of chaste unhappily set This bateless edge on his keen appetite. 1595 Markham *Sir R. Grinuile* cv, Sets a batelesse edge, grownd by his word Vpon their blunt harts.

Batell, -elment, obs. ff. Battle, -ment.

† **Batelle.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 battle. [a. OF. *batel*: see Bateau.] A small boat, a skiff.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 241 Vnder þam alle sank, bothe batelle and barge. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* (Roxb.) 103 With his batelle one brede, by tha blythe stremes. 1720 *Stow's Survey* (Strype 1754) I. II. x. 486/1 The lesser boat called a Battle [temp. Edw. III].

Batelur, obs. form of Battler.

Batement. ? *Obs.* [aphetic form of Abatement1.] Reduction, lessening, diminution.

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 157 Instead of asking how much was cut off such a piece of Stuff, Carpenters ask what Batement that piece of Stuff had.

Bater (bē·tər). *Falconry.* [f. Bate *v.*1 2 + -er1.] A hawk that bates.

1575 Turbery, *Falconrie* 32 Great Baters and therefore not very greedy of meate.

Batesme, obs. form of Baptism.

Bat-fowl (bæ·tfoul), *v.* [app. f. Bat *sb.*2 + Fowl *v.*, as if to go a fowling with bats or clubs. Perhaps afterwards associated with Bat the nocturnal animal.]

1. To catch birds at night by dazing them with a light, and knocking them down or netting them.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 26 Batfowlyn (*v. r.* or go to take birdes in the nyght), *aucubacio.* 1538 Leland *Itin.* VII. 143 There they bat Fowle, and kil many Birdes. 1611 Cotgr., *Breller*, to batfowle; to catch birds by batfowling.

2. (See Bat-fowling *vbl. sb.*)

Ba·t-fow·ler. [f. prec. + -er1.]

1. One who practises bat-fowling.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 26 Batfowlere, *aucubaculator.* 1530 Palsgr. 197/1 Batfoulер, a taker of byrdes, *pipeur.* 1770 G. White *Hist. Selborne* xxvii. 78 The bat-fowlers .. take many red-wings in the hedges.

† 2. *slang.* A swindler, a sharper who makes victims of the simple or credulous. *Obs.*

1602 Rowlands *Greene's Cony-catchers* 16 Gentlemen Batfowlers in comparison of the common rablement of Cutpurses and pickpockets.

Ba·t-fow·ling, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing1.]

1. The catching of birds by night when at roost.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 26 Batte fowlynge, *aucubaculatus.* 1530 Palsgr. 197/1 Batfoulyng, *la pipée.* 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 185 We vvould so, and then go a Bat-fowling. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bird*, Bat fowling .. may be used with nets or without. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Night-C.* 1405 Bat-fowling is all fair with birds at roost; The lantern and the clapnet suit the hedge.

fig. a 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 66 They that go a batt-fowling in the dark, to seek matter of crimination.

† 2. *slang.* Swindling, victimizing the simple. *Obs.*

1602 Rowlands *Greene's Cony-catchers* 8 As for Conicatching, they leape it Batfowling, the wine the Strap, and the cards the Limetwigs. 1608 Dekker *Belman Lond.* Wks. 1885 III. 131 Sometimes likewise this Card-cheating .. is called Batt fowling, and then y^e Setter is the Beater.

† **Ba·tful,** *a. Obs.* [f. *bat-* (see Batten *v.*) + -ful; a favourite word of Drayton's.] = Battable.

1549 Thomas *Hist. Italy* 1 Fertile fieldes, pleasaunt hilles, batfull pastures, &c. 1607 J. Davies *Summa Tot.* (1875) 26 The Beggers Belly is the batful'st ground That we can sow in. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* x. 159 That Brooke whose course so batfull makes her mould.

Bath (baþ), *sb.*1 Forms: 1–2 bæþ, 2–3 beð, 3 beaþ, 3–6 baþe, 3–7 batho, 2- bath. [Common Teutonic: OE. *bæð* = OS. *bað*, OHG. *bad, pad*, mod.G. *bad*, ON. *bað* (not recorded in Gothic):—OTeut. **batho-(m)*, neut. Prob. f. OTeut. verbal base **bajo-* to foment (cf. OHG. *pâvan, pâan*, mod.G. *bähen*), cogn. with L. *fovēre*; the idea of 'heat' being originally prominent in *bath*: cf. Stew. The technical senses show a parallel transition from the heating bath of chemistry to the merely steeping or washing bath of photography.]

I. The action of bathing; the state of being bathed.

1. The action of bathing or immersing the body, or a part of it, in water or other liquid. (Used playfully of accidental or involuntary immersion.)

Preceded by words indicating differences in the mode of application, or the part of the body subjected to it: thus, *douche-, hip-, plunge-, shower-, sitz-, sponge-bath.* Phrase, *to take a bath.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 244 Bæþ him egleð swiðost æfter mete. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. xxiv. (1495) 74 A bathe in cold water. 1711 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* Pref., A Warm Bath is .. suppos'd .. to be only a kind of a last Resort. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxvi, He had imprudently taken a bath at too high a temperature. 1851 Kingsley *Yeast* iv. 75 Well, my man .. how are you after your cold-bath? You are the heaviest fish I ever landed. *Mod.* The dripping trees gave us a gratuitous shower-bath.

† 2. The immersion or washing of baptism. *Obs.*

c 885 K. Ælfred *Oros.* VI. xxxiv. § 4 Hu hi hine bædan rihtes geleafan, and fullwihtes bæþes. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Al swa clenliche swa crist ha þe bitahte on þas fulhtes beðe. *c* 1200 Ormin 18044 Þurrh shriffte & þurrh dædbotess baþþ, & ec þurrh beȝȝske tæress.

3. By extension: The action of immersing the body in, or surrounding it with, any medium, such as vapour, hot air, mud, to produce effects analogous to those of bathing.

1771 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* 294 The last Remedy he used was dry Baths .. performed with Spirit of Wine.

4. The state of being suffused with a liquid, as perspiration.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. v. 120 And in the height of this Bath .. to be throwne into the Thames. 1714 Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 271 His head all over in a bath of sweat. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, To be all in a bath, *sudore diffluere.*

5. *fig.* **Bath of blood:** carnage. (Ger. *blutbad.*)

1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* II. 207 Once more began the bath of blood for the hapless race.

II. The liquid or element in which one bathes.

6. A quantity of water or other liquid prepared for bathing.

Preceded by attrib. words indicating differences in the nature or temperature of the liquid used: thus, *hot, warm, tepid, cold, salt, fresh-water bath.*

c 885 K. Ælfred *Beda* IV. xix, On hátum baðum. *a* 1000 Cynewulf *Juliana* (Grein) 581 Bæþ háte wéoll. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 218 His baþ scal bon wallinde [*v.r.* in *E. E. P.* 29 His beað scal beo wallinde pich]. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 7481 A bathe of water, nouther hate ne cald. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. 2 Be nakid, and go into a baþ þat I shalle make for the. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 135 To some .. ye hote forneys of fyre hath ben moche pleasaunt, as a temperate bathe. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* I. vi. 63 Conducted to a gentle Bath, And Balmes applyed to you. 1647 W. Browne *Polex.* II. 263 They put him into a bathe of fresh water. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 80 ₱ 5 To rise the next Morning and plunge into the Cold Bath. 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* xviii. 227 Countess, your bath is ready.

† 7. The water of baptism. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 27 Þe he of þam fulwihtes bæþe eode. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 396 Þreo beðes he greiðede to his deore leofmon uorto wasshen hire in ham .. Þet erest beð is fuluht. 1548 Cranmer *Catech.* 212 The water of Baptisme, which Paule calleth the bathe of regeneration.

† 8. A spring of water (chiefly hot or impregnated with minerals) suitable for bathing. *Obs.*

864 *Cod. Dipl.* 290 Æt þam hátum baðum. 1297 R. Glouc. 7 Þat water of Baþe .. þat euer ys yliche hot .. Suche baþes þer beþ fele in þe clos & in þe stret. *c* 1400 Maundev. viii. 88 In that Bathe was wont to come Watre fro Paradys. 1519 *Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 6 The cause of the baths of water in the earth, which be perpetually hot. 1605 Camden *Rem.* I That I may say nothing of healthfull Bathes. *a* 1711 Ken *Prayers for Baths* Wks. (1838) 449 Look on the bath, as a very admirable and propitious work of Divine Providence.

9. Any particular liquid or mixture of liquids applied to the body to produce a certain remedial effect; a wash or lotion wherewith to bathe the whole or any part of the body, or to immerse animals, or objects of any kind, in order to expose them to its effects. Cf. 16, 17.

1542 3 *Act* 34–5 *Hen. VIII*, viii. § 3 To .. minister .. to anie outwarde sore .. herbes, oyntmentes, bathes, pultes and emplasters. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 295 To bath his legs with this bath. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. lxxxii, Make a bathe or pultus thereof, and lay it to the sicke member. *Mod.* One of the best baths for sheep now in use.

10. *fig.* and *transf.* Any enveloping or surrounding medium, producing effects analogous to those of bathing.

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's T.* 397 His herte bathid in a bath of blisse. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* II. ii. 38 Sleepe .. The death of each dayes Life, sore Labors Bath. 1871 Smiles *Charac.* iii. (1876) 73 Enjoying a bath of sunshine. 1878 B. Taylor *Deukalion* II. v. 84 Bath of dazzling Day, Take these spent limbs, revive the old Titan blood.

III. A receptacle, apartment, or place for bathing.

11. A vessel or receptacle intended to contain water for the purpose of bathing. (Cf. 17.)

1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. iii. 86 Season the slaues for Tubbes and Bathes. 1635 R. Bolton *Conf. Affl. Consc.* i. 355 It is nothing to swimme in a warme Bath. 1790 Cowper *Odyss.* XVII. 104 And plung'd his feet into a polish'd bath. *Med.* Baths for sale or hire. To run the water out of the bath.

12. An apartment arranged for bathing, or a building containing a series of such apartments; (the latter usually *pl.*).

1591 Spenser *Ruines Rome* xxvii, These wals, these arcks, these baths, these temples hie. 1636 Healey *Epictetus' Man.* xxxi. 39 You cannot builde it a schoole, an Exchange, or a Bathe. 1757 Burke *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 218 A fondness for baths, for gardens, for grand

houses. 1844 *Mem. Babylon. P'cess.* II. 30 At the principal bath in Beyroot. 1879 *Boy's Own P.* 118/2 The Autumn swimming fête was held at the Lambeth Baths.

13. A place for undergoing medical treatment by bathing and similar remedial agencies; a town resorted to for the sake of such treatment, *e.g. Matlock Bath*. Usually in pl. Cf. BATH[2] 1.

1562 TURNER *Baths* 1 Of the bathe of Baeth .. The bath of England is .. in a city called in Latin Bathonia, and Baeth in Englishe, of the bathes yᵗ are in it. 1572 J. JONES (*title*) The Bathes of Bathes Ayde. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. x. 487 At liberty to go as far as the Frontier to the Baths at Banieres. 1739 HUXHAM *Fevers* iii. (1750) 30 Sent him to use the Waters at the Bath. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 27 His wife a faded beauty of the Baths.

IV. Transferred uses in science and the arts.

†**14.** (*St.*) *Mary's Bath* in *Alch.*, etc.: see BAIN MARIE. *Obs.*

c 1470 *Bk. Quintessence* 13 Putte by .vij. daies to encorpere wel as tofore in þe bath of marien. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i, F. is come over the helm too, I thank my maker, in S. Mary's bath. 1632 SHERWOOD, Maries Bath, *Bain de Marie.*

15. *Chem.* (See quot. 1846.)

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physick* 54 Bath it 3 dayes after other, euery day in a water bath. 1709 G. WILSON *Chym.* Expl. 3rd Table, The Sand Bath of the digesting Furnace. *Ibid.* 8th Table, The moist Bath of the Athanor. 1846 G. WRIGHT *Cream Sci. Knowl.* 37 Bath in Chemistry, is a contrivance for producing a steady heat at high temperature, or at a temperature not exceeding that of boiling water. In the former, the substance to be heated is placed in a vessel immersed in sand, and this is called a sand-bath; in the latter water is employed instead, and this is called a water-bath, or balneum Mariæ.

16. *Dyeing*, A preparation of colouring liquid in which the dyer immerses his cloth, etc.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. I. i. 19 Each of them he dyed separately in a cochineal bath.

17. *Photography*, A solution in which photographic plates or prints are immersed, for the purposes of 'sensitizing,' fixing, toning, washing, etc.; the vessel in which the solution is contained.

1861 *Photogr. News Almn.* in *Circ. Sc.* 160/1 A thirty-five grain nitrate bath .. is the best sensitising solution. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 148/2 The choice of a 'bath'.. for rendering a coated plate sensitive, has been a subject of great discussion amongst photographers. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 335/1 It varies with the strength of the .. albumenising .. bath. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 65 For the sensitising of the late, a glass or porcelain bath will be required. 1882 ABNEY *Instr. Photogr.* 109 The ordinary negative bath is used.

18. *Metallurgy*, 'A mass of molten material in a furnace.' Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881.

V. An order of knighthood.

19. Order of the Bath: a high order of British knighthood. (So called from the bath which preceded installation.)

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* Ep. Ded., My most especial good friend Sir Peter Manwood Knight of the Bath. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 359 Those of the Bath were anciently mongst the old Franks. [See the whole passage.] 1747 *Land Lett. Navy* (1757) I. 45 To wear .. a star as the knights of the Bath do. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 24/2 The re-modelling of the Order of the Bath was dated January 2, 1815.

b. Short for: *Bath King of Arms*, the herald or marshal of the order.

1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6382/4 Bath King of Arms then made his Reverences. Bath then delivered the Collar of the Order.

VI. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *bath-cloth*, † *bath-fat* (= BATH[10] II), *bath-house, -keeper, -room, -stove, -towel, -tub; bath-loving* adj., etc.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 267 The third sonne, Johne Stewart, was .. slane in the Cannongait, in ane baith fatt. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Bañador*, a bathe keeper. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (1856) 147 Made lyke the Germane bathstoaves. 1618 R. HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 43 They fold the bath-cloaths. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4139/7 The Bath House at Buxton. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 99 An empty Russian dwelling, and near it a bath-room. 1882 H. LANSDELL *Siberia* I. 192 Out-houses, such as kitchen-house and bath-house. 1884 *Century Mag.* Dec. 266/2 English earthenware bath-tubs.

Bath (baþ), *sb.*[2] [The same word as the prec. originally used in dat. pl. in a defining phrase, thus, *Cod. Dipl.* 290 (an. 864) 'in illa famosa urbe ðæt is æt ðæm hátum baðum' (in that famous town that is at the hot baths), 193 (an. 808) 'in civitate æt Baðun' (in the city at the Baths), whence as an indecl. sb. *Baðum, Baðun, Baðon* (latinized *Bathonia*), *Baðan, Baðanceaster* (see Bosworth); in 13th c. reduced to *Bapen, Bape, Bathe*: in 17th c. *Bath*, in 18th c. sometimes with renewed reference to its spa, *the Bath* (or allusively *the Baths*).]

1. A well-known city in the west of England, so called from its hot springs.

973 *O. E. Chron.*, On ðære ealdan byrig Acemannes ceastre, éac hi, oðre worde, beornas Baðan nemnað. 1130 *Ibid.* Godefreith of Bathe. 1297 [see prec. 8]. 1562 [see prec. 13]. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* II. iii, The far-famed English Bath, or German Spa. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 179 ¶ 7 An Under-Citizen of the Bath. 1727 R. NEWTON *Expl. Univ. Educ. reduced* 13 To take Oxford and Blenheim in his Way to the Bath. 1759 H. WALPOLE *Let. H. Mann* 25 Sept., I am going to the Bath, with more opinion of .. the change of air, than of the waters. (Cf. BATH[1] 13.)

2. a. *attrib.* of natural or artificial productions of the city, or of objects connected with it: e.g. *Bath waters*, etc. **b.** Used as a specific description in *Bath-bun, -chap, -fagot, -ring*, etc. **c. Bath-brick**, a preparation of calcareous earth moulded in form of a brick, made at Bridgwater; used for cleaning polished metal. **Bath-chair**, a large chair on wheels for invalids. (Both these are often written without a capital B.) † **Bath-coating**, a material formerly fashionable for male attire. **Bath Guide**, a popular 'Society' poem of the 18th c., sometimes taken as a type of such verse. **Bath-metal**, an alloy, consisting of 3 or 4 oz. of zinc to one pound of copper (Ure). **Bath oolite, Bath-stone**, a building stone quarried from the oolite formation near Bath. **Bath-post**, a sort of letter-paper.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* VII. i. I. 300 Scanty ill-baked loaves, more like baked *Bath bricks. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* iv. 177 And found that the moon was just the shape of a *Bath bun. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 271 To make *Bath Cakes. 1860 VENABLES *I. Wight* 121 *Bath chairs are always waiting the arrival of the steamers. 1873 MISS BRADDON *Str. & Pilgr.* III. xviii. 389 She .. was brought here in a *bath-chair. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xvi, A *Bath chair-man. 1791 J. LACKINGTON *Mem. Let.* XIX. (D.) One [great-coat] made of *Bath-coating. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. ix. § 3. 123 A waistcoat of *Bath-coating or shag. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 3 ¶ 7 Little piles of notched sticks, bound up together in bundles like *Bath faggots. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 192 [He] bepommelled it through three pages of *Bath-guide verses. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 586 Platina .. like *Bath-metal, or cast Iron, brittle. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 153/2 The plain *Bath or satin post may be employed. 1785 *Archæol.* VII. 104 (D.) A lock of hair which was so perfectly strong that I had it woven into *Bath rings. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 232 At Vichy, the oolite resembles our *Bath stone in appearance. 1723 *Loud. Gaz.* 6127/3 The Mayor .. having appointed Carew Davis .. Pumper of all the *Bath-waters. 1836 *Scenes Commerce* 162 The *Bath water is hot.

Bath (bæþ), *sb.*[3] Forms: (4 batus), 6 bat, batte, 6– bath. [a. Heb. בַּת *bath*: the earlier forms represented L. *batus*, Gr. *βάτος* of the Vulgate and Septuagint.] A Hebrew liquid-measure, containing about six and a half gallons.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXVIII. (1495) 932 Batus is in fletynge thynges as cours, and Ephi in drye thynges. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xlv. 14 The oyle shal be measured with the Bat .. Ten Battes make one Homer. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 99 Bath & Epha seeme to be both one measure. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* v. 10 Ten acres of Vineyard shall yeeld one Bath. 1623 COCKERAM, *Bath*, ten pottles in liquor.

Bath (baþ), *v.* [f. BATH *sb.*[1]; cf. to *shoe, tub, pot*, etc.; distinct from *bathe*; but the inflected forms, except *baths*, coincide in spelling, though not in pronunc., with the corresponding forms of *bathe*, and therefore are avoided in writing; *bathi* and *bath-ing*, with a hyphen, have however been employed. In some early instances, *bath* may probably be only a variant spelling of *bathe*.]

trans. To subject to a bath; to wash or immerse in a bath. Differing from *bathe* in having a more distinct reference to sense 11 of BATH *sb.*[1], and in being always literal.

[1483 *Cath. Angl.* 24 To bath or bathe, *balneare*. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 296 A bath of þi blude to bath mans saule in. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* (1871) 116 That fountaine rather Where faire Diana with her nymphs doth bath her?] 1660 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 366 To London and saw the bath-ing .. of the Knights of the Bath. 1876 G. MACDONALD *T. Wingfield*, He bathit himself. *Mod.* The nurse who dresses and baths the younger children.

Bathe (bē[ɪ]ð), *v.* Forms: 1 baðian, beðian, 2–4 baðien, beþien, baþe(n, beðe(n, 4 bathie, -ey, 5–6 bath, 5– bathe. [Common Teutonic: OE. *baðian*, also *beðian* = ON. *baða*, OHG. *badôn, bathôn*, mod. G. *baden*, Du. *baden*:—OTeut. *baþ-ôn*, f. *baþo-(m)* BATH *sb.*[1] The difference of vowel and consonant between *bathe* and *bath* (bē[ɪ]ð, baþ) has been developed since the OE. period, through the additional syllable and open vowel of *ba-ðian*; cf. *grass, graze, staff, stave*.]

I. *trans.* (Now mostly reflexive or passive.)

1. To immerse, as in a bath: **a.** *lit.* To immerse (the body, or any part of it) in water or other liquid, for the sake of some effect (*e.g.* health, warmth, cleansing) promoted by the action of the liquid.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 245 þer is bernunde pich hore saule to baþien inne. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* VI. IX. (1495) 195 The moder batheth the chylde. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. X. 112 Gabrielles welle, where our Lord was wont to bathe him. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* XV. 5 [He] shall wash his clothes, and bathe himselfe in water. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 437 Others on Silver Lakes and Rivers, Bath'd Thir downie Brest. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 205 He has the convenience of sometimes bathing himself.

b. To immerse in other elements or substances, *e.g.* sand, fire.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nonne Pr. T.* 447 Faire in the sond, to bathe hir merily, Lith Pertelot .. Agayn the sonne. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* Frontisp., The Norman Leopards bath'd in Gules. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. i. (1866) 16 The later martyr bathes his fingers in the flames.

c. To plunge, or dip, without reference to the action of the liquid.

a 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 211 [Jonah says] Berez me to þe borde, & baþeþes me þer-oute. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 82 In flud Trinacrian thy great oars must deeplye be bathed.

2. To apply water or other liquid to anything so as to wet it all over, or moisten it copiously; to lave, perfuse, suffuse, wet, moisten: **a.** *literally*.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 206 Ðonne is sio beðianne mid batan wætre. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2447 First .ix. niȝt ðe liches heðen, And smeren. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 140 We come to the gates .. all bathed in rayne and frosen with yce. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 169 Till we haue .. bath'd thy growing, with our heated bloods. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 6 To bath the place grieved .. for the Inflammation. 1877 CHAVASSE *Adv. to Mother* § 290 Well bathe the eye with vinegar and water.

b. said of the action of a river or the sea upon the adjacent banks or land.

1591 SPENSER *Bellay's Vis.* ix, A water, whose out gushing flood Ran bathing all the creakie shore aflot. 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 52 The River which passes under it bathes a meadow. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xix. 537 The river bathed the foot of the walls. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* 85 Groups of islands .. bathed by the same oceans.

c. said of the action of tears, perspiration, or any secretion, in flowing over and wetting the body or its parts.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 32 His eyes toward heaven, and his face bathed with teares. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XXIII. 18 Tears bathe their arms, and tears the sands bedew. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 166 The laborer, bathed in sweat, drops the scythe. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 89 Bathing in tears .. thousands of worthy men and worthy families. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 87 When bathed in the secretion.

d. (Inverted construction.)

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 100 Had I this cheeke To bathe my lips vpon.

3. The phrase '*to bathe in blood*' includes and often blends 1 and 2, and is generally used *fig.* to express the great quantity of blood shed.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2708 Mony pencel god, Quyk y-bathed in heorte blod. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1248 Þay .. Baþed barnes in blod & her brayn spylled. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3100 Rolland] .. baþede is sword in hure blod. *c* 1590 GRELNE *Fr. Bacon* viii. 79, I will bathe my poniard in the bosom of an Earl. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 106 Let vs bathe our hands in Cæsars blood Vp to the Elbowes. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* II. 306 A tyrant which took pleasure in bathing himselfe in humane blood. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xvi. 377 His plan .. would have bathed Sparta in blood.

4. To suffuse, envelope, or encompass, like the air or the sunshine.

1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. ii. 136 A stream of sunshine bathing The bright moss-roses. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xiii. 164 Heavenly glory seemed to bathe her from head to foot. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXI. (1856) 272 The Bay of Baffin, bathed in foggy darkness. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 88 An ocean of air bathing the entire earth.

b. said of mental influences.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1490 Bathyd with blysse, embraced with comfort. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lxiii. 6 And thus haue I troden downe the people in my wrath, and bathed them in my displeasure. 1857 EMERSON *Poems* 8 The babe .. Lies bathed in joy.

II. *intr.* (from *reflexive* use of 1.)

5. a. *lit.* To take a bath, to plunge or immerse oneself in water or other liquid, so as to enjoy its influence; in earlier usage also, to lie or remain so immersed, to bask.

c 1200 *Moral Ode* (1245) in *E. E. P.* (1862) 29 Pich þat eure weallð þat sculle baþien inne þo þe ladde vuel lif. *c* 1275 *Death* in *O. E. Misc.* 180 In ful a bitter bað bathien ich schal naked. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. XXIV. (1495) 73 They that bathen temperatly in hote water. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 660 Vex'd Scylla, bathing in the Sea. 1765 COWPER *Lett.* 24 June, It is a noble stream to bathe in. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* V. (1875) 89 The princess came down .. to bathe in the sacred river.

b. in various transferred and figurative senses: see the transitive uses above, 3–4.

1576 LD. VAUX in *Parad. Dainty Devv.*, He most of all doth bathe in bliss. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* II. iii, Now lie the Christians bathing in their bloods. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Mark* I. 35 Shall Christians be bathing in their beds on their Lord's day? *c* 1720 S. WESLEY *Eupolis* 40 The feathered souls, that swim the air, And bathe in liquid ether there.

Bathe (bē[ɪ]ð), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] An act of bathing (in the intr. sense of *bathe*).

Of modern origin, and used instead of BATH *sb.*[1], sense 1, to exclude the suggestion of other senses.

1831 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 230 A two hours' walk, and a bathe in the Greta. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 565 A mountain stream in which the happy party took every day their morning bathe.

Batheable (bē[ɪ]·ðăb'l), *a.* [f. BATHE *v.* + -ABLE.] Able to be bathed; suitable for bathing in.

1831 MRS. KEMBLE *Rec. Girlhood* III. 90 It [the sea] was not expected to be batheable till eleven.

Bather (bē[ɪ]·ðəɹ). [f. BATHE *v.* + -ER[1].]

†**1.** A bath-keeper, or attendant at a bath. *Obs.*

1636 HEALEY *Theophrast.* 40 Turning to the Bather or Bath-keeper, saith, Sir, now I thanke you for nothing. 1813 J. HOBHOUSE *Journ.* 537 The appearance of the bathers .. is most disgusting; and it requires some practice to bear patiently the kneading of your limbs, etc.

2. One who takes a bath.

1716-8 LADY MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxix. 94 What degree of warmth the bathers please to have. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* vii. (1858) 315 Most of the bathers keep within the shelter of the bank.

Bathetic (băþe·tik), *a.* [A mod. word, formed

irregularly from *bathos*, on the assumed analogy of *pathetic*, (which is not derived from *pathos*); cf. also BATHOTIC.] Characterized by bathos; 'sinking' rhetorically, or in literary style; absol. *The bathetic* = BATHOS. (A favourite word of reviewers.)

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) II. 163 Even Warburton would scarcely have made so deep a plunge into the bathetic. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 15 Sept. 289/1 The bathetic of our women novelists. 1879 O'CONNOR *Beaconsfield* 189 His bathetic and impotent epic. 1884 *Inquirer* 21 June 390/1 Verbose when they should have been concise, bathetic when they wanted to be pathetic.

Bathing (bē·ðiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BATHE *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The exposing of oneself or others to the free action of water, etc. by immersion or suffusion.

1541 COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 A iv, Moderate it with bathynge, and wetynge in temperate water. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* in *Casquet Lit.* V. 311/2, I always hated bathing. 1788 G. SANDEMAN in *Med. Comm.* II. 277 She used sea bathing. 1809 LD. MALMESBURY in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 355 Remaining a week for the purpose of bathing.

2. *attrib.* or in *comb.*, as *bathing-box, -dress, -gown, -machine, -place, -room, -tub, -woman*, etc.

1583 PLAT *Diuerse New Exper.* (1594) 94 The room would be close wherein you place your bathing-tub. 1625 BACON *Gardens, Ess.* (Arb.) 561 The other Kinde of Fountaine, which we may call a Bathing Poole. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 309 The Balnearies or bathing places .. hee exposeth unto the Summer setting. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 214 Bathing machines are ranged along the beach. 1810 in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* 431 The town is frequented .. as a bathing place. *a* 1845 HOOD *Storm at Hastings* xxvi, No bathing woman waded—none would dare. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 19. 447 Coloured bathing-dresses, towels, and other apparatus. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 336/2 'Bathing-boxes' (as the sea-side cottages are called) perched about on the .. hill-sides.

Ba·thing, *ppl. a.* [f. BATHE *v.* + -ING².]

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 29 July 4/2 Bathing boys grow up clean men.

Bathometer (băþǫ·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. *βάθο-ς* depth + *μέτρον* measure.] A spring balance of peculiar construction for ascertaining the depth of water without actually measuring the sounding line.

1875 J. PRESTWICH in *Phil. Trans.* CLXV. 616 Obtained, by means of his bathometer .. the low readings given.

Batho·nian, *a.* [f. *Bathonia*, latinized name of the city of Bath, in England + -AN; cf. *Oxonian.*] Of or pertaining to the city of Bath.

1766 ANSTEY *Horace' Ode* II. i. (1808) 189 Whose genius guides, whose counsel guards The labours of Bathonian bards.

Bat-horse: see BAT *sb.*³

Bathos (bē·ĭþǫs). [a. Gr. *βάθος* depth. First made Eng. in sense 2 by Pope's treatise, the title being a parody on Longinus's *περὶ ὕψους*; subseq. in the more etymological sense 1.]

1. Depth; lowest phase, bottom.

[1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 101 There is such a height, and depth, and length, and breadth in that love; such a *βάθος* in every dimension of it.] 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 79 ¶ 7 Declining .. to the very bathos of insipidity. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* (Rtldg.) 276, I am at the very bathos of stupidity.

2. *Rhet.* Ludicrous descent from the elevated to the commonplace in writing or speech; anti-climax.

1727 POPE *Bathos* 71 While a plain and direct road is paved to their *ὕψος*, or sublime; no track has been yet chalked out to arrive at our *βάθος*, or profund. 1787 J. ANDREWS *Anecdotes* s.v. *Bathos*, Had Ovid introduced this supper of Niobé between the death of her children and her own metamorphosis into stone, he would have furnished us, with a compleat instance of the Bathos. 1875 MCLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. xii. 211 It is as absurd bathos as to say, the essentials of a judge are integrity, learning, and an ermine robe!

3. Hence *gen.* A 'come-down' in one's career.

1814 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 240 How meanly has he closed his inflated career! What a sample of the bathos will his history present! 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* xxviii, It was rather a bathos .. to sink from a gentleman's son to an under usher.

Batho·tic, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *βάθος*, on superficial analogy; cf. *chaos, chaotic.*] = BATHETIC.

1863 *Temple Bar* VII. 193 The appearance of this bathotic ebullition.

Bathukolpian (bæþiuko·lpiăn), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *βαθύκολπ-ος* (f. *βαθύς* deep + *κόλπος* breast, bosom) + -IAN.] Deep-bosomed. **Bathukolpic** (-ko·lpik), *a.* [see -IC.] = prec.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 222 Our bathukolpian attendant. 1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* I. i. 8 A colossal red-haired maiden of twenty, bathukolpic.

‖ **Bathybius** (băþi·bĭŭs). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *βαθύς* deep + *βίος* living, f. *βίος* life.] A name given by Prof. Huxley to a gelatinous substance found at the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean, and at first supposed to be a formless mass of living protoplasm, but now regarded as an inorganic precipitate.

1868 HUXLEY in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* 211, I propose to confer upon this new 'Moner' the generic name of *Bathybius*. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* iv. 66 The Bathybius .. may possibly be merely the pulpy sarcode of sponges. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 770/2 Below the ooze, and bathybius, and so forth, in the Salaminian bay.

Bathymetric (bæþime·trik), *a.* [f. Gr. *βαθύ-ς* deep + *μετρικός* of measuring; cf. BATHOMETER.] Of or pertaining to the measurement of depth, *spec.* to the vertical range of distribution of plants and animals in the sea.

1862 T. COBBOLD in *Intell. Observ.* No. 1. 27 Their bathymetric position .. will also accord with that of the infested creatures. 1880 *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 88 Their bathymetric limits are not absolutely constant.

Bathyme·trical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1861 GEIKIE *E. Forbes* x. 299 This bathymetrical principle of classification was also applied .. to the Ægean.

Bathyme·trically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In bathymetrical manner; as regards bathymetry.

c 1880 *Geog. Distrib. Anim.* in *Libr. Univ. Knowl.*, Life extends bathymetrically (to use Prof. Forbes's word) much further than was formerly supposed.

Bathymetry (băþi·mĕtri). [f. Gr. *βαθύ-ς* deep + *-μετρια* measurement.] The art or science of measuring depths (in the sea).

1864 in WEBSTER.

† **Ba·tie-bum, -bummil.** *Sc. Obs.* An inactive helpless fellow; a useless bungler.

a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* 131 He muddlit thame doun lyk ony myss, He wes na baity bummil. 1572 A. ARBUTHNOT *Mis. Pure Scolar*, Bot thane am I comptit ane batie-bum, And all men thinks a play me till injure.

Batilde, obs. form of BATTLED, embattled.

Bating (bē·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. BATE *v.*¹ 2 + -ING¹.] The action of beating the wings, and (*spec.* in *Falconry*) fluttering off the fist or perch.

1456 *Bk. St. Albans* A vj, It is calde batyng for she batith with hir selfe most oftyn causeless. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 175 The crying of Crowes, and bating of Ducks foreshew raine. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, The bating of a hawk, *alarum plausus.*

Bating (bē·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*² [f. BATE *v.*² 6 + -ING¹.] Lessening, abatement.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xxxix. 86 This bating shall in conclusion take away all he granted.

Bating (bē·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. BATE *v.*¹ 2 + -ING².] Beating the wings impatiently, fluttering.

1587 GASCOIGNE *Herbes* 138 The hooded hawke .. fast tied, yet beats hir baiting wing.

Bating (bē·tiŋ), *prep.*; also 6 baiting. [absolute use of pr. pple. of BATE *v.*² 7; cf. similar use of *barring, excepting.*] Abating, leaving out of account, excepting, except. † *Bating of*: less than.

1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 73 b, Another tyme [they fought] with few baiting of seven hundreth. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* ii. 182 Nobler then .. all that from the scaffolds saw the sport He made, not bating him that paid him for't. 1721 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 594 Bating this, I know nothing to the youth's disadvantage. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* v, For, bating Covent Garden, I can hit on No place that's call'd 'Piazza' in Great Britain.

Batiste (bătī·st). Also 7 baptist. [a. F. *batiste* = *Baptiste*, according to Littré and Scheler from the alleged original maker, Baptiste of Cambray; according to others, from its use in wiping the heads of children after baptism.]

The French word for *cambric*; applied, in commerce, to a fine light fabric of the same texture, but differently finished, and made of cotton as well as of linen. Often *attrib.*

1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 155 A sort of a Gown made of their Baptist Cloth very fine. 1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* xviii. 240 Wiped her eyes with a very small batiste handkerchief. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* I. vi. 188 A graceful, gracious figure in a pale yellow batiste gown.

Batle, batled, batling: see BATTLE, etc.

Batle, -er, obs. ff. BATTEL, -ER (at Oxford).

† **Ba·tler,** in mod. edd. of Shakspere **Batlet.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. BATTLE *v.*⁴ + -ER¹; or ? dim. f. BAT *sb.*² + -LET.] Probably, a 'beetle' for battling clothes: see BATTLE *v.*⁴

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iv. 49 And I remember the kissing of her batler. [1865 *Reader* 29 Apr. 481/3, I lately picked up in an old house in Yorkshire a 'batlet,' such as Touchstone kissed when in love.]

Ba·tling, *dial. rare*⁻¹. [f. BAT *sb.*² 1 + -LING.] A small stick, a fagot. (Halliwell.)

1864 MAR. CHARLESWORTH *Eng. Yeomen* 52 Tell 'em to bring in a batling, and make up the fire.

Batling, obs. form of BATTLING.

‖ **Batman**¹ (bæ·tmăn). Also 6-7 bateman. [Turkish (Chaghatai) *bâtmân*, (Osmanli) *baṭmân, baṭman*, a weight equal to the Pers. *man*, the Anglo-Indian *maund.*] An oriental weight varying greatly in value according to the locality.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 247 Euery bateman here [i.e. Babylon] maketh 7 pound and 5 ounces English waight. 1616 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* (1864) 38 A Batman is fiue and fiftie pound weight English. 1740 THOMPSON & HOGG in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. iv. lii. 242 Their weights [at Khiva] are the great batman, equal to eighteen lb. russian, and the lesser batman, nine and a quarter. 1852 MCCULLOCH *Dict. Comm.* 391 [At Constantinople] 6 okes [*i.e.* about 16 lbs.] = 1 batman.

Batman² (bæ·tmăn, bā·măn). [f. BÂT *sb.* + MAN.] A man in charge of a bat-horse and its load; a military servant of a cavalry officer.

1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* V. 198 The care of the Camp Kettles is not only the business of the Bâtman of the company, but of all the Bâtmen of the regiment. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 271 A Bât Man is allowed to the Surgeon for the care of the horse carrying the Instruments. 1855 W. SARGENT *Braddock's Exp.* 206 The English loss was .. a waggoner, three bat-men, and a horse.

¶ See also BAT *sb.*²

Batning, obs. form of BATTENING.

Baton (bæ·tən, ‖ batoñ). Forms: 6- batton, 7- baton. [a. mod.F. *bâton*:—OF. *baston*, whence the earlier Eng. BASTON. *Baton* appeared first in 16th c. in Sc. writers: the usual Eng. form during 17th and 18th c. was BATOON, but *ba·ton* was occasionally used in sense 2, and has now all but supplanted *batoon.*]

† 1. A staff or stick used as a weapon, sometimes also of iron or iron-tipped; a club, cudgel, or truncheon; = BASTON 1. *Obs.* in general sense, in which also BATOON was the form always used during 17th and 18th c.

1548 *Compl. Scot.* 28 The father takkis ane batton or sum othir sterk vappin to puneise his sonne. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. vii. 46 The Villaine .. with his yron batton which he bore Let drive at him. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 142 Gif any .. mutilates ane other with ane batton. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* i, If you use your baton, he rewards you with the stab of a knife.

b. A staff or stick generally; a walking-stick (after French use).

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. iii. 98 A small batton or stump set up. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 11. 79 Driving .. the spikes of our batons into the slope above our feet.

2. A staff or truncheon carried as the symbol of office, command, or authority; a staff of office; *e.g.* a Marshal's baton, that carried by engine-drivers on a single line of railway, and the truncheon of a constable. Formerly also BATOON (2).

1590 J. BUREL *Entry of Queen*, With battons blank into thair hands. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 116 Æsculapius .. in a long robe, with his baton or knotty staff in his hand. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2527/3 His High-Steward and Chamberlain, having gilt Batons in their Hands. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. xxvii, The weighty baton of command. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* X. 452 Marshal Jourdan's Bâton of a Marshal of France. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 39 Buchan got the baton of High Constable.

3. *Her.* An ordinary, in breadth the fourth part of a BEND, not extending to the extremities of an escutcheon, but broken off short at each end, so as to have the figure of a truncheon; used by French heralds as a difference or mark of consanguinity, but in English coats of arms only in the form of the *baton sinister*, the badge of bastardy. (Popularly called *bar sinister.*) Formerly BASTON (3), *batune*, BATTOON (3).

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiii, Here is the baton-sinister, the mark of illegitimacy, extended diagonally through both coats upon the shield. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxviii. 438 The eldest son of this Earl removed his father's baton from his arms.

4. *Music.* The light stick or wand used by a musical conductor for beating time. (From mod. Fr., and often pronounced as French.)

1867 *Athenæum* 6 Apr., The introduction of the bâton in England. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 82 There .. 1820, Spohr appeared .. when a baton was used for perhaps the first time at an English concert. 1884 *Yorksh. Post* 30 Apr., It was Costa, who founded in England the order of conductor, and who introduced the wand as *baton* in lieu of the fiddlestick.

5. See BATTEN.

6. *Comb.*, as *batonless*, without a baton; cf. 2.

1885 *Blackw. Mag.* May 731/1 The batonless chiefs, the disinherited princes of the Irish name.

Baton (bæ·tən), *v.*; also 6 battoun(e. [f. prec. sb.] To strike with a baton or truncheon; formerly, to cudgel: see the earlier form BATOON *v.*

c 1580 MONTGOMERIE *To R. Hudson*, They battouned her quhill that thay saw her bluid. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iv, That this young esquire shall poniard the servants, as well as switch and baton them. 1885 *Times* 17 Apr. 6/4 If they did not leave peaceably, they would be batoned by the police.

Batoned (bæ·tənd), *ppl. a.*; also 7 battoned. [f. prec. + -ED.] Furnished or armed with, or bearing, a baton; in *Her.* marked with, or bearing, the baton of bastardy.

1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2682/4 A Coat quartered with the Arms of the Crown battoned. 1883 W. C. SMITH *N. Country Folk* 156 Gibbets, and soldiers, and batoned police.

Batoon (bătū·n), *sb. arch.* Forms: 6 batune, 6-7 battune (sense 3), 7 battoune, 7-8 battoone, 7- battoon, batoon. [17th c. ad. F. *baton*, of which it retained the accent: see -OON. Now almost superseded by BATON, which follows the French spelling.]

1. A stout staff or stick used as a weapon; a cudgel, club, truncheon; = BASTON 1, BATON 1.

a 1625 FLETCH. & MASS. *Elder Bro.* V. i, My sword forc'd from me .. Get me a battoon. 1632 CHAPM. & SHIRLEY *Ball* IV. ii, I'll cullice thee With a batoon. 1664 BUTLER *Hud* II. ii. 719 Although his Shoulders with Batoon Be claw'd and cudgel'd to some tune. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 321 Often he fought with huge Battoon. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vii. 238 The bowls .. are driven with a battoon, or mace. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 71. 491 Winterfield, though he escaped the batoon, was ordered to leave his shop.

2. A staff of office; = BATON 2.

1658 BROME *Covent Gard.* III. i, The Lord and the Lowne, Must move by the motion of the Leaders Battoon. *a* 1693 ASHMOLE *Antiq. Berks* (1723) III. 60 In his right hand is a Battoon, as a General. 1704 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* V. 427 A battoon set with diamonds, sent him from the French King. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* I. xiv. 65 The Areo-

pagites .. held in their hands, as a mark of their authority, a sort of batoon made in the form of a sceptre.

3. *Her.* = BASTON 3, BATON 3, which is the form now used. (In 16–17th c. usually written *batune*.)

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 64 b, The bastard shal beare the fourth part of this [Bende Sinyster] which must bee called a batune sinister. **1611** COTGR., *Cottice*, a Cottice or Battune. **1611** GWILLIM *Heraldry* II. v. 52 Batune is derived from the French word *Baston* .. This is the proper and most vsuall note of Illegitimation, perhaps for the affinitie betwixt *Baston* and Bastards; or else for that Bastards lost the priuilege of Freemen, and so were subiect to the seruile stroke. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* II. 299 Over all a Batune dexter-ways Argeat. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Battoone*, the fourth Part of a Bend Sinister.

4. *Arch.* = BASTON 6 (q.v.), BATON 5, BATTEN.

1819 P. NICHOLSON *Dict. Archit.* I. 57 Bastion or Batoon; see Torus. **1852** *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* I. 45 Baton, Batoon, or Battoon .. a name given to the torus between the listel or fillet and the plinth, in the base commonly assigned to the Roman Doric order.

Batoon (bătūn), *v. arch.* [f. prec. sb.] To beat or strike with a batoon, to thrash with a stick, to cudgel. (See BATON *v.*)

1683 *Roxb. Ball.* (1885) 336 Payton batoon'd him for calling him Rogue. **1818** SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xvi, If you do not depart .. I will batoon you to death. **1863** SALA *Capt. Dang.* I. iv. 102, I would batoon you to a mummy.

‖ **Batrachia** (bătrē·kiă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [prop. *batrachia*, mod.L., a. Gr. *βατράχεια* (sc. *ζῷα* animals), neut. pl. of *βατράχειος*, adj. f. *βάτραχος* frog.] **a.** One of Brongniart's four orders of Reptiles, including frogs, toads, newts, salamanders, etc, which have no ribs, and a soft scaleless skin, and breathe by means of gills during the early part, or whole, of their existence. **b.** By modern zoologists restricted to an order of the class Amphibia, containing those animals only, as frogs and toads, which subsequently discard the gills and tail of their larval state. (The sing. is supplied by BATRACHIAN.)

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 514 In the Proteidæ, or perennibraachiate Batrachia, the gills remain during the whole of life. **1881** MIVART in *Nature* No. 615. 337 Efts of all kinds, with all frogs and toads .. form the class Batrachia.

Batra·chian, *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Batrachia, *esp.* frogs and toads.

1834 SIR C. BELL *Hand* 156 In the batrachian orders, the ribs are wantiag. **1858** O. W. HOLMES *Ant. Breakf. T.* 84 The batrachian hymns from the neighbouring swamp.

B. *sb.* An animal of the order Batrachia.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 487/1 Anurous or Tailless Batrachians, having no tails except in their young state. **1848** H. MILLER *First Impr.* xii. (1857) 190 The footprints of some betailed batrachian.

Batrachite (bæ·trăkəit). [ad. L. *batrachītes* a., Gr. *βατραχίτης* (*λίθος*), f. Gr. *βάτραχ-ος* frog; see -ITE.] **a.** A stone or gem resembling a frog in colour. **b.** A fossil batrachian.

[**1727** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Batrachites*, a kiad of gem, found in Egypt.] **1837–68** DANA *Min.* 256 s.v. *Monticellite*, Batrachite is found in small masses containing black spinel, at Mt. Rinzoni in the Tyrol. **1847** in CRAIG.

Ba·tracho-, combining form of Gr. *βάτραχο-ς* frog; whence **Batrachomyomachy** (bæ·trăkŏımŏi·ŋmăki) [ad. Gr. *βατραχομυομαχία*, f. *βάτραχο-ς* + *μῦ-ς* mouse + *-μαχια* fighting.] The battle of the frogs and mice, a mock heroic poem, possibly of the Homeric age. **Batrachophagous** (bætrăkŏ·făgəs), *a.* [Gr. *-φαγ-ος* eating + -OUS.] Frog-eating. **Ba·trachopho·bia** [Gr. *-φοβία* fear.] Dread of or aversion to frogs, toads, newts, etc.

1825 SOUTHEY *Q. Rev.* XXXI. 385 Delivered the remnaat of the race from their batrachophagous oppressors. **1863** G. KEARLEY *Links in Chain* viii. 162 The batrachophobia is at length giving way .. for the Aquarium has made it maaifest that the Water Newts .. are perfectly harmless little creatures.

Batrachoid (bæ·trăkoid), *a.* [f. Gr. *βάτραχο-ς* frog + *-ειδής* like (cf. Gr. *βατραχώδης*); see -OID.] Resembling a frog, frog-like.

1825 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXI. 384 Compared with all other batrachoid colonies .. the frogs of Cintra are the .. nobles of the species. **1854** OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Org. Nat. I. 187 The most batrachoid of fishes.

Batsman (bæ·tsmăn). [f. *bat's* (BAT *sb.*2) + -MAN.] One who bandles the bat at cricket.

1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 489 The wary batsman watches o'er the game. **1830** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 147 The best batsman in the county. **1851** PYCROFT *Cricket Field* (1859) 225 With fast bowling and good batsmen.

† **Ba·tsome,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. *bat-* (see BATTEN *v.*) + -SOME: cf. *batful.*] = BATTABLE.

1555 BONNER *Necess. Doctr.* L i, He had planted them in a batsome and frutefull countrey.

Batt, variant of BAT *sb.*2 12. A felted mass of bair and wool in hat-making.

‖ **Batta**1 (bæ·tă). *Anglo-Ind.* [a. Indo-Portuguese *bata*, prob. ad. Canarese *bhatta* rice in the husk (also called by Europeans *batty*), which became, first with the Portuguese, a term for 'maintenance,' 'allowance for maintenance' (Col. Yule).] *orig.* Subsistence money (given to soldiers in the field, witnesses, prisoners, etc.). Hence, extra pay given to East Indian regiments when on a campaign, and *spec.* An extra allowance, which grew in time to be a constant addition to the pay of officers serving in India.

[**1548** *Ordenadas de Dio* (i. e. *Diu*) in S. BOTELHO, *Tombo*, 233 E pera dous ffarazes, dous pardaos a anbos por mês, e quoatro tanguas pera bata. (*Called in a later entry* mantimento.)] **1680** *Fort St. George Consultations* (1872) Feb. 10 The peons were .. fined each one month's pay, and to repay the money paid them for *Battee*. **1787** in J. T. Wheeler *Madras in O. T.* II. 63 (Y.) That they would allow Batta or subsistence money to all that should desert us. **1800** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 69 The government intend to put the troops in this country on half batta. **1835** *Penny Cycl.* IV. 39/2 The half batta of a lieutenant colonel is 304 rupees per month. **1883** *Standard* 22 Jan. 5/6 The question of batta for the troops employed in Egypt has been .. under consideration.

‖ **Batta**2 (bæ·tă). *Anglo-Ind.* [a. Urdu *battā*, Bengali *bāṭṭā*.] In Indian Banking, agio or difference in exchange; discount on coins not current, or of short weight. (Col. Yule.)

1680 *Ft. St. George Consultations* (1872) 17 Payment or receipt of *Batta* or *Tatum* upon the exchange of Pollicat for Madras pagodas prohibited. **1760** *Fort William Consultations* June 30 All siccas of a lower date .. are bought and sold at a certain discount called *batta*, which rises and falls like the price of other goods. **1810** T. WILLIAMSON *E. Ind. Vade-mec.* I. 203 (Y.) He immediately tells master that the batta, *i.e.* the exchange, is altered.

† **Ba·ttable,** *a. Obs.*; also 6–7 batable. [f. *bat-* (see BATTEN *v.*) + -ABLE.] Of pasture-land: Good for the sustenance of flocks and herds; feeding, fattening; fertile in pasture.

1570–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 8 There is good grasse and verie batable for their heards. **1589** FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* II. 27 What ground also is battable, or fat and lustie soile. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. 53 a, Massinissa made many inward parts of Barbary .. fruitfull and battable by this meanes. **1641** HEYLIN *Help to Hist.* (1680) 491 Grounds as battable and rich for the feeding of cattle.

† **Battable,** *a.*2 *Obs.* [a. OF. *batable*, *battable*, f. *batt-re* to beat; see -ABLE.] Of metals: That may be hammered or beaten out, malleable.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 505 The other sort of copper .. yeeldeth to the hammer and will be drawne out, whereupon some call it Ductile, *i.* battable. [**1611** COTGR., *Batable*, beatable.]

† **Battailant,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* In 6 batteilant, 7 -ellant. [a. F. *bataillant*, pr. pple. of *batailler* to BATTLE.]

A. *adj.* Engaged in battle, combatant.

1591 SPENSER *Vis. World's Van.* 101 An Elephant .. That on his backe did beare (as batteilant) A gilden towre.

B. *sb.* One who does battle; a combatant.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* I. III. ii. 125 Those Battellants that fought so eagerly .. had slaia him.

Battaile, obs. form of BATTLE.

† **Battai·llerous,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *bataillerous*, *-eux*, f. *batailleur* BATTLER1; see -OUS.] Fond of fighting, warlike, bellicose.

c **1480** CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XI. xviii, A man of grete puyssance ffyers, corageous, batayllerous, and full of prowesse.

Battailous (bæ·tèləs), *a. arch.* Forms: 4 batelouse, -ailous, -aillous, 5 -ellous, -ayllous, 5–6 battelous, 6– -aylous, 7 -ellous. -alouse, 6–9 -ailous, (8 battlous). [a. OF. *bataillos* (*-eus*), f. *bataille* BATTLE: see -OUS.] Fond of fighting, ready for battle; warlike, bellicose, pugnacious.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* (1871) III. 165 Bothe mon and beestis ben pure batelouse. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 118 Mighty Mars the batailous. **1483** CAXTON *Cato* E vi. b, The hors is a beest fyghtyng and batayllous. **1592** WYRLEY *Armorie* 44 With battelous axe in fist. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 2 In sunbright armes, and battailous array. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VI. 81 A fierie Region stretcht In battailous aspect. **1760** BEATTIE *Pigm. & Cranes* 126 In battailous array display'd. **1876** LOWELL *Among my Bks.* II. 241 The silent thunders of their battailous armaments.

Battailyng, obs. form of BATTLING.

Battalia (bătā·lyă). *arch.* or *Obs.* Forms: 7– battalia; also 7 batalia -allia -alio, battailia, -alio, -aglio. [late 16th century a. It. *battaglia* or ? Sp. *batalla* (in same sense). The forms *battaglio*, *-alio*, etc. are examples of a tendency then common to turn It. and Sp. final *-a* into *-o*; see -ADO2. Cf. BATTLE, of which this is a doublet.]

1. *Mil.* Order of battle, battle array; disposition or arrangement of troops (or naval forces) for action. (Usually with prep. *in*, *into*.)

1613 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Amb.* Plays 1873 II. 138, I haue made all his Troopes and Compaaies Aduance, and put themselues randg'd in Battailia. **1629** tr. *Herodian* (1635) 403 Having marched in battalia over all the plaine. **1645** SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 137 They had drawn out in Battalio upon ye side of Nasby hill. **1650** R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* IX. 46 The ships on both sides put in Battalia. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1869) 479 An Army might enter in Battalia. **1858** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIX. VII. (1865) VIII. 235 Friedrich draws out in battalia.

b. *fig.* **1645** *Sacr. Decretal* 4 Draw up all your Instruments of torture and torment in Battalio. **1798** W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 27 Marshalling, in battalia, fifty bright guineas.

† **2.** A large body of men in battle array, a marshalled force or host, whether constituting the whole of an army, or one of its great divisions or battalions; = BATTLE *sb.* 8. *Obs.* (cf. BATTALION 1).

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, V. iii. 11 *Nor.* Six or seuen thousand is their vtmost power. *K. Rich.* Why, our Battalia trebbles that account. **1639** SALTMARSHE *Pract. Policie* 136 If your forces bee diuided and your troopes scattered into seuerall battalios. **1659** GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 366 (D.) The Pope's main Battaglio. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 6 The Rules and Exercise of Architecture, Fortifications, and ordering of Battalia's. **1684** CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 500 The general of an army appoints the station of every regiment in a battalia. **1750** CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 412 A great army .. marching towards them in three battalias.

b. *fig.*; cf. 'host.'

1653 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 75 The Sunne, the Moone, and all the glorious battalia of heaven. **1668** CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 44 The gentleman brings up his battalia.

c. (*short for* 'main battalia'): The main body of an army, as distinguished from the wings.

1645 *Sacr. Decretal* 14 Wee quickly plac'd Jockey in the right wing, Sir John in the left wing, and Old Nick in the Battalia. **1805** GIFFORD *Massinger's Picture* II. i. (1840) 260.

† **3.** The summons or call to form into line. *Obs.*

1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 16 The Drum doth beat .. a Call, a March .. a Battalia, a Charge.

Batta·lia pie. Forms: 7–8 beatille, beatilla, beatilia, 9 battalia. [ad. F. *béatilles* 'titbits, as cocks' combs, sweetbreads, etc. in a pie'; also in convents applied to small pieces of needlework (as pincushions, 'samplers' embroidered with sacred subjects) worked by nuns. The latter is the original sense; Cotgr. has the intermediate 'trinkets or vaine toyes, wherewith finicall people decke themselues; trifles, nifles, odde attires'; whence 'trifles' in cookery. Du Cange gives med.L. *beatillæ*, which he regards as formed from the Fr.; but its existence in early conventual L. seems proved by Sp. *beatilla* 'a sort of thin fine linen.' The original sense was evidently 'small blessed articles,' the form being dim. of L. *beātus*. The corruption to *battalia* is due to 'popular etymology.']

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 163 We here use Chesnuts in stewed meats and Beatille pies. *Ibid.* 272 Other ingredients in Beatilla-pies. **1672** ASHMOLE *Inst. Ord. Garter* 605 The Supper for the Soveraign .. First Course, I. Ducklings boyled .. 19. Beatilia pye. **1706** PHILLIPS, *Beatilles*, certain Titbits, as Cocks-combs, Goose-gibbets, Ghizzards, Livers, and other Appurtenances of Fowls, to be put into Pies, Pottages, etc. **1837** DISRAELI *Venetia* I. iv. (1871) 15 That masterpiece of the culinary art, a grand battalia pie.

Battalion (bătæ·liən). Forms: 6 bataillon, 6–7 battailon, -aillion, 7 -allion, -alian 7– battalion. [a. F. *bataillon*, 16th c. ad. It. *battaglione*, augm. or dim. of *battaglia* BATTLE; cf. Sp. *batallon* 'a pettie battell or army.' (Cf. BATTALIA.)]

1. *gen.* A large body of men in battle array; one of the large divisions of an army.

1589 IVE *Du Bellay's Instr. Warres* 73, I will goe range the ten bands in one whole Batailon. **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 33 Deuiding them [Companies] into so many parts or battaillions. **1652** C. STAPYLTON *Herodian* XVII. 146 His Army .. he diuideth into three Battalians. **1658** LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* III. iii. § 31 (1670) 375 The distribution of the Troops, into Battalions, Regiments, Ensigns. **1697** POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. vi. (1715) 61 The Roman Battalions .. were still call'd Legiones. **1862** T. HUGHES *Struggle Kansas* 363 'Providence is on the side of the strongest battalions' is a saying .. much believed in here. **1868** KIRK *Chas. Bold* III. v. ii. 377 The army was broken up into eight battalions and a reserve.

† **b.** The main body of an army. (= BATTLE 9.)

[**1628** WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* I. 403 The maine Battalion was both rang'd and led By that slye Prince.] **1653** HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 14 Compast by the Enemy .. who staid it not, but gallopt home to the Batallion. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Battalion*, the main battle.

2. *spec.* A body of infantry (or engineers) composed of several companies, and forming part of a regiment. (The number of battalions in a regiment varies greatly in different countries, and even in the British Army at the present time.)

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4467/4 Each regiment is to consist of two Battalions, and each Battalion of 1000 Men. **1810** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VI. 81 An army composed of divisions, brigades, regiments, and battalions. **1877** *Field Exerc. Infantry* 148 A Battalion in line may advance or retire in fours from the right or left of Companies.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* (from 1.)

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 267 [The Tunnyfish] alwaies frame their shole of a cubike figure .. a solide, close and welranged battailon.

Batta·lion, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] To form into a battalion.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 18 Apr. 2 The fine body of volunteers .. with whom are battalioned one or two companies raised in the .. London Docks.

Battalioned (bătæ·liənd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Formed into a battalion or battalions.

1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VII. 731 Battalion'd infantry and squadron'd horse.

Battalogize, erron. form of BATTOLOGIZE.

Battalyng, obs. form of BATTLING.

† **Ba·ttard.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 battart, -irt, batter. [a. OF. *bastard*, pronounced *bâtard* (in same sense), perhaps confused in Scotl. with *batter* vb.] = BASTARD, or *culverin bastard*, a small cannon. Similarly *battard-falcon*, a kind of cannon.

1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 124 Foure cananis, twa gross culveringis, and ane battart. *c* **1565** R. LINDSAY *Hist. Scot.* (1728) 108 Small artillery, that is to say, myand and

hattert-falcon. 1566 *Inventories* 166 (JAM.) Item, tua pair of irne calmes for moyan and battard. *c* 1570 BANNATYNE *Jrnl.* 126 (JAM.) Item, tuo batteris monted for the wallis.

Batte, obs. form of BAT and BATZ.

† **Batte,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Mätzner compares BAT *sb.*² in sense of 'speed.'] ? Hasty, in a hurry. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 22 With porke thou sethe tho henne fatte, Grynde brede and peper and be not batte.

Batteilant, -ellant, variant of BATTAILANT *a.*

Battel, obs. form of BATTLE.

Battel (bæt'l), *sb.* As a separate word only in pl. battels; also 4 ?batails, 8 battles, 9 battells. [Of uncertain origin: in 16th c. L. *batilli, battilli*; in the Laudian Statutes *batellæ*. The etymology of this, with its associated vb., and deriv. *batteler*, has been the subject of abundant conjecture. Much depends on the original sense at Oxford: if this was 'food, provisions,' it is natural to connect it with BATTLE *v.*³ to feed, receive nourishment; cf. esp. BATTLING *vbl. sb.*³, explained by Sherwood (1632) as '*vivres, manger, morche.*' But conclusive evidence that *battels* had this sense is wanting, while already before 1600 it had that of 'debita,' *sums due* to the college for provisions, etc. The verb however appears to have been sometimes used for 'to take or receive provisions,' i.e. from the college buttery, which brings us close to the senses of BATTLE *v.*³ 'to feed, take nourishment.' Cf. also the Eton use, and Winchester *battlings*. On the other hand, sense 3 of the vb. (if the same word) suggests the idea of contributing to a common fund or stock: compare the terms 'commons' and 'commoner.' See BATTELER.

Taking 'accounts' or 'score' as the original sense, some have conjectured *battel* to be a dimin. of BAT *sb.*² or of F. *batte*, with sense of 'little staff or stick,' whence perhaps 'tally-stick.' But nothing appears in med.L., OF., or Eng., to support this conjecture. Reference to Du. *betaalen*, G. *bezahlen* 'to pay,' or to the possibility of *batilli* arising out of a misreading of *bacilli* 'little sticks,' do not fall within the limits of scientific etymology.]

† 1. See quot. (Perhaps a distinct word.) *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 76 To cry þis day .. aȝennis þe multitude of lawis of þe kirk .. aȝen batails, aȝen reseruacouns, aȝen furst frutis, & oþer spolingis of goodis of þe kirk.

2. In Univ. of Oxford: a. College accounts for board and provisions supplied from the kitchen and buttery. b. In looser use: The whole college accounts for board and lodgings, rates, tuition, and contribution to various funds, as 'My last term's battels came to £40.' Also *attrib.*, as *battel-bills*.

The word has apparently undergone progressive extensions of application, owing partly to changes in the internal economy of the colleges. Some Oxford men of a previous generation state that it was understood by them to apply to the buttery accounts alone, or even to the provisions ordered from the buttery, as distinct from the 'commons' supplied from the kitchen: but this latter use is disavowed by others. See the quotations, and cf. those under BATTEL *v.* and BATTELER, which bear that *battels* applied in 17–18th c. to provisions supplied to members of the college individually at their own order and cost, i.e. to *batteliers*, who had no commons, but were charged their 'battels' only, and to *commoners* as extras 'above the ordinary stint of their appointed commons': but whether the *battels* were originally the provisions themselves, or the sums due on account of them, must at present be left undecided.

[1557 *Reg. Exeter Coll.* 41 Ad solvendum debita seu batillos sociorum. 1636 *Corpus Statut. Oxon.* II. § 4 Diligenti examinatione habita tam libri Batellarium quam Obsonatoris cujuslibet Collegii et Aulæ.] 1706 HEARNE *Remarks & Coll.* (1885) I. 220 For sometime kept a name in ye Buttery Book; at wch time Dr. Charlett was sponsor for discharge of his Battles. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* Aug. 716 The word *battel*, which .. signifies to account, and *battels* the College accounts in general. 1842 ARNOLD in *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. x. 305 Their authority might be exerted to compel payment to tradesmen with nearly the same regularity as they exact their own battells. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown Oxf.* in *Macm. Mag.* IV. 61 The dinners and wines are charged in their battel bills. 1882 *Spectator* 18 Mar. 352 Receipts .. in respect of battels, room rent and tuition fees.

3. Elsewhere: (see quots.)

1798 H. TOOKE *Purley* 390 Battel, a term used at Eton for the small portion of food which, in addition to the College allowance, the Collegers receive from their Dames. 1851 *Cumbrld. Gloss., Battles*, commons or board. [*a* 1883 TROLLOPE *Autobiogr.* (1883) I. 13 Every boy had a shilling a week pocket-money, which we called battels [This is an error of the author: the Winchester term is *battlings*], and which was advanced to us out of the pocket of the second master.]

Battel, *v.*; also 6–9 battle. [See prec., and next, and cf. BATTLE *v.*³]

1. In the University of Oxford: To have a kitchen and buttery account in college; to be supplied with provisions from the buttery. (For earlier use see quotations, and cf. the sb. above.)

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 138 Battle commons, *sumere*. 1632 SHERWOOD, Battle (as schollers doe in Oxford), *estre debteur au College pour ses vivres*. 1678 PHILLIPS (App.), *Battle*, in the University of Oxford is taken for to run on to Exceedings above the ordinary stint of the appointed Commons. 1721 BAILEY, *Battle* (in the University of Oxford) is to take up Provision in the College-Book. *a* 1733 NORTH *Lives* I. 300 He kept a table there, and his family were allowed to battle in the butteries. 1791–1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) II. 168 To battle is to be nourished, a term still retained at the University of Oxford. 1884 *Regul. Merton College*, Undergraduates who live in lodgings are charged terminally, if they battel in College, £2 5*s.* 6*d.*

† 2. (?) To put into a common fund or stock. *Obs.*

1600 HEYWOOD *If you know not* Wks. 1874 I. 243 And you be a true subject, you'll battle with vs your faggot [towards making a bonfire]. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sins* III. (Arb.) 26 [He] slips into a Tauerne, where either alone, or with some other that battles their money together, they plye themselues with penny pots.

Batteler. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6–9 battler, 7 batler. [f. BATTEL *v.* + -ER¹.] *lit.* One who battels in college; formerly, a rank or order of students at Oxford below Commoners.

1604 MIDDLETON *Black Bk.* Wks. V. 544 Pierce Pennyless, exceeding poor scholar, that hath made clean shoes in both universities, and been a pitiful battler all thy lifetime. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon* I. 277 Thomas Floyd .. became a Batler or Commoner of New Inn in the beginning of 1589. 1715 *Mem. J. Radcliffe* 4 Resided as a *Battler*, a Condition of Life there, between a Commoner and a Servitor. 1736 BAILEY, *Batteler* (in an University), a Student that battles or goes on Score for his Diet. 1744 SALMON *Pres. State of Univ.* I. 423 Undergraduates consisting of Noblemen, Gentlemen-Commoners, Commoners, Scholars of the Foundation, Exhibitioners, Battlers and Servitors .. The Commoners I presume are so called from their commoning together, and having a certain Portion of Meat and Drink provided for them, denominated Commons. The Battlers are entitled to no Commons, but purchase their Meat and Drink of the Cook and Butler, unless they serve a Fellow or Gentleman Commoner, and then they may have the Dishes, which come from their Tables .. Of these Battlers, some are Servitors, who attend the Bachelors and Commoners in the Hall, for which they have an Allowance. 1814 CHALMERS *Hist. Univ. Oxf.* II. 238 In 1665 he was admitted a Batteler of University College. 1824 HEBER *Jer. Taylor* I. 24 John entered .. in the year 1613, as battler, or poor scholar, of Merton College.

Batten (bæt'n), *sb.*¹; also 7 battin, -oun, -une, 8 -on. [A variant of BATON *sb.*, which in technical use preserved the earlier pronunciation, while *batoon* came in for the more general sense.]

1. *Carp.* and *Build.* A piece of squared timber, not more than 7 inches broad and 2½ inches thick, used for flooring, and as a support for laths, etc.; a scantling. (The length may be anything over 6 feet; shorter pieces are known as *batten-ends*.)

1658 *Jrnl.* in I. Mather *Remark. Provid.* (1856) 52 The battens next the chimney .. were broken. 1743 *Lond. & Countr. Brew.* III. 179 Three Sides in four of its .. second Floor should be built with wooden Battons about three Inches broad, and two thick. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* s.v., Battens are never, and deals are always, above seven inches wide.

2. *spec.* A bar or strip (orig. as in sense 1) nailed or glued across a door or anything composed of parallel boards, to hold these together, give strength, or prevent warping; a ledge, a clamp.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 94 Shutters .. framed within with Battens. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Builder* 64 A good firm door of board .. with handsome ledges or battouns for ornament. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 21 The battens made of wood or thin iron plates, which cross the boards. 1859 TIMBS & GULLICK *Painting* 217 The best contrivance to preserve wood flat and sound is to strengthen the back with battens, or ledges.

3. *Naut.* A narrow strip of wood nailed to various parts of the masts and spars to preserve them from chafing; a similar strip used to fasten down the edges of the tarpaulin fixed over the hatchways to keep out the water in bad weather; also, a wooden bar (in place of a cleat) from which hammocks are slung.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) s.v., The battens serve to confine the edges of the tarpaulings down to the sides of the hatches. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* i, We were permitted to .. hoist her .. up again to the battens. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* iii. 5 This chafing gear consists of .. roundings, battens, and service of all kinds. *Ibid.* xxix. 98 We took the battens from the hatches, and opened the ship.

4. *Comb.*, as batten-door, a door formed of narrow boards, held together by 'battens' or cross-pieces nailed to them. Cf. BATTENED.

Batten (bæt'n), *sb.*² [a corruption of F. *battant* (of same meaning).] A movable bar or arm in a silk-loom which strikes in or closes the weft.

1831 G. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 216 This batten is suspended by its bar from the upper framing of the loom. 1863 *Morn. Star* 1 Jan. 6 The superior machinery containing numerous battens for making elaborate and also cheap figured goods.

Ba'tten, *sb.*³ *dial.* A bundle of straw consisting of two or more sheaves.

(In most of the northern and midland dial. glossaries.)

† **Batten,** *a. Obs.* [Cf. next.] = BATTLE *a.*

1627 SPEED *Eng. Abridged* x. § 3 Which [earth] by a seaweed .. and certaine kinde of fruitfull Sea-sand, they make so ranke and batten, as is vncredible.

Batten (bæt'n), *v.*¹ [First found in end of 16th c., but may have been in dialectal use before; app. a. ON. *batna* to improve, get better, recover, f. *bati* advantage, improvement, amelioration; cogn. w. Goth. *gabatnan* 'to be advantaged, to be bettered, to profit,' a neuter-passive form derived from **batan, bót, batans* 'to be useful, to profit, to boot.' Cf. also Du. *baten* to avail, yield profit, *baat* profit, gain, advantage, benefit, and see Grimm s.v. *batten*. A cogn. *bat* in sense of 'profit, advantage, improvement,' although not known as a separate word in Eng., is implied in the derivatives *batt-able, bat-ful, batt-le* adj. With all the senses cf. BATTLE *v.*³]

1. *intr.* To grow better or improve in condition; *esp.* (of animals) to improve in bodily condition by feeding, to feed to advantage, thrive, grow fat.

1591 LYLY *Endym.* III. iii. 39 No, let him batten, when his tongue Once goes, a cat is not worse strung. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. iii. (1631) 21 It makes her fat you see. Shee battens with it. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1869) 214 We eate our own, and batten more, Because we feed on no man's score. 1684 DRYDEN in *Southerne's Disappoint.* Prol. 53 Our women batten well on their good Nature. 1687 — *Hind & P.* I. 390 Th' etherial pastures with so fair a flock .. bat'ning on their food.

b. To feed gluttonously *on*, glut oneself; to gloat or revel *in*. (With indirect passive, *to be battened on*, in mod. writers.)

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 67 Could you on this faire Mountaine leaue to feed, And batten on this Moor? 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 215 To batten in's own dung, *fimo volutari*. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. Painters* Wks. 1812 II. 210 Dainty mud .. In which they had been battening. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 130 Battening upon huge seaworms in his sleep. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bd.* Poems (1850) I. 187 The strong carnivorous eagle shall .. batten deep Upon thy dusky liver. 1879 DIXON *Brit. Cyprus* viii. 78 A skeleton battened on by kites and crows.

c. *fig.* To thrive, grow fat, prosper (*esp.* in a bad sense, at the expense or to the detriment of another); to gratify a morbid mental craving.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* in Campbell's *Spec.* III. 185 And with these thoughts so battens, as if fate Would be as easily cheated on, as he. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 56 That religion should batten with blood. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) II. III. ii. 91 Battening vampyre-like on a People next door to starvation. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* x. 220 Melancholy sceptics with a taste for carrion, who batten on the hideous facts in history,—persecutions, inquisitions.

2. To grow fertile (as soil); to grow rank (as a plant).

1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 104 That twice should batten with our blood Emathia and Hæmus' spacious plains. 1859 HOLLAND *Gold F.* XXIV. 283 A potato—a bloated tuber that battens in the muck of other times.

† 3. *trans.* To improve, feed to advantage, fatten up. *Obs.* (The pa. pple. *battened*, belonged orig. to the intr. sense; cf. *well-grown, well-read*, etc.)

[1611 COTGR. s.v. *Advenu, Vne fille bien advenuë*, well growne .. well batned, or batled.] 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 29 We drove a-field .. Battening our flocks with the fresh dews of night. 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* ii. (1852) 172 They did batten themselves and suck out the Egyptian manners and customs. 1790 COWPER *Iliad*, XXII. 107 As some fell serpent .. batten'd with herbs Of baneful juice to fury.

† 4. To fertilize (soil). *Obs. rare.*

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* XXXV. 69/1 Others [rivers] doe so batten the ground that the meadowes even in the midst of winter grow greene.

Batten (bæt'n), *v.*² [f. BATTEN *sb.*¹]

1. To furnish or strengthen with battens.

1775 FALCH *Day's Diving Vess.* 26 These windlasses being battened and holed for common handspikes. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 17 Deal boardings firmly battened on the inside. 1881 *Mechanic* § 1651 The wall must be battened.

2. (chiefly *Naut.*) *To batten down*: to fasten down with battens; see BATTEN *sb.*¹

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 53 The severity of the climate having compelled them to batten down and caulk their abiding place. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 72 It is sometimes necessary in bad weather to put on the gratings and nail tarpaulings over them: this is called 'battening down.' 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 20 Batten down the hatches—quick, men.

Ba'ttened, *ppl. a.*¹ [f. BATTEN *v.*¹ + -ED.] Nourished, fed, fattened.

1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XII. 309 His well-batten'd flocks.

Ba'ttened, *ppl. a.*² [f. BATTEN *sb.*¹, *v.*² + -ED.] a. Formed of battens. b. Furnished, lined, or strengthened with battens.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 68 Doores glued and Battined at nine shillings. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 153 In a Battend-door .. they use Cross-Garnets. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* 130 The louvered or battened parts of ships' wells.

Ba'ttener. [f. BATTEN *v.*¹ + -ER¹.] One who battens (*on, upon*).

a 1849 POE *Wks.* (1864) III. 542 A fetid battener upon the garbage of thought.

Battening (bæt'niŋ) *sb.* [f. BATTEN *sb.* + -ING¹.] The application or addition of battens; a structure formed with battens.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 17 The other inside work is battening, blocking, and gluing. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) I. 194 Fence Walls.—Battoning, in the Norfolk manner, is unknown. 1834 *Brit. Husbandry* I. 89 Palings, battenings, and other fences. 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* i. 29 'Mr. Hatch, will you put up the battening? Hatch made haste to darken the windows completely with some light wooden sheathings prepared for the purpose.

Battening (bæt'niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. BATTEN *v.*¹] 1. *intr.* Feeding to advantage, or with a relish; growing fat.

1593 DRAYTON *Eclog.* IX. 70 Their batning Flocks on grassy Leaes to hold. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Friday 156 Battening hogs roll in the sinking mire. 1765 BEATTIE *Judgm. Paris* lxxxii, Battening Avarice mocks his tuneless lyre.

2. *trans.* Fattening; fertilizing.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XII. 206 Twixt Trent and batning Dove. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 34 The Meadows here, with bat'ning ooze enrich'd.

Battentlie: see BATAUNTLY.

Batter (bæ·təɹ), *v.*[1]; also 4–6 **bater**(e. [f. the stem *bat-* 'beat,' as in OF. *bat-re*, Eng. BAT *v.*, BAT *sb.*[2], with freq. suffix -ER; cf. *stutter*, *patter*.]

I. Main senses.

1. *trans.* (and *absol.*) To strike with repeated blows of an instrument or weapon, or with frequent missiles; to beat continuously and violently so as to bruise or shatter. (Also with complemental *about*, *down*, *in*.)

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1416 Symbales & sonetez sware the noyse & bougounz busch batered so þikke. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 198, I batered hem on þe bakke. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 204 The drums ought to be ready to batter their caisses. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 98 Or with a logge Batter his skull. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Mag.* I. xvii. (1648) 122 These would he presently batter in pieces with great stones. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. xii. 341 Battering the warriors' faces into mummy. 1801 HUNTINGTON *Bank of Faith* 136 They had so battered me about. 1873 BUCHAN *Hist. Scot.* V. lix. 325 Carrying in a wooden beam, as if to batter in a door.

† **b.** To beat out (metal); ? to inlay. *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 896 Ys scheld þat was wyþ golde y-batrid! & eke wyþ ire y-bounde.

2. *Mil.* To operate against (walls, fortifications, etc.) with artillery, or in ancient times with the battering-ram, with the purpose (and result) of breaking down or demolishing them; to bombard. Often with *down*.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 177 To batter walles, *demoliri muros.* 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 18 Which would thee Tyrian turrets quite batter a sunder. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 206 The Ramme that batters downe the wall. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lx. 498 Having led the army without delay to Wexford, he began to batter the town. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* II. 289, I shall be able to begin to batter to-morrow morning. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 8 (1882) 436 The castles which had hitherto sheltered rebellion were battered into ruins.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* To subject (persons, opinions, etc.) to heavy, crushing, or persistent attack.

1578 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 30 So that the Florentines by this meanes should remaine battered. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 178 The Tyrant ha's not batter'd at their peace? 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. I. 107 Every Fryer .. battering the ears of their Protectors with informations of their Rogueries. *a* 1733 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 174 But none batter'd it more than the Earl of Shaftsbury, who said it was absolutely impossible to be true. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 1177 What foe would dare approach? Historic Doubt? Ay, were there some half-knowledge to attack! Batter doubt's best, sheer ignorance will beat.

4. To bruise, beat out of shape, or indent by blows or rough usage; in *Printing*, to deface the surface of type.

1697 EVELYN *Numism.* i. 8 Type and Form of one single Stamp .. being greatly batter'd and impaired. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 44 The beautiful brass pail .. look how it's all bruised and battered! 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* II. xvi. 169 Boats .. well battered by exposure to ice and storm.

† **5.** *intr.* **a.** To become crushed, dinted, or defaced with blows. **b.** To yield to beating, to be malleable. *Obs.*

1589 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* II. 10 All our cups would batter with the fall. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 8 Iron .. if it be too cold .. will not batter under the Hammer.

6. *Comb.*, with attrib. sense, as **batter-head**, the part of the drum beaten.

1704 *Athen. Orac.* III. 423 in Southey *Comm.-Pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 657 They [the drums] received several small shot in the batter heads.

II. (From BATTER *sb.*[1])

† **7.** *trans.* To beat into a paste or batter, to mix by beating. *Obs.*

1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* I vj, Masticke baterid with whyte of an egge and vineger. 1622 MABBE *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 334 With a fewe egges battered together, and seasoned with a little pepper.

† **8.** *Sc.* To paste, to fix (as with paste); to cover with things stuck on. *Obs.*

1624 A. H. *Paper-Persec.* in J. Davies *Papers Compl.* Wks. 1876–8 II. 81 To behold the wals Batter'd with weekely Newes. 1650 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 72 Who mutilated and did ryue out many leaues of the Register, and did batter others together. 1756 MAS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 86 This church is battered as full of escutchions as the wall can hold. *Ibid.* 105 A certain sort of mutch they wear .. close battered to their faces.

Batter (bæ·təɹ), *v.*[2] *Arch.* [Of doubtful origin: hardly connected with preceding; can it be related to F. *abattre* to beat down, throw down?]

1. *intr.* Of walls, etc.: To incline from the perpendicular, so as to have a receding slope.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. x. 77 a, Dædalus .. first inuented the plomline, whereby the Euenes of the Squares bee tried whether they batter or hang ouer. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 157 The side .. of a Wall .. that bulges from its bottom or Foundation, is said to Batter, or hang over the Foundation. 1793 RENNIE in Smiles *Engineers* II. 208 Made five feet thick at the base next to the bridge, and four feet thick at the top, battering one-fifth of their height in a curvilinear form. 1845 *Gloss. Gothic Archit.* I. 48 Wharf walls, and walls built to support embankments and fortifications, generally batter.

2. *trans.* 'To give (a wall) in building it, an inclination inwards.' Jamieson.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XV. xxii. (1495) 497 A toure in Babilon .. whyche conteynyth at heyghte two lewges batryd in brede. [The sense is here doubtful].

Batter (bæ·təɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 bater(e, -our, -owre, -ure, 6 battre, 7– batter. [prob. f. BATTER *v.*[1]; cf. however OF. *bature*, *-eure* action of beating, also metal beaten into thin leaf.]

I. Materials beaten or battered.

1. A mixture of two or more ingredients beaten up with a liquid for culinary purposes.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 26 Of almond mylke and amydone, Make bater. *a* 1500 *Recipes* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 53 Make bature of floure, ale, peper & saferon, with oþer spices. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 56 Taking the Apples and Batter out together with a spoon. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* viii. 140 Dip the oysters in a batter. 1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* xi. 171 The batter must be stirred well, or else it will stick to the sides.

b. *Sc.* Flour and water made into 'paste'; *transf.* that which is pasted upon walls, etc. (*obs.*)

[*c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 27 Batowre of flowre and mele wyth water (*v.r.* batour), *mola.* 1530 PALSGR. 197/1 Batter of floure, *paste.*] 1624 A. H. *Paper-Persec.* in J. Davies *Papers Compl.* Wks. 1878 II. 81 To see such Batter euerie weeke besmeare Each publike post, and Church dore. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. vii, Multiple ruffs of cloth, pasted together with batter.

c. *attrib.*, as in *batter-cake*, *pan*, *pudding*.

1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 167 Batter and rice puddings [require] a quick oven. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXIV. (1856) 306 Flattened it out like a batter-cake.

2. *transf.* A thick paste of any kind, of the consistency of cook's batter; liquid mud.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 555 The batter or lome that goeth to the making of [bricks]. 1884 LD. COLERIDGE in *Law Times Rep.* 19 July 635/1 They had swept mud in a state of batter to the side of a road by means of 'squeegees.'

† **3.** = BATTERY 13. *Obs.*

1567 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 278 One batter kettill, and a brasse chaffer.

II. The action or result of battering.

4. A heavy bruising blow. *rare.*

1823 GALT *Entail* I. XXVIII. 245 Such a thundering batter on the ribs, that he fell reeling from the shock.

5. A cannonade of heavy ordnance against a fortress. 1859 in WORCESTER.

6. *Printing.* A bruise on the face of printing type or stereotype plate. (Cf. BATTER *v.*[1] 4.)

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xxii. 659 The pressmen never observe a batter (unless it be very glaring), because they would be stopped in their progress. 1880 *Printing Times* 15 May 102/2 Defective letters or batters may thus be easily detected.

Batter, *sb.*[2] [f. BATTER *v.*[2]] The slope of a wall, terrace, or bank, from the perpendicular; a receding slope, etc.

1743 BP. MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* 193 (JAM.) When the kill is formed to four and a half feet high .. the second batter begins. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 329 Batter, the leaning part of the upper part of the face of a wall which so inclines as to make the plumb-line fall within the base. 1884 *Scotsman* 10 Apr. 6/2 These brick piers are all erected with a 'batter' of 1 in 36—which means that they are to that extent broader at the base than at the top.

b. *Batter-rule*, an instrument consisting of a plumb-line and a triangular frame, one side of which makes a given angle with the line, used for setting a wall, etc. at the proper slope or batter.

1847 in CRAIG.

Batter (bæ·təɹ), *sb.*[3] [f. BAT *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who bats; *esp.* the player who uses the bat in the game of cricket.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 174 Such mutual compliments from man to man—bowler to batter, batter to bowler. 1854 WARTER *Old Squires* v. 48 The old Squire .. had been a good batter in his day.

Batter: see BATTARD.

Batterable (bæ·tərăb'l), *a.* [f. BATTER *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] That can be battered or bruised by beating.

1611 COTGR., *Batable*, beatable, batterable. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 265 A strong Citie for Warre, without Suburb, not batter-able.

† **Batterdasher.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? f. BATTER + DASHER or ? (from F. *d'acier*) of steel.] A weapon of offence.

1696 AUBREY *Misc.* (1857) 215 (D.) The skreens were garnished with corslets and helmets, gaping with open mouth, with coats of mail, laces, pikes, halberts, brown bills, batterdashers, bucklers.

Batterdeau, obs. form of BATARDEAU.

Battered (bæ·təɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. BATTER *v.*[1] + -ED.] Bruised and shattered by repeated blows; worn and defaced by rough or hard usage, the chances of time, etc. Often *fig.*

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 104 Over my altars hath he hung his lance, His batter'd shield. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1538/4 A Brown Bay Nag .. his Feet somewhat battered. 1700 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 7 iij b, Old batter'd Horses. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 57 The battered rake .. has exhausted all his health. 1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 336 And pours destruction o'er its batter'd walls. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* liii. (1848) 240 The sexton's spade gets worn and battered.

Batterer (bæ·tərəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who batters; a vigorous assailant, a bruiser.

1611 COTGR., *Fracasseur*, a crasher, violent breaker, batterer. *a* 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 169 Batterers hyred to beate men. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 185 Batterers or demolishers of stately and elegant buildings. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 512 A jolly batterer, who never looked for a soft word when he could get a hard one.

† **Batterfang** (bæ·təɹfæŋ), *v. Obs.* or *dial.* [? f. BATTER *v.*[1] + FANG a claw.] Explained in glossaries as: To assail with fists and nails, to beat and beclaw; but in use apparently = BATTER *v.*[1] I.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 191/2 The poore man was so batterfanged and belabour'd with tongue mettle, that he was weary of his life. 1716 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* 124 The Pastor lays on lusty Bangs, Whitehead the Pastor Batterfangs. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss., Batterfang'd*, beaten and beclawed, as a termagant will fight with her fists and nails. 1877 in E. Peacock *Manley (Linc.) Gloss.* s. v., He'd been a soldger in th' Roosian war, an' came home strangely batterfanged about.

Battering (bæ·tərin), *vbl. sb.* [f. BATTER *v.*[1].]

1. The action of beating with successive blows, *esp.* in *Mil.* of attacking a fortification with cannon or other engines. Also *fig.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 220 a, His manier of battreyng. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* II. 180 The Turkes .. after two daies battering, wonne it [the palace] by force. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 43 A most Effectual Engine .. for the battering of all their Atheistical Structure down about their Ears. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* I. 89 Amidst enthusiastic battering of glasses.

2. The result of this action; bruising or defacement caused by successive blows.

1558 PHAER *Æneid* in Webbe *Eng. Poetrie* (1870) 50 Helmets, skulles, with battrings marrd. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Desabollar*, to beate out the batterings in a peece of armor or plate.

3. *attrib.* **a.** in ancient warfare, **battering-engine**, an engine constructed for breaking down walls; so *battering-machine*, BATTERING-RAM.

b. in modern warfare, **battering-train**, a number of cannon specially intended for siege purposes; so *battering-artillery*, *-cannon*, *-gun*, *-piece*.

c. **battering-charge**, the full charge of powder for a cannon.

a. 1774 COLLYER *Hist. Eng.* II. 84 He assaulted the castle .. with battering engines. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. LXXXI. X. 560 He distributed his army into two parts, each provided with battering machines.

b. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 875/1 They raised their siege, cheeflie bicause they had no great battering peeces to ouerthrow the walles. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3319/2 Having ordered a Train of Battering Artillery to be provided. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* I. VII. XCVII. 452 Ten pieces of large brass battering Cannon. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* V. 593 They are bringing a Battering Train into Spain from France.

c 1868 *Morn. Star* 17 June, A charge of 100lb. is now considered the full battering charge. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Apr. 2/1 With a full battering charge (900 lb. of powder).

Battering (bæ·tərin), *ppl. a.*[1]; also 6 **batring**. [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That batters or violently assails with blows.

1587 GASCOIGNE *Flowers, Hearbs, etc.* 290 Such batring tire this pamph[l]et here bewraies. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* V. 38 Town-battering Mars! 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iii. 102 The battering violence of his impassioned rhetoric.

Battering, *ppl. a.*[2] *Arch.* [f. BATTER *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] Leaning away from the perpendicular, with an inward or receding slope.

1589 IVE *Fortif.* 25 The rampier must be raised, scarping, battering, or comming in, for euery one foot of height, one foot of scarpe. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 339 The .. Battering surface, whence all projectures arise.

Battering-ram. [f. BATTERING *vbl. sb.* + RAM. Cf. L. *aries* ram, battering-ram.]

1. An ancient military engine employed for battering down walls, consisting of a beam of wood, with a mass of iron at one end, sometimes in the form of a ram's head; (also *fig.*).

1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* iv. 2 Set battering rams against it round about [cf. COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxi. 22 Batell-rammes]. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xiv. 330 The battering-rams had shaken the walls in several places. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 55 In the hands of Lancaster .. the Bible .. worked as a battering-ram against the Established Church. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lix. 344 Battering-rams, each 150 feet long.

2. *transf.* A blacksmith's hammer suspended and worked horizontally. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Battert: see BATTARD.

Battery (bæ·təri). Forms: 6 **batterye**, **battrie**, **-tre**(e, **batery**, 6–7 **battry**(e, **-erie**, 6– **battery**. [a. F. *batterie* (13th c.) 'beating, battering, a group of cannon', etc. (= Pr. *batavia*, Sp. *batería*, It. *batteria*), f. *battre* to beat: see -ERY.]

I. The action of beating or battering.

1. An assailing with blows; *spec.* in *Law*, an unlawful attack upon another by beating or wounding, including technically the slightest touching of another's person or clothes in a menacing manner.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. i. (1557) 142 Intermedlynge sometyme is vyolent as batrye, open murder. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. i. 36 He haue an action of Battery against him. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* I. ii. Wks. 1784 VIII. 160 Charged with a battery by a much stouter man than himself. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 127 Murder, to say nothing of assault and battery, has been .. an everyday matter.

† **b.** A mark of beating; a wound or bruise. *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 426 For where a heart is hard they make no battery. 1639 *City-Match* I. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* XIII. 278 Lets feel: No batteries in thy head, to signify Th' art a constable.

† **2.** The beating of drums; sometimes a particular kind of drum-beat, perhaps that giving the signal for an assault. *Obs.*

1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 118 The most fit and apt time .. ought to be shewed by .. stroke or batterie of drums to the footemen. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.*, The Drum doth beat .. a call, a march, a troope, a battalia, a charge, a retrait, a batterie, a reliefe.

†3. A succession of heavy blows inflicted upon the walls of a city or fortress by means of artillery; bombardment. *To plant battery*: to prepare for such an attack. *To lay battery to*: to carry it into execution. *To change one's battery*: to change the direction of attack. *Obs.* exc. *fig.*

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII.* an. 13 (R.) The battery of the walles discorages vs not. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 47 Planting battrie to my fort. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 304 He laid battery to the wal four daies. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 656 By Batterie, Scale, and Mine, Assaulting. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. IX. 275 The most violent battery would have weaken'd their walls.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1562 VERON *(title)* A Strong Battery against the Idolatrous Inuocation of the Dead Saintes. 1640 LD. DIGBY *Parl. Sp.* 9 Nov. 4 Mischiefs which have .. layed battery either to our Estates or Consciences. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. § 6 The scaling of the swelling Surges, and constant Battery of the Tide. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. xix. 559 Plato .. changes his battery, and says something against these enemies.

†c. *Battery piece* or *piece of battery*: a siege gun.

1570 SIR R. CONSTABLE in Lodge *Illustr. Brit. Hist.* (1838) I. 509 With three battery pieces .. went to the siege of Hume. 1648 *Petit. Eastern Ass.* 18 Was it ill done to fill the Tower with .. great pieces of battery?

II. The apparatus used in battering or beating.

4. A number of pieces of artillery placed in juxtaposition for combined action; in Military use, the smallest division of artillery for tactical purposes (corresponding to a *company* of infantry).

Technically, including also the artillerymen who work the guns, the drivers, and horses. In *Horse batteries*, the gunners are carried partly on the carriages and partly on horses, in *Field batteries* wholly on the carriages; *Garrison batteries* are bodies of artillerymen serving heavy guns in forts or coast batteries.

1555 *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 246 To plante bateries, make Ladders, and suche other thinges necessarie for the siege. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VIII. 163 He will begin to work his batteries. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* II. 286 You will have a breaching battery of two 18 pounders and one 12 pounder. 1861 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* 102 The centre battery halts when the rear battery wheels to the left.

b. *fig.*, esp. in phr. *To turn any one's battery against himself.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 82 b, Three wordes onely may suffice to overthrow the whole Battrye of these three Invectives. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 183 The fellow who accused him has had his own battery turned upon himself. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. XXVIII. (1865) 231 You think he has exhausted his battery of looks.

5. The platform or fortified work, on or within which artillery is mounted (sometimes including the guns or mortars there mounted).

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. iii, The bringing of our ordnance .. into the battery. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2378/3 We had finished a Battery of three Mortars. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) H h 2 b, Those on the lower battery are 32 pounders. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VI. 346 The batteries and works erecting at Cadiz. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* XXX, She continued her destructive fire .. from the main-deck battery.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.*, Before you had raysed your Battrye againste Luther. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* 89 These (burning) mountains are as so many batteries, planted by Providence in several parts of the earth. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 111 The Towers and Batteries that the Atheists have raised against Heaven.

6. Phrases and locutions. *Battery-wagon*: one in which are carried tools and materials for repair of the battery. *Cross batteries*: two batteries playing upon the same point from different directions. *Enfilading battery*: one which sweeps the whole line attacked. *Floating battery*: a heavily armed and armoured vessel intended for bombarding fortresses. *In battery*: (a gun) projecting in readiness for firing through an embrasure or over a parapet. *Masked battery*: one screened from the enemy's view by natural or artificial obstacles. *Out of* or *from battery*: (a gun) withdrawn for the purpose of loading.

1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* X. 487 On what days did you disembark the artillery? .. On what days did you put them in battery? 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. V. I. 57 Wondrous leather-roofed Floating-batteries .. give gallant summons; to which .. Gibraltar answers Plutonically. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. CLXXVII. 214 Do not go probing for 'masked batteries' to run your heads against.

7. *Mining.* The set of stamps, usually five in number, that work in one 'mortar' of a stamp-mill.

1881 S. JENNINGS *Vis. Wynaad* viii. 69 Eight batteries of five gravitation stamps each. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 923 Batteries, where the quartz is pounded into white mud.

8. *Dyeing.* (See quot.)

1737 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Anil*, The second [vat] is called the Battery .. It is in the second that they agitate and beat this Water impregnated and loaded with the Salts of the plant [Indigo]. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 287/2 A battery, consisting of a kettle, containing water slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid.

III. (from 4) A combination of simple instruments, usually to produce a compound instrument of increased power; applied originally with a reference to the *discharge* of electricity from such a combination.

9. *Electr.* An apparatus consisting of a number of Leyden jars so connected that they may be charged and discharged simultaneously.

1748 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 202 An electrical battery, consisting of eleven panes of large sash-glass, armed with thin leaden plates. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 340 When a number of Jars are thus connected it is called a battery.

fig. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. 339 Till your whole vital Electricity .. is cut into two isolated portions of Positive and Negative (of Money and of Hunger); and stands there bottled up in two World-Batteries!

10. *Galvanism.* An apparatus consisting of a series of cells, each containing the essentials for producing voltaic electricity, connected together. Also used of any such apparatus for producing voltaic electricity, whether of one cell or more.

1801 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 400 The third and most powerful class of Galvanic batteries .. is formed, when metallic substances, oxidable in acids .. are connected, as plates, with oxidating fluids. 1812 — *Chem. Philos.* 162 Zinc, copper, and nitric acid form a powerful battery. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 190/1 No arrangement equals Grove's platina battery.

11. *Optics.* A combined series of lenses or prisms.

1867-77 CHAMBERS *Astron.*, An eye-piece .. intermediate between the 1st and 2nd of the 'battery.' 1879 WARREN *Astron.* iii. 49 The best instruments pass the beam of light through a series of prisms called a battery.

12. Apparatus for preparing or serving meals. [= F. *batterie de cuisine*; perhaps from next sense.]

1819 REES *Cycl.* s. v. *Battery*, Some make battery for the kitchen, *batterie de cuisine*, comprehend all utensils for the service of the kitchen, whether of iron, brass, copper, or other matters. 1883 G. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 695/1 Our tea battery came in. 1884 — *ibid.* Aug. 334/2 The feasting batteries of the .. guilds.

IV. 13. Metal, or articles of metal, especially of brass or copper, wrought by hammering.

1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 74 Batery for the bale, xij*d.* 1577 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) 414, ij panes of battrye weyinge xv*lb.* 1742 H. HINES *Specif. Patent* No. 462 Raising copper battery cold in common battery mills. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* 107 Black Latten .. and Battery .. This last is known by the dint of the mill-hammers upon the kettles.

attrib. 1592 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) 252 Kettell of battre mettell. 1802 REES *Cycl.* s. v., Battery-works include pots, saucepans, kettles .. which though cast at first, are to be afterwards hammered or beaten into form. 1885 *Birmhm. Directory*, The Birmingham Battery and Metal Company.

V. [Cf. OF. *baterie* 'sorte de rempart' (Godefroy); ? an extension of 5; or can it be related to BATTER *v.*[2] ?]

14. An embankment.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth.* 276 A battery of stone, to join another island to the main land. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 156 The expense of cuts and batteries (since called cuttings and embankments) on the different .. lines.

15. *Mining.* a. A bulkhead of timber. b. The plank closing the bottom of a coal-chute. Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881.

Battil, obs. f. BATTEL, BATTLE.

Batting (bæ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BAT *v.*[1], *sb.*[2].]

1. The action of using or striking with a bat: †a. formerly in washing or smoothing linen (*attrib.* in *batting-staff, -log*, etc.).

1611 COTGR., *Batoir*, a Launderesses batting staffe. 1798 W. HUTTON *Fam. Hutton* 98 A girl of fifteen .. lading water into her pail, while standing upon her batting-lag.

b. in *Cricket.*

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 451 The hay may rue, that is unhous'd, The batting of that day. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 27 May, Messrs. Thornton and Schultz opened the batting for the Gentlemen.

c. Beating out the impurities from raw cotton, an operation now superseded by use of 'opening' and 'scutching' machines.

1819 *Pantologia, Batting Machine* .. for beating and cleaning cotton. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 311 Batting cotton by hand .. seems by far the hardest work in a factory .. and is somewhat similar to threshing corn.

2. *concr.* Cotton fibre prepared in sheets for quilts or bed-covers; cf. BAT *sb.*[2] 13.

1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 645 For some purposes a stronger batting .. is prepared. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 819/2 Filtered through six layers of cotton batting.

Battish (bæ·tiʃ), *a.* [f. BAT *sb.*[1] + -ISH [1].] Befitting a bat, bat-like.

c 1700 *Gentl. Instruc.* (1732) 1 Why Men should dote on Shades, and range in Obscurity .. a battish Humour.

†**Ba·ttism.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. Βάττος stammerer (see BATTOLOGICAL) + -ISM.] Tautological repetition; = BATTOLOGY.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* I. v. 198 The frequencie of repeating it, to which his Battismes .. and his abhominable Crambes gine the only occasion.

Battle (bæ·t'l), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **batayle**, 4–6 **bataile, -ayl, -ail**, 4 **bateil, -al**, 4–5 **bataill(e, batel(e**, 5 **batayll(e, -aill, -eyl, -eil, -elle, -ill**, (*Sc.*) **battal3e**, 5–6 **batel(e, battayle, battal(l**, 5–7 **batell, battell**, 6 **batyl, battaille, -ayl(l**, (*Sc.*) **battal**, 6–7 **battail(e, batle**, 6–9 **battel**, 6– **battle**. [ME. *batayle, -aile, -aille*, a. OF. *bataille* (= It. *battaglia*, Sp. *batalla*):—vulgar L. *battālia*, corruption of late L. *battuālia*, neut. pl. of adj. **battuālis*, f. late L. *battu-ĕre* to beat (perh. of Celtic origin). *Battuālia* is mentioned by the grammarian Adamantius or Martyrius (Keil *Gram. Lat.* vii. 178) as a neut. pl. meaning 'exercitationes militum vel gladiatorum': Cassiodorius (Keil *ibid.*), reproducing the passage, adds, 'quæ vulgo *battālia* dicuntur.' Like *murālia, mirabilia, biblia*, and many other neuter plurals, *battālia* came to be used as a feminine sing. in Romanic.]

I. A fight, fighting.

1. A hostile engagement or encounter between opposing forces on land or sea; a combat, a fight.

1297 R. GLOUC. 369 Þere, as þe batayle was, an abbey he let rere .. Þat ys ycluped in Engelond, abbey of þe batayle. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Prol.* 61 At mortal batailles [bataylis] hadde he been fiftene. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 64 A man that fled venquisshed from a bataille. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 The victory in many great batayles. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* XXI. Cont., Of certaine batels which Dauid winneth. 1559 BP. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. VII. 18 Our king .. shall fyght our battailles for us. 1605 CAMOEN *Rem.* (1637) 49 The sea-battell at Actium. 1642 PR. RUPERT *Declar.* 3 In a battell, where two Armies fight. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* Introd. 7 Before the Battel of Thermopylæ. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. XXVI, Wide raged the battle on the plain.

b. With various qualifying attributes:

Close battle, a naval battle at 'close quarters,' in which the ships engage each other side by side. *Pitched battle*, a battle which has been planned, and of which the ground has been chosen beforehand, by both sides. *Plain battle*, 'open field,' fair fight. *General's battle*, a battle in which the issue turns mainly upon the skill of the general, as contrasted with a *soldier's battle*, in which the main element is the courage and energy of the soldier.

1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 64 He slew, in playne battayl, Grosius, kynge of Wandalys. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 206 Haue I not in a pitched battell heard Loud larums? 1840 NAPIER *Penins. War* VI. XXII. iv. 269 It [Passage of the Bidassoa] was a general's not a soldier's battle. Wellington had with overmastering combinations overwhelmed each point of attack. 1850 E. WARBURTON *Cresc. & Cross* I. 36 The signal for 'close battle' flew from his mast head. 1851 CREASY *Decis. Battles* (1864) 187 To encounter Varus's army in a pitched battle.

2. A fight between two persons, a single combat, a duel. *Trial by battle*: the legal decision of a dispute by the issue of a single combat.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3463 Bituix vn-born a batel blind. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. XXIX. (1554) 65 b, Romains By singuler batayle had wonne the victory. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 26 Batayle, *pugna, duellum*. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (1852) 12 A gret batle rose betwene Roberte Glocitre & Arthur Ormesby in Smythfelde. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 92, I say, and will in battaile prone .. That, etc. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 39 Battaile is an ancient triall in our Law, which the Defendant in appeale of murder, robbery, or felony, may chuse. 1641 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 356 The House afterwards Ordered a Bill to be brought in to take away Tryal by Battel. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s. v. *Battle*, The last trial by battel that was waged in the court of common pleas at Westminster .. was in 1571.

b. An encounter between two animals, especially when set to fight to provide sport. Hence *battle-cock*, a fighting cock.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* viii. (1628) 284 Beasts of battaile, as is .. the beare. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. iii. 36 His Cocks do winne the Battaile, still of mine. 1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* I. xix, The breeding of these Cocks for the battail, is much differing from those of the dung-hill. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4005/4 There will be .. a Cock Match .. for 6 Guineas a Battel.

3. **Battle royal**, a fight in which several combatants engage (*spec.* applied to a cock-fight of this character); a general engagement; a 'free' fight; hence *fig.* a general squabble.

1672 J. HOWARD *All Mistaken* I. (D.) Hist—now for a battle-royal. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 248 Though Luther, Zuinglius, Calvin, holy chiefs Have made a battel Royal of beliefs. 1804 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* VI. 178 We may as well have a Battle Royal, Line-of-Battle Ships opposed to Ships of the Line, and Frigates to Frigates. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. ci. 1 Cockerels crow across a ditch, till they get up a battle-royal.

4. (In certain phrases): The favourable issue of a combat, victory (cf. *game, match, race*). *To give the battle*: to grant victory. *To have the battle*: to be victorious. *It is half the battle*: (said of anything which contributes largely to success).

c 1400 *Pwaine & Gaw.* 1003 Whether is the better? .. He that has the bataile. 1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* IX. 11 The race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong. 1849 MARRYAT *Valerie* ii, Youth .. is more than half the battle.

5. (Without article or pl.): Fighting, actual hostilities, conflict between enemies, war.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6970 Whenne þat þei to bataile 3ede. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 105 Durst nane of Walis in bataill ride *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* IV. 1216 Pollux .. Brusshit into batell & moche bale wroght. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 61 The tyraunt Maxence went in batayle a3enst the Emperour Constantyne. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* II. 19 They wanne them all with battayll. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. I. 27 His steede .. did cruell battell breath. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 238 Two ages he in battel honour gain'd. 1872 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* XIV. II. 8 The best men still go out to battle.

†6. A continued state of hostilities between two or more armed forces, a war. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* XIV. 22 In gret bataile [1611 war] or vnkunnyng liuende. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. IV. 153 Þe bataille þat heet bellum Sociale. 1542 UDALL *Erasm.*

Apoph. 262 b, Sylla..made civile battail with Marius. **1557** Paynell *Barclay's Jugurth.* B j, The Romayns had thre notable and famous batayls agaynste the Carthaginences.

7. *fig.* Strife, conflict, contest, struggle for victory.

c **1375** Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. 1871 II. 250 Batailis and stryvyngis in plee shulden be forsaken of Cristene men. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 1118 His gret bataile He had on crosse of tree. **1535** Coverdale *Ps.* lv. 21 Their mouthes are softer then butter and yet haue they batell in their mynde. **1704** Swift *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 215 The Battel between the antient and modern Books. **1863** Stanley *Jew. Ch.* xi. 246 Round this famous prayer was fought a battle of words. **1864** Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) II. 197 It is curious to watch the battle between the two waters, quite unmixed, owing to their different specific gravity.

II. Battle array, an army or battalion in array.

8. A body or line of troops in battle array, whether composing an entire army, or one of its main divisions; = Battalion. *arch.* (since *c* 1700).

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 276, I se an oste..comand bi batailes ten. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 3562 Alle his burnes bliue in x batailes he sett. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* vi. 2133 Gird furthe into grese with a gret batell. **1480** Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxvii. 234 Kyng Edward in a felde fast by crescy hauyng iij batayls countred and met with philip of valoys hauyng with hym iiij bataylles. **1560** Whitehorne *Art Warre* (1573) 21 b, A Macedonicall Fallange, was no other wise then is now a days a battaile of Swizzers. **1596** Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, iv. i. 129 What may the Kings whole Battaile reach vnto? **1598** Barret *Theor. Warres* III. i. 32 Whereof we frame our battels or battaillions. **1664** S. Clarke *Tamerlane* 8 He divided his Army into three main Battels. **1697** Potter *Antiq. Greece* III. vi. 58 Their Phalanx is..a square Battail of Pike-men. *a* **1718** Rowe *Lucan* (1807) 141 The joining battles shout. **1814** Scott *Ld. Isles* vi. x, In battles four beneath their eye, The forces of King Robert lie.

b. *fig.* A martial array, a line.

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* civ, On his [the boar's] bow-back he hath a battle set Of bristly pikes.

† **9.** (More fully called 'great' or 'main battle'): The main body of an army or naval force, as distinguished from the van and rear, or from the wings; = Battalia 2 c, Battalion 1 b. *Obs.*

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. xxiii. 71 After the fyrst batayll that men calle the forwarde commeth the grete batayll. **1594** Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 299 They thus directed, we will follow In the maine Battell. **1655** Fuller *Ch.-Hist.* viii. § 36 IV. 171 He suffered Wyat his Van and main Battell..to march undisturbed..to Charing Chrosse.

1548 W. Patten *Exped. Scot.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 82 Our three Battles kept order in pace..The Foreward, foremost; the Battle, in the midst; and the Rereward, hindermost. *a* **1618** Raleigh *Invent. Shipping* 30 A Vanguard..of these hoyes..with a Battaile of 400 other warlike ships, and a Reare of thirty. **1655** Lestrange *Chas. I*, 112 So terrible a shock, as..disordered both Battail and Rere. **1868** Kirk *Chas. Bold* III. v. iii. 436 The artillery..was divided between the vanguard and the 'battle,' or main body.

† **10.** Battle array; = Battalia 1. *Obs.*

1570–87 Holinshed *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 200 Seeing the enemies readie ranged in battel. **1596** Sir F. Vere *Comm.* 37 He should march on roundly to the enemy where they stood in battel.

III. Phrases (chiefly in sense 1).

11. In obvious phrases, as To *have, keep, make, smite, strike, battle* (all obs.); *to bid* (obs.), *offer, refuse, accept, take* (arch.) *battle; to join battle;* also, *to do battle*, to fight; *to give battle*, to attack, engage; *to pitch a battle* (cf. *pitched battle* in 1 b).

1297 R. Glouc. 514 Hii mette hom atte laste..at Lincolne..& smite there an bataile. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 471 Aȝeyn him ȝaf he batail grym. **1460** in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 185 þe world biddiþ me bataile blijf. **1475** Caxton *Jason* 76 They had batayll togeder. **1470–85** Malory *Arthur* I. iii, His enemies..did a great battle upon his men. **1495** *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, lxiii. Preamb., Divers..rered Warre, and made Batail ayenst him. **1513** Bradshaw *St. Werburge* (1848) 181 William Conquerour Pight a stronge batell. **1542** Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 336 a, The battail was kept in Cherronea. **1577** Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 64 To make battel vpon the Sabboth day. **1593** Shaks. *3 Hen. VI*, v. iv. 66 Here pitch our Battaile, hence we will not budge. **1599** — *Hen. V*, II. iv. 54 When Cressy Battell fatally was strucke. **1611** Bible *Gen.* xiv. 8 They joyned battell with them, in the vale of Siddim. **1656** H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. viii. 117 He did bid battel to the very fiercest of them. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 382 Before the Battel joins. **1723** De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 125 Shall we give battle to the imperialists or not? **1847** Maxwell *Vict. Brit. Armies* 270 He advanced with sixty thousand men, determined to offer battle. **1851** Creasy *Decis. Battles* (1864) 48 Miltiades immediately joined battle and gained the victory. *Ibid.* 149 He should abstain from giving or taking battle. **1855** Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xxxi. (1878) 496 The Spaniard had refused battle. **1881** R. Stevenson *Virg. Puerisque* 85 We must strive and do battle for the truth.

12. *Line of battle*: the position of troops drawn up in battle array in their usual order; the line or arrangement formed by ships of war in an engagement. Hence *line-of-battle ship*, a ship of sufficient size to take part in a main attaek; formerly, one of 74 guns and upward.

1695 Addison *King* Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 11 Spain's numerous Fleet..Cou'd scarce a longer Line of battel boast. **1710** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4700/1 Eighteen Men of War, all of the Line of Battel. **1769** Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) A a, In the line, or order of battle, all the ships..are close-hauled. **1842** Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* X. 516 The army..made up in the form of what is called 'a line of battle.' **1863** *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. *Life Man-of-War*, The typical vessel—the two-decker line-of-battle ship, say of eighty guns.

IV. *Combinations.*

13. General relations: **a.** instrumental with pa. pple., as *battle-scarred, -slain, -spent* (exhausted with fighting), *-writhen* (twisted in struggle). **b.** attrib. with sb., as *battle-day, -din, -hymn, -line, -order, -painter, -picture, -place, -rank, -shout, -smoke, -song*, and poetical combinations without limit, nearly all of the present century.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* 3694/4 Mr. Alexander van Gaalon, the Battel-Painter. **1814** Byron *Lara* II. xi, The battle-day They could encounter as a veteran may. **1814** Scott *Ld. of Isles* iv. xxx, To wreak thy wrongs in battle-line. **1831** Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. viii, The steel Host, that yelled in fierce battle-shouts at Issus and Arbela. **1859** Tennyson *Elaine* 808 Battle-writhen arms and mighty hands. **1865** O. W. Holmes *To Gen. Grant*, Our leaders battle-scarred. **1870** Bryant *Iliad* I. iv. 12 The battle-din was loud.

14. Special combinations: **Battle array**, formerly **battle-ray**, the order of troops arranged for battle; **battle-cry**, a war-cry, a slogan; **battle-field, -ground**, the field or ground on which a battle is fought; **battle-piece**, a painting of a battle, a poetical or rhetorical passage describing a battle; † **battle-ram**, a battering-ram; **battle-stead** (*arch.*), place of battle; **battle-word**, war-cry; † **battle-wright**, a warrior; **battle-wise** *adv.*, in manner or order of battle.

1552 Huloet, Battayle arraye, in fourme or order of battayle, *turmatim*. *c* **1600** *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) xii. 66 The King is into Finsbury field Marching in battle-ray. **1618** Bolton *Florus* (1636) 234 Athenio..puts them under Banners into battelray. **1840** Thirlwall *Greece* VII. lviii. 285 The two armies were drawn up in battle-array. **1814** Scott *Ld. of Isles* vi. xxxii, He shouted loud his battle-cry, 'Saint James for Argentine!' **1879** *Pall Mall Budg.* 12 Sept. 8 The noisy battle-cries that are put into their mouths. **1812** Byron *Ch. Har.* II. lxxxix, The battle-field, where Persia's victim horde First bow'd. **1820** Scott *Abbot* xxii, The French and English have..made Scotland the battle-field on which to fight out their own ancient quarrel. **1865** Mill *Exam. Hamilton* 154 The question of an external world is the great battle-ground of metaphysics. **1711** Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. 379 Representations of the human passions; as we see even in battel-pieces. **1867** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 271 Verses which echo the true ring of the battle-pieces of Homer. **1535** Coverdale *Ezek.* xxi. 22 To crie out Alarum, to set batell-rammes agaynst the gates. **1375** Barbour *Bruce* xiv. 301 [Thai] levit in the battell-stede Weill mony of thar gud men ded. **1559** *Myrr. for Mag., Jack Cade* ix. 6 And battayle wyse to cum to blackeheth playne. **1622** Mabbe *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 333 Wee did presently battell-wise cast our selues into a Wing. **1814** Scott *Ld. of Isles* vi. xxvii, Sinks, Argentine, thy battle-word. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 7495 Von es a stalworth batail wright.

Battle, variant of Battel *sb.*

Battle, battel (bæt'l), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6–7 battill, battell, batle, battle, 6 batel(l, 7 battel, 8–9 *Sc.* baittle, bettle. [For the etymology and mutual relations of this and the cognate Battle *v.*3, data are wanting; according to present evidence, the adj. appears earliest, being found in Scotch in 1513. Its form and sense agree with a derivation from **bat*, representing ON. *bati* 'improvement, getting better,' Du. *baat* 'improvement, advantage, profiting, profit,' referred to under Batten *v.*1; with suffix as in *brittle, bruckle, fickle, newfangle*, and OE. *ctol, drincol, wittol.* This would give as the primary sense 'given, tending, or fitted, to improve, better, fatten, etc.' All the related words have a smaek of Northern origin: '*battle* or *baittle grass*' is still common in south of Scotland.

The non-occurrence of *bat*, while its presumed derivatives, *battle, battable, batful, batsome*, are so frequent in 16–17th c., is a difficulty; as is also the fact that *batt-le, batt-able* point to a verbal rather than a substantive base, and yet can hardly have been formed on *batt-en.*]

1. Of grass or pasture: Improving or nutritious to sheep and cattle; feeding, nourishing, fattening.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* vi. x. 25 With battill gers, fresche erbis and grene suardis. **1533** Bellenden *Livy* I. (1822) 13 To refresche thaim with the battell gers thairof. **1641** Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 28 A battle, sweete, moist, and (as wee say) a naturall grasse, and doth the sheepe much good. **1822** Scott *Pirate* III. 182 (Jam.) We turn heather into green-sward, and the poor yarpha into baittle grass-land. *Mod.* (*Roxburghshire*), Hillsides covered with fine baittle grass.

2. Hence, of soil or land: Rich, fertile, productive, fruitful (properly in pasture, but sometimes generally).

c **1540** Brinklow *Complaynt* iv. B. v b, Ye most batell and frutefull grownd in Ingland. **1563** Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 6 A fruitfull profitable, and a batle ground. **1601** Holland *Pliny* I. 472 The soile is exceeding battill and fat. **1610**— *Camden's Brit.* II. 102 A plenteous and battle country for feeding and raising of cattell. **1609** Butler *Fem. Mon.* i. (1623) B j, There is no ground..whether it be battle or barren. **1693** W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 214 Battel or fruitful, *fertilis.* **1807** Hogg *Mount. Bard* 124 (Jam.) On Ettrick's baittle haughs.

Battle (bæt'l), *v.*1 Forms: 4 bataille, -ale, 4–5 -ail, 5 -aylle, -el(l, -ol, -il, 6 -ayle, battaile, 7– battle. [a. F. *bataille-r* (12th c. in Littré) to fight, f. *bataille* Battle.]

1. *intr.* To fight, to engage in war. (Now rare in literal sense, in which *fight* is usual.)

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 252 In þinkeng of alle þis, þe batailed in þe se. *c* **1374** Chaucer *Boeth.* I. iv. 18 Whom þei han seyn alwey batailen and defenden goode men. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* III. 945 These balefull brether batell so longe. **1483** Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 430/1 This..fader bataylled and foughte ageynst the heretykes. **1593** Shaks. *3 Hen. VI*, II. v. 74 Whiles Lyons Warre, and battaile for their Dennes. **1704** Rowe *Ulysses* Prol. 8 To seek Renown And Battel for a Harlot at Troy Town. **1831** Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. viii, To..battle with innumerable wolves.

b. *fig.* To contend, maintain a (usually defensive) struggle, e.g. *with* or *against* pestilence, bigotry, the waves, etc.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Mcn* (W. de W. 1506) I. vii. 75 To resist and batayle in this present lyfe. **1729** Swift *Libel Delany* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 99 His virtues battling with his place. **1820** Scott *Abbot* viii, A lively brook, which battled with every stone that interrupted its passage. **1876** Green *Short Hist.* 713 Walpole battled stubbornly against the cry of war.

c. (with indefinite object) *To battle it* (lit. and fig.).

1714 Addison *Spect.* No. 556 ₱ 9, I was battling it across the Table with a young Templar. **1821** Byron *Sardan.* v. i. 60 They battle it beyond the wall. **1885** Browning *Ferishtah's F.* 141 So we battled it like men.

† **2.** *trans.* and *refl.* To put into battle array, form into battalions, embattle. *Obs.*

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 170 þan cried Richard on hie, 'Now batale vs belyne.' *c* **1430** *Syr Gener.* 7822 Thei batailed hem in ranges fiftene.

3. *trans.* To give battle to, fight against, assail in battle. Also *fig.*

c **1399** *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 9 Cristes feith is every dai assailed..and batailed. **1590** Greene *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 31 To battaile him that scornes to iniure thee. **1765** Tucker *Lt. Nat.* I. 39 The work..of battling the opinions of others. **1852** Dickinson in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. II. 257 The calves are suffered to battle each other in loose sheds.

4. Phrases.

1794 Southey *Bot. Bay Eclog.* iii, Every step that he takes he must battle his way. **1875** B. Taylor *Faust* II. iii. II. 103 Here a lesson grand was battled to the end.

† **Ba·ttle,** *v.*2 *Obs.* Forms: 4 batayle, -aile, 5 battaile, 7 battel: see Battled *ppl. a.*2 [a. OF. *bataillie-r, -eillie-r* (= Pr. *batalhar*) to furnish with *batailles* 'battlements,' temporary or movable turrets of wood, etc. erected upon walls when besieged; formally the same word as *bataille* battle, though the sense-development is not clear. Later OF. had also in same sense *batillier, bastillier*, either a distinct formation on *bastille* (see Bastille), or refashioned after this word, which eventually displaced *bataillier*, so that mod.F. has only *bastiller*: in Eng. on the other hand the word followed the phonetic course of *battle*. See also Battlement.]

trans. To fortify or furnish with battlements. (Usually in passive: cf. Battled *ppl. a.*2)

c **1340** *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 9902 þis castel..of loue and grace..is..batailed aboute al wiþ sele. *c* **1375** Barbour *Bruce* II. 221 Perth..then wes wallyt all about With feile towris rycht hey battaillyt. *c* **1618** Fletcher *Woman's Prize* III. ii. 110 Ile have it batteld too.

† **Battle, battel** (bæt'l), *v.*3 *Obs.* Forms: 6 battill, battell, 7 batle, 7, 9 battel, 6– battle. [See Battle *a.*, of which this appears to be a derivative, and cf. the synonymous Batt-en *v.*1.

(As we cannot be quite sure whether the pr. pple. in the earliest instances is *trans.* 'feeding,' or *intr.* 'thriving, flourishing,' the order of development is uncertain. If derived from the adj., we should expect the earliest sense to be 'to render pasture or land *battle*, to fertilize.')]

I. *transitive.*

† **1.** To nourish cattle, as a rich pasture does; to feed or nourish (men or beasts). *Obs.*

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 3 The fatte batleyng yearth of the Paraphrase. **1617** Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* I. ii. 120 As they may wish wel to the childe, that are not particularly put in trust to battle it, or to giue it suck. **1653** A. Wilson *Jas. I*, 43 A Courtier from his infancie, Batteld by Art, and industrie. **1655** Mouff. & Benn. *Health's Improv.* 190 Snails..towards winter, having..batled themselves fat with sleep. **1662** Fuller *Worthies* I. 229 [see Battling *ppl. a.*2 1].

† **2.** To render (soil) fertile and productive. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Engraisser un champ*, to battle it, or make it fertile. **1662** Fuller *Worthies* (1840) I. 399 Ashes are a marvellous improvement to battle barren ground. *Ibid.* III. 40 Dove..is the Nilus of Staffordshire, much battling the Meadowes thereof.

II. *intransitive.*

† **3.** Of men and animals: To grow fat, to thrive.

1575 Turberv. *Venerie.* 189 The badgerd battles much with slepe and is a verie fat beast. **1601** Holland *Pliny* IX. xxxi, In autumne and spring they battle and wax fat. **1656** Trapp *Comm. 1 Pet.* ii. 2 Like the changeling Luther mentioneth, ever sucking, never batling. **1699** Coles, *Battle*, as cattle turned into rank ground, *impascor, vescor..* Battle [get flesh] *pinguesco.* **1721** Bailey, *Battle*, to feed as Cattle do; to grow fat.

† **4.** To become fertile and fruitful. *Obs.*

1576 Foxe *A. & M.* To Rdr. ₱ ij b, These with fatnes of their bloud dyd cause it [fieldes of the church] to battell and fructifie. **1578** *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers Q. Eliz.* (1851) 516 That the good seed..battle, as in good ground, and bring forth plentiful fruit.

† **Battle,** *v.*4 *Obs.* [? freq. of Bat *v.*1, or var. of Beetle; cf. Batting and Batler.] *trans.* To beat (clothes) with a wooden beetle during the process of washing, or in order to smooth them after they are dried. See also Battling *vbl. sb.*4

1570 Levins *Manip.* 38 To battle clothes, *excutere.*

Battle, variant of BATELLE.

† Battleage. *Obs.* [Of uncertain etymology and meaning.]

1526 *Ord. R. Househ.* 195 Grindeing of Wheate, Messurage, Carridge, and Battleage of Wheat, Bread, and Meale.

Battle -ax, -axe, (bæ·t'l,æ:ks).

1. A kind of ax used as a weapon of war in the Middle Ages.

*c*1380 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 367 Bow, and spier, And battle-axe, their fechting gear. 1437 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 70 Unam loricam de optimis, et optimum batelax. 1546 *Lanc. Wills* I. 27 Also my batell axe wth all other harnishe belongyng to my bodie. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 169 Rear'd aloft the bloody Battle axe. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. (1803) xiv. 238 Cleft his adversary to the chin with a battle-ax. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 213 Long lances and battle-axes edged with copper.

2. A halberd or bill carried by guards.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4536/2 His Excellency proceeded to the Castle, attended by the Privy-Council, with the Guard of Battel-Axes. 1714 *Ibid.* No. 5282/6 The Company of Foot-Guards armed with Battel-axes.

Battled (bæ·t'ld), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. BATTLE *v.*[1] + -ED.]

1. Ranged in battle-array; disposed in battalions.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 46 He sommoned braue Dukes, stout Earles and Lordes In batteled armes before him to appeere. 1841 ORDERSON *Creol.* xviii. 213 She could not .. stay the 'battled pestilence.'

2. *poet.* Fought, contested.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxxi, Soldier rest! Thy warfare o'er, Dream of battled fields no more.

Battled (bæ·t'ld), *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *poet.* Forms: 4 batayld, -ailed, -ayled, (*Sc.*) battalit, 4–5 baytayled, (*Sc.*) battailyt, 5 batild, 6 batteled, -eld, (*Sc.*) battelit, 7 batled, 7– battled. [f. BATTLE *v.*[2] + -ED: cf. OF. *bataillié* now *bastillé*.]

1. Fortified with battlements; embattled.

*c*1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 1183 For þe borȝ watz so bygge baytayled alofte. *c*1400 *Rom. Rose* 4162 Lest ony tyme it were assayled, Ful wel aboute it was batayled. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIII. xlviii. 244 Built like a batled wall. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. xxix, The castle's battled verge. 1830 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* 220 The valleys of grape-loaded vines that glow Beneath the battled tower.

†2. *transf.* Having an edge or outline shaped like a battlement; crenelated. *Obs.*

*c*1386 CHAUCER *Nonne Pr. T.* 40 His comb was redder than the fyn coral, And batayld, as it were a castel wal. (1405 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 318 Unum gobellum .. cum operculo batellato. 1422 (?) *Ibid.* I. 404, j. murreus .. cum ligacione batilde.]

† Battled (bæ·t'ld), *ppl. a.*[3] *Obs.* Also 7 batled, battilled. [f. BATTLE *v.*[3] + -ED.] Of animals: Nourished, fed up, fattened. Of pasture, land; Fertilized, manured. (Commonly *well-battled.*)

1611 COTGR., *Vne fille bien advenuë*, well proeued, well growne .. well batned, or batled. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 212 Well manured and batled ground. *Ibid.* 311 In a free and well battilled ground.

Battledore (bæ·t'ldō·ɹ), *sb.* Forms: 5 batyldoure, -dore, batylledore, (batyndore, badildore), batildure, 6 -dore, batil(l)dore, batteldore, 7 battledoore, 6–9 battledoor, 6– battledore. [Perh. ad. Pr. *batedor* 'beater'; cf. Sp. *batidor* applied to instruments as well as to persons, f. *batir* to beat; Minsheu gives a Sp. *batador*, with the meaning of a beetle used in washing. But historical connexion with these Romanic words is not proved, and the date offers difficulties. If we refer the first part to BATTLE *v.*[4], or to BAT, the *-dore* remains without satisfactory explanation.]

1. A beetle or wooden 'bat' used in washing, also (when made cylindrical) for smoothing out or 'mangling' linen clothes; *hence* also applied to similarly shaped instruments, *e.g.* the paddle of a canoe, a utensil for inserting loaves into an oven, or glass-ware into the kiln, etc.

*c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 27 Batyldoure, or wasshynge betylle, *ferctorium*. *c*1450 in Wülcker *Voc.* 582 *Feritorium*, batyndore. 601 *Pecten*, batyndore. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 17 Badildore, batildure, *pecten*. *c*1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 276 [She] all to beat her yokemate with a washbeetle or battledore. 1617 F. MORISON *Itin.* I. II Boats of a hollow tree, driuen .. by battledores. 1655 *Queen's Clos. Opcn.* 222 (D.) Rowl them [the gumbals] with battledores into long pieces, and tie them up in knots, and so dry them. 1822 J. PLATTS *Bk. Curios.* 579 A Laundress .. turning the clothes up and down with her hand and battledore. 1883 *Knowledge* 22 June 371/2 The loaves are inserted .. by means of a flat battledore with a long handle, called a 'peel.'

2. An instrument like a small racket used in playing with a shuttlecock.

1598 FLORIO, *Poletta*, a scoope or batledore to play at tenis with. 1690 LOCKE *Educ.* Wks. 1812 IX. 126 Playthings .. as tops, gigs, battledores. 1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 274/2 The shuttlecocks fluttered from the little deal battledores.

b. The game played with this by two persons who strike the shuttlecock to and from each other.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 303 Have you seen Battledore play, Where the Shuttlecock flys to and fro one? 1782 COWPER *Let. to Hill* 7 Dec., I .. have been playing at battledore and shuttle-cock. 1794 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) I. 311, I hope they are improved at the battledore.

fig. 1879 LOWELL *Orient. Apol.* Poet. Wks. 363 So they two played at wordy battledore.

†3. (more fully *battledore-book*): A horn-book; so called from its usual shape. Hence *battledore boy*, an abecedarian. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 215 A battledore book, or Horn-book: *Abecedarium. Ibid.* A Battledore boy or Horn-book-boy. 1697 G. KEITH *2nd Narr. Turner's Hall* 9 G. H. has Printed .. a Battle-dore to teach them to speak true English. 1877 E. PEACOCK *Manley* (*Linc.*) *Gloss., Battledoor*, a piece of cardboard on which was printed the A. B. C., the Lord's prayer, and a few short syllables, employed as a substitute for the horn-book. They were in use here, in dames' schools, thirty years ago. 'He doesn't knaw his A. B. C. fra a battledoor' perhaps refers to this. 1884 MRS. BANKS *In his own Hand* XX, Behold the lad with battledore or book before him.

4. **Battledore barley**: a species of cultivated barley (*Hordeum zeocriton*) with short broad ears, also called *Sprat barley*.

1848 MILBURN in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 506 The variety of barley usually sown is Chevalier .. the 'battledore,' an old variety, is nearly extinct.

5. Phrases. *Not to know a B from a battledore* (arch.): to be utterly illiterate; *To say B* (or *Bo!*) *to a battledore* (obs.): to open one's mouth in speech (cf. *to say Bo! to a goose*); hence, *battledore* is alliteratively used along with *B* in various locutions.

1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 474 He knew not a B from a battledore nor ever a letter of the book. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 30 b, Now you talke of a Bee, Ile tell you a tale of a Battle-dore. 1599 — *Lent. Stuffe* Wks. 1885 V. 197 Euery man can say Bee to a Battledore, and write in prayse of Vertue. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 118 The Clergy of this time were .. not able to say bo to a battledore. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 43/1 Criticks .. That of a B. will make a Battledore. 1877 [see 3]. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* xxi, Fools that scarce know a B from a battledoor.

Ba·ttledore, *v.* [f. prec. sb. (in sense 2).] To drive, toss or fly to and fro.

1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 181 Battle-dooring always in opinions and dogmas. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 9 Apr., Honest men were not to be battledored and shuttlecocked thus between names and names.

† Battleful, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. BATTLE *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Full of strife or conflict; contentious.

*c*1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 348 To seke aftir the suere to him weies than aftir the hardir and the bateilfuller weies.

Battlement (bæ·t'lmĕnt), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 batelment, 5 -eillement, 5–6 -ilment, -illement, -ylment(e, battilment, 6– battlement. [ME. *bateill-, batayle-, batelment*, a. OF. **bataille-*, **bateillement*, f. *batailler* (= Pr. *batalhar*). OF. had also (later) *batillement*, f. *ba(s)tillier*, whence Caxton's *battillement*: as to the relation of the two forms see BATTLE *v.*[2]]

An indented parapet at the top of a wall, at first used only in fortified buildings for purposes of defence against assailants, but afterwards in the architectural decoration of ecclesiastical and other edifices. The raised parts are called *cops* or *merlons*, the indentations *embrasures* or *crenelles*.

*c*1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1459 Enbaned vnder batelment with bantelles quoynt. 1443 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 89 Ad facturam unius batilment super ecclesiam predictam. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 100 b, Som ran to the creneaulx or batillements of the walles. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 52 This Castle's tatter'd Battlements. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxii. 8 When thou buildest a new house, then thou shalt make a battlement for thy roofe. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 169 The battlements of all the said chapels and porches. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxiii, The battlements above the gates were broken and thrown down.

b. *loosely* for 'embattled roof.'

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 375 These scroyles of Anjou .. stand securely on their battelments. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 157 *Battlement*, a flat Roof or Platform to walk on. But Battlements are more properly Walls built about the Platform to inclose it. 1803 BRISTED *Ped. Tour* II. 470 Presently appeared, upon the battlements above, some female forms, arrayed in white.

c. *transf.* A crenelated brim on cups, etc. d. *fig.* The towering summits of the mountains, the roof of the heavens.

1444 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 98 Unam peciam [cup] coopertam cum batelment deauratam. *c*1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 327 A standing Cuppe withe a Cover and Batilments of silvar. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 742 Thrown by angry Jove Sheer o're the Chrystal Battlements. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 16. 112 The torn battlements of the mountain.

d. *Comb.*, as *battlement-wise* adv.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 512 A smooth board, six or seuen ynches square, and cut battlement-wise at each end.

Ba·ttlement, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To furnish or decorate with battlements.

1603 [see next]. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 18 July 11/2 It is proposed to .. battlement the top of the wall.

Battlemented, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. sb. or vb.] Furnished with or surmounted by battlements.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 336 The walks or battlements of an high tower or steeple, if they be battlemented. 1826 SCOTT *Woodstock* (1832) 179 A battlemented portal. 1873 G. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xxiv. 213 Lurid flames seem springing from above the battlemented rocks.

† Battleness. *Obs.* [f. BATTLE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being 'battle,' fertility.

1598 FLORIO, *Vbertà*, fertilitie, fruitfulnes, battlenes.

Battler[1] (bæ·tləɹ). Forms: 3 batelur, 5 batailler, 9 battler. [ME. *batelur*, a. OF. *batailleor, -eur*, agent-noun f. *bataillier* to BATTLE; also ME. *bataillier*, a. OF. *batailler*, f. *bataille* BATTLE. In mod. Eng. perh. directly f. BATTLE *v.*] One who battles or fights; a warrior, a fighter.

*c*1300 *K. Alis.* 1433 He wan of that lond the honor, And mony noble batelur. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. x. 28 The right worthy and preu baitailler Cena the romain. 1862 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 410 Rough battlers with the world.

† Ba·ttler[2]. *Obs. rare.* Also 7 batteller. [f. BATTLE *v.*[4] + -ER[1].]

1. One who beats with a 'bat' or 'battledore.'

1662 FULLER *Worthies* IV. 49 Capping anciently set fifteen distinct Callings on work .. 9. Dyers. 10. Battellers. 11. Shearers. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (Strype 1754) II. v. xvi. 318/1 Carders, spinners, knitters .. dyers, Battlers, shearers.

2. A small hat to play at ball with.

?*c*1650 HALLIWELL refers to HOWELL.

3. A utensil for battling clothes. [see BATLER.]

Battler[3], var. BATTELER (at Oxford).

Battlesome (bæ·t'lsŏm), *a.*[1] *rare.* [f. as prec. + -SOME.] Given to fighting, quarrelsome.

1877 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 6/1 To be strong, France needs not be battlesome.

† Ba·ttlesome, *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. BATTLE *v.*[3] + -SOME.] Nutritious.

1627 J. CARTER *Plaine & Comp. Expos.* 23 The most foysonable and battlesome word, and Ordinances of God.

Battling (bæ·tliŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. BATTLE *v.*[1].] The action of the vb. BATTLE; fighting, conflict.

*c*1300 *K. Alis.* 100 Nyne and twenty ryche kynges, To make on him bataylynges. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 361 After forty years of battling with the stormy waters. 1878 P. BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* I. 10 The United Kingdom is now what the battlings of the seventeenth century made it.

attrib. 1856 KANE *Arc. Exp.* II. xxix. 289 The familiar localities of the whalers' battling-ground.

† Ba·ttling, *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 battaillyng, 4–6 -alyng, 5 bataylyng, 6 bateling, -elyng, -elling, battalling, -alyng, -elyng, 7 battling. [f. BATTLE *v.*[2] + -ING[1].]

1. The furnishing with battlements, embattling.

1506 in *MS. Reg. Test. Ebor.* VI. 173 [Robt. Drayton .. leaves 30s.] to the edificacion of a new rooff w^t^ batelling of the church. 1527 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* (1854) I. 5 I giff to the batelyng of the church of Northen xxxiijs. iiij*d*.

2. *concr.* Battlement work, battlements.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 136 That battalyng [*v.r.* battaillyng], withouten dout, Saffit thair liffis. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, To reyse a wall With bataylyng and crestes marciall. 1540 *Coventry Acc.* in T. Sharp *Dissert.* (1825) 19 For mendyng the bateling yn the toppe of the pagent, viij*d*. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xl. II. 140 Two foot broad of a Plank on the Battlings.

† Battling, batteling, *vbl. sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 7 batling. [f. BATTLE *v.*[3] + -ING[1].]

1. The action or process of causing to grow or thrive; nourishing, feeding; fertilizing, manuring of land. b. *intr.* A growing fat or thriving.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 218 You shall helpe it [the earth] by such manner of batteling as hath beene spoken of. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. viii. 177 A jolly dame no doubt, as appears by the well-battling of the plump boy. *Ibid.* II. x. 217 The well batling of the Giants bred in Philistia .. attests the fertility of their soil.

2. That which 'battles' or nourishes; feeding, food: a. that which nourishes animals; food, victuals; b. that which fertilizes land; manure.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 508 The fruit it selfe of the earth is a batling to the earth. 1611 COTGR., *Morche*, food, victuals, cheere, batling. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 371 Anie other sort of dung or batling. 1632 SHERWOOD, Battling, *vivres, manger, morche.*

Ba·ttling, *vbl. sb.*[4] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. BATTLE *v.*[4] + -ING[1].] The action of beating with a 'bat,' battler, battledore, etc.; in quot. *attrib.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 239 b, Fet iiii. battyllyng roddis [*rudiculas*] to beate this wolle. 1878 HALLIWELL *Dict., Battling-stone*, a large smooth-faced stone .. by the side of a stream, on which washerwomen beat their linen to clean it. *North.*

Battling (bæ·tliŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. BATTLE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] Fighting, engaged in conflict; combative.

1787 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode upon O.* Wks. 1794 I. 421 The mighty battl'ing Broughtons and the Slacks. 1834 R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) II. 51 The gold-finch .. is somewhat of a battling bird. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iv. (1858) 236 The much-enduring, hard-worn, ever-battling man.

† Ba·ttling, *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* Also 7 batling. [f. BATTLE *v.*[3] + -ING[2].]

(As manure *battled* pasture, or made it *battle*, and as *battling* pasture *battled* the cattle that fed or *battled* on it, it is in some cases not possible to be sure whether 'fertile' or 'fertilizing' is the notion intended.)

1. Nourishing or fattening to cattle; *hence*, fertile, productive, fruitful.

1548 [see BATTLE *v.*[3] 1.] 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1593) 164 [It] tooke roote And thriving in the battling soyle in burgeons foorth did shoote. *c*1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 4 The battling pastures lade [*v. r.* laid] with kine. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 365 The fair pasture nigh Haddon .. so incredibly battling of cattle.

2. *gen.* Nourishing, making to grow or thrive; fertilizing to soil; nutritious to man.

1555 *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 164 The battling breathe of the gentle Weast winde. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XV. (1593) 359 Udders full of batling milke. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 556 A batling fruitfull slugh, or humour.

Battlous: see BATTAILOUS *a.*

Battological (bætɔlo·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. Gr. βατρολόγος a stammerer, one who repeats himself

needlessly + -ICAL. The Gr. word is f. the personal name Βάττος (see the story in Herodotus, IV. 155) + -λογος speaking, speaker.] Given to battology.

1863 C. READE *Hard Cash* II. xiv. 200 The battological author.

Battologist (bătɒ·lŏdʒist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who needlessly repeats the same thing.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 384 What perfect Battologists they are; what circles they make .. in their Prayings.

Battologize (-lŏdʒəiz), *v.*; also 8 -ise. [f. as prec. + -IZE; cf. Gr. βαττολογέ-ειν.]

1. *trans.* To keep repeating (a word or phrase).

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 191 Battologizing the names *Allough Whoddaw* and *Mohumet* very often.

2. *intr.* To repeat words or phrases with needless iteration; to multiply words.

1712 SIR P. KING *Const. Prim. Ch.* I. ii. (1713) 37 When we pray, let us not battologise. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* 1723 I. 480 Do not Battologize in your prayers, says Our Saviour.

Battology (bătɒ·lŏdʒi). Also 7 -logie, -logee. [ad. Gr. βαττολογία vain repetition, n. of quality f. βαττολόγος: see BATTOLOGICAL.] A needless and tiresome repetition in speaking or writing.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 142 The Marginall notes .. are meere Battologies of loathsome repetitions. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 440 We are warned against the battology or repetitions of the heathens. 1818 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XIX. 96 Away then with .. the battology of statistics.

Batton, -oon(e, -oun(e: see BATON, -OON.

‖ **Battue** (batū·). Also 9 battu. [F. (= Pr. *batuda*, It. *battuta*, L. type *batūta*) 'a beating, a beat-up,' sb. formed on fem. pa. pple. of *battre* to beat. (Analogous to those in -ATA, -ADE.)]

1. The driving of game from cover (by beating the bushes, etc. in which they lodge) to a point where a number of sportsmen wait to shoot them.

1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. i. 414 The keen Sportsman .. and a favoured few, on a set day, have the Grand Battu. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 71. 485 A battue is a contrivance for killing the largest quantity of game in the smallest time, with the least amount of trouble, by a small select party.

attrib. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 52 That modern innovation of battue shooting, which was not known in 1790.

2. *transf.* a. A beat up, a thorough search. b. Wholesale slaughter, *esp.* of unresisting crowds.

1854 COL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* I. viii. 43 Ordered a grand general battue through every part of the house where Syra had been. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iv. 162 The great battue of St. Bartholomew's Day.

3. The game thus driven from cover.

1849 in SMART.

‖ **Batture** (‖ batū·r, bătiū·ər). [a. F. *batture* bottom of a sandy or rocky shallow.] A river- or sea-bed elevated to the surface. Also *attrib.*

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 464 The great capability of our batture lands for the production of rice. 1860 J. KENNEDY *W. Wirt* I. xix. 292 Constructed certain works upon the beach, or batture, as it was called.

‖ **Battuta** (battū·tă). *Mus.* [It. n. of action f. *battere* to beat: cf. BATTUE.] The beating of time.

1819 in *Pantologia.* 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* s.v., 'A batuta,' like 'a tempo,' means a return to the strict beat.

Batty (bæ·ti), *a.*; also 7 battie. [f. BAT *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Of or belonging to a bat, bat-like.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 365 Sleepe With leaden legs, and Battie-wings doth creepe. 1883 E. H. A. *Tribes on Frontier* 69 The fruit-bat or flying-fox .. would not be a bat at all but for .. a strong batty smell.

Batune, obs. f. BATOON, BATON, esp. in *Her.*

Batus: see BATH *sb.*[3]

† **Ba·twell,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. *bat-* (see BATTEN *v.*[1]) + WELL.] = BATFUL, BATTLE *a.*

1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 22 Groundes that be batwell .. brynge moche more fruyte than they receyved.

Batwing: see BAT *sb.*[1]

‖ **Batz** (bæts). Also 7 batte, 8 bat. [Ger. *batz, batze*; prob. taken as a plural, *bats*, whence as sing. *bat* 17–18th c.] A small coin worth four kreuzers in Switzerland and South Germany; originally having as device the bear of Berne, where it was first coined.

1625 tr. *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 73 Halfe a riall .. is as much as a dutch batte, and is worth .. 3 pence sterling. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Bat*, in commerce, a small base silver coin, current in divers parts of Germany and Switzerland at different prices. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. XCIV. 434 The currency of such a coin as their bats and driers must be detrimental. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* II. 283 In Franconia, you meet with batzes, eighteen of which make a dollar.

Bau-: for forms so beginning see also BAW-.

Baubee, -bie, variants of BAWBEE.

Baubish, ? for BABISH *a.*

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 219 It is as baubish a discourse as the former.

Bauble (bɔ̄·b'l). For forms see the senses. [Probably two original words are here blended: (1) OF. *babel*, also *baubel* 'child's toy, trinket, plaything'; whence also the dim. *baubelet* (Littré, s.v. *babiole*), *beubelet* (Godef.), adopted in Eng. at a very early date as BEAUBELET, q.v. The etymology of the F. is uncertain: it is very doubtful whether it can be connected with mod.F. *babiole* in same sense, which Littré thinks derived from a root *bab-*, appearing in L. *babulus* babbler, fool, It. *babbeo, babbano* silly, Pr. *babau* fool, and perh. in Eng. *baby*. (2) ME. *babyll, babulle, bable*, translated *librilla*, is evidently connected with '*bablyn* to waver or oscillate, *librillare*,' '*babelynge* wavering, *oscillatio, librillacio*'; see BABBLE *v.* 5, BABBLING *vbl. sb.* 3, which has been suggested to be a frequentative derivative of *bab* or BOB *v.* It must, in any case, be distinct from the OF. word. But the 'fool's bauble' (see sense 4) may, so far as evidence goes, be from either, according as it was named from its shape or its purpose, or may blend the two notions; it has certainly been associated phonetically and in idea with the 'toy' senses, and has probably coloured the later use of these, in which 'childish' and 'foolish' are united.]

(If sense 1 has no connexion with the 'fool's bauble,' it would be better treated as a distinct word under main-form BABLE).

† **1.** An instrument consisting of a stick with a mass of lead fixed or suspended at one end, used for weighing, and apparently for other purposes. Forms: babyll(e, babulle, 5–6 bable. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 20 Babulle or bable (*v. r.* babyll) *librilla, pegma.* *c* 1475 in Wright *Voc.* 263/2 *Babrilla* [? *Librilla*], dong [? dog] babylle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 17 Babylle, *pigma.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 124 Bable, *pegma.*

The *Catholicon* explains *Pegma*, 'baculus cum massa plumbi in summitate pendente, et, ut dicit Cornutus, tali baculo scenici ludebant.' The *Ortus Voc.* explains *Librilla*, 'instrumentum librandi, idem est percutiendi lapides in castra, i. *mangonus*, a bable, or a dogge malyote.' It is not easy to say in which of these senses *pegma* and *librilla* corresponded to 'bable.'

† **2.** A child's plaything or toy. (Now *obs.*, except as coloured by 3, 4). Forms: 4 babel, 5 babulle, 6 babyl, babell, 6–7 bable, 7–8 bawble, 7– bauble (first in Shaks. Folio 1623).

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 117 He þat no good can .. He shalle neuer y-thryve, þerfore take to hym a babulle. *c* 1525 SKELTON *Replye.* 175 Marked in your cradels To beare fagottes for babyls. 1590 NASHE *Pasquils Apol.* 12 To beguile my argument as women do their children .. when they giue them a bable to play withall. 1611 COTGR. *Poupée*, a babie; a puppet or bable. 1652 *Sectary Dissect.* 24 Give the childe his bable before he cry. 1791 COWPER *Yardly Oak* 17 Thou wast a bauble once, a cup and ball, Which babes might play with. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XIX. 70 The little hand which there Played with the bauble.

3. A showy trinket or ornament such as would please a child, a piece of finery of little worth, a pretty trifle, a gewgaw. Forms as in 2.

c 1320 *Pol. Songs* 335 Nu nis no squier of pris .. But if that he bere a babel and a long berd. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 41 b, To abandone images out of Churches .. to finde no want of any such paynted bables. 1584 R. W. *Three Ladies Lond.* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* VI. 276 Amber, jet, coral, crystal, and every such bable That is slight, pretty, and pleasant. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* IV. iii. 82 Paltrie cap .. a bauble, a silken pie. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. II. (1651) 315 Coats of armes .. and such like bables. 1740 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* I. 69 A little box of bawbles that I have bought for presents. 1740-61 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 386, I send you enclosed what I am sure you will value above a Bath bauble,—the picture of a friend. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. iv. 18 Forester looked upon a watch as a useless bauble. 1803 BRISTED *Pedest. Tour* I. 393 We treat women as if they were pretty idiots, little baubles. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. iii, The knight's baubles become the aldermans badges.

4. A baton or stick, surmounted by a fantastically carved head with asses' ears, carried by the Court Fool or jester of former days as a mock emblem of office. Forms: 4 babulle, 5–6 babel, babyll, 6–7 bable, 7– bauble (first in Shaks. Folio 1623).

?*c* 1370 *K. Robt. Cysille* 161 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 275 Thou art a fole, seyde the aungelle, .. Thy babulle schalle be thy dygnyté. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 224 The Kinges fole .. That with his babel plaide. 1509 BARCLAY *Skyp of Folys* (1874) I. 89 Such is a fole and well worthy a babyll. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* V. i. 79 An Ideot holds his Bauble for a God. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Fol*, If all fooles bables bore, wood would be very deere. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XXV, The licensed jester .. brandished his bauble.

b. *allusively.*

1653 S. MEWCE in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) [Cromwell] then comanded that bable to bee taken awaye. *a* 1676 WHITELOCKE *Mem.* (Bute MS.), He bid one of his soldiers take away that fooles bable, the Mace.

† c. *To deserve the bauble; to give* (*a person*) *the bauble*: to make a fool of, befool. *Obs.*

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* v. 17 Not sparing the holy fathers of the Church .. but giuing some the bable .. befooling the penner of the *Creede.* 1606 DAY *Ile of Guls* (1881) 107 If in any thing your wits deserue the bable, tis in that.

5. In various transf. or fig. senses (from 2, 3, coloured by 4): a. A childish or foolish matter or affair; a piece of childish foolery.

1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 456 Their *Agnus Dei*, their graines of the Trinitie, and such other gaudes and bables. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cci. 628 A sort of pelting bables or ceremonies. 1613 WITHER *Sat. Vanity* in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 302 If the salt fall towards them at table, Or any such like superstitious bable, Their mirth is spoil'd. 1671 *True Non-Conf.* Pref., To apologize for the seriousnesse that I have used in confuting such a trifling bable. 1838 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) II. i. 29 The Right Honourable before my name is a bauble.

† b. *fig.* A childish or foolish person, a silly trifler. *Obs.* (In quot. 1606 perh. = *babbler.*)

a 1606 SIR J. MELVIL *Diary* 37, I perceivit at annes yat I was bot an ignorant babble. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 140 Thither comes the Bauble, and falls me thus about my neck. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. 17 Nor can I bring [the Coxcomb] in without an apology for interrupting my worthy Audience with a Bauble of his Nothingness.

† c. 'A mere toy'; applied to a machine, etc., considered too small or weak for actual work. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. i. 27 His Shipping (Poore ignorant Baubles) .. Like Egge-shels mou'd vpon their Surges. 1615 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Seiges of Jerus.* in Farr *S. P.* (1848) 303 Jehovah with a puff was able To make ambitious Babel but a bable. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. iv. 168 It was impossible such a bawble as that could pass round Cape Horn.

d. A thing or article of no value, a paltry piece of rubbish.

1634 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* 12 The Spanish potato he holds as a bable, and the Italian figge he esteemes as poyson. 1685 TEMPLE *Gardening* Wks. 1731 I. 184 Of Figs .. the White, the Blue, and the Tawny: The last is very small, bears ill, and I think but a Bawble. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xiv. 195 Are all earthly joys, and honours, and pleasures a bauble, compared with .. the splendours of immortality?

6. *attrib.* = 'toy-,' as in *bauble boat, coach*, etc.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 35 How many shallow bauble Boates dare saile vpon her patient brest. 1790 COWPER *Mother's Pict.* 50 Delighted with my bauble coach. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 706 Vonder bauble world Of silvered glass.

7. *Comb.* bauble-bearer, a court-fool or jester. (The quot. may mean *babble-bearer* story teller.)

1535 LYNDESAY *Sat. Three Estates* 2607 Thir babil-beirers and thir bairds.

† **Bau·ble,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To trifle.

1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1880) 50 That musically fret their time in idle baubling.

† **Bau·blery.** *Obs.* In 6 bablerie, babelerie, babelry. [f. as prec. + -RY.] Childish foolery, trifling business. See also BABBLERY, BABERY, BABOONERY, all liable to contact of form and sense.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 81 These new toyes .. fond deuyces and childish babelries (new fashions I should say). *Ibid.* (1595) M ij b, Papers, wherein is painted some babelerie or other of imagerie worke, and these they call my Lord of Misrule's badges. [See also BABBLERY.]

† **Baubling** (bɔ̄·bliŋ). *a. Obs.* [f. BAUBLE *sb.* or ? *v.* + ING.] Trifling, contemptible, paltry.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* V. i. 57 A bawbling Vessell was he Captaine of. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Mail-Coach* in *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 496 But a baubling schooner.

Baubyn, obs. form of BABOON.

Bauch, baugh (bāχ, bāχ[w], bâf), *a. Sc.* [perh. a. ON. *bágr*, uneasy, poor, hard up; cf. also, *bagr* awkward, clumsy.] Weak, poor, pithless, without substance or stamina; 'indifferent,' 'sorry,' 'shaky.' Hence **Bauchly** *adv.*, **Bauchness.**

a 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 355 Thocht he and I throw play fell in bawch pleid. *a* 1603 SIR J. MELVIL *Diary* 37 He fond me bauche in the latin toung. 1728 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* Poems (1844) 41 Without estate A youth, though sprung frae kings, looks bauch and blate. 1866 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 9 Mar., Though the ice was rather baugh. 1723 MCWARD *Contend. Faith* 155 (JAM.) How bluntly and bauchly soever the matter be handled.

¶ The north. Eng. dial. form is *baff*, as in *baff week*, 'hard-up week.'

1885 *Weekly Times* 21 Aug. 9/2 The workers in collieries receive their pay once a fortnight, and call the intervening no-pay week 'baff-week.' The expression 'as long as a baff-week' has become proverbial among them.

Bauchill, Sc. var. BACUL, staff, crosier.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scott.* II. 468 On buke and bauchill so oft is mensworne.

Bauchle, bachle (bā·χ[w]l). *Sc.* [Etymol. unknown; ? connected with BAUCH.]

1. An old shoe used as a slipper, or worn down at the heel, which causes the wearer to shamble.

1787 W. TAYLOR *Scots Poems* 4 (JAM.) Thro' my auld bachle peep'd my muckle tae. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* II. 33 My sins are jist like muckle bauchles upo' my feet, and winna lat me [come].

2. A shambler, a ne'er-do-well.

1829 HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* II. 195 He 'll be but a bauchle in this world and a backsitter in the neist.

† **Bauchle, bachle,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [? f. BAUCH = 'to treat as bauch': apparently the original or one of the sources of BAFFLE.] *trans.* To subject to disgrace or ignominy, treat with contumely, vilify; = BAFFLE 1, 2; also *absol.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 723 He .. Rapreiffit Eduuard .. off this thing, Bawchillyt his seyll, blew out on that fals king, as a tyrand. 1496 *Seal of Cause for Hammermen* (JAM.) In bachlying of the Hammyrmenis work .. and dishonouring of our said burgh. *c* 1550 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (JAM.) He at ane inconvenient time bauchlit and reprovit.

Bauckie-bird: see BAWKIE-BIRD.

Baucyne, Baud, obs. ff. BAUSON, BAWD.

† **Baude,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *baud* gay, sprightly, a. OLG. *bald* bold, lively.] Joyous, gay.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5677 And many a ribaude is mery and baude That swynkith, and berith .. Many a burthen.

Baud(e, obs. form of BAWD.

Baudekin, baudkin (bɔ̄·dʔkin, bɔ̄·dkin). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4–9 baudekyn, baudekin, 5–9 baudkin, 6–9 bawdkin; also 4 baude-

kine, 4–6 **bawdekyn(e, 5 bawdkyne, bawdekyn, 5–6 bawdekin, 6 baudkyn, bawdikyn, bawdkyn, 7 bodkin.** [a. OF. *baudekin, -quin*:—med.L. *baldakinus, -ekinus* (= It. *baldacchino*), f. *Baldacco*, It. form of *Bagdad*; see BALDACHIN.]

A rich embroidered stuff, originally made with warp of gold thread and woof of silk; *later*, with wider application, rich brocade, rich shot silk. Sometimes, more fully, *cloth of baud(e)kin.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 759 He dude his temple al by-honge With bawdekyn, brod and longe. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2744 Th' emperour was browt abedde, With riche baudekines i-spredde. 1440 *Lincolnsh. Ch. Furn.* (1866) 182 A vesment of baudekyn ye ground black with grene Werk. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clvii. [cliii.] 429 Aparelled in gownes of one sute of clothe of Baudkyn, grene and crymosyn. 1536 *Regist.* in *Antiq. Sarisb.* (1771) 197 Ten Chesibles of white Bawdkin, with leaves and hearts of Gold. 1552 HULOET, Bawdkyn or Tynsel clothe. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 174 Arraied in cloth of gold of the most pretious and costly Bawdkin. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* V. 241 Women apparrelled in cloth of bodkin. 1861 H. AINSWORTH *Constable of T.* 43 Her dress was of gold bawdkin.

attrib. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 27 Bawdekyn clothe, *oloscricus.* 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* XIV. *note*, Surcoat of scarlet, likewise of bawdkin work. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* II. ii. 124 The baudekin stripes (blue and gold) of her tunic attested her royalty.

Baudelaire, variant of BADELAIR, a dagger.

†**Bau·dery.** *Obs.* Also -erie, -rie, -ry. [a. OF. *bauderie* gayety, jollity, f. *baud*: see BAUDE and -RY.] Gayety, jollity, mirth.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kn's. T.* 1068 Beautee and youthe, banderie, richesse.

Baudery, -erie, -ry, obs. form of BAWDRY.

Baudric, -derick, obs. forms of BALDRIC.

Baudrons (bɔ̄·drənz). *Sc.* Forms: 5–9 **badrans,** 6 **bawdrones,** 7 **batrons,** 8 **baudrins,** 6–9 **bawdrons,** 8– **baudrons** (*mod. dial.* **badrans, bauthrans**). [Origin uncertain: perh. Celtic; cf. Ir. *beadraċ* frolicsome, *beadrad* playing, joking, fondness (O'Reilly), Scotch Gaelic *beadrach* a playful girl, *beadradh* a fondling, flattering, caressing (Macleod and Dewar). Cf. also BAD *sb.*] Scotch name for the cat (like 'reynard' for the fox).

c 1450 HENRYSON *Two Mice* (*Mor. Fab.* 13), Badrans [*other edd.* bawdrons, -ones] the uthir be the back has hint. 1657 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 151 Batrons for grief of scorched members, Doth fall .. a mewing. 1794 BURNS *Wks.* IV. 327 Auld baudrons by the ingle sits, An' wi' her loof her face a-washin. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* ix, He had a beard too, and whiskers .. as long as baudrons'.

Bauer, obs. form of BEAVER (of helmet).

†**Bau·frey.** *Obs. rare.* [perh. identical with BELFRY, OF. *berefrit*; the sense of a framework of wooden beams may have passed into that of a single beam in such a framework.] (See quot.)

[1676 FÉLIBIEN *Princ. Archit.* 492 Befray ou Befroy, c'est la charpenterie qui soutient les cloches dans une tour.] 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xlix. § 545 The tiles, guttertiles or slates, on rafters .. baufries and spars. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 216 A baufrey, *lignum, trabs.* 1830 R. STUART *Dict. Archit.*, Baufrey, an old word for beam.

‖ **Bauge** (bōʒ). [mod.Fr. (in Littré).] A drugget manufactured at Bauge in Burgundy of stout thread and coarse wool. 1847 in CRAIG.

†**Bau·ger,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Of uncertain origin: cf. F. *baugeart* 'a scowndrell, a scurvie or beastly companion' (Cotgr.), f. *bauge* mud, filth; it might also be a form of the national name *Bulgar, Bolgar, Bugar*, used as a term of reproach in the Middle Ages.] Barbarous (or ?vile, beastly).

1544 BALE *Sir J. Oldcastell* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 273 Then brought he forth another bill .. that he redde also in his bauger Latyne.

†**Baugh, baw,** *v. Obs.* [Imitative of the sound: cf. BOW-WOW.] To bark, as a dog.

1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 255 Bawing and wawing at the moon. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xv. § 187 If you smite him, he yelpeth .. and baughs.

Bauk, Baul(e, obs. ff. BALK, BALL, BAWL.

Bauld, dial. form of BOLD.

Baulk, variant of BALK, *esp.* in billiards.

Baulme, baum(e, obs. forms of BALM.

†**Bau·ltering,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. BALTER *v.* + -ING².] Moving unwieldily, floundering.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Wom.* Wks. 1730 I. 55 Days .. never free From baultering impotence and jealousy.

Bauour, obs. form of BEAVER.

†**Bause,** *v. Obs. rare.* [? f. L. *bāsiāre* to kiss.] 'To kiss' (is Halliwell's explanation); but cf. BAWZE.

1607 MARSTON *What you w.* II. i, My spaniell slept, whilst I bausd leaves .. por'd on the old print Of titled wordes.

Bauson (bɔ̄·sən). *arch.* Forms: 4–6 **bausen,** 4–7 **bawson,** 4– **bauson**; also 4 **baucyne, bawcyn,** 5 **bawsone, -ym,** (**bawstone, bauston**), 6 **bauzon, bawsym,** (**balstone**), 7 **boson,** 8 **bawsin,** (**boreson**). [ME. *bausen*, a. OF. *bausen, bauzan*, see next word, the animal taking its name from the white mark on its face: cf. *bauson-faced.* See BADGER *sb.*² for the etymological parallel of F. *blaireau* badger, from Flem. *blaer*, Du. *blaar* white spot on the forehead. (But in Fr., *bausen*, etc., has never been applied to the badger, and its being so used in Eng. implies a much earlier use of the adj. than we have evidence of.)]

A. *sb.* A badger; see BADGEB *sb.*²

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 392 Bukkez, bausenez, & bulez to þe bonkkez hyȝed. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2299 Bores boles and baucynes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 327 White beres, bausons, and brokkes. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* VI. xiv. 256 Taxus .. is a brok or a bawsym in Englysshe. 1587 M. GROVE *Poems* (1878) 67 The wilie subtile foxe The balstone or [*printed* on] the greydoth chase and beate from cliuie rocks. 1593 DRAYTON *Eclog.* iv. 176 His Mittens were of Bauzons skin. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 298 A Badger is known by several Names, as a Gray, a Brock, a Boreson or Bauson. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, A bawsin, *melis.*

b. applied contemptuously to persons, fat (like the badger before winter), or pertinacious.

1607 *Lingua* v. xvi. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IX. 452 Peace, you fat bawson, peace. 1862 H. AINSWORTH *Constable of T.* 131 Know, ye incredulous bawsons, that I am now one of the royal household.

B. *adj.* = BAUSONED. Hence **bauson-faced.**

1587 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) 288 One stud mare of colour bawson sored. 1829 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxviii, Ye might try it on the bauson-faced year-auld quey.

Bau·sond, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 4 **bausand,** 6 **bawsonde,** 6–8 **bawsand,** 8 **bawsint, baws'nt,** 8–9 **basseu'd,** 9 **bauson'd.** [a. OF. *bausant, -ssant, -scnt, -cent, balcent*, also *bauchant, baulchant*, and (without final *t*) *bauzan, -sen, -sain, -çain*, black and white spotted, piebald, a word of doubtful form and etymology, but of which the forms without *-t* correspond to Pr. *bausan*, It. *balzano*, white-spotted (Baretti), white-footed (Minsheu), whence also mod.F. *balzan* 'black or bay (horse) with white feet' (Littré). The word appears also in med.L. as *bausendus, bausennus, bauchantus*, from Fr. In view of the It. and Pr., the OF. forms in *-nt* are not easy to account for, but they seem to be the source of the ME. *bausand*, though later spelling assimilates the word to ppl. adjs. in *-ed*, as if formed on *bawson.*

(For the ulterior etymology there is nothing satisfactory. Conjectures may be seen in Boehmer *De colorum nominibus equinorum* in *Roman. Studien* vol. I; in Diez, who referred *balzano* to *balza* 'border, fringe'; and in Devic (Littré, *Suppl.*) who has pointed out the striking identity of meaning between *bausant* and Arab. *ablaq*, fem. *balqā*; but notwithstanding this, the forms of the Arabic and Romanic words cannot (at present at least) be phonetically reconciled.)]

Of animals: Having white spots on a black or bay ground; *esp.* (in modern use) having a white patch on the forehead, or a white stripe down the face.

c 1320 *Durham Wills* (1835) I. 19 Quidam equus bausand. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. x. 40 A hors of Trace dapill gray .. With bawsand face. 1549 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 131 A bawsonde curtall nagge. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 31 A faithful tyke .. His honest sonsie baws'nt face. 1807–10 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 12 Bauson'd Crummock's broken frae the sta'. 1837 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) I. 93 A bow of Kye and a bassen'd (brindled) bull.

Baustrott, var. of BAWDSTROT.

Bauude, obs. form of BAWD.

‖ **Bavardage** (bavarda·ʒ). [Fr., f. *bavard-er* to chatter, f. *bavard* talkative, f. *bave* saliva, drivel.] Idle talk, prattle, chattering.

1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. v. 133 Replying only by monosyllables to the gay bavardage of the Knight. 1882 *Q. Rev., Jacobin Conq.* 152 They were browbeat, contradicted, told to cease their bavardage.

†**Ba·varoy.** *Obs.* Also 8 **bava·ry.** [prob. ad. F. *bavarois* Bavarian (Todd).] A kind of cloak or surtout; sometimes *fig.*

1714 GAY *Trivia* I. 53 Let the loop'd Bavaroy the fop embrace. 1788 PICKEN *Poems* 90 (JAM.) Dinna use to hide yer sin Hypocrisy's Bavary.

Bavian, Bavier e, obs. form of BABION, BEAVER.

Bavin (bæ·vin), *sb.* Forms: 6 **bauine,** 6–7 **bauen, -in,** 7 **baven, -yn,** 7–8 **bavine,** 6– **bavin.** [Derivation unknown; among sources which have been suggested are OF. *baffe* a bundle; also Gael. *baban, babhaid*, tassel, cluster.]

1. A bundle of brushwood or light underwood, such as is used in bakers' ovens, differing from a fagot in being bound with only one withe or band instead of two; in *Mil.* a fascine.

1528 in T. Whitaker *Hist. Craven* (1812) 303 Item, for 40 load of cutwood & bavins. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 331 Bavins be knowen by their bands. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 133 Which like a bauin giueth goodly blaze .. but is soone out. 1629 *S'hertogenbosh* 39 The Enemies did nothing else but fill the ditches with wet Bauins of trees. 1776 T. BOWDEN *Farm. Direct.* II All hay ricks should be bottomed with faggots and bavins. *a* 1848 MARRYAT *K. Reefer* xiii, The bavins of furze .. shall be sold.

fig. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 144 Adding more Bauines vnto it of lasciuious embolstrings. 1605 CHAPMAN *Eastw. Hoe* Aiij, If he out-last not a hundred such crackling Bauins as thou art.

b. *collect. sing.* Brushwood, firewood.

1577 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 133 In stacking of bauen .. make vnder thy bauen a honell for hogs. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 48 [They] be profitable for the Oven, and make good Bavin.

c. *attrib.*, as in *bavin-band, -stack*; **bavin wits,** wits bavin-like in quick and short-lived blaze.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 61 Shallow Iesters, and rash Bauin Wits, Soone kindled and soone burnt. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Birch* .. is of use for Bavin bands. 1762 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. viii. 21 The bottom of bavine-stacks.

2. *Min.* Impure limestone. (? a different word).

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxvi. 484 These concretions .. are called 'bavin,' the shale associated with them being termed 'rotch.'

†**Ba·vin,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To bind up into bavins.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 538 Kid or Bavin them (the underwood) .. to preserve them from rotting. 1685 COTTON *Montaigne* II. 516 They saw [him] ingeniously bavin up a burthen of brushwood.

Bavour, obs. form of BEAVER.

Baw-, for forms so beginning, see also BAU-.

Baw, *int.* ? *Obs.* Also 4 **bawe.** [a natural expression of disgust, probably at first directed against tastes or smells; cf. *bah!*] Ejaculation of disgust, aversion, or contempt.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 135 3ee! baw for bokes! quod one. 1393 *Ibid.* XXII. 398 3e, bawe! quaþ a brewere, ich wol nat beo rueled. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good N. Man* IV. ii, Baw! damn me, but I'll fight you both.

†**Bawaty, bowety.** *Obs.*—⁰ 'Linsey-wolsey.' Ray *North Country Wds.* 1691.

Bawbee (bɔ̄bī·). *Sc.* Forms: 6 **bawbie, babie,** 7 **babee, baubie, baubye, baubee,** 7– **bawbee.** [Of doubtful origin: it has been conjecturally identified with *baby* (with which it was sometimes identical in form in 16th c.), derived from *basse-pièce* (phonetically impossible), and *bas billon* 'base bullion' or mixed metal, and from the name of a contemporary mint-master, the laird of Sillebawby.

(The last conjecture is on the whole probable, and is strengthened by the similar origin of the name of the ARCHISON, and perhaps of the BODLE. The laird of *Sillebawby* (notwithstanding his designation, and its suggestion of *Siller bawbee*) was a real person: on 7 Sept. 1541, Kirkcaldy of Grange, the Treasurer, accounted for amounts 'in argento receptis a Jacobo Atzinsone, et Alexandro Orok de Sillebawby respective' (Cochran-Patrick I. 60). There is only wanting some direct proof of the abbreviation of *Sillebawby* to *bawby*. The idle surmise that the first issue bore the head of, or was issued by, an infant king, is disposed of by the preliminary fact that 'bawbeis' were first issued in 1541-2 *near the close* of the reign of James V, and *bore no head*; moreover there exists no Scottish coin bearing a baby head. Beside the fatal phonetic objection to *basse pièce, bas billon*, there is not the slightest indication that the *bawbeis* were ever so called, and coins of billon, or base metal, had been too common for a century and a half in Scotland to make them a novelty in 1541.)]

A Scotch coin of base silver equivalent originally to three, and afterwards to six, pennies of Scotch money, about a halfpenny of English coin; *hence*, in modern use, a halfpenny, a 'copper.'

1542 *Hopetoun MS.* (in Cochran-Patrick, *Coinage of Scotl.* 96) The said James [Atcheson] being commandet to worke bawbeis he altogether refusit .. First thair wes cunyeit of bawbeis of iii d. fyne xvj in the ounce. The cause of thir bawbeis cunyeing was the warres that schortlie begowde betuixt ws and Ingland. 1544 *Ibid.* 97 The maist pairt of the saidis bawbeis were coinyeit of clippit soussis quhilkis than were proclamit in France for bullion, and send heer to be conuertit in bawbeis. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* 151 (JAM.) With us thare did not remane the valow of a Babie. 1573 *Let.* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 361 A piece of their coin called a bawbee .. which is in value English one penny and a quarter. 1623 COCKERAM, *Baubee*, a farthing. 1635 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 188 Baubyes 2 to one penny English or 12 Scottish. 1732 DE FOE, &c. *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) IV. 253 Boys and girls .. sold .. us near a Mutchkin for a baubee. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 502 Proposing to solicit a bawbee from a party of strangers.

Bawble, obs. form of BAUBLE.

Bawcock (bɔ̄·kɒk). [a. F. *beau coq* 'fine cock,' for *bewcock* (cf. *bawshere*).] A colloquial or burlesque term of endearment: = Fine fellow, good fellow.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. ii. 25 Good Bawcock bate thy Rage. *Ibid.* IV. i. 44 The King's a Bawcock, and a Heart of Gold. 1862 H. AINSWORTH *Constable of T.* 131 One of the gamesome little bawcock's jests.

Bawd (bɔ̄d), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4–5 **bauude,** 4–7 **baude,** 4–6 **bawde,** 6 **bawed,** 6–7 **baud,** 6– **bawd.** [Of uncertain origin: the original sense shows no approach to that of OF. *baud, baude*, 'bold, lively, gay, merry' (see BAUDE), to which it has often been referred: even allowing that 'gay' might have passed into the sense of 'wanton, licentious, personally unchaste,' no trace of such sense appears either in ME. or Fr.; nor is the Fr. word found as a sb. The earliest instance yet found occurs in *Piers Plowman*, 1362, where one MS. reads BAWDSTROT. *Bawd* may not improbably be an abbreviation of that word, which is found in Fr. a century earlier.]

One employed in pandering to sexual debauchery; a procurer or procuress; *orig.* in a more general sense, and in the majority of passages masculine, a 'go-between,' a pander; since *c* 1700 only

feminine, and applied to a procuress, or a woman keeping a place of prostitution.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* III. 42 And eke be þi Bawde, and Bere wel þin ernde. [*One MS. has* bawdstrot; *texts B, C,* bedeman, bedman (messenger).] *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 304 For me were lever, that ye, and I, and he, Were hangid, than I [*i. e.* Pandarus] sholde be his bawde. 1386 — *Frere's T.* 54 He was A theef, and eek a somnour, and a baude [*v. r.* bawde]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 27 Bawde, *leno.* 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 83/1 Thenne Vago his bawde wente in to his preuy chambre. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, xxi. § 1 That baude the lady Jane Rochford, by whose meanes Culpeper came thither. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 303 Bauds and Pandars to their Masters. 1706 Phillips, *Bawd*, a leud Woman that makes it her Business to debauch others for Gain; a Procuress. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 222 Where she stuck like a bawd in the pillory. 1842 Longf. *Sp. Stud.* I. i, A vile, shameless bawd, Whose craft was to deceive the young and fair.

b. *fig.* He who or that which panders to any evil design or vicious practice.

1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 185 The mercy of God .. is made .. a Baude to all manner of vngodlinesse. 1688 Lo. Delamere *Wks.* 12 Ignorant Ambitious Clergy, who in hopes of preferment have turned Bawds to Arbitrary Power. 1785 Burke *Nab. Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 285 Their affected purity .. becomes pander and bawd to the unbridled debauchery and licentious lewdness of usury and extortion.

† Bawd (bɔ̄d), *sb.*[2] *dial.* [Perh. the same word as *badde*, Bad *sb.*, a cat, or a contraction of *Baudrons*, or otherwise related to the latter; cf. the Eng. use of *puss*, and the Sc. use of *malkin*, for both hare and cat.] A hare.

[1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 13 *Mercutio.* A baud, a baud, a baud. So ho. *Romeo.* What hast thou found? *Mer.* No Hare sir, vnlesse a Hare sir in a Lenten pie, etc.] 1785 *Poems in Buchan Dial.* 23, I saw you rin awa' like bawds. ('This is the common name for a hare, Aberd. Used in the same sense, Roxb.' Jamieson. Also in Fife.)

† Bawd, *v.*[1] *Obs.*; in 6 **baud.** [cf. Bawdy *a.*[1]] *trans.* To befoul or dirty.

c 1529 Skelton *El. Rum.* 90 Dyrt, That baudeth her skirt.

Bawd (bɔ̄d), *v.*[2] *arch.* or *Obs.*; also 7 **baud.** [f. Bawd *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To pander; also *fig.*

1651 J. C[levelano] *Poems* 39 To whose viler ends Your pow'r hath bauded. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 266 ¶ 2 Lucippe .. bawds at the same time for the whole Court.

† Baw·defy, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [? f. F. *baude* (see Baude) + -fy.] ? To make gay, deck.

1562 Leigh *Armory*, His coate .. was of cloth garded with a burgunian garde of bare velvet, well bawdefied on the halfe placard, and squalioted in the fore quarters.

Bawdekin, -eryke, obs. ff. Baudekin, Baldric.

Bawdily (bɔ̄·dili), *adv.* [f. Bawdy *a.*[2] + -ly[2].] In a bawdy manner, lasciviously.

1628 Earle *Microcosm.* lxii. 134 He talks loud and baudily. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 95 She can speake and write Amorously, Fainedly .. Purposely, Bawdily.

Baw·diness. [f. Bawdy *a.* + -ness.] †**a.** Dirtiness; dirt, filth. *Obs.* **b.** Lewdness, obscenity.

1552 Huloet, Bawdines or filthines vpon clothes or other thynge, *squallido, squalliditas.* 1731 in Bailey II.

Baw·ding, *vbl. sb. arch.* or *Obs.* [f. Bawd *v.*[2] + -ing[1].] The practice of a bawd.

1676 Shadwell *Virtuoso* IV. *Wks.* I. 381 Their very art of .. adorning women is implicit bawding. 1688 E. Ravenscroft *Lond. Cuckolds* 27 Formerly stil'd Bawding and Pimping .. it is now a modish piece of service only.

† Baw·dish, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 6 **bawdische.** [f. Bawd *sb.*[1] + -ish[1].] Obscene, filthy.

1572 A. Arbuthnot *Mis. Pure Scolar* ix, To bawdische bourdis yet man I oft gif ear.

Bawdkin, variant of Baudekin.

Bawdle, obs. form of Bodle, Scotch coin.

Bawdrea·miny. *nonce-wd.* Bawdry.

1608 Middleton *Trick to Catch* III. ii, Thou cavernesed quean of foolery, knavery, and bawdreaminy.

Bawdrick, variant form of Baldric.

† Baw·dress. *Obs.* [formed, as if on a masc. *bawder*, from Bawd *v.*[2]] A woman bawd.

1569 J. Sanford *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 97 b, A perfecte and absolute bawde and bawdresse.

Bawdry[1] (bɔ̄·dri). *arch.* Forms: 4–8 **bawdery,** 4–7 **baudery,** 5 **baudre,** 6 **baudrey, baudrye, bawdrye,** (**baudeir,**) **bauderie, baudrie,** 6–7 **baudry, bawdrie,** 7–8 **bawdry.** [f. Bawd *sb.*[1] + -ry; the sense does not agree with F. *bauderie*, which means simply 'boldness, liveliness.']

1. The practice of a bawd; the business of providing opportunities for sexual immorality.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 348 Me thoght .. I shold wene hit were a bawdery. 1447–8 Shillingford *Lett.* (1871) 104 Yif any such mysrule and bawdery bee within the saide taverne. 1569 J. Sanford *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 97 Bawdrie is the arte of assaultinge and makinge common an others chastitie. 1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* xxiv. xlii. (1678) 571 The most filthy and infamous Arts of Baudery. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 42 Bawdry .. is a wicked Practice of procuring and bringing Whores and Rogues together.

† 2. *gen.* Unchastity, fornication. *Obs.*

1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 97 And he be getten in bawdre. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 99 We must be married, or we must line in baudrey. 1651 Weldon *Crt. Jas. I.* 7 For the bringing this bawdery to a marriage.

3. Lewdness in speech or writing; lewd, obscene, or filthy talk, etc.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 23 If Martin speake broad bawdrie. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 194 He has the prettiest Loue-songs for Maids, so without bawdrie. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 51 ¶ 2 No one ever writ Bawdry for any other Reason but Dearth of Invention. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 135 A voluble garniture of bawdry or nonsense.

b. *attrib.* = Bawdy *a.*[2]

1763 Churchill *Duellist* III Poems II. 36 Bawl'd bawdry songs to a Psalm Tune.

† 3. Material filth; dirt, defilement. Cf. Bawdy *a.*[1] *Obs.*

1648 Herrick *Hesper.* 141 (D.) And have our roofe .. And seeling free From that cheape candle baudery.

† Bawdry[2]. *Obs.* [? f. Baude gay.] Finery.

a 1529 Skelton *Agst. Garnische* 40 Crimson velvet for your bawdry. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 216 Bawdry, *i. e.* bravery .. *lautitia vestium.*

Bawdry[3], obs. form of Baldric.

a 1697 Aubrey in D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 293 They wore about their necks a great horn .. in a string or bawdry.

Bawdship (bɔ̄·dʃip). [f. Bawd *sb.*[1] + -ship; cf. *lordship*.] The position or personality of a bawd. (Used as a mock style of address.)

1633 Ford *Broken H.* II. i. (1811) 256 One word with your old bawdship. 1676 Shadwell *Virtuoso* IV. Wks. 1720 I. 384 I'll maul your bawdship.

† Baw·dstrot. *Obs.* Forms: 4 **baudstrot,** 5 **bawdstrot**(t, **baustrott, balde- baldystrot, bawstrop.** [Identical with OF. *baudetrot*: Godefroy, s.v., quotes 'pronuba, *baudetrot*,' from a Latin-French glossary of 13th c. This, with the Eng. forms, indicates an earlier OF. *baldestrot, baudestrot*, the first element of which appears to be *bald, baud* 'bold, forward, lively, gay' (see Baude); the second suggests the Teutonic *strutt*, Strut. (Cant names have been frequent for the class of persons in question.) This is probably the full word from which *bawd* was shortened; the form *bawstrop* seems to be the origin of the word Bronstrops, a procuress, which is frequent in Middleton's comedies.] A Bawd, male or female; a pander, a procuress.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. III. 42 (MS. H.), I [a Confessor] schal asoyle þe [Meede þe Mayden] my-self And eke be þi bawdstrot [*v. r.* bawde] and bere wel þin ernde Among Clerkes and knihtes. *c* 1450 in Wülcker *Voc.* 693 *Leno*, baustrott. 695 *Pronuba*, bawdstrott. *c* 1475 in Wright *Voc.* 269/1 *Pronuba*, bawstrop. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 18 Baldestrot (*v. r.* Baldystrot), *pronubus, pronuba.*

† Baw·dy, *a.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **baudy,** 5–6 **bawdy,** 6 **baudye,** 7 **bawdy.** [Derivation unknown. Skeat compares W. *bawaidd* dirty, f. *baw* mud. The F. *boue* 'mud' is probably of same origin.] Soiled, dirty, filthy.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 197 A tauny tabarde .. Al totorne and baudy, and ful of lys crepynge. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* IX. xxxiv. (1554) 214 b, He .. in the kechen laye Among the pottes with baudy coate. 1527 Whittinton *Vulg.* 28 b, Holde thy bawdy handes fro my boke .. My handes be as clene as thyne. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. III. (1651) 323 Slovenly cooks, that .. never wash their bawdy hands.

b. *fig.* of language: Vile, abominable, barbarous.

1519 Horman *Vulg.* 90 b, Them that wyll nat come out of theyr baudy latyn [*qui barbariem nunquam exuunt*].

Bawdy (bɔ̄·di), *a.*[2] Forms: 6 **bawdye, bawdie,** 6–7 **baudie, baudy,** 6– **bawdy.**) [f. Bawd *sb.* + -y. Probably often associated in sense with prec.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or befitting a bawd; lewd, obscene, unchaste. (Usually applied to language.)

1513 Branshaw *St. Werburge* (1848) 209 Baudy balades full of .. wanton wylde gestis. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* v. 2137 The chamber wher you lay your head With baudie pictures round about doe spread. *c* 1765 Burke *On Drama* Wks. X. 158 Listening to a bawdy story from his host.

2. *absol.* quasi-*sb.*, esp. in phr. *To talk bawdy* (where perh. orig. adverbial): Lewd, obscene language, lewdness, obscenity.

1656 Sanderson *Serm.* (1689) 16 To drink, talk bawdy, swear and stare. 1698 Vanbrugh *Æsop* Prol., No rape, no bawdy, no intrigue, no beau. 1702 De Foe *More Reform.* 787 Eternal Bawdy fills up every Song. 1760 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* 220 How can that unconscionable coachman talk so much bawdy to that lean horse.

3. *Comb.* **bawdy-basket,** a hawker of indecent literature; **bawdy-house,** a brothel.

1552 Huloet, Bawdye house or house of bawdrye .. *summœnium.* 1567 Harman *Caveat* 65 These Bawdy baskets be .. wemen, and go with baskets .. where in they have laces, pynnes, nedles. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Bawdy Basket*, the twenty-third rank of canters, who carry pins, tape, ballads and obscene books to sell. 1882 *Ev. Man's Own Lawyer* 390 The keeping a bawdy house is a common nuisance.

† Baw·dy, *v. Obs.*; also 6 **baudy.** [f. Bawdy *a.*[1]] To make dirty or filthy, to befoul, defile.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxxvii. (1495) 836 The swyne .. walowyth in dyrte .. and bawdyeth hymself therwyth. 1530 Palsgr. 444/2 He hath baudyed his sleves on this facyon.

Bawe, obs. form of Bow *sb.*

Bawhorse, obs. form (after anglicized pronunciation of F. *bât*) of *bât-horse*; see Bat *sb.*[3]

Bawk, obs. form of Balk.

Bawke. *dial.* [? dial. variant of Back *sb.*[2]] A large bucket used in mines for raising coal, etc.

1880 *Times* 13 Dec. 10/2 That both cages should be removed and that the large bawke or bucket .. used instead.

† Baw·ker. *Obs.* [? for Balker[1].] (See quot.)

1592 Greene *Art Conny Catch.* II. 7 The Bawkers, for so the common hanters of the Ally are tearmed .. come to bowle, as though rather they did it for sport then gaines.

Bawkie, var. of Baukie, bat.

Bawl (bɔ̄l), *v.* Forms: 6 **baull, bool,** 6–7 **ball, baule,** 6–8 **baul,** 5– **bawl.** [Found only from 15th c. Prob. ad. med.L. *baulā-re* to bark as a dog, 'latrare, et est proprie canum' (Du Cange); also in an 11th or 12th c. list of cries of animals 'canum latrare, seu baulare, vulpium gannire,' etc. The Promp. Parv. has 'baffyn as houndys, *baulo, baffo, latro*,' and the earliest English instances refer to dogs. But cf. Icel. *baula*, Sw. *böla* to low like a cow, pointing to an ON. vb. **baula*. f. *baula* a cow. In any case, originally applied to the voice of animals; hence more or less vituperative as applied to human utterance.]

† 1. *intr.* To bark or howl as a dog, to give mouth or tongue as an animal.

[*c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 20 Baffynge or bawlynge of howndys, *baulatus, baffatus.*] 1563 Becon *New Catech.* (1844) 390 Singing-men .. in churches .. may roar, bool, bleat, yell, grunt. 1576 J. Heywood *Sp. & Flie* xxxv, At my blunte behauour barke ye or ball ye. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. I. ii. (1651) 183 A barking dog that alwayes bawls, but seldome bites. 1675 Hobbes *Odyss.* (1677) 166 The other three [dogs] ran bawling forth. 1753 [see Bawling *vbl. sb.*]

2. *gen.* To shout at the top of one's voice, with a loud, full, protracted sound; to cry loudly and roughly, to bellow. Often emphasized by *out*.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 12 Baull, to cry, *vociferare.* 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 67, I belcht owt blasphemye bawling. 1622 Heylyn *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 104 The cryers kept a bauling in the steeples .. for the people to come to Church. 1782 Cowper *Gilpin* 104 And ev'ry soul cried out, well done, As loud as he could bawl. 1872 Thackeray *Christm. Bks.* 8 I heard him bawling out to Gregory in the passage.

b. Const. *against, at, for.*

1618 Holyday *Juvenal* 240 We haul, More for our gold, then for a funeral. 1708 Swift *Abol. Chr.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 88 To bawl one day in seven against the lawfulness of those methods. 1863 Kingsley *Water-Bab.* vii. 267 They all bawled at her at once.

3. *trans.* To utter with bawling; to shout at the top of one's voice. (Often with *out*.)

1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, II. ii. 27 Those that bawl out the ruins of thy linen. 1709 Steele & Swift *Tatler* No. 66 ¶ 1 To bawl out, My Beloved; and the Words Grace! Regeneration! Sanctification! 1836 Marryat *Japhet* lxvi, Bawling out his ditty. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxvii. 257, 'I will fling you out of window'.. bawled out Mr. Pen.

b. To 'cry' for sale, as a hawker.

a 1745 Swift (J.), It grieved me when I saw labours which had cost so much, bawled about by common hawkers.

Bawl (bɔ̄l), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] A shout at the top of one's voice, a loud prolonged rough cry.

1792 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Acad. Ode* Wks. 1812 II. 509 Proud of a loud, clear, melancholy bawl.

Bawle, obs. form of Ball *sb.*[1]

Bawler (bɔ̄·lə(r)). [f. Bawl *v.* + -er[1].] One who bawls; sometimes applied contemptuously to a declamatory preacher.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 73 One hath thrown Baal's Altar, what's this to the Bawlers? 1758 Jortin *Erasm.* 140 When you meet with one of these bawlers, let him rave .. till he hath made himselfe hoarse. 1882 Besant *All Sorts* I. xii. 259 Listening, as most bawlers discover, is not conviction.

Bawling (bɔ̄·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Bawl *v.* + -ing[1].]

† 1. The howling or yelping of dogs, wolves, etc.; *spec.* in *Hunting* (see quot. 1753). *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* [see Bawl *v.* 1]. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. x. 213 Their [Tartares'] singyng is like the bawlynge of Woulues. 1635 Wither *Lord's Prayer* 129 The bawlings and snarlings of Dogs. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Bawling*, among hunters, is spoke of the dogs, when they are too busy to find the scent good.

2. Shouting at the top of one's voice, loud vehement outcry, vociferation.

1629 Gaule *Pract. The.* 239 The Rancour and Bawlings of Fiends and Wretches. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* ix. 208 Propagating .. senseless opinions with bawling and fury. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xix. 366 But talking and bawling did not put them out of breath.

b. *attrib.* 1882 *19th Cent.* No. 69. 749 They were in the bawling stage of beer. 1884 *Graphic* 23 Aug. 190/2 To row within bawling distance.

Bawling (bɔ̄·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Bawl *v.* + ing[2].]

† 1. Of dogs, etc.: Howling, yelping; *spec.* in *Hunting*, giving tongue too loudly (cf. prec.). *Obs.*

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 510 A barking and bawling dogge. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 228 Small bawling Curs are the surest Watchers.

2. Shouting at the top of one's voice; making loud noise or outcry, vociferating.

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks.* (1621) 830 Their barbarous bawling instruments. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 719 Nor heard, at bawling Bars, corrupted Law. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxi. 286, I have none o' yer bawling, praying, singing niggers on my place.

Bawm(e, obs. form of Balm.

Bawn (bɔ̄n). Also 6 **baon, banne,** 7–8 **baune,** 9 **bane.** [ad. Ir. *bábhun* (O'Clery), of unknown derivation.]

1. A fortified enclosure, enceinte, or circumvallation; the fortified court or outwork of a castle.

1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 441 Our Englishe men assauted the diges and baon of the castell. 1586 J. Hooker

Girald. Irel. in *Holinsh.* II. 167/1 This castell .. and the bannes about it. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 502 b, These .. square bawns which you see so strongly trenched and thrown up. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 6 Defects in the walls of the outward Bawne .. rendered it assaultable. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* III. 506 in *N. & Q.* 1850 Ser. I. I. 440/1 Those who received 2000 acres were bound .. to build a castle and bawn or strong court yard: the second class .. to build a stone house with a bawn; the third class a bawn only.

2. A cattlefold.

1850 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. II. 60/2 The word *bawn* or *bane* .. is still applied in the south of Ireland to the .. place for milking the cows of a farm .. Before the practice of housing cattle became general, every country gentleman's house had its bawn. 1882 *Whitehall Rev.* No. 21. 6/1 A large castle .. with a bawn attached to preserve their cattle at night.

Bawne, variant of BALNE. *Obs.*, bath.

† Baw·rel, baw·ret. *Obs.* [Of unknown origin; some compare It. '*barletta* a tree falcon, a hobby'; the Corpus Gloss. has '*bariulus* reagufinc,' some kind of finch. Cf. also BAWTERE.]

According to 18th c. dictionaries, the female and male respectively of a kind of hawk; see quot.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Bawrel*, a kind Hawk, that for Size and Shape, is somewhat like the Lanner, but has a longer Body and Sails. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Hawk*, [The] Bawrel [has] her Bawret. 1755 in JOHNSON, and mod. dicts.

Bawshere, obs. form of BEAU SIRE.

Bawsint, bawson, -stone, var. BAUSON, -OND.

† Baw·tere. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? an error for *vawtere*, VULTURE; or by transposition of letters for BAWRET.] (See quot.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iij b, Theys haukes belong to an Emproure .. an Egle, a Bawtere, a Melowne.

Bawty, -tie (bǭ·ti). *Sc.* [cf. F. *baud* white hound (Cotgr. s.v. *Souillard*).] Scotch titular name for a dog, esp. a large one; also for a hare.

c 1536 LYNDESAY (*title*) Complaint .. of the Kingis auld Hound callit Bagsche, directit to Bawte, the Kingis best helouit Dog. *Ibid.* 21 For Bawte now .. lyis on the kingis nycht goun. 1728 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* II. ii. *Poems* (1844) 60 The devil's .. Appearing sometimes like a black-horned cow, Aft-times like bawty. *Sc. Proverb*, Bourd not wi' bawtie lest he bite you.

† Baw·-waw·. *Obs.* [imitative of the sound; cf. BAUGH and BOW-WOW.]

1. The barking of a dog.

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent.* (1826) 233 A Dogs barking that soundeth nothing els—but Baw waw waw.

2. An exclamation of contempt.

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 59 Bawwaw, quoth Bagshaw. ? *c* 1600 *Distr. Emperor* v. iii. in *Old Pl.* (1884) III. 247 Baw, waw, waw! Sir, trouble not your selfe.

b. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.* Vainly or contemptibly noisy.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 45 Bawwawe spoken of one, that talketh to no purpose. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 108 Ne on baw-vaw tromperye descant.

† Bawze, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Of doubtful origin and use. Hardly likely to be related to Du. *bassen* to bark (pret. *bies* in MDu.), considered by Franck to be a modern onomatopœia, as it is found in no other Teut. lang.] To exclaim, shout.

1677 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, To bawze, *exclamare*, *intonare*.

† Ba·xter. *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 bæcestre, -istre, -ystre, 2–3 bakestre, 4–5 bakestir, bacstare, 5 baxstere, backstare, 6–7 backster, baxster, 7 bakster, 5– baxter. [OE. *bæcestre*, fem. of *bæcere*, f. *bacan* to BAKE: see -STER. A true feminine in origin, and used of women as late as 16th c.; but already in OE. used also of men (see *Gen.* xl. 1, of a eunuch), and in ME. used of both sexes, as the Vocabularies expressly show; in later use only masculine, being the regular northern, and esp. Sc, equivalent of *baker*, in which use it still lingers dialectally. In 16th c, a new feminine BACKSTR-ESS was formed upon it; cf. *songstress*, *seamstress*.] A baker: a. applied to women.

1390 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 143 Lego Matildæ bakestir j. goune. *c* 1425 *Gloss.* in Wright *Voc.* 194 *Hic* [? hec] *pandoxatrix*, bacstare. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 215 *Hec pistrix*, a baxter. *a* 1550 *Thersytes* in *Four Old Plays* (1848) 81 The backster of Balockburye with her baking pele.

b. without distinction of sex. Apparently not used in southern English after 1400.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xl. 1, 2 Twezen afyryde men .. Egypta cynges byrle and his bæcistre .. his byrlas oþer his bæcestran. *c* 1150 *Gloss.* in Wright *Voc.* 93 *Pistor*, bakestre. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 218 Baxsteres & brewesteres, and bocheres manye. 1460 CAPGR. *Chron.* 55 Plaucius .. was compelled for to dwel with a baxter. *c* 1550 J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 15 The Baxter, for his fie, fiue pundis. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Apr. 206/1 Mr. Robert Bartleman, baxter. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* vi. *note*, One in appearance a baxter, *i.e.* a baker's lad, handed her out of her chair.

Baxterian (bækstī·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. BAXTER + -IAN.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Richard Baxter, the eminent Puritan divine, or his doctrines. **B.** *sb.* One who holds Baxter's tenets.

Baxte·rianism, Baxter's doctrines, one special point of which was the amalgamation of the Arminian doctrine of free grace with the Calvinistic doctrine of election.

1835 in *Penny Cycl.* IV. 62/1. 1839 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biogr.* 44 Baxter was opposed to every sect, and belonged to none. He can be properly described only as a Baxterian.

Baxtone, dial. form of BAKESTONE.

Bay (bē^{1}), *sb.*^{1}; also 4–7 baye, baie. [a. OF. *baie* (= Pr. *baga*) :—L. *bāca* berry.

In OE. *begbeam* occurs in the OE. Gospels, and in a glossary of the 11th c. (Wülcker /450) as a rendering of *mōrārius*; the glossarist adds that *mōra* is a name for 'berries' generally, whence *beg* appears to be = berry. In the 11th c. it might perhaps already be adopted from Fr.; but the Corpus Glossary of the 8th c. (Wülcker /8) has also 'baccinia (= vaccinia) *beger*' which suggests that this (elsewhere *begir*) might be an archaic plural of an original *-is*, *-os* stem, and that *beg* was a native word. Its ME. repr. would be *bey*, *bay*; but the extant *bay* appears to be from French.]

† 1. A berry, a small fruit, csp. used of that of the laurel or bay-tree: see 2. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xlviii, The frute of lauri tre ben clepid baies. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 17 Bay; *bacca*, *est fructus lauri & oliue*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 452 The Baies or berries that it [the roiall Lawrel] beareth are nothing sharp biting .. in tast. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 290 The bayes, or berries of myrtle-tree. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 245 Drunk with the Oile of Bayes in black Wine. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 664 From the fruit is expressed a butter-like substance known as oil of Bays.

† b. A small ball, a globule. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 198 Take a bay of gootes dounge, And with a nal .. make it holowe.

2. Short for *Bay-tree* or *Bay Laurel*, English name of the *Laurus nobilis* (called also Sweet Bay), a fine tree, with deep-green leaves and a profusion of dark-purple berries; also applied to other laurels (*e.g.* the Red Bay of S. America), and in America to *Magnolia glauca* (White Bay).

a. 1530 PALSGR. 914/3 The bay tre, *laurier*. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* XXXVII. 35, I my self haue sene the vngodly .. florishinge like a grene baye tre. 1684 I. MATHER *Remark. Provid.* iv. 93 Philosophers told him the lightning could not hurt the bay-tree. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 664/1 The Bay Laurel is a native of the south of Europe.

b. 1557 Tottell's *Misc.* (Arb.) 264 When other frutes and flowers decay, The bay yet growes full grene. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. 262 The true Bay is known by its lance-shaped, veiny evergreen leaves. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* II. iv. Slopes of oak .. arbutus, and fragrant bay.

c. (Cf. BAY *sb.*^{2} 4.)

3. Usually in *pl.* Leaves or sprigs of this tree, *esp.* as woven into a wreath or garland to reward a conqueror or poet; hence *fig.* the fame and repute attained by these.

1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* VII. 75 When he had subdued the Sarmatianes, he ware but a garland of baies only. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* iv. 64 A poet's garland made of bays. 1647 *Churchw. Acc. St. Margaret's Westm.* (Nichols 1797) 53 Rosemarie and baies, that was stuck about the Church at Christmas. 1656 COWLEY *Misc.* (1669) 8 The gain of Civil wars will not allow Bay to the Conquerors Brow. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 666 For virtuous Young and thee they twine the bay. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Author's Apol.* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 7, I seek to blast no scholar's bays.

4. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*: a. attrib., as *bay-bow* (= bough), *-branch*, *-leaf*, *-tree* (see 2 b), *-wood*; b. instrumental and similative, as *bay-crowned*, *-leaved*. Also **bay-cherry**, the Cherry-laurel (*Cerasus Laurocerasus*); **bay-rum**, an aromatic liquid, used by perfumers, obtained by distilling rum in which bay-leaves have been steeped.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iii. 157 They doe not set lights and *bay bowes at their dores. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 104 Bene they not *Bay branches, which they doe beare? 1665 76 RAY *Flora* 14 The *Bay-Cherry is a stately evergreen tree. 1638–48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* iv. Song 3 Wouldst thow still *Bay-crowned Sitt? 1636 HEALEY *Theophrast.* 59 Bearing a *bay leafe in his mouth. 1855 BROWNING *Protus* Poet. Wks. I. 297 Half-emperors and quarter-emperors, Each with his *bay-leaf fillet. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 199 Pepper-woods, whose leaves smell of *bay-rum.

Bay (bē^{1}), *sb.*^{2}; also 5–7 baye. [a. F. *baie* :—late L. *baia*, in Isidore, *c* 640. (Isidore illustrates his derivation of *portus* from *portare* by the analogy of *baia* from *bajulare*. He does not consider *baia* a modern word; but says it made its genitive in *-as*, like *familia*. It may thus be an old word in popular Latin.) The meaning of the Fr. word (which the Eng. follows) may have been modified by confusion with *baee*, *bee*, on L. type **badāta* an opening (see BAY *sb.*^{3}). The two have certainly been associated in English; see esp. 2–4, where the senses of recess and projection appear.

Derivation from *badare*, to be open (see BAY *sb.*^{3}) is disproved by It. *baja*, unless this is borrowed from some other Romanic language, as Sp. or Fr.]

1. An indentation of the sea into the land with a wide opening.

1385 TREVISA *Higden* (1865) I. 57 In that grete mouthe and baye, beth ilondes Calchos, Patmos, and others. 1436 *Pol. Poems* II. (1859) 186 Ffor they have havenesse grete and godely bayes Sure, wyde, and depe. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 15 The skarfed barke puts from her native bay. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 211 My affection hath an vnknowne bottome, like the Bay of Portugall. 1685 R. BURTON *Eng. Emp. Amer.* ii. 54 A fair Sandy Bay or Beach, which the Sea washeth on one side. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 50 We might happen into some Bay or Gulph. 1875 MACKAY *Mod. Geog.* 24 Bay of Biscay, noted for its heavy seas and dangerous navigation.

fig. 1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* xix, Yet did I once touch at the baye of Armes. 1633 G. HERBERT *Sunday* i. in *Temple* 66 The couch of time; care's balm and bay.

† 2. An indentation or rounded projection of the land into the sea. *Obs.*

[Perhaps a distinct word, f. BEY *v.* to bend; cf. BAVING.] 1611 COTGR., *Surgidoire*, a road, gulfe, or bosome, of the sea .. sometimes also the opposite, a Promontorie, Cape, or Bay of land entering into the sea.

3. An indentation, recess in a range of hills, etc.

1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 9 The hills .. stand out generally well-defined by bays and vales, which run in about their bases.

4. (in *U. S.*): a. An arm of a prairie extending into, and partly surrounded by, woods. b. A piece of low, marshy ground producing large numbers of Bay-trees. Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1848. (The latter ought proh. to come under BAY *sb.*^{1})

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 601/1 Swamps and 'bay' (the word applied in Florida to slough and water-grass meadows).

5. *Comb.*, mostly attrib., as *bay-head*, *-man*, *-side*. Also **bay-duck**, dial. (east English) name of the Sheldrake (*Tadorna vulpanser*); **bay-floe, -ice**, new-formed ice, such as first appears in sheltered water; **Bay-state**, popular name in U. S. for the State of Massachusetts, originally the Colony of Massachusetts Bay.

1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* I. xxvi. 342 The big *bay-floe. 1853 — *Grinnell Exp.* xv. (1856) 109 The 'young,' or as it is called by the whalers, the '*bay ice.' 1779 *Hist. Eur. in Ann. Reg.* (1781) 211/2 The *Bay-men on the Musquito and bay of Honduras shores. 1883 BURTON & CAMERON *Gold Coast* I. i. 16 The shallow brown waters of the *Bayside. 1856 LOWELL *Biglow P.* 37, I love our own *Bay-State.

Bay (bē^{1}), *sb.*^{3} Forms: 6 baie, 6–7 baye, 4– bay. [a. F. *baie*, OF. *baée* (L. type *badāta*), f. *bayer*, OF. *baer*, *béer* to gape, stand open = Pr. and It. *badare*, as to which see Diez. See prec.]

1. An opening in a wall; *esp.* the space between two columns.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1392 Hege houses withinne þe halle to hit med, So brod bilde in a bay, þat blonkes mo3t renne. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 940, O Thow rede Marz .. That in the trende baye hase made thy trone. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 371 The division into bays by a marked vertical line seems everywhere rigidly preserved. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 102 The last two bays of the nave .. are unoccupied. 1884 *Manch. W. Times* 11 Oct. 5/6 The replacing of the tracery of the cloisters .. proceeding bay by bay.

2. 'The division of a barn or other building, generally from fifteen to twenty feet in breadth,' Gwilt. (See the dialect Glossaries.) Applied to a house, it appears to be the space lying under one gable, or included between two party-walls.

1557 *Richmond Wills* (1853) 101 Ij bayes of rye, bye est. XXX*qu.* XV*b.* 1577 HOLINS. *Chron.* III. 1198/2 Two and fortie baies of houses. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 255 He rent the fairest house in it after three pence a Bay. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 18 One of the sides of your Barne, all along for the space of three Bayes, shall serue to put your Rie and Wheat in. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Bay*, a rural Word used to signify the Bigness of a Barn; for if a Barn consists of a Floor and two Heads, wherein they lay Corn, they say a barn of two Bays. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 127/2 Ten bay of Buildings.

3. Applications of the idea of 'recess': e. g. *horse-bay*, the stall for a horse; *sick-bay*, part of the fore-part of a ship's main-deck, used as a hospital.

1582 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) II. 47 Iij swalles for a horse baye 8*d.* 1851 *Art. Jrnl. Hist. Gt. Exhib.* 20/1 The crowding of the bays of the galleries. 1863 *Man-of-War in Cornh. Mag.* Feb., Their 'sick-bay' probably does not differ from any hospital ward. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Bay*, the fore part of a ship between decks before the bitts. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 6/1 The 'bays' between the gun stations .. afford shelter to the gunners.

4. Applications of 'intervening space,' usually receding, as *bay* in plastering, of joists, of roofing.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 384 *Bay*, a strip or rib of plaster between screeds, for regulating the floating rule. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* (1875) 1193 *Bay of joists*, the joisting between two binding joists, or between two girders, when binding joists are not used. *Bay of roofing*, the small rafters and their supporting purlins between two principal rafters.

5. An internal recess formed by causing a wall to project outwardly beyond the general line, for the reception of a window or other feature.

1428–1741 [see BAY-WINDOW]. 1805 REPTON *Landsc. Gard.* 178 Large recesses or bays, sometimes called bowre windows, and now bow windows. 1855 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlviii. 60 Projecting the bay of the tribune from the flat wall of the basilica. 1877 E. WALFORD *Our Gt. Fam.* I. 76 A substantial brick house, the front diversified by two bays.

Bay (bē^{1}), *sb.*^{4}; also 4 baie, 5 baye. [Two different words seem to be here inextricably confused. Originally, the phrase *to hold at bay* seems ad. OF. *tenir a bay* (Godefroy) = It. *tenere a bada*, where *bay*, *bada*, means the state of suspense, expectation, or unfulfilled desire, indicated by the open mouth (late L. *badare* to open the mouth); but *to stand at bay*, *be brought to bay*, correspond to mod.F. *être aux abois*, meaning to be at close quarters with the barking dogs, and *bay* is here aphetically formed from ABAY, a. OF. *abai* barking. See BAY *v.*^{1} In the phrase *at a bay*, some early quotations may read *at abay*.]

I. Barking or baying.

1. The deep prolonged barking of a dog when pursuing or attacking.

1530 PALSGR. 196/2 Bay of houndes, *aboyement de chiens.* 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. ii. 3 Vncouple heere, and let vs make a bay, And wake the Emperour. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 230 The bay of curs. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. i, The deep-mouthed bloodhounds' heavy bay. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* xv. 230 Formidable-looking dogs . . all bristle and bay.

2. *esp.* The chorus of barking raised by hounds in immediate conflict with a hunted animal; *hence*, the final encounter between hounds and the prey they have chased.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 200 Of liouns chas, of beore baityng, And bay of bor. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 180 Tyl a beggere blede be bestys baye. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 125 That there are Bayes in the water and bayes on the lande. 1876 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Katerfelto* xxiii. 261 Soon would burst on his ear that loud and welcome chorus called the 'bay.'

† **b.** *transf.* applied to the singing of birds. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 232 Dame naturis menstralis . . Thayr blyssfull bay entonyng euery art.

II. Most commonly, and often figuratively, in hunting phrases relating to the position of a hunted animal when, unable to flee farther, it turns, faces the hounds, and defends itself at close quarters.

3. Of the position of the hunted animal: *To stand, be* (*abide* obs.) *at bay, turn to bay*; and of the relative action of the hounds: *To hold* or *have at bay, bring* or *drive to bay, make a bay at* (obs.)

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 245 He stod at a bay, And werd him while that he may. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 35 He gan to berke on þat barn and to baie it hold. 1530 PALSGR. 586/2 Vonder stagge is almoste yelden, I here the houndes holde hym at a beye, *je os les chiens laboyer*, or *le tenyr a laboy*. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 309/1 He shall be sette uppon on all sides, they make a bay at him, they will bite him, if it bee possible. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 128 To rowze his Wrongs, and chase them to the bay. 1611 COTGR., s. v. *Acculé* . . the wild Bore, who, brought vnto a bay, sets him on his Gammons, and . . is forced to defende himselfe against both dogs, and men. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 535 He stands at Bay against yon knotty Trunk. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxiv. 422 To fight to the last and die at bay.

b. *fig.* In phr. *At a* or *to the bay*: at or to close quarters; in great straits, in distress, at or to one's last extremity. Cf. F. *aux abois.*

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 510 a, All former purposes were blanked, the governor at a bay, and, etc. 1599 *Pass. Pilgr.* xi, Ah! that I had my lady at this bay, to kiss and clip me till I run away. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 17 Shall God haue us at so great a bay as he hath, and shall we wax carelesse. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal, Epistle*, In utter Despair of your own Satyr, make me Satyrize myself. Some of you have been driven to this Bay already.

4. Of the effective action of the hunted animal: *To hold* or *keep at* (*a*) *bay* (the assailing hounds); *to give the bay to* (obs.); and (rarely) of the corresponding position of the hounds: *To be at bay.*

c 1532 LO. BERNERS *Huon* (1883) 395 As the wyld bore doth kepe a baye agaynst the mastyues and bayynge houndes. 1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 239 Whereat the Chancellor was much offended: but Bradford still kept him at the bay. 1577 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 35 With his industry . . he had giuen the bay to his aduersaries. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 973 She hears the hounds are at a bay. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 620 Thy faithful Dogs . . who . . hold at Bay The Mountain Robbers. 1711 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* Pref., By Riding . . keep Death as it were at a Bay. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiv. 256 The spoils of the church furnished the arms by which the Pope . . could be held at bay.

Bay (bē'), *sb.*5; also 7 **baye.** [A word of doubtful standing and origin: it may be questioned whether senses 1 and 2 are really connected, and whether the word in the *Promp. Parv.* is not BAY *sb.*4, but sense 2 does not fall easily under any other of the words spelt *bay.* For the etymology, the ON. *bág-r* 'opposition,' has been compared, with its derived vb. *bægja* 'to push back, hinder'; the latter might be the direct source of the related BAY *v.*4, if we could assume the sb. to have been taken from the vb. But if, as seems more likely, the vb. is from the sb., the origin of the latter has still to be discovered.]

† **1.** 'Obstacle.' *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 21 Bay, or withstondynge, *obstaculum.*

2. An embankment or dam to retain water, or divert its course into a mill stream, etc.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV, iv. (1588) 421 If any persons . . have bene assembled . . to cut downe any houses, Barnes, Milles, or Bayes. 1604 *Fr. Bacon's Proph.* 507 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 286 The Ducke must have a Bay, the Hawke must have a stone. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, Baye . . is a pond head made vp of a great heith, to keep in a great quantitie or store of water. 1632 SHERWOOD, Bay of plankes, to breake the force of water, *moile.* 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life S. C.* 126 A strong bay or dam crosses . . [the brook], forcing the water into a pond for the cattle.

Bay (bē'), *sb.*6 Also 7 (in *comb.*) be-. [short for *bay-antler*, earlier *be-* or *bes-antlier*, f. OF. *bes* twice, second, secondary + ANTLER.] The second branch of a stag's horn, formerly also called the *sur-antlier*, being next above the 'antler' proper, or (as it is now called) brow-antler.

[1611 COTGR., *Surandoillier*, the beankler or second branch of a Deere's head.] 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* ii. 67 You may . . know . . what his rights mean, if he has them, brow, bay, tray, and points. 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* iv. 69 This is a full horn; brow, bay, tray, and three on top, or six points a side. *Ibid.* 71 The ancient terms . . next the *bez-antlier*, now the bay.

† **Bay** (bē'), *sb.*7 *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 7 **baye.** [a. F. *baie*, or its Du. repr. *baai*, f. F. *bai*, *baie*, the colour BAY: see BAIZE.]

1. Baize; originally a fabric of a finer and lighter texture than now, the manufacture of which was introduced into England in the 16th c. by fugitives from France and the Netherlands. Usually in the pl., whence the modern corruption BAIZE, q.v.

1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* ix. § 1 Pennestones, Bays, Cottons, Hose-Yarn . . and other Things. 1648 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* IV. II. 1152 In making of Bays and Says. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, xxii, None shall weave in Colchester any bay known by the names of *four-and-fifties, sixties* . . but within two days after weaving shall carry it to the Dutch Bay Hall to be viewed. 1713 *Guardian* No. 170 (1756) II. 344 Colchester bays, Exeter serges. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Bay* is also a sort of woollen stuff, made chiefly in Colchester, where there is a hall, called the Dutch Bay-hall.

2. *Comb.*, as *bay-maker, -making, -market, -trade, -yarn*; **bay-hall**, a hall in Colchester used as an exchange by traders in this commodity.

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1988/3 The Moot-Hall and Bay-Hall hung with the same. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4501/4 Zacheus Skingsley of Colchester . . Baymaker. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Nov. 538/1 Woollen or bay yarn. 1858 *People's Hist. Gt. Brit.* 104 The Protestants . . fled many to this country bringing with them the art of Bay and say making.

Bay, *sb.*8 [Of uncertain origin and sense: cf. BECK.]

1593 PEELE *Edward I* 381 (D.) Friar, I am at beck and bay, And at thy commandment to sing and say.

Bay (bē'), *a.*1 (and *sb.*) Also 5-6 **baye**, 6-7 **baie.** [a. F. *bai* bay-coloured:—L. *badius*, mentioned by Varro in a list of colours appropriate to horses.]

1. A reddish brown colour; a. generally used of horses, and taken to include various shades. Hence qualified as *bright-bay, light-bay, blood-bay, golden-bay.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 1072 His stede bay. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 53 A bay hors þat was Gerards my son. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 462 An stedes baye brown. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 79 All horses bee not of one colour, but . . some baye, some daple. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* I. xxiv. (1634) 85 A Bay or a Chesnut Colour, of all others it is most to be commended in Horses. 1671 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 636/4 Stoln . . a Bay Ball Nag. 1715 ADDISON *Drummer* v. i. concl., I have a horse . . a bay gelding. 1823 LOCKHART *Vow of Reduan* xi. in *Sp. Ball.*, He spurred his bright bay mare. 1860 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs., My Father's Mem.*, His little blood bay horse.

b. rarely used otherwise.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xii. (1694) I. 45 He made him also change his colour of Hair . . from Bay, Brown, to Sorrel . . gingioline. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* II. v. 143 Mrs. Tymmons had been a blonde, and consequently had subsided into a bay wig.

2. as *sb., ellipt.* for 'bay horse.'

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 187 Occa . . Vpoun ane bay out of the feild him bair. ?*a* 1600 *Came you not fr. N.* in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 253 Met yee not my true loue ryding on a bony bay. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 327 The horse was of a Palm colour, which is a bright red. We call such horses bays. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 392 Lolls at his ease behind four handsome bays. 1884 *Times* 27 Feb. 7/6 The compact, black-legged bays of Essex.

3. *Comb.*, as *bay-brown, bay-coloured.*

1591 PERCYVALL *Sp. Dict., Vayo*, baye coloured. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 675 The baie coloured ones haue the second place for goodnesse. 1852 T. HARRIS *Insects New Eng.* 85 [An insect] of a light bay-brown color, with the head and antennæ darker.

Bay (bē'), *v.*1 Also 5-6 **baye.** [Partly a. OF. *baye-r*, more frequently occurring in the deriv. *abayer* (see Littré s.v. *aboyer*; cf. It. *bajare, abbajare* to bark) of uncertain origin; but influenced in later Eng. use by BAY *sb.*4, in phrases 'at bay, to bay,' so that the two notions were even more inextricably blended than in the sb.

(Diez's reference of *abayer* to L. *ad-baubāre* 'to bark at' is now rejected; recently it has been proposed to connect it with *badāre*, in which case both words would ultimately be from the same source.)]

1. To bark, properly applied to the deep voice of a large dog, as a hound or mastiff. Const. *on, at* (with *indirect passive* 'to be bayed at').

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1142 Braches bayed þerfore & breme noyse maked. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E viij, They. houndes all Bayen and cryen. 1530 PALSGR. 442/2 This hounde bayeth at somwhat: *ce chien aboye a quelque choses* 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 30 The wakefull dogs did never cease to bay. *a* 1771 GRAY *Poems* (1775) 50 Hoarse he bays with hideous din. 1805 SCOTT *Last. Minstr.* I. vi, They watch to hear the blood hound baying.

† **b.** (said of other animals.) *Obs.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat*, Sum bird will bay at my beke, and sum will me byte.

2. *fig.* Applied (depreciatively) to the noise of human assailants.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* III. 235 And alle þe berdles burnes bayed on him euere. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* Pref. 18 Zoilvs crew, Who'le dayly at thee bay. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 99 What moves Ajax thus to bay at him?

3. *trans.* To bark at, to assail with barking.

c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* vii, The raches comun reuynyng him by And bayet him fulle boldely. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* iii. 669 Some againe did bay me, As hungrie Wolves at Passengers doe howle. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 27, I had rather be a dog, and bay the moon, Than such a Roman. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Clift Gr.* 166 The deep-mouth'd mastiff bays the troubled night. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* (1883) I. iv. 75 Sleepless youths who there melodiously bayed the moon in chorus.

b. *fig.* of persons.

1796-7 COLERIDGE *Poems* (1862) 34 Though superstition and her wolfish brood Bay his mild radiance. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* v. (1848) 36 Millions . . bay a mind Which drives the darkness out of them, like hounds.

4. To give forth, utter, or express by baying.

1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* xliv, Cerberus, whose many mouthes doo bay And barke out flames. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* I. xxii. 279 These faithful servants generally bayed their full-mouth welcome from afar off.

5. To pursue with barking like a pack of hounds; to drive to bay with barking.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 118 In a wood of Creete they bayed the Beare With hounds of Sparta. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 80 He leaves his backe vnarm'd, the French, and Welch Baying him at the heeles. 1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 17 The whole Herd making homewards so soon as ever the Doggs do Bay them. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vii. (1879) 136 The jaguar is killed by the aid of dogs baying and driving him up a tree.

6. To bring to bay, hold at bay. (The notion of barking disappears.)

1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* 239 We tree and baye both Martern and wild Catte. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. i. 49 We are at the stake, And bayed about with many Enemies. 1713 *Guardian* No. 125 (1756) II. 164 He taught to turn the hare, to bay the deer. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VI. 96 The men of Orleans, Long by their foemen bay'd.

Bay (bē'), *v.*2 [A later deriv. of the sb. in the expression 'at bay,' due to the ambiguity with which that was said both of the pursued and of the pursuing animal: see BAY *sb.*4]

1. *intr.* To turn to bay, stand at bay.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, civ, They knew Hee Bay'd to their Destruction. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. II. v. 325 When a stag turns his head against the hounds, he is said to bay.

2. *trans.* To stand at bay against. *rare.*

1848 G. RUXTON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 719 Baying his enemies like the hunted deer.

† **Bay,** *v.*3 *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *baye-r, bée-r* to gape, seek with open mouth:—late L. *badāre* to gape, be open.] To seek with open mouth, as the young of animals for the dugs.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Bayer à la mamelle*, to seeke or baye for the dugge.

Bay (bē'), *v.*4 [Immediately connected with BAY *sb.*5, but whether as its source or derivative does not appear; the latter is more likely. Supposing the vb. to be the source, it has been conjecturally derived from ON. *baggja* 'to push back, hinder'; it might also be referred to 'hold at bay' in some of its uses (see BAY *sb.*4); or even to BAY *sb.*2 or 3 in some of their applications.] *trans.* To obstruct, dam (water): often with *up, back.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. (1641) 18/2 He, whose pow'rfull hand Bay'd-up the Red-Sea with a double Wall. 1635 CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. x. 177 By baying vp the Riuers into certaine Artificiall Channells. 1883 SIR A. HOBHOUSE *Law Rep.* IX. Appeal 177 The defendants' barrier has been found to bay back the water to a maximum depth of twenty-two inches.

† **Bay(e,** *v.*5 *Obs. rare*—1. [app. a pseudo-archaism; cf. the similar use of EMBAY in same work I. vii. 3.] ? To bathe, immerse.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 3 He . . bayes His sweatie forehead in the breathing wind.

‖ **Bayadère** (bāyădē'r, -dĭə'r). Also 6 **balliadera**, 8 **balliadere**, 9 **bayadeer.** [F. *bayadère*, ad. Pg. *bailadeira* female dancer; cf. *bailar* to dance. The earlier forms were taken directly from the Portuguese.] A Hindoo dancing girl: the French name, occasionally used by English writers.

1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten's Trav.* 74 (Y.) The heathenish whore called Balliadera, who is a dancer. 1794 E. MOOR *Narrat. Little's Det.* 356 (Y.) The name of balliadere, we never heard applied to the dancing girls. 1826 HEBER *Journ. India* (1828) II. xxviii. 282 The southern Bayadère, who differ considerably from the nâch girls of northern India. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 62/2 The little arts and manners which form the accomplished bayadeer.

Bayard (bē'ĭărd), *a.* and *sb.*1 *arch.* Forms: 4-7 **bayard**, 5 **beyard**, 5-7 **bayarde**, 6 **bayart, baierd, baiarde**, 6-7 **baiard, bayerd.** [a. OF. *baiard, -art, bayard* bay-coloured, f. *bai*: see BAY *a.*1 and -ARD.]

1. Bay coloured; *absol.* a bay horse.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 272 Sir Edward . . Opon his stede bayard first he wan þe dike. 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 184, I bowete of Roberd Bernard the Konstabelschepe of Bramborou, and he ad of me ther fore my bayard Kresener. 1623 MINSHEU *Sp. Gram.* 6, *Bays*, which is vsed in good authors for Bay coloured or Bayard. 1868 D. EVANS 4 *Bks. Wales* I. 520 Saddle thou the bayard with the long bound.

2. Proper name of the bright-bay-coloured magic steed given by Charlemagne to Renaud (or Rinaldo), one of the four sons of Aimon, famous in mediæval romance; *whence* **a.** Formerly used as a kind of

mock-heroic allusive name for any horse; cf. the occasional use of *Rosinante, Bucephalus, Pegasus.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 218 As proud Bayard gynnyth for to skippe Out of the wey. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 3184 A man to seruesabill Ledith offt beyard from his own stabill. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Four Sonnes Aymon* i. (1884) 31 Thenne mounted Reynawde on horsebacke vpon Bayarde. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 147 But he that holdes.. the horses rain, When steede bolts out, calles bayard back again.

b. *Bayard's bun*: a kind of bread given to horses. *Bayard of ten toes*: the human feet, 'shanks' mare, nag, or pony'; also called *horse of ten toes.*

c 1520 SKELTON *Agst. Comely Coystrowne* 8 A swete sugar loaf and sowre bayardys bun. 1616 BRETON *Good & Badde* 35 The walke of the wofull and his Horse, Bayard of ten-toes.

c. Alluded to in many phrases and proverbial sayings, the origin of which was in later times forgotten, and 'Bayard' taken as the type of blindness or blind recklessness.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 886 þay blustered as blynde as bayard watz euer. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 44 But as Bayard the blinde stede.. He goth there no man will him bidde. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 53 Thou, as blynde Bayarde, berkest at the mone. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 500/1 Bee bolde vpon it lyke blynde bayarde. 1609 BRETON *Poste w. Packet*, Who is so blind as Bold Bayarde. 1625 *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 168 As blind & yet as bold as Bayard. *c* 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. iv. Wks. III. 33 As.. boldly as blind bayard rusheth into the battle. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 157 Bayard must ever be as bold as blind.

3. *Hence*: One blind to the light of knowledge, who has the self-confidence of ignorance.

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* Wks. I. 123 Bolde bayarde, ye are to blynde. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 65/2 Them that shall walke negligently, and like blinde bayardes. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 368 Being a bayard, who never had the soul to know, what conversing means. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 487 The bold and blind Bayards (who usually out of self-conceit are so exceedingly confident of their election and salvation).

† **Bay·ard,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [a. F. *bayard, baiart*, in same sense: cf. BAIARDOUR.] A kind of hand-barrow used for heavy loads; also *fig.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 30 When they are laid upon his bayard, and when he hath them upon the hip. *Ibid.* 35 Surely he is faine to lay men upon the bayard.

† **Bayardism.** *Obs.* [f. BAYARD *sb.*[1] + -ISM.] Ignorant presumption.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *New Gagg* 89 Grosse Bayardismes in so insolent a Bard.

† **Bay·ardly,** *a. Obs.* [f. BAYARD *sb.*[1] + -LY[1].] Bayard-like; characterized by the blindness and self-confidence of ignorance.

1636 GOODMAN *Wint. Even. Confer.* III. 20 Religion is.. not a formal and bayardly round of duties. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 143 A blind credulity, a bayardly confidence. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 118 The bayardly blindness of common people.. neither able nor willing to discern.

† **Bay·ardly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] Blindly, with blind self-confidence.

1624 H. MASON *Art of Lying* iv. 67 Some ignorant Iesuite: (for none else can be imagined to be so Bayardly bold).

Bayberry (bē[1]·be:ri). [f. BAY *sb.*[1] 2.]

1. The fruit of the bay-tree.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 688 Called in Latine *Lauri baccæ*, in English Bay berries. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 409 Take of aniseed.. bay-berries, myrrh.. of each half an ounce.

2. In U.S., the fruit of the Wax-myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*), and the plant itself, an American shrub that bears a berry covered with a wax-like coating.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v., The berries when boiled in water yield a fragrant green wax, known as bayberry tallow, used for making candles, etc. 1878 R. THOMPSON *Gard. Assist.* (Moore) 657/1 *Myrica cerifera*, candleberry, bay-berry, or wax-myrtle.—Very near the sweet-gale.

3. In Jamaica, the fruit of the 'Bayberry Tree,' *Eugenia acris*, a species of Pimento.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 247 The Bayberry Tree.. The berries resemble our cloves, both in form and flavour.

Bayche, Baye, obs. ff. BEACH, BO, both.

† **Bayed,** *a.*[1] *Obs.*; also 5 **bayde.** [f. BAY *a.*[1] + -ED; or ad. L. *badius.*] Bay-coloured.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 21 Bayyd, as a horse (*v.r.* bay), *badius.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 17 Bayde [with no Latin equivalent].

† **Bayed,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* [? short for EMBAYED.] Surrounded, enclosed.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 11/1 The territorie baied and perclosed within the river. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 74 A plentiful Island.. roundlye bayed.. With Mycone, and eke with Giarus, two famosed Islands.

Bayed (bēd), *ppl. a.*[3] [f. BAY *v.*[4] + -ED]. Dammed.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Lawe* 694 (D.) He smot the sea with his dead-lining rod: The sea obayed, as bay'd. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 64 It [the brook] swells sufficiently, if bayed up properly, to drive a mill.

Bayed (bēid), *ppl. a.*[4] [f. BAY *sb.*[3] + -ED.] Having a bay, formed as a bay or recess.

a 1848 MARRYAT *R. Reefer* lxvi. 258 The bayed windows. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* vii. (1874) 130 A window, in a bayed recess.

Baygne, bayne, obs. forms of BAIN.

Baying (bē[1]·iŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. BAY *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The continued deep barking of a large dog.

1611 COTGR., *Abbay*, a barking, or baying of dogs. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxiv, The haying of the dogs was soon added to the chorus.

Baying (bē[1]·iŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. BAY *a.*[1] + -ING[1].] The imparting of a bay colour.

1634 in H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 212 For baying and colouring the whole number of the oares for the row barge.

Baying (bē[1]·iŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. BAY *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That bays; deep-barking.

c 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* (1883) 395 The mastyues and bayynge houndes. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* III. 29 Baying hounds Disturb not him.

† **Bay·ing,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. BAY *sb.*[2] or [3]; cf. BEY *v.* to bow.] Curving, receding.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 75 From Bridport to the North West Point of the Chisil renning from Portland thither about a Mile.. Shore somewhat baying.

Bayish (bē[1]·iʃ), *a. rare.* [f. BAY *a.* + -ISH[1].] Somewhat bay, inclining to bay (in colour).

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3289/4 A Bayish dun Horse.

Bayl, bayle, bayll, obs. ff. BAIL, BALE, BAILEY.

Baylable, obs. form of BAILABLE q.v.

‖ **Bayle, baylo,** obs. variants of BAILO.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3891/2 To go in the Quality of Bayle or Ambassador.. to the Ottoman Porte. *Ibid.* No. 3903/2 This Republick's Baylo or Ambassador.. to the.. Porte.

Baylet (bē[1]·lĕt). [f. BAY *sb.*[2]] A little bay.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 426 Headland bold, And silver-sanded baylet. 1876 R. BURTON *Gorilla L.* II. 265 Off this baylet are three rocky islets.

Bayliary, bayllive, etc.: see BAILIERY, BAILIFF.

Bayne, -ly, variant of BAIN, -LY; obs. f. BANE.

Bayne = both: see BO.

Bayness (bē[1]·nės). [f. BAY *a.*[1] + -NESS.] The quality of being bay-coloured.

1570 LEVIN *Manip.* 90 Also many other that end in *nesse*, derived of adiectiues.. as of bay, *baynesse.* 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. lxvi. 140 Baynesse turnes to dunnesse.

Baynyd (*Promp. Parv.*): see BAINED.

Bayonet (bē[1]·ŏnet). Also 7 **baggonet,** 7–8 **bagonet,** 8 **bagnet**; all still in vulgar use. [a. F. *baïonnette*, in Cotgr. *bayonnette*, of uncertain origin. Diez, Littré, Scheler, favour the usual derivation from the name of the city *Bayonne*, the weapon being supposed to have been either first made or first used there; the former notion is strengthened by a statement of Des Accords (*a* 1583) that people spoke of *bayonnettes de Bayonne* 'Bayonne bayonets,' as of 'Toulouse scissors,' etc. But it is possible that the word may be a dim. of OF. *bayon, baion* 'arrow or shaft of a cross-bow,' from which Cotgr. still has *bayonnier* 'an old word' = *arbalestier*: the Sp. *bayona* sheath, and It. *bajonetta* 'little joker' (a possible appellation for a dagger), have also been suggested as the source.

(See Notes on the Origin and History of the Bayonet; by Mr. Akerman, read to the Soc. of Antiquaries, May 1860.)]

‖ **1.** A short flat dagger. *Obs.*

[1611 COTGR., *Bayonnette*, a kind of small flat pocket-dagger, furnished with knives; or a great knife to hang at the girdle, like a dagger.] 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2742/2 Skeyns, Baggonets, and all other Arms. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4389/1 (Venice), That no persons.. shall presume to wear the Bayonet, or Sword, on pain of being sent to the Gallies.

2. A stabbing instrument of steel, which may be fixed to the muzzle of a musket or rifle; originally its handle was inserted in the mouth of the gun, but it is now secured by a circular band clasping the barrel. See also SWORD-BAYONET.

[1672 CHAS. II *Warrant* 2 Apr. in Carter *Curiosities of War* (1860) 239 The souldiers of the several troopes aforesaid are.. also to have and to carry one bayonet or great knive.] 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4044/3 Our Granadiers, after.. two or three Vollies.., put their Bayonets in the Muzzles of their Pieces. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Leith Races, Poems* (1845) 32 On guns your bagnets thraw. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* 130 The soldier.. was about to plunge his bayonet into the breast of the unfortunate Frenchman.

b. *abst.* Military force.

1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. II. 373 You are obeyed solely from respect to the bayonet. 1879 D. HILL *Bryant* 112 He visited Paris, then.. under the rule of the bayonet.

3. *pl.* Soldiers armed with bayonets.

1780 BURKE *Let. Mirlott* Wks. IX. 259 On the demand of 40,000 Irish bayonets. *c* 1880 GRANT *Hist. India* I. li. 261/1 Colonel Pearse's column.. returned.. reduced from 5000 to 2000 bayonets.

4. *transf.* or *fig.* a. generally.

1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* 8 June 337/1 In wild barley the entire inflorescence bristles.. with stiff bayonets.

b. *Mech.* A pin which plays in and out of a hole, and serves to engage and disengage portions of machinery, a clutch.

1798 in *Specif. Patent* No. 2228 (*Settars' Spin. Mach.*). 1864 in WEBSTER.

5. *Spanish Bayonet*: A species of *Yucca*, a liliaceous plant, with a crown of linear-lanceolate leaves, found in the south of North America.

1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots* vii. (1875) 109 Hacking their way through thickets of the Yucca, or Spanish bayonet. 1882 W. BISHOP in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 47/1 In the dooryards are the Mexican aloe and the Spanish bayonet.

6. *attrib.*, as in *bayonet-belt, -charge, -sheath, -thrust, -wound*; also **bayonet-clutch,** a clutch with two prongs for engaging and disengaging machinery; **bayonet-joint,** one in which the two parts are so interlocked that they cannot be separated by a simple longitudinal movement.

1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* IX. 603 There are in the stores at Lisbon Bayonet belts for infantry. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* 215 Bayonet sheaths, bits of caps, and the rags of clothes, covered the ground. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Feb. 501/3 A lens, which is adapted to the apparatus by a bayonet-joint. 1877 BRYANT *Country's Call* i, The rifle and the bayonet-blade For arms like yours were fitter now.

Bayonet (bē[1]·ŏnet), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To stab or pierce with a bayonet.

c 1700 *Gentl. Instruc.* 535 (D.), I came not into the world to be cannonaded or *bagonetted* out of it. 1858 BEVERIDGE *Hist. Ind.* III. VII. iii. 85 The Arabs within were bayoneted.

2. To drive at the point of the bayonet; to coerce or compel as by military force.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 325 You send troops to sabre and to bayonet us into a submission. 1863 *Commonwealth* (Boston) 18 Feb. 65 It has been bayoneted up to it by the pressure of outside public opinion.

Bayoneted (bē[1]·ŏne:tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. BAYONET *sb.* + -ED.] Armed or provided with a bayonet.

1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 532 Guarded by a bayonetted soldiery against a bludgeoned mob. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 20 A bright bayonetted firelock.

Bayoneteer (bē[1]·ŏnĕtī[ə]·r). *nonce-wd.* [f. BAYONET *sb.* + -EER.] A soldier armed with the bayonet.

1848 THACKERAY *Cornh. to Cairo* iv. 33 Knights shout their war cries and jovial Irish bayoneteers hurrah.

Bayoneting (bē[1]·ŏnetiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BAYONET *v.* + -ING[1].] Stabbing with a bayonet.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb 10/2 The bayoneting of a soldier at Woolwich.

Bayou (bai·ū). [Prob. a corruption of Fr. *boyau* gut.] The name given (chiefly in the southern States of N. America) to the marshy off-shoots and overflowings of lakes and rivers.

1818 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 273 Johnson's Ferry, a place where a Bayou (Boyau) of the Wabash is crossed. This Bayou is a run out of the main river, round a flat portion of land. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* II. iii. 51 How have you nowhere encountered my Gabriel's boat on the bayous?

Bayrn, Bayt, Bayz, etc.: see BAI-.

Bay-salt (bē[1]·sǫ:lt). Forms: 5–6 **baye-,** 7 **bai-, base-,** 6– **bay-salt.** [prob. f. BAY *sb.*[2]

Many explanations have been offered. A derivation from *Bayonne* dates from 1633; but if salt was really imported into England from that place, it would seem more probable that *bay-salt* meant 'salt from the Bay (of Biscay)'; cf. '*Cape* wines,' etc. The conjecture that it means salt procured from bays (of the sea) indefinitely, seems less probable, for it would have been more obvious, in this case, to say '*sea*-salt.' There seems to be no good authority for the statement that the Cheshire brine-pools are called *bays*, nor would this explain why one kind of salt should bear the name of *bay-salt* more than another.]

Salt, obtained in large crystals by slow evaporation; originally, from sea-water by the sun's heat.

1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 201 Item, for di. a bz. of baye salt ij.*d.* ob. 1559 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 184 In the Salt Garner. Halffe a weye of baye salte. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 207 Bay or Sea salt, dried meerely from salt Sea water by the heat of the Sunne. 1633 C. BUTLER *Eng. Gram.* Index, Bai Salt, salt of Bayonne in France. 1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* III. iii. 80 Train oyle, dead wine, Base-salt. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4486/3 Her Lading, consisting of French Bay Salt. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xix. 456 Great or gross salt was no doubt the larger crystals known now as bay salt.

Baysche, bayse, -ment, obs. f. BASH, -MENT.

Bay·-stone. [? corruption of BASE-STONE: cf. *base* for *bay* in prec.] A stone laid on the surface of the ground as part of the foundation of a slight building.

1845 WILLIAMS in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. I. 45 The tenant has the right to remove.. any buildings put up by himself on 'bay stones,' where the buildings do not enter into the ground.

Bay·swater Ca·ptain, *slang.* [f. *Bayswater*, a residential part of London: cf. *dry-land sailor.*]

1880 *Daily News* 2/4 Several persons used to frequent the club who did not appear to have any ostensible means of living, but were known as 'Spongers' or 'Bayswater Captains.'

Bayt(e, obs. form of BAIT and BEAT *sb.*[2]

Baythe, var. BAITHE *v. Obs.* to grant.

Bay-window (bē[1]·wi·ndo:u). [f. BAY *sb.*[3] + WINDOW.] 'A window forming a bay or recess in a room, and projecting outwards from the wall, either in a rectangular, polygonal, or semicircular form; often called a *bow*-window.' Parker *Concise Gloss. Archit.*

1428 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 6 In the baye wyndowe of the chambre. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 204 All Newgate wyndowes bay wyndowes they bee. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. ii. 40 Why it hath bay Windowes transparant as baricadoes. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 233 The old bay-windows he will have preserved. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* iii. 105 Three stories of bow-window (not *bay-window*, which is another thing).

Hence **Bay-windowed,** having bay-windows.

1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* II. 137 An airy bay-windowed drawing room. 1883 AGNES CRANE in *Leis. H.* 481/2 The 'bay-windowed' city of San Francisco.

Bay·wood (bē[1]·wud). Mahogany from the Bay of Campeachy and its vicinity.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 370/2 Drawers of baywood.

Bazaar, bazar (băzā·ɹ). Forms: 6 **bazaro, -arro,** 7 **bussar, buzzar(r, bazarr, -are,** 7–8 **basar,** 7–9 **bazar,** 8 **-aard,** 9 **bazaar.** [Ult. a. Pers. بازار *bāzār* market. It has been adopted in Hindustani and Turkish, and seems to have come into English use first from the latter, through Italian.]

1. An Oriental market-place or permanent market, usually consisting of ranges of shops or stalls, where all kinds of merchandise are offered for sale.

[*c* 1340 Balducci Pegolotti *Merc. Handbk.* gives *Bazarra* as Genoese word for 'market-place' (Y.).] 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 214 A faire place or towne, and in it a faire Bazarro for marchants. 1616 Purchas *Pilgr.* (1864) 58 A great Basar or Market of Brazen wares. *c* 1650 R. Bacon *Mirza* 5 A giddy stream of people .. Powring themselves from all parts to the Buzzarr. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* ix. 33 Several Bazaards or publick Markets. 1815 Moore *Lalla R.* Introd., The bazaars .. were all covered with the richest tapestry. 1863 M. Whately *Ragged Life Egypt* iv. 25 Then we dive into a dark little street .. it is the shoe-bazaar.

b. A market in an Oriental camp.

1803 Wellington in *Disp.* 392 The enemy .. were completely defeated, with the loss of all their bazars. 1882 C. Francis *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* No. 52. 148 Country liquor is too readily obtainable from the bazaar even though the sale of it to soldiers is strictly prohibited.

2. A fancy fair in imitation of the Eastern bazaar; *esp.* a sale of useful and ornamental articles, in behalf of some charitable or religious object.

1816 *Soho Bazaar.* 1829 Southey *Sir T. More* II. 216 No Vanity Fair opened in aid of the funds, under the title of a Ladies' *Bazaar.* 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 346 Milliners, toymen, and jewellers came down from London, and opened a bazaar under the trees. 1876 *World* No. 106. 16 A bazaar is the clergyman's recognised ultimate hope when he wants to enlarge his school.

Bazan, -in, Bazar, see Basan, Bezoar.

†**Baze,** *v. Obs.* or *dial.* Also **baize.** [App. identical with Du. *bazen, verbazen* to astonish, stupefy; but its late appearance in Eng. (or Sc.) is not explained. Cf. also obs. Ger. *basen* (in Grimm) to rave.] To stupefy, frighten, alarm.

1603 *Philotus* cxlviii, As with a Bogill bazed. 1807 J. Stagg *Poems* 39 Guod neebor's ne'er be baz'd, I'll undertake the wark. 1808 *Cumb. Ball.* lxxv. 172 Tom Ridley was aw baized wi' drinkin.

Bazil, obs. form of Basil, and Bezel *sb.*

Bdellatomy (delæ·tŏmi). *Med.* [mod. f. Gr. βδέλλα leech + -τομία a cutting.] The name given to the practice of cutting leeches to empty them of blood while they still continue to suck.

1868 *Daily News* 30 July, When the little blood-sucker has taken his fill and is about to release his bite .. a small incision is made in his side that serves as an outlet for the blood, and he goes on sucking .. Bdellatomy is the name given to the practice.

‖ **Bdellium** (de·liŭm). Forms: 4 **bidellium, bdelyum, bdellyum,** 6 **bedellion,** 6–7 **bdelium,** 6– **bdellium.** [a. L. *bdellium* (Vulgate), ad. Gr. βδέλλιον (according to Dioscorides and Pliny, a plant, and the fragrant gum exuded by it: see senses 1 and 2); used in the Greek versions later than the LXX to translate the Heb. בְּדֹלַח *b'dōlakh*, which Josephus also rendered βδέλλα. The Greek word is evidently of oriental origin, but whether it has any relation either of etymology or sense with the Heb. is uncertain, as is also the meaning and origin of the latter, which the LXX had rendered in Genesis by ἄνθραξ 'carbuncle,' and in Numbers by κρύσταλλος 'crystal': the Rabbins and Bochart explain it as meaning 'pearl, pearls.']

1. The name given to several trees or shrubs of the N.O. *Amyridaceæ*, chiefly of the genus *Balsamodendron*, from which exudes a kind of gum-resin resembling impure myrrh, of pungent taste and agrecable odour, used in medicine and as a perfume.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xix. (1495) 614 Bidellium is .. a blacke tre moost lyke to the Olive and the gumme therof is bryght and bytter. 1596 Lodge *Marg. Amer.*, The blacke bdellium [bringeth forth] sweete gumme. 1620 T. Peyton *Parad.* in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 178 Where can a man .. Find bdelium, that pleasant tree, to grow. [1878 H. Stanley *Dark Cont.* II. xii. 350 Where the myrrh and bdellium shrubs exhaled their fragrance.]

2. The gum-resin thus procured.

1585 Lloyd *Treas. Health* Qv, Afterwarde put .. thervnto .. pouder of Masticke, of Castoreum, bdelii, myrre. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 362 The right Bdellium .. being washed and drenched with wine .. is more odoriferous. 1859 R. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXIX. 448 The important growths of the interior are frankincense and bdellium.

3. The translation, in the English Bible, of the Hebrew word בְּדֹלַח (*b'dōlakh*); see above.

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* ii. 12 Ther is foundun bdelyum and the stoon onychynus. — *Num.* xi. 7 Manna forsothe was .. of the colour of bdelli [1388 of bdellyum, *which is whijt and bryȝt as cristal*]. 1535 Coverdale *ibid.*, There is founde Bedellion. — The Manna was .. like Bedellion. 1560 *Genev.* ibid., The Man also was .. the colour of bdelium. 1611 *ibid.*, There is bdellium. — The colour of Bdelium.

Bdellometer (delo·mĭtəɹ). [ad. F. *bdellomètre*, f. Gr. βδέλλα leech + μέτρον measure.] A surgical instrument proposed as a substitute for leeches, and fitted to show the amount of blood drawn.

1839 Hooper *Med. Dict.* 254. 1874 Dunglison *Med. Dict., Bdellometer.* .consists of a cupping-glass, to which a scarificator and exhausting syringe are attached.

Be (bī), *v.* [An irregular and defective verb, the full conjugation of which in modern Eng. is effected by a union of the surviving inflexions of three originally distinct and independent verbs, viz. (1) the original Aryan substantive verb with stem **es-**, Skr. *as-*, '*s-*, Gr. 'ἐσ-, '*s-*, L. *es-*, '*s-*, OTeut. **es-*, '*s-*; (2) the verb with stem **wes-**, Skr. *vas-* to remain, OTeut. *wes-*, Gothic *wis-an* to remain, stay, continue to be, OS., OE., OHG. *wesan*, OFris. *wes-a*, ON. *ver-a*; (3) the stem **beu-** Skr. *bhū-*, *bhaw-*, Gr. φυ-, L. *fu-*, OTeut. **beu-*, *beo-*, OE. *béo-n* to become, come to be. Of the stem *es-*, OE. (like the oldest extant Teutonic) possessed only the present tenses, Indicative and Subjunctive (orig. Optative), all the other parts being supplied from the stem *wes-*, pa. t. *was*, which, though still a distinct and complete vb. in Gothic, was in OE. only supplemental to *es-*, the two constituting the substantive verb *am-was*. *Béon, be*, was still in OE. a distinct verb (having all the present, but no past tenses) meaning to 'become, come to be', and thus often serving as a future tense to *am-was*. By the beginning of the 13th c., the Infinitive and Participle, Imperative, and pres. Subjunctive of *am-was*, became successively obsolete, the corresponding parts of *be* taking their place, so that the whole verb *am-was-be* is now commonly called from its infinitive, 'the verb *to be*,' although *be* is no part of the substantive verb originally, but only a later accretion replacing original parts now lost.

In OE. the present Indic. of *am* had two forms of the plural, (1) *sind, sindon* (= Goth. and Ger. *sind*, L. *sunt*, Skr. *sánti*) and *earon, aron* (= ON. *eru*), the latter confined to the Anglian dialects, where it was used side by side with *sind, -un*. Of these, *sind, -on* ceased to be used before 1250, its place being taken in southern Eng. by the corresponding inflexions of *be*. We, ye, they *beth, ben, be*, were the standard forms in southern and midl. Eng. for centuries; and even in the sing., *be, beest, beth* began to encroach on *am, art, is*, and are now the regular forms in southern dialect speech. Meanwhile *aron, aren, arn, are*, survived in the north, and gradually spread south, till early in 16th c. *are* made its appearance in standard Eng., where it was regularly used by Tindale. *Be* continued in concurrent use till the end of the century (see Shakspere, and Bible of 1611), and still occurs as a poetic archaism, as well as in certain traditional expressions and familiar quotations of 16th c. origin, as 'the powers that be.' But the regular modern Eng. plural is *are*, which now tends to oust *be* even from the subjunctive. Southern and eastern dialect speech retains *be* both in singular and plural, as 'I be a going,' 'we be ready.']

In treating this important word, the history of the inflexions is first exhibited, and then that of the signification.

A. Inflexions.

I. Inflexions from stem *es-*: partly replaced in ME. by *be*.

1. *Present Indicative.*

* from *es-, 's-*.

1 *sing.* **am** (æ·m, ăm, əm, 'm, m). [= ON. *em*, Gothic *im*, Skr. *ásmi*, Gr. **ἔσμι*, *εἰμί*, L. *sum*: the only Eng. vb. form which retains the old personal suffix *-m* (for *-mi*).] Forms: 1–3 **eom,** 1 *Merc.* **eam,** *North.* **am, amm,** 2–4 **em, eam, æm,** 2– **am** (*Orm.* **amm,** 3–4 **ham,** 4 **ame, emme**), *contr.* 6– **'m** (*I'm*) in verse and familiar prose. In 4–5 *icham* (south and west) was treated as one word, whence later dial. *cham* in 16th c. and recent s. w. dial. *Negative* 1–5 **neom, næm, nam.** (*Northern* **es, is**: see 3rd sing.)

c 885 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xiii. 40 Ic eom ofwundrod. *a* 950 *Durh. Ritual* 10 a, Ic am drihten god ðin. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxviii. 20 Ic iuh mið am. *c* 975 *Rushw. G.* ibid., Ic mid eow eam. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* Matt. xi. 28 Ic eom bilwite. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Ich eom bylewhit. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 Ic em hal. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 256 Ic am þi mon. 1205 Lay. 461 Ich am duc. *Ibid.* 25,943 Ich æm mon [1250 Ich ham a mon]. *Ibid.* 14,136 Næm ich nænere bute care. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5756 Lord here I ame. *c* 1300 *Beket* 475 So moche wrecche nam y noȝt. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 337 Ich emme þat þe bere. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* v. 105 'Icham sori' quod Envye, 'I ne am [*v.r.* nam] but seldene oþer. 1382 Wyclif *Ex.* iii. 14 Y am that am. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 314 Sir it am I. 1647 Cowley *Mistr.* lxxvi, No: I'm undone. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* i, I'm a stranger in Florence.

dial. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* 122 Iche cham a Cornyshe man. 1633 B. Jonson *T. Tub* i. i, 'Cham no man's wife. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (1879) 26 Cham a-troubled.

2 *sing.* **art** (ā·ɹt, āɹt, əɹt, 'ɹt). [= ON. *est*, after 12th c. *ert*, Goth. *is*, Skr. *ási*, Gr. ἔσσι (ἐσσί, εἶς, εἶ), L. *es*; in Eng., as in later ON., *s* of the stem has become *r*: the final *t* is a pleonastic addition of the 2nd pers. pron., not found in Goth., nor outside Teut.] Forms: 1–2 **eart,** 1 *Merc.* **earð,** *North.* **ard,** 2–3 **ært, (eært, æart, hart, ard),** *Orm.* **arrt,** 2–5 **ert,** 2– **art,** capable of contraction, 6– **thou'rt.** *Negative* 1–5 **neart, nert, nart.** *Art-thou* appears 1–2 **eartu, earðu, arðu,** 2–5 **ertu, artu, artow**; in poet. and dial. use, the pron. is now sometimes omitted, as in 'What art doing?' (*Northern* **es, is**: see 3rd sing.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 9 Fæder user ðu arð *vel* hist in heofnum. *c* 975 *Rushw. G.* ibid., Fæder ure þu þe in heofonum earð. *a* 1000 *Ags. G.* ibid., Fæder ure þu þe eart an heofenum. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Fader ure þu þe ert on heofne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 223 Þu ært dust. *Ibid.* 201 Hwi ertu me so freomede. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 561 Thu art lutel. *c* 1280 *Relig. Songs.* v. 178 Nu thu ard al skere. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* (Cott.) 14105 In mikel bisenes ert þou, Bise ert þou [*Gött.* bisi es þu] bot mani dede. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* (Fairf.) 12136 Vnneþes artow of vij 3ere. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 424 Askes er-tow now. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Sam.* xii. 7 Thou ert thilk man [1388 Thou art thilke man]. — *Matt.* vi. 9 Oure fadir that art in heuenes. 1602 Dekker *Satirom.* 234 Art not famous enough yet, but thou must eate men alive?

3 *sing.* **is** (ĭz, 'z, 's). [= ON. *es*, after 1200 *er*, Goth., OHG., OS., OFris. *ist*, Skr. *ásti*, Gr. ἔστι, L. *est*: in Eng. as in ON. and Du. the personal suffix *-t* is lost.] Forms: 1– **is**; 1–6 **ys**; *Orm.* **iss**; *North.* 3–5 **es (ess, esse, iss, isse).** *Negative* 1–5 **nis, nys.** *Is* still rimed with *miss, bliss, this*, etc. in 16th c.; it retains the *s* sound in *is't?* and when contracted, after breath mutes as *that's* (ðæts), but = *z* elsewhere, as *he's, all's, this is* (hīz, ōlz, ðĭ·siz).

c 885 K. Ælfred *Oros.* 1. i. § 13 Hit is eall weste. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxviii. 6 Nys he her. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Nis he her. *c* 1280 *Sarmun* 38 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 5 Manis lif nis bot a schade, nov he is and nov he nis. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* (Gött.) 5779 Til 3ou me sendis he þat ess [*Cott.* es, *Fairf.* ys]. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* (Trin.) 13158 Seint Ion þat in prisoun isse. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 32 Swa he es, and ay .. sal be. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knts. T.* 1267 Ther is [*v.r.* nys] no newe gyse, that it nas old. *c* 1400 Maundev. iii. 19 There nys no Purgatorie. *c* 1450 Myrc 10 Alle ys for defawte of lore. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* B vij, Is it right or wrong. *c* 1530 Redforde *Play Wyt & Sc.* (1848) 3 Ah! syr, what tyme yst? 1635 Quarles *Embl.* II. xiv. When not himself, he's mad; when most himself, he's worse. 1733 Pope *Ess. Man* I. 286 One truth is clear, Whatever *Is* is Right. 1848 Kingsley *Saints' Trag.* II. vii. 100 What's thy name?

¶ In the northern dialect, ME. and mod., *es, is, ys*, is used for all persons of the sing., and also for the plur., when not immediately joined to the nom. pron., *e.g.* when the subject is a noun or relative; the latter usage is exceedingly frequent in the Shakspere folio of 1623 (though much altered by editors ignorant of its history).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* (Cott.) 5262 þat þou liuand es! [*Fairf.* On liue þou ys]. *Ibid.* 9727 'Fader,' he said, 'þi sun i es.' *Ibid.* 14105 In mekil besines es þu. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeves T.* 125 (Northern Clerk), I is as ille a millere as are ye [*Lansd.*, I es as il a Melnere as es ye]. *Ibid.* 169 Il hayl! by god, Aleyn, thou is a fonne. 1485 Malory *Arthur* (1817) II. 391 Here is I. 1570 Holinshed *Scot. Chron.* II. 50 Giltless persons is condemned. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 107 h, Hys heires is in by dyscent. 1578 in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* (1801) II. 133 Our fais that bisie is. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 20 Ill deeds is doubled with an evil word. 1593 — 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 11 Is all things well? *Ibid.* 303 There's two of you. [*Mod. Sc.* and *north. Eng.* All my hopes is lost. Is your friends coming?]

1–3 *plural.*

†**α.** Obs. form from weak stem *'s*: [OE. *sind, sindon.* = OS. *sind, sindon*, OFris. *send*, OHG. 3 pl. *sint, sindun*, Goth. 3 pl. *sind*, Skr. 3 pl. *sánti*, L. *sunt*. The *-on, -un*, occurring in WGer. is a second pl. suffix subsequently added.] Forms: **1 sind, sint, synd, synt, siondon, si(e)ndun, sindon, syndon,** 2 **synde(n, synd, synt,** 2–3 **sende(n,** 3 **sunde(n, sonde(n, seondeþ, (seoð),** *Orm.* **sinndenn.** Replaced in south by *be*; in north and at length everywhere by *are*.

β. are (ā·ɹ, ăɹ, əɹ, ɐr, ɹ, r). [= ON. 1 *erum.* 2 *eruð*, 3 *eru*, (:—**erund*), Sw. 1 *äro*, 2 *ären*, 3 *äro*, Da. *ere*; a re-forming of the pl. on the strong stem-form *es-*, analogous to Gr. **ἐσ-μές*, *ἐσ-τέ*, *ἔ-ᾱσι* (from **ἐσ-αντι*), L. *es-tis*, compared with the original type in Skr. *s-más, s-thá, s-ánti*, L. *s-umus, s-unt*, and Gothic *sijum, sijuð*, and, OE. *sind* (in α).] Forms: 1 *Merc.* **earun,** *Northumb.* **aron, aro-,** 2–5 *north.* and *n. midl.* **aren,** 2–6 **arn,** 3 *Orm.* **arrn,** (4–5 **arunne**), 4–6 **arne,** 4– **are** (4–6 **ar**); 3–4 *north.* **ern,** 4–5 **ere, er.** (Without pronoun 4– **es, is**: see 3rd sing. above.)

a. *c* 885 K. Ælfred *Oros.* 1. i. § 12 Be norðan him sindon [*later MS.* syndon] Ealdseaxan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. x. 2 Ðis synt [*Lindisf.* sint, *Rushw.* sindun] þæra Apostola naman. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Ðis sende þare apostle namen. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 290 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 229 Hwu fele senden in helle. *c* 1200 Ormin 6293 Þa þat sinndenn gode. 1205 Lay. 24763 We sunden twælf cnihtes. *Ibid* 27319 Godd heo seondeð laðe.

β. *a* 950 *Durh. Ritual* 28 Allo ȝie bearno lehtes aro ȝie. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 14 ȝie aron (*vel* sint) leht middangeardes. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 73 Swiche ben þe deueles bernes, þc aren cleped ortrowe. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6849 Þa þatt arrn i þine walde. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 16 So faȝen so fueles arn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* (Cott.) 4847 Elleuen breþer es we [*v.r.* we er, we ar, are we] linand. *Ibid.* 4878 Yee Ne ern lickli lel men to be. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xcii. 6 Þine werkes ere þai. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* (1871) III. 169 Bodily werkis arunne more knowen. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2379 Þay aren in grete drede. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1008 Al these arne set in heuene [*Caxt.* ar, *Thynne* are]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xix. (1495) 778 Camelles ben tothlesse aboue as oxen are. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *Lett.* 500 II. 179 They eryn as he left hem .. The place where they ern kept. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* II. Wks. 202/1 Sarasyns, whiche .. arne of another flocke. 1534 TINDALE *John* x. 30 I and my father are one [WYCLIF ben oon]. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xlii. 31 We are true men : we are no spies. We be twelue brethren [*Coverd.* we are ; *Geneva.*, we be]. 1787 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr*, I'll be a Brig, when ye're a shapeless cairn.

¶ Negative forms colloquial and vulgar, found in dramatists and novels since 17th c. are *ar'n't, a'n't* = are not, am not, *e'n't, ain't* = am not, is not, are not.

1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 124 The politest atheist can't be sure that their e'nt a God. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* III. ii, You ar'n't to die So easily. 1799 B. THOMPSON *Kotzebue's Stranger* in Mrs. Inchbald *Theat.* I. 17 Sharp lad, a'n't I? 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xiii, I an't quite certain. *Ibid.* xxviii, There ain't anything the matter.

* * from verb *be*.

1 *sing.* † be (bī, bĭ). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [= OS. *bium*, OFris. *bem*, O11G. *pim*, cogn. w. Skr. *bhavāmi*, Gr. **φῦμι, φύω*, L. *fui*.] Forms: 1 biom, béom, 1–3 béo, beon, 3– be, (4–5 by, 4–7 bee). Like *am*, this had the personal suffix *-m*, which was however dropped already in later OE.

a. as distinct vb. or *future* : I become, come to be, shall be.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlvi. 2 Ic singu gode minum swe longe swe ic biom [Lat. *ero*]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxix. 117 Gefultuma me fæste, ðonne béo ic hál. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 17 Bispreng me mid edmodnesse louerd þanne be ich clene. 1205 LAY. 28218 Ne beo [1250 worþe] ich nauere blíðe.

b. as *present* : rare and doubtful in ME., but now the regular form in southern and some midland dialects. The negative *I ben't, beant, bain't* is even more widely used dialectally.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxviii. 20 Ic beo mid eow calle dagas [*Lindisf.* am, *Rushw.* eam]. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Ich beo. 1205 LAY. 3945 Þa while ich beon on liue. *Ibid.* 11501 Þe while þe ich beo [1250 ham] on liue. 1864 CAPERN *Devon Province.* s.v. *Be*, I be going. 1864 TENNYSON *North. Farmer* 3, I beant a fool.

2 *sing.* † beest, be'st (bīst, bist). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [= OS. *bist*, O11G. *pis, pist*.] Forms: (1 bis), 1–3 bist, 3 beost, 3–4 best, 4 beste, 4– beest (5 *north.* bes), 9 beest, bist.

a. as distinct vb., or *future*.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 43 To-dæȝ þu bist mid me on paradiso. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., To-daiȝ þu byst. 1205 LAY. 9843 Wið þine sune þu beost inæid. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 2038 Þou beste of his blessyng quyt. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 598 Bilene so ' or þow beest nouȝte ysaued.

b. as *present* = art. Rare in ME., but now widely spread in south. and midl. dialects.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 9 Fæder user ðu arð *vel* bist in heofnum. 1205 LAY. 3053 Al swa muchel þu bist [*v.r.* hart] worþ. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saints' Trag.* II. vii. 100 *Wood cutter* :—Be'est a keeper, man? 1862 BARNES *Rhymes Dorset Dial.* I. 61 Whatever bist about.

3 *sing.* beeth, bes (bīþ, bīz). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1–3 bið, 1 byð, 2 bæð, 2–3 beoð, 3 (bideð), buþ, 3–5 beð, beþ, bueð, 4 byeþ, 4–6 beth(e. *North.* 4 betz, beis, 4–5 bes(e, 6 *Sc.* beis. *South. dial.* 9 be.

a. as distinct vb., or *future*.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ciii. 3 Se milde bið allum un-rehtwisnissum ðinum. 1205 LAY. 5763 Anan swa hit beoð auen. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 3762 My hert bese [*Trin.* beþ] neuer brost in rest, bi-twix and þis Iacob be slayne. *a* 1400 *Chron. Eng.* 270 in Ritson *M. R.* II. 281 Non ne byth ther nevermore. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 565 Traist weill.. the feild this da beis ouris.

b. as *present*.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 He bið wið-uten feire. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 39 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 24 So muchel bet [*v.r.* bið] his mihte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1175 It beis not sua [*v.r.* bes, beþ]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 54 Þe holyist man byeþ..becaȝt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's. T.* 1163 Nought beth forgeten the infortune of Mart [*Six-texts* was]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 13 It bese the wars for thi sake. 1516–21 BUCKHM. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. I. 217 It bethe matter that I am lothe .. to troble you withall. *c* 1570 *Bp. St. Andrews* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 305 When Plutois palice beis provydit for them. *Mod. East-Anglian* Here he be.

1–3 *plural.* be (bī, bĭ, bĭ). [In the other OTeut. langs. only repr. by OHG. *pirumes, pirut* (MHG. *birnt, bint*).] Forms: α. (type *beoth, beth*): 1–3 béoð (1 *Northumb.* bíað, bið-on, bioð-on, *Mere.* bíoþ, bið-on, beoþ-an), 1–4 béo, 2 bæð, byð, 2–3 bieð, buoð, buð(*ii*), 3–4 bueð, buþ, beoth, 2–5 beð, beþ, 4 byeþ, beeþ, 4–5 beth, 5– beeth, (6–7 *dial.* beth).

β. *Midl.* (type *beon, ben, been, be*) : 2–4 beon, 2 bienn, bin, 2–3 bien, 2–6 ben, 3–4 buen, 4–5 by, 4–6 bene, 4–7 been(e, 5 (byn(no), 5–7 bin (*still dial.*), 6–7 bee, 4– be. *Negative, dial.* beu't, beant.

γ. *North.* 3 bes, 5 bese.

a. as *future*.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xcii. 14 Bioð ȝemoniȝfaldade in ældu. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 239 A domes deiȝ alle godes fend..abroden bienn. 1205 LAY. 3057 Sone heo bið [hi beoð] ilaȝed.

b. as *present*.

c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Her beoð niȝen anglen hapes. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 La hu ne beað þa..galileisce? *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Þo bin þe godе word of holi boc. 1205 LAY. 4455 Whær beo ȝe mine cnihtes? *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 107 Watres ben her ðer-under. 1297 R. GLOUC. 368 Hey men, þat in Engelond beþ, Beþ ycome of þe Normaos. *a* 1300 *K. Alis.* 4965 Men hy ben. *Ibid.* 6494 Faire wymmen heo buth. *c* 1300 *Beket* 174 To sewe ther beoth. 1307 *Elegy Edw. I*, ix, Our baners that bueth broht to grounde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 1 Þise byeþ þe capiteles. *c* 1370 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 33 Þei been enemys. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1029 We .. Be now disclaundered. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 321 Þere by gracious tymes. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* xlviii, For-sothe thai bynne away. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 7 Thes two Princes beth of egall Astate. *Ibid.* 10 Which Lawys ben right good. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 16 Knyghtes and barons that been here. *a* 1500 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) I. i. 213 My goodes beth sette and solde. 1534 TINDALE *Rom.* xiii. 1 The powers that be, are ordeyned of God. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* i. 19 What be these? 1548 — *Erasm. Par. Rom.* II. 40 And what thinges bene they? 1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) *Cont.*, The chapytres that ben conteyned in this present volume. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* ii. 65 They be never offended at anie thing. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 2 Surely they are, as all other countries and nations be. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 93 Where is thy Husband now? Where be thy Brothers? 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* vi. 16 They that be with vs are moe than they that be with them. 1669 MILTON *Accedence* Wks. (1847) 461 I *Ego, tu, sui* be of the first Declension. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* v. (1691) 87 There be Three distinct Legislative Powers.

• Examples of *dial.* and *arch.* retention of *been, bin, beth* for *be*, and of *be* for *are*.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* 63 (Arb.) 88 Such as true and stedfast louers bene. *a* 1581 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. vii. (1633) 97 The Irish beene false by kinde. 1584 PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* Prol. 6 Th' unpartial daughters of Necessity Bin aids in her suit. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 71 You zay zomewhat well vor vs that we beene the most necessary men. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. Prol. 28 Toseas, Where when men been, there's seldom ease. 1640 BROME *Antip.* II. ix. 271 We be none of your father, so we beant. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* iv. § 9 (1727) 178 Widows beth slothful, and children beth unkind, 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* v. i. 169 And who be they? 1842 BARNES *Rhymes Dorset Dial.* I. 136 The carpets they do use, Ben't fit to tread .. An' chairs an' couches be so neat, You mussen teäke em vor a seat. 1861 THACKERAY *Georges* ii. 114 Where be your painted houris? 1865 SWINBURNE *Queen Busabe* 367 If thou be keen To note things amiss that been. 1879 ESCOTT *England* I. 242 No alarming sound for the powers that be.

Been, bin was erroneously used by 16th c. Sc. writers, in supposed imitation of Chaucer, and by Byron (in supposed imitation of Shaks.) as *singular*.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Pref. 213, I will nocht say all Virgill bene als trew. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5768 Gret dule, that day, to Ingis bene. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* (1864) 65 Nothing .. Different .. Than bene the purest Creature That euir wes formit of nature. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. XXVI, Also there bin another pious reason For making squares and streets anonymous.

2. *Present Subjunctive.*

* from stem *es-* (in weak form *'s-*).

sing. † OE. sie, si. [= OFris. *sê*, OS., O11G. *sî, sis, si*, ON. *sé, sér, sé*, Goth. *sijau, sijais, sijai*, Skr. *syām, syās, syāt*, OL. *siēm, siēs, siēt*, cl. L. *sim, sīs, sīt*. In OE. all 3 persons were levelled under one form, though in ancient times the 1 pers. was distinct *siém, sión*.] Forms: 1 (1 pers. siem, sion) sie, sié, sió, sé, siz, 1–2 sí, sỹ, syr, syo, seo.

c 732 BÆDA *Death-song*, Naeniȝ uuiurthit thonc-snotturra than him tharf sie. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 3 Hwilc tacn si þines tocymys. *Ibid.* v. 13 Buton þæt hit sy útaworpen, and sy [*v.r.* si, siz] fram mannum fortreden. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid.. Buton þæt hyt sye ut-aworpen, and syo fram mannen fortredon. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 91 Si lof Dauiðes bern, blesced bie he. 1205 LAY. 14893 Alre king si [1250 beo] he ærmest. *Ibid.* 24759 Hail seo [1250 beo] þu Arður king !

plural. † OE. sien, sie, sín. [= OS. *sîn*, OFris. *sê*, OHG. *sîmês, sît, sîn*, ON. *sém, sét, sé*, Goth. *sijaima, sijaip, sijaina*, Skr. *syāma, syāta, syús*, OL. *siēmus, siētis, siēnt*, cl. L. *sīmus, sītis, sint*.] Forms: 1 sien, sín, sýn, sie, sie, sé, sæ, 2 syen, 3 seon (seoð).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 1 Þæt ȝie se ȝeseno. *c* 975 *Rushw. G.* ibid., Þæt ȝe sie ȝeseanæ. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* ibid., Þæt ȝe sín ȝeherede. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Þæt ȝe syen ȝeherede. 1205 LAY. 13837 Wh[ah]æt cnihtes ȝe seon [1250 beo].

¶ A present subj. from stem *wes-*, singular *wese*, plural *wesen*, also existed in OE., in poetic use.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cv. 37 Wese swa, wese swa, þurh eall wide ferhð. *Ibid.* lxvii. 5 Þa þe wydewum syn wraðe .. oþþe steop-cildum wesen strange fæderas.

* * from verb *be*.

sing. be. Forms: 1 bío, 1–3 béo, 2 bo, bie, 4–5 bi, by, 4– be, (4–7 bee).

a 1000 *Metr. Boeth.* x. 65 Hwæt iow æfre þy bet bio oððe þince. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 91 Blesced bie he þe cumeð a godes name. *Ibid.* 107 Be swo it beo. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 566 Thu gredest suich thu bo wod. 1340 *Ayenb.* 219 By hit to þe bodie, by hit to þe zaule. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 207 Be þow went, They wil worche ful ille. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxvii. 21 Whethir thow be [*v.r.* art] my sone Esau, or noon [1611 Whether thou bee my very sonne Esau, or not]. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1848 'Be as be may,' quod she. 1588 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* ii. 7 If thou be my father. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xvii. 5 Cursed be the man that trusteth in man. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* v. i, Look you if he ben't with my lady. 1830 TENNYSON *Dream Fair, Wom.* 251, I am that Rosamond, whom men call fair, If what I was I be. *Mod.* Be he who he may, he has no right here.

b. In the 2nd sing., after *if, though*, etc., beest, properly an indicative form, was common in 16th and 17th c., and is regularly used by Shakspere.

c 1600 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) II. ii. 38 Although thou beest in haste. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. v. 59 Bee'st thou sad, or merrie, The violence of either thee becomes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 84 If thou beest he; But O how fall'n ! 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 462 Whether thou beest a certain Divine Force and Soul.

c. In the 3rd sing., *beis* was formerly used in Sc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. iv. 70 Bot gif so beis, Mars .. The victory .. grantis ws. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 79 Gif it beis within borgh. 1641 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 62 Gif neid beis, to assist thame.

plural. be. Forms: 1–3 beon, 2–5 ben, 2– be.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 73 Þeh alle men beon of hore sunnen iclensed. 1205 LAY. 938 Þæt we beon iquemed. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 14784 But of o þing in were be we. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 418 Tyl matynes and masse be do. *c* 1450 *Merlin* x. 150 Loke now that ye be larger. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xxiii. 21 Blessed be yee of the Lord. 1632 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* 96 If we be of the Spiritualtie. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* (1739) Ded. 5 Although you be now removed to another Soil. *Mod.* If we be in time, we shall find him at home.

• For these tbe indicative forms have been occasionally substituted since the 15th c., and are now chiefly used after *if, though, unless*, etc.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* B vij, Thus oughte euery good woman..to do his commandment, is it right or wrong. 1611 BIBLE 1 *John* iv. 1 Try the spirits whether they are of God. 1667 MARVELL *Corr.* II. xxxvi. 81, I can not be wanted though I am missing. *Mod.* I never go unless I am specially invited. Tell me it they are in sight.

II. Inflexions of stem *wes-*; now replaced by *be*.

3. *Present Imperative.*

a. from *wes-* : † OE. wes, *pl.* wesað. *Obs.* [= OS. *wes, wesað*, OFris. *wese, wesath*, OHG. *wis, wesat*, ON. *ver, verið*.] Forms: *sing.* 1 wes, (*north.* wæs), 2 wæsse, 3 wæs. *pl.* 1 wesað, wese(ȝe), (*north.* wosas), 2 wese(ȝe). (After 1200 only in phrase *wæs hail !* in Layamon. See WASSAIL.)

a 1000 *Andreas* (Gr.) 540 Wes þu ȝebletsod ! *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxiii. 23 Wesað ȝe ȝebletsade. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke i. 28 Hal wes ðú ! *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Hal wæsse þu. — Matt. xxviii. 9 Hale wese ȝe [*Lindisf.* Wosað ȝie hal ; *Rushw.* Beoþ hale]. 1205 LAY. 14970 Lauerd king, wæs hail ! [1250 Louerd king, wassail !].

b. from *be* : *sing.* and *pl.* be (bĭ, bi). Forms: *sing.* 1–3 béo, (2 ibeo, 3 bo, bi), 4– be, (6–7 bee). *pl.* 1–3 béoð, béo (ȝe), 3–4 buð, 4–5 beoth, beþ, beth(e, *north.* 4–5 bes, beys (occas. used as sing.), 6 *Sc.* beis. *Negative, dial.* beant, baint, *mod. Sc.* binna, bynna.

a 1000 *Satan* 733 (Gr.) Lá ! béo nu on yfele. — *Andreas* 1611 (Gr.) Ne beoþ ȝe tó forhte. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Buð admode alse duue. *Ibid.* 256 I-hered ibeo þu swete þing. 1205 LAY. 1499 Hal beo þu Brutus ! *Ibid.* 19173 Beoð stille ! beoð stille ! cnihtes inne halle. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 174 Ne beo ȝe nout Semei, auh beoð Hester. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 262 Bo nu stille, and lat me speke. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10454 Be still, or ga me heiþen fra. *Ibid.* 11161 Bi þou ful traist. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 2246 Bes of him ful glad and blithe. *c* 1320 *Senyn Sag.* (W.) 3906 Bese meri, & mase gude chere. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* i. 16 Be ȝee washen, beth clene [1388 be ȝe clene]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Milleres T.* 392 (Harl.) Beoth [*all 6-texts*, be] merye, for the flood passeth anon. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* II. 649 Bes wakond and warly. *c* 1440 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxvii. 56 (Sherard MS.), Be þou a man of prayer. . 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CXCVII. 175 Bethe ware sirs. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 38 Obey and be attentiue. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* vi. 16 When yee fast, bee not as the hypocrites. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* III The[y] says to him, Binna cast doun, but gird yoursell up to the great task o' the day. 1839 LONGF. *I's. of Life*, Be not like dumb driven cattle, Be a hero in the strife !

4. *Present Infinitive.*

a. from *wes-* : † OE. wes-an. *Obs.* [= OS., OHG. *wesan*, OFris. *wesa*, ON. *vera*, Goth. *wisan*.] Forms: 1 wesan, *north.* wosa, wossa. Replaced in 11th c. by *beon*.

Cædmon's Gen. 283 (Gr.) Ic mæȝ wesan god swá he. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 8 Nallas ȝe ðonne wosa ȝelic him. [*c* 975 *Rushw. G.*, Ne scule forþon ȝelice beon him.]

b. from *be* : be (bĭ, bĭ). Forms: 1–4 béon (1 *north.* bían), 2–5 ben, 3– be ; also 2 bien, boen, 3–4 buen, 4 byen, bue, by, bi, 4–6 bene, been, 4–7 bee.

975 [see prec.]. 1070 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) Hwi hi ðær beon ne mihton. 1131 *Ibid.* (Laud) an. 1127 Þær mihte wel ben abuton twenti. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 Naman ne mai bien ȝehalden. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 172 in *Lamb. Hom.* 171 Bliþe mai he þanne buen. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 446 Þat schal beon idone : þu schalt beo dubbed knizt. 1280 *Signs bef. Judgem.* 33 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 8 Þe first tokning sal be þusse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1154 Þou sal bi halden vile. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* (Trin.) 4601 Suche defaute shal ben of breed, *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4137 Þay lete it bene. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Franklin's T.* 36 Love wil nouht buen [*v.r.* been, bene, be] con-

streyned. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* (Roxb.) 2 That auntre shall .. by spoke of on euery syde. 1485 MALORY *Arthur* (1817) II. 378 Wete ye wel he wold ben here. *Mod.* He bids me be quiet.

c. *Dative Infinitive*: 1 to béonne, 2 to bienne, to boen, 3–4 to byenne, to buen, to bue, 3–5 to bene, 4–5 to ben, 4– to be.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke ii. 49 Me ȝebyrað to beonne [*Lindisf.* to wosanne] on þam ðingum ðe mines fæder synt. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 203 To boen moder of swich sune. *Ibid.* 233 [Hit] áh to bienne. ?*a* 1200 *Solomon & Sat.* (1848) 270 Betere were to bue wis. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 67 Forte buen oure fere. 1340 *Ayenb.* 169 þet wes y-woned to byenne þe ealde manere at rome. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 6 He knoweth al thynges present and to be. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 382 He prayd the portere ffor to bene his mesengere. *c* 1440 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* x. 25 (Gibbs MS.), What tyme þey knewen þe chylde sought to bene [*v. r.* ben] slayne. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 55 To be, or not to be, that is the Question.

5. *Present Participle.*

a. from stem *wes-*: †OE. **wesende**. *Obs.* [= OS., OFris. *wesand*, OHG. *wesantêr*, ON. *vesandi*, from 12th c. *verandi*, Goth. *wisands*.]

a 1000 *Beowulf* 750 Ic hine cúðe cniht wesende.

b. from *be*: **being** (bī·iŋ). Forms: 1–4 béonde, 4 beende, 4–7 *north.* beand; 4– being, (4 beoing, 4–6 beyng(e, 6 bying, 7 beinge, 8 beeing).

c 1050 in Wülcker *Voc.* 398 *Existentibus*, wesendum, beondum. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* (Gött.) 4080 His breder mast in wildrenes beand. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* (Laud) 9428 To Adam being in paradice. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* (Trin.) 15312 In my blisse beonde. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* Prol., New causes beende, also questiounes to comen aftir. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 69 b, None of them beyng in the arke. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xvi. 4 Who so beynge of him dyeth in the felde. *c* 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 159 Some Bying to lytyl, some to grete. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 115 The buildings now being, are meane and few. *Mod.* For the time being.

III. Parts from stem *wes-* only.

6. *Past Indicative.*

1 and 3 *sing.* **was** (wɒz, wŏz, wəz, wɒs). [= Goth., OHG., OS., OFris. *was*, ON. *var.*] Forms: 1–3 wæs, 2–6 wes, 3– was, (3 weos, 4 wass(e, wase, wesse, wees, watz, 5 wys, 6 wes). *Negative* 1 næs, 3 neas, nes, 3–5 nas, 5 nasse. Until 16th or 17th c., *was* rimed with *pass*, etc. In *was't* = was it, it has still the *s* sound. (For *was* used in the plural, see below were ¶).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John i. 1 In fruma wæs word. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* ibid., On frymðe wæs word. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., On anginne ærest wæs word. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 He wes iboren of ure lefdi. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 Al mankin, þe was.. and nu is. 1205 LAY. 2984 þat þæt wæs þe olde king. *Ibid.* 3466 And ich nas na wurdra, þenne ich nes weldinde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1074 Wid þe cheke bon of ane asse Men say þat abel slain wasse. *Ibid.* 12695 Sco was wit barn. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1 Þe assaut watz sesed at Troye. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 799 A lytille child ybore þer wys. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 886 Gentiler in kynde never nasse. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 6 Ther was grete nombre of speeres. 1611 BIBLE *John* i. 1 In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God.

¶ Dialectally *were*, *war* occur: hence the negative *warn't*, *wa'n't*, in 18th c. dramatists.

1535 *Bury Wills* (1850) 126 My rynge whych wher my wyffys. 1633 BROME *North. Lass* II. ii, He sed I were a deaft Lasse. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. ii. (1883) 85 It wa'n't fit for a Christian to read. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiv, Was one of those voices Pickwick's? Yes, it were, sir. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* xii, Warn't I troubled?

2 *sing.* **wast** (wɒst, wŏst), orig. **were**. [in Goth. *wast*, ON. *vast*, *vart*, OHG., OS. *wâri*, OFris. *wêre*.] Forms: 1 wǽre, 2–6 were, (3 wore), 6–7 werst, wart, 6– wert, wast. *North.* 3– was. *Negative* 1–3 nære, nere. The modern analogical *wast* has displaced the etymological *were* (with grammatical ablaut) chiefly under the influence of Tindale and the Bible; the intermediate *wert* (Shakspere's form) prevailed in literature during the 17th and 18th c., and has been used by many 19th century writers.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John i. 48 Þa þu wære [*Rushw.* were] under þam fictréowe. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 684 Cherl, als thou er wore. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* (Cott.) 6248 Ta þat wand þat þou was wont [*Trin. MS.* þou were] ber in þi hand. 1382 WYCLIF *John* i. 48 Whanne thou were vndir the fyge tree. [1534 TINDALE, *and all subseq. versions*, When thou wast]. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 178 Thou O vyrgyn .. that were souerayne delyte to god hymselfe .. were ioye to aungels. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 174 Thou wer't borne a foole. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1628) II. 122 Why did I forget that thou wart an Observer? 1627 HAKEWILL *Apologie* (1630) 83 Thou, who werst a Christian before. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* III. 560 Thou, who once wert Lacedæmon's chief. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 204 Wert thou bid to come up? 1820 SHELLEY *To Skylark* i, Hail to thee, blithe spirit! Bird thou never wert. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* ser. II. iv. (1869) 91 Thou wert damned. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 232 Thou wast less friendly far than thou didst seem.

plural. **were** (wē·ɪ, wĕɪ, wəɪ, wər). [= OFris. *wêran*, OS. *wârun*, OHG. *wârumes*, *wârut*, *wârun*, ON. *vǫrum*, *várum*, *váruð*, *váru*, Goth. *wesum*, *wesuþ*, *wesun*.] Forms: 1 wærun, 1–2 wæron, 2 wæren, 2–5 weren, 3– were; (2 waren, 3–4 weore(n, wore(n, 3–6 ware, 4 warre, wair, quar, 4–6 werne, warn, wer, war, wher, whar, 5 werene, werun, 6 warren, werren.) Also 4– was. *Negative* 1–3 næron, neoren, nere.

(For *were* used in the sing. see above, **was** ¶).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John i. 24 Þá wæron of sundor-halȝan. 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Þá wæren. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Þas laȝen weren from Moyses. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 Hie waren swiðe .. ofdredde. *Ibid.* 143 Seuen awerȝede gostes ware on hire. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2446 Swilc woren egipte laȝes. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 717 Hise two doutres, that faire wore. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* (Gött.) 11490 Þar iesu and his moder warn [*v. r.* wern, werne]. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* (Trin.) 388 Boþe were [*v. r.* war, ware, was] made sonne and mone. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 28 And wel we weren esed atte beste. *Ibid.* 41 And eek in what array that they were inne. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* x. (Gibbs MS.) Þei þat werene so noble. 1462 *Paston Lett.* 453 II. 104 Your brother and Debenham were at words. 1557 BARCLAY (Paynell) *Jugurth.* 5 b, What tyme ye warre without riches. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* xiii. 33 Wee were in our owne sight as grashoppers, and so we were in their sight.

¶ The plural had formerly also *was*; almost universally so in 16–18th c. with *you* when used as a singular. Still *dial.* in all persons.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 944 Into þe world þere þei made was. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 5674 Traitoures was him euer loothe. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 108 Whan thay came togeders, thay was.. occupyyd with their own maters. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. i. 38 There was more then one .. I, more there was. 1671 WILKINS in Grew *Anat. Plants* Pref., You was very happy in the choice of this Subject. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilg.* II. 76, I suppose you was in a dream. 1735 WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) I. 3 When you was at Eton. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. v, What was you reading when I came in? 1811 MISS AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1870) II. i. 122, I felt sure that you was angry with me. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXXIII, You was to come to him at six o'clock. *Mod. dial.* They was here.

7. *Past Subjunctive.*

1 and 3 *sing.* **were** (wē·ɪ, wĕɪ, wəɪ). [= OFris. *wêre*, ON. *væri*, OS. and OHG. *wâri*, Goth. 1 *wesjau*, 3 *wesi*.] Forms: 1–2 wǽre, 2– were, (2–3 weore, 3–4 wor(e, 4–5 ware, war, 6 weare.)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Er þis were. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1312 Sif ich were a bisimere. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 1038 Me wore leuere I wore lame. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1509 Þou he war [*v. r.* were] wrath it was na wrang. *c* 1440 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* x. 25 (Gibbs MS.) As he were a pore man. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A iiij, As it ware the mawe of a pegeon. 1529 MORE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 12 What way wer best to take. 1788 BURNS Oh, were I on Parnassus' Hill! 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. vi. 42 By my faith it were treason. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* x, If I were only a Theocritus. *Mod.* Would I were there!

2 *sing.* **wert** (wē·ɹt, wəɹt), formerly were. [= OFris. *wêre*, ON. *værir*, OS. and OHG. *wâris*, Goth. *weseis*. The final *-t* in Eng., formerly *-est*, *-st*, is on the analogy of the indic.] Forms: 1–2 wǽre, 2–6 were; 6–7 werest, werst; 6– wert.

c 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 131 Were thou among men. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* v. 30 Though thou werest enemye. — *Ezek.* xxviii. 6 As though thou werst God. 1611 BIBLE *Rev.* iii. 15, I would thou wert cold or hote [WYCLIF, COVERD., CRANMER, *Rhem.* were, *Genev.* werest]. *a* 1796 BURNS Oh, wert thou in the cauld blast.

plural. **were** (wē·ɪ, wəɹ) with grammatical ablaut. [= OFris. *wêre*, ON. *værir*, *-ið*, *-i*, OS. *wârin*, OHG. *wârîmês*, *-it*, *-în*, Goth. *weseima*, *-eip*, *-eina*.] Forms: 1–2 wǽren, 2–4 weren, (3 weoren, 3–4 woren, waren), 3– were, (3 weore, 4 wore, weere, 4–6 war(e, 6 wer.)

1205 LAY. 50 Out of þeowedome, freo þat heo weoren [1250 were]. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 2661 And fouhten so thei weren wode. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 10 Ye were better lette me a lone. 1571 LYNDESAY *MS. Collect.*, Swownand, lyk as thai war bot life. 1611 BIBLE *John* xv. 19 If ye were of the world, the world would loue his owne [So TINDALE, etc.] 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* II. viii. 4 Were these extinguished, what were this world? 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* II. 1153 Were they verily the lady's own .. she must be the fondest of the frail.

¶ For the singular, the indicative form *was* was common in 17–18th c.; it was even used for the plural by writers who used *was* in the plural indicative.

1684 BUNYAN *Pilg.* II. 77 As if one was awake. 1713 BEVERIDGE *Private Th.* II. (1730) 46 Which certainly would be the greatest Absurdity..was not they God as well as He. 1760 STERNE *Serm. Yorick* viii. (1773) 88 A man, of whom, was you to form a conjecture, etc. 1768 — *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 85 Was I in a desert, I would find out, etc. 1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* v. (1789) 11 The manor of Selborne, was it strictly looked after..would swarm with game.

IV. Parts from *be* only.

8. *Past Participle*: **been** (bĭn, bin). Forms: *Southern* ? 1–2 ȝebéon, 2–3 ibeon, ibon, iben, ibi, 3–4 ibeo, beo, 3–5 ibe, ybe, 4 yben, by, 4–6 be. *Northern* ? 2–3 beon, 3–7 ben, 4 beyn, buen, 4–7 bene, 5–6 byn(ne, 6–8 bin, 7– beene, 5– been. Not known in OE., where no pa. ppple. of any of these verbs (*am*, *was*, *be*) appears. The common literary form in 14–15th c. was *be*, before the general acceptance of the northern *ben*, *bene*. South-western dialects have still *a-be* = *ibe*. (In U. S. often pronounced *ben*.)

a 1107 *OE. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1096 He heafde ȝebeon on þes cynges swicdome. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 159 Wel longe ich habbe child ibon [*v. r.* iben, ibeo]. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 239 Þus hit hað ibi and is. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8399 Haffde he beon. *Ibid.* 2311 Hafde ben. 1205 LAY. 8325 Þu hafuest ibeon [1250 beon] ouer-cumen. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 316 Ich habbe ibeon fol. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* (Cott.) 14638 War yemed haf I ben [*Gött.* bene]. *c* 1300 *Beket* 133 Lute we habbeth to-gadere I-beo. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 173 So longe we haveth buen herynne. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 527 Thai mycht nocht haiff beyn tane. *c* 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* xliii. Sel. Wks. 1871 II. 346 Trespassours, þat wolden .. have be ever wantoun. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 95 As it neuere had ybe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 60 At mortal batailles hadde he be [*v. r.* ben, been] fiftene. — *Merch. T.* 1157 A man that longe hath blynd ybe [*v. r.* ibe, blynde be]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XII. 8913 þat any dede has be don. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* XXXIX, A mon that hase alle way bynne kynde. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XV. 239 Where the battle had I-be. 1455 E. CLERE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 5 Nor wist not where he had be, whils he had be seke til now. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, I. § 1 As..if this Act had not be made. 1526 TINDALE *John* v. 5 Which had bene [1582 *Rhem.* been] diseased. — xiv. 9 Haue I bene [1611 bin] so long tyme with you? 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* v. ii, Had my hens be stolne eche one. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (1636) E iij b, Had it not bin better for thee? 1580 JEWEL *Serm. Matt.* IX. 37-8 As if they had byn a flock of sheepe. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1726) 23 Having bin so rocked and shaken at Sea. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 420 You have been as God's good angel in our house.

B. Signification and uses.

[The primary sense appears to have been that of branch II below, 'to occupy a place' (i. e. *to sit*, *stand*, *lie*, etc.) in some specified place; thence the more abstract branch I was derived by abstracting the notion of particular place, so as to emphasize that of actual existence, 'to be somewhere, no matter where, to be in the universe, or realm of fact, to have a place among existing things, to exist.' Branch III was derived from II by weakening the idea of actual presence, into the merely intellectual conception of 'having a place' in a class of notions, or 'being identical with' another notion: 'centaurs are imaginary creatures' = 'centaurs have their place in the class of creatures of the imagination.' Branch IV is an obvious extension of III: cf. 'it was annoying to me,' with 'it was annoying me.']

I. *absolutely*: To have or take place in the world of fact, to exist, occur, happen.

1. To have place in the objective universe or realm of fact, to exist; *also*, to exist in life, to live.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* iii. 14 Ic eom se þe eom cwæþ he .. se ðe ys me sende to eow. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 9732 This world..hast þou made fadir þorogh me to bene. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Matt. xxii. 105 They beleue..nothyng to be but that whiche they see. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iii. 26 All things that are, or euer were, or shall hereafter bee. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* v. 24 Enoch walked with God: and hee was not, for God tooke him. 1698 DRYDEN *Æneid* II. 438 Troy is no more, and Ilium was a Town. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 109 To Be, contents his natural desire. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. i, How are they blotted from the things that be. 1823 BYRON *Juan* IX. xxiv, Tyrants and sycophants have been and are. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 61 God is, nay alone is. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* I. i. 6 So much that was not is beginning to be.

b. with *there*. [See THERE, for its use with verbs.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10783 There bene reasons wretyn sere That god wold she spousid were. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 21 Ther ben thre acciouns of penitence. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 16 Ther bene bot feu truly. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 86 Thers no redempcion. *a* 1586 *Answ. Cartwright* 79 There were of the princes that tooke his parte. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* I. i. (1662) 3 There's few will deny, that God knows. 1711 POPE *Rape Lock* 79 Some nymphs there are, too conscious of their face. *Mod.* There are photographs and photographs.

2. To come into existence, come about, happen, occur, take place, be acted or done.

(*To become*, *come about*, was the OE. and early ME. sense of *béon*, while still a distinct vb., before it became blended with *am*, *was*.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 3 Cueð us, hoenne ðas biðon. *c* 975 *Rushw. G.* ibid., Sæge us hwænne þas beoþ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 177 Hu scal þat bon? *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1930 Manly on þe morwe þat mariage schuld bene. 1530 PALSGR. 421/1 Be as be may, *vaille que vaille*. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 43 Be as be maie is no bannyng. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* in *Casquet. Lit.* (1877) IV. 37/2 Your husband that shall be. *a* 1804 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* II. 457 Marry..speedily, or the to be Mrs. Berry will have very little of your company. *Mod.* When is the wedding to be? The flower-show was last week.

3. To be the case or the fact, *esp.* in the phrases *So be*, *Be it that* = if it be the case that, suppose that, and the arch. or dial. *Being*, *Being that* = it being the case that, secing that, since. Hence the adverb HOWBEIT.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 203 Bi so that he wille kisse me, Euer eft we schul frendes be. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. v. 40 Beso it be not azenst his Lawe. 1547 BRENDE *Lct.* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 380 If so be he will stand. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, vi. I. 178 Be it so, the Corinthians had no such contentions among them. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xix. 4 And be it indeed that I haue erred. 1851 J. HUME *Repent.* iv. Poems 96 So-be the haunting sense of wrong .. Were loosen'd from his breast.

1528 T. MORE *Heresyes* III. Wks. 214/2 Beyng though they wer but men. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 199 You loyter heere too long, being you are to take Souldiers vp. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 120 They went all for halfe gates, beinge that they conlde not bee discerned. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. Wks. (1851) 61 Being they are Church-men, we may rather suspect, etc. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* To Rdr., Being the Creed comprehendeth the principles of our

religion, it must, etc. 1692 Lady Russell *Lett.* 26 May, I believe your newspapers .. tell you all, but being there is nothing newer, I would do it too. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* ix, With whom he himself had no delight in associating, 'being that he was addicted unto profane and scurrilous jests.'

4. To remain or go on in its existing condition; in the archaic phrase *let be* = let alone, leave as it is; leave off, cease; *Sc.* omit, leave out.

1297 R. Glouc. 153 Uter let al this be. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 281 Al 3our mornyng leteþ now ben. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Frere's Prol.* 25 Telleth your tale, and let the sompnour be. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. v. 174 Let be al 3oure ianglyng. *c* 1450 *Merlin* i. 16 Let me be, and beth in pes. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* iv. vi. 159 With thi complayntis .. Lat be to vex me. *Ibid.* ix. Prol. 25 All lous langage and lychtnes lattand be. 1530 Palsgr. 607/1 Let be this nycenesse, my frende. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* ii. vii. 18 Lett be thy bitter scorne. 1611 Bible *Matt.* xxvii. 49 Let be, let vs see whether Elias will come. 1775 H. Baillie *Lett.* I. 51 (Jam.) Morton, Roxburgh, let be Haddington or Stirling, were not of sufficient shoulder. *Ibid.* I. 170 He had never any such resolution, let be plot. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* xv. (1872) 89, I thank you; let me be.

b. Here may be included an idiom in which *be* is practically = 'continue, remain,' though the analysis is not clear, and there is apparently confusion of structure.

1601 Shaks. *All's well* II. i. 94 He fit you, And not be all day neither. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IV. xii. iv. 151 Town-Officer is some considerable time before he can return [? = It is some considerable time before Town Officer can return. But cf. the following, which have various relations with other senses: 1570 Ascham *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 35, I haue bene longer in describing the nature .. of the quicke and hard witte than .. the matter doth require. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. v. 34 He hath bin all this day to looke you. 1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 7 And they having bin a long time from any port. *Mod.* I was a long while unable to arise; I was [also, it was] a long while before I could rise. You have been rather long about it. Go, but don't be long! Cf. also such phrases as 'We are ten miles, an hour's drive, two hours, from the nearest railway station,' which come under 5.]

II. With adverb or prepositional phrase: stating *where* or *how*, i.e. in what place or state a thing is. [= Sp., Pg. *estar* as distinct from *ser*.]

5. To have or occupy a place (*i. e.* to sit, stand, lie, hang, etc.—the posture not being specified or regarded) *somewhere*, the 'where' being expressed either by an adverb or a preposition with object. Expressing the most general relation of a thing to its place: To have one's personality, substance, or presence, to be present, so as to find oneself, or be to be found (*in*, *at*, or *near* a place, *with* an object, etc.).

a 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 298 On swa hwilcum huse swa he bi þ. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxviii. 20 Ic bēo mid eow ealle dagas. 1297 R. Glouc. 374 Hou mony plou lond, & hou mony hyden al so, Were in eueryche ssyre. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 82 Alle tho that bueth heryne. *c* 1400 Maundev. ii. 10 Some men trowen that half the Cros .. be in Cipres. 1465 Marg. Paston in *Lett.* 505 II. 194 Ryght glad that we err ther a mongs hem. 1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* 164 He having bin in his Coffin the greatest part of the night after his death. 1722 De Foe *Hist. Plague* (1754) 6 Terrible Apprehensions were among the People. 1771 Fletcher *Check* Wks. 1795 II. 194 You are just where you was. 1821 Byron *Sardan.* III. i. 401 Again the love-fit's on him. 1861 Thackeray *Georges* iii. 120 Where be the sentries who used to salute? *Mod.* Your book is here, under the table.

b. Often used with *there*, esp. when the subject is introduced to notice: cf. 'your brother (about whom you ask) is in the garden,' with 'there is a cow (something not previously present to the mind) in the garden.'

[1475 Caxton *Jason* 8 b, And were no more on their side but they two only]. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. i. § 2 If there be in you that gracious humility. 1675 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) II. 103 There was not his equal in the whole world. 1821 Byron *Sardan.* I. i, There be bright faces in the hall.

6. Idiomatically, in past, now only in perfect and pluperfect tenses, with *to*, and a substantive, or infinitive of purpose: To have been (at the proper place) in order to, or for the purpose of. Cf. Sp. and Pg. *fué* 'I was' in sense of 'I went.'

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1678) 24, I was yesterday to wait upon Sir Herbert Croft. 1747 Lady Shaftesb. in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 51, I was to see the new farce. 1760 Goldsmith *Cit. W.* (1840) 158, I was this morning to buy silk for a nightcap. *Mod.* Have you been to the Crystal Palace? I had been to see Irving that night.

b. *To be off, be away*: a graphic expression for 'to go at once, take oneself off.'

1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* VI. vi. 352 We had better order our horses and be off. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xii. 186 The stag .. was away like lightning down the bed of the stream. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrost.* 65, I must be off into the woods.

7. To sit, stand, remain, etc. in a defined circumstantial position, e.g. *to be in debt, at one's ease*; to have one's existence in a certain state or condition. **a.** with *prep. phrase*.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 3ef we beoð under soð scrifte. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Laud MS.) 942 Therfor ye bene in wo and stryfe. *Ibid.* 10446 When þou shuldist be best at ease. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (1865) 41 Al men that on live bene. 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, xvi, One halfe of the price .. shalbe to the use of the seysour. 1535 Coverdale *Zech.* viii. 2, I was in a greate gelousy ouer Sion. 1540 Hyrde *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) E ij To bee at the lust of the Judge. 1611 Bible *Ex.* v. 19 They were in euill case. 1666 Marvell *Corr.* liv. Wks. 1872–5 II. 191 Proposalls that have bin undir deliberation. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 369 ₱ 14 Any one .. who will be at the pains of examining it. 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* xvii. 214 The battle .. is more in my way.

b. with *adverb*.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 547 Nay best beþ it nou3t so. 1463 *Plumpton Corr.* 8, I trust all shalbe well. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xliii. 27 Is your father well? [Wyclif saaf; Coverd., *Geneva* in good health]. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III. 717 Content to be and to be well. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 171 Asking how his Highness was.

8. To belong, pertain, befall: with *dat.* or *to*, = have. Cf. L. *est mihi*, Fr. *c'est à moi*. Now only in exclamations or wishes (where, also, *be* is often omitted), as *Wo is me! Wo be to the transgressor! Success* (be) *to your efforts!*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxviii. 2 Wele bes to þe nou. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* i. 7 A sone was not to hem. *c* 1400 Maundev. 36 The kyngdom of Arabye that was to on of the 3 kynges. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cxxvii. 2 O well is the, happie art thou. 1602 Shaks. *Hamt.* II. ii. 124 Whilst this Machine is to him. 1605 — *Lear* I. i. 68 To thine and Albanies issues be this perpetuall. 1611 Bible *Ecclus.* xxv. 9 Well is him that hath found prudence. — *Eph.* vi. 23 Peace be to the brethren. — *Rev.* i. 4 Grace be vnto you, and peace, from him which is.

† **b.** To pertain as a misfortune, to have befallen *to*; to be amiss, be the matter with, ail. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. 128 Merlyn wat ys the? *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4395 Leuedi, quat es at 3ou? [*v. r.* what is 3ou? what ayles 3ou?] *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 467 [Thei] axede hire what hire were. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 2704 Godrich, wat is þe, þat þou fare þus with me?

III. With adjective, substantive, or adjective phrase; acting as simple copula: stating *of what sort* or *what* a thing is. [= Sp., Pg. *ser*, as distinct from *estar*.]

9. To exist as the subject of some predicate, i.e. to have a place among the things distinguished by a specified quality or name. **a.** with *adj.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 30 Min ȝeoc is wynsum and min byrðyn ys leoht. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 197 Ne beo ich neuer bliðe. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 3109 þe folke was gode, þe world was clene. *Ibid.* 12578 Ar he were tuelue 3eer olde. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (1865) I. 9 Now men beþ al sad. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* (Roxb.) 74 Wemen are frele. *c* 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) xx, Ful drye & ful colde arn her hertes. 1534 Tindale *John* xiii. 11 Ye are not all clene. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (1636) D viij, Neither haue I bin curious to inquire of his Progenitors. 1611 Bible *Ps.* cviii. 30 Then are they glad because they be quiet. 1652 Needham *Selden's Mare Cl.* 171 Whose name is very frequent in the mouths of men. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 144 Gaunt are his Sides, and sullen is his Face. 1830 Tennyson *Mariana*, I am aweary, aweary, I would that I were dead.

b. with *phrase* = *adj.* (closely allied to 7).

a 1200 Ormin 2455 þu best wiþþ childe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10303 Fastinge he was in wille to be. *Ibid.* 10572 Anna wit child was of a mai. *c* 1400 *Partonope* 874 Beth of goode comfort. 1592 West *Symbol.* I. i. § 9 Of which sort bin all naturall Obligations. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. iii. 260 He was of Memphis. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. i. § 1 ₱ 46 The Instance above noted is most to this Purpose. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* II. 67 Be of good courage. 1837 Newman *Par. Serm.* I. xxiv. 365 Religion is said to be against nature. 1867 *Times* 18 Nov. 7/2 The advices from Adelaide .. are to the 28th September.

c. with *sb.* (used connotatively).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 9 Forðon and ic monn amm under mæht. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Hi bæð alle gastes. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 458 Al arn we membrez of Ihesu kryst. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* (1871) III. 442 Þese freres bene men of holy Chirche. 1570 Ascham *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 68 You be indeed makers or marrers. 1626 R. Bernard *Isle of Man* (1627) 155, I haue alwayes bin a free man. 1678 Bunyan *Pilg.* I. 14 Though I have bin An undeserving rebel. 1817 Byron *Manfred* II. iv. 133, I feel but what thou art—and what I am. 1850 Lynch *Theo. Trin.* x. 200 Only by being man can we know man.

10. with *sb.* To exist as the thing known by a certain name; to be identical with.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xix. 21 Ic eom iudea cyning. *c* 1160 *Hatt. G.* ibid., Ich ém iudea kyning. *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 946 God .. es maker of althynge, And of alle creatures þe bygynnynge. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 583 Hit ben þe Shirreues men. 1486 *Plumpton Corr.* 49 These bent the tydings that I know. *c* 1530 Redforde *Play Wyt & Sc.* (1848) 3 Ah! syr, what tyme of day yst? 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 73 Am I Dromio? Am I your man? Am I my selfe? 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 434 My selfe am Naples. 1630 Wadsworth *Sp. Pilgr.* i. 4 'Twas clear it was not gaine was his marke. 1805 Foster *Ess.* II. vi. 204 Let thinking be reasoning. 1872 Yeats *Tech. Hist. Comm.* 212 The earth and the atmosphere are the two sources.

11. To be the same in purport as; to signify, amount to, mean.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 Vigilate, þat is beð wakiende. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 3 Him ȝeme hwat euch word bee sunderliche to seggen. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 58 Best is þe bestliche mon þæt ne þencheð nout of God. 1302 Wyclif *Gen.* xli. 26 Seuen oxen fayr, and seuen eerys fulle, seuen ȝeris of plentith ben. 1611 Bible *ibid.*, The seuen good kine are seuen yeares. 1597 Bacon *Coulers Good & Evill*, *Ess.* (Arb.) 153 The burning of that had bin *gradus privationis*. 1884 *Weekly Times* 7 Mar. 4/4 To fall was to die. *Mod.* I'll tell you what it is, you must leave.

12. To amount to (something) of moment or importance, to 'signify' *to* a person; to concern.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13383 Quat es þat to me and þe? *Ibid.* 16487 What is that to vs? 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xxvii. 4 What is that to vs? Se thou to that. 1611 Bible *Lam.* i. 12 Is it nothing to you, all ye that passe by? *Mod.* Is it nothing to you, that you have alienated your friends?

13. *ellipt.* To be good for, to be at the expense of, 'stand.' *Obs.* or *dial.*

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VIII. v, The wine being now at an end, the barber pressed very eagerly to be his bottle. *Ibid.* XV. xii, I said I would be my pot too. 1765 Goldsm. *Strolling Player, Ess.* vi, If I have threepence in my pocket I never refuse to be my three halfpence. *Mod. Colloq.* He was asked to be his share in the expense and refused.

IV. With participles and infinitives, serving as an auxiliary and forming periphrastic tenses.

14. With *past participle*: **a.** in *transitive verbs*, forming the passive voice. (For present pple. passive, see 15 c.)

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* l. 9 Ðu on-strigdes mec mid ysopan .. ðu ðwes mec, & ofer snaw, ic biom ge-whitad [Wyclif, And I shal ben clensid]. *c* 885 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xiii. 40 Ic eom of wundrod. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 59 In þe font we weren eft iboren. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 571 Mony ben calle[d]. *c* 1410 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* x. 24 (Gibbs MS.), We shulden not by styred to impacyence. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Justine* 31 b, Pausanias, being attached for treason, fled. 1637 *Decr. Star Chamb. on Printing* 11 July § 2 That no person .. print or cause to bee printed. 1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* 140 Vows .. were never heard to have bin made to any Saint, but to God alone. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylvania* I. 57 Bee it enacted by the Authority aforesaid that ye days of ye week .. shall be called as in Scripture. 1874 Helps *Soc. Press.* iii. 57 The political aspect of the subject has not been approached.

b. in *intransitive verbs*, forming perfect tenses, in which use it is now largely displaced by *have* after the pattern of transitive verbs: *be* being retained only with *come, go, rise, set, fall, arrive, depart, grow*, and the like, when we express the condition or state now attained, rather than the action of reaching it, as 'the sun is set,' 'our guests are gone,' 'Babylon is fallen,' 'the children are all grown up.'

894 *O.E. Chron.*, Wæs Hæsten þá þær cumen mid his herȝe. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 173 Alle þe sinfulle þe forð sende farene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14322 Thre dais es gan. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1457 þe grete lordes .. beþ lenged now here. *c* 1450 *Merlin* x. 165 In euell tyme ben oure enmyes entred. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxxix. 156 They are rested in there batayls. 1556 Veron *Godly Sayings* (1846) 145 Aungels, that bene come down from heaven. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 361 These children, Which accidentally are met together. 1628 Hobbes *Thucyd.* (1822) 62 He gave out they were run away. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. i. 24 Some there are, who believe that Miracles are not ceas'd. 1671 Milton *P. R.* II. 140 Therefore I am returned. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2069/4 The Dartmouth is Sailed to the Westward. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Cong.* I. i. (1854) 50 He informs me his son is set out. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* I. ix. 58 His parents were grown old.

15. With the present participle, forming continuous varieties of the tenses. **a.** with *active* signification. In OE. only *wæs* was so used, forming a kind of imperfect; the present was in use by the 13th c. In later times this was confused with a formation upon the vbl. sb., of which see examples under A *prep.*1 13; the OE. *he wæs feohtende*, and ME. 'he was a-fighting,' meet in the modern 'he was fighting.'

885 *O.E. Chron.*, Æþelwulf ferde to Rome and þær wæs xii monaþ wuniende. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Adam þa wes wuniende on þeses life. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15665 Bes [*v. r.* be] wakand ai in orisun. *c* 1400 Maundev. xxiii. 253 Thei trowen .. thei schulle be etynge and drynkynge. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 37 Leat vs be trudgeing. 1576 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent*, Some fleeting beene in floodes. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius* 29 The Romans being preparing their dinners. 1684 Bunyan *Pilg.* II. 227 He was talking of thee. 1727 Vanbrugh *Journ. Lond.* I. 1, It's at the Door, they are getting out. 1750 Harris *Hermes* (1841) 142 Riseth means, is rising; writeth, is writing. 1774 Burke *Sp. Amer. Tax.* Wks. II. 401, I hope I am not going into a narrative troublesome to the house. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xlv, The bells were still ringing.

b. with passive signification: in such expression as 'the ark was building,' the last word was originally the gerund or verbal substantive, and the full expression was 'the ark was a-building or in building,' of which see instances under A *prep.*1 12.

1551 Robinson *More's Utop.* (1869) 64 Whyles a commodye of Plautus is playinge. 1557 N. T. (Geneva) 1 *Pet.* iii. 20 While the arcke was [1611 was in] preparing. 1685 R. Burton *Eng. Emp. Amer.* ii. 28 Strong preparations being making for wars. *Mod.* We stayed there while our house was building.

c. The ambiguity of the construction 'is building' in the two preceding senses has led in modern Eng. to the use in the latter sense of 'is being built,' formed upon the present pple. passive 'being built.'

[1596 *Of Ghostes and Spirits* 14 The noyse of a leafe being mooved so affrighteth him. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* 26 Acting and being acted upon by others. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* III. 46 To sit up late either reading or being read to. 1769 Mrs. Harris in *Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 180 There is a good opera of Pugniani's now being acted. 1779 J. Harris *ibid.* I. 410 Sir Guy Carlton was four hours being examined.] 1795 Southey in C. Southey *Life* I. 249 A fellow .. whose grinder is being torn out by the roots. 1797 Coleridge in *Biog. Lit.* (1847) II. 317 While my hand was being dressed. 1823 Lamb *Elia, Inconv. being hanged*, A man who is being strangled. 1846 Newman *Ess. Crit. & Hist.* II, 448 At this very moment, souls are being led into the Catholic Church. *a* 1859 De Quincey *Wks.* IV. 7 Not done, not even (according to modern purism) being done.

1873 HUXLEY *Crit. & Addresses* 247 The corpuscles enter into the eggs while they are being formed.

16. With the dative infinitive, making a future of appointment or arrangement; hence of necessity, obligation, or duty; in which sense *have* is now commonly substituted.

†**a.** with *infinitive active. Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 3 Alle þo þe habben ben..and alle þo þe ben to cumen her after. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xiii. 17, I am to [1388 V schal] 3yue it to thee. 1382 — *Eccles.* ii. 18, I knowe not whether wis or fool he be to ben. 1622 MASSINGER *Virgin Mart.* III. i, A King of Egypt, being to erect The image of Osiris. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 167 If a Gentleman be to study any Language, it ought to be that of his own Country. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* Ded., If this be not a receiv'd Maxim, yet I am sure I am to wish it were. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 22 Mighty uneasy..about their being to go back again. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 264, I am to thank you, my dear Miss, for your kind Letter. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* I. v. 55 Had he been to chuse between any punishment..and the necessity.

†**b.** Hence, *To be to seek*: to have to seek, to be obliged to seek, to be in want or at a loss. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 89 The complete measure of it .. that such as are desirous of knowledge be not to seek in any one thing. 1625 BACON *Usury, Ess.* (Arb.) 544 The Merchant wil be to seeke for Money. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 4 Being to seek his food he would hunt for it. 1654 (12 Sept.) CROMWELL *Sp.* (Carl. 1871) IV. 52 We were exceedingly to seek how to settle things. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. v. (1702) 454 They were very much to seek, how the Case of Hull could concern Descents and Purchases. 1832 *Fair of May Fair* III. ii. 278 It was excusable that a man having passed so large a portion of those sixty years in a compting house, could be somewhat to seek in the economy of his social system.

c. with *infinitive passive.*

1581 FULKE in *Confer.* III. (1584) O iiij b, He him selfe being to iudge all men, is to bee iudged of no man. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. II. 118 Being to be made Earl of Strafford. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 145 Normandy was to be invaded on each side.

17. The same construction is used in the sense of 'to be proper or fit (to).' **a.** with *infinitive active. arch.* and now commonly expressed by **b.**

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 Hit is to witene. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 12861 Wat is to do. 1340 *Ayenb.* 5 Pet is to zigge. *c* 1388 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* 1871 III. 468 Hit ys not to gife dymes to a persoun. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E v, Suche ..wymmen be to compare to the wyf of Lothe. 1528 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* i. § 36 (1642) 16 Now it is to shew. 1634 *Matory's Arthur* (1816) II. 308 The four..is to understand the four evangelists. *Mod.* Is this house to let? They are not to compare with these.

b. with *infinitive passive.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1545 Pey beþ to be blamede eft. 1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 54 If the whole ..be to bee obserued vntill the ende. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. § 2 (1692) 76 Not a Good Samaritan being to be found. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) II. 194 It must be to be depended upon.

18. The past subjunctive *were* with the infinitive makes an emphatically hypothetical condition: cf. the degrees of uncertainty in *If I went, If I should go, If I were to go.*

1596 RALEIGH in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 37 If I weare .. to advize my sealf. *Mod.* If I were to propose, would you accept? Were he to ask me, it would be different.

V. Phraseological combinations.

19. In *I were better* (*best, as good*), the nominative pronoun took catachrestically the place of an earlier dative (*me were better* = it were better to or for me): modern usage substitutes *had better*, after the analogy of *had liefer, rather*, etc. Cf. HAVE, LIEF, RATHER.

(See F. Hall, '*Had Rather*' in *Amer. Jnl. Philol.* II, No. 7. 1881.)

c 1300 *St. Marg.* 180 Þe were betere habbe [= it were better for thee to have] bileued atom, þan icome me to fonde. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 399 Sche wyste not whedur-warde .. Sche was best to goone. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Jew of M.* IV. iv. 1653, I..told him he were best to send it. 1597 LYLY *Wom. in Moone* III. ii. 185 Sirra, provide the banquet, you are best. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 366 Be quicke thou'rt best. 1611 — *Cymb.* III. ii. 79 Madam, you're best consider. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widdowes' T.* Plays 1873 III. 12 V'are best take you to your stand. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 57 They were ..better speake plainer English. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Ex.* 278 You were best to mark the lower Closier in each course.

20. In clauses measuring time: as 'he came here Monday was a week,' i.e. he came here on the Monday a week before Monday last: the phrase became a mere adjective clause, whence arose remarkable constructions, as 'on the evening of Saturday was sennight before the day fixed' = on the evening of the Saturday a week earlier than the Saturday before the day fixed. *Was* is now generally omitted: I was in London Monday (was) three weeks.

[1449 *Paston Lett.* 68 I. 85 And as God wuld, on Fryday last was, we had a gode wynd.] 1678 *Gunpowder-Treas.* 11 The Evening of the Saturday was Sennight before the appointed time. 1684 BAXTER *Twelve Argts.* Post. M, I have been at no Church since *August* was Twelvemonth. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2657/4 Edward Flower .. went from his House about last Christmas was 4 years. 1725 *Ibid.* No. 6447/4 About two or three Days after Holy Rood Day last was Twelve Month. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 343 Did there come no young woman here .. Friday was a fortnight?

21. *To be about to*: see ABOUT A 11, 12.

22. *What one would be at*: what one aims at; what one means, wishes, or would have.

1705 VANBRUGH *Confeder.* I. i. (1759) II. 13 What wou'd he be at? At her—if she's at leisure. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1836) I. I. xi. 51 We cannot always discover what the young lady would be at. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* x. (1857) 58 That is very true but not what I would be at. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 373 What would revolutionising Germany be at?

23. *To be for*: †**a.** to be ready, prepared, or a match for a person (*obs.*); **b.** to be bound for, to be making for a place; **c.** to be ready to act for, to be on the side of, or in favour of, to advocate; **d.** to be anxious for, to desire, to want (*dial.*).

a. 1622 MIDDLETON, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, My young boys, I shall be for you. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as you list* III. iii, His angrie forhead .. No matter—I am for him.

b. 1630 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* ii. 6, I was for St. Sebastians, accompanied with one Mr. Pickford. *Mod.* 'Where are you for to-day?'

c. 1636 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* 147 Like unto beasts, they are all for the belly. 1692 LOCKE *Toleration* ii. Wks. 1727 II. 289 You cannot be..for a free and impartial Examination. 1799 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 268, I am for free commerce with all nations. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 511 He was for going straight into the harbour of Brest. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 219 Scipio..was for delay.

24. Many parts of the verb and its tenses are used substantively, adjectively, or adverbially.

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1864) VIII. 231 How slender these hopes..which these it may bes do afford. 1739 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. XXXV. 115 May be they were drunk. 1802 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Reckoning with Time* iii, List then, old Is-Was-and-To-Be. 1819 BYRON *Venice* ii, The everlasting *to be* which *hath been*. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. IV. ii. 189 He goes, as Rabelais did when dying, to seek a great Maybe. *Ibid.* III. I. iv. 36 There is a need-be for removing. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* III. 159 He to the great might-have-been upsoaring .. He to the merest it-was restricting, diminishing. 1852 TUPPER *Prov. Philos.* 173 This would-be god Thinketh to make mind.

Be, variant of BEE *sb.*

Be, obs. and dial. form of BY *prep.*; see next.

Be- *prefix*:—OE. *be-*, weak or stressless form of the prep. and adv. *bí* (*big*), BY. The original Teut. form was, as in Gothic, *bi*, with short vowel, prob. cognate with second syllable of Gr. ἀμφί, L. *ambi*; in OHG. and early OE., when it had the stress, as a separate word, and in composition with a noun, it was lengthened to *bī* (*bí*, *bí*), while the stressless form, in composition with a vb. or indeclinable word, remained *bi-*; in later OE., as in MHG. and mod.G., the latter was obscured to *be-* (also occasional in OE. as an unaccented form of the preposition): cf. OE. *bí-geng* practice, *bi-gangan, be-gangan*, to practise. In early ME. the etymological *bi-, by-* regularly reappeared in comp. as the stressless form; but in later times *be-* was finally restored. (On the other hand, *be* was used by northern writers as the separate prep., as still in mod. Sc.) In modern use, the unaccented prefix is always *be-*; the accented form *by-* (sometimes spelt *bye-*) occurs in one or two words descended from OE., as *by-law, by-word* (OE. *bí-lage, bí-word*), and in modern formations on the adv., as *by-gone, by-name, by-play, by-road, by-stander.*

The original meaning was 'about.' In prepositions and adverbs this is weakened into a general expression of position *at* or *near*, as in *before* (at, near, or towards the front), *behind, below, beneath, benorth, besouth, between, beyond.* With verbs, various senses of 'about' are often distinctly retained, as in *be-bind, be-come* (= come about), *be-delve, be-gird, be-set, be-stir.* In such as *be-daub, be-spatter, be-stir, be-strew*, the notion of 'all about, all round, over,' or 'throughout,' naturally intensifies the sense of the verb; whence, *be-* comes to be more or less a simple *intensive*, as in *be-muddle, be-crowd, be-grudge, be-break*, or specializes or renders figurative, as in *befall* (to fall as an accident), *be-come, be-get, be-gin, behave, be-hold, be-lieve.* In other words the force of *be-* passes over to an object, and renders an intransitive verb transitive, as in *be-speak* (speak about, for, or to), *be-flow* (flow about), *be-lie, be-moan, be-think, be-wail.* Hence it is used to form transitive vbs. on adjectives and substantives, as in *dim be-dim, fool be-fool, madam be-madam*; also others, in which the sb. stands in an instrumental or other oblique relation, as *be-night* 'to overtake *with* night,' *be-guile, be-witch.* Of these a special section consists of verbs having a privative force, as OE. *belandian, behéafdian*, to deprive of one's land, one's head: cf. *bereave*, and OE. *benim-an* to take away. Finally, *be-* is prefixed with a force combining some of the preceding, to ppl. adjs., as in *be-jewelled, be-daughtered.*

Be- being still in some of its senses (esp. 2, 6, 7 below) a living element, capable of being prefixed wherever the sense requires it, the derivatives into which it enters are practically unlimited in number. The more important, including those that are in any way specialized, or that require separate explanation, are treated in their alphabetical places as Main Words. (In the case of ME. words in *bi-, by-*, all that survived long enough to have BE- appear under this spelling; a few that became obsolete at an early date are left under their only extant form in BI-, BY-.) Those of less importance, infrequent (often single) occurrence, and obvious composition, are arranged under the following groups (in which, however, the senses tend to overlap each other, so as to make the place of some of the words ambiguous):—

1. Forming derivative verbs, with sense of 'around': **a.** all round externally, on all sides, all over the surface, as in BESET, BESMEAR; **b.** from side to side (within a space), to and fro, in all directions, in all ways, in or through all its parts, thoroughly, as in BESTIR, *bejumble.* (Some of these formations appear only in the pa. pple.)

Bebang, to bang about; †**bebass,** to kiss all over, cover with kisses; **bebaste** (with a cudgel, or with gravy); †**bebat,** to becudgel; **bebatter, bebite; beblear,** to blear all over; **bebloteh,** †**beboss, bebotch, bebrush**; †**becense,** to perfuse with incense; **bechase,** to chase about; **becircle; beclart** *dial.*, to be dirty; **beclasp; becompass,** to compass about; **becramp**; †**becrampoun,** to set (a jewel); **becrimson, becrust**; †**becurry,** to curry one's hide, belabour; **becurse,** to cover with curses; **becut, bedamn, bedamp, bediaper**; †**bedowse,** to souse with water; **bedrape, bedrift, bedrive, be-embroider, befan**; **befinger,** to finger all over; **befleck,** to cover with flecks; **befreckle, befriz**; †**befrounce,** to frounce or toss about, touzle; †**begarnish, begash, begaud, begirdle**; †**behale,** to drag about; **behammer,** †**behem**; †**behorewe,** to befoul; **bejig,** to jig about; **bejumble,** †**beknit** (OE. *becnyttan*), **belave, belick, bemingle, bemix, bepaste; bepaw,** to befoul as with paws; **bepen,** to pen in; **bepommel**; †**bepounce,** to stud; **beprank,** to prank out or over; **bepuddle** (*e.g.* a spring); **bepurple**; †**bequirtle,** to besprinkle; **berake,** to rake all over; †**beroll,** to roll over; †**beround, bescour, beseam, beshackle,** †**beshield, beshroud**; †**beslab,** to beplaster; **beslash,** †**beslur; beslurry,** to sully all over; **besmother, besmudge** († **besmouche**); † **besow** (OE. *besáwan*), to sow about; † **besperple,** to bespatter; **bespin,** to spin round, so as to cover; **bespirt**; †**besquatter,** to bespatter with filth; **bestamp,** †**bestroke,** †**beswitch, betinge,** †**beturn, beveil,** † **bewallow** (OE. *bewealwian*), **bewash, bewater, bewhiten, bewreath.** Also BEBAR, BEDELVE, etc., q.v.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (1841) 50 Sheele .. *bebang him with drie bobs and scoffes. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 40 Queene Dido shal smacklye *bebasse thee. *Ibid.* III. (Arb.) 79 With larding smeare *bebasted. 1620 ROWLANDS *Nt. Raven* 29 Tom with his cudgell well *behasts his bones. 1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 133 To be all to-*bebatted and afterward to be beheaded. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* V. (1593) 106 All *bebattred was his head. 1880 WEBB tr. *Goethe's Faust* II. v. 130 Each, from queen to waiting-maid, is Be-devilled and *be-bit! 1609 ARMIN *Ital. Taylor* (1880) 196 Eyes *bebleard with blindnesse. 1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 412 Down comes a proof .. *beblotched and bedeviled. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 90 A snaffle Bit or brake, *Bebost with gold. 1605 DAVIES *Humours* Wks. (1876) 44 (D.) Petti-botching brokers all *bebotch. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 30 *Bebrusht with bryers her broosed body bled. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (1836) 113 Having sprinckled and *besensed the good man and his wife. 1639 AINSWORTH *Annot. Song Sol.* iii. 6 *Becensed with Myrrh. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Ep.* (1577) 96 In this Courte, none runneth, but they go all *beechased. 1648 EARL WESTMLD. *Otia Sacra* (1879) 128 A grove of Pine *Becircled with Eglantine. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 743 He *beclapseth it with his tail, and giveth it fearful blows. *c* 1230 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 279 þat spatel þat swa *biclarted ti leor. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, **Beclarted*, splashed or bemired. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* II. (1520) 10 b/1 An Yle .. called Albyon .. *becompassed al with the see. 1634 MALORY *Arthur* (1816) II. 257 Him thought there came a man .. all *becompassed of stars. 1666 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 107 Many whose hands are *becramped with laziness. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 99 With .. pure gould neatly *becrampound. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. VII. vi. 369 Why was the Earth ..*becrimsoned with dawn and twilight? 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 47 The lofty hedge is *becrimsoned with savage roses. *a* 1834 LAMB tr. *Bourne's Balt. Singers* Wks. 633 Two Nymphs .. in mud behind, before, From heel to middle leg *becrusted o'er. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence's Andr.* I. ii. (1629) 16/1, I will all to *becurry thee, or bethwacke thy coate. 1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 247/1 The legat .. all to *beecurssed the earle of Tholouse, his cities and his people. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xlviii. (D.), I was never so *becursed in all my days. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav. Twelve P.* Wks. I. 67/2 Me all in pieces they *becut and quartir'd. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) VI. vi. 278 This much *be-damned 'Sixth of the Line.' 1870

HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 328 A mist .. *bedamped me. **1648** HERRICK *Poems* App. (1869) 457 (D.) Fields *bediaperd with flowers, Presente their shappes. **1576** GOSSON *Spec. Hum.* ii, A bruised barke with billowes all *bedowst. **1865** SWINBURNE *Dolores* 49 We shift and bedeck and *bedrape us. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. III. iii. 109 Poor Orléans .. foolishly *bedrifted hither and thither. **1614** RICH *Honest. Age* (1844) 26 Some women goe .. to the church .. so be-laced and so *bee-imbrodered. **1674** N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., *Befann'd from next Dogs-day scorchings. **1821** SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 233 The dirty and *befingered leaves. **1567** TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 135 b, Why blush you? and why with vermilion taint *Beflecke your cheekes? **1610** G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. vii, A grassie hillock .. With woodie primroses *befreckell'd. **1772** *Songs Costume* (1849) 249 *Be-friz it, and paste it, and cut it, and curl it. **1581** STUDLEY *Seneca's Herc. Œteus* 214 b, All her hayre *befrounced, rent and torne. **1647** R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 70 What sparagus *begarnishes the dish. **1555** *Fardle Facions* II. ix. 196 [They] all to *begasshe his foreheade and his nose. **1580** NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 127 *Begawded with Chains of Gold and Iewells. **1843** CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* 75 Stately masonries .. *begirdle it far and wide. **1574** HELLOWES *Gueuara Ep.* (1584) 310 Also *beehaileth her by the lockes. **1639** AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* 144 The Hebrew word signifieth stricken .. *behammered. **1598** SYLVESTER *Job Triumph.* i. 688 (D.) Armies of pains .. mee round *behem. **1340** *Ayenb.* 237 Þe hand þet is noul and *behorewed. **1821** COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Wife* v. (D.) When they *bejigg'd it 'neath the steeple. **1565** GOLDING *Ovid. Met.* IV. (R.) Her filthy arms *beknit with snakes about. **1598** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. (1641) 174/1 Me in Thy Bloud *be-lave. *Ibid.* (1608) 1002 The happy plains great Phasis streams *belave. **1559** *Mirr. Mag.* 106 (T.) All his gore *bemingled with this glew. *Ibid., Dk. Clarence* xliii, *Bemixt my swete with bitternes to bad. **1565** GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1593) 102 Waves of water .. *Bemixed with the purple bloud. **1684** OTWAY *Atheist* Epil., While Rotten Eggs *bepaw the Scarlet Gown. *c* **1230** *Ancr. K.* 94 Heo beoð her so *bipenned. **1583** STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 32 Thee beams with brazed copper were costlye *bepounced. **1648** HERRICK *Hesper.* (1844) I. 159 A sheep-hook I will send *Beprank'd with ribands. **1642** JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 98 While their tradition was cleare .. and not so *bepudled .. with the mixture of Hereticks. **1583** STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 37 His sight was yoouthlye *bepurpled. **1771** *Muse in Miniature* 115 Mossy banks and flower-*bepurpled plains. **1690** *Songs Costume* (1849) 193 Whole quarts the chamber to *bequirtle. **1685** R. BURTON *Eng. Emp. Amer.* ii. 51 Their Guns, with which they so *beraked her from side to side. *c* **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 959 Al *birolled wyth þe rayn, rostted & brenned. **1642** BRIDGE *Serm. Norf. Volunteers* 9 Are we not *berounded with many enemies? **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. v. iv. 304 France too is *bescoured with a Devil's Pack. **1839** *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 301 Blue tops .. All *beseamed with snow-streaks hoar. **1599** NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 50 Who this king should bee, *beshackled theyr wits. **1848** H. MILLER *First Impressions of Eng.* xi. (1857) 172 Venerable dwellings, much *beshrouded in ivy and honeysuckle. **1481** CAXTON *Reynard* (1844) 138 They were *byslabbed and byclagged to their eres to in her owen donge. **1581** T. NEWTON *Seneca's Thebais* 44 b, To die this death: or in one part to be *beslashed through. **1635** tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. (1688) 291 To *beslurr their Writings with this so impudent a Lie. *c* **1614** DRAYTON *Crt. Fairy* Wks. (1748) 164 All *beslurried, head and face, On runs he in this wild-goose chase. **1598** FLORIO, *Carbonare*, to besmeare as black as coles, to *besmother. **1600** HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 508 Their faces .. all *besmouched with cole. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 107 Þa sunnan þe deouel *bisawed on us. **1557** *K. Arthur* (W. Copland) VI. viii. The grounde .. was all *besperpled wyth blode. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. XIII. ix. 92 Was a Nation ever so *bespun by gossamer? **1885** SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 171 And on the cattle to *bespirt his bane. **1611** COTGR., *Enfoirir*, to besquirt, *besquatter. **1652** URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834. 256 *Besquatter them on all sides. **1857** *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 742 That letter .. much *bestamped, much stained with travel .. is delivered to its owner at Lahore. **1548** HERRICK *Hesp.* Wks. I. 157 *Bestroaking fate the while. **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 12 *Beting'd with glossy yellow. **1594** CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 110 To their aduises the disdainefull hart, Of this audacious youth, *beturning plies. **1582** STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 55 With darcknesse mightye *beueyled. **1205** LAY. 25989 Al *biwaled [**1250** biwalewed] on axen. **1589** FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* IV. 69 She .. all *bewasht the burning Vesta .. with pure sweet wine. **1648** HERRICK *St. Distaff's Day, Hesp.* (1859) 451 Let the maides *hewash the men. **1593** BARNES *Parthen.* in Arb. *Garner* V. 363 Why were these cheeks with tears *bewatered? **1812** COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Picturesque* xix. 71 The cot that's all *bewhiten'd o'er. **1598** *Gorg. Gallery Invent., Louer weryed w. Life*, About mishap that hast thy selfe *bewrethed. *a* **1850** BEDDOES *Song on Water* ii, Heart *high-beating, triumph-*bewreathed.

2. Forming intensive verbs, with sense of 'thoroughly (extension of 1), soundly, much, conspicuously, to excess, ridiculously.' (Some of these occur only in the past participle.) **†Bebait**, to bait or worry persistently; **bebothered**; **†bebreech**, to breech soundly; **bebusied**, **†becheck**; **†becheke**, to choke, stifle; **beclamour**, **becompliment**, **†becost**, **becovet**, **becrowd**, **becrush**, **becumber**; **†bedare**, to defy; **†bedrown**; **bedrowse**, to make drowsy; **bedrug**, **beduck**; **†bedunch**, to strike against; **†be-earn**, **be-elbow**, **†befavour**, **beflich**; **†beflap**, to clap; **beflout**, **beflustered**, **befraught**; **begall**, to gall, fret, or rub sore; **†beglose**, to deceive; **†begrain**, to dye in the grain, colour permanently; **†begreet**, **begut**, **behallow**, **†behelp**; **†behusband**, to economize to the full; **bekick**, **belade**, **†belash**, **belull**; **†bemar**, to injure seriously; **bemartyr**, **bemaze**, **†bemeet**, **bemuzzle**, **bepaid**, **beparch**, **beparody**; **†bepart**, to divide, share; **†bepiece**, to piece up, patch up; **†bepierce**; **†bepile**, to pile up; **†bepill**, to pillage completely; **bepoetize**; **†bepress**, to oppress; **†bepride**; **bequoted**, quoted to excess; **†beragged**, **†berinse**; **besanctify**, to besaint; **besauce**, **bescent**, **bescorch**; **†bescorn**, to cover with scorn; **†bescourge**, **bescrape**, **beshake**; **beshiver**, to shiver to atoms; **beshod**, **†beshower**, **beshrivel**, **†besinge** (OE. *besengan*); **beslap**, to slap soundly; **besnowball**; **†besob**, to soak; **besoothe**; **†bespend**, to spend, waste; **†besplit**, **besqueeze**, **†bestab**, **bestay**, **besteer**; **bestock**, to stock thoroughly; **bestore**, **†bestrip**, **besuit**, **besweeten**, **†betalk**, **†bethreaten**, **†betire**; **†betrace**, to mark all over, to streak; **†betwattle** (*dial.*), to bewilder; **bewasted**, wasted away; **beweary**, **bewelcome**, **bewidow**, **bewomanize**; **†bewound**, to wound seriously; **†bewreak**, to revenge.

1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 61 This syllable [be] is sett before to make yt moore signyficant and of force; as .. for 'dewed,' 'bedewed,' etc.

1589 *Almond for P.* 40 It was not for nothing .. that he so *bebaited his betters. **1866** *Harvard Memor. Biogr.* I. 263 Seventy miles distant—a long way in this *bebothered state. **1617** COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 504 As if his wits were *be-breecht. **1603** FLORIO *Montaigne* III. v. (1632) 490 They are not *bebusied about Rhetorike flowers. **1598** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. (1641) 114/1 Brutish Cham .. In scornful tearms his Father thus *becheckt. *c* **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 239 His richtwise deme, þe non ne maie *bechece, non beswice. **1832** WHATELY in *Life* (1866) I. 150 He whined and *beclamoured .. but all to no purpose. **1832** tr. *Tour Germ. Prince* IV. v. 195 The chief magistrate .. thought fit to *becompliment me by the mission of two of his colleagues. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. viii. 135 Na lytill thyng .. Hes hym *bycost the frendschip of Ene. **1883** *Gd. Words* 448 The begrudged, *becoveted good of half a lifetime. **1860** TROLLOPE *Framley P.* I. xiv. 281 Barsetshire .. is a pleasant, green, tree-*becrowded county. **1607** ROWLANDS *Fam. Hist.* 37 Eskeldart Guy's sword did so *becrush. **1863** G. KEARLEY *Links in Chain* iv. 74 Snails, much despised, bekicked, and *becrushed. **1550** COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xxi. Wks. 1844 I. 151 Why should any man .. *becumber himself about that thing? **1599** PEELE *David & Beths.* Wks. II. 74 The eagle .. emboldened .. to *bedare the sun. **1584** HUDSON *Judith* in Sylvester *Du Bartas* (1608) 694 You Tyrant .. Who hath *bedround the world with blood. **1877** J. HAWTHORNE *Garth.* II. IV. XXXII. 31 Nor was it the lack of public recognition which had *bedrowsed him. **1874** MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xi. 19 England and France distracted and *bedrugged. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 42 To the flood he came .. And deepe himselfe *beduckéd in the same. **1567** DRANT *Horace' Ars Poet.* B vj, Daunce and *bedunche the grounde with fote. **1602** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* X. liv. 244 Her owne *byearned lot. **1848** H. MILLER *First Impr.* vii. (1857) 119 Sorely *be-elbowed and be-kneed. *a* **1633** MUNDAY *Palm. of Eng.* ii, One of her *befavoured knights. **1566** STUDLEY *Seneca's Agamemn.* (1581) 155 Hercules .. left the groue *befiched cleane. **1388** WYCLIF *Lament.* ii. 15 Alle men passynge bi the weie *biflappeden with hondis on thee. **1574** HELLOWES *Gueuara's Ep.* (1577) 232 You had escaped from thence wounded, abhorred, *beeflowted. **1864** *Morn. Star* 25 June 4 Some panting, blushing, *beflustered honourable member. **1568** T. HOWELL *New Sonn.* (1879) 144 For thou in Barke so well *befraught, hast al our ioyes away. *a* **1656** BP. HALL *Defiance to Suoy* (R.) Pines .. *begald alone With the deep furrowes of the thunder-stone. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XXI. 383 Þou .. *By-glosedest hem and [by]-gyledest hem and my gardyn breke. **1855** SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 204 With full hue of glassy green *Begrained. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. vii. 63 With hartly luif *begrait hir thus in hy. **1648** HERRICK *Poems* App. (1869) 433 (D.) Whose head beefringed with *behallowed tresses Seemes like Apollo's. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xii. 160 A grete philosophre .. whiche coude *byhelpe hym. **1640** A. HARSNET *God's Summ.* 388 Bee carefull then to *Be-Husband every moment of thy time. **1862** J. BROWN in *Illustr. Melbourne Post* 26 July, Many generations of starved, *bekicked, and downtrodden forefathers. **1850** BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 197 Friendly men receive The curse-*beladen wanderer. **1458** *Paston Lett.* 311 I. 422 *Belassch hym, tyl he wyll amend. **1631** BRATHWAIT *Whimzies* 46 To dandle him in the lappe of securitie, and *belull him in his sensuall lethargie. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* XXVI. 10701 Paris .. was pricket at his hert, To se his men so *be-mard, & murtherit. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* I. 2 He *bemartyreth such who as yet did survive. **1879** HOWELLS *L. Aroostook* (1883) II. 174 Stanifrid stood *bemazed. **1656** S. H. *Gold. Law* 61 But now the Laicks are a Lay people .. till some Moses *be-meet with them. **1857** CARLYLE *Misc.* iv. 86 (D.) The young lion's whelp has to grow up all bestrapped, *bemuzzled. **1838** HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note Bks.* (1871) I. 147 A *bepaid clergyman. **1586** WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (1870) 77 Workmen .. with boyling heate so *beparched. **1828** *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 591 It has been bespouted, bequoted, and *beparodied. **1531** ELYOT *Gov.* (1580) 7 Hiero .. counsailed him to *beparte his importable labours. **1578** FLORIO *1st Fruites* 50 A language confused, *bepeesed with many tongues. **1839** J. DARLEY in *Beaum. & Fl. Wks.* (1839) I. Introd. 31 Unlike him [i.e. Caesar] *bepiercéd and bescratched. *a* **1726** VANBRUGH *Journ. Lond.* I. i, Bandboxes .. were so *bepiled up. **1574** HELLOWES *Gueuara's Ep.* (1577) 232 You had escaped from thence wounded, abhorred, and also *beepilled. **1865** *Morn. Star* 20 NOV., The most *bepoetised case of *crim. con.* on record. **1591** in Farr *S. P.* (1845) I. 141 To rescue me *beprest I do thee pray. **1690** E. FOWLER *Serm. Bow-Ch.* 16 Apr. 16 They would .. *bepride themselves the more in their own strength. **1822** *Blackw. Mag.* II. 64 Bethumbing and *bequoting their beauties. **1611** COTGR. s.v. *Chipault*, He is all to *be ragged and rent. **1598** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1608) 1013 Princes Whose rage their realms with .. bloud *berinses. **1826** SCOTT *Woodst.* v, *Besanctified as you are. *a* **1674** MILTON *Moscovia* Wks. (1738) II. 147 Rare dishes .. *besauc'd with Garlick and Onions **1863** A. B. GROSART *Small Sins* 40 A .. *bescented, be-ribboned .. little fox! **1583** STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 52 Hector .. thee Greekish nauye *beskorched. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ℙ 204 Than was he *bescorned, that oonly schulde be honoured. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 17771 Bath bi-scurget and bi-spit. **1865** *Athenæum* No. 1951. 375/3 No *bescraped cathedrals. **1664** COTTON *Scarron.* 24 Have you not seen .. A water-dog .. *Beshake his shaggy pantaloons? **1556** ABP. PARKER *Psalter* xxxiv. 87 God hateth the proud and them *beshenth. **1648** HERRICK *Noble Numb.* Wks. II. 203 That cloude .. *Beshiver'd into seeds of raine. **1850** CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II. ii. 69 Hexameters .. *Beshod with rhyme. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 12 And yf the rayne *beshoure. **1821** COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Wife* iii. (D.) That *beshrivelled face and mien. **1340** *Ayenb.* 230 Þe prive cat *bezengþ ofte his scin. **1858** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. x. I. 488 Philip's Father, son of the *Beslapped. **1611** CHAPMAN *May Day* Plays (1873) II. 369 'Twere a good deed, to .. *besnowball him with rotten egges. **1609** HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXXV. viii. 259 The ground was *besobbed and drenched with the mid-Winter frosts that now thawed. **1614** SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Resc.* vi. 60 The trembling Lady .. *besoothes him. **1567** MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 96 Ixion *bespent his seede vpon the Cloude. **1614** CHAPMAN *Odyss.* VIII. 398 All his craft *bespent. *a* **1640** JACKSON *Creed* IX. Wks. VIII. 445 Unless abundance of wit hath *besplitted his understanding. **1600** ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* xxiii. 29 Drinke with his dart hath all *bestabbed mee. *c* **1320** *Sir Tristr.* I. lxii, Tristrem .. seyd .. How stormes hem *bistayd. *a* **1618** J. DAVIES *Sonn. Sir T. Erskin* (D.), How blest wert thou that didst thee so *besteere. **1648** HERRICK *Poems* App. (1869) 439 (D.) Lett hym .. Soe good a soile *bestocke and till. **1661** HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 16 *Bestored with all sorts of fruit-bearing Trees. **1340** *Ayenb.* 123 Þe holy gost be þise zeue yefþes *bestrepþ þe zeue zennes uram þe herte. **1648** HERRICK *Hesp.* I. 166 Dew .. *besweetned in a .. violet. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXVIII, The same .. *betalk'd on long. **1635** QUARLES *Emb.* III. xi, My rock-bethreaten'd soul. **1594** CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 17 Like rest to gaine in like *betyred plight. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 288 A goost .. lyke hym in blood betraced. **1686** GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iv. 507 They are *betwatled in their Understandings. **1844** S. NAYLER *Reynard* 29 Poor Bruin thus was sheer *betwattled. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 221 My .. time-*bewasted light Shall be extinct with age. **1636** HEALEY *Theophrast.* 55 Hee .. is all to *bewearied. **1583** STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 81 King Helenus .. vs .. *bewelcomd. **1787** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 127, I shall now feel *bewidowed. **1653** HEMINGS *Fatal Contr.*, O man *be-womaniz'd! **1422-61** *Songs & Carols 15th C.* (1856) 87 Many man .. wyste hym wel *bewreke, The hadde wel levere myn hed to-breke.

3. Forming derivative verbs with privative meaning 'off, away,' as in BEDEAL, BENIM, BEREAVE. A very common use of *be-* in OE. and ME., prob. originating in words like BE-SHEAR, 'to cut all round,' whence 'to cut off or away'; but no longer in living use in forming new derivatives.

4. Making verbs transitive, by adding a prepositional relation; primarily 'about,' as in BESPEAK, speak about (or for, to), BE-MOAN, moan about (or over); which sense can usually be detected under the various *against*, *at*, *for*, *to*, *on*, *upon*, *over*, *by*, etc. required by modern idiom:

†Bebark, to bark around or at; **†becack**, to deposit ordure on; **bechatter**, to environ with chattering, etc.; **†bechirm**, to chirm (as birds) around; **†bechirp**, to chirp about; **beclang**, **beclatter**; **†becrave** (OE. *becrafian*), to crave for; **becrawl**, to crawl all over; **becroak**, to croak round or at; **†becry**, to cry at, accuse; **bedin**, to fill with din or noise; **bedribble**, to dribble upon (e.g. as a dog); **bedrivel**; **bedrizzle**; **†bedwell**, to dwell in or around; **†befleet**, to flow round; **†befret**, to fret or gnaw away; **befuddle**, to make stupid with tippling; **begaze**, to gaze at; **†beglide**, to slip away from, escape; **†beglitter**, to irradiate; **begroan**, to groan at; **†begruntle**, to make uneasy; **behoot**, to hoot at; **bejuggle**, to get over by jugglery, to cheat; **†belag**, to make to lag; **†beleap**, to leap on, 'cover'; **†bemew**, **†bemoult**, to mew or moult upon; **bemurmur**, to murmur at or against; **†bemute** (of birds), to mute or drop dung on; **beparse**, to plague with parsing; **bepiss**, to piss on, wet with urine; **bepreach**, to preach at; **bereason**, to reason with, overcome by reasoning; **†bireme**, to cry out upon; **beride** (OE. *beridan*), to ride beside, to override; **†berow**, to row round; **†bescumber**, to scumber on; **beshine** (OE. *besclnan*), to shine on; **beshit**(e (OE. *besciltan*) = **becack** (*Obs.* in polite use, but common in ME. and early mod.E. literature); **beshout**, to shout at, applaud; **†beshriek**, to shriek at; **†besigh**, to sigh for; **†besmell**, to smell out; **besmile**, to smile on; **†bespew**, to spew on; **bestare**, to stare at, to make staring; **bestraddle**, to straddle across, bestride; **bestream**, to stream over; **beswarm**, to swarm over; **†beswelter**; **beswim**, to swim upon; **bethunder**; **†betipple**, to muddle by tippling; **betravel**, to travel over, to overrun with travellers; **bevomit**, to vomit all over; **bewhisper**, to whisper to; **bewhistle**, to whistle round.

1340 *Ayenb.* 66 Þe felle dogge þet byt and *beberkþ alle þo þet he may. **1598** FLORIO, *Incacare*, to *becacke. *a* **1618** J. DAVIES *Paper's Compl.* Wks. (1876) 75 (D.), He all my

breast *becackes. 1875 B. Taylor *Faust* I. xxi. 191 If he can't every step *bechatter. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 279 Hi me *bichirmeþ [*v.r.* bichermet] and bigredeth. 1600 T. Morley in *Lyric P.* (Percy Soc.) 51 Every bird upon the bush *bechirps it up so gay. 1875 A. Smith *Burns' Wks.* (Globe) Introd. 13 A dingy churchyard hemmed by narrow streets—*beclanged now by innumerable hammers. 1832–53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. I. 77 Why sae incessantly deave and *beclatter me, Teasing me mair than a body can bide? *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1388 Þo3te he, ðis maiden wile ic .. *bicrauen. 1787 Beckford *Italy, etc.* II. 19 An oozy beach .. *becrawled with worms. 1861 Temple & Trevor *Tannhäuser* 52 Let .. the hoarse chough *becroak the moon! *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* (Roxb.) 89 Launcelot of treson he *be cryed. 1880 Swinburne *Stud. Song* 192 The darkness by thunders *bedinned. 1620 Bp. Hall *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. § 8 Wks. (1628) 747 This whelpe of theirs *commingit cineros*, *bedribbles their ashes. 1653 A. Wilson *Jas. I*, Pref. 4 Why should we *bedribble with our Pens, the Dust that rests there? 1721 Bailey, Bedrawled, bedrabbled, bedrivelled: cf. Bedravel. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 167/1 The *bedrizzled windows of an express train. 1802 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* I. 412 Gentry of narrow income used to *bedwell Montreuil. 1817— in *Month. Mag.* XLIII. 236 The marble caves ye now *bedwell. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1396 Strong castel he let sette, Mid see him *biflette. 1598 Greene *Jas. IV* (1861) 207 A constant heart with burning flames *be-fret. 1802 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* I. 411, I could only .. *begaze the site of Lord Nelson's misemployment. *c* 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxx. 87 That ded he shal *by-glyde. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 30 Shee turned with rose color heaunlye *beglittred. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. iii. (D.), [He] shall find himself *begroaned by them. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. 131 (D.), The Spaniards were *begruntled with these scruples. 1838 Emerson *Misc.* 118 It is travestied and depreciated .. it is *behooted and behowled. 1680 Hickeringill *Meroz* 12 To *bejuggle and beguile the silly Rabble. 1705 — *Priest-cr.* II. Pref. A iij, *Bejuggl'd Mob! you are the Tools, That Priests do work with called Fools. 1721 Bailey, **Belagged*, left behind. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. iii. 207 Makand his stedis *beleip meris vnknaw. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 448 So scuruily becuruide and *bemewde. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 561 Some of Platoes Dialogues: *bemolted with a fantasticall variety. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. iv. II. 231 Beshouted by the Galleries .. *bemurmured by the Right-side. 1875 Lowell *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 458 She loves yon pine-*bemurmured ridge. 1634 A. Warwick *Spare Min.* (1821) 110 The heron .. *bemuting his enemie's feathers to make her flagge-winged. 1880 Grant White *Every-Day Eng.* 270 Grammar that has so weighed down our poor *beparsed English-speaking people. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 6 There he hath *be-pyssed my chyldren where as they laye. 1658 Ford *Witch of Edm.* IV. i, Ready to *bepiss themselves with laughing. 1764 T. Brydges *Homer Travest.* (1797) II. 16 Ye all *bepiss'd yourselves for fear. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* II. viii. (1849) 130 Our worthy ancestors .. never being *be-preached and be-lectured. 1880 *World* 13 Oct. 8 She is alternately *be-preached and bepraised by middle-aged spinsterhood. 1826 E. Irving *Babylon* II. vi. 154 We are *bereasoned out of our faith by the intellectual apostacy of the time. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Nu shalt [þu] .. *biremen him mid euel wordes. 1690 D'Urfey *Collin's Walk* II. (D.), Those two that there *beride him, And with such graces prance beside him. 1848 in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. vi. 300 When an insect so *beridden is taken up, the mites disperse. 1205 Lay. 20128 He wolde .. æc Bristouwe abuten *birouwen [1250 birowe]. 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* III. ix. (1764) 218 This .. pedant Mortimers numbers With muck-pit Esculine filth *bescumbers. 1625 B. Jonson *Staple News* V. ii, Did Block *bescumber Statute's white suit? 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* I. Pref. 23 The large sweeping sun-*beshone tiers of an ancient theatre. *a* 1000 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 507 *Caccabatum*, *besciten. *a* 1300 *K. Alis.* 5485 *Bishiten and bydagged foule. *a* 1683 Oldham *Wks. & Rem.* 81 Flies which would the Deity *beshite. 1727 Swift *Acc. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. i. 158, I have been frighted, pumped, kicked .. and *beshitten. 1828 Carlyle *Misc.* I. 156 Betrumpeted and *beshouted from end to end of the habitable globe. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 67 Alle ho .. the *bi-schricheth and bi-gredet. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 201 Þe sinfulle þe his sinnes .. sore *bisicheð. 1803 *Ladies' Diary* 26 Colonial settlements I made, And Spain *be-smelt the prize. 1867 Cayley in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 590 The levels *besmile thee of ocean. *c* 1600 Stow in *Three 15th c. Chron.* (1880) 162 * howse was mervelously .. *by spewed. *c* 1220 *Leg. Kath.* 309 Þe Keiser *bistarede hire wiþ swiðe steape ehnen. 1780 Beckford *Italy, etc.* I. 224 That hobgoblin tapestry which used to *bestare the walls of our ancestors. 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* 12 (D.), The little gentleman who *bestraddles the world in the front of Hutching's Almanack. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 488 Shall My dwelling-place .. be *bestreamed with rains. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 34 Troians with rough seas stormye *besweltred. 1805 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 59 Rivers which bridges have yoked, and navigation *beswims. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* A iiij b, This poysoned Dolldreanche hath *betyppledd the senses. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. iii. iv. II. 229 An explosive crater; vomiting fire, *bevomited with fire! 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., Self *bewhispers us, that it stands us all in hand to be forgiven as well as to forgive. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. iii. vi. (D.), Dumouriez and his Staff .. sprawl and plunge for life, *bewhistled with curses and lead.

5. Forming trans. verbs on adjectives and substantives, taken as complements of the predicate, meaning To make: as Befoul, to make foul, *orig.* to surround or affect with foulness; Bedim, to make dim; Befool, to make a fool of; Besot, to turn into a sot. In modern use, nearly all tinged with ridicule or contempt; cf. to *beknight* with to *knight*. **a.** Formed with adj.: †**be-brave** (1576), to make brave; **bedirty, bedismal, bedumb**; †**befast** (OE. *befæstan*), to fasten; †**begaudy**, †**begay**, †**beglad, begray, begreen, begrim**; †**begrimly**, to begrime; †**beguilty**; †**bepale, bepretty**, †**bered**; **beshag**, to make shaggy; †**beslow**, to retard; **besmooth**, †**besour, bewhite**. **b.** With sb.: **bebaron**, to make into a baron; **bebishop, beclown**; †**becollier**, to make as black as a collier; **becoward**; †**bedaw** (*a* 1529), to make a 'daw' or fool of; **bedeacon** (1589), **bedoctor**, †**bedolt** (=besot), **beduchess, bedunce, befop, beking, beknight**; **belion**, to make a (society) lion of; **beminstrel**; **bewhig**, to convert into a whig.

1842 Miall in *Nonconf.* II. 33 Be-mitred and *be-baroned bishops. 1576 in Collier's *E. E. Pop. Lit.* xvi. 40 Dyvers .. gladly would have mee, And being their wyfe would trimly *bebrave me. 1609 Rowlands *Crew Gossips* 24 O wretch, O Lob, who would be thus *beclown'd? 1593 Nashe *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 60 Too foul-mouthed I am, to becollow, or *becollier him, with such chimney-sweeping attributes. 1831 Heidiger *Didon.*, A lot of fellows so *becowarded by their stay on shore. *a* 1529 Skelton *Agst. Garnesche* 182 Ye may well be *bedawyd. 1589 *Hay any Work* 74 The old porter of Paddington, whom John of London *bedeaconed and heminstrelled. 1623 *Accident Blacke Friers* 12 [They] must run from the pure waters of Shiloe, to *bedirty themselves in the filthy puddels of mens traditions. 1803 Bristed *Pedest. Tour* II. 525 It [a shirt] was .. begrimed and *bedirtied. 1751 *Student* II. 259 Let us see your next number .. *bedismalled with broad black lines. 1806 Southey *Let.* (1856) I. 364 Harry will be *bedoctored in July. 1856 Vaughan *Mystics* II. viii. v. 59 The *be-doctored wiseacres of all the universities of Europe. 1574 Hellowes *Guevara's Ep.* (1577) 183 Young men without experience .. *bedolted of the thinges of this world. 1804 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Wks.* (1812) V. 180 She's begrac'd and *beduchess'd already. 1615 Bp. Hall *Contempl. N. T.* IV. ii, Every soul is more deafened and *bedumbed by increasing corruptions. 1611 Cotgr., *Philogrobolizé du cerveau* .. astonied, *bedunced, at his wits end. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 43 Motion, which I think is altogether *befasted to Body. 1866 *Reader* 24 Feb. 201/1 The courtier in his new Court suit *be-fopt. 1640 J. Gower *Ovid's Fast.* 310 Her breasts with glittring gold *begaudy'd were. 1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* iii. § 75 (R.), Beauteous things .. *Begay the simple fields. *a* 1617 Hieron *Wks.* II. 199 To *beglad your hearts. *a* 1624 Bp. M. Smyth *Serm.* (1632) 234 Age .. *begrayeth our head. 1864 D. Mitchell *Sev. Stories* 300 Hillsides .. *begreened by a thousand irrigating streamlets. 1870 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* xiii. 267 They .. tarnish and *begrim the brightest colours. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 105 Ye were so *be-grymlyd and yt had bene a sowe. 1627 Bp. Sanderson *Serm.* I. 263 Dost .. *beguilty thine own conscience with sordid bribery. 1831 Greville *Mem.* (1875) II. xiv. 153 He would do anything to be *be-king'd. 1794 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Celebration* Wks. III. 422 Behold once-Quaker Benjamin *be-knighted. 1808 Scott in Lockhart (1839) I. 11 Many worshipful and *be-knighted names. 1837 *New Month. Mag.* LI. 183 Be-scented and *be-lioned petlings! 1640 T. Carew *Lady to Inconst. Serv.*, Those perjur'd lips of thine, *Bepal'd with blasting sighes. 1872 C. King *Sierra Nev.* x. 210 What has he done but .. belittle and *be-pretty this whole .. country? 1604 Rowlands *Looke to it* 27 Your head *beshagg'd with nittie lowsie lockes. 1868 Hawthorne *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) IV. 201 All *beshagged with forest. 1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* IV. 20 How art thou clogg'd With dull mortality, *beslow'd .. In thine owne frailty! 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* VIII. 495 The Graces .. with immortal balms *besmooth her skin. *a* 1660 Hammond *Serm.* XV. Wks. 1683 IV. 668 This old leaven that so *besoures all our actions. 1852 James *Pequinillo* I. 154 Five-and-thirty years of peace have so betravelled the world. 1832 Southey *Q. Rev.* XLVIII. 300 Lord Nugent is lamentably *bewhigged. 1678 *Ripley Revived, Vision*, 12 The Concave of this secret place will he so *bewhited with the fumes.

b. To call, to style, to dub with the title of, etc. Often with a depreciatory or contemptuous force: as **be-blockhead**, †**be-blunderbus**, **be-brother, be-coward**, †**behypocrite, be-lady, be-ladyship, belout, bemadam, bemistress, bemonster, berascal, be-Roscius, bescoundrel, bevillain.**

1765 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* I. 476 He so *be-blockheaded and *be-blunderbust me about as was enough to hurry anybody, and throw them off their guard. 1881 Phillipps-Wolley *Sport in Crimea* 80 The old gentleman was .. much given to kissing and *be-brothering his friends. 1752 Fielding *Covent Gard. Jrnl.* Wks. (1840) 712 If another hath kicked you, be sure to *becoward him well. 1612 J. Davies *Muse's Sacr.* 75 How would'st Thou now *behypocrit man's hart. 1811 E. Nares *Thinks I to Myself* II. (1816) 38 (D.), How Mrs. Twist did *be-ladyship my poor mother. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* V. iii. (D.), They do so all to *bemadam me, I think they think me a very great lady. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 157 He rated and *belowted his Cooke. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 239/1 Were so *bemadam'd, *bemistrist and Ladified by the beggers. 1692 *Christ Exalted* CXXXIX. 105 Not be-heriticking, not *be-monstring Dr. Crisp. 1743 Fielding *Jon. Wild* II. iii, She beknaved, *berascalled, berogued the unhappy hero. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* V ij, M. Lilly and me, by name he beruffianized and *berascald. 1774 Goldsm. *Retal.* 117 While he was *be-Roscius'd and you were be-prais'd! 1885 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 543/2 Garrick's generation *be-Rosciused him. 1786 Wolcott *To Boswell* Wks. 1794 I. 313 Where surly Sam .. Nassau *bescoundrels. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* (1740) 247 (D.), After Mr. S. Atkins had *bevillained the Captain sufficiently.

6. Forming trans. verbs on substantives used in an instrumental relation; the primary idea being; **a.** To surround, cover, or bedaub with, as in Becloud, to put clouds about, cover with clouds, Bedew. Thence, by extension, **b.** To affect with in any way, as in Benight, Beguile, Befriend. In both sets there is often an accompanying notion of 'thoroughly, excessively,' as in 2. **c.** An ancient application, no longer in living use, was to express the sense of 'bereave of,' as in Behead, Belimb, etc., q.v. Cf. 3, above.

a. †**Be-ash**, to cover or soil with ashes; †**beblain**, †**bebloom, beboulder, bebutter, becap, becarpet, bechalk, becloak, becobweb, becolour**; **becoom**, †**becolme**, to smear with coom; **becrime, becurtain**, †**bedot**; †**bedowle**, to cover with dowle or soft hair; **bedust, befetter, befilth, beflannel, beflounce, beflour, beflower, befoam, befringe, befume**, †**beglare, begloom**, †**begum, behorn, behorror, belard**, †**beleaf**, †**beloam**; †**bemail** to cover with mail; **bemantle, bemat, bemeal, bemuck, bepicture, bepimple, beplague, bepowder, berust, bescab, bescarf, bescurf, bescurvy, beslime, besugar, betallow, bethorn, betowel, beulcer, bevenom, bewig**, †**bewimple**.

b. †**Beback**, to furnish (a book) with a back; †**bebed**, to furnish with a bed; **bebog**, to entangle in a bog, embog; †**bebrine**, to wet with brine; **bebutterfly**, to engross with butterflies; **becivet**, to perfume with civet; **becomma**, to sprinkle with commas; **bedawn, beday**, to overtake with dawn or daylight; †**bedebt**, to indebt; **bedinner**, to treat with a dinner, give a dinner to; †**bedown**, to fill with down; †**befame**, to make famous; †**befancy**, to fill with fancies; **befiddle**, to engross with a fiddle; **befire**; **befist**, to belabour with the fists; **beflea**, to infest (as) with fleas; †**beflum** (*dial.*), to deceive; †**befrumple**, to crease into frumples or clumsy folds; **befume**, to affect with fumes; †**begall**, to fill with gall, embitter; †**beginger**, to spice with ginger; †**beglew, -glue**, to make game of, befool; **begulf**, to engulf; †**behearse**, to place in a hearse; **behymn, beice, bekerchief**; **beladle**, to ladle up; **belecture**, to ply with lectures; **beliquor**, to soak with liquor, to alcoholize; †**beman**, to fill with men, to man; **bemissionary**, to pester with missionaries; **bemole**, to mark with moles or dirty spots; **bemoon**, to moon-strike; **bemusk**, to perfume with musk; †**benettle, benightmare, be-ode**; **bepaper**, to cover or pester with papers; **bephilter**, to treat with a philter; **bephrase**; †**bepistle**, to inflict epistles on; **bequalm**, to affect with qualms; †**berampier**, to surround with a rampart; **berebus**, to inscribe with a rebus; **berubric**, to mark with a rubric or red letter; **besaffron**, to stain or mingle with saffron; **beschoolmaster**, to furnish with schoolmasters; **bescutcheon**, to furnish with an escutcheon; **besentinel**, to surround or guard with sentinels; †**besin**, to stamp with sin, to stigmatize as sinful; **besiren**, to charm with a siren; **beslipper**, to present with slippers; **besnivel, besnuff; besonnet**, to address or celebrate in sonnets; **bespeech**; **bespy**, to dog with spies; **besquib**; **bestench, bestink**, to afflict with stench; **bestraw**, to furnish or fill with straw; **betag**, to furnish with a tag; **betask**, to charge with a task; **betoesin, betrumpet**; **betutor**, to furnish with tutors; **be-urine**; **beverse**, to celebrate in verse; **beveto**, to put a veto on; **bewall, bewelcome**; **bewhisker**, to adorn with whiskers; **bewinter**, to overtake or affect with winter; **bewizard**, to influence by a wizard (cf. *bewitch*); **beworm**, to infest with worms; *pass.* to breed worms; **beworship**, to honour with worship.

(Some of these are used only in the passive voice.)

1530 Palsgr. 444/2 You have *beasshed your gloves. 1599 H. Buttes in *Jas. I Counterbl.* (Arb.) App. 93 The leaues *be-ashed or warmed in imbers and ashes. 1858 *Reeves & Turner's Bk. Catal.* Dec. (No. 278) Folio, newly *bebacked. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 420 He hem ne dede richelike *bebedde. 1605 J. Davies *Humours* Wks. (1876) 43 (D.), *Beblaine the bosome of each mistres. 1585 Hunnis *Handf. Honisuck.* Gen. xl. 8 In the Vyne were Braunches three That al *bebloomed were. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) I. 458 His feet were fixed in Ireland, where he was not *bebogg'd. 1862 H. Marryat *Sweden* II. 341 The country, though greatly *bebouldered, is wild like fertile Skaane. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* XI. lxviii. 202 Thou peul'st, not to repent, but to *bebrine thy woes. 1611 Cotgr., *Embeurrer*, to butter or *bebutter. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* II. iii, The souls of connoisseurs .. have the happiness .. to get all be-virtued .. *be-butterflied, and be-fiddled. 1821 Combe (Dr. Syntax) *Wife* V. (D.), He thus appear'd .. *Becapp'd in due conformity. *a* 1800 Cumberland *Mem.* II. 364 (L.), A floor .. splendidly *bechalked by a capital deseyner. 1805 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 46 The distilled perfume of the bookmaker's style, which bemusks and *becivets every London composition. 1598 Sylvester *Batt. Ivry* in *Du Bartas* (1608) 1096 Fire and Smoak As with thick clouds, both Armies round *becloak. 1611 Cotgr., *Emmanteli* .. *becloked .. wrapped as in a cloke. 1788 Burns *Let.* 9 Sept., Throw my horny fist across my *becobwebbed lyre. 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* II. iv, Anywhere else in this

much *becobwebbed world. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 57 b, To make black and *becolour the Caruels as it were most browne. 1881 *Academy* 14 May 355 The senseless ''*becommaing' of many Shakespere texts. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1064 He makede him a ful chere, And al *bicolmede his swere. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Apr. 2 A ship's fireman all *becoomed and besmoked. 1844 E. WARBURTON *Cresc. & Cross* xiv. (1859) 144 Every man of any nation, who has so *becrimed himself as to have no country of his own. 1878 H. PHILLIPS *Poems* 71 The heaven with clouds *becurtained. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 783 [He] exclaimed, with visible apprehension of being *bedawned, 'Methinks I smell the morning air.' 1882 G. MACDONALD *Cast. Ward.* III. xxvii. 374 My spirit is the shadow of thy word, Thy candle sun-*bedayed! 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. vii. 20 Albeit that to the chalding of Priame King I was *bedettit. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. x. II. 81 They are harangued, *bedinnered, hegifted. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* 380 Can he do nothing for his Burns but .. lionise him, *bedinner him? 1620 SIR J. DAVIES *Past. W. Brown* What though time yet have not *bedowld thy chin. 1611 COTGR., *Endrivetter*, to *bedowne; to fill .. with downe. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Ep.* (1584) 280 Aristrato .. most *befamed the art of phisick. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 110 b, For everie point I was *befancide well. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr's *S. P.* (1847) 64 How thou *befanciest the men most wise. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. x. I. 268 The mute representatives of .. *befettered, heavy-laden Nations. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. iii, Be-pictured, be-butterflied, and *befiddled. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 115 The Buck, hauing *be-filthi himselfe with the female. 1613 F. ROBARTES *Revenue Gosp.* (*title-p.*), A sparke vnseen .. *Befir'd her neast, and burnt vp all her wealth. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) I. 284 Sancho .. rent his Beard .. *befisted his own forgetful Skull. 1859 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle's Log* xi. 228 Men who .. whenever a common cold overtook them .. caudled and *beflanneled themselves. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* (1873) 283 The savages by whom the continent was *beflead rather than inhabited. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 202 Miss Phœbe .. is said to have becurled and *beflounced herself at least two tiers higher on .. holidays. 1598 FLORIO, *Farinare*, to *beflowre or *bemeale. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxxi, Then .. I *beflumm'd them wi' Colonel Talbot. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* 106 Froth .. *befoams the Ground. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Floccquer*, To hang forth loose, to sit bagging, flagging, or *befrumpled, as an ouer-wide garment. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1608) 809 If such a folly have *befumed your Brain. 1598 GILPIN *Skial.* i, Play the scold .. *Begall thy spirit. 1611 COTGR., *Gingembré*, *begingered; seasoned .. with Ginger. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xvi, The countenance of the *beglared one. 1835 BECKFORD *Recoll.* 46 A square .. *begloomed by dark-coloured painted windows. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Minor P.* 115 They went from the game begylyd and *beglued. *a* 1813 A. WILSON *Foresters* Wks. 246 *Begulfed in mire we laboured on. 1730 SWIFT *Lady's Dress.-room*, *Begumm'd, bematter'd, and beslim'd. 1611 COTGR., *Encrasser*, to *begryme .. bedawbe with slouenlie filth. 1594 PEELE *Batt. Alcazar* 88 In fatal bed *behearst. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Ep.* 314 An Oxe .. so *behorned. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 109 She .. did *hehorne his head. 1857 THACKERAY *White Squall* (D.), The Turkish women .. Were frightened and *behorror'd. 1863 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 13 Oct., *Be-iced in Melville Bay, and presumed to be lost. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xiii. I. 247 The Curate would not permit 'em to veil and *bekerchief him. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1043/1 They were .. rather unpleasantly *belarded. 1862 THACKERAY *Four Georges* i. 37 The honest masters of the roast *beladling the dripping. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies*, *Ruffian* 83 So *beliquored and belarded, as they have oyle enough to frie themselves. 1611 COTGR., *Enfueiller*, to *beleafe; to stick or set .. with leaues. 1598 FLORIO *Smaltare*. To *belome .. to ouercast with mortar or loame. 1594 NASHE *Terrors of Nt.* Gij b, Their armes as it were *bemayled with rich chaynes and bracelets. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Þah an castel beo wel *bemoned mid monne. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. vii. 47 A white long gather'd Stole, so long that it did .. *bemantle her from Head to Foot. 1820 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Consol.* ii. (D.), The straw-roof'd cot .. With spreading vine *bemantled o'er. 1868 *Morn. Star* 3 Feb., The chaste hall so scrupulously hearthstoned and *bematted. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 208 The idolatry of the Syrians .. was planted among the Ægyptians, who *bemealed the Greeks therewith. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 118 As much *bemealed as those millers who keep there day and night. 1884 in *Pall Mall G.* 31 May 2 Till the end of his days he is *bemissionaried by the society which has made him what he is. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 4 Children þat wolen *bymolen it many tyme maugre my chekes! 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 23 June 697/2 If you get *bemooned on a shoemaker's holiday, you had best return home at once. 1530 PALSGR. 306/1 *Bemooked, *breneux*. 1611 COTGR., *Emmusquer*, to *bemuske, or perfume with muske. 1611 COTGR., *Enortier*, To *benettle; to sting .. rub ouer, with nettles. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xlii, All his warrior-guests .. Were long *be-nightmared. 1814 SOUTHEY *Life & Corr.* (1850) IV. 78 Present copies to the persons *be-oded. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 356 His well *be-papered cranium. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 93 French administration is *bepapered to death. 1690 *Secr. Hist. Chas. II & Jas. II*, 36 The King .. had so *bephiltered them with his potions of Aurum potabile, that they passed another act to his heart's desire. 1853 F. HALL *Ledlie's Miscell.* II. 171 English-men .. are not easily bephrased to death. *a* 1818 MACNEILL *Poems* (1844) 122 The shelving palm-girt beach .. *Bepictured o'er. 1648 HERRICK *Hesp.* I. 52 His cheeks *be-pimpled, red and blue. 1860 *All the Year Round* No. 49. 545 Have taken to drinking, and have got blotchy and *bepimpled in consequence. 1589 *Hay any Work* 36 Ile *bepistle you D. Prime, when I am at more leasure. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 3 To furnish a concrete and basis for our *beplagued civilization. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 52 When we are *be-qualm'd, that long imbraces has Made dull Desire. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 51 O Troy wals stronglye *berampyerd. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 140 Sir Hugh Ashton .. in a tomb .. *be-rebussed, according to the ingenuity of that age, with an *ash* growing out of a *tun*. — *Ch. Hist.* XI. vii. § 43 VI. 103 We have *be-rubrick'd each day .. with English blood. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies* 129 His conscience is a Delphian sword .. yet annoint him and you *berust him. 1611 COTGR., *Ensafrani*, *besaffroned .. seasoned, stained, or coloured with Saffron.—*Crousteux*, crustie, *bescabbed. 1631 W. SALTONSTALL *Pict. Log.* (1635) F viij, She is so *bescarf'd that the winde must not breath on her face. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 327 Miss Reid .. *be-scarfed and be-veiled .. and all in a flutter of bridal finery. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 224 Young men .. expensively *be-schoolmastered, be-tutored, be-lectured, any thing but educated. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* v. v, They are thus bescabb'd, *bescurf'd .. with Carbuncles, Pashes, and Pockroyals. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Nat. Eng. Poetry* Wks. II. 248/2 So scuruily *bescuruide and bemewde? 1762 CHURCHILL *Ghost* III. 640 A .. hearse, *Bescutcheon'd. 1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 62 Our Apostle *be-sinnes it over and over. 1861 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* 346 Thus *be-sirened, Mr. Arabin behaved himself very differently from Mr. Slope. 1602 B. JONSON *Poetast.* Prol. (R.), Our fry of writers may *beslime his fame. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* xv. (1876) 416 *Beslimed with disagreeable and injurious talk. 1866 *Reader* 24 Mar. 299 Poor men! .. to be be-teapotted and *be-slippered. 1611 COTGR., *Enrouphé*, *besniueled, dropping at the nose. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* VI. (1757) 147 Unwash'd her hands, and much *besnuff'd her face. 1860 J. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* v. 60 Belles, who had been *besonnetted .. for ten years before. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell's Lett. & Sp.* (1871) II. 126 Solemnly welcomed, bedinnered, *bespeeched. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* III. iii. viii. 132 Getting them *bespied. 1813 *Q. Rev.* IX. 107 She was *besquibbed and pasquinaded. 1568 *Like to Like* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* III. 317 To *bestench the place! 1611 COTGR., *Empuantir*, to *bestinke; to fill with stinke. — *Empaillé*, *bestrawed, filled .. furnished with straw. 1611 COTGR., *Ensuccrer*, to *besugar; to sweeten .. with sugar. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Colonies* 356 (D.), Thrace subtle Greece *beswarms. 1762 CHURCHILL *Ghost* III. 640 Bescutcheon'd and *betagged with verse. 1638 FORD *Fancies* i. 2 I will *betallow thy tweezes. 1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 268 The nymph .. would have *betasked me like a very slave. 1884 G. HAWLEY *Wit, Wisd. etc. Richter* 66 The whole .. lay prickly and *bethorned before him. 1857 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. VII. v. 263 It has been *betocsined, bestormed. 1846 H. MILLER *Rambles Geol.* (1858) 399 The *betowelled monkey. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 520 (D.), Satan .. having Job in his power .. only *be-ulcered him on his skin. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* II. (1593) 51 All *bevenimd was his toong. *a* 1764 CHURCHILL *P. Profess.*, When their Ancestors *beversed That glorious Stuart James the first. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. xii. II. 85 The Priest-Decree, *bevetoed by Majesty. 1250 LAY. 18631 He hadde þare tweie castles *biwalled swiðe faste. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 81 King Helenus .. vsa his freends freendlye *bewelcomd. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. i. 14 'Twas she who *bewhisker'd St. Bridget. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Xmas Dinner* (D.), Striplings *bewhiskered with burnt cork. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 9 June 640/1 It drives him to *bewig his bald head. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 360 Where lay *bewimpled a visage. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.* (1669) 47 Tears, that *bewinter all my Year. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Dev.* Pref., The Sun .. visiting the *bewintered earth. 1862 H. TAYLOR *St. Clement's Eve* 23 She cannot .. Be more *bewizarded than I'm bewitched. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* in *Dodsley* (1780) X. 253 The body .. is gone *be-worm'd. 1787 BECKFORD *Italy, etc.* II. 198 For what purpose they [state pageants] are bedecked and *beworshiped.

7. Forming participial adjectives, which unite the preceding senses, esp. 6 and 2, in the notion of 'covered or furnished with,' usually in a conspicuous, ostentatious, unnecessary, or overdone way. In modern use (e.g. with Carlyle) the force of the *be-* is often merely rhetorical, expressing depreciation, ridicule, or raillery, on the part of the speaker, towards the appendage or ornamentation in question; cf. *booted* and *bebooted*, *gartered begartered*, *wigged bewigged*. Some of these words have no form without *be-*, and closely approach the verbs in 5, e.g. *bedaughtered*, *bepilgrimed* 'overrun with pilgrims.' This is now the most frequent use of *be-*, and the formations of this kind are endless; e.g. *bebelted*, *becloaked*, *becoroneted*, *becupolaed*, *bediamonded*, *befathered*, *beflogged*, *beflounced*, *bemitred*, *bemuslined*, *beperiwigged*, *beribboned*, *beringleted*, *besleeved*, *beturbaned*, *bewuncled*, *bewinged*. See the quotations.

1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* I. v. 105 *Be-balled and *be-chained candelabras. 1854 H. STRICKLAND *Trav. Th.* 18 A besworded .. *behelted official takes all passports. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iii, Couriers arrive *bestrapped and *bebooted. 1859 REEVE *Brittany* 138 [A] short-tailed jacket, *bebuttoned and braided throughout. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 556/1 Elderly *becapped women. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 110 [A] country .. *becarpeted, and becurtained with grass. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 18 May 502 The figure of the *becassocked priest spoils all. 1882 MRS. HECKFORD *Lady Trader* 302 Fine-looking Kaffirs, all *be-cat-tailed. 1598 SYLVESTER *Vocation, Du Bartas* (1608) 311 Gawdy plumes of Foes (*be-cedared brave). 1785-95 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Lousiad.* III. Wks. I. 267 *Be-chain'd with all the splendor of Lord May'rs. 1869 *Daily News* 3 July, Genial welcome .. to the bewigged and the *bechignoned alike. 1879 MRS. HOUSTON *Wild West* 85 The smiling remonstrance of more than one of his *be-coiffed listeners. 1863 GROSART *Small Sins* 40 It is only a 'small sin,' a smug, be-furred, *be-combed .. 'little fox!' 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. i. II. 283 Open-Scoundrels rode triumphant, bediademed, *becoronetted, bemitred. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. xv, Thou art so *becravated, and so beperriwigg'd. 1885 *Times* 28 July 3/1 Very ancient illustrations, crowded with *becrinolined ladies. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* Iv. (D.), My master was at the gate *be-crutched. 1808 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xiv. (1860) 331 The portrait of a young lady dressed in a .. gown .. be-flowered .. and *be-cuffed. 1771 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* III. 375 (D.), The Collisée .. is a most gaudy Ranelagh, gilt, painted, and *becupided like an opera. 1883 VERNON LEE in *Mag. Art.* Nov. 3/1 Two rooms .. stuccoed, gilded, flowered, *be-cupided. 1861 RUSSELL in *Times* 10 July, A city on a hill .. be-steepled, *becupolaed, large-hoteled. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 110 Is there another country under the sun so *becushioned, becarpeted, and becurtained with grass? 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VI. iii. I. 180 Comes this 'Saviour of France,' beshouted, *becymballed by the world. 1830 *Diary of Nun* I. 233 *Bedaughtered dowagers. 1884 *Med. Times* 28 June 875/2 The wan-matrons and *be-dentelured debutantes. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. i. II. 283 Open-Scoundrels rode .. *bediademed, becoronetted, bemitred. 1840 POE *Ulalume, Poems* (1859) 70 Astarte's *bediamonded crescent. 1879 HINGSTON *Austral. Abr.* ix. 101 The garden of China is much *bedotted with mounds of earth. 1614 RICH *Honest. Age* (1844) 50 Starcht bands, so *be-edged, and be-laced. 1746 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. 105 Your campaign .. well *be-epitheted would make a pompous work. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 9 Feb., Matrons .. *befanned, be-jewelled, and speechless. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* I. ii. 34 You *be-fathered and *be-uncled young gentlemen. 1885 C. HALL *Amer. Missionary* June 175 Young men [Indians] nude, and painted in parti colors and *befeathered. 1635 QUARLES *Emblems* III. i. (1818) 138 Surveying round her dove-*befeather'd prison. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xii. 57 Hung round and *befetish'd with the bobs and trinkets of criticism. 1832 CARLYLE *Remin.* I. 43 His pale, ghastly, *befilleted head. 1846 LANDOR *Wks.* II. 458 The eagle eye of Buonaparte was *befilmed. 1882 *Standard* 28 Apr. 6 Has the town been *beflagged and decorated. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Mar. 216/1 Aprons .. *befrilled and adorned with lace. 1860 H. MARRYAT *Jutland* I. i. 4 Houses turreted and *begabled .. statued, and *befriezed. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* xxix. (1875) 218 The be-laced and *be-furbelowed throng around. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Recoll.* ii. 87 [The churches were] *begalleried to the very eyes. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 486 The beasts, sharp horn .. and dewlapped neck were well *begarlanded. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* IV. 134 Lordlings all *begarter'd and bestarr'd. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 207 Or diamond beetle round *beglobed with light. 1611 COTG., *Enganté*, *begloued. 1858 *Lond. Rev.* Oct. 112 Bathing machines, with *begowned tenants. 1812 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Picturesque* iii. (D.), Thus *behatted, Down on the grass the Doctor squatted. 1742 FIELDING *Miss Lucy in T.* (1762) 179 This .. be-curl'd, *behoop'd. 1691 RAY *S. & E. Country Wds.* 89 *Behounc'd; Tricked up and made fine. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Oct. 5/1 This awful, befringed, *be-kilted, and beflounced dual trouser. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xi. (1857) 172 Venerable dwellings *belatticed with lead. 1835 BECKFORD *Recoll.* 91 The wildest be-pined, and be-rosemaryed, and *be-lavendered country. 1787 BURNS *Wks.* III. 90 Gie Wealth to some *be-ledger'd Cit. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 58 The steps of a fine *belozenged carriage were let down. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 243 Officers much *be-medalled and much be-crossed. 1878 J. THOMSON *Picnip. Key* 7 Tap your mulls or bejewelled and *beminiatured caskets. 1842 MIALL in *Nonconf.* II. 33 *Be-mitred and be-baroned bishops. 1858 E. JACSON *Harvest Festiv.* 7 A long .. *be-mottoed cattle shed. 1882 *Daily News* 10 Oct 2/4 The becurled and *bemonstachiod tenor. 1850 *Frank Fairlegh* vi. 61 A very pretty girl you would make, too, if you were properly *hemuslined. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* vii. 155 Its betailed and *bepaddled figure (the Pleriehthys). 1849 THOREAU *Week on Concord, Ess.* 331 The stumpy, rocky, forested and *bepastured country. 1614 RICH *Honest. Age* (1844) 26 They are so be-paynted, so *be-periwigd. 1884 E. GOSSE in *Forth. Rev.* Apr. 534 The rider, the august and *beperiwigged Kurfürst. 1854 H. STAICKLAND *Trav. Th.* 6 A chapel correctly *bepewed à l'Anglaise. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. iii, All be-virtued, *be-pictured, be-butterflied, and be-fiddled. 1857 CARLYLE *Misc.* iv. 168 (D.), There was no literary shrine ever so *bepilgrimed. 1611 COTGR., *Empillier*, *bepillered; set on pillers; made with pillers. 1858 H. MILLER *Rambl. Geol.* 375 Sallied out, *be-plaided and umbrellaed. 1852 JAMES *Pequinillo* I. 154 Five-and-thirty years of peace have so .. *be-railroaded .. the world. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ii, Nut-brown maids and nut-brown men, all clean-washed .. and *beribanded. 1863 W. THORNBURY *Trne as Steel* I. 104 Their *beribboned waists and huge beruffled sleeves. 1614 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* VI. xiv. 647 They found others thus *beringed. 1883 G. MACDONNELL *Chess Life-Pict.* 166 A Frenchman whose *be-ringed fingers and be-jewelled scarf betokened a certain amount of pecuniosity. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* vii. 97 A petticoated figure, with a dark *beringleted face. 1862 *Times* 26 Dec., Mr. Anthony Trollope comes to us *berobed and bewigged. 1865 *Reader* 15 Apr. 427/3 Those *berouged, leering, stripped sluts. 1792 *Bot. Mag.* VI. 213 The Stipulae on the stalk .. making it look as if *beruffled. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* I. (1879) 12 The small, starched, ribboned and *beruffled creature. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 576 Long galleries vainly draperied and *beshawled with all the rich wonders of modern manufacture. 1864 MISS VONGE *Trial* II. 150 Cora tripped in, all *besleeved and smartened. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. xi. I. 271 Mayor and Curate .. also walk *bespaded, and in tricolor sash. 1859 *Evening Star* 2 Apr. 2/5 These nineteenth century *bestayed women. 1884 A. PUTNAM *Ten Yrs. Police Judge* v. 28 The dearly beloved and dearly *betaxed people. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 162 Its cobweb-work, *be-tinseled stitchery. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* 123 Be-cloaked and *be-togaed statesmen. 1611 COTGR., *Entourellé* .. *be-towred; bedecked .. with turrets. 1828 CARLYLE in PAGE *De Quincy* I. xiii. 279 *Betrodden by picturesque tourists. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 166, 11/2 Fluttering ribbons, *be-tuckered bodices. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Antob. Sk.* Wks. I. 48 (D.) Bewhiskered and *beturbaned. 1884 *Chambers' Jrnl.* 4 Oct. 635/2 Never did a *be-uniformed people more thoroughly believe in the dignity of dress. 1866 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 389 Falmouth, with the spruce well *be-vesselled basin. 1784 WILBERFORCE *Life* I. 70 Running between two mountains *be-vined. *a* 1849 POE *Conq. Worm, Poems* (1859) 87 An angel throng *bewinged. 1869 PALLISER *Hist. Lace* xxii. 268 To keep the ruff erect, *bewired and starched. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 342 'Accursed,' or, one might say, 'bewrathed,' lying under the wrath and curse of God.

¶ Examples of the capabilities of *be-* are seen in *be-belzebubbed* (= *bedevilled*), *be-blacksmithed*, *be-cockney'd*, *to be-documentize* (1593), *to bedoltify*,

befrenchify (1603), *be-Frenchman'd*, *be-Germanized*, *be-lady-loved*, *belawgiven* (Milton) legislated to, *be-Legion-of-Honoured*, *to be-lish-lash* to whip soundly, *to be-Mary* to give us too much of 'Mary,' *to be-pamphletize*, *to be-trash*.

1814 COLERIDGE *Let.* 16 July, All last Sunday I was thoroughly *be-belzebubbed. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 316 Superb betailored running at the ring; *be-blacksmithed running at one another. 1850 W. IRVING *Salmag.* ii. (1860) 39 This poor town .. has long been *be-Frenchman'd, *be-cockney'd, be-trash'd. 1593 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* in *Harl. Misc.* VI. 157 (D.), Digests .. cited up in the precedents and *bedocumentized most locupleatley. 1698 T. RYMER *Short View* 146 Never was old deputy Recorder .. so blunder'd and *be-doultefied, as is our Poet. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. lvi. (1632) 173 In a cape-cloake-hood *befrenchifide. 1856 *Southey's Lett.* (1856) I. Pref. 14 Unnecessary disquisitions, or *be-Germanised excursuses. 1863 GROSART *Small Sins* 40 Only a 'small sin,' a smug, be-furred, be-combed, be-scented, be-ribboned, *be-lady-loved 'little fox!' 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Wks. (1851) Introd. 6 The Almighty .. whom they do not deny to have *belawgiv'n his own sacred people with this very allowance. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 52. 34 The bestarred, beribboned, *be-Legion-of-Honoured .. pensioned throng. 1602 in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IX. 28 He that minds trishtrash .. Him will I *be-lish-lash. 1812 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Lady of Wreck* II. x, The world has been much *be-Maryed of late .. we have innumerable sweet little stanzas .. ending with 'my Mary.' 1884 *Punch* 9 Feb. 62 The right to bespatter and *be-pamphletise any particular leader.

Beach (bīʧ), *sb.* Forms: 6– beach; also 6 bache, bayche, 7 beatch, 7–8 baich(e, 8 beech. [Origin unknown: apparently at first a dialect word, meaning, as it still does in Sussex, Kent, and the adjacent counties, the shingle or pebbles worn by the waves. Thence the transference of the term to the place covered by 'beach,' was easy for those who heard such phrases as 'to lie' or 'walk on the beach,' without knowing the exact significance. The Fr. *grève* shows precisely the same transference. The spelling shows that the pronunciation in 16–18th c. was (bēʧ). If OE., the type would be **bæce*. A derivation from ON. *bakki* 'bank,' which has been proposed (for sense 3), is not admissible phonologically: (cf. BACHE). Another conjecture would derive *beach* from *bleach*:—OE. *blǽce*, f. *blác* white, with loss of *l*, of which there is however no evidence.]

1. (Usually *collect.*, formerly occas. with *pl.*): The loose water-worn pebbles of the sea-shore; shingle.

c 1535 *Art Surucy* 28 The smooth hard beach on the Seashoares burnes to a purer white. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 143 A Banke of baches thrown up by the Se. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* xxxvi. § 16. 249 Rowling pebble stones, which those that dwell neere the sea do call Bayche. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 355 (R.) We haled your barke ouer a barre of beach or peeble stones. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 57 As many peeble stones or beatch as can there lie. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Beach* 116 The Drift or Rolling of the Beach or Shingle along the Shore. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial.* (E. D. S.) s.v. *Beach*, Shingle brought from the seacoast is always called beach. 1884 COLE *Antiq. Hastings* 18 All that part between Cambridge Road and the sea is one mass of beach.

†**2.** A ridge or bank of stones or shingle. *Obs.*

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 280 The baich or languet of land between the Haven of Messina and the Fretum Siculum. 1692 — *Discourses* (1713) 8 Raising up therein a Baich or Bank of Stones as big as Towers.

3. The shore of the sea, on which the waves break, the strand; *spec.* the part of the shore lying between high- and low-water-mark. Also applied to the shore of a lake or large river. In *Geol.* an ancient sea-margin.

(In early quotations, this sense is often doubtful: it is probably Shakspere's sense in all the five passages in which he uses *beach*; though, taken by themselves, 'stand vpon the beach' *Merch. V.* iv. i. 71, the Fishermen, that walk'd vpon the beach' *Lear* iv. vi. 17, might as well belong to 1.)

1596 SHAKS. (see above). 1607 — *Cor.* v. iii. 58 The Pibbles on the hungry beach. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 299 On the Beach Of that inflamed sea, He stood. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 365 In dreadful form the curving beech appears. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* xiii. (1850) 178 These strata passing by the name of 'raised beaches,' occur at moderate elevations on the coast. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. ii. 13 Like gold-grains in the mud-beach. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* iii. xvii. 154 The strip of sand, gravel or mud, which is alternately covered and laid bare by the rise and fall of the tidal undulation is called the beach.

4. *Comb.*, chiefly attrib., as *beach-bird*, *-line*, *-pea*, *-sand*. Also **beach-comber**, 'a long wave rolling in from the ocean' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*); also a settler on the islands of the Pacific, living by pearl-fishery, etc., and often by less reputable means (whence *beach-combing* ppl. adj.); **beach-grass**, a reedy grass (*Arundo arenaria*) growing on the sea-shore; **beachman**, one who earns his living on the beach; **beach-master**, a superior officer appointed to superintend the disembarkation of troops; **beach-rest**, a chair-back used for sitting against on the beach; **beach-wagon**, a light open wagon, with two or more seats.

1837 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note Bks.* (1871) I. 187 You are preceded by a flock of twenty or thirty *beach birds. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 757 A daring Yankee *beach-comber. 1880 *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 809/2 The white scamps who, as *'Beach-combers,' have polluted these Edens and debauched their inhabitants. 1880 J. S. COOPER *Coral Lands* I. xx. 242 The *beach-combing pioneers of the Pacific. 1852 T. HARRIS *Insects New Eng.* 50 *note*, The advantages to be derived from employing .. *beach-grass, in fixing the sands of the shore. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* LXIII. 494 The *beach-men put their shoulders to the stern and gunwhale. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vii. 275 The *Beach Master is to take care that..all appliances for disembarking troops ..are kept in good order. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 103/2 The *beach pea is found along the North Shore. 1881 MISS YONGE *Rev. Nieces* 167, I see the invalid lady creep out with her *beach-rest.

Beach (bīʧ), *v.*[1] [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To run or haul (a vessel) up on the beach.

1840 DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvii. 91 We rowed ashore..beached our boat. 1868 MORRIS *Jason* XI. 425 And as the Goddess bade them, there they beached Their sea-beat ship.

Beach, -en, obs. forms of BEECH, -EN.

Beached (bī·ʧĕd, bīʧt), *a.* and *ppple.* [f. BEACH *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Having a beach; *prob.* also, in early use, Covered with 'beach' or shingle.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 82 The beached margent of the sea. 1607 — *Timon* V. i. 219 Timon hath made his everlasting Mansion Vpon the Beached Verge of the salt Flood.

2. Of a ship: Driven or dragged up on the beach. *Mod.* The beached fishing-boats at Hastings.

†**Beach,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [perh. aphetic f. ABECHE, a. OF. *abechier*, f. *à* to + *bec* BEAK *sb.*[1]; but cf. also OF. *bechier*, *becher* to peck, strike with the beak, also 'to give a beakful.'] *trans.* To give a beakful to (a young bird); hence *spec.* in *Falconry*, to give part of a meal as a whet to appetite.

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 103 Giue hir washte meate and beach [*printed* beade] hir in the morning.

Beaching (bī·ʧiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. BEACH *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of running or hauling a vessel up on the beach.

1871 *Daily News* 26 Sept., The beaching and wreck of Her Majesty's ship Megæra. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. 221 The beaching or landing of a boat.

†**Bea·ching,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs. Falconry.* [f. BEACH *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] A small meal or 'feed,' given only as a whet to appetite.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 222 Small pittances or beachings to feede them wyth, tyll þe great supper be geeuen them. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 84 Feede hir with pullets flesh..as much as shall be sufficient for a beaching. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Falcon*, Give her a little beaching of warm meat [*ed.* 1751 a little hot meat].

Beachless (bī·ʧlĕs), *a.* Without beach.

1873 MORRIS *Love is enough* 64 The sea beat for ever 'Gainst .. the black rocks, and beachless.

Beachy (bī·ʧi), *a.* [f. BEACH *sb.* + -Y[1].] Covered with beach (sense 1); pebbly, shingly.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 50 The beachie Girdle of the Ocean. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1626) 85 Lest the beachy Sands Should hurt the snaky head. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jun.* (1789) 213 Smooth pebbles on the beachy shore.

Beack, obs. form of BEAK.

Beacon (bī·kən), *sb.* Forms: 1 béacen, becen, becun, 2 bæcen, 4 bikene, bekne, 4–5 bekene, beeken, 5–6 beken, -yn, 6 bekin, beakon, 6– beacon, *s. w. dial.* biek'n. [OE. *béacen* (neut.) = OFris. *bâken*, *bêcen*, OS. *bôkan*, MDu. *bôkin*, *-en*, OHG. *bouhhan*, MHG. *bouchen*:—OTeut. **baukno m*). Not known outside of Teutonic. (In this and the following words in *bea-* the occasional identity of the OE. and modern spellings is not due to continuity of form, the two being separated by a ME. spelling in *e*, *ee*, which prevailed for more than 3 centuries. Modern *ea* represents not merely OE. *ēa* and *ea*, but also many other OE. and OF. vowels, as seen in *bead*, *beadle*, *beak*, *bear*, *beast*. See EA-.)]

†**1.** A sign, a portent. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iv. 48 Buta beceno & soða uundra ȝie ȝesee, ne ȝelefeð ȝie. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* ibid., Tacna & fore-beacna. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.*, Tacne & fore-bæcne.

†**2.** An ensign, standard. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Beowulf* 5547 Segn eac ȝenom, béacna beorhtost. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 471 Religioun shal be shewid in sensible signes, as habitis, and bikenes, & hye housis. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 26/1 A Bekyn or a standard, *statela*.

3. A signal; *spec.* a signal-fire. **a.** A burning cresset raised on a pole, or fixed at the top of a building.

[LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 64 says he finds it ordained about the eleventh year of Edward III that *beacons* 'should be high standards with their pitchpots.'] *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Armada*, The beacon blazed upon the roof of Edgcombe's lofty hall. *c* 1870 THORNE *Environs of Lond.* 266 From it [the tower of Monken Hadley Church] projects the ancient iron beacon, one of the last of its kind left.

b. A fire, of wood, pitch, or other material, lighted on an eminence and serving as a signal (of danger, etc.); by a chain of beacons at convenient distances apart, tidings could be rapidly spread over a wide area.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 262 ȝe brenne, but ȝe blaseth nouȝte, þat is a blynde bekene. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccvi. 188 That men shold tende the bekenes that the countrey myght be warned. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* 348 (JAM.) He tuke thare tentis..and incontinent made ane bekin of reik. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. i. 9 Publike trees .. which being kindled by the King's command, give notice to the people .. and these they call Beacons. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. viii, Signal of Ronald's high command, A beacon gleam'd o'er sea and land.

4. Hence *gen.* A signal station, watch-tower.

1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxxi. 49 Therefore was the name of it called .. Mizpah [*marg.* that is a beacon or watchtower]. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* 104 On the eminencies beacons were established, for alarming the country. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. xviii. 165 Ascertained by the erection of beacons at suitable distances.

5. A conspicuous hill commanding a good view of the surrounding country, on which beacons were (or might be) lighted. Still applied to such hills in various parts of England; *e.g.* Brecon Beacons near Abergavenny, Dunkery Beacon on Exmoor, Culmstock Beacon, Cothelstone Beacon, etc. (On some of these the beacon towers still exist.)

1597 T. BEARD *Theat. Gods Judgm.* 58 He lies upon a beacons side With watchfull eie to circumscribe their traine. 1882 *Athenæum* 26 Aug. 265/3 Nothing can bring up the image of chalk country like the words *combe*, *dean*, *beacon*.

†**b.** A division of a wapentake; probably a district throughout which a beacon could be seen, or which was bound to furnish one. *Obs.*

1641 BEST *Farm Bks.* (1856) 90 There is in everie weapontacke soe many severall divisions or beacons .. there is in the weapontacke of Harthill fower beacons, Bainton beacon, Hunsley beacon, etc.

6. A lighthouse or other conspicuous object placed upon the coast or at sea, to warn vessels of danger or direct their course.

[*a* 1000 *Beowulf* 6301 Hlǽw on hliðe, wǽȝ-liðendum wide tō-sýne .. beadu-rófes bécan.] 1397 *Act* 21 *Rich. III*, xviii. § 1 Les Beekenes devant la port Moeqes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 240 b, The beken lyghted in ye nyght, directeth the maryner .. to ye port entended. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1911/4 In the place of the Shore Beacon, there is at present a white Buoy laid. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note Bks.* (1871) I. 97 A ledge of rocks, with a beacon upon it. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xvii, My blessing .. Is on the waters day and night, And like a beacon guards thee home.

b. *fig.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 16 Modest Doubt is cal'd The Beacon of the wise. 1773 MONBODDO *Lang.* (1774) I. Introd. 3 My errors may be of use, by serving as beacons to direct into the right course men of greater learning. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* II. 82 Great brother-souls, flame-beacons through so many lands and times.

7. *Comb.*, chiefly attrib., as *beacon-bell*, *-blaze*, *-grate*, *place*, *-turret*, *-vessel*; also *beacon-wise* adv.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xix. 154 Out of the beakon place of the Crosse. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 61/1 He gaue knowledge thereof to his wife, in raising a fire on height beaconwise. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. xxii, By that blithe beacon-light they steer'd. 1820 — *Monast.* xviii, The glow-worm, which makes a goodly show among the grass of the field, would be of little avail if deposited in a beacon-grate. 1862 MRS. NORTON *Lady La G.* Ded. 30 A voice whose sound Came like a beacon-bell, heard clear above The whirl of violent waters.

Beacon (bī·kən), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

†**1.** *trans. To beacon up*: to raise or kindle as a beacon. *Obs.*

1644 MILTON *Areop.* Wks. 1738 I. 136 We have lookt so long upon the blaze that Zuinglius and Calvin have beacon'd up to us. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. 13 A greater light in Physick then what Galen has beaconed up to us.

2. To light up, as a beacon-fire does.

1803 CAMPBELL *Lochiel's Warn.* (1846) 94 'Tis the fire-shower of ruin..that beacons the darkness of Heaven. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* V. xxxvii, Where far the mansion of her sires Beaconed the dale with midnight fires.

b. *fig.* To give light and guidance to; to lead.

1835 BROWNING *Paracels.* Wks. I. 37 Some one truth would dimly beacon me .. Into assured light. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 11 Whose far glories beacon him .. as he rises step by step.

3. To furnish with beacons; to mark the position of, by beacons or a beacon. Occas. with *off*, *out*.

1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 148 My wisdom .. bids me dare Beacon the rocks on which high hearts are wreckt. 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 174 The..Channel..is as good as buoyed and beaconed by the .. Rock and .. Reefs. 1883 *Daily News* 12 June 5/2 The Boers have beaconed out a boundary. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Nov. 2/1 The boundary has never been beaconed off.

4. *intr.* To shine like a beacon.

1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* lv, The soul of Adonais, like a star, Beacons from the abode where the Eternal are. 1864 *N. & Q.* V. 210 Arcturus beaconed from his zenith tower to Cepheus.

Beaconage (bī·kənēdʒ). Also 7 beconage. [f. BEACON *sb.* + -AGE.] **a.** Toll paid for the maintainance of beacons. **b.** A system of beacons.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Beconage* signifieth money paid for the maintenance of Becons. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 72 Towage, and Pilotage..Light-money, Beaconage, &c. 1862 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 183 Our beaconage admits of much improvement.

Beaconed (bī·kənd), *ppl. a.* Furnished with, or surmounted by, a beacon.

a 1790 T. WARTON *Ode* x. (T.) The foss that skirts the beaconed hill.

Bea·conless, *a. rare*[−0]. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without a beacon. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Bead (bēd), *sb.* Forms: 1–2 bed, 3–4 beode, 3–7, and (*archaically*) 9 bede, 5 bed, beed, 5–6 bedde, beid, 6–7 beade, 5– bead. [ME. *bede*, pl. *bedes*, *beden*, perh. repr. an OE. **bedu*, **bed*

(fem.) = OFris. *bede*, OS. *bēda*, MDu. and Du. *bede*, OHG. *beta*, MHG. *bete*, mod.G. *bitte*, Goth. *bida* (str. fem.), f. Goth. *bidjan*, in OE. *biddan* to pray: see BID. But an OE. *bedu* is doubtful, and *bed* occurs only in comb. (*bed-hūs*, etc.), the regular OE. word being *gebed* (neut.), in ME. IBED, ? *ibede*, pl. *ibeoden*, from which *bede* may have arisen by aphesis in early ME. The name was transferred from 'prayer' to the small globular bodies used for 'telling beads,' *i.e.* counting prayers said, from which the other senses naturally followed.]

I. Prayer, and connected senses.

†**1.** Prayer; *pl.* prayers, devotions. *Obs.*

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* I. vii. (BOSW.) Dæt he sceolde ða bedu anescian. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 193 Þe þridde is bede. *Ibid.* 163 On salmes, and on songes, and on holde bedes. *Ibid.* 201 Alle holie beden ben..biheue. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 44 Beoð i beoden. *c* 1305 *St. Lucy* 37 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 102 Þer hi leye in hire bedes. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 202 Better is holy bede. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 643 With beodes and with preyere. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 15 3if he be besé in his bedus. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 6 To þee y make my beed. 1494 FABYAN VI. CCXIII. 229, I hoped to haue ben saued by your bedes & prayers. 1554 *Chron. Grey Friars* (1852) 92 Went unto the crosse, & stode there alle the [sermon] tyme, & whan he came unto the beddes they turnyd unto the precher & knelyd downe.

b. In later usage (after sense 2 became the popular one) there was almost always a reference direct or indirect to the use of the rosary.

? *a* 1550 *Fore helpe* 369 in *E. P. P.* (Hazl.) III. 265 Take you to your beades; All men and women..That useth so to praye. 1589 NASHE *Almond for P.* 14 b, [He] would haue run a false gallop ouer his beades with anie man in England. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1869) 70 Be briefe in praying, Few beads are best, when once we goe a maying. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxx. 49, I began..to say the Lord's prayer. None of your beads to me, Pamela, said he; thou art a perfect nun.

c. *To bid a bead*: to offer a prayer; hence *beads bidding*, the saying of prayers. Also *To say one's beads*.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2981 Moyses bad is bede. *c* 1330 *Assumpt. Virg.* 876 To ihesu þei bede a bede. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* 1871 II. 420 How þei shulen bidde her bedis. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. VI. 225 He travailled besiliche in bedes byddynge. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 236 For the which they pray in their beads bidding. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* iii. 87 The Beades that we will bid, shall be sweet Kisses. [1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., To say our Bedes, is to say our prayers.] 1681 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* II. 55 All the people said their beads in a general silence. 1764 GRAY *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 381 Bidding his beads for the souls of his benefactors. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 152 To fetch the priest..To bury her and say her bede.

2. A small perforated ball or other body, a series of which (formerly called 'a pair of beads') threaded upon a string, forms the *rosary* or *paternoster*, used for keeping count of the number of prayers said. Hence **b.** *To tell* or *count one's beads*: to say one's prayers. *To pray without one's beads*: to be 'out of one's reckoning.'

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 113 A peyre bedes in her hande And a boke vnder hire arme. 1446 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 124 A pare of hedes of corall with gaudes of gete. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 24/1 A bede, *precula*. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1120/1 Away wyth our ladies psalter, and cast the bedes in the fyre. *c* 1550 *Auentur on Weddinsd.* (Bann. MS.) Ane pair of beids about hir throt. 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* ii. § 7 Crosses, Pictures, Beads and such like superstitious Things. 1652 COLLINGES *Caveat for Prof.* (1653) A ij, I no where read, That thy Apostles ever us'd a *Bead*. 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 142 She presented me with a pair of Beads of Paulo d'Aguila, a curious sort of wood. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 280 Beads and prayerbooks are the toys of age. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. i. 53 Five hundred have I told upon these beads.

1641 J. JACKSON *Evang. Temper* iii. 188 Telling the panes of glasse, as fast as a Papist doth his Beads. *a* 1659 OSBORN *Machiavel* (1673) 356 In which he prayed without his Beads, being so far out, in the account, as that, etc. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xl, Cross himself;—tell his beads:—be a good Catholic. 1792 J. BARLOW *Conspir. Kings* 78 He counts his beads, and spends his holy zeal. 1800 COLERIDGE *Christabel* II. ii, The sacristan Five and forty beads must tell. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xvii. 205 Counting beads and making pilgrimages.

3. *Comb.*, chiefly attrib. (mostly archaic, and, when used by modern writers, often spelt *bede*): **bead-child**, a child that prays for the welfare of a benefactor or relative; **bead-folk**, people (often pensioners) who pray for a benefactor; **bead-house** (north. dial. *beadus*, Welsh *Bettws*), originally a house of prayer, *hence* an alms-house, the inmates of which were to pray for the soul of the founder; †**bead-master**, a religious officer who attends to the poor, a deacon; †**bead-song**, song of prayer; **beads-woman**, a woman who prays for a benefactor, an almswoman. Also BEAD-ROLL, BEADSMAN.

? 1499 *Plumpton Corr.* 140 Your good son & *beadchild, German Pole. ? 1465 *Ibid.* 15 Others your well willers, servants, and *bed folkes. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. viii. 134 To live and do as *bead-folks should. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 13 Min hus ys *bed-hus [*Ags. G.* ȝebed-hus]. 1485 *Will* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 277 The *bedehouse beside the Mawdelayns. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 180 Lodgyns and *bed-howses for x poor men. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, **Beadus* or *Beadhouse*, an almshouse. 1866 NEALE *Seq. & Hymns* 126 They raised full many a *bedehouse, but never a bastile. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm., Tim.* 295/1 The Deacons, that is to say, the *Beade maisters, and such as see to the poore. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1450 Wiþþ fassting, & wiþþ *bedesang. ? 1465 *Plumpton Corr.* 14 Your dayly *bedewoman my huswif. 1502 MARG. C'TESS RICHMOND in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 23 I. 48 Your feythfull trewe *bedwoman and humble modyr. 1536 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. i. xxxv. 256 Your poor *bedes women The whole convent of Styxwold. 1629 SHIRLEY *Gratef. Serv.* III. i, My humblest service to his grace: I am his *beadswoman. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (Strype 1754) I. i. xxvii. 229/1 Ten poor women called *Bedes women, and six poor Clerks. 1864 MISS YONGE *Bk. Gold. Deeds* 194 Asking the Queen to make her a *bedeswoman at Vienna.

II. Extensions of sense 2.

4. A small perforated body, spherical or otherwise, of glass, amber, metal, wood, etc., used as an ornament, either strung in a series to form a necklace, bracelet, etc., or sewn upon various fabrics.

c 1400 *Destr. of Troy* XV. 7044 Garmentes full gay..Bright beidis & Brasse broght þai with-all. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 32 About their neckes great beades of glasse of diuerse colours. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Bargain* ii, The foolish Indian that sells His precious Gold for Beads and Bells. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VI. LXXI. 371 Their old way of reckoning .. is with beads on wires, which they work without pen and ink. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* xviii, A long chain of round coral and gold beads.

fig. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. II. 329 You minimus..You bead, you acorne. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 97 Quincy's [life] was strung with seventy active years, each one a rounded bead of usefulness and service.

b. (The *plural* is commonly used in sense of a string of beads for the neck; formerly the *sing.* seems to have been occas. so used.)

c 1500 *Mayd Emlyn* in *Poet. Tracts* (1842) 21 And sayth that she lackes Many prety knackes, As bedes and gyrdels gaye. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 58 With Amber Bracelets, Beades, and all this knau'ry. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. 77 There's one Sun more strung on my Bead of days. *Mod.* Do they wear beads? She cannot find her beads.

5. In various transf. senses applied to things having some of the characteristics of the prec.:—

a. A bead-like drop of liquid or of molten metal.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iii. 61 Beds of sweate hath stood vpon thy Brow. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. i. 284 Seeing those Beads of sorrow stand in thine. 1633 G. HERBERT *Sacrifice* vi. in *Temple* 19 My hearts deare treasure Drops bloud (the onely beads) my words to measure. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 507 The bead of impure silver is seen to emit fumes.

b. A bubble of foam; *spec.* a bubble in spirits, sparkling wines, etc.; the foam or head upon certain beverages. Cf. bead-proof.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Bead* is also used for a little, round, white froth formed on the surface of brandy, or spirit of wine, upon shaking the glass. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xiv, An eye which outsparkles the beads of the wine. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* vi. 255 Swimming about among the foam-beads below. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 894/2 There is .. a finer bead on this wine of mirth.

c. A clear nacreous spot on the surface of shells.

1842 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. x. 32 The clear spots or beads of the transverse lines [on a shell] are much larger.

d. The small metal knob which forms the front sight of a gun; *esp.* in the phrase (of U. S. origin) *To draw a bead upon*: to take aim at.

1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. x. 77, I made several attempts to get near enough to 'draw a bead' upon one of them. 1844 MARRYAT *Settlers* II. 206 'Now, John,' said Malachi; 'get your bead well on him.' 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 391 The front sight is that known as the bead-sight, which consists of a small steel needle, with a little head upon it like the head of an ordinary pin, enclosed in a steel tube. In aiming with this sight, the eye is directed ..to the bead in the tube.

e. A string of sponges; see quot.

1885 LADY BRASSEY *In Trades* 339 The sponges are strung upon small palmetto strips, three or four to a strip, which is called a 'bead.'

6. *Arch.* A small globular ornament, commonly applied in a row like a string of beads. **b.** A narrow moulding having a semicircular section.

1802 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXII. II. 1118 Bead, a globular ornament peculiar to Saxon architecture, carved in the mouldings. 1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 171 On the edges..a small regular raised bead or moulding was formed. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xxi. 256, I think *bead* a bad word for a continuous moulding. 1861 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* Gloss. (1874) 320 *Bead*, an ornament resembling a row of beads. 1869 SIR E. REED *Ship Build.* xi. 233 Beads of india-rubber are fitted in the rabbets of the frame.

7. *Beads of St. Elline*: certain round roots brought out of Florida (Bullokar 1616). *St. Martin's beads*: (the sanctuary of St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, was a noted resort of makers of sham jewellery. F. Cohen, in *Archæol.* XVIII. 55, quotes an ordinance of the Star Chamber in 36 Hen. VI. for the regulation of that sanctuary, by which it is declared that 'no workers of counterfeit cheynes, beades, broaches, owches, rings, cups, and spoons silvered, should be suffered therein.') *Baily's beads*: a phenomenon observed in total eclipses of the sun; see quotations. *Wilson's* or *Lovis's beads*: a series of globular bodies of different densities, formerly used to determine the specific gravity of a spirit into which they were thrown one by one.

1678 BUTLER *Hud., Lady's Answ.* 59 Those false St. Martins Beads. 1867 G. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 175 When the disc of the Moon advancing over that of the Sun has reduced the latter to a thin crescent, it is usually noticed that immediately before the beginning and after the end of complete obscuration, the crescent appears as a band of brilliant points, separated by dark spaces so as to give it the appearance of a string of beads..These phenomena are generally known as *Baily's beads*, having received their name from the late Mr. Francis Baily, who was the first to describe them in detail. The earliest account of the .. beads is contained in Halley's memoir on the total eclipse of 1715. 1874 S. JOHNSON *Eclipses* 66 An eclipse of the sun A.D 1836, May 15..Famous for what is known as 'Baily's beads' noticed by Mr. Baily, at Jedburgh, in Roxburghshire. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. iii. 314 'Baily's beads'..are caused by the sun shining through the depressions between the lunar mountains.

8. *Comb.*, as *bead-amber*, *-maker*, *-potato*, *-string*, *-work*; *beadlike* adj.; also **bead-frame**, a frame containing beads strung upon wires used for teaching numeration, an abacus; **bead-plant**; **bead-proof** *a.* (of alcoholic spirits), such that a crown of bubbles (see 5 b) formed by shaking will stand for some time after on the surface (a fallacious test of strength); also, according to some recent works, of a certain proof, as tested by Wilson's or Lovis's Beads (see 7); **bead-sedge**, the Bur-reed (*Sparganium ramosum*); **bead-snake**, a small American snake (*Elaps fulvus*); **bead-stone**, a stone used as a bead, or of which beads are made; **bead-tree**, the AZEDARAC. Also BEAD-ROLL.

1611 COTGR., *Ambre de Paternostres*, *Bead-amber; the ordinarie yellow Amber. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 83 *Bead-Amber, which is at first is a soft Substance. 1858 CURWEN *Singing for Sch.* Introd. 20 Till the pupil .. is able to perform some of its [arithmetic] simpler operations by the help of the *Bead-Frame or the Box of various Objects. 1876 HUMPHREY *Coin Coll. Man.* xxvi. 400 The minor *bead-like decorations, borders of pearls, &c. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Vn paternostrier*, a *beades maker. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6172/7 William Dossett..*Beadmaker. 1878 R. THOMPSON *Gard. Assist.* 709/2, *Nertera scapanioides*.. Popularly known as the *bead plant, owing to the profusion of golden berries it produces. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 455 To produce languid shoots and a number of small *bead potatoes of no value. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, **Bead-proof*, a term used by our distillers. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 143 b, It maye be called *bede sedge or knop sedge. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 17 *Bede-sedge, from its round bead-like burs..*Sparganium ramosum*. 1736 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 258 The *Bead-Snake..commonly found under Ground. 1867 WOOD *Pop. Nat. Hist.* III. 52 One of the brightest and loveliest of Serpents is the *Bead Snake of North America. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1202/4 Three broad Chains set with *Bead Stones. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. vi. 338 Bone draughtsmen, or *bead stones. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XII. 583 The most precious jewel in the long *bead-string of his pedigree. *a* 1872 MAURICE *Friendsh. Bks.* ii. 44 Not even a *beadstring to hang the different meanings upon. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 7. 115 Clove Tree, *Bede Tree. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvii. 136 Hedges of *bead-trees. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvi. 85 Indian curiosities..such as *bead-work. 1881 *Mechanic* § 1597 The mouldings or any *bead-work should be painted.

Bead (bēd), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To furnish, adorn, or work with beads.

1577 [see BEADED]. 1822 BEDOOES *Bride's Trag.* III. iv, Drops enough to bead a thousand such [necklaces]. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Ch.* I. xxii. (1879) 228 Morning dew, which beaded the webs of the spiders.

2. *Arch.* To furnish with a bead or beading.

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xxii. § 13 If we take the plain chamfer..and bead both its edges.

3. *intr.* To form a bead or beads.

1873 BLACKMORE *Cradock N.* viii. (1881) 29 The fescue grass was beading rough with dew. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 524/2 Every drop of water beading on the wall becomes a jewel.

4. To string like beads; also *fig.*

1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 117/1 The houses are beaded along the..stream.

Beaded (bī·dėd), *ppl. a.* [f. BEAD + -ED.]

1. Worked or ornamented with beads.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 858 A cloake of broched sattin..beded from the shoulder to the wast. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 222 The other cap is also embroidered or beaded.

b. Having bead-like protuberances upon the edge.

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3298/4 One Beaded Salver without Arms. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 27 Sisymbrium Trio.. London Rocket..valves beaded. 1870 TYNDALL *Heat* viii. App. 261 A beaded line of great beauty was observed.

c. Furnished with or wearing beads.

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* xxi. Wks. V. 348 His neck with hearts beaded. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 July 6/2 Monks .. cowled, sandalled, beaded, and picturesque.

2. Formed into or like beads.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* vi, A thousand fauours from a maund she drew, Of amber christall and of bedded Iet. 1820 KEATS *Ode Nightingale* 17 With beaded bubbles winking at the brim. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* ii. 15 Portraits .. in which the women have all beaded black eyes.

3. Covered with bubbles.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 533/2 Beakers of beaded ale.

4. *Arch.* Having a bead-moulding.

Beadel, variant of BEADLE.

Beader (bī·dəɹ). [f. BEAD *v.* + -ER[1].] A tool used in silver chasing to make a bead pattern.

†**Bea·dful**, *a. Obs.*; in 3 beodoful. [f. BEAD *sb.* 1.] Prayerful.

c 1200 *St. Marhar.* 14 Beodefule þohtes þæt ha schulen þenchen.

†**Bea·d-hook.** *Obs.* Also 7 **beedhook.** [Chiefly in Chapman: can he have formed it from OE. *beadu* battle, war? Cf. OE. *beadu wæpen* weapon of battle, etc.]? A kind of boat hook.

1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XV. 356 The Greeks with bead-hooks fought. 1614 — *Odyss.* IX. 651 A bead-hook then..I snatch'd up. 1631 — *Cæsar & P.* Plays 1873 III. 180 Yet beare halfe pikes or bead-hookes. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. VIII. iii. § 18. 474 Corne, Iron, Canuas for Sailes, Axes, Beedehookes, Hand-milles.

Bea·diness. The quality of being beady.

1873 *Spectator* 22 Feb. 239/2 A *bistre* shade around his black eyes which softens away their beadiness.

Beading (bī·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BEAD *v.* + -ING 1].

1. The formation of beads.

1869 *Student's Mag.* 33 A tendency towards beading is very noticeable in the coccoliths I have seen.

2. Bead-work, in trimming, etc.

1881 *Daily News* 29 July 3/1 The black silk toilette, with steel beadings.

3. A bead moulding or edge line.

1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* iv. 67 White chalk and limestone pleasantly relieved by the beading of black lines of flint.

4. A preparation for causing liquor to hang in drops about the glass or bottle when poured out.

Beadle (bī·d'l), *sb.* Forms: 1 **bydel**, 2–4 **budel** (*ü*), **bedele**, 3 **bidell**, 4 **bidel**, (*Sc.* **badal**), 5 **bydelle, beddell**, (**betille**), 6 **beedle, bedyl**(l, 6–7 **bedelle, bedle**, 9 **beadel**, (*Sc.* **beddal**); 2–9 **bedel**, 4–9 **bedell**, 7– **beadle.** [Originally OE. *bydel* (= MDu. **bödel*, Du. *beul*, OHG. *butil*, MHG. *bütel*, Ger. *büttel*):—OTeut. **budilo-z*, derivative of *bitud-an*, in OE. *béodan*, OHG. *biotan* to offer, present, deliver, announce, command. Some form of the Teutonic was adopted in Romanic: cf. It. *bidello*, Pr.. Sp., OF. *bedel*, F. *bédeau*, med.L. *bidellus*, *bedellus*; and in ME. the Fr. form *bedel* gradually superseded the native *bydel*. The ordinary modern spelling is *beadle*, but the archaic forms *beadel*, *bedel*, *bedell*, are in use in specific senses.]

†**1.** One who makes a proclamation (on behalf of another); a herald. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Ex.* XXXII. 5 Aaron..het bydelas beodan and þus cwepan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 632 Cristess bidell Sannt Johan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11006 Sent him forwit his bedele, For-þi sent iesus iohn forwith. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 15 Whenne the bedell hadde y-makid this proclamacion. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* iii. 4 The bedell cried out with all his might. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 124 Proclaimed liberty by the Beadle to many of the parts of Greece.

†**b.** The crier or usher of a law-court; a town-crier. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 8 If a bedel, or criare, schewe þe fre graunt of his lord. *c* 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 247 A bydelle, or the crier of the cite ascendede in to a towre..and seyde so mony tymes, 'Calo, calo.' 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Bedel*, a Crier or Messenger of a court.

2. One who delivers the message or executes the mandates of an authority: †**a.** *generally. Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 Þes budeles word. *Ibid.* 117 Þe biscop .. godes budel is. *c* 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 1928 A burhreue ..þæt wes þe deoules budel. *c* 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. 1871 II. 100 Þei be trewe bedelis to telle it. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 364 Dethe is the messynger of the hie Emperour .. and..the betille of hym that made hevyn and Erth. *c* 1450 LYDG. *St. Albon* (1534) G j b, As a bedyll to brynge you tydyng. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1848) 39 This wycked Werebode, the bedyll of Belyall.

†**b.** *spec.* A messenger of justice, a warrant officer; an under-bailiff; a tipstaff. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xii. 58 Þe-læs he þé sylle þam .. bydele, and se bydel þe sende on ewertern. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 266 Schireues he sette, bedels, and greynes .. To yemen wilde wodes and pathes Fro wicke men. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 60 Budels and bailifs 'and brokours of chaffare. *c* 1500 *God Speed Plough* 37 Bayllys and bedelles .. to doo vs sorowe Inough. 1591 LAMBARDE *Arch.* (1635) 38 Burgesses Serjeants and Beadles have their Courts within every their particular limits. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 234 b, The oath of a Bedell of a Mannor is, that he shall duly and truly execute all such Attachements and other Proces as shall be directed to him from the Lord or Steward of his Court.

†**c.** An under-officer of the Forest Courts. *Obs.*

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xxi. § 4 (1615) 206 A Bedle is an officer or seruant of the Forest that doth make all manner of garnishments of the Courts of the Forest, and also all manner of Proclamations as well within the Courts of the Forest as without. 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 48 Bedle of the Forrest: Fee, £9 2*s.* 6*d.* 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 819 No Forester or Bedell..shall make any Aleshots, or Collect Sheafs of Corn.

3. An apparitor or precursor who walks officially in front of dignitaries, a mace-bearer; **a.** *spec.* in the English universities (at present conventionally spelt *bedel*, *-ell*,) the name of certain officials, formerly of two ranks distinguished as *esquire bedels* and *yeomen bedels*, having various functions as executive officers of the University. Their duties are now chiefly processional: at Oxford there are four, the junior- or sub-bedel being the official attendant of the Vice-chancellor, before whom he bears a silver staff or mace; at Cambridge there are two, called esquire-bedells, both of whom officially walk in front of the Vice-chancellor with maces.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* (Cott.) 12914 Als bedel gais be-for iustis. 1562 *Petition* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. I. XXX. 342 The beadles and other officers, belonging to either of the Universities. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 11461 One of the bedels named maister Adams, came weeping to him, & praied him to shift for himselfe. 1641 LAUD *Hist. Chanc. Oxf.* 132 (T.) If the university would bring in some bachelors of Art to be yeomen-bedels .. they which thrived well and did good service, might after be preferred to be esquire-bedels. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Odes* (1765) 206 When college-students take degrees, And pay the beadle's endless fees. 1797 *Cambr. Univ. Cal.* 143 Esquire Bedells. The Bedells are officers for life, they must be men of learning, and have taken the degree of A.M. 1826-7 *Act* 7 & 8 *Geo. IV*, LXXV. in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 144 The Proctors and Bedels for the time being. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 280 The registrar and bedells waited on Francis.

b. The apparitor of a trades guild or company.

1389 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 35 He [the Alderman] ssal sende forthe þe bedel to alle þe breþeren and þe systeren. 1514 *Ibid.* 144 To be paid yerely .. to the beddell of the seid Gilde, Tuppens. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I. 541 He received aid from his Company, and was ultimately appointed their beadle.

4. An inferior parish officer appointed by the vestry to keep order in church, punish petty offenders, and act as the servitor or messenger of the parish generally; a parish constable.

1594 *1st Pt. Contention* (1843) 23 Have you not Beadles in your town? ?*c* 1600 *Distracted Emp.* v. iii. in *Old Pl.* (1884) III. 248 Let the Bedle .. with .. his owne whypp medle, And lashe theym soundlye. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 509 ¶ 2 The unlucky boys with toys and balls were whipped away by a beadle. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* v. (1870) 128 If Bloomfield is too much of the farmer's boy, Crabbe is too much of the parish beadle. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 701 A beadle..whose business is to attend the vestry, to give notice of its meetings to the parishioners, and execute its orders &c. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 55 A printed copy of the notice calling each Vestry, shall be left by the Beadel at every house in the Parish.

b. In Scotland the duties of the beadle or 'church-officer' are more especially connected with attending upon the clergyman; he may be also sexton.

c 1860 RAMSAY *Remin.* i. 6 The beddal and parish oracle. 1884 ROGERS *Soc. Life Scot.* I. v. 163 At Alloa the beadle's fee for the funeral bell was thirteen shillings and fourpence.

†**5.** *fig.* (referring to the punitive functions of the beadle.) *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 189 Her iniurie the Beadle to her sinne. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* II. 33 Fear, the Beadle of the law, terrified them from the beginning. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. ix. 84 He is the beadle to chastise their follies.

6. *Comb.*, as *beadle-office*; *beadle-watched* adj.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. XXXVIII., A narrow, beadle-watched portal. 1877 E. THOMAS *Lange's Materialism* (1880) II. 245 The magnificent abstraction ..performed the meanest beadle-offices long enough to excite a universal distrust of philosophy.

Beadledom (bī·d'ldəm). [see -DOM.] The embodiment of the characteristics of beadles as a class; stupid officiousness and 'red-tapeism.'

1860 *Temple Bar* I. 80 The defeat of beadledom and vestrydom. 1861 *Blackw. Mag.* 732 [Words] which serve to express the relationship supposed to exist between the higher and lower grades of English society. Flunkeyism, plush, beadledom, lordolatry. 1866 *Reader* 15 Dec. 1006 At present we have too much beadledom on the episcopal bench.

Bea·dlehood. [see -HOOD.] The state or dignity of a beadle. So **Beadleism.**

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xvii, Mr. Bumble..was in the full bloom and pride of beadleism. [*Later edd. read* 'beadledom, and 'beadlehood.' The latter is in the C. D. ed.]

Beadlemer (bī·d'l,mē·ɹ). [Corruption of F. *bœuf-de-mer* 'the Seale or Sea-calfe' (Cotgr.)] A one-year-old hooded seal. 1859 in WORCESTER.

Bea·dlery. ?*Obs.* Forms: 7 **bedellery**, 7–8 **bedelarie, -ary.** [prob. ad. med.L. *bedellāria*, f. *bedellus*: see BEADLE and -ERY, -RY.] The office or jurisdiction of a beadle.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 234 a, The offices of Steward, Constable, Bedelarie, Bayliwick, or other offices. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 75 Bedellery is the same to a Bedel, as Bailywic to a Bailiff. 1691 — *Law Dict.*, *Bedelary.*

Beadleship (bī·d'l,ʃip). Also **bedel(l)ship.** [see -SHIP.] The office of beadle.

1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 106 The grant of a stewardship, Bedleship, Bailiwicke, or other offices. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon* II. 271 He..was turn'd out of his Beadleship in the year following. 1870 *Daily News* 1 Feb., I should have no objection to the beadleship of any City company which arrays its minion in specially gorgeous attire. 1873 *Ibid.* 22 Sept. 3/5 Cambridge, Sept. 20. The Esquire Bedellship..Mr. Miller resigns the office of Junior Esquire Bedell.

Bea·dlet. [f. BEAD *sb.* + -LET.] A small or tiny bead, or bead-like drop.

1863 LANCASTER *Præterita* 85 Celandine in wide gold beadlets glared.

Beadman: see BEADSMAN.

Bead-roll (bī·d,rōul). Also 6–8 **bed-**, 6–**bede-**. [f. BEAD *sb.* + ROLL *sb.*]

†**1.** *orig.* A list of persons to be specially prayed for. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1500 FABYAN *Will* in *Chron.* Pref. 6 The soules above written, may be remembred in their parisshe bede rolle by the whole space of a yere after. 1504 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 100 A sangred to be payed for in the bedroule for my soule ..by the space of a yeer. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man.* To Rdr., Here a mass-penny, there a trental, yonder dirige-money, and for his bead-roll. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. vii. 355 Those souls of the dead whose names were written upon the bead-roll just read out.

2. *transf.* A list or string of names; a catalogue; a long line, a pedigree; a long series.

1529 MORE *Supplic. Soules* Wks. 289/1 This he laith to ye onely fault of the cleargie, naming them in his bederolle, bishops, abbottes, etc. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. II. 32 Dan Chaucer, well of English undefyled, On fames eternall beadroll worthie to be fyled. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. viii. (1632) 523 A man..who..doth nothing but molest all men with the impertinent bed-rowle and register of his pedigrees. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Kilde* Wks. 1874 II. 115 'Rac'd from the bed-roll of Gentility. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXII. (1748) 346 Wakefield battle next we in our bedroul bring. 1644 QUARLES *Judgm. & Mercy* 286 The devil presents me with a bead-roll of my offences. 1826 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) VIII. 322 A whole beadroll of cousins. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 218 The long bead-roll of the worthies of Bec. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecess.* v. 191 The whole bede roll of inferior oracles.

3. A string of beads for counting prayers; a rosary.

1598 HAKLUYT I. 115 A certaine string with an hundreth or two hundreth nutshels thereupon, much like to our bead-roule. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 341 Superstition..with its pack of amulets, bead-rolls..fetisches. 1819 WORDSW. *Waggoner* II. 9 Twelve strokes that clock would have been telling..Its bead-roll of midnight. 1866 MRS. STOWE *Lit. Foxes* 22 Let us all make a bead-roll, a holy rosary, of all that is good and agreeable in our position..and charge ourselves to repeat it daily.

†**Bea·d-row.** *Obs.* [see ROW: here perhaps confused with ROLL.] = prec. (sense 2.)

1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 246 We reckon it [the beaver] not in the beadrow of English Dogs. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 109 A pitifull beadrow of miserable torments. *Ibid.* 263 His Catalog or beadrow of heritikes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 135.

Beadsman (bī·dzmăn). Forms: 3–4 **beodemon**, 4–6 **bedeman**, 4–7 **bed-**, 6 **beid-, bedys-, beids-**, 6–7 **beades-**, 9 **bede-**, 6– **bedes-, beadsman.** [ME. *bedeman*, f. BEAD *sb.*[1] + MAN: with *beadsman* = bead's-man cf. *kinsman, craftsman, townsman*, etc. The archaic spellings *bedesman, bedeman*, are also used as historical forms.]

1. *lit.* A man of prayer; one who prays for the soul or spiritual welfare of another.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 356 Beon oðres bedemon. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. XXVII. 99 His Bede-men þai suld be..And pray for hym. 1538 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 412 The prior of Worcester, is your orator and beadsman. *c* 1540 *Thrie Priests of Peddis*, Welcum my beidmen, my blesse, and al my beild. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 18 Commend thy grieuance to my holy prayers, For I will be thy beadesman, Valentine. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 62 As fervent a Beadsman for your welfare. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. ii. 28 His friend and bedesman, Abbot Eadwine.

2. One paid or endowed to pray for others; a pensioner or almsman charged with the duty of praying for the souls of his benefactors. Hence in later times; **a.** in England: An almsman, an inmate of an almshouse; (so also *beadswoman*: see BEAD *sb.* 3); **b.** in Scotland: A public almsman or licensed beggar (into which position 'the King's Bedesmen' finally sank.)

a 1528 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* 108 Other smale mynisters, As readers and singers, Bedemen and bellringers. 1593 PEELE *Chron. Edw. I*, 82 He shall have forty pound of yearly fee, And be my beadsman. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 116 Thy very Beads-men learne to bend their Bowes. 1726 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6458/5 John Hailes, a Beadsman of the Cathedral Church of Ely.

a. 1524 S. FISH *Supplic. Begg.* 18 Your poore sike lame and sore bedemen. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* x. 21 *marg.*, The praise of our Almsfolkes and beadsmen may do us great good euen after our departure. 1636 DEKKER *Wonder* IV. i. Wks. 1873 IV. 267 To be a Beades-man in your Hospitall. 1862 MRS. WOOD *Channings* i, The decrepit old bedesmen in their black gowns. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Beadsman*..now used to denote almspeople in general, and prevalent at Guisborough, as applied to the inmates of the almshouses in that town.

b. 1788 BURNS *Wks.* III. 302 Stranger, go! Heav'n be thy guide! Quoth the Beadsman of Nith-side. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* Advt. 6 These Bedesmen are an order of paupers to whom the Kings of Scotland were in the custom of distributing a certain alms..and who were expected in return to pray for the royal welfare and that of the state. *Ibid.* XXXVIII. It wadna be creditable for me, that am the king's bedesman, and entitled to beg by word of mouth.

†**3.** A messenger. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 41, I shal assoille þe my-selue.. And also be þi bedeman 'and bere wel þi message.

†**4.** A petitioner. *arch.*

1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 11 Poore foolish Blinkard, Beads-man vnto Christ, For restitution of long-lacked sight. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. xli. 12 Having thus owned the continuing sovereignty of the king, before whom they presented themselves as bedemen.

†**5.** The term by which men used to designate or subscribe themselves in addressing their patrons and superiors, answering to our modern 'humble servant.' (Cf. 'your petitioners will ever pray,' still retained at end of petitions to Parliament.) *Obs.*

1420 GEORGE & STOKES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 29 I. 67 We 30wr seruitours and bede men. 1485 *Plumpton Corr.* 49 Your bedman, Sir Tho. Betanson. 1529 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 11 Your dayly bedysman And assuryd friend,

T. Car^dis Ebor. 1535 Boorde *Let.* in *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) 53 By be hond of your sarvantt and bedman, Andrew Boord. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1164/1 Your graces most bounden bedesman and seruant Edmund Boner. 1645 *Let.* in Harrington *Nugæ Ant.* 73 A dailye beadesman for you, and a right obedient subject.

†**Bea·dsmanry.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -RY.] The position or place of a beadsman.

1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 9 His former request to the King to accept his lands, and allow him a beadsmanrie.

Beadsteed, obs. form of Bedstead.

Beadswoman: see Bead *sb.* 3.

Beadus, north. dial. f. *beadhouse*: see Bead *sb.* 3.

Beady (bī·di), *a.* [f. Bead *sb.* + -Y¹.]

1. Beadlike; (of eyes) small, round and glittering.

1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* I. iv, Small black, beady eyes. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xix. (1853) 149 Mrs. Bute's beady eyes. 1879 Black *Macleod of D.* I. 170 The ugly brute, with its beady eyes and its black snout.

2. Covered with beads (of liquid, etc.).

1868 Geo. Eliot *Sp. Gipsy* 243 While he treads painfully with stillest step And beady brow.

3. Full of bubbles, frothy.

1881 *Harper's Mag.* LXIII. 488 Creamy and beady scum.

Beæften, early form of Baft.

Beaf(e, obs. form of Beef.

Beag, bea3, early forms of Bee *sb.*², *Obs.*, ring.

1872 E. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* II. i. 39 To swear upon 'the holy beag' was the most solemn oath known.

Beagle (bī·g'l). Forms: 5–6 begle, 6 begele, 6– beagle. [Derivation obscure. The F. *bigle* is recognized as borrowed from Eng. The word can scarcely be of OE. origin, because of the hard *g*; in this position the *g* could not have escaped becoming palatalized. Possibly it is from F. *bégueule*, f. *béer* to gape, open wide + *gueule* throat. The OF. *beegueulle*, according to Godefroy, meant a noisy shouting person (*criailleur*); 'open throat,' in this sense, might be an epithet applied to a dog, though there is no evidence that it was so used in Fr.]

1. A small variety of hound, tracking by scent, formerly used in hunting hares, but now superseded by the Harrier, which sometimes takes its name.

?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 771 With theyr begles in that place, And sevenscore raches at his rechase. 1548 Hall *Chron. Hen. VI*, an. 27 (R.) The Frenchmen stil like good begeles following their prey. 1631 Quarles *Samson* Wks. (1717) 406 Quick-scented Beagles. 1704 Pope *Windsor For.* 121 To plains with well-bred beagles we repair, And trace the mazes of the circling hare. 1862 Huxley *Lect. Wrkg. Men* 110 A physiological peculiarity .. enables the Beagle to track its prey by the scent.

2. *fig.* One who makes it his business to scent out or hunt down; a spy or informer; a constable, sheriff's officer, bailiff.

1559 *Myrr. Mag., Jack Cade* xix. 2 That restles begle sought and found me out. 1570 B. Googe *Pop. Kingd.* II. (1880) 17 Such preetie Begles haue these Bishups .. That hunt out Prebendes fatte for them. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Maxims St.* (1644) 45 To have their Beagles, or listner in every corner..of the Realm. *a* 1640 Day *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) A brace of beagles in blew. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. VII. V. 377 Attorneys and Law-beagles, which hunt ravenous on this Earth.

3. *attrib.*, as in *beagle-chase, -dog, -hound.*

1552 Huloet, Begle hounde, *catellus.* 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4223/4 A Beagle-Dog .. with .. Liver-coloured Spots upon his Ears. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* I. IV. viii. 471 Hot Beagle-chase, hot Stag-hunt, your chief game deer.

†**Beagle-rod.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [variant of Bagle (*-rod*), q.v.] A crosier.

1664 *Flodden F.* ii. 19 And Abots eke as bold as the best For beagle-rods, tooks [? took] bills in hand.

Beak (bīk), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 bec, 4–5 bek, beke, 4–6 beeke, 6 beecke (*pl.* bex), 6–7 beake, 7 beack, 7–8 beck, 7– beak. [a. F. *bec* (= It. *becco*, Pr. *bec*, Sp., Pg. *bico*:—late L. *beccus*), of Gaulish origin. Suetonius says (*Vitell.* 18) that Antonius Primus, who was born at Toulouse, had as a boy the nickname of *Beccus*, 'id valet, gallinacei rostrum.' According to Thurneysen, probably related to the Celtic stem *bacc-* 'hook'; but the mod. Celtic words, Irish *bec*, Breton *bek*, *beg*, are 'certainly borrowed' from Eng. and Fr. The original short vowel of Fr. *bec*, ME. *bec*, *bek*, was still retained in *beck* in the 18th c., but the form *beek*, *beak*, with lengthened vowel, occurred in the plural at least, where it evidently originated (*bek-es* being made into *be-kes*, *bē-kes*, *beekes*, *beaks*; cf. *staff*, *staves*) as early as 1400.]

I. Original and allied senses.

1. The horny termination of the jaws of a bird, consisting of two pointed mandibles adapted for piercing and for taking firm hold; a bird's bill.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 58 in *O. E. Misc.* 3 Siðen his bec is al to-wrong. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 395 But the nedy nestlingis .. burnisched her beekis, and bent to himwardis. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Avj b, Ye shall say this hauke has a large beke or a shortt beke, and call it not bille. *c* 1532 Ld. Berners *Huon* cxxi. 432 The Gryffon .. was redy to dystroye hym with his becke and naylys. *a* 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 89 If peacook and turkey leaue iobbing their bex. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* V. iv. 118 His Royall Bird Prunes the immortall wing, and cloyes his Beake. 1713 C'tess Winchelsea *Misc. Poems* 107 With Vultur's Becks, And Shoulders higher than their Necks. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. vii. (1838) 187 The Eagle .. to attain his new beak, must harshly dash off the old one upon rocks.

b. *Birds of a beak* (cf. 'birds of a feather'; see A *adj.*² 3).

1607 Dekker *Knt's Conjur.* (1842) 28 Cut vp one cut vp all; they were birdes all of a beake.

2. The extremities, often horny in structure, of the mandibles of other animals; *e. g.* the turtle, ornithorhynchus, octopus, etc.

1822 Burrowes *Cycl.* s. v. *Sepia.* Their beak is like that of a parrot. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* s.v. *Ornithorhynchus*, The edge of the osseous beak. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 485 Tortoises .. [have] the mouth destitute of teeth, but furnished with a horny beak. 1877 Symonds *Renaiss. Italy* VI. 317 An octopus which .. shoots its beak into a vital spot.

†3. The snout or muzzle of quadrupeds. *Obs.*

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 85 [The Elephant's] becke is holpen with that snowt that helpeth him euen as our hand doth. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 231 The beak or snowt of a Horse, ought not to stand out like a Swines.

4. The elongated head, proboscis, or sucker mouth of certain insects; *e. g.* the weevil, cochineal.

1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1086 The Weevil..is formed like a small Beetle, it hath a beck proper to it self. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 720 The young larvæ [of the Cochineal] .. affix themselves by their sucking-beak. 1866 Rye *Brit. Beetles* xvii. 174 The Rhynchophora .. have the head elongated in front into a rostrum or beak.

5. *humorously.* The human nose.

[1598 Florio, *Naso aduunco*, a beake-nose.] 1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* I. 296 The well-known hooked beak of the old Countess. 1865 E. C. Clayton *Cruel Fort.* I. 143 A large, fat, greasy woman, with a prominent beak.

II. Transferred and technical senses.

6. A beak-shaped point or projection; a peak.

c 1440 *Partonope* 2100 Wyth the beke yet of his gleve. 1483 in Planché *Brit. Costume* (1834) 212 Two hats of estate..with the round rolls behind and the beeks before. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* (J.) Cuddenbeak, from a well advanced promontory, which entitled it beak. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (Strype 1754) I. III. viii. 691/2 It was ordained .. that Beaks of Shin [=shoes] and Boots should not pass the length of two inches. 1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* IV. 106 A goose-quill cut to a point .. but with a longer beak.

7. The pointed and ornamented projection at the prow of ancient vessels, *esp.* of war galleys, where it was used in piercing and disabling the enemy's vessels; *now* = Beak-head.

1550 Nicolls *Thucyd.* 183 (R.) Crushedde and brused in their foore partes with the beckes of the Corynthyans. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 197 Now on the Beake, Now in the Waste, the Decke, in every Cabyn, I flam'd amazement. 1738 Glover *Leonidas* I. 63 Xerxes' navy with their hostile beaks. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* I. 43 Ship on ship Struck clashing; beak on butting beak was driven.

8. a. In the shells of some univalves: A narrow prolongation of the shell beyond the aperture in the axial line, containing the 'canal.'

b. In those of some bivalves: The projecting apex of each valve, situated directly above the hinge; also called *umbo.*

1851 Richardson *Paleont.* viii. 240 The canal is the elongation of the aperture, in both lips of those shells which have a beak. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* II. 245 The valves of the Conchifera are bound together by an elastic ligament .. The apex is termed the beak, or umbo.

9. *Bot.* A sharp projecting process, or prolonged tip, as in the seeds of Crane's-bill, etc.

[1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 45 Whose seedes be long and sharpe like to a Hearons beake or byl.] 1820 Galpine *Brit. Bot.* 67 Siliques linear, smooth, with short beaks. 1870 Hooker *St. Fl.* 75 Ovary..produced upwards into a styliferous beak.

10. The taper tube of a retort, still, etc.; a spout.

1641 French *Distill.* v. (1651) 146 Take a Caldron with a .. high cover having a beake or nose. 1827 Faraday *Chem. Manip.* xx. 542 When the beak of a retort is dipped into such mercury.

†11. *pl.* A pair of pincers, a forceps. *Obs.*

1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physic* 172 The bone must be cut away either with Beaks or Rasps. *Ibid.* 357 It is taken out with the Fingers, or Bekes, with or without cutting.

12. *technically* in mechanical arts: a. in *Printing* (see quot.). b. in *Forging* (see Beak-iron). c. in *Carpentry*, the crooked end of the holdfast of a carpenter's bench. d. in *Gas-fitting*, a gas-burner with a circular hole $\frac{1}{28}$ of an inch in diameter. e. in *Organ-building.*

1676 Moxon *Print Lett.* 21 The Projecture or Beak of the Stem. *Ibid.* 18 The Beak projects 1 stem on the left hand. 1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 182 The beak or point of his anvil. 1852 Seidel *Organ* 82 The mouth-piece..consists of the block, the beak, the tongue, the spring, the reed.

13. *Farriery*, 'A little horse-shoe, turned up, and fastened in upon the forepart of the hoof. Its use is to keep the shoes fast.' Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*

14. *Arch.* 'A little pendent fillet left on the edge of the larmier, forming a canal behind to prevent the water from running down the lower bed of the cornice.' Gwilt. 1734 in *Builder's Dict.*

III. *Comb.*, chiefly attrib., as *beak-nose* (see 5), *beak-rush, -sedge* (see quot.); also the adjs. *beak-bearing, -like, -shaped.* See also Beak-head, -iron.

1830 Withering *Bot. Arrangem.* (ed. 7) II. 109 White Beak-rush; *Rhynchospora alba* .. [found in] turfy bogs and marshes. 1839 47 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 251/2 The beak-bearing mouth of the adult. 1849–52 *Ibid.* IV. 878/2 The dense covering of the beak-like jaws of the Parrot-fishes. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* viii. 232 The dorsal valve is the largest, and .. develops a beak-shaped process.

†**Beak,** *sb.*² *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? f. Beak *v.*¹, or F. *becquer*, in the sense 'to give a stroke with the beak.'] ? A stroke with the beak; a thrust, a poke.

1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 100 A hardie Britton thinking not to toy Vnto .. my seruant gaue a beake.

Beak (bīk), *sb.*³ *slang.* [Derivation unknown. ? from Beak *sb.*¹; but in Harman's vocabulary of 'Peddlers' French' in his *Caveat* (1573), *harman beck* is explained as 'the counstable' (*harman* being 'the stocks').]

A magistrate or justice of the peace.

[1573 Harman *Caveat* (Shaks. Soc. 1880) 84 The Harman beck, the counstable. *Gipsy Song* in *Shaks. Eng.* (1856) I. viii. 270 The ruffin (devil) cly (take) the nob (head) of the harman beck.] *a* 1845 Hood *Tale Trump.* xxx, Dicky Gossips of birds, That talk with as much good sense and decorum, As many Beaks who belong to the quorum. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* (1850) 37/2 Why, a beak's a madgst'rate; and when you walk by a beak's order, it's .. always agoing up, and nivir acoming down agin.

Beak (bīk), *v.*¹ Forms: 3–5 beke, (4 bike), 6 beake, 7 beck, 7– beak. [a. OF. *beque-r*, *bequier*, f. *bec* Beak *sb.*¹; cf. MHG. *becken*, *bicken.*]

I. To strike or seize with the beak, to peck; to push the beak (or snout) into: a. *trans.*

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 118 Ase deð þe pellican..mid hire owune bile bekie hire breoste. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Hocicar*, to roote as a pigge, to busse, or beake. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 513/1 The crows came and beaked it for several days. 1861 Mrs. Norton *Lady La G.* II. 296 Some poor woodland bird, who stays his flight .. And beaks the plumage of his glistening wings.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*: occas. *fig.*

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 84 Þe bacbitare .. bekeð mid his blake bile o ewike charoines. 1571 Fortescue *Forest Hist.* 65 b, Certaine sparrowes .. supposing they had been grapes, arrested them to beake thereon. 1780 6 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Odes R. Acad.* Wks. I. 113 Like cocks, for ever at each other beaking.

† c. *spec.* in *Falconry*; see quot.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C viij, She bekyth when she sewith: that is to say she wypith hir beke.

2. *intr.* To project or stick out with or as a beak; to put or push out the beak; to 'put out the nose,' i. e. to peep out. *rare.*

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 102 Totilde ancre .. þet bekeð euer utward ase untowe brid ine cage. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* 207 On the toppe .. is a thyng like a poding bekyng forward.

†3. ? To thrust, strike with a pointed weapon.

[In the quotation *biked* may be for *beked*, as *styked* interchanges with *steked*, perh. the original reading here; but it may also be a distinct word. Mätzner compares MHG. *bicken*, and *becken*, 'to pierce, strike through, hack, hew,' ad. F. *piquer*, It. *piccare.*]

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2337 The thridde, Gildas, faste biked; Ac thorugh the throte he him styked.

Beak, var. form of Beek *v.* to warm.

Beaked (bīkt), *ppl. a.*; also 7 beck'd. [f. Beak *sb.*¹ + -ed².]

1. Furnished with a beak (or peak).

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 290 A long beaked doublet hanging downe to his thies. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Oiseau*, Beaked like a Parrot. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. 1. 19, I shall now go home .. With my beaked ships.

2. *spec.* a. in *Her.* used when the beak or bill of the fowl is of a different tincture from the body.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 36 b, An Eagle displayed with twoo heades .. membred and beaked Gules. 1864 Boutell *Hist. Heraldry* xv. § 15. 264 Three herons arg. .. beaked and legged or.

b. in *Bot.* Rostrate: sometimes forming a descriptive epithet of plants, *e. g.* Beaked Parsley.

1841 Withering *Bot. Arrangem.* (ed. 5) 143 Common Beaked-parsley. Fruit egg-shaped. 1858 Thoreau *Maine W.* (1882) 119, I saw the aster puniceus and the beaked hazel. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 4 Butter-cup .. Fruit a head or spike of apiculate or beaked achenes.

c. in *Zool.* Having a beak-like proboscis.

1869 Nicholson *Zool.* liv. (1880) 500 Other well-known members of the family [*Batides*] are .. the Beaked Rays.

3. Resembling a beak, pointed or hooked.

1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 96 His nose .. was conquerour like, as beaked as an Eagle. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 94 Every gust .. That blows from off each beaked promontory. 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* 100 Small, searching eyes, a beaked nose, and white bristly hair.

Beaker (bī·kəɹ). Forms: 4 biker, 5 beeure, byker, bikyr, 7 beeker, 7– beaker: see also Bicker. [ME. *biker*, ad. ON. *bikarr*; found in other Teutonic langs. (OS. *bikeri*, OHG. *behhâri*, *behhar*, MHG. and mod.G. *becher*:—OTeut. type **bikarjo-(m)*, but not a native Teut. word: considered to be a L. *bicārium*; but as this is known only in med.L., it is doubtful whether it existed early enough to be the source of the Teutonic. (The Romanic words, It. *bicchiére*, *pécchero*, OF. *pichier*, *pechier*, referred by Diez to the same source, require a Latin type in *biccār-*.) *Bicārium* is referred by Diez to Gr. *βῖκος* 'drinking-bowl,' of which **βικάριον* would be a legitimately formed, though not recorded, diminutive. The original Eng. form is retained in Scotch *bicker*; the mod. form has apparently been assimilated to *beak.*]

1. A large drinking vessel with a wide mouth, an open cup or goblet. (Now chiefly in literary use.)

1348 *Acc. Edw. Pr. Wales* in *Promp. Parv.* 35 Magne pecie argenti, vocate Bikers. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 45 A becure of seluer. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 35/2 Byker, cuppe (*v. r.* bikyr), *cimbium*. 1600 Rowlands *Let. Humours Blood* vi. 75 Fill him his Beaker, he will never flinch, To giue a full quart pot the empty pinch. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XIV. 117 The prince a silver beaker chose. 1872 Freeman *Hist. Ess.* 14 His cupbearer was carrying . . a royal beaker full of wine.

b. The contents of a beaker.

1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* I. xv. 218 We drink this beaker . . to the health of Wilfred of Ivanhoe. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* xxx. 146 Stimulated by . . beakers of Badminton.

2. An open-mouthed glass vessel, with a lip for pouring, used in scientific experiments.

1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* II. 16 The acid containing the ammonia is poured out into a beaker.

Beakful (bī·kful). [f. Beak *sb.*[1] + -ful.] As much as can be held in a bird's beak.

1794 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Rowl. for Oliver* Wks. II. 365 Got a good handsome beakfull by good pulling. 1884 in *Harper's Mag.* May 927/1 With a beakful of . . grass.

Beak-head (bī·kˌhed). [f. Beak *sb.*[1] + Head.]

1. *Naval Arch.* **a.** The Beak or prow of an ancient war-galley. **b.** A small platform at the fore part of the upper deck. **c.** The part of a ship in front of the forecastle, fastened to the stem, and supported by the main knee.

1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 423 Commanding his Master to turn the beak-head of his galley forward. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* viii, Each of them hung out a burning Cresset vpon two poles, at the Beake-head. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 10 The Beak-head is without the ship before the fore-Castle . . and of great vse, as well for the grace and countenance of the ship, as a place for men to ease themselues in. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale) 95 *Beak head*, the short platform at the fore-part of the upper deck . . placed at the height of the ports from the deck, for the convenience of the chase-guns. 1855 Kingsley *Heroes* III. (1868) 105 They . . nailed it [the bough] to the beak-head of the ship.

2. *Arch.* An ornament shaped like a bird's beak used in Norman mouldings.

1849 Freeman *Archit.* 248 The beak-head is commonly employed to grasp, as it were, one of the heavy roll-mouldings of the style.

3. *attrib.* **beak-head-beam, -bulkhead** (see quot.); *beak-head ornament, moulding* (cf. sense 2).

1848 Rickman *Archit.* Introd. 17 Ornamented with a succession of zigzags and beak-head ornaments. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale) 95 Cat-Beam, or Beak-Head Beam . . is the broadest beam in a ship, generally made in two breadths, tabled and bolted together. The foreside is placed far enough forward to receive the heads of the stanchions of the beak-head bulk-head. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Beak-head bulkhead*, the old termination aft of the space called *beak-head*, which inclosed the fore part of the ship.

Beaking (bī·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Beak *v.*[1]] The action of striking or seizing with the beak.

1706 Phillips, *Beaking* (a term in Cock-fighting), the fighting of those Birds with their Bills; or their holding with the Bill, and striking with the Heels. 1819 Rees *Encycl.*, *Beaking* in Cock-fighting.

Beaking (bī·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Beak *v.*[1] + -ing[2].] Forming, projecting like, or furnished with, a beak. *Beaking joint*: that formed by the meeting of several heading-joints in one continuous line; the opposite of *breaking joint*.

1667 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 150 The ends may all lye in a straight Line, that the straight ends of other Boards laid against them may make the truer Joint, and this they call a Beaking Joint. 1687 Holme *Armory* II. iii. 48 The Daubil . . of some called a Beaking Glomaine . . is a long Apple, having a Beak or Hook, by which it hangs to the stalk.

Beak-iron. Also 9 **bick-, beck-iron.** [A corruption of Bickern (=F. *bigorne*, It. *bicornia*, an anvil with two pointed extremities), altered first in form, and then in sense, by popular etymology.] The pike or taper end of a blacksmith's anvil.

1667 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 3 A Black Smith's Anvil . . is sometimes made with a Pike, or Bickern, or Beak-iron, at one end of it. 1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metals* I. 160 The furniture of a blacksmith's shop . . comprising . . vice, anvil with bick-iron, etc. *ibid.* II. 39 A little beaked anvil, called a beck-iron.

Beakless (bī·klĕs), *a.* [f. Beak *sb.*[1] + -less.] Having no beak.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. (1641) 229/2 Hence beakless-Bird; hence winged-Beast, they cride. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Nov., O dearest, sweetest of beakless singers!

† Beakment. Also beatment. *Obs.* or *dial.* [perh. f. F. *becquer* to peck + -ment. Cf. Prof. Skeat's remarks on Peck (the measure).] 'A measure of about a quarter of a peck.' Halliwell.

1673 *Depos. Yrk. Castle* (1861) 194 She gott a beakment of wheat flower. 1863 in Robson *Bards of Tyne* 252 The Farrier's cap Blew off . . Into a huckster's shop it went—Now Martin's cap's a tatie beatment.

Beaky (bī·ki), *a.* [f. Beak *sb.*[1] + -y[1].] Furnished with or distinguished by a beak.

1718 Pope *Iliad* XIV. 834 The ships, whose beaky prores Lay . . on the bending shores. 1867 Miss Broughton *Not wisely* I. 62 Sir Guy Stamer, bald-headed, beaky, ill-natured.

† Beal, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* or *dial.* [Apparently a variant of Boil *sb.*, which occurs in ME. in the various forms, *byle, byil, bule, buyl, buile, bile, biel, bele, beel*, the latter apparently the precursor of the 17th c. spelling *beal* (if this does not rather represent the ON. equivalent *beyla*). For the further history, see Boil.] A pustule or boil.

c 1400 Wyclif *Lev.* xiii. 18 (MS. D), The skynne in the whiche a beel [*v. r.* bocche] is growun. 1632 Sherwood, A beale, *pustule*. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I. s.v., Full of beals, *pustulosus*.

† Beal(e, *sb.*[2] Obs. var. Peel, baker's shovel.

1598 Florio, *Impalare*, to put bread into an ouen with a beale. [So s. v. *Impalato*.]

‖ **Beal** (bēl, bīəl), *sb.*[3] [Gaelic *béul* mouth.] The mouth of a (highland) river or valley. (Used for the sake of local colouring.)

1818 Scott *Leg. Montrose* III. 330 (Jam.) The different passes, precipices, corries, and beals, through which he said the road lay to Inverary.

† Beal, *v. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. Beal *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To suppurate, to 'gather.' Still in regular use in Scotland.

1611 Cotgr., *Bouër*, to beale, to matter. 1717 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 244 The remarkable instance of the adulterer, to whom Mr. Peebles said, 'This shall beal out of your breast!' *Mod. Sc.* Take care the sore does not beal.

† Beal·ing, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Beal *v.* + -ing.]

1. *vbl. sb.* Suppuration; a 'gathering'; a boil.

a 1605 Montgomerie *Poems* (1821) 215 Go to—what rek? And gar the bealing brek. 1611 Cotgr., *Hypopie*, bealing, or matter growing, or gathering in a crushed eye. 1703 Thoresby *Let.*, *Beiling*, matter mix'd with blood running out of a sore. *Mod. Sc.* To poultice a bealing.

2. *ppl. a.* Suppurating, 'gathering.' *Mod. Sc.* To have a bealing hand lanced.

Bealk: see Belch.

Be-all (bī·ōl), *sb. phrase.* That which is or constitutes the whole; the whole being: a Shaksperian phrase in common modern use.

1605 Shaks. *Mach.* I. vii. 5 That but this blow Might be the be all, and the end all. 1830 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 218 This is the end-all and be-all of the anti-liberals' piety. 1854 E. Neale *Min. Canon* ii. 30 With whom money was the 'be-all and end-all of existence.'

Bealme, obs. variant of Beam.

Be-a·ltared, *ppl. a.* [f. Be- 7 + Altar.] Furnished or filled with altars.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VI. vi. § 9 III. 471 See how the Church of Saint Paul was be-Altared in that Age.

Bealte, early form of Beauty.

Bealy(e, obs. form of Belly.

Beam (bīm), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 bēam, 2 bæm, beam, 3–4 bem, 4–5 beem, 4–6 beme, (5–6 *Sc.* beym(e, beim, 5–6 bealme), 6–7 beame, 6– beam. [Common Teutonic: OE. *bēam* 'tree,' 'plank,' = OFris. *bâm*, OS. *bâm*, *bôm*, MDu., Du. *boom*, OHG., MHG. *boum*, Ger. *baum* 'tree':—West Ger. **baum-z*. The East Ger. words, Goth. *bagms-s*, ON. *baðm-r* 'tree,' though supposed to be identical, present phonetic differences of which no explanation has been found, and render somewhat doubtful the original Teutonic form of the word, as also a suggested derivation (which would suit the WGer.) from the vb. root *bhū-*, *beu-*, = Gr. *φυ-* (cf. *φῦμα* a growth), Skr. *bhū-*, *bhav-* to grow (cf. Be). It remains uncertain whether the original sense was 'tree' as a kind of plant, or 'tree' as a wooden stem, stock, or post: OE. had both meanings, but that of (growing) 'tree,' the regular sense in the continental langs., is (exc. in a few compound names) lost in mod.Eng., where the word has received many transferred applications, among which that of *beam of light*, sun-*beam*, is remarkable.]

I. A material beam.

***of wood** (actually or originally).

† 1. A tree; only in OE., exc. in the now unanalysed compounds, Hornbeam, Quickbeam, Whitebeam or *Beam-tree*, names of trees.

826 *Chart. Ecgberht* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 84 Sīðæweardæ oð ðet scirhiltæ on ðonæ gréatan béam. *c* 1000 *Riddles* (Grein) lvi. 7 Ic þæs béames mæg éaðe for eorlum æðelu secgan.

† 2. The rood-tree or cross. (Cf. 'hanged on a tree,' *Acts* v. 30). *Beam-light*: lighted candles placed before the rood. *Fees of the beam*: perquisites of the unconsumed remnants of such candles.

c 1000 *Crist* (Grein) 1094 He on ðone hálgan béam ahongen wæs. *c* 1305 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 146 Cristened we weore in Red rem, Whon his bodi bledde on þe Beem. 1461–83 *Ord. R. Househ.* 49 The Deane of the Chapell hathe all the offerings of wax . . with the moderate fees of the beame . . wher the tapers be consumed into a shaftmennt. 1529 *Bk. Founders' Comp.* in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. IX. 62 Payd for makyng of viij square tap[rs] for the beme lyght of S[t]. Marg[t] . . vs. iiij*d*. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (Strype, 1754) I. I. xv. 74/2 The Cross and the Beam beyond the Altar.

3. A large piece of squared timber, long in proportion to its breadth and thickness, such as is used in house- or ship-building, where beams form important parts of the structure: originally, the squared timber of a whole tree, but now used without any such restriction. The ordinary current sense: for naval use, see II.

978 *O. E. Chron.*, At Calne . . se halga Dunstan ana ætstod uppon anum beame. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 3 Þú ne gesyhst þone beam on þinum agenum eagan. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1606 And slep and sa3, an soðe drem, Fro ðe erðe up til heuene bem A leddre stonden. 1297 R. Glouc. 288 Þe flor to brac vnder hem . . Seyn Dunston by cas . . hente hym by a bem, and ysaued was. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 8781 Þe beem [*Cotton*, balk] þat most þe werk shulde bynde. 1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. iii. (1483) 59 A grete tre was hewen doune for to be made a beme. 1595 Shaks. *John* IV. iii. 129 A rush will be a beame To hang thee on. 1611 Bible 2 *Kings* vi. 2 Let vs . . take thence euery man a beame, and let vs make vs a place there where we may dwell. 1807 Crabbe *Village* I. 262 Such is that room which one rude beam divides.

b. with special shape or purpose indicated:

Camber-beam: one with its upper surface curving downward on both sides from the middle. *Collar-beam:* a beam used to join together roof-rafters above the base of the roof, acting either as a tie or a strut. *Dragon-beam:* a short piece of timber lying diagonally with the wall plates at the angles of the roof, for receiving the heel of the hip rafter. *Hammer-beam:* a beam acting as a tie, but not extending across the whole span of the roof. *Tie-beam:* the beam which connects the bottom of a pair of principal rafters, and prevents them from thrusting out the walls.

1734 *Builder's Dict.*, *Dragon Beams* are two strong Braces or Struts . . meeting in an Angle upon the Shoulder of the Kingpiece. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 221 Camber-Beams, those beams used in the flats of truncated roofs, and raised in the middle with an obtuse angle, for discharging the rain water towards both sides of the roof. *Ibid.* 222 Dragon-beam, the piece of timber which supports the hip-rafter, and bisects the angle formed by the wall plates. 1845 *Gloss. Gothic Archit.* I. 317 In the Perpendicular style hammer-beam roofs were introduced. *Ibid.* The roof . . of Malvern priory had a variety of cross-braces above the tie-beams cut into ornamental featherings.

c. *fig.*, esp. with allusion to the figure of the mote and the beam (*Matt.* vii. 3).

[Cf. *c* 1000 in 3.] 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 264 Sithen a beem in þine owne ablyndeth þi-selue. *a* 1555 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 314 Learn from your own beams to make allowance for your neighbour's motes. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 162 You found his Moth, the King your Moth did see: But I a Beame doe finde in each of three. 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. Jas. IV*, Wks. (1711) 74 Her tears and prayers shook the strongest beams of his resolutions.

4. The wooden roller or cylinder in a loom, on which the warp is wound before weaving; also called *fore-beam, yarn-beam, yarn-roll*. The similar roller on which the cloth is wound as it is woven; also called *back-beam, breast-beam, cloth-beam*.

c 1000 *Supp. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wülcker *Voc.* 187 *Liciatorium*, webbeam. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Sam.* xvii. 7 The shaft of his speer was as the beem [Coverdale, lome] of websters. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 30/2 Beeme of webstarrys lome, *liciatorium*. 1552 Huloet, Beame of timber wherupon embroderers . . do rolle their worke, *iugum*. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* V. i. 23, I feare not Goliah with a Weauers beame. 1675 Hobbes *Odyss.* (1677) 230 So I A beam set up, and then began to weave. 1831 G. Porter *Silk Manuf.* 215 The beam, or yarn-roll, on which the threads are wound.

5. The great timber of the plough, to which all the other parts of the plough-tail are fixed.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wülcker *Voc.* 104 *Buris*, sulh-beam. *c* 1450 in *Ibid.* 569 *Burris*, the plowebeme. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 27/1 A heym of ye plwgh, *buris*. 1592 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xlii. (1597) 205 But to the Headland shall our Plough, vnles we breake our Beame. 1787 T. Jefferson *Corr.* (1830) 135 The plough here is made with . . a beam twelve feet long. 1832 C. Howard *Sel. Farms* (L. U. K.) 3 The plough is of a light construction . . the length of the beam is six feet six inches.

6. The transverse bar from the ends of which the scales of a balance are suspended; the balance itself. Often *fig.* with reference to the scales held by the allegorical figure of justice.

1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46 A beme þat y weye þer-with. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, vi, Deceivable and untrue Beams and Scales. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* IV. xix. (1588) 605 Let us holde the beame, and put in balaunce their reasons on either side. 1711 Pope *Rape Lock* v. 73 The doubtful beam long nods from side to side. 1802 Rees *Cycl.* s.v. *Balance*, The beam, the principal part of the balance, is a lever of the first kind. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) s.v. *Balance*, The beam . . is supported on a polished horizontal frame of agate or hard steel.

b. Phrases. *The common beam, the King's beam* (*Hist.*); the public standard balance formerly in the custody of the Grocers' Company of London; *fig.* an authorized standard. *To kick* or *strike the beam*: (of one scale of a balance) to be so lightly loaded that it flies up and strikes the beam; to be greatly outweighed; often *fig.*

[1386 *Records Grocers' Co. Lond.* (facsimile 67), Item paie a Johan Reche pour defendre le pursute dell Bem.] 1448 *MS. Records do.* 147 Weying the same marchaundise at ther owne beeme, and not at the commorn beeme. 1494 Fabyan VII. 341 Than was layde vnto theyr charge, that . . they hadde alteryd the kynges beame. *Ibid.* 391 The kynges bealme. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 79 To make the written word (as it were) the standard or the kings beame, by which to try all doctrine. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 38 A sin . . that seemes small in the common beame of the world, may be very great in the scoales of his Sanctuary. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 463 ¶ 3 The latter, to shew its comparative Lightness, immediately flew up and kickt the Beam. 1860 G. P. Morris *Poems* (ed. 15) 53 Wealth!—a straw within the balance, Opposed to love will strike the beam.

† 7. The pole or shaft of a chariot. *Obs.*

1600 Chapman *Iliad*. v. 736 The chariot's . . beam that look'd before Was massy silver. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Æneid* XII. (J.) Juturna . . Forc'd from the beam her brother's charioteer.

8. *Tanning.* A block of varying shape upon which hides are fixed to be scraped or shaved.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 93 The furniture in this department consists of a beam on which the leather is shaved, etc. ** *of other materials.*

†**9.** A large bar of metal; a piece of metal fulfilling the functions of sense 3. *Obs.*

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. viii. § 5 Hiora ærenan beamas .. ne mehton from Galliscum fyre forbærnede weorþan. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. V. 315 Hormisda lefte in Seynt Peter his chirche a beme [*trabem*] of silver. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* (1841) IV. lxxix. § 5 A certain beam of gold about seven hundred and a half in weight. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* II. vii. 132 A greate beame of gold.

10. The shank or main part of an anchor (Phillips 1706, Johnson, etc.); but according to Admiral Smyth, the stock.

11. In the steam-engine, etc.: A heavy iron lever, having a reciprocating motion on a central axis, one end of which is connected with the piston-rod from which it receives motion, and the other with the crank or wheel-shaft, to which it communicates motion; also called *working-* and *walking-beam.*

1758 FITZGERALD in *Phil. Trans.* L. 727 [In] the fire-engine .. it was necessary to contrive some way to make the beam, tho' moving alternately, to turn a wheel constantly round one way. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. ii. (1872) 175, I saw half the beam of a great steam-engine .. cast in about five minutes. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 270/1 The walking-beam which drives the side-wheels.

12. The main trunk of a stag's horn which bears the branches or 'antlers.'

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 53 When the beame is great, burnished..and not made crooked by the antlyers. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 93/1 A Buckes hornes are composed of Burre, Beame, etc. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. II. v. (1862) 325 The fourth year that part [of the horn] which bears the antlers is called the beam. 1862 C. COLLYNS *Red Deer* ii, The 'beam,' or main horn, increases in size .. as the stag grows older.

†**13.** The part of a cock's leg below the thigh and above the spur. *Obs.*

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 135 His legs straight, and of a strong beame. [So 1727 in BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cock.*]

II. Nautical extensions of senses 1, 3.

†**14.** *poet.* A ship, a bark: perhaps, originally one made of a hollowed trunk. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Riddles* (Grein) xi. 7 Ic of fæðmum cwóm brimes and béames. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1570) 178 Howe thou thee aventrest in holowe beame To passe the sea.

15. One of the horizontal transverse timbers, stretching from side to side of a ship, supporting the deck, and holding the vessel together. *On the beams*: cf. *on the beam-ends* (sense 18).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 5 The maine beame is euer next the maine mast, where is the ships greatest breadth. 1784 COOK *Voy.* (1790) III. 809 Before we could raise the main tack, the Dolphin was laid upon her beams. 1795 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* II. 5 The ships built at Toulon have their sides, beams, decks .. from this Island. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* LXXXV. § 3 The number denoting her registered tonnage shall be cut in on her main beam.

16. *Hence,* The greatest breadth of a ship.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* iii. 15 Suppose a Ship of 300. Tunnes be 29 foot at the Beame. 1781 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* I. 43 The Albemarle is not so wide on the gun-deck by four inches, but the same beam. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. VIII. i. § 3 The shallow hull gave way .. to sharp bottoms, less beam, and a great deal of lead.

17. Hence designating the side of a vessel or sideward direction, *esp.* in technical phrases. *Lee* or *weather beam*: the side away from *or* towards the wind. *On* or *upon the* (*starboard* or *larboard*) *beam*: at some distance on the (right *or* left) side of a ship, at right angles to the keel. *Abaft* or *before the beam*: behind *or* before an imaginary line drawn right across the centre of the ship. *Beam sea*: one rolling against the ship's side.

1628 DIGBY *Jrnl.* 83 You gett your chace vpon your beame. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 159 The wind .. was but one point before our beam. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 101 Land on the lee beam! 1836 — *Midsh. Easy* XXX, The other frigate had passed half her length clear of the beam of the Aurora. 1883 FROUDE *Sketches* 67 The wind rose .. bringing .. a heavy beam sea.

18. Beam-ends, the ends of a ship's beams. *To be,* or *be laid, on the beam-ends*: to have them touching the water, so that the vessel lies on its side in imminent danger of capsizing; *fig.* to be quite laid aside, utterly at a loss, hard up.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 321 The gust laid her upon her beam-ends. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 517 A number of large river craft .. on their beam-ends for want of water. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* XXVI, Our first-lieutenant was .. on his beam-ends, with the rheumatiz. 1844 DICKENS *Mar. Chuz.* XI. (D.) Tom was thrown upon his beam-ends again for some other solution.

III. An immaterial beam, of light, colour, etc.

19. A ray, or 'bundle' of parallel rays, of light emitted from the sun or other luminous body; outstreaming radiance. [Apparently this sense arose in OE. through literal translation from the Lat.; not, however, as often thought, of *radius solis* 'a spoke' of the sun, but of *columna lucis* a 'pillar' or 'column' of light; an expression used more than once by Bæda (e. g. *H.E.* III. xi) to denote a column or stream of light rising from a saint's dead body, which Ælfred renders by *swylce sunnebéam.* Also, in the poetical version of Exodus, the pillars or columns of fire and cloud, are *béamas twégen*; the fiery pillar is *wuldres béam,* column or beam of glory, *byrnende béam,* and in the metrical Psalms, *fýren béam* a fire beam. We may compare the beam- or balk-like appearance of the illuminated dusty atmosphere of a room, and the representations of light from heaven in paintings.]

c 885 in *O. E. Chron.* an. 678 Her ateowede cometa .. and scan iii monðas ælce morgen swilce sunne beam [BÆDA, *excelsam radiantis flammæ quasi columnam.*] *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* CV. 34 Het him neode, nihta gehwylce, fyrenne beam beforan wisian. 1205 LAY. 17887 Þe leome þa strehte west riht a seouen bæmen [1250 bemes] wes idiht. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 603 Bryȝt blykked þe bem of þe brode heuen. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 190 Armys .. blenknyt with the sonnys beyme. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 208 Þe bryȝt beemys blent my siȝt. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* V. i. 90 How farre that little candell throwes his beames. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 77 So were the Luminous Beams variously transmitted, refracted, or reflected. 1869 TYNDALL in *Fortn. Rev.* 228 But what, in the first instance, is a beam of light? It is a train of innumerable waves, excited in, and propagated through, an almost infinitely attenuated and elastic medium, which fills all space, and which we name the æther.

b. The appearance of rays produced by the sun's shining upon mist through gaps in the clouds.

1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. II. 3 i. § 15. 209 The appearance of beams can only take place in a part of the sky which has clouds between it and the sun.

c. A radiating line of colour.

1705 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1953 The other [shells] have red beams, which shoot from the hinge, and are broader at the edges.

20. *transf.* A similar ray of heat.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 3. 244 Two beams of heat, from two distinct sources. 1882 *Longm. Mag.* 38 In passing through the liquid layer, a beam of heat encounters the same number of molecules as in passing through the vapour layer.

21. *fig.* Ray, gleam, emanation: †*Eye-beam, beam of sight,* a glance.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 33 Basiliskes .. poyson as well with the beame of their sighte as with the breath of their mouth. 1587 MARLOWE *Dido* III. i. 708 Lest their gross eye-beams taint my lovers cheeks. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 235 A Beam of Truth from the Light of Nature. 1742 COLLINS *Epist.* 56 Bring No beam of comfort to the guilty king. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. lxi, Her cheek all purple with the beam of youth.

† **22.** *Math.* The radius of a circle, an axial line. (Translating L. *radius,* apparently from the association of *beam* and *ray* of light.) *Obs.*

1570 DEE *Math. Præf.* 19 Beames, or naturall lines. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. (1811) 81 The beame is a line stretching directly from the circle to the center. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 52 The Axel-tree, or middle Beam of the Eye.

† **23.** *Arch.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 130 Raies or Beames, which .. are those plain spaces between the Flutings.

IV. *Comb.,* as *beam-house, -knife, -man* (sense 8); *beam-engine, -gudgeon* (sense 11); *beam-antler* (12); *beam-knee, -plate* (15); also **beam-arm,** a crooked timber extending from the side of a beam to the ship's side, in the wake of the hatchway (Adm. Smyth); **beam-bird,** dial. name of the Spotted Flycatcher; **beam-board,** the platform of a steelyard or balance; **beam-eentre,** the central pin on which the beam of a steam-engine works; **beam-compass,** an instrument consisting of a wooden or brass beam with sliding sockets, for drawing larger circles than an ordinary pair of compasses can describe; **beam-ends** (see 18); **beam-feather** (see quot.); **beam-fish,** ? a shark (see quot.); **beam-like** *a.,* like a beam, of timber or of light; **beam-line,** the line which shows the junction of the upper sides of the successive beams with the ship's sides; **beam-trawl** *v.,* to fish with a trawl-net of which the mouth is kept open by a beam.

1623 COCKERAM s.v. *Pollard,* *Beame antler is the next start growing above the Brow antler. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 95 *Beam-Arm, or Fork-Beam, a forked piece of timber, nearly of the depth of the beam, scarphed, tabled, and bolted, for additional security to the sides of beams athwart large openings in the decks, as the main hatchway and the mast-rooms. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 263 Known in that county [York] by the name of the *beam-bird, because it nestles under the ends of beams in outbuildings, &c. 1785 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 402 A *beam-compass, sufficient to take in twenty feet. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A. viij b, And oon principall feder of thes same is in the myddis .. that is called the *Beme feder of the tayle. 1721 BAILEY, **Beam-feathers* [among falconers], the long feathers of a Hawk's Wing [in mod. dicts.]. 1742 BAILEY, **Beam-fish,* a sea monster like a pike, a dreadful enemy to mankind, seizing like a blood-hound, and never letting go, if he gets fast hold. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 274/2 The .. tip-cart .. makes its appearance .. ready to take a load to the *beam-house. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* VIII. 145 And the *Beam-knee ends are welded on to the central piece. 1620 QUARLES *Jonah* (1638) 27 The great Leviathan set ope His *beame-like Jawes. 1820 SHELLEY *Sens. Plant* II, The bee and the *beamlike ephemeris. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 3 Sept. 2/1 To Tanners.—Wanted, young man as *Beamman. 1614 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 675 And hung them on a *beam-pin near the bed. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* VI. 360 The planet of Mercurie .. was seen, near to the *beam star in the signe of Libre. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 3 The rapid growth of *beam-trawling.

†**Beam,** *sb.*[2] Only in phr. *Bote of beam*: remedy, improvement, restoration. *Obs.*

[Referred by MÄTZNER to BEAM *sb.*[1] 2, taking the cross as typical of misfortune and distress. But may not *bote of beam* be='repair of timbers,' used proverbially to signify repair or amendment of any kind?]

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 90 Þer he wist bote of beam, he went þat viage To William þe rede kyng. *Ibid.* 103 For seke is þe kyng, of him is no bote of beem.

Beam (bīm), *v.* Forms: 5 beem, beme, 8– beam. [?:—OE. *béamian* (given by Bosworth on Somner's authority), f. BEAM *sb.*[1]]

I. From the 'beam' of light.

†**1.** *trans.* To shed light upon, irradiate, illumine.

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* 86 (1884) 46 For aungels come from heuene and counforted hir, beeming þat place of derkenesse wyth vnspekable cleernesse.

2. *trans.* To throw out or radiate (beams or rays of light); to emit in rays. Often extended by *forth, out, in.* Also *fig.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 30/1 Beme lyghte, *radio.* *c* 1690 SOUTH *Serm.* (1843) II. xii. 207 That God beams this light into man's understanding. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* IV. 9 (R.) God beams in peculiar evidences and discoveries of the truth to such as embrace it in their affections. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Love & Hon.* 187 The genial sun .. Beams forth ungentle influences. 1785 BURKE *Nab. Arcot's Debts* Wks. 1842 I. 321 What are the sciences they beamed out to enlighten it? 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xviii. 241 That eye which once beamed affection now rayless.

3. *intr.* To shine radiantly. *lit.* and *fig.*

1640 S. MARSHALL *Serm.* (1641) 9 No excellencie .. like to that which beames out from God in the Covenant of grace. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 52 Her whole countenance beamed with smiles. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* 1, Yon sun beams hotliest on The earth when distant most.

II. From the 'beam' of timber.

4. To stretch (cloth) over a beam; to use a beam in *Tanning* (see BEAMING *vbl. sb.* 2).

[1558 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* xii. § 1 Deceitfull persons..doe vse to cast the pieces of Cloth ouer a beame.. and doe by sundry deuices racke, stretch, and draw the same.] 1605 in *N. Riding Qr. Sessions Rec.* (1884) I. 9 Did beame ten webbes of lynnen cloth of the length of 20 virgates the piece. 1885 [see BEAMING *vbl. sb.* 2].

5. To roll (yarn or warp) on the beam of a loom.

1864 R. ARNOLD *Cotton Fam.* 34 The yarn, which has now become 'warp,' is then 'beamed.'

6. To shore up or support by a beam.

1538 [see BEAMING *vbl. sb.* 2].

Beamed (bīmd), *ppl. a.* [f. BEAM *sb.*[1] or *v.*]

1. Having or furnished with a beam or beams.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 187 A Chariot .. With Cedar beam'd, and wheel'd with spicy Wreaths. 1865 in *Derby Merc.* 15 Feb., And the waves danced under their beamed bows. 1881 E. POYNTER *Among Hills* I. 162 The low-beamed paper-trellised ceiling.

b. *fig.*; cf. BEAM *sb.*[1] 3 c.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. viii. Wks. (1677) 12 He that looks upon another with a beamed eye.

2. Of a stag: Having a horn of the fourth year.

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 51 Those be verie strong, bearing fayre and high heades well furnished and beamed. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* I. ii. (1641) 121 [The deer] beares a head, Large, and well beam'd. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. ii, The antlered monarch of the waste..Tossed his beamed frontlet to the sky.

3. Arranged on the beam of the loom.

1851 L. GORDON in *Art Jrnl. Illust. Catal.* VII**/1 These bobbins of yarn are then taken to the warping-machine..to make them into a beamed warp.

4. Having rays or beams of light; radiant.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXIV. 229 A bemed sterre, the whiche clerkes calle stella cometa. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 130 Brnad-beam'd day's meridian. 1862 BARNES *Rhymes Dorset Dial.* I. 26 When hot-beam'd zuns do strike right down.

Beamer (bī·məɹ). [f. BEAM *sb.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who works with a beam; *e.g.* one who arranges yarn on the beam of the loom.

1879 *Temple Bar* LV. 453 You must find some one else to overlook the beamers. 1884 GRAHAM in *U. P. Mag.* July 350, Crofters, beamers, weavers, and traders came forward.

Beamfill (bī·mfi·l), *v. Building.* Also 5 bem(e)fell. [f. BEAM *sb.*[1] + FILL *v.*] (See quots.) Hence **Bea·mfi·lling** *vbl. sb.*

c 1400 in Wülcker *Voc.* 732 *Hec sugrunda,* a bemfellyng. 1469 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 395 My mastyr made a couenaunt wyth Saunsam the tylere, that he schalle pergete, and whighte, and bemefelle all the new byldynge. 1734 *Builders' Dict., Beam filling* in building is plaisterer's work, and is the filling up the vacant space between the raison and the roof. 1842 GWILT *Archit., Beam-filling* is the masonry brought up from the level of the under to the upper sides of the beams. It is also used to denote the filling up of the space from the top of the wall-plate between the rafters to the under side of the slating, board, or other covering.

Bea·mful, *a.* [f. BEAM *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Luminous.

a 1631 DRAYTON is cited by HALLIWELL.

Beamily (bī·mĭli), *adv.* [f. BEAMY + -LY[2].] In a beamy or beaming manner, radiantly.

a 1821 KEATS *To Byron* (D.), Thou thy griefs dost dress With a bright halo, shining beamily.

Beaminess (bī·minės). [f. BEAMY + -NESS.] The quality of being beamy; radiance.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 384 She .. glides along with her paler and fainter Beaminess. 1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even* XIII. 107 Its beaminess of red-gold, wavy hair.

Beaming (bī·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BEAM *v.*]

1. Emission of beams of light, radiation, radiance.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. XXVIII. (1495) 339 Lyghte is a substaunce beyng in itselfe, and therof comyth bemynge .. of other bodyes. 1660 W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 14 You do not look for so much splendor from the burnings of a candle as from the beamings of the Sun. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* II. 36 Whilst suns their mingling beamings darted.

2. The use of a beam: **a.** for shoring up or supporting; **b.** in *Tanning* (see quot. 1885), whence attrib., as in *beaming-knife*. **c.** The rolling of warp, etc. on a beam. Also *attrib.*

1530 PALSGR. 197/2 Beamyng knyfe for a tanner. 1538 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 398 Here is much beaming and bolstering, and malefactors do not lack their supporters. 1831 G. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 220 To roll regularly on the beam .. the different portions of warp threads .. is called beaming. 1879 *Temple Bar* LV. 453 If you go to the beaming-room. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 274/2 'Beaming,' or unhairing, derives its name from an inclined convex wooden form called a 'beam,' on which the hide is spread during the operation.

Beaming (bī·miŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. BEAM *v.* + -ING 2.] Radiant, shining, bright; often *fig.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 625 Of beaming sunnie Raies, a golden tiar Circl'd his Head. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* XXXVII, A beaming eye met his return. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. ii, A broad beaming smile.

Beaˑmingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In the manner of beams of light, radiantly.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 294 Alcali, .. doth disperse its property even thitherto, beamingly onely. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. v. 152 The sky is beamingly bright. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* I. 158 Mrs. Kirkpatrick .. looked beamingly happy.

Beamish (bī·miʃ), *a. arch.*; also 6 **beamysshe.** [f. BEAM *sb.*1 + -ISH 1.] Shining brightly, radiant.

1530 PALSGR. 305/2 Beamysshe as the sonne is, *radieux.* 1870 L. CARROLL *Thro' Look-glass,* Come to my arms, my beamish boy!

Beamless (bī·mlės), *a.* [f. BEAM *sb.*1 + -LESS.] Without beams, rayless; occas. *fig.*

1679 DRYDEN *Œdipus* I. i. Wks. 1725 IV. 375 A bald and beamless Fire. 1746–58 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 268 At length all her [the moon's] beauty vanishes, and she becomes a beamless orb. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Ld. John* XX, The stony look of his beamless eyes.

Beamlet (bī·mlēt). [f. BEAM *sb.*1 + -LET.] A little beam or ray of light.

1840 *Culprit Fay* XXXI in N. Willis *Loiter. Trav.* II. ad fin., Her eyes two beamlets from the moon. 1878 H. PHILLIPS *Poems fr. Sp. & Germ.* 63 And all the glittering beamlets Deep in her bosom play.

†**Beamling** (bī·mliŋ). *Obs.* Also 7 **-lin.** = prec.

1598 SYLVESTER *Quadr. Pibrac* in *Du Bartas* (1608) 561 What man wee call and count, It is a beamling of Divinity. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Soul's Sole-love,* Graces are divine beamlins. 1659 *Lady Alimony* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* XIV. 305 One beamling to bestow On my obscur'd, once glorious, family.

†**Beamsome,** *a. Obs.* [f. BEAM *sb.*1 + -SOME.] Shedding beams, radiant.

1595 B. BARNES in Farr *S. P.* (1845) I. 45 That I by them, as from some beamesome lampe, May find the bright and true direction.

Beamster (bī·mstəɹ). [f. BEAM *sb.*1 8 + -STER; cf. *teamster.*] The man who works at the beam in a tannery, unhairing the hides.

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 274/2 The beamsters..look as if they had taken in a large week's washing.

†**Beaˑmstrid.** *Obs.* In phr. *on beam strid,* app. = astride on a beam.

1575 *App. & Virginia* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IV. 147 In hazard he was of riding on beamstrid.

Beaˑm-tree. [Improper shortening of *Whitebeam* (tree), so called from the white under-surface of its leaves, which strikingly characterize it in a wind.] A tree (*Pyrus Aria*) related to the Apple, Pear, and Wild Service, bearing flat corymbs of flowers, succeeded by rich scarlet berries.

1800 SIR J. SMITH *Eng. Flora* (1828) II. 366 *Pyrus Aria,* White Beam-tree, White Wild Pear-tree. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 84 The timber of the Beam-tree is invaluable for axletrees. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 16 Without the *White* prefixed .. *Beam-tree* is a silly pleonasm, a *tree-tree.*

Beamy (bī·mi), *a.* Forms: 4 bemy, 6–7 beamie, 6– beamy. [f. BEAM *sb.*1 + -Y 1.]

1. Emitting beams of light, radiant; also *fig.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. ii. (1495) 299 Eueryche rounde body and holowe and bryghte in eueryche poynt therof sendith a bemy lyne in to the mydle of that bryghte body. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* 104 The beamie Sun large light doth giue. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. (1851) 221 Thy beamy walke through the midst of thy Sanctuary. 1799 SOUTHEY *Love Eleg.* iii. II. 125 The straitening curls of gold so beamy bright. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* ix. (1853) 49 Bending her beamy eyes in thankfulness.

† **b.** *transf.* Radiated, umbellate. *Obs. rare.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 79 b, The wilde carot hathe .. a spoky or beamy top lyke vnto dill.

2. Massive as a (weaver's) beam; cf. BEAM *sb.*1 4.

1698 DRYDEN *Æneid* XII. 641 The beamy weapon quakes. 1718 POPE *Iliad* III. 180 In single fight to toss the beamy lance. 1809 HEBER *Palestine* 351 Lords of the biting axe and beamy spear. [Cf. 1 Sam. xvii. 7.]

3. Possessing full-grown horns; antlered.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 625 Thou mayst .. beamy Stags in Toils engage. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 407 The Royal Stag .. tosses high his beamy Head.

4. Of a ship: Broad in the beam; cf. BEAM *sb.*1 16.

1882 *Century Mag.* XXIV. 671 The speed of beamy vessels.

1883 G. DAVIES *Norfolk Roads & Riv.* vi. 42 The yachts used on Hickling were beamy shallow boats.

Bean (bīn). Forms: 1–2 **béan,** 3–6 **ben,** 4 6 **bene, been**(e, (*Sc.* and *north.* **bein, beyn**), 6–7 **beane,** 6– **bean.** *Pl.* beans; in 1 **béana,** 4 **bene, benen,** 4–6 **benes,** -**ys.** [Common Teut.: OE. *béan* (fem.) = OHG. *bôna,* mod.G. *bohne,* MDu. *bone,* Du. *boon,* ON. *baun*:—OTeut. **baunâ* (str. fem.); conjectured by Fick to be for an earlier *babna,* cogn. with L. *faba,* Slav. *bobŭ,* Old Prussian *babo*; but phonetic considerations render this doubtful.]

1. A smooth, kidney-shaped, laterally flattened seed, borne in long pods by a leguminous plant, *Faba vulgaris.*

The garden variety, or *Broad-bean,* is used, in its green state, as a culinary vegetable, esp. in Britain by the poorer classes, as in the proverbial 'beans and bacon'; *Field-* and *Horse-beans,* when ripened to a brownish-black colour, are used as food for horses and cattle, and have also been made into bean-meal, used for coarse bread.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 84 Genim bean mela. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 6004 Whete & ooten, pesen and bene. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 184 Lete hem ete .. benes and bren ybaken togideres. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 762 A great bolle-full of benen were betere in his wombe. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 69 Benys, pesyn, and aveyn for horsmete. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. 178 Beanes .. are harde of digestion, and make troblesum dreames. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* I. 17 Bread made of Beanes is very drie. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4357/4 At Ham .. are to be sold, Garden Beans, Gosport-Beans. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 218 In Barbary .. stewed with oil and garlic, beans form .. the principal food of persons of all classes.

2. The cultivated plant that bears this seed; it has fragrant violet-tinted white flowers, whence the often-mentioned 'fragrance of the bean-fields.'

940 *Chart. Eadmund* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 265 Of þistelleage to beanleage. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxiv, Benes [*ed.* 1495 beenys] bereþ white floures. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Febve,* In Cuckoe-time when Beanes doe flower. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* (R.) Where the breeze blows from yon extended field Of blossom'd beans. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. viii. 51 It will grow verily, like the Boy's Bean, in the Fairy-Tale, heaven-high.

3. The plant and seed of the allied genus *Phaseolus,* of which the best-known species are the French, Kidney, or Haricot Bean (*P. vulgaris*), and Scarlet Runner (*P. multiflorus*). The unripe pods of both, and the ripe seeds of the former, are used as culinary vegetables.

(*Navy Bean:* the dried haricot. *Pea Bean:* a small variety of it.)

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbs* (1881) 75 Kydney beanes .. or arber beanes, because they serue to couer an arber for the tyme of Summer. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 140 b, The vertues of Kidney beanes. The fruyt is sodden wyth the sede, and it is eaten after the maner of a wurt or eatable herbe, as speirage is eaten. 1632 SHERWOOD s.v. *Bean,* French, or Romane Beanes. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. ix. 302 She who has quietly shelled French-beans for her dinner.

4. Name given to the seeds of other plants, usually from some resemblance in shape to the common bean; e. g. **Egyptian or Pythagorean Bean,** the seed of the Lotus (*Nelumbium speciosum*); **Bean of Molucca,** seed of *Guilandina Bonducella*; **Bean of St. Ignatius,** seed of *Strychnos amara*; **Tonka Bean,** the perfumed seed of *Dipterix odorata*; so too **coffee-bean,** etc. See also BUCK-, LOCUST-BEAN.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxiv. (1495) 641 Beenys growe in Egypte .. wyth a heed as a Popye and therin beenes ben closid: and that heed is red as a Rose. 1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 6 The benes of Pictagoras .. gafe better sauour. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. 123 The beane of Egipt is .. astryngent. 1611 COTGR., *Anacarde,* th' East-Indian fruit called Anacardium, or Beane of Malaca. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 215 The St. Ignatius's bean .. is prescribed by the native practitioners of India in cholera. *c* 1865 *Circ. Sc.* I. 351/1 The organic acids .. of the coffee-beans.

5. Any object resembling a bean in shape.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 38 b, Take the beanes or hinderfallinges of Goates. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 215 The dryed beans of a Cutle fish. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Beans* (Newcastle), small coals.

6. Literary and proverbial uses:—

a. in reference to a bean's small value; cf. *straw.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 497 Al nas wurth a bene. *c* 1325 *Poem temp. Edw. II,* xlvii, No rich man .. dredeth God The worth of a bean. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 141 (Wright), To be corsed in consistorie She counted noght a bene [*v. r.* russhe]. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. XV. (1483) 9 Al my wyt anayleth nought a bene. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 690 Thei set not by the Frenche Kyng one bene. 1656 HOBBES *Liberty etc.* (1841) 426 But all this will not advantage his cause the black of a bean.

b. in reference to the former use of beans in balloting.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 272 He was one year Mayor, or Provost of Athens .. He came to it by drawing of the Bean. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 15 Abstaine from beanes, i. e. Intermeddle not in the affaires of State. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. 1851 438 To convey each Man his bean or ballot into the Box.

c. in reference to the custom of appointing as King of the company on Twelfth-night, the man in whose portion of the cake the bean was found. [Lauder's reference appears to be to this, though he seems to have confounded the 16th c. Eng. *bean* (bēn) with his own Sc. *bane* 'bone.']

1556 LAUDER *Tractate* (1864) 29 Thir kyngs þai ar bot kyngs of bane; And schort wyl heir þare tyme be gane. 1592 *Sp. at Sudely* 8 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* II, Cut the cake: who hath the beane shall be kinge; and where the peaze is she shall be quene. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* 376 (N.) Beane's the king of the sport. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 55 The cake was often full of raisins among which one bean and one pea were introduced.

d. in proverbial expressions.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 24 Hunger makth hard beanes sweete. *Ibid.* 56 Alwaie the bygger eateth the beane. 1568 *Marr. Wit & Wisd.* 45 (N.) It is not for idlenis that men sowe beanes in the wind [*i. e.* labour in vain]. *a* 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 178 Euery Beane hath his blacke. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* (1849) II. I. 42 Few men who better knew how many blue beans it takes to make five.

II. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*

7. General relations: **a.** objective with agent-noun or vbl. sb., as *bean-setter, -setting*; **b.** instrumental, as *bean-election, -fed* (1589); **c.** similative, as *bean-ore, -shaped*; **d.** attrib. (of the seed), as *bean-bread, -broth, -corn, -diet, -flour, -meal* (*a* 1000), *-water*; (of the plant), as *bean-cod* (*a* 1000), *-field, -flower, -haulm, -honey, -husk, -plant, -plot, -rick, -season, -stack, -stubble, -weevil, -wood.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 61 Þei myȝtten vnneþe before haue *bene-bred & watir or feble ale. 1701 J. CUNNINGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1207 *Bean, or Mandarin Broth .. made of the Seed of Sesamum. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 110 Two basketfull of *bene chaf. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 161 One much giv'n To a *bean-diet. 1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 303 The folly of the *bean-election. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 34 Forehorse of my *beane-fed Teeme. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 454 Thy soft breezes blow Sweet with the scent of *beanfields far away. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 164 Brutus .. kept her feast .. with *beane-flowre, and bacon. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 25 The distilled water of *bean-flowers. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 84 Genim Bean mela. 1847 *Gard. Chron.* 144 The fitness of *Bean-meal for cheap bread. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 18 His Creditors crowd to him as Pigs do .. to a *Bean and Peas Rick. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 25 Troops of stooping *bean-setters. *Ibid.* 26 What work *bean-setting is! 1836 9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 530/2 A kidney or *bean-shaped hole called *foramen ovale.* 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* II. xvi. 169 A stock of concentrated *bean-soup was cooked. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 91 The obstinate bird ran away behind a *bean-stack. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* 68 Some bucklit on a *benvvod, and some on a bene.

8. Special combinations: **bean-belly,** a great cater of beans, a nickname of dwellers in Leicestershire; **bean-brush,** the stubble of beans; **bean-butter,** a dish made from unshelled beans; **bean-caper,** English name of the genus *Zygophyllum,* South African plants with fleshy leaves and flower-buds used as capers; † **bean-cod,** a bean-pod; also applied to a kind of river boat in use in Portugal; **bean-crake,** local name of the Corn-crake; **bean-dolphin,** the aphis or plant-louse of the bean; **bean-fly,** a beautiful insect, of pale purple colour, found on beans; **bean-hull** (*Sc.* **hool**), a bean-pod; **bean-mouse,** name given to the Long-tailed Field-mouse: **bean-pole, -stick,** (**-wood,** *obs.*), one used for beans to twine round, *fig.* a lanky fellow; **bean-shatter,** ? bird-scarer; **bean-shot copper,** that obtained in rounded grains, by pouring it, when melted, into hot water; **bean-stalk,** the stem of the bean-plant: so called in the fairy-tale of 'Jack and the Beanstalk'; **bean-straw,** the dried stems of the bean-plant; **bean-vine,** common name of *Phaseolus diversifolius.* See also BEAN-FEAST, -GOOSE, -TREE, -TREFOIL.

1659 E. LEIGH *Eng. Descr.* 114 Leicestershire .. yeeldeth great abundance of Peas and Beans .. insomuch that there is an old by-word .. Leicestershire *Bean-Belly. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 240 Ploughing in the *bean-brush at All-Saints. 1552 HULOET, *Beane butter, *conchis.* 1597 GERARD *Herball* II. CCCXXXII. 827 Called after the Latine *Beane Caper. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke XV. 16 His wambe gefyllan of þam beancoddum [*v. r.* bien-coddun; *Lindisf. G.* bean-bælȝum; *Hatton G.* bean-coddan.] 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 52 A good simple Sallet is Camphire, *Bean cods, Sparagus, and Cucumbers. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Bean-cod, a small fishing-vessel .. extremely sharp forward, having its stem bent inward above into a great curve. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 259 Give me a *beane-hull. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XVIII, He shall hide himself in a *bean-hool if he remains on Scottish ground without my finding him. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 103 They are called *bean-mice from the havoke they make among beans when first sown. 1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 137 Mr. Jehiel, a *bean-pole of a lawyer. 1632 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball* IV. i, To fright away crows, and keep the corn, *beanshatter. ? *c* 1800 (*title*) The Surprising History of Jack and the Bean Stalk. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. i. 74 Jack's *beanstalk was nothing to it. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 54 Thrust a *bean-stick into the ground. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 178 [A] woman thirty yere of age .. is but *bene-straw. 1838 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note Bks.* (1871) I. 127 Bean-vines running up round the doors.

Beancler, -kler, incorrect f. BEANTLER.

Beand, obs. f. of *being*: see BE *v.*

Beane, variant of BENE. *Obs.* a prayer.

Beane, beayne, var. of BAIN *a.*, ready, willing.

a 1400 *Chester Pl.* I. (1843) 50 Lord, to thy byddinge I am beane. *Ibid.* II. (1847) 181 Though I to synne were beayne and bonne.

Beaˑn-feast. [Variously explained by the appearance of *beans,* or of a *bean-goose,* as a prominent

dish on such occasions; connexion with ME. *bene* 'prayer, request, solicitation' from the custom of soliciting subscriptions, has also been suggested.]

An annual dinner given by employers to their work-people. Hence **Bean-feaster.**

1882 *Printing Times* 15 Feb. 26/2 A beanfeast dinner served up at a country inn. 1884 *Bath Jrnl.* 26 July 6/1 The annual grant of £20 for their bean feast. 1884 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 62 For the delectation of the bold beanfeasters.

Bean-goose. A species of Goose (*Anser segetum*): see quotation.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) II. 234 Called the bean goose, from the likeness of the nail of the bill to a horse bean. 1863 *Spring Lapl.* 14 In Lapland.. *bean, and white-fronted geese, flock in hundreds.

Beant, dial. f. of *be not*: see BE *v.*

Beantler, var. BESANTLER, BAY ANTLER.

Bean-tree. A name given to several trees bearing podded seeds; esp. the Algarroba or Carob-tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*); also Swedish Bean-tree (*Pyrus intermedia*), Australian Bean-tree (*Castanospermum australe*).

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 291 Beane-tree, or S. Iohns-bread (bearing a long, flat, and broad fruit, like vnto that of Cassia). 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* 22 The bright-blossomed bean-tree shakes Its coral tufts above the brakes.

Bean-trefoil. English name of the *Anagyris*, a bushy shrub, bearing axillary racemes of yellow flowers, succeeded by narrow recurved pods. Sometimes applied to the Buckbean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*), and formerly to the Laburnum.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* 28 Anagyris.. maye be called in Englishe, benetrifolye: because the leues grow thre together, and the sede is muche lyke a bene. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 773 Leaves of Been-trifoly drunk in Wine. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Bean-Trefoil*, affords many fine yellow Blossoms.

Beany (bī·ni), *a. slang.* [f. BEAN+-Y¹.] In good condition (? like a bean-fed horse); spirited, fresh.

1852 KINGSLEY in *Life* (1877) I. 278 The very incongruity keeps one beany and jolly. 1870 *Daily News* 27 July 5 The horses.. looked fresh and beany.

Bear (bēə(r)), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 **bera**, 2–7 **bere**, (3 **beore**. ? **bore**, 4 **beeyr**, 4–5 **beere**, 5 **barre**, **beer**, 6 *Sc.* **beir**, 6–7 **beare**, 7 **bare**), 7– **bear**. [OE. *bera* = OHG. *bero*, *pero*, MHG. *ber*, mod.G. *bär*, MDu. *bere*, Du. *beer*:—OTeut. **beron-*. The ON. *björn*:—**bern-oz* seems to be an extended form. Supposed by Fick to be cogn. with L. *ferus* wild, as if '*the* wild beast' of northern nations.]

I. **1.** A heavily-built, thick-furred plantigrade quadruped, of the genus *Ursus*; belonging to the *Carnivora*, but having teeth partly adapted to a vegetable diet.

The best-known species are the Brown Bear of Europe (*U. arctos*), the White or Polar Bear (*U. maritimus*), the Grizzly Bear (*U. horribilis* or *ferox*) and Black Bear (*U. Americanus*) of North America, and the Syrian Bear (*U. Syriacus*), mentioned in the Bible; there are remains of fossil species, some larger than any now known.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *On O. T.* in Sweet *Reader* 66 Dauid .. ȝewylde ðone wildan beran. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 211 Ech man is efned to þe deore þe he nimeð after geres .. sum bere, sum leun. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. liii. (1495) 813 Whan beeyrs ben syke they seke amptes and deuoure them. *Ibid.* cxii. 854 The beer can wonderly stye vpon trees. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* x, Thus were the grehondes a-gast of the gryme bere. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. xxvii, Dauid I saw slay baith lyoun and beir. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. i. 29, I would .. Plucke the yong sucking Cubs from the she Beare. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 24 Their attire is the skinnes of Beares. 1733 POPE *Horace' Sat.* II. i. 87 Tis a Bear's talent not to kick but hug. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 62 The white bear seated on a solitary iceberg in the Polar Sea.

b. in proverbial phrases, referring to the habits of bears, and to the obsolete sport of bear-baiting.

Are you there with your bears? = 'Are you there again, or at it again?' is explained by Joe Miller as the exclamation of a man who, not liking a sermon he had heard on Elisha and the bears, went next Sunday to another church, only to find the same preacher and the same discourse.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 17 With as good will as a beare goth to the stake. *Ibid.* 54 As handsomly as a beare picketh muscles. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 16 Swarmd..like beares to a honie pot. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heauen* 62 To put his finger into the Lions mouth, and .. take the Beare by the tooth. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 28 A man should deuide honie with a Beare. 1736 BAILEY s. v., You dare as well take a Bear by the Tooth, That is, You dare not attempt it. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 335 O ho, Nephew! are you thereabouts with your Bears? 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xv, 'Marry come up—are you there with your Bears?' muttered the Dragon. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xxvi, As savage as a bear with a sore head. 1831 GEN. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 485 Not fit to carry garbage to a bear. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Aug. 139 You must not sell the skin till you have shot the bear [cf. II].

c. *fig.*

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 202 þe Bore [? bere, beore] of heui Slouhðe haueð þeos hweolpes. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 58 þe bere of glotonie romis a bout..for to fille þe wombe. 1591 SPENSER *Ruines Time* 66 What nowe is of th' Assyrian Lyonesse? ..What of the Persian Beares outragiousnesse?

2. *fig.* A rough, unmannerly, or uncouth person. *To play the bear*: to behave rudely and roughly. Also in obs. colloquial sense: see quot. 1832.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 473/1 When we haue so turned all order vpsidowne..there is nothing but..playing the beare amongst vs. 1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. cclxii. 202 The French people of learning .. are not bears as most of ours are. 1832 *Legends Lond.* II. 247 When I was the youthful Bear—as the disciple of a Private Tutor is called at Oxford. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 51 This great soldier .. was no better than a Low Dutch bear.

3. *Astr.* Name given to two constellations in the northern hemisphere known respectively as the 'Great Bear,' and 'Lesser Bear.'

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. XXXV, Alwey þoo sterres wyndeþ and turneþ rounde aboute þat lyne, þat is calde Axis, as a bere aboute þe stake. And þerfore þat cercle is clepid þe more bear. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 263 The moste northerly constellation is the lesser Beare .. Nigh vnto it is the greater Beare. 1632 MILTON *Penser.* 85 Where I may oft outwatch the Bear. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 320 Between the Great Bear and Cassiopeia is the Little Bear.

4. In New South Wales, the local name of the *Phascolarctos*, a Marsupial animal allied to the Phalangers, called by the natives *Koala* or 'Biter.'

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 314 By the colonists usually termed the native Bear or Monkey.

5. Sea-bear: popular name of a species of seal.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 202 Several species of Seal are known under the names of Sea-Lion, Sea-Bear, etc. 1883 FLOWER in *Glasgow Weekly Her.* 14 July 8/1.

6. A rough mat for wiping boots on; a block covered with shaggy matting, used for scrubbing the decks of vessels.

1795 J. AIKIN *Manchester* 349 The making (by blindfolk) of..white and tarred bears, foot-cloths, etc. 1805 D. JOHNSTON *Serm. for Blind* 20 Rope-bears for cleaning the feet at our doors.

7. A machine for punching holes.

1869 SIR E. REED *Ship Build.* xx. 446 The holes which come in the plate-edges are usually punched by a bear.

b. Other technical uses: see quot.

1864 *Reader* No. 85. 203/3 A machine called the bear, which sheltered a number of archers. 1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Min. Engineers* I. 112 Metallic iron, not finding heat enough in a lead furnace..congeals in the hearth, and forms what smelters term 'sows,' 'bears,' 'horses.'

II. **8.** *Stock Exchange.* A speculator for a fall; *i. e.* one who sells stock for delivery at a future date, in the expectation that meanwhile prices will fall, and he will be able to buy in at a lower rate what he has contracted to deliver at a higher. *Formerly*, The stock so contracted to be delivered, in the phrase 'to buy' or 'sell the bear;' see **b.**

[As applied to stock thus sold, *bear* appears early in 18th c., and was common at the time of the South Sea Bubble. The term 'bearskin jobber,' then applied to the dealer now called the 'bear,' makes it probable that the original phrase was 'sell the bearskin,' and that it originated in the well-known proverb, 'To sell the bear's skin before one has caught the bear.' The associated BULL appears somewhat later and was perhaps suggested by *bear.*]

a. 1719 *Anat. Change Alley* [in *N. & Q.* 1876 Ser. v. VI. 118 Those who buy Exchange Alley Bargains are styled] buyers of Bear-skins. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* (1822) 238 Every secret cheat, every bear-skin jobber.

b. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 38 ₱3 Being at that General Mart of Stock-Jobbers called Jonathans .. he bought the bear of another officer. *Ibid.* ₱5, I fear the Word Bear is hardly to be understood among the polite People; but I take the meaning to be, That one who ensures a Real Value upon an Imaginary Thing, is said to sell a Bear. 1714 C. JOHNSON *Country Lasses* I. i, Instead of changing honest staple for Gold and Silver, you deal in Bears and Bulls. 1720 POPE *Inscr. Punch Bowl in South-Sea Year* (Globe ed.) 490 Come fill the South Sea goblet full; The gods shall of our stock take care: Europa pleased accepts the bull, And Jove with joy puts off the bear. 1721 CIBBER *Refusal* Wks. 1754 I. 41 (*from end*), And all this out of Change-Alley? Every Shilling, Sir, all out of Stocks, Tuts, Bulls, Rams, Bears, and Bubbles. 1731 BAILEY, *To sell a Bear* [among *Stock-jobbers*], to sell what one hath not.

c. 1744 *Lond. Mag.* 86 These noisy Devotees were false ones, and in Fact were only Bulls and Bears. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 18 In contracts for time, he who contracts to sell is called the bear. 1865 *Standard* 23 Feb., The 'bear' party at the Paris Bourse plucked up courage to-day. 1881 *Chicago Times* 30 Apr., The bears made a strong fight against an advance.

III. *Comb.* **9.** General relations, chiefly attrib., as *bear-dance, -fight, -hide, -kin, -meat, -whelp.*

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 202 þes laste bore hweolp is grimmest of alle. *Ibid.* 296 þe deouel is beorekunnes. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. i. 96 But if you hunt these Beare-whelpes, then beware: The Dam will wake. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* (1860) 349 Stretch thyself on the bear-hide, and sleep. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* II. 311 Bear-meat, seal, walrus. 1859 MASSON *Milton* I. iv. 113 Dancings, bear-fights, cock-fights, etc.

10. Special combinations: † **bear-ape**, obsolete name of an American ape (see quot.); **bear-bait** = BEAR-BAITING; **bear-brat**, contemptuous epithet = *bear's cub*; **bear('s)-breech**, popular name of the genus *Acanthus*, Brank-ursine; **bear-bug**, variant of BUG-BEAR; † **bear-claw** (= **bear's-breech**); **bear-dog**, one used in hunting or baiting bears; **bear's-ear**, popular name of the AURICULA (sense 3); **bear's-ear sanicle**, herbalists' name of *Cortusa matthioli*; † **bear-fell**, a bear-skin; **bear-garden**, a place originally set apart for the baiting of bears, and used for the exhibition of other rough sports, *fig.* a scene of strife and tumult; **bear's-garlic**, popular name of *Allium Ursinum* or Ramsons; **bear's-grease**, the fat of the bear, used esp. in medical and cosmetic preparations; **bear-hound** (= **bear-dog**); **bear-leader**, formerly a ludicrous name for a travelling tutor, cf. sense 2 above; **bear's-muck** (see quot.); **bear-play**, rough tumultuous behaviour; **bear-warden** = BEAR-WARD; † **bear-wolf**, a vigorous term of opprobrium; † **bear-worm**, obsolete name of a hairy caterpillar, or 'woolly-bear.'

Also BEAR-BAITING, -BERRY, -FOOT, -SKIN, -WARD.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 15 Of the *Bear-Ape Arctopithecus. His belly hangeth very low, his head and face like unto a childs. *c* 1590 in *Chetham Misc.* V, Maigames, rushbearings, *bearebaites. 1583 STANYHURST *Epitaphs* 159 Thee *bearbrat boucher thy corps with villenye mangled. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XIII. (1593) 315 A traile of flowres of *bearbrich. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 71 *Bears breech or Brank Ursine, is an herb of singular use in physick, for..the gout and cramp. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 194 They put on blacke scrafs, and go like *beare buggis. 1589 FLEMING *Virg Eclog.* iii. 8 Compassed about the eares with tender *beare-claw [leaues]. 1673 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 763/4 A Blew brinded *Bear Dog of about three quarters old. 1597 GERARD *Herball* II. cclxii. 640 There be diuers sorts of Mountaine Cowslips, or *Beares eares. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. (1682) 31 Sometimes single, as in *Beares-Ears. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2430 Wiþ hem boþe *bere felles þei here in here armes. 1596 J. NORDEN *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 177 And go to the..*bear-gardens..where they lose their time..and offend the laws .. of her majesty. 1687 SETTLE *Refl. Dryden's Plays* 33 Our *Beargarden Duellers. 1743 WESLEY in *Wks.* 1782 I. 439 One of them having been a prize-fighter at the *bear-garden. 1803 BRISTED *Pedest. Tour* II. 543 Squabbles and boxings .. rendering the place more like a *bear-garden than a hall of instruction. 1611 COTGR., *Ail d'ours*, Ramsons..*Beares garlicke. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 17 *Bear's-garlick, so called, says Tabernæmontanus, *quia ursi eo delectantur. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 838 And evry tole in *beres grees defoule. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 103 Wild Rose leaues reduced into a liniment with *Beares grease. 1843 THACKERAY *Irish Sk. Bk.* (1863) 286 A tuft on the chin may be had at a small expense of *bear's grease, by persons of a proper age. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. i. 80 The Wolfhounds shall fall suppressed, the *Bearhounds, the Falconry. 1749 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 202 (1834) II. 283 She takes me for his *bear-leader, his travelling governor. 1846 CLARKE in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 517 The 'dead peat,' commonly called *'bear's muck.' 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 14 June, That the university would not degrade itself in the eyes of the visitors by *bear-play. 1884 BESANT in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 343 The *bear-warden's fiddle. 1545 BRINKLOW *Complaynt* (1874) 89 Turne your chauntries and your obbetes from the profite of these *berewolues whelpes. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 667 These Caterpillers..by reason of their roughnesse and ruggednesse, some call them *Bear-worms.

Bear (bīəə(r)), *sb.*² Forms: 1–9 **bere**, 6 **beir**, 6–8 **beare**, **beer**, 7 **bar**, 8– **bear**. [OE. *bere* (masc.):—OTeut. **bariz-* (neut.), found in Gothic in the derivative *barizeins*, adj. 'made of barley.' The thematic *z* of OTeut. was mistaken for the inflexional *z* of the nom. masc., and the noun became masc. in OE. and in ON. *bar-r*: cf. *awe.*]

1. Barley: the original English name, in later times retained only in the north, and esp. in Scotland; hence *spec.* applied to the coarse variety (*Hordeum hexastichon* or *tetrastichon*), with six (or four) rows of grain in its ear, till lately chiefly cultivated in the north; also distinguished as *bear-barley* and *bigg. Knocked bear*: pounded barley.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John vi. 9 Fife hlafas bero and tuoeȝe fisces. *c* 975 *Rushw. G.* ibid., Fif hlafas of bere. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* (Z.) 31 *Ordeum*, bere. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13506 Tua fisches and fiue laues o bere. 1340 *Ayenb.* 141 þe asse of þe melle..ase bleþeliche berþ bere ase hnete. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. x. 521 A Boll of Bere for awcht or ten ..sawld wes þen. *c* 1570 *Leg. Bp. S. Andr.* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 324 To crave there debtis; For kaill, caudle, and knocked beir. 1570 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 8 Abundance of barleie which the Scots call beir. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 245 Thatched with the Straw of bear pulled up by the roots. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 152 Bear-barley or big, which consists of four rows in the ear. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* I The feuars raised tolerable bear.

2. *attrib.*, as in *bear-awns, -bannock, -bread, -corn, -flour, -meal*; **bear-seed**, the seed or sowing (*obs.*) of bear. See also BEAR-BINE; and cf. BARN, BARTON.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke iii. 17 Clænseð ber-ern *vel* berefior his. *c* 1550 *Description of Pedder Coffeis* (Bann. MS.), And beir bonnokis with thame thay tak. 1587 *Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 447 (JAM.) Thairefter the Sessioun .. to ryse and vacance be for the beirseed during the moneth of Maij. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Espelta*, beere corne *Spelta, zea.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 559 The Beare corn or bearded Far. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 100 Where pinch'd with want the Bar bread thou shalt eate. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 54/2 Bear-meal 7*d.*

† **Bear,** *sb.*³ *Obs.* [f. BEAR *v.*¹]

1. = BEARING *vbl. sb.* 2; behaviour.

a 1400 *Chester Pl.* 106, I wotte by this boisters beare That tribute I muste paye.

2. Pressure, thrust.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 72 The pent or bear of it beneath vvas nothing at all. *Ibid.* 122 The spring..may, by its bear or elasticity hitch it forwards .. creeper-like.

Bear (bēəə(r), bīəə(r)), *sb.*⁴ *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 4–6 **bere**, 5 **bare**, 5–7 **bear**(e, 6 **beere**, **ber**, 6–7 **beier**, 7–8 **bier**, 4– **beer**. [ME. *bere*, cognate w. LG. *büre*, adopted also in modG. as *bühre*. Of obscure origin; Grimm's derivation from OHG. *burjan*, *burren* to raise, is not satisfactory.] A case

or covering for a pillow. Usually PILLOW-BERE, q. v.

1369 CHAUCER *Bk. Duchesse* 254 Many a pillow and every bere, Of cloth of Raines to slepe on soft. 1494 *Ord. K. Househ.* 125 Every pillow two bares of raynes For every pillow two beares. 1522 *Bury Wills* (1850) 116, I bequethe to Fraunces Wrethe..ij pelows w^t the berys. 1641 *Chron. Pret. Snatheuse* in *Jrnl. Statist. Soc.* (1858), 7 linen pillow bears, 8s. 1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (1742) 36 A Bag, like a Pillow-bear. 1850 HOOD *Poems* (1864) 269 Right beautiful the dewy meads appear..What then,—if I prefer my pillow-beer?

†Bear, *sb.*[5] *Obs. rare*; also bere, bier. [Cogn. w. ON. *bára* wave, billow, perh. f. *berja* to strike, dash.] A wave, a billow.

1250 LAY. 1341 He hęþte .. seyles drawe to toppe leten lade þane wind passi ouer bieres [1205 uðen]. *Ibid.* 28077 þe beares me hire bi-nome. *Ibid.* 28625 A..sort bot Wandri mid þ[e] beres.

Bear (bēəɹ), *v.*[1] *str.* Pa. t. **bore** (bōəɹ). Pa. pple. **borne** (bōəɹn), **born** (bǭn). Forms: *Inf.* 1 ber-an, (2 beor-en, bor-en), 2–5 ber-en, 3–6 ber-e, (4 berne, bern), 4–5 ber, 5 beere, *Sc.* 5–6 beir(e, 5–7 beare, (5–8 bare, 6 baire, berie), 6– bear. *Pa. t.* 1–2 bær (*pl.* bǽron), 2–5 ber, bar (*pl.* beren), 4–5 bere, 4–8 bare, (4 beir, beere, baar); 5– bore (*rare* till *c* 1600), 6 boore; *Sc.* 5 bur, 5–6 buir, 6–8 bure; (5 baryd, 7 beared). *Pa. pple.* 1–4 boren, (4–5 borin, e, 5 borun), 4–7 born (*rare*), 5–7 borne (*usual*); also 2–4 iboren, 3–5 ibore, ybore, ibor, (5 ebore), 3–8 bore, (4–5 bor, 6 *arch.* yborne, ybore), 8–9 borne, born differentiated. [Common Teut., and Aryan: OE., OS., OHG. *ber-an*, ON. *ber-a*, Goth. *bair-an*:—OTeut. stem *ber-* = L. *fer-*, Gr. φερ-, Skr. *bhar-*. (The compound form, Goth. *ga-bairan*, OHG. *ga-beran*, OS. *gi-beran*, OE. *geberan*, ME. IBERE, is in some of the langs. more usual than the simple verb: cf. MHG. *gebern*, mod.G. *gebären* in sense IV). As the senses of *carry a burden*, and *bring forth fruit* or *offspring*, are both found in the word and its derivatives in the Aryan languages generally, from the carliest period, it is not certain which is the primitive; possibly branch IV preceded I in prehistoric times. In mod.Eng. the originally short vowel of the present has been lengthened by position (*orig.* ber, *now* bēəɹ). The pa. t., in Gothic *bar*, pl. *bêrun*, was regularly in OE. *bær*, *bǽron* (Anglian *béron*); early ME. *bar*, *beren*, afterwards by levelling of sing. and pl., in south *ber*, *beren*, *beeren*, in north *bar(e*, *baren*, *bare*, which became the literary form. The later *bore*, assimilated in vowel to the pa. pple., appears in w. midl. texts, about 1400; it was not general till after 1600; the Shaks. folio of 1623 has *bore* and *bare*, but the Bible of 1611 only *bare*. The corresponding Sc. *bure*, *buir* (pointing to earlier *ō*) is found in 15th c. As to the two forms of the pa. pple., *borne*, *born*, see 44 below. The ME. *iboren* may also be referred to the derivative IBERE (see above), which cannot be separated in sense from the simple verb.]

Main senses: I. to carry; II. to sustain; III. to thrust, press; IV. to bring forth.

I. To carry; with its transferred and fig. senses.

1. *trans.* To support the weight of (anything) whilst moving it from one place to another; to carry. Now usually restricted in prose to the carrying of something weighty or which requires an effort.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 96 [Hie hina] leton holm beran, ȝeafon on gársecg. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1135 Wua sua bare his byrthen. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Hie .. beren on here honde blostme. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 209 God bar him in-to paradis. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *De Ps. Freris* xxii. Wks. (1880) 307 Boren aboute wiþ windis. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 943 On his bak he bar .. Anchises. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xvi. 172 Men .. beeren his body in to Mesopatayme .. and aftre he was broughte thidre agen. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 1. 114 With mete ne bere þy knyfe to mowthe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 28 To bere, *baiulare*, *portare*. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 17 She hath one a' my sonnets already, the Clowne bore it, the foole sent it. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Eld. Brother* I. ii, Court-admirers..ever echo him that bears the bag. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 256 The other half was born by the frighted Steed thro the Field. 1740 JOHNSON *Drake* Wks. 1787 IV. 453 Over his head was born a rich canopy. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. ii. 138 The wretch who bore them in her womb. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* viii, He was borne senseless from the lists.

b. *absol.* To carry burdens.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. v. 90 Forgiuenesse, horse: why do I raile on thee, Since thou..Was't borne to beare? 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xlix. 15 He .. bowed his shoulder to beare.

c. To lift, raise, or keep up (a thing) while moving it. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* iv. 62 These two muscles baire the hand vpward. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 98 When he draws back his Saw, the Work-man bears it lightly off the un-sawn Stuff. *Ibid.* 170 To bear their Work off the Cheeks of the Lathe.

d. *Backgammon*: To remove a piece at the end of a game. Also *absol.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 109, I will no more play at tables with thee: When wee come to bearyng, thou begylest mee, In bearyng of thy men. *Ibid.* 110 Eche other caste thou bearest a man to many. 1748 HOYLE *Backgammon* in *Penny Cycl.* III. 240/2 If you bear any number of men, before you entered a man taken up .. such men, so borne, must be entered again in your adversary's tables.

†e. To take as a companion, take along with one; to carry as a consequence. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 2 After that he had faire Una lorne..And false Duessa in her sted had borne. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 131 His honesty rewards him in it selfe, It must not beare my Daughter.

f. *To bear across*: to support (things) going across.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 11. 75 Finding a bridge which bore us across the crevasse.

2. *fig.* Said in reference to things immaterial, or to ideal carrying.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 We aȝen to beren ure louerd ihesu crist on heorte. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 424 Nouðer of þe wummen ne beren .. none idele talen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2201 Ful fer about men bar his name. *c* 1500 *Merch. & Son* in Halliw. *Nugæ P.* 23 There was not oon man in all thys londe that bare a bettyr brede. 1552 HULOET, Beare tale or tidynges. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 831/2 This pope Leo..bare but seauen and thirtie yeeres of age. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVI. 162 To the Queen with speed dispatchful bear Our safe return. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 242 The ancestor, during his life, beareth in himself all his heirs. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* ii. Wks. V. 213 [He] seem'd to bear at heart Something that rankled there. 1879 MACLEAR *Celts* v. 79 Another..incident, which bears internal evidence of high antiquity.

b. *To bear in mind*: to carry or keep in remembrance.

1538 BALE *God's Promyses* I. in *Dodsley* (1780) I. 12 To beare in mynde..The brute of thy name. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* 20 Worthy .. to be continually borne in mynde. 1852 M^CCULLOCH *Taxation* II. iv. 199 It should .. be borne in mind that this is not a mere agricultural question. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 313 He promised to bear the subject in mind. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. IV. 106 Bear what I say in mind.

c. *To bear witness, record, testimony*: to testify.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6478 Ne ber þou witnes nan bot lese. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 585 Als þe buk says and bers witnes. 1526 TINDALE *John* viii. 14 Though I beare recorde [WYCLIF witnessyng, *Rhem.* testimonie] of my selfe, yet my recorde is true. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* XX. 16 Thou shalt not beare false witnes against thy neighbour. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1749 [He] to his faithful champion hath in place Bore witness gloriously. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 508 Titles..against which he had often borne his testimony.

3. With extension, and in phrases; both in lit. and fig. sense.

a. Extended by various advbs., as *about*, *away*, *off*, *out*, etc. Sometimes with specialized sense, as *To bear away*: to carry away as winner; †to carry away in the mind (a thing learned) *obs.* *To be borne away*: i. e. in opinion by feeling, impulse, etc. † *To bear forth*: to carry out, conduct (a matter); to develop. *To bear off*: to carry off as winner. *To bear out*: To pretend, give out (*obs.*); to extol (*obs.*); to support, back up, corroborate, confirm; to be responsible for (*obs.*). † *To bear over*: to transfer; to carry over, hold over to a later date. *To bear up*: to carry, holding up (a train, etc.)

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xxiii. (1865) 396 To bear* about the piteous spectacle of his own self-ruins. 1842 H. E. MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. 317 The dying body we now bear* about. *c* 1450 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) I. i. 1132 And he that shoteth alder best The game shall here* away. 1530 PALSGR. 449/1, I beare* awaye as a well wytted chylde dothe his lesson, *Je apprens*. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* 5 Easier to beare* away and be retained in memorie. 1711 *Spect.* No. 548 ▸6 Such tragedies as ended unhappily bore* away the prizes. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiv. 114 Borne* away by their prejudices. *c* 1460 *Bk. Quintessence* 11 It berith* forþ þat blood anoon aftir into fleisch. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 212 This Duke had borne* forth his youth with better respect then Prince Henry his brother had done. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III. XXVI, We are enow to storm the hold, Bear* off the plunder and the dame. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 10 Somme were that bare* out the beaulte of the syster of the Kyng. 1530 PALSGR. 450/2 This felowe beareth* it out, as he were a great gentlyman. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* 128 He helpeth and beareth* out simple wittes. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 153 Thou didst defend thy selfe..against that people which had all the earth to backe, and beare them *out. 1629 GAULE *Pract. The.* 334 Yet he beares* out, As he'd preuent, or pittie the disaster. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 166 You think, I suppose, that your friends..will bear you* out. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 441 A splendid panegyric which is fully borne* out by his recorded acts. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* x. 8 Rewme fro folc in to folc is born* ouer. — *Prov.* xxix. 11 A wis man berth* ouer, and kepith vnto afterward. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (1869) 40 They ware bore* vppe an hy by the grete vyolente flamys of fier. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xiii. 255 Dame grace..bare* vp her trayn.

b. *To bear the bell, coals, the cross, a fagot, the flower, the gree, the palm, the prize, a part, the stroke, the word*: see BELL, COALS, etc. † *To bear low sail*: to demean oneself humbly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12353 þa oþer leonis .. wiþ þaire heued þai bare logh saile. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 52, I had rather chop this Hand off at a blow .. Then beare so low a sayle, to strike to thee. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 135 b, Our Foy gallants, unable to beare a low sayle, in their fresh gale of fortune.

†c. *To bear the face, the heart*: to direct, turn, incline it. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Beket* 224 The King also..bar his hurte mest: to do ther Seint Thomas. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 67 Towarde a foreste I bere þe face.

d. *To bear* (*any one*) *company* (*fellowship* obs.), *a hand*: to bring, give, lend it. † *To bear one a blow*: to give or 'fetch' him a blow. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12568 And quen he suld to metschip ga .. Alle þai felauschip him bare. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxi. 133 We desyre you to bere vs some company of armes. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iii. 34, I doe desire thee .. To beare me company, and goe with me. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polexander* I. 116 Bajazet..bore him a blow that, in all likelyhood, should have bereft his life. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. vii. (1840) 90 You have promised to bear me company. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Bear-a-hand*, a phrase of the same import with make haste .. quick. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* vi. 307 Get him to bear a hand. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. VII. v. 290 This pleasant streamlet..has borne us company for some time.

†e. *To bear* (*an, a, on*) *in hand* [= F. *maintenir*, med.L. *manūtenēre*]: to maintain (a statement); maintain or assert to or against (a person); to charge, accuse (*obs. c* 1540); to profess, pretend; to assure, to lead (one) to believe; to delude, abuse with false pretences. † *To bear in hand*: to carry on, manage.

c 1300 *Beket* 909 We wolleth the here an hond: that thu ert his traitour. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 15922 (Trin.) ȝe here me wrong on honde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of L. T.* 522 This false knight .. Bereth hir an hand that sche hath don this thing. 1461 *Paston Lett.* 396 II. 20 The parson of Snoryng .. beryth hym a hand. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 37 As Con's Cornykle bers on hand. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. XV. 103 The batellis and the weir, Quhilk eftir this he had to beir on hand. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 357 They bare me in hande..that I was a spye. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 109/1 To dowte whither Luther himselfe .. wrote in dede so euyll as he is borne in hande. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Fear of Death* III. (1859) 103 The love which we bear in hand to bear to him. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VI. XXXIII, Devotion..Bears men a Hand on their Credulity. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 305 What, beare her in hand vntill they come to take hands. 1611 — *Cymb.* V. v. 43 Your daughter, whom she bore in hand to loue. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 4 Not so easie to be discerned, as fooles bee borne in hand they are. *a* 1716 SOUTH (1717) VI. 125 If Popery and Fanaticism are so irreconcilable, as our True Protestants would bear us in hand that they are.

†f. *To bear it*: to carry off as a prize, to 'carry' by assault, carry the day. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 23 So may he with more facile question beare it? 1612 BACON *Ess.* (Arb.) 216 Some thinke to beare it, by..being peremptorye. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* II. i. 7 'Tis worth doing..but what doing beares it?

4. *refl. To bear oneself*: to carry, conduct, or deport oneself; behave, acquit oneself. Sometimes (like *behave oneself*) = to conduct oneself properly.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 4 Hu me schal beren him wiðuten. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 98 Þe gode quene gaf him in conseile, To luf his folk bituene .. Bere him tille his barons. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 798 Which of yow that bereth him best of alle. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 524 Who-so in pride beryth hym to hye, with mysceff shalbe mekyd. 1530 PALSGR. 450/1, I beare my selfe well. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. vii. § 10 Wks. 1841 I. 268 Who bear themselves bold upon human authority. ?*c* 1600 *Wordl & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 248 Bear thee prest in every game. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* vi. 163 Clearchus .. bearing himself for a Tyrant of Byzantium. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. ix. 257 A Man may bear himself so well in Disguise, as not to be discovered. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 618 The latest generations would know how .. he had borne himself.

5. To have as a member or part of the body.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iij, And beerith talow and gris. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 309 Seruants..that bare eyes To see alike mine Honor, as their Profits. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. XVI, Eustace, thou bear'st a brain. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* II. iv. 92 Bear what thou borest, The heart and the form.

6. To carry about with or upon one, as material equipment or ornament.

a. To carry about with one, or wear, ensigns of office, weapons of offence or defence. *To bear arms against*: to be engaged in hostilities with.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 432 Seczas bæron..beorhte frætwa. *a* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 69 Crist..ȝeue us wepne for to beren. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. vi. 64 Thei beren but o Scheld and o Spere. ?1568 G. FERRERS in Arb. *Garner* IV. 179 Apt to bear arms. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 60 He bure armes, and made weir against the King. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. XI. 316 An ample..pardon to all who had born arms against him. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. v. 94 The staff like that still borne by Arab chiefs.

†b. To have upon the body (clothes, ornaments); to wear. *To bear the breech*: to 'wear the breeches.'

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. x. § 12 [He] bær hæt on his heafde. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 382 Ich wot swulne þet bereð boðe togedere heui brunie and here. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9071 'Tas of'..'mi kinges croun þat i na langer agh to bere.' *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6240 Many .. that comyn clothe ay beeren, Vit seyntes neverethelesse they weren. *c* 1500 *Mayd Emlyn* in *Anc. Poet. Tr.* (1842) 20 All women be suche Thoughe the man bere the breche, They wyll be euer checkemate. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Ep.* (1577) 87 The good or the euil of monasteries lyeth not in ye habite, but in the men that beare it.

c. To display on a heraldic shield; to be entitled to wear or use as coat armour.

a 1450 *Syr Eglam.* 1186 He bare of Aser, a schyp of golde. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* A j, Beyng in worthenes aarmes for to bere. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* 42 The erle of Kent beareth a winer for his Creste and supporters. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bear*, He that has a Coat of Arms, is said to Bear it in the several Charges or Ordinaries that

are in his Escutcheon. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* (1832) 225 The shield..bore..a serrated and rocky mountain.

7. To carry about with one, to have attached to, or impressed upon one, to own, have: a. a feature, external character, look. (= to present.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18823 Bot of his liknes þat he bare. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 339 No life..Which berth visage of mannes kinde. *c* 1550 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 171 Outward he beareth a fair face. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 470 Many Mountaines that beare shewes of Mettals. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 4 ¶ 8 Falshood..shall hereafter bear a blacker Aspect. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* iv. 28 So firm a front They bear in battle. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 142 Old Cavaliers .. who bore the marks of honourable wounds.

b. a name, title, etc.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 12. 23 After which planete the day berith his name. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 203 For bishopes blessed · thei bereþ meny names. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 341 The Epistle which beareth the title to the Hebrues. 1850 PRESCOTT *Mexico* I. 63 Four beautiful girls, bearing the names of the principal goddesses.

c. a reputation, praise, blame, price, value, etc.

c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 73 The fyfte mayster..That of wisdom bare grete loos. 1588 MUNDAY in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) I. 230 The sweetest face .. And highest head .. Beare no more reckoning then the poorest slaue. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4658/2 The Blank Tickets bear seven per Cent. Interest. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) I. 331 It..is exported to India, where it bears a high price. 1845 HOOD *Recipe Civiliz.* Wks. (1871) 298 That which bears the praise of nations. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. ii. 17 Natural meadow bore a high rental.

8. To wield (power, sway, etc.); to hold (an office). Cf. *office-bearer.*

c 1300 *Beket* 2409, [He] scholde have þore the heritage. 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, xxvii. § 11 No merchaunt..[shall] here eny voyce ne have eny sayngs in eny Courte. 1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* II. 1540 99 In that yere that I bare roume. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xxvii. 6 Sonnes .. which bare rule in the house of their fathers. 1552 LATIMER *Serm.* II. 138 They bear the swing, all things goeth after their minds. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (1863) 37 To beare some office in the common wealth. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* II. 29 That they should bear all the sway. 1690 *Idiom. Anglo-Lat.* 42 That Office did I bear. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 671 Those great Celtic houses, which .. bore rule in Ulster.

9. *fig.* To entertain, harbour, cherish (a feeling).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1044 Salt ðu noȝt ðe riȝt-wise weren, Or for hem ðe toðewe með beren? *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1067 Vntil his broþer nith [*v.r.* ire] he bare. *Ibid.* 12096 Ye ber him right nan au [*v.r.* awe]. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F iv b, Obeysshe and bere hym honour. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, xix. Pream., The true faythe that hys Highnesse berythe unto Almyghty Gode. 1538 STARKEY *England* iii. (1871) 82 One beryth malyce agayn another. 1570 T. WILSON *Demosthenes* 23 Now that the Thebanes beare us the stomache, that you see they doe. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. vi. 9 The deare loue I beare to faire Anne Page. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* IV. ix. (1622) 103 She beareth the minde to passe the rest of her life with a Gentleman of Rome. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 189 The contempt they bear for practical geometry. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* XXVI. 356 He bore her no malice.

10. To hold, maintain, possess, or have (a property or attribute, a relation to something else).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2682 Circumcising Iers in it-self gret for-biseyng. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. XXIX. (1695) 204 Nothing finite bears any proportion to infinite. 1841 MACAULAY *W. Hastings, Ess.* (1851) I. 16 His mind bears a singular analogy to his body. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. ix. 576 The relation the nobles bore to the throne. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. v. 194 The ratio which population bears to capital.

11. To sustain, support, uphold.

* *To sustain weight or pressure, to endure.*

11. *trans.* To sustain, support (a weight or strain).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. XX. 12 Þe bæron byrðena, on þises dæges hætan. *c* 1375 WYCLIF Sel. Wks. I. 66 Þei shal bere.. the wiȝte of þe olde lawe. 1399 *Rich. Redeless* I. 41 The braunchis aboue boren grett charge. *c* 1550 *Scot. Poems* 16*th C.* (1810) II. 160 Our seiknes on thy back thou bure. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 3 Atlas-like it seem'd the heaven they beared. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 246 Proportionate in every part to the stress it was likely to bear. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. ii. 79 When the ice would bear them. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps.* ii. (1855) 34 For the shafts do indeed bear as much as they are ever imagined to bear.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*; *spec.* in *Building.* To stand a strain without intermediate support.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 157 Timber is said to Bear at its whole length, when neither a Brick-wall, or Posts, etc. stand between the ends of it. *Ibid.* 136 Joysts are seldom made to Bear at above ten Foot in length.

12. *fig.* (of an immaterial burden, charge, cost, responsibility, etc.) Formerly also *bear out.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 379 To bere þeruore a certeyn rente by þe zere. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5667 Him þat bare þe wite. 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 125 Certayne annuities borne oute of hem [manors]. 1529 MORE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 12 There shall no poore neighbour .. bere no losse. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten's Voy.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 403 The Farmers bearing the adventure of the sea. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Iustine* 24 a, Darius .. promised to beare out the whole charges of those Warres. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xiii. 6 The land was not able to beare them, that they might dwell together. 1769 STERNE *Serm. Yorick* V. (1773) 63 It had been .. better for the nation to have bore the expence. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 263 Lewis would bear the charge of supporting two thousand of them [troops].

b. † *To bear the person of*: to sustain the character of, to personate (*obs.*). *To bear a part*: to sustain a part, take part, share *in.*

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* X. (1634) 320 A vice-roy: that is, he that in the Kings absence supplieth his place and beareth his person. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. XVI. 80 He that acteth another, is said to beare his Person. *Ibid.* III. XLII. 267 Here wee have the Person of God born now the third time.

13. *trans.* To sustain successfully; *fig.* to stand (a strain, test, examination); to allow or admit of.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* (1882) 60, Lx. mares..able to beare the horse. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* V. iii. 26 Thy great imployment Will not beare question. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 33 The ship will beare much, that is, carry much Ordnance or goods, or beare much saile. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* Ded., No Modern Latin can bear criticism. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 245 The ship no longer can her topsails bear. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 137 The cable .. would scarcely have borne to have been heaved up. 1838 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life & Lett.* (1876) II. vii. 11 The style will not bear examination. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* i. § 15. 25 It is not less the boast of some styles that they can bear ornament.

†14. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To hold good; to hold, stand, 'do.' (Cf. also *bring to bear* in 33.) *Obs.*

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 199 ¶ 5 If the Matter bears, I shall not be unjust to his Merit. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 112 The Argument will not bear in the View before mentioned. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 227 We are going into Personals again, Gentlemen .. And that wont bear.

15. To sustain (anything painful or trying); to suffer, endure, pass through: a. without any reference to the manner of bearing.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1272 And beryn..for hire sake Not I not what. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 71 Three battes hee bure, or hee his feet might find. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 210 In fureous payne, yat ye bur. *c* 1580 *Amadis of Gaule* 273 This great sorow that I beare and suffer. 1718 POPE *Iliad* I. 270 The wrongs I bear from Atreus son. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. ii. 118 A melancholy pleasant to be borne. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 281 That we can bear such things and yet not die.

b. To suffer without succumbing, to sustain without giving way, to endure. Formerly with *away, out* (cf. *hold out, stand out*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15617 Him..þat baret for yow bare. 1525 TINDALE *John* XVI. 12, I have yet many thynges to saye vnto you; but ye cannot beare them awaye now. 1547 BALDWIN *Mor. Philos.* VI. III, Patiently beare the time. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 17 Blessed is the man that beareth out temptation. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 437 The Horses can abide no cold, but the Asses and Mules bear out. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* IV. 13 My punishment is greater then I can beare. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 542 He who bears in Thrace the bitter Cold. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) II. 143 With an intrepid heart .. he bears the brunt of their whole artillery. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* XIV. 215 Make it as hot as you can bear your finger in it. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 16 May, We can only recommend Alphonse and Theophile .. to grin and bear it; the expression, perchance, savours a little of slang.

c. To endure without opposition or resistance, to tolerate (a thing); also with *inf.* or *subord. cl.*

c 900 *Laws of Ælfred* (Bosw.) Ic nelle beran eowre gymeleaste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12991 Na langer Mai i nu þi wicked wordes ber. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. XXVI. 37 The kyng myght no longer bear by his honour the iniuryes and wronges. 1659 in Burton's *Diary* (1828) IV. 49, I say not but the army will bear, that you sit to levy money. 1704 ROWE *Ulyss.* I. i. 230 My Lords, this Railer is not to be born. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 26 The public would not have borne to see any Papist among the servants of their Majesties.

d. To reconcile oneself to, put up with, tolerate, away with. (Always negatively, interrogatively, or hypothetically: often with infinitive.) Cf. ABEAR.

1710 *Tatler* No. 219 ¶ 4 There is no reasonable Man can bear him half an Hour. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. XII. 100 [He] could not bear to think of distressing her. 1813 MISS AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* XV. 62 The man whom she could not bear to speak of. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. 2 'What hurt can it do you?' 'None, none. But I cannot bear it.' *Mod.* I cannot bear antimacassars!

†16. *To bear hard, heavy* or *heavily* (I.. *aegre ferre*): to endure with a grudge, take (a thing) ill or amiss, have ill will to, have a resentment against; so *to bear upon the spleen. Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* Introd. 10 Many beren heuy that freris ben clepid pseudo or ypocritis. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 215 Caius Ligarius doth beare Caesar hard. 1602 *Life T. Cromwell* IV. ii. 112 You bear me hard about the abbey lands. 1629 tr. *Herodian* (1635) 38 Divers, that bore Perennius upon the spleene, for his intolerable haughty and disdainefull carriage. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. I. 32 The Ill Success was heavily born, and imputed to ill Conduct.

17. *intr. To bear with*: to put up with, be patient with, make allowance for. (With indirect passive *to be borne with.*)

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. vii. (Arb.) 74 The heart of a man Should more honour winne by bearyng with a woman. *a* 1586 *Answ. Cartwright* 72 Ignorance .. is to bee borne with. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 110 Beare with me, my heart is in the coffin there with Cæsar. 1712 POPE *Spect.* No. 408 ¶ 7 Little Irregularities are sometimes to be borne with. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* II. 223 He would bid us Bear with our miseries manfully. 1872 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 113 A foreign King had to be borne with.

** *To support, keep up, maintain.* Usually with *up.*

18. *trans.* To hold (*up*) from falling or sinking, to support, keep *up.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 537 Hijs fete him bers up fra fall. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. liv. (1495) 170 The fote..beryth vp all the body. 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 117, Ij Greffons to bere hit vppe. 1611 BIBLE *Judges* XVI. 29 The two middle pillars..on which it was borne vp. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 50 The Water..may fill about half the Ball, that the Fishes may move, and bear themselves thereon.

b. *spec.* To hold up a horse's head with a 'bearing rein.' *To bear a rein upon*: to hold in check by this means. Also *fig.*

1603 S. DANIEL *Defence Rhime* (1717) 29 The best Rein, the strongest Hand to make men keep their Way, is, that which their Enemy bears upon them. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 284 Let him [a horse with a crick in the neck] be ridden..by such a one as will bear his head, and make him to bring it in.. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 903 The hand of God bearing a raine upon our condemned soules.

†19. *trans.* To uphold (any one in a course of action). *refl.* and *intr.* To exalt or lift up oneself *upon*, to plume oneself, presume. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 64 Maynteynd, & born vp in iuel. 1535 SHAXTON in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. II. App. lxi. 150 If yee .. bear the Abbot in his evil dealing that he may escape.. see yee thereto. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 227 The truth will be able euermore to beare it selfe. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 894 The Spaniards bearing themselves upon their wealth, were too proud. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (1870) 17 The Gentleman bearing high on my Lords favor. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. vii. (1715) 67 Families .. bearing themselves much higher on their Original.

20. To sustain, keep up, or keep going (the burden or bass of a song). *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 673 This sompnour bar to him a stiff burdoun. 1611 COTGR., *Faire le contre* .. to beare a burden, or sing the plain song wheron another descants. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Soliloquies* 68 Who hath heard .. the bittern bearing her base in the coldest months? 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* V. vii, A manly voice .. Bare burthen to the music well.

21. *To bear up*: a. (*trans.*) to uphold (a principle); to keep up the spirits of (a person).

1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 20 Persons to assist my accuser, and beare vp his cause. 1658 (25 Jan.) CROMWELL *Sp.* (Carl.) To bear up our honour at sea. 1852 *Hammers & Ploughshares* iv. 27 What hope have you to bear you up?

† b. *refl.* To exalt oneself; cf. 19. *Obs.*

a 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 188 Thou ouercomest them that bere vp themselfe.

c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To keep up one's courage or spirits; to maintain one's ground (*against* difficulties); not to succumb.

1656 MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. ix. (1712) 26 Bearing up as well as they can. 1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 219 The Portuguese, except they alter their politicks..can never bear up with us, much less prejudice our Plantations. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 256 ¶ 8 To bear up under Scandal and Defamation. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 291 Bearing up against those vicissitudes of fortune. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* iii. 15 'Bear up, now, and good bye; for I'm going.'

*** *To hold up, hold, have upon it.*

22. To uphold, hold up, hold on top or aloft.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 369 Þe nayles three, þat paynede crist wan he was born on þe rode Tree. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XI. i. (1495) 381 Ayre..beryth the fyre and is boren of the water. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXVII. 252 Eva's little table..bore on it her favourite vase, with a single white moss rose-bud in it.

23. To have written or inscribed upon it.

1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, XXXVIII. Preamb., Lettres patentez beryng date at Westminster the xxj day of August. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 119 A Pillar..bare this inscription, *Sacred to Diana.* 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* VIII. 195 Coins, bearing the effigy of the Horse. 1864 *Times* 6 Dec., These deeds bear dates from 1573 to about 1660.

b. *passive.* To be entered or registered *in* a list, *on* the books of any establishment, etc.

1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 7 Each man so listed .. shall be borne upon the said ship, in the same class in which he is rated. 1803 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* V. 321 A complement of sixty men, including two boys, to be borne on the third class. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 38 Though borne on the English establishment, that regiment .. had been almost exclusively composed of Scotchmen. 1863 COX *Inst. Eng. Govt.* III. VIII. 724 All persons borne on the books of Queen's ships in commission.

24. *fig.* To have or convey the meaning, to purport (*that*). *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14753 Oure lord hem 3af þis vnswere But þei wist not what hit bare. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. XIX. (1811) 167 The Greeks call this figure Anadiplosis, I call him the Redouble as the originall beares. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 53 The description of .. the Palace of Solomon bears, that it was made with smooth hard stone. 1746 *Rep. Cond. Sir J. Cope* 116 The Letter bears, that the pretended Prince of Wales came lately on the Coast.

b. To profess, claim, purport (*to be*).

1759 ROBERTSON in H. Campbell *Love-Lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) 235 A French translation .. bears to have been printed at Edinburgh by Thomas Waltem, 1572. *a* 1859 L. HUNT *Autobiogr.* III. (1860) 72 A portrait..bearing to be the likeness of a certain Erasmus Smith, Esq.

†25. *To bear* (a thing) *upon* (one): to allege, charge *upon*, lay to the charge of. [The proper position of this sense is doubtful.]

c 1375 WYCLIF *Antecrist* 133 Crist was..beten, and skourged, and false borne upon. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 363 The seid large endewing Born upon Constantin to be mad to Silvester Pope was neuere doon.

III. *trans.* and *intr.* To push, thrust, press. [This group seems to have arisen in a transference of the sense from *carry* to an action producing the same result (i.e. the moving forward of a body) by a different application of force, that of continuous pressure. This once established, the extension of the idea to pressure of many kinds, both hori-

zontal and vertical, followed. Thus there result senses of *bear* directly contrary to each other, as when a post bears the pressure which is brought to bear upon it, or a man bears up till calamity bears him down.]

* *To push, press.*

26. *trans.* To move (a thing) onward by force of pressure; to push, force, drive; cf. 'carry' in same sense.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16252 Hu þat þis folk þe beres to þe dede. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* IV. 1279 þan pollux.. Bere backeward the batell. *c* 1450 *Merlin* vii. 117 He bar hym ouer the horse croupe. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 470 They .. will needs bear all the world before them. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* vi. 397 Borne backward Talbot turns. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* II. ii, (1866) 163 Bearing him off over his horse's tail.

b. *Naut. To bear off.*

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 44 A ship boord, *beare off* is used to euery thing you would thrust from you.

27. *esp. To bear down,* formerly also *bear over* (whence Overborne): to push to the ground, overwhelm, overthrow, vanquish. Also *fig.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxxi. (1495) 368 Metynge and berynge downe the fende. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1171. Hors and man down he bore. 1576 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 331 He bare it [a Door] cleane downe before him, and so escaped. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 132 The Tartars .. bearing downe the world before them. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* 516 He shall .. beare over and kill those that stood against him. 1680 Burnet *Rochester* (1692) 98 A Doctrine which was born down and persecuted. *a* 1811 Leyden *Ld. Soulis,* They bore him down with lances bright. 1840 Macaulay *Ranke, Ess.* (1854) 550/2 His activity and zeal bore down all opposition.

†**28.** *fig. To bear* (one) *down*: to overthrow in debate; maintain one's point against, insist in opposition to (any one). *Obs.*

1526 Tindale *Acts* xii. 15 She bare them doune that hit was even so. 1641 Milton *Prel. Episc.* Wks. (1851) 92 Though hee himselfe .. should beare us downe that there bee three. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 87 [He] roundly bears us down, That two such worlds would touch without more ado.

29. *intr.* To press (laterally) *on,* to thrust at, to come with force or pressure against. *arch.* Also with *at, to* (obs.).

c 1450 *Merlin* vii. 118 Thei bar to hym so harde that Arthur was throwe to the erthe. *Ibid.* viii. 127 And he bar on hym so sore that he threwe the knyght to grounde. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. x. 24 The tother .. Buyr at hym mychtely with a lang speyr. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4647/3 Two East-India Men .. received Damage by bearing upon one another as they were sailing out of the Harbour.

b. *fig.* To press *hard(ly)* or *heav(il)y* upon, to affect adversely or injuriously. (In mod. use this is prob. often pictured as the downward pressure of a burden: see next.)

1699 Bentley *Phal.* 272 The next will bear harder upon him. 1713 *Guardian* No. 53 (1756) I. 237, I will not bear hard upon his contrition. 1834 H. Miller *Scenes & Leg.* xxii. (1857) 322 An open, boisterous winter, that bore heavy on the weak and aged. 1877 Tyndall in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/4 No great mechanical improvement .. is introduced .. that does not bear hardly upon individuals.

30. Transferred to downward pressure, as that of a load: a. *trans.* with *down.*

1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* II. 102 Bearing it [a string of an instrument] hard down with the end of your finger. 1853 Forster *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 327 The branches .. were almost borne down with the weight of the fruit. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 679 The dead weight .. bore it down.

b. *intr.* with *down.* Cf. Bearing *vbl. sb.* 8.

1835 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 17/2 A woman who 'bears down' .. will thus accelerate her delivery.

c. *intr.* with *on.*

1829 Southey *All for Love* VI. Wks. VII. 186 While she pray'd the load of care Less heavily bore on her heart.

31. *intr.* To exert or transmit mechanical pressure *upon, on, against* (a point which sustains it); to repose one's weight, to rest *upon*; *also* to press as a spring, to 'thrust' (as an arch against its piers).

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 148 This Post .. bears upon the Floor. 1715 Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* 122 Which must bear against the Limbs of the Sector-Pieces. 1854 Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 292 Little collars of leather .. bearing against the shoulders of the apparatus.

32. To exert a practical effect or influence *on* or *upon,* to tend to affect; to have reference to, relate to, come into practical contact with, touch.

1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 87 Their edge bore alwayes upon J. Q. either in broad meanings or in plain terms. 1794 Paley *Evid.* II. vii. (1817) 187 To point out how the argument bears upon the general question. 1836 *Recoll. House of Lords* viii. 155 His matter .. always bears directly on the question before the House. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 197 How this marriage bears on the history of Maine. 1883 Lb. Carlingford in *Echo* 1 Sept. 4/2 A .. collection of artistic objects bearing on industry.

† b. To touch *upon,* border close *upon,* lie very near to (in nature or character). *Obs.*

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1731/4 A .. Coat of grey colour'd Cloth bearing upon the blew. 1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* xv, He related an accident .. which particularly bore upon the marvellous.

33. *To bring to bear*: to bring into effective operation (*against, upon,* etc.); to bring about, to cause to act; to employ, exert. (Cf. also 14.)

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 1 Your cousin .. had with difficulty brought this meeting to bear. 1775 Johnson *Lett.* 127 (1788) I. 275, I am still of opinion that we shall bring the Oxford riding-school to bear. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Tale Tyne* iii. 64 Whenever legislation is brought to bear directly upon industry. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* III. iii, Randal now brought his experience and art to bear. 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* xxi. 266 Before a bow could be brought to bear. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* I. vii. 245 No human instrument has been brought to bear upon these stones.

34. Here may also be put the phrases: † *To bear off*: to resist and cause (a stroke) to rebound, to repel, to ward off, to 'turn' (a shower, etc.). *Obs. To bear in,* pass. *to be borne in*: to be forced in, impressed with force *upon* (the mind); in which there is also some admixture of notions belonging to I and II.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apophth.* 318 b, With the sweorde wee laie on, with the bucler wee beare of. 1570 Ascham *Scholem.* (1863) 112 A demie bukram cassok .. which will neither beare of winde nor wether. 1641 Milton *Ch. Discip.* I. Wks. 1851) 22 His Helmet, to beare off blowes in battell. 1818 *Q. Rev.* XVIII. 537 It had been horn in upon his mind .. that some great man .. was to be cut off. 1852 J. H. Newman *Disc. Univ. Educ.* 103 It is borne in upon the many .. as self-evident, that religious men would not thus be jealous.

** *To thrust (through).*

†**35.** *trans.* To thrust, pierce, stab (a person *through* the body, or his body *through, with* a spear, &c.) [Cf. the mod. 'to run one through with a rapier' and 'to run a rapier through him.'] Also with other prepositions. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7625 Thoru he had his bodi born, If he ne had blenked. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knts. T.* 1398 Than pray I the, to morwe with a spere That Arcita me thurgh the herte bere. *c* 1400 *Roland* 689 He brek his sheld, and bar hym to the hert. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1395 Thurgh the schelde .. He was borne with a brande. *c* 1420 *Anowe. Arth.* xvi, He bare him inne atte the throte. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 689 To the hart he baryd hym than. 1470 85 Malory *Arthur* (1816) II. 440 They met together so furiously, that either bear other through.

*** *To press oneself; move, tend, lie in a given direction.* [An intransitive development of 26.]

36. *intr.* To press, force one's way against resistance; to move with effort, with persistence, or with a distinct bias in some direction. Extended by many advs., as *back, away, on, down.*

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1417 Here one, being thronged, bears back. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. ii. 172 Stand backe; roome, beare backe. 1742 R. Blair *Grave* 767 The .. bird .. claps his .. wings, and bears away. 1754 P. H. *Hibernian* § 2. 14 Let any Stranger .. bear away and visit the County of Wicklow. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II. xvi, Nearer and nearer as they bear. 1842 H. E. Manning *Serm.* xviii. (1848) I. 272 The stream of this visible world, which bears down in a heavy tide away from God. 1862 Tyndall *Mountaineer* vi. 47 The queenly orb .. clears the mountain, and bears splendidly away. 1872 Jenkinson *Guide Lakes* (1879) 226 On arriving at the top of the crag, bear a little to the right.

37. *esp.* in *Nautical* phraseology: To sail in a certain direction; hence, *To bear away*: to sail away, leave. *To bear down* (*upon* or *towards*): to sail with the wind (towards). *To bear off*: see quot. *To bear up*: to put the helm 'up' so as to bring the vessel into the direction of the wind. *To bear up for,* or *bear with* (a place): to sail towards.

1605 Shaks. *Temp.* III. ii. 3 Beare vp, & boord em'. 1611 Bible *Acts* xxvii. 15 The ship .. could not beare vp into [*Geneva* make way against] the winde. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 44 When a ship sailes with a large wind towards the land .. we say she beares in with the land .. And when she would not come neere the land, but goeth more Roome-way than her course, wee say she beares off. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 210 (1810) 218 A mark to sailors, who bear with Plymouth haven. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 328 She must not make to the next safe Harbour; but .. bear away for the remotest. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4521/2 We all bore down to secure what Merchant ships we could. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 428 ₱ 1 People tost in a troubled Sea, without knowing to what Shore they bear. 1748 Anson *Voy.* II. xi. 256 We bore down to them, and took them up. 1772-84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) V. 1820 We passed the rocks, and bore up to the southward. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 98 The wind being now fair for that port, we bore away for it. 1798 *Jrnl.* in Nicolas *Nelson's Disp.* III. 48 Nelson immediately bore up under all sail, for Alexandria. 1812 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* I. 397 Onwards with the favouring gale .. Th' impatient Vessel bore. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 12 They bore out to sea. 1865 Parkman *Champlain* I. (1875) 182 The voyagers .. bore away for France.

b. *Naut.* and *gen. To bear down upon*: to proceed (esp. with force) towards.

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5455/3 Our Fleet .. bore down upon them .. keeping the Wind of them. 1867 Baker *Nile Tribut.* xiii. 328 A tremendous crashing in the jungle .. and continued shouts .. assured us that they were bearing down exactly upon our direction. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 15 Both consuls bore down on the left wing of the enemy.

38. To extend or stretch away, to continue to lie in a particular direction, as a coast line, a mountain range, etc.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 56 Such an obliquitie and winding might seem to decline and beare out too much vnto one side. *Ibid.* I. 73 From whence proceedeth and beareth forth the necke or cape of Peloponnesus. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 822/1 The Battenkill bears southward for twenty miles.

39. Chiefly *Naut.*: To lie off in a certain direction from a given point or place. (Cf. Bearing.)

1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* VII. xxiv. 682 The Ship-master knowing .. how the port .. beareth from the place from which he departeth. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 10 This is Lucentios house, My fathers beares more toward the market-place. 1668 Smith *Voy.* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 59 Then shewed him how Constantinople beared from Candia. 1765 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* II. 388 You must bring such a hill to bear directly over such a point of the shore. 1835 Sir J. Ross *N.-W. Pass.* vi. 88 Possession Bay bore due west.

40. Of cannon: To lie so as to 'cover,' or be in position for discharging shot effectively (*upon*).

1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 75 *A piece of Ordnance doth come to bear,* that is, lies right with the Mark. 1711 Bourn in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4906/2, I could not bring a Broadside to bear. *a* 1804 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* II. 14 Our after-guns ceased to bear. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. xix. vii. 230 Finck had no artillery to bear on Daun's transit through the Pass.

b. (*causal*). To direct a shot or missile.

1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 28 You must bear the first fired rocket above the rest.

41. *Painting.* Of colours: *To bear out*: to 'come out' effectively or with some effect. Cf. *to bring out,* and *to be brought out.* (*rare.*)

1855 J. Edwards *Oil Paint.* 28 The colours of pigments 'bear out' with effects differing according to the liquids with which they are combined.

IV. To bring forth, produce, give birth to.

42. To bring forth, produce, yield: a. said of plants bearing leaves, flowers, fruit. Also *fig.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 479 (Gr.) Dǽdþes bǽm se bær bitres fela. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 17 Ælc gód treow byrð gode wæstmas. 1297 R. Glouc. 352 To blowe, & suþþe to bere frut. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxi. Trees that beere well fruyte. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3128 Pulled .. Fro the roser that it bere. 1567 Drant *Horace's Epist.* vii. D iij, Whilst sommer swage, and the figge tree her pryme frute haue lbore. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. iii. 422 The Oakes beare Mast, the Briars Scarlet Heps. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Love-worm,* That Turmentle which bears a yellow flower. 1879 Maclear *Celts* v. 70 The good seed .. sown in early years now bore fruit.

b. said of the earth, yielding vegetable productions, and *fig.* animals, gems, metals, etc.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 Þe erthe ne bær nan corn. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 85 India, black Ebon and white Ivory bears. — *Eclog.* IV. 29 The sacred ground Shall Weeds .. refuse to bear. 1704 Addison *Italy* 1 The most uncultivated of 'em bear abundance of sweet Plants.

c. *absol.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxxiv. (1495) 654 The lasse Juniperus berith more frute than the more, but eyther beeryth. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* II. 412 Bowes for to beire in the bare winttur .. she made. *Mod.* A variety of apple that bears well. When does a mulberry tree begin to bear?

43. Of female mammalia, and esp. women: To bring forth, produce, give birth to (offspring).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 13 Heo þone eaþmodon cyning bær. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 257 Þu bere þine helere. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 722 Sarray non childre ne bar. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1051 Þe formast barn þat sco him bare. *Ibid.* 11211 Mary beere childe in chastite. *c* 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xci, My dere chyldern whyche I bere as a woman bereth her chylde. 1559 *Myrr. Mag., Dk. York* xi, Fower goodly boyes in youth my wife she boore. 1611 Bible *Lev.* xii. 5 If she beare a maid child. 1855 Kingsley *Heroes* I. (1868) 2 Your daughter Danae shall bear a son.

b. *absol.*

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* liv. 1 Preise, thou bareyne that berst not. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 201 Women are made to beare, and so are you. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xxx. 9 She had left bearing.

44. The various forms of the pa. pple. had formerly no distinction of sense. In the earlier part of the 17th c., these were *borne* (usual), *born, bore* (rare). About 1660, *borne* (the only spelling in Shaksp. folio of 1623) was generally abandoned, and *born* (cf. *torn, worn*) retained in all senses, with *bore* as a frequent variant (the latter perhaps not in sense of *nātus*). Dr. Johnson, in his various edd. from 1751 to 1773, says under Bear, 'part. pass. *bore* or *born*,' and the same is found in other dicts. and grammars of the period. But *c* 1775, a different usage (which some writers or printers had observed as early as 1750) was established: *bore* (common in Addison, Swift, Thomson) was abandoned, *borne* was reinstated, and now used as the ordinary form, and *born* was restricted to a specific sense. Thus, *borne* is now the only pa. pple., active or passive, in senses 1–42 (he has *borne* a burden, the tree has *borne* fruit, the testimony *borne* by him); it is also used in sense 43 in the active always, and in the passive with *by* and name of the mother, that is when it has the literal sense of 'brought forth.' *Born* is used only in sense 43, and there only in the passive, when not followed by *by* and the mother; it has rather a neuter signification = 'come into existence, sprung' without explicit reference to maternal action; hence it is the form used adjectively, and figuratively. Cf. 'She had *borne* several children, the children *borne* to him by this woman, *born* of the Virgin Mary, *born* in a stable, her first-*born* son, a lady *born,* new-*born* zeal, a flower *born* to blush unseen.'

a. In senses 1–42, the following forms appear incidentally under the quotations.

Before 1660: *boren*, 1380, 1398; *bore*, 1300, 1482, 1567; *born*, 1300, 1375, 1380, 1382, 1400, 1449, 1611; *borne*, 1400, 1439, 1528, 1539, 1586, 1593, 1596, 1611, 1625, 1631.

After 1660: *born*, 1667, 1674, 1680, 1704, 1740, 1769, 1818 (34); *bore*, 1712, 1751, 1768; *borne*, 1758, 1788, 1793, 1795, 1802, 1803, 1816, 1849, and twenty later.

b. In sense 43; before 1660:

a. *a* 1067 *Chart. Eadw.* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 215 Ðat cotlif ðe ic was boren inne bi naman Giðslepe. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 158 Al were he..of barain iboren. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1707 Of rachel iosep was boren. 1297 R. Glouc. 516 Thei he were a bast ibore. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4966 'Allas!'.. þat euer we ware Born. *Ibid.* 10977 Till þat he be borin. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 186 That of me Shulde suche a child ybore be. *Ibid.* 198 David..That bore was of thyn ofspring. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 94 Never, sethe tyme that she was bor. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xlvi. 3 That ben born [1388 borun] of my wombe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sir Thopas* 7 I-bore he was in fer contre. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* II. ix. 62 Or Jesus wes of Mary born. *c* 1425 *MS.* Christ was..of Virgin Marie ebore. 1470 Harding *Chron.* x. iv, His mother dyed..Anone after as he was of hir bore. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. Prol. 41 The Fader of nane generat, creat, ne boyr. 1576 Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 61 O Gentle blouds yborne You were not borne alonely for your selues. 1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* v. xxviii. (1597) 138 Full deere they were to me vnborne, at birth, and borne, and now. *a* 1593 H. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 65 Leah having borne to Jacob four sons. 1595 Spenser *Col. Clout* 839 Long before the world he was ybore. 1596 — *F. Q.* I. xi. 51 That was both borne and bred In heuenly throne. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xxi. 7, I haue borne him a sonne in his old age. 1612 Bacon *Death, Ess.* (Arb.) 388 It is as naturall to dye, as to be borne. 1614 J. Cooke *Tu Quoque* in *Dodsl.* (1780) VII. 19 A wench that has been bred and born in an alley.

Since 1660:

β. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* I. 397, I have born you to Short life. 1695 Dryden in Macaulay *Ess.* (1854) II. 581/1 Whom I foresee to better fortune born. 1703 Rowe *Ulyss.* I. i. 231 Wherefore art thou born..Thou Tyrant horn to be a Nation's Punishment? 1805 H. Tooke *Purley* II. (1815) 76 *Born*..formerly written *boren*, and on other occasions now written *borne*. *Born* is, *Borne* into life. 1830 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 149 She saw..that she, even she, had born [*sic*] a mighty man. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iv. viii. 397 The porphyry chamber in which Irene had borne him—her firstborn son. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xviii. 299 A child which Julia had borne to Pompey.

b. *fig.* 1774 Burke *Amer. Tax.* Wks. 1842 II. 432 These distinctions, born of our unhappy contest. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* Pref. 8 The Roman Empire and the Christian Church, born into the world almost at the same moment. 1866 B. Taylor *Palm & Pine* 268 What time the morning-star is born. 1875 H. E. Manning *Mission H. Ghost* i. 21 Living as if they had never been born again.

Phrase-key. To *b* about, 3a; *b* across, 1f; *b* against, 31; *b* arms against, 6a; *b* at, 29; *b* away, 3a, 15b, 36, 37; *b* back, 36; *b* in Backgammon, 1d; *b* a blow, 3d; *b* the breech, 6b; bring to *b*, 33; *b* children, 43; *b* company, 3d; *b* the cost, 12; *b* down, 27, 28, 30, 36; *b* down upon, 37; *b* the face, 3c; *b* fellowship, 3d; *b* forth, 3a; *b* fruit, 42; *b* a hand, 3d; *b* in, on hand, 3e; *b* hard, 16, 29b; *b* the heart, 3c; *b* heavily, 16, 29b; *b* in upon one, 34; *b* it, 3f; *b* interest, 7c; *b* low sail, 3b; *b* in mind, 2b; *b* a name, 7b; *b* off, 3a, 26b, 34, (*Naut.*) 37; *b* on, 29, 30c, 31, 32, 36; *b* oneself, 4; *b* oneself upon, 19; *b* out, 3a, 15b, 41; *b* over, 3a; *b* part in, 12b; *b* person of, 12b; *b* = produce, 42–3; *b* record, 2c; *b* a rein, 18b; *b* on shield, 6c; *b* upon spleen, 16; *b* strain, 13; *b* sway or swing, 8; *b* testimony, 2c; *b* through, 35; *b* to, 29; *b* up, 3a, 18, 21, (*Naut.*) 37; *b* up for, 37; *b* upon, 23b, 25, 31–3; *b* with, 17, (*Naut.*) 37; *b* witness, 2c; *b* young, 43.

Bear, obs. form of Bier.

Bear (bēə1), *v.*2 [f. Bear *sb.*1]

intr. To act the part of a 'bear' on the Stock Exchange; to speculate for a fall. *trans.* To produce a fall in the price of (any stocks, shares, or commodities liable to speculation).

a 1842 W. Maginn *Pict. Grave & Gay* (1859) 286 His stories being..lies..I should have been sorry to have bulled or beared in Spanish on the strength of them. 1881 *Chicago Times* 4 June, If we succeed in bulling silver we shall also succeed in bearing gold to the same extent. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Mar. 5 Mr. Gladstone's speech on Egypt 'beared' Egyptian Stock yesterday.

Bearable (bēə·răb'l), *a.* Also 6 bearabil. [f. Bear *v.*1 + -able.] That may be borne; supportable, endurable, tolerable.

c 1550 Cheke *Matt.* xxiii. 4 Heui burdens and hardli bearabil. 1763 Mrs. F. Brooke *Lady Mandeville* (1782) II. 34 The most bearable man I have seen. 1788 *Med. Commun.* II. 253 The least motion was scarce bearable. 1854 J. Abbott *Napoleon* I. xi. 203 Life becomes bearable for their sakes.

Bea·rableness. [f. prec. + -ness.] Capability of being borne.

1850 Clough *Poems & Pr. Rem.* (1869) I. 167.

Bea·rably, *adv.* Endurably, tolerably.

1846 In Worcester from *Westm. Rev.*

Bea·rance (bēə·răns). [f. Bear *v.* + (Romanic suffix) -ance. Cf. *abearance*, *forbearance*.]

1. Endurance, patient suffering. *arch.*

1725 Bailey *Erasm. Colloq.* 577 Their minds are inured to temperance and bearance.

2. A bearing (in mechanism).

1834 Galloway *Hist. Steam Eng.* 214 Two circular pieces or valves *k*, one of brass and the other of iron, are placed on the bearance. 1851 *Coal-tr. Terms Northumbld. & Durh.* 49 The part of a..coal-tub frame to which the bearances for the wheels are attached.

Bearard, obs. f. Bearherd.

Bea·r-baiting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Bear *sb.*1] The sport of setting dogs to attack a bear chained to a stake; also *fig.*

?*c* 1475 *Hunt. Hare* 232 Sum seyd it was a beyr-beytyng 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 120/2 It was more like a bearebaiting of disordered persons, than a parlement of wise men. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. v. 9 He haunts Wakes, Faires, and Beare-baitings. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 678 An old way of Recreating, Which learned Butchers call Bear-Baiting. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 161 The Puritan hated bearbaiting, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators.

Bearberry (bēə·rberi). [f. Bear *sb.*1 + Berry.]

a. A procumbent shrub, *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* (N.O. *Ericaceæ*), the astringent berries of which are a favourite food of grouse; also *A. alpina* (Black Bearberry). b. Sometimes applied to the allied Arbutus. † c. (erroneously) = Barberry.

1625 Bacon *Gardens, Ess.* (Arb.) 562 The Standards to be..Beare-berries but here and there, because of the Smell of their Blossome. 1759 B. Stillingfl. in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 205 The bear-berry..an efficacious astringent. 1859 W. Coleman *Woodlands* (1862) 97 Common bearberry..Its fair pink blossoms come out in May or June.

Bearbine, -bind (bēə·rbəin). [f. OE. *bere* Bear *sb.*2 + *bindan* to bind, from winding round and binding the stalks. In an 11th century list of plants, *berwinde* is the gloss for *umbilicum*. Cf. also OE. *wuduwinde*, *wudubind*, Woodbine.] A popular name applied to two English species of convolvulus, the Lesser Field Convolvulus, and the large white convolvulus of the hedges; also to a species of Polygonum (*P. Convolvulus*), to which it is most appropriate.

[*c* 1000 in Wülcker *Voc.* 300 *Umbilicum*, berwinde.] 1732 De Foe, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1748) III. 242 (D.) Small and soft, not unlike the Roots of Asparagus or of Bearbind. 1755 Croker *Orl. Fur.* xxv. lxix, Entwining bearbind dont more knots unite. 1830 Hood *Haunted House* I. xxiv, The bear-bine with the lilac interlaced.

Beard (bīəd), *sb.* Forms: 1–3 beard, (3 bærd, beord, burde), 3–6 berd, (4–6 berde), 5–6 beerd(e, 6 (*Sc.* baird, beird), bearde, 6– beard. [Common Teut.: OE. *beard* (:—earlier **bard*, **bærd*) = MDu. *baert*, Du. *baard*, OHG., mod.G. *bart*, ON. **barðr* retained only in comp. as *Langbarðr* (but cogn. with *barð* neuter, 'brim, edge, beak, prow,' whence sense 11 below):—OTeut. **bardo-z* (not known in Gothic); cogn. w. OSlav. *barda* beard. Kinship to L. *barba* is, on phonetic grounds, doubtful. As to identity of OE. and mod. spelling see Beacon.]

1. The hair that grows upon the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of an adult man's face; now usually excluding the moustache, or hair of the upper lip.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* cxxxiii. 2 Swe swe smiring in heafde ðæt astaȝ in beard Aarones. 1205 Lay. 10753 Ælcne mon..þe hæfde on his chinne bærd [1250 beord]. *c* 1230 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 279 Þen mon him for schendlac *i* þe beard spitted. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3584 Do wiste he wel quilc hauen it don, Sene it was here berdes on. *a* 1300 *K. Alis.* 1164 Swithe mury hit is in halle, When the burdes wawen alle! 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xiv. 2 Eche berd [1388 beerd] shal be shaue. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 205 Longobardi..haueþ þe name of her longe berdes. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 120 Men leten her berdis growe withoute schering. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirk Gr.* xix, Bludy berkit wes thair beird. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D, Let me stroake my beard thrice like a Germin, before I speak a wise word. 1716 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett.* vi. I. 20 A decrepit old man, with a beard down to his knees. 1757 Burke *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 184 The Britons..shaved the beard on the chin, that on the upper lip was suffered to remain. 1834 Byron *Deform. Transf.* I. i Broad brow, and..curly beard.

b. with qualifying epithet, e.g. *Cads-beard*, ? Cadiz-beard; *tile-* or *cathedral-beard*, one cut square in the shape of a tile.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 97 Your purple in graine beard, or your French-crowne colour'd beard. 1598 E. Gilpin *Skial.* (1878) 22 His face, Furr'd with Cads-beard. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* VII. vii. I. 325 Who is this..in red-grizzled locks; nay with long tile-beard? 1860 Fairholt *Costume* 229 The soldier wore the spade beard and the stiletto beard.

c. *transf.* or *fig.*

a 1856 Longf. *Build. Ship* 274 His [the ocean's] beard of snow Heaves with the heaving of his breast.

d. *allusively*, of age, experience, virility; cf. Greybeard.

1591 Florio *2nd Fruites* 41 A greater beard than mine might be deceaued. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.) Some thin remains of chastity appeared Ev'n under Jove, but Jove without a beard. *a* 1704 Locke (J.) Would it not be insufferable for a professor to have..a reverend beard overturned by an upstart novelist?

e. Phrases. † *In spite of* or *maugre any one's beard*: in defiance of or direct opposition to his purpose. *To one's beard*: to one's face, openly. † *To be, meet,* or *run in any one's beard*: to oppose him openly and resolutely, to Beard. *To take by the beard*: to attack resolutely (cf. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 35). † *To make a man's beard*: (*lit.*) to dress his beard, (*fig.*) to outwit or delude him. So † *To make a man's beard without a razor*: (in later sense) to behead him. † *To put something against a man's beard*: to taunt him with it.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 207 Þe cuntre sone he fond in his berd redy ran. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 689 Moo berdys in two oures Withoute Rasour or Sisoures Y-made, then greyndes be of sondes. *c* 1386 — *Wyf's Prol.* 361 Yit couthe I make his berd, though queynte he be. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. II. 325 A morwe a man of Hebrewe putte þat a3en Moyses berd. *c* 1450 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) I. i. 361 Thou art euer in my berde, sayd the abbot. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3471 If that we met them scharply in the berd. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xxiii. 59 If I get you..I shall delyuer you to Joselyn, that shall make your beerdes without any rasoure. 1555 Traves *Let.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. II. App. xxxiii, Yea mawgre the berdis of al hard harts, God wil at length..delyver thee. 1601 Dent *Pathw. Heaven* 80 Yet at last they must (spight of their beards) end where they began. 1785 Cowper *Task* II. 271 Shamed as we have been, to th' very beard. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 21 A gigantic question..which I must needs take by the beard and utterly subdue.

2. The similar hairy tuft or growth on the lower jaw or adjacent parts of the face of other animals; *e.g.* the goat, lion, ibex, seal.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6519 A best..y-cleped Cessus..Berd hit hadde long y-waxe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7509 A bere a lyon baþ I mette..and shoke ham bi þe berde squa. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* CCXI. 194 A gote..that shuld haue hornes of siluer and a berde as white as snowe. 1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 138 Whose valour plucks dead Lyons by the beard. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 485 The Pastor shears their hoary Beards. *c* 1840 Wood *Nat. Hist.* I. 670 A Goat..is easily conquered if his beard can only be grasped.

3. *Zool.* a. The appendages to the mouth of some fishes. b. The rows of gills in certain bivalves, *e.g.* the Oyster. c. The byssus or mass of threads by which certain shell-fish (*e.g.* the *Pinna*) attach themselves to rocks, etc. d. (See quot. 1802.) e. Two small oblong fleshy bodies situated just above the antlia or spiral sucker of moths and butterflies; the corresponding part in some *Diptera*, e.g. the Gnat.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Beard* of a muscle..[also of insects]. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. IV. vi. 367 These threads which are usually termed the beard of the mussel. 1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xi. 175 Wash the oysters very clean..and take the beards off. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xvi. (1817) 140 The play of the rings in an earth-worm..the beards or prickles, with which the annuli are armed. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* (1850) 136/2 'A'n't yer fond of oysters?'..'Here's one with such a beautiful, delicate beard!'

4. *Ornith.* a. The cluster of bristles at the base of the beak in some birds, as the Barbet (*Bucco*). b. The vane or soft lateral filaments of a feather.

1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xii. (1817) 106 The separate pieces, or laminæ, of which the beard [of a feather] is composed. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 433/2 [In *Bucco*] *Pogonias*..the beard is very strong. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 350/1 All feathers are composed of..a vane or beard.

5. Applied as specific name of: The freshwater Shrimp, the Hake, and a kind of pigeon.

1611 Cotgr., *Petite crevette de rivière*, the Beard, or fresh-water Shrimpe. *a* 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1769) III. 158 The lesser hake..is known on the coast of Cornwall by the name of the greater forked beard. 1867 Tegetmeier *Pigeons* x. 108 In other parts of Germany they have many clean-footed Tumblers of various colours, as Magpies, Helmets, and Beards; but their Beards have only a white beard and flight-feathers, the rest of the body being dark.

6. *Bot.* The awn of grasses; prickles, bristles, or hair-like tufts found on various plants; also quasi-*fig.* in wider application.

1552 Huloet, Beard or eare of corne, *arista*. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 456 Rough with many sharp pointed eares or beardes, like the eares of Barley. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xii, Summers green all girded up in sheaves, Borne on the bier with white and bristly beard. 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 84 Cut off the beards before the wheat is thresh'd. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 364 The seeds..like those of the thistle and dandelion, are furnished with beards or wings. 1839 Bailey *Festus* vii, Sunshine..catching By its soft brown beard, the moss. 1865 Burritt *Walk Land's End* 106 English downs..yielding a short, crisp beard of herbage.

b. *Old-Man's Beard*: popular name of the Traveller's Joy (*Clematis Vitalba*).

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 84 Dig old man's beard from woodland hedge, To twine a summer shade.

† 7. Obsolete name for the train or tail of a comet when it appeared to precede the nucleus.

1647 H. More *Song Soul* II. App. xciv, But for the new-fixt starres there's no pretence, Nor beard nor tail to take occasion by. 1713 Swift *Eleg. Partridge* Wks. 1755 III. II. 79 No comet with a flaming beard. 1855 T. Milner *Gallery of Nat.* 108 When the train preceded the nucleus..it was called the beard.

8. *Farriery.* 'That part of a horse's nether jaw whereon the curbe doth rest.' (Cotgr. s.v. *Barbe*.)

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Beard*, or *under-beard*, called also *chuck*, of a horse, is that part under the lower mandible or the outside, and above the chin, which bears the curb of the bridle. 1792 Osbaldiston *Brit. Sportsm.* 49 Beard of a horse, should neither be too high raised, nor too flat, so that the curb may rest in its right place. [In mod. dicts.]

9. a. The barb of an arrow, fish-hook, etc. *Obs.* b. Hence, The hook at the end of a knitting-needle in a knitting-machine, which holds the yarn.

1611 Markham *Countr. Content.* I. x. 56 Cut out and raise up the beard, which you shall make..according to the bigness of the hook. 1712 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 444 The Beard or Hooks thereof [of the Harping Iron] did penetrate. 1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* IV. xv. 257 The Common Heron hath..a long sharp Bill to strike their Prey..with sharp hooked Beards standing backward, to hold their Prey fast when struck. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxxvii. 171 Who wore in their caps the beard of an arrow. 1793 Smeaton

Edystone L. § 42 *note*, Jag or bearded bolts..have a beard raised upon their angles, somewhat like that of a fish-hook.

10. (See quot.)

1871 E. Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* II. 166 Cattle, which had at these points to be kept out by a stout 'beard' of thorns stuck in the ground. 1878 Halliwell, *Beard-hedge*, the bushes which are stuck into the bank of a new-made hedge, to protect the fresh-planted thorns.

11. In mechanical arts: **a.** in *Ship building*, The angular fore-part of the rudder; the corresponding bevel of the stern-post. **b.** in *Carpentry*, The sharp edge of a board. **c.** in *Organ-building* (see quot.) **d.** A spring-piece at the back of a lock to prevent the parts from rattling.

1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 82 To sheath the .. Beard of the Rudder with Lead. 1852 Seidel *Organ* 79 Some organ-builders provide the height on both sides with what they call a beard. 1876 Hiles *Catech. Organ* iv. (1878) 27 Flue-pipes have also occasionally a beard, which is a cross piece fastened on just below the under-lip.

e. *Printing.* (*a.*) That part of the type above and below the face, which allows for ascending and descending letters, and prevents their meeting those in the lines above or below. (*b.*) The horizontal bases and tops added to the letters.

1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 144 A moveable square of wood, which rises nearly as high as the beard of the letter. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. 521 He examines if the beards of the letter print at the feet of the pages. 1860 *Bookseller* 26 Oct. 574 [In] the Franklin type..there are no sharp beards to the letters, and the outline is consequently distinct.

12. 'The coarser parts of a joint of meat. The bad portions of a fleece of wool.' Halliwell.

13. The brim or margin of a vessel. [Directly from ON. *barð*.] *Obs.* or *dial.*, but possibly the origin of some of the prec. specific uses.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. liii, Þe wyne wol flete oute ouer þe berdes [1535 brynke]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 32 Berde, or brynke of a wesselle, or other like, *margo*

14. *Comb.*, chiefly attrib., as *beard-brush, -hook, -stubble*; also **beard-grass**, the genus of grasses *Polypogon*; †**beard-grave** *a.*, having the gravity of a bearded face; **beard-moss**, a British lichen (*Usnea barbata*); **beard-tree**, the Hazel.

1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* I. i, He'll tell you what is Latin for a looking-glass, A *beard-brush. 1841 *Withering's Brit. Plants* (Macgillivray) 73 Annual *Beard-grass .. grows in moist pastures. 1599 Marston *Sc. Villanie* III. x. 222 Tut, tut, a toy..Cryes *beard-graue Dromus. 1799 G. Smith *Laborat.* II. 266 The *Beard Hook, by some anglers is preferred before any other in winter trolling. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. v. iii. 268 Plenteous..*beard-stubble, of a tile-colour.

Beard (bīəd), *v.* Forms: 5 berde, 6 berd, 7 bearde, beard. [f. prec. sb.]

†**1.** *intr.* To become bearded, get a beard. *Obs.* as used of men.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 28/1 To berde, *puberare*. 1552 Huloet, Berden, or begyn to haue a berd, *pubeo*. 1672 Sir T. Browne *Let. Friend* (1881) § 11. 135 Lewis, King of Hungary..was said..to have bearded at fifteen.

2. *trans.* To cut or strip off the beard of (*e.g.* oysters). †**b.** To clip off the defective parts of (a fleece). **c.** To chip or plane away the edge of (timber) to a required shape.

1429 *Act* 8 *Hen. VI*, xxii, No stranger shall cause to be forced, clacked or bearded any manner of woolles to carry them out of the realm. 1855 *Househ. Cookery, Carving* 104 We think it unnecessary to beard the oyster. 1863 Wynter *Subtle Brains, etc.* 275 Another machine rebated and bearded the keel. 1867 [see Bearding 4].

3. To oppose openly and resolutely, with daring or with effrontery; to set at defiance, thwart, affront. [Partly from the idea of taking a lion by the beard, partly from the use of *beard* as = face; see Beard *sb.* 1 e.]

1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 454 If they [Frenchmen] be kept shorte, and berdyd, their stomakkis will soone wax more mylde. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, iv. i. 12 No man so potent breathes vpon the ground, But I will Beard him. 1682 *Addr. Lancaster* in *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1727/5 A Proceeding that Beards the Regal Power, Outfaces the Law, etc. 1749 Smollett *Regicide* II. vii. (1777) 39 Sooner would'st thou beard The lion in his rage. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xvii, Shall that English silkworm presume to beard me in my father's house?

4. To furnish with a beard.

[*c* 1380 see Bearded 4]. 1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* I. 33 Beard the bright cylinder with golden wire. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. iii. 21 Short letters..all which will admit of being bearded above and below their face.

5. To brush or rub with the beard.

1859 *Autobiog. Beggar Boy* 56 Some of the young men were romping with the girls and bearding their rosy faces.

Bearded (bīəɹdĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Beard *sb.* or *v.*]

1. Of man and animals: Having a beard; *spec.* in names of animals, as Bearded Eagle, and Bearded Tit, Titmouse, or Pinnock.

1530 Palsgr. 306/1 Berded, *barbu.* 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 150 A Soldier, Full of strange oaths, and bearded like the Pard. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 39 The Bearded Eagle, or Lammer-Geyer. 1868 Miss Braddon *Run to Earth* I. i. 9 Black-bearded, foreign-looking seamen. 1879 Browning *Ivan Ivanov.* 39 Each bearded mouth.

2. Of plants, seeds, etc.: Furnished with bristles or hairy tufts, awned; as in *bearded wheat*.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 461 His long bearded eares doth much resemble Barley. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 983 Her bearded Grove of ears. 1772-84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) I. 196 The ground being covered with grass, the seeds of which were sharp and bearded. 1842 Tennyson *L. of Shalott* I. iv, Only reapers, reaping early, In among the bearded barley.

3. *transf.* in gen. sense: Covered with beard-like tufts or appendages.

1847 Longf. *Evang.* Prel. 2 The hemlocks, Bearded with moss. 1870 Tyndall *Heat* ii. § 29. 33 The pipe from which the air issued became bearded with icicles.

4. Of a comet, meteor, etc.: Having a train or tail; cf. Beard *sb.* 7. *arch.* or *poet.*

c 1380 Wyclif *De Pseudo-freris* v. Wks. (1880) 308 Þe sterre herid or beerdid erriþ fro heuene in his mouyng and bitokeneþ pestilence. *a* 1638 Randolph *Muses' Look.-Gl.* II. ii. (1640) 22 Let fooles gaze At bearded starres. 1783 W. F. Martyn *Geog. Mag.* I. Introd. 21 Comets .. are vulgarly distinguished into three kinds, bearded, tailed, and hairy. 1842 Tennyson *L. of Shalott* III. iii, Some bearded meteor, trailing light Moves over still Shalott.

5. Barbed or jagged like an arrow or fish-hook.

1613 M. Ridley *Magn. Bodies* 28 The bearded end of the [compass] needle doth only offer itself. 1659 Gauden *Tears Ch.* 105 Reputation is the bearded hook, which holds most men faster than conscience. 1753 Douglass *Brit. Settl. N. Amer.* 262 The best Iron Bars break fibrous and bearded. 1793 [see Beard *sb.* 9]. 1813 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr.* 48 Rest there awhile, my bearded lance.

b. Of type: Furnished with a Beard *sb.* 11 e.

Bearder (bīəɹdəɹ). [f. Beard *v.* + -er[1].] One who beards.

1605 Camden *Rem.* (1657) 41 To air, to beard .. and their derivations, ayring, ayred, bearder, bearding, bearded.

Beardie (bīəɹdi). Also **beardie-loach**. [f. Beard *sb.* + -ie = -y[4].] A name given, chiefly in Scotland, to a small fish, the Loach (*Cobitis barbatula*), from the 'beards' or bristles on its gills.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 274 In mute..hope of some time or other catching a minnow or beardie. 1859 Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* (ed. 3) I. 448 The habits of the Beardie in confinement.

Bea·rding, *vbl. sb.* [f. Beard *v.* + -ing[1].]

†**1.** The action of cutting off the beard, *e.g.* the inferior parts of a fleece. Cf. Beard *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, viii. § 4 That the same Wolle be as it is shorn..without any sortyng, berdyng. clakkyng.

2. Open, resolute opposition; insolent defiance.

1577 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 36/2 Leaue lieng for varlets, berding for ruffians, facing for crakers. 1864 *Linnet's Trial* I. iii. i. 310 Would you do the bearding for us?

3. Beard-like growth; also *transf.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 9 They have..bearding about the lips like a Dragon. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IV. xii. x. 219 A Plain of silent snow, with sparse bearding of bushes.

4. *Shipbuilding* and *Carpentry.* The bevelling of a piece of timber or plank to any required angle; *concr.* = Beard *sb.* 11 a; also *attrib.*, as in *bearding-line*.

1833 Richardson *Merc. Mar. Arch.* 26 Cutting down and bearding lines are not introduced. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navy* (Weale) 144 The bearding-piece, which forms the fore-part [of the rudder] is of elm. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Wd.-bk.*, *Bearding line*, a curved line made by bearding the deadwood to the shape of the ship's body.

Beardless (bīəɹdlĕs), *a.* [f. Beard *sb.* + -less.] Having no beard; hence *fig.* youthful, immature.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 789 Bolde burnez wer þay boþe with berdles chynnez. 1480 Caxton *Trevisa's Descr. Brit.* 50 Ther come xv. yong berdles men clothed like wymmen. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. i. 69 Shall a beardlesse boy, A cockred-silken wanton, braue our fields? 1621 Quarles *Esther* (1638) 112 Rash, and beardlesse Counsell. 1712 *Spect.* No. 527 ¶ 2 A beardless stripling. 1825 Syd. Smith *Wks.* 1867 II. 72 Is beardless youth to show no respect for the decisions of mature age?

b. *Bot.* Without beard or awn.

1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* VI. 127 Common Rye-grass, Red Darnel, or Beardless Darnel. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 97 Milk-vetch, style filiform, beardless.

Bea·rdlessness. [f. prec. + -ness.] Beardless condition; absence of beard.

1861 G. Moore *Lost Tribes* 137 Baldness and beardlessness were signs of mourning among the Hebrews. 1880 Miss Bird *Japan* I. 55 The beardlessness of the ordinary Japanese.

Bea·rdlet. A tiny beard or awn, like that of some grasses. Hence **Bea·rdleted.**

†**Bea·rdling.** *Obs.* [f. Beard *sb.* + -ling.] One who wears a beard; a layman.

1622 Mabbe *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 261 Leauing out neither beardling nor shaueling, high nor low.

Beardom (bēəɹdəm). [f. Bear *sb.*[1] + -dom.] Bearish quality or personality.

1842 Mrs. Browning *Grk. Chr. Poets* 191 Johnson was Dryden's critical bear, a rough bear, and with points of noble beardom.

Beardy (bīəɹdi), *a.* [f. Beard + -y[1].] Bearded.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 26/2 Beard-less Apollo's beardy son. 1855 Carlyle *Prinzenraub* 102 George the Rich, called also the *Barbatus*, Beardy.

Beare, obs. f. Beer, Bere, Bier and Birr.

Bearer (bēəɹrəɹ). Forms: 4 berere, 4–6 -er, 5 -are, -our, berrer, 5–6 berar, 6 bearor, 6– bearer. [f. Bear *v.*[1] + -er[1].]

I. He who or that which carries or brings.

1. One who carries or conveys; a carrier, a porter. **a.** *generally.*

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xlvi. 2 Oure chargis with heuy berthene ..to-brosyd ben..thei myȝten not sauen the berere. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 29 A berer, *baiulus*. 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, iii. § 9 The .. nurse, or other the bearer about of the childe. 1611 Bible 2 *Chron.* ii. 18 To be bearers of burdens. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* II. iv. 131 To crowd about the sedan .. to make the bearers stop. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 239 Fleeces .. In their own bearer's blood were dyed. 1870 Nicholson *Zool.* (1880) 235 The scolex [a tape worm] apparently leads an independent life in water, and its intermediary bearer (supposed by some to be a fish..) is at present unknown.

b. of a non-material burden.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. x. 94 He wes chosyn þare Of þis charge to be berare. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 29 A berer of wytnes, *testis*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 67 b, Lucifer, that is to say, the lyght berer.

c. One who helps to carry a corpse to the grave, or who holds the pall in a funeral procession.

1633 P. Fletcher *Elisa* II. xli, Six mournfull bearers, the sad hearse attending. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 291 A burial..not one..bearer being dressed in black. 1859 Capern *Ball. & Songs* 179 The tramp of the bearers and horses Beats out the death-march on the air.

d. In India: **a.** A palanquin carrier; **b.** A domestic servant who has charge of his master's clothes, furniture, and (often) his ready money. [Wilson conjectured this latter name to be a corruption of Bengali *behārā*; but the domestic 'bearer' was simply the headman of a set of palanquin bearers when the latter were universally used.]

1766 J. Grose *Voy. E. Ind.* I. 153 (Y.) The poles which.. are carried by six, but most commonly by four bearers. 1811 Mrs. Sherwood *Henry & Bearer* 3 A bearer, who .. had taken care of Henry from the day that he was born. *Note*. A servant, whose work is to carry a palanquin; but who is frequently employed to take care of children. *c* 1813 — *Ayah & Lady* vii. 39 The bearers had nothing to do but to carry their Lady to church. 1880 G. A. Mackay *21 Days in Ind.* (1882) 92 The Ayah and Bearer sit with Baby in the verandah.

e. In comb. with various sbs., as *cup-, palanquin-, pall-, shield-, standard-bearer.*

c 1500 *Cocke Lorelles B.* 10 Tankarde berers .. and spere planers. 1611 Bible *Nehem.* i. 11 For I was the kings cup-bearer [Coverdale, butler]. 1824 Macaulay *Ivry*, And should my standard-bearer fall, as fall full well he may. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xxxviii, A double set of palanquin-bearers. 1862 F. Griffiths *Artill. Man.* (ed. 9) 40 Pall-bearers on each side of the corpse.

2. One who brings a letter, a verbal message, tidings, rumours, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3226 Apon his kne he did him suere þat he suld be lel errand berer. 1462 J. Paston in *Lett.* 442 II. 92 The berour here of can enfourme you. 1566 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 268 The rest of our myndis this faythfull berare will schaw you at lenth. 1695 Pepys *Diary* VI. 182 In behalf of this young man, the bearer. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxix. 271 An order..to give the bearer fifteen lashes. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 589 Others.. trafficked in the secrets of which they were the bearers.

3. The actual holder or presenter of a cheque, draft, or other order to pay money.

1683 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1862/8 A Note .. for Ninety nine Pounds .. paid to Edward Callender or Bearer. 1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 12 A Promissory Note payable to *Bearer*, need not be endorsed. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xxix, Fill up a cheque for five hundred pounds, self or bearer.

4. *Her.* One who bears heraldic arms.

¶ The sense of 'supporters,' copied in mod. dictionaries from Johnson, (who inserted it from Bailey's folio of 1731), is apparently only a traditional dictionary error: see quot. 1885.

1610 Gwillim *Heraldry* § 3 x. (1660) 144. 1787 Porny *Heraldry* 19 *note*, Such [tinctures] as should be used for marks of disgrace in the Bearers. 1885 G. E. Cockayne (Norroy King of Arms) in *letter*: We never use the word 'bearers' for 'supporters': the 'bearers' of the arms of Howard are the Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Carlisle, etc., themselves, not the supporters used by these noblemen.

5. The possessor of any personal endowment or quality; the holder of rank or office; hence *office-bearer*, etc.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 29 O Maiestie! When thou do'st pinch thy Bearer. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 104 The beautie that is borne here in the face, The bearer knowes not. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xvi, 'That's speaking to the purpose'..said the office-bearer.

6. That in, or by means of, which anything is carried; *e.g.* a bier.

1847 Halliwell *s.v.*, In Kent the bier is sometimes called a bearer. 1862 F. Griffiths *Artill. Man.* (ed. 9) 116 Nos. 8 and 9 bring up hot shot on a bearer. 1883 *Daily News* 27 July 2/1 For carrying this .. bearer poles of very ingenious design have been devised.

II. He who or that which supports or sustains.

†**7.** One who supports or sustains a weight, or who holds up what would fall; an upholder. *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.*, A susteynour and a berar up of the chirch. 1555 Bp. Ferrar in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. ii. App. xlvii, The bolsterors and bearors of the promoters. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* v. 333, Many have reported, that I have been a bearer of such as have maintained evil opinions.

†**8.** One who sustains or joins in sustaining a charge or responsibility. *Obs.*

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 89 The richest and ablest men in everie towne are..subsidymen, and the poorer..onely bearers with them. *a* 1663 Sanderson *Wks.* (1854) I. 185 (D.) As men use to do in common payments and taxes, we plead hard to have bearers and partners that may go a share with us. *a* 1737 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. i. xxviii. 202 A bearer with them..in printing of their books.

9. *Mechanics.* Anything used as a support or stay.
1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 157 Bearer, a Post or Brick-wall that is Trimmed up between the two ends of a piece of Timber, to shorten its Bearing. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 219 Bearer—any thing used by way of support to another. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 183 To check the effect of the bearers or strutts of the ribs.

b. *spec.* Applied to various mechanical contrivances for sustaining or taking off pressure: *e.g.* in *Printing*, to a kind of 'packing' used to lessen the pressure upon the types in certain places.
1846 *Print. Appar. Amateurs* 30 The introduction of 'bearers' which serve to reduce the pressure upon the types, or rather to bear off a part of the pressure. 1881 C. EDWARDS *Organs* 57 The bearers are strips of wood fixed between the sliders, which..support the weight of the upper boards, pipes, &c. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 32 [A] Bearer..[is] a piece of metal soldered to the 'middle' of a watch case as a support for the joint.

10. *dial.* (See quot.)
1871 E. PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* II. 89 Where in one of the drains a sunken floor of wood, called a bearer, was deposited for..making a safe watering place for the cattle.

III. 11. She who, or that which, brings forth or produces; *spec.* a fruit-yielding tree.
1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. vii. (1483) 61, I maye wel be cleped only the Appeltree and berer of this Appel. 1719 LOUDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 76 The Tree is a great Bearer. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* v. 190 The celebrated vine of Hampton Court is a most productive bearer.

Bea·ress. *nonce-wd.* A she-bear.
1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg* lxxv, Snips and snaps, As if from a Tigress or Bearess.

† Bea·r-gear. *Obs.*; = *bearing gear* (see BEARING 17). Hence, *To be* or *draw in the bear gears.*

Bear3, obs. form of BARROW *sb.*[2] a swine.

† Bea·rherd. *Obs.* Also 6–7 beare-heard, bearhard, bearard, berard, berrord. [f. BEAR *sb.*[1] + HERD. Shakspere's *Bearard*, etc., are assigned to this, rather than to BEAR-WARD, to which some editors refer them, chiefly because he elsewhere uses *bear-heard*, and not *bear-ward*: cf. *shepherd*, formerly also *shepard*, *sheppard*.] The keeper of a bear, who leads him about for exhibition.
1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 14 Nor a bear-heard .. to put his staffe in the mouth of the beare, or pull off these dogs? 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 149 Wee'l bate thy Bears to death, And manacle the Berard in their Chaines. — *Ibid.* 210 Despight the Bearard, that protects the Beare. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 191 True valor is turn'd Beare-heard. 1599 — *Much Ado* II. i. 43 Take sixepence in earnest of the Berrord, and leade his Apes into Hell. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Hebrews* i. 13 Bearhards that have their Bears at command. 1860 KENNEDY *Swallow-B.* 14 It gave me over to the great bear-herd.

Bearing (bē·əriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BEAR *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

I. from BEAR *v.*[1] I.

1. The action of carrying or conveying. In *Backgammon*, see BEAR *v.* 1 d.
c 1384 WYCLIF *De Eccl.* Sel. Wks. III. 347 In þe olde lawe weren preestis and dekenes myche chargid in beryng of þe tabernacle. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 645 In a beryng baskett or a lepe..I shall me conuay [over wall]. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Pref. 3 Your yong yeares haue scarse arriued yet to the bearing of Armes. 1645 DUAYE *Israel's Call* 27 To serve him in the bearing of his vessels. 1675 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* XXVI. (1680) 111 When you come to bearing, have a care of making when you need not.

b. things immaterial, *e.g.* the bringing forward of testimony.
1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 360 Brawelynge and bacbytynge and beryng of false witnesse. *Mod.* 'The continual bearing of a grudge.'

2. The carrying of oneself (with reference to the manner); carriage, deportment; behaviour, demeanour.
c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2178 Bi ȝure bering men mai it sen. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 181 Symple of beryng [*v. r.* attire] and deboner of chere. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, ix. § 2 To be of goode beryng ayenst the King. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 166 That is Claudio, I know him by his bearing. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. xxii, The bearing of that stranger Lord. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* vi. 79 The .. courtesy of his bearing towards women.

b. Behaviour in battle, etc., achievement.
1387 TREVISA *Higden* (1865) I. 3 Greet berynge and dedes of oure forme fadres.

3. *Her.* That which is borne upon an escutcheon; a single charge or device.
1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 120 b, And vpon the valence of that studie, were Scocheons of vnperfite bearing. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* Pref., When the Prince ennobled any, he vsually gaue him the particular of his Bearing in Blazon. 1790 BOSWELL *Johnson* II. 35 Armorial Bearings..Johnson said ..were as ancient as the siege of Thebes. 1858 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) II. ii. 112 In the twelfth century armorial bearings were invented.

II. from BEAR *v.*[1] II.

† 4. Upholding, supporting; maintenance. *Obs.*
1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 600 Indicted of riottes and maintenaunce of bearynges of divers misdoers within the countie. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Pr.* iii. II. 34 In the place of justice, there I have seen bearing and bolstering.

5. Sustaining, supporting, endurance.
1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 45 In suffrynge or beryng aduersitees and troubles. 1640 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 174 Our bearing with their infirmities. 1815 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* (1830) 263 Considering the government of England as totally without morality, and insolent beyond bearing.

6. A material support; a supporting surface; supporting power.
a 1300 *K. Alis.* 484 A goshauk with gret flyght Setlith on his beryng. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 148 This Post ..bears upon the Floor, to make its Bearing the stronger. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 29 But of this frame the bearings, and the ties. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 274 Each floor ..lying upon the horizontal bearings furnished by these ledges. 1876 *Handbk. Sc. App. S. Kens.* 5 A greater number of bearings is required to prevent the mirror from becoming strained by its own weight.

7. *Carpentry.* The length of a beam between two supports, span; the distance between the cutting-edge of a tool and the rest in which it is held.
1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 136 This short Bearing ..renders the whole Floor firm enough for all common Occupation. *Ibid.* 186 Its edge cutting at a greater Bearing from the Rest..it is then more subject to tremble. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 219 *Bearing*, the distance in which a beam or rafter is suspended in the clear.

III. from BEAR *v.*[1] III.

8. A thrusting, pressing, or straining in any direction; thrust, pressure.
1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Salidizo*..the bearing out of a wall, *Proiecta*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Bearing of an arch, or vault, denotes the efforts which the stones make to burst open the piers. 1784 *Med. Commun.* II. 7 Such a bearing down, as made her fearful of a miscarriage. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 415 An inversion of the vagina is attended with a sense of bearing down.

9. Tendency to exert influence, practical relation or reference to other things; aspect.
1785 BURKE *Nab. Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 201 Having had ..a just sense of their true bearings and relations. 1804 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* (1830) 18 In its unfortunate bearings on my private friendships. 1828 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) II. 243 The subject..was thoroughly examined in all its bearings. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vi. 177 The legal bearings of the case.

† 10. A taking effect; operation, effective result.
1723 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 89 Whether I shall ever be able to bring anything of this to a bearing, I know not.

† 11. Spring, elasticity. *Obs.* Cf. BEAR *sb.*[3]
1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 118 Slower motions are made up of starts and bearings, or springsomness. *Ibid.* 119 A pend or earnest strift fromwards, which we call springsomness or bearing.

12. *Mech.* (generally in *pl.*) Those parts of a machine which bear the friction; the block or supports on which a shaft or axle turns, and also the part of the shaft or axle resting upon these supports. [This combines II and III of the vb.]
1791 *Specif. Patent* No. 1794 Water wheels to be made and fixed upon bearings. 1793 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 137 A better bearing, and much less likely to wear the pivots. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 139 The shafts and axles were of iron, and the bearings of brass. 1881 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXXI. 38 Heated bearings in machinery may be relieved..by the use of graphite as a lubricator.

13. The direction in which any point lies from a point of reference, esp. as measured in degrees from one of the quarters of the compass. In *pl.* the relative positions of surrounding objects. *To take one's bearings*: to determine one's position with regard to surrounding objects; also *fig.*
1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. vii. 171 Great errours not only in the situation of diuers places, but also in the bearing of places one to the other. 1711 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* 29 When they [jockeys] design to take the Bearings of a Running Horse. 1750 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* 5 July, To make the compass useful in taking..the bearing of headlands, ships and other objects. 1805 FLINDERS in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 189 On the first bearings the ship's head was six points on one side of the meridian. 1858 in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 229 All Bearings herein given are Magnetic. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* I. (ed. 2) 41 The difference between the sun's true bearing and its compass bearing.

b. *Mus.* (see quot.)
1835 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 356/2 The parts [of a piano, etc.] which are first tuned by the fifths, and from which all the others are tuned by octaves, are called *bearings*.

14. The direction of any line on the earth's surface in relation to a meridian.
1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 229 Vertical strata, having the same bearing with respect to the meridian. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Bearing*..the direction of a horizontal line, drawn in the middle plane of a vein or stratum not horizontal.

b. *fig.* Tendency, natural leaning, bent.
1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xv. 121 In the publicity of such sympathy there was something that suited the bearings of Miss Furnival's mind.

† 15. *Mus.* The variation allowed from the true pitch of a note, in tuning an instrument upon the method of unequal temperament. *Obs.*
1698 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 256 Pipes at equal Intervals do not give the just desired Harmony, without somewhat of Bearing.

16. *Naut.* 'The widest part of a vessel below the plank-shear. The line of flotation which is formed by the water upon her sides when she sits upright with her provisions, stores, and ballast, on board in proper trim.' Smyth *Sailor's Wd.-bk.*
1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 3 There doth begin the compasse and bearing of the ship. 1835 MARRYAT *Pirate* iii, The wind howled, and..the vessel was pressed down to her bearings by its force.

17. *Comb.* and *attrib.* in prec. senses: as, *bearing-chair, -point, shaft, -surface*; **† bearing-back**, a pedlar's staff for carrying his pack; **† bearing-cloth**, a child's christening-robe; **bearing-door**, (*Coal-mining*), one of the main doors in a pit for regulating the ventilation; **† bearing-gear**, the gear or apparatus (usually a twisted withe passed through the collar so as to form a loop) by which, in old times, a pair of horses supported the ends of the swingle-tree of a plough, or of the cross-bar from which the pole of a wagon was suspended; **† bearing-leap**, a carrying-basket; see BEAR-LEAP.
1544 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (1654) 115 They be good ynough for bearynge gere. 1570 *Bury Wills* (1850) 156, I beqwethe to my dawghter Jone Kenam one berynge sheet. 1598 GREENWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XIV. ii. (1622) 200 Agrippina..caused her-selfe to be carried to Baias in a bearing-chaire. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 341 If a child be lapped in a mantle or bearing-cloth made of an asse skin, it shall not be affrighted at any thing. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 437 A bearing back or colt staffe, as we say in English, whereupon poor men carry their burdens. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 119 Looke thee, a bearing-cloath for a Squires childe. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 533 When they [horses] draw two and two together in the beare-geares..then there is needfull the plow clevise..the harnesse, the collars, the round withs or bearing geares. 1851 *Coal-tr. Terms Northumbld. & Durh.* 24 A bearing or main door, is a door which forces the air through an entire district. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* I. XXIX. 402 Passed the chain cable under the keel at four bearing-points.

IV. from BEAR *v.*[1] IV.

18. The action of bringing forth (offspring); birth. Also in comb. *child-bearing.*
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11079 All mad þai mirth at his bering. *c* 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 908 As wemen..When thei ben in berung of chylde. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Tim.* ii. 15 Notwithstanding she shall be saued in child-bearing.

b. *attrib.*, as in *bearing-pain, -place, -throe, -time.*
1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXI. 323 Wouldst thou haue Children? It is hee that openeth and shutteth the bearing place. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* VI. CV, To stay beyond the bearing-time, so long. 1787 *Med. Commun.* II. 227 The throes which the women call bearing pains.

19. The action of producing leaves, flowers, and *esp.* fruit; yielding, production.
1583 PLAT *Jewell ho.* (1594) 5 He did greatly backward the tree in his bearing. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 255 Bearing will be required from every Branch. 1861 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 160 Wall-trees .. come into early bearing.

20. That which is produced; fruit, a crop.
1838 WORDSW. *Sonn.* II. XIX, Rich mellow bearings, that for thanks shall call.

21. Those external parts of animals which are concerned in parturition. *Obs.* or *dial.*
1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 911/4 A Bright bay Mare..lately Stackt behind under her Bearing. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 285 The teats and the external female parts, called by farmers the bearing.

Bearing (bē·əriŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. BEAR *v.*[1].]

1. That bears, carries, supports, endures, drives, presses, pierces, stands out, etc. (See various meanings of the vb.)
c 1500 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) II. xii. 131 Clifton with a bearing arrow, Hee clave the willow wand. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* 158 Drawing and bearinge beastes. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (1869) 61 Large and bearing streames. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 122 Lockt up in a bearing or pressing posture. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 69 Plane both the Bearing sides thinner. 1702 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 162 Be as bearing as you can with hasty and fretful tempers. 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 275. 305 The architectural members..are divided into bearing, borne, and intermediate. Among the bearing the column is the form naturally suggested.

† 2. Of food: Sustaining, substantial. *Obs.*
c 1618 FLETCHER *Wom. Pleased* I. ii, A good bearing dinner. 1633 MASSINGER *New Way, etc.* V. i, Bearing dishes.

3. In *comb.*, as: *burden-, interest-bearing*; **bearing-rein**, a short fixed rein which passes from the bit to the saddle, intended to keep the horse's head up and its neck arched; *fig.* a check or restraint upon movements.
1620 QUARLES *Jonah* (1638) 43 The burden-bearing Camell. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 138 The bearing rein is what prevents the horse from holding his head down. 1839 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* 1859 I. Pref. 8 Lord Grey had not then taken off the bearing-rein from the English people. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* xi. 245 Having an interest-bearing reserve. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 464 When horses are unnecessarily restrained by bearing-reins.

4. Bringing forth, producing (offspring, fruit, etc.). Often as second element in a compound, as *berry-, fruit-, spectre-bearing.*
1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXVII. (1495) 682 Thycke settyng of knottes is token of a good vyne and berynge. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 53 A Cow continues Milch and bearing, from 3 or 4 years old to 12. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. vi, The Future is wholly a Stygian Darkness, spectre-bearing. 1858 W. ELLIS *Vis. Madagascar* viii. 225 The fruit-bearing olive.

5. Fertile, productive.
c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 28 Eke se thi lande Be bering, and commodiously stande. 1882 S. MACADAM *Manitoba Soil*, Soils of a good bearing quality.

Bear·ing, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. BEAR *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] Acting as a 'bear' in Stock Exchange transactions.
1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Aug. 5/1 The shrewd men who are so..anxious to put money in the pockets of the bulling or bearing public.

Bearish (bē·əriʃ), *a.* [f. BEAR *sb.*[1] + -ISH[1].]

1. Bear-like, esp. in manner or temper; rough, rude, and uncouth; growling, surly.

1744 HARRIS *Three Treat. Wks.* (1841) 99 We call men, by way of reproach, sheepish, bearish, etc. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* v. iv, Forgive me too my bearish ways, old father. 1863 SARAH TYTLER in *Gd. Words* 705 As unmannerly and bearish as two gentlemen..could contrive to be.

2. *Stock Exchange.* Belonging or tending to a fall in the price of stocks.

1881 *Chicago Times* 30 Apr., The movement was bearish, and prices all around averaged a trifle lower. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Sept. 8/3 Bearish news from the oilfields brought down prices.

Hence **Bearishly** *adv.*

Bea·rishness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Bearish quality; rough unmannerliness; surliness.

1861 COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 162 He never lost a certain bearishness of temper. 1884 *Church Union (N. Y.)* 15 Nov. 8 Private boorishness and domestic bearishness.

†Bea·rleap, -lep(e. In 4–5 **berlep(e, bere lepe, 7 beer-lip.** [f. ME. *ber-en* to BEAR + LEAP basket.] A carrying basket.

1325-40 HAMPOLE *Psalm* lxxx. 6 His hend seruyd in herlepe, *v.r.* bere lepe [*in cophino*]. that is a vessel in the whilke the iwes bare mortere in egipt. *c* 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 17 Þei gedriden seven berlepis of relief þat was left [WYCLIF *Mark* viii. 8 *has* lepis, leepis]. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 256 They draw a Cubb or Beerlip..up the middle of the mow or stack, and through the hole, that this leaves, the heat will ascend, and so prevent mow-burning.

Cf. also the following: *c* 1440 *Medulla Gramm., Sporta*, a berynge lep. 1440 *Prom. Parv.*, Barlylepe, to kepe yn corne, *Cumera* [1499 Pynson's ed. *has here* Barlep; *also elsewhere* Beringe lepe *Canistra*]. 1500 *Ortus Vocab., Sporta*, a bere lepe or basket. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 645 In a beryng baskett or a lepe.

†Bea·rless, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. BEAR *v.*¹ IV + -LESS.] Barren.

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xiv. (1614) 27/1 Barkeshire.. from a naked and beareleese Oke-tree, whereunto the people usually-resorted..to conferre for the State.

Bea·r-like, *a.* and *adv.* [f. BEAR *sb.*¹ + LIKE.] Like, or after the manner of, a bear; rough, rude.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. vii. 2, I cannot flye, But Beare-like I must fight the course. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* D iij a, Some of them Bear-like-whelps (by licking and smoothing) have gotten some fashionable like shape. 1823 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) VII. 174, I was rather a Bear-like nurse for such a lamb-like charge.

Bearn, obs. form of BAIRN, and of BURN, *v.*

Bear's-foot. *Herb.* [f. BEAR *sb.*¹]

1. Popular name of various species of Hellebore, *esp.* of the Black Hellebore (*H. fœtidus*), a handsome plant with spreading panicles of globular flowers, their sepals green edged with pink.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* 126 Thys herbe whyche they call chrystes wurtz and we berefoot. 1629 J. PARKINSON *Parad. in Sole* lxxxi. 344 There are three sorts of blacke Hellebor or Beares foote. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 185 The late Narcissus, and the winding Trail Of Bears-foot. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 17 Bear's-foot, from its digitate leaf.

2. Also applied loosely to Bear's-breech or Acanthus, to Lady's Mantle, and to Monkshood.

1552 HULOET, Bere fote herbe, *Acantha*. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B j b, An herbe called Acanthus, in frenche Branckursine, or bearefote with vs.

Bearship (bēə·ɹʃip). [f. BEAR *sb.*¹ + -SHIP.] The personality of a bear. (Humorous.)

1800 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 90 If you were a dancing bear, and I had a string tied to the ring in your bearship's nose.

Bearskin (bēə·ɹskin). [f. BEAR *sb.*¹]

1. The skin of a bear used as a wrap or garment.

1823 BYRON *Juan* x. xxvi, In this gay clime of bear-skins black and furry. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Pass.* xli. 547 Natives came..bringing..a bearskin and some clothing. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* II. 205 Wrapt in a bearskin cloak.

b. *fig.* in reference to the torture of Christians by baiting them in bearskins.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 123 The Pelagian Iesuites oppose the Dominicans in this point under the Bears skin of being Calvinists. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 29 If they had chosen to bring our primitive founders upon the stage in a pleasanter way than that of bear-skins and pitch-barrels.

2. The tall furry cap worn by the Guards in the British Army.

[1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxiv, Ensign Spooney..tried on a new bearskin cap, under which he looked savage beyond his years.] 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 338 The towering bearskins which mark a battalion of the English Guards.

3. A shaggy kind of woollen cloth used for overcoats.

4. See BEAR *sb.*¹ 8. *Bearskin jobber*, early name of the 'bear' on the Stock Exchange.

Bearward (bēə·ɹwɔ̄ɹd). [f. BEAR *sb.*¹ + WARD.] Also 4 **bereward,** 5 **barreward,** 5–6 **berward(e** (see BEARHERD).

1. The keeper of a bear, who leads it about for public exhibition of its tricks, etc.; also *fig.*

1399 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 364 A bereward fond a rag. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 156, I toke to the lord Stanley is berward..vjs. viij*d*. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 118 They played with those worldly rulers..as the bearwardes do with their apes and their beares. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 95 [They] command them, as our bearwards do the bears, with a ring through the nose. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ix, The army is your bear now, and old Noll is your bearward.

†2. The constellation Bootes, or its chief star Arcturus, from its position in reference to *Ursa Major.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 23/1 Barrewarde, *arctophilax*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 39 b, The rising of the star called the Berward. 1883 LIDDELL & SCOTT *Grk. Lex.* s. v. Ἄρκτος, The star just behind is called Ἀρκτοῦρος, Ἀρκτοφύλαξ, the Bear-ward, or Βοώτης, the Waggoner.

†Bea·rwort. *Herb. Obs.* [f. BEAR *sb.*¹ + WORT.] The herb *Meum Athamanticum.*

1597 in GERARD. 1863 in PRIOR *Plant-n.*

Beasantlier, obs. form of BESANTLER.

Beasaunte, obs. form of BEZANT.

Bease, obs. form of BAIZE.

Be-ash, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Beasom, obs. f. BESOM, and BISEN, *Obs.* blind.

Beast (bīst), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **beste, best, beest(e, 4–6** *Sc.* **beist, 6–7 beaste, (6 bieste, 7 beise), 6– beast.** (*Pl. dial.* **beas(e, beeas(e, beass.**) [a. OF. *beste*:—L. *bestia*. The earliest use of the word was to translate L. *animal*, in which it took the place of OE. *déor*, just as it was, in this sense, subseq. replaced by *animal* itself.]

I. *Literal senses.*

1. A living being, an animal. (Used to translate Gr. *ζῷον*, or L. *animal*, esp. in versions of the Bible. Now restricted in literary use as in sense 2; but still widely applied in dialect and colloquial use, including e. g. newts, insects, centipedes.)

†a. In early times, explicitly including man. *Obs.* **b.** In later times, applied to the lower animals, as distinct from man.

c 1220 *Hali Meid.* 25 Beastes þat dumbe neb habbeð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6039 Þan sent drightin a litel beist [locust]. *Ibid.* 700 Þe nedder..was mast wis of ani best. 1493 *Festivall* (1515) 3 b, All the fysshes and beestes in the see. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xi. 3 The Bey is but a small beast amonge the foules, yet is hir frute exceadinge swete. 1611 BIBLE *Rev.* iv. 6 Foure beastes full of eyes before and behinde. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 931 Nor know I the little Beast [Hornet] it self. 1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 240 Monoculi, some of which had their ovaria full of eggs, and others of little live beasts. 1827 MOORE *Periwink. & Soc.* Wks. (1862) 529 Of all the beasts that ever were born, Your Locust most delights in corn. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-Bk.* 91 These Cod, poor Beasts. *Mod. dial.* There's a little beast crawling up your back!

a. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. vi. 27 Axest not me quod I. whebir þat [man] be a resonable best mortel. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. III. 367 Al þing þat hab lif and felynge is i-cleped a beste. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* clxxxii, A man or a woman, which be resonable beastes.

b. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 34 There would this Monster make a man: any strange beast there, makes a man. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* (1841) 538 To render the nature of man odious, and the nature of beasts amiable.

c. The animal nature (in man).

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* ix. § 9. 302 Those advantages which may..exalt the man, and depress the beast in us.

2. A quadruped (or animal popularly regarded as such), as distinguished from birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, etc., as well as from man. (Now the ordinary literary use.)

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 416 Ȝe..ne schulen habben no best, bute kat one. *c* 1360 *Deus Caritas* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 127 Lord þou madest..boþe foul and best. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 74 As lion is the king of bestes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 151 In the sixth daye..all beestes were create. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* xxviii, Compare them vnto birdes and beastes. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* iv. 33 Hee spake also of beasts, and of foule, and of creeping things, and of fishes. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1722) 21 Animate bodies are divided into four great genera or orders: Beasts, Birds, Fishes, and Insects. 1849 MARRYAT *Valerie* vi, Like the bat, they are neither bird nor beast.

b. *spec.* An animal of the chase; fourfooted game.

1297 R. GLOUC. 375 Þe nywe forest..he..astored yt wel myd bestys. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xvii, Sethun brittuns he the best, As venesun in forest. 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, v. A chase..for..feeding of beastes of venery. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvii. (1597) 180 They feede Mongst Beasts of chace. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 211 Then Toils for Beasts, and Lime for Birds were found. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Beasts of Chase, in our statute-books are five; the buck, doe, fox, martin, and roe. Beasts of the forest are, the hart, hind, hare, boar, and wolf. Beasts and fowls of the warren are, the hare, coney, pheasant, and partridge.

c. *Wild beast*: an animal not domesticated, formerly esp. a beast of the chase, now esp. a ferocious animal from a foreign land; = L. *fera*, Gr. *θηρίον*.

1297 R. GLOUC. 376 Men ne dorste..wylde best nyme noȝt, Hare ne wylde swyn. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII. 28 And woneden in wildernesse 'among wilde bestes. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 228 Ile..leaue thee to the mercy of wilde beasts. 1591 SPENSER *Daphn.* xviii, And of the race, that all wild beastes do feare. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 758 Whom ev'n the savage Beasts had spar'd, they kill'd. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* ix, To see the wild beasts fed at Mr. Polito's menagerie.

3. A domesticated animal owned and used by man, as part of his farm 'stock' or cattle [F. *bestiaux, bétail*]; at first including sheep, goats, etc., but **a.** gradually more or less restricted to the bovine kind; and now chiefly applied by farmers, graziers, etc. to fatting cattle. (In this sense there is also a collective plural *beast*.)

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 58 Ȝif eni unwrie put were, and best feolle þer inne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6137 Ta your beistes wit yow hun. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 3 This riche man hadde grete plente of bestes and of othir richesse. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (1847) Introd. 9 Sometime the wolfe our beastes doth devour. 1704 BAILY *Dict. Rustic.* s.v. *Common*, Which Common must be taken with Beasts commonable, as Horses, Oxen, Kine, and Sheep. 1882 ROSSETTI *Ball. & Sonn.* 87 I am Berold the butcher's son, Who slays the beasts in Rouen Town.

a. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* (1534) G ij, Beastes alone, nor horses alone, nor shepe alone..wyll not eate a pasture euen. 1641 HINDE *J. Brues* xxix. 90 There was spent in his house a fat Beise, and a half, within the space of three days. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5880/5 Robert Watson, late of Uttoxeter .. Dealer in Beasts. 1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 63 To th' fells they druive beath bease and sweyne. 1863 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss., Beast*, an..animal of the Ox kind—The plural..is *beeas* or *beas*; applied to Cows or fatting-stock collectively. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 22 Aug. 6/5 One half..is devoted to 'beasts'; the other half to sheep, pigs, and calves, none of which creatures are 'beasts' according to the natural history of the Caledonian-road. 1884 *W. Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept. (*Advt.*) The Live Stock comprises the valuable herd of Sussex Beast, including cows, heifers, bulls and steers.

b. An animal used in riding, driving, etc., as the horse and ass; a 'beast of burden,' a 'yoke beast,' a draught animal. [In some parts of England, *beast* in the sing. means spec. 'horse,' while the pl. *beasts, beastès, beass* means 'oxen.']

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14963 Þar sal yee find an ass beist. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* x. 34 And leid hym on his beest [1382 hors], and ledde in to an ostrie. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xi. (1539) 26 His werke bestis to his plough. 1529 FRITH *Ep. Chr. Reader* Wks. (1829) 462 His Son..was made our beast, bearing our sins upon his own back. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* x. 34 And bound vp his wounds, powring in oile and wine, and set him on his owne beast. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* II. 199 Coolies and bullocks and every animal that can be procured of the description of a beast of burthen. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxv, There sall nane o' my gear gang on your beast's back. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 374 Travellers .. compelled to alight and lead their beasts.

II. *fig.* and *transf.*

4. A human being under the sway of animal propensities.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5065 No such beeste [a harlot] To be loved is not worthy. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 5 O powerfull Loue, that in some respects makes a Beast a Man: in som other, a Man a beast. 1647 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 215 All histories afford us strange examples..of voluptuous beasts. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 2 ? 2 Till Morn' sends stagg'ring Home a Drunken Beast. 1845 HOOD *Open Quest.* xv, Better..spend a leisure hour amongst the brutes, Than make a beast of his own self on Sunday.

5. 'A brutal, savage man; a man acting in any manner unworthy of a reasonable creature.' J. In earlier usage, often connoting stupidity or folly (cf. Fr. *bête*); in modern phrascology opprobriously employed to express disgust or merely aversion.

c 1210 *Leg. Kath.* 2067 Hwet medschipe makeð þe, þu bittre balefule beast! 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 202 O beste of helle, in what guise Hast thou deserved for to deie. 1594 R. CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) He that goes a beast to Rome, returns a beast againe. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 137 Oh you beast, Oh faithlesse Coward, oh dishonest wretch. 1723 MCWARD *Earn. Contend.* 151 (Jam.) Putting the Beast upon ourselves, for having been so base. 1772 NICHOLLS in *Gray's Corr.* (1843) 170 It is this moment only that I have received nine letters..from that cursed beast Belloni's Abbé. 1841 WARREN *Ten Thous. Year* I. v, Mr. Sharpey..is coming down from dinner, directly, the beast! 1875 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* ii. 12 (1875) 'You beast' cried I, in good nervous English, turning sharply round.

†6. Applied to the devil (the 'old serpent' or 'dragon') and evil spirits. *Obs.*

c 1220 *St. Marher.* 11 Hu ha..þæt bittre best makede to bersten. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12954 Bot herdili he [þe warlau] yode him nerr, Qua herd euer best sua bald. *c* 1305 *Miracle St. Jas.* 57 in *E. E. P.* 59 Þu libere best oure leuedi seide.

7. *The Beast* (*fig.*): Antichrist, or the Antichristian power. (From the Apocalypse of St. John.)

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xiii. 18 He that hath vndirstonding, acounte the noumbre of the beest. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 37 Wonders, whiche that beest the Antechryst (as Saynt Paule sayth) shall shewe. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1265/2 They..which suffer death vnder the beast, for confession of Christs religion. 1649 OWEN *Serm.* Wks. 1851 VIII. 235 God will bring the followers after the beast to destruction. 1849 CUMMING *God in Hist.* (1851) 115 In 1807 the ten kings or horns (Britain excepted..) joined in desolating 'the Beast.' *c* 1875 CALVERLEY *Fly-leaves*, Leave the number of the beast to puzzle Doctor Cumming?

III. In *Card-playing.* [orig. *beste* as in 17th c. French, then englished as *beaste, beast*, pronounced (bēst), a pronunciation still retained by some who spell it *baste, bast*; but more usually spelt and pronounced as in the other senses. Mod.F. *bête.*]

8. a. An obsolete game at cards, resembling the modern *Nap.*

b. A penalty at this game; also at Ombre and Quadrille.

[The name *Ombre* is derived from Sp. *Hombre* man. At Ombre, the one who undertakes the game has to beat each of the other two; if he fails, he is said to be beasted, and pays forfeit to the pool; hence it has been suggested that having failed to maintain himself as *Hombre* or *man*, he becomes *beast.* In the earlier quotations it occurs only along with Ombre.]

1668 R. LESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 97 Spend whole Nights at Beste or Ombre with my Lady Pen-Tweezel. 1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (1725) 97 Beast..called by the French, La Bett. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1007 These at Beste and L'Ombre wooe And play for loue and money too. 1734 R. SEYMOUR *Compl. Gamester* (1739) 22 The Beaste is made whenever he who undertakes the game (that is to say the

Ombre) does not win. *Ibid.* 23 Whoever Renounces several times in a Deal suffers a Beaste for every Renounce. *Ibid.* All the Beastes that are made in one Deal, must be together upon the Board and be played for the next. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Ombre*, The oversights and irregularities committed in the course of the game, are called beastes. [See also BASTE *sb.*[1]]

IV. *Comb.* **a.** objective gen. with verbal sb. or agent-noun, as *beast-baiting, -subduer*; **b.** similative, as *beast-blindness*; **c.** attrib., as *beast-body, -fable, -fight, -hide, -kind, -market, -oblation, -poetry, -saga.* Also **beast-fly**, the gad-fly; **beast-gates** (*north. dial.*), pastures where beasts may go.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 262 Wardens..who were to exhibite.. *Beastbaitings and stage playes. 1802 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* x. xxxiii, Live With such *beast-blindness in the present joy. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* 93 This *beast-body That God has plunged my soul in. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* i. 10 Stories known as *Beast Fables. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 935 This *Beast-fly is in Latine called *Asilum.* 1566 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 185 The *beast gates ..uppon the more and in the feild onely except. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 507 When the haires of *beast-hides haue bin soked therewith. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm*, At the end of all these *Beast-houses..you shall appoint a Dog-house. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 52 A charter for a *beast-market. 1885 *Weekly Times* 2 Oct. 18/4 Trade today in the *beast-market has been almost at a standstill.

Beast (bīst), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] See also BASTE *v.*[4]

†**1** *trans.* To make a beast of, treat as a beast.

1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 151 And having thus beasted men, they [Papists] say to them..'You are..in no way able to judge of Questions of truth.'

2. *passive.* In the game of Ombre: To fail to win the game (said of the Ombre), or to incur a forfeit for breaking the rules.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. v, We will not be beasted at this bout, for I have got one trick. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* in *Swift's Wks.* 1824 VI. 163 Lewis Baboon attempted to play a game solo in clubs, and was beasted. 1768 *Acad. of Play* 83 He who looks at the cards that remain in the Stock is beasted. 1811 E. NARES *Thinks I* II. 136 Not being able to save her from being beasted.

[Beast, *v.* 'To hunt for beasts,' which modern dictionaries have inserted each from its predecessor, is a figment founded on a grotesque misreading of Spenser's *Amoretti* Epigr. ii.:

With that [i.e. Dian's dart] Love wounded my Loves hart,
But Diane [wounded] beasts with Cupids dart.]

Beasta, obs. form of BESTIAL.

Beastdom (bīstdŏm). *rare.* [f. BEAST *sb.* + -DOM.] The condition of a beast; beasthood.

c 1872 ADOIS *Elizab. Echoes* (1879) 57 Sorrow..had freed the woman-soul from that foul den of crusting beastdom.

†**Beasten** (bīstĕn), *a. Obs.* In 4 **besten**(e, 5 **bestyn**. [? f. BEAST *sb.* + -EN[1]; but *bestene* may be gen. pl. of *beste*, BEAST.] Of beasts.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1446 Wyth besten blod busily anoynted. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. II. 181 Oistres and schelle fische, that beeth..lowest in bestene kynde. *a* 1400 *Octauian* 478 That bestyn kyng.

Beasthood (bīstĭhud). [f. BEAST *sb.* + -HOOD.] The rank, condition, or nature of beasts.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. vii. 61 Many a Circe Island, with temporary..conversion into beasthood and hoghood. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 25 Instinct with all the elements of manhood and beasthood. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 510 Beasts..Do credit to their beasthood.

Beastial, -iary, -iarian, obs. ff. BESTIAL, etc.

Beastie (bīstĭ). [f. BEAST + -IE = Y[4].] A little animal; an endearing form of BEAST. (orig. *Scotch.*)

1785 BURNS *To Mouse*, Wee, sleekit, cowrin', tim'rous beastie. 1864 D. THOMPSON *Daydreams* 229 Dogs..are religious beasties: but idolaters. 1880 LADY BARKER in *Macm. Mag.* 388 The sheep..are compact little beasties.

Beastily (bīstĭlĭ), *adv.* [f. as if from *beasty* adj. + -LY[2]: on analogy of *hastily, lustily*, etc.] After the manner of a beast; bestially.

a 1823 SHELLEY *Scenes fr. Faust* 702 To live more beastily than any beast.

Beastings, var. form of BEESTINGS.

†**Bea'stish**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 **best-**, 6 **beestysshe**. [f. BEAST *sb.* + -ISH[1].] Partaking of the nature of a beast; = BEASTLY (in various senses).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. i. (1495) 48 Bestysshe men and symple. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) I. iii. 24 Beestysshe, deuyllysshe and worldly..be they. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Wks. 1738 I. 182 Else it [marriage] would be but a kind of animal or beastish meeting. 1664 *Flodden F.* III. 32 Your beastish acts.

†**Bea'stishness.** *Obs.* Also 6 **bestysshnesse**. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The condition of being 'beastish,' brutishness.

1530 PALSGR. 107/2 Bestysshnesse, *besterie*. *c* 1561 VERON *Free-will* 32 a, The beastishnesse of these bragging marchauntes of the cleargy.

†**Bea'stlihead.** *Obs.* 6–7; also **beastlyhead, -lihed.** = BEASTHOOD, BEASTLINESS.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 265 Sicke, sicke, alas, a litle lack of dead, But I be relieued by your beastlyhead. 1616 *W. Browne's Past.* (R.) Peregall to nymphes of old, From which their beastlihed now freely start.

†**Bea'stlihood.** *Obs.* = prec.

1612 CHAPMAN *Widow's T.* in *Dodsley* (1780) VI. 162 Manhood! quoth you? Nay, beastlyhood I might say.

Bea'stlike, *a.* and *adv.* [f. BEAST *sb.* + LIKE.]

A. *adj.* Like a beast in nature, or in habits.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 117 b, We be all carnall and beestlyke. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 199 Her life was Beast-like and deuoid of pitty. 1601 BP. BARLOW *Defence* 148 Those beastlike passions..which rage within us. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucr.* 228 Why should I, beastlike as I find myself, Not manlike end myself?

B. as *adv.*

1604 E. G[RIMSTON] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VII. ii. 497 They lived..beastlike, without any pollicie.

Beastliness (bīstlinĕs). [f. BEASTLY + -NESS.] Beastly quality; resemblance to a beast in various points, *e.g.* unintelligence, rudeness, brutality, cowardice, gluttony, drunkenness, filthiness; bestiality.

1370 *Lay-Folk's Mass-Bk.* App. III. 122 Alle beestelynesse of synne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 33 Bestylynesse [1499 bestlynesse], *bestialitas*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 110 Beestlynesse or rude maner. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 769 By their beastliness..they had like to haue made all the Army fly. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *To Son* ix. in *Rem.* (1661) 102 A Drunkard will never shake off the delight of beastlinesse. 1751 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. 388 Whithed..had forgiven all his elder brother's beastliness. 1854 DUFF in *Life* xxi. (1881) 342 Such drunkenness, such beastliness, such unblushing shamelessness.

b. *concr.* = 'beastly stuff.'

1834 L. HUNT *Lond. Jrnl.* No. 8. 58 The ale too!..not the beastliness of these days.

Beastling (bīstlĭŋ). [f. BEAST *sb.* + -LING.] A little beast or animal.

1872 Miss BRADDON *Bitter End* vii. 51 Tender young beastlings of the squirrel tribe.

Beastlings, var. form of BEESTINGS.

Beastly (bīstlĭ), *a.* Forms: 3 **best-, beaste-, beastlich**, 4 **besteli, beestli, bestly**, 4–6 **bestely, beestly**, 6 **beastlye**, 6–7 **-lie**, 6– **beastly**. [f. BEAST + -LY[1].]

†**1.** Of the nature of living creatures (including man); animal, natural, 'carnal.' *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* XV. 44 It is sowun a beestly [1388 beestli] body, it schal ryse a spiritual body. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 95 The beestly man can not perceyue those thynges yᵗ be godly.

2. Of or pertaining to the lower animals (as opposed to man); merely animal, bestial. *arch.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 144 And wailend in his [Nebuchadnezzar's] bestly steven. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* Pref. A iv, Wherein..the nature of man surmounteth beastly kinde. 1608 *Gt. Frost* in Arb. *Garner* I. 89 Charge of feeding so many beastly mouths. 1615 BEDWELL *Arab. Trudg.*, See more of this beastly fable, at the 14 Chapter. 1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 143 To be appeased by bloody and beastly sacrifices. 1873 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* XXV. 27 The 'breeding' of a man is what he gets from the Centaur Chiron; the 'beastly' part of him in a good sense.

†**3.** Resembling a beast in unintelligence; brutish, irrational, without thought. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 58 Þe bestliche mon þæt ne þencheð nout of God. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Arts* (1640) Pref., To bring the people from beastly rage to manly reason. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 236 More beastly than the Ass. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xxii. 150 When it doth passe by beastly ignorance. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Matt. xxii. 33 The beastly opinion of the mortality of the soul.

4. Resembling a beast in conduct, or in obeying the animal instincts.

c 1220 *Hali Meid.* 9 Þat beasteliche gederinge, þat schomelese somming. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. vii. 463 To bacbite in this wise..is a beestly gouernaunce. 1567 *Trial Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* III. 264 The beastly desires of inordinate lust. 1604 ROWLANDS *Looke to it* 33 Thou filthy fellow of a beastly life. 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 105 The beastly vice of drinking to excess. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 29 May 4 They are frankly and cynically beastly.

†**b.** Inhuman, brutally cruel. *Obs.*

1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 52 Open testimonie of her and their beastlie crueltie. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 71 That blooddie beastlie king.

†**c.** Unmanly, cowardly. *Obs.*

1584 T. HUDSON *Judith* in Sylvester *Du Bartas* (1608) 752 Some brave in words, are beastly of their hands.

5. Unfit for human use or enjoyment; abominable; disgusting, or offensive, especially from dirtiness: applied, by those who use strong language, to anything that offends their tastes.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 229 In the beastliest sence, you are Pompey the great. 1611 DEKKER *Roar. Girle* Wks. 1873 III. 159 I thought 'twould bee a beastly iourney. 1763 MRS. HARRIS in *Ld. Malmesbury's Lett.* I. 93 We had a beastly walk through the Borough. 1798 LD. CLARE in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 395 The pamphlet..is full of beastly blunders committed in the printing-office. 1830 DISRAELI *Home Lett.* (1885) 3 The steam packet is a beastly conveyance. 1878 MISS BROUGHTON *Cometh up as Flower* xiv. 150 That beastly hole, London. 1883 *American* VI. 245 This beastly English weather, you know.

6. *Comb.* †**beastlywise**, in a beastly manner.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 33 Bestylywyse, *bestialiter*.

Beastly, *adv.* Forms: 4 **bestly**, 6 **-lie**, (**beasly**), **beastlie, -lye**, 6– **beastly**. [f. BEAST *sb.* + -LY[2].] After the manner or likeness of a beast.

†**1.** In a beastly manner, like a beast. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 58 Onclen suyn, fyling oþer, lyfing bestly, are sett in þe kirk. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 459 Hee would bite and chew beasly his nether lip. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (1847) Introd. 51 Some jangle when they be beastly fed. 156a BULLEYN *Bk. Sicke Men* 77 b, Wastyng their wealthe..foolishely, and moste beastly. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. ii. 35 Fie on her, see how beastly she doth court him. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 371 Bellantius..was most beastly murdered.

2. As adjunct to an adj.: Brutishly, brutally, abominably, offensively. (In society slang, often merely = Exceedingly.)

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 25 So beastly folish are men. *Ibid.* 23 b, They are to much beastly witted. 1803 BRISTED *Pedest. Tour* I. 298 He..comes home every morning about two or three o'clock quite beastly drunk. 1844 DICKENS *Lett.* I. 130, I was so beastly dirty when I got to this house. [1865 *Daily Tel.* 24 Oct. 5/3 He was in good health..looked almost 'beastly well,' as I once heard it described.]

Beastship (bīstʃĭp). *rare.* [f. BEAST *sb.* + -SHIP.] The position of a beast.

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 153 Shamed to brute-beastship by comparison!

Beat (bīt), *v.*[1] *str. & wk.* Pa. t. **beat** (bīt). Pa. pple. **beaten** (bī't'n), **beat.** Forms: *Inf.* 1–2 **béat-an**, 2–3 **beat-en**, 3–5 **bet-en**, 4 **beet-e(n**, 4–6 **bete**, 5 **beite**, 5–6 **bette**, 5–7 **beate**, 7– **beat.** *Pa. t.* 1–4 **béot**, 3 **biet**, 3–7 **bet**, 4–6 **bett, bete**, 4 **but**, 4–7 **bette**, 5 **bote**, 6– **beat**, 7 *Sc.* **bet**; also 3–6 **beted, beated.** *Pa. pple.* 1–2 **béaten**, 3 **bætenn, i-bet, i-beaten**, 4 **y-bete, i-bete**, 4–6 **beten**, 4–7 **bett(e**, 5–6 **bete**, 5–7 **bet**, 6 **betten, beate, y-bet**, 7 **beated**, 6–9 **beat**, 5– **beaten.** [Com. Teut.; OE. *béatan*, str. vb., identical with ON. *bauta*, OHG. *bōzan*, MHG. *bōzen*:—OTeut. **baut-an*, not found in Gothic. The OE. pa. t. *béot* (repr. earlier reduplicated **bebôt*, **baibaut*), duly became in ME. *bēt, bete* (with close *ē*, as distinct from the open e or ę of the present); its mod. form would be *beet*, but this became obs. in 16th c. The actual pa. t. *beat* is prob. shortened from the ME. weak form *beted*, in 16th c. *beated*. The pa. pple. *beat*, still occasional for *beaten* in all senses, but chiefly used in sense 10, and in phrases like 'dead-beat' belonging to that sense, may also be from *beated*, but comes naturally enough from ME. *bet*, shortened from *bete, beten*, found already in 13th c., and having the open e of the present.]

I. The simple action: to strike repeatedly.

1. *trans.* To strike with repeated blows. *To beat the breast*: i. e. in sign of sorrow.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lx. 1 Nu me caru beateð heard æt heortan. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* v. 227 Bet þi- self on þe Breste. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lii. (1495) 634 The tree ebenus tornyth in to stoon if it is longe beten. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. ii. 3 Why do weepe so oft? And beate your Brest? 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 98 ₱ 13 At what hour they may beat the door of an acquaintance. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. xi, The Wedding-Guest he beat his breast, Yet he cannot choose but hear. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 405 Then wring it out and beat it. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxvi. 13 He plays with threads. he beats his chair.

b. With extension, expressing the result of the process: *To beat to powder, beat black and blue*, etc.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. v. 115 Mistris *Ford* (good heart) is beaten blacke and blew. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) 215 My poor father, whom two wicked men are now beating to a jelly. 1807 MILNER *Martyrs* I. § 2. 49 He was..beat to death with cudgels.

c. *To beat the air, the wind*, (*the water* obs.): to fight to no purpose or against no opposition; in reference to 1 Cor. ix. 26. Sometimes referring to the ordeal by battle, when one of the parties made default, in which case the other is said to have gained his cause by dealing so many blows upon the air.

c 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. 1871 II. 258 Not as betinge þe eir. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin Serm. Tim.* 988/2 As we say in a common prouerbe, to beate the water, Saint Paule saith to beate the ayre. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* ix. 26 So fight I, not as one that beateth the ayre. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 5) III. 488/2 If either of the combatants did not appear in the field..the other was to beat the wind, or to make so many flourishes with his weapon. 1884 FROUDE *Carlyle* II. xviii. 49 He cared little about contemporary politics, which he regarded as beating the wind.

2. *intr.* To strike or deliver repeated blows (*on, at* anything); †to knock (*at* a door). *To beat away* or *on*: to go on beating.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 18 Beateð on ower breoste. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 863 Betynge with his helis on the grounde. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1515 On the dragon fast he bett. *c* 1450 *Gologras & Gaw.* liv. (1839) 158 Thai bet on sa brymly, thai..Bristis birneis with brandis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 576 Thir bernis bald ilkone on vther bet. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 293 O Lear, Lear, Lear! Beate at this gate, that let thy Folly in. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* xix. 22 Certaine sonnes of Belial..beat at the doore.

b. Said of hares and rabbits in rutting-time.

1610 GWILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 166 You shall say a Hare and Conie Beateth or Tappeth. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. ix. 338 Here the bellowing Harts are said to harbour..beating Hares to forme. 1721 in BAILEY.

3. *trans.* Said of the action of the feet upon the ground in walking or running; hence, *To beat the streets*: to walk up and down. *To beat a path* or *track*: to tread it hard or bare by frequent passage; *hence*, to open up or prepare a way. Often *fig.*

a 1000 *Beowulf* 4522 Se mearh burhstede bēateð. *c* 1375 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 166 Bete stretis vp & doun & synge & pleie as mynystrelis. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 249 And as enamored wights are wont, He gan the streetes to beate. 1590 NASHE in *Greene's Arcadia* Pref. (1616) 8 Master Gascoigne..who first beate the path to that perfection.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 11 That path they take that beaten seemed most bare. 1637 W. AUSTIN in Spurgeon *Treas. David* I. 235 Jesus Christ .. who hath beaten the way for us. 1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* 18 Our Ancestors haue beat the Track before us. 1718 POPE *Iliad* II. 184 Their trampling feet Beat the loose sands. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 521 The paths she trod; Various, extensive, beaten but by few. 1875 CHR. ROSSETTI *Goblin Market* 193 This beaten way thou beatest, I fear is Hell's own track.

4. To strike (a man or beast) with blows of the hand or any weapon so as to give pain; to inflict blows on, to thrash; to punish by beating.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 23 Hie hine .. mid heora fystum béotan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Summe .. hine on þet neb mid heore hondan stercliche beoten. *c* 1220 *St. Marher.* 5 Beateð hire bare bodi wið bittre besmen. *c* 1280 *Fall & Pass.* 61 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 14 He was ibund to a tre . an ibet wiþ scurges kene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15827 Wit þair bastons bete þai him. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* L vi b, [She] .. may wel bete herself with her owne staf. 1501 *Plumpton Corr.* 157 All ther servant[s] beated me one after another. *c* 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* 433 The Gryffen bet hym merueylusly with her beke, wyngis, and talouns. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (1852) 78 And then was .. bettyn at the same pyller. 1557 *Primer* C iiij, Thy heavenly sonne..was cruellye bette and scourged. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Num.* xxii. 27 Who being angrie, bete her sides with a staffe. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1664) 5 Beaten with their own rods. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 47 They were beat .. and turned out of doors. 1856 RUSKIN *King Gold. Riv.* i. (ed. 3) 8 My brothers would beat me to death, Sir.

†**b.** *intr.* To exchange blows, fight. (Fr. *se battre.*)

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. xxi. (1597) 106 They spur their Horses, breake their Speares, and beat at Barriars long.

†**5.** *trans.* To strike with heavy blows or discharges of missiles; to batter, bombard. *Obs.* See also 17, 36, 37.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXXII. 12664 Þe buernes on þe bonk bet hym with stonys. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* LXII, Beated and chopt with tand antiquitie. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 702 Upon this hill, Rogendorff to beat the Castle .. planted his batterie. 1664 *Flodden F.* III. 22 With Bombard shot the walls he bet.

†**b.** *intr. Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXIV. 9669 Beiton þurgh basnettes with the brem egge. 1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xvii. (1821) 392 And caused the Artillery to beate upon that place.

6. *trans.* Of water, waves, wind, weather, the sun's rays, and other physical agents: To dash against, impinge on, strike violently, assail. (*poetical.*) Cf. *weather-beaten.*

a 1000 *Riddles* (Grein) iii. 6 Stréamas staðu béatað. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 47 The Sunnebeame so sore doth vs beate. 1664 *Flodden F.* III. 25 Weary men with weather bet. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* IX. 59 Let the wild Surges vainly beat the Shoar. 1814 WORDSW. *White Doe* VII. 10 Some island which the wild waves beat. 1830 TENNYSON *To J. S.* i, The wind that beats the mountain.

b. *intr.* with *on, upon, against*; also *absol.*

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth. Metr.* vi. 15 Sǽ. . on staðu béateþ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1844 Þe wawis bett on euer-ilk a side. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. viii. 161 The fyreflaucht beting from the lyft on far. 1530 PALSGR. 452/2 The rayne beteth .. in my face. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* iv. 37 The waues beat into the ship. — *Jonah* iv. 8 The Sunne beat vpon the head of Ionah. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 53 Bristol Channel beats upon it on the North. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 352 We heard the rain beat hard. 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls* Ded. 26 That fierce light which beats upon a throne.

†**c.** (said of a river): To meet, join. *Obs.*

1577 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* in *Holinshed* xii. 55 Two rilles .. joining in Wadeleie parke they beat upon the Test, not verie far from Nurseling.

7. *trans.* Said of the impact of sounds. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xliii. 18 The vois of his thunder schal beten the erthe. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 1020 Not so much as the wordes or voices are heard, onely the sound beateth the eares. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 92 With what loud applause Did'st thou beate heauen with blessing Bullingbrooke? 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 136 Yet are their ears so beaten with the objection of sects and schisms.

†**8.** *trans.* To labour or 'hammer' at (a subject), to thresh out; to debate, discuss; reason about, argue. *Obs.*

1470 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* 637 II. 393, I have betyn the mater ffor yow, your onknowleche, as I tolde hyr. 1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* Wks. (1843) 145 When he hath once thoroughly debated and beaten with himself his own misery. 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 197 Prayed him, in the beatinge of the matur with the Quene, to consyder and waye all partes. 1636 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* 160 Beate this discourse of mine over and over, untill you have gotten the habite thereof. 1659 *Instruct. Oratory* 2 Diligently beating and examining .. whatever may have relation to your subject.

†**9.** *intr.* To insist with iteration *on* or *upon. Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin Serm. Tim.* 374/2 When we beate vpon these promises to purpose. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. iv. § 3 Their earnestness, who beat more and more upon these last alleged words. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 1 Often to inculcate and beat vpon this point. 1633 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 29 The holy Apostles .. beat so much .. upon the argument of Christian subjection.

10. *trans.* To overcome, to conquer in battle, or (in mod. use) in any other contest, *at* doing anything; to show oneself superior to, to surpass, excel. (A natural extension of 4: cf. similar use of *thrash, drub, lick*, etc. The earlier examples show the transition. In the colloquial *to beat one hollow, to sticks, to ribands*, etc., there is a play upon other senses of *beat.*)

[*c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 23 The Scotts and the Pyctes, so bette and oppressyd this Lond. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxii. 46 The whyte dragon strongly fought with the reed dragon and bote hym euel and hym ouercome.] 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xiii. 25 Three times did Ioash beat [1638 WYCLIF smoot; COVERD. did smyte] him, and recouered the cities of Israel. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) I. 424 They came home all five well beaten. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 22 Dec., I hear fully the news of our being beaten to dirt at Guinny, by De Ruyter. 1704 *Hymn to Vict.* lxvi. 12 Never was braver Army better Beat. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 180 ₱ 13 He had beat the Romans in a pitched battle. 1778 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 213 We were beat about the light-house. *c* 1800 SOUTHEY *Devil's Walk* xxii, This Scotch phenomenon, I trow, Beats Alexander hollow. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xi. 92 Favourite had been beat..by Sawney. 1812 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 177 How many children have you? You beat me, I expect, in that count. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* iii, The old Café Hardy .. Beats the field at a *dejeuner à la fourchette.* 1822 BYRON *Juan* VII. xlii, Few are slow In thinking that their enemy is beat (Or *beaten*, if *you* insist on grammar). 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xii. 440 The ministers were constantly beaten in the house of lords. 1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 55 Many ladies .. were beat all to sticks by the lovely Odille. 1871 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Kate Coventry* I, I rode a race against Bob Dashwood .. and beat him all to ribands. 1872 FREEMAN *Gen. Sketch* xiv. § 11 (1874) 295 He first beat the Danes, and then the Russians. 1879 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* 418 And there's where I shall beat them hollow.

b. Of a difficulty: To master (a person), to defy all his efforts to conquer it.

c 1810 in Smiles *Engineers* (1862) III. 51 The engineers hereabouts are all bet; and if you really succeed in accomplishing what they cannot do, etc. 1882 J. PAYN *Cash Only* II. 316 'This beats me altogether,' mused the lawyer.

c. *absol.* To gain the victory.

1770 J. LOVE *Cricket* 24 Jove, and all-compelling Fate, In their high Will determin'd Kent should beat. *Mod.* Which side beat?

†**11.** *trans.* To strike *together* the eyelids (= BAT), or the teeth; also *intr.* either of a person, or his teeth (= chatter). *Obs.*

c 1360 WYCLIF *De Dot. Eccl.* 96 [Then] shal antecrist grenne .. & bete to gedre wiþ hise teeþ. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 16 Ever beting her eyelyddes togedre. 1597 R. JOHNSON *Sev. Champ.* I. xvi. (1867) 127 Who, at the first sight of St. George, beat his teeth so mightily together, that they rang like the stroke of an anvil. 1617 GREENE *Alcida* Wks. (Gros.) IX. 17 My teeth for cold beating in my head.

12. *trans.* To flap (the wings) with force so that they beat the air or the sides; also *intr.* (*absol.*)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt. T.* 38 The god of loue anon Beteth hise wynges and farewel he is gon. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 199 These Kites, That bait and beate, and will not be obedient. 1640 W. HODGSON *Div. Cosmogr.* 101 The Eagle .. beating her wings on high. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.) Thrice have I beat the wing and rid with night About the world.

13. *intr.* Of the heart: To strike against the breast; *hence*, to throb, palpitate, pulsate. (Said also of the pulse, etc. and *fig.* of passions.)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 169 And sore sihte, and his heorte biet. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 570 And felte eke, that my hert bete. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 119 We may fele our pulses bete quikly. 1530 PALSGR. 452/2 Fele howe my vaynes beate. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 19 Oct., Her pulse beats fast. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 37 We have observ'd her [a Black Snail's] Heart to beat fairly for a quarter of an hour after her dissection. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 299 Such Rage of Honey in their Bosom beats. 1785 MRS. A. ADAMS *Lett.* (1848) 260 How the pulse of the ministry beats, time will unfold. 1837 *Penny Mag.* VI. 212 My heart beat with such transports of joy. 1845 LONGFELLOW *Belfrey Bruges* v, I heard a heart of iron beating in the ancient tower. *c* 1863 JEAN INGELOW *Four Bridg.* Wks. (1874) 242 Beat high, beat low, wild heart so deeply stirred.

14. *intr.* Hence, applied to other pulsating actions and their sounds. **a.** Said of a watch, etc. **b.** *Music.* To sound in pulsations; said of the undulating sound produced by two notes of slightly differing pitch sounding at the same time; see BEAT *sb.*1 8. **c.** *trans. To beat seconds*, etc. See 33.

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* II. iv. 152 Whose voyce (if you lay your eare to the Hiue) you shall distinguish .. louder and greater, and beating with a more solemne measure. 1737 M. GREEN *Poems* (1796) 71 There let the serious death-watch beat. 1801 COOPER in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 442 The trial with the watch was again resorted to; and she could hear it beat. 1819 REES *Encycl.* s.v. *Beats*, And like the human pulse in a fever, the more dissonant are the sounds, the quicker they beat. 1883 SIR E. BECKETT *Clocks, &c.* 295 In a pocket lever watch the balance generally beats in 2-9ths of a second.

II. Of the action and its effects: to do something by repeated striking.

* *To affect the place of by beating.*

15. *trans.* To force or impel (a thing) by striking, hammering, etc. With the direction expressed, as *to beat down, out of*, or *into* (a position or thing).

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. vi. 123 He gaue me a Iewell th' other day, and now hee has beate it out of my hat. 1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* § 16 (1700) 95 When we beat the Dust out of a Suit. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (Rtldg.) 18/2 The blow .. beat the breath, as it were, quite out of my body. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 238 The stone..was then lowered.. and beat down with a heavy wooden maul.

b. fig. *To beat* (a thing) *into one's head, mind*, etc.

1533 MORE *Answ. Poyson. Bk.* Wks. 1099/2 In suche effectuall wise inculked it, and as who should say, bette into theyr heades. 1556 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 18 They must beat into ye heartes of the people .. studye of concord and true innocencie. 1571 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (1863) 29 Fond scholemasters, by feare, do beate into them the hatred of learning. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 74 You may beat the Latine into their heads. 1848 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* Pref. 15 The classics were beaten into their heads at school.

16. To drive by blows (a person, etc.) *away, off, from, to, into, out of* (a place or thing). In *beat out of the field*, there is perhaps some mixture of sense with 10.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 248 A wyld walterande whal .. þat watz beten fro þe abyme. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1150 They were .. not awey with stormes bete. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (1815) 205 In beating, and driving away the best natures from learning. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 262, I shall beat you to your Trent. 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 33 He's beat from his best ward. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 132 Seeing the..Sultan .. beaten out of his kingdome by the Tartar. 1738 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 91, I was beat out of this retreat too. 1885 N. POCOCK in *Book Lore* 28 July, Their version of the Psalms was ignominiously beaten out of the field.

17. To break, crush, smash, or overthrow by hard knocks; to batter. Cf. 5.

1570 T. WILSON *Demosthenes* 68 Which places he hath so cruelly overthroune and bet to the ground. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 265 Part of the walls we have beaten even with the ground. 1611 BIBLE *Micah* iv. 13 Thou shalt beat in pieces many people. 1798 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* III. 2 The man who may have his Ship beat to pieces.

†**18.** *To beat the price, the market, the bargain*: to endeavour to bring down the price, to chaffer for the lowest terms; to cheapen; = ABATE, or BATE. Now only in *beat down*: see 36 d.

1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* II. 6 Hee bet the price of him, bargained, and bought him. 1630 LORD *Banians* 84 The broaker that beateth the price with him that selleth. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fanc.* I. lxix. (1660) 29 How loth was righteous Abraham to cease, To Beat the price of lustful Sodoms peace! 1640 W. HABINGTON *Hist. Edw. IV*, 135 To beate the bargaine of peace to a lower rate. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xviii. § 3 (1669) 76 How low did Abraham beat the Market for Sodoms preservation? 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 467 With a little beating the bargain, we came to a perfect agreement. 1785 C. BURNEY in *Parr's Wks.* VII. 398, I have been beating the market for them.

19. *Naut.* (*intr.*) To strive against contrary winds or currents at sea; to make way in any direction against the wind. *To beat about*: to tack against the wind. [Cf. nautical use of Icel. *beita* to bait; some conjecture that *beat* here represents a lost **bait.*]

1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 1 We must lye beating at Sea while the Dutch are at Anchor. 1687 RANDOLPH *Archipel.* 99 An English ship called the President .. had been beating (i. e. striving against the wind) above 6 weeks in the channel. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* I. x. 102 The time of our beating round Cape Horn. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 552 Those who still beat about in the boisterous seas of life. 1819 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* (1860) VII. 291 They could not beat to the anchorage. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1871) I. 75 The hull of a small schooner came beating down towards us. 1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* ix, They beat against light and baffling winds. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* i. 1 We .. hove up our anchor, and began beating down the bay. *Ibid.* xxiii. 69 The wind drew ahead, and we had to beat up the coast. 1841 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 57 The transports..should beat in as near as possible to the shore. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlvii. (1856) 431 Beating hard to windward. 1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 123 A ship has no chance to beat off.

b. *esp. To beat up* against the wind.

1720 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 5827/1 He beat up to Windward. 1784 KING *Voy.* (1790) V. 171 We remained several days beating up, but in vain, to regain our former birth. *a* 1848 MARRYAT *Pirate* xiii, From Carthagena, probably, beating up.

c. *trans.* said of the ship beating the sea.

1718 POPE *Iliad* XX. 82 The toss'd navies beat the heaving main. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 58 Others beat the Channel with great danger, rather than put into a port.

d. *trans.* said of the mariners beating the ship up or to windward.

1839 *Sat. Mag.* 18 May 192/1 We might continue to beat the ship up. *Ibid.* 192/2 We .. kept beating the ship to windward.

20. *Venery.* (*intr.*) **a.** To run hither and thither in attempting to escape. **b.** To take to the water, and go up the stream; also *trans. To beat the stream, a brook*, etc.

c 1470 *Hors, Shepe, & G.* (1822) 31 A herte, yf he be chasid, he wil desire to haue a ryuer. As sone as he taketh the Riuer, he soileth..yf he take agayn the streme he beteth or els he beketh. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 241 The Otter .. is sayde to beate the Streame. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Hunting*, The buck will beat a brook, but seldom a great river, as the hart. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 5) III. 489/1 *Beating*, with hunters, a term used of a stag, which runs first one way and then another. It is then said to beat up and down.

** *To affect the state or condition of by beating.*

21. *trans.* To work metal or other malleable material by frequent striking; to hammer. †**a.** To inlay metal, to enchase, or emboss (*obs.*). **b.** To shape by beating, to forge, to flatten or expand superficially by beating; also with *out.* †**c.** To coin (money). Also *fig.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 121 His pynoun Of gold .. in which ther was i-bete The Minatour. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ix, His armes .. Branded or bete vpon his coote armure. 1483 *Churchw. Accts. St. Mary H. Lond.* (Nichols 1797) 96 For betyng and steynynge of the same pinons, *6d.* 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* ii. 4 They shall beate [1382 WYCLIF bete togidere, 1388 welle togider] their swords into plow-shares. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. VIII. vi. § 1. 611 Prerogatiues

belonging to a Monarch .. To beat Monie. 1640 HODGSON *Div. Cosmogr.* 71 Beating out chains and nets .. so thin that the eye could not see them. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Gold Leaf*, An ounce may be beaten into sixteen hundred leaves each three inches square. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 5) III. 487/2 To forge and hammer; in which sense smiths and farriers say, to beat iron. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 372 An anvil, a hammer..to beat out and repair any part of the work that may seem to be ill done. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* ix. 220 He .. beat out his thoughts into shape in talking.

b. To become by being beaten out.

1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 219 One particle of ore beats out such leaf!

22. To make into a powder, or paste, by repeated blows; to pound, pulverize. Generally with a complemental word or phrase.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 414 Bete all this smal, and sarce it smothe atte alle. 1535 COVERDALE *Num.* xi. 7 The people .. gathered it .. and beate it in mortars. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 235 Sowen with fine sand well bet. *a* 1618 W. BRADSHAW in Spurgeon *Treas. David* Ps. xc. 3 Thou beatest him to dust again. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1772 The bark of the pine-tree, beat into a mass resembling hemp. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 5) III. 487/2 We say, to beat drugs, to beat pepper, to beat spices; that is to say, to pulverize them. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* III. 2 Pick the meat clean off and beat it in a marble mortar.

23. To mix (liquids) by beating with a stick or other instrument; to make into a batter; to switch or whip (an egg, etc.). Also with *up*.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vj a, Take yolkys of egges rawe and whan they be wele beton to geder. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* U iij, The whytes of egges, and oyle of roses bet togyther. 1664 *Crt. & Kitch. J. Cromwell* 104 Take twenty Eggs, beat them in a dish with some salt. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 237 The mortar .. was prepared for use by being beat in a very strong wooden bucket. *c* 1813 W. PYBUS *Ladies' Rec. Bk.* 26 Beat well up together equal quantities of honey and common water. 1882 MRS. REEVE *Cookery & Housek.* 320 Take three or more eggs .. beat yolks and whites separately.

24. *techn.*, expressing various operations in the arts; as in *Printing*, to ink the forms with beaters; in *Bookbinding*, *Paper-making*, *Flax-dressing*, etc.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., *Beating* flax or hemp is an operation in the dressing of these matters, contrived to render them more soft and pliant. *Beating* among bookbinders denotes the knocking a book in quires on a block with a hammer, after folding, and before binding or stitching. *Beating* in the paper-works, signifies the beating of paper on a stone with a heavy hammer with a large, smooth head, and short handle, in order to render it more smooth, and uniform, and fit for writing. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 324 All pressmen do not beat alike. *Ibid.* The great art in beating is to preserve uniformity of colour.

25. To strike so as to cause appendages to come off. *To beat a carpet*, so as to rid it of dust. *To beat a tree*, so as to cause its fruit to fall.

1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxiv. 20 When thou beatest thine olive trees, thou shalt not go over the boughs again. 1872 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* II. 16 From a distance it sounds just like beating carpets.

26. To strike (water, bushes, or cover of any kind) in order to rouse or drive game; to scour or range over (a wood, etc.) in hunting. *To beat the bush* is also *fig.* as in c.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 119 Many a man doth bete the bow, Another man hath the brydde. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D j a, Cast yowre sparehawke in to a tre and beete the bushes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 141 Whiche .. hath .. betten the busshe that you may catche the hyrde. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* 19 viii. § 1 (1669) 502/2 How shall we get them to come into it? Truly, never, except we first beat the River. *a* 1667 WITHER *I loved a Lass*, 'Twas I that beat the bush, The birds to others flew. 1707 *Refl. Ridicule* 1717) II. 183 [They] can only beat the Bush, and never tend to the Head of the Business. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 289 The Huntsman .. must .. beat the Outside of the Springs or Thickets. 1772 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I, Beating the thicket for a hare. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* Pref. App. (1842) 30 The cover being now thoroughly beat by the attendants. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xvii. 290, I took a few men to beat the jungle.

fig. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 9 Together let us beat this ample field. 1790 R. CUMBERLAND *West Indian* II. 21 He .. has been beating the town over to raise a little money. 1861 SALA *Tw. round Clock* One A.M. P 5 When the shadowy hero of the 'Virginians' was beating the town with my Lords Castlewood and March.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* Also *fig.* esp. with *about*. *To beat over the old ground*: to discuss topics already treated of.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 73 P 8 Some [dogs] beat for the Game, some hunt it. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 116 P 5 We came upon a large Heath, and the Sportsmen began to beat. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) 470 The light dog beats over most ground. 1865 *Times* 2 Jan., They both saw a man beating towards the place where the net was fixed. 1878 H. SMART *Play or Pay* vii. 149 What do you expect us to do—beat, or carry cartridges?

fig. 1713 *Guardian* (1756) I. 312 Beasts of prey, who walk our streets in broad day-light, beating about from coffee-house to coffee-house. *Ibid.* II. 83, I am always beating about in my thoughts for something that may turn to the benefit of my dear country. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* II. 102 To find an honest man I beat about. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* v. 225, I do not mean to allude to all the writers who have written on the subject of female manners: it would, in fact, be only beating over the old ground.

c. *To beat about the bush*: *lit.*, as in 12; *fig.* To engage in preliminary operations, *esp.* to approach a matter in a cautious or roundabout way.

1572 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 71 He bet about the bush, whyles other caught the birds. 1687 T. BROWN in *Dk. Buckhm.'s Wks.* (1705) II. 115 He .. often beat about the Bush, to start a Convert in him. 1798 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1822) I. 268 This ludicrous and perverse method of beating about the bush. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* vii. 259 After some hours spent in beating about the bush. 1884 *Punch* 29 Nov. 256/2 Obliged to be off: Excuse me .. But no good beating about the bush.

27. *fig.* With *up* in many constructions, as *to beat up for recruits, to beat up the town for recruits, to beat up recruits*, and *ellipt. to beat up.*

1696 BROOKHOUSE *Temple Open.* 21 Beating up for Volunteers, by a New Predication. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 261 P 1 A Captain of Dragoons .. beating up for Recruits in those Parts. 1758 J. RAY *Rebellion* 151 They also endeavour'd to levy Men here, and beat up publickly for that Purpose. 1794 SOUTHEY *Bot. Bay Eclog.* ii. Wks. II. 78 A sergeant to the fair recruiting came .. to beat up for game. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* III. v. (1849) 171 He tarried .. to beat up recruits for his colony. 1824 TREVELYAN in *Life Macaulay* (1876) I. iii. 146 Macaulay beat up the Inns of Court for recruits. 1879 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* 418 If a poet Beat up for themes, his verse will show it. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 8 July 5/3 Any effort to beat up pecuniary help outside the ranks.

28. *To beat up the quarters of*: to arouse, disturb; *colloq.* to visit unceremoniously.

1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. i. 3 Now beating up one quarter, now alarming another. *Ibid.* I. II. 63 An opportunity to beat up a Quarter of twelve hundred Light Horse. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 179 To .. travel round the Country, and beat up their Friends Quarters all the Way. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxix. 151 His quarters were every moment beaten up by the activity of the French Generals. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xv. (1865) 119 To beat up the quarters of some of our less known relations.

29. *To beat the brains, head*, etc.: to think persistently and laboriously. Cf. CUDGEL *v.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin Serm. Tim.* 457/2 Yet do the Papistes, but beate the water, when they stand & beate their heads only about ceremonies. *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* I. i, Guise .. beats his brains to catch us in his trap. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 108, I have beat my Noddle a good while, considering of the reasons. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* § 1 Never .. Beat your Brain about the Proportion between the Cylinder and the Sphere.

† **b.** *intr.* predicated of the brain, etc. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 182 This .. matter in his heart; Whereon his Brains still beating, puts him thus From fashion of himselfe. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xliv. (1840) 111 A lawyer's brains will beat to purpose when his own preferment is the fee.

30. *To beat a drum*, etc.: to strike it so as to produce rhythmical sound. (Formerly with *up*.)

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* D. (1621) 1381 Beating up his drummes in every quarter. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. v. 92 Drums were beat up in London .. for Souldiers to be sent to Hull. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 789 E'er hollow Drums were beat. 1832 HONE *Year Bk.* 1294 Beating a drum, and blowing the hautboy.

b. *To beat an air, a tattoo, a signal*, and hence ellipt., *a charge, a parley, a retreat*, etc. on the drum. Also fig. *To beat a retreat*; to retreat.

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4221/2 The Enemy beat a Parley. 1765 FALCONER *Demag.* 409 He bids enraged sedition beat the charge. 1841 THACKERAY *Ballads, Chron. Drum* I. 21 At midnight I beat the tattoo. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 680 A parley was beaten. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown Oxf.* III. iv. 74 With the help of his pipe [he] debated with himself the question of beating a retreat.

c. *intr.* and *absol.*

1841 THACKERAY *Chron. Drum* 1879 Wks. XXI. 6 He .. will never more beat on the drum. 1860 *All Y. Round* 403 The captain ordered the drummer .. to beat to quarters.

31. (Predicated of a drum or other instrument itself): **a.** *intr.* = To be beaten, to sound when beaten.

1656 *Rec. New Haven Col.* (1858) 603 The second Drum hath left beating. 1723 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 137, I was glad to hear the drums beat for soldiers. 1758 J. RAY *Rebellion* 147 The Drums beat to Arms. 1808 CAMPBELL *Hohenlinden*, But Linden saw another sight When the drums beat at dead of night. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxi, Every brass basin betwixt the Bar and Paul's beating before you. 1851 LONGF. *Wks.* (Rtldg.) 57 And the muffled drum should beat To the tread of mournful feet. 1871 L. MORRIS *Songs Two W.* 167 The mad chimes were beating like surf in the air. 1882 ROSSETTI *White Ship* in *Ball. & Sonn.* 85 High do the bells of Rouen beat.

b. *trans.* with the sound or signal as obj.: To express by its sound when beaten.

1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lov.* IV. iii, Nor fife nor drum beat up a charge. 1672 T. VENN *Mil. & Mar. Discipl.* xxii. b 169 Before the Drum beates a march. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxi, With all the brass basins of the ward beating the march to Bridewell before me. 1841 THACKERAY *Chron. Drum* II. 4 My drum beat its loudest of tunes. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 535 Before him the drums beat Lillibullero. *Ibid.* xvii. (1871) 289 The drums of Limerick beat a parley.

c. *intr.* predicated of the signal, etc. = To be beaten, to be expressed by beating.

1816 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 4) 178 The Réveillé always beats at break of day. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* II. v. 55 Wake me about half an hour before the assembly beats.

32. *To beat time*: to mark musical time by beating a drum, by tapping with the hands, feet, a stick, etc., by striking the air with a baton; also *fig.* to keep time with.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 301 With Pride to prance; And (rightly manag'd) equal Time to beat. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 157 P 2 The Part rather of one who beats the Time, than of a Performer. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. xxiii. 535 The leaders of choruses beat time sometimes with the hand, and sometimes with the foot. 1842 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* 67 A love-song I had somewhere read .. Beat time to nothing in my head. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* (1851) 172 And anon with his wooden shoes beat time to the music.

33. There is often a combination of the notions of the beating of the heart, the pulse, or chronometer (senses 13, 14) with that of the beating of a drum, the beating of time, etc.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 39 The Bell then beating one. *a* 1656 BP. KING *Poems & Ps.* (1843) 38 My Pulse, like a soft Drum, Beats my approch. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* I. i. (1732) 23 To all, my Heart and every Pulse beat time. 1769 MASKELYNE in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 279 A pendulum clock beating half seconds. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* vii. 278 The heart made to beat time to humanity, rather than to throb with love. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* viii. 53 The seconds which it [a clock] beats. 1839 LONGF. *Ps. Life* iv, Our hearts .. like muffled drums are beating Funeral marches to the grave.

III. With adverbs, and in phrases.

* *With adverbs.*

34. Beat about: see 26 b. **Beat away**: see 2 and 16.

35. Beat back: **a.** To force back by beating (cf. 15); **b.** To drive back by force, to repel, repulse; **c.** To cause to rebound (cf. 16).

1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. xi. § 21 That our pride .. be controlled, and our disputes beaten back. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* I. vii. 23 The souldiers .. knew not how to doe to beat backe the enemy. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 28 We beat back the flame; not with a purpose to suppress it, but to raise it higher. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 7 By Reflection when they are beaten back from Bodies, against which they strike. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 588 On the eighth a gallant sally of French dragoons was gallantly beaten back.

36. Beat down: **a.** To force or drive downward by beating or hammering (cf. 15); **b.** To batter or break down by heavy blows, to demolish, knock down (cf. 17); **c.** *fig.* To overthrow (an institution, opinion, etc.); **d.** To force down (a price) by haggling (cf. 18). With these cf. ABATE. **e.** *intr.* To come down with violence, like rain blown by the wind, the sun's rays, etc. (cf. 6); **f.** (see 19); **g.** To reduce by beating (cf. 22).

a 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXIX. 11931 The knightes .. brentyn and betyn doun all the big houses. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Salvation* (1859) 30 This doctrine .. beateth down the vain glory of man. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, And finallye to beate downe Satan under our feete. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. xii. (1597) 53 Fighting to beate downe the Gates. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandects* 28 Democracie hath beene bette doune, and Monarchie established. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 63 The enemy with great slaughter still beaten downe. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 87 To alter my office by beating down the wall and making me a fayre window there. 1793 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) IV. 413 Thus monopoly will beat down prices. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. (1871) II. 280 One whole side of the castle had been beaten down. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navv.* (Weale) 107 For the purpose of keeping the sea from beating down. 1860 GEO. ELIOT in Cross *Life* (1885) II. xi. 273 The fields that were so sadly beaten down a little while ago are now standing in fine yellow shocks. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 16. 113 The sun .. beat down upon us with intense force.

37. Beat in: **a.** To knock or force in by beating (cf. 15); **b.** To drive in by force (cf. 16); **c.** To smash or break in by blows, to batter in (cf. 17); **d.** To inculcate (cf. 15 b); **e.** (see 19).

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 260 b, Thys should the Monkes and Fryers haue beaten in and set forth. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxix. (1597) 143 Scots but brag, and he did beate them in. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* vi. 91 An axe-blow .. would even beat in a shield.

38. Beat off: **a.** To drive away from by blows, attacks, volleys (cf. 16, 17); **b.** (see 19).

1650 R. STAPLYTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* VII. 41 When the Enemye .. attacques the Towne, it cannot beat them off. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* XIV. i. 37 No rain fell in the day-time, to beat off the workmen.

c. Beat on: (see 2.)

39. Beat out: **a.** To trace out a path by treading it first, to lead the way (cf. 3); **b.** To knock or force or shape out by beating (cf. 15); **c.** To drive out by force or fighting (cf. 16); **d.** To hammer out into a bulge, to extend by hammering (see 21); **e.** To thresh (corn); **f.** To work out or get to the bottom of (a matter, laboriously), to 'hammer' out; **g.** (in *U. S.*) To overpower completely, to exhaust; **h.** To measure out by beats (cf. 33).

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* 293 To beate out the causes of these calamities. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 58 They shall beat out my braines with billets. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Ivstine* 14 a, Themystocles .. began to beat out what they intended. 1611 BIBLE *Ruth* ii. 17 So she gleaned in the field vntill euen, and beat out [1388 WYCLIF beet with a 3erde, and schook out; COVERD. shaked out] that she had gleaned. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xxi. (1627) 244 The .. labours of others, which beat out the .. sense of every word and phrase. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 446 A stone That beat out life. 1667 SIR R. MORAY in *Lauderd. Papers* (1885) II. 42 Wee beat out the bottom of the matter. 1672 BP. LLOYD *Fun. Serm. Bp. Wilkins* 39 Sometimes beating out new untravell'd ways, sometimes repairing those that had been beaten already. 1775 FIELDING *Miser* v. iv, Lovegold .. I'll beat out your brains. 1780 G. CLINTON in

Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 132 They were so beat out with fatigue. 1850 Tennyson *In. Mem.* I. II. iv, The clock Beats out the little lives of men.

40. Beat together: (see 23.)

Beat up: **a.** To tread up by much trampling (cf. 3); **b.** To make way against the wind or tide (see 19 b); **c.** To bring a soft or semi-fluid mass to equal consistency by beating (see 23); **d.** (see 30, 31 b); **e.** *To beat up for* recruits, etc. (see 27); *to beat up quarters* (see 28).

1882a *Daily Tel.* 24 June, At the commencement of play the wicket was moderately good, but it was beaten up considerably during the latter half of the Australian innings. *Mod.* 'We had an egg beaten up and biscuits.'

** In the phrases:

41. *To beat the bounds*: to trace out the boundaries of a parish, striking certain points with rods, etc., by way of a sensible sign patent to witnesses. *To beat goose*, or (Naut.) *the booby*: to strike the hands under the armpits to warm them. †*To beat the hoof, beat it on the hoof*: to go on foot (*obs.*). *To beat the knave out of doors*, name of an obsolete game of cards.

1570 B. Googe *Popish Kingd.* IV. (1880) 53 (*margin*) Procession weeke. Bounds are beaten. 1687 T. Brown *Saints in Up.* Wks. 1730 I. 78 We beat the hoof as pilgrims. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. *412 They all beated it on the hoof .. to London. 1816 Singer *Hist. Cards* 260 A childish pastime with cards played .. under the title of 'Beat the Knave out of doors.' 1879 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 21 July, You and your mates were provided with long willow wands with which, at appointed spots, to beat the bounds. 1883 *Times* 15 Mar. 9/6 The common labourers at outdoor work were 'beating goose' to drive the blood from their fingers.

42. *Horsemanship.* Technical phrases: *To beat a curvet, the dust, upon a walk, upon the hand*, etc. (See quot.)

1607 Markham *Cavil.* I. (1617) 16 To manage, to beat a coruet and such like. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Beat*, A horse is said to beat the dust, when at each stroke or motion, he does not take in ground or way enough with his forelegs .. He beats the dust at curvets, when he does them too precipitantly, and too low .. He beats upon a walk, when he walks too short, and thus rids but little ground, whether it be in streight lines, rounds or passings. *Ibid.*, *Check* in the Manege is taken in the same sense, as beat upon the hand; it is applied to a horse, when his head is not steady, but he tosses up his nose and shakes it all of a sudden, to avoid the subjection of the bridle.

43. Phrases treated under senses 1–33:

To beat about the bush (see 26 c), *the air* (1 c), *a bargain* (18), *black and blue* (1 b), *one's brains* (29), *the breast* (1), *a brook* (20), *the bush* (26), *a carpet* (25), *a charge* (30 b), *a door* (1), *a drum* (30), *the ears* (7), *one's head* (29), *hollow* (10), *the market* (18), *money* (21), *out of the field* (16), *a parley* (30 b), *a path* (3), *the price* (18), *a retreat* (30 b), *seconds* (33), *the ship* (19 d), *small* (22), *the stream* (20), *the streets* (3), *time* (32), *to arms* (30), *to ribbons, to sticks* (10), *a track* (3), *a tree* (25), *up quarters* (28), *the water* (1 c, 26), *the wind* (1 c), *the wings* (12).

Beat (bīt, bēit), *v.*2 [Either the direct derivative, or immediate source, of Beat *sb.*3, q.v.

(Marshall in 1796 (Eng. Dial. Soc. B. vi. p. 70) seems to identify this with Beat *v.*1; others have tried to identify it with Beet *v.* (ME. *bēten*), either in the sense of *improving* the soil, or of *kindling*, or feeding fire, which seems phonetically inadmissible, even if the sense were more probable.)]

To slice off the rough sod from uncultivated or fallow ground, with a beat-ax or breast-plough, in order to burn it, for the purpose at once of destroying it, and of converting it into manure for the land. Hence Beating *vbl. sb.*; and the compound **Beating-ax** = Beat-ax (under Beat *sb.*3).

1534 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 8 They must go beate theyr landes with mattockes as they do in many places of Cornewayle, and in som places of Deuonshyre. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 196 About May, they cut vp all the grasse of that ground which must newly be broken, into Turfes, which they call Beating. 1796 Marshall *Econ. W. Eng.* I. 324 Performed with a *Beating-axe*—namely, a large adze—some five or six inches wide, and ten or twelve inches long; crooked and somewhat hollow or dishing. . . This operation is termed *hand-beating*. 1808 *Monthly Mag.* Dec. 422 *To beet ground*: to pare off the turf in order to burn it (Cornwall and Devon).

Beat (bīt), *sb.*1 [f. Beat *v.*]

1. A stroke or blow in beating.

c 1615 Fletcher *Valent.* II. iii, For thus we get but years and beets. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* I. 253 The Smith Divine, as with a careless beat, Struck out the mute creation at a heat. 1805 Southey *Madoc in Azt.* xxiii, Instrument of touch, Or beat, or breath.

2. *Fencing.* A particular blow struck upon the adversary's sword or foil.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., There are two kinds of beats; the first performed with the foible of a man's sword on the foible of his adversary's .. The second .. is performed with the fort of a man's sword on the foible of his adversary's .. with a jerk or dry beat. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 153 The smarter the beat is given, the more effectual they will be as 'Guards' and 'Parries.'

3. A stroke upon a drum, the striking of a drum with the sound produced; the signal given thereby; also in *drum-beat*. Sometimes *fig.*

1672 T. Venn *Mil. & Mar. Discipl.* I. iv. 45 There are these several Beates [of the Drum] to be taken notice of as military signs. 1687 Dryden *St. Cecilia's Day* iii, The double double double beat Of the thundering drum. 1791 Paine *Rights M.* 44 By the beat of drum a proclamation was made. 1816 C. James *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 4) 178/2 The Church Call; . . a beat to summon the soldiers of a regiment, or garrison, to church. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvii. (1871) II. 284 Every man should be under arms without beat of drum. *c* 1850 Longf. *My lost Youth*, The drum-beat repeated o'er and o'er.

4. 'The movement of the hand or baton, by which the rhythm of a piece of music is indicated, and by which a conductor ensures perfect agreement in tempo and accent on the part of the orchestra or chorus; also, by analogy, the different divisions of a bar or measure with respect to their relative accent.' Grove *Dict. Mus.* (1880).

5. Any measured sequence of strokes or blows, or the sound thereby produced; the march of measured sound or of verse.

1795 Southey *Vis. Maid Orleans* iii. 37 The regular beat Of evening death-watch. *a* 1822 Shelley *Cloud*, The beat of her aëry feet, Which only the angels hear. 1848 Mrs. Gaskell *M. Barton* 66/2 The measured beat of the waters against the sides of the boat. 1851 Longf. *Village Blacksm.*, You can hear him swing his heavy sledge With measured beat and slow. 1885 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 555 Though it scarcely can be said to indicate the beat of the iamb.

6. The rhythmical throbbing of the heart or pulses; sometimes in comb., as *pulse-beat*.

1755 Johnson *Dict.* s. v., The beat of a pulse. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 674/1 The flow from a vein is accelerated after each beat of the heart. 1877 O. W. Holmes *Fam. Record* Poems (1884) 319 In every pulse-beat of their loyal sons. 1877 M. Foster *Phys.* I. iv. 97 Regarded as a pump its (i. e. the Heart's) effects are determined by the frequency of the beats, by the force of each beat, by the character of each beat.

7. In a clock or watch: The stroke of a pallet of the pendulum or balance on a tooth of the scape wheel; the sound thus produced; also the regular succession of such strokes. Hence *beat-pin*.

1706 Phillips, *Beats* in a watch or clock. 1819 Rees *Cycl.* s. v. *Beat*, The interval between two successive beats, in a clock or watch. 1828 Arnott *Physics* I. 90 In storm and in calm its [the chronometer's] steady beat went on. 1883 Sir E. Beckett *Clocks, etc.* 131 In very large clocks the pallet tails are too thick to bend for adjustment of the beat, and these eccentric beat pins are used. 1884 F. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 32 Beat Pins [are] small screws to adjust the position of the crutch with relation to the pendulum.

b. *fig.*

1865 J. H. Newman *Gerontius* ii. 14 How still it is! I hear no more the busy beat of time.

8. A throbbing or undulating effect taking place in rapid succession when two notes not quite of the same pitch are sounded together; the combined note alternates rapidly between the minimum of sound produced by the mutual interference of their vibrations, and the full effect produced by the coincidence of their vibrations.

a 1733 North *Lives* I. 247 How it [the organ at Exeter] is tuned, whether by measure or the beats, we were not informed. 1819 Rees *Cycl.* s. v. *Beat*, The beats of two dissonant organ pipes, resemble the beating of the pulse to the touch. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* x. vi. (1849) 154.

9. *Music.* 'The name given in English to a melodic grace or ornament, but with considerable uncertainty as to which particular ornament it denotes, the word having been variously applied by different writers.' Grove *Dict. Mus.* (1880).

1803 Rees *Cycl.* s. v., Beat in music is a grace.

10. The round or course habitually traversed by a watchman, sentinel, or constable on duty. [It is uncertain to which sense of Beat *v.* this is to be referred: cf. prob. to 3, but cf. 26 b, 41.]

1825 Hood *Ode Graham* xxxvii, I hear the watchmen on their beats, Hawking the hour about the streets. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 335 Every part of the metropolis is divided into beats. *c* 1860 Thackeray *Ball. Policem.* (1879) 251, I paced upon my beat With steady step and slow.

b. A course habitually traversed by any one; sometimes *fig.*, esp. in phrase, *Out of one's beat*: not in one's sphere or department.

1836 Gen. P. Thompson *Lett. Represent.* 153 A highwayman could never get more than the value of his beat. 1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz* I. 31 The costermongers repaired to their ordinary 'beats' in the suburbs. 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* iv. (1858) 21 Europe, Asia, Africa, and America lay somewhere out of their beat. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. 295 Ask him why anything is so and so, and you have got out of his beat.

11. A tract over which a sportsman ranges in pursuit of game.

1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* I. I. i. § 1 The frauds .. are enough to make him cautious before engaging a beat. 1884 *Weekly Times* 29 Aug. 14/4 On the first day's beat he saw one brace of barren birds.

12. In sailing: One of the transverse courses in beating to windward.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., Anxious moments follow next on the beat to windward.

13. *Beat-up of quarters*: assault, reconnaissance.

1870 *Daily News* 18 Oct., The beat-up of the enemy's quarters .. took place after all.

Beat (bīt, *dial.* bēt), *sb.*2 Forms: 5 bete, 6 beit, 7 bayt, 8 bait, 8– beat, 9 beet. [Of uncertain form and etymology; the 15th c. *bete* and 18th c. frequent *bait*, point to *beat* as the 16th c. and normal modern form, *bait* being only a phonetic variant at a time when the pronunciation was still (bēt) as in *great*, and *beet* being a modern phonetic spelling since the pronunc. became (bīt) as in *meat, meet*. Possibly from the vb. *beat*, in sense of a 'beating,' or quantity to be beaten at once; see Beat *v.* 24, and cf. *stack*, etc.] A bundle of flax or hemp made up ready for steeping.

c 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 60 The Lint ryped, the Churle pulled the Lyne, Ripled the bolles, and in beites it set; It steeped in the burne, and dryed syne, And with ane beittel knocked it and bet, Syne swyngled it well, and hekled in the flet. *a* 1500 *Cath. Angl.* 30 *note*, A bete as of hempe or lyne, *fascis*. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* 567 Hempe .. bound vp in bundles, which they do call bayts. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Hemp*, Laying Bait upon Baits till all be laid in, and so that the Water covers 'em all over. 1744 D. Flint *Raising Flax* ix. 11 The lint is..tied up in large but manageable Beats or Sheaves. 1839 Stonehouse *Axholme* 29 Flax .. a week after midsummer, is pulled and bound in sheaves or beats. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 453 The flax .. must be tied up in small sheaves or beets.

Beat (bīt, bēit), *sb.*3 Forms: also 7 baite, 7–9 bait, 8-9 bate. [Of doubtful phonetic form, and unknown origin. The modern Devonsh. pronunciation is (bēt), variously spelt *bait, bate, beat*. Although *bait* occurs constantly in Gervaise Markham, *beat* (*e* was the spelling of the vb. with Fitzherbert in 1534, Carew in 1602, and of the sb. with Worlidge in 1681, and is apparently the proper form. The vb. is found nearly a century before the sb., and may thus be its immediate source, but on general grounds, the converse is more likely.

The suggestion that *beat* is another form of Peat, is incompatible with the history of the latter, q.v. The ON. *beit* 'pasturage,' *beiti* 'pasture,' also 'heath, ling,' would barely do for the sense, and phonetically would give *bait*, not *beat*. See Beat *v.*4]

The rough sod of moorland (with its heath, gorse, etc.), or the matted growth of fallow land, which is sliced or pared off, and burned (at once to get rid of it and to make manure), when the land is about to be ploughed. See Eng. Dial. Soc. B. vi. p. 70. *To beat-burn*, also Burn-beat: to treat land in this way. *To lie to beat*: to lie fallow till covered with a matted growth of grass and weeds which may be thus pared off and burned.

1620 Markham *Farewell to Husb.* (1649) 22 After you have thus burnt your baite and plowed up your ground. — *Ibid.* II. xxi. (1668) 115 To break up Pease-earth, which is to lye to bait. 1796 Marshall *Econ. W. Eng.* I. 323 *Beat*, the roots and soil subjected to the operation of 'burning beat.' 1830 Mrs. Bray *Fitz of F.* xvi. (1884) 137 The burning of bate, as it is called; a mode of manuring land, known elsewhere by the name of *denshiring*. 1864 Capern *Devon Provincialism, Beat* or *Bate*, the spine of old fallow lands. 1885 F. T. Elworthy (in letter) A field is described as 'all to a beat' when it has become matted with weeds, especially couch-grass or twitch.

Comb. **Beat-ax** (in Devonsh. *dial.* bidax, bidix), the ax or adze with which the beat is pared off in hand-beating: see Beating-ax under Beat *v.*2 **Beat-borough, beat-hill**, one of the heaps in which the beat is collected and burned; **beat-field**, a field in which the beat is being burned.

1602 R. Carew *Survey of Cornwall* 19 b A little before plowing time, they scatter abroad those Beat-boroughs .. upon the ground. 1813 C. Vancouver *Agriculture of Devon* 92 It is utterly impossible, at a distance, to distinguish a village from a beatfield. 1885 F. T. Elworthy (letter) The operation is performed with a *bidiks* (beat-ax), or more commonly with a breast-plough called a *spader*.

Beat (bīt), *ppl. a.*; for forms see Beat *v.* Shortened form of Beaten, often used as *pple.*; as *adj.* chiefly in the sense: Overcome by hard work or difficulty; common in the expression *dead-beat*.

a. literally. *Obs., arch.*, or *dial.*

c 1400 *Rowland & Ot.* 417 A Sercle of golde That bett was wonder newe. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 182 Hur clothys wyth bestes and hyrdes wer bete All abowte. 1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* V. xxiii. (1579) 113 The storm-beate English ship. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 239 A proper quantity of the beat mortar was liquefied. *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* IV. 13 A little bowl of beat potatoes and some milk.

b. figuratively *in current use*.

1832 Moore *Jerome on E.* II. Wks. (1862) 558 Till fairly beat the saint gave o'er. 1868 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 334, I was again dead beat at the end. 1879 Howells *L. Arcostook* (1882) I. 20 'Is the young lady ill?' 'No .. a little beat out, that's all.'

Beatable, *a.* That can be beaten.

1611 Cotgr., *Batable*, beatable; batterable.

Beatch, obs. variant of Beach.

Beatee'. [see -ee.] One who is beaten: correlative to *beater*.

1860 L. Harcourt *Diaries G. Rose* I. 184 You are the beater, I am only the beatee. 1876 R. Black tr. *Guizot's Hist. Fr.* V. lv. 262 Put the beatee in the Bastille to tranquillize the beater.

Beaten (bī·t'n), *ppl. a.* For forms see Beat *v.* Used adjectively in many of the senses of the verb.

1. Struck with repeated blows.

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 124 On whom .. so many .. beaten breasts, and lift uppe eyes attended. 1633 P. Fletcher *Elisa* II. l, Sleep beaten breast; no blows shall now molest thee. 1859 Barnes *Rhymes Dorset Dial.* II. 4 Wi' drubbens of a beaten drum.

2. Struck or pressed by frequent feet; trodden; worn hard, bare, or plain by repeated passage. Often in *fig.* expressions.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. Introd. 3 A Booke of secrets given by God; to men Elect, a Beaten-Trod. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* 97 Had wee any feeling left within our sides, and our heartes were not altogether so hard trampled and beaten as they are. 1642 CARPENTER *Experience* II. vi. 221 Our beaten, customary, and daily practice. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. xii. 263 They had marched .. about ten miles in a beaten road. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 86 ¶ 3 The imitator treads a beaten walk. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 9. 64 We were far from the beaten track. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* viii. (1875) 318 Subjects out of the beaten line of the reading and thought of their day.

†**3.** Well-worn, trite. *Obs.*

a 1543 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 98 These also are knowen and beaten sentences alleadged by Bishop Iewell. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* IV. ix. 159 If God had talked to them .. in a worne and beaten phrase. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 289 ¶ 6 One of the most ancient and most beaten Morals. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. iii. 102 This Essay .. on a beaten subject.

†**4.** Of persons: Inured *to* (anything), experienced.

a 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1866) I. 220 Rehoboam's sage and beaten counsellors. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* K (1621) 870 An armie .. most strong and puissant, old beaten souldiors almost throughout it. 1611 COTGR., *Fauls rompu*, a subtill fellow, one that hath bin much beaten to the world. *a* 1639 S. WARN *Serm.* (1862) 117 (D.) A beaten politician of our times. *c* 1700 *Gentl. Instruc.* (1782) 522 (D.) A man beaten to the trade may wrangle .. better.

5. Worked by hammering, as metal.

a. Hammered into thin foil or leaf; shaped by the hammer, as repoussé work.

c 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* ix. 35 Hire gurdel of bete gold is al. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 30 Betyn gold, *braccea*. 1611 BIBLE *Numb.* viii. 4 Vnto the flowres thereof was beaten worke. 1659 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. 169 The Earls of Carstile and Holland, Ambassadors, were both clad in Beaten-Silver. 1760 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) III. 591 Fine ladies in beaten silver, and glittering with jewels. 1879 C. HIBBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 263/1 It resembles, therefore, beaten or repoussé work.

b. Hence, because the purest gold is the most malleable: Fine, of pure quality; also *fig.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* x. 16 Two hundreth speares of beaten golde. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 103 Sincere and pure beaten virtue, like the gold of the first age.

†c. Overlaid, inlaid, embossed, damascened *with* gold or other precious material; embroidered. *Obs.*

a 1300 *K. Alis.* 1518 An ymage was therynne, V-beten al with gold fyne. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 78 Enbrawded & beten wyth þe best gemmes. *c* 1400 *Roland* 287 Baners beten with gold. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXCV. ii, The lordes .. wt penouns proudly bette. 1611 L. BARREY *Ram Alley* III. in *Dodsley* (1780) V. 452 [Clad] In beaten velvet. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1679) 236/1 A red fiery Dragon, beaten upon white and green Sarcenet.

6. Pounded small; whipped up to uniform consistency.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* v. 11 Twentye quarters of beaten oyle. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 15 Beaten Glasse is commonly reckoned among Poisons. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 295 Season it with beaten mace.

7. Conquered, defeated.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 95 One of the beaten syde, Ran home. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 94 The beaten army had now lost all the appearance of an army.

8. Overcome by hard work, exhausted. *Dead-beaten*: exhausted as if to death. Cf. BEAT *ppl. a.*

1681 TEMPLE *Mem.* III. Wks. 1731 I. 331 Use of an old beaten Horse. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 459/2 At the next post-house the unhappy animals [post-horses] are left dead beaten. 1878 H. SMART *Play or Pay* v. 89 There is little object in going on with a beaten horse.

9. Systematically scoured for game.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Oct. 2/1 A pheasant .. from a beaten cover.

10. With prec. sb. in instrumental relation, as *weather-beaten, wave-beaten*, etc. See BEAT *v.* 6.

1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Jan. *Argt.*, His .. winter beaten flocke. 1596 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* Ded. 1 Anchor of my poore Tempest-beaten State. 1620 QUARLES *Jonah* (1638) 27 The weather-beaten Ship. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* 1 A desolate waste of rain-beaten sea.

11. With adv., as *beaten down*, dejected, subdued.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxvii. 176 The beaten-down consciousness.

Beater (bī·təɹ). [f. BEAT *v.* + -ER¹.] He who, or that which, beats. (In various senses of the vb.)

1. A person who beats: one who strikes repeated blows, a striker; a punisher; one who 'beats' or walks the streets (*obs.*); one who beats metals, e.g. a *gold-beater*; one who beats a drum, etc.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 30 A beter, *verberator .. baculator*. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 116 Of night watchers and beters of the stretes, playing by night on instrumentes. 1571 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (1863) 11 Even the wisest of your great beaters, do as oft punishe nature, as they do correcte faultes. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 45 He must the hand that bastinades him kisse; And give his beater thanks with all his heart.

b. A man employed in rousing and driving game.

1825 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 105 The intelligence with which these Spanish beaters track and recover a wounded deer. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. VIII. iv. 350 The beaters address themselves to drive in the elephants.

c. In comb., as *beater up*.

1711 E. WARD *Vulg. Brit.* VIII. 87 Who were beholders Of these the Beaters up for Soldiers.

2. An instrument or contrivance for beating; generally, an implement for beating flat or pounding; but used in many specific technical senses; see quotations.

1611 COTGR., *Eschandole* .. Thatchers Beater. — *Rabat* .. a beater, the staffe wherwith Plaisterers beat their morter. 1632 SHERWOOD s. v. *Ball*, A Printer's ball, Pompet, or beater. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Building*, The mortar must be well beaten with a beater. 1828 STEUART *Planter's G.* 303 Wooden Beater, made in the fashion of the beater used by paviers. 1851 *Coal-tr. Terms. Northumbld. & Durh.*, *Beater*, an iron rod, used for stemming or tamping a hole, preparatory to blasting. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 210/1 The beater [in cotton-spinning] .. is composed of two, and sometimes three iron bars or blades. 1883 *Gd. Words* July 442/1 Pounding it [rice] in a wooden or stone mortar with hard wooden beaters. 1883 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 234 All armed with one or two long switches of birch called technically 'beaters' or 'trees.'

Beath (bīð), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 beðian, 1–5 bethe, 6– beath. [OE. *bęðian* to foment:—OTeut. **baþian*; a parallel form to OE. *baðian* (:—**baþôn*) to BATHE, preserving the original notion of *heat*: see BATH.]

1. To foment, bathe with warm liquid.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 72 Beða ðá ćaran. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2447 First .ix. niȝt ðe liches beðen, And smeren.

2. To heat unseasoned wood for the purpose of straightening it.

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fysshyng* 8 Ye shall kytte .. a fayr staffe .. and bethe hym in a hote ouyn. 1580 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 62 Vokes, forks, and such other, let bailie spie out .. And after at leasure let this be his hier, to beath them. 1653 W. LAUSON *Secr. Angling* in Arb. *Garner* I. 192 Beath them a little .. all in a furnace. (Still in dialectal use. Also, 'Meat improperly roasted is said in the Midland Counties to be *beathed*.' Hal.)

Bea·thing, *vbl. sb. Obs.* or *dial.* [OE. *bęðing*, f. *bęðian* (see BEATH *v.*) + -ING¹.] Fomentation; the heating of wood in order to render it flexible.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 36 Wiþ pocce on eaȝum, ȝenim wad .. wyl on meolce .. & wyrc beþinge. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Borne*, the bending of a staffe or timber by beathing in the fire, *lentatio*. — *Bornear*, to bend timber by beathing in the fire, *lentare*.

Beatific (bī,ătĭ·fĭk), *a.*; also 7–8 -ick. [ad. L. *beātīfic-us*, f. *beāt-us* blessed (pa. pple. of *beāre* to bless) + *-ficus* making: see -FIC. Cf. F. *béatifique*.] Making blessed; imparting supreme happiness or blessedness.

1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 47 Such a beatific Face. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 169 Where the Lamb that was slain, manifests his beatific presence. 1880 L. MORRIS *Ode of Life* 120 A beatific peace greater than tongue can tell.

b. *Beatific vision*: a sight of the glories of heaven; *esp.* that first granted to a disembodied spirit.

1639 ROUSE *Heav. Unive.* Advt. (1702) 4 The Beatifick Vision of the Supream Good hereafter. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* XXVIII. (1739) 361 Martyrs .. upon their Death .. were immediately admitted to the Beatifick Vision. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 30 A soul which .. angels had already borne to the beatific vision.

Beati·fical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹.] = prec.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr *S. P.* (1848) 73 In midst of this citie celestiall, Lightned th' Idea Beatificall. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. (1726) 453 To talk trivially of beatifical enjoyments.

b. 1605 BELL *Motives Rom. Faith* 95 That so the faithfull may .. be made partakers of the vision beatificall. 1702 *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xii. 55 A Beatifical Vision of God.

c. *absol.* quasi-*sb.*

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 320 In God all Beatificals conspire.

Beati·fically, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a beatific manner; in a way that blesses; *catachr.* with supreme felicity.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* 495 (R.) Beatifically to behold the face of God .. is a blessednes .. no way incident vnto the creature beneath man. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xviii. (1713) 148 And enjoy them there more fully and beatifically. 1869 *Daily News* 12 June, Gleaming beatifically with a proud confidence in himself as a work of art.

Beati·ficate, *v.* ? *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *beātificāt-* ppl. stem of *beātificāre* to make happy or blessed.] = BEATIFY; cf. also BEATIFICATION 2.

a 1636 E. DACRES *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. 267 The ancient Religion did not beatificate, but onely men fraught with worldly glory. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* X. ii. § 55 V. 363 It seemed good .. to his Holinesse not to canonize Garnet .. but only to beatificate him.

Beatification (bi,æ·tifikā·ʃən). Also 6 beatyfycacyon. [a. F. *béatification*, n. of action and state f. L. *beātificāt-*; see prec.]

1. The action of rendering, or condition of being rendered, supremely happy or blessed.

1502 *Ord. Cryston Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. xviii. 133 Ye blyssed trynyte promytteth for to gyue unto us eternall beatyfycacyon. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xii. 120 All the Beatification and Glorification of our bodies consists in this. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 5 That picture which Horace has given us of human beatification. 1865 NEALE *Hymns Parad.* 66 What the beatification Of the spirits round the Throne?

2. *R. C. Ch.* An act of the Pope, by which he declares that a deceased member of the Church is in the enjoyment of heavenly bliss, and grants to certain persons the privilege of paying a particular form of worship or reverence to him.

This ceremony is the first step towards canonization, which confers the full honours of a saint, and makes worship of him incumbent on the whole Church.

1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 32 You may see, how the .. Beatification and Canonization of this wicked .. Ignatius did .. fore-shew some great disaster. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. xlii. 454, I have been witness to the beatification of a saint. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 6 May, To hear his Holiness read a couple of decrees—one of beatification, the other of canonisation. *Mod.* The beatification of Joan of Arc.

b. *transf.* with allusion to the halo of a saint.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlvi. 289 This experiment [with silvered leather on the head] has been called the diadem of beatification.

Beatified (bi,æ·tifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. next + -ED.]

1. Made supremely happy or blest.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 32 They vaunted their play waz neuer so dignified, nor euer any players afore as beatified. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 231 Angels and beatify'd Spirits. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 315 They are beatified children, not winged angels. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 562 The .. glorious body of the beatified.

2. *R. C. Ch.* Declared to be in the enjoyment of heavenly bliss; see prec. 2.

1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* VII. 43 The already beatified Didacus. *a* 1837 MISS KNIGHT *Autobiog.* II. 312 The feast of a beatified saint is not observed by the church in general, but only by his own order. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 92 The beatified members of these orders.

Beatify (bi,æ·tifəi), *v.*; also 7 -fie. [a. F. *béatifier*, ad. L. *beātificāre* to make happy.]

1. *trans.* To make supremely happy or blessed.

1535 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* III. iii, The sowle departed from the body is .. beatified .. with angels. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 119 He can beatify, because He is Bliss.

2. To pronounce or declare supremely blessed.

a 1677 BARROW *Wks.* 1686 III. 161 The common conceits and phrases which so beatify wealth.

3. *R. C. Ch.* To pronounce (a person) to be in enjoyment of heavenly bliss: see BEATIFICATION 2.

1629 WANSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* 79, I examined the cause why the Pope should beatifie Garnet. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 225 Who has been beatify'd tho' never Sainted. 1865 PUSEY *Tr. Eng. Ch.* 101 One who has since been beatified.

Bea·tify·ing, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.] The action of making supremely blest; beatification.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* VI. xiii. Wks. V. 139 God's glory must .. appear .. in the beatifying of the elect.

Bea·tify·ing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Making supremely happy or blest.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE (J.) The fullest good .. the most beatifying of all others. 1822 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1848) I. 183 Oh! the sublime .. and already beatifying philosophy of Christians! 1869 LD. LYTTON *Orval* 45 Image of all beatifying beauty.

Beatilia, beatilla, -illes; see BATTALIA PIE.

Beating (bī·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BEAT *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The infliction of repeated blows; *spec.* the action of inflicting blows in punishment; the dashing of waves against the shore; the whipping up of a fluid; the flapping of wings; rousing of game, exercising the brain, etc.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 366 Seiđ Isaye .. ure beatunge ueol upon him. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1034 Betynge of the see .. ayen the roches holowe. *c* 1440 LONELICH *Grail.* Iv. 297 He herd abowtes hym a wondir thinge: betyng of bryddes wynges in fere. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 114 b, Remember his scourgynges, buffettes & beatynges. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Ivstine* 5 b, Darius .. bestowed much beating .. in his troubled pate. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. iii. 82 The couragious beating of the Drum. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 460 The restless beating of the barren, bitter sea. 1879 *Photogr.* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 207 Upon the perfect beating of the albumen the success of the operation mainly depends.

b. with *adv.*, as *beating down, beating off*, etc.

1530 PALSGR. 198/1 Beatyng downe of any buyldynge, *demolition*. 1803 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 227 This beating off the Tunisians will have a very good effect.

2. In various technical uses: see BEAT *v.* 24.

1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 80 A fortnight's beating of hemp. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 525 After the form has been lately washed .. the letter will not take the ink without several beatings. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 415 As in hand-scutching, the operation consists of two processes: first the bruising of the stems; and secondly, the beating away of the woody parts from the fibre. *Ibid.* II. 728 Four principal operations constitute the art of gold-beating. 1 The casting of the gold ingots .. 4 The beating.

3. A defeat in any contest.

1883 *American* VI. 245 Our American rifle-team has had its beating, but not a bad beating.

4. *Naut.* Sailing against the wind.

1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 231 Of all the modes of progression invented by man, beating to windward in a sailing vessel is morally the most beautiful.

5. A pulsating or throbbing movement, like that of the heart, of a watch or clock, of two notes not in unison.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 97 The beating of so strong a passion As loue doth giue my heart. 1798 SOUTHEY *St. Patrick's Purg.* xxiii, In short quick beatings toil'd his heart. 1801 *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 442 Whether she really heard the beating of the watch. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ii. 42 Beating of the heart .. is the result of the striking of the apex of the heart against the pericardium.

6. *Comb.*, as *beating-board*; **beating-dog**, a dog trained to put up game; **beating-net**, a kind of fishing-net; **beating-order**, a certificate given to

a recruiting sergeant; †**beating-stock**, a jocular title given to one who is subjected to beating.

1552 HULOET, Beatynge stocke, *subiculum flagri.* 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 248 You may go into the Fens, Marshes, or places with a Spaniel, or other Beating-dog. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 123 Then they bring it [potter's clay] to their beating board, where with a long Spatula they beat it till it be well mix't. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5947/4 Has a Beating-Order about him, was lately a Serjeant and employed in Recruiting. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 125 Beating net .. used by fishermen in the freshwater .. It is a trammel or armoured net.

Bea·ting, *ppl. a.* [f. BEAT *v.* + -ING².]

1. That strikes successive blows.

1718 POPE *Iliad* II. 383 Seiz'd by the beating wing.

2. Of wind, rain, etc.: That strikes violently, or batters; driving.

1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* IV. i. 1576 To bear the beating Storm That roars around me. 1885 *Cornh. Mag.* July 74 Chinese hat, suitable in case of beating rain or fierce sun.

3. Palpitating, throbbing.

1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* III. i. 1039 My beating Heart Bounds with exulting motion. 1805 WORDSW. *Prel.* II. (1850) 34 Feverish with weary joints and beating minds. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XVII. ix, To meet with beating heart. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 301 The fever and the beating pain.

†**Bea·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [n. of action f. L. *beāt-* ppl. stem of *beāre* to bless.] Blessing.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* VI. lxxxvi, Præcelling Seraphs shew Gods ardor still :.. Beations Thrones instill.

Beatitude (bi|æ·titiūd). Also 5 beatitud, 5–6 beatytude. [a. F. *béatitude* (15th c. in Littré), ad. L. *beātitūdo* blessedness, f. *beāt-us* blessed: see -TUDE.]

1. Supreme blessedness or happiness.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. xliv. (1495) 75 a/2 How by abstynence..myghte he goten the souerayne beatytude or blessydnesse. *a* 1555 BRADFORD *Wks.* 397 There shall be joy .. and all kind of beatitude. 1643 PRYNNE *Power Parl.* I. 48 Knowing better .. what conduced to the beatitude of the Empire. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 62 The Sanctities of Heaven .. from his sight receiv'd Beatitude past utterance. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* Wks. I. 105 Such strange beatitudes Seize on my young anticipating heart. 1875 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* i. 5 The consummate beatitude of being rich.

2. A declaration or ascription of special blessedness; *esp.* (in *pl.*) those pronounced by Christ in the Sermon on the Mount.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 43 b, The viii beatitudes that .. spryngeth of grace and the other vertues. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* 186 These quhilk S. Ambrose callis our Lords beatitudes. 1777 FLETCHER *Reconcil.* Wks. 1795 IV. 319 Bent upon the inheriting the seventh beatitude. 1877 FARRAR *Thy Youth* i. 10 The priceless beatitude of the pure in heart.

3. = BEATIFICATION 2.

1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* (1871) I. v. 30 The saint was scarcely canonised, before his claims to beatitude were impugned. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* v. (1868) 116 Candidates for beatitude.

fig. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. viii. 69 Burnt by the common hangman .. perhaps the last notable Book that had such fire-beatitude.

† **Be·atizing,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [In form a pr. pple. of *beatize*, f. L. *beāt-us* blessed + -IZE.] Beatifying, blessing.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XIII. xxxiii, All beatizing sweets.

Beatless (bī·tlĕs), *a.* [f. BEAT *sb.*¹ + -LESS.] Destitute of beats, not beating.

1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. viii. 85 That heart is now cold and beatless.

Beatling, obs. form of BEETLING.

Beatment, dial. form of BEAKMENT.

Bea·to·r, *nonce-wd.* [see-OR.] = BEATER.

1719 OZELL *Misson's Trav. Eng.* 304 If he is the Beator, the Beatee must pay the money about which they quarrell'd.

Beau (bōu), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4– beau; 4 bieu, 4–5 beu, 6 beaw; also in comb. 5 baw-, be-, bew-; see BEAUSIRE. [a. late OF. *beau, biau,* earlier *bel, beal, bial*:—L. *bellus* fine, pretty. The adj., in ME. quite naturalized and pronounced as in *beauty, Beaulieu* (biū·li), has been long obs.: the sb. has been reintroduced from mod. Fr., whence its pronunciation.]

† **A.** *adj.* 1. Fair, beautiful. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 197 Al blysnande whyt watz hir beau uiys. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* III. 1 Now leue we þis beu brid.

2. Used in affection, friendship, or politeness, in addressing relations, friends, etc. (usually with their French titles): equal to the English 'fair' (fair sir), 'good' (good people), 'dear' (dear sir). With some words it entered into more or less permanent combination: see BEAUPERE, BEAUSIRE, and BEL-.

c 1300 *Beket* 1903 Beau frere, quath Seint Thomas, that ne mai ich do nost. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 4 Bieus amis, molt gramerci! 1513 DOUGLAS *Epilogue* to *Eneid*, Lo, this is all, bew schirris haue gude day!

B. *sb.* Pl. **beaux, beaus** (bōuz).

1. A man who gives particular, or excessive, attention to dress, mien, and social etiquette; an exquisite, a fop, a dandy.

1687 T. BROWN *Lib. Consc.* in *Dk. Buckhm's Wks.* 1705 II. 128 You're a perfect Woman, nothing but a Beau will please you! 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 624 What will not beaux attempt to please the fair? 1738 BIRCH *Life of Milton* in *Wks.* I. 20 Young Sparks of his Acquaintance .. the Beaus of those Days. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 341 The painted beau with .. long, flimsy, sky-blue coat.

2. The attendant or suitor of a lady; a lover, sweetheart.

? 1720 *Mountford's Elegy* in *Collect. Poems* 43 No Lady henceforth can be safe with her Beau. *a* 1777 GOLDSM. *Doubl. Transform.* 87 Her country beaux and city cousins, Lovers no more, flew off by dozens. *a* 1845 HOOD *Number One* 1 It's very hard .. that every Miss But me has got a Beau. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. x. 130 If not a husband, then a beau for you!

Beau, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To act the beau to, to attend or escort (a lady).

1843 *Commissioner* 411 Chevalier, you shall beau the young lady. 1878 WINGFIELD *Lady Grizel* I. viii. 151 His Grace .. is to beau your ladyship to Ranelagh.

† **Beaubelet.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *baubelet, beubelet,* dim. of *baubel* child's plaything, toy, trinket, BAUBLE.] A small toy, trinket, plaything.

c 1205 *Ancr. R.* 388 He .. sende hire beaubelet(?) [*v. r.* beau-, beawhelez] boðe ueole and feire.

† **Beauclerk** (bōu·klāik). Also 6 -cleark, 7 -clark, 9 -clerc. [a. F. *beau* fine + *clerc*:—L. *clēricus* 'clergyman,' hence 'scholar,' as opposed to the uneducated laity: see CLERK.] A learned man, a scholar. (Given as a surname to Henry I.)

c 1367 *Eulog. Hist.* (1863) III. v. ci. 40 Henricus cognomento Beauclerk. 1586 WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 31 Henry the first King of that name in England .. was named by his surname Beaucleark. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* iii. 206 Erasmus and Ferus, two Beauclerks. 1856 KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng.* I. xvi. 218 The brutal Rufus, or the crafty Beau Clerc.

† **Beau·doy.** *Obs. rare.* Some worsted material.

1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 279 Worsted Goods, as Beaudoys, Camblets, Shalloons, etc.

† **Beau·etry.** *Obs.* [f. BEAU, in jocular imitation of *coquetry*.] Dandyism; dandy outfit.

1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 53 When all the rest of his Beauetry is rightly adjusted. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 29 ▸2 One may easily distinguish the Man that is affected with Beauetry.

Beaufet, Beaufin: see BUFFET, BIFFIN.

† **Beau·fort.** *Obs.* A material used for flags.

1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5051/3 Three Pence half Peny per Yard for Beaufort of 11 Inches broad.

‖ **Beau garçon** (*bo* garsōñ). Also 7 -garzon. [F.] A handsome fellow; an exquisite, a fop.

c 1665 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Adv. Painter* Wks. 1705 II. 81 Povey the Wit, and R—— the Beau-garzon. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlix, 'And then,' said the old *beau garçon.*

Beaugle, obs. form of BUGLE.

Beau-ideal (bōu·idī·ăl). [a. F. *beau idéal* the ideal Beautiful, 'the Beautiful' as an abstract conception; *beau* being the sb., and *idéal* the adj. But in Eng., where the adj. usually precedes the sb., there has been a tendency to take *ideal* as the sb. part, whence the current usage; cf. IDEAL.]

†1. The ideal Beautiful; the Beautiful, or beauty, in its ideal perfection. *Obs.*

1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* xix. (D.) The image which they have in their own minds of the beau ideal is cast upon the first objects they afterwards behold.

2. The highest conceived or conceivable type of beauty or excellence of any kind; that in which one's 'ideal' is realized, the perfect type or model.

1820 IRVING *Sketch-Bk., John Bull* (D.) Wonderfully captivated with the *beau idéal* which they have formed of John Bull. 1827 *Gent. Mag.* XCVII. II. 516 The *beau ideal* of manly beauty. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxii. 231 The Highlanders came to regard him as the very beau-ideal of a minister.

Beau·ide·alize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] To form a beau ideal, or charming conception, of.

a 1839 L. LANDON in *Blanchard's Life* (1841) I. 60 (D.) I shall spare you the flowers I have gathered, the trees I have seen, leaving you to beauidealize them for yourself.

Beauish (bōu·iʃ), *a.* [f. BEAU *sb.* + -ISH¹.] After the manner of a beau; foppish, dandified.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 395 Some common and obvious Thought, dress'd and curl'd in the Beauish way. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* VIII. ix, Those beauish brigands.

Beauism (bōu·iz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The characteristic practice of a beau.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 769 The flame of beauism was expiring. 1844 TUPPER *Crock of G.* xviii. 151 The extremest mode of rustic beauism.

Beaulte, -tye, obs. forms of BEAUTY.

‖ **Beau-monde** (*bo·mōñ·d,* bōu|mǫnd). [a. F. *beau monde,* i.e. fine world.] The fashionable world, 'society.'

1714 POPE *Rape Lock* V. 133 This the beau monde shall from the Mall survey. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour.* I. 116 The *beau-monde* used to go in masquerade about the streets. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIV. xx, Of the beau monde a part potential.

† **Beau·pe·re.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 bewpere, beaupere, 4–7 beaupeere, 5 beawpere, bepyr, bewpyr, 6 bewpeer, 7 beawpeer. [f. OF. *beau* fine, good + *père* father, or, in sense 2, *per, peer* (mod. *pair*) equal, PEER. See BEAU. In OF., *beau père* was politely used in addressing every one whom one called 'father'; i. e. one's own father, a 'father' in the church, a god-father, a step-father, a father-in-law, an elderly man occupying a fatherly position in one's regard; about the 16th or 17th c., this use of *beau* became obsolete, and *beau-père* was retained as a distinctive term for 'father-in-law' and 'step-father' as distinct from a real father. In English the use appears to have been much more limited. See also BEL.]

1. A term of courtesy for 'father,' used esp. to or of a spiritual or ecclesiastical 'Father.'

c 1300 *Beket* 1299 The Bischop of Cicestre gon arise: Beau pere, he seide to the Pope. *c* 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. 1871 II. 380 Summe children þus maad freris ben worse þan her bewperis. *c* 1450 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 229 Bridelle, you, bysshoppe .. And biddeth yowre beawperes se to the same. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* v. 17 The holy fathers of the Church, the reuerend Beaupeeres of diuine knowledge.

2. Good fellow, fellow, companion, compeer.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 229 Boke hi3te þat beupere, a bolde man of speche. 1572 *Scholc-house Wom.* 774 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 135 In her lap sleeping she clipt of his hear, Betraied her Lord and her bewpeer. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr *S. P.* (1848) 74 There The saints with their beawpeers whole worlds outweare.

† **Beau·pers, bewpers.** *Obs.* Also 6 bowpres, 7 bewpers. [Deriv. unknown: it has been referred to *Beaupreau,* a town of France with manufactures of linen and woolen.] A fabric, apparently linen; used for flags.

1592 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* II. (1860) 211 Lawne cufes 3*s.*, peace of bowpres 16*s.* 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, iv. Sched., Beaupers the piece 3*l.* 1664 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 56 Among the Linnen Wholesale Drapers .. to see what can be done with them for the supplying our want of Bewpers for flaggs. *Ibid.* 16 June, Supplying us with bewpers from Norwich. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xviii. 382/2 Bolters and Bewpers the dozen pieces 1*d.*

Beauplea·der. *Law.* [a. AF. *beal pleder* = F. *beau plaider* 'fair or correct pleading'; cf. *fair copy.*] The amendment of a defective plea; a writ lying against those who levied a fine for amendment of plea.

[1267 *Act* 52 *Hen. III*, xi, *transl.*, No fines shall be taken for Beaupleader. 1292 BRITTON I. xxi. § 4 Ceux qi pernent fins pur coungé de beul pleder (*transl.* Those who take fines for leave of beau pleader).] 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 1112 That no Fines be taken for *Beaupleader,* or fair Pleading.

Beau-pot (bōu·pǫt). [f. F. *beau* beautiful + *pot* POT: possibly, in its origin, a mistaken spelling of BOUGH-POT q.v.] A large ornamental vase for cut flowers.

1761 GARRICK & COLMAN *Cland. Marr.* II. Wks. 1798 III. 27 A bunch of flowers as big as the cook or the nurse carry to town .. for a beaupot. 1867 MISS MULOCH *Two Marr.* II. 80 Flowers to replenish the beau-pot in the grate.

Beauship (bōu·ʃip). [f. BEAU + -SHIP.] The position or personality of a beau; cf. *lordship.*

1696 CONGREVE *J. Dryden's Husb. Cuckold* Prol., You laugh not .. At what his beauship says, but what he wears.

† **Beausire.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 beau sir(e, 5 bawshere, besher, bewsher(e, 6 beaw schirre, bew schyre, bew schirre. See also BELSIRE. [a. F. *beau* fair, *sire* sir, lord. In OF. *bel sire, beau sire* was a general form of respectful address: see BEAU, BEAUPERE.] Fair sir, a form of address.

c 1300 *Beket* 768 Beau sire .. thu spext as a fol. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1222 'Nay, for soþe, beau sir,' sayd þat swete. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. 1863 Beusher, who so euer þou be .. Me meruellis of þi momlyng. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 66 Be stylle, beshers. *Ibid.* 69 Welcom, bawshere. *Ibid.* 241 Thou shalle abak, bewshere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. Prol. 79 Sa faris with me bew schirris.

Beauteous (biū·tĭəs), *a.* Forms: 5 bewtyose, 5–6 beauteous, 6 beuteus, bewtyous, 7 beuteous, bewtious, 6–8 beautious, 6– beauteous. [f. *beaute,* BEAUTY *sb.* + -OUS. Cf. *pleuteous.*]

Distinguished by beauty, exceedingly fair in appearance or elegant in form, pleasing to the sight, beautiful. (*Literary* and chiefly *poetical.*)

c 1440 *York Myst.* xlvi. 175 As bewteous braunche for to bere. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 6 England is beauteuous.. flour of londes all aboute. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 86 A wife With wealth enough, and yong and beautions. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 697 Each beauteous flour. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 144 ▸1 There is something irresistible in a beauteous Form. *c* 1805 WORDSW. *Sonn.* I. XXX. Wks. III. 32 It is a beauteous evening, calm and free. 1855 BROWNING *In Balcony* in *Men & Wom.* II. 105 The dearest, richest, beauteousest and best Of women.

Beau·teously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a beauteous manner; beautifully.

1471 RIPLEY *Compl. Alch.* III. in Ashm. (1652) 141 Wyth Flowers dyscoloryd bewtyosely to syght. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* ii. § 1 (1727) 54 Look upon pleasures not upon that side .. where they look beauteously. 1807 WORDSW. *Sonn.* v. Wks. 1840 III. 208 The ruddy crest of Mars Amid his fellows beauteously revealed.

Beau·teousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being beauteous; beauty.

1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 419 Whose brilliance not as yet hath passed away, Nor yet its beauteousness. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 137 Its ineffable beauteousness.

Beautied (biū·tid), *ppl. a.* [f. BEAUTY *v.* and *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Endowed with beauty, beautified. See BEAUTY *v.*

2. (in *comb.*) Having beauty.

1614 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XI. 374 A daughter that surpass'd Rare-beautied Pero.

Beautification (biū·tifikē·ʃən). [f. BEAUTIFY;

see -FICATION, and cf. *amplify*, *-fication*, etc.] The action of beautifying; embellishment, adornment.

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xvi. Wks. X. 313 Unuseful beautifications. 1798 MAVOR *Brit. Tourist* V. 35 The church is antique, but its venerable beauties have been spoiled by offensive and injudicious beautifications. 1881 G. MACDONALD *M. Marston* II. xiii. 213 To minister to the comfort or beautification of her cousin.

Beautified (biū·tifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. BEAUTIFY + -ED.] Made beautiful; adorned, embellished.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 305 Thou art gone to a beautified heauen. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 110 To the Celestiall, and my soules Idoll, the most beautified Ophelia. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 99 How green this Valley is, also how beautified with Lillies. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 102 It is the ideal of a goose,—a goose beautified and beatified.

Beautifier (biū·tifəi,əɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] He who, or that which, makes beautiful.

1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martins* 50 God the Dignifier, the Sanctifier, and Beautifier of the Sacrifice. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* 14 Pomatums, and other external Beautifiers. 1758 *Month. Rev.* 161 Narses, the repairer and beautifier of it [a bridge]. 1849 MISS MULOCH *Ogilvies* x. (1875) 81 There is no beautifier like happiness.

Beautiful (biū·tiful), *a.* Forms: 6 **beaute-, beuti-, beuty-, bewti-, bewtyfull, beuty-, butyful**, 6–7 **beauti-, beautyfull**, 6– **beautiful**. [f. BEAUTY *sb.* + -FUL. Occas. compared with *-er*, *-est*, usually with *more*, *most*.] Full of beauty, possessing the qualities which constitute beauty.

1. Excelling in grace of form, charm of colouring, and other qualities which delight the eye, and call forth admiration: a. of the human face or figure.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 Whose swete visage was moost beautefull. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. ii. 362 Lewis, Prince of Tarentum, one of the beautifullest men in the world. 1716-8 LADY MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xiii. 46 The only beautiful young woman I have seen. *a* 1842 TENNYSON *Ode to Mem.* 39 Spirit-thrilling eyes so keen and beautiful.

b. of other objects.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxiii. 27 Paynted tombes, which appere beautyfull outwardes. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xlviii. 2 Beautifull for situation, the ioy of the whole earth is mount Sion. 1788 *Lond. Mag.* 64 One of the beautifullest of the whole parrot kind. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 12. 90 Below us was the beautiful valley of Chamouni.

2. Affording keen pleasure to the senses generally, especially that of hearing; delightful. In modern colloquial use the word is often applied to anything that a person likes very much, *e.g.* 'beautiful pears,' 'she makes beautiful soup,' 'a beautiful ride.'

1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 202 It had been the beautifullest of weather all day. *Mod.* Beethoven's most beautiful sonata.

3. Impressing with charm the intellectual or moral sense, through inherent fitness or grace, or exact adaptation to a purpose; *hence* sometimes applied to things that, in other aspects, are even repulsive, as 'a beautiful operation in surgery.'

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. 77 The vnderstanding is beautifull, and the most beautifull of all. 1650 B. *Discoll. limin.* 19 The Providences of God are wonderfull and beautifull. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* II. ii. Wks. 1874 I. 337 Another argument .. which seems to me very strong and beautiful. 1819 J. Q. ADAMS in Davies *Metr. Syst.* 148 The theory of this nomenclature is perfectly simple and beautiful. 1876 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VIII. i. 275 A beautiful patience, and resignation.

4. Relating to the beautiful; æsthetic. *rare.*

1814 W. TAYLOR *Month. Rev.* 155 Lady Russell's letters have rather a moral and political than a beautiful value.

5. *Comb.*, as *beautiful-browed*, *-minded*.

a 1830 TENNYSON *Œnone* 69 Beautiful-browed Œnone, my own soul. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 43 A beautiful-minded Berkeley.

B. *absol.* quasi-*sb.*

1. = Beautiful one.

1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* ii. 10 My loue, my doue, my beutyfull. 1819 BYRON *Juan* IV. lviii, Where late he trod, her beautiful, her own.

2. That which is beautiful. *The beautiful*: the name given to the general notion which the mind forms of the assemblage of qualities which constitute beauty.

1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. § 22. 299 We may here call sweetness the beautiful of the taste. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. 97 So you judge! Because I love the beautiful I must Love pleasure chiefly. 1861 in *Macm. Mag.* June 126 The Beautiful in nature is the unmarred result of God's first creative or forming will; and the beautiful in art is the result of an unmistaken working of man in accordance with the beautiful in nature.

Beautifully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a beautiful manner, with beauty; charmingly, delightfully, admirably.

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VI*, an. 14 (R.) The bright sunne that .. shone in Fraunce feaire and beautifully. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 223 He brought Plantes .. and furnished this ground with them beautifully. *c* 1730 PRIOR *Hen. & Emma* 323 Fine by degrees and beautifully less. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xix, A short hut beautifully-wrought sword. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* xxiv, She could read and write beautifully. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxi. 421 The atmosphere was beautifully clear.

Beau·tifulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being beautiful, beauty, loveliness; *concr.* in *pl.* things in which this quality is embodied.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 63 Beautefulnesse of nature. 1625 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. (1635) 67 Queene Elizabeth .. at Oxford .. being much delighted with the .. beautifulnesse of the Colledges. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. xiii. 192 The beautifulness of obedience is perceived. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 15 The house .. is filled with..ingenious..beautifulnesses.

Beautify (biū·tifəi), *v.* Forms: 6 **beuti-, beuty-, bewtifie, beaute-, bewti-, bewtyfy, beauti-, beauty-, bewtyfye**, 6–7 **beautifie**, 6–8 **-yfy**, 6– **beautify**. [f. BEAUTY *sb.* + -FY.]

1. *trans.* To render beauteous or beautiful; to make fair or lovely; to adorn, embellish, decorate.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 83 Virginite ioyned with mekenes .. beautefyeth all vertues. 1576 LD. BURGHLEY in Thynne *Animadv.* (1875) App. 114 Whome princely garter, with his azurd hue, dothe bewtyfye. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. (1625) 678 To beautifie the house of God. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 69 Whose mind is..beautified with all sorts of useful Knowledge. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ Jerus.* (1721) 136 It is .. beautified all round with exquisite Sculpture. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* x. § 488 No coral islands to beautify its landscapes.

2. *refl.* and *intr.* To grow beautiful.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 404 Each in her sleep themselves so beautify. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 111 ¶ 8 It must be a Prospect pleasing to God himself, to see his Creation for ever beautifying in his Eyes, and drawing nearer to him.

¶ *catachr.* for BEATIFY, q.v.

1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 31 Ignatius .. was afterwards Beautified by Pope Paul. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 64 That beautifying vision of God.

Beau·tifying, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] The action or process of making beautiful; adornment, embellishment; *pl.* things that beautify.

1532 THYNNE in *Animadv.* (1875) Introd. 24 The beautifyeing..of thenglysh tonge. 1665 *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 78 The buildings .. are rather plain, and almost all without beautifyings. 1798 SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclog.* i. Wks. III. 3, I can remember..The beautifying of this mansion here.

Beau·tifying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That beautifies or makes beautiful.

1687 H. MORE *Death's Vis.* viii. 88 Amidst the Streams Of Beautifying Beams. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3856/4 A most excellent Beautifying Water, called the Pearl Cosmetick.

Beautiless (biū·tiles), *a.* [f. BEAUTY *sb.* + -LESS.] Void of beauty.

c 1600 *Lyrics for Lutenists* (Collier) 20 (*title*) Beauty when beautiless. 1669 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* 155 A forlorn beautiless World. *c* 1835 JAMES *De L'Orme* xlv. 301 A withered, formless, beautiless thing.

† **Beau·titude, bewtitude.** *Obs.* Apparently for BEATITUDE, perh. confused with *beauty*.

a 1400 *Chester Pl.* I. 8 My beames be all bewtitude. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 334/1 God is an Immortal being, rational, perfect, or intellectual in Beautitude.

Beauty (biū·ti). Forms: 3 **bealte, buute**, 3–4 **beute**, 4 **beuaute, bewtee**, 4–5 **bewte**, 4–6 **beaute**, 5 **beaultye, bewete, boutte**, 5–6 **beaulte**, 6 **beaulty, beawtye, bewtie, -tye**, 6–7 **beautie**, 7 **beuty**, 6– **beauty**. [ME. *bealte, beute*, n. OF. *bealte, beaute, biaute*, earlier *beltet*, mod. *beauté*, (cogn. with Pr. *beltat, beutat*, Sp. *beldad*, It. *beltà*):— late L. **bellitātem*, f. *bellus* beautiful: see -TY.]

I. *abstractly.*

(1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* III. xii. (1808) 235 Beauty is, for the greater part, some quality in bodies acting mechanically upon the human mind by the intervention of the senses. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* II. (1848) 103 According to the definitions generally given, Beauty consists of unity and gradual variety; or unity, variety, and harmony..Our rule for judging of the mode and degree of this combination of variety and unity seems to be no other than that of its fitness and conformity to the designation of each species. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 77 Beauty is perfection unmodified by a predominating expression.)

1. Such combined perfection of form and charm of colouring as affords keen pleasure to the sense of sight: a. in the human face or figure.

c 1275 in Wright *Lyric P.* xvi. 53 Heo is cristal of clannesse, Ant bauer of bealte. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 764 He 3ef me my3t & als bewte. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4074 A worschipful lady. þat burde was of beuaute bri3test in erþe. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton) 10 Alle owre pryd, owre jollytte and fayre boutte. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 240 Samblant to .. Absalon in beaulte! 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* V. iii. 94 Beauties ensigne yet Is Crymson in thy lips. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 212 A Man, or Child of never so great beauty. 1711 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 28 Fair tresses man's imperial race insnare, And beauty draws us with a single hair. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 20 There sat .. All beauty compass'd in a female form, The Princess.

b. of other objects.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7857 Þare es bryghtnes and bewte Of alle thing þat men salle þare se. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Soule* IV. xxviii. (1483) 74 The wonderful beaute of creatures. *c* 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* (1883) 412 The rychesse and beaulty of that chaumbre can not be dyscryuyd. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 192 ¶ 5 Describing the beauty of his brother's seat. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 1 A thing of beauty is a joy for ever; Its loveliness increases: it will never Pass into nothingness.

2. That quality or combination of qualities which affords keen pleasure to other senses (*e.g.* that of hearing), or which charms the intellectual or moral faculties, through inherent grace, or fitness to a desired end; cf. BEAUTIFUL *a.* 3.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 14115 Of all thing scho [Mary] tok till ane, widvten quam es buute [*v.r.* beute] nane. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 255 To speke and write the wordis in sum gaynes and bewte. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 56 The dialecte of oure tonge, whiche withe beawtye ysethe suche transmutacione. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 17 Beautie is defined by Plato the Fulgor, *i.e.* Lustre of Good. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* viii. 168 We ascribe beauty to that which is simple; which has no superfluous parts; which exactly answers its end. 1876 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. ii. 62 The beauty and solidity of the moral constitution. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 10 (1882) 584 The large but ordered beauty of form which he [Milton] had drunk in from the literature of Greece and Rome.

† 3. The prevailing fashion or standard of the beautiful. *Obs.*

a 1667 JER. TAYLOR (in Webster) She stained her hair yellow, which was then the beauty.

4. The abstract quality (*esp.* in sense 1 a) personified.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 533 The charm of Beauties powerful glance. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 209 Thoughtless of beauty, she was beauty's self. *a* 1842 TENNYSON *Gard. Dau.* 57 Such a lord is Love, And Beauty such a mistress of the world.

II. *concretely.*

5. A beautiful person or thing; *esp.* a beautiful woman. (Often used ironically).

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 273/2, I haue loued the ouer late, thou beaulte. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 99 The beautious scarfe Vailing an Indian beautie. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 37 ¶ 4 Leonora was formerly a celebrated Beauty, and is still a very lovely Woman. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* I. 14 When a vessel sails well, the sailors always call her a beauty. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V. vi. (1868) 173 He was to be introduced to some of the most fashionable beauties. 1832 CARLETON *Traits Irish Peasant* 380 Faith, you're a beauty, Elisha.

b. *collectively*, The beautiful women, etc.

1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* I. 19 The beauty of Israel is slaine vpon thy high places. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. iii. 55 There will be The Beauty of this Kingdome. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xxi, Belgium's capital had gather'd then Her Beauty and her Chivalry.

6. A beautiful feature or trait; an embellishment, ornament, grace, charm.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* D iij a, The which is a beautie vnto the whole Coronix. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* CX. 3 In the beauties of holinesse. 1711 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 170 These, in two sable ringlets taught to break, Once gave new beauties to the snowy neck. 1712 ADDISON *Spec.* 291 ¶ 7 To discover the concealed Beauties of a Writer. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 630 The one beauty of the resolution is its inconsistency. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 1. 1 Guided by a friend who knew the country, I became acquainted with its chief beauties.

7. Colloq. phrases, as † *It was great beauty* (obs.): it was a fine sight. *That's the beauty of it*: i.e. the feature or phase that affords special pleasure and satisfaction.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xli. 57 It was a great beauty to beholde the baners and standerdes wauyng. *Ibid.* cxliv. 172 Hit was great beautie to beholde their puyssant array. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. xviii. 159 That's the beauty of it; to offend and make up at pleasure.

8. *Beauty of wildness*: see quot.

1611 GWILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 174 Foresters and Hunters do call this yearly mewing of their heads, the beauty of their wildnesse: not the Mewing of their Horns.

III. *Comb.* a. poetical adjs., as *beauty-beaming, -blooming, -blushing, -breathing, -bright, -clad, -waning*. b. Also **beauty-bloom**, beautiful tint or colour; **beauty-manner**, the bearing of a 'beauty'; † **beauty-mock**, an imitation of beauty; **beauty-proof** *a*, proof against the influence of beauty; **beauty-sleep**, the sleep secured before midnight; **beauty-wash**, a liquid employed to preserve or heighten beauty, a cosmetic.

a. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 185 A Beautie-waining and distressed Widow. 1595 CHAPMAN *Bang. Sence* (1639) 23 This Beauty-clad naked lady. 1597 DRAYTON *Mortimer.* 13 This beauty-blushing orient of his rise. 1727 THOMSON *Summer*, All the varied hues Their beauty-beaming parent can disclose. 1813 BYRON *Genevra* 10 When from his beauty-breathing pencil born..The Magdalen of Guido saw the morn.

b. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* XXV. 318 Young Apollo, with the *beauty-bloom upon his chin! 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. Argt. (1641) 227 Achabs Stock, With his proud Queen (a painted *Beauty-mock). 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xiv. 105, I am *Beauty-proof. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* II. xv. 148 A medical man, who may be called up at any moment, must make sure of his 'beauty-sleep.' 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 34 ¶ 2 The only true Cosmetick or *Beauty-Wash in the World.

Beau·ty, *v. arch.*; also 4–5 **bewtye, bewte**, 6 **beautye**. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To render beautiful; to beautify, adorn, deck.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxiii. (1495) 647 Floures .. defoyleth not the yerde: but bewtyeth it. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xlii. 131 The Pecocke sayd, he is gretly beautyed by reason of my fethers. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 51 The Harlots Cheeke beautied with plaist'ring Art. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 201 The altars of the gods in wreathed festoons Are beautied.

Beautydom (biū·tidəm). The estate or rank of a 'beauty' or of beautiful women.

1881 *World* 28 Dec., The system of professional beautydom.

Beau·tyship. The personality of a 'beauty.' Used sportively in address; cf. *ladyship*.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* 56/2 If your beautyship would condescend To teach us what true melody might be.

Beau·ty-spot. [f. as prec. + Spot.]

1. A spot or patch placed upon the face by ladies in the method of adornment formerly fashionable: originally intended to heighten by contrast the charm of some neighbouring feature; *fig.* a foil.

1657 Reeve *God's Plea* 123 The setting of every hair..the placing of every beauty-spot. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 45 Their Black Patches, which in former Times have been taken for Beauty-Spots. *a* 1711 Grew (J.) The filthiness of swine makes them the beauty-spot of the animal creation. 1864 H. Spencer *Illust. Univ. Progr.* 90 From painted faces to beauty-spots.

2. *gen.* A feature or place of special beauty.

1682 Bunyan *Holy War* 110 If righteousness be such a beauty-spot in thine eyes. 1879 Chr. Rossetti *Seek & Find* 91 Hill-streams and waterfalls rank among the beauty-spots of this beautiful world.

Beauxite (bōu·zəit). *Min.* Also bauxite. [f. (1847) *Beaux* or *Baux*, near Arles in France, where found + -ite.] A hydrous oxide of alumina and iron, used in the manufacture of aluminium.

1868 Dana *Min.* 175 The purest beauxite .. is called aluminum ore. 1873 in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XIII. 373 The presence of grains of corundum in the beauxite.

Beaver[1] (bī·vəɹ). Forms: 1 beofor, befor, (byfor, befer), 2–7 beuer, 4–8 bever, 5 bevere, -yr, 6 beauer, 7 beavor, 6– beaver. [One of the animal names common to the Aryan family: OE. *beofor*, earlier *befor* (=*bevor*), identical with LG. and Du. *bever*, OHG. *bibar*, mod.G. *biber*:—OTeut. **bebru-z*; cogn. w. Lith. *bebrù-s*, Boh. *bobr*, OSlav. *bebru-*, L. *fiber*, 'beaver'; also with Skr. *babhrús* 'brown,' and as sb. 'great ichneumon':—OAryan **bhebhrú-s*, reduplicated deriv. of *bhru-* brown, with sense of 'brown' or 'red-brown,' and 'brown water-animal.']

1. An amphibious rodent, distinguished by its broad, oval, horizontally-flattened, scaly tail, palmated hind feet, coat of soft fur, and hard incisor teeth with which it cuts down trees; remarkable for its skill in construeting huts of mud and wood for its habitation, and dams for preserving its supply of water.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* (Zup.) 27 *Fiber*, befor, beofor. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 362 in *Lamb. Hom.* 181 Ne scal þer beo fou ne grei..ne beuer ne sabeline. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. VI. 205 Beverlay..the place or lake of bevers. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 153 To peson or frumenty take þe tayle of þe bevere. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 1124 Monstrous beasts.. Bred of two kindes, as Griffons, Minotaures .. Beavers, and Centaures. *a* 1667 Cowley *Love's Riddle* I. i. His lips .. Softer than Bevers Skins. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. i. vi. 49 One beaver should exchange for or be worth two deer. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* III. 153 How the beavers built their lodges.

2. The fur of the beaver.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 295 A cote haþ he furred, Wiþ foyns..oþer fyn beuer. 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, xiii, Any maner of furre, other then..otter and bever. 1613 Wither *Epithal.* in *Juvenilia* (1633) 363 A hat of Bever. 1739 Gray in Mason *Life* (ed. 2) 62 With muffs, hoods, and masks of bever. 1837 Marryat *Dog-Fiend* x, He pulled off some beaver from his hat to staunch the blood.

fig. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 30/1 Green Carpets, thrumd with mossie Bever, Fringing the round Skirts of his winding River.

b. *attrib.*, esp. in *beaver hat, bonnet*: see next.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 272 On his hed a Flaundrish bever hat. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 50 *note*, Bever hattes, of xx., xxx., or xl. shillinges price. 1740 Swift *Will* Wks. 1745 VIII. 383 The second best beaver hat I shall die possessed of. 1844 Dickens *Mar. Chuz.* v, Farmers' wives in beaver bonnets and red cloaks.

3. A hat made of beaver's fur, or some imitation of it; formerly worn by both sexes, but chiefly by men.

1528 Roy *Sat.*, To exalte the thre folde crowne Of antichrist hys bever. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* I. ii. xxxviii, A Yongster gent With bever cock't. 1661 Pepys *Diary* 27 June, Mr. Holden sent me a bever, which cost me 4*l.* 5*s.* 1766 [Anstey] *Bath Guide* xi. 97 To preside at her Balls in a Cream-colour'd Beaver. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* iv. Wks. 1834 III. 80 The simple Friend..in drab and beaver. 1885 *Cornh. Mag.* June 649 His crumpled beaver—there might be some difficulty in fighting on a beaver nowaday except in a museum.

a. *In beaver* (Univ. slang). In a tall hat (and the costume which accompanies it) instead of cap and gown; in non-academical costume.

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 271 He .. went out of college in what the members of the United Service call *mufti*, but members of the University *beaver*, which means, not in his academics—his cap and gown.

4. A felted cloth, used for overcoats, etc.

1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 618 Their carpets and bevers .. retain the electrical virtue, and prevent its spreading to the floor. 1810 J. T. in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* Introd. 25 Coatings, beavers..found a market.

5. A particular kind of glove.

1816 Miss Austen *Emma* (1870) II. vi. 169 Well tied parcels of 'Men's Beavers and 'York Tan.' [1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (1850) 131/2 In a black coat .. gaiters, and brown beaver gloves.]

6. *Comb.*, chiefly attrib, as *beaver-dam, -fur, -intellect, -kind, -pond, -skin, -wool* (=fur); *beaver-like* adj. Also **beaver-rat**, the musquash or Musk-rat; **beaver-stones**, the two small sacs in the groin of the beaver, from which the substance 'castor' is obtained.

1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6383/4 Ann Messenger, .. *Beaver-Cutter. 1676 T. Glover in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 626 The Bevers ..gnaw down trees, wherewith they make..*Bever-damms. 1855 Wood *Anim. Life* 421 The *beaver-fur will work its way completely through the felt. 1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* iv. 2 The intellect of the Nineteenth Century .. is itself a mechanical or *beaver-intellect. 1735 Somerville *Chase* IV. 379 This subtle Spoiler of the *Beaver kind. 1875 Helps *Anim. & Mast.* iii. 59 Words of wisdom, of *beaver-like sagacity. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Apr. 272/2 The *'beaver-rat' is another singular animal. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* 7 Jan. II. 52 This day 10,000 *beaver skins .. were entered from Quebec. 1697 Dryden *Virgil* (1806) I. 207 Pontus sends her *beaver-stones from far. 1780 Coxe *Russ. Disc.* 114 One side set close with *beaver-wool like velvet.

Beaver[2] (bī·vəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5 baviere, 6 bauour, -er, 6–7 beuer, 7 bauier, beauer, beavoir, 8–9 bever, 9 beavor, 6– beaver. [ME. *baviere*, a. OF. *bavière*, orig. a child's bib, f. *bave* saliva; cf. It. *baviera*, Sp. *babera*.]

1. 'The lower portion of the face-guard of a helmet, when worn with a visor; but occasionally serving the purposes of both.'

'In 14th c. applied to the moveable face-guard of the basinet, otherwise called *viziere, ventaile*, or *aventaile*. In the early part of 15th c. the beaver appears formed of overlapping plates, which can be raised or depressed to any degree desired by the wearer. In the 16th c. it again became confounded with the visor, and could be pushed up entirely over the top of the helmet, and drawn down at pleasure.' (Planché.)

1481–90 Howard *Housch. Bks.* 274 A peir brigandines .. ..ij. havieres [and] iij. peire ganteletz. 1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) VI. ix, Syr Launcelot .. gate hym by the bauour of hys helmet. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* II. xlviii, The Virgin gan her Beavoir vale. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. ii. 230 Then saw you not his face? O yes, my Lord, he wore his Beaver vp. 1765 H. Walpole *Otranto* iii. (1798) 51 Two knights in complete armour, their beavers down. 1820 Scott *Ivanhoe* viii, The conqueror called for a bowl of wine, and opening the beaver, or lower part of his helmet..quaffed it. 1876 Planché *Cycl. Costume* I. 39 One of the earliest examples of a movable beaver is seen in the effigy of Thomas, Duke of Clarence, slain 1421.

b. *fig.*

1838 Southey *Doctor* Wks. V. 148, I will maintain..as publicly (only that my bever must be closed). 1845 R. Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* iii. 49 Why should the Author suppress this anecdote now that his beaver is up?

2. *Comb.*, as **beaver-sight**, eye-hole of a helmet.

a 1843 Southey *G. Hermiguez* I. Wks. 1853 VI. 163 Through the bever-sight his eye Glared fierce and red.

Beaver[3], variant of Bever.

Beavered (bī·vəɹd), *ppl. a.*; also 7 bevered. [f. Beaver + -ed[2].]

a. Of a helmet: Furnished with a beaver. b. Covered with or wearing a beaver (hat).

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* IV. xiv. 342 The Helmets .. sometimes close Bevered. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 141 His beaver'd brow a birchen garland wears. 1797 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Out at Last* Wks. 1812 III. 499 To grace the beaver'd brows of Christian Kings.

Beaverish (bī·vəriʃ), *a.* [f. Beaver[1] + -ish[1].] Like a beaver in nature or habit; merely instinctive.

1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* iv. 3 All intellect .. will tend to become beaverish. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* I. iv. viii. 473 Irrational man-mountains, of the beaverish or beaverish-vulpine sort.

Bea·verism. The condition of a beaver; a beaverish quality or trait.

1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* v. 17 He will contract himself into beaverism. *Ibid.* 37 Beaverisms, astucities, and sensualisms.

Bea·verkin. A little beaver (hat).

1867 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) II. 98 Dainty little cap, perhaps little beaverkin.

Beaverteen (bī·vəɹtī·n). [f. Beaver[1]; after *velvet-een*.] A cotton twilled cloth, in which the warp is drawn up into loops, forming a pile, which is left uncut, whereas in velvet it is cut.

1827 *Hull Advert.* 7 Dec. 2/2 Fustians, Beaverteens, Moleskins, and Velveteens. 1872 *Echo* 27 Sept., Velveteens striped with beaverteen .. make a very lady-like petticoat.

Beavery (bī·vəri). [f. Beaver[1] + -ry; cf. *grocery*.] A place in which beavers live or are kept.

1877 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 7/3 Lord Bute's heavers have bred in their beavery. 1882 F. Buckland *Notes & Jottings* 281 By the curator of the beavery.

Beaw, Beawper, etc.: see Beau, Beauper, etc.

Bea-wailing, -waymenting: see Baa *sb.*

† **Beayell.** *Obs. rare.* [Early form of Besaiel, q. v.; cf. *beantler, bisantler, bayantler*.] A grandfather's father, a great grandfather.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13474 His beayell abone on þe burne syde, On his modur halfe.

Beazar, -er, -il, obs. ff. Bezoar, Bezel.

Beazler, obs. f. Bezzler, *Obs.*, drunkard, sot.

Beb, obs. or Sc. form of Bib *v.*

Beback, bebait, bebang, etc.: see Be- *pref.*

† **Bebally,** *a. Her. Obs. rare.* [Etymol. unknown.] Said of a shield: = *Party per pale*, i. e. divided into two parts by a vertical line.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B iij b, Bebally is calde in armys whan a cotearmure is calde endentyde of ij dyuerse colowris in the length. 1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 205 Blazons called Bebally, Lentally, and Fessely. *Ibid.* 208 Bebally indented.

† **Bebar** (bǐbā·ɹ), *v. Obs.*; in 3 bibarre, 6–7 bebarre. [f. Be- 1 + Bar *v.*] *trans.* To bar about; to debar.

a 1230 *Ancr. R.* 170 Uor ȝe beoð mid Iesu Criste bitund ase ine sepulcre & bibarred. 1581 T. Howell *Deuises* (1879) 230 Though eyes bebarred be, From that fayre sight. 1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Conse.* 236 Neither doth the want..bebarre any man from..fruition of these earthly inheritances.

Bebark, bebass, bebaste, bebat, bebatter, etc.: see Be- *pref.*

Bebathe (bǐbē·ð), *v.*; 1–6. [OE. *bebaðian*, f. Be- 2 + *baðian* to Bathe.] *trans.* To bathe completely; suffuse.

a 1000 *Phœnix* (Grein) 107 Se æðela fuzel hine bibaðaþ in ðam burnan. *c* 1575 Gascoigne *Fruites Warre* (1831) 210 Thine owne head bebathed with enmies teares.

Bebauch, *v. Obs.* = Debauch. (Cf. *bebar.*)

1607 R. C. *World of Wonders* 258.

† **Bebay·,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Be- + Bay *sb.*[2] or 3.] *trans.* To bay about, embay, hem in, surround.

1506 Guylforde *Pilgr.* (1851) 62 We were so bebayed that we had no remedy but to trust to our ancre holde. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 76 Uoyded of al coast sight, with wild flouds roundly bebayed.

‖ **Bébé** (bebe). [F. *bébé*, ad. Eng. Baby; used attrib. in technical senses.] (See quot.)

1883 Mrs. Leach *Dressm. Pocket Dict.*, *Bébé bodice*, a round-waisted bodice with sash. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 11 Apr. 7/6 Loops of narrow bébé ribbon.

† **Bebeast** (bǐbī·st). *v. Obs.* [f. Be- 6 + Beast.]

1. *trans.* To make a beast of.

1640 Bp. Reynolds *Passions* xl. 527 [He] hath..be-beasted himselfe by setting his Desires onely on Transitory and Perishable goods. 1713 Beveridge *Priv. Th.* (1730) 127 To..be-beast themselves by drinking to Excess.

2. To treat as a beast; to call 'beast.'

1659 Eades *Christ's Exalt.* 16 They will..bebeast themselves, for their carlesness. — *Wisd. Justif.* 72 They will condemn themselves, and befoole and bebeast themselves.

Bebed, bebelted, etc.: see Be- *pref.*

‖ **Bebeeru, bibiru** (bǐbī·ru). Also bebeeru, bibiri. [native name in Guiana.] The Greenheart Tree of Guiana (*Nectandra Rodiæi* or *leucantha*). **Bebee·ria, Bebeerine** (bǐ bī·rəin), also beber- bibir-, an alkaloid resembling quinine, yielded by the bark and seeds of this tree.

1851 *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal., Sci. Exhib.* IV. xv*/1 Quinine, beberine, morphine. 1875 Wood *Therap* 56 Bebeeria..as a substitute for quinia in malarial diseases.

Bebite, beblain, beblear, etc.: see Be- *pref.*

† **Bebla·st,** *v. Obs.*; also *pa. pple.* [f. Be- 2 + Blast *v.*] *trans.* To blast completely, wither up.

1558 Phaër *Æneid* II. E iv b, Me the father of Gods .. Beblasted with his lightning wynd. *c* 1575 Gascoigne *Fruites Warre* (1831) 211 Are both thine eyes beblast? 1595 Hunnis *Joseph* 17 Beblasted with the Easterne wind.

Beblee·d, *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. Be- + Bleed *v.*] To cover, or stain with blood, make bloody.

a 1230 *Ancr. R.* 118 Bledinde mon [*v.r.* a mon bibled] is grislich. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1380 Sche caste hure eȝe on Olyuer: & saw him al be-bled. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 77 The place was alle bybled of the blood. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* XIX. ciii. 357 Where lay a warriour murdred new, That all bebled the ground. 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* xlii, He is all wounded and be-bled.

Bebless (bǐble·s), *v.* [f. Be- 2 + Bless.] *trans.* To bless amply or profusely. Hence Beblest *ppl. a.*

1598 Sylvester *Job. Triumph., Du Bartas* (1608) 933 If his Loynes beblest not me from harm. 1610 Bp. Hall *Apol. Brownists* 141 *note*, The vilest miscreants .. are beblest by her. 1799 W. Taylor in *Month. Mag.* VII. 139 A hecross'd, beblest, Besprinkled bag of holy sackcloth.

† **Bebli·nd,** *v. Obs.* [f. Be- 2 + Blind.] *trans.* To make completely blind. Also as *pa. pple.*

1575 Gascoigne *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 105 Courage quailes where love beblinds the sense. 1580 North *Plutarch, Romulus*, In fervent flames of beastly love beblynde.

Beblister (bǐbli·stəɹ), *v.* [f. Be- 1 + Blister.] *trans.* To blister badly, cover with blisters.

1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 33 Running through the hard .. stonie grounde they..beblister their feete. 1611 Cotgr., *Vessié*..beblistered, or full of blisters. 1802 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 201 How Bella's knee is be-blistered.

Beblockhead, bebloom, bebloteh, see Be-.

Beblood (bǐblu·d), *v.* [f. Be- 5 + Blood.] *trans.* To smear or stain with blood; = Bebleed.

1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 26 Whose foreheads they touch with the knife beblounded with the bloud of the Goats. 1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* 8 There lay in a dish a joynt of a finger all beblounded. 1859 Singleton *Virgil* II. 398 And, dying..bebloods the shattered darts.

† **Bebloo·dy,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 biblod(e)ge, 4 biblodke, 7 bebloudy. [f. Be- 2 + Bloody *v.* :—OE. *blódegian, blódgian*, f. *blodig* bloody; but the earlier forms point to an OE. **blódcian* on type of ON. vbs in *-ka*.] *trans.* To make bloody.

c 1210 *Leg. Kath.* 203 Of þat balefule blod al biblodked. *c* 1220 *St. Marher.* 3 Wið þe luðere .. þat beoð al blodi biblodeget mid sunne. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 727 Antonius..did shew them his Gown all bebloodied. 1647 W. Browne *Polexander* II. 336 To bebloudy the Chronicle of their owne times.

† **Beblot** (bǐblo·t), *v. Obs.*; also 4 biblotte, 6 (*pa. pple.*) beblot. [f. Be- 2 + Blot.] *trans.* To blot all over; also *fig.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 982 Biblotte it with thy teris. 1575 Gascoigne *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 114 A roll of Sable,

black and foule beblot. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 72 Any wrong, Which might beblot the glory of my name.

Beblubbered (bĭblŭ·bəɹd), *ppl. a.*; also 6 bebloubered, beblubred. [f. BE- + BLUBBER *v.*] Disfigured by blubbering; befouled with tears; also (*obs.*) with blood.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 25 With tears Venus heauye beblubberd Prest foorth in presence. 1596 COLSE *Penelope* (1880) 182 Beblubred all with bloud, Antinous lieth under bord. 1661 USSHER *Power Princes* II. (1683) 198 Covered with dust, and beblubbered with tears. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 33 What does it matter what colour my eyelids are?..or how be-blubbered my cheeks?

† **Beblu·r,** *v. Obs.*; 6–7. [f. BE- 1 + BLUR *v.*] *trans.* To blur all over.

1598 FLORIO, *Pattacchiare*, to besmeare .. to beblurre. *a* 1644 QUARLES *Hymn to God, Div. Poems* (1717) 56 Be-blur thy Book with tears.

Bebod, variant form of BIBOD, command.

Bebog, bebooted, beboss, bebotch, bebother, beboulder, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Bebove, *prep.*, above: see BIBUVEN.

Bebrave, bebreach, bebrine, bebrother, bebrush, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

† **Bebroy·de,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. BE- 1 + *-broyde*; cf. EMBROYDE.] *trans.* To embroider about.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 85 Andromachee.. Presented vestures of gould most ritchlye bebroyded.

† **Bebump,** *v. Obs.*; 7–8. [f. BE- 2 + BUMP.] *trans.* To bump thoroughly, to belabour.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* IV. xiii, You have..bethwack'd, belamm'd, and bebump'd the catchpole. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) I. 266 You bebump'd your Poll against the Point of a Rock.

† **Bebu·ry,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 bebyriʒan, 2 bebyri, 3 biburi-en, -burye, -buriʒe. [OE. f. BE- 2 + *byrigan* to BURY.] To entomb, bury.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xlix. 31 Þær wæs Isaac bebirʒed. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 Tweʒen ʒelefle men him arwrðlice bebyriddon. 1297 R. GLOUC. 166 Hii let hym beburye.

Bebusy, bebutter, bebutterfly, see BE- *pref.*

Bec, obs. form of BEAK.

Becafica, -fico, variants of BECCAFICO.

Becall (bĭkō·l), *v.*; also 3–5 bi-, by-, -cal, -kalle. [f. BE- 4, 2 + CALL *v.* There was app. no connexion between the early and modern uses.]

† 1. *trans.* To accuse *of. Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2314 Þis sonde hem ouertakeð raðe, And bi-calleð of harme and scaðe. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 1819 48 Syr Mador loudeste spake The quene of treson to by-calle.

† 2. To call upon, call forth, challenge. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A 912 Neuer-þe-lese cler I you by-calle If ʒe con se hyt to be done. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxii, Here I the be-calle, For to fynde me a freke to feʒte on my fille. ?*a* 1500 *Eger & Grime* 693 He becalled any cristen Knight, or any 5 that with him wold fight.

† 3. To call, summon. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1162 When I schulde start in þe strem astraye, Out of þat caste I watz by-calt.

4. To call names, miscall.

1683 *Case Counc. Symbolizing w. Ch. Rome* 12 The Devil ..is conjured as before, and most wofully becalled. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 407 Not to becall the King of Spain is looked upon as a proof of want of 'liberality.'

Becalm (bĭkā·m), *v.* [f. BE- 2 + CALM *v.*]

1. *trans.* To make calm or still; to calm, quiet; *fig.* to assuage, mitigate, soothe, tranquillize.

1613 BP. HALL *Holy Panegyr.* 77 He..hath becalmed the world, and shut the iron gates of warre. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 38 Thou becalm'st Mind's easeless anguish. 1718 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 515 What power becalms the innavigable seas? 1873 W. MAYO *Never Again* XXXII. 417 Thy medic touch becalms my throbbing brow.

2. *Naut.* To shelter from, or deprive (a ship) of, wind; usually in pass. *To be becalmed*: to lie motionless for want of wind.

1595 MAYNARDE *Drake's Voy.* (1849) 8 Being becalmed under the lee of the land. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 62 To martiall..those squadrons..a good berth or distance from each other, that they becalme not one another. 1704 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4033/1 The Charles Gally .. being becalmed, was attacked. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 1 The fleet was becalmed off the Godwin Sands.

b. *fig.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag.* 196 (R.) I and mine becalm'd from hatred's blast. 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. v. i. 88 'Twas Life becalm'd, without a gentle Breath.

Becalmed (bĭkā·md), *ppl. a.* [f. BECALM *v.* + ED.] a. Calmed, quieted, stilled. b. Motionless for want of wind.

a 1667 COWLEY *Solit.* Wks. 1710 II. 693 They're like a becalmed Ship. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. xv. 491 The silence .. of a becalm'd Conscience. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.) The moon shone clear on the becalmed flood.

Beca·lming, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The act of calming, assuaging, tranquillizing.

1625 DONNE *Serm.* 26 For the becalming of tempestuous humours.

Beca·lming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] Calming, tranquillizing, soothing.

1827 MOORE *Epicur.* xi. (1839) 101 The becalming influence of the hour.

Becap, becarpet, becassocked, etc.: see BE-.

Becarve (bĭkā·ɹv), *v.* [OE. *beceorfan*, f. BE- 3 + *ceorfan* to CARVE.]

† 1. *trans.* To cut off. *Obs.* (Cf. *behead.*)

a 1000 *Beowulf* 3185 And hine þá héafde becearf. *a* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 362 Loðlease meidenes þe .. hefdes bikoruen.

† 2. To cut up, open up (land). *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxviii. 24 Whether he that erith .. schal be kerue [1382 forth cutten] and purge his londe?

3. To cut in pieces, carve.

1863 ALCOCK *Capit. Tycoon* I. 272 The chance of being becarved by two-sworded samourai in pursuit of their game.

† **Beca·st,** *v. Obs.* [f. BE- 4 + CAST *v.*]

1. *trans.* To cover or surround, by casting something about.

c 1300 *St. Brandan* 92 Hi leten hem diȝte a gret schip, and above hit al bi-caste With bole huden. *c* 1500 *Egyncourte* 272 in *E. P. P.* (Hazl.) II. 104 The frenchemen our kynge about becaste With batayles stronge on euery side.

2. *intr.* To cast about, plan, plot.

1563 *Myrr. Mag., Rich. III*, xiv, Becast them to kyl by smothering in theyr bed.

† **Beca·tch,** *v. Obs.* Also bi-, by-; for forms see CATCH. [f. BE- 2 + CATCH *v.*]

1. *trans.* To lay hold of, seize upon.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 Þe wilde deor þe þis oref waneð, and wile bicachen it..and wile mid strengðe binimen.

2. To take by craft; to beguile, cheat, deceive.

c 1200 ORMIN 11628 ȝiff þe Laferrd haffde þær þatt wise makedd lafess .. þa wære he þær bikæchedd. 1340 *Ayenb.* 125 Prudence lokeþ þane scele, þet hi ne bi beca3t. *c* 1460 *How Wif taught Doughter* 174 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* 192 What man that the wedde schalle, than is he nought bycaught.

Because (bĭkǭ·z, -kǫ·z), *adv.* and *conj.* Forms: 4–7 bi-, bycause, 4–6 by cause, (6 be cause), 4– because; *dial.* 'cause. [f. BY *prep.* + CAUSE *sb.* Orig. a phrase, consisting of prep. and subst.; after which the cause or purpose was expressed by a subst. governed by *of*, a dative infinitive, or a subord. clause introduced by *that* or *why*. See also *cause why*, s. v. CAUSE. Such subord. clauses fell into two classes, one expressing cause or reason, the other purpose. In the former *that* was at length omitted, leaving *because* only. The same was often done from 15th to 17th c. with the latter class, but modern usage here drops *because* and uses *that* alone. There was an equivalent *for cause* (see CAUSE *sb.*); hence, perhaps the former use of *for because*, in nearly all the constructions.]

A. *adv.*

1. Followed by *that* or *why*: For the reason *that*. (Formerly *for* was sometimes prefixed.) *arch.*

c 1305 *Deo Gratias* 37 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 125 Þou hast herd al my deuyse, Bi cause whi, hit is clerkes wise. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 233 By cause that he was hire Neighebour. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xv. 162 For because that Saturne is of so late serynge. *c* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iij b, Theis be not enlured .. by cause that thay be so ponderowse. 1541 COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 B iv b, For bycause that the sayde indication is nat taken of the same cause, it is euydent, etc. 1611 BIBLE *John* vii. 39 The Holy Ghost was not yet giuen; because that Iesus was not yet glorified. 1821 BYRON *Heav. & Earth* iii. 442, I abhor death, because that thou must die.

2. Followed by *of* and subst.: a. By reason *of*, on account *of*. (*For* formerly sometimes prefixed.)

1356 WYCLIF *Last Age Ch.* (1840) 31 Þe synnes bi cause of whiche suche persecucioun schal be in Goddis Chirche. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 169 His wife, because of this, Goddesse of corn cleped is. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 31 My husbond is lost because of me. 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 173 Man ought to have excelled all other Creatures, for because of the mind wherewith he was indued. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* XXXVI. I. 135 It is a particular art to load them [camels], because of the bunch on their backs. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 331, I cling to thee with a more desperate love Because of thy ingratitude.

† b. For the sake *of*, for the purpose *of*. *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Trevisa's Descr. Brit.* 15 Elidurus was logged atte cite Alcluid by cause of solace and hunting. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CXXV. 150 The kynge made none assaut, bycause of the sparynge of his people.

†c. For the sake *of* not; for fear of.

1470 85 MALORY *Arthur* (1817) II. 452 By cause of brekynge of myn avowe, I pray yow all lede me thyder.

† 3. Followed by *to* with inf. = In order *to*. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCXXXIX. 346 Bycause to gyue ensample to his subgettes.. he caused the..erle of Auser to be putte in prison. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. XV. 28a, Arithmetike was imagyned by the Phenicians, because to vtter theyr Merchaundyse.

B. *conj.* [from A 1.]

1. For the reason that; inasmuch as, since. (*For* formerly sometimes prefixed.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. Prol.* 8 By cause I am a burel man .. Hane me excused of my rude speche. 1477 *Paston Lett.* 794 III. 186 Putt hym away by cause he is daungerous. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 147 For bicause I was in her presence, I toke acquaintaunce of her excellence. 1526 TINDALE *John* xvi. 4 These thinges sayde I not.. be cause [1534 because] I was present with you. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 10 Names .. giuen to this plante, bycause it is very good. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 789 They are much deceived .. for because the Stellion hath a rustie colour. 1616 SIR R. DUDLEY in *Fortesc. Papers* 17 Nor am I so vaine..bycause I am not worth so much. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlviii. 253 Their will must be obeyed; not because it is lawful and reasonable, but because it is their will. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. x. 616 We wonder because we are ignorant and we fear because we are weak.

† 2. With the purpose that, to the end that, in order that, so that, that. *Obs.* (Common *dial.*)

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.*, Told to hys fader..by cause he shold..doo that which he wold requyre hym. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xii. 10 They axed him .. because [*other versions* 'that'] they might acuse hym. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. IV. i. (1651) 525 Anointing the doors and hinges with oyl, because they should not creak. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ix. (1712) 67 The reason why Birds are Oviparous is because there might be more plenty of them.

¶ Used *substantively*.

1736 BAILEY s. v., 'Because' is a Woman's Reason. 1875 A. SWINBOURNE *Pict. Logic* 162 Our 'whys' and our 'becauses' are obliged to stop.

‖ **Be·ccabu·nga.** *Bot.* [med.L., f. Ger. *bachbunge*, f. *bach* brook + *bunge*;—OHG. *bungo* 'bulb, swelling' (Grimm).] A plant growing on the water's edge; the BROOKLIME (*Veronica beccabunga*).

1706 PHILLIPS, *Becabunga*, the Herb Sea-purslain, or Brooklime. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 673 Antiscorbutic plants, such as cochlearia, .. becca bunga.

‖ **Becca·ccia** (bekka·ttʃa). [It.] A woodcock. 1855 BROWNING *Pict. Flor.* in *Men & Wom.* II. 47 Fine as the beak of a young beccaccia.

‖ **Beccafico** (bekkāfī·kō). Forms: 7–9 beccafigo, 7 becchafigge, 8–9 beccafica, 8 beccifigo, 9 becafico, -ca, beccafigue, 7– beccafico. [It.; lit. 'fig-pecker,' f. *beccare* to peck + *fico* fig.] A name given in Italy to small migratory birds of the genus Sylvia, much esteemed as dainties in the autumn, when they have fattened on figs and grapes: they are identified with the British Pettychaps and Blackcaps.

1621 BURTON in Lamb *Cur. Fragm.* (1823) 574 Beccaficos which men in Sussex eat. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* (1807) 81 Quails, becafigoes, ortolans, were sent To grace the levee of a gen'ral's tent. 1732 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 39 Children sacred held a Martin's nest, Till Becca-ficos sold so dev'lish dear. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xliii, I also like to dine on becaficas. 1835 E. JESSE *Gleanings Nat. Hist.* Ser. III. 77 The Beccafico annually visits the fig orchard near that place [Worthing]. 1861 MISS BEAUFORT *Egypt. Sepul.* I. vii. 144 Delicious little beccafigues, of which a hundred may be shot in one tree.

† **Be·cco.** *Obs.* [a. It. *becco* goat.] A cuckold. 1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* IV. 20 Duke, thou art a becco, a cornuto. *P.* How? *M.* Thou art a cuckold. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* II. iii, They'll all make Sufficient beccos, and with their brow-antlers Bear up the cap of maintenance.

Becense, bechained, bechalk, etc.: see BE-.

‖ **Bechamel** (be·ʃămel). *Cookery.* Also 8 bishemel. [Named after the inventor, the Marquis de Béchamel, steward of Louis XIV.] A kind of fine white sauce thickened with cream.

1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 44 Have ready a bishemel. 1835 BECKFORD *Recoll.* 95 The sautés and bechamels [were] beyond praise.

Bechance (bĭtʃɑ·ns), *v.* [f. BE- + CHANCE *v.*]

1. *intr.* To happen, fall out, chance.

1527 KNIGHT in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xxviii. 58 It may bechance that the king .. may be right well content. *a* 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 376 Ye do know what hath bechanced unto my brother. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 61 All happinesse bechance to thee in Millaine. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* IV. 143 My words fall short of what bechanced.

2. (with dative object) To befall (a person).

1530 TINDALE *Exp. & Notes* (1849) 329 Let whatsoever rebuke bechance my brother. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* CXI, Let there bechance him pitiful mischances.

† **Becha·nce,** *adv.* prop. *phrase.* [f. BY *prep.* + CHANCE *sb.*] By chance.

1548 GRAFTON *Hen. VIII*, an. 14 (R.) At the last battayle .. we bechaunce lost our souereigne lorde. *c* 1570 *Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 334 Were not bechance he had a man.

Becharm (bĭtʃɑ·ɹm), *v.* [f. BE- + CHARM.] *trans.* To charm, to fascinate; to hold by a charm or spell. Hence **Becharming** *ppl. a.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 60 Hy becharmeþ zuo moche þane man þet he yleſþ ham. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Laws of Candy* V. i. (R.) My reason long Hath been becharm'd. 1638 FORD *Fancies* IV. i, The paradise of my becharming thoughts. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 36/1 The forest where Merlin was becharmed.

Bechase, bechatter, becheck, etc.: see BE-.

Beche. [Etymol. uncertain: cf. F. *bêche* mattock.] (See quot.)

1851 *Coal-tr. Terms, Northumbld. & Durh.* 8 *Beche* (called by the workmen *Bitch*), an instrument..used in boring, for the purpose of extricating the bottom portion of a broken set of bore-rods from a bore-hole.

‖ **Bêche-de-mer** (bĕʃ də mɛɹ). [Fr.; lit. 'sea-spade.'] A marine animal, an echinoderm (*Holothuria edulis*), called also Trepang, Sea-cucumber, Sea-slug, eaten as a luxury by the Chinese. Hence a vb. *To bêche-de-mer.*

1814 FLINDERS *Voy. Terra Austr.* in *Penny Cycl.* XII. 270/2 The *beche-de-mer*, or sea-cucumber, which we had first seen on the reefs of the east coast. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 1023 Those who go *bêche-de-mer-ing*, as the employment is commonly termed.

Beche, obs. form of BEECH.

Bechic (be·kik, bī·kik), *a.* and *sb. Med.*; also 7–8 beechick, bechick. [ad. F. *béchique*, ad. L. *bēchicus*, a. Gr. βηχικός, f. βήξ cough.]

A. *adj.* Tending to cure or relieve a cough.

1678 SALMON *Pharm. Lond.* VI. ii. 813 Bechick [preparations], such as are good against Coughs, Colds, Asthma's.

B. *sb.* A cough medicine.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 359 The cough's..cured

by..bechicks. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVII. 595 The Lungs smoothed and moistned with Becchicks.

† **Be·chical,** *a. Obs.* = prec. adj.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 86 Bechical confections. 1771 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (ed. 4) 107 Bechical Medicines..to facilitate the Expectoration.

Bechignoned, beehirm, bechirp, etc.: see BE-.

Beck (bek), *sb.*1 Forms: 3 beee, 5–6 bek, 6–7 becke, 7 beke, 5– beck. [a. ON. *bekk-r* (Du. *bæk*, Sw. *bäck*), brook, rivulet :—OTeut. **bakki-z* masc.; cognate with **baki-z*, whence OE. *bęce* masc., OS. *bęki*, MDu. *bēke*, Du. *beek* fem., and OHG. *bah*, mod.G. *bach* masc., also fem. provincially. Gothic preserves no form of this word, which is also unknown beyond Teutonic.]

1. A brook or stream: the ordinary name in those parts of England from Lincolnshire to Cumberland which were occupied by the Danes and Norwegians; hence, often used *spec.* in literature to connote a brook with stony bed, or rugged course, such as are those of the north country.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* (Gött.) 8046 Made a brig, Ouer a littel becc [*Cott.* burn, *Trin.* ryuere] to lig. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 29 Bek watyr, rendylle, *rivulus, torrens.* 1481 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 341 Markington beck. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 70 There cummith a very little Bek thorough the Toun of Northalverton..communely callid Sunnebek. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 722 Wandering beckes [*printed* beakes] and violent swift brookes. 1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 276 Shallowest becks run with the greatest noise. 1691 RAY *N. Countr. Wds.* 131 A Beck, a Rivulet or small Brook. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 235, I have laid me down..and watch'd The beck roll glittering to the noontide sun. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* XXVII. 369 Each gorge and valley has its beck.

2. The valley-bottom through which a beck flows: cf. BACHE.

1641 BEST *Farm. Books* (1856) 28 Keepe them [sheep] togeather in some well fenced place, as the Bricke close..the Newe Intacke in the towne becke.

Beck (bek), *sb.*2 Forms: 4–6 bek, 5 beke, 5–7 becke, 6 bekke, 4– beck. [f. BECK *v.*1]

1. A mute signal or significant gesture, especially one indicating assent or notifying a command; *e. g.* a nod, a motion of the hand or fore-finger, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* XXVI. 11 The pileris of heuene..quaken at his bek. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xlviii. (1495) 809 Thyse ben acounted tonglesse: and vse signes and beckes in stede of spekynge. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D j. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 161 They wt a bek on thinge wyl afferme, and the same streit wyl denye. 1598 YONG *Diana* 162 Gining a becke with his head to his Shepherdesse in token of thanks. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. xiii. (1718) 54 If pleasure beckon with her balmy hand, Her beck's a strong command. 1728 DE FOE *Syst. Magick* I. vii. 204 With a beck of the head or hand, as we beckon to servants. 1862 TRENCH *Mirac.* XXXII. 452 Armies of heaven..whom a beck from Him would bring forth.

2. Hence, The slightest indication of will or command, and *transf.* absolute order or control; *esp.* in phrases *To have at one's beck, to hang upon the beck of, to be at the beck and call of.*

a 1470 TIPTOFT *Cæsar* iii. (1530) 4 It should be ready at a beck. 1587 *Myrr. Mag., G. Cordila* XXV, I had the Britaynes at what becke I wou'd. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 117 Bound to your Holinesse, and wholly hanging upon your becke. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 229 His conversion brought the whole Towne into order under Gods becke. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 74 ¶ 7 He..expects to find the world rolling at his beck. 1875 MCLAREN *Serm.* 65 Christ's love is not at the beck and call of our fluctuating affections.

3. A gesture expressive of salutation or respect; an inclination of the head; an obeisance, a bow, a curtsey, a nod. Chiefly *Sc.*

c 1375 WYCLIF *Antecrist* 149 Ne wiþ beckus, ne wiþ dugardes, as ypocritis usen. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 29 Bek, or lowte. *conquiniscio.* *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 24 Welcome..(Quod hee) with many bing and many becke. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1470 As good is a becke, as is a dewe vow garde. 1557 SURREY in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 218 With a heck full low he bowed at her feete. *c* 1633 MILTON *L'Allegro* 28 Nods and Becks and wreathed Smiles. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 138 She right courteously Return'd a beck. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 267 Ellen came into the parlour with a beck as quick and as low as that made by the water ouzel. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I. I. vi. 84 He retreated with a bow to Romola and a beck to Tito.

Beck (bek), *sb.*3 *dial.* [In OE. *becca*; cf. Pr. *beca* hook, perh. from Celtic root *bacc-*, cf. Ir. *bacc*, *bac* (masc.) 'hook, crook.'] An agricultural implement with two hooks, for dressing turnips, hops, etc.; a kind of mattock.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wülcker *Voc.* 106 *Ligo*, becca. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial., Beck*, a mattock. 1884 *West Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept. Turnip cutters, fold bars, becks.

Beck (bek), *sb.*4 [? corruption of BACK *sb.*2; but cf. Du. *bekken*, G. *becken*, basin.] A large shallow vessel or tub, used in brewing, dyeing, etc.

1828 *Hull Rockingham* 14 June 84/2 Three large guile tubs, several mash tuhs and under becks.

Beck (bek), *v.* Forms: 3–7 becke, 4–6 bekke, bek, 6 beake, (7 *Sc.* baik), 5– beck. [shortened form of BECKON *v.* (in ME. *becni-en, bekn-en, beken-en*), the *-en* of the stem *beken-* being apparently taken as the infinitive ending, whence an assumed stem *bek-*; the Promp. Parv. has both *bekn-yn* and *bek-yn* 'annuto'; cf. *open, ope*, etc.]

1. *intr.* To make a mute signal, or significant gesture, as by nodding, shaking the fore-finger, etc.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* XXXIV. 19 Whilk þat hates me wilfulli, And beckes with þair eghen lesli. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Manc. T.* 346 Spek oat, but with thyn heed thou bekke. *c* 1460 *Towneley M.* 319. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 703 At the whiche wise menne becked and lyht men laughed, thynkyng great foly in his high presumpcion. 1625 K. LONG *Barclay's Argenis* I. IX. 22 Secretly becking and winking on the Maids, she bade them speake softlier. 1884 WOOLNER *Silenus*, Our sweetest hopes That ever beck with smiles of welcoming.

b. *trans.* To express by a beck.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 72 While turning nods beck thanks for kindness done.

2. *trans.* (obj. *orig.* dative.) To make a mute signal to (a person, *to* approach); to beckon.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A j b, With yowre hande or with yowre tabur styke, becke yowre hawke to come to you. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iii. 13 When gold and siluer becks me to come on. 1629 GAULE *Pract. Tha.* 305 Hee [Christ] bowes his Head; as though hee would becke us towards him. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 40/2 The star Which beams and becks the spirit from afar.

3. *intr.* To make a sign of recognition, respect, or obeisance; to nod, make a slight bow; to curtsey. (Chiefly in Sc. writers.)

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 575 And call him schir, bekkand with bayth his kneis. 1571 T. FORTESCUE *Forest* Pref., Verses, Beake, then, and bowe thee lowe. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-Ser. Disc.* 50 She laighly baiking made her honour. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 51, I mun stand becking and binging. 1877 H. PAGE *De Quincey* I. viii. 156 Two philosophers becking and bowing to each other.

Beck, -ed, -er, obs. forms of BEAK, -ED, -ER.

Be·cker, becket. *dial.* Sea-bream, braize.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 320 Of flat [fish there are] Brets, Turbets..Becket, Haddock, &c. 1880 T. COUCH *E. Cornw. Gloss., Becker*, a species of bream, *Sparus pagrus.*

† **Be·cket,** *sb.*1 *Obs. rare.* (See quot.)

1352–98 [in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1866) I. XXII. 580 We find purchases of silk on behalf of the warden of Merton. These purchases are called 'beckets' or 'begens.' Three begens or beckets were equal in quantity and price to the amount ordinarily used for lining the summer robes of a great person.]

Becket (be·kĕt), *sb.*2 *Naut.* [Etymology unknown. Du. *boget, bocht* 'bend' of rope, has been suggested. Falconer *Dict. Marine*, thought it 'probably a corruption of *bracket*.']

A simple contrivance, usually a loop of rope with a knot on one end and eye at the other, but also a large hook, or a wooden bracket, used for confining loose ropes, tackle, ropes, oars, spars, etc. in a convenient place, and also for holding or securing the tacks and sheets of sails, and for similar purposes.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), Beckets are either large books, or short pieces of rope, with a knot on one end and an eye in the other, or formed like a circular wreath; or they are wooden brackets. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* XXX. A pistol stuck..in a becket at the side of the boat. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 45 Bunt beckets are sewn on the after part of the sail.

Becket (be·kĕt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To fasten or secure by beckets; to furnish with beckets.

1823 F. COOPER *Pioneer* XV. (1869) 66/2, I larnt..how a top-gallant-sail was to be becketted. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXIII. (1856) 295 Preserved meat boxes..ready strapped and becketed (*nautice* for trunk-handled).

Becking (be·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BECK *v.*1 + -ING1.] The action of BECK *v.*1: a. Significant gesture. b. Nodding, bowing, obeisance, curtsey.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 91 a, Excepte thei make much doukyng, stoopyng, beckyng. 1569 J. SA[NFORD] *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 124 Birdes flewe to him at his beckinge. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 63 With menacing becking.

Beckiron, obs. form of BEAK-IRON.

Beckon (be·k'n), *v.* Forms: 1 bíecn-, bécn-, bícn-, býcn-ian, béacn-an, 2–4 becn(i)-en, 3 bæcni-en, 4–5 beken, biken, 5 bekn-yn (? bekyn, beccyn), 6–8 becken, 7 becon, 5– beckon. [OE. *bíecnan* :—OTeut. **baukn jan*, f. **baukno-*, in OE. *bíacn* sign, BEACON; cogn. w. OS. *bôknian*, OHG. *bouhhanjan, bouhnen*. Also OE. *béacnian*, a later formation on the sb.; cf. ON. *bákna*, and BEACON *v.*]

1. *intr.* To make a mute signal or significant gesture with the head, hand, finger, etc.; now *esp.* in order to bid a person approach.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke I. 22 He wæs becnende ðæm. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* ibid., He wæs bicniende him. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., He wæs beacniende heom. *c* 1200 ORMIN 223 Comm he siþþenn út All dumb..And toc to becnenn till þe folle. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* XXXIV. 19 Aduersaries..haten me with out cause, and bikenen with iȝen. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 29 Beknyn, *annuto.* 1530 PALSGR. 444/2, I becken with the heed to gyve one warnynge of a thynge. 1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* (1677) 259 Then to his son with's eye he beckoned. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 241, I beckon'd with my Hand to him, to come back. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* VII. 89 He was about to beckon to his companion.

† b. To act as a beacon. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XIV. 6037 Brode firis & brem beccyn in be ost, That yche freike in the fild his felow might know.

2. *trans.* (the object orig. *dat.*; see sense 1): To make a mute signal or significant gesture of head or hand to (a person), as commanding his attention or action, and esp. his approach; hence, to summon or bid approach by such a gesture.

[*c* 1000 *Ags. G.* Luke V. 7 Hiȝ bicnodon byra ȝeferan *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Hýo becneden heore ȝe-feren.] *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* VII. 3112 And ho..beckonet hym boldly..his place to Remeve. *c* 1440 *Generydes* II. 3827 With hir kerche she bekenyd hym aside. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. I. 134 Iago becons me: now he begins the story. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 498 ¶ 3 A lively young fellow..beckoned a coach. 1732 SWIFT *Lett.* 58 Wks. 1761 VIII. 133 You may becken a blackguard-boy under a gate. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. IV. 138 He beckon'd me to ascend a cart.

† b. To summon by a signal of any kind. *Obs.*

1205 LAY. 21938 He lette blæwen bemen and þa Scottes bæcnien [1250 bannien].

† 3. *intr.* To nod; to bow. *Obs.* Cf. BECK *v.* 3.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 330 The flowers hang uppon tender stalkes, nodding or beckning downewardes.

Beckon (be·k'n), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.: of late formation.] A significant gesture of head, hand, etc., *esp.* one indicating assent or command.

a 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 623 Æshilus makes a sincere Beckon to a matter, a firm Oath. 1817 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XLIII. 237 Their beckon intimates no ambush nigh. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. III. 204 Strong men obedient stand waiting his every beckon.

Be·ckoning, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING1.] The action of the vb. BECKON; = preceding.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3577 Þe frensche þanne..made a bekenynge to Richard, To take ys way forþ riȝte. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlii. 6 At his bikenyng [1388 wille] whete cornes weren solde to the peplis. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 249 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 306 Bekenyng, fyngurynge non thou use. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 61 Before I was wedded..I made reckning, To make my wyfe boow at euery beckning. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 113 Incited by capricious beckonings.

Be·ckoning, *ppl. a.* [-ING2.] Making mute signs of assent, invitation, etc.; signalling.

1637 MILTON *Comus* 205 A thousand fantasies..Of calling shapes, and beckoning shadows dire. 1852 TUPPER *Proverb. Philos.* 270 Many lovers..follow her beckoning finger.

Beclad, pa. pple. of BECLOTHE.

Beclag, variant of BECLOG.

† **Becla·m,** *v. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. BE- + CLAM.] *trans.* To beclog with anything clammy or sticky.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 77 Angels..being no wayes beclam'd with body as to nbiety or whereness. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss., Beclamed*, splashed or bemired.

Beclamour, beclang, beclart, beclatter, becloak, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

† **Becla·p,** *v. Obs.* In 4–5 by-, 5–6 beclappe. [f. BE- + CLAP.] To catch or lay hold of suddenly.

c 1386 CHAUCER *2nd Nonnes T.* 9 He..continuelly us wayteth to byclappe. 1530 PALSGR. 445/1, I beclappe or be trappe, or take in a snare.

Beclaw (bĭklō·), *v.* [f. BE- 4 + CLAW.] *trans.* To scratch or tear all over with claws or nails.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1231 Crœsus..caught one of the nobles..and within a fullers mill all to beclawed and mangled him. 1609 ROWLANDS *Knaue of C.* 6 And with her Nailes he clawd Them cruelly.

† **Becle·pe,** *v. Obs.* For forms see CLEPE *v.* [OE. *becleop-, -cliep-, -clepian*, f. BE- 4 + *cleopian, clypian* to call, cry, CLEPE.]

1. *trans.* To complain against; to indict, accuse.

c 1030 *Cnut's Sec. Laws* § 28 I. 392 (Bosw.) Ælcere spæce, ðe he ær beclyped wæs. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 173 Here owen sinnes hem biclepieð. *c* 1300 *Beket* 365 That of manslaȝt was Bi-cliped.

2. To call upon, address, accost; with *compl.* to address as, call, name.

c 1220 *Halt Meid.* 33 ȝif þu ert feir & wið glad chere biclepest alle feire. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15323 Me yur maister yee bi-clepe, And yur lauerd yee call.

3. To summon to a higher court; *absol.* to appeal.

1297 R. GLOUC. 473 Bote the erche bissope's court to riȝte him wolde bringe, That he solde fram him bi clupe bimore the Kinge. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1016 You bischops ich biclipie: to the Court of Rome also.

b. To appeal against, object to, disapprove.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 498 We be-clepeþ þe dom for-þi.

Beclip (bĭklī·p), *v.*1 *arch.* For forms see CLIP. [OE. *beclyppan*, f. BE- 1 + *clyppan* to clasp, embrace; see CLIP *v.*]

† 1. *trans.* To fold in the arms, embrace, clasp. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark IX. 36 Þa nam he anne cnapan..he hine beclypte. *c* 1220 *Ureison* in *Cott. Hom.* 201 Hire leoue child for to bi-cluppen. 1297 R. GLOUC. 469 Hii custe hom & bi clupte. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 95 Whan I may her bond beclippe. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 16 Her right arme shal beclyppe me. 1643 HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* XX. § 229 Hugging, beclipping, and embracing her foster-child. 1669 J. WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 113 A Pear-tree..as much as three Men, from hand to hand, could beclip.

2. To wrap round, enclose, encircle, surround.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* CXIX. 61 Me fyrenfulra fæcne rapas..oft beclyptan. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6109 Of Sarrasins gret threng..hem biclepten in that place. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 59 Occean byclippeþ al þe erþe aboute as a garlond. 1494 FABYAN VI. CXLVIII. 134 The Wandalis..approchid the cytie..and it ennyroned, or beclypped with a stronge siege. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* F iij 2 b, The muscles and cordes..beclyppeth all the ioynt of the bone called vlna. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. IXXVIII. (1612) 323 Yeat Sea the Earth, the Aier them

both, the skie be-cleaps them all. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 121 The flood .. beclips, and whirls The booming rocks.

†**3.** To include, comprise, comprehend, contain. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 19 Þe hehscipe of Þe mede Þat tis ilke lut wordes bicluppen abuten. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 194 He wolde embrace All that this wide world beclippeth.

†**4.** To lay hold of, seize upon, grip; to catch, overtake. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.* *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 462 Þe pope will beclippe worldly worchip. 1382 — *Isa.* v. 29 He shal..holden the prei, and biclippen, and ther shal not be that delyuere out. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 180 b/1 He toke his waye..but was beclypped of the nyghte. 1493 *Festivall* (1515) 17 b, A grete blacke toode..had beclypped his faders herte. 1557 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 224 Get euer before hande ..least winter beclip thee.

†**b.** To curdle (milk). *Obs.* Cf. *catch.* *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. 52 Take also a drope of Bawme, and put it in to a Dissche..with Mylk of a Goot; and 3if it be naturelle Bawme, anon it wole take and beclippe the Mylk.

Beclip (bĭklĭ·p), *v.*[2] [f. BE- 1 + CLIP *v.*] *trans.* To clip about, crop. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 207 Alaternus, formerly so shorn and beclipped in hedges.

†**Becli·pping,** *vbl. sb.* [f. BECLIP *v.*[1]] Embrace. 1340 *Ayenb.* 96 Þet word is worþ ase moche ase a beclepinge of love. *c* 1420 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlvi. 29 (MS. C.). *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xx. 271 An handling or a biclipping.

Beclog (bĭklŏ·g), *v.*; also 4 biclag, 5 byclag. [f. BE- + CLOG.] *trans.* To encumber with a sticky substance; hence **Beclogged** *ppl. a.* *c* 1340 *Ayent. Sir Gawayne* ix, Al biclagged in clay. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 98 They were bylabbed and byclagged to their eres. 1578 *Gorgious Gallery Inuent.*, Thy loving mate, Whom thou hast left beclogged now, in most unhappy state. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* x. 23 A miry way, where the spirits are beclog'd. 1866 J. ROSE *Virgil* 125 At eve returning, thighs beclogged with thyme.

†**Beclo·se,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 beclýs-an, 2–3 biclus-en, 4, 7 beclose. [Orig. OE. *beclýsan*, f. BE- 1 + *clýsan*: see CLUSE; subseq. changed to CLOSE after Fr.] *trans.* To shut up or in; to enclose, imprison. Hence **Beclo·sing** *vbl. sb.* *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke iii. 20 He be-clysde iohannem on cwearterne. 1205 LAY. 15023 Sculden þer swiðe faste biclusen heom in ane castle. *a* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 108 Þu uorsoke þene world i þine biclusinge. *c* 1325 *Cœur de L.* 5185 Richard seygh..That the Sarezynes hoost beclosyd is. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 166 Beclosed in the mi[l]dhead of God.

Beclothe (bĭklōu·ð), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **beclothed, beclad.** [f. BE- 1 + CLOTHE.] *trans.* To clothe about, cover with clothes. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XLII. iii, Thy beaute..becladde with cloth of pleasaunce. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 213 The night, with mourning weeds, the world beclad. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 153 Enwrapped and beclothed in such a manner, it is impossible to discern whether they are young or old. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr. etc.* I. 106 Brown heaths be-clothed in furze.

Becloud (bĭklau·d), *v.* Also 7 **-clowd.** [f. BE- 6 + CLOUD.]

1. *trans.* To cover or obscure with clouds (of vapour, smoke, etc.); to make misty or murky. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1608) 359 With a sable cloud Of horned locusts doth the sun becloud. 1636 R. GRIFFIN in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 52 These ..beclowd the azure skies. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 15 The cuttle-fish escapes by ..beclouding the water with an inky discharge.

2. *fig.* To make obscure; to darken, to bide. 1619 DONNE *Serm.* Wks. 1839 VI. 20 Howsoever the Understanding be Beclouded. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* II. 161 Beclouding and puzzling the business. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xix. 7 These fine words with which we fumigate and becloud unpleasant facts.

Beclou·ded, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Covered or beset with clouds; made obscure, or gloomy. 1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* (T.) Woe Painted in my he-clouded stormy face. 1875 HELPS *Organiz. Daily L.* 138 Houses are constructed after the same pattern..for cloudless and beclouded districts.

Beclout (bĭklau·t), *v.*; also 3 biclute. [f. BE- + CLOUT.] *trans.* To cover with a clout or cloth; to dress up; chiefly *fig.* *a* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 316 Þis nis nout naked schrift..biclute þu hit nowiht. 1873 T. COOPER *Parad. Martyrs* (1877) 299 The mimesters who beclout themselves anew with rags of Rome.

†**Beclu·mpse,** *v Obs.* [f. BE- 2 + CLUM(P)SE *v.*; cf. *clumper, clumsy.*] *trans.* To benumb. 1611 COTGR., *Glacer*..to benumme, beclumpse. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxi, Certain Drugs..do..benumb mortifie and beclumpse with cold the prolific Semence.

Becn-ian, -en, obs. form of BECKON.

Becobweb, becollier, becolme, becolour, becombed, becomma, becompass, etc.: see BE-.

Become (bĭkŭ·m), *v.* Pa. t. **became**; Pa. pple. **become**. Forms as in COME: also in 16–17th c. *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* often **becomed,** esp. in senses 5–8: see next word. Prefix in ME. also bi-, by-. [Common Teut.: OE. *becuman* to arrive, attain, happen, corresponding to OHG. *biqueman*, mod.G. *bekommen*, Du. *bekomen*, Goth. *biquiman*, f. *bi-* BE- 1 + *quiman*, in OE. *cuman*, to COME. With the development of senses 5, 6, cf. Fr. *devenir*; with that of 7 cf. L. *convenire*, Gr. *προσήκειν*.]

I. To come, come about.

†**1.** *intr.* To come (to a place), to arrive; passing in later use into 'betake oneself, go.' *Obs.* *c* 885 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV viii. § 3 Hannibal to þam lande becom. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Hwer bicomen heo þa? *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1744 To ðe munt galaad he bi-cam. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 13748. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 92 b, Where may I become for to haue good conceyll. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 450 Thay war becumin oure the said montanis. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xvii. 8 Where so euer he becometh he prospereth. 1554 MOUNTAIN in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. I. xxiv. 198 Knew not where to become that night. 1625 BACON *Ess.* xlv. (Arb.) 551 Houses so full of Glasse, that one cannot tell, where to become, to be out of the Sunne. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* VIII. iii. § 2 That they might become into one through another.

†**b.** *Where became it, is it become,* etc. (='where went it, has it gone') are now expressed by *what became of it, has become of it*: see 4. 1205 LAY. 21913 Wær scullen we bicumen? *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8098 Quar be-com al his in-sight? *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wicket* 13 Where then becommeth your ministrations? *c* 1400 *Fwaine & Gaw.* 1652 No man wist whor he bycome. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* xvi. 22 He asked his wiff wher the ele was become. 1528 MORE *Hercsyes* IV. Wks. 1557, 274/1 Where were become al good ordre among men. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 24 Why should the wicked..say, Where is their God become? 1636 *Ariana* 130 Where is become of this honour and this vertue?

†**2.** *transf.* To come, in reference to time or state. *Obs.*, or (with infinitive) *arch.* *Beowulf* 231 Syþþan niht becom. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 11 Oft becymþ se ánweald þisse worulde to swiþe godum monnum. *a* 1230 *Juliana* 21 Ich schal bliðe bicumen to endelese blissen. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431/1 Thenne the sayd Saynt..became to al maner perfection of lyf. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occur.* (1833) 75 The said archbischope..become in the Quenis will. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 112 b, Why Diogenes first became to bee a philosophier. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. ii. 265 The whole World was now become to be held by three Princes. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 345 The Senatorian Order..became to have Seats in the Amphitheatre. 1806 SYD. SMITH *Elem. Mor. Philos.* (1850) 369 It becomes to be loved on its own account.

†**b.** To come, in reference to origin. *Obs.* *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9354 His moder..was be-comen al o þair kin. *Ibid.* 10936 Þis zachari..Becummen was o leui sede. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Justine* 137 a, A country..wherof became the Ryuer so called.

†**3.** To come about, come to pass, happen; to fall to one's lot, befall. **a.** with *dative* or *to. Obs.* *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix § 9 Swa hit hwilum gewyrþ þæt þæm godum becymþ anfeald yfel. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2227 Wel michel sorȝe is me bicumen. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* (1864) 1 And quhat sall becum to Kyngis that contynewis in Iniquitie. 1655 JENNINGS *Elise* 147 What became this woman, when she heard this news?

†**b.** without construction; often impersonally. *c* 1210 *Leg. Kath.* 1563 Bicom [to] þat te king maxence moste fearen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1577 Quad esau, grot sal bi-cumen. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F ij, It becam ones that the good man made semblaunt to goo oute. 1530 PALSGR. 445/2 It becometh, it happeneth, it chaunseth.

4. *Become of* (after 'what') was used formerly in sense of 'come out of, result from,' but has also taken the place of 'where is it become,' etc., in 1 b, in reference to the later locality, position, or fate of a person or thing. 1535 COVERDALE *Ex.* XXXII. 1 We can not tell what is become [1382 WYCLIF, what is befallyn; 1388 what befelde] of this man Moses. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. ii. 37 What will become of this?..My state is desperate. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxxvii. 20 We shall see what will become of his dreames. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 263 Nor do I know what is become Of him more than the Pope. 1707 FREIND *Peterboro's Cond. Sp.* 211 It is no Matter what becomes of the Town. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul., Rom.* ii. 18 [St. Paul] is telling what was become of his companions. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. v. § 56 (1875) 183 What becomes of this element at either extreme of the oscillation?

II. To come to be. (Closely related to sense 2.)

5. To come to be (something or in some state).

†**a.** with *to, into. Obs.* *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 215 To lure hit bi-kumeð of hwuche half so hit falleð. *a* 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 383 in *O. E. Misc.* 126 Werldes welþe schulle bi-cumen to nouhte. *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* 129 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 51 To a litel fojel he bicom. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A i, The..myrthe was soone falle doune and..become in to grete trystesse. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 51 The rest of the ground is become into smal tenements. 1683 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 28 The Church of God, being now become, from a private family..to a great and numerous nation.

b. with *subst.* or *adj. complement.* *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Þa bicom his licome swiðe feble. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 21 And þus bicam ure lafdi mid childe. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 881 He cast al his colour and bicom pale. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lxii. (1495) 178 Goddis sone bycame man and dwellyd among vs. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 135/4 So wyse a man is such a fole becomen. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 2 The vniuersal pepil ar be cum distitute of iustice. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xix. 26 His wife looked backe..she became a pillar of salt. 1625 BACON *Ess.* (Arb.) 479 Their Boughs were becommen too great. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlvi. 30 The asmack, or Turkish veil, is become..agreeable to me. 1774 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. 11 Unfortunately for her, she became in love with him. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1840) II. 699 When..more largely diluted with water, it becomes hot. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 4 When first they became known to the Tyrian mariners. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 298 Florence..became the home of an intellectual Revival.

6. To come into being or existence. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. (1641) 1/2 In the instant when Time first became. 1876 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. ii. 56 The powers given us by Nature are little more than a power to become.

III. To agree or accord with; suit, befit, grace.

7. *trans.* To accord with, agree with, be suitable to; to befit (object orig. *dative*). *a* 1230 *Juliana* 7 He wes freo boren, and hem walde bicumen a freo boren burde. 1564 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) i. 51 They should doe such things as becommed their shape. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. 57 Soft stilnes and the night Become the tutches of sweet harmonie. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* vii. 26 Such an high Priest became vs. — *Prov.* xvii. 7 Excellent speech becommeth not a foole. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 171 A book would become his hands better than a hoe. *a* 1778 *Anecd. W. Pitt* (1792) III. 29 A tone of modesty..would become them better. 1810 WORDSW. *Sonn. Liberty* II. xxv, A garland..Becomes not one whose father is a slave. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. ii. 62 He had that public spirit which became his station.

8. *impers.* (now usually with *it*).

†**a.** (*absol.*, with *to, for*, or *clause.*) To be congruous, appropriate, fitting. *Obs.*, replaced by 'it is becoming.' *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Nu bi-comeð hit..to uwilchen cristene monne..to halizen þenne dei. 1297 R. GLOUC. 36 Doþ hem alle wel an horse, as a kyng bi comeþ to. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 266 Hyt by-cometh for a kyng..To ȝeve men mede. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* xii. 14 Speakynge soch wordes as it becommeth not. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 25 It became that the high mysteries of the gods should be reuealed and taught. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 17 Set this Diamond safe..as it becomes.

b. with *object.* (orig. *dative*) To befit; to be proper to or for. *a* 1230 *Juliana* 55 Wel biseme∂ þe to beon and bikime∂ [*v.r.* bicume∂] to heo streon of a swuch strunde. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1179 Uvele Bicom him to gon afote. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliv. 295 To play with tenys balles become hym better. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 192 It had becommed them a great deale better, to haue punished their seruant. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1140/1 We haue begun, as becommed vs. 1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* 17 Gravely, as becommeth the word of God. 1661 MARVELL *Corr.* xxviii. Wks. 1872–5 II. 66 There are nakednesses which it becomes us to cover. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xxxvi. 276 It becomes men..to make provision for rectifying their mistakes. 1826 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) VIII. 230, I thought it became me to make public how far I was concerned. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 95 He was fonder of hunting than became an Archbishop.

9. Hence, To look well (on or with), to set out.

†**a.** *absol.* To look well (i.e. in its place); to be comely or becoming. *Obs.* *c* 1300 *Beket* 2351 Wel bicom the brighte gold, upon the rede blod.

b. Said, *esp.* of an accessory, property, attribute, quality, or action, suiting or gracing its owner or subject. At first with an adv. (*well*, etc.), but afterwards also without one. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 4 The kirtel bicom him swithe wel. *c* 1400 A. DAVY *Dreams* 11 A Coroune of gold Bicom hym wel. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 297 Nothing in the world could worse haue becomen them. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. iv. 7 Nothing in his Life became him, Like the leauing it. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. i. 240 Bluntnesse of speech hath becom'd some, and made them more acceptable. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* II. i, Her Widow's weeds became her. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl* 53 So anxious to have their dress become them.

c. Of a person: To grace or adorn his surroundings, place, or position, to occupy or wear with fitting grace. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. 260 Did euer Dian so become a Groue As Kate this chamber? 1610 — *Temp.* III. ii. 112 She will become thy bed. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. vi. 162 Which place he became well. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 21 ¶ 7 A graceful man..who became the dignity of his function.

d. Hence, To look well in (a dress, etc.). 1660 MARVELL *Corr.* iii. Wks. 1872–5 II. 19 The youth of your own town..become their arms much better than any soldiers. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 75 ¶ 9 The splendour which I became so well. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* I. 23 She with her dark hair did most become that yellow gown.

†**Beco·med,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. BECOME (sense 8) + -ED[1].] Befitting, becoming. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. ii. 26, I..gaue him what becomed Loue I might. ¶ *Became* in Spenser *F. Q.* I. x. 66, may perh. be equal to *becomed*: but it may also, of course, be the pa. t. of the vb.

†**Beco·mely,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* Forms: 2–3 **bicumelíc, -lich**; *adv.* **bicumeliche.** [f. BECOME + -LY.] **A.** *adj.* Becoming, fitting, acceptable. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Him þuhte bicumelic þet we weren..alesede. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 Swo þat he was bicumelich to his wuninge.

B. *adv.* Becomingly, properly. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 9 We gon â dai bicumeliche.

†**Beco·meness.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. *become* pa. pple. + -NESS.] = BECOMINGNESS. 1656 DU GARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 673. 287 You may bee adorned..with bashfulness..becomness. faithfulness.

Becoming (bĭkŭ·mĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BECOME *v.*]

1. The action of befitting or gracing; that which befits or graces. *rare.* *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* 150 Whence hast thou this becomming of things ill. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iii. 96 My becommings kill me, when they do not Eye well to you.

2. A coming to be, a passing into a state. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xi. 139 Everything else is in a state of becoming, God is in a state of Being. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 613 Our life is a 'becoming' rather than a simple 'being.'

Beco·ming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. Befitting, suitable, having graceful fitness.
1565 *Sc. Metr. Ps.* cxxxiii. 1 How good a thing it is and how becoming well. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 67 Within the limits of becoming mirth. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* § 4. 19 Let your Behaviour, like your Garment, be.. fit and becoming. 1713 *Guardian* No. 1 ¶ 1 Coming up to town in a very becoming periwig. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinn. & Pearls* i. 4 He spoke with becoming indifference of all meaner accomplishments.

2. *The becoming*: a. that which is befitting or proper; decorum.
1842 *Realities of Life* 207 Some of whom.. study the becoming in their own persons. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 540 Selfcommand and a fine sense of the becoming.

b. that which is coming into existence.
1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* XVII. xvii. 349 The usual synonym for this was the Becoming (τὸ γιγνόμενον), that is, inchoate existence.

Beco·mingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a becoming manner; befittingly; with graceful fitness.
1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* III. 131 Her nose somewhat (but most becomminglie) hooked. 1694 KETTLEWELL *Comp. Persecuted* 145 To act..in all things, wisely and becomingly. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* xiii, She was becomingly dressed.

Becomingness (bĭkʌ·mingnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being becoming; fitness, suitability; graceful propriety or fitness.
1657 W. DILLINGHAM in *Sir F. Vere's Comm.* Pref. A iv, The becomingness of the stile did much affect me. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 214 A kind of Congruity or Becomingness on God's part so to do. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Greece* I. i. 283 A propriety and becomingness of demeanour. 1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* xv. 116 Taking questions of complexion and becomingness into account.

+Beco·mse, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. BE- + COMSE, syncopated for *commence*.] To begin, commence.
c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2523 þe kolieres bi komsed to karpe kenely i-fere.

Becoom, becost, becovet, becoward: see BE.

Becon, -age, obs. f. BECKON, BEACON, -AGE.

+Beco·ver, *v. Obs.* [f. BE- + COVER *v.*] *trans.*
1. To recover.
c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1327 þat he ful clanly bi-cuv-er his carp bi þe laste.

2. To cover over.
c 1325 *Coer de L.* 3925 Alle becoveryd wer feeldes and pleynes With knyghtes. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 63 That great one seene with blacke beconered so.

Becram, becrampoun, becrave, becrawl, becrime, becrimson, becripple, becroak, becrowd, becrush, becrust, becry, etc.: see BE-.

Becripple (bĭkri·p'l), *v.* [f. BE- 2 or 5 + CRIPPLE.] To make lame, to cripple.
1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VI. xix. 277 Those who you do bedwarfe and becripple with your poisonous medicines. 1755 BP. WARBURTON *Lett.* (ed. Parr 1809) 180 Bringing himself down to a lame becrippled world.

Becross (bĭkrɒ·s), *v.* [f. BE- + CROSS.] *trans.* To mark with the sign of the cross; to surround or decorate with crosses. Hence **Becrossed** *ppl. a.*
1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 79 Your spiritual fathers, all to becrossed about their beds. 1581 in *Confer.* IV. (1584) Z iij, *Campion* becrossed himselfe on the forehead. 1799 W. TAYLOR *Month. Mag.* VII. 139 A becross'd, beblest..bag of holy sackcloth. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 243 Officers much be-medalled and much be-crossed.

Becrown (bĭkrau·n), *v.* [f. BE- 2 + CROWN *v.*] To crown.
1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 87 Father Anchises a goold boul massye becrowning. 1800 W. TAYLOR *Month. Mag.* VIII. 806 The cool And shadowy forest, which becrowns the isle. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* viii. 145 Gabriel, perhaps..disports himself..becrowned with roses.

Becudgel (bĭkʌ·dʒĕl), *v.* [f. BE- + CUDGEL *v.*] To cudgel soundly.
1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (1836) 67 You shall see ..their shinnes thus becudgelled and bebasted every morning. 1881 A. DUFFIELD *Quix.* 34 To think I will return to mine [home] until I have becudgelled Don Quixote, is vain.

Becuffed, becumber, becurry, becurse, becurtain, becushioned, becut, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Becum, -in, -cummen, obs. ff. BECOME *v.*

Becure, obs. var. of BEAKER.

Becurl (bĭkɜ·l), *v.* [f. BE- + CURL *v.*] To cover or deck out with curls. Hence **Becurled** *ppl. a.*
1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* v. 201 Judith .. Becurles her Tresses. 1624 MILTON *Paraph. Ps.* cxiv, To hide his frost-becurled head. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 202 Miss Phœbe.. is said to have becurled .. herself at least two tiers higher. 1860 A. WINOSOR *Ethica* vii. 352 Questions..discussed by becurled young declaimers.

Becwethe, obs. form of BEQUEATH.

Bed (bed), *sb.* Forms: (1–2 bed(d), 3 bædd, 3–6 bedd, 5–7 bedde, (4 bidd, 3–7 bede, 6 beed), 3– bed. [Com. Teut.: OE. *bedd, bed*, neut., OS. *bed*, MDu. *bedde, bed, bet*, Du. *bed*, OHG. *betti*, MHG. *bette, bet*, mod.G. *bett*, Goth. *badi* (gen. *badjis*);—OTeut. **badjo-(m)* neut.; cf. ON. *beðr*, masc.;—OTeut. **badjo-z*. Referred by Franck with some probability to Aryan **bhodh-*, whence L. *fod(i-* to dig, as if orig. 'a dug out place,' a 'lair' of beasts or men: but this primitive notion had quite disappeared in Teutonic, in which the word had only the two senses 'sleeping-place of men' and 'garden-bed': it is uncertain whether the latter came independently from the root idea of 'dig,' or whether it was a transference from a bed for sleeping, with reference to its shape or purpose.]

I. The sleeping-place of men or animals.

1. A permanent structure or arrangement for sleeping on, or for the sake of rest. In some form or other it constitutes a regular article of household furniture in civilized life, as well as part of the equipment of an army or expedition. It consists for the most part of a sack or mattress of sufficient size, stuffed with something soft or springy, raised generally upon a 'bed-stead' or support, and covered with sheets, blankets, etc., for the purpose of warmth. The name is given both to the whole structure in its most elaborate form, and, as in 'feather-bed,' to the stuffed sack or mattress which constitutes its essential part. (A person is said to be *in bed*, when undressed and covered with the bedclothes.)
c 995 *Will* in *Cod. Dipl.* VI. 132 Án bedreaf eal ðæt to ánum bedde gebyreð. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John v. 8 Aris: nim þin bed [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.* bedd] and ga. 1205 LAY. 6701 Þe king læi in his bædde [1250 bedde]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12392 He sníd him mak a treen bedd [*Fairf. MS.* a bed of tree]. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 125 Beddes ther were al 3are y-maked. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* ii. 9 Ryse, take thi bed and walke. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXIX. 11933 Buernes in hor bednes britnet all naked. 1424 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 57, I wul þat ilk of my said childre haue a bed, þat is to say, couerlide, tapite, blankettis, too peyre schetes, matras, and canvas. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. 277 He was in his bed and a slepe on a fethyr bedde. 1562 HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 16 In house to kepe housholde, whan folks wyll needis wed, Mo thyngs helong, than foure bare legs in a bed. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xix. 15 Bring him vp to me in the bedde. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iv. 115 Sollid matter lodgeth in his great booke of words, as a childe of two days old in the great bed of Ware. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xv. 51, I carried my own bed with me. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xxix. 142 An old..chair..stood at the bed's head. 1851 TENNYSON *May Queen* iii. 23 Sit beside my bed, mother.

b. Often used somewhat elliptically for the use of a bed for the night, the condition or position of being in bed, sleeping in bed, the time for sleeping, etc. Cf. also the phrases under 6.
1474 *Ord. R. Househ.* 28 Make him joyouse and merry towardes his bedde. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 12 Aug., We began both to be angry, and so continued till bed. 1769 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 19 Apr., Archdeacon C——e.. desired I would take a bed with him. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* § 1. 20 The traveller should immediately on arriving secure his bed. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 50 Let a man walk for an hour before bed. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* 151 Bed, with its warmth and recumbent posture, he found favourable to composition.

c. *Bed and board*: entertainment with lodging and food. Of a wife: full connubial relations, as wife and mistress of the household.
c 1403 *York Manual* (1881) Pref. 16 Here I take þe N. to be my wedded wyfe, to hald and to haue at bed and at borde, for fayrer for layther, for better for wers..till ded as depart. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 51 She [should be] receivd againe to bed and bord. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 17 There is no city..better supplied for dress, carriage, bed and board. 1823 GALT *Entail* II. xv. 135 What.. was due for bed and board. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* II. 1287 Pompilia sought divorce from bed and board.

d. *fig.* The 'sleeping-place' attributed to things personified; that on which persons figuratively 'repose.'
a 1600 in 1001 *Gems of Song* (1883) 3 The merrie horne wakes up the morne To leave his idle bed. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. viii. 285 The treaty with Hyder was the bed on which the resentments of the Directors sought to repose. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 74 The money..'ull be a bad bed to lie down on at the last.

2. *transf.* a. As the place of conjugal union; *hence* matrimonial rights and duties.
c 1200 ORMIN 2447 Hu..þatt I mazz ben wiþþ childe I min mazzþhad, i clene bedd. *c* 1305 *St. Edmund Conf.* 106 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 73 Hire cloþes he dude of anon: as hit is lawe of bedde. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlix. 4 Thow has defoulid the bedde of hym. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iv. 42 False to his Bed? 1611 BIBLE *Hebr.* xiii. 4 Mariage is honorable in all, and the bed vndefiled. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* IV. 78 No God shall crown the Board, nor Goddess bless the Bed. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 51 ¶ 7 He betrays the Honour and Bed of his Neighbour.

b. As the place of procreation and child-birth; *hence* parental union, parentage; also birth, progeny.
c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xxii. (1554) 58 a, Socrates.. Of ful lowe bed.. was discended. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. i. 9 George, the eldest son of this second bed. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 485 And hoped, when wed, For loves fair favours, and a fruitful bed. 1832 SIR E. BRYDGES *Geneva* III. 104 A younger brother .. One of a numerous bed.

3. *gen.* A sleeping-place generally; any extemporized resting-place for the night.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 902 In cald sal euer be þi bedde. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. 4 Encresing of his peyne in þe bed of hell. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 39 Finde you out a bed, For I vpon this banke will rest my head. 1598 — *Merry W.* III. i. 20 There will we make our Beds of Roses. 1877 BRYANT *Odyss.* v. 579 Ulysses heaped a bed Of leaves.

4. *fig.* The grave: usually with some qualification, as *narrow bed*, or contextual indication.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6962 Iosep banis..þai haue graued in erþe bed. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xvii. 13 The grane is my house, and I must make my bed in the darcke [WYCLIF In derenessis I beddede my bed]. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. iv. 52 If in your Country warres you chance to dye, That is my Bed to. 1793 BURNS *Scots wha hae*, Welcome to your gory bed, Or to victorie. 1817 WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore* v. 1 As we hollowed his narrow bed.

5. The resting-place of an animal, *esp.* one strewed or made up for a domestic beast.
1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 813 The Water-Snake..lyes poyson'd in his Bed. 1726 THOMSON *Winter* 831 He makes his bed beneath th' inclement drift. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* vi. (1872) 126 The bed of the horse, viz. wheat and oat straw. 1853 'STONEHENGE' *Greyhound* 242 Clean straw..for her [a greyhound] to make her bed on.

6. Phrases and locutions belonging to prec. senses:

a. Qualified by an adj. or attributive sb., as *bridal bed, nuptial bed*, the bed in which a newly-married pair sleep; *narrow bed*, the grave; *wedlock bed* = MARRIAGE-BED, q. v.
1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 710 With flow'rs .. Espoused Eve deck'd first her nuptial bed. 1796 SCOTT *Will. & Helen* xli, To-night I ride, with my young bride, To deck our bridal bed. 1819 — *Noble Moringer* i, In wedlock bed he lay. 1854 *Househ. Words* VIII. 427 There is another bed to come—the grave..Poetry names it the 'narrow bed.'

b. Qualified by prep. phrase, as *bed of death* = DEATH-BED, also used as synonymous with next; *bed of dust*, the grave; *bed of down, flowers, roses*, (*fig.*) a delightful resting-place, a comfortable or easy position; *bed of honour, honour's bed*, (*spec.*) the grave of a soldier who has died on the field of battle; *bed of pleasure*; *bed of sickness* (cf. SICK-BED) that upon which a person lies during illness; *bed of state*, a superb and finely decorated bed for show, or for laying out the corpse of a distinguished person (see STATE-BED).
1549–59 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Visit. Sick*, Look down..upon this child now lying upon the bed of sickness. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 232 Custome..Hath made the flinty.. Couch of Warre My thrice-driuen bed of downe. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Connub. Flor.*, Go then discreetly to the bed of pleasure. *Ibid. To Mrs. Eliz. Herrick*, Thy bed of roses. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 147 If he that in the field is slain Be in the bed of honour lain. 1676 C. JEAFFRESON in *Young Squire* (1877) Those [English] behaved themselves gallantly, and were most of them layd in the bed of honour. 1713 *Loud. Gaz.* 5090/1 The Corps of the late King is expos'd in a Bed of State. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 408 Smooth the bed of death. 1747 *Gent. Mag.* XVII. 326 In that Bed of Dust, I leave him to repose till a General Resurrection. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 86 These rocks by custom turn to beds of down. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* v. Wks. (1831) 890/1 Am I now reposing on a bed of flowers? 1806 LD. CASTLEREAGH 3 Apr. in *Cobbett's Parl. Debates* (1806) VI. 707 The present administration may be considered as on a Bed of Roses. 1834 MARY HOWITT *Sk. Nat. Hist.* (1851) 105 That soldiers die upon honour's bed! 1838 T. JACKSON *E. Meth. Preachers* (1846) I. 377 My death-bed is a bed of roses.

c. Verbal phrases: *To bring to bed, a-bed*, formerly = put to bed; now generally passive, to be delivered of a child; also *fig.* (see also ABED). *To die in one's bed*: to die at home or of 'natural causes,' as opposed to violent death in war, persecution, etc. *To go to bed*: to go to lie down to sleep. + *To have one's bed*: to give birth to a child, 'lie in.' *To keep one's bed*: to remain in bed through sickness or other cause. *To leave one's bed*: to recover from sickness. *To make a bed*: to put a bed in order after it has been used. *To lie* or *sleep in the bed one has made* (fig. extension of prec.): to accept the natural fruits or results of one's own conduct. *To make up a bed*: to prepare sleeping accommodation not previously available. *To take a bed, to bed* = 'bring to bed' (see above); also *fig.* *To take to one's bed*: to become confined to bed through sickness or infirmity.
c 1320 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 525 An even late, the emperowr Was browt to bedde with honour. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 540 Florence was brought a bed, and had a fayre sonne. 1649 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII*, 66 The Queene .. being brought to bed of a daughter. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 161 There are some artificial men, that .. are brought to bed of mistakes. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* I. i. vi, The knights eat, sleep, and die in their beds. 1205 LAY. 711 A þeon time..þonne men gað to bedde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 43 In glotonye, god it wote gon hij to bedde. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 7 To go to bed after midnight, is to goe to bed betimes. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* (1882) 1 My Mary expects to have her bed in three weeks. 1534 TINDALE *Acts* ix. 33 A certayne man whych had kepte hys bed viii. yere. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* (2nd vers.) 981 All this day the sluggard keeps his bed. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvi, To speak plainly, she keeps her bed. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* I. i. vii, Two days after, when Don Quixote left his bed. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iv. 102, I wash, ring, brew.. make the beds, and doe all my selfe. 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants* Wks. 1756 VII. 404 Your master's bed is made..lock the chamber door. 1832 HONE *Year Bk.* 1301 He would not allow his bed to be made oftener than once a-week. 1883 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE in *Quain's Dict. Med.* s.v. *Nursing*, A true nurse always knows how to make a bed, and always makes it herself. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* I. III. xxxi. 136 They might sleep in the bed which they had made. 1878 LADY BARKER *Bedr. & Boudoir* iii. 42 This could be removed at night, and the bed made up in the usual way. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 135 By-and-by he took to his bed.

d. Prepositional phrases: *in, to, out of bed.*
1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xi. 7 My children ben with me in bed. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* I. i. vii, They found him already out of bed. 1761 CHURCHILL *Night*, Poems (1769) I. 78 'Till vain

Prosperity retires to bed. 1790 Mrs. Adams *Lett* (1848) 349 She has not been out of bed since. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 129 Prodicus was still in bed.

7. *Bed of justice* (Fr. *lit de justice*): a bed adorned in a particular way in the French king's bedchamber, where he gave receptions; *spec.* the throne of the king in the Parliament of Paris; also, a sitting of this parliament at which the king was present. As the king sometimes convened the parliament to enforce the registration of his own decrees, the term came to be chiefly or exclusively applied to sessions held for this purpose.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Bed of justice*..is only held on affairs relating to the state. 1787 T. Jefferson *Writ.* II. (1859) 251 The King has been obliged to hold a bed of iustice, to enforce the registering of new taxes. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. III. iv. 102 On the morrow, this Parlement ..declares all that was done on the prior day to be null, and the Bed of Justice as good as a futility. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 265 The..bed of justice, in which the king.. solemnly attested the decisions..put in form by parliament.

II. The flat base or surface on which anything rests.

8. A level or smooth piece of ground in a garden, usually somewhat raised, for the better cultivation of the plants with which it is filled; also used to include the plants themselves which grow in it.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 96 Đeos wyrt..bið cenned..on wyrtbeddum. *Ibid.* 98 Đeos wyrt..bið cenned..on hreodbeddon 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 70 The gardyns..rengid withe beddis bering..divers herbis. 1535 Coverdale *Song Sol.* v. 13 His chekes are like a garden bedd. 1632 Milton *Allegro*, Beds of violets blue. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxix. (1695) 198 If I believed, that Sempronia digged Titus out of the Parsley-Bed, as they use to tell Children, and thereby became his Mother. 1727 Swift *Country Post* Wks. 1755 III. I. 175 Not a turnip or carrot can lie safe in their beds. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* ii. 416 The long hall glitter'd like a bed of flowers. *fig.* 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobbler* 22 The bed of Truth is green all the yeare long.

9. The bottom of a lake or sea, or of the channel of a river or stream.

a 1586 Sidney in *Sel. Poetry* (Parker Soc.) I. 67 On sea's discovered bed. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 151, I wish My selfe were mudded in that oozie bed. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* IV xix, Rivers..have still the same beds. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 609 While the volume of water in the bed of a river increases. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* III. xii, A wild stream..Came crawling down its bed of rock. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 85 Donati explored the bed of the Adriatic.

10. An extended base upon which anything rests firmly or securely, or in which it is embedded; a basis, a matrix.

1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* xvi. (1821) 175 Ready to make a bed for the placing of the powder. 1676 Grew *Luctation* ii. § 2 Bolus's are the Beds, or as it were, the *Materia prima*, both of opacous Stones, and Metals. 1803 Wellington *Mem.* in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 487 A bed for the boat ought to be fixed on each axle tree. 1839 Hooper *Med. Dict.* (ed. 7) 1218 Shock..sufficient to shoot off an ovulum from its bed. 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 477/1 In the dog and cat the bed of the claw is laminated as in man.

11. A level surface on which anything rests, *e.g.* the level surface in a printing press on which the form of type is laid; the flat surface of a billiard-table, which is covered with green cloth; etc.

1846 *Print. Appar. Amateur* 10 The press..consists of two stout blocks of mahogany; the lower piece called the bed..the upper piece called the platten, which closes upon the bed.

12. In various technical uses (from 10 and 11):

a. *Gunnery.* The portion of a gun-carriage upon which the gun rests; formerly *spec.* a movable block of wood laid under the breech to give the general elevation, quoins being driven between it and the gun.

b. *Arch.* and *Building.* The surface of a stone or brick which is embedded in the mortar; the under side of a slate.

c. *Mech.* Any foundation, framework, or support, which furnishes a solid or unyielding surface upon which to rest a superstructure, or execute a piece of work.

d. *Carpentry.* A support or rest, *e.g.* for a ship on the stocks, for the lodging of a bowsprit, etc.

e. *Railway-making.* The layer of broken stone, gravel, clay, etc., upon which the rails are laid.

a. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 135 Certaine cariages, or beds for the Artillery. 1694 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 387 The new mortars..are laid in beds of brasse. 1811 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* VII. 569 Have the carriages of the 24 pounders, as well as the mortar beds and howitzer carriages..put in a state to be fit for service. 1816 C. James *Mil. Dict.* s.v., Sea-Mortar-beds are..made of solid timber..having a hole in the center to receive the pintle or strong iron bolt, about which the bed turns. 1862 F. Griffiths *Artill. Man.* (ed. 9) 127 A 13-inch mortar, and its bed, require each a waggon.

b. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 245 The bed of the Brick, (viz. that side which lies in the Morter). 1816 C. James *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 4) s.v. *Bed of Stone*, The joint of the bed is the mortar between two stones placed over each other. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 384 Bed of a Brick.—The horizontal surface as disposed in a wall. 1842 Gwilt *Archit.* (1876) 655 The bed of a slate is its under side. *Ibid.* 1194 In general language the beds..are the surfaces where the stones or bricks meet.

c, d. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 201 It is beat by iron-headed Stampers upon an iron bed. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 242 [In a Plane] the bed..is the aperture in the stock, upon which the iron is laid, and secured by the wedge. The angle of the bed..is generally from 42 to 45 degrees. 1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 198 Cut the nails out..with a bed and punch. 1881 *Mechanic* § 581 A good working lathe with strong wooden standards and wooden 3 ft. bed. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 74 Where it rests on the stem is the bed.

III. A layer or bed-like mass.

13. A layer, a stratum; a horizontal course.

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* 407 Lay them orderly in a vessel, hauing in the bottome of it a bed of Sauorie,.. laying a bed of Sauorie, and a bed of Cherries. 1672 T. Venn *Compl. Gunner* xxxi. 51 Two foot high of Earth, bed upon bed, unto eleven foot high. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IX. 449 The stake now glow'd beneath the burning bed. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, A bed of Sand, &c. *stratum*. 1833 Tennyson *Poems* 84 Clusters and beds of worlds, and bee-like swarms Of suns. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 373 The filter-beds..are large square beds of sand and gravel.

b. *Geol.* A layer or stratum of some thickness.

1684 Ray *Philos. Lett.* (1718) 166 That Bed of Sand and Cockle Shells found in sinking a well. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 106 The bed or stratum of freestone worked here. 1863 Ramsay *Phys. Geol. Gt. Brit.* (1878) 254 In the Bembridge beds there has also been found the Anoplotheroid mammal. 1874 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* xxi. 355 The lowest 'bed' of the Lias. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 28 The pervious substance being thus enclosed between two impervious beds, one forming its floor and the other its roof.

14. A layer of small animals, especially reptiles, congregated thickly in some particular spot. Cf. *nest* in a similar sense.

1608 Shaks. *Per.* IV. ii. 155 Thunder shall not so awake the beds of eels. 1666 J. H. *Treat. Gt. Antidote* 10 This Medicene breaks the bed of Worms. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* 209 (1708) I. 228 Apt to run..into a Bed of Scorpions. 1731 Bailey, *Bed of Snakes*, a knot of young ones.

b. *esp.* A layer of shell-fish covering a tract of the bottom of the sea.

1688 R. Holme *Armory* II. xiv. 325 A Bed of Oysters, Muscles, and Cockles. 1865 Parkman *Huguenots* ix. (1875) 152 The channel was a bed of oysters. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 97/1 The spat..drifted..from the natural beds.

IV. Various transferred uses.

15. A division of the ground in the game of 'hopscotch,' also called locally the game of 'beds.'

1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* IV. iv. 339 A parallelogram.. divided into compartments, which were called beds.

†**16.** The placenta or after-birth. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Aguelette*, their bed, or after birth..is more grosse.

17. The 'silver side' of a round of beef.

1864 *Derby Mercury* Dec., Good beef (beds and rounds taken off at the joints).

V. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*

18. General relations: **a.** attrib., as *bed-apparel, -blanket, -board, -bolster, -bottom, -bug, -case, -curtain, -damask, -flea, -foot, -frame, -furniture*, †*-glee, -hangings, -head, -hour, -house*, †*-joiner, -mate, -place, -quilt, -rite* (*-right*), *-rug*, †*-sabbath* (a sabbath in bed), *-sheet, -stand, -steps, -stuff, -tester*; **b.** objective gen. with verbal sb. or pple., as †*bed-presser*; *-making*, †*-spreading*.

1822 Byron *Werner* I. i. 264 Madame Idenstein..shall furnish forth the *bed-apparel. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3696/4 Fine Flannel *Bed-Blankets. 1530 Palsgr. 197/1 *Bedde borde, *sponde*. 1684 I. Mather *Remark. Provid.* v. 104 When the man was..a bed, his *bed-board did rise out of its place. *a* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 124 *Plumacius*, *bedbolster. 1813 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* III. 181 The *Bed Bug is a nauseous and troublesome inhabitant of most of the houses in large towns. 1557 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* 71, I bequethe all my harnes and all the *bedcasis, etc. 1774 *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 274 We have seen..*bed-fleas..swarming at the mouths of these holes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 24 A *Bedfute, *fultrum*. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* III. xii. 647 He had..a Crucifix fastned to his *Beds-feet. 1865 Swinburne *Poems & Ball., Xmas Carol* 46 The bedstead shall be gold two spans, The *bedfoot silver fine. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xliv, Iron *bedframes and straw mattresses. 1861 Mrs. Beeton *Bk. Househ. Managem.* 993 The *bed-furniture requires changing. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 91 Had not I such daliaunce, such pipling *bed-gle renounced. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furnit.* (1866) 100 Fyve banner clothes..and he haith made bedd henginges therof. 1864 *Chamber's Jrnl.* 8 Oct. 642 Hair like the fringe to bed-hangings. 1579 Fulke *Confut. Sanders* 649 He worshipped toward the *bedshead. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* v. (1856) 35 The temptation to avoid a regular *bed-hour was sometimes irresistible. 1881 Du Chaillu *Land Midnt. Sun* II. 276 A larder and a separate *bed-house. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6385/4 Richard Beardsley..*Bed-Joyner. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 75 With iealosie kindled Orestes For los of his *bedmate. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* I. 157 He was thy *bedmate living, Be then his comrade, dead. 1566 T. Nuce *Seneca's Octuvia* (1581) 177 Fasten Poppie sure in our *bedplace. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 362 Retired to my standing *bed-place in the cabin. 1598 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 268 This sanguine Coward, this *Bed-presser. 1601 Cornwallyes *Ess.* (1632) xviii, Fame never knew a perpetuall *Bedpresser. *a* 1847 Mrs. Sherwood *Lady of Manor* vi. 193 A patch-work *bedquilt. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 96 No *bed-right shall he paid Till Hymens Torch be lighted. 1684 P. Henry *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 323, Feb. 23, a *Bed-Sabbath, few such, cup'd and blister'd. 1481–90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* 274, IIij. peir schitz for my Lord, [and] ij. *bedschitz. 1620 Healey *City of God* 132 The Sybils bookes directed the first *Bed-spreading to last eight dayes. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Sam.* xvii. 28 And Barsillai.. broughte *bed-stuffe, tapestrie worke. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4068/4 Old Serge *Bed-Testers. 1843 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) IV. 269 For *bed-tester is the canopy of everlasting blue.

19. Special combinations: †**bed-ale** (see quot.); †**bed-bere**, a pillow-case; **bed-bolster, -bolt**, in *Gunnery* (see quots.); †**bed-broker**, a pander, pimp; **bed-card**, a card fixed at the head of a hospital patient's bed, giving a statement of the 'case'; **bed-chair**, a chair for the sick, with a movable back, to support them while sitting up in bed; **bed-coach**, a coach with sleeping accommodation; †**bed-company**; **bed-cord**, a cord for stretching the sacking of a bed; **bed-eel** (see quot.); † **bed-evil**, illness that confines to bed; †**bed-game**; † **bed-gang, -gate**, going to bed; †**bed-geld** (see quot.); **bed-irons**, the iron framework for a bed (cf. *fire-irons*); **bed-joint**, a split or parting in a rock parallel to the surface of the earth; **bed-key**, an iron tool for screwing and unscrewing the nuts and bolts of a bedstead; **bed-lift**, a canvas stretched by a wooden frame, with an aperture in the centre for defæcation, upon which a patient may be raised (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **bed-litter**, straw, etc. to make up a bed; † **bed-loft** (transl. of L. *pulvinar*), a couch made of cushions, upon which images of the gods were placed at festivals; †**bed-mateh**, marriage, wedlock; **bed-moulding** (*arch.*), 'the mouldings under a projection, as the corona of a cornice' (Gwilt); **bed-piece, -plate** (*Mech.*), the foundation or support of any mechanical structure; **bed-rock** (*Geol.*) the solid rock underlying alluvial and other superficial formations; also *fig.* bottom, lowest level; **bed-screw**, a screw used for holding together the posts and beams of a wooden bedstead; also, a powerful machine for lifting heavy bodies, often used in launching vessels; † **bed-seller** (see quot.); **bed-sick**, sick and in bed; † **bed-sister**, the mistress of a married man in relation to his lawful wife; **bed-sore**, a soreness of the skin produced by long lying in bed; **bed-stone**, a large heavy stone used as the foundation and support of girders, etc. in building; also, the lower stone in an oil-mill, on which the runners roll; **bed-string** (= **bed-cord**); † **bed-swerver**, one unfaithful to the marriage-bed; † **bed-vow**, promise of fidelity to the marriage-bed; **bed-way** in *Geol.* (see quot.); **bed-ways** *adv.*, in the direction of the beds or strata; **bed-wineh, -wrench**, an instrument for tightening up or loosening the screws of bedsteads; † **bedwoman**, a woman confined to bed; † **bed-work**, work that is or can be done in bed or without toil, easy work.

1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), **Bed-ale*, groaning ale; ale brewed for a christening. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 41 That Anneys Tukkysworthe have þe beste *bedbere. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) C c iv, On the fore-part of the bed a piece of timber is placed transversely, upon which rests the belly of the mortar..This piece is called the *bed-bolster. *Ibid.* I iv, The *bed-bolt, upon which the bed rests to support the breech of the cannon. 1592 Daniel *Compl. Rosamond* (1717) 58 And fly..these *Bed-Brokers unclean. 1885 *Standard* 4 Aug. 3/7 A *bed-card bearing on the case had been taken away. 1685 Bp. Burnet *Trav. France* iii. (1752) 96 His was a huge *bed-coach, all the outside black veluet. *a* 1555 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 101 The lawful *bed-company that is between married folks. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Nt. Walker* v. i, With the *bed-cord he may pass for a porter. 1720 Gay *Poems* (1745) II. 59 Beneath the frighted guest The *bed-cords trembled. 1769 Pennant *Zool.* III. 112 A variety of small eel..that is found in clusters in the bottom of the river, and is called the *Bed-eel. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 107 Na defaulte nor essonzie of law, bot gif it be *mal de lit*, that is *bed evill. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxi. (1612) 268 But deified swore he him her *bed-game sweets might taste. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lv. 2 Dreried I am in mi *bed-gange. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* (Roxb.) 1030 Thre balefulle birdez..That byddez his *bedgatt. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 25 *Bedgate, *conticinium*, *concubium*. 1844 R. Hart *Antiq. Norfolk* xxiv. 79 *Bedgeld was the fine paid to the lord on the marriage of his vassal. 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 446 The *bed-irons are turned up. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* L iij b, In some..Veins..the *Bed-joynts themselves will often carry it a little aside. 1861 Wynter *Soc. Bees* 343 Winding up some moaning machinery with a *bed-key. *c* 1425 in Wright *Voc.* 199 *Hoc stratum*, *bedlytter. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 60 *marg.*, The *bedloft wher the sacred Images of the Gods were devoutly bestowed. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 96 Juno, the chaplain, Seams vp the *bedmatch. 1703 *Chatsworth Build. Accts.* in *Jrnl. Derbysh. Archæol. Soc.* III. 39 The lower member of the *bedmolding of the cornice. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., A *bed-moulding usually consists of these four members, an O-G, a list, a large boultine, and another list under the coronet. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 745/1 In alluvial deposits the richest ground is usually found in contact with the *bed rock. 1881 *Chicago Times* 11 June, The transactions..having been based on *bed-rock prices. 1883 *Century* 581 The family is about down to *bedrock. 1757 in *Phil. Trans.* L. 289 There were set up, under the wales ..of the ship..nine pair of *bed-screws. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xvii. 153 *Bed-screws, 6 inches long. 1553 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) I. 91 Ye courtens and hangings bedstocke and *bedseller of ye same. *c* 1550 Sir J. Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 361 If it be provin..that he is *bed-seik and may not travel. 1611 Barksted *Hirem* (1876) 81 Like to a man Rich and full cram'd..Yet lyes *bed-sicke. 1297 R. Glouc. 27 Astrilde hire *bedsuster (hire lordes concubine). 1861 Flor. Nightingale *Nursing* 57 Where there is

any danger of *bed-sores a blanket should never be placed under the patient. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 34 In theory *bed-sores should never occur. 1723 S. Morland *Spec. Lat. Dict.* 6 Nor have they the least mention of *Bed-stone in the English. 1862 *Report E. Midl. R'way Co.* 26, Pier No. 14 . . has the *bedstones for the girders set. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* v. (1853) 31 They cut his *bed-strings. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. i. 93 Shee's A *Bed-swaruer. 1600 — *Sonn.* clii, Thy *bed-vow broake and new faith torne. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Bed-way*, an appearance of stratification, or parallel marking, in granite. 1883 *Stonemason* Jan., The blocks . . are usually sawn through *bedways about two feet from the top. 1568 R. Bertie in Lady Bertie *Loyal Ho.* (1845) 42 Though she continue a *bedwoman and not a footwoman. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 203 They call this *Bed-worke, Mapp'ry, Closset-Warre. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 235 See that the different parts of the bedsteads are properly screwed together, (for which purpose a *bed-wrench is to be hung in every room).

Bed, *v.* Pa. t. and pple. bedded. Forms: 1 beddian, 2–3 beddi-en, 3 beddy, 2–5 bedd-e(n, 4–7 bedde, 6– bed. [OE. *będdian* f. *będ(d)*, Bed.]

I. Connected with a bed for sleeping.

†**1.** *intr.* To spread or prepare a bed. Const. *dat.*; also with *cognate object*. *Obs.*

a 1000 in Thorpe's *Laws* II. 282 (Bosw.) Féde þearfan, and beddige him. *a* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 140 Bedde hys bed myd mór-secge. 1382 Wyclif *Job* xvii. 13 In dercnessis I beddede my bed.

2. *trans.* To lay in bed, put to bed; to furnish (a person) with a bed.

c 1200 Ormin 2712 To wasshenn hem, to warrmenn hemm, To beddenn hemm & frofrenn. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Sam.* ix. 25 He beddide Saul in the solere, and he slepte. 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 772 Þey schulden nouȝt . . bedden swiche brobels in so brode schetes. 1646 W. Price *Mans Deling.* 20 It will not leave us, if we welcom and bed and board it. 1863 B. Taylor *Poet's Jrnl.* (1866) 35 Beds me in its balmy green. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vii. (1878) 120 No end of work . . to get them all bedded for the night.

b. *spec.* To put (a couple) to bed together.

a 1300 *Havelok* 1235 He sholen bedden hire and the. *a* 1639 W. Whateley *Prototypes* II. xxxi. (1640) 118 To see a stranger bedded with him instead of his owne Spouse. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1494/4 The Dauphin and the Dauphiness were Bedded. *a* 1743 *Ld. Hervey's Mem.* Introd., Sure Venus had never seen bedded So lovely a beau and a belle.

3. To take (a wife) to bed. *arch.*

1548 Hall *Chron. Hen. VIII* (R.) She was both wedded and bedded with his brother Prince Arthur. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 149 That would thoroughly woe her, wed her, and bed her, and ridde the house of her. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius* IV. 140 Askt him why he would neglect his Vow, and bed another Woman. 1740 L. Clarke *Hist. Bible* I. I. 63 Jacob . . then married and bedded Rachel.

4. *intr.* To go to bed; to retire for the night.

1635 Heywood *London's Sinus Salut.* 289 Rise earlie, and bed late. 1822 Hood *Lycus* (1871) 61 The cave where I bedded.

b. *spec.* said of a couple sleeping together.

c 1315 Shoreham 76 Ȝef thon thother profreth, Wyth any other to beddy. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 79 Andromachee dooth bed with a countrye man husband. 1668 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) II. 37 Sir Samuel Tuke, Bart., and the lady he had married this day, came and bedded at night at my house. 1740 H. Carey *Sally in our Alley* vii, O then we'll wed, and then we'll bed, But not in our Alley. 1763 C. Johnston *Reverie* II. 6 No man can bear to bed with such an ugly, filthy brute.

†**5.** *fig.* To lodge, find a resting-place. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 185 Eorþliche lou and heouenliche ne maȝen . . beddin in a breoste. *a* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 43 Ne muhen ha nanes weis bedden in a breoste.

6. *trans.* To put (animals) to rest for the night; to provide with 'bedding' or litter for sleeping purposes. Also with *up, down*.

c 1480 *King & H.* 166, *E. P.* (1864) 20 Hys stede into the house he lede, With litter son he gan hym bed. *a* 1791 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 318 See . . that your horse be rubbed, fed, and bedded. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 380 They were obliged to bed their horses with pine leaves. 1859 *Art Taming Horses* xi. 188 My Lord, the horses are bedded up. 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 448 Bedding down the horses and making them snug for the night.

7. *intr.* Of an animal: To make its lair; the specific term used of the roe.

c 1470 *Hors, Shepe, & G.* (1822) 33 A roo is bedded. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 166 You shall say that a Roe Beddeth. 1819 Rees *Cycl.* s.v. *Bedding*, A roe is said to bed; a hart to harbour.

8. *trans.* To furnish (a room) with a bed. *rare.*

1758 Mrs. Calderwood *Jrnl.* (1884) 44 The captain has the cabin bedded at his expense.

II. Connected with a garden bed, a layer, base.

9. *trans.* To plant in or as in a garden bed; to plant deeply. *To bed out*: to plant out in a bed or beds.

1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* (1682) 28 Trunk-Roots newly bedded. *a* 1750 Mortimer (J.) Mould to bed your quick in. *Mod.* May is rather too early to bed out your geraniums.

10. To sink or bury in a matrix of any kind, to cover up or fix firmly in any substance; to Embed.

1586 Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 4/1 A place where the ships lie bedded. 1692 Ray *Disc.* II. iv. (1732) 200 The Minerals wherein they are bedded. 1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 142 Bedded and fixed firmly in a brass socket. 1874 Mrs. Wood *Mast. Greylands* xxvii. 320 The bullet . . must have bedded itself in the wall.

fig. 1862a Trench *Mirac.* xxviii. 385 Testimonies . . which . . not lying on the surface of Scripture, are bedded deeply in it.

b. *intr.* To rest *on*, to lie *on* for support.

1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 692 The rail, therefore, beds throughout on the ballast.

11. *Building.* To lay (bricks or stones) in position in cement or mortar.

1685 Boyle *Effects of Motion* viii. 104 Stones . . taken out of the cement wherein they were bedded. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 398 Both plain and pan tiles are commonly bedded in mortar.

fig. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I. viii. 62 Words well bedded also in good Logic-mortar.

12. *Masonry.* To dress the face or 'bed' of a stone (cf. Bed *sb.* 12 b.).

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 169 Each size and species of stone were to be worked . . to a given parallel thickness . . and . . when so bedded . . to be cut . . to the true figure.

13. To spread, strew, or cover with a bed or layer of anything. Cf. *to carpet*.

1859 Kingsley *Misc.* II. 299 Those dells bedded with dark velvet green fern.

fig. 1839 Bailey *Festus* (1848) v, It is fear which beds the far to-come with fire.

14. To lay in a bed or layer; c. g. to lay (oysters) in beds prepared for their reception.

1653 Walton *Angler* 190 Many of them [eels] together bed themselves, and live without feeding upon anything. 1721 *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 250 The Bottom of its Channel . . all bedded with good Oysters. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 169 The Oysters are placed in large reservoirs . . this is called 'Bedding the Oysters.'

15. *intr.* To form a compact layer.

1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* II. v, By reason of the softnesse thereof it beddeth closer. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* 144 The wette strawe coucheth hetter, and beddes closer. 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 168 Hairs bed well when they twist kindly.

16. *To bed up*: to lie up in beds or strata *against*.

1782 Withering in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 329 The limestone rocks . . bed up against it, and the coal comes up to the surface against the lime-stone.

Bedabble (bĭdæ·b'l), *v.* [f. Be- 1 + Dabble.] *trans.* To wet with dirty liquid, or in such a way as to make untidy or dirty Hence **Bedabbled** *ppl. a.*

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 443 Bedabbled with the dew, and torne with briars, I can no further crawle. 1644 *Vind. Featley* Pref. 1 Pens bedabbled in the Gall of bitternesse. 1811 Scott *Don Roderick* xxxi, Idols of gold . . Bedabbled all with blood. 1862 *Luck Ladysmede* II. 78 Whose stained and bedabbled head and face made him appear more of a sufferer than he really was.

Bedad (bĭdæ·d), *int. Irish.* [= *By dad*, or *by God* (cf. *begad*).] An asseveration.

1710 Swift *Lett.* (1768) III. 25 Only because it is Tuesday, a Monday bedad. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* II. iv. 39 'Bedad it's him,' said Mrs. O'Dowd. 1871 J. Young *Mem. C. M. Young* 324, Standing where, bedad, I'm standing now.

†**Beda·ff,** *v. Obs.* [f. Be- 5 + Daff *sb.*] *trans.* To befool, make a fool of, make foolish. Hence **Bedaft** *ppl. a.*, foolish, stupid.

c 1386 Chaucer *Clerkes T.* 1135 Beth not bedaffed for your innocence. 1572 Gascoigne *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 67 Bartholmew hys wits had so bedaft, That all seemed good. 1580 North *Plutarch* 105 When you come ysore [eye-sore] in all your factes Then are you blynde, dull witted and bedaft.

†**Beda·g,** *v. Obs.* [f. Be- 2 + Dag *v.*] To bemire the bottom of (dress).

a 1300 *K. Alis.* 5485 Alisaunder cometh upon his mule, Bishiten and bydagged foule. 1530 Palsgr. 445/2, I be dagge, I araye a garment abonte the skyrtes with myre.

†**Beda·ggle,** *v. Obs.* [f. Be- + Daggle. A kind of frequentative to Bedag.] = prec.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Crotté*, bedagled. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 40 With dust al powdred, with filthood duste bedagled. 1660 Pepys *Diary* 5 July, I saw the King . . go forth in the rain . . and it bedaggled many a fine suit of clothes. 1755 in Johnson; in mod. Dicts.

Bedaghe, var. of Bedaw, *v. Obs.*

Bedamn, bedamp, etc.: see Be- *pref.*

Bedangled (bĭdæŋg'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. Be- 1 + Dangle.] Beset with things dangling about one.

1601 Weever *Mirr. Mart.* E ij b, Direct my course To the dew-bedangled Oceanitides. 1732 Swift *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 691 Worthless bishops, all bedangled with their illiterate relations and flatterers.

Bedare, bedaughtered, etc.: see Be- *pref.*

Bedark (bĭdā·ɹk), *v.*; also 4 **bederk.** [f. Be- 1 + Dark *v.*] *trans.* To involve in darkness.

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 81 Whan the blacke winter night . . Bederked hath the water stronde. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 207 Every mist which . . bedarks thee round, I'll take away.

Bedarken (bĭdā·ɹk'n), *v.* [f. Be- 1 + Darken.] *trans.* To involve in darkness. Also *fig.*

1596 Fitz-geffrey *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 24 Boughes bedarkning all the daie. 1834 Sir H. Taylor *Artevelde* II. III. ii, Guilt bedarkens and confounds the mind of man.

Hence **Beda·rkened, Beda·rkening** *ppl. a.*

1809 Southey *Ess.* (1832) II. 282 It is still the same bedarkened and bedarkening superstition. 1833 H. Coleridge *Poems* I. 54 Sweet snatches of delight That visit our bedarken'd day. 1847 Sir H. Taylor *Eve of Conq.* 36 If thou cast reproachful looks On sports bedarkening custom erst allowed.

Bedash (bĭdæʃ), *v.* [f. Be- 1 + Dash *v.*] *trans.* a. To dash against, dash about. b. To injure or spoil by dashing (as the wind or rain dashes flowers). c. To cover with dashes of colour or adornment.

1564 Golding *Justine* 90 (R.) Bedect with skarlet and bedashte with golde. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 164 Like Trees bedash'd with raine. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcel.* 196 It bedasheth on that side Cyzicum and Dindyma. 1621 Quarles *Esther* in *Div. Poems* (1717) 46 His comfort is bedasht and done. 1640 J. Gower *Ovid's Fest.* II. 25 The battred billows all bedash the Shippe. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* I. 131 Purple gouts bedash The guilty ground.

Bedaub (bĭdǭ·b), *v.* [f. Be- 1 + Daub *v.*]

1. *trans.* To daub over with anything that sticks, to plaster.

1558 Phaër *Æneid* II. (R.) But now in dust his beard bedawb'd [is]. 1683 Lorrain *Muret's Rites Fun.* 5 They all bedawbed their faces with mire and dirt. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* § 6. 119 Thespis and his Company bedaubed their Faces with the Lees of Wine. 1860 Gosse *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 24 And with a painter's brush [he] had bedaubed the trunks of several large trees.

b. *fig.* To bespatter with abuse, to vilify.

1553–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 532/1 Your dirtie pen . . hath not so bedaubed and bespotted me . . but I hope to spunge it out. 1662 Pepys *Diary* 30 Oct., He prepares to bedaube him. 1705 Otway *Orphan* Prol. 18 The names of Honest Men bedawb'd.

2. To ornament clumsily or vulgarly; to bedizen.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 309 They bedawbe their Temples on every side, with pictures, and Poppettes. 1716 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett.* xxii. I. 67 The emperor and empress have two of these little monsters . . all bedaubed with diamonds. 1862 Thackeray *Four Georges* i. (1862) 63 Are now embroidered and bedaubed.

b. *fig.* To load with rhetorical devices, with praise, etc.; to belaud to excess.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 493 Untymely applications, wherewith his discourse is altogether bedawbedd. 1672 Marvell *Rch. Transp.* I. 23 Set off, and bedawb'd with Rhetorick. 1790 Boswell *Johnson* III. 57 *note*, That I . . should have . . bedawbed him, as the worthy gentleman has bedawbed Scotland?

Bedau·bed, -ing *ppl. a.*, **Bedaubing** *vbl. sb.*

1624 Quarles *Sion's Sonn.* (1717) 416 A newer fashion Than eye bedawbing tears, and printed lamentation. 1788 Burns *Lett.* 40 Those bedaubing paragraphs with which he is eternally larding the lean characters of certain great men. 1863 Miss Whately *Ragged L. Egypt* xii. 105 Disgust at the bedaubed face of the little one.

Bedauer, -aver, obs. dial. f. *bed-ifere*, Bedfere, bed-fellow.

†**Bedaw',** *v. Obs. rare*; also 4–5 **bedaghe.** [f. Be- 4 + Daw *v.*] *trans.* To dawn upon. Cf. Bedawn, Beday in Be- *pref.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 193 There is no day which hem bedaweth. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* III. 758 Hit is best þat we huske & of bede rise, Lest þe day us be-daghe.

Bedawee', -wi, -wy, *pl.* **bedawee'n, -win,** forms of Bedouin, -s.

Bedaze (bĭdē·z), *v.* Also 7 **bedeaze** (*Sc.*). [f. Be- 2 + Daze.] Emphatic form of Daze. Hence **Bedazed** *ppl. a.* Dazed, stupefied; besotted.

a 1605 Montgomerie *Poems* (1821) 173 Quhais frostie head . . Bedeazit evry vane. 1870 *Daily News* 10 June, The baby-acrobat may fall, bedazed and stunned. 1882 E. Plumptre *Eccles.* (*Camb. Bible for Sch.*) 167 The besotted and bedazed spiritual pride which St. Paul paints by the participle 'puffed up.'

Bedazzle (bĭdæ·z'l), *v.*; also 6–7 **bedazle.** [f. Be- 2 + Dazzle.] Intensive form of Dazzle; to dazzle thoroughly, confuse by dazzling.

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. v. 46 That haue bin so bedazled with the sunne. 1870 Hawthorne *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 291 They bedazzle one another with cross lights.

Beda·zzled, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed[1].] Dazzled so as to be confused.

1805 Scott *Last. Minstr.* VI. xxv, Full through the guests' bedazzled band Resistless flashed the levin brand. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. III. II. i. Poor bedazzled mortals.

Beda·zzlement. [f. as prec. + -ment.] The fact of being bedazzled; the action of bedazzling.

1806 Knox & Jebb *Corr.* I. 295 To the bepuzzlement of the ignorant, and the bedazzlement of the superficial. 1877 *V. Hugo's Miserables* II. lxxix, All the other historians suffer with a certain bedazzlement in which they grope about.

Beda·zzling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] Dazzling so as to confuse. Hence **Bedazzlingly** *adv.*

1852 D. Moir II. 73 When are swept aside The court's bedazzling pageantry and pride.

Bedchamber (be·dˌtʃē·mbəɹ). Also 4 **cha(u)mbre.** [f. Bed *sb.* + Chamber. Cf. MHG. *bettekammere*.]

A chamber or room intended for holding a bed; *arch.* and displaced in common use by *bedroom*, exc. in reference to the royal bedchamber, as in *gentleman, groom, lord*, or *lady* of the *bedchamber*.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 136 Þe Beste in þe Bed-chaumbre lay bi þe wowe. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* II. iv. 66 Her Bed-chamber . . was hang'd With Tapistry of Silke and silver. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2028/2 Then the Lord Churchill Gentleman of the Bedchamber, followed by Two Grooms of the Bed-Chamber. 1702 *Ibid.* No. 3862/1 The Ladies of the Bed-chamber, Maids of Honour, and other Ladies. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. 70 Those menial offices, which, in the household and bedchamber of a limited monarch, are so eagerly solicited by the proudest nobles. 1789 Ld. Auckland *Corr.* (1861) II. 188 We are obliged to have all the six children in our bedchamber to-night. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 248 Letting us know how the parlours and bedchambers of our ancestors looked.

b. *attrib.*, as *bed-chamber candle, plot, -man*.

1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 89 Nor [must] his Bedchamber-men attire him, for feare of high Treason. 1671 F. Philipps *Reg. Necess.* 46 All the Chamberlains or Bedchamber-men. 1833 Macaulay *War Success., Ess.* (1854) I. 259/1 The great party . . was undermined by bedchamber-

women at St. James's. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 32 A bed-chamber candle. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* lviii, The famous Bed-Chamber Plot..which terminated in the return of the Whigs to office.

Bed-clothes (be·d-klōuðz), *sb. pl.* (The sing. bedcloth is obs.) [f. BED *sb.* + CLOTHES.] The sheets and blankets with which a bed is covered.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. VI. 87 A burþen of bedclopes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 27 Bedclothe, or a rayment for a bed. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 287 In his sleepe he does little harme, saue to his bed-cloathes about him. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. cxl, To fling the bed-clothes in a heap.

† **Bedde.** *Obs.* [short form of *ibedde*, OE. *gebedda*: cf. OFris. *bedda*, MHG. *bette*.] A bedfellow.

c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1498 ȝif aht man is hire bedde.

Bedded (be·dėd), *ppl. a.* [f. BED *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Put to bed, having gone to bed; lying in bed.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII. 197 Vuel-cloped .. Baddeliche beddyd. 1625 BOYS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xlv. 9 Spiritually the wedded and bedded wife to the king of glory. 1773 J. ROBERTSON *Poems* 202 All silent was the bedded house. 1839 HALIBURTON *Lett. Bag. Gt. W.* i. 4 Bedded all day..Rose in the Evening. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* III. 76 Bedded soft in moss and rushes.

2. Lying at rest in their lair, or bed; cf. BED *v.* 14.

1653 WALTON *Angler* 185 Let coarse bold hands, from slimy nest, The bedded fish in banks outwrest.

3. Growing in a bed.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 239 Dost sit and hearken The dreary melody of bedded reeds?

4. Deeply or firmly fixed; embedded.

1641 D. CAWDREY *Three Serm.* The spawne and seed of corruption which lies bedded in our hearts. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. xv, Von earth-bedded jetting stone.

5. Laid or strewn in a smooth layer.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 121 Your bedded haire Start up, and stand an end. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* iii. 443 Light-edged shadows on the bedded sand.

6. Existing in beds or layers; stratified in beds.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1833) III. 65 A similar compact variety of the limestone occurs .. often very thick bedded. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* xii. 247 The bedded or contemporaneous trap-rocks.

7. In *comb.* Having a bed.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ix, Not sufficiently honoured, nourished, soft-bedded. 1862 BARNES *Rhymes Dorset Dial.* II. 100 Above the gravel-bedded rill.

Beddel 1, obs. or dial. form of BEADLE, BEDREL.

Bedder (be·dəɹ). Also 8 beder. [f. BED *v.* or *sb.* + -ER[1]. With sense 2, cf. *hedger, potter*; with 3, cf. *header, drawer*.]

1. One who puts to bed; one who litters cattle.

c 1612 FLETCHER *Thierry* I. 450 All your guilded knaves, brokers, and bedders.

† 2. A bed-maker, an upholsterer. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 273 Upholsterer, Called .. in some parts of the kingdom .. a bedder.

3. The lower stone in an oil-mill; the bed-stone.

1611 COTGR., *Gisant d'vn moulin*, the Bed, Bedder, or under-millstone. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Bedder, bedetter*, the neither-stone of an Oil-mill. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

4. A plant adapted for being grown in a flower bed; a 'bedding-out plant.'

1862 *Times* 10 Apr., Plants..possessing the properties required in bedders, that is..adapted to form masses of uniform colour. 1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 34/1 It will be a new sensation .. to grow bedders on rockwork.

5. (See quot.)

1879 C. HIBBS *Jewellery* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 309. 1 It was the custom formerly to lay a heavy block of iron, called a 'bedder,' on the two metals and strike upon it with sledge hammers until..the contact was complete.

Bedding (be·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BED + -ING[1].]

I. Connected with BED *sb.*

1. A collective name for the articles which compose a bed, esp. the mattress, feather-bed, or other article lain upon, and the bed-clothes.

a 1000 *Lamb. Psalter* vi. 7 (Bosw.), Mid minum tearum mine beddinge ic beþwea. *a* 1000 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 187 *Mataxa*, uel *corductum*, uel *stramentum*, strǽl, uel bedding. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. S.* 3432 ȝyf þou delyte þe yn ryche beddyng. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xvii. 28 Brouȝten to hym beddyngis and tapitis. 1486 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, ix, Things that be good .. for Houshold .. Brass, Pewter, Bedding. 1566 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 254 All bedding as fetherbedds, mattrasses wth all that pertenithe therynto. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* v. i, He hath sold my hangings, and my beddings! 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* II. 159 Bedding and clothes I will this night provide. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 503/2 In the Highlands heath .. is very generally used as bedding. 1861 F. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 50 Whenever you can, hang up the whole of the bedding to air for a few hours.

b. A supply of bed-clothes for one bed.

1620 R. SETON in *Rep. Eglinton Papers* No. 128 (1885) 45 Your lordship most also send tuo bedding of clothes. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (ed. 9) I. 28 With an auld bedden o claiths Was left me by my mither.

c. Anything used to sleep on or in; sleeping accommodation. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 74 He goþ to a cold beddyng. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 225 He schalle have mete, and drynke, and beddynge. *a* 1550 *Peblis to Play* xiv, Gilhert in ane guttar glayde; He gat na better beddin. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (1809) I. 161 The ground..which useth to be his bedding. 1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* (1677) 31 So rude or poor, As not good bedding for a friend t' afford.

d. Litter for horses and cattle.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 465 Spread with Straw, the bedding of thy Fold. 1840 J. STEWART *Stable Econ.* 137 Some people give the horse no bedding, or almost none.

2. A bottom layer or foundation, in or on which anything rests, or may be firmly fixed.

1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* II. ii. (1688) 161 Straws which do belong to the bedding of the [malt-] kiln. 1677 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 219 The bedding being soft mud it is safe for shipping. 1787 BEST *Angling* Gloss., *Bedding*, the body of an artificial-fly. 1881 *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* III. § 1696 A bedding of putty must be carefully laid round that part..against which the glass is to be placed.

† 3. *Building.* The upper and lower surfaces of stones when worked for building. See BED 12 b.

1401 *Contr. Durham Dorm.* in *Gloss. Gothic Archit.* (1845) I. 52 Et erit le beddyng cujuslibet achiler ponendi in isto opere longitudinis unius pedis de assyse.

4. Arrangement of rocks, etc. in beds or layers; stratification or any similar structure.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 11. 75 Walls, across which the lines of annual bedding were drawn. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. x. 264 Veins..at right angles to the apparent cleavage or bedding. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 97 The word 'Bedding' is used .. in speaking of all rocks, whether stratified or not. It is taken as the equivalent of the German 'Lagerung.' 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 238 Running along the planes of stratification or bedding.

II. Connected with BED *v.*

5. A putting to bed; *esp.* of a bride.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxvi. (1811) 41 Epithalamies .. ballades at the bedding of the bride. 1622 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* v. i, Case up thy maidenhead: no priest, no bedding. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxxvii, A circumstantial description of the wedding, bedding, and throwing the stocking.

6. The process of planting flowers in beds; also called *bedding out.*

1862 *Cott. Gardener* 3 June 182 The week has been taken up chiefly with bedding. 1885 *Garden* 4 June 521 There has been no time for bedding out.

III. *Attrib.* and *comb.*, as *bedding ballad, -plant, bedding-out plant*; also **bedding-moulding** = BED-MOULDING; **bedding-stone** (see quot.).

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 68 Epithalamie or bedding ballad of the ancient times. 1664 EVELYN *Fresart's Archit.* 136 Modilions..supply the part of the bedding-moulding as our Workmen style the Ovolo in this place. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 384 Bedding Stone.—A straight piece of marble used to try the rubbed side of a brick. 1856 *Gard. Chron.* 55 Many of the bedding-plants were either dead or in a dying state. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxi. 495 The scarlet bedding varieties often live for many years in the open ground. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* May 587 To put down some bedding-out plants.

Beddred, obs. form of BEDRID.

Bede, *sb.*[1] ME. form of BEAD *sb.*, often used in mod.Eng. in the now archaic sense of 'prayer.' So **bedehouse, bedesman, bedeswoman.**

† **Bede,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? f. ME. *beden, beoden*, OE. *bēodan* to command (cf. Ger. *gebiet*): if not a sense of prec.] Command, bidding.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 ȝef we haldeþ his beode. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 335 Þei bed be same bede. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 49 Þoruȝ pride ȝe offendid my fadris bede.

Bede (bīd), *sb.*[3] 'A miner's pickaxe.' Raymond *Mining Gloss.*

Bedeacon, bedebt, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Bedead (bĭde·d), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. BE- 2 + DEAD *v.*] *trans.* To deaden. Only found in pples. **Bedea·ded,** deadened; **Bedea·ding,** deadening.

1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* § 28. 27 His body so deeply overwhelmed and bedeaded with sleep. — *Antid. Ath.* III. xvi. (1712) 141 A dark bedeading Melancholy. 1681 HALLYWELL *Melampr.* (T.) Bedeaded and stupified as to their morals. 1736 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Bedea·f,** *v. Obs.* [f. BE- + DEAF.] To deafen.

1620 QUARLES *Jonah* (1638) 26 Bedeafing him with what he knows and heares.

Bedeafen (bĭde·f'n), *v.* [f. BE- 2 + DEAFEN *v.*] Intensive of DEAFEN. Found only in pa. pple.

1631 QUARLES *Samson* in Farr *S. P.* (1848) 126 Did wake His father's sleep-bedeafned eares. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. xvi, Bedeafen'd with the jangling knell.

† **Bedea·l,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 bedǽlan, 3 bidælen, 2–3 bidelen. [f. BE- 3 + OE. *dǽlan*, to part, DEAL.] *trans.* To deprive, bereave, free *of.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* XXVII. 45 Hwi sceal ic beon bedæled ægðer minra sunena. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4676 Loc nu ȝiff þatt tu narrt..wittes bidældedd. 1205 LAY. 17364 Seouen þusend þer leien liues bidæled. *a* 1275 *Prov. Alfred* in *O. E. Misc.* 134 Gif þu i þin helde hest welþes bi-delid.

Bedeck (bĭde·k), *v.* [f. BE- 1 + DECK.] *trans.* To deck about, to cover with ornament, to adorn.

a 1566 R. EDWARDS in Ellis II. (R.) May bedecks each branch with green. 1628 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. 251 That part of the Heaven..was bedecked with but few Stars. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 18 Three gold rings her skilful hand bedeck. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 173 Spear-pierced trophies, Argive harnesses, Bedeck their holy halls. *fig.* 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* 187 (R.) So that I was bedeckt with double praise.

Hence **Bede·cked** *ppl. a.*, **Bede·cking** *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*

1671 MILTON *Samson* 712 But who is this?..That, so bedecked, ornate, and gay, Comes this way sailing. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 79 Bedecking ornaments of praise. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 54 The wife in her faire ornaments and bedeckings.

Bedee, variant of BEDET, *obs.* 'a soldier's boy.'

Bedeguar (be·dĭgăɹ). Also **-gar, -gaur, -guar,** [a. F. *bédeguar*, *bédegar*, ad. ult. Pers. (and Arab.) بادآورد, بادآورد, *bādāwar, -ard*, lit. 'wind-brought,' according to the *Burhani Kati* 'a thorny bush with a white flower, resembling the thistle.' Thence sense 1. Later writers seem to have fancifully attributed to the word a derivation from Pers. *bād* wind, breath + Arab. *ward* 'rose,' and applied it to something growing on the rose. Gerard of Cremona, in his *Synonymy* (1481) explains *bedegar* both ways, by 'spina alba vel odor rosæ' (Devic).]

† 1. A white spiny or thorny plant, perh. originally an *Echinops*, but taken by western herbalists for the Milk Thistle (*Silybum Marianum*).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 525 This Thistell is called .. of the Arabian Physitiones, Bedeguar: in Englishe, Our Ladies Thistell. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 92 Our chaplet makers vse the floures also of Bedegnar or white Thistle.

2. A moss-like excrescence on rose-bushes: it is a kind of gall produced by the puncture of a small insect *Cynips rosæ.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 655 The spongious bawle .. uppon the wilde Rose .. is called of som Apothecaries Bedegar; but wrongfully. 1695 W. WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 30 These Briars yield an Excrescence .. called, tho' falsly, Bedegaur or Bedegnar. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 171 Rose Bedeguars or 'Robin Redbreast's Pincushions', are frequent upon the Dog Rose. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 2/1 The hedgerows .. beautiful with clematis, and scarlet and yellow foliage, with hip and haw, and the bedeguar of the rose.

Bede house, earlier form of BEAD-HOUSE.

Bedel, bedell, archaic forms of BEADLE, officially retained in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. So **Bedelry,** etc.

Bedelary, bedellarie, var. of BEADLERY.

† **Bede·lve,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 bedelfan, 3–4 bydelve, 4–5 bi-, bedelue (-ve). *Pa. pple.* 1 bedolfen. 3 bydeolve(n, 4 by-, bedolve(n, 6 bedolvyne, *Sc.* bedelvyn. [OE. *bedelf-an*, f. BE- + *delf-an* to DELVE.]

1. *trans.* To dig round or about.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xiii. 8 Oþ ic hine bedelfe. *a* 1500 *E. E. Misc.* 68 The tre schal be bedolvyne abowte.

2. To bury.

a 1000 *Dream of Rood* 75 Bedealf us man on deopan seaðe. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. i. 151 And fond þere a gobet of golde by-doluen. *c* 1440 LONELICH *Grail* li. 14 And him..putten there-inne, and him bedelven. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. ix. 49 Quharin bedelvyn lyis a gret talent.

Bedeman, obs. form of BEADSMAN.

† **Bede·ne,** *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 3–6 bidene, 4 biden, bedeine, 4–6 by-, bedene, bedeyne, 5 bydeene, beedene, beden, 6 bedyn, 8–9 bedeen. [ME. *bidene*, a word of constant occurrence in northern ME. verse, but of uncertain origin; its senses run partly parallel with those of ANON, but it is often used without any appreciable force, as a rime word, or to fill up the measure. Its latter part is almost certainly the early ME. adv. *æne, ene*, OE. *ǽne* 'once, at once, in one, together' (cf. the ME. phrases *at ene* at once, *for ene* for once, and see ENE): but the *bid-* is difficult of explanation.

Marsh and Mätzner compared Du. *bijdien*, MDu. *bidên, bidien*, LG. *bidên* 'by that, thereby, beside that,' which must be discarded; Stratmann compared LG. *binêne* (? for *bi ênen*), and suggested that *bidene* might be for *bi ene*, but offered no explanation of the *-d-*. Prof. Zupitza (note to *Guy of Warwick*, 15th c. version, l. 2408) suggests a corruption of **mid ene*, comparing MHG. *miteín, mit eine*, 'together, *und*.' This completely suits the sense; also, the change of initial *m* to *b*, though unusual, is not unexampled; cf. esp. MHG. *bitalle* for *mit alle* 'wholly, entirely.' But there are historical difficulties in the non-appearance of **mid ǽne* in OE., or of *mid ene, bidene*, in early southern ME., where alone *mid* was retained; in the rise and use of *bidene* in the north, where *mid* was not retained in ME; and in the fact that the Old Northumbrian had not *mid*, but *mið*, so that the Anglian form would have been *mið ene*. These difficulties are only partially removed, if, for *mid*, we start from the more northern *with*. In the *Old Usages of Winchester* (*E. E. Guilds*), we see *wiþ-inne, wiþ-oute*, transformed into *by-þinne, by-þowte*, through assimilation to *by*; similarly **wiþ ene*, **wiþ ene*, might be changed into **bi-ðene*, **by-þene*; but the change of the latter into *bi-dene*, would still remain to be explained.]

1. In one body or company, together. *All bedene*: all together; altogether, completely. Cf. ANON 1.

c 1200 ORMIN 4793 He [Job] forrlæs hiss streon Onn an daȝȝ all bidene, Tenn menn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1553 Manes sinne .. corrupt all þis world bidene. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 8044 A vesselle dypped alle bidene In water. 1450 MYRC *Par. Pr.* 1870 And also halowet alle by-dene. 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 268 All this company that is gathered here bi-dene.

2. Sometimes perhaps: Straight on, continuously, right through so as to include the whole quantity or number; one after another. Cf. ANON 3.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1457 Enos son lined al biden Nine hundret yeir and fiue, i wene. *Ibid.* 11560 To sle the childryn alle by-dene [*v.r.* be-, bidene] Wyth-ynne the toun of bedlem. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 144 [He] sperit tithandis of the queyn, And of his frendis all bedeyn. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXIX. 12092 He besit hym..Fele dayes bedene, or he þat dere fonde. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 184 To till a felde man must have diligence, And balk it not; but eree it up bydene. ? *c* 1475 *Sqr. Lowe Degree* 272 Take thy leve of kinge and quene, And so to all the courte bydene.

3. Straightway, at once, forthwith, immediately Cf. ANON 4.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* l. 4 Nou mare me wasche of min ivel bi-dene. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 907 in Ritson *Met. Rom.* I. 209 The kyng answerede bedene, Well come, ye maydenes schene. 1513 G. Douglas *Æneis* I. ii. 33 Warp all thair bodyis in the deip bedene. 1786 *Har'st Rig* in *Pop. Sc. Poems* 49 The master is set sair, And vows bedeen that he will share His staff amang them. 1791 A. Wilson *Laurel Disput.* Wks. (1846) 124 A saxpence too, to let me in bedeen.

4. Sometimes perhaps: In a little while, by and by, 'anon.' Cf. Anon 5.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 149 And Richard oste bidene at Marsille left alle þo. 1470 Harding *Chron.* ccxv, To Caleice so he came and home bee dene. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* xxii, Fresch men cam in and hail'd the dulis, And dang them donn in dailis Bedene. 1830 Hogg in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 738 Read on our Bibles, pray bedeen.

5. As an expletive, or without appreciable force.

c 1350 *Med. MS. Archæol.* XXX. 351 And stampe alle togedir bedene And wryngis thorow a cloth clene. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xv. 108 Fra develling came schippis xv Chargit with armyt men bedeyne [*v.r.* bedene, bedeene]. *c* 1420 *Anturs Arth.* liii, Bothe the king and the quene, And other dugti bi-dene. 1810 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 139 Ye'll baith come owre on Friday bedeen, And join us.

Beder, obs. form of Bedder.

Bederal, variant of Bedral, beadle.

Bedered(e, obs. form of Bedrid.

Bederepe, bederpe, variants of Bedrip.

Bederk, obs. form of Bedark.

Bede-roll, obs. form of Bead-roll.

† Bedet. *Obs.* Also 7 bedee. [ad. F. *bidet* little baggage horse.] A horseman's or soldier's boy employed to carry his baggage.

1633 Ames *Fresh Suit agst. Cerem.* II. 452 Not stragling Souldiers .. bnt Souldiers boyes or Bedees. 1660 Hexham, *Een Ruyters jongen*, a Horse-man's boy, or a Bedet.

Bedevil (bĭde·v'l), *v.*; also 6 **beedivel.** [f. Be- 5, 6 + Devil.]

1. To treat diabolically, with diabolical violence, ribaldry, or abuse.

1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 34 He had been..bedevil'd..at every stage he had come at. 1809 Byron *Eng. Bards & Sc. Rev.* (ed. 2) Postscr., My poor .. Muse .. they have..so be-deviled with their .. ribaldry.

2. To 'possess' with, or as with, a devil.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. iii, One age, he is hagridden, bewitched; the next, priestridden, befooled; in all ages, bedevilled. 1862 Thackeray *Four Georges* i. 45 People who have to deal with her are charmed, and fascinated, and bedeviled.

3. To drive frantic, to bewilder with worry; to torment, worry, 'bother.'

1823 T. Moore *Fables, Holy Alliance* Fab. 2. 107. 549 Satires at the Court they levelled..That soon, in short, they quite bedevilled Their Majesties and Royal Highnesses. 1878 P. Bayne *Pur. Rev.* vi. 230 He did so dazzle and bewilder and bedevil the poor man.

4. To 'play the devil with'; to transform mischievously or bewilderingly, to corrupt, spoil, confound, or muddle.

1800 *Edin. Rev.* IX. 108 A room and furniture 'bedeviled by taste. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* VI. i. 273 So bedevil a bottle of Geisenheim..you wouldn't know it from the greenest Tokay. 1844 — *Coningsby* IV. v. 129 The country attorneys..had so bedevilled the registration. 1851 Kingsley *Yeast* ix. 186 To bedevil, by the light of those very already dimmed eyes, the objects around.

5. To bring into the condition of a devil.

1862 J. Brown *Horae Subs.* 219 [Art] cannot regenerate, neither can it .. bedevil mankind.

6. To call devil, stigmatize as a devil.

Bede·villed, -iled, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.]

1. Possessed with, or as with, a devil.

1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Ep.* (1577) 310 He commeth from abroade so furious..and so beedivelled, that none may abide him. 1668 R. Lestrange *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 2 You are to say, this is a Devil Catchpol'd, and not a Catchpole bedevil'd. 1785-95 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* Wks. IV. I. 296 No sheep, like sheep be-devil'd, ran about. 1879 R. Stevenson *Trav. Cevennes* 180 Those who took to the hills .. had all gloomy and bedevilled thonghts.

2. Driven frantic, as if by satanic agency; worried, 'bothered.'

1828 Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV. 92 This be-duped and bedevil'd nation. 1852 Hawthorne *Blithed. Rom.* II. iii. 61 Bedevilled with one grief or another.

3. Mischievously or bewilderingly transformed, utterly confused, or muddled.

1755 Smollett *Quix.* (1803) I. 47 The unintelligible and bedeviled discourses of his author. 1809 Windham *Let.* in *Speeches* (1812) I. 114 The whole is so bedevilled, that there is no restoring things to their original state.

4. *Cookery.* Grilled or broiled, with the addition of hot spice; = Devilled.

1814 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XII. 223 The gizzard was .. sent from the table to be broiled and seasoned, and .. returned thus bedevilled. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 309 Whitebait simple and whitebait bedevilled.

Bedevilment (bĭde·v'lmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -ment.]

1. Possession by an evil spirit.

1861 A. Clington *Fr. O'Donnel* 25 Whatever bedevilment seized me, I let some of it [opium] spill into his punch. 1878 P. Robinson *My Ind. Gard.* 18 Are not these unequivocal signs of bedevilment?

2. Maddening or bewildering trouble.

1844 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) I. 132 The greater chance of no such bedevilment happening to me. 1882 Rossetti in Hall Caine *Recoll.* 273 Bedevilments thicken: the Garden is ploughed up.

3. Maddening confusion or disorder.

1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 361 The confusion and bedevilment was ten times worse. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* viii. (D.) The lawyers have twisted it into such a state of bedevilment. 1861 Sala *Tw. round Clock* 87 What a chaos of cash debtor, contra creditor..brokerage, agio, tare and tret, dock warrants, and general commercial be-devilment!

Bedew (bĭdiū'), *v.* Forms: 4-5 bydewe, 4-7 bedeaw, 5- bedew. [f. Be- + Dew; cf. MHG. *betouwen*, MLG. *bedauwen.*]

1. *passive.* To be wetted with dew; hence *active*, To cover with dew-like moisture.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. ii. (1495) 468 Yf good londe is bydewed .. it fattyth. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 257 The outside of the Metalline Vessel will be bedew'd (if I may so speak) with..Drops of Water. 1706 Addison *Rosamond* II. vi, In the dreadful pains of death, When the cold damp bedews your brow. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vi. (1851) 159 The moisture which bedews a cold metal or stone when we breathe upon it.

2. *transf.* To wet or moisten gently or by drops; also, *poet.* or *rhet.*, to perfuse with moisture.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. vii. 144 Þe fletyng reyne bydeweþ þe wynter. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (1495) 140 The ryver of Nyle that bedewyth and watreth the londe. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 53 As though it were bedewed..with honie. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 99 Bedew Her Pastors Grasse with faithfull English Blood. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* I. xii. 16. *a* 1674 Milton in Birch *Milton's Wks.* (1738) I. 43 That Herod had well bedew'd himself with Wine. 1746 Smollett *Tears Scotl.* 43 While the warm blood bedews my veins. 1864 H. Ainsworth *Tower Lond.* 363 Tears bedewed her cheeks.

3. *fig.* To perfuse with any influence figured as like dew in its operation.

1340 *Ayenb.* 94 Þe virtues þet þe Holy Gost bedeaweþ myd his grace. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 301/4, I shalle arrouse and bydewe her body with so ardaunt desyre. 1639 Rous *Heav. Univ.* iv. 33 When the soul is inwardly bedewed.. by the Spirit. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 336 So did the Apostles bedew the souls of believers with the word of godliness.

Bedewed (bĭdiū'd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed1.] Moistened with or as with dew.

1530 Palsgr. 445/2 In Aprill it is a pleasant syght to se the yonge herbes bedewed. 1646 Crashaw *Steps to Temp.* 59 His sweat-bedewed bed. 1876 G. Chambers *Astron.* 736 Its transfer into warm air will probably lead to its becoming bedewed.

Bedew·er. One who or that which bedews.

1611 Cotgr., *Arroseur*, a bedeawer, a besprinkler.

Bedew·ing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing1.] A wetting with or as with dew.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Aspersion & Arrousement*, besprinckling or bedewing. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 128 The bedewings of the raughty mold soaking in between its crevices.

Bedew·ing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing2.] That bedews or moistens like dew.

1611 Cotgr., *Rosillant*, dewie, bedewing, dew-dropping. *a* 1834 Coleridge, All-bedewing prayer.

† Bedew·ment. *Obs. rare.* [f. Bedew + -ment.] = Bedewing *vbl. sb.* (*fig.*) Cf. Bedew 3.

a 1679 T. Goodwin *Wks.* (1861) II. 452 Those refreshing bedewments which the Holy Ghost vouchsafeth.

† Bedew·y, *a. rare*−1. [Irregularly formed by assoc. w. Bedew and Dewy.] = Dewy.

1607 A. Brewer *Lingua* v. xvi, Night from her bedewy wings Drops Sleepie silence.

Be·dfast, *a. north. dial.* and *Sc.* [f. Bed *sb.* + Fast *a.* Cf. OE. *legerbedde fest* buried; and MDu. *beddevass* bedfast.] Confined to bed.

a 1639 Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 341 Farnherst lying bedfast at the time in Aberdene. 1796 Burns *Lett.* (Globe ed.) 564, I have been ailing, sometimes bedfast. 1863 Mrs. Gaskell *Sylvia's L.* I. 30 My old woman is bed-fast.

Bedfellow (be·dfe·lo). For forms see Bed and Fellow.

1. One who shares a bed with another; also *fig.*

1478 Sir J. Paston *Lett.* III. 235 [He] hathe entryd the maner of Scolton nppon your bedffelawe Conyerse. 1571 Ascham *Scholem.* (1863) 96 John Whitneye, a yong gentleman, was my bedfeloe. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. ii. 42 Misery acquaints a man with strange bedfellowes. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 90 ¶ 7 My Bed-fellows left me about an Hour before Day. 1834 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* XXXV. Wks. 1864 IV. 102 *Tickler.* I request to have Fang for my bed fellow.

† 2. *spec.* A husband or wife; a concubine. *Obs.*

1490 *Plumpton Corr.* 89 My simple bedfelow, your bedewoman and servant .. recomendeth hir unto your mastership. 1564 P. Moore *Hope Health* Ep. Ded. 9 Vnto your worship, and to my good Ladie your bedfellowe. 1579 Fulke *Ref. Rastel* 725 Haue not some Popish Priestes such seruants and bedfellowes also? 1684 *Contempl. State Man* I. vi. (1699) 61 Altho' she had a great Dowry, none would covet such a Bed-fellow.

Bed-fellowship (be·dfe·lŏʃip). [f. prec. + -ship.] The condition of being bed-fellows.

1611 Tourneur *Ath. Trag.* I. i, Her husbands bedfellowship. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 186 The strange bed-fellowship which our recent misery had made.

† Bed-fere, bed-ifere. *Obs.* Forms: 3-4 bed-yver(e, 4-5 bed-ifere, bedde-fere, 4-6 bedfere, 6 *s. w. dial.* bed-aver, 7 bed-phe(e)re. [cf. Bed + Ifere, and Fere:—OE. *gefera* companion, fellow. The longer form *bed-ifere* was retained in s. w. dial., where it appeared in 16th c. as *bed-aver*; *bed-fere* was the literary form till 17th c.]

c 1300 in Wright's *Lyric P.* xv. 49 Lyare wes mi latymer, Sleuthe ant slep mi bedyuer [*printed* bedyner]. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 229 Unto his bed[i]fere, Deidamy he hath by night. *Ibid.* III. 65 He shal be your beddefere. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* 122 Wyl your bedauer, gosse, come home at the next tyde?..My bedauer wyl to London, to try the law. 1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Woman* II. v, Her that I mean to choose for my bedphere 1614 Chapman *Odyss.* III. 542 His bedfere was Pisistratus. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Bedpheere* (Sax.) a Bed-fellow.

Bedfordshire (be·dfŏɹdʃəɹ). Name of an English county; humorously put for *bed.*

1665 Cotton *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 76 Each one departs to Bedfordshire, And Pillows all securely snort on. *c* 1706 Swift *Polite Conv.* iii. (D.), Faith, I'm for Bedfordshire. [*a* 1845 Hood *Kilmansegg* (D.), There was the bed, so soft, so vast, Quite a field of Bedfordshire clover.]

Be·dful. [f. Bed *sb.* + -ful]. As much or as many as would fill a bed. (Half humorous.)

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. I. i. (1651) 599, I have an old grim sire to my husband .. a bedfull of bones.

Bedgown (be·dgaun). [see Gown.]

1. A woman's night-gown or 'night-dress.'

1762 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* V. vii. 43 Her bed-gowns, and ..under-petticoats. *c* 1860 Whittier *Sisters* iii, Annie rose up in her bed-gown white.

2. A kind of jacket worn by women of the working class in the north.

1827 Scott in *Lockhart* (1839) IX. 168 The women had no other dress than a bed-gown and petticoat. 1863 Kingsley *Water Bab.* 52 The nicest old woman that ever was seen, in her red petticoat and short dimity bedgown.

Hence **Bedgowny** *a. colloq.*

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Apr. 6/1 Sloppy, bed-gowny, *décolletée* dresses.

Be·d-hea·d. [see Head.]

† 1. The part of a bed on which the head rests; a pillow or bolster. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 25 Bedhede, *cubitale.*

2. The upper end of a bed.

c 1386 Chaucer *C. T. Prol.* 293 For hym was leuere haue at his bed hede [*v.r.* beddes hede] Twenty bookes clad in blak or rede. 1883 Sir F. Pollock in *Forin. Rev.* 1 Oct. 536 A Book .. such as every one would like to have at his bed-head.

Bediademed, -diamonded, -diaper: see Be-.

† Bedi·dder, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 bedidri-an, 3 bididdr-en. [OE. *bedidrian*, f. Be- + *dydrian*, *dyderian* to deceive.] To deceive, delude.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xliv. 15 Wendon ge þat ge mihton bedidrian minne gelican. *c* 1200 Ormin 19137 Te defell haffde hemm all Bididdredd.

Bedight (bĭdəi't, *v. arch. Pa. t.* bedight. *Pa. pple.* bedight, -ed. [f. Be- + Dight.] *trans.* To equip, furnish, apparel, array, bedeck. (Now only poetical.)

c 1400 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 23 Wat is he þis þat comet so briht Wit blodi clopes al be-diht? 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* 270 (R.) A troope of men .. in armes bedight. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* (1608) 462 A garland .. The royal bridegrooms radiant brows bedights. 1621 Quarles *Esther* (1717) 8 Jonah straight arose, himself bedight With fit accoutrements for hasty flight. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Wks. (1851) 269 Whose outward garment hath bin injur'd and ill bedighted. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 129 She not only bedights them with many springs. 1856 Longf. *Elected Knt.* viii, Three modest maidens have me bedight.

Hence **Bedight** *ppl. a.*

a 1440 *Sire Degrev.* 144 Lothlych by-dyght. 1598 Yong *Diana* 428 Thy fieldes bedight with Daffodillies. *a* 1849 Poe *Eldorado* i, Gaily bedight, a gallant knight. 1863 C. M. Smith *Dead Lock* 296 Lilian..With gems and gold bedight.

† Bedi·ghting, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ing1.] Outfit, furnishing: hence, property, attribute.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 108 Having pared off from body all its parts, we have also bereaved it of all those bedightings or affections that belong to it.

† Bedi·lt, *pa. pple. Obs. rare.* [f. Be- + Dill, ON. *dylja* to conceal, hide.] Hidden, covered.

1660 T. Hall *Funebria Fl.* ad fin., In bowers May-sprigs gaily built With flowers and garlands all bedilt.

Bedim (bĭdi·m), *v.*; also 6-7 bedym, -dymn. [f. Be- + Dim.] *trans.* To make dim, cover with dimness, becloud.

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 84 Soomtyme owt it bolcketh from bulck clowds grimly bedimmed. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* V. i. 41, I haue bedymn'd The Noone-tide Sun. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 75 The surface [is] soon bedimmed on exposure to the atmosphere.

b. *esp.* the eyesight.

1811 Byron *Curse Minerva* 86 Celestial tears bedimm'd her large blue eye. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* II. 24 A tearful cloud My woeful sight bedims.

c. *fig.* the mind, mental vision, memory, etc.

[1566 Gascoigne *Jocasta* Wks. (1587) 85 Those raging storms of wrath That so bedym the eyes of thine intent.] 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* II. iv. 179 Nor can the shadow of this passing world Bedim thy holy spirit. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 93 The detestable maxims .. of the late French despotism had already bedimmed the public recollections of democratic phrensy. 1849 Hare *Par. Serm.* II. 169 Fear so troubles and bedims and confounds the mind.

Bedimmed (bĭdi·md), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed1.] Obscured in brightness or clearness.

1790 Cowper *Odyss.* I. 459 The palace dark he-dimm'd. 1831 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 305 An ancient, bedimmed, half obliterated woodcut. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 177 The backgrounds still retain a bedimmed splendor of gilding.

Bedimming (bĭdi·miŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing2.] That bedims or obscures.

1810 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 57 Vain halos and bedimming

vapours. 1849 WORDSW. *Sonn.* Wks. III. 66 A dragon's eye that feels the stress Of a bedimming sleep.

Bedimple (bĭdi·mp'l), *v.* [f. BE- + DIMPLE.] *trans.* To cover or mark over with dimples.

1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) II. 276 The whitest Pebbles bedimple its smooth surface. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 30 The shower-bedimpled sandy lanes.

Bedin, bedinner, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Bedi·p (bĭdi·p), *v.* [OE. *bedyppan*, f. BE- + *dyppan* to DIP. *Obs.* after 12th c., but formed anew *c* 1600.] *trans.* To dip, immerse, treat to a dipping.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxvii. 31 Hiȝ .. bedypton his tunecan on ðam blode. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 23 Se þe bedypð [*c* 1160 *Hatton* bedeþð] on disce mid me his hand. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1608) 993 Her .. hands in snow bedipt. 1820 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Consol.* II. (D.), The warrior's spear bedipp'd in blood. *a* 1845 HOOD *Storm Hastings* i, Crowds of idlers willing or unwilling To be bedipped.

†**Bedirt** (bĭdə·ɹt), *v. Obs.* Also 7 **bedurt.** [f. BE- + DIRT.] *trans.* To cover or defile with dirt; *fig.* 'to throw dirt at,' to vilify.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 56 My Master knew I was all bedurted. 1673 PENN *Life* Wks. 1782 I. 39 An Independent and an Anabaptist .. have lately bedirted us in three discourses. 1684 *Contempl. State of Man* I. ix. (1699) 98 Be dirted and defiled with abominable .. crimes.

Hence **Bedirted, bedirten** (*Sc.*) *ppl. a.*

1528 A. DALABER *Narr.* in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1856) II. 56 All bedirted as I was. *a* 1550 *Peebles to Play* (1862) 10 She..all bedirten drew him out. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* I. i. xxii. 160 A long gown .. all bedirted like, and sloven.

†**Bedi·rter.** *Obs.* A thrower of dirt; a vilifier.

1747 T. STORY *Life* 64 The Stoners and Bedirters among his Hearers.

Bedirty, bedismal, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Bedizen (bĭdəi·z'n, -di·z'n), *v.*; also **bedizzen.** [f. BE- + DIZEN. All English orthoepists have (əi); Webster has the alternative (i).] *trans.* To dress out, especially in a vulgar or gaudy fashion.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* (1860) 81 These petty ladies .. are bedizned in sable sacks, or .. in white sarcenet wallats. 1755 JOHNSON, *Bedizen*, to dress out: a low word. *a* 1779 LANGHORNE *County Just.* (R.) Ye cits, that sore bedizen Nature's face. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* (1854) 267 You have bedizened me in green, a colour he detests.

b. *fig.*

a 1788 HEADLEY *Paroel. Gray's El.* (T.) The name bedizen'd by the pedant muse. 1806 *Edin. Rev.* VIII. 268 The quotations .. with which Mr. Lemaistre has thought fit to bedizzen his pages. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 130 Bedizened out into a burlesque imitation of an antique masque.

Bedizened (bĭdəi·z'nd, -di·zn'd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Dressed up with vulgar finery.

1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* III. i. 23, I took him for a Captain, he's so bedizen'd with Lace. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 37 Bedizened dresses. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Fr.* xix. (1880) 349 A poor bedizened creature .. was led through .. Paris in the character of the Goddess of Reason.

Bedi·zening, *vbl. sb.* Dressing out.

1863 HOLLAND *Lett. Joneses* xiv. 206 In your devotion to dressing and bedizening of your persons.

Bedi·zenment. The process, result, or material of bedizening; vulgar or gaudy attire.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iv. iv. 227 They sit there .. with oak-branches, tricolor bedizenment. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* I. 48 Even if there were no bedizenment of jewels.

Bedlam (be·dləm). Forms: 1–3 **betleem,** 3 **beþþleæm,** 3–6 **beth(e)leem,** 4 **bedleem,** 4–8 **bethlem,** 6– **-lehem,** 3–7 **bedlem,** 5 **bedelem,** 6 **bedleme,** 6–7 **-lame,** 6– **bedlam.** [ME. *Bedlem = Bethlem, Bethlehem*; applied to the Hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem, in London, founded as a priory in 1247, with the special duty of receiving and entertaining the bishop of St. Mary of Bethlehem, and the canons, etc. of this, the mother church, as often as they might come to England. In 1330 it is mentioned as 'an hospital,' and in 1402 as a hospital for lunatics (Timbs); in 1346 it was received under the protection of the city of London, and on the Dissolution of the Monasteries, it was granted to the mayor and citizens, and in 1547 incorporated as a royal foundation for the reception of lunatics. Thence the modern sense, of which instances appear early in 16th c.]

†**1.** The town of Bethlehem in Judea. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 93 Þa he on Betleem wæs acenned. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 And tealde þe herdes þe wakeden ouer here oref biside þe burch belleem [? betleem]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3360 He borenn iss I Davibþ kingess chesstre, þatt iss 3ehatenn Beþþleæm. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11234 Þat blisful birþ in bethleem [*Gött.* betheleem, *Laud a* 1400 bedlem]. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* ii, A cite of Dauith that is cleped Bedleem. *c* 1440 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* C. 109 Ihesu, þat was in bedlem borne. 1616 *Pasquil & Kath.* v. 206 M. Mamon is in a Citie of Iurie, called Bethlem, alias, plaine Bedlame.

2. The Hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem, used as an asylum for the reception and cure of mentally deranged persons; originally situated in Bishopsgate, in 1676 rebuilt near London Wall, and in 1815 transferred to Lambeth. *Jack* or *Tom o' Bedlam*: a madman.

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* (1848) 184 For they .. do things which they of Bedlam may see that they are but madness. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 107 Lyke lacke of Bedlem in and out whipping. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 34 Could sute them in no place but in Bedlam and Bridewell. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, v. i. 131 To Bedlem with him! Is the man growne mad? 1605 — *Lear* I. ii. 148 With a sighe like Tom o' Bedlam. 1678 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 226, I went to see new Bedlam Hospital .. most sweetly placed in Moorfields, since the dreadful fire. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xi. (1878) 223 There was I .. in as strait a jacket as ever poor wretch in Bedlam.

3. By extension: A lunatic asylum, a madhouse.

1663 *Aron-bimnucha* 32 The Bedlam .. the skrews .. are the best instances of our kindness. 1699 POMFRET *Love triumph. Reason* 170 'Twas both an hospital and bedlam too. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Christi* VII. iv. (1852) 525 A Bethlehem seems to have been fitter for them than a gallows. *a* 1743 LD. HERVEY *Beauties Eng.* (1804) I. 106 Those virgins act a wiser part Who hospitals and bedlams would explore.

b. *abstr.* Madness, lunacy. Also *interjectionally.*

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* III. 149 Bedlame, Frenzie, Madnes, Lunacie, I challenge all your moody Empery. *a* 1645 HABINGTON *Fine Y. Folly* v, Bedlam! this is pretty sport.

4. *fig.* A scene of mad confusion or uproar.

a 1667 COWLEY *Cromwell* Wks. 1710 II. 627 Thou dost .. A Babel, and a Bedlam grow. 1713 *Guardian* No. 132 (1756) II. 194 Our house is a sort of Bedlam, and nothing in order. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* viii. (1872) 276 That all this was a Donnybrook Bedlam.

†**5.** An inmate of Bethlehem Hospital, London, or of a lunatic asylum, or one fit for such a place, a madman; *spec.* one of the discharged, but often only half-cured, patients of the former, who were licensed to beg, wearing as a badge a tin plate on their left hand or arm; called also *bedlam-beggars, bedlamers, bedlamites. Obs.*

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Courte* Wks. II. 653 Such a madde bedleme For to rewle this reame. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 294/2 A scorge to tame those bedlames with. 1545 COVERDALE *Abridgm. Erasm. Enchir.* iii. Wks. 1844 I. 500 The world judgeth us to be fools .. and to be mad bedlames. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 169 The veriest bedlems that can be. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Affamé*, A hungry Boore is halfe a bedlam. 1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 37 The Duke imagining him to bee a foole, or a bedlem .. let him goe. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 123 Some [said] they were Bedlams. 1701 SWIFT *Mrs. Harris' Petit.* Wks. 1755 III. II. 61 She roar'd like a Bedlam.

6. *attrib.*, at length *adj.* Of, belonging to, or fit for Bedlam or a mad-house; mad, foolish.

a 1535 MORE *Wks.* (1557) 16 The rauing of bethlem people. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 254 Falcons .. when they bee impatient and bedlam in the mewe. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. i. 20 Ha, art thou bedlam? 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. (1851) 275 But this which followes is plaine bedlam stuffe. 1788 COWPER *Table-T.* 609 Anacreon, Horace, play'd .. This Bedlam part.

7. *Comb.*: sbs., as *Bedlam beggar* (cf. BEDLAM 5), *-house, -man*; adjs., as *bedlam-mad, -ripe, -witted.*

1525 TINDALE *N. T.* Prol., Who ys .. so bedlem madde to affyrm that good is the naturall cause of yuell? 1533 MORE *Answ. Poyson. Bk.* Wks. (1557) 1036/2 More bedelem rype then thys booke is. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxxiv. 28 Beetill blind, and bedlem mad. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lavaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 13 Bedleme houses where madde and frantike men are kept. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iii. 14 The country giues me proofe, and president Of Bedlam beggers. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 60 All Bedlam-witted, walke in Bedlem wise. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1688) 106 Like a bedlam-man. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vi. vii. 346 Hardly audible amid the Bedlam-storm.

†**Be·dlamer.** *Obs.* [f. BEDLAM + -ER[1].] A lunatic; *spec.* a Bedlam-beggar.

c 1675 W. BLUNDELL *Crogsby Rec.* 137 A gentleman who passed as a Bedlamer. *a* 1733 NORTH *Lives* I. 287 This country was then much troubled with Bedlamers.

Be·dlamism. A word or thing characteristic of Bedlam; a trait of madness.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* 288 Nothing but a noisy bedlamism in your mouth. 1865 — *Fredk. Gt.* VI. xv. xi. 80 A strict place, moreover; its very bedlamisms flowing by law.

Bedlamite (be·dləməit), *sb.* and *a.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] **A.** *sb.* An inmate of Bedlam or of a lunatic asylum; a madman or lunatic.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. v, Such raging bedlamites, as are tied in chains. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 489 More fit .. to be read by Bedlamites than pretenders to vertue and modesty. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxi. 168 Lord B—— raved like a bedlamite. 1822 BYRON *Juan* VI. xxxiv, Like .. bedlamites broke loose.

B. *attrib.* or *adj.* Lunatic, mad.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* liii, 'The devil take the bedlamite old woman!' *a* 1852 MOORE *Three Doctors* v, Dr. Slop, upon subjects divine, Such bedlamite slaver lets drop.

Bedlamitish (be·dləməitiʃ), *a.* [f. prec. + -ISH[1].] Like a bedlamite; mad; foolish.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 179 None .. was so Bedlamitish, as to fancy that he himself was personally aggrieved.

Be·dlamlike, *a.* and *adv.* Like a madman.

A. *adj.* Mad-looking.

1618 M. BARET *Horsemanship* I. 58 That will .. make him [the horse] more bedlam-like.

B. *adv.* After the manner of a madman.

1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 68 Many being angred .. will Bedlam-like run upon their enemies with minds enraged. 1581 — *Seneca's Thebais* 41 Agaue (bedlemlike) raunged up and downe the woode With systers hers.

†**Be·dlamly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. BEDLAM *a.* + -LY[2].] Like a madman, insanely.

1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 996/1 To speake as undiscreetlie and bedlemly, as ye doe.

†**Bedlar, -lawer,** *a.* (and *sb.*) *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [ME. *bedlawere*, f. BED + ? ON. *lag* lying: cf. MHG. *betteliger, -ic*, G. *bettläger, -ig*, in same sense.] Bed-ridden; a person confined to bed.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 28 Bedlawyr, *decumbens.* 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 288 Seke wummen .. wych bedlaure dede lye. 1468 *Medulla Gram., Clinicus*, a bedlawere. 1474 *Act. Audit.* 36 (JAM.) Johne of Kerss wes seke and bedlare. 1868 G. MACDONALD *Seaboard Par.* I. x. 146 Patients, who considered themselves *bedlars* .. bedridden.

b. *Comb.* † *Bedlawerman.*

1419 in *Promp. Parv.* 28 Item lego cuilibet pauperum vocatorum bedlawermen .. iiij *d.*

Bedlar, local variant of BEDRAL, beadle.

Bedle, obs. form of BEADLE.

†**Bedle,** *Obs.* BDELLIUM; cf. L. *bedella.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Bedel*, a bedle stone, *Bethillus.*

Be·dless, *a.* [f. BED *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a bed, unprovided with a bed.

1864 SALA *Daily Tel.* 13 Oct., Bedless and supperless wanderers. 1870 R. ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* IV. xlii. 413 The people seem to be almost bedless.

Hence, **Be·dlessness.**

1861 SALA *Tw. round Clock* 7 Were it winter, our bedlessness would be indefensible.

Be·d-linen. [f. BED *sb.* + LINEN.] Bed-clothes, esp. sheets and pillow-cases, originally of linen.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xliv, She proceeded .. to arrange the stipulated bed-linen.

Be·d-ma·ker. [f. BED *sb.* + MAKER.]

1. One who constructs beds.

c 1500 *Cocke Lorelles B.* (1843) 9 Bedmakers, fedbed makers, and wyre drawers; Founders .. and broche makers.

2. One who arranges beds for use again, after they have been slept in; the official name in the English universities for old women or men who make the beds and sweep the rooms in college.

1465 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 184 Iteme .. the bede-maker a pelow. 1552 HULOET, Bedde maker, *Lectisteruiator.* 1678 *Yng. Mans Call.* 107 His health .. is his best bed-maker, that makes his bed so easie to rest on. 1691 *Case of Exeter Coll.* 18 For fear she should .. lose her place of Bedmaker. 1716 CIBBER *Love Makes Man* I. i. 21 He never spoke six Words to any Woman in his Life, but his Bed-maker. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 118 A person not unlike an Oxford or Cambridge bed-maker. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rew.* 337 The barbers, cooks, bed-makers, errand-boys, and other unlettered retainers to the university, are sworn in English to the observance of these Latin statutes.

So **Bed-making.**

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 16 To prevent sizars over heating their brains: bedmaking, chamber-sweeping, and water-fetching, were doubtless great preservatives. 1691 *Case of Exeter Coll.* 19 Her Employ of Bed-making in Exeter Colledge. 1883 *Glasgow Wkly. Her.* 21 Apr. 8/4 Ladies' Baking, Cooking and Bedmaking Aprons. 1885 *Oxf. Student's Handbk.* 235 In addition, £7 a year for bedmaking.

Bedman, obs. variant of BEADSMAN.

†**Bedo·,** *v. Obs.* In 1–3 **bedón, bidón.** [OE. *bedón*, f. BE- + *dón* to put, Do. With sense 2, cf. Ger. *bethun, bemachen.*]

1. *trans.* To put to, to shut.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxlvii. 2 Þæt þu þine doru mihtest bedón.

2. To befoul, defile with ordure.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 130 Þus wende Saul into hole uort te bidon þene stude. *Ibid.* 216 Habbeð þeos þet fuluste mester .. þet so bidoð ham suluen.

3. To adorn, ornament, garnish.

? *a* 1500 in Furniv. *Percy Fol.* II. 305 A kirtle and a mantle .. with branches and ringes full richely bedone. *a* 1765 '*Ld. Thomas & Fair Annet*' xx, in Child *Ballads* III. (1885) 183 The belt that was about her waist Was a' wi' pearls bedone.

Bedoctor, bedolt, bedot, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Bedog (bĭdɒ·g), *v.* [f. BE- + DOG *sb.* and *v.*]

1. *trans.* To call 'dog.'

1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rowl. for Oliver* Wks. II. 260 Be-dogging this poor singer, that be-bitching.

2. To follow about like a dog, to dog.

1858 TRELAWNY *Rec. Shelley, Byron, etc.* ii. (1878) 57 Envy, malice, and hatred bedogged his steps.

Hence **Bedo·gged** *ppl. a.*, Become like a dog.

1672 COTTON *Scarron* II. (1692) 43 She had told her dear bedogged.

†**Bedo·te,** *v. Obs.* [f. BE- 3 + DOTE.] *trans.* To cause to dote, make silly, befool.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1547 Ffor to be-dote this queen was here assent. 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 145 Salomon .. fonned and bidotid with his wijfis, made ydolis false goddis. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxxxiii. 1139 So bedoted that they could not come to the knowledge of their sinnes.

†**Bedoubt,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 pa. pple. **bedoute.** [f. BE- 2 + DOUBT *v.* Cf. F. *redouter.*] To dread.

1470 HARDYNG *Chron.* cli, Aboue all men he was there moste bedoute.

Bedouin (be·duĭn), *sb.* (and *a.*) Forms: 4 *pl.* **bedoynes,** 7 *pl.* **baduini,** *sing.* **bedwin,** 8 **bedonian, bedouia, bedoween,** 8– **bedouin** (9 **beduin**). Also *β.* 9 *sing.* **bedawy, -awee,** *pl.* **bedawin, -een.** [a. F. *bedouin*, 12th c. OF. *li bedowin* (pl.), 13th c. *beduins, beduyn* (sing.), a. Arab. بداوين, بدوين *badāwīn*, or *badawīn*, pl. of بدا(و)ي *badāwīy* or *badawīy* a dweller in the desert, f. *badw* desert. First known to Europeans in Crusading times. The plural, being of most frequent use, was adapted in med.L. as *beduīni, bedewīni*, It. *beduini, baduini*, whence a sing. L. *beduīnus*, It. *beduino*, F. *beduin*, etc., with the Arab. pl. ending

-in retained: cf. *assassin*, also *cherubin, seraphin, rabbin*. In English apparently forgotten after Crusading times till the 17th c. The mod. spelling is French: travellers acquainted with Arabic often substitute the forms in *β*.] An Arab of the desert.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. v. 35, I duelled with him as soudyour in his werres .. a3en the Bedoynes. 1603 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commonw.* 171 Parte of the Arabians .. live in the fields and mountaines, and are termed Baduini. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 71 A few Christians remaining, called Bedwins. 1767 RUSSEL in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 144 The Bedouins at this place. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1802) IX. 223 The same life is uniformly pursued by..the modern Bedoweens. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 609 The Bedonians, or wandering Arabs. 1847 KINGLAKE *Eothen* 180, I was now amongst the true Bedouins.

β. 1865 *Fam. Treas. Sund. Read.* VII. 442 The tent of the modern Bedawy. 1870 R. ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* III. iii. 45 The wild Bedawin .. were worse than the Greeks.

b. *transf.* One who leads a Bedouin-like life elsewhere; a gipsy. (Cf. *City Arab.*)

1863 *Times* 2 May, Where were all the dingy bedouins of England who travel through to this great gathering?

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1844 *Mem. Babylonian P'cess.* 82, I had seen several Bedouin girls. 1861 SALA *Two round Clock* 45 Half-starved Bedouin children, mostly Irish.

Be·douinism. The Bedouin life or system.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 176 It is against this ideal Bedouinism that Mr. Palgrave is chiefly vehement.

† Bedo·ve, bedo·ven, *pa. pple. Obs.* Forms: 1 bedofen, 6 *Sc.* bedoif, bedowyn, -ovin. [:—OE. *bedofen*, pa. pple. of *bedúfan* to submerge, f. BE- + *dúfan* to dive, sink.] Immersed, plunged.

a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 472 Bedofen on deoppre nytennysse. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. vi. 125 All his membris in mude and dung bedoif. *Ibid.* VII. Prol. 60 Bedovin in donkis deyp was every syk.

† Bedo·w(e, *v. Sc. Obs.* [perh. f. BE- + DOWIE, sad, or its root DOLE, sorrow.] *trans.* ? To sadden.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. i. 42 The gret syte Thar breistis had bedowit and to smyte.

Bedowle, bedown, bedowse, etc.: see BE-.

Bedow·n, *prep. rare*—[1]. [f. BE- + DOWN, on some mistaken analogy.] = DOWN, ADOWN.

? *a* 1800 in Aytoun's *Ballads Scot.* (1858) II. 369 Bedown the beats of Banquo brae My lane I wandered.

Bed-pan (be·dpæn). [cf. MDu. *beddepanne*: see PAN.]

1. A pan for warming beds; a warming-pan.

1585 J. HIGGINS *Junius' Nomencl., Batillus cubicularius* .. un eschauffoir de lit, a bed pan, or warming pan. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* (1633) 1066 A little bag with some .. Baysalt, and made hot vpon a bed-pan. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* 72 Each Combatant his Adversary mauls With batter'd Bed-pans.

2. A chamber utensil constructed for use in bed.

1883 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE in Quain's *Dict. Med.* 1046 Bed-pans should have Carbolic powder in them lavishly.

Bed-post (be·dpōust). [see POST.] A post of a bed, one of the upright supports of the framework of a bed. *The twinkling of a bedpost*: cf. BEDSTAFF.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* iii. 149 The antique Bed-post. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xliv, One of the bed-posts of a sort of tent-bed. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* III. iii. 78 In the twinkling of a bed-post Is each savoury platter clear.

Bedrabble (bĭdræ·b'l), *v.* Chiefly in ppl. adj. Bedrabbled. [f. BE- 2 + DRABBLE.] *trans.* To make wet and dirty with rain and mud.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 28 Be-drabylyd or drabelyde, *paludosus*. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xi, Jacket and leather gaiters, sufficiently bedrabbled with mud. 1879 *Scribn. Mag.* July 334 The bedrabbled snows of March shrank away.

Hence **Bedra·bbling** *vbl. sb.*

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 623/2 With no disfigurement of scorching or bedrabbling.

Bedraden, obs. form of BEDRID.

Bedraggle (bĭdræ·g'l), *v.* [f. BE- + DRAGGLE.]

a. To wet (dress, skirts, or the like) so that they drag, or hang limp and clinging with moisture. **b.** 'To soil clothes by suffering them, in walking, to reach the dirt.' Johnson. (Rare in the active till modern times.)

1727 SWIFT *Past. Dial.* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 78 Poor Patty Blount, no more be seen Bedraggled in my walks so green. 1857 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* 9 The very sky Bedraggled with the desolating salt. 1871 *Daily News* 24 Aug., The rain has fallen .. bedraggling the flags and banners.

Hence, **Bedraggled** *ppl. a.*, **Bedragglement.**

1727 [see prec.] 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 36 Such pale, careworn faces, such bedraggled dresses. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Tanglew. T.* 105 All in a terribly bedraggled condition. 1882 *Standard* 7 June 3/1 Elaborate costumes .. much the worse, not for wear, but for .. bedragglement.

Bedral, bederal (be·d(ĕ)răl). *Sc.* Also bethral, -el, betheral, -el. [App. a corruption of BEADLE: the ending may be due to form-assoc.]

A church officer in Scotland with duties akin to, but not identical with, those of the English beadle, often combining those of clerk, sexton, and bell-ringer.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* lv, Put in auld Elspeth, the bedral's widow—the like o' them's used wi' graves and ghaists, and thae things. 1823 BYRON *Juan* x. lxxiii, Black Edward's helm, and Becket's bloody stone, Were pointed out as usual by the bedral. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 211 The Dominie was sitting .. opposite the auld Betherel.

Bedrape, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

† Bedra·vel, *v. Obs.* Also 8 bedrawl. [f. BE- + DRAVEL.] *trans.* To cover with drivel or saliva.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 194 þanne com conetyise .. His berde was bidraueled. [1721 BAILEY, *Bedrawled*, bedrabbled, bedrivelled.]

† Bedrea·d, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* Dreaded.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 64, I am most be-dred with my bronde bright.

Bedread, -red(e, -reed, obs. ff. BEDRID.

Bedrei·nt, obs. f. *bedrenched*: see BEDRENCH.

† Be·drel, *a. Obs. rare.* Also 6 beddrell, bedral, 7 bedrell, 9 *Sc.* beddel. [? Corrupted from *bedred*, BEDRID, or from BEDLAR.] = BEDRIDDEN.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. vii. 32 Quhilk as beddrell [*v.r.* bedrel] lay Befor hys zet. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xix. (1632) 32 There is no man so crazed, bedrell, or decrepit.

B. as *sb.* A bedridden person.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* 109 (JAM.) The Blind, Crooked, Bedralis, Widowis, Orphelingis. 1815 CHALMERS *Let.* in *Life* (1851) II. 13 Is the beddel got better? 1845 *Statist. Acc. Scot.*, Kincard. XI. 249 The poor were of three classes, viz. beddels, those who were confined by infirmity, etc.

Bedrench (bĭdre·nʃ), *v. Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* bedrenched; also 4–6 bedreint, 6 bedrent. [f. BE- + DRENCH.] Intensive of DRENCH; to soak.

c 1450 *Crt. of Love* 577 Lady Venus .. Receive our billes with teres al bedreint. 1563 SACKVILLE *Mirr. Mag., Induct.* xxi, And showers .. all bedrent the place. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 46 Such Crimson Tempest should bedrench .. king Richard's land. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 362 Their heads..bedrencht..with Ointments. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* II. lviii, They .. bedrench their blood with wine.

Bedress (bĭdre·s), *v.* [f. BE- + DRESS.] *trans.* To dress up. Hence **Bedressed** (bĭdre·st), *ppl. a.*

1821 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Wife* v. (D.) The bride .. had bedress'd Her upright form in all her best. 1863 G. CALVERT *Gentlem.* i. 8 Let no bedressed, bescented passer curl his lip.

† Bedri·b, *v. Obs.* [cf. DRIB.]

1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* IV. i, A swinging drubbing to bedrib him.

Bedribble, bedrift, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Bedrid (be·drid), *a.*, orig. *sb.* Forms: 1–2 bedreda (-rida), 4 bederede, 4–5 bedrede, 4–8 bedred, 5 -ered, beedered, 6 beddred, bedread, -reed, -ridde, 7 beddered, -ridde, 6– bedrid. [OE. *bedreda, -rida*, f. *bed* bed + *rida* rider, f. *rídan* to ride. LG. has, in same sense, *bedderede, -redig*; the dulling of the atonic vowel in OE. is frequent in forms like *misleca*, for *mislíca*, etc.]

1. Confined to bed through sickness or infirmity. The usual prose form is now BEDRIDDEN.

c 1000 Thorpe's *Hom.* II. 422 (Bosw.) Dær læg be ðám wege án bedreda. *Ibid.* I. 472 Drihten cwæþ to sumum bedridan. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6198 Seke I was, and bedred lay. *c* 1430 *How Gd. Wife taught Dau.* 19 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 37 Þe poore & þe beedered, loke þou not lope. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, xxv, All leprouse and pore beddred creatures. 1565 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 393 Lying Bed-rend many yeeres for sicknesse of Body. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 139 To her decrepit, sicke, and bed-rid Father. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* xix. (1661) 430 *Clinici Christiani*, beddered Christiaas. 1765 WESLEY in *Wks.* (1872) III. 207 He is..now quite bed-rid. 1815 SOUTHEY *Roderick* I. 241 Bed-rid infirmity alone was left behind.

2. *fig.* Worn out, decrepit, impotent.

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 73 Whose richly furnish'd Table would invite A bedrid stomack to an appetite. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks (1851) 217 What an over-worne and bedrid Argument is this. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. vi. 130 In danger of being bed-rid in his faculties. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. I. III. vii. 75 Orthodoxy, bedrid as she seemed.

Bedridden (be·dri·d'n), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 4 bedreden, -redden, -raden, 5 bedredene, -redyn, -ryden, 8– bedridden. [f. BEDRID, the *-en* being added on the analogy of ppl. adjs.]

A. *adj.* = BEDRID 1.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 808 When he is seke, and bedreden lys. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VIII. 108 A bedreden womman. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I.xxxv. 459 He laye bedredene vij. yere. 1711 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* 28 A kind of bedridden Creature. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 25 The bedridden may hear divine service in their beds. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 239 He tells a bedridden man to climb the mountains.

fig. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 319 Truths .. considered as so true as to lose all the powers of truth, and lie bedridden in the dormitory of the soul.

† B. as *sb.* A bedridden person. *Obs. rare.*

1429 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 78 Euery hows of almouse ordeynet for bedrydens.

Be·dri·ddenness. Also 7 bedridnesse. [f. BEDRID, -DEN + -NESS.] Bedridden condition.

1630 DONNE *Serm.* 245 Bind me .. in the Corde of Decrepitnesse and Bedridnesse. 1871 HAWTHORNE *Sept. Felton* (1879) 49 My old grandmother laments her bedriddenness.

† Be·drip. *Obs.* Also bedrepe, (bederpe), bederepe, -rape, bedripe, bidrip(e, -repe. [OE. *bed-ríp*, f. *bed-* prayer, request (see BEAD) + *ríp* reaping, harvest: lit. 'reaping by request'; called also *bén-ríp*, f. *bén* prayer. Retained as a technical term in charters, etc., and variously corrupted: seems to have become obs. in 15th c.]

A service which some tenants had to perform to their lord, viz. at his request or bidding to reap his corn at harvest-time. The days thus employed were sometimes called *boon-days*.

1226 10 *Hen. III. Rot.* 8 (Blount) Debent venire in autumpno ad precariam quæ vocatur *a le bederepe*. 1417 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 27 My poure tenauntes .. that haueth yȝeue to me Capouns & bederpes, and Plouwys. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* Bederepe, Bidrepe is a service, which some Tenants were anciently bound to perform, viz. To reap their Landlord's Corn at Harvest.

Bedrit, -ite, obs. Sc. form of BEDIRT *v.*

† Bedri·ve, *v. Obs.* [f. BE- + DRIVE: in Caxton, directly after Flem. *bedryven*, or G. *betreiben*.]

a. *trans.* To drive about; **b.** To commit, perpetrate, do; **c.** *intr.* To have to do *with*.

c 1205 LAY. 6206 Sæ-werie men mid wedere bi-driuene. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 78 Ony that wolde bedryue ony thyng ayenst you. *Ibid.* 114 No man dar .. but preyse alle that they bedryue. *Ibid.* 27 Also I have bydryuen with dame erswynde his wyf.

Bedrivel, bedrizzle: see BE- *pref.*

Bedroom (be·drūm). [see ROOM.]

1. Room in bed, sleeping room or space. *rare.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 51 Then by your side, no bedroome me deny.

2. A room used or intended to contain a bed or beds; a sleeping apartment. (Now in common use instead of the earlier BED-CHAMBER.)

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 16 On the other side of the Kitchin shall be the Farmers Bed-roome. 1792 *Munchausen's Trav.* iii. 9 The windows of my bed-room. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 73 The gentlemen of the retinue .. were .. thrust into a single bedroom.

Hence **Be·droomed** *a.*, having a bedroom; **Be·droomy** *a. colloq.*, characteristic of a bedroom.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Apr. 3 Eight and nine people were found in the single bedroomed houses. 1866 HOWELLS *Venetian Life* vii. 90 A bed-roomy smell.

Bedrop (bĭdrǫ·p), *v.* Pa. pple. bedropped, bedropt. [f. BE- 4 + DROP.]

1. *trans.* To drop upon, cover or wet with drops.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 254 As men sene the dew bedroppe The leves and the floures eke. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 527 The Soil Bedropt with blood of Gorgon. 1829 WORDSW. *Liberty* Wks. V. 102 Life's book for Thee may lie unclosed, till age Shall with a thankful tear bedrop its latest page.

2. *pa. pple.* Sprinkled as with drops.

1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 965 The .. body yellow, bedropt with black from the neck to the tail. 1858 *Blackw. Mag.* 482 Lomond and Awe bedropt with woody isles.

b. *fig.* Strewn, interspersed.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 321 It was bidropped with wratthe aad wikked wille. 1855 GILFILLAN *Dryden* Introd. 20 A tale .. bedropt with the most flagrant falsehoods.

Bedrown, bedrowse, bedrug, etc.: see BE-.

Bedryden, obs. form of BEDRIDDEN.

Bedside (be·dsəid). [Coalesced from *bed's side* in prep. phrases like 'by the beddes side' = beside the bed; thus not a true compound.] Place or position by a bed: used in various phrases, to signify proximity to, companionship with, or attendance on, one confined to bed.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 99 Right at my beddis side. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1364 The damyselle .. Set hym on her bed-syde. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. 3 My wif .. wolle hyde his body by hire beddys syde. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* 11 A meer dull Physician; His practice is some business at bed-sides. 1713 SWIFT *Fr. Y. Denny* Wks. 1755 III. i. 145 Snatched up a peruke-block that stood by the bedside. 1752 MRS. LENNOX *Fem. Quix.* I. III. viii. 176 Never-ceasing attendance at the bed-side of her sick father. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lv. 94 He instantly hurried to his friend's bedside.

† Bedstaff (be·dstaf). *Obs.* Pl. -staffs, staves. [see STAFF.] A staff or stick used in some way about a bed. Formerly well-known as a ready weapon: hence, probably, the phrase *in the twinkling of a bedstaff*: cf 'the twinkling of an eye.'

a. Dr. Johnson explains it as: 'A wooden pin stuck anciently on sides of the bed-stead to hold the cloaths from slipping on either side.' (For this, no authority is given, and no corroborative evidence has been found.) **b.** The stout sticks or staves laid (loose) across the bed-stocks in old wooden bedsteads, to support the bedding (the precursors of the modern 'laths'), are in Scotland called *bed-rungs* (*rung* = staff, cudgel), and in some parts of England *bed-sticks*: they often served as improvised weapons. **c.** When a bed is fixed in a recess, a stick or staff is used to help in making it, and sometimes called a *bed-stick*. (The 'bed-staves' in quot. 1626, six to each bed, were, of course, **b.**)

1576 BAKER *Gesner's Jewel of Health* 147/1 Starring it well about with a short bedde staffe. 1626 *Alleyn's Will* (N.) All the furniture in the twelve poor schollars chamber, that is to say, six bedsteads, sixe mattresses, six feather beds .. three dozen of bedstaves, and six pewter chamber potts. *a* 1652 BROME *City Wit* IV. iii, Say there is no virtue in cudgels and bedstaves. 1711 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* 42 Beating his bare Hip with a Bedstaff. 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1862) 183 In her hand she grasped the bedstaff, a weapon of mickle might.

1660 *Charac. Italy* 78 In the twinkling of a Bedstaff he disrobed himself .. and was just skipping into Bed. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* I. i, I'll do it instantly, in the twinkling of a Bed-staff.

Bedstead (be·dsted). [see STEAD.] Strictly, the place occupied by a bed; but long ago transferred to the wooden or metal stand on which a bed is raised; the framework of a bed.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 28 Bedstede, *stratum*. 1530 PALSGR.

1971 Bedde stede, *chalit.* 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* iii. 7 Aboute Salomons bedsteade there stonde LX. valeaunt men. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* iii. 11 Behold, his bedsted was a bedsted of yron. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1626) 167 A homely bed-steed made of willow. 1713 SWIFT *Fr. J. Denny* Wks. 1755 III. i. 145 We bound our lunatick .. down to the bedsted. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 352 Celebrated for its bedsteads of cast iron.

Be·dstock. [see STOCK.] Earlier name of a BEDSTEAD, or rather of its front and back parts, between which the cross staves or rungs were laid; still used in the north.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 25 Bedstoke, *sponda, fultrum.* 1534 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 189 A peire of bedstockes & an olde presse. 1599 HARSNET *Agst. Darell* 181 His toe rapping on the Ende of the Bedstocke. 1624 *Invent.* in *Archæol.* (1884) XLVIII. i. 139 A bed stockes, a matteresse, a boulster. 1822 BEWICK *Mem., note* 43 Trunks of two old trees .. answer the .. purpose of bed-stocks. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss., Bedstocks,* the frame of the bedstead for the sacking on which the mattress and bed rest.

Bedstraw (be·dˌstrǭ). [see STRAW.]

†1. The straw which (covered by a sheet) formerly constituted the bedding in an ordinary bed, and which still serves in rural districts instead of a palliasse, or under-bed. *Obs.* (See also STRAW.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 539 O perilous fyr that in the bedstraw bredeth. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* vi. 7 Y schal moiste my bedstre [1382 bedding] with my teeris. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 25 Bedstrey, *stratum, stratorium.* 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 402 Ferne put into the bedstrowe, driueth away the stinking punayses. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 696 The Chamber and Bedstraw, kept close, and not Aired. *a* 1637 DEKKER *Witch Edm.* IV. ii. Wks. 1873 IV. 413 More fire i' th' Bed-straw?

2. Name applied to a genus of plants (*Galium*, N.O. *Rubiaceæ*) containing many species, with slender ascending stems, whorled or cruciate leaves, and small clustered flowers. One of these (*G. verum*) has long borne the legendary name of *Our Lady's Bedstraw* (cf. the similarly allusive *Our Lady's Garters, Mantle, Slippers, Smock,* etc., etc.); whence recent writers have somewhat irrationally taken 'Bedstraw' as an English book-name for the whole genus, making 'Our Lady's B.' a species.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* O iv, Our lady bedstrawe, *serpillum* in latyn. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* v. v. 169 b, Decoction of the herbe called our ladyes bedstrawe. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. cccclxix. 1126 There be divers sorts of the herbes called Ladies Bedstraw or Cheese renning. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 119 The Runnet Plant .. English Names, are yellow ladies bedstraw or Cheese renning, or petty muguet. 1820 SOWERBY *Eng. Bot.* s.v., Rough Marsh Bed straw. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* i. 68 In the bedstraws .. we count four stamens.

Bedtick (be·dtik). Also 6 -tyke. [see TICK.] A large flat quadrangular bag or case, into which feathers, hair, straw, chaff, or other substances are put to form a bed.

1569 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 303 Item one fether bedtyke xij*d.* 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 916 The use of wax .. for bed-ticks that the feathers fly not out. 1861 *Morn. Post* 27 Nov., Found under a mattress and bed-tick.

Hence **Be·dti:cking,** bedticks collectively, or the material of which they are made; also *attrib.*

1705 *Overseers' Acc. Holy Cross, Canterb.,* Pd. for mouing Rich. Silks Goods and for a bedtickin, oo. oz. or. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 304/1 The bed-ticking bag.

Bedtime (be·dtəim). [see TIME.] The hour or time for going to bed. *fig.* = 'hour of death.'

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 324 Ich singe an eve .. And soththe won hit is bed-time. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 34 What dances shall we haue .. Between our after supper, and bedtime? 1743 WESLEY *Jrnl.* (1749) 62 The Lord's prayer, which they were made say at rising and bed-time.

fig. 1870 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 457, I only hope the Master's work may be got done by bedtime.

Bedub (bĭdʉ·b), *v.* [f. BE- 2 + DUB.] *trans.*

†a. To adorn. *Obs.* b. To denominate.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref., You live in a city .. bedubbed and adorned with .. blessings. 1884 *Times* 25 Feb. 4 We poor Army tutors who undertake to teach, by first unteaching, such specimens .. are bedubbed crammers.

Beduck, bedumb, bedunch, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Beduin, variant of BEDOUIN.

Bedull (bĭdʉ·l), *v.* [f. BE- + DULL *v.*] To make dull. Hence **Bedulling** *ppl. a.*

a 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1620) II. 380 Time .. bedulleth the tendernes of his [man's] conscience. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 724 A mist bedulls mine eyes. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. 1 Thess.* v. 17 A lazy, customary, bedulling strain.

Bedung (bĭdʉ·ŋ), *v.* [f. BE- + DUNG.] *trans.* To treat with dung or manure; to befoul with dung; also *fig.*

1639 HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* xiv. § 157 What he [the thrush] bedungeth, that sprouteth forth to misselen, whence comes bird-lime. 1650 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* 83 Leaving all but his head, to bedung that earth, which had lately shaken at his terrour 1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 300 Soundly bedunged with calumny and filth.

Bedusk (bĭdʉ·sk), *v.* [f. BE- 6 + DUSK.] *trans.* To shroud in gloom, as of twilight.

1566 DRANT *Wail. Jerim.* K iij, Howe hath the Lord .. beduskde his daughter dere, Tsyon. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 455 Some dark cloud bedusks all wordly glory.

Bedust (bĭdʉ·st), *v.* [f. BE- 6 + DUST.] *trans.* To cover with dust. Hence **Bedu·sted** *ppl. a.*

1530 PALSGR. 445/2 You have bedusted your shoes. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1863) VII. 278 They suffer their hearts and lives to lie bedusted. 1832–53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. II. 51 Lang Miller Geordie, wi' meal a' bedusted.

Bedward, -wards (be·dwŭd, -z), *adv.* [f. BED *sb.* + -WARD(S: orig. *to bedward.*]

1. Towards bed, in the direction of bed.

c 1530 J. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 69 When your mayster intendeth to bedward. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 352 Others on the grass Coucht .., Or Bedward ruminating. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiv, The signal to move bedward. 1834 LAMB *Wks.* (1852) 181 When the dark night comes and they are creeping bedwards.

†2. Towards bedtime; just before going to bed.

c 1430 *Diatorie* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 56 Use fier bi þe morewe, & to bedward at eue. *c* 1515 BARCLAY *Eglog.* iii. (1570) B vj/1, I dranke to bedwarde (as is my common gise). 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. i. (1668) 47 Drink of it at night to bedward. *a* 1661 FULLER in *H. Smith's Wks.* (1867) I. 20 These sermons have been used as a handmaid to prayer bedward in some families. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 355 That may be done over night, last to bed-ward.

Bedwarf (bĭdwō·ɹf). [f. BE-2 + DWARF.] Intensive of DWARF *v.* Hence **Bedwa·rfed** *ppl. a.*

1633 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 207 'Tis shrinking .. hath thus, In minde and body both bedwarfed us. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 334 Some big Mastiff or bedwarfed Nag. 1678 NORRIS *Misc.* (1699) 283 Self-esteem .. bedwarfs all our Excellencies.

†**Bedwele n,** *v. Obs.* Also **bidweo·lien, bedu·elen.** [f. BE- + DWELL *v.*[2], OE. *dwelian, diwelian.*] *trans.* To mislead, lead into error.

c 1205 *Ancr. R.* 128 Te valse ancre .. weneð forte gilen God, ase heo bidweolieð simple men. *c* 1210 *Leg. Kath.* 1257 Euch an biheold oðer as heo bidweolet weren. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19526 He cuth mak þe men be dueld.

Bedwell, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Bedwoman, obs. form of BEADWOMAN.

†**Bedwy·nge,** *v. Obs.* Pa. pple. **bydwongen.** [Only in Caxton: prob. a. Flem. *bedwing-en.*] *trans.* To constrain, to restrain.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XII. iii, I oughte well thenne bedwynge myn herte. 1481 — *Reynard* (Arb.) 37 They had none lorde ne were not bydwongen.

Bedye (bĭdəi·). [f. BE- + DYE.] Intensive of DYE *v.* Chiefly in pa. pple.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iv. 31 Thair lithis and lymmis be salt watter bedyit. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 7 Bryton fieldes with Sarazin blood bedyde. 1866 J. ROSE *Virgil* 50 With cheeks .. Bedyed with sanguine berry-juice.

Bedysman, obs. form of BEADSMAN.

Bed-yuer(e (mispr. *bedyner*), var. of *bed-ifere,* BED-FERE, *Obs.* bed-fellow.

Bee[1] (bī). Forms: 1–3 béo, 3–9 bee (5 by, 5–6 be, 6 bey). *Pl.* bees: also 1–2 beon, 3–7 been, 4 bene, bein, 6 beene. [Com. Teut.: OE. *béo* = OHG. *bîa* (G. dial. *beie*), MLG. *bîe,* LG. *bigge,* MDu. *bie,* Du. *bij,* all fem.; ON. *býi* (? neut.):—OTeut. **bîôn-* or *biôn*; beside which there is OHG. *bini* neut., MHG. *bine, bin,* fem., mod. G. *biene*:—OTeut. **bini*; all going back to root *bi-,* perh. = Aryan *bhi-* 'to fear,' in the sense of 'quivering,' or its development 'buzzing, humming.']

1. A well-known insect, or rather genus of insects, of the Hymenopterous order, living in societies composed of one queen, or perfect female, a small number of males or 'drones,' and an indefinite number of undeveloped females or 'neuters' (which are the workers), all having four wings; they produce wax, and collect honey, which they store up for food in the winter.

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxvii. 12 Þá hí me ymbsealdon samod .. swá béon. *a* 1100 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wülcker *Voc.* 318 *Apis,* beo. *c* 1275 *Pains of Hell* in *O. E. Misc.* 148 Þickure hi hongeþ þer ouer-al þan don been in wynterstal. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7113 In leon muth he fand, was slain, A bike o bees [*v.r.* bes] þar-in be-bredd. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* i. 44 As been [1388 bees] ben wont to be pursued. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xix. (1554) 35 b, A swarm of been entred on his head. 1481–90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (1844) 207 Paid .. to Jodge for a heve for beys iiij*d.* 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xi. 2 The Bey is but a small beast amonge the foules, yet is hir frute exceadinge swete. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 153 Delytyng in idulnes as a drowne Be doth. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 139 Whoso keep well Sheep and Been, Sleep or wake, their thrift comes in. 1697 DRYDEN *Georg.* IV. 801 A buzzing noise of Bees his Ears alarms. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* XXII. 11 Passed the bees, the honey-makers.

b. Often used as the type of busy workers.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 445 Now ar tha maid als bissie as ane be. 1580 BARET *Alv.* To Rdr., A great volume which (for the apt similitude betweene the good Scholers and diligent Bees) I called then their *Aluearie,* for a memorial by whom it was made. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii. § 24 V. 137 The Popish Clergy .. were as busie as Bees, newly ready to swarme. *c* 1720 WATTS *Div. Songs,* How doth the little busy bee Improve each shining hour! 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 150 Busy and careful, like that working bee.

c. A model or image of this insect.

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* 239 The remains found in the tomb of Childeric, were chiefly gold bees, from which Buonaparte took the hint of covering his mantle .. with representations of that insect.

d. One of the southern constellations, so figured.

2. Applied to a large group of allied insects, chiefly with a distinguishing epithet, e. g. Humble Bee, Mason Bee, Carpenter Bee, etc.; in scientific use, including all insects of the *Melliferous* or honey-gathering division of the *Aculeate* (or sting-bearing) *Hymenoptera,* and comprising two families, the Social Bees or *Apidæ,* and Solitary Bees or *Andrænidæ.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 308 Feld beon huniz meng to somne. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. (1557) 502/1 Till either some blind bettle, or some holy humble bee come flye in at their mouthes. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 275 The Garden Bee. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 697 Of the solitary bees, .. there are many curious varieties; some of which go under the names of Mason, Carpenter, and Upholsterer Bees, from the materials on which they respectively work. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. v. ii. 279 The Humble Bees are larger than the Bees.

3. *fig.* a. A sweet writer. b. A busy worker.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Bee,* Xenophon is called the Attic bee. 1791–1824 DISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 319/2 A complete collection of classical works, all the bees of antiquity .. may be hived in a single glass case.

4. In allusion to the social character of the insect (originally in U. S.): A meeting of neighbours to unite their labours for the benefit of one of their number; e. g. as is done still in some parts, when the farmers unite to get in each other's harvests in succession; usually preceded by a word defining the purpose of the meeting, as *apple-bee, husking-bee, quilting-bee, raising-bee,* etc. *Hence,* with extended sense: A gathering or meeting for some object; esp. *spelling-bee,* a party assembled to compete in the spelling of words.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* Wks. I. 238 Now were instituted quilting bees and husking bees and other rural assemblages. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* (1849) III. v. 98, I made a bee; that is, I collected as many of the most expert and able-bodied of the settlers to assist at the raising. 1864 MISS YONGE *Trial* II. 281 She is gone out with Cousin Deborah to an apple bee. 1876 LUBBOCK *Educ.* in *Contemp. Rev.* June 91 He may be invincible at a spelling bee. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 510/2 This execution, .. in Idaho phrase was a 'hanging-bee.'

5. To have *bees in the head* or *the brains, a bee in one's bonnet*: *i. e.* a fantasy, an eccentric whim, a craze on some point, a 'screw loose.' (Cf. *maggot,* and F. *grille.*)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII, Prol. 120 Quhat bern be thou in bed with heid full of beis? *a* 1553 UDALL *Roister D.* (Arb.) 29 Who so hath suche bees as your maister in hys head. 1657 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 74 Which comes from brains which have a bee. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (ed. 9) II. 119 But thy wild bees I canna please. 1845 DE QUINCEY *Coleridge & Opium* Wks. XII. 91 John Hunter, notwithstanding he had a bee in his bonnet, was really a great man.

6. *Comb.* and *Attrib.* General relations: a. attrib., as *bee-book, -comb, -garden, -grub, -house, -mouth, -palace, -sting, -swarm, -woman, -yard*; b. objective with vbl. sb. or agent-noun, as *bee-culture, -fumigator, -herd, -hunter, -hunting, -keeper, -keeping, -owner, -shepherd, -ward*; instrumental, as *bee-beset.*

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 383 The *bee-beset ripe-seeded grass. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 84 The teaching of the latest *bee-book. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 63/1 *Bee-culture is an important industry. 1609 *Gd. Speed to Virginia* 13 The maister of the *bee-garden .. reapeth a greater gaine by his waxe and honie. *a* 1750 MORTIMER (J.) A convenient .. place .. for your apiary or *bee-garden. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5060 The *Bee-grubbs actually feed on Mites. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 26 *Beehyrd, *apiaster.* 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 201 It was preferable to be tenant of a holding rather than a swine-herd or *bee-herd. 1675 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 987/4 A new Invention for the Improvement of Bees, by certain *Bee-houses and Colonies. 1851 *Gard. Chron.* 755 A very convenient *bee-house. 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 44 The *bee-hunters never fail to leave a small portion for their conductor. 1839 *Sat. Mag.* 23 Feb. 69 The Economy of *Bee-Keeping. *a* 1821 KEATS *Melancholy* 24 Pleasure .. Turning to poison while the *bee-mouth sips. 1845 *Gard. Chron.* (1845) 171 Grove's American *bee-palace is similar to the collateral hive. 1689 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 346 Your Mother hath been afflicted this night with a *Bee-sting. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorelles B.* 10 Mole sekers, and ratte takers; Bewardes. 1883 GREEN *Conq. Eng.* 330 The *bee-ward received his dues from the store of honey. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Br. Creek* iii. 52 The *bee-women laughed in anticipation of their sport. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1009 The *Bee-yerd be not ferre, but faire asyde Gladsum, secrete, and hoote. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 179 About the *Beeyard, and neare to the hives, set flowers.

7. Special comb.: **bee-bike** (*Sc.*), a wild bee's nest; **bee-bird,** the Spotted Fly-catcher, also a humming-bird; **bee-bonneted** *a.,* having a bee in his bonnet, somewhat crazed; **bee-cell,** one of the hexagonal cells of the comb; **bee-cuckoo,** an African bird (*Cuculus Indicator*), also called 'Honey-guide,' which indicates the nests of wild bees; **bee-driving,** the driving of bees into an empty hive; **bee-feeder,** a contrivance for feeding bees within the hive; **bee-fertilized** *a.,* (of flowers) having their pollen conveyed to the stigma by the agency of bees; **bee-flower,** a flower loved, visited, or fertilized by bees, *spec.* the Wall-flower; also, a flower resembling a bee, the Bee Orchis; **bee-fly,** a two-winged fly resembling a bee, esp. certain of the *Bombylidæ* and *Syrphidæ*; **bee-fold,** an enclosure for hives; **bee-glue,** the glue-like substance with which bees fill up crevices, and fix the combs to the hives, propolis; **bee-gum,** a term in parts of U. S. for a bee-hive; **bee-hawk,** a bird of

prey (*Pernis apivora*), also called Honey Buzzard; also a clear-wing-hawk-moth (*Sesia fuciformis*), something resembling a wild bee; **bee-head**, a crazy pate; *hence* **bee-headed**; **bee-larkspur** (see quot.); **bee-like** *a.*, resembling a bee; **bee-line**, a straight line between two points on the earth's surface, such as a bee was supposed instinctively to take in returning to its hive; **bee-maggot**, the larva of a bee; **bee-master**, a keeper of bees, an apiarian; so **bee-mistress**; **bee-nettle**, species of Dead-nettle much visited by bees; **bee-orchis**, a plant (*Ophrys apifera*) noted for the resemblance of part of its flower to a bee; **bee-skep** (**-scap**), a straw bee-hive; † **bee-stall**, a bee-hive; **bee-tree**, a tree in which bees have hived; **bee-wine**, nectar of a flower. See also BEE-BREAD, -EATER, -HIVE, BEES-WAX, -WING.

1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 95 Nae apples he pu'ed now, nae *bee-bikes he knowed. **1789** G. WHITE *Selborne* ix. (1853) 181 These vast migrations, consist not only of hirundines, but of *bee-birds. **1850** BROWNING *Xmas Eve & Easter D.* 240 The *bee-bird and the aloe-flower! **1856** MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* i. 1097 Whom men judge hardly as *bee-bonneted, because he holds, etc. **1868** WOOD *Homes without H.* xxiii. 427 The primary object of the *bee-cell is to serve as a storehouse and a nursery. **1786** tr. *Sparrman's Voy.* II. 186 The *bee-cuckow (*Cuculus Indicator*).. deserves to have more particular notice. **1802** BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 125 The *Bee Cuckoo, in its external appearance, does not much differ from the common sparrow. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 12 July 10/2 A sum of money which will enable them to give demonstrations of *bee-driving. **1881** F. DARWIN in *Nature* XXIII. 334 The spread of the *bee-fertilised ancestors. **1852** T. HARRIS *Insects New Eng.* 484 The *bee-flies..often hover..over the early flowers, sucking out the honey thereof. **1609** C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1623) ii. E iij, The vnequall leuelling of the ground, in a great *Bee-fold is best. **1598** FLORIO, *Propoli*, that which Bees make at the entrance of the hiues to keepe out cold, called *Beeglue. **1658** ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 907 Wax, Bee-bread, *Bee-glew, Rosin, etc. **1884** *Cent. Mag.* Jan. 442/2 The bees were for the most part rudely hived in cross sections of the gum-tree..whence..a bee-hive of any kind is often called a *bee-gum. **1837** MAC GILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 259 *Bee-Hawk is of rare occurrence in any part of Britain. **1857** STAINTON *Brit. Butterfl. & Moths* I. 99 *Sesia fuciformis*, Broad-bordered *Bee-Hawk. **1657** COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 135 Ye sectaries, quoth he, have *bee-heads. **1879** JAMIESON s. v., Ye needna mind him, he's a *bee-headit bodie. **1846** MRS. LOUDON *Ladies' Comp. Fl. Gard.* 37 The *Bee Larkspurs .. their petals are folded up in the centre of the flower, so as to resemble a bee or a blue-bottle-fly. **1657** *S. Purchas' Pol. Flying-Ins.* Pref. Verses, To the Learned Author of this *Bee-like laborious Treatise. **1823** BYRON *Juan* XI. viii, That *bee-like, bubbling busy hum Of cities. *a* **1849** POE *Gold-Beetle, Tales* I. 44 A *bee-line, or, in other words, a straight line, drawn..to a distance of fifty feet. **1870** EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* x. 219 Men, who, almost as soon as they are born, take a *bee-line to the rack of the inquisitor. **1882** J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. viii, This disreputable clergyman would make a *bee-line for Castlemere. **1679** PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 221 Of the corruption of which *bee-maggots..are bred. **1658** ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 902 The *Bee-masters with clapping of their hands, and with the sound of the brasse. **1866** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 399 The *bee-master was apparently as rare as he is at present. **1859** *Edin. Rev.* CIX. 301 The *bee-mistresses..gain a living by their honey in many rural districts. **1597** GERARD *Herbal* I. ci. § 1. 163 *Bees Orchis or Satyrion. **1857** HUGHES *Tom Brown* I, Not one in twenty of you knows where to find the..*bee-orchis..on the down. *a* **1640** DAY *Parl. Bees* (1881) 44 And set fier of all there *Beeskepps. **1822** *Steam-Boat* 83 (JAM.) My head was bizzing like a *bee-scap. **1572** BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 18 b, The weasel..is..a destroyer of *Beestals, and eateth up their honey. **1849** W. IRVING *Crayon Misc.* 49 Honey, the spoils of a plundered *bee-tree. **1818** KEATS *Endymion* IV. Honeysuckles full of clear *bee-wine.

Bee[2] (bī). Forms: 1–2 **béah**, 3 **beȝ**, **beie**, **beh**, **behȝ**, 3–4 **beȝe**, 4 **beygh**, **byȝe**, **bie**, **beeȝ**, 5 **beghe**, **be**, **bey**, 4–5 **by**(**e**, 4–9 **bee**. [Com. Teut.: OE. *béag*, *béah* = ON. *baugr*, OHG. *bouc*:—OTeut. **baugo-z* ring, f. pret. stem of the vb. **bug-*, **baug-*, to bow, bend (intr.). The modern form in south would prob. have been *by*, or *bigh* (cf. *high*, *nigh*): *bee* is the northern type.]

† **1.** A ring or torque of metal, usually meant for the arm or neck; but in one case at least used of a finger-ring. *Obs.*

c **1009** ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxviii. 18 þinne hring & þine béah and þinne stæf. *a* **1100** in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 313 *Armilla*, beah. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 193 Þu ham ȝiuest..beies and gold ringes. **1205** LAY. 24520 Ænne beh of rede gold. *Ibid.* 21640 Beh3es [**1250** beȝes] of golde. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 1572 Riche beyghes, besans, and pans. *c* **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 466 On arme oþer fynger, þaȝ þou ber byȝe. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 161 Beren bi3es [*v.r.* bei3es, behes, byes, be3es] ful bri3te abouten here nekkes. **1382** WYCLIF *Prov.* i. 9 A be3e [**1388** bie] to thi necke. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. III. 331 A bye is *torques* in Latyn. *c* **1440** *Morte Arth.* (Roxb.) 84 Pomelles bryghte as goldis beghe. *Ibid.* 102 W^t^ many a besaunte, broche, and be. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 24 A Bee, *armilla*, *brachiale*. **1487** *Paston Lett.* III. 464 A bee with a grete pearl. *c* **1490** *Howard Housek. Bks.* 394 Item, for beyes, roppe, and streyneres xj*d*. **1552** HULOET, Bee or collar of gold or syluer, *torques*.

2. Nautical: *bees*, *bee-blocks*, *bee-seating*; see quot.

c **1860** H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 74 At the outer end, and on each side of the bowsprit, inside the cap, bees and bee blocks are bolted, for the topmast stays to reeve through. *Ibid.* Where it rests on the stem is the bed, and the remainder the beeseating. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Bee*, a ring or hoop of metal.. *Bee-blocks*, pieces of hard wood, bolted to the outer end of the bowsprit, to reeve the fore mast stays through.

Be-east (bi,ī·st), *prep.*, orig. *advb. phr.* In 1 be éastan. [OE. *be éastan* 'on the east,' (*be* 'by, about,' *éastan* 'from the east,' f. *éast* 'east'); used *advb.*, and also with following dative. In later times only in Sc.] East of.

894 *O.E. Chron.* Of ælcere byriȝ be eastan Pendredan. ȝe be westan Seal wuda ȝe be eastan. **1559–66** in *Misc. Wodrow Soc.* (1844) 78 Twoe mile be-east the said towne. **1819** *Blackw. Mag.* V. 637 Lodge them be-east the town.

‖ **Beebee** (bī·bī). [a. Urdū بی بی, *bībī* lady, from Pers., orig. Eastern Turki *bībī* 'lady, lawful wife.'] Hindustani name for a lady. (Now superseded in application to European ladies by 'Mem-sāhib,' but applied to Englishwomen of lower rank, to a (native) mistress, etc.)

1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* XI. 34 Its oppressive beams had made Buff'los and beebees seek the shade. *a* **1847** MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* V. xxix. 96 Being the burree beebee [chief lady] of the night, I moved for an adjournment.

Bee-bread. Forms: 1 **béa-**, **béo-**, **bí-bread**, 2 **bei-**; 7– **bee-bread**. [f. BEE + BREAD: cf. MHG. *bîe brôt*, G. *bienen brot*. The modern word is probably a new combination, not historically related to the OE., which had also a different sense.]

† **1.** *orig.* In OE. as in the other Teutonic languages: Honey-comb with the honey in it. *Obs.*

c **825** *Vesp. Psalter* cxviii. 103 Hu swoete..ofer huniȝ & hiabread. *a* **1000** *Boeth. Metr.* xii. 17 Þynceþ..huniȝes bi-bread healfe þý swetre. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxiv. 42 Dǽl ȝebræddes fisces and béobréad [*Hatton* bei-brad].

2. Pollen, or a compound of honey and pollen, consumed by the nurse-bees.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying Ins.* i. xv. 95 [Bees] gather as often Bee-bread as honey. **1750** *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 538 A Bee loading the Farina, Bee-Bread, or crude Wax, upon its Legs. **1815** R. HEISH *Treat. Bees* xi. (1817) 147 The crude wax, which is called .. in English Bee-bread. **1816** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xi. (1828) I. 376 Little or no honey is collected until an ample store of bee-bread has been laid up for food. **1868** WOOD *Homes without H.* xxiii. 436 Bee-bread .. is a compound of honey and the pollen of flowers. *fig.* **1870** LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 66 He had ..been feeding on the bee-bread of Shakespeare.

3. Applied locally to certain plants yielding nectar: viz. the White Clover, and Borage. (Britten and Holland.)

Beech (bīʧ). Forms: 1 **bóece**, **béce**, 3–6 **beche**, 3 **bech**, 6 **beetch**, 6–7 **beeche**, 6–9 **beech**. [OE. *bóece*, *bíce*, cogn. with MLG. *bôke*, *bôke*, mod. LG. *baike*, weak fem. (:—OTeut. **bôkjōn-*), a derivative form from OTeut. **bōkā-*, str. fem., whence also ON. *bók*, OE. *bóc*, OHG. *buohha*, MHG. *buoche*, G. *buche*, MDu. *boeke* (Du. *beuk*, Flem. *boek*), 'beech.' OTeut. **bokā-* was cogn. w. L. *fāgus* 'beech,' and Gr. *φᾱγός*, *φηγός* 'esculent oak'; meaning originally 'tree with eatable fruit', from root found in Gr. *φαγεῖν* to eat. The more primitive Eng. *bóc* is not found after the 12th c. exc. in BUCK-MAST, BUCK-WHEAT, and their abbreviation BUCK.]

1. a. A well-known forest tree indigenous to Europe and Western Asia, having fine thin smooth bark, and glossy oval leaves; its boughs and foliage form a dense mass, and it bears triquetrous nuts (called *mast*) placed in pairs in a rough or prickly involucre. It has several ornamental varieties distinguished by the colour or shape of the leaves, as the Purple, Copper, and Fern-leaved Beech.

b. The genus *Fagus*, N.O. *Corylaceæ*, including the Common Beech (*F. sylvatica*) and other species.

a **800** *Epinal Gl.*, *Fagus*, boecae, *Corpus Gl.*, bocce (Sweet, *O. E. T.* 61, 62). [*a* **1000** Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 137 *Fagus*, boc.] *Ibid.* 402 *Fagus*, bece. [*a* **1200** *Ibid.* 545 *Fagus*, boctreow.] *a* **1300** W. DE BIBLESW. in Wright *Voc.* 171 *Quyr enclowé à foust de fou* (of beech). *a* **1300** *K. Alis.* 5242 Beches, birches of the fairest. **1340** *Ayenb.* 23 Þe greate beches ine wodes. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 27 Beche tre, *fagus*. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 101 b, The next among the Mast trees is the Beech. **1600** FAIRFAX *Tasso* VII. xix. (R.) Engrau'd in barke of beeche and baies. **1704** POPE *Summer* 13 Ye shady beeches, and ye cooling streams. **1727** THOMSON *Summer* 1362 The spreading beech, that o'er the stream Incumbent hung. **1845** DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xiii. (1852) 281, I was also pleased to see, at an elevation of little less than 1000 feet, our old friend the southern beech.

c. The wood of this tree. Often *attrib.*, as in *beech-coal* (i. e. charcoal), *beech bedstead*, etc.

1607 *Lingua* IV. i. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IX. 411 How shall I devise to blow the fire of beech coals? **1730** SOUTHALL *Bugs* 34 Also Beach-Bedsteds, for all such afford them much Harbour and Food. **1823** P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 259 Beech, a wood which, from its hardness, closeness, and strength..holds a prominent place.

2. Applied with or without distinguishing epithet to various other trees more or less resembling the beech of Europe; in Australia, *Tectona australis* (a kind of Teak); in New South Wales, *Monotoca elliptica* (an Epicrad); in Jamaica, *Exostemma caribæum* (a Cinchonad). **Blue Beech** (U. S), an American species of Hornbeam (*Carpinus Americana*); † **Dutch Beech**, old name in England of the Abele (*Populus alba*); **Horn, Horse**, or **Hurst Beech**, dial. names of the HORNBEAM; **Sea-side Beech**, the 'Beech' of Jamaica (see above); **Water Beech**, the same as *Blue Beech*; **White Beech**, dial. name of the HORNBEAM.

3. *Comb.*, chiefly *attrib.*, as *beech-apple*, *-gall*, *-leaf*, *-nut*, *-root*, *-timber*, *-tree*, *-wood*; *beech-green* adj.

c **1450** in Wright *Voc.* 228 *Hec fagus*, a bech-tre. **1551** TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 12 The sede is thre square like bucke wheat or beach aples. **1586** WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 71 Tyterus happily thou liest tumbling vnder a beetchtree. **1712** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4964/1 The Assize of Billet, made..of Beech-wood. **1814** SOUTHEY *Roderick* vii, And from his head the ashes fell, like snow Shaken from some dry beech-leaves. **1831** CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ii, The little Kuhbach gushing kindly by, among beech-rows. **1851** *Gard. Chron.* 740 A disease which is making great ravages amongst our Beech trees. *Ibid.* 550 The beech-timber of the Chiltern Hills is harder and heavier. *c* **1865** LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 106/1 Oils are..extracted from the beech-nut, weld seed, etc.

4. Special comb.: **beech-drops**, a North American plant, *Epiphegus*, N.O. *Orobanchaceæ*, parasitic upon the roots of the beech; **beech-fern**, common name of *Polypodium Phegopteris*; **beech-finch**, local name of the Chaffinch; **beech marten**, see MARTEN; **beech-mast**, the fruit of the beech; **beech-oil**, oil extracted from beech-mast; **beech-owl**, local name of the Tawny Owl; **beech-weevil** (see quot.); **beech-wheat** = BUCKWHEAT.

1876 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Cancer Root*, or 'Beech-drops..a parasitic plant. **1841** FENNELL *Nat. Hist. Quadr.* 106 The Beech Marten is the *Martes foina* of modern zoologists.. Besides 'Beech Marten, it is called Stone Marten. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 31 The graine..three-corned, not unlike the 'Beechemast both in colour and forme. **1876** DIGBY *Real Prop.* i. § 1. 17 Feeding swine on the acorns and 'beechmast. **1716** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5468/4 Fine 'Beech Oil cold drawn. **1882** *Garden* 25 Mar. 198/2 The 'Beech weevil..feeds on the leaves of Beech trees.

Beech, obs. variant of BEACH.

Beechen (bīʧen), *a. arch.* and *poet.* In 1 **bécen**, 4–5 **bechen**, 7 **beachen**. [OE. *bécen*:—*bóecen*:—OTeut. **bōkīno-z* (cogn. w. L. *fāginus*, Gr. *φήγινος*), f. *bōkā-* beech: see prec. and -EN[1].]

1. Of, pertaining to, or derived from the beech.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wülcker *Voc.* 137 *Faginus*, bécen. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* I. 182 Þær heo on becenan treowes wyrttruman gewexen sy. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 607 This false chanoun Out of his bosom took a bechen cole. **1622** PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* II. ii. (1634) 110 By his beechen garland is signified the great plenty of beech-trees which grow about Fasterona. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* i. 1 Beneath the Shade which Beechen Boughs diffuse. **1773** G. WHITE *Selborne* XXXIX. (1788) 117 Before our beechen woods were so much destroyed. **1878** B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* III. i, Under yonder beechen shade.

2. Made of the wood of the beech.

1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 87 Canst look upon thy Beechen Bowl, and Dish. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxix. 46 As hard as a beechen trencher. **1822** WORDSW. *Eccl. Sonn.* I. xxii, A beechen bowl, A maple dish, my furniture should be. **1870** BRYANT *Homer* I. v. 176 The beechen axle groaned beneath the weight.

¶ Now superseded in common use by BEECH *attrib.*

Beechy (bīʧi), *a.* [f. BEECH + -Y.] Of, characterized by, or abounding in, beeches.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xix. (1748) 333 Vast beechy banks. **1647–9** G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. II. 130 Titirus sitting vnder Beechie Shade. **1830** DISRAELI *Home Lett.* ii. 6 Our beloved and beechy Bucks.

Beed, beedered, obs. ff. BEAD, BED, BEDRID.

Be-edged, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Beedle, obs. variant of BEADLE.

Beedom (bī·dəm), *rare.* The realm of bees.

1868 G. MACDONALD *Seaboard Par.* I. xi. 158 As if he were the beadle of all bee-dom, and overgrown in consequence.

Bee-eater. A genus of birds (*Merops*) which devour bees and flies, one species of which (*M. apiaster*) is an occasional visitant to England. Many of the species are brilliantly coloured.

1768 CROKER, etc. *Compl. Dict.* II, *Merops*, the bee-eater ..a very beautiful bird, somewhat larger than the common king-fisher. **1877** A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxii. 684 The bee-eaters flash like live emeralds across our path.

Beef (bīf), *sb.* Forms: 3–4 **boef**, **beef**, 4 **bouf**, 5 **befe**, **byffe**, **beoff**, **buif**, 5–6 **beff**, 6 **beafe**, **biefe**, **beffe**, 6–7 **beefe**, 7 (**bœufe**), **bief**, **beife**, 7– **beef**. Plural: **beeves**; also 5 **beoffes**, **buefs**, **beuys**, 5–7 **beues**, **beves**, 6 **beafes**, **beffes**, **bevis**, **beoves**, 6–7 **beefes**, **bieves**, **beeffes**, 9 (in U. S.) **beefs**. [a. OF. *boef* (= mod.F. *bœuf*):—L. *bov-em*, acc. of *bos* ox, cogn. with Gr. *βοῦς*, Skr. *go-*, Eng. Cow.]

1. The flesh of an ox, bull, or cow, used as food. Often preceded by words indicating the exact part of the animal, e. g. *sirloin*, *ribs of beef*, etc. *Sea-beef*: beef pickled for use at sea.

a **1300** *K. Alis.* 5248 To mete was greithed beef and motoun. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 1849 Fair bouf wel sode. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 176 Bet than olde boef is tendre vel. *c* **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 27 Fresshe brothe of the befe. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 28 Byffe, flesche [*v.r.* beff]. **1533** ELYOT

Cast. Helthe II. i. (1541) 16 b, Biefe is better digested than a chykens legge. **1552** Huloet, Beafe, *bubula*. **1596** Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 23 What say you to a peece of Beefe and Mustard? **1607** Dekker *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 34 More stale then sea-beefe. **1653** Walton *Angler* 191 Powdered Bief is a most excellent bait to catch an Eele. **1662** Pepys *Diary* 29 May, We had cakes, and powdered beef, and ale. **1712** Addison *Spect.* No. 269 ¶ 8, I have always a Piece of cold Beef and a Mince-Pye upon the Table. **1818** Cobbet *Pol. Reg.* V. 302 They dine .. upon good roast-beef and port. **1876** Whyte-Melville *Katerfelto* xx. 228 'What can we have for supper?' 'Aitch-bone of beef, my lord.'

2. *transf.* **a.** Applied to other kinds of flesh or food. **b.** *mod. colloq.* = 'Flesh' (of men). Cf. Beefy.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 233 Ling .. is counted the beefe of the Sea. **1862** *Cork Examiner* 28 Mar., Chelmsford stood higher in the leg, and showed less beef about him. **1863** *Cornh. Mag.*, Feb. *Life Man of War*, Useful at the heavy hauling of braces, etc.—Where plenty of 'beef' is required. **1868** Lossing *Hudson* 145 The Sturgeon .. are sold in such quantities in Albany, that they have been called, in derision, 'Albany beef.'

3. An ox; any animal of the ox kind; *esp.* a fattened beast, or its carcase. **a.** Usually in *pl. arch.* or *techn.*

c **1320** *Sevyn Sag.* (W.) 1095 Hit mote bothe drink and ete .. Beues flesch, and drink the broth. **1475** *Bk. Noblesse* 68 Grete providence of vitaille of cornys, of larde, and beoffes. **1485** Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 107 Grete oxen and bufs slayn. **1523** Berners *Froiss.* I. cccxciii. 675 Mo than xx. thousande beastes, swyne, beufes, kene, and moutons. **1596** Shaks. *Merch. Ven.* I. iii. 168 As flesh of Muttons, Beefes, or Goates. **1611** Bible *Lev.* xxii. 21 A free will offring in beeues or sheepe. **1669** Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 170 Our Beves yield much Butter, Cheese .. and Meat. *a* **1674** Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. vii. 323 One half in Money, and the other half in good Beefs. **1780** T. Jefferson *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 252 To collect beeves in our southern counties. **1861** May *Const. Hist.* (1863) I. iv. 192 The supply of beeves and grain for his household. **1884** in *Glasgow Her.* 5 Jan. 5/2 All the beefs that are ready for shipping.

b. The sing. has been occasional in this sense since 16th c.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. 26 Whereas they pay a certeine price for a fat beefe. **1601** Holland *Pliny* II. 420 If either a bœufe or mutton be rubbed with salt. **1609** Bible (Douay) *Deut.* xiv. 5 The pygargue, the wilde beefe, the cameloparde. **1668** Wilkins *Real Char.* II. v. § 5. 164 Either to a Beef, or a Sheep, or a Wolf. **1775** Johnson *West. Isl.* Wks. X. 456 When a beef was killed for the house. **1844** Mrs. Houston *Yacht Voy. Texas* II. 180 The cook went on shore and 'shot a beef.'

fig. **1596** Shaks. I *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 199 O, my sweet Beefe I must still be good Angell to thee.

4. *Attrib.* and in *comb.*, as *beef-boat, -bone, -cattle, -collops, -fat, -flick, -house, -market, -merchant, -net, -pot, -shop, -steer, -suet*; *beef-boiler, -eating, -grower, -making, -roaster*; *beef-faced* adj.

1837 Marryat *Dog-Fiend* xii, He jumped into the *beef boat to go on board of the cutter. **1611** Cotgr., *Archimarmitonerastique* .. or Arch-frequenter of the Cloyster beefe-pot, or *beefe-boyler. **1758** J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 279 It seemed to be the Scale of a *Beef-Bone. **1820** Scott *Abbot* xix, Such bare *beef-bones, such a shouldering at the buttery-hatch. — *Guy M.* xliv, A plate of *beef-collops. **1838** Dickens *O. Twist.* (1850) 68/1, I know a friend who has a *beef-faced boy. **1836** Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 233/1 The *elain* of *beef fat is colourless. **1462** *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 261 Iiij. bakon-fliks, ij. *beffe-fliks. **1880** *Victorian Rev.* 2 Feb. 670 For the American *beef-grower to fatten their beef cattle. **1881** *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 67 They [wild cattle] are .. illbred, and averse to *beef-making. **1480** *Robt. Devyll* 38 Robert toke a quycke catte .. And threwe her quycke into the *beefe potte. **1703** *Art's Improv.* I. 14 As big as an ordinary *Beef-Pot. **1880** *Victorian Rev.* 2 Feb. 665 The production of cheap *beef steers. **1853** *Q. Rev.* Mar. 397 An equal quantity of melted *beef-suet.

5 Special comb.: † **beef-brained** *ppl. a.*, thick-headed, stupid; † **beef-brewis, -broth**, broth made from beef; **beef-ham**, beef cured in the same fashion as a ham, by salting, smoking, etc.; **beef-head**, a thick-head, a block-head; **beef-measles**, a parasitic disease, which sometimes attacks cattle; **beef-tapeworm**, *Tænia medioœancellata*; **beef-tea**, the juice of beef extracted by prolonged simmering in a very little water, used as a nutritious food for invalids; **beef-witted** *a.* (= **beef-brained**); hence **beef-wittedness**. See also Beefeater, Beef-steak, Beef-wood.

1627 Feltham *Resolves* I. x. (1647) 28 A *beefe-brain'd fellow that hath only impudence enough to shew himself a foole. **1820** Scott *Abbot* xiv, The monks .. are merriest .. when they sup *beef-brewis for lenten-kail. **1703** *Art's Improv.* I. 26 Supply it with the Fat of Powder'd *Beef-broth. **1815** Scott *Guy M.* xxiv, A huge piece of cold *beef-ham. **1775** Lo. Cavendish in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) II. 86 The petition .. should be framed so as to .. draw off some of the *beef-heads who are disposed against it. **1884** *Health Exhib. Catal.* 20/1 Drawings of .. *Beef Measles and the *Beef-tapeworm. **1783** *Med. Commun.* I. 140 She was ordered *beef-tea. **1861** Flor. Nightingale *Nursing* 52 A small quantity of *beef tea added to other articles of food makes them more nourishing. **1870** Lowell *Study Wind.* 91 He gives us the very *beef-tea of history, nourishing and even palatable enough. **1606** Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 14 Thou mungrel *beefe-witted Lord. **1863** *Reader* 22 Aug., This British bull-neckedness, this British *beef-wittedness.

Beef, *v. rare.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To apply raw beef to (a bruise).

1870 T. Simmons *Oakdale Gr.* 124 [It] will show up in blue and yellow relief .. unless they beef it.

† **Beef-eat,** *v. nonce-wd.* (Cf. next word.)

1671 Crowne *Juliana* IV. 44 Sirrah, I could find in my heart to beef-eat you.

Beef-eater. [f. Beef + Eater; cf. OE. *hláfæta*, lit. 'loaf-eater,' a menial servant.

(The conjecture that sense 2 may have had some different origin, e. g. from *buffet* 'sideboard,' is historically baseless. No such form of the word as **buffetier* exists; and *beaufet*, which has been cited as a phonetic link between *buffet* and *beefeater*, is merely an 18th c. bad spelling, not so old as *beef-eater*.)]

1. An eater of beef; *contemptuously*, a well-fed menial. (Properly with hyphen, *beef-eater*.)

1610 *Histrio-m.* III. 99 Awake yee drowsie drones That long have suckt the honney from my hives: Begone yee greedy beefe-eaters y'are best. *a* **1628** F. Greville *Sidney* (1652) 109 We conquered France, more by such factions and ambitions assistances than by any odds of our Bows, or Beef-eaters, as the French were then scornfully pleas'd to terme us. **1854** Badham *Halieut.* 516 Amongst immortal gluttons, Hercules (βουφάγος) the beef-eater was chief.

2. Popular appellation of the Yeomen of the Guard, in the household of the Sovereign of Great Britain, instituted at the accession of Henry VII in 1485; also of the Warders of the Tower of London, who were named Yeomen Extraordinary of the Guard in the reign of Edward VI, and wear the same antique uniform as the 'Beefeaters of the Guard.'

1671 Crowne *Juliana* IV. 44 The Beef-eaters o' the Guard. *Ibid.* You Beef-eater, you saucy cur. **1736** Fielding *Pasquin* II. i, Is not there a sort of employment, sir, called—beef-eating?—If your lordship please to make me a beef-eater. **1779** Sheridan *Critic* III. i. (1883) 175 Enter *Beef-eater*, with his halbert. **1848** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 293 Without some better protection than that of the trainbands and beefeaters. **1864** H. Spencer *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 63 The Beefeaters at the Tower wear the costume of Henry VIIth's body-guard.

3. *Ornith.* A genus of African birds (*Buphaga*), called also Ox-peckers, allied to the Starling family, which live chiefly on parasitic larvæ hatched under the skin of cattle.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 22 The Beef-eater .. or *Pigue-bœuf* .. digs and squeezes out with his forceps of a beak the larva that lies festering under the tough hide of the quadruped.

Beefiness (bī·finės). [f. Beefy *a.* + -ness.] Beefy quality; *transf.* fleshy development.

1859 Smiles *Self-Help* 160 It is .. the one pull more of the oar that proves the beefiness of the fellow, as Oxford men say. **1882** Annie Thomas *Allerton T.* III. ix. 164, I like to have my animal .. dressed in such a way that its original beefiness or muttoniness is completely concealed.

Bee·fing, beefin. *dial.* [f. Beef + -ing.] An ox for slaughter.

1466 *Paston Lett.* 549 II. 269 All the velys, lambes, beefins. **1847** Halliwell, *Beefing*, a bullock fit for slaughter. (Suffolk dialect.)

Beefing, var. of Biffin, a kind of apple.

Bee·-flower.

1. A flower resembling a bee; the Bee Orchis.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 609 The Figure maketh the Fable; For so we see, there be Bee-Flowers, etc. **1749** Mrs. Delany *Autobiog.* (1861) II. 531 Could Mrs. Viney send the Duchess a root or two of the bee-flower?

2. A flower visited or fertilized by bees.

1615 Lawson *Orch. & Gard.* III. vi. (1668) 12 Wall flowers, commonly called Bee-flowers, or Winter Gilly-Flowers. **1879** Lubbock *Sci. Lect.* ii. 32 Bee-flowers (if I may coin such an expression) have generally bright clear colors.

Beef-steak (bī·fˌstē·k). A steak or thick slice of beef, cut from the hind-quarters of the animal, suitable for grilling or frying.

1711 [see b.] **1715** *Spect.* No. 639 (1734) IX. 13 He tossed his Hat into the Frying-pan, and made a Beef-stake of it. **1783** Johnson in *Boswell* III. 449 Let you and I, Sir, go together and eat a Beef-steak in Grub-Street. **1849** Dickens *Dav. Copp.* xviii. 162, I am taken home .. have beef-steaks put to my eyes.

b. *attrib.*, as in *beef-steak pie, pudding*; **Beef-steak Club**, a celebrated society founded by Lord Peterborough; the members wear a gridiron upon their buttons, and meet now in the Lyceum Theatre. Hence **Beefsteaker.**

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 9 ¶ 8 The Beef-steak and October Clubs are neither of them averse to eating and drinking. **1841** Marryat *Poacher* x, She was carving a beefsteak-pie. **1851** Mayhew *Lond. L.* I. 359 A good beef-steak supper. **1883** *Cornh. Mag.* (article) *Beefsteakers.*

Beef-wood (bī·fwud). [f. Beef *sb.* + Wood.]

1. The timber of an Australian tree (*Casuarina*), so called from its red colour; the tree has long, pendent, jointed, thread-like branches, without leaves, but with small sheaths at the joints.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 358 The timber of some species [*Casuarina*] forms the beefwood of the New South Wales colonists. **1880** Silver *Handbk. Australia* 275 The beefwood .. and tulipwood take a high polish.

2. Applied to various other trees, e. g. in N. S. Wales to *Stenocarpus salignus*; in Queensland to *Banksia compar* (both N.O. *Proteaceæ*); in Jamaica to evergreen shrubs or low trees of the genus *Ardisia* (N.O. *Myrsinaceæ*).

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 201 This tree is commonly called by the name of Beef-wood .. from the fleshy colour of the interior bark. **1819** *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 654 Well wooded with .. the Beefwood.

Beefy (bī·fi), *a.* [f. Beef *sb.* + -y¹.] Abounding in beef; resembling beef; fleshy; obese; stolid.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xvii. (1856) 129 One day he [the bear] is quite beefy and bearable. **1859** Smiles *Self-Help* 291 This dunce had a dull energy and a sort of beefy tenacity of purpose. **1860** *All Y. Round* No. 66. 367 There are no beefy boys at these schools. **1862** Calverley *Verses & Tr.* 48 The beefy market-place. **1876** Miss Braddon *J. Haggard's D.* x. 134 Added the farmer in his beefy voice.

Beegum, variant of Begum.

Beehive (bī·həiv). [f. Bee *sb.*¹ + -Hive *sb.*]

1. A receptacle used as a home for bees; usually made of thick straw work in the shape of a dome; but there are modern contrivances made of many materials, and adapted to special purposes.

c **1325** *Coer de L.* 2885 And commaunded hys men, belyve To bryng up many a bee-hyve. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 26 Be-hyve, *apiarium*. **1593** Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 109 Drones sucke not Eagles blood, but rob Bee-hiues. **1855** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 611 The farmhouse peeping from among beehives and apple-blossoms.

fig. **1616** R. Carpenter *Larum Love* 33 A profitable and behooouefull member in the Bee-hiue of Christs Church.

2. Name of a nebula in the constellation Cancer.

1869 Dunkin *Midn. Sky* 136 A small nebulous-looking object in the crab's body, is known by the name of the Præsepe, or the Beehive.

3. *Comb.* and *attrib.*, chiefly in sense of 'shaped like a bee-hive,' as in *beehive-basket, -chair* (i. e. with a top like a bee-hive), *beehive-hut, -oven*; also *beehive-like, beehive-shaped*, adjs.

1816 Southey *Essays* (1832) I. 181 His place in the chimney-corner, or the bee-hive chair. **1858** W. Ellis *Vis. Madagascar* ix. 235 Low, beehive-shaped huts. **1863** Lubbock *Preh. Times* ii. (1878) 56 From these we pass naturally to the beehive houses. **1881** Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Beehive oven*, an oven for the manufacture of coke, shaped like the old-fashioned beehive. **1884** J. Colborne *Hicks Pasha* 84 The .. beehive huts of the narrow street.

Bee·hive, *v. rare.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To cluster like bees in a hive. (U. S. A.)

1883 *N. E. Jrnl. Educ.* XVII. 325 The girls bee-hive together to discuss mysteries.

Bee·hived, *a.* [f. Beehive *sb.* + -ed².] Made or shaped like a beehive.

1885 *Contemp. Rev.* May 742 Beehived cells .. for churches occur abundantly at Innismurry.

Bee-hivy, *a. nonce-wd.* Beehive-like.

1864 Lady D. Gordon in *Vac. Tourists*, Bamboo canes close together across the rafters, and bound together between each with transverse bamboo—a pretty beehivey effect.

† **Bee·ishness.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Bee; after *waspish, waspishness*.] The quality of being like bees: used by Penn in his answer to the divines, who had termed the Friends 'wasps.'

1674 Penn *Rebuke Divines* 12 Doth this flow from the Beeishness of your Nature?

Beek, *sb. Sc.* [f. Beek *v.*¹] A warming or basking in the heat, a bask.

1725 Ramsay *Wks.* 1848 II. 133 Gland by his morning ingle takes a beek. **1788** Picken *Poems* 88 (Jam.) Life's just a wee bit Sunny beek, That bright, and brighter waxes.

Beek (bīk), *v.*¹ Now only *Sc.* or *north. dial.* Forms: 3-6 **beke**, 5-6 **beyke**, 6 *Sc.* **beik**, 6-7 **beak**, 6- **beek**. [Chiefly northern: of uncertain origin. The analogy in form and sense of *bake, beck*, to *bathe, beathe*, suggests possible connexion with *bake*. An OTeut. **bôkian* f. *bôk*, pa. t. of *bakan* would have given an OE. **bócecen, bécen*, and ME. *beke, beek*; but no trace of the older forms is found. Another suggestion would refer *beke* to the stem of *bæwen* to foment (in Ormin) with suffixal *k*: cf., in same sense, dial. G. *bächeln, bächern*, which Grimm refers to *bähen* to foment.]

1. *trans.* and *refl.* To suffuse with genial warmth; to expose (oneself, one's limbs, etc.) to the pleasurable warmth of sun, fire, etc.

c **1230** [see Beeking *ppl. a*².] **1375** Barbour *Bruce* XIX. 552 Ane ynglish man, that lay bekand Hym by a fyre. *c* **1400** *Bone Flor.* 99 A gode fyre .. To beyke hys boones by. **1553** Brende *Q. Curtius* II. 11 Diogenes .. was beking of himself in ye sunne. **1627** H. Burton *Bait. Pope's Bull* 26 The foolish fish, which beaking hir selfe neere the banke, suffereth the fisher to tickle .. her. *a* **1774** Fergusson *Cauler Oysters* Poems (1845) 8 How aften at that ingle cheek Did I my frosty fingers beek. (In modern Scotch.)

b. To season (wood) by exposure to heat.

1483 *Cathol. Angl.* 26 To beke wandes, *explorare*. **1523** Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 24 A good husbande hath his forkes and rakes made redye in the wynter before .. and beyked .. and than they wyll be harde, styffe and drye. **1641** Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 122 After that we have cutte our wilfes and saughs .. wee sette our foreman and another to beakinge of them.

2. *intr.* To expose oneself to, or disport in, pleasurable warmth; to bask.

c **1400** *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1459 That Knyght es nothing to set by That .. ligges bekeand in his bed. ?*a* **1568** *Wife Auchterm.* in *Bannatyne Poems* 215 (Jam.) He saw the wif .. sittand at ane fyre, beikand bawld. **1730** Ramsay *Gent. Sheph.* Wks. II. 95 She and her cat sit beeking in her yard. *a* **1801** Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1844) 54 To sport on fancy's flowery brink, And beek a wee in love's warm blink.

† **Beek,** *v.*² *Obs.* A term of the chase; see quot.

c **1470** *Hors Shepe & G.* (1822) 31 A herte, yf he be chasid, he wil desire to haue a ryuer .. yf he take agayn the streme, he beteth or els he beeketh.

Beeke, beeker, obs. f. BEAK, BEAKER.

Bee·king, *vbl. sb. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* [f. BEEK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] Exposure to genial warmth or heat.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 24 All the beykyng and drienge that can be had. 1623 COCKERAM, *Aprication*, a beaking in the Sunne.

Bee·king, beaking, *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That gives genial warmth.

c 1230 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 269 Al þat pinende pik ne walde ham þunche bote a softe bekinde bað. *a* 1652 BROME *Queene's Exch.* II. ii. Wks. III. 480 Our Masters grudge to give us wood Enough to make a beaking Bonfire.

Beel, obs. form of BEAL; see also BOIL *sb.*

Be-elbow, be-embroider, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Beeld(e, -yng, obs. forms of BIELD, BUILDING.

† Beele[1]. *Obs.* [Prob. a variant of **bill* (not actually found in this sense, but cf. BILLET) a. F. *bille* 'a young stocke of a tree to graft on' (Cotgr.); cf. 12th c. med.L. *billa, billus* 'branch, trunk of a tree.'] ? The crossbar of the yoke.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 650 The young plants are good to make beeles for Voakes.

† Beele[2]. *Obs.* or *dial.* [app. a variant form of BILL. But cf. MHG. *bîl, bîhel*, mod.Ger. *beil* ax.] A pick-ax with both ends sharp, used to pick out the ore from the rocks.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2104 The Instruments commonly used in Mines .. are; (1.) A Beele or Corniſh Tubber of 8*l.* or 10*l.* weight, sharped at both ends. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Beele*, an instrument used by the workmen to break and pick out the ore from the rocks in which it lies. [Not in modern Cornish Gloss. of E. D. Soc.; but *W. Corn. Gl.* has '*Beal* a bird's bill.']

Hence **Beele-man.**

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2104 The Beele-men rip the Deads and Ore. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Beele*, The miners, who dig up the ore in the mines, are, from the use of this instrument called beele-men.. In Cornwall..they allow two shovellers to three beele-men.

Beele, obs. or dial. f. BILL 'a beak.'

Beely, obs. form of BELIE.

Beelzebub (bĭ|e·lzĭbʊb). Also 4 **Belsebub,** 4–6 **Belsabub,** -bbe, 1–9 **Belzebub.** [a. L. *Beëlzebūb*, used in the Vulgate to render both the Gr. *Βεελζεβούβ* of the received text of the N. T. (for which early MSS. have *Βεελζεβούλ*), and the Heb. בעל־זבוב *baʿal-zʾbūb* 'fly-lord,' mentioned in 2 Kings i. 2, as 'the god of Ekron,' which Aquila had also reproduced in Gr. as *Βεελζεβούβ*, though the LXX rendered it *βάαλ μυῖαν*. The relation between the Heb. and Gr. words is not settled. The earlier Eng. translations, and the Douay, followed the Vulgate in identifying them in form, but the Geneva Bible of 1560, followed by the 'Authorized' of 1611, represent the O. T. word more exactly as *Baal-zebub*. From the N. T. designation of Beelzebub as 'prince of demons,' the word became at an early period one of the popular names of the Devil. Milton used it as the name of one of the fallen angels.] The Devil; a devil; also *transf.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 24 In Belzebub ðone aldormenn diobla. *c* 975 *Rushw. G.* ibid., Belzebub þæt is aldor deofla. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* ibid., þurh Belzebub deofla ealdre. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 55 Loke weo us wið him misdon þurh beelzebubes swikedom. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 130 A bastarde y-bore Of Belsabubbes kynne. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 51 Ye be a baby of Belsabubs bowre. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 291 He holds Belzebub at the staues end as well as a man in his case may do. 1759 LAW *Lett. Import. Subj.* 193 To crucify the Christ of God, as a beelzebub and blasphemer. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 124 This fly is truly a beelzebub and perhaps..the prototype of the Philistine idol worshipped under that name and in the form of a fly. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. xiii, His old troopers, the Satans and Beelzebubs who had shared his crimes (i. e. of Claverhouse).

Bee·lzebu·bian, *a. rare*; only in form **Bel-.** [f. prec. + -IAN.] Devilish.

1867 FITZGERALD 75 *Brooke St.* I. 239 There'll be the most infernal Belzebubian row.

Beem, obs. form of BEAM.

Been, *pa. pple.* of BE *v.* Also, obs. form of *be*, pres. infin., and pres. indic. plural.

Been, obs. plural of BEE *sb.*[1] var. of BEIN *a.*

Been, beenge, var. f. of BEHEN, BEN, BINGE *v.*

Beënt (bĭ·ënt), *a. Metaph.* [f. BE *v.* + L. suffix -ENT.] That is or exists; existing (in the most abstract sense); also used substantively. (Introduced to represent Germ. *seiend*, as expressing *pure being* in the Hegelian sense.)

1865 J. H. STIRLING *Secret of Hegel* I. 321 Something, however, is already a definite Beënt. — 362 Quality distinguished as beënt is Reality. 1885 R. ADAMSON in *Mind* Oct. 575 The changing, variable, transitory, and relatively non-beënt, world of finite fact.

Beer (bĭəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–3 **béor (bear),** 3–4 **ber,** 4 **bor,** 5–7 **bere, beere,** 6 **bier,** *Sc.* **beir,** 6–7 **bear(e,** 6– **beer.** [Common WGer.: OE. *béor* = OHG. *bior*, MHG. and mod.G. *bier*, MLG. *bêr*, MDu. and Du. *bier*, all neut.; cf. also ON. *bjor-r* masc. Etymology uncertain.

The OTeut. form might be **beuro-(m)*, f. **beuwo-* barley (whence ON. *bygg*: see BIGG); Kögel, taking the same derivation, has suggested as the Gothic form **biggwis*:—OTeut. **beuwiz-*; Sievers points out that one of the other forms of the neuter suffix *-os, -es, -s*, viz. **beuwos-*, or rather **beuwz-* would better account for the WGer. forms. Others (see Kluge) have thought of a connexion with *brew* (taking *beuro-* as for **breuro-*). Franck's suggestion of an Aryan **bhur-* 'to ferment' seems unwarranted, there being no known Aryan roots in *-ur.*]

1. An alcoholic liquor obtained by the fermentation of malt (or other saccharine substance), flavoured with hops or other aromatic bitters. Formerly distinguished from *ale* by being hopped; but now the generic name of malt liquor, including ale and porter, though sometimes restricted and used in contradistinction to ale. The word occurs in OE., but its use is rare, except in poetry, and it seems to have become common only in the 16th c. as the name of hopped malt liquor. Not in Chaucer or *Piers Ploughman*. See further under ALE.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke i. 15 He ne drincð win ne béor [*Lindisf.* and *Rushw.* bear]. *c* 1205 LAY. 8124 Weorea þa bernes iscængte mid heore. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1009 Hi nabbeth noth win ne bor. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 128 Good ber and bryȝt wyn boþe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 31 Bere, a drynke, *hummuli potus, aut cervisia hummulina.* 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 247, X. quarters malte, ij quarters wheet, ij quarters ootes, xl. li weight of hoppys. To make lx. barellis of sengyll beer. *a* 1529 SKELTON *El. Rummyng* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 415 (D.) The Dutchman's strong beere Was not hopt over heere. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 583 With Marche aill and also doubill beir. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* x. 256 Bere is made of malte, of hoppes, and water: it is a naturall drynke for a Dutche man. And nowe of late dayes it is moche vsed in Englande to the detryment of many Englysshe men. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 84 Bere, *potus lupinatus.* 1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* (1578) 6 If the controuersie be betwixt Beere and Ale, which of them two shall have ye place of preheminence? 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 17 In barrels of Bier. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 7 Doth it not show vildely in me, to desire small Beer? 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 36 Ale by reason of the grossenesse of the substance of it .. is more nourishing then Beere. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1696) 298 Turkeys, carps, hops, piccadel, and beer, Came into England all in one year. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. liv, Since Beer hath *hopp'd* in among us, Ale is thought to be much adulterated. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 119 A beer was made by the Germans .. from oats and wheat. 1883 PROF. GARDNER in *Glasg. Wkly. Her.* 1 Sept. 8/1 The present proper definition of beer may be as follows:—'A saccharine fluid flavoured with hops, or other aromatic bitters, which has been rendered alcoholic by fermentation.'

b. Buttered beer: see ALE 4. **Small beer:** weak beer; hence *fig.* trifling matters, small things, as in the colloquial phrase *To think no small beer of oneself. To be in beer*: to be under the effects of beer, to be more or less intoxicated.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 423/1, I stande in so great peryll of chokyng with lucre, as Tindal standeth in daunger of choking with the bones of buttred beere. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 161 To suckle fooles, and chronicle small Beere. 1631 J. ROUS *Diary* (1856) 66 Warren (that was in beere) .. urged upon the maide to ride behinde him. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 ⁊ 8, I allow a double Quantity of Malt to my small Beer. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* Wks. XI. 174 Should express her self-esteem by the popular phrase, that she did not 'think small beer of herself.' 1880 *Academy* 25 Sept. 219 Two such chroniclers of small beer as Boswell and Erskine.

2. Applied to fermented liquors of various kinds, or flavoured by various ingredients, as *nettle beer, spruce beer, tar beer, treacle beer*, GINGER BEER.

a 1100 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wülcker *Voc.* 329 *Vdromellum vel mulsum*, beor. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 102 The beer of the decoction of Camomil flowers is miraculous. 1850 T. SMITH *Terebinth. Med.* 61 Beverage, pale ale, dandelion beer, spruce beer.

II. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*

3. General relations: **a.** objective gen. with vbl. sb. or agent-noun, as *beer-bibber, -bibbing, -brewer, -brewing, -buttering, -carrier, -drinker, -drinking, -monger, -seller, -soaking*; **b.** instrumental with pa. pple., as *beer-bemuddled*; **c.** attrib. (of, made of or with, beer), as *beer-broth, -posset, -soup, -stain, -yeast*; **d.** attrib. (of, for, or connected with the manufacture, sale, or use of beer), as *beer-barrel, -cellar, -gallon, -shop, -vat.*

a. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xiii, To be looked upon as a common pipe-smoker, *beer-bibber. 1465 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 201 My mastyr payd to Clayson *berebrewer of Herewyche, for iiij. barelles of bere .. vj. viij.*d.* 1565 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 295 This Thomas Beckets Father was a Iew, and a *Béere-Brewer of London. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 179 The drink is supplied by two *beer-brewers. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 24 The Burgesses of that *beer-brewing town [Delft]. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* ii. 147 From Belgia what? but their deep bezeling, Their boote-carouse, and their *Beere-buttering. 1664 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wed.* I. iii, By the way of a country-gentleman and a *beer-drinker. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iii. 121 A bounty on unthrift .. and *beer-drinking. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 321 *Beere-mongers, Inne-keepers and Tapsters.

b. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* xiii. 238 Afraid of the jealousy of some *beer-bemuddled swain.

c. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* II. 176 He Must not vary, From *beer-broth at all. 1842 MRS. GORE *Fascin.* 109 Having eaten a slice of cold venison, with a basin of *beer-posset. 1857 ELIZA ACTON *Eng. Bread-Bk.* II. § 3. 121 For two pounds of flour half an ounce .. of *beer-yeast is used.

d. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 235 Why of that Lome might they not stopp a *Beere barrel? 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* IV, Unless you'd have the poor devil soused in a *beer-barrel. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* v. 54 They burst into the *beer-cellars. 1661 S. PARTRIDGE *Double Sc. Proport.* 68 To know how many Ale or *Beer-gallons are in it, divide 24839, 56 the content in inches. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* I. ii. 44 Poor men give them [priests] their power at the Church and take it back at the *beer-shop. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. VI. vi. 356 Thou laggard sonorous *Beer-vat [Santerre] .. is it time now to palter?

4. Special combinations: **† beer-bombard,** a large can or vessel for holding beer; **beer-chiller,** a funnel-shaped pot made of tin, used to warm, or 'take off the chill' of beer over the fire; **beer-cooler,** a large shallow vat for cooling beer; **beer-corn,** grain used for brewing; **beer-engine,** a machine for drawing or pumping up beer from the casks to the bar; **beer-faucet,** a machine for injecting air into flat beer to make it foam; **beer-float,** a hydrometer for ascertaining the density of beer-wash; **beer-fountain** (= beer-engine); **beer-garden,** a garden attached to an inn for the consumption of beer; **beer-glass,** a glass holding half a pint; a tumbler; **beer-heading,** a mixture intended to revive flat beer; **† beer-horse,** a brewer's horse; **beer-house,** a house licensed for the sale of beer, but not of spirits; **beer-machine** (= beer-engine); **beer-money,** an allowance of money to servants, instead of beer; **beer-pot,** now a pewter vessel holding a quart or a pint, formerly probably made of wooden staves, and hooped; **beer-pull,** the handle of a beer-engine; **beer-pump** (= beer-engine); **beer-tray,** a tray fitted with two upright ends, and an upright division from one to the other, so as to hold two rows of beer pots; **beer-vinegar,** vinegar made from beer (cf. BEEREGAR).

a 1652 BROME *Jov. Crew* I. 362 We have unloaden the Bread-basket, the Beef-kettle, and the *Beer-Bumbards. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 145/2 Until .. the little *beer-chiller on the fire, had started into life. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 15 A due proportion between the mault and other *beer-corn. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 78 Pliable composition tube, employed by the makers of *beer engines. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 299/1 The bowling-ally is..an adjunct of what is known as a *beer garden. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 36 The aptest glasses..were streight upright ones, like to our long *beere glasses. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4391/3 A Silver cup..the Form of a *Beer-Glass. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 178 The butler and the *beere horse both be like one. They drawe beere both. 1494 FABYAN VII. 658 The Kentysshemen..robbyd and spoyled the Flemynges, and all the *bere-howses. 1864 *Derby Merc.* 7 Dec., A *beer-house keeper..had been convicted of selling beer during the prohibited hours on Sunday. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 90 There is *beer-money allowed, ..and that makes nearly a shilling per week additional. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 42 She was made lyke a *beere pot, or a barell. 1864 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vi. 46 Polite *beer-pulls that made low bows. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 9 A *beare Pumpe. 1863 SMILES *Indust. Biogr.* 191 Another popular machine of his is the *beer-pump, patented in 1797. 1862 MAYHEW *Crim. Prisons* 183 *Beer-trays—such as the London pot-boys use for the conveyance of the mid-day porter. 1672 DAVENANT *Ballad* Wks. (1673) 339 Sack which like *Beer-Vinegar looks.

† Beer (bī·əɹ), *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* Also 4 beere. [f. BE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who is or exists; sometimes *spec.* the Self-existent, the great *I Am.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xix. 28 Ther is a beere stille [1388 a stille man]. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iii. (1617) 29 He calleth God..the Beer—that is to say; Hee who only is or hath beeing. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XVII. lxxviii, The Beer, Cause Divine in all, all Godheads Essence.

Beer, *sb.*[3] *Weaving.* Also 9 bier. [The same word as BIER 'a means of carrying,' cf. the synonym PORTER used in Scotland.] The name given to a (variable) number of ends (interlaced with a cord or cords), into which a warp is divided in the process of warping, in order to facilitate the opening and dividing of the warp, after sizing, while being wound on the beam; it also facilitates the subsequent process of weaving.

1712 J. BEAUMONT *Math. Sleaing Tables* 40 Every weaver should be obliged to run a coarse coloured thread through every forty threads in the breadth of the cloth to mark the beers or scores. 1819 PEDDIE *Linen Weaver's Assist.* 178 In Manchester and Bolton .. these biers contain 19, but more frequently 20 splits, or what is termed there dents. 1860 WHITE *Weaving* 277 The hundred splits..is nominally divided into five equal portions for the sake of calculation, called porters in Scotland and beers in England. 1880 T. R. ASHENHURST *Use & Abuse of Arithmetic* in *Textile Calculations* 5 Beers are variable quantities according to the custom of the district.

‖ Beer, *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare.* [Du.] A mole or pier.

1629 *S'hertogenbosh* 13 The water .. was stayed with two stone beeres on the Bulworkes, next to the boome.

Beer (bĭəɹ), *v.* [f. BEER *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To drink or indulge in beer. (*colloq.* and *humorous.*)

1780–6 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes R. Acad.* Wks. 1794 I. 105 He surely had been brandying it, or beering. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 242 A cart and a waggon watering (it would be more correct, perhaps, to say *beering*) at the Rose.

Beer, obs. f. BEAR *v.* and *sb.*[2], BIER, and BIRR force, impetus.

Beerd(e, ME. form of BEARD.

Beeregar (bī·ərĭgăı). ? *Obs.* Also **berhegor, 6 beereager, bear-, beareger, 7 beeregre.** [f. BEER *sb.*[1] + *egre*, EAGER = F. *aigre* sour; after *vinegar, alegar*.] Sour beer; vinegar formed by the acetous fermentation of beer.

a 1500 *Manners & Househ. Exp. of Eng.* 456 The master of the schepe hathe .. vij. galones berhegor. **1586** BRIGHT *Melanch.* vi. 29 Of sauces those that be sharpe, as verjuyce aliger, or beareger, vinegar. **1592-3** *Act* 35 *Eliz.* xi. § 3 To carrie any Wyne Caske out of this Realme with any Beere or Beereager. **1720** *Stow's Survey* (Strype, 1754) II. v. xv. 324/1 The Flemings bought great quantities .. of Beeregre for the cooling of their Ordinance. **1882** ROGERS *Hist. of Agric. Prices* IV. 618 Aleager and bereager .. are malt vinegar.

Beerhood (bī·ərhud). *rare*−[1]. [f. BEER *sb.*[1] + -HOOD, after *manhood*, etc. Cf. OE. *gebeorscipe* 'beership.'] A beer-drinking class or set.

1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 103 All his old beer-hood fraternity warned him against such a resolution.

Bee·riness. [f. BEERY + -NESS.] *colloq.* Beery quality or condition. In mod. Dictionaries.

Beerish (bī·ərĭʃ), *a.* [f. BEER *sb.*[1] + -ISH.] Having the nature or properties of beer; beery.

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 16 Beerish drink keeps the stomach clean.

Bee·rishly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In beerish or beery fashion.

1865 *Spectator* 2 Sept. 980/1 Nothing better than beerishly and boorishly jolly.

Beer-lip, var. form of BEAR-LEAP, *Obs.* a basket.

Beerne, obs. form of BAIRN.

Beerocracy (bī·ərɒ·krăsi). [f. BEER *sb.*[1] + -(O)CRACY; one of the numerous burlesques upon *aristocracy*.] A ludicrous or polemical name for: The brewing and beer-selling interest.

1881 *World* 19 Jan. 10/2 The startling mixture of peerage and beerocrary .. was absent this time.

Beery (bī·əri), *a.* [f. as prec, + -Y[1].] Belonging to, or abounding in beer; characterized or influenced by beer; beer-like.

1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 67 [The kindness] was often of a beery and bungling sort. **1870** LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 15 The 'first sprightly running' of Dryden's vintage was..a little muddy, if not beery. *Mod.* An election of the old beery sort.

Bees-antler: see BES-ANTLER.

Beesom(e, obs. form of BESOM.

Beest, obs. or dial. 2nd sing. pres. of BE *v.*

Beest(e, obs. form of BEAST, and BEST.

Beest (bīst). [Common Teut., or at least WGer.: OE. *bēost* = OHG. *biost*, MHG., mod.G. *biest* (masc.), MDu. and mod.Du. *biest* (fem.), MLG. *best*, North Fris. *bjast, bjüst*, all in same sense. Of unknown derivation, not found beyond Teutonic.] The first milk drawn from a mammal, especially a cow, after parturition.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülck. 14/36 *Colostrum* beost. —*ibid.* 210/17 *Colostrum*, i.e. *lac novum*, beost *uel* obestum. **1611** COTGR., *Beton*, Beest, the first milke a female giues after the birth of her young one. **1611** [see next]. **1688** R. HOLME *Armory* II. ix. 173 Beest, the first Milk after Calving. **1796** MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 520 Pour your hot beest upon it.

Beestings (bī·stiŋz). Forms: 1 **býsting,** 5 **bestynge,** 6 **biestings,** 7 **beestins, beestning, beestlings,** 7–8 **beestings,** 7–9 **beastlings, -ges,** 8– **beastings,** 9 *dial.* **beastin, biznings, beslings.** [OE. **blesting, býsting*, as if f. a vb. **biestan* 'to yield beest,' f. *bēost*: see prec. Now usually in pl. form, which however is sometimes construed as a (collective) sing.

1. = preceding.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC in Wright *Voc.* 28 *Colustrum*, býsting, þicce meolc. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 30 A bestynge, *colustrum*. **1574** NEWTON *Health Mag.* 32 The thicke and curdie Milke .. commonly called Biestings, is very dangerous. **1611** COTGR., *Colostre*, the first milke, tearmed beest, or beestings. **1625** B. JONSON *Pans' Annivers.* ad fin., Both the beesting of our Goates, and Kine. **1641** BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 11 An ewe is say'd to give beastlings three or fower dayes. **1697** DRYDEN *Virgil* (1806) II. 14 Who fill'd the pail with beestings of the cow. **1757** LISLE *Husb.* 353 Roman writers on husbandry forbid the colastra or beestings to be given to the calf. *Mod. Northampt. Dial.*, We shall have some biznings tomorrow for a custard.

attrib. **1881** TENNYSON *North. Cobbler* xx, A beslings-puddin' an' Adam's wine.

†**2.** A disease caused by imbibing beestings. L. *colostratio. Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 18 It breedeth in their mouthes the Colostracion or Beestings.

Beesting, obs. variant of BUISTING.

Bees-wax (bī·zˌwæks). [f. BEE[1] + WAX.] The wax secreted by bees as the material of their combs, and used for various purposes in the arts.

1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 12 You may rub your Stone over with a little Bees Wax. **1753** HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. lxxxviii. 406 They also export beeswax annually to near one thousand schippounds. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 793 Bees Wax is secreted by glands on the ventral scales of the bee, whence they collect it.

Bee·swax, *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To rub or polish with bees-wax. Hence **Bee·swaxed** *ppl. a.*, and **Bee·swaxing** *vbl. sb.*

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* ii. (1879) 7 The table-covers are never taken off except when the leaves are turpentined and bees-waxed. **1873** MISS BRADDON *Str. & Pilgr.* I. ix. 103 A .. Turkey carpet covered the centre of the floor—a mere island in an ocean of bees-waxed oak. **1876** — *J. Haggard's Dau.* III. 62 The dusting and beeswaxing were duly done.

Beeswing (bī·zˌwiŋ). Also **bee's wing, bee's-wing, bees'-wing, bees-wing.** [f. BEE + WING, from its appearance.] The second crust, consisting of shining filmy scales of tartar, formed in port and some other wines after long keeping; so called from its appearance; *ellipt.*, old wine showing beeswing. Hence **Bee·s-winged** *a.*, so old as to show beeswing.

1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxiv. 44 His richer or more showy neighbour..is curious in 'bee's wing.' **1864** TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 405 Fetched His richest beeswing from a binn reserved. **1880** BROWNING *Dram. Idyls* II. Clive 47 Too much bee's-wing floats my figure? **1873** F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 32 His port is not presentable, unless bees'-winged.

Beet (bīt). Forms: 1 **béte,** 4–6 **bete,** 5–7 **beete,** 6- **beet.** [OE. *bēte*, ad. L. *bēta*, whence also OHG. *biza* (8th c.), MHG. *bieze*, MLG. and MDu. *bēte*, etc. The plant was of early cultivation, and the name was adopted from Latin into the Teutonic languages, but though common in OE., no further mention of it occurs before *c* 1400.]

1. A plant or genus of plants (N.O. *Chenopodiaceæ*), having, in cultivation, a succulent root much used for food, and also for yielding sugar. There are two species, the Common or Red Beet (*Beta vulgaris*), found wild on the British coasts, and cultivated in several varieties, both as an esculent, and as an ornamental foliage plant, and the White Beet (*B. cicla*), chiefly used in the production of sugar. Formerly almost always spoken of in plural 'beets,' like *beans, pease, greens*, etc.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 226 Þás wyrta sindon..ċað bęzeatra, béte and mealwe. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xxii. (1495) 616 Men may graffe on a bete stocke as men doon on a Caustocke. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 22 Erbys and gresse, both beetes and brake. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, 34 Betys herbe, *beta*. **1551** TURNER *Herbal.* (1568) F iij a, There are twoo kyndes of Betes, the white bete whyche is called sicula, and blake betes. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 173 If you would make choyce of faire beets, chuse rather the white than either the blacke or red. **1712** tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* 47 Leaves, like those of the Beet or Winter-green. **1732** ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* i. 249 Beets, emollient, nutritive, and relaxing. *a* 1772 BORLASE in C. Johns *Week at Lizard* (1848) 185 One year nothing will grow but mallows, and the next nothing but beets. **1870** H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* v. 100 The wild beet and cabbage still grow on our sea-shores.

2. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *beet leaves, -sugar*; *beet-grower, -growing*; BEET-ROOT. †**Beet-raves** [a. F. *bette-rave* 'beet,' lit. 'beet-turnip'], the small red beet.

1719 LOUDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 197 Beet-raves, or Beet-Radishes, that is, Red Beets, produce roots for Sallads. **1736** BAILEY *Housh. Dict.* s. v. *Beets*, Beet-raves are made use of to colour wine. **1769** MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 131 Leave on the bacon and beet leaves. **1833** R. PHILLIPS *Fam. Cycl.* 230 The French .. still persevere in manufacturing beet-sugar. **1837** HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. in Amer.* II. 55 The interest excited by this subject of beet-growing is very strong.

Beet, bete (bīt), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **bóetan, bétan,** 2–5 **beten,** 3–5 **bete,** 5–6 **beete,** 6– *Sc.* **beit,** 8– **beet**; (3 **betten,** 5 **beton, bet, beethe, beytt**). *Pa. t.* **bet**: 1 **bétte,** 2–5 **bette,** 4 **bett, bet** (**bete, beit**). *Pa. pple.* **bet**; 1 **béted,** 1–5 **bet,** 3–5 **ibet, bett** (4 **bete, bette**). [Common Teut.: OE. *bōetan, bētan*, to make good, make better, amend = Goth. *bôtjan*, OS. *bôtjan*, MDu. *boeten*, MLG. *bôten*, OHG. *buozzen*, MHG. *büezzen*, G. *büssen*:—OTeut. **bôtjan* to advantage, profit, be of use to, a derivative vb. from *bôtâ* good, profit, advantage, in OE. *bôt*, BOOT, q.v. Now only Sc. and north. dial.; it became obs. in literary Eng. before 1500, while still spelt *bete*.]

I. To make good, amend, make amends for.

1. *trans.* To make good or better; to mend or repair (things damaged), mend or heal (wounds, sickness), improve (land). Still *dial.*

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 21 Þonan gesæġh oþre twezen ġebroþer .. boetende heora nett [WYCLIF, makynge ayein or beetynge her nettis]. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 398 Hu ðu meaht ðine æceras betan. *Ibid.* 116 Ðonne bið hit [the wound] sona ġebet. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 Mineȝeð þat ane niwe cloðes, oðer elde bete. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reves T.* 7 Pipen he koude, and fisshe, and nettes beete. **1572** *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 247 The prouerb is, of palice, kirk, and brig, Better in tyme to beit, nor efter to big. **1808** JAMIESON *Sc. Dict.* (Provb.) Daily wearing neids yearly beiting. [**1873** EARLE *Philol.* § 82 The fishermen of Yarmouth have sometimes astonished the learned .. by talking of beating their nets (so it sounds) when they mean mending them.]

†**2.** To bring into better state, put right, correct, amend, reform (faults, evil ways, etc.); to make good (misdeeds): **a.** those of others.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 15 Gif ðec ġeheres, boetend ðu bist broðeres ðines. *a* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* I. 17 Ic hit bete. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* (1867) 113 Ȝif he hit [uuel] betan mei. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9790 No patriarck ne ȝeit prophete, Miht be sent adames sine to bete. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 229 That thou woldest come to bete The sunnes that Adam thohte suete.

†**b.** To amend, make good (one's own faults); *hence*, to repent of, make amends for, expiate, atone for (one's sin). The usual word in early ME.; afterwards superseded by AMEND. *Obs.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* 220 Ealle scylda þe wiþ god beoð ungebetta. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 169 Bute his sunnes him ben ere forgieuene ' oðer bette. *a* 1250 *Moral Ode* 121 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 29 Hi mihten here sunne beten. *Ibid.* 138 And gunnen here gultes beten, & betere lif leden. *c* 1300 *Beket* 2417 And wende to the holi lond: here synnes forto bete. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 10 [Jon the Baptist] .. taht the folk thair sine to bete.

† **c.** *absol.* To amend, repent. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 223 For þi he [is] wis þe bit and bisiet and bet bifore dome. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 863 Vorthi he mot .. Mid teres an mid wope bete.

3. To relieve *hunger, thirst*, or any form of want; to supply *wants, needs* (Sc. *misters*). Hence subst. in comb. *beet-need, beet-mister. Sc.* and *north.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3279 Sco þat sal bete me my thrist. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 224 No mon [schal] beete his hunger. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. viii. 105 Grantit eik leif wod to hew, and tak Tymmer to beit ayris [= oars] and wther mysteris. **1816** SCOTT *Tales Landl.* IV. 252 (JAM.) She enlarged on the advantage of saving old clothes to be what she called beetmasters to the new. **1823** *Blackw. Mag.* 314 (JAM.) If twa or three hunder pounds can beet a mister for you in a strait, ye sanna want it. **1875** *Lancash. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Beet-need*, a help that may be had at will.

†**b.** To relieve, help, aid, assist (a person in need or trouble), to supply the wants of. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9592 And þi pite þat es sa suete Aght þi prisun [= prisoner] o bandes bete. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 756 My makelez lambe þat al may bete. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 86 Reson betith him so ofte tyme as he stondith ayens þe Synner. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 51 Who shall mee beete? who shall my bands breck? *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 18 With stuff of houshald strestely he thaim bett.

† **c.** esp.: *To bete one's bale* (see BALE *sb.*[1] 6); also *to bete one of one's bale* (cf. sense 2). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 105 Til all oure bale ai for to bete. *Ibid.* 14415 Þar he .. o mani bale þam bete. *c* 1440 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 223 That was the angell to beton is bale. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 971 Sche myghte me of my balys bete. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 233 To beyt [*v. r.* bete] thar amouris of thar nychtis baill.

II. To beet a fire.

[The development of this (the chief extant) sense, the antiquity of which is shown, not merely by the OS. *fŷr bētan*, but by its existence in the other Teutonic languages (cf. Du. *vuur boeten*, LG. *für bōten*, etc.), is somewhat obscure, from the fact that in the earliest instances it appears to mean, not 'to *mend* a fire,' but as in modern Dutch, 'to *make, kindle, put on* a fire.' Perhaps this is to be explained by the primitive conditions (which prevailed more or less till the days of phosphorus matches), according to which fire was not generated anew each time it was required, but was usually propagated by a 'glede' from an existing fire, often carried and kept alive for days (cf. Genesis xxii. 6), which was surrounded with combustibles, and 'beeted' into a blaze, when a fire was required.]

4. To make, kindle, put on (a fire). Now *dial.*

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* VI. xxxii, Ða het he betan þærinne micel fŷr. *c* 1325 *Seuen Sag.* (W.) 2122 The clerkes..bet a fir strong and sterk. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1012 When bryȝt brennande brondez ar bet þer an-vnder. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1434 Tuo fyres on the auter gan sche beete. **1430** *Chev. Assigne* 157 The goldesmyȝth gooth & beetheth hym a fyre. *a* 1500 *Sir Aldingar* 53 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 168 And fayre fyer there shalbe bett. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 127 Bad beit the fyire, and the candill alycht. **1875** *Lancash. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s. v. *Beet*, Tha mun get up an' beet t' fire to-morn.

5. To mend, make up, keep up, add fuel to, feed (a fire). Still in *Sc.* See also BOTE, FIRE-BOTE.

1205 LAY. 25977 His fur he beten agon. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 627 Quyl I fete sum quat fat þou þe fyr bete. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *2nd Nonnes T.* 581 In a bath thay gonne hir faste schetten, And nyght and day greet fuyr they under betten. **1810** TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 48 The wither'd twigs to beet her fire. **1826** J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 262 A fire, that they keep beetin wi' planks and spars o' the puir man o' war. **1857** J. SCHOLES *Jaunt to See Q.* 14 (Lanc. Gloss.) Then aw beetud fire, un rattl't fire-potter ogen't back o'th grate.

b. *fig.*

1784 BURNS *Epist. Davie* viii, It heats me, it beets me And sets me a' on flame! **1787** — Wks. III. 179 Or noble Elgin beets the heav'n-ward flame.

Beet, variant of BEAT, bundle of flax.

†**Bee·ter.** *Obs. rare*−[1]. [f. BEET *v.* + -ER[1].] **1578** COOPER *Lat. Dict.*, *Cereosus*, a beeter or little waxe candle.

Beeth, obs. south. pres. indic. pl. of BE *v.*

†**Beeting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. BEET *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of making good; mending, repair; making (a fire), kindling.

1517 *Churchw. Acc., Heybridge, Essex* (Nichols 1797), 168 Half of betynge lyght ageynst the feste of the Natyvyte of oure Blessed Lady. **1594** *Act Jas. VI.* (1814) IV. 80 (JAM.) The beiting and reparatioun of thair wallis, streittis,

havynnis and portis. *a* 1615 *Brieue Cron. Erlis of Ross.* (1850) 20 The miln decayed in default of beiting and holding up of the same. 1808 [see BEET *v.* 1.]

Beetle (bī·t'l), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 bíetel, bítel, býtel, 3 bettle, 4 bytylle, 4–6 betel, 5 betylle, bittill, 5–6 betell(e, 6 betill, -yll, betle, beetel(le, 7 boytle, 8–9 *dial.* beatle, bittle, 6– beetle. [OE. *bíetel*, in Anglian **bétel*, 'beating implement,' :—OTeut. **bautilo-z*, f. *bautan*, in OE. *béatan*, 'to beat' + **-il*, *-el*, *-l*, -LE, suffix denoting an instrument; cogn. w. MHG. *bözel* cudgel, LG. *betel*, *bötel* 'a mall' (*Bremisches Wb.* I. 126). The variant forms in *i* and *e* in middle and mod. Eng. are due to the late WSax. *bítel*, *býtel*, and Anglian *bétel* respectively; of the latter the mod. *beetle* is the regular representative. Those like *bittle* show the ordinary shortening of a long vowel before two consonants: thus, the OE. genitive *bítles*, and plur. *bítlas*, would naturally give *bittles* in ME. The identification of the form with those of BEETLE *sb.*[2] has led to confusion in their fig. senses: see sense 2.]

1. An implement consisting of a heavy weight or 'head,' usually of wood, with a handle or stock, used for driving wedges or pegs, ramming down paving stones, or for crushing, bruising, beating, flattening, or smoothing, in various industrial and domestic operations, and having various shapes according to the purpose for which it is used; a mall. *Three-man beetle*: one that requires three men to lift it, used in ramming paving-stones, etc.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxvi. 253 Nán monn ne gehierde ne axe hlem ne bietles [*Cotton* bitles] swęg. *a* 1000 *Judith* iv. 21 Séo wífman gesló mid ánum býtle. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 188 Þer ȝe schulen iseon bunsen ham mit tes deofles bettles. *a* 1400 Wright's *Lat. Stories* 29 (Mätz.) Wyht suylc a betel be he smyten. *c* 1400 in Wright *Voc.* 180 *Mallus*, bytylle. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* III. x. (1483) 56 Somme were brayned with betels and somme beten with staues. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 34 Betylle, *malleus*, *malleolus*. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Houlat*, He could wark wundaris Mak.. A lang spere of a bittill. 1530 PALSGR. 198/1 Betyll to bete clothes with, *battoyr*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 39 Then the bundels [of flax]..are beaten with betelles. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 7 Make your tongue the wedge, and your head the beetle. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 255 If I do, fillop me with a three-man-Beetle. *a* 1626 FLETCHER *Wom. Prize* II. vi. Have I lived thus long to be knockt o' th' head With half a washing beetle? 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxiv. (1840) 162 To cleave a tree with a beetle without a wedge. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. II. i. 132 In the fulling mill .. it is beaten with large beetles in a trough of water. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* I. 128 (JAM.), Out of an honest house, or shame fa' me, but I'll take the bittle to you! 1845 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XII. 73 *note*, A beetle is that heavy sort of pestle with which paviours drive home the paving-stones .. sometimes .. fitted up by three handles .. for the use of three men.

b. *fig.*

1562 FOXE *A. & M.* I. 265/1 [King Henry the Second] .. the Mall and Beetle of the Church. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 278 An .. argument such as all ye Heretiques wedges with all their Beatelles and malles can not beate abroad. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon* IV. i. in *Old Pl.* (1883) II. 61 Now the Beetle of my head beates it into my memory. 1674 FLATMAN *To Austin* 41 The Beetles of our Rhimes shall drive full fast in The wedges of your worth.

c. Phrase. *Between the beetle and the block.*

[1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, xii. § 18 The sericant..shal bring to the said place of execucion a blocke with a betill, a staple, and cordes to binde the saide hande.] 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.*, Thou must come to Knokham faire, and what betweene the block and the beetle, be thumpd like a stockfish. 1613 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings* 274 Earle William being thus set, as it were, betweene the beetle and the blocke, was nothing deiected.

2. Used as the type of heavy dullness or stupidity. The phrase *deaf*, or *dumb as a beetle*, probably belongs here; but cf. BEETLE *sb.*[2] 3.

1520 WHITTINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 2 Tendre wyttes .. be made as dull as a betell. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 164 That dolt had not a worde to say for him self, but was as doume as a bitle in that mater. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 4 Our faculty to understand is still left..we are not meere blockes and beetles. 1867 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. XI. 106/2 'As deaf as a beetle' no doubt refers to this wooden instrument.

3. *Comb.*, as *beetle-fish*, *-man*, *-stock* (i.e. handle); *beetle-beaten* adj.; also as contemptuous epithets (from sense 2), *beetle-brain*, *-head* (cf. *block head*), whence *beetle-headed* adj.; also **beetle-head,** the 'monkey' of a pile-driving engine.

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* III. ii. 76 As if she had been *beetle-beaten to be laid in a pastry. *a* 1604 CHURCHYARD in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 239 *Beetle-braines cannot conceive things right. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, The *beetle fish, *cantharus piscis*. 1577 BRETON in *Heliconia* I. 7 Because that *Beetle-heads doo serve for such instructions fit. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* I. i. 54 The more to condemne the blindnesse of this *beetle-head. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 425 Had returned some brains into the *beetle-heads of those Frenchmen. 1553–87 FOXE *A & M.* (1596) 1171/2 Learne, learne, yee *beetel headed Asses. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 161 A horson *beetle-headed flap-ear'd knaue. 1870 *Daily News* 30 Nov., To persuade the conscientious but *beetle-headed monarch. 1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 1544/2 The .. *beetlemen .. who serued to beat or driue the fleech to the sides of the wals. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 507 To crouche to please, to be a *beetle stock Of thy great Masters will. 1816 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.*, *Beetlestock*, the stock or handle of a beetle.

Beetle (bī·t'l), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 bitula, bitela, ?betel; 5 bityl, bytylle; betylle, 6 betel, -ell, -yll, betle, bettil, -le; bitle, bytell, bittil, byttil, -el, -ell; 6– beetle. [OE. *bitula*, *bitela* (the sense of which is established by the glosses quoted) is app. a sb. formed on an adj. **bitul*, *bitol*, biting, *mordax* (in early ME. BITEL, q.v.), f. *bítan* to BITE; cf. the gloss '*mordiculus*' (little biter), which occurs in a list *De Nominibus Insectorum* in Wülcker *Voc.* 122. As in similar OE. derivatives the *i* was certainly short; thence the ME. *bityl*, 16th c. *bittil*, and mod. dial. *bittle*. The form *betlas*, pointing to a nom. *betel*, has not been etymologically explained, but it may, if genuine, be the source of ME. *betylle*, 16th c. *betel*, mod. *beetle*, though the latter may also be from the normal *bitela*, with the vowel lengthened, as in *evil* from OE. *yfel*, *weevil* from OE. *wifel* (OHG. *wíbil*), Sc. *meikle* from OE. *mycil*, dial. *leetle* from *little*, etc. The later forms are confused with those of BEETLE *sb.*[1], whence also confusion in their fig. use: see sense 3.]

1. The class name for insects of the coleopterous order, having the upper pair of wings converted into hard sheaths or wing-cases (elytra) that close over the back, and protect the lower or true wings, which most species are able to use in flight.

a 800 *Epinal, Erfurt & Corpus Glosses* (Sweet *O. E. T.* 44, 45) *Blattis*, *blatis*, bitulum. *a* 1000 *Harl. Gl.* in Wülcker *Voc.* 196 *Blatis*, bitelum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* (*ibid.*) 122 *Mordiculus*, bitela. [Also *c* 1050 *ibid.* 448; and 456 *Nigro colore*, þa blacan betlas]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 37 Bytylle worme [*v. r.* bityl wyrme], *buboscus*. *c* 1450 in Wright *Voc.* 255 *Hic carembes*, a betylle. 1552 HULOET, Bettil or byttil vermine, *scarabæus*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 124 A bittil, flee, *scarabeus*. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 308 An other compareth a Byttell with an Egle. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 79 The poore Beetle that we treade vpon. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 54 A Bob which .. in time will be a Beetle. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 640 The beetle, whose characteristic is stupidity and unwieldiness of limbs, beats himself down against a tree, or overturns himself in crawling, and lies sprawling upon his back. 1852 T. HARRIS *Insects New Eng.* 20 Beetles are biting-insects, and are provided with two pairs of jaws moving sidewise.

2. In popular use applied especially to those of black colour, and comparatively large size; hence many coleopterous insects of different appearance, as the glow-worm, lady-birds, death-ticks, etc. are usually excluded, and other insects included under the name; among the latter are the **Black-beetle** or COCKROACH (q.v.), which is not a beetle.

c 1050 [see 1.] 1530 PALSGR. 198/1 Bettle, a blacke flye. 1552 HULOET, Byttel, flye with a blacke huske. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 22 Beetles blacke approach not neere. 1864 *Realm* 16 Mar. 8 Tosser is thrust into a cupboard among the blackbeetles. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xvi. 132 They were at all events human beings .. not black-beetles.

3. Taken as a type of blindness: see quot. 1747. (*As dumb, as deaf as a beetle*, see BEETLE *sb.*[1] 2.)

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 5 Jerusalem .. albeit she were in very dede as blynde as a betell. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 471/2 Wee cease not to bee bruite beasts, as blinde as betles. 1747 BAKER in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 581 They frequently dash themselves against People's Faces with great Violence, and by their so doing occasioned the common Proverb, *As blind as a Beetle*.

4. Hence *fig.* An intellectually blind person.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 931/2 They that had charge to guyde other, were poore blinde betels themselues. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* v. (1851) 132 They .. confute such a Beetle as you are. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 475 A blockhead, yea a numskull, not to say a beetle.

† **b.** *attrib.* or as *adj.* **Blind-beetledness** *sb.*, the quality of being mentally blind as a beetle. Cf. also *beetle-head* in BEETLE *sb.*[1] 3.

1566 STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewell* iii. 91 With such Betle arguments as you make. *Ibid.* iv. 184 Peuish absurdite or blinde bettle ignorance. 1649 LIGHTFOOT *Battle Wasp's Nest* Wks. (1825) I. 389 If you must shame anybody for blind beetledness, it must be Mr. Heming.

5. *Comb.*, as *beetle-blind*, *-eyed*, *-grub*; † **beetle-wig** (*obs.*), an ear-wig.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xix, Thou nor no flie is so beetle-blinde. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. To Rdr., These beetle-eyed atheists may as well be deprived of their bodily eyes. 1595 *Widowes Treas.* C iii b, A medicine for to get the Beetelwigges out of a mans eare. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* To Rdr. 14 Hee was starke beetle-blind at broad noone day. 1884 *Littel's Living Age* 688 To get beetle-grubs out of the ground.

Beetle (bī·t'l), ?*a.* in **Beetle brows, beetle-browed.** Forms; 4 bitel, bytel(l, 5 betyl, bittil, 6 beetell, -ill, -yll, 7 betle, bittle, 6– beetle. [Found first in the comb. *beetle-browed* (1362); much later (1532), *beetle* is treated as a separate word in *beetle brow(s*; whence a derived verb to BEETLE (see next) formed by Shakspere.

(As the 14–15th c. form had *bitel-*, *bytel-*, it has been proposed to identify it with BITEL *a.* 'biting, cutting like a sharp-edged tool,' used by Ormin and Layamon, which is phonetically possible: but, beside the hardly satisfactory sense, there is the difficulty that *bitel* appears to have been obsolete for 160 years when the first example of *bitel-browed* occurs. It is more likely that the word here is one of the two sbs. BEETLE, both extant in 14th c., and both having the form *bitel*. The choice depends largely upon the exact meaning originally attached to 'beetle-browed,' which was a reproachful epithet, and appears to have referred to the shaggy prominence of the eye-brows. (*Brow* in ME. was always = eyebrow, not = forehead.) It is probable therefore (as suggested by Dr. F. Chance) that the comparison is to the short tufted antennæ of some species of beetles, projecting at right angles to the head, which may have been called 'eyebrows' in Eng. as well as in Fr.; for in French the expression *sourcils de hanneton* 'cockchafers' eyebrows' is the name given to a species of fringe made in imitation of the *antennæ* of these insects.)]

1. Beetle-browed: 'Having prominent brows,' Johnson; 'having black and long eye-brows,' Bailey (1782); with earlier authorities 'Having shaggy, bushy, or prominent eye-brows'; see esp. quots. 1400, 1591. Dr. Johnson's explanation probably owes something to the sense attached to BEETLE *v.*[1] Almost always reproachful, and sometimes in 17th c. simply = Lowering, scowling, sullen, surly. Cf. *supercilious* f. L. *supercilium* 'eyebrow.'

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 109 He was bitel-brouwed with twei blered eiȝen [*v. r.* He was bitel-browid & babirlipped, *also* biter-, bitter-browid. B. v. 190 bitelbrowed and baberlipped also, With two blered cyghen, as a blynde hagge; *v. r.* bytter browid. C. VII. 198 bytelbrowed; *v. r.* bittur-browed.] *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* VIII. 3824 Grete ene and gray, with a grym loke .. Bytell browet was the buerne, þat aboue met. *c* 1450 *York Myst., Cutlers* Q iij b, Say bittilbrowed bribour! 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 42 A crooked hooked nose, beetyll browde. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Cejunto*, beetle browed, *toruus* [1623 *Cejunto*, that hath bushy eie-browes, beetle-browed, or the haire of the eye-browes meeting]. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XLIII, CXXVIII. (1634) 368 All blablipt, beetle-browd, and bottle-nozed. 1611 COTGR., Beetle-browed, *sourcilleux.*—*Sourcilleux*, having very great eye brows, frowning, or looking sowrely; surlie or proud of countenance. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 355 A beetle-browed sullen face. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) I. 126 Beetlebrow'd, flat-nosed, blind of one eye. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* 231 A beetle-browed hag With a knife and a bag.

b. *fig.* or *transf.*

1651 J. C[LEVELAND] 30 The Sun wears Midnight, day is beetle-brow'd. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. xii. 174 One of those .. wooden houses .. with a beetle-browed second story projecting over the foundation. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 157 Jealous loopholes or beetle-browed machicolations.

2. Beetle (qualifying *brows*).

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. (1557) 398/1 Tindall .. so long pryed vpon them with betle browes and his britle spectacles of pride and malice. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 115, I rather would a husband wed With a beetill brow, than with a beetell hed. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. ix. 52 Bent hollow beetle browes. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* X. xxii. 182 His beetle browes the Turke amazed bent. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5157/4 Lost .. a..Nag..very stout grown, a bittle Brow. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) I. I. IV. iv. 108 Through whose shaggy beetle brows .. there look[s] .. fire of genius.

b. Of the brow or ridge of a mountain, as projecting, or perhaps as tree-clad. Cf. L. *supercilium* 'eyebrow,' also 'brow or ridge of a mountain.'

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 35 A pleasant valley of either side of which high hills lifted vp their beetle-browis, as if they would ouer looke the pleasantnesse of their vnder prospect. 1601 WEEVER *Myrr. Mart.* E vij, Tree-garnisht Cambriaes loftie mountaines Did ouer-shade me with their beetle browes.

c. (Confused with BEETLE *sb.*[1])

1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 140 Then my Lord said 'Thou art an ignorant Beetle-brow.'

Beetle (bī·t'l), *v.*[1] [f. BEETLE *a.* 2 b. Apparently used as a nonce-word by Shakspere, from whom it has been taken by later writers.]

1. *intr.* To 'lift up beetle brows' (Sidney), look with beetle brows, scowl; taken by modern writers as simply 'to project, overhang'; but probably used by Shakspere with some reference to eyebrows.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 71 The dreadfull summit of the Cliffe, That beetles o'er his base into the Sea. 1798 J. HUCKS *Poems* 82 The bleak cliffs shaggy steep, That beetles o'er the hoarse resounding deep. 1814 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxi, The verge which beetled o'er The ocean. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 107 The rocks often beetled over the road.

2. *fig.* To hang threateningly.

1859 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lvi. 87 This double invasion .. was .. beetling on the summits of the Alps. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* iv. 75 The justice of states, which we could well enough see beetling over his head.

Beetle (bī·t'l), *v.*[2]; also (*Sc.*) **bittle.** [f. BEETLE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To beat with a beetle, in order to thresh, crush, or flatten; also, *techn.*, to emboss fabrics by pressure from figured rollers.

1608 in *N. Riding Qr. Sessions Rec.* (1884) I. 136 Betling.. & stretchinge three webbes of lynnen cloth, etc. 1706 MARY LEADBEATER in *Leadb. Papers* I. 52 The bleach green for the clothes, the large stone to beetle them on. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* XII. xix, Raw Spanish broom, that is, which has not been beetled. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxiv, Bleached on the bonny white gowans, and bittled by Nelly and hersell. 1863 SMILES *Industr. Biog.* 270 Patents for .. weaving, beetling, and mangling fabrics of various sorts.

Beetle, obs. form of BETEL.

Bee·tled, *a.* = BEETLE *a.* 2.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxix. ii. 135 His head was greate,

beteled was his browes. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* IV. ix, The frowning and beetled ruins of the shattered castle.

Beetledness: see BEETLE *sb.*[2] 4 b.

Beetler (bī·tlə(r)). [f. BEETLE *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One who beetles (cloth, etc.).

1885 *Manch. Guard.* 16 May 1 (*Advt.*) To Bleachers, Dyers, Finishers, Beetlers, etc.

Beetling (bī·tliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] Beating with a beetle; embossing fabrics with a *beetling-machine*.

1859 *Edin. Rev.* CIX. 302 The care of the crop..the steeping, beetling, and dressing. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* 33 The beetling and mangling of textile fabrics.

Bee·tling, *ppl. a.* [f. BEETLE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] Projecting, overhanging.

1728 THOMSON *Spring*, The hawk High in the beetling cliff his aery builds. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 197 From the beetling brow of some precipice. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* XXXVI, His beetling brow almost obscured his eyes.

Beet-root (bī·tˌɹūt). The root of the beet; also *attrib.*, as in *beetroot sugar*. **Bee·trooty** *a. colloq.*, of the nature or appearance of beet-root.

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 66 Strake a little salt on a Beete roote, and put it into the fundament. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. v. xi. 405 The beet-root sugar of France supplied one-third of the national consumption. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 109/1 Those who fancy slices of beet-root. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 35. 198 The smallest boy, with the whitest face, the most beetrooty nose .. ever seen.

Beeves (bīvz). Pl. of BEEF (q.v.); now usually poetic for 'oxen, cattle.'

Beezel, variant of BEZZLE.

Befall (bĭfō·l), *v.*; also 2–5 bi-, by-, 2–4 be-, bivalle, 6– befal. Pa. t. **befell** (2– -fel). Pa. pple. **befallen**. Variant forms generally as in FALL. [OE. *befe(ə)ll-an* f. BE- 2 + *fe(ə)llan* to fall; = OS., OHG. *bifallan*, mod.G. *befallen*.]

†**1.** *intr.* To fall. (Chiefly *fig.*) *Obs.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Past. Ca.* xl. (Bosw.), Hie oft befeallað on micel yfel. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. x. 29 An of ðam ne befylþ on eorþan. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Ne hefalð on eorðen. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 73 Þe sinfulle man beoð bifallen on depe sinne. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Pref. 2 Iff that he were in suche a jupertee Of werre by falle. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* i. lxvii. (1739) 177 Many mens cases befel not directly within the Letter of the Law.

2. To fall *to* as one's share or right; to pertain, belong; be fitting. Also *impers. arch.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 161 Mest al þet ich habbe idon bi-fealt to child-hade. *c* 1305 *St. Lucy* 170 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 106 Þe reisouns were alle iseid þat bifulle þerto. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. II. 48 '*Reddite Cæsari*,' seide god, 'þat to cesar by-falleþ.' *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 209 Sirs, a kyng he hym cals. Therfor a crowne hym hefals. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xiii. (1739) 23 It now befals to touch upon the manner of the Government of the Church. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* 197 Giving to the dearer ones What to each befalleth.

†**3.** To fall to (as an inheritance). *Obs.*

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 131 Goodly Lands, which in likelihood will befal him. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4049/4 He is desired to return .. he having an Estate befallen him.

4. To fall out in the course of events, to happen, occur: **a.** *simply. arch.*

a 1300 *Sarmun* 57 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 7 Þe mest ioi þat mai befalle. *c* 1420 *Anturs Arth.* lv, This ferli be-felle in Ingulwud forest. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. i. 48, I sal persew, and follow quhat befaw. 1610 HEALEY *St. August. City of God* 126 The Eclipse which befell at our Saviours death was quite against the regular course of the stars. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 372 There are seldom any events befalling .. which concern no more than a single person. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* XX, Ethel's birthday befel in the Spring.

b. with indirect obj. (dative). The most frequent modern use.

1297 R. GLOUC. 556 Ac after þulke time .. Lute god cas him binel. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 91 They knowe not what good may befall them thereby. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. xxxix. § 4 Wks. 1841 I. 553 Heavy accidents which befall men in this .. life. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xlii. 4 Lest peraduenture mischiefe befall him. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 128 ▸6 The most deplorable misfortune that possibly can befal a Woman. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 90 The disaster which then befell the human race.

c. with *to, unto*, or *upon. arch.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 344 Swuche openliche sunnen þet to alle men biualleð. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xvii. 97 If this befell to Moses. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 43 What befell in Heaven To those Apostates. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* XXIII. 5 What fate unto the mouse and frog befel.

d. *impers.*, or with subject *it* representing a clause.

c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Þa be-fel hit swa þat hym a þance befell. 1250 LAY. 27135 Luþer him bifalle was. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 18 Byfel that, in that seasoun on a day, In Southwerk at the Tabbard as I lay, etc. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 7 On Maluerne hulles Me byfel for to slepe. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D vi, As in like wise bifelle to Eue that touchid of the fruyt. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* V. I. 208 So befall my soule, As this is false. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1185 Thus it shall befall Him who .. Lets her Will rule. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* (1877) 54 And so it befell that they often quarrelled and wrangled.

†**e.** In phrases: *Fair befall, foul befall. Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. V. 59 þat feire hem bifalle þat suweth my sermon. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 33 Fayre myght the befalle. *a* 1550 *Y. Bow & Person* 67 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 9 Then myght he laye him, so fowle befalde. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 124 Now faire befall your maske.

†**5.** To fall in one's way, happen to be, turn up, occur. *Obs.*

1591 SPENSER *Virgil's Gnat.* ix, To feede abroad, where pasture best befalls.

†**6. a.** with *compl.* To become as it were by chance, to grow. *Obs.*

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 146 Passing darke it was befaln.

†**b.** To become *of. Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* (1816) II. 125 Needs must I revenge my lord, and so will I whatsoever befal of me. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 320 Thoughe they be roten or brente, or what euer befalle of them. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 124 To dilate What haue befalne of them and they till now.

†**7.** ? To surround. *Obs. rare.*

1205 LAY. 25736 Uppen ane hulle Mid sae ulode bi uallen [1250 mid see flode bifalle].

†**Befa·ll,** *sb. Obs.*; also befalle, byfalle. [f. prec.] A case, circumstance, incident, accident.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) 150 Or he had tolde al his befall. *Ibid.* I. cxx. 141 b, He sholde enquyre ferder of the trouth of the befall.

Befalling (bĭfō·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*; also bifallynge. [f. BEFALL *v.* + -ING[1].] Happening, occurrence; *concr.* occurrence, chance, event.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 990 It bihoveth, that the bifallynge Of thynges..Be necessarie. 1388 WYCLIF *Wisd.* viii. 8 The bifallyngis of tymes and of worldus. 1839 FR. KEMBLE *Rec. Later Life* I. 218 These and other befallings may serve for talking matter.

†**Befalling,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + ING[2].] Appertaining, appropriate, fitting.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 215 a, Bountie and largesse is befallyng for kynges.

Befan, befast, befavour, befathered: see BE-.

†**Befa·te,** *v. Obs.* Only in pa. pple. befated. [f. BE- + FATE *sb.* (or ? *v.*)] Fatally possessed, infatuated (by his destiny). Cf. Sc. FEY.

a 1659 OSBORN *Essex's Death* Wks. (1673) 668 If he had not been befated with a strong Opinion of success.

Befe, beff(e, obs. forms of BEEF.

Befeather (bĭfe·ðəɹ), *v.* [f. BE- 6 + FEATHER *sb.*] *trans.* To deck with feathers. Hence Befeathered *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Emplumer* .. befeather .. to dresse with feathers. 1635 QUARLES *Emblems* III. i. 33 (D.) Her dove-befeathered prison. *c* 1850 tr. *V. Hugo's Hunchback* I. i. 1 Some bedizened and befeathered embassy.

Befetter, etc: see BE- *pref.*

†**Beff,** *sb. Sc. Obs.* [Cf. BEFT *v.*, and BAFF *sb.*] A blow, buffet.

1768 BEATTIE in *Ross' Helenore* vi, With beffs and flegs, Bumbaz'd and dizzie.

? **Beff** *v.*: see BEFT.

†**Befie·,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. ? To defy; or to say *fie!* to.

1589 *Hay any Work* 48 He befie em that will say so of me.

†**Befi·ght,** *v. Obs.* [f. BE- 4 + OE. *feohtan*, ME. *fight*: cf. MHG. *bevehten*. The OE. and ME. uses seem to be unconnected.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of by fighting. Only in OE.

c 1000 *Riddles* iv. 32 Feore bifohten.

2. To fight against, do battle with.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 87 To-fore or he dyd doo assaylle hit or befight hit. *a* 1547 EARL SURREY *Æneid* II. 532 As wrastling windes .. Befight themselves.

Hence Befi·ghting *vbl. sb.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xiv. 116 In fayttes of befyghtyngis and sawtynges of cytees.

Befilch, befilth, befinger, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

†**Befile,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 be-, bifylan, 3 bifulen(*ii*), 4 bifilen, (*Kentish*) bevelen, 6 befyle, befile. [OE. *befýlan*, f. BE- 1 + *fýlan* to FILE (:—OTeut. **fūljan*, f. *fūl*, FOUL). Afterwards superseded by BEFOUL.] *trans.* To make foul or dirty; to defile. Hence †Befiling *vbl. sb.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 208 Handa him befylde ȝesihð weorca unrihta ȝetacnað. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 272 Uorte bifulen hire mid þouhte of olde sunnen. 1340 *Ayenb.* 40 Maystres of gyle and of contak and of be-uelynge. 1530 PALSGR. 445/2 You have befyled your hosen with duste and you have befouled your cappe with asshes. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. (1557) 685/1 Then shall ye see .. thys fayre egle byrde foule befile hys nest.

†**Befi·nd,** *v. Obs.* [ME., f. BE- 2 + OE. *findan* to FIND; cf. OHG. *bifindan*.]

1. *trans.* To find, discover.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 Hire ferede was bifunden alse hie frend hedde. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* V. iii. (1483) 93 The fyrst that was byfound with this vertu.

2. To invent, contrive.

1297 R. GLOUC. 267 Þeruor he byuonde þat þer were hondredes in eche contreye. *Ibid.* He byuond vorst a queintyse aȝen þe Deneys to anstond.

3. In *passive*, 'To be found' = to be. Cf. Ger. *sich befinden*, F. *se trouver*.

c 1200 ORMIN 129 Forr ȝho wass swa bifunndenn wif þatt ȝho ne mihhte tæmenn. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 31 Ne beon ha neauer swa wið fulðe bifunden.

Befit (bĭfi·t), *v.* [f. BE- 2 + FIT *v.*]

1. *trans.* To be suited to, or fit for; to agree with, be in harmony with; to become.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 49 That befittith the Kyngs Liberalite. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 93 He ought .. to haue a certaine naturall instinct befitting this office. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 289 They'l tell the clocke to any businesse that We say befits the houre. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 868 Thou Serpent! that name best Befits thee with him leagu'd. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xii. 70 Let me know, whether she wants anything that befits her case. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 137 The various duties befitting his princely station.

2. Of moral fitness: To be proper to, or incumbent upon, as a duty or task; to be right for.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 2 It us befitted To beare our hearts in greefe. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.* i. (1669) 21 She came for that, which more befits all Wives, The art of Giving, not of Saving Lives. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. iii. II. 141 At home, be wise as it befits thee there.

†**3.** To fit out *with. Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. ii. 143 A .. horse .. befitted with a saddle, bridle, etc. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. x, He had .. befitted him with just such a bridle and saddle.

Befitting (bĭfi·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING[2].] Fitting, suitable, becoming, due.

1564 HARRINGTON *To Isa. Markham* 8 The lipps [speake] befitting wordes moste kynde. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* 215 This must be done with a befitting sense of awe.

Befi·ttingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a befitting manner, suitably, becomingly.

1638 EARL PEMBROKE in *Verney Papers* 205 A curassier .. befittingly horsed. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* V. i. 347 They are to deem that I reject their terms, And act befittingly.

†**Befi·ttingness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being fitting; appropriateness.

1647 W. BROWNE *Polexander* II. 9 To discerne what the befittingnesse of her condition permitted.

†**Befla·ke,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. BE- 6 + FLAKE.] To take off an external layer, to skin in thin flakes.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 234 So to pare off the husk that it [madder] may be .. beflaked or flayed that it may all go one way.

Beflannel, beflap, beflеck, befleet: see BE-.

Beflatter (bĭflæ·təɹ), *v.* [f. BE- 2 + FLATTER.] Intensive of FLATTER.

1340 *Ayenb.* 60 (Roxb.), Huanne hi yzeþ þet he oþer hy þet hi wylleþ beulatery [*v.r.* beuly] habbeþ wel yzed. 1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 500 Looking to see how far we might be..beflattered and befooled into a departure, etc.

†**Beflay·,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *beflēan*, f. BE- 1 + *flēan* to FLAY.] *trans.* To flay, strip.

a 1000 in Wülcker *Voc.* 218 *Deglobere, spotiare*, beflean. 1340 *Ayenb.* 38 Kueade lordes .. þet beulaȝeþ þe poure men. *Ibid.* 218 Þo þet be-uleaþ þe poure uolk. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 183 Out of his skin he was beflain All quick.

†**Beflee·,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *beflēon*, f. BE- 4 + *flēon* (pa. t. *flēah flugon*, pa. pple. *flogen*) to FLEE, q.v. for forms.] *trans.* To flee from, flee, avoid, shun.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxi. 6 Ne mæȝ ic hine ahwær befleon. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 36 And the ferste hys that he by-fle Chypeans of sennes rote.

Beflounce, beflour, beflout, befluster: see BE-.

†**Beflo·w,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *beflōwan* f. BE- 1 + *flōwan* to FLOW, q.v. for forms.] **a.** To flow by, about, or around. **b.** To flow all over, overflow.

a 1000 *Wife's Lament* 49 Wine werigmod, wætre beflowen. *c* 1250 LAY. 25738 An oþer hulle was þar heh, þe séé hine bifloȝede [1205 bifledde] swiþe neh. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (1865) I. 133 After þat he [Nilus] haþ so biflowe and i-watred þe lond .. þe water falleþ into þe chanel aȝe.

Beflower (bĭflou·əɹ), *v.* [f. BE- 6 + FLOWER *sb.*] *trans.* To cover or deck with, or as with, flowers.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 53 She trimmes her selfe and golden hed Beflowres with Roses culd in Paradize. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 99 Their bodies .. reddish livid and beflowerd with little pimples. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Pindar.* Wks. 1812 IV. 188 Damask well beflower'd with blue.

†**Befly·,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *beflēogan* f. BE- 4 + *flēogan* to FLY, q.v. for forms. (Not separated in ME. from BEFLEE, the pa. tenses being identical.)] *trans.* **a.** To fly about. **b.** To fly from, shun, escape.

a 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* III. x, Þa spearcan befluȝon on þæs huses hrof. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 169 Wið þet þe mihte helle pine bi-flien and bi-sunien. 1340 *Ayenb.* 77 Þe greate filosofes þet þise guodes beuloȝe.

Hence **Befly·ing** *vbl. sb.*, shunning, avoiding.

1340 *Ayenb.* 121 Be þe beuliynge of kueade.

Befoam (bĭfō·m), *v.* [f. BE- 6 + FOAM *sb.*] *trans.* To cover with foam.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Handy-Cr.* Wks. 463 Th' angry Steed .. Befoams the path. 1697 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (R.) And part he [the boar] churns and part befoams the ground. 1863 BARNES *Poems Dorset Dial.* 50 The clear brook that did slide .. befoam'd white as snow.

Befog (bĭfɒg), *v.* [f. BE- 6 + FOG *sb.*] *trans.* To envelope in fog; *fig.* to obscure, confuse.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 134 What time that popish mist had befogged the eyes of our poore people. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* 249 The wine and wassail..befogged his senses. 1879 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 695 He befogs the whole matter with a cloud of abuse.

Hence, **Befogged** *ppl. a.*

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heauen* 254 You are altogether befogd and benighted in this question. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* II. 13 The pale, faintly befogged moon overhead. 1882 *Standard* 6 Oct. 2/1 A benighted or befogged wayfarer.

†**Befo·ld,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *befaldan, -fealdan*, f. BE- 1 + *f(e)aldan* (pa. t. *feold*, pa. pple. *f(e)alden*) to FOLD.] *trans.* To fold up, wrap up, envelope.

a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxvii. 16 And befeold his handa mid þæra tyccena fellum. 1340 *Ayenb.* 8 Zuich wreþe long yhyealde and byuealde ine herte. *c* 1400 *Le Freine* 172 Therin she leyed the childe, for cold, In the pel as it was bifold.

†**Befo·ng,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1–3 befón, 3 bifon, -von; 1–3 be-, bifeng. *Pa. pple.* 1–3 be-, bifongen, 3 biuonge. [OE. *befón*:—**befa(n)h-*

an (pa. pple. *befangen*), f. BE- about + **fanhan*, *fōn* to seize, grasp. Corresp. to mod.G. *befangen*, OHG. *fifāhan*, MHG. *bevān* to comprehend.]

1. *trans.* To lay hold on, seize, grasp, catch.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 374 (Gr.) Habbaþ me helle clommas fæste befangen. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 15 Hyo wolden þanne Hælend on his sprace befon. 1250 LAY. 830 Þer Brutus bifenge: al þat him bifore was.

2. *intr.* To take hold *on*, begin or commence *upon*. (Cf. Ger. *anfangen*.)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 143 Þo þe hadden here sinnes forleten and bet, oðer þar-on biuonge.

3. *trans.* To encompass, enclose, comprehend.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 5 God Fæder Sunu, þone ne mægon befōn heofon and eorþe. 1205 LAY. 24748 Mid æne bende of golde! ælc hafde his hæfd biuonge. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 76 Þe Louerd, þat al þe world ne muhte nout biuon.

Befool (bĭfū·l), *v.* In 4–5 befole. [f. BE- 5 + FOOL *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make a fool of; to dupe, delude.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 236 Many wise Befoled have hem self er this. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 220 Befooling him with as glorious Titles. 1673 H. STUBBE *Fourth. Vind. Dutch War* App. 81 The old Rumpers were befoold by Cromwel. 1765 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XII. 323 Be temperate in speaking: else Satan will befool you. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii. 260 One age he is hagridden, bewitched; the next, priestridden, befooled.

2. To treat as a fool, call 'fool.'

1612 W. SCLATER *Sick Souls Salve* 33 That rash censuring and befooling others. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 156 Who is hee, whom Salomon doth so often be-foole in his Prouerbs? 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 180 They .. befooled themselves for setting a Foot out of Doors in that Path. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 590 Being much befool'd and idioted By the rough amity of the other.

3. To squander foolishly, 'fool away.' *rare.*

1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. 468 In this way Sir Thomas seems to have befooled his estate, and it shortly after became the property of the Alsager family.

Hence, Befoo·led, Befoo·ling *ppl. a.*; Befoo·ling *vbl. sb.*; Befoo·lment *sb.*

1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 157 Either of these ways Satan makes use of for the befooling of men. 1681 BAXTER *Search Schism.* iii. 44 A transitory befooling dream. 1842 MIALL *Nonconf.* II. 8 Ah! we are a befooled people. 1881 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 11/2 For the general befoolment of those easy souls.

† Beforce, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. BE- 2 + FORCE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To force, ravish.

c 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Theodora* 556 Þe monk Theodorus .. me beforsit be his slycht.

2. ? To impose by force, to enforce.

1532 *Dice Play* (1850) 33 If there be broad laws beforced aforehand.

Before (bĭfōə·r), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* Forms: 1 bi-, beforan, 2–4 bi-, beforen, 4– before. (Also 3 biuore(n, biforenn, byuore, biforr: 4–5 bi-, byforne, bifor(e, 4–6 byfore, 4–7 beforn(e, 5 befoore, 5–6 *Sc.* befoir, beforrow, 7 *arch.* beforen, biforn, 8 *arch.* beforne.) [OE. *beforan* (cogn. w. OS. *biforan*, OHG. *bifora*, MHG. *bevor*, also *bevorne*, *bevorn*), f. *bi-*, BE- by, about + *foran* adv.:—OTeut. **forana* from the front, advb. derivative of *fora*, FOR. Cf. also FORE, APORE, ATFORE, TOFORE. Primarily an adverb; its relation to a sb. was expressed by putting the latter in the dative, 'in front *as to* a thing,' whence it passed into a preposition (cf. B 2, quot. 971). Elision of a relative particle has given it also the force of an adverbial conjunction *e.g.* in 'think before (that) you speak.']

A. *adv.* **I.** Of sequence in space.

1. Of motion: Ahead, in advance, in front.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 2829 He feara sum beforan gengde wisra monna. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 Mihhal eode biforen and Poul com efter. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3193 And bifore went William and afterward þe queene. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 245 Thai that war went furth beforn. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 322 Euur feraunce by-forne & þat other aftur. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* V. i. 397, I am sent with broome before, To sweep the dust behinde the door. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 3 Nor Twins, the horned Bull of Crete, untimely go beforn. 1740 JOHNSON *Sir F. Drake* Wks. IV. 403 Advertised by two Symerons, whom he sent before. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 863 Not at my side. I charge thee ride before, Ever a good way on before.

2. Of position or direction: In front, in or on the anterior or fore side.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16637 Þai hailsed him be-for, bihind. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxxviii. 64 Full of eyen byfore and behynd. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 53 A habirgoun of Mylen, opyn be-for. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clii. 183 Bare a starre on his bonet and on his mantell before. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 56 His horse .. neere leg'd before. 1605 — *Mach.* V. viii. 46 Had he his hurts before? 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 77 His upper garment .. buttoned before. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6088/3 Has lost a Tooth before. 1855 OWEN *Teeth* 302 Counting the molars from before backwards.

fig. 1821 SHELLEY *Skylark*, We look before and after, And pine for what is not.

† 3. Before the face of men; openly. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Andreas* 1212 (Bosw.), Wundor on eorþan he beforan cyþde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 Þe þet speken faire biforen and false bihinden.

† 4. In a position of pre-eminence or superiority *to*. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 23 For is no vertue by fer · to *spiritus temperancie* [C. *text reads* by-fore to, to-fore, by 3er, by fer, be ver, so fair as]. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* i. 26 Bifore be he [man] to the fishis of the see.

II. Of sequence in time or order.

5. In time previous or anterior to a time in question, previous to that or to this, earlier, sooner; *hence* beforehand; already, heretofore, in the past. Often with adverbs or advb. phrases of time, as *long before, three years before, the week before*, etc.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 240 Vor þi, mine leoue sustren, beoð binoren iwarre. 1258 *Procl. Hen. III*, Alse hit is beforen iseid. 1297 R. GLOUC. 443 Roberd .. les þat lyf Aboute þre 3er byuore. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8323 Danid .. spak .. O cristes birth sua lang be-forn. 1340 *Ayenb.* 260 Ase ich habbe beuore yzed. 1477 EARL RIVERS *Caxton Dictes* 2 Whyche book I had neuer seen before. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, xii. Everything .. byfore rehersed. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1848) 38 As our mother sayd to the byforne. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Comsaile Wantoun W.*, Ye trest to find thame trew That nevir wes beforrow. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 104 For ought may happen that hath bene beforne. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xl, What hast thou then more than thou hadst before? 1610 — *Temp.* III. iii. 2 When the But is out we will drinke water, not a drop before. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ix. (1806) 44 The conversation at this time was more reserved than before. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* v. II. 47 The Mariners all return'd to work As silent as before. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist.* I. 133 Charles the First, eighteen years before, withdrew from his capital.

† **b.** In Scotch, *Of before* = of aforetime, formerly. *c* 1505 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* xxiv, Scho semyt lustiar of chere .. Than of before. 1513–75 *Compl. Scotl.* (1872) 109 Sho past a lytill of befoir to vesie hir sone.

B. *prep.* **I.** Of sequence in space.

1. Of motion: In advance of, ahead of.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Ex.* xiii. 21 And Drihten for beforan him and swutelode him þone weg. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Al he hebreisce folc he eode efter him and bigeren him. 1388 WYCLIF *Ex.* xiii. 21 Forsothe the Lord 3ede bifore hem to schewe the weie. 1436 *Test. Ebor.* II. 185 75 Pore men berand .. torches before my cors. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 Theyr gyde .. to go before them, and conducte or leade them. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* viii. 10 And Ioshua .. went vp; he, and the Elders of Israel, before the people to Ai. 1843 MACAULAY *Armada* 20 Behind him march the halbardiers: before him sound the drums.

b. Driven in front of, hurried on by; e.g. in the phrase *Before the wind*: said of a ship sailing directly with the wind; also *fig.*

1598 W. PHILLIP *Linschoten's Trav.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 53 We got before the wind to the Cape of Good Hope. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 822 Tisiphone .. Before her drives Diseases and Affright. 1726 THOMSON *Winter* 151 Before the breath Of full exerted Heaven they wing their course. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* 1789 *Arriver*, to bear away before the wind. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xviii. He had been only the leaf before the wind. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i, Kept the boat in that direction going before the tide. *Mod.* A man who carries everything before him.

c. *Hence*, with distinct causal force.

1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* viii. 33 Smytten before their enemies. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 423 Thou runst before me. 1593 — *2 Hen. VI.* IV. ii. 31 Our enemies shall faile before us. 1599 — *Hen. V.* III. Cho. 34 Downe goes all before them. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 4 Recoil before that sorrow, if not this sword.

2. Of position or direction: In front of.

[971 *Blickl. Hom.* 15 [He] gehyrde mycele menigo him beforan feran.] *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 44 in *E. E. P.* 1862 25 He is buuen vs & bi-nepen, biforen & bi-hinde. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2272 Al so briðere .. fellen bi-forn ðat louerd-is fot. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 15003 (Trin.) Biforn her kyng childre cast braunches broken of bowȝe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 776 He caryed al this harneys him byforn. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xv. 237 He dide after many feire chiualries be-fore the castell. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. iv. § 5 Wks. 1841 I. 240 When many meats are set before me. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 96 Wee decree that every Man possess his Vestibula or Seas lying before his lands. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* viii. (1806) 42 On the grass-plot before our door. 1871 BLACK *Dan. Heth* xviii, Peering over the edge of the rock before him.

fig. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 84 Great statesmen who looked far behind them and far before them.

b. In front of, at the beginning of (a writing).

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 19 Tindals incharitable pistle set before hys newe Testament.

c. *Before the face* or *eyes* := 3.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Þine welan forrotiað biforan þine ehȝan. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxxi. 22, I am cut off from before thine eies. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 12 ¶ 2 The Mistress .. scolds at the Servants as heartily before my Face as behind my Back. 1832 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 3 Once more before my face I see the moulder'd Abbey-walls.

d. *Before the mast*: a phrase said of the common sailors, who are berthed in the forecastle in front of the fore-mast.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* IX. 39 The Boatswaine, and all the Yonkers or common Sailers vnder his command is to be before the Mast. 1840 R. DANA (*title*) Two years before the mast.

3. In front of so as to be in the sight of; under the actual notice or cognizance of; in presence of.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Ex.* xi. 10 [Hi] worhton ealle þa wundru .. beforan Faraone. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Þe speket alse feire biforen heore emcristene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15137 Bifor þis king in his palis, His broþer doghter .. Com .. for to bale. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 22 This summond is made befoir witnes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 156 b, Though the kynge were before hym in his robes of golde, he wolde lytell regarde his royalte. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. Eng.* 398 Preaching at Sittingborne before a great auditory. 1611 BIBLE *John* xii. 37 Though he had done .. miracles before them. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xvii. 209 Those who will confess Him before their countrymen.

b. *Spec.* Said in reference to a tribunal, of the persons or matters of which it has cognizance.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 11 Da stod se Hælend beforan þam deman. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5901 Wrezedd Biforr þe Romanisshe king. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, x, Any office or offices found before Eschetour or Eschetours. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. Eng.* 451 Both of them being .. before the Pope, they fell .. into by matters and articling one against another. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 270 ¶ 1 As ill an Action as any that comes before the Magistrate. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1848) I. 27 The appeal was tried before all the Romans. 1883 *Law Rep.* XI. *Q. Bench Div.* 595 The proceedings before the police court.

c. with the added idea of deference toward.

1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 30 No knee .. hath been before its altar. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 146 The military power now trembled itself before the civil power.

4. In the (mental) view of; in the opinion, regard, or consideration of. *arch.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Ex.* iii. 21 Ic sylle þison folce gife beforan þam Egiptiscean folce. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 15 Fæder ic synsude on heofon & beforan Þe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Eow eyber sunezaþ biforan drihten. *c* 1200 ORMIN 111 Test wærenn biforenn Godd Rihhtwise menn. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 14 Though this be not theft before the world, nor punishable by penall lawes. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xliii. 14 God Almightie giue you mercie before the man.

5. Open to the knowledge of, displayed to or brought under the conscious knowledge or attention of. *Hence*, as an asseveration, *Before God!* = As God knows, by God.

[*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xii. 28 Swa hwyrle swa me andet beforan mannum, þone manndes sunu andet beforan godes engleum. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* (Bod.) beforen mannen, beforen godes aungles.] 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xvii. 195 By-for perpetuel pees 'tho schal preyse þat ich seide. And answere by-for God. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. iii. 143 Before God, Kate, I cannot looke greenely. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 4 That of the Georgets, which used to meet at the sign of the George .. and swear 'Before George.' 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 284 ¶ 6, I shall therefore with your Leave lay before you the whole Matter. 1815 *Scots Magazine* 234 The subject having been so recently before the public in all the diurnal prints. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xii. 691 The accusations brought against these great men are before the world.

b. Claiming the attention of.

a 1711 KEN *Div. Love* Wks. (1838) 221 That which now lies before you is to shew, how your abrenunciation is preparatory to the love of God. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. 15 The problem immediately before us, is to ascertain the method.

6. In front of one in the course of action or of life: in prospect. **a.** Awaiting the coming action of, at the disposal of, open to. *To have a penny before him*: i. e. in hand for future needs, remaining over (now *dial.*).

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xx. 15 Land lip ætforan eow.] 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xx. 15 The lond is before 30u: where euer it shal plese to thee, dwel. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* xxix. In gud tyme were he borne. That hade a peny him bi-forne. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xx. 15 Behilde, my londe standeth open before the: 1611 is before thee, dwell where it liketh the. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 646 The World was all before them, where to choose Their place of rest. 1882 HUGHES *Life D. Macmillan* II. 10 He had the world before him.

b. Ahead or in front of (one) in the future; awaiting.

1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 386 Their graves before them and their griefs behind. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. v. The golden age .. which a blind tradition has hitherto placed in the Past, is Before us.

II. Of time.

7. Preceding in order of time: anterior to.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John i. 15 Se þe to cumenne is æfter me wæs geworden beforan me. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 219 Þe laste man is sið þe formeste, þe was biforn us. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxvii. 5 Our fadres us bifore. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lvi. 40 They mowe lyuen as hyr auncestres dyde byforne hem. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 28. 35 All the other ancient Physiologers that were before Anaxagoras. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. v, Brave men were living before Agamemnon. 1870 TROLLOPE *Phineas F.* 401 It is so easy to be a lord if your father is one before you.

8. Previous to, or earlier than (a point of time, date, or event).

c 1200 ORMIN 177 He shall newenn cumenn forþ Biforenn Cristess come. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4236 Es noght his murning may a-mend I trou bi-fore his liues ende. *Ibid.* 5064, I saghe þe neuer be-for þis day. 1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII*, x. § 1 Byfore the fest of Ester than next ensuyng. 1506 *Bury Wills* (1850) 108, I annulle and revoke all the willes mad by for this date. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iv. 10 And why should wee proclaime it in an howre before his entring? 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 493 ¶ 4 He wondered I was not dead before now. 1779 JOHNSON *Dryden* Wks. VII. 182 It was written before the Conquest of Granada. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* iii. 39 Would be back before dark. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist.* I. 561 Thirty-five years before this time.

9. † **a.** Previous to a past space of time, before the beginning of. *Obs.* In mod. usage *before three months* is replaced by *three months before*. Cf. A 5.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 10675 (Land.) Hyt was by-fore many a day commoundid in the olde lay.

b. Previous to the expiration of a future space of time.

1865 TROLLOPE *Bellton Est.* xxvii. 326 This grief, I hope, may be cured some day before long. *Mod.* I hope to be there before another year.

III. Of rank.

10. In precedence of, superior to; in advance of in development.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 19 Se schene biforen alle oðre. *a* 1300 in Wright *Pop. Sc.* 367 Al that a man hath bifore a best. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 b, The philosophers that trusted in theyr owne connynge .. that they had before other. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* i. 266 Atrides is before you in command. 1755 JOHNSON s.v. *Before*, He is before his competitors both in right and power. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 413 The nation which was so far before its neighbours in science.

11. In preference to; rather than.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 He menskeð ham se muchel biforen alle þe oðre. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* (1871) III. 83 þow schalt not haue bifore me alyen Goddis. 1450 Q. MARGARET in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 8 To do you worship by wey of mariage, bifore all creatures lyvyng. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* vi. 21 The Lord, which chose me before thy father, & before all his house. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 16 Action is .. to be preferr'd before Contemplation. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* (1751) 243 Why then is health preferr'd before disease? *Mod.* They would die before yielding.

12. In comparison with, in respect to.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 98 ¶ 1 The Women were of such an enormous Stature, that we appeared as Grashoppers before them. 1832 TENNYSON *St. Agnes* ii, So shows my soul before the Lamb, My spirit before Thee.

C. *Conj.* or *conjunctive adv.*

1. Of time: Previous to the time when.

a. *orig.* with *that*: now *arch.*

c 1200 ORMIN 964 Biforenn þatt te Laferrd Crist Wass boremm her to manne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10603 Beforn þat sco was of hir moder born. 1382 WYCLIF *John* viii. 58 Bifore that Abraham was maad, I am. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 280a, Neither did he repaire vnto Sylla before that he had .. vanquyshed diuerse capitaines of enemies. 1611 BIBLE *John* i. 48 Before that Philip called thee .. I saw thee.

b. without *that.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 529 On oure byfore þe sonne go doun. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. 18, 2000 3eer before oure Lord was born. 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, xxxvi. Pream., Sir William .. lay both at Surgery and fesyk .. by the space of ij yeres .. byfore he was able to ride. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* 76 The day befoir he sufferit. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* 405 Seleucus was dead before he came. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1 ¶ 2, I threw away my Rattle before I was two Months old. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. ii. 90 Ay, she intends to look before she leaps.

† **c.** Formerly also with *ere* (*than*), *or*. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 40 Fyf hundred 3er .. bifore Er þan oure Lord .. on erþe was ybore. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 9 Before ar anythyng was wroght. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. 83 Before or thei resceyve hem thei knelen doun.

2. Of preference: Sooner than, rather than.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 303 Treble that, Before a friend .. Shall lose a haire. *Mod.* I will die before I submit.

D. Used as *adj.* and *sb.*

1. quasi-*adj.* = Anterior; previous.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Esdras* ix. 1 Risende up Esdras fro the beforn porche of the temple. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 279 I rehearse thy before deed. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 179 Men are punisht for before breach of the Kings Lawes.

2. quasi-*sb.*

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxvi. 3 Oh, if indeed that eye foresee Or see (in Him is no before) In more of life true life no more.

E. *Comb.*

1. In combination with participles where the hyphen has merely a syntactical value, showing that *before* is an adverbial qualification of the following pple., with sense of 'previously, formerly'; as *before-created, -going, -mentioned, -named, -noticed, -recited, -told, -written*, BEFORE-SAID.

1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. XII. 360 The pernicious consequences of his *before-created unwarrantable, and illegal arrangements. 1606 HIERON *Wks.* I. 44 Let vs remember the *before-deliuered matter. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* iii. 25 Remiscioun of *bifore goynge synnes. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iv. 99 Somewhat which hath been before said touching the Question *before-going. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. xi. § 9 Wks. 1841 I. 331 Till the time *before-mentioned was expired. 1671 F. PHILIPPS *Reg. Necess.* 534 By the *beforemention'd Opinions of Sir Christopher Wray. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 781/1 The queen .. takes all the steps of the *before-mentioned pieces. 1467 *Bury Wills* (1850) 48 The ferme of the seide londys, medews, and pasture *bee-for-namyd. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* in *Sylva* (1658) 12 All the Nations *beforenamed. 1864 *Times* 13 Oct., A dry chapter on the *before-named science. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 127 The mattock, *before-noticed, is used to grub up .. the surface. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. XII. 399 In consequence of all the *before-recited intrigues. 1697 *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 288 Like Fox's Apology *beforetold. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rew.* 123 A new and *before-unknown splendour. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xxx. 5 As in the lawe it is *befornwriten.

† **2.** In many obsolete compound verbs and vbl. sbs. etc., esp. in Wyclif, representing L. *præ-* and *ante-*, some of which have mod. representatives with FORE-: as **before-bar**, to preclude, foreclose; **before-casting**, forecasting, pre-calculation; **before-come**, to prevent; **before-cut**; **before-gird**; **before-goer**, a predecessor; **before-graithe**, to prepare, make ready beforehand; **before-had**, held previously; **before-know**; **before-passing**, excelling; **before-ripe**, premature; **before-runner**; **before-say**, to predict, foretell; **before-sayer, -speaker**, a prophet; **before-see**; **before-set**, to promote, set over; **before-show**; **before-sing**; **before-stretch**, to extend forth; **before-take**, to anticipate; **before-taste**; **before-tell**; **before-walling**, *antemurale*, outer defence; **before-warn**; **before-weave**, to fringe, hem in, *prætexere*; **before-witting**, foreknowledge.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. i. 477 What euer religioun lettith and *biforbarrith. *Ibid.* v. i. 478 Alle .. letten and *biforebarren, 3he and forbeden, thilk religioun to be doon & usid. 1388 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxi. 14 If ony man sleeth his neiȝbore bi *beforecastyng. 1382 — 2 *Macc.* xiv. 31 As he knewȝ hym strongly *byforecummen of the man. — *Dan.* iv. 11 *Biforekitte 3e the braunchis therof. — *Ps.* xvii. 33 God that *beforgirte me with vertue. — *Gal.* i. 17 Nether I cam to Ierusalem to my *bifore goeris apostlis. *c* 1388 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* 1871 III. 476 He þat is *biforegoar be he as a servant. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxxviii. 5 In to withoute ende I shal *beforgreithe thi seed. *Ibid.* 15 Riȝtwisnesse and dom *beforgreithing of thi sete. — *Gen.* xl. 13 Pharao shal restore thee to the *biforehad gree. 1388 — *Gen.* xv. 13 God *biforeknew also the things to comynge. 1382 — 2 *Pet.* i. 16 The vertu and prescience, or *bifore knowing. — *Eccles.* xxxiii. 23 In alle thi werkes *beforn passende be thou [1388 be thou souereyn]. 1388 — *Num.* xiii. 21 The *before rijp grapes. 1382 — *Ex.* xxxiii. 2 Y shal sende an aungel, thi *bifore renner. — *Isa.* xlviii. 5, I *beforn-seide to thee fro thanne, er thei camen I shewede to thee. — *Deut.* viii. 19 Loo! now y *before seye to thee, that vtterly thow schalt perishe. 1388 — *Eccles.* iv. 13 That cannot *bifore se in to tyme to comynge. 1382 — *Ecclus.* xvii. 14 Into eche folc of kinde he *beforn sette a gouernour. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 28 *Before sette, *prefixus*. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xli. 11 A sweuen *biforeshewynge of thingis that ben to comun. 1388 — *Ps.* cxlvi. 7 *Bifore synge 3e to the Lord. — *Ex.* xv. 21 With the whiche she beforesonge. *c* 1400 — *Ex.* vii. 1 (MS. B), Profete, that is, interpretour other *biforspekere. 1382 — *Ps.* xxxv. 11 *Beforstrecche thi mercy to men. — *Ps.* lxxviii. 8 Soone shul *befortaken vs thi mercies. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 150 A *before tastynge of the ioye and glory of heuen. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xlix. 6 Heuenes shulen his riȝtwisnes *beforetelle. — *Isa.* xxvi. 1 The wal and the *biforwalling. — *Wisd.* xviii. 19 The viseouns .. these thingus *biforn warneden. — *Job* xxxvi. 28 The cloudis .. that *beforeweuen alle thingus therabouе. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 298 In the chapitre of Gods *beforneweting .. all these matters apertely may be founden.

Beforehand (bĭfōˑəhænd), *adv.* (and *a.*) Also 3–4 **biforen hond(e**, 4–6 **before hand(e**, 4 **bi-, by-, be-forhand, biforand.** [Originally two words, *before hand*, also *before the hand*, perhaps from the idea of one working *before the hand* of another, and so in anticipation of his action. But cf. L. *præ manu, manibus*, 'at hand, in readiness, in hand,' used in ME. as = 'beforehand.']

1. In anticipation of something so as to be ready for it; in advance.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 212 Heo beoð þe lesse te nienen, þet heo biuoren hond leorneð hore meister to makien grimme chere. 1534 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* ix. 5 To come before honde [WYCLIF bifor] vnto you for to prepare youre good blessynge. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* Pref., He .. was so skylfull in Astronomie, and coulde tell before hande of Eclipses. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* xiii. 11 Take no thought before hand what ye shall speake. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 86 ¶ 1, I thought it proper to acquaint you before-hand .. that you might not be surpriz'd therewith. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. iv. 78 Prepare beforehand for your part.

b. *spec.* in reference to payment in advance.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 301 [Ich halde hym ouer-hardy oþer elles nouht trewe, þat *pre manibus* ys payed.] *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 88 Ane soume I payit haif befoir the hand. 1552 HULOET, Before handes, *præ manibus*. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 32 To pay a yeere or two yeeres rent before hande. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 129 He demanded two ducats for the job, and they paid him beforehand. *Mod. maxim.* There are two bad payers—he that pays beforehand, and he that never pays at all.

c. *To be beforehand with*: to anticipate, to be earlier than; to outstrip or forestall in action. (In this and the next, often used *adjectively*.)

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. vii. 111 Let vs pay the time but needfull woe, Since it hath beene before hand with our greefes. *a* 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 30 Then was he before-hand with Pope Alexander .. promising likewise to hold it .. of the Apostolique Sea. 1701 W. WOOTTON *Hist. Rome* i. 203 If you are not before-hand with them, you will perish. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* ix. 222 Like Napoleon, he knew the value of being beforehand with an enemy.

d. *To be beforehand, to be beforehand with the world, to have something beforehand*: to have more than sufficient to meet present demands; to have money in hand for future contingencies; to have the balance on the right side. So *to bring, get beforehand*. All *arch.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 133 He wyll .. labour diligently to bryngе hym selfe beforehande agayn, & to recouer his losse. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (1857) 13 [They] regard not to lay up anything, or to haue it before hand. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 9 Hee is the happy man who can square his mind to his means .. he who is before hand with the world. 1651 FEATLY in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* (1867) II. 228 He brought the college much beforehand, which before .. was very much impoverished. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 450 ¶ 3 Having little or nothing beforehand, and living from Hand to Mouth. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 59, I now began to think of getting a little beforehand. *c* 1812 MISS AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1849) 25, I shall see how much I am beforehand with the world in the spring.

† **2.** Before this or that, previously. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3393 His sede suld multipli, als godd him had biforand hiht. *Ibid.* 6512 He tok him tablis of þe lay, As 3e herd me bifor-hand say. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxviii. 19 The cyte Bethel, that biforn hoond was clepid Luza. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. i. (1483) 58 This appel was hanged vpon this dryе tree whiche that grewe before hand vpon this grene florisshynge tree. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 186 As I haue sayde ofte before hande.

† **B.** as *adj.* Ready, prepared. *Obs. rare.*

a 1704 LESTRANGE (J.), What is a man's contending with insuperable difficulties but the rolling of Sisyphus's stone up the hill, which is soon beforehand to return upon him again?

Befo'reness. *rare.* [f. BEFORE + -NESS: cf. *aforeness.*] Priority, anteriority, pre-existence.

1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* I. 57 In the infinitie of being .. therefore there can bee no beforenesse nor afternesse.

Befo'resaid, *ppl. a.* [See BEFORE E 1.] Mentioned, or treated of before or already. Now *arch.* or *Obs.*, its place being taken by AFORESAID.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 42 Deos biuore seide psalmes. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* 58 Eche of þe poyntis be-fornseyd. 1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 55 The high aughter of the chirche of oure lady befornseyde. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 79 b, In witnesse whereof, ye parties beforesaid interchaungeably haue put to their seales. 1766 in Entick's *London* IV. 319 That you cause to be proclaimed the beforesaid fair.

Befo'retime, *adv.* [f. BEFORE- + TIME, i.e. 'the time that was before': cf. *aforetime.*] In former time, formerly, previously.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2110 Affrick .. þat bifor time was cald libye. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 28 Beforetyme, *ante, antea*. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* ix. 9 He that is now called a Prophet, was beforetime called a Seer. 1865 SWINBURNE *Ball. Burdens* 36 And no more as the thing beforetime seen.

¶ Sometimes two words = Time preceding.

c 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* cxiii. 153 The bifore tyme they had be maried. 1614 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* VI. 392 Having touch'd no meat A long before time.

† **Befo'retimes,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + genitival *-s*: cf. *aforetimes.*]

a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 192 Saints, that departed in faith out of this world beforetimes. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polexander* II. 83 In all appearance, he was the same man he had been before times.

Beforn, e, obs. form of BEFORE.

Beforrow, obs. Sc. f. BEFORE [cf. *morn, morrow.*]

Befo'rtune, *v. rare.* [f. BE- + FORTUNE *v.*, after *bechance, befall.*] *intr.* and *with dative obj.* To befall, happen, chance.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iii. 41 As much, I wish all good befortune you. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 51 Whatever shall befortune, every hap Is by endurance to be overcome.

Befoul (bĭfau·l), *v.* [f. BE- 5 + FOUL: a later formation, which ran parallel to BEFILE in ME., and at length displaced it.] *trans.* To make foul, cover with filth or dirt; often of moral filth; *esp.* in the proverbial *To befoul one's own nest.*

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1147 Al was his face bi-foulet w^t^ spot. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 4610 The last he fond Darel Al befouled in the grauel. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 885, I befoule his pate. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* v. 22 'Tis an ill bird which befouls his own nest. 1844 MACAULAY *Chatham, Ess.*, Fox had stumbled in the mire, and had not only been defeated but befouled.

Hence **Befou'ler, befou'lment.**

1842 LD. JEFFREY in *Napier's Corr.* (1879) 388 A befouler of his own nest. 1862 F. HALL *Hind. Philos. Syst.* 272 The ignorant .. think the blueness of the sky to be the befoulment of ether.

Befraught, befreckle, befret, etc.: see BE-*pref.*

Befree'ze, *v.* [f. BE- 1 + FREEZE *v.*] *trans.* To freeze up or over; to freeze intensely.

c 1200 ORMIN 13854 All iss itt uss bifrorenn. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 220 Danubie .. Whiche alle befrose thanne stood. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 69 Scorching and befreezing the limbes of the Souldiers.

Befriend (bĭfrĭ·nd), *v.* [f. BE- 2 + FRIEND *v.*] *trans.* To act as a friend to, to help, favour; to assist, promote, further.

1559 *Mirr. Mag.* 613 (R.), That .. you may befriend My wretched soule with quicke dispatch in death. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. ii. 64 Will you befriend mee so farre as to vse mine owne words to him? 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 474 Be thou the first true merit to befriend. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* II. i, Wait an occasion that befriends your wishes. 1867 (29 June) BRIGHT *Amer., Sp.* 147 Persons .. who befriended the negro in his bondage.

Hence **Befriender, Befriending** *ppl. a.*, **Befriendment.**

1681 C. COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 321 At the very first befriending Knock. 1856 LONGF. *Childr. Lord's Supper* 226 Hope, the befriending, does what she can. 1856 E. BOND *Russia 16th C.* 108 As the befriender of her subjects.

Befringe (bĭfrĭ·nj), *v.* [f. BE- 1 + FRINGE *v.*] *trans.* To border, furnish, or adorn with (or as with) a fringe. Hence, **Befri·nged** *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Enfranger*, to befringe; to edge, or set with fringe. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* 78 Befringed with gold. 1737 POPE *Horace Ep.* II. i. 419 Let my dirty leaves .. Befringe the rails of Bedlam and Soho. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xiv. (1857) 239 A placid stream, broadly befringed with sedges. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Dec. 3/7 Christmas cards .. of the gorgeous befringed upholstered sort.

Befriz, befrounce, befrumple, etc.: see BE-*pref.*

Befroy, beffroy, obs. forms of BELFRY.

Beft, *v. Obs. north. dial.* found only in *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* [It is uncertain whether the present tense would be *beff*, of same origin as BAFF *sb.*[1], or *beft*:—Old Northumb. **beafta* or **beaftia* (for **behaftian*, f. BE- + OE. *haftian* to clap, strike with the flat of the hand). The late sb. BEFF may be merely for *baff*, or a wrong formation on *beft.*]

1. *intr.* To strike, give blows. *rare.*
[c950 *Lindisf.* Matt. xi. 17 We miđ hondum beaſton.] c1505 DUNBAR *Daunce* 40 Sum vpoun vdir with brandis beft.

2. *trans.* To beat, buffet, slap.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2264 Als þai had sare þar fra ben beft. *Ibid.* 15831 Wit bastons þai him beft ful grimli to þe grund. *c* 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Johannes* 421 He rafe his clathis & befte his face. *c* 1505 DUNBAR *Fenzeit Friar* x, [They] Beft him with buffets quhill he bled. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xi. 78 The wroth of the goddis has doun beft The cietie of Troye.

Befuddle, befume, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Befur (bĭfə·r), *v.* [f. BE- + FUR *v.* and *sb.*] Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

†**1.** To fur over, encrust. *Obs.*
1581 T. NEWTON *Seneca's Thebais* 49 b, What rauenous Harpye Burd .. all with filth, and dirty dung befurde.

2. To cover or deck ont with furs.
1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. ix. 199 Those clattering, befurred .. gentry called soldiers. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 12 Mar., Our grotesquely befurred Aldermanic body.

Befyle, var. of BEFILE *v. Obs.* to befoul.

Beg (beg), *v.* Forms: 3 beggen, 4–7 begge, 4–6 begg, 6 (*Sc.*) bayg, 5– beg. [Of uncertain origin: see note below.]

1. To ask alms or by way of alms.

a. *trans.* To ask (bread, money, etc.) in alms or as a charitable gift; to procure (one's living) by begging.
a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 356 Scheome ich telle uorte .. beggen ase on harlot .. his liueneð. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 195 Blynde and bedreden .. þat seten to begge silver. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 28/2 Beggyn bodely fode. *c* 1500 *Bk. Mayd Emlyn* XXVII. in *Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 28 Longe or she were dede, She wente to begge her brede. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* XXXVII. 25 Yet haue I not seene the righteous forsaken, nor his seede begging bread. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minst.* 24 He begged his bread from door to door.

b. *intr.* To ask alms; *esp.* to ask alms habitually, to live by asking alms. Const. *absol.*; *of, from,* formerly *at,* a person; *for* alms.
[*c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* 284 Hit is swiðe wel be ðæm gecweden ðæt he eft bedecize on sumera, & him mon ðonne noht ne selle.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4708 þai war sa fele þat begand [*v.r.* beggand] yode. 1382 WYCLIF *John* IX. 8 He that sat and beggide. 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 4 Ther wente a lymytour aboute To preche and eek to begge. *a* 1450 *York Myst., Barbers* 8 What riche man gose from dore to dore To begge at hym þat has right noght. 1530 PALSGR. 446/1, I begge for the guylde of saynt Anthonye. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 138 Thou begst at wrong doore, and so hast begd longe. 1601 SHAKS. *Per.* I. iv. 41 Those palates .. Would now be glad of bread, and beg for it. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvii. (1612) 218 Fring'd and ymbroidred Petticoats now begge [i. e. are worn by beggars]. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 392 We haue an ordinary saying ..'They which begge must not choose.' 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. liv. 80 While the post-horses are changed, the whole town comes out to beg. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 74 Licences to beg were at that time granted.

2. *transf.* To ask as a favour or act of grace; *hence* to ask humbly, earnestly, supplicatingly; to crave, entreat. (With many const.: cf. ASK.)

a. *trans.* Const. *of, from* (formerly *at*).
The early instances are closely connected with sense 1.
[1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 3219 þai may nathyng begg ne borowe, To help þam, þat þai war out broght [of purgatory]. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* III. 149 Beggith and borwith of burgeis in tounes Fforris of ffoyne, and oþer felle-ware.] 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) The miserable nature of man .. beggeth and craueth of god socour and relefe. 1534 TINDALE *Matt.* XXVII. 58 Ioseph .. went to Pilate and begged the body of Iesus. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 41, I beg the ancient priuiledge of Athens. 1605 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Gunpowd. Tr.*, All which we humbly beg for the sake of our blessed Lord and Saviour. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 239 All the world will believe, that we do go to beg a peace. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 168 ¶ 11, I beg the Favour of you .. to send us Word. 1746 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* 12 June, I have three favours to beg of you. 1752 MRS. LENNOX *Fem. Quix.* I. II. ix. 116 She refused to give him a glorious scarf which she wore, though he begged it on his knees. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. 141 The Florentines begged back his [Dante's] body .. the Ravenna people would not give it.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*; with same const.
1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 207 How I would make him fawne, and begge, and seeke. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. Robt. II*, 48 Na Schiref .. sall dar or presume to begge .. fra the inhabitants of the cuntrie. 1718 POPE *Iliad* I. 19 Apollo's awful ensigns grace his hands: By these he begs. 1845 HOOD *Last Man* XXXVII, In vain My desperate fancy begs.

c. To beg *for* a thing.
1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* in Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 139 Dogs .. are taught .. to beg for their meat. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 455 Kneele in the streetes, and beg for grace in vaine. 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* iii. 11, I must .. begge for pardon. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 3 (1882) 177 Single-handed [he] forced him to beg for mercy.

d. To beg *to do* a thing, or *that* a thing may be.
1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) Prol., I beg to request. 1575 LO. LANSDOWNE in *Thynne's Animadv.* Introd. 55 Begginge, uppon the knees of my harte, to come before your Lordship. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, IV. i. 72, I should haue begg'd I might haue bene employd. 1605 — *Lear* II. iv. 157 On my knees I begge, That you'll vouchsafe me Rayment, Bed, and Food. 1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 679, I passionately beg'd to wait upon him. 1767 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) III. 197, I shall very soon beg to call the public attention to some points of national importance. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 613 Shrewsbury begged that .. he might be appointed.

†**e.** To beg *of* a person *for* a thing. *Obs.*
1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 108 If she be by, Beg of her for remedy.

f. To beg *of* (formerly *at*) a person *to do* a thing, or *that* a thing may be.
1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* V. ii. 229 He begg'd of me to steale't. 1665 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 174 Our prisoners .. beg at us, as a mercy, to knock them on the head. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxi. 99, I must beg of you to print a few lines in explanation. 1799 SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclog.* vii. Wks. III. 35 [He] would come .. and beg of me To tell him stories of his ancestors. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 121, I will beg of him to take thee back.

g. *trans.* To beg a person *to do* a thing.
1675 LOCKE *Let. Person of Qual.* Wks. 1794 IX. 207 He begged me to consider .. whether in such a case, etc. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 117 ¶ 5, I begged my friend Sir Roger to go with me. 1778 H. BOWMAN *Trav.* 266, I begged him to explain himself. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 5 (1882) 142 The king .. begged him to write the story of the day's proceedings.

3. In *Beg pardon, excuse, leave,* etc.: beside the strict sense as in 2, the whole expression is often merely a courteous or apologetic mode of asking what is expected, or even of taking as a matter of course.
1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 6 Falls not the axe vpon the humbled neck, But first begs pardon. 1602 — *Ham.* IV. vii. 45 To-morrow shall I begge leaue to see your Kingly Eyes. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 74 ¶ 2, I must however beg Leave to dissent from so great an Authority. *Ibid.* ¶ 15, I shall only beg Pardon for such a Profusion of Latin Quotations. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jud.* (1789) 270 In the business of Transubstantiation, he begs your excuse. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iv. 22 There is likewise a particular attention required to contradict with good manners; such as, begging pardon, begging leave to doubt, and such like phrases. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. iii. 17 You begged my pardon. *Mod.* I beg your pardon; I did not quite catch what you said. I have received your letter, and beg leave to say in reply...

†**4.** In Anglo-French and probably also in English '*begger* to beg' was used euphemistically in sense of 'exact as a benevolence.'
1292 BRITTON I. xxii. § 11 Et de ceux qi coillent garbes en Aust, agneus et purceus, et issi vount begaunt, et les founi norir en lour baillies al grevaunce del people. *Ibid.* § 15 Touz nos autres, qe gentz de religioum et autres gentz grevent .. par begger [*v.r.* beguiguer] merrym ou fustz ou autre chose a eus.

5. †**a.** *To beg a person*: to petition the Court of Wards (established by Hen. VIII, and suppressed under Chas. II) for the custody of a minor, an heiress, or an idiot, as feudal superior or as having interest in the matter; hence also fig. *To beg* (any one) *for a fool* or *idiot*: to take him for, set him down as, a fool. *Obs.*
1584 D. FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 51 Then would you haue proued vs asses, not begged vs for innocents. 1589 *Hay any Work* 71 It is time to begg the for a swagg. 1596 HARINGTON *Met. Ajax* 46 He proued a wiser man by much, then he that begged him. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* III. i. 81 He may be begd for an ideot. 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* in *Dodsley* VIII. 509 (N.), I fear you will be begg'd at court, unless you come off thus. 1639 J. MAYNE *City Match* II. vi, And that a great man Did mean to beg you for—his daughter. 1696 STILLINGFL. *12 Serm.* ii. 59 That we may not therefore seem to beg all wicked men for fools. 1736 HERVEY *Mem.* II. 143 Moyle either deserved to be .. begged for a fool, or hanged for a knave.

b. *To beg off* (trans., and intr. for refl.): to obtain by entreaty the release of (any one), or of oneself, from a penalty, or liability.
1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 292 What, said she, is the Creature begging me off from Insult? *Mod.* He promised at first to go with us, but he has since begged off.

6. To take for granted without warrant; *esp.* in *To beg the question*: to take for granted the matter in dispute, to assume without proof.
1581 W. CLARKE in *Confer.* IV. (1584) F fiij, I say this is still to begge the question. 1687 SETTLE *Refl. Dryden* 13 Here hee's at his old way of Begging the meaning. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 82 This was to assert or beg the thing in Question. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* V. § 3, 118 Begging the question is when the thing to be proved is assumed in the premises. 1852 ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 251 Many say it is begging the point in dispute. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* IX. 294 The vulgar equivalent for *petitio principii* is begging the question.
[The notion that *beg* had to do with the *bag* carried by a beggar, as if he were a 'bagger,' finds no etymological corroboration. The Flemish *beggen* appealed to by Littré under *Beguin* has no existence (Cosijn). Mr. H. Sweet has suggested that ME. *beggen* might be worn down from the rare OE. *bedecian* 'to beg,' found once (in *Past. Care*), and obscurely connected with Gothic *bidagwa* 'beggar,' f. *bidjan* 'to ask, beg.' This has much to recommend it; but the phonetic connexion of *beggen* and *bedecian* is by no means established, and there is the serious historical difficulty that no connecting links are to be found, there being no trace of the word in any form between K. Ælfred's *bedecian* before 900 and the regular use of the modern *beg* and *beggar* in the 13th c. Perhaps the most likely derivation is from the OF. *begart, begard,* and *begar,* med.L. *begardus* = BEGHARD, or its synonym *beguin,* BEGUIN, and deriv. vb. *beguiguer, beguiner* 'to act the beguin.' It is known that the *Beghards* or *Beguins* were, or soon became, a lay mendicant order, and that in the 13th c. mendicants calling themselves, or called, by these names, swarmed over Western Europe, 'laici, qui sub prætextis cujusdam religionis fictæ Begardos se appellant .. qui extra religionem approbatam validam mendicantes discurrunt' (Council of Treves 1310). It is notable that in one of the two passages where Britton has Anglo-French *begger* to beg (see 4 above), the reading of two 14th c. MSS. is *beguiguer,* showing that this was at any rate identical in sense with 'beg.' So also we find in Sym. de Hesdin *a* 1380 (Godef.), 'il n'y eust pas tant de begars et de begardes qui mengassent leur pain en oiseuse' (there would not have been so many begards, male and female, to eat their bread in idleness), which strongly suggests the Eng. *beggar.* About this time the words *beggare* and *beggen* arose in English: the exact process of their formation, and their actual relation to each other can only be conjectured: possibly *begg-en* was shortened from *beggin-er,* possibly it was taken from *begg-are,* and this directly from OF. *begar* above. The *-are* of the Ancren Riwle proves nothing, being the regular agent ending, as seen in *bachitare, demare, reuare,* etc.]

†**Beg,** *sb. Obs.* Also 7 becg. [a. Osmanli *beg* 'prince, governor,' now pronounced as *bey*: see BEY, and cf. BEGUM.] A bey. Now only used as part of Eastern names. *Beg beg* = BEGLERBEG.
1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2198/3 The Grand Visier had sent a Becg .. to desire a treaty. 1687 *Ibid.* No. 2285/2 The Beg Beg that commanded there .. yielded at Discretion. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* (1848) II. 254 Togrul Beg .. offered himself as a leader and bond of union to the Turks.

Beglic, -lik, -lue, province of a bey, BEYLIC.
1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 377 *Beg* is Lord .. and *Beglic* is the Dignitie of the [Beg].

†**Bega·b,** *v. Obs.* [f. BE- 2 + GAB *v.* to impose upon.] *trans.* To delude, impose upon.
1297 R. GLOUC. 458 Ichot ynam noȝt bygabbed. *c* 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Clemens* 704 And wend [þat] he begabbit had bene Be wesch-crafte.

Begad (bĭgæ·d), *int.* Not in polite use. [Altered form of *by God*; cf. *bedad, begar.*] An exclamation, used to give weight to a statement.
1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* (L.) 'Begad, madam' answered he, 'tis the very same I met.' 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* II. iv. 39 Only one, begad, in the World.

†**Begadores,** *sb. pl. Obs. rare*⁻¹. The same as BEGHARDS or BEGUINS.
1586 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 101 We stand therefore .. Against the Begadores in Almaine.

†**Begai·r,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [app. ad. F. *bigarrer*: see BEGARY; but perhaps associated with GAIR 'stripe, streak.'] *trans.* To diversify or variegate, as with stripes or streaks. Hence **Begai·red** *ppl. a.*
1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5868 For cowlis blak, gray, nor begaird, ȝe sall, that day, get no rewaird. *a* 1609 A. HUME *Summer's Day,* Begaired .. With sprainges of scarlet hue.

Begall, begarnish, begash, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

†**Bega·llow,** *v. Obs.* [f. BE- 2 + GALLOW *v.* to terrify; cf. OE. *agælwan, agælwan* to stupefy, throw into consternation.] *trans.* To frighten or terrify.
c 1320 *Sir Beves* in Ellis *Spec.* (1811) II. 171 That horse was swift as any swalowe, No man might that horse begallowe. [*MS. Cantab. Ff.* ii. 38. f. 124 (Halliw.) Ther myȝt no hors hym begalowe.]

Began (bĭgæ·n), pa. t. of BEGIN.

Begane, *obs. Sc.* form of BEGONE.

Bega·r, *int.* Not in polite use = BEGAD.
[1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iv. 123 By gar, I will kill de Iack-Priest.] 1759 P. WHITEHEAD in Evans *O. Ball.* (1784) II. xxviii. 164 Begar we can beat them in heels.

†**Bega·ry,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [ad. F. *bigarrer* to diversify with contrasting colours: cf. *begair.*] *trans.* To variegate with colours, whether by way of adornment or of disfigurement.
1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xlvi, Velvot robbis maid with the grand assisse, Dames, Satyne, begaryit mony wise. 1538 LYNDSAY *Syde Taillis* 35 The dust fleis hiest in the air, And all thar faces does begarie. *a* 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 120 Barrit braid Begaryt all with sindrie silkis hew. 1657 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 62 Some Whally's bible did begarie, By letting flee at it Canarie.

†**Bega·ry, begairie,** *sb. Sc. Obs.*; usually in *pl.* [f. BEGARY *v.*, or directly ad. F. *bigarré* pa. pple.] Ornamental facings of different colour or fabric worn on dress. (Jamieson.)
1575 *Declar. Gen. Assembly* in Calderwood's *Hist. Kirk* (1842) III. 354 All kind of broidering .. all begaris of velvet, in gonne, hose or coat. 1581 *Act James VI*, cxiii, Ony begairies, frenyies, pasments or broderie of gold, silver or silk.

Begasse, variant of BAGASSE.
1867 F. STEWART *Sorghum* 54 This property of the dried begasse suggests the propriety of using it for thatching.

Begat, arch. pa. t. of BEGET.

Begaud, begaudy, begay, begaze: see BE-.

†**Bege·ck,** *v. Obs.* or *Sc.*; also **-gaik, -geik.** [f. BE- + GECK *v.*] To befool, to gull; to jilt.
a 1513 DUNBAR *Tua Maryit Wemen* 452 With gret engyne to begaik [*v.r.* beiaip] ther ielyus husbandis. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 85 (JAM.) Ye'd better want him than he sud begeck you.

†**Bege·ck,** *sb. Obs.* or *Sc.* Also 8 **begeek.** [f. BEGECK *v.*] A cheating disappointment.
c 1600 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) 79 And give them a begeck. *c* 1774 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* in Chambers' *Pop. Sc. Poems* (1862) 32 He meets wi' a great begeek Frae empty binks.

Begele, obs. form of BEAGLE.

Begem (bĭdʒe·m), *v.* [f. BE- + GEM *sb.*] *trans.* To set about or stud with gems; also *transf.*
1800 T. MOORE *Anacreon* I. 16 Flowers begemmed with tears of wine. 1852 D. MOIR *Daisy* v, Stars are the Daisies that begem The blue fields of the sky.

†**Begenild.** *Obs. rare.* Also **Begeneld, -el, -yld.** [App. f. BEGUIN + -ILD a female suffix: see BEGGILD. But in one passage the name seems to be applied to a male, and in the other it is doubtful.] A beggar; ? properly, a beggar woman.
1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. X. 154 With a bagge at hus bak, a begeneldes [*v.r.* begenildys] wyse. *Ibid.* XI. 263 A begeneldes [*v.r.* begenyldis] douhter, that no curtesye can.

Begess, obs. Sc. f. *by guess*: see GUESS.

Beget (bĭge·t), *v.* Pa. t. **bego·t,** *arch.* **bega·t.** Pa. pple. **bego·tten,** formerly **bi-, begeten, -get, begot.** Forms as in GET. [Comm. Teut.: OE. *begit-an* = Goth. *bi-gitan*, f. *bi-* BE- + *gitan* to get. The normal form, from OE. *begitan*, would have been *be-yet*; for the substitution of *be-get*, see GET.]

† **1.** *trans.* To get, to acquire (usually by effort).

a 1000 *Beowulf* 2297 Fin eft begeat sweord. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 [He] wæs wæl underfangen fram þe pape, and begæt þare priuilegies. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13986 Þærþurrh bigatt he þær att Crist þurrh himm to wurrþenn borrȝhenn. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 196 Heo bizited þe blisfule kempene crune. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4913 Ne haue we wit vs trussed noght, Bot..of our lele bi-geten [*v. r.* begityn] thing. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 82 Whan he weneth most beȝete, Than is he shape most to lese. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 8 You must acquire and beget a Temperance that may giue it Smoothnesse.

2. To procreate, to generate: usually said of the father, but sometimes of both parents.

1205 LAY. 15792 Þus wes Mærlin biȝeten and iboren of his moder. *c* 1300 *Beket* 119 Bituene hem biȝute was The gode child of wham we speketh. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 15 The Sones of God..comouned with the Douteris of men.. and thei begotin geauntis. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xvii. 21 He that begetteth a foole, doth it to his sorrow. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 5 He has good Blood in his Veins; Tom Mirabell begot him. 1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 205 Without having any children issue lawfully begotten or to be begotten. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 226 What could he have been thinking of when he begat such wise sons?

b. Const. *on, upon,* or *upon the body of.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 516 Sire Morisse of Berkeleye wedded.. Is doȝter, and biȝet on hire the knizt Sir Tomas. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 1 Melibeus.. bigat vp on his wyf.. a doghter. 1509-10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, xix. Pream, The heires males whiche he shulde begett on the body of the said Elizabeth. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xxx. 92 [Wakes] are begotten of Sathan, upon the body of that Whore of Rome. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 447 Num'rous is the race Of blackest ills.. Begot by madness on fair liberty.

† **c.** = GET (with child). *Obs.*

c 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 6 That other knight.. begate her with childe. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 517 There's one Whom he begot with childe. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 101 For shee reported that shee was begotten with child by a certaine Dragon.

3. *Theol.* Applied to the relationship of the Father to the Son in the Trinity; also to the spiritual relationship of God to man in regeneration.

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Peter* i. 3 Which begat [1382 gendride, 1611 hath begotten] vs aȝen in to lyuyng hope. 1534 TINDALE 1 *John* v. 1 Every one that loveth him which begat [WYCLIF gendred, 1611 begate], loveth him also which was begotten [W. borun] of him. 1549 *Bk. Com. Pr., Athanas. Cr.*, The Son is of the Father alone: not made, nor created, but begotten. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. 71 God.. begate the Sonne or Word equall to himselfe.

4. *fig.* and *transf.* To call into being, give rise to; to produce, occasion.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. ii. (1588) 124 The doing thereof doth also beget a forfeiture of the Recognusance that is made. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 69 His eye begets occasion for his wit. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* vi. 71 Fire begets water by melting ice. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 335 How can all these things.. but beget Wonder? 1845 MIALL *Nonconf.* V. 133 One falsehood usually begets a necessity for a dozen others.

† **Bege·t,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 2–3 biȝeate, biȝæte, 2–4 biȝete, 4–5 beȝete, biȝete, beyete, 4 byyate, beȝeitt, biyett, bigeet, ? bygate, ? bigete; 4–5 bigate, 5 begete. [ME. f. BEGET *v.*; cf. OE. *ȝndgit, -get*, f. *ȝngitan*.]

1. The action of acquiring; acquisition, gaining; acquisition, gain, profit, advantage.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 213 Iblesced beo þet þus went lure to biȝeate. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 166 Þe þridde reisun of þe worldes fluhte is þe biȝeate of heouene. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* Prol. I. 14 For pompe and for beȝete.

b. *concr.* The thing acquired; acquisition, acquirement, gain, proceeds; spoils of war.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Þe fule man..of unrihte biȝete ofte filleð [his wombe]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 160 He biȝet þeos þreo biȝeaten. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 895 Habram gaf him ðe tiȝðe del Of alle is biȝete. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 4810 Al to smal is oure begete.

2. Procreation, generation; begetting.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1437 Al he teld ther the king Of his bigete, of his bereing.

b. *concr.* That which is begotten, progeny.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 68 And eke hem that hym hebbeth so, And alle hare bi-ȝete. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 848 He was som gentylmannes beyete.

† **Bege·tel,** *a. Obs.* [f. BEGET *v.* + *-el*, -LE, repr. an OE. **begitol*.] Advantageous, profitable.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1992 Wið putifar.. He maden swiðe biȝetel forward.

Begettal (bĭge·tăl). *rare.* [f. BEGET *v.* + -AL, cf. *committal*.] Begetting.

1873 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. London* 247 They believe in his preternatural begettal by the Holy Spirit.

Begetter (bĭge·təɹ). Also 5 **begetare,** 6 **begettor.** [f. BEGET *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who begets; a procreator.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 28/2 Begetare, as a fathyr, *genitor*. Begetare, as mothere, *genitrix*. 1587 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 126 The begettor of this base-borne childe. 1616 CHAPMAN *Musæus* 200 Blest was thy great begetter; blest was she Whose womb did bear thee. 1875 G. SMITH *Assyr. Discov.* 321 Esarhaddon, king of Assyria,..my begetter.

2. *fig.* and *transf.* The agent that originates, produces, or occasions.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iii. 28 The onely one God..the Begetter of the Soules of the other Gods. 1606 SHAKS. *Sonnets (Inscr.)* To the onlie begetter of these insuing sonnets. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* III. 11 The word of God is both the begetter of faith, and the increaser of it. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Aug. 4/2 Dr. Alfred Wright, the ostensible begetter of these very light and graphic sketches.

Bege·tting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action or process of generating or producing; generation; *also*, the result of the action, progeny.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6866 Er thou weore in thy bygetyng. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xiv. (1495) 198 A fader is heed and welle of bygetynge and gendringe. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* IV. ii. 104 Tush! they onely father bastards That father other men's begettings. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 469 Begotten, not of bloods, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God. Here is a variety of begettings.

Bege·tting, *ppl. a.* [f. BEGET *v.* + -ING[2].] Producing, creative; chiefly in comb., as *spring-begetting, life-begetting*, etc.

1597 DRAYTON *Mortimer.* 42 Like Promethian life-begetting flame. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* II. x. 126 Marriage is the life-long miracle, The self-begetting wonder.

Beggable (be·găb'l), *a.* [f. BEG *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being begged, or obtained by begging.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 88 Things that are disposed of or not beggable.

Beggar (be·gəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 3 **beggare,** 4–5 **beggere,** 4–7 **begger,** 4– **beggar.** [See BEG *v.* The spelling in *-ar* has been occasional from 14th c., but the usual form in 15–17th c., as an ordinary agent-noun from BEG, was *begger*: see 3].

1. One who asks alms, especially habitually; one who lives by so doing.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 168 Hit is beggares [*v. r.* beggilde] rihte uorte beren bagge on bac. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1133 Þu wenest I beo a beggere. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xv. 4 Nedi and begger there shal not be among 3ow. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXXV. 13549 And now me bus, as a heggar, my bred for to thigge. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXXVII. 262 Beggers that were knowe openly for nedy poure beggers. *c* 1538 STARKEY *England* iii 91 The multytude of Beggarys in our cuntrey. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 34 They will not giue a doit to relieue a lame Begger. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xvi. 20 A certaine begger named Lazarus. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 423 Near the door.. an incredible number of Beggers. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* II. iii. 187 Those who pursue the trade of a common beggar. 1857 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 326 The beggars became a regular fourth-estate.

b. *Sturdy beggar*: an able-bodied man begging without cause, and often with violence.

c 1538 STARKEY *England* 176 Thys grete nombur of sturdy beggarys therby schold utturly be taken away. 1597 *Act* 39 *Eliz.* iv. § 1 For the suppressing of rogues, vagabonds and sturdy beggers. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 48 ¶ 5 The Heroes appear only like sturdy Beggars. 1860 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (ed. 2) I. 143 There are some sturdy beggars who wander about the country availing themselves of the name of Beghard to lead an idle life.

c. In many proverbial expressions.

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 9 One begger byddeth wo that another by the dore shuld go. *Ibid.* 39 A beggars scryp is neuer fylled. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 23 Beggers should be no choosers. *Ibid.* 38 The begger maie syng before the theefe. *Ibid.* 171, I know him as well as the begger knowth his bag. 1581 RICH *Farew. Mil. Prof.*, She sware by no oeggers she would be so revenged. 1594 *2nd Pt. Contention* (1843) 132 Beggers mounted run their horse to death. 1613 *Uncasing Machiavil's Instr. Sonne* 7 Proue the prouerbe often tolde, 'A carelesse Courtier yong, a Begger olde.' 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. ii. i. 61 Who know the way as well as a begger knowes his dish. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 260 When Cerberus and Mr. Profane met, they were presently as great as beggars. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiom. Anglo-Lat.* 46 Sue a beggar and catch a louse. 1706 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* i. (D.) Know him? Ay Madam, as well as a beggar knows his dish. 1809 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XV. xii. 429 Our own old saying: 'Set a beggar on horse-back, and he'll ride to the devil.'

2. *transf.* One in indigent circumstances.

1340 *Ayenb.* 36 Vor hire time-zettinge hi destrueþ and makeþ beggeres þe kny3tes. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* XXXVII. 30 Some man.. can geue.. prudent councell.. and contynueth a begger. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* v. 3 Happi be ye beggars in sprijt. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. i. 48 A begger that was vsd to come so smug vpon the Mart. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. ii. xv. (1651) 128 Origanus assigns the same cause why Mercurialists are so poor, and most part beggers.

† **3.** One who begs a favour; one who entreats, a suppliant. *Obs.* (The regular mod. form of this and 4 would be *begger*, as 'a begger for mercy.')

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (1811) 247 He had spent much and was an ill beggar: the king aunswered.. If he be ashamed to begge, we are ashamed to giue. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 22 Wilt thou needes be a begger? *Clo.* I doe beg your good will in this case.

† **4.** One who begs the question. *Obs.*

1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 130 O shamelesse begger, that craueth no lesse then the whole controuersie to be giuen him! *a* 1694 TILLOTSON (J.) These shameful beggars of principles.. assume.. to be men of reason.

5. Applied to a mendicant friar or to a Beghard.

c 1384 WYCLIF *De Eccl.* Sel. Wks. III. 359 Newe sectis or ordris, bope possessioneris & beggeris shulden ceese bi Cristis lawe. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7258 But beggers [Fr. *Beguins*] with these hodes wide, With sleight and pale faces lene.

6. As a term of contempt: **a.** = Mean or low fellow.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13662 'Herd yee þis lurdan,' coth þai, 'þat beggar þat in sin was goten?' *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 70 If siche a beggere shold My kyngdom thus reyf me. 1869 MISS BROUGHTON *Not Wisely* 121 A sulky ill-conditioned sort of beggar.

b. Used familiarly or playfully. (Cf. *baggage, dog, rogue*, etc.)

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxiii, Sir John left Sir W. Parker.. to watch the Spanish beggars. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I, You're uncommon good-hearted little beggars. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xvii. 267 The cheekiest young beggar I have the pleasure to know.

c. In *cards*, applied to the small cards 2 to 10.

7. *Comb.* (in which *beggar* approaches in use to an adj.) General relations: **a.** appositive, as *beggar-body, -boy, -brat, -girl, -maid, -man, -wife, -woman*; **b.** attrib. (of or befitting a beggar, beggarly), as *beggar-fear, -pride, -sport, -whine*; **c.** *beggar-wise* adv.; *beggar-patched* adj.

1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 126 Above the dirty *beggar boys in the street. *a* 1631 DRAYTON *Wks.* I. 244 (JOD.) Those *beggar brats wrapped in our rich perfumes. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 189 Or with pale *beggar-feare impeach my hight. 1863 E. CLAYTON *Queens of Song* II. 172 She heard a *beggar-girl sing beneath the window of her hotel. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. i. 14 When King Cophetua lou'd the *begger Maid. 1605 — *Lear* IV. i. 32 Is it a *Beggar-man? *Oldm.* Madman, and beggar too. 1882 R. STEVENSON in *Longm. Mag.* I. 74 That wooden crowd of kings and genies, sorcerers and *beggarmen. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* I. iv. 15 A *Beggar-patch'd coat of severall sorts of old rags. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 277 Here *beggar pride defrauds her daily cheer. 1652 BROME *Jov. Crew* v. Wks. 1873 III. 451 The Gentleman.. that would have made *Beggar-sport with us. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xvii, Paled in and vineyarded from *beggar-spies. 1796 SCOTT *Wild Huntsm.* xxvii, To stop my sport Vain were thy cant and *beggar whine. 1623 J. PENKERTON *Handf. Hon.* IV. i, Wealth despise Which they that doat vpon, liue *beggar-wise. 1530 PALSGR. 197/1 *Beggar woman, *belistresse*. 1594 *1st Pt. Contention* (1843) 53 One of them was stolne away by a *begger-woman. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1528 This silken rag, this *beggar-woman's weed.

8. Special combinations: † **Beggars' bolts,** stones; † **beggar-brach,** a female beggar (see BRACH, a female hound); **beggar's brown** (*colloq.*), Scotch snuff; † **beggar's-bush,** a bush under which a beggar finds shelter (name of 'a tree near Huntingdon, formerly a noted rendezvous for beggars'—Brewer), *fig.* beggary, ruin; **beggar's buttons,** the heads of the burdock; † **beggar-charge,** allowance to a steward for the relief of beggars; **beggar's-haven,** a beggar's shelter, beggary; **beggars'-lice,** the plant called Clivers, also (in U. S.) applied to certain boraginaceous plants, whose prickly fruit or seeds stick to the clothes; † **beggar-niggler,** one who toys with a beggar-woman; † **beggar's plush** ? cotton velvet, or ? corduroy; † **beggar-staff,** the staff of a beggar, *fig.* beggary; **beggar's tape**; **beggar-tick** (in U. S.), a name for the plant *Bidens frondosa*; † **beggar's velvet,** see **beggar's plush**; also quot.; **beggar-weed** (see quot.).

1584 HUDSON *Judith* in Sylvester's *Du Bartas* (1608) 698 A pack of country clowns.. that them to battail bownes With *beggers bolts and levers. *a* 1652 BROME *Jov. Crew* III. Wks. 1873 III. 401 A brace of the handsomest *Beggar-braches that ever grac'd a Ditch or a Hedge-side. 1879 JAMIESON *Sc. Dict.*, **Beggar's brown*.. light brown snuff which is made of the stem of tobacco. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 6 Walking home by *Beggars Bush for a penance. *a* 1640 DAY *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 75 Notwithstanding.. Industry.. he was forct to take a napp at *Beggars Bushe. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 99 We are almost at *Beggars-bush, and we cannot tell how to help our selves. *a* 1652 BROME *Jov. Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 382 Here's five and twenty pounds for this Quarters *Beggar-charge. 1532 *Dice Play* (1850) 22 He must needs sink, and gather the wind into *beggars haven. 1880 *New Virginians* I. 133 Look at the weeds..cockle-burrs, Spanish needles, *beggars'-lice. *a* 1652 BROME *Jov. Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 392 Do we look like *beggar-nigglers? 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2379/4 A Person..in a dark grey Cloth Coat..Breeches of *Beggars Plush. ? 1506 *Plumpton Corr.* 199 We are brought to *begger staffe. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss., Beggarstaff*, 'They brought him to *beggarstaff.' 1796 GLASSE *Cookery* xviii. 289 Tie it very tight with *beggar's tape. 1854 THOREAU *Walden, Ess.* 202 It was over-run with Roman wormwood and *beggar-ticks, which last stuck to my clothes. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4888/3 A green *Beggars Velvet Frock with Metal Buttons. 1847 HALLIWELL, **Beggar's velvet*, the light particles of down shaken from a feather-bed, and left by a sluttish housemaid to collect under it. 1878 BRITTEN *Plant-n.* I. 33 **Beggar-weed*, a name applied to several plants by farmers, either because they denote poverty of soil, or because they are such noxious weeds as to beggar the land. 1884 *Times* 15 Apr. 8 The '*beggar weed' (unknown in England).. stands 6 feet high all over the fields.

Beggar (be·gəɹ), *v.*; 6–7 **begger.** [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make a beggar of, exhaust the means of, reduce to beggary; to impoverish.

1528 ROY *Sat.* 845 Oure master shalbe beggered Of all his ryche possession. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 232 These lawiers..beggering their clients..purchase to themselues whole lordships. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 145 [Conscience] beggars any man that keepes it. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. i. 5 Excess will begger wealth it-self. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 25 ¶ 8 He would beggar him by the exorbitant Bills which came from Oxford. 1864 BRIGHT *Distrib. Land, Sp.* (1876) 455 The Cornlaw.. beggared hundreds and thousands of the people.

b. *fig.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. iv. 61 Beggering the Opponent to maintain such a fruitfull generation of absurdities. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 152 It sometimes beggers it [the ground] for ever after. 1735 BOLINGBR. *Parties* 19 (T.) To beggar them out of their sturdiness.

2. To exhaust the resources of, go beyond, outdo; as in *To beggar description, compare,* etc.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 203 For her owne person It beggerd all discription. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 363 A place which beggars all description. 1815 *Scribleomania* 15 Hunger's a sance, sir, that beggars compare. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 297 It beggars one's feelings to attempt to find words whereby to express them.

3. *Comb.* **Beggar-my-neighbour**: a simple game at cards often played by children.

1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1849) II. 396 *Birkie,* a childish game at cards: in England..called Beggar-my-neighbour. 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxliii. (D.) I cannot call to mind anything which is estimated so much below its deserts as the game of Beggar-my-neighbour. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xxiv. 355, I believe he would throw some spirit and some hope into 'Beggar my Neighbour.'

Beggardom (be·gərdəm). [see -DOM.] The beggar's profession; the mendicant fraternity.

1882 *Athenæum* 23 Dec. 842/3 The kindly hospitality of the farmers on whose charity beggardom mainly throve. 1884 C. DICKENS *Dict. Lond.* 36/1 London beggardom is a close corporation.

Beggared (be·gərd), *ppl. a.* [f. BEGGAR *v.* + -ED[1].] Reduced to destitution; impoverished.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V,* IV. iii. 43 Bigge Mars seemes banqu'-rout in their begger'd Hoast. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wk. V. 88 The discredited paper securities of impoverished fraud, and beggared rapine, held out as a currency for the support of an empire. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. xi. 653 A rapacious government, and a beggared exchequer.

fig. c1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxvii, Beggerd of blood to blush through linely vaines. 1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* iv. 425 Their beggar'd blaze wants lustre for my lay.

Be·ggarer. [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who beggars or impoverishes.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 161 Enrichers of their retinue, but beggerers of their posterity. *a* 1640 DAY *Parl. Bees* x. 65 The poore fryes beggerer and rich Bees betrayer.

Be·ggaress. *nonce-wd.* A female beggar.

1863 MISS POWER *Arab. Days & N.* 19 The blind beggars and beggaresses, who kiss the hem of your garment.

Beggarhood (be·gərhud). [f. BEGGAR *sb.* + -HOOD.] The condition of a beggar; *concr.* people in this condition.

1843 THACKERAY *Irish Sk. Bk.* Wks. 1879 XVIII. 50 Benedictions delivered gratis from the beggarhood of the city. 1883 *Sunday Mag.* Aug. 487/2 A happy combination of the gentility and beggarhood of Seville.

Be·ggaring, *vbl. sb.* [f. BEGGAR *v.* + -ING[1].] Reduction to beggary. (Now gerundial.)

a 1536 TINDALE *Wks.* 375 (R.) Vnto the vtter beggering of our selues. 1609 *Man in Moone* (1849) 8 His childrens beggering, if he be a father. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 235 For fear of beggering themselves.

Be·ggaring, *ppl. a.* [f. BEGGAR *v.* + -ING[2].] That beggars or brings to beggary, ruinous.

1883 *Edinb. Rev.* Oct. 308 A hundred ducats raised..at beggaring interest.

†**Be·ggarish,** *a. Obs.* = BEGGARLY.

1530 PALSGR. 305/2 Beggerishe, *blistreux.*

Be·ggarism. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Practice characteristic of a beggar; professional beggary; beggarliness; extreme poverty.

1636 R. JAMES *Iter Lanc.* (1845) Introd. 85 He must leave his humility and the beggarism of a set speech. 1818 LYELL *Life, etc.* I. iv. 106 A man who rose.. from beggarism to enormous affluence. 1865 *Times* 4 Feb. 5/4 A good many instances of this sturdy beggarism.

Beggar-like, *a.* Like a beggar; mean, poor.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 717 Not a souldiour so beggerlike, but will have his foure lackeis. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xix. 104 The beggar-like stranger.

Beggarliness (be·gərlinĕs). [f. BEGGARLY + -NESS.] Beggarly quality or condition.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 97 b, His slouenrie and beggerlynesse of liuyng. 1650 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1862) IV. 227 The beggarliness of these rudiments. 1804 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* II. 67 Poverty of imagination.. beggarliness of language. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* 148 An apparent beggarliness as to real comforts.

Beggarly (be·gərli), *a.*; also 6 **bedgarly**, 6–7 **beggerly.** [f. BEGGAR + -LY[1].]

1. In the condition of a beggar, indigent; befitting a beggar, mean, poverty-stricken.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* vii. (R.) Poore beggerly fryers. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 140 The rest were ragged, old, and beggerly. 1704 POPE *Lett.* (1736) V. 2 No beggar is so poor but he can keep a cur, and no author is so beggarly but he can keep a critic. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 330 As children multiplied.. the household.. became more and more beggarly.

2. *fig.* Intellectually poor, destitute of meaning or intrinsic value.

1526 TINDALE *Gal.* iv. 9 Weake and bedgarly [1611 beggerly] cerimones. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. xv. 491 Weak and beggarly Arguments. 1883 *Edin. Daily Rev.* 6 June 2/7 That most crude and beggarly conception of reform.

3. Displaying the spirit of a beggar; mean, sordid.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 140 The beggerly and greedy desire. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 319 Thou art the beggerliest dastardly villain. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. v. 29 He renders me the beggerly thankes. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. xix. 197 A very poor and beggarly evasion. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* viii. 170 Lapsing into a beggarly habit.

4. *Comb.,* as *beggarly-looking.*

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxi, A forked, uncased, bald-pated, beggarly-looking scare-crow.

Be·ggarly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] After the manner of a beggar or of one who begs; a. indigently, meanly; b. suppliantly, entreatingly.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 223 And both bihynde & eke biforne Clouted was she beggarly. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* (1869) 67 The resydewe lyve myserablye, wretchedlye, and beggerlye. 1633 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 122 But he is worst, who (beggerly) doth chaw Others wits fruits. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 58 Eve, who beggarly entreats your love.

†**Be·ggarty.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. BEGGAR, after *poverty,* etc.] = BEGGARY.

c 1505 DUNBAR *Discretioun* iv, To serve and leif in beggartie. *c* 1540 LYNDESAY *Pedder Coffeis* 5 Knavis.. That wait of nocht but beggartie.

Beggary (be·gəri). Forms: 4 **beggeri**, **begry**(e, 4–6 **beggerye**, 4–7 **-erie**, 6 **-arie**, 6–7 **-ery**, 6– **beggary.** [f. BEGGAR + -Y[3].]

1. The state or condition of a beggar; extreme poverty. Also *fig.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VII. 88 The boke banneth beggarie [*v. r.* beggerie, beggerye]. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 7 Adulterie bringeth a man to.. beggerie, and vtter destruction. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 10 One that promist nought But beggery, and poore lookes. 1681 BAXTER *Apol. Nonconf. Min.* 58 [They] drank themselves into beggery. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 58 This coin..will reduce the kingdom to beggary. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. 242 Passing their days in beggary and nakedness.

†2. The action or habit of begging; the beggar's trade, mendicancy. *Obs.*

1608 DEKKER *Belman Lond.* Wks. 1885 III. 88 An Oration in praise of Beggerie, and of those that professe the Trade. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. x. 139 We must be carefull that our charity do not minister to idlenesse and the love of beggery. 1650 B. *Discollim.* 19 Witnesse the dayly Beggaries, and nightly Robberies throughout the Land. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 176 Beggary is become an art or mystery, to which children are brought up from their cradles.

3. *concr.* The profession or class of beggars; a place where beggars live.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XVIII. 147 Not presume to be Lord of the guests or of the beggary. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 195 Scoffing thus At the white head of hunger'd beggary? *a* 1834 LAMB *Sir J. Dunstan* Misc. Wks. (1871) 391 A burial alive in the fetid beggaries of Bethnal.

†4. Beggarliness: contemptible meanness. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 117 Not I..pronounce The Beggery of his change. 1629 FORD *Lover's Mel.* I. ii. (1811) 132 So do thy knavery and desperate beggary.

†5. Beggarly stuff, rubbish; 'beggarly elements.' *Obs.*

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1674 Of yow God doth axe no soch vayne beggerye. 1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 319 Your Ceremonies in the Church be beggary and poyson. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* Wks. 1738 I. 1 The Jewish beggary of old cast Rudiments. 1644 J. FARY *God's Severity* (1645) 9 The briars and beggery that growes about it.

†6. Begging of the question. *Obs.*

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 448 Where..you conclude authoritie to forgiue temporall punishment, your beggary is too shamelesse.

†**Be·ggary,** *a. Obs.* [f. BEGGAR *sb.* + -Y[1].] Beggarly, poor; mean, contemptible.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 116 a, Suche beggery wretches as had nothyng to leese. *Ibid.* 266 b, He passed by a beggerie litle toune. 1544 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 83 A Booke..wherin he..settes out much rifraffe..baggage and beggery ware. 1641 J. JOHNSON *Acad. Love* 84 [They] blow a beggery echo into the eares of their auditors.

Begged (begd), *ppl. a.* [f. BEG *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Obtained or sustained by begging.

1570-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 121 To lead a bare and begged life. 1641 SMECTYMNUUS *Vind. Answ.* 30 What the Bishop of Salisbury saith in his begged suffrage.

2. *Begged fool*: see BEG *v.* 5.

1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 621 Beg'd fools, *insigniter stulti, qui gemmas vitro, aurum plumbo permutarent.*

†**Be·gged, -eth.** *Obs.* [Only in phrase *a-begged, -eth*; f. BEG *v.* Prof. Skeat takes the original form as *beggeth,* formed in imitation of 'a hunteth' (used by Robt. Glouc. in 'to wende an honteth'), from OE. *huntað* sb. 'hunting,' the ending *-eth* being extended in ME. to other verbs, and confused in form with the pa. pple. See other instances in Skeat's ed. of Chaucer's *Man of Law's T.* 146.] In phrase *To go a-begged*: to go a begging.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 852 To goon a begged in my kirtle bare. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 137 Folk that gon a-begged [*v. r.* abegged, a-beggyd, abeggeþ, beggen].

†**Be·ggild.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. *begg-en* to BEG + -ILD, termination forming female names; cf. *cheapild* female bargainer, *fostrild* foster-mother; also *begenild.*] ? A female beggar.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 168 Hit is beggilde [*v. r.* beggares] rihte norte beren bagge on bac.

Begging (be·giŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BEG *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action or habit of asking earnestly; *spec.* of asking alms.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 128 Summe by bygging and some by ȝifte. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xii. (Gibbs MS.) 30 For beggynge wytoute forthe, bote þere be a meke herte wyt in forthe, is lytyll werth as to perfecciounе. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* IV. ii. (Arb.) 55 There is a statute come out against begging. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. IV. XVIII. 267 Those pressing and indecent Beggings of Alms. 1837 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 152 To no kind of begging are people so averse, as to begging pardon; that is when there is any serious ground for doing so.

2. *To go* (or *have been*) *a begging*: a. to go about begging. (Cf. BEGGED.)

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* XX. 4 Therfore shal he go abeggynge and haue nothinge. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* Wks. 1738 I. 17 Where they have been a begging for it. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* III. 221, I dared not go a-begging of those that knew me.

b. *fig.* (said of situations, offices, in need of men to fill them; things offered for sale and finding no purchaser; and the like.)

a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* 1867 II. 218 Sin might go a-begging for want of service. 1597 HOWSON *Serm.* 24 Dec. 34 Benefices went a begging as Ministers doe nowe. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. III. i. 117 Land almost went a-begging. 1878 H. SMART *Play or Pay* viii. 160 I'll not believe a good horse goes begging in the Coverly country.

3. *Begging of the question*: a taking for granted of the thing to be proved.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 153 Alas, this is such a poore begginge of that in question. 1644 JESSOP *Angel of Ephesus* 19 An usuall fallacie, a shamefull begging of the question. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & Bks.* I. iv. 87 Reasonings of this description..are but so many beggings of the question.

4. *Attrib.* and *comb.,* as *begging-box, -expedition, -letter, -letter-writer*; **begging Thursday,** Maundy Thursday; **begging-wise** *adv.,* by way of begging, in begging fashion.

1546 *Plumpton Corr.* 250 Tomorrow begging Thursday, I must of force ride to Tankerslay. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal Faith* (1845) 87 All that faith hath, is by way of receiving and begging-wise. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* II. 3 The Author..rid upon a long stick, or in begging shooes, as he did when he was a Friar. 1818 SCOTT *Ht. Midl.* li, They..entered the Krames, and passed the begging-box. 1867 *Times* 7 Oct., The Begging Letter Writer has talents which it is impossible not to admire. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 545 This was not the last begging expedition of Gervinus to our shore. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* I. i. 4 My desk is full of begging letters.

Begging (be·giŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. BEG *v.* + -ING[2].] That begs, mendicant; *spec.* in *Begging friar.*

1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 32 Forced to go up and down in the streets..like a begging Fryer. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 198 A ciuile begging sect. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 657 With the begging kind Shame suits but ill. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 80 An order of begging friars.

Beggingly (be·giŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In the manner of one who begs.

1598 FLORIO, *Implorare..*to crave beggingly. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 51 Even my bonnet—how beggingly she looks at that. 1857 DICKENS in Forster *Life* 319, I don't mean to do it beggingly.

†**Be·ggingness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition of a beggar, indigence, beggary.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* XXIV. 34 Beggingnesse [1388 beggerie] as a man armyd. *c* 1384 — *Sel. Wks.* (1871) III. 371 Gif not to me beggyng or beggyngnesse.

Beghard (be·gărd). [ad. med.L. *beghardus, begardus, beggardus, begehardus, begihardus* (see Du Cange); cf. F. *béguard,* OF. *bégard, -art,* Flemish *beggaert,* MHG. *beghart, begehard,* either directly from the same word as BEGUINE (i.e. the surname *Bègue*), or at a later date from *béguine* itself, with the masc. ending *-ard, -hard,* here pejorative; see -ARD. OF. had also a masc. *béguin,* in which the pejorative sense was absent; and a fem. *bégarde* formed on *bégard,* with its reproachful force.

This word has been the subject of much etymological conjecture. An extraordinary error, which appears even in Littré, refers it to an alleged Flemish *beggen* 'to beg,' which never existed. (On the contrary, OF. *bégard* may be the source of the English *beggar* and *beg*; see these words.) It has been by some referred directly to the adj. *bègue* 'stammering' as if it meant originally 'stammerer,' and has been 'derived' in various other ways. But its origination in the name of *Lambert Bègue* is 'now established beyond all dispute' (Prof. Cosijn).

A name given to the members of certain lay brotherhoods which arose in the Low Countries early in the 13th c., subsequent to, and in imitation of, the female BEGUINES. 'They took no vow, and were allowed to leave the company when they liked.' The name is said soon to have been adopted by many who were simply idle mendicants: see BEGGAR. From the 14th c. they were denounced by Popes and Councils, and persecuted by the Inquisition. In the 17th c. such of them as still survived were absorbed in the Tertiarii of the Franciscans. (The name was sometimes thrown abusively at other 'heretics,' as the Albigenses and Waldenses.)

1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Triumph.* 23 That religious sect of the *Beguardi.* 1764 MACLAINE *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1844) I. 333/2 *note,* The denominations Beghards and Beguines were given to above thirty sects or orders, which differed widely from each other in their opinions, their discipline, and manner of living. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. I. 7 The early reformers from popery got the name of Beghards. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 329 Both Beghards and Beguines, throughout Germany, very generally became Lutherans. 1863 J. LUDLOW in *Gd. Words* July 497/2 So

complete was the change that the very name of *béghard* ..surviving in our *beggar*, has come to designate clamorous pauperism.

† **Be-gho·st,** *v. Obs.* [f. BE- 5, 6 + GHOST *sb.* Cf. *bespirit.*] *trans.* **1.** To make a ghost of; to teach (one) how to play the ghost. **2.** To endow with a spirit or soul. Hence † **Beghosted** *ppl. a.*

1620 ROWLANDS *Nt. Raven* 29 Let me alone .. I will beghost him. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 182 That the same body .. the same Man with body beghosted, rises.

Be-gi·ft, *v.* [f. BE- 6 + GIFT *sb.*] *trans.* † **1.** To entrust. *Obs.* **2.** To present with gifts.

a 1400 *Octovian* 675 Thefe, where haste thou my oxen done, That y the be-gyfte? *c* 1590 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 196 The friendes that were togeither met, Be-gyfted them richely. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) II. II. v. x. 81 They are harangued, bedinnered, begifted, the very Court .. contributing something.

Begild (bĭgi·ld), *v.*; also 7 **beguild.** [f. BE- + GILD.] *trans.* To cover with, or as with, gold.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVIII. xv. 318 Begilding (with the radiant beames she threw) His helme. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 47/1 To waste as muche to polish and be-guild As would a charitable Almes-house build. 1648 EARL WESTMORLD. *Otia Sacra* (1879) 38 We may with Eloquence Beguild our Speech.

Hence **Begi·lded, Begi·lt** *ppl. a.*

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 60 Her beguil[d]ed lockes..betainted red, As gold growes ruddie. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* (L.) Begilt white sleeves. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iv, Any Drawing room..were it never so begilt.

Begile, obs. form of BEGUILE.

Begin (bĭgi·n), *v.*[1] Pa. t. **began** (bĭgæ·n). Pa. pple. **begun** (bĭgʌ·n). Forms: 1 bi-, beginnan, 2–4 biginnen, 3–4 biginne, 3–7 beginne, 3– begin. (Also 3 bigunen, 4 bigine, -gyn(e, bygyn(ne, 4–6 begyn(ne.) *Pa. t. sing.* 1– began, 1–5 bigan. (Also 2–5 bigon, 3–5 bygan, 4 bigane, 4–5 bygon(ne, 4–6 beganne, begon(ne, 6–9 begun.) *plur.* 1 bi-, begunnon, 2–4 -gunnen, 3–4 bigun(ne, 4–6 begunne, 4–9 begun; 4–5 bi-, begann(e, 4– began. (Also 3–4 bygun(ne, -gonne, 6 -gane.) *Sc.* 4–7 begouth, 6 -gould, -guld, 6–8 -goud, 7–9 -gude. *Pa. pple.* 1–4 bi-, begunnen, 3–5 bigun(ne, 4–7 begunne, 4– begun. (Also 4–5 bygun(ne, begonnen, bygonne, 4–6 begonne, begunnyn, 6–7 begon, 7 begone, 7– *occ.* began.)

[Of common WGer. or ?OTeut. formation: OE. *bi-, be-ginnan* is identical with OS. and OHG. *bi-ginnan*, MHG., mod.G., Du. *be-ginnen*, MDu. *beghinnen*; f. *bi-*, BE- about + **ginnan*, an original Teutonic vb., of which however only compounds have come down to us, including (beside the preceding) Goth. *du-ginnan* to begin, OE. *on-ginnan, a-ginnan*, to begin, OHG. *in-ginnan*. MHG. *enginnen*. The latter (OHG. and MHG.) had the senses 'to cut open, open up, begin, undertake'; hence it is inferred that the root sense of **ginnan* was 'to open, open up,' and that it was cogn. w. ON. *gina*, OE. *ginan* 'to gape, yawn,' from a stem **gi-*, appearing also in OSlav. *zij-ati*, L. *hi-āre* 'to gape, open':—Aryan **ghi-*. '*Gi-nn-an* might originally be a form of the *nu*- class, in which, as in *rinn-an, ski-n-an*, and other verbs, the formative of the present was carried over into the other tenses' (Sievers). The transition of sense from 'open up' to 'begin,' is a frequent one: cf. F. *entamer*, Eng. ATTAME; also Ger. *eröffnen* and Eng. 'open' a speech, 'open' fire, 'open up' negotiations; also the parallel use of 'close, close up, conclude, shut up,' in sense of 'to end.' *Beginnan* was very rare in OE., where the ordinary word was *onginnan*: see ONGIN, AGIN, and the aphetic GIN, GAN. As in other verbs having grammatical vowel change in the pa. t., there was an early tendency to level the forms of the 1–3 sing. *began*, and of the 2 sing. *begunne*, pl. *begunnon*, which has resulted in the establishment of *began* as the standard form; but an alternative from the old plural *begun* has also come down to the present day. The rare pa. pple. *began* shows form-levelling in another direction. The Sc. forms *begouth, begoud*, seem due to some form-association with *couth, could*, probably through the aphetic form *gan*, which became in Sc. *can*, and was thus identical in form with *can* 'to be able.']

1. *intr.* To open operations upon or in reference *to* (any action), to set oneself effectively *to do* (something), to be at the point of first contact with; to enter upon, take the first step, do the first or starting part; to commence, to start. An abstract notion, which is reached in various languages through the concrete notions of opening, broaching (F. *entamer*), going into or entering upon (L. *inīre*), rousing oneself to, attacking (L. *adorīri*), setting oneself to (F. *se mettre*), seizing hold of, or taking in hand (G. *anfangen*), rousing oneself from inaction into activity (*start*).

a. with dative inf. with *to* (formerly often *for to*; occasionally with the inf. without *to*).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ix. 20 Noe þa began to wircenne þæt land. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 Nu bi-gon paul to wepen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 188 Đan ðat he singen bi-gan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3565 His heued bigines for to scak. *Ibid.* 5942 Ful yern on godd bi-gun [*v. r.* beganne] þai call. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. iii. 37 Þou bygunne raþer to ben leef and deere þan forto ben a neyȝbour. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 183 Thair hertis all begouth to fale. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* XXX, The day be-ganne to daw. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, Therupon I begon..to wryte in latyn. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 389 Thay begould to requyre that Messe sould be sett up agane. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* (1622) 198 The troopes of the horsemen beganne for to flee. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* iv. 26 Then began men to call vpon the Name of the Lord. 1646 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 245 Many..ill-principled ministers begouth to acknowledge them. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polexander* I. 183 The faire Gardeneresse then began speake. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 323 The storm..begun at the south-east. *a* 1813 A. WILSON *Hogmenae* Wks. 295 Auld Saunders begoud for to wink. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. clxvii, He begun To hear new words, and to repeat them. 1821 T. H. SCOTT in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VII. 242 They have already begun to export fine wool. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 238 Day-life begude to roar again. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* X. 208 We began to die the moment we began to live.

¶ When the following verb is transitive, e. g. 'they have begun to cleanse it,' the passive has been variously 'it has been begun-to-cleanse,' 'it has been begun to be cleansed,' 'it has been begun to be cleansed'; the last is the form now used.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 99 Þe is of sinne clensed oðer bigunne to clensende. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. v. 40 When the gret Tour of Babel was begonnen to be made. *a* 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scotl.* (1825) II. 72 Wednsday, the 18 of Nouember, a blazinge star begude to be seine in the southe.

b. *absol.* To start or take the first step in any matter in question, or in action generally.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 85 Þu bigunne betere þenne þu ende. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 78 Charite schuld bigyne at hemself. 1458 *MS.* in *Dom. Archit.* III. 41 The kynge had hem begynne apon Goddes blissing. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 314 With als grit anger that tyme as tha culd, Tha left the mater war than tha beguld. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 32, I know it wel sir, you alwaies end ere you begin. 1612 DEKKER *If not good* Wks. 1873 I. 276 Well to begin, and not to end so were base. *a* 1762 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* lxxx. 132, I do not know how to begin.

c. *spec.* To begin a speech, to start speaking, to speak.

1563 *Mirr. Mag.* Induct. xix, My spirits returnd, and then I thus begonne:.. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 83 To whom th' Arch-Enemy..Breaking the horrid silence, thus began:.. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 82 Soft-whispering thus to Nestor's son .. young Ithacus begun:..

d. Const. *To begin at* (formerly *from*): to start from a point. *To begin with* (formerly *at, from, by*): to start with an action or thing affected; to begin *by* doing something. *To begin with,* (*withal* obs.), advb. phr.: At the outset, as the first thing to be considered.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 546 Bygyn at þe laste þat standez lowe, Tyl to þe fyrste þat þou at-teny. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Tres Tract.* 24 Bigynne we at the freris, the whiche he brouȝte laste inne. 1382 — *Luke* xxiii. 5 Bigynnyng fro Galilee til hidur [TINDALE, at Galile euen to this place; *Rhemish*, from Galilee euen hither; 1611 from Galilee to this place]. 1531 TINDALE *Expos. & Notes* (1849) 220 And, to begin withal, they said *Confiteor.* 1536 R. BEERLEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 35 Sume cum to mattens, begenynge at the mydes, and sume when yt ys allmost done. 1562 FOXE *A. & M.* I. 452/2 First, beginning with that godly man .. the Author of the Book. *a* 1563 BALE *K. Johan* (1837) 47 Fyrst to begyne with, we shall interdyte the lond. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* XX. 8 Beginning from the last vnto the first [WYCLIF, to; *Geneva*, at the laste til [to] the firste]. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrowes* iii. § 2. 182, I will begin with the Assaulter, who is..said to be Amalek. 1697 DRYDEN *Alexander's Feast* ii, The song began from Jove. 1739 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. xxxix. 124 The Spaniards began their conquests..by the islands of St. Domingo and Cuba. 1774 — *Ibid.* 2, I am told, Sir, you are preparing to travel, and that you begin by Holland. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. vii, My way is to begin with the beginning. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Present* 324 The noble Priest was always a noble *Aristos*, to begin with. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* 278 It is obvious, to begin with, that all business purely local..should devolve upon the local authorities.

2. *trans.* (in same sense) with a *vbl. sb.*, or other noun expressing action; also *ellipt.* with any sb. treated as a piece of work, as *to begin* (*writing*) *a letter, to begin* (*reading*) *a book.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Þet weorc wes bigunnen on-3en godes iwillan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 266 Now þis prologe wil we blin, Ia crist nam our bok begin. 1307 *Elegy Edw. I*, viii, Bringe to ende that thou hast by-gonne. 1433 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E vj b, He began werre to his neyghbours and to his Barons. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. ii. 36 This sacrifice quhilk I begunnya haif. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* ii. 62 They begun their Reigns at the same time. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6051/1 His Royal Highness began the Ball with the Princess. 1751 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* ii. 6, I rejoice to hear you have begun Homer's Iliad. 1835 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 276 With evil omen, we that year begin.

b. *intr.* To begin *on* or *upon*: To set to work upon, begin to deal with.

1808 SOUTHEY *Life* (1850) III. 163, I will not begin upon it till I come to a stop in Kehama.

3. *trans.* To start (anything) on its career, to give origin to, bring into existence, create; to be the first to do or practise. Of works, practices, or institutions, lasting through time.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 59 Alle þe scafte þe he bi-gon. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 447 Đis Lamech was þe firme man ðe bigamie first bigan. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1007 Dido .. This noble toun of Cartage hath bygunne. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 61 Proud Nimrod first the savage chace began. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xviii. II. 14 Archelaus..alleged to have first begun the dynasty of the Temenid Kings.

4. *intr.* To enter upon its career, come into existence, take its rise, originate; to arise, start.

a. in reference to time.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 236 Here first name ðor bigan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5342 Þar lijs adam, þe formast man, And eue of quam we all bigann. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 26 And than a newe [world] shal beginne. 1513 MORE *Rich. III.* (1641) 235 If the world would have begunne as I would have wished. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. (1641) 2/1 Eternally before this World begun. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 28 All perfection, goodnes, and iustice beginneth at him. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* xvi. 46 There is wrath gone out from the Lord; the plague is begun. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* (ed. 5) Sup. 405 The greatness of the Prussian monarchy begins with Frederick II. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* 386 All life begins at the Amœboid stage.

b. of order in a list or series, place in a book, etc.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 1 Her beginned þe liflade and te passiun of seinte Margarete. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* ad fin., Here endith the gospel of Matheu and bigynneth the prolog of Mark. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 3 Here begynnen the chapytres and tytles of this book folowing. *Mod.* A new story begins in the present number. The paragraph begins about the middle of the page.

c. in reference to space.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1035 Þis flummes four þat þar biginnes, thoru out all oþer contres rinnes. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgrimage* (1884) 23 At this Jaffe begynnyth the holy londe. *Mod.* The pine-forests begin at an elevation of two thousand feet.

5. Phrases. † *To begin the board, dais,* etc.: to sit at the head of the table. † *To begin a toast*: to propose a toast. † *To begin to a person*: to pledge, toast that person. *To begin the world*: to start in life. *To begin upon a person* (colloq.): to attack or assail a person.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 52 Ful ofte tyme he hadde the bord bygonne Aboven alle nacioun̄s in Pruce. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1636 Quene Margaret began the deyse. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 85 b, That they sholde bere them to hym that began the table [at Cana]. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* lxxvi. 157 That is kind o'er his beer, and protests he loves you, And begins to you again. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 36 Can yee drinke of that bitter cup wherein I shall begin to you? 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. 117 At Sancroft's consecration dinner, he began a health, to the confusion of all that were not for a war with France. *c* 1825 MRS. SHERWOOD *Houlston Tr.* II. xxxii. 4 All the company began upon her, and bade her mind her own affairs. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Br. Farm* iv. 53 Do you know..with how much land Mr. Malton began the world?

† **Begin** (bĭ,dʒi·n), *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 3– bygynne, 4 bigin, bigyn, biginn(e, begyn, begin. [f. BE- + GIN, a trap.] *trans.* To entrap, ensnare.

c 1250 *O. E. Misc.* 79 Ure wyþerwine þat þenchеþ vs to bi-gynne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3880 Allas for sinn, qua wend he wald þus me biginn.

† **Begi·n,** *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. BEGIN *v.*[1]] Beginning.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 21 Let no whit thee dismay The hard beginne that meetes thee in the dore.

Begin, begink, obs. f. BEGUIN, BIGGIN, BEGUNK.

Beginger, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Beginner (bĭgi·nəɹ). [f. BEGIN *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who begins; an originator, founder.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 436 Blessed bygynner of vch a grace. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CXXXVII. 117 Of the whiche abbay he was begynner and foundour. 1547 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr. 1564) X. v, The most gracious and mighty beginner is God, which in the beginning created the world. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 146 Where are the vile beginners of this Fray? 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 49 All the beginners of dynasties. 1863 (16 June) BRIGHT *Amer., Sp.* 130 The South, which was the beginner of the war.

2. *spec.* One beginning to learn; a novice, a tyro. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II. xlv. (1634) 367 But young beginners. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 156 b, Suche that be vnlerned in religyon..as nouyces or yonge begynners. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VIII. xlviii. (R.) New beginners (namely, young souldiours, barristers, and fresh brides). 1780 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* vii. (R.) The very enumeration of its kinds is enough to frighten a beginner. 1807 BYRON *Granta* XX, A band of raw beginners. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 139 For the use of the young beginner.

† **3.** He who or that which goes or comes first, or takes the lead. *Obs.*

c 1613 ROWLANDS *More Knaues* 35 Being set to dinner, A legge of mutton was the first beginner. Next he deuoured vp a loyne of veale.

Beginning (bĭgi·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also bi-, bygyn(n)yng; 2–3 -unge. [f. BEGIN *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action or process of entering upon existence or upon action, or of bringing into existence; commencing, origination.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 289 As euch þing hefde beginnunge of his godlec. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 838 Þar þai biginning gan to lak. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. 316 Withouten begynnynge and withouten endynge. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. iii. 2 A line hath his beginning from a point. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 288 Maximilian then being come to Trent, to giue beginning to the warre. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670)

17 The world..was not for everlasting, but took beginning. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. II. i. 171 The beginning of change, like the beginning of strife, is like the letting out of water.

b. viewed as a definite fact belonging to anything extended in time or space.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 18 Et te biginnunge of þe Venite. *c* 1530 R. Hilles *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1858) 140 All thyngs hath a begynyng. 1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* 9 The beginnynge is halfe the hole. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 21 Of a good begynnyng comth a good end. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 111 That is the true beginning of our end. 1780 J. Harris *Philol. Enq.* (1841) 421 A beginning is that, which nothing necessarily precedes, but which something naturally follows. 1836 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 99 As was shrewdly intimated, in respect of the question of Primogeniture this is only 'the beginning of the end.'

2. The point of time at which anything begins; *absol.* the time when the universe began to be.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Þis bitacneð þe world þet wes from biginnegge. 1388 Wyclif *Gen.* i. 1 In the bigynnyng God made of nouȝt heuene and erthe. 1535 Coverdale *Hab.* i. 12 Thou o Lorde..art from the begynnynge. 1611 Bible 1 *John* ii. 13 Yee haue knowen him that is from the beginning. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* vi. (ed. 5) 77 Germany proclaims the era of A.D. 843 the beginning of her national existence.

3. That in which anything has its rise, or in which its origin is embodied; origin, source, fount.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 73 Þe shame þe þe man haueð of his sinne..is þe biginnigge of fremfulle sinbote. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Biginnunge & rote of þis ilke reouðe. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* A j b, Adam the begynnyng of man kynde. 1611 Bible *Col.* i. 18 The head of the body, the Church: who is the beginning, the first borne from the dead. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. i. (1838) 101 Thy true.. Beginning and Father is in Heaven.

† **b.** A first cause, first principle. *Obs.*

1587 Goloing *De Mornay* vi. 63 The Magies held three beginnings, whom..they called Oromaces, Mitris, and Ariminis, (that is to say) God, Minde, and Soule.

c. *concr.* The head or chief extremity.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 26 Begynnynge, *caput.* 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* IV. 62 The second Muscle begynneth at the same Tubercle..with a sharpe begynnyng.

4. The earliest or first part of any space of time, of a book, a journey, etc.

1297 R. Glouc. 399 In þe bygynnynge of Jule þys batayle was ydo. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 385 As Lyncolnyense saiþ in þe bygynnynge of his dictis. 1473 Warkw. *Chron.* 11 In the begynnynge of the moneth of Octobre. 1549 *Bk. Com. Pr.*, 3rd *Collect Grace*, Who hast safely brought us to the beginning of this day. 1611 Bible *Num.* x. 10 In the beginnings of your monethes, ye shall blow with the trumpets ouer your burnt offerings. 1743 J. Morris *Serm.* ii. 35 He explains himself in the begining of this chapter.

5. The initial or rudimentary stage; the earliest proceedings. Often in *plur.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 83 Þerfore wurð here ende werse þene here biginninge. 1340 *Ayenb.* 72 Þane dyaþ þet is to þe guoden begynnynge of liue. 1548 Coverdale *Erasm. Par. Gal.* 14 Vnder the grosse beginnynges of this worlde. 1611 Bible *Job* viii. 7 Though thy beginning was small, yet thy latter end should greatly increase. 1690 W. Walker *Idiom. Ang.-Lat.* Pref. i, A considerable encrease to my beginnings. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. i. x. 132 Great fortunes acquired from small beginnings. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 39 The beginnings of confusion with us in England. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* ix. § 1. (1882) 597 The beginnings of physical science were more slow and timid there.

† **6.** An undertaking. *Obs.*

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* III. xxiv. 192 In alle begynnynges and in all operacions the name of god ought to be called.

Begi·nning, *ppl. a.* [f. Begin *v.*1 + -ing2.]

1. That comes into existence or begins its course; incipient, commencing.

1576 Grindal *Custom & Ver.* Wks. (1843) 72 The primitive and beginning church. 1650 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* (1727) 201 He helpt my slow and beginning endeavours. 1775 De Lolme *Eng. Constit.* II. xvii. 293 He peaceably weathered the beginning storm. 1829 S. Turner *Mod. Hist. Eng.* III. II. xviii. 540 [She] waited for her parliament to be the beginning innovators.

2. Coming first or in front; leading the way.

1609 Douland *Ornith. Microl.* 40 Euery Beginning Note without a tayle, if the second Note ascend, is a Breefe.

Hence † **Beginningly,** *Obs.* in 4 **begynandly,** initially, at the beginning.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxviii. 152 Bigynandly, that was fra bigynynge of mannys kynd, i. knew that thou hight the kyngdome of heuen till thi lufers.

Begi·nningless, *a.* [f. Beginning *vbl. sb.* + -less.] Without beginning; uncreate. Hence **Begi·nninglessness.**

1587 Goloing *De Mornay* ix. 119 And that time should be beginning lesse, what els is it to say, than that time is not time. 1602 J. Davies *Mirum in M.* (1875) 16 All wise, all good, all great, beginninglesse. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 158 A beginningless, endless now. 1832 Carlyle in Froude *Life* II. xii. 271 All speculation is beginningless and endless. 1865 Ginsburg *Kabbalah, Proc. L'pool. Lit. & Phil. Soc.* XIX. 299 On the beginninglessness of the first and necessary first Emanation.

Begird (bĭgō·ɪd), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **begirt.** [OE. *begyrdan* (= OHG. *bigurten*) f. *bi-*, Be- 1 + *gyrdan*:—OTeut. **gurdjan* to Gird.]

1. *trans.* To gird about or around; chiefly used of fastening a girdle or belt round the body, or of fastening on a sword by means of a belt. Also *fig.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xvii. 37 Þu me begyrdest mid mægenum. *c* 1315 Shoreham 51 Hym with a touwayle schete Ihesus.. by-gerte. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 28 My deere sisters with quiuer closelye begyrded. 1768 Beattie *Minstr.* II. xxxv, Breasts begirt with steel! 1860 Adler *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* xv. 399 Begirding the young warrior with the sword.

2. To encircle, encompass, enclose, *with.*

c 890 K. Ælfred *Beda* I. v, He þæt ealond begyrde and ġefæstnade mid dice. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 378 Ȝunge mipen me bigurt mid þornes. 1622 Heylin *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 114 A Demi-Island begirt with rocks. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 581 Vthers Son Begirt with British and Armoric Knights. 1814 Cary *Dante's Inf.* XVIII. 11 Where.. many a foss Begirds some stately castle. 1846 Longf. *Occult. Orion* 33 Begirt with many a blazing star.

fig. 1633 G. Herbert *Sinne* in *Temple* 37 Lord, with what care hast thou begirt us round! 1876 Miss Sidgwick *Lire & let Live* 62 With what blessings has.. Providence begirt labor!

† **3.** *spec.* To beset in hostile array, to besiege. *Obs.* as a *spec.* use.

1587 Greene *Arcad.* (1616) 62 Melicertus begirt the Castle with a siege. 1618 Bolton *Florus* II. xvi. 139 Now the City it selfe was begirt with a siege. 1643 [Angier] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 32 Lancaster called aloud for relief, having been begirt twenty dayes. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* II. 885 The Epean host had round Begirt the city.

Begi·rding, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ing1.] The action of girding about or enclosing.

1641 C. Burges in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxvi. 10 The begirding or binding of it in on every side.

Begi·rding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing2.] That begirds or encloses all round.

1877 Wraxell *Hugo's Miserables* v. xviii. 11 The masonry of the begirding drain.

Begirdle (bĭgē·ɪd'l), *v.* [f. Be- 1 + Girdle.] *trans.* To encompass or bind like a girdle or belt.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. VII. iii. 368 Like a ring of lightening, they.. begirdle her from shore to shore. 1850 — *Latter-d. Pamph.* viii. (1872) 285 Restless gnawing ennui.. begirdles every human life so guided.

Hence, **Begi·rdled** *ppl. a.*

1813 Scott *Rokeby* II. i, Rock-begirdled Gilmanscar.

Begirt (bĭgē·ɪt), *v.*; also 7 **begirth.** [f. Be- 1 + Girt *v.*, a late secondary form of Gird, taken apparently from the pa. pple. *girt*, or perhaps from *girt*, obs. f. of Girth *sb.*] *trans.* To surround, encompass, enclose. (It has not the literal sense of *begird.*)

1608 Hieron *Wks.* I. 747 Begirt vs with Thy fauour. 1658 Ussher *Ann.* 530 He had begirthed the place with a triple wall. 1720 Strype *Stow's Surv.* II. vi. 87 The Parish of St. Martin's.. begirteth it on all Parts. 1862 Dana *Elem. Geol.* 733 The lofty mountains and volcanoes which begirt it.

Hence **Begi·rt, begi·rting** *ppl. a.*, **begi·rting** *vbl. sb.*

1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. (1851) 233 With a begirting mischief. 1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* V. xvi. 198 The begirting of the holy City by the numerous armies of Gog and Magog. 1790 Cowper *Iliad* II. 681 Sea-begirt Ægina.

Beglad, beglare, etc.: see Be- *pref.*

Begle, obs. form of Beagle.

‖ **Beglerbeg** (be·glərbeg). Also 6 **bellerbey,** 6–9 **beglerbey,** 7 **beglarbeg.** [a. Turk. *beglerbeg* bey of beys; cf. Beg (of which *begler* is plural).] The governor of a province of the Ottoman empire, in rank next to the grand vizier.

Hence **Begler-beglic, -lik, -lnc,** the district over which a beglerbeg rules, the dignity or office of a beglerbeg. Also **Beglerbegship.**

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 631 Neither doth any other sit there but the twelve bellerbeis. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 126 a, A Turkish Beglerbey of Greece. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 945 It is now one of the Turkes proud Beglerbegships. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 377 *Begler-Beg* is *Lord of Lords*, that is one which hath vnder his gouernment diuers Begs of lesser Prouinces. And *Begluc* is the Dignitie of the one, *Beglarbeglue* of the other. 1624 Massinger *Renegado* III. iv, What places of credit are there?.. There's your beglerbeg. 1813 C. Hobhouse *Journey* 162 Reckoned the eighth under the Beglerbey of Romania.

Beglic(k, variant of Beylic.

Beglide, beglitter, beglose, etc.: see Be- *pref.*

Begloom (bĭglū·m), *v.* [f. Be- + Gloom.] To render gloomy, to overshadow with gloom.

1799 Corry *Sat. Loud.* (1803) 197 Sometimes..melancholy begloomed his mind. 1835 Beckford *Recoll.* 46 The refectory.. begloomed by dark-coloured painted windows. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* II. 369 Sirius..doth arise, And with disastrous light begloomes the sky.

† **Beglue',** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **beglew.** [f. Be- 2 + Glue *v.*] *trans.* To fix with glue, or by gluing.

1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1067 The Spider either new weaves them, or else beglewes them anew. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 5 She can.. be-glew herself to the plain she walks on.

b. ? To ensnare, delude, cheat. (But there may be some error in the quotation; or is it = *illusi* from *glewen* to play?)

c 1430 Lydgate *Min. Poems* 115 Thus they went from the game, begylyd and beglued.

Begnaw (bĭnǭ), *v.* Pa. pple. 6 **begnawn.** [OE. *begnagan*, f. Be- 1 + *gnagan* to Gnaw.] *trans.* To gnaw at; to corrode; to nibble.

a 1000 *Martyrol.* 9 Jul. (Bosw.) 1555 Phaër *Æneid* III. G ij b, The pray.. begnawn ful fowle they leaue. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 222 The Worme of Conscience still begnaw thy Soule. 1880 Webb tr. *Goethe's Faust* I. iii. 87 Commands thee [i.e. a rat)..yonder threshold spell begnaw.

† **Bego',** *v. Obs.* exc. in *pa. pple.* begone.

Forms: 1 **begán.** 3 **bigan,** 4 **begon, bigo.** *Pa. t.* 1 **beéode,** 3 **bieode,** 4 **by3ede,** 4–5 **bywent.** *Pa. pple.* 1 **begán,** 2 **bigan,** 3 **bigan,** 4 **bego(n, -goo, bigo, -gon(nen, -gone, -goo(n, bygo(n, -gone, -goo(n,** *Sc.* **begane,** 5 **begoon, bygone,** *Sc.* **bigane,** 5–6 **begon,** 6 *Sc.* **bygane,** 4– **begone.** [Comm. Teut.: OE. *begán*, Goth. *bigaggan*, OS. *bigangan*, OHG. *bigân*, MHG. *begân, -gên*, mod.G. *begehen*, Du. *begaan*; f. *bi-*, Be- about + *gangan, gân* to Go.]

† **1.** *trans.* To go about, occupy, inhabit; to work, cultivate. (L. *colere.*) *Obs.*

c 890 Ælfred *Beda* I. xxvi. (Bosw.) Mid ðy Romane ða ȝyt Breotone be-eodan. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* (Zup.) 24 *Agricola*, se ðe æcer begæð. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 94 Þeos wyrt..wihst on beganum landum. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 152 The erthe it is, whiche evermo With mannes labour is bego.

† **2.** To go round; to compass, encompass. *Obs.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Job* i. 7 Ic ferde ȝeond ðas eorþan and hi be-eode. 1205 Lay. 11200 Al þat þe sæ bigæð. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* I. 311 [Crete] is bygoo wiþ þe see of Gres.

† **3.** To go about hostilely, beset, overrun (in hostile sense). Also *fig.*; cf. 8. *Obs.*

a 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 775 He..þone bur utan beeode. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 149 Þet isich..his emcristene..mid sicnesse bigan. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3429 Al þe contre..ful by-gon wyþ enymys. *c* 1400 *Warres of Jewes* in Warton *Hist. Poetry* (1840) II. 106 Whippes..bywent his white sides. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 363 Bremcia, and Daira..were begone seuerally within three yeares..vnder two Saxons named Ida and Ella.

† **4.** To get round with craft, to talk over. *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. II. 24 Gyle haþ bigon hire so heo graunteþ al his wille. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2013 Many ys þe manlich man: þat þorw womman ys by-go. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* VI. 213 Þe queene byȝede here housbonde.

† **5.** To surround, environ, furnish. *Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 227 He was wel begone With faire doughters manyone.

† **6.** To dress; to clothe, attire, deck, adorn. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1614 Þe engles..smireden hire wunden, and bieoden swa þe bruchen of hire bodi. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 5661 Hymself was rychely begoo, From the crest unto the too. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 45 The sadels were..With perle and gold so well begone. *Ibid.* 228 His moder to him tolde [the cause] That she him hadde so begone. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 630 All golde begoon his tail. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. i. 28 The..hous of brycht Appollo gold bygane.

† **7.** *passive.* To be perneated, tainted, infected.

1205 Lay. 19773 Þa wes þa welle anan al mid attre bigon. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 4195 The ground was al begoon with bloode.

8. To beset as an environment or affecting influence, good or evil; to affect as one's environment does. Now only in pa. pple. in *woe-begone* 'affected by an environment of woe,' and the like. The original phrase was 'him was wo begone,' i.e. to him woe had closed round; but already in Chaucer we find the later construction in 'He was wo begone'; *need-begone* is in Barbour.)

c 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 53 Go wei, quod the kok, wo the bi-go! *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 120 Yuel ous worth than bigo. *c* 1375 ? Barbour *St. Alexis* 92 Al þat he saw ned-begane. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Lawes T.* 820 Wo was this wrecched womman tho bigoon. — *Wife's Prol.* 606, I was..riche and yonge and wel begon. — *Miller's T.* 472 Absolon that is for loue alwey so wo bigon. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 349 The lady was never more sore bygone. *c* 1440 Lonelich *Grail* xlviii. 373 Elles ben we ful evele be-gon. *c* 1440 *Sir Gowther* 435 Ful wel was him by gone. 1593 T. Watson *Sonn.* (Arb.) 197 My hart doth whisper I am woe begone me. 1794 W. Blake *Songs Exper., Little Girl Found*, Tired and woe-begone. 1825 Waterton *Wand. S. Amer.* 310 It appears sad and woe-begone.

† **Bego·d,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Be- 5 + God.] *trans.* To make a god of, to deify.

a 1576 Grindal *Fruitful Dial.* Wks. (1843) 48 Caused men to kneel and crouch down and all-to be-god him. 1656 H. More *Enthus. Tri.* Wks. (1712) 27 Tho' they have so deify'd, or (as they phrase it) begodded themselves.

Hence **Bego·dded** *ppl. a.*

1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* VI. xviii. 273 This begodded Mock-Prophet. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* xix. (1843) II. 329 Setting up..begodded tutelar saints.

Begone (bĭgǫ·n), *ppl. a.*: see Bego *v.* 8.

Begone (bĭgǫ·n), *v.*; also 7 **begon.** [Really two words *be gone* (cf. *be off*), long used without analysis in the imperative as expressing a single notion, and so written as one word; recent writers have extended this, without any good reason, to the infinitive. But cf. the similar *beware.*]

a. *c* 1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 52 He stode, And callyd the portar, 'Gad'lyng, begone!' 1610 *Histrio-m.* III. 99 Begone yee greedy beefe-eaters. *a* 1719 Addison (J.) Begone! the goddess cries with stern disdain. 1853 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 89 Begone, and remember I am impatient for your return.

b. [1660 Jer. Taylor *Worthy Commun.* I. 61 He bad him be gon and fly from his Fathers wrath.] 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* I. i. 265 Let us begone, the day is wearing fast. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* (1873) II. 135 Kaiser's Ambassador..is angrily ordered to begone.

¶ Used for the word or command 'Begone!'

1820 Scott *Abbot* xi, My Lady made me brook the 'Begone.'

¶ Formerly sometimes for *be* (= *been*) *gone.*

1440 J. Shirley *Dethe K. James* (1818) 17 The Kyng..denyd that they had all begone [been gone].

Begonia (bĭgō·nĭă). [Named by Plumier

after Michel Begon, a French promoter of botany, 1638–1710.] A genus of succulent under-shrubs and herbaceous plants, mostly of tropical nativity, having flowers without petals but with coloured perianths, and often richly-coloured foliage, for the sake of which many species are cultivated as ornamental plants. Said by Loudon to have been introduced into Great Britain from Jamaica in 1777, but little cultivated before 1840.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. The great purple *begonia* with auriculated leaves. 1881 Miss BRADDON *Asph.* I. 304 All the tribe of begonias, and house-leeks, newly bedded out. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 4/1 The well-known Begonias and Fuchsias; which have..withstood the late storms better than any of their rarer rivals.

† **Bego·re,** *v. Obs.*; also 6–7 **begoar.** [f. BE- 6 + GORE.] *trans.* To besmear with gore. Hence **Bego·red** *ppl. a.*

c 1500 *Cocke Lorelles B.* (1843) 2 A bocher .. All be gored in reed blode. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* X. G g j, The corps he liftes, begoaring all with blood. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Resc.* VI. 156 The Sword Which had so oft the groaning Earth begor'd. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 445 To think of putting those be-gored Gobbits into our Mouthes.

Begotten (bĭgɒ·t'n), *ppl. a.*; also 4 **bigetun,** 5 **bygoten,** 5–6 **begot**(e. [pa. pple. of BEGET *v.*]

† **1.** Gotten. (With *right-*, etc. prefixed.) *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 1645 Rihhtbigetenn ahhte. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* (1525) 63 A glad gyuer..of true begoten goodes.

2. Procreated. (Usually with *only-*, *first-*.)

1382 WYCLIF *John* iii. 16 His oon bigetun sone. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXVI. 232 Edward his first bygoten sonne. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. 66 [Plato] calleth him the begotten Sonne of the Good. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlviii. § 5 The only begotten Son of God. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lix 261 [Ammon] his Issue first-begot.

b. *absol.*

1382 WYCLIF *John* i. 14 The glorie as of the oon bigetun of the fadir. 1611 BIBLE *Rev.* i. 5 The first begotten of the dead. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. i. 8 With the Hebrews called the Son or Begotten.

Begrace (bĭgrē·ĭs), *v.* [f. BE- 5 b + GRACE.] To address as 'your grace.'

c 1530 MORE *De quat. Nouiss.* Wks. 86/1 They knele and ..at euerye word barehed bigrace him. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 86/2 You are begraced and belorded, and crouched & kneeled vnto. 1802 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Gt. Cry & Lit. Wool* Wks. 1812 V. 180 She's begraced and beduchess'd already.

Begrain, begray, begreen, begreet: see BE-.

† **Begra·ve,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 be-, bigrafan, 4–6 bi-, by-, be-grave, (*Sc.* begraif). *Pa. t.* 5 begrove. *Pa. pple.* 6 begraven. [Comm. Teut.: OE. *bi-, begrafan*, cogn. w. OHG. *bigraban*, to bury, Goth. *bigraban* to dig a ditch round, mod.G. *begraben*; f. BE- + *graban*, in OE. *grafan* to dig.]

1. *trans.* To bury (a corpse, treasure, etc.).

a 1000 *Elene* (Gr.) 835 Roda ætsomne greote begrafene. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 98 At Winchester..that king bigrauen wes. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 197 They..have Her gold under the erth begrave. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* li. 122 They him begroven as he desired him-selve. 1528 ROY *Rede & be nott wrothe* (Arb.) 45 His dedde coors rychly to begraue.

2. To engrave; to ornament with graved work.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 62 Every nayl with gold begrave. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 127 With great slighte Of werkmanship it was begrave.

Begrease (bĭgrī·s), *v.* [f. BE- 1 + GREASE *v.*] *trans.* To besmear with grease.

1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 175 The marrowbones of their matter; wherewith they did so begrease themselves. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 426 They..held him polluted who had been so begreased. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, To begrease the fat sow in the tail..*locupletem donis cumulare.*

† **Begrede,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3–4 **bigreden, -graden,** 5 **begreden.** [ME., f. BE- + GREDEN, OE. *grædan* to cry.]

1. To cry about, to weep for.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5175 The gentil men Bigradden, and wepden her ken.

2. To cry out against; to upbraid, reproach, accuse.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 69 And shameliche hem bigredeð. and fule shendeð. *c* 1320 *Sen. Sages* (W.) 1518 Lohtliche driuen & bigrad Ase a thef. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* (Roxb.) 57 Launcelot of tresson they be gredde.

† **Begrey·,** *prep. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? Corruption of F. *bon gré*; or f. BE- = *by* + *gre*, GREE 'liking,' a. F. *gré*. But the sense is doubtful, and it may be for *malgré*.]

1614 J. DAVIES *Eclog.* Wks. 1876–8 II. 20 And wrap hem in thy loue begrey their wils.

Begrim, begrimly, begroan, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Begrime (bĭgrəi·m), *v.* [f. BE- 6 + GRIME.] *trans.* To blacken or soil with grime, or dirt which sinks into the surface, and discolours it.

a 1553 UDALL *Roister D.* (Arb.) 48 All to begrime you with worshyp. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* 215 (R.) Enjoyning men to begrime and bewray themselves with dirt. 1853 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* i. § 21 (1873) 15 In your eyes, in your mouth, begriming every pore.

Hence **Begri·med** *ppl. a.* **Begri·mer** *sb.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 387 My name that was as fresh As Dians Visage, is now begrim'd and blacke As mine own face. 1611 COTGR., *Patrouilleur*, a smeecher, begrimer, besmearer. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 8 July 48/1 The blackened and begrimed people who had worked so hard.

† **Begri·pe,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **begrípan,** 2–3 **bi-, begripen,** 4 **bigrype**(n, 4–7 **begripe.** [Comm. WGer.: OE. *begrípan*, f. BE- + *grípan* to GRIPE = OHG. *begrîfan*, mod.G. *begreifen*, Du. *begrijpen*.]

1. *trans.* To catch hold of, apprehend; to seize and hold fast. Also *fig.*

c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 237 Al se middennard was mid senne begripe. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 516 in *O. E. Misc.* 16 Þe grete maiȝ he noȝt bigripen. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 214 Þe stele of a stif staf þe sturne hit bi-grypte. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* (1816) II. 295 This sword..shall never no man begripe.

2. To take in, contain, hold, comprehend.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 102 Asie, Aufrique, Europe .. Begripeth all this erthe round. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 278 Let stand as feel as may thi land begripe.

3. To take to task, reprehend.

a 1000 *Ags. Gloss. to Psalm* XV. 7. *c* 1200 ORMIN 19857 Sannt Johan haffde þe king Bigripenn off hiss sinne.

† **Begri·ple,** *v. Obs.* [Cf. GRIP, GRAPPLE.]

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 178 The Crow with his talons so be-gripling the Foxes mouth that he could not bark.

Begrown (bĭgrōu·n), *ppl. a.*; also 3–4 **bi, -begrowe,** 6 **begrowen.** [f. BE- 1 + GROWN *ppl. a.*] Grown over *with*, covered with a growth.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 27 Mid ivi al bi-growe. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 358 Of Timolus which was begrowe With vines. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* VII. Tiij, Ouer all begrowen with snakes. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XXXIV. 210 Land begrown with trees.

Begrudge (bĭgrv·dʒ), *v.*; also 4 **bi-, bygruche**(n, **bygroch,** 7–8 **begrutch.** [f. BE- + GRUDGE, ME. *grucchen* to murmur.] To grumble at, show dissatisfaction with; *esp.* to envy (one) the possession of; to give reluctantly, to be reluctant.

a. *trans.*, and with *inf. obj.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 62 And make him murie with þe Corn·hose hit euere bigruccheþ. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xix. 125 Our Souldier..begrutcheth not to get to his side a probability of victory by the certainty of his own death. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. XXV. 149 Begrudge not your labour you bestow. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. III. (1852) 551 To begrutch the cost of a school. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* III. 290 They will..begrudg the pains of attending. 1861 *National Rev.* Oct. 413 They did begrudge to pay the smart. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiii. 91 He had begrudged her nothing.

b. *intr. rare. Obs.*

1690 PENN *Rise & Progr. Quakers* (1834) 69 And not begrudge at one anothers increase.

Hence **Begru·dged** *ppl. a.*

1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXI. 117 Our common beverage —'water bewitched, and tea begrudged.'

Begruntle, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Begrutten (bĭgrv·t'n), *ppl. a. Sc.* [f. BE- 4 + *grutten*, pa. pple. of GREET *v.* to weep.] Marred or swollen in face with much weeping.

1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 85 (JAM.) A hopeless maid of fifty years Begrutten sair, and blurr'd wi' tears. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* viii, Poor things..they are sae begrutten.

Begry, obs. form of BEGGARY.

† **Be·gster.** *Obs.* Also 4 **beggestere.** [f. BEG *v.* + -STER: cf. *trickster*.] A beggar (*fem.* and *pejorative*).

1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 242 He knew the Tauernes wel in al the toun Bet than a lazar or a beggestere. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. Morie Enc.* N ja, Pestryng men every where..not a little to the hyndrance of other begsters.

† **Begua·rd,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **begard.** [f. BE- 6 + GUARD *sb.*] *trans.* To adorn or furnish with 'guards' or facings, generally of lace or embroidery. Hence, **Begua·rded** *ppl. a.*

1605 J. DAVIES *Humours* 43 (D.) My too strait-laced all begarded girles. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 51 To seek with our own inventions to beguard that which God will have plain.

† **Be·guel.** *Obs.* [ad. Du. *beugel* 'iron hoop or ring, bow, cramp iron,' f. *buigen* to bow. A Du. or Flemish term used in connexion with hops.]

1737 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Lupulus*, The Beguels of the Steddle where the Fire is kept.

Begue·ss, *adv. Sc.* Also 6–7 **beges, begess.** [f. *be* = BY *prep.* + GUESS.] By guess, at a venture.

c 1500 SCOTT in *Evergr.* I. 113 (JAM.) And hits begess. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherry & Slae* xciii, A tentless Merchand .. bying geir begess. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 28 Twa pistals charg'd beguess.

Beguild, obs. form of BEGILD.

Beguile (bĭgəi·l), *v.* Forms: 3–4 **bigile**(n, 4 **bygille,** 4–5 **bigyle, bygile,** 4–6 **begile,** 4–7 **begyle,** 5 **bygyle, -ile,** 4– **beguile.** [f. BE- 2 + GUILE *v.*, cognate with WILE. The development of senses 3, 4, 5, is analogous to that of AMUSE, q.v.]

1. *trans.* To entangle or over-reach with guile; to delude, deceive, cheat.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 270 Non so wis ne so war..þet nis bigiled oðer hwules. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 716 And thoght hou he mith man bigile [*v.r.* bi-will]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Canon-Yem. Prol. & T.* 832 Lo thus byiaped and bigiled [*v.r.* bygiled, hegiled, bygyled] was he. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 9 The feende myght neuer be-gyle her. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lincoln* ii. 73 Esau wept when Jacob begyled him. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 170 That you may..beguile this crafty fish. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 20 The foolish Lights which Travailers beguile. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Lady G. B.* ii, Are not my eyes beguiled? 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* VIII. 81 Into an ambush beguiled, cut off with the whole of his forces.

b. *absol.*

c 1305 *St. James* 39 in *E. E. P.* 59 Leue to bigyli & bitraye also In eche quyntise þat mai. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* XXVIII. 22 And now wileth not bigilen [1388 nyle ȝe scorne; COVERD., make no mockes]. — *Job* XL. 24 Whether thou shalt begile to hym as to a bird. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* X. liv. 242 For it a Nature was in Stukelie to begile.

2. To deprive *of* by fraud, to cheat out *of.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8632 Qui has þu me bigiled [*Cott.* bi-suiken] sua Of mi child þat mi-selue bar? 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 51 Wymmen .. begileth hem of her good wiþ glauerynge wordes. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. i. § 12 Wks. 1841 I. 285 Infants are beguiled of their right. 1611 BIBLE *Col.* ii. 18 Let no man beguile you of your reward. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* XXXIV. (1803) 62 'I fear .. sleep has beguiled me of my time.' 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* XXXVIII, Time is beguiling man of his strength.

† **3.** To cheat (hopes, expectations, aims, or a person in them); to disappoint, to foil. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* C vi, He is begyled for he findeth nothyng. 1576 BAKER *Gesner's Jewell Health* 201 a, This drinck rightly ministred never fayleth nor beguyleth the Phisition. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* V. iv. 37 Thou hast beguil'd my hopes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 25 The knight was wroth to see his stroke beguil'd. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I*, (1792) I. 165 (JAM.) Still looking for the coming of his soldiers, but he was beguiled.

4. To win the attention or interest of (any one) by wiling means; to charm, divert, amuse; to wile (one) on, or into any course.

[*a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 330 Edmodnesse eadiliche bigiled ure Louerd .. & hiȝit of his gode.] 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1404 It beguil'd attention, charm'd the sight. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* vii. 177 Fertile in devices for beguiling mankind into virtue. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 198 The charms of this stream will beguile the tourist and diminish the toil of the ascent.

5. To divert attention in some pleasant way from (anything painful, or irksome); to elude the disagreeable sensation of, and so to cause to pass insensibly or pleasantly; to charm away, wile away.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. i. 35 Take choyse of all my Library, And so beguile thy sorrow. 1601 — *Twel. N.* III. iii. 41, I will bespeake our dyet, Whiles you beguile the time. 1718 POPE *Iliad* II. 788 Pleasing conference beguiles the day. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 152 By sports like these are all their cares beguil'd. 1802 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV, With various talk beguiling the long way. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 177 Took a book to beguile the tedious hours.

Beguile (bĭgəi·l), *sb. Sc.* [f. prec.] Deception.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 176 (1862) I. 417, I will die in that sweet beguile. *a* 1709 W. GUTHRIE *Serm.* 20 (JAM.) Vond man has given himself a great beguile. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 70 (JAM.), I gets the beguile. Nae thing I finds.

Beguiled (bĭgəi·ld), *ppl. a.* [f. BEGUILE *v.* + -ED.] a. Concealed or disguised by guile. b. Deluded, deceived by guile; self-deluded, mistaken.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B iv, I thinke I am not begyled in the histories. 1561 JN. HEYWOOD *Seneca's Herc. Furens* (1581) 3 b, He his begiled hookes doth bayte. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. XXXVII. 103 The beguiled mortal.

Beguileful, *a.* [f. BEGUILE *sb.* or *v.* + -FUL: cf. *assistful*.] Guileful, deceiving, deceptive.

1530 PALSGR. 305/2 Begylefull, disfaythfull, *cautelleux*. [1613 R. C. *Table Alph.*, *Infallible*, vndeceiueable, vnbeguilefull.]

Beguilement (bĭgəi·lmĕnt). [f. BEGUILE *v.* + -MENT.] The action or process of beguiling; also, its agencies and resulting condition or state.

1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. ii. 24 The same beguilement in favour of ourselves. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 69 From my heart in its beguilement. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 339 The aërial witchery and beguilement of such an hour. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. iii.

Beguiler (bĭgəi·lər). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One that beguiles or deludes; a deceiver.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xii. 16 The begilere [1388 hym that disseyueth] and hym that is begiled. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 175 Deceyuours or begylers of the ladyes and damoysels. 1526 TINDALE *Jude* i. 18 That there shulde be begylers in the last tyme. 1623 WOODROEPHE *Fr. & Eng. Gr.* 476 To-day a beguiler, to-morrow beguiled. *Mod.* A beguiler of the unwary.

Beguiling (bĭgəi·lĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. BEGUILE: deluding, delusion, deception; beguilement.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 283/2 The false disceivable conjectments of mans beguilings. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XV. 54 The perfytte begylynge that Juno had founde soo soone. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* IX. (1596) 125 Beguilings (saith Plato) neuer befall in things vnlike and very different. 1625 *Modell of Wit* 68 To preserue you from any such beguiling.

Begui·ling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That beguiles; deluding; charming, wiling away.

1593 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 24 Such time-beguiling sport. 1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 63 Some smiling But beguiling Spheres of sweet and sugar'd lies. 1814 WORDSW. *White Doe* IV. 106 The sense Of that beguiling influence.

Begui·lingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a beguiling or deceiving manner; illusively.

1847 in CRAIG.

† **Begui·lous,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. = BEGUILEFUL.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 26/1 *Begylous*, vbi false.

† **Begui·lty,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. BE- 5 + GUILTY.] *trans.* To render guilty.

a 1653 BP. SANDERSON *Serm.* 275 (T.), [Thou] dost at once beguilty thine own conscience with sordid bribery.

† **Begui·ly,** in expression *wily beguily*: see WILY.

Beguinage (be·gina·ʒ, be·ginêdʒ). [f. BEGUINE + -AGE.] An establishment of, or house for, be-

guines ; often giving a name to a part of a town in the Low Countries.

1815 Southey in C. Southey *Life & Corr.* IV. 127. 1819 — in *Q. Rev.* XXII. 94 The house at Little Gidding bore no resemblance whatever to a beguinage. 1854 H. Strickland *Trav. Th.* 26 Went to the Beguinage. Nunnery of nuns who are not nuns ; that is, who vow no vows, and may go away and marry whenever they like.

Beguine (*begī́n*, be·gin). Forms : 5 **bygyn, begyne,** 6 **begine, -ghine, -gyn, biggayne,** 7 **beguin, beggin,** 6– **beguine.** [a. F. *béguine* (13th c. in Littré), in med.L. *beguīna, begīna, beghīna* (Du Cange), an appellative derived from the surname of Lambert Bègue or *le Bègue* ('the Stammerer'), a priest of Liège, in the 12th c., the founder of the order.

(Cf. the annal of 1180, quoted in Du Cange : 'God stirred up the spirit of a certain holy priest, a man of religion, who was called Lambert le Bègue (because he was a stammerer) of St. Christopher [in Liège], from whose surname women and girls who propose to live chastly, are called *Beguines*, because he was the first to arise and preach to them by his word and example the reward of chastity.' The cap *béguin* derives its name from them, and not *vice versâ*.)]

A name for the members of certain lay sisterhoods which began in the Low Countries in the 12th century, who devoted themselves to a religious life, but did not bind themselves by strict vows, and might leave their societies for marriage. They were protected by Pope John XXII, when he persecuted the male Beguins or Beghards, and are still represented by small communities existing in the Netherlands, with an organization somewhat similar to some Anglican sisterhoods.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 431/1 Almoses to ye blynde begynes, doughters of god. 1552 Bale *Apol.* 20 Not to vysite..wydowes in their trouble, but wanton wenches, beghines, nunnes and vowesses. 1595 *World of Wond.* (1608) 184 Young wanton wenches, and beguins, nuns, and naughty packs. 1599 Thynne *Animadv.* 37 But this woorde 'Begyn' sholde in his owne nature rightlye haue ben expounded, 'supersticious or hipocriticall wemenne.' 1629 *S'hertogenbosh* 37 The Beggins..did make cushions for the Souldiers. 1765 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* (1802) VIII. xx. 162 She was a young Beguine..they can quit their cloister if they choose to marry. *a* 1843 Southey *Poet's Pilgr.* Proem. xvi, Behold the black Beguine, the Sister grey. 1851 Kingsley *Yeast* ix. 182 To write at once to the Superior of the Béguines.

attrib. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* lvi, The Béguine convents which they visited.

Begulf, begum, begut, etc. : see Be- *pref.*

† Begu·ll, *v. Obs.* [f. Be- 2 or 5 + Gull.] *trans.* To make a gull of ; to gull, impose upon.

1605 Breton *Olde Man's Less.* (1876) 13 Trauailers are giuen .. to begull the worlde with gudgins. 1620 Shelton *Quix.* IV. xxi. II. 252 You are .. begull'ed and made a Fool.

‖ **Begum** (*bē·gŭm*). Also 7 **beggoon, begun, beegum, begaum.** [Urdū (Pers.) بیگم *begam*, ad. Eastern Turkish *bigím* princess, fem. of *big, bik* prince (in Osmanli Beg, Bey).] A queen, princess, or lady of high rank in Hindustan.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 99 Queen, *Begun.* 1786 Burke *Art. W. Hastings* Wks. XI. 381 Prayer was made not to dishonour the Begum (a princess of great rank, whose husband had been killed in the battle). 1841 Macaulay *W. Hastings, Ess.* III. 431 Jewels torn from Indian Begums.

Begun (*bĭgŭ·n*), *ppl. a.* ; also 6 **begon, began.** [f. Begin *v.*] That has begun, or has been begun.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 26 Begunne, *exorsus, inceptus, initus.* 1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 33 That begon roote not beinge norrished .. yt becomes weaker. *a* 1610 Babington *Wks.* 9 A steadfast heart to effect a good begun is a great vertue. 1847 Bushnell *Chr. Nurt.* II. iv. (1861) 309 To be recognized in a begun relationship.

Begunk (*bĭgŭ·ŋk*), *v. Sc.* [Cf. Begeck.] *trans.* To delude, play a deceiving trick on, 'take in.'

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 426 (Jam.) Is there a lad, whose father is unkind .. Whose sweetheart has begunked him?

Begu·nk, *sb. Sc.* Also 8 **begink.** [f. prec.] A befooling or deluding trick, a piece of deception.

1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* II. i. 30 Ane ca'd Monk Has play'd the Rumple a right slee begunk. 1790 Morison *Poems* 137 (Jam.) Our sex are shy..they think, Wha yields o'er soon fu' aft gets the begink. 1814 Scott *Waverley* III. 354 If I have na gien Inch-Grabbit and Jamie Howie a bonnie begunk, they ken themselves.

Begyle, obs. form of Beguile.

Begyn, begyrd, obs. forms of Begin, Begird.

† Beha·ck, *v. Obs.* [f. Be- 1 + Hack *v.*] *trans.* To hack about.

1565 Calfhill *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 3 The blade itself is all to behacked. 1631 *Celestina* XII. 143 My sword like a saw, all to behack't and hew'd.

Behale, behallow, behammer, etc. : see Be-.

Behalf (*bĭhā·f*). Forms : 4 **bihelue, bihalf,** 4–5 **bi-, byhalve,** 4–6 **behalve,** 4–7 **behalfe,** 6 **behave,** 5– **behalf.** *Pl.* 6–7 **behalfes, behalfs.** [Used only in the phrases *on, in behalf* (*of*), *in, on* (*his*, etc.) *behalf*, which arose about 1300, by the blending of the two earlier constructions *on his halve* and *bihalve him*, both meaning 'by or on his side' : see Half. By the mixture of these in the construction *on his bihalve*, Bihalve, previously a preposition, and originally a phrase, *be healfe* 'by (the) side,' became treated, so far as construction goes, as a sb., and had even a plural *behalfes, behalfs* in 16–17th c. The final *-e* of ME. was the dative ending. In modern use, construed either with a possessive pronoun (in my behalf), a possessive case (in the king's behalf), or with *of* (in behalf of the starving population) ; the choice being determined by considerations of euphony and perspicuity. Formerly *of* was sometimes omitted.]

I. 1. *On behalf of* : **† a.** (*lit.*) On the side of. *Obs.*

1502 Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 29 Other Sheref̃s on this behalfe trente.

† b. (*fig.*) On (one's own) part or side. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* ¶ 831 Tellynge hem on youre bihalue [*v.r.* behalue, bihalfe, behalf] þat if they wole trete of pees .. that they shape hem .. to comen vnto vs. 1538 Starkey *England* 11 They Turkys wyl surely say on theyr behalfe that theyr lyfe ys most natural and polytyke .. the Sarasyn contrary, apon hys behalfe, wyl defend hys pollycy.

c. On the part of (another), in the name of, as the agent or representative of, on account of, for, instead of. (With the notion of official agency.)

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 9066 On Goddes behalve y 3ow forbede þat 3e no lenger do swych dede. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1409 Spek thow thiself also to Troylus On my bihalve [*v.r.* behalfe]. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* (1868) 80 So say ye to hym on my behalve. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam.* xxv. 6 Salute him frendly on my behalfe. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 429 Things which a servant may do on behalf of his master .. proceed upon this principle, that the master is answerable for the act of his servant, if done by his command, either expressly given, or implied. 1883 Sir J. Mathew *Law Rep.* XI. *Q. Bench Div.* 592 An application was made on behalf of the prosecutor for a remand.

† d. As concerns, with regard to, in the matter of. Also, *on this behalf*, etc. *Obs.* Cf. 2 c.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 431 Your vtter destruction, which..is much to be feared on your behalfes. 1611 Bible *Ex.* xxvii. 21 It shall be a statute for euer .. on the behalfe of [Covero. among] the children of Israel. 1623 Lisle *Test. Antiq.* Introd., The common taught doctrine of the Church of England on this behalfe. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk and Selv.* 164 Why could not God as well make the world everlasting *a parte ante*, on the behalf of formerness, as he did the soul of man *a parte post*, on the behalf of latterness?

¶ In recent use we often find *on behalf* in the sense of *in behalf* 2 b, to the loss of an important distinction.

1791 Cowper *Iliad* IV. 63, I will not interpose on their behalf. 1851 Dixon *W. Penn* XX. (1872) 174 A petition on behalf of Sydney was sent to the House of Commons. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* II. xxxvii. 287 They interfered on his behalf. 1862 Trench *Mirac.* xxxii. 448 This gracious work wrought on behalf of one who was in arms against his life.

2. *In behalf of* : **† a.** In the name of. *Obs.* Cf. 1 c.

c 1320 *Senyn Sag.* (W.) 324 The seven wise thai grette In th'emperours bihelue. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 38 We forbede him in almiȝti Goddis behalue .. þe entre of þe kirk. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cviii. 130 Ther is no persone in his behalfe, that wyll stoppe you of your way. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* V. iii. 22 And rob in the behalfe of charitie.

b. In the interest of, as a friend or defender of. for the benefit of. (With the notion of interposition : 'speak in my behalf' = in my interest, say a good word for me, intercede for me.)

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. iv. 168 Let mee haue thy voice in my behalfe. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 51 ¶ 2 There is a great deal to be said in Behalf of an Author. 1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 28 Speaking in Behalf the Trading Interest. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VII. xiv, She should immediately have interposed in his behalf. 1848 Macaulay *Hist.* I. 620 Imploring the Queen Dowager .. to intercede in his behalf.

c. *In this* or *that behalf* : in respect of, in regard to, in reference to this or that ; in this or that matter, or aspect of the matter. *arch.* Cf. 1 d.

1458 Earl Salisbury in *Paston Lett.* I. 421 The said diseas which hath right fervently and sore holden me in many diversez bihalvez. 1489 Caxton *Faytes A.* I. xv. 40 Takyng of gode kepe vpon hys peple in this byhalue. 1534 Whittinton *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 10 In this behalfe we be bounde to folowe nature as a gyde. 1598 Greenwey *Tacitus' Ann.* III. iii. (1622) 65 Not hoping to find him cruell in his behalfe..but rather fauorable. 1621 *Bk. Discip. Ch. Scot.* 84 To assist and fortifie the godly proceedings of the Kirk in all behalfes. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* II. v. 60 More could be said in that behalf, but .. [it] would be too great a labour. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 338 Our statute in law, in this behalf..is directed by the same spirit.

II. Obsolete phrases.

† 3. *Of his behalf* : of or from his side or part ; on his part. Cf. 1 a. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* XV. 241 The londe that cometh of youre behalue ne may I not lese. ?*c* 1500 *Virgilius* in Thomis *E. E. Rom.* II. 24 This Nemus had a knyght of his moders behalfe. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* 155 The loue and honoure whiche of theire behalfe is dewe to God.

† 4. *To* or *for the behalf of* : to the interest or advantage of, for the behoof of. Cf. 2. *Obs.*

1562 Cooper *Answ. Priv. Masse* (1850) 56 Ye never affirmed mass to be private, but to pertain to the behalf of all states and sorts of men. 1566 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 255 For the behave of my wif and children. 1576 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1862) 295 Some others seised some of the Kings owne Castles to the behalfe of the Empresse.

† Beha·ng, *v.* For forms see Hang. *Obs.* since 17th c. exc. in pa. pple. Behung. [OE. *behón* (= OS. *bihâhan* ; cf. mod. G. *behängen*), f. Be- about + *hón* (:—*hanhan*) to Hang.] To hang (a thing) about *with* (bells, hangings, drapery, etc.).

c 897 K. Ælfred *Past.* XV. (Sw. 92) Se sacerd sceolde bion mid bellum behangen. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Þat burh folc..bihengen it mid palmes. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 758 He dude his temple al by-honge With bawdekyn, brod and longe. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 384 With great richesse he him behongeth. 1597 R. Johnson *Sev. Champ.* I. x. 65 Winter.. behung the trees wit crystal icicles. 1648 Herrick *Poems* (1869) I. 13 And with rich clusters..her temples I behung.

† Beha·nged, *ppl. a. Obs.* Forms : 2–3 **bihenged,** 3–4 **be-, bihonged,** 5–7 **behanged.** [f. prec. + -ed.] Hung about, draped, hung.

c 1200 Ormin 951 Þatt tall Iudisskenn preost wass swa Bihenngedd all wiþþ belless. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3549 Eueri strete Was behonged..With mani pal and riche cloth. 1553-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 114/2 A faire palace richlie behanged. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 255 Our dames and gentlewomen must haue their eares behanged with them.

† Beha·p, *v. Obs.* [f. Be- 2 + Hap *v.*] To befall, happen. Const. with *dative obj.*

c 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xiii. 26 What so behapped him in oni chaunce. *Ibid.* lv. 417 It behappede that kyng Lambors And this kyng Varlans..assembled were. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* vi. 9 And this behapped her. 1714 Gay *Sheph. Week, Thursd.* 125 Behap what will.

† Beha·ppen, *v. Obs.* [f. Be- 2 + Happen.] To befall, happen. Const. with *dative obj.*, or *to, unto.*

1515 *Scot. Field* 97 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 217 Care him be-happen! 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* V. xi. 52 That is the greatest shame..Which unto any knight behappen may. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 201 Many remarkable occurrences behappened this Martyr.

Behate, early form of Behote *sb.*, Behight *v.*

† Beha·te, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 4 by-. [f. Be- 2 + Hate.] To hold in hatred, to hate greatly, detest.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 11962 (Laud MS.) Why he makyth vs for his maners by-hatid [*v.r.* be hated] þus. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III. iv. 75 Al was he byhated of all folk. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 89 He was sore behated. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 34/1 Through false informations wrongfullie behated.

Behave (*bĭhē·v*), *v.* Pa. t. **behaved** (in 6 behad.) [Formed, app. in 15th c., from Be- 2 + Have *v.*, in order to express a qualified sense of *have*, particularly in the reflexive 'to have or bear oneself (in a specified way),' which answers exactly to mod. G. *sich behaben*. (OE. had *behabban* = OHG. *bihabén*, f. Be- about + *habban* to hold, Have, in senses 'encompass, contain, detain'; but there was no historical connexion between that and the 15th c. *behave*.)]

1. *refl.* To bear, comport, or conduct oneself ; to act : **a.** with *adv.* or qualifying phrase, expressing the manner. (Formerly a dignified expression, applied e.g. to the bearing, deportment, and public conduct of persons of distinction ; in 17–18th c. commonly used of the way in which soldiers acquit themselves in battle ; but now chiefly expressing observance of propriety in personal conduct, and usually as in b. The intr. sense 3, preserves the earlier use.)

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1567 To lerne hur to behave hur among men. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 74 Ony man that wylle truly behaue hym self. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 241 Yet in all her trybulacions she behad her so paciently. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. (1822) 15 The mair princely that he behad him in his dignite riall. 1611 Bible 1 *Chron.* xix. 13 Let vs behaue our selues valiantly for our people. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 303 The Sea-men..would be ready to mutiny for their Pay, and threaten to behave themselves as Enemies. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 4 He was some Years a Captain, and behaved himself with great Galantry in several Engagements. 1715 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5390/2 The Clans behave themselves with great Insolence. 1733 Pendarves in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 39 Let me know if I have behaved myself right. 1823 Scott *F. M. Perth* III. 303 The Chief had behaved himself with the most determined courage.

b. Without qualification : To conduct oneself well, or (in modern use) with propriety. Now chiefly said of children or young people, who might possibly *misbehave* themselves.

1691 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 209 The French King hath given large gratuities to Mr. Vauban and other officers that behaved themselves before Mons. *Mod. colloq.* If you cannot behave yourself, you had better stay at home. *Mod. Sc. maxim*, 'Behave yourself before folk.'

c. *transf.* of things : To comport itself in any relation, to act (*towards* other things).

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 B j b, Euery thyng that behaueth it wel and is accordyng to nature. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* I. xi. 36 If these three Provinces be .. compared together, they behave themselves as followeth. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 54 How the Worlds vastness behaves it self towards Gods Immensity.

† 2. *trans.* To handle, manage, wield, conduct, regulate (in some specified way). *Obs.*

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1366 Without crafte nothynge is well behavyd. 1557 North *Gueuara's Dial. Pr.* (1585) 277 These pinchpenies do behave their persons so evil, etc. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* II. iii. 40 Who his limbs with labours and his mind Behaues with cares, cannot so easie mis. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* III. v. 22 With such sober and vnnoted passion He did behaue [*printed* behooue] his anger.

3. *intr.* : in same senses as 1 a. and b. (which it now to a great extent replaces).

1719 Young *Revenge* I. i, As you behave, Your father's kindness stabs me to the heart. 1812 Lo. Cathcart in *Examiner* 12 Oct. 649/1 Those who were engaged behaved

well. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 678 He behaved like a man of sense and spirit. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vii. 129 She behaved not over wisely or well. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 161 You must very..thoroughly know how to behave.

b. *To behave towards* or *to*: to conduct oneself in regard *to*, act, deal with, treat (in any way).

1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iv. 24 As to your manner of behaving towards these unhappy young gentlemen. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 51 Did you ever behave ill to your father or your mother? *Mod.* They have behaved very handsomely to you.

c. *transf.* of things.

1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 463 It combines violently with water, behaving like the bichloride of tin. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 38 Glass will also behave in a very different manner according as it is annealed or unannealed.

†Beha·ve, *sb. Obs.* [f. prec.] = BEHAVIOUR.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XXII. 545 Only there were twelve that gave Themselves to impudence and light behave.

Behaved (bĭhē·vd), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of BEHAVE: cf. *learned, well-read,* etc.] Conducted, mannered; usually with qualifying adv., as *well-behaved, ill-behaved.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 35 And gather by him, as he is behaued, If't be th' affliction of his loue or no. 1713 *Guardian* No. 6 ¶ 4 Their servants well behaved. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. iv. 167 The brown-locked, light-behaved, fire-hearted Demoiselle. 1858 W. ELLIS *Vis. Madagascar* iv. 89 Well-behaved scholars.

Behaving (bĭhē·vĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BEHAVE *v.* + -ING¹.] Conduct, behaviour.

c 1450 *Merlin* 49 And I will also that ye tweyn prively in counseile knowe my condicions and my behavynge. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 47 Wyth an enarrahulle gestur and behauing of gladnes. 1495 *Act 2 Hen. VII*, ii. § 5 To take suertie of the kepers of ale houses of their gode behavyng. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xiv. 14 All his vsages, and euyll behauyngis. 1817 FRERE *K. Arthur* I. x, For fine behaving King Arthur's Court has never had its match.

Behaviour (bĭhē·vĭəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 behauour(e, 6–7 behauiour(e, -ior, 6 behauer, -eour(e, behauyour, 7 behauor, behavier, ?6– behaviour. [f. BEHAVE *v.*, by form-analogy with HAVOUR, *havyoure,* common 15–16th c. forms of the word which was orig. AVER *sb.* (q.v.), *aveyr,* also in 15th c. *avoir*; really OF. *aveir, avoir,* in sense of 'having, possession,' but naturally affiliated in Eng. to the native verb *have,* and spelt *haver, havour, haviour,* etc. Hence, by analogy, *have*: *havour, -iour*: *behave*: *behavour, -iour.* The formation might be confirmed by the (apparently) parallel *demeanour,* from *demean* (oneself). For the *-iour* see HAVOUR.]

1. Manner of conducting oneself in the external relations of life; demeanour, deportment, bearing, manners.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXXI. 120 For hys honneste behauoure [he] began to be taken with his loue. 1530 BALE *Thre Lawes* 53 In clennes of lyfe and in a gentyll behauer. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 202 The behauiour of the yong Gentleman, giues him out to be of good capacity, and breeding. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* v. 32 Behaviour is of infinite advantage or prejudice to a man. 1797 GOODWIN *Enquirer* I. xiii. 111 Their behaviour is forced and artificial. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. i. § 36 Special directions for behaviour in the nursery, at table, or on the exchange. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 226 His courage is shown by his behaviour in the battle.

†b. The plural was formerly also in use. *Obs.*

1538 BALE *Comedy* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 211 Your fastynges, longe prayers, with other holy behauers. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 42 Which giue some soyle (perhaps) to my Behauiours. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 19. 366 To observe the actions, manners and Behaviours of men.

†c. The bearing of the character of another; personification, 'person.' *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 3 Thus speakes the King of France, In my behauiour, to the Maiesty .. of England heere.

†d. 'External appearance with respect to grace.' Johnson. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.) He marked, in Dora's dancing, good grace and handsome behaviour. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. vi. (1840) 8 [Mahometanism] having neither real substance in her doctrine, nor winning behavior in her ceremonies to allure professors.

e. *absol.* Good manners, elegant deportment.

1591 LAMBARDE *Arch.* (1635) 91 A man of behaviour and countenance. 1701 DE FOE *True Born Eng.* Wks. (1841) 24 Strong aversion to Behaviour. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 ¶ 1 By Manners I do not mean Morals, but Behaviour and Good-breeding.

2. Conduct, general practice, course of life; course of action *towards* or *to* others, treatment of others.

1515 BARCLAY *Cyl. & Uplondyshm.* (1847) 70 All people of good behavour By rightwise battayle, justice and equitie. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* xiv. 35 His godly behauoure, and faithfulnesse which he kepte vnto them. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 88 By his rich gifts and princely Behauior. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. Temp.* II. 124 The blamelesse behaviour of the Christians. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* I. i, This severe behaviour Has, to my comfort, made it sweet to die. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 251 Recognizances, for the peace, and for the good behaviour. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 36 Henry's early behaviour to James.

3. Phrase. *To be* (or *stand*) *on* or *upon one's behaviour,* or *one's good behaviour*: to be placed on a trial of conduct or deportment, to be in a situation in which a failure in conduct will have untoward consequences; hence, to behave one's best.

1538 STARKEY *England* 196 And much bettur hyt were that they schuld stond apon theyr behavyour. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 261 Man .. is now upon his Behaviour in order to a Better World. 1689 SHERLOCK *Death* i. § 1 (1732) 20 Adam .. was but upon his good Behaviour, was but a Probationer for Immortality. 1779 BURKE in Boswell *Johnson* III. 172, I should be obliged to be so much upon my good behaviour. *Mod.* Tell the children to be on their best behaviour.

†4. Handling, management, disposition *of* (anything); bearing (*of* body). *Obs.*

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Peter* 8 Welfavouredness of beautie, and behaviour of apparel. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Fasting* (1859) 281 Both with words and behavour of body to shew themselves weary of this life. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 262 Your misplacing and preposterous placing is not all one in behaviour of language.

5. *transf.* The manner in which a thing acts under specified conditions or circumstances, or in relation to other things.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 82 All local habitude or behaviour must be between two things or more, in a place so or so. 1866 ARGYLL *Reign Law* ii. 67 In Chemistry the behaviour of different substances towards each other, in respect to combination and affinity. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 135 To watch .. the behaviour of the water which drains off a flat coast of mud. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 4 May, The behaviour of the vessel during her maiden voyage across the Atlantic.

†Beha·vioured, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED².] Conducted, mannered, behaved.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 157 Men ciuill and graciously behaioured and bred. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XLIII. lxv, A well behavioured knight. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 123 They haue seene many English Ladies worse fauored, proportioned and behauiored.

Behead (bĭhe·d), *v.* Forms: 1 behéafdi-an, 2 behæfdien, 2–3 bihaued-eu, 3 biheafdin, bihafdi, 3–4 bihefden, 4 biheueden, 4–5 behevede(n, bi-, byhede(n, -heede, 4–6 behede, -heede, 5–6 be-, byhedde, 6 beheadde, 6– behead. [OE. *behéafdi-an,* f. BE- 3 (with privative force) + *héafod* HEAD; cf. MHG. *behoubeten* in same sense, mod.G. *enthaupten.*]

1. *trans.* To deprive (a man or animal) of the head, to decapitate; to kill by cutting off the head.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 10 He asende þa and beheafdode Iohannem. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., behæfdede 1205 LAY. 26296 Þat heo us wulle bihafdi. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 40 To bihefden [*v.r.* beheafdin] pawel. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xiv. 10 He sente, and bihedide [*v.r.* byheuedede] Joon in the prisoun. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlvii. 155 Beheveded on aftyr anothir. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 36 Other said that they shold be beheded. 1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 54/1 To bee byhedded at Pomfreit. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 102 Take him away and behead him. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xlvi. 719 A great number of the captives were beheaded. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* vii. 156 We beheaded 2000 fellahs, throwing their headless corpses into the Nile.

fig. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. xiv. § 7 To repair the decays thereof by beheading superstition. 1726 M. HENRY *Wks.* II. 370 It adds to our grief to see a family beheaded.

2. Of things: To deprive of the top or foremost part. *rare.*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 271 Maister Heskins beheadeth the sentence. 1796 MARSHALL *Garden.* § 20 (1813) 400 Graffs of last year, cut to a few eyes, behead as at 98. *Mod.* Beheaded and curtailed words.

Beheadal (bĭhe·dăl). [f. prec. + -AL² 5, which see. Apparently in no Dict. hitherto.] Beheading, execution by decapitation.

1859 WINGFIELD *Tour Dalmatia* 6 The drums announcing Mary's beheadal. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Whittington* ii. 54 The beheadal of Sheriff Richard Lions. 1882 3 SCHAFF in *Herzog's Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* II. 1191 The reason for the beheadal was jealousy at John's preponderant influence with the people.

Beheading (bĭhe·dĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BEHEAD *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of cutting off the head; *spec.* of execution by decapitation.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 184 Nolde me tellen him alre monne dusiȝest, þet forsoke .. ane nelde prikunge, uor ane bihefdunge. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, Whan he had a deade body by heheadyng or other wyse. 1585 THYNNE in *Animadv.* (introd. 75 The duke of Buckinghams beheadding. 1586 7 *Churchw. Acc. St. Margaret's, Westm.*, (Nichols 1797) 21 Paid for ringing at the beheading of the Queen of Scotts. 1615 HIERON *Wks.* I. 664 That story, which reports his beheading at Rome. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VII. 54 The easiest and shortest of all deaths, beheading. 1863 THACKERAY in *Cornh. Mag.* Jan., Battles and victories, treasons, kings, and beheadings.

fig. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* v. (1851) 115 For if the type of Priest be not taken away, then neither of the high Priest, it were a strange beheading.

Behea·ding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That severs the head or decapitates.

1845 BROWNING *Soul's Trag.* 1, The beheading axe!

Behea·r, *v. Obs.* (Pseudo-archaic.) To hear.

a 1600 *R. Hood & Guy Gisborne* 187 That beheard the sheriffe of Nottingham. *a* 1700 *Childe Waters* in Evans *O. Ball.* II. XXXV. 214 And that beheard his mother deare.

Behearse, behelp, behem, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Beheast, obs. form of BEHEST.

†Behea·ven, *v. Obs.* [f. BE- 6 + HEAVEN.] *trans.* To endow with celestial bliss, to beatify.

1601 W. PARRY *Sherley's Trav.* (1863) 4 Such a man .. woulde be beheavened with the joy. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* Wks. 1876 I. 7 O faire Jerusalem..Vet wast beheau'nd through blessed Bethelem.

Behecht, -heet, -height, obs. var. of BEHIGHT.

Behefe, variant of BIHEVE.

Beheft, for BEHAVED.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* (1692) Wks. 587 But he was wiser, and well beheft, For this is all that he hath left.

†Behele, *v. Obs.* Also bihele. [OE. *behelian,* f. BE- + *helian* to cover: see HELE.] To conceal, cover, envelop. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* vii. 19 Wurdon ta behelede ealle ta hehstan duna. *c* 1275 in *O. E. Misc.* 91 Al þes world is biheled myd hęþene-hode. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 5586 As snowgh lygges on the mountaynes, Behelyd were hylles and playnes, With hawberk bryghte and helmes clere.

†Behem, *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 bihemmen, 6–7 behemm. [f. BE- 1 + HEM.] *trans.* To hem round. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 672 He mot bihemmen and bilegge. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 44 Those I call coates which are as it were on both their sides behemmed and parted. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1608) 993 Her musky mouth .. a swelling welt of Corall round behemms.

Behemoth (bĭhī·mŏþ, -ōþ). Forms: 4–5 bemoth, behemot, 6– behemoth. [Heb. בְּהֵמוֹת *b'hēmōth,* used in Job xl. 15. In form the word is the plural of בְּהֵמָה *b'hēmāh* 'beast,' and might be interpreted 'great or monstrous beast' (*plural of dignity*). But most moderns take it as really an Egyptian word *p-ehe-mau,* which would mean 'water-ox,' assimilated in Hebrew mouths to a Hebrew form.] An animal mentioned in the book of Job; probably the hippopotamus; but also used in modern literature as a general expression for one of the largest and strongest animals. Cf. LEVIATHAN.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xl. 10 Lo! bemoth [1388 behemot, 1611 behemoth] that I made with thee. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xvii, Whom the Hebrues .. call Bemoth that doth in latin playne expresse A beast rude full of cursednesse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 471 Behemoth biggest born of earth. 1727 THOMSON *Summer* 710 The flood disparts: behold! in plaited mail, Behemoth rears his head. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 134 Skeletons of man, Of beast, behemoth, and leviathan. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. i. 310 The might Of earth-convulsing behemoth. 1857 EMERSON *Poems* 306 Be swift their feet as antelopes, And as behemoth strong.

fig. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.*, Will soone finde the huge Behemoth of conceit to be the sprat of a pickle herring. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XV. 140 He's a perfect behemoth.

‖ **Behen** (bī·hen). Also behn, beën, ben. [a. med.L. *behen* (found in other mod. langs.), app. corruption of Arab. بهمن *bahman, behmen,* a kind of root, also a dog-rose.]

1. A name which the old herbalists had received apparently from Arabic sources, without knowing to what plant it belonged, and which different authors consequently tried to identify with many different plants. In England it was chiefly affixed to the Bladder Campion ('White Behen'), and Sea Lavender ('Red Behen').

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxii, Called .. of herboristes at this day Behen, or Beën album. 1682 GREW *Anat. Seeds* I. § 7 The Seed also of Ben or spatling Poppey is somewhat like a Kidney. 1769 SIR J. HILL *Fam. Herbal* (1812) 33 Red Behen, a wild plant about our sea coasts .. also called by some sea lavender. 1721 BAILEY, *Behen, Behn,* the root of Valerian, either red or white. 1783 — *Behen, Behn,* there is the white and red; the first is likewise called .. Bladder Campion; the other is also called .. Sea Lavender.

2. = BEN.

Behenetic, behenic: see BENIC.

Beheouen, obs. form of BEHOVE *v.*

†Behe·retic, *v. Obs.* [f. BE- 5 + HERETIC.] *trans.* To eall, stigmatize, or treat as a heretic.

1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wysdome* II. 16 b, Some, we beheretike, we call Lutheranes, and all that naught is. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 13 Would you that Prelacy and Priesthood should .. be-heretick and sect you?

Behest (bĭhe·st), *sb.* Forms: 1 behǽs, 2–3 bihese, biheaste, 2–6 bi-, byheste, 3–6 beheste, 4–5 be-, bi-, byheest(e, 4–6 bi-, byhest, 6–7 beheast, 4– behest. [OE. *behǽs* fem. (ace. *behǽse*) was the regular repr. of OTeut. **bihait-ti-*, abst. sb. f. *bihait-an,* in OE. *behátan* to BEHIGHT (see Sievers, *Ags. Gr.* § 232); thence, early ME. *bihese,* soon altered to *bihes-te,* by form analogy with words in *-te,* OE. *-t.* For full phonetic history see HEST. The OE. *bihǽs,* like the vb. *bihátan,* occurs only in the sense of 'promise, vow,' but in ME. *biheste* acquired the sense of the simple *hǽs,* HEST, f. *hátan* 'to command'; see HIGHT.] Cf. the equivalent BEHOTE, OE. *behát* neut., with its ME. variants BEHETE, BEHIGHT.)

†1. A vow, promise. Very common in the phr. *Land of behest*: land of promise. *Obs.*

a 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 But [we] lesten ure bihese. 1205 LAY. 1263 He bi-heihte hire biheste. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 39 Ich habbe ihalden mine biheaste þruppe. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 76 Bifore the 3ates of Paradys in the Lond of Biheste. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. Prol.* 26 Breken his biheste. 1388 WYCLIF *Heb.* xi. 9 Bi feith he dwelte in the loond of biheest. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) IV. XXVI. 193 Why is this commaundement gyuen with a byhest

of helthe. 1562 Foxe *A. & M.* I. 454/1 He behight to him and to his Heirs the Land of behest. 1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* (1837) 89 She made a large behest, Of gold that she would franklike give. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) I. Prol. 13 Duke Joshua, which brought the children of Israel into the land of beheast.

2. A command, injunction, bidding.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Þu scoldest halden cristes biheste. 1388 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xxiv. 33 Moises comaundide a lawe in the comaundementis of riȝtfulnessis .. and biheestis to Israel. 1528 More *Heresyes* I. Wks. 157/2 That thei should kepe his byhestes. 1591 Spenser *Ruines Time* 73 To fall before her feete at her beheast. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 238 Us he [God] sends upon his high behests. 1857 Buckle *Civilis.* iii. 140 We see the subtlest .. of all forces .. obeying even the most capricious behests of the human mind.

† Behe·st, *v. Obs.* Also 2 **bihaste,** 6 **beheast** ; *pa. pple.* 6 **behest.** [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* (or with *subord. cl.*) To vow, promise.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 185 Þu .. bihastest us wiþ þon þet we neomen hit heouenliche blissen. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* II. xii. (1554) 51 God hath behested to Dauid and his lyne .. In Jerusalem how they shal succede. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 29. 1477 Marg. Paston in *Lett.* 809 III. 215 The gyrdyl that my fadyr be hestyt me. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 3 b, I haue behest a pygge to saynt Anthony. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xiii. 3 Thou haddest euen vowed and beheasted thy selfe to utter ruine. 1566 Gascoigne *Jocasta* Wks. (1587) 92 As much as late I did behest to thee.

† Behe·sting, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -ING¹.] Bidding, command.

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 115 We rely toe thyn hautye behestings.

Behet, obs. pa. t. of Behight

† Behe·te, *sb. Obs.* [f. *behete,* one of the forms of Behight, *v.* : cf. the earlier Behote, and parallel Behight *sb.*] A promise, a vow.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 159 Thise prophetys .. That have knowyng of his behetys. 1470 Harding *Chron.* cxl. xi, Traytour he was, and false of his behete.

Behete, variant of Behight *v.* to promise.

† Behe·ter, beheeter. *Obs.* [f. *behete* = Behight *v.* + -er : cf. Behighter.] A promiser.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Macc.* x. 28 Hauynge the Lord biheeter [*v.r.* behetere] of victorie. — *Heb.* vii. 22 Jhesu is maad biheter of the betere testament.

† Behe·ting, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹ : cf. Behoting.] Promise, promising.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 11220 x, Ȝe shende hyt [wedlock] wyþ ȝoure fals behetyng. 1400 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 242 A fals by-hety[n]g.

† Behew', *v. Obs.* Pa. pple. **behewen, behewe.** [f. Be- 1 + Hew *v.* Cf. OE. *behéawan* to hew off.] *trans.* To hew about, to carve.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 125 Stonis .. Bihewe quarre for the nonis. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 1306 It was all with [*v.r.* of] gold behewe.

† Behi·de, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **behýdan,** 2 **behuden.** [OE. *behýdan* ; f. Be- + *hýdan* to Hide.] *trans.* To hide away, conceal.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 25 Ic .. behydde [*c* 1160 *Hatton* behedde] þin pund on eorðan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Þe bihut his gold hord on heouene riche. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 100 Hit is bilepped & bihud.

† Behie', *v. Obs.* In 4 **bihyȝe,** 5 **byhye.** [f. Bé- + Hie *v.*] *refl.* To hie oneself, make haste.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5087 Bihyȝe ȝou swiþe hoom to go. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 952 The bore byhyde hym thydyr faste.

† Behi·ght, *v. Obs.* For forms see below. [An OTeut. compound vb. : OE. *bi-, behátan* = OHG. *biheizan,* Goth. *biháitan* (in derivatives), f. *bi-,* Be- + OE. *hátan* = Goth. *háitan* to call, pa. t. *haiháit,* (= *hehát*), pa. pple. *haitans.* The reduplicated pa. t. appeared in OE. as *heht* (:—**he·hat* :—**hehát* ;—*hehá·t*), contr. *hét* (pl. *héton*). As there was no other Eng. vb. exactly parallel, the isolated inflexion of *hátan* and *behátan* was in ME. subjected to a remarkable series of changes, resulting finally in the loss of the original present stem, and the substitution of that of the past as a new present, with weak inflexions. 1. The OE. original forms of the pres. *beháte,* and pa. pple. *beháten,* gave regularly the ME. *behote* and *behoten* (to *c* 1525). The OE. pa. t. *behét* gave ME. *behet* (*-heet, -hete*), found after 1400 ; *beheht* gave *biheyght, -height,* more usually *behiȝt, -hight* (*-hyht, -hyght,* and in 15th c. *-hite*). But in the course of the 14th c., the normal forms, *behote, behet -height -hight, behoten,* began to be disturbed under the influence of levelling, and of various assumed analogies. 2. Thus, the Present took the vowel of the then archaic past, and became *behete, -heete,* frequent in Wyclif, Chaucer, and Lydgate. The Past was occasionally assimilated to the pple. as *behotte, behote* ; but far more frequently the pple. was assimilated to the pa. t., first as *behet, -hete,* then as *beheyght, behight,* in 16th c. also *behite.* The Past *behight* was then made weak, as *be-hight-e* (3 syllables ; cf. forms like *mighte, lighte*) ; and finally *behight* (*behite*) was taken as present, and the pa. t. and pple. duly became in 16th c. *behighted* (*behited*) ; cf. *lighted* for earlier *lighte.* Rare forms of the pa. t. were *c* 1400 *behit* (cf. *lit* = *lighted*), and in 16th c. *behoted,* formed on the original present *behote.* See further under the simple Hight *v.* Towards the end of the 16th c. *behight* became obsolete, but was kept up by the Spenserian archaists, who often misunderstood its meaning, and employed it in mistaken senses.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. *Present.* α. 1–3 **beháte** ; 3–4 **bi-,** 3–6 **behote.**

a 1000 Ælfric *Deut.* xxiii. 21 Ðonne ðu behat behætst. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 161 Moni mon bihateð wel þe hit forȝeteð sone. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 Ȝe ne schulen nout bihoten hit, auh .. doð hit as þauh ȝe hefden hit bihoten. 1340 *Ayenb.* 65 Ȝuyche men þet .. behoteþ þing þet hi nele naȝt healde. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 378 ffor to holden myn a-vow as I the by-hoote. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 61 He behoteth that .. there shall be encresed peace and accorde. [1591 Lambarde *Arch.* 141 That the Lord of Bedford .. nor other of the Councell shall behote any favour.]

β. 4–6 **behete, beheete.**

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6872 So dud prince & als prophete As god dud to him bihete [*v.r.* hete, hette]. *c* 1388 Wyclif *Wisd.* ii. 13 He biheetith [1382 behoteth] that he hath the kunnyng of God. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 154 Neuere heere after wol I with hym meete .. I yow biheete [*v.r.* be-, by-, -hete]. *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* 31, I thee behette. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1014 Depe dampnacyon God byhetuth alle þo. *c* 1530 Hanley in Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* II. (1643) 67 The King shall answer, I grant and behete.

γ. 4–5 **behyte,** 6 **behyȝt, -height, -hite,** *Sc.* **hecht,** 6–7 **-hight.**

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 11 If þe pope .. behiȝt ani swilk þingis. *Ibid.* 69 Wan þe prest .. behytiþ swelk an absolucoun. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. vi. 94, I ȝou behecht [*v.r.* hecht]. 1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 136 Promisyng and behightyng by the faith of his body. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. Notes* 458 It bringeth and beheighteth good thinges. 1610 Barrough *Meth. Physick* I. xxviii. (1639) 45 [They] often behight and determine to kill themselves.

2. *Past t.* α. 1–4 **behét,** 2 **-heot,** 4 **-heet, -hete, -hett.**

c 1000 Ælfric *Deut.* v. 2 Drihten God behet us wed. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1036 Ælc man yfel him behet. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 71 Swa he þurh þe witeȝa bihet. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 176 Salue ich hihet to techen ou. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 199 Do me as thou bihete. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 783 He him beheet That he wolde be redy whan the justice seet. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 98 He .. þat biheet me riȝt.

β. 1 **beheht,** 3–5 **-heyght**(e, 5–6 **-height** ; 4 **-hyȝt,** 4–6 **-hight,** 5 **-hite,** 5–6 **-hyght,** 6 *Sc.* **-hicht.**

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3925 A byheste, That Darie byheyghte. *c* 1320 R. Brunne *Medit.* 1027 As þou me behyȝte. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Kuts. T.* 1614 Myn owen knight Schal have his lady, as thou him bihight. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 122 Vertuys, þe whiche he be-hite in baptyme. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1481 The lond, the wich he them byhicht. 1527 *Caxton's Trevisa's Higden* I. lviii. 53 b, Scottes sente ye Pyctes .. and behyght them helpe. 1569 Turberv. *Poems,* Your comely hewe behight me hope.

γ. 4–5 **be-, bi-, byhiȝte, -hyȝte, -higte,** 5–6 **-hyghte, -highte.** After final *e* became mute, this was of course identified with β.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1204 He niste what he juggen of it myghte, Syn she hath broken that she hym byhighte. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xiv. 7 He byhiȝte for to ȝeue to hir. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 404 Wole not performe what he so behiȝte. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 309 Iesu hathe sente the holy goste that he behyghte.

δ. 4–5 **behit.**

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 10 Crist .. behit vs heuenly kyndom.

ε. 5 **behotte,** 5–6 **behote.**

c 1425 *Three Kings Cologne* (1885) 9 And [þei] byhotten ȝiftes to þe kepers. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 115 Thou behote me a chylde, and now is the mother deed.

ζ. 6 **behoted.**

1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* II. 15/2 Those that me other wise behoted [ed. 1480 Tho that me other wyse behyghten].

η. 6 **behighted, -hited, -heighted.**

1562 Foxe *A. & M.* I. 456/2 For so thou behited us sometime. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxix. 452 Let vs see what time they beheighted for his comming.

3. *Pa. pple.* α. 1–3 **beháten,** 2–6 **-hoten,** 3–6 **-hote.**

c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Swa swa him aér be-haten wes. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 104 Bihoten Ich it haue a maiden of priis. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2528 Delyvir me of sorowe, as yee behote have. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 267 He hathe behote .. to gyue a hundereth folde. 1562 Foxe *A. & M.* I. 454/2 It was byhoten by Jeremiah. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 54 But better mought they haue behote him Hate.

β. 4 **behet,** 5 **-hete.**

a 1400 *Cursor M.* 3010 (Trin.) 8 Hir son .. þat was longe bihet toforn. *Ibid.* 13137 This childe was by-hete [*v.r.* hihett] many a yere Ar he were sent. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 31 As thou me behete hase.

γ. 4 **byheght,** 4–5 **bihyȝt, -hyght, -hiȝt, -hight, behiȝt, -hyȝt, -hyht** ; 4–6 **behight, -hyght, -hite.**

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 29 Þe happes alle aȝt þat vus bihyȝt weren. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 429 God haves byheght hom. 1388 — *Ecclus.* viii. 16 If thou hast bihiȝt. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* Introd. 6 Aftyr I had behyht the ryng. 1510 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* xviii. E v, The mede of theym is behyght for to come. 1553-87 Foxe *A. & M.* I. 541/1 To wakers God has behite the Crown of Life. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* I. x. 50 The keys are to thy hand behight.

δ. 6 **behited, -highted, -heighted.**

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 37 He hath behyghted vs euerlasting life. 1577 *St. Aug. Manuell* 26 The light that God hath behighted them. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* ci. 399 His knights had all behited them fulfild.

B. Signification.

I. Proper senses. **1.** To vow, to promise.

a. *trans.* (with *dative* of the person.)

a 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxxviii. 17 Oð þæt þu me sende þæt þu me behætst. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1010 The King bihet hem gret honur. 1369 Chaucer *Bk. Duchesse* 631 The trayteresse false and full of gyle, That al behoteth, and nothing halt. *a* 1420 Occleve *De Reg. Princ.* 2337 A kyng ought .. No thyng bihete but yf he it perfourme. 1556 Abp. Parker *Psalter* cxvi. 16, I now will paye, My vowes that I behight. 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribae* 506, I behight thee the Tenth of all my gettings.

b. with *inf.* or *subord. cl.*

c 1205 Lay. 18396 Godde we scullen bihaten ure sunnen to beten. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 5431 (Trin.), I bihete þe riȝt hit shal be done. *c* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 92 The payens behight her .. that she shulde haue a gret somme of moneye. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxi. 211 He .. behiȝt hym for to done his message. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xl. 81 He that behoteth to come ayen. 1610 Barrough *Meth. Physick* I. xxviii. (1639) 45 [The melancholious] desire death, and do very often behight and determine to kill themselves.

2. *trans.* To encourage expectation, to hold out hope of (life, recovery, etc.).

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 788 He had .. þe fevere quarteyne, þat no mon þat sye hurre by-hette hurr þe lyff. *a* 1552 Leland *Brit. Coll.* I. 231 This William .. was wounded so sore that no man beheight him life. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* ix. 14 He behighteth himselfe saufty even in the mouth of death.

3. *trans.* To assure (one) of the truth of a statement ; to warrant. (Cf. mod. *I promise you.*)

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 1034 Litel whil it last, I you biheete. *c* 1430 *Syr. Tryam.* 18 He had a quene .. Trewe as stele, y yow be-hett. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. vi. 94 Dido heyrat comouit, I ȝou behecht .. followschip redy made.

II. Improper uses by the archaists of the 16th and 17th cc., when the word was becoming obsolete ; cf. the simple *hight,* also *behest.*

4. *trans.* To grant, deliver.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* I. x. 50 The keys are to thy hand behight By wise Fidelia.

5. To command, bid, ordain.

c 1591 Spenser *Muiopotmos* 241 It fortuned (as heavens had behight) That, etc. 1596 — *F. Q.* VI. ii. 39 He .. with her marched forth, as she did him behight.

6. To call, to name.

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 120 They bene all Ladyes of the lake behight. *Ibid.* Dec. 54 Love they him called .. But better mought they haue behote him Hate. 1599 Nashe *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 72 Which .. are behighted the trees of the sun and moon. 1652 Ashmole *Theat. Chem.* I. 129 After Philosophy I you behyte.

7. To bespeak, invoke.

1615 T. Adams *Lycanthr.* Ep. Ded. 3, I behight you in my prayers, a happy progresse in grace.

† Behi·ght, *sb. Obs.* Forms : 5 **behiȝt,** 6 **-hight,** *Sc.* **behicht, -hecht.** [f. prec. vb. : cf. the parallel Behete, Behote.] A promise.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 57 After His blessing and silk behiȝt. *c* 1505 Dunbar *Now may Assure* xii, Quhais fals behechtis as wind hym wavis. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. (1822) 130, I wil nocht dissave the Tarquinis .. with vane behichtis. *a* 1547 Earl Surrey *Psalm* lxxiii. 25 [Not] In other succour .. But only thine, whom I have found in thy behight so just.

† Behi·ghted, *ppl. a. Obs.* Promised.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xi. 2 This behyghted kingdome. 1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Prose Add. (1612) 332 His Troians disanker from Thrace in quest of the behighted Italie.

† Behi·ghter. *Obs. rare.* A promiser.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 105 Þei are largist bihiȝtars, and scarsist geuars.

Behind (bĭhəi·nd), *adv., prep.* (*sb.*) Forms : 1 **behindan,** (*Northumb.* **bihianda**), 2–3 **bihinden,** 3 (*Orm.*) **-hinndenn,** 2–4 **-hinde,** 3–4 **byhynde,** 4 **bi-, by-hynden, bi-henden, -hynde, -hind, beheinde,** 4–6 **behynde,** 5–7 **behinde,** 4– **behind.** [OE. *bi-, behindan,* identical w. OS. *bihindan,* f. *bi-,* Be- + *hindan,* OHG. *hintana,* mod.G. *hinten,* Gothic *hindana* adv., 'from behind,' 'behind,' f. root *hind-* in Hinder, Hindmost, with advb. suffix *-ana,* orig. meaning direction *from* : the notion of position is given by Be-. *Behind* is used both absolutely (as adv.), and with an object (as prep.), the latter originating in an OE. dative of reference, *behindan him* 'in the rear *as to him*' ; in Gothic *hindana* took a genitive, *hindana þaurdauaus* 'from the back *of* the Jordan.' In its sense-development the word is one, though for practical purposes the adverbial and prepositional construction are here treated separately.]

A. *adv.* * *In relation to an object in motion.*

1. In a place whence those to whom the reference is made have departed ; remaining after the others have gone. Esp. used with *leave* (*let* obs.), *remain, stay, abide.* **a.** *lit.*

c 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 894 Ða Deniscan sæton þær be hindan. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxiv. 29 Þu .. þone hehstan heofon behindan lætest. *Ibid.* xxvi. 23 He let him behindan hyrnde ciolas. *c* 1305 *St. Swithin* 99 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 46 Ne lef þu noȝt bihynde. *c* 1450 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) I. i. 46 We shall abide behynde. *c* 1500 *Merch. & Son* in Halliw. *Nugæ Poet.* 26 Here ys a fytt of thys matere ; the bettur ys behynde. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 306 He .. leaves the Scythian Arrow far behind. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* iii. (1806) 13 Too generous to attempt leaving us behind. 1782

Cowper *Y. Gilpin* 60 Betty screaming came downstairs, 'The wine is left behind!' **1874** Stubbs *Const. Hist.* (1875) I. 64 Even the slaves were not left behind.

b. *fig.* In the position, condition, or state which a person or thing has left: *e.g.* in existence after one's death.

c **1400** *St. Alexius* 20 Richesse he lete al Bihynde. ?**1595** *Babes in Wd.* (Ritson) 16 They died And left two babes behind. *a* **1631** Donne *Poems* (1650) 15 To leave this world behinde, is death. **1652** Culpepper *Eng. Physic* 68 Gross humours Winter hath left behinde. **1764** Goldsm. *Trav.* 132 All evils .. That opulence departed leaves behind. **1829** Southey *Sir T. More* II. 138 When they were advanced from a private station, they left behind them the leisure. **1878** Huxley *Physiogr.* 73 The salt is left entirely behind, and nothing but pure water evaporated.

c. In the time which one has lived beyond, in the past.

[**1382** Wyclif *Phil.* iii. 13 Forȝetinge .. tho thingis that ben bihyndis.] **1526** Tindale *ibid.*, I forget that which is behynde. *c* **1600** Shaks. *Sonn.* l, My grief lies onward and my joy behind. **1850** Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxvii, As in the winters left behind, Again our ancient games had place.

†**2.** After one has left (a company), in one's absence. *Obs.*, and now expressed by 'behind one's back': see B 9.

a **1000** *Bi manna Lease* (Gr.) 4 Eorl oðerne .. mid teonwordum tæleð behindan, spreceð fagere beforan. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 143 Þe þet speked faire biforen and false bihinden. **1413** Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* III. iii. (1483) 51 Ye have shewed them in presence good chere..but behynde ye have ben fals traytours.

3. In the rear of anything moving; following, in the train; not so far forward. *To come behind*: to follow, come after. *To fall behind*: to fall into the rear through not going so fast or 'keeping up.'

[c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark v. 27 [Wif] cwom in ðreat bihanda.] **1393** Langl. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 37 Ther connynge clerkus shulleþ clocke by-hynde. **1562** J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 72 The further ye go, the further behynde. *c* **1575** J. Still *Gamm. Gurton* v. in *Dodsley* (1780) II. 77 As proude come behinde, as anie goes before. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 708 Late to lag behind, with truant pace. **1857** Mary Howitt *Web-Spinner*, I am wearied with a long day's chase, My friends are far behind. **1858** C. Patmore *Angel in Ho.* XII. iii, Her laughing sisters lagg'd behind.

†**b.** of following in time: Later. *Those that come behind*: posterity. *Obs.*

c **1600** *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) I. v. 420 Least his fame should be buried clean From those that came behind. **1628** Hobbes *Thucyd.* (1822) 40 Men .. are many times to fall first to action, the which ought to come behind.

4. *fig.* (from 1) In reserve, kept back, not yet brought forward or mentioned; still to come.

1250 Lay. 18012 He hadde bihinde ehtetene þousend. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6 b, Smoke, the more it encreaseth, the lesse is behynde. *c* **1542** Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 276 b, There is but a veraye litle litle tyme of my life behinde. **1603** Shaks. *Meas. for M.* v. 545 Wee 'll show What's yet behinde. **1630** Wadsworth *Sp. Pilgr.* v. 46 He .. told what was behinde of his former discourse. **1687** T. Brown *Saints in Upr.* Wks. 1730 I. 73 The oddest and most comical scene is still behind. **1750** Johnson *Rambl.* No. 67 ¶ 2 The expectation of some new possession, or of some enjoyment yet behind. **1818** Macaulay in Trevelyan *Life* I. ii. 96 But stronger evidence is behind.

5. *fig.* (from 3.) **a.** Of progress, advancement, or attainment; *hence*, of rank, order, subordination.

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 Þenne man bipeceð oðer he him maked to ben bihinden of þat he weneð to ben biforen. *c* **1300** *Cursor M.* 6073 Qua for pouert ys be-hinde. **1526** Tindale 1 *Cor.* i. 7 So that ye are behynde [Wyclif fail, **1611** come behinde] in no gyfte. **1586** Warner *Alb. Eng.* III. xviii. 83 You..shall see Yourselues to come behind in Armes. **1788** Miss Burney *Diary, etc.* (1842) IV. 42 Mrs. Montagu, who was behind with no one in kind speeches. **1817** Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 462 The opponents were not behind in violence.

b. In reference to the fulfilment of an obligation, *esp.* of paying money due: In arrear. Const. *with* money unpaid, or the person to whom it is due; *in* fulfilling an obligation.

c **1375** Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 252 So many men in þis world ben byhynde of dette of love. **1454** *E. E. Wills* (1882) 133 His wages beyng be-hynde. **1493** *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 20 Ye that be behynde [in making shrift]..come and shryve you. **1512** *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, xi, If the seid annuell rentes..be behynde. **1596** Danett *Comines' Hist. Fr.* (1614) 239 Maximilian was behind with them for certaine moneths pay. **1614** R. Tailor *Hog hath lost Pearl* I. i. in *Dodsley* (1780) VI. 381, I am behind with my landlord a year. **1697** *C'tess. D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 86 A man of good quality..much behind in the world. **1765** *Act* 5 *Geo. II*, xvii. § 3 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enact.* 75 In case the rent or rents .. shall be behind or unpaid. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 21 July 5/2 If the tenant falls behind with his instalments.

6. After due time; late or slow in coming forward. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

c **1330** *Assumpt. Virg.* 808 Euer art þou bi-hynde, Whare hast þou so longe bene? **1414** Brampton *Penit. Ps.* lxv. 25 Lete noȝt thi mercy be behynde. **1727** Walker *Life Peden* 38 (Jam.) He was never behind with any that put their trust in him. **1787** Beattie *Scotticisms* 14, I fear I shall be behind, i. e. not arrive in time.—Late, too late.

b. Of a watch or clock: Slow.

1787 Beattie *Scotticisms* 15 My watch is behind, before: slow, fast, are better.

* * *In relation to objects at rest.*

7. On the back side, at the back; in the rear of anything stationary having a recognized front.

c **1220** *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 251 Speoweð ham eft ut biuoren ant bihinden. *c* **1305** *Judas Iscar.* 83 in *E. E. P.* 109 He smot him wiþ a ston bihynde þe pate. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* XXIII. 9540 He was brochit þurgh the body with a big speire, þat a trunchyn of þe tre tut out behynd. *a* **1540** *Pilgrim's T.* 66 in *Thynne's Animadv.* 79 In myn eyr behynd I herde a bussinge. **1601** Shaks. *Jul. C.* v. i. 43 Caska, like a curre, behinde Strooke Cæsar on the necke. **1713** Steele *Englishm.* No. 1. 5 The Servants behind .. were unable to contain from laughing. **1795** Southey *Joan of Arc* IV. 388 From behind a voice was heard. **1831** R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 152 A .. smooth surface, concave from behind forwards. **1837** Marryat *Dog-Fiend* viii, She had .. a back-door into the street behind.

†**b.** *fig.* At one's back, supporting, backing up.

1630 Wadsworth *Sp. Pilgr.* vii. 71 The remainder of the regiment .. [was] giuen to Sir Iames Creeton, there being behind Captain Lucy .. with diuerse other .. Captaines.

c. At the back or on the farther side of some object, so as to be hidden. Chiefly *fig.*

Mod. That seems fair enough, but is there anything behind?

8. Towards the rear, backwards. (With *look* or equivalent verbs.)

c **1340** *Ayenb.* 130 Yzyþ aboue and beneþe, and beuore and behynde. **1382** Wyclif *Judg.* xx. 40 Beniamyn biholdynge bihynde..turnede the face. **1604** Shaks. *Oth.* II. i. 158 She that could .. See suitors following, and not looke behind. **1692** E. Walker *Epictetus' Mor.* (1737) xii, Run, Nor look behind. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 708 Th' unwary Lover cast his Eyes behind. **1799** Wordsw. *Lucy Gray* xvi, O'er rough and smooth she trips along, And never looks behind. **1867** Alford *Hymn 'Forward,'* Seek the things before us, Not a look behind.

9. To the back, into the rear. † *To put behind* (obs.): to put into the rear, out of sight, into the background, or into a subordinate position.

c **1380** Wyclif *Treat.* i. 61 Shrift to God is put bihynde .. but privey shrift newe foundun is autorisid as nedeful to soulis heele. *c* **1400** *Apol. Lollt.* 90 Put not His bidding be hynd. *c* **1430** Lydg. *Bochas* I. iii. (1544) 6 a, The pride of Nembroth there was put behind. *c* **1450** *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) I. i. 1072, I dyd holpe a pore yeman, With wronge was put behynde. *Mod.* Go behind and look for it.

B. *prep.* * *With the object in motion.*

1. In a place left by (one who has gone on). Usually with *leave*, *remain*, *stay*, expressed or understood.

c **1200** Ormin 8913 He wass þa bihinndenn hemm bilefedd att te temmple. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 15879 Lafte þei not bihynden hem þe fals feloun Iudas. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 143 To leue our beest behynde vs. **1613** Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 84 Leaue me heere in wretchednesse, behinde ye. **1874** Farrar *Christ* I. 477 Leaving behind him those Phœnician shrines. *Mod.* She has resolved to stay behind me for a few days.

b. *fig.* In a condition or state left by (one); in existence, in life, in the world after one is 'gone.'

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. i. 20 He left behind him myself and a sister. *a* **1694** Tillotson (J.) Piety and virtue are not only delightful for the present, but they leave peace and contentment behind them. **1759** Johnson *Rasselas* XXX. Wks. (1825) I. 263 The old Egyptians have left behind them monuments of industry. **1867** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. (1876) 420 The last King who left behind him a name for just and mild government.

c. *fig.* In time left by (one); in time past.

1832 Tennyson *Locksley H.* 13 When the centuries behind me like a fruitful land reposed.

†**2.** After the departure of (a person); in the absence of. *Obs.* Now, *behind his back*: see 9.

c **1300** *Beket* 1374 To deme a man bihynden him thou wost hit nere no lawe. **1340** *Ayenb.* 10 Þo þet misziggeþ guode men behinde ham. **1470-85** Malory *Arthur* (1816) I. 357 Many speak more behind him than they will say to his face.

3. In the rear of (one moving); following, after.

c **1385** Chaucer *L. G. W.* 185 By-hynde this god .. I saw comynge of ladyis nynetene. **1610** Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 11 She will outstrip all praise And make it halt, behinde her. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 700 And close behind him follow'd she. **1742** Young *Nt. Th.* I. 171 Joy behind joy, in endless perspective! **1808** Scott *Marm.* I. vii, Behind him rode two gallant squires.

b. with reference to any kind of progress, attainment, or position or order attained: Inferior to.

1526 Tindale 2 *Cor.* xi. 5, I suppose that I was not behynde the chefe apostles. **1593** Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. vi. § 2 Wks. 1841 I. 164 Beasts, though otherwise behind men, may..in actions of sense and fancy go beyond them. **1625** Burges *Pers. Tithes* 24 The practise of such as are behind him in estate. **1823** Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. xv. (1865) 121 She is in some things behind her years. **1848** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 68 They were some centuries behind their neighbours in knowledge.

4. Later than, after (the set time), i. e. after the set time has passed. In 'behind time' there is an expression of blame not present in 'after time.'

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 195 If you..come one minute behind your hour. **1632** Rutherford *Lett.* 26 (1862) I. 98 We be but half-hungered of Christ here, and many a time dine behind noon. **1853** C. Brontë *Villette* 180 'Ten minutes behind his time,' said she.

* * *With the object at rest.*

5. In the space lying to the rear of, on the back side of (a person, or object that has a front and back). *Behind fortifications*, etc.: inside of, so as to be defended by them.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 165 He is buuen us and hinepen, biforen and bihinden. *a* **1225** *Juliana* 73 Bihinden hare schuldren. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 2013 Y wol .. faste bynde, His honden his rug byhynde. *c* **1320** *Sowyn Sag.* (W.) 553 He hadde, bihinden his paleys, A fair gardin. **1611** Bible *Ex.* xiv. 19 The pillar of the cloud..stood behinde them. **1760** Johnson *Idler* No. 95 ¶ 6 They wondered how a youth of spirit could spend the prime of life behind a counter. **1766** Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxii. (1806) 132 Next morning I took my daughter behind me, and set out on my return home. **1849** Kingsley *Pr. Idylls* (1875) 295 The gentleman from Lloyd's with the pen behind his ear.

b. *fig.* At the back of (any one) as a support; backing (one) up.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 24 June 1 The great arbitragists who have behind them the wealthy financial houses in London.

6. On the farther side of (an object) from the spectator or point of reference; beyond.

c **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 653 Þe burde byhynde þe dor for busmar lazed. *a* **1400** *Chester Pl.* 209 Alas! that I were awaie Ferre behynde France! **1653** Holcroft *Procopius* IV. 120 All bebinde the end of the Euxine is Lazica. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 330 Behind the Mountain, or beyond the Flood. **1820** Keats *St. Agnes* xi, He stood hid.. Behind a broad hall-pillar. **1832** Ht. Martineau *Life in Wilds* I. 3 The mountains behind the Cape of Good Hope.

b. *fig.* At the back of, hidden by, on the side remote from our observation.

1866 J. Martineau *Ess.* I. 198 Behind every phenomenon we must assume a power.

c. *Behind the scenes*: in the rear of the scenery of a theatre; *hence*, behind what is publicly displayed, out of sight, in private.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 44 ¶ 5 Murders and Executions are always transacted behind the Scenes in the French Theatre. **1779** Horne *Disc.* (1799) IV. vii. 169 In the Scripture-histories we are as it were admitted behind the scenes. **1856** Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. 316 There lay, .. behind the scenes a whole drama of contention and bitterness.

7. Backwards from (oneself), towards what lies in the rear of. (With *look* and equivalent verbs.)

c **1374** Chaucer *Boeth.* III. xii. 108 Vif he loke byhynden hym. **1382** Wyclif *Gen.* xix. 26 The wijf of hym [Lot], biholdynge bihynde her. **1611** Bible *Judg.* xx. 40 The Benjamites looked behind them. **1750** Johnson *Rambler* No. 6 ¶ 13 Venturing to look behind him. **1860** Tyndall *Glaciers* I. § 14. 94 The prospect..behind us..grew worse.

8. Into the space lying to the rear of, to the back or farther side of.

1250 Lay. 26057 Arthur..storte bi-hinde an treo. *c* **1385** Chaucer *L. G. W.* 643 By-hyndyn the mast begynnyth he to fle. **1611** Bible *Matt.* xxvi. 23 Get thee behind mee, Satan. — 2 *Kings* ix. 19 Turne thee behinde me. *Mod.* The mouse ran behind the sideboard. The sun has sunk behind the mountains.

b. *fig.* Out of attention or consideration.

1866 Motley *Dutch Rep.* v. i. 673 The plan of Don John .. I put entirely behind me.

c. *To go behind*: to press an enquiry into what does not appear on the surface of (any matter), or is not avowed.

1884 M. White in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 548/2 The rate .. was valid and good on the face of it, and the justices were not entitled to go behind it and inquire whether there was a concurrent rate.

* * * *Phrase.*

9. *Behind* (*one's*) *back* has been used as a more emphatic expression for *behind* (*one*), in all senses; but now spec. in sense 2, in which *behind-backs* also occurs in Scotch.

c **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 980 Þe balleful burde..Bluschet byhynden her bak. **1382** Wyclif *Gen.* xxii. 13 Abraham.. sawe bihynd his bak a wether among the thornes. **1470-85** Malory *Arthur* (1816) I. 307 To say of me wrong or shame behind my back. **1611** Bible *Ex.* xxiii. 35 Thou hast forgotten me, and cast me behinde thy backe [**1388** Wyclif, behynde thi bodi]. **1645** Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 78 The Father and the Son are speaking of thee behind backs. **1711** Steele *Spect.* No. 109 ¶ 5 Sir Andrew Freeport has said behind my Back, that, etc. **1782** Bp. Newton *Wks.* II. xxii. 460 The flatterer will .. trumpet forth your praises behind your back. *c* **1817** Hogg *Tales & Sk.* IV. 14 Tibby was sitting behind backs enjoying the meal. **1864** *Linnet's Trial* I. III. i. 303, I should be very sorry not to defend people behind their backs.

C. as *sb.* (*colloq.* and *vulgar*): The back side or rear part (of the person or of a garment); the posteriors.

1786 *Lounger* No. 54. 17 Two young Ladies..with new Hats on their heads, new Bosoms, and new Behinds in a hand-box. *a* **1830** George IV in *Sat. Rev.* (1862) 8 Feb., Go and do my bidding—tell him he lies, and kick his behind in my name! **1833** Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 49 That I might not have the front of my trowsers torn as well as the behind.

D. *Comb.* † **Behind-back** (s, see 9 above; **behind-forth** (*obs.*), from behind forward; **behind-rider**, a rear guard; **behind-sight** *nonce-wd.* (as contrast to *foresight*), backward view, retrospection.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxvii. (1495) 823 [The leoperde] reseth on hym behyndeforth wyth bytyng and wyth clawes. **1471** *Hist. Arriv. Edw. IV* (1838) 14 A good bande of speres and archars his behynd-rydars. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 8 Feb. 1/1 If our foresight were as good as our 'behindsight,' many disasters would never happen.

Behindhand (bĭhəi·ndˌhænd), *adv.* (and *a.*) Also 6–7 **behind the hand.** [f. Behind *prep.* + Hand, probably on the analogy of *beforehand*. Properly an adverb, but in common use as complement of the predicate, in 'to be behindhand,' where the distinction of adverb and adjective breaks down; hence sometimes attributively.]

1. In arrear as to the discharge of one's liabili-

ties, in a state of insolvency, in debt. (Const. *with*.)

1530 Palsgr. 423/2, I am behynde the hande as a man is that is fallen in pouerty. 1535 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 367 He can tell you of more as far behindhand as he. 1542 Udall *Apoph. Erasm.* 319 b, Sore behynde hande in debte. 1618 Wotton in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1685) 258 He was Poor and somewhat behind hand. 1647 W. Browne *Polexander* I. 134, I finde my selfe behindehand with him more than I am able to pay him. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* § 2 (1709) 48 Having run something behind-hand with the world. 1752 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 191 ¶ 1 A cold which has .. put me seventeen visits behind-hand.

b. In the position of a creditor, entitled to money which is in arrear.

1666 Pepys *Diary* 19 Dec., Many .. are ready to starve, they being five years behind-hand for their wages.

2. Behind time, late, too late, 'after the event'; out of date, behind the times.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* 115 This vryting is cum ouer lait and behynd the hand. 1645 W. Lithgow *Siege Newcastle* (1820) 31 Scottish-men are aye wise behinde the hand. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 129 ¶ 5 A Justice of Peace's Lady, who was at least ten years behindhand in her Dress. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. I. v. ii. 131 Folly is that wisdom which is wise only behindhand. 1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 302 Am I perhaps behindhand? come too late?

3. In a state of backwardness, less advanced than others (*in*); ill provided or prepared (*with*).

1542 Udall *Apoph. Erasm.* 169 a, Leauyng me behynd hande in bountifulnesse. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 84 Unfurnished of warre provision .. being exceedingly behind hand. 1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome* 285 Severus was not behind-hand in anything that had been customary. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 140 Not to be behind-hand in politeness. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* (1863) 59 Ah! you were abroad at the time, and so you are behindhand. 1851 Hawthorne *Snow Image* (1879) 223 A whole class who were behindhand with their lessons.

b. In an incomplete state, unfinished.

1853 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. II. vii. 101 Was there .. something behindhand of Christ's sufferings remaining uncompleted?

4. *attrib.* Backward, tardy, hanging back.

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* v. i. 151 Interpreters Of my behind-hand slacknesse.

† **5.** quasi-*sb.* The state of being behind. *Obs.*

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (1613) 123 Hee .. invaded Thessalia, and brought Dorilaus to some behind-hand of fortune. 1611 Cotgr., *Perdre pied*, to .. be driuen to a behind-hand.

† **Behi·nds,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. Behind with advb. genitive *-es*, *-s*, for earlier *-en*.] = Behind.

1382 Wyclif [see Behind A 1 c].

† **Behi·ndward,** *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ward.] In the direction that is behind.

c 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) xiii. B j, That I myght forgete all thynges the whyche ben behyndwarde.

Behite, obs. form of Behight *v.*

† **Behi·ther,** *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* [f. Be- + Hither, cf. *behind, before, besides, beyond*, etc. (A useful word, worth reviving.)]

A. *prep.* **1.** On this side of. (L. *cis, citra*.)

1521 Abp. Warham in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 241 Vt shuld engendre grete obloquy and sclandre to the Vniversitie, bothe behyther the See and beyonde. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 257 The Italian .. calleth the Frenchman .. and all other breed behither their mountaines Appennines, *Tramontani*. 1679 Evelyn *Diary* (1827) III. 14, I called at my cousin Evelyn's who has a very pretty seat in the forest, 2 miles behither Chiefden. 1711 J. Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* 82 The Parlour lies behither, or on this Side the Kitchin.

2. Short of, barring, save.

1633 G. Herbert *H. Baptism* in *Temple* 36 Let me be soft and supple to thy will .. to others, mild, Behither ill. 1671 Oley *Herbert's C. Parson* Pref. A ij b (N.), I have not any one thing, behither vice, that hath occasioned so much contempt of the clergie.

B. *adv.* On this side, on the nearer side.

1650 Elderfield *Tythes* 280 Of what is behither .. I need say nothing.

Behmenism, var. form of Bœhmenism.

Behof(e, obs. f. of Behoof and Behoove.

Behoft(e : see Bihofthe.

Behold (bĭhōu·ld), *v.* Pa. t. **beheld.** Pa. pple. **beheld,** *arch.* **beholden.** Chief forms: *Inf.* 1–2 biheald-an, 2 -helden, 2–5 -hald-e(n, 3–5 -holde(n, 6– behold. *Ind. pres. 3rd sing.* 2 bihalt. *Pa. t.* 1–4 beheold, -hield, -held, -huld, -heild, -heeld, 5– beheld, (4 beholded). *Pa. pple.* 4 bihalden, 4–beholden, 4–5 beholde, 7– beheld, (4 behelded, beholdyd, 4–6 -ed). For other forms see Hold. [OE. *bihaldan* (WSax. *behealdan*), identical w. OS. *bihaldan*, OFris. *bihalda*, OHG. *bihaltan*, mod.G. *behalten*, Du. *behouden*, f. *bi-* Be- 2 + *haldan, healdan* to Hold. The application to watching, looking, is confined to English.]

I. To hold by, keep, observe, regard, look.

† **1.** *trans.* To hold by, keep hold of, retain. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 366 (Gr.) Dæt Adam sceal .. minne stronglican stol behealdan. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 384 Men that biholden [*MS.* E holden] bileve of Crist. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. lxiv. [lxix] 222 Euery man behelde the same oppynyon.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To hold, keep *to*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9483 To quas seruis straitly he bi-held.

† **2.** *trans.* To hold by some tie of duty or obligation, to retain as a client or person in duty bound. Found only in the pa. pple. Beholden, q.v.

† **3. a.** *intr.* To hold on *by*, appertain or belong *to:* **b.** *trans.* To pertain, relate or belong to, to concern. *Obs.*

a 1067 *Chart.-Eadweard* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 214 God eów gehealde and alle ðe ðat beholde intó ðáre hálagen stowe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 65 Þe pater noster bihalt me noht, bute ic þis habbe in mi þoht. *a* 1250 *Moral Ode* 156 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 31 Al hit hanged and hihalt bi þisse twam worde. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. ix. 45 Ech of hem [gouernaunciss] whiche biholden the making .. of the said sacramentis.

† **4.** *trans.* To hold or contain by way of purport or signification, to signify, mean. *Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 13408 We mushenn sen whatt itt bihallt. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 7 Whet bihalt, .. þat tu ne buhest to me?

† **5.** *trans.* To hold in regard, keep, observe (commands, appointed days, etc.). *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 11 Symle bliþe mode Godes beboda utan we behealdan. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (1865) I. 243 Þe Romaynes .. byhelde þilke dayes and wrouȝt nouȝt þilke dayes.

† **6. a.** *trans.* To regard (with the mind), have regard to, attend to, consider. **b.** *intr.* To give attention or regard, have regard *unto, to. Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp.* Ps. lx. 1 Bihald to gebede minum. *a* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lx. 1 Beheald min gebed. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxi. 1 Unto mi bede bihald þou. *c* 1300 *Beket* 760 Al this (ho so riȝt bihalth) thu gynnest forth to drawe. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* iv. 5 The Lord bihelde to Abel and to his ȝiftis. ?*a* 1400 *Cato Major.* II. xxv, Ende and biginnynge of þe werk biope þou hem bi-holde.

7. *trans.* **a.** To hold or keep in view, to watch; to regard or contemplate with the eyes; to look upon, look at (implying active voluntary exercise of the faculty of vision). *arch.* This has passed imperceptibly into the resulting passive sensation: **b.** To receive the impression of (anything) through the eyes, to see: the ordinary current sense. (It is not easy to show the beginning of sense b, as nearly all the early instances have some suggestion of the former: the earlier quotations under b. must therefore be treated as merely introductory.)

a. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 11 Englas hie ȝeorne beheoldan. *a* 1200 *Trin. Hom.* 29 Þe wimman bihalt hire sheawere and cumeð hire shadewe þaronne. *c* 1250 *Owl & N.* 1323 On ape mai a boc bi-halde, An leves wenden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 290 Behald þe sune and þou mai se. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xiv. 225 The maiden hym be-heilde moche, and he her. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* (1812) I. 423 They brought him to the princis .. who beheld hym right fersly and felly. 1530 Palsgr. 447/1 To se an olde ryddylled queene to beholde herselfe in a glasse. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. § 2 (1873) 1 Beholding you not with the inquisitive eye of presumption. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 1080 How shall I behold the face Henceforth of God or Angel, earst with joy And rapture so oft beheld? 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* 291 And when enough beholden them he had. 1718 Pope *Iliad* I. 553 From far Behold the field.

b. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 177 He muwen ben of-drad þe hine sculleð bi-helde. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 106 He biheold hu his deore deciples fluen alle vrom him. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxiv. 64 Rebecca, Isaac biholdyd, descendide of the camel. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 26/1 To behalde: *aspiccre casu.* 1565 Stapleton *Fortresse* 56 And such as haue not heard haue yet beholded. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 11, I neuer yet beheld that speciall face, Which I could fancie. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iii. 711 On Winter Seas we fewer Storms behold. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* I. 90 These are stars beholden By your eyes in Eden. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 16. 109 Anything more exquisite I had never beheld.

† **8.** *intr.* To look. Const. with various adverbs and prepositions. *Obs.* (exc. as absolute use of 7.)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 Bihald he seide up to heouene. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 153 Bi-hold up to heuene and tel þe sterres. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 809 Hys face .. Þat watz so fayr on to byholde. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 135 Thanne wolde she .. pitously in to the see biholde. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* I. 14 Esteward ich byhulde · after þe sonne. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 210 b/2 The holy fader .. beholdynge upon hym. 1509 Barclay *Ship of Fooles* (1570) ¶¶ vj, Beholde vnto the shore. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* v. iii. 33 Come downe, behold no more. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) II. 95 They took their horses, and beheld about them. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* VI. 277 The Maiden's host beheld.

† **9. a.** *intr.* To look or face (as a building) *against* or *to* (a direction). **b.** *trans.* To face. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Song Sol.* vii. 4 The tour of Liban that beholdith aȝen Damasch. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. i. 280 At the see that biholdith to the west. 1593 Fale *Dialling* 8 Let the arke behold the South. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 209 The Land is high .. chiefly where it beholds the Sea. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 310 The South Erect .. whose Plane .. directly beholds the South.

† **10.** *trans.* To look upon, view, consider *as* (something); to consider or hold in a certain capacity.

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 344 To behold himselfe the true bread and .. water of life. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* III. i, It is beheld in Scripture as most solemn and of highest importance. 1662 — *Worthies* (1840) II. 223 Though beans be generally beheld but as horse and hog-grain. *Ibid.* 551 He is beheld one of the first merchants.

† **11.** Senses apparently derived from Hold at a later period. Only in Sc. *Obs.* (Some of these are doubtful.)

† **11.** *intr.* To 'hold,' stop, wait.

a 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I*, I. 143 (Jam.) They beheld but keeped still the fields. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 21 (Jam.) 'That's true,' quo' she, 'but we'll behad a wee.'

† b. *trans.* 'To await.' Jam.

1639 *Act Chas. I*, Addit. (1814) V. 665 (Jam.) To behold the treattie with the commissioneris. *a* 1662 Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 24 (Jam.) To behold the event of that meeting.

† **12.** *trans.* 'To connive at, take no notice of.' Jam.

a 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I*, I. 154 (Jam.) To understand if his lordship would behold them, or if he would raise forces against them.

† **13.** 'To permit.' Jam.

a 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I*, I. 117 (Jam.) They .. desired him out of love .. that he would be pleased to behold them to go on, otherwise they were making such preparations that they would come and might not be resisted.

Behold (bĭhōu·ld), *int.* The imperative of the preceding verb, used to call attention; = Lo!

[*c* 1440 *York Myst.* XX. 193 Be-halde howe he alleggis oure lawe.] 1535 Coverdale *Mal.* iii. 1 Beholde, I will send my messaunger. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. i. 147 Behold, The iawes of darknesse do deuoure it vp. *a* 1764 Lloyd *Dial.* Wks. II. 2 Behold! to yours and my surprize, These trifles to a volume rise. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. viii, Fortunatus .. when he .. wished himself Anywhere, behold he was There.

† **Beho·ldable,** *a. Obs.* In 5 bi-. [f. Behold *v.* + -able.] That admits of being contemplated.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. vii. 37 A lawe .. doable and not oonli knoweable and biholdeable. *Ibid.* II. i. 134 Ech .. is a treuthe considerable, or speculable, or biholdable oonli.

Beholden (bĭhōu·ld'n), *ppl. a.*; also 4 bihalden, biholde, 5–6 behold e, 5 byholden, -halden, behoulden, 9 (*dial.*) behauden, behadden, behodden. [Originally pa. pple. of Behold *v.*; but senses I and 2 are not actually found in other parts of the vb., though 'hold or retain under obligation' was a natural enough sense of *be-hold*. See also Beholding *ppl. a.*]

1. Attached, or obliged *to* a person; under personal obligation for favours or services.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1547, I am hysly bihalden, & euermore wylle Be seruaunt to your-seluen. *Ibid.* 1841, I am derely to yow biholde. 1414 Brampton *Penit. Ps.* li. 20 Manye, that were to me beholde. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* III. x. 188 The more beholden is the lorde unto hym. 1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xiii. 1 The beast is beholden for all unto the Dragon. 1656 Bramhall *Replic.* vii. 283, I am much beholden to him for easing me of the labour of replying. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. xxvii. 41 Besides I don't love to be beholden. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* 49 'And wad keep ye in bread without being behadden to ony ane.' 1873 F. Hall *Mod. English* 101 How deeply we are beholden to the happy daring of translators, for the amplitude and variety of our diction.

† **2.** Under moral obligation, in duty bound (*to do* something). *Obs.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 108 Eueriche fader and moder is he holde to praie for her children. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1814 To worchep Iesu þey ar be-hold. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* I. vii. (1506) 82 He is bounde and beholde for to byleue that who so trespasseth .. is in deedlye synne.

† **3.** Regarded, considered. *Obs.*

a 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 310 The thynge byholden ys to say, the beholdynge of the causes.

† **Beholdenness** : see Beholdingness.

[Richardson's pretended quotation of *beholdenness* from Sir P. Sidney is a double error, reprehensibly copied by subsequent dictionaries: the quotation is from R. Beling (1628), and the word is *beholdingnesse*, q.v.]

Beholder (bĭhōu·ldəɹ). Also 4 bi-, by-, beholdar, -ere. [f. Behold *v.* + -er 1.] One who beholds, a watcher, looker on, spectator.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* V. vi. 178 God byholder and forwiter of alle þinges. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 32, I haue sett þe a beholdar to þe hows of Israel. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 203 Beynge the very seers & beholders of his magesty. 1535 Coverdale *Esther* XV. 2 God, which is the beholder & Sauiloure of all thinges. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 139 All the beholders take his part with weeping. 1660 Fuller *Mixt Contemp.* (1841) 242 The multitude of actors and beholders at the mustering in Hyde Park. 1712 Budgell *Spect.* No. 404 ¶ 6 If Cælia would be silent, her Beholders would adore her. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 492 A sight to gladden the beholder's eye.

Beholding (bĭhōu·ldiŋ), *vbl. sb.*; also 3 bihaldung, biholdung, 4 by-, behaldyng. [f. Behold *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. The action of looking at; contemplation, sight.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 14 Wið luueliche lates, wið steape bihaldunge eiðer on oðer. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Chron.* XXV. 21 Thei ȝeuen to hem silf beholdingis either to other. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* D v, The fourthe foly of Eue was the foolyssh beholdynge. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. vii. 10 The reuenges .. are not fit for your beholding. 1702 Rowe *Tamerl* I. i. 321 My Eyes first own'd thee .. the Joy of their Beholding.

† **2.** Mental contemplation; consideration. *Obs.*

a 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 310 The beholdynge of the causes. 1540 Coverdale *Pref. Fruitful Less.* Wks. 1844 I. 206 Sweet contemplation and beholding of God's almightiness.

† **3.** Regard, reference. *Obs.*

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. iii. 17 Thou3 no biholding therto were maad into Holi Scripture.

4. The thing beheld: † **a.** An image, a spectre. *Obs.* **b.** A vision. *arch.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 240 She shalle loke in the glas, & hir owne beholdyng shalle bowe & passe to hir ayene. 1824 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 322 Shadows and imperfect beholdings and vivid fragments of things distinctly seen. 1826 E. Irving *Babylon* I. III. 161 Twice .. doth the Prophet mention this part of his beholding.

¶ The sense 'Obligation,' the only one recognized by Dr. Johnson, assigned by him on the strength of a quotation from Carew, is a mere blunder,

mechanically perpetuated by subsequent dictionaries: Carew's word is *beholdingnes*, q.v.

Beho·lding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Sense 1 evidently originated in an error for BEHOLDEN, either through confusion of the endings (cf. esp. the 15th c. spelling *-yne* for *-en*), or, more probably, after *beholden* was shortened to *beholde, behold*, and its grammatical character obscured; the general acceptance of 'beholding' may have been due to a notion that it meant 'looking (*e.g.* with respect, or dependence),' or to association with the idea of 'holding of' or 'from' a feudal superior. (It was exceedingly common in the 17th c., for which no fewer than 97 instances have been sent in by our readers.)]

†**1.** Under obligation, obliged, indebted, BEHOLDEN; in late use often: Dependent. *Obs.*

[*a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* viii. 11 Doughter, ye are moche beholde to serue God.] 1483 CAXTON *ibid.* C viij b, Dame ye ben moche beholdynge to god. 1551-6 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* 36, I was muche bounde and beholdynge to the righte reuerende father. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 283 A Iustice of peace sometime may be beholding to his friend, for a Man. 1662 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. vi. (1712) 19 We have some Ideas that we are not beholding to our Senses for. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Eng. Sat.* Wks. 1730 I. 25 Posterity has been very little beholding to the ancient Greeks for satire. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 67 And he for their .. bread, Beholding to his wife.

†**2.** ? That holds fast the eyes; engaging, attractive. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1598) I. 50 When he saw me .. my beautie was no more beholding to him then my harmony.

3. Looking on, gazing.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1590 Which when her sad-beholding husband saw, Amazedly in her sad face he stares.

†**Beho·ldingness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] The condition of being beholden to any one; obligation, indebtedness; (in late use) dependence.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 253 All other meanes, that might either establish a beholdingnes, or at least awake a kindnesse. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 60 b, My love to vertue, and not any particular beholdingnes, hath expressed this my testimony. 1628 R[ICHARD] B[ELING] *Sidney's Arcadia* VI. (1628-38) 492 Leonatus the yong king of Pontus (who had bin there to acknowledge his beholdingnesse to them. 1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 200 That servile condition..beholdingness or dependance on the elder [brother].

Beho·ney, *v.* [f. BE- 6 + HONEY.] To smear or sweeten with honey, or *fig.* with honied words.

1611 COTGR., *Emmieller*, to behonie, to sweeten, dresse.. with honie. 1845 *Whitehall* xix. 120 This behoneying and larding of women with high-seasoned compliments.

Behoof (bĭhūf). Forms: (1-2 bi-, behóf,) 3-5 (*dative*) bihoue, 4-5 bihove, 4-6 behoue, 4-7 behove, 6-7 behoove, 6-8 behoofe, 6- behoof. (Also 4-5 bihufe, 4-6 byhove, behuf, 5 byhoff, beofe, 5-6 behofe, -houfe, 6 *Sc.* behowe, -hufe, -huif, 7 behoolfe.) [OE. **bihóf* 'utility,' occurring in the deriv. *bihóf-lic* useful, necessary; = OFris. *bihof*, Du. *behoef*, MHG. *bihuof*, mod.G. *behuf*, of same meaning; f. **bihófan*, pa. t. of Orig. Teut. **bihaffan*, MHG. *behaben* 'to take, hold, receive,' f. *bi-*, BE- + *haffan*, OE. *hebban*, pa. t. *hóf*, 'to HEAVE, raise,' orig. 'to take up, take,' cogn. w. L. *cap(i)ĕre*. The original sense seems to have been either, 'taking in, reception, acquisition,' whence 'gain, advantage,' or 'taking away, taking to oneself, taking the use of,' whence 'use.' See also the synonyms BIHEVE, BIHOFTHE.]

1. Use, benefit, advantage. Chiefly in *To, for, on,* (formerly *into, till*) (*the*) *behoof of.* (*In, on behoof of,* are due to confusion with *behalf.*) *pl.* rare.

c 1205 LAY. 1050 Ȝe ȝeorneð..mine leoue dohter to swa laðe mannes bihoue [1250 bihofe]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 70 He ordaynd, for mans byhufe, Heven and herth. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 517 [Douglas] held no thing till his behuf. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 15 Upon the hond to were a sho .. Accordeth nought to the behove Of resonable mannes use. 1482 MARG. PASTON in *Lett.* 861 III. 286, I bequeth an C marc .. to the use and byhoff of the seid William Paston. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* E ij b, Alle thynges shal come to your behoufe in habundaunce. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, xx, Londes..which be..to his use or behove had. *c* 1530 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 93 For whose vse and behoofe thei kepe it. 1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Housch.* (1768) 28 Delyuered it vnto you to kepe for bothe our behoues. 1549 OLDE *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Tim.* iii. 1 [A bishop is] one that careth for ye commodities and behoufes of others. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 7 In behove of the publique weal. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* 5 For the behoofe and edifying of the vnlearned. 1625 MILTON *Death Fair Inf.* vii, Which careful Jove in nature's true behoof Took up. 1667 — *P. L.* II. 982 No mean recompence it brings To your behoof. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 365 To the use and behoof of A and his heirs. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. VII. 35 Taking towns for his own behoof. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) I. 31 Fines are imposed for the behoof of the count. 1857 MISS WINKWORTH *Tauler's Life & Serm.* 386 They devote all their prayers .. to their own behoof. [1868 F. PAGET *Lucretia* 207 The parlour had been turned into a bedroom on my behoof.]

†**2.** ? What it behoves one to do; obligation, duty. *Obs. rare.*

1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* 161 It considereth behoofe more than benefit, and what in duty it should, not what indeed it can.

†**3.** ? A gift for behoof of the recipient, a 'benefit' or benefaction, a gratuity, a 'tip.' *Obs. rare.*

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 529 No offices should be sold for money..nor no behoves taken for captaincies of counties.

Behooped, behoot, etc.; see BE- *pref.*

Behoove, variant of BEHOVE *v.*

Behorewe, behorn, behorror, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

†**Beho·te,** *sb. Obs.* [OE. *behát*, f. *behátan* to promise: cf. BEHETE, BEHIGHT *sb.*] A promise.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxiv. 49 Ic sende on eow mines fæder behat. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Ic wille settan mi wed .. to þisan behate. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxv. 14 Mi be-hotes yhelde sal I Bifore alle his folke.

Behote, earlier and better form of BEHIGHT *v.*

†**Beho·ten,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec.] Promised.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 185 Dat is þat bihotene lond.

†**Beho·ting,** *vbl. sb.* Also bi-, by-. [f. as prec. + -ING¹: cf. BEHIGHTING.] Promising, promise.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4000 Thou, for mede, or byhotyng, Stal byhynde on oure kyng Him to slen. 1340 *Ayenb.* 40 Be yefþes, oþer be behotinges. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) II. xv. 125 Auowe is byhotynge of some good thynge made to god with auysement.

Behoufe, obs. form of BEHOOF.

Behounced, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

†**Beho·vable,** *a. Obs.* [f. BEHOVE *v.* + -ABLE.] Useful, profitable, advantageous; incumbent.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 172 Perfore stuffe of household is behoveable. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 49 Y toke hem, and to behouable vsus ful treuly y spende hem. 1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1021/1 Gamaliel did see better what was behoueable. 1596 BELL. *Surv. Popery* II. II. viii. 172 It was as well behoouable to haue the wiues confirmed, as the husbandes.

†**Beho·vably,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] Usefully, profitably, advantageously, advisably.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, xix. § 6 To do all that..shall seme behoveably and necessarye.

Behove, behoove (bĭhū·v, -hōū·v), *v.* Forms: 1 behófian, 2-3 be-, bihouen, (3 -hofen, -heouen, bioue, behafe), 3-5 bi-, byhoue, (4 behowe, byhufe, behowue, behowf), 4-6 behuif, 4-7 behoue, (5 behofe), 6 behoone, (bihoove, behoofe, behuf, behof), 6- behoove, 5- behove. *Pa. t.* behoved, (4 byhod). For contracted impersonal forms, see BUS. [OE. *bi-, behófian* (corresp. to MLG. *behoven*, MDu. and Du. *behoeven*), f. *bihóf sb.*: see BEHOOF. Lit. 'to be of behoof or use.' Historically, it rimes with *move, prove*, but being now mainly a literary word, it is generally made to rime with *rove, grove*, by those who know it only in books. Cf. *prove, proof*: *behove, behoof.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To have use for or need of, to require; to be in want of. (Object orig. *genitive.*) *Obs.*

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* IV. v, Mycel wund behófaþ mycles læcedomes. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 440 Þeah þa scearp þanclan witan .. þisse englisscan geþeodnesse ne behofien. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 Swa bi-houeð þe saule fode. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 281/2 Somme sekenes in the legge whiche behoueth a medycyne. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) I. 626 One of the most strongest townes of the worlde; for it behoveth mo than ii. C. M. men to besiege it rounde. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. 39 (D.) He had all those endowments .. which are behoved in a scholar.

†**2.** To be physically of use, needful, or necessary *to*; (only in 3 *pers.*). *Obs.* Object orig. *dative.*

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 § 6 Al þat heom behoued. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 65 He us ȝeue..þet us bihoueð ulche dei. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 27 Me beheoueð his help. 1297 R. GLOUC. 177 Ech [erne] ys in a roche hym self ..Vor hem byhoueþ muche mete. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2349 Alle harneys þat be hoves to werre. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxi. 142 Gonnes and the pouldre that behoueth therto. *c* 1530 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 90 Labour .. to geate that thee and thyne behoueth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 942 Behoves him now both Oare and Saile.

3. To be morally needful or requisite *to*; to be incumbent, proper, or due.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Þan alden bihouað duȝende þewas. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (1865) I. 67 Ouþer vnderstondynge bihoueþ of þe ryueres of Paradys, þan auctours writeþ. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 873 Those are perswaded all thynges them to behoue. 1572 FORREST *Theophilus* 358, I will informe him what doth behove in þis case. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* II. vi. (1699) 190 They informed him of the King's Testament and what behoved him. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Ab.* xiv. 158 If this behoves in the time of a great joy, it behoves still more in the time of a great sorrow.

b. To befit, be due *to*; to belong, pertain, suit.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* (1816) II. 221 This shield behoveth to no man but unto sir Galahad. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 67 Now see I wel that now me byhoueth noo hoope ne truste. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) I. vii. 56 It behoueth unto all the moost grete clerkes. 1577 HARRISON *Descr. Eng.* II. xx. (1877) 827 We wold haue them in reuerence as to their case behoooveth. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. Isles* VI. ix, With honour, as behoved To page the monarch dearly loved. 1881 ROSSETTI *Ball. & Sonn.* 119 To such bright cheer and courtesy That name might best behove.

4. quasi-*impers.* (the subject being a clause). In early ME. without *it*, which is now ordinarily used.

a. with the thing incumbent expressed by an infinitive, and with personal object: It is incumbent upon or necessary for (a person) *to do* (something).

c 1200 ORMIN 16706 Bihofeþþ..þe mannes sune onn erþe To wurrþen hofenn upp. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 927 A gret cite..Yow byhod haue. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* iv. 10 To whom it hadde bihouid [1388 it bihofte] me to ȝeue mede. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 103 Vs behoueth fyrst to passe. 1591 SPENSER *Virgil's Gnat* lix, She..observ'd th' appointed way, as her behooved. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* ii. 17 In all things it behoooued him to bee made like vnto his brethren. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* iii. Wks. (1851) 355 Wherefore did he goe at all, it behooving him to know there were two Statutes that declar'd he ought first, etc. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 341 It behooves the more weakly..to be more cautious. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 33 It greatly behoved government to keep its temper. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II, 354 It behoved him to keep on good terms with his pupils. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* i. (1878) 28 What books does it behoove me to know?

b. without pers. obj.: It is proper or due. *arch.*

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 275 Bihoues þurh þi grace ȝapliche to wite me. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 945 God war worthy mare to be lufed þan any creature, and swa byhufed. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* D iiij b, Now it behoueth to make mention of an other order. 1633 G. HERBERT *Agonie* in *Temple* 29 Two..things, The which to measure it doth more behove. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erecth.* 1452 Yet no pause behoves it make.

c. the thing incumbent expressed by a clause. *arch.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 6 Behofas [*c* 975 *Rushw.* behearfeþ] him þæt he ȝehongiza coern-stan. *Ibid.* John xviii. 14 Behofað þætte an monn sie dead fore ðæm folce. *c* 1200 ORMIN 17966 Itt bihofeþþ wel þatt he nu forrþwarrd waxe. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* 247. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 114 And than behufit, he chesit him ane Of thir twa. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 403 It behouys that the blynde bere the halte. 1533 TINDALE *Lord's Supper* 31 It behoveth, that the son of man must die. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Read. Script.* II. (1859) 15 It behoooveth not, that such..should set aside reading. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polexander* I. 126 It behooves, likewise, that you give some roome and place to those that speake to you. 1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* xvii. 389 It well behooves that every faithful friend..should dread to disclose ..his passion.

†d. the thing incumbent elliptically omitted. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 He nis nawiht alse leful alse him bi-houede. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 207 The sacramentis freely to make and bere to whom it behougthe. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 54 If he he of such worth as behoovs him.

5. Used, owing to confusion between the accusative and nominative (see first two quots.), as a personal verb: To be under obligation (*to do*); = must needs, ought, have. Of northern origin, and since 1500 only Scotch.

[*c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 5 Þe nam of Ihesu es helefull and nedys by-houys be lufed of all. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 557 A servaunt of God bihoveth nought to chide.] *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 31 Swelk men be howuen tak hede. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 76 The..craft that he behoueth to obserue and kepe. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 131 We behnfit fyrst to reueil it. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. ix. 52 He behooved to offend the Iewes. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* II. VIII. 45 They behoved to esteem them traitors. 1832 SIR W. HAMILTON *Disc.* (1853) 101 He behoved..clearly to determine the value of the principal terms.

†b. To owe. *Obs.*

1496 *Dives & Paup.* iv. 24/2 He that moche hath byhoueth moche. And he that hath lesse byhoueth lesse.

¶ error for BEHOTE.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. XXXIX. 72 'Then I behove you,' said Balin, 'part of his blood to heal your son withal.' 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* 296 Promyttynge and behofynge by the fayth of his body, worde of his princehode, and kyngis sonne.

†**Behove, byhoue,** ? *a.* or *pa. pple. Obs.* [f. BEHOVE *v.*] In want. Cf. BIHEVE.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xv. (1483) 13, I that am poure and hugely byhoue, Of help I pray yow of almysdede.

Behove, obs. form of BEHOOF.

Beho·veful, -hoo·veful, *a. arch.* Forms: 4-5 behof-, 5 byhoof-, behoe-, behowe-, behuf-, 5-6 beho-, 5-7 behofe-, 5 behoue-, 6-7 behov-, behoof-, behoofe-, behooue-, 7 behoov-, 6-9 behoove-, 5- behoveful. [f. BEHOOF *sb.* + -FUL. (Extremely common from 1400 to 1700; but used since only by archaists.)] Useful, of use; advantageous, expedient; needful, necessary, due.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxliv. 15 Thou ȝyuest the mete of hem in the behofful time [1388 in couenable tyme]. 1432 *Paston Lett.* 18. I. 32 Not behovefull nor expedient to be aboute the king. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 145 It is not behoeful to put hym so to deth. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poyson. Bk.* Wks. 1124/2 How necessary..for mans redempcion, that is to witte so behofull therto, that without it we shoulde not haue bene saued. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 40 It is behofefull for an Architect to haue the Knowledge of Painting. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* 40 Behoofful to the honor of god, and the good of the common welth. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 159 His friendship was the more behoovfull and necessary to the King. 1736 in Arb. *Garner* II. 528 [They] thought it more behoveful for themselves and their Religion. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. XIII. i. 8 For a Nation, as for a man, it is very behoveful to be honest.

†**Beho·vefully,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY.] Usefully, profitably, duly; necessarily.

1443 HEN. VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 34 I. 80 Vndir the whiche the seid pees shall mowe behouefully be treted to a good conclusion. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 47 [They] techen ful clereli and bihouefulli the treuthis. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. (1617) 112 Most behoouefully spoken. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 630 It must behouefully be now remembred.

†**Beho·vefulness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being behovefnl; usefulness, use.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 141 Declaring how for their be

hoofulnes It was. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 260 The Apostle, knowing the behoouefulnesse of it.

†**Beho·vely,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *behóflic*, f. *behóf* BEHOOF + *-líc* : see -LY¹.] Of use; useful, profitable; needful, necessary. Const. *to*, orig. *dat.*

*c*950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xi. 3 [The ass] Drihtne behoflic is. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4108 Alswilc als hem bi-hu[f]lik bee. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Pref. 190 If it be a behouely þing at nede. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 312 Now it is bihovely thing to telle whiche ben dedly synnes. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 186 All was behovely to the man.

†**Beho·vely,** *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY²: OE. **behóflice.*] Usefully, needfully, necessarily.

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (Gibbs MS.) 90 Syth þou behouely sturest my counsayl.

Beho·ven, *ppl. a.* [f. BEHOVE *v.* 5 : on wrong analogy.] Under obligation, beholden.

1880 *Mehalah* I. ii. 26, I will in nothing be behoven to the man I abhor.

†**Beho·vesome,** *a. Obs.* In 4 behouesum, behofsam. [f. BEHOOF + -SOME.] Useful, of service.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2803 Pray to Crist .. A king ous sende that bihouesum be To the right ogains the wrong. 1340 *Ayenb.* 99 He is þe vayreste and mest behofsam.

Beho·ving, *ppl. a. arch.* [f. BEHOVE *v.* + -ING².] That behoves; of use, needful, appropriate, incumbent.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Hwet is elde bihoui[n]ge. 1572 FORREST *Theophilus* 966 As speciallye ys mee behovinge. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 8 Things to plough behooving. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. iv. vii. § 2. 252 Very vnpleasing, though greatly behooving to their Estate. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 399 Unless you can dream that his faith is fast, Through behoving and unbehoving.

†**Beho·vingly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] As it behoves one; usefully, appropriately.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxxviii. 56 Things that I shall moue, Which, to your behofe, behouinglie behoue.

Behowl (bǐhau·l), *v.* [f. BE- 4 + HOWL *v.*; first suggested by Warburton, 1746, as an emendation of *behold* in the passage from *Mids. N. Dream.*] *trans.* (and *refl.*) To howl at; to bewail with howls.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. 379 Now the hungry Lyons rores, And the Wolfe beholds [behowls] the Moone. 1838 EMERSON *Misc.* 118 It is travestied and depreciated .. behooted and behowled. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* I. xiii. 287 Behowling your fate like Achilles on the shores of Styx. 1859 — *Misc.* I. 35 No wonder, poor fellow, if he behowls himself lustily.. to Cecil.

Behuf, obs. form of BEHOOF.

Behung (bǐhu·ŋ), *ppl. a.* Forms: 1–3 be-, bihonge(n, 3 bihangen, 4 byhong, 7– behung. [See BEHANG.] Hung about; draped *with* (hangings, etc.).

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xv. § 4 Dæs sacerdes hrægl.. mid bellum behongen. *c* 1205 LAY. 3637 Hallen bihongen [1250 bihonge] mid pellen. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 201 Al theo cite was by-hong Of riche baudekyns. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 192 Their noses.. behung with Jewels. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. VI. iii. 163 A Serene Highness .. of polite turn, behung with titles.

Behusband, behymn, behypocrite, beice, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Bei(en, var. of BEY *v. Obs.* to bend.

Beidman, beidsman, obs. ff. BEADSMAN.

†**Bei·enlich,** *a. Obs.* [? f. *bein, pa. pple.* of BEY, to bend + *-lich*, -LIKE¹: but cf. BAIN-LY.] Humble, submissive.

c 1205 LAY. 4930 Þa answerede Brennes mid beienliche worden.

Beife, obs. form of BEEF.

Beigh, obs. form of BEE *sb.*² ring, and BEY *v. Obs.* to bow.

Beik, Sc. form of BEEK *v.* to warm, and BIKE.

Beild, variant of BIELD, *sb.* and *v.*

Beim, obs. form of BEAM.

Bein (bēn), *a.* and *adv. Obs.* except *dial.* Forms: 2–7 bene, 5–6 beene, (*Sc.*) beyne, beine, 8–9 bien, bein, 9 been. [Of unknown derivation: the spellings *bein, bien,* are merely modern Sc. ways of writing *been*, the regular repr. of ME. *bene*; the latter rimed with words in *ē*, from OE. *é* or *eo*, but no OE. **bēn*, **béne*, **beon* is found or etymologically accounted for.

The phonetic history shows that the word cannot be connected with ON. *beinn*, to which, in its fig. sense of 'hospitable,' some have plausibly referred it; that word duly survives in north. Eng. as BAIN. Others have turned to the L. *bene* or Fr. *bien* well; but it is not intelligible how either of these could have been adopted in Eng. as an adjective, which appears to have been the earlier use of *bene.*]

A. *adj.*

†**1.** Pleasant, genial, kindly; 'nice.' (L. *amœnus, almus, benignus.*) *Obs.*

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 170 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 32 Læte we þe brode stret, & þe wei bene. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 110 Bonkez bene of beryl bryȝt. *Ibid.* C. 418 Þy bounte of debonerte & þy bene grace. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2475 Gaweyn on blonk ful bene To the kynges burȝ buskez bolde. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 45 On sleepe I fell among the Bewes beene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. x. 108 In soft bene medois by clere strandis .. Our habitatioun is. *Ibid.* VI. v. 36 Into sum benar realm and warm countre. *Ibid.* IX. xi. 41 Besyde the bene river Athesys.

2. Comfortable, comfortably furnished.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (1822) 401 Somer fowlis, quhilkis flies, als sone as hervist cummis, to sum bene hous or secrete hollis. *a* 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 130 Thair riche array, and thair habillement .. So bene, so big, and so Auripotent. 1725 A. RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. i, Were your bien rooms as thinly stock'd as mine. *a* 1805 MACNEILL *Poems* (1844) 110 A bein house to hide in, a chaise for to ride in. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xlv, 'This is a gey bein place, and it's a comfort to hae sic a corner to sit in.' 1837 NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 141 To make our bien but-house his chaumer.

3. Of persons: Comfortable, well-to-do, well off. *a* 1548 *Thrie Priests Peblis* (1603) 78 Syne in ane Hal.. He harbourit al his Burgessis rich and hene. 1603 *Philotus,* He wantis na jewels, claith, nor waith, Bot is baith hig & beine. 1784 BURNS *Wks.* III. 155 The great folk .. that live sne bien an' snug. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* 58 'If we're no sae bein and comfortable as we were up yonder, yet life's life ony gate.' 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* IV. i. (1849) 14 A mother-looking personage, not unlike a bein Scotch wife.

b. Of a horse: Well fed, lazy.

1859 *Parish Mag.* Oct. 149 The old mare .. was a deal beener than she was in the morning.

¶ **4.** In thieves' cant [perh. distinct from the prec., and immediately from L. *bene* or F. *bien*]: Good. **Bene bowse:** good drink; hence **bene-bowsie** *a.*

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 59 Sell it out right, for bene bowse at their bowsing ken. 1609 DEKKER *Lant. & Candle-Lt.* Wks. 1885 III. 198 Cut benar whiddes [=speake better words]. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.,* You must be ben-bowsy, And sleepy and drowsy. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* III. iii, I crown thy nab with a gage of benebowse. 1652 BROME *Jov. Crew.* II. Wks. 1873 III. 388 For all this bene Cribbing and Peck let us then Bowse a health to the Gentry Cofe of the Ken. *Ibid.* 391 This is Bien Bowse, this is Bien Bowse, Too little is my Skew. 1834 *New Dict. Canting Crew, Bene cove,* a good fellow.

B. *adv.* Pleasantly, genially, kindly.

c 1400 *Anturs Arth.* vi, A lefe sale, Of box and of barbere byggyt ful bene. *Ibid.* xxix, Beten with besandus, and bocult ful bene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. ix. 76 And full beyne [*ed.* 1553 bene] Tawcht thame to gruh the wynis.

†**Bein** (bīn), *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] To make 'bein'; to furnish bounteously, to fill. (L. *locupletare.*)

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 55 Haruest heat, when Ceres that goddesse Her barnes beined hes with aboundance.

Beine = both: see BO.

Being (bī·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: 3–6 beinge, 4–6 beyng(e, 5 beeuge, beying(e, byinge, 6–7 beeing, 5– being. [f. BE *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. Existence, the fact of belonging to the universe of things material or immaterial.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 446 Þe court of þe kyndom of god alyue, Hatz a property in hyt self beyng. 1340 *Ayenb.* 103 Þet ne ziggeþ propreliche þe zoþe of þe hyinge of God. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Soule* IV. xxviii. (1483) 74 The seed .. wherof they taken their beynge. 1506 *Ord. Crysten Men.* (W. de W.) I. vi. 50, I byleue in the holy chyrche catholyke ..the beynge of all sayntes. 1534 TINDALE *Acts* xvii. 28 In him we lyve, move & have oure beynge. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. ii. 22 To subvert the very Rights and Beeings of Parliament. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 441 With utter loss of being Threatens him. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 381 ¶ 4 The great Author of our being. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 1 Oh happiness! our being's end and aim. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 72 ¶ 2 Good humour .. is the balm of being. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 610 The house had no corporate being.

b. *In being*: existing, extant, alive.

1676 ALLEN *Addr. Non-Conf.* 48 The Church in being before, had thereby a new Illumination. 1702 ADDISON *Chr. Relig.* (1727) 278 Had he quoted a record not in being, or made a false statement. 1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 91 A legacy, to a person in being at the time the will is made.

c. Life, physical existence.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 10 Pisa .. Cane me my being. 1662 STILLINGFLEET *Orig. Sacræ* III. ii. § 10 That a power infinite should raise an Insect into Being. 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng-z.* III. i. 1476 Our Prophet's care Commands the Beings ev'n of Brutes to spare. 1713 *Guardian* No. 1 ¶ 2 In all the occurrences of a various being. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. II. 76 To call Men from the Graue into Being. 1766 C. BEATTY *Two Months Tour* (1768) 92 In this pleasurable manner they spent their heings. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 155 Hopeless woe the spring of being feeds.

†**d.** Occurrence, happening. *Obs.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* (1629) 180 *margin,* A strange being of Rauens.

2. Existence in some relation of place or condition.

1526 TINDALE *Luke* ix. 33 Master, it is goode beinge here for us. 1535 COVERDALE *ibid.,* Master here is good beynge for vs. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* I. 3 Entrance in at the gate presupposeth a beeing without the gate. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* iii. 81 What he has acquired during his being a Bishop. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. v. (1732) 208 The Being of Wolves and Foxes..anciently in this Island. *Mod.* After being at home for some time. Through being so tired.

†**b.** Condition. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 224 Heo asked his beinge, an hast. *c* 1440 LONELICH *Grail* xlii. 232 Now have I ȝow told al in fere Of owre beenge & of owre manere. 1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram., Freschezza,* lustinesse or fresh beyng.

†**c.** Position, standing (in the world). *Obs.*

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxvi. (1677) 116 Whosoever comes to place from a mean being, had need haue .. Virtue. 1685 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 246 Colonel Norton, who though now in being..was formerly a very fierce commander in the first rebellion. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 544 ¶ 2 Such .. as want help towards getting into some being in the world. 1818 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 349 He has not kept house; he has had no being in any neighbourhood.

†**d.** Livelihood, living, subsistence. *Obs.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 33 No being for those, that truly mene, But for such as of guile maken gayne.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. § 44. 292 A bare being was all could be expected. 1722 STEELE *Consc. Lovers* III. i. (1755) 46 It will be nothing for them to give us a little Being of our own, some small Tenement, out of their large Possessions. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 45 Several others .. had likewise very good Beings there.

3. Existence viewed as a property possessed by anything; substance, constitution, nature.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 17 Als God in a [=one] substance and beyng With outen any bygynnyng. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. ii. (1495) 28 The comparyson bitwene a poynte and a lyne in beynge. 1581 FULKE in *Confer.* III. (1584) V, The proper substance of Christes body remaineth not, but a generall being thereof. 1659 J. ARROWSMITH *Armilla Catech.* IV. iii. § 3. 187 Our very being is none of ours. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II,* I. II. v. 192 The Romish faith may be said to have entered into the being of the Spaniard. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* xiii. (1883) 147 Nature has made women especially prone to throw their whole being into what is technically called love.

b. Essential substance, essence.

1530 PALSGR. 197/1 Beyng, *essence.* 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. iii. (1662) 13, I define God therefore an Essence or Being fully and absolutely perfect. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* 187 We are one day to deal with real being—essences with essences.

4. That which exists or is conceived as existing; in philosophical language, the widest term applicable to all objects of sense or thought, material and immaterial.

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Cælica, Sonn.* vii. 46 No being was secure. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. v. § 5 Species of Actions which were only the Creatures of their own Understandings; Beings that had no other existence, but in their own Minds. *a* 1704 — *Posth. Wks.* (1706) 86 A word may be made use of, as if it stood for some real Being. 1714 FORTESCUE-ALAND *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 6 In the Nature of Ideas, Legal Beings, as I may call them, are as capable of Demonstration, as Mathematical ones. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. iii. § 2. 62 *Being* is .. applied impartially to matter and to mind .. A Being is that which excites feelings, and which possesses attributes.

b. Applied with various qualifications, e. g. 'the Supreme Being,' to God.

c 1600 J. DAVIES in Farr's *S. P.* I. 244 He that was, and is, and cannot fade, This Beeing infinite. 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* IV. iv. (1731) 250 There is a God, or an Omnipotent and Omniscient Being. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 381 ¶ 8 Atheism, by which I mean a dislelief of a Supreme Being. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xlix, That kind Being, who is a friend to the friendless, shall recompence thee for this. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 6 That the Supreme Being should have thus far interfered with the course of his providential arrangements.

c. A human being, a person. (Sometimes contemptuous; sometimes idealistic.)

1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 141 ¶ 6 A wit .. a species of beings only heard of at the university. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xii. 100 This mean, incorrigible being said to himself. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. iii. 33 There I saw A white-robed Being on her knees. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. xxix. 307 The veiled girlish being on whom Henry had set his vehement heart.

Being (bī·iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. BE *v.* + -ING².]

1. Existing, present; *esp.* in phr. *The time being.*

1458 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 225 The covent of the priore .. for the tyme beyng, and thaire successours. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxii. 257 The kynges of Englande for the tyme beynge. 1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 341 Where there is a gift to the elder son in terms which would carry it to the eldest for the time being.

2. *absol.* = It being the case that, seeing, since. See BE *v.* B. II.

Beingless (bī·iŋlés), *a.* [f. BEING *sb.* + -LESS.] That has no being, non-existent.

1840 GALT *Demon Dest.* III. 22 We are but things like thee All beingless—the substance of idea. 1864 C. KING *Gnostics* 38 When first the Father, the Inconceivable, Beingless, Sexless, began to be in labour.

†**Beingness** (bī·iŋnés). *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of existing, entity, actuality.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 29 The Entity or Beingness of vertue and operation.

Be-inked (bǐ·iŋkt), *ppl. a.* [f. BE- + INK.] Smeared or stained over with ink.

1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* XXXV. (D.), A sorry paletot much be-inked, and no little adust.

Beinly (bē·nli), *adv. Sc.* Also 5 beenlie. [f. BEIN + -LY².] Pleasantly, comfortably, cosily.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 14 Her den .. Full beenlie stuffed both butte and ben Of Beines and Nuttes. 1572 *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 249 ȝon carle .. dois beinly dwell. 1790 A. WILSON *Discons. Wren* Wks. 97 Fu' cleanly and beinly We lined it [our nest] a' wi' down.

Beinness (bē·nnés). *Sc.* Also bienness. [f. BEIN + -NESS.] Comfort, well-to-do condition.

1874 BLACK *Fr. Thule* 20 There was a prevailing air of comfort and bienness about the people.

Beir, beire, Sc. f. BEAR, BEER, BERE, BIER, BIRR; obs. pa. t. BEAR *v.*; also = of both: see BOTH.

Beiram, variant spelling of BAIRAM.

Beird, obs. Sc. form of BEARD.

Beis, obs. f. BEAST-S; see also BE *v.* A. I.**

†**Bei·sance.** In 6–7 baysance, beysaunce, bezaunce. Aphetic f. OBEISANCE, ABAISANCE.

1556 HUGGARD *Display. Protest.* 85 (D.) To make beysaunce to the magistrates. 1604 A. SCOLOKER *Daiphantus* (1880) 11 Her lowly bezaunce doth regreat With her chast

silence. *c* 1650 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 159 When the[y] came it Lamwell by, baysance the[y] made certainly.

Beisand, obs. form of BEZANT.

Beist, obs. form of BEAST, BEST.

† Bei·sum, *a. Obs.* [f. *beien,* BEY, to bend + *-sum,* -SOME: cf. *buxom.*] Pliable, flexible, docile.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1805 Þeo þat .. buhsume and beisume haldeð his heastes.

Beit(e, obs. form of BEET *v.*, BEAT.

Beizle, obs. form of BEZZLE *v.*

† Beja·de, *v. Obs.* [f. BE- + JADE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To weary, tire out.

1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 14 He had so bejaded and tyred mine eares. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. (1851) 240 Spare your selfe, lest you bejade the good galloway, your owne opiniaster wit.

2. To make a jade of.

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. vi. 61 Some Women .. are Skitish, and will not suffer themselves tamely to be Rid and Bejaded by ne're a Priest of them all.

Hence **Beja·ded** *ppl. a.*

1687 *Elegy* in *Cleveland's Wks.* 284 Jogg still as things bejaded ride in black. 1694 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* II. 197 A tired, languishing, and be-jaded Devotion.

Bejan (bī·dʒən). Forms: 7 bajon, 7–9 bajan, 9 bejaune, bejeant, bejan, bigent. [a. F. *béjaune* novice, freshman (f. *bec jaune* 'yellow beak,' in allusion to young birds. See Littré, s. v. *Bec, Béjaune*); cf. Ger. *gelbschnabel.*] A freshman at the Scotch universities, where the term was adopted from the University of Paris. (Now obsolete at Edinburgh.) Also *attrib.*

[1611 COTGR., *Bejaune,* a novice .. or yong beginner in, a Trade, or Art. *Payer son bejaune,* to pay his welcome; a fee exacted by schollers, of such as are newly admitted into their societie.] 1642 BAILLIE *Lett.* 10 May 794 There will be near 60 Bajons already. *c* 1670 T. CRAUFURD *Hist. Univ. Edin.* 63 (JAM.) No Bajans convened all that year. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. x. (1743) 441 The first year the students [at Edinburgh] who are called Bajans, are taught only Greek. 1814 W. TENNANT *Auster Fair* ii, Up from their mouldy books .. had sprung Bigent and Magistrand to try the game. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. v. 270. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* II. 65 His grandmother yielded, and Robert was straightway a Bejan or Yellow-beak. 1884 SIR A. GRANT *Story Univ. Edin.* I. iii. 144.

† Beja·pe, *v. Obs.* [f. BE- 2 + JAPE *v.*] *trans.* To play a trick on; to trick or befool.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 290 God wil nou3t be bigiled .. ne bi-iaped. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kn's. T.* 727 And hast by-japed here the duke Theseus. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 112 The smert of thought .. hath .. so me by-japed. *a* 1500 *Piers of F.* 168 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 8 An olde fowle .. May cawse many othyr to be bejaped.

Beje·suit. [f. BE- 5 + JESUIT.] To initiate in Jesuitism; to work upon by, or subject to, Jesuits.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 76 Who hath so bejesuited us that we should, etc.? 1680 HICKERINGILL *Meroz* 12 Both are Bejesuited and Breath nothing but Blood and Ruin. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. XX. ii. 24 The .. garrison .. had been well bejesuited during those seven weeks.

Bejewel (bĭdʒū·ĕl), *v.* [f. BE- 6 + JEWEL *sb.*] *trans.* To deck or adorn with or as with jewels; to spangle. Also *fig.*

1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* (1582) 387 b, The gorgeous courtyer, bedeckt with gold, be buttoned, & be iewelled. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 21 Those priests.. Bejewel all their necks. 1877 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 588 Laughter so bejewels Learning.

Hence **Beje·welled** *ppl. a.*

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. i. 2 The white bejewelled fingers of an English countess.

Bejig, bejuggle, bejumble, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Bek(e, obs. form of BEAK, BECK, BEEK.

† Beke·n, *v. Obs.* Forms: 3–4 bi-, bykennen, 4 biken(ne, 4–5 beken. [f. BE- + KEN.]

1. *trans.* To make known, to declare, to show.

a 1300 *Havelok* 1268 Kinges sone, and kinges eyr That bikenneth that croiz so fayr.

2. To deliver.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7242 Till his foos sco him be-kend. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 332 A wif þei him bikenne. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2355 They .. Bekende theme the caryage, kystis and oþer.

3. To commend or commit to the care of.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5423, I bikenne 3ou to Crist þat on Croyce was peyned. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 90 His modir in keping to þe he bekende. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 482 Sir Cadore .. to Crist þeme be-kennyde. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* xxxii, Cryst of hevon, Y yo beken!

¶ See also BIKENN.

† Be·ken, bekin, *sb. Obs.* [Identical in spelling with 16th c. forms of BEACON, but nothing appears to be known of the word beyond what is contained in the quotations.]

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Cinclidæ* are bayes or parclosis made aboute the places of judgement, where men not being sutars, may stande, beholde, and here what is done and spoken amonge the juges and pledours. Such a lyke thing is at Westmynster Hall about the common place, and is called the bekens. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 934/1 The kings of armes .. stood in their place, which was in the bekins at the kings bench.

Beken, obs. form of BEACON, BECKON.

† Beke·nd, *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* [f. BEKEN *v.* + -ED[1].] Known.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. xii. 12 Sone as scho beheld .. the bed bekend. *Ibid.* II. xii. (xi.) 94 For throw the secrete stretis fast I rane Before the laif, as weil bekend mane.

† Beke·nning, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] Knowledge, acquaintance.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 79 Þei tellen more bi þer owne bekenyng .. þan þei don bi Goddis heestis.

Beker, -kir, obs. forms of BICKER.

Bekerchief, bekick, beking, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Bekeryn, obs. form of BICKER.

Beking, obs. form of BEAKING.

Bekiss (bĭkĭ·s), *v.* [f. BE- + KISS *v.*] *trans.* To kiss to excess, to cover with kisses. Hence **Bekissed** (bĭkĭ·st), *ppl. a.*

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 195 Shee all bekist the face, 1677 MRS. BEHN *Rover* III. i. (1716) 119 To hug, and all to bekiss me. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiv, In such cases one cannot but pity her who is bekissed. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 237 The most thoroughly be-kissed community in all Christendom.

Bekke, -nynge, obs. ff. BECK, BECKONING.

Beknave (bĭnē·v), *v.* [f. BE- 5 + KNAVE *sb.*] *trans.* To treat as a knave, to call 'knave.'

c 1525 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* 9 So currysly to beknave me in the kynges place. 1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wysed.* II. 16 a, Some we call Pharisees, we be knave, we defye as naughtye papistes. *c* 1720 POPE *Gentle Sheph.* (Globe) 475 May satire ne'er befool ye, or beknave ye. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 1 Beknaved by the King.

Beknit, beknight, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Beknotted (bĭnɒ·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. BE- 2 + KNOT *v.*] Tied into or covered with knots. Hence **Bekno·ttedness.**

1882 *Nature* XXV. 595 The difficulty of measuring beknottedness electromagnetically.

† Beknow·, *v. Obs.* For forms see KNOW. [f. BE- 2 + KNOW.] *trans.*

1. To become acquainted with, to recognize.

c 1300 *Relig. Songs* i. 31 Mon, hwi nultu the bi-cnowe? 1314 *Guy Warw.* (Abbotsf.) 106 The Soudan him biknewe anon. 1393 GOWER III. 357 So fit it wel, that thou beknowe Thy feble estate. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 48 In no wyse I wold not ben beknowen. 1560 PHAER *Æneid* Cc ij b, The lords beknew that god. [See BEKNOWN.]

2. To admit one's knowledge of; to acknowledge, confess.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 1700 That he thynkes he wyl beknawe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 69 [Hi] hare folyes ne beknaweþ. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 96 To destroye him that wolde not beknowe his synnes. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* (Roxb.) 31 She moste there by know the dede. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Confesser,* to confesse, to beknowe.

3. To acknowledge or recognize (a person) in some capacity or relation; *e.g.* to confess Christ.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 15 To biknowe Cristes name. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 24 Þat cryst be nou3t biknowe here for *consummatus deus.*

4. *To be beknown*: to be aware or conscious *of* anything; *hence,* to avow, confess. Used like 'to be ACKNOWN,' but rarer.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1905 Þan was noe wel be-knauin þat þe flode it was wit-drauin. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. x. 90, I am byknowen and confesse .. þat god is ryȝt worþi abouen alle þinges. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. xv. 11, I am byknowe that I haue done amys. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1627 Qwho that is of an of thir byknow. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) I. 694 If they aske the any thyng of me, be not be knowen that I am in the toune.

† Beknowing, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].] Knowledge.

1340 *Ayenb.* 126 Hi ne hedden na3t riȝte byleue .. ne zoþe beknawynge.

† Beknow·ledge, *v. Obs.* [f. BE- 2 + KNOWLEDGE *v.* Cf. *acknowledge.*] *trans.* To acknowledge. Hence **Beknow·ledging** *vbl. sb.* (4 beknaulechinge): Acknowledgement, confession.

1340 *Ayenb.* 32 Beknaulechinge of mouþe, bo3samnesse in dede.

Beknown (bĭnō·n), *ppl. a. arch.* [See BEKNOW.] Known, acquainted, familiar.

1429 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 147 A Marschalle full woorthyly beknowe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ii. 17 On bankis weil-biknaw. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 241 Let our figure enioy his best beknowen name. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumph.* I. 486 Nor of his place is any more beknown. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* xii, The seaman was beknown to me.

Bekuyde, obs. form of BEQUEATH *sb.*

Bekyn(e, obs. form of BEACON and BECKON.

Bekyre, obs. form of BICKER.

‖ **Bel,** *a.* and *formative.* Forms: 4–5 bele, 7 bell. [a. F. *bel, belle* 'beautiful, fair, fine':—L. *bell-um, -am.* Naturalized in ME.; but after 1600 consciously French.]

† **A.** *adj.* Fair, fine, beautiful. *Obs.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 68 Bele ost, Y bidde say thou me What may al this erning be. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1796 Bele Isawde Ne coude hem noght of loue werne. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* (1868) 3 A Bele Babees, herkne now to my lore! [1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* Plays (1873) I. 136 With a Bell regard aduant mine eye.] 1678 MRS. BEHN *Pat. Fancy* II. 253 If you are not the most *Bell Person I ever saw [? A pun on the name *Isabella*].

B. Used as a formative prefix in *belfader, belsire, beldame, belmoder,* grandfather, grandmother. The explanation of this use, which seems to be entirely English and unknown to French, is not clear; but it answers to the Eng. use of *good* in *goodsire* (*gudscher, gutcher*), *gooddame* (*gudame*), '*godson* or *gosson* filiolus,' and '*goddowter* filiola,' in *Promp. Parv.*, which is again partly paralleled by the mod.F. *bon-papa, bonne-maman,* grandpapa, grandmamma. The French and English use of *grand,* in *grandpère* grandfather, grandsire, *grand'mère* grandmother, grandame, is capable of more obvious explanation; while the tendency to allow analogy to prevail over sense appears in the Eng. *grandson* as compared with F. *petit-fils.* Still further analogies in the parallel use of *beau, belle,* and *good* (though to express a different relationship) are presented by the F. *beau-père* father-in-law, *belle-mère* mother-in-law, *beau-frère* brother-in-law, etc., for which the north. Eng. and Sc. forms are *good-father, good-mother, good-brother, good-sister,* etc.

Bel, obs. variant of BELL.

Belabour (bĭlē·ibər), *v.* [f. BE- 4 + LABOUR.]

† 1. *trans.* To labour at, work at; to exert one's strength or ability upon, to ply. *Obs.*

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 73 Husbands, whom they would belabour by all means possible to keepe em in their right wits. *a* 1631 DRAYTON *Nymphal* 8 (R.) Let the nimble hand belabour The whistling pipe. 1686 BARROW *Serm.* III. 205 If the earth is belaboured with culture.

2. To thrash or buffet with all one's might.

1600 ABP. ABBOT *Jonah* 529 The tempest which belaboured him. 1609 ROWLANDS *Doct. Merrie-m.* 9 His Maister tooke a Cudgell, And belabour'd him withall. 1724 SWIFT *Misc.* (1735) V. 60 He saw Virago Nell belabour, With Dick's own Staff his peaceful Neighbour. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* i. 6 They were belaboured with every kind of weapon.

b. *fig.* To assail with words.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 108 With .. complements hee belaboured him till his eares tingled. 1779 COWPER *Lett.* 31 Oct., [He] has belaboured that great poet's character with the most industrious cruelty. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 323 Nonsense wherewith the haters of improvement would belabour the audacious innovators.

Bela·borous, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -OUS.] Given to belabouring or thrashing.

1860 *All Y. Round* No. 52. 47 Coleridge, who had many a thrashing .. from the belaborous Doctor .. at the Blue-coat School.

† **Bel-accoil, -accoyle.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *bel (biel, beal) acoil* fair welcome: cf. ACCOIL.] Kindly greeting, welcome.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2984 Bialacoil forsothe he hight, Sone he was to Curtesie. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 25 Glaucè.. her salewd with seemely bel-accoyle.

Belace (bĭlē·s), *v.* [f. BE- + LACE *v.* and *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To border or adorn with lace. Usually in ppl. a. BELACED.

1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* II. 48 How to belace and fringe soft love.

† 2. To streak, stripe. *Obs.*

1648 EARL WESTMORLD. *Otia Sacra* (1879) 88 The Crimson streaks belace the Damaskt West.

† 3. To beat with stripes. *Obs.*

1736 BAILEY, *Belace,* the same as to belabour. 1857 in Wright.

Bela·ce, *v.* '*Sea Term.* To fasten; as to belace a rope.' Johnson. [This is found only in Dictionaries. It appeared first in Bailey's folio, 1730, was retained by Dr. Johnson (who used a copy of that as the basis of his own work), and from him it has been perpetuated by later dictionaries. In Bailey it appears to be merely a mistake for BELAGE, q.v. Bailey's 8vo of 1721 (like the earlier dictionaries of Phillips and Kersey) has '*Belage,* also *Belay* (*Sea Term*), to fasten any running Rope when it is haled, that it cannot run forth again.' This the folio of 1730 splits up into '*Belace* (*Sea Term*), to fasten any Rope,' and '*Belay,* to fasten any running Rope, so that when it is haled it cannot run out again.' Thence Johnson's *Belace* and *Belay.* But the 8vo editions of Bailey retained the original entry and took no notice of *Belace,* till after the appearance of Johnson's Dictionary, when the editor of the edition of 1783 added the fictitious *Belace* from Johnson, while retaining Bailey's original *Belage* or *Belay.*]

Belaced (bĭlē·st), *ppl. a.* [f. BELACE *v.* + -ED[1].] Bordered or adorned with lace.

1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XVI. x. (N.) In thy bravest And most belaced servitude. 1879 MRS. OLIPHANT *Reign Geo. II,* II. 78 His 'long lean' form bepowdered, belaced, bescented.

† **Bela·ck,** *v. Obs.* [f. BE- 2 + LACK *v.* to depreciate.] *trans.* To depreciate, find fault with.

a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 329 As for my preaching itself .. my lord of London cannot rightfully belack it, nor justly reprove it.

Belade, -ladle, belady, -ship: see BE-.

† **Bela·g,** *v. Obs.* [f. BE- 2 + LAG *v.*] ? To clog with wet mud. (Cf. *beclag,* also *water-logged.*)

a 1300 W. de BIBLESW. in Wright Voc. 173 *Cy vent un garsoun esclaté,* bilagged wit swirting. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 29 Be-laggyd, *madidatus* [1499 *paludosus*]. [1721 BAILEY *Belagged* left behind].

† Bela·ge, *v. Naut. Obs.* [Either ME. *belegge*, obs. form of BELAY, or, what is not improbable, ad. Du. *beleggen*, in same sense. (It is also possible that it may have originated as a misprint or misreading of *belaye*. See also BELACE.)]

1678 PHILLIPS, *Belage* in Navigation is to fasten any running Rope when it is haled, that it cannot run forth again. [So in ed. 1696: *Belay* in nautical sense not given in either; but ed. 1706 has *Belay* or *Belage*, explained as in 1678]. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 75 *To Belage*, to make fast any running Rope. 1707 in KERSEY. 1721 BAILEY *Belage*, *Belay* (*Sea Term*) [expl. as in PHILLIPS].

Belakin, variant of *Byrlakin*: By our Ladykin.

† Belam, *v. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 6 **belamb,** 7 **belamme.** [f. BE- + LAM *v.*] *trans.* To thrash.

1595 *Witts, Fittes, & F.* 146 His father mainly belamb'd him for the fact. 1611 COTGR., *Coutonner*, to cudgell, thwacke, baste, belamme. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxvi. III. 53, I shall bang, belam thee, and claw thee well for thy labour.

† Belamour. *Obs.* Also **bellamour**(e. [f. F. *bel* fair + *amour* love.]

1. A loved one of either sex; lady love, fair lady.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 16 She decks her bounteous boure, With silken curtens.. to shrowd her sumptuous belamoure. 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosm.* 92 His wisdome's pow'r Did choose me for his chiefest Bellamoure.

2. Love; a glance or look of love.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* xlvii, Those eyes from whence are shed Infinite belamours.

3. Applied to some unidentified flower.

1595 SPENSER *Sonn.* lxiii, Her snowy browes lyke budded Bellamoures.

† Be·lamy. *Obs.* Forms: 3–4 **belami,** 3–6 **belamy,** 4 **bele amys,** 7 **bellamy.** [a. F. *bel ami* (nom. sing. *amis*) fair friend.] Fair friend, good friend (esp. as a form of address).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 306 O, belami, þis þu dudest. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 3253, I suffre, sere, bele amys. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 278 What ertow, belamy? *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 127 Welcom be thou, belamy! 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 52 To the fayre Critias, his dearest belamy! 1689 BAXTER *Cain & Abel Malig.* Wks. 1830 X. 493 True Protestants (such as the pseudo-bellamy in Philanax Anglicus hatefully calleth Protestants off sincerity).

Belandre, obs. form of BILANDER.

† Belap (bĭlæp), *v. Obs.* [f. BE- 1 + LAP.] *trans.* To lap about, clasp, enfold, envelop; to environ, surround. Chiefly in pa. pple. **Bela·pped.**

c 1200 ORMIN 14267 All Bilokenn & bilappedd Inn all þatt boc. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 100 Hit is bilepped & bihud. ? *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1014 He seighe Sir Amis .. Bilapped among his fon. 1494 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) IV. xxiii. 189/2 Her good angell .. belapped her with so grete lyght that ther myght no man loke upon her. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 312 In purple & paule belapped. 1562 A. SCOT *Poems*, This belappit body here.

Belard, belash, belatticed, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

† Bela·st, *ppl. a. Obs.* [? f. OE. *behlæstan* to load; cf. Ger. *belasten*.] Burdened, charged, bound.

1441 in *Archæol.* XVII. 214 (Hallw.) James Skidmore is belast and wt holden toward the seid Sir James for an hole yeer. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* ccxxi, The duke of Brytain then was his manne, For fee belaste without rebellion. *c* 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* (1831) 215 At euery porte it was .. belast, That I .. might not go out.

Belate (bĭlē·t), *v.* [f. BE- 5 + LATE *a.*] *trans.* To make late, detain beyond the usual time, delay.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. I. xxxi, Night..quick to work the fate Of murd'red travellers, when they themselves belate. 1669 PENN *No Cross* Wks. 1726 I. 273 Wilt thou then for such a World, be-late thyself, over-stay the Time of thy salvation? 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* x. Wks. V. 79 A little while to old remembrance given Will not belate us.

Belated (bĭlē·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Overtaken by lateness of the night; *hence*, overtaken by darkness, benighted.

1618 ROWLANDS *Sacr. Memorie* 24 We are belated, and the time farre spent. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 783 Faerie Elves Whose midnight Revels .. some belated Peasant sees. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 4 Belated shepherd swains See the cowl'd spectre.

2. Detained beyond the usual time, coming or staying too late; ont of date, behind date.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1738 II. 38 Authors .. in time not much belated, some of equal age. 1785 BURKE *Nab. Arcot's Debts* Wks. 1842 I. 327 Who contested this belated account? 1857 LD. DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (1867) 70 Our belated baggage-train. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iii. (1877) 52 Information .. got but slowly .. to the ears of the belated ambassador.

† Bela·tedness. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being belated.

1631 MILTON *Wks.* (1738) I. 4, I .. do take notice of a certaine Belatedness ine me.

Beland (bĭlǫ·nd), *v.* [f. BE- 2 + LAUD.] *trans.* To load with praise.

a 1849 POE *Wks.* (1864) III. 139 Was belauded by the universal American press. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 14 Suicide .. which many Stoics belauded.

Hence **Belau·ded** *ppl. a.*

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iii. (1871) 61 Abused and much belauded institutions. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Aug. 236/2 The belauded administration of the Duke of Somerset.

Belau·der. [f. prec.] One who belauds.

1884 J. W. EBSWORTH *Roxb. Bal.* V. 203 The erudite belauder of Ignoramus Juries.

† Bela·ve, *v. Obs.* Also 3 **by-.** [f. BE- + LAVE *v.*] *trans.* To lave about, wash all over; to lave its banks as a river.

a 1300 *O. E. Misc.* 140 Þu stode Naked and bylaued myd blode. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. (1641) 174/1 Me in thy Bloud belaue. *Ibid.* (1608) 1002 The happy plains great Phasis streams belaue.

Belawgive (Milton): see BE- 7 ¶.

Belay (bĭlē·), *v.* Forms: 1 **beleegan,** 3–4 **bi-, be-legge**(n, 6– **belay.** *Pa. t.* 1 **beleȝde, beléde,** 3 **bilæde,** 4 **-laide,** 6 **belaied,** 7 **-laid,** (*Naut.*) 7– **-layed.** *Pa. pple.* 1 **beleȝd, beléd,** 3 **bileȝȝd,** 4 **bi-, beleyd, -leid,** 6 **-layd,** 6–7 **-laied,** 7 **-laid,** (*Naut.*) 7– **-layed.** [OE. *bi-, beleggan*:— OTeut. **bilagjan,* in OHG. *bileckan, bilegen*, mod.G. *belegen*, Du. *beleggen*; f. *bi-*, BE- + *lagjan*, in OE. *leggan* to LAY. Prof. Skeat suggests that the nautical use may have been taken from Du. *beleggen*: cf. BELAGE.]

† 1. *trans.* To lay (a thing) about *with* other objects (*i.e.* by putting them about or around it); to surround, environ, invest, enclose, etc. *with*. *Obs.*

† a. *lit.*

a 1000 *Andreas* (Grein) 1562 We..cllþeódigne..clomntum beleȝdon vitebendum! *c* 1205 LAY. 14223 [With a strip of hide] A-buten he bilæde muche del of londe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5739 Him þouȝte brennynge a tre As hit wiþ loue al were bileyde.

† b. *fig.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. viii. § 3 Papirus wæs mid Romanum swylces domes beled. 1606 J. RAYNOLDS *Dolarnys Prim.* 69 With many fauours, still thou didst belay mee.

† c. *esp.* To set about *with* (ornamentation), to lay *with* (a margin of gold, etc.). Cf. OVERLAY.

c 1200 ORMIN 8167 All þe bære wass bileȝȝd Wiþþ batenn gold. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 206 His robes all belayed with lace of gold. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ii. 5 A woodmans iacket .. Of Lincolne greene, belayd with silver lace.

† 2. *spec.* To beset with armed men; to besiege, invest, beleaguer. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Beves* 3189 Themperur theroute us wille belegge. 1595 SPENSER *Sonn.* xiv, Those small forts which ye were wont belay. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 281 It was by King Stephen belaied once or twise with sieges. 1648 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Div. Poems, Deo Opt. Max.*, When Arabian Theeves belaid us round.

† b. To beset or line (a way or passage) with armed men so as to intercept an enemy; or *with* anything for the use of those who pass. *Obs.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 945 Simon .. had so belayed that strait, as that the Turkes could not .. passe the same. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xlv. 156 Constantine .. hasted from Rome, hauing belaid al the way with Posthorses for the purpose. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 44 Frederick..having belayed the ways made the Bishops .. prisoners. 1698 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 515 The speedy Horse all passages belay.

† c. To waylay, lie in wait for (a person). *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* (1816) I. 273 All kings and knights of king Arthur's part belayed him, and waited for him. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 717 He was by certain Spaniards .. belaid upon the river Padus. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) I. xviii. 70 Other cases of danger, which belay us in getting into the world.

† d. *fig.* To forestall, make preparations for. *Obs.*

1598 BACON *Sacr. Medit.* v. *Ess.* (Arb.) 109 They who .. haue entred into a confidence that they had belayed all euents.

† 3. To invest (words) with a sense or meaning.

† a. To explain or expound (in some way). *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 67 Þet we seggeð and þus þa wordes we bi-leggeð. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 903 Ȝet ich þe wile an oþer segge Ȝif þu hit const a riht bilegge.

† b. To gloze (so as to conceal meaning). *Obs.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 672 He mot bi-hemmen and bi-legge. *Ibid.* 837 Alle thine wordes thu bileist, That hit thinceth soth al that thu seist.

† c. ? To illustrate by evidence or action. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 65 Gif we þos bode þus bileggeð.

† 4. (Predicated of the thing which lies around): To encircle, clasp or coil round (*about*). *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1336 (Trin.) Þis tre..A nedder hit had aboute bileide. *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 274 Sorwe ȝoure hertes haþ alle be leyd. [1836 LANDOR *Lett. Conserv.* 86 Under the slightest whipping that ever belayed the shoulders of malefactor.]

5. *Naut.* To coil a running rope round a cleat, belaying pin, or kevel, so as to fasten or secure it; to fasten by so putting it round. Said especially of one of the small ropes, used for working the sails. (The only current sense.)

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Mak fast and belay. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 42 To belay, is to make fast the ropes in their proper places. *Ibid.* ix. 38 Bits..are..placed abaft the Manger..to belay the Cable thereto. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Belay* or *Belage* [see BELAGE]..Belay the Sheat, or Tack, i. e. fasten it to the Kennel, etc. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 83 Taught aft the sheet they tally and belay. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast.* xxiii, The weather cross-jack braces and the lee main braces are each belayed together upon two pins.

b. *transf.* To make fast, tie, secure.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pick.* (1779) IV. lxxxvi. 23 Pipes had found it very difficult to keep him [Peregrine] fast belayed. 1802 W. GIFFARD *Juvenal* II. 84 The distaff, to a block belay'd. 1849 CURZON *Visits Monast.* 376 The bridle, which was safely belayed to the pack-saddle.

c. *Sailor's slang.*

1796 DIBDIN *Poor Jack* ii, My timbers! what lingo he'd coil and belay. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxxi. (1878) 536 Belay there, and hearken. 1867 ADM. SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 94 *Belay there*, stop! that is enough! *Belay that yarn*, we have had enough of it!

† 6. *intr.* To lay *about one* (sc. blows). *Obs. rare.*

1598 YONG *Diana* 109 They belaied about them, passing actiue and nimble in lending blowes.

† 7. ? To lay down: but see ALLAY *v.*1 14. *Obs.*

1562 TURNER *Bathes* 5 Youre wyne must be cleare and well belayd, accordinge vnto .. the streingth and wekenes of the wyne.

Belay·ing, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.]

† 1. A lying in wait. *Obs.*

1677 FELTHAM *Disc. Eccles.* ii. 11, 346 Experienc'd in the belayings, the ingrossings, the circumventions of Merchandizing.

2. *Naut.* The coiling of running ropes round pins, etc.; chiefly *attrib.*, as in *belaying-cleat, -pin.*

1836 MARRYAT *Pirate* iii, Ropes..neatly secured to copper belaying-pins. 1862 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* 133 The belaying cleats on the bow beam.

Belch (beltʃ, belʃ), *v.* Forms: 5–6 **belke,** 5–7 **belche,** 6 **balche, bealche,** 6–8 **belk,** 7 **bealke,** 9 *dial.* **belk,** 6– **belch.** [OE. *bealcian, bælcian*: cf. Du. *balken* to bray, shout. See BELK.]

1. *intr.* To void wind noisily from the stomach through the mouth, to eructate. (Now *vulgar.*)

a 1000 *Be Manna Mode* (Gr.) 28 Brocodað he and bælceð. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 314 To belke thai begyn and spew that is irke. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 27 Belche [*v. r.* Belke or Bolke], *ructare*. 1530 PALSGR. 447/2 Harke howe the churle belcheth. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Ep.* (1577) 185 The olde .. glutton .. shall belk much and sleepe little. 1623 COCKERAM, *Parbreake*, to bealke. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Belch*, If an Asthmatical Person comes to belch, it is a good Sign. 1860 J. WOLFF *Trav. & Adv.* I. xi. 341 They sit .. and belch, because, they say, that they are filled with the mystical wine of truth. 1864 ATKINSON *Whithy Gloss., Belk*, to belch.

2. *trans.* To ejaculate, to give vent to; to vent with vehemence or violence (words, feelings). In early use, translating L. *ēructāre*, and having no offensive meaning; but in later use confined, by association with other senses, to the utterance of things foul or offensive, or to furious vociferation compared to the action of a volcano or cannon.

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelm.) xix. 2 Dæg ðam dæge bealceþ word. *c* 1500 WYCLIF *Ps.* xlv. 2 (MS. X.) Myn herte hath teld ethir belkid [1382 bowide] out a good word. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 637 As the rich glutton..belked out these glorious words. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 67, I belcht owt blasphemye bawling. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 73 His fell griefe, as some begoared Bull, Roaring and sighing out he belkes at full. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 16 (1619) 323 And openly belch out blasphemies against God. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* Wks. 1738 I. 509 Belching out the same slanders. 1791 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Magpie & Rob.* Wks. 1812 II. 473 Belching wisdom in one's face. 1856 CAPERN *Poems* (ed. 2) 176 The war-fiend shrieks and belches out his fury.

3. *trans.* To emit (wind, fumes, etc.) by belching. Also *fig.*

1561 NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 195 What spirit do they belche out? 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glasse* 37 He breathing belketh out such sulphure aires. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v. 137 The bitterness of it I now belch from my heart. 1634 A. WARWICK *Spare Min.* (1637) 113 What more .. noisome smells can a new opened sepulcher belch out? 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* I. Wks. (1851) 12 Belching the soure crudities of yesterdayes Poperie. 1648 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* III. 207 Noe morning penitence Belches the folly of my last offence.

4. *trans.* To vomit. **† a.** *lit. Obs.*

1558 PHAËR *Æneid.* III. (R.) Belching raw gobbets from his maw. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 256 The venomd worme Had bealchd his poyson out. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XVI. 200 Their black jaws belch the gore. 1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* (1812) I. iv. 83 Belching up its bowels with a groan.

b. *fig.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 56 Destiny .. the neuer surfeited Sea, Hath caus'd to belch vp you! 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 36 Deadly Poyson, belch'd up by a Consistorian Schismatick.

5. *trans.* To eject, throw out. **† a.** *gen. Obs.*

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xvi. 40 Which vessel some will have to belch out acid blood.

b. *esp.* Said of the eruptive emission of fire and smoke by volcanoes; *hence* of cannons, etc.

1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilloflowers* (1875) 125 Aetna hill doth belke forth flakes of fire. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 671 A Hill .. whose griesly top Belch'd fire and rowling smoak. *a* 1733 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 339 Strombolo..belched out fire and smoke in a most terrible sort. 1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots* iii. (1875) 34 Rebel batteries belched their vain thunder. 1874 HOLLAND *Mistr. Manse* xv. 200 The cloud of menace belched its brand.

c. *absol.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. I. VII. vii 208 Rusty firelocks belch after him.

† 6. *intr.* To rise in eructation; to heave like a confined fluid or gas seeking to escape. *Obs.*

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 420 Envious rancour so boiled in the brest, that it not onely belched, but also brake foorth immediately.

† 7. *intr.* To gush out; to flow in gulps. *Obs.*

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 218 Their plenteous wine presses, and their full sellers, belking from this vnto that. 1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed.* III. 1351/1 The blood still belched out into the basen.

Belch (beltʃ, belʃ), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. An eructation.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 58 A Belche, *ructus*. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Ep.* (1577) 132 The sight thereof moueth belkes,

and makes the stomach wamble. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vne route*, a belch. 1763 CHURCHILL *P. Professor*, Salute the royal babe in Welsh, And send forth gutturals like a belch.

2. *fig.* Said of the sea, hell, a volcano, cannon.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. vi. 110 Pluto eik .. Reputtis that bismyng belch haitfull to se. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. IV. xxii, O belch of hell! O horrid blasphemy! 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. II. VI. vii. 118 And at every new belch, the women .. shout.

b. A slang name for poor beer: see quot. 1796.

1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. VII. 18 A little House, Where Porters do their Belch carouse. 1712 HENLEY *Spect.* No. 396 P2 Owing to the use of brown juggs, muddy belch, etc. 1796 GROSE *Class. Dict., Belch*, all sorts of beer: that liquor being apt to cause eructation. 1858 A. MAYHEW *Paved w. Gold* III. iii. 265 Whilst my mates are drinking the 'belch.'

Be·lcher[1]. [f. BELCH *v.*] One who belches.

1598 FLORIO, *Rottatore*, a belcher, a spuer, a rasper. 1699 COLES, Belcher, *ructator*.

Belcher[2] (be·lʃəɹ). A neckerchief with blue ground, and large white spots having a dark blue spot or eye in the centre, named after a celebrated pugilist called *Jim Belcher*; sometimes applied to any particoloured handkerchief worn round the neck.

1812 *Examiner* 21 Sept. 607/1 The traverser .. tied a Belcher handkerchief round his neck. 1825 T. LISTER *Granby* XXXIX. (1836) 261 Instead of the Belcher he has a loose black handkerchief round his neck. 1846 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 154 The lower part of which [a face] was enveloped in an immense 'belcher.' 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* I. 31 The fragments of a parti-coloured belcher handkerchief.

Belching (be·ltʃiŋ, belʃ-), *vbl. sb.*; also 6–7 belking. [f. BELCH *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of voiding wind from the stomach through the mouth; eructation; *also*, the utterance of foul or violent language; the eruptive action of volcanoes.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne Regim.* B iij, Sower belchynges. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnies' Complex.* 233 Subject to belking and sowre vomiting. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xviii. 231/2 Rather the belching of a Devil, than the voice of a saint. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 316/1 Simple eructation or belching.

Be·lching, *ppl. a.*; also 6 belking, bealking. [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That belches, eructates, etc. (Cf. the various meanings of the vb.)

1581 STUDLEY *Seneca's Hippolitus* 71 The belking Seas yell out. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* I v, A weake bealkyng stomake. 1601 R. YARRINGTON *Two Traj.* IV. vi. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, That belching voice, that harsh night-raven sound. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.) His crest .. On which with belching flames Chimæra burn'd. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* iii. 45 To face the belching cannon.

Belcony, obs. form of BALCONY.

Beld(e, obs. ff. of BALD, BIELD, BOLD, BUILD.

Beldam, -dame (be·ldəm). Forms: 5–9 beldame, 7 belldame, 5– beldam. [Not a direct adoption of the F. *belle dame* 'fair lady,' but formed upon *dam*, earlier *dame*, in its Eng. sense of 'mother,' with *bel-* employed to express relationship, as in *belsire, belfader*: see BEL B. For the transference to a more remote ancestor see also BELSIRE; for the extension to old woman, etc., cf. *gaffer, gammer, goody, grandame, granny*.]

† **1.** A father or mother's mother, a grandmother. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 29 *Beldam* [v.r. *beldame*], faders and moders modyr, bothe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 27 Beldame, *auia*. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Bk. Trav.* in *Promp. Parv.* 29 note, Recommaunde me to your bel-fadre, and to your bel dame, *à vostre tayon et à vostre taye*. 1530 PALSGR. 179/2 Beldame, *meregrant*. *c* 1550 PAYNELL tr. *Vives' Duty Husb.* (T.) The mother, the beldame, the aunt, the sister, the cosyn. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 953 To shew the beldame daughters of her daughter. 1613 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* vi. (T.) The beldam and the girl, the grandsire and the boy. 1628 MILTON *Vac. Exerc.* 46 When beldam Nature in her cradle was

† **b.** A great-grandmother, or still more remote ancestress; by Plot used for a woman who has lived to see five generations of female descendants.

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 322 She lived to be a Beldam, that is to see the sixt generation. 1863 CHAMBERS *Bk. of Days* I. 306 At the same rate she might have been beldam at sixty six.

2. An aged woman, a matron of advanced years. (In 16th c. used in addressing nurses.)

1580 GIFFORD *Gilloflowers* (1875) 98 And thus..This aged beldam speakes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 43 [To 'her aged nourse'] 'Beldame, your words doe worke me litle ease.' 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xix. 15 Here is no Beldam Nurse, to powt nor lowre. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 83 P2, I am neither Childish-young, nor Beldam-old. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* I. i, This superannuated Beldame gapes for Flattery. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. xliii, Her legend when the Beldame 'gan impart. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* I. ii. (1868) 352 That blood-loving beldame, My martial grandam. 1856 LONGF. *Blind Girl* I. 122 The beldame, wrinkled and gray takes the young bride by the hand.

3. *esp.* with depreciative sense: A loathsome old woman, a hag; a witch; a furious raging woman (without the notion of age), a virago.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1613) 10 A beldame .. accused for a witch. 1608 R. JOHNSON *Sev. Champions* 212 Come all you witches, beldames, and Fortunetellers. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 177 Tarquinius taking her to be some frantick Beldame. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* I. iii, Fly from my passion, Beldame, fly! 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* XXXV, That accursed beldam whom she caused to work upon me. 1857 F. LOCKER *Lond. Lyrics* (1862) 100 The beldams shriek, the caldron bubbles.

Be·ldamship. [f. prec.: after *ladyship*.]

1633 SHIRLEY *Fug. Admiral* IV. i, I beseech your learned beldamship to accept it. 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* in *Dodsley* (1780) VIII. 512 We'll make her costive beldamship Come off.

Belders, var. of BILDERS, *Obs.*, a plant-name.

Bele, obs. f. BEAL: see also BOIL *sb.*

† **Belea·d,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *belædan*, f. BE- *pref.* 2 + *lædan* to LEAD.]

1. *trans.* To lead away, lead astray.

a 1000 *Benedict. Rule* (Schr.) 27 Þu belæddest us on grin. 1340 *Alex. & Dind.* 906 So be 3e, ludus, by-lad·and lawles also. ?*a* 1500 *Pore Helpe* 285 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 262 We maye go to bed, Blyndefylde and beled.

2. *fig.* To conduct, lead, use, treat.

c 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 278 in *O. E. Misc.* 45 He iseyh hw iheſu crist wes vuele biled. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17049 Whenne þou þi son say so biled. 1485 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* IV. x. (1527) 159 He was..harde cruelly beladde.

Beleaf, beleap, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Beleaguer (bĭlī·gəɹ), *v.*; also 6 belegar, 7 -guer, beleager, -gre, 8 -gure. [a. Du. *belegeren*, f. *be-* + *leger* camp; cf. mod.G. *belagern*: see LEAGUER.]

1. To surround (a town, etc.) with troops so as to prevent ingress and egress, to invest, besiege.

1590 SIR J. SMYTHE *Weapons* 4 These .. haue so affected the Wallons, Flemings, and base Almanes discipline, that .. they will not .. affoord to say that such a towne is besieged, but that it is belegard. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. iii. 134 Antwerpe, .. then by him beleaguered. 1648 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 26 The castle of Dover, which some say is beleagured. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. ix. 392 He reflected that the Castilians would soon be beleaguered. 1856 LONGF. *Beleag. City* vii, That an army of phantoms vast and wan, Beleaguer the human soul.

2. *transf.* To surround, beset (generally with some idea of hostility or annoyance). Cf. BESIEGE.

1589 NASHE *Almond for P.* 5a, A whole hoast of Pasquils ..will so beleaguer your paper walles. 1614 LODGE *Seneca* 4 Beleager him on euery side by thy bountie. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. iv. 239 The girl is..beleaguering, as you significantly express it, a worthy gentleman. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* XXVII. 253 It [the house] has been beleaguered by gipsy women.

† **Beleaguer,** *sb. Obs.* = BELEAGUERER.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. iii. 31 His men sallied out ..in the face of their beleaguers. 1611 COTGR., *Assiegeur*, a besieger, a beleaguer. [ed. 1632 beleaguerer.]

Beleaguered (bĭlī·gəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. BELEAGUER *v.* + -ED[1].] Besieged, invested, beset.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 69 In defence of beleagured truth. 1647 SPRIGG *Angl. Rediv.* IV. VII. (1854) 281 To know themselves a beleagured enemy. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 165 Beleaguer'd Troy. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. x. (1876) 416 The poor beleaguered garrison. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* III. VIII, The key of a beleaguered position.

Beleaguerer (bĭlī·gərəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who beleaguers: a besieger.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* LXXVII. 159 He is a sore beleaguerer of chambers. 1817 COLERIDGE *Zapolya* II. Wks. IV. 232 A wall, that wards off the beleaguerer.

Beleaguering (bĭlī·gəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The act of besieging; investment.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 29 The beleguerings of Harlem. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 187 The actual beleaguering of Rome.

Beleaguering (bĭlī·gəriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That beleagures; besieging, investing.

1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 76/2 Beleag'ring foes. 1870 *Even. Standard* 28 Oct., Break through the beleaguering lines.

Beleaguerment (bĭlī·gəɹmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The fact of beleaguering; siege, blockade.

1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. III. 186 Two beleaguerments of the capital. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 5 In the last month of Troy's beleaguerment.

† **Belea·ve, -eve,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 belǽfan, 2 bilæfen, -læuen, -leauen, 2–4 bi-, beleue(n, (4 bi-, bylaue), 4–5 beleve, bleve, blewy(n, (5 byleve), 6 beleaue. *Pa. t.* 1–2 be-, bilǽfde, -leafde, 2–3 -lefde, 3 -leaued(e, -lefte, 3–4 -leued(e, -left(e, -lafte, blefede, 4 blefte, 4–7 beleft(e. *Pa. pple.* 1 beléfed, 2–4 bi-, beleued, 3 (-lefued), -leved, -left, 4 bleft, 4–5 byleft, -lefft, -laft. [OE. *belǽfan*:—OTeut. and Goth. *bilaibjan*, f. *bi-*, BE- + *laibjan*, in OE. *lǽfan* to LEAVE, a causal deriv. of OTeut. **lîban* to remain, which appeared in Eng. in BELIVE. Thus originally and properly transitive; but very early substituted for the intrans. *belîve*. In 14th c. often syncopated to *bleve(n*, esp. in Kentish; cf. mod.G. *bleiben*, Du. *blijven*.]

I. *transitive.*

1. To let or cause to remain behind, to go away without taking with one, to abandon.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Ho hine bilefde liggen half quic. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8913 He wass þa behinndenn hemm Bilefedd att te temmple. *c* 1205 LAY. 18648 Þe eorl..bilefde his wif in Tintaieol. 1297 R. GLOUC. 421 Hys fader..ladde hym..into Normandye, & byleuede hym þere. *c* 1330 *Assump. Virg.* 759 Thei leide þe bodi in a stone, And bileft alle in þat stede. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2380 The cors of Kayone..at Came es belevefede. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. xi. 166 Men..Quham ..to myschewis deyd beleft haue I. 1627 MAY *Lucan* VIII. (T.) Wondering at fortune's turns, and scarce is he Beleft, relating his own misery.

b. To leave (something) behind *to*; to leave at death; to leave in the possession or power of.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Hie bileueð uncuðe men þe aihte. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. VI. 367 Þe kyngdom [they] byleft to Colwulfus. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* vi. (Gibbs MS.) Lord to þe is bylafte [1530 belefte] þe pore peple. 1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) VII. i, The two men ..belefte him to Syr Kay.

2. To allow to remain over; to leave out of count or process: to pass over, let go, omit.

c 1205 LAY. 29363 Ælcne bilefued mon he lette bilimien. 1297 R. GLOUC. 173 He ne beleuede noȝt on. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XVII. 276 Aod v C men that were hym be-lefte of the bataile.

3. To go away from (a person or place); to depart from, forsake, quit, abandon.

c 1205 LAY. 8569 Lundene we mote bilæuen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 110 And fluen alle vrom him & bilefden him ase vreomede. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXXV. 13456 A buyldyng .. was of long tyme beleft, & no lede there.

b. *fig.* To turn from, forsake.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 He scal his sunne uor-saken and bileuen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 394 Heo wule..bileauen þene deouel. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9053, I haf bi-left mi lauerd lau. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 35 Trowth and luf es al bylaft.

c. To leave off, cease, give up, abandon (action).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Bileafden heo heore timbrunge. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3344 Het hem þe assaut be-leue. *c* 1400 *Solomon's Bk. Wisd.* 82 Ne bilene þou nouȝth to trauaile.

4. To let go (from one's hold).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 232 Hwon two bereð one burðene, & te oðer bileaueð hit.

II. *intr.* [taking place of BELIVE: = Ger. *bleiben*.]

5. To remain over, survive, be left in existence.

a 1000 *Psalms* (Spelm.) cv[i]. 10 An of him ne belæfde [Vulg. *non remansit*]. 1297 R. GLOUC. 372 Þer ne byleuede noȝt ..þat nas to grounde ybroȝt. *c* 1350 *MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 352 Of ye ewyll xal no thynge blewyn. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 359 Had byn the gyant belevand, They had not partyd soo.

b. To remain behind in a place.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3114 La! god it wot, sal ðe[r]-of bi-leuen non fot. 1340 *Ayenb.* 190 Yrobbed ..zuo þet him naȝt ne blefte. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1595 Þe hedes on þe tre by-lafte. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1540 The Soudan..Bleft yn Fraunce, Cytes to brenne. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxi. 45, I beleft allone in my chambre.

c. To remain in a condition or state, to continue.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 Þe children weren clensed of sinnen and þus bilefden. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 671 Babel, ðat tur, bilef unmad. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7662 Þer mani man fell vnder scheild, Bot with danid be-left þe feild. 1340 *Ayenb.* 12 Þe mayde Marie blefte eure mayde. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 5737 Here speres beleft hole booth.

6. To remain for the time being (in a place); to stay, abide, continue, dwell *with* (a person).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 149 Ȝe moten..him, folezе here and mid him bileue. *c* 1205 LAY. 19777 Ne dursten heo þer bilæfen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 800 Abram..and sarray bilefte bi-twen betel and ay. 1340 *Ayenb.* 245 Mid Him uor to bleve. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 48 Gyf he schal byleve with me.

7. *To be beleft* was often used in the sense of 'To remain, to be'; also 'to be become of.'

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7736 (Trin.) His coupe his spere where mai hit be..Where be þei now bileued. *Ibid.* 18558 He wrouȝte bi wicche-craft And wiþ þe deuel was bilaft. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 733 He ys beleft wyth Syr Garcy Ageyn you.

† **Bele·aving,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].]

1. Remaining, tarrying, abiding, abode.

c 1330 *Arthur & Merl.* 8611 Withouten bileueing ani more, That went. 1340 *Ayenb.* 72 Þer hy habbeþ hyre bleuinge.

2. Remaining steadfast, endurance, perseverance.

1340 *Ayenb.* 232 Þet zixte leaf is bleuinge, þet is stedeuest wyl to loki þet me heþ behote god.

3. That which is left, a leaving.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 39 Blevynge, or releve, or relefe, *reliquia vel reliquiæ*. *Ibid.* 428 Releef, or brocaly of mete (or blevynge), *fragmentum*. 1592 GREENE *Disputat.* 17 Hee had nothing for his pence, but the waste beleauings of others beastly labours.

Belecture, beledgered, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

† **Belee,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. BE- 6 + LEE *sb.*] *trans.* To get (a ship) into such a position that the wind is intercepted from her; also *fig.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 30, I..must be be-leed and calm'd.

Beleeve, obs. form of BELIEF, BELIEVE.

† **Bele·lef, -if.** *Obs.* In advb. phr. *a belef.* [a. OF. *à belif, beslif* (:—late L. type **bis-līquus = obliquus*; cf. F. *beslong*, med.L. *beslongus* = L. *oblongus*). Cf. EMBELIFE.] Obliquely, aslant; scarf-wise.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2486 Þe blykkande belt he bere þeraboute, A belef as a bauderyk. *Ibid.* 2517 Vche burne ..a bauderyk schulde haue, A bende a belef hym aboute.

Beleft(e, pa. t. of BELEAVE *v. Obs.*

Belemnite (be·lĕmnəit). *Palæont.* [f. mod.L. *belemnītes* (formerly used in Eng.), f. Gr. *βέλεμν-ον* a dart + -ITE (cf. AMMONITE): so named in allusion to the popular notions mentioned below.]

a. A fossil common in rocks of the Secondary formation; a straight, smooth, cylindrical object, a few inches long, convexly tapering to a sharp point, formerly known, from its shape and supposed origin, as *thunder-bolt, thunder-stone, elf-bolt*, but now recognized as the internal bone of an animal allied to the cuttle-fish. **b.** The extinct animal to which this belonged.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 53 The figures are regular

in many other stones, as in the Belemnites. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 41 Meeting by the way with a bed of Belemnites, or (as they call them) Thunder-bolts. 1698 T. MOLYNEUX in *Nat. Hist. Irel.* (1726) 160 One plain homogeneous body, without any mixture of Cochlite, Belemnite, .. or such like extraneous matter. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 325 The belemnite, one of the cephalopodes not found in any tertiary formation.

Belemnitic (belĕmnĭ·tik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by belemnites.

1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* viii. 148 Preserved in connexion with the belemnitic shell. 1878 tr. *Cotta's Rocks* 376 Belemnitic strata (of the oldest deposits of the Jurassic period).

† Bele·per, *v. Obs.* [f. BE- *pref.* 5 + LEPER.] *trans.* To afflict with, or as with, leprosy. Hence **Bele·pered** *ppl. a.*

c 1623 FLETCHER *Laws Candy* v. i. 66 Beleapred with the Curse Of foule ingratitude. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* IV. iii. (1839) 41 Thy lust beleper'd body. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xiv. Wks. (1851) 449 Impuritie and Church revenue rushing in, corrupted and beleper'd all the Clergie.

Beleric, variant of BELLERIC.

‖ Bel-esprit (bĕ·lespri·). Pl. **beaux esprits** (bōzespri·). [Fr.; = 'fine mind, wit, wittiness'; hence 'a man of culture and talent.']

1. A clever genius, a brilliant wit.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. Pref. § 8 Which I feare is a great scandall to many *Beaux Esprits* among you. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* XXV. 129 The finest geniuses and beaux esprits of the university. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* I. iii. 44 The world thought me a beauty and a bel esprit. 1813 — *Patron.* I. xiv. 228 One could hand her verses about, and get her forward in the bel-esprit line.

2. Wit, wittiness. (Hardly in Eng. use.)

1860 ADLER *Faurie'l's Prov. Poetry* xviii. 401 The mannered subtilties of a vitiated taste and of bel-esprit.

Belet(t, obs. form of BILLET.

† Belette. *Obs.* [a. OF. *belette* in same sense, f. *bel* beautiful.] A jewel, an ornament.

1522 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 116, I bequethe to my dowghter the steynyd clothes..and a golde corse with belettes harnes lesse.

Beletter (bĭle·tə(r), *v.* [f. BE-*pref.* 6 + LETTER.]

† 1. *trans.* To serve with letters, to write to. *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 179 The University-Orator ..be-lettered all the lords of the privy-council.

2. *nonce-wd.* To decorate with letters (such as F.R.S., Ph.D., etc.) appended to one's name.

1883 *Athenæum* 19 May 638/3 The mania prevalent among people of more ambition than performance for belettering themselves.

† Bele·ve. *nonce-wd. Obs.* = LEAVE.

1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* III. iii. 15 Mine owne goods I will have, and aske the no beleve.

Beleve, var. BELEAVE *v.*; obs. f. BELIEF, -LIEVE.

† Belew·e, *v. Obs.* [OE. *belǽwian* f. BE- 2 + *lǽwian* to betray.] *trans.* To betray.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 15–16 And ic hyne belæwe [*Hatton,* beleawize] eow..He hyne wolde belæwan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 229 Hu hé Christ heom beléwen michte.

Belew, -yng, obs. form of BELLOW, -ING.

† Be·lfather. *Obs.* Also 5 -fader. [f. BEL + FATHER: cf. *beldame, belsire.*] Grandfather.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 30 Belsyre or belfather, faders or moders fader, *avus.* 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 414/1 Here lyeth henry the sone of henry the fader henry the belfader henry the olde belfader.

Belfried (bĕ·lfrid), *ppl. a.* [f. BELFRY + -ED².] Having a belfry.

1841 LADY F. HASTINGS *Poems* 150 The belfried tower. 1860 MRS. GASKELL *C. Brontë* 4 Parsonage, Church, and Belfried school-house.

Belfry (bĕ·lfri). Forms: (2–3 **berefreid, berfreit**), 4 **berfrey, -fray, -froiss,** 5 **barfray,** 5–7 **belfray**(e,6 **belfroy, bellfray, -froy, belfrie, -fre,** 6–7 **belfery,** 6– **belfrey, belfry,** (7 **belfore, befroy, beffroy,** 8 **bellfry.**) [ME. *berfrey, -ay* a. OF. *berfrei, -ai, -ay* (also *berfroi,* later *belfrei, belfroi, befroi,* mod. *beffroi*), pointing to a late L. type *berefrēdus,* from *berefrĕd* 'dus, adopted f. Teutonic **bergfrid*; in MHG. *bercvrit, -frit, berchfrit, berfrit* (also *berhfride*), MDu. *bergfert, -frede,* in sense 1 below. The subsequent change of the first *r* to *l* by dissimilation from following *r* (as in *armarium, almarium, almerie; peregrinum, pelegrin, pilgrim; parafredus, palefrei, palfrey*) is common in later med.L.; it is rare, and exceptional in Fr. (where the normal form dropped the *r, befroi, beffroi*); in Eng. *belfray* did not appear bef. 15th c., being probably at first a literary imitation of med.Lat.; its acceptance was doubtless due to popular association with BELL, and the particular application which was in consequence given to the word. The meaning has passed from a 'pent-house' a 'movable-tower' used by besiegers and besieged, to 'a tower to protect watchmen, a watch-tower, beacon-tower, alarm-bell tower, bell-tower, place where a bell is hung.' The sense of 'pent-house' or 'shelter-shed' is retained dialectally in Lincolnshire and Notts.

The etymology of Ger. *bergfrid, bercvrit,* presents some difficulties; but it is generally agreed that the latter part is a form of OHG. *fridu,* OTeut. *friþu-z,* 'peace, security, shelter, place of shelter or safety' (cf. the range of meaning of OE. *friðu, frið,* ME. FRITH), the final vowel being dropped as in proper names, *Gottfrid, Sigfrid,* etc.; and that the former part is the stem of *berg-en* to protect, defend; the whole meaning 'protecting' or 'defensive place of shelter,' an obvious description of a pent-house fitted to ward off missiles from those to whom it gave shelter during siege operations. (The possibility that *berg-* here means 'mountain' seems precluded by the sense: but see the discussion of the word by Dr. Chance in N. & Q. VI. xii. 284, 412, etc.) For the form taken by *bergfrid* in Romanic, and thus in Eng., cf. the adoption of OHG. *fridu* in late L. as *fridus, frēdus* 'peace, protection,' the proper names from G. *-frid, Gottefridus, Godefrey, Galfridus, Geoffrey,* and the sb. AFFRAY, OF. *esfrei,* mod. *effroi,* parallel to *berfrei, beffroi.* MedL. had the forms *berefridus, berfredus, bil-, bal-, belfredus, berte-, balte-, bati-, buti-fredus,* with the latter of which cf. the It. *battifredo,* assimilated by popular etymology with *battere* to beat (the tocsin), to strike (as a clock).]

† 1. A wooden tower, usually movable, used in the middle ages in besieging fortifications. Probably, in its simplest form, it was a mere shed or pent-house, intended to shelter the besiegers while operating against a fortification; but in its developed form it was constructed with many offensive appurtenances, so as to make it a formidable engine of attack. See the quotation from Ld. Berners. *Obs.*

[WILL. OF MALMESB. IV. 141 (in Du Cange), Turris non magna in modum ædificiorum facta (Berefreid [*other MSS.* berfreit] appellant), quod fastigium murorum æquaret. SIMEON DURH. an. 1123 Ligneam turrim quam Berfreit vocant, erexit.] *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 2777 Alisaundre..Fast asailed heore wallis, Myd berfreyes, with alle gyn. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 1187 At vch brugge a berfray on basteles wyse, Þat seuen syþe vch a day asayled Þe 3ates. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 708 Alexander..Lap fra a berfrois on the wall. *c* 1430 *Syr. Gener.* 7811 He purveid for maygnelles and belfrayes, And othre ordinaunce. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 21. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cix. 131 Two belfroys of great tymbre, with iii. stages, euery belfroy on four great whelys, and the sydes towardes the towne, were covered with cure boly [F. *cuir bouilli*] to defende them fro fyre and fro shotte; and into euery stage, ther weren poynted C. archers. 1530 PALSGR. 197 Bellfray, *beauffroy.*

2. A shed used as a shelter for cattle or for the protection of carts and agricultural implements, or produce. Still in local use: 'a shed made of wood and sticks, furze, or straw.' (E. Peacock *Gloss. of Manley & Corringham, Lincoln.*)

1553 *Court-Roll of Manor of Scotter, Lincoln* 9 Octr., R. R. amovit omnia ligna sua super le belfrey et jacent in communi via. 1590 Invent J. Nevil in *Midl. Co. Hist. Collector* II. 29 Item the belfrey with other wood, xx^s. 1873 in PEACOCK *Gloss. M. & C.* 21 The belfrey..was ruinous, and liable to fall upon the passers-by.

† 3. A tower for the protection of a watchman, a watch-tower; a beacon-tower, alarm-bell tower. (A sense perhaps not used in England, though common in France.) *Obs.*

1612 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 899 Being now come nigh to the Befroy (which is a watchtower standing before the City-Hall where the Clock is). *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 461 A beacon or watch-tower is called *beffroy,* whereas the true word is *l'effroy.*

4. A bell-tower; generally attached to a church or other building, but sometimes standing separate.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 30 Bellfray, *campanarium.* 1494 FABYAN VII. 330 The scolars..put the legatte in such feere, that he, for his sauegarde, toke the belfray of Osney, and there helde hym. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (1852) 73 The grett belfery that stode in Powlles church-yerde. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* viii. 26 Adjoining to their churches they have belfrys, and houses for the use of Priests. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 177 The introduction of steeples or belfries. 1861 N. WOONS *Pr. Wales in Canada* 347 A little glass lantern, like a belfry.

b. The room or storey of the church tower in which the bells are hung.

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 74 Saincte Markes steeple is .. so well built, that withinfoorth an horse maie be ledde vp vnto the bellfroy. 1601 SHAKS. *Per.* II. i. 41 If I had been the sexton, I would have been that day in the belfrey. 1714 GAY *What d'ye call it* Prel. 3 Fetch the Leathern Bucket that hangs in the Bellfry. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 571 The part above the belfrey, which contains the clock-work, is of an octagonal form.

† c. That part of the floor of the church under the tower, where the ringers stand to ring the bells, sometimes parted from the main body of the church by a curtain; this was the seat of the poor, and sometimes used as a schoolroom. *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* (Arb.) 125 Yea, a poor woman in the belfre hath as good authoritie to offer vp thys sacrifyce, as hath the byshop in his pontificalibus. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded. ¶ iv. b, They may plague poore boyes with false Latine in a belfraye. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 75 The gentleman that sitteth in the quire, as well as the poore that is ranged in the belfry. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* II. 17 In the Font or belfore, or other part of the Church. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 253 (D.) Teaching school in a belfry.

d. (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Belfry* is more particularly used for the timber-work, which sustains the bells in a steeple: or that wooden structure to which the bells in church-steeples are fastened.

5. *Naut.* 'An ornamental framing, made of stanchions, at the after-beams of the forecastle, with a covering, under which the ship's bell is hung.' Weale's *Rudim. Navigation.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Ecusson,* .. a .. scutcheon upon the stern, forecastle, or belfry. 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 88 The electrical matter darted from the mast to the belfry.

6. *attrib.,* as in *belfry-key, -stage, -tower, -window.*

1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 169 The belfry stage has semi-circular headed couplets. 1874 PARKER *Illustr. Goth. Archit.* I. vi. 202 Magdalen College .. tower was originally intended to stand alone as a campanile, or belfry-tower. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 38 The belfry-windows are often of two lights. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 30 Nov. 5/1 [The churchwardens] have also the custody of the belfry-keys.

† Belga·rd. *Obs.* [ad. It. *bel guardo* 'lovely look.'] A kind or loving look.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 25 Upon her eyelids many graces sate..Working belgardes and amorous retrate. 1593 BARNES *Parthenophil & P.* in Arb. *Garner* V. 385 To bandy with bel-guards in interchange. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. xlvi, They move To earth their amourous belgards from above.

Belgium (bĕ·ldʒĭəm). **a.** Latin name of the territory occupied by the Belgæ, stretching from the Marne and Seine to the Rhine; **b.** subsequently used loosely as an appellation for Low Germany or the Netherlands; **c.** in 1830 adopted as title of the new kingdom established by the separation of the provinces watered by the Meuse and Scheldt from the kingdom of the Netherlands.

Belgia = prec. **b. Belgian** (bĕ·ldʒiăn), *a.,* of or pertaining to Belgium; as *sb.* † **a.** one of the ancient Belgæ of southern England; † **b.** a Low German; **c.** a native of modern Belgium; **d.** a kind of canary. **Belgic** (bĕ·ldʒik), *a.,* of or pertaining to the Netherlands; *sb.* a Low German. † **Be·lgies** *sb. pl.* = BELGIAN *sb.* **b.**

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* X. lxi. 267 By Embassies Spayne often mou'd to doe the *Belgies right. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 647 Called .. of the *Belgics 'Besonder Strael,' of the Spaniards 'Zangane.' 1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* F b, That difficult, bloudy and chargeable *Belgicke Warre. 1623 COCKERAM II, *Netherland,* *Belgian. *Ibid.* III, *Belgeans, People of the low Countries, Somerset-shire, Wiltshire and Hampshire. 1629 HEYLIN, *Microcosm.* .. Germany is divided into the higher and the lower; the latter is called Belgium. 1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & P.* Plays (1873) III. 128 Britaine, *Belgia, France & Germanie. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4584/4 A neat and large Map of Modern *Belgium, or Lower Germany. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 313 Their *Belgic sires of old! 1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* vi, *Belgian flags, of yellow, red, and black. 1865 *Derby Merc.* 25 Jan., The crested *Belgians .. had five entries.

Beli, obs. sing. f. of BELLY and BELLOWS.

Belial (bī·liăl). Also 6 **Belyall.** [a. Heb. בליעל *bĕli-yaʕal,* f. *bĕli* not, without + *yaʕal* use, profit; hence lit. 'worthlessness,' and 'destruction'; but in later use and in the N. T. treated as a proper name = ὁ *πονηρός,* the evil one, Satan. In the Eng. transl. it is retained untranslated in the phrase 'sons of Belial' and the like, as it is generally also in the Vulgate, though in 1 *Kings* xxi. 13 it is rendered *filii diaboli,* as in mediæval use.]

1. The spirit of evil personified; used from early times as a name for the Devil or one of the fiends, and by Milton as the name of one of the fallen angels. Also *attrib.*

c 1225 *Juliana* 38 Ich am þe deouel belial, deoflene wurest, ant mest is awariet. *Ibid.* 16 3e beliales budeles. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 319 And with þat breth helle brake with Beliales barres. *c* 1384 WYCLIF *De Eccl.* Sel. Wks. III. 339 Christ comouneþ not wiþ Belial. 1572 FORREST *Theoph.* 416 This Belyall bill written with his bloode. 1663 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Chas. Mart.,* In permitting cruel men, sons of Belial, (as on this day) to imbrue their hands in the blood of thine Anointed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 490 Belial came last, then whom a Spirit more lewd Fell not from Heaven. 1822 SCOTT *Monast.* XXXIV, A scoffer, a debauched person, and, in brief, a man of Belial. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 108 *note,* Belial is not originally a proper name .. this is why there was no worship of Belial.

Hence **Belia·lic** *a.,* **Be·lialist.**

1631 BP. WEBBE *Quietn.* (1657) 145 The most unquiet Belialist in his parish. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xi. 29 Christians must not be yokeless..Belialists. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 464 Belialic qualities I could not have expected to find in him.

Belibel (bĭlə·ibˈl), *v.* [f. BE- 4 + LIBEL *v.*] *trans.* To assail with libels; to traduce, slander, calumniate. Hence **Beli·belled** *ppl. a.*

a 1626 BRETON *Packet Lett.* II. xvi, Belibelling the wicked, abusing the honest, or pleasing the foolish. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* 493 To be thus traduced and..be-libelled in publick Sermons. 1881 *Athenæum* 13 Aug. 209/3 Sir John Fastolf, the much be-libelled original of Falstaff.

Belick, belish-lash, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

† Belie (bĭlə·i), *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **beligan,** 2–3 **biliggen,** 5 ? **belye.** *Pa. t.* 1 **belæg,** 2–3 **bilæi, -lai,** 3–5 **bi-, by-, be-lay**(e. *Pa. pple.* 1 **belezen,** 3–4 **bi-, by-, beleyn, -layn**(e, **-lay**(e, 7 **beely'd.** [OE. *bi-, be-ligan* = OHG. *biligan, hilikan,* MHG. *biligen,* Ger. *beliegen,* f. *bi-,* BE- about + *ligan,* in OE. *liegan* to LIE.]

1. *trans.* To lie around, encompass.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* (Grein) 229 Sio ea Ethiopia land beliȝeð uton. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxiv, Dimmed with skyes foule..with tempest all be-layne. 1627 MAY *Lucan* III. (1631) 219 From Pholoe Beely'd with Centaures.

2. *spec.* To lie with an army round, to beleaguer.

a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Joshua* vii. 9 Hi beligaþ us mid fyrde. *c* 1200

Trin. Coll. Hom. 51 þe king..bilai þe burh ierusalem. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5378 He was belayn in that cite. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4483 Now haþ þe A[meral] by-leyn hem þer.

3. To lie with (carnally).

c 1325 *Cœur de L.* 1119 Hys daughtyr that was bylayn. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 328, I slew my fader, and syn bylay my moder.

4. *intr.* To lie near; to pertain or belong *to*; *impers.* it is pertinent or proper.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 15 þe six werkes of þesternesse þe biliȝe to nihte. *Ibid.* 61 þe habbeð þo sinnes don þe biligged to here shrifte. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (1865) I. 147 þerto [to Cappadocia] be-lyeþ Cilicia. *a* 1400 *Old Usages Winchester* in T. Smith *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 350 Also twey coroners by-lyth that ther be in Wynchestre. 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 258 Covet .. no good that him be-lith.

Belie (bĭlәi·), *v.*[2] Forms: -1 beléoȝan, 2–3 -leoȝen, 4–7 belye, 6–8 -ly, 6–belie. *Pa. t.* 1 beléaȝ, 6– belied. *Pa. pple.* 1 beloȝen, 3–4 belowen, 6– belied. [OE. *beléogan* = OFris. *biliuga*, OHG. *biliugan* to lie about, f. *bi-*, Be- + OE. *léogan* = Gothic *liugan* to Lie, tell lies. Originally, like the simple Lie, a strong vb., but rare exc. in present in ME.] Always *trans.*

†**1.** To deceive by lying. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Gregory's Dial.* (Bosw.) I. 14 Beloȝen beon, *falli.*

2. To tell lies about; *esp.* to calumniate by false statements.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 68 þe treowe is misleued, and te sakeleasse ofte bilowen, nor wone of witnesse. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. II. 22 She hath..ylakked my lemman, and bilowen hire to lordes. *Ibid.* V. 414, I haue leuere .. lesynges to laughe at and belye my neighbore. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 96 He belyeth me falsely. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 490 Wherein you doe unhonestlye slaunder him and belye him, without cause. 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV. 396 Saying that he had belied him to our King. 1762 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxiv. 762 It was rendered criminal to belie the subjects of the king. 1876 Holland *Sev. Oaks* xv. 213, I think she is shamefully belied.

†**b.** *To belie the truth. Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 22 þei lede lordes with lesynges and bilyeth treuthe. 1635 Austin *Medit.* 123 The Judge of Heaven is judg'd; the Truth be-lide.

†**3.** To assert or allege falsely, or with a lie.

1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 123 He belyed hymselfe to be the Prophet of God. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 110 b, Whiche .. is most falsely belyed upon him. 1659 Milton *Hirelings* Wks. 1738 I. 570 To belye divine Authority, to make the name of Christ accessory to Violence.

4. To give a false representation or account of, to misrepresent; to present in a false character.

1601 Cornwallyes *Ess.* xxii, It is a strange thing how men bely themselves: every one speaks well, and meanes noughtily. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* 143 He a declar'd Papist, If his own letter to the Pope belye him not. 1709 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* lxiv. II. 106, I know not .. how much my face may belie my heart. 1814 Byron *Lara* I. xxi, His brow belied him if his soul was sad. 1851 Kingsley *Yeast* xv, You are an Englishman .. unless your physiognomy belies you. *absol.* 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* x. 16 They grow quantities, if report belies not.

†**b.** To disguise (a person or thing) so as to make it appear something else. *Obs.*

1711 Pope *Temple F.* 154 His hornéd head bely'd the Libian God. *a* 1725 — *Odyss.* IV. 618 A boar's obscener shape the god belies. 1810 Cromek *Nithsd. & Galloway Song* App. (1880) 225 To belie the form of God in the unholy semblance of cats.

†**c.** To assume falsely the character of; to counterfeit. *Obs. rare.*

a 1700 Dryden (J.) Durst, with horses hoofs that beat the ground, And martial brass, belie the thunder's sound.

†**5.** To give the lie to, call false, contradict as a lie or a liar; to reject as false, deny the truth of.

1577 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1158/1 This that I haue said, I will stand vnto, for I will neuer beelie my selfe. 1611 Bible *Jer.* v. 12 They haue belyed the Lord, and said; It is not he. 1626 T. H. tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 21, I will not be-lye the law of my Maister. 1649 *Alcoran* 45 If they bely thee, know, they belyed the Prophets that were before thee.

6. To call (a thing) false practically, to treat it as false by speaking or acting at variance with it; to be false or faithless to.

1698 Norris *Pract. Disc.* IV. 27 If a Man..does not appear to bely his Discourse by his Practice. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 356 Who in his last acts does not wish to belye the tenour of his life. 1810 Shelley *Q. Mab* 22 Those who dare belie Their human nature. 1868 G. Duff *Pol. Surv.* 196 Her life as a nation will not belie her great gifts as a country. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 207 But..he grossly belied his faith.

7. To show to be false, prove false or mistaken; to falsify (expectations, etc.).

1685 tr. *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 7 It is the victory of an able man to correct, or at least bely the censure. 1781 Cowper *Retirem.* 714 Novels .. Belie their name, and offer nothing new. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Tale of Tyne* iii. 53 There was..a quaver of the voice which belied what he said. 1857 Buckle *Civilis.* vi. 296 The subsequent actions of Arthur did not belie his supernatural origin.

†**8.** ? To fill with lies. *Obs. rare.*

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* III. iv. 38 'Tis Slander .. whose breath Rides on the posting windes, and doth belye All corners of the World.

Belied (bĭlәi·d), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed[1].] Calumniated, falsified, proved false.

1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* in Farr *S. P.* 59 A painted face, belied with vermeyl store. 1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* Proem 28 Fathers, long belied, and long forsaken. 1853 Maurice *Proph. & Kings* xix. 339 But the words lived on, established, not belied, by that apparent confutation.

Belied, obs. form of Bellied.

Belief (bĭlī·f). Forms: 2 bileafe, 2–3 -leaue, 2–5 -leue, 5 -leve, 4–6 beleue, -ve, 5–6 -leeve, 6–7 -leefe, 7 -liefe, 7– belief. (Also 5 bileeve, byleyue, belyefe, 5–6 byleue, -ve, 6 b'leue, 6–7 *Sc.* beleif. [Early ME. *bileafe, -leaue,-leue,* f. *bi-*, Be- + *leafe* :—OE. (Northumb.) *léafa*, shortened from *ge-léafa* 'belief,' a common WGcr. abstract sb. (=OS. *gilôbo*, MDu. *gelôve*, Du. *geloof*, OHG. *gilouba*, MHG. *gelouhe*, Ger. *glaube*) :—OTeut. type **galaubon-* (but not found in Gothic, which had the cogn. *galaubeins* fem.); f. *galaub-* 'dear, esteemed, valued, valuable'; see Believe. The orig. *geléafa, ileafe*, Ileve, and its short form *léafa, leafe*, Leve, survived till the 13th c., when the present compound, which had appeared already in the 12th c., superseded both. The *be-*, which is not a natural prefix of nouns, was prefixed on the analogy of the vb. (where it is naturally an intensive), so that *believe, belief*, go together, as the earlier *gelliefan, geléafa*, and *liéfan, léafa*, did. The vowel of the sb. (*éa* and vb. (WSax. *ie*, Anglian *é*) were originally different; but the distinction was lost in ME. On the other hand the final consonants were differentiated in 16th c. the sb. changing from *beleeve* to *beleefe*, apparently by form-analogy with pairs like *grieve grief, prove proof.* The normal mod.Eng. would have been *beleave* or *beleeve*.]

1. The mental action, condition, or habit, of trusting to or confiding in a person or thing; trust, dependence, reliance, confidence, faith. Const. *in* (*to, of* obs.) a person.

(*Belief* was the earlier word for what is now commonly called *faith*. The latter originally meant in Eng. (as in OFrench) 'loyalty to a person to whom one is bound by promise or duty, or to one's promise or duty itself,' as in 'to keep faith, to break faith,' and the derivatives *faithful, faithless*, in which there is no reference to 'belief'; i. e. 'faith' was = fidelity, fealty. But the word *faith* being, through OF. *fei, feith*, the etymological representative of the L. *fides*, it began in the 14th c. to be used to translate the latter, and in course of time almost superseded 'belief,' esp. in theological language, leaving 'belief' in great measure to the merely intellectual process or state in sense 2. Thus 'belief in God' no longer means as much as 'faith in God' (cf. quot. 1814 in 2). See Believe 1, and 1 b.)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Cristene men ne sculen heore bileafe bisettan on þere weor[l]dliche eahte. *c* 1375 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 59 Affie þe, dousţer, þi bileve haþ made þee saif. *c* 1386 Chaucer *2nd Nonnes T.* 63 And though that I, unworthy sone of Eve, Be synful, yet accepte my bileve. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 438 What myghte es in a rotyn tree þat 3oure byleue es in. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 50 It is grete merveile that ye haue so grete bileve to this man. 1508 Fisher *Wks.* 271 A stedfast byleue of God. 1535 Coverdale *Toh.* ii, We .. loke for the life, which God shal geue vnto them, that neuer turne their beleue from him. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 327 We knew a Dutch-man, that had wrought himself into the beleif of a great Person by undertaking that he could make Gold. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iv. 183 Belief in high-plumed hats of a feudal cut; in heraldic scutcheons; in the divine right of Kings. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 961 Beyond mine old belief in womanhood.

b. *absol.* Trust in God; the Christian virtue of faith. *arch.* or *Obs.*

c 1375 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 21 Neither wiþ figis of bileve, ne wiþ grapis of devocioun. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* Introd. 6 It is sooth that bileue is grounde of alle vertues. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* x. 4287 ffor lacke of beleue þai light into errour, and fellen vnto fals goddes. 1578 Q. Elizab. in Farr *S. P.* (1845) I. 1 Who shall therefor from Syon geue That helthe whych hangeth on our b'leue? 1593 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* III. i. § 5 The Church hath from the apostles .. received belief. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* vi. 320 That war of the Puritans..the war of Belief against Unbelief.

†**c.** *Out of belief*: unbelieving, outside the pale of the faith. *Obs.*

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 60 The Jewe that was out of beleve.

2. Mental acceptance of a proposition, statement, or fact, as true, on the ground of authority or evidence; assent of the mind to a statement, or to the truth of a fact beyond observation, on the testimony of another, or to a fact or truth on the evidence of consciousness; the mental condition involved in this assent. Constr. *of* a statement, or (*obs.*) a speaker; *that* . . .; *belief in* (a thing); persuasion of its existence.

1533 Frith *Bk. agst. Rastell* (1829) 236 That I would bring the people in belief that repentance of a man helpeth not for the remission of his sin. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1590) 385 My only defence shal be beleefe of nothing. 1680 Morden *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 254 There is no belief of men that were always accounted Lyers. 1790 Boswell *Johnson* 100 We talked of belief in ghosts. 1814 Wordsw. *Excursion* IV. Wks. VII. 161 One in whom persuasion and belief Had ripened into faith. 1843 Mill *Logic* I. i. § 2 The simplest act of belief supposes, and has something to do with, two objects. 1849 Abp. Thomson *Laws Th.* § 118 (1860) 240 The amount of belief we have in our judgment has been called its Modality, as being the mode in which we hold it for truth. 1872 Calderwood *Handbk. Mor. Philos.* (1874) 248 Belief is the assent of the mind to a truth, while the reality so acknowledged is not matter of observation. *Mod.* His statements are unworthy of belief.

3. The thing believed; the proposition or set of propositions held true; in early usage, *esp.* the doctrines believed by the professors of a religious system, a religion. In modern use often simply = opinion, persuasion.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 4 Ant heide his hethene godes .. ant lei to his luthere bileaue. *a* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4335 And turne þam til a fals belyefe. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 829 Til he wer cristned..& y-broȝt to þe riȝt beleue. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 152 The beleves, that tho were. *c* 1400 Maundev. x. 121 Thei holden the Beleeve amonges us. 1530 Rastell *Bk. Purgat.* II. iv, Of thys beleve, that the soule shall never dye. 1535 Coverdale *Esther* viii. 17 Many of the people in the londe became of the Iewes beleue. 1714 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* lxxxvi. II. 141 It is my belief you will not be at all the richer. 1836 Hor. Smith *Tin Trump.* (1876) 56 Throughout the world belief depends chiefly upon localities, and the accidents of birth. 1877 E. Conder *Bas. Faith* i. 8 The belief that there is no God is as definite a creed as the belief in one God or in many gods.

b. The term is applied by some philosophers to the primary or ultimate principles of knowledge received on the evidence of consciousness; intuition, natural judgement.

1838 Sir W. Hamilton in *Reid's Wks.* 743/1 *note*, The primary truths of fact, and the primary truths of intelligence (the contingent and necessary truths of Reid) form two very distinct classes of the original beliefs or intuitions of consciousness. 1877 Conder *Basis of Faith* iv. 157 Primary judgments (as that every change must have a cause) are often called beliefs, though 'intuitions' would be a better term.

4. A formal statement of doctrines believed, a creed. *The Belief*: the 'Apostles' Creed.' *arch.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 73 Buten heo cunnen heore bileue. þet is . pater noster . and credo. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 7, I .. sat softly adown and seide my bileue. *c* 1550 *How Plowm. lerned Pater-Noster* 54 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* 211, I mervayll ryght gretly, That thy byleve was never taught the. 1637 Heywood *Dialogues* i. 101 Some sung, and some did say Haile Virgin: others, their Beleefe. 1712 Prideaux *Direct. Ch.-Wardens* (ed. 4) 11 Kneeling at the Prayers, Standing at the Belief. 1840 Marryat *Olla Podr.* (Rtldg.) 331, I said .. the Belief.

†**5.** Confident anticipation, expectation. *Obs.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. ix. 44 That gude beleif quhilk thou has eyk Of Ascanyvs vprysyng to estait. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 235 In the feild sa mony als war slane, Without beleif to gif battell agane.

†**Belieffful** (bĭlī·fˌful), *a. arch.* or *Obs.* Forms: 2–3 bileaful, bileffull, 6 beliefull. [f. prec. + -ful.] Full of faith, believing.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 73 þet heo sculen beon bileffulle. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 þe rihtwise and þe bileafule. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* i. (R.) A minde beliefull and readie to obeie.

Belie·ffulness. *arch.* [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being full of belief or faith.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* iv. 24 V[e] godly beliefulnesse of the heathen. 1853 Clough *Poems & Pr. Rem.* I. 213 And there is a hopefulness and a belieffulness, so to say, on your side.

Beliefless (bĭlī·flės), *a.* [f. Belief + -less.] Without belief or faith.

1612 Sylvester *Henrie Gt.* Wks. 512 (D.) Heav'n's Embassage to Belief-less Soules. 1849 Clough *Relig. Poems* xiii. 81 We are most hopeless, who had once most hope, And most beliefless, that had most believed.

Belier (bĭlәi·әr). [f. Belie *v.*[2] + -er[1].] One who belies.

1547 Coverdale *Old Faith* Prol. Wks. 1844 I. 8 Blasphemers, backbiters, beliers of good men. 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* II. ii. (1616) 467 Belyers Of great-mens fauors. 1824 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 89 Foul-mouthed beliers of the Christian faith and history.

Believability (bĭlī·văbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -Bility.] Capability of being believed, credibility.

1865 Mill *Logic* (ed. 6) I. 305.

Believable (bĭlī·văb'l), *a.* [f. Believe *v.* + -able.] Capable of being believed; credible.

1382 Wyclif *Ps.* xcii[i]. 5 Thi witnessingis ben maad beleevable ful myche. 1548 Geste *Pr. Masse* 86 Ryght true and believable. 1611 Cotgr., *Credible*, beleeuable; to be credited or beleeued. 1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 610 And that he sinn'd, is not believable.

Belie·vableness. [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being believable; credibility.

a 1679 T. Goodwin *Wks.* IV. i. 88 The credibility and believableness, as I call it, of those promises. — Wks. 1864 VIII. 116 Gives a subsistence to the object of faith that doth put into it..a being of believableness.

Believe (bĭlī·v), *v.* Forms: 2–3 bileuen, 4–5 bileue, -leve, -leeve, 4–6 beleue, -leve, 6–7 -leeve, 6– believe. (Also, 3 biliuen, byleuen, 4–5 byleeue, 4–6 byleue, -leve, 7 -leeue, -leive.) *Pa. t.* and *pple.* believed, *occas.* in 6–7 beleft (still *dial.*). [Early ME. *bileven*, f. *bi-*, Be- + *leven* :— OE., Anglian *lefan*, short. f. *geléfan*, WSax. *gelíefan, gelýfan*, a Common Teut. vb. (in OS. *gilôbian*, Du. *gelooven*, OHG. *gilouben*, MHG. *gelouben, glouben*, mod.G. *glauben* (earlier *glouben*, Gothic *galaubjan*) :—OTeut. **galaubian* to believe, probably, 'to hold estimable, valuable, pleasing, or

satisfactory, to be satisfied with,' f. *galaub-* 'dear, pleasing'; cf. Goth. *liuban, lauf, lubum, lubans*, Teut. root **lub-*, Aryan *lubh-*, to hold dear, to like, whence also LOVE, LIEF. The original *geléfan, ileven*, ILEVE, survived to the 14th c., and the shortened LEVE to the 15th; the present compound, which eventually superseded both, appears in the 12th. The historical form is *beleeve*. *Believe* is an erroneous spelling of the 17th c., prob. after *relieve* (from Fr.). Cf. BELIEF.]

I. *intr.*

1. To have confidence or faith *in* (a person), and consequently to rely upon, trust to. Const. *in*, and (in theological language) *on* (*an* obs.); formerly with *into, unto, of* (rare). *On hine gelýfan* to believe *in* or *on* him, was common in OE. No difference can be detected between the use of 'believe *in*' and 'believe *on*,' in the 16th c. versions of the Scriptures, except that the latter was more frequent; it is now used chiefly (but not exclusively) of 'saving faith.'

a. To believe in *a person* (also in Scripture in, or on, *his name*). [Cf. late L. *credere in aliquem*.]

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 Ich bileue on þe holie gost. *Ibid.* 19 To bileuen in god. *c* 1205 LAY. 13966 Woden ure lauerd, þe we on bi-lineð. 1340 *Ayenb.* 12 Ich beleue ine God. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wicket* (1828) 16 Into whome ye nowe not seynge bileue. 1382 — *John* i. 12 To hem that bileueven in his name [so 1388, *Geneva, Rhem.*; but TIND. CRANM., 1611 To them that beleeue on his name]. *Ibid.* viii. 30 Many men bileueden in to him [1388 in hym; TIND., CRANM., *Geneva*, 1611 on him; *Rhem.* in him]. *Ibid.* xiv. 1 3e bileuen in to God, and bilene 3e in to me [1388, TIND., CRANM., *Geneva, Rhem.*, 1611 in God .. in me]. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Q vj, I Belene in God the father almightie, maker of heauen and yearth. 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* iii. 7 All that should beleeve on him unto eternall life. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 279 To believe God is to believe what God says, to be true. To believe in or on God, expresses not belief only, but that belief resting in God, trusting itself and all its concerns with Him.

b. To believe in *a thing*, e.g. the truth of a statement or doctrine; also in mod. usage, in the genuineness, virtue, or efficacy of a principle, institution, or practice.

c 1250 LAY. 13890 3oure bi-leue þat 3eo an bi-lefeþ. 1569 J. ROGERS *Gl. Godly Love* 181 We repent and beleeve in the promise of God in Christ. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* vii. 139 In this sense St. Paul, if I may use the expression, believes in human nature; he thinks it capable of rising to great heights even in this life. *Mod.* To believe in universal suffrage, free education, vegetarianism, the college system; *colloq.* To believe in public schools, in the roast beef of Old England, in bicycles, the telephone, gas, etc.

c. Formerly with *of* = *on, in*.

c 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* (1883) 464 They were al content to leue theyr law and to bylene of Iesu chryst. 1630 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. iii. (1636) 160 They do not well beleeve of the primacy of the Bishop of Rome.

d. *absol.* To exercise faith.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 598 All þe wallis ben of witte .. Boterased with bileue-so-or-þow-beest-nou3te-ysaved. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 74 Beleue well, and haue well, men say. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* v. 36 Be not afraid, onely beleeue. 1627 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* (1637) 252 Who so forward as they to repent, and beleeue, and reforme their liues. 1633 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 7, I can love .. Her who beleeves, and her who tries. 1870 M. CONWAY *Earthw. Pilgr.* xiv. 178 The man who really believes follows that which he believes, fearless of consequences.

e. *absol.* To think. Cf. 7.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* ii. vii. (1840) 160/2, I will not believe so meanly of you.

† **2.** To give credence *to* (a person, or his statement); to trust (from L. *credere alicui*). *Obs.* Replaced by 5, 6.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *John* iv. 1 Nyl 3ee bileue to eche spirit. — *John* x. 37 If I do not the workis of my fadir nyle 3e bileue to me [so 1388; TINDALE and *later versions*, believe me not]. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* xviii. (Gibbs MS.) 71 At þe lest byleueth to 3oure owne goddes [*diis saltem vestris credite*]. 1530 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* (W. de W.) iii, Mary through mekenes byleuynge to the anngell Gabryell. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polexander* i. 67 Beleeve lesse to your courage then judgement.

3. *ellipt.* To believe *in* (a person or thing), i.e. in its actual existence or occurrence.

1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* ix. I. 29, I find that I have .. a strong disposition to believe in miracles. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xxii. 290 No civilized .. nation appears .. which did not believe in a God. *Mod.* To believe in ghosts, in the sea-serpent, in Romulus and Remus.

† **4.** To trust, expect, think *to do* (something). *Obs.* Cf. BELIEF 5.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* xxvii. 10919 Priam was proude, & prestly belenyt For to coner of care thurgh hir kyd helpe. *c* 1550 *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 109 Beleuand for to bring vs to despair. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte of Warre* (1573) 107 b, There shall never bee founde any good mason whiche will beleeve to bee able to make a faire image of a peece of Marbell ill hewed.

II. *trans.*

5. To give credence to (a person in making statements, etc.). Object orig. *dat.*: cf. 2.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 13 But if Gregoire be beleved, As it is in the bokes write. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 3 Sholde he be bileved of moche peple. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 306 You are now bound to beleeue him. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xix. 9 That the people may .. beleeue thee for euer. 1627 MAY *Lucan* viii. 20 And scarse is he Beleft, relating his owne misery. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. i. 4 A man .. who deserves to be beleived. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1592, I do believe yourself against yourself.

6. To give credence to, to accept (a statement) as true [cf. L. *credere aliquid*].

c 1315 SHOREHAM 7 He that bilefeth hit nau3t. 1340 *Ayenb.* 151 Huanne me beleþ .. al þet God made, zayþ, and hat. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wicket* (1828) 6 They make us beleue a false law. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* i. Wks. 133/1 Ye be so cyrcumspect that ye will nothing beleue without good sufficient & full profe. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Athan. Cr.*, This is the Catholike faithe: whiche excepte a man beleue faithfully, he cannot be saued. 1627 MAY *Lucan* vi. 262 Aulus beleeft These fained words of his. 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* ii. 71 Our faith to beleeve Gods promises. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 42 Believing lies Against his Maker. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* ii. iii. 264 Men cannot believe what they will. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* ii. 67 It is .. as irrational to believe too little, as to believe too much. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. § 24. 171 The Guide Chef evidently did not believe a word of it.

† **b.** To accept (a thing) as authentic. *Obs.*

1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. i. xv. 118 That these pensions should presently be sent to the hands of the auditors .. with strait commandment to believe the same patents immediately.

7. With clause or equivalent inf. phrase: To hold it as true *that* . . ., to be of opinion, think.

1297 R. GLOUC. 229 Þe hebene Englysse men .. Byleuede, þat in heuene Godes hii were bo. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 273 To make us full beleve That he was verray Goddes sone. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1848) 32 Who byleveth her chast. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 27, I beleeue I know the cause. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 144 Our Conqu'ror whom I now Of force believe Almighty. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 312 He believed there were more wolves a coming. 1853 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 326 He believes .. that 'probability is the guide of life.' 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iv. § 52 (1875) 172 If men did not believe this in the strict sense of the word .. they still believed that they believed it. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 151 Some one—Critias, I believe—went on to say.

† **8.** To hold as true the existence of. *Obs.* (Now expressed by 3.)

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 119 Ther ben many thynges in the world whiche ben byleued though they were neuer seen. 1708 SWIFT *Sentim. Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. 1755 II. i. 57 Whoever professeth himself a member of the Church of England, ought to believe a God. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. § 2 Shall we believe a God?

III. *To make believe*: to pretend. Subst. *make-believe*: a pretence; see MAKE.

Believed (bĭlī·vd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Credited, held for true.

1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maiestie* 21 He is now a beleeued trueth, not yet a seene trueth. 1874 SULLY *Sensation & Int.* 87 The believed reality.

Believer (bĭlī·vəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who believes. **a.** One who has faith in the doctrines of religion; *esp.* a Christian, Christian disciple.

1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Te Deum*, Thou diddest open the kyngdome of heauen to all beleuers. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Tim.* iv. 12 Be thou an example of the beleeuers. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* xxv. (1739) 319 They who first embraced the Faith were styled Disciples or Believers. 1779 J. NEWTON *Hymn*, How sweet the name of Jesus sounds In a believer's ear.

b. *gen.* One who believes *in*, (or *of*) anything.

a 1600 HOOKER (J.) Discipline began to enter into conflict with Churches which, in extremity, had been believers of it. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 126, I could get but few believers, when I attempted to justify you. 1876 GREEN *Short. Hist.* viii. § 2. 470 James was a fanatical believer in the rights and power of his crown.

Believing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The having faith; confidence, trust; the accepting of a statement as true.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxlvi. 548 The beleuyng thus of the frenche kyng vpon Clement. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. xxxi, Thy little fault was but too much beleeving. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 448 Seeing is believing: this old saying is taken to task by those who write upon Faith. 1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* iv. 21 How at believing aught should these delay?

Believing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That believes, or has faith.

c 1440 *Three Kings Col.* (1885) 2 Þes iii kynges, þat of myscreauntys were þe first bileuyng men. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 66 God be prays'd, that to beleeuing Soules Giues Light in Darknesse. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 76 Poor, believing girls deceived by such professions. 1875 M. PATTISON *Casaubon* 252 A scandal and stumbling-block to believing calvinists.

Believingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a believing manner, with belief.

1643 CARYL *Sacr. Covt.* 36 Walke believingly. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 273 Do they believingly suppose a spiritual regenerative power .. accompanying the sprinkling of a few drops of water on an infant's face? 1854 JAMES *Ticonder.* III. 173 She gazed at him believingly.

Belif(e, obs. form of BELIVE.

Beli·ght, *v.*[1] *Obs.* or *dial.* In 3 bilihten, 5 by lyght. [f. BE- + LIGHT.] Hence **Beli·ghted** *ppl. a.*

1. *trans.* To light up, illuminate.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 Godes brihtnesse bilihte hem. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 48 Enery room so .. well belighted. 1863 BARNES *Rhymes Dorset Dial.* II. 43 Moon-belighted boughs.

2. *intr.* ? To shine up, to dawn.

c 1440 *Morte Arth.* (Roxb.) 55 We shalle hym haue withouten wene To morow or any day hy lyght.

† **Beli·ke,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* In 3 bilike, 5 belyke. [? f. BE- 5 + LIKE *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make like, to simulate.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 839 All thine wordes beth is'liked, And so bisemed and biliked, That alle tho that hi avoth Hi weneth that thu segge soth.

2. *trans.* To be like, to resemble.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 25 Reynkin my yongest sone, belyketh me so wel, I hope he shal folowe my stappes.

† **Belike,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. BE- 2 + LIKE *v.*]

1. *impers.* To be pleasing to, to please.

1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) II. 207 Let him, since it belikes him well, Stay where he is.

2. *trans.* To like, to be pleased with.

1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* (1582) 403 a, Those that are beloued and belyked of prynces. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 144 b, Such things as I in thee should have belikte.

Hence **Beli·ked** *ppl. a.*

1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* (1582) 406 a, Therfore let not the beliked think, if he dare beleeue mee, etc.

Belike (bĭlə·ik), *adv.* Also 6 belyke, bylyke, -like, 7 bee-like. [? f. *be* = BY *prep.* + LIKE *a.* or *sb.*; ? 'By what is likely, by what seems.']

A. *adv.* To appearance, likely, in all likelihood, probably; not unlikely, perhaps, possibly.

a 1533 FRITH *Purgatory* (1829) 121 Belike this man hath drunk of a merry cup. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 73 By like all their ceremonies bee not so auncient. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon* I. 157 In 1572, and belike before, he had a Chamber. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 238 All these three, belike, went together. 1800 WORDSW. *Pet Lamb*, Things that I know not of belike to thee are dear. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 268 Caterpillar-like .. Become the Painted Peacock, or belike The Brimstone-wing.

† **B.** *adj.* Like, likely (*to do* something). *Obs.*

1550 LEVER *Serm.* 30 For they seme belyke to do moste good wyth the ryches. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* iv. Wks. V. 35 They saw .. our food belike to fail.

† **Beli·kely,** *adv. Obs.* Also 6 belikly. [f. prec. + -LY[2]; after *likely*.] = prec.

a 1552 LD. SOMERSET in Foxe *A. & M.* 730 b, Images be great letters .. and belikly they are so likly to be red amis, that God himself .. did forbid them. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem.* Wks. (1660) 9 [He] having belikely heard some better words of me.

† **Beli·m,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3–4 bilimien, -limen, -lymen, lymme. [f. BE- 6 c. + OE. *lim*, LIMB: cf. *behead*.] *trans.* To cut off a limb or the limbs, to dismember, mutilate; to disfigure.

c 1205 LAY. 29353 Ælcne bileafned mon He lette bi-limien. *c* 1300 *Beket* 560 Bote ther man schal beo bylymed: other to dethe ido. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5775 The Knighte .. Mani ther slough in litel stounde And bilimeden. *a* 1528 SKELTON *Bouge of Courte* 289 His face was belymmed, as byes had him stounge. [Or can this be *belimn*?]

† **Beli·me,** *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. BE- 6 + LIME *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To cover as with bird-lime.

1555 *Fardle Facions* Pref. 12 When he .. had with all kinde of wickednes belimed ye world. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Wks.* (1661) II. 301 Ye whose foul hands are belimed with bribery.

2. To entangle as with bird-lime; to ensnare.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 83 This world .. is very birdlime, which doth so belime our affectiones, that they cannot ascend vpward. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* i. iv. 15 As a bird in lime-twiggs; the more he struggles, the more belimed. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 289 Where he found it necessary for his own purpose, sometimes to perplex and belime his Readers.

¶ Used for Ger. *leimen* to glue.

1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. vi. 105 Oh be then so good With sweat and with blood The crown to belime!

† **Beli·mp,** *v. Obs.* Pa. t. belamp. [OE. *belimpan*, f. BE- 2 + *limpan* to happen: see LIMP *v.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To happen, occur, befall (with *dat.* = to).

a 1000 *Beowulf* 4928 Þa him sio sar belamp. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 § 7 Wat belamp on Stephnes kinges time. *a* 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 486 in *O. E. Misc.* 132 Ef it so bilimpit.

2. To pertain, belong *to*, to befit; also *impers.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii. § 2 Hit belimpþ ȝenoȝ wel to þære spræce. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Þet scrift þe þer to bilimpeð. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 Hit bilimpeð forte speke. *c* 1270 in *O. E. Misc.* 146 To Westsexene lawe bilympeþ ix. schiren.

Belion, beliquor, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

† **Beli·rt,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *belyrtan*; f. BE- 2 + **lyrtan* cogn. w. MHG. *lürzen* 'to deceive,' pointing to a WGer. **lurtjan*, of uncertain derivation; related perh. to MHG. *lerz, lurz* 'left, lefthand,' or perh. to ON. *lortr* 'filth, ordure'; cf. also the Romanic words treated by Diez under *lordo*.] *trans.* To deceive, cheat, befool.

c 950 *Lindisf.* Matt. ii. 16 Ða Herodes .. bisuicen *vel* bilyrtet wæs from dryum. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 403 in *O. E. Misc.* 13 Forto bilirten fuȝeles. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 316 Ic, and eue hise wif, sulen adam bilirten of hise lif. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* iii. 715 Þat such a lady belirt with þi lechur dedes.

Belise, obs. form of BELLOWS.

Belitter (bĭlī·təɹ), *v.*[1] [f. BE- 6 + LITTER[1].]

† **1.** *trans.* To strew with litter (for the floor). *Obs.*

1660 FULLER *Mixt Contemp.* (1841) 255 Contented with a house belittered with straw.

2. To bestrew with rubbish or things in disorder.

1678 *Quack's Acad.* in *Harl. Misc.* II. 33 (D.) A chamber .. belittered with urinals or empty gally-pots.

†**Beli·tter,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. BE- + LITTER[2].] To bring forth a litter, to have young; to litter.

*c*1325 *Gloss.* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 78 Be-litter, *enfaunter.*

Belittle (bĭlĭt'l), *v.* [f. BE- + LITTLE *a.* The word appears to have originated in U. S.; whence in recent English use in sense 3.]

1. *trans.* To diminish in size, make small.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 230 On this side of the Atlantic there is a tendency in nature to belittle her productions. 1866 *N. Y. Herald* Jan., His occupation is not absolutely gone; but the end of the war has belittled it sadly.

2. To cause to appear small; to dwarf.

1850 Miss COOPER *Rur. Hours* I. 127 The hills .. belittle the sheet of water. 1862 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abr.* Ser. II. i. 22 A tower .. not so tall as to belittle the main building.

3. To depreciate, decry the importance of.

1862 TROLLOPE *N. Amer.* II. 25 Washington was a great man, and I believe a good man. I, at any rate, will not belittle him. 1870 GRANT WHITE *Words & Uses* (1881) 219 Time .. spent by each party in belittling and reviling the candidates of its opponents. 1881 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 20/2 The *Times* in 1809 belittled the victory of Talavera.

Hence **Beli·ttling** *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*; **Beli·ttlement.**

1859 *Hills of Shatemuc* 175, I never heard such a belittling character of the profession. 1882 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XX. 370 A systematic belittlement of the essential .. in the story. 1884 FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 377 The belittling burden of an exhausted yet authoritative past.

†**Beli·ve, bilive, blive.** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 belífan (5 bleve). *Pa. t.* 1 beláf, *pl.* belifon, 3 bilæf, -leaf, -lef, 5 bleef. *Pa. pple.* 1 belifen, 5 blyven. [OE. *bi-, belífan* :—OTeut. **bilîban* 'to remain over,' in Goth. *beleiban*, OHG. *bilîban*, MHG. *biliben, bliben*, OS. *bilîban*, OFris. *bilîva, bliva*, mod.G. *bleiben*, MDu. **belîven, blîven*, Du. *blijven*; f. *bi-*, BE- + OTeut. **lîban* 'to remain, be left.' Already in OTeut., the simple *lîban* appears to have been superseded by its compound *bilîban*, which takes its place in all the languages; and in most the prefix was at length syncopated to *b-* so as to make the compound look like a simple verb. In Ger. and Du., *bleiben, blijven*, remain verbs of great importance, but in Eng. *belive* was at an early period confused with, and in 13th c. superseded by, its transitive derivative *beleve*, BELEAVE, which finally was discarded also; so that the simple LEAVE now remains as the only cognate of Ger. *bleiben*. In the 15th c., when *beleve* had been reduced to *bleve*, Caxton used the pa. t. *bleef*, and pa. pple. *blyven*, app. from Flemish, but no one followed him.]

1. *intr.* To remain.

*c*1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xxiii. 18 Ne se rysel ne belifþ oþ morgen. *c*1200 ORMIN 2391 Ȝho bilæf wiþþ hire frend. *c*1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2776 Đe grene leaf .. ðo3 grene and hol bi-leaf. *Ibid.* 1801 He bi-lef ðor on ðe niȝt. 1297 R. GLOUC. 288 Þat he ssolde aly3te, and byleue myd[h]yre al day. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 17 b, Ther bleef no moo but tweyne. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 67/2 Ther shold not haue blyuen unto nabal .. one pyssyng ayenst a walle. 383/2 There bleueth no more but I.

2. *trans.* (confused with BELEAVE.) To leave.

*c*1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3066 And ðat [h]ail ða bileaf sal al ben numen.

Belive (bĭlə·v), *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 3 bi-life(s, -liues, -leue, -liue, 3–6 biliue, 3–5 bliue, 4 belif, bileve, 4–5 by lyve, blyue, blyve, 4–6 beliue, 4–7 blive, 5 belyff(e, beeliue, blif, blyf, bleyve, 5–6 belyve, -life, 5–8 belyfe, 6 byliue, 9 *Sc.* belyve, 4– belive. [Orig. two words, in ME. *bi life, be life, be live*, f. *be, bi*, BY *prep.*, and *life, live*, dat. of *lif*, LIFE; lit. 'with life, or liveliness'; cf. QUICK, and Fr. *vif*, and mod. *look alive!* For forms cf. ALIVE.]

1. With speed, with haste, quickly, eagerly. (Still *Sc.*)

*c*1200 ORMIN 17943 He fulltneþþ nu bilife. *c*1205 LAY. 26504 Æuere þa eorles arnde biliues. — 4545 Brennes flæh bliue. 1297 R. GLOUC. 50 Þo Romaynes flowe bi lyue. *c*1300 *Alisaunder* 1492 He wendith out of londe blive. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 238 Thai that war within the wayn Lap out belif. *c*1400 *Roland* 52 They herd hym blif. *c*1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 626 Also blyve as he myȝt..go. *c*1460 *Frere & Boye* 210 in Ritson *Anc. Pop. P.* 43 He ranne fast and blyue. *c*1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 63 They al tooke hold belyve. 1613 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* Wks. (1772) 25 This noise he heard, and blive he to her ran. 1836 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* in Chambers' *Pop. Scot. P.* (1862) 140 His father gar'd them flee for fear, And skulk belyve.

† b. *As blive*: as quickly as possible, immediately; = AS-SOON, AS-TITE; Fr. *aussitôt. Obs.*

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. XX. (1483) 66 Slee me here as blyue. *c*1450 LONELICH *Grail* (Roxb.) II. 391 On hym scholde I ben venged as blyve.

†**2.** At once, immediately, directly. *Obs.*

*c*1220 *St. Marher.* 3 Olibrius..beth bringen hire biuoren him bliue. *a*1300 *Cursor M.* 5021 Fottes me ruben biliue. *c*1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 625 As sone as þay arn borne, by-lyue In þe water of baptem þay dyssente. *c*1400 *Roland* 167 It is best I busk me blif. *a*1547 SURREY *Aeneid* II. 293 To bring the horse to Pallas' temple blive. 1563 SACKVILLE *Dk. Buckhm.* ii, Mark well my fall, which I shall show belive.

† b. Of order or position: Immediately, directly. *Obs.*

*c*1400 *Destr. Troy* VI. 2226, I am Eldest and heire after hym belyue. *c*1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 250 Lande .. acclyned blyve uppon the sonne.

3. This passes insensibly into: Before long, soon; 'by-and-by,' 'anon.' (Still *Sc.*)

1616 BULLOKAR, *Belive*, by and by, anon. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. ii. (1641) 142 Twentie swarme of Bees, Whilke (all the Summer) hum about the hive, And bring me Waxe, and Honey in by live. 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Nt.* iv, Belyve, the elder bairns come drapping in. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* 295 'Nearly a mile off'..'We'll be there belive.'

¶ Like *bedene*, sometimes merely expletive, or for the sake of a rime.

†**4.** as *adj.* Eager; glad (perhaps by confusion for *blithe*). *Obs.*

*a*1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 13 Than Pylat is besy and ryth blyff, And prayth that Cryst he xuld not quelle. *c*1430 *Syr Gener.* 3105 Oon told hir he was yet on liue, And she was therof ful bliue. 1651 *Ordinary* v. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 311 This buss is a blive guerdon.

†**Beli·ved,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. BE- + LIVE *v.*] In *evil-belived*: evil-living, of ill life.

1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) IV. vii, He is so euyl belyued and hated that there is no knyght that wyll fyght for hym.

†**Beli·vely,** *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. Also **blively.** [f. BELIVE *adv.* + -LY[2].] Quickly, at once.

*c*1400 *Test. Love* III. 296/1, I will answere thee blively.

†**Belives,** *adv. Obs. rare*, a variant of BELIVE q.v. [with *s* of advb. genitive.]

†**Belk,** *v.* Obs. and dial. form of BELCH; used in various senses, esp. in that of: To boil, to heave like a boiling fluid, to throb.

1648 Jos. BEAUMONT *Psyche* II. cxlvi, My guilt is hot, And belks and boils. *a*1656 BP. HALL *Solilog.* 61 The sting of some heinous sin, which lies belking within us.

Hence **Be·lking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (applied to the gout).

1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* 24/2 Thy belking gouts, thy scalding fevers, thy galling ulcers. 1650 — *Balm Gil.* 290 What aches of the bones, what belking of the Joynts? *a*1656 — *Serm.* xx. Wks. V. 279 Girds of the colic, or belking pains of the gout.

Bell (bel), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–7 belle, (4 bill), 4–7 bel, 6– bell. [A common LG. word: OE. *belle* wk. fem. = MDu. and MLG. *belle*, Du. *bel* (in Icel. *bjalla* from OE.), not occurring in other Teutonic languages; perhaps from same root as BELL *v.*[4] to make a loud noise, roar. The history of the transferred sense 4 is not quite certain.]

I. Properly.

1. A hollow body of cast metal, formed to ring, or emit a clear musical sound, by the sonorous vibration of its entire circumference, when struck by a clapper, bammer, or other appliance. The typical form, found in all large bells (and indicated by the expression *bell-shaped*), is that of an inverted deep cup with a recurving brim, which is struck by a 'clapper' or 'tongue,' usually suspended from the centre of the interior.

Other forms, used only in small bells, are a section of a hollow sphere, struck by a hammer impelled by a spring as in the bell of a house-clock, a table bell, etc., and a hollow sphere containing an unattached or freely suspended solid metal ball which answers the purpose of a tongue.

Bells of the regular form vary greatly in size and weight.

a. The larger kinds are used for giving signals of various import (time, danger, etc.) to the inhabitants of a town or district, and especially in connexion with public worship (cf. CHIME); the smaller kinds are used for similar purposes in a house (e.g. *door-bell, dinner-bell, electric-bell*). **b.** Small bells are frequently used for decoration, e.g. on a horse's trappings, a falcon's leg, the cap of a fool or jester, etc.

a. *a*1000 *Chart. Leofric* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 275 He hæfð ðiderynn ȝedon .. vii. uphangene bella. *c*1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 Boc oðer belle, calch oðer messe-ref. 1297 R. GLOUC. 509 Me rong bellen, & vaste the ropes drou. *c*1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2285 Quod the emperour, 'By Goddis belle, Of that cas thou most me telle.' 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1197 In bedes and in belles, not vsed of the turkes. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* II. vi. (Arb.) 33 Then goe to his meate when the Bell rings. 1692 BP. ELY *Answ. Touchstone* 72 A man .. to whom the Bell clinks just as he thinks. 1782 COWPER *A. Selkirk* iv, The sound of the church-going bell. *a*1815 in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 438 He put out his hand to pull the bell. 1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* x, He's running ..to answer the bell.

b. *c*1200 ORMIN 950 Tatt Iudisskenn preost wass .. Bi-henngedd all wiþþ belless. 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* viii. 21 The ournementis, and hillis [1388 bellis] with the whiche the neckis of kyngis chamels ben wonyd to be anourned. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iij, The bellis that yowre hawke shall wheer, looke..that thay be not to heuy. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 81 As the Oxe hath his bow..and the Falcon her bels. 1611 BIBLE *Zech.* xiv. 20 Vpon the bels of the horses, Holines Vnto The Lord. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* I. III. xxiii. (1885) 134, I will not have a dog with a bell. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. vi. vii, Often a man's own angry pride Is cap and bells for a fool.

2. With various words prefixed to describe its shape, material, etc., or define its use, as ALARM-BELL, *bridle-bell, church-bell, clock-bell, curfew-bell, dinner-bell, door-bell, hand-bell, marriage-bell, night-bell, sheep-bell, town-bell*; and esp. in eccles. use, as *bearing-bell, houseling-bell, lich-bell, sacring-bell, sanctus-* or *saunce-bell*; **death-bell,** a bell tolled to announce a death.

*a*1508 KENNEDY *Flyting w. Dunbar* 506 Ane benefice quha wald gyue sic ane beste, Bot gif it war to gyngill Iudas bellis! 1548 PATTEN *Exp. Scott.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 71 Pardon beads, Saint Anthony's bells, Tauthrie laces. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffordsh.* (has *passim*), Bearing-bell, clock-bell, hand-bell, houseling-bell, lyche-bell, sacring-bell, sanctus-bell, visiting-bell. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. iv. 4 The curphew Bell hath rung. *c*1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 36 Thou a passing bell, 'Gainst their transgressions did so loudly knell. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xxi, And all went merry as a marriage bell. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxvii, Every word fell on Butler's ear like the knell of a death-bell. 1842 TENNYSON *Lady of Shal.* III. ii, The bridle bells rang merrily. 1861 *Romance Dull L.* xlviii. 358 Listening to the idly busy sound of sheep-bells. 1863 LONGF. *Falc. Federigo* 110 A passing bell Tolled from the tower.

3. *spec.* A bell rung to tell the hours; the bell of a clock; whence the obs. phrases *of, on, at the bell* = o'clock.

1422 *MS. at Hatfield Ho.*, In the morowe tide bitwene vj and vij of the belle died Kyng Charles. *c*1447 *Eng. Chron.* App. 117 Appon iij on the belle at aftrenone. 1448 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (1871) 61 On tuysday..at iij. atte belle afternone. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCXXXII. 322 This batayle endured fro ix. of ye bell, tyll it was past hye none. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 45 The clocke hath strucken twelue vpon the bell. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 55 The bell strikes one. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* III. vi 81 As the shrill-toned bell of the black marble study-clock began to chime nine.

b. *Naut.* The bell which is struck on shipboard, every half hour, to indicate by the number of strokes the number of half-hours of the watch which have elapsed; a period of half-an-hour thus indicated. (See quots).

1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* ix, It struck seven bells, and he accompanied Mr. Jolliffe on deck. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* iv. 8 At seven bells in the morning all hands were called aft. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wd-bk.* 94 We say it is two bells, three bells, etc., meaning there are two or three half-hours past. The watch of four hours is eight bells.

II. Transferred to bell-shaped objects.

4. A corolla shaped like a bell; hence in the name of various flowering plants, esp. of the genus *Campanula*, e.g. BLUE-BELL, CANTERBURY BELLS, HAREBELL; *Dead Men's Bells* (dialectal name of the Foxglove), HEATHER-BELL, etc.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 90 In a Cowslips bell, I lie. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 135 Bid them hither cast Their bells and flowerets. 1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 254 Dew-drops on the bells of flowers. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Joan of Arc* Wks. III. 209 Flower nor bud, bell nor blossom would ever bloom for her.

5. Frequently applied to vessels bell-shaped, as a bell-glass, diving-bell, etc.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 68 The Bell must hang at such a distance from the other vessell. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Gloss., *Bells*, are large Glasses made in the form of Bells, to clap over tender Plants or such as are to be forced. *c*1715 HALLEY in *Sat. Mag.* 20 Apr. (1839) 147/1 The..cavity of the [diving] bell was kept..free from water.

6. Any object or portion of an object shaped like a bell; esp. in various technical uses:

a. *Arch.* 'The naked vase or corbeille of the Corinthian or Composite capitals, round which the foliage and volutes are arranged.' Gwilt.

1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* 33 The bell is set round with two rows of leaves, eight in each row. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. ix. 102 The sloping stone is called the Bell of the capital.

b. The everted orifice of a trumpet or other wind instrument.

1856 MRS. C. CLARKE *Berlioz' Instrum.* 130 The narrower the opening left in the bell [of a horn], the..rougher the note.

c. The body of a helmet.

1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* iii. 55 The other variety .. has the bell of a more conical form. *Ibid.* v. 77 The figures ..on the sides of the bell of the head-piece.

d. *Mech.* (See quot.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Bell and hopper* .. an iron hopper with a large central opening, which is closed by a cone or bell, pulled up into it from below.

e. (See quot.) Cf. **bell-tent** in 12.

1858 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* III. IX. i. 559 The bells, or small huts, where the native arms..were deposited.

III. Phrases.

7. *To bear the bell*: to take the first place, to have foremost rank or position, to be the best. *To bear* or *carry away the bell*: to carry off the prize. The former phrase refers to the bell worn by the leading cow or sheep (cf. BELL-WETHER) of a drove or flock; the latter, perhaps, to a golden or silver bell sometimes given as the prize in races and other contests; but the two have been confused.

*c*1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 149 And, let se which of yow shal bere the belle To speke of love aright? *c*1460 *Towneley Myst.* 88 Of alle the foles I can telle..Ye thre bere the belle. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxxxi. xi, At the last the Brytons bare the bell, And had the felde and all the victorye. 1594 BARNFIELD *Aff. Sheph.* II. xxxix, For pure white the Lilly beares the Bell. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1596) 215 Iulius Cæsar .. bare away the bell (in respect of fortunatenesse) from all other captains of the world. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. 49 True merchants, they carry away the bell from all other nations. 1713 *Lond. & Countr. Brew.* IV. (1743) 295 A very heady Malt Liquor, which .. carries the Bell, by having the Name of the best Drink far and near. 1773 *Pennant's Tour N. Wales*, A little golden bell was the reward of victory in 1607 at the races near York, whence came the proverb for success of any kind, to bear the bell. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* x, Venice the bell from every city bore.

† b. Similarly, *To deserve* or *lose the bell, to give the bell. Obs.*

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVII. lxix, When in single fight he lost the bell. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. iv. § 4 (1622) 25 The follie of the Romanes doth well deserue the Bell. 1686 AGLIONBY *Paint. Illustr.* 278 Which gave him the Bell above all Modern Artists.

8. *By bell and book, book and bell* (*i.e.* those used in the service of the mass) : a frequent asseveration in the Middle Ages. *To curse by bell, book, and candle* : referring to a form of excommunication which closed with the words, 'Doe to the book, quench the candle, ring the bell!' Also used as summarizing the resources of the hierarchy against heretics, or the terrors of excommunication; and humorously, to indicate the accessories of a religious ceremony.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17110 Curced in kirc þan sal þai be wid candil, boke, and bell. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3023 So bus the do, by bel and boke. *c* 1420 *Anters Arth.* iii, That borne was in Burgoyne, he boke and by belle. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iii. 12 Bell, Booke, & Candle, shall not driue me back, When gold and siluer becks me to come on! 1611 BARREY *Ram Alley* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* V. 447, I have a priest will mumble up a marriage, Without bell, book, or candle. 1680 *Spir. Popery* 45 The Field-Preachers damned this Bond with Bell, Book, and Candle. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* I. 155 Hold thy hand, on pain of bell, book, and candle.

9. With allusion to the fable of the mice (or rats) who proposed to hang a bell round the cat's neck, so as to be warned of its approach. See also *bell the cat* in BELL *v.*[5]

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 168 Bugge a belle of brasse.. And hangen it vp-on þe cattes hals; þanne here we mowen Where he ritt or rest. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 164 Loth to hang the bell aboute the cattes necke. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 32, I will hang the bell about the cats necke. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 14 Wishing some one would shew undaunted valour, to tye the Bell about the Cat's neck.

10. *As sound* or *as clear as a bell*; see SOUND *a.*, CLEAR *a.*

IV. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*

11. General relations: **a.** simple attrib., as *bell-canopy, -chamber, -chime, -clapper, -cot, -cote, -end* (see 6 b), *-loft, -steeple, -toll, -tower*; **b.** objective, as *bell-baptism, -bearer, -caster, -casting, -hallower, -maker*; **c.** similative and parasynthetic, as *bell-button, -cup, -lamp, -mouth, -net, -shape*; *bell-bored, -crowned, -fashioned, -hooded, -mouthed, -nosed, -shaped*; **d.** instrumental with pa. pple., as *bell-hung.* Also *bell-like* adj.

1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* v. 78 The ceremony of *bell baptism exceeds in splendour and minutiæ the baptism of Christians. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 189 Neither have Goats a Captain or *Bell-bearer like unto Sheep. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* vi. 36 He orders *bell-buttons to his waistcoats. 1628 in Earwaker *E. Cheshire* I. 107 *note*, Going to enquire for the *bellcaster. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* i. 3, I describe the modern process of *bell casting. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* 153 Sound-holes..are not used in the *bell-chamber. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* VI, Like a crazed *bell-chime, out of tune. 1498 *Church-w. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, For makyng of new *belclappers.. xiijs. iiijd. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 14 Large *Bell-clappers..and all thick strong Bars, etc. 1859 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* III. II. vii. 338 A *bell-cot projecting from the face of the wall. 1877 L. JEWITT *Half-hrs. Eng. Antiq.* 175 The Sanctus Bell..hung in a small *bell-cote at the apex of the gable. 1854 J. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* (1854) 18 A *bell-crowned straw hat. *a* 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 308 From gloomy iron *bell-cups they drank the Saxon wine. 1874 CHAPPELL *Hist. Music* I. ix. 267 The *bell-ends of certain pipes. 1698 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 315 A large *Bell-fashioned cinereous Calyx. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 135 Preachers, not *Belhalowers. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 208/1 The smoke..escaped up a big *bell-hooded flue. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 145 The *bell-hung bridle-rein. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz*, The *bell-lamp in the passage. 1769 SIR J. HILL *Fam. Herbal* (1789) 307 The flowers are..of a *bell-like shape. 1865 BOYLE *Dyaks Borneo* 56 Sending forth his clear *bell-like challenge. 1764 in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 213 In the *bell-loft at St. Bride's. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. 1589 *Belmakers, bokebynders, brasiers fyn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 27 A *Belle maker, *campanarius*. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Fiend* ii, The *bell-mouth of his speaking trumpet. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. lxxii, His *bell-mouth'd goblet makes me feel quite.. Dutch with thirst. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* 9 The very sky Dropping its *bell-net down upon the sea. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 56 The barrel is..*bell-nosed upon the outside. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* iii. 55 One is a helm of a deep *bell shape. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 65 Campaniform or *bell-shaped flowers. 1879 A. BENNETT in *Academy* 32 The open *bell-shaped mouth of the corolla. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 22 The round towers of Ireland..are *bell-steeples. 1861 T. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* 308 On the dreary midnight air Rolled the deep *bell toll. 1614 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxxiv. 67 Whose steeple or *bell-tower being both beautiful and high. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 258 The *bell-tower..becomes the culminating ornament of the whole exterior.

12. Special combinations: **bell-animalcules, -animals**, English name for the *Vorticellidæ*, infusorial animalcules having a bell- or wine-glass-shaped body on a long flexible stalk; **bell-binder**, the large Wild Convolvulus or Bindweed; **bell-bit**, 'the bit of a bridle made in the form of a bell' (Halliw.); **bell-boat**, a boat with a bell freely suspended on it so as to ring as the vessel is moved by the waves, and thus give notice of danger; so **bell-buoy**, a buoy with a bell; **bell-bridle**, a bridle hung or adorned with bells; † **bell-course**, a race for a bell; **bell-crank**, a crank or species of lever adapted to communicate motion from one bell-wire to another lying at right angles to it; also *attrib.*; † **bell-dream**, the sound or music of a bell; **bell-faced** (of a hammer), having the striking surface convex or rounded; **bell-gable**, a gable or turret in which bells are hung; **bell-girdle**, a girdle or belt hung or adorned with bells; **bell-handle**, the handle by which a bell-rope or bell-wire is pulled; **bell-hanger**, one whose business it is to put up bells, bell-wires, etc.; hence **bell-hanging**; **bell-harp** (see quot.); **bell-heather**, the cross-leaved heath, *Erica tetralix* (Jam.); **bell-horn**, a horn which gives a bell-like tone; **bell-horse**, a horse wearing a bell or bells, *esp.* a horse adorned with bells, flowers, ribbons, etc. to celebrate the advent of May; hence **bell-horse-day**, the first of May; **bell-jar**, a bell-shaped glass jar used in chemical and physical laboratories; **bell-less** *a.*, destitute of a bell; **bell-mare**, in herding mules on the prairies, a mare which wears a bell and acts as leader to the troop, etc.; † **bell-melter**, a bell-founder, a founder; **bell-moth**, a group of moths of the family *Tortricidæ*, named from their outline when at rest; **bell-pepper**, a species of Capsicum (*C. grossum*), so called from the shape of the fruit; **bell-polype** (= **bell-animalcule**); **bell-pull**, a cord or handle attached to a bell-wire, by pulling which the bell is rung; **bell-rheometer**, a bell-shaped instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current; **bell-roof**, a roof shaped like a bell; **bell-rose**, the daffodil (Somerset); **bell-stone**, the part of a column which lies between the shaft and the abacus (cf. 6 a); **bell-string** = BELL-ROPE; **bell-team**, a team of horses adorned with bells; **bell-tent**, a tent resembling a bell in shape; **bell-top** (see quot.); **bell-trap**, a stench-trap resembling a bell in shape; **bell-tubing**, tubing through which a bell-wire is passed in order to protect it; † **bell-vessel**, a diving-bell; **bell-ware** (see quot.); **bell-waver** *v. Sc.*, 'to fluctuate, to be inconstant; applied to the mind' (Jam.); **bell-weight**, a weight shaped somewhat like a bell; **bell-wheel**, the wheel to which an ordinary church-bell is attached, and by which it is swung; **bell-wire**, the wire by which a bell-pull is connected with the bell; † **bell-yetter**, a bell-founder (lit. 'bell-pourer').

See also BELL-BIRD, -FLOWER, -FOUNDER, -GLASS, -HOUSE, -MAN, -METAL, -RAGS, -RINGER, -ROPE, -WETHER, -WORT.

1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 58 That bytt which we call the ..Campanell or *Bell bytt. 1858 in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 253 A *Bell Boat has been placed just outside the bar. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 32 To know wether she be..taper or *belbored. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* (1863) 143 Two fine mules with *bell bridles. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. 12, I haue seene them vsed at our English *Bell-courses. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 32 *Bell Crank Lever..a lever whose two arms form a right angle. *c* 1200 ORMIN 922 Þe *belledræm bitacneþþ 3uw..dræm þatt 3uw birrþ herenn. 1845 *Gloss. Goth. Arch.* I. 54 In small churches and chapels that have no towers, there is very frequently a *bell-gable or turret at the west end in which the bells are hung. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. v. 39 Whether he.. tower up in high headgear, from amid peaks, spangles and *bell-girdles. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 387 A *bell-handle hanging by your chimney side. 1791 in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 1885. 534/2 Pd a *bell hanger on a/c 5s. 1851 W. IRVING in *Life* IV. 71 Plumbers and *bellhangers [are] to attack the vitals of the house. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 17 One of them played upon the *bell-harp. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 5) X. 277/1 *Bell-Harp*, a musical instrument of the string kind, thus called from the common players on it swinging it about, as a bell on its basis. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars' B.* III. iv, Rouse ye the lofty stag, and with my *bell-horn Ring him a knell. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 77 These bubbles may be..collected in the *bell-jar. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 87 The tops of Steeples *Belless. 1859 MARCY *Prairie Trav.* iv. 101 A *bell-mare, to which the mules soon become so attached that they will follow her wherever she goes. 1604 *Supplic. Masse-priests* § 10 *note*, Popes, Monkes, or Friars, the originall *belmelters of Poperie. 1841 E. NEWMAN *Hist. Insects* IV. ii. 214 *Bell-moths..with filiform antennæ. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 241 **Bell Pepper*. The fruit is large..somewhat shaped like a bell. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 314 The *Bell Pepper..a biennial..native of India. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 496 The *bell-pull was within reach: but she had an aversion to ringing the bell. 1846 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 185 Beside the door..a row of some ten or twelve *bell-pulls. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 167 A pair of large tassels with loops of cord-like *bell-pulls. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* 1195 *Bell Roof.. is often called an ogee roof, from its form. 1522–4 *Church-w. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, For mendyng of the *bellstoke viij*d*. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. ix. § vi, [The] treatment of the capital depends simply on the manner in which this *bell stone is prepared. 1464 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 222 Le *bell strynges *sunt defectiva*. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 199 Walking..by the side of his *bell-team. 1785 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 393 One of the pyramidal *bell-tents..being placed at the station. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 96 **Bell-top*, a term applied to the top of a quarter-gallery when the upper stool is hollowed away. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* § 2218 b, The usual iron *bell trap, as supplied to a sink. 1881 *Mechanic* § 1540. 692 It is usual ..to provide for the passage of the bell wires from floor to floor by inserting *bell-tubing in the walls. 1816 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 93/1 The *bell-vessel was..lowered with Fisher and two other men..in 33 feet of water. 1812 *Agric. Surv. Caithn.* 182 (JAM.) *Bell-ware..is the kelp weed along the Scottish shores. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* vii, 'I doubt me his wits have gone a *bell-wavering.' 1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 552 Pound *Bell-Weights, and the single Pound flat Weight. 1529 *Church-w. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, For mendyng of the *belwhele, *xd*. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 288 The *Bell-wire, coming from the parlour below. 1865 N. ARNOTT *Elem. Physics* II. 445 *Bell-wires too slack in summer, may be of the proper length in winter. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 30 *Bellȝetare, *campanarius*. 1881 J. BRISCOE *Nottinghamsh.* 118 The *bellyetters trade has now found its way..into the hands of a few great firms.

Bell, *sb.*[2] [Belongs to BELL *v.*[2] The actual history is uncertain. (It may be only a fig. use of BELL *sb.*[1], from its shape.)] The strobile, cone, or catkin, containing the female flowers of the hop.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 43 His hops are more kindly, and the bels of them much larger. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Hop*, About August the Hop will begin to be in the Bell or Button.

Bell, *sb.*[3] [Etymology obscure: identical in meaning with mod.Du. *bel*, which, with the accompanying MDu. vb. *bellen* 'to bubble up,' is considered by Franck to have arisen out of MDu. *bulle* (ad. L. *bulla* bubble in water) under the influence of *wellen* to well or boil up; but in presence of the existence of the vb. and sb. in Eng. this seems doubtful.] A bubble formed in a liquid. (The ordinary word for 'bubble' in modern Scotch, whence occasional in English literature.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 27/1 A belle in þe water, *bulla*. 1530 PALSGR. 197/2 Bell of snevyll at ones nose, *rovpie*. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 88 Sometyme belles or bobles. 1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* 109 Mans life flieth away..as the bells which bubble up in the water. 1743 DAVIDSON *Æneid* VII. 203 In Frisky Bells the Liquors dance. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxvi, The twinkling of a tin, the rising of an air-bell. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* vi. 75 Bells of air in a champagne glass.

Bell, *sb.*[4] [f. BELL *v.*[4]] The cry of a stag or buck at rutting time.

[The first quot. is possibly the verb.]

1510 *Inscr. Wharncliffe Lodge, Sheffield*, For his plesor to here the Hartes bel. 1862 C. COLLYNS *Chase Red Deer* iii, What I had heard was the 'bell' of the stag. 1865 BOYLE *Dyaks Borneo* 56 Few people in England know the melody of a wild buck's bell.

† **Bell** (bel), *v.*[1] *Obs. Pa. pple.* bollen. [Of doubtful origin; apparently repr. OE. *belgan*, pa. pple. *bolgen* to swell, be proud or angry = OHG. *belgan* to swell; the total loss of the guttural presents difficulties, but occurs also in ME. *boln-e(n*, a. ON. *bolgna*, Da. *bolne* to swell. Cf. also BOLLED.]

intr. To swell up (like a boil).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 282 Auh heorte to-bollen and to-swollen, and ihouen on heih ase hul. A bleddre ibollen ful of winde. *c* 1320 *Sir Beves* 2655 His flesch gan ranclen and te belle. 1664 in Pepys *Diary* (1876) III. 96 [*Charm against a thorn*] Jesus..Was pricked both with nail and thorn; It neither wealed, nor belled, rankled, nor boned. —[*Another*] And he was pricked with a thorn; And it did neither bell, nor swell.

b. *fig.* To be puffed up or proud.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Tim.* iii. 4 Men schulen be..bollun with proude thou3tis. *c* 1450 *Compl. Lover's Life* 101 Hyt wolde aswage Bollyn hertes.

Bell, *v.*[2] [Cf. BELL *sb.*[2], from which the vb. is prob. formed.] *intr.* Of hops: To be, begin to be, in bell.

1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* (1578) 33 At Saint Margarets daye Hoppes blowe, and at Lammas they bell. 1669 W[ORLIDGE] *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 150 *marg.*, When Hops Blow, Bell, and Ripen. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Belling*, Hops blow towards the end of July, and bell the latter end of August. 1819 REES *Cycl.*, *Belling* of hops, denotes their opening and expanding to their customary shape.

Bell, *v.*[3] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [This goes with BELL *sb.*[3], being identical with MDu. *bellen* to bubble up, as the sb. is with mod.Du. *bel* bubble.] *intr.* To bubble.

1598 FLORIO, *Vena di fontana*..the belling or rising vp of water out of a spring. 1822 HOGG *Perils Man* II. 44 (JAM.) The blood bells through.

Bell (bel), *v.*[4] also 5 belle, 6 bel, beale, 9 *dial.* beal. [OE. *bellan* str. vb., to roar, bark, bellow = OHG. *bellan*, mod.G. *bellen* to bark; cf. ON. *belja* to bellow. Cf. BELLOW.]

1. *intr.* To bellow, roar, make a loud noise.

a 1000 *Riddles* xli. 106 (Gr.) Amasted swin, bearg bellende on boc-wuda. *a* 1300 W. DE BIBLESWORTH in *Promp. Parv.* 30 *note*, *Tor torreye*..bole belleth. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1891 þe werwolf..went to him evene bellyng as a bole. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1803 He gan to blasen out a soun, As loude as belleth winde in Hell. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 30 Bellyn, or lowyn, as nette, *mugio*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 207 To Beale, *boare*. 1589 *Gold. Mirr.* (1851) 3 Which rored and beld, in th' eares of some. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* LXXV. 27 You acted part so well, went all fours upon earth ..brayed, belled.

2. *spec.* of the voice of deer in rutting time.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E v a, Iche Roobucke certayne bellis by kynde. 1610 GWILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 166 You shall say, a Roe Belleth. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. II. v. 324 When the stag cries, he is said to bell. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. xv, The wild buck bells from ferny brake. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. x. § 8. 133 We start them [the hinds], and they go on belling.

3. *trans.* To utter loudly, to bellow forth.

1596 SPENSER *Astroph.* Eclog. 21 Their leaders bell their bleating tunes In doleful sound. 1868 BROWNING *King & Book* VIII. 1400 Bell us forth deep the authoritative bay.

Bell, *v.*[6] [f. BELL *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a bell. *To bell the cat*: to hang a bell round the cat's neck, according to the Fable (see BELL *sb.*[1] 9), and *esp.* a. to perform personally this hazardous feat, to undertake a perilous part or be the ring-leader in any movement.

In the latter use, there is immediate reference to the story or legend, related by Lindsay of Pitscottie, that when certain of the Scottish barons formed a secret conspiracy to put down the obnoxious favourites of James III. in 1482, a moment of grave suspense followed the inquiry 'Who would undertake to enter the royal presence and seize the victims?' which was terminated by the exclamation of Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, 'I will bell the cat,' whence his historical appellation of 'Archibald Bell-the-cat.'

1762 J. MAN *Buchanan's Hist. Scot.* XII. § 41. 349 *note*, Earl Archbald hearing the parable answered sadly, I shall hell the cat, meaning Cochrane, the great and terrible minion. 1791 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) 169/2 He would be glad to see who would bell the cat, alluding to the fable. 1840 ARNOLD *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. ix. 186, I was willing to bell the cat, hoping that some who were able might take up what I had begun. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown Oxf.* I. xii. 232 As nobody was afraid of him, there was no difficulty in finding the man to bell the cat.

b. To venture to grapple or contend *with* (a dangerous opponent). *Sc.*

1721 WODROW *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. 384 (JAM.) How little justice..poor simple country people, who could not bell the cat with them, had to look for. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* Introd. (1876) 19 It has fallen on me, as we Scotsmen say, to bell-the-cat with you.

2. *trans.* To cause to swell or bulge out.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 535/2 He must bell them [tubes] out a little.

3. (*nonce-wd.*)

1863 DICKENS *Mrs. Lirriper's Lodgings* i. They [servant girls] get bell'd off their legs [i.e. 'run off their legs' in answering bells].

† Bella·city. *Obs.*–° [f. L. *bellāc-em* (*bellax*), f. *bell-um* war; see -ACITY.] 'Warlikeness.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

‖ **Belladonna** (bɛlăɪdɒ·nă). [mod.L.; a. It. *bella donna*, lit. 'fair lady,' name given in Italy to the plant, on uncertain grounds.

(The usual statement, current since the time of Ray and Tournefort, is given in quot. 1757; a different account is in quot. 1851. A well-known property of the juice is to enlarge the pupil of the eye.)]

I. 1. *Bot.* The specific name of the Deadly Nightshade or Dwale (*Atropa Belladonna*), occasionally used as English.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. lvi. (1633) 341 In English, Dwale, or sleeping nightshade: the Venetians and Italians call it *Belladona*. 1757 PULTNEY in *Phil. Trans.* L. 62 Bella-donna is the name, which the Italians, and particularly the Venetians, apply to this plant; and Mr. Ray observes, that it is so called because the Italian ladies make a cosmetic from the juice. 1851 E. HAMILTON *Flora Homœop.* iii. 64 Belladonna, because it was employed by Leucota, a famous poisoner of Italy, to destroy the beautiful women. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 488 Belladonna is cultivated for medicinal use at Hitchin.

2. *Med.* The name, in the pharmacopœia, of the leaves and root of this plant, and of the drug thence prepared, the active principle of which is the alkaloid *atropine*.

1788 *Edinb. New Dispens.* II. (1791) 145 The belladonna taken internally has been highly recommended in cancer. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 109 Belladonna is said by homœopathists to act as a preventative of scarlet fever. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 250 Belladonna is not a hypnotic.

II. **Belladonna Lily,** *Amaryllis Belladonna*, a native of the Cape of Good Hope.

1734 MILLER *Gard. Cal.* 140 The roots of the Guernsey and Belladonna Lillies. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. XXI. 499 The belladonna is a yet more handsome lily. 1866 T. MOORE in *Treas. Bot.* 48 The name Belladonna Lily was given .. from the charmingly blended red and white of the perianth, resembling the complexion of a beautiful woman.

Bellamy, variant of BELAMY, fair friend.

Bellan(e, obs. var. BALEEN (sense 3), whalebone.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. vii. 73 Erix was wont .. In that hard bellane his brawnis to embrace.

† Bellandine. *Obs. rare*–[1]. (See quot.)

1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* II. 218 Importation of Bellandine, or white Turkey Silk, and of Sherbassee of Persia.

† Be·llaries, *sb. pl. Obs.* [ad. L. *bellāria* viands of the dessert.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM II, Banquetting Dishes, *Bellaries*.

Bellarmine (bɛ·lăɪmēn). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* A large glazed drinking-jug with capacious belly and narrow neck, originally designed, by the Protestant party in the Netherlands, as a burlesque likeness of their great opponent, Cardinal Bellarmine. (See Chambers *Bk. of Days* I. 371.)

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) VI. 201 With Jugs, Mugs, and Pitchers, and Bellarmines of State. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) v, *Amphithetum*, a great cup or jug .. a rummer, a bellarmine. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 170 The capacious bellarmine was filled to the brim with foaming ale.

† Be·llatory, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *bellātōrius*, f. *bellātor* warrior: see -ORY.] Warlike, of war.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 429 Their bellatory arms were not of steel but brass.

† Be·llatrice. *Obs.*–° [a. F. *bellatrice*, ad. L. *bellātrīc-em* (*bellātrix*), fem. of *bellātor* warrior: see -RICE.] 'A warrioress, a woman well skill'd in war, a Virago.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

† Be·llaview. *Obs. rare*–[1]. [for F. *belle vue.*] Fine view or outlook.

1611 BOYS *Expos. Gosp.* (1630) 345 This text is as it were the bellaview of the whole Chapter, in which a Christian may behold al sufficient fortifications against..assaults.

Bell-bird (bɛ·lbəɹd). [f. BELL *sb.*[1] + BIRD.] A name given to two distinct birds, the *Procnias carunculata* or Campanero of Brazil, and the *Myzantha melanophrys* of Australia, both remarkable for their clear ringing notes.

a 1848 BP. STANLEY *Fam. Hist. Birds* iv. (1854) 60 The Bell-Bird's note was borne upon the wind. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* XXV. 470 To this group [the Honey-eaters] belong many..species, such as that which produces a sound like the tinkling of a bell and is in consequence called the Bell-bird.

Belldars, obs. f. BILDERS, name of a plant.

Belle (bɛl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. mod.F. (17th c.) *belle*, OF. *bele*:–L. *bella*, fem. of *bellus* beautiful, fair: see BEAU, BEL.]

A. *adj.* †1. Pretty, handsome. *Obs.* as Eng.

1668 PEPYS *Diary* 16 May, I did kiss her maid, who is so mighty belle.

2. In certain French phrases, which have been used in Eng., as *belle assemblée* brilliant assembly or gathering; *belle dame* fair lady, belle; *belle passion* the tender passion, love; also BELLES-LETTRES, q.v.

1698 CONGREVE *Way of W.* Epil. (1366) 287 Whole belles assemblées of coquettes and beaux. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 31 The gallant sentiments, the elegant fancys, the belle-passions. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* xi. I. 40 In what a delicate manner the belles passions are managed in this country. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Q.* (1859) I. 375 (D.) Should we see the value of a German prince's ransom gorgeously attiring each of our belle-dames?

B. *sb.* A handsome woman, *esp.* one who dresses so as to set off her personal charms; the reigning 'beauty' of a place; a fair lady, a fair one.

1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's B.* IV. iv, Vandunke's daughter, The dainty black-ey'd belle. 1712 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 16 Might hide her faults, if Belles had faults to hide. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 42 Fantastical old belles, that dress themselves like girls of fifteen. 1779 JOHNSON *Lett.* 220 (1788) II. 79 My Master..courts the belles, and shakes Brightelmston. 1860 O. MEREDITH *Lucile* 56 The belle of all Paris last winter; last spring The belle of all Baden.

Belle, obs. form of BELL; also in comb.

Belled (beld), *ppl. a.* [f. BELL *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.]

1. Furnished with a bell or bells. Often in comb., as *double-belled*.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* vii. 81 His belled cap. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 4 To ring with confidence the visitors' bell at double-belled doors.

2. Bell-flowered. Often in comb., as *blue-belled*.

a 1850 BEDDOES *Alpine Spir. Song* i, Where the gentians blue-belled blow. 1856 RUSKIN *King Gold. Riv.* V. 51 Soft belled gentians, more blue than the sky. 1869 — *Q. of Air* § 83 The belled group, of the hyacinth and convallaria.

Belled, obs. var. of BELD, BALD.

1568 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) 297 A little belled meare and a fole.

Bellementte, var. BILLIMENT, *Obs.*, ornament.

Belleric, beleric (bɛlerik), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *belléric*, more correctly *belliric*, ad. (ultimately) Arab. بليلج *balīlaj*, f. Pers. بليلة *balīlah*.] The astringent fruit of *Terminalia Bellerica*, also called Bastard Myrobalan, imported from India for the use of calico-printers, and used for the production of a permanent black.

1757 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* L. 403 Distinguished..by its round figure; and called the belleric Myrobalan. 1808 COLEBROOKE *Dict. Sanscr.* 90 Beleric Myrobalan. 1858 R. HOGG *Veg. K.* 635 The Belleric is..the size of a nutmeg and very astringent.

‖ **Belles-lettres** (bɛ·l lɛ·tr), *sb. pl.* Also 8 -letters, belle-lettre. [Fr.; lit. 'fine letters, *i.e.* literary studies,' parallel to *beaux arts* the 'fine arts'; embracing, according to Littré, grammar, rhetoric, and poetry.] Elegant or polite literature or literary studies. A vaguely-used term, formerly taken sometimes in the wide sense of 'the humanities,' *literæ humaniores*; sometimes in the exact sense in which we now use 'literature'; in the latter use it has come down to the present time, but it is now generally applied (when used at all) to the lighter branches of literature or the æsthetics of literary study.

1710 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 230 ₱ 2 The Traders in History and Politicks, and the Belles Lettres. 1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 23 Civil or Military Law, or any other Part of the Belles Letters. 1801 FINLAYSON *H. Blair*, To endow a Professorship of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh. 1848 L. HUNT *Town* iii. 138 A strong union has always existed between the law and the belles-lettres. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* i. (1878) 34 That vapid, half naturalized term 'belles-lettres,' which has had some currency as a substitute for the term 'literature.'

Bellet, obs. variant of BILLET *sb.*[2]

Belletrist, -lettrist (bɛlɛ·trist). Also 9 **belles-lettreist.** [f. prec. + -IST.] One devoted to belles-lettres.

1816 GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 193 The great Quintilian, or any of his worthy disciples the French *Belles-lettreists*. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Whiggism* Wks. VI. 130 As an orator, an essayist, or, generally, as a belletrist.

Belletristic (bɛlɛtri·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to belles-lettres.

1821 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 254, I wish I could find a more familiar word than *æsthetic*, for works of taste and criticism. It is, however, in all respects better, and of more reputable origin, than *belletristic*. 1864 *Reader* 2 Apr. 427/2 To start from the first of April the *Grand Journal*, as a belletristic weekly. 1866 M. ARNOLD in *Cornh. Mag.* XIII. 290 An unlearned belletristic trifler like me. 1868 PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 5. 293 We have risen above the mere belletristic treatment of classical literature.

So † **Belles-lettri·stical** *a. Obs.*

1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberds' *Mem.* I. 259 His belles-lettristical pedantry.

Bellewe, -ewing, obs. ff. BELLOW, -ING.

Bell-flower (bɛ·lˌflauəɹ, -flouəɹ). [f. BELL *sb.*[1] + FLOWER.] The common name of the various species of flowering plants of the genus *Campanula*, distinguished by their handsome bell-shaped blossoms.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 172 In English they be called Bel-floures, and of some Canterbury Belles. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 374 Nettle-leav'd Bell-flowers. 1855 BROWNING *Toccata* Wks. VI. 55 On her neck the small face buoyant, like a bell-flower on its bed. 1882 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 430 The giant bell-flower (*Campanula latifolia*) grows near the footpath.

Bell-founder (bɛ·lˌfaunˌdəɹ). [f. BELL *sb.*[1] + FOUNDER.] A founder, caster, or maker of bells.

Bell-founding, the art or process of founding or casting bells. **Bell-foundry,** a place where bells are cast.

1530 PALSGR. 197/2 Bell founder, *fondevr de cloches*. 1643 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* X, Of bell-metal Bell-founders cast bells. 1856 tr. *Berlioz' Instrument.* 225 Bell-founders can all manufacture these small cymbals. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* 216 A masterpiece of bellfounding.

Bell-glass (bɛ·lˌglɑ·s). [f. BELL *sb.*[1] + GLASS.] A bell-shaped glass vessel or cover, used chiefly for the protection of plants.

1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* II. 193 A large square Room ..covered with a Cuppalo, thorough which the Light is let by Bell-glasses. 1737 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Lupulus*, When they..put Bell-glasses over their Cauliflowers. 1809 ALLEN & PEPYS in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 413 We placed a Guinea pig upon it, with the bell-glass over him. 1851 GLENNY *Handbk. Fl.-gard.* 36 Cuttings may be planted.. and covered by a bell-glass.

Be·llhouse. *arch.* and *dial.* Also 1 **bell-hús,** 4 **belhows,** 5 **belhowse, bellehowse,** 5–7 **bel-house.** [f. BELL *sb.*[1] + HOUSE.] A tower or other erection for containing a bell or set of bells; a belfry; *properly* used of a detached structure, but also applied to the belfry of a church, etc.

a 1000 Thorpe's *Laws* I. 190 (Bosw.) Gif ceorl hæfde fif hida agenes landes, cirican and cycenan, bell-hus. *a* 1100 *Gloss.* in Wr-Wülcker *Voc.* 327 *Cloccarium, uel lucar*, Belhus *c* 1425 *Ibid.* 648 *Hoc campanare*, A^e belhowse. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 27/1 Belhouse, *campanile*. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 126 A Church and a Kitchin, a Belhouse, and a gate. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 223 The bell-house stood on the said ground. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Bell-house*, the tower of a church, the belfry.

† Be·llibone. *Obs. rare.* [? corruption of F. *belle bonne* or *belle et bonne* fair and good; if not a humorous perversion of BONNIBEL, q.v.] A fair maid, a bonny lass.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 61, I saw the bouncing Bellibone. *Ibid.* Apr. 92 *Gloss.*, A bellibone, or a Bonibell, homely spoken for a fair mayde, or Bonilasse. 1586 WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* 83 With a bellibone trym for to be loaden.

† Be·llic, *a. Obs.* [a. F. *bellique*, ad. L. *bellicus*, f. *bellum* war.] Of war; warlike.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lii. (1677) 262 The bellic [*other edd.* bellique] Cæsar. 1680 PELLING *Good Old Way* 128 (L.) His machines and bellick instruments.

† Be·llical, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL[1].] Pertaining to war, warlike.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xi. 54 Itale Now birnis into fury bellicale. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 97 Two maces bellicall. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 20 Some [tenures are] both domesticall & bellicall, as grand sergeancy.

† Be·lliche, *adv. Obs. rare*–[1]. [f. BEL *a.* + *-liche* = -LY[2].] Beautifully.

1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 344 Wiþ arches on eueriche half and belliche y-corven.

Bellicose (bɛ·likōʊ·s), *a.* [ad. L. *bellicōs-us*: see -OSE.] Inclined to war or fighting; warlike.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 321 Germanye, the peple of whom was .. bellicose. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 134 Our godis aboue..In Albione hes plantit .. The perfite pepill, bald and bellicois. 1706 MAULE *Hist. Picts* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 32 The bellicose Romans. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. iii. 13 Their bellicose names were deceptive.

Be·llico·sely, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a bellicose or warlike manner or direction.

1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv* I. xxiv. 415 Bellicosely inclined.

Bellicosity (belikɒ·sĭti). Warlike inclination.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 9 July 5/1 There is no suggestion of bellicosity in these utterances.

†**Be·llicous,** *a. Obs.*; also 7– quous. [a. F. *belliqueux*, ad. L. *bellicōsus.*] = BELLICOSE.

1536 *Exhort. Northe* in Furniv. *Ballads* I. 304 Cheiff bellicous champions. *c a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* 106 Bellicous nations. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 65 The Greekes of the countrie..would soone become a belliquous [*printed* belliguous] nation.

Bellied (be·lid), *ppl. a.* Forms: 5 balyd, 6 belied, 6–7 bellyed, 7 belly'd, belli'd, 6– bellied. [f. BELLY *v.* or *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Having a belly. Often in *comb.*, e. g. *big-* or *great-bellied*, having a big belly, corpulent; *hence*, pregnant. See also GOR-, POT-, SHADBELLIED.

?*c* 1475 *Hunt. Hare* 187 Sym, that was balyd lyke a cow. *c* 1520 ANDREWE *Noble Lyfe* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 237 Scilla ..is belied like a beste, & tayled lyke a dolphin. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 14 The great bellied loute. 1650 J. GREGORY *Learned Traits* 98 When the great belli'd woman's time is com. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 126 The Colt .. Sharp headed, Barrel belly'd, broadly back'd. 1803 BRISTED *Pedest. Tour* II. 687 The big-bellied hostess.

b. Big-bellied, corpulent; *fig.* inflated.

1532 FRITH *Mirror* (1829) 272 Bellied monks, canons, and priests. *a* 1564 BECON *Fl. Godly Pr.* in *Prayers, etc*, (1844) 39 The dreams of the bellied hypocrites. *a* 1813 A. WILSON *Insult. Pedlar* Poet. Wks. (1846) 199 A bellied gent. steps owre the run.

2. *transf.* Made large and full, rounded; bulging; blown or puffed out.

a 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1622) 207 It becomes them well.. to wear bellied doublets. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 70 The neather part of the bit a little bellied or square. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 7332/4 A bellied porringer. 1747 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1840) 192 A vinegar-cruet, or some such bellied bottle. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* III. vi. 130, I see a glorious barque With bellied canvass.

Bellies, pl. of BELLY; also obs. f. BELLOWS.

†**Belli·ferous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *bellifer*, f. *bellum* war + *-fer*, -bringing.] 'That bringeth war.' Bailey.

†**Be·llify,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *bell-us* beautiful + -FY.] *trans.* To embellish, beautify. Hence **Be·llifying** *ppl. a.*

1540 RAYNALD *Birth Man* IV. vi. (1634) 197 Embellishing or bellifying Medicines..to remoue certaine blemishes.

†**Belli·gerate,** *v. Obs.*⁻°. [f. L. *belligerāt-* ppl. stem of *belligerāre* to wage war, f. *belliger*: see BELLIGEROUS.] 'To make war.' Cockeram 1623; whence in Bailey, etc.

†**Belli·gera·tion.** *Obs.*⁻° [formed as prec.] 'Waging, or making war.' Bullokar 1676.

Belligerence (belĭ·dʒĕrĕns). [f. BELLIGERENT *a.*: see -ENCE.] The carrying on of hostilities; also = BELLIGERENCY.

1814 W. TAYLOR in Robberds' *Mem.* II. 422 From your belligerence I seek refuge in his pacific philanthropy. 1882 *Punch* 9 Sept. 102 The thought of belligerence made him feel faint.

Belli·gerency. Also -ancy. [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] The position or status of a belligerent.

1863 *Boston Commw.* 11 Sept., The absurdity and wrong of conceding Ocean Belligerancy to a pretended Power. 1864 *Times* 22 Dec., To concede to Russia the rights of naval belligerency. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 392 Macaulay .. steeps us in an atmosphere of belligerency.

Belligerent (belĭ·dʒĕrĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–8 -gerant. [The earlier *belligerant* (cf. F. *belligérant*) was ad. L. *belligerānt-em*, pr. pple. of *belligerāre* to wage war: see BELLIGERATE, -OUS. The current spelling, if due to imitation of L. *gerentem*, is etymologically erroneous, since the word is not derived from *gerĕre*; but cf. *magnific-ent.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Waging or carrying on regular recognized war; actually engaged in hostilities; formerly also said of warlike engines, and the like.

1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 171 Four .. belligerant Castles, out of the which sounded Trumpets thrice. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 408 Religion and reason are so far from being belligerent powers .. that they join in alliance. *a* 1773 CHESTERF. (T.) The belligerent and contracting parties. 1775 JOHNSON, *Belligerant*, waging war. *Dict.* [i.e. from some dictionary.] 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. iv. 213 A truce of six months between the belligerent parties.

2. *fig.* or *transf.* to other hostilities.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 117 He assumed a most belligerent look. 1812 *Examiner* 11 May 290/2 The belligerent journalists..are unanimously for the military. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlvi (1884) 458 Costigan called for a 'waither' with such a belligerent voice.

3. *attrib.* from the sb.: Of or pertaining to belligerents.

1865 (13 Mar.) BRIGHT *Canada, Sp.* (1876) 68 The acknowledgment of the belligerent rights of the South. 1881 J. WESTLAKE in *Academy* 15 Jan. 41/2 Controversies .. concerning the capture of private belligerent property at sea.

B. *sb.* **1.** A nation, party, or person waging regular war (recognized by the law of nations).

1811 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 75/2 The common rules between civilized belligerents. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. iv. § 86 War itself .. even for the advantage of the belligerents, had its rules. 1864 *Times* 22 Dec., Deprived the blockaded Power of its rights as a maritime belligerent.

2. *fig.* or *transf.* to other hostile agents.

1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* ii, A loud shout attracted the attention of even the belligerents [*i. e.* policemen]. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii, Out of Parliament .. the belligerents were by no means scrupulous about the means which they employed.

Belli·gerently, *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY².] In a belligerent manner or way; in a warlike way.

1837 *New Month. Mag.* L. 291 They feel belligerently inclined. 1881 *Standard* 18 Apr. 4/6 The whole Eastern Question..actively and belligerently reopened.

†**Belli·gerous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *belliger* war-waging, f. *bellum* war + *-ger*, -carrying on.] Waging war; belligerent.

1731 BAILEY, *Belligerous*, making or waging war. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* i. (1848) 66 The public energies, seldom belligerous, were generally directed to objects of public utility.

Belling (be·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. BELL *v.*⁴ + -ING¹.]

†**1.** The roaring of animals; bellowing. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 30 Bellynge, of [?or] rorynge of bestys (*v.r.* bellinge of nete), *mugitus.*

2. *spec.* The cry of deer in the rutting season; hence *ellipt.* the season itself. Occas. *attrib.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 68 The meik hartis in belling oft ar found Mak feirs bargane. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Adv. Wanton Wowaris*, As bukkis in belling tyme. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do?* v. iv (D.) A melancholy belling note like the belling itself of a melancholy hart.

†**3.** Crying, roaring of human beings. *Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 68 With mournful belling I namde expreslye Creüsa.

Belling, *vbl. sb.*, in sense of BELL *v.*¹, 2, 3, 5: see these.

Belling (be·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. BELL *v.*⁴ + -ING².]

†**1.** *gen.* Roaring, bellowing. *Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 92 Loud the lowbye brayed with belling monsterus eccho. *Ibid.* IV. 120 With belling skrichcrye she roareth.

2. *spec.* Uttering the cry of deer in rutting-time.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. ix. 338 Here .. the belling Roes [are said] to bed.

Bellipotent (belĭ·pŏtĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *bellipotent-em*, f. *bell-um* war + *potent-em* powerful.] Mighty or powerful in war. (*Obs.* in serious use.)

1635 HEYWOOD *Loud. Sinus Salut.* Wks. IV. 294 Bellipotent Mars is from his spheare come downe. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Bellipotent*, mighty in wars, puissant at arms. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 62 General W.—a 'bellipotent' officer, who sent in a bill to Congress, for sugar plums.

†**Be·llish,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 bels(c)h-yn, belch-yn. [Either shortened from EMBELLISH, or adopted from rare OF. *belir, bellir, bellissant* (used in same sense as *embellir*), f. *bel* beautiful.] = EMBELLISH. Hence **Be·llishing** (in 15th c. belshynge) *vbl. sb.*; cf. next.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 30 Belschyd, or made fayre [1499 belched], *venustus.* Belchyn or make fayre, *decoro, venusto.* Belshynge, *venustacio.*

†**Be·llishment.** *Obs.* [prob. a. OF. *belissement*: see prec.]

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. vi. (1632) 42 Some other bellishments they had.

†**Be·llitude.** *Obs.*⁻°. [ad. L. *bellitūdo*, f. *bell-us* fine, pretty: see -TUDE.] Beauty, fairness.

1623 in COCKERAM.

Be·ll-kite. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* In 5 beld cytt. [f. *beld*, *bell*, northern forms of BALD + *cytt*, *kite*, here a corruption of COOT.] The northern form of BALD-COOT. Also *fig.* as term of contempt.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Houlate* iii. 1 Busardis and Beld cyttes. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* s.v. *Bellkite*, The usual application of this term is in the way of good-humoured reproach, 'Thou little bellkite, get out o' t' road.'

Bellman (be·lmæn). Also 4–7 belman. [f. BELL *sb.*¹ + MAN.]

1. A man who rings a bell; *esp.* a man employed to go round the streets of a town and make public announcements, to which he attracts attention by ringing a bell; a town-crier.

(Formerly a bellman announced deaths, and called on the faithful to pray for the souls of the departed; a bellman also acted as night-watchman, and called the hours).

1391 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 163 Le belman portand' campanam per villam..ij.*d.* 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 17 Item I wele the ij bellemen haue ij. gownys. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1209/1 Certaine houses in Cornehill, being .. cried by a belman. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1869) 221, I heare the cock, The bell-man of the night. 1659 60 PEPYS *Diary* 16 June, I staid up till the bell-man came by .. and cried, 'Past one of the clock, and a cold, frosty, windy morning.' 1858 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 80 There is a bellman announcing something.

†**2.** He who 'bears the bell'; the best or most excellent. *Obs. rare.*

1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. 55 Repaire to the Stable of great Princes, where commonly are the bell-men of this Art.

Hence **Be·llmanship,** the office of bellman.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 386 The election of John Tapps to the bellmanship of Buzzleton.

Be·ll-me·tal.

The substance of which bells are made; an alloy of copper and tin, the tin being in larger proportion than in ordinary bronze.

The proportions of the constituents vary within the limits of 3¼ and 4 of copper to 1 of tin: the former is suited for large bells, the latter for small house-bells.

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, vii. § 1 No person..should..conuey anie brasse..laten, bell metall, gun metall..into..partes beyonde the sea. 1522–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffs.* 24 A bokett of belmettel. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 235 A licence to carrie Bell-mettall out of the Realme. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 420 Copper alloyed with from $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ of tin forms the different species of bronze and bell-metal.

b. *attrib.* Made of or resembling this alloy. Also *fig.* applied to a loud ringing voice.

1780 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 225/2 By eating mushrooms stewed in a bell-metal saucepan. 1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XVI. 271 Any blockhead with a brazen face and a bell-metal voice. 1837 DANA *Min.* (1880) 68 [Stannite] frequently has the appearance of bronze or bell metal, and hence the name *bell-metal ore.*

Bellomancy, obs. var. BELOMANCY.

†**Be·llomy.** *Sc. Obs.* [Derivation uncertain.] A blustering or audacious man.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 666 Ane bellomy that busteous wes and bald. *Ibid.* 621 Of thir tratouris .. Ane bellomye wes callit Makdouald.

Bellon (be·lɒn). A term for lead-colic.

1794 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) II. 114 In the bellon, or colica Saturnina, the patients are said to bite their own flesh. 1819 REES *Encycl.*, *Bellon* or *Belland*, a distemper very common in Derbyshire..where they smelt lead ore.

Bellona (belōu·nă). [L. *Bellōna*, the goddess of war, f. *bellum* war.] Proper name of the Roman goddess of war; *transf.* a spirited woman of commanding presence. **Bello·nian** *a.*, warlike.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. ii. 54 Bellona's Bridegroom, lapt in proofe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 922 Bellona storms, With all her battering Engines. 1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 64 His Steel Belonian Bright-Cap. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XXXI, Her features..inflamed and resembling those of a Bellona. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* XXXVII. (1885) 346 He had recognized his superb Bellona in the lady by the garden window.

2. Name of one of the asteroids.

Belloot, belote (bĕlū·t, bĕlōu·t). [ad. Sp. *bellota* acorn.] The edible acorn of a species of oak (*Quercus Ballota*), in Barbary, Spain, and Portugal. **Bellote Oak**: the tree which bears it.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 951/1 The acorns of *Q. Ballota*, and of its variety *Q. Gramuntia*, are eaten .. under the name of Belotes. 1878 HOOKER & BALL *Marocco* 268 The belloot oak..which is spread through North Africa and Spain.

†**Bellosious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [erroneously f. L. *bellōsus* warlike.] Warlike.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IXXXVI (1606) 354 These two bellosious people cleer'd no sooner forren swords.

Bellougina: see BELUGA.

Bellow (be·lou), *v.* Forms: 4 belwe, bellewe, 4–5 below, 6 bellue, 6– bellow. [Of uncertain etymology. The equation of ME. *belwen* with the rare OE. *bylgian* suggests that the latter is late WSax. for **bielgian*, Anglian **bełgian*; but the origin of this is not evident, unless it be a parallel formation to the synonymous *bellan*, BELL *v.*⁴, say from OTeut. **balligōjan*: cf. OE. *a-dilgian*, OS. *dilgôn*, OTeut. **dilgōjan*, parallel to **dilōjan*, in OHG. *tilgôn* and *tilôn* to destroy.]

1. *prop.* To roar as a bull, or as a cow when excited. (Ordinarily, a cow *lows*.)

c 1000 *Martyrol.* 17 Jan. (Cockayne *Shrine* 52) Hwilum þa deofol hine swungon .. hwilum hi hine bylȝedon on swa fearras and ðuton eall swa wulfas. *c* 1305 *Leg. Rood* 145 Beestes gan belwe in eueri binne. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 333 Þere ne was cow..Þat wolde belwe after boles. 1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* l. 11 And lowiden *ether bellewiden*, as bolis. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 358 (R.) Like wild beasts bellowing and roaring. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 28 Iupiter Became a Bull, and bellow'd. 1784 BURNS *Lett.* x. Wks. (Globe) 302 A cow bellowing at the crib without food. 1868 *Once a Week* No. 5. 99 The first bull advances bellowing fiercely.

b. *trans.*

1868 *Once a Week* No. 5. 99 A young bull bellows a challenge.

2. Applied to the roaring of other animals; used formerly in sense of BELL *v.*⁴ 2.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E v, An hert belowys. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 238 An harte belloweth. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 73 Youthful and vnhandled Colts .. bellowing and neighing loud. 1602 — *Ham.* III. ii. 264 The croaking Rauen doth bellow for Reuenge. 1738–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Hunting*, The terms for their noise at rutting time .. A hart *belleth*; a buck *growns* or *troats*; a roe *bellows*. 1766 *Vacation* in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* III. 153 The master stag..Bellows loud with savage roar. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* iii. I. 51 Poodle..Cease to bark and bellow.

3. Of human beings: To cry in a loud and deep voice; to shout, vociferate, roar (*depreciative* or *humorous*); also (*seriously*) to roar from pain.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 36 There bee Players .. that .. haue so strutted and bellowed. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. (1738) I. 43 Not fit for that liberty which they cried out and bellowed for. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 54 ¶ 3 He is accustom'd to roar and bellow so terribly loud in the Responses. 1718 POPE *Iliad* v. 1053 Mars bellows with the pain. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 234 Like a bully bellowing for more drink.

b. *trans.* To utter (words or cries) in a loud and deep voice; frequently with *out*, *forth.*

1581 NOWELL & DAY in *Confer.* I. (1584) D iiij b, Beelzebub bellowed out most horrible blasphemies. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 663 Bellowing out certaine superstitious charms. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 143 Noisy

rustics bellowing 'Green pease' under my window. 1881 Miss Yonge *Lads & L. Langley* i. 41 Some used to bellow or screech out any familiar hymn in an irreverent way.

c. *To bellow off*: to drive off by shouting, to shout down.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. III. iii. ix. 249 Fain would Reporter Rabant speak his..last-words; but he is bellowed off.

4. Of thunder, cannon, wind, the sea, and other inanimate agents: To make a loud hollow noise; to roar.

1384 Chaucer *House F.* (Fairf.) 1803 A soun As lowde as beloweth [*v.r.* belwith, bellyth, belleth] wynde in helle. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vii. 7 A dreadfull sownd, Which through the wood loud beltowing did rebownd. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius* 36 Mount Vesuvius bellowed. 1727 Thomson *Summer* 1168 Thule bellows through her utmost isles. *c* 1800 Wordsw. *Sonn. Liberty* xii, And Ocean [should] bellow from his rocky shore. 1866 B. Taylor *Soldier & Pard* 27 Our cannon bellowed round.

b. With *obj.*: To give forth, emit, utter, or proclaim with loud noise.

1706 Watts *Horæ Lyr.* II. I. 236 Till the hollow brazen clouds Had bellow'd .. Loud thunder. 1852 Tennyson *Wellington* 66 His captain's-ear has heard them boom, Bellowing victory, bellowing doom. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 141 A large cannon-ball .. rolling down .. bellowing forth long thunderous echoes.

Be·llow, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. The roar of a bull, or similar cry of other animals.

1779 Hunter in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 286 The bellow of the free martin is similar to that of an ox. 1870 Lubbock *Orig. Civilis.* ix (1875) 408.

2. *transf.* of human beings: A loud deep cry or roar.

a 1835 Hogg *Tales* (1837) III. 37 As loud as he could roar ..never letting one bellow abide another. 1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* xxi (1885) 151 He heard a bellow for help.

3. The loud deep roar of cannon, thunder, a storm, and other inanimate agents.

1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* vii. viii. 430 The bellow of the martial drum. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 229 Mere idle sounds, like the bellow of unshotted cannon.

Bellow(e, obs. form of Billow.

Bellowed (be·lōud), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Uttered with a loud roar.

1859 R. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXIX. 323 The frequent recurrence of bellowed exclamations.

Bellower (be·lōuəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] He who or that which bellows.

a 1634 Chapman *Hymn Hermes* (1818) 56 Full fifty of the violent bellowers. 1796 Grose *Dict. Vulgar T., Bellower*, the town crier. *a* 1848 Marryat *R. Reefer* xli, We had the report from the said brass bellowers. 1840 Macaulay in *Leis. Ho.* (1881) 477/1 The steady bellowers of the Opposition had been howling from six o'clock.

Bellowing (be·lōuiŋ), *vbl. sb.*; also 4 bellewing, 5 belewyng. [f. as prec. + -ING[1].]

a. The roaring of a bull, or similar noise of other animals. b. Loud and continued vociferation of human beings, especially when inarticulate; noisy outcry. c. Roaring of cannon, thunder, the sea, etc.

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 203 It shulde seme .. A bellewing in a mannes ere. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xliii. 172 As thowh it hadde ben a develes belewyng. 1552 Huloet, Bellowyng or rorynge of neate, *mugitus*. 1580 North *Plutarch* 358 (R.) The bellowing of such a multitude of beastly people. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 311 We heard a hollow burst of bellowing Like Buls, or rather Lyons. *c* 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 11 Wee heare no thing but belloweing of the wind. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) I. 56 [They] believe the bellowings of Hecla are nothing else but the cries of the damned. 1852 Hawthorne *Grandf. Chair* II. iii. (1879) 86 What a bellowing the urchins make!

Be·llowing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That bellows or roars: see the vb.

1618 Bolton *Florus* III. viii. 195 They raised a bellowing cry, like so many beasts, and fled to shore. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 173 Blustering Boreas..is a bellowing wind. *c* 1746 Hervey *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 165 Signals of distress are heard from the bellowing deep. 1847 Longf. *Ev.* I. v, Bellowing herds of buffaloes rush to the river.

Bellows (be·lōuz, be·ləs), *sb.* Forms: *a. sing.* 1 -bælg, belg, beliz, bylz, byliz, 3 beli, 3–4 bely, ? buly; *pl.* 3–4 belies, bulies, 5 belyes, belise, belice, 6 bales, bellies, bellyis. *β. sing.* 4 belw, belu, below, 5–6 bel(l)owe; *pl.* 4 belwes, bellows, 5 belwis, -wys, -owys, 6 bellowse, 5–7 bellowes, 7– bellows, (*double pl.* 7 bellowses, still *dial.*). [Now used only in plural: the sing. was still in use in 15th c., and still later in compounds. The OE. name for 'bellows' was *blǽst-bęl(ĭ)g, blást-bęl(ĭ)g* 'blast-bag, blowing-bag' (= ON. *blástr-belgr*, Sw. *blåsbälg*, Da. *blæsebælg*, mod. G. *blasebalg*); but already in the 11th c. the simple *bęlg, bylg, bylig* 'bag' occurs in this sense in the glossaries. (So also mod.Sw. *bälg*, and Da. *bælger* pl. = 'bellows.') Thence the ME. *beli, bely, buly* (*ĭĕ*), really the same word as Belly, under which see the remoter etymology. In the sense 'bellows,' *bely* was still used in the sing. by Chaucer, but after 1400 we find this only with the sense 'belly,' though the pl. *belies, bellies* retained the sense 'bellows' late in the 16th c. in literature, and *bellis, bellice*, is still common in the dialects. But in Wyclif we find another form, *belu, belw*, in 15th c. *bellowe* (apparently of northern or north. midl. origin), of which the plur. *belwes, belowes, bellows* became established in 16th c. as the literary form, *bellies* being thenceforth used only as the plur. of 'belly' in the modern sense. In later times *bellows* has often been construed as a sing., 'a bellows,' and occasionally has even received a second plural inflexion, *bellowses*, which is common in the dialects; cf. 'a gallows,' and obs. or dial. pl. *gallowses*. Hence also the pronunciation (be·ləs), the only one known to orthoepists early in the present century, which has however of late largely given place to (be·lōuz).

The evidence at present available does not settle whether *belu, belw*, came down from a non-palatalized form of OE. *bęlg*, or from the plural inflexions *bęlga, bęlgum*, while *beli* represented the sing. forms *bęlĭg, bęlge* (cf. ME. sing. *dai, dei*, pl. *daues*:—OE. *dæg, dagas*); or, finally, whether it was a northern Eng. adoption of ON. *belgr*: for each of these hypotheses something may be said. *Bellows* is app. not cognate with L. *follis*: see Ball *sb.*[1] and Belly.]

1. An instrument or machine constructed to furnish a strong blast of air. In its simplest form, it consists essentially of a combination of bag and box, formed of an upper and lower board joined by flexible leather sides, enclosing a cavity capable of expansion and contraction, and furnished with a valve opening inwards, through which air enters and fills the expanded cavity, and with a tube or nozzle, through which the air is forced out in a stream when the machine is compressed. It has many modifications of form and structure according to its purpose; and the name is sometimes applied to the 'blower' of a blast-furnace.

a. An instrument or machine of this kind used to blow a fire; it may be portable, as the common hand-bellows, or fixed, as a smith's bellows. Often, with reference to the two halves or handles, called a *pair of bellows*, rarely, as sing., *a bellows*.

α. *a* 800 *Epinal & Erf. Gl.* (Sweet *O. E. T.* 64) *Follis*, blest-bælg, *Corpus Gl.* blæsbælg. *a* 1000 in Wülcker *Voc.* 241 *Folliguis*, belgum; *follis*, blædbylgum. — 272 *Follis*, blæst-belg. *a* 1100 — 336 *Follis*, bylig. — 517 *Follibus*, bylgum. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 296 þe deouel..mucheleð his heli bles. *Ibid.* 284 No fur in his smiðde—ne belies. *a* 1300 W. de Bibelesw. in Wright *Voc.* 171 *Le foufon*, the bely. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 467 Tho hurden hi of bulies gret blowinge there. *c* 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 85 Scho blew þe belise ferly fast. *a* 1440 *Isumbras* 410 A smethymane .. blewe thaire belyes bloo. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 9 b, The whele gothe by drifte of water to blowe the bales. *a* 1600 *Purgatory* in *Ever-Green* (1761) II. 246 Thocht thay .. blaw Ay quhill thair Bellyis ryve.

β. 1388 Wyclif *Jer.* vi. 29 The belu [*v.r.* belw, bely] failide, leed is waastid in the fier. 1398 *Trev. Barth. De P. R.* (1495) I. 250 Unum par de melioribus bellows. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 30 Belowe [ed. Pynson 1499, belows], *follis*. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 23 A peyre tongys, and a peyre belwys. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 27 A Bellowe [*v.r.* belowys or belice], *follis*. *a* 1568 Coverdale *Hope Faithf.* xxvii. 189 The Lords breath, which is..as a belowes. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 180 A Belowe, *follis*. 1611 Bible *Jer.* vi. 29 The bellowes are burnt, the lead is consumed of the fire. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* x. 74 The blasts of a pair of Bellows. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* xviii. 427 Twenty Bellowses in all he had. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.) Thon .. like a bellows, swell'st thy face. 1715 Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* 137 The Bellows..blows so much the stronger. *Ibid.* 139 A pair of Bellows that blow constantly. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* xviii. 585 Full twenty bellows working all at once. 1796 Southey *Lett. Spain & Port.* (1799) 199 The people make use of a hollow cane instead of a bellows. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 26 Taking the bellows up the fire to blow. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* II. xviii. 200 From twenty bellows came Their breath into the furnaces.

b. A similar contrivance for supplying air to a wind-instrument, as an organ, harmonium, or concertina. (In large organs the bellows are usually blown by hydraulic power.)

1542 *Rec. St. Michaels, Stortf.* (1882) 43 For ij schepekynnes to amend wt all the bellis for the orgons, vij*d*. 1566 *Church-w. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, One payer of orgens lackeng iij pypes, also thear lacketh the pesys of led belongen to the belowes. 1697 Dryden *Alexander's F.* 156 Ere heaving bellows learned to blow, While organs yet were mute. 1795 Mason *Ch. Music* I. 37 Twelve pair of Bellows, rang'd in stated row, Are joined above, and fourteen more below. 1855 Hopkins & Rimbault *Organ* II. (1877) 9 There are two kinds of bellows to be met with in church organs .. diagonal and horizontal bellows.

2. *fig.* Applied to that which blows up or fans the fire of passion, discord, etc.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pers. T.* ¶ 277 The deueles bely..bloweth in man þe fire of flesshly concupiscence. 1576 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 427 By mediation of the Frenche King, a very Bellowse of this fire. 1600 *Cherrie & Slae* in *Ever-Green* (1761) II. 110 By Luve his Bellies blawin. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* I. ii. 39 (1878), Flattery is the bellows blows up sin. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* I. iv. (1675) 24 As Bellows to blow or rekindle Devotion. 1820 Keats *Hyperion* II. 176 My voice is not a bellows unto ire.

3. *fig.* Applied to the lungs.

1615 Latham *Falconry* (1633) 115 The lungs doe draw a breath..When these bellowes doe decay, then health from both doth fade away. 1631 Donne *Elegy* in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 21 We, to live, our bellows wear, and breath. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 91 He .. would be insufferably noisy in Company, if his Bellows would hold. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* iv. 59 The lungs are, as it were, the bellows of the organ. [Of a broken-winded horse, stablemen say, 'He has bellows to mend.']

4. The expansible portion of a photographer's camera.

1884 *Jrnl. Phot. Almanac.* 115 Attached to BB [the wooden frame of the camera] is a bellows stretching back some six inches when open. *Ibid.* 116 The back bellows acts as a focussing-cloth.

5. *Hydrostatic Bellows*: see Hydrostatic.

6. *Comb.* chiefly *attrib.*, as **bellows action, -blast, -board, -pedal, -sound, -spring**; also **bellows-blower,** the person who works or blows the bellows; hence, *fig.* a fanner, inciter of strife, etc.; also, an unskilled assistant whose part is merely mechanical like that of the blower of an organ; **bellows-engine,** an engine that works bellows; **bellows-fever** (see quot.); **bellows-fish** (so called from its general shape: see quot.); **bellows-like** *a.*, resembling or acting like bellows; **bellows-maker; bellows-mender; bellows-nail,** a very small nail used in the construction of bellows; **bellows press,** a small hand printing-press formerly used; **bellows-tail** (see quot.); **bellows-treader,** one who works bellows with his feet by treadles.

1881 C. Edwards *Organs* 44 The *bellows action..resembles an ordinary pump action. 1674 Petty *Disc. bef. R. Soc.* 104 The Strength of such *Bellows-blast. 1658 Lennard tr. *Charron's Wisd.* II. iii. § 16 (1670) 250 The Player or Organist may in every point exercise his Art, without the *bellows-blower. ?1849 Southey *Comm-pl. Bk.* II. 191 The trumpeters and drummers and *bellows-blowers of rebellion were conformable Episcopalians. 1865 *Times* 2 Feb., The prelates play the new organ; the lay members are the mere *bellows-blowers. 1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 162 The length and leverage..of the *bellows boards. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. viii, Its *bellows-engines (in these Churches), thou still seest. 1852 Seidel *Organ* 133 *Bellows fever, that is, the trembling or faultering of the wards, is a great defect. 1684 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 479 The *Scolopax* or *Trombetta*, call'd by our Seamen the *Bellows or Trumpet-Fish. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 422/1 *Centriscus Scolopax* ..known in Cornwall by the name of the *bellows-fish. 1715 Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* 140 They .. may be had at several *Bellows-makers. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 210 Flute the *bellowes-mender. 1765 Goldsm. *Ess.* i, Mr. *Bellows-mender hoped Mr. Curry-comb-maker had not caught cold. 1730 Savery in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 296 Nails of several Sizes, from the smallest Sort of *Bellows-Nails to the largest Sort of Rafter-Nails. 1846 *Print. Appar. Amateurs* 5 A small and old instrument known amongst printers as the *Bellows Press. 1834 Forbes *Dis. Chest* 517 Most commonly the *bellows-sound is..confined within the limits of the artery or ventricle. 1852 Seidel *Organ* 39 This ledge is called the *bellows-spring. *Ibid.* 38 The upper-board has on its end..a prolongation .. called the *bellows tail. 1876 Hiles *Catech. Organ* viii. (1878) 53 In many Continental Organs the inflation of the bellows is by treadles instead of handles, and hence the name '*bellows-treader.'

† **Be·llows,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.] To blow (with bellows). *To bellows up*: to gather *up* (wind).

1605 Timme *Quersit.* II. vii. 137 The fire .. which he had spread abroad, and winded or bellowsed, in vaine. 1648 *Persecutio Undecim* 9 The kindle-coale that the Faction bellowsed to that flame that must consume, etc. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) V. 318 She pouted out her blubber-lips, as if to bellows up wind.

† **Bellrags.** *Herb. Obs.* A water plant, identified by Britten with *Nasturtium amphibium*.

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* D viij b, Lauer or Sion, is called of some Bellragges, of other some yealowe watercresses. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 611 Turner and Cooper do call it [Water Parsely]..Yellow water cresses, and Bell ragges. 1611 Cotgr., *Persil aigrun*, Wild Parseley..Bellrags.

Bell-ringer (be·lriŋəɹ). [f. Bell *sb.*[1]] One whose business it is to ring a church or town bell at stated times or on stated occasions.

1543 Bale *Yet a Course* 24 Parysh clarkes and bellryngers. 1682 N. O. tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* iv. 133 Who shonld come in, but Girard the Bell-ringer? 1841 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* 3/2 The parish clerk and bellringer of Chigwell.

So **Bell-ringing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1315 Shoreham 8 Holi thynges, As hali water..Liȝt, and bel-ryngynges. 1408 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 15 Wyth Belle Ryngyng..and Masse of requiem. 1883 *Daily News* 30 July 5/8 Bellringing showy equipages conducted by postillions and drawn by four strong horses.

Bell-rope (be·lrōup). [f. as prec.] The rope by which a bell is rung, *i. e.* either those in a belfry, or those which hang from the bell-levers in a room or chamber.

1638 Ford *Fancies* III. ii. 163 Why hang thy looks like bell ropes? 1781 Cowper *Truth* 82 Girt with a bell-rope that the pope has blessed. 1871 *Mad. Simple's Invest.* iii. in *Casquet Lit.* (1877) I. 311/1 He pulled a bell-rope which hung at his bed's head. 1883 *St. James' Gaz.* 30 Nov. 5/1 It has been decided that the bell-ropes are the legal property of the churchwardens.

Bellswagger, -syre, var. Belswagger, -sire.

Bell-tongue: see Biltong.

Bellue, obs. form of Bellow.

† **Be·lluine,** *a. Obs.*; also 7 beluin. [ad. L. *belluīn-us*, f. *bellua* beast: see -ine.] Pertaining to or characteristic of beasts; brutal.

1618 Mynshul *Ess. Prison* 35 Barbarous cruelty is a Belluine quality. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* VII. vi. (1852) 575 The dying beast, with belluine rage, got such hold on his head. *a* 1731 Atterbury (J.) At this rate the animal and belluine life would be the best.

Bell-wether (be·lweːðəɹ). Forms: 5 **belle-weder, belwedyr**, 5–7 **-weather**, 6– **-weder, -wedder, -weadder**, 6–8 **bellweather**, 5– **bel-wether**, 6– **bellwether**. [f. BELL *sb.*[1] + WETHER.]

1. The leading sheep of a flock, on whose neck a bell is hung.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 30/1 Belwedyr, shepe, *titurus*. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 66 The bel veddir for blythtnes bleyttit rycht fast. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 296 To follow after their Belwether. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) I. 237 He that steals a Bell-weather, shall be discover'd by the Bell. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 254 Men are for the most part like sheep, who always follow the bell-wether.

2. *fig.* A chief or leader. (Mostly *contemptuous.*)

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* (1554) 224 a, I was cleped in my countrey The belweather. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 40/2 Thomas being the ring-leader of the one sect, and Scotus the belweadder of the other. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Upr.* Wks. 1730 I. 73 The principal bell-weathers of this mutiny. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* III. i. Wks. II. 50 You bell-wether of the mob. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* i, 'Taint afollerin' your bell-wethers Will excuse ye in His sight.

3. *fig.* **a.** A clamorous person, one ready to give mouth. **b.** (Used *opprobriously.*)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 86 Go now, belleweder. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 111 To be detected with a iealious rotten Bell-weather. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xiii. 109 She made me weep, that am no Bell-weather. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Bell-wedder*, a fretful child. *North.*

Hence **Bell-wethering**, the fact of leading and being led 'like sheep.' **Bell-wetherishness**, tendency to follow one who takes the lead.

1882 *Spectator* 25 Mar. 388 But for the bell-wethering, there could have been no crinoline at all. *Ibid.* 387 The gregariousness, and bell-wetherishness of the English people, who must all do the same thing at once.

Bellwort (be·lwɒɹt). [f. BELL *sb.*[1] + WORT.] A general name in English botany for the plants of the N.O. *Campanulaceæ*, of which the type is the Campanula or Bellflower. Also, in U. S., a name for the genus *Uvularia*.

1884 *Garden. Illustr.* 8 Nov. 426/2 A garden of Bell Worts ..only would be very interesting.

Belly (be·li), *sb.* Forms: 3–4 **bali**, 4 **baly**(e, 4–5 **bale**, 4–6 **bely**, (5 **bylly**), 6 **bally, bealy**(e, **bellye**, 6–7 **bellie**, 5– **belly**. [ME. *bali, bely*:— OE. *bælig, belig*, earlier *bælg, belg* 'bag, skin, envelope, hull (of beans and peas),' identical with ON. *belgr* 'skin, bag,' OHG. *balg*, MDu. *balch*, Goth. *balgs* 'bag, sack':—OTeut. **balgi-z* 'bag,' lit. 'inflated or swollen thing,' f. *belgan*, pa. t. *balg*, 'to be inflated, swell up.' The same word of which the plural appears as BELLOWS. The sense 'belly' did not exist in OE., and has not been developed in the cognate langs. Evidence is wanting to show whether it came directly from the sense of a material 'bag,' or whether the meaning 'body' (as the shell or husk of the soul) intervened: cf. senses 2 and 3. The history of the differentiation of *belly* and *bellows* is complicated. The various dialectal forms of the OE. word were WSax. *bielg*, later *bylg, bylig*, Kentish and ESax. *belg, belig*, Anglian *bælg, bælig*; these gave the early ME. *buli* (*ü*), *beli, bali*, respectively. Of these *beli, bely* occurs in sense both of 'bellows' and 'belly'; *bali* only as ='belly'; *buli*(*es*) only as = 'bellows.' Hence it may be inferred that the sense 'body, belly' arose first in a dialect where the form was *bali, baly*, and that this form passed with this sense into other dialects, which could thus discriminate *bali* 'belly,' from *beli, buli*, 'bellows.' Meanwhile the north. dial. obtained the distinction in another way, viz. by the establishment of *belw* in sense of 'bellows': thus the *Promp. Parv.* has Bely *venter*, Below *follis*. Finally the pl. *belwes, belowes* was generally adopted in that sense, and *beli, bely* became the literary form for the part of the body. *Bally* still occurs dialectally, e. g. in Lancashire and Shropshire.]

I. Original sense, in OE.

†1. A bag, skin-bag, purse, pod, husk. Freq. in comb. as *bēan-bælg* 'bean-pod,' *blǽst-bælg* BELLOWS q. v., *met-bæl*(*i*)*g* 'meat-bag, scrip,' *wīnbel*(*i*)*g* 'wine-skin, leather bottle.' Only in OE.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xv. 16 And wilnade gefylle womb his of bean-bælȝum. — *ibid.* xxii. 35 Ic sende iuih buta seame and met-bæliȝ. *c* 975 *Rushw. G.* ibid., Butu seome and metbælȝe. — Matt. ix. 17 Ne menn geotaþ win niowe in win belȝas alde, elles to berstep þa belȝas..and þa belȝas to lore weorðaþ. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 31 Þa nam he fif stanas on his herdebelig. *c* 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 360 *Bulga*, bælȝe oððe bylȝe.

II. Of the body of man and animals.

†2. The body (? as the shell or integument of the soul. Cf. Ger. *madensack* 'worm-sack,' the body). *Obs.*

c 1275 *Sinners Beware* 199 in *O. E. Misc.* 78 Hwenne bali me byndeþ And bryngeþ hine on eorþe. *c* 1275 *Death* 83 in *O. E. Misc.* 172 Þenne saið þe sawle..Awai þu wrecche fole bali (*l.* 83 baly), Nu þu list on bere. *Ibid.* 137 Li awariede bali [*later vers.* bodi], that neauer thu ne arise.

3. That part of the human body which lies between the breast and the thighs, and contains the bowels; the abdomen. (The ordinary mod. sense.)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 679 Þe brest with þe bely. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Pseudo-Freris* Wks. (1880) 315 To breede hem grete balyes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 30 Bely, *venter, alvus, uterus.* ?*c* 1475 *Hunt. Hare* 187 Won hit hym on the bale with a mall. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 154 The Iustice in faire round belly, with good Capon lin'd. 1803 BRISTED *Pedest. Tour* II. 643 A secret retained four and twenty hours would have burst his belly. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxi, We must creep to the ramparts on our bellies. 1843 *Watson's Pract. Physic* II. 342 Organs..in the cavity of the belly.

fig. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 254 [To] go over the belly of their scruple to the performance of their action.

b. The part of a garment covering the belly.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. i, Such a sleeve, such a shirt, belly and all. 1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xxviii, Our Taylors gave us a little belly to our doublets.

4. The under part of the body of animals.

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 451 Take pykes, and undo hom on the bale, and wash hom clene. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* iii. 14 Vpon thy bely [WYCLIF, breest] shalt thou go & earth shalt thou eate. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 514 A monstrous Serpent on his Belly prone. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4792/4 Two Geldings, the one black..carrying a small Belly. 1862 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* (1879) 419 The Common Curlew..belly white, with longitudinal dusky spots.

b. As a joint of meat.

1883 *Enquire Within* (ed. 67) § 1044 A belly of pork is excellent in this way.

5. That part of the body which receives food; the stomach with its adjuncts.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 41 Heor Bagges and heore Balies weren [bratful] I-crommet. *c* 1375 WYCLIF *Epist. Dom.* xii. Sel. Wks. II. 257 Þer owene bely þat þei feden as þer God. 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 1521 With the bandes of bakun His baly for to fillen. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1156 Ye have so fellyd yower bylly with growell. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xv. 16 He wold fayne have filled his bely [WYCLIF, wombe] with the coddes that the swyne ate. 1554 9 *Songs & Ball. Q. Mary* v. (1860) 13 Glade when the may fyll up thear hallys with bennys. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 45 Whan the bealy is full, the bones wold be at rest. 1629 FORD *Lover's Melanch.* II. ii, Get some warm porridge in your belly. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 16 He that sows..upon marble, will have many a hungry belly before harvest. 1857 Bohn's *Handbk. Prov.* 70 The belly is not filled with fair words.

b. Hence, Put for the body in its capacity for food: opposed to *back*, as the recipient of clothing. *Also*, the appetite for food.

1555 *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 102 They sitte them downe together, and eate by the bealy. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 144 It is a hard thing to perswade the belly, because it hath no ears. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 312 The Labourers or Manufacturers that..wrought for the Backs and Bellies of other People. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* 62 The best way..is to pinch their bellies. 1763 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) I. 479 He who does not mind his belly, will hardly mind any thing else. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 30 The way to many an honest heart lies through the belly.

c. The body in its capacity for indulgence of appetite; gluttony.

1526 TINDALE *Phil.* iii. 19 Whose God is their bely [WYCLIF, the wombe]. *c* 1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 171 Drunkerys, gyuen to the bely and plesure therof. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 37 b, Beastly bondslaues of the bealy. 1837 A. COMBE *Princ. Physiol.* iv. (ed. 6) 120 Let it not be supposed that I wish to make a god of the belly.

†d. A glutton. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Tit.* i. 12 Evyll beastes, and slowe belies [WYCLIF, of slowe wombe]. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 1114 Tributes..by wicked Princes bestowed vpon flatterers and bellies. 1655 MOUFFET *Health's Impr.* (1746) 133 They called the Eaters of it Savages and Bellies.

6. The bowels.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1330 Þen brek þay þe bale, þe balez out token. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* Fiij He felt a payne in his bealye. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 92 Good against all pains in the small guts, for it dryeth and stayeth the belly. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xii. 186 It doth not loose the belly, or purge.

7. The womb, the uterus.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 30/1 Bely, *uterus*. 1549–50 *Plumpton Corr.* 254 As yet my wife hath not laid her belly. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. v. 41, I shall answer that better than you can the getting vp of the Negroes belly; the Moore is with childe by you. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvii. 222 My belly did not blab, so I was still a Mayde. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 472 While they smell and taste of their dams belly. 1728 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. (1772) 75 Why, she may plead her belly at worst. 1853 'STONEHENGE' *Greyhound* 178 'Flirt' ran second for the same cup with 'War Eagle' in her belly.

8. The internal cavity of the body; the 'inside.'

1491 CAXTON *Four Sons* (1885) 173 He braste the herte in hys bely. 1535 COVERDALE *Jonah* ii. 1 So was Ionas in the bely [WYCLIF, wombe] of the fysh, thre dayes and thre nightes. 1625 tr. *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 43 Neither hath he any mans heart in his belly, that can without teares reade or heare these things. 1629 R. BERNARD *Terence's Andr.* I. i. 12/1 It made my heart cold in my belly. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 472 Some shallow-pated puritan..will..cry me up to have a Pope in my belly.

9. The interior, the inside; *esp.* of things having a hollow cavity within, but also of other things material and immaterial.

1535 COVERDALE *Jonah* ii. 2 Out of the bely [WYCLIF, wombe] off hell I cried. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* v. 78 Out of Scythia, went over the belly of all Asia, till he came into Egypt. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 164 Speak i' th' Nun at London's Belly? 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. xiv. (1715) 123 Ships of Burden..having large and capacious Bellies.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xlvi. 801 They treat of *obligationes*..as it were in the belly of the opposite class, or that of *dominia*. 1884 FROUDE *Carlyle* II. xix. 65 A..candle lighted in the belly of a dark dead past.

†10. An internal cavity. *Obs.*

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 148 There are hollowe places [of the braine], called 'little bellies.' *Ibid.* 220 Wee divided..the internall parts of the frame..of man into three bellies.

11. 'The part of anything that swells out into a larger capacity' (Johnson); the bulging part *e.g.* of a pot or bottle; a suddenly widened part of a vein of ore; the central portion of a muscle, etc.

1591 SPENSER *Bellay's Vis.* IX, Leaning on the belly of a pot. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 759 [This muscle] was called Digastricus because it hath two Venters or Bellies. 1625 BACON *Delays, Ess.* (Arb.) 525 The Handle of the Bottle, first to be received, and after the Belly. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. vii. § 12 Against the Belly of the Bean. 1710 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* IV. (1719) 62 A handsome Pear..its Belly round. 1747 HOOSON *Miners' Dict.* s.v., Such Bellys prove oftentimes very well filled with Ore. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 416 Sulphurated Iron occurs in strata in bellies and in veins. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 711/1 The belly of the shell comprises the greatest part of the exterior surface. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 176 Muscles which have a bulging centre or belly.

12. A concave or hollow surface; a concavity formed in a surface, *e.g.* of a sail.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 443 Citherns or Lutes, upon whose bellies the Musitians played their Musick. *a* 1626 BACON (J.) An Irish harp hath the concave or belly, not along the strings, but at the end of the strings. 1701 *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1277 They wholly laid aside the Tortoise shell, and the sonorous part or Belly of the Lyre, was made of..different Figures. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* v. 12 To fall from aloft and be caught in the belly of a sail.

13. The front, inner, or lower surface of anything, as opposed to the *back*; *e.g.* the front bulging surface of a violin, the inside of curved timber, the angle formed by the meeting of the two lower sides of a burin or graver, the convex under edge of the tumbler of a lock, etc.

c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 44 Great pains is required to whet the graver nicely, particularly the belly of it. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 346/1 The back [of the violin] is worked out much in the same proportion as the belly. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale) 96 *Belly*, the inside or hollow part of compass or curved timber, the outside of which is called the *Back*. 1867 TYNDALL *Sound* iii. 90 The two feet of the bridge rest upon the most yielding portion of the belly of the violin. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 143 The teeth of the wheel in passing just clear the belly of the pallets.

14. In various technical uses derived from the preceding: e. g. in *Coach-building*, the wooden casing of the axle-tree; in *Leather trade*, the belly hide of an ox or other beast (cf. BEND, BACK); in *Saddlery*, a piece of leather fastened to the back of the cantle, and sometimes forming a point of attachment for valise-straps.

1880 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 3/8 Leather..There is a short supply..of..light English..bellies.

III. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*

15. *attrib.* (often = *adj.*) Pertaining to the belly: **a.** *lit.* Ventral, abdominal, as in *belly-fin, -part, -place, -worm.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* IV. xix. 473 The lower belly-part of the former fish. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 156 His tender belly-parts. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 93 Proper for destroying Maw- or Belly-worms. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) 294 The ventral, or belly fins, are either wholly wanting, as in the eel, etc. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* iii. 17 'Us must crawl on our belly-places.'

†b. Pertaining to the supply of food, to bodily nourishment or appetite, as in *belly-care, -joy, -matter. Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VII. 118 I shall cessen of my sowyng ..Ne about my bely ioye so bisi be na-more. *c* 1530 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 101 Preferring their belly joy before all the ioyes of heauen. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. 1 Cor.* 2 The Lordes souper..was no bealy matter. *a* 1564 BECON *Fortr. Faithful* Wks. (1844) 602 This belly-care..is a great temptation to man..when he seeth all things so dear.

†c. *Theol.* Pertaining to the service of the flesh; fleshly, carnal; as in *belly-doctrine, -ease, -wisdom.*

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* To Rdr. Wks. I. 138 Our fleshly wit, our worldly understanding, and belly-wisdom. 1528 ROY *Satire* (1845) A bely beast engendred amonge the ..papysticall secte. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1851) 146 Deluded through belly-doctrines into a devout slavery. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 283 Apt to construe every divine saying in a belly-sense.

16. a. objective with vbl. sb. or pr. pple., as *belly-worshipper, -worshipping.* **b.** locative and adverbial, as *belly-beaten, -devout, -fed, -gulled, -laden, -naked, -pinched, -proud, -sprung*; also *belly-like* adj.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 219 Children..backe and *belly-beaten. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 140 The *belly-devout Friers. 1574 B. GOOGE *Lett. in N. & Q.* III. III. 181 The *bellyfedd mynysters that came over, att..a miserabell hard dyett. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* v. xiii. 221, I have been..backe-guld and *belly-guld. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Badger*, The other lays Earth on his Belly, and so ..draws the *Belly-laden Badger out of the Hole. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 486/2 The posterior *belly-like part of the cell. 1525 *Basyn* 168 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 51 Upstert the wench..And ran to hir maistrys all *baly naked. 1611 COTGR., *Tout fin mere nu*, all discouered..

starke *bellie naked. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. i. 13 The lion and the *belly-pinched wolf. 1675 *Three Inhumane Murth.* 2 Growing *Belly-proud, and Prodigal. 1607 *Lingua* IV. i. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IX. 412 *Belly-sprung invention.

17. Special combinations: **belly-bound** *a.*, constipated, costive; **belly-brace**, a cross-brace passing beneath the steam-boiler of a locomotive; **† belly-cheat** (*slang*), something for the belly, food; also, an apron; **belly-critic**, a connoisseur of good living; **† belly-cup**, ? a cup with a swelling body; **† belly-doublet**, a doublet covering the belly; **belly-fretting**, 'a great Pain in the Belly of a Horse; also the Wounding, or Galling of that Part with Fore-girths' (Phillips 1706); **† belly-friend**, a parasite; **belly-grinding**, pain in the bowels, colic; **belly-gut**, a slothful glutton; **belly-guy** (*Naut.*), 'a tackle applied half-way up sheers, or long spars that require support in the middle' (Adm. Smyth); **belly-helve** (see quot.); **belly-metal**, food, BELLY-TIMBER; **† belly-mountained** *a.*, having a large prominent belly; **† belly-paunch**, (*fig.*) a great eater, a glutton; **belly-pinched** *a.*, pinched with hunger; **belly-roll**, a roller with a central bulge, adapted to roll land between ridges or in hollows; **belly-sacrifice**, ? a sacrifice to the belly; **belly-shot** *a.*, a disease of cattle (see quot.); **† belly-slave**, one devoted to eating and drinking, a glutton; **belly-stay** (*Naut.*), a stay 'used half-mast down when a mast requires support' (Adm. Smyth); **† belly-swain**, ? a glutton; **† belly-sweep** *v.*, to sweep (the ground) with the belly; **belly-thrawe** (*Sc.*), pain in the belly, colic; **belly-vengeance** (*dial.*), sour ale, cider, wine, etc. Also BELLY-ACHE, BELLY-GOD, BELLY-TIMBER, etc., q. v.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 302 Of Costiveness, or *Bellybound, when a Horse is bound in the belly, and cannot dung. 1609 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle Lt.* Wks. 1885 III. 196 A Smelling cheate, signifies a Nose:.. A *Belly chete, an Apron. 1622 FLETCHER *Begg. Bush* II. i, Each man shall eat his own stol'n eggs, .. ay, and possess What he can purchase, back or *belly-cheats, To his own prop. *a* 1711 KEN *Urania* Wks. 1721 IV. 468 The *Belly-Criticks study how to eat. 1673 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 764/4 Several Canns, Bouls, *Belly-Cups, Spoons. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 19 Your armes crost on your thin *bellie doublet. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 529 [For] *Belly grinding, bake a cake of Rye flower .. and apply it as hot as may be suffered. 1540 MORYSINE tr. *Vives' Introd. Wisd.* D viij, Suche as be skoffers, smell feastes .. *bely guts. 1733 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* (1877) 346 (D.), 'Thou wouldst not have a *belly-gut for thy servant, but rather one brisk and agile. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Belly-helve*, a forge-hammer, lifted by a cam .. midway between the fulcrum and the head. 1590 *Plain Perc.* A iij, Old wringers .. that fell out at their *belly mettall. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 65 A man of puf-past, like that fat *bellie-mountaind Bishop. 1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 28/2 Heliogabalus that monsterous *bellipaunch. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Ridge*, It is harrow'd right up and down, and roll'd with a *Belly-Roll that passes between the Ridges. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. ix. 200 Acquaintaunce and kindesfolke, assembled together, make a *bealie sacrifice of hym [*i. e.* devour him]. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 986 Their Guts [*i. e.* of cattle] shrink up, and they become *Belly-shot. 1562 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Gluttony* (1859) 300 These beastly *belly-slaves.. continually day and night, give themselves wholly to bibbing and banqueting. *a* 1587 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. i. (1633) 67 Proud, *belly-swaines fed with extortion and bribery. 1638 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* v. 146 Some *belly-sweep the Earth, and some have wings To cut the purer Ayre. 1595 DUNCAN *Append. Etymol.* (E. D. S.), *Tormen*, the *bellie-thrawe. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 631 A diet of outlandish soups and *belly-vengeance.

Belly (be·li), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To cause to swell out.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 74 Your breath with full consent bellied his sailes. 1790 COLERIDGE *Happiness* Poems I. 33 Fortune's gale Shall belly out each prosperous sail. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poet. Wks. (1879) 179/1 But could see the fair west wind belly the homeward sail.

2. *intr.* To bulge out, swell out.

1624 SAUNDERSON 12 *Serm.* (1637) 172 The Morter getting wet dissolveth, and the wals belly-out. 1718 POPE *Iliad* I. 626 The milk-white canvass bellying as they [the gales] blow. 1775 M. GUTHRIE in G. Colman *Posth. Lett.* (1820) 119 An earthen pot that Bellys towards the top. 1883 SPURGEON in *Chr. Her.* 277/1 Her white sails bellying to the wind.

† 3. *intr.* To become corpulent or stout. *Obs.*

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 73 Your hogges will beginne to belly againe. 1679 SHADWELL *True Widow* I. Wks. 1720 III. 120, I begin to belly, I think, very much. 1772 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 381 We .. flatter ourselves that, while we creep on the ground, we belly into melons.

Belly-ache (be·li,ēk). [f. BELLY *sb.* + ACHE, which see for forms.] 'The colic or pain in the bowels.' Johnson. **Bellyache (-bush, -weed)**, names given to the *Jatropha gossypifolia*; **belly-ache-root** = ANGELICA.

1552 HULOET, Diseased with bealye ache, or freatynge in the bealye. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 152 The Belly-Ach. The roots of this shrub are .. white, penetrating deep into the earth. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 412 Angelica, or belly-ach-root is one of their physical greens. 1804 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 268 A supper so hearty, That it gave him a sad belly-ache.

Be·lly-band. [f. BELLY *sb.* + BAND.]

1. The band which passes round the belly of a horse in harness, to check the play of the shafts.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 5 A cart-sadel, hakbandes, and belybandes. 1837 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* XXXVI, The shaft horse neither felt his saddle nor his belly-band.

2. *Naut.* 'A slip of canvas stitched across a sail to strengthen the parts most liable to pressure.' Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* See BAND *sb.*[2] 6.

1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 45 The reef bands and belly bands stretch from leech to leech.

3. The piece of string on the face of a kite, to which the ball of twine is attached.

Be·lly-blind. *Sc.* [The meaning and origin of *belly* here is uncertain: it may possibly = *billie* 'fellow, comrade.' *Belly Blind* or more commonly *Billie Blin'* is the name of 'a serviceable household demon of a decidedly benignant disposition' in several Scottish ballads: see Child *Eng. and Sc. Pop. Ballads* I. 67, where the name is discussed and compared with Du. *belewitte*, Ger. *bilwisz*, and other Teutonic words of kindred use. But the connexion between these and the sense of *belly-blind* below is not obvious.] A blind-folded person; esp. in the game of Blind-man's Buff; hence used as a name for that game, also (as in first quot.) for 'Hide and Seek.'

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 77 Thou playes belly blind, Wee seeke all night, but nothing can wee finde. *c* 1510 *Adv. Luvairs*, Sum led is lyk the belly-blind With luve.

† Be·lly-cheer, *sb. Obs.* [f. BELLY *sb.* + CHEER, which see for forms.]

1. The gratification of the belly; feasting, gluttony; luxurious eating.

1549 OLDE *Erasm. Par. Eph.* Prol., Onely for pelfe, belycheare, ease and lucre. 1580 LUPTON *Siquila* 56 That gave himself to nothing but to drincking, bybbing, and bellycheare. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 235 Given most of all to excessive bellie-cheere [*luxuriæ*]. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* 245.

2. *concr.* Food, viands.

1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 712 Prophane banquets of bellie cheare. 1611 COTGR., *Carrelure de ventre*, meat, belly timber, belly cheere. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xi. § 4 Wine, and Belli-cheere. 1699 COLES, Belly-cheer, *cibaria*.

† Be·lly-cheer, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To feast luxuriously.

1549 UDALL, etc., *Erasm. Par. Eph.* Prol. (R.) Riotous banketting, potte-companyoning, and belychearynge. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* 41 A pack of Clergie men .. to belly cheare in their presumptuous Sion, or to promote designes.

Be·lly-flaught, *a. Sc.* [f. BELLY *sb.* + FLAUGHT, 'in full flight' Jam.]

1. Headlong; precipitate.

c 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Barthol.* 316 And bely-flawcht flede alsone. 1712-58 A. RAMSAY *Poems* (1844) 78 The hauld guid-wife .. Came bellyflaught. 1805 NICOLL *Poems* I. 31 (JAM.) Beath flew bellie-flaught I' the pool.

2. *To flay belly-flaught*: i.e. by pulling the skin off entire over the head.

a 1550 *Priests of Peblis* 25 (JAM.) Thus fla they al the puir men belly flaught. 1774 MONRO *Deser. Hebr.* 47 (JAM.) Quhen they slay their sheepe, they flay them belly flaught.

Belly-ful be·li,ful. [f. BELLY *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. As much as the belly will contain; a sufficiency of food.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 101 No spoone meat, no bellifull, labourers thinke. 1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 251 Poure not by cups, but by the bellyfull. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 158, I never once had my belly-full, even of dry bread. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. XXIII, What I need now is a bellyful of venison and acorn-bread.

2. A sufficiency; quite as much (*of* anything) as one wants or cares to take. (Now rather *coarse*.)

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* XXVI. 2, I haue destroyed my bely full. 1583 GOLDING *Calv. on Dent.* ci. 684 Let him thunder his belly full. 1687 A. LOVELL *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* II. 42 The Spectators, having had their Belly-fulls of Laughing. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. vi. 61 Take your Bellyfulls of Sermons. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. v. (1876) 357 The nation had had its bellyful of fighting.

Belly-god (be·li,gɒd). [f. as prec. + GOD.]

1. One who makes a god of his belly; a glutton.

c 1540 *Compl. Rodk. Mors* XXII. F iv b, A sort of bellygods and ydle stoute and strong lorrels. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 102 Mixt sauces .. which of ingurgitating belly-gods are greatly esteemed. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 395 Many of our English Belly-Gods suppose Flesh to be most mighty in its operation. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXVIII, 'To see thae English belly-gods!'

attrib. *c* 1570 *Bp. St. Andrew's* in *Scot. Poems* II. 307 Fals Pharisianis, Bellie god hischopis. 1634-46 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 344 Bellie-god bishops hes little will of that work.

2. A god presiding over the appetites.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xi. § 4 (1622) 117 These three Belly-gods; Bacchus, Ceres, Venus.

Bellying (be·li,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BELLY *v.* + -ING[1].] A swelling or bulging out.

1662 HOBBES *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 45 The bellying of the sail. 1753 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1840) 299 They will comply better with the bellying of the glass.

Be·llying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Swelling, bulging out.

a 1700 DRYDEN *Iliad* I. Wks. (1700) 213 The bellying Canvass strutted with the Gale. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 325 As if the bellying clouds were torn open by the mountain tops. *fig.* 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 133 His fame, buoyant and bellying as it is.

Bellyis, obs. form of BELLOWS.

† Be·lly-piece. *Obs.* [f. BELLY *sb.* + PIECE.]

1. The flesh covering the belly; the peritoneum.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Ijada*, the small ribs, the collike, the belly peece of a fish. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. *note*, The muscles of the belly-peece, or the inner rimme of the belly. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Pet. Poem* 31 My Belly-pieces are so fat, they will If toasted, serve for Belly-pieces still.

2. The part of the dress covering the belly; an apron.

1689 SHADWELL *Bury Fair* II i, My fat Host's Belly-pieces.

3. The piece forming the belly of a violin, etc.

1609 DOULAND *Ornithop. Microl.* 22 Let it be couered with a belly peece well smoothed.. like the belly of a lute.

4. A concubine.

1632 RANDOLPH *Jealous Lovers* Wks. (1668) 37 Blush not, belly-piece.

Be·llyship. *nonce-wd.* In 7 **belliship.** [See -SHIP.] The personality of the belly; cf. *lordship*. (*Humorous.*)

1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* vii. 84 His belliship containes th' insatiate gutte.

Belly-swagger: see BELSWAGGER.

† Belly·ter. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *bélître*, *belistre* beggar, vagabond; of unknown origin: see Diez, Littré, Scheler.] A beggar.

a 1528 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* 386 Oh ye kynde of vypers Ye beestly bellyters.

Be·lly-ti·mber. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. BELLY *sb.* + TIMBER.] Food, provisions. (Formerly in serious use, as still in dialects (cf. TIMBER); but since the time of Butler tending to be ludicrous.)

1607 *Mis. Enforced Marr.* III. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IX. 519 We had some belly timber at your table. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1643 They make Floreutines, and verie good belly-timber. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 331 Belly-Timber above Ground Or under was not to be found. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 63/2 Here is no solid belly-timber in this country. [1820 SCOTT *Monast.* (1830) I. 222 The ample provision they have made for their own belly-timber.] 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Belly-timber*, food.

Belman, obs. form of BELLMAN.

Belmontin, -ine (be·lmɒntĭn), *sb.* [f. the 'Belmont Works' at Vauxhall.] 'A fatty substance prepared from Burmese naphtha.' Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 538. Also used *attrib.*

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Mar. 626/1 It requires no stronger light than that afforded by a .. belmontine lamp.

Beloam *v.*: see BE- *pref.*

† Belo·ck, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. BE- *pref.* 2 + LOCK *v.* (Cf. BELOUKE).] Intensive of LOCK.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* V. 210 This is the hand, which with a vowd contract Was fast belockt in thine.

Belocke, beloke(n, var. of BELOUKE *v. Obs.*

Belomancy (be·lɒmænsi). Also 8 **bell-.** [f. Gr. *βέλος* a dart + *μαντεία* divination: see -MANCY.] Divination by means of arrows.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 272 A like way of Belomancy or Divination by Arrowes hath beene in request with Scythians, Alanes, Germans. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 841/2 These..divining arrows or rods or the knotched [*sic*] sticks of belomancy.

‖ **Belone** (be·lōni). [L. *belone*, a. Gr. *βελόνη* a needle.] Generic name of the GAR-FISH.

† Belo·ng, *a. Obs. rare.* In 3 **bilong.** [Early ME., answering in form and meaning to OS. *bilang*, MDu. *belangh*, *belanc* adj.; f. *bi-*, BE- *pref.* + LONG *a.*[2], app. shortened form of OE. *ge-lang*, ME. *y-long*, *i-long*, ALONG *a.*[1] As in other words (cf. BELIEF), the *ge-* may have been dropped already in OE.; Ormin has 'lang o Crisstes helpe.' The primary notion was apparently 'equally long, corresponding in length,' whence 'running alongside of, parallel to, going along with, accompanying as a property or attribute'; cf. BELONG *v.*, also BILENGE *a.*] Pertaining, belonging, or appropriate; 'along of.' Const. *on*.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2058 Tel me ðin drem, mi broðer her .. ðe reching wurð on god bi-long.

Belong (bĭlɒŋ), *v.* Forms: 4 **bi-**, 4-5 **by-long**, 4- **belong**; *north.* and *Sc.* **belang.** [ME. *bi-*, *belongen* appears to be an intensive (with BE- *pref.*) of the simple *longen*, common in the same sense from 13th c.: see LONG *v.*[2] OHG. has, in same sense, *bilangên*, MDu. *belanghen*, mod.G. and Du. *belangen*, also a sb. *belang* 'concern, interest, importance'; but no trace of such forms is found in OE. For the sense, cf. the prec. adj.]

1. *intr.* To go along with, or accompany, as an adjunct, function, or duty; to be the proper accompaniment, to be appropriate, to pertain *to*.

1340 *Ayenb.* 176 Þe ulessliche [þo3tes] belongeþ to lost an to wylninges. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 110 For in loue and letterure þe eleccioun bilongeth. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 215 Suffisaunt To doon al that a man bilongeth unto. 1486 *Bk. St. Albal's* D iij b, Theys haukes belong to an Emproure. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1613) 209 To learne the good what trauailes do belong. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iii. 40 Wee know what belongs to a Watch. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* ix. 9 To the Lord our God belong mercies and forgiuenesses. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 807 Of this cursed crew The punishment to other hand belongs. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 397 ¶ 3

Grief has a natural Eloquence belonging to it. 1861 Geo. Eliot in Cross *Life* (1885) II. xi. 322 He .. works with all the zest that belongs to fresh ideas.

b. *impers.*, or with subject *it* repr. a clause.

1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xii, Neuer ne left he .. his burdon, as it bylongeth to a good pylgrym. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xv. 239 He was wele horsed as to soche a man be-longeth. 1588 A. King *Canisius' Catech.* 188 To rakin thame al in this place it belanges nat to our purpose. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 111 They therefore, as to right belongd, So were created. 1821 Keats *Isabel* xlix, Here .. it doth not well belong To speak.

2. To pertain, concern, refer, or relate *to*. *arch.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 12 Þe oþer article [of the Creed] belongeþ to þe zone. 1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* i. 24 Nor belongen these my woordes onelye to you, but generally to all nacions. 1593 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* II. viii. § 4 Whatsoever belongeth unto the highest perfection of man. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* v. v. 147 All that belongs to this. 1611 Bible 1 *Cor.* vii. 22 He that is unmarried careth for the things that belong to the Lord.

3. To be the property or rightful possession of. Const. *to*; occas. with *indirect obj.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* II. 43 Telle ȝe me now to wham þat tresour by-longeþ. 1508 Fisher *Wks.* I. (1876) 290 The Blessyd Martha was a woman of noble blode, to whom by enheritaunce belonged the castel of hethany. *a* 1692 Ashmole *Antiq. Berks* (1723) II. 424 The Hundred of Wargrave did for many Ages belong to the Bishops of Winchester. 1764 Brydges *Homer Travest.* (1797) I. 128 Thy buxom wench..Belongs a better man than thee. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 365/2 Rushen Abbey belonged to the Cistercian order. 1852 McCulloch *Comm. Dict.* 1105 Property belonging to another state.

b. To be a property or attribute of.

1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* III. ii. § 18 It must have equall motion in all its particles, if motion doth belong to it. *a* 1704 Locke *Wks.* (1706) 191 This way of containing all things can by no means belong to God. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 14 (1864) 204 The accompaniment of activity belongs to every one of the senses. 1885 J. Martineau *Ethical The.* I. 275 The innumerable 'attributes' which must belong to an infinite nature.

4. To be connected with in various relations; to form a part or appendage of; *e.g.* to be a member of a family, society, or nation, to be an adherent or dependent of, to be a native or inhabitant of a place; to be a dependency, adjunct, or appendage of something; to be one of a generation or time.

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 121 Þe nimphes of the welles, And other..Unto the wodes belongende. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* Prol., I belong to the parish of Saint Pierre. 1535 Coverdale *Esther* viii. 1 Hester tolde how that he belonged vnto her. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* v. i. 9 Belong you to the Lady Oliuia, friends? 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 3 Good M. Porter, I belong to th' Larder. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 121 ¶ 1 The great Vard that belongs to my Friend's Country-House. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 189 Mr. Pierce belongs to New Hampshire. 1875 Macdonell in *Macm. Mag.* XXXII. 545 His finest figures belong to [an early] period in American history. 1883 M. Crawford *Mr. Isaacs* iv. 71 To what confession do you yourself belong? 1884 H. Drummond *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* 112 Those who belong to the rank and file of life need this warning most.

b. occas. const. To belong *here*; also in U. S., *with*, *in*.

1861 O. W. Holmes *Elsie Venner* xxvii, You belong with the last [set], and got accidentally shuffled in with the others.

†Belo·nger. *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -er1.] He who or that which belongs; an attribute.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 12 The two first .. things that the mind is likest to fasten on, as the main belongers to the world. *Ibid.* 112 That one belonger of unthroughfareness.

Belonging (bĭlǫ·ŋiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing1. Perhaps the pl. *belongings* was orig. taken from the pr. pple., in sense of 'things belonging.']

I. Usually in *pl.* only.

1. Circumstances connected with a person or thing; relations with another person or thing.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. i. 30 Thy selfe and thy belongings Are not thine owne so proper. 1867 Furnivall *Percy Folio* Pref. 5 Such information .. as he would wish .. in order to understand the belongings of it. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Night-c.* 220 All my belongings, what is summed in life, I have submitted wholly .. to your rule.

2. Possessions, goods, effects.

1817 B'ness Bunsen in Hare *Life* I. v. 117 [They] did the honors of their belongings with ease. 1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* Add. § 8 Jewels, liveries, and other such common belongings of wealthy people. 1871 A. Hope *Schoolboy Fr.* (1875) 158 Rushing about collecting their belongings.

3. Persons related in any way; relatives.

1852 Dickens *Bleak H.* II. 103, I have been trouble enough to my belongings in my day. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Feb. 224/2 The rich uncle whose mission is to bring prosperity to his belongings.

4. A thing connected with, forming a part, appendage, or accessory of another.

1863 D. Mitchell *Farm Edgew.* 196 When I have shown some curious city visitor all these belongings of the farm. 1868 Lockyer *Heavens* (ed. 3) 26 These are the 'Sun-spots,' real movable belongings of the surface of the Sun. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 533/2 She had shown us the rest of the château with a sense of being a belonging of the place.

II. The fact of appertaining, relationship.

1879 Whitney *Skr. Gram.* 275 There remain, as cases of doubtful belonging, etc.

Belo·nging, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing2.] Proper, appropriate; appertaining, accompanying.

1648 Milton *Tenure of Kings* (1650) 45 In hands better able and more belonging to manage them. 1869 Ruskin *Q. of Air* § 141 Sanctifying noble thought with separately distinguished loveliness of belonging sound.

Belonite (be·lŏnəit). *Min.* [f. L. *belonē*, Gr. *βελόν-η* needle + -ite.] A mineral variety occurring in microscopic needle-shaped crystals.

1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* xi. 190 The augite and hornblende exist .. as minute acicular bodies and spicular forms ('belonites'). 1880 Dana *Min.* 805 The belonite may be a feldspar.

†Beloo·k, *v. Obs.* Forms: 2 beloc-en, 3 bilok-en(n, -in. [ME., f. Be- *pref.* 1 + *lokien*, OE. *lócian* to Look. Cf. senses of Behold, Besee.]

1. *intr.* To look.

c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 To neowelnesse þe under eorðe is be-locest. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 132 Heo mot wel .. bilokin (*v.r.* biholden) on euch half.

2. *trans.* To look at, consider. Also *absol.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 77 Nu hit is god time to beloken þe sicnesse of þe sowle. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1046 Of many a knyght he was beloked.

3. *refl.* To look about one, cast one's eyes about.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 132 [He] biloked him euer ȝeorneliche al abuten. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 529 in *O. E. Misc.* 17 Đe sipes ðat arn on se fordriuen .. biloken hem and sen ðis fis.

Belord (bĭlō·ɹd), *v.* [f. Be- 5 + Lord *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To call 'lord,' address as 'my lord.'

1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 86/2 You are begraced and belorded, and crouched and kneeled unto. 1883 Sala in *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 July, An American never fails to belord Francis of Verulam.

2. To act the lord over.

Belote, var. of Belloot. **Belout:** see Be- *pref.*

†Belou·ke, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 belúc-an, 2–3 biluk-en, 4 belouke, (belok). *Pa. t.* 1–3 belé·ac, 3 bilek, -leck, -loc. *Pa. pple.* 1–2 belocen, 2–4 beloken, 3–4 biloken, -luken, biloke, 5 belocke. [OE. *bi-*, *be-lúcan* (corr. to OS. *bilûcan*, OHG. *bilûhhan*, MHG. *belûchen*), f. *bi-*, Be- about + *lúcan*, in Goth. *lûkan*, to shut, close.]

1. *trans.* To close, to shut (a door, etc.).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 9 Heofonrices duru .. belocen standeþ. He þone halgan ham beléac. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 10 Seo duru wæs belocyn. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.*, Beloken.

2. To shut (a person, etc.) *in* or *out*.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Past.* 399 On sumere lytelre byriȝ belocene. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 God be-léac hi binnan þan arce. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1079 He hire bi-lek in one bure. *c* 1320 *Sir Beves* 3024 Belok hem thar oute for love o me. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xxiii, How ye may suffre the great harmes kene .. Duryng the syege in this towne beloke.

3. To enclose, encompass.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* xxx. 9 [xxxi. 8] Ne biluce me in honda feondes. *c* 1200 Ormin 12126 Þatt Æst, and West, and Suþ, and Norrþ þiss middellærd bilukenn. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxx[i]. 8 Ne þou me belouked in hend of fa. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 229 A strong cite biloken with walle.

4. To include *in* an expression.

c 1200 Ormin 11495 Cristess lare..bilokenn iss I tene bodewordess. 1340 *Ayenb.* 99 He belouk þ ine ssorte wordes al þet we may wyliy of herte.

Belove (bĭlv·v), *v.* Forms: 2–3 biluuien, biluuen, bilouen, 3 bileouen, bilufen, 4–5 bi-, bylove, 6 beloue, *Sc.* beluve, 5– belove. [ME. *biluven*, *-loven*, f. *bi-*, Be- 2 + *luven*, *loven* to Love. Cf. mod.G. *belieben* and Du. *believen*, both usually impersonal.]

†1. *intr.* To please, be pleasing (to a person).

c 1205 Lay. 989 ȝif hit eow biloueð .. fare we from þisse londe. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 24 ȝef me sua biluuede hit were sone. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 259 Wel us bilumeð hit.

†2. *trans.* To be pleased with, approve, like. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 1013 Alle hit hi-luueden. *Ibid.* 19121 Al þat leodliche folc bilufde þesne ilke ræd.

3. To love. Now only in *passive.* Const. *with* (obs.), *of* (arch., poet.), *by*.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* III. 211 Mede maketh hym bi-loued. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 118 The money is better byloued than God. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 521 Quhilk with the king all tyme wes best belude. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. i. 104, I am belou'd of beauteous Hermia. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* v. § 4. 212 Those persons cannot but bee accounted hard hearted .. who belove not them of whom they are loved. 1623 Wodroephe *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 322, I would wear it about my neck for a certain testimony that I belove it much. 1818 Byron *Mazeppa* vii, I loved, and was beloved again. 1825 Southey *Paraguay* ii. 10 Beloving and beloved she grew, a happy child. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* viii. 5 By me belov'd as maiden is belov'd no more.

†Belo·ve, *sb. Obs. rare*−1. [f. prec.: cf. Love *sb.*] = Beloved *sb.*

1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 48 Only Lieba and Tecla ij Englysh nonnes his best belones.

Beloved (bĭlv·vèd, -lv·vd), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* Also 4 by-luffede, 5 bylouyd, 6–7 beloued. [f. as prec. + -ed1.]

A. *ppl. adj.* Loved. (Often *well-*, *best-*, *first-*, etc.)

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xiii. (1495) 423 Gnattes ben beste bylouyd meete to swalowes. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 510 Welbelouyd frendes. 1535 Coverdale *Song* 3 *Childr.* 11 For thy beloued Abrahams sake. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Dearly beloved brethren, the Scripture moveth us in sundry places. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. ii. 57 How happily he liues, how well belou'd. 1647 W. Browne *Polexander* II. 143 The fairest and best belovedst daughter of the Emperour. 1817 Coleridge *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 243 'Twas even thine, beloved woman mild! 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 1 Impatient to be once more in his beloved country.

B. *sb.* ellipt. use of adj.: cf. *dear.*) One who is beloved, a loved one.

1526 Tindale 1 *John* iii. 2 Derely beloved, now are we the sonnes of God. 1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxi. 155 The Louer and Beloued are not tyed to one Law. 1611 Bible *Song* v. 9 What is thy beloued more then another beloued? 1748 G. White *MS. Serm.*, 'Tis the nature of Love to extend itself to all things belonging to it's Beloved. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Consolation*, There are left behind Living Beloveds. 1872 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxi. 24 Others talk of their beloveds, and they shall be made to hear of mine.

†Belovedly (bĭlv·vèdli), *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ly2.] So as to be beloved.

1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 186 My Worthy .. Father, who hath lived long, creditably and belovedly in it.

†Belo·ver. *Obs. rare*−1. In 5 bylouer. [f. Belove *v.* + -er1.] A lover.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* II. (1495) 196 a/2 Wymmen that utter swetly theyr wordes for to gete loue of theyr bylouers.

†Belo·ving, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ing1.] Liking, pleasure.

1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* V. xxix. 145 No bettring but as your belouing is.

†Belo·ving, *ppl. a. Obs.* [-ing2.] Loving.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 22 You shall be more belouing, then beloued.

Below (bĭlō·), *adv.* and *prep.* Forms: 4 bilooghe, 6 by lowe, beloe, belowe, 6– below. [f. Be *prep.* + Low *a.* (in ME. *lo*ȝ, *loogh*). Very rare in ME., and only as an adverb; it began apparently as a variant of the earlier *a-lowe*, A-low, the parallel form to *an-high* (now *on high*); the synonymous pair, *a-low be-low*, were analogous to *a-fore be-fore*, etc. *Below* was not a common word till the 16th c., towards the end of which the prepositional use (not found with *a-low*) arose, and is frequent in Shakspere. *Below* and *beneath* constitute together the opposite of *above*. As to their use, and relations to *under*, see Beneath B.]

A. (without object expressed.) *adv.*

1. *gen.* In a low position relatively to another place; in or to a lower position, lower down.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 116, & syþen on lenþe bi-looghe ledez inogh. 1567 Turberv. in Chalmers *Eng. Poets* II. 616/2 It makes the Oke to overlooke the slender shrubs bylow. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* (J.) To men standing below on the ground, those that be on the top of Paul's seem much less than they are. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 373 The Waters .. belching from below, Black Sands, as from a forceful Engine throw. 1700 — *Pal. & Arc.* I. 218 Then look'd below, and from the Castle's height Beheld a .. pleasing sight. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxiii. (1806) 137 The child .. leaped from her arms into the flood below. 1842 Tennyson *Fatima* iv, From below Sweet gales, as from deep gardens, blow.

b. Lower on a written sheet or page; *hence*, later in a book or writing; at the foot of the page.

1694 Salmon *Iatrica* I. v. 292/1 He may use the pills below described. 1784 R. Burrow *Comp. Ladies Diary* 35 Read what's below. 1807 F. Wrangham *Serm. Transl. Script.* 38 The passages alluded to below have been quoted almost to satiety. 1863 A. Horwood *Yearbks.* 30 & 31 *Edw. I.* Pref. 29 The forms subjoined in the note below.

2. In a lower position relatively to some place of permanent reference: a. Under heaven; on earth. Often prec. by *here*. *arch.* or *poet.*

1574 A. L. *Calvin's Foure Serm.* i, God faileth not to send down certain beames hether by lowe to lighten us. 1680 Butler *Elephant in Moon* 284 That Elephant may differ so From those upon the Earth below. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 63 Where to find that happiest spot below. 1766 — *Hermit* viii, Man wants but little here below, Nor wants that little long. 1821 Keats *Lamia* 280 Finer spirits cannot breathe below In human climes. 1832 *Athenæum* 377 The merry stream floweth For all below.

b. Under the earth; in Hades, in hell.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 31 Or Phœbus Steeds are founderd Or Night kept chain'd below. *a* 1740 Tickell (J.) Prosp'rous traitors gnash their teeth below. 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake*, Macgregor would dive to the mansions below! *a* 1843 Southey *Inchc. Rock* xvii. 4 As if with the Inchcape Bell, The fiends below were ringing his knell. 1847 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* (1869) 191 They say she is now leading apes, and mends Bachelors' small clothes below.

c. On a lower floor, down-stairs, 'below-stairs'; under the deck, in or into the cabin or hold of a ship.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. ii. 150 There's one Master Broome below would faine speake with you. *c* 1600 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) II. xvi. 90 Fell down on the ship hatch And under the hatches there below. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 269 ¶ 1 A man below desired to speak with me. 1840 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 68 It being the turn of our watch to go below. 1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* xxii. (1885) 155 This Adonis of the lower household was a mighty man below.

3. Lower down a slope, valley, or course of a river; nearer to the sea.

1810 Jefferson *Corr.* (1830) 151 She expected .. a British fleet from below.

4. *fig.* In a lower rank, grade, or station.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 130 The Generall's disdain'd By him one step below. 1882 *Times* 15 Mar. 9/3 It was impossible for Alexander II to resist the pressure from below in 1877. 1884 Sir W. Brett *Law Rep.* XIV. *Q. Bench* 798 The view which the judgment of the Court below upholds.

B. (with obj.) *prep.*

1. Lower than, at a less elevation than.

c 1575 Turberv. *All Things as used* (R.) Bylowe the lampe of Phœbus light. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. iii. 2 O blessed breeding Sun .. below thy Sisters Orbe Infect the ayre. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 33 The Screw-plate will, after

it gets a little below the Tapering, go no farther. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. xvii. 8 He never counted him a man Would strike below the knee. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Phys. Geog.* II. xxiv. 136 Immediately below the snow-line. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1876) I. 1 A district lying partly below the level of the ocean. 1863 C. ST. JOHN *Nat. Hist. Moray* i. 2 The bird is looking in all directions below her for any enemy.

b. *Below-stairs* (now usually *down-stairs*): at the foot of the staircase, on or to the floor below, *esp.* the ground-floor; *hence*, in or into the kitchen or servants' hall.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* V. ii. 10 Why shall I alwaies keepe below staires? 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. (1684) 153 The Cofferer..is to pay the Wages to the King's Servants above and below stairs. 1749 FITZCOTTON *Iliad* I. Pref. 14 Leaving the young people below-stairs, to divert themselves. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* viii, Kit's mother, poor woman, is waiting at the grate below stairs. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvi. 144 St. Clare will have high life below stairs.

c. Of position in a writing or on a printed page.

1743 J. BARCLAY *Educ.* 85 Below the simple verbs are translated into English all the useful rules. 1858 W. HOLDSWORTH *Law of Wills* 13 No signature will give effect to any disposition or direction which is inserted below or after it in point of place.

d. *fig.* Too low for the influence of, too low to be affected by.

1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 168 It is possible to be below flattery as well as above it. One who trusts nobody will not trust sycophants.

2. Lower on a slope than; farther down a valley or stream than: hence *below-bridge* = lower than London (or other) Bridge; nearer the bottom, or what is considered the bottom, of a room than, as *below the gangway* in the British House of Commons.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 103 At the consecrated Fount, A League below the Citie. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* C, Below bridge, where the great Scene of Navigation lyes. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* II. xiv. 11 Below the village, the valley opens..into a broad flat meadow. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* i. 2 The water sweeps down below bridge in the direction of Greenwich. 1885 *Weekly Times* 8 May 15/4 Below the gangway sat a strong Radical party.

b. Of time: Later than, after. *rare.*

a 1790 T. WARTON (L.) The most eminent scholars..before and even below the twelfth century, were educated in our religious houses.

3. Deeper than. Also *fig.*

1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Phys. Geog.* II. xxiv. 129 The ground is perpetually frozen at a very small depth below the surface. 1872 *Mem. Agnes E. Jones* vi. 387 This call was followed by one or two more, but we did not get below the surface. 1884 G. SYMONS *Brit. Rainf.* 21 That water is usually about 3 ft. below the surface of the ground. 1885 SIR W. THOMSON in *Nature* XXXI. 409 The necessity for study below the surface seems to have been earliest recognised in anatomy.

4. Directly beneath; under the covering or canopy of; underneath. More strictly expressed by *under, beneath.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* V. iii. 137 To the discent and dust below thy foote. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 472 From her Mossy Bow'r below the Ground. 1719 WATTS *Ps.* cxvii, From all that dwell below the skies. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. iii. 21 Sitting on this stone, And thinking who it was who lay below it. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iii, Books lay on tables and below tables. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XII. i, Some dolorous message knit below The wild pulsation of her wings.

5. Under the influence of; = BENEATH 4. *rare.*

1813 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xlvii, His vineyard..Blasted below the dim hot breath of war.

6. Of position in a graduated scale, *e.g.* that of a barometer: *hence* **a.** Lower, in amount, weight, strength, value, price, degree of any quality, than.

1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 30 Having made it sure that no Man else would go below [underbid] him. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. liii. 416 In this case, the exchange is said to be below par at London. 1840 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) II. 445 In this state it..fuses below redness. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. v. iii. § 5. 377 Incomes below a certain amount should be altogether untaxed. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Phys. Geog.* II. xxiv. 124 The cold has been 120° below Zero. 1884 MRS. H. WOOD *White Witch* II. viii. 190 He threw himself into the seat beside her, and said below his breath, etc. 1884 G. SYMONS *Brit. Rainf.* 84 The rainfall of this month..is considerably below the average. *Mod.* Throughout England the barometer stood below 29.

b. *fig.* Lower in rank, dignity, or station than.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. ii. 32 From below your Duke to beneath your Constable. 1668 DRYDEN *Maiden Q.* I. iii, I love below myself, a Subject. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 ¶ 7 He..gives his Orders..to the Servants below him. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) II. iv. 73 Unless he is sunk below a beast. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. ii. (1865) 248 No woman dresses below herself from caprice. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 227 A man far below them in station. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Ethical The.* I. 275 What he treats as *Substance* relatively to phenomenal nature below it, he regards as *Attribute* relatively to a prior infinite nature above it.

c. Lower, in quality or excellence, or in some particular quality, than; inferior to.

1711 FELTON (T.) His idylliums of Theocritus are as much below his Manilius, as the fields are below the stars. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* viii. (1806) 34 The finest strokes..are much below those in the Acis and Galatea of Ovid. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* viii, So far is the lightest heart below True happiness. 1847 MACAULAY *Let.* in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) II. xi. 232 How far my performance is below excellence. 1871 HAWEIS *Mus. & Mor.* (1874) 505 We place England and France below Germany.

7. Unworthy of, unbefitting, lowering to. More usually expressed by BENEATH.

1637 BRIDGMAN in Prynne's *Prelate's Tyrr.* (1641) 223 It is much below me to be an Informer. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 23 ¶ 2 It was below a Gentlewoman to wrangle. 1712 — *ibid.* No. 522 ¶ 2 A man..of birth and estate below no woman to accept. 1743 J. BARCLAY *Educ.* 36 Such things some may reckon below attention. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1842) I. 139 A compiler..who thinks no fact below his regard. 1883 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* 10 Aug. 94/1 Too far below contempt to be worth castigating.

†Below, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. BE- 1 + LOW *v.*] To make low or lowly, to humble.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 230 If þow wil[t] .. biloue [*v.r.* bilow, bylowe] þe amonges low men · so shaltow lacche grace.

Below, -es, -ys, obs. forms of BELLOW-S.

Belschyd, -shynge, pa. pple. and vbl. sb. of BELLISH *v. Obs.*

†Be'lsire. *Obs.* Also 4-6 **bel(l)syre,** 5 **beelesire,** 6 **belsier.** [f. BEL + SIRE: cf. *beldame, belfader.* The components are the same as in *beausire,* with which, however, this has no connexion, being of Eng. formation.] A grandfather; an ancestor.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IX. 142 Here aboute þe barne þe belsyres gultes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 27/1 Bellsyre, *auus.* 1494 FABYAN VII. CCXXVII. 256 The sone here lyeth with also the fader, The belsyre, for & ye great graundfader. 1530 PALSGR. 197/2 Belsyre, *grant pere.* 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XII. Mm iij, Antique names of noble Belsiers old. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiv. 233 When he his long descent shall from his Bel-sires bring. *a* 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 615 The great Belsire, the Grandsire, Sire, and Sonne Lie here interred vnder this Grauestone.

†Be'lswa:gger. *Obs.* Also bell-, belly-. [Perhaps a contr. of *belly-swagger* (as in Ash) 'one who *swags* or *sways* his belly.'] A swaggering gallant or bully; a whoremonger, pimp.

1592 GREENE *Def. Coney-catch.* (1859) 47 [Nothing] can draw them from the love of the Poligamoi or bel-swaggers of the country. 1680 DRYDEN *Kind Kpr.* IV. i. Wks. IV. 337 Fifty Guineas! Dost thou think I'll sell my self?..thou impudent Belswagger. 1721 BAILEY, *Bellswagger,* a swaggering Fellow, a hectoring Blade, a Bully. 1775 ASH *Bellyswagger,* a bully, a hectoring fellow. *Belswagger,* a whoremaster.

Belt (belt), *sb.*[1] Also 5–7 belte. [Common Teut.: OE. *belt,* cogn. with OHG. *balz* (? masc.), prob.: — OTeut. **baltjo-z,* ad. L. *balteus* girdle. ON. has *balti* (neut.), perh. ad. L. *balteum,* common in med.L.]

1. A broadish, flat strip of leather or similar material, used to gird or encircle the person, confine some part of the dress, and to support various articles of use or ornament. Often described by the part of the body encircled (as *waist-belt, shoulder-belt*), or the article supported (as *sword-belt, cartridge-belt*).

a 1000 *Harl. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 192 *Baltheum, cingulum, uel* belt. *a* 1100 *Cott. Gl.* ibid. 359 *Balteum* gyrdel, oðde belt. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 175 And ber Ane hatchat, that wer scharp to scher Undre hys belt. *c* 1420 *Anturs Arth.* xxix, Her belte was of blenket .. bocult ful bene. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV,* I. ii. 159 He that buckles him in my belt. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* III. i. (1684) 31 Get your right leg firm on the ground, adjust your Belt. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5376/3 A Cartouch Pouch, with a Shoulder belt, a Sword with a Waist-belt. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ii. 24 The sword..hung from a belt that passed over the shoulder.

b. *esp.* one worn as a mark of rank or distinction.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 162 Bobe þe barres of his belt & oþer blybe stones. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. v. 110 An officer .. threw away his belt, rather than obey that impious command. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlv, They fight each other for the champion's belt and two hundred pounds a side.

c. *fig.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 27/1 A belte of lechery, *cestus.* *a* 1500 *Songs Costume* (1849) 60 Hir belt suld be of benignitie About her middill meit. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* V. ii. 17 He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause Within the belt of Rule.

d. *To hit below the belt* (from the language of pugilists) is used *fig.* for 'to act unfairly in any contest.'

2. *transf.* A broadish strip or stripe of any kind, or a continuous series of objects, encircling or girdling something: **a.** *gen.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, s.v., The denomination *belt* is also applied to a sort of bandage in use among surgeons. 1788 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* II. 184 The Zona, or Belt..seems to partake of the nature of a herpes. 1857 EMERSON *Poems* 163 A belt of mirrors round a taper's flame. 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* V. 49 The body is decorated with two belts of grotesques.

b. *esp.* of the physical features of a landscape.

1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XXI. iii, A level belt of ice which bound .. The waters of the sleeping Ocean round. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 473 To plant a belt of Scotch firs around the inside of the circular drain. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 216 The American hunter, who endeavours to surround himself with a belt of wasted land, when overtaken by a conflagration.

c. *spec.* in *Astr.*

1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 3 He hath remarked in the Belts of Jupiter the shaddows of his satellites. 1787 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* iii. 44 The body of Jupiter is surrounded by several parallel faint substances called Belts. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 113 The burning belts, the mighty rings, The murmurous planets' rolling choir.

3. *Mech.* A broad flat strap of leather, india-rubber, etc. passing round two wheels or shafts, and communicating motion from one to the other.

1795 *Specif. Patent* No. 2034 The wood roller..has its motion by a pulley and belt. 1885 *Engineer* 15 May (*Advt.*), Main Driving Belts..to transmit any required H. P.

4. A broadish flexible strap. (The idea of encircling or girdling here begins to disappear.)

1672 T. VENN *Mil. & Mar. Discip.* iii. 8 He is to have a good Harquebuz, hanging on a belt into a swivel. 1753 DOUGLASS *Brit. Settlem. N. Amer.* 219 Our Indians formerly accounted by single Wampum, by Strings of Wampum, and by Belts of Wampum, in the same manner as the English account by the Denominations of Pence, Shillings, and Pounds. 1885 *Nature* XXXI. 415 The cartridges [of a self-loading gun] are placed in a belt formed of two bands of tape, before they are placed in the box, and one end of this belt is placed in the gun.

5. A broad band or stripe characteristically distinguished from the surface it crosses; a tract or district long in proportion to its breadth.

1808 WILFORD *Sacr. Isles* in *Asiat. Res.* VIII. 264 A range or belt about forty degrees broad, across the old continent. 1852 CONYBEARE & H. *St. Paul* (1862) I. vi. 159 Three belts of vegetation are successively passed through in ascending from the coast. 1877 H. SPOFFORD *Pilot's Wife* in *Casquet Lit.* IV. 13/2 Bert's boat might have been beyond its [the storm's] belt. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* xlvi. 353 You have just come through the infected belt [of yellow fever].

b. *Geog. Great* and *Little Belts,* two channels between the Cattegat and the Baltic.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The belts belong to the King of Denmark.

c. *Arch.* 'A course of stones projecting from the naked, either moulded, plain, or fluted.' Gwilt.

d. *Naval Arch.* A series of thick iron plates running along the water-line in armoured vessels.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. 1/1 Naval officers will feel profoundly uncomfortable in taking an ironclad without a complete belt into action. 1885 *Times* 10 Apr. 3 A short armoured belt..extending over less than half the length of the ship.

¶ *Belt of pater-nosters* or *of Our Fathers*:

In the Acts of the Council of Celchyth, an. 816 (Haddan & Stubbs *Councils & Eccl. Doc.* III. 584), occurs the passage 'et xxx diebus canonicis horis expleto synaxeos æt VII beltidum, Paternoster pro eo cantetur,' of which the latter part 'at the seven bell-hours let the Paternoster be sung for him,' has given rise to one of the most grotesque blunders on record. The OE. words *æt VII beltidum,* 'at the seven bell-hours,' a gloss on '*canonicis horis*' preceding, were taken by Spelman as Latin, and construed with the following word as a 'paternoster of seven belts,' which he explained as a *rosary.* Du Cange repeated the explanation, though questioning the existence of the rosary at that date. Johnson the Nonjuror (*Eccl. Laws* 1720) elaborately described 'belts' set with studs serving the purpose of a rosary. Scott (Suppl. to Chambers, 1753) suggested as a better rendering, 'a paternoster to be repeated seven times.' In all these there was an attempt to construe the passage, but in later 'explanations' the grammatical construction has been dismissed, and 'VII beltidum, paternoster' transmuted into 'seven belts of paternosters,' as in the following curious specimens of modern mythology:

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. ix. 62 The frequent repetition of the Lord's Prayer, technically called a belt of Pater-nosters. *Note.* A belt of Pater-nosters appears to correspond with a string of beads of later times..It is probable that the belt contained fifty Pater-nosters. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. viii. 8 Seven belts of Our Fathers had to be said for the deceased.

6. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*: **a.** objective with vbl. sb. or pple., as *belt-cutter, -maker, -splicing, -stretcher, -tightener*; **b.** attrib., as *belt-armour, -clasp, -coupling.* Also **belt-lacing,** thongs for lacing together the ends of machine belts; **†belt-money,** ? a gratuity to soldiers; **belt-pipe,** a steam-pipe surrounding the cylinder of a steam-engine; **belt-punch,** an instrument for punching holes in belts; **belt-saw** (= **band-saw**; see BAND *sb.*[2] III); **belt-shifter,** a contrivance for shifting a belt from pulley to pulley; **belt-speeder,** a contrivance consisting of two cone-pulleys carrying a belt, by which varying rates of motion are transmitted; **†belt-stead, -stid,** the place of the belt, the waist; **belt-wise** *adv.,* in the manner of a belt.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Jan. 11/1 Ships stripped of their *belt armour. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* II. xv. 159 The *belt-ice at their foot was old and undisturbed. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 27/1 A *belte maker, *zonarius.* 1679 *Trial Wakeman* 44 Mr. Cott, a *Beltmaker in the New Exchange. 1648 *Petit. Eastern Ass.* 18 Is not *Belt-money the dispendium of our possessions? *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XIV. 5940 Slit hym down sleghly thurghe the slote euyn, Bode at the *belt stid, and the buerne deghit. 1879 *Daily News* 6 Nov. 5/3 They were armoured on the *belt system, their thickest plates being confined to the neighbourhood of the water-line. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. iv. (1743) 173 They wear a scarlet Ribbon *belt-wise.

†Belt, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Prob. distinct from prec., but nothing is known of its derivation.] An ax.

a 1300 W. DE BIBLESW. in Wright's *Voc.* 163 The belte, *le coing.* 1499 *Promp. Parv.* (Pynson), Belt or ax, *securis.* *c* 1500 *Carpenter's T.* in Halliw. *Nugæ P.* 13 'Wherefore,' seyd the belte, 'With grete strokes I schalle hym pelte.'

Belt, *sb.*[3] ? *Obs.* (See BELT *v.* 5 and *ppl. a.*)

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 156 What money was yearly made by sale of the locks belts and tags of the sheep. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. 494 Of the Tag or Belt in Sheep. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*; and in later Dicts.

Belt (belt), *v.* Pa. pple. 6 **belt.** [f. BELT *sb.*1]

1. *trans.* and *refl.* To gird with a belt; to engirdle; *spec.* to invest with a distinctive belt, *e.g.* of knighthood.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15285 Wid a tuel he belted his sides. *Ibid.* 3365 Sco belted hir bettur on hir wede. *Ibid.* 6087 Yee be alle belted, wit staf in hand. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xix. 51 Þe Lord Schire Davy de Lyndesay Wes Erle maid .. and he beltit swa. *c* 1570 *Bp. St. Andrew's* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 327 A cott of kelt, Weill beltit in ane lethrone belt. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III. XXX, Allen-a-Dale was ne'er belted a knight.

fig. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 238 Belt you thairfore, lusty gallandis, with manheid and wisdome. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 267 Belt our loynyeis with verite.

b. *refl.* To gird oneself *with* a weapon.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. viii. 444 Beltyd wyth his Swerd alsua. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. v. 159 Belt he was with a swerd of mettall brycht. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iii, There ne'er was gentleman but who belted him with the brand.

c. *trans.* To fasten on with a belt, gird on (a weapon, shield, etc.).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. X. (ix.) 9 A swerd, but help, about him beltis he. *a* 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 163 Ane sword was belt about his [loins]. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 60 Bootelesse morglay to his sydes hee belted. 1782 PENNANT *Journ. Chester* (R.) An enormous shield .. is belted to his body. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xi, A trustier old Trojan never belted a broadsword by a loop of leather.

2. *transf.* To surround with a circle or zone of any kind; to engirdle; to mark with an encircling band.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* I. 117 Thay wer belttit about on every side with enimes. 1814 WORDSW. *Wh. Doe* IV. 205 They belt him round with hearts undaunted. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* vi. 72 The trees belted the churchyard. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 225 He [the beaver] makes incisions round them [trees], or, in technical phrase, belts them with his teeth.

3. To mark with bands or stripes of colour, etc.

1782 T. WARTON *Hist. Kiddington* 67 (R.) Ramperts .. belting the hills far and wide with white. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* cccv, Moments in which the meteors belted the sky like the meridians on a terrestrial globe.

4. To thrash with a belt. Cf. *to strap.*

1649 in ROGERS *Soc. Life Scott.* II. 217 Comitted to Alexander Cuming to see him belted be his mother. *a* 1700 in Somers *Tracts* (1811) V. 460. I wad she were wele belted with a bridle. 1818 HOGG *Brownie* II. 162 (JAM.), 'I wish he had beltit your shoulders.' 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wd.-bk., Belt,* to beat with a colt or rope's end.

5. (See quots.: app. To shear off a belt of wool.)

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 41 To belte shepe. Vf any shepe raye or be fyled with dounge about the tayle, take a payre of sheres, and clyppe it awaye, etc. 1688 HOLME *Armory* II. ix. 176 Belting of sheep, is the dressing of them from filth. 1842 C. JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl.* I. 196 To belt, in some districts signifies to shear the buttocks and tails of sheep.

Belt, *ppl. a.* [? short for *belted,* f. prec.; sense 5. Cf. BELT *sb.*3] (See quot.)

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* III. xvii. (1668) 91 A sheep is said to be Tag'd or Belt, when by a continual squirt running out of his ordure he berayeth his tail, in such wise, that through the heat of the dung it scaldeth, and breedeth the scab therein. [So in 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. 494.]

Beltane (be·ltān). [Adopted in Lowland Scotch from Gaelic *bealltainn, bealtuinn* (in Irish *bealltaine,* Manx *boaltinn, boaldyn*) the Celtic name of the first of May, the beginning of summer.

OIr. forms are *beltene* (in a text), *belltaine, beltine* in Cormac's Glossary (9th to 12th c.). The first is prob. the earliest quotable form of the word, of which the original meaning seems to have been unknown even to the glossarist, since he makes a desperate guess at it by transposing *bel-tine* or *bil-tene* into *tene-bil,* and explaining *bil* as '*Bil* from *Bial,* i.e. an idol god,' evidently meaning the Bel, or Baal, of the Old Testament: so that *bel-tene* became 'fire of Bel,' or (?) 'Baal.' Dr. Whitley Stokes has shown that the latter part of the word is not *teine* 'fire,' since this is a *-t* stem (OIr. *tene, tened*), while *Beltene* is a feminine *-ya* stem. Whether it can be a parallel derivative of the same root, or whether, as is more likely, the notion that *-taine* was = *teine* 'fire' is due merely to 'popular etymology' cannot be determined. (The ancient Gaels kindled bonfires not only on Beltane, but also on Lammas and Hallowmas.) The rubbish about *Baal, Bel, Belus,* imported into the word from the Old Testament and classical antiquity, is outside the scope of scientific etymology.]

1. The first day of May (reckoned since 1752 according to Old Style); Old May-day. The quarter-days anciently in Scotland were Hallowmas, Candlemas, Beltane, and Lammas. *Beltane day* (Gael. *la bealltainn*) appears sometimes to have been identified with the nearest Church Feast, the Invention of the Cross (May 3rd), and the name seems even to have been applied to Whitsunday (May 15th), when this took its place as term day.

1424 *Acts Jas. I,* (1597) § 19 And the nest be funden in the Trees at Beltane the trees sall be foirfaulted to the King. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* XVII. ii. (JAM.) On Beltane day, in the yeir nixt followyng, callit the Inventioun of the haly Croce. *a* 1550 *Peblis to Play* i. 1 At Beltane, quhen ilk bodie bownis To Peblis to the Play. 1716 MARTIN *West. Isles Scotl.* 240 In the Highlands, the first day of May is still called *La Baaltine*—corruptly *Beltan-day.* 1721 KELLY *Sc. Proverbs* 376 (JAM.) You have skill of man and beast, you was born between the Beltans; i.e. the first and eighth of May. *a* 1835 MOTHERWELL *Jeanie Morrison* 5 The fire that's blawn on Beltane e'en May weel be black gin Yule. 1862 Hislop's *Prov. Scotl.* 8 A gowk at Yule 'll no be bright at Beltane. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiii. 469 The old quarterly terms for paying the School fees were Lammas, Hallowmas, Candlemas and Beltane.

‖ 2. Name of an ancient Celtic anniversary celebration on May-day, in connexion with which great bonfires were kindled on the hills.

This use of the word appears in English much later than the preceding, and only as an alien term applied to the Celtic custom; it may be the original use in Celtic. Cormac's Glossary explains *belltaine* as 'two fires which the Druids used to make, and they used to bring the cattle [as a safe-guard] against the diseases of each year to those fires.' Also under *Bil,* 'a fire was kindled in his name at the beginning of summer always, and cattle were driven between the two fires.' Various accounts of Beltane observances lingering in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, are to be found in 18th c. writers, and esp. in the old *Statistical Accts. of Scotland* 1794-99. A large number of these are collected in Jamieson.

1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 42 The superstition of the Bel-tein was kept up. *Ibid.* (JAM.) On the first of May the herdsmen of every village hold their *Bel-tein* or rural sacrifice. *c* 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* V. 84 (Logierait, Perthsh.), On the first of May, Old Style, a festival called Beltan is annually held here. 1807 BYRON *Oscar of Alva* lv. For him thy beltane yet may burn.

b. *attrib.*, as in *Beltane fire, games,* etc.

1801 SCOTT *Glenfinlas,* How blazed Lord Ronald's beltane tree. 1810 — *Lady of L.* II. XV, When at Beltane game, Thou ledst the dance with Malcolm Græme. 1814 — *Ld. Isles* I. viii, The shepherd lights his beltane fire. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 331 The time when the Beltane fires were lit near this well on Midsummer-eve.

Belted (be·ltĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. BELT *v.*, *sb.*1]

1. Wearing, or girded with, a belt; *spec.* as describing the distinctive cincture of an earl or knight (cf. BELT *sb.*1 1 b); fastened on by means of a belt.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 27/1 Beltyd, *zonatus, cinctus.* *c* 1565 R. LINDSAY *Cron. Scot.* 17 (JAM.) This Willame was the sixt belted earle of the hous of Douglas. 1795 BURNS '*A Man's a Man,*' A prince can mak a belted knight. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. iv, With belted sword and spur on heel. 1820 — *Abbot* ii. Were he himself the son of a belted earl.

2. Furnished with a belt or belts of any kind; marked by belts or bands of distinctive colour, etc. *Belted cattle*: black cattle of Dutch origin with a broad band of white round the middle.

1785 COWPER *Tiroc.* 633 The moons of Jove and Saturn's belted ball. 1844 MARRYAT *Settl. Canada* ix. 67 The belted kingfisher darted up and down. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Dec. 5/1 Belted cruisers of the *Mersey* type.

Be·lter. *Sc.* and *north.* [Cf. BELT *sb.*1, BELT *v.* 4.] A heavy blow or series of blows; ? a pelting.

1823 GALT *Entail* II. xvii. 160 I'll stand ahint a dike, and gie them a belter wi' stones. *Mod. Lancash. dial.* Hoo then fot me another belter reet across th' een.

Belting (be·ltiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BELT *v.*, *sb.*1]

1. The action of the vb. BELT.

2. *concr.* Belts collectively, or material for making them; also, a belt.

1567 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 277 To my sister Margrett my best deny, my long belting best crooks. 1571 *ibid.* 362, ij doss' ½ of crewle beltinge iijs. 1855 *Engineer* 15 May (*Advt.*) Single and Double Leather Belting. 1876 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 4/4, I rode into a belting of wood.

Be·lting, *ppl. a.* [f. BELT *v.* + -ING2.] Girdling, encircling, surrounding.

1857 EMERSON *Poems* 178 From nodding pole and belting zone. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Bk. Dreams* in *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* 120 The belting trees.

Beltless (be·ltlĕs), *a.* [f. BELT *sb.*1 + -LESS.] Without a belt.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 June 11/1 Beltless trousers. 1884 GILMOUR *Mongols* 276 The common word for 'woman' in Mongolia is 'beltless.'

Beltong, variant of BILTONG.

Belu, obs. sing of BELLOWS.

†**Belue.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *belue, bellue,* ad. L. *belua, bellua* great beast.] A great beast, a monster; *spec.* a sea-monster, a whale.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 113 To be lyke vnto belues of the see. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 122/1 That he..shold be deuoured in the see of belues and grete fysshes. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 65 A Belve .. Thys is a great fishe in the Sea, and is called Belua. He casteth out water at hys iowes with vapoure of good smell.

‖ **Beluga** (bĭlū·gă). Also 6 bellougina. [In sense 1, a. Russ. бѣлуга *bĕlū·ga*; in sense 2, a. Russ. бѣлуха *bĕlū·xa*; both f. бѣло- *bĕlo-,* white + *-uga, -uxa,* augmentative formatives. Fletcher's word is evidently the Russ. deriv. *bĕlū·zhina* flesh of the beluga.]

1. A species of fish: the Great or Hausen Sturgeon (*Acipenser huso*), found in the Caspian and Black Seas, and their tributary rivers.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (1857) 12 Of ickary or cavery, a great quantitie is made upon the..Volgha out of the fish called bellougina. 1772 JACKSON *Isinglass* in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 7 The Beluga yields the greatest quantity. 1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* (1880) 493 The various species of sturgeon attain a great size, one—the Beluga—often measuring 12 or 15 feet in length.

2. The white Whale (*Delphinapterus leucas*), an animal of the Dolphin family, found in herds in the Northern Seas, and in the estuaries of rivers.

1817 in BURROWES *Cycl.* 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 221 The Beluga or White Whale..rarely visits our own coasts. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 July 11/2 In the placid .. waters of the fjords..one meets with..shoals of the beluga, or white whale.

Beluin, obs. form of BELLUINE.

†**Belus eye.** *Obs.* [transl. of L. *Beli oculus* (Pliny); see quot.] A precious stone, Eye Onyx.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 625 The stone called Belus eie is white, and hath within it a black apple, the mids wherof a man shall see to glitter like gold: this stone for the singular beautie that it hath, is dedicated to Belus the most sacred god of the Assyrians.

Belute (bĭlūt), *v.* [f. BE- + LUTE ad. L. *lutum* mud.] a. *trans.* To cover with mud or dirt. b. To coat with lute or cement of any kind.

1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) II. ix. 172 Never was a Dr. Slop so beluted, and so transubstantiated. 1837 *New Month. Mag.* XLIX. 524 Bird-lime, with which it belutes its eyes till they are sealed up.

Belvedere (belvĭdī·ər). Also 9-8 belvidere. [a. It. *belvedere* 'a faire sight, a place of a faire prospect,' f. *bel, bello,* beautiful + *vedere* (inf. mood used subst.) a view, sight. The It. word was adopted in Fr. as early as 16th c. as *belveder, belvédère,* whence perhaps the Eng. pronunciation.]

1. *Arch.* A raised turret or lantern on the top of a house, or a summer-house erected on an eminence in a garden or pleasure-ground, for the purpose of viewing the surrounding scene.

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* III. ii. 213 Walking in his garden, or looking about him in his Bel-videre. 1623 WEBSTER *Devil's Law Case* I. i, They build their palaces and belvederes With musical water-works. 1755 HERVEY *Dial.* in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. I. (1850) I. 314 Over this recess, so pleasingly horrid .. arose an open and airy belvidere. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 165/1 Apollo Belvedere, a celebrated statue of Apollo .. placed by him [Pope Julius II] in the Belvidere of the Vatican, whence it derives its present name. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 148 What means this Belvedere? This Tower, stuck like a fool's-cap on the roof?

2. *Hort.* A plant, *Kochia scoparia* (N.O. *Chenopodiaceæ*), cultivated as an ornamental garden plant. Also called *Summer Cypress,* and *Broom Toad-flax.*

1597 GERARD *Herbal* III. clxv. (1633) 556 This Belvidere, or Scoparia is the Osyris described by Dioscorides. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Belvedere.* 1797 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* (1805) 326 Belvidere, annual, summer or mock cypress.

Belw(e, belwys, obs. ff. BELLOW, BELLOWS.

Belwedder, -wether, obs. ff. BELLWETHER.

Bely, obs. form of BELIE *v.*, BELLY, BELLOWS.

Bely-; for words formerly so spelt, see BELI-.

Belying (bĭləi·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BELIE *v.*1 + -ING1.]

1. Giving of the lie; denial.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xi. 150 If the denying that there is any God be a belying of a mans owne sences. 1611 FLORIO, *Dimentita,* a belying.

2. Telling lies of any one, calumniation.

1632 SHERWOOD, A belying, *calumnie.* 1875 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* Pref. 10 The right of backbiting and belying.

Belzaar, obs. form of BEZOAR.

Belzebub, variant of BEELZEBUB.

Bem, beme, obs. forms of BEAM.

‖ **Bema** (bī·mă). [a. Gr. *βῆμα,* lit. 'a step' (f. *βα-*go); hence, a raised place to speak from, the tribune, or rostrum; whence, the apse or chancel of a basilica, in which sense it first appears in Eng.]

1. *Eccles. Antiq.* 'The altar part or sanctuary in the ancient churches' (Chambers); the chancel.

1683 T. SMITH *Observ. Constantinop.* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 46, I observed but one step from the Body of the Church to the Bema or place where the Altar formerly stood. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Bema* made the third, or innermost part of the church, answering to the chancel among us. 1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.*, At Torcello the episcopal cathedra is raised aloft in the bema or apse.

2. *Grecian Antiq.* The platform or tribune from which an Athenian orator addressed the assembly.

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 225 The most worthless of those who mount the bema. 1864 LEWES *Aristotle* 9 For sixty years Pericles had ceased to thunder from the bema.

Bemad (bĭmæ·d), *v.* [f. BE- 2 + MAD *v.*] *trans.* To make mad, to madden. Hence **Bema·dded, Bema·dding** *ppl. a.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. i. 38 Unnatural and bemadding sorrow. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. § 5 II. 319 His practical Tenents .. did enrage and bemadd his adversaries. 1850 BLACKIE *Æsch.* II. 189 O god-detested! god-bemadded race!

Bemadam, bemail, beman, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Be-maddening, *ppl. a.* Intensive of MADDENING.

1850 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II. iv. 13 These be-maddening discords of the mind.

Bemaim (bĭmē·ĭm), *v.* [f. BE- 2 + MAIM *v.*] Intensive of MAIM.

1605 STOW *Ann.* 673 Spoiled of their goods, bemaimed and slaine. 1881 DUFFIELD *Quix.* II. 422 Envious fate..Struck down Cervantes and bemaimed his hand.

Bemangle (bĭmæ·ŋgˈl), *v.* [f. BE- 2 + MANGLE *v.*] *trans.* To cut about, hack, mangle. Hence **Bema·ngled** *ppl. a.*

1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 71/1 [He was] so scotched and bemangled with the shards of sharpe and cutting shels. 1601 R. YARINGTON *Two Traj.* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, So foule a deede, Thus to bemangle a distressed youth. 1648 Jos. BEAUMONT *Psyche* IX. lxiv. (J.) Those bemangled limbs.

Bemantle, bemar, bemartyr, bemat: see BE-.

†Bema·rk, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. BE- 2 + MARK *v.*] *trans.* ? To mark with the sign of the cross, to cross oneself; = med.L. *signare.*

1544 LATIMER *Lett. fr. Bocardo* Wks. 1845 II. 441 Because they worship not, nor kneel not down [neither bemark not] as others do, but sit still in their pews.

†Bema·rtelled, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. BE- 2 + MARTEL *v.* to hammer, beat.] ? Hammered, beaten.

1598 T. BASTARD *Chrestoleros* (1880) 60 Steru'de mutton, beefe with foote bemartelled, And skinn and bones.

Bemask (bĭmɑ·sk), *v.* [f. BE- 2 + MASK *v.*] *trans.* To mask, to cover or conceal with a mask. Hence Bema·sked *ppl. a.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 409/2 The Popish Bishops..doe so bemaske them selues, as though they should play the part in a play. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* I. iv. i. (T.) Which have thus bemasked your singular beauty under so unworthy an array. *Ibid.* I. ix. (R.) The bemasked gentleman.

Bemaster (bĭmɑ·stəɹ), *v.* [f. BE- 2 + MASTER *v.*] *trans.* To master (*emphatic*).

1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. iii. 11. 106 One must with modern thought the thing bemaster. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Thoughts* II. III. i. 105 Gawky, romping, but thoroughly be-mastered Jane.

Bemaul (bĭmɔ̄·l), *v.* [f. BE- 2 + MAUL *v.*] *trans.* To maul thoroughly.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xxii. 179 (R.) So the poor soul [Sancho] was sore bruised and bemauled. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) IV. xxvii. 120 To snatch the cudgels.. to bemaul Yorick to some purpose. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* I. vi. 155 Bemauled as the poor fellow had been.

Bemazed (bĭmē·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. BE- 2 + MAZE *v.*] Stupefied, bewildered. (Cf. AMAZE *v.*)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 270 Isboset on Ebrewish is 'bimased mon' on Englisch. *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* II. 93 And lefte us lyinge .. Al bemased in a soune. 1783 COWPER *Task* v. 848 Intellects bemaz'd in endless doubts. 1879 HOWELLS *L. Aroostook* xxvi. 311 Staniford stood bemazed, though he knew enough to take the hand she yielded him.

†Beme, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 bỹme, béme, 2–5 beme, (3, 6 beame, 5 beeme); *pl.* 1–3 beman, 2–4 -en, 3–6 -es, 5 -ys. [OE. *béme*, WSax. *bieme*, later *bỹme*, pointing to OTeut. **baumjôn-*, of unknown etymology.] A trumpet.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 15 *Concha*, beme. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Past.* 244 Biemena dæg & gedynes ofer ealla truma ceastra. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 2 Ne blawe man byman [*Rushw.* beman, *c* 1160 *Hatt. G.* beman] beforan þe. *c* 1205 LAY. 5107 Bemen þer bleowen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3521 Dat dredful beames blast. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4676 þe beme þat blaw sal on domsday. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 53 At hys commyng shalle bemys blaw. *c* 1500 *Death* in Halliw. *Nugæ P.* 40 When bemes shalle blawe rewly one rawe.

b. *fig.* (in allusion to *Matt.* vi. 2) ? Noise, parade.

c 1440 *Arthur* 108 Seyeþ a Pater noster wythout any Beeme.

†Beme, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 *bémian, bỹmian, 3–6 bemen. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To blow on a trumpet.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 190 *Salpizo vel buccino*, ic byme. *c* 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* lxxx[i]. 4 (Bosw.) Bymiaþ oððe hlyriaþ on niwum monþe mid byman.

2. *transf.* a. *intr.* To make a loud din or noise. b. *trans.* To trumpet or din (a thing).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 430 And ȝe..þet ower beoden bemen & dreamen wel ine Drihtenes earen. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. iii. 90 Quhill the meikle hillis Bemys agane hit with the brute so schill is. *Ibid.* V. vii. 40.

3. *trans.* To summon with a trumpet.

c 1450 *Gaw. & Gologras* iii. 8 The folk .. That bemyt war be the lord.

†Bemea·n, *v.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 3–4 bimene, 3 bemene, 4–5 bymene, 5 bemeyne, 6 beemene. [f. *bi-*, BE- 2 + MEAN *v.*, OE. *mǽnan*; cf. OHG. *bimeinan*, MHG. *bemeinen*, with same senses.]

1. *trans.* To mean, signify, import.

a 1300 *Havelok* 1259 Wat may this bimene. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 10853 Her by-thoght What this gretyng myght be-mene. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 4 þan most a prelate honge the wif—what bymenyth that? 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 265 Yf a man aske hem [the Sarasyns] what Paradyse beemeneth, they sayn it is a place of delytis.

2. To signify or communicate to (a person). *rare.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 15495 Petur him bymened & seide þis resoun, þou shal bitrayed be lord to nyȝt.

†Bemea·n, *v.*2 *Obs. rare.* [f. BE- *pref.* 5, or perh. two words, BE *v.* + *mene*, MEAN, 'intermediate, a mediator.'] *intr.* To mediate, intercede.

1459 MARG. PASTON in *Lett.* (1872) I. 438 He desyryd Alblaster to bemene to yow for hym. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 232 Pray for the people, by meane for the clerge.

Bemean (bĭmī·n), *v.*3 [f. BE- *pref.* 5 + MEAN *a.*] *trans.* To render mean or base, to lower in dignity, abase. (In first quot. for *demean* = 'behave.']

1651 GATAKER *Ridley* in Fuller *Abel. Rediv.* 193 How he bemeaned himselfe, shall hereafter be related. 1688 ROKEBY *Diary* (1858) 29 Foolish frothy things, that bemean it [my memory] before the Lord. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* II. III. XX. (D.), I renounce my gentility..and bemean myself to the lowness of the offender. 1866 READE *G. Gaunt* II. 92 Oh, husband, how can you so bemean yourself?

Bemean, *v.*4, bemene; see BEMOAN.

†Bemeet, *v. Obs.* [f. BE- *pref.* 2 + MEET *v.*] a. *trans.* To meet with. b. *intr.* To meet *with.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. i. 20 Our very loving sister, well bemet. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 61 The Laicks are a Lay people .. till some Moses be-meet with them.

†Be·mer. *Obs.* Forms: 1 beamere, bemere, bymere, 2–3 bemare. [f. BEME *v.* or *sb.* + -ER1.] A trumpeter.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 23 And ȝesæh beameres [*Rushw.* piperas, *Ags.* hwistleras] mænende. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 190 Bymere, *salpista.* *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 210 þe prude beoð his bemares.

†Beme·rcy, *v. Obs.* [f. BE- *pref.* 6 + MERCY *sb.*] *trans.* To treat with mercy, show mercy to.

1640 T. GOODWIN *Justif. Faith* I. iii. ii, I was bemercied (if we may so speak), endowed with mercy, encompassed with mercy. 1660 T. WATSON in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxii. 1 The Greek signifies, 'I was be-mercied.'

†Beme·te, *v. Obs.* [OE. *bemetan*, f. BE- *pref.* 2 + *metan* to METE; but in Shaks. prob. an independent re-formation.] *trans.* To measure.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. ix. § 7 Hie..hie selfe siþþan wið Alexander to nohte ne bemætan. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 113, I shall so be-mete thee with thy yard.

Bemfelling, obs. form of BEAMFILLING.

†Be·ming, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. BEME *v.* + -ING1.] Trumpeting; *transf.* noisy buzzing.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ii. 88 A gret flycht of beis .. Wyth loud bemyng gan alycht.

Bemingle, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Bemire (bĭməi·əɹ), *v.* [f. BE- *pref.* 6 + MIRE *sb.*] Hence Bemi·red *ppl. a.*, Bemi·ring *vbl. sb.*

1. *trans.* To cover or befoul with mire.

c 1532 MORE *Answ. Frith* Wks. 833/2 If only they that are alredy bymired, were..myred on more and more. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. v. 144, I was filthily bemired. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. xvi. 237 His shoes were bemired, as if he had been travelling on foot.

b. *fig.* 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Pref. 1 Bemiring it [reason] in the filthy and beastly pleasures of the world. 1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* x. (1632), Good safe care to keep herself from bemiring. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xvii. 3 The purest innocence will be bemired by malice.

2. To plunge or roll in the mire; in *pass.* to sink in the mire, be bogged. *lit.* and *fig.*

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Ep.* (1577) 354 If we sinke not to the bottome, at the leaste we remaine all bemyred. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* xl. 2. II. 690 As a bemired beast he was in a perishing condition. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 36 Doubt .. bemires the soul. 1883 *Century* 377 Bemired in the deeply rutted roads.

Bemi·rror, *v.* [f. BE- 2 + MIRROR *v.*] To image or show as in a mirror. Hence, Bemirrorment.

a 1849 POE *Quacks of Helicon* Wks. 1864 IV. 412 The wofully over-done be-mirrorment of that man-of-straw.

Bemissionary, bemitred, bemix: see BE-.

Bemist (bĭmi·st), *v.* [f. BE- *pref.* 6 + MIST *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To overtake with, or involve in mist; *fig.* to confuse the senses of, bepuzzle, bewilder.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* Annot. D ij b, The Greekes .. were bemisted and overcast with darknesse. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. iv. Wks. (1677) 166 How can that Judg walk right, that is bemisted in his way? 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. Pref., God bemisted the degenerate mindes of those proud Sophistes. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 278/2 Many a mountain climber .. has been benighted or bemisted.

2. To cover or obscure (a thing) with, or as with, mist; to becloud, dim.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 36 He is the deuill, Brightly accoustred to bemist his euill. 1630 T. WESTCOTE *Devon.* (1845) 453 Antiquities are often bemisted, and leave their surveyor perplexed. 1720 WELTON *Suff. Son of God* II. xxii. 595 The more sublime .. his Doctrine was, the more they strove to darken and Be-mist it.

Bemoan (bĭmō·n), *v.* Forms: 1 bi-, -bemænan, 3 bimen-en, 4–5 bi-, bymene, 4–6 bemene, 5 bimeane; 6 beemone, bemoane, 6–7 bemoan, 7– bemoan. [OE. *bi-*, *bemánan*, f. *bi-*, BE- + *mænan* to moan; the regular modern repr. of this would have been *bemean*: for the substitution of the existing form, see MOAN.]

1. *trans.* To moan for; to lament, weep for.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xxxiv. 8 þa heofungdagas wæron þa gefyllede þe hiȝ Moisen bemændon. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Þenne wille ȝe..sunne bimenen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4150 .xxx. daiȝes wep israel for his dead and bi-ment it wel. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4225 Vs trewe baronye be-mend him sore. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxx, They playne and the death bimeane Of worthy Hector. 1563 *Myrr. Mag., Induct.* xvii. 2 Luckeles lot for to bemone. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 17 The children of Israel..bemoaning the ruines of Sion. *a* 1732 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 97 Her piteous tale the winds in sighs bemoan. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lix, She bemoaned her miseries in the sweetest voice.

2. *refl.* To lament or bewail one's lot.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 798 in *O. E. Misc.* 25 Bimene we us, we hauen don wrong. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 5 He gan to wepe .. And biment him wel reweliche. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xx. (1483) 67 See how my sone..Bymeneth hym in herte chere and voys. 1625 BACON *Envy*, *Ess.* (Arb.) 514 Politique persons..are euer bemoaning themselues, what a Life they lead. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 486 Tillotson bemoaned himself with unfeigned..sorrow to Lady Russell.

3. *intr.* or with *subord. cl.* To lament, grieve.

c 1305 *St. Edm. Conf.* 426 in *E. E. P.* 82 Hi bimende & ofþoȝte sore: þat hi hiȝede þider so faste. 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 157 Yf thow owght morne, I shall bemene. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. ii. § 5 We rather bemoan she lost it so soon. 1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 238, I do not know whether I ought to bemoan or rejoice that my old friend is departed.

†4. *trans.* with cogn. obj.: To utter with moans.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 346 His firste pleinte to bemene Unto the citee of Athene He goth him forth.

5. To express pity for, condole with.

c 1300 *Beket* 983 Therfore we ne bymeneth the noȝt: for thu noldest beo awar bifore. *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* 236 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 54 He nere noȝt to bymene þeȝ his larder were neȝ ido. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xlii. 11 They bemoned him, and comforted him ouer all the euill .. brought vpon him.

†Bemoa·nable, *a. Obs.*—0 [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Deplorable, lamentable.

1611 COTGR., *Regretable*, bemonable, bewailable.

Bemoaning (bĭmō·nĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 3 bimening. [f. as prec. + -ING1.] Lamentation, wailing, grief loudly expressed.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2484 He ðer abiden, And bi-mening for iacob deden. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 534 The kyng..Wolde..make bymenyng Of his wyves misdoyng. 1592 GREENE *Poems* 41 Send forth winter in her rusty weed To wail my bemoanings. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 434 The Samaritane.. did not express his Pity in idle and unprofitable Bemoanings. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxv. 7 Sincere penitents..are constrained to use many bemoanings.

Bemoa·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING2.] Lamenting, miserably plaintive. Hence Bemoa·ningly *adv.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. vii. (1840) 57 Sending his bemoaning letters to Boemund prince of Antioch. 1655 — *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 173 A bemoaning letter to king Henry. 1647 J. MAYNE *Serm.* (1647) 38 You, Sir, who have .. thus bemoaningly pitied our divisions.

†Bemoa·t, *v. Obs.* [f. BE- 6 + MOAT *sb.*] To surround with, or as with, a moat; to flood.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. (1641) 59/1 A silver Brook .. A goodly Garden it be-moateth round. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* ix. 43 When I have heard that my Friend was dead, I have bemoated my Eyes with Tears.

Bemock (bĭmɑ·k), *v.* [f. BE- *pref.* 2 + MOCK *v.*] *trans.* To mock at, flout; to delude mockingly. Hence Bemo·cked *ppl. a.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 261 He will not spare to gird the Gods—Bemocke the modest Moone. 1610 — *Temp.* III. iii. 63 Or with bemockt-at-Stabs Kill the still closing waters. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* IV. xi, Her [the moon's] beams bemock'd the sultry main. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 427 Why was I then bemocked with days of bliss?

†Bemoi·l, *v. Obs.* [f. BE- *pref.* 1 + MOIL *v.*] *trans.* 'To encumber with dirt and mire: to bemire' (Johnson).

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 77 How her horse fel..in how miery a place, how she was bemoil'd. 1636 HEALEY *Theophrast.* 93 When hee..riding upon a borrowed horse .. falling all-to-bemoiles himself.

†Bemoi·st, *v. Obs.* [f. BE- 5 + MOIST *a.*] = next.

1567 DRANT *Horace' Epist.* I. ii. Cv, What iuse first bemoysts a shel, the shel..wil reteyne the tast. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 193 Which made her to bemoyst her face And bosome all with teares.

Bemoisten (bĭmoi·s'n), *v.* [f. BE- *pref.* 1, 2 + MOISTEN *v.*] Hence Bemoi·stened *ppl. a.*

1. *trans.* To make moist.

1590 LODGE *Euphues' Gold. Leg.* in Halliw. *Shaks.* VI. 20 First time shall stay his staylesse race .. And snow bemoysten Julies face. 1820 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Consol.* vi. (D.) Wiping her bemoisten'd eye.

2. *intr.* To become moist. *rare.*

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 57 With tears the while bemoist'ning in his eye.

†Bemol. *Obs.* Also 5 bemole, 7 beemol. [a. Fr. *Bemol* (med.L. *B mollis*) 'softened B.' In the harmonic system of Guido of Arezzo, which divided the scale into hexachords beginning from every G, C, and F, it was found necessary in the hexachord which started on F to introduce an additional note a semitone lower than B, which note was called *B mollis*, or *Bemol*; this was written in the old literal notation as a rounded *b*, a sign afterwards corrupted into ♭: see B II. 1.]

1. Name given to B♭, when that note was first introduced into the scale.

a 1327 *Rel. Ant.* I. 292 Thu holdest nowt a note .. in riht ton..Thu bitist a-sonder bequarre, for bemol i the blame. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 355 [In their harp-playing they] bygynneþ from bemol [L. *a B molli incipiunt*]. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparow* 530 Synge the verse, Libera me, In de, la, soll, re, Softly bemole For my sparowes soule.

2. By extension: a. A flat.

1609 DOULAND *Ornithop. Microl.* 6 Of Voyces, some are called b Mols, Naturals, Sharps. 1656 [see 2 b].

b. A semitone.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 104 There be intervenient in the Rise of Eight (in Tones) two Beemolls, or Half-notes. *Ibid.* § 105 There fall out to be two Beemols between the Vnison and the Diapason. [1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Beemol* (Fr.), the flat key in musick. *Bacon.*]

Bemole, bemoon, bemoult, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Bemong: see BIMONG.

Bemonster (bĭmɒ·nstəɹ), *v.* [f. BE- 5 + MONSTER.] *trans.*

1. To make monstrous or hideous; to deform.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. ii. 63 Be-monster not thy feature. 1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knt.* III. i, Ile rather wed a sootie blackamore, Then her that hath bemonstered my pure soule.

2. To regard, treat as, or 'call' a monster.

1692 *Christ Exalted* § 139 Yet he writes .. like a Gentleman, not be-heriticking, not be-monstring Dr. Crisp. 1880 SWINBURNE *Birthd. Ode* 421 A man by men bemonstered.

†Bemou·rn, *v. Obs.* [OE. *be-*, *bimurnan*, f. *bi-*, BE- 2 + *murnan* to MOURN.]

1. *trans.* To mourn over, lament, bewail.
a 1000 *Crist* (Grein) 176 Hwæt bemurnest þu? *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 þe makeð him his sinnes swiðe bimurnen. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xxiii. 27 Wymmen that weileden, and bymoornyden him. 1622 Mabbe *Aleman's Guzman de Alf.* II. 249 Bemourne the miseries wherein you are.
2. *intr.* To mourn, lament.
c 1400 *Destr. Troy* VII. 3279 þus [ho] bemournet full mekull & no meite toke.

Bemouth (bĭmau·ð), *v.* [f. Be- 2 + Mouth *v.*] *trans.* To mouth the praises of (a person); to talk grandiloquently, to declaim.
a 1843 Southey *Nondescr.* i, They heard the illustrious furbelow'd Heroically in Popean rhyme Tee-ti-tum'd, in Miltonic blank bemouth'd. 1882 F. Harrison *Crisis in Egypt* 6 The peace and good name of a great people are not to be bemouthed away by diplomatic brag.

† **Bemow**, *v. Obs.* [f. Be- + Mow *sb.* a grimace.] *trans.* To mock, mock at, *lit.* with grimaces.
1388 Wyclif 2 *Chron.* xxx. 10 Thei scorniden and bimowiden hem. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 81, I schal..bymowe 30w wen þis schal cum to 30w þat 3e dred.

Bemud (bĭmu·d), *v.* [f. Be- 6 + Mud.] Hence Bemu·dded *ppl. a.*, Bemu·dding *vbl. sb.*
1. *trans.* To cover, bespatter, or befoul with mud.
1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Embouër*, to bedirt, or bemud one. 1611 Cotgr., *Enfangement*, a bedurtying, bemyring, bemudding. 1659 Arrowsmith *Armilla Catech.* I. iv. § 5 Elephants..are wont, before they drink, to bemud the water. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 251 He often rides in swampy ways.. and bemuds his friends.
2. *fig.* To confuse, muddle.
1599 Nashe *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 35 And so troubledly bemudded with grief and care..my purer intellectual powers. 1790 Coleridge *Devonsh. Roads* Poems I. 14 Dull sounds the Bard's bemudded lyre. 1863 Chambers *Bk. of Days* 124 Satan..first tried by bemudding his thoughts, to divert him from the design of becoming a monk.

Bemuddle (bĭmu·d'l), *v.* [f. Be- 2, 6 + Muddle.] *trans.* To confuse or muddle completely. Hence Bemu·ddled *ppl. a.*, Bemu·ddlement.
1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 619/1 Novel-readers who..bemuddle their brains in the reading-room day after day. 1883 A. Watson in *Mag. Art* 486/1 A wild, bemuddled dream. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 1/2 In such a state of bemuddlement and confusion.

Bemuffle (bĭmu·f'l), *v.* [f. Be- 1 + Muffle *v.*] To muffle up; often *fig.* Hence Bemuffl·ed *ppl. a.*
1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 111 The earth with the shaads of night was darcklye bemuffled. 1611 Cotgr., *Emmouflé*..bemuffled, wrapped, or lapped close within (warme) clothes. 1760 Sterne *Serm. Yorick.* III. 225 So bemuffled with the externals of religion, that he has not a hand to spare for a worldly purpose!

Bemulce, for Demulce, to soothe or soften.
1531 Elyot *Gov.* (1580) 64 Wherwith Saturne was eftsones bemulced and appaysed. [*The original ed. has* demulced.]

Bemurmur, bemusk, bemute, bemuzzle, etc.: see Be- *pref.*

Bemuse (bĭmiū·z), *v.* [f. Be- 2 + Muse *v.*: cf. *amuse.*] *trans.* To make utterly confused or muddled, as with intoxicating liquor; to put into a stupid stare, to stupefy. Hence Bemu·sed, Bemu·sing *ppl. a.*
1735 Pope *Prol. Sat.* 15 A parson much bemus'd in beer. 1771 J. Foot *Penseroso* IV. 196 [With] fairy tales bemused the shepherd lies. 1847 H. Miller *First Impr.* xix. (1861) 265 The bad metaphysics with which they bemuse themselves. 1880 M'Carthy *Own Times* xxx. III. 2 A Prussian was regarded in England as a dull beer-bemused creature.
¶ *humorously*, To devote entirely to the Muses.
1705 Pope *Let. H. Cromwell* Wks. 1735 I. 15 When those incorrigible things, Poets, are once irrecoverably Be-mus'd.

Bemy, obs. form of Beamy.

Ben (ben), *adv., prep., a., sb., Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4 bene, 5– ben. [Appears first in 14th c. There is no cognate in Scand. languages; so that it must be a dial. variant of ME. *binne*, Bin 'within':—OE. *binnan*, cogn. w. Du., Ger. *binnen.*]
A. *adv.* Within, towards the inner part; *esp.* in or into an inner part of the house relatively, in or into the inner part absolutely; into the parlour, etc. from the kitchen; in the parlour or chamber.
The words *but* and *ben* have special reference to the structure of dwelling houses formerly prevalent in the north, in which there was only one outer door, so that it was usual to enter through the kitchen into the parlour, and through the latter to an inner chamber, bedroom, or the like. In reference to the kitchen, the two latter rooms are *ben* and *far-ben* respectively; they constitute the *ben-end* of the house: in reference to the parlour, the kitchen is *but*, or *but the house*, or the *but end.* These phrases are retained even in more modern houses, where the parlour has a separate entrance: 'go but'='go into the kitchen'; 'come ben'=come into the parlour, etc. Also apartments on opposite sides of a passage are said to be *but and ben* with each other, though neither is farther out or farther in than the other: *come ben, go but* are then used of either. Their occupants are said to live *but and ben* with each other.
c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. x. 39 Hyr cors þai tuk wp, & bare ben. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 271 Intumulat.. Ben in the queir. 1686 G. Stuart *Joco-ser. Disc.* 35 When doors stand open, dogs come ben. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xv, Baby [=Barbara], bring ben the tea-water..and we'll steek the shop, and cry ben..and take a hand at the cartes. 1865 J. Groves in Harland *Lanc. Lyrics* 128 Come ben, an' shelter frae the storm.
b. Phrases: *But and ben*: in the outer and inner apartment, in both (or all) parts of the house. *To live but and ben with*: see above. *Far ben*: far within, in the innermost chamber; *fig.* admitted beyond the ante-room, or to special intimacy or favour, 'far in.' *O'er far ben*: too intimate.
c 1375 ? Barbour *St. Barthol.* 22 þe tempil..Wes fillit ful, but & bene. *c* 1536 Lyndesay *Compl. Bagsche* 137, I was anis als far ben as 3e ar, And had in Court als greit credence. 1632 Rutherford *Lett.* 20 (1862) I. 83 Ye are..far ben in the palace of our Lord. 1786 Burns *Holy Fair* xviii, Now butt an' ben the change-house fills. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xlviii, I admit I could not be so far ben as you lads.
c. *There-ben*, corrupt. *the-ben* [cf. *there-out*], also *ben-by* (arch.): inside; = G. *darinnen.*
c 1575 Rollano *Seuin Seages* Prol., For to bring but its ill thats not there ben. 1650 *Vind. Hammond's Addr.* 22 *note*, That cannot be brought But, that is not the Ben. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 33 (Jam.) Your bed s' be made the-ben. *a* 1774 Fergusson *Election, Poems* (1845) 40 The coat ben-by, I' the kist-nook.. Is brought ance mair thereout.
B. *prep.* In or into the inner part of (a house).
1684 R. Law *Memorials* Pref. (1818) 60 (Jam.) Ye.. bad the father and mother go ben the house a whylle. 1810 Tannahill *Cragie Lee, Poems* (1846) 132 Far ben thy dark green planting's shade. 1827 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 354 When ye gaed ben the house.
C. *adj.* Inner, interior: as in *ben end, ben room.* Compared *benner, benmost.*
1774 Fergusson *Poems* (1789) II. 44 (Jam.) The benmost part o' my kist nook. 1785 *Poems in Buchan Dial.* 34 (Jam.) Their benner pantries. 1818 Hogg *Brownie* II. 18 (Jam.), I was a free man i' my ain ben-end. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xxviii, A door leading into the ben or inner chamber of the cottage.
D. *sb.* (Elliptical use of the adj.) The inner room.
1791-9 *Statist. Acc. Scott.* XV. 339 The rent of a room and kitchen, or what..is stiled a but and a ben, gives at least two pounds sterling. 1807 Sir J. Carr *Caledon. Sk.* 405 (Jam.) A tolerable hut is divided into three parts—a butt ..a benn..and a byar, where the cattle are housed. *Mod. Sc.* 'Their house is a long low thatched cottage consisting of a *but*, a *ben*, and a *far-ben.*'

‖ **Ben** (ben), *sb.*2 Also 8 bin. [Gael. *beann*:—OCelt. **benno-*, **bendo-*, peak, horn, conical point.'] A mountain-peak. Used with the names of Scottish mountains; *e. g.* Ben Nevis, Ben Lomond.
1788 R. Galloway *Poems* 75 (Jam.) From Lomond bin to Pentland know. 1813 Hogg *Queen's W.* 355 Ben—is a Highland term and denotes a mountain of a pyramidal form, which stands unconnected with others. 1819 — *Jacob. Relics* II. 421 (Jam.) Sweet was..the river that flow'd from the Ben. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Sept. 5/3 Lowlanders and Irishmen who never climbed a ben.

Ben (ben), *sb.*3 Also 6 benn, 7 behen. [a. Arab. بان, *bān*, 'the ben-tree' (Lane). The form *behen* is due to confusion with another word.] The winged seed of the Horse-radish tree (*Moringa pterygosperma*); also called *ben-nut.*
1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* 239 The fruites of Ben..are found about Gonna plenteously. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 374 The Egyptian Ben is more oleous and fat. 1769 Sir J. Hill *Fam. Herbal* (1812) 33 Ben-Nut-Tree..an Arabian tree. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, *Myrobalanum*..myrobalan, Ben, or a fruit of Ægypt, about the bigness of a filberd. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 756 The seeds of.. the Horse-radish tree are winged, and are called Ben-nuts.
b. *Oil of Ben*: oil obtained from the ben-nut.
1594 Plat *Jewell-h.* II. 16 The oile of Benn..is made of the Italian nuts. 1736 Bailey *Househ. Dict.* 268 The oil of Ben has no smell of it self, but will readily receive any smell that you would impart to it. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 337 Oil of ben..is much used by watchmakers.

Ben, obs. form of Behen, the plant.

Ben, obs. pres. indic., subj. pl., and inf. of Be *v.*

† **Bena·me**, *v. Obs.* (*arch.* in pa. pple.) Forms of pa. t. and pple. 6 benamed, bynempt, 6–9 benempt (9 benempted). [OE. *benemnan*, f. Be- + *nemnan* to Name; cf. MHG., mod.G. *benennen*, Sw. *benämna*, to name. With *benempt* cf. *inempned* from *name* in *Ancren Riwle*, Trevisa, etc.]
† 1. *trans.* To declare or utter solemnly or on oath; to promise with an oath. *Obs.*
c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxxix. 3 Ic Dauide..on áð-sware ær benemde, þæt ic, etc. *c* 1315 *Poem temp. Edw. II* in *Pol. Songs* 327 Thouh the bishop hit wite, that hit bename kouth, He may wid a litel silver stoppen his mouth. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal. Nov.*, Kid or cosset, which I thee bynempt. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 249 Iphis her vow benempt a Maide, But turned boy her vow she paide.
† 2. To name, mention by name. *Obs. rare.*
1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* July 214 What is Algrin, he that is so oft bynempt?
3. With *compl.*: To name, call, style, describe as.
1580 Sidney *Arcadia* III. 391 Hee a Courtier was benamed. 1748 Thomson *Cast. of Indol.* II. xxxii, A fiery-footed boy, Benempt Dispatch. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xxx, The master smith, benempt, as his sign intimated, John Mucklewrath. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 257 A Virgin, benempted Prudence Smith.

Bench (benʃ), *sb.* Forms: 1 benc(e, 3–6 benche, (*Orm.* bennche), 4– bench. For Sc. and northern forms, see Benk, Bink. [Comm. Teut.: OE. *benc* = ON. **benkr* (Sw. *bänk*, Da. *bænk*, Icel. *bekkr*), OS., MHG., MDu. *banc*, OHG. *banch*, mod.G., Du. *bank*:—OTeut. **banki-z* 'bench': cf. Bank *sb.*1, 2, which are originally the same word as this, introduced into English at a later time through Romanic. In sense 2, *bench* translates L. *bancum*, AF. *baunc*, *baunk.*]
1. A long seat, with or without a back, usually of wood, but also of stone, etc. 'Distinguished from a *stool* by its greater length.' J.
a 1000 *Beowulf* 659 Bugon þa to bence. *c* 1200 Ormin 14087 He wollde sittenn þær, To drinnkenn þære on bennche. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. I. 200 To cracchen ous [rats]..þouh we crepe vnder benches. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 30 Benche, *scamnum.* 1535 Coverdale *Esther* i. 6 The benches were of golde and siluer. 1611 Bible *Ezek.* xxvii. 6 Thy benches of Yuorie. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 509 ₱ 3 The benches around are so filthy, that no one can sit down. 1870 F. Wilson *Ch. Lindisf.* 69 The nave is now seated with two rows of low-backed benches.
b. A seat or thwart in a boat.
1552 Huloet, Benches in a barge, bote, or shyppe, *juga*, 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* XV. 666 Each obedient, to his bench repaired. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Benches of Boats.
2. The seat where the judges sit in court; the judge's seat, or seat of justice; hence, the office or dignity of a judge, as in 'to be raised to the bench.'
c 1275 Mapes *Body & Soul* 305 Theiz alle the men nouȝ. under mone to demen weren sette on benche. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 86 To plucke downe Iustice from your awefull Bench. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 23 Great on the Bench, Great in the Saddle. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 450 These qualifications he carried..from the bar to the bench. *Ibid.* 662 On the bench sate three judges who had been with Jeffreys.
b. *Hence,* the place where justice is administered: orig. applied to *The* (*Court of*) *Common Bench*, or (later) *Common Pleas* at Westminster, Anglo-Fr. *le baunc*, L. *bancum*; also *The* (*Court of*) *King's* or *Queen's Bench*, in which originally the sovereign presided, and which followed him in his movements. (These now form divisions of the High Court of Judicature.)
1292 Britton I. xxvii. § 13 Brefs pledables par devaunt nos Justices du baunc a Westmouster [before our Justices of the Bench at Westminster]. — § 14 Si soint ajournez en baunc en presence des parties [they shall be adjourned into the Bench]. — xxii. § 18 Des clers..del un baunc et del autre, et des clers del Escheker [the clerks..of the one Bench and the other]. 1297 R. Glouc. 570 Biuore þe iustises atte benche. 1330 [See Benk.] 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 95 To ben Clerkes of þe Kynges Benche. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 79 The courtes of the chaunserye, kynges bench, comyn place. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 71 b, Called the Kings Bench..because Kings in former times haue often personally set there. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 41 The court of king's bench..is the supreme court of common law in the kingdom. 1809 Tomlins *Law Dict.* s.v. *King's Bench*, During the reign of a Queen, it is called the Queen's Bench; and in Cromwell's time, it was stiled the Upper Bench. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 376/1 Of the modern Court of Common Pleas..the judges..retain the technical title of 'Justices of the Bench at Westminster' to the present day.
c. Any court of justice; a tribunal.
1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* B ij, The Courtes, Benches, Sessions, that are helde..in her Maiesties name. 1660 Milton *Free Commw.* Wks. (1851) 451 Monarchs..will have all the Benches of Judicature annex'd to the Throne. 1863 Kingsley *Water-Bab.* iv. 149 The other two [days] he went to the bench and the board of guardians.
d. The judges or magistrates collectively, or the judge or magistrate sitting in the seat of justice.
1592 Greene *Art Conny Catch.* 10 The bench, that neuer heard this name before, smiled. 1677 Marvell *Corr.* 296 II. 355 Sir, Your's and the Bench's most humble servant. *a* 1716 Blackall *Wks.* I. 318 He had been asked some questions by the Bench. 1753 Pringle in *Scots Mag.* XV. 42/1 The bench consisted of six persons. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* I. xvi, Now, prisoner, the bench is ready to hear your confession.
3. A seat where a number of persons sit side by side in some official capacity; *e. g.* those in the British Houses of Parliament (originally simple wooden benches), that occupied by the Aldermen in a Council Chamber, etc.
[1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. i. 5 Slaues and Fooles Plucke the graue wrinkled Senate from the Bench.] 1742 Shenstone *Schoolmistr.* xxviii, A little bench of heedless bishops And there a chancellor in embryo. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 132 Every individual that now filled the bench of bishops in the house of Lords. 1812 *Examiner* 4 May 280/1 (Parliament. Rep.), Loud cheering from the Treasury bench. 1849 Ht. Martineau *Hist. Eng.* I. 15 The cross-benches of neutrality in the House of Commons. 1883 May *Law of Parl.* 16 The spiritual and temporal lords .sit apart, on separate benches. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 24 July 6/1 The comparative bareness of.. the Whig benches on the left of the Speaker's chair.
Hence, b. The dignity of occupying such a seat, as 'to be raised to the episcopal bench,' i. e. the Bishop's bench in the House of Lords, 'to aspire to the civic bench,' i. e. to be an Alderman, etc.
c. Applied collectively to the persons who occupy, or have a right to occupy, such a seat.
[1494 Fabyan VII. 665 By a consent of the benche [of aldermen], and of the comyn counsayll.] 1600 Chapman *Iliad* VI. 513 Those loving vows to living Jove he used And all the other bench of gods. 1801 Bp. Lincoln in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) I. 359 It has..excited no small alarm amongst some of our bench. 1853 Bright *India, Sp.* (1876) 2, I do not allude to the whole of the Treasury bench. 1860 Forster *Gr. Remonstr.* 196 The conflict with the Right Reverend Bench which ended in their committal to the Tower.
4. An article of furniture similar in form to the long seat (sense 1): † a. a footstool; b. the

rough strong table at which carpenters and other mechanics work; **c.** a banker's counter.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* P 515 Ne schal ye not swere..by the eorthe, for it is the benche of his feet. 1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Foundery*, Two workmen..have a table or bench in common. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* s.v. *Bankrupt*, When any became insolvent his..bench was broke. 1881 *Mechanic* I. viii § 466 A carpenter's bench may be either fixed or moveable. 1885 HESBA STRETTON in *Good Words* XIV. 27/2, I have begun to work a little now at the bench.

5. *Hence*, A collection of dogs as exhibited at a show on benches or platforms; hence *attrib.*

1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 305 The 'bench' and field properties of a greyhound.

6 = BANK *sb.*[1] I.

c 1450 *Why not Nun* 114 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 141 Vn-to a benche of camomylle My wofulle hede I dyd inclyne. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* 30 Vpon a bench couered with greene torves we satte. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* 215 Benches coverid with new Turves grene.

7. Any conformation of earth, stone, etc., which has a raised and flat surface: *e.g.* the coping of a wall (? *obs.*); a level ledge or set-back in the slope of masonry or earthwork; in *U. S.* a level tract between a river and neighbouring hills; a horizontal division or layer of a coal-seam, cut by itself.

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amph.* 399 The Bench or Outjutting, which is above the highest Ridge of the Building. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 111 Its slope..being formed into a sort of steps, or benches. 1862 R. MAYNE *Brit. Columbia* 108 These flats or benches..are found generally at the bends of the river. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s.v. *Bench*, One bench or layer [of coal] being cut before the adjacent one.

8. *Law.* See FREE-BENCH.

9. *Comb.*, chiefly *attrib.*, as *bench-cloth*, *-tied* (sense 1), *bench-business*, *-mute* (sense 2), *bench-cheek*, *-drill*, *-jaw* or *-vice* (4 b). Also **bench-babbler** = BENCH-WHISTLER; **bench-clamp**, a kind of vice with sliding side used to force together the parts, *e.g.* of a window-frame; **bench-coal** (see 7); **bench-hammer**, a finisher's or blacksmith's hammer; **bench-holdfast**, **-hook**, an iron hook, sliding in a socket, by which a plank may be gripped; † **bench-hole**, a privy; **bench-key**, a particular key used by a watchmaker for winding watches upon which he is employed; **bench-plane**, a joiner's plane for working on a flat surface; **bench-reel**, a spinning reel on the pirn of which sailmakers wind their yarn; **bench-room**, sitting accommodation; **bench-screw** (see quot.); **bench-shears**, shears used by copper- and zinc-workers; **bench-show** (see 5); **bench-stop**, **-strip**, a strip of wood or metal fixed on a carpenter's bench to rest his work against; **bench-table**, a low stone seat on the inside of walls, or round the bases of pillars, in churches, cloisters, etc.; **bench-warrant**, one issued by a judge, as opposed to a *justice's* or *magistrate's warrant*; **bench-winder** = Bench-key. See also BENCH-MARK, -WHISTLER.

1549 BALE in *Cheke's Hurt Sedit.* (1641) Pref., These chimney-Preachers, and *bench-Bablers. 1850 J. SMITH *Rep. Sanit. Condition Hull* 17 Forming *bench-beds for the vessels. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. Worse T.* (1841) 103 As if he made a session or *bench-business thereof. 1881 *Mechanic* § 505 Pins running through the bench leg and *bench cheek respectively. 1552 HULOET, *Benchclothe, or carpet cloth. 1712 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 541 Coal, called *Bench-Coal. 1555 *Fardle Facions* 19 Whiche dreamed not their knowledge in the *benchehole at home. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. vii. 9 Wee'l beat 'em into *Bench-holes. *a* 1656 HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 231 The stoutest Atheist turnes pale, and is ready to creep into a *bench-hole. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 236 The *bench-hook is to keep the wood steady. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* ii. 13 Thou..sitt'st *Bench-mute with thy decayed braines. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 358 Sufficient bed and *bench-room to rest and repose. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 237 The *bench-screw is used to fasten boards between the cheeks, in order to plane their edges. 1881 *Mechanic* § 464 An ordinary carpenter's bench..with a bench vice and *bench stop. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 197 A *bench table along the east wall. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 33 My poor *bench-tied countrymen. 1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* IV. 108 A *bench warrant was issued. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 293 *Bench Winder..[is] a key used for winding watches by a watch maker.

Bench (benʃ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with benches.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 98 I-benched newe with turvis. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 130 This entry [of the pyramid] was..benched on each side. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* v. v, There, bench'd with turf, an oak our seat extends. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* ii. 348 Stately theatres Bench'd crescent-wise.

† **2.** To bank up, bank back. *Obs. rare.*

1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 1547/1 Yf there were anie issue or drainiug of water vnder the wals..they benched it, digging a trench at the foot of that part of the wall, and filling the same with earth.

3. a. *trans.* To seat on a bench. **b.** *refl.* and *intr.* To seat oneself, or take a seat, upon a bench.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vi. 40 Thou his yoke-fellow of equity, Bench by his side. 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 314 His Cup-bearer, whom I from meaner forme Haue Bench'd, and rear'd to Worship. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* IV. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, The fryar..Hath lyke a surly Justyce benght himself. 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XLI. 331 They..bench their weary joints.

4. *intr. To bench in*: to recede in terraced levels

1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* VII. (1740) 409 The whole ascent to it was, by the benching in, drawn in a sloping line from the bottom to the top. *Ibid.*, Calling it a Pyramid, because of its..benching in at every Tower.

Benched (benʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] **a.** Furnished with benches. **b.** Seated on a bench.

1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 205 An halle Wiþ brode bordes aboute y-benched wel clene. 1636 HEYWOOD *Loves Mistr.* v. i. Wks. 1874 V. 148 Minos bench'd. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 72, I sit benched among the old women.

Bencher (be·nʃəɹ). [f. BENCH *sb.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who sits on a bench (or thwart); one who frequents the benches of a tavern.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) D d viij, If the pyllers bee of sylue, and benches of golde, and though the benchers be kynges. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. i, O, the benchers phrase: *pauca verba*. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 286 The benchers joke with the women passing by. 1860 HUGHES *Tom Brown Oxf.* xiii, Old companions, θρανῖται, benchers (of the gallant eight-oar).

2. One who officially sits on a bench; a magistrate, judge, assessor, senator, member of the Sanhedrim, alderman, etc. *arch.*

1571 *Damon & P.* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IV. 17 Of parasites and sycophants you are a grave bencher. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 91 A necessary Bencher in the Capitoll. 1612 BP. HALL *Contempt. N. T.* IV. xxx, The grave benchers of Ierusalem ..Rabbies of Israel. *a* 1693 ASHMOLE *Antiq. Berks* (1723) III. 58 Ten of them Aldermen or chief Benchers.

3. *spec.* One of the senior members of the Inns of Court, who form for each Inn a self-elective body, managing its affairs, and possessing the privilege of 'calling to the bar.'

1582 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* i. § 5 As well Utter-Barresters as Benchers. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 311 He was made successively Barrester, utter Barrester, Bencher and Reader. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 21 ¶ 4 Benchers of the several Inns of Court, who seem to be Dignitaries of the Law. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 774 The benchers of the Inner Temple could hear the scandal..no longer.

Be·nchership. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The position or dignity of a bencher in an Inn of Court.

1823 LAMB *Elia*, *Benchers Inner Temple*, They were coevals, and had nothing but that and their benchership in common. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 6/2 A benchership of Gray's-inn has become vacant.

Benching (be·nʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BENCH + -ING[1].] **a.** The action of the vb. BENCH. **b.** *Benching up*: working on the top of coal (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881). **c.** *coner.* A provision or range of benches or seats.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXIX. 938 *Diuerticulum* is a benchynge besyde the waye. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* XX. 335 The benching that passes round the shop.

Be·nchlet (be·nʃlet). [f. BENCH *sb.* + -LET.] A little bench, a stool.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* X. XXI. vii, Three little benchlets or stools..stood before him. 1884 A. PUTNAM *Police Judge* XVI. 165 The petit judge might sit on his benchlet.

Be·nch-mark. A surveyor's mark cut in some durable material, as a rock, wall, gate-pillar, face of a building, etc., to indicate the starting, closing, or any suitable intermediate, point in a line of levels for the determination of altitudes over the face of a country. It consists of a series of wedge-shaped incisures, in the form of the 'broad-arrow' with a horizontal bar through its apex, thus ↑. When the spot is below sea-level, as in mining surveys, the mark is inverted.

[The horizontal bar is the essential part, the broad arrow being added (originally by the Ordnance Survey) as an identification. In taking a reading, an angle-iron 7 is held with its upper extremity inserted in the horizontal bar, so as to form a temporary bracket or *bench* for the support of the levelling-staff, which can thus be placed on absolutely the same base on any subsequent occasion. Hence the name.]

1864 WEBSTER cites FRANCIS. 1883 G. SYMONS *Brit. Rainf.* 134 A series of levels has been taken from the gauge to an Ordnance bench mark.

† **Be·nch-whi·stler.** *Obs.* One who sits idly whistling on a bench: a term of reproach.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. 245 Fye on the, benche-whystler, wylt thou sterte away nowe? 1607 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* Plays (1873) I. 137 Y'are but bench-whistlers now a dayes to them that were in our times. 1618 HORNBY *Sco. Drunk.* (1859) 17 He that will not drinke off his whole scowre Is a bench-whistler.

Bend (bend), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1– **bend**; also 3 **biend**, 4 **beend**. [Com. Teut., OE. *bend* str. fem. (pl. *bendа*) = OS. *bendi*, OFris. *bende*, MDu. *bende*, Goth. *bandi*:–OTeut. **bandjô-*, f. *band-*, stem of *bindan* to BIND; also in OE. str. masc. (pl. *bendas*). This is the original English word, now superseded, exc. in nautical use, by the cognate BAND *sb.*[1], BOND, from ON., the senses of which ran in ME. alongside of those of *bend*, so as to make it appear only another phonetic variant of those. The OE. pl. *benda* remained in ME. as *bende* in collective sense of 'bonds, imprisonment.']

† **1.** Anything with which one's body or limbs are bound; a band, bond, or fetter. *pl. collective*, Bonds, fetters, confinement, imprisonment. *Obs.*

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* IV. xxii. (Bosw.) Þa benda sumes gehæftes. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cvi[i]. 13 Heora bendas towearp. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 2 Da Johannes on bendum [*Hatton* benden] gehyrde Christes weoruc. *c* 1175 *Moral Ode* 180 in *Lamb. Hom.* 171 For lesen hi of bende. *Ibid.* 289 In þo loþe biende [*Trin. MS.* in þe loðe bende]. *c* 1205 LAY. 18439 Þe king heom lette binden mid irene bændе [1250 bendes]. *c* 1300 *Beket* 15 Oft in feteres and in othe[r] bende. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 457 To brynge me out of bendes. *Ibid.* 837 Gamelyn leet unfetere his brother out of beende.

† **b.** *fig.* The 'fetters' or 'shackles' of habit, etc.; custody, keeping; = BAND *sb.*[1] 8.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 9 Þa wæs gesended þæt goldhord .. on þone bend þæs clænan innoðes. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 63 Ac þat..unbindeð þe bendes of wiðerfulnesse.

† **c.** A moral or spiritual bond or restraint; the bands or bonds of matrimony. = BAND *sb.*[1] 9.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1426 Thurh chirche bende. *Ibid.* 1470 Thah spusing bendes thuncheth sore. 1340 *Ayenb.* 48 Þet ne habbeþ nenne bend ne of wodewehod ne of spoushod.

† **d.** 'Confinement' at child-birth: 'Our Lady's Bands': see BAND *sb.*[1] 1 c.

1297 R. GLOUC. 379 Syf God me wole grace sende Vorto make my chyrche gon, & bringe me of þys bende. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 539 By the fourti wikes ende, Heo was delyvered out of beende, Thorw help of Marie mylde.

† **2.** A clamp or band (of iron, etc.) for strengthening a box, etc.; a connecting piece by which the parts of anything are bound together; = BAND *sb.*[1] 4, 5. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 382 Ibunden mid iren..and mid brode þicke bendes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 4 Somme plowes haue a bende of yron. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 30 Huge great yron chests, and coffers strong, All bard with double bends.

3. *Naut.* A knot, used to unite one rope to another, or to something else; there are various kinds, as the *cable bend*, *carrick bend*, *fisherman's bend*, etc. (The only extant sense.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Bend*, the knot by which one rope is fastened to another. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Bends*, For a carrick bend, lay the end of a rope, or hawser, across its standing part. 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 114 Taking a bend on the bight of the rope. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xiv, He taught me a fisherman's bend, which he pronounced to be the king of all knots.

† **4.** *Comb.* **bend-ful**, (*obs.*), a bandful, a bundle.

? *a* 1480 *Kyng & Hermit* 169 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* 20 The frere he had bot barly stro, Two thake bendsfull without mo.

Bend (bend), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 **bend**, 5–6 **bende**. [Apparently originally English, as a sense of the prec. word: see the early quotations. But afterwards naturally identified with OF. *bende* (mod. Fr. *bande*): see BAND *sb.*[2]; whence the later sense-development. Now used only in the Heraldic and technical senses 3, 4 (if 4 really belongs here).

The OF. *bende*, *bande*, corresponds to med.L. *binda*, *benda*, Lombard *benda*, It. *benda*, *banda*, Sp. and Pg. *venda* and *banda*; pointing to a Romanic adoption of OHG. *bindâ*, 'band, fillet, tie, sash,' and also of Gothic *bandi* or other equivalent of OE. *bend*, with similar sense.]

† **1.** A thin flat strip adapted to bind round.

† **a.** A riband, fillet, strap, band, used for ornament or as part of a dress; a sash, swaddling-band, hat-band, bandage; = BAND *sb.*[2] 1–5. *Obs.* or ? *dial.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr-Wülcker *Voc.* 152 *Diadema*, bend agimmed and gesmiðed. — *Nimbus*, mid golde gesiwud bend. *c* 1205 LAY. 24747 And mid æne bende of golde ælc hafde his hæfd biuonge. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2517 Vche burne..a banderyk schulde haue, A bende a belef hym aboute, of a bryȝt grene. *c* 1450 *Crt. of Love* 810 A bend of golde and silke. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 41 My bende for an hat of blak sylk and silvir. Item to John Coote my bende of whit boon with smale bedys of grene. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. xlviii. (1495) 93* b/1 A lytyll bende, to swadle a lytyll chylde beynge in his cradle. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. iii. (ii.) 138 About my heid ane gairland or a bend. 1552 HULOET, Bende, fillet or kerchiefe. *amiculum*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 365 Bast dogs haire down to a bend or piece of cloth, and fasten the same close to the said forehead. 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Bend*, a border of a woman's cap; *north.* 1791-9 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XI. 173 (JAM.) The [Archery] prize [at Kilwinning], from 1488 to 1688, was a sash, or as it was called, a benn..a piece of Taffeta or Persian, of different colours, chiefly red, green, white, and blue.

† **b.** *Anat.* A band, a ligament. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. v, The þridde curtel followeþ, þat hat 'cerotica' [*sclerotica*], þat..defendeþ all þe oþer from þe hardnesse of þe bon, and is as it were þe bende [*ligamentum*] of þe ye.

† **c.** A scroll or riband in decorative work. ? *Obs.*

c 1535 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 206 And for 246 bends or poses..set up in the same windows. 1743 A. MILNE in Wade *Melrose Ab.* (1861) 33 On the East of this Window there is a Niche, having a monk for the supporter of the statue, holding a Bend with each Hand about his Breast. [1861 WADE *ibid.* 314 A venerable monk, bearing a band or scroll.]

† **2.** A 'stripe' inflicted by a lash or rod. *Obs. rare.* (Also in form *band*, belonging to BAND *sb.*[2] after sense 8.)

c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2394 He bar a scourge with cordes ten..Efter ilka band brast out the blode. *a* 1550 *Peebles to Play*, Quoth he, 'Thy back sall bear ane bend'; 'In faith,' quoth she, 'we meit not.'

3. *Her.* An ordinary formed by two parallel lines drawn from the dexter chief to the sinister base of the shield, containing the fifth part of the field in breadth, or the third if charged. (See quot. 1872.) *Bend sinister*: a similar ordinary drawn in the opposite direction: one of the marks of bastardy. Cf. BATON. *In bend*: placed bendwise. *Parted per bend*: divided bendwise.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* 3924 Armes he bereth riche and clene, With bendes of gold wel besene. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxciv. 170 Euery bataylle had cote armures of grene clothe and therof the ryght quarter was yelowe with whyte bendes, wherfor that parlement was callyd the parlement of the whyte bende. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 33 b, Thei are called Bendes. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xxi. 95 That Lyon plac'd in our bright Silver bend. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* i. (1634) 9 Some [bare] their Fathers whole Coate.. in bend dexter. *Ibid.*, Yet it is the custome with vs, and in France, to allow them for Noble, by giving them sometimes their Fathers proper Coate, with a Bend sinister. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 48 A Bend is esteemed the best Ordinarie, being a Belt born in its true posture athwart. 1688 R. HOLME *Armory* I. 74 Parted per Bend Sinister. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xii, The bend of bastardy upon the shield yonder. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 235 The Bend..represents the sword-belt.

4. A shape or size in which ox- or cow-hides are tanned into leather, forming half of a 'butt.'

A 'butt' is the entire hide of the back and flanks reduced to a rough rectangle, by what is technically called 'rounding,' i. e. cutting off the surrounding thinner parts (the hide of the head and shoulders, and of the belly and shanks on each side of the 'butt'). When this is cut in two by a line down the middle of the back, before tanning (as is mostly done in Scotland and the north of England), each half is called a 'bend.' Butts and bends contain the thickest and strongest hide, the qualities of which are further developed by special processes in tanning, so as to make the stoutest leather. Hence

b. Bend-leather (orig. *northern*): the leather of a 'bend,' i.e. the thickest and stoutest kind of leather (from the back and flanks), used for soles of boots and shoes; sole-leather.

1600 HEYWOOD 1 *K. Edw.* Wks. 1874 I. 40, I had rather than a bend of leather Shee and I might smouch together. 1865 *Times* 29 Apr., An average amount of business has been done in leather during the month. Foreign heavy butts and bends have been in only moderate demand.

b. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. 164 If any tanner have raised with any mixture any hide to bee converted to backes, bend-leather, clowting-leather. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 76 Of Substance not unlike to English Bend or Sole-Leather. 1811 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) III. 344 Sir..can you say anything clever about bend leather? 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 254 But Jem was a tough one and never knew pains In his vulcanite bowels and bend-leather brains.

† Bend, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Forms: 5–6 bende, 6–7 bend. [Late 15th c. *bende*, a. F. *bende*, another (? earlier) form of F. *bande* (corresp. to It., Sp., Pg. *banda*) 'an organized company of men,' a BAND. Both forms, *bende* and *bande*, appear to have been introduced from Fr. by Caxton (see BAND *sb.*[3]); but *bende* was by far the more frequent form till late in the 16th c., being always used by Ld. Berners, Sir T. More, Grafton, etc., though *band(e*, alone appears in the versions of the Bible (Tindale and Coverdale have *bonde* in *John* xviii. 3, where the later versions have *bande*; but the word is not frequent in any form before the Geneva version of 1557). *Bend* is rare after 1600; the Shaks. folio of 1623 has always *band*. The sense of 'faction, party,' is assigned also by Cotgrave to F. *bande*, and by Minsheu to Sp. *banda*.]

An organized company of men; = BAND *sb.*[3]; a party, a faction; a gang.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 78 Upon them that they founde not of their bende. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* (1708) 15 Yf ony faccyons or bendes were made secretly amongst her hede Officers. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 33 Cornelius the Centuryon, capytayne of the Italyons bende. 1544 STALBRIDGE *Epist.* 24 A bende of bolde braggers. 1552 HULOET, Bende of men, commonly of ten souldiers, *manipulus*. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 32 A fresh bend Of louely Nymphs. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIII. 473 The bend and faction of the Cossanes..kept him downe. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xviii. 15 The Duke of Gloucester .. and other Lords, the chiefe of his bend

Bend (bend), *sb.*[4] [A late derivative of BEND *v.*, appearing in the 16th c.]

I. Related to BEND *v.* II.

1. The action of the verb BEND; bending, incurvation; bent condition, flexure, curvature.

1597 *Way to Thrift* 62 Too mickle bend will breake thy bow When the game is alder best. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* I. 112 When the strong spring C is set on bend against the opposite ends of the pins. *c* 1806 A. MACKINTOSH *Driffield Angler* 229 The effect of the proper degree of bend. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. cii, The gush of springs..the bend Of stirring branches. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 236 A wave just on the bend, and about to break over.

2. A bending of the body; a bow. *Obs.* except with defining words, as an instance of sense 1.

(Cf. the slang phrase *Grecian Bend*, denoting a certain bending forward of the body in walking, affected by some women *c* 1872–80.)

1529 LYNDESAY *Complaint* 181 With bendis and beckis For wantones. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirk Gr.* vi, Platefute he bobit up with bendis, For Mald he made requiest. [*Med.* With a quick bend of the body, a slight bend of the knee, etc.]

† 3. Inclination of the eye in any direction, glance. *Obs. rare.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 123 That same eye whose bend doth awe the world.

4. Turn of mind, inclination, bent. *Obs.* except with defining words, as an instance of sense 1.

1591 in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 211 For the more forcible attraction of these vnnaturall people (being weake of vnderstanding) to this their bend, these seedemen of treason bring certain bulles from the Pope. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Sheph.* (T.) Farewel, poor swain: thou art not for my bend. *c* 1815 FUSELI *Lect. Art* vii. (1848) 491 The prevalent bend of the reigning taste.

5. *concr.* A thing of bent shape; the bent part of anything, e.g. of a river, a road; a curve or crook.

c 1600 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) II. xi. 17 A herd of deer was in the bend All feeding before his face. 1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Flying*, The bony part, or bend of the wing into which the feathers are inserted. 1803 SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclog.* IX A long parade.. Round yonder bend it reaches A furlong further. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xix. 319 At a bend of the river four miles below Paris. 1883 *Century Mag.* 378 The perfection of fishhooks in shank, bend, barb and point.

6. *Naut.* (*pl.*) 'The crooked timbers which make the ribs or sides of a ship' (J.); the wales.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* II The Orlope, the ports, the bend, the bowe. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 6 From bend to bend, or waile to waile, which are the outmost timbers on the ship sides, and are the chiefe strength of her sides, to which the foot-hookes, beames, and knees are bolted, and are called the first, second, and third Bend. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 344 A signal of distress from a plank being started on her bend, on the forepart of the ship. 1803 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 127 She is to be caulked, her bends blacked and painted.

b. 'The chock of the bowsprit.' Smyth *Sailor's Word.-bk.*

† 7. See quot. (Perhaps belongs here.)

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Bend*, a semicircular piece of iron used as part of a horse's harness to hold up the chains when ploughing. 1881 EVANS *Leicester Wds.* (E. Dial. Soc.) 103 *Bend*, a piece of bent plate-iron which went over the back of the last horse at plough. Now (1848) disused.

II. Probably related to BEND *v.* V.

† 8. 'A spring, a leap, a bound.' Jamieson. *Sc. Obs.* [Cf. BEND *v.* 22.]

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. vi. 58 Befoir thaim all furth bowtis with a bend Nisus a far way. 1550 LYNDESAY *Sqr. Meldrum* 519 Quhairon [a steed] he lap, and tuik his speir .. And bowtit fordward with ane bend.

9. A long draught, 'a pull of liquor.' Jamieson. Only in *Sc.* [Cf. BEND *v.* 23.]

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* in Poems (1844) 31 Come, gie's the other bend, We drink their healths, what ever way it end.

Bend (bend), *v.* Forms: *Pa. t.* 1–3 bende, 4–6 bend, 4–5 bente, 3– bent, 6– bended. *Pa. pple.* 1 bended, 4–5 y-, i-, ye-bent, 4–6 bente, 6 y-, i-bente, bende, 4– bended, bent. [OE. *bendan*, prob. identical with ON. *benda* 'to join, strain, strive, bend.' (The rare MHG. *benden* 'to fetter' is perhaps of independent formation.) OTeut. **bandjan*, f. *bandjâ-* 'string, band,' in OE. *bend*. In OE. used only in the senses 'to restrain with a bond, fetter, confine,' and 'to bend a bow,' orig. 'to hold in restraint or confine with the string.' From the latter by transference of the word to the bowed or curved condition of a bent bow, came the now main sense of 'to bow, curve, or crook.' Cf. the partly parallel history of F. *bander*, OF. *bender* (= Pr. and It. *bendare*, *bandare*, Sp. and Pg. *vendar*, *bandar*.]

Gen. sign. I. To fasten or constrain with a 'bend' or bond; to confine, fetter. *spec.* To constrain a bow with the string (hence, to wind up a cross-bow, cock a pistol); to fasten ropes, sails to the yards, horses to a vehicle. Hence arise two lines of development; II. To bow or curve, deflect, inflect, bow oneself, stoop, submit, yield; III. To direct or level a weapon, to aim, bring to bear, bring one's force or energies to bear. By blending of these; IV. To direct or turn one's steps, oneself, one's mind, eyes, ears, in any specified direction.

I. To bind, to constrain, to make fast.

† 1. *trans.* To put in bonds, to fetter. *Obs.*

1036 *O.E. Chron.* (MS. C.) Sume hi man bende.

2. *spec.* To constrain or bring into tension by a string (a bow, an arbalest, a catapult, etc.) Formerly also *bend up*; = L. *tendere*. In later times associated with the curved shape into which the bow is brought; = L. *flectere*. (Hence branch II.)

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* vii. 13 He bende his bogan, se is nu gearo to sceotanne. 1297 R. GLOUC. 377 So styf man he was in harmes, in Ssoldren, & in lende, þat vnneþe eny man myȝte hys bowe bende. *Ibid.* 536 Arblastes sone & ginnes without me bende. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 682 The Erngynour than deliuerly Gert bend the gyne in full gret hy. *a* 1400 *Octovian* 1495 And they withoute gynnes bente, And greet stones to hem sente. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXIII. 9475 Paris bend vp his bow with his big arme. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 30 Bende bowys, *tendo*. *c* 1500 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) I. i. 1266 Sone there were good bowes ibent. 1599 GREENE *George a G.* (1861) 264 Bend up your bows, and see your strings be tight. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 774 The Groom his Fellow-Groom at Buts defies; And bends his Bow, and levels with his Eyes. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. II. 71 Philoctetes, A warrior skilled to bend the bow.

† b. Transferred to the harquebus, pistol, etc. when these took the place of the bow and arbalest; perhaps, as Littré suggests in regard to the similar use of Fr. *bander*, with special reference to the old form of lock which had to be wound up like a clock: To cock. *Obs.* (Hence branch III.)

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* vi. (1821) 82 The Pistoll bent, both heart and hand, ready to doe the deed.

c. *fig.*

1611 BIBLE *Jer.* ix. 3 And they bend their tongue like their bow for lies.

3. *fig.* To strain, brace, tighten, wind up, bring into tension (like a strung bow or wound up harquebus). *refl.* To strain every nerve, brace or wind oneself up, nerve oneself; = Fr. *se bander*. *Obs.* or *arch.* Also *bend up*: cf. 2.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 545 Wiþ þat þe Sarsyn þat was þor: wax wroþ on his herte & bente hym brymly as a bor. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* 41 Boldly bend you to batell, and buske yourself to save. *c* 1565 R. LINDSAY *Chron. Scot.* (1814) 79 Nothing effeired of this disadvantage, but rather bendit up, and kindled thereat, [he] rushed forward upon Craigiewallace. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. i. 16 Now set the Teeth .. Hold hard the Breath, and bend vp euery Spirit To his full height. 1605 — *Macb.* I. vii. 79, I am settled, and bend up Each corporal agent to this terrible feat. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vii, Her whole mind apparently bent up to the solemn interview.

4. *Naut.* To tie, fasten on, make fast (cf. BEND *sb.*[1] 3): e.g. *to bend a rope*. *To bend the cable*: to fasten it to the ring of the anchor. *To bend a sail*: 'to extend or make it fast to its proper yard or stay' (Adm. Smyth).

1399 *Rich. Redeless* IV. 72 They bente on a bonet, and bare a topte saile Affor the wynde ffresshely, to make a good ffare. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* (Roxb.) 34 A clothe that ouer the bote was bente Sir Gawayne lyfte vp and wente in bayne. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 16 Bend your cables to your Anchors. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 262 We concluded..to bend our sails (which had indeed been all unbent and stowed down in the hold for the summer) and try to gain Plymouth Sound. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xv, He desired Mr. Falcon to get new sails up and bend them. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wd.-Bk., Bending the Cable*, the operation of clinching, or tying the cable to the ring of its anchor. — *Bending* ropes is to join them together with a bowline knot, and then make their own ends fast upon themselves.

† 5. To harness the horses to (a cart or other vehicle); to yoke. *Obs.* (Cf. Ger. and Du. *spannen* to stretch, to bend a bow, to yoke a vehicle. See also BIND in this sense.)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. v. 169 Sum brydillis stedis, and cartis vp dyd bend. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xlvi. 29 Then Joseph bended his charett fast [Vulgate *iuncto curru*; WYCLIF, Joseph ioyned his chare; 1611 made ready], and wente vp to mete Israel his father.

II. To bring into the shape or direction of a bent bow. **Of the shape of a thing.*

6. *trans.* To put or bring into the shape of a bow; to arch. *Obs.* exc. as a specific sense of 7.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 743 For heuene-bouwe is abouten i-bent, Wiþ alle þe hewes þat him beþ i-sent. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* li. 13 The Lord thi shapere, that bente heuenes, and foundide the erthe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 27/1 To bend, *arcuare*. 1655 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* (1858) 50 Who gave the clouds so brave a bow, Who bent the spheres. [1839 BAILEY *Festus* x, Who bendst the Heavens before thee like a bow.]

b. *To bend the brows*: (*orig.*) to arch the eyebrows; (*later*) to wrinkle or knit the brow; to frown, scowl. Cf. BENT.

a 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* 34 (Mätz.) Heo hath browes bend an heh. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 305 He..Bende his bresed broȝez. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (1865) I. 9 (Mätz.) Now men .. wolde .. whette her tunges and bende hire browes. 1530 PALSGR. 448/2 Thou bendest thy browes upon me as thou woldest eate me. 1559 *Myrr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* xvii, Fortune can both bend and smothe her browe. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 41. 66 Passion will soone manifest it selfe ..by bending his browes. 1774 BLACKLOCK *Graham* I. xx, In vain that rage which bends thy brow. [Cf. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 170 Or bend one wrinckle on my Soueraigne's face.]

7. To constrain (anything straight) into any kind of arched or angular shape; to stretch out of the straight; to bow, curve, crook, inflect. Usually said of things linear, but also of surfaces, to dint. 'Bend' is not said of flaccid things, such as cotton, cloth, paper, which are 'folded'; but only of such as possess some rigidity, as a card, wood, metal, gristle; or of rigid things having joints, as the arm or back-bone. Now the main sense.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 247 On knees down bent. 1415 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 125 His basonet to his brayn was bent. *c* 1435 *Torr. Port.* 2590 No man..That myght make Torent to bowe, Ne his bak to bend. 1584 LYLY *Campaspe* v. i, To bend his body every way, and his mind no way. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. iii. 98 *Aum.* Vnto my mothers prayres, I bend my knee. *Yorke.* Against them both, my true ioynts bended be. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* III. xliii. (1633) 1357 Branches .. so easie to be bent or bowed, that hereof they make Hoops. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 616 Their doubled ranks they bend From wing to wing, and half enclose him round. 1751 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 19 A Tube..bended in the manner of a Syphon. *a* 1776 J. FERGUSON *Astron.* (1803) III Take about seven feet of strong wire, and bend it into a circular form. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 68 He who hath bent him o'er the dead. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* IV. (C. D. ed.) 39 His form is bent by age.

b. To apply the same kind of action to alter curvature in any way, e.g. to straighten what is crooked.

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* (1871) 125 The tree growing crooked, if you'll have it mended, Whilst that it is a twigg it must be bended. 1674 PETTY *Disc. bef. R. Soc.* 2, I have

therefore, to streighten this crooked stick, bent it .. the quite contrary way.

c. To make (a thing fixed at one end) curve over for the time from the erect position.

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* i. § 9 The Yew, though much bended, will quickly return to its former standing. 1692 R. LESTRANGE *Fables* 215 (1708) I. 233 The Oak was stubborn and chose rather to Break than to Bend. 1832 A. CUNNINGHAM *Song* 'A Wet Sheet', A wind that follows fast ..And bends the gallant mast. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 848/2 The poplars are bent by the rising wind.

8. *intr.* To assume or receive a curved form, or a shape in which one part is inclined at an angle to the other.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. iv. (1495) 191 For tendernes the lymmes of the chylde maye..bowe and bende and take dyuers shapes. 1577 GASCOIGNE in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) I. 37 The Rainbowe bending in the skie, Bedeckte with sundrye hewes. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 5) VIII. 436 Their knees..bend so, that they are apt to trip and stumble. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 30 No knee This day .. hath bent before its altar.

b. To curve over from the erect position. (Usually said of things that recover their position when the bending force is withdrawn.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1378 Thogh she bende, yet she stont a-rote. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 90 A house bending to fall. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 311 The waving Harvest bends beneath his Blast. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 144 ? 8 The trees that bend to the tempest erect themselves again when its force is past. 1753 HERVEY *Medit.* II. 33 The knotty Oaks bend before the Blast.

9. *spec.* Of persons: To bend the body, to stoop; to assume a bent or stooping posture. *To bend over*, i.e. with attention.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 186 Hir daunger made him boothe bowe and heende. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 39, I vvould bend vnder anie heauie vvaight. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 462 A Shape within the watry gleam appeerd, Bending to look on me. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. 174 One of the servants opening the door, I bent down to go in. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. xi, The sooty smith bends over his anvil. 1850 LYTTON *My Novel* VI. vi, He bent down and kissed her cheek.

b. To stoop down as from a height.

1839 SIR R. GRANT *Hymn* 'Saviour, when in dust to Thee' i, Bending from Thy throne on high, Hear our solemn Litany! 1853 MAURICE *Theol. Ess.* vi. 108 We want to see absolute Goodness and Truth. We want to know whether they can bend to meet us.

c. *esp.* To bend the body in submission or reverence; to bow (*unto, to, before, towards*).

a 1586 SYDNEY in Farr's *Sel. P.* I. 63 The desert-dwellers at his beck shall bend. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lx. 14 The sonnes also of them that afflicted thee, shall come bending vnto thee. 1648 MILTON *Psalm* lxxxi. 62 Who hate the Lord should then be fain To bow to him and bend. 1667—*P. L.* II. 477 Towards him they bend. 1763 CHURCHILL *Poems* I. 72 Here let me bend, great Dryden, at thy shrine. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* IV. xxx, Their chief to Wilfrid bended low. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. II. ii. (1864) 24 Science bending before the Child, becoming childlike.

10. *fig.* To submit, to bow; to yield, give way *to*; to prove pliant, tractable, or subservient.

? *a* 1400 *Cursor M.* 1584 (Fairfax MS.) He wende þat alle sulde til his wil bende. 1644 QUARLES *Judgm. & Mercy* 146 Whose leaden souls are taught by stupid reason to stand bent at every wrong. 1723 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* 1753 I. 9 Under this law both kings and kingdoms bend. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* § 12. 207 Well attested Facts are stubborn Things, and will not bend to general Affirmations. 1823 J. BANCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 92 If any excessive paroxysms do not immediately bend before it. 1841 MACAULAY *Let.* in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) II. ix. 108 All considerations as to dignity of style ought to bend to his consideration.

11. *trans.* To cause (a person, the temper, spirit, mind, or will) to bow, stoop, incline, or relent.

1538 STARKEY *England* 24 Bend your selfe to that to the wych you are borne. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 65 Yf that prayer annye the bendeth. 1652 L. S. *People's Lib.* i. 2 Seeing he will not be bended by reason. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 331 The spirit of the rustic gentry was not to be bent. 1872 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 156 The sight in no way bent the hearts of the men of Exeter. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xv. 367 To ask pardon, no doubt a hard thing to bend his mind to.

12. *To bend the head* or *face*: to lower it or direct it downwards, by bending the neck; to bow the head.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* i. 6 With their faces bended downwards. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 740 Trees bent their Heads to hear him. *c* 1720 S. WESLEY *Hymn of Eupolis* 102 Bend your heads, in homage bend. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 3. 29 He took my hand and, silently bending down his head, kissed it.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) Predicated of the head.

1872 GEO. ELIOT in Cross *Life* III. 169 The sight of the dull faces bending round the gaming tables. 1875 MISS THACKERAY *Miss Angel* xxi. 195 The heads bend in long line.

* * *Of the direction in which a thing lies.*

13. *trans.* To turn away from the straight line (without reference to the curve imparted); to incline in any direction; to deflect, turn.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. vi. 23 The cartis stand with lymowris bendyt strek. 1563 HYLL *Arte Garden.* (1593) 155 [They] will in the next morrow, bee turned or bended another way. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The foremost longest [legges] are bended forewards; but those that leap ..are bended backward. 1877 PROCTOR *Spectroscope* i. 11 The ray is again bent from the perpendicular.

fig. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Irnlism.* xvi. 123 He used generally to bend conversation in such way as to avoid coming into dispute with his companions.

14. *intr.* To have a direction away from the straight line, to incline in any direction, to trend.

1572 MASCAL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 255 His groyne and snout short, and beinding backeward. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 216 The Island .. bending from him full West. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 117 That mountaine of the one side bendeth downe toward Euxinus. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Sam.* xx. 41 David rose out of his place which did bend to the South. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 267 Spikes .. which stretched forward into the Arena, and .. bended towards it. 1858 LONGF. *Discov. North Cape* xviii, And now the land .. Bent southward suddenly.

†**b.** *fig.* To tend. *Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 641/1 These three bend (as it were) to one, to wit, the riche men must do good, and part with their goodes to other, and giue willingly.

†**15.** *trans.* (*fig.*) To turn aside or pervert from the right purpose or use; to twist, wrest. *Obs.*

a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 332 Forasmuch as I have heard, *Ecce vobiscum sum* .. bended to corroborate the same. 1562 COOPER *Answ. Def. Truth* (1850) 91 Their successors, by little and little, bent the same name unto the action and celebration of the Sacrament.

†**16.** *trans.* To incline, dispose in mind; mostly in *pass.* to be inclined or disposed *to, towards*; to be prone, liable, ready; to be addicted, given. *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* 78 Thys idulnes and vanyte, to the wych the most parte of our pepul ys much gyven and bent. 1579 E. K. in Spenser's *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 5 *Gloss.*, Aprill .. is most bent to showres. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 782 There is not one of them so ill bent, so malapertly sawcy, and impudently shamelesse. 1708 SWIFT *Sacr. Test* Wks. 1755 II. i. 124, I am hugely bent to believe, that whenever you concern yourselves in our affairs, it is certainly for our good. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. xi, Seemed bent to extenuate.

†**b.** *intr.* To incline, lean, in mind or conduct.

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 16 He that bendeth to folowe his own inclination. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1029/2 Although Ket bent to all vngratiousnes.

III. To direct, aim (as a bow bent for shooting). Cf. Jer. li. 3 Against him that bendeth let the archer bend his bow.

†**17.** *trans.* To direct, turn, aim, level, bring to bear (cannon, forces, etc.) *against, upon, at. Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 448/1 They bended agaynst the castell ten courtaultes and fyftene serpentynes. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1095/2 They bent their ordinance against the gate. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 37 Our cannon shall be bent Against the browes of this resisting towne. 1649 CROMWELL in Carlyle *Lett.* cvii. (1871) II. 163 They bent their guns at the frigate. 1801 SCOTT *Cadyow Castle* XXXV, With hackbut bent, my secret stand Dark as the purposed deed I chose.

†**b.** To aim, couch, direct (a spear or sword).

1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat.* lii, Each doth against the others bodie bend His cursed steele. 1596—*F. Q.* I. iii. 34 So bent his speare and spurd his horse with yron heele. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 95 Thy murd'rous Faulchion .. The which thou once didd'st bend against her brest.

†**c.** *fig.* To direct (hostile action or words) *against, on,* (prayers) to heaven, etc. *Obs.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 96 The persecution .. was so vehemently bent against him. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. i. 48 The Gods 'Gainst Paricides did all the thunder bend. 1653 CROMWELL *Lett. & Sp.* (Carl.) III. 219, I shall rather bend my prayers for you. 1681 E. SCLATER *Serm. Putney* 12 All their Subtlety and Polity must be bent against them.

†**d.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) *Obs.*

a 1636 MILTON *Arcades* 6 This, this is she To whom our vows and wishes bend.

18. *trans.* To direct, apply, or bring to bear strenuously (one's mind, energies, etc.) *on, upon.*

c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. (1557) 30 A very louer beleueth in his mynde, On whom so euer he hath his heart Ibente, That in that person menne maye nothing finde, But honorable. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. iii. (1877) 79 If they bend their minds to the knowledge of the same. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 10 The scope .. whereunto they bend their endeavours. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 313 They bent .. their designs and efforts to revive the old French party. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 8 (1882) 102 A sovereign who bent the whole force of his mind to hold together an Empire.

b. *refl.* To direct or apply *oneself. rare.*

1591 LOK in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) I. 140 Whilst in the garden of this earthly soile Myself to solace and to bath I bend. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 362 Many Bishops bent themselves to alter the Emperours minde. 1669 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* 56 If any shall .. bend themselves to disappoint the designs of the Eternal God. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxxi, To the completion of which he bent himself with all his might.

c. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 285 If to the Warlike Steed thy Studies bend, Or for the Prize in Chariots to contend. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* II. xxvi. 258 Bending to our oars as the water opened [we] reached the shore.

19. *To be bent*: to be intent, determined, resolved. Const. *on* or *upon* (*to, for,* obs.) an object or action; also (arch.) *to do* (something).

c 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 3 Now be we bent In this pagent the trewthe to telle. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 66 To bring him to be more hedefully bent to make amendes. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* 15 And was only bent to make his Kingdom and People happy. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* vi. (1837) 26 The youth seems obstinately bent on finding you out. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XIII. 49 He is .. bent upon confusing us; and I am bent upon preventing him. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. (1870) 173 Like my fathers, bent to gather fame. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 158 A project on which the King was fully bent.

IV. Figurative uses in which 'direct, aim,' and 'bow, deflect, turn,' are combined.

20. *intr.* To direct oneself, proceed, turn. *arch.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* III. 76 þei .. burnisched her beekis, and bent to-him-wardis And ffolowid him ffersly. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 303 (Mätz.) To hir buxumly I red that we bende. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. ii. 57 Thence we came: And .. Thither we bend againe. 1698 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI. 438 Why to the Shore the thronging people bent. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* III. ii. 124 But see! My brother Marcus bends this way! 1813 BYRON *Corsair* I. xvii, He .. Down to the cabin with Gonsalvo bends.

b. *trans.* To direct or turn (one's steps, course, way, etc.).

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 19 Hee knewe not which way to bende his pace. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 24 Oure course tward Italye bending. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 573 Thither his course he bends Through the calm Firmament. 1718 POPE *Iliad* II. 64 To the fleet Atrides bends his way. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Wallace* xxii, And to the wild woods bent his speed. 1883 M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* xii. 268 Thither we all three bent our steps.

c. *trans.* To direct (anything led, driven, or carried). *arch.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 47 To Troy ward whea first you bended a nauye. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. v. 14 Many other of great name and worth: And towards London do they bend their power. 1746 COLLINS *Ode to Peace*, To Britain bent his iron Car.

21. *trans.* To direct, turn, or incline (the eyes, or ears), in the direction of anything seen or heard.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 314 b, The pearcyng light of the Sunne .. doth blinde the sight, if the eyes be over much bente thereunto. 1586 *Let. Earle Leycester* 31, I neuer..bent my eares to credite a tale that first was tolde mee. 1648 MILTON *Psalm* lxxxviii. 8 And to my cries..Thine ear with favor bend. *a* 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV. 62 Every eye on her was bent. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* iv. 54 His eyes bent on the ground in deep thought.

V. Senses of doubtful origin.

† **22.** *intr.* 'To spring, to bound.' *Sc. Obs.* [Perh. related to 3, or 17.]

c 1530 LYNDESAY is referred to by Jamieson.

23. 'To drink hard; a cant term' (Jamieson). [Perh. 'to pull, strain' in reference to pulling or straining a bow (cf. 3); or 'to ply, apply oneself to' (cf. 18).] *trans.* and *intr.*

a 1758 A. RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) I. 215 (JAM.) Braw tippony..Which we with greed Bended, as fast as she could brew. *Ibid.* ii. 73 (JAM.) To bend wi' ye, and spend wi' ye, An evening, and gaffaw. [1860 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. I. (ed. 7) 47 Bend weel to the Madeira at dinner, for here ye'll get little o't after. Cf. 18 b.]

Bendable (be·ndăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being bent; flexible.

1611 COTGR., *Ployable*, pliable, bowable, bendable. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* III. 47 The chiefe acts of nature in the soule are, of themselves, inclinable and bendable to Grace. 1755 in JOHNSON and in mod. Dicts.

† **Be·nded,** *a. Obs.* [f. BEND *sb.*[2]] Striped or banded; in *Her.* having a bend or bends; = BENDY.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. 276 Five saphires bended with gold. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 4538 Hou he with the bended sheld Smote the othre thurgh the bodie. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 85 b, One greate difference betwene Armes Bended, and these Armes .. For in Armes Bendee the colours contained in the shielde are equally diuided.

Bended (be·ndĕd), *ppl. a.* The original pa. pple. of BEND *v.*, superseded in ME. by *bend, bent*, but used again, from 14th c. onwards, as a longer form of BENT (q.v. for the sense); it is now semi-archaic, and used chiefly in *on bended knees*, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. iii. (1495) 749 The hornes of a ramme ben crokyd and bended as a rounde shell. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. Chor. 18 His bruised Helmet, and his bended Sword. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* 55 And now on my bended knees, let me joyfully congratulate His restored Majesty. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* I. 73 Fix the bended glass-pipe C air-tight into the bottle D. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* V. ix, Bonnets and spears and bended bows. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* IV. (1844) 176 'Gracious Sovereign,' replied the Chancellor, dropping off the Woolsack upon his bended knees.

† **Be·ndel.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *bendel, bandel*, dim. of *bende, bande*: cf. BANDEAU, BANDEL. (It is only accidentally that this coincides in form and sense with mod.G. *bendel* a fillet, OHG. *bendil, bentil, pentil*, and ON. *bendill* a small cord.)]

1. A little band or scarf; a fillet, a ribbon.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 244/1 She wyped it .. with a bendel of sylke. 1537 *Act Hen. VIII* in Planché *Brit. Cost.* (1834) 365 Or use or weare any shirt, smock, kurchar, bendel, ankerchour, mocket or linen cappe, etc.

2. *Her.* A little bend; = BENDLET.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 2964 And off asur a fayr bendel. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* E j b, Littill bendys .. be calde bendyllys to the differans of grete bendys.

Bender (be·ndəɹ). [f. BEND *v.* + -ER[1].] He who or that which bends.

1. An instrument for bending; a pair of pliers.

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fysshynge* 14 For makynge your hokis..a bender, a payr of longe and smalle tongys. 1598 FLORIO, *Piegatoie*, a paire of benders that goldsmithes vse, called bowing pincers or plyers. 1833 RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 69 The artist, of [fish-hooks] requires a hammer, a knife, a pair of pincers..a bender.

† **2.** A mechanical contrivance for bending, 'drawing up,' or setting cross-bows. *Obs.*

1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 146 Cros-bows that are bent with a Bender.

3. One who bends.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 9 The eugh, obedient to the benders will. 1833 MEDWIN in *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 18 He ..leads on the benders of the bow.

† 4. A flexor muscle. *Obs.*

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 791 This muscle with the second and third benders of the thumb. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* iv. viii. 165 Two Benders of the Cubit.

† 5. *Sc.* A hard drinker. *Obs.* (Cf. Bend *v.* 23.)

1728 Ramsay *Poems* (1848) III. 162 Now lend your lugs, ye benders fine, Wha ken the benefit of wine. 1810 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 53 Or benders, blest your wizzens weetin'.

6. *slang.* A sixpence. (? Because it bends easily.)

1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (1850) 68/2 'Niver mind the loss of two bob and a bender!' 1837 — *Pickw.* xlii. (D.) 'Will you take three bob?' 'And a bender,' suggested the clerical gentleman. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* xi, 'A half-crown, Honeyman? By cock and pye it is not worth a bender.'

Bending (be·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Bend *v.*]

† 1. Drawing tight with a string, tension. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 30 Bendynge of bowys, or oþer lyke, *tencio.*

2. Curving, crooking, flexure; bowing, inclination, deflection.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxx. (1495) 342 And yf the sonne beme .. metyth wyth a body that puttyth and smytyth the lyghte ayenwarde, suche a smytynge and puttynge is callyd bendynge of the beme. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, iii. iii. 73 Thus long haue we stood To watch the fearefull bending of thy knee. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Course Serm.* i. ix. 117 Rent in sunder with trees returning from their violent bendings. 1662 Gerbier *Princ.* 19 To prevent the sinking and bending of their Walls. 1712 Budgell *Spect.* No. 277 ₱ 17 The various Leanings and Bendings of the Head. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. i, That gentle bending of the body forwards. *fig.* 1615 W. Hull *Mirr. Maiestie* 47 Prayer is a deuout bending of the minde to God.

3. The place or part where such curving occurs; a curve, angle, corner; a bend; the spring of an arch or vault.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 95 A selander is in the bendynge of the legge behynde. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low-C. Wars* 626 Not far from Harwarden are the bendings of the River. 1737 Whiston *Josephus' Hist.* v. iv. § 2 The wall .. having its bending above the fountain.

4. *Naut.* The fastening with a 'bend' or knot.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 30 To tie two ropes or cables together is called bending. 1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* v, The bending of the cable escaped my memory.

† 5. The contrivance for drawing up a crossbow; = Bender 2. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 197/2 Bendyng for a crosbowe, *bendage.*

6. (See quot.)

1816 C. James *Mil. Dict.* 51/1 Bendings, in military and sea matters, are ropes, wood, &c. bent for several purposes.

† **Be·nding,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [? f. Bend *sb.*[2] + -ing[1].] Decoration with 'bends' or stripes.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pers. T.* ₱ 343 Swandyng, palyng or bendyng, and semblable wast of cloth in vanite.

Be·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. Bend *v.* + -ing[2].] That bends (in various senses of the vb.); curving, curved, inclined, bowing; flexible, pliable, supple.

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 109 With hir bending bodie. 1571 Norton & Sackv. *Gorboduc* I. i. (1847) 104 Their yet greene bending wittes. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* iv. i. 76 A Cliffe, whose high and bending head Lookes fearfully on the confined Deepe. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Eclog.* x. 103 Bending Osiers into Baskets weav'd. — *Georg.* iii. 512 Some bending Valley. 1715 Pope *Iliad* iv. 555 To shape the circle of the bending wheel. 1810 Southey *Kehama* xv. xi, Behold her go.. Along the bending sand.

Be·ndingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a curving direction or attitude, obliquely.

1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1051 [Scorpions] which have seven or nine joints on their tails, are the most curst: many have but six, it strikes athwart and bendingly. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 128 'Parson, say grace!' Millingham bendingly murmured three words.

Bendlet (be·ndlĕt). *Her.* Also 6 bendelet. [prob. f. earlier Bendel + -et dim. But OF. had also *bendelette*, in *Bk. of St. Albans* transl. *bendil* (see Bendel, also Bandlet, Bandelet).] A smaller bend, containing a sixth part of the field.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* 12 Bendelet. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 224 Roger Clifford..for the bendelet tooke a fesse Geules. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiv. 155 They appear..to have cotised their own silver bend with the two bendlets.

† **Be·ndly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Bend *sb.*[1], [2] + -ly[2].]

1. *Her.* Bend-wise.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* D viij a, Ther be forsothe certan armys bendli barrit..for ij colouris are iunyt together in euery barre bendly.

2. (See quot.)

1552 Huloet, Bendly, or by bendes or handful.

† **Be·ndroll.** *Obs. Sc.* A variant of Banderole: here perhaps used in the sense of 'the strap of a musket,' one of the senses of F. *banderole.*

1598 *Sc. Acts, Jas. VI*, IV. 169/1 Or ells ane muscat, with forcat, bendrole, and heidpece. 1599 *Ibid.* — 191/1 Or ellis ane muscat, with heid peice, foirchet, and band roll.

Be·ndsome, *a.* [f. Bend *v.* + -some.] Flexible.

1861 Barnes in *Macm. Mag.* June 134 Some softer or more brittle or bendsome substance.

Be·ndwise (be·ndwəiz), *adv. Her.* Also 7 -waies, 8– -ways. [f. Bend *sb.*[2] + -wise.] In the position occupied by a bend on a shield; in the direction of a bend, diagonally.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* II. vi. 63 Hee beareth Azure, a Pile waued, issuing out of the Dexter corner of the Escocheon Bendwaies, Or. 1727 Chambers *Cycl., Bendy*..An escutcheon divided bend-wise. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xviii. 289 Standards were also generally divided bend-wise into compartments by Motto-bands.

† **Be·ndwith.** *Herb. Obs.* [probably f. Bend *sb.*[1] + With: perh. another form of Bindwith. The word in *Promp. Parv.* suggests the Sw. *benved* 'bone-wood,' expl. as 'dogberry, wild cornel,' and Icel. *beinviðir* a willow (*Salix arbuscula* Vigf.), the meaning of which is 'bone-withy.'] The name of a shrub of which the twigs are used to tie up fagots, etc. Identified by Bradley with the Way-faring Tree or Wild Guelder Rose.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 31 Benwyttre [1499 benewith tre]. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict., Bendwith*, in Latin, Viburnum ..they make use of its Branches to tie Faggots with. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, Bendwith, *viburnum.*

Bendy (be·ndi), *a. Her.* [ad. OF. *bendé*, mod.F. *bandé*: see Bend *sb.*[2]] Of a shield: Divided diagonally into an even number (usually six) of equal divisions, coloured alternately. **Bendy-wavy**: when the bends or bendlets have wavy margins.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* D viij a, He bereth barri bendy, of gowles and golde. 1610 Guillim *Displ. Heraldry* v. iii. (1660) 370 He beareth Bendy-wavie of six Argent and Azure. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict., Bendy*, a Term in Blazonry for an Escutcheon being divided Bendways into an even Number of Partitions; but if they are odd, the Field must first be named, and then the Number of the Bends. 1766 Porny *Heraldry* (1787) 69 When the Shield is filled with six Bendlets of metal and colour, it is called Bendy; but if the number is either more or less than six, they are to be blazoned by the name of Bendlets and their number specified. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry* viii. 36.

† **Bene.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 bén, 2–4 bene, (6 ? beane). [OE. *bén, bǽn*, cogn. with ON. *bón, bœn* (Sw., Da. *bön*):—OTeut. **bôni-z*; perh. from root *ba-* 'cry': see Ban.]

Prayer, petition, boon; *esp.* prayer to God.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke i. 13 þin bén ys gehyred. 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Þin bene is ȝe-herd. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 67 Hu maȝen heo bidden eni bene. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2511 Dat mine bene ne be for-loren, wiþ ȝu ben mine bones boren. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 508 Grante me a bene. 1340 *Ayenb.* 211 Mj bene bi ydiȝt beuore þe. [1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 86 Then was the maid in my grandames beanes. 1881 Miss Fothergill *Kith & Kin* xiii, Or was it 'but a bootless bene'?]

b. *Comb.* bene-day, ? rogation-day (cf. OE. *bén-tíd*); bene-tiðe, -tuðe *sb.*, success in prayer; *adj.* (OE. *béntíðe, -týðe*) successful in prayer; bene-rip = Bedripe.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 27 We muȝen mid one worde þese þrie þing bidden, and ben bene tiðe. *Ibid.* 201 To ure drihten..þat he..ȝiue us bene tuðe. 1499 *Promp. Parv.* 30/2 Beneday, *precare.*

Bene, obs. f. Bean, Been, Ben; obs. infin. and 3 pl. of Be *v.*, and variant of Bein.

Beneaped (bĭnī·pt), *ppl. a. Naut.* [f. Be- *pref.* 7 + Neap.] Of a ship: Left aground by the neap tide, and so lying beyond the reach of high water, until the tide flows higher.

1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 80 A Ship is beneaped..when the water does not flow high enough to bring [it] off the ground, or out of a Dock, or over a Bar. 1868 *Exeter & Plymouth Gaz.* 13 Mar., The ship was beneaped. 1884 F. Pollock in *Eng. Illus. Mag.* Dec. 156 These [trawlers] are now and again 'beneaped' at low tides.

Beneath (bĭnī·þ), *adv.* and *prep.* Forms: 1 beniþan, -neoðan, -nyðan, 2–3 bi-neoðen, -neoþen, -neðen, noþen, (*Orm.*) -neþenn, 3 bi-neoðe, -neoþe, -neðe, 3–4 bi-neþe(n, 4 -nethen, by-neþen, -neathe, be-nyþe, 4–5 by-nethen, -neþe, beneþe, 4–6 bynethe, 5 byneithe, bineth, 5–6 by-, beneth(e, 5– beneath; 8– 'neath. [OE. *bi-niðan, be-neoðan*, f. *bi-* Be- + *niðan, neoðan* 'below, down,' orig. 'from below,' earlier *neoðanc, neoðone*, = OS. *nithana*, OHG. *nidana*, MHG. *niden(e*, mod.G. *nieden*, f. OTeut. *nipar* 'lower, farther down, down': see Nether + advb. ending *-ana*, originally expressing motion 'from.' The *be-* gave or emphasized the notion of 'where,' excluding that of 'whence' pertaining to the simple *niðan*. The modern *'neath* is abbreviated from *beneath*. Originally an adverb, but already in OE. construed with dative (of reference), as a prep.]

A. *adv.*

1. *gen.* In a low position relatively to some other place; in a lower position; low or lower down; downward; = Below *adv.* 1.

c 1205 Lay. 25610 Ofte wes þe drake buuen: And eft seoðden bineoþen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 390 Brod ase scheld buuen..and neruh bineoðen. *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* 127 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 51 On of his beste freond..In þe grounde stod byneþe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* xiii. 5529 A mon fro þe myddell vp, And fro the nauyll by-neithe, vne an abill horse. 1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* iv. xxxiv. (1483) 82 As well of tho that ben bynethen as tho that ben aboue. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. iv. 78 And hears it [the sea] roar beneath. 1605 — *Lear* iv. vi. 128 To the Girdle do the Gods inherit, beneath is all the Fiends. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* iii. 298 Pure water in a font beneath reflects The many-colour'd rays.

† b. Lower on a written or printed page; = Below *adv.* 1 b. *Obs.*

854 *Chart. Æthelwulf* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 106 Þara naman her beneoðan awritene standaþ. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxvii. 64 Of which see other Anatomists ..and my father Bartholinus beneath.

2. With reference to certain understood points:

† a. Beneath the skies; in the world, on the earth. *Obs.* or *arch.*; expressed by Below *adv.* 2 a.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 9 Ðan sal him almightin luuen Ier bineðen and..abuuen. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5055 We synful..bynethe on þe erthe. 1382 Wyclif *Ex.* xx. 4 In heuene aboue, and..in erthe benethe [so in 1611]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 183 Say youre prayers here by nethe. 1526 Tindale *John* viii. 23 Ye are from beneth; I am from above. [1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 106 Our world beneath Shows..grimly gross.]

b. Beneath the earth; in Hades, in hell.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5408 Helle bynethen .. Sal þan he open. 1611 Bible *Isa.* xiv. 9 Hell from beneath is mooued for thee. *a* 1736 Yalden (J.) The dread abyss beneath, Hell's horrid mansions.

3. Directly below; underneath.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4082 Hise hore bi-neðe and him abuuen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1681 Þu sal bi-neþen on þe side Mak a dor wit mesur wide. 1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 43 Whiche Ryft..appereth by nethe. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 186 It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven Upon the place beneath. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iii. 43 High o'er the Gate..The Crowd shall Cæsar's Indian War behold; The Nile shall flow beneath. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Night-c.* 1639 Shaggy eyebrows elevate With twinkling apprehension in each orb Beneath.

b. Under some covering or surface, underneath; underground, under the earth.

1297 R. Glouc. 131 Lat delue vnder þe fundement, & þou schalt bineþe fynde A waterpol. 1388 Wyclif *Job* xviii. 16 The rootis of hym be maad drie bynethe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. 1609 The water..clensit by ocurse all þe clene Cite Of filth and of feum, throughe fletyng by nethe. 1611 Bible *Jer.* xxxi. 37 If..the foundations of the earth [can be] searched out beneath. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iii. 466 Spread with Straw, the bedding of thy Fold; With Fern beneath.

4. Lower down on a slope, or in the course of a river. *rare.* Now Below *adv.* 3.

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 161 On the mount of Parasie..And eke beneth in the valey. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. 62 The stopping of the waters [of Jordan] above must necessarily command their defection beneath.

5. Down or lower in fortune, station, dignity, rank, or quality. *arch.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Deut.* xxviii. 13 Þu bist æfre bufan and na beniþan. *c* 1205 Lay. 9839 ȝif mi cun clembeð & bineoðen þe ibringeð. 1297 R. Glouc. 258 An batayle at Elendone hii smyte..þe Kyng Bernulf was þere bynebe, & bynome al ys host. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollard.* 53 þe pope, cardinalis, bischopis, & oþer prelats be nebe, are disciplis of antiCrist. 1535 Coverdale *Deut.* xxviii. 13 Thou shalt be aboue onely, and not benethe [Wyclif, vndir; 1611 beneath]. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 131 That next [is disdain'd] by him beneath.

B. (with object expressed) *prep.*

The prepositional use of *beneath* seems originally to have been introduced to express the general notion of 'lower than,' as distinguished from the specific sense of Under. But in process of time *beneath* was so largely used for *under*, that Below was laid hold of to express the more general idea. In ordinary spoken English, *under* and *below* now cover the whole field (*below* tending naturally to overlap the territory of *under*), leaving *beneath* more or less as a literary and slightly archaic equivalent of both (in some senses), but especially of *under*. The only senses in which *beneath* is preferred are 7 ('beneath contempt'), and fig. uses of 4 (e.g. 'to fall beneath the assaults of temptation').

† 1. *gen.* In a position down from or lower than. *Obs.* or *arch.* Now expressed by Below *prep.* 1.

† *Beneath stair*: = below stairs.

a 900 *Pol. Laws Ælfred* § 63 in Thorpe I. 96 Gif se sconca biþ þyrel beneoðan cneowe. *c* 1205 Lay. 14985 Heo bar bineoðen hire titten ane guldene ampulle. *c* 1305 *St. Edm. Conf.* 164 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 75 He was bynebe his brech igurd faste ynoug. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 25 By-nethe the Orisonte. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* iv. vi. 27 For all beneath the Moone would I not leape upright. 1631 T. Powell *Tom All Trades* 168 The chiefest hand in preferring to any office beneath stayer.

2. Directly down from, overhung or surmounted by; under, underneath.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* in *Lamb. Hom.* 87 He is buuen us and binoþen . biforen and bihinden. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 304 Bineoðen us..þe wide þreote of helle. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 119 Aboue vs, bynethe vs. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 180 You'le be found, Be you beneath the Sky. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 737 Lands that lye beneath another Sun. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 13 The hawthorn bush, with seats beneath the shade. 1821 Keats *Isabel* i, They could not, sure, beneath the same roof sleep. 1832 Tennyson *Audley Crt.* 78 We..saunter'd home beneath a moon..In crescent.

b. At the base or foot of (a wall, cliff, etc.).

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (1865) I. 209 Hercules, Italus his sone, bulde a citee..by nebe þe Capitol. 1535 Coverdale *Ex.* xxxii. 19 [He] brake them beneth [Wyclif, at the rotes of] the mount. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. iii, Beneath the sable palisade .. His bugle horn he blew. 1870 R. Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. viii. 61 In a frail canoe beneath a tall cliff overhanging the sea.

3. Immediately under, in contact with the under side of; covered by; under, underneath.

1611 Bible *Deut.* v. 8 The waters beneath the earth. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 60 In Chambers of their own, beneath the Ground. 1718 Pope *Iliad* I. 651 One hand she placed Beneath his beard. *a* 1744 — *Epitaph Rowe* 3 Beneath a rude and nameless stone he lies. 1726 Dyer *Grongar H.* 22 So oft I have .. Sat..With my hand beneath my head. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 309 The axilla is the angle or cavity that lies beneath the junction of the arm with the shoulder. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* I. i. 275 The brown red grass Rustling beneath your feet. 1854 Mrs. Jameson *Bk. of Th.* (1877) 34 No wise man kicks the ladder from beneath him.

b. Hence: Farther from (the surface); covered or concealed by; inside of, behind. More commonly UNDER.

1727 THOMSON *Summer* 753 Thou art no Ruffian, who beneath the mask Of social commerce comest to rob their wealth. 1863 E. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 192 Beneath the movement of self-assertion appears the repose of self-government. 1871 HAWEIS *Mus. & Mor.* (1874) 7 The Musician's art lies beneath the surface. 1882a STANLEY *Chr. Institt.* viii. 156 A woollen vest, which sometimes had beneath it another fitting close to the skin.

4. 'Under, as overborne or overwhelmed by some pressure' (J.); often *fig.* subject to, under subjection to, under the influence, action, or control of.

1297 R. GLOUC. 491 There he broȝte al binethe hom that were is fon. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 39 Our Country sinkes beneath the yoake. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 216/2 The comprehension made by the Senses..omits nothing that can fall beneath it. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* I. i. (1757) 10 Elephants .. Bending beneath a weight of luxury. 1792 *Munchausen's Trav.*, Thou shalt instant perish 'neath my potent arm. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV. 402 Thou shouldst set forth Beneath another's guidance. 1800 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's B., Spring* 221 Brisk goes the work beneath each busy hand. 1885 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 43 The carved work mouldered fast 'Neath the suns, and the frosts.

†5. Lower on a slope, in a valley, etc., than; = BELOW *prep.* 2. *Obs.*

1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 53, I went by the Rhene side iiij miles beneth Bingen. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 355 Her barbarous sons .. spread Beneath Gibraltar to the Lybian sands. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 68 Obstructions in all Navigable Rivers beneath the first Bridges. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* I. 430 A Quarter of a Mile beneath the Village .. is the fallen Ruines of the Tower of Babel.

6. *fig.* Lower in the scale of being, station, rank, excellence, or dignity. Now commonly BELOW.

a 1000 *Metr. Boeth.* xx. 444 Hio bi þ swiðe fior hire selfre beneoðan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 10729 To settenn þe Binebenn þine lahȝhre. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. v. 49 It is brouȝt byneþen all bestes. *c* 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. 1869 I. 15 Creatures binebe men. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. i. 11 Not beneath him in Fortunes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 115 That were an ignominy..beneath This downfall. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 162 ₱4 Beings above and beneath us have probably no Opinions at all. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 421 Beneath them lay a large class which could not subsist without some aid from the parish.

7. Unbefitting the dignity of; unworthy of, unbeseeming, undeserving of; lowering to.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 5 Nis nán wuht benyðan him [*i. e.* beneath his notice]. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Pseudo-Fr.* vi. (1880) 310 Talis bynebe bileeue. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 332 So farre beneath your soft and tender breeding. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 53 ₱10 We do not esteem it beneath us to return you our Royal thanks. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* I. vi. 227 No woman..ought to think it beneath her to be an œconomist. 1871 HAWEIS *Mus. & Mor.* 499 Beneath the attention of serious critics. 1883 *Times* 23 Oct. 9 Thinking nothing beneath the notice of a man of business.

b. Lower than (any standard of quantity or quality). Better expressed by BELOW.

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* i. § 10 We are none of us so good architects as to be able to work habitually beneath our strength. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* II. i. (1874) 135 The copies ever fall beneath the original.

†C. quasi-*adj. Obs. rare.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 43 A man Whom this beneath world doth embrace.

D. *Comb.* †beneath-forth, out from beneath; beneath. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xlvii. (1495) 259 A stronge colde in the mouthe of the stomak .. is cause of out puttynge bineth forthe. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxvi. 56 Thyng þat longeth to þe worlde .. here bineth forthe. *c* 1467 *Ord. Worcester* in *E. E. Gilds* 373 In one of the Chambers benethforth.

†**Benecarlo, -icarlo.** *Obs.* (See quot.)

1734 T. SHERIDAN in *Swift's Wks.* 1841 II. 724 You drink benicarlo wine, I drink right French margose. 1851 H. MAYO *Philos. Living* i. 66 Benecarlo is a coarse-flavoured astringent Spanish wine.

†**Bene·cking,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. BE- *pref.* 6 + NECK.] Bowing the neck, cringing.

1705 *Ess. Govt.* 68 Oliver's..benecking ministers pleaded obedience to the supreme power for the time being.

Benedicence. *rare.* [f. L. *benedic-us* (in adv. *benedicē*), or *benedīcĕre*, f. *bene* well + *-dicus* speaking, *dīcĕre* to speak; see -ENCE.] Kindliness in speech.

1881 MONIER WILLIAMS in *19th Cent.* IX. 168 His benevolence, his benedicence (if I may coin a new word), and his beneficence.

‖**Benedicite** (benĭdəi·sitĭ), *int.* and *sb.*; also 4–5 bendicite, benste. [L.; 2nd pl. imper. of *benedīcĕre* 'to praise, commend,' later 'to bless, wish well to,' f. *bene* well + *dīcĕre* to speak, say. In early use shortened to *bendicite, benste.*]

A. *interj.*

1. as expressing a wish: Bless you!

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 397 He bygan benedicite with a bolke. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 48 Benedicite, My sone..Thou shalt be shrive of bothe two. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iii. 39 Grace goe with you, Benedicite.

2. as expressing astonishment or remonstrance: Bless us! Good gracious!

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 780 What? liveth not thy lady, benedicite? *c* 1386 — *Freres T.* 156 A! quod the sompnour, benedicite! what ye say. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* 647 Sir Amadas seyd Benedicite! Sir, leyt such wordes bee.

B. *sb.*

1. Invocation of a blessing on oneself or others.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr *S. P.* (1848) 55 And all the way he went he ever blest With benedicities. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. ii, One eyed the..swelling sail, With many a benedicite. 1823 — *Quentin D.* ii, The friar answered his reverend greeting with a paternal benedicite.

2. *esp.* The blessing asked at table. (The earliest sense in English.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 44 Bitweone mete, hwo se drinken wule, sigge benedicite: potum nostrum filius Dei benedicat. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. v. 208 The first [prayer] at the Beginning of the Repast .. what we call Benedicite. 1842 MRS. GORE *Fascin.* 109 We may repent having laughed at the benedicite last night at supper!

†3. A blessing, deliverance from evil. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Dame Siriz* 193 Bendicite be herinne! *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 206 Gaf him swiche bendicite That he brak his nek ato. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 85 Benste, benste, be us emang.

4. The canticle in the Book of Common Prayer, known also as 'The Song of the Three Children.'

c 1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer-bk.* 3 You will not allow the omission of the Benedicite.

Benedict (benĭdikt), *a.* and *sb.*; also 6–9 benedick. [ad. L. *benedictus* blessed; see prec.]

†A. *adj.* Blessed, benign, salutary; *spec.* in *Med.* mildly laxative. *Obs.*

1576 BAKER *Gesner's Jewell of Health* 209 a, The Oyle Benedick or Oyle of Tyle stones. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 19 Rhubarb and other Medicines that are benedict. 1657 J. GOODWIN *Triers Tried* 4 That the two Commissions specified be..benedict to the interest of the Gospel. *a* 1693 SANCROFT *Serm.* 110 (T.) If the more benign and benedict medicines will not work.

†b. *Priest benedict*: = BENET, exorcist. *Obs.*

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 160 No Priest, whether consecrate at [? or] Benedict shall forsake his Church.

B. *sb.*

1. A newly married man; *esp.* an apparently confirmed bachelor who marries. [From the character of that name in Shaks. *Much Ado about Nothing.*]

[1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 100 How dost thou Benedicke the married man?] 1821 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) VI. 313 Wish the veteran joy of his entrance into the band of Benedicts. 1843 *Life in West* (L.) He is no longer a benedick, but a quiet married man.

†2. 'A good saying, an honest report.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

†**Benedi·cted,** *ppl. a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *benedict-us* (see prec.) + -ED.] 'Blessed.' Cockeram 1623.

Benedictine (benĭdi·ktin), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *bénédictin*, f. L. *benedictus*; see -INE.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to St. Benedict or the religious order founded by him.

1630 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* vi. 49 [He] had a Benedictine Monke to his Tutor. 1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 265 The chapter-house of Westminster, a Benedictine abbey before the Reformation.

B. *sb.* 1. One of the order of monks, also known, from the colour of their dress, as 'Black Monks,' founded by St. Benedict about the year 529.

1602 W. WATSON *Decacordon* 185 Sequestred..as..Augustines from Benedictines. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5954/2 Dom Thierry, a Benedictine, is banished the Kingdom. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 40 When the black Benedictines ceased to pray and chant in this church.

2. A kind of liqueur.

1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xviii, It smelt rather like Benedictine, but..it was difficult to be certain about these liqueurs.

Benedi·ctinism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The system of the Benedictines.

1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 40 That Benedictinism, and Franciscanism,..with their respective .. superstitions, are no part of the Roman Catholic system. 1884 *Athenæum* 23 Aug. 235/3 The history of Benedictinism in England requires reconsideration.

Benediction (benĭdi·kʃən). Also 5 -dyctyon, 5–6 -diccion. [ad. L. *benedictiōn-em*, n. of action f. *benedict-*; see BENEDICT and -TION. Cf. F. *bénédiction* (16th c. in Littré, replacing the regular *beneiçon, beneisson*, whence Eng. BENISON).]

1. The utterance of a blessing; solemn invocation of blessedness upon a person; devout expression of a wish for the happiness, prosperity, or success of a person or enterprise: a. *gen.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 377 He openethe the durre with a benediccion, makenge the durre sure after hym. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 51 Gyue to me your benedyctyon. 1552 HULOET, Benediction, *benedictio.* 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vii. 58 Hold your hand in benediction o're me. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 204 ₱2 Thy path perfumed by the breath of benediction. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 329 Amidst the benedictions of tens of thousands of people.

b. as officially pronounced by an ecclesiastical functionary; *spec.* the ceremony of consecration of an abbot.

1638 *Penit. Conf.* xi. (1657) 306 The Priest is to marry him and to give the Benediction. 1679 *Season. Adv. Protest.* 11 This Catholick Religion, and Holy Cause sanctified by the Popes Benediction. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* (J.) What consecration is to a bishop, that benediction is to an abbot. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xlv. 671 Their choice was sanctified by the benediction of the patriarch. 1802 FOSBROOKE *Brit. Monachism* (1843) 86 Between the election and benediction the Abbot used the Prior's chamber.

c. as pronounced by the officiating minister at the conclusion of divine worship.

1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ord. Deacons* (Rubr.), After the last Collect, and immediately before the benediction, shall be said these collects. 1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1843) 266 A most excellent and pious benediction of the priest concludes all. 1856 LONGF. *Day is Done* ix, Such songs..come like the benediction That follows after prayer.

d. as an expression of thanks; *spec.* as 'grace' before or after meals.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 127 Of whom what could he less expect Than glory and benediction—that is, thanks. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Benediction* is still applied to the act of saying grace before or after meals. 1806 WORDSW. *Ode Immort.* 135 The thought of our past years in me doth breed Perpetual benediction. 1818 LAMB *Elia, Grace bef. Meat*, The form, then, of the benediction before eating has its beauty at a poor man's table.

e. as a service in the Roman Catholic Church.

1812 P. GAUDOLPHY *Liturgy Com. Prayers* (1815) 227 An act of adoration and thanksgiving in honour of the Blessed Sacrament of the Altar, commonly called Benediction. 1853 FABER *All for Jesus* 6 Even in the churches during Mass or Benediction, they are hard at work. 1884 ADDIS & ARNOLD *Cath. Dict., Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament*, a rite which has now become very common in the Catholic Church.

2. Blessing carried into practical effect, blessedness; kindly favour, grace.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* E j, That we may haue his glorye and benediccion at the end of our dayes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 69 We shall neuer be parteners .. of the benedicyon of the whiche the sone of god spake. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 614 As if my Trinkets had beene hallowed, and brought a benediction to the buyer. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 73 The inward joy of contemplating the Benedictions of another World. 1872 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* II. xviii. 5 Has had at least some measure of Christian Benediction.

Benedictional (benĭdi·kʃənăl). [ad. med.L. *benedictiōnālis* (sc. *liber*), i. e. book of benedictions; cf. *hymnal*, etc.] A book containing the forms of episcopal benedictions formerly in use.

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* I. vii. (1858) 271 *note*, The Benedictional of St. Ethelwold. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. ii. 37 The head deacon .. gave the benedictional to the bishop. 1879 J. SIMMONS in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 351 *note*, The new words .. were rendered in the vulgar tongue, as.. *sang-boc* (psalter), *bletsing-boc* (benedictional).

Benedi·ctionary. [f. BENEDICTION + -ARY; cf. *antiphonary.*] = prec.

1780 DODSLEY *O. Pl.* II. 57 *note*, Not the least mention .. in the benedictionary of Bishop Athelwold.

Benedictive (benĭdi·ktiv), *a.* [f. L. *benedict-* ppl. stem of *benedīcere* to bless + -IVE.]

1. Characterized by blessing; tending to bless.

1660 GAUDEN *Mem. Bp. Brownrig* 201 (L.) His paternal prayers and benedictive comprecations. *c* 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) Introd. 2 That the high and lofty One .. should there manifest an extraordinary degree of his benedictive presence.

2. *Gram.* A form of the Optative Mood in the Sanskrit verb, also called the 'precative,' the use of which is to express wish or desire.

1841 H. H. WILSON *Skr. Gram.* (1847) 114 The benedictive or optative mood is considered as a modification of the potential. 1879 WHITNEY *Skr. Gram.* § 533 The aorist has also an optative, of somewhat peculiar inflection, usually called the precative (or benedictive).

Hence **Benedictively** *adv.* With the force of the benedictive mood.

†**Benedi·ctor.** [Agent-noun on L. type, f. *benedīcere*: see prec.] A eulogist, a well-wisher. *Obs.*

a 1633 T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1861–2) I. 179 (D.) Ministers have ..many benedictors, few benefactors.

Benedi·ctory, *a.* [ad. med.L. *benedictōri-us*: see BENEDICT and -ORY.] Of or pertaining to the utterance of benediction.

1710 C. WHEATLEY *Illustr. Bk. Com. Prayer* iii. § 26 That benedictory prayer of St. Paul. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life our Lord* viii. 400 With words of holy and benedictory greeting. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xiv, With hands outstretched in a benedictory attitude.

‖**Benedi·ctus.** [L.; pa. pple. of *benedīcere* to bless: see above.]

1. The fifth movement in the service of the Mass, beginning with the words 'Benedictus qui venit'; (the name is given both to the words of the service, and to their musical setting).

1880 GROVE *Dict. Music* II. 233/1 After the Elevation .. the Choir begin the *Benedictus*, in soft low tones.

2. The hymn of Zacharias (Luke i. 68), used as a canticle in the morning service of the Church of England.

1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matins* (Rubr.), And after the Second Lesson shall be used and said, *Benedictus*, in English, as followeth. 1641 S. MARSHALL *Peace-Off. God* 33 Uttering a Benedictus or Te Deum laudamus.

Benedi·ght, *ppl. a. Obs.* or *arch.* Also **-diht.** [ad. L. *benedictus*: see prec. Cf. MHG. *gebenediget*, mod.G. *benedeiet.*] Blessed.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18705 Bot þa men sal be benedight Sal trou in me wit-vten sight. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 91 For ferde we be fryght a crosse let us kest, Cryst crosse, benedyght. *a* 188. LONGFELLOW *Sonn. Mrs. Longf.*, Nor can in books be read The legend of a life more benedight.

†**Benefact.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *benefactum*: see BENEFIT.] 'A good deed or benefit.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Benefaction (benĭfæ·kʃən). [ad. L. *benefactiōn-em*, n. of action f. *benefacĕre*: see BENEFIT.]

1. A doing good, beneficence, kindly or generous action; a benefit or blessing.

a 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 245 Marks of his Benefaction we find none, in places of his Breeding. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* 15 For which Benefaction she [Ceres] was Deified after death. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* (1878) 44 What it [divine goodness] will do in the way of positive benefaction.

2. *esp.* The bestowal of money for a charitable purpose; a grant, gift, bounty, endowment.

1674 *Scheffer's Lapland* viii. 28 Retaining to the crown the superintendency of the benefaction. 1779 JOHNSON *Milton* in *L. P.* (1816) 132 This was the greatest benefaction that Paradise Lost ever procured the author's descendants. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, iv. (1857) 58 She was liberal in her benefactions to convents and colleges.

Benefa·ction, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] To endow with a benefaction. Cf. prec. 2.

1822 D'AKARD *Hist. Stamford* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* I. 199* I. [the Friary at Stamford] was .. further benefactioned by King Edward the Third.

Benefactor (benĭfæ·ktɔr). Also 5 **-our.** [a. L. *benefactor*, f. *benefacĕre*: see BENEFIT.]

1. One who renders aid or kindly service to others, a friendly helper; one who advances the interests of a cause or institution, a patron.

1532 TINDALE *Expos. & Notes* (1849) 71 It is not inough for thee to loue thy benefactors only. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 5 There was not a greater admirer of learning or benefactor of learning. 1769 *Junius, Lett.* xxxv. 159 They .. have transferred their gratitude from their parents to their benefactors. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 362 The greatest of all the benefactors of his city.

2. *esp.* One who makes a benefaction to a charitable or religious institution; one who makes a bequest or endowment.

1494 FABYAN VII. 480 Quene Philyp.. the which was a great benefactour vnto the Chanons of Seynt Stephans Chapell at Westmynster. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 33 These we call Dowry-men or Benefactors. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 197 ₱9, I was..inquiring the age of my future benefactors or considering how I should employ their legacies. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* 132 Whose tomb is that, Which bears the brass escutcheon? A benefactor's.

3. With reference to the etymology: A well-doer.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 50 Well: What Benefactors are they? Are they not Malefactors? 1870 J. CAMERON *Phases of Th.* 160 Books are to us according as we deal with them—malefactors or benefactors.

Benefa·ctorate, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -ATE.] To act the benefactor to; to benefaction.

1769 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) II. 432 A plan for the East window of his Cathedral which he intends to benefactorate with painted glass.

Benefa·ctorship. [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The office or action of a benefactor.

1652 BROME *Jov. Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 377 His great Benefactorship among the Beggars. 1691 T. H[ALES] *Acc. New Invent.* 41 His Benefactorship to his Countrey in the doing it at his own charge.

Benefactory (benĭfæ·ktəri), *a.* [ad. med.L. *benefactōri-us*, f. *benefactōr-em* BENEFACTOR: see **-ORY.**] Of or pertaining to a benefactor; conferring a benefit; beneficial.

1744 J. LEWIS *Life Pecocke* 150 Saying of special prayers for people by name, as..benefactory. 1884 THORLEY *Farmers' Alm.* 42 The great benefactory result from continually strewing handfuls of salt on hay..has long been known.

Benefactress (benĭfæ·ktrĕs). [f. BENEFACTOR + **-ESS.**] A female benefactor.

1711 SWIFT *Vind. Dk. Marlborough* Wks. 1814 V. 397 While his gracious benefactress is contented to take up her residence in an old patched-up palace. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. xlviii. 32 They basely conspired against their benefactress. 1834 LAMB *Elia, Oxford in Vac.*, And pay a devoir to some Founder, or noble or Royal Benefactress.

† Benefa·ctrice. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec., after F. *bienfaitrice.*] = prec.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 331 The pure grace and favour of the benefactrice.

† Benefa·ctrix. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. BENEFACTOR, after Lat. analogy: see **-TRIX.**] = prec.

1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5124/4 The great Benefactrix unto the Nations of the Earth.

† Benefa·cture. *Obs.* [f. L. *benefact-* ppl. stem of *benefacĕre* + **-URE**; as if ad. L. **benefactūra.*] Beneficence, benefaction.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Soliloquies* Wks. VIII. 256 All these dispositions are but inclosures: give me the open champain of a general and illimited benefacture. 1777 DYCHE & PARDON, *Benefacture*, a kind, friendly, good-natured deed, a charitable gift or donation.

† Benefeter, -our. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *bienfetor*, mod. *bienfaiteur*: cf. also *benefct*, early form of BENEFIT.] = BENEFACTOR.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. ix. 333 The 3euer or benefeter. *Ibid.* 511 Summe of Cristen neighboris as ben grete to him Benefetouris he ou3te loue in Affect and Effect.

Benefic (bĭne·fik), *a.*; also 7 **-ick, -ique.** [ad. L. *benefic-us*, f. *bene* well + *-fic-us* doing: see **-FIC.**]

1. *Astrol.* Of good or favourable influence.

1600 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. i. 36 The fourth is the kind, and truly benefique Eucolos. 1618 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. ii. 162 Our Venus is reckoned moist and therefore Benefique. 1884 *Zadkiel's Alm.* 40 The Moon forms benefic aspects with the primary planets.

2. *gen.* Beneficent, kindly, benign.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. (1851) 219 He being..of free power to turne his benefick and fatherly regard to what Region or Kingdome he pleases. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 951 Is there not the Church To intercede and bring benefic truce At outset? 1876 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. vi. 149 As if that terrific or benefic force did not find us then also, and fashion cities.

Bene·fical, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + **-AL.**] = prec.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clv. 643 Some very beneficall prohibition of the Fortunes intervenes. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 92 Whether all such astronomicall demonstrations ..be any reall proofes of beneficall and malefical influences.

Benefice (be·nĭfis). Forms: 4 **benyfice, -iss, benefise, benfice,** 4–5 **benefys,** 5 **-fyce (bonfice),** 6 **benyfyce (bunfyce),** 7 **beni-,** 4– **benefice.** [a. OF. *benefice*, ad. L. *beneficium*, f. *bene* well + *-ficium* a doing: cf. BENEFIC.]

† 1. A good deed, kindness, favour; a grace or 'indulgence.' *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5582 Agayne þam sal Crist allege .. And reherce his benefices, mare and les. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 200 þanke þei God for al his mercyes and benefices. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollt.* 11 Alle þat persewen for swilke indulgens, or benfices, or oþer graces. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 20 Them that ar ingrate of the benefecis of gode. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 109 He can incline them .. to performe his benefices or to inflict his punishments.

† 2. Favourable influence or operation; advantage, favour, protection, benefit. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1424 *Paston Lett.* 4 I. 14 He schuld no benefice take by noon proteccion. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlix. 174 The kny3t seide to the inge, 'My lorde, I aske the benefice of [the law].' 1685 BAXTER *Paraph. Peter* ii. 3 Their business is to sell Souls to the Devil for their own worldly Benefice. 1875 POSTE tr. *Gaius* I. Introd. 24 Justinian's benefice of inventory, .. was another fundamental change in hereditary succession.

b. *Benefice of clergy*: see BENEFIT 3 c.

1489 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, xiii, Euery persone .. whiche ones hath bene admitted to the benefice of his clergie.

† 3. Beneficial property or action (as of natural agents or causes). *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (1865) I. 415 Many benefices of kynde Beeþ now i-hidde fro manis mynde. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 365 The bonfice of sonne and wynde wol harde Hem sure ynough. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 210 Theyr fruytes..shall..the more parfytly wax rype of the benefyce of the hete. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 77 Made to consist by the stars, and to thrive, or dwindle away, according to the benefice, or malefice, of their influences?

† 4. A gift; gratuity. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Confession* Wks. (1880) 331 Who shuld take ony benyfiss of þe puple. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 349 Myghty men..have resceived benefice, after her wille.

5. Land granted in feudal tenure, a fief. (Only in modern legal and historical writers, as transl. L. *beneficium.*)

[1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 87 If these *Beneficia* had not afterwards been made Hereditary.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Benefice* was an estate in land, at first granted for life only..In after times, as these tenures became perpetual and hereditary, they left their name of *beneficia* to the livings of the clergy. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* vii. (1876) 229 Benefices .. were grants of Roman provincial land to be holden by the beneficiary on condition of military service. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iii. 92 Rewarding their followers with grants of land, in short with benefices or fiefs. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* I. § 2. 38.

6. *esp.* An ecclesiastical living.

1340 *Ayenb.* 42 Þe prouendres and þe parosses oþer oþre benefices of holy cherche. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* IV. 33 And bigge 3ow benefices pluralitie to haue. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 32 b, That no bysshop sholde be receyved into his benefyce but with the popes letters. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 81 Then he dreames of another benefice. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 554 He had a small benifice in Norfolk conferr'd on him, but could not pass the Triers. 1756 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. II. xviii. 220 In case a benefice becomes void by death. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. iii. 229 A tract which he published against plurality of benefices.

7. *Comb.* and *attrib.*, as *benefice farm, -monger*; also **Beneficeless** *adj.*, destitute of a benefice.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 76, I aduise al benefice mongers, that haue mo charges than one, to take heede to themselues. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Mirr. Antichr.* 190 (R.) That competency of means which our beneficeless precisians prate of. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 4/2 There are the contadini who work the benefice farm.

Benefice (be·nĭfis), *v.*; also 4–5 **benefise, beny-,** 6 **benifice.** [f. prec. sb. Cf. OF. *beneficier.*] *trans.* To endow or invest with a benefice or church living.

c 1383 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 330 A worldly clerk .. is preised and benefised among grete men. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* IV. 186 Hue blesseþ [MS. F (*a* 1500) benefiseth] þese byshopys. 1494 FABYAN VII. 400 Certayne aliauntes, whiche were rychely benyficed in Englande. 1608 T. JAMES *Life Wickliffe* K iv, He had sometimes before beene .. beneficed in Oxford. 1826 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 338 The many eminent men who have been beneficed in that cathedral.

Hence **Be·neficed** *ppl. a.* holding a benefice.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xxvii. 385 Benefist Men and Chanownis..Of þat kyrk. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 28 b, The secular Priestes: which are partly beneficed men, that is to saye, haue benefices whereupon to liue. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4034/1 The humble Address of the.. Beneficed Clergy. 1850 LYTTON *My Novel* V. X. 250 Your father was such a respectable man—beneficed clergyman!

Beneficence (bĭne·fisĕns). Also 6 **-fycence.** [a. F. *bénéficence*, ad. L. *beneficentia*, f. *benefic-us*: perh. directly f. the L.]

1. Doing good, the manifestation of benevolence or kindly feeling, active kindness.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. x. (1883) II. 112 Beneficence can by no menes be vicious and retaine still his name. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Mark* v. 24 (R.) Like as the lodestone draweth vnto it yron, so dothe benefycence and well doing allure all men vnto her. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* iii. § 8. 42 By this meanes all beneficence .. would be taken from among men. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 87 It is an institution of beneficence; and law itself is only beneficence acting by a rule. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* VIII. viii, What does intellectual power ..stripped of beneficence, most resemble?

2. *concr.* A benefaction, a beneficent gift, deed, or work.

1654 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 320 The market-place is..remarkable for old Hobson the pleasant carrier's beneficence of a fountain. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. i. (1872) 87 Sterling now .. zealously forwarded schools and beneficences. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 197 Distributed their beneficence in the shape of some handfuls of copper.

† Bene·ficency. *Obs.* [ad. L. *beneficentia*: see prec. and **-ENCY.**] The quality of being beneficent; beneficence.

1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* 70 The sixth [commandment] commandeth justice and judgment .. beneficency and innocency. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 310 Queen's College in Oxford, owing the glazing of many windows therein to his beneficency. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1716) 105 Such tempers .. make beneficency cool unto acts of obligation.

Beneficent (bĭne·fisĕnt), *a.*; also 7 **benificent.** [f. L. **beneficent-*, whence *beneficenti-or*, compar. of *beneficus*, and *beneficentia*: see prec. Cf. *magnificent.*] Doing good, performing kind deeds, characterized by beneficence. (*Beneficial* was previously used in this sense.) **a.** of persons.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Beneficent*, liberall, louing. *a* 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1683) 173 A most wise, most powerfull, most beneficent authour. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 917 Gentle of speech, beneficent of mind. 1879 LEFEVRE *Philos.* I. 20 Confucius is still revered as a beneficent genius.

b. of things.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 5 Objects, the knowledge whereof is .. very beneficent to Mankind. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 38 That beneficent luminary the Sun. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 530 That disease, over which science has since achieved a succession of glorious and beneficent victories. 1871 R. W. DALE *Commandm.* iv. 103 The Sabbath was a singularly beneficent institution.

Beneficential (bĭne·fisĕnʃăl), *a.* [f. L. *beneficentia*: see prec. + **-AL.**] Of or pertaining to beneficence; concerned with what is most beneficial to mankind.

1869 J. MORLEY in *Fortn. Rev.* May 533 The beneficential moralist esteems this a particularly virtuous type, because it is particularly conducive to the greatest happiness of the greatest number. *Ibid.* 538 The central principle of the utilitarian or beneficential ethics.

Bene·ficently, *adv.* [f. prec. + **-LY**².] In a beneficent manner; with beneficence.

a 1717 PARNELL *Q. Anne's Peace* (R.) All mortals once beneficently great. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* III. lxxx. (ed. 2) 246 Airs beneficently tepid. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Wonder-bk., Mirac. Pitcher*, A spot on which Heaven had smiled so beneficently. 1875 FARRAR *Silence & V.* ii. 33 Pain comes..to warn us beneficently of our danger.

† Bene·ficer. *Obs.* [f. BENEFICE *sb.* + **-ER**¹.] One who holds a benefice.

1621 R. BOLTON *Act* 36 *Hen. VI* in *Stat. Ireland* 26 All maner Beneficers within the said land, .. shall keepe residence continually in their proper persons in the said land.

Beneficial (benĭfi·ʃăl), *a.* and *sb.*; also 6 **benyfyceyal, bunfycyal, beneficiall.** [a. F. *bénéficial*, ad. L. *beneficiāl-em*, f. *beneficium*: see **-AL.**]

A. *adj.* **† 1.** = BENEFICENT. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 244 Whome .. thou hast founde moost .. redy helper, and moost beneficiall lorde. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* 129 Other to whome they haue bene beneficiale they call their frendes. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 301 You are so liberall and beneficiall. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* I. iii. 3 We ought to be beneficial to our neighbours.

2. Of benefit; advantageous, serviceable, profitable.

1494 FABYAN *Hen. III*, an. 1262 (R.) To deuise suche thynges as might be benyficyall for the cytie. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. ii. § 4 Not that anything is made to be beneficial unto Him. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. ii. 7 Besides these beneficiall Newes, it is the Celebration of his Nuptiall. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. i. 76 He was so entirely devoted to what would be Beneficial to the King. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 346 Diluents with nitrous Salts are beneficial. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. 83 No measures could have been more beneficial to the kingdom at large.

† b. Profitable in a pecuniary sense, lucrative.

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xix. 19 Not a litell beneficiall vnto the craftes men. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 48 Officers, that make use of their authority to monopolise all beneficiall places and good bargaines. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* (1849) II. iii. 50 Finding me a beneficial customer.

3. *Law.* **† a.** Of or pertaining to a benefice; having a benefice, beneficed. *Obs.*

1592 *Act James VI*, (1814) 573 (JAM.) The occasion thairof is the directioun of lettres of horning in beneficiall materis generallie. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 230 Any person ..not being beneficiall, or having any spirituall promotion. *a* 1859 HALLAM (in Ogilvie), An engagement was tendered to all civil officers and beneficial clergy.

b. Of or pertaining to the usufruct of property; enjoying the usufruct.

1844 J. WILLIAMS *Real Prop. Law* (1877) 162 He is the

beneficial owner of the property. 1863 KEBLE *Bp. Wilson* v. 168 Such a formal surrender as should secure..the lord's beneficial interest in them. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ix. 87 The beneficial lessees of the various monastic corporations.

B. *sb.* ? A letter presenting to a benefice; a presentation. (Johnson says 'A benefice.')

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 486 How to a Benefice he might aspire. 'Marie, there (said the Priest) is arte indeed ..For that the ground-worke is, and end of all, How to obtain a Beneficiall.

Beneficially, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a beneficial manner.

†1. Beneficently, liberally, bountifully. *Obs.*

1530-1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, xv, His said free pardon..shall be..taken..most beneficially .. to all .. his sayed subiectes. 1609 R. CAWORAY in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xix. 1-4 As the sun with his light beneficially comforteth all the world. 1611 COTGR., *Liberalement*, bountifully; beneficially, with an open hand.

2. Advantageously, profitably, helpfully.

1531 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, x. § 3 This estatute shalbe alweys expounded as beneficially as may be to the destruccion and utter avoyding of such use, intentes and purposes. *c* 1771 MASON in Johnson *Gray* Wks. (1787) IV. 300 To others, at least innocently employed; to himself, certainly beneficially. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 529 France..has influenced it [the Greek cause] at once benevolently and beneficially.

3. *Law.* In the way of a beneficial owner or interest. Cf. BENEFICIAL A. 3.

1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 249 The person beneficially entitled for life. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 430 Both the agent and the principal are beneficially interested. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 650/1 The various persons beneficially entitled under W. Plowright's will.

Beneficialness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

†1. Beneficent character, beneficence. *Obs.*

1528 ROY *Sat.* (Arb.) 35 They reputed vs for haulfe goddes and more, thorowe the masses beneficialnes. *a* 1568 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xxiv. 240 If God of his naturall loue, beneficialnesse and free liberalitie geueth here..health, strength, richesse. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 115 The goodness and beneficialness of the Divine Nature.

2. Beneficial quality, usefulness, profitablencss.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xi. 157 Shouldest thou not rather commend the beneficialnesse thereof [the Sea]? 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 5 They do not commend their knowledge to us upon the account of their usefulness and beneficialness. 1739 BURKITT *On N. T.* Matt. iv. 24 *note*, A life of universal serviceableness and beneficialness to Mankind. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 46 The beneficialness of the inequality depends, first, on the methods by which it is accomplished.

Beneficiary (benɪfi·ʃiări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *beneficiārius*: cf. F. *bénéficiaire* and see -ARY.]

A. *adj.*

1. Holding, held as, or pertaining to the holding of, a benefice: *spec.* to the holding of land by feudal tenure; feudatory.

a 1626 BACON (J.), To be made a feudatory or beneficiary king of England, under the seignory in chief of the pope. *a* 1641 SPELMAN *Feudes & Tenures* xxv. (R.) Beneficiary services .. done by the middling or lesser Thanes to the King and the greater Thanes. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* vi. 218 Not so ancient as their Beneficiary Tenures. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 51 As if they had received their lands from his bounty .. as pure, proper, beneficiary feudatories. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 147 Alodial lands are commonly opposed to beneficiary or feudal.

2. Of a kind by which one benefits or profits. *rare.*

1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* viii. (1852) 244 His justice ..is not to be considered as the prosecutor of a beneficiary claim, but as an exactor from himself.

B. *sb.*

1. The holder of a feudal 'benefice'; a feudatory.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. vii. 138 Wee (being their Beneficiaries or Free-holders for such Countries as wee held in France). 1654 LESTRANGE *King Chas. I*, 121 He demanded from the Prince .. that he .. should repute himself as his Beneficiary and Vassal. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 199 The legislature, looking upon vassals as proprietors, and not merely as beneficiaries. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 131 The great beneficiaries, the most wealthy and potent families in Neustria or France.

2. The holder of an ecclesiastical living.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1738 I. 77 Your Beneficiaries the Priests. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 112 If it [a benefice] be annex'd to another Benefice, the Beneficiary is obliged to serve the Parish Church in his own proper Person. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. Introd. 39 The subordinate beneficiaries of his Church.

3. One who receives benefits or favours; a debtor to another's bounty.

1662 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1627) Ep. Ded. 3, I rest, your thankfull, and most obseruant Beneficiary. 1663 BAXTER *Div. Life* 14 We are his Children as he is our Father; or his obliged Beneficiaries as he is our Benefactor. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 606 Another young man, who looked like a beneficiary of the Education Society. 1858 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* vii. 65 Content to be a beneficiary of society—to receive favors and confer none.

Beneficiate (benɪfi·ʃiēɪt), *v. Mining.* [f. Sp. *beneficiar* to benefit, to derive profit from a mine, + -ATE³.] *trans.* To reduce (ores).

Hence **Beneficiating** *ppl. a.*, **Beneficiation,** the reduction of ores.

1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.* I. 92 Such works as beneficiate ores directly in the mining districts. 1883 W. BISHOP *Old Mexico* v. xviii. 238 His ancient beneficiating hacienda of Regla. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Beneficiation*, usually means the reduction of ores.

†**Beneficie.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *benefici-um* BENEFICE.] Benefit, benign influence, favour.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 200 Graunte to this peple of Crist the Beneficie of the Crosse.

[**Beneficience, -ficiency, -ficient,** erroneous forms of BENEFICENCE, -FICENCY, -FICENT, found passim as misprints in various books or editions, whence the last two have been accepted by Todd, and uncritically copied by subsequent compilers.]

†**Benefi·cious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *benefici-um* + -OUS: cf. *officious.*] = BENEFICENT.

1535 FISHER *Wks.* 377 So liberall and beneficious. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 362 (D.) The Beauchamps .. acknowledge Haber de Burgo..beneficious to them.

Benefit (be·nɪfit), *sb.* Forms: 4 benfet, bynfet, benfait, (*pl.* benfes), 4-5 benefet(e, benfeet, beenfete, bienfait, -fet(e, 5 benefayte, benfeyte, bienfette, -faytte, 6 benifit(e, benyfyt, bunfyte, benefact, -faict, 7 benefit(t)e, -fict, 7- benefit. [ME. *benfet*, a. AFr. *benfet*, = CentralFr. *bienfait*:—L. *benefactum* good deed, kind action, *lit.* (a thing) well done, f. *bene facĕre* to do well. In 15-16th c. the first syllable was assimilated to the L.; the later change of the second syllable to *-fit* seems merely phonetic.]

†1. A thing well done; a good or noble deed.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 621 Þe boldnesse of þi bienfetes maketh þe blynde þanne. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 187 Of every bienfait the merite The god him self it woll aquite. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xiv. xi, Alle..that hade seen hys bienfayttes, wer mevyd wyth grace toward hym. 1811 LANDOR *Ct. Julian* Wks. 1846 II. 523 Man's only relics are his benefits.

2. A kind deed, a kindness; a favour, gift. *arch.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 436 3if any man doth me a benfait [*v.r.* benfeet, bienfait, -fet, C bynfet]. *c* 1430 *Life St. Katharine* (1884) 27 Þe sonne and þe mone .. whos benefettys alle deedly creatures vse. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 161 Rememoratyf syignes of God and of his Benefetis. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xiv. 17 In that he shewed his benefaictes. 1557 N. T. (Geneva) *Philemon* 14 That thy benefit shuld not be as it were of necessitie, but willingly. 1611 *ibid.* (as prec.). 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 37 Her [Fortune's] benefits are mightily misplaced. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 63 For the men which thou hast saved .. thy benefit is laid up in our house indelibly registerd.

†b. *By* (occas. *through*) *the benefit of*: by or through the kindness or favour of; by the agency or help of, by means of (a person or thing). *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* 14 By the bunfyte and powar of nature. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 51 By the benefitte of the third Muscle the shoulder blade is lifted vp. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 91 By the benefit of his wished light The seas waxt calme. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 23 He sall be made frie be the Kings benefite and decreit. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 181 ₱ 1 By the Benefit of Nature .. Length of Time..blots out the Violence of Afflictions.

c. A benefaction (in somewhat of a legal sense).

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, V. iv. 152 Accept the Title thou vsurp'st, Of benefit proceeding from our King, And not of any challenge of Desert. 1594 — *Rich. III*, III. vii. 196 Take to your Royall selfe this proferr'd benefit of Dignitie.

3. Advantage, profit, good. (The ordinary sense.) *For the benefit of*: for the advantage of, on behalf of. † *To take benefit of* (a thing): to take advantage of, avail oneself of.

[1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 304 Whan Jupiter this harm hath sein Another bienfait there ayein He yaf. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 362/2 We receyue dayly many bienfaites of this cyte.] 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, ii. § 2 He to have non auauntage or benefette of the matter alleged by hym. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 209 If you minded to haue benefit by the Roode of Grace. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 162 If the harm inflicted be lesse than the benefit. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 199 ₱ 2 Having long laboured for the benefit of mankind. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* ix. I. 173 Government is an institution for the benefit of the people governed. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 28, I have an impression that temperance is a benefit and a good. *Mod.* The jury gave the prisoner the benefit of the doubt.

b. A natural advantage or 'gift.'

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 34 Disable all the benefits of your owne Countrie. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 115 When these so Noble benefits shall proue Not well dispos'd.

c. *Law.* The advantage of belonging to a privileged order which was exempted from the jurisdiction or sentence of the ordinary courts of law; the exemption itself: in the phrases *Benefit of Clergy, Benefit of Peerage*; see CLERGY, PEERAGE.

1488-9 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, xiii. (*title*), An act to take awaye the benefytt of Clergye from certayne persons. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* II. § 56. 175 To this they Pleaded the Benefit of their Peerage. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. ii. 58 In 1513 the benefit of clergy was entirely taken away from murderers and highway robbers.

d. Pecuniary advantage, profit, gain.

1592 *No-body & Some-b.* (1878) 336 The grand benefit you get by dice, Deceitfull Cards, and other cozening games. 1612 DAVIES *Discov. why Irel.* (1787) 29 Why the King received no benefit of his land of Ireland. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 310 ₱ 2 My Estate is seven hundred Pounds a Year, besides the Benefit of Tin-Mines. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 706/1 The secretary transferred the benefit of his contract as to three of the lots to other persons.

4. Hence in special senses: a. A theatrical performance the receipts from which are given to a particular actor, the playwright, or some other person connected with the theatre. (First granted to Mrs. Barry 16th Jan. 1687. *Hist. Stage* (1792) 29.)

[Cf. 1629 SIR H. HERBERT in Malone *Eng. Stage* (1821) III. 177 The benefitt of the winters day from the kinges company..upon the play of 'The Moor of Venice,' comes, this 22 of Nov. 1629, unto 9*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*] 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 1 ₱ 6 Acted for the Benefit of Mr. Betterton. 1721 SWIFT *Epil. to Play* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 181 Actors, who at best are hardly savers, Will give a night of benefit to weavers? 1798 *Times* 3 Oct. *Advt.*, Royal Circus. For the Benefit of Mr. Simpson. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* vi, She was going to have a benefit and appear as Ophelia.

†b. A prize in a lottery; a winning ticket. *Obs.*

1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 384 Yesterday 72 benefits were drawn in the million lottery. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2968/2 That Benefit does belong to the Person that shall produce a Ticket of the same Number. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 202 ₱ 5 After their Number is drawn, whether it was a Blank or Benefit. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4903/4 The number'd Tickets entitled to Benefits in the Lottery. 1715 *Ibid.* No. 5326/3 The Tickets called Benefits [carry] an interest at the Rate of 4*l.* per Cent. per Ann.

†c. An ecclesiastical living, benefice, endowment. *Obs.*

1554 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. ii. App. xvi. 40 Whether he doth bestow yearly the fift part of his benefit. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 86 Your Benefits you'll keep, whilst another feeds the Sheep.

5. *Comb.* and *attrib.* (only in senses 4 and 5), as *benefit-concert, -day, -night, -play*; also **benefit-club, -society,** an association whose members, by the regular payment of small sums, are entitled to pecuniary help in time of age or sickness; also *fig.*; **benefit-ticket,** a winning ticket at a lottery (cf. 5 b.).

1812 *Examiner* 11 May 291/1 The *benefit club .. forms something of a provision against adversity. 1817 COLERIDGE *Poems* 111 One *Benefit-Club for mutual flattery. 1759 JOHNSON in *Boswell* I. 342 Mrs. Ogle .. hopes by a *benefit concert to set herself free from a few debts. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 288 ₱ 3 The *Benefit Days of my Plays and Operas. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 439 My play ..could not have been ready until the end of March, when the *benefit nights came on. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 254 Their opera-girls vie in *benefit-nights. 1740 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 120 The indulgence of having an annual *benefit-play. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (Rtldg.) 293 The *Benefit Societies .. have money in the banks that would maintain the whole working classes .. for six weeks. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) III. 382 Yesterday the million lottery drew 66 *benefit tickets.

Benefit (be·nɪfit), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **benefited.** [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To do good to, to be of advantage or profit to; to improve, help forward.

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (R.), Ve be not so muche worthie as to be benefited in anye kinde. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 514 What course I mean to hold, Shall nothing benefit your knowledge. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Worthy Comm.* Wks. (1865) 107 If ever a man will benefit himselfe upon his foe, then is the time, when they have lost force. 1792 BURKE *Let. Dundas* Wks. IX. 283 The cause of humanity would be far more benefited by the continuance of the trade. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* i. 8 A system of duties which injures our interests without benefiting those of the colonies.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To receive benefit, to get advantage; to profit.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 80 Malicious censurers, which euer, As rau'nous Fishes, doe a Vessell follow That is new trim'd; but benefit no further Then vainly longing. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 98/2 To tell you therefore what I have benefited herein. 1884 *National Rev.* July 720 One who has never directly or indirectly benefited a single shilling by any humble efforts he may have put forth.

Be·nefited, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. That has received benefit or profit.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Society in Amer.* II. 102 Repayment from the benefited parties being secured.

†2. Carrying a 'benefit' (in a lottery). *Obs.*

1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) 160 The other 22,500*l.* he devides into 250 benefitted lotts or tickets.

Benefiter (be·nɪfitəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] He who confers, or (more usually) derives, benefit.

1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 15 June, The only benefitter is the ship-owner.

Be·nefiting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The conferring or deriving of benefit.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud Fr. Acad.* II. 301 Mercie is often taken in the holy Scriptures for .. good will, benefiting, friendship. *Mod.* He returned without benefiting by the change.

†**Bene·gro,** *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. BE- *pref.* 6 + NEGRO.] *trans.* To make Negro; to make of the colour of a negro; to blacken, darken.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 330 If we derive the curse on Cham .. we shall Benegroe a greater part of the earth than ever was, or so conceived. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 19 No reason .. why that particular place .. should be benegroed and torrified. 1658 HEWYT *Serm.* 109 (T.), Benegroed in more than Cimmerian .. darkness.

Beneit, obs. form of BENNET *sb.*¹

†**Bene·me,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 benéman, -néman, 3-5 bineme(n, 4 6 byneme. [OE. *bi-, benéman*, on OTeut. type **binamjan*, deriv. of *binemen*, pa. t. *benam.* The ME. *beneme* may however be merely a variant of BENIM, with which it coincides in use.] *trans.* a. To deprive (with *gen.*). b. To deprive (a person) of (a thing), to take away (a thing) from (a person). c. To take away.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. x. § 4 Ne mehte hie pæs londes benæman. *c* 1205 LAY. 13155 Þou .. þat binemest vs houre broþer. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 1403. 1387 TREVISA *Higden*

(1865) I. 73 3if Paradys were so hi3e, somtyme it schulde byneme þe li3t, and make þe clips of þe mone. 1481 *Reynard* (1844) 144 Thenne shal ye byneme hym his syght. 1562 FOXE *A. & M.* I. 455/2 He bynemeth Christ his Worship.

† **Bene-merent,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. L. *bene* well + *merent-em*, pres. pple. of *merēre* to deserve.] 'That deserves well.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Benempt, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of BENAME.

† **Beneplacit.** *Obs. rare*; also **-placity.** [ad. late L. *beneplacit-um* (see Vulgate *Eph.* i. 9) good pleasure, f. *bene* well + *placitum* pleased, pa. pple. of *placēre* to please, as adj. 'pleasing, acceptable.' (In the two unauthorized edd. of *Religio Med.* of 1642, *beneplacity*; which Blount inserted in his *Glossogr.*)] Good pleasure, gracious purpose.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 130 The cause of my salvation, which was the mercy and beneplacit [edd. 1642 beneplacity] of God. 1656 BLOUNT *Gloss., Beneplacity*, that which pleaseth well, good liking. 1658 PHILLIPS, Beneplacitie.

† **Beneplacit,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *beneplacit-us* well-pleased; see prec.] Pleased, satisfied.

1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 18 God's Beneplacite wil, commonly stiled his wil of good pleasure .. is that whereby he decrees, effects, or permits al events & effects.

† **Be·ne-pla·citure.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -URE.] = BENEPLACIT, *sb.*

1662 GLANVIL *Lux Orient.* iv. (1682) 28 Hath he by his holy penmen told us that either of the other ways was more sutable to his beneplaciture?

[**Beneship.** In 16th c. 'Peddelars' Frenche' (Harman's *Caveat* 83–86) = 'very good.' Apparently the source of Bailey's '*Beenship*, worship, goodness.']

Beneson, obs. form of BENISON.

Benet (be·nĕt), *sb.* Forms: 5 **benett, benott,** 5–6 **benette,** 4– **benet.** [a. OF. *beneit* (mod.F. *bénit*) :—L. *benedict-us* blessed: see BENEDICT.] The third of the four lesser orders in the Roman Catholic Church, one of whose functions was the exorcizing of evil spirits.

c 1383 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* (1871) III. 285 Of .. crowning of benetis renneþ þe same extorsion. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 38/2 He ordeyned that he that was worthy sholde ascende gree by gree to his ordre, fyrst benet, than colet, subdeacon, deacon, and than preest. 1509 *Ortus Voc.* in *Promp. Parv.* 30 *Exorcista*, id est adjurator vel increpator, a benette or a conjurer. 1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 125 The lowest Vesture, which they had only in taking Benet and Collet. 1846 C. MAITLAND *Ch. Catacombs* 194 It is related of Huss the Martyr, that .. he was degraded from all his orders .. and the offices of exorcist, sexton, and benet.

Benet (bĭne·t), *v.* [f. BE- 6 + NET *v.* or *sb.*] *trans.* a. To cover as with a net. b. To catch in a net, ensnare, entangle; usually *fig.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 29 Being thus benetted round with Villaines. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Resc.* IV. 60 Her Robe, Sky-colour'd Silk, with curious Caul Of golden Twist, benetted over all. 1860 T. MARTIN *Horace* 188 The gaudier charms Of a girl that's both wealthy and wanton benet him.

Benet, variant of BENNET.

Benettle, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

† **Beneurous,** *a. Obs.* Also **bien-, benewrous.** [a. OF. *beneureus* (mod.F. *bienheureux*).] Happy, blessed. So † **Benew·red** [ad. OF. *beneuré*; see -ED.] = prec. † **Benew·rely** *adv.* [cf. OF. *beneure(e)ment*], happily. **Beneu·rte** [a. OF. *beneureté*], happiness, blessedness. (Only in Caxton.)

1483 CAXTON *Cato* F ij b. The beneurous or happy. — *Golden Leg.* 428/3 He took the righte benewrous reste of deth. *Ibid.* 426/1 Fylled with benewred auncyente of dayes. *Ibid.* 428/2 He comyng benewrelye unto his laste dayes. 1480 — *Ovid's Met.* XIII. ix, Benewrte & honour laste her not longe.

Benevolence (bĭne·vŏlĕns). Forms: (5 **bienueullance**), 5–6 **beneuolens, beniuolence, benyuolence, -ens,** 4– **benevolence,** (4–7 **beneu-**). [a. OF. *benivolence*, ad. L. *benevolentia* well-wishing, f. *benevolent-em*: see BENEVOLENT. This OF. form was a learned or semi-popular adaptation of the Lat. word; its genuine F. descendant being *bienvoillance*, later *-veuillance* (whence Caxton's *bienveullance*), now corruptly *bienveillance*. In Eng. *benivolence* was further latinized as *benevolence* at an early period (if this was not directly from L.]

1. Disposition to do good, desire to promote the happiness of others, kindness, generosity, charitable feeling (as a general state or disposition towards mankind at large).

c 1384 CHAUCER *Mother of G.* 10 Sauer of vs by thy beneuolence. 1423 JAMES I. *King's Q.* xcix, Hye Quene of Lufe! sterre of beneuolence. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xii. 159 Of the fader .. he [Plato] sayde the power and puissaunce, of the sone, the sappyence, and of the holy gost the bienueullaunce. 1552 LYNDESAY *Tragedy* 125 With supporte of sum Lordis beneuolens. 1605 THYNNE *Animadv.* App. (1865) 111 By the .. support of your Majesties benevolence and liberality. 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Hum. Nat.* i. Wks. 1874 II. 6 If there be any affection in human nature, the object and end of wch is the good of another, this is itself benevolence, or the love of another. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. l. 142 Benevolence is the foundation of justice. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ix. 192 The poor and dependent .. exercise our active benevolence.

† **2.** Favourable feeling or disposition, as an emotion manifested towards another; affection; goodwill (towards a particular person or on a particular occasion). *To do one's benevolence*: to lend one's friendly offices. *Obs.*

1423 JAMES I. *King's Q.* cviii, Though I geve the beneuolence, It standis noght 3it in myn aduertence. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* Tab. Contents (1554) Bij, Roboam .. loste the benevolence of his people. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* vii. 3 Let the man geve vnto the wyfe due benevolence. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 32, I .. will be glad to do my beneuolence. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 284 When due benevolence is not yielded, although there be aptness thereunto. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. Ind.* II. IV. ii. 70 His dislike of application and control prevented his acquiring the benevolence of his superiors.

3. *concr.* An expression of goodwill, an act of kindness; a gift or grant of money; a contribution for the support of the poor.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. vii. 157 Recoveryd þe benevolens Wyth trawayle. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 101 To make collections for the poore, to gather beneuolences, and contributions of euerie one that was disposed to give. 1622 LEY in *Fortescue Papers* 175 What Benevolence we would willingly bestow towardes the Palatinate. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 400 Convenient for such as went up to sacrifice, to cast in their benevolence. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 58 Towards the charge whereof the companies gave great benevolences. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xi. 282 The City of London gave first a great benevolence.

4. *Eng. Hist.* A forced loan or contribution levied, without legal authority, by the kings of England on their subjects. First so called in 1473 when astutely asked by Edward IV., as a token of goodwill towards his rule. Sometimes loosely applied to similar impositions elsewhere.

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, ii. § 1 A newe imposicion named a benevolence. 1494 FABYAN vii. 664 He rode about the more parte of the lande, and vsed the people in suche fayre maner, that he reysed therby notable summes of money, the whiche way of the leuyinge of this money was after named a benyuolence. *c* 1534 *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* II. 161 Perchance very many gave that benevolence with evil will. 1644 LD. DIGBY in Rushworth *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 31 The granting of Subsidies, and that under so preposterous a name as of a Benevolence; for that which is a malevolence indeed. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 31 Aug., The Benevolence proves .. an occasion of so much discontent every where, that it had better it had never been set up. 1775 CHATHAM in *Parlt.*, The spirit which now resists your taxation in America is the same which formerly opposed loans, benevolences, and ship-money in England. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 213. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 56 Resentment was kept alive by the benevolences and imposts which Nero now demanded.

† **Bene·volency.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *benevolentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.] The quality of being benevolent; also *concr.* a gift of money, a 'benevolence.'

1540 RAYNALD *Birth Man* (1634) Prol. 7 The benevolencie and willing fauour of all. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 340 They retrench their Expenses, and withdraw their wonted Benevolencies. 1766 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 38/1 The body of the Clergy, till very late taxed themselves and granted to the King benevolencies.

Benevolent (bĭne·vŏlĕnt), *a.* Also 5 **benvolent,** 5–6 **benyuolente,** 6 **beneuolent.** [a. OF. *benivolent, benvolent*, ad. L. *bene volent-em*, f. *bene* well + *volent-em* wishing, willing, pr. pple. of *velle* to will, wish: see prec.]

1. Of the general frame or habit of mind: Desirous of the good of others, of a kindly disposition, charitable, generous.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 75 Redy and benyuolente to alle men whilys he leuyd. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. N. T.* Pref. 5 Our beneuolent loue and affeccion. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 456 Beloued old man! benevolent as wise. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. xxxix. 424 The mild precepts of a benevolent religion. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 406 A small body of sages had turned away with benevolent disdain from the conflict.

b. *transf.* of things: Kindly, fostering.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 306 The benevolent Heat of the Sun hath a great influence thereupon.

2. With the literal force of the Latin *bene volens*: Well-wishing, well-disposed *to, unto* (another).

1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 161 A thinge .. for the which wee shal [be] more ben volent unto thy Holynesse. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xx. v, She [Sapience] is to man ryght benyvolent. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 65 Raphael now .. Benevolent and facil thus repli'd.

† **3.** quasi-*sb.* = BENEVOLENCE 3. *Obs.* (? error.)

a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VII. (1677) 541 The Noblemen .. made offer to give a benevolent according to their abilities.

Bene·volently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^2.] In a benevolent manner; with benevolence.

1532 ELYOT in *Gov.* (1883) 77 It pleasid you so benevolently to remembre me. 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, xii, His subiectes .. most willyngly and beneuolently .. do remit .. the same summes of money. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. ii. (1883) 156 A debt benevolently contracted to serve a friend. 1879 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 21 He was benevolently engaged in making catches [at cricket].

Bene·volentness. *rare*$^{-0}$. [f. BENEVOLENT + -NESS.] = BENEVOLENCE.

1736 in BAILEY. Hence in Johnson, and mod. Dicts.

† **Bene·voler.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. A well-wisher.

1486 *Paston Lett.* 889 III. 327 Her benevolers willith hir to continue hir sute.

Benevolist (bĭne·vŏlist). [f. L. *benevol-us* (see prec.) + -IST.] A professor of benevolence. Cf. prec.

1825 (*title*) School for Patriots and Benevolists. 1863 *Scotsman* 14 Aug., To be experimented upon .. by contending sets of sectarians and 'benevolists.'

† **Bene·volous,** *a. Obs.* Also 5–6 **benivolous, -us, benyvolouse.** [f. as prec. + -OUS.]

1. Well-wishing, kindly, friendly, benevolent.

1470 HARDING *Chron.* xxxi. iv, Amendyng all their faultes and errours, With all their hertes full beneuolous. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 213 Vnclose thy succours, and be beniuolous. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 247 Maximus .. schew him sa benivolus to the pepil. 1645 J. G[OODWIN] *Innoc. & Truth Tri.* To Rdr., A man of no benevolous or friendly comportance. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 66 Such as knew not the wherefore were the more benevolous to the Arch-Bishop's misfortune.

2. *Astrol.* Of the planets, etc.: Of favourable influence, auspicious.

1642 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 43 The benevolous Aspects of my Nativity. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 86 Planets amicall, benevolous, auspicious.

Benewith, variant of BENDWITH.

Benewrous, etc., variant of BENEUROUS, etc.

Benfait, -fet, -feet, obs. forms of BENEFIT *sb.*

Beng, variant of BHANG.

Bengal (bengō·l). In 7 **bengall.** Name of a province of Hindustan (in Marco Polo, 1298, as *Bangala*; in Vasco de Gama, 1498, as *Bemgala*; in Ovington, 1690, as *Bengala*; Col. Yule). Hence,

1. Applied to piece goods (apparently of different kinds) exported from Bengal to England in the 17th c.: cf. Bengal Stripes in 2.

c 1680 POLEXFEN *Coll. Poems* 295 Their *Persian* Silks, Bengalls, Printed and Painted Callicoes .. are used for Beds, Hanging of Rooms. 1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 147 A hill to be brought in to forbid the wearing of wrought silks brought from Persia and East India, with bengalls, callicoes, etc. 1696 *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 30 There is two sorts, strip'd and plain, by the Buyers called Bengalls .. they are very fine stripes, but are of no great use or service. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3740/3 All Wrought Silks, Bengalls, and Stuffs mixed with Silk. 1755 JOHNSON *Bengal*, a sort of thin slight stuff, made of silk and hair, for women's apparel. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 141 The importation of silks and of Bengals, as shawls were then called, was pronounced to be a curse to the country.

2. *Comb.* and *attrib.*, as **Bengal light,** a kind of firework producing a steady and vivid blue-coloured light, used for signals; **Bengal quince,** the fruit of *Ægle Marmelos*, belonging to the orange family; **Bengal root** (see quot.); **Bengal silk; Bengal stripes,** striped ginghams, originally brought from Bengal, afterwards manufactured at Paisley, etc.; **Bengal tiger,** the tiger proper, so called from its abundance in lower Bengal.

c 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 381/1 Used for the manufacture of *Bengal lights. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 953 *Bengal Quince, *Ægle Marmelos. *Ibid.* 135 *Bengal Root, an old name for the roots of the Yellow Zedoary. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4850/3, 15 Pound of Single E *Bengal Silk. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 336 *Bengal stripes, Ginghams; a kind of cotton cloth woven with coloured stripes, so called from the cottons which we formerly imported from Bengal.

Bengali, Bengalee (bengō·lī). [a. native *Bangāli*.] a. *adj.* Of or belonging to Bengal. b. *sb.* A native of Bengal; the language of Bengal, one of the Aryan vernaculars of India. So the obs. **Benga·lan, Benga·lian** *a.* and *sb.*; **Benga·lic** *a.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. v. v. 404 The Bengalans have a tradition or fable amongst them. 1768 *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 130 Having met with a Bengalian doctor. 1801 H. LEBEDEFF *Gram. Ind. Dial.* Introd. 3 My Sircar .. introduced me to a Bengallic School Master. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lix, That gentleman would not let the Bengalee rest until he had executed his promise. 1858 W. ELLIS *Visits Madagascar* iii. 54 Bengalee or Chinese merchants. 1862 D. FORBES (*title*), Bengali Grammar.

‖ **Bengaline** (be·ngălīn). [mod.F.; so called from similarity to the fabric mentioned under BENGAL 1.] A new (French) name for poplin, a mixed fabric of silk and worsted.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 4/1 *Autumn Fashions*, Bengaline (a superior substitute for Irish poplin).

Benge, variant of BINGE *v. Obs.* to bow.

† **Benger(e, bynger.** *Obs.* A corn-bin.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 31 Bengere of corne [1499 bengge], *techa* [=*theca*]. *Ibid.*, Bengere of a mylle [1499 bengge], *ferricapsia*.

Bengewine, bengwine, obs. ff. BENZOIN.

Benic (be·nik), *a. Chem.* Also **behenic.** [f. BEN + -IC.] Obtained from oil of ben.

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 695 Benic or Behenic Acid is a white crystalline fat. 1879 — *Dict. Chem., Benic acid*, This name has been applied to two different fatty acids .. benostearic acid, and .. benomargaric acid.

† **Be·night,** *adv. Obs.* By night, ere night.

1642 GEN. PRESTON in Carte's *Coll.* (1735) 120, I will not trouble your Lordship with more matter.

Benight (bĭnəi·t), *v.* [f. BE- 6 + NIGHT.]

1. *trans.* a. *pass.* To be overtaken by the darkness of night (before reaching a place of shelter).

1560 DAUS *Sleidane's Comm.* 326 The Emperour .. was benighted and rode at Ancker. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 112 When we lay in the fields or were benighted before

we came to oure iourneis end. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1862) 43, I am like to be benighted, for the day is almost spent. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxvii. 190 A gentleman .. would rather be benighted, than put up at his house. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 172 The tourists were benighted in a forest.

b. *active.* To involve in the darkness of night; *refl.* to hide oneself in the night. *rare. arch.*

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* II. vi. 59 She straightway dight Her robes, & did herselfe benight. *a* 1691 BOYLE (J.) Those bright stars that did adorn our hemisphere, as those dark shades that did benight it, vanish. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) vi, Benighting even night with its grim limbs.

2. To involve in darkness, to darken, to cloud. Also *fig.*, of the effect of sorrow, disappointment, etc., upon one's face, prospects, or life.

a 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 3 As the sun does not set to any nation .. God .. does not set to thy soul, though he benight it with an affliction. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* III. v. xvi, Now jealousie no more benights her face. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* (J.) The clouds look heavy and benight the sky. *Ibid.* (1706) 36 Smoth'ring Fogs of Smoke benight the Fire.

b. To involve in intellectual or moral darkness, in the 'night' of error or superstition.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 414 Nor is the creature ever be nighted but when the love of the Creator forsakes him. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* lxiii, Whose Reason's Light Is clouded o'er, whom Error doth benight. 1712 HENLEY *Spect.* No. 396 § 2 These Portraitures benight the faculties. 1831 J. WILSON *Unimore* vi. 281 What men .. call Religion, now benighting half the earth.

3. To blind, to dazzle; to deprive of vision.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 26 Pale sudden feare ..in so great a light, be-nights his eyes. 1651 J. C[LEVELAND] *Poems* 32 This Cabinet, whose aspect would benight Critick spectators with redundant light. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* III. lvi. 44 O're-fulgent Beams daz'd Eyes benight.

Benighted (bĭnəi·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Overtaken by the darkness of the night; affected by the night (*obs.*).

1575 in Farr's *Sel. P.* (1845) II. 516 And so are all my lockes Bedecked..With these benighted drops. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxi. He told of his benighted road. 1815— *Guy M.* xlviii, Some benighted fisherman, he thought.

2. *fig.* Involved in intellectual or moral darkness.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 384 He that hides a dark soul and foul thoughts, Benighted walks under the mid-day sun. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* IV. 339 You poets are benighted in this age. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) I. iii. 51 He was a benighted Moslem.

†b. Involved in obscurity. *Obs.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 19 Seekers, looking for new Nuntio's from Christ, to assoile these benighted questions.

Hence **Beni·ghtedness.**

1865 *Pall Mall. G.* 5 July 1/2 Respectable old Russell Whigs, on whom charges of moral corruption operate much more powerfully than charges of intellectual benightedness.

Beni·ghten (bĭnəi·tˈn), *v. rare.* [f. BENIGHT, app. after *enlight-en*: see -EN.] *trans.* To benight. Hence **Beni·ghtening** *vbl. sb.*

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 787 A mere priestly delusion to enslave and benighten mankind. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 193 Moral benightening which seems to cast the shadow of death over the soul.

Benighter (bĭnəi·təɹ). [f. BENIGHT + -ER[1].] One who keeps others in darkness.

1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* vi. 208, I, from my soul, profess To hate all bigots and benighters.

Beni·ghting, *vbl. sb.* [f. BENIGHT + -ING[1].] The fact of being benighted or overtaken by night away from shelter.

a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 90 To meet with such kinde of accidents, as benighting. 1819 L. HUNT *Indicator*, No. 8 (1822) I. 60 Spenser..seems to have taken the idea of a benighting from Apollonius.

Beni·ghting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That benights or involves in darkness.

1649 DRYDEN *Death Ld. Hastings* 50 That veil which shrouds Our day-spring in so sad benighting clouds.

Benightmare, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Beni·ghtment. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The state or condition of being involved in physical, intellectual, or moral darkness.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 162 Confesses their benightment to the black paths of ignorance and error. 1850 ALISON *Hist. Europe.* xcvi. § 99 The benightment of superstition.

Benign (bĭnəi·n), *a.* Forms: 4-6 **benygn(e.** **-yngne, -yng(e, -ing,** 4-7 **benigne, -ingne,** 7- **benign.** [a. OF. *benigne, benin*:—L. *benignus* 'kindly,' prob. for *benigenus*, f. *bene* well + *-genus* born, of kind. Cf. *malignus, prīvignus*; for the sense L. *gentīlis*, F. *gentil*, Eng. *gentle*; also, Eng. *kind, kindly*, L. *generōsus*, Gr. γενναῖος.]

1. Of a kind disposition, gracious, kindly.

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 1103 Se weten weyl how benygne my dere sone was. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 353 Charity is benyngne. 1422 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 30 I. 96 That it please your .. Grace of your benigne pitee and grace, to releve and refresh your said powere Oratour. *c* 1550 *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 130 Hee is fair, sober and bening, Sweet, meek, and gentle in all thing. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xiv. § 4 It's he alone, euen he, the God beningne, That vs instructs, in euery blessed thing. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Dr. Exile* Poems I. 7 As well As the benignest angel of you all.

†b. Gentle, meek, humble. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 7 Þe blosmes beth boxome speche and benygne lokynge. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 287 Thise arn the wordes that the markis sayde To this benigne, verray, feithful mayde. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xci. 419 All men and women .. that are lowe, ande meke, ande benigne.

2. Exhibiting or manifesting kindly feeling in look, gesture, or action; bland, gentle, mild.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1753 Benyng he was to eche in general. 1493 *Petronylla* (Pynson) 5 Benygne of porte, humble of face and chere. 1542 HEN. VIII. *Decl.* 193 We ..gaue .. benigne and gentyl audience to suche Ambassadours, as repayred hither. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. III. 880 Benigne & not blustrous Against a vanquisht Foe. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) II. XIII. 114 Requesens indeed had a more benign and placid countenance than Alva. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 58 That when a thief takes your cloak you should thank him, like a benign Quaker, for his kindness.

3. *transf.* Of things: Favourable, kind, fortunate, salutary, propitious; *esp.* in *Astrol.* opposed to *malign, malignant*, etc.

a 1619 DONNE *Biathan.* 32 Those reasons which are most Benigne..ought to have the best acceptation. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 34 By concurrence of circumstances, benign to, and corresponding with a vastative event. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 538 So shall the World goe on, To good malignant, to bad men benigne. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. XII. 262 The Government of these benign Stars was very short. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* III. X, His affairs began to wear a more benign aspect. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xvi. 169 On whose birth benign planets have certainly smiled.

4. Of weather, soil, climate, etc.: Mild, salubrious, genial, kindly.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqrs. T.* 44 fful lusty was the weder and benigne. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 32 Thy air it is nocht holsum nor benyng. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. Della Valle's Trav. E. Ind.* 86 The Air becomes more healthful, sweet, and more benigne both to sound and infirm. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scot.* (1774) 306 He sows his seed, and sees it flourish beneath a benign sun. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 209 The climate is benign, even in low marshy neighbourhoods.

5. *Med.* †a. Of medicines: Gentle or mild in operation. Of food: Easily digested. *Obs.*

1651 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 23 Celsus adviseth Interchanging, and Alternation of the Diet, but still with an Inclination to the more Benigne. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* vi. 64 More benigne purgatives. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. IX. § 3 (1734) 208 Aromatick Medicines .. increase their benign, and .. hinder their destructive Effects. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.) These salts are of a benign mild nature.

b. Of diseases: Of a mild type; not malignant.

1743 tr. *Hoister's Surg.* 207 There is little or no difference between them [certain virulent tumours] and the benign sort. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 13 Benign Diseases are those in which the appreciable group of phenomena indicates a surely favorable issue. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 549 Benign tumours are of slow growth.

6. quasi-*adv.* = BENIGNLY.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 374 Beseikand thame rycht hartlie and benyng, For to ressaue than as thair prince and king This Alpynus. *a* 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 63 His words well weigh'd, the general voice approved Benign.

Benignancy (bĭni·gnănsi). [f. BENIGN-ANT: see -ANCY.] Benignant quality or manner.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. lxx. 364 M's eyes..dwelt on the scene with the cherishing benignancy of a spirit. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* CXXIX. 186 Abraham regarded him with an expression of imperturbable benignancy.

Benignant (bĭni·gnănt), *a.* [A recent formation on BENIGN, or L. *benignus*, after *malignant*, which is of much earlier standing, and has a Latin prototype. Not in Johnson; nor in Bailey 1800, though freely used by Burke and Boswell in 1791.]

1. Cherishing or exhibiting kindly feeling towards inferiors or dependants; gracious, benevolent (with some suggestion of condescension or patronage).

a 1782 *Maiden's Wish* in Ritson *Coll. Eng. Songs* I. iv. 20 (T.) Defend my heart, benignant Power. 1791 BURKE *Let. Memb. Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 45 The king .. was .. the very reverse of your benignant sovereign. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 2 His glance, instead of being keen, is confiding and benignant. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 119 Theirs would be To prove benignantest of playfellows.

2. *transf.* Of things: Exerting a good or kindly influence; favourable, beneficial, salutary.

1790 BOSWELL *Johnson* IV. 314 (T.) As if its [Christianity's] influence on the mind were not benignant. 1798 SOUTHEY *Sonn.* xiii. Wks. II. 95 For like a God thou [O Sun] art, and on thy way Of glory sheddest with benignant ray, Beauty, and life, and joyance from above. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian P'cess* II. 183 Our destiny is settled in this world by the benignant or malignant character of our natal star.

Beni·gnantly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] With kindly manner or intent, graciously.

1790 BOSWELL *Johnson* II. 240 (JOD.) Dr. Johnson smiled benignantly at this. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xiv, Benignantly, With voice and look and gesture, did the Prince .. Respond. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 219 Friends, who were in life so benignantly united.

†**Beni·gnate,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *benignus* + -ATE: cf. NCXI.] A by-form of BENIGN.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. (1822) 254 Na benignate nor swete contenance semit be his proude havingis.

†**Beni·gned,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *benign-us* or F. or Eng. *benign(e* + -ED.] A by-form of BENIGN.

1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXIV. vi, And Athilstane at the daye assigned Made hym redy the battaill to haue smitten Again Colbrond, armed with hart benygned.

Benignity (bĭni·gnĭti). Forms: 4-6 **benygnite, -yte, -ete, benignite(e, -yte(e, benygnite(e, -yte, -ete,** 5-7 **benignitie, -itye,** 7- **benignity.** [ME. *benignete*, a. OF. *benignité*, ad. L. *benignitāt-em*; see -ITY.]

1. Kindly feeling and its manifestation; kindness of disposition, or of manner. (Now attributed to superiors or those who are venerable.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 483 O God .. Thow be my sheld, for thy benignite. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* li[i]. 5 Thou loouedist malice ouer benygnete; wickidnesse mor than to speke equite. ?*c* 1480 *Ragman Roll* 64 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* 72 But paciently your benygnyte Taketh all in gre. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. viii, Beneuolence, beneficence, and liberalitie, which maketh up the said principall vertue called benignitie or gentilnes. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* li. 1 Out of the riches of thy benignity. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* VII. iii. § 3 A peculiar benignity and affection which he had to the King. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxvi. 383 It [the senate] received him with the most gracious benignity. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* X. XXI. ix. 180 Such a fatherly benignity of look.

b. *concr.* A manifestation of kindness, a kindly or generous deed; a kindness, a favour bestowed.

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* Pref. 6 The receiuer of that so liberall benignitye. 1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 78 Many great and ample grants and benignities. *a* 1711 KEN *Preparat.* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 74 The Benignities which shine, From Love divine. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. vi. 337 They look to see it [the gospel] operate by mere benignities.

2. Of things: a. (*Astrol.*) of a planet; b. of weather, climate; c. of medicine, disease. *arch.* See BENIGN.

a. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* XX. 130 That planet receives the dusky light we discern in its Sextile Aspect, from the Earth's benignity. 1722 POPE *Let.* Wks. 1737 VI. 87 A star that .. is all benignity, all gentle and beneficial influence.

b. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XII. xiii. Wks. XII. 98 No benignity of native soil..can quicken..them. 1778 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. VII. 333 The fertility of the soil corresponds with the benignity of the climate. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* IV. 430 That benignity .. that warms The mole.

c. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. XVI. 80 The mercurials doe exceede the antimonials in benignitie and sweetnesse. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 765 The Humours are reduced to benignity. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Benignity*, a term applied in recognition of the mildness and favourable progress of a disease; and also to a tumour which is not cancerous or malignant.

Benignly (bĭnəi·nli), *adv.* [f. BENIGN + -LY[2].]

1. In a benign manner; kindly, graciously.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 44 Þe mynystris owe to reseeyue hem benygnely and bi charite. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* III. Wks. 213/1 The gretest prelate in this realme .. dismissed him very benygnely. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 129 Mrs. Ashleigh looked at me benignly.

†2. Meekly, gently, humbly. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* P 35 Penitence destreyneth a man to accepte benygnely euery peyne that hym is enioyned. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XV. 57 Yf men wolde hit [mercy] aske Buxumliche and benygneliche. 1557 PAYNELL *Barcklaye's Jugurthe* 7 He answered benygnely for the tyme.

3. Of things: Genially, favourably, auspiciously.

a 1687 WALLER (J.) Yet they [eyes] so benignly shine. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* I. i. (1757) II. 202 Benignly bright, as stars to mariners. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xlvi. 2 Zephyrus, health benignly breathing.

Beni·gnness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being benign. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II.

†**Beni·m,** *v. Obs.* Chief forms: *Inf.* 1 **beniman,** 2-4 **binime(n,** 4-5 **bynymen,** 6 **benymme, (bynemme).** *Pa. t.* 1 **benam,** 1-5 **binam,** 2-4 **binom,** 4-5 **by-, benam(e, -naam, -nom.** *Pa. pple.* 1 **benumen,** 2-3 **binume(n,** 3-5 **bi-, benome, -nomin, -nummen,** (5 **byname,** 6 **binomed).** [A common Teut. compd. vb.: OE. *bi-, be-niman* = OHG. *bineman*, MHG. *benemen*, mod.G. *benehmen*, Du. *benemen*, Goth. *biniman*, f. *bi-*, BE- + *niman*, OTeut. **neman* to take: see NIM. Little used after 1500; exc. in pa. pple. *benumen, benum*, now BENUMB, BENUMBED. See also BENEME.]

1. *trans.* To take away generally.

a 1000 *Metr. Boeth.* 271 Þa ær se swearta storm benumen hæfde leafa gehwelces. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 143 Þis woreld hwile gifð wunne . and hwile hit eft binimð. 1297 R. GLOUC. 375 Vor he .. by nome her lond. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 159 Allas! oure reule halteth, hit is benome. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B ij b, Hit shall benymme hir grece.

b. with *dat.* of possessor (= from).

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* (Gr.) 362 He us hæfþ heofonrice benumen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 772 Sone him was sarrai binumen. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XXVIII. 19 And shal bynyme them ther trauales [1388 hath priued hem of her trauelis]. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 92 Þis word .. binam me al my list. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 170 b, Thou benymest the aungelles in heven their Joye. [1560 *Chaucer's Boeth.* (ed. Speght) 204/1 (ed. 1868 II. iv. 43) Ne Fortune may not benemme [1374 by-nyme] it thee. *Ibid.* 208/1 (ed. 1868 III. iii. 70) Money, that hath been binomed [1374 bynomen] hem.]

c. *from* a possessor.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1764 [I]c was for-dred ðe miȝte timen, fro me ðine doutres bi-nimen. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* P 486 It bynymeth fro man his witte. 1494 FABYAN III. lx. 39 Offa King of Mercia .. by name & toke from them that dignyte.

2. *trans.* To rob, deprive, bereave. Const. orig. *gen.*, later *of* (? *at, from*).

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* III. vii. (Bosw.) He hine his rices benam. *c* 1205 LAY. 8798 Þat he me nolde ut driuen, binimen me æt þan liue. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 35 Þe care azain þi pinunge þrahen binimeð þe nihtes slepes. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 140 Þese may benym þy souerayne from many nyghtis restis. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. 93/1 To benymme Edwarde of his ryght.

b. Without const.: To rob; to spoil, ravish.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1706 Lìa bar last dowter dinam, Sichem, siðen, hire ille bi-nam. 1340 *Ayenb.* 23 Ydelblisse benimþ god and stelþ þet his is. *Ibid.* 39 Þise greate prela[te]s þat benimeþ and robbeþ hire onderlinges. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* xcvi. 76 Euer he that was strengest bynome hym that was feblyst.

† Beni·mming, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ing¹.] The taking away.

a 1400 in *Reliq. Ant.* II. 52 Pley of the fleysh is not couenable, but to the bynymmynge of the spiritus heretage.

Bening(ne, obs. form of Benign.

Benioin, -ione, -ioyn: obs. forms of Benzoin.

Benison (be·nisən). Forms: 3 beneysun, 3–4 benesun, -nis(s)un, -niscon, -un, 3–5 beneson, 4 benisone, -sune, benesoun, -isoun, -ysoun, -yssoun, 4–5 benyson, 5 beneyson, benzown, 5–6 benysone, 6 bennysoun, benizon, 8–9 *Sc.* bennison, 4– benison. [ME. *beneysun*, etc., a. OF. *beneiçun, -çon, -sson, son, -zon*:—L. *benedictiōn-em*. Dr. Johnson says, 'not now (1755) used, unless ludicrously.' But it is now common as a poetic or quaint form of *benediction*.]

1. Blessing, beatitude. **a.** That blessing which God gives; a giving of blessedness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3345 On morn wit godds benisson Was mai rebecca lede o ton. *Ibid.* 264 [He] sal haue pardon And part of cristes benison. 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 654 Alle þat persecution in pure lijf suffren, þei han þe benison of god blissed in erþe. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. vi. 228 The bountie, and the benizon of Heauen To boot, and boot. 1632 Brome *North. Lasse* II. iv. Wks. 1873 III. 33 Now Gods benison light o'ye for it. 1642 Jer. Taylor *Episc.* (1647) Pref., The most glorious issues of Divine Benison upon this Kingdome.

b. That which any one receives; beatitude.

a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 29 Þairs es þe joye of heuene, ffor þat es þe benysone of þe pure. 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 170 There is nae bennison like mine, I have amaist nae care. 1851 Mrs. Browning *Casa Guidi Wind.* II, Her patriot Dead have benison.

2. The pronouncing or invocation of a blessing; benediction. **a.** *gen.* = Benediction 1. In early usage *esp.* that of a father; approaching 1 a.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5356 Quen he was til his ending bun I had his brad beniscun. *Ibid.* 5461 His suns blessed he on rau, He gaue ilkan seir benissun. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 3485 Tharfore, son, for my benzown, Tel vs al now that resown. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxxii. 12 Y drede lest he brynge on me malysoun for benysoun. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* IV. i. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* II. 230 Kill him some venison, Which brought and dressed, he is to have his benison. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exempt.* III. xiv. 27. 1767 Fawkes *Theocritus* xvii. (R.) Twelve noble virgins .. pleas'd the vocal benison to shower. 1815 Southey *Roderick* III. 72 Short interchange of benison As each to other gentle travellers give. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xv, I have slept sound under such a benison.

† b. *ecclesiastical*; = Benediction 1 b. *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 3405 Benyssoun of bisshope of his dignité; And benyssoun of prest, þat gyyen es Namly, in þe end of þe mes. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. VI. 411 Noþer he was .. i-hist wiþ sacrynge and benesouns. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* (1848) 90 They toke lycence and had the popes benesoun.

fig. (*ironical*) 1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier*, Bending his staffe as if he meant .. to bestow his benison.

† c. Grace before meat; = Benediction 1 d. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Havelok* 1723 Thanne [he] were set, and bord leyd, And the beneysun was seyd.

† 3. Disposition to bless; graciousness, grace, benignity. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk*, F. 352, I pray him of his benisoun .. Sey a pater-noster for the writere.

Benivolence, -ous, obs. ff. Benevolence, etc.

Benj, variant of Bhang.

Benjamin¹ (be·ndʒămin). Also 6–7 beniamin. [Corruption of *benjoin*, earlier form of Benzoin, assimilated to the proper name Benjamin.]

1. Gum benzoin.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Du Benjoin*, Beniamin. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 260 The marchandise which be in Pegu, are .. muske, beniamim or franckincense, etc. 1648 Herrick *Hesper.* (1869) 139 Leave a name as sweet As Benjamin and Storax when they meet. 1744 Mrs. Delany *Autobiog.* (1861) II. 270 Seeds and tincture of benjamin. 1799 W. Taylor in *Month. Rev.* XXVIII. 570 Terms so inexpressive or improper as Benjamin for Benjoin .. will disappear by simple exposure. 1851–9 Hooker in *Adm. Man. Sci. Eng.* 425 Benzoin or Gum Benjamin.

2. Benjamin tree: a name applied to three trees: **a.** *Styrax Benzoin*, the tree from which benzoin is obtained; a native of Sumatra, Borneo, etc.; **b.** the *Benzoin odoriferum* or *Lindera Benzoin*, a North American shrub, which has an aromatic stimulant tonic bark, and berries yielding an oil of similar properties; called also *Benjamin-bush*, and in U.S. *Benjamin*; **c.** sometimes applied to *Ficus Benjamina* (*Treas. Bot.* 1355).

1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 1572 The fruite of this Benjamin-tree. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 619 The Benjamin-Tree .. from the Continent of Virginia. 1777 Miller *ibid.* LXVIII. 169 Camphire and Benjamin trees are in this Country in great abundance. 1789 Abercrombie *Pract. Gard.* (1823) 321 *Laurus*, Laurel; comprehending the Benjamin-Tree and Sassafras. 1812 Rees *Cycl.* s.v. *Laurus*, The true Benjamin-tree or Gum Benzoin is a species of Styrax. 1867 Gray *Bot. N. U. States* 423 *Lindera Benzoin*, Spice Bush, Benjamin Bush.

Benjamin² (be·ndʒămin). [according to Brewer from the name of a tailor.] An overcoat of a particular shape formerly worn by men. (Still in slang or humorous use.)

1817 T. Peacock *Nightm. Abbey* 159 His heart is seen to beat through his upper benjamin. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* (1839) V. 59 A vastly scientific and rather grave professor in a smooth drab benjamin. 1841 *Punch* I. 98. 1865 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 7 Mar. 3/2 [quoting East-end slang].

Benjarry, obs. form of Brinjarry.

Benjoin, earlier form of Benzoin.

† Benk. *Obs.* Northern form of Bench. (Now Bink.) Hence **Benked** *ppl. a.*, **Benking** *vbl. sb.*

c 1200 Ormin 15231 Wiþþ þrinne benkkess benkkedd. *Ibid.* 15232 For þær wass an benkking lah. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 281 His benk he did þer crie: shireues, halifes he ches. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 5058 And on benke sete ham by. *c* 1440 *York. Myst.* xxvi. 189, I schall buske to the benke Where baneres are bright.

Be·nmost, *a. Sc.* [f. Ben *adv.* and *a.* + -most.] Superlative of Ben, q.v.; innermost.

Benn, var. of Ben *sb.*³, the Horse-radish tree.

Bennet¹ (be·nĕt). Also 3 beneit, 5 benet, bennett. [ME. *herbe beneit*, prob. a. OF. *herbe beneite* (in mod.F. *benoite*), transl. L. *herba benedicta* 'blessed herb,' in It. *erba benedetta*, Ger. *benedicte*, also *benedictenkraut, benedictenwurz*. Of *herba benedicta* Platearius is quoted in the *Ortus Sanitatis* of 1486, as saying 'Where the root is in the house the devil can do nothing, and flies from it; wherefore it is blessed above all other herbs.' (Prior.) To what plant these virtues were originally ascribed, and how the name was eventually attached to *Geum urbanum*, cannot be determined: see Prior.]

In Herb Bennet, name of a species of Avens, *Geum urbanum* (N.O. *Rosaceæ*), a common European wayside plant with yellow flower. The name was vaguely or inaccurately applied by early herbalists, being given also to the Hemlock and, according to Prior, to the Wild Valerian.

c 1265 in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 558 *Herba benedicta*, herbe beneit, hemeluc. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 184 Herbe benet, bresewort, & smallache. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 133 The leaues of .. Auens, or Herbe Bennet, are rough. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxxi, The Fervency of Lust is abated by certain Drugs, Plants, Herbs, and Roots .. Mandrake, Bennet, Keckhuglosse. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* July 308 The roadside herb-bennet or common avens is yellow, like cinquefoil.

Be·nnet². An earlier form of Bent, still commonly retained in the south of England, in the sense of 'grass-stalk,' 'old stalk of grass.' *Way Bennet*: the Wild Barley-grass (*Hordeum murinum*). See Bent *sb.*¹ Also in comb.

1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 177 Only feeding of them [Pigeons] .. about Midsummer before Pease be ripe, which time they usually call Benting-time, because then necessity inforceth them to feed on the Bents or seed of Bennet-grass. 1862 Barnes *Rhymes Dorset Dial.* II. 85 Wither'd bennet-stems. *Ibid.* Ser. III. 73 Above the bennet-bearing land. 1880 Jefferies *Hodge & M.* I. 135 The lowly convolvulus grew thickly among the tall dusty bennets.

† Be·nnet³. *Obs.* A fish of the African seas.

1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 187 In the sea about the Cape there is plenty of the fish call'd Bennets. 1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) I. 322 The Bennet is near three feet long .. the eyes and tail are red, the fins yellow, and the scales purple with gold streaks.

Benneting, obs. form of Benting.

Bennison, -ysoun, obs. forms of Benison.

† Benoi·nt, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Be- 1 + Noint, aphetic form of Anoint.] = Anoint.

1594 *2nd Rep. Faustus* in Thoms *E. E. Pr. Rom.* (1858) III. 356 He had all benointed the walls with holy water.

† Benoom, *v. Obs.* Mistaken form of Benim.

1563 Sackville *Buckingham's Compl.* xv, His body gored whiche he of liefe benooms.

Benorth (bĭnō·ɹþ), *adv.* and *prep.* Also **by-north.** [OE. *be northan*, f. Be- prep. and pref. + *norþan* adv. from the north; cf. *beforan, behindan*.]

† A. *adv.* To the north. *Obs.*

1087 *O. E. Chron.*, Se b[isceop] of Dunholme dyde to hearme þæt he mihte ofer ealle he norðan. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 437 And ȝe in peice to bruik the laue benorth.

B. *prep.* North of. Now only *Sc.*

1387 Trevisa *Descr. Brit.* (Caxton) 12 Tetbury that is thre myle bynorth Malmesbury. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. i. 18 Wardanys be-north þe scottis se. 1533 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, iv, Anie place .. benorth the riuer of Humbre. 1676 Row *Suppl. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 206 Athol and other engagers be-north Tay. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 337 Be-north the Forth.

† Benote, *v.*¹ *Obs.* [OE. *benotian* f. Be- 2 + *notian*, ME. Note, to use.] *trans.* To use, make use of.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. Cott. Tiber. A. vi) an. 894 Hie hæfdan heora miete benotodne. 1340 *Ayenb.* 90 Vor þet he his benoteþ na3t ari3t.

Benote (bĭnō·ut), *v.*² [f. Be- 6 + Note *sb.*] *trans.* To annotate, to make notes upon.

1767 Wilkes *Corr.* (1805) III. 115 He proceeded to make very fair extracts, and afterwards to be-note them in the foulest manner. 1837 Whittock *Bk. Trades* (1842) 244 A work which the facetious Charles Cotton benoted and travestied with poetic scraps.

† Be-no·thing, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Be- 5 + Nothing.] *trans.* To reduce to nothing, annihilate.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., I had both lost and benothing'd myself. *Ibid.* 36 Suppose this [world] to be benothing'd, and .. another to be made.

Benott, obs. form of Benet *sb.* exorcist.

† Beno·tte, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Be- 2 + Notte *v.* to cut round, lop, crop.] *trans.* To crop close.

1594 *2nd Rep. Faustus* in Thoms *E. E. Pr. Rom.* (1858) III. 386 These benotted him round upon his head and beard, which is the foulest reproach and disgrace that can be offered unto the Turk.

Benow, dial. f. *by now*, by this time.

Be·nsel, *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **bensell, -sall, -sail, -sil, bent-sail.** [a. ON. *benzla* or *benzl* Vigf.) bending, bent, tension, f. *benda* to bend (a bow). The spelling *bent-sail* is merely conjectural. With quot. 1659 cf. Icel. *taka boga af benzlum* to take a bow out of bensel.] Bending, tension, spring (of mental faculties); strong bent or determination; impetus (of a body in motion).

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. xii. 37 Ourweltit wyth the bensell of the ayris[=oars]. 1659 Durham *Scandal* 79 (Jam.) Men weary .. for our spirits are soon out of bensall. *a* 1662 R. Baillie *Lett.* (1775) II. 306 (Jam.), I found the bent-sail of the spirits of some so much on the engagement. 1734 A. Welwood *Glimpse Glory* ix. 192 Surely, if you be partakers of his [God's] nature, you cannot but bend to him with a strong Bensil. 1807 Stagg *Poems* (*Cumberl. dial.*) 61 A hangrell gang Com with a bensil owr the sea.

Be·nsel, *v. dial.* Also **bansel.** [prob. f. prec., in sense of 'impetus.'] *trans.* To drive, knock (*about*; to bang, beat.

1674 Ray *N. C. Wds.* 6 *Bensel*, to bang or beat. 1824 *Craven Dial.* I. 8 Warmed her jerkin wi' a sound switching, an bensill'd her purely. *Northampton & Staffordsh. dial.*, The child never rests: it is always being banselled about for something.

Benshi, -shie, variant of Banshee.

Benste, obs. form of Benedicite.

Benswine, obs. form of Benzoin.

† Bensy, *v. Obs. rare.* [The form suggests OE. *bénsian* to make prayer, to pray; perh. confused in form and sense with OF. *beneiss-*, lengthened stem of *beneir* to bless, consecrate, hallow.] *trans.* To sanctify, hallow, purify.

c 1315 Shoreham 50 That hy ham scholde clensy .. And myd water bensy.

Bent (bent), *sb.*¹ Also bennet. [A word of difficult history. In the sense of 'stiff-grass' or 'grass-stalk' (in which alone the variant *bennet* occurs), it appears to be the representative of OE. *beonet-*, found as a frequent element in proper names, as *Beonet-lēah* Bentley (see Index to *Cod. Dipl. ævi Saxon.*). These names do not show the meaning; but *beonet*:—earlier **binut* (with *eo* as *u*- umlaut of *i*, in OS. *binet* Schade), is phonetically identical with OHG. *binuz*, MHG. *binez*, *binz* (str. masc.), mod.G. *binse* 'rush, reed, stout grass growing in wet places':—WGer. **binut*, of unknown etymology. But distinct instances of this sense are not found before the 15th c., while the sense of 'grassy field or surface' is common in northern writers from the earliest appearance of northern literature. Whether this is the same word is uncertain: it is possible enough that the pl. *bents* was used for a place where 'bents' grew (cf. local names like *Totley Bents* near Sheffield) and that this led to the use of the sing. *bent* as 'open grassy place.' They are here united provisionally.]

I. 1. A name given to grass of a reedy or rush-like habit, or which has persistent stiff or rigid stems; also to various grass-like reeds, rushes, sedges, and other plants.

Britten and Holland *Plant-n.* give a long list of grasses and other plants, to which the name, either simply or with attribute, is locally applied: by the seashore it very generally means the Sea Reed Grass, *Psamma or Ammophila arenaria*, but also *Carex arenaria*, *Elymus arenaria*, *Triticum junceum*, according to locality; on northern moorlands often *Juncus squarrosus*, but also *Nardus stricta*, etc.; in some pastoral and hay districts *Cynosurus cristatus* ('Hendon Bent'), *Agrostis vulgaris*; in other localities, *Phalaris arundinacea*, *Scirpus lacustris*, or other marsh-grasses, bulrushes, reeds, or sedges: in Chester and Wiltshire, the name is even given to the common heath and ling, perhaps because they grow on bents: cf. 'heath.'

a. *sing.* 'bent'; *plural* 'bents.'

c 1425 in Wr.-Wülcker, *Voc.* 644 *Hoc gramen*, a bent. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* ccxcix. 98 b, Use no olde Ryshes nor Bentes in the house. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 216 Rushes or bents. 1625 Bacon *Gardens, Ess.* (Arb.) 558 The dust of a Bent. 1783 Cowper *Task* v. 22 The bents, And coarser grass, upspearing o'er the rest. 1834 Mudie *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 293 The nest is formed of bents, or other plants growing near the sea. *a* 1847 Mrs. Sherwood *Visit Grandpapa* 21 His foot caught in a bent, and he fell. 1864 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 61 The bents and sedges where the ox could not feed were excluded from the ox gang. [cf. sense 5.]

b. *collectively.* Cf. *grass.*

1570 Levins *Manip.* 66 Bent, smal rushes, *iuncus*. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 366 He .. couered him with a great deal of Reed and Bent. 1778 Lightfoot *Fl. Scot.* I. 107 *Arundo arenaria*, Sea Reed-Grass, *Anglis.* Bent, *Scotis.*

Muran, *Gaulis*. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 152 It had been the custom to pull up the bent, a long spiry grass, near the shore. 1795 BURKE *Th. on Scarcity* Wks. VII. 406 The rye-grass, or coarse bent, snffered more than the clover. 1848 W. GARDINER *Flora Forfar.* 194 It [*Ammophila arundina*] is termed Bent, and...is valuable in binding the loose sand. 1882 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. iii. 463 There is a considerable ascent over ground rough with bent (*Nardus stricta*).

†**c.** in *pl.* A bundle of reed-grass. *Obs.*

1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. iii. (1633) 6, I take this last to be the grasse with which we in London do usually adorn our chimneys..: and we commonly call the bundle of it handsomely made up for our use by the name of Bents.

2. The stiff flower-stalk of grasses. (In this sense *bennet* prevails in the southern counties.)

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 45 The time of cutting of it [grass] is when the Bent beginneth to fade and waxe stiffe, and before it wither. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 273 It hath certain little husks or cods hanging by small bents. 1752 LISLE *Husb.* 308 The grass will not grow afresh, unless the dying bennets be cut off. (*Gloss.*) *Bennets, bents*, Spiry grass running to seed. 1881 JEFFERIES *Wood Magic* 1 Then he drew forth a bennet from its sheath.

b. 'Applied usually to the old stalks of various grasses,' Britten and Holland.

1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 20 Sund. Trin. ii, Through withered bents. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* II. vii. 7 Mow the dry bents down. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 135 *Bents*, a common country name for the dried stalks or culms of various grasses occurring in pastures.

c. The stalks and seeding heads of two species of Plantain (*Plantago major* and *lanceolata*); in East Yorkshire, the dry stalks of *Hypochæris radicata*. Britten and Holland.

1612 CHAPMAN *Widows T.* in *Dodsley* VI. 192 As a mower sweeps off the heads of bents. 1655 MOUFFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* (1746) 173 [Birds] that feed upon good Corn, Bents, or wholesome Seeds.

3. In English Botany, the name of the genus *Agrostis*. More fully *Bent-grass*: see III.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 186 Many species of Bent (*Agrostis*), particularly the Rhode Island Bent (*Agrostis interrupta*). 1838 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* s. v. *Agrostis*, *A. vulgaris*..is the most common and earliest of the bents.

4. Star or Stool Bent, *Juncus squarrosus*; *Psamma arenaria*; **Sweet Bent,** *Luzula campestris*; **Way Bent,** *Hordeum murinum*; **White,** or **Wire Bent,** *Nardus stricta*.

1597 GERARD *Herball* (1633) 73 Wilde barley, called..after old English writers, Way Bennet. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* II. xix. (1668) 103 These mats should rather be made of dry white bents, then of flags and bulrush.

II. 5. A place covered with grass, as opposed to a wood; a bare field, a grassy plain, unenclosed pasture-land, a heath. Of northern origin. In ME. the stock poetic word for 'the field' of battle), L. *campus*, due partly at least to its alliteration with *battle, bicker, bide, brush, busk, bleed, hold, bale*, etc. Used by some modern poets.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1675 As hest, byte on þe bent of braken & erbes. *c* 1360 *Song of Merci* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 118 Lyouns raumpyng vppon bente. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* IV. 1192 Bothe batels on hent brusshet to-gedur. 1420 *Siege Rouen* in *Archæol.* XXI. 51 Buschys, brerys, and bowys they brent, They made hyt bare as evyr was bent. *a* 1500 *Chevy Chase* 11 Bomen byckarte vppone the bent with ther browd Aros cleare. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 152 Thre litill battellis buskit on the bent. *a* 1552 LELAND *Brit. Coll.* I. 232 They mette at a bent by Bourne at a bridge ende a litle from Ludlow. 1552 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 919 We saw a boustius berne cum ouir ye bent. 1664 *Floddan F.* ix. 84 [Three lords] Upon the bent did breathlesse bide. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IX. xxv, Since Marmion saw that martial scene Upon the bent so brown. 1858 KINGSLEY *Ode N. E. Wind* 32 On by holt and headland, Over heath and bent.

b. *To flee, go, take to the bent*: to escape to the moors or the open country, e. g. to avoid danger, creditors, etc.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Lyon & Mous* XXXV, And he start up annone, And thankit them; syn to the Bent is gane. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, Wi' gloomin' brow, the laird seeks in his rent; It's no to gie; your merchant's to the bent. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* II. 259 Take the bent, Mr. Rashleigh. Make ae pair o' legs worth twa pair o' hands.

6. ? A hill-side, rising ground, slope, brae. (Perhaps because these were the localities naturally left in permanent pasture; but the sense is doubtful. Only in southern writers. (Cf. next word.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1123 And downward on an hil under a bent, Ther stood the tempul of Marz armypotent. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degree* 65 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 25 In to that arber wolde he go, And vnder a bente he layde hym lowe. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XX. ix. 365 To the left wing, spred vnderneath the bent Of the steepe hill. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 320 Worn out, he fell beneath a woody bent. 1876 — *Sigurd* I. 19 They came to the topmost of a certain grassy bent.

III. *Comb.* chiefly *attrib.*, as *bent-mat, -rope, -stalk*. Also **bent-grass** = BENT (sense 1), esp. in Eng. Bot. the genus *Agrostis*; **bent-land,** land covered with stiff grass, reeds, etc.; **bent-star** [ON. *störr*, gen. *starar*, Sw. *starr* 'bent-grass, carex'], the Sea Bent or Sea Reed Grass (*Psamma arenaria*): cf. sense 4.

1778 LIGHTFOOT *Fl. Scot.* I. 93 *Agrostis canina*, Brown *Bent-grass. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 458 Tufts of the *bent-grass (*Arundo arenaria*, common here, as in all sandy wastes). 1884 *Weekly Times* 19 Sept. 5/2 Planting *bent grass along the sea-shore to check the drifting by the Sands. 1883 *Birmingh. Weekly Post* 1/5 A 'Golf Club' which..wields its clubs on the sandy *bentlands near Bawdsey Ferry, close by. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. vii. (1668) 163 *Bent Mats, where one bent or straw is laid by another, and so woven together with a good strong packthread. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 144 Slender *bentstalks topt with feathery down. 1822 J. PLATTS *Bk. Curios.* 523 Known to the Highlanders by the name of muran, and to the English by that of *bent-star.

Bent (bent), *sb.*[2] Also 6 **bente.** [f. BEND *v.*; probably on analogy of words from L. or Fr.: cf. *descend, descent, extend, extent*; F. *pendre, pente, rendre, rente*. There appears to be no sufficient analogy for its formation from the past pple.]

1. A curved position or form; curvature, bending degree of curvature. Also *fig.* (Now *rare.*)

1541 ELYOT *Image Govt.* (1549) 100 For the Theatre was a place made in the fourme of a bowe, that hath a great bente. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. v. 49, I find the Bend drawne somewhat Archwise or after the resemblance of the Bent of a Bow. 1755 BORLASE in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 375, I attribute it to..the bent of the western land. 1860 *Heads & Hats* 20 With trifling modification of brim and bent and height of crown, we retain the thing [hat] in all its offensive characteristics!

†**2.** A curved part, a bend, a crook. *Obs.*

1572 MASCAL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 271 Hard vnto the bent of the staple. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 313 Overthwart the bent of the [horse's] knee. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 111 Make these fast at the bent of the hook.

†**3.** A piece bent into a curve; a bow. *Obs.*

1521 *Will Fylbarough* (Somerset Ho.), Gown whiche I ware every daye with a bent of velvett to the skyrte. 1588 W. AVERELL *Combat Contrar.* B, Their bents of Whale bone to beare out their bummes. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* I. ii. Wires and tires, bents and bums, felts and falls. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 84 Clay thus pretily dispersed in the form of a bent.

†**4.** Flexure, bending, crooking. *Obs.*

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850), It is I that doe guyde the bent of your bowe. 1590 GREENE *Arcad.* (1616) 57 With reuerence and lowly bent of knee. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr. § 2 Rather then she will come to the bent of Gods bow.

†**5.** Inclination, bowing, stooping, nodding. *Obs.*

1584 T. LODGE *Forb. & Prisc.* 22 b, With..a seemely bent, as requiting his curtesie. 1596 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 95 To vow, and bind it with the bent Of his high forehead. 1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 231 In vain the shruhs, with lowly bent, Sought their Destruction to prevent.

6. The condition of being deflected, inclined, or turned in some direction; a turn, twist, inclination; direction given by bending; cast (of the eye), etc. Usually *fig.*

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1206/1 For a little coumfort, is bent ynough therto for them. *a* 1600 HOOKER (J.) The wilful bent of their obstinate hearts against it. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 210, I can giue his humour the true bent. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. i. 13 They weare their faces to the bent Of the Kings lookes. 1664 J. NALTON in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxvii. 10 The bent of it [a magnet] will he toward the North Pole. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.) My reason took the bent of thy command. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.) The exercising the understanding..teacheth the mind suppleness, to apply itself more dexterously to bents and turns of the matter, in all its researches. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 15 ¶ 1 To cross the bent of a young lady's genius. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 328 To follow the bent of her own taste. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 281 To counteract wholly the bent of natural character.

b. *esp.* Mental inclination or tendency; disposition; propensity, bias. The usual modern sense.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 155/1 He saw the bent and disposition of the earle. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 2 The whole inclination and bent of those times. 1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 429 Bents, and Propensities, and Inclinations, will not do the Business. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 83 He knew he did not like to be a carpenter, but had not discovered his own bent. 1840 ARNOLD in *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. ix. 200 If your bent seems to be to the work of a Missionary.

c. † Phrase. *To bring any one to,* or *have him at, one's bent. Obs.*

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 136 Such toyles and toyes as hunters use to bring me to their bents. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* iii. 59 That by this meanes they should..bring the Queene to their bent. 1660 BONDE *Scut. Reg.* 286 They would have had the King buckled to their bent.

d. Tendency of motion, course, 'set' of a current.

1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* 39 The whole bent of their actions was against the King. 1817 WORDSW. *Lament Mary Q. Scots*, A sister Queen, against the bent Of law and holiest sympathy, Detains me. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Sonn. Cruikshank*, Man can control To pain, to death, the bent of his own days.

†**7.** That towards which an action, etc. is directed; aim, purpose, intention. *Obs.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Ded., For, not marking the compasse of his bent, he will iudge of the length of his cast. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* x. (1596) 141 The Oratour..it behoooueth..to vse rules..to the end the hearers may not smell out his fetch and bent. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) III. 297 The principal bent of this work.

†**8.** Force with which a bow bent or a spring wound up tends to spring back; *hence*, impetus, concentrated energy. F. *élan*. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 454 He rusheth upon Haddon with all the bent of his Eloquence. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* I. 107 Such a Desire as carries in it the full bent and stress of the Soul. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 796 False joys, indeed, are born from want of thought; From thought's full bent, and energy, the true.

9. Extent to which a bow may be bent or a spring wound up, degree of tension; *hence* degree of endurance, capacity for taking in or receiving; limit of capacity, etc. Now only in the Shaksperian phrase: *To the top of one's bent*, or the like.

1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 596 Beyond the bent of his unknowing Sight. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 401 They foole me to the top of my bent. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. Wks. (1851) 1 Suffering to the lowest bent of weaknesse in the Flesh, and presently triumphing to the highest pitch of glory in the Spirit. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* vi. (1876) 178 He flattered French vanity to the top of its bent. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 238 When you have allowed me to add μηχανὴ (contrivance) to τέχνη (art) I shall be at the top of my bent.

10. Technical uses, of various origin.

1674 COTTON in Singer *Hist. Cards* 343 First, for cutting be sure of a good putt-card, they use the bent, the slick, and the breef; the bent is a card bended in play which you cut. 1824 T. HOGG *Carnation* 23 Veins of rust or oxyde of iron..in soil..[are] called by farmers, till or fox bent. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 245 A very old smooth file, worn almost to a burnisher, is used to finish the bents and bearings of the lock. *Ibid.* 263 The sear may then be lifted off, if the tumbler is not in bent.

¶ *Bent* of a hill occurs too early to belong to this word, but it was perhaps afterwards confused with it. See BENT *sb.*[1] 6.

Bent (bent), *ppl. a.* Also 6 **bend(e** [f. BEND *v.*]

1. Constrained into a curve, as a strung bow; curved, crooked, deflected from the straight line.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 575 The Bente Mone with her hornys pale. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 28 Bent as a bowe, *extensus*. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3 A bende pece of yren. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 478 The particles of the bended body, whilst it is held bent. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 141 The two bones..constitute a bent and horizontal lever. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 402 That bent and weary Jew.

b. *Bent brow*: an arched eyebrow (*obs.*); a wrinkled or knit brow.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1074 A wel schape man was hee, With Browes bente & eȝen stoute. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 861 Bent were hir browis two, Hir yen greye, & glad also. *a* 1641 STRAFFORD *Lett.* I. 179 This bent and ill-favoured brow of mine. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* II. vii, The sad gaze of the Parson, the bent brow of the Squire.

c. Forming part of the name of various modifications of tools or apparatus which have the blade, or other part bent to adapt them to special purposes: as *bent-gauge, -gouge, -graver, -rasp*, which have a bent or curved blade; **bent-lever,** a lever of the first kind, whose arms form an angle with each other, as a bell-crank lever; **bent-lever balance,** a balance having a short bent arm bearing a scale, and a long weighted arm the leverage of which increases as it ascends, ending in an index pointing to divisions in a graduated arc.

†**2.** Braced, nerved, or wound up for action; couched for a spring; levelled or aimed as a weapon. † *Sharp-bent*: sharp-set, hungry. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1486 To dragouns ther layen y-bent. *c* 1500 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) I. ii. 57 Robin howt with a swerd bent, A bokeler en hes honde [therto]. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. v, Stood at the Castlesgate, now ready bent To sally out. 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* v. (1735) 95 Ceremony and Expectation are unsufferable to those that are sharp bent; people always eat with the best stomach at an ordinary.

†**3.** Determined, resolute, devoted, inclined, set.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* XXVI. 116 With bent myndes had conspired the death. 1571 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (1863) 87 The bent enemie against God and good order. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 66 With a bent affection. 1655 MRQ. WORC. *Cent. Inv.* 2nd. Ded. ad. fin., My Lords and Gentlemen, Your most passionately-bent Fellow-Subject. 1740 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* I. IX. 579 Being bent to have his revenge on the inhabitants of Ptolemais.

4. Directed in a course, on one's way, bound.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 296 Nor must the Ploughman less observe the Skies..Than Saylors homeward bent.

†**Be·nter.** *Obs.* Short for DEBENTURE.

1571 EDWARDS *Damon & P.* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IV. 77 These benters, I trow, shall anon get me more. *Ibid.* (1744) I. 281 (D.) My pouche, my benters, and all is gone.

Benthal (be·nþăl). [f. Gr. *βένθος* the depth of the sea + -AL.] Of or pertaining to ocean-depths exceeding 1000 fathoms.

1881 *Nature* No. 588. 324 [They] occur in great abundance in the benthal or deepest zone.

Benthamism (be·nþămiz'm). [see -ISM.] The philosophical system of Jeremy Bentham, an eminent English jurist and writer on law and ethics, 1748–1832, who taught that the aim or end of life is happiness, identified by him with pleasure, and that the highest morality is the pursuit of the greatest happiness of the greatest number. So **Bentha·mic** *a.*, of or according to Bentham (for this Carlyle has the contemptuous **Benthamee·**). **Be·nthamite** *sb.*, an adherent of the Benthamic philosophy; *a.* = prec. **Be·nthamry,** a contemptuous appellation for 'Benthamism.'

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* v. 271 Benthamism is an eyeless Heroism. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* (1875) Pref. 12 The British nation..has finally anchored itself..on Benthamism. *a* 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Util. Philos.* xv. 227 Benthamic utilitarianism. *Ibid.* xvi. 247 Benthamic despotism. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* ii. 119 Benthamee utility, virtue by Profit and Loss. *a* 1852 MOORE *Ghost of Miltiades* 54 A parting kick to the Benthamite. 1882 *Athenæum* 15 Apr. 468/1

The too confident optimism of the Benthamites. *Ibid.* 28 Jan. 117/3 Summarizing and co-ordinating the work of the Benthamite circles. 1855 *Ess. Intuit. Morals* 149 *note*, Public Eudaimonism, however, as I have described it, is not Benthamry.

Be·ntinck. [f. name of the inventor, Captain Bentinck.]

1. *pl.* Triangular courses, now superseded by storm stay-sails; also used in U. S. as try-sails.

2. **Bentinck-boom**; a boom which stretches the foot of the fore-sail in many small square-rigged merchantmen; particularly used by whalers among the ice, with a reefed foresail, to see clearly ahead. **Bentinck shrouds**: shrouds extending from the weather-futtock staves to the opposite lee-channels: not now used. Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867.

Be·ntiness. [f. BENTY + -NESS.] The condition of being covered with bent.

Benting (be·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BENT *sb.*[1] + -ING[1]: cf. *nutting, bird-nesting.*]

1. The going after bents [see BENT *sb.*[1] 2 c]. *Benting-* (*benneting-*) *time*: the time when pigeons, etc., are reduced to feed on bents; also *transf.*

1672 RAY *Coll. Prov.* (1678) 49 The pigeon never knoweth wo, But when she doth a benting go. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 1283 Bare benting times, and moulting Months may come. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pigeon*, Be sure to feed them in hard Weather, and in Benting-time. 1752 LISLE *Husb.* 320 Midsummer is the oxen and cow-cattle's bennetting-time.

2. = BENT *sb.*[1] 2 c; the seeding stalks of the plantain (herb).

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 357 They live upon the seeds of weeds and bentings. 1824 FORSYTH *Fruit Trees* ix. 237, I generally cover them with bentings.

† **Be·ntly**, *adv. Obs.* In a bent manner: a. like a bow; b. determinedly, with set purpose.

1552 HULOET, Bentlye lyke a bowe, *arcuatim.* 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 58 The malice of the devil..worketh as intently & bently as he can.

Bent-sail, obs. variant of BENSEL.

Be·nt-woo·d. [f. BENT *ppl. a.* + WOOD.]

1. Wood curved by machinery, used for making furniture. Chiefly *attrib.*

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 90/1 Austrian Bentwood Furniture.

2. *north dial.* Ivy. [prob. for *bendwood*, i. e. *bindwood*: cf. BEND *sb.*[1]]

Benty (be·nti), *a.* [f. BENT *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].]

1. a. Of the nature of a rush or grass-stalk. b. Of or pertaining to bent or bent-grass.

1597 GERARD *Herball* I. iii. § 1. 4 Slender bentie stalks. 1807 HEADRICK *Arran* 124 The henty grasses, which grow on the sea beach. 1841 LD. COCKBURN *Jrnl.* I. 305 The gray benty colour of the always drenched pasture.

2. Covered with bent or bent-grasses.

a 1700 in Maidment's *Scot. Ball.* (1868) II. 197 As he came down by Merriemass, And in by the benty line. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* xii. 292 Coarse benty sward. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs of Relig.* 137 Above the benty golfing ground.

† **Benu·mb**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Forms: 5 be-, bynomen, benome, 6 benombe. [Orig. *benomen*, OE. *benumen*, pa. pple. of *beniman* 'to deprive,' in phrase 'to be benome(n the power of one's hands, etc.,' in which sense the simple word was subseq. used elliptically. After giving origin to the vb. BENUMB (see next), its place was taken by the pa. pple. *benumbed.* See also BENIM.]

[1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 2 Altogether he is benome The power both of hand and fete.] *a* 1400 *Cursor M.* 22829 (Tr.) Wemmed..on foot or honde,..crupel, croked, or bynomen. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 104 Peple lese her membris and become half benomen. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 85/3 Theyr armes were bynomen and of no power. 1530 PALSGR. 306/1 Benombe of ones lymbes, *perclus. Ibid.* 448/2 He is now benomme of his lymmes.

Benumb (bĭnʌ·m), *v.* Forms: ? 5–6 benome, 6 benomme, 6–8 benum, -numm(e, 7–8 benumn, 6– benumb. [A verb of late origination, f. prec.; cf. for sense *to lame*, etc., for formation *to astound. Benumb* is a bad spelling of *benum*, after *dumb, limb*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To make (any part of the body) insensible, torpid, or powerless; *occas.* to stupefy or stun, as by a blow or shock; but now mostly used of the effects of cold.

1530 PALSGR. 448/2, I benomme, I make lame or take awaye the use of ones lymmes. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 4 Or hath the Crampe thy ioynts benomd with ache? 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 348 The tile..brake his neck-bone asunder..wherewith he was so suddenly benummed, that he lost his sight with the blow. *a* 1623 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Ode Blessed Trin.*, No cold shall thee benumme, Nor darknesse taint thy sight. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. ii. 6 The Organs of Sense being now benummed. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* II. vi. Wks. 1726 I. 122 The sleep of death benumbs all o'er My fainting limbs. 1861 SWINHOES *N. China Camp.* 370 The excessive cold benumbs all kinds of game.

2. To render (the mental powers, the will, or the feelings) senseless or inert; to stupefy, deaden.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 374 It rauysshid hym, and his spirites did be-nome. 1563 *Myrr. for Mag., Somerset* ix, Did ever madnes man so much benomme. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 107 Mopsa was benummed with joy when the Princesse gaue it her. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xxiv. 147 There are few but find some Companies benumn and cramp them. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. liii. 303 A lethargy of servitude had benumbed the minds of the Greeks. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xix, Some feelings Time can not benumb.

absol. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 73 If the sleepy drench Of that forgetful Lake benumme not still.

3. *fig.* To paralyze.

1789 T. JEFFERSON *Wks.* (1859) II. 589 The accident in England has benumbed her mediation between the Swedes and Danes. 1825 — *Autobiog.* I. 78 To benumb the action of the Federal government.

Benumbed (bĭnʌ·md), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of prec. vb., taking the place of the earlier *benomen, benome*, pa. pple. of *benim*: see BENUMB *ppl. a.*]

Rendered torpid or numb; deprived of strength or the power of motion by a chilling influence. *lit.* and *transf.* as in BENUMB *v.* 1 and 2.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cclxxi. 90 b, The one legge and the one arme is benomed or astouned. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. ii. 46 They chafed his benummed limbs. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 174 The torpid and benumm'd World. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Mule* II. i. 440 To melt the most benumn'd of Hearts. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 12 Silas Marner's benumbed faith. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 34 Our benumbed bodies.

Benu·mbedness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state of being benumbed; numbness; torpor.

1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* I. iii. G vj b, The boye through chille benummednesse his ague worse shall gette. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 58 The deep or profound benummednesses of the Schooles, and the drowsie distemper of the auntients. 1701 T. FULLER *Pharmacop.* (1710) 57 A Cephalic Decoction..for prevention of..Benummedness. 1731 BAILEY II, *Benummedness*, a being benummed.

Benumbing (bĭnʌ·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BENUMB *v.*] A rendering torpid or inactive, benumbment.

1552 HULOET, *Benumming* or taken, which is a sycknes that..taketh awaye the sinnowes. *a* 1569 KYNGESMILL *Confl. with Satan* (1578) 45 Because of his great delight hee taketh in sinne, the Apostle compareth it to benomming. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. lii. 126 Catalepsis..is a sudden detention or benumning both of Mind and Body.

Benu·mbing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That benumbs or renders torpid; paralyzing.

1628 LAYTON *Sion's Plea* 2 One benumming bruise of judgment. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* III. 37. § 2 The benumming frigiditie of Greenland. 1774 *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 109 The benumbing effect of that fish. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Democracy, Mixed Ess.* 11 To be profoundly insignificant has..a depressing and benumbing effect on the character.

Benu·mbment. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of benumbing; the fact or condition of being benumbed; torpor.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 357 At first a partial benumbment takes place. 1851 BUNSEN in *Macready's Remin.* II. 388 After one century of bloody internal wars and another of benumbment.

Benvenue, variant of BIENVENUE.

Benvolent, obs. form of BENEVOLENT.

Be·nward, *adv. Sc.* Also **benwart**. Inward, towards the interior (of a house).

c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 131 Than henwart thay yeid, quhair brandis was bricht.

Benweed (be·nwīd). *Herb.* [Possibly for *bendweed* (cf. BENDWITH): but the variants *bun-, bin-, bindweed*, leave the etymology uncertain.]

A popular name in Scotland and north of Ireland of the Ragweed (*Senecio Jacobæa*). Also BUNWEED.

1822 GALT *Entail* III. 115 (JAM.) Switching away the heads of the thistles and benweeds in his path.

Benwyt-tre, var. of BENEWITH (tree).

Benyfet, obs. form of BENEFIT.

Benyng, benyson, obs. f. BENIGN, BENISON.

Benyvolent, -ous, obs. ff. BENEVOLENT, etc.

Benzene, benzine (be·nzīn). *Chem.* [f. BENZ-OIC (acid) + -ENE, q.v. The name originally given by Mitscherlich in 1833 was *benzin* or *benzine*, for which Liebig in 1834 substituted BENZOL. *Benzene*, according to Hofmann's nomenclature, is now generally used by chemists, but *benzine* is in common use for the commercial product.]

1. An aromatic hydrocarbon, C_6H_6, the first or simplest member of the *Benzene Series*, C_nH_{2n-6}; a thin, colourless, strongly refracting fluid, volatile and highly inflammable, formed by distilling benzoic acid with lime, and found in 1849 in the more volatile parts of coal-tar; it dissolves fats, resins, gutta-percha, etc., whence it is used for removing grease-spots and cleaning gloves, as well as for illuminating purposes. (See BENZOLINE.)

a. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 255 M. Mitscherlich obtained a fluid..to which the name of benzine is given. 1864 *Q. Jrnl. Science* I. 523 Benzine has come largely into use to supply the place of turpentine. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Clov. Foot* xxi. 174 It is like the blood-stain on Lady Macbeth's hand. All the benzine in the world won't take it out.

β. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 541 *Benzene* or *Benzol* (Hydride of phenyl)..The most abundant source of benzene is coal tar. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 29 Benzene..is capable of yielding hundreds of different substances.

2. Entering into the name of substitution-products, as *Chloro-benzene, Nitro-benzene* $C_6H_5NO_2$.

3. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **benzine-collas** (see quot.); **benzene ring** (*Chem.*), a name for the ring-like arrangement of the six carbon atoms in the formula of the benzene molecule, by which the phenomena of its combinations are explained.

1864 *Pop. Science Rev.* III. 432 About 1850 impure benzol was sold..under the name of benzine-collas for cleaning gloves, tissues. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 419 In the homologues of benzene, the six carbon-atoms belonging to the benzene itself are said to form the *benzene-ring, benzene-nucleus*, or principal chain, while the groups, CH_3 etc., joined on to these carbon-atoms, are called *lateral chains.*

Benzo-, before a vowel **benz-**. *Chem.* [f. BENZOIC.] A formative of the names of substances belonging to, or derived from, the benzene series.

Be·nzamide, C_7H_7NO, the amide of benzoic acid, a crystalline substance; **Benzhydrol**, a camphor obtained from oil of cassia, or one of its constituents. **Be·nzidine**, an organic alkali, $C_{12}H_{12}N_2$, deposited in crystals by the reduction of azobenzene. **Be·nzil, -ile**, a yellowish crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_{10}O_2$, formed by the action of oxidizing agents on benzoin; hence **Be·nzilam, Be·nzilim** (*Benzilimide*), products of the action of ammonia on benzil. **Benzi·lic acid**, $C_{14}H_{12}O_3$; a salt of which is a **Be·nzilate**. **Be·nzin·e**, earliest name of BENZENE. **Be·nzoate**, a salt of benzoic acid; hence, **Be·nzoated** *a.* **Benzo·icin**, an artificial fat obtained by the action of benzoic acid on glycerin. **Be·nzone**, the ketone of benzoic acid (diphenyl ketone), a crystalline substance. **Benzoni·trile**, cyanide of phenyl, C_7H_5N, a clear, colourless oil, smelling like bitter almonds. **Benzophenone** (= **benzone**). **Benzoyl** (be·nzoil), the hypothetical radical, C_7H_5O, of benzoic acid and its kindred compounds; hence, **Benzoy·lic** *a.*; **Be·nzyl**, the hypothetical radical, $C_6H_5.CH_2$, contained in *Benzyl alcohol* and many other substances; hence, **Benzy·lic** *a.* **Be·nzylami·ne**, $N.C_7H_7.H_2$, an aromatic base metameric with toluidine, a colourless liquid. **Be·nzylene**, a hypothetical diatomic radical, C_7H_6, found in chlorobenzyl; hence, **Benzyle·nic** *a.* Also in innumerable combinations as *benz-aldehyde, -hydramide*; *benzo-acetic, -carbolic, glycolic, -lactic, -tartaric*, etc.

1882 *Boston Jrnl. Chem.* Feb. 13/2 It is a by-product in the manufacture of benzaldehyde, benzoic acid, and benzoic ethers. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* viii. 244 *Benzamide* was regarded as a compound of a body called amidogen (H_2N)..with the radical of benzoic acid. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 815 Hippuric Acid, or Benzamidacetic Acid, is produced by the action of benzoyl chloride on the zinc salt of amidacetic acid.' *Ibid.* 825 Benzilic Acid is produced by the action of alcoholic potash on benzoin. 1806 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 18 Benzoate of ammonia, and alum were used. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) II. 237 The compounds, which this [benzoic] acid forms with alkaline and earthy bases, called benzoates. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 274 Benzoated zinc ointment. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 407 This is termed the Benzyl series. 1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 399 Two of the atoms of Carbon in the Benzylic molecule.

Benzoic (benzō·ik), *a. Chem.* [f. BENZO-IN + -IC. (The first of the chemical terms so formed.)] Of or derived from benzoin; as **Benzoic acid**, $C_7H_6O_2$ (= $C_6H_5.CO.OH$), a monobasic acid of the Aromatic series, existing in large quantity in gum benzoin, from which it was at first prepared.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. I. v. 85 Benzoic acid, or salt of benzoin. 1819 J. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 274 Benzoic acid, formed from gum benzoin, is solid, white, and slightly ductile..it crystallizes in long white opaque prisms, with a satiny lustre. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 303 The fragrance of some grasses..depends, according to Vögel, upon the presence of Benzoic acid.

Benzoin (be·nzoiin, -zoin). Forms: 6 **belzoin, benjoin, bengwin, bengewyne**, 6–7 **-wine**, 7 **bengwine, benzwine, benswine, benioyn, benjoine, benjouin, benzoine, benzion, bezoin**, 7–8 **benione**, 6– **benzoin**. [In 16th c. *benjoin*, a. F. *benjoin* (also *benjaoy*, quoted by Devic from Déterville *Dict. Hist. Nat.* 1816), repr. Sp. *benjui, benjuy* (Barbosa 1516), Pg. *beijoim* (Vasco da Gama 1498), It. *benzoi* (Venetian records, 1461), for **lo-benzoi, *lo-benjuy*, a. Arab. لبان جاوي *lubān jāwī* 'frankincense of Jāwā' (Sumatra), by which name benzoin is called by Ibn Batuta *c* 1350 (ed. Paris IV. 228). The *lo-* appears to have been dropped in Romanic, as if it were the article. The word was naturally much corrupted in European langs.; later It. forms are *belgivino, belzuino*, mod.L. 1584 *belzuinum*, whence occas. Eng. *belzoin*. In Eng., *benjoin* was soon corrupted to BENJAMIN, which still survives as a synonym. *Benzoin*, which is farther from the original, and appears to owe its *z* to the It., began to prevail *c* 1650. From *benzoin*, was formed *a* 1800 the chemical term *benzoic* (acid), whence at a later period *benzin(e, benzol*, and the numerous names of the *Benzene* series.]

1. A dry and brittle resinous substance, with a fragrant odour and slightly aromatic taste, obtained from the *Styrax benzoin*, a tree of Sumatra, Java, etc. It is used in the preparation of benzoic acid,

in medicine, and extensively in perfumery. For scientific distinction it is now termed *Gum benzoin*. Also called by popular corruption BENJAMIN.

1558 WARDE *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 3a, An unce of Bengewine. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 30 b, Belzoin or Benzoin is the rosin of a tree. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 480 The herbe.. (which beareth the gum Benjoine) grew there first. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Benzwine*, a sweet smelling gumme. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 484 Your hard gums, such as is frankincense, benjouin .. and waxe. 1653 WALTON *Angler* (Arb.) 42 There is an herb *Benione*, which .. makes him (the Otter) to avoid that place. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1000 *Asa dulcis*, Wine and Honey, or Benzoin dissolved in warm water. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. 17 Benzoine, by Distillation [yieldeth] Oyl; by Vstion, white Flowers. 1834 J. GRIFFIN *Chem. Recr.* 117 Gum benzoin (or benjamin) is a prime constituent of fumigating pastiles. 1875 JEVONS *Money* vii. 28 Cubes of benzoin, gum or beeswax .. are other peculiar forms of currency.

2. *Bot.* Name of a genus of *Lauraceae*, of which the Benjamin-tree of North America is the chief species. Also called Benzoin Laurel.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 135 Benzoin, a genus of Lauraceæ, inhabiting .. North America. 1875 LOUDON *Abridgm. Arboretum* 685 The Benzoin Laurel, or Benjamin Tree.

3. *Chem.* Bitter-almond-oil camphor: one of the constituents of gum-benzoin, also frequently contained in crude bitter-almond oil, whence it is obtained as a by-product, when the oil is purified by lime and ferrous chloride; it is a ketone, $C_{14}H_{12}O_2$, of the di-phenyl group, and crystallizes in shining prisms.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 559. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Gum Benzoin .. contains benzoic acid, benzoin, and resin.

Be·nzoinate, *v.* [f. prec. + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To impregnate with benzoin. Hence **Be·nzoinated.**

1861 HULME *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 187 Benzoinated fat.

Benzol, benzole (be·nzɒl, -zōul). [f. BENZ-OIC + the ending of ALCOHOL. The spelling -OLE, is prob. intended to refer to L. *oleum* oil.]

1. *Chem.* (Benzol) The name given by Liebig in 1834 to what had at first been called *benzine*; generally used in chemistry till recent times, when it has been largely superseded by Hofmann's name BENZENE. (Less correctly spelt *benzole*.)

1838 THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 609 Mitscherlich .. has given the name of benzin, altered by Liebig to benzol. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 408 Benzol (or Benzene) .. can be prepared from its elements by synthesis. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 337 Benzole is excessively inflammable, and its vapour mixed with air is explosive.

2. In comb., as *amido-benzol* (= aniline), *nitro-benzol*: see BENZENE.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 409 In contact with reducing agents, nitro-benzol undergoes reduction to aniline. *Ibid., Aniline* .. is benzol in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by the monad group NH_2, and it is therefore properly called Amido-benzol. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 338 Nitro-benzole .. odour greatly resembling bitter almonds.

3. *Min.* (Benzole) Dana's name for native benzene or benzol, as a species of his *Benzole group* of mineral 'oils' of the general formula C_nH_{2n-6}; it has been detected in Rangoon tar.

Benzoline (be·nzŏlīn, -lin). [f. BENZOL + -INE = derivative.]

1. *Chem.* An earlier name for AMARINE, $C_{21}H_{15}N_3$, isomeric with hydrobenzamide.

2. A commercial name for impure benzene, and often for other volatile inflammable liquid hydrocarbons, esp. for coal-tar naphtha, of which benzene is a chief constituent, and which is used for removing grease-spots, cleaning gloves, etc. Also, less correctly, for a light hydrocarbon obtained by the fractional distillation of crude petrolcum, and used to burn in lamps.

1874 (On the 2nd Oct. a barge carrying gunpowder and 'benzoline' along the Regent's Canal in London was blown up by the accidental ignition of the vapour of the benzoline, causing much destruction in the neighbourhood.) 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 338 Its power of dissolving greasy matters, has caused it [benzole] to become an article of commerce under the name of *benzoline*.

3. *attrib.* (in sense 2), as in *benzoline lamp* (introduced about 1864).

Benzown, -wine, obs. ff. BENISON, BENZOIN.

Beo-, in OE. usually became in later times BE-, BEE-; but the earlier spelling lingered in Early ME., especially in the following forms:

Beo, obs. f. of BEE *sb.*[1], and of pres. indic., subj., imper. and infin. of BE *v.*

† Beod. *Obs.* Also 2 bied. [OE. *béod* = OS. *biod, bied*, OHG. *biot, biet*, ON. *biodr*, Goth. *biuds* :—OTeut. *biudo-z* table, f. *biud-an* to offer.] A table.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xv. 27 Of þam crumum þe of hyra hlaforda beodum feallað. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 228 þan he sat at his biede [*Jesus MS.* borde; *Egerton MS.* beode].

Be-ode, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Beode, -mon, early f. BEDE, BEAD *sb.*, BEADSMAN.

Beoden, obs. form of BID *v.*

Beofe, obs. form of BEHOOF.

Beoff, beoves, obs. sing. and pl. form of BEEF.

Beon, beonde, early f. *ben, been, being*: see BE *v.*

Beord, obs. variant of BEARD.

Beoren, obs. infin. form of BEAR *v.*[1]

Beorn, early form of BERNE, *Obs.*, man.

† Beot, *sb. Obs.* [OE. *béot*, contr. from earlier **bi-hát* 'promise,' the original noun-form, corresponding to the vb. *bi-, be-hátan*: see BE-, BY-. For the contraction cf. *héold* (:—*he-hald*), *béo*, etc. A shifting of the stress from *bi-hát* to *bi-hát*, on analogy of the vb., gave the late OE. *behát*, whence ME. BEHOTE, which is thus a doublet of *béot*.] A promise, vow, threat, boast.

a 1000 Cædmon's *Genesis* (Gr.) 70 Wæs him gylp forod, beot forborsten. *c* 1205 LAY. 23680 His beot [so 1250] imaked hafde bi-foren al his duȝeðe. *Ibid.* 24929 Þat Romanisce leoden sunden swa ræie and heore beot [1250 þret] makieð.

† Beote(n, *v. Obs.*—[1] [OE. *béotian* f. prec.] To boast, threaten.

a 1000 *Juliana* (Gr.) 137 Hildewoman, þe þu hæstlice man-fremmende to me beotast. *c* 1205 LAY. 20522 Heo beoteden swiðe .. þat heo wolden igræten Cheldric.

Beoth, obs. pl. pres. indic. and imper. of BE *v.*

Beoust, beowust, variants of BIWIST *v. Obs.*

Bepaddle, bepaid, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Bepaint (bĭpē·nt). [f. BE- 1 + PAINT *v.*] *trans.* To paint over, cover, or smear with paint or paintings; to paint obtrusively; to colour, tinge.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce of Hen. VIII* (1878) 282 The walls all bepainted .. with places of holy Scripture. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 12 b, Black, yet bepainted with other colours. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 86 Else would a maiden blush bepaint my cheeke. 1647 BP. CORBET *Poems* (1807) 14 Their colledges were new be-painted. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. vii, Buff-belts, complicated chains .. have been bepainted in Modern Romance.

Hence **Bepai·nted** *ppl. a.*

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 901 Whose frothy mouth, bepainted all with red. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. VI. vi. 96 A bepainted, beribanded, insulting Playactor Majesty.

Bepale, bepaper, beparch, beparody, beparse, bepart, bepaste, bepaw, etc.: see BE-.

Bepat (bĭpæ·t), *v.* [f. BE- 2 + PAT *v.*] *trans.* To pat frequently; to strike, heat.

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* II. i. (1684) 15 He calls me Rogue, tells me he can't abide me; And does so bepat me. *a* 1841 MISS BAILLIE *Eng. Minstr., Kitten*, Thy clutching feet bepat the ground.

Bepatched (bĭpæ·tʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. BE- + PATCH *v.*]

1. Mended with patches; wearing patched clothes.

1605 STOW *Ann.* 1291 Their habit was Russet, all bepatched. 1846 *Sir R. de Coverley* II. 186 You ragged vagabond .. you bepatched and bespattered knave.

2. Wearing 'patches' on the face as an ornament.

1719 OZELL *Misson's Trav. Eng.* 214 (D.) In England, young, old, handsome, ugly, all are bepatch'd till they are bedrid. 1865 *Publ. Opinion* 4 Mar. 237/1 When Cleopatra appeared bepatched in a farthingale, and Alexander wore his helmet over a full-bottomed wig.

Bepearl (bĭpə·rl), *v.* [f. BE- 6 + PEARL.] To cover or set with or as with pearls. Hence **Bepearled** *ppl. a.*

1640 CAREW *Poems* Wks. (1824) 134 This Primrose all bepearl'd with dew. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. vi, The brilliant tints of the embroidered and bepearled canopy.

Bepelt (bĭpe·lt), *v.* [f. BE- 1 + PELT *v.*] *trans.* To pelt soundly; to assail with missiles.

1622 MABBE *Aleman's Guzman d' Alf.* I. 94 They shrewdly be-pelted their Pates. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 145 [They] Bepelted me with Lome, with Stones, and Laths. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 756 The Duke .. was hissed and bepelted. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Wonder-Bk.* (1879) 117 The children .. bepelted him with snowballs.

Bepen, beperiwigged, bepewed, etc.: see BE-.

Bepepper (bĭpe·pəɹ). [f. BE- 1 + PEPPER *v.*] *trans.* To pelt with shot, sand, etc.; or with blows thickly falling.

1613 ROWLANDS *Four Knaves* (1843) 52 He is be-peper'd over head and eares. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) VIII. v. 112 Grinding the faces of the impotent,—bepeppering their noses.

† Bepe·ps, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. BE- 2 + PEPS. *v. dial.* to throw at, pelt.] *trans.* To pepper.

1622 MABBE *Aleman's Guzman d' Alf.* I. 233 They [the Mosquitos] did so be-peps him.

Bepester (bĭpe·stəɹ), *v.* [f. BE- 2 + PESTER *v.*] *trans.* To pester greatly, plague, vex, harass.

1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 13 When Valens the Emperor with his Arrian opinions, had bee-pestered much of the world. 1885 *Academy* 19 Sept. 188 Since Locke has bepestered the human mind with his unspeakably valuable chapter upon 'words.'

Bephilter, bephrase, bepicture, bepiece, bepierce, bepile, bepilgrimed, bepill, bepillared, bepimple, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Bepinch (bĭpi·nʃ), *v.* [f. BE- 1 + PINCH *v.*] *trans.* To pinch or bruise all over.

1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxiii. (J.) In their sides, arms, shoulders, all bepinch't, Ran thick the weals. 1612 ROWLANDS *More Knaues Yet* 40 Bepinch a lazie queane. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* II. III. xvii, Sad and sorely bepinched.

† Bepink (bĭpi·ŋk), *v. Obs.* [f. BE- 1 + PINK *v.*] *trans.* To cut in small scollops; to work in eyelet-holes; to pierce with small holes.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 39 b, Crowfoote .. His leafe is cut about or bepinked. 1615 ROWLANDS *Melanch. Knt.* 11 With poniard point his doublet He bepinke.

Bepiss, bepistle, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

† Bepi·tch, *v. Obs.* [f. BE- 6 + PITCH *sb.*] *trans.* To cover or stain with pitch; also *fig.* Hence **Bepi·tched** *ppl. a.*, **Bepi·tching** *vbl. sb.*

1547 *Life* 70 *Abps. Canterb.* To Rdr. E vij b, Who liued in those pitchie tymes, and was not bepitched? 1612 COTGR., *Poixement*, a pitching, or bepitching. *Poissard*, pitchie, bepitched. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Ark* 479 When th' air with midnight shal your noon be-pitch.

Bepity (bĭpi·ti), *v.* [f. BE- 2 + PITY *v.*] *trans.* To pity exceedingly.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 61 But divers moe, that there about did dwell, Bepitied those that loving hearts did beare. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. ix, Mercy on him, poor heart! I bepitied him, so I did.

Beplague, beplaided, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Beplaster (bĭplɑ·stəɹ), *v.* Also 7-8 **be-plaister.** [f. BE- 1 + PLASTER *v.*] *trans.* To plaster over or about; to cover or smear thickly.

1611 COTGR., *Emplastré*..plaistered, beplaistered; couered with a plaister. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 63/2 We Englishmen don't beplaister our doublets with gold and silver. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Drury L. Hustings* iii, Some old harridans who beplaster their cheeks. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 169 To plaster his friends with praise in order that he in turn may be similarly beplastered.

Hence **Bepla·stered** *ppl. a.*, **Bepla·stering.**

1598 FLORIO, *Pastegli* .. plaisters or beplaistrings. 1862 MISS YONGE *C'tess Kate* vii. (1880), They hurried her along as fast as their beplastered garments would let her move.

† Beplo·tmele, *adv. Obs.* [f. *be-* = BY + PLOT patch + MEAL, OE. *mǽl* time: cf. *piece-meal.*] Part by part, one portion after another.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 31 Beplotmele, *particulariter.*

Beplumed (bĭplū·md), *ppl. a.* [f. BE- 7 + PLUME *sb.*] Furnished or adorned with feathers.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 27 Hee flitters with wynges ful fledgye beplumed. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 56 Be-plumed with each gay feather of the east. 1860 MISS YONGE *Stokesley Secr.* ix. (1880) 260 It was the first time Christabel had seen Ida out of her beplumed hat.

Bepoetize, bepounce, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Bepommel (bĭpɒ·m'l), *v.* [f. BE- 2 + POMMEL *v.*] *trans.* To pommel soundly, drub; also *fig.*

1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 152/2 He [Hildebrand] .. there all to bepomild pope Alexander with his fists. 1609 ROWLANDS *Crew Kind Gossips* 9, I .. got him downe, and with my very fist I did bepommell him. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xlix. (1878) 388, Still bepommeled and stoned by irreproachable ladies of the straightest sect of the Pharisees.

Bepowder (bĭpau·dəɹ), *v.* [f. BE- 1 + POWDER *v.*] *trans.* To powder over.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 100 Thee chase is ensued with passadge dustye bepowdred. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* 243 Bepowdering their wigs,—bepeppering their noses. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* I. xvii. 227 The ashes of life's volcano are falling; they bepowder my hair.

Hence **Bepow·dered** *ppl. a.*

1742 FIELDING *Lucy in Town* Wks. 1784 III. 439 And is this bepowder'd, becurl'd, behoop'd madwoman my daughter? 1829 SOUTHEY *Epist. A. Cunningham*, Armorial bearings and bepowdered pates!

Bepraise (bĭprē·z), *v.* [f. BE- 2 + PRAISE *v.*] *trans.* To laud or praise greatly or to excess.

1774 GOLDSMITH *Retal.* 118 How did Grub-street re-echo the shouts that you raised When he was be-Roscius'd and you were bepraised. 1824 BENTHAM *Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II. 399 The same man who bepraises you when dead.

Hence **Bepra·ised** *ppl. a.*; **Bepra·isement**; **Bepra·iser.**

1843 MIALL *Nonconf.* III. 457 Contented, submissive and bepraised agriculturalists. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 113 The .. puffing bepraisement of the Court Journal. —II. 78 Ruin would fall not only upon the head of the pseudo-poet, but his shivering bepraisers.

Beprank, bepreach, bepress, bepretty, be-pride: see BE- *pref.*

Bepray, *v.* = PRAY. (Of doubtful use.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 702 (Qº 1), I bepray you, let me borrow my arms again. [Qº 2 *and Folios*, pray.]

Beprose (bĭprōu·z), *v.* [f. BE- 5 + PROSE *sb.*] *trans.* a. To turn into prose. b. To discuss in prose, to 'prose' about.

1739 MALLET *Verbal Crit.* (R.) To blast all beauty and beprose all rhyme. 1880 SWINBURNE *Study Shaks.* ii. (ed. 2) 151 More plentifully beprosed than ever Rosalind was berhymed.

Bepuddle, bepurple, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Bepuff (bĭpʊ·f), *v.* [f. BE- 2 + PUFF *v.*] *trans.* a. To puff or blow out, to swell. b. *fig.* To puff up, praise greatly. Hence **Bepu·ffed** *ppl. a.*

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* 392 Doggeries never so diplomaed, bepuffed, gas-lighted. *a* 1849 POE Wks. 1864 IV. 303 Altering my countenance .. from its bepuffed and distorted appearance. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* ix. (D.) Even the Lord Mayor—not a Fiction conventionally bepuffed on one day in the year by illustrious friends.

† Bepu·rfurate, *ppl. a. Obs.* [? for *bepurpurate*, f. L. *purpur* (cf. Gr. πορφύρεος) purple.] Purpled, rosy-tinged, rosy-coloured.

1584 LODGE *Fork. & Prisc.* 30 a, Her daintie nose of ivorie faire and sheene Bepurfurate with ruddie roses beene.

Bepuzzle (bĭpʊ·z'l), *v. rare.* [f. BE- 2 + PUZZLE *v.*] *trans.* To puzzle greatly.

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 6 A matter that egregiously bepuzled and entranced my apprehension.

Hence **Bepu·zzlement,** perplexing, perplexity.

1806 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 295 To the bepuzzlement of

the ignorant, and the bedazzlement of the superficial. 1885 *Daily News* 21 Feb. 5/6 Stewart..used to express to me his bepuzzlement as to what could be the object of the campaign.

Bepyr, var. of BEAUPERE, *Obs.*

Beqhweytt, obs. form of BEQUEATH.

Be-qualify (bĭˌkwɒ·lifəi), *v. rare*⁻¹. [f. BE- 2 + QUALIFY *v.*] *trans.* To ascribe qualities to, to celebrate the qualities of.

1600 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. iii. 12 How hee doe's all to bequalifie her!..as if there were not others in place as.. polite as shee.

Bequalm, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

† **Bequarre.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *béquarre,* mod. F. *bécarre* (=Lat. *B quadratum*): see BEMOL.] *Mus.* Old name for the note B♮. See B II. 1.

a 1350 *Song* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 292 Thu bitist a-sonder bequarre, for bemol i the blame. 1806 CALCOTT *Mus. Gram.* v. 57 *note,* The French call the Natural *Bequarre.*

† **Bequa·rrel,** *v. Obs.* [f. BE- 4 + QUARREL *v.*] *trans.* To quarrel with, find fault with, abuse.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 165 Pontificians bequarrel vs in this argument. 1637 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* 14 Afterwards bequarrell'd by Sabellius the Hereticke..as being the author of Innovation.

† **Bequa·sh,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. BE- 2 + QUASH *v.*] *intr.* To shake or fall in pieces, to be shattered.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 246 The erthe .. Quaked as quykke þinge, and al biquasht[e] þe roche [1393 C. XXI. 64 The erthe quook and quashte as hit quyke were].

Bequeath (bĭˌkwī·ð), *v.* Forms: 1 bi-, becwe̊þan, 2–5 bi-, byqueðen, -þe(n, -the(n, 4–6 bequethe, 4–5 -qweth(e, 6 -queath(e, (5 -quete, -wheth(e, -wete, -qwithe, -quaythe, and innumerable illiterate spellings in wills). *Pa. t.* 6– bequeathed; in 1 becweden, 3 -cweðe(n, 5 -quethe(n, -quette, -witt, -quothen, -quethed. [OE. *bi-, becwe̊þan,* f. BE- 4 + *cwe̊þan* to say: see QUETHE and QUOTH. An ancient word, the retention of which is due to the traditional language of wills. Originally, like its radical *cwe̊þan,* a strong vb.; but having only weak inflexion since 1500. In north. dial. written in 15th c. *bewhethe,* and variously perverted as *-whele, -weth, -withe, -wite, -wit, -quite, -quit,* which show the groping of popular etymology after some known verb to which the derivative might be referred.]

I. To say, utter, declare.

† **1.** *trans.* To say, utter, express in words. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxxviii. 44 [-ix. 51] Þæt þinum criste becwe̊það swiðe. *c* 1000 *Andreas* (Gr.) 418 Gif þu þegn sie.. wuldor cyninges, swa þu worde becwist.

† **b.** Of language: To express, signify, mean.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Ic ou wile seggen word efter word and þermide hwat þet word bi-queþ. *Ibid.* 133 Hwet þeo sa3e bicwe̊de. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 17 Alle cunne ower crede..þeih 3e alle nuten hwat hit biqueðe.

† **2.** ? To speak about in sorrow, to bewail. *Obs.* (Or is this error for *bigreden,* or *bigreithen*?)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2448 Đe liches beðen, And smeren, and winden, and bi-queðen.

II. To 'say (a thing) away'; to give or part with by formal declaration.

† **3.** To assign, ordain, appoint, allot, give as an attribute (a thing *to* a person, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 117 God bi-quuad watres here stede. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 79 Yet these belongers to body are helpful enough, wherewith to set forth the nature of the things to which we bequeath them.

4. To make a formal assignation of (property of which one is possessed) *to* any one, † **a.** so as to pass to him at once: To transfer, hand over, make over, assign, deliver. *Obs.*

c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 132 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 74 Þis catel þat ich biqueþe þis dede forto do. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xciv. 74 He had the reame..sauf he byquath and yafe it to his broder. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 149 Wilt thou .. Bequeath thy land to him, and follow me? 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. iii. 102 Bequeath to Death your numnesse.

b. so as to pass to the recipient after one's death: To 'leave' by will. (The only surviving sense, for which it is the proper term.)

1066 *Chart. Eadweard in Cod. Dipl.* IV. 191 Swa full fre and swa forð swa he it sainte Petre bequað. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Gief þe quike haueð aihte þe were þe dedes ærrure þe he him biqueð. *c* 1393 CHAUCER *Gentilesse* 17 There may noman..Beqweythe his heyre his vertuous noblesse. 1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 25 My godys .. I be-quethe to lone my wyfe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 31. 1440 *Test. Ebor.* II. (1855) 134 A speciall wille .. in wheche I have bequothen and sette diverse thyngys to certenn persouns. 1443 *Ibid.* 106, I gyffe and bewhete..xl *s. c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 23 He bequathe to his dowter all his Empire. 1530 PALSGR. 448/2 My grant mother byquaythed me a hundred pounde. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 141 Bequeathing it as a rich Legacie Vnto their issue. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. VI. 28 Sums of money were .. bequeathed to the priests. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 6 (1882) 85 William had bequeathed Normandy to his eldest son, Robert.

c. *fig.* To transmit (to posterity), to 'leave.'

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 415 Jacob in his blessing prophetically bequeathed it. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 205 ¶ 13 This narrative he has bequeathed to future generations.

1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* II Antiquity has bequeathed to us nothing else that can be compared with them.

† **5.** To commit *to, unto* (any one) with recommendation to his acceptance or care; to commend, entrust. Also *fig. Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1225 *Rel. Ant.* I. 235 Louerd Godd, in hondes tine I biqueðe soule mine. 1436 *Test. Ebor.* II. (1855) 75, I bewitt my saule to Gode Allmighty. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 633 Them therefore as bequeathing to the winde, I now depart. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 16 Let Me to Thee, my sad Complaints bequeathe. 1700 DRYDEN *Pythag. Philos.* 57 *Fables* (1721) 301 The judges to the common urn bequeath Their votes. 1718 POPE *Iliad* VII. 399 We to flames our slaughtered friends bequeath.

† **6.** *gen.* To deliver, bestow, give, yield, furnish.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 25 To whom god hath 3evin and bequeþon..paradise. 1608 *Pennyless Parl.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 72 A niggards purse shall scarce bequeath his master a good dinner. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 122 That which bequeaths it this slow pace.

† **7.** *refl.* To commit oneself, give oneself up, devote oneself. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1555 PHAËR *Æneid* III. – iv, This fleete at last .. I see .. I did myself bequeth thereto to flee. 1652 EVELYN *State of France* Misc. (1805) 85 Gentlemen .. who generally so bequeath themselves to this service. 1829 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* I. 166 Orpheus .. bequeaths himself to a solitary life in the deserts.

† **Bequea·th,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3 byquide, 4 bekuyde, -quide, 5 beqweth, 6 bequede, bequeth, 7 bequeath. [ME. *byquide*:—OE. *bi-cwide, big·cwide,* quotable only in sense of 'by-word, proverb' (cf. BEQUEATH *v.* 1), f. *bi-,* emphatic form of *bi-,* BE- *pref.* + *cwide* a sentence, a saying, cogn. w. OS. *quidi,* OHG. *chwiti*:—OTeut. **qidi-z,* f. *qipan* (OS. *quethan, queðan,* OE. *cwe̊þan*) to say; pa. pple. (with grammatical consonant-change) OE. *cwe̊den.* In later times, gradually assimilated in form to the vb. BEQUEATH.]

1. Byword, proverb. (Only in OE.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xxviii. 37 Ge forwurðaþ þurh bigspell and bigcwidas.

2. Bequest, testament, will.

1297 R. GLOUC. 384 Gret folc he sende also Fram Normandye to worry, & hys fader byquide vndo. 1340 *Ayenb.* 38 Kueade exequitours of bekuydes. 1490 *Church-w. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.,* Rec. the full of the beqweth of Mother Belser xxxiijs. iiijd. 1527 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* (1854) 35 All the foresaid gyftes and bequedes. 1642 *Fragm. Reg.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 185 They may express more affection to one in the abundance of bequeaths.

b. *fig.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 112 He hit ous let: at his [Christ's] yleaue nymynge and at his laste bequide. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* II Peace is that golden bequeath which Christ did leave us.

Bequeathable (bĭˌkwī·ðăb'l), *a.* [f. BEQUEATH *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being bequeathed.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. IV. 398 Bequeathable .. like goods and Chattells. 1875 POSTE *Gains* II. 287 Legacies bequeathable to legatees who were capable of taking.

Bequeathal (bĭˌkwī·ðăl). [f. as prec. + -AL².] The action of bequeathing.

1642 *Act Harvard Coll.* in Shurtleff *Records Mass. Bay* II. 30 All gifts, legacies, bequeathalls, revenues, lands, and donations. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 186 The bequeathal of folc-land would require a guarantee from the state.

Bequeathed (bĭˌkwī·ðd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED¹.] Left by will; *fig.* handed down, transmitted to posterity.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. XV. 220 The late bequeathed kingdome of Attalus. 1679 *Establ. Test.* 21 Capable of taming this bequeathed Fierceness.

Bequeather (bĭˌkwī·ðəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who bequeaths, a testator.

1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 274 Ageyn the wyll of the yeuar or byquyether. 1638 FEATLY *Strict. Lyndom.* II. 121 The disposer and bequeather of the land. 1883 L. CAMPBELL *Sp. at St. Andrews* 1 Nov., The munificent donors and bequeathers of large sums to the university.

Bequea·thing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of leaving by will; *fig.* handing down to posterity; also *concr.* a legacy, bequest.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 131 The bequeathing of that hord of sprightfulness. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 491 The power of bequeathing. 1855 BROWNING *Saul Men & Wom.* II. 123 His rents, the successive bequeathings of ages untold.

Bequea·thment. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of bequeathing; usually *concr.* a bequest.

1607 W. SCLATER *Fun. Serm.* (1629) Pref. If such vertues were capable of bequeathment. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Amyntas* III. ii. 32 Nymph take this Whistle .. 'Tis Amaryllis last bequeathment to you. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 24 Among the most cherished bequeathments from the past.

Bequeaue, -queue, obs. phonetic corruptions of BEQUEATH.

Bequest (bĭˌkwe·st). Also 3–4 biqueste, 4 byquyste, 5 bicquest, byqueste, 6 bequeste, 5– bequest. [ME. *biquyste, biqueste,* prob. for an earlier **bicwis, bi-cwiss(e,* f. *bi-,* accented form of *bi-,* BE- + *cwis, cwiss(e* 'saying':—OTeut. **qissi-z*:—**qip-ti-z,* f. *qipan* to say (cf. Sievers *Ags. Gram.* § 232). *Bequest* thus represents a type **bi·qissi-z* answering to the vb. **biqip·an,* BEQUEATH. The later change is parallel to that of BEHEST (q.v.), and the accentuation is assimilated to that of the verb.]

1. The act of bequeathing; transference or bestowal by will, or by a similar procedure.

c 1300 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 86 Of 3our fader biqueste dome þan salle 3e se. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 94 For-thi ich wolle, er ich wende' do wryten my by-quyste. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* iv, Natures bequest gives nothing, but doth lend. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. 259 Bequest in a primitive state of society, was seldom recognized. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 388 When he made his bequest, if bequest we are to call it, in favour of Rufus.

2. *concr.* That which is bequeathed; a legacy.

1496 in Blades *Caxton* 162 It[m] in bokes called legendes, of the bequest of William Caxton, xiij*d.* 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 246 Al bequestes and goodes of suche his frendes as dyed intestate. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. XX. 156 The estate of kings, and the riches of whole Realmes comming to them as bequests, and Legacies. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 437 Let us imitate their caution, if we wish to deserve fortune, or to retain their bequests.

† **Beque·st,** *v. Obs.*; also 5 bi-, by-. *Pa. pple.* bequested, bequest. [f. prec. sb.]

trans. To give as a bequest, to bequeath.

1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 69 Her money may biquest, and testament maken. 1479 *Bury Wills* (1850) 54 A cloos..bi for byquestyd to Thomas my sone. 1480 *Ibid.* 55, I byqwest to the ffryerez of Clare XXS. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 299 b, Testament of peace..gyuen and bequest to thy disciples. 1795 *Haunted Castle* II. 74 He broke open the papers of Du Pin..bequesting him all his estates.

† **Beque·sting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* Bequeathing.

1572 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 235 In witnesse of the bequesting of a bull of the said Adam Kirkbie.

Bequirtle, bequote, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

† **Bequi·t,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? f. BE- 2 + QUIT.] *refl.* To acquit oneself.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. Ep. Ded., My fast friend..did learnedlie bequit himselfe in the penning of certeine breefe notes concerning that countrie.

Beqwete, -qweth(e, -qweythe, -qwithe, obs. forms of BEQUEATH.

Ber, obs. and dial form of BIRR force, impetus, BEAR, BIER.

Beraft, obs. form of BEREFT: see BEREAVE *v.*

Beragged, berailroaded, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Beraid, -raied, pa. t. and pa. pple. of BERAY.

† **Berai·n,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 birein, 4–5 be-, bi-, byrein, -reyn, 5 berayn, byrayu(e, 6 berain(e. [f. BE- 4 + RAIN; cf. OHG. *bireganôn,* mod.G. *beregnen,* in same sense.]

1. *trans.* To rain upon. (Chiefly in pa. pple.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 344 Clo̊des unseouwed ! birei̊ned o̊der unwaschen. 1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxii. 24 A loud vncleene and not bireyned. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. i, Yf good londe is bidewid or bireynid it fatteþ and amendeþ. [1582 BATMAN *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. xlvi. 210 Also downes be more bedewed and berained than vallies.]

2. a. To besprinkle as with rain; to wet, bedew.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1144 After that he long had ..with his teris salt hire breest byreyned. *a* 1547 SURREY *Pris. in Windsor* 42 The tears berain my cheeks of deadly hew. 1567 TURBERV. in Chalmers' *Eng. Poets* II. 641/1 Teares..beraine my brest.

b. To sprinkle or pour (a liquid) in drops.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 952 Byrayne aboute uppon thi wortes this.

Berake, berampier, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Berande, obs. north. form of BEARING *ppl. a.* Also *subst.* Bearer, carrier.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 82 Prowde men and hyghe berand. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 28 Berande, *bajulus.*

Berapt ppl. a. [f. BE- + RAPT, or for *beraft* = BEREFT.]

1581 STUDLEY *Seneca's Agamemn.* 153 b, Me berapt of sence, with prickes of fury fresh yee fill.

Berar(e, obs. form of BEARER.

† **Berard,** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. A viper.

c 1475 in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 766 *Hec vispera,* a berard.

Berard, obs. f. BEARHERD.

Berate (bĭɹē·t), *v.* [f. BE- 2 + RATE *v.* This word appears to have become obs. in England, and to have been preserved in U. S., whence we have many 19th c. instances.]

trans. To rate or chide vehemently; to scold.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* XV. (R.) So is the veritie of the gospell berated and laughed to skorne of the miscreantes. 1572 tr. *Lavaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 158 They all berated him for occupying his head about questions nothing appertaining unto him. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 162 Antony..fell into a furious fit of choler, and all to berated.. Toranius. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* VI. i. (1866) 779 Never was unlucky prince more soundly berated by his superiors. 1864 E. SARGENT *Peculiar* III. 290 An ancient virago..was berating a butcher. 1881 *Boston Lit. World* 22 Oct. 365/2 Berating Puritanism in his diary.

† **Bera·ttle,** *v. Obs. rare*; also 7 beratle. [f. BE- 4 + RATTLE *v.*] *trans.* To rattle away upon; to fill with rattling noise or din; also, to rattle away at, assail with din.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 180 (R.) He did all berattle him. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 358 An ayrie of Children, little Yases, that crye out on the top of question; and are most tyrannically clap't for't; these .. so beratled the common Stages..that many wearing Rapiers, are affraide of Goose-quils.

Beray·, *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 6 beraye,

(**berey**), 6–7 **beray**, 7–9 *erroneously* **bewray**. *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.*: 6–7 **beraid**, **-raied**, **-rayed**. [f. BE- 2 + RAY *v.* (aphetic form of ARRAY: cf. for the sense ARRAY *v.* 10). Generally mis-spelt by modern writers through erroneous confusion with BEWRAY.] Hence **Berayed** *ppl. a.*

1. *trans.* To disfigure, dirty, defile, befoul (with dirt, filth, ordure).

1530 PALSGR. 449/1 You have berayed your gowne with myer. 1570 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 296 The King was slaine..and the bed all beraied with bloud. 1678 N. WANLEY *Wonders* v. ii. § 28. 470/1 When he was Baptized, he berayed the Font. 1670 RAY *Prov.* (T.) It is an ill bird that berays its own nest. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Englishm.* Pref. 1, I am tax'd with Bewraying my own Nest. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* I. vii. 190 His Countenance and his Raiment were all smirched and bewrayed with dabs and patches of what seemed soot.

b. *refl.* and *intr.*

1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* 13 This knave berayeth many tymes in the corners of his maisters chamber. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Arc*, To be beshitten; to beray himselfe. 1649 R. HODGES *Plain. Direct.* 27 The childe did bewray, that hee would beray himself.

2. *fig.* To befoul, stain, disfigure; to asperse, to cover with abuse.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 56 Wherein I see a quicke capacitye Berayde with blots of light Inconstancie. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* IV. v. (Arb.) 58 Our fellow Shakespeare hath giuen him a purge that made him beray his credit. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* I. x. 287 [She] did so bemaul and bewray Madam Macphilader with her tongue.

† **Beray·er.** *Obs.* Also 7 (*erron.*) **be-wrayer**. [f. prec. + -ER[1].] One who berays or defiles.

1699 COLES, Bewrayer (defiler), *concacator*.

Berayn, obs. form of BERAIN.

Berber (bə·ɹbəɹ). [For derivation see BARBARY.]

A. *sb.* A name given by the Arabs to the aboriginal people west and south of Egypt; applied by modern ethnologists to any member of the great North African stock to which belong the aboriginal races of Barbary and the Tuwariks of the Sahara.

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 261 In the Northern parts of Atlas, these people are called Berbers. 1883 CUST *Mod. Lang. Africa* I. 98 Strictly speaking a Moor must be a native of Mauritania, and a Berber, and the term could not be applied with propriety to an Arab.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Berbers or their language; applied (often *absol.*) to one of the three great subdivisions of the Hamitic group, called also *Lybian* and *Amazirg*, containing, according to Cust, nine North African languages.

1854 LATHAM in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Org. Nat. I. 367 The Amazirg tongues are often called Berber. 1883 CUST *Mod. Lang. Africa* I. 104 The Berber Family of Languages is one of striking unity.

† **Be·rber.** *Sc. Obs.* [a. OF. *berbère* 'barberry,' in med.L. *berberis*, which is also used as the botanical name of the genus.] = BARBERRY.

From *Berberis* (stem *berberid-*) also; **Be·rberal** *a. Bot.*, of or related to the Barberry, or genus *Berberis*; applied by Lindley to the 'alliance' including the N.O. *Berberidaceæ*. **Be·rberid**, any member of the natural order to which the barberry belongs. **Berberida·ceous**, belonging to the N.O. *Berberidaceæ*, of which the barberry is the type. **Berberi·deous**, belonging to the tribe *Berberideæ* which includes the barberry. **Berbe·ria**, **Be·rberine**, a yellow bitter principle, obtained from the barberry and other plants.

c 1440 *Gaw. & Gologr.* (JAM.) Of box and of berber, bigged ful bene. 1878 MISS BRADDON *Open Verd.* XXV. 176 The shining leaves of bay and berberis. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 136 Lindley includes the order in his Berberal Alliance. 1847 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* (ed. 2) 421 Anonads are connected with Berberids through *Bocagea*. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xviii. 171 It was perhaps a tree of the berberideous family. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 725 Berberia is an alkaloid found abundantly in the common barberry. *Ibid.* 778 Contains a considerable amount of berberine. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Berberin* is .. given as a bitter tonic in dyspepsia.

Berberia, same as BERIBERI, a disease.

Berberry, **-bery**, variants of BARBERRY.

Berceaunette. [A tradesman's perversion of BASSINET or *bassinette*, whereby that word is ignorantly referred to the F. *berceau* 'cradle,' with which it has no connexion. *Berceaunette* is, of course, an impossible form in Fr., and is a patent modern instance of pseudo-etymological spelling.]

1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1250/3 Berceaunette carriage, nearly new, must be sold. *Ibid.* Splendid berceaunette perambulator, one of the handsomest carriages ever made.

† **Be·rcel.** *Obs. rare*; also 5 **berseel**, **bersell**, **byrselle**. [a. OF. *bersel*, also *bersail*, *-eil*, in same sense; f. *berser*: see next.] An archer's butt.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 32 Bercel [1499 berseel], *meta. Ibid.* 56 But, or bercel or byrselle [1499 bersell], *meta.*

† **Be·rcelet.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **barselette**, **-slett**, 4–5 **barslet**, **bercelett**, **-selette**, **-slet**, 5 **breslet**, 5–7 **bercelett**. [Corruption of OF. *berseret* hunting-dog, dim. of *bersier* huntsman (in med.L. *bersārius*), f. *berser*, *bercer* (in med.L. *bersāre*) to hunt, esp. with the bow, orig. to shoot with the bow. Thence also Ger. *berschen* to shoot game, It. *bersaglio* an archer's butt, whence *bersagliere* archer, sharp-shooter, rifleman.] A hunting dog, a hound.

c 1340 *Alexander* 786 (Dublin MS.) Was neuer barslett in band more buxum to hys lord. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* VI. 2196 Ger hom bowe as a berslet & þi blithe seche. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* iii, Wyth bow, and wyth berselette Vndurneth the boes. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* vii, He [the boar] brittunt bercelettus bold. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 444 Every day for his servant and his bercelett..twelve pence.

Bercke, **Berd**(e, obs. ff. BARK *v*, BEARD, BIRD.

Berdash, variant form of BURDASH.

Berdyd, obs. form of BEARDED *ppl. a.*

† **Bere**, *sb. Obs.* Also 3 **beare**, 4 **ber**, 5 **beyr**, 6 (*Sc.*) **beir**. [ME. *beare*, *bere*, apparently short for *ibere* 'clamour, outcry'; the earlier text of Layamon has always *ibere*, the latter only *beare*. In form, *ibere* is:—OE. *gebǽre* 'bearing, behaviour, gesture,' = OS. *gibâri*, MDu. *gebaar*, MHG. *gebære*, in same sense, f. *beran* to bear. The history of the change of meaning is not evident; but it appears also in OFris. *bâre* 'strepitus, clamour' (Mätzner), where also the prefix *ge-* has been dropped; the MDu. *gebaar* also meant 'noise, strepitus,' as well as 'behaviour.' In later times the word is only Sc., whence the spelling *beir*: the mod. Eng. would have been normally *bear*.]

Clamour, outcry, shouting, roaring; the noise of voices of men or animals.

[*a* 800 *O. E. Chron.* an. 755 On ðæs wifes ġebærum [*Laud MS.* ȝe bæron] onfundon ðæs cyninges ðegnas ða unstillnesse.] *c* 1205 LAY. 25828 Wanliche iberen [1250 reuliche beares]. — 28162 Me mihte iheren Brutten iberen [Bruttune beare]. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* 457 Asked what here were That hi makede so loude bere. *c* 1400 *Rowland & Ot.* 183 ȝelde thi suerde to mee, & late be alle this bere. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 249 Abyde withe alle thi boste and beyr. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 Foulis..ande..heystis..maid grite beir.

† **Bere**, *v. Obs.* Also 3 **ibere**. [ME. *beren*, short for *iberen* (see 1st quot.):—OE. *gebéran* to bear oneself, behave = OS. *gibârjan*, OHG. **gabarjan*, MHG. *gebâren*, *gebæren*, f. BERE *sb.*, which see for change of sense.] *intr.* To cry, roar. Hence **Be·rand** *ppl. a.*

c 1225 *Juliana* 53 He..iberde [*v. r.* berde] as þe ful wiht. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* XXXII[i]. 3 Well singes to him in berand steven. *c* 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 140 Beerynge as a beore-whelp. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 457 The peple beryt lyk wyld bestis. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* XXII, Quhyn thay had berit lyk baitit bullis.

Bere, obs. f. BEAR, BEER, BIER, BIRR, BOAR.

Bereager, variant of BEEREGAR.

Bereall, obs. form of BURIAL.

Bereason, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Bereave (bĭɹī·v), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **bereaved**; pa. pple. also **bereft**. Forms: 1 **berēafian**, 2–3 **birǽuien**, 2–6 **bireve**, 3 **bireave(n**, 3–4 **birefe·n**, 4–6 **byreve**, **bereve**, 5 **berefe**, **bereffe**, **byreeve**, 6 **bereeve**, (**berive**, **byryve**), 6–7 **berieve**, 7 **bereauve**, 6– **bereave**. *Pa. t.*, 1 **bereafode**, 2–3 **bereafde**, **berǽfde**, 2–4 **birǽuede**, **bireuede**, 4 **birefte**, 4–5 **byrafte**, 4–6 **beraft**(e, **berefte**, 5 **berafft**, **berefte**, 5– **bereft**, 6– **bereaved**. *Pa. pple.* 6– **bereaved**, **bereft**. Early forms corres. to pa. t.; also 6–7 **bereiven**, 6–9 **bereaven**. [Com. Teut.: OE. *bi-*, *berēafian* = O.Fris. *birâv(i)a*, OS. *birôbôn*, (MDu. *beroven*, Du. *berooven*), OHG. *biroubôn*, (MHG. *berouben*, mod.G. *berauben*), Goth. *biraubôn*:—OTeut. * *birauþôjan*, f. *bi-*, BE- + * *rauþôjan*, in OE. *rēafian* to plunder, spoil, rob; see REAVE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To deprive, rob, strip, dispossess (a person, etc., *of* a possession; the latter orig. expressed by the genitive). Since *c* 1650 mostly of immaterial possessions, *life*, *hope*, etc., except in reference to the loss of relatives by death. (In the former case *bereft*, in the latter *bereaved*, is more usual in the pa. t. and pa. pple.)

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* v. § 3 Heo hit ne mæȝ his ȝewittes bereafian. *c* 1205 LAY. 2896 Þus wes þas kinerichə of heora kinge birǽued [1250 bireued]. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6671 Lest they berafte..Folk of her catel or of her thing. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1183/2 He hadde..byreued hym of hys rest. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xx. 330 Beereving some fruits of their kernels. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 177 Madam, you have bereft me of all words. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 104 They bereaved the women..of the hair of their heads. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 17 That angel's face hath me of rest bereaven. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 106 It is there bereft of all its volatile parts. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* I. 143 Ere thy birth, of sire bereaven. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 222 The accident which had bereaved the father of his child.

† **b.** with *at* for *of*. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 30311 Ic hine birǽuien wulle at his baren liue [1250 bireaue..of his bare liue].

c. with double object (to bereave *any one a possession*), the former probably at first dative. In the passive the impersonal object was originally the subject, but in 17th c. either object might be so used. *arch.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 33 Hie him birеueden alle hise riche weden. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2832 Himm wass hiss spæche ..all birǽfedd. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's. T.* 503 His sleep, his mete, his drynk is him byraft. 1530 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xii, Enuy had..bireft hym his lyfe. 1557 *K. Arth.* (Copland) I. vii, Many landes that were bereued lordes, knyghtes, ladyes and gentylmen. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 85 All your Interest in those Territories Is vtterly bereft you. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 918 Bereaue me not..thy gentle looks, thy aid. 1806 SCOTT *Wandering Willie*, All joy was bereft me the day that you left me.

2. To rob, plunder, despoil (a possessor); to deprive of anything valued; to leave destitute, orphaned, or widowed. See also BEREAVED.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Ho him birеueden and ho him ferwundeden. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 124, I was ofte berevyd. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiv. (1632) 763 The King bereauving enemies, to enrich his friends. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 10, I cry to thee with all my might Because I am bereft.

† **3.** To snatch away (a possession); to remove or take away by violence. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Cast. Loue* 1349 Þe meste strengþe he al bi-reuede. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. T.* 403 Who so wold us fro the world byreve.. He wolde byreve out of this world the sonne. 1571 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* IV. i. (1847) 132 Whome no mishap .. could haue bereued hence. *c* 1600 *Death Jane Seymour* in Evans *O. Ball.* (1784) II. viii. 57 He from this joy was soon bereav'n. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 13 When the blessings of this life are bereaved. *a* 1622 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 170 Have..(Like Iezabell) oppressed and bereav'n The poore mans portion. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XX. 549 Thy life, Echechus! next the sword bereaves.

† **b.** Const. *from* a possessor. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Partonope* 3267 This craft Ye haue clene from me beraft. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 109 Fro the thyrde [knight] he berafte his sholder with the arme. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 835 From me by strong assault it is bereft. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* 119 a, They wold bereaue kingdomes from these kings in despight of them.

Bereaved (bĭɹī·vd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Deprived or robbed; taken away by force; *spec.* deprived by death of a near relative, or of one connected by some endearing tie.

? *a* 1200 Notes to LAY. III. 447 Kenelm kine-bearn, Lib under þorne, Heafode bireavod. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. iv. 8 What can man's wisedome In the restoring his bereaued sense? 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* III. 333 The distraction of a bereaved father. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 194 Who..bids bereaved affection weep no more.

Bereavement (bĭɹī·vmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The fact or state of being bereaved or deprived of anything; *spec.* as in prec.

1731 BAILEY II, *Bereavement*, a deprivation or being bereav'd or depriv'd of anything. 1827 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (L.) He bore his bereavement with stoical fortitude. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 197 Total bereavement and utter death of joy. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* II. 40 Bereavement, in its essence, is always the loss of some object accustomed to draw forth the soothing or cheering reactions of the soul.

Bereaven (bĭɹī·vn), *ppl. a. arch.* Also 7 **bereiven**. [On partial analogy of strong vbs.] By-form of BEREAVED, occasional in the poets.

a 1619 DANIEL *Ode* in Arb. *Garner* III. 620 My field, of flowers quite bereaven. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* i, As shepherd to thy bereaven flock.

Bereaver (bĭɹī·vəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who bereaves.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 151 Ah filching death..Bereauer of my sole deliuerance. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 411 The bereaver being Lord of many. 1624 W. HALL *Man's Gt. Enemy* in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 199 Of soule and bodie's good hee's a bereauer.

Berea·ving, *vbl. sb.* Also 6 **byryvinge**. [f. BEREAVE + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. BEREAVE in various senses. Now only gerundial.

1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1232/2 The byryuinge from vs of our wretched worldlye goodes. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. III*, Wks. (1711) 45 After this violent bereaving him of his wife. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* Wks. 1738 I. 315 The oppressing and bereaving of Religion and their Liberty. *Mod.* By bereaving him of his only son.

Berea·ving, *ppl. a.* That bereaves.

1621 QUARLES *Esther* (1638) 102 This sense-bereaving Song. *Mod.* The bereaving hand of death.

† **Bere-bag.** ME. form of *bear-bag*, whether in sense of 'barley-bag' or of 'bag-bearer' (cf. *turn-key*); applied opprobriously to the Scotch.

1352 MINOT *Poems* ii. 17 Bere-bag with thi boste, thi biging es bare. *Ibid.* i. 41 He brought meni bere-bag With bow redy bent.

Berebus, **bered**, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

† **Berede**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 **birædе(n**, **-reade(n**, 3–5 **bi-**, **byrede(n**, 4–6 **berede**. [f. BE- 2 + *rede*, READ, to advise.]

trans. To advise, inform, counsel; to plan.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1235 Þe witti Wealdent..bireadde [*v. r.* biradde] hit swa swiðe wel. 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* 7 Bote he thorwe hys sacrament Ous thos bi-redde. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* 435 Ne were thai nought aright birede. *c* 1350 *Lyric P.* 41 Anon he was byrad To werk.

b. *refl.* To advise or bethink oneself, deliberate.

c 1205 LAY. 31072 Ich me birædeп [1250 bireaden] wolde of swulchere neode. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 118 Therof thou most birede the. 1530 PALSGR. 449/2, I wyll berede me first, and then you shall have your answere.

Bereft (bĭɹe·ft), *ppl. a.* [f. BEREAVE.]

1. Forcibly deprived, robbed, having lost the possession or use *of*; void *of*.

1586 Bright *Melanch.* xvii. 105 Man transported with passion is utterly bereft of advisement. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 143 A woman mou'd, is like a fountaine troubled ..thicke, bereft of beautie. 1699 Pomfret *Love triumph. over Reason* 194 Not quite bereft Of sense, tho' very small remains were left. 1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 108 A pinched and anxious mind bereft of power.

†2. Taken away, removed, quite gone. *Obs.*

1531 Elyot *Gov.* III. xxiii. Deade or bireſte from the minde.

3. Deprived of a near relation, Bereaved. *rare.*

1828 Scott *F. M. Perth*, The helpless and bereft father.

†**Bere·ft**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.] By-form of Bereave: to deprive.

1557 Recorde *Whetst.* A iij, To bereſte the realme of some singulare commoditie. 1564 Hawaro *Eutropius* To Rdr. 6 That Tully should..bereft ye Grecians of theyr exactnesse in all sciences.

Berein, -reyn, obs. forms of Berain *v.*

Berel, bereel, obs. forms of Beryl.

Berelepe, variant of Bearlepe, *Obs.*, a basket.

Berend (bĭre·nd), *v.* [f. Be- 2 + Rend *v.*] *trans.* To rend or tear badly. Hence **Bere·nt** *ppl. a.*

1582 Breton *Dolor. Disc.* in *Heliconia* I. 119 Who all berent, dooth chaunge among the breares. 1596 W. Smith *Chloris* (1877) 9 Then red with ire, her tresses she berent. 1608 R. Johnson *Sev. Champions* 66 With limbes and members all to berent and torne.

Berene, variant of Berne, *Obs.*, man of valour.

Bereness, variant of Buriness. *Obs.*

Berengelite (bĭre·ŋgĕlăit). *Min.* A variety of asphalt from St. Juan de Berengela in Peru.

Berenice's hair (berĕnəi·sĭz hēəɹ). [f. Berenice, name of the wife of Ptolemy Euergetes, king of Egypt, *c* 248 B.C., whose hair, vowed by her to Venus, was said to have been stolen from the temple of the goddess, and afterwards taken to heaven and placed in a constellation.] The name of a small northern constellation of indistinct stars situated near the tail of Leo; formerly of the southern star Canopus.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 34 Neither hath Italy a sight of Canopus, named also Berenices haire. 1714 Pope *Rape Lock* v. 129 Not Berenice's locks first rose so bright, The heav'ns bespangling with dishevell'd light. 1868 Lockyer *Heavens* (ed. 3) 372 In Berenice's Hair most of the stars are visible to the naked eye.

Berere, obs. form of Bearer.

Beres, impers. variant of Bir, *v. Obs.* to behove.

Beresite (be·rĭsəit). *Min.* See quot. 1879.

1849 Murchison *Siluria* xix. 454 The shaft traverses a mass called 'beresite.' 1879 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 580 Beresite is a fine-grained granite..occurring at Beresowsk in the Ural.

‖**Béret, berret** (berę, be·rĕt). [Fr.; ad. Béarnese *berreto* = Catal. *baret*, Pr. *birret*:—late L. *birretum* cap: see Biretta.] A round flat woollen cap worn by the Basque peasantry; also, a clerical biretta, and a cap named from it.

1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 211 The four-cornered cap or beret, worn by the Augustine canons. 1862 H. Marryat *Yr. in Sweden* II. 334 With plumed beret and costume of the time. 1864 *Mag. for Young* 47 Dressed in the usual blouse and berret of the peasants. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 684/2 His crimson *beret* with its cock's feather.

†**Berewick.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [OE. *bęrewīc*, in Ingulphus 1030–1109 *berewike*; in Domesday Bk. *bereuuicus, -uuica, -uuichus, -uuicha*; f. OE. *bęre* barley + *wīc* dwelling, habitation, village, place.] A demesne farm; = Barton (in sense 3).

[1060 *Chart. Edw. Conf.* in Thorpe's *Diplom. Angl.* (1865) 382 Hoc est Uppwude cum Ravelega berewico suo.] 1809 Bawdwen tr. *Domesday Bk.* 10 To this manor belong 11 berewicks. 1863 *Cornhill Mag., Domesday Bk.* Oct. 609 A hamlet or member of a manor was often called a Berwick (literally, corn-farm).

Berey, obs. form of Beray.

Berfrai, -fray, -frey, obs. forms of Belfry.

Berg (bōɹg), [from Iceberg, a. Ger. *eisberg* = ice-mountain.] Short for *iceberg*: A (floating) mountain or mass of ice; (only used when ice is mentioned or understood in the context).

1823 Byron *Island* IV. iv, Steep, harsh, and slippery as a berg of ice. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. I. vi. 106 Ice-drifted fragments which have been dropped in deep water by melting bergs. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* IV. 53 Glittering bergs of ice. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 163 The finer detritus which the berg carries.

b. *Comb.*, as berg-field, an expanse of ice covered with bergs.

1856 Kane *Arct. Exp.* I. xxiii. 284 On quitting the berg-field, they saw two dovekies in a crack.

Berg, obs. form of Barrow *sb.*[1]

Be·rgamask. Also 6 Bergomask, 7 Burgomaske. [ad. It. *Bergamasco* of Bergamo.]

†1. *Bergomask dance*: a rustic dance, framed in imitation of the people of Bergamo (a province in the state of Venice), ridiculed as clownish in their manners and dialect. Nares.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. 360 Will it please you..to heare a Bergomask dance..Come, your Burgomaske.

2. A native or inhabitant of Bergamo.

1602 Marston *Ant. & Mellida* I. Introd., A wealthie mountbanking burgomasco's heire of Venice. 1821 Byron *Doge of Ven.* IV. ii. 295 'Tis a certain Bertram..*Doge.* Bertram, the Bergamask.

Bergamot[1] (bō·ɹgămɒt). Also 7–8 **burg-, bourgamot,** 8 **burgemott.** [App. from *Bergamo*, the Italian town.]

I. 1. A tree of the orange and lemon kind (*Citrus Bergamia*); from the rind of the fruit a fragrant oil is prepared, called Essence of Bergamot. Also *attrib.*, as in *bergamot-orange, -tree.*

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3196/4 A parcel of Orange and Burgamot Trees. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 150 That which bears the Name of the Cedre or Bourgamot. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 696 The Bergamot .. is regarded by Gallecio as a hybrid between the orange and lemon.

2. The essence extracted from the fruit.

1766 Anstey *Bath Guide* iii. 67 Bring thy Essence Pot, Amber, Musk, and Bergamot. 1829 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* Wks. IX. 380 The worthy dealer in bergamot. 1850 — *Pendennis* xiv. (1884) 123 A delightful odour of musk and bergamot was shaken through the house.

†3. Snuff scented with bergamot. Also *attrib.*

1706 *Songs Costume* (1849) 201 A wig that's full, An empty skull, A box of burgamot. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5304/4 Fine Portugal..Burgemott, and Orangere Snuffs. 1716 Cibber *Love makes Man* IV. iv. 66, I first introduc'd myself with a single Pinch of Bergamot. 1785 Cowper *Task* II. 452 The better hand, more busy, gives the nose Its bergamot.

4. A kind of mint (*Mentha citrata*) from which is obtained an oil, the odour of which resembles essence of bergamot. **Wild Bergamot** (in U. S.), *Monarda fistulosa.*

1858 Hogg *Veg. Kingd.* 575 Bergamot Mint (*M. citrata*) has an odour of citron or lemon. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 137 Bergamot, *Mentha citrata* or *odorata.*

II. 5. A woven fabric or tapestry composed of a mixture of flock and hair, said to have been first produced at Bergamo in Italy.

1882 Beck *Draper's Dict.* 19 Bergamot, a common tapestry, made of ox and goats' hair with cotton or hemp.

Bergamot[2] (bō·ɹgămɒt). Also 7 **bargamot, bergamy, -amote, -ume, burgamet, -my,** 7–8 **burgamot.** [a. F. *bergamotte*, ad. It. *bergamotta*, app. a popular perversion of Turkish *beg-armūdi* 'prince's pear, Bergamot'; cf. the German name *Fürstenbirne.*] A fine kind of pear. Also *attrib.*

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* 417 The best .. perrie is made of..Bargamot. 1677 Grew *Anat. Plants* IV. III. ii. § 1 A Burgamy, or other soft and sweet Pear. *c* 1680 *Crys of London* in *Bagford Ball.* I. 115 Do you want any damsons or Bergume Pare? 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 127 Bergamotes and pounder Pears. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 48 A pelting shower of stony bergamots. 1868 Longf. *Falc. Federigo* 210 The juicy bergamot.

Bergan, -gayne, obs. forms of Bargain *sb.*

Be·rgander. *Ornith. Obs.* or *? dial.* Forms: 7 **burgander, brigander,** 7–8 **birgander,** 8 **bergender,** 6– **bargander, bergander.** [Of uncertain derivation: perh. f. ME. *berȝ* shelter, burrow (see Berry *sb.*[2]; and cf. *bergh, berghman, berman, barman*) + Gander: cf. the synonyms *burrow-duck*, Da. *grav-gaas.* The word has however a curious resemblance to the North Fris. name *barg-aand* (Borkum), Du. *berg-eend*, G. *bergente* 'mountain-duck,' the analysis of which is of course altogether different.] An old name (apparently still lingering on the Northumbrian coast) of the Sheldrake, *Tadorna vulpanser* (Leach), a bird related to the duck and goose, which inhabits the seashore and breeds in rabbit-holes or burrows, whence also called by some authors *burrow-duck.*

1544 Turner *Avium Hist.* 23 Nostrates [i.e. Northumbrians] hodie bergandrum nominant (*margin*, A bergander). 1570 Levins *Manip.* 79 Bargander, *vulpancer.* 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* III. 20 The Bergander is a byrde of the kinde of Geese, somewhat longer, and bigger then a Ducke. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 281 Of the Geese kind are the Birganders named Chelanopeces. 1611 Cotgr., *Cravant*, the small Goose, or Goose-like fowle, tearmed, a Brigander. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Wks.* (Bohn) III. 509 Burganders..common in Norfolk, as abounding in vast and capacious warrens. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Bergander*, a name by which some have called the shell-drake or burrough-duck. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, Bergender (fowl), *Vulpanser.* — A birgander (bird), *Vulpanser.* 1879 Johns *Brit. Birds* 608 Bargander, the Sheldrake.

Bergantine: see Brigantine.

1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 108 Twoo smaule shyppes commenly cauled bergantines or brygantynes.

Bergell, -ill: see Bergle.

†**Be·rger.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? a. F. *bergère* a négligé style of dressing the hair: see Littré.] 'A name given to a curl of hair as worn by ladies, *temp.* Chas. II.' (Planché); 'a plain small Lock (*a la Shepherdesse*) turn'd up with a Puff.' *Fop Dict.* 1690.

1690 Evelyn *Mundus Mul.* 6 Nor Cruches she, nor Confidents, Nor Passagers, nor Bergers wants.

Bergeret, etymol. sp. of Bargeret, *Obs.*, pastoral.

‖**Bergfall** (be·rχʸfal, bō·ɹgfɒ̄l). [Ger. *bergfall* fall of a mountain.] The ruinous fall of a mountain peak or crag, an avalanche of stones.

1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xiv. § 5. 180 Terrific and fantastic forms of precipice; not altogether without danger, as has been fearfully demonstrated by many a 'bergfall' among the limestone groups of the Alps. 1862 *Peaks, Passes, & Glac.* II. x. 202 It is the wildest scene of desolation I ever saw; the celebrated bergfall of the Diablerets cannot at all compare with it.

†**Bergh, berȝe, berwe,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **beorȝan,** 2–4 **berȝe**(n. Also 2–3 **bereȝen, bireȝen, bureȝen**(*ii*), **buruwen,** *Orm.* **berrȝhenn,** 3 **berwen.** *Pa. t.* 1 **bearȝ,** 2–3 **barȝ,** 3 **barw.** *Pa. pple.* 1 **borȝen,** 2–4 **borȝen,** 3 *Orm.* **borrȝhenn, boreȝen, iboreuwen, iboruwen, iborhen.** [Common Teut.: OE. *beorgan* (:—*bergan*) = OS. (*gi*)*bergan* (MDu. *berghen*, Du. *bergen*), OHG. *bergan* (MHG. and mod.G. *bergen*), ON. *bjarga*, Goth. *bairgan*:—OTeut. **berg-an* to protect, shelter, to shut in for protection or preservation.] To give shelter; to protect, preserve; to deliver, save. (Orig. with *dat.*, which was afterwards treated as *direct obj.*).

a 1000 *Andreas* (Grein) 1540 Weras..woldon feore beorȝan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Psalter* xvi[ii]. 8 Beorh me, swa swa man byrhð þam æplum on his eaȝum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Þenne bureȝest þu here saule..from þan ufele deaðe. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 Min red is þat we berȝen us wið ech of þese þre duntes. *c* 1200 Ormin 4394 Þu ne mihht nohht borrȝhenn ben. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 162 Tu schal beon iboruwen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1330 Oc angel..barȝ ðe child fro ðe dead. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 697 Betere us is..to fle, And berwen bothen ure liues. *Ibid.* 2022 God self barw him wel. 1340 *Ayenb.* 251 He þet him wille berȝe.

¶ The weak pa. t. and pa. pple. *beryhed*, so frequent in the Northern Psalter, are ascribed by Mätzner to a distinct vb. *beryhien, berȝien*, which he compares with ON. *byrgja* (= Eng. *bury*), but this appears to be very doubtful: ON. *bjarga* has itself weak inflexions from an early period in Norway (Vigf.).

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xliii. [iv]. 4 Ne þar arme beryhed þam ai. *Ibid.* xxxii[i]. 17 Swikel hors..of his might noght beryhed es.

†**Bergh,** *sb. Obs.* [OE. *beorg, beorh* 'protection, shelter,' only in compounds as *scīr-beorg*; f. the verb.] Protection, shelter. Hence **Be·rghless** *a.*, shelterless, unprotected.

[*c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xlv[i]. 1 Dryhten ys ure ȝebeorh.] *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 926 Ðin berȝ and tin werȝer ic ham. *Ibid.* 3048 Al ðat it fond Berȝles, it sloȝe in ðat lond.

Bergh, obs. form of Barrow *sb.*[1] a hill.

†**Be·rgher.** *Obs.* In 4 **berȝere, beryher.** [f. Bergh *v.* + -er[1].] A protector, deliverer, saviour.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxi[i]. 7 He es mi God and my beryher al. [1598 Tate in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 5 I have David's Psalms in very old Metre, and, in the 25th Psalm, *Bericher* is used for a Saviour.]

Berghman, -master, -mote: see Berman, Barmaster, -moot.

†**Be·rgier.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *berger* peasant, shepherd.] A peasant, a woodman.

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XI. xi, And for the prouffyte the bergier norysshed hym wel and diligently.

Bergle (bō·ɹg'l). Also bergell, -gill. [Perh. the same word as Bergylt: Jamieson refers it to ON. *berg* rock.] The name of a rock-fish, the Wrasse, in Orkney.

1805 G. Barry *Orkney Isl.* 389 (Jam.) The Wrasse .. has here got the name of *bergle.* 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIV. 314 Fish..called in this country milds, bergills.

Bergmannite (bō·ɹgmănəit). *Min.* [f. Bergmann (name of a mineralogist) + -ite.] A variety of Natrolite, white or red in colour, occurring massive, or in prisms, in southern Norway.

1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 201 The most celebrated rock of this denomination is the Grison, or Bergmanite. 1880 Dana *Min.* 427 Crocalite..is a red zeolite, identical with the bergmannite of Laurvig.

Bergomask: see Bergamask.

Bergy (bō·ɹgi), *a.* [f. Berg + -y[1].] Abounding in icebergs; of the nature of an iceberg.

1856 Kane *Arct. Exp.* I. iii. 32 The bergs which infest this region, and which have earned for it..the title of the 'Bergy Hole.' 1876 Davis *Polaris Exp.* xi. 266 A considerable bergy mass of ice.

Bergylt, berguylt (bō·ɹgilt). [Jamieson refers it to ON. *berg* rock; cf. Bergle.]

1. The name of a fish, the Black Goby, in Shetland, and elsewhere.

1809 Edmonstone *Zetl.* II. 310 (Jam.) Black Gohy..is called *berguylt* in Zetland.

2. The Norwegian haddock or Sea Perch (*Sebastes Norvegicus*), an arctic fish, found occasionally on the coasts of Scotland.

1838 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 170 *Scorpæna norvegica*, Cuvier Sea Perch, Penn. The Bergylt, Yarrell. 1883 *Morn. Post* 20 June 6/5 Central Fish Market: A large supply of fish..bergylt, 4*d.* per lb.

Berȝe, obs. form of Bergh, Berry, Barrow.

Berhegor, variant of Beeregar, *Obs.*

Berhom, obs. form of Bargham.

Berhyme: see Berime.

Berial, -alle, obs. forms of Beryl, Burial.

‖**Be·ribe·ri.** *Med.* Also **beriberia.** [A Cingalese word, f. *beri* weakness: the reduplication being intensive.] An acute disease generally presenting

dropsical symptoms, with paralytic weakness and numbness of the legs, prevalent in many parts of India.

1879 KHORZ *Princ. Med.* 84 In beriberi there is scurvy from the first. 1884 YULE *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* s.v., In 1879 the total number of beri-beri patients..amounted to 9873.

†Bericorn. *Obs.* Prob. = *bere-corn* barley-corn, or the variety called bigg: see BEAR *sb.*2

1284-1355 in Rogers *Agric. & Pr.* II. 173-7. See also I. 222.

Berid, variant of BERRIED *ppl. a.*

Beri·de (bĭrəi·d), *v.* Also 3 **biride**(n. [OE. *beridan* f. BE- + *rídan* to RIDE.]

†1. *trans.* To ride around; to beset with horsemen. *Obs.*

a 1000 Thorpe's *Laws* I. 90 (Bosw.) Dæt he his ȝefan beride. *c* 1205 LAY. 10739 Bruttes þa burȝen gunnen biriden [*c* 1250 bi-ride].

2. To ride by the side of (*obs.*); to ride upon, infest.

1690 D'URFEY *Collin's Walk* II. (D.) Those two that there beride him, And with such graces prance beside him. 1848 in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club.* II. vi. 300 When an insect so beridden is taken up, the mites disperse.

Berie, obs. form of BURGH, BURY.

Beriel(le, berien, obs. forms of BURIAL, BURY.

Berig, obs. form of BOROUGH.

Beriglia, berilla, obs. forms of BARILLA.

Beriing, beril, obs. forms of BURYING, BERYL.

†Berima·ncorn. *Obs.* [Prob. f. *bere,* BEAR, *sb.*2 barley, *mang* mixture, and *corn*; cf. BERICORN.] A mixed crop of barley and some other grain.

1359 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 177. See also I. 222.

Berime, berhyme (bĭrəi·m), *v.* [f. BE- 4 and 6 + RIME.]

1. *trans.* To compose rimes about, to celebrate in rime; often, to lampoon.

1589 *Almond for Parrat* 42 Another while hee would all to berime Doctour Perne..and make a by word of his bald pate. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 186, I was neuer so berim'd since Pythagoras time that I was an Irish Rat. 1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Adv. Future Laureat* Wks. 1812 II. 333 Rush loyal to berhyme a King and Queen. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 260 Some glowing lines, in which I berhymed the little lady.

2. To compose in rime, put into rime.

1801 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 382 The ladies cannot endure the metre of 'Thallaba'..Berime it, and they will bepraise it.

†Beri·ne, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. BE- 1 + RINE:— OE. *hrínan* to touch; cf. AT-RINE.] *trans.* and *intr.* To touch; fall upon, fall.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 11 Fairer ne mihte non beo born Ne no rein upon birine Ne sunne upon bischine. — *Harl. MS.* For reyne ne myhte byryne..Feyrore child þen he was.

Bering e, obs. form of BEARING, BURYING.

Beringed, beringleted, berinse, etc.: see BE-.

†Beri·sp, *v. Obs.* [a. Fl. *berispen,* in same sense.] To censure, reprove. (Only in Caxton).

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (1844) 136, I can not telle it so wel, but that he shal heryspe me.

†Berk, *v. Obs.* [Variant of BARK *v.*2 4.] *trans.* To clot, make matted. Hence BERKIT *ppl. a.*

a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* XX, Bludy berkit wes thair berd. 1641 H. BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 11 Theire excrementes which berke togeather theire tayles and hinder partes.

Berk- in various words: see BARK-.

Berkeleian (bɑ̄ɹklī·ăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. name of Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne (died 1753), a celebrated philosopher who denied the objective or independent existence of the material world.]

A. *adj.* Of or originating with Berkeley. **B.** *sb.* A follower or disciple of Berkeley. Hence **Berkelei·anism, Be·rkeleyism,** the philosophical opinions held by Berkeley and his followers.

1860 MANSEL *Prolegom. Log.* v. 145 Taking the Berkleian theory in its whole extent. 1878 J. FISKE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 32 Materialists, as a rule, have not mastered the Berkeleian psychology. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* IX. 158 The reasoning of the Berkeleians. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Progr. Eth. Philos.* § 6 (1862) 269 His adoption of Berkeleianism is a proof of an unprejudiced and acute mind. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 78 The connexion of this philosophy of religion with what is sometimes called 'Berkeleyism' has been mentioned. 1881 *Athenæum* 30 July 137/1 Whether the mind will not at last be driven into actual Berkeleyism.

†Berkyne. *Obs.* Also **berekyn** [perh. *berekyn,* i. e. *beer-kind,* any kind of beer.]

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 169 That twoo Fflemmynges togedere Wol undertake .. Or they rise onys, to drinke a barelle fulle of gode berkyne [*v. r.* bere, berekyn].

Berlady, berlaken: see BYRLADY, BYRLAKIN.

Berlaw, -man, obs. form of BYRLAW, -MAN.

Berlepe, variant of BEARLEAP, carrying basket.

c 1330 HAMPOLE *Ps.* lxxx[i]. 6 Berlepe [*v. r.* bere lepe]..that is a vessel in the whilke the iwes bare mortere in egipt.

Berley, -lik, obs. forms of BARLEY.

Berlin (bɔ̄·ɹlin, bɔɹlī·n). [The name of the capital of Prussia, used *attrib.*, and transferred to things that come or were supposed to come thence.]

1. An old-fashioned four-wheeled covered carriage, with a seat behind covered with a hood. [Also *Berline* from Fr.; so in Ger. Introduced by an officer of the Elector of Brandenburg, *c* 1670.]

1731 SWIFT *Answ. Simile* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 222 Jealous Juno ever snarling, Is drawn by peacocks in her berlin. 1746 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. cxiii. 307 Your distresses in your journey .. and your broken Berline. 1850 ALISON *Hist. Europe* II. vi. § 79. 75 They entered a berline which was ready harnessed by M. de Fersen's care.

2. Short for 'Berlin wool.'

1881 *Girls Own Paper* II. 420/3 Any of the Scotch fingering yarns are too thin, but double Berlin..will do.

3. Short for 'Berlin Glove': A knitted glove (of Berlin wool).

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Tuggses at Ramsgate,* A fat man in black tights, and cloudy Berlins. *Ibid. Astley's,* The dirty white Berlin Gloves.

4. *Attrib.* or *Comb.*, as **Berlin black,** a black varnish used for coating the better kinds of iron-ware; **Berlin blue** = PRUSSIAN BLUE, or the finest kind of it; **Berlin castings,** ornamental objects imported from Prussia, of **Berlin iron,** a very fusible quality of iron, smelted from bog-ore, containing much phosphorus, and suitable for casting figures and delicate articles, which are often lacquered or bronzed; **Berlin ware,** an earthenware of a quality which resists the action of most chemical re-agents; **Berlin warehouse,** a shop or repository for Berlin wool and similar fancy wares; **Berlin wool,** a fine dyed wool used for knitting, tapestry, and the like; **Berlin work,** fancy work in Berlin wool, worsted embroidery.

Berlin, -ling, var. of BIRLING, a galley.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* v, The Highlanders, that came here in their berlings.

‖ **Berli·na, -ino.** *Obs.* [It. in same sense.] [1598-1611 FLORIO, *Berlina, Berlino* [Italian], a pillerie; Also a cucking-stool, heretofore called a tombrell.] 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. xii, To mount (a Paper Pinned on thy Breast) to the *Berlino.* [1824 BARETTI *Ital. Dict., Berlina,* pillory.]

†Be·rling. *Obs.* [ME. f. *bere,* BEAR *sb.*1 + -LING: cf. ME. *derling,* now *darling* little dear. A modern *bearling* formed afresh from *bear* is of course possible.] A little bear, a bear's cub.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 96 Tho' all the berlingis brast out at ones.

Berm (bɔ̄ɹm). Also 8-9 **berme,** 9 **birm.** [a. F. *berme,* a. MDu. and Ger. *berme,* in mod.Du. *berm,* in same sense; prob. cognate w. ON. *barmr* brim, edge, border of a river, the sea, etc.]

1. A narrow space or ledge; *esp.* in *Fortif.* a space of ground, from 3 to 8 feet wide, sometimes left between the ditch and the base of the parapet.

1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* IV. 197 Round which shall be formed a Berm or Ledge, for the conveniently ranging of certain Paper Tubes or Cases. 1775 R. MONTGOMERY in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 470 By the time we arrived there, the fraise around the berme would be destroyed, the rampart in a ruinous state. 1816 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 4) 248/2 Berm..is to prevent the earth from rolling into the ditch, and serves likewise to pass and repass. As it is in some degree advantageous to the enemy, in getting footing, most of the modern engineers reject it. 1850 ALISON *Hist. Europe* X. lxviii. § 49. 335 The ladders..enabled them to reach an intermediate ledge or berm.

2. Berm-bank, the bank of a canal opposite the towing-path. [? Actually used only in U. S. A.]

1854 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. X. 12/2 [A writer from Philadelphia] The bank of a canal opposite to the towing-path is called the birm-bank. 1877 *Engineer* 3 Aug. 89/1 To lay a rail upon the berme bank (the bank opposite the towing path).

†Berm(e, *v. Obs.* [ME. *berm-cn,* f. *berme,* BARM *sb.*2 An earlier form of BARM *v.*] *trans.* To work out, as barm: to purge out.

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* 15 Ine the foreheved the crouche a set Felthe of fendes to bermi. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 32 Bermyn or spurgyn as ale, *spumo.*

Berm(e, obs. form of BARM.

†Be·rman1. *Obs.* [OE. *bærman,* f. *bær* BIER, *ber-an* to bear + MAN.] A bearer, carrier, or porter.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Josh.* iii. 15 þa bærmenn ȝesetton heora fottest. *c* 1205 LAY. 3317 We habbet bermen: & birles inowe. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 876 Þe bermen let he alle ligge, And bar þe mete to þe castel. *Ibid.* 885 Bermen, bermen, hider swiþe! **†Be·rman**2. *Obs. rare.* [f. *berghman,* cf. Ger. *bergmann* miner; see BARMASTER.] A miner.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 59 Without the advice of ancient and experienced Bermen.

†Be·rmother. *Obs.* [f. BEAR *v.* (OE. *beran,* ME. *bere*) + MOTHER: possibly after Ger. *gebärmutter,* in same sense.] The womb or uterus.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* N v, Water of nettles..is good for the bermoder [*v. r.* ber mother] whan she pussheth upwarde.

Bermuda (bəɹmū·dă, -miū·dă). The name of a group of islands in the N. Atlantic; *hence* a variety of cigar, or rolled tobacco. **Bermuda grass,** name in U. S. of *Cynodon Dactylon,* a kind of grass growing on a sandy seashore.

c 1640 [SHIRLEY] *Capt. Underwit* IV. ii. in *O. Pl.* (1883) II. 381 Will you take Tobacco in the Roll? here is a whole shiplading of Bermudas. 1879 *New Orleans Paper,* An inquiry comes to us about Bermuda-grass. *Ibid.* Bermuda is emphatically a Southern grass..adapted to a hot climate.

Bern(e, obs. form of BAIRN, BARN, BURN.

Bernacle, -icle, bernag, -nak(e, variant and early forms of BARNACLE.

Bernard, variant of BARNARD.

Bernardine (bɔ̄·ɹnădin), *a.* Of or pertaining to St. Bernard (abbot of Clairvaux in 1115), or to the monastic order bearing his name. *sb.* A monk of this order; a Cistercian.

1676 BULLOKAR, *Bernardines,* a certain Order of Monks, so called from their first Founder. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 41 Pass a convent of Bernardine monks. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* II. xlvi. (ed. 2) 110 One of these temples..is..become the church of the Bernardines. 1864 *Gentl. Mag.* CXXXIV. II. 25 The Bernardine reform soon spread to this country.

†Berne. *Obs.* Forms: 1 **biorn,** 1-3 **beorn,** 3-6 **bern(e, burn(e.** Also 3 **bearn,** 3-4 **bieren,** 4 **beern(e, berene, biern(e, byern(e, buirn, buyrn(e, beurn, bourne, borne,** 4-5 **beryn, buern(e, barn(e,** 5 **byrne, birn(e, buirn(e.** [OE. *beorn,* earlier *biorn* (:—**bern*) 'warrior, hero, man of valour,' hence 'man' pre-eminently, *vir, ἀνήρ*; a word exclusively poetical; of disputed origin. The ME. forms were very varied; the most common midland type in 14th c. was *burn(e*; after 1400 the word was retained chiefly in the north, where it was a favourite term of alliterative poetry; in the form *berne* it survived in Scotch till after 1550. In some of its spellings it was occasionally confounded with forms of BAIRN, and BARON; with the latter it was often actually interchanged: see quots. 1205, 1300.

Phonetically, OE. *beorn* 'man of valour' answers exactly to ON. *bjǫrn,* gen. *bjarnar,* 'bear'(:—OTeut. *bernu-z,* the Celtic representative of which Prof. Rhys sees in the Gaulish proper name *Brennus*); but the ON. word has never the sense of 'warrior,' while the OE. has never that of 'bear.' To this, however, a striking analogy is offered by the case of OE. *eofor,* ON. *jǫfurr* (:—OTeut. *eburo-z* = L. *aper*), which has in Old English only the sense of 'wild boar,' in ON. only that of 'warrior, hero.' The use of the name of a fierce animal as a fig. appellation for 'warrior, brave,' seems very natural, and the fact that OE. *beorn* belonged only to the language of poetry and is never found in prose, suggests that it was a word of which the literal sense was lost, and only a figurative one traditionally retained. Nevertheless some eminent Tentonic scholars doubt the identification. Some have considered the word to be an early variant of *bearn,* BAIRN, or at least a cognate derivative of *beran* to BEAR. Mr. H. Bradley has suggested the possibility of connecting it with the British root of *Beornice* Bernicia, Welsh *bryneich,* and of Welsh *brenhin* king; but the nature of the connexion is not apparent.]

A warrior, a hero, a man of valour; in later use, simply one of the many poetic words for 'man.'

Beowulf 5111 Biorn under beorge bordrand onswaf. 937 *Batt. Brunanburh* in *O.E. Chron.,* Gelpan ne þorfte beorn blanden-feax. *c* 1205 LAY. 16923 Æuerælche eorle & æuerælche beorne [1250 euch eorl and barun]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7 Brut, þat bern [*v. r.* berne, baroun] bald of hand, þe first conquerour of Ingland. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxxix.[xl] 2 Fra ivel man; Fra wike bieren outake me on-an. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 616 Where wystez þou euer any bourne abate. *Ibid.* B. 80 Boþe burnez & burdez, þe better and þe wers. *Ibid.* C. 302 Ay sykerly he herde þe bygge borne on his bak. *Ibid.* C. 340 He brakez vp þe buyrne, as bede hym oure lorde. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1708 þer as burnes were busy bestes to hulde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 353 So heighe þere noither buirn [*v. r.* burn, barne, barn] ne beste may her briddes rechen. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1391 Than a ryche mane of Rome relyede to his byerns. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* VII. 2887 Ffairest be ferre of his fre buernes. *c* 1400 *Roland* 237 He bad no bern be so bold upon mold. *c* 1400 *Rowland & Ot.* 1416 Thay brittenede many a beryn. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* X, Then this byrne braydet owte a brand, and the body bidus. *Ibid.* XIV, Quen birdus ane and birnys ar besy thè aboute. *c* 1465 *Chevy Chase* lviii, A bolder barne was never born. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 310 A squire come, and with him bernys four. 1515 *Scot. Field* 400 in *Chetham Misc.* II, There was never burne borne, that day bare him better. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 919 We saw a bonstius berne cum ouir ye bent.

†Be·rner. *Obs.* [a. OF. *berner* (*bernier, brenier*) feeder of hounds, huntsman, f. *bran* bran; cf. *brenerie* duty to provide bran to feed the hounds of the feudal lord; also med.L. *bernarius,* (explained by Hearne as keeper of a *berne* or 'bear').] An attendant in charge of a pack of hounds.

a 1425 *Master of Game* (*MS. Bodl.* 546) Every man .. saf the berners on foote and the chacechyens..sholde stonden afront..with roddes. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II,* § 57 (1876) 45, Fiftene buck houndes and one berner. The residew of the doges and the other berner shal be at the kinges costes.

†Be·rnet. *Obs. Law.* In 1 **bærnet, -nytte,** 1-3 **bernet.** [OE. *bærnet,* f. *bærnan* to burn.] Burning, combustion; *hence,* the crime of arson. Retained as a technical archaism in the Laws of Henry I, whence in 17th c. law dictionaries.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxii. 9 He wudu ȝelozode..to his sunu bærnytte. *c* 1000 *Cnut's Sec. Lawes* § 65 Husbryce and bærnet..is botleas. *c* 1150 *Leg. Hen. Primi* c. 1281 (Schmidt 444) Quaedam non possunt emendari, quae sunt: husbreche et bernet. [In COWELL and other Law Dicts, as an obs. term.]

†Be·rnete. *Obs.* [ad. L. *vernetum* (through mediæval form *bernetum*).] ? Fallow ground ploughed in spring.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 48 Bernetes that beth made in Janyveer Goode tyme it is forto repete hem heer.

Bernoo, bernous, variants of BURNOUS.

Bernston, obs. form of BRIMSTONE.

Berob (bĭrǫ·b), *v.* [f. BE- 2 + ROB.] To rob.

1340 *Ayenb.* 39 Robberes .. þet berobbeþ þe pilgrimes. *c* 1515 BARCLAY *Eglogue* i. (1570) A ij/4 He hath small reason that hath a hood more fine And would for malice berob thee here of thine. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 42 That of your selfe ye thus berobbed arre. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 82 After..Achilles him Berobbed of life.

‖ **Beroe** (bē·rǫi·ī). *Zool.* [a. L. *Beroë*, Gr. Βερόη, name of a daughter of the mythical Oceanus.] A genus of small, gelatinous, marine animals classed by Huxley among the Cœlenterata; they swim freely in the sea, and are phosphorescent at night.

1769 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 144 The beroe is a marine animal found on our coasts. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vi. 198 [The gelatines] as well as the beroe, are said to form part of the food of the whale. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 181/2 The beroes are perhaps the most familiar.

† **Bero·gue,** *v. Obs.* [f. BE- 5 b + ROGUE.] *trans.* To call (one) a rogue, to abuse.

1673 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 236 Kick a poor Lacquey, and berogue the Cook. 1682 *2nd Plea Nonconf.* 45 To hear a zealous Ignorant be-rogue and damn the House-Preachers. *a* 1733 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. ¶ 155. 117 After these Intrigues, who wonders that Hayns..should be so berogued.

Beroll, be-Roscius, berouged, beround, be-row, etc: see BE- *pref.*

Beronnen, -yn, pa. pple. of BERUN *v. Obs.*

Berour, obs. form of BEARER.

Berowe, variant of BERWE, *Obs.*, a grove.

Berrage, obs. form of BEVERAGE.

Berral, Berrer, obs. ff. BERYL, BEARER.

Berret, berretta, obs. ff. BERET, BIRETTA.

Berrghe, berrȝhe, variants of BERGH, *Obs.*

† **Be·rrhless.** *Obs.* [:—OE. **bergels* (cf. *recless* :—*rēcels*), f. *bergen*: see BERGH *v.*] Salvation.

c 1200 ORMIN 7028 Þatt nittenn eche lifess bræd Till þe33re sawle berrhless.

Berrie. *Obs.* Also **berie.** [App. related to OE. *beru, berwes*, ME. BERWE grove, mod. *Bere* in *Beere Regis*, etc.; but Harrington's form is not phonetically explicable.] See quot.

1591 HARRINGTON *Ariosto* XLI. lvii, The cell .. had .. Upon the western side a grove or berrie [*ed.* 1634 berie; *Ital.* bosco].

Berried (be·rid), *a.* [f. BERRY *sb.* + -ED[2].]

1. Having or bearing berries.

1794 GISBORNE *Walks Forest* (1796) 112 While the keen thrush the berried twig invades. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VI. x. 99 The berried shrubs. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. ii. 42 Red-berried holly.

2. Formed as or consisting of a berry; baccate.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 169 Bushes hung with berried fruits. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 130 Fruit either berried or membranous. 1851 BALFOUR *Bot.* § 550 Baccate or berried is applied to all pulpy fruits.

3. Bearing eggs; 'in berry.' Cf. BERRY *sb.*[1] 3.

1868 *Macm. Mag. Nov.* 18 Lobster-sauce .. improved by 'berried hens,' that is by female lobsters full of eggs.

† **Be·rried,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Forms: 4 **beryd, berid,** 6 **beryed, -ied, buried,** (**barrowid**). [f. BERRY *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Beaten; threshed; trodden, beaten as a path.

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xx. 19 Bi the beryd [1388 comynli usid] weye we shulen goon. — *Jer.* xviii. 15 Thei go bi them in a weye not berid [1388 not trodun]. 1557 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* I. 158 In beryed corn in the barne viij*d*. 1569 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 218 Haver barrowid and unbarrowed. 1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* I. 341 Otes buried eight lode. xx*s*.—In vnberied whete xiiij thraves. xx*s*.

† **Be·rrier.** *Obs.* [f. BERRY *v.* + -ER[1].] A thresher; a barnman.

1573 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* 399 Iij plewmen, j berryer, & j hird. 1721 BAILEY *Berrier*, a Thresher (Country Word).

Berrord, obs. form of BEARHERD.

Berry (be·ri), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **beriae, berie,** beriȝe, berȝe, 2–6 **berie,** 3–6 **bery(e,** (4 **burie**), 6–7 **berrie,** 6– **berry.** [Found, with some variety of form, in all the Teutonic langs.: with OE. *berie* wk. fem., cf. ON. *ber* (Da. *bær*, Sw. *bär*), OS. *beri* (in *wīn-beri*), MDu. *bēre*, OHG. *beri* str. neut., MHG. *ber* and *bere* neut. and fem., mod.Ger. *beere* fem. These point to an OGer. **bazjo-m*, as a by-form of **basjo-m*, whence Goth. *basi* neut. (in *weina-basi* 'grape'). The *s* type is also preserved in MDu. *beze*, mod.Du. *bes*, also MDu. and mod. Du. *bezie* fem. The fem. forms Du. *bēzie* and OE. *berie* answer to an OTeut. extended form **basjôn-*, **bazjôn-*. The ulterior history is uncertain: **bazjo-* has been conjecturally referred to **bazo-z* BARE (q.v.), as if a bare or uncovered fruit, also to the root represented by Skr. *bhas-* to eat.]

1. Any small globular, or ovate juicy fruit, not having a stone; in OE. chiefly applied to the grape; in mod. popular use, embracing the gooseberry, raspberry, bilberry, and their congeners, as well as the strawberry, mulberry, fruit of the elder, rowan-tree, cornel, honey-suckle, buckthorn, privet, holly, mistletoe, ivy, yew, crowberry, barberry, bearberry, potato, nightshade, bryony, laurel, mezereon, and many exotic shrubs; also sometimes the bird-cherry or 'hag-berry' (which is a stone-fruit), the haw, and hip of the rose; *spec.* in Scotland and north of England, it means the gooseberry.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xxiii. 24 Gif tu gange binnan þines freondes wineard, et þæra berȝena. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 114 Nym winberian þe beoþ acende æfter oþre beriȝian. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 Breres bereð rosen & berien. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2062 [A win-tre] blomede, and siðen bar ðe beries ripe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 207 His palfrey was as broune as is a bery. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. IV. 121 Þe juse of grapes and of buries [*mori*]. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVI. x. (Globe) 385 A strong black horse, blacker than a bery. *a* 1500 *Songs & Carols 15th C.* 85 Ivy berith berys black. 1590 SHAKS. *Mid. N.* III. ii. 211 Two louely berries molded on one stem. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 307 For dinner savourie fruits .. Berrie or Grape. 1793 SOUTHEY *Lyric Poems* II. 149 The cluster'd berries bright Amid the holly's gay green leaves. 1842 TENNYSON *Œnone* 100 Garlanding the gnarled boughs With bunch and berry and flower. 1883 *Birmingh. Weekly Post* 11 Aug. 4/7 Last year the heaviest berry shown scaled 31 dwt.

b. *loosely.* A coffee 'bean.'

1712 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 106 The berries crackle, and the mill turns round.

2. *Bot.* A many-seeded inferior pulpy fruit, the seeds of which are, when mature, scattered through the pulp; called also *bacca.* In this sense, many of the fruits popularly so called, are not berries: the grape, gooseberry and currants, the bilberry, mistletoe berry, and potato fruit, are true berries; but, botanically, the name also includes the cucumber, gourd, and even the orange and lemon.

1809 SIR J. SMITH *Bot.* 284 The simple many-seeded berries of the Vine, Gooseberry, &c. The Orange and Lemon are true Berries, with a thick coat. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* VII. § 2. 299 The Berry .. comprises all simple fruits in which the pericarp is fleshy throughout.

3. One of the eggs in the roe of a fish; also, the eggs of a lobster. A hen lobster carrying her eggs is said to be *in berry* or *berried.*

1768 TRAVIS in *Penny Cycl.* II. 513/2 Hen lobsters are found in berry at all times of the year. 1876 *Fam. Herald* 9 Dec. 95/1 A large specimen [of lobster] will yield from five to eight ounces of 'berry.'

4. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *berry-bush, -pie, -tree*; *berry-bearing, -brown, -like, -shaped* adjs.; **Berry alder, Berry-bearing alder,** a shrub (*Rhamnus frangula*) = Alder Buckthorn; **berry-button,** a berry-shaped button.

1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 20 *Berry-alder, a buckthorn .. distinguished from them [the alders] by bearing berries. 1785 COWPER *Task* V. 82 *Berry-bearing thorns That feed the thrush. 1611 *Art Venerie* 96 He seemed fayre tweene blacke and *berrie brounde. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XVI, The Friars of Fail drank *berry-brown ale. 1818 — *Rob Roy* vi, 'Pleased wi' the freedom o' the *berry-bushes.' 1702 *Lond Gaz.* No. 3783/4 A .. Stuff Wastcoat with black and red *Berry-Buttons. 1864 *Monthly Even. Readings* May 161 *Berry-like galls are formed on the peduncles. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. c. (1495) 666 The fruyte of the wilde *bery tree. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II 485/2 *Berry-shaped corpuscles seem to be appended.

Be·rry, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. OE. *beorg* hill: a variant of BARROW *sb.*[1] (While the nom. gave ME. *beruh, berw, barw, barow*, the dat. *beorge*, with palatalized *g*, gave *berȝe, beryhe, berye.*)] A mound, hillock, or barrow.

1205 LAY. 12311 Vnder ane *berhȝe. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 589 Thanne shaltow blenche at a berghe. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* II. iii. 36 Heigh derie derie, Trill on the berie. *c* 1563 *Thersytes* in *Four O. Plays* (1848) 79 We shall make merye and synge tyrle on the berye. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. ii. (1772) I. 56 Piping on thine oaten reede Upon this little berry (some ycleep'd a hillocke). 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 195 Removing the potatoes to the caves, heaps .. ricks, or berrys (for by all such terms they are known in this country).

¶ It is doubtful whether the quotation belongs to this or to BERRY[3].

a 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Art Love* I. 103 The theatres are berries for the fair, Like ants on molehills thither they repair.

† **Be·rry,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Forms: 5 **bery,** 6 **beery,** 6–7 **berrie, berry.** [See BURROW.]

1. A (rabbit's) burrow. Hence, the spec. name for a company of rabbits.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vi, A Bery of Conyis. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 283 b, I haue nede of a feret, to let into this beery to styrt out the conies. 1585 *Mod. Curiosities Art & Nat.*, To make rabbets come out of their berries without a ferret. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* IX. vii. 862 It [the penguin]..feeds on fish and grass and harbors in berries. 1685 R. BURTON *Eng. Emp. Amer.* xiii. 165 Musk-Rats who live in holes and Berries like Rabbits.

2. *transf.* An excavation; a mine in besieging.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1608) 514 Till one strict berrie, till one winding cave, Become the fight-field of two armies.

† **Be·rry,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [Cf. BIRR: perh. f. BERRY *v.*[1]; or, since found only in Florio and Cotgrave, an erroneous form.] A gust or blast (of wind).

1598 FLORIO, *Biffera*..a whirlewind, a gust or berry of wind. 1611 — *Folata di uento*..a gaile or berrie of winde. 1611 COTGR., *Tourbillon de vent*..a gust, flaw, berrie of wind.

Be·rry, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.*; also **bery, bury.** [ME. *berien, bery*, ad. ON. *berja* to strike, beat, thresh = OHG. *berjan*, MHG. *berren, beren, bern*; repr. in OE. only by pa. pple. *gebered.* Cogn. w. L. *ferire* to strike.]

1. *trans.* To beat, thrash.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 188 Þer ȝe schulen iseon bunsen [*v. r.* berien] ham mit tes deofles bettles. 1808 JAMIESON, *Berry*, to beat; as to berry a bairn, to beat a child.

2. To thresh (corn, etc.). See BERRIED *ppl. a.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 29 Bery .. *vbi* to thresche. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 142 Thrashers that bury by quarter-tale. 1691 RAY *N. Country Wds., Berry*, to thresh, i. e. to beat out the berry or grain of the corn. 1808 JAMIESON, *Berry*, to thrash corn, *Roxb., Dumfr.*

3. To beat (a path, etc.). See BERRIED *ppl. a.*

Berry (be·ri), *v.*[2] [f. BERRY *sb.*[1]; cf. *to apple.*]

1. *intr.* To come into herry; to fill or swell.

1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 402 The wheat, oats and barley .. were now berrying full and plump. 1873 BLACKMORE *Cradock N.* XXX. (1883) 167 The late bees were buzzing around him though the linden had berried.

2. To go a berrying, i. e. gathering berries.

a 1871 MISS SEDGWICK in *Life & Lett.* 44, I went with herds of school-girls nutting and berrying.

Berry, obs. form of BURY.

† **Berry-block.** *Obs.* ? A beating of the block, a missing of the thing intended.

1603 *Philotus* clv, Hane I not maid a berrie block, That hes for Jennie maryit Jock?

† **Be·rrying,** *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs.* In 7 **burying.** [f. BERRY *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The threshing (of corn).

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 132 For Buryinge of Corne. Hence **Berrying stead,** a threshing-floor. BAILEY 1721.

Be·rrying, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. BERRY *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] A gathering of berries. Also *attrib.*

1884 *Lisbon (Dakota) Star* 25 July, On a berrying and picnic excursion.

Bers, *v. impers.*, var. form from BIR to behove.

† **Berse.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *berche*, (also *barce*, Cotgr.) in same sense. Cf. *berser* to shoot.] A small species of ordnance, formerly often used at sea. = BASE *sb.*[6]

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Mak reddy ȝour cannons..bersis, doggis, double bersis.

Berseel, berselet: see BERCEL, -ET.

Berserk, -er (bə·ɪsɔ̄ɪk, -ər). Also **berserkar, -ir**; **bersark.** Cf. BARESARK. [Icel. *berserkr*, acc. *berserk*, pl. *-ir*, of disputed etymology; Vigfusson and Fritzner show that it was probably = 'bear-sark,' 'bear-coat.'] A wild Norse warrior of great strength and ferocious courage, who fought on the battle-field with a frenzied fury known as the 'berserker rage'; often a lawless bravo or freebooter. Also *fig.* and *attrib.*

1822 SCOTT *Pirate* Note B, The berserkars were so called from fighting without armour. 1837 EMERSON *Misc.* 85 Out of terrible Druids and Berserkers, come at last Alfred and Shakspeare. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* (1858) 19 Let no man awaken it, this same Berserkir rage! 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* i. 16 Yelling, like Berserk fiends, among the frowning tombstones. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 430 Mere brotherhood in arms..did not distinguish the civilized man from the berserkar. 1879 E. GOSSE *Lit. N. Europe* 166 He was a dangerous old literary berserk to the last.

Berskin, obs. form of BEARSKIN.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1735 In þat oþer bere-skyn be-wrapped william þanne. 1386 CHAUCER *Kntes. T.* (Lansd. MS.) 1284 He hadde a berskinne cole-blake for olde [*Corpus* berskynne, *other MSS.* beres skyn].

Berst-en, obs. form of BURST and BREST.

Berstel, obs. form of BRISTLE.

† **Bersuell.** *Mil. Obs.* [a. OF. *berçuel, bersuel*, in same sense.] A disposition of fighting-men in a triangular phalanx with the apex towards the enemy. (Called also in OF. *coing*, i. e. wedge.)

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxiv. 74 In a manere of a tryangle that men called at that bersuell.

Berte, variant of BIRT *Obs.* a fish.

Bertes, Sc. var. BRETASCE, -ACHE; cf. BARTIZAN.

Berth (bɔ̄ɪþ). Also 6–7 **byrth,** 6–9 **birth.** [A nautical term of uncertain origin: found first in end of 16th c. Most probably a derivative of BEAR *v.* in some of its senses: see esp. sense 37, quot. 1627, which suggests that *berth* is = 'bearing off, room-way made by bearing-off'; cf. also *bear off* in 26 b. The early spellings *byrth, birth*, coincide with those of BIRTH '*bearing* of offspring,' but it is very doubtful whether the nautical use can go back to a time when that word had the general sense 'bearing'; it looks more like a new formation on *bear*, without reference to the existing *birth.*

(Of other derivations suggested, an OE. **beorȝþ*, **beorhþ* 'protection, defence, shelter' (see BARTH), and Icel. *byrðr* 'the board, i. e. side of a ship' (see BERTH *v.*[2]), do not well account for the original sense 'sea-room.' The sense is perhaps better explained by supposing *berth* to be a transposition of north. dial. *breith* = *breadth*; but of this historical evidence is entirely wanting.)]

1. *Naut.* 'Convenient sea-room, or a fit distance for ships under sail to keep clear, so as not to fall foul on one another' (Bailey 1730), or run upon the shore, rocks, etc. Now, chiefly in phrases, *To give a good, clear*, or (usually since 1800) *wide berth to, keep a wide berth of*: to keep well away from, steer quite clear of. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 117 There lyeth a poynt of the shore a good byrth off, which is dangerous. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 24 Watch bee vigilant to keepe your berth to windward. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 60 Run a good berth ahead of him. 1740 Woodroofe in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. 274 It is necessary to give the .. baak a good birth. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* 193 Giving the Lighthouse a clear birth of 50 fathoms to the southward. 1829 Scott *Demonol.* x. 383 Giving the apparent phantom what seamen call a wide berth. 1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* II. 150, I recommend you to keep a wide berth of me, sir. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. i. 17 To keep the open sea And give to warring lands a full wide berth.

2. *Naut.* 'Convenient sea-room for a ship that rides at anchor' (Phillips 1706); 'sufficient space wherein a ship may swing round at the length of her moorings' (Falconer).

1658 Phillips, *Berth*, convenient room at Sea to moor a Ship in. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 75 *A Birth*, a convenient space to moor a Ship in. 1696 [Phillips has both *Berth* as in 1658 and *Birth* as in Smith.] 1721 Bailey, *Birth* and *Berth* [as above]. 1769-89 Falconer *Dict. Marine, Evitec*, a birth [expl. as above]. 1781 *Westm. Mag.* IX. 327 Perceiving neither the Isis nor Diana making any signs to follow, though both of them lay in clear births for so doing [cf. *clear berth* in 1]. 1854 G. B. Richardson *Univ. Code* v. (ed. 12) 423 You have given our ship a foul berth, or brought up in our hawse. 1858 in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 226 The ship .. may .. choose her anchorage by giving either shore a berth of a couple of cables' length.

3. Hence, 'A convenient place to moor a ship in' (Phillips); the place where a ship lies when at anchor or at a wharf.

1706 Phillips, *Birth* and *Berth* [see above]. 1731 Bailey, *Birth* and *Berth* [as in Phillips]. 1754 Fielding *Voy. Lisbon*, Before we could come to our former anchoring place, or berth, as the captain called it. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 266 We let go an anchor and warped the buss to her proper birth. 1801 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 366 That the squadron may be anchored in a good berth. 1879 Castle *Law of Rating* 75 Certain berths for the use of steamers.

4. *Naut.* 'A proper place on board a ship for a mess to put their chests, etc.' (Phillips); whence, 'The room or apartment where any number of the officers, or ship's company, mess and reside' (Smyth, *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1706 Phillips s.v. *Birth*, Also the proper Place a-board for a Mess to put their chests, etc., is call'd *the Birth of that Mess.* 1748 Smollett *Rod Rand.* xxiv. (Rtldg.) 63 When he had shown me their berth (as he called it) I was filled with astonishment and horror. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* x. 30 The first day in which he had entered the midshipmen's berth, and was made acquainted with his messmates.

b. *fig.* (*Naut.*) Proper place (for a thing).

1732 De Foe, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) I. 147 For the squaring and cutting out of every Piece, and placing it in its proper Byrth (so they call it) in the Ship that is in Building. 1758 J. Blake *Mar. Syst.* 6 A hammock .. shall be delivered him, and a birth assigned to hang it in.

c. *transf.* An allotted or assigned place in a barracks; a 'place' allotted in a coach or conveyance.

c 1813 Mrs. Sherwood *Stories Ch. Catech.* xiv. 115 Fanny Bell's berth was in one corner of the barracks. *Ibid.* 116 Kitty Spence was in her berth, playing at cards with her husband and two other men. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* i. The first comer hastens to secure the best berth in the coach.

5. *Naut.* A situation or office on board a ship, or (in sailors' phrase) elsewhere.

1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* x. (Bohn) 130 Going to Barbadoes to get a birth, as the sailors call it. 1755 Magens *Insurances* II. 115 When Sailors .. are discharged in foreign Parts, and do not meet with another Birth there. 1840 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxii. 65, I wished .. to qualify myself for an officer's berth. *Ibid.* xxviii. 97 He left us to take the berth of second mate on board the Ayacucho. 1876 C. Geikie *Life in Woods* x. 177 He hoped to get a good berth on one of the small lake steamers.

b. *transf.* A situation, a place, an appointment. (Usually a 'good' or 'comfortable' one.)

1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* xvi. (1784) 103 You have a good warm birth here. 1781 Mrs. Delany *Corr.* (1860) III. 51, I think I could find out a berth (the sea-phrase) for a chaplain. 1788 T. Jefferson *Corr.* (1830) 412 Both will prefer their present births. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom* iv. 26 I'll do the very best I can in gettin' Tom a good berth.

6. *Naut.* A sleeping-place in a ship; a long box or shelf on the side of the cabin for sleeping.

1796 T. Jefferson *Corr.* (1830) 339 Better pleased with sound sleep and a warmer birth below it. 1809 Byron *Lines to Hodgson* iii, Passengers their berths are clapt in. 1842 T. Martin in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec., Just in time to secure the only sleeping-berth in the .. steam-packet.

b. A sleeping-place of the same kind in a railway carriage or elsewhere.

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 698/2 The traveller .. goes to sleep in his Pullman berth. 1885 *Weekly Times* 2 Oct. 14/2 In the kitchens .. are a couple of berths reached by a ladder.

7. *Comb.* **berth-boards**, ? the partitions dividing berths in a ship; **berth-deck**, the deck on which the passengers' berths are arranged; **berth and space** (see quot.).

1833 Richardson *Merc. Mar. Arch.* 7 The distance from the moulding edge of one floor to the moulding edge of the next floor is called the birth and space, and is the room occupied by two timbers, the floor, and the first futtock. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxvi. (1856) 213 This condensation is now very troublesome, sweating over the roof and berth-boards. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 550 Scattering the passengers on the berth deck.

Berth (bɔ̄ɪþ), *v.*[1] Also 6 **byrth**, 7 **birth**. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To moor or place (a ship) in a suitable position. Also *refl.* of the ship or sailors.

1667 Pepys *Diary* 30 June, The 'Henery' .. berthed himself so well as no pilot could ever have done better. 1673 *Camden Soc. Misc.* (1881) 27 We .. anchored againe, and birth'd our selves in our anchoring posture agreed on. 1871 *Daily News* 30 June, There was no dry dock .. where the monster ship could be berthed and cleaned.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) said of the ship.

1868 Macgregor *Voyage Alone* 57 The Rob Roy glided past the pier and smoothly berthed upon a great mud bank.

2. *trans.* To allot a berth or sleeping-place to (a person), to furnish with a berth. Usually in *passive*.

1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 181 A general cabin, where two others are berthed. 1869 *Daily News* 12 June, The lower deck, where the officers and crew are berthed. 1876 Davis *Polaris Exp.* v. 122 Joe and Hans, with their families, were brought down and berthed below.

3. To provide with a situation or 'place.'

1865 Leslie & Taylor *Sir J. Reynolds* II. viii. 365 Comfortably berthed in the City Chamberlainship. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Nov. 5/1 All four are berthed; not a man of the Fourth Party is left out.

Berth, *v.*[2] Also 6 **byrth**. [perh. f. Icel. *byrði* board or side of a ship.] To board, cover or make up with boards. (Chiefly in Ship-building.) Hence **Berthed** *ppl. a.* boarded. See Berthing[2].

1574 R. Scot *Hop Gard.* (1578) 52 The chynkes creuises, and open ioyntes of your Loftes being not close byrthed, will deuoure the seedes of them. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 5 When you haue berthed or brought her vp to the planks. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 96 To berth up. A term generally used for working up a topside or bulkhead with board or thin plank.

Berth-e, obs. form of Birth.

Bertha, berthe (bɔ̄ɪ·þə, bɔ̄ɪþ). [a. F. *berthe*, englished as *bertha*, from the proper name, F. *Berthe*, Eng. *Bertha*.] A deep falling collar, usually of lace, attached to the top of a low-necked dress, and running all round the shoulders.

a 1856 Alb. Smith *Sketches of Day* Ser. I. III. i, She dresses by the fashion books, believing berthe and birth to be words of equal worth in the world. 1869 *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 826 A Bertha of ancient point lace. 1881 Miss Braddon *Asphodel* xix. 208 Neat laced berthas fitting close to modestly-covered shoulders.

Berthage (bɔ̄ɪ·þɛ̆dʒ). [f. Berth *v.*[1] + -age.] Accommodation for mooring vessels, harbourage.

1881 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/8 The new sea wall .. provides berthage for as many as thirty vessels at once.

Berthen, obs. form of Burden.

Berther (bɔ̄·ɪþəɹ). [f. Berth *v.*[1] + -er[1].]

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Wrd.-Bk.*, *Berther*, he who assigns places for the respective hammocks to hang in, he.

Berthierite (bɔ̄·ɪþiərəit). *Min.* [Named 1827 after *Berthier*, a French naturalist.] A sulphide of antimony and iron, occurring native in elongated masses or prisms; also called Haidingerite.

Berthing (bɔ̄·ɪþiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Berth *v.*[1]] The action of mooring or placing a ship in a berth or harbour.

1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* x. 287 Jurisdiction .. respecting the birthing or placing of Vessels.

Be·rthing, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Berth *v.*[2] + -ing[1].] The upright planking of the sides and various partitions of a ship; *esp.* the planking outside above the sheer-stroke, the bulwark.

1706 Phillips, *Birthing*, a Term us'd at Sea, when the Ship's sides are rais'd, or brought up. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 107 It is the berthing or hood round the ladderway. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Ship Build.* xii. 240 A plate-rail is fitted upon the top of the frames, and supports the hammock berthing. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Nov. 7/2 An able seaman .. fell from the maintopmast rigging, and pitched on the berthing of the ship's side.

Berthinsek, variant of Burdensak.

Bertin, -yn, Sc. var. of Britten *v.* *Obs.*

Bertisene, obs. form of Bartizan.

† **Be·rtram.** *Herb.* Also **bartram**. [a. Ger. *bertram*, *berchtram*, corruption of L. *pyrethrum*, Gr. *πύρεθρον*, f. *πῦρ* fire.] Obsolete name of the *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*, or Pellitory of Spain.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 342 Of bastard Pelitory or Bartram .. In French *Pyrethre*, or *Pied d'Alexandre*; in high Douch *Bertram*. 1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 858 Bertram is Pellitory of Spaine. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell), Bartram, *pyrethrum*. 1863 Prior *Plant-n.* 20 *Bertram*, a corruption of L. *pyrethrum*.

[**Bertying,** error for Berthing: see Berth *v.*[2]

1678 Phillips, *Bertying* a Ship, the raising up of the Ships sides. So in Bailey.]

Berubric, beruffled, berust, etc.: see Be- *pref.*

Beru·ffiani·ze, *v.* [f. Be- + Ruffianize.] *trans.* To call or stigmatize as a ruffian.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Wald.* v. ii, M. Lilly and me, by name he beruffianized and berascald.

† **Beru·n,** *v. Obs.* For forms see Run *v.* [Com. Teut.: OE. *berinnan*, = OHG. and Goth. *birinnan*, f. *bi-*, Be- 4 + *rinnan*, to Run.]

1. *trans.* To run or flow about, or over the surface of; *esp.* in passive phr. *berun with tears, with blood*; *bloody berunnen*.

a 1000 *Crist* (Gr.) 1176 Beam .. blodigum tearum birunnen, *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 654 Heo sat on þe sunne, Wiþ tieres al birunne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* xxii. 9052 Mony buernes on þe bent blody beronen! 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 246 To-ward calnery Al be-ronne with red blod. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* viii. iv. 31 Heidis .. wyth vissage blayknit, blude byrun, and bla. *c* 1515 *Scot. Jfeilde* 31 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 213 Till all his bright armour: was all bloudye beronen.

2. To run round about, encompass.

c 1205 Lay. 1233 Þat load is biurnon mid bære see. *Ibid.* 26064 Arður .. þat treo bieorn [1250 biorne] abute. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. v. 13 Ane mantill .. With purpour selvage writhin mony fold, And all byrunnyn and lowpit lustely.

fig. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8351 Wit eild i am be-runnun nou.

Berward, obs. form of Bearward.

† **Be·rwe.** *Obs.* Also 5 **berowe**. [OE. *bearu* (infl. *bearwes*) grove. (The mod. repr. would be *berrow*. The nom. *bearu*, ME. *bere*, survives in *Bere, Beere, Bear*, as a place-name).] A grove, a shady place.

c 890 K. Ælfred *Bæda* v. ii. (Bosw.) Wic mid bearuwe ymbsealde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 33 Berwe or schadewe [1499 berowe or shadowe], *umbraculum, umbra*.

Berwham, early form of Bargham.

a 1300 W. de Bibleswe. in Wright *Voc.* 168 Coleres de quyr. beru-hames. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 33 Berwham, horsys colere [1499 beruham for hors].

Berwick: see Berewick.

Bery, beryal, -lle, -el, obs. ff. Bury, Burial.

Beryd, variant of Berried *ppl. a. Obs.*

Beryl (be·ril). Forms: 3-4, 6- **beryl**; 4, 7-9 **beril**; also 4-6 **beryll**, 4-5 **-ylle**, 5 **-ille**, **-ile**, **-yle**, **-al**, **-el**, **-ell**, **birell**, 5-6 **berall**, **birrall**, **byral**, **byrrall**, 5-7 **berill**, **byrall**(e, 6 **berral**, **birall**, 8 **berryl**; *Sc.* 5-6 **berial**, **-iall**, **-yall**, 6 **bureall**. [a. OF. *beryl, beril*:—L. *bēryllus*, a. Gr. *βήρυλλος*, prob. a foreign word; identified by Weber with Skr. *vaidūrya*. Cf. also Arab. and Pers. *ballūr* crystal. In med.L. *berillus* was applied also to crystal, and to an eyeglass or spectacles, whence MHG. *berille*, mod.G. *brille* spectacles: cf. branch II.]

A. *sb.* **I.** *literal.*

1. A transparent precious stone of a pale-green colour passing into light-blue, yellow, and white; distinguished only by colour from the more precious emerald. When of pale bluish green it is called an *aquamarine*; its yellow or yellowish varieties are the chrysoberyl, and, perhaps, the chrysoprase, and chrysolite of the ancients. (The name is used in early literature without scientific precision: it is also doubtful if the 'beryl' of the Old Testament is correctly identified.)

c 1305 *Land of Cokayne* 92 Beril, onix, topasiune. 1382 Wyclif *Rev.* xxi. 20 The eiȝthe, berillus. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xx. (1495) 559 Beryll is a stone of Vnde lyke in grene colour to Smaragde. 1459 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 229 Duos lapides de byrral. 1488 *Invent.* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 391 A ruby, a diamant, twa uther ringis, a berial. *Ibid.* A berial hingand at it. 1529 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 137/1 Some white safyre or byrall. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 613 Many are of opinion, that Berils are of the same nature that the Emerand. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 41 No one has supposed that berils are produced by fire. 1817 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* 107 The hexahedral prism occurs in beryl. 1861 C. King *Ant. Gems* (1866) 38 The Beryl is of little value at our present day.

b. In this sense *beryl-stone* was often used.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 102 Take a berille-ston and holde it in a cleer sonne. *c* 1475 *Gloss.* in Wright *Voc.* 256, *Hic berellus*, a berelle ston. 1611 Bible *Ezek.* x. 9 The appearance of the wheeles was as the colour of a Berill stone. 1881 Rossetti *Rose Mary* I. ii, You've read the stars in the Beryl-stone.

† **c.** *fig.* Applied in admiration to a woman; cf. *gem, jewel, pearl. Obs.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxv. 505 Hayll! rose ruddy! hayll birrall clere. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 958 Now godamercy, berel brytest of bewte! *c* 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 132 Fair ladye Sensualitie, The beriall of all bewtie, And portratour preclair.

2. *Min.* A mineral species including not only the beryl of the lapidary in all its sub-varieties, but also the emerald, a variety of the beryl, distinguished by the presence of oxide of chromium, to which it owes the deep rich colour, named from it emerald-green. Beryl is a silicate of aluminium and glucinum, and occurs only crystalline, usually in hexagonal prisms.

1837 Dana *Min.* (1868) 246 Beryls of gigantic dimensions have been found in the United States .. one beryl from Grafton weighs 2,900 lbs. 1863 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 582 Beryls are found in various parts of the world: the finest emeralds come from Peru.

II. *transferred.*

† **3.** A fine description of crystal or glass, used for vases, caskets, etc., and for glazing windows.

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 1288 And oft I mused longe while Upon these walles of berile. *c* 1430 Lydg. in *Dom. Archit.* III. 121 The worke of wyndowe & eke fenestrall Wrouȝte of beryle. 1528 *MS. List Jewelry*, Another coffer of byrall, stonding upon lyons. 1530 Palsgr. 197/2 Berall, fyne glasse, *berit.* 1538 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 412 In plate, my new years gifts doth my need with glass and byrral. 1577 Harrison *Engtand* II. xii. (1877) 237 The houses were often

glased with Berill. *a* 1625 Boys *Wks.* (1630) 429 The cunning Lapidarie, who sels a Byrall for a Diamond.

b. Used as the type of clearness, as 'crystal' now is. (Some may have meant the gem.)

c 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 25 A burde in a bour ase beryl so bryht. *c* 1450 *Compl. Lover's L.* 37 Water clere as birell or cristall. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 37 Ane fresche reueir as cleir as berial.

†**4.** A mirror: more fully called a *beryl-glass*.

1540 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 151 A byrrall glasse w^t a cover. 1576 Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 54 The days are past .. That Berral glas .. Might serve to shew aseemely favord face.

5. The colour of beryl (pale sea-green).

1834 R. Mudie *Feath. Tribes Brit.* (1841) I. 3 It..blends its beryl with the subdued sapphire of the horizon sky.

B. *attrib.* and hence as *adj.*

1. *attrib.* Of beryl; composed of or furnished with a beryl; also *formerly*, Of crystal.

1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* III. I. viii. 289 Cleere and transparant like fine Birall Glasse. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* ii. 23 The Gemme or Berill Ring upon the finger of Cynthia. 1810 *Edin. Rev.* XVII. 120 The apatit accompanies beril-emerald.

2. *adj.* †**a.** Clear as crystal, crystal-like (*obs.*). **b.** Beryl-like in colour, clear pale green.

c 1496 Dunbar *Gold. Terge* 23 The rosis yong .. War powderit brycht with hevinly beriall droppis. 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* Prol. 53 The beriall stremis rynning men micht heir. 1545 Joye *On Dan.* xii. GG vij, The swete clere and byral dewe droppes of the morninge. 1857 Emerson *Poems* 178 He smote the lake to feed his eye With the beryl beam of the broken wave.

Beryllia (bĕrĭ·liă). *Chem.* [f. Beryllium; cf. *magnesia, magnesium.*] The oxide of berylliuni or glucinum, otherwise called Glucina.

1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* 375 An ignited mixture of beryllia and charcoal.

Berylline (be·rilən), *a.* [f. Beryl + -ine^1.] Beryl-like, beryl-coloured.

1847 in Craig. 1876 T. Hardy *Hand Ethelb.* II. xxxiii. 47 A berylline and opalized variegation of ripples.

Beryllium (bĕrĭ·lĭŭm). *Chem.* [f. Beryl + -ium.] A synonym for the metal Glucinum; so called as entering into the composition of the beryl.

1863 Watts *Dict. Chem., Glucinum* (Glycium, Beryllium). 1873 — *Fownes' Chem.* 375 Beryllium forms but one class of compounds. *Ibid.* 375 Beryllium Chloride is formed by heating the Metal in chlorine or hydrochloric acid gas

Berylloid (be·riloid). *Crystallog.* [f. L. *beryllus*, a. Gr. *βήρυλλος* beryl + -oid.] A geometrical solid consisting of two twelve-sided pyramids put base to base, as in the beryl.

Beryn, variant of Berne and Bairn.

Beryn, beryng: see Bear *v.*

Berynes, var. of Buriness, *Obs.*, burial.

Berzelianite (bɑɪzī·liănəit). *Min.* [f. name of Berzelius, the celebrated chemist and mineralogist.] A native selenide of copper, silver-white with metallic lustre. With same etymology: **Berzeliite** (bɑɪzī·li,əit), an anhydrous arsenate of lime and magnesia, called also magnesian pharmacolite, and Kühnite. **Be·rzeline,** an obsolete name of Berzelianite; also a white variety of Haüynite. **Be·rzelite,** a native di-chloride of lead, called by Dana Mendipite.

Bes-, representing OF. *bes-*:—L. *bis* 'twice, at two times, in two ways, doubly'; in Romanic, also, with the sense of 'secondarily, in an inferior way'; whence, with pejorative force, 'improperly, unsymmetrically, not right or straight, awry, aslant.' Found in Eng. as *bes-, be-, bez-*, in *besage, besagew, besaiel, besantler, bestourn*; *beayel, beantler, belif, bevue*; *bezantler.*

Bes(e, obs. pres. indic. and imper. of Be *v.*

Besaar, obs. form of Bezoar.

Besaffron, etc.: see Be- *pref.*

†**Be·sage.** *Obs.* [a. F. *besace*, ad. Sp. *bisaza* or It. *bisaccia*:—L. *bisaccia*, pl. of *bisaccium* a double bag, saddle-bags, f. *bis* twice + *saccus* bag, sack.] A pair of saddle-bags, carried by a pack-horse. Hence in comb. *besage-horse, -man.*

1526 *Ord. R. Housch.* 204 The number of all the Kings Horses, &c. .. Pack horses .. Sompters & Besage horses. *Ibid.* 201 The six sumpter men and one Besage man.

†**Be·sague, -agew.** *Obs.* [a. F. *besaigue* 'double axe or bill,' f. OF. *bes*:—L. *bis* twice + *aigu* sharp; L. type *bis-acūta.*] A double-edged axe.

c 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii, Thereon sette were besaguys also. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 1936 On eche shulder of steele a besagew.

†**Besai·el, besaile.** *Obs.* exc. *Law.* Forms: 4–5 beayell, 5 bysayeul, -sale, 6 besayle, 6–7 besaile, 7 besayel, (8 besail, 9 besael). [a. OF. *besayel, besaiol* (mod.F. *bisaieul*), f. *bes*:—L. *bis* twice + *ayel, aiol, aieul* grandfather (see Aiel.). The earlier Eng. form was *beayel* from AFr.]

A grandfather's father, a great-grandfather.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13474 His beayell aboue on þe burne syde, On his modur halfe. 1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XIII. ii, Jupiter, the god of goddes, is my bysayeul. 1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 102 There is Besaile, Graundsire, father. [1762 Ruffhead *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, ii. § 2 *note*, The Tresail, that is, the Father of the Besail, or Great Grandfather.]

b. *Law. Writ of besaile* (see quot.).

1598 Kitchin *Courts Leet* (1675) 424 In a Writ of Besayle he shall not have the View. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 40 Besaile is a writ that lies for the heire, where his great grandfather was seised the day that he died, or died seised of Land in fee-simple, & a stranger enters the day of the death of the great grandfather, or abates after his death, the heire shall have this writ against such a disseisor or abator. [1865 Nichols *Britton* II. 59 Such kindred..shall have their remedy by our writs of Cosinage, of Ael, Aele, Besael, and Besaele.]

†**Besail,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 5 besale. [f. Be- 1 + Sail *v.*, apbet. f. Assail.] *trans.* To assail, attack.

1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 103 þai me besale both strange & styfe.

Besain, obs. form of Beseen.

Besai·nt (bĭsē·ɪnt). [f. Be- 5 + Saint.] *trans.* To make a saint of, canonize.

a 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 658 Thomas Aquinas, whom they haue besainted unto the ninth degree. 1646 J. Hall *Poems* I. 3 [If you] besaint Old Jesabel for shewing how to paint. 1680 *Refl. Libel on Curse-ye-Meroz* 35 Another sort of People would have almost canoniz'd and besainted the Preacher.

Besai·nted, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.]

1. Canonized, credited with sanctity.

1615 Corbet *Poems* (1807) 14 Their colledges were new be-painted, Their founders eke were new be-sainted. 1711 E. Ward *Vulg. Brit.* I. 9 Most were of some Faults attainted, Whether bedevil'd or besainted.

2. Peopled with or haunted by saints.

1865 E. Burritt *Walk Land's E.* 209 Popular traditions in this most profusely be-sainted and be-spirited county.

Besan, -sand(e, -saunt(e, obs. ff. Bezant.

Besanctify, besauce, -scab, -scarf: see Be-.

Bes-antler, var. of Bez-antler.

Besar, obs. form of Bezoar.

†**Besay',** *v. Obs.* [OE. *besęggan*, f. Be- 2 + *sęggan* to Say; cf. OHG. *bisagen*, mod.G. *besagen.*]

1. *trans.* To defend. (Only in OE.)

2. To declare, speak about.

c 1200 *Moral Ode* 112 in *Lamb. Hom.* 167 Þe ðe lest wat biseið ofte mest. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 173 Elch sinne þare him seluen biseið, bute hit be here forziene.

Bescatter (bĭskæ·tə), *v.* [f. Be- 1 + Scatter.] *trans.* **a.** To besprinkle, strew *with.* **b.** To sprinkle, scatter about.

1640 Fuller *Joseph's Coat, David's Rep.* (1867) 219 It with moans bescattered the skies. 1659 — *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 327 The Animadvertor hath bescattered his [comment] every where with verses. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* III. 500 The nimble hoof bescatters dews of blood.

Hence **Bescattered** *ppl. a.*

1574 Hellowes *Guevara's Ep.* (1577) 192 Although I goe bescattered and wandering in this Courte. 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* 120 The battlemented pine-bescattered ridges.

Bescent, beschoolmaster, bescorch, bescorn, bescoundrel, etc.: see Be- *pref.*

†**Bescra·mble,** *v. Obs. rare*^−1. [f. Be- + Scramble *v.*] *trans.* To scratch, tear.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. iv. 104 The ragged Bramble With thousand scratches doth their skin bescramble.

Bescratch (bĭskræ·tʃ), *v.* [f. Be- + Scratch *v.*] *trans.* To cover with scratches, to scratch all over.

1555 *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 98 He that hath this disease .. all to beskratcheth his bodie. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* VI. 312 Our pleasant Fig trees, are bescratcht and dropt. 1839 Darley in *Beaum. & Fletcher's Wks.* (1839) I. Introd. 31 Bepierced and bescratched.

Bescrawl (bĭskrō·l), *v.*; also 7 bescraul(l. [f. Be- 1 + Scrawl *v.*] *trans.* To scrawl or scribble over, to cover with scrawling.

1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* i. Wks. (1851) 99 These wretched projectors of ours that bescraull their Pamflets every day with new formes of government for our Church. 1802 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 194 Bescrawling this paper.

Hence **Bescraw·led** *ppl. a.*

1880 Mrs. Reade *Brown Hand & White* I. ii. 60 Freely-bescrawled sheets of foolscap.

Bescreen (bĭskrī·n), *v.* [f. Be- 1 + Screen *v.*] *trans.* To hide from sight, to screen; to cover with shade, overshadow, darken.

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 52 What man art thou, that thus bescreen'd [*Qº.* I. beskrind] in night So stumblest on my counsell. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* Pref., Ignorance beskreens the soul. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 48 Which you besereens With broken shade.

Bescribble (bĭskrĭ·b'l), *v.* [f. Be- 2 and 4 + Scribble *v.*] Hence **Bescri·bbled** *ppl. a.*

1. *trans.* To write in a scrawling hand, to scribble.

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneid* III. (Arb.) 84 Her prophecyes in greene leaues nicelye bescribled. 1840 T. Hook *Fitzherb.* III. xvii. 333 The superscription was so bescribbled that even Miss Bartley's sidelong glance could decipher nothing.

2. To scribble about; to scribble on. Also *fig.*

1643 Milton *Divorce* II. xii. Wks. (1851) 93 That power.. [he] hath improperly usurpt into his Court-leet, and bescribbl'd with a thousand trifling impertinencies. 1808 W. Irving *Salmag.* ii. (1860) 36 He be-scribbled more paper than would serve the theatre for snow-storms a whole season.

Bescumber, bescurf, bescurvy, bescutcheon, etc.: see Be- *pref.*

Besee', *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [Common. Teut.: OE. *bisēon, besēon*=OS., OHG. *bisehan*, Goth. *bisaihwan*:—OTeut. **bisehwan*, f. *bi*, Be- + **sehwan*, in OE. *sēon* to See, which see for forms.]

I. †**1.** *intr.* To look about, to look (in any direction); to see. *Obs.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xviii. 2 Abraham beseah upp and geseah þri weras standende. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 19 in *O. E. Misc.* 58 Ne may ich bi-seo me bi-fore for smoke. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 6 Heo biseh up on heh. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Lamb. Hom.* 253 To..biseon on hare grimfule..nebbes.

b. *fig.* To look *to*, give heed *to*, attend *to.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 125 He bise to us and giue us .. mihte him to understonde. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Lamb. Hom.* 195 Ilch mon þet to þe bisihð þu 3iuest milce and ore.

†**2.** *refl.* To look about oneself, look round. *Obs.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxiv. 63 Þa he hine beseah þa geseah he olfendas þyder weard. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark IX. 8 Sona ða hi besawon hi.

b. *fig.* To look to oneself, take heed to oneself, consider.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 132 Heo mot wel biseon hire, & biholden hire on ilchere half. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 Bisih þe seli meiden. 1297 R. Glouc. 505 The king ne ssolde king leng be, Then holi Thorsdai at non, bote he wolde him bet bise. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxvii. 5 What to vs? bise thee. 1388 — *Acts* xviii. 15 Bisee 3ou silf. 1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xxi. (1859) 22 That I myght haue leyser to bysene my self.

†**3.** *trans.* To look at, look to, behold; to see. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Psalter* lxxix. [lxxx.] 14 Gehweorf nu .. and beseoh wingeard þisne. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Gief he fend wére .me sceolden .. stiarne hine besić. and binde him. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2141 [He] had him al his lond bisen. 1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* II. xlv. (1859) 52 Al these pilgrims ne wylle not..euery daye besene their owne self in a good myrrour.

b. *fig.* To regard, attend to, give heed to.

a 1225 *Juliana* 57 Vuseli mon, bisih þe hei godd. 1297 R. Glouc. 456 Þre þynges he mot bysee atte bygynnyng. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* v. 2 Myne wordes, Laverd, with eres by-se.

†**4.** To see to, provide for, attend to; *hence*, to deal with, treat, use (*well* or *ill*). *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4605 Foundelynges weore they two, That heore lord by-sayen so. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* XXIII. 201 Lo, hou elde þe hore haþ me byseye. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 507 Euele thai gonnen him bisen. *c* 1500 *Prymer* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 45 *note*, Thus thei biseien foule, oure lord king of grace. 1596 Spenser *F. Q., Mutab.* i. 11 Ah gentle Mole, such ioyance hath thee well beseene.

†**5.** To provide, arrange, ordain, determine. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1411 Quan god hauеð it so bi-sen, Alse he sendet, als it sal ben. *Ibid.* 1313 God sal bisen, Quor of ðe ofrende sal ben. 1297 R. Glouc. 422 Þe Sonday he was ycrouned .. as hys conseyl bysay. *c* 1305 *St. Swithun* 103 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 46 Þat oure louerd hit haþ bisc3e þat mie bodi schal beo ido In churche in an heze stede.

II. Later uses of the pa. pple. **Beseen,** with qualifying adv. or phrase. Two notions here come in: 1. Seen, as in 'well-beseen' = seen to look well; 2. Provided, as in 'beseen of such power.'

†**6.** Seen, viewed; having an appearance, looking. *Well-beseen*: good looking, well favoured. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 167 Meny a fressh lady, and maydyn bryght, Full wele byseyn. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 51 The squier come from a viage that he hadde ben atte, fresshe and iolyly beseen. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 283 Hymself should ryde in a chairette moste goodly beseen. [1678 Phillips, App., *Besey* (old word), of good aspect.]

7. Appearing in respect of dress, etc.; dressed, apparelled, appointed; furnished. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1450 *Floure & Leafe* 169 More richly beseene, by many fold She was .. in every maner thing. *c* 1500 Dunbar *Thistle & Rose* 45 Full hestely besene, In serk and mantill after her I went. 1530 Palsgr. 423, I am besene, I am well or yvell apareylled. 1533 in Arb. *Garner* II. 47 Well beseen in velvet. 1629 Holland *Cyrupædia* (1632) 15 Himselfe also in person, all royally beseene, was present.

8. Appearing as to accomplishments; furnished; informed, versed, read, accomplished. *arch.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 341 How that her kinges be besein Of suche a power. *c* 1565 R. Lindsay *Chron. Scotl.* (1728) 12 Prudent men, well beseen in histories both old and new. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 509 Rhetoricke wherein he is well beseene. 1591 Spenser *Teares Muses* 180, I late was wont to .. maske in mirth with Graces well beseene. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. I. 380 Each seemed a glorious queen, With all that wondrous daintiness beseen.

9. Of things, in senses analogous to 6, 7. *arch.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Clerkes T.* 909 Thogh thyn array be baddе, and yuel biseye. 1430 Lydg. *Story Thebes* 33 To a chaunber she led him..Ful wel beseine. *a* 1440 *Sire Degrev.* 1686 [The]re gay gownus of grene [We]re ful schamely be-sene. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 224 Set in meddow greene With pleasant flowers all faire beseene. *a* 1850 Wordsw. *Cuckoo & Night.* lvii, Under a maple that is well beseen.

†**b.** Hence **Best beseen:** best attire. *Obs.*

1602 Carew *Cornwall* (1723) 137 b, The Curate in his best beseene, solemnly receiued him at the Churchyard stile.

Beseech (bĭsī·tʃ), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **besought** (bĭsɔ·t). Forms: *Inf.* 2 bisec-en, 2–5 biseche, bysech-e(n, 3–6 beseche (3 -secchen, 4 bezeche, bicheche, 5 bysuche), 6–7 beseeche, 6– beseech. Also *north.* and *n. midl.* 2–4 biseke, 4–5 be-, by-, (4 bezeke, 5 besike, beseyk, 5–6 *Sc.* beseik, 6 bezeik), 6–7 beseek(e. *Pa. t.* 3 bisohte, 3–4 -so3te, -souhte, -sou3te, 4 bi-, bysought, -sowght, besoght, 5 -sougt, 5–6 -soughte, 5–9 *Sc.* besocht, 6– besought; also 6– beseeched (now regarded as incorrect). [f. *bi-*, Be- 2 + ME. *secen, sechen, seken* to Seek. In con-

trast to the simple vb., in which the northern *seek* has displaced the southern *seech*, in the compound *beseech* has become the standard form.]

†**1.** *trans.* To seek after, search for, try to get. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 121 Ure drihten..lokede gif here ani understoden oðer bi-sohten him. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5357 Gött., Mi broþer esau me bi-soght [*C.* soght, *T.* bisouȝt, F. be-soȝt] To dyserit me, if þat he moght. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* 159 Þilk clernesse þat nis nat approched no raþer or þat men by-seken it.

† b. To seek to know. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3236 He bi-soȝte godes wil.

2. To beg earnestly for, entreat (a thing).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 135 Euric neodi ðe heo biseceð. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 157 Ech nedi þe hit biseked. *c* 1205 LAY. 3494 Nu ich mot biseechen [1250 biseche] þat þing þat ich ær forhowede. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. II. 167 Myldeliche with mouthe mercy he by-souhte. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXIX. 12138 Þis holly with hert here I beseke! 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 183, I beseech your worship's pardon. 1612 DEKKER, etc. *If not Good Play* Wks. 1873 I. 318, O I beseeke Thy attention to this Reuerend sub-Prior. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. Wks. (1851) 59 It hath beene more and more propounded, desir'd, and beseech't. 1803 Miss PORTER *Thaddeus* ii. (1831) 19 His majesty..beseeched permission to rest for a moment. 1885 RUSKIN *Præterita* iii. 105, I besought leave to pat him [a dog].

b. with *subord. cl.* or *infin.* as obj.

c 1205 LAY. 17043 Faire he biseched þat þu him to buȝe. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 375 Þay .. dymly biso3ten, þat þat penaunce plesed him. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. ii. 232, I .. beseke that hyt may be enteryned and kepte to me. 1622 MABBE *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 97 Both which besought to be baptized. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 236 They beseech That Moses might report to them his will.

† c. Const. *of* (a person). *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 305 [He] of hyme besekys To ansuere þe alyenes wyth austerene wordes. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.* Induct. xliv. 7 And to be yong againe of Joue [he would] beseke.

3. To supplicate, entreat, implore (a person).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 He hine wile biseche mid gode heorte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15807 If i mi fader wald beseke, I moght..Haf tuelue thusand legions. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1258 Lette me nouȝt lese þe liif ȝut lord, y þe bi cheche. *c* 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 253 Leue lord I þee by-seke. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 100 Mistris, I beseech you Confirme his welcome. 1597 — *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 175, I beseeke you now, aggrauate your Choler. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxxiii. 18, I beseech thee, shew me thy glory. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 196 Tell me, I beseech you, what that noble study is?

† b. a person a thing. (Perhaps the person was originally a dative.) *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 21543 Iþencheð what Ardur .. at Baðen us bisohte. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3600 For to bi-seken god merci. 1340 *Ayenb.* 98 Vef we hym bezechiþ þing þet ous is guod. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 197, I beseech you a word.

c. a person *that*, etc.

a 1240 *Ureisun* 161 in *Lamb. Hom.* 199 Ich þe bi-seche.. þet þu þine blescinge .. ȝiue me. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 270, I biseke yow..that ye wol nat wilfully replie agayn my resouns. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 317 Scho .. thaim besocht..scho micht thine with him fayr. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 40, I beseche God that I may be an example to you all. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 62, I beseech your Grace that I may know The worst. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* I. II. x, Beseeching God .. that he would be pleased to give him the victory.

d. a person *to do* a thing.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXI. 8452 Ho..besechis the souerain.. Hir lord for to let. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Morn. Pr., I pray and beseech you..to accompany me. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tong.* (1865) 3 Beseeking your grace to accep my mint, and pardon my miss. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 78 Be..beseeched, not to slight good ministers. 1709 *Tatler* No. 42 P 2 A Poor Man once a Judge besought, To judge aright his Cause. 1835 BECKFORD *Recoll.* 183, I beseeched him.. to remain quiet. 1844 BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvi. (1862) 243 He besought the King to refuse his consent.

† e. a person *of* a thing. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3258 Þus he bisoght god of his grace. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 60 (Lansd. MS.), We beseke 3owe of socoure and of mercye. *c* 1440 LONELICH *Grail* xlvi. 51 Of baptesme I the beseke. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 212, I humbly do beseech you of your pardon.

f. a person *for* a thing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20655 And þat þou wil bisek [*v.r.* be-seke, biseche] me fore .. It sal be als tu it wille. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 126 All samme for þe same we beseke ȝou. 1594 MARLOWE *Dido* I. i. 60 She humbly did beseech him for our hane. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* (1876) 539 The wretch..besought him for mercy.

4. *intr.* To make supplication or earnest request; to ask. *arch.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 230 Þeo deoflen .. bisouhten & sciden .. mitte nos in porcos. *a* 1300 *E. E Psalter* lxiii[iv]. 1 Here, God, mi bede, when I biseke swa. 1340 *Ayenb.* 194 Hit behoueþ ham bidde and bezeche beuore er hi wylleþ aȝt do. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* Prol. 1 Vndirnyme thou, biseche thou, and blame thou, in all pacience. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Consecr. Bps., That he, preaching thy Word, may .. be earnest to reprove, beseech, and rebuke. 1655 tr. *Milton's 2nd Def. Pop.* 223 Well, I beseech, who are you?

b. Const. *to* or *unto* a person (obs.); *of* (obs.) or *for* a thing.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxix. [xxx.] 9 To þe..crie I sal, And to mi God biseke. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 158 To Ihesus scho bisouht. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 172 The Grekes to hem beseke. 1377–99 in Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) III. 90 The comune of youre lond bysechyn vnto youre riȝt riȝtwesnesse. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* II. 298, I prayed, and with teares besought for an end of our contestations. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* V, We now besought for food.

†**5.** To bring (a person) *into* (a certain state of mind) by entreaty. *Obs.* (Cf. *to argue* into.)

a 1718 PENN *Life* Wks. 1726 I. 173, I rather chuse to beseech People into that Commendable Disposition.

†**Besee·ch,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.] Beseeching, entreaty, petition.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 319 Atchievement, is command; ungain'd, beseech. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Bloody Bro.* (T.), The suit that Edith urges With such submiss beseeches.

Besee·ched *ppl. a.* See BESEECH *v.*

1646 MAYNE *Serm.* (1647) 16 An equality between the beseecher and the beseeched.

Beseecher (bĭsī·tʃəɹ). Also 4–6 **besecher.** [f. BESEECH *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who beseeches; a suppliant, a petitioner.

1382 WYCLIF *Zeph.* iii. 10 Fro thennis my biseceris .. shuln brynge a ȝift to me. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* I. 253 Shewe hymselfe yrefull ayenst his subgecte and besecher. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXXXV, Let no vnkinde, no faire beseechers kill. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. vi. 43 He terrified the poor beseecher into immediate silence.

2. *spec.* A petitioner to the king or his courts.

c 1400 *Petit. Ld. Vesey* in Whitaker *Hist. Craven* (1812) 251 Vor said besecher standeth gretely chargeably to the execucon of .. the last wille of, etc. 1448 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (1871) 130 Iugges betwene the seid Bisshop .. and your seid besechers. 1488–9 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, xxii, Youre besechers shall ever pray, etc. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, vi, It shalbe lesful to your said besecher.

Beseeching (bĭsī·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec..]

1. Earnest entreaty, intercession, supplication.

c 1300 in Wright's *Lyric P.* xxxiv. 95 Heo mai don us god, thurh hire bysechynge. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXII. 198 At the prayer and besechyng of his lieges. 1872 HOLLAND *Marb. Proph.* 29 With a look of wild beseeching.

2. An earnest request, entreaty, prayer.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xvi[i]. 1 Bihald what mi bisekinge es. 1340 *Ayenb.* 98 Þe bezechinge þet he ous made .. þet wes þet pater noster. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXXII. 251 Continuel besechynges of many noble man. 1659 MILTON *Rupt. Commw.* Wks. (1851) 403 By publick Addresses, and brotherly beseechings. 1882 W. S. BLUNT *Sonn. Proteus, Vanitas Van.*, O glorious sighs, Sublime beseechings.

† b. A plea, petition. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 39 Ualse playneres þet makeþ ualse bezechinges.

Besee·ching, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That beseeches; entreating, appealing, suppliant.

1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* Prol. 3 With beseeching Hands. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 173/1 In an humble and beseeching strain. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xvii. 100 Emmot cast a beseeching look.

Besee·chingly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In a beseeching manner; imploringly.

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* lix, 'Don't talk so loud!' .. said the hag, beseechingly. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xiii, Her childish face looked up at him beseechingly.

Besee·chingness (bĭsī·tʃiŋnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being beseeching.

1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xlviii, The husband's determination to mastery, which lay deep below all blandness and beseechingness.

Beseechment (bĭsī·tʃmĕnt). [f. BESEECH *v.* + -MENT.] Beseeching, supplication.

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1863) VI. 118 Which beseechment denotes .. their gracious condescension. 1880 Miss BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* II. III. viii. 253 Casting a glance of abject beseechment at his niece.

†**Besee·ing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* In 4 **bezyinge.** [f. BESEE *v.*] Circumspection, consideration.

1340 *Ayenb.* 184 Greate beþenchinge, þet is, grat bezyinge.

Besee·k, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. BE- 4 + SEEK *v.* (cf. BESEECH 1).] *trans.* To seek or search about.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* I. ix. (1884) 46 These people have all besought the town, and they report its accommodations all engaged.

Beseek(e, obs. form of BESEECH.

Beseem (bĭsī·m), *v.* Also 3–6 **bi-, by-.** For forms see SEEM *v.* [f. BE- 2 + SEEM *v.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To seem, appear, look. (Almost always in 3rd pers.) *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 148 Moiseses hond .. bisemede oðe spitelvuel. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Prol. 152 He telles .. Alle þer lymmes how þai besemed. 1470–85 MALORY (1816) I. 191 Sir, thou beseemest well. 1586 WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 82 She sittes .. in a goodly scarlett brauely beseeming. 1779 MASON *Eng. Gard.* XIV. (R.) His manly form, His virtues .. beseem'd no sentiment to wake Warmer than gratitude.

b. *impers.* with *dat. obj.* or *to.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* VII. 2886 Paris was pure faire .. full stithe hym besemyt. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* (1816) I. 361 Him beseemeth well of person, and of countenance, that he shall prove a good man. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. (1641) 2/1 To deep Wisdome and Omnipotence, Nought worse beseems, then sloth and negligence.

2. To suit in appearance; to become, befit, be in accordance with the appearance or character of. With *dative obj.* (rarely *to*).

a. *orig.* with *well, ill,* or other qualification: *lit.* To appear or look well, etc., for a person to wear, to have, to do, etc.

a 1225 *Juliana* 55 Wel biseme∂ þe .. to beo streon of a swuch strunde. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 309 A poynt of sorquydryȝe þat vche god mon may euel byseme. 1393 GOWER I. 110 As though it shulde him well beseme That he all other men can deme. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. vi. (1495) 193 Semely clothynge bysemyth to them well that ben chaste damoysels. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, I. i. ad fin., A prison may best beseem his holiness. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. VI. 137 A duty well beseeming the Preachers of the Gospel. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* II. 41 It would ill beseem you, so young and so comely, to go further.

b. *Hence,* without qualification, in the sense of 'well beseem.'

1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* xvii. 7 Wordis wel set togidere bisemen not a fool. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 126 Euerlastynge holynesse bysemyth lorde thy howse. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 277 Sad pause and deep regard beseem the sage. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xi. (1840) 134 Being more prodigal of his person than beseemed a general. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales* 45 Her Mind beseem'd her Angel's Face. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. i. 12, I have already laughed more than beseems my cloth. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah* (ed. 3) 61 Man acts as man must; God, as God beseems.

3. *absol.* To be seemly, to be becoming or fitting, to be meet: *orig.* with qualification as in 2.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 8734 (Trin.) Say me what wol best biseme. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* i. 28 Tho thingis that acoorden not, *or bysemen not.* 1388 — *Hebr.* vii. 26 It bisemyde that sich a man were a bischop to us. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 552 The receyuers wolden expende thilk good..not other wise than it bisemed. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 32 His reverend haires .. The knight much honord, as beseemed well. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 331 To treat thee as beseems. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 44 Silence beseemeth most.

†**Besee·med,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Having an appearance (of such a kind), appearing, looking; = BESEEN; esp. in *well-beseemed.* (Cf. also *well-behaved, well-spoken.*)

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 842 Þine wordes beoþ .. so bisemed and biliked. *c* 1430 *Syr. Tryam.* 720 Ther was no prynce .. That was so semely undur schylde, Nor bettur besemyd a knyght. *a* 1440 *Ipomydon* 353 Ther was non .. So wele besemyd, doughty of hand.

Beseeming (bĭsī·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec.]

†**1.** Appearance, look. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 409, I am, sir, The Souldier that did company these three In poore beseeming.

2. Becoming appearance, becomingness, fitness.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 27 Besemynge, or comelynesse, *decencia.* 1552 HULOET, Beseamynge, *condecentia.* 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 557 A Beseeming or comelinesse, *condecentia.*

Besee·ming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That beseems (in senses 2, 3); becoming, befitting, seemly, comely.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 201 Moche besemyng it was .. that we shulde haue suche a bysshop. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 100 Cast by their Graue beseeming Ornaments. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. (1632) 65 Those things which men .. know to be beseeming or unbeseeming. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. (1851) 236 Contented with a moderate and beseeming allowance. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xvi, Tressilian .. made a low and beseeming reverence.

Beseeming, besemyng, for *by seeming,* seemingly: see SEEMING.

Besee·mingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a beseeming manner; befittingly.

1611 COTGR., *Decentement,* decently, comelily, handsomely, gracefully, beseemingly. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., To love knowingly and beseemingly. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* v. 40 The Angels, as beseemingly To spirit-kind was given, At once were tried and perfected.

Besee·mingness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Beseeming quality; fitness, becomingness.

1656 J. FERGUSSON *On Coloss.* 142 [It] doth not import a dignity or worth in our walking, to recompence the Lord, but onely a beseemingnesse. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. 282 Till two or three amassed Mankind's beseemingnesses.

Beseemly (bĭsī·mli), *a. rare.* [Irregularly formed on BESEEM *v.*, after *seemly.*] Seemly, becoming, befitting. Hence **Beseemliness.**

1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* II. 292 Preferring false beseemlinesse before loyall affection! 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolm.* xxiv. 209 To their seats they hye..And in beseemly order sitten there. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. ix. 264 An architectural feature .. as beautiful as it was beseemly.

Besege, etc., obs. form of BESIEGE, etc.

†**Bese·kandlik,** *a. Obs. north.* [f. *besekand,* northb. form of BESEECHING *pr. pple.* + *-lik,* -LIKE.] Able to be besought, propitious.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* CXXXIV. 14 He sal..in his hine besekand-lik be [*v.r.* besoght sal he be] with-al.

Beseke, etc., obs. form of BESEECH, etc.

Besem, obs. form of BESOM.

†**Bese·nch,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **besencan,** 2–3 **besencen,** (*Orm.*) **bisennkenn, bisenchen.** *Pa. t.* 2–3 **bisencte, -seinte.** [OE. *besęncan* wk. vb., f. BE- 2 + *sęncan*:—OTeut. *sanqjan,* causal of *singan* to SINK.] *trans.* To cause to sink, submerge, plunge down, overwhelm.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 33 Se þe mihte þone costiȝend instepes on helle grund besencean. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 6 Besenced [*Rushw.* besenked] on sæs grund. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 God bisencte þa þe pharaon: and al his genge. *Ibid.* 107 Hi bisencteð us on helle. *c* 1200 ORMIN 19689 Þatt mihhte hemm alle..Inn helle wel bisennkenn. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 334 [He] biseinte [*v.r.* bisencte] Sodome & Gomorre.

†**Bese·nd,** *v. Obs.* [f. BE- 4 + SEND *v.*] *trans.* To send to, to send (a message) to.

1297 R. GLOUC. 491 Erl Jon, is brother, bisende him al so, & bisouȝte is grace of that he adde misdo. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 309 For chance þat him bitidde, þe kyng þus þam bisent, I praie ȝow in þis nede, to help me with ȝour oste.

Besenes, obs. form of BUSINESS.

Besense, obs. f. BECENSE: (see BE- *pref.* I.)

Besert, obs. variant of BEZOAR.

†**Bese·rve,** *v. Obs.* [f. BE- 2 + SERVE *v.*] *trans.* To serve diligently.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23053 Did þair bodis in prisun And suonken þam bath dai and night For to beserue vr lauerd.

Besestano, -tein, obs. variant of BEZESTEEN.

Beset (bĭse·t), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **beset.** Also 1–6 **bi-, by-.** For forms see SET. [Com. Teut.: OE. *bi-, besettan* = OHG. *bisezzan* (MHG. and mod.G. *besetzen*), OS. *bisettjan* (MDu. *besetten*, Du. *bezetten*), Goth. (and OTeut.) *bisatjan*, f. *bi-*, BE- about + *satjan* (OE. *settan*) to SET, causal of *sitjan* to SIT. *Beset* is thus the causal to BESIT.]

I. To set about, surround. All *trans.*

1. To set (a thing) about *with* accessories or appendages of any kind; to surround with things set in their places. Now only in pa. pple.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 2910 Swa hine fyrn-dagum worhte wæpna smið wundrum teode besette swin-licum. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8169 Itt wass e33whær bisett Wiþþ deorewurþe staness. 1388 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxviii. 28 Bisette thin eeris with thornes. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Vox Pop.* Wks. 1843 II. 404 His tabell .. With platt besett inowe. 1563 PILKINGTON *Serm.* Wks. (1842) 657 Many of the university .. beset the walls of the Church and Church-porch on both sides with verses. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* III. (1603) 253, I made orchards and gardens, and beset them with all kinde of trees. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 557 They take a .. young man, whom they dress in the apparel of a woman, besetting him with divers odoriferous flowers and spices. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (1776) 196 The Disk is beset with Points that are sharp and stiff. 1834 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. X. 231 A diadem or tiara beset with pearls.

†**b.** *more vaguely*: To surround, encircle, cover round *with*. *Obs.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (1636) I ij b, His face did shine as it were beset with the Sun-beames. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. 1883–4 IV. 207 Euen as Angels are painted .. besette with Sunne-beames so beset they theyr fore-heads .. with glorious borrowed gleamy bushes. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Distilling*, It's necessary you should beset it [a Retort], even to the very End of the Beak, with a Sort of Stuff made of Potters Earth.

2. To set or station themselves round, to surround with hostile intent.

a. To set upon or assail on all sides (a person).

a 1225 *Meid. Maregr.* xvii, Des houndes habbet me biset. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15783 þei bigon to awake And him faste aboute biset. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 143 Monkynde in þo stat of innocense when he .. was not bysett wiþ enmyes. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xliv. 55 þe Jewes besettis vs in ilke aside. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 19 b, Than he is a strypplynge, all beset aboute with ennemyes. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 88, I .. Drew to defend him, when he was beset. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XVII. 148 The lioness .. beset by men and hounds. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 194 The Erinnyes, whose business it is to beset the house of the evil-doer.

b. To invest, or surround (a place); to besiege. (Not now said of a regular army besieging a town).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 300 þe buruh .. þet he heneden biset. 1297 R. GLOUC. 387 þuderward he heyde vaste, And þer castel besyette. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7056 In his tyme was troy biset. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3539 For þe Amyral..had be-set þe brigge aboute With strengþe and with gynne. *c* 1520 *Adam Bel* 47 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 141 Thys place hath ben besette for you. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. ix. 79 Salvages, well armed, had inuironed the house, and beset the fields. 1740 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* VI. 341 They went and beset the town by night. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 107 The partizans of Oswulf beset the house where Copsige was.

c. To occupy (a road, gate, or passage), *esp.* so as to prevent any one from passing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15012 Wiþ harpe & pipe..þe weye þei him bisette. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 559 All the wayes were beset with garrisons of enemies. 1635 N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. 75 Morton in the meane time beset all passages of access. 1753 *Life J. Frith* (1829) 76 Sir Thomas More .. persecuted him both by land and sea, besetting all the ways, havens, and ports. 1852 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* Introd. 28 The mob, which beset all the avenues to the House of Commons.

†**d.** To circumvent, entrap, catch. *Obs.*

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 37 Hee shall make readie his Nets to catch Birds, and to beset the Hares.

3. *fig.* To encompass, surround, assail, possess detrimentally: **a.** said of temptations, dangers, difficulties, obstacles, evil influences.

a 1000 *Andreas* (Gr.) 1257 þa se halga wæs .. earoþancum beseted. *c* 1200 ORMIN 12954 O mannkinn þatt wass all bisett Wiþþ siness þessternesse. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 58 Whanne that two vices be sette one euelle delite, gladly they bringe her maister into temptacion. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* xii. 1 Let vs lay aside .. the sinne which doth so easily beset vs. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 441 ¶ 1 [Man] is beset with Dangers on all sides. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 73 A poor Maiden, that is hard beset. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 240 The difficulties by which the government was beset. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* ii. 18 The hopelessness which gradually besets all people in a great town like London.

b. of the difficulties, perils, obstacles which beset an action, work, or course.

1800 CURRIE *Life Burns* (1800) I. Ded. 21 The task was beset with considerable difficulties. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 254 The tale is beset with contradictions. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 138 The difficulties that beset such an explanation.

c. of actual enemies forming schemes against one's life or property. *rare.*

1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 202 Our lives and estates are besett here.

†**d.** *pass.* To be possessed (with devils). *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 176/1 The deuyls that Saynt Germayn had dryuen out of suche bodyes as were biseten. *Ibid.* 196/3 Men that were wood and byset with deuyls.

4. *gen.* To close round; to surround, hem in. (Often with some allusion to senses 2 and 3, as in 'to be beset by ice.')

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 57 The towne .. being on all sides beesett with wooddes and fenns. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 345 Foggy clouds which doe beset the cleare sky. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* cxxxix. iv, Within thy circling Arms I lie Beset on every side. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* x. (1856) 73 We are now again fast, completely 'beset.' 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 243 The mountains which beset it round.

II. To set (in fig. sense), to bestow. All *trans.*

†**5.** To set or place (one's mind, affections, faith, trust, love) *on* or *upon* (any one); = SET *v. Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Cristene men ne sculen heore bileafe bisettan on þere weor(l)dliche eahte. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 532 Thay ben accursed..that on such filthe bisetten here bileeve. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 5021, I do very right, Though I besette my lone on suche a knyght. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 295 His over great trust which .. he bisettid upon hem. 1627 BP. HALL *Metaphr. Ps.* iv, Offer the truest sacrifice Of broken hearts, on God besetting Your only trust.

†**6.** To employ, expend, spend (one's words, wit, money, time, pains, study). *Obs.* Cf. *bestow.*

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Lamb. Hom.* 249 Warschipe þat best con bisetten hire wordes ant echire werkes. *a* 1300 *Dame Siriz* 274 Neren never penes beter biset. 1340 *Ayenb.* 214 Me ssel alneway wel do and wel besette þane time ine guode workes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *C. T.* Prol. 279 This worthi man ful wel his witte bisette. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. ix. 195 Forto bisette so mich labour and coste aboute ymagis. *c* 1560 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 207 Here ys thy penyworth of ware; Yf thou thynke hyt not wele besett, Gyf hyt another.

†**7.** To bestow, apportion, allot, transfer; *spec.* to bestow or give in marriage. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 The poure [wummon] þat beoð wacliche iseonen and biset nuele. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 492 in Ritson's *Met. Rom.* II. 290 Thilke he delede on threo, Wel he bisette theo. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxii, Orgarus thought his doughter shold wel be maryed, and wel beset upon hym. 1494 FABYAN I. iv. 11 He beset or apoynted to hym the Countre of Walys. 1599 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. iii. 69 The beare his feirce-nesse to his brood besets.

†**8.** To set in order; arrange; ordain. *Obs.*

1413 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 19, I, Richard Ȝonge, Brewer of London, be-set my testament in thys maner. 1494 FABYAN VI. clxxx. 178 Than this noble prynce Edward, after thise thinges, be set hym in an ordre. *c* 1500 *Blowbol's Test.* in Halliw. *Nugæ P.* 3 Withoute tarying ye make your Testament, And by good avice alle thing well beset.

III. To become, suit. Cf. Sc. *set*, Fr. *seoir.*

†**9.** To become, look well on, befit, set off. *Obs.*

1567 DRANT *Horace De Arte P.* A iiij, Sad wordes beset a sorye face; thretynge, the visage grim. 1598 R. POLLOCK *On 1 Thess.* (1616) 258 (JAM.) If thou be the childe of God, doe as besets thy estate—sleep not, but wake.

†**b.** *intr.* To go well or accord *with*. *Obs.*

1599 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. vi. 13 How handsomely besets Dull spondees with the English dactilets.

Besetment (bĭse·tmĕnt). [f. prec. + -MENT.]

1. The fact of besetting; *concr.* that by which one is beset; *esp.* a besetting sin, weakness, or influence.

1830 S. WARREN *Diary Physic.* (1838) II. vi. 231 To her other dreadful besetments, Mrs. Dudleigh now added the odious and vulgar vice of—intoxication! 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt. P.* I. xliv. 173 They yield to their peculiar besetments. 1867 W. PENGELLY *Trans. Devon Assoc.* II. 36 Amongst the besetments of the cultivators .. is that of trusting to negative evidence.

2. A condition of being hemmed in by persistent obstacles, *e.g.* that of a ship enclosed in ice.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xi. (1856) 84 My journal must give its own picture of this season of 'besetment.' 1861 *Life W. Scoresby* v. 91 A laughable incident occurred during the besetment.

3. A condition of being beset by enemies.

1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lix. 16 David's besetment by Saul's bloodhounds.

Besetter (bĭse·tər). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which besets.

1820 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 630 There is one class of literary besetters who .. are highly amusing to all but the unlucky patient himself.

Bese·tting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of surrounding with hostile intent.

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 27 The besetting of one house to robbe it.

Bese·tting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That besets; esp. in the expression *besetting sin*, and the like, in allusion to *Heb.* xii. 1.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* II. 69 Retaining still .. their old besetting sin. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Ab.* xiii. 144 We have every one of us besetting sins .. sins, that is, which more easily get advantage over us than others. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 5. 210 The besetting danger of endowments—mental stagnation and apathy.

†**Besew',** *v. Obs.* For forms see SEW. [OE. *beswian*, f. BE- 1 + *swian* to SEW.] *trans.* To sew about, sew up. Hence **Besew'ed** *ppl. a.*

a 800 *Epinal Gl.* 699 (Sweet, *O. E. T.* 80) *Opere plumario* bisiuuidi uuerci [*Corpus Gl.* 1450 bisiudi werci]. *a* 1100 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 459 Besiwed feðerȝeweorc. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1688 Miȝt we by coyntise com bi too skynnes of þe breme beres, and bisowe 3ou þerinne. *Ibid.* 3117 We be so sotiliche besewed in þise hides. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 312 The dede body was besewed In cloth of gold and laid therinne. 1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 185/2 The besowede two little bandes.

Besey, beseyge: see BESEE, BESIEGE.

Beshackle, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Beshade (bĭʃē·d), *v.* [OE. *besceadian*, f. BE- 1 + *sceadian* to SHADE.] To envelop in shade, overshadow. Hence **Besha·ded** *ppl. a.*

a 1000 *Salomon & Sat.* (Gr.) 339 For hwam besceadeð heo muntas and moras? 1393 GOWER III. 111 The highe tre the ground beshadeth. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* xxxii, So thik the bewis and the leues grene Beschadit all the aleyes that there were. *a* 1606 SYLVESTER *Magnif.* 975. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* III. Wks. 1881 III. 273/1 She wore A Crowne of burnisht Gold, beshaded o're With Foggs and rory mist. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 274. 1862 BARNES *Rhymes Dorset Dial.* II. 125 Bezide the hill's beshеäded head.

Beshadow (bĭʃæ·dŏu), *v.* For forms see SHADOW. [ME. *bishadewen*, prob. OE. **besceadwian*; cf. OHG. *biscatawên*, MHG. *beschatewen*, Du. *beschaduwen*; f. *bi-*, BE- 1 + OTeut. (Goth.) *skadwjan*, in OE. *sceadwian*, to SHADOW.] *trans.* To cast a shadow upon, to shade, overshadow; also *fig.* Hence **Besha·dowed** *ppl. a.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10885 And goddes owne vertu now Shal þe bishadewe for monnes prow. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag* (W.) 586. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) IV. v. 166/1 The croppe .. bysshadoweth the rote for the hete of the sonne. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* IX. C c iij, Their heads to heauen they lift .. Beshadowyng broad the bows. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 47 All is so profoundly beshadowed by huge trees.

Beshag, beshake, beshawled; see BE- *pref.*

Beshame (bĭʃē·m), *v.* [f. BE- 4 + SHAME *sb.*] To cover with shame, put to shame.

1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* XXXVIII. [ix]. 109 Beshame me not. 1832 THIRLWALL in *Philol. Mus.* I. 490 Controversy is the element of the learned person who has undertaken to beshame and chastise me.

Beshan, native name of Balm of Mecca: see BALM *sb.* 10.

Beshea·r, *v.* For forms see SHEAR *v.* [WGer.: OE. *bescieran* = OHG. *bisceran* (MHG. *beschern*, Ger. and Du. *bescheren*), f. *bi-*, BE- 1, 3 + *sceran* to SHEAR.] *trans.* To shear or shave all round; *hence*, to shear, shave, or cut clean off.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. xi. § 1 Hic eal hiera heafod bescearen. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Judg.* xvi. 17 Ic næs næfre geefsod ne næfre bescoren. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12231, I caitif al nu am bi-scorn [*Gött.* bischorn].

[Still possible: at least in pa. pple. *beshorn.*]

†**Beshe·d,** *v. Obs.* Also **bished.** [ME. f. BE- 2 + SHED *v.*] *trans.*

1. To perfuse, drench, moisten, wet (*with*).

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xviii. 28 To the tyme that thei weren alle beshed with blood. 1388 — *Isa.* lv. 10 As reyn and snow .. fillith the erthe, and bischedith it. — *Esther* xv. 8.

2. To shed (blood).

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. iii. (1860) 7 Or he had do beshedde [? be shedde] ony blood he wepte.

†**Beshe·nd,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. BE- 2 + SHEND *v.*] *trans.* To ruin.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14838 Allas! nu has he 3u bischent.

Besher, variant of BEAUSIRE, ancestor. *Obs.*

Beshet, obs. form of BESHUT *v.*

Beshield, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Beshine (bĭʃəi·n), *v.* For forms see SHINE. [Com. Teut.: OE. *bi-, bescinan* = OFris. *bischina*, OS., OHG. *biscînan* (MHG. *beschînen*, mod.G. *bescheinen*), Du. *beschijnen*, Goth. *biskeinan*:—O Teut. **biskînan*; f. *bi-*, BE- 1 + *skinan*, in OE. *scinan*, to SHINE.] Hence **Beshone** *ppl. a.*

1. *trans.* To shine about or upon; to light up, illumine. Obs. bef. 1600, but used anew by Carlyle.

a 1000 *Riddles* (Gr.) lxxii. 17 þonne mec heaðosigel scir bescineð. *c* 1200 ORMIN 18851, And heffness lihht bishineþþ all Mannkinne þessternesse. *a* 1300 in Wright *Pop. Treat. Sc.* 132 As an appel the urthe is round, so that evere mo Half the urthe the sonne bi-schyneth, hou so hit evere go. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) VI. 293 Alcuinus byschoon þat lond wiþ liȝt of his lore. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Q b, Whan the sonne is sette, it beshyneth not the world. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 270 The world—beshone by the young light of Love. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. Pref. 23 The sun-beshone tiers of an ancient theatre.

†**2.** *intr.* with *upon*. *Obs.*

a 1300 *K. Horn* 12 Fairer ne miste no beo born, Ne no rein upon birine Ne sunne upon bischine.

†**3.** *trans.* To fall or light upon. *Obs. rare.*

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Ep.* (1584) 275 Every time, that with the cold my stomach beginneth to belke, presently I say, a shame beshine Doctor Melgar.

†**Beshi·ning,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] Illumination, lighting up; ? effulgence. (See quot.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* VIII. xlii, [*Lumen differt a luce, sicut species a genere*] Byschinynge and lyȝt ben dinerse, as species and gendir, for euery bischinynge is lyȝte, but not aȝenwarde euery lyȝte is bischinynge. *Ibid.* VIII. xxviii. 340 One bishynynge comyth nat in to the substaunce of a nother though it seme to the syghte that they ben joyned.

Beshiver, beshod, beshout, beshower: see BE- *pref.*

Beshrew (bĭʃrū·), *v. arch.* Forms: 4 **be-, by-schrewe, bishrewe,** (6 **bescro**), 6–7 **beshrow(e,** 4–7 **beshrewe,** 5– **beshrew.** [f. BE- 2 + SHREW *v.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To make wicked or evil; to deprave, pervert, corrupt. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Poem temp. Edw. II.* 45 þis world is al beshrewed. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* x. 9 Who forsothe beshrewith [1388 makith schrewid; *Vulg.* depravat] his weies, shal be maad opene. — 1 *Kings* xi. 4 The herte of hym is beshrewid bi wymmen. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 63 His herte is all beshrewed.

1556 Abp. Parker *Psalter* lvi. 161 What flesh can do, though all beshrowd, I feare no whit at all.

†**2.** To treat evilly, use ill, abuse. *Obs.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* 115 Thus they went from the game begylyd and beglued Nether on other wyst hom they went beshrewyd.

†**3.** To invoke evil upon, to wish (one) all that is bad, to invoke a curse on; to curse, objurgate, or blame greatly, as the cause of misfortune. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. iv. 168 A schireues clerke byschrewed al þe route. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 844 Now elles, frere, I bishrewe thy face. Quod this Somonour, and I bishrewe me But if I telle tales two or thre Of freres. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 88 Hye the faster, I beshrew thi skynne. 1533 More *Debell. Salem* Wks. 948/2, I durste well in the same worde (Some saye) beshrewe hym, and beshrowe hym agayne. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. ix. 280 He hath just cause to beshrew his fingers. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 106 Trembling she lay, and in her heart beshrewed him.

b. Now only in imprecatory expressions (*beshrew me, thee,* etc.): 'Evil befall, mischief take, devil take, curse, hang!'; also, with weakened force, 'plague on,' and often humorous or playful. *arch.* [Perhaps not imperative, but an elliptical form like (*I*) *thank you!* (*I*) *pray!* (*I*) *prithee!*]

1566 T. Stapleton *Ret. Untr. Jewell* iii. 63 Then beshrowe the lyar. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. i. 55 Marry beshrew my hand, If it should giue your age such cause of feare. 1604 — *Oth.* iv. iii. 78 Beshrew me, if I would do such a wrong For the whole world. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 85 Beshrew the sombre pencil! said I. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* ii, Beshrew me if thou passest this door with dry lips. 1856 Bryant *Strange Lady* iii, Be-shrew my erring bow!

†**Beshrew·ing.** *Obs.* [f. prec.] Used by Purvey to translate *refrenantem* of the Vulgate. ? Turning awry.

1388 Wyclif *Isa.* ix. 14 And the Lord schal leese fro Israel the heed and the tail, crokynge and bischrewynge, [1382 shrewende] *ether refreynynge*, in o dai.

Beshriek, beshrivel, beshroud, etc.: see Be-.

†**Beshro·mp,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. ? = Beshrew 3.

1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* 207 When they be angry, lyke bees they do swarme; I beshromp them, they have don me much harme.

†**Beshu·t,** *v. Obs.* For forms see Shut. [ME. *be-, bishet, -shut,* f. *bi-,* Be- 1 + Shut *v.*]

1. *trans.* To shut in, enclose, surround; to shut up, confine, imprison.

a 1300 *K. Alis.* 5765 Hy founden many lake and pett With trowes and thornes byshett. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxii. 167 In an hous al by-shutt and here dore barred. 1470 Harding *Chron.* cxlii. iv, A lady of greate beautee she was hold Beshet in pryson in paynes strong.

b. *fig.* To include, comprise.

1340 *Ayenb.* 97 Ine þise zeue wordes byeþ besset .. al þe summe of þe newe laȝe.

2. To shut out, exclude.

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1907 And that brought him to that state Stode bischet, withouten the gate.

†**Besi·bbing,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. Be- + Sib *a.* of kin, *sb.* affinity; cf. *resembling.*] Used by Warner for: Resembling, having a likeness to.

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* x. lv. 246 Her selfe meane while, false-Paradiz'd, besybbing Æsops croe .. did end her song in woe. 1606 — xvi. ciii. 405 Such bastard Courtnals serue but Turns, beſibbing Coyns of brasse.

Beside (bĭsəi·d), *adv.* and *prep.* Forms: 3–4 **bisiden,** 3–5 **bi-side, -syde, byside,** 4 **bisid, -syd, -seid,** (**bezide**), 4–5 **besiden, bysyde,** 4–6 **bisyde**(**n, besyde,** 5 **byside**(**n,** 4– **beside.** [ME. *bi siden, bisiden* :—OE. *be sídan,* i.e. *be* by, *sídan* (dat. sing.) side. Found in OE. only as two words, but by 1200 used as an adverb and preposition. Cf. the similar history of Bihalve, which in early times was a synonym of this.]

A. *adv.*

1. By the side, by one's side. †**a.** *lit. Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 12281 Bisiden heo gunnen heongen cniues swiðe longe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 513 To Britaigne tooke they the righte way Aurelius and this Magicien bisyde. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 545 Some on horsys and some besyde. 1590 A. Munday *Eng. Romayne Life* in *Harl. Misc.* v. (1811) 156 Kirbie, quaking when he felt the cart goe away, looked styll how neere the end of it was, till he was quite beside.

†**b.** Side by side in rank, on a level. *Obs. rare.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 125 Hi yelt .. loue to ham þet byeþ bezide, grace to ham þet byeþ beneþe.

c. Hard by, close, near. *arch.* †Rarely of time (see quot. 1380). *Obs.* (Mostly an elliptical use of the *prep.*, or with *here-, there-,* in place of object.)

1297 R. Glouc. 558 Þo sei he þer biside .. þe erles baner of Gloucetre. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 56 An abbay That was bisiden on the way. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 44 [Vulg. *Juxta est dies perdicionis*] Bisyde is þe day of perdicioun.. Biside, þat is, neer is þe day [1611 *Deut.* xxxii. 35 at hand]. 1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 20 A lityll ther be syd stondyth an old Churche. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* iv. x, The moving moon went up the sky..and a star or two beside. 1805 Southey *Madoc in Azt.* xvi, Mervyn beside, Hangs over his dear mistress silently.

2. In addition, over and above; = Besides 2 (by which this is now usually expressed).

1297 R. Glouc. 92 Of þe lond of France, and of oþer londes bi syde. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 30 Hem nedeth..Of straunge londes helpe beside. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 144 The goode dedis that thou shalt do besyde. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, iv. i. 25 My selfe, and diuers Gentlemen beside. 1692 E. Walker *Epictetus' Mor.* xx, Now if the same Behaviour be your Guide, In all the actions of your life beside. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxiv. (1806) 143 We can marry her to another .. and what is more, she may keep her lover beside. 1825 Carlyle *Schiller* I. (1845) 11 It was by stealth if he read or wrote any thing beside.

b. As an additional consideration; moreover; = Besides A 2 b (by which now usually expressed).

1592 Greene *Art Conny Catch.* III. 8 The Maide..was not a little ioyfull to see him: beside, shee seemed proud that her kinsman was so neat a youth. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 127 Beside he was a shrewd philosopher. 1871 Browning *Balaustion* (1881) 148 Beside, when he found speech, you guess the speech.

3. Otherwise, else; = Besides 3 (by which this is now usually expressed).

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. i. 40 And one day in the week to touch no food, And but one meal on euery day beside. 1649 Milton *Eikon* Pref. C, Rebels .. to God in all thir actions beside. 1734 Pope *Ess. Man* iv. 243 To all beside as much an empty shade. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* II. i. 146 We talk'd Of thee and none beside. 1843 E. Jones *Sens. & Event* 57 And these forgetting, all beside In life will darken.

†**4.** On or to one side, apart. *Obs.* (Now Aside.)

a 1375 *Cursor M.* 3622 (Trin.), She went bi syde & hir bipouȝt. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xi. 344 The toythir bataills suld be gangand Bisid on sid, a litill space. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 56 Peter tok him be side, & be gan to blam him. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 191 Goo thou .. In-to the Cyte a lytyll be-syde. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* 152 Whiles yᵉ armies be fighting together in open feld, they a litle beside not farre of knele upon their knees.

†**b.** *esp.* with *set, put, leave,* etc. (See Aside 4).

1414 Brampton *Penit. Ps.* lxxxvi. 33 Lust and lykyng I sette be syde. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 187 Yeue us grace alle sloughte to leue bysyde. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* i. 21 He set his elder brother besyde. *a* 1604 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* 17 In the end the two sonnes were put beside.

†**5.** Toward the side, sidewise. *Obs.* (= Aside 7).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1221 Lamydon at the laste lokit besyde.

†**6.** By the side so as to miss, by, past. *To go beside*: to pass on one side, to miss. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Stans Puer* 60 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 31 Fille not þi spoon lest in be cariage It scheede bi side, it were not commendable. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 35 b, And where it purposeth to go ouer the brydge, it gothe besyde, and falleth into the dyche. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 981 Yet sometimes falls an orient drop beside Which her cheek melts.

B. *prep.*

1. *lit.* By the side of; *hence,* close to, hard by.

a. *strictly.* By the side of a person, animal, or thing that has a recognized side. (The more definite *by the side of, by his, her,* etc. *side,* is now often used instead, as being more distinct from b.)

c 1205 Lay. 21408 þer fæht Baldulf bisiden his broðer. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3873 Bisid lya al night he lai. *Ibid.* 1787 þe leon suam beside þe hert. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 10 Thenne falleth his sede besyde the waye. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 155 The thefe that honge on the crosse besyde our lorde. 1611 Bible *Ps.* xxiii. 2 He leadeth mee beside the still waters. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 460 ⁋ 7 The boy who stood beside her. 1727 Thomson *Summer* 11 Beside the brink Of haunted stream. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxi. (1806) 125 We sate beside his kitchen fire. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* I. i. 319 Let me sit down beside you.

b. Less exactly: Close to, near any part of, by.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8207 And did be siden þaim laumpis liht. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 3315 That castell That the se ran fast byside. *c* 1375 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 189 She saat bisiden cristis feet. *c* 1430 *How Good Wife, etc.* 172 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 41 Please weel þi neiȝboris þat dwelle þee biside. 1611 Bible *Song. Sol.* i. 8 Feede thy kiddes beside the shepheards tents. *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) II. 299 It doth not fall upon him but beside him. 1884 L. Keith *Venetia's Lov.* II. 11 You'll come beside us in the drawing room.

†**c.** Formerly with names of towns, etc., where we now use *by, near. Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 þe herdes wakeden ouer here oref biside þe burch belleem. 1297 R. Glouc. 558 To a toun biside Wircetre, þat Kemeseie ihote is. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xiii. 18 Abram .. dwellide biside the valey of Mambre. 1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 32 Seint Gyles beside Holbourne. 1523 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* I. xiv. 14 At the palaice of Westminster, beside London. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 556 He .. was buried a little beside the same Citie.

d. *fig.* (*a.*) Side by side with in rank, on a level with. (*b.*) By the side of for comparison, compared with.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 365 Besyde Latyne our langage is imperfite. 1843 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. Pref. 20 Gainsborough's power of colour .. is capable of taking rank beside that of Rubens.

2. In addition to, over and above, as well as; = Besides B 2 (by which now usually expressed).

1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 3697 Bot speciel prayers with gude entente, þat es made besyde þe sacramente. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 435 For þise sixe kyndenessis besyde goostliche suffragies. 1558 Bp. Watson *Sev. Sacr.* xxx. 191 The priest .. beside his praiers, doth minister the outwarde sacrament of Aneiling. 1611 Bible *Lev.* xxiii. 38 Beside the Sabbaths of the Lord, and beside your gifts. 1774 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* vi. (1876) 396 Beside his master Andrea Sacchi, he imitated Rafaelle. 1832 J. C. Hare in *Philol. Museum* I. 59 Beside the planets usually seen, there are other stars. 1879 Lewes *Study Psychol.* 70 Other men beside ourselves.

†**b.** with *obj. clause*; = Besides B 2 b. *Obs.*

1651 *Life Father P. Sarpi* (1676) 87 The Pope, beside that he is the head of Religion, is also a Prince.

3. Other than, else than; = Besides B 3 (by which this is now usually expressed).

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 43 If he haue ani þing bi syd þe Lord, þe Lord schal not be his part. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 238 b, In yᵉ whiche commaundement is prohybyte .. all other maner of lechery, besyde the acte of matrimony. 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribae* 422 No man beside Festus, in that fragment, doth tell us, etc. 1710 Shaftesb. *Charac.* I. § 3 (1737) I. 65 None can understand the Speculation beside those who have the Practise. 1827 Bp. Heber *Hymn,* Only Thou art holy, there is none beside Thee, Perfect in power, in love, and purity.

†**4.** Outside of, out of, away from. *Obs.*

†**a.** By the side of so as to pass without contact, by the outside of, past, by. *To go beside* (L. *præterire*): to pass by, pass over, miss. *To look beside*: to overlook, fail to see, miss. *Obs.*

c 1375 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 15 Þei tristen on riȝt of mannis lawe, and gone ofte beside þe soþe. 1382 — *Prov.* xix. 11 The glorie of hym is to go beside wicke thingys [1388 to passe ouere wickid thingis]. 1627 Bp. Hall *Epist.* iv. iii. 341 Let vs but open our eyes, we cannot looke beside a lesson. 1629 Gaule *Holy Madn.* 95 Oh, doe him not the wrong to looke beside him, for if you see him not, hee comes by to no purpose.

†**b.** Of position: Outside of, out of, away from.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 1 To reduce me in to þe riȝt wey, if I haue gon biside þe wey in ani þing. 1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. ii. App. xlvii. 143 Beside and without the compasse of the same Articles. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 502 As of Vagabonds we say That they are ne'er beside their way.

†**c.** Of removal, deprivation: Out of, away from; *esp.* with *put, set, pluck,* etc. *Obs.*

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par., Matt.* ii. 25 Least he should be set beside the kingdome whiche he..held. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* 133 If they by conyne or gile be wiped beside their goodes. 1553-87 Foxe *A. & M.* II. 384 He put the new Pope Alexander beside the cushion and was made pope himself. 1570-87 Holinshed *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 60 One of them taking displeasure with his father .. stepped to him and plucking her [a falcon] beside his fist wrong her neck. 1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 2/1 Neleus Son of Cordrus being put beside the Kingdom of Athens by his younger Brother Medon.

5. *fig.* senses from 4.

a. Out of a mental state or condition, as *beside one's patience, one's gravity, one's wits*; now only in *Beside oneself*: out of one's wits, out of one's senses; cf. F. *hors de soi,* Ger. *ausser sich.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxvii. 98 Mad and beside herself. 1526 Faith *Disp. Purgat.* 175 The man was almost beside himself, and then was he sent to Oxford. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 179 Enough to put him quite beside his patience. 1611 Bible *Acts* xxvi. 24 Festus saide with a lowd voyce, Paul, thou art beside [*Tindale* besides] thy selfe, much learning doeth make thee mad. 1716 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* I. vi. 20 This question almost put him beside his gravity. 1827 Hood *Hero & Leand.* cvii, Like an enchanted maid beside her wits. 1884 Q. Victoria *More Leaves* 399. I felt quite beside myself for joy and gratitude.

b. Away from, wide of (a mark); apart from, not embraced within (a plan, purpose, question).

1533 More *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1021/2 He speketh al beside the purpose. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (1884) 51, I take it, M. Proctor was beside his book. 1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1704) 64 Because it is beside my Scope. 1853 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. xiii. 158 The distinction..is an altogether false one and beside the question. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 285 The point on which the battle was being fought lay beside the real issue. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 22 Oct. 5/3 Really this question is beside the mark.

†**c.** Beyond the range or compass of (L. *præter*); utterly apart from; *hence* sometimes approaching the sense 'contrary to.' *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 14 b, No persone may receyue .. the counseyles of the holy goost, excepte he haue besyde nature a spirituall eare. 1548 Geste *Pr. Masse* 98 It is institute besyde Gods wrytten wordes and so contrarie to the same. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. viii. § 2 (1622) 281 Vertues are begotten in vs, neither by nature, nor beside nature. *c* 1688 South *Serm.* (1715) 462 A Lye is properly an outward Signification of something contrary to, or, at least, beside the inward Sense of the Mind. *a* 1758 J. Edwards in N. Worcester *Atoning Sacr.* (1830) 140 Old men seldom have any advantage from new discoveries, because these are beside a way of thinking which they have been long used to. 1773 Johnson *Lett.* (1788) I. lxxiii. 106 At Durham, beside all expectation, I met an old friend.

†**C.** *Comb.* **Besi·de-forth, besides-forth** *adv.*, moreover, further; **beside-sitter,** one who sits beside, an assessor; **besi·deward,** ? outside, hard by, in the vicinity. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 22 Judas Macabeus, ȝe and sexty þousande bisyde forth 'þat ben nouȝt seyen here. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* i. 17 And yet was besides-forth an ungodly and a wicked person. 1340 *Ayenb.* 40 þe kneade bezidezitteres, þet yeueþ þe kneade redes to þe demeres. 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 116 To men þat in þe cyte dwelle; And men þat dwellen be-sydwarde.

Besides (bĭsəi·dz), *adv.* and *prep.* Forms: 3–4 **bisides,** 4 **bi-, bysidis, bysydes,** 5–6 **besydes, -is,** 5– **besides.** [f. Beside + *s* of the advb. genitive, here probably a northern substitute for the southern *-en* of *bisiden.* This has been used in all the senses of Beside, but is now used, in prose, only in senses 2, 3, for which it is the proper word.]

A. *adv.*

†**1.** By the side; close by, near; = Beside A 1.

c 1205 Lay. 5181 Brennes [wende] bisides mid his folke of Burguine. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 76 Smal sendal bisides, a selure hir ouer. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 114 Heer besydes is

a foreste. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xliv. 388 Iosephs in that Castel not ne was, but at anothir besides in that plas.

2. In addition, over and above, as well.

1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* VI. 52 He deprived him of a portion of his kingdom, and assessed hym to pay a great summe of mony besides. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xix. 12 And the men said vnto Lot, Hast thou here any besides? 1821 KEATS *Isabel* liv, It drew Nurture besides, and life, from human fears. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xvi. 149 There are, besides, many marble slabs with long Greek inscriptions.

b. Introducing a further consideration: As an additional or further matter, moreover, further.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. i. 15 Besides, the lottrie of my destenie Bars me the right of voluntarie choosing. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 8 Besides, God is not at all Honour'd by the most costly oblations. 1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. II. 384 Besides, they were indemnified for it. 1858 BRIGHT *Reform, Sp.* (1876) 282 There is, besides, this great significant fact. *Mod.* It is rather too late to go out; besides, I am tired.

3. Other than that mentioned, otherwise, else.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 185 Which..leaues behinde a stayne Upon the beautie of all parts besides. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* I. i. (R.) An ignorant man, whatever he may know besides. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.) Robbers, who break with all the world besides, must keep faith among themselves. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 4 Knowledge, in which the gentlemen of England have been more remarkably deficient than those of all Europe besides.

†**4.** = BESIDE A 6. *Obs.* (NOW ASIDE.)

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* v. (1679) 19 The blows thou mak'st at me are quite besides. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xi. (1653) 184 They never faile, or cast it besides. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 152/2 He was so thoughtful, that going to put Incense into a Censer, he put it besides.

B. *prep.*

†**1.** = BESIDE B 1. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 Ða com on angel of heuene to hem, and stod bisides hem. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16878 In a ȝard bisides þe tune. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xiii. 1 Jhesus.. sat bisides the sæ. 1480 CAXTON *Trevisa's Descr. Eng.* 6 At Stonhenge besides Salesbury. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 316 b, I would .. make you roome here besides me, but that I sitte in so narrowe a roome myself. 1605 STOW *Ann.* 372 King Edward kept his Christmasse at Kenington besides Lambeth. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 208 Hold .. your Right Hand close besides your Left Hand.

2. Over and above, in addition to, as well as. (This and the next are the ordinary current senses.)

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 24 Besydis thys condempnacion of me by hearsaye. 1552 HULOET, Besydes that, *præterea*. 1557 N. T. (Geneva) *Luke* xvi. 26 Besydes all this, betwene you and us there is a great gulfe set. [So 1611.] *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 484 Besides that .. they have some part of his word solemnly read. 1783 LD. HAILES *Anc. Chr. Ch.* ii. 50 St. Paul..became acquainted with many Christians besides his converts. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* vii. (ed. 5) 112 The Emperor, besides the sword .. receives a ring as the symbol of his faith.

b. with *obj. clause.*

1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Mar. *Gloss.*, Besides that the..affection..tormenteth the mynde. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 97 Besides that this water cooleth all the inward parts, it doth greatly helpe the stone. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 59/2 The representatives of the majority, besides that they would themselves be improved in quality ..would no longer have the whole field to themselves.

3. Other than, else than: in negative and interrogative (formerly sometimes in affirmative) sentences, capable of being rendered by 'except, excluding.'

c 1375 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 393 No man may putt an-oþer ground bysidis þat þat is putt [So 1382 N. T. 1 *Cor.* iii. 11; 1388 outtakun; TIND., COVERD., *Genev.*, 1611, then; *Rhem.* beside.] *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* I. 22 England is well stored with all kinde of beeastes, besides asses, mules, cammels, and elephants. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxii. 116 Not the act of the Body, nor of any other Member thereof besides himselfe. *a* 1716 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1717) IV. 37 The Jews..for ever unsainting all the world besides themselves. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 110 ¶ 1 No living Creature ever walks in it besides the Chaplain. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 266 In the opinion of every one besides himself. *Mod.* Have you nothing to tell us besides what we have already heard?

†**4.** = BESIDE B 4. **a.** Past, by. *Obs.*

1634 PRESTON *New Covt.* 62 Careful that none of this water run besides the mill. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. ii. (1647) 232 King Philip missed of his expectation, and the morsel fell besides his mouth. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 468/2 [He] proposed sophisms to the disputants, slipping besides the sense. 1680 *Observ. on 'Curse Ye Meroz'* 5 No sooner did they perceive the waters begin to run besides their Mill..but they turned *Cat in Pan*, and cursed as fast the contrary way.

†**b.** Opposition: Out of, away from, off. *Obs.*

1537 TINDALE *Exp.* 1 *John* Wks. II. 183 Thou mayest well, besides Christ, know him [God] as a tyrant. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 769 Ælianus was a little besides the way, when he set down *macrous* for *microus*. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnuus* § 7. 90 He tels us we are besides the Cushion.

†**c.** Of removal: Out of, away from, off. *To put besides*: to put out of, do out of, deprive of.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* 41 The husbandmen .. by coueyne and fraude .. be put besydes it. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 173/1 The Englishmen .. desirous .. to shake off the yoke of Danish thraldome besides their necks and shoulders. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xiv. § 5 (1873) 159 Doth not only put a man besides his answer. 1654 USSHER *Ann.* v. 88 That no God was able to put him besides his Kingdom. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 47 An extravagant love ..puts the Philosopher besides his Latin.

5. *fig.* (from 4.) = BESIDE B 5.

†**a.** Out of any mental state; hence *Besides oneself*: see BESIDE B 5 a. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxvi. 24 Paul, thou arte besides thy selfe. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 36, I am suer Tindale is not so farre besydis his comon sencis. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* v. 13 Whether wee bee besides our selues..or whether we bee sober. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxvii. (1695) 186 Our way of speaking in English, when we say such an one is not himself, or is besides himself..as if..the self same Person was no longer in that Man.

†**b.** = BESIDE B 5 b. *Obs.*

1581 R. GOADE in *Confer.* II. (1584) I iiij b, You fall to discoursing cleane besides the purpose. 1651 LILLY & ASHMOLE *Autobiogr.* (1774) 172 Its besides my task to write the life of the late King. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 219 Though it be quite besides the subject.

†**c.** Beyond; = BESIDE B 5 c. *Obs.*

1564 *Brief Exam.* *** h, Nothyng muste be brought into the Churche, besides or contrary to Scripture. 1577 VAUTROULLIER *Luther's Ep. Gal.* 8 This thou doest besides thine office; keepe thy selfe within thy bounds. *Ibid.* 36 If it teach any thing besides or against Gods word. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just. Vind.* vii. 196 The Pope can do nothing in France ..either against the Canons or besides the Canons. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* IV. i. 159 Tis besides nature. 1692 LOCKE *Toleration* iii. iv. Wks. 1727 II. 355 A model so wholly new, and besides all experience.

Besie, obs. form of BUSY.

Besiege (bĭsī·dʒ), *v.* Forms: 3–6 bysege, 4 biseche, 4–5 be-, bisege, 5 biseige, 7 besiedge, -sige, 5– besiege. [ME. *bi-, by-, besege(n*, f. BE- 1 + *sege(n*, aphetic f. *asege(n*, ASSIEGE.]

1. *trans.* To sit down before (a town, castle, etc.) with armed forces in order to capture it; to lay siege to, beleaguer, invest.

1297 R. GLOUC. 387 Þys ost wende þuderward..And bysseged þen castel syx wouke wel vaste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9211 Twelve moneþ he biseged hit. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4275 Þyn barons..þat so buþ be-seged on þat tour. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxi. 2 Steeȝ vp, Elam, and bisege [*v. r.* biseche] Medeba. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 9 A certeyn Cite..was biseigyd with..enemeys of þe Emperoure. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 489 This Cittie now by vs besiedg'd. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xxiii. 8 Saul called all the people together..to besiege Danid, and his men. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 339 Agrican with all his northern powers Besieg'd Albracca. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lx. 67 Antigonus besieged the city for ten months.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* ii, When forty winters shall besiege thy brow. 1601 — *All's Well* II. i. 10 The mallady That doth my life besiege. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* 31 Having wrung off her neck, begins to besiedge that good morsel.

2. *transf.* To crowd round like a besieging army; to block up, hem in.

1686 *Gentl. Recr.* I. 101 A Planet is besieged, when he is between the Bodies of the two..Malevolents, Saturn and Mars. 1717 POPE *Elegy Unfort. Lady* 38 Frequent hearses shall besiege your gates. 1789 JEFFERSON *Corr.* (1830) 20 The people have besieged the doors of the bakers.

3. *fig.* To assail with importunate addresses or prayers.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 534 ¶ 5 There is one gentleman who besieges me as close as the French did Bouchain. 1737 POPE *Hor. Ep.* I. vii. 29 Fools with compliments besiege ye. 1850 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII. l. § 45 The ministers were besieged with innumerable applications for every office. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* xix. (1875) 293 Pious souls..who daily and nightly besieged Heaven with supplications.

†**Besie·ge,** *sb. Obs.*; also 6 beseyge, 7 beseige. [f. prec. vb.] Besieging, siege.

1552 HULOET, Besiege laier, *obsessor*. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 15 The besiege of Sagitta. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. (1632) 1191 The besiege of Inis-Kellen. 1664 *Floddan F.* iii. 22 Your saults and hard besiege.

Besieged (bĭsī·dʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED[1].]

1. Invested or surrounded by hostile forces.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 27 Besegyde, *obsessus*. 1603 in *Shaks. C. Praise* 57 Of Helens rape and Troyes beseiged Towne. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VI. 158 Our foes Haply may..quit in peace Besieged Orleans.

b. *absol.* The people besieged.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 320 Offering vnto the besieged..easie conditions of peace. 1863 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* XI. 239 The besieged and the besiegers alike were taken by surprise.

2. *transf.* Beset by an importunate crowd.

1866 CAUMP *Banking* ii. 55 The funds..were instantly returned to the besieged bank.

Besiegement (bĭsī·dʒmĕnt). Also 7 besiedg-. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of besieging or state of being besieged; also *fig.*

1564 GOLDING *Justine* 31 (R.) Setting before their eies besiegement, hungar, and the arrogant enemy. 1577 *Test.* 12 *Patriarchs* (1604) 75 The Lord shall bring upon you famine, and..wrathful besiegement. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1865) X. 481 An unheard-of way of besiegement.

Besieger (bĭsī·dʒəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who besieges.

1580 BARET *Alv.* B 570 A besieger, *obsessor*. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 313 Demetrius, surnamed the Besieger. 1633 H. COGAN *Pinto's Trav.* liii. (1663) 209 Permission for the Besieged to converse with the Besiegers. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 18 ¶ 6 The Besiegers were quiet in their Trenches. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 80 The advanced works of the besiegers were..close to the town.

Besie·ging (bĭsī·dʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.*; also 4 bi-, 5 besegynge. [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of laying siege to (a place); the condition of being besieged.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* iv. 2 Thou shalt ordeyne aȝens it a bisegynge. 1388 — *Jer.* x. 17 Thou that dwellist in bisegyng. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Art Warre* (1588) 93 b, The defending and besieging of townes. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* I. 4 He ..fortified the citie against besieging. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. ii. 66 Chiefly used in besieging of cities.

Besie·ging, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That besieges; employed in a siege.

1813 *Examiner* 17 May 307/2 The besieging corps before Dantzick. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xl, The arras..Flutter'd in the besieging wind's uproar. 1863 HOLLAND *Lett. Joneses* xv, A will as patient..as that which a besieging army needs.

Besie·gingly, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] Urgently, importunately.

1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. I. 270 Any particular death ..haunts my mind more obstinately and besiegingly, in that season.

Besigh (bĭsəi·), *v.* [f. BE- 4 + SIGH *v.*] To sigh over.

c 1200 [see BE- pref. 4.] 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Romance* I. 46 Besighing his past madness.

†**Besi·ght.** *Obs. rare.* In 3 besiȝte, 4 besiht. [ME. *besiȝte*, f. BESEE *v.*, and *siȝte*, SIGHT.] Consideration, determination, ordinance.

1258 *Proclam. Hen. III*, The besiȝte of than to foren iseide redesmen. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 311 Þ þral..þorw be-siht of riht dom To strong prison was i-don.

Besil(e, obs. form of BEZZLE.

Besilver (bĭsi·lvəɹ), *v.* [f. BE- 1 + SILVER *v.*] *trans.* To silver over, to cover or line with silver; also *fig.* Hence **Besi·lvered** *ppl. a.*

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr's *S. P.* (1847) 61 Many streams his banks besilvered. 1800 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 330 Yet how well he amalgamates and besilvers all! 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 436 The moon-besilver'd casements guided us. 1864 R. BARTON *Dahome* II. 33 Wives and Amazons, copiously besilvered.

Besin, besinge, besiren: see BE- *pref.*

Besing (bĭsi·ŋ), *v.* [f. BE- 4 + SING *v.*] *trans.* a. To sing (into some state). b. To sing about (a person, etc.); to celebrate in song; to sing to. Hence **Besung** (bĭsʊ·ŋ), *ppl. a.*

1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* x. E iv b, If the plaintife Poet shoulde besing his muses horce. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 239 Let him worship and besing the idols of the time. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* iii, In the Charter which has been so much besung. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. XII. i. 119 The Mountain part..besung by rushing torrents.

†**Besi·nk,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 besincan, 2–3 bisinken; *Pa. t.* -sank; *Pa. pple.* -sunken. [OE. *besincan* str. vb., f. BE- 2 + *sincan* to SINK.]

1. *intr.* To sink, fall down through any substance.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. xi. 10 Sio burg besanc on eorþan. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 Hwase liþ ileinen deope bisunken.

2. *trans.* To submerge. For BESENCH.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Þe storm bisinkeð þe ship.

†**Besire,** a bad form for DESIRE.

1589 *Marprel. Epit.* C, Ile besire them to leaue this order, or els they are like to heare of it..And ile besire you.

†**Besi·t,** *v. Obs.*; also 4–5 bisit. [OE. *besittan* to sit about, besiege. f. BE- 1 + *sittan* to SIT. The primary verb, of which BESET is the causal.]

1. *trans.* To encamp about, besiege.

a 1100 *O.E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1087 Se cyng..let besittan þone castel. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1135 Te king it besæt.

2. To sit upon; to lie heavy upon; to weigh upon.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 110 Hit schal bisitten oure soules sore atte laste. 1377 *Ibid.* B. x. 361 It shal bisitten vs ful soure, þe siluer þat we kepen.

3. To sit properly upon (as a dress): to fit, suit, become. Cf. F. *seoir.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xiv. 73 This..bisittith not his wisdom. *c* 1471 FORTESCUE *Wks.* (1869) 463 Yt besatt not his magnifycence to have done otherwise. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 227 Affections for to change it well besits. 1614 C. B. *Ghost Rich. III*, Yeelding thoughts besit the basest slaves.

†**Beskyfte,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. BE- 3 + ME. *skyfte*: see SHIFT.] *trans.* To thrust off.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* (1817) I. 91 She coude not beskyfte hym by no meane.

Beslab, beslap, beslash, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Beslabber, beslaber, variants of BESLOBBER.

Beslave (bĭ,slēi·v), *v.* [f. BE- 5 + SLAVE.]

1. *trans.* To make a slave of, enslave. *lit.* and *fig.*

1615 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* IV. iv. 198 He that..hath beslaved himself to a bewitching beauty. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* IV. 51 Or if thy droyling hand should once beslave Thy glorious freedome.

2. To address as a slave, to call 'slave.'

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 158/1, I will not rayle, or rogue thee, or be-slaue thee. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 153 He is now chiding and beslaving the emmet that stands before him.

3. To fill with slaves, pollute with slavery.

1862 J. SPENCE *Amer. Union* 246 Texas would not have been annexed and beslaved.

Hence **Besla·ved** *ppl. a.*, **Besla·ving** *vbl. sb.*

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 54 Redeeming of many poor beslaved souls. 1641 LD. DIGBY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 19 Jan. 16 Our beslaving since the Petition of Right.

Beslaver (bĭ,sla·vəɹ), *v.* [f. BE- 1 + SLAVER *v.* Cf. also BESLOBBER.] *trans.*

1. To slaver upon or over, to bedrivel; to cover with anything suggesting slaver.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* C iij, Giue the infant a bibbe, hee

all to beslauers his mother tongue. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. (Arb.) 14 One of your reumaticke Poets, that beslauers all the paper he comes by. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 38 Unconscious if any reptile beslaver its base.

2. To cover with fulsome flattery.

1861 *Life Ld. Bacon* xxii. 498 He was ready to beslaver Majesty infinitely.

Hence **Besla·vered** *ppl. a.*

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 5 To thinke so well of a scald railing vaine, Which soone is vented in beslauered writs.

† Beslee·ve, *v. nonce-wd.* [BE- 6 c. + SLEEVE.] *trans.* To take the sleeves from (a bishop). Hence **Beslee·ving** *vbl. sb.*

1589 NASHE *Almond for P.* 16 a, Am not I old *Ille ego qui quondam* at y^e^ besleeuing of a sichophant.

Beslime, beslipper, beslow, etc.: see BE-.

Beslobber (bĭˌslɒ·bəɹ), *v.*; also 4–5 **bislaber.** [f. BE- 1 + SLOBBER *v.*] To wet and befoul with saliva (= to BESLAVER), or with portions of liquid food escaping from the mouth; to kiss like a drivelling child; *hence,* to kiss childishly or effusively; *fig.* to cover with fulsome flattery.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VIII. 1 Tho cam sleuthe al by-slobered [B. v. 392 bislabered] with two slymed eyen. 1828 MACAULAY *Hallam, Ess.* (1851) I. 84 The salaried Viceroy of France ..beslobbering his brother and courtiers in a fit of maudlin affection. 1868 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug., When a man is beslobbered by high and by low, In our senates and schools deemed a light of the age.

Beslombre, beslomere, *v. Obs.*: see next.

Beslubber (bĭˌslʊ·bəɹ), *v.* Also 4–5 **beslombre, beslomer.** [f. BE- 1 + SLUBBER *v.* The early *beslom(b)er* is probably merely a phonetic variant: Mätzner would make it distinct, comparing it with 'Du. *slommeren* to trouble'; but see the sense.]

trans. To wet and soil with a thick liquid; to bedaub, bedabble, besmear. Hence **Beslu·bbered.**

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 427 His hosen..Al beslombred [*v. r.* beslomered] in fen as he be plow folwede. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xviii. (1617) 317 A certain common conceiuing of God, howbeit so defaced and beslubbered. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 341 To beslubber our garments with it, and sweare it was the blood of true men. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* I. xv. 64 Perfumes..wherewith he vsed to sweeten and beslubber himselfe. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* iv. (1804) 14 A countenance beslubbered with tears. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* xi. 197 The boiling jets squirt suddenly at one over the red beslubbered rim.

Beslur, beslurry, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Besme, obs. form of BESOM.

Besmear (bĭˌsmĭəɹ), *v.* Forms: 1 **bismierwan,** 3 **besmyrwan,** 3 **bismeoruwien,** 6 **besmeere, -smere, -smire,** 6–7 **besmeare,** 7–8 **besmeer,** 6– **besmear.** [OE. *bismierwan,* late WSax. *besmyrwan,* Anglian *besmerwan,* f. *bi-,* BE- 1 + *smierwan, smerwan* (pa. t. *smierede*):—OTeut. **smerwjan* to SMEAR, f. **smerwo-(m),* in OE. *smeoru, smeru,* ointment, grease.] *trans.* To smear over or about; to cover the surface generally or largely *with* any greasy, viscous, or sticky substance; usually with the notion of soiling or staining: to bedaub.

c 1050 *Gloss. Cott. Cleop.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 422/14 *Interlitam,* besmyred. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 214 Kumeð forð biuoren his Louerde bismitted & bismeoruwed. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 50 Besmering and dawbing eche other with dirte and myer. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 42 The divelish hag..With wicked herbes and oyntments did besmeare My body. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. 55 That face of his..was besmear'd As blacke as Vulcan in the smoake of warre. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 145 They besmear their children with the blood. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 42 He..caused the bodies of the wagons to be..besmeared with a compound of tallow and ashes.

b. predicated of the unguent or viscous matter.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.) Her gushing blood the pavement all besmear'd. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 329 His batter'd front and brains besmear the stone.

c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become besmeared.

1587 TURBERV. *Louer confess.* (R.) If face besmear with often streames.

2. *fig.* To sully, defile, pollute.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 243/2 That they bee not besmeered with any blame. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. 219 My honor would not let ingratitude So much besmeare it. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 10 (1619) 216 With the black coales of enuious and slanderous inuectiues striuing to besmeare them. 1867 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July, Ministers vie with each other in getting themselues besmeared.

Besmeared (bĭˌsmĭəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Smeared over, covered with anything greasy or nasty; befouled.

1592 NASHE *P. Penitesse* (ed. 2) 10 b, Mistris Minx..that lookes as simperingly as if she were besmeard. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lv, Vnswept stone besmear'd with sluttish time. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* x. 208/1 Thy filthy garments, and besmeared countenance. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc Azt.* xvi, His face, besmeared And black with gore.

Besmearer (bĭˌsmĭəɹəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who besmears.

1611 COTGR., *Barbouilleur*..a blotter, smutter, besmearer.

Besmearing (bĭˌsmĭəɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] A smearing or daubing over; also *fig.*

1580 BARET *Alv.* B 571 A Besmeering, or annoynting. 1611 COTGR., *Enduisement,* a plaistering, dawbing..besmearing. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* Procm., The defacing and besmearing of Virtue and Innocence.

Besmell, besmile, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Besmirch (bĭˌsmɜ·ɹtʃ), *v.* Also 7 **besmerch, -smyrch.** [f. BE- 1 + SMIRCH *v.*] To soil, discolour, as with smoke, soot, or mud; also *fig.* to sully, dim the lustre of.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 15 And now no soyle nor cautell doth besmerch The vertue of his feare. *a* 1700 *Bride's Bur.* in Percy *Reliques* III. (R.) Fair Helen's face Did Grecian dames besmirche. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 14 Nov., You cannot permanently besmirch a work of art. Time is sure to rub off the stain. 1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 33/3 The first shower of rain would..besmirch the velvet of their petals.

Hence **Besmi·rched** *ppl. a.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iii. 110 Our Gaynesse and our Gilt are all besmyrcht. 1864 *Spectator* 618 The toiling, and besmirched priesthood of the world. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. (1870) 94 In besmirched array Some met us.

Besmire, obs. form of BESMEAR.

† Besmi·t, *v. Obs.* Also 3 **bismit,** 4 **besmet,** 5 **bismyt.** [f. BE- 2 + SMIT *v.*] *trans.* To stain, infect (as with disease), contaminate. (Mostly *fig.*)

[971 *Blickl. Hom.* 85 Þu woldest symle þone besmitan þe þu nan wiht yfles on nystest.] *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 214 Kumeð forð biuoren his Louerde bismitted [*v. r.* bismuddet] and bismeoruwed. 1340 *Ayenb.* 32 A uice huerof al þe wordle is besmet. *Ibid.* 229 Þet ne is naȝt besmetted ine herte mid kueade þoȝtes. 1480 CAXTON *Trevisa's Descr. Brit.* 52 He is bismytted with their treson also.

Besmoke (bĭˌsmōu·k), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **by-smoke,** 5 **bismoke,** 6–9 **besmoak,** 7 **besmoake,** 6– **besmoke.** [f. BE- 4 + SMOKE *v.*] *trans.* To fill with smoke, to act on with smoke, to fumigate.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. liii. (1495) 813 Yf a man bismokith the hous of the ampte wyth brymstoon. 1574 HYLL *Bees* xv, Besmoke the hiue with flaxe. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1608) 1133 Mists of Rome, That have so long besmoaked Christendom. 1611 FLORIO, *Affumare,* to besmoake, to drie in the smoake as bacon. 1823 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* LVI. 126 They besmoak us with a disgusting mixture of sacrifice and frankincense.

Hence **Besmo·ked** *ppl. a.,* **Besmo·king** *vbl. sb.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* 5 It is wont to dirken by-smoked ymages. 1611 COTGR., *Enfumement,* a smoaking, a besmoaking. 1854 DICKENS *Hard Times* xxii. (D.) The besmoked evergreens were sprinkled with a dirty powder.

Besmooth, besmother, besmouche, besmudge: see BE- *pref.*

† Besmo·ttered, *ppl a. Obs. rare.* In 4 **bi-, bysmotered, -erd,** 6 *Sc.* **besmotterit.** [A simple *smotered* or *smoteren* does not occur: though Chaucer has an adj. *smoterlich,* which Prof. Skeat takes as = '*dial.* smutty, wanton.' The Du. *smodderen* to smut, and LG. *besmaddern,* have been compared, but do not quite answer phonetically. The form looks like a freq. or dim. of *besmut,* but neither this nor *smut* is found so early. Douglas evidently took the word from Chaucer.]

trans. To bespatter as with mud or dirt.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 76 Of ffustian he wered a gypon Al bismotered with his habergeon. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. vi. 124 His face he schew besmotterit.

Be-smut (bĭˌsmʊ·t), *v.* [f. BE- 1 + SMUT *v.*] *trans.* 'To blacken with smoke or soot' (J.); to dirty; also *fig.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 154 That blot wherewith Chalcondilas hath besmutted our nation. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 438 The flash did so singe his face, having monstrously besmutted him.

Hence **Besmu·tted** *ppl. a.* (also said of wheat blackened by smut).

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 33 We see the 'rara avis,' with beak and claws begrimed and besmutted. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. V. iii. (D.) One besmutted, redbearded corn-ear in this which they cut.

Be-smu·tch (bĭˌsmʊ·tʃ), *v.* [f. BE- 1 + SMUTCH.] *trans.* To besmirch.

1832 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 258 Her siren finery has got all besmutched. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* VI. i. (ed. 2) I. 151 Ruffling and besmutching all his gay feathers.

† Besna·re, *v. Obs.* [f. BE- 4 + SNARE *v.*] *trans.* To take in a snare, to entrap.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* ix. 17 God fulfilleth the part of a Judge, as often as he besnareth [*printed* besnarleth] the wicked in their wickednesse.

Besnivel, besnowball, besnuff, besob: see BE- *pref.*

Besnow (bĭˌsnōu·), *v.* Forms: 1 **besniwan,** 4 **bi-, by-, besnywe(n, -snewe(n,** 6– **besnow.** [OE. *besniwian,* f. BE- 1 + *sniwan* to SNOW.] *trans.* To snow on; to cover or whiten with, or as with, snow; also *fig.* Hence **Besnow·ed** *ppl. a.*

a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 175 *Ninguidus,* besniwod. 1340 *Ayenb.* 81 Non vayr body ne is bote..ase a donghel besnewed. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 51 He was with yiftes all besnewed. 1597 DRAYTON *Mortimer.* 26 The battered Caskes..Besnow the soyle with drifts of scattered plumes. 1633 *Frue Trojans* I. iii, Foam besnows the trampled corn. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* II. IX. XXXIX, A fourth, all besnowed and frozen, descends from the outside.

† Beso·gne. *Obs.* Also **besognie, bessogne.** [a. Fr. *bisogne,* '*bisongne,* a filthie knaue, or clowne; a raskall, bisonian, base humoured scoundrell' (Cotgr.), ad. It. *bisogno,* cf. BESONIO.] **a.** A raw recruit. **b.** A low worthless fellow; = BEZONIAN.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* Ep. Ded. 50 Against this host, and this invincible commander, shall we have every besogne and fool a leader? 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xi. (1821) 352 There were but a few Besognies amongst them. 1658 BROME *Covent Gard.* v. iii, Beat the Bessognes that lie hid in the Carriages.

† Beso·gnier. *Obs. rare.* An adapted form of BESOGNE or BISOGNIO, with English ending; = prec.

1584 WHETSTONE *Mirr. Mag.,* These be no bashful Besogniers. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probleme* 71 Bribing copesmates and incroching Bisogniers.

† Besoi·gne. *Obs.* Also 5 **boesyngne, besoynye,** 6 **besone.** [a. OF. *besoigne* business, mod. *besogne* = Pr. *besonha,* It. *bisogna,* fem. forms found alongside of the masc. *besoin, besonh, bisogno*; see Diez, Littré.] Business, affair, ado.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. ii, Thynges that aperteyne to the counceyl & to the besoyngne of the royame. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I*, 142 Fitted for those little besoignes of Accounts, and Reckonings.

Besoil (bĭˌsoi·l), *v.* Forms: 3–4 **bisuele, -suyle,** 5 **beswyle,** 4–6 **besoyle,** 7– **besoil.** [f. BE- 1 + SOIL *v.*] *trans.* To soil, stain, sully; also *fig.* Hence **Besoi·led** *ppl. a.*

a 1300 *Pains of Hell* 91 in *O. E. Misc.* 225 And summe he sau3 bi-suyled as souwes..vp to þe brouwes. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 108 Thys men by-soyled beth. *c* 1450 *Merlin* x. 165 His swerde all besoyled with blode of men and of horse. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 164 The Remonstrance ..came forth..to besoil his Majesty's reign. 1798 SOUTHEY *Sonn.* xii, Cobwebs and dust thy pinions white besoil. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iv, All weather-tanned, besoiled.

Besom (bĭˌzəm), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–2 **besma,** 1 **besema,** 3–4 **besem,** 3–5 **besme,** 4 **beesme, bisme,** 4–5 **besum,** 5 **besumme, bessume, besowme,** 5–7 **besome,** 6 **bysom, beasome, bessem,** 6–8 **beesom(e,** 7 **beesum, beasom,** (6 *Sc.* **boosome,** 7 **bissome,** 9 *dial.* **bezom, bizzim, buzzom**), 5– **besom.** [Com. WGer.: OE. *besema, besma* (= OFris. *besma,* OHG. *besamo,* MHG. *besme, besem,* mod.G. *besen,* Du. *bezem*):—OTeut. **besmon-* (not found in EGer.). Ulterior derivation obscure.]

† 1. A bundle of rods or twigs used as an instrument of punishment; a birch. *Obs.* (L. *fascis.*)

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. iii. § 2 He..hy..het ȝebindan, and..mid besman swingan. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 5 [He] strupeth hire steorcnaket..ant beateth hire bare bodi with bittere besmen. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 16 Þu schalt beon ibeaten mid besmes.

2. An implement for sweeping, usually made of a bunch of broom, heather, birch, or other twigs bound together round a handle; a broom. (Dialectally, as in Scotland, the generic name for sweeping implements of any material, e. g. a *heather, birch,* or *broom besom,* a *hair besom*; but in literary Eng. 'broom' is now generic, and 'besom' specific.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 44 He ȝemet hyt æmtiȝ, and ȝeclænsod mid besmum [*v. r.* besemum]. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 Mid beseme clene swopen. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xii. 44 Clensid with bismes [1388 besyms]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clix. (1495) 708 Of the bowes and braunches of the byrche ben besomes made. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 33 Besme or besowme [1499 besym], *scopa.* 1493 *Churchw. Acc. Walberswicke, Suffolk* (Nichols, 1797) 185 A bessume of pekoks fethers. 1552 HULOET, *Beasome,* Loke in *browme.* 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 309 There is no more difference betweene them, then betweene a Broome, and a Beesome. 1641 H. BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 104 Wee make the miller take a besome and sweepe a place. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. iii. (1715) 208 He swept the Temple with a Beasom of Lawrel. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 51 The..bath is scrubbed all over with a birchen beesom. 1857 Bohn's *Handbk. Prov.,* There is little for the rake after the besom.

3. *fig.* Any agent that cleanses, purifies, or sweeps away things material or immaterial.

c 1380 WYCLIF *De Papa* Wks. (1880) 468 3if he & his secte be..clensid wiþ besumms. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xlviii, Swepe thy soule clene wyth the besome of the drede of god. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xiv. 23, I will sweepe it with the besome of destruction. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. xix. (1840) 35 The riuer Kishon, God's besom to sweep away Sisera's great army. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. ix. 139 With steel-besom, Rascality is brushed back into its dim depths. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* iv. 30 Grandly the cloud-besom swept the mountains.

4. *fig.* Anything resembling a besom in shape; *spec.* applied to a comet.

1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 254 A comet..called 'The fyrie boosome.' *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 94 A Comet of that kind which..the vulgars [call] a firie Bissome.

5. Applied dialectally to heath and broom, plants used for besoms. (Cf. *broom,* in its two senses.)

1796 MARSHALL *Econ. W. Devon.* (E. D. S.), Beesom, bizzom, *spartium scoparium,* the broom plant. 1864 CAPERN *Devon Prov., Bizzim,* Heath. 1878 BRITTEN *Plant-n.* 26 Basam, Basom, Bassam or Bisom, *Sarothamnus scoparius.*

6. *Comb.* and *Attrib.,* as **besom-handle, -staff,** etc.; also **besom-head,** *fig.* a foolish or stupid person, a blockhead, whence *besom-headed*; **besom-heath,** heath used for making besoms; **besom-rider,** a witch, from the popular notion that they rode on broom-sticks; **besom-tail,** a tail formed like a besom, a bushy tail, whence *besom-tailed*; **besom-weed** = BESOM 5.

1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Bezom,* 'He's as fond as a *bezom,' or '*bezom-headed,' very foolish indeed. 1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 829 *Erica brabantica*..Low Dutch Heath, or *Besom Heath. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 161

Defaming them for *Beesom-riders or witches. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1356/4 Lost or stolen..one of the King's Setting Dogs .. a long *beesum tail. 1695 — No. 3086/4 A dark Iron grey Mare..Silver Eyed, and *Besome Tailed. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 628 *Bessem weede, or the herbe serving for Bysoms. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. iii. 368 By a Witch-bridle they can make a fair of horses of an acre of *besome-weed.

Besom, *sb.*[2] *Sc.* [App. a distinct word from the preceding: the two words are quite distinct (bɒ·zəm, bi·zəm) in Southern Scotch. Cf. BYSEN.] A contemptuous designation for a low woman.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, To set up to be sae muckle better than ither folk, the auld besom.

Be·som, *v.* [f. BESOM *sb.*[1] Cf. *to brush.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To sweep with force or violence. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3662 The..wynde owte of the weste rysses, Brethly bessomes with byrre in berynes sailles.

2. *trans.* To sweep. Often with *away, out,* etc.

1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XXII. 526 They cleansed The thrones and tables, while Telemachus Beesom'd the floor. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 13 Besom away the thick dust which lies upon their heavy folios. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xix. 244 He would besom you all out.

Besomer. [f. prec. + -ER[1].] One who uses a besom.

Besonard, obs. form of BEZOAR.

Besone, -ian, variants of BESOIGNE, BEZONIAN.

†**Beso·nio, beso·gnio.** *Obs.* [var. of BISOGNIO, a. It. *bisogno* 'need, want; also, a fresh needy souldier. *Bisogni,* new leuied souldiers such as come needy to the war' (Florio). 'Applied in derision to young soldiers who landed in Italy from Spain ill accoutred and in want of everything' (*Vocab. della Crusca.*) Hence also Sp. *bisoño,* Pg. *bisonho,* F. *bisogne.* (The conjecture that *bisogno* was an It. corruption of F. *bec jaune,* BEJAN, is baseless.) Cf. BESOGNE.] **a.** A raw soldier. **b.** (term of contempt) A needy beggar; a base worthless fellow. See BEZONIAN.

[1591 GARRARD *Art of Warre* 170 A raw souldier and Bisognio.] 1603 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 55 A base Besonio, fitter for the spade then the sword. 1611 FLETCHER *Four Pl.* 28 Draw my sword of Fate on a Pesant, a Besognio! 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 78 The souldiers .. who after the common custome of their profession (except when they be besonios), sought to pleasure him. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi, Base and pilfering besognios and marauders.

Besonnet, besoothe, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

†**Besoo·p,** *v. Obs. rare.* [App. f. BE- 1 + *soop.* earlier form of SWOOP: though the application is not quite clear.] *trans.* ? To thrash, lay about.

1589 *Hay any Work* B, I wil so besoop you .. as al the world shal cry shame vppon you. *Ibid.* 36, I will so besoop thee, as thou neuer bangedst John Whitgift.

Besoot (bĭsū·t), *v.* [f. BE- 6 + SOOT.] *trans.* To soil or blacken with (or as with) soot. Hence **Besoo·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Poislure,* a smutting, smeering, besooting. 1622 MABBE *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 12 Was it fit that hee should besoot his face with the same paintings? 1661 EVELYN *Misc. Writ.* I. (1805) 228 This coale..flies abroad.. besoots all the leaves.

Besoothment (bĭsū·ðmĕnt). *rare.* [f. BESOOTHE: see BE- *pref.* 2.] The fact of soothing; its means or resulting state. OGILVIE cites *Q. Rev.*

†**Beso·rt,** *v. Obs.* [f. BE- + SORT *sb.* or *v.*; cf. ASSORT *v.*] To assort, match, or agree with; to befit.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 272 Such men as may besort your Age.

†**Beso·rt,** *sb. Obs.* [? from prec. vb.; cf. ASSORT *sb.*] Suitable company.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 238 Such Accomodation, and besort, As leuels with her breeding.

Besot (bĭsɒ·t), *v.* [f. BE- + SOT; cf. ASSOT.]

1. *trans.* To affect with a foolish, blinding affection; to cause to dote *on*; to infatuate *with.*

1581 CAMPION in *Confer.* IV. (1584) A a iiij b, He might be taken with the loue of his eies towards her, to be besotted with her. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 118 It shall besot thee on some sordid Swaine. 1675 *Art Contentm.* viii. § 5. 217 The kind aspects of the world are very enchanting, apt to inveigle and besot us. 1748–1864 [see BESOTTED 1.].

2. To make mentally or morally stupid or blind; to stupefy in mind.

1615 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* IV. iv, Impiety is wont to besot men. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 231 Till they besot their understandings. 1822 HAZLITT *Men & Mann.* Ser. II. v. (1869) 122 Such persons are in fact besotted with words. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xix. 249 To besot the minds of men with ignorance and superstition.

3. To stupefy in the brain, make a sot of. (Said of narcotics.) Also *absol.*

1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt, etc.* 134 They no sooner tooke this drinke; But nought into their braines could sinke, Of what had them besotted. 1692 TRYON *Good House w.* XXVI. 209 Opium .. stupifying and besotting them, even as the superfluous drinking of..strong Drinks does. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 137 Pleasure .. has an opiate in it; it stupefies, and besots. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiv, I besotted myself and gambled and drank.

Besotted (bĭsɒ·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Having the affections foolishly or dotingly engaged; infatuated.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 964 Antonius .. besotted by Cleopatra. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Instr. Son* ii. (1651) 6 Haue .. ever more care, that thou be beloved of thy wife, rather than thyself besotted on her. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* XXXII. (1811) I. 246 If you are not besotted to that man..you will like it. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iii. 137 Never did besotted lover abandon himself to wilder folly.

2. Intellectually or morally stupefied or blinded.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 790 Swinish gluttony..with besotted base ingratitude Crams and blasphemes his feeder. 1687 *Reflect. on Hind & P.* 25 The gross Ignorance and besotted Superstition of Italy. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* XVI. 271 A stupid besotted indifference to everything spiritual.

3. Intoxicated or muddled by a narcotic.

1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* IX, You besotted villains, you have been drinking. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* V, Newton went down to rouse the besotted Thompson.

Beso·ttedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] Infatuatedly, stupidly, with mental or moral blindness.

1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. 1738 I. 591 Basely and besottedly to run their necks again into the Yoke. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* I. 4 He was..besottedly arrogant.

Beso·ttedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being besotted; infatuation; intoxication.

1628 BP. HALL *Old Relig.* 17 The World .. stood amazed to see its owne slauerie and besottednesse. 1673 MILTON *True Relig.* Wks. (1851) 419 Hardness, besottedness of heart, and Idolatry. 1862 J. LUDLOW *Hist. U. S.* 240 The besottedness or demoralisation of a portion of the North.

Beso·tting, *ppl. a.* [f. BESOT + -ING[2].] Infatuating, stupefying.

1762 FIELDING *Ess. Convers.* Wks. (1840) 636 The beastly custom of besotting and ostentatious contention for preeminence in their cups. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* in *Cornh. Mag.* VI. 435 To steal over my senses like besotting wine.

Besought (bĭsɒ·t), pa. t. and pple. of BESEECH.

Besouled (bĭsōu·ld), *ppl. a.* [f. BE- + SOUL *sb.* + -ED.] Endowed with a soul, ensouled.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* 388 Besouled with earnest human Nobleness. 1862 SIMON tr. *Dorner's Pers. Christ* II. (1874) I. 199 His .. besouled humanity was not done away with by the deification.

Besou·ling, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The endowing with a soul.

1862 SIMON tr. *Dorner's Pers. Christ* I. (1875) II. 399 To reduce the incarnation to a besouling .. of this man.

Besour, besow, bespaded, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Besouth (bĭsau·þ), *prep.* now *Sc.* Also 5–6 besowth. [f. BE- + SOUTH: cf. *be-east, be-north.*] On the south side of; to the south of.

c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 473 A gest..Of a knyght there be-sowth. 1530 LYNDESAY *Papyngo* 918 The borrow mure, Besouth Edinburgh. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 85, 29 degrees besouthe the tropike of Capricorne. 1650 *Act Sedor.* 10 Jan. 64 (JAM.) This present Act shall .. take effect for those besouth the water of Die. 1862 M. NAPIER *Life Dundee* II. 342 Perth besouth the river Earn.

Besowme, besoyle, obs. form of BESOM, BESOIL.

Besoyngne, -soynye, var. of BESOIGNE.

Bespall, var. of BESPAWL *v. Obs.*

Bespangle (bĭ,spæ·ŋg'l), *v.* [f. BE- 6 + SPANGLE.]

1. *trans.* To set about with spangles; to besprinkle or adorn with small glittering objects.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XIII. Notes 214 Every lofty top, which late the humorous night Bespangled had with pearle. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* V. 80 [Stars] to adorn and bespangle a canopy over our heads. 1862 G. LLOYD *Tasmania* iii. 36 The genial morning dews..that used to glisten upon and bespangle the vernal-leaved kangaroo grass?

2. *fig.*

1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 115 Being bespangled with holiness and clad with the royal robe of righteousness. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* X. 425 Other admirable similies bespangle this book. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. viii. 374 The subtilties and conceits with which the ancient Castilian verse is so liberally bespangled.

Hence **Bespa·ngled** *ppl. a.*, **Bespa·ngling** *vbl. sb.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 144 Women .. sumptuously pearled and bespangled. 1611 COTGR., *Papillottement,* a bespangling. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 118 Under a bespangled Canopie, the Firmament. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* V. i. 226 Uprushing pillars, star-bespangled roofs.

Bespankle (bĭ,spæ·ŋk'l). = BESPANGLE.

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 89 Garments .. bespankled ore With Stars of purest Gold. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 227 So she tastefully .. bespankles every branchlet and every spine with a daisy flower.

†**Bespa·r,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 besparri-an, 3 bisparr-en, 4 -sperr-en, -speren. [f. BE- 2 + SPAR *v.* to bolt, shut.] *trans.* To shut in; to lock up.

a 1100 in WR.-WÜLCKER *Voc.* 459 *Oppilate,* besparrade. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 94 Ancren þet bisparred [*v.r.* bituneð] her. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 139 And þat he spared and bispered [bi-sperred, bisperde, bispared] spene we in murthe.

†**Bespa·rage,** *v. Obs.* [f. DISPARAGE, by exchange of prefixes (cf. *distain, bestain*), and mistake of *sparage* for the stem.] *trans.* To disparage.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (N.) These men..should come to besparage gentlemen and chuff-headed burghomasters.

†**Bespa·rkle,** *v. Obs.* [f. BE- + SPARKLE *v.* Cf. BYSPARKIT.] *trans.* To bespatter, to spot.

1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefryde* 5 The stones..al besparklyde with blood. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* Pref. 26 He besparckles the worshippers therof with disdaine.

†**Bespa·rkling,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Sparkling, throwing out sparks.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* App. 449 In his desires More towring and besparkling than thy fires.

Bespatter (bĭ,spæ·təɹ), *v.* [f. BE- 1 + SPATTER.]

1. *trans.* To spatter over; to cover with small spots of wet mud or anything of like consistency.

1674 *Govt. of Tongue* V. § 9. 123 Those who will not take vice into their bosoms, shall yet have it bespatter their faces. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxvi. 447 They..were even bespattered with mud.

2. To spatter about; to scatter or cast (anything) so that it sticks in spots on surrounding objects.

1813 *Examiner* 1 Feb. 80/1 [He] had..literally bespattered his brains about the floor.

3. *fig.* To asperse (*with* abuse, blame, flattery, praise, etc.). Generally in a bad sense even when *praise* is in question.

1644 JESSOP *Angel of Eph.* 24 Bishop Halls titles of honour wherewith he doth bespatter them. 1759 *Let. to Methodists,* Bespattering with your dirty hints and innuendoes the whole body of its Clergy. 1819 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 150, I shall get plentifully bespattered with abuse. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. Pref. 19 He .. bespatters with praise the canvass which a crowd concealed from him. 1858 ROBERTSON *Lect.* 244 Bespattered with applause.

4. *spec.* To cover with abuse; to vilify or slander.

1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I,* Proeme 4 If Ignorance or Malice attempts to hack, hew, or bespatter it. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 115 ¶ 1 Punch who takes all opportunities of bespattering me. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. XXXIII. 208, I will convince you that I am basely bespattered.

Bespa·ttered, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Covered with small spots of mud or the like.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iii. § 28 (1713) 250 The whole Keys were all bespattered with Letters. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. vii, Every window of your Feeling, even of your Intellect, as it were, begrimed and mud-bespattered.

Bespa·tterer. [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who bespatters with mud, or abuse.

a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess. & Margin.* (1851) II. 90 It defiles the bespatterer, whether it hit the object or not.

Bespa·ttering, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of covering with spots of mud, or the like, thrown at an object; or *fig.* with abuse.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 169 The bespattering our neighbours good name. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 4 Pitching the filthiest mud that he could find .. and naturally receiving a liberal bespattering in return.

Bespa·tterment. *rare.* = prec.

1870 C. SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms, Adulation .. Ant.* Traducement .. bespatterment.

†**Bespa·ttle,** *v. Obs.* [f. BE- 1 + SPATTLE *v.*] *trans.* To bespatter with anything dirty. Hence **Bespa·ttling** *vbl. sb.*

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 107 They rated hym .. byspatled hym, and byspitted him. 1611 COTGR., *Papilloter* ..to bespattle, or spot with durt. — *Papillottement,* a bespangling; also, a bespattling.

†Bespaw·l, *v. Obs.* Also 7 bespaul, bespall. [f. BE- 1 + SPAWL *v.*] *trans.* To bespatter with saliva; also *fig.*

1602 B. JONSON *Poetast.* v. i, Bespawls The conscious time, with humours, foam, and brawls. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* iii. 63 This Remonstrant would invest himself conditionally with all the rheum of the town .. to bespaul his brethren. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 215 Whose slipping guests are ready still to fall, He doth his Spartan marble so bespall.

Hence **Bespaw·led** *ppl. a.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* II. 33 His foame-bespawled beard.

Bespeak (bĭ,spī·k), *v.* Pa. t. **bespoke,** and (*arch.*) -spake. Pa. pple. **bespoken, bespoke.** For other forms see SPEAK. [Com. WGer.: OE. *bi-, besprecan* = OS. *bisprecan* (Du. *bespreken*), OHG. *bisprehhan* (MHG. and mod.G. *besprechen*), f. *bi-,* BE- + *sprecan* (*specan*) to SPEAK. The connexion of the senses is very loose; some of them appear to have arisen quite independently of each other from different applications of BE- *pref.*]

I. *intransitive.*

†**1.** To call out, exclaim, complain *that.* Only OE.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. x. § 6 Hu unzemetlice ze Romware bemurcniað & besprecað þæt, etc. *Ibid.* II. iv. § 7 Ond nu ure Cristne Roma besprico þæt..etc.

†**2.** To speak up or out, to exclaim: orig. with some notion of objection or remonstrance; in later times, simply, to raise one's voice, to speak. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 185 Than bispac Otous of Pavi, To Gii he bar gret envie. *c* 1440 *Erle Tolous* 877 Then bespake an olde Knyght, Y have wondur, be goddys myght, That syr Antore thus was bestedd. *c* 1500 *Deb. Carpenters' T.* in Halliw. *Nugæ P.* 17 Than be-spake the polyff With gret strong wordes and styffe. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II,* III. ii, The Earl of Pembroke mildly thus bespake; 'My lords,' etc. 1629 MILTON *Nativ.* vi, Until their Lord himself bespake, and bid them go. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 201 And thus the chief bespake.

†**b.** quasi-*trans. rare. Obs.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb., Whatever that good old man bespake.

II. *transitive.*

†**3.** To speak against: to charge, accuse; oppose.

a 1000 *Laws of Ethelb.* ii. 8 (BOSW.) Hit besprecen biþ. *a* 1000 *Psalms* (Lamb.) xliii. 17 (BOSW.) Fram stefne besprecendre. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1444 And seȝe ne bi-spac him neuere a del. 1297 R. GLOUC. 524 He was of churche inome, tho clergie bispek it vaste.

†**4.** To speak about: **a.** To discuss, advise upon, determine upon. (Also *intr.* with *infin.* of purpose.)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Heo bispeken heom bitweonen þet

heo walden ibuȝen. 1297 R. Glouc. 200 Þo þys was syker & byspeke. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 94 Wel thrytty ygedred beoth, And byspekith al his deth. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* IV. ix. 250 She hathe traytted or bespoken for to make hym dey other by poyson or by som other secrete dethe.

†**b.** To promise. *Obs. rare.* (Ger. *versprechen.*)

c 1320 *Cast. Loue* 221 For so hit was to Adam bi-speke, And God nolde no forward breke.

5. To speak for; to arrange for, engage beforehand; to 'order' (goods).

1583 Stanyhurst *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 68 Theare doe lye great kingdooms .. bespoken For the. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* III. v. (Arb.) 46 A lodging bespoken for him .. in Newgate. 1688 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 367. IV. 143 The six thousand pair of Shoes which he bispoke at Exeter. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 16 ⁋ 2 She bespoke the Play of Alexander the Great, to be acted by the Company of Strollers. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1755) 2 His tradesmen .. waited upon him to .. bespeak his custom. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 255 A new set of chains was bespoke. 1839 De Quincey *Murder* Wks. IV. 43 You may have .. bespoken a murder.

b. To stipulate or ask for (a favour or the like).

1677 *Quest. conc. Oath of Alleg.* 11, I must humbly bespeak your pardon. 1786 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 69, I bespeak, beforehand, a right to indulge my natural incredulity. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 54 With the view .. of bespeaking a friendly reception for himself. 1846 Grote *Greece* II. xxiv. 572 Whose patience I have to bespeak.

†**c.** To request or engage (a person) *to do* (something). *Obs.*

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 233 Then fairely I bespoke the Officer To go in person with me to my house. 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1877) V. 35 Who I feared did come to bespeak me to be Godfather to his son. 1670 Walton *Lives* IV. 293, I must .. bespeak the Reader to prepare for an almost incredible story. 1764 Smellie *Midwif.* III. 80, I was bespoke .. to attend a woman in her first child.

6. To speak to (a person), to address. (Now chiefly *poet.*)

1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, I. iv, My gentle lord, bespeak these nobles fair. 1597 *North. Mothers Bless.* xiii, When folks thee bespeaken curtesly hem grete. 1677 Hale *Contempl.* II. 124 From this high Mountain he bespeaks Mankind. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Luke xxiii. 31 These Christ thus bespoke: 'Weep not for me, but for yourselves.' 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XXIV. 508 Medon first th'assembled chiefs bespoke. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* II. xv. 75 The Father of immortals .. Frowned upon Juno and bespake her thus.

7. To speak of, tell of, be the outward expression of; to indicate, give evidence of.

1628 Earle *Microcosm.* 43 His very countenance and gesture bespeaks how much he is. 1671 Flavel *Fount. Life* viii. 20 Long preparations bespeak the .. greatness of the work. 1778 Han. More *Florio* II. 184 Gorgeous banquets oft bespeak A hungry household all the week. 1814 Wordsw. *Excurs.* I. 855 But her house Bespake a sleepy hand of negligence. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* iii. 65 Hamlet's proneness to soliloquy bespeaks the reflective man.

b. with *compl.*

a 1704 T. Brown *Pr. Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 31 Those whose smiling aspect bespeaks them friends. 1762 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* (1802) VI. xxxii. 356 Did that bespeak me cruel? 1815 *Scribbleomania* 18 Symptoms bespeaking me rash.

c. To tell of or betoken beforehand; to prognosticate, augur.

1719 Young *Revenge* III. i, Anguish, and groans, and death bespeak to-morrow. *a* 1745 Swift (J.) They started fears, bespoke dangers, and formed ominous prognosticks. 1851 Hawthorne *Snow Im.* (1879) 167 Circumstances that bespeak war and danger.

†**d.** (as prec. with reverse construction.) *Obs. rare.*

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VI. III. 511 My tongue is so farre from bespeaking such lands with any ill successe.

†**e.** To bear witness, to declare to. *Obs. rare.*

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 144 We have .. only reason to bespeak us, that bulk has a least part.

†**8.** To speak (a person) into some state. *Obs.*

1604 *Gallants at Ordin.* 19 How a young fellow was even bespoke and jested to death by harlots.

Bespeak (bĭˌspīk), *sb.* [f. the vb.] A bespeaking; *esp.* the bespeaking of a particular play to be performed; *hence*, a benefit night, when the actor's friends and patrons choose the play.

1839 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxiv, On her bespeak night. .. The night of her bespeak. Her benefit night, when her friends and patrons bespeak the play. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* lii. 347 He had given his bespeak to the theatre, and Mr. Montmorency was to act Claude Melnotte.

Bespeaˈker. [f. Bespeak *v.* + -er 1.] He who or that which bespeaks.

1624 Wotton *Archit.* (1672) 51 The Bespeaker of the Work. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. xvii. 111 Infallible Bespeakers of a showre.

Bespeaˈking, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of speaking to, for, about, or of.

1661 *Origen's Opin.* in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 1 Custom, which sends few Books into the world .. without some fair bespeaking of the Reader. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* To Rdr., A Preface .. which is but a bespeaking of Favour. 1711 Swift *Lett.* (1767) III. 243 The dinner was my bespeaking.

Bespeˈcked, *ppl. a.* [f. Be- 1 + Specked: cf. *besmottered.*] Spotted or specked over the surface.

1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1593) 84 The berrie is bespect With colour tending to a blacke. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. II. (1641) 90/2 A Dragons skin All bright-bespect. 1745 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 296 Broad yellow spots [that] her whole body had been bespecked with.

Bespeckle (bĭˌspeˈkˈl), *v.* [f. Be- 1 + Speckle *v.*] To speckle over, to variegate with specks or spots. Hence **Bespeˈckled** *ppl. a.*, **Bespeˈcklement.**

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 340 The colour yellowish, but bespeckled on the sides with blew spots. 1641 Milton *Ch. Discip.* I. Wks. (1851) 23 They .. bespeckl'd her with all the gaudy allurements of a Whore. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. § 15. V. 76 A Translation .. everywhere bespeckled with hard words. 1860 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 976/2 Minute black points .. bespeckle the anterior extremity. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 631 [They] threw the white foam from their bits .. to the bespecklement of the groom's hat and coat.

Bespeˈctacled, *ppl. a.* [f. Be- 7 + Spectacles.] Having spectacles on.

1742 Jarvis *Quix.* II. II. xvi. (D.) A white-veiled, lank, and bespectacled duenna. 1848 J. H. Newman *Loss & Gain* 60 He was a little, prim, smirking, bespectacled man.

Bespeech, bespend, besperple, bespew: see Be- *pref.*

Bespeed (bĭˌspīˑd), *v. rare.* [f. Be- 2 + Speed *v.*] *trans.* To speed, help on, prosper. Hence **Bespeed** (bĭˌspeˑd), *ppl. a.*, prospered, having got on (well or ill).

c 1630 Jackson *Creed* B IV. iv. vi, Men set to woo .. for others take often opportunity to bespeed themselves. 1796 Coleridge *To Unfort. Woman* i, Myrtle leaf, that ill bespeed Pinest in the gladsome ray.

†**Bespeˈte,** *v. arch.* Forms: *Inf.* 3–4 bi-, byspete, -speete, (6 bespette). *Pa. t.* 4 byspet, bispatte. *Pa. pple.* 3–4 bispat, 4 bispet, 5 by-, 6 bespetted, 9 bespate. [ME. *bespeten*, f. Be- 1 + *speten*, OE. *spǽtan* to spit.] = Bespit.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 122 ȝif me mis-seiþ þe, þenc þæt tu ert eorðe .. ne bispet me þe eorðe? *a* 1240 *Orison* 32 in *O. E. Misc.* 140 Bi-spat þu were and al myd wowe. *c* 1315 Shoreham 84 Hy .. Byspet hym that swete semblant. 1382 Wyclif *Mark* xv. 19 Thei smyten his heed with a reede, and bispatten him. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pers. T.* ⁋ 205 Thanne was his visage .. vileynsly bispet [*v. r.* bespit]. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VI. xv. 259 That blyssfull bodye .. was .. byspetted for our synne. 1580 Baret *Alv.* B 576 To Bespette one all ouer. 1855 Browning *Ch. Roland* xix, Its [a river's] black eddy bespate with flakes and spumes.

Bespice bĭˌspəiˑs), *v.* [f. Be- 1 and 4 + Spice.] **1.** *trans.* To season with (or as with) spice.

1575 Churchyard *Chippes* (1817) 191 Sweete words did walke, bespyest [? bespyset] with fained cheere. 1601 Holland *Pliny* XIX. viii, Seasoned also and bespiced with the costly root of the plant Laserwoort. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 316 Thou His Cup-bearer .. might'st be-spice a cup. 1611 Rich *Honest. Age* (1844) 50 So be-spiced, and be-poudered, that a man may well vent them the breadth of a streete.

†**2.** To sprinkle as spice or seasoning. *Obs.*

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 49 b, This root .. being bespiced or bestrewed vpon their meate .. killeth the Panther.

Bespill (bĭˌspĭˑl), *v.* [f. Be- 1 + Spill.] Intensive of Spill.

1556 Abp. Parker *Psalter* LXXXIII, And let theyr fames all shame bespill. *a* 1843 Southey *Poems Slave-tr.* II. 60 By every drop of blood bespilt .. Awake! arise! avenge!

Bespin, bespirt, besplit, etc.: see Be- *pref.*

Bespirit (bĭˌspiˑrit), *v.* Also 6 besprite. [f. Be- 5 + Spirit.] *trans.* **a.** To possess with a (familiar) spirit. **b.** To fill or endow with spirit.

1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Ep.* (1577) 55 The letter had no spirit in it: but he aduised me, that he which wrote it should he beespirited. 1862 Simon *Dorner's Pers. Christ* I. (1875) II. 399 To reduce the incarnation to a .. bespiriting of this man.

Bespiˈt, *v. arch.* Pa. t. and pple. bespit. For forms see Spit. [f. Be- 1 + Spit *v.*] *trans.* To spit upon, cover or defile with spitting. Rarely *intr.* with *upon.* (Cf. Be-spete.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17771 Jesus .. was Bath bi-scurget and bi-spit. 1382 Wyclif *Mark* xiv. 65 Summe bigunnen for to bispitte him. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 223 Thus have thay dight me drerely And all by-spytt me spytusly. 1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 107 They .. byspatled hym, and byspitted him. 1629 Gaule *Pract. The.* 22 Christ was .. crowned with Thornes, bespit vpon. 1678 Hickes in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 319 IV. 51 They railed at my black coat, for so they called my gown, and bespit it all over.

Bespite (bĭˌspəiˑt), *prep. rare*−1. Despite.

1842 R. I. Wilberforce *Rutil. & Lucius* 96, I have had friends who, bespite my ignorance and penury, are ready to receive me as their equal.

Be-splash (bĭˌsplæˑʃ), *v.* [f. Be- 1 + Splash *v.*] *trans.* To splash all over, to wet by splashing. Hence **Bespla·shed** *ppl. a.*

1804 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* II. 288 He besplashes and bemires the ladies who are walking near. 1845 *Whitehall* xlvi. 329 Dismounting from his besplashed steed.

Bespoken (bĭˌspōˑkĕn), *ppl. a.* Also bespoke. [See Bespeak *v.*]

†**1.** Spoken, of speech; as in *well-bespoken. Obs.*

1474 Caxton *Chesse* III. vi. (1860) Hiv b, The hostelers ought to be wel bespoken and curtoys of wordes. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 387/4 A mayden wel bespoken.

2. Ordered, commissioned, arranged for.

1607 Heywood *F. Mayde Exch.* Wks. 1874 II. 31 Here is bespoken work. 1807 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* V. 577 Which gives to his treatise an appearance of bespoken work. 1884 *Birmingh. Daily Post* 24 Jan. 3/3 Boot Trade.—Wanted .. Saleswoman, accustomed to Bespoke Trade.

3. Spoken of, talked of.

1871 Blackie *Four Phases* I. 59 The much-bespoken utilitarianism of the most recent ethical school.

Bespot (bĭˌspŏt). [ME., f. Be- 1 + Spot *v.*] *tr.* To cover or mark over the surface with spots; to cover with blots or blemishes. Hence **Bespoˈtted** *ppl. a.*, **Bespoˈttedness** *sb.*, **Bespoˈtting** *vbl. sb.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III. iv. 73 Whan þei bispotten and defoulen dignites wiþ hire vylenie. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* A vij, The vessel of siluer whiche was foully bespottyd of the donghylle. 1532 More *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 802/2 Theyr continuall newe byspottyng and wrinclyng. 1622 Heylin *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 213 Marble curiously bespotted. 1684 Charnock *Attrib. God.* I. 331 It soils our duties, and bespots our souls. 1720 Rowe *Amb. Step-Mother* v. i. 78 Com'st thou bespotted with the recent slaughter? 1814 Wordsw. *Excurs.* VII. 788 The Danube .. like a serpent, shows his glittering back Bespotted—with innumerable isles. *a* 1882 Sir R. Christison *Autobiog.* I. xviii. 349 The degree of the Sun's bespottedness.

†**Bespouˈse,** *v. Obs.* In 2–3 bispusen. [f. *bi-*, Be- + ME. *spusen* to Spouse.] *trans.* To espouse, marry.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 Da þe .. beon bispused richtliche to gedere. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 ȝef he ben laȝeliche bispused.

Bespout (bĭˌspauˑt), *v.* [f. Be- + Spout *v.*] *trans.* To besprinkle by spouting. *fig.* **a.** To utter or recite with pompous elocution. **b.** To recite to, to plague with oratory.

1575 Turberv. *Falconrie* 84 Take wine and water and therewith bespout hir well with your mouth. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 591 It has been bespouted, beqnoted, and beparodied. 1857 Carlyle *Misc.* IV. 138 Woe for the age, woe for the man, quack-ridden, bespeeched, bespouted.

†**Bespray'**, *v. Obs. rare*−1. [f. Be- 6 + Spray *sb.*] *trans.* To besprinkle, bespatter. Hence **Bespray·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 62 Her Alablaster wals were all furred and fome-painted .. with the bespraying of mens braines dung out against them.

Bespread (bĭˌspreˑd), *v.* [ME. *bi-*, *bespred(en*, f. *bi-* Be- 4, 1 + *spreden* to Spread *v.* Cf. MHG. *bespreiten.*] *trans.*

1. To cover, mark, or diversify (a surface) *with* (things spread over it); to spread *with.*

c 1205 Lay. 16521 He .. mid ærmen hine bisprædde and forð hine lædde. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 364 A see-foule she becam, And with her winges him besprad. *c* 1450 *Crt. of Love* xii, High pinacles .. With plate of gold bespred on every side. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. 252 Ther are euident foule blots where with the workes of the holy are bespred. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* II. 32 The coasts are well bespred with prety townlets. *a* 1764 R. Lloyd *New-Riv. Head* Poet. Wks. (1774) II. 68 Bespread her hospitable board With what she had. 1871 Proctor *Light Sc.* 110 A wide continent bespread with volcanic mountains.

2. Said of things: To spread over, to cover by spreading over.

1641 M. Frank *Serm.* (1672) 253 When our graces .. bespread and cloth this earth we carry. 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 297 Mats bespreading the floor of a large hall. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 148 The 'giant graves' that bespread the shore of the Hellespont.

3. To spread (anything) *over* or *upon* (a surface).

1598 Yong *Diana* 207 But with a teint, like the Vermillion Rose, Bespred vpon her face as white as snowe.

4. To spread out.

1557 Tottell's *Misc.* (Arb.) 242 With armes bespred abrode. 1646 J. Hall *Poems* 25 Since for thy sake so brisk they're grown And such a Downy carpet have bespred.

†**Bespreˈng,** *v. Obs.* exc. in pa. pple. **besprent.** Forms: 1 besprengan, 2–4 bisprenge(n, 5 besprenge(n. *Pa. t.* 3–5 bi-, bysprengede, 5 besprenged, 6 besprent. *Pa. pple.* 3–5 bi-, bysprenged, 4–6 besprenct, 5 bysprincte, 4–5 bi-, bespreynt, 6 besprinct, -spraynte, -sprint, -spreigned, 6–7 -spreinct, -spreint, 6– besprent. [OE. *besprengan*, f. Be- 1 + *sprengan* to sprinkle:—OTeut. *sprangjan*, causal of *springan* to Spring. MHG., mod.G., MDu., and Du. have all *besprengen* in same sense. No part appears after 1600, exc. the pa. pple., and this mostly as ppl. adj. See Bespring and Besprent *v.*; also Besprink.]

1. *trans.* To sprinkle (anything) over: **a.** *with* moisture or powder: To besprinkle, asperse.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 190 Besprenge hyne mid þam wætere. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 73 Bi-spreng me lauerd mid buhsumnesse. 1388 Wyclif *Isa.* lii. 15 He schal bisprenge many folkis. *c* 1430 *Syr Generides* 7068 Asshes with the water she menged And her white legges al be-sprenged. 1494 Fabyan VI. clxxxv. 185 Whome she besprent with many a salte tere. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* XII. ci, His siluer locks with dust he foule besprent. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 126 Being bespreint, dashed, and drenched quite therewith. 1606 — *Sueton.* 150 As himselfe sacrificed, bespreinct he was with the bloud.

b. *with* spots or patches of colouring: To speckle.

1388 Wyclif *Gen.* XXX. 39 Spotti beestis, and dynerse, and bispreynt with dyuerse colour. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A viij b, Euery tercellis braylis been bysprenged with blake speckes.

2. To sprinkle (a substance or things) about.

a 1529 Skelton *Vox Pop.* 182 From Scotland to Kent This preachyng was bysprennt. — *Epit. Dk. Bedforde* 76 Deth wyth me doloure So hath bespraynte. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 28 *Insecta*..having for all this life proportionably and equally bespreint throughout the whole bodie. 1820 Byron *Juan* V. xlvi, O'er the front There seemed to be besprent a deal of gilding.

Besprent (bĭˌsprenˑt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec., where see forms.] Besprinkled.

a. *with* moisture of any kind, or dust.

c 1368 Chaucer *Compl. Pity* 10 To Pite ran I all bespreynt [*v. r.* besprente] with teres. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 269/1 Thre stones besprenct with his bloode. *Ibid.* 353/1 Stones besprynete and specled as it were with blood. 1535 Joye *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 17 Euen unto the bespreigned bloude. 1561 Ja. Heywood *Seneca's Herc. Furens* (1581) 19 My body thus with wicked bloud besprinct. 1579 Spenser *Shph. Cal.*

Nov. 111 Morne now my muse..with teares besprint. 1634 Milton *Comus* 542 Knot-grass dew-besprent. *a* 1866 Longf. *Sir Christopher* 133 His boots with dust and mire besprent.

b. *with* points, or objects dotted about: Strewed.

1556 Abp. Parker *Psalter* cii[i], My soule with cares was full besprenct. 1837 Wordsw. *At Vallombrosa*, The flower-besprent meadows. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Night-c.* 162 The tawdry tent .. besprent with hearts and darts.

2. Scattered, strewed about.

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 15 Having certain blottes besprent upon it. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* II. III. 139 He lay upon the flowers besprent about.

†**Bespre'nt,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [improperly f. prec.] *trans.* To besprinkle.

1573 Twyne *Æneid* XII. Mm iv, Latinus rentes His hoarie head .. and auntient beard with durt besprentes.

†**Despri'ng,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 bispringen, 4–5 -sprynge(n, 5 be-. *Pa. t.* 5 bysprang. *Pa. pple.* 4 bisprongе(n, 4–5 by-, 5 besprong. [A late ME. variant of Besprenc, in which the strong verb *spring* is substituted for the causal *sprenc*.] *trans.* To besprinkle; = Besprenc. Hence **Despri'nging** *vbl. sb.*

1387 Trevisa *Descr. Brit.* (Caxton) 54 With mylke of a cowe that is of one yeer bespringe the welle. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XI. iv, Ofte as a cloude bysprungeþ þe erþe with droppynge, he wasteþ him selfe in þat bisprynggynge [ed. 1582 bespringing]. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 678 Barly coct and colde, and wyne besprong. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 291 Thou art al besprongen with the blood. *c* 1575 *Jacob & Sounes* (Collier) 20 Their meat cloth they besprang all with gotes blood.

†**Despri'nk,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Shortened from Besprinkle, probably under the influence of *bespring, bespreng*, and esp. of the pa. pple. *besprinct, bespreнct*: see Bespreng.] = To Besprinkle.

1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* in Farr's *S. P.* 330 With Hipprocrenes drops besprinke my head.

Besprinkle (bɪˌsprɪ·ŋkˈl), *v.* Also 5 besprengil, 6 by-, besprincle, -ckle, -ckel. [ME. *besprengil*, **besprenkel*, f. Be- 1 and 4 + *sprenkel*, freq. of *sprengen* to asperse; *besprinkle* is therefore in form the freq. of Bespreng.] Hence **Besprinkled** *ppl. a.*

1. *trans.* To sprinkle all over *with* small drops (of liquid), or *with* powdery substance, as flour, salt.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 26 That was all besprengild with his blessyd blode. 1534 More *On the Passion* Wks. 1295/2 They shoulde bysprincle the postes..with the bloud. 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 58 To keepe cleane the shippe; to besprinkle her ordinarily with vineger. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. lii. 273 The walls were besprinkled with holy water. 1835 Paul *Antiq. Greece* I. II. iv. § 8 [He] was also thrice besprinkled with water.

b. predicated of the fluid.

1738 Glover *Leonidas* v. 657 The gory drops besprinkle all his shield. 1872 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxvi. 14 Scarce a drop of rain would venture to besprinkle their splendour.

2. *fig.* To strew *with* (comparatively) small things scattered about; to spot, to dot; to intersperse *with* any elements diffused throughout.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. 258 All our good workes are continually besprinckled with many filthy spottes. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. (1686) 22 [He] hath besprinkled his work with many fabulosities. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 40 Besprinkling all their sermons with plenty of Greek and Latin. 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* (1850) 54/1 Sloping banks besprinkled with pleasant villas. 1861 Lady Wallace *Mendelssohn's Lett.* 303 We..besprinkled each other mutually with great praise.

†**3.** *transf.* To water, moisten (as streams). *Obs.*

1611 Speed *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxx. (1614) 39/1 Vallies besprinkled with many sweet springs. 1623 Favine *Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 202 A million of Riuers that water and besprinkle France.

Despri'nkler. [f. Besprinkle *v.* + -er¹.] He who or that which besprinkles.

1611 Cotgr., *Arroseur*, a bedeawer; a besprinkler.

Despri'nkling, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing¹.] The action of the vb. Besprinkle.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Aspersion* and *arrousement*, besprinckling or bedewing. 1680 H. More *Apoc. Apocal.* 186 The besprinkling of Sheep and other Cattle with holy Water.

Besprong, pa. pple. of Bespring *v. Obs.*

Despue, variant of Bespew: see Be- *pref.* 4.

†**Despu'rt,** *v. Obs.* [f. Be- 4 + Spurt *v.*] *trans.* To asperse or befoul *with* anything spurted or spirted on; also *fig.*

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 834/1 To walke through the myre and durt, and not despurt himselfe. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1232 The city of the Corinthians..he hath ..despurted and dashed..with a most grievous slander. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. (1851) 185 To send home his haughtinesse well despurted with his owne holy-water.

†**Despu'rtle,** *v. Obs.* [f. Be- 4 + Spurtle.]

1. A frequentative variant of prec.

1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 245 Merula..despurtled the eyes of Iove himselfe, with the blood. *a* 1655 T. Adams *Pract. Wks.* (1861) III. 21 (D.) They sputter their venom abroad, and despurtle others.

2. *fig.* To asperse with reproach or abuse; to spot or sully with vice.

1604 Marston *Malcontent* I. ii. (D.) Trot about, and despurtle whom thou pleasest. 1629 J. Maxwell tr. *Herodian* 77 He despurtled his life with foule Vices.

Besputter (bɪˌspʊ·tɔɪ), *v.* [f. Be- 4 + Sputter.] To sputter (anything) over; 'to dawb anything by sputtering, or throwing spittle over it.' (J.)

1730 Bailey, *Besputter*, to spirt or flirt spittle upon.

Despy, besquatter, besqueeze, besquib, etc.: see Be- *pref.*

†**Besqui'rt** (bɪˌskwɜ·ɹt), *v. Obs.* [f. Be- 4 + Squirt *v.*] *trans.* To asperse or befoul by squirting; also *fig.* in reference to abuse or defamation.

1611 Cotgr., *Foirer*, to besquirt or beray with squirting. 1682 *Roxb. Bal.* (1884) V. 195 Celliers, that Midwife-Slut, Who Dangerfield doth so besquirt.

Besquite, obs. form of Biscuit.

Bessant, bessaun, obs. forms of Bezant.

Bessemer (beˈsɪmə), [From the name of the inventor, Sir H. Bessemer, in 1856.] **Bessemer process**: a process for decarbonizing and desiliconizing pig-iron so as to convert it into steel or malleable iron, by passing currents of air through the molten metal. Hence **Bessemer iron, steel,** briefly *Bessemer*; and *attrib.*, as in *Bessemer converter, flame, maker, method, slag*, etc.

[1856 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 574/2 The ingots derived from Mr. Bessemer's process.] 1864 Percy *Metall.* 819 Analyses..of the pig-irons and Bessemer irons made therefrom. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 905 The enormously high temperature developed by the action of cold air on molten cast iron in the Bessemer process. *Ibid.* 907 The exact chemical character of the spectrum of the Bessemer flame. *Ibid.* 909 Good pig iron, such as that employed for Bessemer steel-making. 1881 *N. Y. Nation* XXXII. 404 The generic term Bessemer steel denotes a steel made essentially by blowing air through molten iron, in a vessel called a converter. 1883 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 2/7 Bessemer makers are very busy.

Besset, early Kentish form of Beshut.

Besshe, variant of Bisse *sb. Obs.*

Bessome, obs. form of Besom.

Best (best), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 1 betost, betast, betest, betst (3 bezst, 3–4 beist, 4–5 beste, 5 beest), 2– best. [Com. Teut.: OE. (adv.) *bętst*, earlier *bętest, bętost* = OFris., OS. (MDu., Du.) *best*, OHG. *bezzist* (MHG., mod.G. *best*), ON. *bazt, bezt* (Da. *best*, Sw. *bäst*), Goth. *batist*, OTeut. **batist*, superlative belonging to the comp. **batiz*, Better, q.v. The adj. differed from the adv. only in its inflexions; as nom. sing. masc. str. OTeut. **batisto-z*, Goth. *batist-s*, ON. *bazt-r*, OE. *bętest*, wk. *se bętsta, þæt bętste*, etc. By assimilation of *t* to following *s*, the word has been reduced to *best* in Eng., as in all modern Teut. langs.]

A. *adj.* The superlative degree of Good: Most good. (*Goodest*, in 17th c. in Dryden, etc., was merely analogical; no such form is found in OTeut.)

I. As simple adjective.

1. Of the highest excellence, excelling all others in quality.

a. Said of persons, in respect of physical, mental, or esp. moral qualities; or as regards social standing, as in 'the best people in the town.'

891 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.), Se betsta lareow þe on Scottum wæs. *c* 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* v. iv. § 3 Scipia, se besta and se selesta Romana witena. *a* 1000 *Crist* 1012 (Gr.) Æð-elduguð betast. *a* 1075 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1052 Ealle þa eorlas and þa betstan menn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12619 Þe beste maistris of þat toun. 1382 Wyclif *Dan.* v. i, Balthasar, Kyng, made a grete fest to his best men a thousand. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2752 Beste of bone and blood. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 102 Of many good, I thinke him best. 1601 Chester in *Shaks. C. Praise* 43 The best and chiefest of our moderne writers. 1693 W. Payne *Pract. Disc.* i. § 2. 18 Some .. failures and imperfections will stick to the best of Men. 1749 Fielding *Tom. Jones* IX. iv, I will fight the best man of you all for twenty pound. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 267 The best Roman Catholic families in England. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i 62 Henry VIII .. was the best rider, the best lance, and the best archer in England.

b. Said of things, in respect of their essential qualities.

a 1075 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1052 Eall þæt æfre betst wæs. 1297 R. Glouc. 370 Edgar Aþelyng þat best kunde in Engelond adde to be Kyng. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xliii. 11 Take 3e of the beste fruytis of the loond. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxvi. (1495) 363 In the Saturdaye men weren aournyd .. with theyr beest clothes. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Commun.* (Rubr.) The best and purest Wheat Bread that conveniently may be gotten. 1653 Walton *Angler* 179 The Pearch..and the Pike are .. the best of fresh water fish. 1751 Jortin *Serm.* (1771) VII. i. 13 Acting according to their best judgement. 1834 Southey *Doctor* cxcix. (1862) 532 Best..in the shopkeeper's vocabulary .. is at the bottom of his scale of superlatives. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 172 The best years of his life.

2. Of persons: Most kind or beneficent. Of persons and things: Most advantageous or suitable for the object in view; most appropriate or desirable.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 6007 Nu is ofost betost, þæt we þeodcyning þær sceawian. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* 129 in *Lamb. Hom.* 197 Nim nu 3eme to me so me best a beo ðe beo. 1297 R. Glouc. 504 To loki, wat were best to do. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5287 He þat til his in nede es beste. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 299 As best is for the soule. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cv. 126 It was thought nat beste to employ his people then. 1569 J. Rogers *Gl. Godly Love* 187 [He] knoweth what is beste for you. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* III. iv. 4 In best time We will require her welcome. 1716 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5445/3 To be sold to the best Purchaser. 1879 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* iii. § 28. 157 The best way to obtain a knowledge of the various constellations. *Mod. colloq.* Which of your brothers is best to you?

3. Largest, most; esp. in *best part.*

1538 *Lisle Papers* XI. 49 Twenty nobles, of which I think he doth owe the best part for his rent. 1647 W. Browne *Polex.* I. 215 The Artillery plaid, the best of an houre, on both sides. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* II. x. (1715) 293 Fiery foam .. which cover'd the best part of its natural Azure. 1834 Beckford *Italy* II. 265, I..rode the best part of the way. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* xii. 318 The best part of three days.

4. In the idiomatic *I, you,* etc. *had best* (formerly *me were best*, afterwards *I were best*): it would be most advantageous for me, you, etc. For the history see Better.

c 1330 *Lay le Freine* 107 Yete me is best take mi chaunce. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 306 What thing him were best to do. 1483 *Cron. Englonde* (1510) Q 6b, He wyste not what he was beste to do. 1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm.* Wks. 1876 I. 292 Doubtfull in her mynde what she were best to do. 1584 Lyly *Campaspe* IV. i, He were best be as cunning as a bee. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 24 Tell me, whether were I best to send him? 1611 — *Cymb.* III. ii. 59 Madam, you're best consider. 1628 *Powerf. Fav.* 77 Liuia may..resolue whether she were best to marry againe. 1636 *Ariana* 102 Ignorant of what hee was best to doe.

1559 Cuningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 61 You had best omit the worke. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faust* (1st. vers.) ix, Stand aside, you had best. 1639 Massinger *Unnat. Combat* V. ii, Thou hadst best follow her. 1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 221 ¶ 2 Whether I had best sell my Beetles in a Lump. 1777 Garrick *Sheridan's Sch. Scand.* Prol. 21 A certain Lord had best beware. 1608 Southey *Lett.* (1856) II. 52 The 'Monthly' must needs be sore, and had best be civil. 1877 Mallock *New Rep.* (1878) 145, I had best not give her any.

5. *Phrases* and *locutions. Best work*: a miner's term for the best class of ore. Also Best-man. *To put one's best foot* or *leg foremost*: to do one's best to get on. *To turn the best side outward*: to make the best appearance possible. *At the best-hand*: see Hand.

1663 Pepys *Diary* 9 Nov., A conceited man, and one that would put the best side outward. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* II. VIII. 364 Espernon..endeavour'd nevertheless all he could to turn the best side outward. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg., St. Odille* vi, She set off and ran, Put her best leg before.

II. *absol.* (rarely passing into *sb.*)

6. *pl.* (formerly also *sing.*) The best people.

c 1050 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 466 *Prestantissimus*, se betesta, and se fyrmesta. 1091 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.), Þas forewarde gesworan xii þa betste of þes cynges healfe. *c* 1205 Lay. 707 Brutus þe wes cnicht mid þane beste. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 279 I-wyse quoth I my blysful beste. 1737 Pope *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 286 Observe how seldom e'en the best succeed. 1864 Tennyson *Grandm.* 20 Only at your age, Annie, I could have wept with the best.

7. *sing.* The best thing, point, circumstance, element.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Heo nomen heore clabes and þe beste þet heo hefde. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 166 Prouyde for the woorst, the best wyll saue it selfe. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. i. 349 The best is, she hath no teeth to bite. 1597 Daniel *Civ. Wares* II. xxiv, We needes must take the seeming best of bad. 1654 Jenkyn *On Jude* (1845) 30 The best is best cheap. *a* 1693 Killigrew *Chit-chat* I. i, I confess bad is the best.

b. individualized, or with indef. article *a.*

c 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xci, All these I better in one generall best. 1765 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* I. 617 That unknown best appointed by divine provision. *Ibid.* The best we may attain by the road of virtue and discretion will be .. a better best, than any we can arrive at [otherwise]. 1881 *Sportsman's Year-bk.* 192 [Cortis] has accomplished bests on record at 10 and 20 miles. 1884 *Christmas Illus. Lond. News* 19/3 For certainly if I have a best I have not put it on.

8. With possessive. *One's best*: †**a.** what is best for one; **b.** the best one can (do); esp. in *To do one's best*, formerly, *the best of one's power.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2456 (Gött.), þai most nede part to seke þair beste [*Fairf.* to do þaire best]. 1423 Jas. I. *Kings Q.* v, My best was more to loke Vpon the writing of this noble man. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 235, I shall do the best of my power. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* May 225 Ne for all his worst, nor for his best Open the dore at his request. 1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 112 When a man hath done his best, he must then begin again. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II ii. 145 Do thy best To pluck this crawling serpent from my brest. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1637) 247, I have..also, to my best, avoyded that rashnesse. *c* 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 42 To turne to him 's our best. 1733 Pope *Hor. Sat.* II. vi. 173 He did his best to seem to eat. 1863 Kingsley *Water Bab.* 7 [He] would have done and behaved his best.

c. Best state, point, or condition.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xxxix. 6 When man seemeth to bee at his best, hee is altogither nothing. 1828 Steuart *Plant. Guide* 489 Whatever is at its best .. can admit of no further improvement. 1832 *Athenæum* 197 She was at her best both as to voice and exertion on Tuesday last. 1871 Smiles *Charac.* i. (1876) 1 It exhibits man at his best.

d. Best clothes.

1790 Burns *Tam O'Shanter*, It was her best, and she was vauntie. 1794 Southey *Bot. Bay Eclog.* ii, To go to fair I drest .. in my Sunday's best. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* v. viii. (1849) 227 Mr. Herbert joined me, also in his modest best. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* xvi. 271 Little family parties dressed in their Sunday best.

III. Phrases. **9.** With *verbs.*

a. *To have the best* (obs.), *to have the best of it*: to have the advantage in a contest, or greatest possible advantage in a transaction, and *hence*, the least possible disadvantage or loss; so **b.** *To*

make the best of. c. *To make the best of one's way*: to go by the most advantageous route, hence, to go with the greatest possible speed.

a. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 20 We hauing now the best at Barnet field. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* II. 343, I see well that Polexander must have the best .. of his Enemies. 1832 MOORE *Wks.* (1862) 561 Those who had the best of the joke. 1846 BROWNING *Luria* I. i, You have so plainly here the best of it. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* viii. 135 To conclude that the other had the best of it.

b. *a* 1626 BACON (J.), Carry their commodities where they may make the best of them. 1694 R. LESTRANGE *Fables* (1708) II. 75 Making the Best of a Bad Game. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (C. D. ed.) 36 Accustomed to take things as they came, and to make the best of a bad job. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* i. (1874) 11 Making the best of it for herself.

c. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* 4 The next Day we again set Sail, and made the best of our way. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5450/2 Captain Vernon was ordered .. to make the best of his Way to Sheerness. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 154 The two brothers made the best of their way towards Bristol.

10. With *prepositions*:

a. †*At the best, at best*: at the best possible pitch, in the best possible way, manner, or condition. *Obs.* *At best*: (taken) in the best circumstances, in the most favourable aspect, making every allowance, at most. *At one's best*: see 8 c.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 132 The wynd..servede hem atte the best. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 29 And wel we weren esed atte beste [*v. r.* at the beste]. *c* 1399 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 6 To stere peace oghte every man alyve..Fforso this world mai stonden ate beste. 1485 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* I. xxx. (1527) 31 Of whiche cleye men make erthen vessell at beste. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 169 Shell fishes be at the best when the moon increaseth, as the Poet Horace noteth. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 171 Good Brabantio, take up this mangled matter at the best.

1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Tri.* 133 Our inherent righteousnesse, call it Christs merits, or what you will, is at the best but as *Piscis in arido.* 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* III. 48 Thy days are ev'll at best. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 286 Man is a shortsighted creature at best. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1845 IV. 513 'Tis a random shot at best. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 19. 276 External Evidence must at the very best be but partial and secondary.

b. *For the best*: intended for, aiming at, tending to, the best result. †*For my, his,* etc. *best*: for my, his, etc. greatest advantage (*obs.*). †*For best*: finally; cf. 'for good (and all),' 'for better or for worse' (*obs.*).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 271, I speke for youre beste. — *Frankl. T.* 158 Al is for the best. *c* 1450 *Why I can't be Nun* 156 in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 142, I hope hyt schalle be for the best. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 170, I hope all's for the best. 1607 — *Cor.* IV. vi. 144 That we did we did for the best. 1794 SOUTHEY *Bot. Bay Eclog.* iii, But all's for the best.

a 1674 MILTON (Webster), Those constitutions .. are now established for best, and not to be mended.

c. *In the best = at best* (see 10 a).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 27 Murther most foule, as in the best it is.

d. *Of the best*: of the best quality or sort.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* lv, Boke-lornut byrners and bischoppus of the beste. 1828 C. CROKER *Fairy Leg.* 481 After a supper which was of the best, they embarked.

e. *To the best*: in the best sense, for the best. (*obs.*) Also, To the utmost effort or extent (of one's power, knowledge, belief, etc.).

1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII.* xxxiv. Pream., To helpe and assiste hym to the best of their power. 1531 TINDALE *Exp. & Notes* (1849) 175 He taketh it to the best, and is not offended. 1843 C. BRONTË in *Life* (1857) I. 290 She .. will always serve you .. to the best of her abilities. 1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 132 To the best of his belief. 1885 *Law Rep.* XIV. *Q. Bench Div.* 891 There was no such inspector to the best of our knowledge.

B. *adv.* Superlative of WELL.

1. With *vbs.* In the most excellent way, in the most eminent degree; in the most suitable manner, with the greatest advantage, to the fullest extent. (For the obs. *alder-best*, best of all, see ALL.)

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* ii, Ða bereafodon ælcere lustbærnesse þa ða ic him æfre betst truwode. *a* 1067 *Chart. Eadweard* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 208 Swa freolice swa hit ic meseolf betst habbe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Þenne þu wenest þu scalt libben alre best. *c* 1205 LAY. 26606 Þe bezst [1250 best] þat lond cneowen. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *De Dot. Eccl.* Sel. Wks. III. 433 Ensaumple of siche deds exponeþ best Cristis lawe. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* xl, He that furst is inne the feld, And best thenne justus thare. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 59 But after death the tryall is to come, When best shall be to them, that liued best. 1602 T. SCOTT *Four Parad.* in Farr's *S. P.* II. 315 He that knowes thee best, knowes nought at all. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Love's Labyr.* (1878) 276 A Countrie lasse best fits a Countrie Swaine. *c* 1655 MILTON *Sonn.* xix, Who best Bear his mild yoke, they serve him best. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 358 Cannot but..believe it to be well done, yea the best that could be. 1715 BURNET *Own Times* (1823) I. 391 He excused himself the best he could. 1797 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VII. xxiii, He prayeth best, who loveth best All things both great and small. 1843 MACAULAY *Ess.* (1850) 686 The man who does best what multitudes do well.

2. With *adjs.* and *ppples.* written (for syntactical distinctness) with the hyphen.

a. In the most excellent manner; as, *best-aimed, -bred, -built, -clad, -conducted, -considered,* †*best-consulted* (most prudent, or best-advised), *-cultivated, -dressed, -established, -grounded, -laid, -looking, -made, -managed, best-meaning* (most well-meaning), *-meant, -moving, -preserved, -trained,* etc.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. 29 We single you As our best-mouing faire soliciter. *a* 1659 OSBORN *Observ. Turks* (1673) 288 Queen Elizabeth .. the best consulted Monarch that ever filled the English Throne. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* II. 327 The best-meaning person in the world may err. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxx. 253 Multitudes struck with the best-grounded terror. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 155 Counter to the clearest best-established principles of reason. 1785 BURNS *To Mouse* vii, The best-laid schemes o' mice an' men Gang aft agley. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* 241 To frustrate all our best-laid plans. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* 119 In her best-aimed blow Victorious murder a blind suicide. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) VIII. 12 The best looking of her daughters. 1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom. 19th C.* (1862) 147 The best-considered efforts have often failed. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 384 The prizes given .. for the best regulated farms. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 69 The best-preserved human skulls.

b. To the fullest extent, most: forming comb. differing little from ordinary superlatives; now usually written with the hyphen; as, *best-accomplished, -beloved, -esteemed, -frequented, -known, -loved, -read, -skilled,* etc.; including many obs. or arch. uses, as *best able, agreeable, best-betrust* (most to be trusted), *learned, nourishing, pleasing, best valiant, worthy,* etc.

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 786 Let Torrent her have, For best worthy ys he. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 17 b, He sente his..best beloved sone into this worlde. 1571 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (1863) 12 The best learned, and best men. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Gen. Argt. § 2 The vsed and best knowen name. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 181, I doe feast to-night My best-esteemd acquaintance. 1601 *Downfall Earl Huntington* v. i, And you Lord Ely! and old best-betruss'd? 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 66 They are best agreeable to cholericke bodies. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 124 Best-bee-trust-Spies. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* 114 The first and best, and best worthy to bee first. 1685 OTWAY *Windsor Cast.*, The ugliest snakes, and best lov'd favourites there. 1724 WATERLAND *Eucharist* (1737) 41 The generality of the best learned Men interpret it of the Eucharist. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* I. I. vii, To give me what I am best able to bear. 1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom. 19th C.* (1862) 56 Binding the emblem of faith on the heart of the best-beloved. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* viii. (1878) 128 Will better know what is best to know than the best-read bishop. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 4 One of the best-frequented houses in the district.

c. In parasynthetic comb. (where the hyphen is always used), meaning 'having the best thing of its kind;' as, *best-conditioned,* i. e. *best condition* + *-ed,* having or being in the best condition; so *best-graced, -humoured, -intentioned, -minded, -natured, -policied, -principled, -resolved, -sighted, -tempered,* etc. *Best-graced* (1580), *best-tempered* (1594), may really belong to **a.**, but lead to such as *best-minded* (1586), *best-natured* (1690).

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* 144 One of the proprest and best-graced men that euer I sawe. *a* 1586 — in Farr's *S. P.* I. 75 Lest the best minded .. Bend to abuses. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 381 Those natures that are most moderate and best tempered. 1627 BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* 174 Blind in no mans cause, best-sighted in his owne. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 134 He had the Best-natured .. Soul in the World. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* Postscr., Thou best humoured man with the worst humoured muse. 1789 M. HUBER in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1861) II. 326 The two best-intentioned..of their order. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi. 369 The best-conditioned of kings! 1863 J. JEAFFRESON *Sir Everard's Dau.* 208 The best-natured fellow alive.

3. With *agent-nouns*, as *best-wisher* (cf. *well-wisher*).

1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* viii. 58 Their best wishers are thankful if half are lost.

Best (best), *v. colloq.* [f. prec. Of dialectal origin, from the idea of 'getting the better of,' 'having the best of it'; but the form is hardly in accordance with the sense, which is nearly equivalent to the existing vb. *to worst*, i.e. 'to make worst, put to the worst'; cf. also *to better*, to make better, improve.] *trans.* To get the better of, get an advantage over, outdo; to outreach, outwit, circumvent.

1863 TRAFFORD *World in Ch.* II. 77 As I am a staunch Churchman I cannot stand quiet and see the Dissenters best the Establishment. 1885 MAY in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 578 The quack broker who piles up money by besting his clients.

Best, obs. f. BEAST; obs. Sc. f. *based*, see BASE *v.*[1]; obs. 2nd. sing. indic. of BE *v.*

†**Bestad, -stadde,** *v. Obs.* Earlier form of BESTED *pa. pple.* Used only in passive voice; but by Spenser made a pa. t. and active pple. = BESET.

1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 7 What the foule euill hath thee so bestadde? [*gloss.* disposed, ordered.] 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 22 But both attonce on both sides him bestad.

Bestab, bestamp, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Bestail(le, obs. form of BESTIAL *sb.*[1]

Bestain (bĭstē·n), *v.* [f. BE- 1 + STAIN *v.*] *trans.* To stain (a thing) over its surface, to mark with stains. Hence **Bestai·ned** *ppl. a.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag.* 360 (R.), His skin with blood and teares so sore bestain'd. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 24 We will not lyne his thin bestained cloake With our pure Honors. 1869 BALDW. BROWN *Div. Myst.* I. iv. 93 The blood-drops that bestain His steps. 1877 PLUMPTRE *Sophocles* 133 With his spears all blood-bestained.

†**Besta·nd,** *v. Obs.* For forms see STAND. [Com. Teut.: OE. *bestanden* = OS. *bistân* (Du. *bestaan*), OHG. *bistân, pistantan* (MHG. *bestân, bestên*, mod.G. *bestehen*), Goth. (and OTeut.) *bi-standan*, f. *bi-*, BE- about + *standan* to stand.]

1. *trans.* To stand by or near; to stand over (in solicitude); *esp.* to stand by (the dead), to mourn for. Also *absol.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxiii. 2 Abraham hiġ bestod on þa ealdan wisan. *c* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1438 He cumeþ and fareþ and beod and bid, And heo bistant [*v. r.* bistarte] and oversit. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3857 Ðor wæs Moyses sister dead; Ðat folc .. after wune faire hire bistod Mid teres.

2. To stand round in hostility; to beset, press hard upon, harass.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John x. 24 Ða bestodon [*c* 1160 *Hatton* be-stoden] þa iudeas hyne utan. *c* 1205 LAY. 30323 Swa biđ a bar wilde..bistonden mid hunden. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* I. xxxiv, Stormes hem bistode. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* (1816) II. 417 In all my life was I never thus bestood. *Ibid.* II. 466 He is full straitly bestood with a false traitor.

3. To surround, encompass (as a wall, water, etc.).

c 1205 LAY. 23726, I þan aitlonde þat mid watere is bistonde. *Ibid.* 17175 Ich wat a wærc mid wundere bi-stonde.

Bestar (bĭ¦stā·ɹ), *v.* [f. BE- + STAR.] *trans.* To spangle or adorn as with stars.

1612 SYLVESTER *Trophies* Wks. (1877–80) 274 (D.), O ladycow, Thou shalt no more bestar thy wanton brow With thine eyes rayes. 1851 S. JUDD *Marg.* III. (1871) 398 The dandelions that bestar the grass.

Bestare, bestay, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Bestarred (bĭ¦stā·ɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Spangled or studded as with stars.

c 1655 MENNIS *Oberon's Appar.* in Arb. *Garner* I. 18 A rich mantle..Bestarred over with a few Diamond drops of morning dew. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* xlvi. 390 Sheltered woods, bestarred with anemones.

2. Decorated with the star of an order.

1860 *All Y. Round* No. 52. 34 The bestarred,..jewelled,.. throng. 1861 SALA *Tw. round Clock* 298 A crowd of .. bestarred and be-ribboned ministers.

3. *Ill-bestarred*, for the more usual *ill-starred.*

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Charac.*, Alas poor Bird! and ill-bestarred.

Beste, earlier form of BEAST *sb.* and *v.* Still often used in sense 8.

1874 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 35 When the Ombre loses bodille, his loss is the same as if he had been Bested. *Ibid.* 37 If the Defender is bested, there are of course two Bestes to be paid.

Bestead (bĭ¦ste·d), *v.*[1] Also 7 **bested, -steed.** *Pa. t.* **besteaded.** *Pa. pple.* 6 **bestedde,** 9 **bested, bestead.** [f. BE- 2 + STEAD *v.*[1] to prop, support, help.]

1. *trans.* To help, assist, relieve.

1581 SIR H. SAVILE *Tacitus* III. xxxii. (1591) 133 They were thought to haue bestedde and helped Vitellius side. 1627 R. PERROT *Jacobs Vowe* 56 Better able by his purse..to bestead his neighbours, than they him. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 520 Who besteaded him with the kings favour. 1874 HOLLAND *Mistr. Manse* xxi. 96 Sapphire nought without the red, Ruby still by blue bested.

2. To be of service or use to; to avail.

1589 *Sir F. Drake's Voy. W. Ind.* (R.) Great store of dry Newfoundland fish .. did very greatly bestead us. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xix. 128 At nights .. our mantles of thick Cloth which many times besteaded us. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* xv, Little did then his pomp of plumes bestead The Azteca .. Against the tempered sword. 1862 CLOUGH in *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 321 Thou vain Philosophy! Little hast thou bestead, Save to perplex the head.

†**Bestea·d,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. BE- 6 + STEAD *sb.* place.] To go instead of, take the place of.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Wald.* 111 Hys missing of the Vniuersitie Oratorship, wherin Doctor Perne besteaded him.

†**Bestea·l,** *v. Obs.* For forms see STEAL. [OE. *bestelan*, f. BE- + *stelan* to STEAL. Parallel componnds in the other mod.Teut. langs. are Du. *bestelen*, Ger. *bestehlen*, Da. *bestiæle*, Sw. *bestjäla*, all meaning 'to steal, rob.'] *intr.* (and *refl.*) To steal or move stealthily (*away* or *on*).

a 725 *Laws of Ina* § 39 (Bosw.) Gif hwa on oðre scire hine bestele. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. x. § 4 And þa nihtes on ungearwe hi on bestæl. *c* 1175 *Moral Ode* 15 in *Lamb. Hom.* 161 Elde me is bistolen on, er ich hit wiste. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3876 On of hem..ys by-stole awaye. 1597 DOWLAND *Lyrics* in Arb. *Garner* IV. 47 Worn soul! That living dies, till thou on me bestoule!

Bested, bestead (bĭ¦ste·d), *pa. pple.* Forms: 2–3 **bistaðed, -et,** 3–5 **bistad,** 4 **bisted,** 4–5 **bestedd(e,** 4–6 **bestadd(e,** 4–7 **bestad,** 5 **bistadde, bystedde, -stade,** 6 **bestade,** 6– **bestead,** 8– **bested.** [ME. *bistad*, f. *bi-*, BE- 2 + *stad*, later *sted*, 'placed,' a. ON. *staddr* pa. pple. of *stęðja* to stop, place: see STED *v.* and *pa. pple.* (ME. had also *bistaðed*, ultimately f. ON. *staðr* 'place,' which might itself have become *stad*: cf. history of *clad.*) The later spelling *bestead* is merely due to analogy. cf. BESTEAD *v.* and STEAD *sb.* Hence Spenser's BESTAD *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.*]

†**1.** Placed, located, situated. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5254 Qua-so had ben be-stadd þat day, And had þat suete meting sene. *Ibid.* 1045 Now adam is in erþe bi stad. *c* 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* xi. 38 Of al this world namore y bad Then beo with hire myn one bistad. *c* 1430 *Syr. Tryam.* 1461 In worlde where ever he be bestedd.

†**2.** Settled, constituted, arranged. *Obs.*

c 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* xii. 41 So hit wes bistad, That

nomon hem ne bad huere lomes to fonde. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 77 We xal make us so mery, now this is bestad.

†**3.** Set about, set *with* (ornaments), etc. *Obs.* Cf. BESET, BELAY.

1558 PHAËR *Æneid* v. M iv b, A harneys coat..with heauy hookes of gold bestad.

4. Beset *by* (formerly *with*, enemies), *with* (dangers, fears, troubles).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3365 Wyþ hys enmys he was bestedde. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 77 For he with love was bestad. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 6 Bestad with dethe on euery syde. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence's Andria* III. v, See you not how I am bestead by your devices. 1616 *Manifest. Abp. Spalato's Motives* App. iii. 2 Bestead with feare of a more mortall blow. 1839 GLEIG *Only Dau.* (1859) 103 Bested by the dangers of a Highland sheeptrack.

5. Placed in some situation, situated, circumstanced; generally with *ill*, and the like. *To be hard bested*: to be hard put to it, hard pressed.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 264 Hwon we beoð so bistaðed & so stronge bistonden. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 190 Þe þrid eschele fulle hard was bisted. *c* 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 145 On the all wemen wyl call When thei with chylde ben by stedde. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 704 There rekkethe none how harde I be bystade. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxcviii. 690 They that were lefte behynde were hardly bestadde. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 56, I never saw a fellow worse bestead. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. i. 4 On his way, Uppon an hard adventure sore bestad. *a* 1618 J. DAVIES in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) I. 247 Since by ill we are so well bestad, We cannot greeue for ill. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* App. 49 Luther found himself hardly bestead in the several conflicts within his own breast. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 157 Poor barque, so ill bested! 1881 SHARP *Asp. Poetry* vi. 166 Men of his kind..are often sore bestead.

†**b.** In an evil sense, without an adverb expressing it: To be in trouble, to be hard pressed; to be 'in hard plight set' (*Promp. Parv.*). *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 194 Whan they ben glad I shall be glad, And sory whan they ben bestad. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1227 Were a man for hir bistadde, She wolde ben right sore adradde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xi. 16 All efferd of thy fatal dreidfull wordis I am bestad. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. Tales* (1837) 104 Shee was bestead, when that at last she sawe Gentile there.

Besteer, bestench, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Besteill, obs. form of BESTIAL.

†**Beste·nted,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. BE- 2 + STENT *v.*] Distended.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Oberon's Feast*, The sag And well bestented bees sweet bag.

Bester (be·stəɹ). *slang.* [f. BEST *v.* + -ER¹.] One who gets the better of others by fraudulent means; a sharper.

1862 MAYHEW *Crim. Prisons* 46 'Bouncers and besters, who cheat by laying wagers.

Bestial (be·stiăl), *sb.*¹ *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 4 beestaile, 4–5 bestayle, -lle, 4–7 bestaile; also 5–7 beastial, bestiall(e, -yal(l, (7 beastal, bestuall), 8 bestail, -eill, 6– bestial. (As *sing.* 6 bestyll.) [Two forms: α. ME. *bestaile*, a. OF. *bestaille* (sing. fem.):—L. *bestiālia*, used in late L. in sense of L. *pecudes* cattle, beasts of the farm, pl. neut. of *bestiālis* adj. (see below), f. *bestia* BEAST; β. mod.Eng. and Sc. *bestial*, a. OF. *bestial* (still in 17th c., now dial.), sing. of mod.F. *bestiaux*, later substantive use of *bestial* adj., ad. L. *bestiālis*.]

1. A collective term for domestic animals, especially of the bovine kind, kept for food or tillage. It took the place of the OE. *féoh*, ME. *fee*; and has, since 17th c., been displaced in England by *cattle*, but is retained in Scotland as a legal and technical word of the farm.

a. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2444 Be-twyx him and loth·his neuow Of bestaile [*Cott.* fee, *Fairf.* bestayle, *Trin.* beestaile] hade þai plente enow. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 138 And that they shulde also forth drawe Bestaile. 1433 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 95 Alle the meuable Catell of bestall that y haue in Sussex. 1481 EARL WORC. *Tulle on Friendsh.* C j b, To gete them grete plente of bestaylle. [1607 COWELL has Bestaile; 1678 PHILLIPS Beastal; 1721 BAILEY Bestail; *obs.*]

β. *a* 1470 TIPTOFT *Cæsar* xiii. (1530) 18 There was found a great nomber of bestyall. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 5 Als bestiall..Weyle helpyt ar be wyrken of natur. 1510 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, xx. § 1 Every maner of fresshe fysshe, bestyall and wyne. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. 41 Leauing the Country bare of men and bestiall. 1631 HEYLIN *Sabbath* II. (1636) 171 Hee might..kill and skinne his bestiall which were fit for sale. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I*, (1829) 96 They..lived royally upon the corns and bestial of the said ground. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* I. 22 It is not my business where they get the bestial, so I get the hides. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, xlvi. § 83 No person shall drive cattle or bestial of any description on Sunday through..such burgh.

2. A single beast; (with *plural.*)

c 1430 LYDG. IV. in Cleveland *Wks.* (1687) 388 Void of Discretion that other Beastial. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 103 Alle his bestailes and richesses. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 56 A good bestyll is woorth a grote. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Bestials*, Beasts or Cattle of any sort..generally and properly used for all kind of Cattle. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Besteills.* *a* 1788 MICKLE *Ode* i. (R.) No joy, no hope it knows Above what bestials claim. 1813 *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) II. xxxviii. 523 And each lulled in his shade, The bestials sleep. 1863 J. KEBLE *Ep. Wilson* viii. 280 The produce of the island, their 'bestials' especially.

†**Be·stial,** *sb.*² *Obs. Sc.* [Erron. form of *bastaille, -ailze*: see BASTILLE 2 a.; prob. after the substitution of *bestial* for *bestaille* in prec. word.] A wooden tower used in sieges.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 977 Ramsay gert byg strang bestials [ed. 1570 bastaillȝeis] off tre. *Ibid.* XI. 877 On the north syd his bestials had he wrocht.

Bestial (be·stiăl), *a.* Forms: 4–7 bestyall(e, -iall(e, 6 beestyal, 6–8 beastial(l, (7 beastual), 5– bestial. [ME.: a. OF. *bestial* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *bestiāl-is* like a beast, f. *bestia* beast.]

1. Of or belonging to the lower animals, esp. four-footed beasts.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 140 To take a mannes hert aweie And sette there a bestiall, So that he lich an oxe shall Pasture. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XXXVI, Moruile, Kyng of Britaine, was slayne..with a fysshe bestyall of the sea. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne Regim.* O ij b, Bestiall fyshe as the see swyne, dogge fyshe, and dolphin. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 64 The scheip and nolt..pronuncit there bestial voce. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 29 At length her parents..found their little Daughter in the Bears den, who delivered her from that savage and beastual captivity. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 167. 1706 PHILLIPS s.v., Bestial Signs of the Zodiack are Aries, Taurus, Leo, and Capricornus. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 49 ₱ 3 A Satyr; of Shape, part Humane, part Bestial. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. v, Lurking for his bestial or human prey.

2. *transf.* Like a beast in its want of intelligence; 'below the dignity of reason or humanity' (J.); brutish, untaught, irrational; rude, barbarous.

c 1400 MANDEV. xxii. 224 Thei weren but bestyalle folk, and diden no thing but kepten Bestes. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6718 If a man be so bestial, That he of no craft hath science. 1484 CAXTON *Chyualry* 16 They gyue doctryne to the peple laye and bestiall. 1538 STARKEY *England* 10 Men were brought from theyr rudenes and beestyal lyfe to thys cyvylyte. 1547 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) ii. 2 There is no nation so savage and beastiall. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* I. 60 To please beastiall Ignorance. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* iv, The slavish and bestial doctrine.

3. *esp.* Like a beast in obeying and gratifying the animal instincts and sensual desires; debased, depraved, lustful, cruel, brutal, beastly, obscene.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 95 That he wold be so bestyal To forsakyn hys glorye pontifical. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 245 Thy faythfull felowe is bestiall dronkennes. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. v. 80 Beastiall appetite in change of Lust. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 267 The bestial abyss of a few years' debauch. 1878 S. COX *Salv. Mundi* i. (ed. 3) 13 Sodom was a synonym for the most utter and bestial corruption.

4. quasi-*sb.* The nature of a beast or animal.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iii. § 24 (1713) 238 That more full and sensible Sweetness of the Animal or Bestial. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. iv. 36, I see the bestial, base unpurified, Its hideous features smeared with filth and blood.

Be·stialism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The state or condition of beasts; irrationality.

1871 M. F. ROSSETTI *Shad. Dante* v. 52 That Bestialism which seems to correspond to the Folly of Holy Writ.

Be·stialist. *nonce-wd.* One who makes a study of bestiality.

1881 SWINBURNE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 129 The sect or school known among its members as the school of realists, among men at once of sounder and more sensitive organs as the sect of bestialists.

Bestiality bestiæ·lĭti). [ME. *bestialite*, a. F. *bestialité*: see BESTIAL and -ITY.]

1. The nature or qualities of a beast; want of intelligence, irrationality, stupidity, brutality.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 735 For that he [an ass] So dul is in his bestialite. 1563 GRAFTON *Chron. Mary* an. 5 (R.) Espiyng well the beastiality of the Fleminges his neighbours. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xviii. Wks. (1851) 468 As Politicians oft times..handle the matter, there hath bin no where found more bestialitie. 1714 ARBUTHNOT, etc. *Mart. Scribl.* (J.) What can be a greater absurdity than to affirm bestiality to be the essence of humanity? 1874 MIVART in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 773 The great doctrine concerning the essential Bestiality of Man.

2. Indulgence in the instincts of a beast; brutal lust; *concr.* a disgusting vice, a beastly practice.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Remains* 189 (L.) They tickle themselves with the wanton remembrances of their younger bestialities. 1659 *Gentl. Call.* (1696) 77 The sordid bestialities of the most abject of men. 1710 *Tatler* No. 241 ₱ 4 The unhappy Consort of his Bestiality. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iii. 241 Their Wives and Children..[were] not safe from Bestialities, even in their most retired Apartments.

b. Filthy language, obscenity.

1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XV. 241 Filthy verses..about Clodius and Clodia, ribald bestiality, delightful to the ears of Tully.

†**3.** Unnatural connexion with a beast. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Lev.* XX. Argt., Of Sodomie. Of Beastialitie. Of vncleannesse. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Ep.* Wks. (1711) 143 A poor miserable fellow accused of bestality. 1765 GOLDSMITH *Ess.* XIV. ₱ 5 Bestiality [was] sanctified by the amours of Jupiter.

†**4.** = BESTIAL *sb.*¹ *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 43 To keip bestialite and to manure corne landis. *Ibid.* 44 Paris..vas ane scheiphird, and kepit bestialite on monthi ydea.

Bestialize (be·stiălәiz), *v.* [f. BESTIAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To change into the form or nature of a beast; to brutalize, debase in character. Hence **Be·stialized, Be·stializing** *ppl. a.*

1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. of God* (1834) I. 231 The most famous guides of the heathen world..bestialized him [God] in the form of a brute. 1751 *Phil. Lett. Physiogn.* 87 (T.) Humanity is debased and bestialized where it is otherwise. 1845 *Edin. Rev.* July 11 While he bestializes men and humanizes beasts, he is a great moralist. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. vii. 114 Circe and her enchanting bestializing cup.

†**Be·stiallich,** *a. Obs.* [f. BESTIAL *sb.* or *a.* + *lich*, OE. *-lic*: see -LY¹.] = BESTIAL *a.* I.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (R.) These lines he thorow names departed in three maner of kinds as bestialliche, manlyche, and reasonabliche.

Bestially (be·stiăli), *adv.* Also 5 **bestyally,** 7 **beastially.** [f. as prec. + -LY².] In the manner of a beast or brute; brutishly, brutally.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlvi. 411 Bestialle men that leuyn bestially. 1640 *Case Ship Money* 23 Why the French Pesants are so beggarly, wretched, and beastially used. 1679 J. SMITH in Jenison *Narr. Popish Plot* 48 How inhumanely and beastially..they dyed. [1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.]

†**Be·stian,** *a. Obs.* Also 7–8 **beastian.** [f. L. *bestia*, BEAST + -AN.] Of or belonging to the 'Beast' of the Apocalypse (cf. BEAST 7). **Be·stianism,** the power of the Beast; **Be·stianize,** to be a follower of the 'Beast.'

1652 CULVERWELL *White Stone* (1661) 134 This Bestian Empire, (for so 'tis stil'd in the Revelation,) delights only in sensuals, and strikes at spirituals. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* 208 It does not follow, because the number of the Beast is not upon us, that we do not Bestianize. 1691 EVERARD *Mem. Kingd. Christ.* 9 Even as if It were the Beastian Power. 1701 — *Apoc. Quest.* 30 The Life, and Beastianism, Idolatrous Supremacy, shift from one Head to another.

Bestiarian (be·sti,ē·riăn). Also **beast-.** [f. as prec. (by Prof. Owen) after *humanitarian.*] A name given to anti-vivisectionists, as 'friends of the beast.' **Be·stia·rianism,** the principles of those who uphold the 'rights of animals.'

1882 OWEN *Exper. Phys.* 56 The advantage of signifying the second group to which my present work relates by the word 'bestiarian.' *Ibid.* 57 That arises from abuse of true bestiarianism. 1883 *Amer. Naturalist* Feb. 175 The anti-vivisectionists, or beastiarians.

Bestiary (be·stiări). [ad. L. *bestiārius* 'a fighter with beasts in the public spectacles,' and med.L. *bestiārium* a menagerie, also 'liber de bestiis compositus,' etc., f. *bestia* beast: see -ARY.]

†**1.** A beast-fighter in the Roman amphitheatre. (L. *bestiarius.*) *Obs.*

1625 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* 20 The Amphitheatre was full of hollow passage..for the convenient keeping of wilde beasts, and beastiaries.

2. A treatise on beasts: applied to the moralizing treatises written during the Middle Ages.

[1834 *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. I. 190 The Bestiarium in the Ashmolean library.] 1840 WRIGHT *Relig. Antiq.* I. 208 (*title*) A Bestiary. 1865 — *Hist. Caricat.* VI. (1875) 93 The earliest Bestiaries, or popular treatises on natural history. 1871 *Sacristy* I. 7/1 The Bestiaries..are natural histories of animals treated so that the peculiarities of animals shall convey a wholesome moral.

†**Be·stiate,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **beastiate.** [f. L. *bestia* beast + -ATE.] To bestialize.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxxiv. (1647) 259 Drunkennesse..bestiates even the bravest spirits. 1639 *Junius' Sin Stigmat.* 235 (L.) Drunkenness beastiates the heart. 1655 R. VOUNGE *Agst. Drunkards* 5.

Bestick (bĭ,stĭ·k), *v.* [f. BE- 1 and 4 + STICK *v.*] Chiefly in pa. pple. **bestuck.**

1. *trans.* To stick about, to cover all over; to bedeck, adorn. Also *fig.*

1623 H. HOLLAND in *Shaks. Wks.* (1st folio) Pref. Verses, That coffin now besticke those bayes, Which crown'd him Poet first. 1698 FRYER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 340 The Rocks..are bestuck with Oyster-Shells. 1838 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1871) I. 117 Coats of linen covered with pitch and bestuck with flax.

2. To pierce through, transfix.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 536 Truth shall retire, Bestuck with slandrous darts. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 106 No emblem is so common as..the bestuck and bleeding heart.

Bestill (bĭ,stĭ·l), *v.* [f. BE- 2 + STILL *v.*] *trans.* To make quiet, to still, to hush.

1770 ARMSTRONG *Imit.* 80 Each brook that wont to prattle to its banks Lies all bestilled. *a* 1842 A. CUNNINGHAM *Eleg. Ode* (R.) Commerce bestill'd her many-nationed tongue. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* II. 107 The solemn looks, the awful place, Bestill the mother's joy.

¶ In the following the quartos and mod. edd. read *distilled*; but it may belong to this with the sense 'made motionless, stiffened, congealed.'

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 204 Whilst they bestil'd Almost to Jelly with the Act of feare, Stand dumbe and speake not.

Bestinch, bestink, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

†**Be·stious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 5 bestyous. [f. L. *bestia* BEAST + -OUS.] Beast-like, monstrous.

1470 HARDING *Chron.* XXXVI, Then come fro the Yrishe sea, A bestyous fyshe.

Bestir (bĭ,stə·ɹ), *v.* For forms see STIR. [OE. *bestyrian*, f. BE- 2 + *styrian* to STIR.]

†**1.** ? To heap or pile (a thing) about *with.* (OE.)

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* III. ii. (Bosw.) His þegnas mid moldan hit bestyredon and gefæstnedon.

2. To stir up, 'to put into vigorous action' (J.).

a. *refl.* To begin to move actively, to manifest activity, to busy oneself.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3078 Alle they wolde heom bysteorre, Agayns him with ryght to weorre. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6248 Bestir the and hardiliche fight. 1393 GOWER *Conf.*

III. 295 The shipmen stood in such a fere, Was none that might him self bestere. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 512 Not much otherwise this good man Osorius here doth besturre himselfe agaynst the Lutherans. **1611** BIBLE 2 *Sam.* v. 24 Then thou shalt bestirre thy selfe. **1767** FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* I. vi. 215 She bestirs herself with the utmost activity. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Weal & Woe* i. 11 Just bestir yourself to plant your potatoes. **1867** SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* vi. (1880) 93 The townspeople .. bestirred themselves in aid of the poor refugees.

b. *trans.* To rouse into activity, make active. *To bestir one's stumps* (obs.) : to move one's limbs actively, to exert oneself : see STIR.

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Heb.* xii. 1 Bestyre youre werye handes. **1579** GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* 41 The duety of every man in a common wealth one way or other to bestirre his stoomps. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 407 This raungyng Rhetorician besturreth his stumps so earnestly. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 58 No Maruel, you haue so bestir'd your valour. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* 59 Bestirring their Hand and Tools. **1873** BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 178 More need that heirs, His natural protectors, should assume The management, bestir their cousinship.

c. *intr.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 3 Speake to th'Mariners : fall too't, yarely, or we run our selues a ground, bestirre, bestirre.

3. To move, stir, agitate (a thing).

1813 BYRON *Giaour* 377 Methought Some motion from the current caught Bestirr'd it more.

Bestirring (bĭstə·rĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].] Movement, motion, emotion.

1340 *Ayenb.* 263 Þe wyl of skele, to huam be-longeþ moche mayné, poȝtes and his besteriinge. **1674** N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 154 The tiny bestirrings of the least atoms.

Besti·rring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Moving, actuating.

1628 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* iii. (1862) I. 40 The bestirring power of the life of God.

Best man (be·st mæ·n). [Of Scotch origin.] The groomsman or 'friend of the bridegroom' at a wedding. So **Best maid** *Sc.*, the bridesmaid or chief bridesmaid.

1814 *Discipline* III. 21 (JAM.) Mr. Henry was the best man himself. **1823** ELIZA ACTON *St. Johnstoun* III. 90 (JAM.) The two bridegrooms entered, accompanied each by his friend, or best man, as this person is called in Scotland. **1861** S. LYSONS *Claudia & P.* 170 Whether they had any bridesmaids; whether there was a best man.

Bestness (be·stnés). [f. BEST + -NESS.] The quality of being best.

1557 CHEKE *Let.* in *Ascham's Scholem.* (Arb.) Pref. 5, I am verie curious in mi freendes matters, not to determijn, but to debaat what is best. Whearin, I seek not the bestnes haplie bi truth. *a* **1659** BP. MORTON *Episcop. Assert.* § 4 (T.) Generally the bestness of a thing (that we may so call it) is best discerned by the necessary use. **1820** J. WILSON in *Mem. Chr. North* ix. 327 We are now speaking not on the question of bestness, but as to fact.

Bestock, bestore, etc. : see BE- *pref.*

Bestorm (bĭstǒ·ɪm), *v.* [f. BE- 1 + STORM *v.*] *trans.* To storm on all sides, to assail with storms or storming. Hence **Besto·rmed** *ppl. a.*

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* III. vi, In Boats bestorm'd all check at those that row. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 560 All is sea besides; Sinks under us; bestorms, and then devours. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. VII. V. 363 Betocsined, bestormed; overflooded by black deluges of Sans-culottism.

† **Bestou·rn,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *bestourne-r*, f. *bes-* pejorative + *tourner* to turn.] *trans.* To turn upside down, overthrow.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* cxlii, Toke reason fro us, and bestourned our wytte. *Ibid.* E iv b, The stenche of it .. bestorneth [Fr. *bestourne*] all the ordre of nature.

Bestow (bĭstō·), *v.* Forms : 4–6 bistow(e, 5 bystow(e, 5–7 bestowe, (6 bestoe), 5– bestow. *Pa. pple.* bestowed, (7 bestowne). [ME. *bistowen*, f. *bi-*, BE- 2 + *stowen* to place, STOW.]

1. *trans.* To place, locate; to put in a position or situation, dispose of (*in* some place). *arch.*

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 967 The god of love hath the bystowid In place digne unto thy worthines. **1528** MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 228/1 As rowmes and liuinges fal voyde to bestowe them in. **1567** DRUAV *Let.* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 412 Bills bestowed upon the church doors. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 48 How should I bestow him? Shall I put him into the basket againe? **1610** GWILLIM *Heraldry* III. i. (1660) 96 Under what heads each peculiar thing must be bestowed. **1713** POPE *Iliad* IX. 284 Glittering canisters .. Which round the board Menœtius' son bestow'd. **1873** BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 116 The white domestic pigeon..does mere duty by bestowing egg In authorized compartment.

2. To stow away; to place or deposit (anywhere) for storage, to store up. *arch.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 84 The leed after Satorne groweth, And Jupiter the brass bestoweth. **1494** FABYAN VII. 466 Lancastre..bestowed suche ordenaunce as the Frenshemen for haste lafte behynde. **1526** TINDALE *Luke* xii. 17, I have noo roume where to bestowe my frutes. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 78. **1630** J. TAYLOR *Gt. Eater Kent* 13 His store-house, into which he would stow and bestow any thing that the house would afford. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 247 Bestowing away my boots in a snugly-lashed bundle.

3. To lodge, quarter, put up; to provide with a resting- or sleeping-place. Also *refl. arch.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 813 They were all bestowed aboord in Spanish ships. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* III. vi. 23 Sir, can you tell, Where he bestowes himselfe? **1665** MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Wars* 295 To bestow the wearied men into Garrisons. **1821** BYRON *Sardan.* III. i. 121 See that the women are bestow'd in safety In the remote apartments. **1851** LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* IV. iv, Shall the Refectorarius bestow Your horses and attendants for the night.

† **b.** To bring to bed, confine. *Obs. rare.*

c **1320** *Sir Beves* (Halliw.) 132 And Iosiane, Christ here be milde ! In a wode was bestoude of childe.

† **4.** To settle or give in marriage. Also *refl. Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Reeves T.* 61 To bystow hir hye Into som worthy blood of ancetrye. **1530** PALSGR. 452/1 He hath bestowed his doughter well. *c* **1550** CHEKE *Matt.* xxiv. 38 Eating and drinking, marijng, and bestowing yeer childern. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* V. iv. 7 You wil bestow her on Orlando heere. *c* **1670** MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1806) 9 Only three daughters who bestowed themselves meanly. **1714** ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 100 He bestowed both his Daughters there in Marriage.

5. To apply, to employ (*in* an occupation); to devote (*to, of* obs.) *for* a specific purpose.

c **1315** SHOREHAM 95 Thenche thou most wel bysyly, And thy wyȝt thran by-stowe. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Wyf's Prol.* 113, I wol bystowe the flour of myn age In the actes and in the fruytes of mariage. **1530** PALSGR. Introd. 2 Many .. shall also herafter bestowe theyr tyme in such lyke exercise. **1541** R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, Howe to bestowe his remedyes to the body of man. **1580** BARET *Alv.* B 580 Thou haste well bestowed thy paynes. **1653** WALTON *Angler* i. 39 Bestow one day with me and my friends in hunting the Otter. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. 279 These .. onely bestowed themselves in prayer. **1851** DIXON *W. Penn* XV. (1872) 125 How he intended to bestow his day.

† **b.** *esp.* To apply money to a particular purpose; to lay out, expend, spend. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 75 In þe stories he techeth To bistowe þyn almes. **1526** TINDALE 2 *Cor.* xii. 15, I will very gladly bestowe, and wilbe bestowed for youre soules. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* 56 But nowe it is a small matter to bestowe..a hundred pounde of one payre of Breeches. (God be mercifull unto us !) **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* V. v. 11, I would haue bestowed the thousand pound I borrowed of you. **1611** BIBLE *Deut.* xiv. 26 Thou shalt bestow that money for whatsoeuer thy soule lusteth after. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 225 He bestowed much in building.

† **c.** *refl.* To acquit oneself. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 87. **1600** — *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 87 The boy is faire, Of femall fauour, and bestowes himselfe Like a ripe sister. **1606** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1633) 320 He all assayls and him so brave bestowes, in his Fight, etc.

6. *tr.* (& *absol.*) To confer as a gift, present, give.

1580 BARET *Alv.* B 580 To bestowe and giue his life for his country. **1583** STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 45 Thee Greeks bestowing theyre presents Greekish I feare mee. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 56 In bestowing, madam, He was most princely. **1632** BROME *Novella* II. i, To brag of benefits one hath bestowne Doth make the best seeme lesse. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 38 ¶ 11 You here pray for water, and water I will bestow. **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* I. i. 7 The importance that wealth can bestow. **1870** BRYANT *Iliad* I. III. 83 Whatever in their grace the gods bestow.

b. Const. *on, upon* (*of* obs.) a person.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xxiv. 7 All that was halowed for the house of the Lorde, haue they bestowed on Baalim. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 2 How shall I feast him? What bestow of him? **1628** WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* Pref. 112 What freedomes on the Muses are bestowne. **1817** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. v. 205 The steadiness .. of the English .. bestowed upon them a complete and brilliant victory. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* VI. § 4 (1882) 301 He bestowed on him a pension of a hundred crowns a year.

† **c.** (rarely) *to* or *dat. pronoun.* (Cf. 1541 in 5.)

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 163 You must needs bestow her funerall. **1605** — *Lear* II. i. 128 Bestow Your needfull counsaile to our businesses.

† **Bestow·,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] Bestowing, lodgement, stowage.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* V. xxvii, They find as bad Bestoe as is their Postage beggerly.

Bestowable (bĭstō·ŭăb'l), *a.* [f. BESTOW *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being bestowed or given.

1882 *Fraser's Mag.* July 112 The greatest blessing bestowable.

† **Bestow·age,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AGE.] Stowage.

a **1656** BP. HALL is cited by Webster.

Bestowal (bĭstō·ăl). [f. as prec. + -AL[2].] The action of bestowing; **a.** disposal, location; **b.** presentation, gift.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 633 If the bestowal of necessaries be a task fruitless as the fabled labour of Sisyphus. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 660 The bestowal of the earldom on Eric I have mentioned.

Bestowed (bĭstō·d), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] **1.** Placed, located; employed, applied, given; often with qualifying adv., as *well-, ill-bestowed.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E j, Hit is wel bestowed. *a* **1603** T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 178 Our Sauiour Christs friends are euill bestowed and thrust into his scalding house. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* V. 317 Well we may afford Our givers their own gifts, and large bestow From large bestowed. **1814** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* V. xxi, In silvan lodging, close bestow'd.

† **2.** Filled, stowed *with. Obs.*

1621 R. BOLTON *State Irel.* 168 (*Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*), Boates, Scowts..and other vessels loden and bestowed with goods.

Bestower (bĭstō·əɹ). Also 6 **-ar.** [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who bestows.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* iv. 1 Stewardes and bestowars of other mennes goodes. **1612** T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 11 Gifts and good turnes haue great power to hold mens hearts to the bestower. **1721** R. KEITH *Kempis' Vall. Lillies* xxxi. 95 The Bestower of eternal Rewards. **1879** R. DOUGLAS *Confuc.* iii. 77 The..bestower of destiny.

Bestowing (bĭstō·ĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb BESTOW. **a.** Placing, stowing away, putting up. **b.** Employment, expenditure. **c.** Conferment, presentation.

1532 FRITH *Mirror* (1829) 277 As touching the bestowing of thy goods. **1542** BRINKLOW *Complaynt* iv. (1874) 17 Ye shal gyue account..for the bestowyng of your ryches. **1608** HIERON *Wks.* I. 751 Knowledge and discretion are Thy bestowings. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 9 ¶ 2 So hurried away with that strong Impulse of Bestowing, that he confers Benefits without Distinction. **1802** PALEY *Nat. Theol.* (1817) 129 The bestowing of the liquor in the hogsheads.

Bestowment (bĭstō·mĕnt). [f. BESTOW *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action of bestowing; bestowal.

1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV. v. (ed. 4) 314 God's bestowment of the benefit. **1871** BROWNING *Balaust.* 1536 Such things as bear bestowment, those thou hast.

2. *concr.* That which is conferred; a gift.

1837–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 118. **1856** R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* III. iv. (1860) I. 81 Angels and Archangels have at their command only subordinate bestowments.

† **Bestra·ct,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [See next.] Distracted.

1581 J. STUDLEY *Seneca's Medea* 123 b, Bestract of wits, with wauering minde perplext.

Bestraddle, bestraw, etc. : see BE- *pref.*

† **Bestrau·ght,** *v.* and *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 **bestrought.** [f. BE- *intensive* + STRAUGHT (found as early as 1520); cf. also *astraught, distraught.* The genesis of these forms seems to have been thus: L. *distractus* gave *distract*, and (on some Eng. analogies) DISTRAUGHT; thence *astraught* and STRAUGHT; hence *be-straught* and (with reference again to *distract*) *be-stract*; finally *bestraughted.* Found as pa. pple. and also as pa. t. of a vb., of which the present ought analogically to have been *bestract.* But this is app. not found; and the later inflexions *bestraughted, -ing,* imply that *bestraught* was itself assumed as the present.]

1. as *pa. t.* of a vb. Distracted, bereft (*of* wits).

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 278 An Oracle..whose spirit possessed many Inhabitants thereabouts, and bestraught them of their wits.

2. *pa. pple.* and *adj.* Distracted, distraught.

a **1547** SURREY *Æneid* IV. 360 Æneas with that vision striken down Well nere bestraught. **1586** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. ii, 'Till she, as one bestrought Did crie. **1603** HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 459 His wits were bestraught. **1642** T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. I. vii. 14 Like a man bestraught he ranne after them. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 248, I have been, to use an old word, quite bestraught.

† **Bestrau·ghting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [See BESTRAUGHT.] Distracting, distraction (of the wits).

1585 *Nomenclator* s.v. *Delirium, Resuerie, radotement,* a bestraughting of the mind. **1621** MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* III. xvii. 202 The losse of ones wits, and bestraughting.

Bestraw, obs. f. BESTREW. See also BE- 6 b.

Bestreak (bĭstrī·k), *v.* [f. BE- 1 + STREAK *v.*] *trans.* To overspread with streaks, to streak. Hence **Bestrea·ked** *ppl. a.*

a **1600** BUREL in Watson *Coll. Scot. P.* II. 12 (JAM.) Thair girtens wer of gold bestreik. **1659** CLEVELAND *Sing-song* ix, Her Cheeks bestreak'd with white and red. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* XV. 65 When the dawn bestreak'd the east. **1849** W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* 86 The animal is bestreaked with vermilion, or with white clay.

Bestream : see BE- *pref.*

Bestrew (bĭstrū·), *v.* Also **bestrow** (bĭstrō·), and **bestraw** (*obs.*). Pa. pple. **bestrewed; bestrewn, bestrown.** For the forms see STREW. [OE. *bi-, bestréowian*, f. *bi-*, BE- 1 + *stréowian* to STREW. Cf. MHG. *bestrouwen*, Du. *bestrooijen*, Da. *beströe*, Sw. *beströ.* Orig. a weak verb; the pple. *bestrewn* is recent, and due to analogy.]

1. To strew (a surface) *with*; to cover more or less with things scattered about and lying flat. Often in pa. pple. as adj.

a **1000** *Job* ii. 12 Ettm. 5. 38 Hi mid duste heora heafod bestreowodon. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Heo..nomen þa twigga and .. bistreweden al þane weye. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 889 On a floor with chaf bystrowed. **1555** *Fardle Facions* I. v. 75 They all to bestrawe the carckesse with salte. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Ind. ii. 42 Say thou wilt walke; we wil bestrow the ground. **1697** POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. iv. (1715) 231 Having bestrawed their heads with the Fruits of Ceres. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 273 Yon' fierce man no more With bleeding Princes shall bestrow the floor. **1815** WORDSW. *White Doe* I. 140 The dewy turf with flowers bestrown. **1837** HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1871) I. 40 The brook is bestrewn with stones.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 131/1 The Kingdom of Scotland .. every where bestrewed with cities, townes, and borrowes. **1660** T. WATSON in Spurgeon's *Treas. Dav.* Ps. XXXII. 1 He who is pardoned, is all bestrewed with mercy. **1859** HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. i. 30 His daily work thickly bestrewed with trouble and worry.

2. To strew or scatter (things) about.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 311 So thick bestrown Abject and lost lay these, covering the Flood. **1787** J. BARLOW *Hasty Pudding,* The yellow flour, bestrew'd and stirr'd with haste.

3. Of things : To lie scattered over (a surface).

1718 POPE *Iliad* II. 266 Thin hairs bestrew'd his long

misshapen head. 1794 WORDSW. *Guilt & Sorr.* Wks. I. 107 In a dry nook where fern the floor bestrows. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar.* vii. 83 To sweep away the sand and rubbish which bestrewed it.

Bestrew·ment. *rare.* [f. prec. + -MENT.] A strewing about or over.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 137 From beneath all their sweet and sad bestrewments she who is their sister revives. 1845 *Ibid.* LVII. 526 The call for the bestrewment of flowers.

Bestrid, bestridden, ppl. a. of BESTRIDE.

1651 H. MORE in *Enthus. Tri.* (1656) 175 Like some bestrid Pythonick or hackneyed Enthusiastick.

Bestride (bĭstrəi·d), *v.* Pa. t. **bestrode**; also **bestrid.** Pa. pple. **bestridden**; also **-strid, -strode,** (8 **-strodden**). For other forms see STRIDE. [OE. *bi-, bestrídan,* f. *bi-,* BE- 4 + *strídan* to STRIDE. Cf. MHG. *bestrîden,* MDu. *bestryden.*]

1. To sit upon with the legs astride. **a.** To ride, mount (a horse, etc.). The original use.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 136 He his hors bestrad. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 706 Bulsifal that hors het..No dorste no mon him bystryde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 192 His goode Steede al he bistrood. *c* 1450 *Laud MS.* 595 f. 1 The worthiest wyght in wede That ever by-strod any stede. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II,* v. v. 79 That horse that thou so often hast bestrid. 1630 *Tink. Turvey* 17, I never bestrad any one beast in my life but a mare. *a* 1771 GRAY *Fatal Sisters* 63 Sisters, hence with spurs of speed .. Each bestride her sable steed. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* II. ii. 7 The Giant steed, to be bestrode by Death. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxii. 281 Ostriches .. bestridden each by a tiny cupid.

b. To sit across (other things) as on a horse.

c 1205 LAY. 28020 Þa halle ich gon bistriden Swulc ich wolde riden. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 31 When he bestrides the lasie pacing cloudes. 1785 COWPER *Task* II. 439 Through the pressed nostril, spectacle-bestrid. 1793 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1849) I. 180 The driving blast, bestrodden by the spirit of Ossian. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* i, Who can say what nose they [the barnacles] may bestride.

fig. 1752 BP. WARBURTON *Lett. Emin. Prelate* (1809) 119 The Church, bestrid by some bumpish minister of state, who turns and winds it at his pleasure. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. vi. 320 The wrath that is to bridle and bestride everlastingly His will and counsel.

2. To stand over (a place) with the legs astride; to straddle over, to bestraddle. Also *fig.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 135 He doth bestride the narrow world like a Colossus. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 82 His legges bestrid the Ocean. 1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* xiii. 131 Your formidable image bestriding the ground. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 53 A statue..called the Colossus of Rhodes, is said to have bestridden the mouth of the harbour.

b. To stand over, as a victor over the fallen.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 97 b, His crucifyers hestrydynge hym. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* v. ii, How I bestride your prostrate conqueror! 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ix, He seemed already to bestride the land which he had conquered.

c. To stand over (a fallen man) in order to defend him; also *fig.* to defend, protect, support.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 236 A Romaine souldier being throwne to the ground euen harde by him, Martius straight bestrid him, and slew the enemie. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 192 When I bestrid thee in the warres, and tooke Deepe scarres to saue thy life. 1605 — *Macb.* IV. iii. 4. 1642 CHAS. I *Answ. 19 Prop.* 2 They have .. bestridde Sir John Hotham in his bold-faced Treason. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* ii. 224 As he bestrode my Grandsire, when he fell, And all else fled.

† **d.** *intr.* To stand astride. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 254 His turmentours or crucifyers moost unreuerently bestrydynge ouer his blessed face.

3. *transf.* of things (e.g. a rainbow, bridge). *trans.*

1728 THOMSON *Spring* 203 Bestriding earth, the grand ethereal bow Shoots up immense. 1785 COWPER *Task* IV. 3 Yonder bridge That with its wearisome, but needful length Bestrides the wintry flood. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (1878) II. xix. 222 Bestridden by old, triumphal arches.

4. To stride across, to step across with long strides. Also *fig.*

c 1600 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) II. x. 62 Deepe water he did bestride. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. v. 124 When I first my wedded Mistris saw Bestride my Threshold. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* III. xix. 13 He.. Strives through the surge, bestrides the beach. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 615, I shall bestride the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Hence **Bestri·der, Bestri·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. vi. 95 If his Sonne..had not rescued his Father from certaine death itselfe with bold bestriding him. 1830 SOUTHEY *Vng. Dragon* II. 77 The fiercest steed that e'er To battle bore bestrider. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xiii, A third animal laden with a bestriding child.

† **Bestri·de,** *prep. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. For ASTRIDE, influenced by the vb.

1813 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Journey* 408 A marble lion .. with the legs of a man bestride him.

† **Bestri·ke,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also **bestryke.** [f. BE- 1 + STRIKE to rub, stroke; cf. LG. *bestrîken,* G. *bestreichen* to overspread, do over :—OHG. *bistrîhhan,* f. *bi-* BE- 1 + *strîhhan* to stroke.] *trans.* To overspread, do over, anoint, smear, daub, rub over *with.*

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* B iv b, Rounde aboute the panne ye shal lay sande and bestryke that above with claye. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 33 If you bestrike the lowar part of your tree with redde Oker.

† **Bestri·p,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *bestrýpan,* f. BE- 1, 2 + **strýpan* to STRIP; cf. MHG. *bestroufen.*] *trans.* To strip clean; to deprive *of* or take away entirely.

1065 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C.) Ealle þa bestrypte þe he ofer mihte æt life and æt lande. 1340 *Ayenb.* 150 Þes yefþe .. bestrepþ and kest out þe rote and þe zenne of ire. 1622 MABBE *Guzm. d'Alf* II. 87 Be-stript of all manner of vice.

Bestripe (bĭstrəi·p), *v.* [f. BE- 1 + STRIPE *v.*] To cover with stripes. Hence **Bestri·ped** *ppl. a.*

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 271 As if his faire successes were .. to be bestryped, and inter-woven with crosse accidents. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 75 Vales Bestriped with shades of green and gray.

Bestrode, pa. t. and pple. of BESTRIDE *v.*

Bestroke: see BE- *pref.*

Bestrought, var. of BESTRAUGHT *v. Obs.*

Bestrow, bestrown, variants of BESTREW, **-N.**

Bestru·t, *v.* In 6 **bestrout.** [f. BE- 4 + STRUT *v.*] *trans.* To strut or walk pompously over.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 74 With sauage insteps some the soyle bestrout.

† **Bestru·t,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also **bestrutted.** [Cf. ASTRUT, and STRUT, whence this seems to have been formed on the analogy of compounds in BE- found only in pa. pple.] Swollen.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 632 Pappes bestruct with milke. 1648 HERRICK *Oberon's Feast, Poems* (1869) 127 He .. eates the sagge And well bestrutted bees sweet bag.

Bestual, obs. form of BESTIAL.

Bestuck, pa. t. and pple. of BESTICK.

Bestud (bĭstv·d), *v.* [f. BE- 1 + STUD *v.*] *trans.* To stud the surface of, set with or as with studs.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 258 This Purple is bestudded (as it were)..with sharpe knobs pointed. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 734 The unsought diamonds Would so emblaze the forehead of the deep, And so bestud with stars. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Poems* (1837) 85 The glittering host bestud the sky.

Hence **Bestu·dded** *ppl. a.*

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* E iij, This starre-bestudded vaile. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 253 The ectoderm is very richly bestudded with the thread cells.

‖ **Bestuur** (bĕstūr·r). [Du.; = government, f. *besturen* to govern.] Government, administration; i. e. in the Dutch-speaking parts of South Africa.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 12 May 8/2 Stellaland will..be governed by the Bestuur under the advice of Captain Trotter and Vincent. 1885 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 3/2 A member of the Goshen bestuur.

Bestyly, bestysshe, obs. form of BEASTLY, -ISH.

Besugar, besuit, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Besully (bĭsv·li), *v.* [f. BE- 1 + SULLY *v.*] *trans.* To sully or soil badly.

a 1635 CORBET *Fairef. Wind.* (D.) The limber corps, besully'd o'er With meagre paleness. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 190 Cheeks are besullied with unused brine.

Besumme, obs. form of BESOM.

† **Besure** (bĭʃūə·r), *adv. phr. Obs.* = Be sure; you may be sure; ? surely, certainly.

1743 APPLETON *Serm.* 95 And besure, this bids fair for a certain Mark of a good Christian. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. 322 Get away as soon as you can. Besure do.

† **Beswa·ddle,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. BE- 1 + SWADDLE *v.*] *trans.*

1. To envelop in swaddling-clothes.

1755 P. WHITEHEAD *Ep. Thomson* (R.) Infant limbs beswaddled in the lawn.

2. To beat, thrash, 'swaddle.'

1598 FLORIO, *Pestare..*to bang, to bebast, to beswaddle with a cudgell.

† **Beswa·k,** *v. Sc. Obs.* Pa. pple. **beswakkit.** [f. BE- 1 + SWAK *v.*] *trans.* To dash, strike.

c 1505 DUNBAR *Flyting* 188 Oft beswakkit with ane ourhie tyd.

† **Beswa·pe,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OE. *beswápan,* f. *be-,* BE- 1 + *swápan* to sweep, brush.] *trans.* To envelop, entangle.

c 980 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* II. xii, Hi hi mid scytan besweop. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 239 Him selfe bi sandlice senne beswapen.

Beswarm, besweeten, beswelter: see BE-.

† **Beswea·t,** *pa. pple. Obs.* Also 5 **beswette.** [f. BE- 7 + SWEAT.] Covered with sweat.

c 1205 LAY. 9315 Al his burne wes bi-swæt [*c* 1250 bi-swat]. *c* 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 108 All beswette for hete. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* (1816) II. 206 Her horse was all to besweat. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Ep.* (1577) 53 Your letters .. come wrinckled like linnen .. besweat like a doublet.

† **Beswi·ke,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 **beswícan,** 2-4 **biswike(n,** 4 **by-, beswyke(n,** (**bisuike, bisquyke**), 5 **bi-, byswyke,** (**beeswik**). *Pa. t.* 1 **beswác,** 2-3 **biswak,** (3-4 **-suak**), 3-5 **-swok(e.** *Pa. pple.* 1-3 **biswicen,** 2-5 **-swiken,** 4-5 **-swike.** [OE. *beswícan* to evade, betray, deceive, = OS. *biswîkan,* OHG. *biswîhhan* (MHG. *beswîchen*), f. BE- 1 + *swícan* :—OTeut. **swîqan* to cease, go away, leave off.]

trans. To betray, cheat, deceive.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 5 Deofol..beswac þone ærestan wifmon. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 4 Warniað þæt eow nan ne beswice [1160 *Hatton* beswike]. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Lamb. Hom.* 213 Þat te hope of ham bi-swoc me. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3861 He ben bi-swiken. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 818 Þe find ..bi-suak adam. *Ibid.* 19231 Ilk suik it-self bisuikes. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4164 Y wil 3ou noȝt be-swyke. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* clxxviii, Sir Archbald Douglas and erle Patrike.. their kyng thought to bee swik.

Beswi·ker (in 4 **bezuikere**), deceiver; **Beswi·king** *vbl. sb.,* cheating, deception.

1340 *Ayenb.* 23 Bezuykynges and euel red and uele oþre zennes. *Ibid.* 171 Ase his þyef, ase his manslaȝþe, ase his bezuykere.

Beswim, beswitch, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

† **Beswi·ng,** *v. Obs.* [f. BE- 4 + SWING *v.*] *trans.* To swing about; to hang.

1571 R. EDWARDES *Damon & P.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 84 Such lackeys make me lack; an halter beswinge them!

† **Beswi·nge,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **beswindge.** [f. BE- 2 + SWINGE *v.*] *trans.* To swinge, beat soundly. Also *fig.*

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Ex.* v. 16 We ðine ðeowas synd beswungene. *c* 1175 (see next, 2).] 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 45 With better words beswindge this dame, let no perswasion lacke. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 56 You had best..least I beswinge you.

† **Beswi·nk,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *beswincan,* f. BE- 4 + *swincan* to toil, to labour: see SWINK.]

1. *trans.* To labour for, work for. (Cf. *betravel.*)

[*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John iv. 38 Ich sende eow to ripene, þæt þæt ȝe ne beswuncon [*c* 1160 *Hatton* beswuncen]. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 216 Bolde beggeres and bigge þat mowe her bred biswynke. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 131 They hadden that they have beswunke. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* (1560) 272/2 With sweate thy sustenaunce to beswinke.

2. To chastise. *rare.* (Prob. for *beswinge.*)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Ec þet mon biswinke þene stunte lichome for steore.

† **Beswi·nkful,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Toilsome.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 188 Goð nu þeonne gledluker bi stronge wei, & biswincfule, touward þe muchele feste of heouene.

Beswyle, obs. form of BESOIL.

Besy, -ly, -nes, obs. forms of BUSY, etc.

Besym, obs. form of BESOM.

Bet (bet), *sb.* Also 7-8 **bett.** [Of uncertain origin; nor is it clear whether the sb. or the vb. was the starting-point; if the sb., we may perhaps see in it an aphetic form of ABET *sb.* in the sense of 'instigation, encouragement, support, maintaining of a cause': see the quotation from Spenser under ABET *sb.* 2. The vb. would then be derived from the sb., as in the case of WAGER *sb.* and *v.* It is less easy to get from the sense of ABET *v.* to that of BET *v.*, since the original construction ought then to be, not 'to bet money on a champion,' etc., but 'to bet (i.e. abet) a champion with money,' of which no trace is found. See however ABET *v.* 4 in sense of 'to bet that.'

(The suggestion that *bet* is :—early ME. BEOT, 'vow, promise, threat,' has no support in the history or phonology.)]

The backing of an affirmation or forecast by offering to forfeit, in case of an adverse issue, a sum of money or article of value, to one who by accepting, maintains the opposite, and backs his opinion by a corresponding stipulation; the staking of money or other value on the event of a doubtful issue; a wager; also, the sum of money or article staked. *An even bet* (fig.): an equal chance, a balance of probabilities.

(The first quotation is quite uncertain in meaning.)

[*c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 87 Ye fyshe before the nett, And stryfe on this bett, Siche folys never I mett.] 1592 GREENE *Art Conny catch.* II. 7 Certaine old sokers, which are lookers on, and listen for bets, either euen or od. *c* 1614 DRAYTON *Mis. Q. Margaret* (1748) 151 For a long time it was an even bet ..Whether proud Warwick or the Queen should win. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III,* II. 60 Might have brought the odds of that day to an even bet. 1735 POPE *Mor. Ess.* I. 86 His pride was in Piquette, Newmarket fame, and judgment at a Bett. 1818 BYRON *Beppo* xxvii, And there were several offer'd any bet, Or that he would, or that he would not come. 1871 KINGSLEY in *Life & Lett.* (1879) II. 271 Plenty of bets pass on every race, which are practically quite harmless.

2. A challenge contest.

1843 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. xi. 59 A great *bet,* as a game [at bowls] was called, came off on Cockburnspath Green in 1807 or 1808.

Bet (bet), *v.* Also 7-8 **bett.** Pa. t. and pple. **bet**; also **betted.** [See prec.] *trans.* To stake or wager (a sum of money, etc.) in support of an affirmation or on the issue of a forecast.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV,* III. ii. 50 Iohn of Gaunt loued him well, and betted much Money on his head. ? *a* 1600 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) II. xii. 105 Said the bishop then, Ile not bet one peny. 1727 POPE, etc. *Bathos* 110 These on your side will all their fortunes bet. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* ii. (C. D. ed.) 16 I'll as good as bet a guinea..that she'll let us go. 1876 O. W. HOLMES *How Old Horse won Bet* Poems (1884) 309 I'll bet you two to one I'll make him do it.

b. *absol.* To lay a wager. *You bet* (*slang,* chiefly in U.S.): be assured, certainly.

1609 ROWLANDS *Knaue Clubbes* 4 At Bedlem-bowling alley late, Where Cittizens did bet: And threw their mony on the ground. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xlviii. 101 He enjoys it [gambling] that looks on and bets not. 1711 *Act 9 Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4863/2 If such Person..shall..at any one time..Play or Bett for any Sum. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown,* Brandy punch going, I'll bet. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin.* II. xv. 114, I don't bet on horses I don't know. 1868 O. W. HOLMES *Once More* Poems (1884) 224 'Is it loaded?' 'I'll bet you! What doesn't it hold?' 1882 *Sk. Texas Siftings* 131 'Are you drunk?' 'You bet.' 'Then you move off from here.'

† **Bet,** *adv.* (and *a.*) *Obs.* Forms: 1-7 **bet** (3-6 **bett,** 4-6 **bette**). [Com. Teut.: OE. *bet* = OFris. *bet,* OS. *bat, bet* (MDu. *bat, bet,* Du. *bet-*), OHG., MHG. *baz* (mod.G. *basz*), ON. *betr,* Goth. *batis* :—OTeut. **batiz* adv., the uninflected comparative stem, whence was formed the adj.

batizon-, in OE. *bętera*, BETTER. In the adv. the comparative ending *-iz* underwent the same phonetic changes as the formative *-iz* of nouns, and was thus reduced to *-e*, or lost entirely before the OE. period. (*Bęt*, for the expected *bęte*, probably followed *lęng*, *sęft*, etc.) About the end of the OE. or beginning of the ME. period, *bet(e)re*, the neuter gender of the adj., began to be used, in certain constructions, in the place of *bet*, and, after a long existence side by side, gradually superseded it about 1600: instances of *bet* just before, and especially after, 1600 are archaisms. This encroachment of *betere*, *beter*, *better* upon *bet* began in phrases where the adj. and adv. are not easily separated, as in *hit is bet* or *betere* (positive 'it is *well*' or '*good*'), and gradually extended to others; the final ascendancy of *better* was doubtless helped by the fact that *bet* and other comparatives of the same type (e. g. *leng*, *near*) had not the ordinary comparative sign, and were thus less definite in expression. As in similar cases, during the time that *bet* and *better* were interchangeable as adverbs, *bet* was by compensation sometimes used for *better* as adjective.]

I. *adv.* (and *predicative adj.*)

1. The earlier form of BETTER, the comparative of WELL.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxiii, Đæt se hwæte mæge ðy bet weaxan. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 15 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 220 Ich mihte habben bet idon. *c* 1205 LAY. 28560 Wha dude wurse, no wha bet. 1297 R. GLOUC. 209 Hys men truste þe bet to hym. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VIII. 123 Where do-wel, do-bet, and do-best ben in lond. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 126 One justeth wel, another bet. 1423 JAS. I, *King's Q.* ci, 3e knaw the cause of all my peynes smert Bet than myself. 1466 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 109 And graunt me grace ai bett & bett. *c* 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 20 No Auditor, ne Clerke of Check Can penne it bet then he. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 71 We dezerue full bet then they.

2. As predicate after *be*; interchanging with the neuter adj. *betere*. (In quots. 1386, 1575, its adjective function is distinct.) Cf. BETTER A 4.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 145 Him is wel .. him is ec muchele bet þet is ilaðed from muchele wowe. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5548 Þatt hemm babe beo þe bett. *c* 1205 LAY. 870 Hit is þe bet mid us. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 465 Therfore saith a wise man, that ire is bet than play. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, Bett were me to deye, Than liue ashamed. *c* 1575 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* (1831) 209, I termed have all strife To be no bet than warres. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* in *Dodsley* (1780) X. 251 Sin it may be no bet now gang in peace.

II. *absol.* and quasi-*sb.*

3. *The bet*: the advantage; cf. BETTER A 8.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7642 (Trin.) Wiþ þat folke soone he met And wiȝtly wan of hem þe bet [*v. r.* his dete]. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 118 It seemd the Frenchmen had the bet.

4. *One's bette*: cf. BETTER A 7. *rare.*

1494 FABYAN VII. ccxl. 281 No man I thought my bette.

† Bet, *adv.*[2] *Obs.* [Origin and meaning doubtful.] In *Go bet*. (Prof. Skeat takes it as = go better, i. e. go quicker.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 339 Go bet, quod he, and axe redily what cors is this. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1005 The maystir made hys hor go bete. *a* 1528 SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 331 And bad Elynour go bet, And fyll good met. *c* 1600 *Parl. Byrdes* 148 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 174 Here is nought els with friende nor foe, But go bet peny go bet go. 1617 *Frere & Boye* 300 *ibid.* III. 73 Ve hath made me daunce, maugre my hede, Amonge the thornes, hey go bette.

Bet, obs. and Sc. pa. t. of BEAT *v.*[1]; dial. form of BEET *v.*

Beta (bī·tă). [a. L. *beta*, Gr. *βῆτα*.]

1. The second letter of the Greek alphabet, B, *β*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12425 Bot sai þou me first o betha, And siþen i sal þe sai alpha.

2. In various scientific uses; *esp.* **a.** *Astron.* Used to mark the second star in a constellation. **b.** *Chem.* The second of two or more isomerous modifications of the same organic compound. **c.** *Nat. Hist.* The second sub-species or permanent variety of a species. **d.** In various other classifications. Cf. ALPHA.

1867 CHAMBERS *Astron.* VI. ii. (1877) 492 Amongst the conspicuous stars β Libræ (green) appears to be the only instance. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 497 Beta-orcin is obtained by dry distillation of usnic acid. 1877 — *Dict. Chem.* IV. 235 Stenhouse designated the acid obtained from South American Roccella .. as α-orsellic, and that prepared from South African Roccella as β-orsellic.

Betag: see BE- *pref.*

Betaght(e, -3t(e, pa. t. of BETEACH *v. Obs.*

Betaikin, obs. Sc. form of BETOKEN.

Betail (bĭtē·l), *v. nonce-wd.* [on analogy of *behead*.] *trans.* To deprive of the tail.

18.. TROLLOPE (O.) [The sportsman] puts his heavy boot on the beast's body, and there beheads and betails him.

Betailed (bĭtē·ld), *ppl. a.* [f. BE- 7 + TAIL.] Furnished with a tail.

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* iii, Thus betailed and bepowdered, the man of taste fancies he improves in beauty. 1854 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* ix. (1874) 165 The betailed reptiles.

Betaine (bī·tɪ,əin). *Chem.* [anomalously f. L. *bēta* BEET *sb.* + -INE[4].] A chemical base ($C_5H_{11}NO_2$) found in beet and mangold-wurzel.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 340 Betaine crystallizes in large shining hydrated crystals.

Betaine, betani, obs. forms of BETONY.

† Betai·nt, *v. Obs.* [f. BE- 1 + TAINT.] *trans.* To tinge. Hence (short for **betainted**) *ppl. a.*

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 60 Her beguil[d]ed lockes this slightest wound With some few drops, such wise betainted red, As gold growes ruddie. 1598 GREENE *James IV* (1861) 195 Where every wean is all betaint with blood.

Betake (bĭtē·k), *v. str.* Pa. t. **betook.** Pa. pple. **betaken.** For forms see TAKE *v.* [ME. *be-, bitake(n*, f. *bi-*, BE- + TAKE. There seems to have been an early confusion of *betake* with *betæce*, *betæche*, BETEACH, which extended in part also to the simple *take*, so that this had the sense of 'deliver, hand over, give in charge,' not found in ON., and not logically developed in Eng. from its proper sense of 'seize, grasp, catch hold of, make oneself holder or owner of.' In any case, in ME., *betake*, *betôk*, *betaken* was identified in sense with *beteach*, *betaughte*, *betaught*; and only since the latter became obs., has *betake* tended to revert toward the normal sense of *take*. See TAKE.]

† 1. *trans.* To hand over, deliver, give up, grant, place at a person's disposal; = BETEACH 2. Const. with *dat.* or *to*, *unto*, etc. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 6251 Heo sculleð eow, þat lond bi-taken. *c* 1250 *Ibid.* 22791 He was bi-take [*c* 1205 i3efen] Arthur: in stede of hostage. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 1226 Gold and siluer and oþer fe Bad he us bi-taken þe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* IV. 1391 Ercules .. Betoke hir to Telamon. 1534 MORE *On Passion* Wks. 1338/2 The onely sacrifice betaken by Chryst vnto his christen church. 1618 ROWLANDS *Sacred Mem.* 24 Then bread he brake, And that to his Disciples did betake. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* (1638) 89 Zedechia .. Into Serajahs peacefull hand betooke The sad contents of a more dismall Booke.

† b. To hand over to the care of; to entrust, commit, give in charge *to*; = BETEACH 3. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 354 He bytoc hym Engelond, þat he yt wel wuste To Wyllammes byoſþe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1126 (Göttl.) He was noght bitan [*C.* bi-taght, *F.* betaȝt, *T.* bitake] to me. *c* 1375 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 365 þe whiche god had bytake to her gouernance. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 34 Betakyn' a thynge to anothere, *committo, commendo.* 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 28 Phœbe to a nymphe her babe betooke To be vpbrought in perfect maydenhed. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lix. (1739) 110 The Empress perceiving the power of the Clergy, betakes her case to them.

† c. To give in marriage. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* vii. 27 Bytac a doȝtir and a gret werk thou shalt do; and to a wel felende man ȝif hyr.

† 2. To commit or commend (one), by the expression of a wish, *to* (God, the devil, etc.); often as an apprecation or imprecation. Also in leave-taking: To bid adieu, say good-bye. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 475 God & Seinte Marie, & Sein Denis al so .. Ich bitake min soule. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Milleres T.* 564 My soule bitake I vn to Sathanas. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 24 Petre be tok Anani .. to þe fend to be tormentid perpetuali. 1493 *Festyvall* (W. de W. 1515) 115 He betoke them to god & Mary maudeleyne to kepe & wente his way. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 406 Nowe to the Devil I the betake. 1642 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 4 To God Almighty I betake it for support and speedy good success.

† 3. To allot, to assign; = BETEACH 5. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 4001 (Göttl.) þe fiss to water als we finde, þe foul he bitok [*C.* be-taght, *F.* be taȝt] to þe wind.

4. *refl.* To commit oneself, have recourse or resort *to* any kind of action. *To betake oneself to one's heels*: to retreat in flight, to run away.

15.. *Sc. Metr. Ps.* lvii, My soule doth her betake unto the helpe of the. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. vii. § 3 When we betake ourselves unto rest. 1598 GREENWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XII. viii. (1622) 166 The enemy betooke him to his heeles with small losse. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 240 That defence thou hast, betake the too't. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 22 They betook themselves to a short debate. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. 220 To betake themselves to other expedients for supporting authority. 1794 BURKE *Sp. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 XV. 166 They saw him .. betaking himself to flight. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* v. 107 The Irish betake themselves to rebellion when stopped in their merry-makings.

† b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 28 Then to her yron wagon she betakes. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1633) 320 All be-take to flight. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Introd., Whether aught was imposed me by them, or betaken to of mine own choice.

c. *passive.*

1601 T. WRIGHT *Passions of Minde* (1620) 303 The matter whereunto I am betaken.

5. *refl.* To resort, make one's way, turn one's course, go. (Here the notion of 'taking' or 'conveying' oneself becomes distinct.)

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653 Pref. 3 It was of old a custome .. for the sick to betake themselves unto the .. Temple of Aesculapius. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 922 Whither shall I betake me, where subsist? 1714 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* 3 He betook himself to London 1815 L. HUNT *Feast Poets* 21 So off he betook him the way that he came.

b. with *obj.* = *refl. pron.*

1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* II. 307 They betook their little quickened hearts behind the panels.

† 6. To take; to take in some sense. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 639 The xth day the IIII away betake And other IIII enscore her place into. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Wks.* (1844–5) I. 73 (D.) As the blanchers have blanched it and wrested it, and as I myself did once betake it. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 69 Ere that anie way I doo betake, I meane my Gossip privie first to make.

† 7. (?) To pursue; to overtake. *Obs.*

a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloquy* ¶ 34 Mid swiftum hundum ic betæce [*MS.* betæcc] wildeor [*insequor feras*]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 159 Now may 3e se Betane the starkest pundelan. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 52 When slumber sweetlye betaketh Eech mortal person.

Betaken, -in, obs. forms of BETOKEN.

Beta·king, *vbl. sb.* [f. BETAKE + -ING[1].] Taking (*obs.*); in mod. senses chiefly gerundial.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xx. 128 The bitaking of these bookis .. into her vce.

Betalde, obs. pa. pple. of BETELL.

Betalk, betallow, betask, betaxed, see BE-.

† Betall, *v. Obs.* [a. Du. *betal-en* to pay: used in Eng. in 17th c.] *trans.* To pay.

1630 J. TAYLOR (N.) Our host said we had foure shilling to betall or pay. 1631 HEYWOOD *Fair Maid W.* I. II. i, With one word of my mouth I can tell them what is to be-tall.

Betan(e, north. dial. f. *betaken*: see BETAKE.

Betan(y, obs. form of BETONY.

Beta·nglement. [f. BE- 2 + TANGLE *v.* + -MENT.] Tangled condition.

1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fortune's Foot* I. ii, The riotous betanglement of his brown hair.

† Betas. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. ON. *beiti-áss* sail-yard, ? f. *beita* to make the ship catch the wind, to tack + *áss* pole, yard; cf. *windlass*, in ME. *windas*, in ON. *vindáss*.] A sailyard.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE in *Layamon* III. 396 Som aforced the wyndas, Som the lofe, som the betas.

Betassel (bĭtæ·s'l), *v.* [f. BE- 1 + TASSEL.] *trans.* To hang round or decorate with, or as with, tassels. Hence **Beta·sselled, -eled** *ppl. a.*

1648 EARL WESTMLD. *Otia Sacra* (1879) 16 The Lustfull Clusters .. Betasseling Autumn. 1778 MRS. DELANY *Lett.* Ser. II. II. 341 Her bridal apparel .. festooned and betassel'd. 1812 *Examiner* 12 Oct. 653/1 One cannot be always .. devising patterns, and betasselling dragoons.

Betattered (bĭtæ·tərd), *ppl. a.* [f. BE- 1 + TATTER *v.*] All in tatters, ragged.

1618 WITHER *Motto* Wks. (1633) 553 The beggarliest And most betattered Pesant. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) I. 240 (D.) She brought a gown .. bepatch'd and betatter'd.

Betaughte, -tauhte, etc., pa. t. of BETEACH *v.*

† Betaw·der, *v.* ? *nonce-wd.* [f. BE- + ? TAWDER(Y).] *trans.* To bedizen with tawdry finery.

a 1689 MRS. BEHN *City-heiress* II. ii, Trick and betawder yourself up, like a right City-Lady, rich but ill-fashion'd.

Betayne, obs. form of BETONY.

Bete, obs. form of BEAT and BEET.

† Betea·ch, *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 **betæcan,** 2 **-en,** 3 **bitæchen, -teachen,** 3–4 **biteche(n,** 3–5 **biteche,** 4 **byteche, beteiche, -teyche,** 5 **beteche,** 6 *Sc.* **beteiche,** 7 **beteach.** *Pa. t.* 1 **betǽhte,** 2 **betahte, -tehte** (**-tohte, -tacte**), 2–4 **bitaht(e, -hhte, -3te,** 3 **biteihte,** 3–5 **bi-, by-, betaght(e, -3t(e,** (4 **bitahut, biteched**), 4–5 **bi-, by-, betaȝt(e, -ht(e, -ght(e, -wght, -wt,** 4–6 *Sc.* **betaucht, -wcht,** 7 **beteached.** *Pa. pple.* analogous to pa. t. [OE. *betǽc(e)an*, f. BE- 2 + *tǽc(e)an* to show (:—OTeut. type **taikjan*, from same root as **taikno-*, OE. *tácn* token). Cf. BETAKE.]

1. *trans.* To show, point out.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 12 And he eow betæcð mycele healle gedæfte.

2. To hand over, deliver, give up, yield. Const. with *dat.*, or *to*, *till*, *unto*.

a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloquy* ¶ 21 Ic betæce hiȝ ðam yrthlincge. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke I. 2 Swa us betæhtun ða þe hyt of frymðe ȝeságwon. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Drihten him bitahte twa stanene tablus breode. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Alle hi beoð þe betéhte. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 300, I chulle ower foes lond bitechen in his honden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3539 þe mete mi moder me bi-taght. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 610 The king betaucht hym in that steid The Endentur. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. v. 63 That is the Place where oure Lord betaughten the Ten Comandementes to Moyses. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xi. 124 To ane onhappy chance betaucht is sche.

3. To hand over as a trust; to entrust, commit, give in charge *to*.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. XXV. 15 [He] betæhte hym hys æhta. 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Betacte [*v. r.* betahte]. *c* 1205 LAY. 11503 Ich him wulle bitæchen [*c* 1250 bi-teche] mine kine-riche. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4254 þe wardeinscipp of al his aght Has putisfar ioseph bi-taght [*v. r.* betaȝt, bitaȝt]. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 324 The emperour .. byddis 3ow .. bryng with 3ow his son dere, That he betaȝt 3ow to lere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xii. [xi.] 113 Our Troiane Goddis .. Onto my feris betawcht I, for to keip.

4. To commit or commend (one), by the expression of a wish, *to* (God, the devil, etc.). As a formula of leave-taking: To bid adieu or good-bye.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A) 1248 Fader, god y þe biteche And mi leue moder al-so; For hastiliche ichil nov go. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 328 Aither bitaught other heuen king And went in her iurne. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 538 Quhen wiffis vald thar childir ban Thai wald .. Beteche thame to the blak douglass. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* Prol. 6 Now swich a Rym the deuel I biteche. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1856) III. 65 Beteichand hir to him that bocht ws deir. 1685 G. SINCLAIR in R. Law *Memor.* (1818) 124 He beteached himself strongly to God.

b. Hence, by confusion, *To beteach one good day*: to wish or bid one good day.

c 1400 *Gamelyn* 338 Whan his gestes took her leue..[they] bitaughte Gamelyn god & good day. *a* 1440 *Ipomydon* 568 They toke leve..And bytaught the lady gode day. *a* 1500 *Kyng & Hermit* 513 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* 33 Ather betaȝt other gode dey.

5. To allot, assign.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 400 Þe fuxol [?fuȝol] be-taght he to þe wind. *Ibid.* 5412 (Trin.) Þat was bitaȝte prestes to fede.

6. To TEACH, instruct.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15669 Quen he ha þus-gat þam bi-taght, stil he left þam þare. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1664 He is of the deville betaught.

7. in *pa. pple.* Related.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13222 Of hei oxspring þan es þis ion.. Nere be-taght to mild mari.

Beteam(e, obs. form of BETEEM *v.* *Obs.*

† Betea·r, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. BE- 6 + TEAR *sb.*] *trans.* To suffuse with tears. Hence **Betea·red** *ppl. a.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. 81 When I lift my beteard eyes. 1635 J. HAYWARD *Banish'd Virg.* 44 Staring about them with beteared eyes.

Betear, *v.*[2]: see the ppl. a. BETORN.

† Betee·, *v. Obs.* For forms see TEE, draw, lead. [Com. Teut.: OE. *betéon* (:—*bitéohan*), pa. t. *betéah, betugon,* pple. *betogen,* = OHG. *biziohan,* MHG. *beziehen,* Goth. *bitiuhan*; f. *bi-,* BE- + *tiuhan* in OE. **téohan, téon* to draw.]

1. To draw over (as a covering), to cover, veil.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* v. vii. § 2 Heora scyldas wæron betogene mid [elpenda] hydum. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3796 Dor [h]aueth a skie hem wel bitoȝen. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4539 He was þanne to-be-toȝe With an hard crested serpentis fel.

2. To pull or tug at.

c 1205 LAY. 7536 And þus heo [Julius & Nennius] hit [þe sweord] longe bituȝen.

3. To employ, spend, bestow (time, pains, etc.).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 On sum stude þer hit beoð wel bitoȝen for cristes luue. *c* 1205 LAY. 13010 Ȝe scullen..eowre while wel biteon. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3626 Here swinc wel he biten.

4. To bring about, manage, arrange.

c 1205 LAY. 23253 Wælle wel wes hit bitoȝen þat Walwai wes to monne iboren.

† Beteela. *Obs.* Also (6 **beatillia**), 7 **beteela, betille,** 7–8 **bettily, bettillee, bettelle, betellee,** 8 **betelle, betteela.** [A word without any fixed form written or spoken, of constant occurrence in the East Indian trade in 17–18th c. It appears to be identified with the Pg. *beatilha* 'linen to make white veils for women,' Sp. *beatilla* 'sort of fine thin linen'; but whether this is = med.L. *beatilla,* dim. of *beata* a nun, a religious 'sister' (see Du Cange, and cf. BATTALIA [pie]), or whether it was originally an oriental word, which assumed that form in Pg. under the influence of pop. etymol., is uncertain.] A kind of muslin formerly imported from the East Indies.

1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten's Trav. Ind.* 28 (Y.) This linnen.. is called.. Beatillias, Satopassas. 1685 in J. T. WHEELER *Madras in O. T.* I. 149 (Y.) To servants, 3 pieces beteelaes. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2269/3, 2000 pieces of Betilles Otisaeles, 1400 pieces of Betilles Calemapho, etc. *Ibid.* No. 2273/7 Bettelles. 1696 *Merchants Wareho.* 2 Musling called Bettilies, which is of general use for cravats. *Ibid.* 3 Very thin, but..very little worse than the first Bettily that I have mentioned. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3933/4 The Cargo..consisting of Long Cloth, Sallampoores, Betelles. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 310 Betellees or fine Muslins. 1727 A. HAMILTON *Acc. E. Ind.* I. 264 (Y.) This country [Sundah] produced the finest Betteelas or Muslins in India.

† Betee·m, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6–7 **beteeme,** 7 **beteam(e, betemme,** (*erron.* **beterme**). [App. f. BE- 2 + TEEM, to think fit; but the rarity of the simple vb., and its non-occurrence in ME. or OE. (though in OS. *teman,* OHG. *zeman*) raise historical difficulties of which there is at present no solution. *Beteem* is parallel to Du. *betamen.*]

1. *trans.* To think fit or proper; to vouchsafe, grant, consent. Const. *inf.* or *obj. clause.*

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* x. 157 (R.) Yet could he not beteeme The shape of any other bird than eagle for to seeme. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1738 I. 95 He could have well beteem'd to have thank'd him of the ease he profer'd. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 170 He cannot beteame to promote his Master's with the losse of his owne. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 25 Gray Gravity it selfe can well beteam, That Language be adapted to the Theme.

2. To vouchsafe, accord, grant, concede. (*Const.* To beteem a person a thing, a thing *to* a possessor.)

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 131 Raine, which I could well beteeme them, from the tempest of mine eyes. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 53 Still I can beteame thee that same loue, if thou wert not weary of it. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ezra* i. 6 David..could beteeme God more love and service then he is able to bestow. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 108 We can no more betemme wholeness to the one, than to the other.

b. To allow, permit (*to do* something). *rare.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 141 That he might not beteene (*v. r.* beteeme] the windes..Visit her face too roughly.

3. To think (a person) worthy, to admit the worth of.

1627 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1632) 221 Grace may be emulous, is not envious; easily, willingly, fainely beteemes another.

† Betee·m, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. BE- 1 + TEEM *v.* to empty, pour.] *trans.* To pour all about.

1618 T. ADAMS *Gener. Serp.* Wks. I. 75 These..beteem their poison..to the overthrow of all.

Beteem (bĭtī·m), *v.*[3] *rare*—[1]. [f. BE- 2 + TEEM, to bring forth.] *trans.* To give birth to.

1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 88 Then earth with cursed birth both Cœus and Iapetus Beteems [*creat*].

Betee·ming, *vbl. sb. rare*—[1]. [f. BETEEM *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] Copious outpouring, profusion.

1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxvi. 17 The parents' joy dashes a showery tear, When to the nuptial door they come in rainy beteeming.

Betel (bī·t'l). Forms: 6 **betola, bettel** 1, 6–7 **bettele,** 7 **betele, betell, bethel, betre, bettaile, bettle,** 7–9 **betle, beetle,** 8 **betelle,** 7– **betel.** [Prob. immed. a. Pg. *betel* (Varthema 1510), *betele,* formerly also *vitele, bitle, betre,* ad. Malayálam *veṭṭila* (in Tamil *veṭṭilei*; cf. Skr. *vīṭi* 'betel').]

1. The leaf of a plant, which is wrapped round a few parings of the areca nut (see 2) and a little shell lime, and chewed by the natives of India and neighbouring countries as a masticatory. **b.** Also the shrubby evergreen plant (*Piper betle* or *Chavica betel,* N.O. *Piperaceæ*) which yields this leaf; called also *betel-pepper, betel-vine.* **c.** Hence *comb.* and *attrib.,* as *betel-box, -carrier, -server; betel-leaf,* etc.

1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* N iij, Take of Cloves..of bettels, of Galingale. 1598 W. PHILIPS *Linschoten's Trav. Ind.* (1864) 183 They doe nothing, but sit and chaw Leaues or Herbes, called Bettele with Chaulke and a certaine Fruit called Arrequa. *a* 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 738 Betell is hut champed in the Mouth, with a little Lime. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) II. i. 24 The Betle of Tonquin is said to be the best in India. 1851 R. BURTON *Goa* 106 The Gentoo will.. chew his betel, and squirt the scarlet juice all over the floor. 1871 MATEER *Travancore* 97 Betel is the dark green heart-shaped leaf of a kind of climbing pepper plant, which grows like hops on poles.

b. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 21 The herbe called *Betola.* 1606 E. SCOTT *E. Indians* N ij, A certaine hearbe called bettaile. 1611 COTGR., *Tambu,* the bastard Pepper plant called Bettle or Betre. 1633 H. COGAN *Pinto's Trav.* (1663) 263 Bethel, an herb whose leaves..these Pagans are accustomed to chaw. 1859 R. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXIX. 47 *note,* The betel pepper..resembles the piper betel, or betel vine of India. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 88 These nuts are rolled up with a little lime in leaves of the betle-pepper.

c. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 18 The Tree that bears the Betel-leaf..growes like Ivy. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 14 The beetle leaf, which all East Indians chew.

2. Betel nut: the nut or fruit of the Areca Palm (see ARECA); so misnamed (by Europeans) because it is chewed with the betel leaf. Hence *betel-nut-tree, betel-tree,* Areca Catechu.

1673 FRYER *New Acct. E. Ind.* 40 [Calls *areca* beetle, and *v. v.*]. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 97 Betle-nuts, 4000 nine pence Currant price. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 318 The Betel-Tree grows like the Cabbage-Tree..On the top of the Tree among the Branches the Betel-Nut grows. 1772 LD. CLIVE in *Weekly Mag.* 117/2 The privilege of free trade in beetle-nut being taken away. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 370 Betel-nuts are chewed by the natives of Hindoostan.

Betel, -ll(e, obs. form of BEETLE.

† Bete·ll, *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 **betellan,** 2–4 **bitelle(n,** 4 **bitele,** 5 **betelle,** 6 **betele**). *Pa. t.* 3 **bitald(e, -told(e.** *Pa. pple.* 3 **bitald,** 5 **betolde.** [OE. *betéllan,* f. BE- 1 + *téllan* to TELL.]

1. *trans.* To speak for, answer for, justify.

1048 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) Þæt he [Godwin] moste hine betellan. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 263 Lust hu ich con me bitelle Mid riȝte sothe.

2. To speak of, declare, narrate.

c 1205 LAY. 15868 Ȝif ich..mid soðe hit bitelle Þat heore talen sinde lese. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. viii. 128 As yhe haf herd before be-talde.

3. To lay claim to; to win; to rescue.

c 1205 LAY. 7894 Bi-ðenchеð eow ohte cnihtes to bi-tellen eowere rihtes. *Ibid.* 18099 Þu hauest Brutlond al bitald To þire hond. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 920 Loth was fifti winter hold Quan Abram him hitold.

4. To calumniate, deride, deceive. [Perh. there is here properly a vb. *bitelen,* f. OE. *télan* to speak ill of, calumniate: esp. in the last quot.]

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 226 He þeonne mid tet, hirleð [*v. r.* bitelleþ] him ilome. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Lamb. Hom.* 205 Þet heo hire ne muwen bitellen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6890 He.. wrat þe nam, and sett to sele, Þat man suld oþer nan bitele. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 217 He shalle with alle his mawmentry No longere us be telle. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 67 She sayth that they be her children, that beteled be babes borne of such abhominable bellye.

Betemme, variant of BETEEM *v.*[1] *Obs.*

Beten, obs. f. BEATEN, also of BEAT, BEET *v.*

Beter(e, obs. form of BEATER, BETTER.

Beth(e, = shall be, is, are, be (ye): see BE *v.*

† Betha·nk, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. BE- 2 + THANK.] *trans.* To thank.

1593 BARNES *Eleg.* in Arb. *Garner* V. 412 They must climb Into your bosom, to bethank their friend.

Bethankit, ellipt. for *God be thanked* (Sc. *thankit*), as grace after meat.

1787 BURNS *To Haggis,* Then auld guid man, maist like to rive, Bethankit hums.

Bethel (be·þĕl). [Heb. בֵּית־אֵל *bēth-ēl* house of God.]

1. A hallowed spot; a place where God is worshipped; the pillar that marks such a place. (See *Gen.* xxviii. 17.)

a 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 241 Whence it is that such places are termed *Bethels,* 'Gods houses.' 1641 HINOE *J. Bruen* xv. 50 Raising up an altar for Gods worship in his family, and so making it a little Bethel. 1840 S. F. ADAMS *Hymn 'Nearer my God'* iv, Out of my stony griefs Bethels I'll raise.

2. Sometimes used (esp. by some Methodists and Baptists) like 'Zion,' 'Zoar,' 'Bethesda,' etc., as the designation of their chapel or meeting-house; sometimes applied *fig.,* or as in 'Little Bethel,' in contempt, to any place of worship other than those of the established church. Also a place of worship for seamen (a sense apparently first used in U. S.)

1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* 145 The establishment of Bethels in most of our own seaports..where the gospel is regularly preached. 1865 *Reader* 15 Apr. 415/3 The class contemptuously described as dividing its energies between business and bethels. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wd. Bk., Bethel, Floating Bethel,* an old ship fitted up in a port for the purpose of public worship. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* iii. 93 You may find him in some lowly Bethel, by the seaside.

Bethel, *v. nonce-wd.* (See quot.)

a 1733 NORTH *Exam.* 93 (D.) In the year 1680 Bethel and Cornish were chosen sheriffs. The former..kept no house, but lived upon chops, whence it is proverbial for not feasting to Bethel the city.

Bethel, obs. form of BETEL.

Bethenche, -thenke, obs. forms of BETHINK.

Betheral, -el, variants of BEDRAL, beadle.

Bethink (bĭþi·ŋk), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **bethought** bĭþɔ̄·t. In OE. *bipencan,* ME. *bithenchen, bithenke*: for variants see THINK. [Com. Teut.: OE. *bipéncan* = OS. *bithenkjan,* OHG. *bidenchan* (MHG., mod.G., Du. *bedenken*), Goth. *bipagkjan*:—O Teut. **biþaŋkjan,* f. *bi-,* BE- + **þaŋkjan* to THINK. The sense-development may be compared with that of ADVISE *v.* and F. *aviser.*]

I. *trans.*

1. To think of or about, bear in mind; to call to mind, recollect. *Obs.* exc. with clause.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 1270 (Gr.) Tid is, þat þu fere and þa ærendu eal biþence. *c* 1250 LAY. 8257 Biþench þat he was Lud kinges sone. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 982 Her bewte to bythenkyn, and her youthe. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 33 Bethinck that the crowne of glorie is set forthe..in the end of the race. 1601 SHARS. *Per.* v. i. 44 'Tis well bethought. 1885 E. ARNOLD *Seer. Death* 10 Bethink How those of old, the saints, clove to their word.

† b. To think upon or remember (a person). *Obs.*

c 1320 *Cast. Loue* 482 And to habben me bi-þouht. *c* 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 19 A bi-heste he hedde Whon þe tyme weore folfuld vr lord him wolde biþenche. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. v. 164 We bithenken tho persoones.

† 2. To think of, imagine, conceive. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 Biþenchen mid his fule heorte þe heo wulle underfon swa heȝ þing. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wyf's T.* 772 He spak moore harm than herte may bithynke.

† 3. To think over (a thing) with a view to decision or action; to consider. *Obs.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 94 Or he it biðenken can hise eȝen weren mirke. 1297 R. GLOUC. 289 Hii..byþoȝte hou hii myȝte best myd þe holy body do. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2747 þe werewolf..biþout how were best þe bestes to help. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 10 Al things which he hath..either intended, bythought, said, or done. 1614 R. WILKINSON *Paire Serm.* Ep. Ded., Bethinking by what meanes I might best either expresse or deserve thankes. 1647 F. BLAND *Souldiers March* 32 If they should..seriously bethink what clemencie..they would desire, if in the same case.

† 4. To devise, contrive, plan, arrange. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 67 Greiðe al þat þu const grimliche biþenchen. *c* 1320 *Cast. Loue* 698 Seue berbicans..Wiþ gret ginne al bi-þouht. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 35 Go we alle anon to the Emperour, and be-thynke vs a remedye. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI,* III. iii. 39 We bethinke a meanes to breake it off.

† 5. To regret, repent, grudge (= OE. *ofþencan*.)

1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 24 Neither ought we to bethink what we spend upon them. 1687 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2252/5 That Your Majesty may never have cause..to withdraw or bethink the..Liberty given us. 1696 LOCKE in F. Bourne *Life* II. xiii. 338, I can never bethink any pains or time of mine in the service of my country.

† 6. *causal.* To remind (one) *of, that. Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 100 Þis word nader þe beþengþ þet þou art zone.

II. *refl.*

† 7. To collect one's thoughts; to take thought; to recollect oneself, return to oneself. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xv. 17 Þa beþohte he hine and cwæð. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 43 in *Lamb. Hom.* 161 Wel late ich habbe me bi-þocht. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 244/1 She bethoughte her and prayed thus in her self. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* viii. 47 If they shall bethinke themselues..and repent. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* ad. fin., The rest..may find the grace..to bethink themselves and recover.

8. To occupy oneself in thought; to reflect, consider, think; *also,* to call to mind, recollect.

c 1205 LAY. 7664 Ælc Frensc mon þe wes aht hæfð hine seolfne biþoht. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 200 Ȝif heo hire wel biðouhte. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 893 The iustice him gan biþenche, And thus aposed that wenche. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 56 Eve..ansuered to lightely withoute bethenkinge her. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 51 Ile tell yoo if I can, when I haue better bethought me. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 145, I will bethinke me: come againe to morrow. 1740 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* VIII. 525 Advising them to

bethink themselves, and to take soberer measures. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 83 Rip bethought himself a moment.

b. with *inf.* (obs.) or *obj. clause*, esp. indirect interrogative.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 155 Hwenne ho hom biðohten þet heo isunezed hefden. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ℙ 228 Bythynke him wel that he hath deserved thilke peynes. 1634 HEYWOOD *M'head lost* IV. Wks. 1874 IV. 148 Bethinke thee what thou vndertak'st. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* vi. (ed. 1874) 84 To bethink themselves how little they may owe to their own merit.

c. with *of* (formerly *on, upon*).

c 1200 ORMIN 2917 þatt Godess þeoww himm ȝeorne birrþ Biþennkenn & bilokenn, Off all þatt tatt he wile don. 1297 R. GLOUC. 368 Kyng Wyllam byþozte hym ek of þe volc, þat was verlore. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 372 He byþouȝte hym on þis swerde. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. v. (1859) 76 Thenne I bethought me vppon the byrdes. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 461, I haue bethought me of another fault. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. iv. 113 The Greeks will.. Bethink them of their country.

9. To take it into one's head, propose to oneself, resolve. (F. *s'aviser.*)

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 125 þe mayster him biþoȝt, þat he wolde se þe semblé. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* I. 139 þanne þe lordes byþouȝte hem .. oþerwise to fiȝte. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 251 It may be I shall otherwise bethinke me. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 264 ℙ 5 A Fellow .. has bethought himself of joining Profit and Pleasure together. 1884 COURTHOPE *Addison* iv. 58 Charles naturally bethought himself of calling literature to his assistance.

III. *intr.*

10. To consider, reflect, meditate, think. *arch.*

c 1300 *Beket* 43 He moste bithenche, For he was stronge adrad ȝut. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxiv. 63 He was goon out to bithenk in the feeld. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xiv. (1859) 11, I gan to bythenke to me yf euer I had seruyd ony seynt. 1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* Ded., Bethinking vvith myselfe (most reuerende Father). 1817 BYRON *Manfred* I. i. 167 Bethink ere thou dismiss us, ask again.

†**b.** with *of, on, upon*; = 1–4. *Obs.*

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 162 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 224 He biðohte an helle fur. *c* 1205 LAY. 5021 Biðenc o ðire monschipe. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 428 While i biþenche of sume ginne. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1176 On this Castell to bethynke. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 10, I wyshe..the exchange..to bethinck on the wayters..on there..soules. 1608 J. KING *Serm.* 38 His Eie-liddes haue considered and bethought of the meanes. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* II. 75 He bethought on the meanes.

IV. *passive.*

11. *To be bethought*: to bethink oneself (in senses 7, 8, 9). See also BETHOUGHT.

c 1250 *O. E. Misc.* 166 To bidden his milce to late we beoð biþohte. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 767 Of a myrthe I am right now bythoght To doon yow ese. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1080 It is not strange..An husbonde on his baathe to be bethought. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iii. 6 And am bethought To take the basest, and most poorest shape.

Bethinking (bĭþi·ŋkiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] The action of thinking, considering, reflecting, or remembering.

1340 *Ayenb.* 233 Þou sselt louye god..mid al þine beþenchinge wyþoute noryetinge. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 246 Sorowe .. that came of the bethynkynge of payne and of dethe. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1024 Trifles vnwitnessed .. Thy coward heart with false bethinking greeues. 1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* xxi. 290 The footstep suddenly checked; then, as if with .. swift bethinking, it went by.

Bethlehem, Bethlem: see BEDLAM.

†**Be·thlehemite.** *Obs.* Also Bethlemite. [f. BETHLEHEM + -ITE.] One of an order of monks existing in England in the 13th century; they wore a five-rayed star upon the breast, in memory of the star which announced the Nativity of Christ at Bethlehem. 1721 in BAILEY.

Bethorn, bethreaten, bethunder: see BE-.

Bethought (bĭþɔ·t, *pple.* and *a.* [f. BETHINK.]

†**1.** Of a thing: Intended, purposed, contrived. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 63 Beten [we] for þat we hauen agilt her biforen..oðer recheluste ðe is ernneðer to betende, oðer to biþohte þinge þe is swiþe ernneðer to betende.

†**2.** Of a person: Minded, disposed; chiefly in comb. with *well-, ill-*, etc. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 8831 Nu is min eam wel biðoht. *a* 1250 *O. E. Misc.* 69 Nere we nouht so ofte bicherd ne so vuele byþouhte. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1539 Now am y welle bethoght.

Bethout, variant of BYTHOUT, without.

†**Be·thphany, -ie.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *bethphania*, made up of Heb. בֵּית *beth* house, and *-phania*, Gr. *-φάνεια* showing, manifestation, in *ἐπιφάνεια* EPIPHANY.] A term invented by the Schoolmen for the 'third divine manifestation' commemorated in the feast of Epiphany, viz. the miracle 'in the house' at Cana of Galilee.

1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 55 By three Apparitions our Saviour was manifested this day .. the third was the Bethphania *in Domo* when at a Marriage hee turned Water into Wine in a House..Though the Feast bee of all the three Manifestations, yet the Epiphany hath carried away the name both from the Theophanie and the Bethphanie. 1875 SMITH *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* I. 619/1. 1883 STALLYBRASS tr. *Grimm's Teut. Mythol.* II. 586 That miracle [turning water into wine] to which was given a special name, *bethphania*.

Bethral, -el, var. of BEDBAL, beadle. Hence,

Bethrelian, *a. nonce-wd.*

1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 18) Introd. 36 The *esprit de corps* of the bethrelian mind.

†**Bethra·ll,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. BE- 5 + THRALL.] *trans.* To enthrall, enslave.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 28 She..did my lord bethrall.

†**Bethrou·gh,** *prep. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 5 *Sc.* be throwch. [f. BE- + THROUGH.] Throughout.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. vi. 355 Be throwch þe Land traweland.

†**Bethrow',** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. BE- 1 + THROW *v.*] *trans.* To 'throw' or twist about, to torture.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 5, I with loue am so bethrowe .. That I am veriliche dronke.

Bethumb (bĭþʊ·m), *v.* [f. BE- 1 + THUMB *v.*] To take hold of or mark with the thumbs. Hence Bethu·mbed *ppl. a.*

1657 H. CROWCH *Welsh. Trav.* 19 The bread and butter so bethums. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 64 Bethumbing and bequoting their beauties into triteness and commonplace. 1840 POE *W. Wilson* Wks. I. 420 Much-bethumbed books.

Bethump (bĭþʊ·mp), *v.* [f. BE- 2 + THUMP *v.*] *trans.* To thump soundly. Also *fig.* Hence, Bethu·mped *ppl. a.*, Bethu·mping *vbl. sb.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 466, I was neuer so bethumped with words. 1657 H. CROWCH *Welsh Trav.* 6 Those stones did so bethump her bones. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* (1832) I. 92 Bethumping us with his texts. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 102 Here's a bethumping of words, with a vengeance.

Bethwack (bĭ,þwæ·k), *v.* [f. BE- 2 + THWACK.] *trans.* To pelt, thrash, or cudgel soundly.

1555 *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 92 They .. haue a good sporte to all to bethwacke it with stones. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence Andr.* I. ii. (1629) 16, I will all to becurry thee, or bethwacke thy coate. 1848 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 143 He bangs and bethwacks them.

Bethwine (bɛ·þwəin). Also bethwyn, pethwind. [Of unknown derivation: the second element is perh. *wind*: the whole looks like a perversion of *bend-with* or *bind-with*.] A name given locally to various twining plants: **a.** The Great Hedge Convolvulus (*C. sepium*). **b.** The Bear-bind (*Polygonum Convolvulus*). **c.** The Traveller's Joy (*Clematis Vitalba*).

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1623) iii. F iij, And then with a small pliant Garth or Belt of Bethwyn, Bramble, Brier, or the like, gird the Hackle close to the Hiue. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* (1878) 187 There was no more hope of rooting out them than of rooting out peth-winds [*convolvulus*]. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss., Bethwine*, the wild clematis.

Betide (bĭtəi·d), *v.* Forms: 2–3 bitiden, 3–4 bi-, bytyden, 4–5 bi-, bytide, 4–7 betyd(e, 4–betide. *Pa. t.* 3–4 bitidde, 4 bitide, 4–5 bi-, bytidd, -tydde, 5 bytid, beted, 5–6 betyd, -tid, 6 -tyded, -tided. *Pa. pple.* 3–4 bitid, 4–5 betyd, 5–6 betid, 4–5 bi-, betyde, 5–7 betide, 6 betidde, -tidd, (-tight), 7 -tyded, 6– betided, 9 betid. [ME. *bitide-n*, f. *bi-*, BE- 2 + *tide-n* to happen; see TIDE *v.*]

1. *intr.* To happen, befall. Only in 3rd pers. and often *impers.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2358 Sone it was king pharaon kid Hu ðis newe tiding wurð bi-tid. 1297 R. GLOUC. 418 He nolde non lenger abyde .. tyde wat so bytyde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21723 Has bitid oft mani quar, þat less folk ouercummen þe mar. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 377 þe casis þat bityden bytwene .. naaman and helije. *c* 1420 *Anturs Arth.* i, In the tyme of Arther thys antur be-tydde. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 37 A strange adventure, that betided Betwixt the Foxe and th' Ape. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* II. 199 The wounded man..about to aske what was betided. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iii. (1798) 55 The death of my son betiding while my soul was under this anxiety. *a* 1802 *Pop. Rime attrib. to T. of Erceld.* in Scott *Minstr.* III. 209 Betide betide, whatever betide, Haig shall be Haig of Bemerside. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 3 Who 'gan to tell Mishaps betid upon the winter seas.

b. Const. *dative object*; occas. *to, unto.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 71 Ac ȝif us eni ufel hitit: þonke we gode in ure wit. *c* 1250 LAY. 2237 Wel þe sal bityde. *c* 1386 *Miller's T.* 264 A man woot litel what him schal betyde. *c* 1430 *How Gd. Wiif tauȝte D.* 174 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 45 What-sum-euere þee bitide, Make not þin husbonde poore with spendinge. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 174 As if some euill were to her betight [*gloss.* happened]. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 122 Which calamitie betided unto the Christians. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Vall.* ix. 139 Whatever fortune betides you.

c. *esp.* in the expression of a wish. Now almost exclusively in 'Woe betide!'

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 522 Multyplyez on þis molde, & menske yow bytyde. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 157 Er ich wedde suche a wif · wo me by-tyde. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* IV. Wks. 1874 IV. 70 A happy Morning now betide you Lady. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. xxiii, But woe betide the wandering wight. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* (1868) 194 Woe betide the unfortunate shipmaster.

†**2.** To become *of* (rarely *on*). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3274 For be þis well sal i habide Quat o mi nerrand mai be tide. 1494 FABYAN VII. ccxxii. 246 Howe so it betyde of the kynge. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 6 If he were dead, what would betide on me? 1675 HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 189 What is betide Of th' Argive threats.

†**3.** To fall to as a possession. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4035 þir breþer tuain þam tok to red To dele þair landes þam bi-tuixs..Til esau bitid ebron. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 4384 Twoo the best knightes of all oure side, Such twoo shal neuer vs betide. 1587 BYRD *Sonn.* in Arb. *Garner* II. 88 If I had Davids crown to me betide.

†**4.** To become or befit (any one). *Obs.*

1554 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 327 It betideth no man to doubt of the authority .. of thilk things. 1566 J. STUDLEY *Seneca's Medea* (1581) 136 She threates our king more then doth her betyde.

5. In *pa. pple.* Circumstanced, beset, begone.

1470 HARDING *Chron.* ci. vii, Then with his staffe he slewe hym so betyd.

¶ *catachr.* To bode, betoken.

[Not in JOHNSON 1773.] *a* 1799 COWPER *Morn. Dream* 41 Awaking, how could I but muse At what such a dream should betide? 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1856) II. 251 The Spaniards doubted..whether it betided them good or evil.

†**Beti·de,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec.] Befalling, event, fortune, chance.

1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 87 My wretched hart wounded with bad betide.

†**Beti·der.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. BETIDE *v.* + -ER '.] That which betides or befalls; an accident.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 196 'Tis clear that darkness or Sun-light, are such narrow betiders of body.

†**Beti·ding,** *vbl.sb. Obs.* [f. BETIDE *v.* + ING 1.] Happening, occurrence.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. iii. 155 þe bytidyng of þinges y-wist byforn is necessarie .. al þouȝ þat it ne seme nat þat the prescience bringe in necessite of bytydynge of þinges to comen.

†**Betie',** *v. Obs.* [f. BE- 1 + TIE *v.*] *trans.* To tie round, bind fast.

1578 *Parad. Dainty Dev.* B ij, I turne, I chaunge from side to side, And stretch me oft in sorrowes linkes betyde.

Betight, incorrect form of pa. pple. of BETIDE.

Betill(e, obs. f. BEADLE, BEETLE, BETEELA.

†**Beti·mber,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *betimbr(i)an*, f. BE- 1 + *timbr(i)an* to build.] *trans.* To build.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 6299 And betimbredon on tyn dagum beadu-rofes beacn. [1829 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* 362 Finan built, or, in Saxon phrase, betimbred, a humble edifice.]

Beti·mbered, *ppl. a.* [f. BE- 7 + TIMBER *sb.*] Furnished with timber.

1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xi. (1857) 172 Its old venerable dwellings betimbered with dark oak.

†**Beti·me, bitime,** *v. Obs.* [f. *bi-*, BE- + *time(n* to happen: see TIME *v.*] *intr.* To betide.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 324 ȝif sunne bitimeð bi nihte. *Ibid.* 340 Uorði þet swuch cas, and swuch auenture bitimeð to summe monne. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 2 Bitimde umbe stunde þat ter com ut of asie toward antioche þes feondes an foster.

¶ In the following the Folio of 1623 and many editions have *be time* in two words: the chronology of the verb supports their reading.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 382 No time shall be omitted, That will betime [be time], and may by vs be fitted.

†**Beti·me,** *adv. Obs.* Also 3–4 bitime, 4 bityme, 4–6 betyme, 6 bytime, -tyme. [properly a phrase: ME. *bi-, by-time*, i. e. *by time.*]

1. In good time, early, seasonably.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4321 Bettur it es bi-time to stint þan folu þi prai þat es bot tint. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 452 ffor who so ȝeuyth a ȝifte or doth a grace, Do it be tyme his thank is wel the more. 1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* 20 Amende by tyme lest I take vengeaunce. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 98 Put vp thy sword betime. *a* 1632 BP. M. SMYTH *Serm.* 274 She was very betime .. lewd or naught.

2. *spec.* At an early hour, early in the day.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1088 Elles sulen he brennen and forfaren, If he ne bi time heðe[n] waren. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 965 For ischal beo þer bitime, A soneday bi pryme. 1558 WARDE *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 42 a, In the morninge betime take some of the foresaied preservatives. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. iv. 20 To businesse that we loue, we rise betime. 1630 PAGITT *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 78 Upon Saturday morning betime.

†**Beti·mely,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. BETIME, after *timely*. Cf. Da. *betimelig* adv.] Early.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 96 We see the morning ryse In his fresh blooming, and betimely howres.

Betimes (bĭtəi·mz), *adv.* Forms: 4 bitimes, -tymes, 4–5 be-, bytymys, 5–6 bytymes, 6 betymes, bytimes, (8–9 by times), 6– betimes. [f. BETIME + advb. genitive *-s*; cf. *beside, besides.*]

1. At an early time, period, or season; early in the year; early in life.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 1212 Al bi times þou miȝt wende; ȝete no hastow ben here a moneþ to þende. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 208 The flowers of the first kinde, do shewe bytimes, as in Marche or before. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xiii. 24 He that loueth him, chasteneth him betimes. 1791 J. WILSON in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 388 Good principles .. should be laid betimes, as the foundation. 1875 HELPS *Ess.* 59 He [man of business] must learn betimes to love truth.

2. *spec.* At an early hour, early in the morning.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* 43, I wil to morow bytymes as the sonne riseth take my way to rome. 1535 COVERDALE *Bible* Josh. vii. 16 Iosua gat him vp by tymes in the mornynge. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 2 Not to bee a bedde after midnight, is to be vp betimes. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 1 Sept., Up pretty betimes, and after a little at my viol, to my office. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* III. 59, I will ride to Perth to-morrow by times.

3. In good time, in due time; while there is yet time, before it is too late.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 372 And it wer nede þat cristis chirche toke tente to þis word by-tymys. 1545 BRINKLOW *Complaynt* (1874) 95 Repent betymes, and .. fall diligently to prayer. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 186 To appease betimes Th' incensed Deitie. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvii. 298 Happy those who learn this lesson betimes. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (1879) II. xxv. 254 It is wise, therefore, to come back betimes, or never.

4. In a short time, soon, speedily, anon, forthwith.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XIV. 5966 So hit tid hom tensiche betymys þat day. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 36 He tyres

betimes, that spurs too fast betimes. 1707 FREIND *Peterboro's Cond. Sp.* 180 We hope for a Maritime Force betimes in these Seas.

† **Beti·ne,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. BE- 2 + *tine*, late form of TIND, to kindle.] To set fire to.

1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 612 Bishop Williams fell foul on the books, moving they might be burned. Let every one betine his share herein.

Betinge, betipple, betire, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Betitle (bĭtəi·t'l), *v.* [f. BE- 6 + TITLE.] *trans.* To give a name or title to; to entitle. Hence **Beti·tled** *ppl. a.*, furnished with a title.

1654 CROMWELL *Lett. & Sp.* (Carl. 1871) IV. 28 But for men on this principle to betitle themselves, that they are the only men, etc. 1832 CARLYLE *Misc.* III. 82 A milder second picture was painted over the canvas of the first, and betitled, Glorious Revolution. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. VI. iii. 163 A mere betitled, betasselled military gentleman.

Betle, obs. form of BETEL, BEETLE.

Betocne, obs. form of BETOKEN.

† **Betoi·l,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 betoyl. [f. BE-+ TOIL *sb.* and *v.*] *trans.* To worry or exercise with toil. Hence **Betoi·led** *ppl. a.*

1622 ROWLANDS *Good Newes & Bad* 36 This is better farre then scurvy wooing, Betoyl'd about a wife, and cannot get her. *a* 1683 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 243 Why, then, do we any longer perplex and betoil ourselves in macerating studies? 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. I. IV. iii. Poor Lackalls, all betoiled, besoiled, encrusted into dim defacement.

Betoken (bĭtōu·k'n), *v.* Forms: 2–3 **bitacnien, bitocnen,** 3 *Orm.* **bitacnenn,** 3–4 **be-, bi-, bytaken**(en, **-in**(en, 3–6 **be-, bi-, bytoken**(e, 3 **-on**(e, 4–5 **-yn**(e), 4 **bytokne, betocne,** 6 *Sc.* **betakin, -taikin** (? **betoke**), 4– **betoken.** [Early ME. *bitacnien,* later *bitok*(*e*)*nen,* prob. OE. **betácnian,* not recorded (but cf. OHG. *bizeichanôn* mod.Ger. *bezeichnen,* Du. *betekenen*), f. *bi-,* BE-+ *tácnian* to signify, f. *tácn* TOKEN.]

† **1.** *trans.* To signify, mean; to denote, express in words. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Ierusalem bitacneð griþes sihþe. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 17 Ich wille .. segge ou þe crede word after word, and þarmid hwat elch word bitocneð. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. ii. 11 Or in other langage or wordes betokenynge the same sentence. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1333 When men intend to betoken the exceeding huge greatnesse of Rome, they terme it the triumphant Rome. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* vi. (1627) 68 When two Substantives come together, betokening divers things.

† **b.** *absol. Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 232 Many that bost themselues to be Christians .. tremble at enery mention of it [death], as of a thing betokening vnluckely and vnhappy. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 200 *World,* may betoken plurally or indefinitely.

† **2.** To be a type or emblem of; to typify, symbolize. (Sometimes with *obj. clause.*) *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Þet lomb bitacnede cristes þrowunge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 41 Þis ilke tre Bytakens man .. Þis fruit bitakens alle oure dedis Both gode and ille. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XX. 118 The paume .. bytokneþ trewely .. The holy gost of heuene. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 71 Þe rook .. betokenyth okerers and false merchauntz. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* I. Wks. 1331/2 Thys excellente high sacrament .. betokeneth also manyfold merueilous mysteries. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 867 In the Clond a Bow .. Betok'ning peace from God and Cov'nant new.

3. To be a token, sign, or omen of; to give promise of, augur, presage.

c 1205 LAY. 16008 What bitacnieð þa draken þe þene dune makeden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4598 Þas oþer seuen nede nett Bitakens seuen yer of hunger. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 124 Yond starne betokyns .. The byrthe of a prynce. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 453 Like a red morn, that ever yet betoken'd Wreck to the seaman, tempest to the field. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 125 They betoken rain and moist weather. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 249 Everything betokened a crisis.

4. To give evidence of, point to, indicate, show.

1486 *Bk. St. Alban's* A viij b, And much it betokynis hardenes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 242 This doth betoken The Coarse they follow did with disperate hand Fore do it owne life. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* VII. 114 All naked, and with looks Betokening rage. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Old Home* (1879) 302 As he talked .. he betokened in many ways a fine .. sensibility. 1871 MACOUFF *Mem. Patmos* iv. 44 This symbolic number further betokens, that the epistolary addresses were designed as a directory of perpetual obligation.

b. *With of.* To give indication.

1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* xl. 203 As weak hair betokens of fear, so does strong hair courage.

† **5.** Used by Wyclif in the sense of 'set a mark upon' (L. *signare*), and 'presage, predict, prophesy.'

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* Prol., And thoȝ .. he betocne [*v.r.* betokeneth] the aȝeencomyng of the puple in to Iewerie. — *John* vi. 27 God the fadir bitokenede or markede him [*Vulg.* signavit].

Betokener (bĭtōu·k'nəɹ). [f. BETOKEN *v.* + -ER¹.] He who or that which betokens or indicates.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. 123 This worde *forego* being a betokener of time, excludeth .. eternitie. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 332 Anatomy .. as if it were the undoubted betokener, and healer of all Diseases.

Betokening (bĭtōu·k'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.] The giving of a sign or token; signification, meaning; emblem, symbol; omen, portent.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Ȝe habbeð iberd of þis putte þe bitacninge. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 50 Þe blake cloð also tekeðe bitocnunge. *a* 1400 *Cursor M.* 2682 (Trin.) Þe werke of circumcisyng Bereþ greet bitokenyng [*Gött.* forbisining]. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. vi. 103 Hys folke toke hit for an euyll betoknynge. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 374/1 He mocketh not the sacramentes but the mynysters that openeth not the betokeninges thereof. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., If you .. lay their betokenings to the things whose names they bear.

Beto·kening, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Significant, symbolic.

1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 106 It is a signe, a betokening signe, which men doe worship. 1646 G[REGORY] *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 109 A glorious and betokening Light shined round about this Holy Child.

Betombled, obs. form of BETUMBLED.

‖ **Beton** (bə·tŏn, bə·tən). [F. *béton*:—OF. *betun* rubble, rubbish, dirt, app. a. Pr. *betun* cement:—L. *bitūmen* mineral pitch (which was used as a cement).] A kind of concrete, composed of sand, lime, and hydraulic cement.

1819 *Pantologia, Beton,* a name given by the French engineers to a kind of mortar, which they use in raising the foundations of masonry under water. 1877 WRAXELL *Hugo's Miserables* v. xix. 12 With a coating of concrete on a foundation of beton. 1885 *N. York Weekly Sun* 29 Apr. 3/5 A monolithic block of beton containing the vast quantity of 400 cubic yards.

Betongue (bĭtwŋ). *v.* [f. BE- 6 + TONGUE *sb.*] *trans.* To assail with the tongue; to flout, rally.

1639 AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* ci. 5 Hurteth with tongue—traduceth, or (as the Hebrew phrase is) betongueth. 1859 MASSON *Milton* I. 33 How Ben and Shakespeare betongued each other, while the others listened and wondered.

Betony (be·təni). *Bot.* Forms: (1 **betonice**), 4–6 **betone,** 5 **betan, batany,** 5–6 **betany, betayne, betonye,** 6 **bittonie, byten, bytone, betain**(e, 6–7 **betonie,** 7 **bettony,** 5– **betony.** [a. F. *béfoine,* ad. late L. **betonia* for *betonica,* written by Pliny (*N. H.* XXV. 46) *vettonica,* and said by him to be a Gaulish name for a plant discovered by a Spanish tribe called Vettones. (Previously in OE. in the Latin form *betonica.*)]

1. *prop.* A plant (*Stachys Betonica*) of the Labiate order, having spiked purple flowers and ovate crenate leaves. In former days medicinal and magical virtues were attributed to it.

[*c* 1000 *Ags. Leechd.* II. 58 Wyl ón ealað .. betonican.] *a* 1275 in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 554 *Bethonica,* beteine. *c* 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Baptista* 760 In þe prouince of þe sare (= tzar?) .. Quhare mene makis drink of spycery—Of betone þare is gret copy. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 34 Betayne, herbe [1499 batany or betony], *betonica.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 30 Betan, harba. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* in *Promp. Parv.* 34 Nesynge is caused with byten (*betonica*) thrust in the nostril. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* lxxiii. (1636) 79 Betaine, though it grow wilde, yet it is set in many Gardens. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. II. vi. (1676) 721 All which [herbs] .. expel Devils .. The Emperour Augustus .. approves of Betony to this purpose. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 114 Wild-woad on each road we see; And medicinal betony.

b. Applied (with qualification) to other British plants supposed to resemble the preceding in some respect: **St. Paul's Betony,** a small species of Speedwell (*Veronica scrpyllifolia*); **Water-Betony,** a figwort (*Scrophularia aquatica*) having crenate leaves. In contradistinction to these, betony itself was called *Head Betony.*

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. iv. 244 Take .. Leaves of .. Lungwort .. Paul's Betony, Self-heal. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 189 Head Betony (*Betonica officinalis*).

† **Beto·rn,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. BE- 1 + TORN.] **a.** Torn. **b.** Torn about the sides, tattered.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24045 Al his flexs it was be-torn [*v. r.* bitorn(e]. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* IV. i. 47 Whose hart betorne out of his panting brest. 1599 *Parismus* II. (1661) 218 Her ornaments all betorn and tattered.

Betoss (bĭtǫ·s), *v.* [f. BE- 1 + TOSS *v.*] *trans.* To toss about. Hence **Beto·ssed** *ppl. a.*

1582 T. WATSON *Hekatompath.* lxxxv. (Arb.) 121 With grieusome wars, with toyles, with storms betost. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 76 My betossed soule. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 256/2 Man doth man within the Law betosse. 1845 *Whitehall* lix. 410, I am betossed on a sea of perplexities.

Betoure, betoyl, obs. ff. BITTERN, BETOIL.

Betowel, betowred, betrace, etc.: see BE-.

† **Betra·ck,** *v. Obs.* [f. BE- 2 + TRACK *v.*] *trans.* To trace or track carefully. Hence **Betra·cker,** *spec.* one who searches cloth for faults.

1578 in Stow *Survey* (Strype 1754) II. v. xx. 403/2 If the owner thinketh his baye to be better, he doth appeal to another company called Betrackers.

† **Betra·de, bytrade,** *v. Obs. north.* Pa. t. **bytradit, betrat.** (Cf. BETRAUT.) A variant of BETRAY; perhaps influenced by L. *tradere.*

c 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* II. 849 Thy contre þow bytradit has. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXIX. 12026 The couenand to kepe .. þat betrat hom þe toun.

Betrai(e, etc., obs. form of BETRAY, etc.

Betrail (bĭtrē·l), *v.* [f. BE- 4 + TRAIL.] *trans.* To trail round or over.

1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 221 As loving ivy on an oak did wind And with her curling flexures it betrail.

Betrainted: see BETRAYNTED.

† **Betraise, -traish,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 **bi-, betrais**(e, **-trayse, bitrissh, bytrassh, betreyss,** *Sc.* **betrese,** 4–6 **betrais**(s, 5 **betraisse, -trayshe, -trasche,** 6 **betrassh, -trayssbe,** *Sc.* **betrase.** [f. BE- 2 + *traïss-, trahiss-,* lengthened stem of F. *trahir* to BETRAY, q.v.] A by-form of BETRAY, chiefly northern.

1. *trans.* To deliver treacherously into the hand or power of an enemy; = BETRAY 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15272 He þat etes o mi dische, He sal be-trais [*v.r.* betrays, -traye] me. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 195 He hadde be bitraysed of his disciple. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. XXXV, This priest .. For golde and good betrayshed the cytye. 1558 KENNEDY *Compend. Treat.* in *Misc. Wodrow Soc.* 136 The devyll possessit the hart of Judas to betrais his Lorde.

2. To act treacherously towards (a person); to deceive (the trustful or innocent).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 1780 For wommen that betraised be Thorwgh fals folk. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 17 Worthy crystoll off Seytoune In-to London betresyt was. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1648 In the snare I felle anoon, That hath bitrisshed many oon. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. lx, Thou .. hes .. Hir sone .. For till betrais awaitit heir sen prime.

3. To seize or entrap (the unsuspecting).

c 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 136 Vf he may askape Or deth betrasche hym with hys sodeyn rape. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3282 Haif I nocht maid ane honest schift That hes betrasit common Thift? 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 108 A tarbreeche quystroune .. with phrensye betrasshed.

4. To reveal, disclose incidentally. Cf. BETRAY 6.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1520 He therof was alle abasshed; His owne shadowe was hym bytrasshed.

† **Betrai·sing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* = BETRAYING.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2460 Ȝe han wel herd of Theseus deuyse In the betraysynge [*v.r.* betraying] of fayre Adryane.

Betrample (bĭtræ·mp'l), *v.* [f. BE- 2 + TRAMPLE.] *trans.* To affect the state of (anything) by trampling; to crush, mark, dirty with the feet. Hence **Betra·mpled** *ppl. a.*

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1593) 134 A field .. Betrampled every day with horse. 1624 F. WHITE *Reply Fisher* 113 They betrample their rule with vile manners. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. xiii. 264 Olympus, thou by robber-feet betrampled.

Betrap (bĭtræ·p), *v.*¹ *Obs.* Also 1 **betræppan,** 3–4 **bi-, betrappe**(n, 5–6 **betrappe.** [OE. *betræppan, -træppan,* f. BE- 1 + *træppan* to TRAP. Cf. the later ATTRAP from Fr.] *trans.* To catch in a trap, entrap, ensnare, circumvent, enclose.

a 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 992 (MS. C), Meahton hy þone here betreppan [*MS.* F. betræppan, E. betræppen]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 174 Beo heo bitrappet [MS. C. bitreppet] þer ute. *c* 1490 CAXTON *Four Sons Aymon* xvi. (1885) 384 Ha, ha Reynawde, by my soule ye be now taken & betrapped! 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 27 To Betrappe, *irretire, circumuenire.* 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 154 Betrapt in penfold close. [1848 *Petrie & Stev.* tr. *O. E. Chron.* (1853) 75 Could anywhere betrap the army about.]

b. *fig.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 257 Her innocence to betrappe. 1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* cxl. 403 Let theyr lippes in crafty wickednes Betrap themselfe.

† **Betra·p,** *v.*² *Obs.* [f. BE- 1 + TRAP *v.*²] *trans.* To furnish (a horse, etc.) with trappings; to deck, adorn. *lit.* and *fig.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXVII. lviii, Wyth haute courage betrapped fayre and gaye. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. 1883 I. 4 *note,* Was neuer whore of Babylon so betrapt with abhominations. 1597 R. JOHNSON *Sev. Champ.* I. xii. 87 A sable-coloured steed, betrapped with bars of burnished gold.

Betrasche, -trase, -trassh, var. BETRAISE *v.*

† **Betraut,** *v. Obs. north.* A synonym of BETRAY, of unexplained form. [? *betrant.*]

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* III. 731 So fals to be founden .. To betraut soche a trew, þat þe trust in. *Ibid.* XXVIII. 11767 And the troiens betrautid with his triet wit.

† **Betra·vail,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 **bitrauel, bytrauaile, -naille,** 5 **-vaylle.** [f. BE- 1 + TRAVAIL *v.*]

1. *trans.* To work at; to compose (a book).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (1865) I, Þis storie is bytranailled by cause of Brytayne. *Ibid.* I. xlviii. (1527) 47 b, Cyte of legyons there this Cronycle was bytravaylled.

2. To work for; to earn by labour.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* IX. 242 With swot and swetynge face By-tulye and by-trauaile treuly oure lyf-lode. *Ibid.* XVI. 210 For no bred þat ich by-trauaile.

3. To do violence to, to violate.

1388 WYCLIF *Judg.* XX. 5 Thei bitraueliden my wijf with vnbileueful woodnesse of letcherie.

Betravel: see BE- *pref.*

Betray (bĭtrē·), *v.* Forms: 3–5 **bitrai**(e, **-y**(e, **by-, betraye,** 4–7 **betrai**(e, 4– **betraye.** *Pa. pple.* 5 **betrayne.** [ME. *bi-, betraien,* f. *bi-,* BE- 2 + *traien* TRAY, a. OF. *trair*:—L. *tradĕre* to deliver, hand over.]

1. *trans.* To give up to, or place in the power of an enemy, by treachery or disloyalty.

c 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 93 in *O. E. Misc.*, On me scal bitraye þat nv is vre yuere. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16514 Iudas .. come als traitur ful fals his lauerd for to be-trai. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* XXVI. 15 An ynnocent blod ȝee shul betraȝe aȝen ȝou self. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXVIII. 11196 The toune to be-tray, truly, þai thoght. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* XXVI. 21 Verely I saye vnto you, that one of you shall betraye [WYCLIF, bitraye] me. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 374 Llewelyn was betraied by the men of Buelht. 1718 POPE *Iliad* X. 521 Once a traitor, thou betray'st no more. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiii. 265 The faithless guardian .. tempted to betray the sacred treasure.

† b. To give up or expose *to* punishment. *Obs.*
1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. 90 She did betray me to my owne reproofe. 1598 — *Merry W.* III. iii. 207 To betray him to another punishment. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 87/1 Circumvented and betrayed to excessive Punishments.

2. To be or prove false to (a trust or him who trusts one); to be disloyal to; to disappoint the hopes or expectations of.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1634 'Noe,' God said, 'i tell till þe, All þis world bitrais me.' *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 294 Let us speke of Eneas How he betrayed hir allas. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 165 (Halliw.) Syr, he sayde, for certenté, Your quene hath you betrayne. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Dido* v. i, Why wilt thou so betray thy sons good hap? 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 278 People who .. betray every cause that they have in hand. 1844 A. WELBY *Poems* (1867) 24 Those whom I trust are the first to betray.

b. *fig.* To prove false to, let go weakly or basely.
1614 LODGE *Seneca* 1 Without any election we rather betray than bestow our benefits. 1624 QUARLES *Job* (1717) 171 Worn bare with grief, the patient Job betraid His seven-days silence. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iii. (1798) 51 Scorning .. to betray the courage he had always manifested.

† **3.** *loosely.* To cheat, disappoint. *Obs.*
1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. ii. 146 Reuenge now goes To lay a complot to betray thy foes. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Quack* Wks. I. 65 Her much wrong'd child was of its life betray'd.

4. To lead astray or into error, as a false guide; to mislead, seduce, deceive (the trustful).
c 1250 LAY 8924 He wende [þat Andr]ogius bi-traie [*c* 1205 swiken] hi[ne wolde. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 137 Had hem bitraied with his sophistrye. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 6 Yet she must dye, else shee'l betray more men. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Bargain* i, Take heed, take heed, thou lovely Maid, Nor be by glittering ills betraid. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 35 Their wit has not yet betrayed them to heresy. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 239 Pride and self-confidence betray man to his fall.

5. To disclose or reveal with breach of faith (a secret, or that which should be kept secret).
1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 298 Who tells whate'er you think, whate'er you say, And, if he lie not, must at least betray. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* v. 150 The officious doctor .. betrayed his patient's confidence. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 65 He betrayed to Barillon all the schemes adverse to France. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. v. 34.

6. To reveal or disclose against one's will or intention the existence, identity, real character of (a person or thing desired to be kept secret).
1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 138, I do betray my selfe with blushing. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 117 Ire, envie and despair .. betraid Him Counterfet. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 650 Antick Vests; which, thro' their shady fold, Betray the Streaks of ill-dissembl'd Gold. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xv, Lest they should betray their rank by their unusual behaviour. 1822 PROCTOR (B. Cornwall) *A Voice*, She tries to hide The love her eyes betray.

7. To reveal, disclose or show incidentally; to exhibit, show signs of, to show (a thing which there is no attempt to keep secret).
1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 426 His Bowels bruis'd within, Betray no Wound on his unbroken Skin. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 106 ¶ 3 If he coughs, or betrays any Infirmity of Old Age. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 174 A temple of this sort, which betrayed great antiquity. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 14. 51 An irreverence which betrays an utter unconsciousness of our due position. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 92 No prince of the house of Lancaster betrayed a wish to renew the quarrel with the Church.

† **Betray'**, *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. vb.] = next.
1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIV. 74 O thou that to betray and shame art still companion!

Betrayal (bĭtrē'·ăl). [f. as prec. + -AL^{2}.]
1. A treacherous giving up to an enemy.
1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 346 Tempted to such betrayal of his trust by habits of reckless expenditure. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 292 He must justly have resented the betrayal of his confidence.

3. A revelation or divulging of something which it is desirable to keep secret.
1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* 23 Men .. not to be led into these betrayals of their secret opinions.

Betrayed (bĭtrē'·d), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Treacherously given up or exposed.
1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* xlvii, That borrowed motion .. Would yet againe betray the fore-betrayed. 1660 T. M. *Walker's Hist. Indep.* IV. 2 The sacred Reliques of betrayed Majesty.

Betrayer (bĭtrē'·ə(r)). Also 6-7 betraier. [f. as prec. + -ER^{1}.] One who betrays: in various senses of the vb.
1526 TINDALE *John* xiii. 11 For he knewe his betrayer. 1552 HULOET, *Betrayer*, bewrayer, or trayter. 1678 WANLEY *Wond.* II. xviii, Shamefacedness (is) many times a .. betrayer of the mind. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 157 Betrayers of the Mysteries were punished capitally. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* I. iv. 144 She met a betrayer, and lost her honour. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. viii. 253 The betrayer of his patron in his turn was betrayed.

Betraying (bĭtrē'·ĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING^{1}.] The action of the vb. BETRAY in various senses; betrayal.
1382 WYCLIF *Wisdom* xvii. 11 No thing forsothe is drede, but .. betrayyng of the helpis of thoȝt. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 30 A Betrayngе, *delatura*, *prodicio*. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 35 The conception of Sampson was a figure of the incarnation of Christ. Ioseph, of his betraying. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* I. 105 We will .. never more finde fault with her betrayings. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 8 It were no betraying of the sacred principles of religion.

Betray'ing, *ppl. a.* That betrays.
1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xliv. 96 Affectation is the most betraying humour. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* VI. 163 A betraying sickliness was seen To tinge his cheek.

Betrayment (bĭtrē'·mĕnt). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] = Betrayal.
1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxvii. 4 (R.) Confessing him to be innocent, whose betraiment they had bought. 1863 J. COLEMAN in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lv, Betrayment of the Messiah by one of the twelve.

† **Betray'nted**, *ppl. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Of doubtful formation; perhaps an erroneous form: cf. TRAIN *v.* 'draw, drag.'] Borne or carried away.
1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. 62, I thus muttred, with roystring phrensye betraynted [Virgil *furiata mente ferebar*].

Betrays(e, -traysh, var. BETRAISE *v. Obs.*

Betre, obs. form of BETTER, BETEL.

Betread, *v.* In 5 bitrede. Now only in pa. pple. **betrodden**. [ME. f. *bi-*, BE- 4 + ME. *treden* TREAD *v.*] *trans.* To tread over or walk upon.
1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. ii. (1495) 465 Erthe hyghte terra in latyn and hath that name of the ouer party that tredyth other bitredeth the erthe. 1828 CARLYLE in Page *De Quincey* I. 279 Betrodden by picturesque tourists.

† **Betre'nch**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. BE- 2 + TRENCH.] *trans.* To cut up, carve, slash.
1656 *Sheph. Cal.* viii, The most horrible and fearfull butchers of hewed, and betrenched them with their glaives.

† **Betre'nd**, *v. Obs.* Pa. pple. 4 betrend, bitrent. [f. BE- 4 + TREND.] To wind or draw round; to encompass.
c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1182 Aboute a tre .. Bitrent and writhen is the swete woodbynde. *Ibid.* IV. 842 Abont hire eyen two a purpre rynge Bytrent. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4006 Sorwe hym gan betrende.

Betrese, -treyss, Sc. var. of BETRAISE *v. Obs.*

Betreupe, obs. form of BETROTH.

Betrim (bĭtri'·m), *v.* [f. BE- 1 + TRIM *v.*] *trans.* To trim (anything) about.
1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 65 Thy bankes .. Which spungie Aprill, at thy best betrims. 1812 TENNANT *Anster F.* III. xxxix, Yon mastlike pole .. betrimm'd with clout. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 21 With green bay Betrims his brows.

Betroth (bĭtrō'·ð, -trō'·þ), *v.* Forms: 4 bitreuthien, betreupe, -troupe, -treuthy, 5–6 betrouth(e, 6 betrothe, troughth, 7 betroath, 6- betroth. [ME. *bitreuðien*, f. *bi-*, BE- 6 + ME. *treuðe*, *treowðe*, TRUTH *sb.*; Mätzner suggests after the analogy of OE. *tréowsian* to give one's word, pledge. Subsequently assimilated to the form *trouthe*, TROTH; since this is now shortened to *trǫþ*, the same sound is by many extended to the vb., but the historical and analogical pronunciation is as in *clothe, loathe.*]
1. *trans.* To engage (a woman) in contract of marriage, to plight one's troth to. *arch.*
1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1704 þou shal nat betroupe a womman wyþ hande þe whylys here husbande ys lyvande. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 70 Seȝ thon myd word .. Aryȝt bitreuthest one. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2105 By þe hond þanne he tok hur sone: & be-treuþede þat swete wiȝt. 1426 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 136 Herry .. Of Englond kyng .. Betrouthed hath my lady Kateryne. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* XX. 7 What man is there that hath betrothed a wife. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 15 Having betroathed a handsome Maid, an Inheritrix. [1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* viii. (1858) II. 6 (transl. of an OE. law) If a man wish to betroth a maiden.]

2. To contract two persons to each other in order to marriage; to affiance. (More usually, but not exclusively, said of contracting the female to her future husband.)
1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 21 They had betrouthed their doughter, to one L. Icilius. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 288 You .. betroth'd, and would haue married her perforce to Countie Paris. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 130 Let Christiana look out some Damsels for her Sons; to whom they may be Betroathed. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* v. 151 The lovers were soon after betrothed. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 80 She was soon after betrothed to the Dauphin. 1864 D. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 225 He was very early betrothed to a daughter of the Contarini.

b. In the *passive*, now commonly used, senses 1 and 2 are blended.
c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* v. 108 They'll be betrothed each to other. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. Luke* i. 26 Not married, but betrothed.

3. *fig.* Said of God and his Church or people. Also, said of the relation of a bishop to a church before consecration.
1611 BIBLE *Hosea* ii. 19, I will betroth thee vnto me for euer. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 195 If any Person be consecrated a Bishop to that Church, whereunto he was not before betrothed, he shall not receive the Habit of Consecration, as not being canonically promoted. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 13 God made the soul for Himself; He betrothed her to Himself through the gift of the Holy Spirit.

† **4.** *transf.* a. To pledge, engage. b. To pledge or engage oneself to, to espouse (a cause). *Obs.*
1566 GASCOIGNE *Jocasta* Wks. (1587) 102 To privat fight they have betrotht themselves. 1575 *Brieff Disc. Troub. Franckford* 202 They will not slack to vowe and betrothe their whole diligence. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. iii. 49 What is hee for a foole that betrothes himselfe to vnquietnesse? 1670 WALTON *Lives* I. 13 At that time [he] had betrothed himself to no religion.

b. 1658 T. WALL *Comm. Times* 68 While he thought to betroth a Deity, he betrayed humanity. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., Those that have betrothed the Way.

Betrothal (bĭtrō'·ðăl: see vb.). [f. prec. + -AL^{2}.] The act of betrothing; the fact of being betrothed; engagement for marriage, affiance.
1844 *Mem. Babylon. Pr'cess.* II. 103 Here, as in Assyria and Chaldea, betrothals take place at a very early age. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* IX. 12 Softly the youth and the maiden repeated the words of betrothal.
attrib. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 188 Betrothal rings, set with pearls and gems. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. iii. 32 Our betrothal-kiss.

Betro'thed, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED^{1}.]
1. Engaged for marriage, affianced. Often *subst.*
1540 SURREY *Frailtie of Beautie* (R.) The new betrothed birdis ycoupled how they went. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. 286 That iustly may Beare his Betroth'd, from all the world away. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xxxi, [Thus] ended the trials and sorrows of The Betrothed. 1884 L. WALFORD *Baby's Grandm.* 171 One of the three was his betrothed bride.

† **2.** Plighted, pledged. *Obs.*
1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xiv. § 18. 226 No conscience of contracts and betrothed faith can withhold them.

Betrothing (bĭtrō'·ðiŋ: see vb.), *vbl. sb.* [f as prec. + ING^{1}.] The action of giving a pledge or engagement to marry; affiancing. Also *fig.*
c 1315 SHOREHAM 59 Wythoute speche and by-treuthynge, And alle manere othe. 1552 HULOET, Betroughthyng, or plyghtynge of troughth betwene man and wyfe. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxxiv. (1640) 158 Betrothing is nothing but a serious promise of future marriage. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* V. xxvi, For this is your betrothing day.

Betro'thment (see BETROTH). = BETROTHAL.
1585 *Expos. Canticles* (R.) Making as it were thereby the betrothment. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 175, I said after Mr. Peters .. the words of Betrothment. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* V. 463 How the strange betrothment was to end. 1871 HAWTHORNE *Sept. Felton* (1879) 50 When he gave her the kiss of betrothment.

† **Betrow'**, *v. Obs.* [f. BE- 2 + TROW *v.*] *trans.* To trust.
1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* civ. 294 O hym betrow. Hys larges note.

† **Betru'mp**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. BE- 2 + TROMP *v.*, a. F. *tromper* to deceive.] *trans.* To deceive, cheat; to elude, slip from. (= L. *fallere.*)
1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xii. (xi.) 105 Sche was away, and betrumpit suthlie Hir spous, hir son, and all the cumpany. *Ibid.* IV. xi. 14 Sall he .. my realm betrump on thes maneir?

Betrumpet (bĭtrʌ'·mpĕt), *v. rare.* [f. BE- 6 + TRUMPET.] *trans.* To trumpet the praises of. Hence **Betru'mpeting** *vbl. sb.*
1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 156 Betrumpeted and beshouted from end to end of the habitable globe. 1866 — *Remin.* I. 92 All this betrumpeting of Irving to me.

† **Betru'st**, *v. Obs.* Also 5–6 betrist. *Pa. pple.* betrusted; also 5 betrost, 6 betrust, -trist. [f. BE- 2 + TRUST *v.*]
1. *trans.* To trust, place confidence in (a person).
c 1440 *Generydes* 3615 He was right weel betrost both ferr and neere. 1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* civ. 294 O marke hys wyll: Hys care betrist. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 114 Not best betrust among the worthyes nine. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 128 Maisters .. of the People that betrusted them.

2. To entrust.
1619 J. DYKE *Caveat* (1620) 45 If .. man .. should betrust vs with such a businesse of weight, etc. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. iv. (1852) 328 Those who are betrusted to receive men unto ordinances in churches. *a* 1748 WATTS (J.) Whatsoever you would betrust to your memory.

† **Betru'st**, *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. vb.] An entrusting, a trust.
1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 42 This impowering him .. was only a betrust, a redelivery being expected when exacted. *Ibid.* 43 Their engagements and be-trusts forbade.

† **Betru'sted**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]
a. Trusted, or confided in. b. Given in trust.
a 1461 *Paston Lett.* 423 II. 66 Ryght reverent and most be trusted maister. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Phil.* 188 His betrusted Talents. 1692 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 105 To pluck his best betrusted from him.

† **Betru'stment.** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] An entrusting, a trust.
(In modern Dicts.)

‖ **Be'tso.** *Obs.* [It. *bezzo.*] 'A small brass coin in Venice.' Barretti.
1641 *Antiquary* III. i. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* XIII. 460 Thirty livres: I'll not bate you a betso.

Bett- in various words: see BET-.

Bettaile, obs. form of BETEL.

Bettant, var. of BATAND.
c 1400 *Rowland & Ot.* 356 Thay .. Broghte hym ane helme of bettant.

Bett(e, obs. pa. t. and pple. of BEAT *v.*

Bettee, obs. form of BETTY *sb.* 4.

Better (be'·tə(r)), *a.*, (*sb.*), and *adv.* Forms: 1–2 betera, 1–4 betere, 3–4 betre, 3–6 bettre, 4 beter, bettar, -ur, -yr, 4–5 bettir, 5 bettere, bettyrer (*Cath. Angl.*). [Com. Teut.: OE. (sing. masc.) *bętera* = OFris. *betera*, OS. *betiro* (Du. *beter-*, OHG. *bezziro*, mod.G. *besser-e*), Goth. *batiza*:— OTeut. **batiz-on-*, used as the compar. of *gōd-z* GOOD, but itself pointing to a positive stem extant in no Teutonic lang., and prob. wanting also in

OTeut. The root *bat-* was prob. related to *bôt-*: see BEET *v.* and BOOT *v.* Fick and Kluge have compared Skr. *bhadrá-s* salutary, benign.]

A. *adj.* The comparative degree of GOOD (which see for phrases and idiomatic uses in which the force of *better* corresponds with that of the positive adj.): more good.

I. As simple adjective.

1. Of greater excellence, of superior quality.

a. Said of persons, in respect of physical, mental, or *esp.* moral qualities; also, of social standing.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. ix. § 6 Þæt hie þa wæron beteran þegnas þonne hie nu sien. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* ii. 32 He slewȝ two riȝtwise men betere than hym self. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. iv. 104, I could haue better spar'd a better man. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. i. iii. 38 Fat men, as the Northerne, are better men then those who are leane, as the Southerne men be. 1632 MASSINGER *City Mad.* III. iii, Be confident your better angel is Entered your house. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 164 ₱6 Looking upon my self as no better than a dead Man. 1856 HALLIWELL *Shaks.* V. 323 A person who exceeds another in wealth is said to be a better man than the other. 1882 J. MORISON *Macaulay* 105 They are all no better than they should be.

b. Said of things, in respect of their essential qualities.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 19 To ȝiuen ham stude & betere nome þen sunen & dohtren. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2363 ȝee sal weind til a better land. *Ibid.* 12088 Till bettir theues þu suld him wune. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 33 Yf the sayd Iewellys were better the half than they be. *c* 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (1838) 73 Lyke Lorde, lyke chaplayne, neyther barrell better heryngе. *a* 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 130 Oftentimes the greater part overcometh the better. 1611 COTGR., *A bon iour bon œuvre*..as we say, the better day the better work. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 9 Coaches fill'd with People of the better Sort. 1823 BYRON *Island* III. ii, Their better feelings, if such were, were thrown Back on themselves. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of M.* III. xix. 86 The poor woman had been accustomed to what is called better life.

2. Of persons and things: More profitable, useful, or suitable for a purpose; more eligible or desirable. Of persons: Kinder, more beneficent.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Betere hit is þet heo beon ispilled. 1297 R. GLOUC. 367 So þat after betere wynd hii moste þere at stonde. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 195 Better is a litel losse þan a longe sorwe. *c* 1375 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 138 þe more þat an herd is lyke to Crist he is þe better .. in þis office. 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 762 A great bolle-ful of benen were betere in his wombe. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 159, I must goe send some better Messenger. *Ibid.* II. i. 145 Oh excellent deuise, was there euer heard a better? 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 136 There is not a more better thing for any new swelling. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* I. i. 7 Thy better Stars Are join'd to shed their kindest Influence on thee. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) II. 532 We have much better indicators of both these acids.

3. Of greater amount: **a.** More. **b.** Larger, greater; esp. in *better half, part*, etc.

a. 1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 1382/2 Woorth one hundred and twentie pounds and better. 1603 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 129 Able to furnish better then ten thousand men with horse. 1630 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* iii. 15 Vntill nine and better they are exercised in repeating. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 239 The bodies..being better than an inch long. 1769 GRAY in *N. Nicholls' Corr.* (1843) 87 It is better than three weeks since I wrote to you. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* vii, Pursued by half a score of horsemen and better. 1823 LAMB *Some old Actors, Elia* 399, I think it is now better than five-and-twenty years ago.

b. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 334, I..shall thinke the better halfe of it alreadie atchieued. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 60 Let it boile untill the better part of the liquour be consumed. 1667 MARVELL *Corr.* xxxvi. Wks. 1872–5 II. 81 Your businesse is the better-halfe done. 1707 FREIND *Peterboro's Cond. Sp.* 197 That the Forces shou'd be divided, and the better half march immediately into Valencia. 1739 SWIFT *Let.* Wks. 1745 VIII. 376 Forced to sell the better half of his estate. 1805 WORDSW. *Prel.* v. (1850) 130 For the better part Of two delightful hours we strolled along.

c. Hence, *Better half*: orig. *my better half*, the more than half of my being; said of a very close and intimate friend (cf. 'the better part of me' Shaks.; 'meæ partem animæ,' 'animæ dimidium meæ' Horace; 'animæ partem . . . nostræ majorem' Statius); esp. (after Sidney) used for 'my husband' or 'wife'; now, jocularly appropriated to the latter. Formerly also applied to the soul, as the better part of man.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 280 [*Argalus to Parthenia, his wife*] My deare, my better halfe (sayd hee) I find I must now leaue thee. [*c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxxix. 2 When thou art all the better part of me. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, II. 61 As if his [Richard's] body must suffer more, because they could not kill his better part.] 1709 J. STEVENS *Quevedo's Wks.* 33 [*A woman to her husband*] Thou dear better-half of my soul. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 274 My dear and better half is out of danger. 1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 733 The lag flesh Rests, in hope of meeting once again Its better half [the soul]. 1842 T. MARTIN in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec. 241/2, I..shall look out for a better-half.

4. In the predicate, after *be*, the neuter adj. formerly interchanged with the adv. *bet*, and its grammatical character is still dubious: the positive of 'it is better to go' may be either 'it is good' or 'it is well.' Cf. BET *adv.* 2. The dubiety is still greater in elliptical expressions, as in quot. 1553, 1667, 1837. See below, B 3.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii. § 7 Hit is betere þæt mon wrege þone scyldigan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark ix. 43 Betere þe is þæt þu wanhal to life ga. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Betre hit is þet mon ne iknawe noht þe wei. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ₱ 180 You is better hyde youre counseil in youre herte. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* (1817) I. 242 Whether is me better to treate with Kynge Arthur, or to fyghte. 1553 UDALL *Roister D.* (Arb.) 81 Better (they say) a badde scuse than none. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 263 Better to reign in Hell than serve in Heav'n. 1821 KEATS *Isabel* xi, Better had it been for ever so. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* I. iii. 44 Better be a little too strict than a little too easy.

b. In the idiomatic *I, we, you, he*, etc. *had better*, the original construction was *me, us*, etc. *were betere* (or *bet*) = it would be more advantageous for me, etc. (Cf. *me is betere*, etc. in 4.) The dat. pronoun was subsequently changed into the nominative, *I, we, were better* (perh. because in sbs. the two cases were no longer distinguished). Finally this was given up for the current *I had better* = I should have or hold it better, to do, etc. (Mr. F. Hall has shown that in these changes, *better* followed in the main the analogy of *liefer* and *rather*.) See HAVE.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 25 Him wære betere þæt he næfre ȝeboren wære. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Mark ix. 42 Betere him wære þæt [he] wære on sæ ȝeworpen. *a* 1320 *Maximon* in *Rel. Antiq.* I. 122 Betere me were ded þen þus alyve to be. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 241 Him were better go beside. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 31 Hem were better take the furre. 1465 MARG. PASTON *Lett.* 534. II. 250 The Duck [=duke] had be beter..that it had never be don.

c 1370 *K. Robt. Cicyle* 55 Bettur he were..So to do then for hunger dye. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* (1816) I. 33 Ye were better to give me a gift .. than to lose great riches. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 512 We were better to support the domesticall imperfections of our brethren. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. ii. 27 She were better loue a dreame. [*c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1186 Better he had to have be away.] 1537 *Thersytes, Four O. Plays* (1848) 69 They had better haue set me an errande at Rome. 1594 HARINGTON in *Nugæ Ant.* (1804) I. 168 Who liuethe for ease had better liue awaie [from Court]. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iii. 132 He had better starue Then but once thinke his place becomes thee not. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* I. 15, I had better begin by asking you a question.

c. *To be better* (in health, estate, etc.): see B 4.

5. Phrases. † (*To have*) *the better hand*: i. e. the upper hand,' the superiority. *To be better than one's word*: to do more than one has promised. *Better cheap*: see CHEAP *sb.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCXV. 272 The marques .. had the better hande. 1587 WHETSTONE *Cens. Ioy. Subj.* (Collier) 30 Q. Marie .. had the better hand against her rebels. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 167 God may be better than His word. *Mod.* I have usually found him better than his word.

II. *absol.* passing into a *substantive*.

6. *absol.* Something better; that which is better.

1535 COVERDALE *Heb.* vi. 9 We trust to se better of you [WYCLIF, We tristen of ȝou betere thingis]. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. v. 50, I never look'd for better at his hands. 1699 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref., If I have altered him any where for the better. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 485 A possible Better in the seeds of earth. — *Theo. Such* ii. 51 They feed the ideal Better.

7. *sb.* with *possessive pron.*: One's superior: **a.** in some personal quality or attainment; **b.** in rank or station. In the latter sense, now only in the plural, which was however from 16th to 18th c. often applied to a single person.

a. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 1650 In al Yngelond was non hys beter. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 88 To be instructe and taught of my better. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 140 His better doth not breath vpon the earth. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 349 To help herself By striking at her better.

b. [*c* 1205 LAY. 3749 Heora sunen ..þa weren hire beteren.] 1432–50 tr. *Higden* Rolls Ser. IV. 325 ȝiffenge not contrarious wordes and answeres to their betters. *c* 1500 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 25 When thi better spekes to the Do offe thi cape & bow þi kne. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Catech., To ordre myself lowely and reuerently to al my betters. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iv. 68 *Cor.* Who cals? *Clo.* Your betters Sir. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 266 ₱ 4 A Squire or a Gentleman, or one that was her Betters. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* IV. i, I look upon myself as his betters. 1866 KINGSLEY *Hereew.* xiv. 182 She will grow as proud as her betters.

8. *The better*: the superiority or mastery; now chiefly in *To get the better of*. Also *fig.* (Cf. BEST 9 a.)

1461 *Paston Lett.* 396 II. 21 The blyssyd Trinite .. send yow the better of all your adversariis. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xvii. 79 Little wanted that the Brutes the better did not win. 1630 M. GODWYN *Annales Eng.* 197 We alwayes came off with the better. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 10/2 Sometimes the Medes had the better of the Lydians. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* VIII. 320 The slow has gotten of the swift the better. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* 55 App., The worst Causes are likely to have the better, at this way of Reasoning. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. xlviii. 137 Prudence .. got the better of his pride.

† **9.** *With the better*: with addition; and more. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 163 When his father was 62 yeares old with the better. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiom. Anglo-Lat.* 333 To pay what one hath borrowed with the better.

B. *adv.*

[The original adverbial form was BET, which survived till *c* 1600. See that word as to its gradual displacement by *better*.]

1. In a more excellent way, in a superior manner.

c 1240 *Lofsong* in *Lamb. Hom.* 215 þu wult .. don betere bi me þen is þet ich wilni. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1585 Ðu salt ðe betre sped. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 95 Fond to don betere. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 26 Mak hem to drede synne & to do bettar. 1530 PALSGR. 147, I drinke better than I syng. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 194 The better to come at it with the Tool. 1797 LD. NELSON in Duncan *Life* (1806) 44 The sooner the better. *Mod.* Until he learns to behave better.

2. In a superior degree.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 4 Aðet he hefde betere biþoht him. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 37 þat ha .. witen þe beter hwat ham beo to don. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2438 He loued hir .. better þan he did are. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XIX. 8083 For to hold hym in hope, & hert hym the bettur. 1471 *Paston Lett.* 681 III. 23 That shall dysse avayll him better than a CC. marc. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 77 b, They had him better in grace than zethephius. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 65 Where-by it [sage] prospereth the better. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* ₱ 50, I better considering the matter. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lii. 266, I know that man much better than any of you. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Engl.* I. 435 But there were in the palace a few persons who knew better.

† **b.** Rather. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* (Laud MS.) 9815 His hert ought bettyr breke in iij^e Then fro his byddynges to fle. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 17 b, He semed better a thing of that other worlde thenne an humayne persone. 1801 SOUTHEY *Life* (1850) II. 168 He..prefers books better than official papers.

c. More, in addition. *arch.* and *dial.*

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1351 He swore, and better swore, yea he did sweare and sweare agayne. 1830 JAMES *Darnley* vii. 36/2 On this he wondered, and better wondered.

3. In the predicate, after *be*, the adv. and adj. run together: see A 4. In some cases the adverbial character seems more prominent.

1570–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 75, I will here (being better late than never) set down this.

4. *To be better*: to be improved in health, *esp.* of convalescence after an illness. (In northern use, to be well again, as in *quite better*, quite well again, fully recovered.) *To get better*: to amend, recover. (The orig. const. was 'him is bet or better,' i. e. it is better to or with him. See WELL.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John iv. 52 Ða acsode he, to hwylcum timan him bet wære. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Hym bet wære [*Lindisf. & Rushw.*, þæt betre hæfde = *Vulg.* melius habuerit; 1382 WYCLIF, He axide of hem the our, in which he hadde betere, 1388 was amended; 1611 began to amend.] 1686 J. DAVIES in R. Ward *Life H. More* (1710) 215 He had been let Blood, and seem'd after it much better than before. 1745 SHAFTESB. in *Lett. 1st Earl Malmesbury* (1870) I. 9 Poor Handel looks something better. 1771 JOHNSON in *Mrs. Piozzi's Lett.* (1788) I. 42 Dr. Taylor is better, and is gone out in the chaise. 1863 T. THOMPSON *Ann. Influenza* 95 [He] was blooded and got better, went abroad got well. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* (1875) 587 She is better this morning, and .. she will be cheered by seeing you again.

† **b.** *To be the better*: to be profited or advantaged. *arch.* and *dial.*

1619 J. DYKE *Counterp.* (1620) 37 What are we the better to know our disease? *a* 1620 — *Sel. Serm.* (1640) 282 What is man the better for eating the Sacrament, if hee eate not Christ? *Mod. Sc.* What the better would you be, if you had it?

5. *Comb.* With *adjs.* and *pples.*: usually (for syntactical clearness) written with a hyphen. **a.** With past and pres. ppples. as compar. of WELL: as, *better-advised, -affected, -balanced, -behaved, -born, -considered, -dressed, -informed, -regulated, -seasoned*, etc.; *better-becoming, -knowing, -liking, -looking*; sometimes approaching the sense 'more fully, more.' **b.** In parasynthetic comb. formed on a sb. with attribute; as, *better-humoured*, i. e. (*better humour*) + *-ed*; so *better-natured, -omened, -principled, -witted*, etc.

1609 NEWES in *Shaks. C. Praise* 87 And have parted better-wittied then they came. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farme* 549 To resort to the better-knowing husbands. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 23 Such Gentlemen .. as thereby become better-affected to the Venetian Nobility. 1680 *Spir. Popery* 48 A great, and better Principled Lady. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 142 For Empire he design'd Is better born. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* I. 254 His better-humour'd and more agreeable successor. *Ibid.* I. 310 Growing better-natur'd, and enjoying more .. the pleasures of society. 1792 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) X. 276 There was not a better-behaved young woman in the whole parish. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* x, Neglecting the minor and better-balanced chances of the game. 1820 — *Abbot* xxiii, To cumber our better-advised devotions. 1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 113 His awe of better-dressed men and better-taught men. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 2 Richter was much better-natured than Johnson. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 95, I was by far the better-looking chap of the two. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* v, To learn his change of opinion .. from her better-informed child. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 431 A more matured and better-considered measure. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. clxxi. 198 The move of a better-omened man.

6. Phrases. *To think better of*: **a.** (a thing); to give it reconsideration with the result of deciding more wisely. **b.** (a person): to form a better opinion of him.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 15 To make us no better thought of, a little helpe will serue. 1752 BP. WARBURTON *Lett. Emin. Prel.* (1809) 116, I resolved to be prepared for them (who, by the way, thought better of it). 1812 *Examiner* 21 Sept. 596/1 The enemy's General thought better of it,—beat a retreat. 1884 J. HAWTHORNE in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 430/1 The .. gentleman seems to have thought better of his contrariness. *Mod.* I think better of him for his present conduct.

7. *Better off*, comp. of *well off*: see OFF.

Better, bettor (be·təɹ), *sb.* [f. BET *v.* + -ER[1]. As in other cases where a general agent-noun becomes somewhat specific, the tendency is to spell with *-or*; cf. *abettor*.] One who makes bets.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* I. i. (1616) 531 Able to giue 'hem the character of every bowler, or better [*ed.* 1640 bettor] o' the greene. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xlvii. 102 The betters are the factious noise of the alley, or the gamesters beadsmen that pray for them. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* 126 ₱ 9 Notwithstanding he was a very fair Bettor, no Body would take him up. 1859 SALA *Twice round Clock* (1861) 182 Like the honourable betters inside, and the thievish touts outside. 1878 H. SMART *Play or Pay* xi. 234 Some of the big bettors of the Turf.

Better (be·təɹ), *v.* [ME. *bet(e)re(n* :— OE. **bętlrian* (only *gebętrod* is found) = OFris. *beteria*, Du. *beteren*, ON. *bętra*, OHG. *bazirôn*, *bezzerôn*, MHG. *bezzern*, mod.G. *bessern*:—OTeut.**batizojan*, f. **batiz-* BETTER.]

1. *trans.* To make better; to improve, amend, ameliorate.

[*c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Past. Care* 204 Þa scamfæstan bioð oft mid ȝemetlicre lare ȝebętrod.] 1384 WYCLIF *De Eccl.* v. Sel. Wks. III. 349 Siþ þei witen not who is beterid by entryng into þes ordris. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II. xvii, I did it to this entent that it sholde better thy courage. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 95 Granted that some rites.. might be bettered, or omitted. 1650 GELL *Serm.* 8 Aug. 48 He will improve and better the land he holds. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 10 As to our daily borrowing abundance of Words, I cannot think our Language is better'd by it. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 283 It is difficult for labourers and artisans to better their condition. *a* 1850 WORDSW. *Sonn.* I. XXV, Love betters what is best, Even here below. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiii. 311.

b. To make morally better.

1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 1351/1 Are you not resolued to better your life? *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 486 If we will be bettered..by the word, we must be as newborn babes. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Wks. (1851) 148 Instructing and bettering the Nation at all opportunities. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vii. § 8. 194 We think too much.. of bettering men by giving them advice and instruction.

c. To make better in health; to make better off in worldly condition.

1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* iii. (1876) 91 Oure Townes myght be soone..farre bettered. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* v. 26 A certaine woman which.. had spent all that she had, and was nothing bettered. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xiii. 5 So great hope of bettering himself. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* iv. 164 Girls marry merely to 'better themselves,' to borrow a significant vulgar phrase. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* i, She left to better herself, and obtained the situation of nurse.

†**2.** *intr.* To be better, have the mastery. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xii. [xiii.] 5 Les when mi wither-win he sai, I betred againes him ai. *Ibid.* lxiv. [lxv.] 4 Wordes of wike bettred over us nou.

3. *trans.* To do better than, surpass, excel.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 15 Begrieued to see his thing bettered. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 22 Each day still better others happinesse! 1623 COCKERAM III. s.v. *Isæan*, Salmon, which is.. not to be betterd in any part of the world. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 229 Jove heard his vows, and better'd his desire. 1848 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* II. III. xiv. § 15. 114 It hardly betters the blocks..in barbers' windows.

†**4.** *absol.* To be better, to be an improvement.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. XXXVIII. (1612) 189 It betters not to tarrie.

5. *intr.* To grow better, improve. Cf. BETTERING *vbl. sb.* 2.

1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* ii. 116 The general condition of the poor must be bettering instead of worsening. 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* II. II. viii. 113 The day has bettered.

†**Be·tterance.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. BETTER *v.* + -ANCE.] Process of bettering; amelioration.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. III. 93 For their securitie and betterance in time to come.

Bettered (be·təɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. Improved, amended, rendered more excellent.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* II. vi. 40 The bettered soil answers the swain's desire. 1874 S. COX *Pilgr. Ps.* i. 21 Let me find a bettered world when I come back to it.

b. *esp.* Improved in health or condition.

1632 SIR J. ELIOT in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 65, I find myself bettered but not well. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 960 They certainly felt bettered unaware, Emerging from the social smut of towns.

2. Advantaged, that has got the better of another.

a 1659 OSBORN *Observ. Turks* (1673) 343 Here the bettered Party is left so little to boast of.

Betterer (be·təɹəɹ). One who makes better.

1862 TRENCH *Miracles* i. 116 Not a betterer of the old life of man, but the bringer in of a new.

†**Be·tterhood.** *Obs.* [f. BETTER *a.* + -HOOD.] The state or condition of being better; superiority.

1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* I. ix. (1668) 48 In every contention there must be a better-hood or super-excelling.

Bettering (be·təriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BETTER *v.*]

1. The action of making better or improving; amelioration, amendment, improvement.

c 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 55 Men may..take of hem þere just dettis for beteryngе of þese dettours. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1156/1 For the bettering of his sinful soul. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 3 The manuring, or bettering of all barren grounds. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 78 Nor..Does it tend to the bettering of others. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 124 ₱ 6 After having consulted many Oculists for the bettering of his Sight. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. I. viii. 86 The hope of bettering his condition animates him. 1862 TRENCH *Miracles* xix. 320 It was no true bettering of the disciples which they desired.

2. The process of becoming better; improvement, progress in a right direction.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XXXII, Compare them with the bettering of the time. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Med.* § 40 (1851) 48 O God, thou art not capable, either of bettering, or of change. 1718 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 373 Your remark upon the bettering of my style in my History. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 191 Not they who err are damned; but who being wrong..Refuse all bettering.

3. *Bettering-house*, †*-mansion*, a reformatory.

1735 BERKELEY *Querist* Wks. 1871 III. 360 Whether there are not such things in Holland as bettering houses for bringing young gentlemen to order? 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* iii. 107 If they are reckon'd only Correction and Bettering Mansions. 1854 MRS. S. AUSTIN *Germany* 83 Fit only for a penal colony or a bettering-house.

Be·ttering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That makes or grows better; improving.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxxii, Some fresher stampe of the time bettering dayes. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II 639 The struggling, distracted, half-blind, bettering earth.

Be·tterish, *a.* Somewhat better, of somewhat superior sort.

Mod. colloq. and in newspapers.

Betterment (be·təɹmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. The fact of making or becoming better; the condition of being better; amendment, improvement, amelioration, reformation.

1598 SYLVESTER *Agst. Libertie* in *Du Bartas* (1608) 628 What may most availe unto his betterment. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 250 Why we should not.. raise our Flax to a great betterment too, I know not. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. 293, I find not this betterment of my health. 1865 MISS CARY *Ball. & Lyrics* 304 Each man should live for all men's betterment.

2. *spec.* Improvement of property. (In U. S.)

1809 KENDALL *Trav.* III. lxxiv. 160 These men..demand either to be left owners of the soil, or paid for their betterments. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* III. i. (1849) 81 He sold off his land and betterments in Vermont.

†**3.** = BETTERNESS 1; difference for the better. *Obs.*

1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 35 It will appear there is no betterment 'twixt him [Pliable] and my self.

Bettermost (be·təɹmoust, -məst), *a. colloq.* [f. BETTER *a.*, after *uppermost*, *uttermost*, etc.: see -MOST.] Best (relatively, rather than absolutely).

1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 403 Some of our bettermost neighbours. 1849 ROCK *Ch. Fathers* I. ii. 141 The bettermost sort of wine. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. v. 69 Men, after their fashion, as well as women, distinguish the bettermost, and aid him to succeed.

Betterness (be·təɹnės). Also 5 bettirnes. [f. BETTER *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being better, having more good qualities, or excelling; superiority.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* li[i]. 5 Þou loved ivelnes ovre betternes. 1492 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 247–8 (JAM.) The bettirnes of the said tercis [of land]. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcad.* 407 Your unmatched betternesse. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 305 There is no betternesse or precedence of one place aboue another for the administration of holy things. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. Comm. (1857) 56. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. X. § 4 An infinity of Betterness above other human effort.

b. *spec.* Fineness of the precious metals beyond the standard.

c 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 287, Item for the betternes of the golde that went to the same Rings—iiijs. 1820 G. CAREY *Funds* 99 If gold or silver be finer than standard, the difference is termed betterness by the trade.

2. Improvement, amendment, betterment. *dial.*

1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Betterness*..As for my ailment I find no betterness in it.

Bettily, obs. form of BETELLEE.

Betting (be·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. BET *v.* + -ING[1].] The making of bets, wagering. *To change the betting*, i.e. the course of the betting on an event, put for 'the chances, the way things are going.'

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i. 98 You'l pay me the eight shillings I won of you at Betting? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 548 Gambling and betting were his amusements. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi. Alt.* II. lxxx. 38 It is not hiding the head as is the wont of the ostrich and the turkey, that will change the betting.

2. *Comb.*, as **betting-book**, a book in which a better enters his bets; **betting-house**, a house where betting is carried on; **betting-man**, one who makes bets, a better, *usually* a professional gambler; **betting-post**, (?) a post or station for betting-men.

1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* II. 148 Let us walk a little about the betting-post. 1855 *Ess. Intuit. Morals* 154 Making up their lives as sagaciously as a black-leg does his betting book. 1864 *Soc. Sc. Rev.* 386 If he be a betting-man the race-course..calls him into the open air.

†**Betting,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [variant of BEETING.] Material for a fire, fuel.

1521 Item payd for viij*li.* of pyche for the bettyngs to the Cressets, viij*d.*

‖ **Bettong.** A species of Kangaroo rat, a nocturnal animal about the size of a hare.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 462/1 Mr. Ogilby describes (*Zool. Proc.* 1831) a fourth species, *Hypsiprymnus setosus*, known in the colony of New South Wales by the native name of Bettong Kangaroo.

Bettony, obs. form of BETONY.

Bettor. †**1.** Aphetic form of ABETTOR. *Obs.*

1671 *True Non-Conf.* 490 Having solemnly vowed a detestation thereof, and a non-conjunction with all their bettors.

2. Variant form of BETTER *sb.*

Betty (be·ti), *sb.* [dim. of *Bet*, abbreviation of *Elizabel*, *-beth*.]

1. A female pet name or familiar name, once fashionable (as in Lady Betty), but now chiefly rustic or homely. Hence,

2. Given in contempt to a man who occupies himself with a woman's household duties. (So MOLLY.)

3. 'A pear-shaped bottle covered round with straw, in which olive oil is sometimes brought from Italy; called by chemists a Florence flask.' Webster. (? Only in U. S. The quot. seems to refer to some kind of vessel; cf. BELLARMINE.)

1725 L. WELSTED *Oikogr.* 12 No Bellarmine, my Lord, is here; Elisa none, at hand to reach, A Betty call'd in common speech!

4. Cant name formerly given to a short bar of iron used by burglars as a lever to force open doors: also called a *Jenny*, and now a *Jemmy*.

1700 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 687 One of the persons that broke open the exchequer was taken..he was discovered by the smith who made the betty and saw. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. ix. 7 Ruffians, who, with Crows and Betties, Break Houses. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (J.) Describing the powerful betty or the artful picklock. 1721 BAILEY, *Bettee.* 1755 JOHNSON, *Betty.*

Betty (be·ti), *v. colloq.* [f. prec. sb.] *To betty about*: to fuss about, like a man who busies himself with a woman's duties. Hence **Be·ttying** *vbl. sb.*

1851 T. PARKER in Weiss *Life* II. 105, I am only an old maid in life after all my bettying about io literature and philosophy.

Betuckered, beturbaned, betutor, betwattle, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Betuix, obs. form of BETWIXT.

Betulin (be·tiŭlin). [f. L. *betula* birch + -IN.] 'A resinous substance extracted from the outer bark of the birch-tree (*Betula alba*), or from the tar prepared therefrom.' Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1879.

Betuline (be·tiŭlən), *a. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *betula* + -INE[1].] Pertaining to the birch, or birch-rod.

1873 M. COLLINS *Miranda* III. 22 He had been bullying boys all his life with betuline despotism.

†**Betu·mbled,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 6 betombled. [f. BE- 2 + TUMBLE *v.*] Tossed in confusion, disordered.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1037 From her betombled couch shee starteth.

Betumen, -une, obs. forms of BITUMEN.

†**Beturn,** *v. Obs.* For forms see TURN. [ME. f. *bi-*, BE- + *turnen* to TURN.] To turn about.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 394 Biturn þe and cum aȝean. *a* 1300 *Pains of Hell* 119 in *O. E. Misc.* 226 Seynt Poul þo bitornd his face. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 110 To their aduises the disdainefull hart, Of this audacious youth, beturning plies.

†**Betwe·che,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [? for BETEACH.] (The context suggests 'exorcize, deliver, or rid.')

c 1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 23 Dominus deus sabaot, emanuel, þe gret gods name, I be-tweche þes place from ratones & from alle oþer schame!

Between (bĭ,twī·n), *prep.* and *adv.* Forms: *α.* 1 bi-, betweonum, -an, -twinum, -an, -twynum, -an, 2–3 bitweone(n, -twene(n, bitwine, 3 bitweounen, 3–4 bituene, 4 bituine, bytwyne, betwene. *β.* 1 bi-, betwion, -tuien, bitwien, -twen, -twin, betweon, 2 bitweon, -twon, 2–3 bitwien, 3–4 bitwen, -tuen, (bitwhen, beþwen). *α. β.* (4–5 betweyn(e), 4–6 bi-, betwen(e, (5 bytwyen, betwyn), 5–7 betweene, 6– between. [The modern *between* combines two earlier forms: *α.* OE. *bi-*, *betwéonum*, etc., ME. *bitwenen*, *-twene*; *β.* OE. *bi-*, *betwéon*, etc., ME. *bitwēn*; see BE-. In *betwéonum*, Mercian *betwînum*, the second element represents an original OE. dative **twîhnum*, **tweohnum*. In *betwéon* (only a northern form, Rushworth Gosp. *bi-*, *betwion*, *betweon*, Lindisf. *bi-*, *betuien*, *bitwén*, Durh. Ritual *bitwien*, *-twén*, *-twln*), the second element points back, according to Sievers, through earlier **twîhen*, **twîhon*, to an orig. OE. acc. *twîhn* (cf. *bituichn* in Erfurt Gloss.). These, **twîhnum*, **twîhn*, answer respectively to Goth. *tweihnaim* dat. pl., and *tweihna* acc. pl. neuter, of the distributive numeral *tweih-nai* 'two each', a derivative of *twa* TWO (= L. *bī-nī*, for **dvī-nī* 'two each'), which appears also, but with the simple sense of 'two' (nom. masc.), in OS. and OFris. *twêne*, OHG., MHG. *zwêne* (early mod.G. *zween*). *Betwéonum*, later *betwéonan*, gave the prevailing ME. form *bitwenen*, reduced before a consonant, and at length generally, to *bitwene*; *bitwen* was mostly northern. But after 1400, when final *-e* became mute, and was omitted in writing, or retained only as a sign of a preceding long vowel, both forms necessarily coalesced in *betwene* (= betwēn), whence mod. *between*. In OE. the original

construction was *bi sǽm twéonum*, lit. 'by seas twain'; thence through constructions like *frið freondum bi twíon* 'peace friends between,' *bi twéonum, bi twéon* coalesced into prepositions. (Cf. the history of *to(us)-ward, to-ward, toward.*)

Intimately related to *between*, alike in their elements, and in the process by which these coalesced, are its synonyms BETWIXT, in ME. *betwix*, and † BETWIXEN, † BITWIH, † BITWIHEN, † BITWEIES. *Bitwih* was actually, in its origin, a doublet of OE. *betwéon*, and *betwihen* an expansion of that, on the analogy of *betweonen*. *Betwixen* and *betwix* were a parallel pair, formed on the OTeut. adj. *twiski-* 'two-fold.' (See Sievers *Misc. zur Ags. Gram.* § 329.) *Bitwih* died *a* 1100, *bitwihen a* 1300, *betwixen a* 1500; *betwixt* is now archaic, *between* is the living word.]

¶ Instances of the original construction:

Beowulf 1720 Suð ne norð be sǽm tweonum. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 139 And hie [Peter and Paul] ȝesawon be him tweonum þæt heo wæs ȝewuldrod. *Ibid.* 143 Heo bið swiþor ȝestrangod be us tweonum þurh Drihtnes gehát.

A. *prep.*

I. Of simple position. * *Of a point.*

1. The proper word expressing the local relation of a point to two other points in opposite directions from it (i.e. if a point has two other points on opposite sides of it, it is said to be *between* them): In the space which separates two points; in the direct line which joins two points; hence, in any line of communication which passes from one point, place, or object, to another.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 171 Noðer on heuene ne on eorðe ac bitwien two on þe wolcne. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 760 An oðer alter Abram made bi-twen Betel and Ai. 1297 R. GLOUC. 371 At þere hii gonne abyde Bytuene þe water of Trente & of Ouse. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxiii. (1495) 335 Mystes other clowdes sette bytwene hym and the syghte. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xiii. 3 The place where his tent was at ye first, betwene Bethel and Ay [ÆLFRIC, betwux; WYCLIF, bytwix, bitwixe]. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 194, I lie between that sun and thee. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 387 Jehovah..thron'd Between the Cherubim. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1845) I. xxiv. 517 They.. established themselves between the Dannbe and Greece. *Mod.* Any station on the Inner Circle Railway between Gower Street and The Temple.

2. *fig.* Used of a similar relation to two immaterial objects figured as lying in space; or of a relation, figured as spatial, to two material objects.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 140 A deuyse Bytwene myrþez by merez made. *a* 1400 *Cursor M.* 723 (Trin.) Now mon is sett bitwene [*v.r.* bituix] two, On eiþer side he haþ a fo, Bitwene sathan & his wif. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. x, Thus between hope and fear, suspicions, angers ..we bangle away our best days. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* iii. 200 While these Sermons were betweene the Pulpit, and the Presse. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) I. 128 To hold the balance between liberty and prerogative. *c* 1815 Miss AUSTEN *Northang. Ab.* (1848) 168 The General, between his cocoa and his newspaper, had luckily no leisure for noticing her. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. iv. 102 Between astonishment and fear the lady was tearless. *Mod.* The choice lies between the two last-named applicants.

b. In many phrases, which see under the substantives concerned: e.g. † *Between the beetle and the block*; *between the cup and the lip*; *between the devil and the Dead* (or *deep*) *Sea. Between wind and water*: along the line where anything is submerged in water or in damp soil, *esp.* on the load-line of a ship, which, as the vessel tosses, is alternately above and below the water's surface.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 471 Manye thinges fall betweene the cup and the lippe. 1613 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings* 274 Earle William being thus set as it were betweene the beetle and the block—was nothing deiected. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 60 Wee are shot thorow and thorow, and betweene wind and water. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 22 Nothing shall come betweene cup and lip to defeat thee. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 637 Having received a shot between wind and water, [she was] forced to lye by to stop her leake. *Mod.* An oaken gate-post always decays between wind and water.

3. Of time: In the interval following one event or point of time and preceding another.

c 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1124 Betweonen Cristes messe and Candel-mæsse. *c* 1205 LAY. 24274 Bitwene þis and domesdæi. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 992 He cam bitven the day and the night. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst., Mor. Wisd.* (1882) 167 And at the paroyse I wyll be..be-twyn two and three. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 63 Betweene the acting of a dreadfull thing And the first motion, all the interim is Like a phantasma. 1790 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1826) I. 321 Between one and two in the morning. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 51 The nine months which elapsed between the death of Charles and the commencement of the viceroyalty of Clarendon.

b. *Between hands* (Sc.): in the intervals of regular occupation; also = BETWEENWHILES.

c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II. 222 Always, between hands, thanked Heaven for her health. 1881 J. YOUNGER *Autobiog.* vi. 54 Retiring to sit and work between hands.

4. Of the relation of a number, quantity, degree, or quality to two others above and below it, or differing from it in opposite ways; Intermediate to.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 ¶ 3 Persons..such as are between these two sorts of Men. 1711 ADDISON *Ibid.* No. 108 ¶ 3 He is now between Forty and Fifty. 1712 PARNELL *Ibid.* No. 501 ¶ 6 Rivulets that had a colour between red and black. 1816 Miss AUSTEN *Emma* (1849) 123 The atmosphere in that unsettled state between frost and thaw. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1845) I. iii. 33 Between five and six miles from the city. 1885 *Law Rep.* XV. *Q. Bench Div.* 170 To the value of between 30,000*l.* and 40,000*l.*

* * *Of a line of motion.*

5. Expressing the relation that motion along a line bears to two points on opposite sides of it; as, 'to steer between Scylla and Charybdis.'

c 1205 LAY. 20948 Swa heo liðen æfter sæ..swa longe þat heo commen bitwiȝe Ænglelonde & Normandie. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xviii. 11 The border of their lot weate ont betwene the children of Iuda and the children of Ioseph. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 132 The salt rheume that ranne betweene France and it. 1799 SOUTHEY *Ebb Tide* Lyr. Poems II. 193 Yet little way they made, though labouring long Between thy winding shores. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xxxiii, But these between a silver streamlet glides. 1864 TENNYSON *Brook* 28 By thirty hills I hurry down Or slip between the ridges.

II. Of intervening space. * *As separating or connecting.*

6. Expressing the relation of the continuous space, or distance, which extends from one point to another, and separates them, or of a line which passes from one to the other and unites them.

c 1205 LAY. 30017 Nas heom bi-tweounen buten bare twa milen. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 9 We think na on the lang Scots miles That lie between us and our hame. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. 280 The vast distance between heaven and hell. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Mar. 4/7 A scheme was mooted..for a plateway between Liverpool and Manchester. *Mod.* To stretch a rope between the two rafters.

7. Used in reference to any objective relation uniting two (or more) parties, and holding them in a certain connexion.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3338 Þe mariage þan did he make, Bituene Rebecca and ysaac. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* (1777) II. 150 A vital union between the soul and body. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 12 ¶ 4 A marriage celebrated between Mr. Buckram..and Miss Dolly Juniper. 1815 *Scribblomania* 197 The close alliance which has lately existed between this country and the Peninsula. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 123 A coalition was formed between the Royalists and a large body of Presbyterians.

8. Used with the subjective relations of difference, diversity, likeness, equality, proportion, comparison.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Ancre & huses lefdi ouh muche to beon bitweonaen. 1340 *Ayenb.* 210 Zwych difference ase þer is be-tuene þe cheue and þe corn. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 43 Dyvers other sortes of phrasys betwene our tong and theyrs. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor., Life*, Bear and Forbear, Words which in Greek have a peculiar Elegance, there being but the Difference of a single Letter between them. 1785 PALEY *M. Philos.* III. III. ix, There is no comparison between a fortune which a man acquires by well-applied industry, and one..received from another. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. i. 1 Inequality between the rich and the poor. 1837 NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. xx. 327 Is there no difference between a chance and a certainty?

* * *Of motion across intervening space.*

9. Expressing motion or communication from one body or place to another.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 130 You must send her your Page..hee may come and goe betweene you both. 1629 MASSINGER *Emperor of E.* I. ii, You are..the go-between This female and that wanton sir. 1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 142 All clipt money shal goe between man and man at 5*s.* 2*d.* per ounce. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 263 ¶ 5 Two Letters which passed between a Mother and Son lately. 1812 Miss AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* (1846) 301 Not a word passed between the sisters concerning Bingley. *Mod. Newspaper.* Carried backwards and forwards between the police station and the workhouse. Tenders for carrying the mails between Great Britain and New Zealand.

10. Expressing reciprocal action or relation maintained, by two (or more) agents towards each other.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 221 Swylce ða ȝesceafta twá him betweonan ȝefeohtan sceoldan. 1038-50 *Chart. Godwine* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 118 [Ða forewJeard ðe Godwine eorl worhte betweonan Ælfstáne abbod..and Leofwine preóste. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 Haldeð hroþerredene eow bitwenen. *c* 1205 LAY. 22968 Feond-scipe..bitweone twom monnen. *c* 1300 *Beket* 281 The love that bitnene hem was. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 986 Þan comencede a batail newe: by-twene þes hostes two. 1478 SIR J. PASTON *Lett.* 815 III. 223 Suche cawsys as ar nowe bygunne by twyen my Lorde off Suffolke and me. 1503 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 5 A peace made betwene the Emperoure and the Kinge. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* iii. 15, I will put enmitie betweene thee and the woman, and betweene thy seed and her seed. 1779-84 HORNE *Disc.* (1799) III. iv. 73 A friendly intercourse is opened between the most distant lands. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. x. 607 To talk of sympathy existing between the two classes is a manifest absurdity. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 19 The same opposition between science and religion.

III. Of relation to things acting conjointly or participating in action.

11. Expressing the position of anything confined or enclosed by objects on opposite sides.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 185 Hwine warpe ich me bitweone þe ilke earmes. 1340 *Ayenb.* 210 Þou sselt bidde God betuene þine teþ þet is to zigge ine þine herte. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 19 Þe sacrament of þe auter þat men seen bitwen þe prestis hondis. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 390 The pillow..Between whose hills her head entombed is. 1643 DENHAM *Coopers H.* 224 Between the Mountain and the Stream embrac'd. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 121 This new Jehu..Instructs the beast ..To take the bit between his teeth and fly. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* I. (1856) 13 The Arctic Ocean is enclosed between the northern shores of Asia, Europe, and America.

12. Expressing confinement or restriction to two (or more) parties; especially used of privacy or secrecy in conversation. *Between ourselves*: as a matter not to be communicated to others.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John vii. 35 Þa indeas cwædon betweonan him sylfum. *c* 1205 LAY. 25963 Þer heo heom bi-twenen [*c* 1250 bi-twine] heolden heore runen. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 1556 Tel me..pryvely bytweone thè and me! 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* (1816) II. 112 Pray him to speak with me between us two. 1526 TINDALE *John* xi. 56 And spake bitwene [1611 among] them selves. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotreph.* (Arb.) 12 This I tel you between you and me, but I would haue it go no further. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 118 ¶ 3 Between you and me, I am often apt to imagine it has had some whimsical Effect upon my Brain. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xix, I was desired to ask you a question..between ourselves.

13. By the joint action of, done by, shared in by, belonging to (two parties) jointly. (Sometimes said of more than two, when it is desired to mark the participation of all the parties more definitely than can be done by *among*; cf. 19.)

1297 R. GLOUC. 32 Þat heo myȝte som eyres bitwene hem forþ bringe. *a* 1400 *Cursor M.* 2443 (Land) By-twene [*v.r.* bitnix] hym and his nevew lot Bestayle they had y-now y wot. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, xi, The heires of the bodies of the seid Countesse and..hir late Husboad decessed bytwene theym laufully begoten. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 177 Betweene them they will kill the coniurer. 1785 MACKENZIE *Lounger* No. 36 They had but one pair of silk stockings between them. 1812 Miss AUSTEN *Mansf. Pk.* (1847) 160 We brought home six brace between us. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 776 Between the two we get a full and consistent narrative.

14. Expressing division and distribution to two (or more) partakers.

1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 19 ¶ 5 By this ingenious distribution of himself between two houses. 1771 R. HENRY *Hist. Gt. Brit.* I. i. vi. 383 The British trade was thus divided between Marseilles and Narbonne. 1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 627 Her personal estate..should go and be equally divided between her said two grandsons. *Mod.* They had it between them.

IV. Of separation.

15. Expressing the relation of a line to two spaces which it separates or divides from each other.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 713 There was but a ston wal hem be-tweene. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xi. 124 By twyne the Cytee of Darke and the Cytee of Rophane, ys a Ryvere. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. 176 O vvall..That stands betweene her fathers ground and mine. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1845 I. 383 No man can draw a stroke between the confines of day and night. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* i, The line of demarcation between the two colours.

16. Expressing the relation of motion or action to bodies or surfaces which it forces apart. *Between the bark and the wood* or *tree*: see BARK.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cv. 9 And [ðu] hi betweonum wætera wealas læddest. *a* 1120 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1101 Þa heafod men heom betwenan foran. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 490 Let none of them come betweene barke and tree to defeat your faith. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) II. II. vi. 80 Stand between them, keeping them well separate. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 81/2 The boots..(in which the torture was applied by driving in wedges with a hammer between the flesh and iron rings drawn tightly upon the legs).

17. *fig. To be, come, stand between* a person and any object desired, or anything threatening him; between combatants, etc.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 657 Now is þer noȝt in þe worlde rounde Bytwene vus & blysse. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 602 To go betweene or to be betweene..to make intercession; to let; to prohibite. 1774 BLACKLOCK *Graham* I. xxiv, With pallid cheek, and trembling frame, Between the combatants she came. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. iii. 103 A sinful wretch implores That thou would'st stand between him and the wrath Of an offended God. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 55 How could Doris come between us two?

18. After verbs and nouns of action expressing: a. separation, division; b. subjective separation, distinction, discrimination, discernment, judgement.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1691 Gastely ded es twynyng thurgh synne, Bitwene God and man saule within. 1689 SELDEN *Table T.* (Arb.) 71 'Twas an unhappy Division that has been made between Faith and Works. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 300 A complete separation between the naval and military services.

b. 1340 *Ayenb.* 82 Hi ne conne deme betuene zuete and byter. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 32 To discerne bytwene the inspiracyon of the holy goost and the illusyon of the enhemy. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. vi. § 5 To judge rightly between truth and error. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxi. 319 The public must determine between us. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 640 In cases of felony, a distinction..is made between the principal and the accessory after the fact.

V. 19. In all senses, *between* has been, from its earliest appearance, extended to more than two. In OE. and ME. it was so extended in sense 1, in which AMONG is now considered better. It is still the only word available to express the relation of a thing to many surrounding things severally and individually, *among* expressing a relation to them collectively and vaguely: we should not say 'the space lying among the three points,' or 'a treaty among three powers,' or 'the choice lies among the three candidates in the select list,' or 'to insert a needle among the closed petals of a flower.'

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 229 Þa apostoli wæron æt-somne; and hie sendon hlot him betweonum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 And cristes wille bo us bitwon. *c* 1205 LAY. 26936 Heo..sweoren heom bitwænen [*c* 1250 bi-twine] þat heo wolden. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 358 In unkuðe londe, & in unkuðe earde, bitwhen unðeode. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1601 And wulde noȝt ðat folc bi-twen Herberȝed..ben. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10244 Ga heþen, he said, fra vs bituin. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1255 By-twene hymen þanne enerechon: þay lift vp þat bodi

faste. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 352, I xalle telle 3ow why In 3oure erys prevyly Betweyn us thre. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.*, *Between* is properly used of two, and *among* of more: but perhaps this accuracy is not always preserved. 1771 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1826) II. 127, I..hope, that, between publick business, improving studies, and domestick pleasures, neither melancholy nor caprice will find any place for entrance. 1828 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) II. 436 Between the prior, the boatmen, and a little offering to St. Patrick, he had not as much money left, etc. 1885 J. COWPER in *N. & Q.* Ser. VI. XII. 148/2 There were six, who collected between them 15*s.* 4*d.*

†**VI. 20.** *Between and* (an adaptation of *betwix and*: see BETWIXT A. 3): until, till; with *sb.* or *clause.*

a 1400 *Cursor M.* 16583 (Trin.) Þei alle ne myȝt stir þe cros of þat stede Bitwene & [*v. r.* bituix and; till] oure lord crist was þider him self lede. *Ibid.* 20181 (Fairf.) I walde wite gladli bi-twene [*v. r.* tuix] & quen to take leue atte my kinnismen.

B. *adv.* (Mostly the preposition with object understood.)

1. Of place: In an intermediate position or course, midway, in the midst. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* IV. ix. (Bosw.) Ne si lang fæc betweonum. *c* 1205 LAY. 276 Heo wepen heore leoten þe scucke wes bitweonen. 1297 R. GLOUC. 355 Þo þat water was bytuene. *c* 1430 *Stans Puer* 77 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 31 Schewe out þi visage, To glad, ne to sory, but kepe þee euene bitwene. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. iv. 12 A more unhappie Lady ne're stood betweene. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 699 Roses, and Gessamin Rear'd high thir flourisht heads between. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII. 216 The man of lowly line That instant rush'd between. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. ii. 268 Looking into the immense vacuum between.

†**2.** *To go between*: to act as a medium or mediator; see GO-BETWEEN. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Trist.* II. 101 A bischop yede bitvene. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* cccIviii. 580/1 Certayne good people of Gaunte..went so bytwene in this mater. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. i. 72, I haue..gone betweene and betweene, but small thankes for my labour.

3. Of time: In the interval, at intervals.

a 1240 *Ureisun* 28 in *Lamb. Hom.* 193 Murie dreamed engles..Pleied. and sweied. and singed. bitweonen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3572 Þe nese it droppes ai bi-tuine. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 1086 How longe it was betweyne That she forsoke hym. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* iii. 42 *margin*, In the sabbath between. 1661 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Priv. Baptism* Rubr., The first or second Sunday next after their birth, or other Holy-day falling between. 1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 589 Visits, Like those of angels, short and far between. 1830 TENNYSON *Merman* iii, They would pelt me with starry spangles and shells, Laughing and clapping their hands between.

4. *Comb.*, as †**between-lier**; †**between-light**, twilight; †**between-space**, †**between-time**, intervening time, interval.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 94 A change of the world in the suchness of the *between-lyers, begetting a change in my nearness as answering that suchness. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 154 As *'tween-light was cheating the view. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 341 In the betweene-space of Festus his death and Albinus his succession. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. 119 Those great Lords & little kings who in those *between-times of raigning..had brought in..the worst kind of oligarchie. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 118 All that Interval and *between-time, interceding the first and second comming of our Saviour.

C. quasi-*sb.*

1. Anything occupying an intermediate position; an interval of time.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 62 There is nothing (in the betweene) but stealing, fighting. 1851 R. TRENCH *Steadf. Prince* xxxix, All the dreary and the dread Between Was gone, like aught which had not ever been.

2. An intermediate size of sewing-needle.

1862 MORRALL *Needle Making* 39 The Betweens are still shorter than the Ground downs, half a size thicker, and with stronger points.

Between-decks (bĭˌtwīˈnˌdeks), *adv.* and *sb.* [f. BETWEEN *prep.* + DECK.] **A.** *adv.* In the space or spaces between the decks of a ship.

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 77 One or two of them..got between decks among our men. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast.* xxii. 67 These between-decks were holystoned regularly. 1852 ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* iii. 141 They considered the between-decks of the ship as infected.

Betweenity (bĭˌtwīˈnĭti). [A playful formation on BETWEEN, after words from L., such as *extremity, vicinity*: see **-ITY.**] Intermediateness of kind, quality, or condition; anything intermediate.

1760 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) II. 174 (D.) The house is not Gothic, but of that betweenity that intervened when Gothic declined and Palladian was creeping in. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* (1863) 20 A little ruinous cottage, white-washed once, and now in a sad state of betweenity. 1824 *Q. Rev.* XXXI. 167 It is really provoking to find [Miss Mitford using] such low and provincial corruptions of language as 'transmogrified,' 'betweenity,' 'dumpiness.' 1836 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 448 To rejoin heads, tails, and betweenities, which Hayley had severed.

Between-whiles (bĭˌtwīˈnˌhwəilz), *adv.* [f. BETWEEN *prep.* + WHILE.] In the intervals of time; at intervals.

1678 J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav.* v. xviii. 242 Between whiles they have Sweetmeats, Coffee, and Fruits. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxx, Regaling the social circle between-whiles. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* xv. (1860) 237 Betweenwhiles he would walk in the garden.

b. quasi-*adj.*

1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* iii. (1885) 17 A monotonous betweenwhiles kind of talk.

Betwih, betwihen: see BITWIH, **-EN.**

†**Betwi·ne.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. BE- 1 + TWINE *v.*] To entwine, twine together.

1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 87 There's no such joy in this betwin'd State.

Betwinen, -um, obs. form of BETWEEN.

†**Betwi·t,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 7 betwitt. [f. BE- 2 + TWIT.] Emphatic of TWIT.

1661 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Apr. (D.) Strange how these men..betwitt and reproach one another with their former condition.

†**Betwi·xen, -twixe,** *prep. Obs.* Forms: 1 betweoxn, 2 bitwuxan, -twixan, -tweoxe, -twuxe, 2–4 bitwixen, 3 bituxe(n, 3–5 bitwixe, 4 betwixen, -twyxen, -twexen, 4–5 by-, betwixe, (9 betwixen). [ME. *bi-, betwixe(n*, 12th c. *bitwixan, -twuxan, -tweoxe*, pointing to an OE. **be-tweoxan* (for which the *Pastoral Care* has *betweoxn*), app. for earlier **be-tweoxum, -tweohsum*, orig. OE. **bi-twihsum*:—**-twicsum*, **-twiscum*; f. *bi-*, BE- *prep.* + **twiscum*, dat. pl. of **twisc* adj., in OS. *twisc*, OHG. *zuiski*, MHG. *zwisc, zwisch*:—OTeut. *twiskjo-* 'two-fold,' f. *twa*, TWO + -ISH (*i sc.* The same idea (*inter duos, entre deux*) was expressed in OHG. by the dat. pl. *zuiskēn*, MHG. *zwischen*, with a preceding prep., *untar, undar, in, en* (cf. mod.G. *zwischen* from '*nzwischen*, Du. *tusschen*). The ordinary form in OE. was *betweox* (see next); but *bitweoxan, bitwixan*, became frequent *a* 1200, prob. because of its analogy to the numerous other prepositions in *-an*, ME. *-en*. For the subsequent history see BETWIXT.] Betwixt, between.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* 121 Ne sie hit ðonne na sua betweoxn eow. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 25 Beotweoxe heom. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Ne þer nas nan wone bi-twuxan heo. *Ibid.* 115 Bitwixen godes wrecchan. *c* 1205 LAY. 5012 Bi-twixen hire ærmes. *Ibid.* 30618 Bitwixe Dinan and þære sæ. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1747 That maister Nichole..Bi-tuxen us deme schulde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21840 (Edinb.) Bituixin us and helles here. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 166 A derne priuite..bytwixe me and the. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* (Fairf. MS.) 715 Betwexen heuene and erthe and see. *c* 1386 — *Prol.* 277 Bitwixe Middleburgh and Orewelle. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xiii. 69 Bitwixe me and 3ou..Bitwixe Poul and the Cristen. [1865 SWINBURNE *Christm. Carol* 52 The manger shall be straw two spans Betwixen kine and kine.]

Betwixt (bĭˌtwi·kst), *prep.* and *adv.* Forms: 1 betwihs, betweohs, -tweox, -twiux, -twyx, -twux, -tux, (-twuxt, -twyxt), 3 bitwex, 3–5 bitwix, (4 bituex, -tuix, -tuixs, -þwex, by-twyste, -tuixte), 4–5 betwex, 4–7 betwix, -tuix, tuyx, -twyx, 5 bituxst, bytwex, by-twyxte, 6 betwyxte, -twixte, (8 *Sc.* betwisht, -tweesht), 5- betwixt, 7- 'twixt. [mod.Eng. *betwixt*, ME. *betwix*:—OE. *betweohs, -tweox, -twux, -twyx, -tux*: prob. shortened from the dative form **be-tweoxum, -tweox(a)n*; see the prec. (Cf. the shortened *wole* from *wolcen*, also history of BITWIH.) It is however also possible that *be-tweox* goes back through **twcohsu* to **twiscu* acc. pl. neuter. Much more common in OE. than the preceding. In ME. *betwix* seems to have been more northern. *betwixen, betwixe*, more southern; in the 15th c. the loss of the final syllable of the latter finally levelled both as *betwix*. Already in OE., there appeared occasional instances of *betwuxt, -twyxt*, with a *-t*, either phonetic or analogical, but having no significance. This was also rare in ME., but after 1500 became the regular form, except in the north, which retained *betwix*, in 18th c. Sc. *betwish, betweesh*; cf. G. *zwischen*. (ME. had occasionally *bitwixte*, prob. a confusion between *bitwixt* and *bitwixe*.) There is a late shortened form '*twixt*.]

A. *prep.*

1. = BETWEEN, in the various senses of that word. Now somewhat arch. in literary Eng. and chiefly poetical. Still in colloquial use in some dialects.

a. of local position. *lit.* and *fig.*

931 *Chart. Æðelstan* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 207 Andlang hærepaðes; ðonne betweox ða twegen wegas þurh ðone leá. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 725 Bi-tuix þe warlau and his wijf, Adam es stad in strang strijf. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 18 Ouer alle þe londes bituex Douer & Tuede. *a* 1400 *Cursor M.* 14233 (Fairf.) Be-twix ierusalem & þis castel..is mylis nane bot bare xv. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 19 She ansuered hem no thinge but bituxst her tethe. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, xix. § 14 Peynes [=pennys] beryng lyke dyuers Rowles of Spurres betwyxte the barres of the Crosse. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 82 A cottage chimney smokes From betwixt two aged oaks. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. Def. iv, A Right Line is that which lies equally betwixt its Points. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. I. 68 He could distinguish, and divide A hair 'twixt south and south-west side. *a* 1758 A. RAMSAY *Poems* (1844) 89 Betwisht twa's shoulders. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* III. vii, When that strange shape drove suddenly Betwixt us and the sun. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* viii, If Mrs. B. had not thrown herself betwixt us.

b. of time.

c 1250 LAY. 24274 Bitwix [*c* 1205 bitwene] þis and domesday. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 41 Hit bifelle by-twyxte March and Maye. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 78 ₱ 10 Betwixt the Hours of Eight and Ten at Night. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xxxiii, A tolerable journey betwixt now and to-morrow noon.

c. of other relations.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 25 Hi þa þohtun betwihs heom cwæþende [*Lindisf.* betuih, *Ags. Gosp.* betwux, -tweox, *Hatton G.* beotweoxe]. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 345 Wiþ him 3e wolden pleie Bitwex 3ou selue tweie. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2443 Be-twyx him and loth his neuow Of bestaile hade þai plente enow. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 77 Thet hol assent Bytuixte man an wyf. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xix. 211 A generall werre..betwyx oure kynge and yours. 1578 *Forlorne Son* iii. in *Gude & Godely Ball.* 31 The Father did his gude deuyde Betuix them. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 33 Betwixt them both, they haue me doen to dye. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 239 That great separation which shall be betwixt the sheepe and the goates. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 149 Betwixt threescore and fourescore leagues from the shore. 1689 SELDEN *Table T.* (1847) 222 You must look into the Contract betwixt him and his People. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* i. (ed. 2) 12 Can you find any farther difference betwixt them? 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xv. 110 They have but three legs betwixt them. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxiii, 'Betwixt you and me, ma'am,' returned Mr. Bumble, 'that's the great principle.' 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (1879) II. x. 106 The bond betwixt you.

2. In reference to more than two: in early use = AMONG.

a 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke vii. 28 Betwux wifa bearnum *a* 1000 *Nat. S. Greg.*, Ða geseah Gregorius betwuxt ðam warum cypecnihtas ȝesette. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Ex.* xxxiv. 10 Betweohs him. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* vi. 8 Bitwix my faes al elded I. 1711 POPE *Temple F.* 11, I stood, methought, betwixt earth, seas, and skies. 1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 759 Her legacy..equally to be divided betwixt them all. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* xii. 184 Betwixt grey stones on the side of a hill.

†**3.** *Betwix and, betuix and, betwixt and* (prob. elliptical for *betwixt this and . . .*: cf. the similar ON. *milli ok*) *north. dial.*: between this (or that) and . . ., until, till. **a.** with *till*; **b.** with *sb.*, or *prep. phrase*; **c.** with *subord. clause. Obs.*

a. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21100 He lenthid his sermon, Bituixand til his passion.

b. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8614 Sco slep bituix and dai. *Ibid.* 17322 And bad þam do him up..in prisun state, Bituix and efter þair sabat. 1641 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 129 In caice betwixt and that they get not a supplie. *Ibid.* 153 It is necessar that the haile common burdens..be prepared and in rediness..betwixt and the tyme foirsaid.

c. [*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1437 All þat deid bi-tuix and þan þat iesus ras. *Ibid.* 11074 Al þe land þat heþen lijs, Bituix-and [*Gött.* by-tuix and] þar þe sun it rijs. *Ibid.* (Gött.) 16583 Betuix and þat [*Cott.* til] ur lauerd crist was þedir ledd.] *Ibid.* 1103 Bituixand þai þe southe had sene. *Ibid.* 3763 Mi hert bes neuer in rest, bituixand þis Iacob be slan.

B. *adv.*

1. Of space: = BETWEEN 1.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxviii [ix]. 7 Laverdes steven of bitwix falland low of fire. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxxvi. 32 The cloud that commeth betwixt. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 516 And leave a Space betwixt.

b. *fig.* In an intermediate position or attitude.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cviii. 4 To the lowest and meanest of us, and to all betwixt. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xxxvi, Extreme in all things! hadst thou been betwixt, Thy throne had still been thine, or never been.

2. Of time: = BETWEEN 3.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13521 Noght lang bi-tuix bot alson, A-noþer he did. 1685 DRYDEN *Thren. August.* 27 With scarce a breathing space betwixt. 1697 — *Virg. Past.* v. 19, I writ, and sung betwixt.

3. Betwixt and between (*colloq.* and *dial.*): in an intermediate or middling position; neither one thing nor the other. Also as *adj.*: Middling, indifferent, so-so.

1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xliv, [He] took the lease of a house in a betwixt and between fashionable street. 1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* I. iv. 53 She's the fool, and he's the knave, so it's betwix and between. 1884 *Point-blank* III. xv. 226 There are very few who marry into our sort of set. We are just betwixt and between.

C. *Comb.* †**betwixt-hands, betwixt-times** (obs.), between-whiles, at intervals, now and then.

c 1568 tr. *Let. Mary Q. Scots* in H. Campbell *Love-lett.* (1824) App. 24 At the leist, to dissemble so weill—and to tell hym the treuth betwix handis. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 270 Neither let him drink much nor often, but betwixt times.

†**Betwynde,** *v. Obs.* [Perh. there is some error; cf. ATWIND to escape.] ? To escape.

1493–1535 W. DE WORDE *Communyc.* B iij, Out of thy tene to betwynde Mercy and loue thyn helpe were thyse.

Betyde, Betyl(le, Betymes, Betyn, Betys; obs. ff. BETIDE, BEETLE, BETIMES, BEATEN, BEET.

Betyng(e, obs. form of BEATING, BEETING.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 34 Betynge [1499 instrument], *instrumentum, verberaculum.*

Beu, obs. form of BEAU *a.* fair.

Beuch, beugh, Sc. forms of BOUGH.

Beuchit, bewchit, Sc. forms of BOWED.

Beudantite (bi·ūˈdæntəit). *Min.* [f. *Beudant*, name of a French mineralogist, + **-ITE.**] A mineral occurring in modified acute rhombohedrons, containing sesquioxide of iron and oxide of lead, with phosphoric or arsenic acid, or both. (Dana.)

Beuer, obs. form of BEAVER.

†**Beu·gle.** *Obs.* [Cf. Du. *beugel* bow, hoop,

bail; f. *buigen* to bow: cf. BEGUEL.] In **beugle-backed** *Sc.*, crook-backed.

a 1709 in Watson *Collect. Sc. Poems* II. 54 (JAM.) Beugle-back'd, bodied like a beetle.

Beuk, Sc. form of BOOK, and obs. pa. t. of BAKE *v.*

Beulcer, beuniformed, beurine, etc.: see BE-.

‖ **Beurré** (bœ̈re). Also 8 **berry, beury.** [Fr.; f. *beurré* buttered, buttery, f. *beurre* butter.] A mellow variety of pear. Also *attrib.*

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 352 And these Pears.. Martin Sec, Winter Beurre. 1750 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) II. 594, I have just been gleaning my autumn fruits —melon, figs, beury pears. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* I. 197 She had eaten some brown beurré pears.

Beuscher, variant of BEAUSIRE, *Obs.*

Beute, -tie, etc., obs. form of BEAUTY, etc.

Beutefeau, beutifew, obs. forms of BOUTEFEU.

Bevapid, obs. f. *bewhaped*: see BEWHAPE.

† **Be·var,** ?*a.* or *sb. Obs.* In 3 **beuir,** 5 *Sc.* **bevar.** [Of doubtful origin and meaning: most conjectures refer it to BEVER *v.* to tremble, shake.] Known only in *bevar hore*. Since ME. *hore* (now HOAR, q.v.) was both adj. 'hoary,' and sb. 'greybeard' (Ger. *greis*), it remains uncertain whether *bevar* was an adj. 'feeble, worn-out,' or a sb. 'old man' or 'feeble old man.'

a 1275 *Prov. Alfred* 627, And þu þen beuir hore sixst þe biforen stonden. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Age & Youth*, The bevar hoir said to this birly berne. [1808 JAMIESON *Sc. Dict.* s.v., 'We still say a *bevir-horse* for a lean horse, or one worn out with age or hard work.']

Bevei·led, *ppl. a.* [f. BE- 7 + VEIL *sb.* + -ED².] Covered, or furnished, with a veil.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 55 With darcknesse nightye beueyled. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 327 Leading Miss Reid beflounced and be-scarfed and be-veiled and be-plumed..up the aisle.

Bevel (be·vĕl), *a.* and *sb.*¹ Forms: 7 **beuell,** 8–9 **bevil,** 8– **bevel**; in *Her.* 6 **beuile,** 7–9 **bevil(e.** [App. a. OF. **bevel,* not found, but implied in the mod.F. *beveau, beauveau, beuveau* (in Boiste's Dict.), *biveau* (Littré), *buveau* (Cotgr., Littré, Boiste); of unknown derivation. Godefroy cites a single instance of a vb. *bever*, which he explains as '*biaiser* (i. e. to slope, make slanting): architectural term'; but this seems insecure. It is uncertain whether the adj. or sb. is earlier: the order here is provisional.]

A. *adj.*

1. *Her.* Of a line: Broken so as to have two equal acute alternate angles; composed of two parallel portions joined at acute angles by an intermediate piece, thus ⌐¬⌐¬.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1579) 78 b, Hee beareth party per pale Beuile, Or and purpure.. He beareth party per Bend Beuile, Argent, and purpure.

2. Oblique; *esp.* at more than a right angle; sloping, slant, inclined from a right angle, or from a horizontal or vertical position.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXXI, I may be straight though they them-selues be beuel. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 89 The Bevil..is used..for the striking such Bevil lines. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 368 The walls of the Chappel stand quite bevil to those of the Church. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing* XXII. 148 The Mortise is bevel. [See BEVEL EDGE, etc., in C.]

B. *sb.* **1.** A common joiner's and mason's tool, consisting of a flat rule with a moveable tongue or arm stiffly jointed to one end, for setting off angles.

1611 COTGR., *Buveau*, a kind of Squire or Squire-like Instrument, hauing mouable, and compasse, branches; or th' one branch compasse and th' other straight; some call it a Beuell. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 89 The Bevil.. having its Tongue movable upon a Center, may be set to strike Angles of any..numbers of Degrees. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 386 The Bevel is employed in drawing the soffit line on the face of the bricks. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 221 Time 'tis none for square and bevel.

2. A slope from the right angle, an obtuse angle; a slope from the horizontal or vertical; a surface or part so sloping. In the mechanical arts, the defined slope or curve to which timber, etc. must be cut. (Sometimes *bevel* is technically applied to any angle exc. 90° and 45°.)

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 110 Any sloping Angle that is not a square, is called a Bevil. 1787 BURNS *Tam Samson's El.* iii, The brethren o' the mystic level May hing their head in wafu' bevel. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 53 The upper bevil, or projection by way of cornice for throwing off the sea. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xvi. § 13 In the outlook window the outside bevel downwards is essential. 1863 WYNTER *Subtle Brains, etc.* 274 [It] cut the plank to the exact size and bevil it was required to take.

3. Short for *bevel-wheel* (see C).

1870 in *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 652/3 This bevel gears with a horizontal bevel underneath the base.

C. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as **bevel-angle** (see quot.); **bevel edge,** the oblique edge of a chisel or similar tool; hence **bevel-edged** *a.*; **bevel-gear, -gearing,** gear for conveying motion by means of bevel-wheels from one shaft to another at an angle (usually a right angle) with it; **bevel-joint,** a sloping joint for uniting pieces of timber end to end; **bevel-square** (see B 1); **bevel-tool,** a turner's tool with a bevel-edge for forming grooves and tapers in wood; **bevel-wheel,** a toothed wheel whose working face, consisting of a frustum of a cone, is oblique with the axis, used to work in connexion with another bevel wheel, the shafts of the two being usually at right angles to each other; **bevel-ways, -wise.** *adv.* at a bevel.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, **Bevel-angle* is used among the workmen, to denote any other angle but those of ninety or forty-five degrees. 1833 PHILLIPS *Fam. Cycl.* 1339/1 Wheels are denominated spur, crown, or *bevel-gear, according to the direction or position of the teeth. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 34 The Principle of *Bevel Geer, consists in two cones, rolling on the surface of each other. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 120 Other modes of continuing the length of timbers or beams is, by splicing them with a long *bevel-joint.

† **Be·vel,** *sb.*² *Sc. Obs.* A staggering blow.

1603 *Philotus* CXXXIV, Indeid thow sall beir mee a beuell. 1715 PENNECUIK *Poems* 92 (JAM.) And gave him.. Three bevels till he gard him beck.

Be·vel, *v.* Also 8 **bevil.** [f. BEVEL *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To cut away or otherwise bring to a slope; to reduce (a square edge) to a more obtuse angle; often with *away, off*, etc.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 109 You may.. Bevil away the outer edges of the Pannels. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* x. (1827) 474/2 The same rings are bevelled off at the upper and lower edges. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xvi. § 11 The wall is to be bevelled on the outside so as to increase the range of sight as far as possible. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* 171 All was planed and bevell'd smooth again.

fig. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 16 To bevel down the corners of a character so constituted by a little æsthetical culture.

2. *intr.* To recede in a slope from the right angle; to slant.

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 168 In the whole length it did not bevel, or depart from a true level, above an inch. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 188 Their houses are very ill built, the walls bevil, without one right angle in any apartment. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* vii. 63 At one place, however, the precipice bevels off to a steep incline of smooth rock.

Bevele, early Kentish form of BEFILE.

Bevelled, beveled (be·vĕld), *ppl. a.* Also **bevilled.** [f. BEVEL *v.* + -ED¹.] Made or cut to a bevel; sloped off. **a.** *gen.*

1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 105 The bevilled roof of the south-west corner. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 453 Bevelled-wheels are much used for changing the direction of motion in wheel-work. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 11. 292 The precipice, upon a bevelled slope of which some blocks long continued to rest. 1865 LUBBOCK *Prch. Times* iv. (1878) 98 Brought to a bevelled edge.

b. *spec.* in *Archit.*; in *Crystallog.* (see quot.); in *Heraldry* = BEVEL A 1.

1840 T. HOPE *Ess. Archit.* xii. (ed. 3) I. 123 The porch.. affords five bevilled entrances. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xvi. 175, I do not like the sound of the word 'splayed'; I always shall use 'bevelled' instead. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallog.* 51 An edge is bevelled when replaced by two faces which are respectively equally inclined to the adjacent faces.

Be·velling, beveling, *vbl. sb.* Also **bevilling.** [f. as prec. + -ING¹.]

1. A cutting to an oblique angle; the oblique angle or slant so given; a bevelled portion or surface: *esp.* in *Shipbuilding.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Bevelling*, in ship building, the art of hewing a timber with a proper and regular curve. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xviii. (1856) 138 A sort of beveling prevented the ice-mass from actual contact with the bottom. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xx. 430 Care has to be taken in bringing the flanges to the correct bevilling.

2. *Comb.*, as **bevelling-board** (*Shipbuild.*), see quot.; **bevelling-machine,** a book-binder's machine for bevelling the edges of a book-cover.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 96 *Bevelling-board*, a piece of deal on which the bevellings or angles of the timbers, etc. are described.

Be·velling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Slanting, oblique, cut to an obtuse angle. *Bevelling edge* (Shipbuilding): 'the edge of a ship's frame, which is in contact with the skin, and which is worked from the moulding-edge, or that which is represented in the draft.'

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 91 You Saw the Bevilling Angles. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 154 *Syphered*, a mode of joining,..with a bevelling edge.

Bevelment (be·vĕlment). Also **bevillment.** [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The process of bevilling; *spec.* in *Crystallog.*, the replacement of the edge of a crystal by two similar planes equally inclined to the adjacent faces.

1804 R. JAMESON *Mineral.* I. 204 There is formed a four-sided prism bevilled on both extremities,..and the edge of the bevillment is truncated. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xvi. 313 The truncatures of their [*i.e.* crystals'] angles, and the bevelment of their edges.

Bevenom, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

† **Be·ver** (bĕ·vəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 5–7 **beuer,** 6 **beuoir, boeuer, boyuer,** 6–7 **boier,** 7 **beauer,** 7–9 **beaver, bever.** [a. OF. *beivre* (also *baivre, beivere, boivre*) drinking, drink, subst. use of OF. *beivre, boivre* (now *boire*) pres. inf.:—L. *bibĕre* to drink. (In med.L. *biber, bibera, biberis.*) With sense 3, cf. the parallel OF. form *beverie, beverry*, in the sense of a lunch or collation in a monastery.]

† **1.** Drink, liquor for drinking. *Obs.*

1451 MARG. PASTON *Lett.* 149 (1872) I. 201, I can gett none ell [eels] yett; as for bever ther is promysid me somme.

† **2.** A potation, a drinking; a time for drinking.

1499 *Promp. Parv.* 34 Beuer, drinkinge tyme, *biberrium.* 1552 HULOET, Beuer, or drinckyng, or potacion. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 876 A Boeuer or drinking betweene dinner and supper. 1626 H. MASON *Epicure's Fast* iii. 25 Their custome of drinking which I call a continuall Bever.

3. A small repast between meals; a 'snack,' nuncheon, or lunch; *esp.* one in the afternoon between mid-day dinner and supper. Chiefly *dial.*

1500 *Ortus Voc.* in *Promp. Parv.* 34 *note*, *Merendula*, a bener after none. 1573 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Merenda*.. a collation, a noone meale, a boyuer. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* vi, Thirty meals a-day and ten bevers. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 60 As they vse to ring to dinner or beuoir in cloisters. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* Introd. 3 The booke of Littletons tenures is there breakfast, their dinner, their boier, their supper, and their rere-banquet. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* XXII. 246 Children of Princes..were to be allowed their Bevers or afternoons Nuncians. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 286 Sent hungry with a bever to her Father in the field. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* V. iii. 146 They eat wholly on this [cheese] and bread at one time of the day, which they call their beaver, and this is commonly about four of the clock in the afternoon. 1884 M. MORRIS in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 73 [At Eton], Came up from cricket in the summer afternoons for 'bever.'

fig. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. XXXV. Wks. XI. 99 Are our daily sermons but as so many bevers of wind whose efficacy vanisheth with the breath that uttereth them.

† **Be·ver,** *v.*¹ *Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To partake of bever. See prec.

1607 *Lingua* II. i, in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IX. 366 Your gallants never sup, breakfast, or bever without me. 1632 SHERWOOD, To beuer.. *collationner.* 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, To beaver, *merendam sumere.*

† **Bever** (bĕ·vəɹ), *v.*² *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Frequentative f. OE. *beofian* to tremble (see BIVE): as *glimmer* f. *gleam.* Cf. LG. *beveren*, Du. *bibberen* to tremble.] *intr.* To tremble, shake, quiver. (Still widely spread in the dialects.)

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xv, And they were so couragyous that many knyghtes shoke and beuerd for egrenes. 1808 JAMIESON *Sc. Dict.*, *Bever, baiver, berver*, to shake, tremble, esp. from age or infirmity. 1864 CAPERN *Devon Province.*, *Bevver*, to shake with the cold.

Beverage (be·vĕrĕdʒ). Forms: 3–7 **beuerage, beverege,** 5 **beuereche, -iche,** 5–7 **beuurage,** 7 **beueridge, beurage, beuvrage. beauvrage, biverage,** 7–8 **beveridge,** 8 **beuverage,** 4– **beverage.** [ME. a. OF. *bevrage, buverage* (mod.F. *breuvage*), a com. Romanic formation, in Pr. *beurage*, Sp. *bebrage*, Pg. *beberagem*, It. *beveraggio*; f. the sb. *bevere, bevre* (in OF. *beivre*, see BEVER *sb.*) 'drinking' + -AGE: L. type **biberāticum.*]

1. Drink, liquor for drinking; *esp.* a liquor which constitutes a common article of consumption.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1433 Bryng hem now to my borde, of beuerage hem fylles. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xii. 141 Gode Beuerage and swete and norysshynge that is made of Galamelle. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 52 Metes delicious and with al beuurages and drynkes sumptuous. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 346 If from me he haue wholesome Beueridge. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 74 Sherbet-men (who make the foresaid beurage). 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 297 Tea.. that elegant and popular beverage. 1870 YEATS *Hist. Comm.* 116 Cocoa and maté, or Paraguay tea, are the beverages of South America.

fig. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* II. 309 The soules of the Embassadors lay.. drown'd in that delicious bev'rage wherein Polexander's Eloquence had throwne them.

2. *fig.* A 'draught' which has been brewed, and must be drunk; the bitter or sorrowful sequel of any conduct. Cf. BREW.

1297 R. GLOUC. 26 A luþer beuerage to here bihoſþe þei browe. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 4365 A sorye beverage ther was browen.

† **3.** Drinking, a drink or draught. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 189 Bargeyns and beuerages 'bigonne to aryse. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 56 New wines which were naught for beuurage. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 170 The standing Waters.. yield Too large a Bev'rage to the drunken Field.

b. = BEVER *sb.* 3.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) 162 We had beuerages or nuntions after dinner.

4. *spec.* Various kinds of drink: **a.** The liquor made by pouring water over the pressed grapes, after the wine has been drawn off. **b.** West Indian term for lemonade. **c.** In Devonshire, small cider.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* viii. 36 The Cooper is.. to..repaire the..hogsheads, etc. for wine, beare, sider, beverage, fresh water. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4159/4 About 5 Tun of Beveridge at 20*s.* per Tun. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 7 They generally drink..a sort of Liquor they call Beuverage (which is Water pass'd thro the Husks of Grapes after the Wine is drawn off). 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England*, Beverage, water cider, or small cider. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 389 The bottle of Lemonade or Beverage as it is called in Jamaica.

† **5.** A drink, or drink-money, demanded on certain occasions, as *e. g.* from one who for the first time wears a new suit of clothes, etc. Now *dial.*

1721 BAILEY, *To pay Beverage*, to give a treat upon the first wearing of a new Suit of Cloths. 1755 JOHNSON, *Beverage*, a treat at first coming into a prison, called also *garnish.* 1808 JAMIESON s.v., 'She gat the *beverage* o' his braw new coat.'

†**Be·veren, -yn(e,** *a. Obs.* [prob. f. BEAVER *sb.*[1] + -EN[1]. Cf. OHG. *bibirin*, L. *bebrīnus, fibrīnus.*] *prob.* Beaver-coloured, reddish-brown.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3631 Alle bare-hevvede for besye with beveryne lokkes. *c* 1420 *Anturs Arth.* xxviii, His ene, that gray were and grete With his beueren berd. Cf. next.

†**Beverhued,** obs. form of *beaver-hued.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 845 Brode bryȝt watz his berde & al beuerhwed.

†**Be·vering,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. BEVER *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] Trembling, shaking, quivering.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* xvii. cviii, Feueres, þat comeþ with beuerynge [1535 sheuerynge] and colde. *Ibid.* vii. xxxvii, Therof comyth gryllynge, beverynge, and colde.

Beverneck, -nex. *Obs.* Also 6 **barnnecks.** Some fabric.

1567 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 197 Beds, hangings of bucherame, and a teaster of bevernexe. 1567 *Ibid.* 221 A tabill clothe barnnecks, *vs.*

Beveroy, variant form of BAVAROY.

1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5185/4 A sandy colour Beveroy broad Cloth Coat.

Beverse, bevesselled, beveto, bevillain, bevined, bevomit, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Beves, -is, obs. f. *beeves,* pl. of BEEF.

Bevil·e, bevilled, variants of BEVEL, -ELLED.

Bevin, obs. form of BAVIN.

†**Beviss.** *Obs.* [Etymol. unknown: see conjecture in Britten's *O. C. and Farm. Wds.*]

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 259 A cow-calf would make very pretty beef, at three years old, but, if killed sooner, they called it beviss.

‖ **Bevue** (bəvi͞u). In 8 **bevew.** [Fr. *bévue,* f. *bé-, bes-,* pejorative prefix + *vue* VIEW *sb.* Naturalized in 18th c.] An error of inadvertence.

1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. Pref. 3 The Follies of the Ignorant, the bevews of Government. 1813 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) IV. 71 He will content himself with avoiding such bevues in future.

Bevy (be·vi). Forms: 5 **bevey, beuye, beue,** 5–7 **beuy,** 6 **beve,** (**bevvy**), 6–7 **beavie, beauie, beuie, bevie,** 7–9 **beavy,** 5– **bevy.** [Derivation and early history unknown; ME. *bevey, beue* answers in form to OF. *bevee, buvee* 'drink, drinking' (in mod.F., a drink of water thickened with meal for beasts). This seems to correspond, with difference of conjugation (*bevée* : —**bevāta*), to It. *bevuta* 'drinking-bout, a draught'; cf. also *beva* 'drink, liquor, potion, drench' (Baretti) with *beva* 'a beavie' in Florio. To explain the Eng. sense, it has been conjectured that *bevy* may have passed from the sense of 'drinking-bout' to 'drinking-party,' and to 'party' or 'company' generally: but of this there is no known evidence. These old names for companies of men and animals are however very fantastical and far-fetched, as may be seen in the first three works quoted.]

1. The proper term for a company of maidens or ladies, of roes, of quails, or of larks.

c 1430 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 296 A covey of pertrich, a bevey of quayles, and eye of fesaunts. *c* 1470 *Hors, Shepe, & G.* (1822) 30 A beuye of larkes, A beuye of ladyes, A beuye of quayles, A beuye of roos. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj, A Beuy of Ladies, a Beuy of Roos, a Beuy of Quaylis. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 118 *gloss.*, They say a Beuie of Larkes. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII,* I. iv. 4 None heere he hopes In all this Noble Beuy. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 582 A Beavie of fair Women, richly gay. 1678 PHILLIPS s.v. *Bevy,* The Foresters say a Bevy of Roes. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 98 Around, a beavy of bright damsels shone. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Beavy of Quails,* a Term that imports only a Brood of young Quails. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. xiv, A bevy of the maids of heaven.

2. *transf.* A company of any kind; *rarely,* a collection of objects.

1603 B. JONSON *Entertm.* Wks. (1692) 314 A bevy of Fairies. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No K.* v. 59 What a beavy of beaten slaves are here? 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Chances* Wks. (1714) 110 When you've purchas'd A Beavy of those Butter-prints. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Double Transf.* 53 She kept a bevy Of powder'd coxcombs. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 365 The whole bevy of renegades. 1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 164 A basilica sheltering a bevy of minor altars.

3. *Comb.,* as †**bevy-grease,** the fat of a roe-deer.

1610 GWILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 166 The fat of a Roe is termed Bevy Greace. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Beuiegreace,* the fat of a row Deere.

Bevyr, obs. form of BEAVER.

Bew, obs. form of BEAU *a.* fair, and BOUGH.

Bewail (bĭwē·l), *v.* Forms: 4 **bi-, bywelle(n, -weylen, -wayle, bywaile,** 4–5 **biwaill, -wayle, bywaylen,** 4–6 **bewayll,** 6–7 **bewaile, -wayle,** 6– **bewail.** [f. BE- 4 + WAIL.]

1. *trans.* To wail over, to utter wailings or cries of sorrow over, *esp.* over the dead. Also *refl.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4395 Ded he is of sadel y-falle; Perciens hit byweileth alle. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 18 How they bewaylled eche other. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* iv. 31 The daughter of Zion that bewaileth herself. 1822 B. CORNWALL *Flood Thess.* I. 364 Pyrrha, sheltered in a cave, bewail'd Her child which perished.

2. To express great sorrow for; to lament loudly, mourn. Also *refl.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1223 Bywaylynge ay the day that they were borne. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* XII. 21 Y biweile many of hem, that bifor synneden. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Commun. Serv.,* We knowledge and bewaile our manifold sinnes and wickednes. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 395 He bewails his want of the Militia. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 3 ₱ 8 These miseries I have often felt and often bewailed. 1880 DIXON *Windsor* III. xiv. 128 Other bards bewailed the dead poet.

b. To mourn or lament the want of.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VI. 437 Then wild with joy speeds on to taste the wave So long bewail'd.

3. *intr.* To utter lamentations; to lament, mourn.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. vi. 26 For þe same þing songe þou.. byweyledest and byweptest. 1611 J. FIELD in Coryat *Crudities* Pref. Verses, Tom-Piper is gone out and mirth bewailes. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* II. 38 Instead of bewailing for him and for herself.

b. with cognate object; see BEWAILED.

¶ In the following passage, the use of *bewaile* is either very forced (? suggested by the consequences of a wreck), or it is a mere error. The sngggestion that it was meant for a derivative of *wale* 'to choose' is worthless.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 1 As when a ship .. An hidden rocke escaped hath unwares, That lay in waite her wrack for to bewaile.

Bewailable (bĭwē·lăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Fit or proper to be bewailed; lamentable.

1611 COTGR., *Larmoyable,* bewaylable, lamentable, wofull, worthie of teares. 1757 RICHARDSON in Mrs. Barbauld *Life* (1804) IV. 158 Tho' the consequences .. are so very bewailable. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 187 The Hebrew ladies ..reckoned their virginity a bewailable condition.

Bewai·led, *ppl. a.* [f. BEWAIL + -ED[1].]

1. Lamented with wailing.

1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XXXVI, Lest my bewailed guilt should do thee shame.

†**2.** Expressed by wailing, wailed forth. *Obs.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* V. 176 His much bewailed sorrow for his death.

Bewailer (bĭwē·lə). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].]

1. One who bewails or laments.

1614 R. TAILOR *Hog lost Pearl* IV. in *Dodsley* (1780) VI. 433 O blest bewailer of thy misery! 1710 WARD *Life H. More* 186 A great bewailer of the late troublesome times. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi* 2 Bewailers for their Italy enchained.

2. *Zool.* A species of monkey, the white-throated Sajou, also called Weeper.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. VII. i. 508 Called .. the Bewailer, from its peculiar manner of lamenting.

†**Bewai·lful,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. BEWAIL + -FUL, after *wailful.*] Wailing, mournful.

1592 HARVEY *Foure Lett.* iii. 30 The bewailefull moane of that sobbing and groning Muse.

Bewai·ling, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The utterance of wails; loud lamentation, mourning.

1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 3 The fader & moder .. desyred to make bewaillynges. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 93. 1635 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* (1665) 82 Else his bewailings had not proceeded from true compassion.

Bewai·ling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That bewails or laments. Hence **Bewai·lingly** *adv.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII,* III. ii. 255 Thy Ambition .. robb'd this bewailing Land Of Noble Buckingham. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* II. 234 He alludes bewailingly to the November fog, that stops his painting.

Bewai·lment. [f. BEWAIL + -MENT.] A bewailing, a lamentation.

1607 BEAUMONT *Wom. Hater* III. i. Wks. 477 These lamentations, these lowsie love-layes, these bewailements. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 33 A general bewailment of the 'inconsistency'..of human nature.

†**Bewa·ke,** *v. Obs.* [ME. *biwak(i)en,* f. *bi-,* BE- + WAKE; cf. G. *bewachen,* Du. *bewaken.* For the strong and weak pa. tense, see AWAKE.]

1. *trans.* To keep watch over; to guard.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 Þe herdes biwakeden here oref. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3339 Hirdess .. þatt nihht Biwokenn þe33re faddess. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 350 My lady .. Nis better semed and bewaked.

2. *spec.* To watch a corpse. Cf. WAKE *sb.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2444 Egipte folc him bi-waken xl. niȝtes and .xl. daiȝes. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2578 He was biwaked richeliche And wel faire browt on erthe.

3. To spend waking; to watch through.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 244 That night was wel bewaked.

4. *intr.* To keep awake; to watch.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* c. (1868) 131 Magdalene .. bewaked and wepte for her synnes.

Bewall, bewallow, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Bewandered (bĭwǫ·ndəɹd), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. BE- 1 and 4 + WANDER + -ED.] †**a.** Made to wander, bewildered (*obs.*). **b.** Wandered over.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Ep.* (1577) 188, I go .. so bewandred in my businesse, that scarcely I knowe any man. 1863 W. BARNES *Poems Dorset Dial.* Ser. III. 83 The stream be-wandered dell did spread Vrom height to woody height.

Bewape, variant of BEWHAPE *v. Obs.*

Beware (bĭwē·ɹ), *v.*[1] Forms: 2 **ben war,** 3–6 **be war, be-war,** 3–7 **bewar,** 3–5 **be-warr,** 5 **by-war,** 5–6 **be ware,** 6 **bewarre, be wayre,** 6– **be-ware.** [The origin of this is involved: **1.** OE. had a trans. vb. *warian* 'to guard, take care or charge of,' with a compound *bewarian* 'to defend.' The latter is not certainly found in ME. (where it would have been *bewaren*); the former survived as WARE, common till 1500 with a dative refl. const., esp. in the imperative *ware thee!* 'cave tibi, take care of thyself, be on your guard, beware!'; and has been retained down to the present day in the simple imperative *ware!,* as 'Ware holes!' (although in this form it has often since 1600 been mistaken for a contraction of *beware!* or an interjectional use of the adjective). **2.** OE. had also an adj. *wær* 'cautus, cautious, on one's guard,' which survived in ME. as *war, ware,* common in the phrase *to be ware* 'to be on one's guard,' of which the imperative *be ware!* was practically = *ware thee!* aforesaid. **3.** From this equivalence of meaning, *be ware* early began to be treated in some respects as a single word, viz. as a compound of the vb. *ware,* thus stepping into the place of the OE. *bewarian.* As early as 1300 we find it written as one word, and even with *by* as the prefix, and in 14–15th c. it often followed the verbal constructions of the simple *ware,* even to taking a direct object, as in 'beware that train' (*c* 1500 in 1 e). But on the other hand it was used only in those parts of the vb. where *be* is found, viz. the imper., infin., and pres. subj. (the indic. being *I am ware, thou art ware,* etc.). After 1600, the verbal aspect so far prevailed that the inflexions *bewares, bewared, bewaring,* were used by good writers; but these have again been discarded, and *beware* is now used only where *be ware* would be a possible construction, viz. in the imper. (chiefly), the infin., and pres. subj. (rarely). The full evidence of these statements will be found under WARE: the following quotations show the relations of *to be ware, to ware oneself, ware thee, ware to thee, be ware to thee, beware thee, beware thyself,* before 1500.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 [He] munȝed us alle to ben warre þarof. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 62 He þat stitthest wenis at stand, Warre hym! his fall is nexst his hand. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 452 Ware þe fram wanhope wolde þe bitraye. 1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xiii. 16 Be war [*v.r.* war] to thee, and take heede..to thin heryng. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* (1816) II. 399 Be you beware also what ye do. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 11 b, Ware the of the wordes of lyers. 1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 2 b, Ware thy hede thy handys or fete. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* G iv, A woman ought to beware herself.]

I. Without inflexions.

1. To be cautious or on one's guard, to be wary; to take care, take heed, in reference to a danger.

a. *simply.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17432 Bot we ne be-warr [*Gött.* be-war] wit-stand in time. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 34 Be ware, *caveo.* 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* iv. 13 An olde Kinge that doteth and cannot bewarre in tyme to come. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 304 Shake off slumber and beware.

b. with *of* (*from, with,* obs.): To be on one's guard against.

1297 R. GLOUC. 547 Hii miȝte bewar of hor fon. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 4425 (Fairf.), Be-war of treson of womman. 1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* (1582) 269 a, There are such malices from the which wee ought to beware. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II. 74 From Sophists we must altogether beware. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 128 ₱ 1 Men should be ware of being captivated. 1712 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 114 Beware of all, but most beware of Man. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ix. (1852) 293 Let us then beware of self-deception.

†**c.** with infinitive. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 292, I schal wayte to be-war her wrenchez to kepe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Truth* 11 Bywar therfore to spurne ageyns an al.

d. with clause: *lest, that not, how.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 21 Let hym beware, that he trede not to moche vppon the corne. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. 2 Cor.* 53 Beware, leste your cleannes be defiled. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xli. 219 Beware how you indulge..your resentment. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 376 Beware lest ..in thy mirth, Thou tell'st the story of thy love unseen.

e. with simple object; = **b.**

c 1500 *Doctr. Gd. Servaunts* in *Anc. Poet. Tr.* (Percy Soc.) 4 Beware that trayne, For it standeth in grete daungere. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. iii. 7 Since I am a dog, beware my phangs. 1605 — *Macb.* IV. i. 72. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 145 Ye Boys .. Beware the secret Snake that shoots a Sting. 1842 LONGF. *Excelsior* vi, Beware the pine-tree's withered branch! Beware the awful avalanche!

†**2.** To take care, have a care of: **a.** with *of. Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 813 But euery wyf be war of hire biheeste [*v.r.* be ware, bewar]. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxiii. 21, I send an Angel..Beware of him, and obey his voice.

†**b.** with simple object. *Obs.*

1566 STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* iii. 70 When the Fox preacheth, beware your geese. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI,* I. iii. 47 Priest, beware your Beard, I meane to tugge it. *a* 1600 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) II. xii. 136 Now, bishop, beware thy purse. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* IV. ii. 19 Have at thy heart. *Juba.* Nay, then beware thy own.

c. with infin. or clause. *arch.*

a 1569 KINGESMYLL *Man's Est.* xii. (1580) 80 Christ is sent unto us, let us beware that we receive him. 1599 GREENE *Alphonsus* (1861) 245 Beware you follow still your friends advice. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 595 The more he varies Forms, beware To strain his Fetters with a stricter Care. 1860 [see II].

†**3.** To take warning *by. Obs.*

c 1500 *New Notbr. Mayd* 52 Beware by dedes dampnable. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 40, I beseche God..that all you may be wayre by me. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* ii. (1876) 65, I pray God this Realme may beware by

that example. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 300 It is good to beware by other mens harmes. 1700 [see II].

II. As an inflected verb.

1598 FLORIO, *Raueduto*, bewared, espied. 1606 N. BAXTER *Sidney's Ourania* Kiij, Bewaring of too hot combustion. 1661 MILTON *Accedence* Wks. 1738 I. 613, I had bewar'd if I had foreseen. 1672 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 316, I stirred them a little together, bewaring .. that I drew not in breath near the pernicious fumes. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 799 Once warn'd is well bewar'd. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* i. (1861) 32 We beware to ask only for high things. 1870 *Echo* 17 Oct., Showing the greatest respect..and bewaring of the slightest insubordination.

†Bewa·re, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [First *c* 1400; f. BE- 2 + WARE*v.* to spend (still in every-day use in the north).] *trans.* To lay out (money, etc.), expend, spend.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 636 Thus ogh̄t wyse men beware by folis: If so thow do thy wit is wele by waryd. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 262 If the clerk beware his faith In chapmanhode at such a faire. *c* 1460 *How March. dyd Wyfe betray* 244 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* 207 Yf thou thynke hyt not wele besett, Gyf hyt another can be ware hytt bett. *c* 1460 *Childe of Bristowe* 220 *ibid.* 119 He let never, til he had bewared alle the tresour his fader spared. 1472 MARG. PASTON *Lett.* 689 III. 37 If ye bewar any mor money .. I shall pait you ageyn.

Bewash, bewasted, bewater, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

†Bewa·ve, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **bywaif.** [f. BE- 1 + WAVE *v.*] To blow about, to blow or waft away.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. XXXIX, How that Eneas .. In countreis seir was be the seyis rage Bewauit oft. 1513 — *Æneis* I. iv. 44 Quhilk lait to fore the wyndis hed biwavit. *Ibid.* VI. xiv. 42 The fervent luif of his kynd native land .. Mot al evil rumour fra his lawd bywaif.

†Beway·ne. *Obs. rare.* Also **bewan3e.** [f. BE- + WAIN, gain. Perh. there was a vb. of the same form: it is even possible that we have a vb. in the first quot.] Profit, advantage.

c 1375 BARBOUR *St. Ninian* 754 Mene cummis þar of landis sere .. Of þe pardone for be-wan3e. *Ibid.* 1279 Sir, 3e ma haf na bewayne Vith sanctis þis [=þus] to mak bargane.

Bewe, obs. form of BOUGH.

Beweary, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

†Bewe·d, *v. Obs.* [OE. *beweddian*, f. *bi-*, BE- 2 + *wedden* to WED.]

1. *trans.* To wed, to marry.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Ex.* xxi. 9 Gif he hig his suna beweddaþ. *c* 1205 LAY. 11033 Custance hauede Ælene biwedded to quene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. v. 74 Art thou, or na, to Pirrhus 3it bywed?

2. *fig.* To unite closely and intimately.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 10 Bewedding to body the things that belong to ghost. 1720 W. GIBSON *Diet Horses* vii. (ed. 3) 105 They will be so much bewedded to Custom.

Hence **Bewedded** *ppl. a.*

c 1205 LAY. 31960 His biweddede wif.

Beweep (bǐwī·p), *v.* Forms: 1 **bewépan,** 2–4 **biwepen, -weopen,** 4–6 **bi-, by-, bewepe,** 7 **beweepe,** 6– **beweep.** *Pa. t.* 1–4 **beweop,** 2 **biwiep,** 4–6 **bywepte,** 6– **bewept.** See BEWEPT. [OE. *bewépan* = OFris. *biwêpa*, OS. *biwôpian*, f. *be-, bi-*, BE- 4 + *wôpian, wêpan* to WEEP.]

1. *trans.* To weep for, weep over, deplore (the dead, losses, sins, etc.).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xxxiv. 8 And Israhela bearn hine beweopon þritig daȝa. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Þu scalt bi wepen þine sunne. 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* ii. 18 Rachel biwepynge hir sones. 1494 FABYAN VII. CCXXV. 252 The kynge ..bewepte yt vnskylfull dede. 1561 VERON *Hunt. Purgat.* 25 b, The Egiptians bewept him seventye dayes. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XXIX, I all alone beweepe my out-cast state. 1678 SHADWELL *Timon* V, I'll beweep these comforts. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erecth.* 81 Boast me not blameless nor beweep me wronged.

2. To wet or moisten with, or as with, tears.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 61 Yf lukewarm hem by-wepe, Thai wol be greet. 1530 PALSGR. 453/2, I bewepe, I slubber a thynge with wepyng. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 178 Which bones he long bewept with teares. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* V. i. 230 And passing clouds bewept .. Those wasted limbs.

†3. *intr.* To weep. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. vi. 26 For þe same þing songe þou a lytel here .. bywey1edest and bywe̊ptest. 1388 WYCLIF *Rev.* xviii. 9 The kingis of the erthe schulen biwepe, and biweile hem silf on hir.

†Bewee·per. *Obs.* One who beweeps.

1388 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xviii. 10 Wepeful weilyng of biweperis of 3onge children was herd.

Bewelcome, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

Beweld(e, variant of BEWIELD *v. Obs.*

†Bewe·ll, *v. Obs.* [f. BE- 2 + ME. *wellen* to WELL *v.*] *intr.* To well up.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (1865) I. 111 Makeþ þe brook torrentem Cedron wexe and bewel þe more.

Beweltered (bǐwe·ltəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. BE- 4 + WELTER.] Besmeared by weltering (in blood, etc.).

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1593) 83 Bewelred in his bloud her lover she espide. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. XV. xi. 75 The beweltered broken harness-gear.

†Bewe·nd, *v. Obs.* Also 1 **bewendan,** 3–4 **bi-, by-, bewende(n.** [Com. Teut.: OE. *bewęndan* = OS. *biwendian*, OHG. *biwentan* (MHG. and mod.G. *bewenden*), Goth. *biwandjan*, f. *bi-*, BE- 1 + OTeut. *wandjan* to turn, causal of *windan* to WIND; *bewend* is thus the causal of BEWIND.]

1. *trans.* To turn rond, turn away.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark v. 30 He cwæð bewend to þære menigu. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 825 Alkin blis was þan bi-went, Fra þaim. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (1849) 253 Sir Gii his stede biwent tho.

2. *refl.* To turn oneself round.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 22 And se Hælend bewende hyne. *c* 1205 LAY. 18084 Hiȝendliche he hine biwent. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (1840) 187 Biwende the, seyd Herhaud fre.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

a 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (1841) 334 Wan the gost it scholde go, yt biwente and withstod. *c* 1330 *Kyng of Tars* 1026 Theos fyf kynges forth bewent.

Bewept (bǐwe·pt), *ppl. a. arch.* Also 4 **bi-wope, -weped, -wepen,** 5–6 **by-, bewepte.** [f. BEWEEP.] Drowned in tears; marked or disfigured by weeping.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1186 He fond his emperice .. here visage al biwope. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 661 Al bi-weped for wo. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 888 That he yow nat biwepen thus ne fynde. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* iv. 24. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1580) 128 Wash cleane your visage and eyen thus bewepte. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. VIII. V. 337 The Prince, all bewept and in emotion, followed his Father.

Bewest (bǐwe·st), *adv.* and *prep.* [OE. *bewestan*, f. BE- *prep.* + *westan* from the west: cf. BE-EAST.]

†A. *adv.* On or to the west. *Obs.*

1016 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) Be westan. 1106 *ibid.* *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 232 Hu þe holi mon .. iseih hiwesten a3an him so muchel uerde of deoflen. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 9 The regions be west of Rome.

B. *prep.* To the west of. Now only *Sc.*

a 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 709 Be westan wuda. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* 28936 In Inchchennane, schort gait bewest Glasgw. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* X. (1848) 276 The sea he-west Inverkeithing. 1883 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 636 Bewest North Berwick Law.

Bewet (bǐwe·t), *v.* Also 5 **bywet.** *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* 4–8 **by-, bewet(te,** 7 **bewotted.** [f. BE- 2 + WET *v.*] *trans.* To wet profusely.

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 272 b/2 The beames..of thyne eyen arne so bewet. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. XXXV. 30 a/1 Saynt Anthonye .. wepte and alle bywette his face wyth teeres. 1528 A. DALABER in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1856) II. 52 We all bewet both our faces. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. And.* III. i. 146 His Napkin with her true teares all bewet. 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* iii. (1655) 55 As Gideons fleece bewetted with the tempest of Gods wrath. 1718 ROWE *Lucan* V, The crow bewets her, and prevents the rain.

Bewet, bewit (biū·ĕt), *sb. Falconry.* Also 5 bewette. [Appar. a. OF. **beuette*, an unrecorded dim. of *beue, bue*, orig. *buie, boie* collar, bond, chain, fetter:—L. *boia*, in pl. *boiæ* collar for the neck (of leather, wood, or iron); but perh. the dim. is of Eng. formation.] A ring or slip of leather for attaching the bell to a hawk's leg.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B vj a, Thessame letheris that he putt in hir bellis: to be fastyned a boute hir leggys ye shall calle Bewettis. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie*, With belles and Bewets, Vernels eke, to make the falcon fine. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Bewits, in Falconry, denote pieces of leather, to which a hawk's bells are fastened, and buttoned to his legs. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. IV. i. § 3 A running noose in which the leg of the hawk together with the 'bewit' of the bell is inserted.

Bewetye, Bewgle, Bewgrye, obs. form of BEAUTY, BUGLE, BUGGERY.

†Bewh, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Imitative of the sound.] *intr.* To bark in a thin voice, to yelp.

1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 262 A little bewhing Curre.

†Bewha·pe, *v. Obs.* Only in pa. pple. 4 **be-whaped, -whapped, -waped, -vapid.** [f. BE- + *whape*: see AWHAPE, WHAP.] *trans.* To bewilder, amaze, confound utterly.

c 1320 *Sir Beves* 1689 The porter was al bewaped. Alas! queth he, is Beues ascaped. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3037 Þai buþ ne3 be-vapid. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 4 So bewhapped and assoted. *Ibid.* 378 Thus bewhaped in my thought.

†Bewha·tled, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. *betwattle* in BE- 2.] Bewildered, out of one's wits.

1641 CARTWRIGHT *Siege* V. iii, She looks as if she were bewhatled.

Bewhete, -whethe, obs. ff. BEQUEATH.

Bewhig, bewhisker, bewhisper, bewhistle, bewhite(n, bewidow, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

†Bewho·re, *v. Obs.* [f. BE- 5.] **a.** To call whore. **b.** To make a whore of; to prostitute.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 115 My Lord hath so bewhor'd her, Throwne such dispight, and heauy termes vpon her. 1623 FLETCHER *Maid in Mill* III. i. 9 Had you a daughter stoln, perhaps bewhor'd.

†Bewie·ld, *v. Obs.* Also 3 **biwelden,** 4–5 **by-, bewelde,** 6 **bewylde.** [ME. *biwelden*, f. *bi-*, BE- 2 + *welden*, to WIELD.] *trans.* To hold in hand, rule, control, manage, handle, wield. *refl.* To use one's limbs.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 Þe holie þremnesse þe shop and biwalt alle shafte. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 377 (MS. Harl. 3490) And may my selven nought bewelde, What for sikenesse and what for elde. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 99/1 Thyse ii. .toke of theyr clothes..to thende that they myght better & lyghtlyer bywelde them to stone hym. 1494 FABYAN V. CXXVIII. 110 To bewelde his lande when his fader dyed. 1530 PALSGR. 453/2, I bewylde my selfe, I styrre my selfe. 1577 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* V. (R.) Gerards staffe.. which..no man can beweld.

Bewig (bǐwi·g), *v.* [f. BE- 6, 7 + WIG.] To furnish or cover with a wig. Hence **Bewi·gged** *ppl. a.* **a.** Wearing a wig. **b.** Under the influence of bureaucracy or 'red-tape.' (In Germany *Zopf* = cue, pigtail, is the symbol of official pedantry or red-tape.)

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 600 Suppose me nôw be-wigg'd and seated here. 1851 MARIOTTI *Italy* VII. 416 A paltry Baden, a bewigged Prussia. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 9 June 640/1 It drives him to bewig his bald head. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. i. 3 An old bewigged woman, with eyeglasses pinching her nose.

Bewilder (bǐwi·ldəɹ), *v.* [f. BE- 2 + WILDER, to lead one astray, *refl.* to stray, to wander (found 1613 and common in 17th c.).]

1. *lit.* 'To lose in pathless places, to confound for want of a plain road.' J. *arch.*

1685 [see next]. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 195 ▪ 3 He was so much bewildered in the enormous extent of the town. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 36 An unfrequented wood, in which they might probably be bewildered till night. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* II. XXVIII. 282 The berg that had bewildered our helmsman.

2. *fig.* To confuse in mental perception, to perplex, confound; to cause mental aberration.

1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 37 We must come to something at length .. or else be bewildered. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 26 Some are bewilder'd in the maze of schools. 1742 H. BAKER *Microsc.* I. XV. 64 Let no .. honest Observer ..bewilder his Brains in following such idle Imaginations. 1823 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 372 A vain and useless faculty, given to bewilder, and not to guide us.

Bewi·ldered, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Lost in pathless places, at a loss for one's way; *fig.* confused mentally.

1685 DRYDEN *Lucretius* II. 11 (R.) Human-kind Bewilder'd in the maze of life, and blind. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 142 We rambled about for seven hours thus bewildred. 1762 BEATTIE *Triumph Mel.* xli, The bewilder'd soul. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. XV, Should each bewildered stranger call To friendly feast and lighted hall. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1857) 384 The new generation may grow up with bewildered vision.

2. *transf.* Pathless, trackless, mazy; utterly confused or tangled.

1729 M. BROWNE *Pisc. Eclog.* VII. (1773) 96 And oft would to bewilder'd shades retire. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* III. 9 Wandering in vain about bewilder'd shores. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* I. 10 A bewildered heap of allegories.

Bewilderedly (bǐwi·ldəɹdlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a bewildered manner; in uncertainty as to one's way or perceptions.

1846 *R. de Coverley* I. 20 The fox..speeding bewilderedly away. 1883 A. FORBES *Soc. Char. Australia*, Asking oneself bewilderedly how or whence they get it.

Bewi·lderedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being bewildered; bewilderment.

1847 in CRAIG; and in other Dicts.

Bewildering (bǐwi·ldəɹĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BEWILDER + -ING[1].] The causing one to lose his way; the losing of oneself in a maze.

1806 WORDSW. *Redbreast & B.*, The bird .. That, after their bewildering, Covered with leaves the little children.

Bewi·ldering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That causes one to lose his way; mentally confusing or perplexing.

1792 WORDSW. *Descr. Sk.* Wks. I. 82 At once bewildering mists around him close. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 12. 90 A bewildering mass of crags and chasms.

Bewi·lderingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a bewildering manner; so as to bewilder.

1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 524 Our bark is bewil-d'ringly blown back, forward, or sideways. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1974. 285/1 Bewilderingly multitudinous.

Bewilderment (bǐwi·ldəɹmĕnt). [f. BEWILDER + -MENT.] The state or condition of bewildering or being bewildered: **a.** Confusion arising from losing one's way; mental confusion from inability to grasp or see one's way through a maze or tangle of impressions or ideas.

1820 IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 85 In the midst of his bewilderment. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 13 Thought was arrested by utter bewilderment.

b. A tangled or labyrinthine condition of objects, an inextricable confusion or medley.

1844 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 109 The entangled bewilderment of oak and pine, birch and hazel. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* XXXI, What a bewilderment of light and color met her eyes!

Bewill (bǐwi·l), *v.* [f. BE- 2 + WILL *v.*] To will. Hence, **Bewi·lled** *ppl. a.*

1864 J. GROTE *Mor. Ideals* 32 The past is the experienced and already bewilled.

Bewimple, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

†Bewi·n, biwi·n, *v. Obs.* For forms see WIN. [ME. *biwinnen*, f. *bi-*, BE- + *winnen* to WIN.] To gain, to win, get possession of.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 Hwa erest bi-won reste þam wrecche saule. *c* 1205 LAY. 25067 He biwon [*c* 1250 biwan] Rome. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 228 Þe tur nis nout asailed, ne þe castel, ne þe cite hwon heo beoð biwunnen. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 465 in Ritson *Met. Rom.* II. 289 With is host .. Engelond to bywynne. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 323 Of alle þat grete tresoure þat euer he biwan. ?*a* 1400 *MS. Camb.* V. 48. 24 Þat catell was wo begon, So be-wunne was neuer non.

†Bewi·nd, *v. Obs.* Also **bi-.** For forms see WIND. [Com. Teut.: OE. *bewindan*, f. *be-, bi-*, BE- 1 + *windan* to WIND; cf. Goth. *biwindan*, OHG. *bewintan*, mod.G. *bewinden*.]

1. *trans.* To wind (a thing) about; to involve, envelop *with* (bands, etc.).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 59 Joseph genam þone lichoman, & bewand hyne mid clænre scytan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 Þe crisme cloð . þe þe prest biwindeð þat child mide. *c* 1280 *Christ on Cross* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 20 Loke to is heued . wiþ þornis al be-wonde.

b. *fig.*

a 1000 *Beowulf* 6097 Iu-monna gold galdre bewunden. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 Ȝet is sume þarfore of unbileue ifild .. and swo faste bunden . and swo biwunde þarinne. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 22492 So soiled in oure synne And al biwounden now þer Inne.

2. To wind or twine oneself round.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 And þanne ferde þe fule gost . and seuen oðre gostes .. and bitrumede þat child .. and biwunden it. and biwalden it al. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 295 A gret serpent it hath bewounde.

Bewing, dial. form of BOWING.

Bewinged, bewinter, bewire, etc.: see BE-.

† Bewi·st(e, biwist(e. *Obs.* Also 1 biȝwist, 3 biwest, buwist, beowust, beoust, bywist(e, -wyste. [OE. *bi·wist*, fem., f. *bi-*, BE- 1 + *wist* 'being' = OS., OHG., *wist*, Goth. *wists* :—OTeut. **wistiz* 'being,' f. *wesan* to be. *Biwist* is the sb. answering to a vb. **bi-wesan* ; cf. Goth. *bi-wisan* to be together, to feast, make merry, f. *bi-*, BE- 1 + *wesan* to be, remain. This word survived longest in the north ; in later times the stress was shifted to the root-syllable, as in verbal *be-* compounds ; cf. *behote, beot*, etc. With the senses cf. BEING.]

1. Food, provision, victual, a living.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xvii; He habban sceal þam þrym ȝeferscipum biwiste. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Oswald* in *Saints' Lives* (Sweet *Reader* 102/228) He wolde..him biȝwiste syllan.

2. State or condition of life.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 133 Oðer [his] he[r] biwist. *Ibid.* 167 Þis holi man [Job] hadde þre biwistes. *c* 1205 LAY. 17809 Lauerd hu mid þe : hu beoð þine beouste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13832 He hates to cum to vr bewist.

3. Abiding, dwelling, sojourn, living.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 149 Wumme .. þat min biwist is tetȝed here swo longe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 160 He was isniled þuruh beouste [*MS.* T. ifuled þurh bewiste] among men.

4. Dwelling-place, abode, habitation.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 161 Dis woreldes biwest is efned to wastene. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 69 To heuen, that bese thi beste bewyste. *c* 1375 BARBOUR *St. Cristofore* 269 Hame he passit til his bewist. — *St. Catharine* 1118.

Bewit, -wytt, obs. northern ff. of BEQUEATH.

1587 *Test. Ebor.* (1868) 28, I bewit to the gyld of Seynt John Baptiste in York vjs. viijd.

Bewit (*Falconry*), variant of BEWET.

Bewitch (bǐwi·tʃ), *v.* Also 3 biwucch, 4 biwich, bywicch, bewycche, 5–6 by-, bewytch. [ME. *biwicchen*, f. *bi-*, BE- 2 + *wicchen* :—OE. *wiccian* to enchant, to WITCH, f. *wicca* masc., *wicce* fem., WITCH. **Bewiccian* may have been in OE.]

1. *trans.* To affect (generally injuriously) by witchcraft or magic. Sometimes with complemental phrase defining the result.

c 1205 LAY. 24275 Summe bokes suggeð..þat þa burh wes biwucched. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 71 Thaȝ that on bi-wiched be. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xiv. 159 Ȝif ony cursed Wycche .. wolde bewycche him. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 149 b, Least he hewitche into stones all the whole ancient race of the Old Testament. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. iv. 70 Looke how I am bewitch'd. 1702 POPE *Wife of B.* 301 He had bewitch'd me to him. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* i. 2 The Trolls have bewitched him.

2. *fig.* To influence in a way similar to witchcraft ; to fascinate, charm, enchant. Formerly often in a bad sense ; but now generally said of pleasing influences.

1526 TINDALE *Gal.* iii. 1 O folisshe Galathyans : who hath bewitched [WYCLIF disceyuede] you? 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 18, I am bewitcht with the rogues company. 1712 PARNELL. *Spect.* No. 460 ₱ 6 The breeze that played about us bewitched the Senses. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 165 (g) Our author .. can never fail of bewitching the reader. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 4. 376 There was in Mary 'some enchantment whereby men are bewitched.'

Bewitched (bǐwi·tʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Influenced by witchcraft ; under, or having, magical influence.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* II. 423 To ȝeue chese þat was bywicched to men. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lx. 5 A bewitched drink, that bereeveth mennes myndes of wit. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Ivstine* 101 a, The flattering and bewitcht enticements of a harlot. 1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Past. Let. Bp. Burnet* 1. Pref. 2 There was not one drop of Wine in it, it was all Water Bewitch't. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxx. 261 The bewitched persons pretended to be dumb.

2. *fig.* Under a fascination ; fascinated.

1579 LYLY *Euphues.* (Arb.) 103 Lucilla, either so bewitched that she could not relent, or, etc. 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* cxlvii. II. 325 At any other but so bewitched a time as this.

Bewi·tchedness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Bewitched quality or condition. 1847 in CRAIG.

Bewi·tcher. [f. BEWITCH + -ER[1].] One who bewitches or charms.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* v. (R.) Oure .. subtyle sorcerers .. and bewitchers. 1611 A. STAFFORD *Niobe* 117 (T.) These bewitchers of beautie.

Bewi·tchery. [f. BEWITCH + -ERY.]

1. Bewitching action or influence ; charm, fascination ; witchery.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 281 There is something further observable in this golden Cup, wherein the force of its bewitchery may consist. *a* 1716 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1717) III. 456 There is a certain bewitchery, or fascination in Words. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 161 There was a great bewitchery in the idea.

2. = BEWITCHMENT.

1711 *Spect.* No. 250 ₱ 7 Oblique vision .. was anciently the mark of bewitchery and magical fascination. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Falling-Sickn.*, Good Housewives took it for a Bewitchery of their Poultry.

† Bewi·tchful, *a. Obs.* [f. BEWITCH + -FUL.] Having power to bewitch ; fascinating, alluring.

1631 MILTON *Let.* in *Wks.* (1738) I. 4 There is on the other side ill more bewitchfull to entice away.

Bewitching (bǐwi·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BEWITCH + -ING[1].] The action of influencing by witchcraft ; enchantment, fascination.

1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* iv. 12 For ye craftie bewitchinge [WYCLIF, desceyuyng] of lyes make good thinges darck. 1563 HYLL *Arte Garden.* 120 It doth also greatly auaile against all bewitchings. 1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 129 Some worke their bewitchings only by way of Invocation or Imprecation.

Bewi·tching, *ppl. a.* [see -ING[2].] That bewitches ; enchanting ; charming, captivating.

1561 *Calvin's Foure Serm.* ii. (R.) Such a bewitching and furiouse madness. 1595 T. EDWARDES in *Shaks. C. Praise* 18 His bewitching pen. 1603 DRAYTON *Heroic Ep.* xiii. 27 Poys'ning Philters, and bewitching Drinke. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regic.* i. vi, The bewitching music of thy tongue. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 3rd Sund. East., In Spring's bewitching hour.

Bewi·tchingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a bewitching manner ; charmingly.

1673 HALLYWELL *Acc. Familism* 106 (T.) He is wonderful eloquent and bewitchingly taken. 1862 Miss BRADDON *L. Audley* xxx. 203 My lady .. smiled most bewitchingly. 1883 G. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 94/2 The bows and the ribbons became more bewitchingly tied.

Bewi·tchingness (bǐwi·tʃiŋnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Bewitching quality.

1846 WORCESTER cites BROWNE. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. xi. 219 The attitude had its bewitchingness.

Bewi·tchment (bǐwi·tʃmĕnt . [See -MENT.]

1. The fact or power of bewitching ; 'fascination, power of charming.' J.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 108, I will counterfet the bewitchment of some popular man. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 135 The seductions of paradox .. the intoxication of fame .. the bewitchment of prohibited opinions. 1876 Miss BRADDON *J. Haggard's D.* III. 10 When weighed against the bewitchment of fair looks and winning ways.

2. The fact or state of being bewitched.

1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) I. 40 The evil day of his sensual bewitchment.

Bewith (bǐ·wiθ). *Sc.* [lit. 'what one can *be with*,' equivalent to the Eng. *do with* ; 'To be wi' to tolerate, to bear with.' (Jamieson.)] A makeshift, stopgap, substitute.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (ed. 9) I. 105 This bewith, when cunzie is scanty Will keep them frae making din.

Bewizard, bewomanize, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

† Bewo·nder, *v. Obs.* [f. BE- + WONDER *v.* Cf. Ger. *bewundern*, Du. *bewonderen*, both modern.]

1. *trans.* To fill with wonder, or admiration ; *esp.* in **Bewondered.**

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. 184 A while we stood bewondred, another while delighted with the rare beautie thereof. — III. 357 That childish stuffe .. bewonder[s] gasing eye. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* x. xvii. 182 How he bewondred was.

2. To wonder at, regard wonderingly, admire.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* Ded. 2 But men given to learning doe not so much bewonder your wealth or your power. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Cælica* VI. lxxi, My soule, you know, onely be-wonders you.

† Bewo·rd, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [For *beworth*, f. BE- 2 + WORTH *v.*, OE. *weorðan.*] To happen, come to pass.

c 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 61 Wee mused all what would hereof heword.

† Bewo·rk, *v. Obs.* Pa. pple. **bewroughbt.** [OE. *bewyrcan*, f. BE- 1 + *wyrcan* to WORK ; cf. Ger. *bewirken*, Du. *bewerken.*]

1. *trans.* To work round about, to surround.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 6303 Beadu-rofes beacn .. wealle beworhton.

2. To work, adorn, embroider (cloth, etc.).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 326 Hy .. bewind and on golde oþþe on seolfre bewyrc. *a* 1450 *Syr Eglam.* 1152 The mantelle and the gyrdylle bothe That rychely was bewroght. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Masque of Owles* (R.) Smocks all bewrought With his thread.

Beworn, beworship, etc.: see BE- *pref.*

† Bewound (bǐwū·nd), *v. Obs.* [f. BE- 1 + WOUND *v.*] *trans.* To cover or afflict with wounds. Hence **Bewou·nding** *ppl. a.*

1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* xxxviii. 108 Bewound me not. 1612 J. DAVIES *Muse's Sacr.* 16 (D.) With wounded spirit I salute Thy wounds, O all-bewounding Sacrifice for sinne !

Bewound (bǐwau·nd), pa. pple. of BEWIND.

Bewpere, -pers, -pleader, etc. ; see BEAU-.

Bewrap (bǐræ·p), *v.* (also in 3 **biwrabbe**). [ME. f. BE- 1 + WRAP *v.*]

1. *trans.* To wrap up, clothe, cover, envelop.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 260 Heo leiden hine up on heih in one crecche, mid clutes biwrabled [C. biwrabbet]. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1735 Alisaundrine .. in þat oþer bereskyn bewrapped William. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) II. (1495) 230 b/1 Why he had bewrapped her handes in his mauntell. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 65 The nature of fleshes, which so plentifully bewrapped the frame of man. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1875) 17 Loe, a Wreath of Thornes bewraps thy Browes.

2. *fig.* **a.** To envelop, involve, clothe. **b.** To cover up, conceal.

a 1430 WYCLIF *Job.* xviii. 11 (MS. S), Dredis .. schulen bewrappe [1388 biwlappe] hise feet. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 71 He can bywrappe and couere his falshede. 1596 J. NORDEN *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 54 Our corruptions .. have bewrapped us in bondage to sin.

Bewrapped (bǐræ·pt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Wrapped up, enveloped ; involved ; absorbed.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 169 Thou lyist .. Bewrappyd in clothys of sylk and gold. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (1850) 20 Loe thus bewrapt in viewing this prospect. 1643 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xxi. § 258 The breech bewrapped about with buttocks.

Bewrathed, etc. : see BE- *pref.*

Bewray (bǐrē·), *v. arch.* Forms : 4, by-, bewreie(n, bywryghen, biwray, 4–5 bi-, by-, bewrey(e, 4–6 by-, bewrie, -ye, 4–7 bewraie, -ye, 6– bewray. [ME. *bewreien*, f. BE- + *wreien* : see WRAY. Probably more or less of a conscious archaism since the 17th c. ; the ordinary modern equivalent is *expose*.] Always *trans.*

† 1. To accuse, malign, speak evil of. *Obs.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3379 Ac biwrayed þou war to me, & þerfore haue he maugre .. þat ouȝt sigge bot gode of þe. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3879 Wikkid-Tunge hath custome ay, Vonge folkis to bewreye.

† 2. To expose (a person), by divulging his secrets, or telling something that one knows to his discredit or harm. Hence passing into, To expose or reveal (the unknown doer of an act.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4116 That ye no schal me bywryghen Of that I wol to yow sayn. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1336 Alle the sothe sche gan hem say, And bad hem nought hir biwray. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 34 Bewrethyn, or wreyyn [1499 bewreyen], *prodo, recelo, revelo.* 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 36 They were of my next kynne whom gladly I wold not hewraye. 1510 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xiv. E iv b, Say nat this now and bewrye me nat. 1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 1321/2 That who so would bewraie the dooers thereof, should haue fortie crownes for their labour. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 7 For feare to be enforced by torments to bewray his confederates.

† b. To expose (a deception). *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc., *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 11 In bewraiyng the iugleyng sleightes. *a* 1601 NOWELL in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. 1. xxxix. 451 Finding therein certain notable untruths .. he did bewray them to the auditors.

3. To divulge or reveal (secrets) prejudicially.

c 1386 CHAUCER *2nd Nun's T.* 147 A conseil .. Which that night fayn I wolde vn to yow seye So that ye swere ye shul it nat biwreye. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 182 (2nd vers.), Happely .. thou woldest be-wreye my counsaile. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxxi. [cxvii.] 345 None shulde issue out to bewray their entreprice. 1599 *Pass. Pilgr.* 352 Yet will she blush .. To hear her secrets so bewray'd. 1600 DEKKER *Fortun.* 109 The talke of kings none dare bewray. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxiv, Villain ! .. thou wouldst not bewray our counsel?

† 4. Less specifically : To reveal, divulge, disclose, declare, make known, show. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 226 Ne dorste he nat to hire his wo biwreye. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy.* I. ii, His entent there can no man bewreye. *c* 1500 DUNBAR *Tua maritt Wem.* 41 Bewrie, said the Wedo, ȝe weddit wemen ȝing Quhat mirth ȝe fand in maryage. 1576 THYNNE *Ld. Burghley's Crest* 218 The horn'd Diana chaste, is silver brighte Whiche waninge moone dothe unto us bewraye. 1588 SHAKS *Tit. A.* II. iv. 3 Write downe thy mind, bewray thy meaning so. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxix. 24 Hee heareth cursing, and bewrayeth it not.

† 5. To reveal the presence of, or expose (a fugitive) *to* his enemies, or *to* justice ; to betray. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xvi. 3 Bewraye [WYCLIF, betraȝe ; 1611 bewray] not them that are fled. 1548 HALL *Chron.* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. I. 100 He .. bewrayed his guest and master to John Milton then sherif of Shropshire. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 65 He was bewrayed unto them.

6. To reveal, expose, discover (unintentionally, and usually what it is intended to conceal) ; = BETRAY 6. **a.** the existence or presence of (something).

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (1636) D vj, Thy hot words bewray thy heauy wrath. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxvii. 16 The ointment of his right hand which bewrayeth it selfe. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 2 The blushes of Aurora bewray the early approach of the bright Emperour of the day. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* xxxvi. 1 My heart to every Vice inclin'd, The Sinner's closest Sin bewrays. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Est. & Marg.* (1851) II. 168 A smoke and a crackling that bewrayed the ligneous and carbonaceous quality of the fuel. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xii. 311 The mental bias in every writer will casually bewray itself.

b. the true character of.

1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xxvi. 73 Thy speach bewrayeth the. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 395 A mans speech and gesture will bewray his thoughts. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. ix. 79 The extremity of his feare bewrayed his intent. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 345 His very first page notoriously bewraies him an illiterat and arrogant presumer. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. (1876) 610 A touchstone to bewray the half-learned.

c. a fact (expressed by a *clause*).

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iii. 95 Our raiment And state of bodies would bewray what life We haue led since thy exile. 1649 R. HODGES *Plain Direct.* 27 The childe did bewray, that hee would beray himself. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* x, Your very speech bewrays you to be a right Balaam.

† 7. To exhibit incidentally ; = BETRAY 7. *Obs.*

1575 *Lanehani's Let.* (1871) 56 Nothing more bewraying hiz age then hiz wit. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* To Rdr. 14 This Pluto-visag'd world hell doth bewray. *a* 1631

DONNE *Poems* (1650) 106 O foole, which yesterday Might'st have read more than all thy books bewray. 1763 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* II. xii. 43 He never once bewrays a smile.

Bewray, erroneous form of BERAY.

Bewrayer (bĭrē·ɪəɹ). *arch.* [f. BEWRAY + -ER¹.] He who or that which bewrays or reveals.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 34 Bewrayer of counsel, *recelator*. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* iv. 1 This Symon..beynge a bewrayer of the money and of his owne naturall countre. 1598 GREENWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XI. xi. 153 Certaine writings, bewrayers of hir lusts and lasciniousnes. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 342 Lest they might be the bewrayers of his secrets. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 225 ¶ 2 When a Friend is turned into an Enemy, and a Bewrayer of Secrets.

Bewray·ing, *vbl. sb. arch.* or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of revealing or exposing.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 174 Biwrey nat youre conseil to no persone but if so be that ye wenen sikerly that thurgh youre biwreyyng youre condicion shal be to yow the moore profitable. 1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 38/2 By the bewraieng or confession of him. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlii. § 2 By bewraying their affection towards him.

Bewray·ingly, *adv. arch.* or *Obs.* [f. *bewraying* pr. pple. + -LY².] By way of disclosing secrets.

Bewray·ment. *arch.* or *Obs.* [f. BEWRAY + -MENT.] The fact of bewraying, disclosure.

1864 in WEBSTER.

†**Bewrea·k**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–6 bewreke, 6 -wreake, -wrecke. [ME. *bewreke*, f. BE- 2 + *wreke*, WREAK *v.*] *trans.* To avenge; to give vent in action to (incensed feelings). Cf. AWREAK.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 6283, I wole me off hym so bewreke. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xvi, Our iuste sorowe Compelleth vs .. On Troyan our harmes to bewreke. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxlvii. 368 He thought it shulde be a great crueltie, if he shulde bewreke his displeasur on them. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* 120 (T.) Yet was I, or I parted thence, bewreckt. 1586 J. HOOKER *Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 59/1 Euen with that weapon..they will..bewreake their malice.

Bewreath, etc.; see BE- *pref.*

†**Bewri·te**, *v. Obs.* Intensive of WRITE.

1660 Z. CROFTON *St. Peter's Fett.* 74 Bewritten in such sensible Acts, and legible Characters.

Bewrought, pa. pple. of BEWORK.

†**Bewry·**, *v.*¹ *Obs.* Also 1 bewréon, bewría, 3 biwreo, bywryen. *Pa. pple.* 1–3 be-, biwrizen, 3 bi-wrie(n, 6 bewry. [OE. *bewréon*, *-wréan*, *-wrīa* for **bewrīhan*, f. BE- 1 + *wrīon* to cover: see WRY *v.*¹] *trans.* To cover up, or over; to overlay.

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* (Gr.) 301 Forhwon fealleð se snaw, foldan behydeð, bewrihð wyrta cið. *c* 1205 LAY. 5366 Ha leopen on heore feire hors: biwrizen [1250 biwreȝe] mid fæire palle. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 6453 Whan theo sonne to hote schyneth .. his eren with, Al his body he bywryeth. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. iv. 16 Ane brusit mantill of Sydony With gold and purpur pelle the bordour all bewry [circumdata].

b. *fig.*

c 1000 *Metr. Boeth.* iv. 93 Bið þæt lease lot .. bewrizen mid wrencum. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 673 Ȝif muþ wiþute mai biwreo þat me þe heorte noht niseo.

†**Bewry,** *v.*² *Obs.* [f. BE- 1 + WRY *wk. v.* ME. *wrien*, OE. *wrīgian* to stretch.] To wrest, distort.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. i. 80 Quhy that ony mycht pervert or ȝit bewry Thy commandmentis?

†**Bew·scher,** -schyre, -sher. 1. Northern form of BEAUSIRE. 2. *pl.* The buttocks.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1047 His bakke and his bewschers, and his brode lendez.

Bewte, -tee, -tiful, -tious, obs. ff. BEAUTY, etc.

Bewter, Scotch form of BITTERN.

†**Bew·tynes.** *Obs. rare.* = BEAUTY.

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 27 All with feders bounden for there bewtynes and fayrenes.

[**Bewunus** (Hall.), error for *bewunne*; see BEWIN.]

Bex, obs. plural of BEAK.

Bey (bē), *sb.* Forms: 6 by(e, 7 beye, bei, 7– bey. [a. Osmanli *bey* 'prince, governor,' mod. pronunciation of *beg*: see BEG *sb.*]

A Turkish governor of a province or district: also a title of rank.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 168 The By who is the gouernour of the Iland. *Ibid.* II. i. 176 You goe to the Bye, onely for that he will inquire newes of you. 1649 *Alcoran* A iv b, Bashaws, or Vice-Roys, Beyes, or Governors. 1687 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* I. 250 Letters sent to the young Bei at Tunis. 1768 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 27/2 The Basha of Bosnia being joined by the Bey of Romelia. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. xxi, And wouldst thou save that haughty Bey?

Hence **Beydom, Beyship.**

1860 TRISTRAM *Gt. Sahara* ii. 37 The semi-independent beydom of Tittery. 1867 *Standard* 2 Mar., We..kept our remarks to his titles, his colonelcy, and his beyship.

†**Bey,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 bégan, bíegan, bígan, býgan, 2 beiȝen, 2–4 beien, 3–4 beie, beighe(n, beyghe(n, 4 bie, buyen, biȝen, 9 *dial.* bay. [Com. Teut.: OE. Anglian *bégan*, WSax. *blégan*, *blígan*, *bygan* wk. vb. = OFris. *bêja*, ON. *beygja* (Sw. *böja*, Da. *böie*), OHG. *bougen* (MHG. *böugen*, mod.G. *beugen*), MDu. *bôghen*, Goth. *baugjan*, causal of *biugan*, *baug*, in OE. *búgan*, *béah* to bow (intr.). In the 13th c. there was confusion between this verb, and the primary *buȝen* to Bow, partly because both verbs began to be used both transitively and intransitively, partly because of the ambiguity of the letter *u* (= *ŭ* or *ŭ*), so that *buȝen* might be for OE. *búgan*, or OE. *bygan*. At length the strong verb took also a weak past *buȝede*, *buhde*: see BOW. *Bey, bay,* is not found in literature after the 14th c., but seems to have survived in dialects.]

1. *trans.* To bend, cause to bow.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxv, Hwelcne boh .. swelce þu began mæge. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xv. 19 [Hi] heora cneow bigdon. *c* 1160 *Hatt. G.* ibid. Hire cneow beiȝdon. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 77 Wið [þat] ilke ha beide hire & beah duuelunge adun bihefdet to þer eorðe. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Bei þin eare, þat is beo buhsum to mi lare. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1529 Whan i ne mai his hurte so buye. *a* 1325 *Maximon* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 122 He chaungeþ al my ble, Ant buȝeþ me to grounde. [1851 *Cumberl. Gloss.*, *Bay*, to bend.]

2. *intr.* To bend, bow.

c 1205 LAY. 1051 Ah he mot nede beien þe mon þe ibun den bið. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 7 Buh nu ant bei to me. *Ibid.* 22 Ant te bodi beide . ant beh to þer eorðe. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 Þat hit ne breke ne beie. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 4373 Theo spere was styf and nought no beyghed.

Bey, obs. form of BOY (*Promp. Parv.*).

Beyape, variant of BEJAPE *v. Obs.*

Beyard, obs. form of BAYARD *sb.*¹

Beye = both; see BO.

†**Beye·lp,** *v. Obs.* In 4 biȝelp. [ME. *biȝelp(en* f. *bi-*, BE- + *ȝelp(en* to YELP.] *trans.* To talk loudly of, boast of, glory in. Also *refl.* with *of.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1455 Þat tow schalt it biȝelp nouȝ Þat he is to deþ y-brouȝt. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 155 How shulde I thanne me beyelpe .. of thy largesse.

Beyend(e, obs. form of BEYOND.

Beyer = of both: see BO.

Beyete, obs. form of BEGET *v.*

Beyght, obs. form of BAIT.

Beyke, -ynge, obs. form of BEEK *v.*, -ING.

Beyl(e, obs. form of BAIL *sb.*², 5.

Beyld, obs. form of BIELD, BUILD.

‖ **Beylic, -lik** (bē·lik). Also beglick. [a. Osmanli *beglik*, *beylik*, jurisdiction of a *beg* or BEY.] The dominion or jurisdiction of a bey.

a 1733 NORTH *Lives* III. 84 To Morat he left the beylic. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 77 The modern Beylik of Tunis.

Hence **Bey·lical** *a.*, of or belonging to a beylic.

Bey·licat = beylic.

1884 *Weekly Times* 4 Jan. (Tunis), The Beylical doing of justice in times past. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Dec. 1 The beylicat was afterwards annexed.

Beyme, obs. form of BEAM.

Beyn, obs. form of BAIN *a.*, and BEEN *pa. pple.*

Beyne = both: see BO.

Beyond (bĭɣɒ·nd), *adv.* and *prep.* Forms: 1 be-, biȝeondan, beinndan, 2 beȝeonden, 3 bi-ȝeonde(n, biȝonndenn, 3–5 bi-, byyond e, -ȝonde, biȝende, 4 beȝonde(n, be-, biȝnnde, 4–6 beyend(e, 5–6 beyonde, 6 by yonde, by-ȝend, 5– beyond. [OE. *begeondan*, not found in other Teut. langs.: f. *bi-*, BE- indicating position + *geondan* from the farther side:—OTeut. **jandana*, f. **jand* (in OE. *geond* across, through, beyond. Cf. Goth. *jaind* yondcr) + *-ana* advb. suffix: cf. BEHIND. The advb. **jand*, (*jaind*,) *geond*, belongs to the demonstr. pron. **jano-z*, Goth. *jains*, OHG. *jenêr* (stem *jani-*), OE. *geon*, YON. Other derivatives in Gothic were *jainar* there; *jaindre* thither, *jainpro* thence. The literal meaning of *begeondan* was thus 'on yon side, on the farther side.' Used either without (adv.) or with (prep.) an object.]

A. *adv.*

1. On the farther side, farther away, at a greater distance.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* 232 *Ulterius*, feor begeondan. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 105 Ichaue a kniht hette Concience com late from bi-ȝonde [B. biȝnde]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxxi. 314 With outen ony more rehercyng of .. marvaylles that ben beȝonde. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 59 And be-yonde is Bedleem. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 38 Lo, where beyond he lyeth languishing. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 242 So high a hope, that euen Ambition cannot pierce a winke beyond. 1842 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* 82 Beyond, a line of heights.

2. In addition, besides, over and above. *rare.*

1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 193/1 This amount and £5, his own damages beyond, he sought to recover in this action.

B. *prep.*

1. Of position in space: On the farther side of. a. of a boundary, barrier, or intervening space. *Beyond seas*: out of the country; abroad.

a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* i. 5 Beiundane Iordane on Moab lande. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John i. 28 On beþania beȝeondan iordanen. *c* 1205 LAY. 28274 Al biȝeonde þerere Humbre. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11396 Bi-yond þam ar wonnand nan. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 1 Myn husbond, quod she, is biȝende þe see. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 180 Beyond the Riuer wee'le encampe our selues. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* ad init., Both here and beyond the seas. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 258 The new world beyond the hills. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 51 Beyond the western wave. 1848 MACAULAY *Eng.* I. 173 From 1646 to 1660 he had lived beyond sea.

b. of an object regarded simply as a point in space: Past, further on than, at a more distant point or position than.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xx. 22 The arowis ben beȝonde [1388 biȝende] thee. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 247 She that is Queene of Tunis, she that dwels Ten leagues beyond mans life. 1821 BYRON *Cain* II. i. 14 Thou shalt behold The worlds beyond thy little world. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. § 4. iii. 296 Out of which rise the soft rounded slopes of mightier mountains, surge beyond surge. 1873 KINGSLEY *Prose Idylls* 96 While high overhead hung, motionless, hawk beyond hawk, buzzard beyond buzzard, kite beyond kite, as far as eye could see.

2. Of motion: To the farther side of, farther than, past, so as to leave behind. (Cf. 10.)

a 1075 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1048 Godwine eorl and Swezen .. ȝewendon heom beȝeondan sæ. *c* 1205 LAY. 29149 Sum fleh bi-ȝeonden sæ. *c* 1305 *St. Dunstan* 103 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 37 Biȝunde see he drouȝ. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme*, *Hist. Brit.* (1811) 97 Drove them .. by yonde Doram. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (1852) 35 Barnes .. brake aways from them and went beyend see unto Luter. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 49 Launch not beyond your depth, but be discreet. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 429 His spirit pass'd beyond its golden bourn Into the noisy world. 1862 SPALDING *Hist. Eng. Lit.* (1876) 372 Never able to pass a step beyond the self-drawn circle.

b. *fig.*

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* (1777) I. 275 It can proceed and pass beyond all those lengths. 1797 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1858) 213 That France has stepped beyond the line of rectitude cannot be denied. *a* 1849 J. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 450 All-baffled reason cannot wander Beyond her chain. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun.* iv. (1883) 47 The story of this adventure .. made its way beyond the usual gossip of the Forestieri.

c. = BESIDE 5 a. *rare.*

1834 M. SCOTT in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 814 The excess of her joy .. had driven her beyond herself.

†d. *To go beyond*: to 'get round,' circumvent.

1602 *Life T. Cromwell* IV. v. 120 We must be wary, else he'll go beyond us. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Thess.* iv. 6 That no man goe beyond and defraud his brother in any matter. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 409 The king has gone beyond me.

3. Towards the farther side of, farther than, past. (With *look* and equivalent verbs.) *To look beyond* (quot. 1597): to misconstrue, misunderstand.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 67 My gracious Lord, you looke beyond him quite. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 302 ¶ 7 Looking beyond this gloomy Vale of Affliction and Sorrow into the Joys of Heaven and Immortality. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. (R.) Lofty souls who look beyond the tomb.

4. Of time: Past, later than.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 57 My griefe .. Stretches it selfe beyond the howre of death. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* CXXII, Which shall .. remain Beyond all date, even to eternity. 1747 GRAY *Ode Eton Coll.* 54 No care beyond to day. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1826) V. xli. 228 Those who should remain beyond that time .. should be guilty of treason. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. ii. 15, I have been kept from home, beyond my promised hour. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xx. 236 We arrived safe at home about an hour and a half beyond our time.

5. *fig.* Outside the limit or sphere of, past; out of the grasp or reach of.

1535 COVERDALE *Num.* xxii. 18 Yet could I not go beyonde yᵉ worde of the Lorde my God. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 117 Beyond the infinite and boundlesse reach of mercie. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 200 Imagination of some great exploit Drives him beyond the bounds of Patience. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 59 The Modell of a house Beyond his power to builde. 1605 HEYWOOD *If know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 210 Shoomaker, you goe a little beyond your last. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiii. 201 A time past, beyond the memory of man. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxx. (Globe) 202 It was beyond one man's strength to remove it. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 53 A detail of the working of the trade laws would be beyond my present purpose. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 76 Some offences .. are beyond detection. 1885 SIR L. CAVE in *Law Times' Rep.* LII. 629/2 We cannot go beyond the written agreement.

b. *To be beyond a person* (colloq.): to pass his comprehension.

1812 MISS AUSTEN *Mansf. P.* (1847) III. i. 280 This is beyond me, said he.

6. *esp.* with nouns expressing an action or a state of mind, as *belief, doubt, endurance, expectation, question*, etc.: Not within the range of, not according to, past, surpassing.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 25 These things are beyond all vse. 1610 — *Temp.* II. i. 59 Which is indeed almost beyond credit. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 135 'Tis beyond even an Atheist's Credulity. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 285 His Spectacles were almost beyond belief. 1758 BP. NEWTON *Dissert.* xvii. Wks. II. 400 Adversity .. often procures friends beyond hope and expectation. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 197 France was now, beyond all doubt, the greatest power in Europe.

7. Exceeding in quantity or amount, more than. (As with *above*, the phrase *beyond a hundred*, etc. may be the subject of a sentence.)

? *a* 1500 *Battle Egyngec.* 238 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 102 There dyed by yonde .vii. score vpon a day. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* I. i. 220 Doth he spend beyond the allowance I left him? 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 34 When he was beyond Seventy years of age he made this description. 1885 *Law Rep.* XXIX. Chanc. Div. 528 To an amount far beyond their value.

8. Surpassing in quality or degree, exceeding, superior to; more than.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 51 The Shepherd's homely Curds .. Is farre beyond a Princes Delicates. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* 55 Were so much beyond our vessels in sayling. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 813 Delight Beyond the bliss of dreams. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1836) I. I. xi. 52 His shoulders were broad beyond all size. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* ii. 35 Our guide, looking on game as far beyond names in importance.

b. *Beyond measure* (advb. phr.): more than what is meet or moderate; exceedingly, excessively.

1526 TINDALE *Mark* vii. 37 They .. were beyonde measure astonyed [so 1611]. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 90 Shrow'd and froward, so beyond all measure. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 89, I am delighted beyond measure.

9. In addition to, besides, over and above; in negative and interrog. sentences almost = Except; cf. BESIDES B 2 and 3.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. i. 281 Oner and bizende the citees. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xi. § 4 Somewhat beyond and above all this. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. i. 135 Bring me a constant woman to her Husband, One that ne're dream'd a Ioy, beyond his pleasure. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1826) II. cxi. App. 112 The Conqueror ordained that the barons should be obliged to pay nothing beyond their stated services. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. vi, No prospect of breakfast beyond elemental liquid. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xvi. (1872) 134 Beyond his labours as a preacher, he composed .. twenty-six books of controversy.

10. When *beyond* = 'farther than,' 'more than,' introduces an adverbial extension of the predicate, the clause in which it occurs is often contracted; *They prospered beyond other men* = 'beyond the measure in which other men prospered'; *I went a step beyond Whiston* = 'beyond the point to which he went.'

1578 *Gude & Godely Ball.* 127 His bemis send he hes out far Beyond vther sternis all [*i. e.* beyond the distance to which all other stars have sent theirs]. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* i. § 29. 44 They go in inhumane cruelty beyond the Heathen. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 805 That were to extend His Sentence beyond dust and Natures Law. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* xix. § 7. 232 The plant grows luxuriant beyond what we have in Cornwall. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. Wakef.* ii. (1806) 6, I even went a step beyond Whiston in displaying my principles. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 154 The discarded warriors prospered beyond other men.

C. quasi-*sb.* That which lies on the other side or farther away, the remote or distant; that which lies beyond our present life or experience.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* IV. viii. 174 Beyond [*ulteriora*] he honored and admired, but professed to follow the present estate. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* x. viii, Each is the yearning for the Great Beyond, which attests our immortality. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. 47 Love .. wants a beyond, and no being that is without this beyond can duly answer to it as an object. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Eth. Theory* I. 281 They are the All, with no beyond.

b. *The back of beyond*: a humorous phrase for ever so far off, some very out of the way place.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* I. 37 (JAM.) You .. whirled them to the back of beyond to look at the auld Roman camp. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* Wks. III. 12 Which port (according to a smart American adage) is to be looked for at the back of beyond. 1883 STEVENSON *Silv. Squatters* 151 In the fastnesses of Nature, forests, mountains, and the back of man's beyond.

D. *Comb.* † **Beyond-sea** *a.* (cf. B 1), ultramarine, outlandish, foreign; *hence* † **beyond-sea-ship**, humorously applied to a foreign prince (cf. *lordship*).

1498 *Will. of Petyt* (Somerset Ho), Ij paire of beyond see shetes. 1534 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* 209 A paynted cloth of beyond see werk. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 580 The garden Mallow called the winter or beyond see roose. *Ibid.* 682 The red beyondsea Gooseberie. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* IV. ii, I never loved his beyond-sea-ship. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. viii. (1840) 192 Henceforward the beyond-sea world took notice of him. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 10 Excessive Lust of Novelty .. has stung many with an Itch of bringing in beyond-Sea words.

† **Beyo·nds,** *prep. Obs.* Only in Wyclif, as bizendis, bizondis, byzondes. [f. prec. + advb. suffix *-s.*] = BEYOND.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* iii. 8 Fro Ydume and bizendis [1388 bizondis] Jordan. — 2 *Cor.* x. 16 Also for to preche into tho thingis that ben byzondes 30u.

Beyre = of both: see BO.

Beysaunce, obs. form of BEISANCE.

Beysc, beȝȝsc, obs. forms of BASK *a.* bitter.

Beyt(e, obs. form of BAIT.

Bez, beze: see BES- and BEZANTLER.

Bezaar, bezahar, obs. forms of BEZOAR.

Bezaleelian, -elian (bezălī·liăn), *a.* [f. *Bezaleel, -lel*, the name of the artificer mentioned in *Exod.* xxxi., sometimes used connotatively.] Worthy of Bezaleel, or of a cunning workman.

[1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) K iv, Their Hexagonia no Bezaleel For curious Art may passe or imitate.] 1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 289 They all are bezaleelian, skill within skill.

† **Beza·n,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. Du. *bezaan* mizen sail, ad. Sp. *mesana* or It. *mezzana* mizen.] Apparently used in Eng. in the sense of a small sailing vessel.

1662 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Sept., Saw the yacht .. set out from Greenwich with the little Dutch bezan.

Bezant, byzant (be·zănt, bĭzæ·nt). Forms: 3 (*Ormin*) beȝȝsannt, 3–7 **besand(e,** 4 (*pl.*) **besaunce,** 4–5 **besaund(e, -unt(e, -wnt, bessant, -aun,** 4–9 **besant(e, bezaunde, -nt,** 6 **beasaunte, beisand,** 6–7 (*pl.*) **basence, beazance,** 7–9 **bi-, byzant,** 7– **bezant.** [a. OF. *besan* (pl. *besanz*):—L. *byzantius* (sc. *nummus*) Byzantine (coin), from *Byzantium*, where it was first struck; cf. *Byzantine.* Poems *c* 1400 show the accentuation *be·zant.*]

1. A gold coin first struck at Byzantium or Constantinople, and seemingly identical with the Roman *solidus* or *aureus*, but afterwards varying in value between the English sovereign and half-sovereign, or less. It was current in Europe from the 9th century, and in England, till superseded by the noble, a coin of Edw. III. There were also silver Bezants worth from a florin to a shilling. Used by Wyclif to translate both the Latin words *talentum* and *drachma.*

c 1200 ORMIN 8102 He ȝaff hise cnihhtess þa Fifftiȝ beȝȝsannz to mede. 1297 R. GLOUC. 409 Vyfty þousend besans, he sende hem. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4194 þar was ioseph in seruage sald, For tuenti besands [*v. r.* besaundes, besauntis]. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2474 An hundred bessauns gif Y the. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxv. 15 To oone he ȝaue fyue talentis or besauntis. 1388 — *Luke* xv. 8 What womman hauynge ten besauntis. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3253 Bruches and besauntez and oþer bryghte stonys. *c* 1400 *Roland* 411 Tok of the hethyn broche or bessant. 1494 FABYAN VII. 374 One is called a bezaunde imperiall, & yᵉ other a bezaunt ducall. *c* 1500 KENNEDY *Agst. Mouth-thankl.* iii, Brotches, beisands, robbis, & rings. 1577 *Test. 12 Patriarchs* (1604) 144 They ask two basences of gold. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vii. 32 They should pay twentie thousand Bizants. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxxi, A thousand besans of gold. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* vii, Here, Isaac, lend me a handful of byzants. 1875 JEVONS *Money* ix. 97 In Anglo-Saxon times gold byzants from Byzantium were used in England.

2. The offering made by the kings of England at the sacrament, or at festivals.

1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. xii. (1743) 98 The gold offered by the King at the Altar, when he receives the Sacrament .. is still called the Byzant. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 599 The King's [offering] is a byzant, or wedge of gold, value 30*l.*

3. *Her.* A gold roundel representing the above coin plain and unstamped: according to Littré, originally signifying that the bearer had been in the Holy Land. Also *attrib.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* C iij b, This is calde a besant cros for it is made all of besanttis .. He berith gowles a cros beasauntid. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 79 Plates are of dignitie nexte vnto the besauntes..whiche are alwayes of a golden colour. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. xix. (1660) 352 If they [Roundles] be Or, then we call them Besants. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* v. 25 In the instances of the Bezant and the Plate.

Bezantin(e, obs. form of BYZANTINE.

Bez-antler (bēz-, bēzi·ntlə). Forms: 7 **bezantelier, beas antlier, beantler,** 7–9 **bez-antler, bezantler,** 8–9 **bes-antler,** 9 **bees-antler, bis-antler.** [f. *bez-*, BES- secondary + ANTLER. A word of unfixed form, also called **bay antler,** and varied as **bay-, bez-, beze-tyne.**] The second branch or 'start' of a deer's horn, next above the brow-antler (or antler proper).

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* iv. § 6 (1615) 46 The Browantlier, or Beasantlier. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 168 Skilfull Woodmen describing the head of a Hart do call the Next above there unto [i. e. the Browanteliers] .. Bezanteliers. [1611 COTGR., *Surandoillier*, the beankler or second branch of a Deeres head. —*Surentoiller* .. the Beancler of a Bucke.] 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 11 With little branches and twigs (like Bezanteliers) springing out of them. 1678 PHILLIPS (App.) *Bezantler*, the .. next branch of the Harts-horn to Browantler, which is the lowest. 1855 OWEN *Vertebr. An.* (1868) III. 618 Its branches are the 'tynes' .. the first or lowest branch is the 'brow-tyne,' the second is the 'beze' or 'bez tyne.' 1874 T. BELL *Brit. Quadrup.* 349 The branches or antlers .. as the *brow-antler, bez-antler*, and *royal.* 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* iv. 71 Above the 'burr' came the brow-antlier, now the brow-point; next the bez-antlier, now the bay.

Bezanty (bĭzæ·nti), *ppl. a. Her.* Also 7–9 **bezantee.** In 5 englished as **besantid, besauntid.** [a. F. *besanté*, f. *besant*, BEZANT.] Charged with or formed of bezants.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* C iij h, He berith gowles a cros besauntid. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 192 (1810) 206 These Vaultorts bear a border bezantee in their coat-armour. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xv. (ed. 3) 174 The brothers De La Zouche severally bear gules bezantée, and azure bezantée. 1877 L. JEWITT *Half-hrs. Eng. Antiq.* 194 The lion rampant within a bordure bezanty.

Bezaor, -zar(d, -zas, obs. forms of BEZOAR.

Bezaunce, obs. form of BEISANCE, BEZANTS.

Beze: see BES- and BEZ-ANTLER.

Bezeche, bezeik, obs. forms of BESEECH.

Bezel (be·zĕl). Forms: 7 **bezell, -ill, beasel, bizel, bezle,** 7–8 **beazil,** 8 **bezil, bazil,** (9 **beazel**), 7– **basil, bezel,** 8– **bezil.** [a. OF. **besel, *bezel*, in mod.F. *biseau, bizeau* (cf. Sp. *bisel*), also *basile*; of unknown origin: it may be dim. of *bis, bez*, or contain that word. (It does not represent med.L. *bisalus.*) Cf. BELEF, BEVEL.]

1. A slope, a sloping edge or face: *esp.* that of a chisel or other cutting tool (commonly *basil.*)

1611 COTGR., *Biseau*, a bezle, bezeling, or scuing; such a slopenesse, or slope form, as is in the point of an yron leauer, chizle, &c. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (J.) These chissels are not ground to such a basil as the joiner's chissels. 1721 BAILEY, *Basil* is the Sloping edge of a chissel. 1823 NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 225 Edge-tools are sharpened, by applying the basil to the convex surface [of a grind-stone].

2. The oblique sides or faces of a cut gem; *spec.* the various oblique faces and edges of a brilliant, which lie round the 'table' or large central plane on the upper surface, comprising the 8 star-facets, 16 skill-facets, and 8 lozenges. [Cf. Sp. *bisel* 'edge of a looking-glass, or crystal plate.']

1839–75 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 25 Upper skill-facets are wrought on the lower part of the bezil, and terminate in the girdle; star-facets are wrought on the upper part of the bezil, and terminate in the table; lozenges are formed by the meeting of the skill- and star-facets on the bezil.

3. 'The groove and projecting flange or lip by which the crystal of a watch or the stone of a jewel is retained in its setting.'

1616 BULLOKAR, *Bezill.* 1623 COCKERAM *Bezell*, the broad place of a Ring where the stone is set. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 968 In the uttermost part of the wings, as if it were four Adamants glistering in a beazil of Hyacinth. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1499/4 One silver [watch] ..the hours in form of Diamonds, the Out-case holes with Bizels for the sound of the Bell. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) IV. s. v. *Gyges*, When he turned the beazil to the palm of the hand. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 496 The partitions that separate the lenses, or rather Bezels in which they are set. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 12 A long oval bezel chased in intaglio.

4. *Comb.* **bezelwise** *adv.*, sloping, bevelled.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Chimney*, The Sides of the Frame and Trap are made slope or bezelwise.

Bezel (be·zĕl), *v.* Also 7 **basil.** [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To grind (a tool) down to an edge; to cut to a sloping edge, to bevel.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 185 The Chissels .. are Basil'd away on both the flat sides. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 122 Instead of rabbiting the Frame and Trap-Door, let both be bezell'd or sloap'd.

Bezel(l, variant of BEZZLE *v. Obs.*

Bezelling (be·zĕliŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 7 **bezeling,** 9 **bezilling.** [f. BEZEL + -ING[1].] Collective appellation of that which forms a bezel.

1611 COTGR., *Biseau*, a bezle, bezeling, or scuing. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock N.* xxviii. No bezilling, no jewel whatever.

Bezenge, obs. form of BESINGE.

Bezer, obs. form of BEZOAR.

‖ **Bezesteen** (be·zĕstī·n). Also 7 **besestano, bisestano,** 7–8 **besestein,** 8 **bezestan,** 9 **bezestein.** [a. (directly or through Fr. or It.) Turk. بزستان *bazistān*, originally a Pers. word meaning 'clothes market.'] An exchange, bazaar, or market-place in the East.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Besestein*, an Exchange or the chief Market-place among the Turks. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Besestano*, a Burse or Exchange for Merchants. 1736 BAILEY, *Bezestan* .. a Burse or Exchange. 1849 CURZON *Visits Monast.* 35 Some of the bezesteins and principal bazaars are closed at twelve o'clock. 1864 SALA *Tw. round Clock* 267 Behold the Bezesteen of borrowed money.

‖ **Bezetta** (bĭze·tă). [Corruption of It. *pezzetta*, dim. of *pezza* a PIECE of cloth; defined in Tommaseo's Dict. as 'piece of cloth, usually of cotton, which when rubbed gives a red stain, and is used for rouging.'] 'A dye or pigment prepared by dipping linen rags in solutions of certain colouring matters' Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 583.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 583 Red bezetta is coloured with cochineal, and is used as a cosmetic. *Ibid.*, Blue bezetta..chiefly used for colouring the rind of Dutch cheeses.

Bezil, variant of BEZZLE *v. Obs.*

Bezique (bĕzī·k). Also 9 **bazique.** [corruption of F. *besigue, besy*: of unknown origin.] A game of cards, in which the name 'Bezique' is applied to the occurrence in one hand of the knave of diamonds and queen of spades.

1861 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 138 Bazique is a game, probably of later invention, and of quite a novel kind .. The knave of diamonds and queen of spades together, form Bazique, and score four. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 367/1 Bézique is a very amusing game for two or four persons.

Bezle, obs. form of BEZEL.

Bezoar (bī·zoəɹ, be·zoəɹ). Forms: 6 **besert, bezer,** 6–7 **bezahar,** 6–8 **bezaar, bezar,** 7 **besohard, besar, beazar, beazer, bazar, bezor, beazoar, bezaor, boezar,** 8 **besaar, bezard,** 7–9 **-oard, -oart,** 7– **bezoar.** [Like mod.L. *bezahar, bezaar, bezoar* (*bezardicum, lapis bezoarticus*), Sp. *bezaar, bezar, bezoar*, F. *bezahar, bezar, bezoar, bezoard*, ad. Arab. بازهر *bāzahr* or بادزهر *bādizahr*, ad. Per. *pād-zahr* counter-poison, antidote, bezoar stone; f. *zahr* poison. In 17th c. Eng., as in F. and Sp., *bezahar, bezaar* was reduced to two syllables, *bezar, beazar, beazer* (bē·zəɹ), of which the mod. pronunc. would be regularly (bī·zəɹ). The spelling *bezoar* (for *bezaär*) appears to be of mod.L. origin; it has influenced the pronunciation given in dictionaries since the end of last century.]

† **1.** *gen.* A counter-poison or antidote. *Obs.* (In later writers taken as a *fig.* use of sense 2a: hence, also, *bezoar-stone.*)

1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. cccIxxiv. (1633) 969 This root Anthora is the Bezoar or counterpoison to that Thora. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 775 The juice of Apples being drunk, and Endive, are the proper Bezoar against the venom of a Phalangie. 1637 EARL MONMOUTH *Rom. & Tarquin* 208 Valour is a kinde of Besar, which comforts the hearts of subjects, that they may the better endure a Tyrants venome. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 78 Every Thing that

frees the Body from any Ailment, is called the Bezoar of that Ailment.

b. 1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 929 A Hornet is the Bezoar stone for its own wound.

2. Various substances formerly held as antidotes: *spec.* **a.** A calculus or concretion found in the stomach or intestines of some animals, chiefly ruminants, formed of concentric layers of animal matter deposited round some foreign substance, which serves as a nucleus. Often called *bezoar-stone.* (The ordinary current sense.)

The original sort was the *lapis bezoar orientale*, obtained from the wild goat of Persia and various antelopes, etc.; the *lapis bezoar occidentale*, obtained from the lamas of Peru, was less valued; the chamois yielded *German bezoar.*

1580 Frampton *Joyf. News* 126 The stone is called the Bezaar, beyng .. approved good against Venome. 1585 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* II. 420 Item, a besert stone. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 230 Diuisible into many shels or huskes like a Bezoar stone. 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 74 The becunia, and other beasts, which breed the beazer stone. 1638 Shirley *Mart. Soldier* III. iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1882) I. 217 A true rare Quintessence Extracted out of Orientall Bezar. 1670 J. Narbrough in Burney *Discov. S. Sea* III. xiii. (1813) 333, I had his [a guanaco's] paunch opened to search for the Bezoar stone. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 120 Rhinoceros-Bezoars, which I supposed were taken out of the Stomach or Guts of that large Animal. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. II. iii. 307 The concretion sometimes found in the stomach of these animals [the chamois], called the German Bezoar. 1849 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 85/1 The oriental bezoard, a resinous intestinal calculus. 1882 *Catal. Museum St. Barthol. Hosp.* I. 542 (No. 293) Section of a Bezoar, composed chiefly of Pinic Acid. Its nucleus is a date-stone.

† **b.** Alleged stones or concretions of various kinds. (Usually due to ignorance of the origin of the prec.) *Obs.*

1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. v. (1652) 72 Bezoars of the Mine. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* v. ix. (ed. 7) 550 This stone Bezar groweth in a concavity in manner of a girdle about two handfull long and three inches broad. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 100 The hart..sendeth forth certain tears, which are turned into a stone called 'bezahar.' 1618 *Rep. E. Ind. Comp.* in Jas. Mill *Brit. India* I. I. ii. 23 On the island of Borneo, diamonds, bezoar stones, and gold, might be obtained. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 358 The soil .. uberous in rich Stones, as Diamonds, Chrysolites, Onyx, Magnets and Bezoars.

† **c.** Applied to various medicinal preparations. 1706 Phillips, *Bezoar Minerale*, a Chymical Preparation of Butter of Antimony. — *Bezoar-Animale*, the Livers and Hearts of Vipers dry'd in the Sun and powder'd. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 309. 1807 Aikin *Dict. Chem., Bezoard Mineral* is a perfect oxyd of Antimony.

† **3.** *transf.* The wild goat of Persia, the best-known source of the calculus (2 a). In later times called **bezoar-goat**; so **bezoar antelope.** *Obs.* (Early writers confound *beazer* and *beaver.*)

1611 Cotgr., *Bezoard*..breeds in the maw of the Goat called a Beazer. 1620 Ford *Lover V.* 60 Their places and honours are hunted after as the beazar for his preservatiues. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1177 The Oriental Bezoar .. being a Savage Animal like a kid. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. II. iii. 308 The Bezoar goat..is the animal famous for that concretion in the intestines .. called the oriental bezoar. 1781 tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* VI. 407 *note*, The bezoar antilope..is one of the animals which produce the bezoar.

4. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *bezoard-extract*, etc.

1641 French *Distill.* ii. (1651) 60 Which may be called a Bezoard extract. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 743 The Bezoar-like virtue of such stones. 1709 G. Wilson *Chym.* i. (ed. 3) 13 One Pound more of new Bezoart Spirit of Nitre.

Bezoardic, -artic (bezoi,ā·rdik, -ā·rtik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *bezoardicus, -articus*; a. F. *bezoard, bezoart*, Bezoar; see -ic.]

A. *adj.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, bezoar; having its properties; serving as antidote.

1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2082 Wont to breed Bezoardick stones. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 39 Angelica is .. Cordial, Bezoartick, and Alexipharmack. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 361 Any substance..thought to possess important qualities was termed bezoardic, to indicate its value.

B. *sb.* A bezoardic drug; an antidote; a remedy.

1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 396 The Bezoartick .. is the present cure for all poysons and Feauers. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 92 Guaiacum .. I have used .. as the Bezoardick of this Disease. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bezoar Stone*, All Medicines contrary to Poison are called Bezoardicks. 1819 Rees *Cycl.* s.v.

† **Bezoa·rdical, -tical,** *a.* = prec. *Obs.*

a 1644 Chillingw. *Serm.* v. § 52 The healing Bezoartical Virtue of Grace. 1693 Sir T. Blount *Nat. Hist.* 36 Every thing good against Poysons, is commonly term'd Bezoardical.

† **Bezonian** (bĭzō·nian). *Obs.* Also 6 bezonion, 6– bi-, besonian. [f. It. *bisogno*, Sp. *bisoño* (see Besonio). The ending is perh. -an, as in *Oxonian*, etc.]

a. A raw recruit. **b.** (as a term of contempt) Needy beggar, base fellow, knave, rascal.

1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* Wks. 1883–4 II. 86 Trod vnder foote of euery inferior Besonian. 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. i. 134 Great men oft dye by vilde Bezonions. 1597 — *2 Hen. IV*, v. iii. 115 *Bezonian*, speake, or dye. 1611 Cotgr., *Bisongne* [see Besogne], a raskall, bisonian, base humored scoundrell. 1632 Massinger *Maid of Hon.* IV. i, For half a mouldy biscuit, sell herself To a poor bisognion. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. xi, Out on ye, cullions and bezonians!

Bez tyne: see under Bez-antler.

† **Be·zzle,** *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 besil, 6 beizle, 7 beezel, bezel, bezzel, bizle, bizel, 8 **bezil, bezzil,** 7– **bezzle.** [Late ME. *besil*, a. OF. *besiler, besillier, beziller*, to lay waste, ravage, destroy; shortened form of *embesillier*: see Embezzle.] General sense: To make away with wastefully.

† **1.** *trans.* To plunder, spoil; to make away with (the property of others). *Obs.* Cf. Embezzle.

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* v. xvi. (1554) 132 b, That he should haue besiled the Of Chartage. 1594 Carew *Tasso* (1881) 94 Her sweet showes and faire lookes shall beizle harts. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Burn. Pest.* I. iii, I have laid up a little for my younger son Michael, and thou think'st to 'bezzle that. *c* 1612 Fletcher *Woman's Prize* IV. i. 115/2, I must be shut up and my substance bezel'd. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (Strype 1754) II. VI. iii. 626/2 To suffer no manner of person to bezil or purloin..out of the said park any timber.

2. *intr.* To make away with a large quantity of food or especially drink; to drink to excess, to guzzle, to revel.

1604 Dekker *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 113, I wonder how the inside of a Tauerne lookes now. Oh when shall I bizle, bizle? 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* I. 7 (1619) 143 It is too much for a minister to lie bezelling in the delight of his tast. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* II. 12 (1865) 453/1 He that will be sober when others bezzle..is branded with the name of puritan. 1721 Bailey, *Bezzle* (*q. d.* to Beastle), to guzzle, tipple, or drink hard. 1875 *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Bezb* or *Bezzle*, to drink.

b. *trans.* To make away with or consume (drink), waste or squander (one's money). *Obs.* or *dial.*

1617 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Trav.* Wks. (1630) 78/2, 13 or 14 brewings haue beene..stayed in the Towne, as not sufficient to be beezeled in the Country. [1775 Collier (Tim Bobbin) *Tummus & Meary* Wks. (1862) 54, I drank meh Pint o Ele..I cawd for another, on [=and] bezzilt tat too. *Ibid.* 55 In i'dd'n [=an ye had] bezzilt owey moor brass inney [=than ye] hadd'n. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* 37 *Bezzle*, to waste, to squander; generally applied to drinking].

† **Be·zzle,** *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 7 bezell. [f. prec.] A hard drinker, a bouser.

1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 12/1 Foule drunken bezzle. 1597 Br. Hall *Sat.* v. ii, The swolne bezell at an alehouse fyre, That tonnes in gallons to his bursten paunch.

† **Be·zzled,** *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also **beazled.** [f. as prec. + -ed.] ? Wasted, spent, worn out, exhausted; muddled (with drinking).

1604 Marston *Malcont.* (T.), Wonder of thy errour will strike dumb Thy bezel'd sense. 1875 Parish *Sussex Gloss.* s.v. *Beazled*, He comes home tired of an evening, but not beazled like boys who go to plough.

† **Be·zzler.** *Obs.* Also 7 beazler. [f. as prec. + -er.] One who drinks much, a tippler, bouser.

a 1593 H. Smith *Serm.* (1637) 473 If they had been Epicures, and Libertines, and Beazlers, God would not have heard his prayer for them. 1601 *Jack Drum's Entert.* (1616) A iij. (R.) The shewing horne bezelers discourse.

† **Be·zzling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* Also 6 bezeling, 7 bezelling, bezzeling, bisseling. [f. as prec. + -ing1.] Drunken revelry or dissipation, bousing.

1599 Marston *Sc. Villanie* II. vii. 206 That diuine part is soak't away in sinne, In sensuall lust, and midnight bezeling. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. (1851) 196 They that spend their youth in loitering, bezzling, and harlotting.

† **Be·zzling,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ing2.] That drinks hard; bousing, swilling.

1617 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Trav.* Wks. (1630) 80/1 Gogmagog, or our English Sir John Falstaff were but shrimps to this bezzeling Bombards latitude, altitude, and crassitude.

‖ **Bhang, bang** (bæŋ). Forms: 6–9 bangue, 7–9 bang, 9 bhang; (also 7 bange, 7–8 banque, 8 bank, 9 beng, benj, bhung). [A word widely spread in Eastern langs.: in Urdū, and various Indian langs., *bhāng, bhang, bhung*; in Pers., *bang* (whence Arab. *banj, benj*); all from Skr. *bhaṅgā* hemp. Its first European form was the Pg. *bangue*, also the earliest form in Eng.; *bang* (representing the Pers.) has prevailed since *c* 1675; *bhang* has become frequent during the present century, and is etymologically preferable.]

The native name of the Indian variety of the common Hemp, which in warm countries develops narcotic and intoxicating properties. In India the leaves and seed-capsules are chewed or smoked, or eaten mixed up into a sweetmeat, and sometimes an infusion of them is drunk. The name is sometimes extended to an intoxicating substance prepared from the resinous exudation of the plant, called by the Arabs *hashish.*

[1563 Garcia de Orta *Simples e Drogas* 26 (transl.), All he had to do was to eat a little bangue.] 1598 W. Phillips *Linschoten's Trav. Ind.* 19 Many kinds of Drogues, as Amfion, or Opium, Camfora, Bangue. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. v. I. v. (1651) 392 Another [herb] called Bange, like in effect to Opium. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 72 In the orientall countries—as Cambaia, Calicut .. ther is a drink call'd 'Banque,' which is rare and precious. 1673 Fryer *Acc. E. India* (1698) 91 (Y.) Bang (a pleasant intoxicating Seed mixed with Milk). 1727 A. Hamilton *Acc. E. Ind.* I. 131 (Y.) Before they engage in fight they drink Bang. 1782 T. Arnold *Insanity* II. 254 A preparation of a poisonous vegetable called Banque. 1838 Loudon *Encycl. Plants* 1083 The .. intoxicating Turkish drug called Bang or Haschisch. 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 47, I took to opium and smoking *bhung* (hemp). 1866 Livingstone *Jrnl.* I. (1873) I. 29 Bhang is not smoked, but tobacco is.

‖ **Bheesty, bheestie** (bī·sti). Also 8– beasty, 9 beestie. [Urdū *bhīstī*, a. Pers. *bihishtī*, f. *bihisht* paradise; prob. of jocular origin.] In India, the servant who supplies an establishment with water, which he carries in a skin slung on his back.

1781 *India Gaz.* 24 Nov. (Y.) With the loss of only 1 sepoy, 1 beasty, and a cossy. 1810 T. Williamson *Vade-Mec.* I. 229 (Y.) If he carries the water himself in the skin of a goat. ..he then receives the designation of Bheesty. 1859 Lang *Wand. Ind.* 63 Jehan, the bheestie's daughter, was a virtuous girl. 1883 W. Baxter *Winter in Ind.* II. 22 Bheesties pressing water out of their pigskins to lay the dust.

Bi, ME. variant of By, a town.

Bi, freq. ME. spelling of By *prep.*: the same as

Bi- *pref.*1, the early OE., and the ordinary ME., form of the prefix Be-; under which spelling see most of the words. Those alone are left under Bi- which did not survive long enough to be spelt with *be-*.

Bi- *pref.*2, a. L. *bi-* (earlier *dui-*, cogn. with Gr. δι-, Skr. *dvi-*) 'twice, doubly, having two, two-,' which is in Latin a prefix of adjs., occas. of sbs., rarely of vbs. (e. g. *bipertīre*). The earliest Latin adjs. of this type are formed by simply prefixing *bi-* either to adj.- (and verb-) stems, as *bifer, bifidus, bijugus, bisonus*, or to sb.- (and adj.-) stems, as *bicolor, biceps, bifrons, bifurcus, bigener*; later in all probability, and more evidently mere compounds, are those in which *bi-* is prefixed to an adj. with a thematic suffix, as *bicorniger, bicubitālis, bilongus, bipatens*, and these are occas. participial in form, as *bicamerātus, biformātus.* The Latin sbs., ending usually in *-ium*, are formed on the prec. adjs., or possible ones of corresponding type, as *biennium* a space of two years, *biennis* lasting two years, *biclīnium, *biclinus.*

The prefix entered Eng. in composition, e. g. in *bigam* (=med.L. *bigamus*), found *c* 1300, *bicorne, c* 1420; *bifront, biforked* occur late in 16th c.; and from the 17th c. onward, by a wide extension of the Latin analogy, especially in its later phases, *bi-* has been prefixed to any adj. conveniently indicating the thing or quality which is to be described as doubled or occurring twice, principally to those of Latin etymology, as in *biangular, bicavitary, bicentral, bivaulted, bivoluminous*, but also to others as *birainy, biweekly.* In modern scientific terminology, adjs. in *-ate, -ated* are most frequently employed, as *biauriculate, bicarinate, bilamellate, bipinnate, biunguiculate, bimaculated*; and the attrib. use of sbs. as adjs. tends to such modern forms as *bichord, biwhirl.* (See also the form Bin-.)

Bi- is therefore used in Eng. to form:—

I. Adjectives, with the sense:—

1. Having or furnished with two —, two- —, as **bi-angular, -ate, -ated, -ous**, having two angles; **bibracteate**, having two bracts; **bibracteolate**, having two small bracts; **bicallose, -ous**, having two callosities; † **bicapited, bicapitate**, having two heads, two-headed; **bicapsular**; **bicavitary**, having two cavities; **bicentral**; **bichord**, having two strings; **biciliate**, having two cilia or hairs; **bicircular, bicoloured, bicolumnar, biconsonantal**; **bicorporal, -ate, -ated, -eal**, having two bodies; **bicristate**, having two crests; **bifacial, bifanged**; **biglandular**, having two glands; **bimarginate, bimembral, bimuscular**; **binodal**. having two nodes; **binuclear**, having two nuclei; **bi-ovulate, bipetalous**; **biporose**, having or opening by two pores; **bipupillate**, having two pupil-like markings; **biradiate**, having two rays; **birainy**, having two rains or rainy seasons; **bispinous, bistipuled**; **bitentaculate**, having two tentacles; **bituberculate, -ated**, having two tubercles; **bivascular**, having two vessels; **bivaulted**; **bivoluminous**, consisting of two volumes; **biwhirl.**

1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 259 Peduncles *bi-bracteate at the forks. *Ibid.* 345 Scale peltate, *bi-bracteolate. 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 42 (Lions) are borne in armes .. *Bicapited, Bicorporated, Tricorporated. 1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 196 The *bicapsular seed vessel of *Digitalis ferruginea.* 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd. 101 Nerve-centres..spoken of as '*bicavitary.' 1854 Maxwell in *Life* viii. 231 Full of ellipses—*bicentral sources of lasting joy. 1857 Berkeley *Cryptog. Bot.* § 136 *Biciliate spores. 1880 *Athenæum* 20 Nov. 678/3 *Bicircular Quartics. 1862 R. Patterson *Ess. Hist. & Art* 34 A *bi-coloured uniform. 1884 M. Rule *Eadmeri Hist. Nov.* Pref. 84 The pages are *bicolumnar. 1861 Max Müller *Sc. Lang.* vii. 251 A *bi-consonantal root. 1839 Bailey *Festus* viii. (1848) 94 Luxurious, violent, *bicorporate. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. iv. 201 Airy Signs, or Signs *Bicorporeal. 1882 R. Brown *Law Kosmic Ord.* 57 A gigantic *bicorporeal Scorpion-couple. 1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 212 Fourth [joint] prominently *bicristate, the crests thin. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phanerog. F.* 48 Firm, leathery .. *bifacial leaves. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* viii. 315 Small *bifanged molar teeth. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 441 Terminal panicles..supported by *biglandular bracts. 1812 J. Jebb *Corr.* (1834) II. 77 In these stanzas, each line is obviously *bimembral. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. viii. 237 The first [order] is *Biniuscular, having two attaching muscles. 1835 Lindley

Introd. Bot. (1848) I. 324 The cyme..may be *binodal, trinodal. 1880 *Times* 24 Nov. 10 A small *bi-nuclear, gaseous, planetary nebula. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* No. 411. 621 Spores ..cylindrical, *binucleate. 1858 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 145 Ventral fins *biradiate. 1855 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* v. § 296 Bogota is within the *birainy latitudes. 1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 621 The preceding segment is *bispinous. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* iii. 131 A ciliated *bitentaculate body. 1849 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. vii 371 A minutely *bituberculated wart. 1809 J. Barlow *Columb.* IX. 15 In this *bivaulted sphere. 1870 Lowell in *Athenæum* 19 Mar. 380 That *bivoluminous shape in which dullness overtakes..genius at last. 1882 in *Nature* XXVI. 546 The formation of whirl and *biwhirl systems.

2. Doubly —; — in two ways or directions, on both sides; as **bi-bisalternate** (see quot.); **bicleft**; **biconic, -al**, conical in two directions; **biconcave, biconstant, biconvex**; **bicrescentic**, crescent-shaped on both sides; **bicurvate, bifusiform, bipyramidal, birectangular, birefracting, -ive, birefringent, birhomboidal, bi-sphero-concave**; **bisubstituted.**

1817 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* 210 When there are two rows of bisalternate planes on each side, as in the *bibisalternate cinnabar. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt, etc.* 216 Those sacred springs, which from the *by-clift hill Dropt their pure Nectar. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 285 Shell inversely conical, *bi-conic, or cylindrical. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd. 71 The *biconical cavity thus formed. 1833 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* xvii. (1874) 291 This Bird approaches the reptilian type in possessing *biconcave vertebræ. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 409/1 A *biconcave disc. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 289 A *bi-constant dispersion formula. 1849–52 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1438/2 When the rays pass out from a *bi-convex lens. 1854 J. Hogg *Microsc.* II. ii. (1867) 400 Spicula having both extremities bent alike—*bicurvate. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xxix. 243 The *bipyramidal dodecahedron. 1869 Tyndall *Notes Light* 75 A *birefracting prism of Iceland spar. *Ibid.* 66 This crystal is *birefractive. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 204 A *birefringent crystal. 1817 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* 202 A crystal is said to be *bi-rhomboidal, when its surface consists of .. two different rhomboids. 1849–52 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1469/1 *Bi-sphero-concave lenses. 1880 Clemenshaw *Wurtz' Atom. Th.* 303 In a *bisubstituted derivate of marsh gas, the third substitution may take place on either side.

3. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Twice over, re- —; *i.e.* having characteristically divided parts which are themselves similarly divided; as Bilaciniate, Bipinnate, Biserrate, Biternate, q.v.

4. Lasting or continuing for two —; occurring or appearing every two —; as Biennial, **bi-hourly, bi-monthly, biweekly.**

1843 in *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* II. 247 *Bi-hourly observations..had ceased with the first of the present year. 1879 Gladstone in *Daily News* 1 Dec. 6/5 Annual as opposed to *bi-monthly or tri-monthly budgets.

b. Occurring or appearing twice in a —; as in **bi-diurnal, bi-monthly, bi-quarterly, bi-weekly, bi-winter, bi-yearly.** (The ambiguous usage is confusing, and might be avoided by the use of *semi-*; e.g. *semi-monthly, semi-weekly*; cf. *half-yearly*.)

1854 Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 32 A *bi-diurnal visit from the tide. 1878 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXV. 4 A new Spanish *bi-monthly journal. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Feb. 16 To issue these etchings in *bi-quarterly numbers. 1885 Farrar *Camb. Bible Sch.* Luke xviii. 12 The *bi-weekly fast of the Pharisees..The days chosen were Thursday and Monday. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 394/1 The mail-carriers are making one of their *bi-winter trips. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXVIII. 9 A *bi-yearly calendar.

c. The prec. adjs. in *-ly* are also used adverbially.

1864 *Even. Standard* 29 Oct., Sixpenny parts, to be issued bi-monthly. 1865 *Reader* 12 Aug. 188/3 To be held biweekly, on Mondays and Thursdays.

5. Joining or connecting two —; as Bi-acromial, Bi-ischiatic, Bi-parietal, q.v.

6. Occasionally in other senses, as **bimanual**, employing two hands; Biseriate, arranged in two series; **bitaurine**, belonging to two bulls.

1872 F. Thomas *Dis. Women* 73 The practice of *bimanual palpation. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 430 The *biseriate segmentation of the apical cell. 1864 E. Swifte in *N. & Q.* V. 142 The *bitaurine bellow.

II. Adverbs, verbs, and substantives; chiefly **a.** derivatives from the adjectives in I, as **biconically** *adv.* (f. *biconical* in 2), **bicleavage** (cf. *bicleft* in 2), **bicoloration** (cf. L. *bicolor* and *bicoloured* in 1), Bivocalize *v.*; but also **b.** substantives formed after Latin analogies, in which *bi-* has the force of 'double, two'; as **bimillionaire**, the owner of property valued at two millions of money; **binomenclature**, double naming; **biprong**, a two-pronged fork.

a. 1881 *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 87. 390 Shell..*biconically fusiform. 1847–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 676/2 A *bicleavage of the azygos ventral rays. 1877 Coues *Fur Anim.* iv. 120 [The] animal..resumes its *bicoloration.

b. 1838 *New Month. Mag.* LIV. 314 The millionaire..becomes a *bi-millionaire. 1873 Tristram *Moab* vii. 120 Another instance of *binomenclature, a duplicate name occurring on the east side. 1872 M. Collins *Pr. Clarice* I. xii. 114 The ancient *biprong of steel.

III. *Chem.* Substantives and adjectives, in which *bi-* signifies the presence in a compound of twice that amount (usually two equivalents) of the acid, base, etc. indicated as present by the word to which it is prefixed. Thus *carbonate of soda* was viewed as containing one equivalent of carbonic acid, *bicarbonate of soda* as containing two. In recent chemical nomenclature, *bi-* has been systematically superseded by *di-*.

1863 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 584 **Bi-compounds*: see *Dicompounds.* 1819 Brande *Chem.* v. § 306 *Bicarbonate of Potassa is formed by passing a current of carbonic acid into a solution of the subcarbonate. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 210 The *bicarbonate [of soda] is chiefly used..for the production of refreshing drinks. 1826 Henry *Elem. Chem.* II. 45 The second sulphuret, or *bi-sulphuret of tin. 1850 Daubeny *Atom. Th.* x. (ed. 2) 342 *Bisulphuretted hydrogen is .. decomposed by the action of alkalies. 1863 Tyndall *Heat* i. 14, I wet a pellet of cotton-wool with liquid *bisulphide of carbon. 1879 G. Gladstone in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 213/1 Tartar emetic—the *bitartrate of antimony and potash.

Biace, obs. form of Bias.

Biacid (bəiˌæ·sid), *a.* [f. Bi- *pref.*² III + Acid.] Of a base: Capable of combining with an acid in two different proportions. 1864 in Webster.

Biacromial (bəiˌăkrōu·miăl), *a. Phys.* [f. Bi- *pref.*² 5 + Acromial.] Joining the extremities of the two shoulder-blades.

1878 Bartley *Topinard's Anthrop.* 83 The biacromial line.

Biacuminate (bəiˌăkiū·minĕt), *a.* [f. Bi- *pref.*² 1, 2 + Acuminate.] (See quot.)

1880 Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 398 *Biacuminate*, two-pointed, as malpighiaceous hairs, fixed by the middle and tapering to each end.

Biaften, biæften, early form of Baft *adv.*

Bi-alate (bəiˌē·lĕt), *a.* [f. Bi- *pref.*² 1 + Alate.] Having two wings or wing-like membranous expansions.

1852 Dana *Crust.* II. 1360 Posterior segment bi-alate.

† **Bially,** *a. Obs. Her.* [Suggests an OF. **biallé* (f. *bi-* two), not known.] (See quots.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B v b, Byally. 1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 212 Bially, that is a barre betweene two Cheuerons.

Biangulate, -ated, -ous, etc.: see Bi- *pref.*² 1.

Biannual (bəiˌæ·niнăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Bi- *pref.*² 4; 4 b + Annual.] **A.** *adj.* Used as = Half-yearly. **B.** *sb.* = Biennial *sb.* Hence **Bia·nnually** *adv.*

1877 Ouida *Puck* xii. 123 Every half-year his lawyers transmitted him..the biannual rental. 1884 *Illustr. Sydney News* 26 Aug. 15/1 Plant out..annuals and bi-annuals. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXIII. 647 A change in the fashion of her clothes bi-annually at least.

Biarchy (bəi·ăaki). [f. Bi- *pref.*² II + *-archy* = Gr. *-αρχια*; cf. *monarchy*.] Dual sovereignty. government by two.

1847 in Craig. 1862 M. Hopkins *Hawaii* 141 To terminate the biarchy, and leave Kaméhaméha sole ruler of Hawaii.

Biarticulate (bəiˌaati·kiŭlĕt), *a.* [f. Bi- *pref.*² 1 + Articulate.] Having two joints, two-jointed.

1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 268 Their biarticulate tarsi. 1852 Dana *Crust.* II. 909 *note.*

Bias (bəi·ăs), *a., sb.,* and *adv.* Forms: 6–7 biace, (?6 byess), 6–8 byas, (7 biais, biase, biaz), 7–8 biass, byass, 6– bias. Pl. **biases**; also 6 bias, 6–9 biasses, 7 byasses. [a. F. *biais*, in 14th c. 'oblique, obliquity,' = Pr. *biais* (cf. OCat. *biais*, mod. *biaise, biase*; also Sardinian *biasciu*, It. *s-biescio* awry, in Piem. *sbias*); of unknown origin. The conjecture of Diez that it is:—L. *bifax, bifacem*, explained by Isidore as *duos habens obtutus* 'looking two ways,' is rejected by later Romanic scholars as phonetically untenable. Originally an adjective, as in Pr. *via biayssa* cross or oblique road; but early used as a sb. in French, so that the first quotable example in Eng. is of the subst. use. The latter became a technical term at the game of bowls, whence come all the later uses of the word. With pl. *biases*, cf. *atlases, crocuses*.]

A. *adj.* (Sense 1 is original; 1 b and 2 appear to be derived from senses of the sb.)

† **1.** Slanting, oblique. *Bias line*: (in early geometry) a diagonal or hypotenuse. [Cf. OF. (Oresme, 14th c.) une figure quarrée et le dyametre qui la traverse biais.] *Obs.* Cf. Bias-wise, -ways.

1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* II. xxxii, By the Bias line, I meane that lyne, whiche in any square figure dooth runne from corner to corner. 1601 Holland *Pliny* 953 (R.) Her oblique and byass declination. 1688 R. Holme *Acad. Arm.* II. 351 Some shells are crooked and byas.

b. *spec.* in dress (cf. B 1): Cut across the texture, slanting.

1883 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 3/3 A wide bias band of wallflower velvet. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Aug. 681/1 Plain skirts, trimmed with flat bias bands.

2. 'Swelled as the bowl on the biased side' J.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr*, IV. v. 8 Thy sphered Bias cheeke.

B. *sb.*

1. An oblique or slanting line; cf. A 1. Now app. only in the spec. sense of a wedge-shaped piece or gore, cut obliquely to the texture of a woven fabric. *On the bias*: diagonally, across the texture.

1530 Palsgr. 198/1 Byas of an hose, *bias*. 1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 513 Take me a napkyn folte, With the byas of a bolte. *c*1570 Ld. Semple *Three Taverners* ix, Now gif ye.. shape it precyslie, The ellwand wald be grit & lang, Gif the byess be wyde, gar lay it on side. 1880 *Melbourne Bulletin* 29 Oct. 5/1 The clothing..may not be cut on the bias. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 2 June 7/2 All skirts are..cut with a curved bias.

2. A term at bowls, applied alike to: The construction or form of the bowl imparting an oblique motion, the oblique line in which it runs, and the kind of impetus given to cause it to run obliquely. Thus a bowl is said 'to have a wide or narrow bias,' 'to run with a great' or 'little bias'; the player 'gives it more' or 'less bias' in throwing it.

It is difficult to decide in which sense exactly *bias* was here first used. A priori we think of the oblique line of motion: this is favoured also by the quotations under C. and Bias-wise; yet early quotations here point rather to the oblique one-sided structure or shape of the bowl. Formerly bias was given by loading the bowls on one side with lead, and this itself was sometimes called the *bias*; they are now made of very heavy wood, teak or ebony, and the bias given entirely by their shape, which is that of a sphere slightly flattened on one side and protuberant on the other, as if composed of the halves of an oblate and a prolate spheroid.

1570 tr. *Life* 70 *Abps. Canterb.* B v. *marg.*, As you haue sett youre bias, so runneth your bowle. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. v. 25 Well, forward, forward, thus the bowle should run, And not vnluckily against the Bias. 1643 T. Goodwin *Wks.* (1861) III. 492 A bowl..is swayed by the bias, and lead that is in it. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Serm.* ii. 71 If it [the Bowl] be made with a Byas, that may decline it a little from a straight line. 1692 South 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 444 A bowl may lie still for all its Byass. 1710 Norris *Chr. Prudence* i. 22 The Bowl will run, not as the Hand directs, but as the Bias leads. 1728 Pope *Dunciad* I. 170 O thou, of business the directing soul, To human heads like byass to the bowl. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Bias* of a bowl is a piece of lead put into one side, to load and make it incline towards that side. 1822 Hazlitt *Men & Manners* Ser. II. iv. (1869) 89 The skittle-player bends his body to give a bias to the bowl he has already delivered from his hand. 1851 A. W. Hare *Serm.* viii. I. 133 Just as a bowl with a bias, if you try to send it straight, the longer it rolls, the further it will swerve. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1920. 209/1 A bias that should reach the jack.

b Figurative senses taken from the game of bowls.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (1811) 205 Her bosome sleake as Paris plaster, Helde vp two balles of alabaster, Eche byas [i.e. nipple] was a little cherrie. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. iv. 5 'Twill make me thinke the World is full of Rubs, And that my fortune runnes against the Byas. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 66 To finde a matter quite mistaken, and goe downe the hill agaynst the byas, in the mouth of some such men. 1618 Mynshul *Ess. Prison* (1638) 17 To bee a bowle for every alley, and run into every company, proves thy mind to haue no bias. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Wisd. Man's Self* (Arb.) 185 Which set a Bias vpon the Bowle, of their owne Petty Ends. 1714 C. Johnson *Country Lasses* II. ii, Joy shall be the jack, pleasure the bias, and we'll rowl after happiness to the last moment of life.

3. *transf.* An inclination, leaning, tendeney, bent; a preponderating disposition or propensity; predisposition *towards*; predilection; prejudice.

1572 tr. *Buchanan's Detect. Mary* in *Love-lett.* (1824) 125 She cometh to her own bias, and openly showeth her own natural conditions. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 166/1 They cease their crueltie for a time, but within a-while after fall to their bloudie bias. 1620 Quarles *Jonah* (1638) 38 To change the byas of her crooked wayes. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* II. § 1 Though..the byas of present practise wheel another way. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 361 The law will not suppose a possibility of biass or favour in a judge. 1827 Hare *Guesses* (1859) 13 A proof of our natural bias to evil. 1829 Southey *Inscript.* xlv, My intellectual life received betimes The bias it hath kept. 1830 Sir J. Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* III. i. (1851) 241 If the bricks.. had all a certain leaning or bias in one direction out of the perpendicular. 1878 Lecky *England in 18th. C.* II. vi. 179 They could have no possible bias in favour of the Irish.

† **4.** Set course in any direction, ordinary 'way.' *From* or *out of the bias*: out of the way. *To put out of* or *off one's bias*: to put out, disconcert, confuse, put into disorder. *Obs.*

1588 *Marpret. Epist.* (1843) 51 Marke what wil be the issue..if you still keep your olde byas. 1600 Dekker *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 30 Well Master all this is from the bias, doe you remember the Shippe. *c*1619 R. Jones *Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 478 Such strange opinions as would turn the whole world out of bias. 1642 Howell *For. Trav.* 142 Here it will not be much out of the byas, to insert a few verses. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 272 There is no putting him out of his bias. He is a regular piece of clock-work. 1752 Hume *Pol. Disc.* ii. 30 Superstition, which throws the Government off its bias. 1799 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Nil Admn.* Wks. 1812 IV. 266 And turn even Bishops off from Wisdom's bias.

5. A swaying influence, impulse, or weight; 'any thing which turns a man to a particular course, or gives the direction to his measures' (J.)

1587 Turberville *Trag. T.* (1837) 206 That to the end he might the maid Unto his bias bring. 1595 Shaks. *John* II. 577 This vile drawing byas, This sway of motion, this commoditie. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. State* IV. iv. 254 In his prime he [Wolsey] was the bias of the Christian world, drawing the bowl thereof to what side he pleased. *a*1659 Cleveland *Wks.* (1687) 82 In what a puzzling Neutrality is the poor Soul, that moves between two such ponderous Biasses! 1660 W. Secker *Nonsuch Prof.* 430 The love of God is the byas of a Volunteer. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* II. 196 The Bribery and Byass of Sense and Flesh. 1851 Gladstone *Gleanings* IV. xxxix. 28 He could not possibly be under any bias.

† b. Centre of gravity (as that which determines the direction of motion in a falling body). *rare.*

1674 Petty *Disc. bef. R. Soc.* 126 I suppose in every atom

.. two poles in its superficies, and a Central point within its substance, which I call its Byas.

C. *adv.* [Cf. *on the bias*, F. *en biais, de biais.*]

1. Obliquely, aslope, athwart. *Obs.* exc. of dress.

1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 25 Wold run hiz race byas among the thickest of the throng. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. (1641) 33/1 That rich Girdle..Which God gave Nature .. To weare it biaz, buckled over-thwart-her. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXVII. iv. (R.) The leaves be..chamfered or chanelled biais all along. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 349 It should be..cut byas, as wedges are. 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 32 Placed..on the King's right hand, not right out but byas forward. 1878 NAPHEYS *Phys. Life Women*, A body-case of strong linen, cut bias.

†**2.** *fig.* Off the straight, awry, wrong, amiss. *To run bias on, to* : to fall foul of, attack. *Obs.*

1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* i. 47 His tongue runs byas on affaires. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 15 Euery action that hath gone before .. Triall did draw Bias and thwart, not answering the ayme. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 264 Metellus..who always ranne bias to the mighty, detracted Pompey. 1633 G. HERBERT *Constancie* vii. in *Temple* 64 When the wide world runnes bias.

D. *Comb.* **bias-drawing** *vbl. sb.*, a turning awry or from the truth; **bias-eyed** *a.*, oblique-eyed. Also BIASWISE, q. v.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 169 Faith and troth, Strain'd purely from all hollow bias drawing. 1883 *Glasgow Wkly. Her.* 12 May 2/7 The bias-eyed son of the sun [Chinaman] manipulated the gummy mass.

Bias (bəi·ăs), *v.* Also 7 biace, 7–8 byas, byass, 7–9 biass. [f. prec. sb. Cf. F. *biaiser*, Pr. *biaisar*. In inflexions, often spelt *biasses, biassed, biassing* ; though the single *s* is more regular; cf. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To give bias to (a bowl); to furnish with a weight or bias ; cf. BIASED 1.

1662 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* IV. i, Your Bowl must be well bias'd to come in.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To give a bias or one-sided tendency or direction to ; to incline to one side ; to influence, affect (often unduly or unfairly).

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 60 To biace Gods immortal truth to the fantasies of mortall Princes. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 239 Beware of being byassed with carnall and corrupt affections. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* (1685) 122 Men whom no Advantages can byass. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnar.* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 108 By Grace our Wills may byass'd be. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 89 If his judgment had not been biassed by his passions. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. iii. 66 Artists are seldom good critics of art, because their own practice biasses them, and they are not disinterested.

b. To incline *to* or *towards* ; to cause to swerve.

1643 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1861) III. 488 We shall .. not be biassed aside. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 491 ¶ 2 Without any Vice that could biass him from the Execution of Justice. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* Introd. 4 Such exercises as .. biased the mind to military pursuits. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 216 Whether .. it was the Latin inscription .. that had originally biased Sir Philip Derval's literary taste towards the mystic jargon.

†**c.** To influence or incline (one) *to do* anything.

1722 DE FOE *Moll Fl.* (1840) 255 She soon biassed me to consent. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 93 Mr. Ray .. and other Naturalists, are hence byassed to believe the Curiosity.

†**3.** *intr.* To incline to one side, to swerve from the right line. *Obs.*

1624 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 191 Without partiality, or byassing on either hand. 1640 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 158 The hearts of such as byass too much that way. 1645 *City Alarum* 20 Many great Patriots in the beginning have since byased. 1687 A. LOVELL *Bergerac's Comic Hist.* II. 21 That made me imagine that I byassed towards the Moon.

Biased (bəi·ăst), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Of bowls : Having a bias.

1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* I. (1615) 108 Your round byazed bowles for open grounds. 1877 EG.-WARBURTON *Poems* 15 The bias'd bowl roll'd circling to the jack.

2. Influenced ; inclined in some direction ; unduly or unfairly influenced ; prejudiced.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch, Rich. II*, Ixxv, How byassed all humane Actions are ! 1662 FULLER *Worthies* III. 110 If he were a Biassed and Partiall writer. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* I. 79 When to Sin our byast Nature leans. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 2 Abstention from biassed language.

Biasing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] **a.** That gives a bias. †**b.** That moves obliquely, oblique.

1658 USSHER *Ann.* vi. 98 The Loxodromie, or biassing motions of the stars, in the Zodiac. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 242 [These] operate as biassing influences.

†**Bi·asness.** *Obs. rare.*—[0] Obliquity.

1611 COTGR., *Biaiseure*, slopenesse, byasnesse, obliquenesse, or obliquitie.

†**Bi·as-wise, -way-s,** *adv. Obs.* In a slanting manner, aslant, obliquely ; also *fig.*

1540 RAYNALD *Birth Man* I. iii. (1634) 22 Two Byasswise descending muscles. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 111 A litle altering of the one side, maketh the boul to run biasse waies. *c* 1618 J. SMYTH *Berkeleys* (1883) 149 A man that from the font to the grave..walked alwayes byaswise. 1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Schuyn*, crosse, Oblique, or Byas wise. 1702 W. J. tr. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* XXXVII. 148 The roof .. was not flat, but rising Bias way.

Biauricular (bəi,ōri·kiŭlăr), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 1 + AURICULAR.] Having two auricles. **Biauriculate** *a.* the same.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxii. 414 Heart .. bi-auriculate. 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 991 A bi-auricular structure of the heart, as in the Siren.

Bia·xal, *a.* = next. **Biaxa·lity,** biaxial character.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 296 Its crystalline symmetry is biaxal. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Light* § 423 Biaxal crystals, or those which possess two optic axes. 1864 *Reader* 85. 206/2 The biaxality ascribed to it.

Biaxial (bəi,æ·ksiăl), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 1 + AXIAL.] Having two (optic) axes.

1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. (1867) 146 Topaz, a biaxial crystal. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 84/1 Nitre .. is .. a biaxial crystal.

Bib (bib), *v.* Forms : 4–6, 9 *dial.* beb, 6 bibb, byb, bybbe, 6–7 bibbe, 4– bib. [Possibly an adaptation of L. *bib-ĕre*, to drink ; but it may have originated independently, in an imitation of repeated movements of the lips ; cf. the variant *beb.*] *trans. & intr.* To drink ; keep on drinking, tipple.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1409 A boster on benche bibbes þer-of. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 242 This Millere hath so wisely bibbed [*v.r.* bebbed] Ale That as an hors he snorteth in his sleepe. 1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* vii. E iv b, Thou thinkes by sleepe, and bibbinge wyne, to banishe out all woes. 1641 *Vox Borealis* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 433 If they cannot byte of a bannock, and bibbe of the brooke. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. 48 As soon a little little Ant Shall bib the Ocean dry. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 5 Folks kept bibbing beer While the parsons prayed for rain.

b. *Bib-all-night* : a drunkard, confirmed toper.

1612 SYLVESTER *Lucrym. Lacr.* Wks. (1621) 1150 Bats, Harpies, Sirens, Centaurs, Bib-all-nights.

Bib (bib), *sb.*[1] Also 6 bibbe, 7–8 bibb. [Prob. from BIB *v.*; but whether because worn by a child when drinking (cf. *feeder* , or because a bib imbibes moisture (Skeat), is purely conjectural.]

A cloth placed under a child's chin, to keep the front of the dress clean, esp. at meals.

1580 BARET *Alv.* B 634 A Bibbe for a childes breast : a gorget. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* Cij, Giue the infant a bibbe. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* III. v, We'll have a bib, for spoiling of thy doublet. 1785 COWPER *Task* IV. 226 Misses, at whose age their mothers wore The back-string and the bib. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg* XXXII, Her best bibs were made Of rich gold brocade.

b. A similar article worn over the breast by adults, frequently as the upper part of an apron. *Best bib and tucker* : put for 'best clothes' as a whole, properly of girls or women, but also of men.

1687 B. RANDOLPH *Archipelago* 52 Before their breasts hangs a bibb which reaches a little below their wast. 1737 G. SMITH *Cur. Relat.* I. ii. 132 The Driver is dressed in his best Band and Bib. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iv, She girded herself with an apron, and contrived a bib to it. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 37 An' put him his best bib-an-tucker on, an' went to look for a place for him.

c. *attrib.*, as in *bib-apron, -cravat.*

1674 DRYDEN *Prol. Open. New House* 27 Only fools .. Th' extremity of modes will imitate, The dangling knee-fringe and the bib-cravat. 1750 LADY FEATHERSTONH. in *Mem. Ld. Gambier* (1861) I. ii. 31 A laced bib-apron was brought to me. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. xi. 440 The gracious bib-apron seemed to fold her in honour.

Bib (bib , *sb.*[2] [from BIB *sb.*[1] : see quot. 1836.] A fish ; the whiting-pout (*Gadus luscus*).

1674 RAY *Fishes* 101 The Bib or Blinds. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1769) III. 149 The Bib (*Gadus luscus*)..is esteemed a good eating fish, not unlike the whiting in taste. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 159 From a singular power of inflating a membrane which covers the eyes and other parts about the head, which, when thus distended, have the appearance of bladders, it is called Pout, Bib, Blens, and Blinds. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 541.

Bibacious (bi-, bəibē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *bibāci-* (nom. *bibax*) given to drinking + -OUS.] Addicted to, or fond of, drinking ; bibulous.

1676 BULLOKAR, *Bibacious*, given much to drinking. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 650 The middle [class are] bibacious more than health requires.

Bibacity (bibæ·siti). [f. as prec. : see -ACITY.] Addictedness to drinking ; tippling.

1623 COCKERAM II, Outragious drinking, *Bibacity*. 1642 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. vii. 105 This Sinne of Bibacity and Vinosity. 1804 T. TROTTER *Drunkenness* IV. § 2. 111 The evils which follow bibacity.

Bibasic (bəibē·sik), *a. Chem.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 1 + BASE *sb.*[1] + -IC.] Having two bases. *Bibasic acid* : one which contains two atoms of displaceable hydrogen (*e. g.* H_2SO_4), and can therefore form two series of salts, normal (*e. g.* K_2SO_4) and acid (*e. g.* $KHSO_4$). Now more commonly DI-BASIC.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 80/2 The bibasic phosphate of ammonia and magnesia. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 314 Oxalic acid is bibasic.

Bibation (bibē·ʃən). [Humorously f. BIB *v.* : see -ATION : cf. BIBITION.] Bibbing ; potation.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 217 Wilson had lost his five senses, only retaining that of whisky bibation. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 127 He of the frequent bibations.

Bibatory : see BIBITORY.

Bibb (bib). *Naut.* Also 8 bib. [variant of BIB *sb.*[1]] A bracket under the trestle-tree of a mast, resembling in position a child's bib.

1779 80 COOK *Voy.* (1785) II. 271 The foremast .. to be unrigged, in order to fix a new bib. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Bibbed (bibd), *ppl. a.* Furnished with a bib.

1883 *Sunday Mag.* 483 The lady in neat white cap and bibbed apron.

Bibber (bi·bəɹ). [f. BIB *v.* + -ER[1].] One who drinks frequently ; a tippler. (Frequent in comb., as *wine-, beer-bibber*, etc.)

1536 *Remed. Sedition* 20 b, Bibbers wil be offended with hym. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 185 The subjects of the Gout are generally .. wine, cider, and beer bibers. *a* 1845 HOOD *Drink. Song* x, Look at the bibbers of wine.

Hence **Bibbership.**

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 31 That would much better fit some old soker at Parnassus than his sipping unexperienced bibbership. Alas, poor child !

Bi·bbery. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -Y.] Bibbing, drinking ; a bibbing-house.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xl, I never eat any confections .. whiles I am at the bibbery. 1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 541 The high and palmy state of wine-bibbery.

Bibbing (bi·biŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BIB *v.* + -ING[1].] Continued or repeated drinking ; tippling.

a 1400 *Alexander* (Stev.) 154 Bacus he was braynewode for bebbing of wynes. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Gluttony* (1859) 298 They that give themselves .. to bibbing and banqueting. 1835 L. HUNT *Jrnl.* No. 70. 256 The bibbing of bad water..meets with encouragement.

b. *attrib.*, as in *bibbing-house* (= tippling-house).

1587 CHURCHYARD *Worth. Wales* (1876) 14 The Danes likewise, doe lead a bibbing life. 1687 T. BROWN *Lib. Consc. in Dk. Buckhm's. Wks.* (1705) II. 131 It wou'd sound oddly to turn it [the Meeting-house] into a Bibbing-House.

Bi·bbing, *ppl. a.* [f. BIB *v.* + -ING[2].]

1. That bibs ; given to drinking.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* XIV. (1596) 253 If the same be gluttonous, greedy, and bibbing. 1656 DU GARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 623 Ravening and bibbing belly-gods. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 44 He is now a..port-bibbing, gout-bemartyred believer in the Tory faith.

2. Of things : Absorbent ; = BIBULOUS 1.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* V. xvii. 51 Unto a bibbing substance down convoying. *Ibid.* V. xxvi, The bibbing third draws it together nigher.

Bibble (bi·b'l), *v.* Also 6 bible, bibil, bybyll. [f. BIB + -LE, freq. ending ; cf. *prattle, tipple.*]

†**1.** To keep drinking, to drink : a. *trans. Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 33 His fierce steeds .. Xanth stream gredilye bibled.

†b. *intr. Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Elyn. Rumming* 550 Let me wyth you bybyll. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 326 An Eagles olde age for necessitie, compelleth him to be ever bibling.

2. *intr.* To dabble with the bill like a duck. b. *trans.* To drink with a dabbling noise.

1552 HULOET, Bubblyng, or bybblyng in water, as duckes do, *amphibolus.* 1861 M. B. EDWARDS *Tale of Woods* II. ii, *Eider-duck*, How pleasant it is to glide through the grass And bibble the dew-drops as I pass !

Bibble-babble (bi·b'l,bæ·b'l). Also 6 bybell-babbel, byble-, bible-bable, bybble-bable. [Intensive reduplication of BABBLE : cf. *tittle-tattle, pit-pat*, etc.] Idle or empty talk ; prating. (Very common in 16th c.)

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 754/1, I..will cutte of all his bybell babbel. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 48 His phantasticall bible-babbles and capricious panges. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. ii. 105 Endeauour thy selfe to sleepe, and leaue thy vaine bibble babble. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxii. 29 [The Athenians] therefore counted all that St. Paul could say to it, bibble babble. 1701 SEDLEY *Grumbler* I. i. (1766) 205 Bibble babble, give the goose more hay ! 1866 *Reader* 21 Apr. 397 Terrible philippics against wit-frittering, froth-whipping, and vain bibble-babble.

Bibbler (bi·blәɹ). Also 6 bibbiler. [f. BIBBLE + -ER[1].] A drinker, a tippler.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. v. (Arb.) 58 Fare ye well bibbler, and worthily may ye speede. 1566 GASCOIGNE *Supposes* Wks. (1587) 5 An excellent good bibbiler. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 196 Each idle bibbler is now such a ninny.

†**Bi·bbles, bibles.** ? *Obs. rare.* [f. BIBBLE *v.*] Strata of clay containing water.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* M iv, He comes .. from common Earth, the first into Clay, from Clay to Bibles, etc.

Bibbling (bi·bliŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. BIBBLE + -ING[2].] **a.** Drinking ; tippling. b. Dabbling with the bill like a duck drinking.

1552 HULOET, Bybblyng with the byll, *bibulus.* 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* III. (1593) 60 Little bibling Phyale, and Pseke that pretie mops. 1619 GORGES tr. *Bacon's Wisd.* 270 An age..that is dull, bibling and reeling.

†**Bibe·de,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *bebēodan*, f. BE- + *bēodan* to BID.] *trans.* To bid, command.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* iii. 28 Bebeod Iosue. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke iv. 10 He hys englum be þe bebyt [1160 *Hatton* bebeot] þæt hiz þe ȝehealdon. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 He [Noe] dede þa swa him god bebead.

Bibenella, obs. form of PIMPINELLA, a herb. [Cf. med.L. *pipinella*, G. *bibernelle* = the same.]

1631 SPEED *Prosp. Parts World* 43 Silke..dyed with certaine knots of Bibenella.

†**Bi·berage.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. Also -idge. [ad. med.L. *biberagium*, f. *bibĕre* to drink : see -AGE.] A drink given by way of fee. Cf. BEVERAGE.

1687 *England's Jests*, Collecter general of foys and biberage [*v.r.* biberidge].

†**Bibe·rgh,** *v. Obs.* [OF. *bebergan* to defend,

f. BE- + *beorgan*, BERGH *v.*] *trans.* To protect oneself from, ward off.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 3497 Him bebeorgan ne con wom-wundorbebodum wergan gastes. *c* 1205 LAY. 1462 Corineus bleinte and bene scute bi-berh [*c* 1250 him seolf weredel.

† **Bi·beron.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *biberon*, f. L. *bib-ĕre* to drink.] A tippler.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* 1. 19 Corporations of biberons and tiplers.

† **Biberot.** *Obs.* (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Biberot*, minc'd Meats made of the Breasts of Partridges and fat Pullets. 1731–90 in BAILEY.

† **Bibesy.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *bibesia* the 'drink-land' (Plautus).] 'A too earnest desire after drink.' Bailey 1731, Vol. II.

Bibition (bibi·ʃən). [ad. late L. *bibitiōn-em*, f. *bibĕre* to drink: see -TION.] Drinking.

1852 G. S. FABER *Diff. Romanism* (1853) lvi, The gross carnal sense of . . an actual bibition.

Bibitory (bi·bitəri), *a. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *bibitōrius*, f. *bibit-* ppl. stem of *bibĕre* to drink; see -ORY.] Of or pertaining to drinking; *spec.* in *Bibitory muscle*, synonym for 'rectus internus oculi.'

1696 PHILLIPS, *Bibitory Muscle*, the Muscle that draws down the Eye towards the Cup when we drink. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 586 This is not a question amatory—it is a consideration bibatory [*sic*].

Bible (bei·b'l). Forms: 3–4 **bibul**, 4 **bibel**, 4–6 **bibil**(1, 5 **bybulle**, **bybylle**, 5–6 **byble**, 6 **bybill**, **bybul**, 4– **bible**. [a. F. *bible*, 13th c. (= Pr. *bibla*, Sp. and Pg. *biblia*, It. *bibbia*; whence also Ger. *bibel*, Du. *bijbel*, all fem.):—late L. *biblia* fem. sing., for earlier *biblia* neut. pl., the Scriptures, a. Gr. *τὰ βιβλία*, lit. 'the books,' in later Christian writers *spec.* 'the canonical books, the Scriptures.'

The Gr. *βιβλία* was pl. of *βιβλίον*, dim. of *βίβλος* (1. the inner bark of the papyrus, 'paper'; 2. a paper, scroll, roll, or book), which had ceased to have a diminutive sense, and was the ordinary word for 'book,' whether as a distinct treatise, or as a subdivision of a treatise, before its application to the Jewish and Christian Scriptures. In reference to the former, see *τὰ βιβλία τὰ ἅγια* 'the holy books,' in 1 *Macc.* xii. 9: in Clemens Alex. probably, and Origen (*in Joannem* v. iv., ed. Lomm. I. 168) *c* 223, certainly, *τὰ βιβλία* include the N. Test. books. In Latin, the first appearance of *biblia* is not ascertained. Jerome uses *bibliothēca* for the Scriptures, and this name continued in literary use for several centuries. Of *biblia*, Becker, *Catal. Biblioth. Antiq.* 42, has a 9th c. example (see also those under sense 1 below); but the evidence of the Romanic langs. shows that *biblia* must have been the popular name, and have been treated as a fem. sing., much earlier than this. The common change of a Lat. neuter pl. into a fem. sing. in *-a* (as in *arma*, *battalia*, *folia*, *gaudia*, *gesta*, *opera*, etc.) was in the case of *biblia* facilitated by the habit of regarding the Scriptures as one work. In OE. *bibliopēce* alone occurs; in Anglo-Latin *biblia* and *bibliothēca* interchange in the 11th c. catalogue of the library of Lindisfarne; in the 13th c. catalogue of the Durham books only *biblia* occurs.]

I. 1. The Scriptures of the Old and New Testament. (Sometimes in early use, and still dial., used for the Old Testament; *e.g.* 'neither in the Bible nor the Testament.')

[1095 *Catal. Lindisfarne* (Becker *Catal. Biblioth. Antiq.* 172) Unum bibliam in duobus voluminibus . . Bibliotheca, id est vetus et novum testamentum in duobus libris. 1266 *Catal. Eccles. Dunelm* (*ibid.* 256) Unam bibliam in IV magnis voluminibus. . aliam bibliam in duobus voluminibus.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1900 As þe bibul [*v. r.* bibil, bibel, bible] sais. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 290 þe bible may not lie. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 179 Like as the bibylle rehersith. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 154/1 He lerned the articles of his beleue in the byble. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* I. i, Neyther of the bokys of the olde byble nor of the newe testament. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxiv. 357 Certaine bookes which we call the Bible or Olde Testament. 1798 SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclog.* v, Is that the charity your Bible teaches? 1850 PRESCOTT *Mexico* I. 363 [They] carried with them the sword in one hand and the Bible in the other.

b. A copy of the Scriptures.

1468 Sir J. PASTON *Lett.* 592 II. 329 As for the Byble that the master hath, I wend the uttermost pryse had not passyd v. mark. 1539 COVERDALE *Let. Cromwell* in *Bible* (Bagster) Pref. 18 License and privilege for the sale of his Bibles and New Testaments. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* xviii. (1739) 227 To force from Christians their Bibles. 1852 H. COTTON *Edit. Bible* Pref. 8 Mutilated church Bibles.

c. A particular edition, or a copy of it.

1538 COVERDALE *Let. Cromwell* in *Bible* (Bagster) Pref. 16, I may know your pleasure concerning the annotations of this Bible. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 120 They are described in some of St. Hierom's bibles. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 374/2 This [Geneva] edition is often called the 'Breeches Bible' on account of a rendering given in Gen. iii. 7. 1842 MACAULAY *Fred. Gt., Ess.* (1854) 659/2 To Frederic William, this huge Irishman was what a brass Otho, or a Vinegar Bible, is to a collector of a different kind.

2. Hence *fig.* A text-book, an authority (of religion, politics, etc.); a sacred book.

1804 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 517 The Annual . . bids fair to become my political bible. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* Wks. 1874 II, The poets who have contributed to the Bible of existing England sentences of guidance. 1883 M. WILLIAMS *Relig. Thought Ind.* ii. 21 This phase of the Brahmanical system has for its special bible the sacred treatises called Brāhmaṇas.

† **3.** *transf.* A large book, a tome, a long treatise.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 87 Of þis matere I myȝte make a longe bible. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1334 Men myght make of hem a bible xx^ti. foote thykke. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 203 a, When he had read a long bible writen and sent to hym from Antipater. 1629 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* 656 (JAM.), I would gladlie know what a blacke bible is that which is called, the Book of the wicked.

II. A collection of books; a library. [One of the senses of Gr. *βιβλία*: not cited by Du Cange in med.L.; but cf. the converse use of *bibliothēca* in sense of *biblia*.]

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* ii. 13 He makynge a litil bible [Vulgate *bibliothecam*] gadride of cuntrees bokis. *c* 1425 in WR.-WÜLCKER *Voc.* 648 *Bibleteoca*, bybulle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 31 A Bybylle, *biblia*, *bibliotheca*.

III. *Comb.*, chiefly attrib., as *Bible-composition*, *-distributor*, *-lore*, *-matter*, *-reader*, *-seller*, *-student*, *-tone*, *-version*; and *Bible-bearing*, *-reading*, adjs. Also **Bible-class**, a class for the study of the Bible; **Bible-oath**, a solemn oath taken upon the Bible; **Bible-press**, **bibble-**, *Naut.* a hand rolling-board for cartridges, rocket-cases, etc.; **Bible-reader**, a reader of the Bible; also, like **Bible-woman**, one employed to read the Bible from house to house.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesarem* in Forster *Sir J. Eliot* I. 256 Saint-seeming, *bible-bearing, and hypocritical. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* I. 47 They were called, in derision, the Sacramentarians, *Bible-bigots, Bible-moths. 1698 CONGREVE *Way World* v. ii. (D.) So long as it was not a *Bible-oath, we may break it with a safe conscience. 1859 THACKERAY *Virginians* (1876) 539 He would take his *Bible oath of that. 1874 M. ARNOLD in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 806 These two things achieved by us . . for the *Bible-reader's benefit. 1849 STOVEL *Introd. Canne's Necess.* 53 The demands of its *Bible-reading members. 1863 M. L. WHATELY *Ragged Life Egypt* xi. 99 This *Bible-reading continued for several months. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4342/4 Robert Whitledge, *Bible-seller, at the Bible in Creed-lane. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* (1859) 43 No *Bible-student can mistake Christianity.

Bible-Chri·stian.

1. A Christian according to Scriptural standard.

1766 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 31 Oct., A real Bible Christian. 1788 — *Wks.* (1872) VII. 203 The Methodists . . were one and all determined to be Bible-Christians.

2. The name of a Protestant sect founded in 1815 by William O. Bryan, a Wesleyan preacher in Cornwall; chiefly in the south-west of England.

a 1860 WHATELY *Com.-pl. Bk.* (1864) 267 Still more objectionable is the title of Bible-Christians assumed by a sect. 1860 VENABLES *Isle Wight* 389 The 'Bible Christians,' or 'Bryanites,' were peculiarly active in gathering congregations in the outlying hamlets.

Bible-cle·rk. **a.** A student of the Bible. **b.** *spec.* The title of a class of students in certain colleges at Oxford, having the duty of reading the lessons in chapel, and of saying grace in Hall.

1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (ed. 10) 12 Thus Hue and Crie is written by the Bible-clarke. 1650 J. COTTON *Sing. Psalms* 21 In some Cathedrall Churches . . the Bible-Clerks doe sing their Chapters out of the old and New Testament. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 112 The bible-clerks of Merton Coll.

Bi-bleed, -bloody, -blot: see BE-BLEED, etc.

Bibler (bai·blər). [f. BIBLE + -ER¹.] † **a.** A student or reader of the Bible. † **b.** A Bible-clerk. **c.** *Sc.* One of the older scholars in a Scotch country school, so called because the Bible was their class-book.

1538 COVERDALE *N. T.* Ded., New-fangled fellows, English biblers, coblers of divinity. 1569 in *Etoniana* (1865) 220 The Bibler's office seems to have been to read a portion of Scripture in the hall at dinner. In the accounts for 1569 there is a charge 'for making ii halfpaces in the hawle for the Bybelers to stand upon, vs.' 1625 tr. *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 170 Many would scornfully . . tearm him a good Bibler. 1883 NASMYTH *Autobiog.* ii. 20 The 'Bibler's Seat' is marked [i. e. a seat on the Castle rock to which the bigger boys used to climb].

Bibless (bi·blĕs), *a.* Without a bib.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. iv. 27 Bibless and apronless.

† **Bi·blet.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. BIBLE + -ET, ? dim.] ? A book, or ?library.

1388 WYCLIF *Ezra* v. 17 Now therfor if it semeth good to the king, rikene he in the biblet [*v. r.* biblet, *that is, the book of cronicling*, biblet *of cronyclis*; 1382 librarie; Lat. *bibliotheca*] of the king.

Biblic (bi·blik), *a.* ? *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *biblic-us*, f. *biblia* or Gr. *βίβλος*.] = next.

1684 N. S. *Crit. Enq. Edit. Bible* App. 294 A late Writer . . in his Biblic Inquisitions. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. v. 180 Biblick Exercitations. *c* 1811 FUSELI *Lect. Art* iv. (1848) 443 The Biblic expression . . 'the Ancient of Days.'

Biblical (bi·blikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of, relating to, or contained in, the Bible.

1790 PORSON *Lett. Travis* 305 (T.) Augustine and Jerome corresponded upon biblical subjects. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 331 Deeply versed in biblical criticism.

Biblica·lity. *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -ITY.] Biblical quality; *concr.* a biblical matter or fact.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. xv. 125 He would study theology, biblicalities.

Bi·blically, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In biblical style, according to the Bible.

1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 475 Conrad . . might . . be ignorant of the biblically-recorded circumstance.

Biblicism (bi·blisiz'm). [f. BIBLIC + -ISM.] Adherence to the letter of the Bible.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. vi, As rampant as Biblicism was in the Seventeenth Century. 1874 tr. *Oosterzee's Chr. Dogmatics* 223 Biblicism, or idolatry of the letter.

Biblicist (bi·blisist). [f. BIBLIC + -IST.] A professed adherent of the letter of the Bible.

1837 G. S. FABER *Justification* 276 The speculations of the Schoolmen were strongly opposed by the Biblicists of the Old Theology. 1862 *West. Rev.* XLI. 78 The extravagant claims of Biblicists with more zeal than discretion.

Biblicize (bi·blisəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To subject to the Bible. Hence **Bi·blicized** *ppl. a.*

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 10/1 The more recent creed of the biblicized Chinese.

Biblico- (bi·bliko), comb. form of BIBLIC, -AL, as in **biblico-literary** *a.*, relating to the literature of the Bible; **biblico-poetic** *a.*, of or relating to scriptural poetry; **biblico-psychological**, etc.

1800 *Month. Mag.* X. 433 Under his biblico-poetic banner. 1863 TREGELLES in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. III. 342 His biblico-literary preparations. 1869 R. WALLIS *Delitzsch' Bibl. Psychol.* 15 A biblico-psychological investigation.

Biblio- (bi·bliǫ), repr. Gr. *βιβλίο-* stem and comb. form of *βιβλίον* book. In compounds formed in Greek itself, as *bibliography*, *βιβλιογραφία*; and in many of mod. formation, as *bibliogony*, *biblioklept*, *bibliophagist*, etc., some of which are merely pedantic or ponderously humorous.

Biblioclasm (bi·bliǫklæz'm). [f. BIBLIO- + Gr. *-κλασμος* breaking.] Destruction of books, or of the Bible. **Biblioclast** (-klast) [Gr. *-κλάστης* breaker], a destroyer of books, or of the Bible. (Little more than nonce-words.)

1864 T. GRIFFITH *Plea Scripture* 8 The Biblioclasm of the 'higher criticism.' 1884 *Athenæum* 7 June 724 Made bonfires of the Maya and Aztec manuscripts . . May these bishops expiate their crimes in the purgatory of biblioclasts!

Bibliognost (bi·bliǫgnōust, -ǫst). [a. F. *bibliognoste*, f. BIBLIO- + Gr. *γνώστης* one who knows.] One who knows books and bibliography. Hence **Bibliognostic** *a.*

a 1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1839) III. 343 A *bibliognoste* . . is one knowing in title-pages and colophons . . and all the minutiæ of a book. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 505 A priggish bibliognostic air.

Bibliogony (bibliǫ·gŏni). [f. BIBLIO + Gr. *-γονία* generation.] The production of books.

1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* Interch. xiii. (D.) The various schemes of bibliogony . . devised for explaining its phenomena.

Bibliograph (bi·bliǫgraf). [prob. a. F. *bibliographe*, ad. Gr. *βιβλιογράφος* book-writer.] = BIBLIOGRAPHER.

1815 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 263 Mr. Ticknor is . . the best bibliograph I have met with. 1872 J. HATTON *Vall. Poppies* I. ix. 118 You find the old bibliograph in some corner of the room, amidst a heap of books.

Bibliographer (bibliǫ·grăfəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.]

† **1.** A writer of books, a copyist. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT, *Bibliographer*, a writer of books, a Scrivener. 1761 FENNING *Eng. Dict.*, *Bibliographer*, one who writes or copies books.

2. One who writes about books, describing their authorship, printing, publication, etc.

1814 DIBDIN *Bibl. Spencer.* I. Pref. 6 One of the most celebrated of modern Bibliographers. 1869 BUCKLE *Civilis.* II. viii. 480 Antonio the most learned bibliographer Spain ever possessed.

Bibliographic (bi·bliǫgræ·fik), *a.* [f. Gr. *βιβλιογράφ-ος* (see above) + -IC: cf. F. *bibliographique*, perh. the immediate source.] Of or pertaining to bibliography. 1847 in CRAIG.

Bi·bliogra·phical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of, relating to, or dealing with bibliography.

1802 DIBDIN *Introd. Class.* Advt., The English Nation . . is without a Bibliographical and Typographical Dictionary. 1868 PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 4. 117 An assistant qualified by professional bibliographical knowledge.

Bi·bliogra·phically, *adv.* [f. prec + -LY².] With respect to bibliography.

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 40 There is little, bibliographically speaking, which can be advanced on the subject.

Bibliographize (bibliǫ·grăfəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To write a bibliography of.

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 770 To bibliographise the article Voltaire. 1881 *Daily News* 15 Feb., Catalogues are catalogued and bibliographies are bibliographised.

Bibliography (bibliǫ·grăfi). [a. Gr. *βιβλιογραφία* book-writing: cf. F. *bibliographie*.]

† **1.** The writing of books. *Obs.*

1678 in PHILLIPS (App.)

2. The systematic description and history of books, their authorship, printing, publication, editions, etc.

1814 DIBDIN *Bibl. Spencer.* I. Pref. 5 The Study of Bibliography in this country is perhaps in its infancy. 1854 ALLIBONE *Dict. Eng. Lit.* Pref. 5 Some other manuals of a similar character are very defective in bibliography. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* viii. 168 The annals of bibliography afford many examples of the delirious extent to which book-fancying can go.

3. A book containing such details.

1838 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. iii. 184 *note*, No such book appears in any of the bibliographies.

4. A list of the books of a particular author,

printer, or country, or of those dealing with any particular theme; the literature of a subject.

1869 W. Rowlands (*title*) Cambrian Bibliography. 1879 R. H. Shepherd (*title*) The Bibliography of Ruskin. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 26 The literature or bibliography of the species of the Orthocerata.

Biblioklept (bi·bliɹoklept). [f. Biblio- + Gr. κλέπτης thief.] A book-thief. **Bi·bliokleptoma·niac**, a book-thief regarded as insane.

1881 *Athenæum* 25 June 842/3 Besides the direct bibliokleptthere is the indirect thief, who borrows and never returns the book. 1881 A. Lang *Library* 53 Catherine de Medici..was a bibliokleptomaniac. *Ibid.* 46 A great Parisian bookseller who..was a bibliokleptomaniac.

Bibliolatry (bibliɹɒ·lătri). [f. Biblio- + Gr. λατρεία worship.] a. Extravagant admiration of a book. b. Excessive reverence for the mere letter of the Bible. **Biblio·later** [cf. *idolater*], one who entertains such excessive admiration or reverence. **Biblio·latrist** = prec. **Biblio·latrous** *a.*, given to, or characterized by, bibliolatry.

a 1763 Byrom *Bp. Glo'ster's Doctr. Grace*, If to adore an image be idolatry, To deify a book is bibliolatry. 1826 C. Robinson *Diary* (1869) II. 330 Coleridge had convinced him that he was a bibliolatrist. 1847 De Quincey *Protest.* Wks. VIII. 110 They..charge upon us Bibliolatry, or a superstitious allegiance—an idolatrous homage—to the words, to the syllables, and to the very punctuation of the Bible. *Ibid.* 116 It leaves the dispute with the bibliolaters wholly untouched. *Ibid.* 135 Bibliolatrous madness. 1865 Ellicott *Destiny Creat.* Pref. 6 Interpretations of scripture..narrow and bibliolatrous.

Bibliology (bibliɹɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. Biblio- + -logy, Gr. -λογία discourse.] a. Scientific description of books, book-lore; bibliography. b. 'Biblical literature, doctrine, or theology' (Worcester 1859). **Bibliological** (bi·bliɹoɹlɒ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -ical], of or pertaining to bibliology. **Bibliologist** [see -ist], a professed student of bibliology.

1807 Southey *Life* (1850) III. 108 There is a sort of title-page and colophon knowledge—in one word, bibliology. — *Lett.* (1856) II. 34 'Prince Arthur'.. in which I design to give the whole bibliology of the Round Table. 1843 — *Doctor* Interch. xviii. (D.) Careful investigation by the most eminent bibliologists.

Bibliomancy (bi·bliɹomæ:nsi). [f. Biblio- + Gr. μαντεία divination; cf. F. *bibliomancie*.] Divination by books, or by verses of the Bible.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Bibliomancy*.. amounts to much the same with what is otherwise called *sortes biblicae*..F. J. Davidius, a jesuit, has published a bibliomancy. 1864 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. V. 195/2 Bibliomancy or Divination by Books, was known to the ancients under the appellation of Sortes Homericæ and Sortes Virgilianæ. The practice was to take up the works of Homer and Virgil, and to consider the first verse that presented itself as a prognostication of future events.

Bibliomane (bi·bliɹomēin). [a. F. *bibliomane*, f. Biblio- + Gr. -μανής mad.] = Bibliomaniac *sb.*

a 1824 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 503/1 A *bibliomane* is an indiscriminate accumulator. 1827 De Quincey *Wks.* XIII. 235 The regular literator or blackletter bibliomane.

Bibliomania (bi·bliɹomēiniă). [f. Biblio- + Gr. μανία madness, after F. *bibliomanie*.] A rage for collecting and possessing books.

[1750 Chesterf. *Lett.* 220 II. 348 Beware of the Bibliomanie.] 1809 Dibdin (*title*) Bibliomania, or Book-madness; containing some account of the history, symptoms, and cure of this fatal disease. 1835 T. Hook *G. Gurney* (1850) II. i. 153 The bibliomania which appeared to engross my friend.

Bibliomaniac (bi·bliɹomēiniăk), *sb.* and *a.* [f. prec. + -ac.] **A.** *sb.* One affected with bibliomania. **B.** *adj.* Given to bibliomania; mad after books; also = next.

1816 Scott *Antiq.* iv, The most determined, as well as earliest bibliomaniac upon record.. Don Quixote de la Mancha. 1865 Ruskin *Sesame* 75 If a man spends lavishly on his library, you call him mad—a biblio-maniac. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 146 Biblio-maniac and genealogical inquiry. 1883 *Athenæum* 17 Nov. 629/3 The bibliomaniac Ptolemies.

Bibliomaniacal (-mănəi·ăkăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al1.]

1. Of, relating to, or characterizing, a bibliomaniac.

1816 Scott *Antiq.* iii. *note*, This bibliomaniacal anecdote is literally true. 1861 *National Rev.* Oct. 275 Societies (Roxburghe..Camden &c.)..tainted with bibliomaniacal exclusiveness.

2. = Bibliomaniac *a.*

1822 Scott *Nigel* xxiv, The bibliomaniacal reader. 1856 J. Strang *Glasgow & Clubs* 249 A few bibliomaniacal acquaintances.

Bi·blioma·nian, *a.* and *sb.* [f. Bibliomania + -an.] = Bibliomaniac.

Hence **Bi·blioma·nianism**, bibliomania.

1836 Hor. Smith *Tin Trump.* 67 A hint which has not been thrown away upon our Bibliomanians.

Bibliomanism (bibliɹɒ·măniz'm). [f. as Bibliomane + -ism.] = Bibliomania. So **Biblio·manist**, a bibliomaniac.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 693 During the highest rage of Bibliomanism. 1823 Lamb *Lett.* xiv. 132, I..am not bibliomanist enough to like black-letter. *a* 1828 Bewick in *Century Mag.* XXIV. 663 The whimsies of the bibliomanists.

Bibliopegy (bibliɹɒ·pĕdʒi). [f. Biblio- + Gr. -πηγία, f. πηγ-νύναι to fix.] Bookbinding as a fine art. **Bibliopegic** (bi·bliɹope·dʒik), *a.*, of or pertaining to bookbinding. **Bibliopegist** (bibliɹɒ·pĕdʒist), a bookbinder. **Bibliopegi·stic** *a.*, of, relating to, or befitting a bookbinder. **Bibliopegistical** *a.*, = prec.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 15 The Exhibition of what is known as bibliopegy. 1882 *Bibliographer* II. 15 The handsomest of covers by the first of bibliopegic artists. 1824 Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* 591 The choicest morocco coverings of Charles Lewis, the renowned bibliopegist. *Ibid.* 605 The workshop of that bibliopegistical Coryphæus. 1882 *Times* 18 July 4/4 A fine specimen of bibliopegistic skill.

Bibliophagist (bibliɹɒ·făd͡ʒist). [f. Biblio- + Gr. -φάγος devouring + -ist.] A devourer of books. So **Bibliopha·gic** *a.*

1881 *Sund. at Home* 27 Aug. 552 That eminent bibliophagist, and printer of scarce tracts. 1884 *Ibid.* May 329 Men of enormous bibliophagic appetite.

Bibliophil(e (bi·bliɹofil). [a. F. *bibliophile*, f. Biblio- + Gr. φίλος friend.] A lover of books; a book-fancier; also as adj. **Bi·bliophi·lic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a bibliophile. **Bibliophilism** (bibliɹɒ·filiz'm), the principles and practice of a bibliophile. **Biblio·philist**, a bibliophile. **Bi·bliophili·stic** *a.*, of or befitting a bibliophilist. **Bibliophilous** (bibliɹɒ·filəs), *a.*, addicted to bibliophily. **Biblio·phily** [F. *bibliophilie*], love of books, taste for books.

1824 Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* 780 The work..has been reprinted by the Society of *Bibliophiles at Paris. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 5/1 A *bibliophil, an autograph and print collector. 1883 *American* VI. 25 A *bibliophilic rarity and treasure. 1824 Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* 4 Manias which sometimes..bring disgrace upon the good old cause of *bibliophilism. 1883 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 5/1 This quaint rule of *bibliophilistic morality, 'no harm in stealing a book if he does not mean to sell it, but to keep it.' 1882 Stevenson *Men & Bks.* 277 Odd commissions for the *bibliophilous Count. 1883 *Athenæum* 2 June 702/2 The old reputation of France as the true home of elegant *bibliophily.

Bibliophobia (bi·bliɹofōu·bia). [f. Biblio- + Gr. -φοβία dread.] Dread of, or aversion to, books.

1832 Dibdin (*title*), Bibliophobia, remarks on the present languid and depressed state of Literature.

Bibliopoesy (-pōu·i·si). [f. Biblio- + Gr. ποιησία making.] The making of books.

1832 Carlyle in Froude *Life* (1882) 310 Bibliopoly, bibliopoesy in all their branches are sick, sick, hastening to death.

Bibliopole (bi·bliɹopōul). [ad. L. *bibliopōla*, Gr. βιβλιοπώλης, f. βιβλίο-ν book + πώλης seller, dealer.] A dealer in books, a bookseller. **Bibliopolar** (-pōu·lăr), **Bibliopolic** (-pɒ·lik), **Bi·bliopo·lical** *a.*, of or belonging to booksellers; hence **Bi·bliopo·lically** *adv.* **Bibliopolism** (bibliɹɒ·pŏliz'm), the principles or trade of bookselling. **Biblio·polist**, a bookseller (16th c.). **Bi·bliopoli·stic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or befitting a bookseller. **Bibliopoly** (bibliɹɒ·pŏli), **Bibliopolery** (bi·bliɹopōu·lri), bookselling.

1775 Johnson in *Boswell* (1831) III. 220 He..kept a shop in the face of mankind, purchased copyright, and was a *bibliopole, Sir, in every sense. 1826 Disraeli *Vir. Grey* II. xi. 55 The ancient and amusing ballad purchased..of some itinerant *bibliopole. 1822 Byron in Moore *Life* (1866) 485 The *bibliopolar world shrink from his Commentary. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 477 It shows some *bibliopolic liberality. 1856 Masson *Chatterton* II. iii. (1874) 187 The *bibliopolic powers of Paternoster Row. 1823 Hone *Anc. Myst.* Pref. 10 To a *bibliopolical friend I am indebted for the notice of the Castle of Good Preservance. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 363 The *bibliopolically baptised Contarina Fleming or the Wondrous Tale of Alroy. 1792 S. Whyte in Hone *Table Bk.* I. 128 Initiation into the mysteries of *bibliopolism and the state of authorcraft. 1813 Shelley in *Contemp. Rev.* (1884) Sept. 388 With all the pomp of empirical *bibliopolism. 1541 *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.* ad. fin., Henry Dalbe stacyoner and *bybliyopolyst in Foules churche yarde. 1852 Hawthorne *Blithed. Rom.* xvii. (1879) 171 A novel purchased of a railroad *bibliopolist. 1824 Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* 340 A constant ingress and egress of *bibliopolistic Mercurii. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 4 Similar complaints .. from the highest quarters of *bibliopoly. 1881 Russell *Hesperothen* I. 63 *Bibliopolery and bibliomania are rather rampagious in America.

Bibliotaph (bi·bliɹotæf). [a. F. *bibliotaphe*, f. Biblio- + Gr. τάφος tomb.] One who buries books by keeping them under lock and key. So **Bibliota·phic** *a.*, **Biblio·taphist** (Crabbe).

a 1824 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 503/1 A *bibliotaphe* buries his books, by keeping them under lock. 1880 *St. James's Gaz.* 5 Nov. 14 The last species of 'enemy' treated of by Mr. Blades, is the 'bibliotaph' or book-burier.

Bibliothec (bibliɹɒ·þek), *a.* and *sb.* [f. next.] Belonging to a library or librarian; *sb.* a librarian.

[*a* 1641 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 152 Diodorus Siculus, that generall Bibliothec.] 1816 Colman *Lumin. Hist.* ix. in *Br. Grins* (1872) 309 Cadell..exclaimed in bibliothec state, 'Who sells great authors must himself be great.' 1859 Cunningham *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* II. 317 Never had a burgess of St. Andrews been capable of winning his bread by learning save one, and that was their present bibliothec.

Bibliothec, library: see Bibliotheque.

‖ **Bibliotheca** (bi·bliɹoɹþē·kă). [L. *bibliothēca* library, collection of books, ad. Gr. βιβλιοθήκη book-case, library, f. βιβλίον book + θήκη repository; used also by Jerome, and after him, commonly in med.L., for the Bible, being evidently in earlier literary use than *biblia*: hence OE. *bibliopéce* was the original name of the Bible in Eng.]

a. (in OE.) The Scriptures, the Bible. b. *mod.* A collection of books or treatises, a library. c. A bibliographer's catalogue.

c 1000 Ælfric *Test.* (Gr.) 16 Hieronimus ure biblioþecan gebrohte to Ledene of Greciscum bocum and of Ebreiscum. *Ibid.* 14 Se saltere ys an boc on ðære biblioþecan. *a* 1824 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1839) III. 344 Literary bibliothèques (or bibliothecas) will always present to us..an immense harvest of errors. 1879 Maclear *Celts* viii. 133 The Old and New Testaments, in the form of a Bibliotheca, or Bible.

Bibliothecal (bi·bliɹoɹþī·kăl), *a.* [ad. L. *bibliothēcālis*.] Belonging to a library.

1811 W. Taylor in *Month. Rev.* LXIV. 131 The Bibliothecal shelves of pedants.

†**Bibliothecar.** *Obs. Sc.* Also mod., in Fr. form, *bibliothécaire*. [See next.] A librarian.

1581 N. Burne *Dispot.* 97 a (Jam.) Anastasius, bibliothecar of the Kirk of Rome. [1839 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 502/2 The bibliothecaire is too delightfully busied among his shelves.]

Bibliothecary (bibliɹɒ·þikări), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *bibliothēcārius, -um*; see Bibliotheca and -ary1. Cf. F. *bibliothécaire*.]

†1. A library. *Obs.* [= L. **bibliothēcārium*.]

1553-87 Foxe *A. & M.* I. 5/1 Taken out of the Popes bibliothecary, a suspected place.

2. A librarian. [= L. *bibliothēcārius*.]

1611 Coryat *Crudities* 477 Mr. James Gruterus the Princes Bibliothecarie. 1700 in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 400 Il Signior Abbate Bencini, Bibliothecary of the Propaganda.

B. *adj.* Of or belonging to a library or librarian.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 252 These biographical jewels should not lie locked up in a bibliothecary cabinet.

Hence **Bibliotheca·rian** *a.* and *sb.* = prec.

1685 tr. *Bossuet's Doctr. Cath. Ch.* Advt. 7 M. l'Abbe Gradi.. Bibliothecarian of the Vatican. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3708/4 Ecclesiastical Historians and Bibliothecarians. 1716 M. Davies *Ath. Brit.* III. 92 A third well orderd Bibliothecarian Closet of Medals.

‖ **Bibliothèque.** In 6 biblyotheke, 7 bibliotheicke, -theke, -thec, thek. [a. F. *bibliothèque*, ad. L. Bibliotheca; formerly quite naturalized in Eng. (with -þēk, þek), but now again treated as French (bi·bliɹoɹtę·k).]

A library; a collection of books or treatises.

1549 Bale *Concl. Leland's Itin.* (T.) He [Alcuinus] muche commendeth a biblyotheke or library in Yorke. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 523 Asinius Pollio, by dedicating his Bibliotheque, containing all the bookes that euer were written. *a* 1631 Donne *Aristeas* 16 How many thousand volumes he had gotten together in his Bibliotheicke. 1657 Colvil *Whig's Supplic.* (1751) 67 Tho' with these two ye join in one The bibliothec of Prester John. 1755 Johnson in *Boswell* (1816) 265, I intend in the winter to open a Bibliotheque. *fig.* 1685 Sir G. Mackenzie *Relig. Stoic* xi. 105 In the bibliotheck of his head.

Bi·blism [f. Bible + -ism.] Adherence to the Bible as the sole rule of faith.

1879 M. Arnold *Equality, Mixed Ess.* 77 The mind-deadening influence of a narrow Biblism.

Biblist (bəi·blist, bi·blist). [f. Bible + -ist.]

a. One who makes the Bible the sole rule of faith. b. A biblical student.

1562 A. Scott *New Y. Gift Quene*, And ar bot biblistis fairsing full their bellie. 1653 in *Phenix* (1708) II. 320 The Biblists..confess that a Man may not pray for the Holy Spirit as he ought. 1836 Cdl. Wiseman *Sc. & Relig.* II. x. 207 All the pretended improvements of modern biblists.

Biblodge, biblodke, var. of Bebloody *v. Obs.*

‖ **Biblus, -os** (bi·blŏs, -ɒs). Also **byblus.** [L. *biblus*, Gr. βίβλος.] The papyrus or paper-reed; the inner bark of this plant.

1656 Cowley *Davideis* I. Wks. 1710 I. 316 Some writ in tender Barks..Some in Beasts Skins, and some in Biblos Reed. 1863 Ld. Lytton *Ring Amasis* I. II. I. v. 261 Some crumbling byblus or papyrus. 1875 Scrivener *Lect. G. T.* 8 'Bring with thee the books' (of the *biblus* or *papyrus* plant).

†**Bibo·d.** *Obs.* [OE. *bebod*, f. *bebēodan*, Bibede (pa. pple. *beboden*) to command.] Commandment.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 38 Dis ys þæt mæste and þæt fyrmyste bebod. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Gif þu þanne þis litle bebód to brecst. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 125 Dis is min bibode and min heste, þet ȝe luuian eou.

Bibo·rate. *Chem.*: see Bi- *pref.*2 III.

Bibosity (bibɒ·siti). [f. L. *bibōs-us* fond of drink + -ity.] Capacity for drinking.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 528 Vast ideas of stupendous bibosity.

†**Bibu·fenn, bibu·ven,** *adv. Obs.* [f. *bi-*, Be- + *bufen*, OE. *bufan*, later Bove. If this had survived, it would have become Bebove.] = Above.

c 1200 Ormin 17970 He þatt fra bibufenn comm.

†**Bibu·gh,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *bebúgan*, f. Be- + *búgan* to Bow.] *trans.* To avoid, abandon.

a 1000 *Elene* (Gr.) 609 Ne meahte he þa geððu bebuȝan. *c* 1205 Lay. 8193 Al þat folc he bi-beah. *Ibid.* 10569 Æuere ælcne ut-laȝe þe his lond hadde bi-boȝen.

Bibulate, *v.* [A bombastic or humorous diminutive from L. *bib-ĕre* to drink, with reference to Bibble, Bibulous.] *trans.* To bibble or tipple. So **Bi·bulant** *a.* and *sb.*, **Bibula·tion** *sb.*

1767 A. Campbell *Lexiph.* (1774) 29 I bibulated [it]. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 866 We bibulate gin and water with the housekeeper. 1883 *Boston Herald* Corresp., Bibulants will even buy alcohol, dilute it and drink it. 1882 *St. James's*

Gaz. 12 Apr. 5 The extraordinary capacity for bibulation displayed by the regular soldier.

Bibulous (bi·bi͡ŭləs), *a.* [f. L. *bibul-us* freely or readily drinking (f. *bibĕre* to drink) + -OUS.]

1. Absorbent of moisture.

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 18 If the Soil be exceeding bibulous. 1790 COWPER *Odyss.* I. 138 With bibulous sponges those Made clean the tables. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* ii. 43 Remove the excess by bibulous paper.

2. Addicted to drinking or tippling.

1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 116 The .. irregular hours of a careless bibulous age, had undermined Girtin's health.

3. Relating to drink.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 322 Unskilled in bibulous lore, if he knows not the value set upon the claret of Ireland.

Hence **Bi·bulously** *adv.*

1858 DE QUINCEY *Goldsm.* Wks. VI. 226 The arid sands that bibulously absorbed all the perennial gushings of German enthusiasm.

Biburien, variant of BEBURY *v. Obs.*

Bicachen, Bical, see BECATCH, BECALL.

Bicalcarate (bəikæ·lkăreĭt), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*2 1 + CALCARATE, f. L. *calcar* spur.] Furnished or armed with two spurs.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 381 Anther .. bicalcarate at base.

Bicallose, -ous, Bicapsular : see BI- *pref.*2 1.

Bicameral (bəikæ·mĕrăl), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*2 1 + L. *camera* chamber + -AL1; L. had *bicamerātus*.] Having two (legislative) chambers. **Bica·merist,** an advocate of two legislative chambers.

a 1832 BENTHAM is cited by WEBSTER. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 140 [This] reduced our Houses to two, and .. created that 'bicameral' system which the rest of the world has been content to imitate. 1872 FREEMAN *Growth Eng. Const.* ii. (1876) 67 The form of government which political writers call *bicameral*. 1884 GOLDW. SMITH in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept., The only valid argument in favour of the retention of the House of Lords is, in fact, the difficulty which the Bi-Camerists find in devising any [substitute].

Bicarbide, -onate, -uret, etc.: see BI- *pref.*2 III.

Bicarinate (bəikæ·rinĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. BI- *pref.*2 1 + CARINATE, f. L. *carīna* keel.] Furnished with two keels or axial ridges. So **Bica·rinated.**

1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* App. 310 The pale .. bicarinate with inflexed margins. 1880 *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 226 Shell .. conical, with bicarinated contracted whorls.

Bicas, by chance: see CASE.

Bicast(e, obs. form of BECAST.

Bicaudal (bəikǫ·dăl), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*2 1 + CAUDAL, f. L. *cauda* tail.] Having two tails.

Bicause, obs. form of BECAUSE.

† **Bi·cched,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 5–6 **byched,** 6 **bychyde, biched.** Origin (see below) and precise meaning unknown: in general the sense 'Cursed, execrable, shrewed,' suits the context.

a 1400 *Alexander* (Stev.) 165 [The basiliske] A stratill and a stithe worme stinkande of elde, And es so bitter, and so breme, and bicchid in himselfe, That .. quat he settes on his sist, he slaes in a stonde. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 395 Faste, harlotys, go youre gate, And brynge me that bychyd body, I red. 1522 *Worlde & Chylde* (Roxb.) C ij b, That bychyde Conscyence. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xxii. Wks. 884/2 Helpe me vp agayne with this bichede hurdayne & lay it in my necke. — *Debell. Salem* v. Wks. 941/1 Anye of the blessed byched newe broched bretherhead .. playnelye proued heretikes.

b. *Bicched bones*: opprobriously applied to dice.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 328 This fruyt cometh of the bicched bones two, forswerynge, Ire, falsnesse, Homycide [*So 2 MSS.*; 2 *read* bicche, 1 becched, *Wr.* bicchid]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 241, I was falsly begylyd withe thise byched bones, Ther cursyd thay be. *Ibid.* The byched bones that ye be, I byd you go bett.

[*Bicched* appears rather early to be certainly referable to BITCH in an opprobrious sense, from which moreover the formation is not easily explained (for *shrewed* there was a verb to *shrew*.) The conjecture has been offered that it was a contracted form of ME. *bivoiced* 'bewitched'; but for this no evidence or analogy has been found. In *bicched bones* applied to dice, some have suggested a corruption of Du. *bikkel* 'knuckle-bone, astragalus, cockal, bone-plaything, dice, marbles,' Ger. *bickel* 'ankle, ankle-bone, astragalus, die, dice'; this is possible, but would suppose an Eng. series **bikkel*, **bicchel, bicche, bicched* bone, of which the most important links are neither represented nor accounted for, and it would only show assimilation of **bikkel* to the opprobrious *bicched*, leaving the latter unexplained. That *bicched bone* could be for a Du. **bikked been* 'bone picked with holes or pips,' is highly improbable: moreover, this would not connect the expression with Du. *bikkel*, since the latter (whether or not connected with *bikkel* a pickaxe, *bikken* to pick, or notch) certainly did not mean 'bone picked with holes,' but was a name of the ankle, and of the astragalus or knuckle-bone used in play, long before it passed over to dice. See Grimm s. v.]

Bice (bəis), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **bis,** 5–6 **byce,** 6 **byse, bysse, bisse, bize,** 5–7 **bise,** 6– **bice.** [a. F. *bis* brownish-grey, dark-coloured = Pr. *bis*, It. *bigio*; of unknown origin: see Diez and Littré. From the combination *azur bis* dark blue, 'blew byce,' *vert bis* dark green, 'green bice,' *bice* was erroneously transferred in Eng. to blue or green pigments, and the shades of blue or green which they yield.]

† **A.** *adj.* Brownish grey, dark grey. *Blewebis*: dark or dull blue. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 230 At Westmynstere he lis toumbed richely, In a marble bis of him is mad story.

c 1450 *Sloane MS.* 73 lf. 201 b, Triste wel þ^{t} it is not lapus lazuly, but it is lapis almanie of whiche men maken a blewe bis azure.

B. *sb.* (also *attrib.*) **1.** Short for *blewe bis* 'blue bice': indicating a shade of blue obtained from smalt, duller or inferior to ultramarine or azure, with which however it was often loosely identified.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. xv. (1554) 116 There is a difference of colours .. Twene gold and gold, atwene bis and asure, All is not gold that shineth bright. 1490 *Will of Bukwell* (Somerset Ho.), Canapie colowrid with goold and bise. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 81 b, Scryueners write with blacke, redde, purple, gren, blewe or byce. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1158 The margent was illumyned with golden raílles And byse. 1598 FLORIO, *Turchino*, blue, azure, watchet, or bisse colour. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Bice* .. of all bright blues .. is the palest in colour.

2. The pigment which yields this colour, prepared from smalt; also a green pigment (*green bice*) made by adding yellow orpiment to smalt.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 605 The Florishyng Bise was comparable to the riche ammel. 1573 *Art Limming* 4 Grinde azure or bize on a painters stone with clene water. 1634 J. BATE *Myst. Nature* 132 Colours to be used .. blew and greene Bise. 1676 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 391 Red and blue powders (as Minium and Bice). 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 341 Bice, a light blue colour prepared from smalt. There is a green bice prepared by mixing some yellow orpiment with smalt.

Bicentenary (bəisĕntī·nări, -sĕntĕ·nări), *a.* and *sb.* [f. BI- *pref.*2 1 + CENTENARY, ad. L. *centēnārius* consisting of or relating to a hundred, f. *centēni* a hundred each. As to the form and pronunciation, see CENTENARY.] **A.** *adj.* Consisting of or relating to two hundred (in use, confined to *years*, as if confused with *bicentennial*). **B.** *sb.* Used for: The bicentennial, or two hundredth anniversary (of an event); also *attrib.*

1862 *Congreg. Year Bk.* 72 The 24th day of August, 1862 the Bicentenary day of the ejectment of 2000 ministers. 1872 *Daily News* 18 June 5/5 The bi-centenary of Czar Peter's birth. 1884 *Athenæum* 4 Oct. 441/2 The bicentenary festival of the founder of Danish literature.

Bicentennial (bəisĕnte·niăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. BI- *pref.*2 4 + CENTENNIAL, f. L. **centennium* (cf. *biennium*) space of a hundred years.] **A.** *adj.* Occurring every two hundred years; lasting two hundred years. **B.** *sb.* = BICENTENARY (and etymologically more correct than that word).

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 160/1 Bicentennial of German Colonisation in the United States.

Bicephalous (bəise·făləs), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*2 1 + CEPHALOUS, f. Gr. κεφαλή head.] Two-headed.

1803 WILLOUGHBY in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. III. 17 Two other bicephalous monsters. 1869 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Feb. 215 The bicephalous calf .. of the showman.

Biceps (bəi·sĕps), *a.* and *sb.* [a. L. *biceps, bicipit-*, f. *bi-* two + *-ceps* = *caput* head.]

A. *adj.* Having two heads or summits; *spec.* applied to muscles (see B).

1634 READ *Body of Man* 77 The 1. muscle of the cubit, cald Biceps. 1717 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* (1871) 588 In Strabo's time it [Vesuvius] seems to have been neither biceps, nor to have had a hollow. 1863 READE in *All Y. Round* 3 Oct. 123/2 A gentle timidity that contrasted prettily with her biceps muscle.

B. *sb.* A muscle with two heads or tendinous attachments; *spec.* that on the front of the upper arm, which bends the fore-arm; also the corresponding muscle of the thigh; the former of these is often humorously referred to as the type or standard of physical strength.

1650 READ *Muscles of Body*, The ulna is bended by two [muscles], to wit, biceps and brachiæus internus. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 8 Nov. 4/5 The training which gives him back his healthy sleep, his appetite, and his biceps. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* viii. 293 The biceps is the well known muscle used in flexing the arm.

† **Bicha·nt,** *v. Obs.* [f. *bi-*, BE- 4 + CHANT.] *trans.* To enchant, bewitch.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 721 And the eldest [soster] to bichaunte Yong mannes loue for to haunte.

† **Bicha·rre, biche·rre,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **becerr-an, -cierran, -cyrran,** 2–3 **bicherr-en,** 2–4 **bicharren,** 3 **bichearr-en, bicheorr-en.** [OE. *becerran*, f. BE- 1 + OE. *cerran, cierran* to turn; cf. OHG. *bikērjan*, mod.G. *bekehren*.]

1. *trans.* To turn, turn round. (Only in OE.)

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xiii. 156 Wonne hio ealles wyrð utan becerred.

2. To turn from duty or right; to pervert, seduce.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (Cotton MS.) an. 1011 Ælfmær hi becyrde þe se arceb' Ælfeah ær generede æt his life. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 105 Þeh þe deuel muȝe man hi-charre, he ne mai no man neden. *c* 1305 *Old Age* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 149 Ic wene he be bi-charred þat trusteþ to ȝuþe.

3. To entice, wile.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Þurh þe sweate smel of þe chese he bicherreð monie mus to þe stoke.

Bich(e, obs. form of BITCH and PITCH.

Biched: see BICCHED.

Bicherm: see BE- *pref.*

Bichloride (bəi|klō·rəid). *Chem.* [see BI- *pref.*2 III.] A compound in which two equivalents of chlorine are combined with a metal, etc.

1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) II. 136 Bi-chloride of mercury .. is a violent poison.

Bichop, obs. form of BISHOP.

Bichotomously, erroneously f. DICHOTOMOUSLY.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 204 Cymes, branched bi- or trichotomously.

Bichromate (bəi|krō·mĕt). *Chem.* [see BI- *pref.*2 III.] A salt containing two equivalents of chromic acid, *e.g.* the *Bichromate of potash*, used in photography and other arts; whence **Bichro·mated, Bichro·matized** *ppl. a.*

1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 447 Heating bichromate of potash to whiteness. 1869 *Echo* 15 Dec., The bichromated gelatine. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 14 Jan. 428/3 A second bichromatised film is poured upon the first.

Bicipital (bəisi·pităl), *a.* [f. L. *bicipit-* (see BICEPS) + -AL1.]

1. Having two heads; = BICEPS *a.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 77 The bicip[i]tall muscle of either parties arme. 1843 J. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. ii. 59 Sometimes a bicipital muscle.

2. Of or pertaining to the biceps (muscle).

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 207 The bicipital tuberosity.

Bicipitous (bəisi·pitəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Having two heads or terminal extremities.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. v. 141 Bicipitous Serpents with the head at each extreme. *Ibid.* 140 A bicipitous conformation.

Bick, Sc. form of BITCH, female dog.

1808 in JAMIESON. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 217 See how the wee bick is worrying him again now.

Bicker (bi·kəɹ), *sb.*1 Also 5 **biquere,** 6 **biquour.** [Sc. form of BEAKER.] 'A bowl or dish for containing liquor, properly one made of wood.' Jamieson. Formerly, a drinking cup of any material; in modern Scotch applied also to vessels made of wooden staves for holding porridge, etc.

1458 *Will of Russel* (Somerset Ho.), Meum biquere argenti. *c* 1505 DUNBAR *Test. Kennedy* 47 But and I hecht to tume a Bicker. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Farmer's Ing.* Poems (1845) 37 The cheering bicker gars them glibly gash. 1814 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiv, 'It will be a heavy deficit—a staff out o' my bicker, I trow.' 1884 *U. P. Mag.* July 337 Coopers found employment in making or mending 'bickers' for brose or porridge.

b. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *bickerful, bickermaker.*

1813 W. BEATTIE *Tales* 37 (JAM.) A brown bickerfu' to quaff. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* I. 265 (JAM.) A bickerfu' of meal. 1851 J. M. WILSON *Tales Borders* VIII. 162 He followed the profession of a cooper or bicker-maker.

Bicker bi·kəɹ), *sb.*2 Forms: 3–4 **biker,** 4–5 **bekir, bikre, bykkyr,** 4–6 **byker,** 5 **bekur, bikir, -kyr, bykere, bykker, bikkar,** 6 **bikker, bikar,** 6– **bicker.** [ME. *biker*, like the associated verb *bikeren*, of uncertain origin: nor can it be said whether the sb. is derived from the verb or *vice versâ*. So far as evidence goes, the sb. appears earlier, and might, as in *battle, quarrel, skirmish*, be the source. On the other hand, the verb has the form of a frequentative, as in *sputter, totter, flutter*, etc., which is in favour of its priority. Mätzner and Skeat would see in it the freq. of the rare and somewhat doubtful *bike* '? to thrust, strike with a pointed weapon,' noted under BEAK *v.* 3, q.v. The obs. Welsh *bicra* is not native.]

1. Skirmishing; a skirmish, encounter, fight; exchange of blows.

1297 R. GLOUC. 538 Bituene the castel of Gloucetre & Brumefeld al so Ther was ofte biker gret, & muche harm ido. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XX. 8363 Mony bold in the bekur were on bent leuit! 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 35/2 Bikyr of fytynge [1499 bykere or feightinge], *pugna*. 1530 PALSGR. 198/1 Bicker fightyng, *escarmouche*.

2. *esp.* An encounter with missiles; anciently an attack with arrows; in later Sc., a street or school fight with stones and the like.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 547 Twenty he had yat nobill archars war .. On Wallace sett a bykker bauld and keyne. *c* 1505 DUNBAR *Gold. Terge* 145 A wonder lusty bikkir [*v. r.* bikar] me assayit. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 322 With tha stanis thir stalwart carlis strang Ane bikker maid. 1810 SIR A. BOSWELL *Edinb.* 164 From hand and sling now fly the whizzing stones .. The bicker rages. 1861 J. HANNAY *Ess. fr. Q. Rev.* 371 He went to the High School, and joined in the street fights called bickers.

3. Quarrel, contention; angry altercation.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 79 Gospatrik þat suffred biker, he reft boþe lond & libe. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2661 If thou sey nay we two shul have a bekyr [*v. r.* hyker, biker, bekir, bikre, bykkyr]. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 46 Þe bolder in bikir y bidde him bataile. 1883 *Academy* 15 Sept. 175/2 The rise and progress of the colony, its bickers with autocratic Governors and Chief Justices.

4. Noise as of contention, rattle of light guns, sound of a rapid stream descending over a stony channel, etc. Cf. BICKER *v.* 4.

1870 *Daily News* 7 Dec., No bicker of mere field artillery.

1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 47 Leap the white-maned fountains With lusty bicker to the vale below.

b. *Sc.* A short rapid run.

1785 BURNS *Dr. Hornbook* v, Leeward whyles, against my will, I took a bicker.

Bicker (bi·kəɹ), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **bi-, byker(e,** 4 **bi-, bykkir, -yr,** 4–6 **beker, -ir,** 5 **bekyre, bikre, bickre, bycoer, -ker, bykre, -kir, bykker, -kyr,**

byger, 6 becker, bikker, -ar, 5– bicker. [See BICKER *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To skirmish, exchange blows; to fight.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 256 Þan is tyme to bikere with þe kyng of France. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXIII. 78 Ther toabyde and bykere ·aȝeyns beliales children. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 36 Bekeryn or fyghtyn, *pugno, dimico.* 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 100/1, I have bickered with the French at Brest and Deepe. 1635 N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. 231 After they had bickered together a little while..and neither of them hurt, they dranke a carowse and so parted friends. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* II. xi. 138 Slaughtered bickering for some petty town.

†**b.** Said esp. of archers and slingers, before battle was joined. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XVII. 7400 Paris .. With his bowmen full bold bykrit with the grekes. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 556 Ynglis archaris .. Amang ye Scottis bykkeryt with all thair mycht. *c* 1505 DUNBAR *Gold. Terge* 194 Thay .. bikkerit vnabaisitly: The schour of arowis rappit on as rain. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 67 Bee fore hand strokes thei firste bickered with dartes and slinges.

c. *fig.*

1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 264 Bickering with the broth of bountifull Bacchus. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* II. 46 They [passions] have not such ability as to bicker with absence.

†**2.** *trans.* To attack with repeated strokes; *esp.* to assail with missiles. *Obs.*

1352 MINOT *Poems* 51 A bore es boun ȝow to biker. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 152 Thair archaris..thai send To bykkir thame. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10685 Þan he braid ont a brand, bikrid hym hard. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* XIX, The buschment haill abont him brak And bikkerit him with bowis.

3. *intr.* To dispute, quarrel, wrangle.

a 1450 *Chester Pl.* (1847) II. 51 All againste us boote he not to becker. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* V. iii, You'd have an ill match on't, if you bicker with him here. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. Wks. (1851) 46 Though their Merchants bicker in the East Indies. 1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Torment.* 157 To keep on bickering on this irksome subject, till you have put her in a passion. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1174 Tho' men may bicker with the things they love.

4. *transf.* Applied to the making of any rapidly repeated noisy action, suggesting the showering of blows, as the brawling of a rapid stream over a stony channel, the pattering of rain, etc.

1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* iii. 26 Glittering streamlets play'd..as they bicker'd thro' the sunny glade. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 218 Against the glass The rain did beat and bicker. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* ix, At the crook of the glen, Where bickers the burnie. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 26 And sparkle out among the fern, To bicker down a valley. 1874 HOLLAND *Mistr. Manse* V. 33 The swallow bickered 'neath the eaves.

b. *Sc.* To make a short quick run; describing the rapid vigorous action of the feet. Cf. *pelt, skelp.*

1792 BURNS *Wks.* II. 404 The dreary glen through which the herd-callan maun bicker. 1879 JAMIESON s.v., I met him coming down the gait as fast as he could bicker.

5. *poet.* Applied to the quick movement of flame and light: To flash, gleam, quiver, glisten. Cf. *flicker.*

1667 [see BICKERING *ppl. a.* 3]. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* IX. 154 The restless wheels..Whose flashing spokes Bicker and burn to gain their destined goal. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* Matrim., Those fires That bicker round in wavy spires. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1298 She saw Dust, and the points of lances bicker in it. 1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* 150 And bicker like a flame.

Bickerer (bi·kərəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER[1].]

1611 COTGR., *Escarmoucheur*, a bickerer, skirmisher. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Bi·ckering, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].]

1. Skirmishing, a skirmish.

1297 R. GLOUC. 540 Ther was ofte bituene hom gret bikering. 1494 FABYAN VII. 373 Atwene theym were had many bykeringes and skyrmysshes. 1530 PALSGR. 197 Beckeryng, scrimysshe. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 198 The first bickering between the Soldiers of Cæsar and Pompey. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1851) 55 Then was the Warr shiverd .. into small frayes and bickerings. *a* 1763 BYROM 3 *Black Crows* 19 Disputes of ev'ry size .. from bick'ring, up to battle. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 229 Smaller wars and bickerings still went on.

2. Wordy sparring, wrangling, altercation.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 5 Ful oft hath he bene at gud whot bickerings with sum others. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 144 If I longer stay, We shall begin our ancient bickerings. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 54 The Tears a poor Wife might shed in matrimonial Bickerings. 1821 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 349 The parchment bickerings of Doe and Roe. 1882 E. GOSSE *Gray* iv. 81 The .. bickering which went on in the combination-room.

Bi·ckering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. That bickers; wrangling, contentious.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* X. 60 With bickering strife inflame their furious bands. 1811 SCOTT *Roderick* I. XXXV, From court intrigue, from bickering faction far. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 80 Such waste-bickering Saxondom.

2. That makes a bickering sound.

1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 156 (JAM.) The once bick'ring stream..low-growling, runs. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Elder Tree* xvii. 3 Rattle the windows with bickering hail.

3. Coruscating, flashing, quivering.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 767 Smoak and bickering flame, and sparkles dire. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 112 Their bickering sabres. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* (1854) 475 Spread not the flax before a bickering torch. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* XXXIV. 343 Who .. played with the red fire and the bickering flames.

Bickerment (bi·kəɹmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] = BICKERING *sb.*

1586 WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 46 Dreery byckerments of warres. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 91. 25 Thus the bickerment went awhile: at last they passed from words to blows. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 142 The priesthood..rent the ears O' the fevered time with fretful bickerment.

Bickern (bi·kəɹn). Forms: 6 bycorne, 8 bickhorn, 9 bickorne, 7– bickern. [a. F. *bigorne* (= Sp. *vigornia*, It. *bicornia*) :—L. *bicornia*, pl. of *bicornis* two-horned, f. *bi-* two + *cornu* horn.] *orig.* An anvil with two projecting taper ends; *later* (under the influence of popular etymology; see BEAK-IRON) applied to: One such taper end of an anvil.

1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict., Eingion gyrioc*, a bycorne. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 3 A Black Smith's Anvil ..is sometimes made with a Pike, or Bickern, or Beak-iron, at one end of it. 1781 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* 145 They have no other word in the Spanish language for a bickhorn, or a bench vice, than *Vigornia*. 1814 *Archæol.* XVII. 292 And nails with a bickorne.

Bickiron, obs. form of BEAK-IRON.

Bi-clagged, -clart, -clepe, come, etc.: see BE-CLAGGED, etc.

Bicolligate (bəikɒ·ligĕit), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 2 + COLLIGATE, ad. L. *colligātus* bound together.] In *Ornith.* of the anterior toes of birds: United by a basal web; web-footed. 1847 in CRAIG.

Bicoloured, -concave, -vex: see BI- *pref.*[2] 1, 2.

Biconjugate (bəikɒ·ndʒĭŭgĕt), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 2 + CONJUGATE, ad. L. *conjugātus* united, paired.] Twice paired: applied *c.g.* in *Bot.* to a petiole that forks twice.

1847 in CRAIG. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 398.

Bicorn (bəi·kɔ̄ɹn), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. L. *bicornis* two-horned, f. *bi-* two + *cornu* horn, prong.]

A. *adj.* Having two horns or horn-like processes. **B.** *sb.* A two-horned animal; cf. *unicorn.*

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Bicorne os*, or two-horned bone, in anatomy, the same with the *os hyoides.*] 1823 LAMB *Elia, Vis. Horns*, Bicorns, Tricorns, and so on up to Millecorns. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 209 The divided and bicorn uterus. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 426 Rhinoceros Etruscus is also bicorn.

†**Bico·rne.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 bycorne. [a. OF. *bicorne* :—L. *bicorn-is* (see prec.) two-pronged (fork).] A two-pronged fork, a pitchfork.

c 1420 *Pallad.* I. 1161 Crookes, adses and bycornes.

Bicorned (bəi·kɔ̄ɹnd), *a.* [see -ED.] = BICORN.

1606 SYLVESTER *Columnes* Wks. 1879 I. 379 In form of Ram with golden Fleece they put The bi-corn'd Signe. *a* 1652 BROME *To Potting Pr.* (R.) Your body being revers'd did represent (Being forked) our bicorned government. 1859 TODD *Cycl.* V. 614 The..bi-corned condition of the uterus.

Bicornous (bəikɔ̄·ɹnəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Two-horned; = BICORN.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 263 The letter V, or bicornous element of Pythagoras. 1690 RAY *Philos. Lett.* (1718) 232 *Alpinum luteum* is..only bicornous. 1851 BALFOUR *Bot.* 625.

Bicornute (bəi·kɒɹniūˑt), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 1 + CORNUTE, ad. L. *cornūtus* horned.] = BICORN.

1880 in GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 398. 1881 *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 312 The peculiar bicornute labellum.

Bicorporal, -ate, -eal: see BI- *pref.*[2] 1.

Bicrenate (bəi,krĭˑnēˑĭt), *a. Bot.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 3 + CRENATE.] Of (leaf-) margins: Crenate or scolloped, with the scollops themselves crenate.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 358. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 152.

Bicrescentic, -cristate: see BI- *pref.*[2] 2.

Bicrural (bəi,krūˑrăl), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 1 + CRURAL, f. L. *crūs* (*crūr-*) leg.] Two-legged.

1847 in CRAIG.

Bicuspid (bəikʊ·spid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *bi-* two + *cuspid-em* point, spike, CUSP.] **A.** *adj.* Having two cusps or points. **B.** *sb.* A premolar tooth in man. **Bicu·spidate** [see -ATE] = prec. adj.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 533/1 From being more decidedly divided into two lips [this valve of the heart] is termed bicuspid. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* vii. 252 The fourth and fifth teeth of the lower jaw are called bicuspid molars. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 579 The enamel on the bicuspid. 1847 CRAIG, *Bicuspidate*, having two points. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 417 Beak bicuspidate.

Bi-cwe̊de, obs. form of BEQUEATH.

Bicycle (bəi·sik'l), *sb.* [mod. f. (first in Fr.) BI- *pref.*[2] II. + Gr. κύκλος circle, wheel.] A machine for rapid riding, consisting of a saddle-seat surmounting two wheels, to which the rider communicates motion by means of treadles; a two-wheeled velocipede.

1868 *Daily News* 7 Sept., Bysicles and trysicles which we saw in the Champs Elysées and Bois de Boulogne this summer. 1869 MRQ. HARTINGTON in *Daily News* 14 May, The practice of riding or driving upon bicycles does not form any part of the examination of the Civil Service Commissioners. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 20 June 5/2 The bicycle trade is particularly brisk.

Bi·cycle, *v.* [f. prec.] To ride on a bicycle.

1869 [cf. BICYCLING]. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 692/2 Many enterprising souls..would have..bicycled, or canoed.

Hence **Bi·cycler, Bicyclian, Bi·cycling.**

1869 *Latest News* 5 Sept. 15 (*paragraph heading*), Bicycling. 1876 B. RICHARDSON in *Good Wds.* 716 Rowing, or gymnastics, or bicycling. 1880 *Scribn. Mag.* Feb. 497 Bicyclers sped along its shore. 1880 J. G. DALTON *Lyra Bicyclica*, Bicyclian bards. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 304/2 You wish to be a bicycler.

Bicyclic (bəisi·klik), *a.* [f. BICYCLE *sb.* + -IC.] Of or connected with bicycles. So **Bicyclical.**

1876 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 5/3 Parties of bicyclic enthusiasts.

Bi·cyclism. [see -ISM.] The practice or art of bicycling.

1876 *World* V. 12 That *ne plus ultra* of snobbishness—bicyclism. 1881 *Philada. Rec.* No. 3466. 2 Great and valuable principles are emphasized by bicyclism.

Bicyclist (bəi·siklist). [see -IST.] One who rides a bicycle.

1876 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 5/2 Bicyclists sometimes make themselves a dangerous nuisance. 1881 *Philada. Rec.* No. 3466. 2 The bicyclist realizes..the old myth of the Centaur.

Bicycular (bəisi·kiŭlăɹ), *a.* [f. BICYCLE, after *vehicular.*] Of the nature of a bicycle or pertaining to bicycling.

1869 *Sci. American* 20 Feb. 117 Her skilful management of the bicycular velocipede. 1886 *Cyclist* 21 Apr. 618/2 Matters bicycular appear to be progressing..in Norway.

Bid (bid), *v. str.* Pa. t. **bad bade,** (bæd), bid. Pa. pple. **bidden, bid.** Here there are combined two originally distinct verbs; viz.

A. *Bēodan*; *beden, bede.* Forms: 1 bēodan, 2–3 beoden, 3–5 beden, 3–6 bede, 4–5 beede, 7 *dial.* bede. *Pa. t. sing.* 1 bēad, 2–3 bead, 2–4 bed, 3–4 bedd, 4–5 bede; also 3–6 bod, 4–6 bode. *pl.* 1 budon, 2–3 buden; also 3–4 bedde(n, 4 bede, beode, 5 beede; also 3–4 bodden, 5–6 bode. *Pa. pple.* 1–6 boden, 4 -in, -un, 4–5 -yn, bode, 5 bodden, -yn, 6 bouden, bod, 9 *dial.* bodden, *Sc.* budden.

B. *Biddan*; *bidden, bidde*; *bid.* Forms: 1 biddan, 2–5 bidden, (2–3 biden, 3 bedden), 3–6 bidde, 4–6 bydde, (4 bedde, bide), 4–5 bidd, 4–6 byd, (5 byde), 4– bid. *Pa. t. sing.* 1 bæd, 2–9 bad, 3–5 badd, 4 baad, 4–6 badde, (6 *Sc.* bald), 4– bade; also 3–6 bed, 4 bedd, 5 bede, *Sc.* baide; also 6 bidde, bydd, 7–9 bid. *pl.* 1 bǣdon, 2–3 bedeu, 3–5 bede; also 3 baddeu, 4–5 baden, 4–9 bad, bade; also 6–9 bid. *Pa. pple.* 1–5 beden, 3–5 -in, -yn, (y)bede, 4–5 bedun, 4 bedd; 3– bidden, (4 -in, 5 bed, byden, 6 bad), 7–9 bid.

[A. OE. *bēodan, bēad, budon, boden*, = OS. *biodan* (MDu. and Du. *bieden*), OHG. *biotan* (MHG. and mod.G. *bieten*), ON. *bjōða*, Goth. *biudan* (pa. t. *bauþ, budum*, pple. *budans*) :—OTeut. **beudan* 'to stretch out, reach out, offer, present,' hence 'to communicate, inform, announce, proclaim, command'; pre-Teutonic **bheudh-*, cogn. with Skr. *budh* to present, and perh. with Gr. πυθ- (for φυθ-) in πυθέσθαι 'to inform oneself.' From the pa. pple. *boden* was derived the sb. *boda* messenger, whence the vb. *bodian* to BODE, announce. The normal ME. forms were *bēde(n*, pa. t. *bead, bēd, beed*, pl. *buden*, pa. pple. *boden*. But by form-levelling, the pa. t. had also pl. *bēden, bēd(e* from the sing.: and later also *bod(e*, by assimilation to the pa. pple.

B. OE. *biddan, bæd, bǣdum, beden*, = OS. *biddian* (MDu. and Du. *bidden*), OHG. and mod.G. *bitten*, ON. *biðja*, Goth. *bidjan* (pa. t. *bap, bēdum*, pple. *bidans*) :— OTeut. **bidjan*, assigned to a pre-Teutonic **bhedh-* 'to press' (cf. Skr. *bádhate* to press), whence the senses 'to ask pressingly, beg, pray, require, demand, command.' (Osthoff would connect *bidjan* with Gr. πείθω.) The normal ME. forms were *bidde(n*, pa. t. *bad*, pl. *beaden, bede(n*, pa. pple. *beden*. By form-levelling the pa. t. had also occasionally sing. *bead, bēd, beed*, and at length pl. *baden, bade, bad*; and the pa. pple. became *bidden*, whence also a later pa. t. *bid.*

C. Thus the sense 'command' had been developed in both verbs already in OE. The past tenses were further confused in form in ME. The result was the frequent substitution of the forms of one verb for the other, in other senses also, and their total confusion after 1400–1500. As a whole, the forms of *biddan, bid* are those which survive in literary Eng., but in the dialects these are quite mixed, in such conjugations as *bid, bad* or *bod, bodden* or *budden*. Senses survive from both verbs, though mostly archaic, or in certain unanalysed phrases, as to 'bid farewell,' 'bid a truce,' 'bid fair'; the chief modern use is that of 'bid at an auction,' 'bid for votes or support,' which belongs to *bede*. The senses of 'invite' and 'order' are in every-day use in the north, but archaic in southern speech, where 'bid him do it' is regularly made 'tell him to do it.' Particular forms of the pa. t. and pa. pple. are preferred with particular senses.]

A. Senses originating from OE. *bēodan*, ME. *bede*, but taking eventually the form *bid*).

The *bede* quotations are marked α, the *bid* quotations β.

I. To offer, present.

† 1. *trans.* To offer. *Obs.* in the general sense.

a. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* (Gr.) 2435 Hafa árna þanc ðara, ðe ðu unc bude. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Deut.* xx. 10 Beod him ærest sibbe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 156 Heo wule .. azein þe smitare beoden uorð hire cheoken. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 201 Þu beodest þin elning al wið-ute bone. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1069 Loth hem bead is do3tres two. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12360 Leons..bede til him þus þair sernise. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerkes T.* 304 Thilk honour that ye me bede. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* ix. 170 Som bote us bede.

β. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2653 He bad ðis child brennen to colen. *c* 1430 *How Gd. Wiif tauȝte D.* 32 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 39 If ony man biddiþ þe worschip, and wolde wedde þee. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 794 A knyghtes dowghttyr wase hym bed.

† b. *intr.* with *dative infin. Obs.*

a. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 390 He .. bead for to makien hire cwene of al þet he ouhte.

† c. *spec.* (*trans.*) To offer (treatment); *intr.* to offer to act. *Obs.* With *dat.* of person.

a. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Þet uuile mon scal beoden oðre alswa he wile þet me him beode. 1314 *Chart.* in Arnold *Chron.*, I nyl suffer, yᵗ ony man you any wrongis beed.

2. *trans.* **†** *To bid* (any one) *battle, arms*: to offer battle to, challenge to fight. *Obs.* *To bid defiance* (still in use). (With pa. t. *bade*, pple. *bidden.*)

a. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7472 Ilk dai he come .. and batail bede [*v.r.* bed, bedd] wiþ sli[k] manace. *c* 1330 *K. of Tars* 1018 Uppon the soudan thei beode bataile. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xlvi. 517 Azens the miscreantz bataille to bede.

β. 1570 *Marr. Wit. & Sc.* iv. i. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* II. 364 When you feel yourself well able to prevail, Bid you the battle. 1590 Marlowe *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* ii. ii, An hundred Kings..will bid him arms. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. xlv. 371 Edmund .. two dayes after at Brentford bad them battaile. 1626 Massinger *Rom. Act.* iv. i, We, undaunted yet .. bid defiance To them and fate. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* ii. xxxvi. (1840) 98 Whom he bade battle, and got the day. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 15 That spirit which had bidden defiance to..the House of Valois.

† b. *ellipt.* To challenge, defy. *Obs.*

a. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* vii. 103, I trow he suld be hard to sla, And he war bodyn all evynly.

† c. *To bid the base*: to challenge to a run at prisoners' base; hence *fig. Obs.* See Base *sb.*[2]

β. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* i. ii. 98 Indeede I bid the base for Protheus.

3. *trans.* To offer (a certain price) *for*, to offer as a price one is prepared to give *for*. (Sometimes with dative obj. of person: 'you bid me too little.')

¶ In this sense the pa. t. and pa. pple. are now *bid*; Scotch writers retain the past, *bad, bade*, used by Dr. Johnson.

a. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 Þe sullere loueð his þing dere .. Þe beȝer bet litel þar fore. 1297 R. Glouc. 378 He sette hys londes to ferme wel vaste Wo so mest bode vore.

β. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* ii. 38 For a strak he bad hym grottis thre. 1530 Palsgr. 454/2 Yon bydd me money and fayre wordes. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* ii. ii. 372 There was..no mony bid for argument. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Two Oxf. Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 9 If I .. farm out my Tythes, my Parishioners will bid me half the worth of them. 1751 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 161 ᵖ 10 [They] bade her half the price she asked. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Each & All* iii. 37 Starving thousands .. bid their labour against one another for bread. *Mod.* Who bids five shillings for this lot?

b. *intr.* (*ellipt.*) To offer (any one) a price, to make an offer (*for* a thing), as 'to bid at an auction.' *To bid against* (a person): to compete with (him) in offers. Often *fig.* as in 'to bid for the Irish vote.' Also with indirect pass., *To be bid for*; and with complemental object, *To bid* (a thing) *up*: to raise its price by successive bids.

β. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* iii. vii. 71, I bid for you, as I do buy. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. 90 Masters bid against one another in order to get workmen. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* v. iii, I stood a chance of .. being knocked down without being bid for. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 669 The intolerant king and the intolerant church were eagerly bidding against each other for the support of the party. 1851 J. M. Wilson *Tales Border* XX. 256 Some other individuals bade, and the bodes had arrived at £14,000. 1864 Burton *Scot. Abr.* ii. 264 They bade them up until they reached 10,000 livres.

4. intr. *To bid fair*: to offer with reasonable probability, to present a fair prospect, seem likely. Orig. with *for* and object; now also with *infin.* (With pa. t. *bade*, pa. pple. *bidden.*)

β. 1646 S. Bolton *Arraignm. Err.* 360 Two things would bid fair for it, if not wholly accomplish this desired accommodation. 1738 J. Keill *Anim. Œcon.* 24 The Bones of all the Parts..seem to bid the fairest for Solidity. 1786 T. Jefferson *Corr.* (1830) 4 The present reign bids fair to be a long one. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xiv. 334 The proposed expedition..bade fair to be successful.

II. To announce, proclaim, threaten.

† 5. To proclaim, announce. *Obs.* exc. in one or two arch. phrases, as 'to bid the saints' days': see 1725. In *Bid the banns*, it is doubtful whether the original sense was 'proclaim,' or 'ask' as in 7; the phrase seems to go back only to the 16th c., and thus exists only in the *β* form.

α. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* (Gr.) 716 Geácas gear budon. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 13363 (Fairf.), A bridale was þer bodin an. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xii. viii, [The stork] is messanger of spryngynge tyme, and in hire comynge sche bedeþ [1535 tokeneth, *Lat.* prædicat] nouelte of tyme. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* (Roxb.) 2 A turnement the kinge lett bede.

β. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 31 To byde halydayes, *Indicere.* 1599 Br. Hall *Sat.* iv. i. 124 Go bid the baines and point the bridall day. 1622 Sparrow *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 150 Upon the Sundaies before these Fasts, the Priests .. bid the solemn Fast. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xvii. 148 The herald .. To bid the banquet interrupts their play. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* I. v. 67 This Custom of bidding the Passover on the Day of the Epiphany. 1603 — *Const. & Canons Ch. Eng.* 64 Ministers solemnly to bid Holy-days.

† b. To proclaim, declare, threaten (war). *Obs.* Preserved in *to bid a truce* (in *fig.* sense).

a. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 49 Now is Eilred biried, þat mykelle wo beade [*printed* bade].

β. *c* 1590 *1st Pt. Jeronimo* in *Dodsley* (1780) III. 77, I bid you sudden wars. 1596 Chapman *Iliad* i. 155, I was not injur'd so By any Trojan, that my powers should bid them any blows. 1805 Southey *Madoc in Azt.* iii, At this late hour, When even I shall bid a truce to thought.

† 6. To make known, indicate, declare. *Obs.*

a. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8026 (Gött.), Þat stede þat him was bodin in his bede. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 1160 The Quene .. most nede To Generides hir folie bede.

B. Senses originating from OE. *biddan*, (afterwards occasionally expressed by forms from *bede*).

III. To ask pressingly.

7. To ask pressingly, beg, entreat, pray.

† a. *trans.* with acc. of person and genitive of thing; with dative of person and acc. of thing; passing into two objects. *Obs.*

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* vi. xxxiv. § 4 Hi hiene bædon ryhtes ȝeleafan and fulwihtes bæðes. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 21 Ne bidden we urne Drihten þyses lænan welan. *a* 1000 *Andreas* (Gr.) 353 Þá .. Andreas ongann mereliðendum miltsa biddan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 ȝe..helpes me biddað. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 A maiden bad te kinge his heued. *c* 1305 *St. Edward* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 106 Me ne scholde him noþing bidde.

b. To press, entreat, beg, ask, pray (a person). Const. *for* a thing, or *inf., subord. cl.*, or *object sentence*; also *simply*, to pray to (God, saints, etc.).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John iv. 31 His leorning-cnihtas hine bædon [*Rushw.* bedon] and þus cwædon. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Bide hine luueliche þet he þe do riht. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Lamb. Hom.* 207 Ich bide þe .. bi þe þornene crununge. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2509 For godes luue ȝet bid ic ȝu .. wið ȝu ben mine bones boren. 1297 R. Glouc. 337 Icham Swythyn, wam þou byst. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cvii. 19 And a kalf in Oreb maked þai, And baden þe grave. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1085 And wepinge ech halewe bad: hir help forto beo. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (MS. A.) 1628 Ich þe bidde, par charite þat þou this bodi vnder-fo. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iii. 826, I bidde god I neuere mot haue Ioye.

† c. To ask, beg (a thing); to ask, beg, or pray for. Const. *simply*, or *of, from* a person, etc. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 21 Se blinda .. bæd his eaȝena leohtes. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xiv. 32 He sent ærynd-racan and bitt sibbe. — Matt. xx. 20 Sum þinge fram him biddende. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 Forlet þine sunnes .. and bide milce þerof. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3011 Moyses bad meðe here on. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1678 Thider ich wole wende And bidde mi mete for Godes love. *c* 1330 *Roland & V.* 534 Roland .. Þo bad leue to fiȝt. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 19054 (Trin.) He bad of hem som gode. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 65, To haue of God what yᵗ he bedde. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xi. xv. 55, I ask na trophe .. Nothir byd I therof spulȝe nor renown. [1678 Phillips App., To *Bid a boon* (old word), to ask a Boon.]

† d. *intr.* To beg, entreat, pray; to offer prayer. Const. *simply, for* a person or thing, *subord. cl.* or with *so, thus*, etc. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 19 He .. ȝeornor bæd þæt Hælend him miltsade. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Bide for him duwamliche. *Ibid.* 167 He is wis þe beet and bit and bet bi-fore dome. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 228 Ure Louerd sulf .. techeð us to bidden, 'Et ne nos inducas in tentationem.' *c* 1300 *Beket* 423 We biddeth nift and dai For the. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* vii. 68 He þat beggeth or bit but if he haue nede, He is fals. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (1865) I. 115 Criste went ynne ful ofte for to bidde and praye. *c* 1400 *Prymer* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 11 Preie for the peple: bidde for the clergie. 1458 in *Dom. Archit.* III. 43 Now every good body that gothe on this brige, Bid for the barbour gentil Jeffray.

† e. *trans.* (with cognate obj.) To bid a *bene, bone, bede, prayer*, etc.: *orig.* to pray, or offer a prayer; *later* 'to move the people to join in prayer,' as in Bidding prayer. *arch.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 67 Hu maȝen heo bidden eni bene. *c* 1305 *St. Christoph.* 71 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 61 Þu most .. to churche go: & þi beden bidde also. *c* 1375 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 270 Men bidden to God þer preier. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Milleres T.* 455 Stille he sitt, and biddeth his preyere. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7374 A peire of bedis eke she here Upon a lace, alle of white threde, On which that she her bedes bede. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xiii, To Jhesu a bone he bede. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* vii. 16 Thou shalt nether geue thankes, nor byd prayer for them. 1562a J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 108 Commaundid By his Curate his pater noster to bid. 1621 Bolton *Stat. Irel.* 134 (*Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*), [They] shall bid the beades in the English tongue. 1764 Gray in Mason *Life* (ed. 2) 381 And bidding his beads for the souls of his benefactors. [1859 Jephson *Brittany* ii. 15, I observed persons 'bidding their beads,' or engaged in silent devotion.]

α. Forms from OE. *beoden.* *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3169 Quat-so he boden .. Egipte folc hem lenen ðat. *a* 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 22 Bede him þat ich deie mote. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 29 Þat he wild bede his bone, vntille þe Trinite. 1362a Langl. *P. Pl.* A. ix. 96 ȝif Dobest beede [*v.r.* bede, bidde] for [hem]. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 167 Bi louynge & bedynge as who wold selle a worldly þing. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* (Roxb.) 90 An holy man had boddyn that bone. 1691 Ray *N. C. Words, Bid, Bede*, to pray.

8. To ask (any one) to come, to invite (*to* a feast, wedding, burial, etc.). *arch.* but common *dial.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 414 Ane beggare..þet bede men to feste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7250 Sampson was to þe bridal bedd. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 5823 Alisaundre, and his meygnee, Comen, and badden hem entree. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* iii. 56 Al þe riche retynaunce..Were bede [*v.r.* beden, ibede, boden] to þat brudale. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 31/1 To byd to mete, *Invitare.* 1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 102 They vsed commonly to bidde their guestes a whole yeare before. 1580 Baret *Alv.* B 644, I was bidde to an other place to dinner. 1611 Bible, *Zeph.* i. 7 He hath bid his ghests. — *Luke* xiv. 9 He that bade thee and him. 1632 Brome *North. Lasse* i. i, I hope you'l see our Marriage. I sent indeed to bid you. *a* 1810 Tannahill *Kebbuckston Wed.*, I'se warrant he's bidden the half of the parish. 1842 Tennyson *Sisters* iii, I made a feast; I bad him come.

The double sense of bid is played on in Shirley's *Wedding* i. i, where Belface asks his servant Isaac whether he has invited the guests:—*Isaac.* I have commanded most o' them. *Belf.* How, sir? *Isaac.* I have bid them, sir.

α. Forms from OE. *beoden.* *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 159 We ben alle boden þider. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. ii. 54 Alle þe riche retenauns .. were boden [*v.r.* bede, a-bede] to þe bridale. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 209/2 Gladder therof than he were boden to a feste. 1541 Elyot *Image Gov.* 96 She bode the emperour unto a supper. 1546 Langley *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* ii. vi. 45 b, He was boden to a banket. 1864 Atkinson *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Bid*, I nivver was bodden.

9. In *to bid welcome, adieu, farewell, good bye, good morning*, the original notion was probably that of 'pray,' 'invoke,' or 'wish devoutly'; the phrases are now used without analysis, 'bid' being little more than = 'say, utter, express.'

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15060 [Vr lauerd] biddes þe welcum hame. 1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* ii. lxv. (1859) 59, I bad hym adyeu. 1485 Caxton *St. Wenefryde* 9 She toke leue of this holy man and bad hym fare well. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 1, I bidde her God day. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, i. iv. 32 A brace of Dray-men bid God speed him well. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 46 At my window bid good morrow. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 27 ᵖ 4 He'll bid adieu to all the Vanity of Ambition. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian Pr'cess* II. 311, I now..respectfully bid the British public farewell.

α. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* vii. xiii. 119, I bod the court farewell.

C. Senses originating independently from the two verbs. (Now referred in form to *biddan.*)

IV. To command, enjoin.

10. To command, enjoin, order, tell with authority. (Still literary; also in every-day use in the north; but in the south colloquially expressed by *tell*, as 'tell him to sit down,' for 'bid him sit down.')

a. with personal obj. (sometimes absent), and clause with *that*, or object sentence.

α. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 15 Þa fore-ferendan him budon þæt he swiȝade. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xxiv. (1495) 215 It is boden that they..sholde not slepe. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* (1608) 385 And then he bod .. That daily once they all should march the round About the city.

β. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Ex.* xxxiii. 12 Ðu bitst me þæt ic læde nt tis folc. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 41 He..bit us..þat we shule þis notien. 1297 R. Glouc. 29 Ich bidde þe Sey me al clene þin herte. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 2 He byddes .. þat þay here and lere þise ilke sex thynges. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 50 Another [commandment] bydes thou shall not swere. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 89 The same Pope ordeyned and badde that so yt shulde be done. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, i. i. 164 Obedience bids I should not bid agen.

b. with personal obj., and infin.

α. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 Þis laȝe sette ure drihten bi þe patriarche abraham, and bed him holden hit. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3544 Aaron and vr .. boden hem swilc ðhowtes leten. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 504 Horn he dubbede to knigte .. And bed him beon a god knigt. *c* 1375 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 259 As God haþ bodyn hem to do. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* ii. 389 The Kyng .. Bede his doughter come downe. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 57 He that wil holde his peas till he be boden speke is to be preysed. 1529 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* iv. Wks. 263/1 Who hath not bod them do wel. 1592 Warner *Alb. Eng.* viii. xli. 199 He bod me buy thy loue.

β. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Godes laȝe bit ec mon wurðie efre his feder and his moder. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 Þe king..bad binden him and don him into prisune. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3177 Þe angel..bade him..tak A scepe his sacrifice to mak. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* iv. 763 He..baide hyr haiff no dreide. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 40 The maister bald the marynalis lay the cabil to the cabilstok. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. Notes* 91 Christ bidde the Church to baptise in the name of the Father, the Sonne and the holie Ghost. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. v. 83 Thou .. bad'st me bury Loue. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* ii. 71 [He] bid them turn aside. 1751 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 171 ᵖ 10 He..bad me cant and whine in another place. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Briery Cr.* ii. 24 Bid them begone. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* vii, Having wakened her bedfellow, and bid her prepare for departure. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 73 The two Earls were..bidden to be diligent. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* i. 3 Custom bade him blow his horn.

c. with the thing bidden as obj., with or without dative of person. (Formerly used also in sense of 'to order' goods, dinner, etc.)

α. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xv. 17 Ðas þing ic eow beode; þæt ȝe lufion eow ȝemænelice. 1393 Gower *Conf.* Prol. l. 12 When Criste him self hath bode pees. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2721 Whanne Love alle this hadde boden me.

β. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 39 Ne bæd he nó þæs forþon þe him æniȝ þearf wære. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12639 Þat þai comaund wald or bide .. he dide. *c* 1375 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 229 He is not dispensour of service þat God haþ beden.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 35 How might ye for shame pray the pope undo that the Holy Ghost bit. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Worcester* viii, Did execute what euer my king did byd. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 195 Hast thou, Spirit, Performd to point, the Tempest that I bad thee. 1632 MASSINGER *City Mad.* III. i, A chapman That in courtesy will bid a chop of mutton.

d. with personal obj. only; treated at length as the direct obj.

a. *c* 1430 *Life St. Katherine* (1884) 19 Than Adrian baptized hir as our lady had bode hym. 1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 143 b, So philosophie headeth you.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5202 Quat art þou me beddes sua? 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 91 Thai did as he thame biddin had. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 31/1 To bydde, *admonere.* 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* IV. 24 Do as I byd the. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iii. 32 He will not stand when he is bidden. 1601 — *All's Well* IV. ii. 53 Ile be bid by thee. 1647 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 216 They that were about Him, though bidden and chidden too, could not hold from sleeping. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 529 Nobody .. bad him.

e. with no object; often with *so, as*, and the like.

β. *a* 1000 *Beowulf* 2467 Druncne dryht-guman dóð swa ic bidde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 387 He baad, and it was don. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2069 Haf God in mynde .. Als þe prophet biddes.

† **11.** To bid not to do, to forbid, interdict, ban.

α, and *β.* *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 31 As þe olde Testament to þe redars, so is bedun to dekunnis to prech þe newe. *Ibid.* 45 Till þu lefe þis þat þu art bodun bi þo bidding of Crist, what þing þat þu werkyst is vnþankful to þe Holi Goost. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 104/2 And by so doing did bid entrance unto the rest, till it were removed.

† **Bid,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also bidde. [A variant of BUD, *behod, behoved.* Still in mod.Sc. as a present tense.)] = Must (by moral obligation, logical or natural necessity).

a 1300 *Havelok* 1733 Of the mete for to telle, Ne of the metes bidde I nout dwelle; That is the storie for to lenge. [*Mod. Sc. (Roxb.)* 'The man bid be a fuil to gang on that way.' 'It's a bid-be,' i. e. a must-be, a natural necessity.]

Bid (bid), *sb.* [f. BID *v.*[1] 3.] The offer of a price, the amount offered; *spec.* at an auction.

1788 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* (1830) 342 He..thought to obtain a high bid by saying he was called for in America. 1837 *Penny Mag.* I Apr. 124 The salesman rapidly naming a lower price until he gets a bid. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom* xii. 101 Half-a-dozen bids simultaneously met the ear of the auctioneer.

fig. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxvii. 31 This time it will be a 'bid' between two opposite political parties.

† **Bid-ale.** *Obs.* Also 5 bede-ale. [See BID *v.* 8 and ALE.] An 'ale' or entertainment for the benefit of some person, to which a general bidding or invitation was given.

c 1462 in *N. & Q.* (1865) VIII. 436/1 None hereafter..shall make or procure to be made, any Ale commonly called 'Bede Ale' within the libty nor within this Towne. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII*, vi. (§ 5) No person..shall..within Wales ..gather or leuie any Commorth, Bydalle, tenauntes ale, or other collection or exactions. 1656 BLOUNT, *Bid-ale* is when an honest man decayed in his estate is set up again by the liberal benevolence and contribution of friends at a Feast, to which those friends are bid or invited. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 246 The Justices assembled at Bridgwater ordered That no Church Ale, Clerk Ale, or Bid Ale be suffered. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 504.

Bidaw, early form of BEDAW.

Bi·dcock. 'The Water-rail.' Halliwell.

1613 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* XXV. 107 The pallat-pleasing Snite The Bidcocke, and like them the Redshanke.

Biddable (bi·dăb'l), *a.* Also bidable. [f. BID + -ABLE. Of Scotch origin.] Ready to do what is bidden, obedient, willing, docile.

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1864 I. 259 Judicious, regular .. and biddable contributors. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (C. D. ed.) 61, I never saw a more biddable woman. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xliv. (1864) 265 A more gentle and biddable invalid .. can hardly be conceived.

Hence **Bi·ddableness, Bi·ddably** *adv. Sc.*

Biddakil, obs. form of BINNACLE.

Biddance (bi·dăns). [f. BID *v.* + -ANCE, Romanic suffix: cf. ABIDANCE.] Bidding, invitation.

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 495 The proud are humbled at his biddance. 1857 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXI. 123 Right quickly did she send To lords and ladies biddance her son's marriage to attend.

Bidde, obs. form of BED.

† **Bidde·lian, -e·llian, Bidellian.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* A follower of John Biddle (died 1662), styled the father of the English Unitarians.

1780 KIPPIS *Biogr. Brit.* II. 307/2 *note*, The adherents to Mr. Biddle were called Biddellians; but this name was lost in the more common appellation of Socinians, or, what they preferred, Unitarians. 1882-3 SCHAFF in *Herzog's Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* I. 296.

Bidden, pa. pple. of BID and BIDE.

Bidden (bi·d'n), *ppl. a.* [f. BID + -EN[1].] Invited; commanded, ordered.

1614 KING *Vitis Palat.* 12 And Christ must bee a bidden guest. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 118 The worthy bidden guest. 1718 POPE *Iliad* v. 890 On the bright axle turns the bidden wheel of sounding brass. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. I. i. 2 Where Force is not yet distinguished into Bidden and Forbidden. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 38 *Bidden-wedding* (N. Lanc.), a wedding to which it was formerly the custom in North Lanc. to invite the whole country-side.

Bidder (bi·dəɹ). [f. BID *v.* + -ER[1].]

† **1.** One who asks or begs; *bidders and beggars* is frequent in *P. Plowman*, referring to those who made a trade of begging. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* Prol. 40 Bidders [*v.r.* bydderes] and Beggers 'faste a-boute eoden. 1393 *Ibid.* C. x. 61 Beggers and bydders beþ nat in [þat] bulle.

2. One who commands or orders.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3679 Onence þe bidder it standes in nede. 1632 SHERWOOD, A bidder, *commandeur.*

3. One who invites, or delivers an invitation.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxii. 4 They agayne neglected the bidder. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 205 On the Bidder's Part every Circumstance conspires to magnify his Condescension. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* Pref. 9 To the burying the parish clerk was the usual Bidder.

4. One who makes an offer for a thing, *esp.* at a public auction; also *fig.* (The usual sense.)

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2050/4 The Bidder to advance 6*d.* per Gross upon each bidding. 1702 *Ibid.* No. 3832/4 To be sold to the highest Bidder. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 195 ₱ 5 This over-stock of Beauty, for which there are so few Bidders. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 109 The Roman world was to be disposed of to the best bidder by public auction. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 5. 203 The Universities will be the only bidders for such eminent qualities.

Biddery, variant form of BIDRI.

Biddikil, obs. form of BINNACLE.

Bidding (bi·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BID *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The offering of a price for an article; a bid.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8819 (Gött.) Bot for na biding [*v.r.* beting, beding, profur] þat þai bide Ne miht þai do it stand in stede. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2050/4 The Bidder to advance 6*d.* per Gross upon each bidding. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I. I. i. 15 Let me have the bidding for that stained suit of yours, when you set up a better. 1878 BLACK *Gr. Past.* 310 He had listened to one or two of the biddings.

† **2.** The action of asking pressingly, of begging or requesting; request, desire, entreaty. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 108 Er þen þet biddunge arere eni schaundle. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 7131 (Trin.) Þat bruyd was of biddyng bolde, Sampson al þe soþe hir tolde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 194 No þing ne is zuo diere y-boȝt; ase þet me heþ be biddinge.

† **3.** The action of praying; prayer. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 280 Þoru byddynge of Seyn Dunston, ys soule com to blys. 1340 *Ayenb.* 219 Moyses ouercom amalec .. be his holy biddinges. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 35 Byddynge or prayngе, *oracio, deprecacio, supplicacio.*

4. Invitation, summons.

1810 TANNAHILL *Kebbuckston Wed.*, We a' got a bidding, To gang to the wedding. 1869 *Times* 18 Aug., The Pope sent a bidding to the Patriarch of Constantinople .. the Patriarch returned a distinct refusal.

attrib. 1863 MISS SEWELL *Chr. Names* II. 401 The beed-stick—bidding-stick, or summons to the muster.

5. A command, order, injunction. *To sit any one's bidding* (Sc.): to neglect his order to go.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3093 Þi biding wil we do ful fayn. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XV. XXIX. (1495) 499 By byddynge of his fader. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 34 b, I haue not founde the disobedyent to my byddynges. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. v. 93, I shall not breake your bidding, good my Lord. 1634 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xliii. (1862) I. 132, I would..swim through the water ere I sat His bidding. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 790 Whatever Godwine did he did at the bidding of his lord.

6. *Bidding of beads, beads-bidding; bidding of prayers, bidding prayer.* As to these expressions there has been a series of curious misapprehensions. The original meaning down to the Reformation was 'praying of prayers,' i. e. saying of prayers, praying; cf. BID *v.* 7 e. From an early date in the Christian church, it was the custom to request the prayers of the faithful in behalf of certain persons and things; and in the 16th c., in England, forms of allocution or direction to the congregation, telling them whom and what to remember in 'bidding their beads' or 'prayers' were authoritatively put forth. As *bid* in the sense of 'pray' was now becoming obsolete, the meaning of the expression was forgotten after the Reformation, and *bid* taken in the sense of 'order, direct,' so that in the reign of Elizabeth the 'bidding of prayers' was applied to the allocution itself, as if = 'the directing or injoining of prayers.' With the later use of the vbl. sb. as a gerund directly governing an object, we have in the 17th c. 'the form of bidding prayers' or 'prayer' (= *precationem hortandi*); and later still, a misunderstanding of the grammatical construction in this phrase has given rise to the vulgar error of calling this exhortation to the people (in which 'concionatores populum hortabuntur ut secum in precibus concurrat' Sparrow *Collect. Articles*, 1671) 'the bidding-prayer,' as if it were itself a kind of prayer qualified by the attribute 'bidding.'

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 69 Þurh festing and þurh wacunge, and ec þurh ibodenes biddunge. [1349 in Coxe *Forms Bid. Prayer* 11 Ye shulle stonde up and bydde your bedys..Ye shull also bydde for the stat of Holy Cherche, etc.] 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, xxv, In al .. their sermons, collacions, biddinges of the beades. 1539 HILSEY *Primer*, An order and form of bydding by the Kynges Commandment. Ye sholl praye for the whole congregasion, etc. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* (1859) 236 For the which [the cross] they pray in their beads bidding. *a* 1746 LEWIS in Coxe *Forms Bid. Prayer* Pref. 12 Two ancient forms of bidding the bedes or praying the prayers on Sundays and Holydays 1349, 1483.

c 1550 *Injunct. Edw. VI.* in *R. Glouc.* (Hearn) 624 *The fourme of biddyng of the common prayers.* Fyrst you shall pray for the whole congregatyon of the true chrysten and catholyke churche of Chryste. And specyally for the churche of Englande and Irelande, etc. 1559 *Injunct.* Div, The fourme of bidding the prayers to be used generally in this uniforme sorte. Ye shall praye for Christs holy catholic church, etc. 1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 257 This form of bidding Prayers is very ancient. 1680 *Old Puritan Detect.* 5 A Form .. of Bidding Prayer, wherein the Priest was not to speak to God, but only to the people, exhorting them to pray instantly for such and such persons and things. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* iv. 224 At the Bidding of Prayers, which was a direction for the People what to pray for in their private Devotions. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 49 The custom of bidding prayer, which is still in use in the Church, is a relick of Popery. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. VIII. 126 What they call bidding prayers, or an exhortation to pray for such and such things. 1885 *Oxford Univ. Cal.* 31 The Form of Bidding Prayer before the Latin Sermons.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, We have a form of these bidding-prayers in the apostolical constitutions. 1840 COXE *Formis Bid. Prayer* Pref., A concise view of the history of the Bidding Prayer. 1879 WACE *Banpt. Lect.* VI. 157 The bidding prayer read at the commencement of these Lectures is but an echo of this ancient supplication. 1885 *Public Opin.* 9 Jan. 36/2 That there should not be wanting, in the language of the bidding prayer, a due supply of fit persons qualified to discharge the functions of Royalty.

Biddy[1] (bi·di). [Familiar abbrev. of BRIDGET.] Used chiefly in U. S. for an Irish maid-servant.

Biddy[2] (bi·di). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Of uncertain origin: it has been variously conjectured to be an instinctive sound used in calling chickens, a form of Gaelic *bideach* 'very small,' and the same word as prec. Cf. CHICKABIDDY.] A chicken, a fowl. Also *dial.*, a louse.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 128 *To.* Why how now my bawcock? how dost yᵘ chuck. *Mal.* Sir. *To.* I biddy, come with me. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Biddy*, a louse. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Biddy* or *Chickabiddy*, a chick. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 930/2 When a biddy wished to sit, she was removed at night upon the nest.

Bide (bəid), *v.* Forms: 1 bidan, 2-6 biden, 3- bide; also 3-6 byde(n, 4 bidde, 5 *Sc.* byd. *Pa. t.* 1 bád, *pl.* bidon, 3-5 bad(e, *pl.* 2-4 biden, 3-6 bod, 4-5 bood, 5 boode, 6-7 boad, 3- bode; 6 bid, 7- bided; also *north.* 3-4 badd, 3-6 baid, 4 badde, 5 bayd, 6 bed, 8 bade. *Pa. pple.* 1-4 biden, 4-7 bidden, 6 bid; also 3-4 biden, 4-6 bydden, 5 beddyn, 6 byden, 9 *dial.* bodden. [Com. Teut.: OE. *bidan* (pa. t. *bád, bidon*; pple. *biden*) = OS. *bidan* (MDu. *biden*), OHG. *bîtan* (MHG. *bîtan*, mod. dial. G. *beiten*), ON. *bíða*, Goth. *beidan*:—OTeut. **bîdan* to wait. Mostly replaced in mod.Eng. by its compound ABIDE, but regularly preserved in northern Eng. and Sc., and also employed by 19th c. poets, partly perhaps as an archaism, partly as an aphetized form of *abide*.]

I. *intr.*

1. To remain in expectation, to wait. Often with an adverbial adjunct of time. (Chiefly northern, but used by modern poets.)

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lv[i]. 6 Swa min sawl bad. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10991 Quen þai had beden til þai war irk þai com þamself in-to þe kyrk. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 982 Ones ho bluschet to þe burȝe, bot bod ho no lenger. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 569 The childe thoghte he longe bade That he ne ware a knyghte made. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 31 To Byde, *expectare.* 1634 MALORY *Arthur* (1816) II. 307 He shall receive by thee his health, the which had bidden so long. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXIII, 'Bide a wee, bide a wee,' said Cuddie. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 435 Will you not bide your year as I bide mine? 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* XVI, 'Bide a bit.'

† **b.** Const. *for, to*; *on, upon* (north.). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 135 Ich hedde so ibede for the. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Mag.* 124 Except he fraudfullie absent himselfe, and in that case, he sal be bidden vpon..be the space of fourtie dayes.

2. To remain or continue *in* some state or action; to continue to be (something). *arch.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. iii. § 3 Seo eorþe giniende bád. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* ciii[iv]. 11 Bídað assan eac onþurste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1907 Veit he baid seuen dais in rest. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 19836 (Trin.) In orisoun he lay and bode. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. i. (1859) 68 Ful longe there I boode in my torment and peyne. *c* 1530 *Jacob & 12 Sonnes* (Collier) 12 Rachel bod long barrain. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* xi. 23 If they bide not still in vnbeliefe. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VI. xliv, And thirstie drinks, and drinking thirstie bides. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* viii. 10 Nor follow her that flies thee, or to bide in woe Consent.

b. *To bide by* (rarely *at*): to stand firm by, adhere to, stick to, maintain. † *To bide upon*: to dwell or insist upon (a point). *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN VI. cciv. 214 For this [battle] was so strongly bydden by, that men coude nat iudge whiche parte had the better. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* x. 7 And for this thingis sake shall a man leve father and mother and byde by his wife. 1536 SIR R. MORYSON in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxii, Many things..which be both truly spoken and cannot but do good being bydden bye. 1559 KENNEDY *Let.* in *Misc. Wodrow Soc.* (1844) 266 He gaif me nevir answir to my wryttingis, nor ȝit baid at his sayingis. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 242 To bide upon 't: thou art not honest. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 316 Worthy reasons why she should Bide by this issue.

Cf. *To be a bidden by*, prop. *abidden by*: to be

maintained; also *advb.* = undoubtedly, we may be sure.

1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, v. (Arb.) 133 To be a bidden by he would have done much good in that part.

3. To remain in a place, or with a person, as opposed to going away; to stay. Often with the idea of remaining behind when others go. *arch.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. v. § 7 Þonne he þær leng bide. [*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 38 Gebidaþ her and waciaþ mid me.] *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 149 Wuo is mi soule þat ich bide here swo longe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16744 Durst naman wit him bide. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 34 Y thought to haue byddyn ther in the same place tyl the mornyng. 1515 BARCLAY *Ecloges* i. (1570) Av/4 Better were for suche to have bid at home. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 399 He baid .. Vpon that hill .. Him to refresche. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. xi. 40 So there all day they bode, till light the sky forsooke. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. ii. 3 Such as dive and bide long under the Water. 1857 EMERSON *Poems* 89 Who bides at home, nor looks abroad. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 68 While we bided on that flowery down.

4. Of things: To remain, be left. *To let a thing bide*: to leave it where it is; to leave it alone for the present, to let it stand over.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 449 Þa3 þe kyste in the cragez wern closed to byde. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lxxix. (1495) 913 Yf they byde in the stomak they torne sone to fumosyte and corrupcion. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 166 A gret power at Dipplyn still thar baid. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 154 Heauen and earth shal sooner perish, then one iot bide behind of that he hath promised. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 72 Waters stinke soone, if in one place they bide. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iv. 97 We will let the crow bide.

5. To remain in residence; to sojourn, dwell, reside. *arch.*

c 1280 *Fall & Passion* 40 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 13 Nedis he most wend to helle .. þere he most bide an dwelle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Cokes T.* 35 This ioly prentys with his maister bood [*v.r.* bode]. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 26 Than bode with hym a certeyn brother. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 400 The world, in which they bootles boad. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. (1651) 258 Some .. will know .. what God did .. Where did he bide. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 321 All knees to thee shall bow, of them that bide In Heaven, or Earth, or under Earth in Hell. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* v. xxv, The spirit who bideth by himself In the land of mist and snow. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Lady G. B.* xii. 9 Many his wants who bideth lonely there.

II *trans.*

6. To wait for, await. Now only in the phrase, *To bide one's time*: to await one's opportunity.

c 950 *Lindisf. G.* Matt. xi. 3 Oðer we bidas. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 7 Drihtnes engel bideþ þinre geþafunga. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Lauer bide his grace. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 622 We byde þe here. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxviii. [cxix.] 166, I bod thin helthe 3iuere, Lord. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxii, Atte Tarnewathelan Bidus me Sir Gauan. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. x. 122 Now at the dur deyd redy bydis me. 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* viii. 12 When I hold my tongue they .. shal bide my leisure. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvii. 218. § 2 They bide their time and then suddenly present themselves. 1873 SMILES *Huguenots Fr.* I. ix. (1881) 191 They held their peace and bided their time.

7. To await in resistance, to face, encounter, withstand; = ABIDE 14.

[*a* 1000 *Beowulf* 3241 Se þe ær æt sæcce gebád wig-hryre wráðra.] *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 376 He baldly hym bydez. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 23 None durst hym byde there at all. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxxix. 532 Some of the capitayns wolde that thenglisshmen shulde be byden, and some other sayd nay, bycause they were nat strong ynough to abyde them that were fresshmen. 1664 *Floddan F.* ix. 83 Yet for defence they fiercely frame And narrow dint with danger baad. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* v. xxxii, They dare not, hand to hand, Bide buffet from a true man's brand. 1877 BRYANT *Odyss.* v. 583 Two men and three, in that abundant store, Might bide the winter storm.

† **8.** To await submissively, submit to. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 4721 Þæt ne sulde he nauere ibiden þe while þe he mihte riden. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 545 The kynges wil wald he noght bide, Worth of him what may bityde.

† **9.** To endure, suffer, bear, undergo; = ABIDE 16. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 33 Ne wot no man hwat blisse is þe naure wowe ne bod. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3105 Manige ðor sorge on liue bead. *c* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 627 The sorowe that the kinge bade Mighte no tonge telle. 1530 PALSGR. 454/2, I can nat byde this payne. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 304 There is no womans sides Can bide the beating of so strong a passion. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 59 Wherein we Must bide the stroak of that long threatn'd wound. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. xxii, Who bides his grasp will that encounter rue. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xl, I wonder how younger folk bide it—I bide it ill.

† **b.** *To bide out*: to endure to the end. *Obs.*

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 85 I. 217 To bide out the seige.

10. To tolerate, endure, put up with; = ABIDE 17.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1594 If iacob took her also a wif, Ne bode ic no lengere werldes lif. 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 32 For he .. May not byde þat burne. 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 25, I cou'dna hide the thought. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xii, I could never bide the staying still in ae place. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* 84 Thu' I can drink wine I cannot bide water, my lord.

† Bide, byde, *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. A dwelling, dwelling-place, habitation.

a 1300 *Salomon & Sat.* (1848) 273 Ne make þe nuut for þy to wroþt, þa3 þou byde borewe. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1463 With wyld bestis to have byde.

2. Delay, stay.

a 1000 *Riddles* iv. 3 (Gr.) Hwilum mec min frea .. on bid wriceð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1761 Quen al was tift was þar na bide, þe storines ras on ilka side. *c* 1325 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 113 Vp he rase wiþ-outen bide.

Bidel, obs. form of BEADLE.

Bidele, ME. form of BEDEAL.

† **Bide·me,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. *bi-*, BE- + ME. *demen*:—OE. *déman* to DEEM.] *trans.* To condemn.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 107 in *Lamb. Hom.* 167 Ech Mon scal him solue þer biclepie and bidemen.

Bident (bəi·dĕnt). [ad. L. *bident-em* (nom. *bidens*) adj. 'having two teeth, two-pronged, forked,' sb. 'a two-pronged fork, a sheep or other animal for sacrifice whose two rows of teeth are complete,' f. *bi-* two + *dentem* tooth.]

1. An instrument or weapon with two prongs.

1675 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 232 The blust'ring Æeo for his Bident. 1850 LAYARD *Nineveh* v. 94 A half-moon, a bident, and a horned cap.

2. A two-year-old sheep. *rare.*

1881 THURN in *Academy* No. 491. 252 The timid bident has usurped the place of the bellower.

Bidental (bəide·ntăl), *a.* [f. L. *bident-em* (see prec.) + -AL[1].] 'Belonging to a Fork, or Instrument with two teeth.' Bullokar, 1676.

‖ **Bide·ntal,** *sb. Rom. Antiq.* [L. *bidental*, f. *bident-em* (see BIDENT), according to some called from the forked lightning (see *bidental* = *fulmen bifidum* in Du Cange), according to others from the *bidens* or sheep sacrificed at its consecration.] A place struck by lightning, consecrated by the haruspices, and enclosed. Also *fig.*

1692 COLES, *Bidental*..also a place where sheep were sacrificed. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Festus represents the bidental as a temple, where sheep of two years old were offered in sacrifice. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 29, I would only set up the bidental at the bookseller's door at Wimbledon. 1873 BLACKMORE *Cradock N.* xxvii, The scene of his ruin and despair,—the 'bidental' of his destiny.

Bidentate, -ated (bəide·ntēit, -ēd), *a.* [f. L. *bident-em* (see BIDENT) + -ATE.] Having two teeth or tooth-like processes.

† **Bide·nted** *a.* = prec.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 321 The seeds are all bidented. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxii. 314 The male mandible is more bidentate at the apex than the female. 1828 SOUTHEY *Life* (1850) V. 366 A fork bidented, and a trenchant knife. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 76 The uncini of *Limax agrestis* are bidentated.

Bidential (bəide·nʃăl), *a.* [f. L. *bident-em* (see BIDENT) + -IAL.] Two-pronged.

1730 SWIFT *Let. Gay* 10 Nov., Ill management of forks is not to be helped when they are only bidential.

Bider (bəi·dəɹ). [f. BIDE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who stays or remains.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 440 [Seldom is] ane mydding tulzear in ane battell bydar. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 95 Saint Paule admonisheth women—to be byders and tariers at home.

Bidery, variant of BIDRI.

Bidet (bĭde, bide·t). [a. F. *bidet* pony; of unknown origin: cf. OF. *bider* (Godefroy) to trot. In 16th c. the F. word meant also some small kind of dagger. (The Celtic comparisons made by Diez and Littré are rejected by Thurneysen.)]

1. A small horse.

1630 B. JONSON *Chlorid.* Wks. (1838) 656, I will return to myself, mount my bidet, in a dance, and curvet upon my curtal. 1828 DISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. ii. 18 Then there are thanks for two bidets which Henry sends him. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* II. vi. 202, I trotted behind on a little Bidet.

2. 'A vessel on a low, narrow stand, which can be bestridden' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) for bathing purposes.

Bid-hook, variant of BEAD-HOOK.

1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 43 He has split one of his oares and broken his bid-hook. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk., Bid-hook*, a small kind of boat-hook.

Bidigitate (bəidi·dʒitēit), *a.* [f. BE- *pref.*[2] 1 + DIGITATE, f. L. *digitus* finger.] Having two digits, fingers, or finger-like processes. **Bidi·gital** *a.* = prec.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 649 Small bi-digitate sacs. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 103 The skeleton of the fore-leg .. is divisible into a tri- and a bi-digital series, placed side by side.

Biding (bəi·dĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BIDE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. Awaiting, expectation; remaining, tarrying.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4708 And men sal wax dry .. for lang bydyng þar-in. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 31 A Bydynge, *expectacio, perseuerancia*. *a* 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scot.* (1825) II. 315 His longe delay and bydinng out. 1862 BARNES *Rhymes Dorset Dial.* II. 182 But bidin up till dead o' night..do soon consume The feäce's bloom.

† **b.** *concr.* The object of expectation. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xiv. 8 Thou biding [*Vulg.* expectatio] of Irael, his sauiour in tyme of tribulacioun.

2. Stay, residence, dwelling.

c 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 22 In erthliche paradys withowtyn wo I graunt the bydyng. 1653 MILTON *Ps.* v. 11 Evil with thee no biding makes. 1713 ROWE *J. Shore* I. ii, At Antwerp has my constant biding been. 1866 [see 3].

† **b.** *concr.* An abode, dwelling, habitation. *Obs.*

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III 809 (R.) They brought us to their bidings about two miles from the harborough. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 228 I'll lead you to some biding. *a* 1687 COTTON *Voy. Irel.* I. 66 Three miles ere we met with a biding.

3. *attrib.*, as **biding-place,** place of abode.

1557 PAYNELL *Barclay's Jugurth* 17 b, They had no certayne bydinge place. 1626 MILTON *Death Fair Inf.* 21 He..Unhoused thy virgin soul from her fair biding-place. 1866 MRS. WHITNEY *L. Goldthwaite* i, How many different little biding-places there are in the world.

Bi·ding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Lasting, continuing, enduring. (Now usually ABIDING.)

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ii, And though the ginning be but casuell The biding frete is passingly cruell. 1536 LYNDESAY *Answ. Kyngis Flyting* 38 Beleif richt weill, it is ane bydand gam. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happ.* 5 We have need of some biding substance to supply these losses.

† **Bi·dowe.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Referred by Prof. Skeat (*Notes to Piers Plowman*) to med.L. *bidubium*, a bill-hook or bush-hook (which has been conjectured to be of Celtic origin, from Gaulish **vidu* wood); others have compared Welsh *bidog* dagger: but the meaning and derivation are alike uncertain.] ? A weapon of some kind.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 211 A bidowe or a baselard he beriþ be his side.

Bid-prayer = *Bidding prayer*: see BIDDING 6.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (R.) He lays by the text for the present and..addressed himself to the bid-prayer.

‖ **Bidri, bidree, bidry** (bi·dri). Also 8–9 biddery, bidery. [Urdū *bidrī*, f. *Bidar* or *Bedar* a town in the Nizam's dominion in India.] An alloy of copper, lead, tin, and zinc, used as a ground for inlaying with gold and silver, in the manufacture of *Bidri-* or *Biddery-ware*.

1794 *Europ. Mag.* 209 You may have heard of Bidry Work. 1813 *Ann. Reg.* 499/1 The alloys for the gurry and the Biddery ware. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 341 Bidery does not rust, yields little to the hammer, and breaks only when violently beaten. 1883 *Daily News* 3 July 2/2 The 'bidri' ware is now almost as well known in England.

Bidrep(e,-ripe, var. BEDRIP, *Obs.*, boon service.

† Bi·dstand. *Obs.* [One who *bids* travellers *stand* and deliver.] A highwayman.

a 1637 B. JONSON is cited by Halliwell. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* II. vii. 225 Rogues, Thieves .. Bidstands, and Clapper-dudgeons..infested the outskirts of the Old Palace.

Biduous (bi·diu,əs), *a.* [f. L. *bīdu-um* space of two days (f. *bi-* two + *dies*, *diu-* day) + -OUS.] Lasting for two days. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Bidweolien, early form of BEDWELE *v. Obs.*

Bie, obs. form of BEE *sb.*[2], BUY, BY.

Bief(e, obs. form of BEEF.

Bieften, early form of BAFT.

Biel, obs. form of BEAL, BOIL *sb.*

Bield (bīld), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 byldo, 4–5 beld(e, 5 beelde, 6 beald, 5–7 beeld, 4–9 beild(e, 5– biel, (6 beill, bele, beale, 8–9 biel). [Common Teut.: OE. *bĕldo*, in WSax. *bieldo*, *byldo* boldness, courage = OHG. *baldî*, MHG. *belde* confidence, feeling of security, Goth. *balþei* boldness, confidence:—OTeut. **balþjôn-*, n. of quality from **balþo-z*, Goth. *balþs*, OHG. *bald*, OE. *bald*, *beald*, BOLD. The evidence appears to show that mod.Sc. *bield*, *beild* is the same as the ME. *belde*, the connexion being through sense 3. But the matter is not without difficulty, and the derivation of Sc. *bield* has been sought elsewhere, esp. in connexion with *build*, though without much success.]

† **1.** Boldness, courage. *Obs.*

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* I. vii, He sceolde ða byldo anescian. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12237 A barn wit-uten beild [*v. r.* beilde, belde]. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 649 Quen he blusched þerto, his belde neuer payred. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* clxxxv. iv, His brother bastard, with strong beeld, Had putte hym out.

† **2.** Confidence, assurance, feeling of security; *hence*, comfort. Often in alliterative connexion with *bliss*. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 605 A land o lijf, o beld, and blis, þe quilk man clepes paradis. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 162 This tronchoun for relic scho held Al hir lif, with worschip and beld. *Ibid.* 166 Ic haf tinte werdes, mensc, and belde. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 324 With mekill blysse & belde.

† **3.** Resource, help; often in alliterative connexion with *bote* (BOOT); succour, defence, relief.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 7 Mankind in prisoun he held, With outen help, wit outen helde. *c* 1360 *Yesterday* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 136 Vnswere I schal, Whi god sent suche men boote and belde. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1721 A woman dyscownfortyd sare, Wythowten bote or helde. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 549 Mony berne wist nother of bute no beild. 1570–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 51 Quhan Kings and princes hes na other beild bot in thair awin folks.

† **b.** A means of help or succour. *Obs.* (Often transferred to a *person*.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20815 Ogain þat fa scho be vr beild. *c* 1352 MINOT *Poems* vi. 27 Alweldand god .. He be his beld. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. vi. 15 He wes þe Beld of all hys kyn. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 762 Sche cryed to hym .. Thou be my fadurs belde.

† **4.** Resource against hunger; 'cheer,' sustenance. (Only Sc.) *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. ix. 50 His fader eyrit and sew ane peice of feild, That he in hyregang held to be his beild. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 1087 For fude thow gettis none uther beild Bot eait the herbis upone the feild.

5. a. Refuge, shelter. **b.** A place of shelter. (Only Scotch and north. dial.).

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 82 He ran restlesse, for hee

wist of no bield. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. x. (ix.) 16 Hecuba thidder..for beild Ran all in vane. 1570-87 Holinshed *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 8 The Scotishmen call it [Cromart haven] beill of shipmen. 1594 *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 352 Argyll .. Wpone ane hill had tane beild. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* II. lxxxiv. 36 This is our beild, the blustring windes to shun. 1691 Ray *N. Country Wds.* 7 *Beeld*, shelter. 1792 Burns *Wks.* II. 397 Better a wee bush than nae beild. *Ibid.* III. 216 Jamaica bodies, use him weel, An' hap him in a cozie biel. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxv, 'The oppressors that hae driven me to tak the heather-bush for a beild.' 1822 W. Napier *Pract. Store-farm.* 117 The most valuable .. shelter..is derived from the bield of a close, well built, stone dike. 1864 Atkinson *Whitby Gloss., Beild*, a shelter or shed. 'A bit of a bield in a field neuk.'

c. A lodging, dwelling; a den.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 207 A Beale, den, *spelunca*. 1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* iii, The fox will not worry near his beeld [*v.r.* bele]. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* viii, 'There's thirty yonder .. that ye have turned out o' their bits o' bields.'

Bield (bīld), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 bieldan, byldan, beldan, 2–5 belden, *Orm.* beoldenn, 3–5 beld(e, 5 bylde, beilde, beelde, beled, beyld, bild, 6 beald, 7–9 beal, 4– beild, bield. *Pa. pple.* beld, beild, bealed, bield. [Com. Teut.: OE. (Anglian) *bieldan*, (W.Sax.) *bieldan, byldan* = OS. *beldjan*, OHG. *baldên*, MHG. *belden*, Goth. *balþjan* 'to make bold,' f. OTeut. **balþ-oz* Bold. The sense-development in ME. was evidently influenced by that of the cognate sb. (see prec.), which it closely follows. In senses 1 and 2, ME. had another vb. of precisely the same meaning, *bealden, balden, bolden*:—OE. *bealdian* (see Bold *v.*); but the latter never got the senses of 'protect, shelter.']

†1. *trans.* To make bold, encourage; to confirm.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Past. Care* xviii. 128 Ne tyht nan man his hieremonna mod ne ne bielt [*v.r.* bilt] to gastlicum weorcum. 993 *Byrhtnoð* 209 Swa hi bylde forð beorn Ælfrices. *c* 1200 Ormin 2614 Wiþþ iwhille mahht To beoldenn itt and strengenn. — 2745 Þurrh Godess millce beldedd. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 162 Ure Louerd sulf stont þer bi þe nihte, and belded [*v.r.* bealded] ham. *c* 1330 *Lai Le Freine* 231 The abbesse her gan teche & beld. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* x. 4541 Of the Bisshop þo buernes beldid were þen.

†2. *intr.* To grow bold or strong; to be bold, have confidence. *Obs.*

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 135 Long myght he not regne, ne on his lif belde. *a* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud) 29 As he bigon to Belde And was i-come to monnes elde. *a* 1500 *MS. Harl.* 1701, lf. 64 (Halliw.) Thys mayde wax and bygan to belde Weyl ynto womans elde.

3. *trans.* To defend, protect, shelter. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

c 1300 in Wright's *Lyric P.* iv. 24 He shal him birewen that he hire belde. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1220 None es so wight wapins to welde, Ne that so boldly mai us belde. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* i. 35, I beelde þe here baynely in blys for to be. — 107 We þat ware beelded in blys, in bale are we nowe. 1470 Harding *Chron.* cxl. vii, Kyng Philip cowardly with royall hoste hym beld. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 208 To Beald, succour, *adumbrare, protegere.* ? *a* 1600 *Felon Sow of Rokeby*, The fryar leaped .. And bealed him with a tree. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xii, That .. bielded me as if I had been a sister.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To find refuge, protection, or shelter; to shelter oneself; to lodge, dwell. In this sense possibly confused with Build, q.v.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* xiv. 5864 And bowet fro the batell .. ffor to beld hym on þe bent, & his brethe take. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 8 Ewyre to belde and to byde in blysse with hyme selvene. *Ibid.* 1242 Thi baronage, that bieldez thare-in. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1496 Under the cante of a hille Oure Bretons beldis & bydis stille. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* i. 61 All blys es here beeldande a-boute vs. — xxxii. 1 Pees, bewscheres, I bidde you, þat beldis here abonte me. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 135 Alas! Where may we beyld?

†5. *transf.* To cover, cover over. (Only Sc.)

a 1455 Hollano *Houlat* xix. 9 Braid burdis & beukis, ourbeld with bancouris of gold. *c* 1495 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 164 Now sall the byle all out brist, that beild has bein so lang. *c* 1550 Sir J. Balfour *Practicks* 618 To see the ship tyit and beiled.

†6. To sustain, nourish, feed. *Obs.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* XI. 43 This land is purd off fud that suld ws beild. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. xi. 21 Fyfty damicellis .. To graith the chalmeris, and the fyris beild.

Bield, *ppl. a. Sc.* Also biel. [f. prec. verb.] Sheltered, comfortable, cosy.

1792 Burns *Bessie & Spin. Wheel* i, And haps me biel and warm at e'en. 1795 Macneill *Will & Jean* 92 Neat and bield, a cot-house stood.

Bielding (bī·ldiŋ), *vbl. sb. north.* Also 5 beel-, beyldyng. [f. as prec. + -ing¹.] Protection; shelter.

c 1440 *York Myst.* I. 38 In þis blis sall be ȝhour beeldyng. *c* 1460 *Towneley M.* 122 That I may have som beyldyng by In my travaylle. 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 198 Nae beilding can she [the hare] borrow In Sorrel's field.

†**Bie·ldly,** *a. Obs. north. dial.* In 5 beyldly. [f. Bield *sb.* + -ly¹.] Of the nature of a shelter.

c 1440 *York Myst.* XLI. 336 Welcome to thy beyldly boure.

Bieldy (bī·ldi), *a. Sc.* Also 8 beildy, biely. [f. as prec. + -y¹.] Affording shelter.

a 1758 Ramsay *Poems* II. 485 (Jam.) Beildy holes when tempests blaw. 1789 D. Davidson *Seasons* 176 (Jam.) An' Spring peeps cautious on the biely braes. 1822 Scott *Nigel* xxvii, When I came here first..England was a bieldy bit.

Bi-emarginate: see Bi- 3.

Bien, variant of Bein.; obs. f. of Buy.

Biend, obs. form of Bend *sb.*¹

Bienfait, -volence: see Bene-.

†**Bie·nnal.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *biennāl-e* (sc. *officium*), neuter of *biennālis* of two years (see next).] The saying of masses for a departed soul during the period of two years.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* VIII. 156 Bienals [*v.r.* biennales, by-ennals] and Trienals and Busschopes lettres.

Biennial (boiɛ·niăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *bienni-s* of two years, *bienni-um* space of two years (f. *bi-* two + *annus* year) + -al.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Existing or lasting for two years; changed every two years.

1621 Howell *Lett.* I. i. xli, The Duke is there [at Genoa] but Biennial, being chang'd every two years. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnoth.* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 12 Biennial Stores they [ants] treasure under Earth. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) The land-snails are mostly biennial.

b. *esp.* of plants; see B.

1691 Ray *Creation* I. (J.), Some..very long lived, others only annual or biennial. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 69 The common hemlock is biennial. 1805 Knight in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 262 Annual and biennial plants.

2. Recurring, happening, or taking place once in every two years.

1750 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 61 ¶ 6 Whom he condescends to honour with a biennial visit.

B. *sb. Bot.* A plant which springs from seed and vegetates one year (or growing season), and flowers, fructifies, and perishes the next.

1770 Waring in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 385 Biennials .. are the natural..product of such places. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 5) III. 610 Of the esculent kinds, the cabbage, savoy, carrot, parsnip, beet, onion, leek, etc., are biennials.

Bie·nnially, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] Every two years; once in two years.

1775 Burke *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 98 Through whose hands the acts pass biennially in Ireland, or annually in the colonies. 1820 Scott *Abbot* IV, The Professor's cast-off suit, which he disparts with biennially.

‖ **Bienseance** (bīē̃ŋsɛ·ãŋs). [Fr., f. *bienséant*, f. *bien* well + *séant*, pr. pple. of *seoir* to befit. Rather common in Eng. use about end of 18th and beginning of 19th c.] Decorum; propriety.

[1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* (1675) Pref. 20 The Laws of Decorum or, as the French call it *Bien-seance*.] 1788 *Walpoliana* I. xviii. 34 Those northern countries are rigid in the *bienséance*. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xiv, Bred in a country where much attention is paid..to *bienséance*. 1823 Byron *Juan* XIV. lxvii, At least as far as *bienséance* allows.

‖ **Bienvenue.** *Obs.* Also 5 beneveneuew, 6 bienveneu, 6–7 benvenue, 7 bienvenu. [Fr. (bīē̃vənü), f. *bien* well + *venue* coming. Formerly as frequent in Eng. use as *adieu*.]

1. Welcome.

1393 Gower *Conf.* I, To ben upon his bienvenue The firste, which shall him salue. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXX. 280 Now bene-veneuew, beuscher, What boodworde haste þou brought? 1599 Nashe *Lent. Stuffe* (D.), I having no great pieces to discharge for his ben-venue. 1629 Massinger *Picture* II. ii, They have..given him the bienvenu.

2. A fee exacted from a new workman.

1793 *Ann. Reg.* 251/1 The compositors demanded of me Bienvenue afresh.

Bier (bīəɹ). Forms: 1 bǽr, ber, 2–3 bære, 2–6 bere, 3 bare, 4–7 beer(e, 5–6 *Sc.* beyr, 5–7 bear(e, 6 beir(e, 6–7 biere, 6– bier. [Com. Teut.: OE., WSax. *bǽr*, Anglian *bér*, = OS., OHG. *bâra* (MHG. *bâre*, mod.G. *bahre*), OTeut. **bêrâ* fem. f. *beran* to bear; cf. ON. *barar* fem. pl., also Barrow. The modern spelling (since 1600) appears to be due to imitation of the F. form *bière*, ad. OHG. *bâra* (cf. Pr. *bera*, It. *bara*).]

†1. A framework for carrying; a handbarrow; a litter, a stretcher. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 890 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* v. xix. (Bosw.), On his þegna handum on bære boren wæs. *c* 975 *Rushw. G.* John v. 8 Aris & ȝinim here ðine & gaa. *c* 1300 *Beket* 899 Ibare in barewe other in bere. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Macc.* iii. 27 They toke him vp and bare him out vpon a beare. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 108 On beers her softlye reposing. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xii, Sommers greene all girded vp in sheaues Borne on the beare with white and hristly beard. 1851 Turner *Dom. Arch.* I. iv. 140 Horse litters or beres were also in use.

2. The movable stand on which a corpse, whether in a coffin or not, is placed before burial; that on which it is carried to the grave.

a 1000 *Elene* (Gr.) 873 And ȝefarenne man [hi] Brohton on bære. *c* 1200 Ormin 8167 All the bære wass bile33ed With bæten gold and silferr. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20703 Four of þapostles ber þe bere. 1382a Wyclif 2 *Sam.* iii. 31 Forsothe Dauid folwide the beere [Cov. bere]. 1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 211 Whosoeuer was chosen Bishop there, should come to the Beare, and lay his Predecessours hand upon his head. 1611 Bible 2 *Sam.* iii. 31 King Dauid himselfe followed the biere. — *Luke* vii. 14 Hee came and touched the beere. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* i. 7 Feretra or Beers of Wood. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* 100 He had seiz'd the Bier. 1877 Bryant *Lit. People Snow* 303 Following the bier, Chanted a sad and solemn melody.

b. Put for the corpse on the bier. *rare.*

1596 Spenser *Astroph.* 149 The dolefulst beare that euer man did see, Was Astrophel.

3. *transf.* A tomb, a sepulchre.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. i. 116 To Polidorus wp a beir We ereckit. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 600 Tuke the Scottis in the feild war slane, To Crissin bereis in the tyme thame buir. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* III. iii. 11 He was surprisd, and buried under beare. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. Introd., Drop upon Fox's grave a tear, 'Twill trickle to his rival's bier.

†4. *To bring to, on,* or *upon (one's) bier*: to bring to the grave or to death, to put to death; in *passive*, to meet one's death, die. *Obs.*

c 1480 *Childe Bristowe* 132 in *E. P. P.* (1864) 116 Sone, now y pray the, myn attourney that thu be, when y am broght to bere. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* X. x. 138 This Dardane prince Sa mony douchty corpsis brocht on beyr. 1530 Lyndesay *Papyngo* 405. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* xvi, Through privy murder we brought him to his beere. *Ibid. Mowpr.* v, When I had my brother brought on beire.

5. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *bier-carrier*; †**bier-balk,** a balk in a field where there is a right of way for funerals; **bier-cloth,** a pall; †**bier-right,** an ordeal in which a person, accused of murder, was required to approach the corpse, and clear himself on oath; †**bier-tree,** the frame of a bier.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogation Wk.* IV. (1640) 237 Where their ancestors left of their land a broad and sufficient *beere-balke to carry the corps to the Christian sepulture. 1654 Trapp *Comm. Job* xxxiii. 22 His life..to the *Bier-carryers, say the Tigurines. 1549 *Invent. Ch. Goods* in *Norfolk Archæol.* (1865) VII. 34 Item ij *beer clothes, whereof the on is of blacke worsted, the other of canvasse. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2845/4 Two black *Bier Cloths. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* II. 237 I have heard of the *bier-right, Sir Louis. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1350 Broght hym home on a *bere-tree.

Bier, obs. form of Bear, Beer, Birr, Buyer.

Bierd, variant of Burd, *Obs.*, lady.

Bierdly, bierly, variants of Buirdly *a.*

Bierlin, variant of Birling, a galley.

Biern, -en, variants of Berne, *Obs.*, warrior.

Bies, variant of Byss, *Obs.*, fine linen.

Bieste, biestings, obs. ff. Beast, Beestings.

Bieu, obs. form of Beau *a.* fair.

Bieves, obs. form of *beeves*, pl. of Beef.

Biewaie, obs. form of By-way.

Bifacial, bifanged: see Bi- *pref.*² 1.

Bifarious (bəifē·riəs), *a.* [f. L. *bifāri-us* two-fold, double.]

1. Two-fold, double, ambiguous. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Bifarious*, that which may be spoken two ways. 1707 E. Ward *Hud. Redic.* II. VII. 3 Some strange, mysterious Verity In old bifarious Prophesy. 1770 *Month. Rev.* 18 To exercise her bifarious talents.

2. *Bot.* Ranged in two rows.

1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 645 Polyps seriate, or bifarious. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 380 Turmeric.—Leaves bifarious.

Bifa·riously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In a bifarious manner: a. In two ways; ambiguously. b. In two rows. *Bifariously pubescent* in *Bot.*: having the hairs on each internode ranged in two opposite rows at right angles to the rows on the two adjacent internodes.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 556 Polypody must be bifariously prepared. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 268 *Veronica arvensis*..branches..bifariously pubescent.

†**Bife·l-e,** *v. Obs.* [Com. WGer.: OE. *befelan* = OS. and OHG. *bifelhan* (MHG. *bevelhen*, mod.G. *befehlen*, MDu. and Du. *bevelen*), f. *bi-*, Be- + *felhan*, in ON. *fela* to hide, bury, entrust, Goth. *filhan* to hide, bury. An important vb. in Ger. and Du., but early lost in Eng.] *trans.* To commit, entrust, consign, grant.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxii. 14 [lxxiii. 18] Þu him for inwite, yfel befæle. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 On helle þe we weren in bifolen þurh ure eldra gult.

Bifer (bəi·fəɹ). [a. L. *bifer* adj. 'bearing fruit twice in the year,' f. *bi-* twice + *-fer* bearing.] A plant which produces fruit or flowers twice a year.

Biferous (bi·fərəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ous. Cf. F. *biffère*.] a. *Bot.* Bearing fruit or flowers twice in a year. b. *Crystallog.* (see quot.)

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 70 Some are biferous and triferous which bear twice or thrice in the year. 1816 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (1817) 220 Biferous (*bifère*), when every angle and edge suffers two decrements. Example, Biferous grey copper-ore.

Biffin (bi·fin). Also beefen, -in, -ing, beaufin. [A dial. pronunc. of *beefing*, f. Beef, in reference to the deep red colour of the apple; see -ing. The spelling *beaufin* has been fabricated to give colour to a fictitious derivation from F. *beau* beautiful + *fin* fine.]

1. A variety of cooking apple, cultivated especially in Norfolk.

1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 63 Frost-bitten cheeks, as red as a beefen from her own orchard. 1829 Peacock *Misf. Elphin* 180 This archetype of a Norfolk beefin. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 190/1 For drying, the Norfolk Beaufin. 1844 Dickens *Christm. Carol* 82 Norfolk Biffins, squab and swarthy, setting off the yellow of the oranges and lemons.

2. A baked apple, of the preceding variety, flattened in the form of a cake.

1822 Kitchiner *Cook's Orac.* 500 Dried Biffins from Norfolk. 1837 *New Month. Mag.* XLIX. 555 Beat his enormous head as flat as a biffin. 1858 R. Hogg *Veg. Kingd.* 308 Baked in ovens, and flattened in the form of round cakes, they [apples] are called Beefings.

Bifid (bəi·fid, bi·fid), *a.* Also 8 biffid. [ad. L. *bifidus*, f. *bi-* two + *fid-*, stem of *findĕre* to cleave, split.] Divided into two parts by a deep cleft or notch. **Bi·fidly** *adv.*, in a bifid manner.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Amongst serpents..the tongue is..bifid in the end. 1766 *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 213 A land tortoise in which was found a biffid windpipe. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* (1849) 404 The bifid tail of the comet. 1849 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 371 Bifidly divided at the apex.

Bifidate (bi·fidēit), *a.* [f. prec. + -ATE.] A bad variant of prec. 1847 in CRAIG.

Bifidated, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] = prec. 1755 in JOHNSON; hence in mod. Dicts.

Bifidity (bəi-, bifi·diti). [f. BIFID + -ITY.] The quality of being bifid.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 106 Antero-posterior bifidity.

Bi·fidous, bifi·deous, *a.* Obsolete by-forms of BIFID.

1657 TOMLINSON, *Renou's Disp.* 456 Bifideous hoofes. *Ibid.* 457 Bifidous ungles, like a Goat. 1715 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 307 Quadrupeds..multifidous and bifidous.

Bifilar (bəifəi·lăr), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 1 + FILAR, f. L. *fil-um* thread + -AR.] Fitted or furnished with two threads; *spec.* applied to apparatus for measuring minute distances or angles; also for suspending a body so that it has a very slight directive force in a definite plane, with a view to the measurement of minute forces, etc. **Bifilarly** *adv.*, in a bifilar manner, by means of two threads.

1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 26 Gauss's bifilar magnetometer. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. § 435 The Bifilar Suspension..was used also by Gauss in his bifilar magnetometer for measuring the horizontal component of the terrestrial magnetic force. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 644/1 A copper disc suspended bifilarly.

Bifistular (bəifi·stiŭlăr), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 1 + FISTULAR, f. L. *fistula* tube.] Having two tubes.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 224 *Lobelia Dortmanna*; leaves all radical, submerged, subcylindrical, bifistular.

Biflete, *v.*, to flow round: see BE- *pref.* 4.

Biflorate (bəi,flō·rēit), *a.* [f. as next + -ATE.] = next. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Biflorous (bəi,flō·rəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *biflōr-us* two-flowered (f. BI- + *flōr-em* flower) + -OUS.] Bearing two flowers or blooms; two-flowered.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXV. 357 Tangier Pea, another of the biflorous section. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 399.

†**Bi·foil.** *Obs. Herb.* [ad. med.L. *bifolium*, f. *bi-* two + *folium* leaf; cf. *trefoil, cinquefoil.*] Obs. name of the Twayblade (*Listera ovata*).

1633 GERARD *Herbal.* II. lxxxvii. 402 Of Twayblade, or herbe Bifoile. 1860 MAYNE *Med. Lex.* 121.

Bifold (bəi·fōuld), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] + FOLD.] Double, twofold; of two kinds, degrees, etc.

1609 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. ii. 144 (*Qo.*) O madnesse of discourse, that cause sets up with and against it selfe, Byfould authority. [1 *Fol.* By foule authoritie. *Globe* Bi-fold authority!] 1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 85 Like Janus with his bifold faces. 1876 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. vii. 186 The scholar shames us by his bifold lie.

Bifole, obs. form of BEFOOL.

Bifoliate (bəifō·liĕt), *a.* [f. mod.L. *bifoli-us* two-leafed (f. BI- + *folium* leaf) + -ATE.] Having or consisting of two leaves.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 251. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 164 A leaf is said to be binate, bifoliate, or unijugate, if it consists of only 2 leaflets springing from a common point.

Bifoliolate (bəifō·liōlēit), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 1 + mod.L. *foliol-um*, dim. of *folium* leaf + -ATE.] Having or composed of two leaflets; see quot.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 360 Bifoliolate, when in leaves the common petiole is terminated by two leaflets growing from the same point.

Bifollicular: see BI- *pref.*[2] 1.

Bifor, -an, -en, obs. forms of BEFORE.

Biforate (bəifō·rēt, bi·fōrēit), *a.* [f. BI *pref.*[2] 1 + FORATE, ad. L. *forātus* pierced.] 'Having two openings' (Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 1880); having two perforations, as the anther of the rhododendron. 1842 in BRANDE.

Biforine (bi·fōrəin). *Bot.* [f. L. *bifor-is* having folding doors or two openings (f. *bi-* two + *foris* door) + -INE.] A minute oval sac found in the green pulpy part of some leaves; so called from discharging its contents by an opening at each end. 1842 in BRANDE. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 34 Such cells have been called Biforines.

Biforked (bəi·fōkt), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 1 + FORKED.] Having, or divided into, two forks, branches, or peaks; = BIFURCATE *a.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 20 The same posteriour Processe of the second Vertebre is clouen or biforked. 1685 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* 198 A steep biforked mountain. 1873 LONGF. *Aftermath* Prel. 72 [Birds that] flying write upon the sky the biforked letter of the Greeks. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xlviii, The biforked hill betwixt.

Biform (bəi·fōrm), *a.* [ad. L. *biformis*, f. *bi-* two + *forma* shape, form.] Having, or partaking of, two distinct forms.

1816 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (1817) 202 A crystal is said to be bi-form, when it contains a combination of two remarkable forms. 1825-36 MONTAGU tr. *Bacon's Sap. Vet.* (1860) 209 Of a biform figure, human above, half brute below. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1253 The biform bull.

Bi·formed, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] = prec.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xviii. 81 Bi-formed Janus. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 437 The Epithets of a Mule are..dirty, Spanish, rough, and bi-formed. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*; and in mod. Dicts.

Bifo·rmity. [f. as prec. + -ITY.] Biform nature.

1611 COTGR., *Biformité*, biformitie, double forme. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. lxx, Strange things he spake of the biformity Of the Dizoians.

Biforn(e, obs. form of BEFORE.

†**Bifo·rnys,** *adv. Obs.* [= *beforn-es*, f. *beforn*, BEFORE + *-es* of advb. genitive.] Before, in front.

*c*1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 43 This teeth wol bite hem so that beth bifornys And fere hem in.

Bifront (bəi·frŭnt), *a.*; also 7 **byfront.** [ad. L. *bifront-em*, f. *bi-* two + *front-em* (nom. *frons*) forehead, face.] Having two faces or aspects; double; *absol.* = Janus.

1598 MARSTON *Pigmal.* I. 141 This Ianian-bifront hypocrisie. 1640 T. CAREW *Poems* 111 But, Byfront, open thou no more, In his blest raigne, the temple dore. 1658 COKAINE *Poems* (1669) 1 The bifront hill. 1880 SWINBURNE *Gard. Cymodoce* 244 One sheer thread of narrowing precipice Bifront.

Bifrontal (bəifrŭ·ntăl), *a.* = prec.

1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin Coll. Man.* XXI. 259 Bifrontal Janus.

Bifro·nted, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] = prec.

1598 MARSTON *Pigmal.* I. 137 Yee vizarded-bifronted-Ianian rout. 1680 *Protest. Petit. agst. Popery* in *Roxb. Ball.* (1881) IV. 207 A bi-fronted Conscience. 1817 GOOWIN *Mandev.* II. 106 The bifronted imputation of cowardice and treachery.

Bifurcal (bəifū·rkăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *bifurc-us* two-forked, two-pronged + -AL[1].] = BIFURCATE *a.*

1861 READE *Cloister & H.* III. 145 A little bifurcal dagger to hold the meat.

Bifurcate (bəi·fūrkēit), *v.* [f. med.L. *bifurcāt-us* two-forked (cf. BIFURCOUS and -ATE); at first only in the pa. pple., which is also generally used as an adj.] To divide into two forks, branches, or peaks: a. *trans.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 905 The utter of these two vneqvall branches..is presently byfurcated.

b. *intr.*

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 746 Sometimes, at its termination, it [Vena Azygos] bifurcates.

Hence **Bi·furcated,** **Bi·furcating** *ppl. a.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 977 The spinall processes of the necke are byfurcated. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 345 Which renders the summit of Etna properly bifurcated. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* XX. (1873) 478 [The] atoll is divided by a bifurcating channel. 1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. XXV. 17 The northern branch of the bifurcated river.

Bifurcate (bəifū·rkēit), *a.* [f. med.L. *bifurcāt-us*: see prec.] = BIFORKED; see also quot. 1880.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 342 The filament..is in Crambe bifurcate. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text.-bk.* 399 *Bifurcate*, two-forked..But it may mean *bis furcatus*, forked and again forked.

Bifurcation (bəifŭrkē·ʃən). [n. of action f. BIFURCATE *v.*: see -ATION.]

1. Division into two forks or branches (viewed either as an action or a state).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 93 A byfurcation or division of the roote into two parts. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* ix. 79 A bifurcation of the rays is no longer induced.

b. *fig.*

1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlv. *marg.*, Bifurcation of Grecian politics between Sparta and Athens. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's Law* App. E. 206 An incipient bifurcation of meaning.

2. *concr.* a. The point at which the division into two forks takes place. b. The bifurcating branches or one of them.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 905 The greater and vtter part of that byfurcation..descendeth along the Brace. 1761 STILES in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 263 The tube..lessens gradually as far as the bifurcation. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* ii. § 128 To regard them as bifurcations of the Gulf Stream. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. ix. 23 The island..at the bifurcation of the Rhine and the Waal.

Bifu·rcous, *a.* ? *Obs.*—° [f. L. *bifurc-us* two-forked (f. BI- 1 twice + *furca* fork) + -OUS.] = BIFURCATE *a.*

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1847 in CRAIG and mod. Dicts.

Bi·furked, *a.* A mixture of *biforked* and *bifurcate.*

a 1563 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 440 The disciples of Antichrist with their bifurked ordinaries. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. i. 5 His beard..was bi-furked and short.

Big, *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also **bigg, bigge.** [Deriv. unknown. (Some refer it to BIG *a.*; some compare Cornish *begel*, Breton *bigél* the navel.)]

1. A teat. Now *dial.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* XXXIII. (1878) 74 Lamb, bulchin, and pig, geld vnder the big. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 558 With bigs or dugs. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-Cr.* II. v. 48 If they had suckt in the Whimsie from the Bigg with their Mother's Milk. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Bigg*, a Pap or Teat in some Country Places. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Big*, a teat, where the 'familiar' was said to draw blood from the body of a witch.

†2. A boil. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 444 Good for the swelling piles and bigs. 1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 6 If you will not admit a big, or a boyl.

Big (big), *a.* Forms: 4 **byge,** 4–6 **byg(g, bygge,** 4–7 **bigg(e,** 3– **big.** [ME. *big, bigg, bigge*, first known in end of 13th c. in writers of Northumbria and north Lincolnshire: hence perh. of Norse origin; but its derivation is entirely unknown. (See Skeat: E. Müller's suggestion that it may be short for BIGLY *a.* is not favoured by the history of the senses; but the latter is itself uncertain, and the arrangement here may require change.)]

†1. Of living beings: Of great strength or power; strong, stout, mighty. *Obs.* L. *validus, potens.*

a 1300 *Havelok* 1774 Bernard stirt up, þat was ful big. 1352 MINOT *Poems* VI. 29 To batail er thai baldly big. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 452 A-non tholomers men · woxen þe biggore; Sone beeren hem a-bac · and brouhten hem to grounde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 216 Bolde beggeres and bigge þat mowe her bred biswynke. *c*1400 *Destr. Troy* VIII. 3971 A felle man in fight, fuerse on his enimys, And in batell full bigge. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* (1816) II. 367 Within four or five days, sir Launcelot was big and strong again. 1530 PALSGR. 306/1 Bygge of strength, *robuste.* Bygge of power or myght, *puissant.* 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. ii. 43 Bigge Mars seemes banqu'rout in their begger'd Hoast.

†b. Powerful in resources, rich, wealthy. (Cf. OE. *rice.*) *Obs. rare.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1460 Now er we bigg [*v.r.* riche], now er we bare.

†2. Of things: Strong, stout; stiff; forceful, violent, vehement. (This passes into the sense of 'great,' cf. 'a great or violent storm.') *Obs.*

*c*1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 43 Ful bygge a boffet. *Ibid.* A. 374 Much þe bygger 3et watz my mon. *c*1400 *Destr. Troy* XV. 6548 Big was the batell vpon bothe haluys. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 84 He is of bygge & strong corage. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 10 Bigge and styffe grounde, as cley, wolde be sowen with bigge stuffe, as beanes. 1574 HYLL *Weather* vii, The redder the Rainbow appeareth, even so much the bigger doth the winde ensue. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 349 Farewell the bigge Warres That makes Ambition Vertue!

3. Of great size, bulk, or extent; large. (The first appearance of this sense is doubtful. Quot. 1386 probably, 1490 possibly belong to 1.)

[*c*1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 548 Ful byg he was of brawn and eek of bones. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XV. 60 The grete cytees and bygge townes. 1494 FABYAN V. CXXXI. 114 Precious stones of a great bygnesse and value.] 1552 HULOET Bigger parte or syde, *bona pars.* 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 648 The Epistle was as bigge or as great as a booke. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 277 Care I for..the stature, bulke, and bigge assemblance of a man? 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. (1851) 305 The biggest and the fattest Bishoprick. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. iii. (1675) 185 For the loss of the biggest Fortune in the East. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 220 In a Condition to have a bigger Trade. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xciii, The big rain comes dancing to the earth. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 489 Apt at arms and big of bone. 1884 JESSOP in *19th Cent.* Mar. 389 Big ships, big hotels, big shops, big drums, big dinners.

b. *esp.* Grown, large, tall, grown up.

1552 HULOET, Bygge to be, or waxe of stature lyke a man. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. iii. 128 Ile run away Till I am bigger, but then Ile fight. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 133 The Salmon..never grows big but in the Sea. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. iv. 127 After some years of bullying by big girls..Amy..became a 'big girl' herself.

c. 'Having comparative bulk, greater or less.'

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 198 Sardyns..a lytle fyshe as bygge [?bygg] as a pylcherd. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 21 The vnskillfull man, would iudge them [Sun and Moon] a like bigge. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 55 She comes In shape no bigger than an Aggat stone. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. (1851) 311 Seeming bigger then they are through the mist and vapour. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xi. 85 Statues..bigger than life. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 7 No bigger than a glow-worm shone the tent.

d. quasi-*adv.*

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 7 Made more fruitfull and plentifuller or bigger yeelding. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 928 The Hornets..dig their nests bigger and bigger, as the family growes greater and greater. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 48 Such enormities bulked big in the vision of the father.

4. Great with young, far advanced in pregnancy; ready to give birth. Const. *with*, rarely *of.*

1535 COVERDALE *Hos.* XIII. 16 Their women bygg with childe. 1593 DONNE *Sat.* IV, Like a big wife..ready to travail. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. i. 39 His gentle Lady Bigge of this Gentleman. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 7 ¶ 3 One of our female companions was big with child.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* Filled, full so as to be ready to burst out or bring forth; distended, swoln; teeming, 'pregnant' *with.*

[1580 BARET *Alv.* B 648 Bigge vaines standing out.] 1598 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. viii. 44 His eye being big with teares. 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* II. i, Shining Mountains big with Gold. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. i, Th' important day, big with the fate Of Cato and of Rome. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 79 The mind of this political preacher..big with some extraordinary design. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 169 Fateful moments, Big with issue.

6. Full in voice or sound, loud. † *To speak* or *talk big*: to speak or talk loudly, or with full voice. *Obs.* (Cf. also 8 b.)

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 360 b, They..fashion theyr voyces bigge like olde men. 1591 SPENSER *Virgil's Gnat.* ii, This Muse shall speak to thee In bigger notes. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 701 The voice of striplings, before they begin to speak bigg. 1709 *Col. Records Penn.* II. 501 It was necessary to talk bigg & sound aloud that usefull Language. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1390 [He] cried out with a big voice.

7. Of high position or standing; great, important. (Colloquial or humorous, for *great.*)

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1146/1 Such..vtterance, as pulled manie teares out of the eies of the biggest of them. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 555, 'I Pompey am, Pompey sur-

nam'd the big.' 1670 PENN *Liberty Conse.* Wks. I. 446 Let no Man therefore think himself too big to be admonish'd. 1879 TROLLOPE *Thackeray* 50 Thackeray had become big enough to give a special éclat to any literary exploit.

8. Haughty, pompous, pretentious, boastful.

1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (1863) 43 To the meaner man .. to seeme somewhat solemne, coye, big, and dangerous of looke. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 495 b, Not dasht out of countenaunce for any bygge lookes. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* I. iii, For all your big words, get you further off. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 243 All such big Pretensions are false and groundless. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* II. 142 A mere platitude delivered in the most superb climax of big words.

b. *esp.* in the quasi-*advb.* use, *To talk, look big.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. ii. 230 Nay, looke not big, nor stampe, nor stare. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. Matt.* xviii, How big soever he now look and talk. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. vii. 248 Pompey .. always talked big to keep up their spirits. 1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 631/2 He heads his troops and looks big.

B. *Comb.*, chiefly adjectives. **1.** General: **a.** parasynthetic, as (of size or bulk) *big-bearded, -bodied, -boned* (also *-bone* obs.), *-bosomed, -bulked, -wombed*; (of sound, etc.) *big-mouthed, -voiced, worded*; also *big-wordiness* sb.; b. quasi-*advb.* with ppl. adjs., as *big-buzzing, -looking, -made, -sounding, -swollen.*

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v, A great *big-bearded man. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* IX. (1614) 17/1 *Many bigge-bodied streames. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* 11 A stout sturdie and *bigbone knaue. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iii. 46 *Big-bon'd men, fram'd of the Cyclops size. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* iii, Handcuffs .. too small for the wrists of a man so *big-boned. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vi. 201 Ve *big-buzzing little-bodied Gnats. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* I. v. 118 He wasa *big-chested fellow. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) I. 360 A young man, and a *big made. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1738 I. 125 It was *big-mouth'd, he says; no marvel, if it were fram'd as the Voice of three Kingdoms. 1874 F. HALL in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXIX. 328 The gratuitous *big-wordiness of Sir Thomas Browne and Henry More.

2. Special combinations: **big-bellied** *a.*, having a large belly, corpulent; pregnant; **big-endian** *a.* (humorous), pertaining to the large end (of an egg); also *sb.*; **big-horn**, a species of sheep inhabiting the Rocky Mountains. Also in various collocations which have come to have specific force, as **big drum, big game, big toe; big coat** (*Sc.*), an over-coat; **big daisy**, the Ox-eye daisy, and similar flowers; **big dog**, a watch dog; also *fig.*; **big trees**, the Sequoias or Wellingtonias of the Sierra Nevada, N. America. See also BIG-WIG.

1561 STOW *Eng. Chron.* an. 1087 (R.) [William Rufus] was .. not of any great stature, though somewhat *big bellied. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 174 A *big-bellied mercy, a mercy that has many thousand mercies in the womb of it. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 127 ¶ 6 Waddling up and down like *big-bellied Women. 1794 BURNS *Wks.* III. 299 A *big-bellied bottle's a heav'n of care. 1752 in *Scots Mag.* (1753) June 290/2 The said Allan Breck had no *big coat on. 1884 *Gd. Words* June 400/1 He was *'big-dog' to a disorderly house. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* iv, The books of the *Big-endians have been long forbidden. 1832 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 254 Its dome is but a foolish *Big-endian or Little-endian chip of an egg-shell compared with that star-fretted Dome. 1864 *Spectator* No. 1874. 627 Versed in wood craft and the destruction of *'big game.' 1849 W. IRVING *Astoria* 240 The *bighorn is so named from its horns; which are of a great size, and twisted like those of a ram. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 193/1 The *'big trees' proper are confined to certain groves on the western flank of the Sierra Nevada.

Big, bigg (big), *v.* *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* Forms: 3–5 **bigg(en**, (3 **biggenn**), 4 **big(en**. 4–6 **byg(e**, 5 **bygg(en**, 4– **big, bigg.** [ME. *biggen, bygge*, a. ON. *byggja* to inhabit, dwell in, build, cognate with OE. *búian* to dwell, inhabit, cultivate, from same root as BE.]

†**1.** *trans.* To dwell in, inhabit. *Obs.*

c 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxvi[i]. 3 (Mätz.) Big þe erþe [*Vulg.* inhabita terram] and best fede in his riches.

†**2.** *intr.* To dwell; to have an abode. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 12734 Lef ma33stre, whære biggesst tu. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 339 Biside his broþer to bigge. *Ibid.* 330 To biggen in pays.

†**3.** *refl.* (and *passive*). To place or locate oneself, take up one's position. *Obs.*

c 1352 MINOT *Poems* vii. (1795) 35 Bigges him right by 3owre side. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. 1598 With barburs bigget in bourders of the stretes. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 2024 Þou hast byggyd þe here among spynys.

4. *trans.* To build. Still in Sc. and north. dial.

a 1300 *E. E. Ps.* lxviii. 36 God .. sal .. bigge þe cites of Jude. *c* 1325 *Allit. P.* B. 1666 I haf bigged Babiloyne. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 453 To byg the castell vp agane. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 35 Byggyn, or bildyn, *edifico.* 1458 *Test. Ebor.* II. 225 The chapell .. bigged and made be the said sir Thomas. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 83 Gif ane man .. hes there bigged houses and biggings. 1646 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 12 Down with those crow nests, else the crowes will big in them againe! 1869 WAUGH *Lanc. Sk.* 205 in *Lanc. Gloss.*, They bigged yon new barn. 1884 *U. P. Mag.* Apr. 156 Bigging the fold dyke.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* To erect, rear, pile up.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxvii[i]. 5 In þair hand-werkes þam fordo, And noght big þam þou salt als so. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 264 Thy place is biggyd above the sterrys cleer. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. xii. 73 This funerall fire with thir handis biggit I. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I*, (1829) 14 Seats of deals, for the purpose bigged of three degrees. 1716 in *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 134 A young lad .. was bigging corn in the wain.

†**6.** To construct, form, fashion. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 124 Hit may not be þat he is blynde þat bigged vche yȝe. 1430 LYDG *Chron. Troy* II. x, So ryche coloures byggen I ne may.

Big, variant of BIGG, barley.

‖ **Biga** (bəi'gă) *Rom. Antiq.* [L.; later form of *bīgæ*, contr. from *bijugæ*, f. *bi-* two + *jug-um* yoke, collar.] A two-horsed chariot.

1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 245. 253 A biga, the king therein. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 202 A man standing in a biga.

†**Biga·le,** *v.* *Obs.* Also 1 **begalan.** [OE. *begalan*, f. BE- + *galan* to sing, GALE *v.*] *trans.* To charm with incantations, etc.; to enchant.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 190 Gyf hwylc yfel dæde man þurh ænizne aſþancan oþerne begaleþ. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 And te londes-men hire bigaleð. *c* 1205 *Lay.* 19255 Heo bigolen þat child mid galdere swiðe stronge.

†**Bi·gam(e,** *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Also 5–6 **by-game.** [a. OF. *bigame*, ad. med.L. *bigamus*, f. *bi-* two, twice + Gr. -γαμος married.] Having at the same time two wives or husbands. *sb.* A man or woman so married. In *Eccl. Law* applied also to one who marries a second time.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1528 Lamech .. was þe first o liue þat bigam was wit dubul vijfe. *a* 1460 PECOCK in Lewis *Life* 286 (T.) St. Paul's ordaining that a bigam should not be a deacon. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. cxvii. 140 a/1 In the sayd cite was a man bygame. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) IV. xxi (1506) 234 If he were .. excommunycate, bygame, illegittime.

‖ **Bi·gama.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [med.L., fem. of BIGAMUS.] A woman living in bigamy.

1597 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Æneidos* 320 Greater is the wonder of your strickt chastitie, than it would be a novell to see you a Bigama.

Biga·mic, *a.* Of or belonging to bigamy.

1868 *Newspaper*, Not with any bigamic intentions.

Bigamist (bi·gămist). [f. as BIGAMY + -IST.] A man or woman living in bigamy: **a.** in the usual acceptation; cf. BIGAMY 1. Hence **Bigami·stic** *a.*

a 1631 DONNE *Septuagint* 202 (T.) Lamech the prime bigamist and corrupter of marriage. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1872) 237 Old La Vauballière was a bigamist. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 332 He had actually gone through a bigamistic sham with her.

b. in *Eccl. Law*; cf. BIGAMY 2. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Bigamist*, he that hath marryed two wives.] 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 116 Much less can a Bigamist have such a Benefice. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Chr.* (1858) II. i. 17 The bigamist, though he were a widower .. was excluded .. from the rank of bishop, etc.

Bigamous (bi·găməs), *a.* [f. med.L. *bigam-us* (see BIGAM) + -OUS.] Living in bigamy; involving bigamy. **Bi·gamously** *adv.*, so as to commit or involve bigamy.

1864 *Times* 17 Aug. (reviewing 'Enoch Arden'), Arden's bigamous wife. 1866 *Standard* 2 June 7/4 He deserted her and contracted a bigamous marriage. 1882 *Ibid.* 14 Oct. 2/7 Charged with bigamously intermarrying with one L—.

‖ **Bi·gamus,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Pl. **bigami.** [med.L.] = BIGAM(E.

c 1375 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* (1869) I. 87 Crist was not bigamus ne brake not his matrimonye. 1543 BERTHELET *Act* 4 *Edw. I*, Concerning men twise maried, called Bygamy. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII*, (1878) 43 So doth he dispense with a bygamus. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. 395 Tonsured Clerks, provided they be not Bigami.

Bigamy (bi·gămi). Forms: 3–7 **bigamie**, 4 **bygamye**, 6 **bygamy**, 6– **bigamy.** [a. F. *bigamie*, f. *bigame*: see BIGAM(E and -Y.]

1. Marriage with a second wife or husband during the lifetime of the first; the crime of having two wives or husbands at once.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 449 Bigamie is unkinde ðing, On engleis tale, twie-wifing. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 54 Of shrewed Lamech and his bigamie. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (1858) 5 Lamech, that broute in first bigamie. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 97/2 The occasion, whereupon the Athenians .. allowed bigamy. *c* 1725 POPE *Mart. Scribl.* xiii, A suit against Martin for Bigamy. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Mar. 3/2 Bigamy cases seldom have any legal interest for lawyers at the present day.

b. (Used *fig.* or *loosely.*)

1635 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Old Parr* D j, Each man had many wives, which Bigamie, Was such increase to their Posterity. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 70 But is this Bigamy of Titles due? Are you Sir Thomas and Sir Martin too?

2. *Eccl. Law.* Re-marriage after the death of a first wife (*or* husband); marriage of, or with, a widow (*or* widower). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1345 *Act* (in Rastell 1557) 18 *Edw. III*, ii, De trier par enquestes ou en auter maner la bygamie.] 1528 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 229/1 The forbidding of bigamy by ye wedding of one wife after another. 1543 GRAFTON *Cont. Harding* 504 It is .. a greate blemishe to the sacred maiestie of a prince .. to bee defiled w^t^ bigamy in his first mariage. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 189 Seduc'd .. To base declension, and loath'd Bigamie. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* VI. vii, I shall not enter into the question concerning the legality of bigamy. Our laws certainly allow it. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 25 *note*, Bigamy (in the ancient and proper sense of the word) involved the loss of the benefit of clergy.

Bigan(e: see BEGIN and BEGO.

†**Biga·pe,** *v.* *Obs.* *rare*—[1]. [f. *bi-*, BE- + ME. *gapen* to GAPE; cf. Du. *begapen*, LG. *begaffen*.] *trans.* To gape or stare at.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1262 Þes keiser bigapede ham, as mon þæt bigon to weden.

Bigarreau, -roon (bi·gărō[u]·, -rū·n). Also 7 **biguar**, 7–8 **bigarro**, 7–9 **biguarreau.** [a. F. *bigarreau*, pl. *-eaux*, f. *bigarré* variegated. *Bigarroon* seems to be an Eng. change.] The large white heart-cherry, one side of which is pale yellow, and the other red. See also quot. 1859.

1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 494 Cherry of that kind which we call Bigarreaux. 1688 HOLME *Armory* II. iii. 49 The Biguar Cherry is a fair kind. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 73 The backward Cherries or Bigarros. 1719 LOUDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 87 The Biggaro, or Heart-Cherry, is a Fruit both firm and crackling. 1859 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* § 4485 At the present time all the heart-shaped cherries which have the flesh firm .. are arranged under the head of Bigarreaux. 1875 M. COLLINS *Sweet & Tw.* I. i. xii. 166 Under the great bigaroon cherry-trees.

†**Bi·gate,** *a.* (*sb.*). [ad. L. *bigātus*, f. *biga*: see BIGA.] (A coin) bearing the figure of a biga.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIII. xxiii. 838 Hee had .. of silver coine in bigate pieces [L. *bigāti*] 532000. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Bigat (*bigātus*) was a piece of Roman silver Coyn.

Bi3eme, *v.*: see BIYEME.

Bigeminal (bəi¸dʒe·minăl), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 6 + GEMINAL, f. L. *geminus* twin.] Existing or arranged in two pairs; *spec.* in *Phys.* applied to the *corpora quadrigemina* of the brain, lying beneath the cerebral hemispheres.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 583/1 Their medullary fibres .. enter the bigeminal bodies. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 53 The bigeminal hollow optic lobes.

Bige·minate (-ineit), *a.* [f. as prec. + GEMINATE, ad. L. *geminātus* doubled, f. *geminus* twin.] = prec. (Chiefly in *Bot.*) Also **Bige·minated** *ppl. a.* (See quot.)

1817 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 205 Bi-geminated calcareous spar is a combination of two rhomboids and two dodecahedrons. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 361 [Decompound leaves are] bigeminate, when each of two secondary petioles bears a pair of leaflets.

Bigener (bəi·dʒĭnəɹ). *Bot.* [a. L. *bigener*, f. *bi-* two + *gener-* (nom. *genus*) kind.] A cross or hybrid between two genera.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 242 Bigeners, that is to say mules between different genera. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 570 A true bigener.

†**Bige·nerous,** *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Partaking of two genera or species; hybrid.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxv. (1660) 255 A bigenerous beast of unkindly procreation. 1688 HOLME *Armory* II. 208 Bigenerous Creatures, Monsters by Natures Generation.

†**Bi·geng,** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [OE. *bi·geng* 'worship, cultus,' the subst. form belonging to *begán*, in sense of *colère* to worship: see BEGO *v.*] Worship.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xi. 79 *Cultus*, bigeng. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 119 We beoð þurh crist to heouene ibroht, ȝif we his bigenge haldað.

Bigent, variant of BEJAN.

Bigential (bəi¸dʒe·nʃăl), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 1 + L. *gent-em* race + -IAL]. Composed of or containing two races or peoples.

1846 WORCESTER cites *N. Amer. Rev.*

†**Bige·rn,** *v.* *Obs.* *rare.* [f. *bi-*, BE- 2 + *girn*, GRIN to snare.] *trans.* To ensnare.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 64 Þer oune findingis .. bi gernyn hem þat þey may not out.

†**Bige·ten, bi3eoten,** *v.* *Obs.* *Inf.* 1 **be3éotan**, 3 **bi3eoten.** *Pa. t.* 1 **be3éat.** *Pa. pple.* 1 **begoten**, 3 **bi3oten**, **-3oten.** [Com. WGer.: OE. *bigéotan*, *begéotan* = OS. *bigiotan* (Du. *begieten*), OHG. *bigiozan* (MHG. *begiezen*, mod.G. *begiessen*), f. *bi-*, BE- 1 + *giutan*, in OE. *géotan* to pour. (The mod. form would be *be-yeet.*)]

trans. To pour about or over; to suffuse.

a 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 734 Swelce he wære mid blode begoten. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 27 Þat ha al were bigoten of þe blode. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Lamb. Hom.* 261 Ich iseh þe apostles .. bi3oten al of unimete blisse.

Bigeten, -3e(o)ten, -3iten, obs. ff. BEGET.

Bigg, big (big). *Sc.* and *dial.* Also 5 **byge**, 6 **bygg(e**, 6–7 **bigge.** [a. ON. *bygg* barley (Da. *byg*, Sw. *bjug*), corresp. to OE. *béow* grain:—OTeut. **beuwo-m*, f. Old Aryan root **bheu* to grow, to be (whence BE; cf. Gr. *φύω*, Skr. *bhū*).]

1. The four-rowed barley, an inferior but hardier variety of the six-rowed or winter barley (*Hordeum hexastichon*), of rapid growth, and suited to inferior soils and more northern latitudes. (*Barley* is generic; *bear* includes the six-rowed and four-rowed kinds; *bigg* the four-rowed only. But *bear* interchanges in local use, now with *barley*, now with *bigg.*)

c 1450 in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 726 *Hoc exaticum, hec mixtilio*, byge. 1547 *Wills & Invent. N. C.* (1835) 127 I gyue to George Bayts a chaldre of Bygg & a chalder of hauer. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 16 The seconde kinde is called in Latin Hordeum Tetrastichum, in Englishe, bigge barley or beare or bigge alone. This kind groweth muche in ye North country. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 118 Bigge, corne, *hordeum quadratum.* 1633 *Acts Durham High Commiss. Crt.* 57 And did violently carrie awaie the tieth beare or bigge. 1845

Statist. Acc. Scott. XII. 453 Oats & bear or big with a little barley, are the kinds of grain. **1882** *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 444 Used for husking big, or four-rowed barley.

2. *attrib.*, as in *bigg-barley, -market, -riddle.*

1597 GERARD *Herbal.* I. xliv. § 2. 64 Called .. of our English northerne people..Big Barly. **1864** *Sat. Rev.* 29 May, Most strangers would be inclined to think that the 'Bigg Market' meant the large one. **1446** *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) I. 95 Item j whetridell, j bigridell.

Bigg(e, obs. form of BIG.

† Bi·ggand, *ppl. a. Obs.* [north. dial. pres. pple. of BIG *v.*] Building; *sb.* a builder.

a **1300** *E. E. Psalter* cxvii[i]. 22 Þe stane whilk biggand forsoke. [*a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlvi[i]. 2 Biggand Ierusalem oure lord.]

† Bigge. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Of unknown etymology and doubtful genuineness, like most of the words in the list quoted.] An alleged name of the hare.

c **1300** *Names of Hare* in Wright *Rel. Ant.* I. 133 The hare, the scotart, The bigge, the bouchart.

Bigge(n, obs. form of BUY.

† Biggel. *Obs.* Apparently the Nyl-Ghau.

1745 PARSONS *Quadr.* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 465 Among the Horses in the Stables of the Viceroy of Goa, he saw a Beast called a *Biggel*, a creature much about the Colour and Bigness of a Rain-deer. **1771** PENNANT *Synop. Quadr.* 29 *Antilope Tragocamelus*, Biggel.

Biggen (bi·g'n), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. BIG *a.* + -EN[2]. Perh. sense 3 was the earliest.]

1. *trans.* To make big; to increase, enlarge.

1643 TUCKNEY *Balm of G.* 35 Our sinnes .. are very great, and if circumstances can biggen them, of the largest size. **1674** N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 185 Those things feed and biggen us. **1862** MISS CHARLESWORTH *Minist. Children* ii. 22, I can biggen them a bit when they get too small.

2. *intr.* To become big, to increase in size.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 53 All waters biggen the further they run. **1674** N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 127 Some bigning or growing. **1701** STEELE *Chr. Hero* (1711) 45 His great heart..rose and biggened in proportion to any growing danger that threatened him. **1830** GALT *Laurie T.* v. vii. (1849) 222 My heart biggened in my bosom.

† **3.** To recover strength after confinement. *dial. Obs.* Cf. BIG *a.* 1. Hence **Bi·ggening** *vbl. sb.*

1674 RAY *N. C. Wds.* 6, I wish you a good biggening. **1721** BAILEY, *Biggenning*, the Up-rising of Women after Child-Birth. *Country Word.*

Bi·gger, *sb. Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* Also big-gar(e. [f. BIG *v.* + -ER[1].] A builder.

c **1440** *Bone Flor.* 8 The furste hyger of Anteoche. **1552** ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 28 Ane biggare can nocht make ane evin up wal without direction of his lyne.

Bigger (bi·gəɹ), *a.*, compar. of BIG. Also *sb.* One who is bigger; a superior in size.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 39 His biggers or betters. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xiv. 22 *note*, As if they should translate..Maior of London, the Bigger of London. **1869** MRS. WHITNEY *Hitherto* iv. 50 Its own capacity to take in sunshine as fast, in proportion, as its biggers and betters.

Bi·ggermost, *a. dial.* = Biggest.

1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 102 The biggermost man in the parish.

† Bi·ggerness. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being bigger; larger size.

1674 PETTY *Disc. bef. R. Soc.* 27 Wetting of Sails .. doth make the Sail, as it were, bigger; which biggerness may be known and measured.

Biggin[1] (bi·gin). Also 6 begin, byggen, 7 biggon, -ging, 6–9 biggen. [a. F. *béguin* child's cap. See BEGUINE, *note.*]

1. A child's cap.

1530 PALSGR. 198/1 Byggen for a chyldes heed, *begueyne.* **1532** MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 577/2. **1639** MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* IV. ii, Would you have me Transform my hat to double clouts and biggings? **1755** *Connoisseur* No. 80 (1774) III. 71 Such a store of clouts, caps .. biggens .. as would set up a Lying-in Hospital. **1819** SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxviii, My brain has been topsy-turvy..ever since the biggin was bound first round my head.

b. Taken as the sign of infancy.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* III. vi, [You have] beene a courtier from the biggen, to the night-cap. **1638** QUARLES *Hieroglyph.* iii. 215 How many dangers meet Poor man between the biggin and the winding sheet.

2. A cap or hood for the head, a night-cap; also the coif of a Serjeant-at-law.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 10 a, Put into a Forhead clothe or Biggen. **1589** *Pappe w. Hatchet* Bij b, [His] head is swolne so big, that he had neede send to the cooper to make him a biggin. **1597** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 27 Hee whose Brow (with homely Biggen bound) Snores out the Watch of Night. **1610** MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. xvii. 245 Make the horse a biggen of canuase to close in the soare. **1639** *City-Match* IV. vii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 288 Ha' made him barrister, And rais'd him to his satin cap and biggon. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvii, Reduced .. to biggen and gown, in a night brawl.

† **3.** The amnion enveloping the fœtus. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Agueliere* .. called by some Midwiues, the Coyfe, or Biggin of the child; by others, the childs shirt.

Biggin[2]. [See quot.] A kind of coffee-pot containing a strainer for the infusion of the coffee, without allowing the grounds to mix with the infusion.

1803 *Gents. Mag.* LXXIII. 1094 Mr. Biggin some years ago invented a new sort of coffee pot which has been ever since extensively sold under the name of coffee biggins. **1817** *Specif. of Ogle's Patent* No. 4173, for Improvements in tea and coffee pots or biggins.—'The tea or coffee being put into the canister, placed within the pot or biggin, the boiling water is then poured upon it, and the extract is filtered through the strainer into the exterior pot or biggin.' *a* **1803** MOORE in *Mem. & Corr.* (1853) I. 97, I had yesterday a long visit from Mr. Biggin .. By the bye it is from him the coffee biggins take their name.

† **Bi·gged,** *a. Obs.* Wearing a biggin.

1607 R. C. tr. *Stephens's World Wond.* 235 To see a man bigginned with a hood vpon his head. **1655** tr. *Francion* 24 This old Biggin'd ape?

† **Bi·gging,** *vbl. sb. dial.* [f. BIG *v.* + -ING[1].]

† **1.** The fact of dwelling; sojourn, stay.

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 718 Long bigging is here noȝt god.

b. Dwelling-place, habitation, home. *Obs.*

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 3163 Đo was non biging of al egipte lichles. *c* **1400** *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 156 Bryng hus all to that bygyng bryghth. *c* **1425** *Emare* 709 When he come to his byggynge, He welcomed fayr that lady yynge.

2. The action of building. *north. dial.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 35 Byggynge, or beeldynge, *edificatio, structura.* **1527** *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* (1854) 34 Sufficiant reparations and bydgynges of howses. *c* **1550** SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 34 For the bigging, mending and reparatioun of paroche kirkis. **1816** SCOTT *Antiq.* iv, 'Prætorian here, Prætorian there, I mind the bigging o't.'

3. *concr.* A building, an edifice; also, an outbuilding as distinguished from a house. *north. dial.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 1774 Þe bigginnes fel bath hey and lau. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* XXXV. 13452 Betwene the biggyng on þe buerne & þe burgh riche. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 35 Byggynge..*edificium.* **1533** BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 432 Magnificent housis and biggingis. **1681** BLOUNT *Glossogr., Biggin*, or *Bigging* in the northern parts is used for a fair house or Gentlemans Seat. **1790** BURNS *Capt. Grose* iii, By some auld houlet-haunted biggin' Or kirk deserted by its riggin'. **1849** C. BRONTË *Shirley* XXX. 442 About to fall asleep wi' the length of the sermon and the heat of the biggin'. **1876** GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* I. i. 25 Certain houses, crofts, biggings, lands and gardens.

Bi·ggish, *a.* [f. BIG *a.* + -ISH.] Rather big.

a **1626** W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1632) 150 The volumne growes biggish. **1867** CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 100 A biggish, simple house on the sands.

† **Bi·ggit,** *ppl. a. Obs. Sc.* [f. BIG *v.*] **a.** Inhabited, cultivated (*obs.*). **b.** Built, erected. *north. dial.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 383 Quhen thai come in biggit land, Wittale and mete yneuch thai fand. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* III. 150 (JAM.) 'Bred in biggit wa's.'

Bi·ggonet. *Sc.* [Dim. of BIGGIN; cf. OF. *beguinet* in same sense.] A woman's cap or headdress.

1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* I. ii, Good humour and white bigonets shall be Guards to my face, to keep his love for me. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxiv, The queen tore her biggonets for perfect anger.

Bight (bəit). Also 4 byȝt, 5 bycht, 6 byght, 7 beight, 7–9 bite. [OE. *byht* bend, masc., corresp. to MLG. *bucht* (whence mod.G. *bucht* 'bay, bight,' mod.Du. *bocht*, also Da., Sw. *bugt*):—OTeut. **buhti-z*, f. *būgan* to BOW. OE. *byht* 'bend' appears to occur in *Cod. Dipl.* 538 and App. 308. It is to be distinguished from the poetic *byht* abode, corresp. to ON. *bygð*, from *byggja* to dwell, inhabit. See also BOUGHT *sb.*]

1. A bending or bend; *esp.* an angle, hollow, or fork in the human or animal body; a corner.

?**967** *Cod. Dipl.* 538 (Bosw.), Andlang norþgeardes ðæt hit cymþ in ðone byht. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1349 Bi þe byȝt al of þe þyȝes. *c* **1400** *Rel. Ant.* I. 190 In the byȝt of the harme. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 132 Dresse the wodde and bowe it clene and cutte it at enery byghte. **1674** RAY *N. C. Words., Beight* of the Elbow: Bending of the Elbow. *Cheshire.* **1721** BAILEY, *Bight* [of a Horse] is the inward bent of the Chambrel: also the bent of the Knees in the Fore-legs. [So in subseq. Dicts.]

2. *esp.* The loop of a rope, as distinguished from its ends; the part between the ends.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 132 With our capsten [we] stretched the two byghtes. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Bight*, the double part of a rope when it is folded..as her anchor hooked the bight of our cable. **1812** *Examiner* 9 Nov. 720/1 The bite of a whale-line having .. caught his leg. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 242 To put the little beast into the bight of a rope, and tow him overboard. **1875** BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 290 Catch him round the neck with the bight of a rope.

3. A bend or curve as a geographical feature, *e. g.* an indentation in a coast line, a corner or recess of a bay, a bend in a river, etc.

1481 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 344 Sleningford Bygh. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 381 In the byght of a bay. **1622** HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 180 We found presently in the westerne bight of the bay a deepe river. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 146 In the very bite or nook of the bay there was a great inlet of water. **1852** CONYBEARE & H. *St. Paul* (1862) I. v. 135 The town was situated on a bight of the coast. **1876** MORRIS *Sigurd* II. 165 The bight of the swirling river. *Ibid.* III. 326 Far off in a bight of the mountains.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 30 Bights and bends in the great stream of Time. **1878** *Masque Poets* 121 Larded with talk and tallow In the bight of the afternoon.

4. The space between two headlands, a bay, generally a shallow or slightly-receding bay; *spec.* in the Bights of Benin and Biafra, and the Australian Bight; also *transf.* a bay-like segment.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 380 There is a byght or bay as thowgh it were a harborowe. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 194 We ran boldly into the bay, and came to an anchor in that which they call the Bite, or little bay. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Bight*, is also a small bay between two points of land. **1833** M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* XVII. (1859) 447 The glowing mirror of the calm bight. **1864** D. MITCHELL *Wet Days Edgew.* 43, I see there is a bight of blue in the sky. **1878** K. JOHNSTON *Africa* XI. (1884) § 15 Fernando Po, near the head of the Bight of Biafra. **1879** STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 190, I spied a bight of meadow..in an angle of the river.

Bigin(e, -ne, bigirde, obs. f. BEGIN, BEGIRD.

Biglandular: see BI- *pref.*[2] 1.

Biglot (bəi·glɒt), *a. rare.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 6 + Gr. γλῶττα, tongue, language; cf. Gr. δίγλωττος, Eng. *polyglot.*] In two languages, bilingual.

1883 *N. & Q.* 29 Sept. 254/2 The biglot edition..is a translation into Italian..with the Latin text in parallel columns.

† **Bi·gly,** *a. Obs.* Also **bygly, byggly.** [f. BIG *v.* to inhabit + -LY[1].] Habitable, fit or pleasant to dwell in; hence *gen.* pleasant.

c **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 962 Bryng me to þat bygly bylde, & let me se þy blysful bor. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* vi. 42 To byggly blys we bothe were brought. *c* **1440** *Bone Flor.* 220 He wyll dystroye thy bygly landys. *c* **1450** HENRYSON *Bludy Serk* 13 Scho wynnit in a bigly bour, On feld wes none so fair. [*a* **1803** *Erlington* i. in Child *Ball.* I. (1882) 107/1 He has built a bigly bower, An a' to put that lady in.]

Bigly (bi·gli), *adv.* [f. BIG *a.* + -LY[2].]

† **1.** With great force or violence; firmly, strongly, violently. *Obs.*

c **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 321 Þe barrez of vche a bonk ful bigly me haldes. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* XIV. 6035 Knyt hom with cables .. And bound hom full bigly on hor best wise. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* (1816) I. 416 So roughly and so bigly, that there was not one that might withstand him. **1556** J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxviii. 140 A serius argument: Whether I should liue or die, was biglie bent.

2. Loudly, boastfully, haughtily, pompously.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 397/1 And bereth it out bigly w[t] shameles denelyshe heresie. **1585** ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 104 Goliah thought bigly of himself. **1602** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvi. 218 Oftentimes Authoritie lookes biglier than a Bull. **1741** JOHNSON *Debates in Parl.* (1787) II. 246 Talking bigly, indeed, of vindicating foreign rights. **1846** LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 299 He spoke as bigly and fiercely as a soaken yeoman at an election feast.

Bigness (bi·gnės). [f. BIG *a.* + -NESS.]

1. Large size or bulk.

1494 FABYAN V. CXXXI. 114 Most precious stones of a great bygnesse and value. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVIII. viii. 197 A poynted dyamonde of mervaylous bygnes. **1614** MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. i. (1668) 4 Not grosse with much flesh but with the bignesse of his bones. **1827** HARE *Guesses* (1859) 381 Bigness with the bulk of mankind is the nearest synonym for greatness. **1878** TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* ii. § 85 But we must not be terrified at mere bigness.

b. *fig.* Haughtiness, pomposness, swagger.

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 57 The worldly bigness and downbearing Dominion of a tyrannical Clergy. **1847** L. HUNT *Men, Women, & Bks.* II. i. 15 A puffed and uneasy pomp, a bigness instead of greatness.

2. Size, magnitude, bulk (large or small).

1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 105 They be of one bygnes. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* II. 1052 This pendant world, in bigness as a Starr. **1779** JOHNSON *Blake* Wks. IV. 375 Seven forts with cannon proportioned to the bigness. **1826** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxix. 78 The bigness of a large pea.

‖ **Bignonia** (bignōu·niă). *Bot.* [Named by Tournefort after the Abbé Bignon, librarian to Louis XIV.] A genus of plants, N.O. *Bignoniaceæ*, natives of hot climates, remarkable for the beauty of their trumpet-shaped flowers. Hence **Bignonia·ceous, Bigno·nial** *a.*

[**1700** TOURNEFORT *Inst. Rei Herb.*, Bignoniam appellavi.] **1835** *Penny Cycl.* IV. 391/2 The .. Bignonia, many species of which are common in our gardens. **1865** PARKMAN *Huguenots* IV. 52 The scarlet trumpets of the bignonia.

† **Bigold.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. *Bot.* [perh. f. BY- in sense of 'inferior' + GOLD.] The Corn Marigold.

1636 GERARD *Herbal* Supp., Bigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum.* **1863** PRIOR *Plant-n.* 21 *Bigold*, tinsel, false gold, applied to a plant that is not the genuine *Golde.*

Bigot (bi·gət, -ɒt), *sb.* and *a.* [a. F. *bigot*, of unknown origin: see below.] **A.** *sb.*

† **1. a.** A hypocritical professor of religion, a hypocrite. **b.** A superstitious adherent of religion.

1598 SKEAT *Chaucer, Bigin, bigot*, superstitious hypocrite [**1602** *adds* or hypocriticall woman]. **1653** URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xl, He is no bigot or hypocrite. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr., Bigot* (Fr.), an hypocrite, or one that seems much more holy then he is, also a scrupulous or Superstitious fellow. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 436 One part of their Church becomes Sotts and Bigots.

2. A person obstinately and unreasonably wedded to a particular religious creed, opinion, or ritual.

1661 COWLEY *Cromwell* Wks. II. 655 He was rather a well-meaning and deluding Bigot, than a crafty and malicious Impostor. **1741** WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. Wks. (1813) 14 A dogmatist in religion is not a long way off from a bigot. **1844** STANLEY *Arnold* II. viii. 13 [Dr. Arnold] was almost equally condemned, in London as a bigot, and in Oxford as a latitudinarian.

b. *transf.* (Of other than religious opinions.)

1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* I. v, Yet is adored by that bigot Sir Joseph Wittol as the image of valour. **1838** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. vii. § 14 I. 395 Lord Bacon, certainly no bigot to Aristotle. **1863** KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* vi. 290 The children of Prometheus are..the bigots, and the bores.

3. *Comb.*, as *bigot-maker.*

a **1720** SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 155 The best of all the Bigot-makers that ever I read of.

B. *adj.* [Often merely *attrib.* use of sb.]

1623 LD. HERBERT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 298 III. 164 The most common censure, even of the bigot party. **1680** DRY-

DEN *Kind Kpr.* Ep. Ded., In a Country more Bigot than ours. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxii, The crazed Tory, the bigot Whig. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xxvii. (1878) 345 Old bigot zeal against Christians.

[In OF. *Bigot* appears first in the romance of *Girart de Roussillon* (12th c.) as the proper name of some people, apparently of the south of Gaul. Hence already in the 17th c. it was suggested by Caseneuve, that it might be an OF. form of *Wisigothus*, Visigoth; the relations between the Visigoths of Tonlouse who were Arians, and the Franks who were Catholics, being such as readily to attach to the name of the former the connotation of 'detestable foreigner' or 'foreign heretic.' But modern Romanic scholars find phonetic difficulties, besides that there is no evidence that the name *Wisigothi* was preserved in the vulgar tongue. Slender support to some connexion with the Goths is suggested by the med.L. form *Bigothi* (Du Cange). Whether the Sp. *bigote*, moustache, is in any way connected, cannot be decided. According to Wace *bigoz*, *bigos* was applied opprobriously by the French to the Normans, which shows that the word had then acquired some connotative force; the legend that it originated in the refusal of Hrolf or Rollo to kiss the foot of Charles the Simple, when, in the words of the 12th c. chronicler, 'lingua Anglica (!!) respondit *Ne se, bi got*, quod interpretatur *Ne per Deum*' (No by God !), is absurdly incongruous with facts. The opprobrious sense in Wace was certainly not that of 'superstitious' or 'hypocrite,' as in later F. and Eng.; materials to show how the latter was developed are wanting, but there is evidence to show that the feminine *bigote* was subsequently applied in opprobrium to the *Beguines* (see *Beguta*, *Bigutta*, in Du Cange): our first quotation identifies *bigot* with *bigin* or *beguine*. In early times the word became a Norman family name as in Roger Bigod earl of Norfolk.]

‖ **Bigo·te.** [Sp.] The moustache.

1623 MABBE *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 332 It seeming perhaps unto them that .. the bearing their Bigotes high, turn'd vp with hot yrons .. should be their saluation and bring them to heauen.

Bigoted (bi·gətĕd), *a.* Also 7–8 **big(g)otted.** [f. BIGOT + -ED2. (In 17th c. pronounced *bigo·tted.*)] Obstinately and blindly attached to some creed, opinion, or party; unreasonably devoted to a system or party, and intolerant towards others.

1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 192 Though the least bigoted of all Roman Catholics. 1682 S. PORDAGE *Medal Rev.* 336 One bigotted in the Romish way. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 69 A bigotted Jacobite. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* vii. 107 His bigoted, weak-minded sister, the bloody Mary. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ix. 236 We are thought to be intolerant and bigoted, because we will keep no peace with heresy.

b. Const. *to.*

a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 22 Men who are biggoted to the opinions they have imbibed under their teachers. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IV. v. (1783) 199 Mr. Harrel has been so strangely biggotted to his friend. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xliv, So nursed and bigoted to strife.

Bi·gotedly, *adv.* In a bigoted manner.

1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 405 Your notions ..are as bigotedly aristocratic as ever.

† **Bigo·tic,** *a. Obs.* [f. BIGOT + -IC.] = BIGOTED. So **Bigo·tical** *a.*, **Bigo·tically** *adv.*, **Bi·gotish** *a.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 38. 177 Some noble and generous truth which the bigotick religionists endeavour to smoother and oppress. *Ibid.* I. i. § 19. 18 Some Bigotical Religionists. *Ibid.* I. iv. § 15. 274 Bigotically zealous for the worship of the gods. 1652 EVELYN *State France* Misc. Writ. (1805) 82 The Roman Catholicks of France are nothing so..bigotish as are..the Recusants of England.

† **Bi·gotism.** *Obs.* [a. F. *bigotisme.*] Bigotry.

1681 HICKERINGILL *Vind. Naked Truth* II. 24 'Tis this Bigottism that undoes us. 1705 — *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 52 The additional Bigotism of Sabbathising.

† **Bi·gotly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. BIGOT *a.* + -LY2].

1646 BAILLIE *Anabapt.* (1647) Pref. A. 2 a, The most of the Cantons are bigotly popish.

Bigotry (bi·gətri). Also 7 **bigottry.** [a. F. *bigoterie*, f. *bigot*: see -RY.] The condition of a bigot; obstinate and unenlightened attachment *to* a particular creed, opinion, system, or party.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIV. (1706) III. 423 The present Duke was with more than ordinary Bigottry zealous in the Roman Religion. *a* 1755 WATTS (J.) Bigotry to our own tenets. 1800 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 319 We see the bigotry of an Italian to the ancient splendor of his country. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6 (1882) 406 The bigotry of Philip was met by a bigotry as merciless as his own.

b. *concr.* A specimen or act of bigotry.

1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 351 These Bigotries were yet without any mixture of Craft and Knavery.

Bigurdel, -gyrdel, variants of BYGIRDLE, *Obs.*, a moneysack.

Bigurt, obs. form of BEGIRT.

Bigwig (bi·gwig). [f. BIG + WIG, from the large wigs formerly worn by men of distinction or importance.] A man of high official standing, or of note or importance. (*humorous* or *contemptuous.*) Hence **Bi·gwigged** *ppl. a.*, wearing officially a big wig; **Bigwi·ggedness, Bigwi·ggery, Bigwi·ggism,** official display of importance.

1792 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 12 Though those big-wigs have really nothing in them, they look very formidable. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 221 As poet-translator, no big wig ranks stooter. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* vii. 75 Some big-wig has come in his way who is going to dine with him. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* iii. 17 If any big-wigged Lord Chancellor could take away the money. 1884 *Athenæum* 28 June 831/3 Characteristic big-wiggedness .. pervades many of these pages. 1855 *Househ. Wds.* XII. 250 All this solemn bigwiggery—these triumphs, ovations, sacrifices, orations. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* (1878) I. II. 265, I didn't like..so much empty bigwiggism.

Bigyle, obs. form BEGUILE.

Bi3 : see under BIY-.

† **Biha·lve, -en, -es,** *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* [OE. *be healfe* 'by (the) side,' a phrase construed with a dative; treated in ME. as an adv. and prep. The ME. ending *-en* seems due to form-association with words like *beforen*, *betwixen*, etc., in which the *-en* was historical; *-es* imitated the advb. genitives. Cf. BESIDE, *bisiden*, BESIDES (perhaps the direct model for *bihalven*, *bihalves*).]

A. *phrase.* By the side, beside.

a 1000 *Metr. Boeth.* xxix. 43 (Gr.) Be healfe heofones þisses. — *Byrhtnoth* 152 Him be healfe stód hyse unweaxen cniht. *Ibid.* 318 Be healfe minum hláforde.

B. *adv.* Beside, near, by.

c 1205 LAY. 571 Þe bi-halues were. *Ibid.* 8170 Enne hendlicne mon þe þer stod bi-halues. *c* 1305 *St. Katherine* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 90 Heo stod bihalues and bihuld.

C. *prep.* Beside, close to, by.

c 1205 LAY. 8436 Enne gume .. him bihalfues. *Ibid.* 9313 Bihælues þan fihte.

† **Biha·lven,** *v. Obs.* [f. *bi-*, BE- + *halve*, HALF, side: cf. OHG. *behalbôn* surround.] *trans.* To surround on all sides.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3355 Harde he bi-haluen ðer moyses. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 1834 A red thei taken hem bitwene, That he sholde him bi-halue, And brisen.

Biha·rite. *Min.* [f. the Biharberg, in Hungary, where found.] A hydrous silicate of magnesium and aluminium, of yellowish, green, or brown colour, and greasy feeling.

Bihate, variant of BEHATE.

† **Bihea·ld,** *v. Obs.* [f. *bi-*, BE- 1 + ME. *healden.*] *trans.* To pour over, to sprinkle.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1400 Þæt tes meiden moste .. wið halwende wettres bihealden [*v. r.* biheolden] ham alle.

† **Bihe·de,** *v. Obs.* *Pa. t.* and *pple.* **bihedde.** [OE. *behédan*, f. BE- + *hédan* to HEED; cf. OFris. *bihêda* (Du. *behoeden*, LG. *behöden*), OHG. *bihuotan* (mod.G. *behüten*).]

1. *trans.* To take notice of, notice, perceive.

c 1205 LAY. 27672 Þe eorl þat bihædde, an heorte him wes unneðe. *Ibid.* 28398 Arður þat bihedde, þe king wes abolȝe.

2. To pay attention to, take care of.

c 1250 LAY. 25900 Ich was hire fostermoder and faire hire bihedde [*c* 1205 uostredde]. *a* 1400 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 225 Thorou wyldernesse ich ladde the, And vourty ȝer bihedde the.

3. To guard against.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 635 Hwat can þat ȝongling hit bihede ȝif hit misdeþ hit mot nede.

4. To procure or prepare (for), offer, give (to).

c 1205 LAY. 12101 Melga nom Oriene..and scorne hire bihedde. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1113 Wherfore þe kyng by hedde hym no grace.

Biheet(e, -hete, -hight, hiȝt, hote, etc.: see BEHIGHT.

Bihelve, obs. form of BEHALF.

† **Bihe·ve,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 **beboefe, behefe,** 3 **biheue.** [OE. *behéfe*, earlier *bihéfe* :—**bihofio-*, adj. f. **bihóf-* BEHOOF, meaning 'of behoof, of use.'] Profitable, useful, needful.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Mark xi. 3 Cweoðas ðætte drihtne bihoefe [*Lindisf.* behoflic] *vel* ned-ðarf is. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* Luke xiv. 28 þa and-fengas þe him behefe synt. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 46 Nis nawt þe biheve.

† **Bihe·ve,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 **behéfe,** 3 **biheue.** [subst. use of prec. adj.] Behoof; advantage.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 96 Vor moni vuel ich iseo þerinne, & none biheue. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1425 Ac heore doute was vre bi-heue. *c* 1320 *Assump. Virg.* 676 He wist he was to godes biheue.

† **Biho·fth(e.** *Obs.* Forms: 2–3 **bihoþe,** 3 **bihouþe, biofte, byefþe,** 3–4 **byofþe,** 4 **byhofþe.** [f. OE. *bi-*, *behofian* to need, BEHOVE + -TH.] Need, behoof; use, service.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 To þere saule bihoðe. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1408 Rebecca wile ic hauen, To ysac-is bi-ofte wile ic cranen. 1297 R. GLOUC. 348 To hys byefþe. *Ibid.* 354 To Wyllammes byofþe. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIII. 187 To mannes byhofthe. *a* 1400 *Eng. Gilds* 354 To here owne by-ofþe.

† **Biho·ȝi-en,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *behogian*, f. BE- 1 + *hogian* to think, consider: see HOWE *v.*] *trans.* To be anxious about, be careful for.

a 1000 *Benedict. Rule* 58 (BOSW.) Behoȝian, *solicitum esse.* *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 Đe lauerd scal bihohȝian þet he habbe godes fultum. *c* 1205 LAY. 17369 Bruttes..heore gode wepnen wurðliche bihoȝeden.

† **Biho·we,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *behawian*, f. BE-+OE. *hawian* to look, view.] *trans.* To view; to see.

c 1000 *Ags. G.* Matt. vii. 5 Þu liccetere .. behawa [1160 *Hatton* behawe]..þæt mot of þines broður eagan. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 11165 (Stratm.) Þe folk to bihowe.

Bihynde, Bii, obs. f. of BEHIND, BUY.

Biis, bijce, bijs, var. BYSS, *Obs.*, fine linen.

Bi-ischiatic (bəi·iskiæ·tik), *a. Phys.* [f. BI-*pref.*2 5 + ISCHIATIC, f. Gr. *ἰσχίον* hip-joint.] Joining the two hip-joints.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* ii. 83 The biischiatic line, or width of the seat.

‖ **Bijou** (bi·ʒu). Pl. **bijoux.** [F. *bijou* (16th c. in Littré): prob. a. Breton *bizou*, formerly *besou* 'ring with a stone' (cf. Cornish *bisou* 'finger-ring' in 13th c.), f. Bret. *biz*, *bez* = Cornish *bis*, *bys*, *bes*, Welsh *bys* finger. See other conjectures in Diez, Littré, Scheler.] A jewel, a trinket; a 'gem' among works of art. Also *attrib.*

1838 MACAULAY *Let.* in Trevelyan *Life* (1881) 269 The bijou of his gallery. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Dead-Sea Fr.* II. i. 3 Owner of .. the bijou house in Park Lane. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xx. 154 The farthing buckles were bijoux.

‖ **Bijouterie** (bi·ʒu·tərī). [Fr.; f. prec. + *-erie* see -RY. The *-t-* is analogical.] Collective appellation for jewelry, trinkets, and articles of vertu.

1831 DISRAELI *Yng. Duke* (1878) 317 The furniture, and the bijouterie, produced a most respectable fund. 1863 R. BURTON *Abeokuta* I. 106 The bijouterie was coral, in necklaces and wristlets.

Bijugate (bəi·dʒiugeit), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*2 + L. *jugāt-us* yoked.]

1. Of a coin: Bearing two heads side-facing, one overlapping the other.

1725 W. STUKELEY in *Mem.* (1882) I. 87 Bijugate coin of Carausius.

2. Two-paired, 'as a pinnate leaf of two pairs of leaflets' (Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 1880).

1846 in WORCESTER.

Bijugous (bəi·dʒiugəs, bi-), *a.* [f. L. *bijug-us* yoked two together (f. *bi-* two + *jugum* yoke) + -OUS.] = BIJUGATE 2. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 252.

Bik, Bikalle, see BIKH, BECALL.

Bike (bəik), *sb. north. dial.* Also 5–9 **byke,** 6 **byik, byk,** 8 **beik.** [Etymology unknown. The sense 'bees' nest' is the original; hence a conjecture that it represents an OE. *béoc*, contr. from **béowíc* 'bee-dwelling,' but the phonetic repr. of that would have been *beke*, *beck.* The sense 'building' (4) is apparently erroneous; some, assuming it to be the original, compare *big*, *bike* with *dig.*, *dike.*]

1. A nest of wasps, hornets, or wild bees, as distinct from the *hive* or *skep* of domestic bees. Also, the whole nestful of bees; a swarm.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 76 Suetter .. þon hony o bike. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 325 Wormes shalle in you brede as bees dos in the byke. *a* 1500 *MS. Cott. Calig.* A. ij. 109 (Halliw.) A byke of waspes bredde in his nose. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 271 Ane tod was ouirset with ane bike of fleis. *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Poems* (1844) 89 Like bumbees frae their bykes. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter*, As bees bizz out wi' angry fyke, When plundering herds assail their byke. 1883 BLACK *Black Bothy* v, They had thoroughly dug out that wasps' byke.

2. *fig.* A place likened to a bees' nest, e.g. a subterranean retreat or 'hole,' a well-filled storehouse.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. iv. 26 Ȝone fendlych hole .. A hellis byke, quhair sonnis beme nevyr schane. 1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* I. 293 (JAM.) Nocht but a house-wife was wantin' To plenish his weel foggit byke.

3. *fig.* Applied contemptuously to a swarm of people; a teeming crowd, a 'crew.'

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5803 In that court sall cum mony one Off the blak byik of Babilone. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars*, The glowrin' byke. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, A bonny bike there's o' them! 1818 — *Rob Roy* XXVI, A bike o' the maist lawless unchristian limmers that ever disturbed a douce, quiet .. neighbourhood.

† 4. ? 'A building, a habitation.' Jamieson. *Obs.* (But the quotation may mean 'populous centre,' or 'swarm of men.')

c 1440 *Gaw & Gologras.* II. viii, Mony burgh, mony bour, mony big bike; mony kynrik to his clame cumly to knaw.

† 5. (See quot.) *Obs.* or *local.*

1771 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* (1794) 202 The corn is thrashed out and preserved in the chaff in bykes, which are stacks in shape of bee-hives, thatched quite round.

Bike, *v. Sc.* [f. BIKE *sb.*] To swarm like bees.

1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 16 (JAM.) The lads about me biket.

Bike, obs. form of BEAK *v.*

Bikeche, variant of BECATCH.

Biken, obs. form of BEACON, BECKON.

† **Bike·nned,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare.* [f. *bi-*, BE- + ME. *kennen* to beget: cf. AKENNED.] Begotten.

a 1250 *Creed* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 234 Ðatt of de holigost bikennedd was.

Biker, bikkyr, obs. ff. BEAKER, BICKER.

‖ **Bikh.** Also **bik, bish.** [Hindī, Nepālī, *bikh*, Bengālī, *bish* poison:—Skr. *visha* poison.] The poison of various species of Aconite, esp. *Aconitum ferox*; also the root or plant yielding it.

1830 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 7 The root of the Aconitum of India, one of the substances called Bikh, or Bish, is a most virulent poison. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 88/1 The dreadful *Bikh* or *Bish* of Nepaul, the *Aconitum ferox.*

(The same name is given by the natives to the effect of the rarefied atmosphere at great heights in the Himālaya, which they attribute to poisonous exhalation from the ground or from plants.)

Biknaw, bikome, etc.: see BEKNOW, etc.

Bil(e, obs. form of BILL.

Bilabial (bəilē·biăl), *a.* = next.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* i. v. 160 Having a bilabial form.

Bilabiate (bəilē·biĕt), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*2 1 + LABIATE, f. L. *labi-a* lip + -ATE1.] Two-lipped.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxi. 479 The nectaries are bilabiate. 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 113/2.

† Bila·cche, *v. Obs.* Pa. t. bela(u)ght. [f. *bi-*, BE- + ME. LACCHE to take.] To take away.

[*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark ix. 18 Swa he hine gelæcð.] *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 773 Sone him was sarray bilaȝt.

Bilaciniate (bəlăsi·niˌēt), *a. Bot.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 3 + LACINIATE, f. L. *lacinia* lappet, flap.] Of leaves: Doubly laciniate; *i. e.* divided into flaps or lappets which are themselves similarly divided.

Bila·mellar, *a.* = next.

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1035 The organ has a bilamellar termination.

Bilamellate, -ated (bəlæ·mĕlēt, -ēitĕd), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 1 + LAMELLATE, f. L. *lāmella*, dim. of *lāmina* thin plate.] Having or consisting of two lamellæ or small thin plates.

1846 WORCESTER cites BRANDE. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 260 Verbascum .. stigma undivided or bilamellate. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 476.

Bila·minar, *a.* = next.

Bilaminate, -ated (bəlæ·minēt, -ēitĕd), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 1 + LAMINATE, f. L. *lāmina* thin plate.] Having or consisting of two thin plates.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 568/1 The fascia on reaching its anterior edge, is bi-laminated.

Biland, variant of BYLAND *Obs.* peninsula.

Bilander (bi·lăndəɹ, bəi·lăndəɹ). Also 7 billander, 7–9 bylander, 8 belande, belandre, billinder. [ad. Du. *bijlander* 'a vessel with one large mast, sailing on the coast,' 'a lighter,' f. Du. *bij* BY + *land* LAND. Adapted in Fr. as *bélandre*.] A two-masted merchant vessel, a kind of hoy, distinguished by the trapezoidal shape of the mainsail; used in Holland for coast and canal traffic.

1656 (*title*) The Opening of Rivers for Navigation .. a Mediterranean Passage by Water for Billanders of thirty tun, between Bristol and London. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 37/4 Here are three small Billanders from Bruges in Flanders. 1676 TEMPLE *Let.* Wks. 1731 II. 351 Their baggage is already laden in a By-lander in this Canal. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 128 Like bilanders to creep Along the coast. 1731 BAILEY, *Belande, belandre.* 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 62, I agreed for a Billinder, which is a kind of Dutch Vessel. 1833 SOUTHEY *Naval Hist. Eng.* IV. 295 In little boats and bylanders to steal along the shore by night.

† Bi·lary, *a. Obs.* = BILIARY.

1681 tr. *Willis' Med. Wks.* Voc., *Bilary*, belonging to bile or choler. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* The bilary pore.

Bilateral (bəilæ·tĕrăl), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 1, 6 + LATERAL, f. L. *later-* (nom. *latus*) side.] Of, pertaining to, affecting, or arranged upon two sides; disposed on opposite sides of an axis.

1775 ASH *Bilateral*, Having two sides, both by the father and mother's side. 1854 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* ix. (1874) 162 That bilateral symmetry of the skeleton.

b. *Law.* Pertaining to or affecting two parties.

1818 COLEBROOKE *Obligations* I. 16 Contracts are either unilateral or bilateral. 1850 ALISON *Hist. Europe* V. xxvii. § 99. 78 Bound to perform the other side of the bilateral engagement.

Hence **Bila·terally** *adv.*, in a bilateral manner, on both sides. **Bila·terali:sm, Bilatera·lity, Bila·teralness,** bilateral condition, arrangement on opposite sides of an axis.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* App. D. 540 Growing bilaterally and branching regularly. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) Introd. 8 A judgement may be bilaterally penal .. may both impoverish the defendant and enrich the plaintiff. 1852 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 850/1 The idea of bilateralism is by no means included in our definition of symmetry. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 262 The phenomenon of bilateralness in the prothallia of ferns.

† Bilau·h, -lauȝ, *v. Obs.* Forms see LAUGH. [Com. Teut.: OE. *bihliehhan, -hlehhan* = OHG. *bihlahhian* (MHG. and mod.G. *belachen*, Du. *belagchen*), Goth. *bihlahjan* to laugh at, deride, f. *bi-*, BE- 4 + *hlahjan*, in OE. *hliehhan*, to LAUGH.] *trans.* To laugh at; mock, deride.

a 1000 *Guthlac* (Gr.) 1331 Huru ic swiðe ne þearf hinsið bihlehhan. 1297 R. GLOUC. 64 Atte laste ys tricherie wel lutel he by lowȝ. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 681 Þe fys me so bylaucte [= lauhte] þat ich nawt ne kaucte.

Bilaw, obs. form of BY-LAW.

Bilbaocatch: see BILBOQUET.

Bilbergia, variant of BILLBERGIA.

Bilberry, billberry (bi·lbeɹi). Also 7 bilbery. [App. of Norse origin; cf. Da. *bölle-bær*, f. *bölle* (used separately for bilberry) + *bær* BERRY. (The origin of Da. *bölle* is unknown; the suggestion that it is:—ON. *bǫllr* BALL is phonetically improbable, since this gives Sw. *boll*, Da. *bold*.)]

1. The fruit of a dwarf hardy shrub (*Vaccinium Myrtillus*), abundant on heaths, on stony moors, and in mountain woods, in Great Britain and Northern Europe; the berry is of a deep blue black, and about a quarter of an inch in diameter. So called chiefly in the Midlands; other names are WHORTLEBERRY and BLAEBERRY. The name is applied also to the plant, and used *attrib.*

1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 171 The cloth, Hair-colourd, Bilbery juyce. 1594 BARNFIELD *Aff. Sheph.* II. xii, Strawberries or Bil-berries, in their prime. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* V. v. 49 There pinch the Maids as blew as Bill-berry. 1810 WORDSW. *Descr. Lakes* I (1823) 29 The bilberry, a ground plant, never so beautiful as in early spring. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 87 In misty blue, Bilberries glow on tendrils weak. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 6. 45, I lay down upon the bilberry bushes.

2. Applied with or without qualification to other species of *Vaccinium*; e. g. in Britain to the Great Bilberry or Bog Whortleberry (*V. uliginosum*).

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1455 *Vaccinia nigra fructu majore.* The greater Billberry. 1859 R. BUATON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXIX. 84 Garlands of small red bilberries. 1864 WEBSTER s. v., The species of American bilberry are referred to the sub-genus *Eu-vaccinium.*

Hence **Bi·lberrying** *vbl. sb.*, gathering bilberries.

1859 W. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 92 A party of rustic children 'a bilberrying.'

Bilbo[1] (bi·lbou). Forms: 6 bilboa, 6–7 bilboe, -bowe, 7 bilbow, 6– bilbo. [App. (as stated by Blount in 1656) from *Bilbao* in Spain, long called in Eng. *Bilboa*. 'Bilbow blades' were, according to a marginal note to Drayton *Agincourt* (1631) p. 10, 'blades accounted of the best temper.' Cf *Damascus blade, Toledo blade.* The swords of Bilbao, according to Moll's *Geogr.* 1701, 'are famous over all Europe.']

1. A sword noted for the temper and elasticity of its blade. Now only *Hist.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 112 Compass'd like a good Bilbo in the circumference of a Pecke, hilt to point. 1603 DRAYTON *Odes* xvii. 81 Downe their Bowes they threw And forth their Bilbowes drew. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 2 Sharpe and broad Swords (of which the Turkie or Bilboe are best). 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii, My tough old Knight and you were at drawn bilbo. 1860 J. KENNEDY *Rob of Bowl* xv. 174 We shall come to bilbo and buff before long.

b. Often used as the proper name of a sword personified; esp. that of a bully or swash-buckler.

1676 SHADWELL *Libertine* I. Wks. 1720 II. 106 Stand, you dog!..I'll put Bilbo in your guts. 1749 ABP. RHYS *Spain* (1760) 20 Bilbo is an humourous term for a Bully's Sword.

c. Phrase. *Bilbo's the word.*

1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* III. vii, Bilbo's the word and slaughter will ensue. 1713 *Guardian* No. 145 Bilbo is the word, remember that and tremble. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* XXXVII. 294.

2. *transf.* ? One who bears a bilbo. (Doubtful.)

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 165, I combat challenge of this Latine Bilboe. 1690 CROWNE *Eng. Frier* V 41 This bilboe has shew'd more brains then our Statesmen do.

3. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *bilbo-blade, -man, -mettle, -smith*; **bilbo-lord,** a bully, swash-buckler.

1592 GREENE *Disput.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 236 Let them doe what they dare with their *bilbowe blades. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Bilbo blade* from Bilboa .. in Spain where the best blades are made. 1621 FLETCHER *Wild-G. Chase* III. i, That this *bilbo-lord shall reap that maidenhead That was my due. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No King* V. 59 You are much bound to your *Bil-bow-men. 1632 B. JONSON in Brome *North. Lasse* Pref. Verses, An honest *Bilbo-Smith would make good blades.

Bilbo[2]. Pl. bilboes (bi·lbouz). Also 6 bilbows, 7 bilbowes, bylboes, 8 (*comb.*) bilboo-. [Of uncertain derivation. It is usually, like the prec., referred to *Bilbao*, on the alleged ground that many of these instruments were manufactured there, and shipped on board the Spanish Armada, for the confinement of English prisoners expected to be made; but the word occurs in English many years before 1588.] A long iron bar, furnished with sliding shackles to confine the ankles of prisoners, and a lock by which to fix one end of the bar to the floor or ground.

1557 in Hakluyt's *Voy.* I. 295, I was also conueyed to their lodgings .. where I saw a pair of bilbowes. 1591 J. HOATOP *Narr.* in Arb. *Garner* V. 316 Whom he presently commanded to be set in the bilbows. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. ii. 6 Me thought I lay Worse then the mutines in the Bilboes. 1723 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Basset-Table* I. i. 205 For every fault that she commits, he'll condemn her to the Bilboes. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 26 June, The..prisoner kneeling to show how..the bilboes and the neckstocks were put on him.

b. *attrib.*

1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1597 Carrying with him the shackle of the bilboo-bolt that had been put about his leg.

Bilboquet (bilbǿke·t). Corrupted forms in sense 2, 9 bilboketch, -eatch, bilbaocatch, bilverketch, biblereatch. [a. Fr. *bilboquet*, in same senses and various intermediate ones; in OF. *billeboquet, -bauquet*, of doubtful origin: see Diez, Littré.]

† 1. 'A cord or line, having at either end, and in the middle, a sticke fastened vnto it wherwith Gardeners measure out their beds.' Cotgr.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 256 For round workes, you must haue an instrument, commonly called the Gardners Bilboquet. 1688 R. HOLME *Acad. Armory* II. 118 A Bilboquet, an Instrument made of Lines and sharp pointed Sticks or Iron Pins, to square out Beds.

2. The plaything called Cup-and-ball; the game played with it, which consists in catching the ball either on the cup or spike end of the stick.

[A typical example of popular etymology is afforded by the corruption of *-quet* = *ket*, to *ketch, catch*, so as to associate it with the action of the game; in *Bilbao catch* we have the more deliberate perversion of pseudo-scholarship.]

1743 WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. lxix. 253 To set up the noble game of bilboquet. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Good Fr. Gov.* (1832) 109 Bilboquets, battledores, and shuttlecocks. 1808 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) II. 26 Bilbocatch, at which George is indefatigable. 1812 *Month. Mag.* XXXIII. 26 He made great use of a bilbao-catch (*note*, said to have come hither from Bilbao, in Spain, and thence to have its name) or ivory cup and spike. 1832 HONE *Year Bk.* 1297 To the hautboy succeeded the bilbo-catch, or bilver-ketch. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss., Bibler-catch.*

Bilcock (bi·lˌkɒk). A bird: the Water-rail.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 314 The Water-Rail, called by some the Bilcock or Brook-Ouzel. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 283/1 The .. Bilcock .. of the modern British.

Bild, etc., obs. form of BUILD, etc.

† Bi·lder. *Obs. rare.* A kind of horse, a nag.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 71 A Bilder, horse, *equulus, equila.* 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xii. I. 48 That suffer your bilder [Fr. *courtaud*] to fail you, when you need him most.

Bilders (bi·ldəɹs). *Herb.* Forms: 5 byllerne, billure, 6 bylders, bilders, 6–8 belders; *mod. dial.* bilders, billers, bellers.

A name given by the old herbalists to some water plant or plants, cruciferous or umbelliferous (perh. *Helosciadium* or *Nasturtium*). In modern dialects applied locally to Water Cress, co. Derry; Water Dropwort (*Œnanthe crocata*), Cornwall; Cow Parsnip, Devon. See Britten and Holland.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 36 Byllerne, watyr herbe, *berula. Roy. MS.* A. VI. f. 69 b in *Promp. Parv.* 36 *note*, *Billura*, an herbe that me clepyth billure. 1545 ELYOT *Dict., Lauer*, an herbe growyng in the water, lyke to alysaunder, but hauyng lesse leaues. Some do call it bylders. [1548 COOPER *Bibl. Eliota*, bilders; 1573 — *Thesaurus*, belders.] 1598 FLORIO, *Gorgogliestro*, of some called..belders, or bell-rags.

Bildge, obs. form of BILGE.

Bile (bəil). [a. F. *bile*, ad. L. *bīlis.*]

1. The fluid secreted by the liver, and poured into the duodenum, as an aid to the digestive process. It is bitter, of a brownish yellow colour, passing sometimes into green, and of a highly complex structure. (It was one of the 'four humours' of early physiology, and was, till the beginning of the 18th c., commonly termed *choler.*)

1665 G. THOMSON *Med. Ignor.* 147 Blood, Bile, Phlegme and Melancholy. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 147 These foolish Fancies..Are certain Symptoms..Of boiling Choler, and abounding Bile. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 267 Livers of Animals, because of the Bile which they contain 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) II. 441. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. iii. 95 Bile..is secreted by the liver, and is received into a special receptacle termed the gall-bladder.

b. Excess or derangement of the bile.

1803 PITT in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 10, I am .. quite free both from gout and bile.

2. *fig.* Anger, ill temper, peevishness. Cf. CHOLER, GALL, SPLEEN.

1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* viii, His bile was raised by this parade and display in a lad. 1838 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. iv. § 45. 289 After all this bile against those whom the royal bird represents.

3. **Black Bile** = *atrabilis, choler adust*, or *melancholy*, the fourth of the 'humours' of early physiology; see ATRABILE.

1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. x. 88 He had been..accumulating..black bile.

4. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *bile-cell, -cyst, -duct*, etc.; **bile-pigment,** one of the colouring substances of bile; **bile-stone,** a calculus formed in the gall-bladder, a gall-stone.

1674 GREW *Anat. Trunks* III. ii. § 17 In the Liver, it were hard to say, which is a Blood-Vessel, and which is a Bile-Vessel..if it were not for the Contents of them both. 1774 E. DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* 346 The bile-duct was tied before it was taken out of the body. 1796 — *Zoon.* II. 4 Where these bile-stones are too large to pass. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 87 In health no bile-pigment can be detected in the blood.

Bile, obs. f. BOIL tumour, and BUILD.

Bilection, variant of BOLECTION, a moulding.

Bilefy, obs. form of BILIFY.

Bileman, etc.: see BY-.

† Bile·nge, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Only in Ormin, taking place of OE. *gelenge*, f. *ge-* prefix + *lenge*, secondary form of *lang* long:—OTeut. **langjo-*. Cf. *bilong*, BELONG *a.* for OE. *gelang.*] Belonging, related to (with *dat.*).

c 1200 ORMIN 2230 Bitwenenn þatt Iudisskenn þeod þatt Iacob wass bilenge.

Bilek, biloc, biloken, biluken, etc.: see BELOOK and BELOUKE.

Bileue, -leve, variants of BELEAVE *v. Obs.*

† Bile·ven. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [perh. for *biliven*, pa. pple. of BELIVE, to remain; perh. a plural sb.] That which is left; remainder, remains.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3154 De bi-leuen brennen he bead.

† Bi·lewhit, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 bilewit(e, bilwit, 1–2 bylewite, 2 bylehwit(t), 3 bilewhit, -ehwit. [Etymology doubtful: prob. f. OTeut. **bili-*, cogn. w. OIr. *bil* good, mild, and found in OHG. *billich*, mod.G. *billig* just, reasonable + WIT; giving the sense 'mild of wit or mind.' Cf. G. *bilwiz* 'a good friendly house-spirit,' Grimm *Germ. Myth.* (ed. 4) III. 137 (Eng. ed. II. 473), and BILLY-BLIND. The interpretation 'white of bill,' like a young bird (f. OE. *bile* + *hwīt*), was current at an

early date, as shown by 12th c. spellings; cf. F. *bec-jaune*, G. *gelb-schnabel*, though these are depreciative rather than laudatory; and it must be noted that the earlier spellings had not *hwlt*, but *wite*.] Mild, gentle, clement; innocent, simple.

c 890 K. Ælfred *Bæda* IV. xxiv. in Sweet *Reader* 50 Swa swa he hluttre mode and bilewite ond smyltre willsumnesse Dryhtne ðeowde. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 29 Bilniit [ic] am. [*c* 975 *Rushw. G.* mild, *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* bilwite, *v.r.* bylewite, *c* 1150 *Royal MS.* bylewit, *c* 1160 *Hatton* bylehwit.] *c* 975 *Rushw. G.* Matt. x. 16 Bilwite swa swa culfra. [*c* 1000 *Ags. G.* bylwite, *c* 1150 *Royal MS.* bylewitte, *c* 1160 *Hatton* bylehwitte.] 1123 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1041 He wæs swiðe god man and swiðe bilehwit. *c* 1200 Ormin 6654 Shepisshe & bilewhit, All clene off ille þohhtess. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 22 Þe engles..sungen on hire bodi bilehwit and blesceden hit.

Bilge (bildʒ), *sb.* Also 7–8 bildge, billage. [Prob. a corruption of Bulge, ad. OF. *boulge* = mod.F. *bouge*, shown not only by the occurrence of Bulge and Bulch as synonyms of Bilge, but also by the fact that *bouge* in F. still means 'bilge' both with reference to a cask and to a ship. *Billage* must be a further corruption, due to the rarity of the ending *-lge* in Eng.; this form seems in later times to be preferred where the word denotes a measure, from form-association with *tonnage*, *stowage*, and other abstracts in *-age*.]

1. The bottom of a ship's hull, or that part on either side of the keel which has more a horizontal than a perpendicular direction, and upon which the ship would rest if aground; also the lowest internal part of the hull.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. iv. 78 The mychty kervell schnderit .. Doun swakkand fludis ondir hir braid bilge of aik. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 75 The *Bilge*, the breadth of the place the Ship rests on when she is a ground. 1696 Phillips, *Billage* of a Ship is the breadth of the Floor when she lies aground; and billage-water is that which cannot come to the pump. 1786 Cowper *Odyss.* xv. 579 She pitched headlong into the bilge Like a sea coot. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 7 Nov., We were only blown over on our other bilge, and remained fast.

b. The foulness which collects in the bilge.

1829 Southey *O. Newman* iii, To breathe again the air With taint of bilge and cordage undefiled. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* ii. 35 Nobody likes to be .. suffocated with bilge, mephitis, and stewing oil.

2. The 'belly' of a cask or other vessel of similar shape; cf. Belly 10, 11.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. i. 11 Of chost men..thai tuik Ane greit numir. and hid in bilgis derne Within that best. 1797 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* VII. 143 The great weight of stores laid on the casks .. has pressed the bilges.

3. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *bilge-block*, *-board*, *-coad*, *-keelson*, *-plank*; **bilge-fever** (see quot.); **bilge-free** *a.* (of a cask), stowed so that the bilge does not come in contact with the floor; **bilge-piece** = Bilge-keel; **bilge-pump**, a pump to draw off the bilge-water; **bilge-stringer**, a shelf or line of beams running round the bilge; **bilge-ways** (see quot.). Also Bilge-keel, -water.

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Bilge-fever*, the illness occasioned by a foul hold. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Ship-build.* ii. 47 The iron-clad frigates of our Navy .. have numerous ..*bilge-keelsons. 1880 *Times* 25 Dec. 7/5 The vessel rolled 'deeper' than before the removal of the *bilge-pieces, the increase of the ballast, etc. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Bilge-planks*, certain thick strengthenings on the inner and outer lines of the bilge. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neigh.* xi. (1878) 226 It's better .. to keep a look-out on the *bilge-pump. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Ship-build.* I. 10 The butts of the angle-irons forming the fore and aft *bilge-stringers, were not sufficiently connected. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) II iij b, The *bilge-ways or cradles, placed under the bottom, to conduct the ship .. into the water whilst lanching.

Bilge, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To stave in a ship's bottom, cause her to spring a leak.

1557 A. Jenkinson in Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 333 The Trinitie came on ground .. and was like to be bilged and lost. 1658 Ussher *Ann.* 662 Euphranor .. had bilged and sunck one of the enemies ships. 1762–9 Falconer *Shipwr.* III. 642 A second shock Bilges the splitting vessel on the rock. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxxi, It was one of the Sicilian government galleys bilged on the rocks.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To suffer fracture in the bilge; to be broken or stove in, spring a leak. Also *fig.*

1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. v. 301 The Ships .. were running ashore and bilging on the Rocks. 1748 Anson *Voy.* II. iii. 146 She struck on a sunken rock, and soon after bilged. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 223 On which an heroic life .. may bilge and go to pieces.

3. *trans.* and *intr.* To bulge or swell out.

1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 369 These narrow ways are .. by the traffic of the lime-carts, bilged, and forced out upon their sides. 1849–52 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 941/2 The whole apparatus is capable of bilging outwards in the movements of respiration

Bilged, *ppl. a.* In 6 *Sc.* bilgeit. [f. Bilge *sb.* + -ed².] Having a large bilge; broad-bottomed.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. iv. [iii.] 65 Alkyn portage quhilk was hidder brocht In barge or bilgeit ballingare our se.

Bilge-keel (bi·ldʒ-kīl). See quot. 1850.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 97 Bilge-Keels, the pieces of timber fastened under the bilge of boats or other vessels, to keep them upright when on shore, or to prevent them falling to leeward when sailing. 1884 E. Fishbourne in *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 2/2 A large number of our ships have deep bilge-keels to reduce their rolling propensities.

Bi·lge-water. The water that collects in the bilge of a ship through leakage or otherwise, and becomes disgustingly foul and noxious.

1706 Phillips, *Bildge-Water*, that water which .. caunot come to the Well in the Ship's Hold. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* lx, May I be bound to eat oakum and drink bilge-water for life. 1840 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* ii. 3 That inexpressibly sickening smell, caused by the shaking up of the bilge-water in the hold.

† **Bilgres.** *Obs.* A plant: perhaps = Bilders.

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 185 Scabiose, Bilgres, wildflax, is good for ache.

Bilgy (bi·ldʒi). [f. Bilge *sb.* + -y¹.] Characteristic of a bilge: e. g. 'a bilgy smell.'

Bili- (bəili), combining form of the L. *bilis* bile, used in various compounds and derivatives, *esp.* in the names of bile-pigments; as *bili-cyanin*, *-rubin*, *-verdin*, etc. Hence also **Biliation**, 'the production or secretion of bile.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1880. **Bili·ferous** *a.*, producing bile. † **Bi·lification**, the action or process of making bile. † **Bi·lify**, *v.* to form bile; **Bi·lifying** *ppl. a.* bile-forming.

1880 J. W. Legg *Bile* 49 Bilicyanin they always find in human gall-stones. 1878 Gamgee tr. *Hermann's Phys.* (ed. 2) 138 Yellow bile becomes green through the oxidation of bilirubin to biliverdin. 1836 9 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 483/2 In many insects .. the biliferous organs consist of fluid sacs. 1692 Sir T. Blount *Ess.* 113 The nature of sangnification, Bilification, Separation of Urine. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 526 So much Vinegar must be added..as will correct that bilefying faculty.

Biliary (bi·liări), *a.* [ad. F. *biliaire*; cf. mod. L. *biliāris*, and see -ary².]

1. Of or pertaining to the bile.

1731 Arbuthnot *Aliments* i. § 4 Voracious Animals..have the Biliary Duct inserted into the Pylorus. 1827 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) 51 Derangement in the biliary organs.

2. = Bilious 2.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* (1871) III. VI. vi. 234 The biliary face seems clouded with new gloom. 1860 — *Remin* I. 97 Not sanguine and diffusive he, but biliary and intense.

† **Bili·bre.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *bilibra*, f. *bi-* two + *lībra* pound.] A weight of two pounds.

1382 Wyclif *Rev.* vi. 6 A bilibre of whete, *that is a weyȝt of two pound*, for oo peny, and thre bilibres of barly for oo peny.

Bilif, -liue, var. ff. of Bylife, *Obs.*, sustenance.

‖ **Bilimbi** (bili·mbi). Also 8 blimbi, 9 bilimby, blimbing. [Tamul *bilimbi*, Malay *bilimbing*, Cingalese *bilin.*] A tree (*Averrhoa Bilimbi*, N.O. *Oxalidaceæ*), growing in India and Ceylon, which yields a juice used by the natives for the cure of skin-diseases; also its fruit.

1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) I. 247 There are fruits of various kinds, and particularly the blimbi, which has a sharp taste, and is a fine pickle. 1852 F. Neale *Resid. Siam* xii, To see the fruit trees .. the callacca, and the bilimby, the custard apple and the pomegranate. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 112 *Averrhoa Bilimbi*, the Blimbing.

† **Bi·liment.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 beliment, bellementte, billament, billemente, billyment, bylli(a)ment, 6–7 billiment(e, 7–8 billement, 8 biliment. [aphetic form of Abiliment, Habiliment (also *abillement*, *habillament*, *abyllyment*, etc., etc.); used in specific senses of that word.]

1. *gen.* An ornamental article of (female) attire, an ornament worn by women; = Habiliment 6.

[*c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 8 Pyers .. bought for them ablementes and jewelles.] 1589 *Lanc. Wills* (1861) 155, I give unto my said wiefe all her chaynes of goolde..billimentes and all apparell. 1611 Cotgr., *Dorlot*, a iewell, or prettie trinket, as..aglet, button, billement, etc. wherewith a woman sets out her apparell, or decks herselfe. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. ix. 270/1 Many Biliments, Chains, Tablets, Buttons, and such like which were commonly worn. 1721–90 Bailey, *Billements* (*i.e.* the Habilliments), Ornaments and Cloaths of a Woman.

2. *spec.* in 16th c.: 'The attire or ornaments of a woman's head or neck: or a bonnet: a French hood: a paste or such like.' Baret *Alvearie* 1580. 'The jewelled fronts of the ladies' head-dresses, as we see them in the portraits of Queen Anne Boleyne, etc.' J. G. Nicholls.

[1555 *Fardle Facions* II. vii. 161 The abillementes of their heades are much like the frontlettes that their Magi doe weare.] *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* II. iii. (Arb.) 35 We shall go in our frenche hoodes..In our tricke ferdegews and billiments of golde. *a* 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 43 Thene [1539] beganne alle the gentylwomen of Yngland to were Frenche whooddes with bellementtes of golde. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* lxxvii. 472 Women weare billiments of gold, and other costly attyres vpon their heades. 1611 Cotgr., *Bavolet*, a Billiment, or head-attire, worne by the women of Picardie.

3. *Biliment lace*: an ornamental lace used in the 16th c. for trimming.

1578 *Inv. Jas. Backhouse* in *Draper's Dict.* 187 Lace 5*d* to 9*d* per dozen. vij doz. and a d. of bylliament, 8*s.* .. x owncis of sylke bylliment, 12*s.* 1588 *Lanc. Wills* (1861) 139 One velvett jerkin laid one wth billim^t^ lace. 1600 *Queen's Wardrobe* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 501 One frocke of clothe of golde .. with a billament lace of Venice Golde.

Bilimien, -limpen, etc.: see Be-.

Bilin (bəi·lin). [f. Bile + -in.] A gummy pale yellow mass, formerly considered to be the principal constituent of the bile.

1849–52 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 844/2 Bilin and biliary colouring matter. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* v. 122 Bilin .. is a mixture of two acids in combination with soda.

Bilinear (bəili·niăr), *a. rare.* [f. Bi- *pref.*² 6 + Linear, L. *līnea* line.] Of, pertaining to, or contained by, two (straight) lines.

1851 Mansell *Prolog. Log.* (1860) 24 There is no difficulty in understanding the meaning of the phrase 'bilinear figure' ..though the object is inconceivable.

Bilingual (bəili·ŋgwăl), *a.* [f. L. *bilingu-is* speaking two languages (f. *bi-* two + *lingua* tongue, language) + -al¹.]

1. Having, or characterized by two languages.

1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* 543 A constitution of bilingual islands. 1871 Earle *Philol.* § 20 *Cock-boat* is probably a bilingual compound.

2. *spec.* Of inscriptions, etc.: Written or inscribed simultaneously in parallel versions in two different languages. Also quasi-*sb.*

1847 Grote *Greece* II. xxxiv. IV. 352 The inscriptions were bilingual, in Assyrian characters as well as Greek. 1869 Baldwin *Preh. Nations* viii. (1877) 340 The bilingual stone of Thugga. 1881 *Athenæum* 1 Oct. 433/3 Our bilinguals are as yet scanty.

Hence **Bili·ngually** *adv.*, in two languages. So **Bili·nguar** *a.* = Bilingual. **Bili·nguist,** one who speaks two languages. **Bili·nguous** *a.* = Bilingual.

1871 Earle *Philol.* § 77 Not an unfrequent thing in Chaucer for a line to contain a single fact bilingually repeated. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 202 The bilinguar monument of Rosetta. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Jan. 3/1 A genuine bilinguist is as rare a prodigy as a two-headed calf. 1730 Bailey *Bilinguous*; (whence also in mod. Dicts.).

† **Bilio·se,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *bīliōs-us.*] = next.

1710 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 34 The Biliose Liquor .. being of a whitish yellow colour.

Bilious (bi·liəs), *a.* Also 6 bilius, bylyous, 7 bileous, 8 biliose. [ad. F. *bilieux*; —L. *biliōs-us*, f. *bīli-s* Bile: see -ous.]

† **1.** Of, pertaining to, or connected with, the bile; = Biliary. *Obs.*

1541 R. Copland *Gaylen's Terap.* 2 G ij b, Cankers cometh of bylyous excrementes. 1651 Culpepper *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* (1658) 133 Caused by cholerick or bilious matter. 1697 Downing *Disord. Horned Cattle* 35 This medicine .. cleanses the bilious passages.

2. Of diseases and temperament: Affected by, or arising from, too great a secretion of bile, or from bilious derangement.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 74 Bilious diseases. 1671 H. Stubbe *Def. Phlebot.* 36 His natural habit, be it bilious, melancholy, or phlegmatick. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* I. 245 An excellent Drink in bilious Fevers. 1826 Disraeli *Vix. Grey* IV. v. 159 Rise in the morning as bilious as a Bengal general. 1842 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) I. 67.

3. Choleric, wrathful, peevish, ill-tempered.

1561 T. Fortescue *Forest* (1571) 52 A great note of temperancie is it not to waxe or bilius or angrie for the injurie that is done us. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 374 Here bilious Bale lets fly without fear. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Jan. 76/1 The outpouring of a bilious cynicism.

Bi·liously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In a bilious or ill-tempered manner.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 27 July 11/1 He wishes heartily—if not biliously—that some biped English boas might come to the same fate.

Bi·liousness. Bilious quality or condition; *fig.* peevishness, ill-temper.

1821 De Quincey *Confess.* I. 67 The suffering from biliousness. 1884 Gen. Gordon *Jrnl. Kartoum* 8 Oct., I hope Stewart will cut out all this biliousness.

Bilis, obs. form of Byles, a game.

Biliteral (bəili·tĕrăl), *a.* [f. Bi- *pref.*² 1 + Literal, f. L. *litera* or *littera* letter.] Having or consisting of two letters; quasi-*sb.* a linguistic root consisting of two letters. **Bili·teralism,** a biliteral condition of language.

1787 Sir W. Jones *Anniv. Disc.* iv. (1824) I. 43 It is the genius of the Sanscrit .. that the roots of verbs be almost universally biliteral. 1863 R. Townsend *Mod. Geom.* I. 2 The former or biliteral notation is..more convenient. 1874 Sayce *Compar. Philol.* ii. 78 The so-called biliterals are .. the result of phonetic decay. 1860 Farrar *Orig. Lang.* x. 212 The supposition of an original biliteralism.

Bilk (bilk), *sb.* [Of uncertain origin; nor can it be determined whether the sb. or the vb. was first in use. The verb was at first a technical term in the game of Cribbage, where it interchanged with *balk*; hence a conjecture that it may have originated in a mincing pronunciation of the latter. Blount's assertion that the word is Arabic is altogether erroneous; and the derivation 'from Mœso-Goth. *bi-laikan* to mock, to deride,' given in some dicts., belongs to a pre-scientific age.]

1. *Cribbage.* A balking or spoiling of an adversary's score in his crib.

1791 J. Williams (A. Pasquin) *Cribbage* 63 To assist your own Crib better, or to throw a greater bilk into that of your adversary *Ibid.* 65 A King is, in general, a great bilk with almost any other card.

† **2.** A statement having nothing in it. *Obs.*

1633 B. Jonson *T. Tub* I. i, *Tub.* He will have the last

word, though he talk bilk for 't. *Hugh.* Bilk! what's that? *Tub.* Why, nothing: a word signifying Nothing; and borrowed here to express nothing. 1681 Blount, *Bilk* is said to be an Arabick word, and signifies *nothing*: cribbage-players understand it best. *a* 1733 North *Exam.* I. iii. ¶ 139. 213 Bedloe was sworn, and, being asked what he knew against the Prisoner, answered, Nothing.. Bedloe was questioned over and over, who still swore the same Bilk. *Ibid.* I. iii. ¶ 46 The Words in a common Acceptation are a meer Bilk, and signify nothing.

3. A hoax, a deception, a 'take in.' ? *Obs.*

1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 376 Spells, Which over ev'ry month's blank-page In th' Almanack strange Bilks presage. 1694 Congreve *Double Deal.* III. x, There he's secure from danger of a bilk. *a* 1733 North *Lives* I. 260 After this bilk of a discovery was known.

4. A person who bilks or cheats; a cheat.

1790 Sheridan in *Sheridaniana* 109 Johnny W——lks, Johnny W——lks, Thou greatest of bilks. 1836 Marryat *Japhet* ix, The wagoner drove off, cursing him for a bilk.

† Bilk, *a. Obs.* [See prec.]

a 1733 North *Exam.* I. iii. ¶ 10. 129 To that and the Author's bilk account of it, I am approaching.

Bilk (bilk), *v.* [See Bilk *sb.*]

1. *trans.* In *Cribbage*: To balk or spoil any one's score in his crib.

1651 Cleveland *Poems* 24 So many Cards, i'th stock, and yet be bilkt? 1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* viii, If he find no Games in them, nor help by the Card that was turn'd up, which he takes into his hand, then he is bilkt, and sometimes it so happens that he is both bilkt in hand and crib. 1791 J. Williams (A. Pasquin) *Cribbage* 65 Bilking the Crib of your adversary is a very essential part of the game of Cribbage.. any cards which are not likely to make sequences, are proper cards to bilk your adversary. 1850 Bohn's *Hand-bk. Games*, 'Baulking' or 'bilking' the crib.

2. To balk (hope, expectation); to cheat, deceive, betray.

1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 27 When we have search'd all over, we find ourselves bilk'd in our expectation. *a* 1683 Oldham *Wks. & Rem.* (1686) 48 Hopes often bilkt, and Sought Preferment lost. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 145 Hapless woman .. Bilk'd while she's young, and ancient without friends! 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* II. xv. 351 Native talents at work .. to bilk their consciences, and salve their reputation. 1829 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 293 Fate .. may be to a certain extent bilked.

3. To 'do (a person) out' *of* (his due); to cheat, defraud; to evade payment of (a debt).

1672 Locke in Fox Bourne *Life* I. v. 268 A man that had bilked one of the most considerable men of the place. 1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 412 Beleiving the persons therein would bilk the coachman. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 98 A.. scoundrel who knows no pleasure beyond.. bilking bauds and coaches. 1723 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 198 We bilked the captain of his ransom money. 1766 *New Bath Guide* vi. (1807) 40 'Tis hard to be bilk'd of our fare. 1785 Cowper *Tiroc.* 327 His skill.. In bilking tavern bills. 1853 Merivale *Rom. Rep.* viii. (1867) 224 In bilking a creditor or negotiating a loan.

4. To elude, evade, escape from, 'give the slip to.

1679 R. W. *Cromwell's Ghost* 2, I bilkt my Keeper, and.. Once more I mount my Native Soyl again. 1713 *Guardian* No. 124 (1756) II. 159 The country lass! who, her cow bilking, leaves her milking. For a green gown on the grass. 1720 Gay *Poems* (1745) II. 64 She scorn'd to bilk her assignation. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* xxviii, I bilked Everard in order to have my morning draught. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* II. i. 161 T'other recollected how a constable had been bilked.

Bi·lked. [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Also **bilkt.** Cheated, 'done out' of one's due or expectation.

1682 Dryden *Mac Fl.* 104 Bilkt stationers for yeomen stood prepar'd. — (J.) The pleasing sight Of your bilk'd hopes.

Bi·lking, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of cheating or 'doing out' of one's due.

1687 T. Brown *Saints in Upr.* Wks. 1730 I. 77 A pack of vermin, bred up to .. bilking of their landladies. 1756 *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* I. 177 The .. bilking of Waiters at Places of Entertainment.

Bi·lking, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] Balking, disappointing, cheating.

1731 Fielding *Lottery* ii. Wks. 1784 II. 140 Dear Madam, be not in such a passion, I am no bilking younger brother.

Bill (bil), *sb.*1 Forms: 1–7 bil, 5–6 byl, bylle, bille, 1– bill. [Com. WGer.: OE. *bil, billes* neut., sword, falchion = OS. *bil,* the same, OHG. *bill* neut. (MHG. *bil* neut., mod.G. *bille* fem., pickaxe) prob.:—OTeut. **biljo-*(*m* (with WGer. *ll* for *lj*), connected by some with Skr. *bhil* to split, cleave. Applied to various cutting weapons and implements, the relations of which to each other are not satisfactorily ascertained. (Ger. *beil,* OHG. *bîhal,* is an entirely different word.)]

† 1. A weapon of war mentioned in OE. poetry, a kind of broadsword, a falchion. *Obs.* (Probably passing with modified shape into sense 2.)

a 1000 *Beowulf* 4126 Æfter billes bite. *c* 1050 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 376 *Chalibem,* bill. 1205 Lay. 1740 Þer wes bil ibeat: Þer wes balu muchel. [1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 273 *note,* The bill here [in *Death of Brihtnoth*] spoken of was a sword and not an axe.]

2. An obsolete military weapon used chiefly by infantry; varying in form from a simple concave blade with a long wooden handle, to a kind of concave ax with a spike at the back and its shaft terminating in a spear-head; a halberd.

Distinct forms of bills seem to have been painted or varnished in different colours; hence the *black* and *brown bills* of the 16th and 17th centuries.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1624 With longe billes .. They carve heore bones. 1465 Marg. Paston *Lett.* 518 II. 215 The tenauntes .. havyng rusty polexis and byllys. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII,* lxiv. Pream., Armours Defensives, as.. Bowes, Billes, Hauberts. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II,* III. ii. 118 Distaffe-Women manage rustie Bills. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* I. i. 2 Inveterate opinion .. touching blacke bils and bowes. 1603 Drayton *Bar. Warres* II. xxxvii, Wer't with the Speare, or Browne Bill, or the Pike. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* I. xiii, When the Gothic gateway frown'd, Glanced neither bill nor bow. 1834 Planché *Brit. Costume.* 33.

b. A similar weapon used by constables of the watch till late in the 18th cent. Also *attrib.*

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 28 All weapons from the taylors bodkin, to the watchmans browne bil. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* III. iii. 44 Haue a care that your bills be not stolne. 1616 Fletcher *Cust. Country* II. i. 9, I. *Off.* He was still in quarrels, scorned us Peace-makes, And all our bill-authority. 1799 S. Freeman *Town Off.* 176 Every watchman carries a staff with a bill fastened thereon.

3. Short for Bill-man.

1495 Hen. VII, in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. II. I. 21 For .. an archer or bille on horsback viijd. by the day. 1513 Hen. VIII, in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. II. App. i. 4 A hundred able men .. wherof threescore to be archers and forty bills on foot. 1532 Hervet *Xenophon's Housek.* (1768) 35 Billes, and archers, the which folowe their capitaynes in good arraye. 1825 Scott *Talism. x,* A strong guard of bills and bows.

4. An implement used for pruning, cutting wood, lopping trees, hedges, etc., having a long blade with a concave edge, often ending in a sharp hook (cf. Bill-hook), and a wooden handle in line with the blade, which may be long as in the *hedging-bill,* or short as in the *hand-bill.* (The form of the 'bill' varies greatly in different localities.)

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 106 *Falcastrum,* siþe, *uel* bill. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* xxxiii. § 1 The men .. cam out with stauys and byllis, with flaylis and pykforkes. 1552 Huloet, Byl called a forest bil, or bushsithe. 1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 334 Ij paire of wood skeles, one bilstaffe iiijs. *a* 1604 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 103 Having a forrest Bill on his shoulders. 1643 W. Greenhill *Axe at Root* 19 It is not Falx, a Bill or Hooke, to chop off some Armes or Bowes. 1740 Somerville *Hobbinol* ii. 80 And with his crooked Bill Cut sheer the frail Support. 1862 Trench *Monk & Bird* xxxiii. Poems 28 The woodman's glittering bill.

† 5. A digging implement; a mattock or pickax. [*c* 1050 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 361 *Bidubium, marra,* bill.] *c* 1325 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 151 Thah y sulle mi bil ant my borstax. *c* 1400 *Vwaine & Gaw.* 3223 Thai had broght bath bill and spade. 1468 *Medulla Gram., Fossorium,* a byl or a pykeys. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 31 A Bille (a Byll or a pycoss), *fossorium, ligo.*

6. *Comb.* † Bill-hager (?); Billman, q.v.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 85 Both bosters and bragers God kepe us fro.. From alle bylle hagers with colknyfes that go.

Bill, *sb.*2 Forms: 1–4 bile, 4 beele, bil, 4–5 bylle, 5–6 bille, 6 byll, 4– bill. [OE. *bile* ?masc., not found elsewhere in Teut.; prob.:—OTeut. **bili-,* and possibly a derivative of the same root as Bill *sb.*1]

1. The horny Beak of certain birds, especially when slender, flattened, or weak.

In Ornithology, *beak* is the general term applicable to all birds; in ordinary language *beak* is always used of birds of prey, and generally when striking or pecking is in question; *beak* and *bill* are both used of crows, finches, sparrows, perching birds and songsters generally, *bill* being however more frequent; *bill* is almost exclusively used of hummingbirds, pigeons, waders, and web-footed birds.

a 1000 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 318 *Rostrum,* bile. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Duue ne harmeð none fugele ne mid bile ne mid fote. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. II. 421 Þe bryddes woundeþ hem wiþ hire grete beeles. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 36 Bylle of a byrde, *rostrum.* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vj b, Ye shall say this hauke has a large beke .. And call it not bille. 1563 B. Googe *Eglogs* (Arb.) 109 To moue the Byll and shake the wings. 1601 Dent *Pathw. Heaven* Dd, As the Eagle renueth her bill. 1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arh.) 80 Noah's dove brought the branch of Olive in her Bill. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 454 The duck tribe are distinguished by the breadth and depression of the bill. 1862 Wood *Nat. Hist.* II. 3 A peculiar horny incrustment, called the beak or bill. This bill is of very different shape in the various tribes of birds.

b. The horny beak of the *Platypus.*

1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 317 (*Ornithorhynchus*) Its muzzle is converted into a bill, closely resembling that of a duck.

† c. *To hold* (*one*) *with his bill in the water*: to keep him in suspense. *Obs.* = Fr. *tenir le bec dans l'eau,* Littré.

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 1041/1 What meant God to holde the fathers with their billes in the water (as wee say) so long, and sent not the Redeemer sooner?

† 2. *trans.* The beak, muzzle, or snout of other animals; the human mouth or nose (cf. Beak).

a 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 118 *Promuscida,* ylpes bile *vel* wrot. *c* 1330 *Poem temp. Edw. II.* 353 Ne triste no man to hem, so false theih bethin the bile. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2654 To hewe þe Sarasyns hoþe bok & bil. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 183 How she holds vp the Neb, the Byll to him! *a* 1625 Boys *Wks.* (1630) 498 A third most resembled his progenitors, having his fathers bill and his mothers eye.

3. A beaklike projection; a spur, tooth, spike. Applied to some narrow promontories, as *Portland Bill, Selsea Bill. Naut.* in *pl.,* see quot. 1850.

1382 Wyclif *Zech.* iv. 12 The two eris .. of the olyues that ben bysidis the two golden bilis [*Vulg.* rostra aurea]. 1388 — *Isa.* xli. 15 A newe wayn threischynge, hauynge sawynge bilis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* xv. 6407 He braid out a brond with a bill felle. 1770 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 43 Beak, or Bill (rostrum), a long projecting appendage to some seeds like the beak of a bird. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 97 Bills, the ends of compass or knee timber.

4. *Naut.* The point of the fluke of an anchor. Hence **Bill-board,** a board fastened edgewise to the side of a ship for the bill of the anchor to rest upon; also a board to protect the timbers of the ship from being damaged by the bill when the anchor is weighed.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Bill,* the point or extremity of the fluke of an anchor. 1825 H. Gascoigne *Nav. Fame* 51 Another tackle on the Bill they place. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 70 What are the bill-boards for? For the flukes of the anchors to rest on. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. (ed. 2) 364 The strain is applied .. on the palm, at a spot which, measured from the extremity of the bill, is one-third of the distance between it and the centre of the crown.

5. *Comb.* **Bill-fish** (*Belone truncata*), a small anadromous sea-fish of N. America. Also called Sea-pike, Silver Gar-fish, etc.; † bil-fodur, ?bill-fodder; **bill-twisted** *a.,* having a twisted bill.

1782 P. H. Bruce *Mem.* xii. 424 The sea hereabouts [Bahamas, etc.] abounds with fish unknown to us in Europe .. bill-fish, hound-fish, etc. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1858 His bag wiþ his bilfodur wiþ þe best be lafte. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch* To Rdr. 148 From some Trees Byll-twisted Barnacles, ripen to Geese.

Bill (bil), *sb.*3 Forms: 4–7 byll(e, bille, 6–7 byl, bil, 4– bill. [ME. *bille,* in AFr. *bille,* (AngloL. *billa,* an alteration of L. *bulla* in its mediæval sense. In cl.L., *bulla* was 'a bubble, a boss, a stud, an amulet for the neck'; whence, in med.L., 'a seal' esp. 'the seal appended to a charter,' etc.; thence, *transf.* 'a document furnished with a seal' e g. a charter, a papal 'bull'; and, by extension, any official or formal document, 'a bill, schedule, memorandum, note, paper.' It was in these latter senses that *bulla* became in England *billa, bille.* Being a word of common use (see Du Cange), *bulla* was probably pronounced with *ü,* passing into Eng. *y, i*; though no direct evidence of this has been found.]

† 1. A written document (originally sealed), a statement in writing (more or less formal); a letter, note, memorandum (cf. Billet *sb.*) *Obs.* in general sense, but retained in numerous legal and commercial terms: see 10.

[H. Knyghton *Chron.* III. i. an. 1272 Decanus Lincolniensis proposuit unam billam excusatoriam.] *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1081 Scripe nor bill .. that touchith suche matere, Ne bring me none! 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 304 But eche of hem to make a bille He bad and write his own wille. 1424 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 55 I .. declare my last will in þis bille. 1425 *Paston Lett.* 5 I. 21, I send you, closed in this bille the copie of un frendly lettre. *c* 1460 *Stans Puer* 92 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 32 Go, litel bille, bareyn of eloquence, Pray yonge children that the shal see or Reede, etc. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII,* xi, Every thing .. expressed in this bill of peticion. 1531 W. T. *Epist. John* 10 It is called..an Epistle because it is sent as a letter or a byll. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 25 To cast ouer the wals into the campe of the Christians, certaine bils written in Hebrue, Greeke, and Latine. 1727 Swift *Furth. Acc. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. I. 156 To whom he gave the following bill of directions, where to find them. 1755 Magens *Insurances* II. 122 A Bill containing the Reasons of the Citation shall be left with the Person that is summoned, or at his House.

† b. A letter or 'bull' of the Pope. *Obs.*

1450 Myrc 709 All þat falsen the popes lettres or billes or seales. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorelles B.* 7 The pope darlaye hath graunted in his byll That euery brother may do what he wyll.

† c. A writing circulated reflecting upon any person; the analogue of the later printed pamphlet or lampoon. *Obs.*

1424 *Paston Lett.* 4. I. 13 Manaces of deth .. maden .. by .. billes rymed in partye. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 622/1 By sclaunderous bylles blowe abrode an euyl noughty tale. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 273 Augustus had written a great ragmans rewe, or bille, to be soung on Pollio in derision and skorne of hym by name. 1553–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 812/2 Many billes and rimes were set forth in diuers places against them.

† d. A deed. *Obs.*

1548 Forrest *Plcas. Poes.* 95 And then I dare to this Byll sett my hande. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faust.* v. 74 Consummatum est; this bill is ended. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph., Scedule,* obligation, or bill of ones hand.

† 2. A formal document containing a petition to a person in authority; a written petition. *Obs.*

[1321 *Liber Custum:* (Rolls Ser.) 379 Come ils eient requis par bille a voz Justices eiraunz en la Tour de Loundres remedie dun tort.] 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xiii. 247 Hadde iche a clerke þat couthe write I wolde caste hym [the pope] a bille. 1423 Jas. I. *King's Q.* lxxxii, A warld of folk .. With billis in thaire handis, of one assent Vnto the Inge thaire playntis to present. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. v. 56 In the morning .. it behoued him to peruse al lettres supplicacions, and billes. 1681 Nevile *Plato Rediv.* 111 That no Parliament should be dismist, till all the Petitions were answered; That is .. till all the Bills (which were then styled Petitions) were finished. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 89 All vain petitions .. Amus'd he reads, and then returns the bills.

† b. A supplicatory address (not necessarily in writing); a prayer, supplication, request. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 166 Doth me right upon this pitous bille, In which I pleyne upon Virginius. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* VI. i. (1554) 145 b, This was the bille which y

John Bochas Made unto Fortune. 1570 *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 234 Diligent to heir the pure mannis bill.

† **c.** *To put (up) a bill*: to present a petition.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. V. 141 The bishops at Nicæa, putte up billes to þe emperour. 1414 Brampton *Penit. Ps.* xxviii. 11 And mekely puttyth to the this bylle. 1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 153, I cend yow a copy of the bylle that my Lord of Yorke put unto the Kynge.

3. The draft of an Act of Parliament submitted to the legislature for discussion and adoption as an 'Act.' Historically, this has passed through the senses of **a.** A petition to the Sovereign, as in sense 2; **b.** A petition, containing the draft of the act or statute prayed for; **c.** The draft act without the petitionary form, as is now the case with all *Public bills*, or such as affect the interests of the public generally. *Private bills*, i.e. such as grant relief to or confer privileges upon individuals or corporations, are still introduced in the form of petitions. The nature and scope of a bill is expressed by such phraseology as 'a bill to reform the representation of the people,' 'a Bill of Indemnity,' a 'Reform Bill,' 'Manchester Waterworks Bill.'

[1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 45 Thenne cam pees in-to parlement and putte vp a bylle, How þat wrong wilffullich hadde hus wif for-leyen. 1484 *Act* 1 *Hen. VII* (1780) X. App. 103 Item quædam alia Billa .. cum cedula eidem annexa exhibita fuit coram Domino Rege in Parliamento prædicto.] 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, viii. Pream., To putte forth certeyn bylles in this present parliament. 1577-87 Harrison *England* II. viii. (1877) 176 The clerke of the parlement, whose office is to read the billes. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. i. 29 Ile Exhibit a Bill in the Parliament for the putting downe of men. 1709 *London Gaz.* No. 4534/1 A Message to the House of Commons .. to desire the House to come up .. to be present at the passing the said Bills into Acts. 1798 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 217 Congress has nothing of any importance before them, except the bill on foreign intercourse. 1813 *Parl. Deb.* in *Examiner* 21 May 328/1 [He] moved, that the Insolvent Debtors' Bill be re-committed. 1858 Ld. St. Leonaros *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xxi. 163 The bill .. passed the House of Lords. 1884 Gladstone in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/7 We knew .. that the Bill must remain a Bill, and could never have become an Act of Parliament.

† **4.** *Law.* A written statement of a case; a pleading by the plaintiff or defendant (but generally by the former), e.g. a *bill of complaint* in Chancery; an indictment. *Obs.* exc. in certain phrases, chiefly, *To find a true bill, to ignore the bill*, said of a Grand Jury, whose duty it is, in criminal Assizes, to declare that there is, or is not, sufficient evidence to justify the hearing of a case before the judge and ordinary jury.

c 1400 Maundev. xv. 172 Both partyes writen here Causes in 2 Billes. *c* 1480 *Black Bk. Admiralty* (Rolls) I. 305 [Les querelles et billes de lappellant et du deffendant seront plaidees a la court.] *transl.* The quarell and the billes of the appellant and of the defendant shall be pletid in the Court. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, vii, Justices..have auctorite .. to here and determyn the reherced causes .. upon bill before theym. 1531 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, xv, Any accion, bill, or playnt of trespace. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Bille* is.. a declaration in writing, that expresseth either the griefe and the wrong that the complaynant hath suffered, by the party complayned of, or els some fault, that the party complayned of, hath committed against some law or statute of the common wealth. *Ibid. Ignoramus*, is a word properly vsed by the Grand Enquest .. and written vpon the bill. 1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 89/1 Anytus .. procured Melitus to prefer a bill against him. 1788 J. Powell *Devises* (1827) II. 485 Sir T. Plumer, M.R. .. accordingly dismissed the bill.

b. *Scotch Law.* Any summary application by way of petition to the Court of Session.

† **5.** A written list or catalogue, an inventory. *Obs.* exc. in specific combinations.

a 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* (1866) 7 The abbotte tuke þat byll þat þay ware wrettyn in and lukede thareone. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 41 Synne..scrapyth hym out of lyvys bylle, That blyssyd book. *a* 1500 *E. E. Misc.* (1855) 64 Thay schalle be wryttyne in a bylle. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xviii. 26 Than the knyghtis .. made a byll of their horses, and suche other stuffe as they had lost. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* III. i. 100 Whereby he does receiue Particular addition, from the Bill, That writes them all alike.

† **b.** *Med.* A list of drugs, etc. to be mixed to form a medicine, a medical prescription or recipe.

1529 More *Conf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1142/2 After the billes made by the greate physicion God, prescrybynge the medicines hymselfe. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* IX. xliv. (1612) 209 Physitians bylles not Patients but Apothecaries know. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 603 Like him that took the Doctor's Bill And swallow'd it instead o' th' Pill. 1754 Smellie *Midwif.* III. 540 The Apothecary .. went home to bring the bills.

c. *Naut.* A list of persons appointed to duties.

1830 Marryat *King's Own* xiii, Turn the hands up to muster by the quarter-bill. 1840 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 69 Each man had his station. A regular tacking and wearing bill was made out.

d. *Typogr.* A scale or list of the proper quantities of each letter required for a fount.

1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. 29 We will now give .. a regular bill, perfect in all its sorts. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 640 Typefounders have a scale or bill, as it is called, of the proportional quantity of each letter required for a fount.

6. A note of charges for goods delivered or services rendered, in which the cost of each item is separately stated; also known as a *bill of parcels*.

In modern use, confined in this sense to the professions and to retail trade, and implying a demand for payment. In wholesale transactions, an 'invoice,' containing the usual particulars of a bill, is supplied on delivery of the goods, and the formal demand for payment is made by a 'statement of account' sent in when the money is due. *Bill* is however often loosely used for 'invoice,' and *vice versâ*.

1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 53 þat [they] be paied of their billes for makyng off a liuerey. 1526 Tindale *Luke* xvi. 6 Take thy bill .. and wryte fiftie. 1600 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. v, Farewell, good haberdasher. Well, now, Master Snip, let me see your bill. 1671 *Lex Talionis* 10 Apothecaries Bills, which .. amount to very great Sums. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5079/3 Several other Notes and Bills of Parcels. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* lv, I did myself the pleasure of discharging the bill. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* x, Call a hackney-coach directly, and bring this lady's bill.

† **7.** A label. *Obs.*

1474 Caxton *Chesse* 130, I haue put on eche keye a bylle and writyng. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 131 Three proper yong men .. With bils on their neckes.

8. A written or printed advertisement to be passed from hand to hand (hence also called *hand-bill*), or posted up or displayed in some prominent place; a poster, a placard.

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxiii. 199 The scottes made a bylle that was fastned vpon the chirche dores of seynt petre. 1563 Grinoal in Strype *Life* (1821) 122 [They] did then daily, but especially on the holidays, set up their bills, inviting to plays. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* I. i. 39 He set vp his bils here in Messina, and challenged Cupid at the flight. 1621 Molle *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* IV. xv. 291 It was cried to be hired or sold, and Bils were set up to that purpose. 1666 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV. 193 Walked .. to the Temple thinking to have seen a play .. but there missing of any bills concluded there was none. 1678 N. Wanley *Wond.* VI. xxix. 619/2 Bills set upon the Church-doors to inquire for things lost. 1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 240 ▸ 6 To be seen both upon the Sign where he lived, and in the Bills which he distributed. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* II. ii, Put out bills in the usual form, containing an exact description. 1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz* iii, A newly-posted bill informed us the house was again 'To Let.'

† **b.** An announcement to be publicly read. *Obs.*

1642 *Scots Scouts Disc.* in *Phœnix* (1732) I. 464 One Sunday, at one Mr. Shute's Parish Church, a Bill was delivered that John Commonwealth of England, being sick of the Scots Disease, desires the Prayers of the Congregation. 1727 Swift *Furth. Acc. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. i. 155 She privately put a bill into several churches, desiring the prayers of the congregation for a wretched stationer.

9. (More fully **Bill of Exchange**) A written order by the writer or 'drawer' to the 'drawee' (the person to whom it is addressed) to pay a certain sum on a given date to the 'drawer,' or to a third person named in the bill, known as the 'payee.'

A true bill of exchange is given in consideration of value received (and this is usually stated upon the bill), but a bill is sometimes drawn, not against value received, but merely as a means of raising money on credit, and is then known as an *Accommodation Bill* (see Accommodation 8).

1579 Fenton *Guiciard.* VI. (1599) 237 The merchants making difficultie..to accept the billes of exchange that were sent out of Fraunce. 1661 Pepys *Diary* 27 Mar., I did get him to promise me some money upon a bill of exchange. 1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 23. 1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 2 He gave me a bill upon his goldsmith in London. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 466. 1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 20 An Inland Bill is when the drawer and person drawn upon live in the same country or kingdom. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xviii, His bills were protested; his act of bankruptcy formal. 1880 B. Price in *Fraser's Mag.* May 668 Bills impart a valuable convenience to trade .. they borrow the goods without payment for a time more or less long.

† **b.** Loosely used for: A promissory note. *Obs.* Hence, *Bill of debt* or *bill obligatory*: a bill acknowledging a debt and promising to meet it at a specified date. Also applied (with specification) to various promises to pay at a future date, or at sight, issued by Banks, and by the Government; cf. Bank-bill, Exchequer Bill.

1613 Dekker *Bankrouts Banq.* Wks. 1884-5 III. 371 Next, came in Bils obligatory, a thousand in a cluster. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. Philemon* 19, I here give thee a Bill under my hand, that I will repay all that he oweth thee. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4869/3 Navy, Victualling, Ordnance, and Transport Bills. 1721 *King's Sp.* 19 Oct. in *Lond. Gaz.* The Navy and Victualling Bills are at very high Discount.

10. With specification: **Bill of fare**, a list of dishes to be served at a banquet, or which may be ordered at a restaurant (in the latter case with the prices attached), a 'menu'; often *fig.* a programme; **bill of health**, an official certificate given to the master of a vessel sailing from a port liable to infection, stating whether at the time of sailing any infectious disease existed on board or in the port (hence a *clean bill*: one certifying total absence of infection; *suspected* or *touched bill, foul bill*); also a similar document required of travellers in some foreign ports; **bill of lading**, an official detailed receipt given by the master of a merchant vessel to the person consigning the goods, by which he makes himself responsible for their safe delivery to the consignee. This document, being the legal proof of ownership of the goods, is often deposited with a creditor as security for money advanced; cf. Charter-party; † **bill of mortality** or **weekly bill**, a periodically published official return of the deaths (later, also of the births) in a certain district; such a return began to be published weekly by the London Company of Parish Clerks in 1592 for 109 parishes in and around London; hence this district (the precise limits of which were often modified) became known as 'within the bills of mortality'; **bill of sale**, a written instrument effecting a transfer of personal property; *spec.* a document given as security for money borrowed, authorizing the lender to seize the property in case of the non-payment of the money by a specified time; **bill of sight**, permission from the custom-house officers to land goods for inspection in their presence, when, from want of precise information, the consignee is unable to enter them accurately; **bill of store** (see quots.); † **bill of sufferance** (see quot.). Also *bill of attainder, attorney* (=letter of attorney), *bill of conformity, credit, debt, discharge, exceptions, indictment, payment, receipt, remembrance, review, rights*, etc. for which see these words.

[1577-87 Harrison *England* II. xv. (1877) 272 Which *bill [of dishes] some doo call a memoriall.] 1636 Massinger *Bashf. Lovers* Prol., 'Tis no crime .. To please so many with one bill of fare. 1748 Mrs. S. Harrison *House-kprs. Pocket-bk.* Pref., The Bill of Fare is a new and admirable contrivance. 1861 Mrs. Beeton *Bk. Househ. Managem.* 954 A menu or bill of fare should be laid by the side of each guest. 1644 Evelyn *Mem.* 12 Oct., Having procur'd a *bill of health without which there is no admission at any towne in Italy) we embarq'd on the 12th. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lx. 279 Upon his giving us a bill of health, I went on board. 1851 M'Culloch *Dict. Comm.* 1084 Were the said bills of health clean, unclean, or suspected? 1599 Hakluyt II. ii. 44 We .. caused one of them to fetch vp his *bils of lading. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 62 Come aboord .. with their .. cocket, or bils of loading. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 207 A bill of lading entitles the legal holder of it to certain cases or packages of goods. 1645 Bp Hall *Remed. Discontent.* 26 Pleasure dies in the birth, and is not therefore worthy to come into this *bill of Mortality. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1651/4 The second of September was taken up within the Bills of Mortality, a Deal Box. 1698 Congreve *Way of W.* III. xv, We could have the gazette .. and the Weekly Bill. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 54 ▸ 7 Living within the Bills of Mortality. 1724 *Abstr. Act* 10 *Geo. I.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6270/7 All Chocolate..must be brought to be stamped..within the Weekly Bills in 14 Days. 1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* viii, He was as scrupulously whited as any sepulchre in the whole bills of mortality. 1608 Dekker *Belman Lond.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 150 By *bils of sale .. get the goods of honest Citizens into their hands. 1765 *Phil. Trans.* LV. 46 He sold the boy to his present master .. I saw the bill of sale. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* (ed. 2) 225 The Bill of Sale is the instrument by which a Vessel is transferred to a purchaser. 1852 M'Culloch *Dict. Comm.* 147 The East India Company are authorised .. to enter goods by *bill of sight. 1670 Blount *Law Dict.*, *'Bill of Store*, is a kind of Licence granted at the Custom-house to Merchants, or others, to carry such Stores or Provision as are necessary for their Voyage Custom-free. 1833 *Act* 3 *Will. IV*, lii, It shall be lawful to re-import into the United Kingdom .. any goods .. which shall have been legally exported .. and to enter the same by bill of store. 1670 Blount *Law Dict.*, *'Bill of sufferance*, is a Licence granted at the Custom-house to a Merchant, to suffer him to trade from one English Port to another, without paying Custom.

11. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as (in sense 8) *bill-poster, -sticker, -sticking, -patched*, etc.; (in sense 9) *bill-book, -broker, -broking, -discounter, -holder, -trade*; (in sense 2) † *bill-maker*; **bill chamber** (sense 4), a department of the Scottish Court of Session, to which suitors may repair at all times (including vacations) in emergencies requiring summary proceeding; **bill-head** (sense 6), paper ruled for a tradesman's bills, having his name, etc. printed at the top.

1774 Henley in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 426 A large book .. ruled in the manner of a *bill-book, used by tradesmen. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Vanderput & S.* iv. 58 The *bill-brokers can tell how nearly the debts of different countries balance each other. 1764 Wesley *Jrnl.* 2 July (1827) III. 179 That wretched trade of *bill-broking. 1857 *Sat. Rev.* III. 345 To create a fortune by banking, brewing, or *bill-broking. 1866 Crump *Banking* 135 A very common custom among bankers..who style themselves *bill-discounters. 1847 C. Addison *Contracts* II. v. § 1 (1883) 783 Securities..available to the *bill-holders if both drawer and acceptor become insolvent. 1529 More *Supplic. Souls* Wks. 302 They had leuer see theire *bylmaker burned, than their supplicacion spedde. 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* III. ix. 218 Th' Ape.. is as malecontent As a *bill-patch't doore. 1864 *Times* 24 Dec., A corps of *bill-posters, painters, etc., to put advertisements on the prominent rocks. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 323 *Bill-stickers, pickpockets, and chimney-sweepers. 1862 Shirley *Nugæ Crit.* § 2. 117 Written in large and prominent type, like that employ'd by *bill-stickers. 1864 *Realm* 23 Mar. 6 With..the progress of civilisation, *bill-sticking has expanded into bill-posterism. 1791 Wesley *Wks.* 1872 VIII. 309 That base practice of raising money by coining notes (commonly called the *bill-trade).

Bill, *sb.*[4] *rare.* [For *beel, beeal*, dial. form of Bell, Bellow.] Bellowing; the boom of the bittern.

1789 Wordsw. *Even. Walk* 21 When first the bittern's hollow bill Was heard.

Bill (bil), *v.*[1] [f. Bill *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To work at or on with a bill; to hoe, hack, chop, lop.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 36 Byllen wythe mattokys, *ligonizo*,

marro. 1647 H. More *Ad Paron.* Poems 319 Busily billing the rough outward rinde. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xix. 534 A small footpath that had been billed in the bush.

Bill, *v.*[2] Forms: 3 billen, 4 bilen, 5 byll-en, -yn, (bollyn), 7 bile, 6- bill. [f. Bill *sb.*[2]]

†**1.** *intr.* To strike with the bill; to peck. *Obs.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 82 in *O. E. Misc.* 3 Đanne goð he [the eagle] to a ston, and he billeð ðer on, billeð til his bec biforn haueð ðe wrengðe forloren. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxxii, The sparow .. biteþ and bileth [1535 byllyth] for to haue nestes of swalowes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 36 Bollyn or jowyn [*v.r.* byllen or iobbyn] wythe the bylle as byrdys, *rostro.* *a* 1678 Marvell *Unfort. Lover* 51 As one cormorant fed him, still Another on his heart did bill.

†**b.** *trans.* with *out, away,* etc.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) iv. iii. 163/1 She [the Pellycane] beteth & bylleth and casteth them out of her company.

2. To stroke bill with bill (as doves).

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 366 Like two silver doves that sit a-billing. 1637 Heywood *Dialogues* 309, I observ'd but late Two Turtles bill, and either court it's mate. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* iii. 950 Voracious Birds, that hotly Bill and breed. 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 20 Two doves billing upon the roof above.

3. *transf.* To caress, make show of affection; usually (of reciprocal action) *to bill and coo.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. ii. 60 What, billing againe? 1678 Butler *Hud.* iii. i. 687 Still amorous, and fond, and billing, Like Philip and Mary on a shilling. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No 300 ▸ 1 Tom Faddle and his pretty spouse wherever they come are billing at such a Rate. 1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* I. 295 Jenny and Jessamy .. billing and cooing in an arbour.

Bill, *v.*[3] [f. Bill *sb.*[3]]

†**1.** *trans.* To enter (in a bill, book, catalogue, account, or reckoning). *Obs.*

c 1305 *Leg. Holy Rood* (1871) 138 Pardoun in book is billed. 1615 Bp. Hall *Content.* (1645) 58 There is none of all our cates here, but must be billed up. 1629 H. Burton *Babel no Beth.* 52 The Authours billed and catalogued by Brierly. 1656 Jenkyn *On Jude* (1845) 85 The impenitent are billed and booked by God, and at length God will call in his debts.

b. *U. S.* To enter in a railway book or way-bill; to 'book.'

1867 *Vermont Rep.* XL. 326 The station agent .. billed the plaintiff's goods through to C. 1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr., There were four hundred cars of grain billed to St. Louis. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 15 Mar., It was a young lady .. about nineteen years of age, and billed from Selma, Alabama, to New York.

†**2.** To enter (a person) in a list (e.g. of soldiers for service), to enroll. *Obs.*

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (1858) 278 And officeres inquired whi he was so bold for to bille hem. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 190 a There was one persone bewraied, that had billed hymself in the noumbre of the sickefolkes. 1567 Grindal *Let.* Wks. (1843) 292 He might bill three or four grave men, whereof her Majesty might make choice. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 3 As if they were booked, enrolled, and billed to this confusion.

†**3.** To make (one) the subject or object of a bill; to libel, lampoon; to indict; to petition. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 228 Yt is myche lesse harme to bylle thanne to kylle. 1537 *State Papers Hen. VIII,* I. 547 We haue neither billed any suche nomber of persounes .. ne purpose to call uppe any oon persoune. 1728 Ramsay *Wks.* (1848) III. 137 Poor Pousies .. bill'd the judge, that he wad please To give them the remaining cheese.

4. To announce or advertise by bill.

1694 R. L'Estrange *Fables* cccc. (ed. 6) 429 A Composition that he Bill'd about, under the name of a Sovereign Antidote. 1871 *Daily News* 21 Mar., At the Opera to-night Flick und Flock is 'billed.' 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Oct. 5/5 The leading feature of the Pall Mall Gazette 'special' .. so loudly billed to-night.

5. To plaster over, occupy, or crowd with bills.

1851 *Househ. Wds.* II. 601 All traces of the broken windows were billed out, the doors were billed across. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 509/2 The .. agent thought this town .. would be a good place for his man, and so he 'billed' it.

Bill, obs. Sc. form of Bull.

Billable (bi·läb'l), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. Bill *v.*[3] + -able.] Liable to be served with a bill; indictable.

1579 *Rep. Commis. Border Causes* in *Egerton Papers* 234 Certifying such as shall resett the same upon their ground, that they shalbe billable for their so doing.

Billage (bi·lĕdʒ), *sb.* A variant of Bilge.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 4 A ships Billage is the breadth of the floore when she doth lie aground. 1708 Harris *Lexicon Techn., Bildge,* of a Ship, is the bottom of her Floor .. and *Billage* is the breadth of her Floor when she lies aground.

Bi·llage, *v.* [See prec.] To Bilge.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 41 The ship may .. Billage on a rocke. 1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* 43 My boate was billaged and all of vs tumbled in the sea.

Billament, variant of Biliment, *Obs.*

Billander, obs. form of Bilander.

†**Bi·llard,** *Obs.* or *dial.* [Derivation unknown: it is not easy to connect it in sense with F. *billard* stick with a knob or hook.]

1. The Coal-fish, a fish allied to the Cod; cf. Billet *sb.*[3]

1661 Ray *Itin.* (1760) 173 There are the same sorts of Fish taken at Whitby as at Scarborough; and some others they named to us, as Dabs, Billards. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Billard,* in ichthyology, an English name for the young fish of the coal-fish .. up to a certain size. 1865 Couch *Brit. Fishes* III. 84.

2. (See quot.) [probably distinct from 1.]

1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 322 *Billard* is in some places used for an imperfect or Bastard Capon. 1674 Ray *S. & E. C. Wds.* 59 *Billard,* a Bastard Capon. *Suss.*

Billards, obs. form of Billiards.

Billbe·rgia, bilbe·rgia. [Named after Billberg, a Swedish botanist.] A genus of ornamental and fragrant epiphytes (N.O. *Bromeliaceæ*), natives of the forests of tropical America.

1858 *Penny Cycl.* 2nd Supp. 66/1 Billbergia, a genus of plants .. all natives of South America. 1882 *Garden* 17 June 428/2 The cultivation of Bilbergias is so very simple.

Billberry, variant of Bilberry.

Billed, *ppl. a.* [f. Bill *sb.*[1] and 2.] Furnished with a bill; having a beak, spike, etc. (Usually in composition, as *long-, broad-, soft-billed,* etc.)

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles.* iii. 37 All billid breddis þat þe bough spareth. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xi. xiii. 20 The weill stelit and braid billit ax. 1582 D. Ingram *Narr.* in Arb. *Garner* V. 257 It is bigger than a goose, billed like a showeler. 1625 Bacon *Goodness, Ess.* (Arb.) 201 A longe Billed Fowle. 1770 G. White *Selborne* xxxvi, Hard-billed birds subsist on seeds. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 385 *Dentirostres,* or toothed-billed Birds, which are characterized by a notch or tooth near the extremity of the upper mandible.

Billement(e, variant of Biliment. *Obs.*

†**Bi·ller.** *Sc. Obs.* [? a. F. *belier,* in 16th c. also *bellier* ram.] ? A ram.

c 1560 A. Scott *Moneth May,* In May gois damosells and dammis In gardynnis grein to play lik lammis, Sum at the barris thay brace like billers.

Billers, variant of Bilders.

Billet (bi·lĕt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 bylet, 5-6 billette, 6 billot, billotte, 7 bullet, 6- billet. [ME. and AF. *billette,* AngloL. *billetta,* dim. of *billa, bille,* Bill *sb.*[3] (But *billete* occurs also in continental OF., apparently as a variant of *bullete,* in med.L. *bulletta,* dim. of L. *bulla*; and this may have contributed to the Eng. form.)]

†**1.** *gen.* A short written document; a small paper, notice, or note; a label. *Obs.*

[1317 in Dugdale's *Monast. Angl.* I. 654 Secundum quod continetur in quadam billetta inter sigillum & scriptum ante consignationem affixa.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 36 Bylet, scrowe [*v. r.* Bille], *matricula.* 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII,* x. § 2 Acquietaunce, writynges, billes, or billettis, wherby it may appere .. [that] the seid Commyssioners .. have receyved the somme. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. iv. 142 Thei caried vppon their foreheades .. pretie billettes of Paper .. these were called their Philacteries.

†**b.** A bill of fare. *Obs. rare.*

1577 Harrison *England* II. xv. (1877) 272 Which bill [of dishes] some doo call a memoriall, other a billet.

2. *spec.* A short informal letter, a 'note.' *arch.*

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* v. (1599) 218 Writing to him billets and letters full of office and humanitie. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* III. x. 58 The King .. receiv'd little Billets, or Letters .. without any Name, which advertised him of wicked designs upon his life. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 306 ▸ 2 The Lady .. writ this Billet to her Lover. 1807 T. Jefferson *Corr.* (1830) 78 Once in a winter, he usually wrote him a billet of invitation to dine. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 49 Carrying billets backward and forward between his patron and the ugliest maids of honour. 1877 Merivale *Rom. Triumv.* viii. 166 They thrust billets into his hand, inscribed 'Brutus, thou sleepest.'

†**3.** A written permission to enter a theatre, public place, etc.; an order, a pass. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 33 Although I had a Pasport .. I was oblig'd to take a Billet from the Toll-House. 1816 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* 335 The conductor examined the billets of admission [to the catacombs]. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. xvi. (1865) 124 A pretty liberal issue of those cheap billets in Brinsley's easy autograph.

4. *Mil.* An official order requiring the person to whom it is addressed to provide board and lodging for the soldier bearing it. (The ordinary modern sense.) Hence **billet-master,** the official whose duty it is to make out billets; **billet-money,** the cost of quartering soldiers; also fig. *Every bullet has its billet* (i.e. its destination assigned): only those are killed whose death Providence has ordained.

1644 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. II. 649 That no Billet shall be granted upon any of the Inhabitants without their consent. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6152/3 His Officers and Soldiers; who were by those Billets dispersed into Quarters in several Parts of the Town. 1811 Wellington *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* VII. 140 A Billet is a legal order from a competent authority to the person to whom it is addressed to provide lodging for the bearer of it. 1640-4 *King's Sp.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 614 That which is owing to this County for Billet-Money. 1765 Wesley *Jrnl.* 6 June, He never received one wound. So true is the odd saying of King William, that 'every bullet has its billet.'

†**5.** A voting-paper used in voting by ballot. *Act of Billets* (Scotch Parl. 1662): a measure by which the twelve persons excepted from the King's Indemnity were to be chosen by secret voting.

1627 *Lisander & Cal.* IX. 195 Three billets were made with their three names which were all put into a cask. 1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* 450 That .. unjust, unreasonable, and illegal Act of Billets. *c* 1690 Lauderdale *Speech* in Mackenzie *Mem.* 85 Some Republicks use the Billet, or the Ballot, in giving places. 1781 J. Moore *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. xi. 121 Each elector .. throws a little billet into an urn .. On this billet is inscribed the person's name.

‖ **6.** A bank-note. [French; used by Carlyle for local colouring.]

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. v. iii. 207 Billets of a new National Bank.

¶ See other senses which may belong here, at the end of Billet *sb.*[2]

Bi·llet, *sb.*[2] Also 4-6 billette, 5 bylet, 5-6 belet, 6 byllet, 8 billot. [a. F. *billette* (OF. *billete*), and *billot,* diminutives of *bille* 'trunk of a tree, length of round timber'; in 12th c. med.L. *billa* and *billus* 'branch, trunk of a tree': of unknown origin. (The Celtic derivation given by Littré and others is erroneous. The alleged Irish *bille* 'trunk of a tree,' is only one of the innumerable figments of O'Reilly's Dictionary. Whitley Stokes.)]

1. A thick piece of wood cut to a suitable length for fuel.

[1361 in Rymer's *Fœdera* VI. 316 Quatuor Milia Billetorum .. Emi & Provideri.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 36 Bylet, schyde, *tedula.* 1635 W. Austin *Medit.* 36 Surely many stickes together, burne more vehemently, then a single Billet. 1748 Anson *Voy.* II. ii. 133 Some of our men .. were employed in cutting down trees, and splitting them into billets. 1846 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* II. v. 349 He slept on the ground with a billet of wood for his pillow.

†**b.** *collect.* Wood so cut for fuel; billet-wood. *Obs.*

1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 482 Payd for a cartfulle of belet at Eltam, ijs. viij*d.* 1559 Fabyan vii. 705 The maior .. solde to the poore people billet and faggot, by the peniworthe. 1642 Chas. I in *Let. Student Oxf.* 1 Where .. was fuell and billet enough. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1679) 27 The smaller trunchions .. make billet, bavine, and coals.

†**c.** Fire-wood of size regulated by law. *Obs.*

1502 Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 98 Item that euery Esex belet of one [shide] contayn in lengith with the Carf iij fote and half of assise and in gretnes in ye middes xv inches. 1542-3 *Act* 34-35 *Hen. VIII,* iii, The vntrewe lengthe and quantitie of faggotte talwood, and billette. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 208.

2. A (thick) stick used as a weapon. †*Single billet*: single stick.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 58 Or they shall beat out my braines with billets. 1613 Beaum. & Fl. *Captain* II. i. 53/1 Fighting at single billet with a barge-man. [1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 88 Nan .. was taking up a billet to knock me on the head.]

3. A small bar of metal. †**a.** A 'bar' or ingot of gold or silver. **b.** Of iron or steel: see quot.

[1353 *Act.* 27 *Edw. III,* ii. § 14 Plate dargent, billettes dor et tut autre maner dor.] 1670 Blount *Law Dict., Billets of Gold,* Wedges or Ingots of Gold. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*: *Billet* 1. Iron or steel, drawn from a pile, bloom, or ingot, into a small bar for further manufacture. 2. A small bloom. 1883 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 2/5 In Bessemer steel .. hoops and billets are somewhat easier to buy.

4. *Arch.* An ornamental moulding used in Norman architecture, consisting of short cylindrical pieces placed lengthwise at regular intervals in hollow mouldings; sometimes in two or more rows, breaking joint. Also *attrib.*

1835 T. Hope *Hist. Ess. Archit.* xiii. (1840) I. 139 Never extended beyond the jejune form of the lozenge .. or the zig-zag, and the billet. 1870 F. Wilson *Ch. Lindisf.* 69 Their billet ornamentation and its chequered shade. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* II. 86 The chamfers of a string or label relieved with the billet or short piece of roll left projecting from them at intervals.

5. *pl.* The excrements of a fox. (cf. Billeting 3.)

¶ The following senses belong doubtfully to this or the prec. word.

6. *Her.* A bearing of the shape of a rectangle placed on end. (Variously conjectured by early writers to represent a folded letter, a brick, and cloth of gold.)

1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 153 A siluer fes 'tween many billets gold. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* iv. v. (1660) 279 This Billet in Armory is taken for a paper folded up in form of a letter. 1724 *Ibid.* (ed. 6) Dict., *Billets* .. Tresor Heraldique says, most Authors take them for Bricks. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl., Billets,* in Heraldry, are supposed to represent pieces of cloth of gold or silver. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) II. ii. 24 The eleven argent billets on their azure shield.

†**7.** *transf.* and *fig. Obs.*

1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 613, xii persones all ridyng on coursers barded and apparelled in white Sattin and blacke broched with gold and silver with cuttes and culpynes muche after tawny and blacke Sattin Billottes. *c* 1600 G. Wyatt in *Cavendish's Wolsey* (1825) II. 200 So many cross billets of cunning polities, surmounted by the guiding providence of God.

8. *Saddlery.* **a.** A strap which enters a buckle. **b.** A pocket or loop which receives the end of a buckled strap.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* 195, Ij. peyr of brode reynys, and ij. new bellet-thongs. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) I. 137 The tassels, the plated buckles, and the leather billets. *Ibid.* 138 The tassel, and the billet and buckle to complete it, is also 3*s.*

9. *Comb.* and *Attrib.,* as *billet-dealer, -wood,* etc.; **billet-head,** a piece of wood at the bow of a whale-boat, round which the harpoon line runs; also 'a carved prow bending in and out, contrariwise to the fiddle-head (scroll-head)' Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*; **billet moulding** = Billet *sb.*[2] 4.

a 1625 Fletcher *Noble Gent.* III. i. 35 There's not the least of the *billet dealers But have it in measure delicate. 1840 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxxv. 134 The cornucopia which ornamented her *billet-head. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* I. xxiv. § 3 What is called the Norman *billet moulding. 1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. Norf. 70 A Fire of clean *Billet-wood. 1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 90 *Billet-wood for fewel.

Bi·llet, *sb.*[3] Also billit. [perh. a corruption of BILLARD; perh. the correct form, and identical with prec. word.] A coal-fish, when one year old. Cf. BILLARD 1.

1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 153 They [the fry of the coalfish] are called at Scarborough *Parrs*, and when a year old, *Billets*. 1832 J. COLE *Scarbor. Guide* 108 The principal fish.. for sale are.. parr, billits, cole fish. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 10 Mounted Lines for..Billet, and all surface fish.

Billet (bi·lĕt), *v.* Also 7 billit, billett. Pa. t. and pple. billeted. [f. BILLET *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *trans.* To enter in a list; to enroll. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. iii. 48 The Centurions, and their charges distinctly billetted..and to be on foot at an houres warning. 1618 *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 218 He billetted the said pioneers for several ships. 1629 R. HILL *Pathw. Piety* I. Pref. 11 Blessed and billeted up be they in Heaven.

2. To assign quarters to (soldiers) by a note or ticket; to quarter (troops) *in, at, on, upon, with.*

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 10 For ten weeks together this rabble-rout..are billetted with her. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 386 Go where thou art Billited. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. i. 33 They refused to suffer the Soldiers to be billetted upon them. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 85 Companies of soldiers were billeted on the people.

b. *gen.* To assign or appoint quarters to; to locate. (With 1837 cf. BILLET *sb.*[1] 4.)

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Columnes* IV. II. ii. 643 In what bright starry Signe, th' Almighty dread, Dayes Princely Planet's dayly billeted. 1650 R. GELL *Serm.* 15 We finde the twelve Tribes..billeted according to the four Quarters of heaven. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xix, Shots.. cast loose upon the world and billeted nowhere.

†**c.** To give quarters to, lodge. *Obs.*

1637 QUARLES *Elegy* Wks. 1881 III. 15 Sorrow is the Guest Which I must entertaine, and billet in my brest.

†**3.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To have quarters. *Obs. rare.*

1628 in *Parr's Lett.* 400 (L.) He billets in my lodgings.

4. *trans.* To serve (a person) with a billet.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxiv, 'Conscripts!' said the woman of the house..'I am billeted full already.'

†**5.** To select by billet (see BILLET *sb.*[1] 5); to ballot. *Obs.*

c 1690 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Mem. Aff. Scotland* 75 Lauderdale..askt the King, 'What if they billet me, Sir?'..Then Lauderdale told him that he was billeted.

‖ **Billet-doux** (bi·ledū·). [Fr.; = sweet note.] A love-letter. (Now usually *jocular.*)

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* II. i. 261 He sings and dances en François, and writes the billets doux to a miracle. *a* 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Ep. Julian* Wks. 1705 II. 94 Strephon's Billet douxe's have made them sport. 1712 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 138 Here files of pins extend their shining rows, Puffs, powders, patches, bibles, billet-doux. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* iv, To see whether there was a billet-doux hidden among the flowers.

Billeté, -etté, -etty (bi·lĕti). Also 6 bil-, billettie, 9 billetée, billettée. [a. F. *billeté*, in same sense, f. *billet*: see BILLET *sb.*[2] 7.]

Her. Charged with billets: see quot. 1766.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 27 He beareth quarterly, Sable and Argent engrayled, Billettie. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1787) Gloss., *Billeté*, Billetty.. is used in blazoning Billets that exceed ten. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* vii. 33 A field *semée* of Billets is *Billetée.*

Billeted (bi·lĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. BILLET *v.* and *sb.*]

†**1.** Furnished with billets or strips of metal. *Obs.*

1526 T. H. *Canssin's Holy Crt.* 189 The Cymball was.. composed of thinne plates of brasse, with certayne small barres of iron, fastned, and crosse billeted in the plates.

2. Quartered by billet.

1628 *Moundeford MSS.* in Forster *Gr. Remonstr.* 221 The billeted souldiers. 1866 *Morn. Star* 12 July, In Saxony each billeted soldier pays five silbergroschen.

Bi·lleter. [f. BILLET *v.* + -ER.] **a.** An officer who makes out billets. †**b.** A soldier with a billet. †**c.** One who selects by billet: see BILLET *v.* 5.

1640-4 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 206 Officers or Billiters of Souldiers, dead or run away. 1643 BRAMHALL *Wks.* 1842-4 III. 450 So soon as he was gotten into Hull to fill their house with billetters. 1663 W. SHARP in *Lauderd. Papers* (1884) I. 127 The billeters may be disappoynted.

Billeting (bi·lĕtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [Consists of what are really different words f. BILLET *v.* and *sb.*]

1. The quartering of soldiers by billet.

1640 *Petit. to King* in *Harl. Misc.* (1811) VII. 215 Your subjects burdened with.. billeting of soldiers, and other military charges. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VI. 72 As long as the system of billeting continues.

†**2.** Selection by billet or voting-paper. *Obs.*

1662 R. LAW *Mem.* (1817) 12 An act of billating, by which he would have cut off some nobles in the land from all public trust. 166a W. SHARP in *Lauderd. Pap.* (1884) I. lvi, The billeting being agreed to in the articles yesterday.

3. See quot. (Cf. BILLET *sb.*[2] 5.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Billiting*, (among Hunters), the Ordure, or Dung of a Fox. [So in BAILEY and later Dicts.]

4. *Billeting-roll* (Iron-working), a set of rollers for reducing smelted iron to the form of bars.

Bi·lletless, *a.* Without a billet.

1868 *Once a Wk.* No. 14. 300 A billetless bullet from the old flint rifle.

Bill-fish: see BILL *sb.*[2]

Billful (bi·lful). As much as fills a bird's bill.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 718 Giue her a birds bill full foure times a day. 1863 BUCKLAND *Cur. Nat. Hist.* Ser. II. 329 He takes a billfull of mud.

Bill-hook (bi·lˌhuk). [f. BILL *sb.*[1] + HOOK *sb.*] A heavy thick knife or chopper with a hooked end, used for pruning, cutting brushwood, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Rivereau* .. a Welsh hooke, or hedging bill made with a hooke at the end..we call it a Bill-hooke. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* VI. xviii. (1862) 608 The billhook of the Midland counties, with a back edge as well as a front one. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* ix. 118 Each carried a sharp bill hook, with which to cut his way through the underwood.

Billiards (bi·lyădz), *sb. pl.* Also 6–7 billiards, 7 billards, billiars, billyards. The sing. billiard is used only in comb. (see 2). [a. F. *billard*, OF. also *billart*, the game; so named from *billard* 'a cue,' orig. 'a stick with curved end, a hockey-stick,' dim. of *bille* piece of wood, stick: see BILLET *sb.*[2] and -ARD. In Eng. introduced only as the name of the game, and made pl. as in *draughts, skittles, bowls*, and other names of games.]

1. A game played with small solid ivory balls on a rectangular table having a smooth cloth-covered horizontal surface, the balls being driven about, according to the rules of the game, by means of long tapering sticks called cues.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 803 With all the thriftles games that may be found.. With dice, with cards, with balliards. 1598 FLORIO, *Trucco*, a kinde of play with balles vpon a table, called billiards. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 3 Let it alone, let's to billards. 1611 COTGR., *Billiard*, a short and thicke trunchion, or cudgell: hence..the sticke wherewith we touch the ball at billyards. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 5 You sot, says she, you.. spend your time at billiards, etc. 1873 BENNETT & CAVENDISH *Billiards* 2 Nothing is known about Billiards prior to the middle of the sixteenth century.

2. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *billiard-ball, -club, -cue, -player, -room, -sharper, -sharping, -stick*; **billiard-cloth**, fine green woollen cloth used for covering billiard-tables; **billiard-mace**, or †**-mast**, a rod furnished with a head or knob used to propel the ball in billiards; **billiard-marker**, a person who marks the 'points' made by each player, and keeps account of the progress of the game; *also*, a counting apparatus for registering results; so **billiard-marking**; **billiard-table**, the large table on which the game of billiards is played; usually 12 ft. by 6, covered with fine green cloth, surrounded by a cushioned ledge, and provided with six 'pockets' at the corners and sides for the reception of the balls.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Celebr. Charis*, And cheek .. Smooth as is the *billiard-ball. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xv. 408 Not all the sense of pain or pleasure in the world could lift a stone or move a *billiard-ball. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, Seven..waiters, and thirteen *billiard-markers. 1785 COWPER *Task* IV. 221 What was an hour-glass once Becomes a dice-box, and a *billiard-mast [1806 -mace] Well does the work of his destructive scythe. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* viii, Tall doors with stags' heads over them, leading to the *billiard-room and the library. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Aug. 2/2 He meant to climb in the world to all that was pure and heroic by *billiard-sharping. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1817) 52 When..the *billiard-stick strikes the first or white ball. 1677 EVELYN *Mem.* 10 Sept., The gallery is a pleasant, noble room: in the.. middle, is a *billiard-table. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 54 ¶ 4 Bowling-Greens, *Billiard-Tables, and such like Places. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 190 An immense tract of high grass, as level as a *billiard-table.

Billie, variant of BILLY[1].

Billimente, variant of BILIMENT. *Obs.*

Billinder, obs. form of BILANDER.

†**Bi·lling,** *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. BILL *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] Working with a bill or mattock; hoeing.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 36 Byllynge of mattokys, *ligonizacio.*

Billing (bi·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. BILL *v.*[2] + -ING[1].]

†**1.** The pecking of a bird. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 36 Byllynge of byrdys, *rostratus.* 1598 FLORIO, *Imbeccatn*..an embilling, a billing or feading. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* i. 6 The billing of such filthie garbage.

2. The caressing of doves; kissing; love-making.

1587 WARNER *Alb. England* VI xxxi. (1612) 153 First blend they heards, and forthwith lips, and after billing fell To other Sport. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 21 Come, let us teach new billing to the dove. 1732 FIELDING *Miser* I. iii, Here's fine billing, and cooing, I warrant. 1815 L. HUNT *Feast of Poets* 10, I never much valued your billings and cooings.

Bi·lling, *vbl. sb.*[3] [f. BILL *v.*[3] + -ING[1].] The action of entering in a list, enrolling, indicting, lampooning, etc.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Nov. 5/4 The proceedings in connection with the billing of the Sheriffs.

Bi·lling, *ppl. a.* [f. BILL *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] That bills or caresses like a pair of doves.

1720 GAY *Espousal*, Let me be The billing dove, and fondling lamb to thee. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, etc.* 67 Hear the billing Turtles coo. 1801 MOORE *The Kiss.* Give me, my love, that billing kiss I taught you.

Billingsgate (bi·lingsgēt). Also 3 Bellingesgate, 7 Bellings gate, Belin'sgate, 7–8 Billinsgate. [The proper name (presumably from a personal name *Billing*) of one of the gates of London, and hence of the fish-market there established. The 17th c. references to the 'rhetoric' or abusive language of this market are frequent, and hence foul language is itself called 'billingsgate.']

1. One of the gates of the city of London; the fish-market near it; the latter noted for vituperative language.

c 1250 LAY. 15070 And ladde to Londene..bisides Bellinges-gate [*c* 1205 Bælȝes-]. 1585 PILKINGTON *Exp. Nehem.* (1841) 345 The gates of cities have their names.. of them that builded them, as Lud-gate and Billings-gate, of Lud and Billinns. 1658 R. NEWCOURT *Title Map Lond.*, Billings gate Founded by Belen ye 23th Brittish Kinge. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 167 There is not a scold at Billinsgate but may defend herself. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priestcr.* I. (1721) 56 The Rhetorick of Billingsgate, viz. Lying and Slandering. 1795 WINDHAM *Speeches Parl.* (1812) I. 266 The scolding of a fishwoman in Billingsgate. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiii, Mr. Osborne.. cursed Billingsgate with an emphasis worthy of the place.

b. *attrib.* (in reference to language.)

1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.*, With down-right Billingsgate-Rhetoric. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* x. 48, I know nothing that he is fit for, but Billinsgate sermons. 1750 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IX. 87 Low, Billingsgate invectives.

2. Scurrilous vituperation, violent abuse.

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl.-Dealer* III. i. (1678) 35 With sharp Invectives — *Wid.* (Alias Belin'sgate). 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. ii. 15 Philosophers and Divines, who can be contented to..write in learned Billinsgate. 1799 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 289 We disapprove the constant billingsgate poured on them officially. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 625 This is mere Billingsgate.

†**3.** A clamouring foul-mouthed person, a vulgar abuser or scold. *Obs.*

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 480 Neither have we any Billings-gates, all that sort of People are our hewers of VVood and drawers of Water. 1715 *Bowes' Trag.* in *Yorksh. Anthol.* (1851) 18 Words not fit for a Billingsgate. 1721-90 BAILEY, *Billingsgate*, a scolding impudent Slut.

Hence †**Billingsgate** *v. rare.* †**Billingsgatry,** scurrilous language.

1673 *Remarks upon Rem.* 56 (Boucher) A great deal of Billingsgatry against poets. 1715 A. LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, To Billingsgate it. *Arripere maledictum ex trivio.*

Billion (bi·lyən). [a. F. *billion*, purposely formed in 16th c. to denote the second power of a MILLION (by substituting BI- *pref.*[2] for the initial letters), *trillion* and *quadrillion* being similarly formed to denote its 3rd and 4th powers. The name appears not to have been adopted in Eng. before the end of the 17th c.: see quot. from Locke. Subsequently the application of the word was changed by French arithmeticians, figures being divided in numeration into groups of threes, instead of sixes, so that F. *billion, trillion*, now denote not the second and third powers of a million, but a thousand millions and a thousand thousand millions. Eng. retains the original and etymological use.]

1. In Great Britain: A million millions. (= Fr. *trillion.*)

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xvi. § 6 But to show how much distinct names conduce to our well reckoning, let us see all these following figures in one continued line:—
Nonillions Octillions..Trillions Billions Millions Units
857324, 162486..235421, 261734, 368149, 623137.
The ordinary way of naming this number in English, will be the often repeating of millions of millions of millions, etc. *a* 1711 KEN *Prepar.* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 67 A Star.. will run, Of Miles a Billion round the Sun. 1778 MASERES in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 897 A billion, or the square of a million. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* ix. 200 The aggregate weight of the various meteoric systems..must be estimated by billions of tons.

2. In U. S. (as in France): A thousand millions.

1864 See WEBSTER, s.v. *Numeration.*

Billionaire (bilyənēə·ɪ). [f. prec., after *millionaire.*] The possessor of property worth a billion or more of the recognized standard coin of the realm; (see next).

1861 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* vii, One would like to give a party now and then, if one could be a billionnaire. 1865 E. LOTT *Gov'ness Egypt* 7 The billionaire merchant Prince.

Billionism (bi·lyəniz'm). *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The financial position of a billionaire.

1861 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* vii, Billionism, or even millionism, must be a blessed kind of state.

Billionth (bi·lyənþ), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -TH.] **A.** *adj.* The ordinal adjective corresponding to 'billion.' **B.** *sb.* The billionth part.

1778 MASERES *Converg. Series* in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 900 The billionth root of 10 will be = 1.000,000,000,002,302,585,093. 1865 DRAPER *Int. Devel. Europe* XXV. 607 The vibrations which thus occasion light are, at a mean, 525 in the billionth of a second.

Billman (bi·lmăn). [f. BILL *sb.*[1] + MAN.] **a.** A soldier armed with a bill. **b.** A watchman similarly armed. **c.** A labourer using a bill.

1530 PALSGR. 198 Bylman in a batayle, *halebardier.* 1552 HULOET, Byll man, *falcarius.* 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* I. xxiv. (1591) 15 Cocceius Proculus, a bilman of the Garde. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 163 Enter Constable and Bilmen. 1606 SYLVESTER *Captaines* 242 A sort of lusty Bill-men, set..to fell a Cops. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 62 Four thousand whifflers and billmen. 1861 DIXON *Bacon* iv. § 17 The Bowmen of Cressy, the billmen of Boulogne.

Billon (bi·lən). [a. F. *billon* 'debased metal,' originally certainly meaning 'mass' (Littré), i. e. 'l'or et l'argent en bille,' bullion, f. *bille*, BILLET of wood, etc.: cf. BILLOT. F. *billon* is cogn. w.

Pr. *billo*, Sp. *vellon*, It. *biglione*, med.L. *billi-ōnem*. In Eng., of modern adoption from French, where its sense-development has not been clearly traced; it had at one time the sense now expressed by Eng. *bullion*, med.L. *bulliōnem*, and the two words have mutually influenced each other, though they are distinct in origin: see BULLION.]

1. A mixed metal used in coinage, consisting of gold or silver with a preponderating admixture of a baser metal. Also *attrib.*

1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Billon*, *Billio*, in coinage a kind of base metal either of gold or silver, in whose mixture copper predominates. *Note.* We don't find 'tis naturaliz'd among us: but the necessity we are frequently under of using it in the course of this work, requir'd its being explain'd. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* s.v. *Billon*, Gold under twelve carats fine, is called billon of gold. 1876 MATHEWS *Coinage* xxii. 231 For Martinique..small coins of silver and gold washed billon were struck in France during parts of the last century

2. *esp.* An alloy of silver with copper, tin, or other base metal, in which the latter predominates.

1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Billon*, The writers on numismatic science appropriate the term billon to signify metals of copper alloyed with a very small quantity of silver. 1852 WRIGHT *Celt, Rom. & Saxon* (1861) 378 Of these Richborough coins..fifteen [are] of billon or debased silver. 1883 *Antiquary* July, James III. ..issued several denominations of billon coins, as placks, half-placks, farthings.

Billot (bi·lət). [a. Fr. *billot* a wooden block.]

1. Obs. for BILLET *sb.*[2]

2. 'Bullion in the block or bar previous to being coined,' 1846 in WORCESTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Billow (bi·lo), *sb.* Also 6 **bellow** (e,6–7 **billowe**. [Not known bef. 1550, but may have been in dial. use. App. a. ON. *bylgja* billow (in Da. *bölge*, Sw. *böljа*); cf. MHG. *bulge*; OHG. **bulga* and OE. **bylge* are not found; f. com. Teut. *belgan* to swell, swell up: see BELL *v.*[1]]

†**1.** The swell on the ocean produced by the wind, or on a river or estuary by the tide. *Obs.*

1560 JENKINSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 358 And much adoe to keepe our barke from sinking, the billowe was so great. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. iii. § 13 That branch of Indus ..[is] so large and deepe, and by reason thereof so great a billow, as it endangered his whole Fleet.

2. *prop.* A great swelling wave of the sea, produced generally by a high wind; but often used as merely = Wave, and hence poetically for 'the sea.'

1552 HULOET, Bellowe or waue of water. 1566 GASCOIGNE *Jocasta* III. (1575) 99b, His barke with many a billowe beaten. 1596 SPENSER *Prothal.* 48 The gentle stream..bad his billowes spare To wet their silken feathers. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. i. 67 Why now blow winde, swell Billow, And swimme Barke. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xlii. 7 All thy waues, and thy billowes [WYCLIF flodis, COVERD. waterflouds] are gone ouer me. 1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 467 ₱ 2 The Waves and Billows thro' which he has steered. 1799 *Scotland Descr.* (ed. 2) 12 The appulse of the billows of the open Atlantic. 1817 WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore*, The foe and the stranger would tread o'er his head, And we far away on the billow.

b. *fig.* esp. of death as an overwhelming flood.

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xii. 18 And provoke the nations that they might with their furious bellowes toss up and down. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 15 Till the last strong billow stops the breath. 1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 429 The billows black of death's deep gulf.

3. *transf.* A great wave of flame, air, sound; a body of men sweeping onward, etc.

1677 MILTON *P. L.* I. 224 On each hand the flames..rowld In billows, leave i' th' midst a horrid Vale. 1854 RUSSELL *The War* xxvi. (ed. 17) 173 Huge stately billows of armed men. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 25. 185 Billows of air..rolled over us with a long surging sound. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 104 Let the billow of your pæans To Dunolly's tower be borne.

4. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *billow-crest*, *-roll*, *-swell*, *billow-beaten* adj.; **billow-bred** *a.*, reared or brought up on the sea; **billow-rife** *a.*, full of, or beset with many, billows.

1597 MIDDLETON in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) II. 536 The swans forsooke the quire of billow-roule. 1749 WEST *Pindar* in Johnson *Life* Wks. IV. 202 The billow-beaten side Of the foam-besilver'd main. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 229 Upon the billow-crest hang these.

Billow, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To rise in billows; to surge, swell.

1597 DRAYTON *Mortimer*. 94 A poole of teares .. Billow'd with sighes, like to a little maine. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* 39 When his waters billow thus, Dark storms and wind Incite them. 1794 COLERIDGE *Dest. Nations*, Ocean behind him billows. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 31 A riotous confluence of watercourses Blanching and billowing in a hollow of it.

2. *fig.* and *transf.* To surge, swell, undulate, roll with wavy motion.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxxvi. (1647) 119 Vexations when they daily billow upon the minde. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* III. 249 It soars on high, Swells in the storm, and billows through the sky. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* V. 120 The yellow harvest billow'd o'er the plain. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* xviii. 75 A laugh..billowed and broke thro' the whole school. 1871 ROSSETTI *Last Confess.* 407 The pain comes billowing on like a full cloud of thunder.

Bi·llowiness. [f. BILLOWY + -NESS.] Undulating nature; succession of crested elevations.

1826 CARRINGTON *Dartmoor* Pref. 12 The singular billowiness of the ground causes .. some delicious varieties of light and shade.

Billowing (bi·lowiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. BILLOW *v.* + -ING[2].] Rolling or rising in billows; undulating.

1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 129 The billowing Snow. 1812 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* I. 42 The background .. was formed by billowing mountains. 1854 DE QUINCEY *Joan of Arc* Wks. III. 242 The fiery smoke rose in billowing volumes.

Billowy (bi·lowi), *a.* [f. BILLOW *sb.* + -Y[1].]

1. Characterized by billows.

c 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* v. 345 The billowie ocean. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* 21 May (1852) 142 Biscay's billowy bay. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* ii. 75 Crests and troughs of a billowy sea.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of billows.

1791 HUDDESFORD *Salmag.* i. 24 And elevate his trembling mast Above the billowy precipice. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 4. 36 The..horizon of the lake presented a billowy tumultuous appearance. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 87 The bounding sea, And billowy roll of life.

3. *transf.* Cf. BILLOW *sb.* 3.

1726 THOMSON *Winter* 273 O'er the hapless flocks .. The billowy tempest whelms. 1789 COLERIDGE *Nose*, On billowy flames of fire I float. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & Bks.* I. viii. 133 The great blue billowy domains of heather.

4. *comb.* (advb. and parasynthetic.)

1855 BROWNING *Men & Wom., Last Ride*, Some western cloud All billowy-bosomed. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* (ed. 2) 45 Broad strength of billowy-beating war.

Billy[1], **billie** (bi·li). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Of unknown derivation. (It has been compared with BULLY and G. *buhle*, but to little purpose.)]

1. Fellow; companion, comrade, mate.

c 1505 DUNBAR *In secreit place* 31 Be nocht our bosteous to 3our billie. ?*a* 1750 *Graeme & Bewick* in Scott *Minstr.* (1812) II. 292 Your son..is but bad, And billie to my son he canna be. 1786 BURNS *Let. J. Tennant*, My auld schoolfellow, preacher Willie, The manly tar, my mason Billie. 1808 *Cumbrian Ball.* xlii. 96 My billy Aye thought her the flow'r o' them aw. 1863 ATKINSON *Provinc. Dauby, Billy*, a comrade, familiar acquaintance.

2. 'Fellow,' in the wider sense (*familiar*).

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Hallowfair*, Here chapman billies take their stand And show their bonny wallies. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter*, When chapman billies leave the street. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxv, 'There I met wi' Tam o' Todshaw, and a wheen o' the rest o' the billies on the water side.'

3. Brother. (The corresponding feminine is *tittie*. Both are now considered rude.) Hence **Billyhood**, brotherhood.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 22 His minny Meg upo' her back Bare baith him and his billy. *a* 1748 *Dick O' the Cow* ii. (in Scott *Minstr.*), Johnie Armstrang to Willie did say—'Billie, a riding we will gae.' 1818 HOGG *Brownie* II. 31 (JAM.) That's a stretch of billyhood that I was never up to afore.

Billy[2] (bi·li). [f. *Billy*, familiar perversion of *Willie*, hypocoristic or pet form of *William*: cf. *Bobby* = *Robby* = *Robert*.]

1. A term applied to various machines and implements: as, **a.** a slubbing or roving machine; **b.** a highwayman's club; **c.** an Australian bushman's tea-pot. Cf. uses of BETTY, JACK, JEMMY, JENNY.

1795 *Edin. Advert.* 6 Jan. 15/1 Five common carding engines..four pickers, four roving billies, twenty-one spinning jeannies. 1865 *Times* 28 Apr., The man struck Mr. Seward on the head with a billy. 1872 BADEN POWELL *New Homes* 48 Men travelling about..invariably carry their billy or quart tin pot, wherein to make tea. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 1165 The slubbing machine, or billy. 1881 *Cheq. Career* 361 To cook dampers..and boil a 'hilly' are works of art.

2. *Comb.* In names of animals, plants, etc., mostly local: as **billy-biter**, the Blue Titmouse; **billy-button**, local name of the Bachelor's Button, Field Scabious, Double Daisy, Red Campion, and various other plants; **billy-wix**, the Tawny Owl. **Billy roller**, the wooden roller of a slubbing 'billy' (see quot.). See also the following words.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 4/1 Draws back his hand .. well pecked by the irritated matron. Hence he calls it 'Billy Biter.' 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 297 Down came on his head..the patriotic billy-roller. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 1166 This is the billy-roller, so much talked of in the controversies between the operatives and masters in the cotton-factories, as an instrument of cruel punishment to children, though no such machine has been used in cotton-mills for half a century at least.

Billyards, obs. form of BILLIARDS.

Billy-blin(d (bi·li-blaind). *Sc.* [Of uncertain origin: see BELLY-BLIND.]

1. In ballads, the name of a benevolent household demon or familiar spirit. (See Child *Eng. & Sc. Ballads* I. 67, Grimm *Teut. Myth.* (Eng. ed.) II. 473.)

a 1802 *Willie's Ladye* xiv. (in Scott *Minstr.*), Then out and spak the Billy Blind, He spak aye in a gude time. *a* 1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ball.* II. 130 (JAM.) Up it starts the Billy Blin, And stood at her bed feet.

2. The game of 'Blind-man's-buff'; = BELLY-BLIND. Hence, **Billyblinder**, he who blindfolds the chief actor in this game; *fig.* a hoodwinker.

1822 HOGG *Perils Man* III. 387 (JAM.) Ay weel I wat that's little short of a billyblinder.

Billyboy (bi·liboi). [Derivation unknown: it has been conjecturally compared with BILANDER; also with BULLY-BOY.]

'A Humber or east-coast boat, of river-barge build, and a try-sail; a bluff-bowed north-country trader, or large one-masted vessel of burden.' Smyth.

1855 R. KNOX *E. Yorksh.* 62 Small flat-bottomed sloops called Billy-boys or Humber-keels. 1879 *Hertf. Merc.* 1 Mar. 2/7 The large tanned-sail barges, sometimes called billy-boys, .. coming from Rochester or other places on the Kentish coast. 1884 *Mehalah* viii. 116 The pay was too small to entice a youth, who owned a vessel, a billy-boy, and oyster pans.

Billycock (bi·likɒk). [App. the same as *bully-cocked*, used 1721, prob. meaning 'cocked after the fashion of the *bullies*' or hectoring blades of the period: see BULLY and COCKED.] A colloquial term for a round low-crowned felt hat worn by men, and sometimes also by young women. Also *attrib.*

1721 AMHERST *Terr. Fil.* No. 46. 246 He [the Oxford 'smart'] is easily distinguish'd by a stiff silk gown..a flaxen tie-wig..a broad bully-cocked hat, or a square cap of above twice the usual size. 1862 *Life among Colliers* 35, I was told to take off my bonnet, and tie a billy-cock (wide-awake) tight down. *Mod. Newspaper*. She..is masculine from the crown of her billycock hat, to the point of her laced-up double-soled boots.

Billy-goat (bi·ligōut). [f. *Billy* (a male name) + GOAT.] Familiar term for: A male goat.

1861 T. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* 108 There is nothing to eat in Greece but tough billy goats. 1882 *Standard* 11 Feb. 3/2 Hair turning grey, hazel eyes, billygoat beard.

Billyment, obs. form of BILIMENT.

Bilobate (bəilō·bēit), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 1 + LOBATE, f. mod.L. *lobus*, Gr. λοβός.] = BILOBED.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxi. 293 The petals are .. bilobate. 1877 COUES *Fur Anim.* iii. 77 Bilobate tips.

Bi·lobated, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] = next.

1770 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 85 Nose bilobated. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 78/2 The anterior lamella being deeply bilobated.

Bilobed (bəilō·bd), *ppl. a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 1 + LOBED.] Having, or divided into, two lobes.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 214 They..contain each a bilobed kernel. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 97 The Brain of the Crab is represented by a rather small bilobed ganglion.

Bilobular (bəilɒ·biŭlăr), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] + LOBULE + -AR.] Having, or divided into, two lobules or small lobes.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 540/1 Slightly cleft so as to indicate a bilobular tendency.

Bilocation (bəilokē·ʃən). [f. BI- *pref.*[2] II + LOCATION.] The fact or power of being in two places at the same time.

1858 FABER *Life Xavier* 336 It was in fact a case of bilocation. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* i. 404 The word 'bilocation' has been invented to express the miraculous faculty of being in two places at once.

Bilocellate (bəilɒ·sēlēit), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 1 + *locellus*, dim. of *loculus*: see next.] Having, or divided into, two minute cells.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 6. 254 The cells of anthers .. are bilocellate.

Bilocular (bəilɒ·kiŭlăr), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 1 + LOCULAR, f. L. *loculus*, dim. of *locus* place.] Having, divided into, or consisting of two cells or small receptacles.

1783 DAVIDSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 455 The germen is..bilocular. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 107/2 The molluscous classes..[have] a bilocular heart.

Bilo·culate, *a.* [f. as prec.; see -ATE[2].] = prec.

1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 365 This kind is of more frequent occurrence than the biloculate.

Bilong, obs. form of BELONG.

Bilooghe, obs. form of BELOW.

Biloquial (bəilō·kwiăl), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] II + *-loquial*, after *colloquial*.] Speaking with two different voices.

a 1810 C. B. BROWN *Carwin* (1822) I. 135 The confession of my biloquial powers.

Biloquist (bi·lŏkwist). [f. BI- *pref.*[2] II + *-loquist*; cf. *ventriloquist*.] One who can speak with two different voices.

a 1810 C. B. BROWN (title) *Carwin, the Biloquist.* 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 12 July 54 As a biloquist Mr. Maccabe's powers are very considerable.

Bilouen, -lufen, -luuen, etc., obs. ff. BELOVE.

‖ **Biltong** (bi·ltɒŋ). Also (corruptly) **beltong, bell-tongue.** [S. African Dutch, f. *bil* buttock + *tong* tongue, 'because it is mostly cut from the buttock, and in appearance somewhat resembles a smoked neat's-tongue' (Changuion).] Strips of lean meat (of antelope, buffalo, etc.) dried in the sun.

1815 A. PLUMTRE *Lichtenstein's Trav.* II. 77 He lived almost entirely upon dried mutton and biltong. 1863 BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 111, I..converted the most of them into bell-tongue. 1879 ATCHERLEY *Boërland* 149 Cut up into strips, and hung to dry on the tree for biltong.

Bilverketch: see BILBOQUET.

†**Bi·lwise,** *a. Obs.* App. *bill-wise* wise or clever of mouth, as opposed to *poll-mad*.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 12/1 Marcus Cicero..perceiving his countrimen to become changelings, in being bilwise and polmad, and to sucke with the Greeke [tongue] the conditions of the Grecians, as to be in words talkative, in behaviour light.

Bilyne, variant of BLIN *v. Obs.* to cease.

†**Bi·lynge.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. OE. *bile* beak of a ship.] ? The beak or prow of a ship.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3664 The bilynge and the beme brestys in sondyre.

Bimaculate, -ated (bəimæ·kiŭlēt, -ētĕd), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 1 + L. *maculātus* spotted, f. *macŭla* spot.] Marked with two spots.

1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 205 Bimaculated Wrasse. 1848 C. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 333 Bimaculated Duck.

‖ **Bimana** (bi·mănă, bəi-), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L. neut. pl. of **bimanus* two-handed (sc. *animalia*), the latinized form of Buffon's *bimane*, f. L. *bi-* two + *manus* hand.] Two-handed animals: Cuvier's name for the highest order of Mammalia, of which man is the type and only species.

[1766 BUFFON *Hist. Nat.* XIV. 18 Faisons pour les mains un nom pareil à celui qu'on a fait pour les pieds, et alors nous dirons avec vérité et précision que l'homme est le seul qui est bimane et bipède. 1785 SMELLIE *Transl.* (1791) VIII. 52 We might then say that man was the only biped and *bimanus*.] 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 353/2 Class *Mammifères*. Order I. *Bimana*, Man. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. vi. 190 The greater number of naturalists .. have placed man in a separate order, under the title of *Bimana*.

Bi·manal, *a. Zool.* = BIMANOUS.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 172/2 The bimanal .. Reptiles. 1882 OWEN in *Longman's Mag.* I. 67 The highest (Caucasian) variety of the Bimanal order.

Bimane (bəi·mēin). *Zool.* [a. F. *bimane*; see BIMANA, to which this supplies a singular.]

A two-handed animal; one of the *Bimana*.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 215 He [man] is the only Bimane. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowledge* III. 632 Bimanes, including mankind.

Bimanous (bi·mănəs, bəi-), *a.* [f. mod.L. *bimanus* or F. *bimane* + -OUS.] a. Two-handed. b. Of or belonging to the *Bimana*.

1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 15 Transformed into bimanous animals. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* ii. 79 The anthropoid ape .. is bimanous, but he has the assistance of his hands in walking.

Bimarginate, Bimembral: see BI- *pref.*[2] 1.

† **Bima·rian,** *a. Obs. rare*[−o]. [f. L. *bimari-s* (see BIMARINE) + -AN.] 'Of or pertaining to two seas.' Bailey 1731, vol. II.

† **Bima·rical,** *a.* 'Of two seas.' Coles 1692.

1721 in BAILEY, etc.

Bimarine (bəimărī n), *a.* [f. L. *bimaris* (f. *bi-* two + *mare* sea) after *marine*.] Between two seas.

1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxiv. IX. 425 *note*, The bimarine road or region [Gr. τὴν ἀμφίαλον].

† **Bima·tical.** *Obs.*[−o] [f. L. *bimāt-us* the age of two years.] 'Two yeeres space.' Cockeram 1623.

Bi-matter, obs. form of BY-MATTER.

Bimbo (bi·mbo). A kind of punch.

1880 *Barman's Man.*, Bimbo is made nearly in the same way as Arrack punch, except that Cognac brandy is substituted for arrack. [See also BUMBO.]

Bimeane, -mene, obs. ff. BEMOAN.

Bimedial (bəimē·diăl), *a.* (and *sb.*) [f. BI- *pref.*[2] + MEDIAL, f. L. *medi-us* middle.]

† a. *Algeb.* (See quot. 1557.) *Obs.* b. *Geom.* The sum of two medial lines; a medial line being the geometric mean between two incommensurable lines, which have commensurable squares.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Ppiv, The nombers that be compounde with +, be called *Bimedialles* .. And if the Bimedialles haue all their nombers and partes of one denominations, then bee thei called onely by their general name Bimedialles. But if their partes be of 2 denominations, then are thei named Binomialles properly. Howbeit, many vse to call Binomialles all compounde nombers that haue +. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* x. lxvii. 278 A line commensurable in length to a bimediall line, is also a bimediall lyne and of the selfe same order. 1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Bimedial*, When two medial lines, as AB and BC, commensurable only in power, and containing a rational rectangle, are compounded; the whole AC shall be irrational, and is called a first bimedial line. [So in later Encycl.]

† **Bime·lden,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. *bi-*, BE- + ME. *melden*:—OE. *meldian* to indicate, inform against, betray. Cf. Ger. *bemelden*.] *trans.* To inform against, betray.

a 1300 *Sirit* 37 (Mätz.) Bote on that thou me nout bimelde, Ne make the wroth, Min hernde willi to the bede.

† **Bime·n.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ME.: f. *bimenen* = BEMOAN.] A complaint, a lament.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2894 [He] to god made hise bimen.

† **Bime·nsal,** *a. Obs.*[−o] [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 4 + L. *mensis* month.] 'During the space of two moneths.' Bullokar 1676.

† **Bimensical.** 'Two moneths space.' Cockeram.

Bimeridian (bəi,mĕri·diăn), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 4, 6 + MERIDIAN.] Belonging to, or recurring at, midday and midnight.

1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* vi. 169 Before accepting as probable bimeridian influences.

Bimestrial (bəime·striăl), *a.* [f. L. *bimestri-s* (f. *bi-* two + *mensis* month) + -AL[1].] Of two months' duration; occurring every two months.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Q. Rev.* 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 11 An office which the Florentines had made bimestrial in its tenure.

Bimetallic (bəimĭtæ·lik), *a.* [ad. F. *bimétallique*, f. *bi-* two, twice, double + *métallique* METALLIC: used for the nonce by M. Cernuschi in addressing the Soc. of Pol. Econ. in Paris, on Jan. 5, 1869; and in its Eng. form in his paper, 'Silver Vindicated,' read before the Social Sc. Assoc. at Liverpool in 1876, after which it was universally adopted as the proper word for the system in question.] Of, pertaining to, or using a 'double standard' of currency, i. e. one based upon the two metals gold and silver, in opposition to a monometallic currency based upon gold or silver alone.

1876 (*title*) 'La Monnaie bimetallique,' par Henri Cernuschi, Paris—*Eng. Transl.* 'Bi-metallic Money and its bearing on Monetary Crises in Germany, France, England and the United States.' 1876 S. WILLIAMSON *Let. S. Smith* 19 We may find no satisfactory adjustment .. without adopting a dual or bimetallic standard. 1877 S. HORTON *Silver & Gold* 149 The relative amounts of the stock of Bi-metallic countries and of Mono-metallic countries. 1879 H. H. GIBBS *Silver & Gold* 33 In point of fact the world is already bimetallic; but it is an unregulated and haphazard bimetallism which prevails among us.

Bimetallism (bəimē·tăliz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The system of allowing the unrestricted currency of two metals (*e.g.* gold and silver) at a fixed ratio to each other, as coined money.

1876 H. CERNUSCHI *Silver Vind.* 9 The Anglo Indian Exchange, thanks to French bi-metallism, would still be at its old level. 1881 *Times* 7 May, If bimetallism be adopted, the ratio of gold and silver apparently should be 1 to 15½.

Bime·tallist, *sb.* [— + -IST.] An advocate or supporter of bimetallism. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1879 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Sept. 355 Mr. Gibbs and all reasonable bi-metallists admit this. 1885 D. BARBOUR *Bimetallism* Introd. 12 The bimetallists .. advocate a system of currency which has the advantage of rendering the market ratio of gold and silver nearly constant.

Bimillenary (bəimi·lĭnări). [f. BI- *pref.*[2] II + MILLENARY, f. L. *millēnārius* containing a thousand.] Properly (like *millenary*) an adj., meaning: Of or pertaining to two thousand, two thousand strong; but taken to express: A space of two thousand years (for which *bimillennium* or some derivative of it would be the proper term).

1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Diffic. Anglic.* 130 To testify the very truth of revelation to a fallen generation, or rather to almost a bi-millenary, which has been in uninterrmittent traditionary error.

Bimodulus (bəimo·diŭlŭs). *Math.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] II + MODULUS.] The double of the modulus of a system of logarithms. **Bimo·dular** *a.*, of or pertaining to the bimodulus.

1881 *Nature* XXIII. 379 A bimodular method is one founded on the familiar proposition, that if the bimodulus .. be multiplied by the difference and divided by the sum of two numbers, the result would be approximately the difference of their logarithms. 1881 *Athenæum* 12 Feb. 237/2 An Improved Bimodular Method.

† **Bimo·ng, bymo·ng,** *prep. Obs.* [A parallel form to AMONG, IMONG; f. *bi*, *be*, BY *prep.* + *mong*, aphetic f. IMONG, OE. *gemang* 'mingling, concourse, crowd.'] Among.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 Þu neir bimong wummen. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 1 Bimong worldliche men. *c* 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* ix. 35 Baloynge mengeth al by-mong.

Bimonthly, Bimuscular: see BI- *pref.*[2] 4, 1.

Bin (bin), *sb.* Forms: 1 binn·e, 2–8 binne, 4–6 bynne, byn, 5–7 bene, 7–8 binn, 1– bin. [OE. *binn(e* str. fem. 'manger, crib, hutch, bin.' In later times a good deal confused with BIND.

Franck compares Du. *benn*, MDu. *bunne* fem. 'fish-cauf.' Others would refer OE. *binne* directly to late L. *benna*, applied to various vessels or receptacles, among others to a 'hamper' and a 'vivarium' for fish, and apparently identical with *benna*, given by Festus as a Gaulish name for a kind of vehicle (cf. Welsh *ben* 'cart, wagon'), inferred to have been a wicker- or basket-cart, which sense, with that of 'panier for pack-horse,' 'large creel,' etc., is preserved in It. *benna* wicker-work sleigh, dung-cart, F. *benne* 'grape-gatherer's creel, fish-cauf, basket-cart for charcoal,' *banne* panier, basket-cart (also mod.G. *benne*, Du. *benne*, *ben*, large basket, adopted from Fr., It., or med.L.). If OCeltic *benna* orig. meant a wicker-work panier (with or without wheels), a root **ben-*, **bon-* to twist, plait, may as Franck suggests have been common to Celtic and Teutonic. (See Diez, Du Cange *benna*, in Littré, Scheler *benne*, in Franck *ben*, *benn*.)]

1. *gen.* A receptacle (*orig.* of wicker- or basket-work): still used dialectally and technically in the most diverse senses, as seen in the following quotations.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.*, A Binne, *scrinium vimineum*. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cider* (1691) 101 The boards that descend from the hopper or bin. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Rural Econ. E. Norf.* (E. D. S.) *Bins*, applied provincially to the receptacles of straw in a farm-yard; cow-cribs. 1802 J. SIBBALD *Chron. Sc. Poetry* Gloss. (JAM.) *Binne*, a temporary inclosure or repository made of boards, twigs, or straw-ropes for containing grain or such like. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.*, *Bin* or *Bing*, a space in a barn partitioned off at the side: also a wooden receptacle of any kind.

The following are the chief specific uses:

† **2.** The receptacle in a stable for the provender of the beasts; the manger or crib; *loosely* (?) a stall. *Obs.* exc. ? *dial.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke ii. 7, And eft ȝebeȝ hine in binnæ [*Rushw.*, *Ags.*, & *Hatton G.* binne]. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 11 Arweorþian we Crist on binne asetene. *a* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* Q. 8 Ic sceal fyllan binnan oxan mid hiȝ. *c* 1305 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 145 Beestes gan Belwe in eueri binne. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 159 In a bestys bynne Bestad in a stalle. *c* 1425 *Leg. Rood* 211 God was borne with beest in bynne.

3. A receptacle for holding corn, meal, bread, fruit, and other articles of consumption; a hutch. Also, in later use, for dust (*dust-bin*), coal, or other things requiring storage for a time.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 595 Wel cowde he kepe a gerner and a bynne. 1481–90 HOWARD *Housch. Bks.* 407 A pece of tymbir for the bene in the pantrey iij *d.* 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 700 A Binne or place to put bread in. 1648 HERRICK *Poems* (1869) 267 A little bin best fits a little bread. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 43 They put up their corn in granaries and binns. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Abunda*, *Bin*, or *Bing*, a Safe, an Aumbry or Cupboard in a Buttery or Lardar. 1871 J. WALSH ('Stonehenge') *Horse* xiii. (1877) 193 A bin for oats, beans, and chaff.

4. A partitioned case or stand for storing bottles in a wine-cellar; *transf.* wine from a particular bin. Also *attrib.*

1758 T. WARTON in *Idler* No. 33 P 5 To remove the five-year-old Port into the new bin on the left hand. 1828 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxix. 80 Piled on their sides like bottles of wine in a bin. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 405 His richest beeswing from a bin reserved For banquets. 1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* lxix. 380 He tasted that 'bin.'

b. in a forcing-house for plants.

1861 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 104 Though less convenient than the open bins, it is a good plan for economizing space.

5. A large receptacle used in hop-picking. (Cf. Fr. *benne* 'hotte a l'usage de vendangeurs.')

1737 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Lupulus*, A long square Frame of Wood call'd a Binn, with a Cloth hanging on Tenter-hooks within it, to receive the Hops. 1880 *Times* 10 Sept. 9/5 Merry parties of pickers round the bins. 1883 J. STRATTON *Hops & Hop-pick.* 20 The hops are picked into bins or baskets.

¶ By confusion of spelling = BING.

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Abunda*, A Binne of hides or skins is in some countries a quantity for common sale, consisting of thirty three skins or hides.

Bin, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To stow in a bin.

1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* xxxviii, You may bottle and bin it here. 1844 R. E. WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs, Sawyer* v, We bin'd him like a bottle of old Sherry in sawdust.

† **Bin, binne,** *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* Forms: 1 binnan, (*north.* binna, bionna), 2–3 binnen, 2 binnon, 3 binnenn. 2–4 binne, 4–5 bynne, 5 byn. [Com. WGer.: OE. *binnan*, *binna* = OFris. *binna*, OS. **binnan* (MDu., Du. *binnen*), OHG. *binnana*, *binnân* (MHG., mod.G. *binnen*):—**bi-innana*, f. *bi-*, BE- of position + OTeut. **innana* (in Goth. and OHG. within, from within, f. *in* prep. + *-ana* advb. suffix. Both adv. and prep.: the latter in OE. with dat. and acc. motion. (Cf. BEN.)]

A. *adv.* Within, inside. Hence † **binward** *adv.*

c 950 *Lindisf. G.* Matt. xxxiii. 25 Binna fulle sint nednima [*Rushw.* binne, *Ags. G.* innan]. — *John* xx. 26 Uoeron ðegnas his binna [*Rushw.* bionna]. 1123 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1122 Ealle þa gersumes þe þær binnen wæron. *c* 1205 LAY. 5920 Binnen heo i-wenden. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 452 Þat þe hurne bynne lorde byhelde þe bare erþe. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 3058 He lokyd both forth and bynne.

B. *prep.* **1.** Within, inside of; in, into.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xi. 30 Ne com se hælend binnan þa ceastre. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Þa þe binnon þane arce were. *a* 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 24 in *O. E. Misc.* 133 Swich mon mai .. ofte binnen þine burie bliþe wenden.

2. Of time: Within, in the course of, during.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John ii. 19 Ic hit arære binnan þrym dagum. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 Eft bine fece and þes lare and lage swiðe acolede. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1731 Ten siðes ðus binnen vi. 3er. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1214 Byn this fowretenyght.

Bin, obs. and dial. form of *been*, pa. pple. etc. of BE *v.*, and obs. f. BEN, peak.

Bin-, *pref.*, treated as a euphonic form of BI- *pref.*[2], used before vowels. Not found in L.: it seems to have originated in Fr. with the word *binocle*, which was probably formed from L. *bīnī* two together, a pair of (*boves bini* a pair of oxen yoked together). From *binocle*, *binocular*, *bin-* has been extended in English to other words, esp. chemical compounds (see BI- *pref.*[2] III) as *binacetate*, *biniodide*, *binoxalate*, *binoxide* (for which Fr. has *bioxyde*). The phonetic analogy of *a-* *an*, *co-* *con-*, has probably influenced this Eng. use.

1808 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 100 The common binoxalate, or salt of sorrel. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) II. 107 Binacetate of copper. *c* 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* iii. 3. 195 *note*, Binoxide of nitrogen. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 375/1 The proto-, and biniodide.

Binacid (binæ·sid), *a.* ? *Obs.* = BIACID.

1808 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 99 Examples of binacid salts.

Binacle, obs. form of PINNACLE.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 4150 Thomas .. another stone i-slong To Ser Mahouns habitacle, And smot out a gret binacle.

Binacle, obs. form of BINNACLE.

Binal (bəi·năl), *a.* [mod.L. *bīnālis* twin, f. L. *bīn-i* two together, a pair: see -AL.] Twin, double, twofold.

1658 FORD *Witch Edmond.* III. ii. Wks. (1811) 457, I have 'em already .. Binal revenge, all this. 1806 W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 227 Periodical binal revolution of stars about a common centre of gravity.

Binam, obs. pa. t. of BENIM.

† **Bi·narchy.** *Obs.*[−o] [a. F. *binarchie* (Cotgr.), f. L. *bīn-ī* twin + *-archie*, ultimately Gr. *-αρχία* rule: form influenced by *monarchie*.] = BIARCHY.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1678–96 in PHILLIPS.

† **Bina·rious,** *a. Obs.*[−o] = BINARY.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 in BAILEY, etc.

Binarium: see BINARY *sb.*

Binary (bəi·nări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *bīnāri-us*, f. *bīnī* two together.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or compounded of, two; dual: **a.** *gen.* *Binary system* (of classification): one by which each group and sub-group is perpetually divided into two, the one with a positive and the other with a negative character, till individuals (or genera) are reached.

1766 CROKER, etc. *Compl. Dict.*, The *cubitus*..is composed of a binary number of bones. 1835 W. SWAINSON *Geogr. & Class. Anim.* § 250 Binary or dichotomous systems, although regulated by a principle, are among the most artificial arrangements that have been ever invented. 1885 J. LECKY in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* 19 Dec., A stress-group might have a ternary effect when only containing two syllables, and a binary effect when containing three.

b. in *Music.* *Binary measure*: that which has two beats to a bar. *Binary form*: the form of a movement which is founded on two principal themes or subjects.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., That circle..with the binarie cipher following it, signified the lesse moode perfect, and time vnperfect. 1609 DOULAND *Ornithop. Microl.* 50 The Song is..[to] end in a Binarie measure. 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. v. 454 All measure was then, as at present, reducible to two standards of proportion, the Ternary and Binary, or perfect and imperfect, which we now call Triple and Common Time. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Forms* 70 Handel's longer airs are written in..the ancient binary form.

c. in *Astron.* *Binary stars* or *system*: two stars or suns, one of which revolves round the other, or both of which revolve round a common centre.

1802 W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 481 The binary sidereal system which we are now to consider. 1878 LOCKYER *Star-gaz.* xxiv, The binary stars, those compound bodies, those suns revolving round each other.

d. in *Chem.* and *Min.* *Binary compound*: one consisting of two elements. *Binary theory*: that which considers all acids as compounds of hydrogen with a radicle simple or compound (as H + Cl, H + NO_3), and all salts as similar compounds with a metal replacing hydrogen (as K + Cl, K + NO_3).

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* Pref. 12 Acidiferous substances..and their binary combinations with oxygene. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 365 Mica-schist .. is a binary compound of quartz and mica. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 42 In 1816 Dulong proposed the theory, since known as the binary or hydrogen-theory of acids.

e. in *Crystallog.* (See quot.)

1816 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (1817) 216 A crystal is named binary, bibinary, tribinary, when it experiences one, two, or three decrements by two rows.

f. in *Math.* *Binary arithmetic*: a method of computation in which the binary scale is used, suggested by Leibnitz. *Binary scale*: the scale of notation whose ratio is 2, in which, therefore, 1 of the ordinary (denary) scale is expressed by 1, 2 by 10, 3 by 11, 4 by 100, etc. *Binary logarithms*: a system invented by Euler for use in musical calculations, in which 1 is the logarithm of 2, and the modulus is 1·442695.

B. *sb.*

1. A combination of two things; a couple, pair, 'two'; duality. ? *Obs.*

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 3 Make eke thre binaries. As for the first, think that ye be mad of to natures—body and soule. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Athcom.* II. x. § 4 (1622) 307 If you desire to make Two, or a Binary. [1627 BACON *Sylva* § 608 This same Binarium of a Stronger and a Weaker .. doth hold in all Living Bodies.] 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. 65 The Alpha, or unit..and the Beta, or binary. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 405 The invariable opposition..of the binaries of boats and Anubises.

2. *Astron.* A binary star or system. Cf. A c.

1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* 351 The elliptical or oval form of this binary [ξ in Ursa Major]. 1882 *Athenæum* 27 May 670/1 Binaries, or stars known to be physically double.

Binate (bəi·nēt), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *bīnāt-us* (cf. late L. *combīnātus*), f. L. *bīnī*: see BINAL.] Arranged in couples. **Bi·nately** *adv.*, in pairs.

1807 J. E. SMITH *Bot.* 176 *Binatum*, binate, is a fingered leaf consisting of only two leaflets, as in Zygophyllum. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 119. 147 The binate ramification. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 4 Leaves binately pinnate.

Binaural (bino·răl), *a.* [f. BIN- (or L. *bīnī* two by two) + AURAL, f. L. *auris* ear.] Of or pertaining to one's two ears; used with both ears, as the *binaural stethoscope*.

1881 LE CONTE *Light* 265 A kind of binaural audition, by means of which we judge imperfectly of direction of sound. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 208.

Bind (bəind), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **bound** (bound). Forms: 1 **bind-an**, 2–4 **bind-en**, 2–7 **binde**, (3–6 **bynd(e**, 4 **bynd-en**, 5 **-yn**), 3– **bind**. *Pa. t. sing.* 1–6 **band**, 1–5 **bond**, (3–5 **bonde**, 4–5 **boond(e**, 4–6 **bande**, **bounde**), 5– **bound**, (7 **binded**; *Sc.* **band**, **ban'**); *pl.* 1 **bundon**, 2–3 **-en**, 3 **-e**, 3–4 **bounden**, (4–5 **bonde(n**, 5– **bound**, (*north.* 4–5 **bande**, 5– **band**, **ban'**). *Pa. pple.* 1–4 **bunden**, (1–2 **gebunden**, 2–3 **ibunde(n**, 3–4 **ibounde(n**, 4 **ybounde(n**, 6 **ybound**), 4– **bounden**, 4–6 **bounde**, 5– **bound**, (also 3–4 **bonden**, 4 **-in**, **boundoun**, 4–5 **bonde**, **-yn**, **boundon**, **-yn**, 4–6 **bownde(n**, 5 **bowndene**, **-yn(e**, 6 **-on**, 7 **binded**; *north.* 4–6 **bundin**, 5 **-yn**, **bwndyn**, 6–7 **bund**, 5– **bun**). [Com. Teut.: OE. *bindan*, pa. t. *band* (*bǫ́nd*), pl. *bundon*, pple. *bunden* = OS. *bindan* (MDu., Du. *binden*), OFris., ON. *binda* (Sw. *binda*, Da. *binde*), OHG. *bintan* (MHG., mod.G. *binden*), Goth. *bindan*, pa. t. *band*, *bundum*, pple. *bundans*; cogn. with Skr. *bandh*:—Aryan **bhendh* to bind. As in other words with *-nd*, the originally short vowels of *bind*, *bunden* (still retained in the north. dial., as in the cognate langs.) have been lengthened and diphthongized in midl. and south. Eng. The north. dial. also retains the original past form *band* (which it has extended to the pl.), while in the standard speech *band* was supplanted already in the 15th c. by *bound*, proper to the pl. and to the pa. pple.] *General sense*: To make fast with a band or bond.

I. To tie fast.

1. *trans.* To make fast with a tie; to fasten, tie up.

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xlii. 24 He..nam Simeon and band hine beforan him.] *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2216 Do breðere seckes hauen he filt..And bunden ðe muðes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15871 His hend þai band and ledd him forth. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxii. 9 Abraham..bande his sonne Isaac, layed him on the altare. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 7 Fast binde fast finde. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* I. 215 The fascia, which binds it down in its situation. 1855 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* xvii, They .. bound his legs tight under his horse.

b. To tie fast *to* (*on*, *upon*).

1205 LAY. 16684 Samuel ..lette hine swiðe sterke to ane stake binde [1250 bynde]. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xcv. 75 They..take pyeces of tunder and of fire, and bonde it to the sparwes fete. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* vi. 8 Thou shalt bind them for a seal upon thine hand.

c. *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* vi. 21 Bind hem bisili in thin herte. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.* Induct. xxxviii, To this poore life was Miserie ybound. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 438 To binde incomprehensible effectes to the lawes of nature. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. xiv. 328 To bind Cæsar faster to their Interest. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxx, Distrust, and grief, Will bind to us each Western Chief. 1866 *Ecce Homo* xiv. (ed 4) 166 To bind men to their kind.

d. *esp.* said of spiritual or ecclesiastical binding. (In reference to Matt. xvi. 19.)

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 19 Swa hwæt swa þu bindes on eorðan gebunde biðon and in heofunum. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 65 Al þat prest bindeð soðliche buð ibunden. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3850 'Alle þat þou byndes in erthe,' says he, 'Sal in heven bunden be.' 1340 *Ayenb.* 172 He ssel zeche zuch ane confessour þet conne bynde and onbynde. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 28 If ilk prest mai vse þe key ..to assoile him, or ellis to bind him fro grace. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xvi. 19 Whatsoeuer thou shalt bind on earth, shall be bound in heauen.

¶ See also Branch IV.

2. *esp.* To make fast (any one) with bonds or fetters; to deprive of personal liberty, make a captive or prisoner.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 23 Hie hine swungon, & bundon, & spættedon on his onsyne. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 He ferde in to helle and .. hond þe deuel. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxix. 7 He .. bond [1388 boond] hym in gyues. — *Matt.* xiv. 3 Forsothe Eroude helde Joon, & bounde hym, & putte him in to prisoun. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lxi. 1 Yᵗ I might .. open the preson to them that are bounde. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 574 Surprize him first, and with hard Fetters bind. 1742 POPE *Dunciad* IV. 32 Too mad for mere material chains to bind. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 318 My father bound him hand and foot and threw him into a ditch.

b. *fig.* Said of sickness, sin, passion, affection, intellectual embarrassment, a magic spell, etc.

[*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xiii. 16 þas abrahames dohtor þe satanas gebond nu eahtatyne gear.] *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 63 Þenne hie we bunden of wiðerfulnesse. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 408 Luue bint so ure Louerd. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xiii. 16. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXIII. 9542 Achilles..lay in his loge all with loue boundon. *c* 1450 *York Bid. Prayer* in *Layfolks Mass Bk.* 70 We sall pray..for all þaes þat er bun in dette or in dedely syn. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 174 The magistrate (say they)..hath no power to bind the conscience. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* VIII. ii, The magician will release the fair spirit he has bound to his will.

¶ See also Branch IV.

II. To tie about, bandage, gird, encircle.

3. To tie (a knot *obs.*); hence *fig.* to conclude (a story *obs.*, a bargain or agreement), to make (any contract) fast or sure. † *To bind an end* (*Naut.*): to finish up (*obs.*).

a 1300 *Sarmun* 53 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 6 Þe last word bint þe tale. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* I. v, A forward fast thai bond. *c* 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 825 That cunnand band thai sekirly. 1567 *Declar. Lordis Quarrel* (Dalzell) II. 274 Syne with his Burrio band ane new mariage. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, v. i. 16 The sooner to effect, And surer binde this knot of amitie. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Scot.* (1655) 7 None of the Subjects should hind up a league together. 1677 *Act Frauds* xvii, Give something in earnest to bind the bargain. 1883 T. HARDY in *Longm. Mag.* July 259 A shilling is passed to bind the bargain.

4. 'To hinder the natural flux of the bowels, to make costive.' J. Cf. *to confine.*

[*c* 1050 *Ags. Gloss.* in WR.-WÜLCKER *Voc.* 342 *Astringentes*, gebindende.] 1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. xxix. § 2. 40 It heateth moderately and bindeth. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 19 Rubarb hath manifestly in it..parts that bind the body. 1683 SALMON *Lond. Disp.* I. i. (1702) 11/1 Hyacinthi .. bind the Belly. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 5) IV. 197/1 The fruit [Medler-tree] .. is somewhat austere, and binds the bowels.

5. To bandage (the body, etc. *with* something); to put a bandage on (any part of the body); to 'swaddle' a child, to 'wind' a corpse.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xi. 44 Hys nebb wæs mid swat-line gebunden. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Summe þer weren þet his eȝan bundan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11236 Wit suilk [clathes] sco suedeld him and band. 1382 WYCLIF *John* xix. 40 Thei token the body of Jhesu, and bounden it in lynnen clothis. 1694 SALMON *Iatrica* I. v. 284/1 To bind her Belly with a large swathing-band. 1837 *Penny Mag.* No. 335 A schöppe ..bound his eyes and led him to where the court was sitting. 1838 S. COOPER *Surg. Dict.* 691 This graduated compress is then to be bound on the part with a roller.

6. 'To cover a wound with dressings and bandages.' J. Usually with *up*.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 An helendis Mon..bond his wunden. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 70 [The Samaritan] embawmed hym and bonde his hed. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* x. 34 He comynge ny3 bond to gidere his woundis. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* li. 145 He made his thye to be dressed and bounden vp. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Hosea* vi. 1 Hee hath wounded vs, and hee will binde vs vp. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 177 Giue me another Horse, bind vp my Wounds. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* (1830) 50 Who can so softly bind up the wound? 1816 CRABBE *Eng. Synon.* 161/2 A wounded leg is bound but not tied; a string is tied but not bound.

7. To fasten round, to gird, encircle, wreathe (the head, etc. *with* something; something *about*, *round* the head, etc.).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev.* viii, And band his heafod mid claþe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeves T.* 33 His typet y-bounde aboute his heed. 1552 HULOET, Bynde vp, as a woman doth her heade. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 333 Bound with Triumphant Garlands will I come. 1607 — *Cor.* I. iii. 76 His browes bound with Oake. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VIII. 89 Bind those Altars round With Fillets. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 178 A belt her waist, a fillet binds her hair. 1870 TENNYSON *Holy Grail* 159, I, maiden, round thee, maiden, bind my belt.

8. To secure with a border or edging of some strengthening material, as a box or jewel with metal, a garment with braid, etc.; also *fig.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 349 Hem failen charite to bynde her schelde in ordre. 1464 *Inv. Dk. Suffolk* in *Dom. Archit.* III. 113 A gret standard of the chapell bounde with ierne. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xlv. 11 A worke..set with costly precious stones, all bounde with golde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 881 A flowrie verge to binde The fluid skirts of that same watrie Cloud. 1682 DRYDEN *Mac Fl.* 64 Close to the walls which fair Augusta bind. 1808 R. PORTER *Trav. Sk. Russ. & Swed.* ii. (1813) I. 17 A sort of low beef-eater hat bound with yellow. *Mod.* Silk binding to bind coats and vests.

III. To tie together, to unite.

9. To tie (a number of things) so as to hold them together, or to form them into a single mass; *esp.* to tie up (sheaves of corn).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 30 Gadriað ærest þonne coccel, and bindað sceafmælum. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 254 Heo schulen beon ibunden togederes. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xiii. 30 Gedre ȝee to gedre dernels, and byndeth hem to gidre in knytchis [1611 binde them in bundels] for to be brent. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 686 To binde with osiers or twigs, as hoopers do. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cxxix. 7 Hee that bindeth sheaues. 1632 MILTON *Allegro* 87 Her bow'r she leaves, With Thestylis to bind the sheaves. 1750 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1840) 238 Bind the pieces of glass together from end to end with strong silk thread. *a* 1832 CRABBE *Posth. Tales* Wks. 1834 VIII. 162 What time the reaper binds the burden'd sheaf. 1861 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xxviii, Old Sophy..bound up her long hair for her sleep.

absol. 1770 A. YOUNG *Tour N. Eng.* I. 189 A man follows every two scythes to bind.

b. *fig.*

1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *1 Sam.* xxv. 29 The soule of my lorde shal be bounde in the bundel of the liuing. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IV. 20 The jarring Nations he in peace shall bind. 1785 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* (1830) 417 Friendships which had bound their ancestors together. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 116 The situation of Palestine is remarkably bound up with its future destinies.

10. To cement (particles) together, or cause them to cohere in a firm mass.

a 1000 *Exon.* 78 a (Bosw.) Hrusan [*MS.* hruse] bindeþ wintres wóma. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 355 Þis elementz þat al thinges binds Four er þai. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 435 Qwhen the sawse is bounden to the felettes, then take hom out of the pot. *c* 1760 SMOLLETT *Blue ey'd Ann* 3 When Lybian sands are bound in frost. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 218 Stiff and loamy soils, which become hardened and bound. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* II. xvi. 10 That rain and frost of heaven; and the earth which they loose and bind. *Mod.* To bind the loose sand.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To stick together, cohere in a mass.

1674 GREW *Luctation* II. § 15 Their Alkaly binds in with some preternatural Acid in the Stomach. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 240 Soiling it [chalk land] with the best mould..to keep it from binding. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 37 The Mettal running close to the Spindle will bind on that place. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 179 ▸8 A spacious Walk of the finest Gravel, made to bind and unite so firmly. 1838 N. PATERSON *Manse Gard.* III. 210 The coarse [gravel], it is true does not bind.

c. *intr. Hawking.* To grapple or close *with*.

1575 TURBERV. *Falconry* 255 As diuers times it happeneth to the falcon..when they binde togither in the ayre. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 76 Nothing flieth in the aire that they will not bind with. 1826 SEBRIGHT in 'Stonehenge' *Brit.*

Sports I. iv. i. § 10 When one of the hawks seizes his prey, the other soon binds to him.

11. *trans.* To fasten together the sheets of (a book), and put it into a stiff cover. Technically 'binding' is covering with leather, vellum, or other durable material; though in ordinary language we say 'bound in cloth.' A book is *half-bound* when it has a leather back, and the sides covered with cloth or paper.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3317 The sexte had a sawtere semliche bowndene. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 20 I haue them [my books] in great reuerence..Full goodly bounde in pleasaunt couerture. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 34 That no Byble should be bounde without the Apocripha. 1637 *Decree Star-Chamb.* § 7 in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 13 No person..shall bind, stitch, or put to sale, any such booke. 1727 Swift *Further Acc. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. I. 156 He always binds in sheep. 1851 Longf. *Gold. Leg.* II. 113 A huge tome, bound In brass and wild-boar's hide.

b. *To bind up*: i.e. together into one volume.

1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Warres* IV. 95 It is printed, and bound up with her life. 1682 Grew *Anat. Plants* Ep. Ded., An Animal is..several Plants bound up into one Volume. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* II. xvi. (1878) 183 The fragment on Hades, formerly bound up with the works of Josephus.

12. *Hedging.* To interlace stakes with edder.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* (1534) 54 Set thy stakes within ii. foote and a halfe together, excepte thou haue very good edderynge, and longe, to bynde with. *Ibid.* The better the stake wil be dryuen, whan he is wel bounden.

13. *transf.* To fasten together or connect in various ways, as to harness a horse or chariot (*obs.*), to fasten parts of dress (*poetic*), to connect distant places (*rhet.*); and in various *fig.* uses.

1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* vii. 8 Bynde not two synnes together. — *Ex.* xiv. 6 He bounde his charetts fast [Wyclif, ioynede the chare]. 1611 Bible *Micah* i. 13 Bind the chariot to the swift beast. 1720 Gay *Ep. T. Snow*, A sharpen'd skewer cross his bare shoulders bound A tattered rug. 1836 O. W. Holmes *Poems, My Aunt*, She strains the aching clasp That binds her virgin zone. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* (1884) I. 3 To bind by watery highways with the furthest ends of the World, a country disinherited by nature of its rights. 1860 Keble *Hymn* 'The voice that,' Thou didst bind two natures In Thine eternal bands.

IV. To restrain or unite by non-material bonds. (Closely connected with the *fig.* uses of 1, 2, from which these senses spring.)

14. To tie, restrain, confine, restrict by a non-material bond or force of any kind.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23748 We ar bunden vnder þair au. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 35 Þe Walsch men he band With homage and feaute. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 90 When poysoned houres had bound me vp From mine owne knowledge. 1647 Campion *Art Descant.* II. 27 No Tune..can have any grace or sweetness unless it be bounden within a proper Key. 1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* VIII. ii, The great Contriver of Nature is not bound up to one Way only. 1838 Macaulay in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) II. vii. 14, I have no official business to bind me.

15. To tie (a person, oneself) up in respect to action; to oblige by a covenant, oath, promise or vow. Const. *to*, *from*, an action, *to do* something.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 6 Hwoa se..bihat hit God alse heste to donne, heo bint hire þerto. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Compl. Mars* 47 He bynt him to perpetuall obeisaunce. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 217, I will me bynde to be your man. 1535 Coverd. *Numb.* xxx. 2 Yf eny man..sweare an ooth, so that he binde his soule. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* 71 A Covenant, if lawfull, binds in the sight of God, without the Oath. 1654 Earl Orrery *Parthenissa* (1676) 640 What I bind my self from now, I will abjure for ever for your sake. 1832 Chalmers *Pol. Econ.* v, A landed proprietor may bind himself to a future payment, in a written deed.

† **b.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To agree, pledge oneself.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VI. 927 Than bund thai thus; thar suld be no debait. *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* II. 215 He would voluntarily bind for it.

16. *trans.* To oblige or constrain with legal authority.

1463 *Paston Lett.* 473 II. 133 Your certificat..shall bynd any of the parties to sey the contrary. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 161 For the lawe of the chirche..byndeth vs to synge or saye our seruyce diligently. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 48 What law can bynd mee, to be trew to so wycked a countrey? 1775 Johnson *Tax. no Tyr.* 45 Whether the English laws could bind Ireland. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 375 Every parish was bound to repair the highways which passed through it.

17. To subject to a specific legal obligation.

a. To make (a person or estate) liable for the payment of a debt, or fulfilment of an obligation. Usually *passive*: To be made or become surety.

1462 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 149 My mastyre and Thomas Howe are bowndyne..to my lord of Esex, lx. *li.* 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 5 For the which, as I told you, Anthonio shall be bound. 1650 T. B[ayley] *Worcester's Apoph.* 69 Offering to bind her estate for the repayment. 1727 Swift *Wonder of W.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 54 He has hardly one acquaintance, for whom he hath not been bound. 1772 Mackenzie *Man of World* II. ix. (1823) 476, I will become bound to make up all your losses.

b. To lay under obligation to answer or prosecute a charge (usually *to bind over to appear*, etc.), or *gen.* to perform a stated act or pursue a line of conduct.

1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrim.*, Yf any man..will be bound, and sureties with him to the parties. 1592 Greene *Art Conny-catch.* II. 12 They were apprehended, and bound ouer to the Sessions at Westminster. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xii. 299 He is not to be bound to the peace. *c* 1702 J. P. *New Guide Constables* 106 Such Parents may be bound over..to answer their sad default. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xiii. 109 The Mayor..declared he would..bind them over to keep the peace.

c. *To bind one (over) to his good behaviour.* lit. and fig.

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 40 Till the Lord binde the soule to her good behaviour. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 79 It pretended to bind books to their good behaviour. 1760 *Life of Cat* 108 Sufficient..to bind him down to his good behaviour. 1829 Southey *Sir T. More* I. 142 The members would virtually be bound to their good behaviour. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 559 He thought it unjust..to bind him over to his good behaviour.

d. colloq. *I dare*, or *will be bound*: I undertake the responsibility of the statement, I feel certain.

1557 North *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* (1582) 399 b, I dare be bound..he shal not want infinit troubles. 1589 *Theses Martinianæ* Introd., He bee bounde hee shall not loose his labour. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* IV. iii. 18, I dare be bound hee's true. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* V. ii, I'll be bound that no soul here can budge a foot to follow you. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom* XXVIII, You've been stealing something, I'll be bound.

18. *To be bound*: to be under obligation, to have it as a duty, moral or legal, *to do* something.

c 1360 *Deo Gratias* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 125 To þonke and blesse hym we be bounde. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt's. T.* 291 Thou art ybounden..To helpen me. 1484 Caxton *Chyualry* 15 So moche arte thow more bonde and bounden to be good. 1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 522 That she is bound in honor still to do. 1607–12 Bacon *Counsel, Ess.* (Arb.) 318 Princes are not bound to communicate all matters. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 283, I am not bound to assign the..motives of his..hatred. 1852 M'Culloch *Taxation* II. i. 158 Government..is bound to treat all its subjects alike.

19. To engage or unite in matrimony.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 40 He wild him bynd to som berde in boure. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Cor.* vii. 27 Thou art boundyn to a wyf. 1580 Baret *Alv.* B 1027 Moreouer I am bounde to my wife. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 59 As mariage binds and blood breakes. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* I. 338 To bind in law, the couple bound by love.

20. To indenture (any one) to a master, or to a trade, as an apprentice or learner; to apprentice. Sometimes with *out* or *over*.

c 1500 in Halliw. *Nugæ P.* 20 The preste that bounde me prentys. 1586 in Wadley's *Bristol Wills* (1886) 251 Twenty shillings to John Stinchcome yf he be bownde. 1602 *Life T. Cromwell* I. ii. 80 Had I bound him to some honest trade. *a* 1672 Wood *Life* (1848) 89 *note*, Imploying the yearly profits..in binding forth apprentices into other parishes. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 196 ▶3 [I] have bound him to a Shoemaker. 1845 Stephen *Laws Eng.* II. 230 Apprentices are usually bound out by their friends; though their own consent is essential. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* ii, Rebecca..was bound-over as an articled-pupil.

21. To attach *to* (a person) by ties of duty, gratitude, affection, etc.

1530 Palsgr. 362, I am bownden to no man. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. iii. 20, I am much bounden to your Maiesty. 1634 W. Wood *New Eng. Prosp.* Ded. Note, The good assurance of your native worth..hath so bound my thankfull acknowledgement. 1682 *Pepys' Diary* VI. 147, I am infinitely bound to my friends..for their thoughts of me. 1765 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 71 The way in which you take up my affairs binds me to you in a manner I cannot express. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* II. 181 Simon Glover, to whom the Fair City is so much bounden.

Bind (bəind), *sb.* Also 4–6 bynde: see Bine. [f. Bind *v.*]

1. Anything used to bind or tie; a band or tie. *Our Lady's binds* (obs.): confinement at childbirth. Cf. Bend *sb.*[1] 1 d, Band *sb.*[1] 1 c.

a 1000 *Cod. Dip.* (Kemble) VI. 133 (Bosw.), Hio an Ceoldryþe hyre betstan bindan. *c* 1400 *Bidding Prayer* in *York Manual* (1874) App. 221 Wymmen þat bethe in oure lady byndes.

b. A connecting timber in a ship.

1803 *Hull Advert.* 9 Apr. 2/1 The ship..had new binds and new top sides. 1833 Richardson *Merc. Mar. Arch.* 6 The best place for the upper bind is about ⅔ of the midship height.

c. *Music.* 'A curved line (also called *tie*) placed between two notes of the same degree, to denote the continuance of the sound, during the value of both, instead of the repercussion of the second note.' Grove *Dict. Mus.* 1880. Also applied by some to the Brace or Accolade.

1880 Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 242/2 The employment of the bind is a necessity whenever a sound is required to be of a duration which cannot be expressed by any single note.

2. A twining or climbing stem of a plant; a flexible shoot. **a.** *esp.* The climbing stem of the hop-plant. **b.** Used to name varieties of the hop, as *grey-bind*, *red-bind*, *white-bind*. Now Bine.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 444 God..ded growe of þat soyle þe fayrest bynde..þat euer burne wyste. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 36 Bynde, a twyste of a vyne. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 343 Hop Stalks or Binds. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 618 *Bind*, a country word for a stalk of hops. [See Bine.]

3. Hence, used as the name of certain climbing plants that wind round the stems of other plants or trees. † **a.** Honeysuckle or Wood-bine. **b.** = Bindweed (*Convolvulus* and *Polygonum*).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 36 Bynde or Wode bynde, *corrigiola*, *vitella*. 1575 Gascoigne *Wks.* (1587) 189 Tares and Byndes can pluck good grayne adowne. 1878 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, *Common Bind*, Convolvulus [wild].

4. Indurated clay, occurring between coal-strata.

1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 297 Indurated clay, which the miners commonly call clunch, and when much mixed with calx of iron, bind. *Ibid.* 301 Black shale, iron stone, shale, blue bind. 1844 H. Hutchinson *Pract. Drainage* 173 Red clay and skerry or bine. 1864 *Derby Merc.* 7 Dec., The fall of bind suddenly liberating a quantity of bad air.

b. A thin stratum of shale or stone.

1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 126 The upper Pillars..lying between two Binds of Stone like Seams of Coal.

5. A measure of quantity in salmon and eels.

1477 *Sc. Act Jas. III.* (1597) § 76 Of the bind of Salmond. 1487 *Ibid.* § 131 The Barrell bind of Salmound sould..contein the assyse and mesour of fourteene gallonis. 1667 E. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. ii. (1743) 154 Eels have 25 to the Strike; 10 Strikes to the Bind. *a* 1728 Kennett *Gloss.* (MS. Lansd. 1033) A Bind of eels..consisted of ten sticks, and every stick of twenty five eels. [In mod. Dicts.]

6. Capacity, measure, limit, size. *Aboon my bind*: beyond my power. *Sc.* Cf. Bend.

1551 *Acts Mar.* xi. (Jam.) The wylde Guse of the greit bind, iis. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* I. 122 His hois they war. Of biggest hind. 1823 Scott *St. Ronan's* i, Their bind was just a Scots pint over-head, and a tappit-hen.

† **Bindbalk.** *Obs. rare.* A tie-beam.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 668 *Trapecula*, a byndbalk.

† **Bi·ndcorn.** *Herb. Obs.* [f. Bind *v.* + Corn.] Black or Corn Bindweed (*Polygonum Convolvulus*).

1577 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 16/2 It will bring foorth weeds, bindcorne, cockle, darnell. 1580 Baret *Alv.* B 1424 Renning Bucke, or binde corne..like vnto withwinde.

† **Bind-days.** *Obs.* Days on which tenants were bound to render stated unpaid service to their feudal lord; boon-days.

1664 Spelman *Gloss., Precariæ*..vulgo bind dayes. 1706 Phillips, '*Bind-Days*. See Precaria.'

† **Bi·nded,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [A weak pa. pple. of Bind.] Bound together, connected.

1650 J. G[regory] *Notes & Obs.* Pref. 7 That invisible Harmony and binded discord of the Parts.

Binder (bəi·ndəɹ). [f. Bind *v.* + -er[1].]

I. Of persons.

1. *gen.* One who binds. (See senses of the verb.)

a 1000 *Riddles* (Gr.) xxviii. 6 Ic eom bindere and swingere. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 2050 Bynderes loue ich neuere mo. *c* 1450 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 688 *Hic ligator*, a bynder. 1651 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* viii. § 4. 129 The binder supposes him that is bound not to be sufficiently tyed by any other obligation. 1846 Trench *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. vi. 235 The true binder up of the bleeding hurts of humanity.

2. *spec.* **a.** A bookbinder.

1556 *Chart. Stationers' Comp.* in Entick *London* (1766) IV. 227 Any..printer, binder or seller of any manner of books. 1705 Hearne *Diary* (1885) I. 57 This was discovered by the binder. 1862 Burton *Bk.-hunter* I. 26 There are binders who have immortalized themselves.

b. One who binds sheaves behind the reapers.

1611 Chapman *Iliad* XVIII. (J.) Three binders stood, and took the handfuls reapt From boys that gather'd quickly up. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth.* 159 One man follows the two binders, to stook the corn. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* XVIII. II. 226 Binders tied them fast With bands, and made them sheaves.

c. 'One who undertakes to keep a mine open.' Weale *Dict. Terms* 1849.

II. Of things.

3. Anything used to bind; a band, bandage, etc.; in *Med.*, a piece of calico or a special apparatus used in obstetric surgery.

1695 Motteux *St. Olon's Morocco* 94 Nothing on their Heads but a single Veil or Binder. 1787 Mrs. Trimmer *Œcon. Charity* 79 Plain linen caps, with binders herring-boned with coloured cruel. 1861 *Year-bk. Med. & Surg.* 359 The use of the obstetric binder. 1868 *Daily News* 3 Sept., The binder and wimple were placed on the head [of a nun]. 1885 *Cheshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Binders*, narrow strips of thick hempen cloth..put round cheeses..to prevent them bulging.

b. *fig.* (Cf. 4.)

1621–31 Laud *Serv. Serm.* (1847) 99 Justice and judgment is the greatest binder up of a State. 1627 Bp. Hall *Medit. & Vows* ii. 29 Performance is a binder. 1643 Caryl *Sacr. Covt.* 5 A Covenant is a binder of affection.

4. A connecting piece that holds the several parts of any structure together; as, **a.** A long pliant with or branch used in fencing, etc. (cf. Bind *v.* 12); **b.** *Carpentry.* A tie-beam or binding joint; **c.** A principal part of a ship's frame, such as keel, transom, beam, etc.; **d.** A long stone that passes quite through a wall, and gives support to the smaller stones, a 'bond' stone.

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxii. 212 Though batchelours be the strongest stakes, married men are the best binders in the hedge of the Commonwealth. 1666 J. Smith *Old Age* (ed. 2) 207, I compare..the Sinews or Nerves to the binders of the hedge; which fasten and unite all the other parts. 1842 Gwilt *Archit.* (1876) 601 By the 14th century the system of girders, binders, and joists was perfected. 1845 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 122 It makes an admirable binder of the moveable sands.

5. In various technical applications:

a. A band of straw, etc. for binding sheaves of corn; **b.** A contrivance attached to a reaping-machine to bind up the grain as cut into sheaves; **c.** An appliance attached to a sewing-machine for putting binding on cloth; **d.** *Weaving.* A lever fixed in the shuttle-box to arrest the shuttle and

prevent its recoil; e. A detachable cover or binding for unbound magazines, music, papers, etc.

1865 *Morn. Star* 30 May, A policeman produced a steel binder belonging to a sewing machine.

† 6. *Med.* Anything which produces astriction or constipation of the bowels. *Obs.*

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne Regim.* N iv, Hit scoureth away the dropsye..neuer the lesse it is a bynder. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. i. (1651) 364 They would prescribe .. binders for purgatives. 1678 SALMON *New Lond. Disp.* I. vi. (1702) 140/1 Where binders and strengthners are used.

† 7. Anything which causes bodies to adhere or stick together; a cement. *Obs.*

1678 SALMON *New Lond. Disp.* III. xii. (1702) 416/2 The Bone-Binder..speedily glews broken Bones together. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Elements*, The elements of metals ..and sulphur as the binder, or cement.

8. *Comb.*, as **binder's-board**, hard smooth pasteboard used in bookbinding.

Bindery (bəi·ndəri). [f. prec. + -Y: see -ERY.] A bookbinder's workshop or establishment. (First in use in U. S.)

1828 In WEBSTER. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 449/1 s.v. *Americanism*; *Bindery*, meaning 'a place where books are bound' ..is not a bad word. 1879 *Academy* 11 Oct. 265 The bindery at the Boston Public Library. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* s. v. *Libraries*, Provision .. for work-rooms, librarians' offices, cataloguing rooms, and a Bindery.

Binding (bəi·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BIND *v.* + -ING 1.]

I. Abstract.

1. The action of the vb. BIND in various senses.

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Lamb. Hom.* 207 Ich bede þe..bi his nimunge . and bindunge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 36 Byndynge, *ligacio*. 1517 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's, Stortford* 35 Pd. for flower and woode for the byndyng of the books, ij*d*. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sacrifice* xii, I suffer binding, who have loos'd their bands. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xvii. § 25. 324 What binding and loosing, or remitting and retaining of sinnes, is, admits of some scruple. 1706 PHILLIPS, etc., *Binding* (in Falconry) signifies tiring or when a hawk seizes [cf. BIND *v.* 9 c]. 1832 C. HOWARD *Sel. Farms* 8 By .. large sheaves, and tight binding. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 257 The wood screws..are always soaped before turned in, to prevent their binding in the wood.

b. Engagement for service, or as an apprentice.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 194/1 The binding is to a carpenter for six years. 1858 *Lond. Rev.* Oct. 42 At the annual bindings [for service].

2. The state or condition of being bound (in various senses of the vb.).

c 1380 WYCLIF *De Dot. Eccl.* Sel. Wks. III. 431 Byndyng to siche signes lettiþ fredom of Crist. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 115 In case of binding they are best to be eaten before meate. 1632 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 83 What think ye to take binding with the fair Corner-stone, Jesus?

† 3. A quantity bound up; a bundle, bunch. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xxx. 12 Twei byndyngis [*Vulg.* ligatura] of dried grapis.

II. Concrete.

4. That with which anything is bound; a bond, band, bandage; a fastening.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxiv. [cxxv]. 5 Heldand in bindinges Laverd lede sal. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xlv. (1495) 629 The tame cucurbita..byndyth it self wyth certen fastnynges and byndynges as a vyne dooth. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 379 The same bindings being again bound upon the wound..infect it. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* v. 6 The joints [*marg.* bindings or knots] of his loins were loosed.

5. *spec.* a. The strong covering of a book, which holds the sheets together, and protects the volume.

1647 CRASHAW *Steps Temp.* 61 A little volume, but great book .. the rest of a rich binding. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 80 ¶ 1 Provided always, that the Binding be of Calves-Skin. 1787 BURNS *Book Worm* i, Spare the golden bindings. 1854 *N. & Q.* IX. 423 Receipt for varnishing the binding of old books.

b. A protective covering for the raw edges of a fabric; the braid or other material of this.

1598 FLORIO, *Cordicella*, a little cord..an inkle, a binding. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 284 The boys and girls hats are white, and tied round with red binding. 1885 *Price List*, Bindings..Silk, 2*d*. per yard.

c. *Arch. & Shipbuilding.* A band of masonry and brickwork; a connecting timber, etc.

1626 Capt. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 10 Plankes, bindings, knees, boults. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 223 The three Fasciæ or Bindings, which serve as a Parapet. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 97 Bindings, the iron links which surround the Dead-Eyes. 1884 *Congregational Year Bk.* 401 The ceiling of roof over the nave is..divided by arched bindings.

6. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *binding shrub, binding factory*; **binding-cloth**, fancy cloth (usually dyed and stamped muslin) for covering books; **binding-guide**, a contrivance fitted to sewing-machines for adjusting the binding to the material to be bound; † **binding-Tuesday**, the Tuesday in Hocktide, the second Tuesday after Easter. (See also the *ppl. adj.*)

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Retama*, a kinde of binding shrubbe or broome, *Genista*. 1664 SPELMAN *Gloss.* s. v. *Hocday*, Alii in hac celebritate alios obsident, capiunt, ligant (præsertim viros fœminæ) atque inde, binding Tuesday, i. Diem Martis ligatoriam appellant. 1845 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. iii. 350 [tr. Spelman].

Bi·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That binds together or up; causing or tending to cohere; astringent, styptic.

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* iii. 69 Byndynge frost and colde, blesse ȝe to the Lord. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lxix. (1495) 289 Byndyng medycynes..as..Acacia. 1606 B. JONSON *Hymenæi*, We see The binding force of Vnitie. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 539 As for the mixt soyles, if they be binding, as the claye. 1824 LOUDON *Cycl. Garden*, § 1958 Choosing the best coloured good binding gravel.

2. *fig.* Obligatory, restrictive, coercive.

1611 BIBLE *Num.* xxx. 13 Euery binding othe to afflict the soule. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. ix. 224 No promise made to an heretic is binding. 1859 MILL *Liberty* iv, Laws of conduct binding on ourselves and on all others.

3. *Comb.* (some of them perh. from the *vbl. sb.*), as **binding-joist**, a joist resting on the wall-plates and carrying other joists; † **binding-note**, a bind or tie in musical notation; **binding-plate**, one of a series of iron plates used to strengthen or arm a puddling-furnace; **binding-rafter**, a longitudinal timber lying upon the principals of a roof and enabling them to support the covering; **binding-screw**, a screw used in various instruments for purposes of clamping or adjustment.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 132 The *binding Joysts marked *cc*. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 266 The beams and *binding-joists are shown. 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. 454 Semicircular marks, called *binding-notes, and slurs. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 997 Bolted upon both sides to the cast-iron *binding plates of the furnace. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., **Binding Rafters*, The same as Purlins. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 258/1 From these springs the two wires proceed, ended by *binding-screws.

Bindingly (bəi·ndiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a binding manner; so as to be obligatory.

1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* 10 Nothing is bindingly to be received and believed as an Article of Faith, unless, etc.

Bi·ndingness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Binding or obligatory quality.

1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* viii. 87 The truth and bindingness of..these current rules.

Bi·ndle. *Sc.* [Cf. OE. *bindele* a binding, a tying.] 'The cord or rope that binds anything, whether made of bemp or of straw.' Jamieson.

Bindweed (bəi·ndˌwīd). *Bot.* Also 6 **bind(e)-weede, bynd-**, 7 **binde-**, 9 **bine-**. [f. BIND *v.* + WEED. (Perh. sometimes for BINDWITH.)]

1. The English name for the species of the N.O. *Convolvulus*; as Greater Bindweed (*C. sepium*), Lesser Bindweed (*C. arvensis*), Seaside Bindweed (*C. Soldanella*).

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 30 Conuoluulus is called .. in english wythwynde or byndeweede. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 128 Byndweed..is as it wer an vnperfyt worke of nature lerning to make lilies. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 531 Bind-weed, both great and small, do proceed partly of drinesse. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I. Sea bells, sea bind weed, or withwand, *Soldanella*. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* I. 761 The cumbrous bind-weed, with its wreaths and bells.

attrib. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 203 The fragile bindweed-bells and briony rings.

2. Applied dialectally or vaguely to various other climbing plants, as species of *Smilax, Honeysuckle, Tamus*, etc. See also BINWEED.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVI. xxxv, Like unto Ivie is that plant which they call Smilax, or rough Bindweed. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 432 Smilax..Bindweed; it opens the belly, disolves hard swellings.

3. **Black, Corn, or Ivy Bindweed**, *Polygonum Convolvulus*; **Blue Bindweed**, Bittersweet or Woody Nightshade.

1617 B. JONSON *Vis. Delight*, The blue bindweed doth itself infold With honey-suckle. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. 261 Black Bindweed..frequent weed among corn.

Bindwith (bəi·ndˌwiþ). *Bot.* [f. BIND + WITH *sb.*] a flexible twig: cf. BENDWITH.] A name given by some recent writers (perhaps erroneously) to *Clematis Vitalba*, or Traveller's Joy.

1797–1804 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. Martyn). 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 21 *Bind-with*, a with used to bind up faggots, the Traveller's Joy.

Bi·ndwood. *Bot.* Also **binwood**. [f. BIND + WOOD.] Scotch and north Eng. name for Ivy; also *occas.* for Honeysuckle.

1790 TELFORD in *Burns' Wks.* I. 370 The rocky how Where binwood bushes o'er them flow. 1808 JAMIESON *Sc. Dict.*, *Bindwood*, the vulgar name for ivy.

Bine (bəin). Also 4–5 **bynde**, 8–9 **bind**. [A dial. form of BIND *sb.*, recently adopted as the literary form in the following senses.]

1. A flexible shoot of any shrub, a shoot of the year's growth; the flexible stem of a climbing plant.

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 186 When the crop is heavy, the lower parts of the bines [of vetches] will be less inviting than the upper part. 1880 *Standard* 12 Nov., The first frosts..shrivel the bines of white bryony. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gr. Ferne F.* 194 A trailing bine of honeysuckle.

b. *spec.* The climbing stem of the hop.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Hop Gard.*, When you find the Binds very vigorous..you must forbear giving them any more Earth. *a* 1845 HOOD *Ode R. Wilson*, What Kentish boor would tear away the prop So roughly as to wound, nay, kill the bine? 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 112 When burr and bine were gather'd. 1884 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* V. 43 The 'fly'..on hops, is an aphis specialized for that particular bine.

c. Hence, used to name varieties of the Hop; e.g. *White-bine* (formerly *-bind*, corruptly *-vine*).

1732 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Lupulus*, The grey Bind.. is a large square Hop. 1835 *Penny Mag.* 453 The hop-plant ..has several varieties, such as the red-bind, the green-bind, the white-bind. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 602 Several varieties are known, the finest of which are the White Bines, etc.

2. Entering into names of plants: e.g. WOODBINE. Cf. BIND *sb.* 3.

Bine, obs. form of BIN, within.

Binervate (bəinə·ɪvˌeɪt), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*2 1 + NERVATE, f. L. *nerv-us* NERVE.] Having two nerves: applied a. in *Bot.* to leaves having two longitudinal ribs; b. in *Ent.* to insect-wings supported by two nerves only.

1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*

Binethe, obs. form of BENEATH.

Bineweed, variant of BINDWEED.

Bing (biŋ), *sb.*1 Also 5–6 **bynge**, 6–7 **binge, byng**, 7 **bingg**. [a. ON. *bing-r* masc. 'heap'; cf. Sw. *binge* masc. 'heap.' Da. *bing* has the sense not of 'heap,' but of 'bin'; and in Eng. *bing* has also been used dialectally for BIN in various senses since the 15th c. In Da. this change can only be explained by transference of the name from a 'heap' to the place where a heap is contained; the Eng. use of *bing* for *bin* may be partly of Danish origin, but is prob. largely due to phonetic contact of the two words.]

1. A heap or pile: formerly of stones, earth, trees, dead bodies, as well as of corn, potatoes, and the like, as still in northern dial.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. ix. 45 Of treis thow big a bing To be a fyre. *Ibid.* IV. vii. 80 Lyk emetis gret Quhen thai depulȝe the meikle bing of quheit. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreame* ii. 173 The men of Kirk lay boundin into byngis. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 529 Like ants when they do spoile the bing of corne. 1787 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 27 Potato-bings are snugged up frae skaith Of coming Winter. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Bing*..a heap of potatoes in a field covered with earth: a heap of grain in a barn.

2. *spec.* A heap of metallic ore, of alum; a definite quantity (8 cwt.) of lead ore.

1815 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 619 Bing in the alum-works denotes a heap of alum thrown together in order to drain. 1876 *Mid Yorks. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Bing*, a bing of ore contains eight weighs, a weigh being a hundred weight, *Nidd.* 1885 *Trans. Cumbrld. & Westm. Archæol. Soc.* VIII. 19 In one year eighty workmen raised 12,000 bings of ore in this mine.

b. *Bing ore* (or simply *bing*): the best lead ore.

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 166 The best [lead-ore] being call'd Bing. 1851 TAPPING *Manlove's Chron.* Gloss., *Bing* ..ore is the Derbyshire mining term for the purer, richer, and cleaner part of the fell or boose.

3. = BIN, in various applications. Now *dial.*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 97 King hafs riueli gold in bing. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Bynge, *theca, cumera*. 1539 *Indent. Berwick Castle* in *Archæol.* XI. 440 In the pantre, a large bynge of okyn tymbar with 3 partitions. 1575 TURBERV. *Venery* 28 Prety little Binges or basketts of woodde to put theyr breade in. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* V. 6 In..the stable shall be placed close binggs or hutches for the keeping of prouender. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s. v. *Abunda*, The Cistern into which they throw their crystallized Allom, for the water to drain from it, is call'd a Bing. 1775 E. BARRY *Observ. Wines* 82 To cover the Bottles in the Bings with Saw-Dust. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-Bk.* (E. D. S.), *Bing*, a place railed off from the cow-house in which fodder is kept.

4. 'The kiln of the furnace wherein they burn their Charcoal for the melting of metals.' Kennett *Par. Antiq.* 1695.

1658 RAY *Itin.* (1760) 127 Then they carry it [silver ore].. to each Smelter's several Bing, where it is melted with Black and White Coal. 1674 — *Prep. Tin* Coll. 123 Throwing on Charcoal, then upon that Black Tin, and so interchangeably into a very deep bing (which they call the house).

5. *Comb.* † **Bing-ale**; † **bing-brine**, brine of a pickling trough; **bing-hole** (see quot.); **bing-place, bing-stead**, the place to which the 'bing' or round lead ore is brought to be crushed; also, a place for ashes.

1735 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.), **Bing-ale*, the liquour which the fermor of a parsonage gives to the fermours.. when he has gathered their tythe. 1745 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 9 *Bing Brine..composed of the entire Juices of the Flesh and Salt, when boiled..is of a sweet Smell, and quite transparent. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Bing-hole*, a hole or shoot through which ore is thrown. 1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 129 To fine such..as..digg or delve in any Mans *Bing-place. 1747 W. HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Bij b, **Bingstead*, the place where the largest and best of the ore..is thrown. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 198 Cinders are thrown..into a *Bing-stead in the court-yard.

‖ **Bing,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* [Chinese *bing*, dial. form of *ming*, the name of a Chinese character often denoting the leaves of the tea-plant, and especially the tender leaves or leaf-buds. Prof. Legge.] A kind of tea.

1701 *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1205 The Bohe..is the very first bud gather'd..The Bingtea is the second growth in April. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5934/3 One Chest Bing per Carnarvan.

Bing (biŋ), *v.*1 To pile or put up in a bing.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 57 The burges byngis in his buith, the broun and the blak. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. (JAM.) The hairst was ower..The 'tatoes bing'd.

Bing, *v.*2 *dial.* Also **byng**. *intr.* Of milk: To begin to turn sour, to be on the turn.

1867 HARLAND *Lanc. Folk-lore* 165 in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E.

D. S.) The milk is bynged or will not churn, though a hot poker has been used to spoil the witchery. [cf. BLINK.]

† Bing, *v.*[3] *Obs.* [Slang. ? Gipsy.] *intr.* To go. 1567 HARMAN *Caueat* 84 Bynge a waste, go you hence. 1609 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle-Lt.* Wks. 1884–5 III. 198 And bing we to Rome vile. 1652 BROME *Jov. Crew* IV. ii. 431 Bing awast, bing awast. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxviii, 'Bing out and tour, ye auld devil.' 1822 — *Nigel* xxiii, 'You shall be carted for bawd..and bing off to Bridewell.'

Binge, *v. Sc.* Also 6 bynge, 8 beenge, 9 beenje. [Of late formation, app. with a feeling for the initial sound of *bow, bend, beck,* and the closing sound of *cringe*; cf. *whinge.* The dial. *binge* to soak (Lincoln.) appears to be a different word.]

intr. To make a low obeisance, to curtsey; also to fawn, cringe. **Bingeing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1562 A. SCOTT *N. Yere Gift Quene,* Thay bad thame bek and bynge at deid mennis banes. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv. (1755) 51, I mun stand becking and binging, as I gang out and into the hall. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1729) 17 The Maiden blusht and bing'd fu' law. 1805 J. NICOL *Poems* I. 187 (JAM.) Beenjin slaves ca' them divine. 1879 JAMIESON *Sc. Dict.* s. v. *Beck,* 'A great deal of becking and beenging' is a phrase still used among the vulgar.

Binge, *sb. Sc.* In 5 bing, 6 benge, 7 beinge. [f. prec. vb.] A servile bow or obeisance.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 24 (Quod hee) with many bing and many becke. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 105 With mony benge and bek, He salust him. 1681 R. LAW *Mem.* (1818) 190 With many a scrape, beck and beinge.

Bingle-bangle (bi·ŋg'lbæŋg'l), *a. dial.* [A reduplicate formation from BANGLE *v.*] Fickle, vacillating, irresolute; cf. *shilly-shally.*

1825 R. WARD *Tremaine* II. xxvi. 234 He is but a bingle bangle man..no good will come on him.

Bingo (bi·ŋgo). [App. a humorous formation from B. for 'brandy' (cf. 'B. and S.') and STINGO.] A slang term for brandy.

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown Oxf.* xxxiii. (D.) Some soda water with a dash of bingo clears one's head in the morning.

Bingy (bi·ŋi), *a. north. dial.* [f. BING *v.*[2] + -Y.] Said of milk: In the incipient stage of sourness.

1857 MRS. GASKELL *C. Brontë* (1857) I. 70 The milk, too, was often 'bingy,' to use a country expression for a kind of taint which is far worse than sourness. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Bingy,* a peculiar clouty or frowsty taste in milk. The first stage of turning sour.

† Bi·nhead. *Obs.* A kind of fresh-water fish; perh. the Bull-head or Miller's-thumb.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. iv. (1588) 450 Angling is excepted, and so is the taking of Smelts, Loches, Minews, Binheads, Gudgeons, and Eeles.

Binimo(n, var. BENIM *v. Obs.* to take away.

† Bi·nity. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *bīnī* two by two + -ITY; cf. *trinity.*] A pair.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 54 What a sort of freendly binitéez we oour seluez doo consist & stond vpon, Fyrst, oour too féet, too legs, too knéez, so vpward.

Bink (biŋk). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 3 bennk, 3–5 benk(e, 3–4 binc, binck, 4 bengk, bynk, 5 bynke, 4– bink. [Later form of ME. *benk* = BENCH *sb.*]

1. A bench or form to sit on; = BENCH 1.

c 1200 ORMIN 15231 Wiþþ þrinne bennkess benkedd. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5321 He kist and sett on binc him bi [*Gött.* binck, *Fairf.* benk, *Trin.* benche]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 238 The gud vif on the bynk sytand. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXVI. 188, I schall buske to þe benke. *a* 1548 *Thrie Priests Peblis* 24 (JAM.) Hal binks ar ay slidder. 1603 *Philotus* xvii, His wyfe may ay sit formest doun, At eyther burde or bink. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., The summer binks, a benched alcove or summer-house in a garden.

2. A seat of justice; = BENCH 2.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 58 At London at þe benke schewe þer þin askyng. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 317 When ye were set as syres on bynke. 1862 *Hislop Prov. Scot.* 63 For faut o' wise men fools sit on binks.

3. A shelf; particularly, a long flat slab of stone fixed to a wall, used either as a seat or as a shelf; also, a plate-rack; a dresser.

1535 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 12 A cobbord with a dysbynk. 1657 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 67 The Good-man keeps it, as we think, Behind a dish, upon the bink. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvi, Ony thing..frae the roof-tree down to a crackit trencher on the bink. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xiv, Nor the bowies put up on the bink. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss., Bink,* a bench. Upon those of stone at cottage doors, the fresh scoured milkpails and other dairy utensils are oft seen placed to dry and sweeten.

4. A bank (of earth); = BENCH 6.

c 1500 DUNBAR *Flyting* 289 Na fowlis..amangis tha binkis Biggis, nor abydis. 1807 HEADRICK *Arran* 153 On putting down a bore in moss binks, water spouted up.

5. = BENCH 7, BANK *sb.*[1] 7.

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 136 A Workman in another *Bink* hard by fear'd the roof would have fallen in.

† 6. = BING, in sense of BIN. *Obs.*

1534 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* 190 A bynke to ley colis in.

¶ In south of Scotland = BIKE, wasps' nest.

Bi·nman. Also **binsman.** The man in charge of a bin during hop-picking.

1883 J. STRATTON *Hops & Hop-pick.* 31 The pickers are divided into companies..the chief of which is the binman, who is commonly the pole-puller. 1884 *Sunday Mag.* Sept. 578/2 The 'bin-man'..is alone permitted thus to go backwards and forwards.

Binna, Sc. form of *be not*: see BE *v.*

Binnacle (bi·năk'l). Forms: *α.* 7 biticle, bittake, -kle, -kell, biddikil, 7–8 bittackle, 7–9 bittacle; *β.* 8– binacle, binnacle. [The current *binnacle* first appears after 1750, as a corruption of the earlier *bittacle* (still found 1839), apparently ad. Sp. *bitácula, bitácora* 'a place where the compasse or light is kept in a ship' (Minsheu), or Pg. *bitácola,* cogn. w. It. *abitacolo,* Pr. *abitacle, habitacle,* F. *habitacle*:—L. *habitāculum* habitation, lodge, f. *habitāre* to inhabit. (A direct adoption of F. *habitacle,* and subseq. shortening to *bittacle* in Eng., is phonetically less probable.) The 17th c. *biddikil* appears to be a transitional form.]

A box on the deck of a ship near the helm, in which the compass is placed.

1622 *Recov. Ship Bristol* in Arb. *Garner* IV. 584 Watch the bitticle, attend the compass. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 11 A square box nailed together with wooden pinnes, called a Bittacle,..and in it alwaies stands the Compasse. 1684 I. MATHER *Remark. Provid.* (1856) 65 The compass in the biddikil. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 458 Companion, binnacle, in floating wreck, With compasses and glasses strew'd the deck. [1769 — *Dict. Marine* (1789) F 2 This is called *bittacle* in all the old seabooks.] 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiii, Then they went aft to the binnacle again. 1839 — *Phant. Ship* xli, The..shrine of the saint at the bittacle. 1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 24 To place pieces of soft iron or magnets in the immediate neighbourhood of the binnacle.

b. *attrib.*

1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* XXVIII. (1857) 422 In inventing binnacle lamps. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 142 The binnacle-compass was a sort of fetish to him.

Binn-an, -en, obs. forms of BIN, within.

Binny (bi·ni). *Ichthyol.* The barbel of the Nile (*Barbus bynni*).

Binocle (bi·nŏk'l). [a. F. *binocle* (= It. *binocolo*), f. L. *bīnī* two each + *oculī* eyes.] A field-glass or opera-glass having tubes for both eyes.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Binocle* (Fr.), a double Prospective glass.. to see at a distance with both eyes at the same time. 1721 in BAILEY. 1871 *Echo* 18 Jan., My friend took his umbrella and I my binocle.

Binocular (bino·kiŭlăr), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *bīnī* two each + *oculī* eyes + -AR; cf. F. *binoculaire.*]

† 1. Having two eyes; binoculate. ? *Obs.*

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* VIII. iii. (1754) 361 Most animals are binocular, Spiders for the most Part octonocular.

2. Performed by or adapted to both eyes.

1738 R. SMITH *Opticks* 387 A binocular telescope. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* III. ii. (1879) 509 Binocular vision .. affords us a means of judging of the solidity of objects. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* VII. 47 Many observers prefer to work with binocular microscopes. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* 160 Binocular mixture of colours produces more or less lustre.

B. *sb.* (Short for *binocular glass.*) A field-glass or opera-glass in the use of which both eyes are employed in viewing an object; a BINOCLE. Also applied to a binocular microscope.

1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* III. iv. 114, I shall keep this binocular. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 15 One of Smith and Beck's binoculars is more convenient for observing .. large foraminifera, by reflected light.

Binocularity (bino·kiŭlæ·rĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] Binocular quality or conditions; simultaneous employment of both eyes.

1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. (1867) 113 Obtaining binocularity with the compound achromatic microscope. 1881 LE CONTE *Light* 120 Perception of depth of space, so far as this is connected with binocularity.

Bino·cularly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] By the simultaneous employment of both eyes.

1881 LE CONTE *Light* 146 Where we .. binocularly perceive depth of space.

Binoculate (bino·kiŭlēit), *a.* [f. as BINOCULAR + -ATE[2].] Having two eyes. 1847 in CRAIG.

Binodal: see BI- *pref.*[2] 1.

Binom, -nume(n, etc.: see BENIM *v. Obs.* to take away.

Binomial (bəinō·miăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. late L. *binōmi-us* (see BINOMY) + -AL[1]; cf. F. *binôme.*]

A. *adj.*

1. *Math.* Consisting of two terms; see B. *Binomial theorem*: the general algebraic formula, discovered by Newton, by which any power of a binomial quantity may be found without performing the progressive multiplications.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* x. xxxvi. 258 If two rationall lines commensurable in power onely be added together: the whole line is irrationall, and is called a binomium, or a binomiall line. 1706 PHILLIPS s.v., A binomial Quantity or Root, i.e. a Quantity or Root that consists of two Names or Parts joyn'd together by the Sign + as $a+b$, or $3+2$. 1725 J. KERSEY *Algebra* 137 Production of Powers from Roots Binomial, Trinomial, etc. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* xii. 410 The Binomial Theorem .. is a true Law of Nature according to our definition.

2. Having or characterized by two names; = BINOMINAL.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1850 *Gard. Chron.* 404 The binomial system adopted in every department of science since the days of Linnæus. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* 16 The terms of this binomial nomenclature.

B. *sb.* An algebraic expression consisting of two terms joined by the sign + or −: formerly only when connected by +. (Cf. *binomium,* BINOMY.)

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Pp iv a, The nombers that be compounde with + be called Bimedialles..If their partes be of 2 denominations, then are thei named Binomialles properly. Howbeit many vse to call Binomialles all compounde nombers that haue +. 1720 RAPHSON *Arith.* 223 The Binomial $a-\frac{q}{3a}$, or $a+b$. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 214 To extract any Root of a Binomial.

† Bino·mical, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] 'Of two names.' Coles 1692.

Binominal (bəinǫ·minăl), *a.* [f. L. *binōmin-is,* f. *bi-* two + *nōmin-* (nom. *nōmen*) name + -AL[1].] Having or characterized by two names, *esp.* those of genus and species in scientific nomenclature.

1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 10 Applying binominal terms to the species. 1881 *Trans. Fict. Inst.* 24 In this way the binominal system is growing.

Binominated (bəinǫ·mineĭtĕd), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] + L. *nomen* name, *nōmināt-us* named: cf. *nominated.*] Having or bearing two names.

1857 M. LOWER *Eng. Surnames* (ed. 4) II. App. 170 A binominated person.

Bino·minous, *a.* [f. L. *binōmin-is* (see BINOMY) + -OUS.] = prec.

1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits' Downef.* 52 Hee was binominous; sometimes called Rob. Parsons, sometimes Rob. Cowbucke. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 274 Many of them are binominous. [In mod. Dicts.]

† Bino·mious, *a. Obs.* [f. late L. *binōmius* (see BINOMY) + -OUS.] 'Of two names.' Coles 1692.

† Bi·nomy. Also 6–7 in L. form **binomium.** [ad. mod.L. *binōmius, -um,* in algebraical use in 16th c., but common in late Latin in the general sense of 'having two personal names'; see Du Cange. For this, the classical L. word was *binōminis*: *binōmius* may be compared with *homicīda.*] = BINOMIAL *sb.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* Vij b, An irrationall called Binomium, reteining proportion to the side, as $\sqrt{z\frac{1}{2}}+\frac{1}{2}$ vnto 1. *Ibid.* Ceja, His conteyned Icosaedrons side is an irrationall Binomye. *Ibid.* Ceiij b, By reduction of the former Trinomye to a Binomye. 1670 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sc. Men* (1841) II. 298 The extraction of cubic roots out of imaginary binomiums.

Binormal (bəinǫ·rmăl). *Math.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] II + NORMAL.] (See quot.)

1848 SALMON *Analyt. Geom.* (1865) § 353 The normal perpendicular to that [the osculating] plane .. being normal to two consecutive elements of the curve, has been called by M. Saint-Venant the Binormal. 1857 PRICE *Infin. Calculus* I. 512 The former [line] has the distinctive name of binormal.

‖ **Binot** (*bino·*). [F.] (Not in Eng. use.)

1825 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* § 2620 The binot is almost the same thing as the double mould-boarded plough.

Binoternary (bəinǫtə·rnări), *a.* [f. L. *bīnī* two by two + TERNARY; cf. F. *binoternaire.*] Combining binary and ternary characteristics.

1817 R. JAMESON *Haüy's Crystallog.* in *Min.* 217 Binoternary (*binoternaire*), when there is one [decrement] by two, and the other by three rows.

Binotonous (bəinǫ·tŏnəs), *a.* [f. L. *bīnī* (see BIN-) + *ton-us,* Gr. τόν-ος TONE + -OUS; ? after *monotonous.*] Consisting of two tones or notes.

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (L.) During the breeding season their [the Lesser Pettychaps] binotonous cry is incessant. 1847 in CRAIG.

Binous (bəi·nəs), *a.* [f. L. *bīn-i* + -OUS.] = BINATE. 1832 in WEBSTER.

Binoxalate, Binoxide: see BIN-.

† Bint, binte. *Obs.* (Meaning and derivation doubtful: cf. Du. *bindte* 'joint, crossbeam.')

1629 *S'hertogenbosh* 21 The French were .. very busie, making that night three bints of their Gallery neere the great Sconce. *Ibid.* 28 The ninth binte of the other Gallery on the South side of the said Bulwarke.

Binuclear, -ate: see BI- *pref.*[2] 1.

Binweed, corruptly **Bindweed:** see BUNWEED.

Binwood, variant of BINDWOOD.

Bio- (bəi·o), repr. Gr. *βίο-* stem and comb. form of *βίος* 'life, course or way of living' (as distinct from *ζωή* 'animal life, organic life'). Hence, in compounds formed in Greek itself, as *biography, βιογραφία*; and in modern scientific words in which *bio-* is extended to mean 'organic life.'

Bio-bibliogra·phical *a.*, dealing with the life and writings of an author. **Bioblast** [Gr. *βλαστός* sprout, germ], (*Biol.*) a minute mass of amorphous protoplasm having formative power. **Biocе·ntric** *a.*, treating life as a central fact. **Biochе·mic, -al** *a.*, pertaining to the chemistry of life. **Biodyna·mic, -al** *a.*, of or relating to biodynamics. **Biodyna·mics,** that part of biological science which treats of vital force, or of the action of living organisms. **Biogen** (see quot.). **Bio·gnosy,** a proposed general term for the 'life-sciences.' **Biokine·tics** (see quot.). **Bioly·tic** *a.*, life-destroying. **Biomagne·tic** *a.*, of or pertaining to animal magnetism. **Bioma·gnetism,** animal magnetism. **Bio·meter,** a measurer of life. **Bio·-**

metry, the measurement of life; the calculation of the average duration and expectation of life. **Biophysio·logist**, an investigator of the physiology of living beings. **Bi·oscope**, a view of life; that which affords such a view. **Biosta·tic, -al** *a*, of or pertaining to biostatics. **Biosta·tics**, that part of biological science which treats of structure as adapted to act, as distinguished from *biodynamics* or *biokinetics*.

1809 Southey *Lett.* (1856) II. 162 This collectanea may be formed into a biobibliographical and critical account. 1880 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 845/3 One more instalment will complete the biobibliographical part. 1869 Wallis *Delitzsch's Bibl. Psychol.* 273 To substitute for Scripture a knowledge of that biochemical process. 1874 Lewes *Prob. Life & Mind* I. 129 The biostatical and the biodynamical—i. e. the consideration of the structure ready to act; and the consideration of the structure acting. 1882 E. Coues *Biogen* (1884) 62 The substance of the soul, to which I apply the name 'biogen,' seems to correspond closely to what Prof. Crookes calls the 'fourth state of matter';.. It is the 'od' of Prof. Reichenbach. 1883 C. A. Cutter (Boston) *Classif. Nat. Sci.* 4 In Biognosy the specials [Phytognosy, Zoognosy] contain subdivisions brought together in a group for convenience of treatment. 18.. Long in *Education* III. 587 Biokinetics will consider them [organisms] in the successive changes through which they pass during the different stages of their development. 1865 *Reader* 25 Feb. 213/1 A life table .. is an instrument of investigation; it may be called a *biometer*, for it gives the exact measure of the duration of life under given circumstances. 1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXII. 169 The eminent biophysiologist, William B. Carpenter. 1824 W. Bayley (*title*) Bagman's Bioscope: Various Views of Men and Manners. 1874 Lewes *Prob. Life & Mind* I. 115 These may be classed (by a serviceable extension of the term Statics) under the heads of Biostatics and Psychostatics. 1885 *Athenæum* 28 Feb. 285/1.

Biocellate (bəiˌōˈsēlēit), *a.* [f. Bi- *pref.*[2] 1 + Ocellate, ad. L. *ocellātus* marked with eyelets, f. *ocellus* eyelet, dim. of *oculus* eye.] Marked with two small eye-like spots, as a butterfly's wing.

1847 in Craig.

Biofte, var. f. Bihofthe. *Obs.*

Biogenesis (bəiōˌdʒeˈnēsis). [f. Gr. *βιο-*, Bio- + *γένεσις* birth, production.] (See quot.) Hence **Bioge·nesist**, one who holds the theory of biogenesis.

1870 Huxley *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* in *Nature* 15 Sept. 401 The hypothesis that living matter always arises by the agency of pre-existing living matter .. to save circumlocution, I shall call the hypothesis of Biogenesis. 1878 Tait & Stewart *Unseen Univ.* vii. § 243 To receive the law of Biogenesis as expressing the present order of the world.

Biogenetic (bəiˌōdʒĭˈnetˈik), *a.* [f. as prec. + Gr. **γενετικός*, f. *γένεσις*: see prec.] Of or pertaining to biogeny.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 8 The text of the biogenetic first principle is vitiated. 1879 tr. *K. Semper's Anim. Life* Pref., The popular cant about Biogenetic principles.

Biogenist (bəiˈɒdʒĭnist). [f. next + -ist.] One skilled in biogeny.

Biogeny (bəiˈɒdʒĭni). [mod. f. Gr. *βιο-*, Bio- + *-γενεια* birth.]

1. The history of the evolution of living organisms.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 6 Biogeny (or the history of organic evolution in the widest sense).

2. = Biogenesis.

1870 Huxley *Crit. & Addr.* x. (1873) 233 If the doctrine of Biogeny is true, the air must be thick with germs.

Biograph (bəiˈōgrɑf), *sb. rare.* [Cf. *biography*, and *photograph*.] A biographical sketch or notice.

1865 E. Burritt *Walk Land's End* 8 The thoughts submitted on the subject of biographs.

Bi·ograph, *v. rare.* [f. prec., after *photograph*; or ? deduced from *biograph-er*.]

1883 *Kendal Merc. & Times* 19 Oct. 5/1 It will be .. impossible to 'biograph' these great men, without, etc.

Biographee (bəiˌɒgrăfīˈ). [Formed as the correlative of Biographer: see -ee.] One who is the subject of a biography.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 757 The family .. are too nearly connected with the biographee. 1879 *Athenæum* 29 Nov. 687/1 There is too much of the biographer in it, and not enough of the biographee.

Biographer (bəiˌɒgrăfəɹ). [f. Biography (or its Gr. source) + -er (cf. *astronomer*): taking the place of the earlier *biographist*.] A writer of biographies, or of the 'life' of a particular person.

1715 Addison *Freeholder* No. 35 (1751) 209 Grub-street Biographers .. watch for the Death of a great Man. 1790 Boswell *Johnson* (1831) I. Introd. 48, I flatter myself that few biographers have entered upon such a work as this with more advantages. *a* 1849 H. Coleridge *North. Worthies* (1852) Introd. 18 He would be a local biographer. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* VIII. viii, The seven or eight contemporary biographers of Becket.

Biographic (bəiˌōgræˈfik), *a.* [f. as Biograph + -ic: cf. Gr. *γραφικ-ός* of or pertaining to writing.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of biography.

c 1794 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Bozzy & P.* Wks. I. 352 He now could meet more biographic scrap. *a* 1859 De Quincey *Bentley* Wks. VI. 178 A biographic record. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 206 The biographic retrospect in the Epistle to the Galatians.

Biographical (bəiˌōgræˈfikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Of, relating to, or dealing with biography.

1738 Oldys *Life Ralegh* Wks. 1829 I. 13 As the biographical fry who follow have nibbled out of him. 1747 *Biogr. Britan.* Pref. 13 In this Biographical Dictionary. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 301 This is the true biographical temper.

Biogra·phically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] After the manner of, or with reference to, biography.

1760 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* II. viii. 57 This plea, tho' it might save me dramatically, will damn me biographically. *a* 1849 H. Coleridge *North. Worthies* (1852) Introd. 19 The facts of the same life may be considered either biographically or historically.

Biographist (bəiˌɒgrăfist). [See Biography: and cf. -ist.] = Biographer.

1662 Fuller *Worthies* iii, The Biographists of these Saints. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* i. 30 Wanton biographists assailed her with .. slanders.

Biographize (bəiˌɒgrăfəiz), *v.* [f. as Biography + -ize.] *trans.* To write a biography of.

1800 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 115 As a Latin poet, I biographise him. 1868 *Spectator* 14 Nov. 1340 The Royal Family of England has been quite sufficiently biographized.

Biography (bəiˌɒgrăfi). [This word and its numerous connexions (see above) are recent. No compounds of the group existed in Old Greek: but *βιογραφία* 'writing of lives' (f. *βίο-ς* life + *-γραφία* writing, f. *γράφ-ειν* to write, *-γράφος* writer), is quoted from Damascius *c* 500, and *βιογράφος* 'writer of lives' is cited by Du Cange as med.Gr. *Biographus, biographia*, were used in mod.L. before any words of the group appeared in Eng., where *biographist* was used by Fuller 1662, *biography* by Dryden 1683, *biographer* by Addison 1715, *biographical* by Oldys 1738; all the others are later. It is doubtful whether *biographist* was formed directly from the Gr. elements, or after mod.L. *biographus*; *biography* appears to have been an adaptation of L. *biographia*. The first appearance of *biographe, biographie* in Fr. is not recorded; so that their immediate relation to the Eng. words is not yet determined.]

1. The history of the lives of individual men, as a branch of literature.

1683 Dryden *Life Plutarch* (1712) 55 Biographia, or the History of particular Mens Lives, comes next to be considered. *Ibid.* 59 In all parts of Biography .. Plutarch equally excell'd. *a* 1724 Fiddes *Life Wolsey* Introd. 15 That Distinction or particular Branch of History, which is termed Biography. 1803 Scott in *Lockhart* XI, Biography, the most interesting perhaps of every species of composition. 1883 Halliwell-Phillipps *Life Shaks.* Pref. 1, At the present day, with biography carried to a wasteful and ridiculous excess.

2. A written record of the life of an individual.

c 1791 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Bozzy & P.* (1812) 361 Bid her a poor biography suspend, Nor crucify through vanity a friend. 1814 Pinkerton *Voy.* XVII. Index, Biography of Haller. 1883 Halliwell-Phillipps *Life Shaks.* Pref. 12 John Aubrey .. was the author of numerous little biographies.

b. *Comb.*

1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 301 If it had come from the hands of a regular biography-monger.

3. *transf.* The life-course of a man or other living being; the 'life-history' of an animal or plant.

1854 H. Miller *Footpr. Creat.* xv. (1874) 268 In studying the biography, if I may so express myself, of an individual animal. 1883 Halliwell-Phillipps *Life Shaks.* Pref. 8 The scanty records of the poet's biography that yet remain.

Bio·graphying, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec.: cf. *specchifying*.] The writing of biographies.

1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* II. x. ii. 579 Endless writing and biographying .. about this man.

Biologic (bəiˌōlɒˈdʒik), *a.* [f. Biology + -ic.] Of, belonging to, or of the nature of biology.

1864 H. Spencer *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 374 The biologic history of the supposed new continent. 1884 J. B. Thomas in *Homiletic Monthly* June 532 Features so conspicuous in the biologic realm.

Biological (bəiˌōlɒˈdʒikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] Of, or relating to, biology or (quot. 1874) 'electro-biology.'

1859 G. Wilson *E. Forbes* ii. 43 Natural History .. the biological half of natural science. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* (1876) 555 The psychical phenomena manifested during the persistence of the Biological state. 1877 W. Thomson *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 5 The physical and biological conditions of the sea-bottom.

Biolo·gically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a biological manner; with reference to biology.

1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 255 Human nature, either biologically or psychologically considered. 188.. G. Allen *Vignettes, Fall of Year*, Africa .. cut almost in two, biologically speaking, by the .. Sahara.

Biologist (bəiˌɒlŏdʒist). [f. Biology + -ist.] One who studies biology or (quot. 1874) a 'professor' of 'electro-biology.'

1813 J. Stanfield *Biography* ii. 57 If the Biologist (should a distinctive term be allowed) come not to his study with the same spirit of impartiality that is required from the Biographer. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* (1876) 553 In the public exhibition of professed Biologists. 1879 Wright *Anim. Life* 2 The Biologist has to study both Plants and Animals.

Bio·logize, *v.* [f. Biology + -ize. In sense 1, referring to 'electro-biology.'] Hence **Bio·logized** *ppl. a.*, **Biologizer.**

†1. *trans.* To mesmerize. *Obs.*

1862 Lytton *Str. Story* 26 A select few, whom he first fed and then biologized. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* (1876) 553 The Mind of the Biologized 'subject' seems to remain entirely dormant. *Ibid.* The relationship between the Biologizer and his 'subject.'

2. *intr.* and *trans.* To cultivate biology; to deal with biologically.

Biology (bəiˌɒlŏdʒi). [mod. f. Gr. *βίο-s* life + *-λογία* discoursing (see -logy); according to Littré invented by the German naturalist Gottfried Reinhold (Treveranus) in his *Biologie* 1802, and adopted in Fr. by Lamarck in his *Hydrologie* 1802; it was used in Eng. by Stanfield in 1813, but in a sense directly repr. Gr. *βίος* (see Bio-), and *βιολόγος* 'one who represents to the life.']

†1. The study of human life and character. *Obs.*

1813 J. Stanfield *Biography* Introd. 12 There exists, what might be called *biology*, as well as *biography*.

2. The science of physical life; the division of physical science which deals with organized beings or animals and plants, their morphology, physiology, origin, and distribution; sometimes, in a narrower sense = Physiology; see Rolleston *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* 1870, II. 96.

1819 Lawrence *Lect. Man* ii. (1844) 42 A foreign writer has proposed the more accurate term of biology, or science of life. 1847 Whewell *Philos. Induct. Sc.* I. 544 The term Biology .. has of late become not uncommon, among good writers. 1880 A. Wallace *Isl. Life* I. i. 9 One of the most difficult and interesting questions in geographical biology—the origin of the fauna and flora of New Zealand.

†3. = 'Electro-Biology,' or 'animal-magnetism,' a phase of mesmerism.

1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* (1876) 551 'Electro biology,' or 'Biology' (as it came to be very commonly designated) .. became a fashionable amusement in some circles, at ordinary evening parties.

Biolytic, -magnetic, etc.: see Bio- *pref.*

Bioplasm (bəiˈōˌplæzm). *Biol.* [f. Bio- + Gr. *πλάσμα* a thing moulded.] Prof. Beale's term for: The germinal matter of all living beings; living 'protoplasm.'

1872 Beale *Bioplasm* i. § 14 As the germ of every living thing consists of matter having the wonderful properties already mentioned, I have called it germinal matter; but the most convenient and least objectionable name for it is living plasma or bioplasm. 1882 *Spectator* 30 Sept. 1251 A bit of bioplasm, or a minute parasitical organism.

Hence **Biopla·smic** *a.*

1872 Nicholson *Biol.* 71 Bioplasmic matter is colourless, transparent, and apparently wholly destitute of structure. 1883 Wright *Dogm. Sceptic.* 12 Bioplasmic theories.

Bioplast (bəiˈōˌplæst). *Biol.* [f. Bio- + Gr. *πλαστ-ός* moulded, formed.]

A small separate portion of Bioplasm generally less than the thousandth of an inch in diameter. (Beale).

1883 Wright *Dogm. Scept.* 9 Lionell Beale, who originated the valued method of staining red all bioplasts in living tissues. 1884 Hayward in *Daily News* 19 Sept. 7/3 Some maintaining that the germs were vegetable spores, whilst others assert that they were animal bioplasts.

Hence **Bioplastic** *a.*

1877 Saintsbury in *Academy* 10 Feb. 112 The third volume, where a Woman's College and a bioplastic professor are introduced.

Biordinal (bəiˌōˈɪdinăl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Math.* [f. Bi- *pref.*[2] II + Ordinal, f. L. *ordo, ordin-*, rank, order.]

A *adj.* Of the second order.

1853 De Morgan *Camb. Philos. Trans.* IX. IV. 2 It is desirable to invent single words to stand for the phrases 'of the first order,' 'of the second order,' etc. I propose *primordinal, biordinal*, etc. The word *differential* may be dispensed with, since these adjectives are understood to apply to differential equations only.

B *sb.* A linear differential equation of the second order: see Ordinal.

1881 Sir J. Cockle in *Athenæum* 268 [Paper entitled] 'Supplement on Binomial Biordinals.'

Biorlinn, variant of Birling.

Biostatic, biotaxy, etc.: see Bio- *pref.*

Bio·tic, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *biōtic-us*, a. G. *βιωτικός* pertaining to life, f. *βίος* life.]

†1. Of or pertaining to (common) life, secular.

1600 J. Melvill *Diary* (1842) 331 The quhilk to serve for all those biotik matters, I thought weil to be heir insert.

2. Of animal life; vital. So **Bio·tical.**

1874 Martin *Keil's Min. Proph.* I. 408 The idea that there is a biotic *rapport* between man and the larger domestic animals. 1847 Carpenter in Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 151 Organization and biotical functions arise from the natural operations of forces inherent in elemental matter. 1882 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XXII. 168 The phenomena of irritability, assimilation, growth, and reproduction, which we may comprehensively designate as biotical.

Biotite (bəiˈŏtəit). *Min.* [after *Biot*, a French mineralogist.] Hexagonal or magnesia mica.

1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* II. x. (ed. 2) 259 *note*, The ordinary varieties of mica (not biotite). 1878 Lawrence *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 21 The geological area of biotite.

Bioue, obs. form of Behove.

Biouac, biovac, obs. forms of Bivouac.

Bipalmate (bəipæˈlmeˌit), *a. Bot.* [f. Bi- *pref.*[2] 3 + Palmate, f. L. *palma* palm (of the hand).] Doubly or subordinately palmate: applied to compound leaves having a palmate arrangement

on secondary petioles which are themselves palmately arranged on the primary petiole.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1878 MASTERS *Henfrey's Bot.* 63 Bi- or tripalmate leaves are very rare (*Araliaceæ*).

Biparietal (bəi·pərəi·ĭtăl), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 5 + PARIETAL, f. L. *pariet-em* wall.] Joining the two parietal bones of the skull.

1857 [see BITEMPORAL]. 1859 TODD *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.* V. 183/1 The bi-parietal diameter of the fœtal head.

Biparous (bi·părəs), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 2 + L. *-parus* producing (*parĕre* to produce) + -OUS.] Producing two at once (in time or place).

1731 in BAILEY II. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 399 Biparous, as a cyme of two rays or axes.

† **Biparta·tion**, *Obs.* f. BIPARTITION.

Biparted (bəipā·ɪtĕd), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 1 or 6 + PART, -ED; cf. following words.] = BIPARTITE.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 5/2 His armes and ensigne.. were biparted, being of two sundrie changes. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. xx. (1597) 93 Our byparted crowne, of which the Moyetie is mine. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Umbone*, An *Umbone* which they call double-pointed, or biparted, as in the Peony.

Bipartible (bəipā·ɪtĭb'l), *a.* [f. L. *bipartīre* after L. *partībilis*.] Divisible into two parts.

1847 in CRAIG. 1880 in GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 399.

Bipartient (bəipā·ɪtĭĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *bipartient-em*, pr. pple. of *bipartīre* to divide into two parts, bisect, f. *bi-* two + *partīre* to divide.]

A. *adj.* That divides into two parts.

1678 in PHILLIPS. 1857 FALCONER in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* 318 The longitudinal, mesial, bipartient cleft.

B. *sb.* A number which divides another into two equal parts, without leaving any remainder.

1819 REES *Cycl.* s. v., Thus 2 is a bipartient to 4.

Bipartile (bəipā·ɪtəil), *a.* [f. L. *bipartīre* (see prec.), after L. *partīlis*.] = BIPARTIBLE.

1847 in CRAIG.

Bipartite (bəipā·ɪtəit), *a.* Also 6 **bipertite**, **bypartite**. [ad. L. *bipartītus*, pa. pple. of *bipartīre*; see BIPARTIENT.]

1. Divided into or consisting of two parts.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* Pref. 1 Such indications [are] bipartite and devided into two partes, that is to witte Conservation, and Preservation. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 3 A bipartite diuision of the yeare into winter and sommer. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* viii. § 2 (1643) 386 A bipartite hoof. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 307/2 A corresponding gland..of large size and bipartite.

b. Divided between or shared by two.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. ix. 22 The authoritie .. should bee now but from yeere to yeere and bipartite. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 65 This bipartite, or joint-power.

c. *Bot.* Divided into two parts nearly to the base.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 162 Observe also the..bipartite calyx of Common Furze.

2. in *Law*, of a contract, indenture, etc.: Drawn up in two corresponding parts, one for each party.

1506 *Bury Wills* (1850) 106 My present testament and last will bipertite. 1592 WEST *Symbol.* I. § 47 These deedes indented are not only bypartite .. but may be tripartite.

Bipa·rtitely, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a bipartite manner; in or into two parts.

1656 DU GARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 584 A Man is divided bipartitely into Soul and Body.

Bipartition (bəipaɪti·ʃən). [n. of action f. *bipartīre*: see prec. and -TION.] Division into two parts; (viewed either as action or result).

1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 321 These imitating fire ..may easily be conceived to spread into a bipartation. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* 284 The form, qualities, and *Legisl.* xviii. § 1 *note*, Done in the way of bipartition, dibipartition of the primæval earth. 1865 W. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 352 The fact of the great bipartition of the Arab race is certain.

† **Bipatent**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *bipatēnt-em*, f. *bi-* twice, in two ways + *patēnt-em* lying open.] 'Open on both sides.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

† **Bipe·che**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **bepǽcan**, 2–3 **bipeche**(n, *Pa. t.* 2–3 **bipehte**. *Pa. pple.* 1 **bepǽht**, 2–3 **be-**, **bipaht**, **-pauht**, 3 **bipeiʒte**. [OE. *bepǽcan*, f. *bi-*, BE- + *pǽcan* to deceive.]

trans. To cheat, deceive, delude.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ii. 16 For þam þe he bepæht wæs fram þam tungel-witegum. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1132 Te king was welneh bepaht. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 In chepinge man bipecheð oðer. *a* 1300 *Fragm. Sev. Sins* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 19 Þer is mani man bipeiʒte.

Hence † **Bipe·ching** *vbl. sb.*, deception, fraud.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 Þe grune of hindre . þat is of bipeching.

Bipectinate, -ated (bəipe·ktinĕt, -ēitĕd), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 1 + PECTINATE, f. L. *pecten*, *pectin-em* comb.] Having two margins toothed like a comb.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 892 The bipectinated antennæ of many moths. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 40 The four bipectinate gills.

Biped (bəi·pĕd), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *biped-em*, f. *bi-* two + *pedem* (nom. *pēs*) foot; cf. F. *bipède*.]

A. *sb.* A two-footed animal.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 114 Neither biped nor quadruped oviparous have any [stones] exteriorly. 1699 TYSON *Orang-Out.* 91 Our Pygmie is .. tho' a Biped, yet of the Quadrumanus-kind. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 39 Those fastidious bipeds, men and women.

B. *adj.* Having two feet; two-footed.

1793 SOUTHEY *Nondesc.* i. Wks. III. 59 His drivers goad the biped beast. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1297/1 The purely biped progression of Man.

Bipedal (bəi·pĭdăl), *a.* [ad. L. *bipedālem* two feet long, f. *bi-* two + *pedem* (*pēs*) foot. The modern senses are derived from prec. sb.]

† **1.** Two feet long. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 185 Brik bipedal chaneled bryng on lofte.

2. Having two feet, two-footed, biped.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 425 Three kindes of Mice, of the which some are called Bipedal or two-footed. 1760 *Life of Cat* 106 His bipedal fellow-creatures. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. i. ix. 153 These bird-reptiles..were more or less completely bipedal.

3. Of, pertaining to, or caused by a biped.

1833 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xxi. (1874) 371 The bipedal impressions are for the most part trifid. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 467 Man is distinguished .. by his .. bipedal progression.

Bipedality (bəipĭdæ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being two-footed.

1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1853) 301 Rationality, morality, bipedality, and all the other substantial attributes. 1882 *Academy* 15 July 41/2 Personality no more 'involves' mortality..than it involves bipedality.

† **Bipeda·neous**, *a. Obs.*[−o] [f. L. *bipedāneus*.] = BIPEDAL. Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

† **Bipe·dical**, *a. Obs.*[−o] 'Two foot long.' Cockeram 1623.

Bipeltate (bəipe·ltĕit), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 1 + PELTATE, ad. L. *peltātus*; f. L. *pelta*, a. Gr. πέλτη shield.] Having a defence like a double shield.

1846 in BRANDE.

Bipennate, -ated (bəipe·nĕit, -ēitĕd), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 1 + PENNATE, ad. L. *pennātus*, f. *penna* feather, wing.] Two-winged.

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* VIII. iv. *note*, All bipennated Insects have Poyses joyn'd to the body.

Bipenniform (bəipe·nifōm), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.* 1 + PENNIFORM.] Feather-shaped on both sides.

1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 136 Or bipenniform, converging to both sides of the tendon.

Bipertite, obs. f. BIPARTITE; cf. L. *bipertīre*.

Bipetalous: see BI- *pref.*[2] 1.

† **Biphy·llous**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 1 + Gr. φύλλ-ον leaf + -OUS.] Two-leaved, bifoliate.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 153 A very small exterior biphyllous cup.

† **Bipi·l(en**, *v. Obs.* [f. BE- 3 + ME. *pilen* to PEEL.] *trans.* To deprive of the peel or bark. Hence **Bipi·liung** *vbl. sb.*, peeling.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 148 Heo haueð bipiled mine figer. *Ibid.* 150 Vor þe uormeste bipiliunge..nis buten of prude.

Bipinnate (bəipi·nĕit), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *bipinnātus*: see BI- *pref.*[2] 3 and PINNATE, f. *pinna* wing.]

1. Doubly or subordinately pinnate; see quot.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxi. 301 The leaves are doubly winged or bipinnate. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. vii. 77 A leaf becomes twice pinnate (bi-pinnate) when the common petiole, instead of bearing leaflets, bears secondary petioles upon which the leaflets are pinnately arranged.

2. *Zool.* Having feathery appendages in opposed pairs.

1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 63 Tail .. without spur, bipinnate above. 1868 WRIGHT *Ocean World* vi. 142 Pennatula .. with polypes on bipinnate wings.

Bipi·nnated, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] = prec. 1.

1842 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1856) 182 Leaves bipinnated.

Bipinnatifid (bəipinæ·tifid), *a. Bot.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 3 + PINNATIFID.] Of leaves: Pinnatifid, with the primary lobes or pinnæ themselves similarly divided. So **Bipinnatipa·rted**, **-pa·rtite**, **Bipinna·tisect**, **-se·cted**.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 83 Leaves..sinuate-pinnatifid, or bipinnatifid. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 153 If the divisions are themselves divided in a similar manner to the lamina itself, the leaf is said to be bipinnatifid, bipinnatipartite, or bipinnatisected.

Biplicate (bi·p-, bəi·plikĕit), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 2 + *-plicate*, ad. L. *plicātus* folded.] Twice folded.

1861 in HENSLOW.

Biplicity (bəiplĭ·sĭti). [f. BI- *pref.*[2] II; cf. *duplicity*.] Twofold state or quality.

1731 in BAILEY II; whence in mod. Dicts.

Bipolar (bəipō·lăr), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 1 + POLAR.] Having two poles or opposite extremities; in *Phys.* applied to nerve-cells connected with the nerve-fibres by two prolongations.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 282/1 The vaso-ganglions of the eel .. are bipolar. 1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 4 This bipolar, two-membered system.

fig. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* ix. (ed. 3) III. 171 Philosophy being necessarily bipolar. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xix. (1878) 254 The Divine Nature is revealed as bi-polar, or of double aspect.

Bipolarity (bəipolæ·rĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] Bipolar quality or state.

1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 53 The voltaic bipolarity of each.

Bi·pont, bipo·ntine, *a.* [ad. L. *Bipontinus*, f. *Bipontium*.] Of editions of the classics, etc.: Printed at Zweibrücken (Deuxponts, *Bipontium*) in Bavaria, in the latter half of the 18th c.

Biporose: see BI- *pref.*[2] 1, 2.

† **Bipre·ne, -preone**, *v. Obs.* [ME. f. *bi-* BE- pref. 2 + *preon-en* to PREEN.] To pin, or nail fast, to fasten down.

c 1275 *Signs Death* 10 in O. E. Misc. (1872) 101 Leyþ be on bére . And bi-preoneþ þe on here . And doþ þe ine putte.

Bipunctate (bəipʊ·ŋktēit), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *bipunctātus*, f. *bi-* twice + *punctātus* pointed.] Having or marked by two punctures or points.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Bipunctual (bəipʊ·ŋktiŭăl), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 1 + PUNCTUAL, f. as in prec.] = prec.

1731 in BAILEY; whence in mod. Dicts.

Bipupillate, -pyramidal: see BI- pref.[2] 1.

Biquadrate (bəi|kwɒ·drēit), *a.* and *sb. Math.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] + QUADRATE, ad. L. *quadrātus* squared.] The square of the square (power or root); the fourth power in arithmetic and algebra; = BIQUADRATIC.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Biquadrate*,..the fourth Power in Arithmetic and Algebra. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 171 Its ..cube (a^3), or biquadrate (a^4). *Ibid.* I. 203 The biquadrate root of $16a^4-96a^3x+216a^2x^2-216ax^3+81x^4$.

Biqua·drate, *v. Math.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To raise (a number) to its fourth power.

1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 70 Performed by squaring, cubing, biquadrating, etc. of the terms.

Biquadratic bəi|kwɒdræ·tik), *a.* and *sb. Math.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] + QUADRATIC: see prec.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to the square of a square, or fourth power, of a number.

Biquadratic equation: an equation in which the unknown quantity is raised to the fourth power. *Biquadratic parabola*: a curve of the third order, having two infinite legs tending the same way. *Biquadratic root:* the square root of the square root (of a number).

1668 PELL in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* I. 132 The Latin paper concerning biquadratic equations. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 70 By extracting .. the Cubick, Biquadratick Roots, etc. of the Terms. 1804 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 74 Determined by the solution of a biquadratic equation.

B. *sb.* a. The fourth power of a number. b. A biquadratic equation.

1661 PELL in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* I. 132 This biquadratic hath not four possible roots. 1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Biquadratick*, the next Power above the Cube. 1798 WOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 369 In cubics and biquadratics, the imaginary roots were found to be of this form, $a+\sqrt{-b^2}$. 1838 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. ix. § 5 The method of solving biquadratics.

Biquarterly: see BI- *pref.*[2] 4.

Biqueste, biquethe: see BEQ-.

Biquintile (bəi|kwi·ntəil, -il). *Astrol.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] + QUINTILE.] An aspect of the planets, when they are distant from each other twice the fifth part of a great circle,—that is, 144 degrees.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* iii. 32 Kepler..hath added some new ones [aspects], as follow .. A Biquintill *Bq* consisting of 144 degrees. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ii. 39 The Biquintile will look for some Respect. 1727 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*; and in mod. Dicts.

Biquour, obs. form of BICKER *sb.*[1]

† **Bir**, *v. Obs. impers.* Forms: *Pres.* 1 **byreð**, 3 **burþ**, **birþ**, 4 **birt**, **birs**, **beres**, **bers**. *Pa. t.* 1 **byrede**, 3–4 **burd**(e, **bird**(e, **byrd**. [OE. *byrian* impers. (more usually *gebyrian*), cogn. w. ON. *byrja*, OHG. *purjan*, MHG. *büren*, *bürn* to lift or hold up, MDu. *bören*, *boren*, Du. *beuren* to lift:—OTeut. **burjan*; f. root *ber-* BEAR. Franck connects the primitive sense of 'lift, raise' with that of OE. *gebyrian* (*byrian*), Ger. *gebühren*, by supposing the latter to have been orig. 'to arise, come up (as an event), occur, happen, befall, fall *to* as an occurrence, whence "fall *to* as a share, right, duty, etc."'] To fall *to*, pertain, belong; to behove, be proper.

c 950 *Lindisf. G.* Mark iv. 38 Ne to ðe byreð [*Rushw.* ʒibyreð] þæt we sie dead? *c* 975 *Rushw. G.* Matt. xii. 4 þa þe ne byrede him [*Lindisf.* neron ʒelefed, *Ags. G.* nærun him alyfede] to etanne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17164 Birt þe thinc apon mi pine. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 2 On the bird be his mast thouht. *Ibid.* 10 Forthi bers us trow thaim. *Ibid.* 84 Wel birs us blis the derworthelye. *c* 1375? BARBOUR *St. Martha* 152 Me byrd be blyth þat sycht to se.

Bir, obs. form of BIRR.

Biradiate, -ated: see BI- *pref.*[2] 1.

Birall, -ell, obs. forms of BERYL.

Biramous (bəirē·ɪməs), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 1 + L. *rāmus* branch.] Two-branched.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 276 Biramous swimming feet. *Ibid.* 277 The first pair of biramous appendages.

† **Birb**. *Obs. rare*[−1]. A minute barb or beard.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 183 Their .. birbs as stiff and as strunt as bristles.

Birbine, variant form of BEARBINE.

1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wond.* 113 Wild roses and birbine, two stragglers of my walk.

Birch (bəɪtʃ), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1 **berc**, **beorc** (? **beorch**), **byrc**. *β.* 1 **birciae**, **byrce**, **birce**, 3–6 **birche**, 5–6 **byrch**(e. 4– **birch**; *north.* 4–5 **byrk**(e, 4– **birk**. [OE. had two forms: (1) *berc*, *beorc* str. fem. = ON. *björk* (Sw. *björk*, Da. *birk*):—

OTeut.*berkâ- str. fem.; (2) OE. *bierce, byrce, birce*, in Epinal Gl. *birciae*, wk. fem. = OHG. *bir(i)cha* (MHG., mod.G. *birke*) :—OTeut. **birkjôn-* wk. fem., a derivative of **berkâ-* (cf. the two forms *bôkâ-* and *bôkjôn-* BEECH). An Indo-Germanic tree name :—OAryan **bhergo-*, **bhergā-*: cf. Skr. *bhūrja* a species of birch, Lith. *beržas*, OSlav. *brěza*. The OE. *birce* gave ME. *birche*, mod. *birch*; the northern form *birk* reaches to Morecambe Bay and Lincoln: cf. CHURCH, KIRK.]

1. A genus of hardy northern forest trees (*Betula*), having smooth tough bark and very slender branches.

a. *esp.* The common European species (*B. alba*) which grows from Mt. Etna to Iceland, and from Greenland to Kamtschatka, and is distinguished among the other forest trees by its slender white stem; its twigs, bound in bundles, have furnished brooms, and the 'birch' for flogging. Also called Lady Birch, Silver B., White B.; the Weeping or Drooping Birch (*B. pendula*) is a variety.

(In OE. Vocabularies *berc*, *birce*, translate both L. *betula* and *populus*.)

a 700 *Epinal Gl.* 132 (also *Erf. & Cott.*), *Bet[ul]a*, herc *arbor dicitur*. — 792 *Populus*, birciae [*Corpus* birce]. *a* 1000 *Rune-poem* 18 Beorc byð bleda leás. *a* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 138 *Populus*, byrc. *Betulus*, byrc. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 332 Nim æps rinde.. herc rinde. *c* 1050 Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 361 *Betulus*, byrce. — 469 *Populus*, byrce. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 5242 Beches, birches of the fairest. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 394 Byrkis on athir syde the way. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 2063 As oke, fir, birch, aspe, alder, holm, poplere. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clix. (1495) 708 Therwyth houses ben swepte and clensyd. and many called this tree Byrche. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 66 Byrche .. scrueth .. for betynge of stubborne boyes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 102 Birch .. is a tree very meete for woodes. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XI. xxiii, The Birch so beautiful, Light as a lady's plumes. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. 121 Directly opposite there are some.. steps of herbage, and a few birch. 1830 TENNYSON *Dirge* i, Shadows of the silver birk Sweep the green that folds thy grave. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 42 The fragrant breath of birches blowing around him.

b. Dwarf Birch (*B. nana*), a low wiry shrub found on Scottish moorlands and in continental Europe and North America; **Paper Birch** or **White B.** of America (*B. papyracea*), a North American species, so called from the brilliant white colour of the bark, of which the Indians build birch-bark canoes; **Cherry Birch** (*B. lenta*), also called **Sweet Mahogany**, or **Mountain B.**, a native of N. America, with fragrant leaves. Numerous other species are known: and the name is popularly applied to other genera, as the **West Indian Birch** (*Bursera gummifera*, NO. *Amyridaceæ*).

1875 HIGGINSON *Yng. Folks' U. S. Hist.* iii. 17 The canoe was made of the bark of the white-birch.

c. The wood of this tree.

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 772 A fyre brynnande Off byrke and of akke. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 262 Birch is also a very common wood.

d. The plural *birks* is often used in the north in the name of a wood or grove of birches.

a 1724 D. MALLET *Song* 'The Birks of Endermay.' 1794 BURNS *Birks Aberfeldy*, Let us spend the lightsome days In the birks of Aberfeldy. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Birks*, a coppice or small wood in which the growth chiefly consists of birches.

2. A bunch of birch-twigs bound together to form an instrument for the flagellation of school-boys and of juvenile offenders; a birch-rod.

[*c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1518 He bete hur wyth a yerde of byrke. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iii. 24 The threatning twigs of birch.] 1648 HERRICK *Upon Pagget, Hesp.* (1869) 67 Pagget, a school-boy, got a sword, and then He vow'd destruction both to birch and men. 1730 SWIFT *Sheridan's Subm.* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 260 I've nothing left to vent my spleen But ferula and birch. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii, Were he [the Schoolmaster] to walk abroad with birch girt on thigh. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* v.

3. A canoe made of the bark of the Canoe or Paper Birch (*Betula papyracea*).

1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 129 Never use the word *canoe*..if you wish to retain your selfrespect. *Birch* is the term among us backwoodsmen. 1884 E. HALE *Christmas in Narrag.* I. 10 To paddle a birch across the lake.

4. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *birch-broom*, *-knowe*, *-leaf*, *-stalk*, *-tree*, *-wand*, *-wood*; *birch-fringed*, *-shaded*, adjs.; **birch camphor**, a resinous substance obtained from the bark of the Black Birch (*B. nigra*); **birch oil**, an oil extracted from the bark of the birch, and used in the preparation of Russia leather, to which it gives its smell; **birch-rod** = BIRCH 2; **birch-water**, the sap obtained from the birch-tree in spring; **birch-wine**, wine prepared from birch-water.

1762 CHURCHILL *Ghost* II. 306 Hark! something scratches round the room! A cat, a rat, a stubb'd *birch-broom. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxii. 348 Scrub them well with a little *birch-broom or brush. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii, That it [the soul]..could be acted on through the muscular integument by appliance of *birch rods. 1879 *Act* 42-3 *Vict.* xlix. § 10 Such young person to be..privately whipped with not more than twelve strokes of a *birch rod by a constable. 1530 PALSGR. 198/1 *Byrche tree, *boulliav*. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. v. 196 Striking some on the hand with a *birch-wand. 1663 BOYLE *Usefulness Nat. Philos.* II. iv. 103 The great commendation .. given to this *Birch-water. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 325 Boil twenty gallons of *birch water. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1616/4 *Birch-Wine rightly prepared, and made of the Sap of Birch Trees. 1853 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* (ed. 3) 252 *Birch Wine has a popular reputation as a remedy for stone and gravel. 1849 SOUTHEY *Com-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 615 Horns made of *birch-wood. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 135 The old *birch-woods still linger here and there.

Birch, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To punish with a birch rod; to flog.

[Not in RICHARDSON; nor in TODD 1818.] 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xlvii, Like a school-boy ordered up to be birched. 1845 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* v, At Eton .. he was birched with perfect impartiality.

2. To drive (knowledge) *into* (a boy) by flogging.

1883 *American* VI. 214 Greek and Latin were birched into them while they were young.

Birchen (bɔ̄·ɹtʃ'n), *a.* Forms: 5–6 **birkin**, **byrchen**, **-in**, 6–7 **birchin**, 7 **burchin**, 5– **birchen**, (*north.*) **birken**. [f. BIRCH *sb.* + -EN[1].] Of, pertaining to, or composed of birch; of or pertaining to the birch used in flogging.

c 1440 *Gaw. & Golagras* I. 3 (Mätz.) Birkin bewis about boggis and wellis. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 41 Two birchen trees. 1536 TINDALE *Wks.* (1573) 166 We say of a wanton child..he must be annoynted with byrchin salve. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* iii. 19 Our maide with hir birchin broome. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* IV. 64 And now the Burchin Tree doth hud that makes the Schoolboy cry. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* V. xi, Unless you had the same birchen argument to convince me. 1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* 28 (JAM.) Birken chaplets not a few And yellow broom. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 137 Boyhood sheds its flood of birchen tears. 1865 PARKMAN *Champlain* IX. (1875) 300 Canoe-men, in their birchen vessels.

Birching, *vbl. sb.* [f. BIRCH *v.* + -ING[1].] A whipping with a birch rod, a flogging. † *To send one to Birching* (*Birchin*, *Birchen*) *Lane*: i.e. for a whipping (with a punning reference to Birchin Lane in London). Nares.

a 1845 HOOD *To I. Walton* 33, I poked his rods and lines in the fire, and his father gave him a birching.

Bird (bɔ̄·ɹd). Forms: 1–5 **brid**, 1 *north.* **bird**, 3–5 **bridd**, 3–6 **bryd**, 4–5 **bridde**, **bred**(e, 4 **berd**, 4–6 **byrd**(e, 5 **brydde**, 5–7 **birde**, 5– *dial.* **brid**, 5– **bird**. Pl. **birds**: formerly **briddas**, **-es**, **-is**, **-ys**, **-us**; **birdas**, **-es**. [ME. *byrd*, *bryd* :—OE. *brid* masc. (pl. *briddas*), in Northumbrian *bird*, *birdas* 'offspring, young,' but used only of the young of birds. There is no corresponding form in any other Teutonic lang., and the etymology is unknown. If native Teut., it would represent an original **bridjo-z*: this cannot be derived from BROOD, BREED, and even the suggestion that it may be formed like these from the root **bru-* (see BROOD) appears to be quite inadmissible.]

† **I. 1.** *orig.* The general name for the young of the feathered tribes; a young bird; a chicken, eaglet, etc.; a nestling. The only sense in OE.; found in literature down to 1600; still retained in north. dial. as 'a hen and her birds.'

a 800 *Corpus Gl.* (*O. E. Texts*) 1687 *Pullus*, brid. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke ii. 24 Twa turtlan oððe twegen culfran briddas [*Lindisf. & Rushw.* birdas, *Hatton* briddes]. *a* 1100 in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 318 *Pullus*, cicen oððe brid. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Duue fedeð briddes. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxiii[iv]. 4 And þe turtil [findes]..a neste þar he mai with his briddes [WYCLIF, briddis, bryddis] reste. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 348 Some..bredden, and brouȝten forth her bryddes so·al aboue þe grounde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 He..cherysseth vs, as the egle her byrdes. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. cxli. (1597) 200 The Pellicane theare neasts his Bird. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 91 That Princely Eagles Bird. 1822 GALT *Entail* lxv, The craw thinks its ain bird the whitest.

† **b.** The young of other animals. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiii. 33 ȝe eddris, and eddris briddis. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. v. (1495) 415 In temperat yeres ben fewe byrdes of been [= bees]. *Ibid.* XIII. xxvi. (1495) 458 All fysshe .. fede and kepe theyr byrdes. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. vii. 16 A serpent—made his nest .. and brȝst forthe his briddis there. 1591 BRUCE II *Serm.* Y viij a (JAM.) They wald ever be handled as Tods birds. 1597 *Act* 7 *Jas. I*, 1427 (*title*) The Woolfe and Woolfe-birdes suld be slaine.

† **c.** *transf.* A young man, youngster, child, son. *Obs.* (In later times only *fig.*: cf. chick, chicken.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22381 [Anticrist] þat ilk warlau bridd [*Fairf.* warlagh brid, *Trin.* þulke fendes brid]. *Ibid.* 9811 Qua-sum on suilk a bird [Jesus] wald thinc [*Gött.* brid]. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 15 The berdes bold of chere. 1559 *Homilies* I. *Good Wks.* II. (1859) 54 To follow his own phantasie, and (as you woulde saye) to fauoure his owne byrde. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 125 His bastard byrdis bear some witness. 1571 *Scot. Poems 16th C.* (1801) II. 280 Thea dispard birds of Beliall.

d. A maiden, a girl. [In this sense *bird* was confused with *burde*, BURD, originally a distinct word, perhaps also with *bryd(e* BRIDE; but later writers understand it as fig. sense of 1 or 2.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7131 [Delilah] þat birde [*v.r.* bride, bryde, bruyd] was biddande bald. *Ibid.* 10077 [Mary] þat blisful bird [*v.r.* berde, byrd, buyrde] of grace. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 768 Maskellez bryd þat bryȝt con flambe. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3313 That he ne might wed that bird bright. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 356 ȝe bewtews byrd [Luxuria], I must yow kysse. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 197 The Bird is dead That we haue made so much on. 1804 CAMPBELL *Ld. Ullin's Dau.* vi, And by my word! the bonny bird In danger shall not tarry. 1816 SCOTT *Old. Mort.* xli, 'Peggy, my bonny bird,'..addressing a little girl of twelve years old.

2. Any feathered vertebrate animal: a member of the second class (*Aves*) of the great Vertebrate group, the species of which are most nearly allied to the Reptiles, but distinguished by their warm blood, feathers, and adaptation of the fore limbs as wings, with which most species fly in the air.

Now used generically in place of the older name FOWL, which has become specialized for certain kinds of poultry, and by sportsmen for wild ducks and wild geese. In this sense, *bird*, ME. *brid*, is found in the south *c* 1300; it appears to have been extended from the young of birds (sense 1) at first to the smaller kinds, Chaucer's 'smale foules.' So late as a century ago, Dr. Johnson says (1755–73) 'In common talk *fowl* is used for the larger, and *bird* for the smaller kind of feathered animals'; and this distinction still obtains to some extent dialectally. (In Scotland *large birds* e. g. hawks, herons, are 'fowls,' *small birds*, as well as chickens, are 'birds.') A further process of specialization (cf. the histories of *fowl*, *deer*, *beast*), seems still to be in progress in regard to *bird*, as witness its technical use by game-preservers (sense 3).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 Eni totilde ancre .. þet bekeð euer utward ase untowe brid ine cage. *Ibid.* 134 Þeos briddes habbeð nestes. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1753 On morwe, whanne the brid began to synge. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. xxviii. (1495) 138 Amonge birdes the popyniaye and the pellycan vse the lote in stede of an honde. *c* 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 99 A brydde callede fenix. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 59 By augures and divinacions of briddis. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* viii. 20 The bryddes of the aier have nestes. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 89 The Rod, and Bird of Peace, and all such Emblemes. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 166 As free as bird in ayre. 1770 M. BRUCE *Cuckoo* V Sweet bird! thy bower is ever green. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* V, He loved the bird that loved the man Who shot him with his bow. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CXIV, The happy birds that change their sky To build and brood.

3. *Sport.* A game bird; with game-preservers *spec.* a partridge. *fig.* Prey, object of attack.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* V. ii. 46 Am I your Bird, I meane to shift my bush. 1609 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle-Lt.* Wks. 1884–5 III. 243 The Bird that is preid vpon, is Money. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle*, The lieutenant..was my bird, and I had disabled him by a sabre-cut. 1877 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 5/1 It is impossible to avoid admiring the bird—for although the partridge has usurped the designation, after all the pheasant is a bird—which can inspire such masterpieces of felonious skill. *Mod.* Reports from the northern moors say the birds are very wild.

4. In various *fig.* applications, chiefly from sense 2; as in reference to the winged or noiseless flight, or soaring of birds; to their confinement in cages (cf. GAOL-BIRD); to their song; to the Latin *rara avis* rare fowl, rarity. *Arabian bird* = phœnix.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 30, I hope to see you in for a bird. 1593 *Pass. Morrice* 79 She song ere long like a bird of Bedlam. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, V. v. 113 We beare our Ciuill Swords..As farre as France. I heare a Bird so sing. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. ii. 12 Oh Anthony, oh thou Arabian Bird! 1610 — *Temp.* IV. i. 184 *Prosp.* This was well done (my bird). *c* 1799 MISS ROSE in Rose *Diaries* (1860) I. 212 There were strange birds getting about my father. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XXXIX, A little bird has whispered a secret to me. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. xvi. 159 There must be such queer birds however.

5. Phrases. † *A bird of one's own brain*: a conception of one's own. † *The bird in the bosom*: one's own secret or pledge, one's conscience. *Birds of a* (= *one*) *feather*: those of like character. † *John Grey's bird* (see quot.).

1550 HALL *Chron.* 2 Saiyng, when he was diyng: I haue saued the birde in my bosome: meaning that he had kept both his promise and othe. *c* 1575 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* CXXXI, The Greene knight was amongst the rest Like John Greyes birde that ventured withe the best. 1580 in Hazlitt *Prov.* (1869) 263 Perceiving them to cluster together like John Grayes bird, *ut dicitur*, who always loved company. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 523, I take it to be a bird of their owne braine. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI. xl. 615 As commonly birds of a feather will flye together. 1608 D. T[UVILL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 90 b, A prying eye, a listning eare, and a prating tongue are all birds of one wing. 1632 D. LUPTON *Lond. & Carbon.* 57 The Tayler and Broker are Birds of a feather. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 13 *note*, Birds of a Feather flock together. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XXXII, I trow thou be'st a bird of the same feather. 1820 — *Abbot* VIII, Thou hast kept well..the bird in thy bosom.

6. In many proverbial expressions.

c 1440 *Generydes* 4524 Some bete the bussh and some the byrdes take. 1523 SKELTON *Gart. Laurel* 1452 Who may have a more ungracious lyfe Than a chyldis bird and a knavis wyfe? *a* 1529 — *Agst. Garnesche* 197 That byrd ys nat honest That fylythe hys owne nest. *c* 1530 R. HILLES *Com.-pl. Bk.* (1858) 140 A byrde yn honde ys better than three yn the wode. *c* 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 579 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 98 A byrd in hand .. is worth ten flye at large. *c* 1600 *Timon* IV. ii. (1842) 62 Tis well.—An olde birde is not caught with chaffe. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theatr. Chem.* lxii. 225 A Chyldys Byrde, and a Chorlys Wyfe, Hath ofte sythys sorow and mischaunce. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1845) 46 Man..knows not his time..he comes when the bird is flown. 1656 HOBBES *Liberty, etc.* (1841) 117 T. H. thinks to kill two birds with one stone, and satisfy two arguments with one answer. 1823 GALT *Entail* lvi, It's a foul bird that files it's ain nest. *Prov.* The early bird catches the worm.

II. In combinations.

7. With some defining word connected by *of*, as **bird of Jove**, the eagle; **bird of Juno**, the pea-

cock; also, a hawk; **bird of paradise**, a bird belonging to the family *Paradiseidæ*, found chiefly in New Guinea, and remarkable for the beauty of their plumage; **Bird of passage**, any migratory bird; **bird of Washington**, the American Eagle (*Falco leucocephalus*); **bird or wonder**, the phœnix.

1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. v. 41 The Bird of Wonder dyes, the Mayden Phoenix. 1620 Melton *Astrolog.* 21 Impostors .. like the Birds of Wonder, flye the light of the Citie. [1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. vii, They brought vs .. two Paradice Birds.] 1638 Wilkins *New World* I. (1684) 175 The Birds of Paradise..reside Constantly in the Air. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 185 The Bird of Jove, stoopt from his aerie tour. 1733 Pope *Song Qual.*, See the bird of Juno stooping. 1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. 26 *note*, The arrival of certain birds of passage. 1850 *Trnl. Ind. Archipel.* IV. 182 The birds of paradise are natives of New Guinea. 1868 Wood *Homes without H.* xxviii. 532 The well known Bald-headed Eagle, sometimes called the Bird of Washington.

8. General combinations: **a.** objective with pres. pple., vbl. sb., or agent-noun, as *bird-alluring, -angler,* †*-batting* (= Bat-fowling), *-catcher, -catching, -echoing, -fancier, -netting, -seller, -stuffer, -stuffing, -tenting*. **b.** instrumental, as *bird-conjurer, -divination, -diviner, -ridden,* † *-speller*. **c.** parasynthetic and similative, as *bird-eyed, -fingered*. **d.** attrib. (of or pertaining to birds), as *bird-architecture, -chorus, -flight, -music*; (connected with the scaring, catching, selling, or training of birds), as *bird-boy, -fair, -man, -net, -pole, -shop*. Also *bird-like*, adj.

1653 Walton *Angler* xi. 206 This *Bird-Angler standing upon the top of a steeple to [catch swallows]. 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* II. x, *Bird-batting..is performed by holding a large clap-net before a lanthorn, and at the same time beating the bushes. 1850 *Household. Wds.* I. 545 You shall be *bird-boy when the sowing season comes on. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong., Pippe*, a little pipe the which *bird catchers doe vse. 1687 R. Lestrange *Answ. Diss.* 7 The Skill and Address of *Bird-catching. 1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xviii. 14 Thes gentils..*brydd coniurers and dyuynours heren. — *Jer.* xxvii. 9 Sweueneres, and *brid deuyneres. 1670 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 68 Now this *Bird-divination was gathered chiefly by the flying or singing of Birds. 1590 *Pasquil's Apol.* I. Ciij, The fellowe is *bird eyed, he startles and snuffes at euery shadow. 1773 Barrington in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 283 The *bird-fanciers will not keep them. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xvii. 270 Reteyning nothing..of her *birdlike nature. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* viii. lxi. 550 His *bird-like hope..soared again. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3269/4 At Black Joe's, the German *Bird-man .. canary-birds. 1789 M. Browne *Pisc. Eclog.* viii. (1773) 119 The Fisher on the green-sea-deep, And *Birdsman in the osier copse. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 17 The *birdmen or climbers .. bringing away the birds and their eggs. 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, vii, By meanes of any wele, butte, net, *berd net of heare. 1571 Goloing *Calvin on Ps.* xiv. 4 Birdspellers and other heathen soothsayers. 1835 Beckford *Recoll.* 163 These *bird-ridden dominions. 1861 Du Chaillu *Equat. Afr.* xv. 274 After dinner *bird-stuffing goes on. 1864 *Times* 18 May, '*Bird-tenting' in England means shooting birds or scaring them away .. in Australia .. preserving birds with the most assiduous care.

9. Special comb.: **bird-call**, an instrument for imitating the note of birds, in order to attract or decoy them; **Bird-** (or bird's) **cherry**, a wild fruit tree or shrub (*Prunus Padus*) bearing a small astringent drupe; but formerly, the Wild Cherry (*P. Avium*); **Bird-fly**, a fly (*Ornithomyia*) which lives under the plumage of birds; **bird-fountain**, a glass vessel of special construction for caged birds to drink out of; †**bird-gaze**, auspice; †**bird-gazer**, an augur; **bird-mouthed** *a.*, having a mouth like a bird; *hence*, unwilling to speak out, inclined to mince matters (*obs.*); †**Bird-nut**, a variety of walnut; **bird-organ**, a small organ used in teaching birds to sing; **Bird-pepper**, kinds of capsicum (*C. baccatum* and *frutescens*); **bird-seed**, canary-seed, hemp, millet, plantain, or other seeds given to caged birds; **bird-spit**, a spit for roasting birds on, † *fig.* a rapier; **bird-witted** *a.*, lacking the faculty of attention, flitting from subject to subject. Also Bird-bolt, Bird-cage.

a 1625 Fletcher *Bl. Brother* iv. ii, 'Tis Pippeau That is your *bird-call. 1773 Barrington in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 272 Easily imposed upon by that most imperfect of all instruments, a *bird-call. 1597 Gerard *Herbal* III. cxxx. § 9 The Birds Cherry-tree, or the blacke Cherry-tree..vsed for stockes to graft other Cherries vpon. 1863 Kingsley *Water Bab.* (ed. 2) 15 The *bird-cherry with its tassels of snow. *c* 1865 Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 110/1 Constructed on the principle of the *bird-fountain. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxii. 335 Cato wondered how two *Birdgazers could meet .. or looke one vpon another without laughing. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 746 They [the disciples] were not *bird-mouthed unto him [Christ]. 1837 Galt in *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 24 I am not deemed *bird-mouthed on peremptory occasions. 1676 Worlidge *Cyder* (1691) 227 Called the *Bird-nut, from the resemblance the kernel hath to a bird, with its wings displayed..after the nut is slit in the middle. 1786 P. Browne *Jamaica* 176 *Bird Pepper. The capsule and seeds..are used by most people in these colonies. 1607 *Miseries Enf. Marr.* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IX. 563 Put up your *bird-spit, tut, I fear it not. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learning* II. (1861) 228 If a child be *bird-witted, that is, hath not the faculty of attention, the Mathematics giveth a remedy thereunto. 1658 Usshea, *Ann.* vi. 360 [He] proved .. but a *bird-witted man.

10. Combinations of *bird's* (chiefly similative):

a. *gen.*, as **bird's-beak moulding** (see quot.); **bird's-mouth**, an interior or re-entrant angle cut out of the end of a piece of timber.

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 191 Fitted .. to its bearings, and to the newel, with a re-entrant angle, or bird's mouth. 1862 Rickman *Goth. Archit.* 15 The most complex of all mouldings is the birds-beak. 1876 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Bird's-beak moulding*, a moulding which in section forms an ovolo or ogee with or without a fillet under it followed by a hollow.

b. *esp.* in plant-names; e.g. **Bird's bill**, *Trigonella ornithorhynchus*; **Bird's bread**, the Small Yellow Stone-crop (*Sedum acre*); **Bird's eggs**, the Bladder Campion (*Silene inflata*); **Bird's Orchis**; **Bird's Pease**; **Bird's tare**, a species of Arachis; **Bird's tongue**, applied to numerous plants, usually in reference to the shape of their leaves, as the Greater Stitchwort (*Stellaria holostea*), the Common Maple, Scarlet Pimpernel, Great Fen Ragwort (*Senecio paludosus*), Ornithoglossum; also the fruit of the ash-tree. See also Bird's eye, Bird's foot, Bird's nest.

1597 Gerard *Herbal* I. cxiii. (1633) 213 **Birds Orchis*. The flowers .. like in shape unto little birds, with their wings spread abroad ready to fly. 1713 J. Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 211 Winged *Birds Pease or Ochre. 1597 Gerard *Herbal* Table Supp., *Birds Tongue is Stitch-wort. *Ibid.* II. clxi, Knot grasse is called .. in the North *Birds tongue. 1770 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1830) III. xix. 939 *Senecio paludosus*. *Bird's-tongue Groundsel.

Bird (bɔ̄ɹd), *v.* Also 6 **bryd**. [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To pursue birdcatching or fowling.

1576 Gascoigne *Steel Gl.* Epil., Till they have caught the birds for whom they bryded. 1580 Baret *Alv.* B 707 To birde, foule, or hauke.

† **2.** *To bird off*: to 'pick off' with a musket, etc. (as a sportsman a bird). *Obs. rare.*

1700 Rycaut *Hist. Turks* iii. 151 Their Men wading over a marshy Ground .. sticking in the Mire, were birded off and killed with Musquet-shot.

Bird, pa. t. of Bir *v. Obs.* to pertain, befit.

† **Bird-bolt.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 **burbolt**, 7 **birdboult**. [f. Bird *sb.* + Bolt.] A kind of blunt-headed arrow used for shooting birds.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 50 Brydbolt or burdebolt, *epitilium*. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* (1869) 43 *Mery.* He hath in his head. *Custance.* As much braine as a burbolt. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. v. 100 To take those things for Bird-bolts, that you deeme Cannon bullets. 1659 in Burton *Diary* (1828) III. 541 You can never make a bird-bolt of a pig's tail. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 209 The wooden headed bird-bolts of the Middle Ages.

b. *attrib.*, as in *birdbolt-shot*.

1553-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 1887/1 Only one, which was a byrdbolt shot off. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 249 Some Bird-bolt shot, or more, from the River of Seane.

Bird-bolt, variant of Burbot *sb.*

Bird-cage (bɔ̄ɹdˌkēdʒ). [f. Bird *sb.* + Cage *sb.*]

1. A cage or coop for a bird or birds. Hence **Bird-cage-like** *a.*

1490 *Test. Ebor.* III. 57 De j lez bird-cage. 1662 Gerbier *Princ.* 17 Those who seem to have had for Models Bird-Cages. 1784 Cowper *Acc. Hares* in *Poems* (1811) II. 425 I was cleaning a bird-cage while the hares were with me. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 46 Fit for substantial Structures, but not usual in Lime and Haire Birdcage-like-Buildings. *c* 1662 Evelyn *Lett. to T. Chiffing* in *Memoirs, etc.*, Rare Beasts & Fowls .. presented to his Majesty, & which are daily sent to his Paradise at St. James's Parke. 1691 Moses Pitt *Cries of the Oppressed* 105, I built a great House in Duke street, just against the Bird-Cages in St. James's Park. [Hence the name *Birdcage Walk.*]

2. *Sporting.* The paddock at the Newmarket race-course in which horses are generally saddled.

1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 1 May 7/1 All the favourites were brought into the birdcage.

Bi·rd-dom. *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -dom.] Birds collectively; 'the feathered creation.'

1884 G. Fenn *Sw. Mace* i. 5 All bird-dom breaks into song.

† **Birde.** *Obs.* [App. short for **ȝebirde* :—OE. *gebyrd* ᵾ 'birth, lineage'; cf. Birth (of which Mätzner and Stratmann treat this as a variant).]

1. Birth; offspring. (ME. instances doubtful.)

[*a* 1000 *Crist* (Gr.) 65 Witȝan cyþdon Cristes ȝebyrd.] *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 158 Þauh þe engel Gabriel hefde his burde [*other MSS.* burðe] ibocked. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20281 (Gött.) He þat I bare, þat blisful bird [*Cott.* brid, *Laud* breth, *Trin.* birþe. But see Bird *sb.* 1 c.]

2. Family; nation.

[*c* 890 K. Ælfred *Bæda* II. vii. (Bosw.), Of ðære cynelican ȝebyrdo.] *c* 1200 Ormin 2052 An þatt wass off hire kinn, & all off hire birde. *Ibid.* 8358 Far till Issraæless land Inntill þin aȝhenn birde.

Birder (bɔ̄ɹdəɹ). [f. Bird *v.* + -er[1].]

† **1.** A bird-catcher, a fowler. *Obs.*

1481-90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* 379 My Lord gaff to a byrder of the Quenes xx. *d.* 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. F v b, Byrders..lyme the twygges and go a batfolynge wyth them. 1622 Breton *Strange Newes* (1876) 13 And like good birders kindly knew a Bunting from a Larke.

2. A breeder of birds.

1827 Carlyle *Germ. Rom.* III. 151 His father .. who in winter had been a birder.

3. A local name for the wild cat.

1864 *Northampton Herald* 2 July, In the woods of Rockingham and Burghley, it is known by the name of birder.

Birdery. *nonce-wd.* [f. Bird *sb.* + -ery.] A collection of birds; birds collectively.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 260 The Birdery of North America, it may be said, belonged to him.

Bi·rdhood. *rare.* [f. Bird *sb.* + -hood.] The state or condition of a bird.

1884 *Cent. Mag.* XXVIII. 483 The vigor of waxing birdhood thrills my throat.

Birdie (bɔ̄ɹdi). [f. Bird *sb.* + -ie, -y[4].] A little bird, a dear or pretty little bird.

1792 Burns *Braes o' Ballochmyle*, Ye birdies dumb, in with'ring bowers. 1864 Tennyson *Sea Dreams* 281 She sang this baby song. What does little birdie say In her nest at peep of day?

Birdikin (bɔ̄ɹdikin). *rare.* [f. prec. + -kin, dimin.] A little bird.

a 1864 Thackeray is cited by Webster.

Birding (bɔ̄ɹdiŋ), *vbl. sb. arch.* [f. Bird *v.*]

1. The action or sport of bird-catching or fowling.

1569 J. Sanford *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 122 An other exercise of Hunting, which is termed Fouling, or Birding. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* iii. (1628) 63 The great pleasure hee tooke in his youth in birding. 1729 M. Browne *Pisc. Eclog.* viii. (1773) 110 Two Swains who are exercised in Birding. [1852 Thackeray *Esmond* I. iv, Lord Castlewood would take the lad .. a-hunting or a-birding.]

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

[*c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 79, I have..of hir byrdyng hir upbrade, And she not gylty is.] 1624 Fletcher *Rule a Wife* v. i. (1776) 55 Do you go a birding for all sorts of people? 1656 in Burton *Diary* (1828) I. 178 They .. go a birding for sheriffs every year. 1708 Mrs. Centlivre *Busie Body* I. i, A birding thus early!

† **2.** A taking aim, as at a bird. *Obs.*

a 1678 Marvell *Loyal Scot*, [He] entertains .. his time, .. With birding at the Dutch.

3. *attrib.*

1588 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* III. 12 To Robt. Leftwiche my birdinge piece with a little horne flaske. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 59. 1613 J. [Dennys] *Angling* in Arb. *Garner* I. 153 Like to the pellet of a birding bow. 1669 J. Rose *Eng. Vineyard* (1675) 28 When the fruit is of the size of birding-shot. 1673 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 751/4 A plain Birding Gun, in a Red Leather Case. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxxv, To crack off his birding-piece at a poor covey of partridges.

Birding, -yne, obs. forms of Burden.

Birdinsek, obs. form of Burdensak.

Birdless (bɔ̄ɹdlés). [f. Bird *sb.* + less.] Void of birds; deserted or unfrequented by birds.

1508 *Balade* in Sibbald's *Scot. Poetry* I. 155 A birdless cage; a key withouten lok. 1797 Holcroft *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. lxiii. 426 The Greeks gave it the appellation of *Aornos*: or birdless.

Birdlet (bɔ̄ɹdlet). [f. as prec. + -let.] A little or tiny bird.

1867 Longf. *Dante's Purg.* xxxi. 61 The callow birdlet.

Bird-lime (bɔ̄ɹdlɔim), *sb.* [f. as prec. + Lime *sb.*] A glutinous substance spread upon twigs, by which birds may be caught and held fast.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 50 Brydelyme, *viscus*. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 701 With the barkes of Holme they make Birdlyme. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 368 It would draw out into long tough strings, like Bird-lime. 1863 Thornbury *True as Steel* II. 152 Love .. is like birdlime; the more we struggle, the more entangled our wings get.

b. *fig.* and *transf.* Also *attrib.*

1562 A. Scott *N. Yere Gift*, Kirk-mennis cursit substance semis sweet Till land-men, with that leud burd-lyme are knyttit. 1626 T. H. tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 86 O what a strong birdlyme is a benefit! All generous birdes are taken with it. 1705 Vanbrugh *Confeder.* v. 2 That birdlime there stole it. *Ibid.* III. ii, My rogue of a Son has laid his birdlime fingers on it.

Bi·rd-lime, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To smear or catch with (or as with) bird-lime. Hence **Bird-limed** *ppl. a.*

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Englué*, birdlimed. 1618 Holyday *Juvenal* vi. 100 It bird-limes her poor husbands lips. 1791 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Rights of Kings* Wks. 1812 II. 427 Some .. bird-limed Fly. 1802 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 195 If..any very desirable house were vacant ..that would perhaps birdlime me.

Bi·rd-limy, *a.* [f. as prec. + -y[1].] Of the nature of bird-lime; sticky.

1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1069 They smeer it over with a birdlimy glutinous spittle.

Birdling (bɔ̄ɹdliŋ). [f. Bird *sb.* + -ling.] A little or young bird, a nestling.

1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* 250 Nestled birdlings. 1878 *Masque Poets* 36 The birdling in the tree.

Bird-nest: see Bird's-nest.

Bird's-eye, *sb.* and *a.* Also **bird-eye**.

I. *sb.* **1.** A name given to several plants with small round bright flowers.

a. A species of Primula (*P. farinosa*) having pale lilac flowers with a yellow eye; formerly called *Bird's eyen*, and now also more fully *Bird's-eye Primrose*. The *American Bird's-eye* is a kindred species (*P. pusilla*).

b. Germander Speedwell (*Veronica chamædrys*).

c. Species of *Adonis* (more usually *Pheasant's eye*).

d. Robert's Geranium, and many other plants locally: see Britten and Holland.

1597 Gerard *Herbal* II. cclxi. 638 In the middle of euery small flower appeereth a little yellowe spot, resembling the eie of a bird, which hath mooued the people..to call it Birds Eine. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict., Adonis*, or Flos Adonis, Bird's-Eye, or Pheasant's-Eye. 1771 *Ibid.* Primula (Farinosa), called Birds' eyen. 1859 C. Johns *Flowers Field* 465 *Veronica Chamædrys*. A well-known plant, which,

under the popular names of Blue Speedwell and Birds-eye, is a favourite with everyone. 1868 BURGESS *Old Eng. Wild Fl.* 104 The Bird's eye Primrose is .. somewhat like an auricula. 1885 *Longm. Mag.* 311 Blue Veronica..sometimes called germander speedwell, sometimes bird's-eye.

2. A variety of manufactured tobacco in which the ribs of the leaves are cut along with the fibre.

1861 SALA *Tw. round Clock* 40 A pipeful of the best Bristol Bird's-eye.

II. *attrib.*

3. Of or belonging to a bird's eye; as in *Bird's-eye view*: a view of a landscape from above, such as is presented to the eye of a bird; a perspective representation of such a view; also *fig.* a résumé of a subject.

1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 145 It exhibits an almost birds-eye view of an extensive country. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 96 A bird-eye landscape of a promised land. *a* 1797 — *Let.* Wks. 1845 V. 148 The government .. have .. as it were a bird's eye view of everything. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* i. 2 Presenting a *résumé* or bird's-eye view of a subject.

4. Marked as with bird's eyes; spotted. *Bird's-eye limestone*: a lower Silurian rock of North America, with eye-like markings. *Bird's-eye maple*: the wood of the sugar maple when full of little knotty spots, used in cabinet-making. *Bird's-eye Primrose, Tobacco*: see **2**, **3**.

1665 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 156 My wife very fine in a new yellow bird's-eye hood, as the fashion is now. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2440/4 A third [pair of stays] of Olive coloured Birds-eye Silk. 1841 THACKERAY *Yellowpl. P.* 22 He wore a white hat, a bird's-eye handkerchief, and a cut-away coat. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1871) I. 81 Finished off with bird's-eye maple and mahogany.

Bi·rd's-foot, bi·rd-foot.

1. Applied to objects having the shape of a bird's foot, as various plants. **a.** A small yellow vetch (*Ornithopus*); **b.** A small fern (*Cheilanthes radiata*); **c.** = Bird's-foot Trefoil.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 486 Birdes foote is lyke to .. the wilde vetche, but far smaller. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxv. 366 The wild species [*Lotus corniculatus*] is called common Bird's foot. 1859 MISS YONGE *T. Thumb* xiv. 91 There the scented thyme .. the glowing bird's-foot, and the tufted milk-wort grow. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) Among Ferns of humbler pretensions, the pretty little Bird-foot.

2. *Bird's-foot Trefoil* or *Lotus*: a yellow leguminous plant (*Lotus corniculatus*), a native of Britain; also applied to other species. So *Bird's-foot Fenugreek, Bird's-foot Violet.*

1833 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 29 *Lotus decumbens*, Spreading Bird's-foot Trefoil. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 97 *Trigonella ornithopodioides*, Bird's Foot Fenugreek..a very little plant .. and bearing very small yellow flowers. 1882 *Garden* 29 Ap. 286/2 The Bird's-foot Violet [is] one of the sweetest flowers we have seen.

3. *Bird's-foot star, sea-star*: an echinoderm related to the star-fish.

1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 167 The bird's foot star (*Palmipes membranaceus*) .. crawling by its thousand sucking-feet .. a pentagonal webbed bird's foot, of scarlet and orange shagreen. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 237 The Cribella, the sun-stars .. and the birds' foot sea-star, are all represented.

Bi·rd's-nest, bird-nest, *sb.*

1. (Usually two words): The nest of a bird; *spec.* the edible nest of certain species of swallow found in the Chinese Sea. Also *attrib.*, as in *bird's-nest soup.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 229 A Schoole-boy .. ouerioyed with finding a birds nest. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xcvii, I am for a Chinese dish of bear's claws and bird's nests. 1865 LONGF. *Hiaw.* Introd. 25 In the bird's-nests of the forest. 1864 R. REID *Glasgow & Env.* 354 The [cotton] yarns .. were imported in globular balls, pretty similar to a bird's nest, and got the name of Bird-nest Yarns. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. iii. 82 Ideas .. as strange to an .. Englishman's brain as bird's-nest soup to his palate.

2. A cask or similar shelter fixed at the mast-head of ships in the Arctic regions to protect the man on the look-out; a crow's nest.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

3. A name given to several plants: **a.** The Wild Carrot (or its concave umbel); **b.** *Monotropa Hypophitys*; **c.** = Bird's-nest Orchid.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. CCCXCI, Wilde Carrot .. The whole tuft is drawne together when the seede is ripe, resembling a birdes nest, whereupon it hath been named of some Birds nest. *Ibid.* I. CVI. 176 *Nidus avis*, Birdes nest..hath many tangling rootes platted or crossed one ouer another verie intricately .. It is esteemed a degenerate kinde of Orchis. 1848 W. GARDINER *Flora Forfar.* 84 *Wild Carrot.* This is the origin of our garden carrot, and is sometimes called Bird's nest. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 200 Order. *Orchideæ* .. (Common Bird's nest). 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* I. xliv. § 12 *Monotropa*, Bird's-nest .. a saprophyte feeding on decayed vegetable matter.

4. Bird's-nest fern, a name given to various exotic ferns from their habit of growth; **Bird's-nest Orchid** (*Neottia Nidus-avis*), a plant, wild in Britain, entirely of a brown feuillemort colour.

1858 W. ELLIS *Vis. Madagascar* xi. 285 The large bird's nest ferns might sometimes be seen at the end of the trunk of a dead tree. 1875 MISS BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 82 The glossy, tropical-looking bird's-nest fern, or Asplenium Nidus. 1883 *Good Words* Dec. 791/1 The Birds'-Nest Orchid wears the livery of withered leaves.

Bi·rd's-ne·st, bird-nest, *v.* [Inferred from the gerund *bird's nesting*, which was much earlier in use; cf. *nutting, to nut*, etc.] *intr.* To search for bird's nests.

1856 J. GRANT *Black Drag.* xlvi, A thicket of fir-trees, in which I had often bird-nested. 1875 A. HOPE *My Schoolboy Fr.* 148 They went to birdnest in the morning. 1877 *Hon. Miss Ferrard* II. ii. 227 A solitary magpie, birdsnesting.

Bi·rd's-ne·sting, bird-nesting, *vbl. sb.* [f. BIRD'S NEST *sb.* + -ING[1]; cf. *nutting.*] The action or occupation of searching for bird's-nests.

1772 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 314 *note*, Birds-nesting is confined almost entirely to hedges, and low shrubs. 1806 DUNCAN *Nelson* 9 He..went out a bird's-nesting. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 347 Where is the schoolboy who has not a strong love for bird-nesting?

b. *attrib.* and *ppl. a.*

1848 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 273 A man .. whose bird-nesting days were spent in the woods near Gifford. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.*, Ser. II. II. viii. 157 Not that he is a birds'-nesting boy.

† **Bi·rd's-nie, -nye.** *Obs.* [*Nye* for EYE, as in *my nye* = *myn eye.*] An obsolete vulgar term of endearment; cf. *pig's-nie.*

1661 R. DAVENPORT *City Night-C.* II. in *Dodsley* (1780) XI. 289 Oh, my sweet birds-nie! What a wench have I of thee! *Ibid.* 306 Pr'ythee, sweet birds-nye, be content.

Bire, obs. form of BYRE.

Bireade, -rede, birein: see BEREDE, BERAIN.

† **Bire·dien,** *v. Obs.* [ME., f. *bi-*, BE- + *redien* to make READY.]

c 1205 LAY. 4198 We scullen ous bi-redien.

Bireme (bəi·rīm), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *birēmis*, adj. and sb., f. *bi-* two, twice + *rēmus* oar.] **A.** *adj.* Having two banks of oars. **B.** *sb.* A galley having two banks of oars.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. vi. 1399 *note*, The forme of a bireme gally. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII.* (1867) 118 Their byremes & tryremes being but pitiful boats. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. xiv (1715) 125 Betwixt an Unireme and Bireme, consisting of a Bank and a Half. 1858 RAWLINSON *Herodotus* I. 290 *note*, Biremes were probably a Phœnician invention.

† **Bire·me,** *v. Obs.* [ME., f. *bi-*, BE- + *remen*:— OE. *hrémen* (in WSax. *hrleman, hrýman*) to cry out.] *trans.* To call out at.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Nu shalt þu)..biremen him mið euel wordes.

Biretta (bire·tă). Also 6 berretta, barretta, 9 beretta, birretta. [a. It. *berretta* and Sp. *birreta* (= Pr. *berreta, barreta*, F. *barette*), found beside the masc. forms Pr. *birret*, Béarn. *berreto*, Catalan *baret*, F. *béret*:—late L. *birretum* cap, f. *birrus* (*byrrhus*) a cloak or cape of silk or wool, prob. ad. Gr. *πυρρός* flame-coloured, yellow.] The square cap worn by clerics of the Roman Catholic Church; that of priests being black, of bishops purple, of cardinals red.

1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. vii. 52 Or his berretta [1599 Barretta] or his towred felt. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 11 Near his church, he should of course wear the beretta or priest's cap. 1881 *Athenæum* 21 May 693/2 He has a black shock of hair escaping under a red biretta.

† **Bireu·sy,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 behréowsian, 2 bireusien, 3 bireowsen, *Orm.* bireowwsenn, -rewwsenn, bi-, byreusy(e. [OE. *behréowsian*, f. BE- + *hréowsian* to be sorry: cf. MHG. *beriuwesen, beriusen* to be sorry for.]

1. *trans.* To be sorry for, repent of (a sin, etc.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* XXXIII. 207 *Pœnitere*, behréowsjan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Þa þet heore sunnan hireusiað. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13631 Birewwseþþ inn hiss herrte .. hiss missdede. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 43 Ac senne .. To bi-reusy he proveth.

2. To feel sorry for, have pity on (a person).

c 1275 *Sinners Beware* 341 in *O.E. Misc.* 83 Þe milde and þe clene .. Nulleþ heo neuer ene Þy-reusy ne bimene.

† **Bireu·sing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* Also 1 behréowsung, 2 bireusinge, bireusunke, 3 bireousinge, -unge, birewsunge. [f. prec. + -ING[1].] Repentance, compunction, ruth.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* XXXIII. 207 *Pœnitentia*, behréowsung. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Bireusinge of ure fule sinnes. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 372 Þe uormeste bitternesse is bireousunge & dedbote uor sunne.

† **Birew·e,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 bireowen, birewen, 4 birue, 4–5 birewe, 5 biriwe. [ME. *bireowen, birewen*, f. *bi-*, BE- 4 + *reowen, rewen*:— OE. *hréowan* to RUE.]

1. *trans.* To repent of, rue; also *impers.*

c 1200 ORMIN 4506 Whase ma33 .. innwarrdli3 bireowenn itt. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 250 Þough þe riche..birewe þe tyme þat euere he gadered so grete and gaf .. so litel

2. To feel sorry for, pity (a person).

a 1300 in Wright *Pop. Treat. Sc.* 137 Thu makest the se [=so] he3 her, and noman nelt bi-rue. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. XVII. 253 Y schal neuere biriwe 3ou.

† **Birew·ness.** *Obs.* Only in 3 bireaunesse. [f. ME. *rewnesse*, after the prec. vb. Cf. MHG. *beriuwenisse.*] Commiseration, compassion, ruth, pity.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Uor þi þæt [he]..þurh þe bireaunesse crie Crist inwardliche merci uor ou.

Birgand(er, obs. form of BERGANDER.

Birges, obs. form of BRUGES (satin).

Birie(n, Biriel(e, obs. ff. BURGH, BURY, BURIAL.

Birimose (bəi·rəimōu·s), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 1 + RIMOSE, ad. L. *rīmōsus* full of cracks.] 'Opening by two slits.' Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 1880.

† **Biri·pe,** *v. Obs.* [ME., f. *bi-*, BE- + *ripen*:— OE. *ripan* to REAP.] *trans.* To pluck the fruit of.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxix. 13 [lxxx. 12] And bi-ripe it [the vineyard] alle þat gane for-bi þe wai.

† **Biri·se,** *v. Obs.* [ME., f. *bi-*, BE- + **risen* = ONorthumb. *rîsa*, short for *gerîsa*, OE. *gerîsan* to become.] To become, befit (only in 3rd pers.).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Wisdom biriseð weran and clenesse birisað wifan. *c* 1205 LAY. 9821 þingges þe biriseð [*c* 1250 bi-comeþ] to ælche kinge.

Birk, -en, -in, north. forms of BIRCH, BIRCHEN.

† **Bi·rken,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To beat with a birch-rod, to birch.

Chr. Relig. Appeal Bar Reason 91 (L.) They .. birkened those they met with, from the rump to the crown of the head.

Birkie (bə·rki, Sc. bë·rki), *sb.* and *a. Sc.* Also birky. [Connexion has been suggested with ON. *berkja* to bark, boast, which might do for the sense, but the form is uncertain.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A familiar or jocular term for a man, often connoting self-assertion, crustiness, or the 'having a mind of his own'; sometimes slightly depreciatory = 'strutting fellow,' but often, like 'fellow,' 'carle,' 'cbield,' without definable force.

1724 RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) 92 (JAM.) Spoke like ye'rsell, auld birky; never fear. 1795 BURNS *A Man's a Man* iii, Ve see yon birkie ca'd 'a lord,' Wha struts, an' stares, an' a that. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xli, Folks may speak out afore they birkies now. 1836 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* in Chambers' *Hum. Sc. Poems* 126 Auld birkies, innocently slee, Wi' cap and stoup.

2. A game at cards, 'Beggar-my-neighbour.'

1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1849) II. 396. 1827 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 302 Catch me at the cards, unless it be a game at Birky, for I'm sick o' Whust itself.

B. *adj.* Somewhat irrepressible, active, spirited.

1821 *Ann. Par. Dalmailing* 40 (JAM.) Kate, being a nimble and birky thing, was .. useful to the lady. 1822 *Steam-Boat* 38 (JAM.) A gay and birky callan, not to be set down by a look or a word. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* VI. viii. (1849) 289 A very fashious trade that of school-maistering either hardy lasses or birkey boys.

† **Birl,** *v. Obs.* [Etymology unknown; perhaps two words: with the latter quot. cf. PIRL.] *trans.* To prick, pierce, or stab; to cover with punctures.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXII. 9061 Mony birlt on the brest, & the backe þirlet. 1552 HULOET, Birled, powldred, or spangled, *clauus* [ed. 1572 *clauatus*].

Birl (bə̄rl, Sc. bir'l), *v. Sc.* [A modern word: apparently onomatopœic; having probably association with *birr, whirr, whirl, hurl*, and Sc. *dirl, pirl*, in all of which there is a reference to vibration or rotation and its sound.]

1. *intr.* To move on with rotatory motion, as a rifle bullet; also *fig.*

1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 39 (JAM.) Now through the air the auld boy birl'd.

2. To revolve or rotate rapidly and with characteristic noise.

1790 MORISON *Poems* 6 (JAM.) The temper pin she gi'es a tirl, An' spins but slow, yet seems to birl. 1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ball.* II. 356 (JAM.) Coming frae the hungry hill, He hears the quernie birlin.

3. *trans.* To cause anything to rotate rapidly; to spin (a coin in the air or on the table); hence to toss a coin on the table as one's contribution to a joint fund, to contribute one's share.

1724 RAMSAY *Poems* I. 262 Now settled gossies .. Did for fresh bickers birle. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Cauler Oyst.* Poems (1845) 8 There we adjourn wi' hearty foulk To birle our bodles. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXVIII, I'll pay for another .. and then we'll birl our bawbees a' round. 1879 JAMIESON *Sc. Dict.* s.v. *Birl*, Children put half-pence on their fingers to birl them .. in the low game of Pitch-and-toss.

Birlady, -lakin: see BYRLADY, -LAKIN.

Birlaw, obs. form of BYRLAW.

† **Birle,** *sb. Obs.* Also 1 byrele, byrle, 2–3 birle, 3 borle, (*Orm.*) birrle. [OE. *byrele, byrle*, str. masc., of uncertain etymology (perh. for earlier *byrel*:—OTeut. type **burilo-z*, f. *beran* to BEAR). The ON. *byrli* 'cupbearer,' *byrla* 'to pour out,' were prob. adopted from OE.] One who pours out drink; a cupbearer, butler.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 2327 Byrelas sealdon win of wunder-fatum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xl. 20 Þæra byrla ealdor. *c* 1200 ORMIN 14053 Acc wel þe birrless wisstenn. *c* 1205 LAY. 24604 Beduer, þas kinges hæze birle [*c* 1250 borle, *and so always*].

Birle (bə̄rl), *v. Obs.* except *dial.* Forms: 1 byrlian, 3 (*Orm.*) birrlenn, 3–4 birlen, 5 bryllyn, 5–6 byrle, 6 birll, 8 birle (9 *dial.* burl), 6– birl. [OE. *byrelian*, f. *byrele*: see prec.]

1. To draw or pour out (drink, *to* or *for* any one).

a 1000 *Guthlac* (Gr.) 840 Þone bitran drync, þone Ewe fyrn Adame ȝeaf, byrelade bryd ȝeong. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15396 Þuss birrleþþ defell & hiss þeww A33 werrse & werrse drinnchess. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 43 Þei drinke .. and birlen it to oþere men. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 292 Sche byrlyd whyt wyne and rede. *c* 1510 SKELTON *Elynour Rum.* 268 Dame Elynour entrete To byrle them of the best. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 605 Bacchus birlyng the wyne which by

the Conduytes in therth ranne to all people. 1851 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. III. 204/2 'Told me to burl out the beer .. and I burled out a glass and gave it to him.' 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 40 'Birl out th' beer.'

2. To supply or ply *with* drink.

a 1225 *Anc. R.* 226 He þeonne mid tet, birleð him ilome. *a* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (1863) 121 Than birles he thaim wit waikere [win]. *a* 1800 *Earl Richard* iii. in Scott *Minstr.*, She birled him wi' the ale and wine.

3. *intr.* To carouse; *trans.* to drink and pass (the cup). (A modern pseudo-archaism.)

a 1800 *Ballad Sir P. Spens* i, Hie sits oor king in Dumfermline, Sits birlin at the wine. 1816 Scott *Old. Mort.* x, Birling the brown bowl wi' the fowler and the falconer. 1818 — *Rob Roy* xiv, The twa loons that did the deed birling and drinking wi' him.

† **Bi·rler.** *Obs.* or *dial.* Also **burler.** [f. Birle *v.* + -er[1].] One who pours out drink.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 51 Bryllare of drynke, or schenkare [1499 drinkshankere], *propinator.* *c* 1450 in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 685 *Hic exelerarius*, byrler. 1857 Waight *Dict., Birler*, the master of the revels at a bidding-wedding in Cumberland. 1873 R. Ferguson *Cumberld. Gloss., Burler*, who carries round the ale at the festivities in the Lake district.

Birlet, variant of Burlet, a coif or kerchief.

Bi·rlie, bi·rley. *Sc.* A corrupted form of Byrlaw, used in comb. **birley-court, birlie-man.** (See also Burley-.)

1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 74 Birlaw courts, the quhilks are rewled be consent of neighbours. 1609 Hume *Admon.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* 587 Birlay Courtis. 1750 C. Campbell in *Scots Mag.* (1753) 454/2 I think it is quite right to have birliemen. 1791-9 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* IV. 512 (Jam.) *Crawford* This towne consists of above 20 freedoms.—This little republic was governed by a birley court, in which every proprietor of a freedom had a vote. 1798 D. Graham *Hist. John C.* Wks. 1883 II. 102 The good man being a sworn birley-man of that barony. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xlii, Jamie Howie, wha's no fit to be a birlieman, let be a bailie. 1866 *Proc. Berw. Nat.* 261 Birley Courts, in the traditions of the Borders a name for any particularly stormy meeting.

Birling (bə·rlĭŋ), *vbl. sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Birle *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of drawing or pouring out liquor; also *fig.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxiv. 7 [lxxv. 8] Chalis of clere wyn that is, birlynge of rightwis dome. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 51 Bryllynge of drynke, *propinacio.* 1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* xxiii, The Tod's-hole, an house of entertainment where there has been mony a blithe birling.

‖ **Birlinn** (bī·rlin). Forms: 6– **birling,** 7– **birlin,** 8 **birline, bierlin,** 9 **berlin, birlinn, biorlinn.** [Gaelic *birlinn, bierlinn.*] A large barge, or rowing boat, used by the chieftains of the Western Islands of Scotland.

1595 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 236 Running their galleys, boats and birlings into a little harbour. *a* 1639 Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 468 With a number of Birlings (so they call the little vessels those Isles-men use). 1792-9 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VI. 292 He .. kept always a bierlin or galley in this place with 12 or 20 armed men, ready for any enterprise. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xl, A place where their berlins and galleys, as they ca'd them, used to lie. 1873 Buaton *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxv. 39 No single chief should keep more than one birling. 1883 Stewart *Nether Lochaber* lxi. 398 Receiving in return an eight-oared birlinn.

Birmbank, variant of Bermbank.

Birme, obs. form of Barm.

Birmingham (bə·rmiŋhăm). A town in Warwickshire, in England. Used as a nickname for the supporters of the Exclusion Bill in 1680; cf. Anti-Birmingham. Also, **Birminghamize,** to artificialize, make up artificially. Cf. Brummagem.

1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 343 In allusion to their spurious groats, the Tory party had fixed on demagogues who hypocritically affected zeal against popery, the nickname of Birminghams. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* v. 102 The manners and customs of society are artificial—made-up men with made-up manners; and thus the whole is Birminghamized.

Birn[1] (bə·rn). *Mus.* [a. Ger. *birn* pear, from the resemblance in shape.]

Mus. The portion of a clarionet or similar musical instrument into which the mouth-piece is inserted.

Birn[2] (bə·rn, Sc. bêrn). *Sc.* The charred stem of burnt heath, which remains after moor-burning. Hence **Birny** *a.*, abounding in birns.

1715 Pennecuik *Poems* 25 (Jam.) Toasting bannocks at the birns. 1848 W. Gardinea *Flora Forfar.* 88 The fuel used for boiling the water is either peats or birns. 1789 D. Davidson *Seasons* 4 (Jam.) O'er the birny brae.

Birn(e: see Berne, Burn *v.* and *sb.*

Birneist, obs. form of Burnished.

Birnie, birny, variant of Byrnie, *Obs.*, cuirass.

Birostrate, -ated (bəirɒ·strēt, -ēd), *a.* [f. Bi- *pref.*[2] 1 + Rostrate, ad. L. *rostrātus*, f. *rostrum* beak.] Two-beaked; having a double beak or two beak-like processes. 1847 in Craig.

Birotate (bəirō·tēt), *a.* [f. Bi- *pref.*[2] 1 + Rotate *a.*, f. L. *rota* wheel.] Two-wheeled.

1880 *Scribner's Mag.* XIX. Feb. 483 The birotate chariot.

Birr (bə·r, *Sc.* bêrr). Forms: 4 **bur, burre, bire,** 4–6 **bir,** 4–5 **bure, byre,** 5 **byrre, ber(e, beere, beare,** 5–6 **byr, birr,** 7 **burr(e, beir(e, biere,** 7–8 **birre,** *dial.* **beer,** 9 **bir,** *dial.* **ber,** 8– **birr.** [a. ON. *byrr* favouring wind (Sw., Da. *bör* fair wind, foul gale):—OTeut. **burjo-z* (or *buri-z*), f. *beran* to bear. Sense 3 is, in part at least, of independent origin, imitating the sound which it names, and is to be compared with Burr.]

† **1.** A strong wind; *esp.* one that carries a vessel on. *Obs.*

a 1325 *Conception* in *Metr. Hom.* Introd. 17 The bir it blew als he wald bid. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 148 Þe bur ber to hit baft, þat braste alle her gere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12488 Thai .. puld vp hor sailes, Hadyn bir at þere backe.

2. The force of the wind, or of any moving body; momentum, impetus; rush. *To take* or *fetch one's birr*: to gather impetus for a leap by a short run or 'ram-race.'

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* v. 28 His wheles as the byre [1388 feersnesse] of the tempest. — *Matt.* viii. 32 Loo! in a greet bire, al the droue weente heedlynge in to the see. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3662 Brethly bessomes with byrre in berynes sailles. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xlv. 419 And to hire he ran with a ful gret ber. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* 54 Carried with the Beere of violent loue. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcel.* xxii. viii. 197 And giving way backward fetch their feese or beire againe. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Saulter, Il recule pour mieux saulter*, He goes backe to take burre, or to leape the better. 1790 Burns *Election Ball.* iii, Thus I break aff wi' a' my birr. 1867 E. Waugh *Owd Blanket* ii. 37 in *Lanc. Gloss.*, Thae'd no need to come i' sich a ber.

† **b.** A charge in battle; an attack, a fight. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 290 I schal bide þe fyrst bur, as bare as I sitte. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Sam.* xi. 23 We, the bure made [Vulg. *impetu facto*], pursueden hem into the 3ate. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11141 All the bent of þat birr blody beronnen. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 659 Garcy .. arayed hys batels in that bere.

c. A thrust, a violent push or blow; also *fig.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 176 Such a burre myȝt make myn herte blunt. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1244 A ȝonge knight .. suet to þe Duke With a bir on þe brest, þat backeward he ȝode. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* III. xvi. (1849) 137 Dashed my head with such a bir against the branch of a prostrate tree.

d. Bodily force exerted against anything, might.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 2261 With alle þe bur in his body he ber it on lofte. 1382 Wyclif *James* iii. 4 Shippes .. ben born aboute of a litel gouernayle, where the bire [*impetus*] of a man dressinge shal wole. 1674 Ray *N. C. Wds.* 5 *Beer, Birre, Beare*, force, night. *With aw my beer* (Chesh.), with all my force. 1823 Galt *Entail* III. vii. 70 Ye need na mair waste your bir about it.

e. Force of pronunciation, energetic utterance.

1825 Lo. Cockburn *Mem.* ii. 133 What the Scotch call the Birr .. the emphatic energy of his pronunciation. 1827 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 118 Just such a voice .. in its laigh notes there's a sort of birr .. that betokens power. 1883 W. Jolly *J. Duncan* xvii. 181 He told Charles the story with great birr.

3. An energetic whirring sound, such as that of a moor-fowl's flight, the running-down of a clock, or the vigorous trilling of the letter *r.*

1837 R. Nicoll *Poems* (1842) 82 The birr o' Scotland's spinnin'-wheel. 1856 Strong *Glasgow & Clubs* 207 Never did a Parisian badaud rattle the R with greater birr. 1876 Smiles *Sc. Natur.* viii. (ed. 4) 136 The birr of the moorcock and the scream of the merlin.

Birr (bə·rr), *v.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To emit a whirring noise; to move rapidly with such a noise. Hence **Bi·rring** *ppl. a.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* ix. ix. 134 Ane gret staf slung, byrrand wyth felloun wecht. 1786 Burns *Tam Samson's El.* viii, Rejoice ye birring paitricks a'. 1791 A. Wilson *Laurel Disp.* Poet. Wks. 125 The lasses' wheels, thrang birring round the ingle. 1802 A. Campbell in *Tales Borders* (1863) I. 157 They were both seated in the gig, and birring it on merrily towards Carlisle.

Birretta, variant of Biretta.

Birse (bəɪs, *Sc.* bêrs), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* Forms: 1 **byrst,** 4 **brust,** 6 **byrs(s, birs.** Pl. **birses;** also 6–7 **byrss.** [In 16th c. *birs, birss*, for earlier *birst*:—OE. *byrst*, cogn. with OHG. *burst, bursti*, ON. *burst* (Sw. *borst*, Da. *börste*) 'bristle.' Only Sc. in later times.]

1. = Bristle. (*To lick the birse*: to pass a small bunch of hog's bristles through the mouth—as is done on being made a 'soutar of Selkirk.')

a 700 *Epinal Gl.* 905 *Seta*, byrst. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 156 Swylce swinene byrst. *c* 1330 *Roulund & V.* 860 No is worþ þe brust of a swin. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* viii. iv. 181 The rouch byrsis on the brest and crest Of that .. beist. 1721 J. Kelly *Sc. Prov.* 338 (Jam.) The souter gae the sow a kiss; 'grumph,' quo she, 'its a' for the birse.' 1724 Ramsay *Ever-Green* (1761) I. 253 Knichts of the Birs and Thumble. 1815 Scott in *Lockhart* xxxvi. (1839) V. 123 I am still puzzled to dispose of the Birse. *Note.* A birse or bunch of hog's bristles forms the cognizance of the Sutors. 1882 *Society* 14 Oct. 5/1 Mr. G. O. Trevelyan .. will require to 'lick the birse' at Selkirk.

b. Short hair of the beard or body.

a 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 147 Many of thame lacked beardis .. and therefore could not bukkill other by the byrse. 1786 Burns *Addr. Beelzebub*, They lay aside all tender mercies, An' tirl the hallions to the birses.

2. *fig.* In the phrase *To set up the birse*, etc.: Temper, rage, anger, in allusion to animals that bristle up when irritated.

1622 *Course Conformitie* 153 (Jam.) Now his birse rise when he heareth the one. 1816 Scott *Antig.* xxi, He wad set up the tother's birse, and maybe do mair ill nor gude. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* III. xi. (1849) 122 To smooth the birsses of their husbonds. 1871 Guthrie *Speech Westm. Hotel* 19 July, This set up my birse.

Hence **Birsit** *a. Sc.*, bristled, bristly.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* vii. i. 35 The birsit baris and beris in thair styis Roring all wod.

Birse, *v. Sc.* [Sc. variant of *briz* = Bruise.] *trans.* **a.** To bruise, crush. **b.** To press, push.

1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 293 Borne to jybbit, becaus he wes birsit with the buttis [the 'Boots']. 1790 Shirref *Poems* 348 (Jam.) For they're ay birsing in their spurs Whare they can get them. 1879 Jamieson s.v. *Birse*, I saw Sisyphus .. Birzing a heavy stane up a high brae.

Birse, *sb.*[2] *Sc.* Also 9 birz. [as prec.]

a. A bruise. **b.** 'The act of pressing; the pressure made by a crowd.' (Jamieson.)

1821 Sir A. Wylie III. 292 (Jam.) My brother has met wi' a severe birz and contusion.

Birsle (bə·rs'l, *Sc.* bê·rs'l), *v. Sc.* Also 6 **brissle, brissil, byrsle,** 7 *north. dial.* **brusle.** [Derivation and etymological form uncertain: the mod. Sc. is *birsle*, but 16th c. Eng. had *brissill*, and 17th c. north. dial. *brusle.*]

trans. To scorch (the surface) with radiant heat; to toast hard; also *fig.* Hence **Bi·rsled** *ppl. a.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* vii. xiii. 36 Feill echirris of corn thik growing, Wyth the new sonnys heit byrsyllit. *Ibid.* viii. ix. 109 Blunt stygis of the byrsillit [1553 brissillit] tre. 1691 Ray *North Co. Wds., Brusle*, to dry; as 'the sun *brusles* the hay'; and '*brusled* pease,' parch'd pease. 1716 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 137 He was sorry he got not the old dog's bones to birsle in the flames. 1818 Miss Ferrier *Marriage* II. 132 Than ye maun sit an' birsle yoursels afore the fire at hame. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xvi. (1859) 409, I trained best on birsled peas and whiskey.

Bi·rsle, *sb. Sc.* [f. prec.] 'A hasty toasting or scorching' (Jam.); the toasted or scorched surface (of a potato, etc.).

Birst, birstit, obs. forms of Burst.

Birsy (bə·rsi, *Sc.* bê·rsi), *a. Sc.* [f. Birse *sb.*[1] + -y[1].] = Bristly, Bristling *lit.* and *fig.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. iv. 127 The monstre .. With byrsy body. 1810 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 145 His black birsie beard. 1836 *Scot. Month. Mag.* July 183 The creature was a birsie bodie.

† **Birt, burt.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 birte, byrte, burte, 7 byrt, berte, 6–8 birt, burt. [Derivation and etymological form uncertain: written also *brit e, brut, brytte*, Bret, q.v. Cotgrave has '*bertonneau* a bret or turbot. Norman.' This may be related.] A fish identified with the Turbot.

1552 Huloet, Byrte, fyshe, *rhombus.* 1573 in Nichols' *Progr. Q. Eliz.* I. 362 Item, for a burte .. 3*s.* 8*d.* .. for two brites .. 6*s.* 1620 Venner *Via Recta* iv. 74 Turbut or Birt is meetly pleasant to the taste. 1678 R. Holme in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 157 *note*, He beareth Azure a Birte (or Burt, or Berte). 1706 Phillips, *Bret, Brut*, or *Burt*, a Fish of the Turbot-kind. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, *Rhombus*, a fish called a birt, or turbot.

Birth (bə·rþ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3 **burðe**(*ii*) **birðe,** 3–4 **burþe, birþ(e,** 4 **byrþe, burþ, berþe,** (**briþ, breth,**) 4–5 **burth(e, birthe,** 4–6 **byrth(e,** 5 **bryth,** 6–7 **berth,** 3– **birth.** [Early ME. *byrþ(e, burð e, birþ(e*, probably, since the form is foreign to OE., a. ON. **byrð(i)r* str. fem. (OSw. *byrþ*, Da. *byrd*, genit. *burðar* (on which Icelandic formed a new nominative *burðr* masc.): = Goth. *ga-baurþs* :—OTeut. **(ga-)burþi-z*, f. the stem of *ber-an* to Bear, with suffix *-þi-* (= Aryan *-ti-s*, cf. Skr. *bhṛtís*, OIr. *brith*). The OTeut. word had shifting stress, and consequently, according to Verner's law, *þ* and *ð* interchanged in the inflexion: in ON. and Goth. these were levelled under *þ*, but in WGer. under *ð* (High G. *t*), in OS. *giburd*, OHG. *giburt, burt* (MHG., mod.G. *geburt*), OE. *gebyrd.* The latter was prob. the source of ME. Birde, *burde*, 'race, descent'; but could hardly be that of *birth*, unless the latter was assimilated to sbs. in *-þ, -þe*, or influenced by ON. For the final *-e* of ME. *byrþe*, cf. ME. *derþe* a. ON. *dyrð*, and see -th.]

1. The bearing of offspring. Viewed as an act of the mother: **a.** Bringing forth, giving birth. Now chiefly in 'several young' *at a birth.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10575 Quen Anna was cummen to time of birþ, Sco bar þat maiden. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxxv. 17 For the hardnes of birth [1388 childberyng] she biganne to perishe. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 147 By her he had two children at one birth. 1631 Milton *Epit. M'chess. Winchester* 67 Who, after years of barrenness The highly-favoured Joseph bore .. And at her next birth .. Through pangs fled to felicity. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* II. ii, The birth of an heir by his beloved sister. 1787 Garthshore in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 357 The lady .. produced at one birth eight perfect children. 1881 W. Gregor *Folk Lore N.E. Scot.* 4 One .. wished God speed to the birth.

† **b.** Conception or gestation. *Obs.*

c 1375 Wyclif *Serm.* cxxvii. Sel. Wks. II. 7 Boþe in birþe in wombe and in birþe of þe wombe.

c. Viewed as a fact pertaining to the offspring: The fact of being born, nativity, beginning of individual existence, coming into the world. *To give birth to*: to bear, bring forth (offspring).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 On þe ehteðe dai efter his burþe. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1484 Þe fader luuede esau wel for firme birðe & swete mel. *a* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 2193 Better es þe day of dede þan þe day of burthe. *c* 1387 Chaucer *Mother of God* 74 The birthe of Cryst our thraldom putte vs fro. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. i. 51 At thy birth, deere boy, Nature and Fortune ioyn'd to make thee great. 1732 Pope *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 97 Why had not I in those good

times my birth? 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xix. iv, Mine by a right, from birth till death.

2. *fig.* Of things: Origin, origination, commencement of existence, beginning.

[1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 521 When great things labouring perish in their birth.] 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 80 Not yet on summers death, nor on the birth Of trembling winter. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 267 ¶ 6 Æneas's Settlement .. gave Birth to the Roman Empire. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xvii. § 17 Offences which owe their birth to the joint influence of indolence and pecuniary interest. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. viii. 376 The birth of a powerful idea.

3. The product of bearing, that which is born; offspring, child; young (of animals). *arch.* (Cf. AFTERBIRTH.)

a 1400 *Cursor M.* 10886 (Trin.) For þi of þe beþ born a burþ. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 433/2 The moder sholde be delyuerd of hyr byrthe. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 122 Vnfather'd Heires, and loathly Births of Nature. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 129 Saturn..devour'd that birth he fear'd. 1703 FARQUHAR *Inconst.* III. (1728) 43 The woman's birth was spirited away. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 120 ¶ 5 Others hatch their Eggs and tend the Birth, 'till it is able to shift for it self. 1883 W. G. BLACK *Folk-Med.* viii. 128 The next birth will be a boy.

†**b.** That which is borne in the womb; 'fruit of the womb.' *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1697 Rachel non birðe ne nam. 1500 *Will of Treffry, Cornwall* (Somerset Ho.), I bequeth to the byrth being in the bely of Elyn Danyel. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* XX. 15 That the byrth might not haue come out, but remayned still in her. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* liv, It expelleth the dead Birth.

†**c.** *collect.* Children, offspring. *Obs.*

1614 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* VIII. 337 When you come To banquet with your wife and birth at home.

d. *fig.* Of things: Product, creation, 'offspring.'

1625 BACON *Innovations, Ess.* (Arb.) 526 Innouations, which are the Births of Time. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 196 The fruitful Earth Was free to give her unexacted Birth. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 476 Teaching we learn; and, giving, we retain The births of intellect. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 66 It was a foolish jest, The birth of vacant brains.

†**4.** A race, a nation. (transl. L. *natio.*) *Obs. rare.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxviii[ix]. 10 And in berthes vnknawen be, Bi-fore oure eghen þat we se. *Ibid.* cxlix. 7 In birthes wrekes for to do.

5. Parentage, lineage, extraction, descent; *esp.* rank, station, position inherited from parents.

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 269 Noblesce and hehnesse of burðe. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. vi. 78 Al þe linage of men þat ben in erþe ben of semblable burþe. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 172 She is no equall for his birth. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* X. (1691) 115 To live according to their Birth and Breeding. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 201 ¶ 9 A young man whose birth and fortune give him a claim to notice. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* xii. II. 94 Marriages contracted between parties of unequal birth.

b. *spec.* Good family, noble lineage.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 430 If loue ambitious fought a match of birth. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 96 Birth, titles, & place, must be honoured above industry & riches. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. iv. 201 There is nothing men more pride themselves on than birth.

†**c.** *transf.* One born in such a position. (Cf. 3.)

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxii. 270 Such Births as she not else must loue, but as they licens't are.

†**6.** Nature, kind, sex; natural character. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 þis mihte.. athalt hire burðe i licnesse of heuenliche cunde. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. vi. 79 ȝif he norisse his corage vnto vices and forlete his propre burþe. 1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xiv. 26 The mischaunging of birthe [1611 changing of kinde, *marg.* sexe]. 1558 Q. ELIZ. in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. II. App. vi. 11 Her highness, beyinge a woman by birthe and nature. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 20 Nor ought so good, but strain'd from that faire vse, Reuolts from true birth.

7. Conditions or relations involved in birth.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXXII. 12826 Teucro .. þat was brother of birthe to þe bold Thelamon. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 1001 A foe by birth to Troy's unhappy name. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. iii. 346 By my very birth I am a creature sinful as yourselves. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 31 He was an Athenian by birth, and a Spartan citizen.

†**8.** *First (firme) birth*: rights of primogeniture; BIRTHRIGHT. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1497 Dat ic ðin firme birðehe gete. *Ibid.* 1501 Firme birðe was wurði wune ðe fader dede ðe firme sune. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. II. 301 þe fursteburþe [*primogenita*] were special profiȝtes and worschippes to the eldest sones. 1527 *Ibid.* II. xi. 69 Jacob..had boughte the firste byrthes and slyly geten his faders blessynge.

†**9.** Nativity; 'fortune' as influenced by the aspect of the planets at the moment of birth. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 34 A cunning man did calculate my birth, And told me that by Water I should dye.

10. *Theol.* in phr. *New birth*: regeneration.

1535 COVERDALE *Tit.* iii. 5 He saued vs by the fountayne of the new byrth. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. l. § 1 The Church is to us that very Mother of our new birth. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* v. § 24 (1701) 175 The New Birth cometh not by the outward Knowledge of Christ. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* i. 16 Baptism confers a new birth.

11. (See quot.)

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 141 In the paine of the bellie [of a horse], vvhich some call the Birth, you shall take the seeds of vvild Rue, etc.

12. *attrib.* = 'native, natal,' and in *comb.*: **a.** relating to sense 1, as *birth-carol, -city, -date, -hour, -land, -note, -pang, -peal, -robe, -song, -spot, -stead* (obs.), *-struggle, -throe, -town, -year*, also BIRTHDAY, BIRTHPLACE; *birth-brought, -favouring, -strangled* adjs.; **b.** in sense of 'belonging to one from birth,' as *birth-blindness, -blot, -mark, -name, -poison* (= original sin), *-sin, -tongue*, BIRTHRIGHT; **c.** with astrological reference, as *birth-planet, -sign, -star.*

1864 *Soc. Sc. Rev.* I. 302 A case of *birth blindness. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxix. 142 Whose *birth-brought Nature. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* iii. 190 That Angelicall *birth-Caroll of our blessed Lord. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 537 Worse than a slavish wipe or *birth-hours blot. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 150 A certain *birth-marke he had upon one of his lips, like a little wart. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* II. i. 66 'Tis thy natal ruler—thy *birth-planet. 1528 TINDALE *Doctr. Treat.* (1848) 301 By the reason of original sin, or *birth-poison, that remaineth in him. 1562 39 *Articles* ix. (*title*) Of Original or *Birth-sin. 1842 H. E. MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. 8 All that lies wrapped up in his *birth-sin. 1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* I. vii. E b, What unstable starres, what *byrthe-sygnes once he had. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* ii. 140 [Homer] whom nine Cities strove about, which should be his *birth-spot. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 64 Neither fate, destonie, *birthstar, signe or planet. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22092 Right sua sal þe feind .. ches him a *birth-sted i-wiss. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 30 Finger of *Birth-strangled Babe. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. iv. 164 And so, with death-throes and *birth-throes, a new one is to be born. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* in Craik *Lit. & Learn. Eng.* (1844) 109 This apayringe of the *birthe tonge is by cause of twey thinges.

13. Special comb.: †**birth-bearing**, parturition; †**birth-brief**, a genealogical table, a family tree; †**birth-child**, child by birth (in a place), native; †**birth-cord**, the umbilical cord; †**birth-gazer**, †**birth-lotter**, a calculator or caster of nativities; **birth-puffed** *a.*, proud of one's descent; **birth-roll**, a list of persons born in one place; **birth-root**, the *Trillium erectum* or Indian Balm; **birth-state**, condition by birth; **birth-stool**, a stool for assisting in parturition; †**birth-tide** = BIRTH-TIME.

a 1300 *Pains of Hell* 135 in *O. E. Misc.* 215 Slowyn here childer in *burþberyng. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. II. iv. (1743) 374 All..Legitimations, *Birthbrieves, Presentations, etc. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. iv. 41 The earth Hath Thetis *birth-child on the heavens bestow'd. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 104 (1810) 99 Very notable hath this town been for her *birthchild Winefride. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1594) 40 *marg.*, Sorcerers, magitians, and *birth gazers. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* A jv, An evident argument and token of good lucke, as these *byrthlotters saie. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* iv. (1876) 94 The current language concerning the *birth-state of men. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt, etc.* 154 Bring forth the *Birth-stoole. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 277, I þi *burðtid. *a* 1631 DRAYTON *Dudley to Lady J. Gray* (R.) No ominous star did at thy *birthtide shine.

†**Birth,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Perh. the same word as prec. with the general sense of 'bear'; perhaps a. ON. *byrðr* burthen: the derivation being the same.] Burthen, weight, ? bulk.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. xiii. 17 (JAM.) Thare bwyis bowys all for byrtht. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. iii. 31 The busteus barge..Sa huge of birth a cetie semit sche. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 246 For birth and wecht, hir furing wes so hie, With thame ilkane scho sank into the se.

Birth, *v. rare.* [f. BIRTH *sb.*[1]: the ME. vb. may be *birthen.*] *intr.* To have birth, be born.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1471 He wroȝten and fiȝt, Queðer here sulde birðen bi-foren. 1865 J. H. STIRLING *Secret Hegel* I. 147 It is difficult to perceive how I am related to it, how I birth from it, or decease into it.

Birth, obs. form of BERTH.

Birthday (bɔ̄ːɹþdēⁱ). [f. BIRTH[1] + DAY.]

1. The day on which any one is born; also *fig.* that of regeneration; *transf.* (of things), the day or date of origin or beginning.

1580 BARET *Alv.* B 711 The daye that the citie was first founded on, the birth day. 1599 DAVIES in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) I. 102 We..That haue bene euer from our birth-day blind. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 130 ¶ 10 The Anniversary of the Birth-day of this Glorious Queen. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 18 The birthday of Invention. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* viii. 68 Now therefore comes the second birthday of man.

2. The anniversary or annual observance of the day of birth of any one; sometimes *spec.* that of the sovereign.

[*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 6 On Herodes gebyrd-dæge]. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* vi. 21 Eroude in his birthe day [1388 birthdai] made a soper to the princes. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 796 To celebrate his Martyrs byrth day. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* V. i. 71 This is my Birth-day; as this very day Was Cassius borne. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 117 This suit .. was made up for a noble lord on the last birthday. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 633 A costly gift..given her on the night Before her birthday.

3. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *birthday card, gift, present, wish*, etc.; **birthday-book**, a book in diary form with spaces for recording birthdays; †**birthday('s mind**, the commemoration of a birthday; **birthday suit**, a dress worn on the King's birthday.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 265 Because he had celebrated the Birth-dayes-minde, of Otho the Emperour. *Ibid.* 101 His birth-day-mind [*natalem suum*] falling out in the time of the Plebeian games. 1727 SWIFT *What Pass. Lond.* Wks. 1755 III. I. 184 So many birth-day suits were countermanded the next day. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 314 The time that a birthday ox takes in roasting. 1868 W. COLLINS *Moonst.* (1871) 61 Your uncle's birthday gift.

†**Birthdom.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. BIRTH[1] + -DOM.] Inheritance, birthright.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. iii. 4 Let vs..like good men, Bestride our downfall Birthdome.

†**Birthel,** *a. Obs.* [f. BIRTH + -EL.] Fruit-bearing.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 119 Ilk gres, ilc wurt, ilc birðheltre, His owen sed beren bad he.

Birthen, -an, obs. forms of BURDEN.

†**Birthful,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. BIRTH[1] + -FUL.] Prolific, productive.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 33 Birthfulle, *fetosus.* 1596 J. DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1884-5) 9 The ane parte lyeng to the South is mekle birthfuller, throuch fertilitie of the ground.

†**Birthhood.** *Obs.* = BIRTHDOM.

1653 T. WHITFIELD *Treat. Sinf. Men* ix, 42 That Jacob should get the birth-hood and blessing.

Birthing, variant of BERTHING *vbl. sb.*

Birthless (bɔ̄ːɹþlės), *a.* [f. BIRTH[1] + -LESS.] **a.** Abortive. **b.** Without the advantages of 'birth.'

1649 OWEN *Serm.* Wks. 1851 VIII. 234 Their plots have proved tympanous and birthless. 1859 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* 238 Poor Mary was such a birthless foundling.

Birthnight (bɔ̄ːɹþnəit). [f. BIRTH[1] + NIGHT.]

1. The night on which any one is born.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 506 The Angelic Song in Bethlehem field, On thy birth-night. 1849 SOUTHEY *Com.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 420 The fire..was extinguished on the birth-night of the Prophet.

2. 'The night annually kept in memory of any-one's birth' (J.).

1628 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* Pref., Now they celebrate Queen Elizabeth's birthnight. 1798 T. JEFFERSON in *Harper's Mag.* (1885) Mar. 536/2 Subscription for General Washington's birth night 5 D. *a* 1845 HOOD *Sea of Death*, They lay in loveliness, and kept the birthnight of their peace.

†**3.** *spec.* The evening of a royal birthday (see BIRTHDAY 2); the court-festival held thereon. *Obs.*

1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 277 ¶ 9 That you may not be surprised at my appearing a la mode de Paris on the next Birth-night. 1730 SWIFT *Vind. Carteret* Wks. 1755 V. II. 181 To .. dance at a birth-night.

b. *attrib.*

1712 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 23 More glitt'ring than a Birth-night Beau. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* iii, The crape petticoat of her birthnight dress. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.*, Dropped a curtsy as low as a lady at a birth-night introduction.

Birthplace (bɔ̄ːɹþpleⁱs). [f. BIRTH[1] + PLACE.] The place where a person (or *fig.* a thing) is born.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. iv. 23 My Birth-place hate I, and my loues vpon This Enemie Towne. 1789 BURNS *Farew. Highlands* i, The birth-place of valour, the country of worth. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* III. 90 How gracefully that slender shrub looks forth From its fantastic birthplace! 1849 W. IRVING *Goldsm.* 19 In this house Goldsmith was born, and it was a birthplace worthy of a poet.

Birthright (bɔ̄ːɹþɹəit). [f. BIRTH[1] + RIGHT.]

1. Right by birth; the rights, privileges, or possessions to which one is entitled by birth; inheritance, patrimony. (Specifically used of the special rights of the first-born.)

1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* XXV. 31 Sell me this daye thy byrthright. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 62 Be we the first That shall salute our rightfull Soueraigne With honor of his Birth-right to the Crowne. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxi. 110 Their Private Inheritance and Birthright. 1728 POPE *Iliad* XV. 185 Our elder birthright and superior sway. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 445 The prince whom a faction .. had tried to rob of his birthright.

attrib. 1652 T. HODGES *Hoary Head Cr.* 18 Jacob..got the birth-right blessing. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. x, In Scotland's court, thy birthright place.

fig. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* To Rdr., Among all the Creatures of Divine Wisdom, the Birthright doubtless belongs to the Idea of Truth.

2. Native right; lot to which birth entitles.

1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. 1738 I. 555 The new Birth-right of every true Believer, Christian Liberty. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 296 Freedom of Trade is their undoubted Birth-right. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 157 The laws of the land are the birth-right of every native. 1875 FARRAR *Silence & V.* viii. 136 Work is the best birthright which man still retains.

Birth-time (bɔ̄ːɹþtəim). Also 3 **birde-**, 3–4 **bur-**, **buyr-**, **burþe-**. Date or moment of birth.

1297 R. GLOUC. 9 From oure Lordes burþe time to þe worldes ende. *Ibid.* 443 Oure Louerdes burtyme. *c* 1300 *Life of Jesus* 295 (Mätz.) Þet oþur buyrtyme þat scholde beo þo he gan hem þat lere. *a* 1564 BECON *Com.-pl. Holy Script.* Wks. (1844) 302 If they did perceive in the birth-time that it was a boy. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* (1879) I. xviii. 183 The birth-time of Christianity.

Birthun, obs. form of BURDEN.

Birthwort (bɔ̄ːɹþɹwɐɹt). *Bot.* [f. BIRTH[1] + WORT.] The genus of shrubs ARISTOLOCHIA.

[1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (1881) 15 Aristolochia or round hertworte.] 1551 — *Herbal* (1568) 43 *Aristolochia rotunda* .. may be called in Englyshe..round byrthwurte: because it helpeth wymen to brynge furth theyr byrth. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 44 The long Birthwort is a Root like a Radish. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 110 Birthwort—Aristolochia.

Birthy, *a. Sc.* [f. BIRTH[1] + -Y[1].] Prolific.

1680 R. LAW *Mem.* (1818) 159 The last year's crop .. was not birthie.

†**Birtle.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **birtylle, byrtyl**, 6 **brytyl**. A sweet apple. Also in comb. *birtle-tree.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 33 A Birtylle, *malomellum*; a Birtylle tre, *malomellus.* 1500 *Ortus Voc.*, *Malomellus*, a brytyl tre. [1847 HALLIWELL, *Birtle*, a summer apple. *Yorksh.*]

Biry, etc., obs. form of BURY, etc.

‖ **Bis,** *adv.* [Fr. and It., a. L. *bis* twice.] Encore, again: used **a.** in *Music* as a direction that a phrase or passage is to be repeated. **b.** Twice; calling attention to the occurrence of a number, word, etc., twice.

1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Bis*, The word *bis* placed over such passage,..implies that the whole is to be repeated. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. III. vii. 127 Marat like a musical *bis* repeating the last phrase. 1877 F. HALL *Eng. Adjs. in -able* 48 See for the verb, pp. 175 (*bis*), 302.

Bis-, *pref.*[1] The prec. adv. used in late L., Fr., It., before *s*, *c*, or a vowel, in place of Bi- *pref.*[2]; hence occas. in Eng., as in *bisacromial* = BI-ACROMIAL, *bisalternate* alternate in two ways.

Bis-, *pref.*[2], *Chem.*, abbreviation of BISMUTH, used in comb., as *bisethyl*, C_2H_5Bi, *bistriethyl*, etc.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 596.

Bis: see BICE, BYSS.

Bisaccate (bəisæ·kēit), *a.* [f. Bi- *pref.*[2] 1 + SACCATE, f. L. *saccus* bag.] Having two sacs, or pouches. 1864 WEBSTER cites LOUDON.

† **Bisalt** (bəi·sɒ̄lt). [f. Bi- *pref.*[2] III + SALT.]

1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) II. ix. 110 This certainly does away with an anomaly..that all the salts of copper are bi-salts, or contain 2 atoms of acid united to one of base.

† **Bisa·nnual,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. BIS- + ANNUAL.] = BIENNIAL.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Scabious* .. are call'd Bis-Annual, hardy plants, by reason they seldom Flower till the Second Year after Sowing and then Dye. *Ibid.* s.v. *Herb*, Which bear the Name of Bis-annuals.

Bisa·ntler. [variant of BEZANTLER.] The second branch of a deer's horn.

1863 KITTO & ALEX. *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* 99/1 Barbary stag – distinguished by the want of a bisantler.

† **Bisau·mple,** *v. Obs.* [f. *bi-*, BE- 6 + *saumple*, ME. form of SAMPLE.] To moralize (about); bring forward 'instances' in illustration, palliation, etc.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 88 Bisaumpleð longe abuten uor te heon þe betere ileued. *Ibid.* 316 Schrift 3et schal beon naked: þet is, nakedliche imaked, and nout bisaumpled feire.

Bisawe, variant of BYSAWE, *Obs.*, proverb.

† **Bisay', bisey,** *v. Obs.* [f. *bi-*, BE- 2 + *sa3en*, *se3en*:—OE. *sēgan* to cause to sink = OS. *sêgjan*, OHG. *seigan*:—OTeut. **saigjan*, causal of *sīgan* to sink.] *trans.* To cause to fall or stumble, to entrap.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 Biswikeð her aiðer oðer, and beð þanne bisaid in þe grune of hinder. *Ibid.* 215 Mid fele folde grunen þe werse hine biseið and henteth.

‖ **Biscacha** (bisɨkɑ·tʃā). *Zool.* Also biz-, vis-. [a. Sp. *biscacho.*] A species of the *Chinchillidæ*, a burrowing rodent of South America.

a 1837 BENNETT in *Penny Cycl.* VII. 88/1 The Biscachas live in society, in burrows. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 235 The burrows of the Viscacha are also inhabited by..small owls. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1878) 379 Of all Rodents the bizcacha is most nearly related to the Marsupials.

Biscainer, obs. form of BISCAYNER.

† **Bi·scake.** *Obs.* Also 7 biskake. [f. *biscuit* and *cake.*] = BISCUIT.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 171 Little long masses of bread..which they commonly call Biskakes. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1606/4 William Marshal, a Sea-Biscake Baker.

Biscayan (bisɨkēi·ən), *a.* Also 7 biscan, 8 biskaine. [f. *Biscay* + -AN.] Belonging to, or characteristic of, the province of Biscay; also as *sb.*, an inhabitant or native of Biscay. So **Biscayanism** (6 biscanism), the Basque language. **Biscayen** [ad. F. *biscaïen*], **a.** A long heavy musket, first used in Biscay; **b.** One of its balls (see quot.). **Biscayner** (Biskiner, Biscainer, Biscayneer), a native of Biscay, a Biscayan ship.

1634 MASSINGER *Very Wom.* IV. iii, *Almira.* What country are you of? *Antonio.* A Biscan, lady. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 39 The cargo of two great Biskaine ships. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 936 There are three varieties of this forge (in which malleable iron is obtained directly from the ore), the Catalan, the Navarrese, and the Biscayan. 1596 NASHE *Haue With You* Wks. (Grosart) III. 78 Biscanism the most barbarous Spanish. 1812 *Examiner* 14 Sept. 581/2 He was struck on the shoulder by a Biscayen. *Ibid.* 588/1 A Biscayen is a cannon ball of a small calibre. 1601 J. KEYMOR *Dutch Fish.* in *Phenix* II. 225 Fish taken by the .. Biscainers. 1813 *Sismondi's Lit. Europe* (1846) I. xii. 342 From the wicked Biscayneer.

Biscent, -schent, obs. pa. ppples. of BESHEND.

Bisceop, bischop, obs. ff. BISHOP.

Bischadwe, and other obs. vbs. in Bi-: see BE-.

† **Bischu·n,** *v. Obs.* Also 3 biscunien, bisunien. [ME., f. *bi-*, BE- 2 + *schunien* to SHUN. The mod. repr. would have been *beshun.*] *trans.* To shun, avoid (a thing); also with refl. pron.

c 1200 *Moral Ode* 132 in *Lamb. Hom.* 169 Wið þet þe milte helle pine biflien and bisunien [*Egerton MS.* biscunien]. *a* 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 368 in *O. E. Misc.* 124 From lesynge þu þe wune And alle vnþewes þu þe bischune.

Biscoct, -cot, obs. forms of BISCUIT.

† **Biscot,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *biscoter.*] *trans.* To caress amorously.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xxiii, Wheresoever they should biscot and thrum their wenches.

† **Bi·scot,** *sb. Obs.* [f. SCOT = payment: the prefix is doubtful: see the authorities cited.] A fine formerly exacted from the owners of marsh lands for failure to repair banks, ditches, etc.

1662 DUGDALE *Hist. Embanking and Draining Fens* 254 *a.* 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., And if he should not by a second day given him, accomplish the same; then he should pay for every Perch ijs, which is called Bi-scot. 1790 BAILEY, *Biscot*, a Fine..to be paid on Default of repairing of Banks, Ditches, etc.

† **Biscotin.** *Obs.* [a. F. *biscotin*, ad. It. *biscottino* little biscuit, f. *biscotto*: cf. BISCUIT.] A kind of sweet biscuit made of flour, sugar, eggs, etc.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Gimbels*, Bake 'em in the same manner as you do Biscotins. 1819 *Banquet* 17 Biscuit, bisk, and biscotin Swam in one indescribable tureen.

Biscuit (bi·skĕt). Forms: 4 besquite, 5 bysqwyte, -cute, 5–6 bysket, 6–8 bisket, 8– biscuit. (Also, casually, 6 biskett, -kette, -ked, -kitte, -kott, -ky, -quette, -quite; 6–7 bisquet; 7 bisquett, biscot, -coet.) [a. OF. 12th c. *bescoit*, 13th c. *bescuit*, 16th c. *biscut*, mod.F. *biscuit*, a common Romanic word (= Pr. *bescueit*, Cat. *bescuyt*, Sp. *bizcocho*, Pg. *biscuto*, It. *biscotto*) on L. type **biscoctum* (*panem*), bread 'twice baked,' from the original mode of preparation. The regular form in Eng. from 16th to 18th c. was *bisket*, as still pronounced; the current *biscuit* is a senseless adoption of the mod. French spelling, without the Fr. pronunciation.]

1. A kind of crisp dry bread more or less hard, prepared generally in thin flat cakes. The essential ingredients are flour and water, or milk, without leaven; but confectionery and fancy biscuits are very variously composed and flavoured. Even the characteristic of hardness implied in the name is lost in the sense 'A kind of small, baked cake, usually fermented, made of flour, milk, etc.' used, according to Webster, in U. S.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 171 Armour þei had plente, & god besquite to mete. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 48 Bysqwyte..*biscoctus.* 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. vii. 159 Their daiely foode..is hard Bisquette. 1569 CRAWLEY *Soph. Dr. Watson* ii. 169 The bread was such as was prouided to serue at neede, or in warres, for it was Bisket, that is twice baked, and without leauen or salt. 1595 SIR J. GILBERT in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. (1864) Feb. 109/1, 1400 tones off corn too be bakyd ynto bysky. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 39 As drie as the remainder bisket After a voyage. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 303 Bread of fine Wheat Flower, baked like Bisket, but not so hard. 1755 JOHNSON, *Bisket*: see BISCUIT. 1770 FITZ-HENRY *Observ. Baretti's Journ.* i. 90, I call for a bisket and a glass of Madeira. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 63, 302 Munching an Abernethy biscuit.

2. *Pottery.* The name given to porcelain and other pottery-ware after having undergone the first firing, and before being glazed, painted, or otherwise embellished; also *fig.*

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 87 The kneaded clay refines, The biscuit hardens, the enamel shines. 1864 J. HARFORD *Recoll. Wilberforce* i. 21 'What an interesting creature is Dunn! he is formed of the finest biscuit.' 1880 CH. M. MASON *Forty Shires* 158 Potter's 'Biscuit' is the dough after it has been made into vessels and baked.

3. *Comb.* and *attrib.* **a.** attrib., as (in sense 1) *biscuit-bag*, *-box*, *-cask*, *-figure*, *-manufactory*, *-sack*, *-worm*; (of the colour of a biscuit, light-brown), as *biscuit satin*; also *dry-biscuit-jest*, *-rogue*; (in sense 2) *biscuit-body*, *-china*, *clay*, *oven*, *stage*, *state*, *ware.* **b.** objective, as *biscuit-baker*, *-baking*, *-beater*, *-cast*, *-maker*, *-making*, *-throw*, *-toss* (cf. STONE'S THROW). **c.** parasynthetic and similative, as *biscuit-brained*, *-coloured*, *-like*, *-shaped.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. viii. 132 A sinking pilot will fling out..his very *biscuit-bags. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4332/8 Caleb Claggett, *Biscuit Baker. 1865 L. SIMPSON *Handbk. Dining* ii. (ed. 3) 27 *Biscuit bakers..hold a middle path between pastry cooks and confectioners. 1783 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 285 Mixed with porcelain *biscuit body. 1886 *Times* 24 Feb. 9/6 Constructing the *biscuit-box redoubt under fire at Gubat. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlix. (1856) 461 Within short *biscuit-cast. 1862 MAYHEW *Crim. Prisons* 129 As white as slabs of *biscuit-china. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out Hum.* Grex 157 [He] breaks a drie *bisquet-jest, Which..He steepes in his owne laughter. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 746/1 The rough *biscuit-like surface of the bone. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 452/1 Our description of *biscuit-making. *Ibid.* The largest *biscuit-manufactories are those..for supplying the navy. 1620 FLETCHER *Fr. Lawyer* II. i. 58 Ze dry *bisket rogue! 1779 JOHNSON *Drake* Wks. IV. 410 A sail made of a *bisket sack. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Apr. 4/2 In dinner and evening dresses the biscuit colour is equally popular. An evening dress of *biscuit satin. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 3 Nov. 5/5 It is fired for about sixty hours .. and is then in what is called the *'biscuit' state. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 340 Running the brig within *biscuit-throw of the weather schooner. 1782 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 307 The kiln in which the *biscuit ware is fired. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. xvii, The mariners gave it *biscuit-worms.

4. Biscuit bread. Formerly used as = BISCUIT.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 37 Byscute brede, *biscoctus.* 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. III. (Arb.) 77 The vytayles (especially the byskette breade) corrupted. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 583 Physitians appoint bisket bread for such as are troubled with rheumes. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* x. 364 Adust humours, which are increased by Biscoct Bread.

Hence **Bi·scuiting** *vbl. sb.*, the first baking of earthenware or similar material.

1871 *Echo* 6 Jan., This first burning is technically termed 'biscuiting.'

Biscutate (bəiskiū·tēit), *a.* [f. Bi- *pref.*[2] 1, 6 + SCUTATE, ad. L. *scūtātus*, f. *scūtum* shield.] Having two shields; resembling two bucklers.

1838 LOUDON *Encycl. Pl. Biscutella*, Silicle flat, biscutate.

‖ **Bise** (biz, bīz). Also 6 bisa. [a. F. *bise*, in same sense. Also found in med.L., Pr., Piedmontese *bisa*; OHG. *bîsa*, MHG. *bîse*, mod.G., Swiss *bise*, *beiswind*, Breton *biz.* Origin and native lang. unknown: Diez (s.v. *Bigio*) and Scheler incline to refer it to *bis* dark, blackish. In mod. Eng. only an alien French word.]

A keen dry N. or NNE. wind, prevalent in Switzerland and the neighbouring parts of France, Germany, and Italy.

a 1300 *Havelok* 724 That it ne bigan a wind to rise Out of the north, men calleth bise. 1594 GREENE *Look. Glasse* (1861) 134 Our sails were split by Bisas bitter blast. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxvi. (1849) 292 The cutting north wind called the bise in Switzerland. 1885 RUSKIN *Præter.* II. 38 The bise, now first letting one feel what malignant wind could be.

Bise, obs. f. BICE.

Bisect (bəise·kt), *v.* Also 7 bissect. [Apparently of Eng. formation, from *bi-*, *bis-* two + *sect-* ppl. stem of *secāre* to cut: cf. *intersect*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To cut or divide into two equal parts. (The earlier and usual sense.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 292 The rationall Horizon ..bissecteth the Globe into equall parts. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. x, To bisect a right line. 1879 WALLACE *Australas.* xviii. 347 Borneo is nearly bisected by the equator.

2. To cut in two, divide into any two parts.

1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 56 The logical whole ..has been bisected in as many different directions as were necessary. 1853 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxv. XI. 249 Attacking them while thus disarrayed and bisected by the river.

3. *intr.* To divide in two; to fork.

1870 *Daily News* 5 Oct., On the *chaussée* just before it bisects, is a village named Belle-Croix.

Bise·cted, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

a. Divided into two (usually equal) parts. **b.** Forked (as a road).

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* III. 5 The bisected road belonging to the Phocenses. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 312 The two other Sides including the Bisected Angle. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 399 Bisected, completely divided into two parts.

Bisection (bəise·kʃən). [n. of action f. BISECT *v.*, after L. *sectiōnem*; see -TION.]

1. Division into two equal parts.

1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1839) 307 By perpetual bisection of an angle. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* II. 209 Continued bisection and other aliquot subdivisions.

2. Division into any two parts.

1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 97, I wished to bisect the journey .. such a bisection was attained in a clean roadside inn. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* iv. 182 The theory which requires the bisection of the chapter into two unequal parts.

3. Division into two branches; forking.

1870 *Daily News* 5 Oct., It stands a little to the south of the great chaussée from Metz to Saarlouis and Saarbruck, while as yet the bisection has not taken place.

Bisectional (bəise·kʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of bisection.

Bise·ctionally *adv.*, by bisection, so as to divide into two equal parts.

1809 TROUGHTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 109 How to render the usual divisions of the quadrant bisectional. *Ibid.* 110 Contrived the means of dividing bisectionally.

Bisector (bəise·ktəɹ, -tɒ̄ɹ). [f. BISECT *v.*] One who or that which bisects; a bisecting line.

1864 *Reader* 5 Oct. 483/2 The internal and external bisectors of the angle. 1883 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* 6 July 14/2 The bisector of the vertical angle.

Bisectrix (bəise·ktriks). [f. prec.: see -TRIX.] = prec.; *spec.* in biaxial polarization, the line bisecting the angle between the two axes of polarization (= *linea bisectrix*).

1854 DANA *Min.* Introd. 20 A line bisecting the .. angle between these optical axes is called a bisectrix.

Bisee, Bisege, -seige: see BESEE, BESIEGE.

Bisegment (bəise·gmĕnt). [f. Bi- *pref.*[2] + SEGMENT: the sense follows that of BISECT.] One of the two equal parts into which a line or other magnitude is divided. 1847 in CRAIG.

Biseke, biseme, obs. ff. BESEECH, BESEEM.

Bisemar(e, -mere, obs. forms of BISMER.

Bisen, variant of BISSON and BYSEN.

Bisench, bisend, etc., see BE-.

Biseptate (bəise·ptēit), *a.* [f. Bi- *pref.*[2] 1 + SEPTATE, f. L. *septum* enclosure, wall.] Having two *septa* or partitions.

1871 M. COOKE *Fungi* (1874) 40 Similar biseptate spores.

Biserial (bəisī·riăl), *a.* [f. Bi- *pref.*[2] 6 + SERIAL, f. L. *series* SERIES.] Arranged in two rows or series. **Bise·riate** *a.* = prec. **Bise·riately** *adv.*, in biseriate order, in a double row.

1839 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 109 Suckers of the arms biserial. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 144 Biserial rows of

ambulacral ampullæ. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 215 With cellules interruptedly uniseriate, and occasionally biseriate. *Ibid.* 223 Septa biseriately cellular.

Biserrate (bəise·rēt), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 3 + SERRATE, ad. L. *serrātus* notched like a saw, f. *serra* saw.] Notched like a saw, with the notches themselves similarly minutely notched.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* II. 358 When these teeth are themselves serrate, we say *biserrate*. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 252.

‖ **Biset** (*bizę*, bi·zĕt). [a. Fr. *biset*, f. *bis* dark-grey, greyish brown.] The wild rock-pigeon.

1834 R. MUDIE *Feather. Tribes* (1841) I. 74 Biset, a kind of fancy pigeon. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 370/1 The ring pigeon..and the rock pigeon or biset (*Columba livia*).

Bisetous (bəisī·təs), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] + L. *sæta, sēta* bristle + -OUS. (L. had *bisētus-a.* and *setōs-us.*)] Having or furnished with two *setæ* or bristles. So **Biseto·se** *a.* the same.

1842-52 BRANDE *Dict. Sc., Bisetous*, in Zoology, when an animal or part is furnished with two bristle-like appendages. 1847 CRAIG, *Bisetose.*

† **Bi·sexed**, *a. Obs.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 1 + SEX.] Of both sexes. So **Bise·xous.**

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1608) 267 Our bisexed Parents, free from sin, In Eden did their double birth begin. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 149 That the whole species or kinde should be bisexous. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Bisexual (bəise·ksiuăl, -ʃuăl), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 1 + SEXUAL, f. L. *sexus*.] Of two sexes; *spec.* having both sexes in the same individual.

1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 204 The very old tradition of the *homo androgynus*, that is, that the original man..was bi-sexual. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 116/2 In all the bisexual Crustacea the ova are fecundated while still within the body of the female parent. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 3. 191 A flower which possesses stamens and pistils is Bisexual.

Bisexua·lity. [f. prec. + -ITY.] Bisexual quality or condition.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 595/2 The elements of the male, as well as of the female, reproductive apparatus, without any true exhibition of bi-sexuality.

Bi·sgay. *dial.* [var. of BESAGUE.] Somersetshire name for a double ax, having the two faces opposite and transverse to each other.

Bish, variant of BIKH.

Bishemel, obs. form of BECHAMEL.

Bishop bi·ʃəp), *sb.* Forms: 1 biscop, -sceop, -scep, 2–3 biscop, 3–6 bischop, 4–5 bisshop, 3– bishop. Also 1 biseob, 2 bish-, bisshup, 2–3 biscopp, bisscop, -kop, 2–4 (*s. e.*) bissop, 3 byssop, 3–7 bishoppe, 4 bisschop e, -oppe, bi(s)shope, -opp, -up, busschop, 4–5 byschop, 4–6 bisch-, bisshopp, busshop, bysshop, bishope, -opp, 4–7 byshop, 5 bis-, byschope, -oppe, -upp, -yp, buschop(e, 5–6 bysch-, bysshopp, -ope, -oppe, 6 bischoipp, biszhop, -oppe, bushopp(e, byshe-, bys-, bysshopp(e, 6–7 bisshope, bushop, 7 biship, busschope. [OE. *biscop* (also in North. *biscob*), *bisceop, biscep*, an early adopted word (cf. OS. *biskop*, MDu. *bisscop*, Du. *bisschop*), OHG. *biscof, piscof* (MHG., mod.G. *bischof*), ON. *biskup* (Sw *biscop*, Da. *bisp*), a. Romanic **biscopo* or vulgar L. (*e*)*biscopus*:—L. *episcopus*, a. Gr. *ἐπίσκοπος* overlooker, overseer, f. *ἐπί* on + *-σκοπος* looking, *σκοπός* watcher; used in Greek, and to some extent also in Latin, both in the general sense, and as the title of various civil officers; with the rise of Christianity it gradually received a specific sense in the Church, with which it passed into Slavonic, Teutonic, and Celtic. With the form *biscopo, biscobo*, which passed into Teutonic, cf. also It. *vescovo*, OF. *vesque*, Pg. *bispo*, Pr. *vesque*, *bisbe*. Cf. BISP.]

1. A spiritual superintendent or overseer in the Christian Church.

a. Used in the New Testament versions to render the Gr. word *ἐπίσκοπος*, applied to certain officers in early Christian churches, either as a descriptive term, or as their actual title. In Wyclif, the Rhemish, and Revised Versions, the Gr. word is so rendered in every instance; but in the other versions from Tindale to 1611, it is in Acts xx. 28 (where applied to the *πρεσβύτεροι* or 'elders' of Ephesus) rendered 'overseers.' Also applied to Christ, as descriptive of his office. (Sometimes applied by those who do not recognize the episcopal order, to their pastor or chief elder, but only as a descriptive term, or as identifying his office with that of the New Testament 'bishop.')

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xx. 28 Al the folk in which the Hooly Gost sette 3ou bischopis. [TINDALE overseers, CRANMER ouersears, *Geneva* Ouersears, *Rhem.* bishops, 1611 ouerseers, 1881 bishops (*marg.* or overseers).] — 1 *Peter* ii. 25 3e ben conuertid now to the sheperde and bischop of 3oure soulis [1881 the Shepherd and Bishop (*marg.* or Overseer) of your souls]. *c* 1383 — *Sel. Wks.* III. 310 Crist veriest bischop of alle. 1535 COVERDALE *Phil.* i. 1 Paul & Timotheus..vnto all the sayntes..with the Biszhoppes & mynisters. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* vii. 130 The Holy Ghost hath made them Bishops or Over-seers.

1868 LIGHTFOOT *Philippians* 93 It is a fact now generally recognized by theologians of all shades of opinion, that in the language of the New Testament the same officer in the Church is called indifferently 'bishop' *ἐπίσκοπος* and 'elder' or 'presbyter' *πρεσβύτερος*.

b. *spec.* In the Eastern, Western, Anglican, and other churches of episcopal order: A clergyman consecrated for the spiritual government and direction of a 'diocese,' ranking beneath an archbishop (where these exist) and above the priests or presbyters, and deacons. (This is the sense in which the word passed with Christianity into all the Teutonic langs., and thus the earliest sense in English.)

Bishop in partibus (infidelium) in R. C. Ch., one dignified with the title of a bishopric, whose district or diocese is in the possession of infidels or heretics; originally applied to those expelled from the Holy Land by the Saracens.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* (Hatton MS.) 1 Ælfred kyning hatеð gretan Wærferð biscep. 1121 *O. E. Chron.* 984 (Laud MS.) Her forðferde se halga biscop Aðelwold. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 237 Archebiscopes and biscopes. 1297 R. GLOUC. 376 He huld..Byssopes & abbotes to hys wylle echon. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* 417 Bischops..shulden not amersy pore men. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 3 The Kyng put oute of the Chauncelerschepp the Bysshope of Excetre. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* Arb. *Garner* III. 68 That venemous *aspis* .. the Bishop of Rome. *c* 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.* (1728) 32 Former times afforded Cornwall a peculiar Bushop. 1641 SMECTYMNUUS *Vind. Answ.* § 16. 208 King James of blessed memory said, *no Bishop, no King*: it was not he, but others that added, *No Ceremony, no Bishop*. 1738 BOLINGBR. *On Parties* 170 Another Man wears..Lawn Sleeves, and sits in a purple Elbow-Chair, to denote that he is a Bishop. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Bishop*, By the canon law, a bishop *in partibus* is qualified hereby to be a coadjutor of another bishop. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iv. 133 These ministers [of religion] were at first confined to the three orders of bishops, priests, and deacons. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 529 James lived to furnish the nearest approach to a bishop to be found in the Apostolic age.

† **2.** *transf.* Formerly applied to: A chief priest of any religion; *e. g.* a chief priest or High Priest of the Jews, a Roman pontiff ('high' or 'principal bishop'=*pontifex maximus*), Mohammedan Caliph, etc. *Obs.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* v. iv. § 1 Lucinius Crassus..wæs eac Romana ieldesta biscep. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xv. 11 Da biscobas ðonne ȝeegedon ðone ðreat. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1022 Te biscopp sellf Wiþþ blod..þær shollde cumenn. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xv. 11 Forsothe the bischopis stireden the cumpenye of peple, that more he schulde leeue to hem Barabas. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* 49 At that tyme byschop was isakar In the temple. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 57 Now am I set to kepe..Byschope Jettyr shepe. 1541 PAYNELL *Catiline* xvii. 24 b, P. Scipio, the hyghe bysshope..slewe Tiberius Gracchus. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 597 The caliphaes of the Sarasins were chiefe bishops in their religion. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. ix. 437 e, The Colledge of the Bishops or Prelates [*pontificum*]. 1615 BEDWELL *Arab. Trudg.* Sultan, The Byshop of Egypt is called the Souldan. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 101 Suppositious children, bishops pull'd From the foule lake.

† **3.** As a literalism of translation:

a. Overlooker, inspector, watchman.

1592 ANDREWES 96 *Serm.* v. (1843) 516 No pinnacle so high but the devil is a bishop over it, to visit and overlook it.

b. for L. *episcopus* in its most common civil sense of: Superintendent or overseer of the public victualling. [Cf. Charisius in *Roman Digest*. 'Episcopi qui præsunt pani et ceteris venalibus rebus quæ civitatum populis ad quotidianum victum usui sunt.']

1808 *Month. Mag.* XXVI. 109 They gave away corn, not cash; and Cicero was made bishop, or overseer, of this public victualling.

4. Applied ludicrously to the chief of the company in the 'Festival of Fools.' Cf. the *Boy Bishop* of St. Nicholas Day: Brande *Pop. Antiq.* I. 232.

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. iii. 303.

5. One of the pieces in the game of chess, having its upper part carved into the shape of a mitre; formerly called *archer*, and in still earlier times *alfin* or *aufyn*.

1562 ROWBOTHAM in *Archæol.* XXIV. 203 The Bishoppes some name Alphins, some fooles, and some name them Princes; other some call them Archers. 1581 SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* (1622) 520 Giuing a peece of wood the reuerend title of a Bishop. 1656 F. BEALE *Chesse-play* 2 A Bishop or Archer, who is commonly figured with his head cloven. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. ii. 275 The alfin was also denominated..with us an archer, and at last a bishop.

6. 'The little spotted beetle commonly called the Lady-cow or Lady-bird.' Ray *S. & E. Country Wds.* 1674.

1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial.* s.v., 'Bishop, Bishop-Barnabee, Tell me when my wedding shall be; If it be to-morrow day, Ope your wings and fly away.

† **7.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1611 FLORIO, *Fungo*..that firy round in a burning candle called the Bishop.

8. A sweet drink variously compounded, the chief ingredients being wine, oranges or lemons, and sugar; mulled and spiced port.

1738 SWIFT *Wom. who cry Oranges* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 278 Well roasted, with sugar and wine in a cup, They'll make a sweet bishop. 1790 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 235 A bowl of that liquor called bishop, which Johnson had always liked. 1801 COLERIDGE *Poems* II. 169 Spicy bishop, drink divine. 1834 CAMPBELL *Mrs. Siddons* II. viii. 191 Unacquainted with the language of taverns, Miss Burney made her King exclaim, in an early scene, 'Bring in the Bishop!' and the summons filled the audience with as much hilarity as if they had drank of the exhilarating liquor.

9. Articles of attire: **a.** A bustle (*U.S.*). **b.** A smock or all-round pinafore worn by children (*north. dial.*).

a 1860 *The Bustle* (Bartlett), I sing the bishop, alias the bustle. *a* 1860 SAXE *Progress* (Bartlett) If, by her *bishop*, or her 'grace' alone, A genuine lady or a church is known. 1874 E. WAUGH in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) Here; tak him, an wesh him; an' put him a clen bishop on.

10. *Comb.*, as *bishop-coadjutor, -commissioner, -seat, -see*; **Bishops' Bible**, the version of the Bible published in 1568 under the direction of Abp. Parker; **Bishop's court**, an ecclesiastical court held in the cathedral of a diocese; **bishop-designate** (see quot.); **bishop-elect**, a bishop elected, but not yet consecrated; **bishop's length** (*Painting*), a certain size of canvas.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 375/1 The instructions..were, that they should adhere to the *Bishops' Bible. 1883 *Manch. Guardian* 18 Oct. 4/6 The representative clergy and laity..assembled in conference..under the presidency of *Bishop-coadjutor Ryan. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, **Bishop-designed* (*designatus*) denoted a coadjutor of a bishop, who in virtue of his office is to succeed at the incumbent's death. 1883 FREEMAN in *Longm. Mag.* II. 488 The *Bishop Designate is one who has simply received a letter from the Prime Minister, which as yet makes no difference whatever in his actual legal or ecclesiastical position. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. ii. 86 The two *bishops-elect gave satisfaction. *c* 1870 *Winsor & Newton's Advt.*, Bishop's ½ length, 4 ft. 8 in. by 3 ft. 8 in.; whole length, 7 ft. 10 in. by 4 ft. 10 in. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 248 Þe olde chartres & titles..Of ilk a *bisshopse & ilk a priourie. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* I. 18 He appointed fourteen Cities ..for *Bishops-sees.

b. Plant-names: **bishop's-cap**, the genus *Mitella* or Mitre-wort; **bishop's elder** = **bishop-weed**; **bishop's-hat**, *Epimedium alpinum*; **bishop's-leaves**, Water Figwort (*Scrophularia aquatica*); **bishop's weed, bishop-weed**, a name for the genus AMMI; also *Ægopodium*; **bishop('s wort**, Wood Betony, *Stachys betonica*; also **Devil-in-a-bush**, *Nigella damascena.*

1839 LONGF. *Voices of Nt.* Prel. viii, When..*Bishops-caps have golden rings. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. cccxliv. 715 Called in English Water Betonie, in Yorkeshire *Bishops leaves. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap. Husb.* I. Table, Ameos, Comin royal, is a Herb of some called Bulwort, *Bishops-weed, or Herb-william. 1861 Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 26 Order Umbelliferæ..(Common Gout-weed, or *Bishop's-weed. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 2 Betonica þæt is *biscopwyrt. *c* 1450 *Roy. MS.* 18 A. vi. f. 68 in *Promp. Parv.* 34 *note*, [Betony] also clepyd *byschuppyswort. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 23 *Bishop's-wort..is now..applied to the Devil-in-a-Bush.

Hence **Bi·shopful** *a.* (cf. *worshipful, masterful*). † **Bi·shopist,** an adherent of episcopacy. **Bishopless** *a.*, without bishops. **Bishoplet, -ling**, a little or petty bishop. **Bishopship,** the office or dignity of a bishop. † **Bishopwick** = BISHOPRIC.

1866 NEALE *Seq. & Hymns* 116 O ye, His chosen servants, in bishopful array. 1590 J. DAVIDSON *Repl. Bancroft* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* 516 This sort of the generation of Bishopists. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 560 (D.) Landaff..lay Bishopless for three years. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 546 The doctor was totally ignorant of this custom, ours being a bishopless land. 1878 *All Y. Round* 9 Nov. 449 What a bishoplet it must have been that presided there. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 141 Byshopship, *episcopatus*. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* iii. Wks. (1851) 110 The superiority of Bishopship. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) I. II. I. vii. 258 The abolition of Most-Christian Kingship and Most-Talleyrand Bishopship. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 121 Bishopwick, *diocesis.*

Bi·shop, *v.*[1] *arch.* [OE. *bisceopian* to exercise the office of a bishop, f. *bisceop* BISHOP.]

1. To administer the rite of confirmation to (a person); to confirm. *arch.* or *Obs.*

c 1000 *Thorpe's Laws* II. 348 (Bosw.) Se bisceop bið ȝesett ..to bisceopȝenne cild. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 5 Wanne the bisschop, bisschopeth the, Tokene of marke he set on the. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII. 268 [Christ] baptisede, and busshoppede 'with þe blode of hus herte. 1622 W. VONGE *Diary* (1848) 50 The Marquis of Buckingham and his wife were both bishopped, or confirmed by the Bishop of London. 1786 J. ROBERTS *Life* 29 How many of them have been bishop'd?

b. *jocularly.* To confirm.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* X. liv. (1612) 241 Why sent they it by Felton to be bishoped at Paules? 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* I. 87 'Tis good confirm'd, for you have bishop't it. 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph.* 243 He..chose to bear The name of fool confirm'd and bishop'd by the fair.

2. To appoint to the office of bishop.

1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb) 138 *marg.*, Thys hathe bene often tymes..sene in prechers, before they were byshoppyd. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* 6 This tradition of Bishoping Timothy over Ephesus was but taken for granted. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Nov. 537 There may be other..matters to occupy the thoughts of one about to be bishopped.

3. To supply with bishops.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 6 Dec. 5/3 Italy would be well bishoped if her episcopacy..did not exceed fifty-nine.

4. *To bishop it*: to act as bishop.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. ii. § 12 *marg.*, Harding and Saunders bishop it in England. *Ibid.* XI. ii. § 7 He bishoped it over all the Romish Catholiques.

5. To let (milk, etc.) burn while cooking. In allusion to the proverb 'The bishop has put his foot into it.' *north. dial.*

[*a* 1536 TINDALE *Wks.* 166 (T.) If the porage be burned to, or the meate ouer rosted, we say the bishop hath put his foote in the potte or the bishop hath played the cooke, because the bishops burn who they lust and whosoever displeaseth them. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* § 1 (D.) It will be as the bishop's foot in the broth. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* i. (D.) This Cream is burned too—why Madam, the bishop has set his foot in it.] 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* (ed. 2) I. 64 She canna stomach it if it's bishopped e'er so little. 1875 in *Lanc. Gloss.* 40 Th' milk's bishopped again!

Bi·shop, *v.*[2] [f. the name of persons who initiated the several practices.]

1. *trans.* To file and tamper with the teeth of (a horse) so as to make him look young; to improve his appearance by deceptive arts.

1727 [see BISHOPING[2]]. 1840 E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sp. For. Lands* I. v. 138, I found his teeth had been filed down and bishoped with the greatest neatness and perfection. 1884 *Illust. Lond. News* 23 Aug. 171/2 To bishop .. a term .. signifying the use of deceptive arts to make an old horse appear like a young one.

2. To murder by drowning. [From one Bishop who, with a confederate, drowned a boy in Bethnal Green in 1831, in order to sell his body for dissection.] ?*Obs.*

1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* 201, I Burked the papa, now I'll Bishop the son. 1864 *Athenæum* 559/1 We have 'to Burke' and 'to Bishop.'

Bishopdom (bi·ʃəpdəm). Also 6 -dome. [f. BISHOP + -DOM; cf. OE. *biscepdóm* bishopric.]

†**1.** = BISHOPHOOD. *Obs.*

a 887 *O. E. Chron.* an. 660 Wine heold þone biscepdom iii gear. 1635 J. SKIDMORE in Lee *Valid. Anglic. Ord.* (1869) 86 He giveth power of bishopdom to the party consecrated.

2. Episcopal order; episcopate: also *concr.* bishops collectively.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. (1851) 194 The succession, and divine right of Bishopdom. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 578 A real bishopdom prevails in the allied sect. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. xxxix. 150 Bishopdom is up in arms.

†**3.** The personality of a bishop. *Obs.*

1589 *Marprel. Epit.* (1843) 4 The Puritans .. Crushe the very braine of your Bishopdomes. 1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 60 Though they have none of your Bishopdomes.

Bishopess (bi·ʃəpès). [f. BISHOP *sb.* + -ESS.]

1. The wife of a bishop. (Only a nonce-word.)

1672–5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 240 The Councils of that age call their Wives by the name of (*Episcopa*) the Bishopess. 1748 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* 489 We .. found the bishop and his bishopess very well. 1885 *Q. Rev.* July 184 *note*, Sophia did not take the title of Bishopess or even Princess of Osnabruck.

2. A female- or she-bishop. (Here used jestingly.)

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 30, I enclose you a rude scrap representing the bishopess of Clapham. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 149 Can you conceive such a thing as the notion of a bishopess?

Bishophood (bi·ʃəphud). Forms: 1–3 -had(e, 3–5 -hed(e, 4–5 -od, -hode, 4– -hood. [OE. *biscephad*; cf. -HOOD, -HEAD.] The office, condition, dignity, or rank of a bishop.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cviii[ix]. 8 His biscephad brucan feondas. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21248 For his liuelade Siþen þan toke he bischophade. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* Prol., The apostle .. techith of the ordynaunce of byschophood. *c* 1383 — *Sel. Wks.* III. 315 He mynistride [*MS.* mysurde] þe ordre of bischopod. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 2 He þat desiriþ bischophed, he desiriþ a good werk. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xvi. 380 Officis of bischophode or louȝer preesthode. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. ii. 47 Before he may reach the bishophood.

Bi·shoping, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. BISHOP *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

†**1.** The action or rite of confirmation. *arch.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Heom com to þe halȝa gast þurh heore bisceopunge. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 7 Cristendom, and bisschoppynge. *a* 1535 MORE *Wks.* (1557) 378 That they call confirmacion, ye people call *bishopping*. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 505 Bishoping of children, Organs, etc. 1884 *Chr. Commonw.* 13 Nov. 63/2 A considerable time often elapsed between the baptism and the bishopping.

2. *colloq.* The performing of the duties of a bishop.

1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* (1861) 28 The archdeacon .. really understood the business of bishoping.

Bi·shoping, *vbl. sb.*[2] [cf. BISHOP *v.*[2]] The deceptive treatment of the teeth of horses.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Horse*, This way of making a Horse look young is .. called Bishoping. 1847 YOUATT *Horse* viii. 200 A method of prolonging the mark in the lower nippers .. is called bishoping.

Bishoplike (bi·ʃəpˌlaik), *a.*, *adv.* [see -LIKE.]

A. *adj.* Like a bishop; *formerly*, of or pertaining to a bishop, episcopal.

[*c* 890 (see BISHOPLY).] 1544 *Suppl. Hen. VIII*, 28 This .. worldely byshoplike estate. 1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 73 Bishoplike iurisdiction. 1641 PRYNNE *Antip.* 260 A Bishop like application. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 114 The new prelate did nothing bishoplike.

B. *adv.* After the manner of a bishop.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII*, (1878) 115 He did full well and bishoplike. 1621 P. BAYNES *Dioces. Tryall* Pref. 3 Telling him very bishoplike, that it were a good turn to lay him by the heels for so doing.

Bi·shoply, *a.* [f. BISHOP *sb.* + -LY[1]:—OE. *biscepllc.*] Episcopal.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* v. xviii. (Bosw.) Ðæt biscoplíce líf. *c* 1475 *Found. St. Barthol. Ch.* I. vii. (1886) 55 Bysshoply auctoryte. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 25 Byshoplye dutyes and orders. 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. iv. § 3 The same kind of bishoply power. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. Relig.* 88, I never liked the bishoply injunctions.

Bishopric (bi·ʃəprik). Also formerly -rice, -riche, -rich, -rick, -rik. [OE. *biscepríce*, f. *biscep* + *ríce* realm, province. Cf. ON. *biskups-ríki*.]

1. The province of a bishop; a diocese.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* II. vii. (Bosw.) Mellitus feng to ðam biscepríce. *c* 1150 *Gloss.* in Wright *Voc.* 87 *Diocesis* uel *parochia*, biscopriche. 1297 R. GLOUC. 417 Þe byssopryche of Salesbury. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, XX, Archebishopriches and bishopriches. 1777 WATSON *Philip II*, (1839) 107 The regular clergy still continued to complain as loudly as ever of the new erection of bishoprics.

2. The office or position of a bishop.

1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 360 Þey biȝeþ hem bichopryches · wiþ hagges of golde. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 166 To him Bishopricke was first giuen in the Church of Christ. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 § 7 A vertuous woman should reject the first offer of marriage as a good man does that of a bishoprick. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 271, I know well enough that the bishopricks .. are sometimes acquired by unworthy methods. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* xiv. 276 They promised him something—some prince-bishopric, perhaps.

†**3.** Overscership, office. for Gr. ἐπισκοπή. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18892 Anoþer most haf his biscop-rike. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* i. 20 Another take the bisshopryche of him. 1535 COVERDALE *ibid.*, His bisshoprike another take. 1611 *ibid.*, His Bishopricke [*marg.* office: or, charge] let another take. [1881 *Revised* ibid., His office [*marg.* Gr. overseership] let another take.] 1592 BP. ANDREWES 96 *Serm.* v. (1843) 515 He may see Ananias .. buying his bishopric for money.

†**4.** High-priesthood: see BISHOP **2**. *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* I. (1520) 6 b/1 Heleazar succeded in the bysshopryche.

†**5.** The seat or residence of a bishop. *Obs.*

1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* 35 He entertained him .. at ye bishopricke.

†**Bi·shopry.** *Obs. Sc.* [f. BISHOP + -RY.] a. = BISHOPRICK. b. Episcopacy.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3045 That thair be giuen to na man bischopries. 1665 BROWN *Apologet. Relation* 35 (JAM.) They did protest against bishopry and bishops.

Bishopstool (bi·ʃəpˌstūl). [OE. *biscopstól* bishop's seat: see STOOL.] The throne, seat, or see of a bishop. *Obs.* since 13th c., but taken up by some recent historical writers.

c 1065 *Chart. Eadweard* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 197 De ðone bisceopstol gestaðeloðon. *a* 1300 *O. E. Misc.* 145 Wes .. imaked þer [at Bath] Bisscop stol. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 604 The Bishop had his see, his Bishopstool, in some particular church. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 3 (1882) 31 The old bishop-stool of the West-Saxons had been established .. at .. Dorchester.

Biside, Bisie, obs. ff. BESIDE, BUSY.

†**Bisi·liquous,** *a. Obs.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 1 + L. *siliqua* pod.] Two-podded.

1731 BAILEY II. *Bisiliquous* (Bot.), plants .. whose seed is contained in two distant pods succeeding one flower, as in .. Periwinkle, etc. Hence 1775 ASH, *Bisiliquous*; and in mod. Dicts.

Bisin(e, -sink, -sit: see BYSEN, BESINK, BESIT.

Bis-ischiatic, *a.* = BI-ISCHIATIC.

1857 BULLOCK *Cæsarean Midwif.* 32 The bis-ischiatic space.

Bisk (bisk), *sb.* Forms: 7 biske, 8–9 bisque, bisk. [a. F. *bisque* crayfish soup.]

a. A rich soup made by boiling down birds, etc.

b. *spec.* Crayfish soup.

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 267 Beccafico .. one of the greatest rarities they [the Italians] can put into a bisk or ollio. 1715 *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. IV. x. 181 A Bisk of all sorts of Fish. 1731 BAILEY, *Bisk*, *Bisque* [in Cookery], a rich kind of pottage, made of Quails, Capons, fat Pullets, and more especially of pigeons roasted. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 138 To make a Bisque of Pidgeons. 1882 MRS. H. REEVE *Cookery* xiii. 90 Bisque or Crayfish Soup.

†**Bisk,** *v. Obs.* [No etymology known: perhaps an error of Calamy's, followed by Southey.]

a 1732 E. CALAMY *Nonconf. Mem.* 581 (Boucher) To be bisk'd, as I think the word is, that is to be rub'd over with an inky brush. 1847 SOUTHEY *Doctor* chap. extra. (D.) The chapter .. has not been bisked but semiramised.

Bisk, variant of BISQUE.

Biskaine, biskake, bisket, etc.: see BISC-.

Bismar (bi·smär). *Sc. dial.* Also bismer, -more, bysmer, bissimar. [a. Da. *bismer*, ON. *bismari* steelyard; in LG. of Holstein *besemer*, Sw. *besmar*; a Slavo-Lithuanic word; in Lettish *besmens*, *besmers*, Lith. *bẽzmẽnas*, Russ. *bezmen'*, Pol. *bezmian*.]

1. A kind of steelyard used in the north-east of Scotland, and in Orkney and Shetland.

1805 G. BARRY *Hist. Orkney* (1808) 220 The bysmer is made use of for ascertaining the weight of butter, oil, salt, wool. 1814 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VII. 563 (Kirkwall) The instruments they have for the purpose of weighing, are two in number; and the one of them is called a pundlar and the other a bismar. 1880 TYLOR in *Academy* 18 Sept. 204/1 A rude kind of steelyard or bismar, to weigh out pounds of cheese with.

2. The fifteen-spined stickle-back: (see quot.).

1805 BARRY *Hist. Orkney* 289 (JAM.) The Fifteen-spined stickleback (*gasterosteus spinachia*) is here denominated the bismer, from the resemblance it is supposed to bear to the weighing instrument of that name. 1859 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 101 Bismore.

Bismarine (bismărī·n), *a. rare.* [f. BIS- + MARINE, L. *marīnus*, f. *mare* sea.] Between or washed by two seas.

1806 G. S. FABER *Gen. & Connect. View* (1808) II. 191 In the same bismarine region.

†**Bisme.** *Obs.* [aphetic form of *abisme*, ABYSM.] An abysm; a deep pit.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. v. 3 Fra thine strekis the way .. Deip onto hellis flude .. With holl bisme, and hidduus swelth wnrude. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 51 For burning of Bricks .. Noblemen care not to make a Bisme in their Parks.

Bisme, bismeoruwe, obs. ff. BESOM, BISSON, BESMEAR.

†**Bi·smer,** *sb. Obs.* Also 1 bysmer, -mor, bismor, 3–4 bisemar, busemare, 3–5 bis-, bysmar e, 4 bissemare, busmar, 4–6 bismere, 6 (*Sc.*) bysmeyr, bismeir. [West Germanic: OE. *bismer*, *-or* (str. neut.), identical with OHG. *bismer* 'ridicule,' f. *bi*, BY (in its strong or accented form + *-smer*, which Schmeller connects with MHG. *smier* a smile, laughing. *smieren* to smile. Others have compared OHG. *smero*, OE. *smeoru*, OTeut. **smerwo- m*, 'fat, grease, butter,' which seems, on phonetic as well as other grounds, less probable.]

1. Shame, disgrace; reproach, mockery; scorn.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. vii. § 1 Seo stow [Caudine Forks] ȝewearþ swiþe mære .. for Romana bismere. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Þa seiden þa iudeiscen men a bismer, þas men beoð mid miste fordrencte. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 132 He lauhweð hire to bisemare. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 653 Þenne þe burde byhynde þe dor for busmar laȝed. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeves T.* 45 As ful of hokir, and of bissemare. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 923 Thy barouns dryveth the to bysmare.

2. A reproach, taunt, insult.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 23 He .. æt þæm unlædum Iudeum maniȝ bysmor ȝeþrowade. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XXII. 294 Bold of abydyng · busemares to suffren.

3. A person worthy of scorn; a lewd person, a pander or bawd. Cf. BESOM[2].

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22029 Antierist .. sal be born .. of bismer brem and bald. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 140 Se this bolde bysmare wolde presume, Ageyn God to preve his myght. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 191. *Ibid.* VIII. Prol. 72 Get ane bysmeyr ane barn, than all hir blys gane is. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4234 That bismair, war scho thair, withoutin dowt Out of hell the Devill scho wald ding out.

†**Bi·smer,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 bysmerian, bysm-, bismrian, bismærian, bysmorian, bysmrian, 2 bysmerian, 4 bismere. [OE. *bysmerian*, f. prec.]

trans. To treat with scorn, mock, deride, insult.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark iii. 29 Se þe ðone halȝan gast bysmerað [*Hatton* bysmerieð]. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* Matt. XXVII. 41 Eac þare sacerde ealdres hyme bysmeredon. 1340 *Ayenb.* 22 [Þe proude] bisemereþ and scorneþ þe guode men.

Bismethyl: see BIS- *pref. Chem.*

‖ **Bismi·llah.** [Arab. بسم الله *bi-'sm-illah* 'in the name of God.'] In the name of Allah or God; a common Mohammedan exclamation.

1813 BYRON *Giaour* 568 They reach the grove of pine at last: 'Bismillah! now the peril's past. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* liii, He .. is all for the sack practice. Bismillah!

†**Bi·sming,** *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.*[?] Abysmal.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. vi. 110 Pluto .. reputtis That bismyng belch haitfull to se.

Bismite (bi·sməit, biz-). *Min.* [f. BISM(UTH + -ITE.] The native oxide of bismuth, called also *bismuth-ochre*, an earthy, or foliated mineral, of yellowish or dirty white colour.

Bismite, bismoke, etc.: see BE-.

Bismuth (bi·smŭþ, biz-). Also 7 bismute, bismuto, bismu·tum, 8 bizmuth. [a. Ger. *bismuth*; the present Ger. form is *wismuth* or *wismut*. a reversion to *wissmuth*, the form in which the word first occurs in G. Agricola (1629), though he latinized it as *bisemūtum*. Derivation unknown.]

One of the elementary bodies; a reddish white metal, found native, and also in combination in numerous ores; it is brittle and melts at a low temperature. (Chemically, Bismuth (Bi) is closely allied to ANTIMONY, and is, in different combinations, a triad and a pentad. Its chief use in the arts is as an alloy; the oxide and some salts are used in medicine.)

Acicular B. = AIKINITE, also called *needle-ore*; †*Butter of B.*, bismuth chloride; *Flowers of B.*, an efflorescence of the oxide on minerals containing metallic bismuth; *Magistery of B.*, *White B.*, the subnitrate or basic nitrate of bismuth, used as a paint and cosmetic under the name of Pearl White, Pearl Powder; *Regulus of B.*, an old name for the metal; *Telluric B.* (see **2**); *Mineral B.*, *Native B.*, bismuth occurring as a brittle mineral in crystals, etc.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 66 Imperfect kinds of Metal .. used for Making of Pewter, being of shining brittle substance: *Bismute*, Tin-glass. 1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 189 In the mountains of Sudnos in Bohemia there was some years ago found a metal, by them called Bismuto. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Bismutum*, that which is called Tinglosse, differing both from Tin and Lead. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 454 It perfectly resists the destructive power of lead, bismuth, and the antimonial semi metal. 1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 42 Among diamagnetic substances is bismuth.

b. *attrib.* Of or combined with bismuth, as *bismuth alloys, compounds, ores, salts*, etc.; esp. in *Chem.*, in systematic names of compounds, as *bismuth carbonate, pentoxide, silicate, trisulphide*; and in *Min.*, **bismuth-blende**, native silicate of bismuth or EULYTITE; **bismuth-glance** = BIS-

MUTHINITE; **bismuth-nickel**, a native ore of bismuth and nickel in union with sulphur, = GRÜNAUITE; **bismuth-ochre**, the native oxide of bismuth, = BISMITE; **bismuth-silver**, a native alloy of bismuth and silver, Ag_6Bi, = CHILENITE; **bismuth-tellurium** (*telluric bismuth*), a native alloy, Bi_2Te_3, = TETRADYMITE.

1847 E. SEYMOUR *Severe Dis.* I. 8, I recommended the bismuth mixture. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 597 A bismuth-silver from the mine of San Antonio, Chili. 1869 *Daily News* 12 June, Those wondrous demoiselles with low hair [and] bismuth eyebrows.

Bismuthal (bi·smŭþăl, bi·z-miŭþăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to bismuth.

So † **Bi·smuthane**, Davy's name for chloride of bismuth. **Bi·smuthate**, a salt of bismuthic acid. **Bismuthic** (bismiu·þik), *a.*, of bismuth, applied to compounds in which bismuth combines as a pentad, as *bismuthic oxide*, Bi_2O_5. **Bi·smuthide** (*Chem.*), a primary compound of bismuth with another element or an organic radical, as *bismuthide of potassium* or of *ethyl*; (*Min.*) Beudant's name for a family of minerals of the bismuth type. **Bi·smuthine**, a compound of bismuth having the structure of an amine, as *triethyl-bismuthine* (cf. ARSINE); also = **Bismuthinite** (*Min.*), native sulphide of bismuth, or *bismuth-glance*, a lead-grey lustrous mineral, isomorphous with stibnite. **Bi·smuthous** *a.*, combined with bismuth as a triad, as *bismuthous oxide*, Bi_2O_3. **Bi·smutite, Bismuthite** (*Min.*), the native hydrous carbonate of bismuth, Bi_2C, of various forms and colours.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 407 It has been called butter of bismuth. It may be called bismuthane. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 428 Bismuthic, cobaltic, arsenical pyrites. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 469 The peroxide of bismuth, or bismuthic acid. 1881 *Athenæum* 12 Nov. 634/3 The synthesis of bismuthous iodide.

Bison (bəi·sən, bi·sən, bi·zən). Pl. 4–6 in Latin form, **bisontes, bisountes**; sing. 7– **bison**. [Adopted, directly or through F. *bison*, (Cotgr. 1611) from L. *bison* (pl. *bisontes*), ad. OTeut. **wisand, wisund* str. masc., the native name, in OHG. *wisunt, -ant, -int*, MHG. *wisant, -ent, -en*, MGer. *wesant*, OE. *wesend*, ON. *visundr*, pl. *visundar* with *i* afterwards lengthened). The Old English *wesend* having been long obsolete, the word has come back to us through Latin, in which guise it can hardly be looked upon as Eng. before the 17th c., and has become familiar only in connexion with the American Bison. It is in Minsheu, Coles, Phillips 1678–1706, and Kersey; but not in Cockeram, Blount, Bailey 1721–90, Johnson, nor Richardson 1836–55: it was added by Todd to Johnson, 1818. Etymologically bi·sən is the most correct, but bəi·sən is the prevailing pronunciation.]

The name of two species of Wild Oxen, which some naturalists separate from the genus *Bos*, and make a distinct genus *Bison* or *Bonasus*.

1. *orig.* A species of Wild Ox (*Bos Bison* Gesn., *B. bonasus* Linn.), formerly prevalent in Europe, including Great Britain, and still existing in a protected state in forests of Lithuania. (This was the *βίσων* of Pausanias and Oppian, the *βόνασος* of Aristotle and Ælian, the *bīson* and *bonāsus* of Pliny and Solinus, the *bison* of Seneca and Martial; pl. *bisontes*, in later writers *visontes, vesontes, bissontes*. It is now sometimes called the *Aurochs*, a name belonging rightly to the extinct *Bos Urus*, the Urus of Cæsar. See the exhaustive article *Wisunt*, in Schade, *Altdeutsches Wbch.*)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XV. XXX. (1495) 499 There ben many bestes of dyuers kynde in Beme [= Bohemia] as beeres, hartes .. bubali and bisontes. *Ibid.* XV. lxxxiii. (1495) 521 In Karinthia ben many beers, bysountes and other wonderful beestis. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 323 Those neat or buffles called uri or bisontes. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* XIV. 5 The pygarg [*marg.* bison], and the wild ox, and the chamois. 1617 MINSHEU s. v. *Bison*, a wilde oxe, great eied, broad-faced, that will neuer be tamed. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 23 Hereto may be referred the Bison: and Ureoxe. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 203 In the forests of Lithuania there yet linger a few herds of another enormous ox, which at one time roamed over the whole of Europe, including even the British Isles—the European bison.

2. The North American species *B. Americanus*, popularly called 'Buffalo,' which roams in vast herds over the interior of the continent, chiefly in the neighbourhood of the Rocky Mountains.

[1693 RAY *Synops. Animal.* 71 *Bison* .. hujusmodi bovem aliquando vidimus in vivario regio Westmonasteriensi unde allatum nescio; ni forte ex Florida regione Americana.] 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 12. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 107 The bison of America. 1810 CAMPBELL *Poems* II. 16 We launch'd our quivers for the bison chace. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. iv. 24 The buffalo (or more correctly speaking bison) is a noble animal, that roams over the prairies. 1877 J. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 449 The height of the American bison .. is found to be sixty-six inches.

† **Bisocne.** *Obs.* Also 3 **bisockne, -sokne.** [ME., an analogical formation upon *besechen, beseken*, BESEECH, after the relation that *socne*, SOKEN, OE. *sōcn*, already bore to *sechen, seken*, SEEK.]

1. Beseeching entreaty.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 376 þuruh Marie bone & bisocne was water .. iwent to wine. 1297 R. GLOUC. 495 Ac thoru bisokne of the king delayed it was 3ute.

2. Visiting, frequenting, attendance.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Ne beo in hire nabing iwrat bute chirche bisocnie and beode to criste.

‖ **Biso·gnio, bisogno.** *Obs.* [a. It. *bisogno* 'need; also, a needy fellow, a raw recruit'; also in Sp. *bisoño*, Pg. *bisonho*, in same sense.] Early form of BESONIO, BEZONIAN.

1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 170 The name of a raw souldier, and Bisognio. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 17 Many inconueniences and disorders which rawe Bisognios will commit. *Ibid.* Gloss. 249 Bisognio or Bisonnio, a Spanish or Italian word. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widdowe's T.* Plays 1873 III. 17 Spurn'd out by Groomes like a base Bisogno. 1636 ABP. WILLIAMS *Holy T.* (1637) 218 Being as yet Gods Bisognos, as it were, *Tyrones Dei*.

Bi·sonant, *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*2 1 + SONANT, ad. L. *sonantem* sounding.] Having two sounds.

1876 F. DOUSE *Grimm's L.* § 16. 31 Which attributes to the primitive aspirates a bisonant and oscillating character.

Bisonian, obs. form of BEZONIAN.

Bisou3te, obs. pa. t. of BESEECH.

† **Bisp,** *sb. Obs.* Also **bysp, bissp, bysb.** [A phonetically contracted form of *biscop*, BISHOP, in early ME.: cf. mod.Da. *bisp* with ON. *biskup*, Sw. *biskop*; also Pg. *bispo*.] = BISHOP.

a 1300 *Passion Our Lord* 76 in *O. E. Misc.* 39 þe byspes and þe maystres hi were swiþe wroth. *Ibid.* 471 þe bispes of þe Gywes seyden Pilatus to. [*Biscop* occurs in sing. in this poem.] 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 114 Thurstan sent his sond, tille a bissp [*printed* bissh] sauuage, Rauf of Orkeney.

Hence **Bispriche, -ryche** = BISHOPRIC.

a 1300 *Shires & Hundr.* in *O. E. Misc.* 145 þis bispryche wes hwylen two bispriche. [*Biscopryche* also occurs.]

† **Bisp, bysp, bysb,** *v. Obs.* [Cf. prec.] *trans.* To bishop, to confirm.

c 1450 MYRC 158 Do þat they I-bysbede were. Tyl the bysschope haue bysbede hyt.

Bispel, variant of BYSPEL, *Obs.*, parable.

Bisperre: see BESPAR *v. Obs.* to shut up.

Bispinose, -ous: see BI- *pref.*2 1.

Bisque[1] (bisk). Also 7 **biscaye,** 8 **bisk.** [a. F. *bisque*, of same meaning; of unknown origin. Littré compares It. *bisca* a gaming-place, a 'hell.']

1. *Tennis.* A term for the odds which one player gives the other in allowing him to score one point once during the 'set' at any time he may elect. Also in *Croquet*: An extra turn allowed to a weaker player.

[1611 COTGR., *Biscaye*, a vantage at Tennis. *Bisque*, a fault at Tennis.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, and 1678 PHILLIPS, *Bisque* (Fr.), a fault at Tennis. 1679 SHADWELL *True Widow* I. Wks. 1720 III. 124 We'll play with you at a bisk, and a fault, for twenty pound. 1721 BAILEY, *Bisk, Bisque*, odds at the play of Tennis; a stroke allowed to the weaker player. *French.* 1872 PAIOR *Croquet* 56 Mr. Hale made the happy suggestion of adopting the bisque as a means of equalizing a strong and a weak player. 1874 HEATH *Croquet Pl.* 77 Example of how to take the Bisque.

2. fig. † *To have a bisque in one's sleeve*: to have something to fall back upon, another resource, another string to one's bow. *To give one fifteen*, etc. *and a bisque*: to give him long odds, to 'leave him nowhere' in a contest or comparison.

1713 *Flying-Post* 24 Nov. 26 He (like a compleat Politician) reserves always a Bisk in his sleeve (a Phrase we Tennis-players use). 1717 BULLOCK *Wom. a Riddle* II. 18 Before the game's up, I have a Bisk in my sleeve, an appeal to the House of Peers. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 30 July 136/2 If alliteration be a mark of study and finish, the latest school of English poetry can give Byron thirty and a bisque.

Bisque[2]**.** [f. BISCUIT.]

1. ? BISCUIT (bread).

2. In *Pottery*, = BISCUIT 2; also a variety of unglazed white porcelain used for statuettes, etc.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 619 Be sure never to carry your Bottle and Bisque into the field without your Style and Tablet. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 28 Sept., He had .. seen vast numbers of statuettes in plaster of Paris and in bisque.

Bisque, variant of BISK, soup.

Bisquet(te, -quit(e, obs. forms of BISCUIT.

Biss, var. of BYSS *v. Obs.* to sing to sleep.

Bisschop(e, -choppe, -cop, obs. ff. BISHOP.

† **Bisse**[1]**.** *Obs.* [a. med.L. (also OF.) *bisse*, L. *bes* two thirds of an as, etc., explained as *be-is* = binæ partes assis.] Two thirds.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xvii. (1495) [The mone] abydeth in euery signe ii dayes & vi houres and bisse. *Ibid.* And full endyth his course in xxvij dayes and viij houres.

† **Bisse**[2]**.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *bisse, bisce, bische*, mod.F. *biche* hind, doe.] A female deer, a hind.

c 1450 *Venery de Twety* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 154 Bestes of venery? Sire, of hertis, of bisses, of bukkes, and of doos.

† **Bisse**[3]**.** *Obs. rare.* Some odoriferous substance. [Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 597 has '*bissa-bol* a gum-resin from Arabia, resembling myrrh.']

1608 R. JOHNSON *Seven Champ.* II. C iij b, As though the heavens had rained downe showers of Campheare, Bisse or Amber greece.

Bisse, obs. form of BICE, BYSS.

Bisseling, bissemare: see BEZZLING, BISMER.

† **Bi·sset.** *Sc. Obs.* [a. F. *bisette* 'plate of gold, silver, or copper, wherewith some kindes of stuffe are striped' (Cotgr.). Cf. Littré.] Lace or binding of gold, silver, silk, etc.

1561 *Invent.* (1815) 154 (JAM.), Thre curtenis of crammosie dames..enrichet upoun the seames with a litle bisset of gold. *Ibid.* 221 And wrocht with small silver bissettis wantand bodeis. 1568 in Chalmers *Life Q. Mary* (1818) I. 285, 300 elns of small silken bissetis.

† **Bisse·xt.** *Obs.* In 4–6 **bisext(e, 6 (bisex, bysext.** [ad. L. *bi(s)sextus* (*dies*), f. *bis* twice + *sextus* sixth, the name given to the intercalary day inserted by the Julian calendar every fourth year after the *sixth* day before the calends of March, or 24th of February.] *prop.* The intercalary day in leap-year; but also taken as = BISSEXTILE.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. iii. (1495) 348 The Bisexte is gaderynge of eyghtene houres whyche comyth in thre yeres wyth syxe houres of the fourth yere to make a ful daye .. and the yere Bisextilis hath that name. 1530 ELYOT *Gov.* I. XXV. (1883) 265 Bisext, called the lepe yere. 1618 *Sheph. Kal.* (1656) ii, In four years, there is one Bysext.

Bissextile (bise·kstil), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *bi(s)sextilis* (*annus*), i.e. (the year) of the *bissextus*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* Containing the *bissextus* or extra day which the Julian calendar inserts in leap-year. *Bissextile day* (= L. *bissextus dies*; see above).

[1398 The yere Bisextilis (see prec.).] 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. xli. (ed. 7) 355 The Bissextile or leape yeere, containing 366 daies. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 158 The Julian Calendar .. intercalates the Bissextile Day immediately after the Terminalia. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 140 In bissextile or leap-years. 1854 TOMLINSON *Arago's Astron.* 189 Thus 1600 was bissextile, 1700 and 1800 were not so.

B. *sb.* Leap-year.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. v. (1588) 491 The Bissextile (or Leepe yeere) which hapneth once in every foure yeeres. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 586. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xii. 95 If in addition to this, a bissextile be suppressed every 4000 years, the length of the year will be nearly equal to that given by observation.

Bissh-: see BISH-.

Bissie, bissy, obs. forms of BUSY.

Bissome, obs. form of BESOM.

† **Bi·sson,** *a. Obs.* Also 1 **bisene,** 1–4 **bisne,** 4 **bisen,** 5 **byson(e, bysom,** 6 **bysome, bisme,** 7 **beasom, beesome,** (*north. dial.* **beesen, beezen.**) [OE. (Northumb.) *bīsene*, a difficult word, of doubtful etymology. Comparison with Du. *bij-ziend* short-sighted, lit. 'near-seeing, seeing (close) by,' has suggested that it was a corruption of *bīséonde*, f. *bi-*, BY + *séonde* seeing. Another suggestion is that the original form was *bīséne*, f. *bi-* pref. + (*ge*)*séne, -sýne, -séne* manifest, conspicuous, visible. See Skeat. The former explanation has various etymological difficulties; the latter appears to fail in the sense, since 'visible close by' is not = 'seeing only close at hand,' still less = 'blind.']

1. Destitute of sight; blind.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 27 Gefylzdon hine tuoege bisene. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2822 Quo made bisne, and quo lockende? *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 682 A byson mon dwelt fast hym by; þe whyche hadde ben bleynte alle his lyve. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Mark* viii. 22 Not poreblynde, or a litell appayred, and decayed in sight, but as bysome as was possible to be. 1552 HULOET Blynde or beasom borne, *cæcigenus*. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* 478 As thou art bisme, so are thy actions blind.

b. In the following the sense is perh.: Purblind.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 243 A dai thu art blind other bisne. *c* 1450 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 240 Now the bysom ledys the bleynde. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 70 What harme can your beesome Conspectuities gleane out of this Charracter.

2. ? Blinding.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 529 [The mobled queen] Threatning the flame With Bisson Rheume.

† **Bi·sson,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 7 **bizen, byzon.** [f. prec.] To make blind. Only in ppl. adj. **Bissoned.**

c 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednell Gr.* iv. 2 Peace; heaven may give my byzon'd eyes their light. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 6 *Bizen'd*, blinded.

† **Bissursolid.** *Math. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *bis* twice, double + SURSOLID.] The second or double sursolid, the seventh power of a number.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* H iv. a, Those nombers .. commonly are called bsursolides, or bissursolides, that is, seconde sursolides, or double sursolides.

Bissyllable. *Obs.* = DISSYLLABLE.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 82 To euery bissillable they allowed two times, and to a trissillable three times, and to euery polisillable more.

Bist, obs. or dial. = *art*: see BE *v.*

Bistard, obs. form of BUSTARD.

Bistare, bister, -sterre: see BESTARE, BESTIR.

† **Biste·ke,** *v. Obs.* [f. *bi-*, BE- 2 + *steke*, STEEK to fix, shut; cf. Du. and LG. *besteken*, mod.G. *bestechen*.] *trans.* To shut (firmly).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 62 Pæt heo muhten bisteken deað þer vte. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* 247 Alle .. bisteken þrute.

† **Biste·p,** *v. Obs.* [ME. *bisteppen*, f. *bi-*, BE- + *steppen* to STEP.] *intr.* To step, walk, go.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 174. Vor beo heo bistepped þer ute.

†**Bi·stighe.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *bi-*, By *prep.* + *stiȝe* path: see Stye.] By-way, by-path.

c 1340 Shoreham *Ps.* xxii[i].3 in *Wyclif's Bible* Pref. 4 The bistiȝes of riȝtfulnes.

†**Bisti·nt,** *v. Obs.* [ME. *bistinten*, f. *bi-*, Be- 4 + *stinten* to be dull or weary, to slacken; cf. Stint.] *trans.* To cause to slacken, to check.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1183 Was nere lambe in no land lower of chere .. þen was þe blonk to þe beurn þat hym bistint.

Bistipuled: see Bi- *pref.*[2] 1.

Bistort (bi·stɔ̄it). [(a. F. *bistorte*), ad. L. *bistorta*, f. *bis* twice + *torta* twisted, fem. pa. pple.]

1. A species of Polygonum (*P. bistorta*), named from the twisted form of its large root, bearing a cylindrical spike of small flesh-coloured flowers; also called *Snakeweed*. See Adderwort.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 21 There be two sortes of Bistorte .. the Great Bistorte [and] the Small Bistorte. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 44 Bistort is a Plant that has a Root roll'd upon itself. 1872 H. Macmillan *True Vine* v. 180 The common bistort .. is supposed to have bloomed on Calvary, and to have been sprinkled with the drops of blood that fell from Christ's side. Hence the pink stains on its white flower-heads, and the dark blotches on its green leaves.

2. *Surgery.* = Bistoury.

1655 Culpepper *Riverius* VI. vii. 143 Open the imposthume with a crooked incision Knife called a Bistort.

Bistoury (bi·stəri, bi·sturi). Also 5 bystorye, 8–9 bistory, 9 bistouri. [a. OF. *bistorie* (in sense 1), ad. mod.F. *bistouri* (in sense 2): origin uncertain: see Littré. (Said in some books to be from *Pistorium*, now *Pistoja*; but this is merely a conjecture from the similarity of the words.)]

†**1.** A mediæval weapon, a large knife or dagger.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xvi. 65 Eneas had a bystorye or wepen crysolite, as it were a lityl swerde crosseles.

2. *Surgery.* A scalpel; made in three forms, the straight, the curved, and the probe-pointed (which is also curved).

1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 133 An Incision made with a Bistory. 1764 Smellie *Midwif.* I. Introd. 31 He must .. amputate with a bistory. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Observ.* 214 They were divided by the crooked bistoury. 1859 F. Mahoney *Rel. Father Prout* ii. 546 The surgeon's bistouri. 1873 Tristram *Moab* v. 92 Screwing my courage to use a bistory.

Bistre (bi·stəɹ). Also bister. [a. F. *bistre*, in same sense: see below.] A brown pigment prepared from common soot; the colour of this.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Bister*, or *Bistre*, among painters .. a colour made of chimney-soot boiled, and afterwards diluted with water. 1808 Southey *Lett.* (1856) II. 58 One set, of six folios, is lettered in gold upon bister. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xlix. (1856) 467 A dark sky, something between the bistre of the frost-smoke and the indigo of our thunder clouds at home.

b. *attrib.* and in *comb.*

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 241 The frost-smoke is all around us in bistre-colored vapor. 1862 Thornbury *Turner* I. 79 Published in aqua-tinta, in imitation of bistre or India-ink drawings. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 223.

[In form, *bistre* comes near to a series of Teutonic words, ON. *bistr* angry, knitting one's brows, Sw., Da. *bister* angry, fierce, raging, grim, Du. *bijster* bewildered, LG. *biester* having lost one's way; also 'dark, dismal, gloomy' Flügel. Of these Franck takes the Flemish *bijstier* as apparently the most etymological form, and would refer it to an OTeut. **bi-stiuri* with the notion of 'deranged, disturbed, amazed.' If this be the derivation, these words can hardly be related to the Fr. *bistre*, as they might be if 'gloomy, dark' were the radical notion. Mr. H. Bradley compares OF. *behistre*, *beïstre*, var. of *besistre* bissextile, meaning, 1. the bissextile day in February, 2. unlucky event, disaster, calamity, 3. 'a horrible storm or tempest in the aire' (Cotgr.); whence the notions of 'dismal, gloomy, grim, raging, etc.' might be plausibly derived; but historical evidence as to connexion between the various words is wanting.]

Bistred (bi·stəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed[2].] Stained with or as with bistre.

1876 Miss Broughton *Joan* xx. 186 A keener look in her stained and bistred eyes.

Bistrete, bistrood: see Bestrew, Bestride.

†**Bi·sulc,** *a.* (and *sb.*) *Obs.* Also 7 bisulk(e. [ad. L. *bisulcus* two-furrowed, two-cleft, f. *bi-* two + *sulcus* furrow.] **A.** *adj.* Cleft in two; *spec.* having a cloven hoof. **B.** quasi-*sb.* A cloven-hoofed animal.

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* xiv. 142 The tongue of man is not double, or trisulke or bisulke. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.*, Those that are horned, are commonly bisulks. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 850 The Cloven-hoof'd are either Bisulc .. or Quadrisulc.

So **Bisu·lcate, Bisu·lcated, Bisu·lcous** *a.*, in same sense.

1833 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* xvi. (1874) 256 Tracks of the Anoplotherium with its bisulcate hoof. 1839–47 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 241/2 Feet bisulcate. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 468 A Scorpion hath .. arms and fore-cleyes bisulcated. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. § 5. 175 The Swine .. being bisulcous .. is farrowed with open eyes as other bisulcous animals.

†**Bisu·lien,** *v. Obs.* [f. Be- 1 + *sulien*, OE. *sullan* to pollute, soil; perh. in OE.: cf. OHG. *bisullan*, MHG. *besuln.*] To pollute, make filthy.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Þan he fulle ben, [he] bisuliéð hem on þe fule floddri of drunkennesse.

Bisuyle, obs. form of Besoil.

†**Biswe·ligh,** *v. Obs.* Pa. pple. bisuelid. [f. *bi-*, Be- 2 + ME. *swelȝen*, OE. *swiȝlgan*, *swelgan* to Swallow.] To swallow up.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16484 (Gött.), Allas! þat þe erd þe time þat i was born ne had bisuelid me.

Bisy, biszhop, obs. forms of Busy, Bishop.

Bit (bit), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–4 bite, 3–5 bytt, 4 byte, 4–6 byt, bitte, 6 bytte, 7–9 bitt, 6– bit. [Com. Teut.: OE. *bite* str. masc., 'bite, biting,' OFris. *bit*, *bite*, *biti*, OS. *biti*, (MDu. *bete*, Du. *beet*), OHG., MHG. *biz* 'piece bitten off,' mod.G. *biss* 'biting,' ON. *bit* 'bite, biting' (Sw. *bett*, Da. *bid*, *biden* 'bite'):—OTeut. **biti-z* str. masc., f. *bītan* to Bite. As will be seen on comparing the next word, there were two OTeut. sbs. derived from this verb, of which the senses 'act of biting,' 'piece bitten off,' were not uniformly distinguished in the different langs. In OE., *bite* 'act of biting, bite,' and *bita* 'piece bitten off, morsel, bit,' were distinct, but both became *bite*, *bit* in ME., and both are now *bit*, so that they can be distinguished only by tracing the history of their senses. In the general sense the former is now represented by the later sb. Bite, but *bit* is retained in numerous specific uses, esp. that of the biting part of a tool.]

†**I.** Biting; what one bites. All *Obs.* or *dial.*

†**1.** The act or action of biting; a Bite. *At a bit*: at one bite; also *fig. Obs.*

c 893 K. Ælfred *Orosius* I. vii. Gnættas comon ofer ealle þæt land .. mid fýrsmeortendum bitum. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 370 Hundes heafod ȝebærned to ascan .. þa wedendan bitas ȝebæleþ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8500 Adam .. thoru a bitte [*v. r.* bitt, bite, bit] broght all in blam. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 5436 Her bytt envenymed was. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 37 Bytt, or bytynge, *morsus*. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 735 The fretting bit of the tooth of sin. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* III. xviii. (1647) 138 He .. requested their aid only for forty days, hoping to chop up those Albigenses at a bit. 1653 Walton *Angler* 55 You may, if you stand close, be sure of a bit, but not sure to catch him.

†**b.** *fig.* The 'bite' or 'sting' of death, disease, etc.; hence, *To be one's bit*: to be inimical or destructive to one. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 *Morsus tuus ero inferne* .. þu helle ic wulle beon þin bite. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 288 Þeonne he .. bit deaðes bite. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. x. 204 A bitte to helle [*inferni morsus*]. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Hosea* xiii. 14 Thy bitte wil I be ô hel.

†**2.** *transf.* The cutting or penetrating action of an edged weapon. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Beowulf* 4126 Æfter billes bite blod-fag swefeð. *a* 1000 *Fata Apost.* (Gr.) 34 Þurh sweordes bite. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2436 Ich abide her þe bite of swordes egge. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* xv. 6494 Two speirus .. of fell bite.

†**b.** A catching hold with a sharp edge; grip.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XI. 4702 Þai .. cast ancres with cables þat kene were of hyt.

†**3.** The action of biting food; eating; grazing. Hence †*bit-grass. Obs.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 4 The whole commen is his owne, and his tenauntes haue .. onely bytte of mouthe with their catell. *a* 1600 in Risdon's *Surv. Devon* § 308 (1810) 315 Bitt grass for all hys beasts. 1624 Sanderson *Serm.* (1681) I. 244 An heifer .. going alwayes at full bit. 1635 — 2 *Serm. St. Paul's* i. 57 An idle servant .. good at bit, and nothing else.

4. Food to bite, victuals. Chiefly *dial.*

1719 *Scot. Presbyt. Eloq.* 36 (Jam.) He desires no more in the world, but a bit and a brat; that is only as much food and raiment as nature craves. *a* 1845 Hood *Sweep's Compl.*, Here's a precious merry Christmas; I'm blest if I can earn either bit or sup! 1863 Kingsley *Water Bab.* i. 41 Some one will give me a bit and a sup.

II. The 'biting' part of anything.

†**5.** The cutting blade or edge of an edged tool, ax, spade, etc. (*obs.*): the point of a pickax.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4808 The Bite was to fot long. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XVI. 7316 With the bit of his blade .. He clefe hym to the coler. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 109 Get a strong hoe, of a good broad bit. 1677 Grew *Anat. Seeds* iv. § 14 The Lobes .. are shaped like the Bitt of a Spade. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* O iij, We strike or hit .. with the Bit or Point of the Hack.

6. The biting or cutting end or part of a tool; *spec.* the movable boring-piece of a drill (e.g. brace and bit, stock and bit), or a similar tool for use with the ratchet, drilling machine, boring machine, etc.; the borer for clearing the vent of a gun; the cutting-iron of a plane, the nipping parts or jaws of tongs, pincers, and similar tools.

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* I. 27 A long Auger or Percer, with seuerall large bittes which he may put on and take off at his pleasure. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 94 The Gimblet .. hath a Worm at the end of its Bitt. 1693 Lister in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 869 The superlative hardning of the Heads and Bitts of Tools. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) K, The bit, or priming-iron, is a kind of large needle .. serving to clear the inside of the touch hole. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 253 The Stock is accompanied with several bits, or cutters, made of steel. 1881 Greener *Gun* 234 The fine-boring bit .. tends in a great measure to set the barrel tolerably straight.

b. *Comb.*, as *bit-brace, -holder, -stock.*

1881 *Mechanic* § 266. 100 The bit-brace or stock-and-bit is the .. principal tool in the second division of boring tools.

7. The part of a key, at right angles to the barrel or shank, which grips the levers of the lock.

1644 *MS. Louth* (*Lincoln.*) *Churchw. Acc.*, For one new bit for a key 4*d*. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 24 To every Ward on the Plates, you must make a Slit, or Ward in the Bit of the Key. 1855 A. Hobbs *Locks* v. (1868) 58 Bit or Bitt, is the name given, somewhat indefinitely, either to the whole flat part of a key, or to the small stepped portions of it.

8. The mouthpiece of a horse's bridle, consisting of the metal *bit-mouth*, and adjacent parts, to which the reins are attached. (It is not clear whether the word in this sense signifies that which the horse bites, or that which bites or grips the horse's mouth. OE. had *bitol* bridle, *frænum*; ON. *bitull*, *bitill* bit of a bridle; the Da. is *bid*, Sw. *bett*, Du. *gebit*, Ger. *gebisz.*)

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 2310 With þe barbe of þe bitte bi þe bare nek. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1208 The fomy brydil with the bit [*v. r.* bitte] of gold. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 37 Bytt of a brydylle, *Inpatum*. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. iii. 23 Stop their mouthes with stubborn Bits & spurre 'em. 1731 Bailey *Dict.*, *Bitt* [with Horsemen], in general signifies the whole machine of a bridle, as the bit-mouth, the branches, the curb, the sevil holes, the tranchefil, and the cross-chains; sometimes it is used only for the bit-mouth in particular. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Prometh. Bd.* I. 160 Steeds that love the bit They champ at.

b. *fig.*

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 139, I wyll brydell the with rough byt, wife. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Wks.* 8/1 Not feeling honour's bit, nor reason's rein. 1789 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Wks.* (1812) II. 118 Now calmly Camden takes the bit, And trots so mildly under Master Pitt.

c. *transf.* A like contrivance in any apparatus.

1660 Mrq. Worcester *Water-comm. Engine* 15 The .. Engine [has] A Helm or Stern with Bitt and Reins, wherewith any Child may .. controul the whole Operation.

d. *To draw bit*: to stop one's horse by pulling at the reins; hence *fig.*, to stop, slacken speed. *To take the bit in his teeth* (of a horse): i.e. so that it cannot hurt the mouth; hence, to become unmanageable, to be beyond restraint; also *fig.*

1600 Abp. Abbot *Exp. Jonah* 521 Neither yet taking the bit perversely in his teeth. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 560 And for three years has rid your Wit And Passion without drawing Bit. 1782 Cowper *Table Talk* 685 Spendthrift .. never drawing bit. 1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* 28 If he takes the bit fairly in his teeth.

e. *comb.*, as *bit-bridle, -maker, -mouth -rein.*

1577 Hellowes *Guevara's Ep.* 72 Alexander the Great did write unto Pulion his Bitmaker. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1078/4 A brown leather Saddle .. and a Bitt Bridle. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 73 This company of Loriners or Bittmakers. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 44 The bridoon is to be taken in the same manner as the bit reins.

9. *techn.* Applied to parts of various mechanical contrivances; *e.g.* the copper head of a soldering-iron; a short sliding piece of tube in a cornet for modifying the tone; the joint connecting the stretcher and rib of an umbrella; the earlike projections above the bowl of a spoon.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3895/4, 7 Silver Spoons, no Marks, but branched on the tops, and the outsides of the Bits, etc.

Bit, *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 bita, 2 bite, 3–6 byte, 6 bytte, 6– bit. [Com. Teut.: OE. *bita* wk. masc., morsel, bit = OFris. *bita*, OS. **bito*, (MDu. *bete*, Du. *beet* bit, morsel), OHG. *bizzo* biting, MHG. *bizze*, mod.G. *bisse*, *bissen* piece bitten off, bit, ON. *biti* bit, mouthful (Sw. *bit*, Da. *bid* bit, morsel):—OTeut. **biton-* wk. masc., f. *bītan* to bite. As to the relation of this to Bit *sb.*[1], see that word; both became in ME. *bite*, mod.Eng. *bit*, so that the two words can now be separated only in sense. In the strict sense of 'the portion bitten off,' the later sb. Bite is now used.]

†**1.** The portion of food bitten off at once; as much as is taken in the mouth at once; a mouthful; = Bite *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xiii. 27 Þa æfter þam bitan [*Hatton*, bite] satanas eode on hyne. 1297 R. Glouc. 207 And yspyted hym þoru out myd an yrene spyte, And rostede in þys grete fure to abbe þe folle byte. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 200 Þe bite þat þei eten. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 148 Bit, *buccella*, *minutal*. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. viii. 41 His bare thin cheekes for want of better bits. 1622 Fletcher *Span. Curate* II. iv. 33 He'll eat but half-a-dozen bits, and rise immediatly. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* iii. ad fin., When we dip them in vinegar, we may, for sauce to one bit, devour alive a schole of little animals.

†**b.** A bite or mouthful of grass for cattle. *Obs.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 70 And there be to moche grasse in a close, the cattel shall fede the worse, for a good bytte to the erthe is suffycyente. 1579 Tomson *Calvin Serm. Tim.* 151/2 The verie asses may haue a bit there, as we say in common prouerbes.

This passes into the sense of:

2. Morsel, small piece (of food), without actual reference to biting. Hence *dainty bit, tit-bit*, etc.

c 1200 Ormin 8640 He badd tatt ȝho shollde himm ec An bite brædess bringgenn. *c* 1550 *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 197 Gif God was made of bits of breid. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. i. 26 Dainty bits Make rich the ribs, but bankerout the wits. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon* I. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 15 England that yeare was but a bit pickd out To be layd on their Kinges Trencher. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 67 Come, said Christiana, will you eat a bit? *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 615, I had not had a bit of meat for a long time in my house. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 11. 80 We had not a bit of bread nor a drop of wine left.

By extension to other things:

3. A small piece formed by cutting, breaking, or other process; a morsel, a fragment.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 159 The fragments, scraps, the bits, & greazie reliques, Of her ore-eaten faith. 1611 COTGR., *Piecette*, a shred, bit, morsell, manmocke; a small parcell, or peece. 1694 SALMON *Iatrica* I. v. 303/1 Cut also the root of Peony into little bits. 1716-18 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. x. 35 There is not the least bit of linen to be seen. 1838 COOPER *Surg. Dict.* 1470 To remove [from the wound] any extraneous matter, such as gravel, bits of glass or china.

b. *By bits*: a little at a time. *Bit by bit*: = prec., gradually, piecemeal; also *attrib.* and quasi-*sb.* † *At bits and starts*: irregularly, intermittingly (cf. *by fits and starts*).

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ii. 33 Workes of heavenly wits Are quite devourd, and brought to nought by little bits! 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 176 His grace is not consumed by bits. 1632 SHERWOOD, By bitts, *par morceaux*. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* (1768) I. 142 He writ it in a week at bits and starts. 1849 HARE *Par. Serm.* II. 189 To pick it up in this way bit by bit. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. ii. 45 This sort of bit-by-bit reform, going on for six hundred years.

4. A small portion or quantity, a little (of anything material or immaterial). Also applied to complete objects, viewed as portions or samples of a substance. *To give any one a bit of one's mind*: (colloq.) to express one's candid (and uncomplimentary) opinion of his conduct, etc.

1740-61 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 239, I shall be only allowed bits and scraps of time for it. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 20 Nothing now is to be seen but bred horses; every apprentice must bestride a bit of blood. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xi, There was never a prettier bit o' horseflesh in the stable o' the Gordon Arms. 1859 JEPHSON *Britanny* xv. 244 Picturesque little bits of scenery. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 696 The vigorous little bit of English. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* vii. (1877) 154 The peasant was called from his heavily-burdened bit of land. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* II. ix. 122 This bit of criticism shews genuine perspicacity. 1864 LD. CAMPBELL in *Times* 12 Apr. (Hoppe) He had given the house what was called a 'bit of his mind' on the subject.

b. *ellipt.*

1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. iv. (ed. 2) 63 The rocky bits to be seen at the back of Herm. 1879 FURNIVALL *Rep. E. Eng. Text Soc.* 6 The Preface has an interesting bit..about Wine-growing in England.

c. Used depreciatively or pitifully in Sc. and north Eng., as in 'bits of children' = poor little children. Also in colloquial Eng., in singular, as 'a bit of a coward' = somewhat of a coward; 'a little bit of a place' = a place comparatively petty.

1677 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* lxxix. (1862) I. 201 What is behind ..but that sinners warm their bits of clay houses at a fire of their own kindling. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxvi, When Ailie has had her new gown and the bairns their bits o' duds. 1855 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1885) II. xxii. 170 Thy bits of debts paid. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 110 As to washing its bits o' things. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 May 491/1 A bit of a landslip somewhere down the line. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 May 5/3 If Riel proved himself to be a bit of a coward.

5. *colloq.* A very small measure or degree, a jot, a whit; used *advb.* in the expressions *a bit*: a little, somewhat, rather; *not a bit*: not in the least, not at all; *every bit*: entirely, quite.

1675 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765), I had not wrong'd the Gods a bit. 1719 T. GORDON *Cordial Low Spir.* 174 An Aspect every Bit as terrible. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX. vi, He loves her not a bit the worse. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* II. II. 71 You should have sent me to school a bit more. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* iii. 26 The old tower out there. It isn't changed a bit! 1869 TREVELYAN *Horace at Univ. Athens* 61 He sings a sparkling song, can write a bit. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 14 Feb. 184/1, I am a little bit afraid of him.

6. *colloq.* A short while; a short space of time.

1653 WALTON *Angler* 211 There we sit For a bit Till we fish intangle. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* (1849) 86, 'I think we may as well stop here a bit.' 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Cast. Rackrent* Wks. 1832 I. 70 'It's no time for punch yet a bit.' 1884 *P'cess Alice Mem.* 41, I cannot tell you what pleasure it has been to have that dear child a little bit.

b. *Sc.* The exact point or 'nick' of time.

1785 BURNS *Addr. Deil* xi, When the best wark-lume i'the house .. Is instant made no worth a louse, Just at the bit.

7. *Sc.* A small piece of ground, a 'spot.'

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* III. 237 It's a bieldy enough bit. 1816 — *Antig.* xxv, What gars ye stop [digging] now?—ye're just at the very bit for a chance. 1879 JAMIESON *Sc. Dict.* s. v., He canna stan' in a bit [i. e. still, in one spot].

8. In reference to money:

a. *Thieves' slang.* Money. Cf. BITE *sb.* 5.

1607 DEKKER *Jests to make Merie* Wks. (Grosart) II. 328 If they..once knew where the bung and the bit is .. your purse and the money. 1608 — *Belm. Lond.* III. 122 To learne .. what store of Bit he hath in his Bag. 1832 *Mirror* 17 Nov. 333 Coiners .. *vulgus*, Bit-makers.

b. Applied in the Southern States of N. America, in the West Indies, etc., to small silver coins forming fractions of the Spanish dollar, or (when these are obsolete) to their value in current money.

Last century the *bit* was generally the old Mexican real = ⅛ of a dollar or about 6½*d.* sterling; later values assigned are a half pistareen or $\frac{1}{10}$ of a dollar, $\frac{1}{16}$ of a dollar, and (in some colonies) the value of 1½*d.* sterling.

1683 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 85 Their Abuse to y^e^ Governm^t^, in Quining of Spanish Bitts and Boston money. 1730 SOUTHALL *Bugs* 8, I would give him .. a Bit, (a Piece of Spanish Money, there current at Seven-pence Half-Penny). 1780 COOK *Voy.* (1785) I. 18 The meat is .. sold for half a Bit (three pence sterling) a pound. *c* 1782 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. App. 165 The tenth [of the dollar] will be precisely the Spanish bit, or half-pistareen. *a* 1848 MARRYAT *R. Reefer* liii, I..gave my sable nurses a handful of bits each. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 29 With six bits in his pocket and an axe upon his shoulder.

c. *colloq.* A small coin or 'piece' of money, the value being generally named, as *seven-shilling bit* (an obs. Eng. gold coin), *sixpenny*, *fourpenny*, and *threepenny bit*. In slang = fourpence.

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* ii, A seven shilling bit would be thought handsome.

9. In Scotch *bit* is used for *bit of* ('a bit bread'; cf. Ger. *ein Stück Brod*), and for *bit of a* ('a bit bairn'); in the latter use it approaches the nature of an adj. = little, tiny, small.

1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Nt.* iii, His wee bit ingle blinkin bonilie. 1787 BEATTIE *Scotticisms* 13 A bit bread, a bit paper.—A bit of bread, a bit of paper. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vii, I heard ye were here, frae the bit callant ye sent. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 926/1, I can take a bit draw of the pipe.

10. *Comb.* Bit-wise, little by little, a bit at a time, piecemeal.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. 1064 Codified law does not adapt itself to the successive wants of successive ages so easily as law made bit-wise.

† **Bit** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Forms: 1 byt, bytt, 2 butte, 3–5 bitte, 4 bit. [OE. *byt(t)* str. fem., cogn. w. ON. *bytta* pail, MDu., MLG. *butte* (Du. *but*, LG. *but*, *büt* water-bucket, cask; adopted, at some period, from med.L. *buttis*, *butta* (cf. It. *botte*, Sp., Pr. *bota*, F. *botte*, *boute*), of uncertain origin: see Diez, Littré, Scheler. OE. had also *byden* fem., a butt, cogn. w. OHG. *butina*, MHG. *büten*, *bute*, mod.G. *bütte*, adopted from med.L. *butina*, **budina*, dim. of *butta*. The phonetic forms show that these words are not Teutonic. Cf. BUTT, BOTTLE.] A leathern bottle or flask; the uterus or womb; a fire-bucket.

c 1000 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 336 *Uter*, byt. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 17 Ne hiz ne doð niwe win on ealde bytta..ȝyf hi doð, þa bytta beoð tobrokene. *a* 1200 in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 552 *Uter*, butte. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 35 Inwið þi wombe swelin þe bitte [*v. r.* butte]. *c* 1467 *E. E. Gilds* 382 That the bitters be redy with hur horses and bittes to brynge water .. when eny parelle of fuyre ys.

Bit (bit), *v.* [f. BIT *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a bit, to put the bit into the mouth of (a horse); to accustom to the bit.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clvi. 962 Wee be as coltes that were neuer sadled nor bitted. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxii. (1612) 298 Till when the Horse was neuer back't nor bitted. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxix, The horses were not trained to the regular pace .. nor did they seem bitted (as it is technically expressed) for the use of the sword.

2. *fig.* To curb, restrain.

1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 82 It is not women and Frenchmen only that would rather have their tongues bitten than bitted. 1858 BRIGHT *For. Pol., Sp.* (1876) 468 At the Revolution the monarchy of England was bridled and bitted.

Bit, pa. t. and pple. of BITE *v.*

Bitacnie, bitaght, etc.: see BE-.

Bitale, variant of BYTALE, *Obs.*, parable.

† **Bita·lt**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ME., f. *bi-*, BE- + *talten* :—OE. *tealtian* to shake.] *trans.* To shake.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1160 Bot of þat munt I watz bitalt.

Bitamen, obs. form of BITUMEN.

† **Bita·velen**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. *bi-*, BE- + TAVELEN, ? to talk.] To overthrow (in argument).

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1284 An anlepi meiden, wið hire anes muð, haueð swa biteuelet [*v. r.* bitanlet ow], itemet, and iteiet.

Bitch (bitʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 bicce, bicge, 3–4 bicche, 4 bycche, biche, 5 bych(e, (begch), 5–6 bytch(e, 9 *Sc.* bich, 6– bitch. [OE. *bicce*, elsewhere in Teutonic only in ON. *bikkja*: it is altogether uncertain what is the relation of the two words, whether they are cognate, or if not, which is adopted from the other. If the ON. *bikkja* was the original, it may, as shown by Grimm, be ad. Lapp. *pittja*: but the converse is equally possible. Ger. *betze*, *petze* (only modern), if related at all, must be a germanized form of *bitch*. The history of the F. *biche* bitch, and *biche* fawn, and their relation, if any, to the Eng. word, are unknown. There is a Sc. form *bick* sometimes affected in the pronunciation of sense 1, to avoid association with sense 2.]

1. The female of the dog.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 120 *Canicula*, bicȝe. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 362 Biccean meolc. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 5394 Comen tigres many hundre; Graye bicchen als it waren. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. III. 141 He fonde a bicche ȝeue þe childe souke. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (1495) 742 The bytche bringeth forth blynde whelpes. 1542 BRINKLOW *Complaynt* xxiv. (1874) 63 As chast as a sawt bytch. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 11 A blinde bitches Puppies, fifteene i'th litter. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* xvii. (1759) 12. 1842 LEVER *Handy Andy* ii. 14 All the dogs are well, I hope, and my favourite bitch.

b. The female of the fox, wolf, and occasionally of other beasts; usually in combination with the name of the species. (Also as in sense 2.)

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. II. (Arb.) 144 The dogge tiger beynge thus kylled they .. came to the denne where the bytche remayned with her twoo younge suckynge whelpes. 1569 SPENSER *Somn.* vii. *a* 1687 COTTON *Aeneid Burlesqued* (1692) 70 I saw Mischievous bitchfox Helena. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. vii, We have got the dog fox, I warrant the bitch is not far off. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxvi, As if ye had been littered of bitch-wolves, not born of women. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* III. 265 The whelp of a bitch-catamount.

2. Applied opprobriously to a woman; strictly, a lewd or sensual woman. Not now in decent use; but formerly common in literature.

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (1843) 181 Whom calleste thou queine, skabde biche? 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* II. ii, Come out, thou hungry needy bitch. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* XVIII. 310 Ulysses looking sourly answered, You Bitch. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 9 An extravagant bitch of a wife. 1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Adv. Fut. Laureat* Wks. 1812 II. 337 Call her Prostitute, Bawd, dirty Bitch. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1834) 446 You are a .. son of a bitch.

b. Applied to a man (less opprobrious, and somewhat whimsical, having the modern sense of 'dog'). Not now in decent use.

a 1500 *E. E. Misc.* (1855) 54 He is a schrewed byche, In fayth, I trow, he be a wyche. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVII. iii, Landlord is a vast comical bitch.

3. *Comb.* and *attrib.*, as (sense 1) *bitch-puppy*, *-whelp*; (sense 2) *bitch-baby*, *-clout*, *-daughter*, *-hunter*, *-son*; † **bitch-daughter** (*obs.*), the night-mare; **bitch-fou** *a.* (*Sc.*), as drunk and sick as a bitch, 'beastly' drunk.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 218 Come fforthe, thou hore, and stynkynge *byche-clowte. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 31 þe *Bych-doghter, *epialta*, *noxa*. 1786 BURNS *Interv. Ld. Dare*, I've been .. bitch-fou 'mang godly priests. 1787 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 255 My Lord Clanbrassil purchased a *Bitch-puppy. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8487 *Biche sone! thou drawest amis. *c* 1480 *Gloss.* in Wright *Voc.* 251 *Hec catula*, a *byche qwelpe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 220 The *bitch-whelpe that commeth of the first litter.

Bitch, *sb.*[2] *Mining.* Also **biche**, BECHE, q.v.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s. v. *Boring*, For drawing up the Rods, we have, to hold them, an Iron Instrument called a Bitch, and, for unscrewing them, two more we call Dogs. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Biche*, a tool ending below in a conical cavity, for recovering broken rods from a borehole.

† **Bitch,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. BITCH *sb.*[1] sense 2.] *intr.* a. To frequent the company of lewd women. b. To call any one 'bitch.'

1675 C. COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 177 Jove, thou now art going a Bitching. 1687 — *Aeneid Burl.* (1692) 43. 1709 *Ramb. Fuddle-Caps* 6 In wonderful Rage went to Cursing and Bitching.

Bitch *v.*[2] [perh. f. BITCH sb.[1] sense 1.]

1. *trans.* To hang back. *rare.*

1777 BURKE *Letter* in *Corresp.* (1844) II. 157 Norton [Speaker] bitched a little at last; but though he would recede, Fox stuck to his motion.

2. *trans.* To spoil, to bungle.

Mod. colloq. 'What a mess he made of it! he thoroughly bitched the business.'

† **Bitchery.** *Obs.* [f. BITCH *sb.*[1] + -ERY.] Lewdness, harlotry.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 648/1 Such mariage is very vnlawfull lechery and plain abhominable bychery. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iv. 188 He will vnline himselfe from bitchery. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) III. 94 (D.) The roguery of their lawyers, the bitchery of their paramours.

Bite (bəit), *v.* Pa. t. **bit** (bit). Pa. pple. **bitten** (bit'n); also **bit.** *arch.* Forms: *Inf.* 1–2 **bítan**, 2–4 **biten**, (4–6 **byte**, 6–7 **bight**), 4–**bite.** *Pa. t.* 1–4 **bát**, 3–5 **bot**, 4–5 **boot**, 4–6 (and 9 *dial.*) **bote**, (5 **boght**); 7– **bit**; *pl.* 1 **biton**, 2–4 **biten**; also *sing.* 4 **bett**, **bited**, 5 **bete**; *Sc.* 4 **bayte**, 6 **bait**, 6– **bate.** *Pa. pple.* 1–4 **biten**, 4 **byten**, **bittin**, (**ybite**, **ibyten**), 8–9 **bit**, 7– **bitten.** [Com. Teut.: OE. *bítan*, pa. t. *bát*, *biton*, pa. pple. *biten* = OS. *bitan* (MDu. *bîten*, Du. *bijten*), OFris. *bîta*, ON. *bíta* (Sw. *bita*, Da, *bide*), OHG. *bîzan* (MHG. *bîzen*, mod.G. *beissen*). Goth. *beitan*, pa. t. *bait*, *bitum*, pple. *bitans*:—OTeut. **bîtan*, cogn. w. Skr. *bhid-*, L. *fid-* (*findere*) 'to cleave, split.' Originally inflected like *write*; but since 16th c. the regular pa. t. *bote*, still used in Lancashire, etc., has been superseded in standard Eng. by the form *bit*, which (though it has the original vowel of the plural) is not a continuation of that form, but formed either after the pa. pple., or on the analogy of some other verbs of the same class.]

I. Said of the teeth.

1. *trans.* To cut into, pierce, or nip (anything) with the teeth.

To bite is the function of the front teeth (incisors and canines); the back teeth (molars) chew, crush, or grind.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 1488 He ȝefeng hraðe..slæpendne rinc bát bán-locan. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 29 Adam ffor thou that appyl boot Agens my byddyng. *c* 1420 *Anturs Arth.* xliii, The burlokkest blonke ther euyr bote brede. *a* 1500 in *Retrosp. Rev.* (1853) Nov. 104 The appulle that Adam bett.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 208 b, He that doth byte a thynge dothe not vtterly destroye it but mynysshe it. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 316 He stamps and bites the poor flies in his fume. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* 90 Be mindful, when invention fails, To scratch your head and bite your nails.

b. with adverbial complement. *To bite away* or *off*: to remove or detach by biting. *To bite through, asunder, in two*, etc.: to divide by biting.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2926 Here aldre heuedes he of bot. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vi. 53 þis free man boot of hys owen tunge, and cast it in þe visage of þilke woode tyraunte. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (1858) 178 His hed was byten fro the body. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 155 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 225 Hys teeth grewe so perylloussly e, That the norysshe nypples he bote a waye. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 302 The selfe same hounde .. Myght byte asondre thy throte. [1861 E. WAUGH *Birtle Carter's T.* 11 His wife bote her tung i' two.] 1870 GEO. ELIOT *Armgart.* ii, Truth has rough flavours if we bite it through.

c. with cognate object.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1343 A gret bite he bot of helle.

2. *intr.* or *absol.* in same sense. Const. *of, on, upon* (obs.). *To bite at*: to make an attempt to bite, to snap with the teeth at.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 Ne nom he na alle .. ah ane dale alswa me bit of ane epple. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18732 He .. þat neuer o þat appel bate. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xx. (1495) 126 Sharpe teeth growen or the brode teeth . for it nedyth to byte rather than to grynde. *c* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 148 She bote upon the appille. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 46 [They] byte at the dugge from which they sucked life. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 11 Feb., [It] makes me mad to see them bite at the stone, and not at the hand that flings it.

3. *trans.* To wound or lacerate with the teeth.

a 1000 *Riddles* (Gr.) lxvi. 4 Æghwa .. biteð mec on bær lic. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 5435 Hy biten [*pa. t.*] bothe man and hors. 1340 *Ayenb.* 66 þe felle dog þet byt and beberkþ alle þo þet he may. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXIX. 12150 Scho bete hom bitturly with hir bare teth. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 399 The grewhonde .. grevously bote hym. 1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) III. v, The whyte brachet bote hym by the buttocke and pulled out a pece. 1640 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 10 Sometime like Apes, that moe and chatter at me, And after bite me. 1766 GOLDSM. *Elegy Mad Dog*, The dog .. Went mad, and bit the man. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 42 The last man is the one the dog bites.

b. with cognate object.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 613 The Spider .. biteth into his head a mortal wound.

c. *fig.* (cf. *wound, sting, prick.*)

c 1200 ORMIN 15580 Hat lufe towarrd godess hus Me biteþþ i min herrte. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 105 Penanz bites man ful sare. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. ix. (1557) 24 Hym a lytle chydyng sore byteth. 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Fun.* 18 An affrighted conscience .. biting of them. 1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* VIII. 186 So much your words me bite.

d. *absol.* or *intr.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 440 Lettiþ [þe houndis] boþe to berke and to byte. 1530 PALSGR. 456/1 A woman can defende her selfe no better than to scratche and byte. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 829 A dead man biteth not. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 424 Yet spite bites neare. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. vii. 73 Would faine be at something were like the Masse, that will not bite; a muzzled Religion. 1720 WATTS *Div. & Mor. Songs* xvi, Let dogs delight to bark and bite. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 666 It was better to die biting and scratching to the last.

4. *trans.* To 'sting' as a serpent, or an insect that sucks blood.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5955 (Gött.) Hungri flies .. þat bath þai bat bath man and best. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxiii. 32 It [wine] shal bite as a shadewe eddre [1535 COVERD. it byteth like a serpent. So 1611]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 113/4 Saynt machaire kylde a flee that bote hym. 1535 COVERDALE *Numb.* xxi. 6 Fyrie serpentes .. which bote [*Genev.* and 1611 bit] the people. 1730 SOUTHALL *Bugs* 19 This Sucking the Wound .. is what we improperly call biting us. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Calculus* 185 He employed more than three thousand vipers, and caused to be bit more than four thousand animals. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. v. (1886) 64 We crack them [fleas] and we crush them, At once, whene'er they bite.

† 5. *trans.* To go on nipping (portions of food), to nibble; to eat. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 15340 Ne moste he nauere biten mete. *c* 1250 *Bestiary* 262 Ne bit ȝe nowt ðe barlic beren abuten. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 23 As gentle shepheard .. Markes which doe byte their hasty supper best.

† b. *absol.* or *intr.* Const. *on, upon. Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prol.* 36 Her at this alestake I wil both drynke and biten on a cake. 1535 COVERD. *Micah* iii. 5 When they haue eny thinge to byte vpon. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 49 He .. Shall .. neither have to bite, nor yet to sup. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* (Ward) 28/2 Fain to bite upon beans to keep himself from sleeping.

† c. *trans.* Of liquid food: To taste, to drink.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 364. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1130 No beer nullich ibite Bote of coppe white. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 1731 No page so lite, That euere wolde ale bite.

6. *intr.* Of fish: To seize or snap *at* the bait of the angler.

1653 WALTON *Angler* 86 He thought that Trout bit not for hunger but wantonness. *Ibid.* 131 He will bite both at the Minnow, the Worm, and the Fly. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 108 ₱ 2, I intend to .. see how the Perch bite in the Black River. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Polit. Econ.* 29 The angler .. in the early morning .. when the fish will bite.

b. *fig.* To take or be caught by any bait.

1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 247 The council bit eagerly at the proposal. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* (1830) 51 Do not bite at the bait of pleasure till you know there is no hook beneath it.

† 7. *To bite in*: to repress (what one has to say); to restrain (one's feelings, etc.). *Obs.*

1608 BP. HALL *Epist.* I. v, How manly he could bite-in his secret want; and dissemble his over-late repentance. 1650 — *Cases Consc.* 380 Content to bite in their hidden grievances.

II. Said of other things.

8. *trans.* To cut into or penetrate as a sharp-edged weapon. Also *fig.*

a 1000 *Riddles* (Gr.) lxxxviii. 13 Blod ut ne com .. þeah mec heard bite stið-ecg style. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 270 The swerde of sorowe byte My wooful harte. *a* 1450 *Syr. Eglam.* 490 Ther was no knyfe that wolde hym byte. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 157 My Dagger muzzel'd, Least it should bite it's master. 1700 DRYDEN *Meleager & A.* 86 No sounding ax presum'd those trees to bite. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 573 Who heaved his blade aloft, And crack'd the helmet thro', and bit the bone.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

a 1000 *Beowulf* 5150 Sio ecg ȝewac bat unswiðor. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 123 He hem smot With his fauchon that wele bot. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqrs. T.* 150 Þornhe oute his armour it wil kerue and bite. *c* 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 743 Gret axes .. full scharpe bytond. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 35 The fedderit flanis .. Outthrow thair birneis bait. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 136, I haue a Sword: and it shall bite vpon my necessitie. 1842 MACAULAY *Battle Lake Reg.* viii, Camerium knows how deeply The sword of Aulus bites.

† c. Const. *in, into, to, of, on, upon. Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 7513 Þet swerd in bat. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 426 Þe bit of þe broun stel bot on þe grounde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1776 The jelous strokes on here helmes byte. *c* 1430 *Syr. Tryam.* 1221 To hys herte hys spere can byte. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 7 There the steel stayd not, but inly bate Deepe in his flesh. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) II. 255 There would no sword bite on him, no more than upon a gad of steel.

9. *trans.* and *intr.* To cause a sharp smarting pain (to): as a sharp stroke, a blister, caustic, etc.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 373 Heter hayrez þay hent þat asperly bited. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 359 Fro lenten to lenten He lat hise plastres bite. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 735 Thys hard balys on þi bottokkys xall byte! 1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* I. i. 73 These medecines bite hot on great mischiefes. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* lxxxiv. I. 215 Our crosses would not bite upon us if we were heavenly-minded.

b. To make (the mouth, throat, etc.) smart.

1552 HULOET, *Bite* as .. ginger and peper the tonge. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 731 This mater biteth me by the stomacke. 1803 R. DALLAS *Hist. Maroons* I. iv. 92 Offering a .. man .. his choice of wine or rum .. he chose the latter, with this answer: 'Oh! Sir, any thing that bites the throat.'

† c. *intr.* To have a 'nip'; to taste *of. Obs.*

1713 *Lond. & Countr. Brew.* I. (1742) 47 It makes the Ale bite of the Yeast.

10. *trans.* and *absol.* To affect painfully or injuriously with intense cold. Cf. *frost-bitten.*

1552 HULOET, Bite, as frost biteth the grasse. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* 19 Thei are nether bytten with colde in winter nor burnt with heate in somer. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 186 Freize, freize, thou bitter skie that dost not bight so nigh as benefitts forgot. 1609 DEKKER *Guls Horn-bk.* Wks. 1884–5 II. 219 Vnlesse that Freezeland Curre, cold winter, offer to bite thee. 1866 TENNYSON *Window*, Frost is here And has bitten the heel of the going year.

11. *trans.* and *intr.* To corrode, or eat into, as a strong acid or other chemical agent; to act upon chemically as a mordant.

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* II. XIII. 236 An Antique inscription, but bitten and worne with age. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 242 Being washed three or four times, it Bites or Eats not, but dries quickly. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 44 And stony mountains, which no fire can bite upon. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 428 Those lines which are not intended to be bit any deeper must now be stopped up. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 286 The sal-ammoniac .. has the peculiar property of causing the aqua-fortis to bite more directly downwards. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 299/2 The workman immerses the articles .. in this solution, until the acid no longer 'bites' the metal.

b. *To bite in* in *Engraving*: to eat out the lines of an etching on metal with an acid.

1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 401 The cracks .. when bit in, form .. the grain of the work. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 283 Dürer's etching appears to have been bitten in, or corroded with the acid at once.

c. *refl.* (*fig.*)

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxix. 238 A man whose slight relations with her had .. bitten themselves into the most permanent layers of feeling.

12. *trans.* and *intr.* Used to express the proper or improper action of various tools, implements, and parts of mechanism, in gripping or taking hold, either by penetrating or by friction. a. Of a plough: To run too deeply into the ground. b. Of a file, saw, etc.: To make an impression upon (the substance). c. Of an anchor: To enter and take hold of the bottom. d. Of the wheels of a locomotive and other parts of machinery depending for their effectiveness upon friction: To 'grip' the rails or surface. e. Of a skate on the ice.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 4 A reste balke is where the plough byteth at the poynte of the culture and share, and cutteth not the ground cleane to the forowe. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* VI. (1643) 291 Of such hardnesse that the file can scarcely bite it. 1762 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. ix. (ed. 2) 49 If the share is apt to bite, or run too deep into the ground. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *To bite*, to hold fast in the ground; expressed of the anchor. 1849 J. R. JACKSON *Min. & Uses* XXVI. 308 So hard that a steel tool will hardly bite upon it. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 23 Dec., The engines did not bite, owing to the 'greasiness' of the metals. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 192 His anchor biting in the golden sand.

1884 *Sunday Mag.* May 307/1 The oil .. prevented the driving-wheels from 'biting.'

f. *Typogr.* (see quot.)

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 521 He examines whether the frisket bites; that is, whether it keeps off the impression from any part of the pages. 1882 *Print. Times* 15 Feb. 36/1.

13. *fig.* (*trans.* and *intr.*) To take hold of (the mind, etc.), seize, impress, come home to. *arch.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 356 Þy prayer may his pyte byte. 1532 FRITH *Mirror* (1829) 273, I will allege another text of the wise man, which shall .. bite them better. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tind.* 18 This reason did so byght Tindal and stoke so fast upon him. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 198 That worship which bites not the spirit, is most specious to the eye. 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 24 Those thoughts, which seeing they are severed from the affairs of the world, bite not. 1864 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 467 Speaking of Algebra, in comparison with .. Geometry, he [Chalmers] said .. he could not take to it, for he could not make it bite like the other.

† 14. *trans.* To speak sharply or injuriously against; to calumniate (cf. *backbite*); to carp at. *intr.* To find fault sharply or severely, speak bitterly, jibe.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 335 Here now þe grete despite .. þat to þer bak, gan bite of Scotlond þe clergie. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* To Rdr., Seeking out what to bite at, and to reprehend in other mens works. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* (1628) Pref. Verses, If Enuie bite what thou hast here set foorth. 1683 J. BARNARD *Life Heylyn* 40 It does not become any Son of the Church .. to bite and snarl at the Name of Protestant.

15. *trans.* (*colloq.*) To deceive, to overreach, 'take in.' Now only in *passive*. Cf. BITE *sb.* 9.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 12 He has bit you fairly enough. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 143 The judge shall job, the Bishop bite the town. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 31 The workmen saw my ignorance, and bit me as they pleased. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* V. xxxii. 330 Both parties had been in some degree bitten in the reciprocal attempt to deceive each other. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. iii. 340 Miss Beatrix was quite bit (as the phrase of that day was). *Mod. phrase.* 'The biter bit.'

16. Phrases. † *To bite upon the bridle*: to champ the bit like a restless horse, to wait impatiently. *To bite the dust, ground, sand*, etc.: to fall in death, to die. *To bite the lip*, or (obs.) *upon the lips*: to press the lip between the teeth, in order to restrain the expression of anger or mirth. † *To bite one's tongue*: to hold it between the teeth so as to repress speech (cf. 'to hold one's tongue'). † *To bite the thumb at*: 'to threaten or defie by putting the thumbe naile into the mouth, and with a ierke (from the upper teeth) make it to knack,' (COTGR. s.v. *Nique*); to give the 'fico,' to insult. † *To bite the teeth*: to gnash or grind them. † *To bite one's ear* or *one by the ear*, i. e. as a sign of fondness, to caress fondly.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uploundyshm.* (1847) 41 These courtiers .. Smelling those dishes, they bite upon the *bridle. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 342 Bite upon the bridle, that .. he may be wiser afterward. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. II. 55 May his fellow warriors .. Fall round him to the earth and bite the *dust. *a* 1771 GRAY *Poems, Ode* viii, Soon a King shall bite the *ground. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* xxii, The foremost Tartar bites the ground! 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 155 Philip bote on his *lippe. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 84 His body was to-bolle for wratthe þat he bote his lippes. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* (1477) 52 He frowned .. and bote on his lippe. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 113 He bites his lip, and starts, Stops on a sodaine. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xxii, And many times they bit their lips alone. 1718 POPE *Iliad* V. 51 First Odius falls, and bites the bloody *sand. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 58 No, sir, I do not bite my *Thumbe at you sir: but I bite my Thumbe sir. 1593 — 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 230 So Yorke must sit, and fret, and bite his *tongue. 1535 COVERDALE *Lament.* ii. 16 Thine enemies .. bytinge their *teth sayenge: let vs denoure. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 81, I will bite thee by the *eare for that iest. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, Slave, I could bite thine Ear. 1611 COTGR., *Mordre l'oreille à*, as much as *flatter ou caresser mignonnement*, wherein the biting of th' *eare is, with some, an vsuall Action.

Bite (bəit), *sb.* Also 5 byte. [f. BITE *v.* Taking the place of BIT *sb.*[1] and [2], in several of their original and more literal senses, first in 15th c. in sense 1, and at various later dates in the other senses. (As BIT was earlier spelt *bite*, with short *i*, it is not possible always to distinguish the two words, at the period when *bīte* was coming in.)]

1. The act or action of cutting, piercing, or wounding, with the teeth; also *fig.*

1499 *Prompt. Parv.* (Pynson), Byte, *morsus.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 150 A Byte, *morsus, rictus.* 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 522 Their venom'd Bite [*durique venenum Dentis*]. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 106 Of all mad creatures .. It is the slaver kills, and not the bite. 1799 SOUTHEY *King Crocod.* II, King Crocodile .. show'd his teeth, but he miss'd his bite. *Mod. Provb.* His bark is worse than his bite.

b. The keen cutting effect of a harsh wind.

1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., A thin scattering of sleet in the air which gave a peculiar edge to the bite of the wind.

c. The action of a machine indenting metal, etc.

1876 E. CLARK *Japan* 192 Stamping machines .. closed upon each of them [blank coins] with a 'bite.'

d. The corrosive action of acid upon the metal plate in etching.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 286 If .. the engraver finds that the acid has acted as he wishes, he has secured what is technically termed 'a good bite.'

e. A downward jerk of a horse's head.

1861 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Market Harb.* xii. (ed. 12) 98 'Hold up, you brute,' he added, as Hotspur made an egregious 'bite,' that nearly landed him on his nose.

2. The biting of food or victuals; *concr.* food to eat; chiefly in the phrase *bite and sup.*

1561 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 34 One peny .. That euer might either make me bite or sup. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vi, There's puir distressed whigs enow about the country will be glad to do that for a bite and a soup. 1861 MISS BRADDON *Trail Serp.* vi. vi. 301 He had lain concealed for fourteen days without either bite or sup.

b. The biting of grass; herbage to bite.

1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 618 Little seeds, each whereof cannot throw up herbage enough to make a bite for a sheep. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 302 It..gives sheep a good bite early in the season. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. viii. 216 They are then again turned out as soon as there is a bite of grass in the spring. 1881 *Daily News* 4 June 5/5 Grass lands were terribly backward; there was little bite for cattle.

3. *Angling.* The seizure of the bait by a fish.

1653 WALTON *Angler* 169, I have knowne a very good Fisher angle .. for three or four dayes together for a River Carp, and not have a bite. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* vi, I have another bite..ah! he's off again. 1863 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 102 The chance of these excites him, like the angler's bites and rises, and gives its zest to the pursuit.

4. A piece bitten off (usually to eat); a mouthful.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 476 To mak him remeid, Or him support with ane byte of gra breid. 1784 MRS. A. ADAMS *Lett.* (1848) 203 Although he longs for a morsel, he has not yet agreed for a single bite. *a* 1817 *Ballad* 'Susan Pye' xx. *ibid.* 472/2 Tell him to send one bite of bread. 1827 SCOTT *Two Drovers* Take it all, man—take it all—never make two bites of a cherry.

† **5.** *Thieves' slang.* Cash, money. *Obs.* Cf. BIT *sb.*[2] 8 a.

1532 *Dice Play* (1850) 30 So proud .. because he hath gotten a new chain..and some store of byte. 1592 GREENE *Def. Conny-catch.* Wks. 1881–3 XI. 44 Some..would venter all the byte in their boung at dice.

6. A wound made with the teeth.

1736 BAILEY, *Bite*, an hurt made by the teeth. 1766 GOLDSM. *Elegy Mad Dog*, The man recovered of the bite, The dog it was that died. 1830 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* 160 Thereto [her breast] she pointed with a laugh, Showing the aspick's bite. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 400/1 The bite of a rabid animal generally heals up like that of a healthy one.

7. The grip or hold of an edge surface in various mechanical contrivances. Also *fig.*

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iii. 176 His system..may have lost its bite upon the British mind. *Mod.* In wet weather sand is sprinkled under the wheels of a locomotive to increase their bite upon the rails.

8. *Typogr.* A blank left in printing through the accidental covering of a portion of the 'forme' by the frisket.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* in Savage *Dict. Print.* s.v. *Bite*, If the frisket is not sufficiently cut away, but covers some part of the form, so that it prints on the frisket, it is called a bite. 1882 BLADES *Caxton* 130 In 'Speculum Vitæ Christi' we actually find 'a bite,' half of the bottom line remaining unprinted.

† **9.** *slang.* An imposition, a deception; what is now called a 'sell'; passing from the notion of playful imposition or hoax, to that of swindle or fraud. *Obs.* (Cf. BITER, 2.)

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 156 ¶ 2 It was a common Bite with him, to lay Suspicions that he was favoured by a Lady's Enemy. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* ix. 43 Sharpers would not frequent gaming-tables, if the men of fortune knew the bite. 1755 M. MASTERS *Lett. & Poems* 260 What the witlings term'd Bite in the Spectator's time is now call'd Humbug. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii, What were then called bites and bams, since denominated hoaxes and quizzes. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Apr. 475/2 That form of practical joking which in the time of 'The Spectator,' was known as a *bite* ..in the popular slang of the day, is designated 'a sell.'

b. A sharper, a swindler: see also quot. 1846.

1742 FIELDING *Miss Lucy* (1762) 176 Is this wench an idiot, or a bite? marry me, with a pox! *a* 1787 S. JENYNS in *Dodsley* III. 169 The fool would fain be thought a bite. 1846 BRACKENRIDGE *Mod. Chiv.* 21 The jockeys suspected that the horse was what they call a bite, that under the appearance of leanness and stiffness, was concealed some hidden quality of swiftness.

10. *slang.* A nickname for a Yorkshireman. (Origin disputed: see *Daily News* 11 Sept. 1883; *Yorksh. Post* 9 Jan. 1884.)

1883 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 5/6 The great and puissant race known indifferently as 'tykes' or 'bites.'

11. *Comb.* **bite-beast** (*nonce-wd.*), a beast that bites; **bite-free** *a.*, free from, or not liable to, bites; **Biteless** *a.*, that does not bite, unbiting.

1730 SOUTHALL *Bugs* 30 They will no longer think themselves bite-free. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 163 A torpedo, that with biteless touch Strikes numb who handles. 1877 BROWNING *Agamem.*, Calling her the hateful bite-beast. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 780 Speechless and biteless.

Biteable, bitable (bəi·tăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. BITE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be bitten.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 33/1 Biteabylle, *morsalis.*

Biteach, -teche, var. of BETEACH *v. Obs.*

† **Bi·tel,** *a. Obs.* [ME., prob. representing an OE. **bitol* 'mordacious,' f. *bītan* to BITE; cf. *etol, drincol,* etc.] Biting, cutting with a sharp edge.

c 1200 ORMIN 10073 Wiþþ bitell wræchess axe. *c* 1205 LAY. 19503 Mid bitele stelen

Bitel(e, -le, -yl, obs. forms of BEETLE, BETELL.

Bitemporal (bəite·mpŏrăl), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 5 + TEMPORAL, f. *tempora* (sb. pl.) temples.] Joining the two temporal bones.

1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 221 The transverse diameters are two .. the Bi-parietal, and the Bi-temporal.

Biten, -teon, variants of BETEE *v. Obs.*

Biter (bəi·tər). [f. BITE *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who or that which bites. (See the vb.)

c 1300 *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 133 The hare..The gras-bitere, the goibert. 1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fysshynge* 28 A stately fysshe .. a stronge byter. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 42 A biter at the backe, of such quaint wayes As when he carpeth most, he seemes to prayse. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 445 Otters are most accomplished biters. 1696 J. EDWARDS *Exist. Prov. God* II. 22 These biters, these cutters, are made with a very acute edge. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. vii. 15 This biter who has bitten himself.

2. *spec.* A deceiver; one who amuses himself at another's expense; a sharper. (*Obs.* exc. in 'the biter bit,' a traditional quotation.)

1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* 333 Shoals of huffs, hectors, setters, gilts, pads, biters, etc...may all pass under the general appellation of rooks. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 47 ¶ 8 An ingenious Tribe of Men..who are for making April Fools every Day in the Year. These Gentlemen are commonly distinguished by the name of Biters. 1712 STEELE *ibid.* No. 504 § 3 A Biter is one who thinks you a Fool, because you do not think him a Knave. 1812 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Picturesque* XIX, To think we have so little wit, As by such biters to be bit. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 14 Nov. 492/2 An excellent instance of 'the biter bit' was furnished.

Biter, obs. form of BITTER.

Biternate (bəitō·rnēt), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 3 + TERNATE.] Doubly or subordinately ternate; see quot. 1870. Hence **Bite·rnately** *adv.*

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxi. 304. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 166 If the common petiole divides at its apex into 3 partial ones, each of which bears 3 leaflets, the leaf is termed biternate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 167 Leaves biternately pinnate.

† **Bite-sheep.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 bitesheepe, byteschiep, 7 bite-shappe, 6–7 bite-sheep. [f. BITE *v.* + SHEEP *sb.* Cf. Ger. *beisszschaf, beischaf.*] A once-favourite pun upon *bishop,* as if = One who bites the sheep which he ought to feed. Also *attrib.*

1553 87 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 466 Ye are become rather bitesheeps than true bishops. *c* 1575 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* (Dalyell) II. 313 Then to the court this craftie lown, To be a byteschiep maid him boun. 1683 J. BARNARD *Life Heylyn* 184 Your Bishops are bite-Sheep, Your Deans are Dunces.

† **Bithe·cche,** *v. Obs.* 1 be-, biþeccan. *Pa. t.* 1 -þeahte, 3 -þehte, -þæhte, -þahte. [Com. WGer.: OE. *biþecc(e)an* = OS. *bithekkjan,* OFris. *bithekka, bidekka,* OHG. *bidecchan* (MHG. and mod.G. *bedecken*); f. *bi-,* BE- + OTeut. **þakjan* (ON. *þekja,* OE. *þecc(e)an*) to cover, THETCH.] *trans.* To cover over; to bedeck.

c 1000 *Guthlac.* 1255 Þystrum biþeahte. *c* 1205 LAY. 19216 Al mid pælle bi-þæht [*c* 1250 bi-þehte]. *Ibid.* 22338 Arðures men weoren mid wepnen al bi-þehte.

Bitheism (bəiþī·iz'm). *rare.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] II + THEISM.] A recognition of two deities (i.e. a good and an evil).

1884 L. TOLLEMACHE *Stones of Stumbl.* 83 *note,* At bottom, every such system is Bitheism.

Bithink, bithoght, etc.: see BETHINK, etc.

† **Bithre·t(t,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. *bi-,* BE- + ME. *threten* to THREAT.] Menaced, threatened.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10102 Wit thrin fas bi-thrett.

† **Bithri·ng,** *v. Obs.* Only in pa. pple.: 1–3 be-, biþrungen, 3 biþronge(n. [OE. *bepringan,* f. *bi-,* BE- 1 + *þringan* to THRONG; cf. MHG. *bedringen.*] *trans.* To throng about, to press hard. Also *fig.*

c 1000 *Elene* 1245 (Gr.) Ic wæs..bysgum beþrungen. *c* 1200 ORMIN 14825 Wiþþ waunndraþ biþrungenn. *c* 1205 LAY. 9435 Þer binnen wes Aruiragus ærmliche biþrungen [1250 biþronge].

† **Bithy·nch, bethunch,** *v. Obs.* [f. *bi-,* BE- 2 + *punchen,* OE. *pyncan,* THINK *v.*[2] Cf. Ger. *bedünkt.*] *impers.* To seem right or good.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 346 Sum lutel hwat he mei leggen on þe zif him so biðuncheð.

Bitiele, obs. form of BINNACLE.

† **Biti·ght,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare.* In 3 bitiȝt, bituht. [Cf. BETEE, TIGHT.] Clad, attired.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1013 Hi goþ bituht [*MS. Cot.* bitiȝt] mid ruȝe felle.

Bitime, -s, var. of BETIME, BETIMES.

Biting (bəi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BITE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. BITE in its various senses.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 A þer [in helle] is waning and graming..and feonda bitinga. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 37 Bytynge, *morsura.* 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E viii, It is like the bitynge of a madde dogge. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 48 The enuenomed bytinges of the Serpents. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ii. (1880) 70 The fish begin to slacken in their biting.

b. *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* Prol. 224 Opene to the bitingus of mauye men. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxvi. (1495) 136 By the sharpenes and bytynge therof ache bredyth in the synewe of felynge. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xxxiv, Bityng of conscience. 1627 J. DOUGHTY *Serm.* (1628) 17 Hence those bitings and censures against others.

† **2.** The wound made by a bite; the part bitten.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* C jv, Cloutes wet therin and layd upon the bytynge. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 788 Spiders applyed and laid upon their own bitings .. do heal and help those hurts. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 192 The same it will effect on the bitings or stingings of Snakes..and on the bitings of mad Dogs.

3. *Biting in* (cf. BITE *v.* 11 b).

1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 390 The corroding with the aquafortis is also called biting in. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 428 The biting-in of the plate is the most uncertain part of the process.

Bi·ting, *ppl. a.* [f. BITE *v.* + -ING[2].]

1. That bites (in the various senses of the vb.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5954 Hungre flees, sare bitand. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 33 Bytynge, *mordens, mordax.* 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 234 A sharpe axe, which hath a byting edge. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 445 It hath very sharp teeth, and is a very biting Beast. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* 114 The bitingest and tightest screw in London.

2. That causes pain or smart; keen, pungent.

1340 *Ayenb.* 143 Þet zed o mostard is wel smal..hit is wel strang and wel bitinde. 1552 HULOET, Bytynge..as gynger or Peper. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 231 The byting frost nipt his stalke dead. 1802 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* X. vi, Louder grows the biting wind. 1843 DICKENS *Christm. Carol* i. 12 It was cold, bleak, biting weather.

b. In names of plants: Acrid, hot, pungent.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. CCCXXVII. 890 White Clematis or Biting Periwinkle. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 324 The Biting Stonecrop.

3. That wounds the mind or feelings; stinging, caustic; bitter, painful.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. vii. 79 Of whiche children how bityngе is euery condicioun. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 105 Þei are ..glosandist flaterars & bitandist bacbitars. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 178 To repay that money will be a biting affliction. 1611 RICH *Honest. Age* (1844) 29 They will say wee are too bitter, too byting, too satiricall. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 187, I writ him lately a biting letter. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. xiii, So biting a calamity. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 129 Full of the insolent and biting wit of their nation. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xii. 171 Casting about for some biting epigram.

Bi·tingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a biting manner; bitterly, sorely; caustically, acridly; keenly, penetratingly.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vii. 59 Þat oþer man answered[e] aȝein ful bityngly. 1562 JEWEL *Apol. Ch. Eng.* IV. vi. (1845) 74 To utter these things more bitterly, and bitingly, than it becometh divines to do. 1673 HICKERINGILL *Greg. Greyb.* 302 With teeth bitingly set. 1705 — *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 211 To be bitingly wise as Serpents. 1873 GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* XXX. 427 Every wind .. is bitingly cold.

Bitle, obs. form of BEETLE.

Bitless (bi·tlĕs). [f. BIT *sb.*[1] 8 + -LESS.] Not having a bit.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1621) 102 The..bit-less Horse I ride. 1859 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 270/1 With his bitless halter. *Ibid.* 271/1 The Anazeh, bitless, and almost reinless.

† **Bi·tling.** [f. BIT *sb.*[2] + dim. -LING.] A very small bit, a particle.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk. & Selv.* 56 The cleavesom bitlings of body..can never make up an Immensity.

Bitogen, -ȝe(n, -wen, pa. pple. of BETEE *v. Obs.*

Bitok, Bitoken: see BETAKE, BETOKEN.

† **Bi·top,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. BI- *pref.*[2] + TOP.] With two tops.

1681 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 338 She took a greater Leap, against her Will, Than Pegasus from t'other Bi-top Hill

Bitorn, -tourne, obs. forms of BETURN.

† **Bitou·ght,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare.* [Cf. BITIGHT.] Attired, arrayed.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (1840) 232 With armes the maiden him had bitought.

Bitour(e, obs. form of BITTERN.

Bitraie, -traise, -trap, etc.: see BE-.

Bi-tri- (bəi¸trəi), *pref.* compounded of BI- *pref.*[2] and TRI-, expressing a possibility of either a double or triple degree of the conformation specified; as in **bitripartite,** divided into two or three parts, **bitripinnatifid, bitriseptate,** etc.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* IV. (1858) 28 Leaves tripartite, or bi-tripartite. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 182 Leaves bitripinnatifid. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* (1878) 490. 1871 M. COOKE *Fungi* (1874) 40 The spores are bi-triseptate.

† **Bitru·fle,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ME., f. *bi-,* BE- 4 + *truflen* to TRIFLE.] *trans.* To befool, delude.

c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 106 Þeos ant oðre trufles þet he bitrufleð monie men mide.

† **Bitru·m,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **betrymian,** 2 **betremien,** 3 **bitrum(i)en** (*ii*). [Late OE. *betrymian,* f. BE- 1 + **trymian,* earlier *trymman* to strengthen, fortify, f. *trum* firm, strong. Cf. the earlier OE. *ymb-trymman, ymb-trymian.* The sense passed from that of 'fortify all round' to that of 'surround' simply, and 'beset, besiege.'] *trans.* To surround, beset.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xix. 43 Þine fynd þe betrymiaþ. *Ibid.* xxi. 20 Þonne ge geseoð hierusalem mid here betrymede [*Hatton* betremed]. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 6 Helle houndes..habbeð bitrumet me. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1659 A burh..al abuten bitrumet wið a deorewurðe wal.

Bitt, usually in *pl.* bitts (bits). *Naut.* Also 6 beetes, 7–9 bits. [Derivation uncertain: some form of the word is now found in most European languages, but its history is not clear in any: in Fr. *bitte,* Sp. *bita,* It. *bitta*; cf. med.L. *bitus* a whipping-post, 'lignum quo vincti flagellantur' Erfurt Gloss. In Sw. *beting,* Da. *beding*; LG. and

Du. *beting*, Ger. *bäting* (perh. from Sw.) 'bitts'; with which cf. OE. *bæting*, *béting* 'a cable, a rope, anything that holds or restrains.' Cf. also ON. *biti* 'a cross-beam in a house or ship, *transtrum*,' according to Vigfusson, the same word as *biti* bit, mouthful = OE. *bita*, Bit *sb.*[2]

(Franck concludes that the word is of Teutonic origin, and from the root of *bītan* to bite.)]

One of the strong posts firmly fastened in pairs in the deck or decks of a ship, for fastening cables, belaying ropes, etc.; generally used in the plural. The chief pair, the *riding bitts*, are used for fastening the cable while the ship rides at anchor; others are the *topsail-sheet bitts*, *carrick-bitts*, *wind-lass bitts*, etc. Also *attrib.*, as *bitt-head*, *-pin*.

1593 P. Nichols *Drake Revived* in Arb. *Garner* V. 509 Two or three yonkers, which were found afore the beetes. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 398 A Cable as it was running out of the bits of the ship (as the Sea-men terme it). 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 10 The Bits are two great peeces of timber, and the Crospeece goeth thorow them. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Tour-et-choque*, a weather-bit of the cable, or a turn and half-turn about the bits. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* ix, Jack stood..not far from the main bitts. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 97 *Bitts*..It consists of two upright pieces of oak, called *Bitt-Pins*, when the bitts are large, or of knees, when the bitts are small, with a cross-piece fastened horizontally near the head of them. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Shipbuild.* xv. 276 To keep the bitt in its proper position.

Bitt (bit), *v.* [f. prec.]

trans. To coil or fasten (a cable) upon the bitts.

1769 [see Bitting *vbl. sb*[2].] 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xv, See it [the Cable] double bitted. 1840 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* x. 24 The chain is then passed round the windlass, and bitted.

b. *Sailor's slang.*

1833 Marryat *P. Simple* iii, Come, Mr. Bottlegreen, rouse and bitt. 1836 — *Midsh. Easy* (1863) 130 'Come, Easy, you are not on board now. Rouse and bitt.'

Bittacle, obs. form of Binnacle.

Bittayne, obs. form of Betony.

Bitted (bi·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Bit *sb.*[1] + -ed[2].] Furnished with or having a bit.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 1162 And double bited axes for thees thornes. *c* 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* xxi. 8 The key, Bright, brazen, bitted passing curiously.

Bitten (bi·t'n), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of Bite *v.*]

1. Cut into, pierced, or wounded with the teeth.

1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 64 Youths that .. fight for bitten Apples. 1789 J. O'Donnel in *Med. Commun.* II. 299 His face on the bitten side was..swelled.

2. *fig.* Infected, seized with a mania.

1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & B.* II. vii. 89 Readers not bitten with the love of verse. 1873 Morley *Rousseau* II. 186 Readers of the Social Contract, and..bitten by its dogmatic temper.

3. Often combined with instrumental sbs., as *frost-*, *hunger-*, *vice-bitten* (*-bit*), etc.

1599 H. C. in *Greenham's Wks.* To Rdr., The thirstie soule .. Or hunger-bit. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 93 The leaves..before they are frost-bitten. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* VI. xxvii. 164 A man vice-bitten.

† 4. *actively.* Having bitten, biting. (Used with qualifying adverb: cf. *fair-spoken.*) *Obs. rare.*

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* 674 They [Greyhounds] are of all dogs the sorest bitten and least amased with any crueltie in their enemie.

Bitter (bi·tər), *a.* and *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–4 biter, 1– bitter. (Also 1 bitor, -yr, bittor, 3 *Orm.* bitterr, 3–5 bittir, -ur, 4 byter, 4–5 byttyr, 4–6 bytter, 5 -ir, -ur, bittyr. *Definite* 1–4 bitre, 1–5 bittre.) [Com. Teut.: OE. *biter* = OS. and OHG. *bittar*, ON. *bitr* (MDu., Du., MHG., mod.G., Sw., Da. *bitter*), Goth. (with different vowel) *baitrs*; prob. f. root of *bītan* to Bite, with the original meaning 'biting, cutting, sharp,' but within the historical period only used of taste, and in modern use no longer even 'biting' or 'acrid' in taste: see sense 1.]

A. *adj.*

1. One of the elementary sensations of taste proper (i. e. without any element arising through the nerves of touch): obnoxious, irritating, or unfavourably stimulating to the gustatory nerve; disagreeable to the palate; having the characteristic taste of wormwood, gentian, quinine, bitter aloes, soot: the opposite of *sweet*; causing 'the proper pain of taste' (Bain).

a 1000 *Guthlac* (Gr.) 840 þone bitran drync. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Þet weter of egipte .. þe wes sur and bitere. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6349 Water bitter sum ani brin. *c* 1400 Maundev. viii. 99 A lytille Broke of Watre, that was wont to ben byttre. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 149 When I was sick, you gaue me bitter pils. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 21 The Second [water will have] more of the Tast, as more bitter or Biting. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* Introd. Wks. I. 100 All men are agreed to call vinegar sour, honey sweet, and aloes bitter. 1868 Bain *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* I. ii. 38 Taste proper comprehends sweet and bitter tastes .. The acrid combines the fiery with the bitter. 1884 *Cornh. Mag.* 628 Bitter things in nature .. are almost invariably poisonous.

b. *fig.* Unpalatable to the mind; unpleasant and hard to 'swallow' or admit.

1810 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 166 Some bitter truths, respecting our military arrangements.

2. *transf.* Of anything that has to be 'tasted' or endured: Attended by severe pain or suffering; sore to be borne; grievous, painful, full of affliction.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 229 Þu me ne syle on þone biterestan deaþ. *c* 1205 Lay. 9685 Her heo sculeð ibiden bitterest alre baluwen. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 4827 (Trin.) For bittur hongur þat is bifalle. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* vi. 2502 Soche bargens are bytter þat hafe a bare end. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 65 Soom Greeks shal find yt bitter, before al we be slaghtred. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxvi, The time of separation now approached. It was a bitter moment. 1839 Thirwall *Greece* VII. 285 For Eurydice she still reserved what she thought a bitterer death. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* vi, That loss is common, would not make My own less bitter, rather more.

b. *To the bitter end*: to the last and direst extremity; to death itself. So commonly used: but the history is doubtful: see Bitter *sb.*[3]

3. Hence, of a state: Intensely grievous or full of affliction; mournful; pitiable.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* iii. 997 Thys sorow is beytterar þan ony galle. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 89 Nor can I vtter all our bitter griefe. 1611 Bible *Job* iii. 20 Wherefore is light giuen to him that is in misery, and life vnto the bitter in soule? 1816 Wordsw. *White Doe* ii. 115 Concealing In solitude her bitter feeling.

† b. 'Sour,' morose, peevish. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 118 Azein bittre ancren Dauid seið þis ners.

4. Expressing or betokening intense grief, misery, or affliction of spirit.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 43 Marie Magdalene wið bittre wopes bireowseð hare gultes. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1018 His moder .. swithe bitter ters lete. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xxvii. 34 Esau..cried with a great and exceeding bitter cry. 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low-C. Warres* ii. 29 No complaints were bitterer then the Abbots and Monks. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* iv. 42 Bursting into bitter tears. 1884 (*title*) 'The Bitter Cry of Outcast London.'

† 5. Causing pain or suffering; injurious, baleful, cruel, severe. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Beowulf* 5377 Draca..heals ealne ymbefeng biteran bánum. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 11 Þet balefulle wurm ant þet bittre best. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 697 Þe nedder was noght bitter. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 35 He tok bittere Estrild, dukes douhter Orgare. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 81 It is a bitter Deputie. 1635 N. R. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* ii. 183 The government of the French was bitter.

b. of instruments of torture.

a 1225 *Juliana* 17 Ibeaten wið bittere besmen. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, I. i. 27 Nail'd For our aduantage on the bitter Crosse.

6. Characterized by intense animosity or virulence of feeling or action; virulent.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 25 Onbærnde mid þære biteran æfeste. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 64 For a bitter bataille .. Lyf and deth in þis derknesse her one fordoth her other. 1382 Wyclif *James* iii. 14 If ȝe han bittir zeel, *or enuy*, and striuynges ben in ȝoure hertis. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* iii. 44 No medium betwixt not loving and bitter hating. 1737 Whiston *Josephus' Hist.* II. iii. § 1 Sabinus..made a bitter search after the kings money. 1838 Macaulay in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) I. vii. 9 In politics a bitter partisan. 1848 — *Hist. Eng.* I. 446 The bitter animosity of James.

b. Const. *to*, *against*.

1382 Wyclif *Col.* iii. 19 Men, loue ȝe ȝoure wyues, and nyle ȝe be bitter to hem [1611 against them]. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. i. 67 You are too bitter to your country-woman. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Tale of Tyne* i. 20 She had.. been bitter against them.

7. Of words (or the person who utters them): Stinging, cutting, harsh, keenly or cruelly reproachful, virulent.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 He ne remde ne of bitere speche nes. *c* 1200 Ormin 9786 Fulle off bitterr spæche. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 41 To taxe the common abuses and vice of the people in rough and bitter speaches. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 69 As fast as she answeres thee with frowning lookes, ile sauce her with bitter words. 1605 — *Lear* I. iv. 150 A bitter Foole! 1611 Bible *Job* xiii. 26 For thou writest bitter things against mee. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 433 ¶ 6 They would reproach a Man in the most bitter Terms. 1828 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 124 Faust is no longer the same bitter and contemptuous man.

8. Of wind, cold, etc.: Sharp, keen, cutting, severe; hence of the weather: Bitingly cold.

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 184 Freize, freize, thou bitter skie. 1667 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, The Night proving very bitter .. I found the Glasse crack'd..by the violence of the Frost. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 466 To fend the bitter Cold. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 308 The frosts are consequently bitter in winter. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* (1871) III. v. ii. 180 A cold bitter drizzling rain. 1875 M. Pattison *Casaubon* 255 He caught his death in the boat on a bitter Palm Sunday.

B. quasi-*sb.*[1]

1. That which is bitter; bitterness. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1000 *Elene* (Gr.) 1245 Weorcum fah, synnum asæled, sorgum ȝewæled, bitrum ȝebunden. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Lamb. Hom.* 215 Euer bið ðet swete abouht mid twofold of bittre. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 99 Þat al my breste Bolleþ for bitter of my galle. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxi, A little bitter mingled in our Cup, leaves no relish of the sweet. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* III. vi, Surfeited with the sweets of marriage, or disgusted by its bitters. 1830 Tennyson *Dream Fair Wom.* 286 All words .. Failing to give the bitter of the sweet.

2. A bitter medicinal substance: now usually in pl. Bitters, q. v.

1711 Swift *Lett.* (1767) III. 101, I still drink Dr. Radcliffe's bitter. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 63 He..might..be provok'd to mix a little Bitter with his Wine. *Mod.* Camomile yields a useful bitter.

C. *Comb.*: see after the *adv.*

Bitter (bi·tər), *adv.* Forms: 1–4 bitre, bittre, bitere, 4 bittere, byttere, 2– bitter. [OE. *bitere*, *bitre*, f. Bitter *a.* with which it is now identified in form.] = Bitterly: *arch.*, *poet.*, and *dial.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 195 Hit weorþeþ þe swiþe bitere forgolden. *a* 1300 *Sarmun* xxxvii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 5 Þou salt hit rew bitter and sore. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xvii. 220 The biter-our he shal a-bygge bote yf he [wel] worche. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. i. 7 'Tis bitter cold, And I am sicke at heart. 1721 Cibber *Doub. Gallant* I. Sp. 63 [A servant says] 'my Lady's bitter young and gamesome.' 1824 Campbell *Wound. Hussar*, How bitter she wept o'er the victim of war! 1886 Stevenson *Dr. Jekyll* viii. 73 [A butler says] 'This drug is wanted bitter bad, sir.'

Bitter-, *a.* and *adv.* in *combination.*

1. adverbial and parasynthetic, as *bitter-biting* (biting bitterly), *bitter-blessed*, *-hearted*, *-heartedness*, *-pungent*, *-rinded*, *-tasted*, *-well.*

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* iv. ii, 'Bitter-biting Eurus. 1786 Burns *Daisy* iii, The bitter-biting north. 1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* II. xi. 135 The day I found the 'bitter-blessed cross. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 277 'Bitter-hearted foes. *Ibid.* 43 Their word, which expresses 'sharp,' conveys the idea of 'bitter-heartedness. 1884 Browning *Ferishtah* 3 Sage-leaf is 'bitter-pungent. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. ii. 107 A prickly, 'bitter-rinded stone-fruit. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* II. 71 He laughed out 'bitter-well.

2. (*adj.*) In many names of plants and other productions, some merely denoting a particular bitter variety of that to which the name is properly given, **bitter almond**, **bitter bay**, **bitter beer**, **bitter oak**; in others specifying a distinct plant or substance, as **bitter-apple** (= *bitter-gourd*) **bitter-ash**, a West Indian tree, *Simaruba excelsa*; **bitter-blain**, a name given by the Dutch Creoles in Guiana to *Vandellia diffusa* Treas. Bot.); **bitter-cress**, a book-name for the genus *Cardamine*, and esp. the species *C. amara*; **bitter-cup**, a cup made of quassia wood to impart some of its bitter principle to water poured into it; **bitter-cucumber** or **bitter-gourd**, the Colocynth (*Citrullus Colocynthus*), a plant of the gourd family, which furnishes a well-known cathartic drug; **bitter-damson**, a West Indian tree, *Simaruba amara*; **bitter earth**, magnesia; **bitter-fitch** (= *bitter-vetch*); **bitter herb**, the British plant *Erythræa Centaurium*; **bitter-king**, a tree, *Soulamea amara*, of the Eastern Archipelago, excessively bitter in all its parts; **bitter-nut**, the Swamp Hickory, *Carya amara*, of North America; † **bitter-salt**, obs. name of Epsom salts; **bitter-spar**, a mineral, a variety of dolomite; Bitter-sweet, q.v.; **bitter-vetch**, a book-name for species of *Lathyrus* and *Vicia* formerly *Orobus*; † **bitter-weed**, obs. name of species of poplar, also, a N. American species of wormwood; **bitter-wood**, the timber of a tropical American genus of trees *Xylopia*, or the trees themselves; **bitter-wort**, species of gentian, esp. the Fell-wort (*G. amarella*).

1632 Massinger *City Mad.* iv. ii, Quite forget their powders And 'bitter almonds. 1865 *Morn. Star* 23 June, He gave the bearer half an ounce of powdered colocynth commonly called 'bitter-apple. 1755 Smollett *Quix.* (1803) I. 98 Crowned with garlands of cypress and 'bitter-bay. 1871 M. Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* I. vi. 161, I supped on..cold beef and 'bitter beer. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 675 'Bitter cups turned out of the wood are used as a ready means of furnishing the infusion. 1551 Turner *Herbal* P iv a, 'Bitter fitches, or bitter tares. 1585 Lloyd *Treas. Health* G iv, Decoctyon of Lichepeasen or 'bitterfitch. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 408 If we plant cucumbers .. near the 'bitter-gourd, the fruits of the first will be as bitter as gall. 1843 Portlock *Geol.* 214 'Bitter spar, or Brown spar, occurs in small but well-defined crystals. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 44 The simples are Vineger, Betony .. 'bitter vetch with Wine. 1878 in Britten & Holl. *Plant-n.* 45 Fir, saugh, and 'bitterweed. 1597 Gerard *Herbal* c. § 4. 352 Named in English Felwoort Gentian; 'Bitterwoort; Baldmoyne, and Baldmoney.

† **Bi·tter,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. Bit *sb.*[3] + -er[1].] One who has charge of a 'bit' or fire-bucket; a fireman.

c 1467 *E. E. Gilds* 371 That the Bitters be redy when eny parylle of fuyre ys. *Ibid.* 382 That the bitters be redy with hur horses and bittes to bryuge water.

Bi·tter, *sb.*[3] *Naut.* [f. Bitt + -er (prob. as in *header*, *rounder*, *cropper*, *whopper*).] (See quot.)

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 30 A Bitter is but the turne of a Cable about the Bits, and veare it out by little and little. And the Bitters end is that part of the Cable doth stay within hoord. 1630 J. Taylor *Wks.* (N.) To let fall an anchor, which being done, the tide running very strong, brought our ship to so strong a bitter, that the fast which the Portugals had upon us brake. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 103 A ship is 'brought up to a bitter' when the cable is allowed to run out to that stop .. When a chain or rope is paid out to the bitter-end, no more remains to be let go.

Hence, perh. *bitter end*; but cf. Bitter *a.* 2 b.

Mod. If he refuse to come to terms, we will fight it out to the bitter end.

Bitter (bi·tər), *v.*[1] [ME. *bitt(e)re(n* :—OE. *biterian*, f. *biter*, Bitter *a.*; = OHG. *bittaren*, MHG. *bittern* to be bitter.]

† 1. *intr.* To be or become bitter. (Only in OE.)

897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* 425 Dætte us biterize sio hreowsung.

2. *trans.* To make bitter; *fig.* to embitter (*obs.*).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 A lutel ater bitteret[h] muchele swete. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 308 Uour þinges, ȝif me þencheð.. muwen makien him to seornwen, & bittren his heorte. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* I. xii. § 5 (1622) 132 Men in sad taking, bitter'd with affliction. 1622 H. Sydenham *Serm. Sot. Occ.* (1637) 309 Shall I bitter vertue, & sweeten vice? 1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (1742) 7 Such hasty Dryings, or Scorchings, are also apt to bitter the Malt. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 5) IV. 131 This plant [Bog-bean] is used in the north of Europe to bitter the ale.

Bitterbump, var. of Butterbump, bittern.

† Bi·tterful, *a. Obs.* [f. Bitter *sb.* + -ful.] Full of bitterness.

a 1500 *Lament. Mary Magd.* 53 (Chaucer's Wks.) Remembryng this bitterfull departing. 1552 Huloet, Bytterful, or full of bytternes. 1618 *Sheph. Cal.* (1656) xlviii, Pilate condemned him to the most bitterfull death.

† Bi·tterhede, biterhede. *Obs.* [f. Bitter + *-hede*, -head: cf. Da. *bitterhed.*] = Bitterness.

1340 *Ayenb.* 28 Þe mouþ of þe enuious is uol of corsinge and of biterhede.

Bi·ttering, *sb.* [f. Bitter + -ing 1.] A preparation used to adulterate beer; = Bittern *sb.*2 2.

1864 in Webster.

Bitterish (bi·təriʃ), *a.* Rather or somewhat bitter. Hence **Bi·tterishness** *sb.*

1605 Timme *Quersit.* II. vii. 141 The bitterish Guaiacum. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 194 The Water .. tasted a little Bitterish to the Palat. 1849–52 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 858/1 A slightly bitterish sensation is produced. 1702 Floyer in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1164 Its..taste, which is crude and styptic, with a bitterishness in the Seed.

Bitterly (bi·təli), *adv.* [ME. *bit(t)erliche, -like*, OE. *biterlice*, f. *biter*, Bitter *a.* + *-lice, -liche*, -ly 2.] In a bitter manner; with bitterness. (See the senses of Bitter *a.*)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 75 Petrus .. eode ut, and weop biterlice [*v. r.* bytyrlice]. *c* 1200 Ormin 9726 Forþi toc Johan wiþþ hemm Full bitterriȝ to mælenn. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3896 Hem cam wirm-kin among, ðat hem wel bitterlike stong. *c* 1275 *Serving Christ* 56 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 Hwo ysayh euer blisse byterluker ibouht. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 198 And bigan bitterly his hondes for to wrynge. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1628 A scharpe knyfe .. That bytterly wolde byte. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. iv. 7 The Northeast wind Which then grew bitterly against our face. 1611 Bible *Ruth* i. 20 For the Almightie hath dealt very bitterly with me. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 152 ¶ 12 Achilles is not more bitterly lamented among us than you. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xlv. (1862) IV. 94 Exiles..bitterly hostile to Athens. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 265 He complained bitterly of the Italians. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* xxii. 263 It came on to rain bitterly,—a cold piercing February rain.

Bittern (bi·təɹn), *sb.*1 Forms: α. 4 botor, -ur(e, 5 botore, -oore, -owre, butturre, -ir, 5–7 butor, 6 buttour, buttur, -our, buture, 7 bewter, boter. β. bitoure, biture, 4–5 bi-, bytore, betoure, 5 betore, -owre, bytturre, 5–7 bittor, 6 bi-, bytture, bittarde, byture, byter, bytter, 6–7 bitter, bitour, byttour, 6–8 bittour, 7 byttur. γ. 6 bittorn, 7 bitturn, -erne, -orne, 7– bittern. (Also *dial.* 7– *bitterbump*, Butterbump.) [ME. *botor*, a. OF. *butor*, of obscure origin, perhaps related to rare L. *būtiōn-em* in same sense. (The med.L. *butorius, bitorius* are f. the mod. langs.) The Eng. forms in *byt-, bit-* prob. represent Fr. *ii*. The Fr. had a fem. *butorde*, with which cf. 16th c. Eng. *bittarde*. The final *-n* in 16th c. *bittorn*, mod. *bittern*, is due to some mistaken analogy: cf. *alder, aldern, elder, eldern*, etc. The mod.L. zoological name *botaurus*, is an adaptation of the OF. and ME. *botor*, with a reference to a fanciful derivation from *bos taurus, taurus* being applied by Pliny (x. xlii), to a bird that bellows like an ox, and the bittern being called *taureau d'etang, boeuf de marais, mcerrind, moosochse*, and similar names in many langs.]

A genus of grallatorial birds (*Botaurus*), nearly allied to the herons, but smaller. *spec.* The species *B. stellaris*, a native of Europe and the adjoining parts of the Old World, but now rare in Great Britain on account of the disappearance of the marshes which it frequents. It is noted for the 'boom' which it utters during the breeding season, whence its popular names *mire-drum*, and *bull of the bog*, and the scientific term *botaurus* (see above).

α, β. [*c* 1000 in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 131 *Bitorius, pintorus*, wrenna. (App. some mistake.)] *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3130 Swannes, pecokes and botors. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's T.* 116 As a Bitore [*v. r.* bytore, bitor, betoure] bombleth in the Myre. 1388 Wyclif *Isa.* xiii. 22 And bitouris [1382 ȝellende foules; *Vulg.* ululæ; 1611 wild beasts of the islands] schulen answere there. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 35 To wodcok, snype, curlue also, The hetore in fere with hom schalle goo. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (1840) 202 The botoore that etith the greet eel. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban's* F vj, A Sege of betotris. *a* 1529 Skelton *Ph. Sparowe* 432 The bitter with his bumpe. 1530 Palsgr. 202/1 Buttour a byrde, *butor*. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, xi. § 5 Euery egge of euery bittour, heroune, or shouelarde. viii*d*. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. ix. 42 Cranes, geese, bittardes. 1627 P. Fletcher *Locusts* I. viii, Their hoarse-base-hornes like fenny Bittours sound. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. § 4 That a Bittor maketh that mugient noyse, or as we terme it Bumping by putting its bill into a reed.

γ. 1515 Barclay *Eglog.* ii, The partriche, plover, bittorn and heronsewe. 1611 Bible *Isa.* xxiv. 11 The cormorant and the bitterne shall possesse it. 1638 Suckling *Aglaura* III. i, A Bittorne whooping in a reed is better music. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* iii. 209 The Hawk hath struck down the Bitturn. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 44 The hollow-sounding bittern guards its nest. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I. xxxi, And the bittern sound his drum, Booming from the sedgy shallow. *a* 1857 Longf. *Sunr. on Hills* 18 The noisy bittern wheeled his..way.

Bittern (bi·təɹn), *sb.*2 [f. Bitter *a.* (perh. dial. form of *bittering*).]

1. The mother water or lye which remains after the crystallization of common salt from sea-water or the brine of salt-springs. It contains sulphate and chloride of magnesium, bromine, iodine, etc.

1682 Collins *Salt in Eng.* 54 The Bittern in Refining of French Salt, is a Liquor separated from it, that resembles Sack in Colour, but Gall in Tast. 1810 Henry *Elem. Chem.* I. 415 The uncrystallizable part called bittern. 1879 G. Gladstone *Salt* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 354 The deliquescent and non-crystallisable ingredients constitute..the bitterns which drain from the stacks of sea salt. 1883 *Knowledge* 15 June 354/2 The .. bittern is employed as a source from which other substances are prepared, as..bromine.

b. *attrib.*

1755 Hales in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 327 The saline spirit arises chiefly from the bittern salt. 1772 Monro *ibid.* LXII. 30 Sea salt mixed with a bittern and oily matter.

2. A name applied to bitter substances used for different purposes; *spec.* (also *bitterin, bittering*) an old trade name for a mixture of quassia and other drugs employed in adulterating beer.

1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 403 The water is sufficiently impregnated with the intoxicating bittern.

Bitterness (bi·təɹnés). [OE. *biternys*, f. *biter*, Bitter + -ness.] The quality or state of being bitter: a. to taste; b. to the mind or feelings; c. deep sorrow or anguish of heart; d. animosity, acrimony of temper, action, or words; e. intensity of frost or cold wind.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 115 Þes middanȝeard flyhþ from us mid mycelre bitternesse. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Ex.* xv. 23 Mara .. þæt ys on ure Lyden biternys. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 45 Mirre for ure biternesse. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xxxviii. 15 In the bitternesse of my soule. — *Rom.* iii. 14 The mouth of whom is ful of cursyng, *or wariyng*, and bitternesse. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 68 The bittrenesse of the aloe tre. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam.* xv. 32 Thus departeth the bytternesse of death. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 198 You measure the heat of our Liuers with the bitternes of your gals. 1617 Markham *Caval.* I. 4 All the bitternesse and sharpenesse..of the Winter. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 262 ¶ 6 The Bitterness of Party. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* i. 249 A small degree of Bitterness, extremely agreeable to the Stomach. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xxxiii, A sentiment of bitterness rose in his mind against the government. 1851 Dixon *W. Penn* xxvi. (1872) 237 A prince who had tasted the bitterness of persecution.

† f. *concr.* A trait of bitterness, anything bitter.

1382 Wyclif *Job* xiii. 26 Thou writist aȝen me bitternessis [1611 bitter things]. 1790 G. Walker *Serm.* II. xx. 104 The disappointments, vexations, and bitternesses of life.

Bitters (bi·təɹz), *sb. pl.* [f. Bitter *sb.*1] Bitter medicines generally, as Peruvian bark, quinine, etc.; *spec.* alcoholic (or other) liquors, impregnated with the extract of gentian, quassia, wormwood, orange peel, etc. and used as stomachics, anthelmintics, etc. (Also in singular: see Bitter *sb.*1 2.)

1713 *Guardian* No. 131 (1756) II. 188 Two hogsheads of bitters. 1784 J. Sims in *Med. Commun.* I. 422 He took vomits, purgatives and bitters. 1822 J. Flint *Lett. Amer.* 54 Some Americans drinking their morning's bitters (spirits with rice, wormwood, or other vegetable infusion). 1836 Hor. Smith *Tin Trump.* I. 16 Misfortunes are moral bitters, which frequently restore the healthy tone of the mind. 1880 *New Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Bitters*, Medicinal substances .. distinguished into the aromatic, pure, and styptic bitters.

Bitter-sweet (bi·təɹɪswīt), *a.* and *sb.*

A. *adj.* Sweet with an admixture or aftertaste of bitterness. *fig.* agreeable or pleasant with an alloy of pain or unpleasantness.

1611 Cotgr., *Amer-doux*, a bitter-sweet apple. 1633 Rowley *Match Midn.* in *O. Pl.* VIII. 373 (N.) Till then adieu, you bitter-sweet one. 1641 Maisterton *Serm.* 18 Bitter-sweet delights, or pleasures mixt with pain. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* v. iii, To compose a draught that might be termed bitter-sweet. 1855 Brimley *Ess.* 92 It awakes all the fountains of bitter-sweet memory.

B. *sb.*

1. A thing which is bitter-sweet; sweetness or pleasure alloyed with bitterness.

1386 Chaucer *Chan. Yeom.* Prol. & T. 325 Vn-to hem it is a bitter-swete. 1627 Feltham *Resolves* 295 'Tis something like Love, a kinde of bitter-sweet. 1878 Symonds *Sonn. M. Angelo* xl, A bitter-sweet sways here and there my mind.

2. A kind of apple.

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 281 Lich unto the bitter swete, For though it thenke a man first swete, He shall well felen ate laste, That it is soure. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 33 A Bittyrswete, *amarimellum, muscenm.* 1552 Huloet, Apple called a hytter swete, *amarimellum.* 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cyder*, The best sort of Cyder..made of..the Bitter-sweet.

3. *Herb.* The Woody Nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara*, a common shrubling plant in Britain. (A translation by Turner of the med.Latin name,)

1568 Turner *Herbal* III. 2. 1597 Gerard *Herbal* I. viii. 278 Bitter sweete bringeth foorth wooddie stalks as doth the Vine. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 390 Bittersweet helps the Jaundies. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 198 Ramping woodbines and blue bitter-sweet. 1882 *Times* 6 July 10/4 The bitter-sweet is a twining shrub with scarlet berries.

† Bi·tter-swee·ting. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ing 1.] The Bitter-sweet Apple. (In Shaks. allusively.)

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 83 Thy wit is a very Bitter-sweeting, It is a most sharpe sawce.

Bittil(l, bittle, obs. forms of Beetle.

Bitting (bi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. Bit *v.* + -ing 1.] The putting of the bit in a horse's mouth.

1611 Cotgr., *Embouchement*..the bitting, or bridling of a horse. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 83 On first bitting, the bridoon is to be used.

Comb. **bitting-rigging** (*Saddlery*), a bridle, surcingle, back-strap, and a crupper placed on young horses to give them a good bearing. (Knight.)

Bi·tting, *vbl. sb.*2 [f. Bitt *v.* + -ing 1.] *Naut.*

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Tour de bitte au cable*, a turn of the cable about the bits; the bitting of a cable.

† Bi·ttlock. *Obs.* [f. Bit *sb.*: the rest is doubtful; cf. next, for which it may be an error.] A fragment, a small piece.

?*a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* I. 124 [Call] after Trowle And byde hym some of our bittlockes.

Bittock (bi·tək). *north. dial.* [f. Bit *sb.* + -ock, dim. suffix.] A little bit, a small piece or portion.

1802 J. Wilson (Congleton) *MS. Let. to J. Boucher, Bittock*, a small Piece or small Bit; *Cheshire.* 1815 Scott *Guy M.* I, The 'three mile' diminished into 'like a mile and a bittock.' 1818 — *Rob Roy* xviii, 'My ain parish of Dreep-daily, that lies a bittock farther to the west.'

Bittonie, -y, obs. forms of Betony.

Bittor, -our, etc., obs. ff. Bittern, the bird.

Bitts, *sb. Naut.*: see Bitt *sb.*

Bituei3en, var. form of Bitwihen, betwixt.

Bituen, -tuex, -twix, obs. ff. Between, -twixt.

Bitu3en, pa. pple. of Betee *v. Obs.*

† Bitume, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *bitume*, obs. form of Bitumen.] To smear or spread with bitumen.

1601 Shaks. *Per.* III. i. 72 We have a chest beneath the hatches, caulk'd and bitumed ready. *Ibid.* III. ii. 56 How close 'tis caulk'd and bitumed [*Other edd.* bottomed].

Bitumen (bitiū·mėn, bi·tiŭmėn). Forms: 5 bithumen, bethyn, (betune), 6 betumen, 7 bitamen, bitum(e, bittumen, bytumen, 6– bitumen. [a. L. *bitūmen* (stem *bitūmin-*). Cf. F. and It. *bitume*, Pg. *betume*, Pr. *betum*, Sp. *betun*, from which some of the obs. Eng. forms were taken.]

1. Originally, a kind of mineral pitch found in Palestine and Babylon, used as mortar, etc. The same as asphalt, mineral pitch, Jew's pitch, *Bitumen judaicum.*

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 30 A vessel of wykyris, filled the joyntis with tow erde, cleped bithumen. 1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* xv. iv, The .. bethyn & sulphur brennyng. 1577 J. Frampton *Joyf. Newes* 6 Betumen which is a kind of Pitch. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 101 Asphaltites, or the lake of Sodom ..bringeth forth nothing but Bitumen. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Gen.* vi. 14 Thou..shalt pitch it [the arke] within, and without with bitume. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 519 Coles, being of the nature of hardned Bitamen. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Bitume*, a kind of clay or slime naturally clammy, like pitch, growing in some Countries of Asia. 1817 Byron *Manfred* I. i. 90 The lakes of bitumen Rise boilingly higher. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. lxx. (1862) VI. 239 [The Wall of Media] was of bricks cemented with bitumen.

2. In modern scientific use, the generic name of certain mineral inflammable substances, native hydrocarbons more or less oxygenated, liquid, semi-solid, and solid, including naphtha, petroleum, asphalt, etc. *Elastic bitumen*: mineral caoutchouc or Elaterite.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. xiii. 52 There are also manie kindes of..bitumen. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* vi. (1643) 297 Naphtha, is a liquid Bitume. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 243 Morter used .. at Rome..called Maltha, from a kind of Bitumen Dug there. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 473/2 Elastic bitumen is soft and elastic like caoutchouc. 1857 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xx. (1876) 441 The bitumens—naphtha, petroleum, asphalt—have been long known and used in the arts.

3. A pigment prepared from asphalt.

1855 J. Edwards *Paint. in Oil* 26 *Bitumen* .. is Asphaltum ground in strong drying oil .. for the painter's use.

† 4. Used by Turner, for the sap of the birch-tree.

1551 Turner *Herbal* (1568) F v b, The frenche men seth out of it a certain iuce or suc otherwise called bitumen.

5. *attrib.*

1816 Shelley *Alastor* 85 Bitumen lakes. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. III. i. 150 Here lay the bitumen stratum, there the brimstone one.

Bitumene (bitiŭmīn). *Chem.* [f. Bitum-en + -ene, suffix of the hydrocarbon class.] Name given by Berthelet to the least volatile of the hydrocarbons obtained by passing benzene vapour through a red-hot porcelain tube. Watts *Dict. Chem.*

1873 Fownes *Chem.* 758 Bitumene, a blackish liquid, remains in the retort at a dull red heat, and solidifies on cooling.

Bituminate (bitiū·mineit), *v.* [f. L. *bitūminātppl.* stem of *bitūmināre*, to treat with Bitumen.] Hence **Bitu·minated** *ppl. a.*

† 1. *trans.* To cement with bitumen (as mortar).

1628 Feltham *Resolves* I. xlvi. (R.) The bituminated walls

of Babylon. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Bituminated*, soldered or done with bitumen.

2. To convert into or impregnate with bitumen.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* vi. 294 Trees carbonated, or bituminated sometimes repose on Coal. *Ibid.* 297 A bituminated clay. *Ibid.* 319 This carbonaceous part would never be bituminated and converted into coal if real bitumen were not present.

Bituminiferous (bitiū·mini·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *bitūmin-* + -(I)FEROUS.] Yielding bitumen.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* xiv. 259 Bituminiferous and Cupriferous Sand. 1857 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv. (1876) 251 Caking or coking coal, a highly bituminiferous sort.

Bituminization (bitiū·minəizē·ʃən). Also **bitumenization**. [f. next + -ATION.] The process or state of conversion into bitumen.

1804 in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 407 The process of bituminization (if I may be allowed to employ such a term). 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 522/1 Hard jet is of two distinct formations, being both wood and petroleum, now in a high state of bitumenization.

Bituminize (bitiū·minəiz), *v.* Also **bitumenize**. [f. L. *bitumin-* + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into, or impregnate with, bitumen; to cover or varnish with bitumen. Hence **Bitu·minized, Bitu·mini·zing** *ppl. adjs.*

1751 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 273 Wax bituminized by burning. 1816 *Edin. Rev.* XXVI. 165 Trunks of bituminized wood. 1854 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* x. (1874) 193 Injured by compression or the bitumenizing process. 1861 GLADSTONE in *Times* 3 May 6/3 This is a bituminized pipe.

Bituminoid (bitiū·minoid), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Approaching the character of bitumen.

1878 GREEN *Coal* v. 167 It differs very widely from the adjoining bituminoid portions.

† **Bitu·mino·se,** *a.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *bitūminōsus*, f. *bitūmin-* BITUMEN: see -OSE.] = BITUMINOUS.

1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 87 They [the waters] are .. bituminose.

Bituminous (bitiū·minəs), *a.* Also 7 **-enous.** [a. F. *bitumineux*, ad. L. *bitūminōs-us*: see -OUS.]

1. Of the nature of or resembling bitumen, consisting of or containing bitumen. (Sometimes with reference to the 'burning lake' of Hell.)

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 8 Which rise from sulphurous, bituminous, or metalline places. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. x. 133 The liquid flames of pitch and a bituminous bath. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 41 The Plain, wherein a black bituminous gurge Boiles out from under ground, the mouth of Hell. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 279 In Seleucia .. there was a like bituminous eruption. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xvi, Others swore they had smelt savours of various kinds, chiefly bituminous. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 135 This coal .. has a bituminous fracture.

b. *spec.* in the scientific or technical names of various minerals, manufactures, etc., as *bituminous coal, limestone, schist, shale; cement, mastic.*

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 219 Bituminous shales. 1842 MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* ii. (ed. 2) 55 Dark-coloured bituminous schist. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 755 The bituminous or black cement for bottle-corks consists of pitch hardened by the addition of resin and brick-dust. *Ibid.* III. 119 Bituminous limestone .. containing various hydrocarbon compounds, diffusing by the action of fire a bituminous odour. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 67 Bituminous coals .. burn .. with a brilliant flame.

† **2.** ? Cemented with bitumen. *Obs.*

1658 J. BURBERY *Christina Q. Swedl.* 112 The walls .. are strong and bituminous and abound with ancient towers.

3. *fig.* (Cf. *sulphurous.*)

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* 329 It is only about a hundred years since Jonathan Edwards dropped his bituminous rhetoric upon the tender sensibilities of the unconverted.

† **Bitu·n,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **betýnan,** 2–3 **bitun(en,** -**tuinen**(*ii*). [OE., f. *bi-* BE- + *týnan* (:—*OTeut. *tūnian*), f. *tūn* enclosure, TOWN; cf. Du. *betuinen*, OHG. *bizūnen*, MHG. *beziunen.*] *trans.* To enclose; to shut up.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 33 Sum hiredes ealdor wæs, se plantode win-gerd, and betynde hyne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Þe muchele lauerd..bitunde him solue in ane meidenes innepe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 164 Ancren wise, þet habbeð wel bituned ham azein þe helle leun. 1250 LAY. 19191 Ȝe þisne castel! bitunep swiþe faste.

Biturn(en, obs. form of BETURN.

Bituxe(n, -tweoxe, -twixe(n, -twuxe, variants of BETWIXEN *prep. Obs.*

† **Bitwei·es,** *prep. Obs.* [ME. for **bitwihes, *bitwiȝes*, f. *bitwih, betweoh* + genitival *-es*; it is the *-es* form corresponding to *bituei-en*: see BITWIHEN.] = BETWIXT, BETWEEN.

c 1300 *Thrush & Night.* 7 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* 50 Hic herde a strif bitweies two.

† **Bitwih,** *prep. Obs.* [OE. Anglian *bi-, betwih*, Saxon *betwīh, -tweoh, -twuh, -tuh, -twioh, -twyh*, f. *bi-*, BE *prep.* + *twīh*, etc., prob. shortened from the old accusative form **twīhn* (*twihn, tweohn*; *twīhen, twīhon*) mentioned as one of the sources of BETWEEN. The original construction of *twīh* is seen in the phrase *mid unc twīh* 'amid us twain,' i.e. 'between us'; from a parallel *bi* (*unc*) *twīh, bi twīh*, came the combined *betwih*. In *bitwuht*, the *-t* must have been added on the analogy of *betwixt*. Only in OE.; superseded in ME. by the expanded form BITWIHEN.] = BETWIXT, BETWEEN.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 13 Sio sunne and se mona habbaþ todæled butwuht him þone dæȝ and þa niht. *c* 893 — *Oros.* I. iii. § 1 Betuh Arabia and Palestina. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke x. 3 Ic sendo iuih sua lombro bituih [*Rushw.* bitwih] ulfum. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxviii. 104 Betweoh him.

† **Bitwi·hen, -twihe,** *prep. Obs.* Forms: 2 bitwihan, 2–3 bitwihen, 3 bitueiȝen, -twiȝe, -tuh(h)en, -tuh(h)e, -twhwe. [First found in 12th c. as *bitwihan*; it took the place of OE. *bitwih*, of which it was apparently a later extension, in accordance with the analogy of *betwix, betwixan, betweon, betweonan.* The variant *bitueiȝen* appears to have been influenced by *tweȝen* TWAIN; cf. also BITWEIES.] = BETWIXT, BETWEEN.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 He is iset bi-twihan god almihtin and þe. *c* 1205 LAY. 784 Lufe þe us bi-tueiȝen lið. *Ibid.* 20947 Bitwiȝe Ænglelonde and Normandie. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 255 Bituhhen heard ant nesche, bituhhe wa of þis world ant to moche wunne. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1747 Maister Nichole..Bitwihen us deme schule.

Bityl, Bityme, obs. forms of BEETLE, BETIME.

Biuncinate (bəiˌʊ·nsinēˌit), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 1 + UNCINATE, ad. L. *uncinātus* hooked, f. *uncus* hook, barb.] Having two hooks or barbs.

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 905 Biuncinate at apex.

Biunguiculate (bəiˌʊŋgwi·kiūlēˌit), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 1 + UNGUICULATE, f. L. *unguiculus*, dim. of *unguis* nail, claw.] Having two little claws.

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 935 The outer [branch] .. at apex bi-unguiculate, claws recurved.

Bi-unial (bəiˌiū·niăl), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[1] 6 + L. *ūn-us* one + -(I)AL.] Consisting of two (*e.g.* optic tubes) combined in one.

1883 *Eng. Mechanic* 6 Apr. 104 The expensive lanterns of the bi-unial and triple types.

Bi-u·nity. ? *Obs.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] II + UNITY.] A unity or oneness of two members or parts.

1646 *Game at Scotch & Eng.* 8 This unity..admits of no addition; for so the property of that Bi-unity were lost.

Biurne, -an, -on, pa. t. & pple. of BERUN *v. Obs.*

Bivalency (bi·vālĕnsi). *Chem.* [f. next; see -ENCY.] The quality of being bivalent.

1880 CLEMENSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 181 The bivalency of certain metals.

Bivalent (bi·vālĕnt), *a. Chem.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] III + *-valent*, ad. L. *valēntem*, pr. pple. of *valēre* to be worth.] Combining with two atoms of an element or radicle; also *divalent.*

1869 *Eng. Mechanic* 12 Nov. 198/3 The elements are classified as .. diatomic or bivalent .. as sulphur. 1880 CLEMENSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 121 Mercury, cadmium, and probably other bivalent metals.

Bivalve (bəi·vælv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 1 + VALVE, ad. L. *valvæ* folds of a door, folding-doors.] **A.** *adj.*

† **1.** Having two leaves or folding parts, as a shutter or door. *Obs.*

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 271 Great bivalve wooden Windows.

2. *Zool.* Having two shells united by a hinge.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Fishes which are..bivalve, as the Chama, oister, pectines. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 123 Several small bivalve shells. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 33 The ligament which holds together the shells of the bivalve Mollusca.

3. *Bot.* (A seed vessel) Having two valves.

1737 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Chelidonium majus*, The Flowers .. are succeeded by many bivalve Pods. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 191 The capsule bivalve.

B. *sb.* **1.** *pl.* Folding-doors. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. ii. 22 Doors seem to have been called bivalves where only formed of two folds.

2. *Zool.* A molluscous animal having a shell consisting of two halves joined together by an elastic ligament at the hinge, so as to open and shut like a book: such as the oyster, mussel, etc. Also the shell of such animal.

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 507 Distinction of shells into Univalves Bivalves and Turbinated. 1771 *Ibid.* LXI. 230 Four .. species, like the sea bivalve. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 876 Lamellibranchiata .. To this group belong all ordinary bivalves. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 192 The refuse-mounds consist of oysters, mussels, and other bivalves.

3. *Bot.* A bivalve capsule or seed-vessel.

Bi·valved, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] = BIVALVE *a.*: **a.** in *Zool.*; **b.** in *Bot.*

a. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 31 A shell is said to be bivalved when it consists of two parts or leaves. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 159 Small Bivalved Crustaceans.

b. 1852 E. HAMILTON *Flora Homœop.* 185 A thin, bivalved, white, ligneous shell (endocarp).

Biva·lvian. *rare.* = BIVALVE *sb.* 2.

1863 RUSSELL *Diary North & S.* 274 We went into one of the great oyster saloons, and .. had the opportunity of tasting those great bivalvians.

Bivalvous (bəivæ·lvəs), *a.* [f. BIVALVE + -OUS.] = BIVALVE *a.*

1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 188 Testaceous Animals of the turbinated and bivalvous kinds. [In mod. Dicts.]

Bivalvular (bəivæ·lviŭlăr), *a.* (and *sb.*) [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 1 + VALVULAR.] = BIVALVE: **a.** in *Zool.*; also quasi-*sb.*; **b.** in *Bot.*

a. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 100 The bivalvular Conchæ, such as Cockles. 117 Bivalvulars..found with their shells apart.

b. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 294 Those species of Panicum that have the lower flower neuter and bivalvular.

Bivaulted: see BI- *pref.*[2] 1.

† **Bive,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **bifian, befian, byfian, beofian,** 3 **beouien, buuien, biuien.** [Com. Teut.: OE. *bifian* = OS. *bibon* (MDu., Du. *beven*), OHG. *bibên* (MHG. *biben*, mod.G. *beben*), ON. *bifa*:—OTeut. **bibai-*, identified by Kluge with Skr. *bibhêmi*, reduplicated pres. of *bhî* to fear. Cf. BEE, BEVER *v.*[2]] *intr.* To shake, tremble.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 6 Þa wudas bifodon. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xcv[i]. 9 For his ansyne sceal eorðe beofian. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 51 Syo eorðe befode [*v. r.* byfode], and stanes toburston. *c* 1205 LAY. 23530 Burhmen gunnen beouien [1250 buuie]. *Ibid.* 28084 Þa gon ich to biuien! swulc ich al fur burne. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2280 Wot ic ðor mon ðat he ne biueð.

Biventer (bəivē·ntəɹ). *Phys.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] II + L. *venter* belly.] A muscle, distinguished by its two bellies or bulges; *esp.* the digastric muscle.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1740 B. MARTIN *Bibl. Technol.* xi. (ed. 2) 371 Muscles..as the Biventer, which hath two Bellies. 1843 J. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. ii. 62 The biventer, or digastricus..arises from the incisure under the mastoid process.

Biventral (bəivē·ntrăl), *a. Phys.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 1 + VENTRAL; see prec.] Having two bellies; digastric.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 689/2 Behind the amygdala is the biventral lobe.

† **Bive·ntrous,** *a. Phys. Obs.* [See prec.] Having two ventricles.

1702 W. COWPER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1182 All Animals, that have Biventrous Hearts.

Biverb (bəi·vəɹb). *rare.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] + L. *verbum* word.] A name composed of two words.

1831 SIR W. R. HAMILTON in *Life* (1882) I. 457 [In a letter to *Lord* Adare] My dear Adare (you see that .. your name is not with me, a biverb any longer).

Biverbal (bəivə·ɹbăl), *a. rare.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 6 + VERBAL; cf. prec.] Relating to two words; punning.

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xxiv. 411 This biverbal allusion.

Bivial (bi·viăl), *a. Phys.* [f. BIVI-UM + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to the *bivium.*

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* 570 The bivial ambulacra.

Bivious (bi·viəs), *a.* [f. L. *bivi-us* having two ways or passages f. *bi-* two + *via* way + -OUS.] 'That leadeth (two) different ways' (T.); having or offering two ways or courses.

a 1644 QUARLES *Virgin Wid.* III. i, I stand even balanc'd .. Beneath the burden of a bivious brest. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 86 In bivious theorems .. let virtuous considerations state the determination. 1719 J. AUBREY *Surrey* IV. 189 This Vault is bivious.

‖ **Bivium** (bi·viŏm). *Phys.* [a. L. *bivium* a place where two ways meet; see prec.] The two hinder ambulacra of Echinoderms.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* ix. 570 It is possible in any of the Echinidea, to separate the three anterior ambulacra, as the *trivium*, from the two posterior, the *bivium*; and in the fossil genus Dysaster, this separation of the ambulacra into trivium and bivium exists naturally.

Bivocal (bəivō·ukăl). [f. BI- *pref.*[2] II + VOCAL, ad. L. *vocālis* adj. 'of the voice, vocal,' sb. 'a vowel,' f. *vox* VOICE.] A combination of two vowels, a diphthong. **Bivo·calized** *ppl. a.*, placed between two vowels.

1813 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Journey* 1098 Vossius..the principal advocate of the ancient bivocals. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* App. D. 199 The softening process clearly originated .. in the interior or bivocalized position.

Bivon, variant of BEFONG *v. Obs.* to grasp.

Bivouac (bi·vwæk, bi·vuˌæk). Forms: 8 **bi-ouac, bihovac, biovac,** 9 **bivuack, bivouack, (bivouake), bivouaque,** 8– **bivouac.** [In Dictionaries since *c* 1700, but hardly in use before the French War: a. F. *bivouac, bivac*, generally said to have been introduced during the Thirty Years' War. It has with probability been referred to a dialectal (Swiss) Ger. *beiwacht*, according to Stalder, *Versuch eines Schweizerischen Idiotikon* (1812) II. 426, used in Aargau and Zürich to denote the patrol of citizens (*Schaarwache*) added (*beigegeben*) to assist the ordinary town watch by night at any time of special commotion. This remaining of a large body of men under arms all night explains the original sense of bivouac.]

1. *Mil.* Originally, a night-watch by a whole army under arms, to prevent surprise; now, a temporary encampment of troops in the field with only the accidental shelter of the place, without tents, etc.; also the place of such encampment.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Biouac or Bihovac*, an extraordinary Guard perform'd by the whole Army, when..it..continues all night under Arms..to prevent Surprize, etc. *To Raise the Biovac*, is to return the Army to their Tents, or Huts, some time after break of Day. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Biouac, bivouac, biovac*..is formed by corruption from the German *weywacht*, a double watch or guard; *Trevoux.* 1755 JOHNSON, *Biovac, bihovac, bivouac* [as in Phillips]. 'Not in use.' 1772 SIMES *Milit. Guide*, *Biovac*, a night guard, performed by the whole army, when there is any danger from the enemy. 1811 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VIII. 21 The bivouac which Hill quitted this morning appears to be an excellent situation for the cavalry to-morrow. 1813 *Examiner* 7 June 356/1 (transl. from French), The army had taken its

bivouaques. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 151 Almagro, afraid of stumbling on the enemy's bivouac. 1885 *Times* 16 May 7/1 Our troops recrossed..and went into bivouac.

fig. 1839 LONGF. *Ps. Life* v, In the world's broad field of battle, In the bivouac of Life.

2. *transf.* An encampment for the night in the open air; a camping out.

1853 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* § 6. 11 Withered leaves, which furnished to Kate her very first bivouac. 1872 C. KING *Sierra Nev.* iii. 49 Morning dawned brightly upon our bivouac among a cluster of dark firs.

Bivouac, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *Mil.* Of troops: To remain, *esp.* during the night, in the open air, without tents or covering. Also *To be bivouacked*: to be so posted or disposed.

1809 SIR J. MOORE *To Ld. Castlereagh* 13 Jan., In two forced marches, bivouacing for six or eight hours in the rain, I reached Betanzos on the 10th instant. 1815 J. CROKER in *Croker Papers* (1884) I. iii. 61 The Carrousel, where about 2000 Prussians are bivouacked. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xxii. 180 As if the British army were bivouacked on the Hog's Back.

2. *transf.* To rest or pass the night in the open air.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* II. i. 8 These distinguished personages bivouacked among the flowery heath, wrapped up in their plaids. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 3. 29 That night we bivouacked together.

Hence **Bi·vouacking** *vbl. sb.*

1812 *Examiner* 7 Dec. 771/2 Night bivouacings are very injurious. 1861 C. ANDERSON *Okavango Riv.* xvii. 192 We could not have selected a worse spot for bivouacking.

Biw-: see BEW-, BYW-.

† Biwai·t, *v. Obs.* [f. *bi-*, BE- + WAIT; cf. AWAIT *v.*] **a.** *trans.* To watch, look at. **b.** *intr.* To look about or out, be circumspect.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1322 Hwat canstu wrecche þing of steorre Bute þat þu biwaitest [*MSS.* bihaitest] hi feorre. *c* 1456 *How wise Man taught Son* 92 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 173 Thou wyse bywayt, and wele awyse.

Biway, biword: see BY-.

Biweekly, Biwhirl: see BI- *pref.*[2] 4, 1.

Biweile, biweep, etc.: see BEWAIL, etc.

† Biwe·re, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **bewerian,** 2–3 **biwerien.** [OE. *bewęrian* = OHG. *biwarjan, biwerjan,* MHG. *beweren,* mod.G. *bewehren,* f. *bi-*, BE- + OTeut. *warjan,* OHG. *warian, węrian,* ON. *verja,* OE. *węrian* to defend, protect: see WERE.] *trans.* To defend, shield, protect.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Ex.* ii. 17 Þa aras Moises & bewerode þa mædenu. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 He scal biwerian wide-wan and steopbern. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1126 Þu .. mid þine ateliche sweore Biwerest manne corn from deore.

† Biwe·rn(e, *v. Obs.* [f. *bi-*, BE- + WERN *v.* to refuse.] *trans.* To refuse or deny.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xv. (1859) 14 Was never done yet, to whom it was biwernyd.

† Biwe·ve, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1–2 **bewǽfan,** (2 **bewafen**), 3 **biwefen, -weauen, -wæiueu,** 3–5 **bi-, byweuen, -ven.** [OE. *bewǽfan* = Goth. *biwaibjan,* f. *be-, bi-,* BE- 1 + *waibjan,* in OE. *wǽfan* to wind.]

1. *trans.* To wrap up, envelop, clothe.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxiv. 65 Heo nam raþe hyre wæfels and bewæfde hig. *c* 1205 LAY. 28475 Me hire hafd bi-wefde mid ane hali rifte. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 303 Poverliche he was biweved.

fig. *c* 1205 LAY. 130 Mid wintre he wes biweaued. *c* 1275 in *O.E. Misc.* 55 Fort ye beon bywened of heueliche myhte.

2. To entwine, weave.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4085 The croune, of gold byweved, He set on his fadir heved. *c* 1400 *Rowland & Ot.* 1202 With golde abowte it was by-wevede.

† Biweve, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. *bi-*, BE- + ME. *weven* to twist, hurl: see WEVE.]

1. *trans.* To whirl or drive away.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24109 Mi soru .. Biweft þat word awai.

2. *intr.* To hurry away.

c 1205 LAY. 30856 Forð he bi-wafde, þene pic he bilæfde.

† Biwi·hele, *v. Obs.* Also **biwiȝelien.** [f. *bi-*, BE- + ME. *wiȝelien*:—OE. *wigelian* to soothsay.] To overcome by witchcraft; to bewitch.

c 1205 LAY. 969 Heo wlleð us biwiȝelien [*c* 1250 bi-cheorre] þurh heora wiðere craftes. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 56 Wenestu þat we beon so eð to biwihelen [*v. r.* biwihelin].

† Biwi·le, *v. Obs.* Also 4 **bi-, bywylen.** [f. *bi-*, BE- 1 + WILE *v.* Cf. BEGUILE.] *trans.* To overcome with wiles, ensnare, beguile.

a 1275 *Prov. Alfred* 327 in *O. E. Misc.* 123 Hue weped oþer wile, þen hue þe wille biwilen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28522 Wende i womman to be wile. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2425 Alle þay were biwyled With wymmen.

† Biwi·t, *v. Obs.* Pa. t. **biwiste, -wuste.** Pa. pple. **biwist, -wust.** [OE. *bewitan,* f. *bi-*, BE- + OE. *witan* to look.] *trans.* To look after, keep, take charge of, guard, protect, keep in safety.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *St. Oswald* in Sweet *Reader* 97/76 An ðæs cyninges þeȝna ðe his ælmessan bewiste. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Þu scoldest heo [þi limen] biwiten al swa clenliche swa crist ha þe bitahte. *c* 1275 *Pass. Our Lord* 538 in *O. E. Misc.* 52 Hyne biwusten knyhtes voure oþer vyue.

¶ Also found with strong inflexions, apparently by form-association: see next, and cf. AT-WITE.

c 1205 LAY. 13028 He .. spæc wið þæne abbod: þe þat munster biwat. *Ibid.* 20505 Twa hundred scipene: þer weoren wel biwitene.

† Biwi·te, *v. Obs.* [A strong vb.: cf. OE. *gewītan* to depart.] *intr.* To go, go away.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5203 That no man ne shulde y-wite, Whiderward hy were biwite.

† Biwi·ti(e, *v. Obs.* Also **biwittien, -witeȝen, -witteȝen.** [OE. *bewitian,* f. *bi-*, BE- 1 + *wittian*: see WITIE.] *trans.* To watch over, observe, guard, keep.

c 1000 *Beowulf* 2860 Ða [nicras] on undern mæl ·oft bewitiȝað sorhfulne sið on sæġl-rade. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 195 Đe deuel..is gredi uppen woreld richeise..and ȝiep him to biwitiende. *c* 1205 LAY. 27198 Bi-halnes he sende..wel iwepnede men ·þene wude to bi-witeȝen.

† Biwla·ppe, *v. Obs.* [A confusion of *bewrappe* and *lap,* ME. *lappen.*] = BEWRAP.

1388 WYCLIF *Job* xviii. 11 Dredis..schulen biwlappe hise feet [*v. r.* bewrappe].

† Biwre·nch(e, *v. Obs.* [OE. *bewręncan,* f. BE- 1 + *wręncan* to WRENCH.] To cheat, deceive.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 92 Ȝe schulen iseon alle þes deofles wieles: hu he biwrencheð & bicherreð wreches.

Biwreo, -wrien, var. BEWRY *v. Obs.* to cover.

† Biwri·xle, *v. Obs.* [ME., f. *bi-*, BE- 1 + WRIXLEN, OE. *wrixlan, -ian,* to change.] *trans.* To change, transform.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 262 He..scheaweð him to ou flesliche and licamliche iðe messe, biwrien [biwrixlet] þauh, in oðres like—under breades heouwe. *Ibid.* 310 He is him sulf al biwrixled, & bicumen, of Godes child, þes deofles bearn.

‖ **Bixa** (bi·ksă). [Native name in Central America.] A genus of small trees, natives of tropical America, from the fruits of one species of which (*B. orellana*) the dye anatta is prepared. Hence **Bixin,** **a.** The colouring principle of anatta; **b.** A variety of anatta of greatly increased colouring power.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 600. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v.

Bixwort, 'an herb,' is apparently an error of some kind, in Phillips 1706, and Bailey's Folio of 1730, whence copied by Johnson and modern dictionaries. It is unknown to the herbalists.]

Biys, var. of BYSS 'fine linen.' *Obs.*

† Bi3ule, *v. Obs.* [for *bi-ȝuhele(n,* f. *bi-*, BE- + *ȝuhele(n* :—OE. **ġēogelian,* in *ġēogelere* a juggler, cogn. w. OHG. *gougulâri,* mod.G. *gaukler.*] *trans.* To BEGUILE.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 268 Vor þet is his unwrench..þet he haueð monie holi men grimliche biȝuled. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1054 þurh wiheles & wicchecreftes wurcheð Sume wundres & biȝuleð [*v. r.* biȝulið] unwiten.

Bizant, Bizantine, obs. ff. BEZANT, BYZANTINE.

Bizarre (bizā·r, or as Fr. *bizar*), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **bizare, bizarr.** [mod.Eng. (17th c.), a. F. *bizarre* 'odd, fantastic,' formerly 'brave, soldier-like'; cf. Sp. and Pg. *bizarro* 'handsome, brave,' It. *bizzarro* 'angry, choleric,' dial. Fr. (Berry) *bigearrer* to quarrel. Littré suggests that the Spanish word is an adaptation of Basque *bizarra* beard, in the same manner as *hombre de bigote* moustached man, is used in Sp. for a 'man of spirit'; but the history of the sense has not been satisfactorily made out.

1667 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 161 We have hardly any words that do so fully express the French..*naivete, ennui, bizarre, concert..emotion, defer, effort*..let us therefore (as the Romans did the Greek) make as many of these do homage as are like to prove good citizens.]

1. At variance with recognized ideas of taste, departing from ordinary style or usage; eccentric, extravagant, whimsical, strange, odd, fantastic.

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life,* Her attire seemed as bizare as her person. 1668 DRYDEN *Maid. Queen* Pref., The Ornament of Writing, which is greater, more various and bizarre in Poesie than in any other kind. 1757 HUME *Stand. Taste, Ess.* (1875) I. 270 Ariosto pleases; but not..by his bizarre mixture of the serious and comic styles. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* (1863) 42 Such oddity of gestures and manner as befitted their bizarre and fantastic appearance. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 352 The bizarre superstitions by which he was surrounded.

b. *esp.* At variance with the standard of ideal beauty or regular form; grotesque, irregular.

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 577 The bizarre wooden cuts of Caxton. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xi. § 14 If the arch be of any bizarre form, especially ogee. 1861 N. WOODS *Pr. Wales in Canada* 359 The capitol is a bizarre Græco-American building which runs much to windows.

c. *absol.* or quasi-*sb.*

1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 99 An intentional striving at the bizarre. 1851 R. WORNUM *Exhib. a Lesson in Taste* 5/2 In the Renaissance [architecture], we have.. a prevalence of the bizarre and a love of profusion of parts.

2. *Hort.* Applied to variegated species of garden flowers, as tulips and carnations. Often as *sb.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Bizarre,* a term used among the florists for a particular kind of carnation, which has its flowers striped or variegated with three or four colours. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 343/2 Bizarre tulips have a yellow ground marked with purple or scarlet of different shades. 1883 *Athenæum* 30 June 825/3 The 'streaked gillyflower' is the clove so crossed as to become a 'bizarre.'

‖ **Bizarrerie** (bizā·rərī, bizā·rĕri). [F. *bizarrerie.*] Bizarre quality.

1741–70 *Lett. Mrs. Carter* (1808) 207 The bizarreries which arise from the mixture of good and bad which makes up the composition of most folks. 1828 SCOTT *Tapestr. Chamber,* Rich in all the bizarrerie of the Elizabethan school. 1844 *For. Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 60 Bizarreries. 1858 BAGEHOT *Lit. Studies* II. 194 The bizarrerie of Mr. Dickens's genius.

Bizcacha variant of BISCACHA.

Bize, obs. form of BICE.

Bizel, -le, obs. forms of BEZEL, BEZZLE.

Bizygomatic (bəi·zigomæ·tik), *a.* [f. BI- *pref.*[2] 5 + ZYGOMATIC.] Joining the two zygomatic arches.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. ii. 252 The maximum transverse or bizygomatic diameter of the face.

Bizz, -ard, -ie, Sc. ff. of BUZZ, BUZZARD, BUSY.

Bla(a, Blaad: see BLAE, BLAD, BLADE.

Blab (blæb), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–7 **blabbe,** 6– blab. [The history of *blab* and *blabber,* and the question of their mutual relations, if any, is very obscure. *Blabbe* sb. 'chatterer' occurs in Chaucer *c* 1374, and is very common thenceforth; *blab* sb. 'chatter, loose talk' is in *Tale of Beryn* (*c* 1400), but has not been found elsewhere before the 16th c., when appears also *blab* vb. 'to chatter' (1535), followed in course by its agent noun *blabber.* But the vb. *blabber* is earlier than any of these; it occurs in *Piers Ploughman* (1362), and is (with its deriv. *blabberer*) very common in Wyclif; the facts thus forbid us to take *blabber* as a frequentative derivative of *blab* vb.; while no analogy exists for the formation of either (of the only two early words) *blabbe* sb., *blabber* vb., from the other. It would be hardly justifiable to assume *blabbe* to be a 14th c. abbreviation of *blabberer.* For forms akin to *blabber* in other langs. see that word. With *blabbe* we have to compare a sb. *labbe* 'revealer of secrets, blabber,' in Chaucer, and a vb. *labbe* of same age in P. Ploughman, with pple. *labbyng* 'blabbing, open-mouthed,' also in Chaucer, identical with ODu. *labben* to chatter 'garrire' (Stratm.). *Blabbe* might be a mixed form due to association of *labbe* and *blabber*; but may also be purely onomatopœic. Cf. BABBLE.]

1. An open-mouthed person, one who has not sufficient control over his tongue; a revealer of secrets or of what ought to be kept private; a babbler, tattler, or tell-tale; used also of the tongue. (Exceedingly common in 16th and 17th c.; unusual in literature since *c* 1750.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 251 Proverbis canst thi self ynow, and wost Ayenst that vice for to bene a blabbe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 37 Blabbe, labbe, wreyare of cownselle, *futilis, anubicus.* 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. iv. 199/2 Thou shalt be noo tale teller ne blabbe to defame man or woman falsely. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xvi. 29 He yᵗ is a blabbe of his tonge, maketh deuysion amonge prynces. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* IV. 933 Now I will plaie the blab. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 105 Fame, the blab vnciuil. 1600 HEYWOOD 2 *Edw. IV,* 148 This tongue was never knowne to be a blab. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 644. 197 A long-tongued blab, uttering the secrets committed to him. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 491 To be excluded all friendship, and avoided as a blab. 1853 *C. Anchester* I. 290 Miss Lawrence is a blab. 1869 SPURGEON *J. Ploughm. Talk* 42 Some men are quite as bad blabs as the women.

2. Loose talk or chatter; babbling; divulging of secrets.

c 1400 *Beryn* 3022 Leve thy blab, lewd fole! 1548 HALL *Chron. Rich. III* an. 2 If he had taryed styl, the duke had not made so many blabbes of his counsail. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 127 Thus the blabbe of his tongue, turned to his confusion. 1679 *Observ. last Dutch Wars* 8 You with your blustring blabs. 1863 W. WHITMAN *Elem. Drifts* 2 All that blab whose echoes recoil on me.

† 3. ? as *adj.* Incontinent of speech. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Blabbe, *linguax.* 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 20 Fame is blab. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1621) 250 Phrenzie, that makes the vaunter insolent; The talk-full, blab.

4. *Comb.* See after BLAB *v.*

† Blab, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [A variant of BLEB, BLOB.] A bubble; a blister, a swelling.

1656 TRAPP *Comm. Acts* viii. 9 Such a blab the devil had blown up there, as a small wind may blow up a bubble. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 115 I've had .. the blabs [*note,* Nettle-rash].

Hence **Blab-lipped** = BLABBER-LIPPED.

c 1430 *Chester Pl.* (1818) 41 If any blabb-lipped boyes be in my way They shall rue it by mighty Mahowne. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XLIII. CXXVIII, Blab-lipt, beetle-browd, and bottle-nozed.

Blab, *v.*[1] Also 6–7 **blabb(e,** (6 **blobbe**). [App. f. *blabbe,* BLAB *sb.*[1]; prob. under the influence of BLABBER *v.*] To talk or utter as a blab.

† 1. *trans.* To utter with open mouth; usually with *out.* Also *absol.* To talk much or ineptly; to chatter, babble, 'blether.' *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xv. 2 A foolish mouth blabbeth out nothinge but foolishnesse [1568 *Bishops',* bableth; 1611 poureth out, *marg.* Heb. belcheth or bubbleth]. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 1 Blab, *garrire, multiloqui.* 1598 DELONEY *Jacke Newb.* vii. 87 He blabbed out this broken English.

2. *trans.* To open one's mouth about (a thing better kept in); to tell, or reveal indiscreetly.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 48, I do hold yt lawful

..to blab theyre secrecye priuat. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B iiij b, Ile blabb all, and not sticke to tell. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 22 Must I recount my shame, Blab my misdeeds? 1612 R. CARPENTER *Soules Sent.* 101 To blab or blaze a dead mans follies. 1620 *Swetnam Arraign'd* (1880) 28 What will not women blab to those they love. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 38 It will be said I blab every thing. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* xiv. 459 One of the Boors .. afterwards blabbed the real facts of the transaction. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 179 This pushing talkative divine, who was always blabbing secrets.

b. Often with *out* (*forth, abroad*).

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xiii. 44 He blabbeth it not abrode to others. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 822 He blabbed not out all the conspiracy. 1635 *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. 269 He had blabbed forth somewhat to the prejudice of the King. 1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 433 Oh! that some courteous ghost would blab it out. 1869 DIXON *Tower* (1870) II. xiv. 141 He blabbed out the secret to his priest.

3. *intr.* To talk indiscreetly about what should be kept secret, to reveal or betray secrets.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. ii. 63 When my tongue blabs, then let mine eyes not see. 1733 SWIFT *Poetry* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 188 If you blab, you are undone. 1747 B. HOADLY *Suspic. Husb.* III. ii, Mum's the Word, I never blab. 1865 CARLYLE *Fred. Gt.* IV. II. i. 18 His Brother .. had blabbed upon the Prince. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 202 We certainly should not have guessed it, if he had not blabbed.

4. *trans.* (*transf.*) To reveal otherwise than by talking; to betray, bewray.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 154 Beaufords red sparkling eyes blab his hearts mallice. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* I. 14 His age is blab'd by silver haires. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wond.-wkg. Provid.* 103 Least his watry eyes should blab abroad the secret conjunction of his affections.

5. *Comb.*, as *blab-mouth, -tongue.*

1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 14 O blab-tongue Tantalus, why dost not eate? 1683 CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cl.* 34 Report, the blab-tongue of those tell-tale times. 1865 *Washington Star* 29 Apr., Such a shallow-pated blab-mouth.

† Blab, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. BLAB *sb.*[2]; cf. BLEB, BLOB.] *trans.* To swell, make swollen (the cheeks). Hence **Blabbed** *ppl. a.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 427 Some of them looke pale, with a paire of flaggie blabd-cheekes. 1719 RAMSAY *Content* Wks. 1848 I. 148 [She] Blabs her fair cheeks till she is almost blind. Poor Phillis' death the briny pearl demands.

Blab-lipped: see after BLAB *sb.*[2]

Blabber (blæ·bəɹ), *sb.* [f. BLAB *v.* + -ER[1].] One who blabs; one who reveals secrets, a tell-tale.

1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* (1582) 94a, He was .. a great blabber of his tongue. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* v. iii, in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Peace, fellowe Godfrey. I'l now play the blabber. 1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 491 The indiscretion of this blabber. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 236 Time, that blabber of more fatal secrets.

† Bla·bber, *a.* Also 5 blabyr, 6–7 blaber. [First in comb. *blabyr-lyppyd*, in the *Catholicon* 1483, the *Prompt.* *c* 1440 having the earlier *babbyr-lyppyd*, used also by Langland 1377 (see BABBER-LIPPED). But there was also a 15–17th c. form *blab-lipped* (see BLAB *sb.*[2]), which is of more simple explanation: cf. BLOB, BLOBBER, BLUBBER, BUBBLE, all expressing the sense of swelling or inflation.] Swollen, protruding; said of the lips (e.g. of negroes), and sometimes the cheeks.

1552 HULOET, Blabber lyppes, *dimissa labra.* 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 530 The divels of Crowland, with their blabber lips [*labiis pendentibus*]. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Sp. Gipsy* IV. iii, She has full blabber cheeks. 1687 SHADWELL *Juvenal* 108 What ugly blabber-lipps had he! 1833 COLERIDGE in *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 177 A waxy face and a blabber lip. [In *Poems* III. 87 (1834) 'blubber lip.']

Hence **Blabber-lipped** *ppl. a.*

[1377, 1440, 1607; see BABBER-LIPPED.] 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 33 Blabyrlyppyd, *broccus, labrosus.* *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 927 Ye..blabyr-lyppyd bycchys. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XI. xxxvii, Others againe who are blabber-lipped are named in Latine *Labiones.* 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 101 The most .. blabber-lipped, and flat nosed girles that may be had through all Egypt. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4034/4 Run away ..a short Negro Man..blabber Lip'd..long Heel'd.

† Blabber, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 blaberen, blaiberen, 5 blaberyn, -veryn, blabir, -yr, 5–6 blaber, 6 blabbar, 7 -or, 6–7 blabber. [ME. *blaberen*, late 14th c. Words of similar form appear in other Teut. langs.: cf. ON. *blâbbra* (cited by Rietz), Da. *blabbre* to babble, gabble, Sw. dial. *blaffra* to prattle, G. *blappern* (Grimm), *plappern* to blab, babble, prate. But the evidence is not sufficient to show whether any of these were actually connected with the English word, or whether they agree only in being natural expressions of the action involved, which seems to be essentially that of producing a confused repetition or combination of labial (*b*) and lingual (*l, r*) sounds. It is noteworthy that in the earliest instance quoted, *blaberde* varies in the MSS. with *babeled, bablide*, etc.: cf. BABBLE. See further under BLAB.]

1. *intr.* To make sounds with the lips and tongue as an infant (cf. sense 3); to speak inarticulately or indistinctly; to babble, to mumble.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 8 So I blaberde [*v. r.* blaberid, babelide, -ed, bablide] on my Beodes. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Esdr.* Prol., The tunge kut of it shal blaberen. *c* 1505 KENNEDIE *Flyting* 344 And blaberis that noyis mennis eris to here.

1530 PALSGR. 456 My sonne dothe but blabber yet, he can nat speke his wordes playne. *a* 1800 *Ballad 'Ld. Ingram'* xxi, in Child's *Ballads* III. 131/2 A' was for the bonnie babe That lay blabbering in her bleed.

b. *trans.*

c 1505 DUNBAR *Flyting* 112 Fairar Inglis..Than thow can blabbar with thy Carrik lippis.

2. *intr.* To chatter, babble, talk idly or senselessly.

c 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 376 þei blaiberen þus for defaute of witt. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 164 Boys now blaberyn. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 53 þat oþer cristen peple presume not to blaber aȝenst oure goddes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 37 Blaberyn, or speke wythe-owte resone, *blatero.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 33 To Blabyr, *blaterare.*

b. *trans.*; also with *out, forth.* Cf. *blab, blurt.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 168 Prestis .. blabren out matynys and masse..wiþ-outen deuocion and contemplacion. *Ibid.* 73 þei prechen not cristis gospel..but blaberen forþe anticristis bullis. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. 417 Did blabber out what he had found. 1624 A. H. in *J. Davies' Wks.* (1878) II. 81 And blabber forth His Funerall, in Rimes.

† 3. To move the tongue between the lips in mockery. *Obs.* Cf. BLEAR *v.*[2]

1530 PALSGR. 456, I blaber, I put forthe the lyppe, as one dothe his tonge in his heed..his tonge blabred in his heed, *Je baboye.* 1611 COTGR., *Baboyer*, to blabber with the lips: to famble, to falter. 1629 *Schoole Gd. Manners* (Halliw.) To mocke anybody by blabboring out the tongue is the part of..lewd boyes.

† Bla·bberer. *Obs.* One who blabbers.

c 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 234 For to speke as blaborers may take here.

† Bla·bbering, *vbl. sb.* [f. BLABBER *v.* + -ING[1].] Inarticulate, imperfect or foolish speaking; babble.

c 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 127 And so to blaberynge in þis speche mannis voicis ben not sufficient. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 384 Ces now youre blaberyng in the develis name. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Prol. 33 This ignorant blabring imperfyte. 1795 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* (1822) 234 The vain blabbering of that iniquitous knave.

† Bla·bbering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Speaking inarticulately or irrationally; babbling.

c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xl. 88 (Gibbs MS.) He þat is vnknowynge and blaberynge. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 108 þat blaberyng are wiþ oþes blent. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 38 Blabbering fooles superflue of language. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 Blaberand eccho.

Bla·bbing, *vbl. sb.* [f. BLAB *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] Indiscreet talking; publishing or revealing of secrets.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxv, For bis blabbing him to her the which had had his Ring. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 9 (1751) 52 Many here wish you would forhear blabbing. *a* 1791 WESLEY *Husb. & Wives* iii. § 8 Wks. 1811 IX. 67 Be strange to one whom experience has convinced of blabbing. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* II. 536 Blabbing of secrets.

Blabbing (blæ·biŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That blabs or publishes secrets.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 1 The gaudy, blabbing, and remorsefull day. 1637 MILTON *Comus* 138 The blabbing eastern scout, The nice morn. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-Cr.* II. viii. 85 This blabbing and talkative old Fellow. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. v. vi, Curse me the blabbing lip.

† Bla·bbish, *a. Obs.* [f. BLAB *sb.* + -ISH[1].] Of the nature of a blab, given to blabbing.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV. I. 119 So simple and blabbish.

Blabery, obs. form of BLAEBERRY.

Blacche, obs. form of BLATCH, blacking.

Black (blæk), *a.* Forms: 1 blæc (*def.* blace), 1–4 blac, 2–6 blake, 3–5 blak, 5 blaak(e, 4–7 blacke, 5– black. [OE. *blæc, blac* (def. *blace*) = OHG. *blah-, blach-* (in comb.); a word of difficult history. In OE., found also (as the metres show) with long vowel *blâce, blâcan*, and thus confused with *blâc* shining, white:—OTeut. **blaiko-* (see BLAKE), as is shown by the fact that the latter also occurs with short vowel, *blăc, blăcum*; in ME. the two words are often distinguishable only by the context, and sometimes not by that. (Cf. ¶ 7.) ON. *blakkr* is not an exact phonetic equivalent, but, if native, points to an OTeut. **blakko-* (for *blakno*: see Kluge *Beitr.* ix. 162). Sievers suggests that the original Teutonic types were **blæ̆kno-, *blakko-*, subsequently levelled to *blæ̆ko-, blako-, blakko-*, giving the OE. and ON. words; in this case **blæ̆k-no-* might be pa. pple. of a vb. **blæ̆kan* to burn (cogn. w. Gr. φλέγειν), and the original sense 'burnt, scorched.' Cf. BLATCH, which points to an OTeut. **blakkjo-*, from *blakko-*. In Eng. *black* has quite displaced the original colour-word SWART, which remains in the other Teutonic languages.]

I. *literal.* The proper word for a certain quality practically classed among colours, but consisting optically in the total absence of colour, due to the absence or total absorption of light, as its opposite *white* arises from the reflection of all the rays of light.

1. As a colour pertaining to objects, even in full light: Absorbing all light; 'of the colour of night' (J.); 'of the colour of soot or coal'; 'of the darkest possible hue'; swart. (Perfect blackness being a rare attribute of objects, those from the surface of which very little light is reflected are commonly called *black.*)

Beowulf 3606 Hrefn blaca heofenes wynne. *c* 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* II. xvi. (Bosw.) He hæfde blæc feax, and blacne andwlitan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* vi. 12 *Niger cornus*, blac hrem. *c* 1205 LAY. 17699 Ane blake cladde. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 6259 Al blak so colebrond. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2461 þan lai he þar so blac so pych. 1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* v. 11 Blac [1388 blake] as a crowe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 38 Blak, *niger, ater.* *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlviii. 143 In helle to dwelle with feendes blake. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 51 Hattes of blake velwett and whyte feethers. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 266 To look like her are Chimney-sweepers blacke. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* v. 36 Thou canst not make one haire white or blacke. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inf. & Ab. Physic* 71 She had been in the black Box (meaning the Coffin) e're now. 1710 J. CLARK *Rohault's Physique* (1729) I. 223 The Black Body..absorbs and choaks all the Rays. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. v. 425 They put on mourning garments, which were always black. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's D.* 28 That hair More black than ashbuds in the front of March. 1885 LD. BLACKBURN in *Times* 9 July 3/2 It has been observed..that no number of black rabbits would ever make a black horse.

b. Of a very dark colour closely approaching black.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 7 Take black sugur for mener menne. 1718 POPE *Iliad* I. 608 The priest himself..Pours the black wine. 1853 C. KNIGHT *Once upon Time* (1859) 417 On every road-side was what was familiarly termed 'the black ditch.' In every alley was a lesser black ditch. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* i. 3 The blackest of port-wine.

c. Having an extremely dark skin; strictly applied to negroes and negritos, and other dark-skinned races; often, loosely, to non-European races, little darker than many Europeans.

890 [see 1]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 234 Blac as a bloamon. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 10 Muchele del blaccre þen euer eni blamon. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2785 Among þe Sarsynz blake. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 14 The bodyes of men begin to waxe blacke and to be scorched. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. ii. 12 Blacke men are Pearles, in beauteous Ladies eyes. 1666–7 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Jan., Her little black boy came by him. 1782 *India Gaz.* 30 Mar. (Y.) The black officers..were drummed out of the cantonments. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 24 Forrest says the Pappua Caffres are as black as the Caffres of Africa. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 141 The 'old Ab' was manned by one black boy, sixty years old.

d. *fig.* Of or pertaining to the negro race.

1852 T. HUGHES in *J. Ludlow's Hist. U. S.* 342 The 'black law,' by which coloured people were excluded from the territory. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 152 The black blood that I now knew to circulate in my veins.

2. With the names of various objects prefixed, by way of comparison, as *coal-, jet-, pitch-, raven-black.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxvii, My mistress eyes are raven-black. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4782/4 Stolen or stray'd .. a cole black Horse. 1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* II. 89 On his head, observe the jett-black glossy velvet cap.

3. Characterized in some way by this colour.

a. Having black hair; dark-complexioned. (Cf. the surnames *Black, Blackie.*) *arch.* or *Obs.*

a 1067 *Chart. Eadweard* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 242 And Ælfwynes gherde ðe blake. *c* 1190 *Vita S. Godrici* § 510 (1845) 417 Mulier pedissequa..cognomento Blache, id est Nigri, mercenaria. *c* 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 556, I dred me sair for the blak dowglass. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 133 How if she be Blacke and Witty? 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 30 Apr., Took up Mr. Hater and his wife..I found her to be a very pretty, modest, black woman. 1715 R. NELSON *A Kempis' Chr. Exerc.* vii. 13 The Fair, the Black, the Learned, the Unlearned, do all pass away. 1815 *Hist. Univ. Camb.* I. 144 The portrait in the Master's lodge represents him as a handsome black man.

b. Wearing black clothing, armour, etc.

1298 [see BLACK MONK]. *c* 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 184 in *E. E. P.*, Blake monekes he seȝ, As hit crowen and choȝen were. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 49 The rede knyghte ne the blake. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 73 Clement..retained only 200 horse and 2000 foot of the black bands so called from their being clad in mourning. 1877 BROCKETT *Cross & Cr.* 154 The black, or monastic clergy.

4. Characterized by absence of light.

a. Enveloped in darkness; dark, dusky, swart.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 81 The blacke winter night. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5359 The blak shadowes. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. vi. 17 Heere walke I, in the black brow of night. 1637 MILTON *Comus* 61 In thick shelter of black shades imbower'd. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 69 That hour, o' night's black arch the key stane. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* x, The rain fell fast, and it grew black. 1883 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* II. 168 Storms howling down the black chimney in the blacker night.

b. Of deep water, clouds, the clouded sky, etc.: Reflecting and transmitting little light; dark, sombre, dusky, gloomy.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. ii. 153 þe nyȝt ne wiþstondeþ nat to hym by þe blake cloudes. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 369 The weder wex than wonder blak. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xviii. 45 The heauen was blacke with cloudes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 874 Water of the Sea..looketh Blacker when it is moved, and Whiter when it resteth. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, III. 84 The young Princes were imbarqued in a Ship at Tower wharfe, and conveyed..to Sea, so cast into the Blacke deeps. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. lxxiii, The blackest sky Foretells the heaviest tempest.

5. Deeply stained with dirt; soiled, dirty, foul.

a 1300 *Havelok* 555 In a poke ful and blac. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1637 But he [i.e. Eolus] Toke out hys blake trumpe of bras That fouler than the Devill was. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. V. 229 Blake flokkes of Scottes [*tetri Scotorum greges*]. *Mod. Proverb. Rime.* I'd rather have black hands, and plenty of meat, Than never such white ones, and nothing to eat.

6. *Black* is used in naming varieties or species

of animals naturally distinguished by this colour, as *black bear, beetle, duck, rat*; also varieties or species (or what are popularly so considered) of plants characterized by darkness of stem, leaf, etc., as *black bindweed, hellebore, parsley, spleenwort*, etc. See these and the like under the generic names BEAR, BEETLE, BINDWEED, HELLEBORE, etc.

¶ **7.** In ME. it is often doubtful whether *blac, blak, blake*, means 'black, dark,' or 'pale, colourless, wan, livid' = OE. *blác*; see farther under BLAKE.

c 1205 LAY. 19890 Ænne stunde he wes blac; and on heuwe swiðe wak. Ane while he wes reod. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 249 His leoc deaðliche ant blac and elheowet. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 747. I am bot erþe ful euel, & vsle so blake. *c* 1330 *Roland & V.* 434 [Charlemagne was] of a stern sight, Blac of here and rede of face. [He had 'la chevelure belle' (Martin, from Eginhard.)] *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* ix, Alle bare was the body, and blak by the bone.

II. *fig.*

8. Having dark or deadly purposes, malignant; pertaining to or involving death, deadly; baneful, disastrous, sinister.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 22 Many a black curse haue they of the poore commons for their doing. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 56 That black Name, Edward, black Prince of Wales. 1640 HABINGTON *Castara* II. II. xxxii, The blacke edict of a tyrant grave. *Ibid.* II. II. xi, By Fate rob'd even of that blacke victory. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 18 ¶ 1 Think it madness to be unprepar'd against the black moment. 1758 H. WALPOLE *Catal. R. Authors* (1759) I. 142 The throne..usurped by the Queen's black enemy, Philip. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* v. i. 195 That's a black augury!

9. Foul, iniquitous, atrocious, horribly wicked.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* (1588) App., You wil haue a blacke soule..if you doe not the sooner forsake the Queene..and her heresies. 1592 GREENE *Groatsw. Wit* (1617) 33 Black is the remembrance of my blacke works. *c* 1600 J. DAVIES in Farr's *S. P.* I. 255 Red Seas to drowne our blacke Egyptian Sins. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 23 The portion of the blackest criminals. 1713 S. PYCROFT *Free-thinking* 25 He has vented the blackest Calumnies. 1738 A. M'AULAY in *Swift's Lett.* clxx, I shall never be guilty of such black ingratitude. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVII. vii, Concealing facts of the blackest dye. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* v, Die with the black lie flapping on your lips.

10. Clouded with sorrow or melancholy; dismal, gloomy, sad.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xlii. 9 What a black gloomy condition am I now in? 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 234 He had also very black fits of the spleen. 1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 16 The slow, still march of black despair.

b. Of the countenance, the 'look' of things, prospects: Clouded with anger, frowning; threatening, boding ill; the opposite of *bright* and *hopeful*.

1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 190 When the Face of affairs looked blackest and no glimpse of Comfort appeared. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* II. 25 His countenance was black as night. 1840 E. ELLIOTT *Corn-Law Rhymes* 119 The crew will no longer regard my child with black looks.

c. Hence *To look black*: to frown, to look angrily (*at* or *upon* a person).

1814 MISS AUSTEN *Mansf. Pk.* (1870) I. vi. 50 My brother-in-law..looked rather black upon me. 1855 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* xv, Black as thunder looked King Padella at this proud noble. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo*, The monks looked black.

11. Indicating disgrace, censure, liability to punishment, etc. Cf. BLACK BOOKS, BLACK LIST, etc. Often accompanied by some symbol actually black, as in quot. 1840.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 286 To punish by a note, which may be called, the Black Bill. *c* 1830 A. PICKEN *Chang. Charlie*, When mounted..on the top of the black stool, he seemed..delighted. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* viii, Write Curzon down, Denounced..Put a black cross against the name of Curzon.

III. Phrases and combinations.

12. Phrases. *To say black is anyone's eye* (*eyebrow, nail*, etc.): to find fault with, to lay anything to his charge (? *obs.*) *Black in the face*: having the face made dark crimson or purple by strangulation, passion, or strenuous and violent effort.

1528 ROY *Sat.* (1845) They eate their belies full..And none sayth blacke is his eye. 1589 *Hay any Work* 36 If you were my chaplains once, I trowe John Whitgift..durst not once say blacke to your eies. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 250 He knew that the law could not say black was his eye, and that the judge upon the bench would pronounce him righteous. 1720 *Vade-mec. Malt-Worms* 11 None can say that black's his eyebrow to him. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX. iv, I defy anybody to say black is my eye. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. Falling Minist.* Wks. 1812 II. 121 Swore himself black in the face. 1828 CARR *Craven Dial.* II. 2 'Thou cannot say black's my nail'.. *Cui tu nihil dicas vitii.* Ter. 1836 DICKENS *Pickw.* v, Mr. Winkle pulled..till he was black in the face. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 67 Though we should boast..till we were black in the face.

13. Black and blue, orig. *blak and bla, blak and blo*, of which the present form is a corruption arising when *blo* became obsolete after 1550. The proper *black and blae* remains in the north, though often supplanted there also by the literary form.

esp. Of the human body: Discoloured by beating, bruising, or pinching, so as to have black and 'blue' or livid bruises: as *to beat* (*any one*) *black and blue*. Also *absol.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8073 Four sarzins..Blac and bla [*Trin.* blak and blo] als led þai war. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 506 Þe leches ben to him y-go, Gy þai finde blaike and blo. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 206 Bett hym blak and bloo. 1552 HULOET, Beaten blacke and bloo, *suggilatus*. 1563 HYLL *Arte Garden.* (1593) 68 The black and blewe of a stripe. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 942 Flew To rescue Knight from black and blue. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2577/4 His right Eye black and blue with a Blow. 1785 BURNS *Twa Herds* xii, Aft hae made us black and blae. *a* 1845 HOOD *Happy New Year* xii, He's come home black and blue from the cane.

14. Black and tan (of a kind of terrier dog): Having black hair upon the back, and tan (yellowish brown) hair upon the face, flanks, and legs. Also *ellipt.* as *sb.*

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* vi. 272 Out jumped a little black and tan terrier dog. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 464/1 A jealous little black-and-tan stood by.

15. Black and white: a. *adj.* Having a surface diversified with black and white.

1878 STEVENSON *Inl. Voy.*, Black-and-white cattle fantastically marked.

b. *sb.* Black characters upon white paper; writing. *In* (†*under*) *black and white*: in writing or in print. (*Black on white* is a fanciful alteration.)

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 314 Moreouer sir, which indeede is not vnder white and black, this plaintiffe here..did call me asse. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 136 We stay not till we have gotten it under black and white. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 286 ¶ 3 Give us in Black and White your Opinion in the Matter. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* IV. x. (1849) 180 A confirmed black and white agreement. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 117 In Authentic black-on-white against them. 1866 W. COLLINS *Armadale* IV. xv, The whole story of her life, in black and white.

c. *Art.* (A sketch or drawing in) black or dark tint on white paper, or with white colour used.

1885 *Athenæum* 21 Feb. 251/1 Pictures and drawings in black and white.

16. Often prefixed to other adjectives of colour, indicating a blackish shade of the latter, as *black-brown, -grey*, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 152 *Ferrugo*, blac purpur. 1462 *Test. Ebor.* II. 254 Unum equum coloris le blak-gray. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* 2037/4 Stolen or strayed..a black-brown Gelding. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* XXVII. (1878) 343 A long low line of blackest green. 1863 BROWNING *Pippa P.* I, Its black-blue canopy seemed let descend. 1877 G. NEVILE *Horses* XV. 105 A black-chestnut will clip the same colour he was before.

17. quasi-*adv.* with an adj., as in **black babbling,** babbling maliciously, slanderous; **black boding,** of ill omen, inauspicious; **black fasting,** enduring a very severe fast; *blacklooking*, etc.

1624 QUARLES *Job* (1717) 168 Earths *black-babling daughter (she that hears And vents alike, both truth and forgeries). 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 8 *Black-boding man Receives, not suffers, death's tremendous blow. 1664 *Floddan F.* vii. 66 *Black fasting as they were born. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* XVI, To sit for ten hours thegither, *black fasting. 1854 J. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. XX. 328 He was a little, *black-looking man.

18. In parasynthetic comb., as *black-aproned, -backed, -bearded, -berried, -bodied, -bordered, -capped, -coated, -coloured, -cornered, -edged, -favoured, -footed, -gowned, -hafted, -haired, -headed, -hearted, -hilted, -hoofed, -legged, -lipped, -margined, -plumed, -robed, -skinned, -stoled, -throated, -visaged*, etc., etc. Most of these are later than 16th c.: their number may be increased indefinitely, and they may have derivatives, as *blackheartedness*.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 387 For aye consort with *blacke browd night. 1871 *Member for Paris* II. 67 A sort of *black-coated Mephistopheles. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne Regim.* Fiv, *Blacke colered wyne. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 47 When the day serues, before *blacke-corner'd night. 1865 MISS YONGE *Clever Wom. of Fam.* I. i. 5 Hurry to the drawing-room, and tear open the *black-edged letter. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1668/4 A middle siz'd, *Black Favour'd [man]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* VIII. 3780 Telamon truly was a tulke full faire, *Blake horit. 1771 BURKE *Powers of Juries* Wks. X. 122 Whether a *black-haired man or a fair-haired man presided in the Court. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* xli. 106 The great *black-headed titmouse. 1863 *Times* 10 Apr., The *'black-hearted traitors' of the North..worse than the *'black-hearted miscreants' of the South. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 250 Downright malignity and *blackheartedness. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. xxii, The *black-stoled brethren. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 126 Hearing the hoarse cry of the *black-throated diver. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 238 An house of *blacke veyled Nunnes. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4695/3 This William Charlton is a *black visag'd Man. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* (1647) 41 Styx, and *black-wav'd Acheron.

19. Specialized comb. (For such as **black cattle, black coal, black draught,** etc. see CATTLE, COAL, DRAUGHT, etc.) **Black-apronry,** the wearers of black aprons, the clerical and legal professions; **black-band,** an earthy carbonate of iron found in the coal measures, and containing coaly matter sufficient for calcining the ore; †**black bowl,** a drinking bowl; †**black canon,** a canon regular of St. Augustine; **black character** = BLACK-LETTER; **black-coat,** a depreciative term for clergyman, parson; †**black-choler,** one of the four humours of early physiologists, melancholy; see CHOLER; **Black Country,** parts of Staffordshire and Warwickshire grimed and blackened by the smoke and dust of the coal and iron trades; **black-crop,** a crop of peas or beans as opposed to one of corn; **black damp,** the choke-damp of coal mines: see DAMP; **black-fellow,** an Australian aboriginal; †**black-gown,** a collegian or learned man; **black-heart,** (for *black* HEART-CHERRY), a dark sort of cultivated cherry; †**black-hood,** a non-regent member of the senate of the University of Cambridge; †**black humour,** black choler, melancholy: see HUMOUR; †**black literature,** that printed in 'black letter'; **black quarter,** a disease of cattle (= BLACK-LEG 1); **black rent,** black mail, an illegal tribute; **black-seed,** a popular name of the black Medick; **black-sole** (*Sc.*) = BLACKFOOT; **black strap** (or **stripe**), an inferior kind of port wine, also a mixture of rum and treacle taken as a beverage; **black sugar** (*Sc.*), Spanish or Italian (liquorice) juice; **Black Watch,** the 42nd Highland regiment of the British army (see quot.); **black-wort,** a popular name of the common Comfrey (*Symphytum officinale*).

1832 MAGINN in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 427 The absurd etiquette which prevents [them] from following any profession save the Army, the Navy, *Black-apronry, and Black-leggery. 1857 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv. (1876) 252 Admixture of coaly matter which confers on these *black-bands their especial value. 1863 SMILES *Indust. Biog.* 160 The *Black Band ironstone. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxix. 136 He never dranke but in a fayre *blacke boule. 1568 *Like to Like* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* III. 324 From morning till night I sit tossing the *black bowl. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 156 The abbey there, originally built for *Black Canons. 1722 J. STEVENS *Addit. Dugdale's Monast.* II. 69 By reason of their black Habit, worn over their white Surplices..generally call'd either *Black Canons, or Canons of St. Augustin. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 177 ¶ 6 Books ..printed in the *black character. 1627 R. PERROT *Jacob's Vow* 52 Let us take heed how these *blackcoates get the day of us. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* i, You are the *black-coat's son of Knocktarlitie. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* ix. 197 The *black-coats are good company only for *black-coats. 1834 J. C. YOUNG *Mem. C. M. Young* (1871) 212 In the densely-populated *black country. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 12 Dec., By night the *Black Country blazes up lurid and red with fires which..are never extinguished. 1831 TYERMAN & BENN. *Voy. & Trav.* II. xxxvii. 158 In his opinion, the best use which could be made of 'the *black fellows' would be, to shoot them all. 1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 37. 15 Panther-like approach of the *Blackfellow. 1710 TOLAND *Refl. Sacheverell's Serm.* 12 That great Company of *Black-Gowns, commanded in chief by..Doctor Lancaster. 1833 TENNYSON *Blackbird* 7 The unnetted *black hearts ripen dark..against the garden wall. 1797 *Camb. Univ. Calend.* 147 The Non-Regents or *Black-hoods are those who have taken their master of arts' degree five years or upwards. 1797 *Month. Rev.* XXII. 345 Multitudinous porers in *black literature. 1879 WRIGHTSON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 78 Land drainage is..followed by the disappearance of '*black-quarter,' or inflammatory fever. 1533 *Calend. Carew MSS.* (Rolls Ser.) No. 39 The *black rents and tributes which Irishmen by violence have obtained of the King's subjects. 1612 SIR J. DAVIES *Why Ireland etc.* 179 To abolish the *black-rents and tributes exacted by the Irish upon the English colonies. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 359 The inhabitants..were hardly distinguishable from the Irish, and paid them a tribute called *black-rent. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 24 *Black-seed, the Nonesuch, from its black head of legumes. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. iii, This too fond heart o' mine..a *black-sole true to thee. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, **Black strap*, bene carlo wine, also port. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 105 What champaigne is to homely *black strap. 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* I. x. 60 Do they give you good *black strap at Oxford? 1842 ORDERSON *Creol.* I. 5 The planter being content to..make an evening's finish with bub or *black-strap. 1787 BEATTIE *Scotticisms* 15 *Black sugar, Licuorice juice. 1864 J. BROWN *Plain Wds. Health* v. 76 A bit of *black sugar. 1822 D. STEWART *Sk. Highlanders* III. § 1 The 42nd Highland Regiment..was originally known by the name of *Black Watch. It arose from the colour of their dress. 1830 SCOTT *Tales Grandf.* lxxiv, Another measure..was the establishment of independent companies to secure the peace of the Highlands..Black soldiers as they were called, to distinguish them from the regular troops, who wore the red national uniform. 1871 P'CESS ALICE *Mem.* 12 Sept. (1884) 273 We did not see the 42nd Highlanders, the *'Black Watch,' to-day. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. cclxxiv, It is called ..in English, Comfrey..of some Knitbacke, and *Black-woort. 1611 in COTGR.

Black, *sb.* [The adj. used absol. or elliptically.]

1. Black colour or hue. It may have a plural, as in 'different blacks,' i. e. kinds or shades of black.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 282 Biholden euer his blake & nout his hwite. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 229b, Knowe what whyte is, and it is soone perceyued what blacke is. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 56 All his blacks are white. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iii. 175 We must take black and white into our list, as colours with the painter though not with the optician. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. iii. § 14. 45.

2. A black paint, dye, or pigment. In senses a, b, see also BLECK, BLATCH, BLETCH.

†**a.** Black writing fluid, ink. *Obs. Black and White*: see BLACK *a.* 15, b, c.

a 1000 *Canons K. Edgar* in *Anc. Laws* II. 244 And we lærað þæt hi..habban blæc & bóc-fel to heóra gerædnessum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 164 *Incaustum vel atramentum*, blæc.

b. A preparation used by shoemakers, curriers, etc. for staining leather black.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 277 Shoomakers black with vineger.

c. A black pigment, dye, or varnish; many different preparations are used by artists, as *ivory black, lamp black, Spanish black*, etc.; in the industrial arts several black varnishes and pigments are similarly distinguished, as *Berlin black, Brunswick black*.

1573 HULOET, Blacke, called paynters blacke, *atramentum tectorium*. 1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* ix. § 3 Clothes .. dyed with a galled and mathered Black. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 75 Dyers in the making of their Blacks, use not Alom but Vitriol. 1815 *Specif. J. Taylor's Patent* No. 3929. 2 Bones converted either into ivory or bone black. 1846 G. WRIGHT *Scientif. Knowl.* 46 Ivory black is .. ivory or bones thoroughly burnt, and afterwards ground. *c* 1860 WINSOR & NEWTON *Handbk. Water-Col.* 31 Lamp Black is not quite so intense, nor so transparent, as that made from ivory.

3. A particle of some black substance, a black speck; a. *spec.* the dark-coloured fungus which attacks wheat, smut.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11869 Yche blak, y dar wel telle þat hyt was a fende of helle. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 259 They have also little blacks in the middle of their teeth. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 110 You shall take the blacks of green Corn either Wheat or Rye. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* I. s. v. *bean*, The black of a bean, *Hilum*. 1883 *Gd. Words* 735 Who has not observed the smut, or blacks, among corn?

b. A small particle or flake of soot, a smut. Usually in *plural*.

c 1816 *Yng. Woman's Comp.* 196 Let the blamange settle before you turn it into the forms, or the blacks will remain at the bottom. 1843 F. PAGET *Pageant* 84 She carefully covered over..any articles that were likely to be damaged by blacks. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* III. viii. (1873) 223 The blacks of the world have settled down upon it. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. 149 If you see a black on my nose, tell me so.

†4. The dark spot in the centre of the eye, the pupil. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. II. 189 þese hauen in eueriche yze tweie blakkes. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* v. vii. (1495) 113 The blacke of the eye syttyth in the mydle as a quene. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, In the region of the blacke of the eye. *a* 1648 DIGBY (J.) As big as the black or sight of the eye.

5. Black fabric or material.

a. Black clothing, especially that worn as a sign of mourning, in which sense the plural was formerly used, as still in Lowland Sc. (*Blacks*, in modern use, sometimes = black or dress trousers.)

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4759 And eke as wel be amorettes In mourning blacke, as bright burnettes. *c* 1500 *Merch. & Son* in Halliw. *Nugæ P.* 28 Fadur, why appere ye thus in black, ar not yowre synnys foryevyn? 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1656) 20 Ten moneths .. was the full time they used to wear blacks for the death of their fathers. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xix. 247 Neither are all that weare blackes his mourners. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* I. iv. 17 Some to Ministers, as Cassockes, Gownes..Canonicall Coats, Blackes. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 557 The King .. has ordered all his subjects to goe into black. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 52 Whom dealest thou with for thy blacks? 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* I. 174 My old blacks show the white seams so, that you must..rig me out with a new pair.

b. *pl.* Hangings of black cloth used in churches, etc., at funerals; funereal drapery.

1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* II. ii, I'll pay him again when he dies in so many blacks; I'll have the church hung round with a noble a yard. 1611 COTGR., *Littre*.. the blacke wherewith the vpper part of a Church is compassed, at the funerall of a great person. 1711 J. DISTAFF *Char. Sacheverellio* 16 The Company of Upholders are not able to furnish Blacks enough for the Deceased.

c. Often in comb., as *black-robed*.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lvi. 250 The black-clad Scaffold. 1863 MISS WHATELY *Ragged Life Egypt* iv. 23 Her black-robed female relatives support her on each side. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 375 Her friends black-clad and moving mournfully.

6. = Black man or woman.

a. A man of 'black' skin; an African negro, or Australasian negrito, or other member of a dark-skinned race. In this sense it appears to be a translation of *Negro*, which was in earlier use.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* IX. xiii. § 1. 1570 The mouth of the Riuer [Gambra], where dwell the Blackes, called Mandingos. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Moneys Chas. & Jas.* (1851) 58 To Randall Mc Donnell, for a black his Sd Mattie bought of him, 50*l*. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 20 This giant was one of the Blacks or Negroes. 1789 GEORGE PR. WALES in *Cornwallis' Corr.* II. 29 (Y.) The Adaulet of Benares..now held by a Black named Alii Caun. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 289 They exclnde from suffrage the blacks and the paupers. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 129 The free black does not, in general, feel himself superior to the slave.

†b. One of a band of poachers who went about their work with blackened faces. *Obs. attrib.* in *black-act*, a severe law (9 Geo. I. xxii) against poaching, trespassing, etc.

1722 *Act* 9 *Geo. I*, xxii, Whereas several ill-designing and disorderly Persons have of late associated themselves under the name of Blacks. 1785 G. WHITE *Selborne* vii, The Waltham blacks..committed such enormities, that Government was forced to interfere with that severe and sanguinary Act called the Black Act. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., A virtual repeal of the punishment inflicted by the Black Act.

†c. A black-haired person. *Obs.*

c 1686 *Yng. Mans C.* in *Roxb. Ball.* II. 558 The pleasant Blacks and modest Browns, their loving Husbands please.

†d. A mute or hired mourner at a funeral. *Obs.*

1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* III. i, I do pray ye To give me leave to live a little longer: Ye stand before me like my Blacks.

7. In various elliptical applications: a. *Typogr.* (see quot.) b. *Chess & Draughts.* The player using the black or coloured pieces. c. *Archery.* A shot which hits the target in the black ring surrounding the inner white circle.

1882 *Print. Times* 15 Feb. 36/1 *Blacks* is a term applied to any mark on a sheet made by pieces of furniture, catches, etc. rising to the level of the form. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 52/1 Black's fourth move was a very bad one. 1882 *Standard* 31 Aug. 6/4 The Vice-President's Prize to ladies for most blacks.

Black (blæk), *v.* Forms: 3-4 **blak-en, blak-in, black-en**, 3-6 **blake**, 5 **blak-, black-yn**, 5-7 **blacke**, 7- **black**. [f. BLACK *a.*]

†1. *intr.* To be or become black. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 48 þat him eoc euch neil & blakede of þe blode. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 14747 To blake [*Cott.* blaken] þo bigan her hrewes. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2388 Wanne þe nyȝt gynt blake. *a* 1400 *Syr Percyv.* 688 Now sone .. salle wee see Whose browes schalle blakke! *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 107 So my browes blaky To the doore wylle I wyn.

2. *trans.* To make black; now *esp.* to put black colour on. Cf. BLACKEN.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 155 The wyte the vayrer hyt maketh, And selve more hyt blaketh. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monkes T.* 141 Til that his fleisch was for the venym blaked. *a* 1400 *Syr Percyv.* 1056 Thare he and the sowdane salle mete, His browes to blake. 1532-3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, i. § 6 Every coriar shall well and sufficiently corie and blacke the said Lether tanned. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C Warres* IX. 26 Having blackt his face, and died his hair. 1748 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1840) 207 The paper will be blacked by the smoke. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 49 Crown-glass, blacked on one side. 1842 TENNYSON *Simeon Styl.* 75, I lay..Black'd with thy branding thunder.

b. *spec.* To clean and polish shoes and other black leather articles with BLACKING.

1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* (1582) 369 a In varnishing hys sword and dagger, blacking his bootes. 1684 *Foxe's A. & M.* III. 907 Causing his shoos to be blacked. 1812 J. & H. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* ii. (1873) 12 My uncle's porter, Samuel Hughes, Came in at six to black the shoes.

†c. To drape with black. *Obs.*

1664 LAMONT *Diary* 25 Nov., The isle being blacked—with a number of dependants on the pall of black velvet.

3. *trans.* a. To draw or figure in black.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* IV. 374 The grim, twynecked eagle, coarsely blacked With ochre on the naked wall.

b. *To black out*: to obliterate with black.

1850 BROWNING *Christmas Eve* Wks. 1868 V. 175 If he blacked out in a blot Thy brief life's pleasantness. 1857 GEN. GORDON *Lett.* 121 The Russian censor who blacks out all matter that is displeasing to the Government.

4. *fig.* To stain, sully; to defame, represent as 'black.' (Usually *blacken.*)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 38 Blackyn' or make blake, *vitupero, increpo*. 1625 FLETCHER *Nt. Walker* II. 216 Thy other sins which black thy soul. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 16 To black his repute. *a* 1845 HOOD *Trumpet* XXX, Not that elegant ladies .. ever detract, Or lend a brush when a friend is black'd.

†5. *intr.* To poach as one of the 'Blacks': see BLACK *sb.* 6 b. *Obs. rare.*

1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* vi, As soon as they began blacking, they [the deer] were reduced to about fifty head.

Comb. †**black-shoe** (*boy*) = SHOE-BLACK.

1732 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Jrnl.* No. 61 A rebuke given by a blackshoe boy to another. 1746 W. HORSLEY *The Fool* (1748) I. 5 [He] reduces himself to the Level of Highwaymen, Footmen, and Black-shoe Boys.

†**Bla'ck acre.** *Law. Obs.* An arbitrary name for a particular parcel of ground, to distinguish it from another denominated 'white acre'; a third parcel being, when necessary, similarly termed 'green acre' (= parcel *a*, parcel *b*, parcel *c*). The choice of the words 'black,' 'white,' and 'green' was perhaps influenced by their use to indicate different kinds of crops.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 148 b. 1698 [R. FERGUSSON] *View Eccles.* 10 Foolish comparisons, of .. the Exchanging of Black-Acre by A for White-Acre from B.

Hence **Black-acre**, *v. Obs.* to litigate about landed property. (Wycherley's *Double Dealer* has a Mrs. Blackacre, a litigious widow, whose name may be immediately alluded to in the quotation.)

1751 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* 67 She is now gone to town, black-acreing, to her lawyers.

†**Black-a-lyre.** *Obs.* A fabric. See LYRE.

Blackamoor (blæ'kămūəɹ, -mōəɹ). Forms: 6 **blake More, Blacke Moryn, black a Moore**, 6-7 **blacke Moore, blackmoor(e**, 7 **Black-Moor(e, -More, -moor, black Moor, Blackmore, -moore, Blackemore, Black-a-Moore, Black-amoore, blackeamoore**, 7-8 **Blackamore, Blackamoor(e**, 7- **blackamoor.** [= *Black Moor*, a form actually used down to middle of 18th c. *Blackamoor* is found 1581: of the connecting *a* no satisfactory explanation has been offered. The suggestion that it was a retention of the final *-e* of ME. *black-e* (obs. in prose before 1400) is, in the present state of the evidence, at variance with the phonetic history of the language, and the analogy of other *black-* compounds. Cf. *black-a-vised*.]

1. A black-skinned African, an Ethiopian, a Negro; any very dark-skinned person. (Formerly without depreciatory force; now a nickname.)

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 212, I am a blake More borne in Barbary. 1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram., Ethiope*, a blacke More, or a man of Ethiope. 1552 HULOET, Blacke Moryns or Mores. 1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 184 Like one that washeth a black a Moore white. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 239 Shee is painted like a blackmoore. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 98 This is the Blackamore that by washing was turned white. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. i. 80, I care not and she were a Black-a-Moore. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 95 The Negro's, which we call the Blacke-Mores. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 308 The Blackmoore may sooner change his skin, the Leopard his spots. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) VI. 46 For a cook maid we have used a blackmoore. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. iii. (1852) 576 The instruction of the poor blackamores. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* Lett. Ap. 26 The first day we came to Bath, he..beat two black-a-moors. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 271 As far below the reality as a blackamoor is unlike the sun.

b. *attrib.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* 36 A Coach drawne with foure milke white horses..with a black-a-Moore boy vpon euery horse. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 403 To Blackmoor-land the Gods went yesterday. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4238 8 A Blackamore Man called Cæsar. 1716 *Ibid.* No. 5434/3 Run away..a Black Moore Boy.

†c. *Blackamoor's teeth*: cowry shells. *Obs.*

1700 W. KING *Transactioneer* 36 He has Shells called *Blackmoors Teeth*, I suppose..from their Whiteness. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 334 Known by the Name of Cowries amongst Merchants, or of Blackamore's Teeth among other Persons.

2. *fig.* A devil.

1663 COWLEY *Cut. Coleman St.* IV. vi, He's dead long since, and gone to the Blackamores below.

3. *attrib.* Black-skinned, quite black.

1813 J. FORBES *Orient. Mem.* I. 325 The first blackamoor pullen I ever saw was here: the outward skin of the fowl was a perfect negro. 1856 CAPERN *Poems* (ed. 2) 90 Some blackamoor rook.

†**Blackamo'rian,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [f. BLACK + MORIAN (in Coverdale).] Ethiopian, Negro.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 78 b, Out of the chirche þou blacke moryan, out of the chirche thou man of ynde. *a* 1563 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 177 When the blackamorian change his skin, and the cat of the mountain her spots. 1631 HEYWOOD *F. Maide West* Wks. 1874 II. 328 To the black a Morrian king.

Black art. [Probably 'black' refers primarily to the dark and secret nature of the magician's art, or to the popular belief in the association of the magician with the devil; but the name is also associated with the med.L. *nigromantīa*, corruption of *necromantīa* (= Gr. νεκρομαντεία, f. νεκρός dead body), as if this contained L. *niger, nigro-* black.]

1. The art of performing supernatural acts by intercourse with the spirits of the dead or with the devil himself; magic, necromancy.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* ix. 53, I have heard strange report of thy knowledge in the black art. 1611 COTGR., *Nigromance*, nigromancie, coniuring, the blacke Art. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 178 He useth Astrology, (which the Vulgar call the Black Art). 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. ii, I'd as soon have them taught the black art as their alphabet! 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iv. (1833) 69 A native of Pistoia, who cultivated the black art.

†2. *Thieves' slang.* Lock-picking, burglary. *Obs.*

1591 GREENE *Conny-Catch.* II. Wks. 1883 X. 72, I can set downe the subtiltie of the blacke Art, which is picking of lockes. 1608 DEKKER *Belman Lond.* Wks. 1884-5 III. 137 This Blacke Art..is called in English Picking of Lockes.

Hence, †**Black-a'rtist,** *Obs.*, a necromancer. †**Black-a'rtship,** *Obs. nonce-wd.*

1620 SYLVESTER *Lit. Bartas* (1877-80) 408 (D.) Those Black-Artists that consult with Hell. 1697 MOUNTFORT *Faustus* I. ad fin., I came only to ask your Black Artship a Question. 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* II. (1845) 66 Spectres ..the terror-struck black-artist cannot lay them.

†**Bla'ck-a-top,** *a. Obs.* Black-headed.

1733 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* (1877) 31 (D.) Can you fancy that black-a-top, snub-nosed, .. paunch-bellied creature?

Black-a-vised (blæ'kăvəi'st), *a. north. dial.* Also -viced, -vized. [f. BLACK *a.* and F. *vis* face; perh. originally *black-à-vis*, or *black o' vis*; but this is uncertain.] Dark-complexioned.

a 1758 RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) II. 362 (JAM.) A black-a-vic'd snod dapper fallow. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xi. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* (1857) xvii, I would advise her black aviced snitor to look ont. 1881 BLACK *Sunrise* (ed. 5) III. 99 The fat black-a-vised Italian.

Bla'ckback. A species of sea-gull; the black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*).

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho.* xxxii. (D.) The great black-backs laughed querulous defiance at the intruders. 1863 *Reader* 29 Aug., Mer and shearwater, blackback and herring-gull.

Black-ball, bla'ckball, *sb.*

1. A composition, also called *heel-ball*, used by shoemakers, etc., and also for taking rubbings of brasses and the like.

1847 in CRAIG.

2. A black ball of wood, ivory, etc. put into the urn or ballot-box to express an adverse vote; *hence*, an adverse secret vote, recorded in any way.

1869 *Spectator* 3 July 779 They have exercised precisely the same right which is exercised by every man who drops

a blackball into the urn. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 148/2 Three blackballs used to make a gentleman wince.

Blackball (blæ·kbɔ̄l), *v.* [see prec.]

1. To exclude (a person) from a club or other society by adverse votes, recorded by the placing of black balls in the ballot-box, or in other ways.

1770 MRS. DELANY *Lett.* Ser. II. I. 262 The Duchess of Bedford was at first black-balled, but is since admitted. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. i. 135, I shall make a note to blackball him at the Athenæum. 1880 BESANT & RICE *Seamy Side* xi. 83 There are no rules in this club .. nobody is ever blackballed, nobody is ever proposed.

2. To exclude from society; to ostracize, taboo.

1840 MACAULAY *Clive, Ess.* (1854) 534 The Dilettante sneered at their want of taste. The Maccaroni black-balled them ['nabobs'] as vulgar fellows. 1861 *Crt. Life Naples* 88 All foreigners are not to be blackballed.

3. To blacken with black-ball.

1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 92 With big black-balled whiskers under his nose.

Hence **Bla·ckballer, Bla·ckballing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1869 *Spectator* 3 July 779 The blackballer declines to associate with the person blackballed, if he can help it. 1826 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) IX. 43 Here is an ample subject for a little blackballing in the case of Joseph Hume. 1865 *Times* 23 Aug., The most inexorable blackballing club.

Bla·ck-bean, *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. *black beans*, used instead of black balls in balloting.] = BLACKBALL *v.*

1829 T. C. CROKER *Leg. Lakes* I. 94 Geoffry Lynch of Drummin, who was black beaned at the Club-room. 1838 *New Month. Mag.* LIII. 122 To have ruined half a score of tailors..does not black-bean, in the very best company.

Blackberry (blæ·kberi).

1. The fruit of the bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) and its varieties. This being almost the commonest wild fruit in England is spoken of proverbially as the type of what is plentiful and little prized.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 139 *Flani, uel mori*, blaceberian. *c* 1250 *Gloss.* ibid. 558 *Murum*, blakeberie. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1809 Blake-beries þat on breres growen. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4715 He settethe not therby a blakberie. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. viii. (Arb.) 172 Bramble busshes bearynge blacke berries or wylde raspes. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 265 If Reasons were as plentie as Black-berries, I would giue no man a Reason vpon compulsion. 1713 GAY *Past.* vi, Blackberries they pluck'd in deserts wild. 1852 *Gard. Chron.* 3 A real novelty..in the form of what is called a White Blackberry.

b. *attrib.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. iv. 661 The Bramble or Blacke berie bushe. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 1111 Bramble, the blacke bery tree. 1846 SOWERBY *Brit. Bot.* (1864) III. 164 Who.. has not in his day, been a Blackberry-gatherer? 1847 HALLIWELL *Dict., Blackberry summer*, the fine weather .. at the latter end of September and the beginning of October, when the blackberries ripen. *Haunts*, 1880 BESANT & RICE *Seamy Side* xxiii. 290 'Real jam, blackberry-jam.'

2. The trailing shrub which bears this fruit; the bramble.

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633), Bramble breer or Blackberry. 1688 R. HOLME *Acad. Armorie* II. 119 Spinous or thorny shrubs..Bramble, Blackberry, Rose. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Phys. Geog.* II. xxvi. 163 Of the seven species of bramble which grow at the Cape, one is the Common English bramble or blackberry.

3. Now, in the north of England and south of Scotland, the Black Currant (*Ribes nigrum*), the 'blackberry' of sense 1 being there called 'Bramble-berry'; formerly in some localities the Bilberry, or Blaeberry; also, according to some, but perhaps erroneously, the sloe or fruit of the Blackthorn.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest*, The blackberie tree is after his sort bushy bearing that fruite that eftsones refresheth the Shepherde. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* (1633) 1417 We in England [call them] Worts, Whortleberries, Black-berries, Billberries. 1721 BAILEY, *Black-berries* .. the Berries of the Black-thorn. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II. *Vaccinium*, a blackberry, as some say. 1852 *Gard. Chron.* 54 In speaking of blackberries about Kelso, black currants are understood. 1885 *Scot. Border Rec.* 6 June, The red currant and blackberries have suffered somewhat.

Bla·ckbe·rrying, *vbl. sb.* [Really formed directly on BLACKBERRY *sb.*, but coming to be treated as a gerund, implying a vb. to **blackberry**. See NUTTING.] The gathering of blackberries.

1861 J. BENNET *Winter Medit.* I. i. (1875) 35 The days when they go blackberrying. 1885 MISS YONGE *Two Sides Shield* i, We never had such a blackberrying.

Blackbird (blæ·kbəɹd). [The only BIRD in an earlier sense (before crows and rooks were included) which is *black* (or rather dark brown).] A well-known European song-bird, a species of thrush (*Merula turdus*, L.). In North America the name is given to other birds, e. g. the *Gracula quiscala*, and *Oriolus* (*Agelaius*) *phœniceus*.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D ja, For the blacke bride and the thrushe. 1552 HULOET, blacke byrde or owsyl, *turdus*. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 729 The strongest and stoutest bird that can be, is the Blacke-bird. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 412 The blackbird continues in Italy the whole year. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life S. County* 131 In glass cases are..a white blackbird, and a diver. *Nursery Rime*, Four and twenty blackbirds baked in a pie.

b. *loosely* = Songster.

1634 MASSINGER *Very Wom.* III. i, You never had such black-birds.

2. *fig.* Cant name for a captive negro or Polynesian on board a slave or pirate ship.

1881 *Chequered Career* 180 The white men on board knew that if once the 'blackbirds' burst the hatches..they would soon master the ship.

Bla·ckbirding, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. sb. (sense 2) but implying a vb.] The kidnapping of negroes or Polynesians for slavery. Also as ppl. adj.

1883 *Academy* 8 Sept. 158 [He] slays Bishop Patteson by way of reprisal for the atrocities of some 'black-birding' crew. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 2/2 Years ago blackbirding scoundrels may have hailed from Fiji.

Black board, bla·ckboard. A large wooden board, a tablet of papier-maché, etc., painted black, and used in schools and lecture-rooms to draw or write upon with chalk.

1823 PILLANS *Contrib. Cause Educ.* (1856) 378 A large black board served my purpose. On it I wrote in chalk. 1835 *Musical Libr.* Supp., Aug. 77 The assistant wrote down the words .. on a blackboard. 1846 *Rep. Inspect. Schools* I. 147 The uses of the black board are not yet fully developed.

Black book.

1. An official book bound in black.

1624 BEDELL *Lett.* xi. 141 The Copie of the record of Doctor Parkers Consecration..which..you saw in a blacke Booke. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 5) III. 261/1 He keeps the black book of receipts, and the treasurer's key of the treasury. 1823 T. LANE *Stud. Guide Lincoln's Inn* 122 Curious regulations..are to be found in their Black Books.

2. The distinctive name of various individual books of public note, referring in some cases to the colour of the binding.

a. *Black Book of the Exchequer*: a book preserved in the Exchequer Office, containing an official account of the royal revenues, etc. at the time of its compilation (? *c* 1175).

1479 *Mem. Ripon* (1885) II. 158 In libro .. nuncupato blakboke. 1561 STOW *Eng. Chron.* an. 1176 (1615) 154 This yeere was compiled a booke of the orders and rules of the Exchequer, nowe commonly called there the Blacke booke. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 6 It is written in the Blackebooke of the Exchequer, that our Auncestors termed England, a Storehouse of Treasure. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 169 Search the Blacke Booke in the Exchequer.

b. *Black Book of the Admiralty*: an ancient code of rules for the government of the navy, said to have been compiled in the reign of Edw. III.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Oleron*..a code of .. rules relating to naval affairs .. formed by Richard I .. are still preserved in the black book of the admiralty.

3. An official return prepared during the reign of Henry VIII, containing the reports of the visitors upon the abuses in the monasteries.

1581 T. NORTON *Let.* in Dugdale *Warw.* (1730) II. iiii, T. Cromwell..having..thus searcht into their lives, which by a Black Book, containing a world of enormities, were represented in no small measure scandalous. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 5) III. 641/1 The black-book of the English monasteries was a detail of the scandalous enormities practised in religious houses. 1878 DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. v. 341.

4. A book recording the names of persons who have rendered themselves liable to censure or punishment.

1592 GREENE *Black Bks. Messenger* Wks. 1881–3 XI. 5 Ned Brownes villanies .. are too many to be described in my Blacke Booke. 1595 SPENSER *Sonn.* x, Al her faults in thy black booke enroll. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 20 This Day-book will prove a black-book to him. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* 115 The black book is a register of the university, kept by the proctor, in which he records any person who affronts him, or the university; and no person, who is so recorded, can proceed to his degree. 1816 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 4) 57/2 The black book is a sort of memorandum which is kept in every regiment to describe the character and conduct of non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

b. † *To be in the black book(s*: to be in disgrace. *To be in (any one's) black books*: to have incurred his displeasure, to be out of his favour.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, s.v., He is down in the black book, i. e. has a stain in his character. 1881 PAYN *From Exile* 89 This unfortunate youth is so deep in your black books.

5. A book of the 'black art,' of necromancy.

1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Raising the Devil*, A 'Magician'..has brought him [Cornelius Agrippa] and his terrible 'Black Book' again before the world.

Black-browed (blæ·kˌbrəud), *ppl. a.* Having a dark brow or front; frowning, scowling.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 387 They..must for aye consort with blacke browd night. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 1144 Black-brow'd, and bluff, like Homer's Jupiter. 1826 *Sheridaniana* 317 Sheridan was dining with the black-browed Chancellor. 1882 *Athenæum* 1 Apr. 421/3 A ruffian is not of necessity a black-browed..scoundrel.

Black cap, bla·ck-cap, bla·ckcap.

1. *Black cap*: spec. that worn by English judges when in full dress, and consequently put on by them when passing sentence of death upon a prisoner.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* lii, The jury returned..The judge assumed the black cap.

2. One who wears a black cap or head-dress.

1856 J. GRANT *Bl. Dragoon* v, The old blackcaps frowned terribly at..this fashion.

3. *Blackcap*: A name given to various birds having the top of the head black; esp. by English writers to the small bird also called Blackcap Warbler, *Curruca* (or *Motacilla*) *atricapilla*.

Also applied locally to: a. Several species of *Parus*, as *P. major* the Great Tit, *P. palustris* the Marsh Tit, *P. ater* the Cole Tit, and in U. S. *P. atricapillus* the Blackcap Tit, or Chickadee; b. the Black-headed Bunting; c. the Black-headed Gull; d. the Stonechat; and casually to others.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 241 The Marsh Titmouse or Black-cap. *Ibid.* 347 The Pewit or Black-cap, called in some places, the Sea-Crow and Mire-Crow. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 262 The black cap is a bird of passage, leaving us before winter. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 145 The black-cap has..a full sweet deep loud and wild pipe. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 350 Great Black-headed Tomtit, Blackcap. *Ibid.* 425 *Black-bonnet, Black-cap*, prov. names for the Black-headed Bunting, *Emberiza schœniclus*. 1863 *Yng. England* Aug. 127 In Wiltshire I have heard the red-backed shrike .. called the black cap. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* 25 May 304/1 Blackcaps are above everything hangers-on of civilisation.

4. *Black-cap pudding*: a boiled batter pudding into which a handful of currants or raisins is dropped before boiling, which sink to the bottom, and form a black capping when the pudding is reversed out of the basin or mould.

1822 KITCHINER *Cook's Oracle* 517.

Blackcock (blæ·kˌkɒk). The male of the Black Grouse or BLACK GAME.

1427 *Scot. Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 108 Patricks, plovers, blackcockes. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* App. 21 He would make black cocks of them, before they entered into possession, by which the deponent understood shooting them. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. Isles* V. xiii, The black-cock deem'd it day, and crew. 1832 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 5 The blackcock (*Tetrao tetrix*) was heard harshly calling to his mates.

Black currant. The fruit of the *Ribes nigrum*; also the shrub. Often used *attrib.*, as in *black-currant jam, jelly, tea, wine*, etc.

1768 WALES in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 119 These shrubs consist of willows .. gooseberry, and black currants. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Engl. Housekpr.* (1778) 211 To make Black Currant Jelly. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* ii. (1850) 5 Anonymous presents of black-currant jam, and lozenges.

Black death: see DEATH.

Black dog.

† 1. A cant name, in Queen Anne's reign, for a bad shilling or other base silver coin. *Obs.*

1706 LUTTRELL in Ashton *Reign Q. Anne* II. 225 The Art of making Black Dogs, which are Shillings, or other pieces of money made only of Pewter, double Wash'd. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 44 Butchers' half-pence, black-dogs, and others the like.

2. *fig.* Melancholy, depression of spirits; ill-humour; (in some country places, when a child is sulky, it is said 'the black dog is on his back').

1826 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) VIII. 335 A great relief from the black dog which would have worried me at home. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* II. 111 He did not seem to be enjoying his luck..The black dog was on his back, as people say, in terrifying nursery metaphor.

Black drop.

1. *Med.* A dark-coloured liquid medicine, chiefly composed of opium, with vinegar and spices.

1823 BYRON *Juan* IX. lxvii, A quintessential laudanum or 'black drop.' 1878 *Cycl. Med.* XVII. 844 Black drops, Godfrey's Elixir..etc. all contain opium.

2. *Astron.* A dark drop-like appearance observed at solar transits of Venus and Mercury immediately after apparent internal contact at ingress, and before it at egress, giving to the planet a pear-shaped appearance, elongated towards the sun's edge.

1869 E. DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 252 The formation of the black-drop .. was very clearly observed at .. Greenwich. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* II. iii. 189 Father Hell's black drop, seen before the limbs [of Sun and Venus] were in contact.

Blacked (blækt), *ppl. a.* [f. BLACK + -ED 1.] Made or coloured black, blackened.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 122 Gif thai see thair face blekkit. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* v. Mourning paper, that is black'd at the edges. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* liii, Do you see that blackit and broken end of a sheeling?

Blacken (blæ·k'n), *v.* [ME. *blakne(n, blackone(n* f. BLACK *a.* + -EN.]

1. *intr.* To become or grow black. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17430 To blacken þan bigan þair brous. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy.* XXII. 9134 Blaknet with bleryng all hir ble qwite. *Ibid.* XXVI. 10706 All blaknonet his blode, & his ble chaunget. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 17 P 2, I .. believe that rain will fall when the air blackens. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 193 It may blacken into cynicism.

2. *trans.* To make black or dark. *lit.* and *fig.*

1552 HULOET, To make blacke, or blacken, *denigro*. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 85 Calumnies, tho' they do not burn, yet blacken. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 45 To draw up that Impeachment so, as to Blacken Him. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 518 P 2 You ought to have blackened the edges of a paper which brought us so ill news. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* VI, The Birds..blackening all the air.

Hence **Bla·ckened** *ppl. a.*, **Blac·kening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 55 Corrumping cold and blakning. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. i. 122 Crownit..with the bleknyt cipres deidlie bewis. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 55 The Blackning of the King. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 161 Some dry the black'ning clusters in the sun. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* xxix. 144 Smellfungus views all objects through a blackened glass. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xxiv, The blight and blackening which it leaves behind. 1842 MIALL *Nonconf.* II. 249 More than they fear a blackened reputation.

Bla·ckener. [f. prec. + -ER 1.] He who or that which blackens.

1632 [see next]. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII.

364 A partial whitener of his own cause, or blackener of another's.

Bla·cker. [f. BLACK *v.* + -ER¹.] One who or that which blacks.

1632 SHERWOOD, A Blacker, or Blackener, *noircisseur.* 1882 *Punch* 1 Mar., An elderly lady had had her boots blackt, And gave to the blacker a nice little tract.

Blackey, var. of BLACKY, a black man.

Black eye.

1. An eye of which the iris is black or very dark-coloured; *esp.* as a mark of beauty, a dark lustrous eye; hence **Black-eyed** *a.*

a 1667 COWLEY *Lover's Chron.* ix, Black-eyed Bess, her viceroy-maid. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. v, Egad, a very pretty black-eyed girl! 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 363/2 The Mongolian variety:—characterised by olive colour.. and black eyes. 1842 TENNYSON *May Queen* ii, There's many a black black eye, they say, but none so bright as mine.

2. A discoloration of the flesh around the eye produced by a blow or contusion.

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* II. Wks. 1873 II. 122, I doe not bid you beat her, nor giue her blacke eyes. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. cxii, Just like a black eye in a recent scuffle.

Bla·ck-face. One who has a black face; a black-faced sheep or other animal.

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* i. (1855) 21 We .. added a black-face to our sea-stock. 1879 WRIGHTSON *Sheep* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 321/1 The Black Faces are found on the moors of Yorkshire.

Bla·ck-faced, *a.*

1. Having a black or dark-coloured face. Also *fig.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, i. ii. 159 Black-fac'd Clifford shooke his sword at him. 1773 G. WHITE *Selborne* lvi. (1851) 172 The black-faced poll-sheep have the shortest legs. 1878 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. i. 54 The black-faced swains of Spain.

2. Of things: Dark, dismal, gloomy.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 773 This black-faced night, desires foul nurse. 1611 R. CHESTER *Ann. Gt. Brit.* (1878) 79 The Sunne did frowne, Fore-shewing to his men a blacke-fac't day.

Black fish.

1. A name given to several varieties of English and American fishes; e.g. the Black Ruff (a kind of perch), *Centrolophus pompilus* (a kind of mackerel), *Tautoga Americana* (a species of wrasse).

1754 BORLASE *Cornwall* 271 Black ruffe, *synonym* Black-fish. 1861 J. BLIGHT *Week Land's End* 142 During the mackerel-season the blackfish of Gesner, *Coryphæna Pompilus,* is not of rare occurrence.

2. A small species of whale.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 398 Black fish, a sort of whale 'of about five tons weight.' 1879 WALLACE *Australas.* 428 The people of Solor..capture the small whales called black-fish.

3. A name given to salmon just after spawning. Hence **Black-fisher,** one who catches salmon when in this condition. **Black-fishing,** the taking of such salmon; especially applied in Scotland to their capture at night by torchlight, whence the term is sometimes explained.

1808 WALKER *Prize Essays* II. 364 (JAM.) The salmon in these states are termed in our acts of Parliament, *Red* and *Black* Fish. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 363/1 The females are dark in colour and are as commonly called black-fish. 1809 *St. Patrick* III. 42 (JAM.) Ye took me aiblins for a black-fisher. 1848 *Life Normandy* (1863) II. 55 Black-fisher.. is the name given to the poachers who kill salmon when they are out of season. 1794 *Forfar Statist. Acc.* XII. 294 (JAM.) Black-fishing is so called because it is performed in the night-time, or perhaps because the fish are then black or foul. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* ii, The holding of a black-fishing, or poaching court.

Black flag. A flag of black cloth, used with some reference to death or deadly purpose: e.g. as a sign that no quarter will be given or asked, as the ensign of pirates, and as the signal of the execution of a criminal. Also in *plur.* applied to the pirates of the Chinese Sea, the opponents of the French in Tonquin, etc.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 7 The black-flag was set vp, which signified there was no mercy to be looked for. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xliv, I would hoist the black flag.

Black foot.

1. The name of a tribe of North American Indians.

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 404 The Black-feet are a very powerful and numerous people.

2. *Sc.* A go-between in a love affair; a match-maker.

1814 *Saxon & Gael* I. 161 (JAM.) Thinkin' ye might be black-fit, or her secretar. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxxiv, I could never have expected this intervention of a *proxeneta,* which the vulgar translate blackfoot, of such eminent dignity. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* VII. ix. (1849) 344.

Black friar. A member of the order of Dominican friars, founded at the beginning of the 13th centnry by St. Dominic, so called from the colour of their dress.

c 1500 *God speed Plough* 55 Then commeth the blak freres. 1530 PALSGR. 198/2 Blacke frere, *jacobin.* 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (1852) 95 The bysshopp of Rochester, Morys, that was some tyme a blacke freere. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. III. 269 Of these, Dominicans were the first friars which came over into England anno 1221.. they were commonly called Black friars, Preaching friars, and Jacobin friars. 1786 *Ann. Reg.* 210/2 He was originally a Black-friar.

Hence, in *pl.,* the quarters of these friars in various cities and towns, e.g. the part of London where their convent was.

1583 PLAT *Divers New Exp.* (1594) 32 An expert Jeweller, dwelling.. in the Black-friers. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. ii. 139 The most conuenient place, that I can thinke of For such receipt of Learning, is Black-Fryers.

Black game. Black Grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*), of which the male is called BLACKCOCK, and the female *grey hen.*

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 173 The Heathcock or Black game or Grous, called by Turner the Morehen. 1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* vi. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vii, The law against unauthorized destroyers of black-game, grouse, partridges, and hares. 1879 *Daily News* 12 Aug. 5/1 The Twentieth when black game are (legally) fair game.

Blackguard (blæ·gărd), *sb.* and *a.* (Written 6–8 as two words, 7–8 with hyphen, 8–9 as one word.) [lit. *Black Guard,* concerning the original application of which there is some doubt. It is possible that senses 1 and 2 began independently of each other; or the one may have originated in a play upon the other, *black* being taken with a different sense; it would be difficult to assign priority to either. It is even possible that there may have been a guard of soldiers at Westminster called the *Black Guard,* or that, as some suggest, the attendants or torch-bearers at a funeral, or the link-boys of the streets, may have had this name.]

The following quotations, including the earliest known, show this uncertainty: they may belong to ascertained senses, but cannot be certainly located:

1532 *MS. Churchw. Acc. St. Marg. Westm.* (Receipts for burials), Item Receyvid for the lycens of iiij. torchis of the blake garde vjd. 1568 FULWELL *Like will to like* B iij, Thou art serued as Harry hangman captain of the black garde. Nay, I am serued, as Haman, etc. 1578 H. KILLIGREW in *Cal. State Pap., Dom. Add.* Rolls Ser. 530 A woman has been murdered in Court by the black guard [*cf.* p. 532 certain soldiers, for the murder of a woman were condemned to die]. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. ii. (1651) 42 Inferiour to those of their own rank.. as the black guard in a Princes Court. 1633 SHIRLEY *Tri. Peace* 280 There rush in a carpenter, a painter, one of the black guard.

A. *sb.* **1.** A body of persons.

†**1.** The lowest menials of a royal or noble household, who had charge of pots and pans and other kitchen utensils, and rode in the wagons conveying these during journeys from one residence to another; the scullions and kitchen-knaves. *Obs.*

1535 SIR W. FITZWILLIAMS 17 Aug. in *Cal. State Pap.,* Two of the ring-leaders had been some time of the Black Guard of the Kings kitchen. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 779 They ought not, nor yet any of the scullerie or blacke garde. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* I, A lousy slave, that.. rode with the black guard in the dukes carriage, 'mongst spits and dripping-pans. 1631 BRAITHWAIT *Whimzies* 56 In progresse time..shee followes the court; and consorts familiarly with the black-guard. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. I. 1407 Thou art some paltry Black-guard Sprite, Condemned to drudgery in the night.

†**b.** Those who held a similar position in an army; the servants and camp-followers; the rabble of irregular hangers-on and followers. Also *fig. Obs.*

1560 JEWEL *Corr. Cole* iii, Haue the learned men of your side none other Doctors? for alas these that ye alleage..are scarcely worthy to be allowed amongst the blacke garde. *a* 1640 DAY *Parl. Bees* iv. (1881) 29 Such silken clownes, When wee with bloud deserve, share our reward—We held scarce fellow-mates to the blacke guard. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 46 The black guard of Romish traditions, which lag still behind. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* xviii. 13 Ye have lyen among the Pots, black and sooty, as the black guard of an army. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 8 The Muses Black-guard, that like those of our Camp, have no share in the Danger or Honour, yet have the greatest in the Plunder.

†**2.** A guard of attendants, black in person, dress, or character; a following of 'black' villains. *Obs.*

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) II. 801 The Blacke gard of the Dominike friers .. were not all mute, but laide lustily from them. 1583 FULKE *Defence* x. 386 Pelagius, Celestius, and other like heretics of the devils black-guard. 1609 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle-Lt.* Wks. 1884–5 III. 214 The great Lord of Limbo did therefore commaund all his Blacke Guard that stood about him, to bestirre them. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* 97 An Apostle, one of the twelve, he it is that conducts this black Guard. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-Cr.* II. iii. 28 This Black-guard [Jaylors and Hangmen] is the only Life-guard of a High-flown, Persecuting .. Ceremony-monger.

†**3.** The vagabond, loafing, or criminal class of a community; the blackguardry. *Obs.*

1683 in *N. & Q.* Ser. I. (1854) IX. 15/2 A sort of vicious idle and masterless boyes and rogues commonly called the Blackguard..do usually haunt and follow the Court. 1688 SIR J. KNATCHBULL *Diary* in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. (1864) VI. 2/2 For fear of some of the black guard of Canterbury that had horsed themselves, and had been padding on the road ever since Sunday. 1704 in *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype) I. xxvi, Such who are commonly known by the name of the Black Guard, who too commonly lived upon Pilfering Sugar and Tobacco on the Keys, and afterwards became Pickpockets and House Breakers. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 143 How prevent your sons from consorting with the blackguard?

†**b.** *esp.* The vagrant children of great towns; the 'city Arabs,' who run errands, black shoes, etc.

1715 NELSON *Addr. Pers. Qual.* 214 The distressed Children called the Black-guard. *Ibid.* App. 53 The Children commonly call'd, Blackguard Boys, are destitute of all manner of Provision for Instruction. 1725 DE FOE *Everybody's Bus.* 20 Above ten thousand wicked idle pilfering vagrants .. called the black-guard, who black your honour's shoes, etc.

1736 BAILEY, *Black-guard,* dirty tatter'd Boys, who ply the Streets to clean shoes.

II. An individual.

†**4.** A guard or soldier black in person, dress, or character. Also *fig.* Cf. 2. *Obs.*

1563 R. BAKER in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 133 The Captein now past charge of this brutish blacke gard. 1696 BROOKHOUSE *Temple Open.* 6 Satan .. placed his Black Guards there. 1745 *Lond. Mag.* 391 He was oblig'd to set up his corps of Black-Guards to escorte him to and from the Senate.

†**5.** A soldier's boy; a street shoe-black; a 'city Arab' picking up a living by blacking boots, and other jobs, or in less honest ways. *Obs.*

1698 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* (1719), *Goujat,* a soldiers boy, a Black-guard. 1725 SWIFT *Wood's Petit.* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 285 The little black-guard Who gets very hard His half-pence for cleaning your shoes. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Black guard,* a shabby dirty fellow; a term said to be derived from a number of dirty tattered and roguish boys, who attended at the horse guards .. St. James's park, to black the boots and shoes of the soldiers, or to do any other dirty offices, these..were nick-named the black guards.

6. One of the idle criminal class; a 'rough'; hence, a low worthless character addicted to or ready for crime; an open scoundrel. (A term of the utmost opprobrium.)

1736 HERVEY *Mem. Geo. II*, I. 284 This step so strengthened his majesty's enmity that 'scoundrel, rascal or blackguard' never failed of being tacked to his name. 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 259 If the singing of the ploughman in the country is .. compared with that of the London blackguard. *c* 1780 BURNS *Twa Dogs,* And cheat like ony unhang'd blackguard. 1830 MACAULAY *Bunyan,* A man whose manners and sentiments are decidedly below those of his class deserves to be called a blackguard. 1836 MARRYAT *Midship. Easy* x, You impudent blackguard, if you say another word, I'll give you a good thrashing.

7. A name for a kind of snuff. Also called *Irish blackguard.*

[The story runs, that Lundy Foot, the Dublin snuff-merchant, when a shop-boy, made a mistake in the preparation of some snuff, for which his master called him an 'Irish Blackguard': but the mistake turning out a fortunate one, the new preparation obtained the name given to its author.]

1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes K. Long* Wks. 1812 III. 155 An ounce of blackguard or a yard of cloth. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 12 Oct. 643/1 Knowing the snuff to be real blackguard. 1871 FORSTER in *Lit. World* 370/1 Taking in moderate quantities the snuff called Irish blackguard.

B. *attrib.* or *adj.*

†**1.** Of or pertaining to the shoe-black or street Arab class. *Obs.* (In 1670 applied to a link-boy.)

c 1670 EARL DORSET *Song* 'Dorinda's sparkling wit,' Her Cupid is a blackguard boy, That runs his link full in your face. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 91 What is written we send to your house by a black-guard boy. *c* 1735 — *Direct. Servants, Cook,* Let a blackguard boy be always about the house to send on your errands. 1822 H. MACKENZIE *Life Home,* Idle and blackguard boys bawl through the streets.

2. Of or pertaining to the dregs of the community; of low, worthless character; brutally vicious or scurrilous; blackguardly.

1784 CORNWALLIS *Corr.* (1859) I. vi. 166 The Duchess of Devonshire is indefatigable in her canvas for Fox; she was in the most blackguard houses in Long Acre by eight o'clock this morning. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Pr.* viii, A blackguard smuggler right behint her. 1788 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Peter's Pens.* Wks. 1812 II. 13 Instead of that vile appellation, Devil, So blackguard, so unfriendly, and uncivil. 1818 BYRON *Let.* Wks. (1846) 397/2, I have heard him use language as blackguard as his action. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* viii. (1871) 163 Marking certain things as low and blackguard.

Blackguard (blæ·gard), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To act the blackguard (sense 3, 6); to 'loaf,' play the vagabond.

1786 BURNS *Holy Fair* ix, An' there a batch of wabster lads, Blackguardin frae Kilmarnock, For fun this day.

2. *trans.* To treat as a blackguard; to abuse or revile in scurrilous terms.

1823 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* XLVIII. 642/2 You, in your quality of Saint, may claim a right to becall and to blackguard, as much as you please, any portion of the rest of mankind. 1837 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 518 The 'Monthly Review,'..turned against me afterwards and literally blackguarded 'Madoc.' 1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* XXI. (1875) 130 I'd bear a deal of blackguarding from the press.

Hence **Bla·ckguarding** *vbl. sb.* (see above).

Blackguardism (blæ·gădiz'm). [see -ISM.]

1. The characteristic behaviour or manner of a blackguard; blackguardly conduct, ruffianism.

1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXI. 283 There is a tone of blackguardism both in his indecency and his profanity. 1828 MACAULAY *Hallam, Ess.* (1854) I. 87 This..blackguardism of feeling and manners. 1869 *Athenæum* 28 Aug. 265 The blackguardism which is making horse-racing .. detestable.

2. Blackguardly language.

1799 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 281 They wish to hear reason instead of disgusting blackguardism. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 754 The revolting scurrilities, and brutal blackguardism .. heaped upon Lord Eldon.

Bla·ckguardize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans. rare.* To reduce to the condition of a blackguard.

1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 594 At last we became .. a good deal blackguardised in our taste.

Bla·ckguardly, *a.* and *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.]

A. *adj.* Characteristic of a blackguard; ruffianly, brutal; scurrilous, 'low.'

1847 in CRAIG. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* II. 17 The essen-

tially blackguardly nature of the .. war. 1881 Miss Yonge *Lads & L.* v. 177 The most blackguardly boys in the place.

B. *adv.* After the manner of a blackguard.

1827 Scott in *Lockhart* (1839) IX. 146 Want of that article blackguardly called pluck.

Bla·ckguardry. [see -ry.] *rare.* The community of blackguards; = Blackguard *sb.* 3.

1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIV. 669 The impertinent question at one time current amongst the blackguardry of London.

Black-head (blæ·kˌhed).

1. A name given to various black-headed birds; e.g. a kind of white pigeon with a black head, the Black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus*), etc.

1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1088 Meal-worms .. seem to be bred to catch black-heads and Nightingales. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. 512 The Black-Head is a white Pidgeon with a black Head. 1806 P. Neill *Tour Orkn. & Shetl.* 201. 1844 W. H. Maxwell *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xx. (1855) 174 What obliging birds the blackheads are!

2. *Angling.* A variety of the Marsh-worm.

1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* I. v. ii. § 3 A variety of this [the marsh] worm .. is called in Scotland the Black-head.

3. *pl.* Name for the Reed Mace (*Typha latifolia*).

Black-hole, Black Hole. (Beside obvious application to any dark hole or deep cell:)

1. *Mil.* The punishment cell or lock-up in a barracks; the guard-room. (The official designation till 1868.)

(The name has become historic, in connexion with the horrible catastrophe in 1756 at the black hole of the barracks in Fort William, Calcutta, into which 146 Europeans were thrust for a whole night, of whom only 23 survived till the morning.)

1758 J. Holwell *Black Hole Calcut.* 8 The guard .. ordered us to go into the room at the southernmost end of the barracks, commonly called the Black-Hole prison. 1758 J. Blake *Plan Mar. Syst.* 49 What happened lately in the black-hole at Bengal. 1816 C. James *Mil. Dict., Black-hole*, a place in which soldiers may be confined by the commanding officer .. In this place they are generally restricted to bread and water. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 121 Confinement to the Black Hole .. to be reserved for cases of Drunkenness, Riot, Violence, or Insolence to Superiors. 1868 *Ibid.* ? 789 *note*, The term lock up room and black hole is to be abolished.

2. *gen.* A place of confinement for punishment. (Often with allusion to that at Calcutta.)

1831 A. Watts *House-Hunt.*, The bed-chambers (the black-holes of her establishment). 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* ii, Do you think Miss Pinkerton will come out and order me back to the black hole?

3. The deep dark pool under a waterfall; as 'the Black Hole at Aira Force.'

Hence **Black-hole** *v.*, to confine to the black-hole.

1866 *Pall Mall. G.* 9 He was blackholed for twelve hours.

Blacking (blæ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Black *v.*]

1. The action of making black by applying some substance.

1609 Douland *Ornithop. Microl.* 45 The blacking of the Notes. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 49 This blacking may be effected with the smoke of a lamp.

†2. The unconsumed carbon of flame; 'lamp-black.' *Obs.*

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* III. 72 The blacking of a Lampe tempered with oyle.

†3. Any preparation used for making black, as 'shoemakers' black,' which is a stain used to blacken the originally brown leather.) *Obs.*

1571 *Buchanan's Detect. Mary* in H. Campbell's *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) 127 As it were washed with sowters blacking. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong., Encre, ou noire peincture* .. blacking. 1603 4 *Act 1 Jas I*, xx. § 2 It shall .. be lawfull .. for any of the Companie of Plaisterers .. to lay and use Whitinge, Blacking, Red Leade. 1611 Cotgr., *Noir*, blacke colour; blacking.

b. *spec.* A preparation for giving a shining black surface to boots and shoes.

1598 Florio, *Folligine*, blacking for shooes. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 461 ? 13 The ingenious Authors of Blacking for Shoes, Powder for colouring the Hair. 1814 Moore *Parod. Let.* vi. 94, Like the vendor of Best Patent Blacking.

c. *attrib.*, as in *blacking ball, bottle, brush, manufacturer*, etc.

1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 490/2 My pumps were varnished .. with the new German blacking ball. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 81 Scrubbing brush, and blacking brushes.

†Bla·cking, *sb. dial.* A black pudding.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 159 Thus shall we sort out eternity .. as the Darbyshire huswife does her puddings, when she makes whitings and blackings and liverings.

Blackish (blæ·kiʃ), *a.* [f. Black *a.* + -ish.] Somewhat black; inclining to black.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B iij, As longe as yowre hawkes fete be blakysh and rough: she is full of grece. 1611 Bible *Job* vi. 16 As the streame of brookes .. Which are blackish by reason of the yce. 1803 Hatchett in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 65 A blackish-brown colour. 1884 Browning *Ferishtah* 109 Till blackish seems but dun, and whitish—grey.

Hence **Blackishly** *adv.*, **Bla·ckishness** *sb.*

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong., Noircissure*, blackishnesse. 1627 Grew *Anat. Plants* vii. § 17 By their Blackishness well enough remark'd. 1670 H. Stubbe *Plus Ultra* 147 But the blood turned blackishly-red.

Black Jack, bla·ck-jack.

1. A large leather jug for beer, etc. coated externally with tar. ? *Obs.*

1591 Nashe *Prognost.* 24 Cuppes, cannes, pots, glasses, and black iacks. 1619 *Pasquil's Palin.* (1877) 157 The great blacke Iack well fild with Sack. 1645 Milton *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 367 Hee runs to the black jack, fills his flagon, spreds the table, and serves up dinner. 1672 Davenant *Unfort. Lovers* (1673) 121 He looks as if he had a black Jack under His Cloak. 1822 Scott *Nigel* xxii, Ale which he brought in a large leathern tankard or black-jack. ['Used under this name at Winchester College in 1840.' C. B. Mount.]

2. A miner's name for zinc sulphide or blende.

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* N iij b, It is most commonly found in hard Veins and Pipes, some do call it Black-Jack. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 400 Blende, called by the miners black-jack or mock ore. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 373 Zinc is procured .. from blende or black-jack.

3. *U.S.* A shrubby kind of oak (*Quercus nigra*).

1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 383 The gray beech, and the shrubby black-jack oak. 1863 *Times* 16 June The intrenchments and abbatis in the black jack thicket. 1879 Tourgee *Fool's Err.* xv. 75 The wide fire-place, in which the dry hickory and black-jack was blazing brightly.

†4. *Sc.* A black leather jerkin: see Jack. *Obs.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 99 Some garris wyth a ged staf to jag throw blak jakkis. 1820 Scott *Monast.* x, With their glittering steel caps, and their black-jacks.

5. A popular name of the mustard beetle.

1886 *Standard* 24 May 2/1 The mustard beetle (*Phædon betulæ*), commonly known as the Black Jack.

Black lead, black-lea·d, bla·cklead.

†1. A black ore of Lead. *Obs.*

2. The ordinary name of the mineral called also plumbago or graphite; a substance of greyish-black colour and metallic lustre, consisting of almost pure carbon with a slight admixture of iron; it is chiefly used (made into pencils) for drawing and writing, and for giving a black metallic polish to iron-work. (The name dates back to days before the real composition of the substance was known.)

1583 Plat *Divers New Exp.* (1594) 39 Some .. draw thereon with blacke lead. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 767 That minerall kind of earth or hardned glittering stone (we cal it Black-lead). 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 47 Note them with a pensil of black lead. 1683 Pettus *Fleta Min.* II. *Lead*, Of late it [black lead] is curiously formed into cases of deal or cedar, and so sold as dry pencils. 1732 De Foe, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) III. 320 The Black-lead is found in heavy Lumps, some of which are hard, gritty, and of small Value, others soft and of a fine Texture. 1866 Ruskin *Eth. Dust.* 18 There is a little iron mixed with our black lead.

b. This substance in the form of a pencil.

1656 Dugard *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 725. 225 Have with you alwayes a table-book (or black-lead and paper). 1832 Carlyle in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 390 Boswell is there with ass-skin and black-lead to note thy jargon.

c. Writing done with a black-lead pencil.

1667 Pepys (1877) V. 276 Having done it without looking on my paper, I find I could not read the black-lead.

d. A preparation of inferior quality for domestic use in polishing grates and other cast-iron utensils.

a 1849 Chambers *Inform. People* II. 788/2 Stove-grates are cleaned with black-lead mixed with turpentine.

3. *Attrib.* and *Comb.* (bla·ck-lead), as *black-lead pen, pencil, study*, etc.; †**black-lead comb**, a comb used to darken the hair.

1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* ix. § 3 (1669) 145 He could not bear the sight of his own grey hairs, and therefore used a *black-lead-comb to discolour them. 1716 Swift *Progr. Beauty* Wks. 1755 III. II. 166 To think of *black-lead combs is vain. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 247 Being noted with a line with a *blacklead pen. 1687 M. Clifford *Notes Dryden* ii. 5, I .. put up my *Black Lead Pen. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 36 With a *Black-lead Pencil, draw a line from that Mark to the second Mark. 1790 Boswell *Johnson* (1831) I. 162 He had marked the passages with a *black-lead pencil. 1813 *Examiner* 17 May 311/2 S. Terry .. *black-lead-maker. 1862 Thornbury *Turner* I. 87 His ..*blacklead studies of trees.

Blacklea·d, black-lea·d, *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To colour or rub with black-lead; to trace or draw in black-lead. Hence **Black-lea·ded** *ppl. a.*, **Black-lea·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1839 C. Brontë *Let.* 21 Dec. in *Life*, I am much happier black-leading the stoves. 1861 Pycroft *Agony Point* (1862) 154 The same hands that had black-leaded the grate. *c* 1865 G. Gore in *Circ. Sc.* I. 220/1 Zinc deposits spread over blackleaded surfaces. *Ibid.* 234/1 The mould may..be prepared..by blackleading.

Bla·ck-leg, -legs.

1. A disease in cattle and sheep which affects the legs. (Better *black-legs*.)

a 1722 Lisle *Observ. Husb.* (1757) 347 They have a distemper in Leicestershire frequent among the calves, which in that country they call the black-legs .. It is a white jelly settling in their legs, from whence it has its name of black-legs. 1884 *Illustr. Sydney News* 26 Aug. 15/2 A cattle disease, known as blackleg, is stated to have killed a number of cattle in the Mount Alexander district.

2. A turf swindler; also, a swindler in other species of gambling. (Formerly also *black-legs*.) [As in other slang expressions, the origin of the name is lost: of the various guesses current none seem worth notice.]

1771 B. Parsons *Newmarket* II. 163 The frequenters of the Turf, and numberless words of theirs are exotics everywhere else; then how should we have been told of *blacklegs*, and of *town-tops..taken-in, beat-hollow*, etc. 1774 R. Cumberland *Note of Hand* II. i, Gentlemen of the turf; what sort of gentlemen are they? *Francis.* These fellows are gamblers, black-legs, sharpers. 1812 *Examiner* 14 Sept. 591/1 Any blackleg or pickpocket in the land. 1813 *Ibid.* 17 May 319/1, I was .. posted as a black-legs. 1857 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* v. (1858) 245 You see noblemen and black-legs bawling and betting in the Cockpit.

3. A local name of opprobrium for a workman willing to work for a master whose men are on strike. (Also called *black-neb.*)

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 7 If the timber merchants persist in putting on 'blacklegs,' a serious disturbance will ensue.

4. *Sc.* = Blackfoot, a match-maker. *rare.*

Hence (in sense 2) **Black-le·ggery, Blackle·g-ism,** the profession or practice of a black-leg.

1832 Maginn in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 427 From following any profession save the Army, the Navy, Black-apronry, and Black-leggery. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Dec. 20 The two baronets resemble each other only in cowardice, spite, and blackleggery. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 204 There was a fair amount of black-legism on both occasions.

Bla·cklet. [f. Black *sb.* + -let, dim. suffix.] A tiny speck of soot or dirt.

1861 Wynter *Soc. Bees* 25 Those finer blacklets that invisibly permeate the air.

Bla·ck-letter, black letter, bla·ckletter.

1. A name (which came into use about 1600) for the form of type used by the early printers, as distinguished from the 'Roman' type, which subsequently prevailed. A form of it is still in regular use in Germany, and in occasional use (under the name of 'Gothic' or 'Old English') for fancy printing in England.

1640-4 *Charge agst. Abp. Canterb.* in Rushworth *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 115 His diligence to send for the Printer, and directing him to prepare a Black Letter, and to send it to his Servants at Edenburgh, for Printing this Book. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* II. vii. (1727) 69 The Seven champions in the black-letter. 1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 99 The form which is known to us as 'Black Letter,' and which was hardly less rectilinear than the old Runes themselves.

2. That which is printed in this type.

1811 Byron *Hints fr. Hor.* 101 *note*, This is the millennium of black letter. 1860 Hawthorne *Marb. Faun* I. xxiv. 263 Like a page of black letter, taken from the history of the Italian republics.

3. *attrib.* (Usually with hyphen, or as one word.)

1791 Maxwell in Boswell *Johnson* an. 1770, He loved .. the old black-letter books. 1800 Ritson *Rob. Hood* II. iv, From an old black-letter copy. 1808 W. Irving *Salmag.* xviii. (1860) 410 There was a certain black-letter dignity in the name. 1820 — *Sketch Bk.* II. 90 He was a complete black-letter hunter. 1845 Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) IV. lxxiv. 6 Not much of a lawyer compared with the black-letter men of these days. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 31 He scornfully thrust aside..all that blackletter learning. 1862 Burton *Bk. Hunter* I. 18 He was not a black-letter man, or a tall-copyist, or an uncut man. 1864 *Reader* 23 July 105/1 The collection of black-letter ballads.

4. *Black letter day*: an inauspicious day; as distinguished from a red letter (or auspicious) day: the reference being to the old custom of marking the saints'-days in the calendar with red letters.

1757 Smollett *Reprisal* I. ii. (1777) 135 O! the month of November, She'll have cause to remember, As a black letter day all the days of her life.

Hence **Bla·ck-le·ttered** *ppl. a.*

1820 Scott *Abbot* xxxii, Endeavouring .. to fix her .. attention on the black-lettered Bible which lay before her.

Black list.

1. A list of persons who have incurred suspicion, censure, or punishment; cf. Black *a.* 11.

1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* x. Wks. (1851) 228 If ever Charles his Posterity recover the Crown .. you are like to be put in the Black List. 1774 Mrs. A. Adams *Lett.* (1848) 36 Mr. Boylston and Mr. Gill the printer, are held upon the black list.

2. *fig.* A list of bad cases.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 267 Eight cases of scorbutic gums were already upon my black-list.

Hence **Bla·ck-list** *v.*, to enter in a black list.

1718 Hickes & Nelson *J. Kettlewell* III. § 10. 212 This Method of Black-Listing had its original from a certain notion. *Mod. Newspaper*, S. was expelled and black-listed last night.

Blackly (blæ·kli), *adv.* [f. Black *a.* + -ly 2.] In a black, gloomy, or frowning manner; darkly, gloomily, dismally.

1563 *Mirr. Mag.* (Induct.) lvi, With visage grym, sterne lookes and blackeley hewed. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* v. xi. (1840) 262 This project so blackly blasted with perjury. *a* 1824 Campbell *Dead Eagle* 38 His shape distinct Was blackly shadow'd on the sunny ground. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* IV. xxx, The pool blackly shivering.

†Bla·ck-mack. *Obs.* A blackbird.

1519 Horman *Vulgaria* 101 § 10 The blackmacke or an osyll [*merula*] fleeth alone. 1598 Florio, *Merula*, a birde called a black-mack, and owzell, a mearle, a black-bird.

Black mail. Also **black-mail, blackmail.** [f. Mail = rent, tribute.]

1. *Hist.* A tribute formerly exacted from farmers and small owners in the border counties of England and Scotland, and along the Highland border, by freebooting chiefs, in return for protection or immunity from plunder.

1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 98 Quhay takis ouer sair mail, ouer mekle ferme, or ony blake maillis, fra thair tennands. *c* 1561 R. Maitland *Thievis Liddesd.* vi, Commoun taking of blak maill. 1567 *Scot. Act Jas. VI*, (1597) xxi, Diuers subjects of the Inland, takis and sittis vnder their assurance, payand them black-maill, and permittand them to reif, herrie, and oppresse their Nichtbouris. 1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz.*

xiii, Sundry of her Maiesties louing Subiects within the sayd [4 northern] Counties..have been inforced to pay a certaine rate of money, corne, cattell, or other consideration, commonly there called by the name of Blacke maile. 1707 *Addr. fr. Cumbrld.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4334/2 There is, now, no Debatable Land to contend for; no Black Mail to be paid to the Leaders of the Robbers, as a Ransom. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. 263. 1814 Scott *Wav.* I. 222 The boldest of them will never steal a hoof from any one that pays black-mail to Vich Ian Vohr. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 344 Preferring to pay blackmail to the Scots.

2. By extension: Any payment extorted by intimidation or pressure, or levied by unprincipled officials, critics, journalists, etc. upon those whom they have it in their power to help or injure.

1840 Macaulay *Clive, Ess.* (1854) II. 503 Even the wretched phantom who still bore the imperial title stooped to pay this ignominious black-mail. 1860 Mrs. Harvey *Cruise Claymore* II. 216 Arabs infesting the country, and levying blackmail on all passers-by. 1863 Longf. *Birds Killingw.* 36 Marauders who, in lieu of pay, Levied black-mail upon the garden beds.

†**3.** *Law.* Rent reserved in labour, produce, etc., as distinguished from 'white rents,' which were reserved in 'white money' or silver. *Obs.* (Coke's and Blackstone's explanation of *redditus nigri*, which Camden appears to have taken for rents in 'black money' or copper.)

1605 Camden *Rem.* 205 Black money (what that was I know not, if it were not of Copper, as *Maill* and *Blackmaill*). 1642 Coke *Inst.* II. *Magna Ch.* viii, Work-days, rent cummin, rent corn, etc. .. called *Redditus nigri*, black maile, that is, black rents. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 42.

Black-mail, *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To levy black mail upon; to extort money from by intimidation, by the unscrupulous use of an official or social position, or of political influence or vote.

1880 L. Oliphant *Gilead* ix. 265 The sheikh .. black-mails travellers. 1882 W. Wefoen *Soc. Law Labor* 176 The chief .. would protect and blackmail him.

Hence **Black-mailer, Black-mailing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (modern words referring chiefly to the levying of Black-mail in sense 2.)

1868 *N. York Herald* 24 Apr., The Quixotic enterprise of the lobbyists and blackmailers. 1879 J. Hawthorne *Laugh. Mill* 108 Were I to lose all my fortune, I could, by turning black-mailer, ensure a permanent income twice as large. 1884 *Pall Mall. G.* 27 Feb. 4/1 Introducing a system of blackmailing even worse than that which prevailed before. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 567/1 The black-mailing vixen.

Black mark. A black cross or other mark made against the name of a person who has incurred censure, penalty, etc. Also *fig.*

1845 Disraeli *Sybil* (1863) 129 Who's pushing on there? I see you, Mrs. Page. Won't there be a black mark against you? 1874 Blackie *Self-Cult.* 60 Note such a fellow ..with a black mark, as a disloyal and disaffected subject.

Hence **Black-mark** *v.*

1873 Masson *Drumm. of Hawth.* xiii. 278 Ostracise and black mark all who do not come into their confederacy.

Black Monday, black money: see Monday, Money.

Black Monk. A monk of the order of St. Benedict, so called from the colour of the habit worn. See Monk.

1297 R. Glouc. 433 Þe priorye .. of blake monekes. 1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 10 The Monastery of blake monkys callyd Seynt Nicholas De Elio. 1722 J. Stevens *Addit. Dugdale's Monast.* I. 169 The Benedictine Monks in England, who were call'd Black Monks.

Black moor, more: see Blackamoor.

Bla·ck-mouth. A black-mouthed person or animal; *fig.* a foul-mouthed person, a slanderer.

1642 *Lond. Apprent. Decl.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 307 As some blackmouths have uncharitably belched out against us. 1656 Trapp *Comm. John* ix. 28 Every black-mouth cast dirt upon Christ's disciples.

†**Black-mouthed** (-mou·ðd), *a.* Having a black mouth; *fig.* slanderous, calumnious.

1595 *Polimanteia* (1881) 33 Blackemouthed enuie. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* iii. (1821) 256 Blacke mouthed railing Rabshakeh. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2427/4 One black brindled Bull-Bitch .. Black Mouth'd. 1697 *Snake in Gr.* (ed. 2) 281 All the Black-Mouth'd and Hellish Venom.

Blac·k-neb. *dial.* [See Neb, beak, bill.]

1. A popular name for various black-billed birds, as the Crane and the Common Crow.

1802 G. Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 47. 1837 Mac Gillivray *Hist. Brit. Birds* I. 516. 1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 29 Mar. 204/2 Swarms of diminutive 'black nebs.'

†**2.** *Sc.* A person charged with democratic sympathies at the time of the French Revolution. *Obs.*

1816 Scott *Antiq.* vi, Take care, Monkbarns! we shall set you down among the black nebs by and by. 1821 Galt *Ann. Parish* 269 (Jam.) Many of the heritors considered me a black-neb. 1864 McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* 107.

Blackness (blæ·knès). [f. Black *a.* + -ness.] The quality or state of being black.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 8077 (Fairf.) Foure sarasinis con þai mete ..of þaire blaknes hit was selcoupis. 1382 Wyclif *Nahum* ii. 10 The face of alle as blacnesse of a pott. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 13 The Spots of Heauen, More fierie by nights Blacknesse. 1611 Bible *Jude* 13 The blacknesse of darkenesse. 1710 H. Bedford *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 35 The different blackness of the Ink. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 459 ▸ 13 The Blackness and Deformity of Vice. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xv. 167 You steer through the blackness for a lump of greater blackness.

Black nob, ox: see Nob, Ox.

†**Bla·ck-pot.** *Obs.* Also blackpot, black pot. A beer-mug (cf. Black-Jack); a toper.

c 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* v. 122 I'll be Prince of Wales over all the blackpots in Oxford. 1636 Heywood *Love's Mistr.* II, Iugg, what's shee but sister to a black-pot. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxxii, A whole whiskin, or black pot of sufficient double ale.

Black Prince.

1. A name given (apparently by 16th c. chroniclers) to the eldest son of Edward III. [As to the origin of the appellation, many guesses are current, but published sources afford no evidence.]

1563 Grafton *Chron.* (1569) 324 Edward prince of Wales, who was called the blacke Prince. 1587 Holinshed *Hist. Eng.* 348 b. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 56 All our Princes captiu'd, by the hand Of that black Name, Edward, black Prince of Wales. 1611 Speed *Theat. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. an. 1329 By-named (not of his colour, but of his dreaded acts in battell) the Blacke Prince. 1688 J. Barnes *Hist. Edw. III*, I. iii. § 5. 46 Sirnamed by the French le Neoir, or the Black-Prince. [But cf. 1724 Coste *Ess. de Montaigne* I. i. (1836) I. 3 *note*, Edouard, prince de Galles, que les Anglois nomment communément the *black prince*.] 1762 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1770) II. xvi. 513 Denominated the Black Prince, from the colour of his armour. *a* 1854 E. M. Stewart *Lond. City T. Q. Phillipa* xvi. 139 The surcoat of black velvet emblazoned with three white ostrich feathers, and the motto 'Ich Dien,' which gave rise to the epithet of the Black Prince.

†**2.** The prince of darkness, the devil. *Obs.*

1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* 7 To entitle those *Browne sectaries* of the *Blacke Prince*, with the name of traytors.

Black pudding. (Also with hyphen.) A kind of sausage made of blood and suet, sometimes with the addition of flour or meal.

1568 Fulwel *Like to like* B j, Who comes yonder puffing as whot as a black pudding. 1634 Heywood *Maidenh. lost* III. Wks. 1874 IV. 142 We will haue..sixe Black-Puddings to bee serued vp in Sorrell-sops. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 380 In Lyrick numbers write an Ode on His Mistress eating a Black-pudden. 1873 E. Smith *Foods* 80 Sausages and black puddings.

Black Rod. Short for *Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod* (so called from the black wand surmounted by a golden lion which he carries as his symbol of office). The chief Gentleman Usher of the Lord Chamberlain's department of the royal household, who is also usher to the House of Lords and to the Chapter of the Garter. Also, a similar functionary in colonial legislatures.

1632 in Sherwood. 1646 Evance *Noble Ord.* I Ely is committed to the Black Rod. 1668 Marvell *Corr.* ci. Wks. 1872–5 II. 257 The Lords..sentenced Sir Samuel Barnardiston..to pay 300 *li.* fine, and be under black rod without baile till he payd it. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6284/1 The Black Rod kneeling held the Gospels. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown Oxf.* I. iii. 40 Lords and ladies in waiting, white sticks or black rods. 1865 *Times* 25 Aug. (Quebec), The Usher of the Black Rod .. was directed, after the manner of St. Stephen's, to summon the members of the Lower House.

Black salts. In the old potash-making process: Wood ashes after lixiviation and evaporation; impure potassium hydrate. Hence **Bla·ck-salter**, one who makes black salts.

1880 E. Kirke *Garfield* 6 Our future President became prime-minister to a black-salter. 1881 Thayer *Log Cab. to White Ho.* x, Potash .. in its crude state, was called 'black-salts.' The manufacturer of the article was called a 'black-salter.'

†**Black sanctus.** *Obs.* A burlesque hymn or anthem; 'rough music.' See Sanctus.

Black sheep: see Sheep.

Blacksmith (blæ·ksmiþ). A smith who works in iron or black metal, as distinguished from a 'whitesmith' who works in tin or white metal.

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, xii. § 1 Artificers of the said Realm ..Bladesmiths, Blacksmiths, Spurriers, Goldbeaters. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 9 Brydel bytters, blacke smythes, and ferrars. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 31 ▸ 3 Having got a Black-Smith of Lemnos to make her Son's Weapons. 1813 *Parl. Debate* in *Examiner* 24 May 326/2 If this should be decided to be a valid marriage, the poor Gretna green Blacksmith would be ruined. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. § 19 A clever blacksmith can make a nail red-hot by hammering it.

Hence **Bla·cksmithing** *sb.*

1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* II. i. (1849) 43 For blacksmithing a prime hammer. 1861 Du Chaillu *Equat. Afr.* xxvi. 464 In their blacksmithing operations. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* IV. lvii. 169 If he doesn't like the blacksmithing.

Black-snake.

1. A name given to several dark-coloured snakes; as in U. S. to the *Coluber constrictor* and *C. Alleghaniensis*; in Jamaica to the *Natrix atra*.

1688 J. Clayton *Virginia* in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 135 The Black Snake, is the largest I think. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 462 The black snake..able to fascinate birds. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 708/1 None of my venomous acquaintances .. black-snake, whip-snake, coral-snake, or viper.

2. *U. S.* A long whip-lash.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 495/1 The..drivers trudged beside them..cracking huge 'black-snakes' at the animals.

†**Bla·cksome,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Black + -some.] Of black character, dusky, darksome.

1597 Tofte *Laura* in *Alba* (1880) Introd. 29 Like to the blacksome night I may compare My Mistres gowne.

Bla·ck-tail.

†**1.** A sea fish not identified; the μελάνουρος, *melanurus*, of ancient writers. *Obs.*

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 232 Black-taile, *Melanurus*..Was counted a poore fish.

2. A name for certain varieties of the perch.

1734 Mortimer in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 316 *Perca marina, cauda nigra*, the Black-Tail.

Bla·ck-thorn (blæ·kþɔn).

1. A common thorny shrub, bearing white flowers before the leaves and very small dark purple plums; called also the Sloe (*Prunus spinosa*); the name is probably due to the dark colour of the naked branches, with which the white flowers strongly contrast. Its wood is prized for walking-sticks.

1388 Wyclif *Dan.* xiii. 58 Vndur a blak thorn [1382 plum tree]. 1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fysshynge* 8 Take a fayr shote of blacke-thorn; crabbe tree; medeler. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. xlvii. 721 The wilde Plumme tree, Blacke thorne, and Sloo tree. 1634 Habington *Castara* II. § 2. xix, Love shall in that tempestuous showre Her brightest blossome like the blacke-thorne show. 1842 Tennyson *May Queen* II. 8, I shall never see The blossom on the blackthorn, the leaf upon the tree. 1882 *Garden* 8 Apr. 241/1 One of the best flowering shrubs we know is the double-flowered Blackthorn.

b. A walking-stick or cudgel made of the stem of this shrub.

1849 W. H. Maxwell *Stories Waterloo*, An hundred blackthorns rattled above my head.

c. *attrib.*, as in *blackthorn leaves, winter*.

1789 G. White *Selborne* (1813) II. 292 Blackthorn..usually blossoms while cold N.E. winds blow; so that the harsh rugged weather obtaining at this season, is called by the country people, blackthorn-winter. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xv, Tea, madam! I saw none. Ash leaves and black-thorn leaves were brought in.

2. *U. S.* A species of hawthorn (*Crataegus tomentosa*), also called Pear-thorn. Webster 1864, and Miller *Plant-n.* 1884. In W. Indies, a species of Acacia (*A. Farnesiana*).

Black vomit. The dark matter vomited in the last stage of yellow fever; also, the fever itself. See Vomit.

Bla·ck-wash. Also black wash.

1. *Med.* A lotion composed of calomel and lime-water; grey lotion.

1818 A. Cooper *Surg. Ess.* I. (ed. 3) 166 Under the black-wash poultice. 1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 495 The lotion known in medical and surgical practice, as the *black wash*.

2. Any black composition used for washing over and blackening. (Also *blackwash*.)

1861 *Times* 12 July, The blackwash was removed from the paintings; bad taste and want of means caused the white-wash to be left. [See next.]

Bla·ckwash, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To wash or colour with a black liquid.

c 1770 Used by H. Walpole. 1861 *Times* 12 July, The Gueux .. whitewashed the façades. But they also black-washed the paintings of Van Eyck and Memline.

2. *fig.* To blacken the character of; to asperse, calumniate. (Cf. *whitewash*.)

1869 St. Clair & Br. *Resid. Bulgaria* Pref. 7 The Rayah has been too much whitewashed..whilst the Turk has been too much blackwashed by his enemies. 1875 Helps *Soc. Press*, xii. 160 He 'black-washes'..the whole human race.

Bla·ck-wood, blackwood. A name applied in different parts of the world to various trees and their timber: in New South Wales, *Acacia melanoxylon*; East Indies, *Dalbergia latifolia*; St. Helena, *Melhania melanoxylon*; West Australia, *Acacia penninervis*. (Miller *English Plant-names*.)

1631 Speed *Prosp. Fam. Parts World* 43 Cedars, Palmetoes, Black-wood, White-wood. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 621 The..Blackwood of those of Barbados. 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 381 They carry to China great quantities of blackwood, which is worked up there into furniture, &c. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. India* I. 9 Sissoo (or blackwood trees). 1883 Miss Braddon *Gold. Calf* xi. 144 The pretty carved Indian tea-table—a gem in Bombay blackwood.

Blacky (blæ·ki), *sb. colloq.* Also blackie, -ey. [f. Black, with -y^4, dim., as in *Tommy*.]

1. A black, a negro; often used without the article after the fashion of a proper name. Cf. *darky*.

1815 Moore *Epist. Tom Crib* 1 Aye, even Blackey cries shame. 1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* I. 35 He swore he would demolish blackey's ugly face. 1863 *Athenæum* No. 1858 737/2 Overseers who..flog their blackies unmercifully.

2. *Sc.* and *north.* = Black one; also = blackbird.

Blacky (blæ·ki), *a.* [f. Black *a.* + -y^1.] Somewhat black, blackish.

1594 Carew *Tasso* (1881) 75 From his fell mouth such blacky belches came. 1877 *Hon. Miss Ferrard* I. vii. 234 Of jute and blacky-brown silk.

Blad, *sb.*^{1} *Sc.* [f. Blad *v.*] A firm flat blow.

a 1715 *Jacobite Relics* II. 139 (Jam.) They lend sic hard and heavy blads, Our Whigs nae mair can craw, man. 1789 D. Davidson *Seasons* 79 (Jam.) Wha gied them mony a dousy blaad..that day.

Blad (blad), *sb.*^{2} *Sc.* Also blaud. [Possibly the same as prec., or at least from Blad *v.*: thus there is also *dad* vb. to beat, thump, and *dad* a large piece, a 'thumping' piece.] A fragment, portion, piece, bit, or lump.

c 1527 Stewart *Soutars Answ.* in *Evergreen* I. 121 Grit blads and bitts thou staw [=stole] full oft. 1574 J. Melvill *Autobiog.* (1842) 33 He [John Knox] was lyk to ding that pulpit in blads. 1573 in Thomson's *Invent.* 187 (Jam.)

Take the fyve bladdis of tapestrie. 1785 BURNS *2nd Ep. Lapraik* iv, I'll write, and that a hearty blaud, This vera night. 1824 SCOTT *Redgaunt.* xi, Dougal would hear nothing but a blaud of Davie Lindsay. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 181 Dabs of gum, blads of orange, and lumps of putty.

Blad, *v. Sc.* Also 8 **blaud.** [prob. onomatopœic.] *trans.* To deal a blow to, to slap heavily. 1524 *Vision* xiv. in *Evergreen* I. 220 Theyil jade hir and blad hir Untill scho brak hir Tether. 1786 BURNS *Ordination* ii, He's the boy will blaud her! 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* 110, I like the healthfu' gale That blads fu' kindly there.

Hence **Bla·dding** (also **blauding**), *ppl. a.* 1785 BURNS *Ep. J. M. Math* i, The shearers cowr To shun the bitter blaudin' show'r.

Bladder (blæ·dəɹ). Forms: 1 **blédræ,** (**blédre**), **blǽdre, -ddre,** 3–4 **bleddre,** 4–5 **bleddere, bladdre,** 5 **bled-, bladdyr, bladdur**(e, ?**blowre,** 5–6 **bledder,** 6 **blader, bladdare,** 6–7 **blather,** (*Sc.* 6 **bleddir,** 8– **blather, blether**), 5– **bladder.** [Com. Teut.: OE., WSax. *blǽdre, blæddre,* Anglian *blédre,* wk. fem. = OSax. **blâdra,* (MLG. *blâder, bladder,* MDu. *blâder*(*e,* Du. *blaar,* Flem. *bladder*), OHG. *blâtara* (MHG. *blâtere, blâttere,* mod.G. *blatter*), ON. *blâðra* (Sw. *blädra,* Da. *blære*) :—OTeut. **blê-drôn-,* f. verb. stem *blê-* to BLOW + *-drôn* suffix denoting instrument, cogn. w. Gr. *-τρα, -τρον.* The dialectal variation in OE. *blédre, blǽdre,* remained in the ME. *bledder, bladder* (both having the vowel shortened by position); *blather, blether* (still used in Scotland) may represent the ON. form, but is more probably an instance of the fluctuation of *d* and *ð*, in conjunction with *r*, seen in comparing *father, mother, feather, hither,* with ME. *fader, moder, feder, hider.*]

1. A membranous bag in the animal body.

a. *orig.* The musculo-membranous bag which serves as the receptacle of the urinary fluid secreted by the kidneys. Called also *urinary bladder.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* (*O. E. Texts*) 1077 *Vessica,* bledrae. *Corpus Gl.* 2101 *Vesica,* bledre. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 360 Wið blæddran sare ġenim eoferes blædran mid þam micgan. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xliv. (1495) 161 Euery beest that gendryth hath a bladder. *Ibid.* VII. lv. 268 Yf they come of the bledder. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 54 Yf langoure in thaire bledders ought awake. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* iii. 32 The payne of the stone that cometh of dropynge of the bladder. 1530 PALSGR. 904 The bledder, *la uessie.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 28 Bladdare, Blader, *vesica.* 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 546 The bladder of a wilde Boar..The blather of a Goat. 1718 POPE *Iliad* v. 88 Between the bladder and the bone it pass'd. 1782 BURNS *Death Poor Mailie* 64 For thy pains, thou'se get my blather. 1785 — *Sc. Drink* xvii, May gravels round his blather wrench! 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 541 The Bladder is an oblong membranous viscus of an ovoid shape.

b. Any membranous bag in the animal body; usually with distinctive adjunct, as *gall-, air-, swimming-bladder.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 232 A bladder in them full of spawn. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 106 The first bladder of the Heart. 1797 BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 250 The gall-bladder is sometimes distended with bile. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 527 In the organisation of Fishes .. the swimming bladder is situated in the abdomen. 1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* XXV. (1880) 250 *Rotifera*.. In the hinder part of the body..is a sac or vesicle, which is termed the 'contractile bladder.'

† **2.** A morbid vesicle containing liquid or putrid matter; a boil, blister, pustule. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Ex.* ix. 9 On mannum and on nytenum beoð wunda and swellende blæddran. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 86 Uncuþum blædrum ðe on mannes nebbe sittað. 1388 WYCLIF *Ex.* ix. 10 Woundis of bolnynge bladdris weren maad in men & in werk beestis. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 62 A bladder full of water two inches longe and more. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 167 All swelling as it were with little blathers. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 24 Dirt rotten livers..bladders full of imposthume. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 419 The pimples or bladders which arise in the bites of a Shrew. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., *Bladder in the throat,* old American term for cynanche.

b. (see quot.)

a 1722 LISLE *Observ. Husb.* (1757) 343 (E. D. S.) A distemper that falls on a bullock in the spring .. which they in their country call the bladder; the bullock will be taken with a swelling of his lips, and running of his mouth, and swelling of his eyes, and running of them.

3. The prepared bladder of an animal, which may be inflated and used from its buoyancy as a float; also as the wind-bag of a simple kind of bag-pipe, as a receptacle for lard, etc.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 282 A bleddre ibollen ful of winde ne duueð nout. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2181 Grete blowen bladdyrs he brake And thay gave a gret crake. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 17 Though hys harte were stretched out..as a blather full of wynde. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 717 Bladders blowen up with wynd, That being prickt do vanish into noughts. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII,* III. ii. 359 Little wanton Boyes that swim on bladders. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* XXXVII. I. 145 As if a foreigner should take his ideas of English music from the bladder and string. 1782 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *3rd Ode to R.A.'s,* Learn to squeeze the colours from the bladders. 1783 COWPER *Task* I. 585 With dance, And music of the bladder and the bag. 1862 MRS. BEETON *Cookery Bk.* § 194 Put it [lard] into small jars or bladders for use.

4. The substance of a sheep's or ox's bladder used for air-tight coverings.

1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 347 Tie them down with a bladder and paper over it. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xviii. 294 Cover them close with a bladder and leather. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xviii. 477 Moistened bladder is in constant requisition.

5. A filmy cavity full of air, a vesicle, a bubble.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3776/4 Looking-Glass Plates .. free from Bladders, Veins, and Fowlness. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* 870 Behold the pipe-drawn bladders circling swim. 1856 *Enquire Within* (1862) 82 If little bladders appear, it has attained that degree.

6. *fig.* Anything inflated and hollow, like a blown-up bladder.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 27 A bladder of worldlie winde which swells in their hearts. 1627 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 283 Prick the bladder of our pride. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II,* clxxvii, Hee .. With former Titles swolne, vnwillingly Would loose that Bladder. 1734 POPE *Donne Sat.* iv. 205 Such as swell this bladder of a court.

b. An inflated pretentious man; 'a wind-bag.'

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 279/2 Them that are harebraines and bladders full of winde. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* iii. 1115 Thou bladder full puft vp with vanity. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxii, My friend the noble captain—the illustrious general—the bladder.

7. *Bot.* **a.** The inflated pericarp of some plants.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xc. 444 The flowers bring foorth rounde balles, or blasted bladders. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* ii. 30 This vegetable silk is contained in a soft pod or bladder about the size of an orange.

b. A hollow vesicle occurring as an appendage of several plants, as the genus *Utricularia,* and various sea-weeds. Cf. AIR-BLADDER.

1789 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* II. 904 Bladder Fucus .. In the disc or surface are immersed hollow sphærical or oval air-bladders. 1854 BALFOUR *Bot.* § 973. 473 Bladderworts .. so called on account of the utricles or bladders connected with the leaves. 1875 DARWIN *Insect. Pl.* xvii, The real use of the bladders is to capture small aquatic animals.

† **8.** ? A plant. *Obs.*

a 1500 in WR.-WÜLCKER *Voc.* 568 *Berula,* Bleddere. [*Berula* = 'a herb, called also cardamine.']

9. *Attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *bladder chops; bladderless, -like, -puffed,* adjs.

1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI,* (Arb.) 66 These bledder puffed vp wylye men. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 607 All the bladder-like humors of vaine glory. 1611 *Wom. is Weather Cock* IV. ii, in Hazl. *Dodsl.* II. 67 Thy bladder-chops and thy robustious words. 1698 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 324 A turgid bladder-like Pod. 1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 253/2 The bladder scirrhus of Dr. Benedict is nothing more than this form of hydatid disease. 1881 *Jrnl. Botany* X. 28 Bladderless and thick-leaved.

10. Special comb., as **bladder-angling,** fishing with a hook fixed to an inflated bladder; **bladder-braud,** a local name of the Bunt; **bladder-campion,** the common book-name of *Silene inflata,* from the inflated calyx; **bladder-fern,** a fern of the genus *Cystopteris,* from their bladder-like indusia; **bladder-fish,** apparently a variety of the globe-fish, *Tetraodon ocellatus*; **bladder-glass,** a glass vessel covered at one end with a piece of bladder, for showing the atmospheric pressure, by the bursting in of the bladder when the air is exhausted from the vessel; **bladder-green,** a green pigment obtained from the Common Buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*), sap-green; **bladder-herb,** a name of the Winter Cherry, from its inflated calyx; **bladder-hole** (see quot.); **bladder-kelp** (= **bladder-wrack**); **bladder-nose,** a species of seal; **bladder-nut,** the fruit of a kind of shrub, *Staphylea pinnata,* contained in bladder-like pods; also the shrub itself; **bladder-plum** (see quot.); **bladder-pot,** English name of the *Physolobium,* a species of Leguminosæ of South-west Australia; the American Bladder-pod is *Vesicaria Shortii*; **bladder-seed,** English name of the *Physospermum,* from the loose outer coating of the undeveloped fruit; **bladder-senna,** the *Colutea arborescens,* so called from its distended pods, and the fact that its leaves are sometimes mixed with senna leaves; *Sutherlandia frutescens,* a showy shrub of the Cape of Good Hope is found in English gardens under the name of the Cape Bladder-senna (*Treas. Bot.*); **bladder-snout** (= **bladder-wort**); **bladder-tangle** (= **bladder-wrack**); **bladder-tree,** the North American species of the Bladder-nut tree (*Staphylea trifoliata*); **bladder-weed** (= **bladder-wrack**); **bladder-wort,** a genus of water-plants, *Utricularia* [of which the word is a mod. transl.], distinguished by the small bags on roots, stems, and leaves, filled with air, which keep them afloat during the period of flowering; **bladder-wrack,** a species of sea-weed (*Fucus vesiculosus*), with air bladders in the substance of the fronds.

1883 *Gd. Words* Nov. 736/1 Bunt..is known by various names .. as smut-balls, *bladder-brand, stinking-rust, &c. 1770 in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 526 The..property of rendring the poison of the *bladder-fish .. more virulent. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 296 If a bladder-glass ..be laid flat on the plate of an air-pump..the full force of atmospheric pressure will take place externally on the tense membrane. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 114 The green colour known under the name of *Bladder-green. 1789 MILLS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 97 Higher up the hill is an hard chert, with a kind of *bladder-holes. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 294 [Periwinkles] appear to make the *bladder-kelp..a kind of submarine pasture. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lx. 735 Of the *Bladder Nut. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 374 Several other Trees and Shrubs..are now in Flower, as..*Bladder Nut. 1869 MASTERS *Veg. Terat.* 465 The stone of plums is occasionally deficient, as in what are termed *bladder-plums; some of these, consisting merely of a thin bladder, are curiously like the pods of Colutea. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXV. 360 Common *Bladder-Sena has an arboreous stem..It grows twelve or fourteen feet high. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* I. 259 Every sea-snail crept to hide itself under the *bladder-tangle. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 5) IV. 90/1 Common *bladder-wort, or hooded milfoil, grows in stagnant waters. 1839 G. FRANCIS *Eng. Flora* I The curious *Bladderwort, the roots of which are furnished with little air bags. 1789 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* II. 904 *Bladder Fucus or Common Sea Wrack. 1810 *Edin. Rev.* XVII. 146 The prickly tang ..often grows intermixed with the *bladder-wrack.

Bladder, *v.* Also 6 **blader,** 7 **blather.** [f. prec.]

† **1.** *intr.* To swell out like, or into, a bladder.

c 1440 in Halliw. *Nugæ P.* 66 Avaryssia ys a souking sore, He bladdyrth and bylideth alle in my boure. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. x. 23 Everye..pustle that bladereth.

† **2.** *trans.* To inflate; to puff *up,* swell *out.*

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. lviii, A hollow globe of glasse .. She full of emptiness had bladdered. *Ibid.* I. lxxii, Bladder'd vp with pride of his own merit. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. I. li. (Halliw.) Fame Gathers but wind to blather up a name. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV,* xxiv, To amuse the world, and bladder out Light Braines. *Ibid. Rich. II,* xv, Bladder'd with Ambition.

3. To put into a bladder, as 'bladdered lard.'

Hence **Bla·ddered** *ppl. a.,* **Bla·ddering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* I. xxvi, Lest these goods might swell my bladder'd minde. 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* V. i. 168 'Till they have burst the bladder'd Cloud. 1697 — *Vergil* Ded., They affect greatness in all they write: but it is a bladdered greatness. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 4 A line of glittering bladdered olive-green seaweed. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* (1653) 32 Bladderings of the skin.

Bla·dderdash. (A mixture of *bladder* and *balderdash.*)

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 221 His Spital sermon..the most empty bladderdash that ever attempted to soar without gas.

Bladderet (blæ·dəret). *Phys. rare.* [f. BLADDER *sb.* + -ET.] A small bladder; a vesicle.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 200 Many vesicles or bladderets. 1656 DUGARO *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 230. 63 The longish bladderet of the gall. 1883 W. JOLLY *Life J. Duncan* xvii. 172 The utricles or bladderets that give it its name.

Bladderskate, obs. form of BLETHERSKATE.

Bladdery (blæ·dəri), *a.* [f. BLADDER *sb.* + -Y¹.]

1. Of the nature of a bladder; thin and inflated; inflated and hollow. *lit.* and *fig.*

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXV. 370 A berry..with a bladdery pulp. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* ix, Th' entangled weeds..upborne on bladdery beads. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 343 Bladdery laudations. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 51 Calyx bladdery.

2. Abounding in bladders or vesicles.

1798–9 COLERIDGE *Lines to Lady* ii, In dim cave with bladdery seaweed strewed. 1880 BROWNING *Pan & Luna* 60 The bladdery wave-worked yeast.

Bladdry, -ie, variant of BLATHERY *Sc.*

Blade (blēd). Forms: 1 **blæd,** 4–5 **blad,** 5 **bladde, blaad**(e, **blayd,** 6 **blaid,** 3– **blade.** [Com. Teut.: OE. *blæd,* neut., (pl. *bladu, bladu*) = OFris. *bled,* OS. *blad* (MDu. *blat,* Du. *blad,* LG. *blad*), OHG., MHG. *blat* (mod.G. *blatt*), ON. *blað* (Sw., Da. *blad*) :—OTeut. **blado-*(*m*; perh. a ppl. formation (with suffix *-đo- do* :—Aryan *-tó-*) from OTeut. verbal stem **blō-*, see BLOW *v.*², cognate with L. *flos.* The long vowel in ME. and modern Eng. appears to be derived from the oblique cases and plural, *blād-es, blād-o,* made in ME. into *blā-des, blā-de.* The 15th c. northern spellings *blayd, blaid,* and Chaucer's dissyllabic *blade, bladde,* require explanation. The sense-history is notable: in German *blatt* is the general word for 'leaf,' *laub* being the foliage collectively of trees; in Norse 'herbs or plants have *blað,* trees have *lauf*'; but in OE. *lēaf* is the general word for 'leaf' and 'foliage'; *blæd* occurs only once, (as it happens, poetically, in the *brād blado* of the plant of wickedness), and this sense is quite absent in ME., while that of the 'blade' of an oar (also in OE.), of a sword or knife, is frequent. It would almost seem then that the modern 'blade' of grass or corn is a later re-transfer from 'sword-blade'; while in regard to corn, there is some reason to suspect influence of med.L. *bladum,* OF. *bled* corn, wheat; at least these were evidently supposed to be the same word. The mod.Sc. 'cabbage-blade' also is prob. not directly connected with the OE.; but Norse influence may possibly have contributed to a retention of the vegetable sense in the north.]

I. Of plants.

1. The leaf of a herb or plant; originally perhaps (as in Icelandic) applied to those of all herbs, while *leaf* was used of the foliage of trees. Now

applied *dial.* (e.g. in south of Scotland) to a broad flat leaf, as the outer leaves of cabbage or lettuce, the leaves of rhubarb, tobacco, etc.; in literary Eng. only poetically and vaguely for 'leaf.'

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* (Gr.) 994 Brád blado. 1785 BURNS *Dr. Hornbook* xix, In a kail-blade...send it. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1357 The low lying melilote And all of goodliest blade and bloom that springs. 1877 BRYANT *Lit. People of Snow* 350 In shape like blades and blossoms of the field.

2. *spec.* The flat lanceolate leaves of grass and cereals; esp. such as spring from the root and appear first above ground; also the whole of such plants before the spike or ear appears. (Cf. 4: botanically the leaves of grass are all 'blade.')

c 1450 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 583 *Festuca*, the blaad of corn or a strawe. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 84 Red wheate ..is the greatteste corne, and the brodeste blades, and the greattest strawe. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. 27 The eare .. fyrst appeareth enclosed in the blade. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. xl, From whence shoot foorth grassie blades or leaues. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* iv. 28 First the blade, then the eare, after that the full corne in the eare. 1670 *Jamua Ling.* xii. § 92 Corn raiseth it self up into a blade. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vii, Who ever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, to grow..where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind..than the whole race of politicians. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. ii. (1866) 37 Disappointed at the delay which ensues before the blade breaks the soil.

b. *In the blade*: while there is as yet only blade or leaf, not yet in the ear. Also *fig.*

1584 R. SCOT *Disc. Witcher.* I. iv, Transferre corne in the blade from one place to another. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D iij b, Vnripened youthes, whose wisedomes are yet in the blade. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 6 Naturall rebellion done i'th blade of youth. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* xiv. 472 His corn was in the blade. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* I. 31, I had been, While life was yet in bud and blade, betroth'd.

† **c.** The grassy leaves of other endogens. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxxvi. 195 The small floure Deluce, hath narrow long blades, almost like the leaues of the right Gladyn. *Ibid.* v. lxxiii. 640 Onyon hath leaues or blades almost like garlike. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* Qj, Take borage and leke blades. 1611 GUILLIM *Heraldrie* III. x. 115 The field is sable, three Lilies slipped, their..blades argent.

† **d.** Corn, growing corn, corn-crop. *Obs.* [Taken as a translation of med.L. *bladum*, F. *bled, blé.*]

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 26 Nere vnto the citie of Caigui groweth plentie of blade and ryce. 1555 — *Decades W. Ind.* II. ix. (Arb.) 130 Lykewyse blades, settes, slippes, grasses, suger canes.

† **3.** ?A pointed shoot or 'spire' of any plant. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 445 Take the blades of fenell. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 37 Blade of an herbe [1499 blad or blade], *tirsus.* 1552 HULOET, Blade of a chiboll or oynion, *talia.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 8 Blade of an herb, *talia.* 1634 T. HORNE *Janua Ling.* Index post., The blade of an hearb, *talea.*

† **b.** Applied by Grew to the 'style' of composite flowers. *Obs.*

1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* v. § 20 The Sheath, after some time, dividing at the top, from within its Concave the Third and innermost part of the Suit, sc. the Blade, advances and displays itself.

4. *Bot.* The broad, thin, expanded part of a leaf, as opposed to the petiole or foot-stalk; the lamina or limb; also the corresponding part of a petal.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 260 The Blade..is subject to many diversities of figure and division. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 52 Petals with an appendage at the base of the blade. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. i. 5 Foliage-leaves..consist of petiole and blade, or of blade only; the blade being spread out horizontally.

II. Of other things.

5. The broad, flattened, leaf-like part (as distinguished from the shank or handle) of any instrument or utensil, as a paddle, oar, battledore, bat, spade, forceps; from that of a paddle or oar (a very ancient sense) extended to the parts of a whale's tail, a paddle wheel, or screw propeller, which act similarly upon the water.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 167 *Palmula*, roðres blæd. *c* 1050 *Ags. Gloss.* ibid. 182 *Palmula*, arblæd. 1674 PETTY *Disc. bef. R. Soc.* 59 Suppose, that the Oars remain the same length, but that the Blade be doubled. 1770 ROBERTSON in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 321 The tail, as in all the whale tribe, was placed horizontal a little forked; the blades were of a wedge shape, and fourteen feet from tip to tip. 1835 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 224/2 Seized between the blades of a forceps. 1854 G. B. RICHARDSON *Univ. Code* v. 7602 How many blades have you to screw propeller? 1880 V. L. CAMERON *Fut. Highw.* II. xiii. 274 A spade with a blade the size of the palm of one's hand. 1886 HOLMES *Mortal Antip.* ii, Their blades flashed through the water.

b. The front flat part of the tongue.

1877 SWEET *Handbk. Phonetics* 2 Of the tongue we distinguish..the 'blade' which includes the upper surface of the tongue immediately behind the point. 'Lower blade' implies..the lower..surface. *Ibid.* 48 A blade consonant rather advanced.

6. The thin cutting part of an edged tool or weapon, as distinguished from the handle.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* I. 350 Caliborne, þat gode brond ..Ten fote longe was þen þe blade. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeves T.* 10 And of a sweord ful trenchaunt was the blade. *c* 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 735 *Sindula*, a blayd [among parts of a knife]. 1530 PALSGR. 198/2 Blade of a knyfe, *alumelle.* 1611 BIBLE *Judges* iii. 22 The haft also went in after the blade. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 114 Pricker. Is vulgarly called an Awl: Vet..it hath most commonly a square blade, which enters the Wood better than a round blade will. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5852/12 Lost..a ..Sword..the Blade a little rusty. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 280 A penknife blade is formed at two heats. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 913 The blade of the sutorial tooth. 1880 BIRDWOOD *Ind. Art* II. 3 The blades of Damascus..were in fact of Indian iron.

7. The blade being the essential part of such weapons etc. is often put for the whole, esp. in poetry and literary language.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1105 Nauþer to cont ne to kerue, with knyf ne wyth egge, For-þy brek he þe bred blades wythouten. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 618 A long surcote of pers vp on he hade [*v.r.* haade, hadde] And by his syde he baar a rusty blade [so 4 MSS.; *v.r.* blaade, bladde]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 40 The shynyng of youre bright blayde It gars me quake for ferd to dee. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 23 Theyre blades they brandisht. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 190 You breake iests as braggards do their blades. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 13 He drew his sword..a short well-tempered Spanish blade. 1832 MACAULAY *Armada* 28 Ho! gunners, fire a loud salute: ho! gallants, draw your blades.

b. *fig.* (Cf. *weapon.*)

1692 A. PITCAIRNE *Babell* 287 He did his trustie tongue unsheath..It was a blade that he could trust. 1735 OLDYS *Life Raleigh* Wks. 1829 I. 384 Cecyll..play'd a smooth edge upon Ralegh throughout the trial; his blade seemed ever anointed with the balsam of compliment or apology.

8. a. A broad flattened bone or part of a bone, as the *cheek blades, jaw-blades*; esp. the flat, triangular-shaped bone of the shoulder called the *shoulder-blade* or *blade-bone*, the scapula; also the corresponding bone of the fore leg of animals. **b.** One of the scythe-shaped plates in which whalebone occurs.

a 1300 *Havelok* 2644 Bi the shudre-blade The sharpe sword let wade. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxvi. (1495) 135 Sholder blades ben..hight blades for they ben shape as a brode swerde. 1535 COVERDALE *Tob.* vi. 3 Take him by the cheke blade, and drawe him to the. 1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 577 Atrides' lance did gore Pylemens shoulder in the blade. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 20 Nor put up Blow, but that which laid Right worshipful on Shoulder-blade. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 22 A Whale, the longest blade of whose mouth measures nine or ten feet. 1878 J. MARSHALL *Anat. Artists* 17 The two scapulæ, shoulder bones, or blade-bones.

9. Used of other things; as a *blade of mace.*

1653 WALTON *Angler* 158 Mixt, with a blade or two of Mace. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 231 Put the blades of the Quadrants into two Slits. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 498 That he ever took..one Clove, Nutmeg, Blade of Mace, or Skain of Silk..I utterly deny. 1825 S. & S. ADAMS *Compl. Servant* 97 Put a blade of mace, and a quartered nutmeg into a quart of cream. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* II. i. 17 Take a blade of bone, and scrape off all the ice from your furs.

10. Senses of doubtful origin: **a.** *Arch.*

1851 *Dict. Archit., Blade*, a word sometimes applied, as well as Back, to the principal rafter of a roof. 1879 *Shropshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Blade*, that timber in a roof which goes at an angle from the top of the 'king-post' to the beam of the 'principal.'

† **b.** A staff, pole, shaft. Also found as *blede.*

1559 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1853) 170 Two long wayne blayds ..9 ashilltresse and a plowe. 1627 JACKSON *Creed* VII. xviii. § 12 To receiue the prize, or (as the original word imports) to snatch it from the blede or staff whereto they run.

† **c.** *Blades*: a spindle for winding yarn upon.

c 1475 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 794 *Hoc girgillum*, a bladys. *Hic virgillus*, a yerwyndylleblad. 1530 PALSGR. 184 *Vnes tournettes*, a payre of wyndynge blades. *Ibid.* 646, I ontwyne yarne of the spyndel or blades. 1552 HULOET, Blades or yarne wyndles, an instrumente of huswyfery, *girgillus, volutorium.*

III. Applied to a man. [Prob. connected with senses 6, 7, though whether as a fig. use of these, or as a wielder of a blade, does not appear from the 83 earliest quotations examined.]

11. A gallant, a free-and-easy fellow, a good fellow; 'fellow', generally familiarly laudatory, sometimes good-naturedly contemptuous. (The original sense is difficult to seize: Bailey 1730 says, 'a bravo, an Hector; also a spruce fellow, a beau'; Johnson 'a brisk man, either fierce or gay, called so in contempt.') (Now colloquial or slangy: in literature, chiefly a reminiscence of last century.)

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 31 By Iesu a very good blade, a very tall man. 1640 NABBES *Bride* II. i, Go carry the blades in the Lion a pottle of Sack from me. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* 159 Sending for such..as he knew to be blades, and had good hearts and head-peeces of their owne. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 354 As the present fashion among the blades is. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-Cr.* II. v. 57 These are the Blades must do all, though they do all ill. 1760 *Lond. Mag.* XXIX. 224 Gentlemen of the town, as a sort of Blades may be well y'clep'd. 1818 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 354 A blade whom I took for a decent tailor.

b. usually taking force and colour from an attribute: e. g. *brave, stout, gallant, fighting, swaggering, swashing, bullying, blustering, dashing, rattling, roaring, roistering, jolly, lively, wild, comical, fantastical, cynical, crafty, knowing, saucy, worthy, old, young*, etc.

c 1600 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) II. vi. 73 This is a mad blade, the butchers then said. 1629 FORD *Lover's Melanch.* I. ii. (1839) 4 He's an honest blade, though he be blunt. 1646 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 243 A true old blade, and had been a very curious virtuoso, etc. 1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Indep.* II. 184 Those free spirited Blades whom Oliver raised into a Mutiny. 1682 N. O. tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. Argt. 2 Three swashing Blades. 1714 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 143 These two Baptists were topping Blades. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* 185 [In] All-Souls college one afternoon, several jovial blades..were sitting there over a pipe and a bottle. 1779 JOHNSON *Lett.* II. ccxviii. 75 When we meet we will be jolly blades. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* i, Two dashing young blades. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* ix. 75 He was one of the most roaring blades of the neighbourhood. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* v, He's a knowing blade. 1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 443 The clever old crafty blade spoke out with..a thorough knowledge.

c. sometimes with local or official attribute.

c 1626 *Dick of Devon* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 26 My Devonshire blade, honest Dick Pike. 1638 SUCKLING *Goblins* in *Fragm. Aur.* (1646) 35 [He] askes much after certaine British blades, One Shakespeare and Fletcher. 1663 *Hist. Cromwell* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 367 [Cromwell] packs up a juncto of army blades..who constitute a high court of justice. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 406 Exposed to any sudden attempt from..the Buckinghamshire blades. 1882 J. GREENWOOD *Tag, Rag & Co.* xiii. 106 Adventures of a keen Yorkshire blade.

IV. 12. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *blade-forger, -metal, -mill, -smith*, etc.; *blade-like, -wise* adj. and adv.; also **blade-bone**, the shoulder-blade, the corresponding bone of animals and 'joint' of meat; **blade-fish**, one of the Ribbon-fishes (*Trichiurus lepturus*).

a 1678 MARVELL *Life* Wks. 1776 III. 463, I shall have the sweet *blade-bone broiled. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* III. iv, A deformity occasioned by the displacement of the *bladebone. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 300 Hammers..used by the *blade-forgers. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 157/1 The shaft being long and *blade-like. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 357 The men of Toledo had store of good *blade-mettle. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. 1592 Bochers, *bladsmythis, baxters. 1569 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* I. (1835) 301 John Tedcastle of Gatisheid, *blaidsmith.

Blade (blēd), *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. Ger. *blatten* in sense 1.]

1. *trans.* To take off the blades (senses 1, 3). *dial.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 37 Bladyn herbys, or take away the bladys, *detirso.* 1818 *Edin. Mag.* Sept. 155 (JAM.) When she had gane out to blade some kail for the pat. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *To Blade mangles*, to take the outside leaves off growing mangolds.

2. To provide with a (cutting) blade.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 37 Bladyn haftys, *scindulo.* 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XII. 590 To blade the prow of the gondola of embassy.

3. *intr.* To put forth blades or leaves.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. xvii, Otherwise the corn would never spindle, but blade still, and run all to leafe. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* II. xxxv, Down falls her glorious leaf, and never more it bladeth. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* iv, Grass was blading out upon it.

† **4.** *To blade it*: to fight. *To blade it out*: to fight a matter out with the sword. *Obs.*

1571 R. EDWARDS *Damon & P.* in *Dodsley* (1780) I. 194 Rather than I wyll lose the spoyle, I wyll blade it out. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* 15 None dare blade it with thee.

Bladed (blē·dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. BLADE + -ED.]

1. Formed as a blade, lanceolate.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxxvii. 195 The stinking flagge or Gladyn hath long narrow bladed leaves.

2. Having, producing, or abounding in blades.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 211 Decking with liquid pearle the bladed grasse. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 225 Nor bladed grass, nor bearded corn succeeds. 1727 THOMSON *Summer* 57 From the bladed field the fearful hare limps, awkward. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* I. 740 The soft and bladed grass, Springing afresh.

b. *Her.* Having blades distinctly tinctured.

1611 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. ix. 111 He beareth..three Wheate stalkes, Bladed and Eared.

3. ?Enclosed in the blade, not yet in full ear. (Cf. 'in the blade'; and see discussion in Furness.)

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 53 Though bladed Corne be lodg'd, and Trees blown downe.

4. Stripped of the blades.

1611 COTGR., *Porreau sectil*, the cut Leeke..bladed Leeke. *Mod. Sc.* A bladed cabbage.

5. Having a blade, as an oar, a sword, etc.

1837 *New Month. Mag.* XLIX. 477 The broad bladed spear. 1859 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* (1860) VII. 17 The *Prince* was supplied with a three-bladed fan.

6. *Min.* Having a structure characterized by long narrow plates.

Bladelet (blē·dlĕt). [see -LET.] A small blade.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 288/2 The corresponding secondary veins on the opposite side of the bladelet.

† **Bla·der.** *Obs.* [f. BLADE + -ER.]

1. A maker of blades; a blade-smith.

1598 STOW *Surv.* xxviii. (1603) 247 Ordinances..made betwixt the Bladers, and the other Cutlers. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 357 Smiths, forgers of blades, and therefore called bladers.

2. The user of a blade; a swordsman.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 398 That the sanctuaries should be a safegarde..not to bladers and cutters.

3. *Comb.*, as *three-blader* = three-bladed (knife).

1870 *Daily News* 12 July, Fancy the embarrassment of..having to cut anything with a twenty blader.

Blader, obs. form of BLADDER.

Blading (blē·dĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BLADE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The shooting out into blade; sprouting.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* viii, In the first bladyng it perished. 1653 T. BAILEY *Life Fisher* i. (1655) 7 The bladeing of the Field.

† **2.** Fighting with blades or swords. *Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Descr. Irel.* in *Chron.* II. 17/2 He maketh

blading his dailie breakefast. *a* 1624 Bp. M. Smith *Serm.* (1632) 278 Whence are quarrels, blading, wounds without cause?

Bladish (blēˑdiʃ), *a. rare.* [f. Blade *sb.* + -ish.] Of or belonging to a 'blade'; blade-like.

1819 R. Rabelais *Abeillard & Hel.* 15 That old beaux with bladish tricks.

Blady (blēˑdi), *a.* [f. Blade *sb.* + -y[1].] Characterized by a blade or blades; blade-like.

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xix. (1748) 333 The blady grass unwholesome . . and harsh. 1645 Digby *Nat. Bodies* xxiv. (1658) 267 How should a bone here be hollow, there be blady. *a* 1758 J. Dyer *To Aaron Hill* 41 With curling moss and blady grass o'ergrown.

Blae (blē, blīə, blī), *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 3–5 bla, blaa, 3 bloa, 3–6 blo, 4 blowe, 4–6 bloo, 5 bloe, 6– blae, (*dial.* 7 bley, 9 blay, bleea, 7– blea). [ME. *blo, bloo,* in north. dial. *bla, blaa,* a. ON. *blá* (sing. masc. *blár*) dark blue, livid (Sw. *blå,* Da. *blaa* blue), cogn. w. OHG. *blâo* :—*blâw* (MHG. *blâ, blâwer,* mod.G. *blau*), MLG. *blâ(w,* OFris. *blâw, blâu* (MDu. *blâ, blâu,* Du. *blaauw*), OE. (rare) *blâw* (or *blæw,* whence *blǽwen* :—*blǽwin*):—OTeut. **blǽwo-z* blue. The German *blâw* was adopted in Romanic (med.L. *blāvus,* OSp. *blavo,* Pr. *blau, blava,* F. *bleu*), whence it also passed into Eng. in the form *blew,* now Blue, with the sense 'cæruleus,' while *bla, blo* retained the ONorse sense 'lividus.' The midland and southern Eng. form was *blo, bloe,* which survived till the 16th c.; but the word is now only northern Eng. and Sc. in the forms *blae, blea, bleae, bley, blay.* (These dialects have also *blue* in its ordinary sense, distinct from *blae.*)]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of a dark colour between black and blue; blackish blue; of the colour of the *blae-berry* (*Vaccinium Myrtillus*); livid; also, of a lighter shade, bluish grey, lead-coloured. (Sometimes perh., in early writers, simply = Blue.)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 637 Rein-bowe, men cleped reed and blo. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 173 Þe sailes . . som were blak & blo, Som were rede & grene. *c* 1375 ? Barbour *St. Justine* 733 Blac pic gert & brynstane bla. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 1647 Suche a smoke gan out wende . . Blak bloo [*v. r.* blo] grenyssh swart rede. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 40 Bloo, coloure, *lividus, luridus. c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 224 My barne . . Bete as blo as lede. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* vii. xiv. 10 That wondrus monstre, wyth wyd chaftis bla. 1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* iii. (1593) 56 Licking with his blo And blasting toong their sorie wounds. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* 99 It is usually a blea, flinty, wheate . . the meale of it is of a darkish, bley, and flinty colour. 1781 J. Hutton *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Blea,* a lead colour. 1796 J. Marshall *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) II. 65 The blue, blow, or lead-coloured flax—provincially, 'blea-line.' 1833 *Smuggler* 34 Knee-breeches and blay-thread stockings. 1875 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Bleea,* As bleea as a whetstone. [Hence, the names of the *Blea* or *Blae Tarns,* in Langdale, Eskdale, and Borrowdale, of *Blea Water* in Mardale, and the *Bleas* by Ullswater, in the Lake district.]

b. *esp.* Applied to the complexion or colour of the human body, as affected by cold, or contusion: Livid. Hence *black and blae,* now altered to *black and blue*: see Black *a.* 13.

? *a* 1200 *Leges Quat. Burgorum* (*Acts Parl. Sc.* I.) Si quis verberando fecerit aliquem blaa et blodi [cf. transl. 1609]. *c* 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxix. 86 Ant thi bodi colde, thi ble waxeth blo. *a* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5260 Alle bla and blody als he þan was, When he deyhed for mans trespas. *a* 1400 *Isumbras* 311 Made his flesche fulle blaa! *c* 1430 *Hymns to Virg.* (1867) 10 Hise sidis bloo and blodi were. *a* 1529 Skelton *Prayers* Wks. I. 140 Thy body wan & blo. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 130 Gif ane man strikes ane other, and makes him blae and bloudie. 1709 M. Bruce *Soul-Conf.* 11 (Jam.) You will stand with a blae countenance before the tribunal of God. 1785 Burns *Twa Herds* xii, Aft ha'e made us black and blae, Wi' vengefu' paws. *Mod. Sc.* Blae wi' cauld.

Hence †*blae-making.*

1538 *Aberd. Reg.* V. 16 (Jam.) Conwict [=convicted] for the blud drawing, blamaking & strublens.

c. Applied to the colour of the sea.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 134 Blowes boþe at my bode vpon blo watteres. *c* 1400 *Emare* 318 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II, The water so blo. 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* x. 180 Ner lettynge of this water blo.

2. Of the weather: Bleak, sunless. [From the prevailing colour of the landscape.]

1513 Douglas *Æneis* vii. Prol. 130 The mornyng bla, wan, and har. 1789 Burns *Ep. J. Tennant* 3 This blae eastlin wind. 1818 *Edin. Mag.* 503 (Jam.) It was in a cauld blae hairst day. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 119 Though floods of winter bustling fall Adown the arches bleak and blea.

†**3.** Dark, black: only in the early comb. **blamon,** Bloman 'a blackamoor' [ON. *blámaðr*].

†**4.** Tawny. *Obs. rare.*

a 1400 *Gloss.* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 8 *Fulvus,* bloo.

5. Dingy-coloured, 'grey,' as opposed to white; unbleached. [So OSp. *blavo,* though = F. *bleu,* meant 'yellowish grey.']

1869 *Dublin Gen. Advert.* 24 Dec., Twilled and plain white calico sheets . . blay ditto.

B. *sb.* A bluish grey indurated clay occurring in thin slaty strata.

[*c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 40 Blo erþe, *argilla.*] 1724 Fraser in *State* 345 (Jam.) The mettals I discovered were a coarse free stone and blaes. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 145 Another mineral that the miners call blaes is a cliffery stratum of a blueish colour. ?1811 *Statist. Acc. Hebrides* 149 (Jam.) Blae (which is a kind of soft slate).

Blae, Sc. form of Blea *v.* to bleat.

Blaeberry (blēˑberi, blīəˑ-). Also (5 **blabery**), 6 **ble-**, 9 **blea-, blay-, bleeaberry.** [f. Blae + Berry: in ON. *bláber,* Sw. *blåbär,* Du. *blaabær.*]

1. The common name in Scotland and the north of England of the Bilberry or whortleberry (*Vaccinium Myrtillus*). Applied to fruit and plant.

[1483 *Cath. Angl.* 33 A Blabery.] 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. Lj, Takyng the bleberries or hurtel berries. *a* 1758 Ramsay *Poems* (1800) II. 107 (Jam.) Gif I could find blaeberries ripe for thee. 1822 Bewick *Mem.* 256 The creeping groundlings, the blea-berry, the wild strawberry, the harebell. 1861 Geikie in *Gd. Words* Feb. 76/1 Yonder pastoral glens, where we boys were wont to gather blaeberries and junipers. 1862 *Corn. Mag.* V. 457 Branches loaded with the tiny purple blae berry, the bloom yet fresh on them.

2. Also applied to cognate species.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xix. (1856) 143 Here I saw the bleaberry (*vaccinium uliginosum*) in flower and in fruit. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* III. 353.

†**Blæd-fast,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *blǽd-fæst,* f. *blǽd* prosperity + *-fæst,* -fast.] Prosperous; glorious.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 2602 Heo . . abreat blæd-fæstne beorn. *c* 1205 Lay. 6986 Blæð-fest king. *Ibid.* 10100 He wes swiðe blæðfæst.

Blae·ness. *north. dial.* (Frequent in ME. in the form **blonesse.**) [f. Blae + -ness.] 'Blae' quality; lividness as of a wound or stripe.

1382 Wyclif *Ex.* xxi. 25 Wounde for wounde, blones for blones. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xvii. (1495) 122 Bloones of lyppes. *Mod. Sc.* The blaeness of his lips.

†**Blaff,** *v. Obs.* [perh. a. Du. and LG. *blaffen,* an imitative word (cf. Baff *v.*): cf. also ME *wlaffen* in same sense.] To bark (as a dog).

1699 Capt. Cowley *Voy.* (1729) 6 Seals, which would rise out of the water, and blaff like a dog.

Bla·flum, *sb. Sc.* Also **bleflum, blephum, blawflum, blafum.** Deception, imposition, hoax.

a 1661 Rutherford *Lett.* (1765) I. ii. (Jam.) Many . . when they go to take out their faith, they take out a fair nothing . . a bleflume. *a* 1662 R. Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 201 (Jam.) All his act was but a blephum. 1788 E. Picken *Poems* 63 (Jam.) Fine blaw-flums o' teas That grow abroad. 1880 Patterson *Antrim & Down Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Blaflum, blafum,* nonsense; something said to mislead.

Hence **Blaflumry, blaeflummery.**

1819 A. Balfour *Campbell* I. 328 (Jam.) A' that blaeflummery that's makin sic a haliballoo in the warld.

Bla·flum, *v. Sc. trans.* To impose upon.

1728 Ramsay *Wks.* (1848) I. 221 The chair Which bears him to blaflum the fair.

‖**Blague** (blag), *sb.* [Fr.] Pretentious falsehood, 'humbug.'

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* (1857) II. iii. v. vi. 313 The largest, most inspiring piece of blague manufactured, for some centuries. 1865 *Day of Rest* Oct. 580 That is all blague. 1886 Huxley in *Pall Mall G.* 13 Apr. 13/2 It believes in shibboleths and sentimental blague.

‖**Blague,** *v.* [F. *blaguer,* f. the sb.] To tell lies.

1883 *Century Mag.* 743 She laughed and said I blagued.

Blaik(e, var. Blayke *a.* bleak, pale.

Blai·ken, *v. Sc.* [f. prec.] To make pale.

1570 *Sempill Ballates* (1872) 50 Paill of the face, baith blaiknit, blude and ble.

Blain (blēn). Forms: 1 **blezen,** 3 **blein**(e, 3–5 **bleyn**(e, 3–8 **blane.** 5–6 **blayn**(e, 6–7 **blaine,** 6– **blain.** [OE. *blegen* str. fem., = MDu. *bleine,* Du. *blein,* LG. *bleien,* Da. *blegn*; OTeut. form possibly **bleganô*-: cf. OHG. *blehin-ougi* 'lippus.']

1. An inflammatory swelling or sore on the surface of the body, often accompanied by ulceration; a blister, botch, pustule; applied also to the eruptions in some pestilential diseases. Cf. Chilblain.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 380 Wið þa blezene genim nigon ægra and seoð hig fæste. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 18 Barst on to bleinen þæt hit aras up oueral. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3027 Blein on erue and man. 1382 Wyclif *Job* ii. 7 He smot Iob with the werste stinkende bleyne [1388 wickid botche, Coverd. sore byles]. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 2024 The fowlest mesell bredd Of pokkys and bleynes bloo. 1529 More *Comfort agst. Tribulat.* iii. Wks. 1224/1 Yf his fynger dooe but ake of an hoate blaine. 1544 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 49 A litle blayne . . in his finger, may kepe him. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 96 It bringeth ulcerations, scab, scurf, blain. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 332 The third manifest and demonstrative sign of [the Plague] . . is the Pestilential Blain. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xii. 180 Botches and blaines must all his flesh imboss. 1850 Layard *Nineveh* vii. 154 Children . . covered with discoloured blains.

fig. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 10 Mar. 276/1 Some moral blain has suddenly broken out on . . a fair character.

2. 'A distemper incident to beasts, consisting in a bladder growing on the root of the tongue against the wind-pipe, which at length swelling, stops the breath' (Chambers *Cycl.* 1727–51).

¶ Jamieson's sense 'A mark left by a wound,' is apparently erroneous.

3. *Comb.* †**blain-grass,** ? clover; †**blain-worm,** some parasitic insect; also *fig.*

1570 Levins *Manip.* 35 Blaynegrasse, *trifolium.* 1657 Beome *Queen* v. viii. 123 Are you so tart, Court Blainworm? 1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1000 In English it [the Buprestis] is called a Blainworm, or Troings. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1752) 342 If the blain-worm be broken in the mouth of the cow . . he knows no cure for it.

Blain, *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To affect with blains; to blister. Hence **Blained** *ppl. a.,* **Blai·ning** *vbl. sb.*

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 4 Wiþ zeblegnadre tungan.] 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 299 Nou han þei bucled schon for bleynynge of her heles. 1830 Galt in *Fraser's Mag.* I. 269 The recoiling boughs had . . sorely blained . . his cheeks.

Blaise, -ze, Blait, Sc. var. Blaze, Blate, Bleat.

Blait, obs. form of Blate.

Blaithrie, -dry, variants of Blathery.

Blak, obs. form of Black and of Blake.

†**Blake,** *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 3–4 **blac, blak.** [Chiefly northern: probably therefore, since OE. *á* remained in the north as *ā* (e. g. *ake, stane, mare*), *blake* was the direct phonetic descendant of OE. *blâc* pale (in early southern ME. *bloc,* Bloke), a common Teut. adj. = OS. *blêc,* ON. *bleikr,* OHG. *bleih,* OTeut. **blaiko-z* shining, white, pale, f. root of *blîkan* to shine, Blike. Cf. the synonyms Bleak, Bleyke, Bloke. In Eng. the notion of 'shining,' i. e. white from excess of light, passed entirely into that of 'pale,' i. e. white from deficiency of colour, dead white. This added to the formal confusion with Black, since 'dark' and 'pale' alike express deficiency or loss of colour.]

1. Pale, pallid, wan: implying deficiency or loss of colour, esp. of the ruddy hue of health, or of the full green of vegetation; of a sickly hue: thus passing on one side into 'ash-coloured, livid,' on another into 'withered yellow,' whence sense 3.

(Many early instances of *blake* may be examples of *blak* black, with final *e* inflexional or phonetic, the context leaving the sense uncertain. Some early forms written *blac, blak,* also stand for *blāk, blake,* and belong here. See what is said under Black of the confusion of the forms of *blæc* and *blâc* already in OE.)

c 1205 Lay. 1888 Whil heo weoren blake . . whil heo weoren ræde. — 19890 Ænne stunde he wes blac . . while he wes reod. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Cott.) 236 So was he lene and blake of hewe. *c* 1420 *Anturs Arth.* li, Thayre blees weren so blake. Alle blake was thayre blees. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 187 The vynes blake awaie thowe take, eke greene And tender vynes kytte. 1530 Palsgr. 306 Blake, wan of colour. *c* 1596 *King & Barker* 7 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 4 Blake kow heydys sat he apon.

2. Yellow. (Current in north England, from Cumberland to the Humber; but app. unknown in Scotland, and in the Eng. midlands.)

1691 Ray *N. C. Wds., Blake,* Yellow, spoken of Butter and Cheese. As blake as a Paigle. 1851 *Cumberland Gloss.* s.v., As blake as a marigold. 1864 Atkinson *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., As blake as butter. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* 30 *Blake* [Hornsea and Bridlington], of a light yellow colour.

†**Blake,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **blâcian,** 2–3 **blakien,** 3–4 **blaken,** 3–5 **blake.** [ME. *blâke*(*n,* was app. the north. repr. of OE. *blâcian* to become pale, f. *blâc* shining, white, pale: see Blake *a.* The normal southern form would have been *blokien, bloke*(*n,* of which there are a few 13th c. instances: see Bloke *v.* In spelling, this vb. was confounded with *blâkien, blâken* to grow black or dark (see Black *v.*); and at length became obs., its place being taken by *bleyke*(*n, bleike*(*n* from ON. and by the cognate *bleke*(*n* and Bleach.]

1. *intr.* To become pale.

1205 Lay. 19799 His neb bigon to blakien [1250 blokie]. *Ibid.* 7524 He ne blakede no. *a* 1225 *St. Marhar.* 9 Hire bleo higon to blakien. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 183 Þo Normans . . of contenance gan blaken. *c* 1460 *Bone Flor.* 579 Hur ble beganne to blake.

? **2.** *trans.* To make pale.

(Doubtful: Mätzner's example belongs to Black *v.* 2.)

Blake, early ME. form of Black *a.* and *v.*

†**Blakeberyed.** *Obs.* Used by Chaucer with uncertain meaning. Skinner in 17th c. suggested 'sent to the realms of darkness'; others would connect it with Blackberry.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pard. Prol.* 78, I rekke neuere whan they been beryed, Though that hir soules goon a blakeberyed [so 5 MSS., *Lansd.* a blakberied, *Petw.* o blakburied].

Blakenes(**s,** obs. f. of Blackness.

Blaky, obs. form of Bleaky.

Blamable: see Blameable.

Blamange, -manger, obs. forms of Blancmange.

Blame (blēm), *v.* Also 3–4 **blam,** 3–6 **blamen,** (5 *Caxton* **blasmen**). [a. OF. *blâmer, blasmer* (= Pr. and OSp. *blasmar,* It. *biasimare* (:—*blasimare*) to blame) :—late L. *blasphēmāre* to revile, reproach, ad. Gr. *βλασφημεῖν* to Blaspheme; introduced into L. in the lang. of the New Test. The phonetic changes in *blasphemāre, blasimāre, blasmar, blasmer, blâmer, blâme,* and the modified sense, are due to the continuous popular use of the word; the original form and sense are reproduced in the learned or semi-popular *blaspheme.*]

1. *trans.* To find fault with; to censure (an action, a person *for* his action): the opposite of *to praise.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 73 Drede letteð þe mannes shrifte . . swiche men blameð þe prophete on þe sealm boc. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 64 Ne he ne cunne ou nouðer blamen [*v. r.* lastin,

laste] ne preisen. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man Lawes T.* 8 Thow blamest crist, and seist ful bitterly, He mysdeparteth richesse temporal. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* Biij, Thow oughtest not to blame ne dyspreyse other. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxxxvi. 221 Of this aduenture the prouost was greatly blamed. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 27 Goe girle, I cannot blame thee now to weepe. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* III. i. Wks. 1874 IV. 43 Who can blame him to absent himselfe from home? 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 123, I had not blamed him had he acknowledged his authors. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 84 All they can blame him for. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 77 To blame the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 80 We blame our fathers for letting us be spoiled.

†**2.** To address with rebuke; to reprove, chide, scold. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 163 Bi fore hym he lette brynge ys men, & bi gan hem faste blame. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* viii. 24 And he risynge, blamyde the wynd, and the tempest of watir. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Fiv b, She shalle not make herself to be blamed ne to be bete. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 116/1 The good kinge Dauyd .. blamed his folishe wife. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Jack Cade* v, No reproche can be to much to blame her.

†**3.** To bring into disrepute or discredit. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iii. 11 This ill state .. To which she for his sake had weetingly Now brought herselfe, and blani'd her noble blood. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* vi. 3 Giuing no offence in any thing, that the ministery be not blamed.

†**4.** To charge; to accuse (*of, with* a fault, etc.).

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13027 (Trin.) He coom to blame þe kyng of synne. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. vi. 69 A fayre Maiden was blamed with wrong, and sclaundred, that sche hadde don Fornycacyoun. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 34 To Blame, *accusare, culpare*. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* viii. 44 So would men blame him of unfaithfulnesse. 1649 DRUMM. *Jas. III*, Wks. (1711) 61 He is blam'd of avarice.

5. To lay the blame on, reproach; to fix the responsibility upon; to make answerable.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1102 To blam þe broiþer was þam laith. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 158 Wherof full ofte netheles A king is blamed gilteles. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* I. viii. (Arb.) 14, I shold be blasmed yf they dyde you ony harme. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vi. 54 That was not to be blam'd in the command of the seruice: it was a disaster of warre. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xl. 255 Blaming sometimes the Policy, sometimes the Religion. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 2 She has no Body to blame for it but herself. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 617, I call this bad management, and I blame it upon you.

6. The dat. infin. *to blame* is much used as the predicate after *be*. In the 16–17th c. the *to* was misunderstood as *too*, and *blame* taken as adj. = blameworthy, culpable.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 232 [He] is swuðe to blamen. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 308 If yt be payed prestliche the payer is to blame. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. ii. 13 The King mine Vncle is too blame for it. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 177 In faith, my Lord, you are too wilfull blame. 1631 W. SALTONSTALL *Mayde* iv, Perhaps Potentia wanted to be blame. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* III. Wks. 1874 IV. 58 The Girle was much too blame. 1633 HARINGTON *Epigr.* I. 84 b, Blush and confesse that you be too too blame. *c* 1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* xciv. II. 154, I am not so much to blame as you imagine. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 93, I was to blame in having put my question badly.

Blame (blēm), *sb.* Also 3–4 blam. [a. OF. *blâme, blasmer* (= Pr. *blasme*, OSp. *blasmo*, It. *biasimo*), on Romanic type **blasimo*, f. **blasimare* :— L. *blasphēmāre*: see prec. Cf. L. *blasphēmus*, Gr. βλάσφημος adj. 'blasphemous, reviling.']

1. The action of censuring; expression of disapprobation; imputation of demerit on account of a fault or blemish; reproof; censure; reprehension.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 43 With mony blame, ful bygge a boffet, perauntur. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 347 Thus more and more arose the blame Ayein Egiste on every side. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 Moche worthy blame is that chrysten man. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 67 ¶ 12 The contrary to Fame and Applause, to wit, Blame and Derision. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 282 Even Henry himself he [Latimer] did not spare where he saw occasion for blame.

†**b.** The condition of being blamed. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 Wið unworð ne wið uuel blame. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Ann. & Arc.* 278 And putte yowe in sclaundre nowe and blame.

†**2.** A charge, an accusation. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 19335 (Trin.) Wol ȝe dryue on vs þe blame þat we haue slayn him wiþ wronge. 138a WYCLIF *Titus* ii. 3 Not bacbiteris, or seyinge fals blame ou othere men. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man Lawes T.* 542 Immortal god þat sauedest susanne ffro false blame. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 121 She was ledde to be brente for a blame that was put upon hir. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 71 The blames laid against it [Poesie], are either false or feeble.

3. Blameworthiness, culpability; fault. *arch.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 432 Þy louerd ssal abbe an name .. vayr wyþout blame. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 1737 Gij of Warwike.. a knigt he was wiþ-outen blame. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I. xix, He enticeth or enflameth vnto crymes and blames. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. ix. (1597) 38 Oftner thought she it more blame not to haue erred so. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* V. iii. 36 My high repented blames Deere soueraigne pardon to me. 1611 BIBLE *Ephes.* i. 4 That we should be holy and without blame before him. 1859 TENNYSON *Merl. & Viv.* 648 Is thy white blamelessness accounted blame?

4. Responsibility for anything wrong, culpability; esp. in *to lay the blame on, to bear the blame.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 76 The blame upon the duke they laide. 154a UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 62 b, I am not in the blame, quoth he, but Dionisius. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 777 The faulte and blame is in thee. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 87 He .. casts the blame upon the Prince of Aurange. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 274 He took all the blame on himself. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. 53 They laid the blame of the quarrel on the archbishop's violence.

†**5.** ? Injury, hurt. *Obs.*

1549-62 STERNHOLD & H., *Ps.* l. 15 Then call to me When ought would worke thee blame. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 18 Glaunсing down his shield from blame him fairly blest.

Blameable, blamable (blēˈməb'l), *a.* [f. BLAME *v.* + -ABLE. cf. F. *blâmable*, and see -BLE.] Worthy to be blamed; giving cause for fault-finding or reproach; faulty, culpable; reprehensible.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* VI. xxv, I am nouȝt blamable ne gilty in þise þinges. 1530 PALSGR. 306/2 Blameable, *coulpable*. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 55 It is their foolysh construction, not hys wryting that is blameable. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 256 ¶ 2 In the blameable Parts of his Character. 1784 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 104 My conduct might be blameable. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 160 Such feelings, though blamable, were natural. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 36 One fault which .. is unnecessary, and therefore a real and blameable fault.

Hence **Blaˈmeableness, blaˈmableness.**

1654 WHITLOCK *Manners Eng.* 505 (T.) Without the least blameableness. 1684 J. GOODMAN *Wint. Even. Conf.* 3 (R.) If he had not freedom of will .. there could be no .. blamableness. 1838 ARNOLD *Life & Corr.* II. viii. 123 The degree of blameableness in those who do not embrace this belief.

Blameably, blamably (blēˈməbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a blamable manner; culpably.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 181 A Person, that is maliciously or blameably absent. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xiv. (1806) 69 Blameably indifferent as to doctrinal matters. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 458 Blamably democratic in tone.

Blameful (blēˈmful), *a.* [f. BLAME + -FUL.]

1. Imputing or conveying blame or censure; blaming, fault-finding.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* ¶ 161 He þat is Irous and wroþ, as seith Senek, ne may nat speke but blameful thynges. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. xii. § 4, I never saw him look an unkind or blameful look; I never knew him let pass .. a blameful word spoken by another.

2. Fully meriting blame; blameworthy; guilty.

c 1430 WYCLIF *Esther* xvi. 6 (MSS. I. & S.) Malicious men gessynge othere men bi her owen kynde blameful. *c* 1430 *Life St. Katherine* (Gibbs MS.) 106 For þe blamefull chaungeablenesse of þe queene. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 119 Is not the causer of the timelesse deaths .. As blamefull as the Executioner. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* x. 95 To die, uncalled, is blameful. 1838 *New Month. Mag.* LIV. 374 'Now Venus screen us!' sobb'd the blameful dame.

Hence **Blaˈmefully** *adv.*, **Blaˈmefulness.**

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 112 Ne man schuld blamfuly bi idulnes .. bring him silf to swilk nede. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1738 I. 130 Those who .. blamefully permitted the old leven to remain.

Blameless (blēˈmlės), *a.* [f. BLAME + -LESS.]

†**1.** Exempt from censure or blame; free from charge or reproof; uncensured. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 306 Neyther is blamelees þe bisshop ne þe chapleyne, For her eyther is endited. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xii. 5 The prestes in the temple breake the saboth daye and yet are blamlesse. So 1611.

2. Giving no cause for blame; undeserving of reproach; faultless, guiltless.

1535 COVERDALE *Titus* i. 6 Yf eny be blamelesse, the husz-bande of one wife .. A Bisshoppe must be blamelesse. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 124 The blamelesse behaviour of the Christians. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* XXVIII. (1872) 262 John Hough, a man of blameless life. 1859 TENNYSON *Merl. & Viv.* 162 The blameless King.

b. Const. *of.*

1611 BIBLE *Josh.* ii. 17 Wee will bee blamelesse of this thine oath. 1747 MALLET *Amynt. & Theod.* I. 9 Blameless still of arts That polish to deprave.

†**3.** Not imputing or containing blame. *Obs.*

1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 749 Blame is .. more blamelesse generall, Then that which private errours doth pursew.

Blaˈmelessly, *adv.* In a blameless manner.

1611 COTGR., *Irreprehensiblement* .. blamelesly, vnreprouably. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 256 As blamelesly as They in Heauen. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* V. 66 That any law, judged to be bad, may blamelessly be disobeyed.

Blaˈmelessness. Blameless quality or condition.

1670 BAXTER *Narrative* III. § 35 A man of the Primitive sort of Christians for Humility, Love, Blamelessness. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV. iii. (ed. 4) 293 The notion of plain and manifest Blamelessness. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iii. 77 The soul be restored to its pristine blamelessness.

Blamer (blēˈmər). [f. BLAME *v.* + -ER¹.] He who blames or finds fault; a censurer, reprover.

1387 WYCLIF *Isa.* I. 6 My face I turnede not awei fro the blameres [*ab increpantibus*]. 1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* Ep., Blamers shoulde allwaie be Blamelesse. *c* 1610 DONNE *To C'tess Bedford* iii, Blamers of the times they mard. 1867 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 110 Casual praisers and blamers.

Blameworthy (blēˈmwʊ̄rðі), *a.* Worthy or deserving of blame, culpable.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* VI. xxvii, Bote he was i-founde blameworþy in his answere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 38 Blameworthy, *culpabilis*. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xi. Wks. 869/2, I am not greatlye blame woorthye therein. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xvii. (1700) 167 All men are so far free as to be praise-worthy or blame-worthy for the Good or Evil that they do. 1876 J. GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* iii. 58 Every action which is wrong or blameworthy.

Hence **Blaˈmeworthiness.**

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 15 The blame-worthinesse is, that to heare them, he rather goes to solitarinesse. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV. xiii. (1762) 282 The nature of Blame-worthiness or Ill-desert. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* 1355 Blame I can bear, though not blameworthiness.

Blaming (blēˈmiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BLAME *v.*] The action of the verb BLAME; censure, reproach.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxiii. 4 My mouthe I shal fille with blamyngis. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 176 In blaminge of the Grekes feith. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Castigation*, chastisment, blaming.

attrib. 1583 FOXE *A. & M.* 337 The Captayne .. in blaming wise sayde vnto hym: Did I not, etc.

Blaˈming, *ppl. a.* That blames. Hence **Blaˈmingly** *adv.*, with imputation of fault.

1832 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 380 Speak blamingly of 'Carteret being used as a dactyl.'

Blamischere, obs. form of BLEMISHER.

Blamon, var. of BLOMAN, *Obs.*, negro.

Blan(ne, pa. t. of BLIN *v. Obs.* to ccase.

Blanc, obs. form of BLANK.

‖ **Blanc** (blaŋ). [F. *blanc* white: see BLANK.]

1. White paint (*esp.* for the face). Cf. BLANCH *sb.* 1.

1764 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* I. 112 She .. would look very agreeable if she added blanc to the rouge instead of gamboge. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 10 Tattooed blue with woad instead of being smeared with rouge and blanc. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 222 Barium Sulphate is used as a paint, and the precipitated salt is termed *blanc fixe*.

2. A rich stock or gravy in which tripe, etc. is stewed.

3. See BLANK.

Blancard (blæŋkärd). [a. F. *blancard* (also *blanchard*), f. *blanc* white + -ARD.] A kind of linen cloth manufactured in Normandy, the thread of which is half bleached before it is woven.

1848 in WEBSTER.

Blanch (blanʃ), *sb.* [partly from BLANCH *a.* (or its French source), partly from BLANCH *v.*]

†**1.** White paint, *esp.* for the face. *Obs.* Cf. BLANC 1.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 520 This .. serueth to make an excellent blanch for women that desire a white complexion. *Ibid.* 529 Their blanch of cerusse for complexion. 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. xi. 35 Woad and Blaunch would haue a strong ground.

†**2.** A white spot on the skin. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 765 In the neck thereof are two blanches. 1609 *Man in Moone* (1849) 38 Vlcers, filth and blanches, will breed vpon you.

3. *Min.* 'Lead ore mixed with other minerals.' Raymond *Mining Gl.* 1881.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* M ij, They break by following some Blanch of Ore or Spar.

Blanch, *a. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4–6 blaunch(e, 4– blanche, 6– blanch; *Sc.* 7 blensch, blenshe, 7– blench. [a. OF. *blanche*, fem. of *blanc* white; see BLANK. Occurring originally only where the fem. would be used in French.]

†**1.** White, pale. Chiefly in specific uses, as *blanch fever, blanch powder, blanch sauce. Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 40 (Mätz.) He wedded þe dukes douhter, faire Emme þe blaunche. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 916 And some þow seydist had a blaunch feuere. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 9 Thanne cometh the blanche fever With chele. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 28 Blaunche sawce for capons. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 122 Aftur sopper, rosted apples, peres, blaunche powder, your stomak for to ese. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 17 Affayted with the blanche feures. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 125 A very good blanch powder, to strow upon rosted apples.

2. *Her.* White, argent.

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3287/4 Robert Dale, Gent., Blanch-Lion Pursuivant. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. XXX, For who .. Saw the blanche lion e'er fall back?

3. *Blanch*, Sc. *blench*; more fully *blanch farm, blench ferme* [OF. *blanche ferme*]; according to Spelman and Coke, Rent paid in silver, instead of service, labour, or produce; in Scottish writers extended to a merely nominal quit-rent, not only of money, as a silver penny, but of other things, as a white rose, pair of gloves, pair of spurs, etc. paid in acknowledgement of superiority.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 36 Frie tennents, haldand their lands, be blenshe ferme. [1627 SPELMAN 232 *Firma alba*, ea est quae argento penditur, non pecude.] 1642 COKE *Inst.* II. 19 Redditus albi, White rents, blanch farmes, or rents, vulgarly and commonly called quit rents .. called white rents, because they were paid in silver, to distinguish them from work-days, rent cummin, rent corn, etc. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 42. 1864 *Glasgow Daily Her.* 24 Sept., Changing the tenure of the castle .. to free blench farm, for payment of a penny silver, if asked only.

1602 K. JAS. I *Law Free Mon.* in *Life* (1830) I. ix. 294 The King changeth their holdings from tack to feu, from ward to blanch, etc. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 31 Gif anie man hes lands haldin in frie soccage (in *blensch* or few). 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s. v., To hold Land in Blench, is, by payment of a Penny, Rose, Pair of Gilt Spurs, or such like thing, if it be demanded; In name of Blench. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 45 The blanch, feu, and other casualties of superiority payable to the crown. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* III. 8 The holding of the Barony of Bradwardine is of a nature alike honourable and peculiar, being blanch. 1868 *Act* 31–32 *Vict.* ci. § 6 The lands are .. to be holden of the grantor in free blench.

b. as *adv.* = In blench.

1828 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 254 A grant of land .. either for military service or to be held blench for the

payment of a nominal feu-duty. 1860 J. IRVING *Dumbartoush.* 386 The coronatorship of the County to be held blench of the crown for one peony.

c. So *blanch duty, blanch holding, blanch kane*; *blanch holden* adj.

1634–46 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 345 All blench holden lands. 1723 W. BUCHANAN *Fam. Buchanan* (1820) 245 Payment of four pennies of blench-duty if demanded. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 49/1 To change all ward holdings of the principality of Scotland into blanch holdings. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 150 Blanch-holding..is that whereby the vassal is to pay to the superior an elusory yearly duty, as a penny money, a rose, a pair of gilt spurs, &c. merely in acknowledgment of the superiority, *nomine albæ firmæ*. 1872 E. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 137 *note*, The obligations ..commuted for a money payment, known as Blanche Kane.

Blanch (blɑnʃ), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–6 **blaunche**, 5 **blawnche, blanch-yn**, 6 **blaneche**, 7 **blauneh**, 6– **blanch**. [a. F. *blanch-ir* to whiten, f. *blanc* white. Cf. also BLANK *v.*]

1. *trans.* To make white, whiten: chiefly, in mod. use, by depriving of colour; to bleach. Also *fig.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3040 Chirches and chapelles chalke whitte blawnchede. 1607 DEKKER *Sir T. Wyatt* 126 Patience has blancht thy soule as white as snow. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Guiacum*, The Salt of Guaiacum, which you may blanch by calcining it with a great Fire in a Crucible. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* viii, His bones had now been blanch'd. 1859 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lv. 15 Age had blanched his hair. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 120 All at once, a cloud has blanched the blue.

b. To make (metals) white: in *Alchemy* by 'albation,' or 'albification'; in *techn.* use, to tin.

1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* III. civ. 130 Orpiment.. doeth blanche all mettals. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 102 Like them that pass base money, blanch it to cover the brass. 1728 RUTTY *Tin-Plates* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 635 Till ..you would tin them, or in the Term of Art, blanch them.

c. To remove the dark crust from an alloy after annealing.

1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 187 Gold alloyed with one-twelfth of silver..may be stamped without being annealed; it consequently does not require to be blanched.

2. *Cookery.* To whiten almonds, or the like, by taking off the skin; *hence* (as this is done by throwing them into boiling water), to scald by a short rapid boil in order to remove the skin, or for any other purpose.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cix, They [Hazel-nuts] engender moche ventosite, yf þey ben ete with þe small skynnes; þerfore..it is good to blaunche hem in hoot water. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 38 Blanchyn almandys, or oþer lyke. *dealbo, decortico.* 1530 PALSGR. 456/2 He can blandysshe better..than blanche almondes. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* XXXIX. § 5 (1689) 257 Before you put on the Sawce, blanch off very neatly the skins of the Pearch and Tench. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 88 Blanch your tongue, slit it down the middle, and lay it on a soup plate. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 41 After boiling your palates very tender..blanch and scrape them clean.

b. *humorously.* To strip.

1675 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 261 Come, Ladies, blanch you to your Skins.

3. To whiten plants by depriving them of light, so as to prevent the development of chlorophyll.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 169 If you have a desire to have them white, or *blanch* them, (as the French term it)..you may cover every Plant with a small Earthen-pot, and lay some hot Soyl upon them. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 206 The common practice of blanching Celery. 1861 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 73 Blanching the shoots by a covering of sweet earth.

4. To make pale with fear, cold, hunger, etc.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 116 And keepe the naturall Rubie of your Cheekes When mine is blanch'd with feare. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* III. 41 Fear blanches cold his cheeks. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 17 The famine blanches your lips.

5. To give a fair appearance to by artifice or suppression of the truth; to palliate, to 'whitewash.' Now only with *over* (with reference to 1 b.).

1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 37 Blanchers..that can blanche the abuse of Images. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 165 Howsoeuer you mince it and blanch it ouer. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* III. xlv. 373 The Author..blancheth the matter, saying, that he died a naturall death. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* I. (1851) 11 To blanch and varnish her deformities. 1709 SACHEVERELL *Serm.* 15 Aug. 10 Men..that..can Hypocritically Blanch and Palliate..Iniquities. 1880 RUSKIN *Lett. Clergy* 367 To take the punishment of it [wrong], not to get it blanched over by any means.

6. *intr.* To turn or become white (chiefly by loss of colour); to bleach; to pale.

1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 12 If wax blanches in the sun. 1839 MARRYAT *Phaut. Ship.* xxix, Their cheeks blanched. 1862 BRIGHT *Amer. Sp.* (1876) 111 Left the bones of her citizens to blanch on a hundred European battlefields. 1863 TENNYSON *Boadicea* 76 As when the rolling breakers boom and blanch on the precipices.

Blanch (blɑnʃ), *v.*[2] [A variant of BLENCH, which see for the derivation and history.]

†**1.** *trans.* To deceive, cheat, bilk. Cf. BLENCH *v.* 1. *To blanch of*: to cheat or do out of. *Obs.*

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxix. 193 But so obscurely hath beene blancht of good workes elsewheare done. 1602 *Ibid.* XII. lxxi. (1612) 296 Dallying Girles..that intertaine.. All Louers..And hauing blaunched many so, in single life take pride.

†**2.** To shut the eyes to, leave unnoticed, shirk, 'blink' (a fact); to pass without notice, miss, omit. *Obs.* (Cf. BLANCH *v.*[1] 5.)

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 69 In Annotacions..it is ouer vsual to blaunch the obscure places, and discoarse vpon the playne. 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 52 You blanch my question, and answere mee by examples. 1638 SIR H. WOTTON in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 53, I suppose you will not blanch Paris in your way. 1671 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 240 Whether I am to blanch this particular?

3. *intr.* To shrink, start back, give way. *arch.* (Later users apparently mix it up with BLANCH *v.*[1] 6, in sense of 'turn pale, change colour for fear.')

1572 in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1732) I. 285 'Tis no time to blanch. 1632 MASSINGER & F. *Fat. Dowry* II. i, What! Weep ye, soldiers? Blanch not! 1640–1 LD. DIGBY *Parl. Sp.* 9 Feb. 13 A man of a sturdy conscience, that would not blanch for a little. 1870 EDGAR *Runnymede* 126 The saints forbid that I should ever blanch at the thought of battle.

4. *trans.* To turn (anything) off, aside, or away; in *Venery*, to 'head back' the deer in his flight.

1592 LYLY *Galathea* II. i. 231 Saw you not the deare come this way..I beleeve you have blancht him. 1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II*, (1680) 117 He would not blaunch the Deer, the Toyl so near. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 310 When he [the deer] swarves, or is blanched by any Accident. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 323 The lantern was secured by..the Cornice; which, when the sea rose to the top of the house, blanched it off like a sheet. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports.* I. X. § 1.

†**Blanch,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* [App. worn down from *blandish* (like *blench* from BLEMISH *v.*); but approaching certain senses of both BLENCH *v.*[1] and BLENCH *v.*[2], with which it was probably confounded.] *intr.* = BLANDISH *v.* 2.

1572 R. H. *Lavaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 19 b, Men which blaunche and flatter with us, are alwayes suspitious. *a* 1587 FOXE *Serm. 2 Cor.* v. 10 If I shoulde say that nothing therein were amisse, I should indeede blanch and flatter too much. 1612 BACON *Counsel, Ess.* (Arb.) 326 Bookes will speake plaine, when Counsellors Blanch [*in adulationem lapsuri*].

†**Bla·nchard, -art,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *blanchart* whitish, bordering upon white, also as name of a white horse; f. *blanc, blanch*-white; see -ARD.] White; a white horse; often as a *quasi*-proper name. (Cf. *bayard* = bayhorse.)

c 1440 *Generydes* 2458 Vppon my stede blanchard thu ridest here. *c* 1440 *Gaw. & Gol.* ii. 19 (JAM.) On stedis stalwart and strang, Baith blanchart and bay.

Blanche, obs. form of BLANCH.

Blanched (blɑnʃt), *a.* [f. BLANCH *v.*[1] + -ED.]

1. Whitened (now, chiefly, by loss of colour).

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 50 Blaunchid graves ful of dede bones. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XII. xxxi, Her loathsome face, blancht skinne and snakie hair. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* XXX, Blanched linen, smooth and lavendered.

b. *Blanched copper*: an alloy of copper and arsenic (cf. BLANCH *v.* 1 b.).

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1203 A cup of blancht copper.

2. Whitened (as almonds) by removal of the skin; peeled.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 28 Take blanchid almondis and small hom grynde. *a* 1666 A. BROME *Horace's De Arte P.* (1671) 391 Him that buys chiches blanch't.

3. Of plants: Whitened by exclusion of light.

1793 T. BEDDOES *Calculus* 199 Blanched plants lose their green colour, and become whitish and sickly. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* XXVII. (1849) 301 They [Plants] are found in caverns almost void of light, though generally blanched and feeble.

4. Pale with fear or other emotion, hunger, etc.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* I. 50 They looked on each other with fallen countenances and blanched lips.

†**5.** ?Colourless, feeble; or ?perverted. *Obs.*

1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 86/2 Now marke (good reader) what blanched stuffe here followeth.

†**Blancheen.** *Obs.* [f. F. *blanc, blanche* white.] ?White flour of fine quality.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 564 A Modius of meale comming of the French Siligo, called Blancheen, or Ble-blanch.

Blancher[1] (blɑ·nʃəɹ). Also 6 **blaunche**r, **branchar**, 7 **-er**. [f. BLANCH *v.*[1] + -ER.]

1. He who or that which blanches or makes white.

1852 D. MOIR *Miner Peru* Wks. II. 171 The tottering step, Proclaimed Time's ravages, blancher of the hair.

2. *spec.* One who blanches metals or money (see BLANCH *v.*[1] 1 b. and c.).

1578 *Ord. R. Housch., 2 Eliz.* 256 The Mynte..Branchars 2; fee apeece 13*d.* 6*s.* 8*d.* 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 23 Two Blanchers [in the Mint]. 1728 RUTTY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 635 Kept..a Secret by the Blancher. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 342 Melters, blanchers, moniers.

b. A chemical agent used for blanching.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iii. in Ashmole (1652) 39 In Malgams, in Blanchers and Citrinacions. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 20 The Alcumists giue a blauncher vnto Venus with the salt of Tartar. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, To make Blanchers for Copper.

Bla·ncher[2]. Forms: 6 **blawnsher, blawnsherr, blawnshere, blaunsher**, 6– **blancher**. [f. BLANCH *v.*[2] + -ER.]

†**1.** One who causes to turn aside; a perverter; an obstructor, hinderer. *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 33 Not for the continuaunce of the Masse as the blaunchers have blaunched it and wrested it. *Ibid.* 36 Certeyne blanchers longyng to the markette, to lette and stoppe the lyght of the Gospel.

†**2.** *Venery.* A person or thing placed to turn the deer from a particular direction. *Obs.*

1535 R. LAYTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett*, Ser. II. II. 61 Getheryng up part of the said bowke leiffs..to make him sewells or blawnsherrs to kepe the deere within the woode. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* 64 Zelmane was like one that stood in a tree waiting a good occasion to shoot, and Gynecia a blancher, which kept the dearest deere from her. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. li. (1612) 230.

3. One who starts or balks *at* (any thing).

a 1659 OSBORN *Q. Eliz.* Wks. (1673) 465 So as the wall-eyed blanchers at them [ceremonies] were followed more out of reproach than approbation.

†**Bla·nchet.** *Obs.* Also **blaunchette**. [ME., a. OF. *blanchet* dim. of *blanc*: see -ET.] White flour or powder for the face.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Heo smuriеð heom mid blanchet þet is þes deofles sape. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE (MS. Bowes) 20 (Halliw.) With blaunchette and other flour, To make thaim qwytter of colour.

Blanchet, obs. form of BLANKET.

Blanchimeter (blɑnʃi·mĭtəɹ). [f. BLANCH + -METER.] An instrument for measuring the blanching power of chloride of lime and potash; a chlorometer. 1847 in CRAIG, etc.

Blanching (blɑ·nʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. BLANCH *v.*[1]] The action of making white: see the vb.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XL. 1091 b, The polishing, blaunching and whiting..of the temple of Iupiter. 1657 *Phys. Dict., Blanching*, is the separation of the skins and hulls from divers seeds and kernels. 1868 SEYD *Bullion* 545 The furnaces for..blanching are on the first floor.

Bla·nching, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. BLANCH *v.*[2] + -ING[1].]

†**1.** Telling of falsehoods. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 73 These blasphemous flatteries, detestable and horrible blaunchyngs. *Ibid.* 155 Your impudent usage in lyeng and blaunchyng.

†**2.** Shirking, evasion. *Obs.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 529 [Balaam] should have returned home, and abhorred his blanching with Gods command.

Bla·nching, *ppl. a.* [f. BLANCH *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] Whitening; becoming white.

c 1800 K. WHITE *Poet Wks.* (1837) 77 When old age shall shed Its blanching honours on thy weary head. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 182 On the blanching bones of men.

Blanck(e, obs. form of BLANK.

Blancket, obs. form of BLANKET, BLUNKET.

Blancmange, -manger (blămă·nʒ, -mə·nʒ, -mā·nʒ). Forms: 4 **blancmanger**(e, **blank**(e)-**manger**(e, **bla-, blam-, blan-, blaumanger, blamyngere**, 5 **blanc maungere, blaunche-, blonc-, blawemanger, blanger mangere**, 6 **blowmanger**, 7 **bla-, blanch-, blanck-, blankemanger**, 8 **blomange**, 9 **blamange**, 8– **blancmange, -manger**. [In 14th c. *blancmanger*, a. OF. *blanc-manger* (earlier *-mangier*), lit. 'white food or dish,' f. *blanc* white + *manger* to eat, eating, food. *Blanc* fell already in 14th c. to *blam-, bla-, blau-*, later *blawe-, blow-, blo-, bla-*, and *manger* was in 18th c. abridged to *mange*. The present spelling is a half attempt at restoring the French, but the pronunciation is that of the 18th c. *blomange, blamange*, often garnished with a French nasal, by those who know French.]

†**a.** Formerly: A dish composed usually of fowl, but also of other meat, minced with cream, rice, almonds, sugar, eggs, etc. *Obs.*

b. Now: A sweetmeat made of dissolved isinglass or gelatine boiled with milk, etc., and forming an opaque white jelly; also a preparation of cornflour and milk, with flavouring substances.

1377 LANG. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 91 þat neither bacoun ne braune blan[c]mangere ne mortrewes Is noither fisshe [ne] flesshe but fode for a penaunte. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 387 ffor blankmanger [*v.r.* blankemangere] that made he with the beste. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 19 Blanc maungere of fysshe. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture in Babees Bk.* (1868) 165 Two potages, blanger mangere, & Also Iely. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 34 Blawemanger, *peponus*. 1530 *Ortus Voc.*, Blowmanger. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 680 Their blamangers, jellies, chawdres. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 48 Blanch-Manger or Jelly. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 195 To make Blomange of Isinglass. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 54 Its flavour was something like blanc mange. 1801 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. Ct. Rumford* Wks. 1812 V. 137 Soapsuds to Syllabubs and Trifles change, And Bullocks' Lights and Livers to Blamange. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 21 Dec. 801/1 Trembling at it's fate, like blanc-manger. 1862 MRS. BEETON *Cookery Bk.* 44/1 Loosen the edges of the blancmange from the mould.

c. *fig.* (cf. '*flummery.*')

1790 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 157 Whenever that politic prince made any of his flattering speeches..when he served them with this, and the rest of his blanc-mange, of which he was sufficiently liberal.

†**Bland,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [*a.* ON. *bland*, in phr. *í blana* in union, together, whence ME. *in bland*: cf. OE. *bland* mixture, f. stem of BLAND *v.*[1]]

In phr. *In bland*: in mixture, in union, **a.** *adv.* together; **b.** *prep.* among.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 885 þay blwe a buffet in blande þat banned people. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1205 Boþe quit and red in-blande. *a* 1400 *Alexander* (Stev.) 2786 In batail ..in-bland with þe Grekis.

Bland (blænd), *sb.*[2] [a. ON. *blanda* (fem.) a mixture of fluids, *spec.* 'a beverage of hot whey mixed with water,' Vigfusson: cf. OE. *bland* (neut.) 'mixture.'] The name in Orkney and Shetland of a beverage made of buttermilk and water.

1703 M. MARTIN *Descr. W. Isles* (1716) 374 Their drinking

of bland [in Shetland]. 1732 De Foe, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) IV. 337. 1822 Scott *Pirate* vi. (D.) She filled a small wooden quaigh from an earthen pitcher which contained bland, a subacid liquor made out of the serous part of the milk. 1837 R. Dunn *Ornith. Ork. & Shet.* 13.

Bland (blænd), *a.* [ad. L. *bland-us* soft, smooth, caressing.]

1. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Smooth and suave in manner; mildly soothing or coaxing; gentle.

1661 Pepys *Diary* 12 Sept., With some bland counsel of his. 1667 Milton *P. L.* ix. 855 With bland words at will. 1774 Goldsm. *Retal.* 140 His manners were gentle, complying, & bland. 1801 Southey *Garci Ferrand.* ii. iii, Winning eye and action bland. 1828 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 93 Bland satire on his friends. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 439 A bland temper and winning manners. 1878 Black *Green Past.* xv. 120 A bland and benevolent face.

2. Of things: Soft, mild, pleasing to the senses; gentle, genial, balmy, soothing.

1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 5 Temperat vapours bland. 1820 Keats *St. Agnes* xi, The sound of merriment and chorus bland. 1872 C. King *Sierra Nev.* vi. 122 The air was bland, the heavens cloudless.

b. Of medicines: Mild, unirritating. Of food: Not stimulating. (Cf. quot. 1667 in 2).

1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 671/2 A very small force only is requisite to cause bland fluids to follow the course of blood. 1876 Duhring *Dis. Skin* 92 Bland oils are serviceable in softening scales and crusts. 1878 Holbrook *Hyg. Brain* 111 The food should be bland.

¶ quasi-*advb.* (in poetry).

1596 Spenser *Hymn to Beauty* 171 That base affection, which your eares would bland Commend to you by Loves abused name. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poet's Vow* II, They clasping bland his gift.

†Bland, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also blonden. [Common Teut. str. vb.: OE. *blandan, blondan*, pa. t. *blēond*, pple. *blanden* = OS. *blandan*, OHG. *blantan*, ON. (and Sw.) *blanda*, Goth. *blandan, baibland, blandans*, to mix. Only once exemplified in OE., and in ME. superseded by Blend *v.*[2] The two later instances here may be accidental; if genuine, they perh. represent the ON. rather than the OE. vb.] *trans.* To mix, intermingle, blend.

a 1000 *Riddles* (Gr.) xli. 59 Swétra, þonne þu beobread blénde mid hunige. *c* 1340 *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 1931 Blande[n] al of blaunner were boþe al aboute. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 24 Blonde hit with mylke and put alle in panne. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. ix. 83 Blude blandit with wyne.

†Bland, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also blaund, blond. [a. OF. *bland-ir*:—L. *blandīri* to soothe, flatter: see Blandish.] *trans.* To soothe, flatter; a by-form of Blandish.

c 1315 Shoreham 73 Ac blondeth. *c* 1505 Dunbar '*Schir, 3it remembir*' 77 Nor 3it with benifice am I blandit.

Bland, var. of Blend(e. *Obs. pa. pple.*

†Blanda·tion. *Obs. rare.* [app. carelessly formed from Bland *v.*[2] (or ? Bland *a.*) + -ation.] **1.** Flattery.

1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 325 One had flattered William Longchampe .. with this blandation. **2.** A deception, illusion.

1612 Chapman *Widowes T.* v, For the corpse, sir..there's no body; nothing. A mere blandation; a *deceptio visus.*

†Blan·der. *Obs. rare.* Only in ME. form blondere. [f. Bland *v.*[2] + -er.] A flatterer.

1340 *Ayenb.* 60 Þe blonderes byeþ þe dyeules noriches. *Ibid.* 61 Huanne þe blondere defendeþ and excuseþ and wryeþ þe kueades and þe zennes of ham þet he wyle ulateri.

Blandiloquence (blændi·lōkwĕns). *rare.* [ad. L. *blandiloquentia*, f. *blandi-loquent-em* smooth-talking; cf. next and -ence.] Smooth speech, flattering talk. So **Blandiloquent** *a.* = next.

1656 in Blount *Glossgr.* 1779 T. Twining in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VIII. 264 Even the blandiloquence of Mr. Bland is now converted into railing. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 9 May 9/2 He swallows a great quantity of blandiloquence.

†Blandi·loquous, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *blandiloqu-us* (f. *blandus* Bland + stem of *loqui* to speak) + -ous.] Smooth-speaking, flattering, fair-spoken. So (in same sense) **Blandilo·quious** *a.* [f. L. *blandiloquium.*]

1615 T. Adams *Blacke Dev.* 44 Though he flatter .. and give blandiloquous proffers. 1689 T. Plunket *Char. Gd. Command.* 1 As hath that Blandiloquious Colonel R.

†Blandi·loquy. *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *blandiloquium.*] 'Flattering speech.'

1623 in Cockeram. 1699 in Coles.

†Bla·ndiment. *Obs.* Also 6 blandimente, blandymente. [a. OF. *blandiment*, ad. L. *blandimentum*; see -ment.] By-form of Blandishment.

c 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) A j, Sweete blandiment of wordes amiable. *c* 1510 More *Picus* Wks. 4/2 Womens blandimentes. 1569 Newton *Cicero's Old Age* 32 These blandiments of pleasure.

b. *fig.* Soothing or healing action. (So L.)

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xiv. 509 Upon the first Blandiment of the Fomentation the pain grows milder.

†Bla·nding, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Bland *v.*[2] + -ing[1].] Flattery, blandishment.

c 1315 Shoreham 14 That he may nauȝt y-weid be With blanding ne with boste. 1340 *Ayenb.* 10 Þet is zenne of blondingge, oþer of lozengerie.

†Bla·nding, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] Flattering, blandishing.

c 1315 Shoreham 59 The fend Wyth hys blaundynge stevene.

Blandish (blæ·ndiʃ), *v.* Forms: 4 blandise, -isshe, -ische, blaundise, -isshe, bloundise, -iss, 4–6 blaundysh, 5 blandysh(e, -yss, -yssh, blaundish, -iss, -yssh, 6 ? blandesh, *Sc.* blandyis, 5– blandish. [a. F. *blandiss-* lengthened stem of *blandir*:—L. *blandīri* to flatter, f. *blandus* smooth, soft: see -ish[2]. Rare in 17th and 18th c.: Johnson says '1 have met with this word in no other passage' than the quotation from Milton (see Blandished).]

1. *trans.* To flatter gently by kind words or affectionate actions, to coax; to act upon with caressing action or complaisant speech; to cajole.

c 1305 [see Blandishing *vbl. sb.*] *c* 1430 Lyog. *Bochas* I. viii. (1544) 15 b, She can them blandishen with her flatery. *c* 1530 *Proverbs* in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 31 Allso repelle that seruavnte that vsith to blaundysh the. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* II. xi. 68 You must then blandish him over with a confession, that all your past behaviour was maidenly reserve only. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. v, By this fairest of Orient Light-bringers must our Friend be blandished. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* II. III. VII. ii. 353 To blandish down the grimness of Republican austerity.

b. *fig.* Of things.

1758 J. G. Cooper *Aristippus* i. (R.) In former days a country life .. Was blandish'd by perpetual spring.

2. *intr.* (*absol.*) To use blandishments; to act or speak with gentle allurement or flattery.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* i. 1 He spekis of crist & of his folouers, bloundisand til vs. *Ibid.* xc. 13 The dragoun..that bloundiss with the heuyd and smytes with the tayle. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Parson's T.* 302 If he flatere or blandise [*v. r.* blaundise, blandisshe, blaundisshe, blandische] moore than hym oghte for any necessite. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xiii. 220 How shee blandishing, By Dunsmore drives along.

†3. *trans.* To offer blandly (cf. *to smile thanks*).

c 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Wks.* 11 Though they [flowers] sometime blandish soft delight. *a* 1638 R. James *Wks.* (1880) 254 That knew not how to menace speare, Or blandish words that ravish sense.

†Bla·ndish, *sb. Obs. rare.* Blandishment.

c 1475 *Found. St. Barthol.* I. ix. (1886) 91 When with flateryngе blandysh, a goodwhyle she hadde flateryd.

Bla·ndished, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ed[1].] Invested with flattery or blandishment.

1671 Milton *Samson* 403 With blandish'd parleys, feminine assaults.

Blandisher (blæ·ndiʃəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er[1].] One who blandishes, a flatterer.

1611 Cotgr., *Blandisseur*, a blandisher, gloser, soother.

Blandishing (blæ·ndiʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] Blandishment, flattery.

c 1305 *St. Kath.* 165 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 94 Al þi blandisinge Ne þi tourmentz ne schulle ene fram him myn hurte bringe. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* ii. 3 Dispise we thaire bloundisynges & thaire manaunces. 1485 Caxton *Curial* I b, Fayr langage..or blandysshing of flaterers. 1648 Jos. Beaumont *Psyche* VI. iii. (T.) Double-hearted friends, whose blandishings Tickle our ears, but sting our bosoms.

Bla·ndishing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] Softly flattering, soothing, coaxing.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. i. 30 Þe see .. calme and blaundyshing wiþ smoþe water. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 117/2 The blaundissyng wordes of wymen. 1566 Studley *Seneca's Medea* (1581) 135 With countnaunce bright and blandishing. 1840 Dickens *Humphrey's Clock* 48 Would the blandishing enchanter still weave his spells around me.

Blandishment (blæ·ndiʃmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -ment: cf. OF. *blandissement.*]

1. Gently flattering speech or action; cajolery.

1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 1274 He gan enquire .. of the Foxe, and his false blandishment. 1622 Bacon *Henry VII*, Wks. (1860) 477 He .. would use strange sweetness and blandishments of words. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 128 ¶ 4 Nature has given all the Arts of Soothing and Blandishment to the Female. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* iv. 96 He was not .. inaccessible to aristocratic blandishments.

2. *fig.* Attraction, allurement. *concr.* Anything that pleases or allures.

1594 Greene *Look. Glasse* (1861) 142 Bear hence these wretched blandishments of sin (Taking off his crown and robe). 1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 609/1 If any external blandishments happen, they increase not the chief good. 1875 J. Bennet *Winter Medit.* II. xi. 369 His thoughts .. were ever on the blandishments of imperial Rome.

†Bla·nditude. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *blandus* Bland *a.* + -tude; but with reference to Blandish.] Flattering or blandishing behaviour; blandness.

1689 T. Plunket *Char. Gd. Command.* Ded., Yet shall you meet with .. Rubs, Censures, Cavils, and base blanditude. —24 Blanditude Desert shall overthrow.

Blandly (blæ·ndli), *adv.* [f. Bland *a.* + -ly[2].] In a bland manner; with gently flattering or soothing words or actions; mildly, gently, pleasingly.

1827 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 7 It is seldom so much rugged energy can be so blandly attempered. 1853 C. Brontë *Villette* I. 2 Time always flowed..blandly, like the gliding of a full river through a plain. 1863 Landor *Heroic Idylls, Myrtis*, Friends whom she lookt at blandly from her couch.

Blandness (blæ·ndnĕs). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or state of being bland; suavity, mild or soothing quality.

1846 Browning *Luria* II. i, This hating people, that hate each the other, And in one blandness to us Moors unite. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* V. 82 Envy was disarmed by the blandness of Albemarle's temper. 1862 G. Wilson *Relig. Chem.* 10 What water is among liquids, in blandness, neutrality, and indifference, nitrogen is among gases.

Blane, pa. t. of Blin *v. Obs.*; and obs. f. Blain.

Blank (blæŋk), *a.* Forms: 5–7 blanke, 6–7 blanck(e, 7–8 blanc, 5– blank. [F. *blanc* white, a common Romanic adj. (Pr. *blanc, blanca*, Sp. *blanco*, Pg. *branco*, It. *bianco*, med.L. *blancus*), a. OHG. *blanch* (MHG. *blanc*):—OTeut. **blanko-z* shining, referred by etymologists generally to the verbal stem Blink, as a nasalized form of *blīk-* in *blīkan*, OHG. *blīchan*, OE. *blīcan* to shine. But **blink, *blinch* is not actually found in any of the old dialects; and the origin of **blanko-z* thus remains obscure.]

1. White (*obs.*, and chiefly in specific uses, e.g. *blank plumb* white lead, *blank falcon* a 'white hawk,' i.e. one in its third year); pale, colourless.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 6526 A robe i-furryd with blaun [? blaunc] and nere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 38 Blanke plumbe [*A. H.* blavmblumbe, 1499 blawnblumb, otherwyse called whyte lede.] *a* 1500 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 108 Tempur blank chalke, plum or ceruse, with gleyre. 1562 Leigh *Armorie* (1597) 133 b, The Herehaught .. in a chemise blanke, powdred and spotted with mullets Sable. 1575 Turberv. *Bk. Falconry* 212 The blancke falcons are flegmaticke. 1615 Latham *Falconry* (1633) 25 In your blanke Hawks. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 656 To the blanc Moone Her office they prescrib'd. 1726 Thomson *Winter* 124 Rising slow, Blank, in the leaden-colour'd east, the moon. 1821 Byron *Juan* IV. ix, The blank grey was not made to blast their hair.

2. Of paper, etc.: Left white or 'fair'; not written upon, free from written or printed characters, 'empty of all marks' (J.); said also of orders, cheques, deeds, and official documents left with an empty space for special signature or instruction; not 'filled up.' See 10.

1547 Lyndesay *Trag. Cdl. Betoun* 121 Ane paper blank his Grace I gart subscrive. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. i. 77, I warrant he hath a thousand of these Letters, writ with blancke-space for different names. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2209/4 A Copy-Book of Letters..about one half of it being Blank paper. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4490/3 His Grace sent him a blank Passport. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 549 ¶ 1 When I look upon the Creditor-side, I find little more than blank Paper. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 178 Requesting the King to send a blank safe conduct in the largest terms.

b. Const. *of.*

1842 Tennyson *St. Simeon* 156 That God hath now Sponged and made blank of crimeful record.

c. *In blank*: without names specified.

1836 Kent *Comm. Amer. Law* xliv. (1873) III. 89 A note endorsed in blank is like one payable to bearer. 1845 Stephen *Laws Eng.* II. 129 Policies being made in blank, that is, without specifying the names of the persons, for whose benefit they were made. 1861 Goschen *For. Exch.* 37 Bills which are technically said to be drawn in blank.

3. *gen.* Empty, without contents, void, bare.

1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* I. xxix, Wide o'er this ample court's blank area. 1840 Hood *Up Rhine* (1869) 245 The Figure..strode forth into the blank darkness. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* 201 The blank lancet arch on the one hand, and the overcharged cinquefoiled arch on the other. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 6 The blank sensation of the naked body is owing principally to the deprivation of touch. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 1. 261 Issuing out of a universe in which there was only blank space.

b. *Blank practice*: practice with 'blank' or empty cartridges (see 10). Also *fig.*

1873 Morley *Rousseau* I. 66 Rousseau .. changed the blank practice of the elder philosophers into a deadly affair of ball and shell.

4. *fig.* Void of interest or event; vacant, 'having nothing in it;' as *a blank look-out.*

1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 189 Various kinds of amusements .. serve to fill up the blank spaces of time. 1803 Bristed *Pedest. Tour* II. 481 They .. suffered us to talk Irish to ourselves all the evening, without the least interruption, so that we had but a blank night of it. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 753 A year which the Chronicles leave quite blank.

b. Void of result, unsuccessful, fruitless, nugatory; amounting to or producing nothing.

a 1553 Udall *Royster D.* II. ii. (Arb.) 34, I weene I am a prophete, this geare will proue blanke. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II*, (1680) 47 The King doubles his pace homewards; instead of Triumph, glad he had got loose from so imminent a danger .. This blank return filled the Kingdom with a fretting murmur. 1643 *Lanc. Tracts* 165 The two Colonells being blank in their treaty, spent their stay in wise instructions. 1699 Boyer *Fr. Dict.* (1753), A blank (or bad) come-off, *Une méchante défaite.* 1832 Eg.-Warburton *Hunt. Songs* ii. (1883) 7 The man .. Whose heart heaves a sigh when his gorse is drawn blank. *Ibid.* 163 But I felt inclin'd in my inmost mind, To wish for a blank day.

c. Of the face or look: Void of expression, expressing no attention, interest, or emotion; vacant.

1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 816 While he roll'd his eyes Yet blank from sleep. 1884 Mrs. Ewing *Story Short Life* I, Lady Jane's face was blank because she was trying not to laugh. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* I. iii. 85 To look with blank fixed gaze at these old books.

5. Of persons: (Looking) as if deprived of the faculty of speech or action; 'shut up,' utterly disconcerted, discomfited, resourceless, or non-plussed; now chiefly in *To look blank*: cf. prec.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 61 a, Beeyng confounded and made blanke in a disputacion of a certain feloe. 1580 Baret *Alv.* B 781 These fellowes be blanke or out of hart and courage. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* 184 The Damsell of Burgundy at sight of her own letter, was soon blank. 1652 Bp. Hall *Invis. World* III. § 3 How blank must Moses needs have looked to see his great works patterned by

those presumptuous rivals! 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 890 Adam..amaz'd, Astonied stood and Blank. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 7 ¶1 Upon this I looked very blank. 1727 THOMSON *Summer* 1050 The blank assistants seem'd, Silent, to ask, whom Fate would next demand. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xi. 134 The two old men looked at each other with blank and horror-stricken faces.

6. Of emotions: Frustrating the whole faculties; unrelieved, helpless, stark, sheer.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 482 Noble grace that dashed brute violence With sudden adoration and blank awe. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 148 'Tis all blank sadness, or continual tears. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VII. xi. (1849) 437 Blank terror reigned over the community. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* v. Gazing on each other with countenances of blank dismay. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* I. vii. 39, I well remember the blank despair which I felt.

7. *gen.* Pure, unmixed, utter, downright, sheer, absolute (with a negative or privative force).

1839 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. 1862 IV. 59 The blank impossibilities of Lilliput. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* I. xviii. 222 The red sandstones contrast most favorably with the blank whiteness. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* ii. 54 The blank atheism..of recent controversialists.

† **b.** Mere, bare, simple. *Obs.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walde.* Wks. (1883-4) 103 None is privy to a blank maintenance he hath, and some maintenance of necessity he must haue. 1640 BROME *Antip.* v. iv. Wks. III. 327 Did you not warrant me upon that pawne.. your blanck honour, That you would cure his jealousie?

8. *Blank verse*: verse without rime; *esp.* the iambic pentameter or unrimed heroic, the regular measure of English dramatic and epic poetry, first used by the Earl of Surrey (died 1547).

1589 NASHE in Greene *Menaph.* Pref. Arb. 16 The swelling bumbast of bragging blanke verse. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 339 The Lady shall say her mynde freely; or the blanke Verse shall halt for't. 1739 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. xxxv. 91 Those that have no rhymes are called blank verses. 1784 COWPER *Lett.* 13 Dec., Blank verse is susceptible of a much greater diversification of manner than verse in rhyme. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* ix. 383 Our greatest poems have been written in blank verse.

b. Hence *blank versifier*.

1740 W. HOGSFLY *Pict. Bible* (1748) II. 96 Rebus-Men, Painters, and Blank Versifiers.

9. *Comb.*, as *blank-eyed, blank-looking* adjs.

1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xxxvi, It was her habit to interpose a good many blank-looking pauses. 1882 J. PASSER *Spont. Life* 1884 III. 63 The blank-eyed villagers.

10. In various specific collocations: as (in sense 2) **blank acceptance**, **blank cheque**, one not having the amount filled in; **blank bar**, 'a Plea in Bar, which in an Action of Trespass is put in to compel the Plaintiff to assign the certain place where the Trespass was committed' (Blount *Law Dict.* 1670); **blank bond**, a bond in which a blank is left for the creditor's name; **blank charter**, a document given to the agents of the crown in Richard II.'s reign, with power to fill it up as they pleased; hence *fig.* liberty to do as one likes; **blank credit**, 'an authorized permission given to draw on an individual or firm to a certain amount' (Ogilvie); **blank indorsement**, a bill in which the indorsee's name is omitted. Also (in sense 3) **blank-cartridge**, a cartridge containing no ball; **blank-door** (*Arch.*), an imitation of a door; **blank-tire**, a tire without a flange; **blank-tooling** = blind-tooling; see BLIND 14; **blank-window**, an imitation-window. Also **blank-form**: see BLANCH; **point blank**: see POINT.

1826 *Gentl. Mag.* May 458/2 Their carbines .. were only loaded with *blank cartridges. 1398 *Hist. Croyland. Cont.* in *Rer. Angl. Script. Vet.* (1684) I. 493 Quadam alba charta vocata *Blankechartre .. quod utique Regis Richardi in posterum causa exitii magna fuit. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iv. 48 Our Substitutes at home shall haue *Blanke-charters. 1593 DONNE *Sat.* iii, That God hath with his hand Sign'd kings *blank-charters, to kill whom they hate.

† **B.** quasi-*adv.* Absolutely, unreservedly. *Obs.*

1677 TEMPLE *Let.* Wks. 1731 II. 434 The Allegations on either side are blank contrary one to the other.

Blank (blæŋk), *sb.* Forms: 6–7 **blanc, blanke, blanck**(e, 7– **blank**. [f. prec. The senses consist of a number of absolute or elliptical uses of the adj., not mutually connected. (The arrangement here is chiefly chronological.)]

† **1.** A small French coin, originally of silver, but afterwards of copper; also a silver coin of Henry V current in the parts of France then held by the English. According to Littré, the French *blanc* was worth 5 deniers. The application of the name in the 17th c. is uncertain. *Obs.*

a 1399 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 14 Yeldyng therof by yere CCC *li.* of sterlynge of blankis. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliv. 298 The frensshmen playde owre kyng and his lordes at the dise and an archer alwey for a blank of hir money. For they wenden al had ben heres. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccxli. 776 Whosoeuer brought a fagot before the kynges tent, he shulde haue a blanke of Fraunce. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 204 He did rather leaue his woode vnsolde, then abate one blanke of his price. 1629 *Shertzenbush* 45 Candles 12 stiuers a pound, an Egge two blancks. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Blancks*, a kinde of Money, coyned by King Henry the Fifth, in the parts of France, which were then subject to England, the value whereof was 8*d*. ..The reason why they were called Blanks, was because..this of Silver, was in name distinguished by the colour. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Blank* also denotes a small copper coin, formerly current in France, at the rate of five deniers Tournois. 1863 *Spring & Sum. in Lapland* 81 A specie dollar, or 'blank,' as they call it here, will rouse the apathy and greed of a Lap when paper currency will have no effect.

2. The white spot in the centre of a target; hence *fig.* anything aimed at, the range of such aim.

1554 *Interl. Youth* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* II. 35 Pink and drink, and also at the blank, And many sports mo. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 35 To cause them to leuell, and discharge at the blancke thereof. 1837 CDL. WISEMAN *Fun. Orat. Cdl. Weld* 23 Rome, the very blank and aim of religious partizanship in our country.

Cf. the following with b, as illustrating its origin:

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. i. 42 (Globe) As level as the cannon to his blank Transports his poisoned shot. 1604 — *Oth.* III. iv. 128, I haue stood within the blanke of his displeasure.

b. 'Level line mark for cannon, as point-blank, equal to 800 yards.' Smyth *Sailor's Word.-bk.*

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 398 Fired at the Bellona, which Capt. Barrington..did not return (being but just within blank).

† **3.** A nonplus. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 61 a, Aristippus was nothyng greued to take a blanke in disputacion. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* vi. 10 The inwarde griefe..whiche thei had conceiued for the blancke they wer put vnto. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 362 Such a place, as turned them all to a blanke.

4. A lottery ticket which does not gain a prize.

1567 in Kempe *Loseley MSS.* (1835) 188 A verie rich Lotterie..without any blancks. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. ii. 10 It is Lots to Blankes, My name hath touch't your eares. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc.* II. xcv. 426 All the tickets he had in the lottery had proved blanks. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 4 When one has drawn a blank.

5. A blank space in a written or printed document.

c 1570 *Leg. Ep. St. Andrews* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 345, I sall leive blankis for to imbrew thame. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 110 Warrantes..with blankes for names of plaintiff and defendant. 1677 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. I. 555 Which blanck..shall be filled up with the Christian name of such King or Queen. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.) I cannot write a paper full as I used to do; and yet I will not forgive a blank of half an inch from you. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 138 Full powers must be sent.. with blanks left for the names of the plenipotentiaries.

b. Provisional words printed in italics (instead of blank spaces) in a bill before Parliament, being matters of practical detail, of which the final form will be settled in Committee.

1817 *Parl. Debates* 553 The blanks of the bill were then filled up in the committee. 1863 H. COX *Inst.* I. ix. 167 In going through the bill (in committee), words printed in italics, commonly called 'blanks,' stand, unless objected to.

† **6.** A document, 'paper,' or 'form' with spaces left blank to be filled up at the pleasure of the persou to whom it is giveu (*e.g.* a blank charter), or as the event may determine; a blank form.

1586 P. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 708 The citie of Athens ..was constrained to sende a blanke for capitulations of peace. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 250 And daily new exactions are deuis'd, As blankes, benevolences, and I wot not what. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* v. iii. Throw him the blank, Melantius, write in that Thy choice. 1711 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4817 7 The several Blanks..are printed ..at the Crown and Scepter. 1780 J. REED in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 23 We have furnished the Commissioners with blanks of various kinds of returns, and directed them to send us a weekly account.

b. An empty form without substance; anything insignificant; nothing at all.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.) She has left him The blank of what he was. 1704 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 308 People might have thought..I was gone with him a blank, he being called governor. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 80 No blank, no trifle, nature made, or meant. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* i, His debts amount to blank—his losses to blank—his funds to blank—leaving a balance of blank in his favour.

7. *fig.* A vacant space, place, or period; a void.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 113 *Duke.* And what's her history? *Vio.* A blanke, my lord. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 48 For the Book of knowledg fair Presented with a Universal blanc Of Natures works to mee expung'd and ras'd. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 525 The remainder of that day was wasted..The next was a blank likewise. 1793 LD. SPENCER in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 124 The interval till then will be a complete blank in my life. *c* 1815 J. HISLOP *Scott. Sacr. Subj.* vii, The blanks in family circles fill'd again. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermt.* vi. 142 The future is a blank, or a dark enigma to them.

8. Blank verse; cf. BLANK *a.* 8.

1589 GREENE *Menaph.* Wks. 1881-3 VI. 27 Lest .. they bewaile in weeping blankes the wane of their Monarchie. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxx. Wks. (1677) 108, I hold it better put in Prose, or Blanks. 1793 SOUTHEY *Nondescr.* i. Wks. III. 58 In Miltonic blank bemouth'd. 1809 BYRON *Bards & Revs.* ix, Rhyme and blank maintain an equal race.

9. *Mech.* A piece of metal, cut and shaped to the required size of the thing to be made, and ready for the finishing operations; *esp.* in *Coinage*, the disc of metal before stamping.

1596 J. BUREL *Entry Q. Edinb.*, Braid blancis hang above thair eis, With jewels of all histories. *c* 1695 in Ruding *Ann. Coinage* (ed. 2) III. 423 The Blanks for Farthings cast. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Blank*, in coinage, a plate, or piece of gold, or silver, cut and shaped for a coin, but not yet stamped. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 201 The blanks for wood screws are generally forged by the nailors. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 296 The blank [for a cartridge case] is..forced by a descending plug through a tapering aperture.

10. The $\frac{1}{3\,8\,8\,0\,8\,0}$ of a grain.

1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 279 The Monyers Divide the Perit into 24 Blanks. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Weights*, The Moneyers subdivide the grain thus: 24 Blanks make 1 Perrot; 20 Perrots 1 Dwit; 24 Dwits 1 Mite; 20 Mites 1 grain.

11. In the game of dominoes: A piece which is without points on one or both of its divisions.

12. A dash written in place of an omitted letter or word. Thus, — — Esq. of — Hall, read *Blank Blank* Esquire of *Blank* Hall. Cf. DASH.

Blank (blæŋk), *v.* Forms: 6 **blanck**(e, 6–7 **blanke**, 6– **blank**. [f. prec. Cf. ONFr. *blankir*, *-quir*, F. *blanchir*, OCat. *blanquir* to make white.] The senses are mixed up with those of BLANCH *v.* and 2, and BLENCH, BLENK, BLINK.

† **1.** *trans.* To make white, whiten; to make pale.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* liv, A baronnesse..the whiche as men saide blanked and popped or peynted her self. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. (1621) 119 His brow Was never blankt with pallid fear. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* IX. li, The coral die is blankt at lips so red.

2. To put out of countenance; to nonplus, disconcert, 'shut up.' Cf. BLANK *a* 5. *arch.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* xii. 28 The Saduceis were put to a foyle and blanked. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvii. 464 At this R. Eliezer was blankt and held his peace. 1611 COTGR., *Bejaune*..a doult, noddie; one that's blankt, and hath nought to say, when hee hath most need to speak. — *Confuter vn tesmoing*, to disgrace, confound, puzle, blanke him; to put him out of countenance, or, driue him to a Non-plus. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* (1807) I. 179 If I do not blank and gravel you..and put you to a non plus. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xviii, Which fairly blanked the bold visage of Adam Woodcock.

3. To frustrate, make void, invalidate, bring to nought, disconcert (plans, etc.). *arch.*

1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewell.* iv. 104 To dasel the Readers eyes withall, or to blancke his .. Argument. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 536/1 All former purposes were blancked. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *To Ald. Hoyle* 8 And thus..blanks the Reckning with their Host. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* II. i. Their sports blanked by the untoward accident.

† **4.** To turn away. *Obs.* (Cf. BLANCH *v.*[2] 4.)

1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 49 This unexpected aversion .. blanckt the Scots. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 139 Nor are people to be blanked or scared from any thing which they list to call their Religion.

5. To render blank or void; to veil from sight.

1763-5 CHURCHILL *Gotham* III. Poems II. 20 When dreary Night..blank'd half the Globe. 1881 MISS BRANDON *Aspk.* III. 331 An obelisk..blanking out earth and heaven with its gigantic form.

b. To indicate by a blank or dash (——).

1789 BENTHAM *Wks.* X. 189 Dele *Foxical*, I doubt it is hardly safe; or blank it thus *F—ical*.

c. *Blank* (often printed ——, but read 'blank') is also, for decorum's sake, substituted for a word of execration.

1873 C. READE *Simpleton* xxiii. Blank him! that is just like him; the uneasy fool! 1878 MRS. EDWARDES *Jet* iii. 272 '—— the colonel of the regiment!' exclaims Mark.. 'Blank the colonel of the regiment!' With slow unmistakable gusto she lingers over the monosyllable 'Blank.'

† **6.** *intr.* To be disconcerted; to blench; to shrink back. *Obs.*

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xiii. § 2 (1669) 49/1 If thou canst..blank no more than a cold suitor doth, when he hears not from her whom he never really loved. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 423 But these would shed the bloud of such and no whit blanke.

† **7.** (?) To blanch = to strip off the skin. *Obs.*

1515 J. ROSSON *Scot. Field* in *Chetham Misc.* II, We blancked them with billes, through all their bright armor.

Blanked (blæŋkt), *ppl. a.*

† **1.** Whitened, made white. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Elyn. Rum.* in *Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 479 She hobbles like a goose, with her blanked hose.

† **2.** Nonplussed. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Camus*, *Des harangueurs bien camus*, blanked, grauelled, or driuen to a Non-plus.

Blanket (blæŋkĕt), *sb.* Forms: 4 **blenket**, 4–6 **blankette**, 5–7 **blankett**, 6–7 **blanquet, blanchet, blancket**, 3– **blanket**. [a. OF. *blankete*, *blanquette* blanket, f. *blanc* white + dim. suffix *-ette*; see *blanchetus*, *-um* in Ducange. Cf. BLUNKET. (The *Thomas Blanket* to whom gossip attributes the origin of the name, if he really existed, doubtless took his name from the article.)]

† **1.** A white or undyed woollen stuff used for clothing. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Beket* 1167 Blak was his cope above: his curtel whit blanket. *c* 1420 *Anturs Arth.* xxix, Her belte was of blenket .. Beten with besandus, and bocult ful bene. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 38 Blankett, lawngelle, *langellus*. [1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxii. 575 Blanket being undyed stuff. *Ibid.* 576 Blanket, or coarse woollen cloth, was woven at Witney nearly 500 years ago.]

2. A large oblong sheet of soft loose woollen cloth, used for the purpose of retaining heat, chiefly as one of the principal coverings of a bed; also for throwing over a horse, and, by savages or destitute persons, for clothing. *Tossing in a blanket* was a rough irregular mode of punishment.

'*Blankets*' are now also made of cotton, of paper, etc.

1346 *Test. Ebor.* I. (1836) 23 Ij. lintheamina cum uno blanket. 1392 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C x. 254 Noþer blankett in

hus bed. 1444 *Test. Ebor.* II. (1855) 111 A pair of blanketis. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 241 A rascally Slaue, I will tosse the Rogue in a Blanket. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 17 Annot., A light blanquet or quilt. 1639 J. W. tr. *Guibert's Char. Physic* II. 66 Three or foure blanchets of Cotton hemmed. 1682 DRYDEN *Mac Fl.* 42 The like was ne'er in Epsom blankets tost. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 150 P 3 Had Tully himself pronounced one of his Orations with a Blanket about his Shoulders. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 72 (1756) I. 319, I have .. more than once seen the discipline of the blanket administred to the offenders. 1876 JEVONS *Logic Prim.* 9 People are so accustomed to use blankets to make themselves warm that they are surprised to see blankets used to keep ice cold.

b. *fig.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. v. 54 Nor Heauen peepe through the Blanket of the darke, To cry, hold, hold. 1782 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode R. Acad.* v. Wks. 1812 I. 23 The black blanket of Old Mother Night. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 215 The blanket of the Night is drawn asunder.

3. Phrases: *A wet blanket*: a person or thing that throws a damper over anything, as a wet blanket smothers fire. *Born on the wrong side of the blanket*: said of an illegitimate child.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* II. 185 (D.) I didn't come on the wrong side of the blanket, girl. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* I. 83 (D.) 'Frank Kennedy,' he said, 'was a gentleman, though on the wrong side of the blanket.' 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* III. xiii. (1849) 122, I have never felt such a wet blanket before or syne. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* xi. § 72. 194 He [a melancholy man] is called a wet blanket.

4. *Printing.* A woollen cloth used to cover the platten, so as to deaden and equalize its pressure.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 648 The blankets must be of fine broad-cloth, or kerseymere. 1846 *Print. Apparatus Amat.* 11 The platten is therefore covered with a piece of thick woollen cloth called the blanket.

5. (See quot.)

1826 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 4) 53 Blankets, combustible things made of coarse paper steeped in a solution of saltpetre, which, when dry, are again dipt in a composition of tallow, resin, and sulphur. Used only in fire-ships.

6. *transf.* A layer of blubber in whales.

1885 WOOD in *Longm. Mag.* V. 542 The layer of blubber ..called by whalers the 'blanket.'

7. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *blanket-bag, -cloth, -making*, etc.; † **blanket-love**, illicit amours; **blanket-sluice**; **blanket-weed** (see quots.).

1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* I. xvi. 193 Skins and *blanket-bags. 1520 SIR R. ELYOT *Will* in Elyot's *Gov.* (1883) App. A, *Blanket cloth for blanketes. *c* 1683 (*Title of Ballad* A true description of *Blanket Fair upon the river Thames in the time of the Great Frost. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, cxvi, Such *Blanket-Love. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* i. 72 It is *blanket-making and tailoring we must set people to work at. 1868 H. C. JOHNSON *Argent. Alps* 113 Learning we had no beef, he ordered a fine *'blanket piece' to be cut off the entire side of the animal. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Blanket-sluices*, sluices in which coarse blankets are laid, to catch the fine but heavy particles of gold, amalgam, etc., in the slime passing over them. 1879 G. FENKELL in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 153 Weeds are often..troublesome in tanks or ponds..particularly the green filmy weed Cladophera, known as *'blanket-weed.' 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4861/7 Her Majesty .. hath been .. pleased to Incorporate the *Blanket Weavers.

Blanket, *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **-eted**. [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To cover with or as with a blanket.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iii. 10 My face Ile grime with filth, Blanket my loines, elfe all my haires in knots. 1865 PARKMAN *Champlain* i. (1875) 134 The rocks, the shores, the pine-trees ..all alike were blanketed in snow. 1884 ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 452/2 The horses were sheltered as well as possible, and heavily blanketed.

2. *Yachting.* To cover a yacht with the sail of another passing to windward; to take the wind out of the sails of.

1884 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxv. 191 It is difficult to pass to leeward while blanketed by the sail of a yacht to windward.

3. To toss in a blanket (as a rough punishment.)

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* v. iv. (1616) 595 We'll have our men blanket 'hem i' the hall. 1634 HEYWOOD *Maidenh. lost* III. Wks. 1874 IV. 143, I would tosse him, I would blanket him i' th' Ayre, and make him cut an Italian caper in the Clouds. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 455 The memorable inn .. where Sancho was blanketed.

Blanket, *a.*: see BLUNKET, BLUNKET.

Blanketed (blæ·ŋkĭtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. Covered with, or wrapped in or as in, a blanket.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 5 May, 'A horde of blanketed laundrii.' 1878 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. ii, Who dream'd us blanketed In ever-closing fog.

2. Applied in U. S. to cattle having a broad belt of white round the middle, also called *belted* and *sheeted cattle.*

3. Tossed in a blanket.

† **Blanketeer.** *Obs.* [f. BLANKET + -EER.]

a. One who uses a blanket. One who tosses in a blanket. b. *plur.* A body of operatives who met at the so-called Blanket Meeting in St. Peter's Fields near Manchester, on 10th March 1817, provided with blankets or rugs, in order to march to London and press their grievances upon the attention of the Government. Hence **Blanketeering** *vbl. sb.*

1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) I. 236 God grant there may be neither blankets nor blanketeers. 1822 COBBETT *Rural Rides* (1885) I. 222 These base landlords laughed .. at the blanketeers. 1830 MORIARTY *Husband Hunter* III. 230 On returning from her blanketeering adventure. 1833 SOUTHEY in *Life & Corr.* VI. 203 The projected expedition of the Blanketeers.

† **Blanketer.** *Obs.* A blanket-maker.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 278 The Blanketers, whereof there are at least threescore in this Town [Witney]. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4393/4 John Brookes, of Witney .. and Thomas Brookes .. Blanketers.

Blanketing (blæ·ŋkĕtiŋ), *sb.* [f. BLANKET.]

1. Material for blankets; supply of blankets.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 25 No place yields Blanketing so notoriously white, as .. Witney. 1735 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 42 A narrow Ring of thick Blanketting. 1839 E. BAINES *Adamus Exul* 42 Love Night's pitchy blanketing. 1879 M'CARTHY *Own Times* II. xxvii. 317 Clothing, blanketing, provisions .. were destroyed in vast quantities.

2. Taking the wind out of the sails of a yacht by passing to windward of it. Cf. BLANKET *v.* 2.

1883 *Times* 27 Aug. 5/2 The Marjorie then went on and gave the Neptune a blanketing.

3. The punishment of tossing in a blanket.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 547 Iesting, plaieng, blanketing, and .. such other filthie and dishonorable exercise. 1621 FLETCHER *Thierry* II. Wks. 457 The worst that can come Is blanketing; for beating .. I have been long acquainted with. *a* 1754 FIELDING *To keep Wife at H.* I. This affair, Sir, may end in a blanketing. 1808 HOOKHAM *Piccadilly Ambul.* II. 53 The chance of undergoing a blanketting.

4. *Mining.* The catching of ore in suspension by a blanket-sluice; the ore thus caught.

1824 *Athenæum* 3 May 570/2 Total of gold .. from pyrites and blanketings operated on 4,380 ounces.

Blanketless, *a.* Without a blanket.

1863 S. L. J. *Life in South* II. ii. 36 Footsore, weary, campless and blanketless. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 4 Nov., The blanketless lied on the floor.

Blankety (blæ·ŋkĕti), *a.* Of or like a blanket.

1872 Miss SEDGWICK *Hope Leslie* II. 150 Kept on her Indian mantle in that blankety fashion.

Blankish (blæ·ŋkĭʃ), *a.* [f. BLANK *a.* + -ISH¹.] Somewhat blank; hence *obs.*, whitish, pallid.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Besané*, *Chose* vn peu wittered, blankish.

† **Blankless**, *a. Obs.* [f. BLANK *sb.* + -LESS.] Without spot or blemish.

1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* 1851 4 No blame of shame Their tainture blanckles, of any wight part.

Blankly (blæ·ŋklĭ), *adv.* [f. BLANK *a.* + -LY².]

1. In a blank manner, vacuously; with helpless passivity, resourcelessly, aimlessly.

1863 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VIII. 62 They were looking blankly in each other's faces. 1867 MORLEY *Burke* 63 The once blind souls of men and women, who had laboured blankly, as brute beasts labour. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xxxvii, The latter looked blankly, but somewhat uneasy.

2. Starkly, utterly (in privative sense).

1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 215 So blankly divested of all meaning. 1870 R. J. E. BROWN *Intell. Truth* 230 Blankly atheistic doctrines.

3. Point-blank, flatly, nakedly, merely.

a 1859 DE QUINCEY *Mackintosh Wks.* XIII. 87, It would not be blankly denied.

Blankmanger, *obs.* form of BLANCMANGE.

Blankness (blæ·ŋknĕs). [f. BLANK *a.* + -NESS.] Blank quality or condition.

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 502 The pale silver, midway between the lustre of the gold and the blankness of the lead. 1852 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xviii. 121 Kempe's face fell into total blankness and silence. 1876 GLADSTONE *Synchr. Homer* 134 The blankness and vagueness of Greek tradition.

Blann'e, pa. t. of BLIN *v. Obs.* to cease.

Blanquet, *obs.* form of BLANKET.

Blare (blēə·), *v.* Forms: 5 bleren, 6 bleer, *Sc.* blair, 8–9 blair, 8– blare. [Identical in form and sense with MDu. *blaren*, LG. *blaren* (*blarren*, *blaeren*), MHG. *blëren*, *blerren* (mod.G. *plarren*); not found in the older stages of Teutonic, and generally taken as an imitative word. Cf. BLEAT.]

1. *intr.* To roar with prolonged sound in weeping, as a child; to bellow as a calf. Now chiefly *dial.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 41 Bleryyn, or wepyn [1499 bleren, *plore, flco.* 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xv. 4 The warriers also of Moab bleated and cried for very sorow. — 1 *Sam.* vi. 12 The kyne .. went on blearinge. *a* 1586 K. MAITLAND *New Year*, Throu all thair harnes mald bleir. 1677 LEYLTON *Lat. Dict.*, To blare, *clamitare*, *mugire*. 1783 ANSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* Mureli 1, To blare like a cow, *mugio*. 1792 COWPER *Odyss.* X. 469 Blaring oft, With one consent all dance their dams around. 1812 BARON *Rhymes Dorset Dial.* I. 162 The calves did bleary to be sad'd.

2. To sound a trumpet, to trumpet. (Now the ordinary word for this sound.)

1782 COWPER *Lett.* 27 Apr., Blairing like trumpeters at a fair. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. v. 60 Immeasurable regimental bands blare off. 1865 — *Fredk. G. V.* XIII. ix. 57 These 'unbridled Lyons,' who go blaring about in English jey. 1863 TENNYSON *Welcome Alexandra* 14 Warble O bugle and trumpet blare.

3. *trans.* To utter in blaring.

1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 939 A tongue To blare its own interpretation. 1863 *Tynesde Songs* 4 He blared out his last Cuckoo.

† 4. 'To sweat, or melt away, as a Candle does.' Bailey 1721 [cf. *flare*]. *Obs.*—

Blare (blēə·), *sb.*¹ [f. the vb.] The weeping of a child, the bellowing of calves (*dial.*); the noise of trumpets and similar instruments.

1805 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 22 Sigh for battle's blare.

1855 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* 115 With blare of bugle, clamour of men. 1861 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 56 One cry alone more wild than their own savage blare [said of a herd of bisons].

2. *transf.* of 'loudness' of colour; cf. *glare.*

1824 C. H. BENNETT in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 505/2 The womankind did not .. put on much 'blare' of color.

Blare, *sb.*² A paste of hair and tar for caulking the seams of boats. Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867.

Blaring (blēə·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BLARE *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. = BLARE *sb.*¹ 1.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 41 Bleryyngge or wepynge, *ploratus fletus.* 1641 *Brief Form Eccl. Hist.* 118 That they [eyes] may not bear the rowtings and blarings one of another. 1895 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Blairing*, *sobbing*; crying or squalling as a child. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life* 'County' 104 The blaring of trumpets, the trotting of parsons.

2. *fig.* Clamour, noise, outcry.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 107, We people make such a blaring about apostasy, and such a clamour about conversion, in the Church. 1841 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. 178 Wisdom and blaring he made in true words.

Blaring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. Uttering a loud noise; bellowing. *Applied to the tongue* (cf. also BLARE-MOUTH).

1596 J. HARINGTON *Orlando Furioso* (1591) 119 In fiery chariot mounted on fierce dragons two and two, 1615 *Curry for Cuckow* 3 Any Blaring and Bellowing Cow. 1814 SIR HENRY Pedersoli .. a blaring woman.

2. *transf.* Of a loud colour; = *glaring.*

1881 *Art* .. a blaring red of peonies and ..

Blarney, *sb.* [f. *Blarney*, name of a village near Cork. In the castle there is an inscribed stone to a proverbial effect of speech. The popular account is that any one who kisses the 'Blarney Stone' will ever after have the 'gift of tongues' and the art of flattery.] *Humorous* flattery, cajolery, wheedling talk, 'soft soap'. Also *attrib.*

1819 *Pocket Companion for Ireland* .. 1833 *Blackwood's Mag.* .. 1854 THACKERAY *Paul Pindar* .. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* ..

Blarney, *v.* [f. prec.] *a. trans.* To .. with blarney; to overcome or cajole with flattery. *b. intr.* To use flattering speech.

1803 *Pocket Companion for Ireland* .. 1821 CLARE *Village Minstrel* .. 1833 *Blackwood's Mag.* .. 1837 DICKENS *Sketches* .. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* ..

Hence **Blarneyed** *a.*, flattered with blarney. **Blarneyer**, one who blarneys or flatters. **Blarneyed** *a.* slangy, blustering. **Blarneying** *vbl. sb.* flattering talk. *ppl. a.* flattering.

1821 CLELAND *Poems* 61 Now to blarney and to tongue and good looks pretty women are prone. 1822 *Comic Mar. Jour.* 52 Is there a more arrant set than ourselves. 1825 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 508 No endeavours of mere blarneying eloquence. 1884 *Black Humour Irel.* 1 Not to believe in the wiles of their blarneying tongue.

† **Blas.** *Obs.* Also 5–6 blase, 7 blaze. [In M.E. use either a phonetic variant or parallel form of BLAST, f. OE. *blæst*, ON. *blástr*, etc., to blow. In sense 2 it was invented by Van Helmont, probably with a reference to the same word; cf. the other term GAS.]

1. A blast, breath.

c 1205 LAY. 26818 *Þe wulle* [*gan*] *wenden for hire wilnede blase.* *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 360 *Þeos cwikien uten & in þeowe mulne.* *c* 1370 *Clene Maydenh.* 51 *Hit wendep away as wynden blas.* *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 6 (*Ashm.*) *Þe wicke wil blasi[d] [wynd].*

2. Van Helmont's term for a supposed 'breath' or influence of the stars, producing changes of weather.

1682 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 56 The Stars .. cause the changes, seasons and successive courses of mutations. To which end they have need of a twofold motion. I signifie with these by the new name of Blas. 1683 W. SALMON *Hydrol. Chym.* 194 The next accessary Blas is fluxus. 1812 tr. H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 15 Van Helmont has used a term not so applicable as to intelligible as gas, viz Blas. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vi. 120.

Blase, earlier form of BLAZE *sb.* and *v.*

‖ **Blasé** (blāzē), *a.* [Fr.; pa. pple. of *blaser* to exhaust by enjoyment, a modern word of unknown etymol.: see Littré, Scheler.] Exhausted by enjoyment, weary and disgusted with it; used up.

1815 BYRON *Juan* XII. xxxii, A little 'blasé'—as not to be wonder'd at, that to most had got a tougher rind. 1820 *All Y. Round* No. 46. 464 Blasé, knowing air. 1824 LADY VERNEY in *Century Rev.* Oct. 854 The somewhat blasé, artificial, conventional stage of [society] in the old world.

† **Blaseness.** *Obs.* [f. *blase* obs. form of BLAZE *sb.*] + -NESS.] Brilliancy, brightness.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xlv. (1495) 875 *Blasia temperyth the dredyngge blasenesse of subtile [subtilitis diaphanitatem claritatem].*

Blaseme, etc., *obs.* form of BLASPHEME, etc.

Blash (blæʃ), *dial.* [A modern word or series of words of onomatopœic formation; with reminiscences of *flash*, *splash*, *dash*, etc., and probably of *blow*; in sense 4 perhaps of *blaze* and *flash.*]

1. A dash or plash of liquid, as when rain appears to fall in sheets; a mixture of *blow* and *splash*.

[1725 cf. Blashy.] 1805 A. Scott *Harvest* Poems 36 (Jam.) Where snaws and rains wi' sleety blash. 1827 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. I. 156 A snaw storm came down frae the mountains..noo a whirl, and noo a blash.

2. Watery stuff; said of very liquid mud, poor tea, watered milk. *fig.* Wishy-washy talk. *dial.*

1835 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* 1883) I. 52 Dear Mother, excuse all this blash. 1864 Atkinson *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'It's all blash,' or 'blish blash'; nonsense. *Mod. Sc.* No proper meal; only a blash of tea.

3. A gash or smash due to a blow; a bash.

1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 169 A..skull, with a tremendous blash across it.

4. A broad flash; a blaze flashing up.

1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Blash*, a sudden flame. *Ibid.*, *Blash-boggart*, a fire-goblin, or flash-goblin; that is, a goblin that flashes and disappears. It is more commonly used figuratively, and is applied to persons who are fiery, wild, or strange in appearance.

Blash (blæʃ), *v. dial.* [f. as prec.] *trans.* To dash a quantity of liquid; to dash (a thing) broadly with liquid. *intr.* To plash, to splash heavily in, work in, water.

1788 Picken *To Cowslip* Poems 91 (Jam.) Whan..blashan rains, or cranreughs fa'. 1861 *Fam. Herald* 16 Feb. 672 'How much water does your mistress..put in our..milk?' 'I'm sure,' replied the rogue, 'I don't know..she just blashes it in.' 1864 Atkinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Blash*, to splash with water. Also in sense of going or having gone to sea. 'What he has got, he has blash'd for,' as property obtained by a seafaring life.

Bla·shy, *a. dial.* [f. Blash *sb.* + -y[1].]

1. Of or characterized by sudden heavy showers; heavily splashy.

1725 Ramsay *Gent. Sheph.* I. ii, Thick-blawn wreaths of snaw, or blashy thows. 1863 *Robson's Bards of Tyne* 487 The day was drizzly wet an' drear, And blashy under feet, man. 1864 Atkinson *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., Blashy weather.

2. Consisting too much of liquid; watery, thin.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 154 (Jam.) Thae blashy vegetables are a bad thing. 1857 Chambers *Inform. People* II. 677 When a young man..fills his stomach with a great blashy meal. 1864 Atkinson *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., Blashy ale.

Blason, obs. form of Blazon.

† **Blaspheˑmation.** *Sc. Obs.* [ad. L. *blasphēmātiōn-em* (in Tertullian), f. *blasphēmāre*.]

1. Insult, reviling, calumniation.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. (1822) 176 To the mair schame and blasphemaciouu of Romane linage. 1538 Lyndesay *Papyngo* 881 Thay..bostit hir, with blasphematioun. *a* 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* iv. 182 Caus Ladeis to get blasphematioun.

2. Blasphemy.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 155 Ther blasphematione of the name of god corruptis the ayr. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* 284 It can nocht be said without blasphematioun.

† **Blaspheˑmatory,** *a. Obs.* [f. on type of a L. **blasphēmātōri-us*, f. *blasphēmātor*: see prec. and -ory: cf. F. *blasphématoire*.] Blasphemous.

1611 Cotgr., *Blasphematoire*, blasphematorie, blasphemous. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* I. vii. i. 285 He would have no part in their Blasphematory Doctrine.

† **Blasphematour.** *Obs.* Also 6 -ature. [a. F. *blasphémateur*, ad. late L. *blasphēmātōr-em*, agent noun f. *blasphēmāre*: see below.] A blasphemer.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 431/3 Swerars and blasphematours. 1581 N. Burne *Admon. Deform. Kirk Scott.*, That drunken blasphemature.

Blaspheme (blɑsfīˑm), *v.* Forms: 4 blasfeme(n, 5 -yn, (blasefleme), 7 blaspheam, 4– blaspheme. [ME. *blasfeme-n*, a. OF. *blasfeme-r* (= Pr., Sp. *blasfemar*), ad. L. *blasphēmā-re*, ad. Gr. βλασφημεῖν to speak profanely, f. βλάσφημος evil speaking, blasphemous (-φημος speaking). Transferred to L. in the Vulgate and eccles. writers, and preserved liturgically in the modern langs. The same word became popular in late L. in sense of 'revile, reproach,' whence Romanic **blasimāre*, It. *biasimare*, Pr. *blasmar*, F. *blasmer*, *blâmer*, Eng. *blame*.]

1. *intr.* To utter profane or impious words, talk profanely. Const. *against* (in Wyclif also *in*, *upon*).

1340 *Ayenb.* 30 Ha..blasfemeþ aye god and his halȝen. 1382 Wyclif *Mark* iii. 29 He that shal blasfeme aȝeins [1611 blaspheme against] the Holy Gost. — *Sel. Wks.* III. 170 ȝif freres by gabbingis blasfeme upon Crist. *Ibid.* 349 þei blasfemen in Crist. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 381 Then the soule began to blasefleme. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. i. 161 Brother of England, you blaspheme in this. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 99 ¶ 7 One may tell another he whores, drinks, blasphemes. 1821 Byron *Cain* I. i. 35 Blaspheme not; these are serpents' words. 1835 J. G. Dowling *Lett. Dr. Maitland* 17 They..blaspheme against the precious cross.

2. *trans.* To speak irreverently of, utter impiety against (God or anything sacred.)

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* i. 4 Thei blasfemeden the hoeli of Irael. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 b, They not onely despysed hym, but also they blasphemed the holy goost. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 372 Blaspheming God, and cursing men on earth. 1795 Burke *Let.* Wks. VII. 350 He is ready to blaspheme his God, to insult his king. 1872 Ruskin *Eagle's N.* § 240 New foulness with which to blaspheme the story of Christ.

3. *gen.* To speak evil of, revile, calumniate, abuse.

c 1386 Chaucer *Sompn. T.* 475 As that this olde cherl with lokkes hoore Blasphemed hath oure hooly Couent eke. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* iv. iii. 108 Since that the truest Issue of thy Throne..do's blaspheme his breed. 1654 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 327 As soon as this fatal news came to Pacorus's knowledge, he blasphem'd them for it. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xiv. 462 While those who from our labours heap their board, Blaspheme their feeder and forget their lord. 1847 Tennyson *Prine.* iv. 119 So they blaspheme the muse!

† b. *intr.* To rail, to utter words of abuse. *rare.*

a 1592 Greene *Arbasto* vi, Doralicia chafed much in her choller, blaspheming bitterly both against me and her sister.

† **Blaspheme,** *a.* and *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4–5 blasfem(e. [a. F. *blasphème*, ad. L. *blasphēmus*, ad. Gr. βλάσφημος; see prec.] **A.** *adj.* Blasphemous.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Macc.* x. 4 To barbaris, or heithen, and blasfeme men. *c* 1410 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxxiv. 66 (Gibbs MS.), To haue stoned hym as blaspheme [1530 a blaspheмer].

B. *sb.* A blasphemer.

1382 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 347 Shulden siche blasfemes be stoned to deeþ. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 93 The Pharisees, pursuwed Crist to the dethe, ȝe, callid hym a blasfeme.

† **Blaspheˑme,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [a. F. *blasphème* (in 12th c. also *blafeme*:—L. *blasphēmia* Blasphemy. (In Chaucer also accented *blaˑspheme.*)] The earlier word for Blasphemy.

1384 Chaucer *Env. Scogan* 15 In blaspheme of the goddis? *c* 1386 — *Pard. T.* 265 Cursed forswerynges, Blaspheme of crist, mansclaughter. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 138 With many suche blasphemes and prouocacyons to impacyence. 1583 T. Watson *Poems* (Arb.) 153 Yet glorious heauns, ô pardon my blaspheme.

† **Blasphemely,** *adv. Obs.* In 4–5 blasf-. [f. Blaspheme *a.* + -ly[2].] Blasphemously.

c 1380 *Serm. agst. Mir.-Plays* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 55 And therefore blasfemely thei seyen, that siche pleyinge doith more good than the word of God. 1395 Purvey *Remonstr.* (1851) 45 Principlis..applied blasfemeli to a synful man.

† **Blasphement.** *Obs. rare.* Blasphemy.

1544 Bale *Chron. Sir J. Oldcastell* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 249 Romish blasphement—long hyd in the darke.

Blasphemer (blɑsfīˑmə). Forms: 4 blasfemer(e, blasphemour, -femour, 5 blasfemare, 6– blasphemer. [a. OF. *blasfemeor*, *-eur* (AF. *-our*), in nom. *blasphemère*:—L. *blasphēmātor -em.*] One who blasphemes.

c 1386 Chaucer *Sompn. T.* 505 This false blasphemour that charged me To parte that wol nat departed be. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 27 þus was Crist callid a synnar & blasfemer. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Macc.* ix. 28 That murthurer and blasphemer of God. 1770 Burke *Pres. Discont.* Wks. II. 298 A common slaughter of libellers and blasphemers. 1870 R. Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd.* III. xx. 348 The recent blasphemer cried out in agony.

Blaspheˑmeress. *rare.* [a. OF. *blasphemeresse*: see -ess.] A woman who blasphemes.

1548 Hall *Chron.* 158 A diabolicall Blasphemeresse of God.

Blaspheming (blɑsfīˑmiŋ), *vbl. sb.*

1. The uttering of blasphemy; profane speaking.

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 30 þe blasfemynge whiche she spake aȝenst his goddes. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (1847) 26 There is blaspheming of Gods holy name. 1648 Jenkyn *Blind Guide* iv. 105 Take heed..of blaspheming.

† 2. Railing, calumniation. *Obs.*

1627 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 18 Blasphemings of each others reputation.

Blaspheˑming, *ppl. a.* That blasphemes.

1569 Spensea *Visions* i, The vile blaspheming name. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* iv. i. 26 Liuer of Blaspheming Iew. 1805 Southey *Madoc in Azt.* x, These blaspheming strangers.

Blasphemous (blɑˑsfīməs), *a.* Also 6 blasphemose. [f. L. *blasphēm-us* (see Blaspheme *a.*) + -ous, or perh. immed. a. OF. *blasphemeus*, AF. *-ous.* Marlowe and Milton accented it, after L., *blasphē mous.*]

1. Uttering or expressing profanity, impiously irreverent.

1535 Coverdale *Isa.* lviii. 9 Yf thou..ceasest from blasphemous talkinge. 1590 Marlowe *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* II. i, And scourge their foul blasphemous paganism. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 809 O argument blasphemous, false and proud! 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* II. ix. 187 John..pronounced it to be a..blasphemous doctrine. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 42 The history of a prolonged outrage upon these words by blasphemous and arrogant persons.

† 2. Abusive, slanderous, defamatory. *Obs.*

1604 Sir D. Carleton in Winwood *Mem.* II. 52 (L.) Stone was well whipped in Bridewell, for a blasphemous speech, 'that there went sixty fools into Spaine besides my lord admiral and his two sons.' 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. i. 43 You bawling, blasphemous incharitable Dog.

Blaˑsphemously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a blasphemous manner; impiously, profanely.

1531 Frith *Judgm. Tracy* (1829) 245 Against the which many men..have blasphemously barked. 1611 Bible *Luke* xxii. 65 And many other things blasphemously spake they against him. 1665 Wither *Lord's Prayer* 99 A woman, blasphemously termed her self the Virgin Mary. *a* 1745 Swift (J.) He would blasphemously set up to controul the commands of the Almighty. 1874 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xcviii. 5 'This infectious frenzy of psalm-singing,' as Warton almost blasphemously describes it.

Blaˑsphemousness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being blasphemous.

1854 Duff in *Life* xxi. (1881) 342 Such God-defying blasphemousness.

Blasphemy (blɑˑsfīmi). Forms: 3 blasphemie, 4 blasfemie, -y(e, blasfamye, blassefemy, 4-6 blasphemye, (5 blaseflemy), 6-7 blasphemie, 7 blasfemy, 5– blasphemy. [ME. *blasfemie*, *blasphemie*, a. OF. *blasfemie*, a learned adaptation of L. *blasphēmia*:—Gr. βλασφημία slander, blasphemy, abstr. sb. f. βλάσφημος Blasphemous. In Spenser accented *blaspheˑmy* (F. Q. VI. xii. 25). Cf. Blaspheme *sb.*[2]]

1. Profane speaking of God or sacred things; impious irreverence.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 198 þe seoueðe hweolp is Blasphemie. Þisses hweolpes nurice is þe þet swereð greate oðes. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1661 Þenne blynnes he not of blasfemy on to blame þe dryȝtyn. 1488 Caxton *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 46 Some haue fallen in to blasphemie whiche ben they that speken unhonestly of god. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 118 b, Mocyons of infidelite, and blasphemyes. 1659 Milton *Civil Power in Eccl. Causes* Wks. 1738 I. 548 Blasphemy or evil speaking against God maliciously. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. 59 Blasphemy against the Almighty, by denying his being or providence. 1853 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. iv. v. (1876) 64 It is all blasphemy; an impious intrusion upon the prerogatives of the One Absolver.

b. *fig.* (against anything held 'sacred.')

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 9 (1873) 17 He was well punished for his blasphemy against learning. 1873 Morley *Rousseau* I. 165 You are drawing an indictment against nature,—no trifling blasphemy in those days. 1875 Hamerton *Intell. Life* ix. i. 302 This doctrine sounds like blasphemy against friendship.

† 2. *gen.* Slander, evil speaking, defamation. *Obs.*

1656 Whalley in Burton *Diary* (1828) I. 103 To speak evil of any man is blasphemy. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Tracts* 5 Blasphemy..is a blasting the fame or blaming of another.

† b. *transf.* A thing evil spoken of, an occasion of evil speaking. *Obs.*

1609 Bible (Douay) *Ezek.* v. 15 Thou shalt be a reproch, and blasphemie.

3. *Comb.*

1828 E. Irving *Last Days* 68 A blasphemy-enduring ear.

† **Blasphemy,** *a. Obs.* [perh. f. ME. Blasphemie *sb.*[2] + -y.] Blasphemous.

c 1384 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 158 A more blasphemye ground. *Ibid.* 1 But on this blasphemye heresie schullen alle cristene men crien out.

Blast (blɑst), *sb.* Forms: 1–3 blǽst, 3– blast, 4 blest, 6 (*Douglas*) blist, 4–6 blaste. [Com. Teut.: OE. *blǽst* str. masc. = OHG. *blâst*, ON. *blǫstr*:—OTeut. **blǽs-tu-z* str. m.; f. OTeut. **blǽsan*, (Goth. *-blēsan*, ON. *blása*, WGer. *blâsan*) to blow: see Blaze *v.*[2] Cf. L. *flā-tu-s.* (The original long vowel was shortened by position in ME.)]

1. A blowing or strong gust of wind.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Ex.* 290 (Gr.) Sæ grundas suþ wind fornam bæþweges blæst. *a* 1300 in Wright *Pop. Treat. Sc.* 136 A dunt other a blast of grete miȝte. 1340 *Ayenb.* 203 Þe zuych blest and be zuych wynd. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1338 Reed that boweth down with every blaste. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 38 Blaste of wynde, *flatus.* 1573 G. Harvey *Lett.-bk.* (1884) 34 Two March blasts. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1336 Those that fortune advanceth by the favour of her blastes. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 325 Frosts and Snows, and Bitter Blasts. 1840 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxxiv. 132 Broken by the blast of a hurricane. 1847 Longf. *Ev.* II. iii. 184 Blown by the blast of fate like a dead leaf over the desert.

2. A puff or blowing of air through the mouth or nostrils; a breath. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 201 His licham of erðe he nam, And blew ðor-in a lines blast. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 1779 Unnethe he might draw his blast. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (1865) I. 223 A lanterne brennynge alway, þat no man couthe quenche wiþ blast noþer wiþ water. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 567 As when we breathe, we make a blast. 1611 Bible *Ex.* xv. 8 With the blast of thy nostrils the waters were gathered together. 1642 T. Taylor *God's Judgem.* I. II. xxvi. 276 Breathing his last blast. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* (1742) III. 304 The empty blast of popular favor.

† b. Angry breath, rage. *Obs.*

1535 Coverdale *Jud.* viii. 2 Whan he had sayde this, their blast was swaged from him.

3. The sending of a continuous puff of breath through a wind-instrument, so as to make it sound; the blowing (of a trumpet, or the like); hence, the sound so produced; any similar sound. Also *fig.*

c 1205 Lay. 19926 Þa wes bemene blæst. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18075 Þar come a steuen als thoner blast. *a* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4990 When þai here þe grete bemes blast. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XI. 4614 Iche buerne to be bun at the blast of a trumpe. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* I. xiv, Of a great horne I harde a royal blast. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. vii. [vi.] 31 Wpsprang the cry of men and trumpis blist [*clangorque tubarum*]. 1611 Bible *Josh.* vi. 5 When they make a long blast with the rammes-horne. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 76 Th' Angelic blast Filld all the Regions. 1782 Han. More *Daniel* VII. 114 Were thy voice Loud as the trumpet's blast. 1851 D. Mitchell *Fresh. Glean.* Wks. (1864) 304 The postilion had given two blasts on his bugle.

† b. *fig.* Boasting: cf. the phrase *to blow one's own trumpet. Obs.*

1494 Fabyan v. cxl. 127 To kele somwhat theyr hyghe corage, or to oppresse in partye theyr brutisshe blastis.

† c. *At one blast* (L. *uno flatu*): at once, at the same time. *For a blast*: for once.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2487 Hure hornes þai gunne þo to blowe: ful many at one blaste. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 94/2 Let vs glorifie him..and that not onely for a blast, but let vs continually preach and set forth the praises of God. 1638 T. Whitaker *Blood of Grape* 57 Both indeed at the first view or hlast will seeme to shake both my foundation and edifice also. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil.*

Mem. I. 193 Plunging a number of gallant men at one blast into eternity.

† **d.** A company (of huntsmen). *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vija, A Blast of hunters.

4. A strong current of air produced artificially.

a 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 137 The Organ hath many Pipes, all which are filled with the same blast of wind. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 708 As in an Organ from one blast of wind To many a row of Pipes the sound-board breaths. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* iv. 97 By which the blast was to be thrown in.

b. *spec.* The strong current of air used in iron-smelting, etc.

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 482 To give very strong and lasting Blasts for Iron Forges. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Steel*, As soon as the Coal is thoroughly kindled ..give the Blast. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 945 The blast is conducted through sheet-iron or cast-iron pipes .. into the tuyères.

Hence **c.** *In blast, at* or *in full blast*: at work, in full operation. *Out of blast*: not at work, stopped.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 652 At present there are four or five furnaces in the state that are in blast. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Vall.* vii. 114 The day when yonder furnaces are out of blast will be the day of your ruin. 1854 J. ABBOT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxvi. 412 All the foundries of France were in full blast. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 143 The organ .. was in full blast in the church. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* lxxxviii. 1. IV. 130 They burned perpetually like a furnace at full blast.

† **5.** The sudden stroke of lightning, a thunderbolt. *Obs.*

1650 MAS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 351 He..died by a blast of lightning. 1751 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 224 The end entered by the electric blast points north.

6. A sudden infection destructive to vegetable or animal life (formerly attributed to the blowing or breath of some malignant power, foul air, etc.). **a.** Blight; also an insect which causes blight. **b.** *spec.* A disease of the sugar cane. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 29 h, To preserve it from blast and mildew. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* v. iv. (1852) 316 Our wheat and our pease, fell under an unaccountable blast. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 245 It [the sugar-cane] is liable to one disorder hitherto incurable, the Yellow Blast. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 435 The Blast. This insect .. is generally pernicious to all the plants on which it breeds. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 5) III. 658/2 Blast is also used in agriculture and gardening, for what is otherwise called a blight.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* Any blasting, withering, or pernicious influence; a curse.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* C 21 b, A Blast in the Eye. 1559 T. BAVCE in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) I. 176 When shall thy spouse and turtle-doue Be free from bitter blaste? 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xxxiv. 14 Must needs be the forfeiting of God's protection, and bring his blasts and curses. 1727 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* (1745) I. xiii. 101 Turns the blessing into a blast. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 204 ¶ 2 Resistless as the blasts of pestilence.

d. A dialectal name of erysipelas. **e.** A flatulent disease in sheep.

1845 W. BUCHAN *Domest. Med.* xxv. 202 The country people .. call this disease [erysipelas] a blast, and imagine it proceeds from foul air, or ill wind.

† **7.** A blasted bud or blossom; blasted state.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 190 Thou shalt hang like a blast among the faire blossomes. *Ibid.* 196 As in all gardeins, some flowers, some weedes, and as in al trees some blossoms, some blasts. 1795 SOUTHEY *Occas. Pieces* i, Thy youth in ignorance and labour past, And thine old age all barrenness and blast.

8. A 'blowing up' by gunpowder or other explosive; an explosion.

1635 J. BABINGTON *Pyrotechn.* lvi. 63 Holding your head under the horizontal line of your Piece, for feare the blast annoy you. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* I. vii. 72 The blast was occasioned by a spark of fire from the forge. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 285 A noise like a quarry blast, explosive and momentary.

b. The quantity of gunpowder or other explosive used in a blasting operation.

1885 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 5/2 When Hallett's Reef in Hell Gate was destroyed..the blast was the largest ever used.

9. *Se.* A smoke (of tobacco). Cf. K. James's *Counterblast to Tobacco* (1604).

Mod. South Sc. He takes his blast after dinner.

10. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as (in sense 1) ***blast-borne, -puff***; (in sense 3) ***blast-horn***; (in sense 4) ***blast-bloomery, -cylinder, -engine, -machine, -meter***; also † **blast-bob**, the stroke of a blast of wind; **blast-fan**, a fan for producing a blast of air; **blast-hearth**, a hearth for reducing lead-ore; **blast-hole**, the hole by which water enters a pump, the wind-bore; **blast-pipe**, in a locomotive, a pipe conveying the steam from the cylinders into the funnel and so increasing the draught.

1860 W. FOROVCE *Hist. Coal* 110 Besides the orifice or chimney at the top, there were two openings, one large in front, the other of smaller dimensions behind, for the insertion of the bellows pipe. Such was the *Blast Bloomery. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 110 Thee boughs frap whurring, when stem with *blastbob is hacked. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 124 *Blastborne hail. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 949 There are 3 *blast-engines .. They have 96-inch blast- and 40-inch steam-cylinders. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 339/2 To..blow either hot or cold air through it by means of a *blast-fan. 1844 *Camp of Refuge* I. 27 Sounding all the *blast-horns on the house-top. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 315/1 The combustion..is rapidly effected by means of the *blast-pipe of the cylinder.

Blast (blast), *v.* Also 3, 7 **blaste**. [f. the sb.]

† **1.** *intr.* To blow, to puff violently. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5348 Dragouns .. grisely whistleden and blasten. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 397/3 Ther came a grete multytude of fendes blastyng and roryng. 1530 PALSGR. 457/1 To blaste with ones mouthe or with belowes. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 23 (JAM.) Twa shepherds out of breath, Rais'd-like and blasting.

† **b.** *trans.* To blow (*out, forth, abroad*); to breathe (*out*), utter loudly, proclaim. *Obs.*

1536 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Convoc.* i. 35 Counterfeit doctrine, which hath been blasted and blown out by some. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. an. 14 (R.) They blasted emongest themselfes, that the Calisians would leaue the town desolate. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 712 The winde .. whereby this fire was..blasted abroad.

c. *nonce-wd.* To emit blasts.

1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 14/1 The engine which had been clanking and blasting in our ears incessantly for so many days.

† **2. a.** *intr.* To blow (on a trumpet or other wind instrument). **b.** *trans.* To blow (a trumpet, etc.). **c.** with the hearers as object.: To din or denounce by trumpeting. *Obs.*

1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1866 Toke his blake trumpe faste And gan to puffen and to blaste. 1530 PALSGR. 457/1 He blasted his horne so hygh that all the wodde dyd shake. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. viii. 36 Trumpetters With brazen dinne blast you the Cities eare. 1858 POLSON *Law & L.* 197 'Blasting you at the horn,' 'poinding your estate.'

3. *intr.* To boast, 'blow one's own trumpet.' *Sc.*

1814 *Saxon & Gael* I. 100 (JAM.), I am no gien to blast.

† **4. a.** *trans.* To blow (*up*), inflate. **b.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To swell up. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xcv. 137 The same herbe .. slaketh the [bowels] whan they are blasted vp and swollen. *Ibid.* II. xxv. 177 A yong Catt whereunto I haue giuen of these floures to eate..blasted immediatly, and shortly after died. 1874 HARDY *Madding Crowd* I. xxi. 228 [A rustic says] 'They [the sheep] be getting blasted.' .. 'Joseph,' he said, 'the sheep have blasted themselves.'

5. *trans.* To blow up (rocks, etc.) by explosion.

1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* xv. § 1. 161 The miner is generally obliged to blast the rock. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 314 His shallow schemes were blasted to atoms. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 279 The ledge of rock had been blasted and hewn away.

6. (*dial.*) To smoke (tobacco). Cf. *blow*. (The usual word in S. Scotl.)

II. To blow on perniciously.

7. *trans.* To blow or breathe on balefully or perniciously; to wither, shrivel, or arrest vegetation; to blight. Said of a malignant wind, lightning, flame, and (formerly) of a 'malignant' planet.

1532 FRITH *Mirror* (1829) 277 By blasting thy fruits, or such other scourges. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 271 This lately advaunced building was blasted with flame. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 786 To be Blasted or striken with a planet. 1625 MILTON *Death Fair Inf.* i, O fairest flower, no sooner blown but blasted. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XXVIII. (1678) 682 Every body that is blasted or stricken with lightning. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* II. 84 Southern Winds to blast my flowry Spring. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. ii. 38 The fertile vale of Siddim was blasted with eternal barrenness.

8. *transf.* and *fig.* (Blasting withers up the brightness, freshness, beauty, vitality, and promise of living things: hence) **a.** To blight or ruin (hopes, plans, prosperity).

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. iv. (1840) 121 Oftentimes heaven blasteth those hopes which bud first and fairest. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. II. 90 The death of Henry blasted all these hopes. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* x. 338 My personal prospects in the colony were for the present entirely blasted. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 397 When heinous sin earth's wholesome purity blasted.

b. To bring infamy upon (character, reputation); to discredit effectually, ruin, destroy.

1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* iv. 21 Would you forbeare to blast Me with Defame. 1660 WINSTANLEY *Engl. Worthies* (1684) 174 So hath this worthy Princes fame been blasted by malicious traducers. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 5. 31 This Query.. is designed to blast the Memory and Title of King William. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxiv. 148, I did not attempt to blast your character. 1877 CONDER *Bas. Faith* iv. 194 To blast this evidence with suspicion of untrustworthiness.

† **c.** To affect injuriously or perniciously *with*.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 166 Some of the greatest Romans were a little blasted with this foolerie. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 157 ¶ 6, I was blasted with sudden imbecility.

d. To strike (the eyes or vision) with dimness or horror. *arch.*

a 1771 GRAY *Poems* (1775) 24 He saw; but blasted with excess of light, Clos'd his eyes in endless night. 1803 MISS PORTER *Thaddeus* ix. (1831) 83 Wherever he turned his eyes they were blasted with some object which made them recoil. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) Still Edmund's image rose to blast her view.

† **9.** *intr.* To wither or fall under a blight. *Obs.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 236 The Easterly winde maketh the blossomes to blast. *a* 1618 RALEIGH in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) I. 235 Tell Beauty how she blasteth. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 44 (1810) 51 This bud soon blasted in the blossom.

10. *trans.* To strike or visit with the wrath and curse of heaven; to curse. Often in imprecations.

1640-4 in Rushworth *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 130 Blasted may that tongue be, that shall..derogate from the glory of those Halcyon days. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* iv. 3 His enemies..blasted him as a man of blood. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* I. i, My wrath like that of heav'n shall..blast her in her Paradise. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. iii, Calling on their Maker to curse them..blast them, and damn them.

b. *absol.* To curse, to use profane language.

1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 130 On they go .. swearing, blasting, damning.

-blast [ad. Gr. *βλαστ-ός* sprout, shoot, germ], used as the second element in technical terms, esp. in Biology, in sense of 'germ, embryo' as in *epiblast, mesoblast*, and *hypoblast*; cf. BLASTODERM.

Blasted (blɑ·sted), *ppl. a.*

1. Balefully or perniciously blown or breathed upon; stricken by meteoric or supernatural agency, as parching wind, lightning, an alleged malignant planet, the wrath and curse of heaven; blighted.

1552 HULOET, Blasted corne. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. iv. 71 A blasted Sapling, wither'd vp. 1605 — *Macb.* I. iii. 77 Vpon this blasted Heath you stop our way. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 412 The blasted Starrs lookt wan. 1727 THOMSON *Summer* 1152 Stretched below A lifeless groupe of blasted cattle lie. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom* XXXVI. 318 A black, blasted tree.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*; cf. BLAST *v.* 8.

1742 COLLINS *Ode to Fear*, Lest thou meet my blasted view. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxix. 168 The blasted credit of the Irish witnesses. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 548 Driven .. from public life with blasted characters.

3. Cursed, damned. In low language as an expression of reprobation and hatred.

1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 260 What Curses on thy blasted Name will fall. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 8 Jan. (1870) 169 Colonel Chartres .. who was, I believe, the most notorious blasted rascal in the world. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 79 Balaam, after the success of his blasted counsel. 1884 *Gd. Words* Nov. 767/1 Jim Black states that the 'blasted' railway has done away with those journeys.

‖ **Blastema** (blæstī·mă). Pl. **blaste·mata**. [a. Gr. *βλάστημα* a sprout, also, in Hippocrates, a morbid humour causing scab or disease, f. vbl. stem *βλαστε-*, *βλαστα-* to sprout, bud.]

1. *Biol.* The primary formative material of plants and animals; protoplasm. Now applied *spec.* to the initial matter or growth out of which any part is developed.

1849 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 100/2 The structureless fluid just referred to is termed blastema. 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 5 The primitive basis, or 'blastema,' of bone is a subtransparent glairy matter. 1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Human Spec.* 124 Adam, who sprang from a primordial blastema called clay in the Bible.

transf. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* xiii. (1874) 309 A nebular blastema.

2. *Bot.* The budding or sprouting part of a plant; the thallus of a lichen.

1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 399.

Blaste·mal, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to blastema.

1849 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 102/1 The blastemal elements within the vessels.

Blastema·tic, *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] = prec.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Blastematic mass*, a name given by some..to organs still in a state of imperfect development.

Blaster (blɑ·stəɹ). [f. BLAST *v.* or (in sense 7) *sb.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who blows or emits blasts.

1664 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 18 You there [Boreas], Goodman Blaster. 1854 BLACKIE in *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 261 That fiery blaster, Typhon.

† **2.** A trumpeter. *Obs.*

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 33 Triton, Neptunes blaster.

3. He who or that which blights, or ruins.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie, To Detract.* 165 Vile blaster of the freshest bloomes on earth..Detraction. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. i, Dead to pleasures themselves, and the blasters of it in others.

† **4.** One of a sect of free-thinkers in Ireland about 1738. *Obs.*

c 1738 *Rep. Irish Comm. Relig.* in Fraser *Berkeley* vii. 254 Loose and disorderly persons have of late erected themselves into a Society or Club under the name of Blasters.

5. One who blasts rocks.

1776 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* (1790) III. 34 A blaster was kept in constant employment, to blast with gunpowder the great stones. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 8/2 A rock blaster ..explaining the working of a dynamite cartridge.

6. An iron borer used for rocks to be blasted.

7. Anything designed to produce a blast or draught of air.

1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 353 The smoke and soot .. are carried up the funnel over the mouth of the oven, the ascent being promoted by laying a blaster over the mouth: the blaster is a large piece of sheet-iron.

8. *dial.* (*Sc.*) A smoker.

Blasterand, obs. Sc. form of BLUSTERING.

† **Bla·sterous**, *a. Obs. rare.* In 6 **-terus**. Blasting, blighting.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 53 Corneshocks sindged with blasterus hurling of Southwynd whizeling.

Blastful (blɑ·stful), *a.* [f BLAST *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of or exposed to blasts of wind.

1883 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 520 Breezy hills and blastful mountains.

Bla·st-fu·rnace. A furnace in which a blast of air is used; *spec.* the common furnace for iron-smelting, into which a blast of compressed and highly heated air is driven by a blowing-engine.

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4241/2 A new Invention of Smelting .. of Black Tin-Ore into White Tin .. in a Blast Furnace. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* iv. 94 The wind-furnace may generally be replaced with advantage by the blast-furnace. 1860 W. FORDYCE *Hist. Coal, etc.* 116 The blast furnace consists of two truncated cones, united at their bases.

Blastid (blæ·stid). *Palæont.* [f. Gr. *βλαστ-ός* sprout, bud; cf. BLASTEMA.] (See quot.)

1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 299 Stemmed Echinoderms, or Crinoids may be divided into three families, viz.: 1. Crinids; 2. Cystids; 3. Blastids. *Ibid.* 301 Blastids .. had a bud-shaped body, with five petalloid spaces..radiating from the top, and reaching half way down the body.

Bla·stide. *Biol.* [f. Gr. *βλαστ-ός* germ + *εἶδος* resemblance.] 'The clear space in each segment of a dividing impregnated ovum, which precedes the appearance of a nucleus' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1880).

Bla·stie. *Sc. rare.* [f. BLAST *v.* + -IE, -Y[4] dim. suffix.] A little blasted creature; a dwarf.

1787 BURNS *To Louse* vii, Ye little ken what cursed speed The blastie's makin!

Blasting (bla·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].]

†1. The production of blasts of wind or breath.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lvii. 16 Ye blastinge goeth fro me, though I make the breath. — *Ps.* xviii. 15 At the blastinge & breth of thy displeasure.

†b. Flatulence; breaking of wind. *Obs.*

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 304 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 136 Alle wey be ware of þy hyndur part from gunnes blastynge. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 28 Windinesse, helching, and blasting of the stomach and belly.

2. The blowing of a wind-instrument.

1862 *Guardian* 23 Apr. 403/3 The ruthless blasting of horns and beating of drums.

3. Withering or shrivelling up caused by atmospheric, electric, or unseen agency.

1535 COVERDALE *Hagg.* ii. 17, I smote you with heate, blastinge & hale stones. 1552 HULOET, Blastynge or Searynge, as of corne, herbes, fruite, and trees. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 452 In thy husbandry, blasting may vndoe thee. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 313 Blasting, which is a corruption happening to hearbes and trees by some euill constellation. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 15 Blasting hath commonly been mistaken for Mildew. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vi. 114 Blasting and mildew .. had no place in the Divine ideal of a pure and holy world.

†b. A similar affection of the animal body. *Obs.*

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 1, To heale inflamations, blastings and swellings of the eyes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 378 The fat..doth keep the skin of the face free from all blastings and blemishes. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 43 It cureth shrinking of the joints, and blasting.

c. *fig.* and *transf.*

1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 286 They have also so great a blasting upon their understanding.

†4. Calumnious whisper; scandal. (Cf. next word quot. 1603.) *Obs.*

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 89 Saves Sir Francis Drake from blastings of Court. 1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 169 About which matter there are not a few blastings and Factions.

5. The operation of blowing rocks to pieces; also its result or material produce.

1824 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 317 *Blasting* .. the application of the explosive force of gunpowder, in opening or rending rocks. 1885 R. CHRISTISON *Autobiog.* I. iv. 96 Finding prehnite among the blastings of a trap cliff.

6. *Comb.* and *Attrib.* (sense 5), as *blasting-charge, -fuse, gelatine, -powder, -tools*; **blasting-needle**, a taper piece of metal to make an aperture for a fuse; **blasting-oil**, nitro-glycerine.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Blasting-stick*, a simple form of fuse. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* May 645 Blasting gelatine ..consists of nitro-cotton..dissolved in nitro-glycerine. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Sept. 11/1 An article on the manufacture of dynamite and nitro-glycerine, and..the still more powerful 'explosive of the future'—blasting gelatine.

Blasting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. That blasts, in various senses of the vb.; blighting, striking with baleful effect, defaming, etc.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Sereno*, the blasting aire.. *sideratio.* 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 122 A blasting and a scandalous breath. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 929 The blasting volied Thunder. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* III. ii, Is he left .. alone, To bear his blasting curse? 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxlv. 131 Every blasting abomination to be raked up in the middle ages.

2. *fig.* Boastful. (*Sc.*)

1786 *Har'st Rig.* in Chambers *Pop. Scot. Poems* (1862) 44 When in a blasting tift.

Blastment (bla·stmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] = BLASTING *vbl. sb.* (sense 3).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 39 In the Morne and liquid dew of Youth, Contagious blastments are most imminent. 1803 BAISTED *Pedest. Tour* II. 368 The pestilential blastments of contagion. 1817 COLERIDGE *Prel. Zapolya* ii. Wks. IV. 193 False glory, thirst of blood and lust of rapine..Shall shoot their blastments on the land.

Blasto- (blæsto), repr. Gr. *βλαστο-* stem and comb. form of *βλαστός* sprout, germ. Used as the first element in many technical terms, chiefly in Biology, with the sense of 'germ' or 'bud.' Thus **Blastocarpous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. *καρπός* fruit], of the nature of a seed which germinates before escaping from the pericarp. **Bla·stocele** (-sīl), [*κελίς* spot], the germinal spot. **Bla·stocheme** (-kīm), [*ὄχημα* vehicle], a Medusa in which a generative body is developed in the radiating canals. **Bla·stochyle** (-kəil), [*χῦλος* juice], the clear mucilaginous fluid in the embryonal sac of the ovule of plants. **Bla·stocœle** (-sīl) [*κοῖλος* hollow], the central cavity which forms in the ovum after segmentation. **Blastoco·lla,** *Bot.*, [*κόλλα* glue], the gummy substance which coats certain buds, as those of the horse-chestnut. **Bla·stocyst** (-sist), **Blastocy·stinx** (-sistiŋks), [*κύστις* bladder, *κύστιγξ* little bladder], the germinal vesicle, BLASTODERM. **Bla·stodisc,** the germinal disc of the ovum of birds. **Blastoge·nesis,** reproduction by buds. **Blasto·geny** (-ɒ·dʒĭnĭ), Hæckel's term for the evolution of bodily form, the 'germ-history of persons.' **Blasto·graphy,** the scientific description of the buds of plants. **Bla·stomere** (-mīəɹ), [Gr. *μέρος* part], each of the segments into which the impregnated ovum at first divides. **Bla·stophor** (-ɒfōɹ), [Gr. *-φορος* -bearing, -bearer], a more or less centrally placed portion of the spermatospore, which is not used up in the process of division to form spermatoblasts, but serves to carry these; hence **Blasto·phoral** *a.*, as in *blastophoral cell.* **Bla·stophore** (-ɒfōɹ), *Bot.*, Richard's name for the part of the embryo with a large radicle which bears the bud. **Blasto·phyly** (-ɒ·fili), [Gr. *φῦλή* tribe], Hæckel's term for the 'tribal history of persons.' **Bla·stopore** [*πόρος* passage], the orifice produced by the invagination of a point on the surface of a blastula, or blastosphere, to form the enteron. **Bla·stosphere,** a name for the impregnated ovum, when after segmentation, it has acquired a blastocœle and blastoderm. **Blastostro·ma** [Gr. *στρῶμα* a stratum, a bed], the germinal area. **Bla·stostyle** [*στῦλος* pillar], a stalk upon which gonophores or generative buds are developed in the Hydrozoa.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* iv. 213 The central cavity of the body of the embryo Tænia simply represents a *blastocœle. 1883 *Knowledge* 24 Aug. 123/2 A mass of nucleated cells..within which there is a cavity or *blastocœle. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) IV. 81 The *blastocolla, which covers the bud. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* Introd. 16 Tracing the several germ layers back to the *blastomeres of the yelk. 1881 *Jrnl. Microsc. Soc.* Jan. 147 There are two kinds of *blastomeres, the larger form the lower half of the egg, the smaller ones the upper half. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iv. 409 Its external opening termed the *blastopore. 1877 — *Anat. Inv. An.* iii. 131 In some *blastostyles .. the ectoderm splits into two layers.

Blastoderm (blæ·stədɜm). *Biol.* [f. BLASTO- + Gr. *δέρμα, δέρματ-* skin.] The germinal skin or membrane surrounding the yolk in the impregnated living ovum, and constituting the superficial layer of the embryo in its earliest condition. It divides into two and afterwards three layers of cells (the *epiblast, mesoblast,* and *hypoblast*: cf. -BLAST), from one or other of which all the parts of the new animal are developed.

Hence **Blastoderma·tic, Blastode·rmic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the blastoderm.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 46/1 A layer of nucleated organised cells, named by Pander Blastoderm or germinal membrane. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* iii. 110 The cells of the blastoderm give rise to the histological elements of the adult body. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 319. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 786/2 The arteries begin to show themselves .. in the substance of this same blastodermic lamina. *Ibid.* IV. 975/1 In one germinal membrane or blastodermatic vesicle. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* iv. 200 The homologue of the blastodermic disk or vesicle.

Blastous (blæ·stəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *βλαστ-ός* (see above) + -OUS: cf. F. *blasteux.*] Belonging to a germ or bud; germinal.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Blastule (blæ·stiul). [dim. (on L. type) f. Gr. *βλαστ-ός.*] A small germ; a blastosphere.

1882 C. K. PAUL in *19th Cent.* Oct. 515 We may trace their development from the first organic blastules.

Blasty (bla·sti), *a.* [f. BLAST *sb.* + -Y[1].]

1. Characterized by blasts of wind; gusty.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 84 On a suddeyn thee doors winds blastye doe batter. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 160 This bleak and blasty shore. 1872 *Mem. R. Paul* ix. 98 An unsteady blasty wind.

†2. Causing blight; blasting vegetation. *Obs.*

1667 BEALE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 424 [Giving] notice of a blasty Noon (it being then a Sultry weather), and within a day or two shewing the proof upon the Cherry-blossom.

Blasyn, blasynge, obs. ff. BLAZE, -ING.

†**Blat.** *Obs.* An adaptation of L. BLATTA.

Bla·tancy. [f. BLATANT, after forms from L. sbs. in *-antia*: see -ANCY.] Blatant quality.

1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* To Rdr. 3 Who can be secured from base carping Blatancie? 1884 *Punch* 1 Nov. 213 Birmingham blatancy.

Blatant (blē·tănt), *a.* Also 6–7 **blattant.** [Apparently invented by Spenser, and used by him as an epithet of the thousand-tongued monster begotten of Cerberus and Chimæra, the 'blatant' or 'blattant beast', by which he symbolized calumny. It has been suggested that he intended it as an archaic form of *bleating* (of which the 16th c. Sc. was *blaitand*), but this seems rather remote from the sense in which he used it. The L. *blatīre* to babble, may also be compared. (The *a* was probably short with Spenser: it is now always made long.)]

1. In the phrase 'blat(t)ant beast', taken from Spenser (cf. *F. Q.* v. xii. 37, 41; VI. i. 7, iii. 24, ix. 2, x. 1, xii. *advt.*, xii. 2): see above.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xii. 37 Unto themselves they [Envie and Detraction] gotten had A monster which the blatant beast men call, A dreadful feend of gods and men ydrad. — VI. i. 7 'The blattant beast,' quoth he, 'I doe pursew.' 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* v. iv. (Arb.) 69 The Ile of Dogges, where the blattant beast doth rule and raigne. 1636 FITZ-GEFFREY *Bless. Birthd.* (1881) 128 That blatant beast So belched forth from his blaspheaming brest. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 60 Cub of the Blatant Beast. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 596 The blatant beast .. with his unbridled tongue. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xxvi. (Orig. MS.), Then burst the blatant beast [*note*, a figure for the mob], and roar'd, and raged. 1856 MISS MULOCH *J. Halifax* (ed. 17) 340 He was one of the most 'blatant-beasts' of the Reign of Terror.

2. *fig.* Of persons or their words: Noisy; offensively or vulgarly clamorous; bellowing.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Blatant*, babling, twatling. 1674 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 371 You are a Blatant Writer and a Labrant. 1821 SOUTHEY *Vis. Judgem.* x. Wks. X. 223 Maledictions, and blatant tongues, and viperous hisses. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 92 Up rose a blatant Radical. 1874 H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* viii. 315 A blatant, insolent materialism threatens to engulf moral distinctions.

b. Clamorous, making itself heard.

1790 COWPER *Odyss.* VII. 267 Not the less Hear I the blatant appetite demand Due sustenance. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I. II. xxix. 359 An orator who tickled the ears of the people blatant for some unknown good. 1866 WHIPPLE *Char. & Charac. Men* 166 All agree in a common contempt blatant or latent. 1867 J. MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* 65 A mass of human being whose want..misery, and filth are .. patent to the eye, and blatant to the ear.

3. Bleating, bellowing (or merely, loud-voiced).

1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXIII. 39 Many a sheep and blatant goat. 1866 J. ROSE *Ecl. & Georg. Virg.* 69 Rooks rejoicing, and the blatant herds.

b. Noisily resonant, loud.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xiv, A blatant noise which rose behind them. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 30 The vibrating and blatant powers of a hundred instruments.

†B. as *sb.* One who has a blatant tongue. *Obs.*

1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* Introd. Poem, Couch rabid Blatants, silence Surquedry.

Blatantly (blē·tăntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a blatant manner.

1851 R. BURTON *Goa* 292 Sated with the joys of the eye and mouth, you .. inquire blatantly what amusement it has to offer you. 1878 MISS BRADDON *Open Verd.* vi. 47 A stone sun-dial with a blatantly false inscription to the effect that it recorded only happy hours.

†**Blatch.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **blacche,** 6 **blatche, blache.** [ME. *blacche*, answering to an OE. **blæcce*, not found, but pointing to an OTeut. **blakkjo-* or **blakkjâ-*, f. **blakkó-* 'black': see BLACK *a.*, and cf. BLACK *sb.*, BLEACH *sb.*[2], BLECK, and BLETCH.] Blacking. Hence **Blatch-pot, blacche-pot.**

a 1500 *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 628 *Attramentorium* (blacchepot), *sunt attromenta* (blacche), *sed atrum* (blacke). 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 81 b, Wrytters ynke shulde be fyner than blatche [*lectius esset sutorio*]. 1552 HULOET, *Blache* that shomakers vse *Atramentum sutorium.*

†**Blatch,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec.: cf. BLACK *v.*, BLEACH *v.*[2], BLETCH *v.*] *trans.* To smear with blacking or other black substance.

[*c* 1205 LAY. 17700, Iblæccheð he hæfede his licame swulc ismitte of cole.] 1587 J. HARMAR tr. *Beza's Serm.* 195 (R.) No man can like to be smutted and blatched in his face. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. ix. 110 It is with the enimies crosse that we are blatched.

Blate (blēt, *dial.* blāt, bliət), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6 **blait,** 7 **bleat(e, bleit.** [Found in Sc. late in 15th c. It answers phonetically to OE. *blát* livid, pale, ghastly; but the connexion of meaning, though possible, is not attested by the evidence. The general sense since 16th c. is 'blunt,' 'not sharp or ready' in feeling, courage, discernment, manner, action, etc. (Connexion with OE. *bléat* miserable, wretched, is not justified: still less with *bléað* soft, weak, timid. These words gave *blete, blethe,* in ME.)]

†1. Pale, ghastly. (In OE. In the second quotation the sense is quite uncertain: cf. sense 3.)

c 1000 in *Cod. Vercell.* I. (1843) 63 Hungres on wenum blates beodgæstes. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fabl.* 34 The fauour of thy face, For thy defence is foule and disfigurate, Brought to the light, blased, blunt, and blate.

†2. Void of feeling, physically insensible, feelingless. (Perhaps, like a dead body). *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. viii. 129 The Phenitianis nane sa blait breistis hes. *a* 1548 *Thrie Priests Peblis* in *Pinkerton* (1792) I. 29 (JAM.) In sa far as the saull is forthy Far worthier than the blait body.

†3. Void of spirits, abashed, having the courage blunted or daunted, spiritless, timid. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 632 Als blait and basit as ane scheip. *Ibid.* 639 So blunt, so blait, berand himself so law.

a 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* Prol. 55 Soft, blait, and blunt, of curagon.

4. Not 'sharp' in discernment, stupid.

[1513 see BLATELY.] 1581 N. BURNE *Disput.* 96 b (JAM.) As the Italianis had bene sa blait, that thay culd nocht discerne betuix ane man and ane woman. 1811 *Statist. Acc. Nairn & Moray* (JAM.) *Blate*, easily deceived.

† **5.** Blunt in manner, curt. *Obs.*

1663 in Spalding *Troub. Chas. I.* (1792) I. 143 (JAM.) They got a bleat answer, and so tint their travel.

6. Bashful, backward, *esp.* from natural diffidence or awkwardness; slow to come forward or assert oneself; diffident, sheepish, shamefaced.

c 1600 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) I. iii. 40 If they have supt e'er I come in, I will look wondrous blate. 1674 RAY *N. C. Wds.* Coll., A toom purse makes a bleit Merchant. *Scot. Prov.* 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* I. i, Be nae blate, Push bauldly on and win the day. 1787 BURNS *Ep. Mrs. Scott* 1 When I was beardless, young, and blate. 1808 *Cumbr. Ballads* xxix. 67 I' God's neame step forret; nay, dunnet be bleate. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* II. xiv. You are not blate—you will never lose fair lady for faint heart. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 328 He's 'no blate,' as they used to say in Scotland, and made himself quite at home to-night.

† **7.** Of a fight, a market: Dull, slow. *Obs.*

1597–1605 MONTGOMERIE *Poems* (1821) 46 But ȝit his batill will be blate, Gif he our forss refuse. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 55 (JAM.) Gang hame again? Na, na, That were my hogs to a blate fair to ca'.

Hence **Bla·tely** *adv.*, **Bla·teness.**

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Prol. 251 The last sax buikis of Virgill .. Caxtoun sa blaitlie lettis ourslip. 1823 GALT *Entail* III. iii. 41 It will be ill put-on blateness.

Blate (blēt), *v. rare.* [A late word, perhaps arising out of BLEAT (sense 2 b), influenced by BLATANT. *Bleat* was formerly pronounced (blēt), as in *great*.]

trans. and *intr.* To babble, prate, give mouth (about), talk blatantly.

1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 46 He blates to me what has passed between other people and him. 1878 GILDER, *Poet & Master* 38 They peddle their petty schemes, and blate and babble and groan.

Blate, var. of BLEAT, cry like a sheep.

† **Bla·terate,** *v. Obs.*—[f. L. *blaterāt-* ppl. stem of *blaterārе* to babble: cf. F. *blatérer* and BLATTER.] 'To babble or talk vainly.' Bullokar 1676.

Blateration (blætərē·ʃən). Also **blatt-**. [ad. late L. *blaterātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *blaterārе*: see prec. Cf. BLATTER *v.*] Babbling chatter.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Blateration*, vain-babling, flattering in speech. 1864 R. BURTON *Dahome* II. 260 Heralds proclaimed the royal titles with normal blateration.

† **Blateroo·n.** *Obs.* Also **blatt-**. [ad. L. *blatero, -ōnem* babbler, f. *blaterārе*.] A babbler.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 117 I hate such blateroons.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Blateron*, or *Blatteroon*, a babler, an idle-headed fellow.

† **Blathe,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. ? To cry out.

1640 J. GOWER *Ovid's Fest.* VI. 127 The poore young child for help and soccour blathed.

Bla·ther, *v.* To talk voluble nonsense: see BLETHER.

Blather, variant of BLADDER.

Bla·therskite. A blustering, talkative fellow (*U. S. colloq.*): see BLETHERSKATE.

Bla·thery, *sb.* and *a. Sc.* Also **bladarie, bladdrie, bladry, blaidry, blaithrie.** [Etymological form and history uncertain: perh. a derivative of BLADDER, and more properly spelt *bladdery*. It has with less likelihood been referred to BLETHER to speak nonsense.]

A. *sb.* Something unsubstantial, hollow, or deceptive; flummery; phlegm from the bronchial tubes.

1591 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (JAM.) The inward heart is full of bladarie, quhilk bladarie shal .. multiply thy torments. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Poems* (1821) 75 This barme & blaidry buists up all my bees. 1703 D. WILLIAMSON *Serm. bef. Gen. Ass.* 42 It was a fair horse that came into Troy, but there was meikle blathery in his Belly which the Trojans saw not. 1709 M. BRUCE *Soul Confirm.* 23 (JAM.) Nothing .. but bladdrie instead of wholesome food. 1721 J. KELLY *Scot. Proverbs* 296 Shame fall the gear and the blad'ry o't.' *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) I. Life 44 (JAM.) Frae ilka vice and blaidry free.

B. *adj.* Unsubstantial, rotten, trashy.

1708 M. BRUCE *Lect.* 28 (JAM.) A 4th sort of blathrie ware we bring to Christ's grave, is a number of ill-guided complaints. [1863 ATKINSON *Danby Provinc.*, *Bladdry*, muddy, dirty. 1875 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Blathery* .. 'It's blathery walking.']

‖ **Bla·tta.** [L.] Also anglicized in 7 **blat.**

1. By Roman writers and their translators applied to various insects shunning the light: a kind of moth, mite, or beetle. Vaguely and empirically used by 17th c. writers, but at length specialized as the generic name of the Cockroach.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 370 Two or three of these flies called Blattæ sodden in oile, make a soueraigne medicine to cure the eares. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 998 There are three sorts of Blattæ; the soft Moth, the mill Moth, and the unsavoury or stinking Moth. *Ibid.* The worms of the belly some call Blattæ. Cardanus in one place calleth the worms that breed in meal or bran, Blattæ. .. The Blatta is an Insect flying in the night, like to a Beetle, but wanteth the sheath wings. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* (1813) II. xxiii. 179 Destroyed by the blata or cockroaches. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 222 The all devouring Blatta or cockroach. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1832) II. 148 The devastation of the ants and blattæ.

2. Purple; purple silk.

1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 999 Much variety of opinion there is..of the colour of the Blat Moth, or the Blattean colour. For if these Insects .. are the Blattæ truly so called, why should not the black be the Blat colour, rather than red purple colours? 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* v. 39 The costly purple-dyed silks called 'blatta.'

† **Bla·ttean,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *blatte-us* purple + -AN.] Purple.

1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 998 The Blattean colour is died with worms which come out of the grain of Cockle, out of whose bloud is produced a .. colour, not black, as some think, but a bright purple or scarlet.

Blatter (blæ·tər), *v.* Also 6–7 **blotter.** [In sense 1, ad. L. *blaterārе* to talk idly, babble, prate, perhaps partly through F. *blatérer*. But the use of the word is probably largely influenced by its phonetic suggestiveness of forcible and repeated noise: cf. *batter, chatter, clatter, patter,* and *bl*-words expressing impetus, like *blow, blash, blast.*]

1. *intr.* To speak or prate volubly. (Also with *it.*)

a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 358 Procuring also certain preachers to blatter against me. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 224 Boyes and girkes can blatter it against Christes presence in the sacrament. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 193 If peradventure it [the tongue] .. will blatter out and not tarrie within, we might bite it. 1656 CROMWELL *Lett. & Sp.* (Carl.) Sp. 17 Sept., It is to be clamoured at, and blottered at. 1865 PUSEY *Eiren.* 375 They blatter .. that the Church forms new dogmas at will.

b. *trans.* Often with *out, abroad.*

1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* xciv. 294 They blatter out euen what they list. 1590 C. S. *Right Relig.* 16 Hee blottereth out his owne traditions. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* Ep. Ded. 51 What the brazen head Blatters abroad. 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. II. 101 Noe matter tho' Ignorance blatter Follie. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-Cr.* II. ii. 21 Be not rash with thy Mouth, to blatter out any thing before God.

2. *intr.* To hurry or rush with clattering noise. (*Sc.*)

1790 A. WILSON *To W. Mitchell* Poet. Wks. (1846) 113 Down the brae, It blatter't wi' a blash I' the burn that day. 1840 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* VI 53 Maxwell's feet blattered down the lowest stair. 1862 J. BROWN *Horæ Subsec.* Ser. III. (1882) 202 The snow blattered in his face.

Blatter (blæ·tər), *sb. Sc.* [f. prec.] A volley of clattering words, or sound of rapid motion.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* ix, 'Oot cam sic a blatter o' Latin about his lugs, that poor Rab Tull .. was clean overwhelmed.' 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* x. 211 Hundreds of turtle doves rise, with great blatter of wing.

Blatteration, variant of BLATERATION.

Blatterer (blæ·tərəɹ). [f. BLATTER *v.* + -ER[1].] A voluble prater or babbler; a blusterer.

1627 SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1632) 206 Blatterers and bablers in prayer they would make us. 1867 *N. Y. Nation* 3 Jan. 2/2 All the famous blatterers and swindlers.

Blattering, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].]

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Blattering*, vaine babling.

Blattering (blæ·tərin), *ppl. a. Sc.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That blatters.

1721 RAMSAY *Poet. Wks.* (1848) III. 72 The blatran hailstones. — *Lyric P., Ode fr. Hor.*, The blattering winds dare nae mair move.

Blatteroon, variant of BLATEROON. *Obs.*

Blau, obs. form of BLOW.

Blaud, variant of BLAD. *Sc.*

Blaunc, Blaunch(e, -er, Blaundish, etc., obs. ff. BLANK, BLANCH, -ER, BLANDISH, etc.

Blaunchmer, blaundemere: see BLAUNNER.

† **Blau·ndrell.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **blawnd(e)-relle, blaunderel**(le, 6 **blaundrelle,** (**brandrel**), 7 **blaundrell.** [a. OF. *blandurel* the apple now called 'calville blanc.'] A kind of white apple, formerly in much repute.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 38 Blawndrelle, frute [*v. r.* blaunderel], *melonis.* *a* 1483 *Lib. Nig. Edw. IV* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 82 Pourveyours of blaunderelles, pepyns, and all other fruytes. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 605 Quynces, blaunderellys, peches, and other fruytes. 1611 COTGR., *Blandureau*, the white apple, called in some part of England a blaundrell.

† **Blau·ndsore.** *Obs.* A dish in cookery. Cf. Warner *Antiq. Culin.* (1790) 55.

1430–50 *Gregory's Chron.* 170 The thyrde course of thys ryalle feste .. Quynsys in composte. Blaundsore. *c* 1631 *Turn. Tottenham* 268 in *E. P. P* (Hazl.) III. 95 Bell clapurs in blawndisare, With a nobull cury.

† **Blau·nner.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **blaunner, -ier,** 5 **blauner**; also 5 **blaundemere, blaunchmer.** [app. *blaun(n)er* was the same as *blaundemere*, which in its turn suggests a Fr. **blanc de mer* 'sea white,' though the application of the name seems to be lost.] A species of (? white) fur used to line hoods, etc.

c 1330 *Syr Degarré* 701 (Halliw.) He ware a cyrcote that was grene; With blaunchmer it was furred, I wene. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 155 A mere mantile abof .. With blybe blaunner ful bryȝt, & his hod bobe. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 117 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 6 Sche was clodeth in Tars, Rownie and nodyng skars, Pelured wyth blauner. *Ibid.* 128 in Furniv. *Percy Fol.* II. 420 (Mätz.) Cladd all in greene and ffurred with blaundemere.

Blaunsher, obs. form of BLANCHER.

‖ **Blauwbok** (blāu·bǫk). [Du. *blaauwbok*, f. *blaauw* blue + *bok* buck, he-goat.] A name given by the Dutch settlers to a large Antelope (*A. leucophæa*) in South Africa, on account of the effect produced by its black hide showing through its asby-grey hair.

1786 tr. *Sparrman's Voy.* II. 219 The blaauw-bok is also one of the large species of gazel. 1832 *Penny Cycl.* II. 88/1 The Blauwbok .. is six feet in length.

† **Bla·ver,** *v. Obs. rare.* A variant of BLABBER.

1461 *Paston Lett.* 402 II. 28 He and hys wyfe and other have blaveryd here of my kynred.

Blaw, north. and Sc. form of BLOW.

Blawnche, blawnsher, obs. ff. BLANCH, -ER.

Bla·wort. *Sc.* [f. *bla,* BLAE + *wort* herb, plant.] The name in Scotland of two plants: the Harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*), and the Corn Bluebottle (*Centaurea Cyanus*). Cf. BLEWART.

1728 RAMSAY *Poet. Wks.* (1848) III. 137 Of colour like a blawart blue. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1845) 35 Een as blue's a blawort wi' straiks. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* II. 165 (JAM.) His poor wizened houghs as blue as a blawart.

Blay, variant of BLEA *v.* to bleat.

Blay, bley (blēi). Also 7 (*rare*) **blea.** [OE. *blǽge* (wk. fem.) is cogn. w. Ger. *bleie(h)e*, MDu. *bleie*, mod.Du. *blei*:—OTeut. **blaijôn.* Franck thinks it may be derived from the same root as Ger. *blei* lead, and OE. *blēo*, BLEE, complexion.] The name of a small fish, the bleak.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 180 *Gobio*, blæge 1611 COTGR., *Able*, a blay, or bleake, fish. 1720 *Stowe's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xxvii. 479/2 No such person shall within the said bounds or limits fleet with any Blay net. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 4 Alburnus, the Bleak or Bley. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 336 The blay, or bleak fish which is very common in the rivers near London. 1849 *Sidonia Sorc.* II. 47 We have taken bley: the nets are all loaded.

Blay, -berry, dial. variant of BLAE, -BERRY.

Blay·ing, bleying, *vbl. sb.* [See BLEA.] The bleating of lambs or kids; crying of children.

† **Blayk(e,** *a. Obs.* Also 3–4 **bleik**(e, 5 **bleyke.** [ME. *bleik*, a. ON. *bleikr* shining, pale, cogn. w. OE. *blāc*, OS. *blēc* (MDu. *bleec*, Du. *bleek*), OHG. *bleih* (MHG. and mod.G. *bleich*):—OTeut. **blaiko-z*, f. the stem of *blīkan*, pa. t. **blaik*, to shine. Cf. the synonyms BLAKE, BLEAK, BLOKE.]

a. Pale. b. Yellow.

a 1300 *Havelok* 470 That weren for hunger grene and bleike. *a* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 27 Blomez blayke & blwe & rede. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 39 Bleyke of coloure, *pallidus.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 198 Blayke, *flauus.*

Blayle, obs. variant of BRAIL.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 188 His sayles .. prevented with martnets blayles and caskettes.

Blayn(e, obs. form of BLAIN.

Blaze (blēz), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **blæse,** 1–7 **blase,** 3 **blass,** 6–**blaze**; *north.* and *Sc.* 3–6 **bles**(e, 4 **blose,** 6 **bleis**(e, **bleiss,** 7– **bleeze.** [OE. *blase, blæse*, wk. fem., chiefly in sense of 'torch' (OTeut. type **blasôn-*), is cogn. w. MHG. *blas* neut., a torch, with OHG. *blass*, mod.G. *blass* 'pale, whitish' (originally 'shining'), and with BLAZE *sb.*[2] The northern forms with *ē* probably originated in a lengthening of the vowel of OE. *blæse.*]

† **1.** A torch, firebrand. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 126 *Lampas*, blase. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xviii. 3 Iudas .. com þyder mid leohtfatum & mid blasum. 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid. Blesen, *v. r.* bleosum. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. x. 87 The feirfull brandis and blesis of hait fyre, Reddy to birne thi schippis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 332 Sa mony bleises into the tyme hes brint Of pik and tar.

2. A bright glowing flame or fire. *In a blaze* (*on blaze* obs.): on fire, in flames.

a 1000 *Guthlac* (Gr.) 648 In bælblæsan. *c* 1205 LAY. 2859 In þere temple he lette beornen enne blase of fure. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8877 Vte o þat tre it brast a blese (*other MSS.* blass, blase) þat brent þam al wit-in a rese. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 212 A torche, The blase þere-of yblowe out. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 244 They setten all on blase. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. ix. 129 A fell bleiss of thundir. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 12 It is as fire in straw, a blase and away. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 331 A few withered dry sticks, with which they made a blaze. 1857 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xi. 46 The strongest blaze soon goes out when a man always blows and never feeds it.

b. (slang.) *Blazes*: pl. referring to the flames of hell, used in several forcible expressions, as *the blazes! Like blazes*: furiously, impetuously. *To (the) blazes*: to perdition, 'to the deuce'; used in imprecations.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* 91 What the blazes is in the wind now? 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (Rtldg.) 284 She sets her face against gals working in mills like blazes. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Nun* Wks. 1862 III. 84 The horse .. went like blazes.

† **c.** A 'flash' (of lightning), a moment. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 71 Lightning, that beautifies the heauen for a blaze.

3. *fig.* A sudden kindling up of passion as of a fire; a violent outburst.

[*a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Lamb. Hom.* 185 Ontend me wiþ þe blase of þi leitinde loue.] 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 33 His rash fierce blaze of Ryot cannot last. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 105 Hector in his blaze of wrath subscribes To tender obiects. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, I. 15 The Blaze of Ambition. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 4 ¶ 10 There is danger

lest the blaze of charity .. should die away. 1874 STOUGHTON *Ch. of Rev.* xii. 279 Which fanned the Lower House into a blaze of resentment.

4. Brilliant light, brightness, brilliancy; a glow of bright colour.

1564 HARRINGTON *To Isabella Markham* 4 Eyes that mock the diamonds blaze. 1586 M. ROYDON *Elegy* 169 in *Spenser's Wks.* (1842) V. 283 The blaze whereof when Mars beheld. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 80 O dark, dark, dark, amid the blaze of noon. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* x. xiv, The rich geranium's scarlet blaze. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 587 The theatres were .. one blaze of orange ribands.

5. *fig.* a. = BLAZING STAR 2, cynosure.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 102 Thy beautie hath made thee the blaze of Italy.

b. Glory, splendour, brilliant display.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* 180 'Beauty, where is thy blaze?' 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 369 ₱ 8 A most glorious Blaze of Poetical Images. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcviii, Sadness flings Her shadow on the blaze of kings. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 169 Enveloping in a blaze of jests the most serious matters.

c. Clear or full light, as of noon.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. i. 3 Now to your regret, pushed into blaze, as I may say. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 64 The blaze of publicity. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* 1883) 150 In the full blaze of contemporary knowledge.

6. *Comb.*, as *blaze-trailing*.

1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VII. 231 Blaze-trailing fuses vault the night's dim round.

Blaze (blēiz), *sb.*[2] [Appears first in 17th c.; no corresponding form occurs in OE. or ME. But clearly identical with ON. *blesi* 'white star on a horse's forehead,' MDu. *blesse*, Du. *bles*, mod.G. *blässe*, *blesse*, all in same sense, from stem *blas-*, *blaz-* shining, white; cf. OHG. *blass* whitish, MHG. *blas* bald, mod.G. *blasz* pale. It is possible that the ON. word was adopted in north. dial., and thence passed at a later date into general use; but the Du. or LG. form may also have been introduced as a technical term *c* 1600.

(In either case the spelling has to be explained: the regular repr. of ON. *blesi* would have been *blese*, *bleeze*; if this occurred in north dial., it would be identical with the northern form of BLAZE[1], and might, like it, be made *blaze* in the literary language; if adapted from Du. or LG., *blaze* must be a phonetic spelling.)]

1. A white spot on the face of a horse or ox.

1639 DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 23 If the blaze be not too broad. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. vii. 128 A black bull..with a fair square blaze in his forehead. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2030/4 A black Mare about 12 or 13 hands high, having a Blaze in her right Eye. 1858 HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* 17 If it wasn't for the blaze in her face, and the white feet. 1884 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 170/2 Herefords with great 'blazes' of white on their honest faces.

2. *transf.* A white mark made on a tree, generally by chipping off a slice of bark, to indicate a path or boundary in a forest; also a track indicated by a line of such marks. (First in U. S.)

1737 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 68 We then found another blaze and pursued it. 1813 MRS. SCHIMMELPENNICK tr. *C. Lancelot's Tour* (1816) I. 123 A little blaze here and there, on particular trees, is the only direction. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* I. 123. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 243 A blaze of white paint upon a certain elite of the trees marked out by the forester as ripe for the axe. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* VIII. iii. (1849) 365 We had come to the sixth mile blaize, a boundary mark on a pine. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 7 May 4/2 Tracked by the land surveyor's blazes on the huge trunks.

Blaze (blēiz), *v.*[1] Forms: 3 blas-ie(n, 4–5 blas-en, 5 -yn, 4–6 blase, 5–7 blaise, -ze, 6– blaze; *Sc.* 5–6 blese, 6–7 bleise, 8– bleeze. *Pa. t.* and *pple.* blazed. [f. BLAZE *sb.*[1]: no corresp. vb. in OE., or in any other Teut. lang.]

1. *intr.* To burn with a bright fervent flame. Often with *away*, *forth*, *out*. *To blaze up*: to burst or flash into a blaze.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 296 Al þet hus blasie uorð er me lest wene. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 185 A kyx oþer a candele þat cauht haþ fuyr, and blaseþ. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 258 The sparke .. blaseth out on every side. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. iv. 30 The altar blesand of hayt fyre. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 36 Blase, *efflammare*. 1718 POPE *Iliad* II. 369 We raised Our verdant altars, and the victims blazed. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shant.*, Fast by an ingle bleezing finely. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. xx, When that spark blazed forth to flame. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 16. 106 In one of these [clefts] a pine-fire was soon blazing briskly.

b. *transf.* Said of the place lighted by the blaze.

1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6 (1882) 408 The streets of London blazed with bonfires.

2. *trans.* To cause to blaze, to give to the flames. *rare*. *To blaze up*: to set a-blaze.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 745 They be blasyd both body and hals. *c* 1525 SKELTON *Replyc.* 294 Doutlesse ye shall be blased And be brent at a stake. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Dec. 754 If some new Guy Faux were to succeed in blazing up the Houses of Lords and Commons.

3. *intr.* To burn with the fervour of devotion, excitement, or passion: said of persons and their feelings. *To blaze up*: to 'fire up' in wrath.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 426 Luue is Jesu Cristes fur þet he wule þet blasie in vre heorte. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 188 Til þe holy gost by-gynne to glowen and blase. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, v. iv. 71, I need not adde more fuell to your fire, For well I wot, ye blaze to burne them out. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 306 His anger too easily blazed forth. 1878 SEELEY *Stein.* III. 528 Stein .. blazed up, and there was an exchange of hot words.

4. *To blaze out* (trans.): to cause to flare away, to exhaust in a blaze of passion or excess (*arch.*); (*intr.*) to go out with a flare, subside from its blaze.

1779 JOHNSON *Rochester, L. P.* (1816) 179 He .. blazed out his youth and his health in lavish voluptuousness. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 718 He blazed out his life. 1884 *L'pool. Daily Post* 27 June 5 The temporary excitement .. had blazed out, and numbers were leaving the House.

5. *intr.* To shine like flame or fire; to shine brightly, glitter, be resplendent. Also with *forth*.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 243 Tho þis barn was ybore þer blased a sterre. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. iv. (1495) 553 It is kyndly that shynynge of metall blase the more yf they be shynyd wyth other lyght. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 194 Eyes That sparkling blaz'd. 1718 POPE *Iliad* II. 527 The dreadful aegis .. Blazed on her arm. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. IX, But Half-men, in whom that divine handwriting has never blazed forth. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* IX. i. 371 Robed in scarlet that literally blazed with gold. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* XXI. 608 The sun blazing over head.

b. *trans.* with cognate object.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 65 The Father .. on the Son Blaz'd forth unclouded Deitie. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourn. Bride* I. iii, All conspired to blaze promiscuous light.

6. *intr.* To shine or be conspicuous with brilliancy of character, splendour of position or talents, grandeur, renown. Also with *out*.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 5 Blaseþ and schineþ clerliche þe riȝt rule of þewes. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. XXX. (1840) 89 The less his fame blazed, the more his devotion burned. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 170 In this description..the terrible and sublime blaze out together. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. i. 20 To blaze out into a successful marriage. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. III. iv. 158 Cardinal Albert Kur-Mainz .. blazes widely abroad, in the busy reign of Karl V.

†**7.** *trans.* ? To dazzle or daze with light; *fig.* to blind. *Obs.*

c 1450 HENRYSON *Moral Fables* 34 The fauour of thy face, For thy defence is foule and disfigurate, Brought to the light, blased, blunt and blate. 1570 *Pilthy Note Papists* (Collier) 15 As thogh Ye would the People blase, And make them think I did not wel: this said he without maze.

8. intr. *To blaze away*: to fire continuously with guns or artillery; *fig.* to work at anything with enthusiastic vigour (*colloq.*). Cf. *fire away*.

1826 *Sheridaniana* 331 Sheridan blazed away, right and left. 1843 DICKENS in *Life* 141 I went at it again, and .. blazed away till 9 last night. 1857 LIVINGSTONE vii. 140 We .. blazed away at the lions.

Blaze (blēiz), *v.*[2] Forms: 4–5 blas-en, 5 blasin, -yn, 6–7 blase, 6– blaze. *Pa. t.* and *pple.* blazed (*pa. pple.* once in 6 blasen; cf. Ger. *geblasen*, Du. *geblazen* blown). [In sense 1 apparently the same word as ON. *blása* to blow (as the wind, with the mouth, bellows, a trumpet), OHG. *blâsan* (MHG. and mod.G. *blâsen*), MDu. and Du. *blâzen*, Goth. *-blêsan* (in *uf-blêsan* to blow up, puff up):— OTeut. **blǣs-an*, f. root **blǣ-* (Aryan **bhlê-*, L. *flā-re*: see BLOW) with suffixal *-s-* (perhaps from the present stem) taken into the root. The verb (**blǣs-an*) was not preserved in OE., where it was represented only by the derivative sb. *blǣs-t*, BLAST 'blowing.' The ME. vb. was prob. a. ON. *blása* (unless direct connexion with LG. or Du. *blâsen*, *blâzen*, can be traced). Its later history is confused with that of BLAZON, evidently through associating the infinitive *blas-en* with the pre-existing sb. *blason*, BLAZON 'shield, heraldic shield.' The proper senses of *blaze* and *blazon*, acted and reacted upon each other in the 16th c.: see senses 3–6, and BLAZON *v.* 4–6. In later uses of sense 2, there may also be often traced an association with BLAZE *v.*[1], as if to 'blaze abroad,' were to 'expose to the full blaze of publicity.']

†**1.** To blow (e. g. with a musical instrument); to puff. Also with *out*. *Obs.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* (1866) With his blake clarioun He gan to blasen [*v. r.* -yn, -in] out a soun As lowde as beloweth wynde in helle. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 78 They [beer and wulf] conne wel huylen and blasen, stele and robbe. 1535 [cf. BLAZING *ppl. a.*[2]]

2. *trans.* To proclaim (as with a trumpet), to publish, divulge, make known.

c 1450 [see BLAZER[2].] 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 198 Then were you first of all, assoyled of your allegyance, and that absolucion was blasen and blowen, preached, and taught, throughout all the world. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 11 In blasyng the Antichristian decrees. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. 227 What ayles this ardour To blase my onely secrets? 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 14 This proclamation being once blased through the country. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silv. Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 139 Through all our Ebbes and Tides my Trump hath blaz'd her. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* II. (1763) 26 The Secret might soon be blaz'd. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* (1865) 37 What I have to tell you is widely blazed. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 593.

b. with *abroad* (*forth*, *about*). The prevalent use.

1552 HULOET, Blase abrode, *publico*. 1564 *Brief Exam.* **iij, Rather to be lamented..then to be blased abrode in wordes. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 31 The Heauens themselues blaze forth the death of Princes. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* i. 45 He went out, and beganne to publish it much, and to blase abroad the matter. 1622 WITHER in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 220 I know .. his worth To be the same which I have blazed forth. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) II. 346 *note*, Fearing .. that I should blaze it abroad in his lifetime. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 335 The affair was blazed about next morning.

†c. with *clause*: To spread the report *that*. *Obs.*

1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 47/1 They falsely accuse him, which blaze, that he began with plausible matter. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 90 Fame flew abroade, blazing that Mutezuma feared the Christians.

†d. To decry, defame, hold up to infamy. *Obs.*

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 6 Minos was alwayes blazed and disgraced throughout all the Theaters of Athens.

†**3.** To describe heraldically, to BLAZON. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 38 Blasyn or dyscry armys, *describo*. 1530 PALSGR. 456 He can blase armes as well as any herault. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 24 His Armes are thus to be blazed .. He beareth a Shielde Argente, etc. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* V. (1628) 120 Our mixed manner of blasing armes in broken French and English put together. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 44 What Herald [can] blaze their Arms without a blemish?

†b. *absol.* *Obs.*

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 163 Able to blaze by all those waies .. whereby Armes were euer blazoned.

†c. (*fig.*) *To blaze one's arms*, was used in sense 2 = to publish, celebrate, describe. *Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 17 A veri frend .. hath dun mi arrand and blasd mi arms abrode. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 735/2 Let their armes bee blased, that euery man may detest them.

4. With mixture of senses 2 and 3.

†a. To describe, set forth with éclat, celebrate.

[1553 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 165 And forthirmore, to blasin [*MSS. read* blason] this new day, Quhay micht discryue the birdis blisful bay?] 1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewell* iii. 131 Haue you .. blased out the Apostle of that people, with these Charitable Titles: Hypocrite, etc.? 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 15 This title agreeth to god only, according as he blazeth himselfe by it saying: I am God almighty. *a* 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 65 He .. that would write And blaze thee thoroughly, may at once say all, Here lies the anchor our admiral.

†b. To describe pictorially, depict, portray. *Obs.*

1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. Ded. § 1 They use to blaze and portraict .. the .. lineaments. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experi.* VI. vii. 169 In blazing the Transfiguration of Christ, they put it off without any blazing figure, without a transfiguration of words.

†**5.** To paint or adorn with armorial bearings or heraldic devices; to BLAZON. *Obs.*

1620 *Unton Inv.* 18 One hanginge table blazed w[th] armes.

†**6.** To emblazon. *poet. rare.* (in quot. *fig.*)

1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* IV. xvi, High was Redmond's youthful name Blazed in the roll of martial fame.

Blaze, *v.*[3] [f. BLAZE *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To mark (trees) with white by chipping off a piece of bark. Also to indicate (a spot or path) by such marks.

1812 J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 24 A path tolerably distinct, which we made more so by blazing the trees. *Ibid.* Blazing every carrying-place. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 22 The settlers .. blazed roads through the woods, by chipping the bark off the trees. 1859 HOLLAND *Gold F.* iii. 42 Plunge into the eternal forest that sleeps in front, and blaze the trees. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xiii. 366 We 'blazed' very many of the largest with our hatchets.

Blazed, *ppl. a.*[1] *rare.* [f. BLAZE *v.*[1]] Set in flames; *fig.* inflamed.

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creat.* xi. § 1. 97 Or Orall and Vocall [Organs], bleared and blazed from the Hell-inflamed tongue.

Blazed, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. BLAZE *v.*[2]] Published, made famous.

1590 SPENSER *Muiopotmos* 266 Her blazed fame. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 528 The sons of Anak, famous now and blazed.

Blazed (blēizd), *ppl. a.*[3] [f. BLAZE *sb.*[2] and *v.*[3]]

1. Having a blaze or white mark on the face.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2030/4 A Brown bay Gelding..blaz'd down his Face. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Horse*, He is prized far That is Cole-black, and blazed with a Star.

2. *U. S.* Of trees: Marked with white by cutting off a patch of the bark. Of a path or boundary line: Indicated by blazed trees.

1737 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 68 A line of blazed trees, (that is, marked by cutting off part of the bark). 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 154 To follow the blazed lines marked out by the surveyor. 1883 BRET HARTE *Carquinez* viii. 176 At right angles with the 'blazed' tree.

Bla·zeless, *a.* Without blaze or flame.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 176 A bright but blazeless fire.

†**Bla·zen,** *v. Obs.* A by-form of BLAZE *v.*[1]

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 74 Had not the Representation .. prov'd abortive, and expir'd like a blazening Star.

Blazer[1] (blēi·zəɹ). [f. BLAZE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. Anything which blazes or shines; as a comet (*obs.*), or (*familiarly*) a very bright day.

a 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) Thus we leave the blazers coming over. 1875 MISS BRADDON *Hostages Fort.* I. iii. 88 The day .. a blazer, cloudless blue.

b. A light jacket of bright colour worn at cricket or other sports.

1880 *Times* 19 June, Men in spotless flannel, and club 'blazers.' 1885 *Durham Univ. Jrnl.* 21 Feb. 9/1 The latest novelty .. for the river is flannels, a blazer, and spats.

Bla·zer[2]. Also 4 **blasour,** 5 -eyr, 5–6 -er. [f. BLAZE *v.*[2] + -ER[1].]

1. One who proclaims or publishes; a 'trumpeter.'

c 1450 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 280 b/1 Tho loveden blasours, tho curreiden glosours, the welcomeden flatterers. 1552 HULOET, Blaser of bruite or fame. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1620) II. 354 A blazer of that worth & excellencie which is in God.

a 1618 RALEIGH *Maxims St.* in *Rem.* (1661) 74 To have their blazers abroad to set out their virtues.

† 2. A blazoner. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B iv b, The blaseyr shall .. blase the colowre sentri. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iii. (1617) 37 The first blazer of their Pedegrees.

Bla·zery. [f. BLAZE *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1] + -ERY; cf. *finery*.] Splendour, adornment; jewellery.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 520/2 Buy .. the biggest diamond ring .. and wear such blazery wherever you go.

Blazing (blē·ziŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] Also 5 **blasynge.** [f. BLAZE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

a. A flaming, burning. b. Shining, splendour.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 38 Blasynge or flamynge of fyre, *flammacio*. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Excess. Appar.* (1859) 316 The more thou garnish thy selfe with these outward blazings. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. ii. (1840) 2 A fading comet, whose blazing portended the ruin of that nation. 1859 G. WILSON *E. Forbes* iv. 99 No needless blazings of phosphorus.

Bla·zing, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. BLAZE *v.*[2] + -ING[1].]

1. a. Proclaiming or 'trumpeting.' b. Boasting.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* (1859) 237 Blasphemous bold blasing of manifest Idolatry. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 7 The blazing of Womens slender praises. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxx. (1647) 248 The blazings of the proud will goe out in a stench and smoke.

† 2. = BLAZONING. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 38 Blasynge of armys, *descripcio*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* A j, Folowyth the Blasyng of all maner armys. 1530 PALSGR. 165 *Blason*, a blasyng or discryvyng of ons armes. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* x. 56 Some painted picture or blasing of armes.

Bla·zing, *vbl. sb.*[3] [f. BLAZE *v.*[3]] The marking of trees by chipping off a patch of the bark.

1818 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 273 We soon lost all appearance of the track .. and of the '*blazing*' of the trees.

Bla·zing, *ppl. a.*[1] In northern ME. **blesand**; for other forms see the vb. [f. BLAZE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. Flaming with force.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3706 Of brennynge fyre a blasyng bronde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. ix. 103 The blesand torchys schayn. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 728 Blazing Cressets fed With Naphtha and Asphaltus. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 340 The sight of the blazing dwellings.

fig. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom* xxxiii. 299 She .. fixed a glance blazing with rage and scorn on the driver.

2. Shining vehemently; bright-coloured, glaring.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. VI. 297 Gay blasynge clopes. 1425 *Ord. Whittington's Alms-ho.* in Entick *London* IV. 354 That the overcloathing .. be dark and brown of colour, and not staring ne blaising. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* i, Horses in blazing harness. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* i, A blazing sun upon a fierce August day.

b. *fig.*

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 134 The fame thereof is .. above all other most blasing and glorious. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 8 Her bright blazing beautie.

3. *Venery.* Of scent: Very strong; as opposed to a *cold scent*, *i.e.* a weak one.

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. II. i. § 2. 142 They .. can hunt a cold scent, and yet with a blazing one they run breast high.

Bla·zing, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. BLAZE *v.*[2] + -ING[2].]

† 1. Blowing. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Wisdom* xvii. 18 Whether it were a blasynge wynde, or a swete song of ye byrdes.

† b. Boastful (? 'blowing their own trumpet').

1533 TINDALE *Answ. to More's Dial.* Wks. III. 107 The blasing hypocrites. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. 2 Cor.* xii. 12 Let them never so muche with their blasyng wordes boaste themselves.

Blazingly (blē·ziŋli), *adv.* [f. BLAZING *ppl. a*[1]. + -LY[2].] In a blazing manner.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 434 The interior .. was blazingly illuminated. 1874 MASSON *Three Devils* 313 The lesson .. may be enforced, less blazingly perhaps, but still clearly.

Blazing star.

† 1. A comet. *Obs.*

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 36 This yere .. a blasing Sterre. 1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 344/1 In the moneth of Maie .. a blasing starre appeared, descending in the north-west, the beard whereof streamed into the south-east. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 91 And wee might haue a good woman borne but ore euerie blazing starre, or at an earthquake, 'twould mend the Lotterie well. 1640-1 LD. J. DIGBY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 9 Feb. 7 I looked upon it .. with terrour, as upon a Comnet, a blasing starre. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 127 ₱ 5 The same Prognostication as the Tail of a Blazing Star. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 563 Advances to the sun some blazing star.

2. *fig.* The brilliant centre of admiration; 'cynosure,' 'star.' *arch.*

1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 54 Heyle blasyng starre withowte peere! I beseche the as thou art moder of mercy. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Mowbray's Ban.* xiii, Proud I that would alone be blasyng sterre. 1611 BARKSTED *Hiren* (1876) 106 Her beauty like a blazing starre admired. 1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* III. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1882) I. 291 But that I must be held Spaines blazing Starre. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlviii, She has been the ruling belle—the blazing star—the universal toast of the winter.

† 3. = BLAZE *sb.*[2] 1.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4183/4 A bay Gelding .. 3 white Feet, a Blazing Star.

4. The popular name of three different North American plants: *Alteris farinosa*, *Chamælirium luteum*, and *Liatris squarrosa*.

Blazon (blē·z'n), *sb.* Forms: 4 **blasoun, blasen, 4–7 blason, 5** *Sc.* **blasowne, 6– blazon.** [a. F. *blason* (found in other Romanic langs., as Sp. *blason*, Pg. *brasão*, It. *blasone*, Pr. *blezo*, *blizo*). By Diez and Littré referred to a Teut. word identical either with Eng. BLAZE *sb.*[1] flame, with BLAZE *sb.*[2] a conspicuous mark, or with Ger. *blasen* to blow (BLAZE *v.*[2]), OHG. *blâsô* a trumpeter. But the original meaning of OF. *blason* was not, as these conjectures assume, 'glory' or 'proclamation,' or even 'armorial shield,' but simply 'shield' in the literal sense. This is proved by the earliest quotations in Fr. and Eng., and by the derived OF. sense of 'shoulder-blade.']

I. Proper senses.

† 1. A shield used in war. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 828 His bronde & his blasoun bope þay token. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1860 Blasons blode and blankes they hewene. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxxiii. 21 Willame of Spens percit a Blasowne. [see also 2.]

2. *Her.* A shield in heraldry; armorial bearings, coat of arms; a banner bearing the arms. (The first 3 quotations connect this with sense 1.)

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 5727 In his blasoun, verrayment, Was i-paynted a serpent. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3572 Bereth in his blasoun ' of a brit hewe a wel huge werwolf ' wonderli depeinted. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 179 A ful bolde bacheler ' I knewe hym by his blasen.

1575 TURBERV. *Venery* iii. 7 The authour of that booke which amongst other things gaue this blason to the hounds of that Lords kennel. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 228 The first Christians used no other blazon in their shields then the name of Christ and a crosse. 1720 WELTON *Suff. Son of God* I. vii. 138 To stamp their Escutcheon with a Blazon of the most high Descent to future ages. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. XX, With St. George's blazon red. 1832 MACAULAY *Armada* 20 Slow upon the labouring wind the royal blazon swells.

fig. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 312 Thy tongue, thy face, thy limbes, actions, and spirit, Do giue thee fiue-fold blazon.

b. *Sc. Law.* The badge of office worn by a king's messenger on his arm. (Jamieson.)

1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* IV. iv. § 33 (JAM.) The libel will be cast, if it do not expressly mention that the messenger .. displayed his blazon.

3. Description or representation, according to the rules of Heraldry, of armorial bearings.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. ii. (1660) 13 Blazon is taken .. strictly for an explication of Armes in apt and significant terms. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. ii. (1743) 53 The blazon of the Arms of Great Britain .. is as follows. 1722 A. NISBET (*title*) A System of Heraldry .. With the True Art of Blazon, according to the most approved Heralds in Europe. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xix. 300 The earliest blazon of a Royal Banner .. occurs in the Roll of Cuerlaverock.

II. The following show more or less influence of BLAZE *v.*[2]

4. *transf.* A description or record of any kind; *esp.* a record of virtues or excellencies.

1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* 60 It doth not seeme to me a man may haue better blason in his house, than to be, & also descended of, a bloud vnspotted. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cvi, In the blazon of sweet beauties best. 1631 B. JONSON *New Inn* I. iii, Fair mien, discourses, civil exercise, And all the blazon of a gentleman. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. lxiii, Beyond the blazon of my mortal pen. 1854 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* II. II. iv, Their many gentle virtues miss Proud virtue's blazon.

5. 'Show, divulgation, publication' (Johnson); = BLAZING *vbl. sb.*[2] 1.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 21 But this eternall blason must not be To eares of flesh and bloud. *a* 1734 NORTH *Examen* I. ii. ₱ 141 If the facts are not true .. the adverse Party soon make a Blazon of them abroad.

¶ ? Cf. prec. quot. from *Hamlet*, and BLAZE *sb.*[1] 4.

1857 SEARS *Athan.* vi. 56 The prophet could not bear the sudden blazon, and fell as one dead beneath the too ardent effulgence.

Blazon (blē·zən), *v.* [f. prec. sb., or directly from F. *blasonner* (similarly f. F. *blason*) in use in 15th c. As shewn under BLAZE *v.*[2], that vb. was in earlier use in this sense; and in the 16th c. the two words acted and reacted on each other: cf. 4–6 below, and senses 3–6 of BLAZE *v.*[2] Indeed so far as the evidence goes, the non-heraldic senses are the earlier, though the heraldic use of *blasyn* (BLAZE *v.*[2] sense 3) in the *Promp. Parv.* makes it likely that *blazon* in sense 1 may go back to *c* 1500.]

I. Heraldic, and extensions.

1. *trans.* To describe in proper heraldic language. Also *absol.*

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 202 If this following be blazoned by you. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. i. 5 To blazon is to expresse what the shapes, kinds, and colour of things born in Armes are together with their apt significations. 1775 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. 455 They pretend to blazon the arms painted in the glass windows. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 303 In the same book we find the exact arms properly blazoned of Semiramis, Queen of Babylon.

2. To depict or paint (armorial bearings) according to the rules of heraldry.

1570 *Sempill Ballates* (1872) 65 With Guldis and Rukis, blasnit equallie Is the auld armes of the Hammiltounis. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (1842), Having his armes verie excellentlie blasoned in fine coulored glasse. 1864 SKEAT tr. *Uhland's Poems* 381 In colours bright and fair, Each warrior's name and scutcheon is duly blazoned there. 1875 FURNIVALL in *Thynne's Animadv.* 98 The arms of the Chancellor are blazond at the back of the title.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To paint or depict in colours; to illuminate, set off or set out with fine colouring.

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* I. 15 She blazons in dread Smiles her hideous form. 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Genev.* 41 The Christian virtues which blazon his character. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. iii, Nor all that heralds rake from coffined clay Can blazon evil deeds, or consecrate a crime. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. I. v. § 5 Their effect is oftentimes deeper when their lines are dim, than when they are blazoned with crimson and pale gold. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 51 A broidery .. whose curious art did blazon valour of heroes.

3. To inscribe (anything) *with* arms, paintings, names of distinction, set forth in colours, or in some ornamental way; to adorn as with blazonry.

1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xix, A hall, whose walls so wide Were blazon'd all with feats of pride. 1827 — *Surg. Dau.* I. 24 The door itself was blazoned with the name of Gideon Grey, M.A. Surgeon, &c. &c. 1862 MRS. BROWNING *Forced Recruit* viii, And blazon the brass with their names. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. iii. 166 The blood-red flag of the 'Sacred office' .. blazoned upon either side with the portraits of Alexander and of Ferdinand.

b. *fig.* To adorn or give lustre to (as great names fittingly illuminated adorn a genealogical roll or record).

1815 *Scribbleomania* 130 *note*, One more individual shall blazon my page. *Ibid.* 107 One of the greatest men that ever blazoned the annals of painting.

II. Related also to BLAZE *v.*[2]

4. To describe fitly, set forth honourably in words; = BLAZE *v.*[2] 4.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 329 By him perfitlie blasonis he All wirschep, manheid and nobilite. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. vi. 26 If the measure of thy ioy Be heapt like mine, and that thy skill be more To blazon it. 1824 CAMPBELL *Theodric* 90 Glowing pages, blazoning forth The fancied image of his leader's worth. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xv. 384 No herald more eloquently blazons the kingly attributes and virtues.

5. To publish vauntingly or boastfully, boast of. (Cf. BLAZING *vbl. sb.*[2], *ppl. a.*[2])

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Q iij, I wold neuer blasen Ioue with my tongue. *Ibid.* I vij, And there we blason and boste. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 14 Ther is diuerse men that can blason the veyris in the tauerne, or at the fyir syde, amang the vulgar ignorant pepil. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 124 My friend Launcelot is not a man to blazon any thing. 1812 SOUTHEY *Essays* (1832) I. 133.

6. To proclaim, make public, 'trumpet'; = BLAZE *v.*[2] 2. Also with *forth*, *out*. Often in a bad sense.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 215 To be silent, and not to blason at all so hainous an offence. 1591 SPENSER *Teares Muses* 102 To blazon out their blames. 1681 BAXTER *Apol. Nonconf. Min.* 18 To blazon and aggravate our sufferings. 1731 FIELDING *Mod. Husb.* IV. i, A common trick .. to blazon out the reputation of women whose virtue you have destroyed. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) II. xxxiv. 106 That the Queen's shame .. might not be blazoned on the journals. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. ix. 94 To have it blazoned out to the world.

b. with *compl.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xiii. § 3 (1622) 138 He, whom you blazoned to be immortall.

Blazoned (blē·zənd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Painted with a heraldic device.

1830 PRAED *Poems* (1865) I. 176 Far from me is the gazing throng, The blazoned shield, and the nodding plume.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Conspicuously or brilliantly displayed; proclaimed, celebrated, 'trumpeted.'

1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 132 Blazon'd glories spread from zone to zone. 1855 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* 56 Bright let it be with his blazon'd deeds. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* XXVIII. 126 There would be a blazoned paragraph in the journals.

Blazoner (blē·zənəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].]

1. One who blazons arms; a herald.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* Ded., Our new conceited Blazonners, which haue borrowed onely their lights at the lamps of two late English Armorists. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vi. 62. 1611 COTGR., *Vair* .. the grayish colour of some eyes; also, that which our Blasonners call Verry. 1728 S. KENT *Banner Displ.* II. 764 Some Blazoners hold .. that then such Bearing is more aptly termed *Farted per Cross*. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 5) X. 399/1 There is a sort which blazoners call assumptive arms.

2. *transf.* One who records or sets forth with commendation; one who proclaims or 'trumpets.'

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxv. (1632) 86 If I were a great blazoner of mine owne actions. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 37 These historians, recorders, and blazoners of virtues and arms.

Blazoning (blē·zəniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].]

1. The art of describing heraldic devices.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. ii. 6 In Blazoning you must vse an aduised deliberation before you enter therunto. *a* 1586 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* (1633) x. 32 His skill in blasoning of armes.

2. The painting of heraldic devices; *concr.* a heraldic device.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Consid. to Parl.* Wks. (1711) 185 Without the bar in the blazoning of his arms. 1828 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 321 On the shield of Prince Henry .. there is no appearance of any heraldic blazoning. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. xxxi. 327 Subtleties, representing Catherine's patron Saint, blazonings, or her motto and Henry's.

b. = 'Illuminating.'

1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. v. 68 The blazoning of missals.

3. The action of proclaiming or publishing.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. 202 The blasoning and predica-

cioun of his luffing. 1642 R. Carpenter *Exper.* v. vii. 243 Be not so large in the blazoning of your due Obedience.

Bla·zoning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².] That paints or describes heraldic devices.

1864 Buaton *Scot Abr.* II. 814 Man is a blazoning animal.

† **Bla·zonize,** *v. Obs.* [see -ize.] To celebrate.

1614 *Sco. Venus* (1876) 22 Whose loue may..blazonize thy wanton sports.

Bla·zonment. [f. as prec. + -ment.]

1. Blazoning, setting forth in bright colours.

1883 *Gd. Words* 238 The..chapel, with its lovely reredos and its blazonment of colour.

2. The action of proclaiming or publishing.

1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* v. xxxvi. 332 A blazonment of herself as the infelicitous wife who had produced nothing but daughters.

Blazonry (blē·zənri). [f. as prec. + -ry.]

1. The description or depicting of heraldic devices.

1622 Peacham *Compl. Gentl.* xv. (1634) 158, I purpose not heere to enter into a large field and absolute discourse of Blazonry. 1829 Scott *Demonol.* iii. 98 Those who practise the art of blazonry.

2. A heraldic device, or collection of heraldic devices; armorial bearings.

a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Disc. Impresas* Wks. (1711) 228 The old impresa or arms, blazonry of the house and family. 1805 Southey *Madoc in W.* x, Madoc approach'd, and saw the blazonry. 1845 Carlyle *Cromwell's Lett. & Sp.* (1873) I. 19 The Cromwell blazonry..has given place to Montague blazonry.

b. *fig.*

1850 Blackie *Æschylus* II. 273 Broidered vestments torn in many a shred, Grief's blazonry. 1877 Farrar *My Youth* xxxiv. 342 To make you..read on your souls the heraldic blazonry of their high origin from God.

3. *fig.* Display by brilliant colouring, setting forth with artistic skill.

1814 Southey *Roderick* iii. 14 That vision floated still Before his sight with all her blazonry. 1816 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 173 The blazonry, in stone or canvass, of the exploits that have wasted their blood and treasure. 1878 Mrs. Stowe *Poganuc P.* iii. 19 No pageants, no sights, no shows, except the eternal blazonry of nature.

† **Bla·zure.** *Obs.* = Blazon *sb.* 3, Blazonry.

1523 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* I. cclxxxi. 421 The blasure of his armes was goules, two fesses sable, a border sable.

Blazy (blē·zi), *a.* [f. Blaze *sb.*¹ + -y.] Full of blaze, blazing.

1838 P. Parley *Tales ab. Christm.* xxxii. 293 A great blazy fire. 1850 Clough *Remains* (1869) I. 167 In the grimy or the blazy period, in the imprisonment or deliverance of the gases.

Ble, obs. f. Blea *sb.*; var. Blee, *Obs.*, colour, etc.

-ble, a. OF. *-ble* :—L. *-bilem,* nom. *-bili-s,* suffix forming verbal adjs., with the sense 'given to, tending to, like to, fit to, able to'; as in *sta-bili-* 'like, fit to stand.' After consonant stems, *-ibili-,* as *vend-i-bili-, vinc-i-bili-*; after stems ending in *a, e, i, o, u, -ābili-, -ēbili-, -ībili-, -ōbili-, -ūbili-,* as *honōrā-bili-, delē-bili-, sepelī-bili-, nō-bili-, volū-bili-.* Some of these L. words lived on into OFr., e.g. *noble, amable, fieble, meuble*; later, these became models for the extensive adoption of others from the Latin of literature. Many of both sorts were from 12th to 15th c. adopted in Eng. from Fr., and here served as models for the direct adoption or formation of others from Latin, a process which has gone on to the present day. By far the most numerous of the *-ble* words are those in *-able.* In L., *-ābili-* adjs. arose only from verbs in *-āre*; but, in Fr., all pres. pples. in *-ant* may give rise to an adj. in *-able,* and as *-ant* is now the universal form of pres. pple., *-able* is the universal form of the adj. suffix as a living element; *-ible* being only a fossil survival in words from L. like *horrible, possible, visible,* not directly attached to a living Fr. verb. When the verb lives in Fr., a modern adj. in *-able* has always taken the place of the earlier *-ible* form, as in *vendable, croyable, préférable,* for L. *vendibilis, credibilis, *præferibilis.* But in Eng. there is a prevalent feeling for retaining *-ible* wherever there was or might be a L. *-ibilis*; while *-able* is used for words of distinctly Fr. or Eng. origin, as *conceivable, movable, speakable.* Hence, where there is a verb in French and English, as well as in Latin, English usage is distracted by conflicting and irreconcileable analogies. Thus in the compounds of *-fer,* L. *fero,* Latin analogy requires *preferible, referible* (Walker, *Rhym. Dict.*), *sufferible*; French example gives *preferable, referable*; Fr. and Eng. analogy *sufferable* (cf. *suffering*); Eng. analogy (cf. *refer-ring*) gives *referrable* (Bailey), *conferrable, deferrable*; there is also a mongrel spelling *referrible,* sanctioned by Dr. Johnson, but defensible on no analogy. So with the variant spellings *admittable, -ible, tractable, contractible, partable, -ible.* These discrepancies no mere etymological grounds can settle; though their number might be lessened by following French precedent, and extending *-able* to all words having a verb (with the same accent) in Eng., thus *admittable, contractable, corruptable, exhaustable, vendable,* etc., leaving *-ible* in *credible, intelligible, legible, possible,* etc. See -able, -ible. The omission or retention of a final *e* mute before *-able* is also to a certain extent optional. In words directly from L. it is etymologically absent, as in *excusable, declinable*; in words from Eng. (beside cases where it *must* be orthographically retained after *c, g,* as *peaceable, changeable, chargeable,* the latter also in Fr.), there is a prevalent feeling for retaining the *e* in monosyllables, as *tameable, nameable, saleable,* which otherwise would have their meaning obscured (e.g. *tamable, namable, salable*). This produces ambiguity of form in such words as *blamable* (F. *blâmable,*) *blameable, movable, moveable, lovable, loveable, sizable, sizeable,* etc. As much reason can be given and as much authority cited for one spelling as for the other, and until a reform of Eng. spelling is made, the double form of these words must continue. In words of English formation, a final consonant is usually doubled before *-able,* when doubled in the pres. pple., as *clubbable, biddable, deferrable.* As to the meaning, Palsgrave (1530) says (p. 302):

'Of every adjectyve partyciple..in *ant* may be formed an adjectyve by chaungyage of *ant* into *able,* as of *muant, muable*; *honorant, honorable*; .. whose signifycacion may serve bothe actyvely and passively, as *muable,* apte or mete or able to chaunge, or..to be chaunged; *honorable* apte or mete or able to honour or..to be honoured. . In this thyng the frenche tonge is moche more parfyte than our tonge is, for where as they may forme of every partyciple in their tonge an adjectyve endyng in *ble,* in our tonge we have none suche, but must nedes use circumlocution by .. apte, mete, or able, and our infinityve mode; save that we have admitted as well adjectyves of the frenche tonge endyng in *able* and *ible,* as *commendable, visible,*' etc.

As here stated, adjs. in *-bili-, -ble,* were originally active (and neuter) as well as passive. Many of the former exist in Eng., e.g. *capable, comfortable, suitable, agreeable, conformable, companionable, durable, equable*; but the majority have become obsolete or remain only with a passive force, as in *credible, audible, flexible,* which is also the only use of *-able* as a living formative, e.g. *bearable, eatable, likeable, preferable, insufferable, saleable.* (For exhaustive treatment of these words see F. Hall *Eng. Adjectives in* -able; London 1877.)

Blea (blē), *sb. rare.* Also 8 ble e. [Perh. from *blea,* Blae *a.* in sense of 'livid, pale.'] The young wood of a tree under the bark; the alburnum or white wood.

1730-6 Bailey (*fol.*) *Ble, Blea, Blee* (in Chirurgery), the inward Bark of a Tree, or that Part of the wood, which was last form'd. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., While the blea remains yet soft .. it may maintain a feeble vegetation. 1830 J. G. Strutt *Sylva Brit.* 20 The blea and the inner bark.

† **Blea,** *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 blay, 7 bley, blee; 8–9 *Sc.* blae. [Prob. imitative of the sound; perhaps with associations of *bleat, blab, blabber,* etc. Jamieson compares F. *bêler,* L. *balāre*: cf. OSlav. *blejati* to bleat, also Gr. βληχάομαι I bleat, βληχή bleating, with the same initial sound. Variously pronounced in dialects (blē, blīə, blī).]

intr. To bleat as a lamb or kid; to cry piteously as a child. Hence **Blay·ing, bley·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1568 *Jacob & Esau* iv. vi. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 237 Me thinketh I hear a young kid blea! 1581 Sidney *Astr. & Stella* ix, Tell her in your piteous blaying Her poor slaves unjust decaying. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 242 In their sleepe, they seeme to low or blea, and thereupon they be called Sea-calues. 1617 F. Morvson *Itin.* iii. i. i. 10 The bleying of Sheepe. 1623 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Merry Wh.* (1885) 15 Cocks did crow, and lambs did bleat and blee.

Blea, -berry, obs. form of Blay, Blae, -berry.

Bleach (blīʧ), *sb.*¹ Also in 4 bleche. [Sense 1 is perh. the same as OE. *blǽco* paleness, f. *blāc, blāc,* shining, pale. Sense 3 is directly from the vb.: cf. 'a wash.']

† **1.** Whiteness, paleness. *Obs.*

c 1050 *Cott. Cleop. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 465 *Pallor,* blæco. 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 255 Brest & hert was bete to bleche.

† **2.** A disease of the skin. Cf. OE. *blǽce* leprosy.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 391 A certaine gum that is passing good for the bleach, scabs and scals in little children.

3. An act of bleaching; as 'a thorough bleach in the sun.'

4. *Comb.* (See Bleach *v.* 1) as *bleach-croft, -field, -green, -grounds, -works, -yard.* Cf. Bleaching.

1852 Tomlinson *Encycl.* I. 133/2 Across the *bleach croft. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Sept. 468/2 Indicted for stealing .. some stockings from a *bleachfield. 1724 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 114/1 The workmen employed at a neighbouring *bleach-green. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 5) III. 678 Who has large *bleach-grounds at Glasgow. 1818 Cobbett *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 296 Some oil of vitriol works near to my *bleach-works. *a* 1788 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 515 This place is..much enriched with *bleach yards.

† **Bleach,** *sb.*² *Obs.* Also [5 blek(e], 5–6 bleche, bleeche, bletche. [A derivative of Black, but the etymological formation is obscure. ME. *bleche* looks like the southern form of *blek, bleke* in same sense, prob. identical with Icel. *blek,* Sw. *bläk,* Da. *blæk* blacking, ink: see Bleck. But it may go back to an OE. *blęce* or *blæce*: see Black. *Bleech, bleach* are later spellings of *bleche.* But *bletche* implies a ME. *blecche,* OE. **blęcce,* parallel to Blatch, ME. *blacche,* OE. **blæcce,* on the OTeut. types **blakjo-* and **blakkjo-*: see Black.]

1. Any substance used for blacking; e.g. ink, soot, lamp-black, and esp. shoemakers' or carriers' black used for leather.

[*c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 39 Bleke, *atramentum. c* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 34 Blek.] *a* 1500 in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 566 *Atramentum, anglice,* bleche. 1530 Palsgr. 199/1 Bleche for souters, *attrament.* 1576 Baker *Gesner's Jewell of Health* 101 b, Shoemakers yncke or bleeche. 1580 Baret *Alv.* B 794 Courriors bleach..*atramentum sutorium.* 1611 Cotgr., *Attrament,* inke; or bleach for Shoomakers. — *Suye,* soot of a chimney; any bleach.

† **2.** Hence, in the old 'Compaynys of beestys [etc.]' the term for, A company of sutors. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Bleche of sowteris, a Smere of Coryouris, a Clustre of Grapys.

† **Bleach,** *a. Obs.* Also 4–5 bleche. [ME. *bleche* was prob. the continuation of OE. *blǽc,* variant form of *blāc* shining, white, pale (usually explained as :— OTeut. **blaiki-z* and **blaiko-z* respectively).]

1. Pale = Bleak *a.* 1.

1340 *Ayenb.* 53 Al huet þou art bleche and lhene. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 210 She is pale and bleche.

2. = Bleak *a.* 2.

1598 Florio, *Piaggioso,* medowie, large, bleach, fieldie. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* i. vi. § 4 A bleach barren place.

Bleach (blīʧ), *v.*¹ Forms: 1 blǽcan, 2–5 blechen, 6 bleche, bleache, 8 bleech, 6–bleach. See also the (northern) form Bleak. *Pa. t.* and *pple.* bleached (blīʧt): in ME. *blaȝte, blaȝt, bleyȝt*: cf. *teach, taȝt, teiȝht,* now *taught.* [Com. Teut.: OE. *blǽc(e)an* wk. vb. = ON. *bleikja,* OHG. *bleichên* :—OTeut. **blaikjan* to bleach, f. **blaiko-z, blaiki-z* white: see prec. and Blake *a.*]

1. *trans.* To whiten (linen, etc.) by washing and exposure to sunlight, or by chemical processes.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 57 Sume bereð clene cloð to watere to blechen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 324 Wule a weob beon, et one cherre, mid one watere wel ibleched. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 39 Blechen clothe [*v. r.* blekyn], *candido.* 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 916 When..Maidens bleach their summer smockes. 1632 Massinger *City Mad.* iv. iv, Some chandlers daughters, Bleaching linen in Moorfields. 1727 Pope, etc. *Art Sinking* 108 Say that his linen was finely spun, and bleached on the happy plains. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* vi. (ed. 3) 41 Bleaching linen in the open air.

b. *fig.* To free from stain, purify, sanctify. *rare.*

1868 Heavysege *Saul* 428 She may still live, be bleached with pious sighs, And showers of tears.

2. *gen.* To blanch or make white, to deprive of colour, *esp.* by exposure.

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 58 [The adder] his slougth vncasing, hym self now youthfulye bleacheth. 1662 Dryden *Wild Gall,* v. i. (1725) 156 'To have me Face bleach'd like a Tiffany with thy Brimstone.' 1791 Burns *Lament Earl Glencairne* ii, His locks were bleached white with time. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* iii. v, The bones of men ..bleached by drifting wind and rain. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* (1872) I. v. ix. 179 His old head which seventy-four years have bleached.

b. To make pale with fear, etc.

c 1760 Smollett *Ode to Indep.* 8 Immortal Liberty, whose look sublime Hath bleached the tyrant's cheek.

3. *intr.* To become white, whiten; to become pale, pallid, or colourless.

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* iv. iii. 5 The white sheete bleaching on the hedge. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 154 ₱ 11 Virgil..describes some Spirits as bleaching in the Winds. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 266 To see the faces around him bleaching into waxen paleness. *c* 1865 Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 98/1 Different kinds of wax bleach with different degrees of facility. 1865 Miss Braddon *Sir Jasper* i. I. 22, Bones of travellers bleaching amongst the yellow sand.

b. *fig.* To become free from stain, be purified.

1799 Southey Wks. III. 63 The poor souls that bleach.. In that great Purgatory crucible. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. xxi. (1865) 167 Where does the taint stop? Do you bleach in three or four generations?

† **Bleach,** *v.*² *Obs.* [f. Bleach *sb.*², or perhaps cogn. with it, and repr. an OE. **blǽcean.* Cf. Bletch *v.*] *trans.* To blacken, make black.

1611 Cotgr., *Poislé*..smeered, bleached, begrymed with soote. — *Noircir,* to blacke, blacken; bleach, darken.

Bleach *v.*³ (? misprint) for *bealch* = Belch.

1557 North *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* (1582) 102 b, To bleache and breake wind after his surfette.

Bleached (blīʧt), *ppl. a.* Also 4–5 blaȝt, bleyȝt; see the vb. [f. Bleach *v.*¹ + -ed.] Whitened (*esp.* by exposure to light and air), blanched; pale.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 212 Her ble more blaȝt þen whallez bon. 1384 Chaucer *Former Age* 45 No down of fetheres ne,no bleched shete Was kyd to hem. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xcvii, Than þe þred is sode, bleyȝt, and boukid. *a* 1400 *Alexander* (Stev.) 54 As blaȝt ere thaire wedis As any snyppand snaw. 1601 Weever *Mirr. Mart.* F j b, Vnto my bleached cindars she might come. 1845

Darwin *Voy. Nat.* iv. (1879) 68 Bleached bones of horses. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 240 The bleached faces of my mess-mates. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* 87 Her little store of bleached linen.

Bleacher (blī·tʃəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.]

1. One who bleaches.

1550 Coverdale *Spir. Perle* vi. (1588) 75 The dier, blecher, or the laundresse. 1703 Van Leuwenhoek in *Phil. Trans.* XXIV. 1526 A Bleecher cast Water with his Scoop. 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 382 Wool-combers, bleachers, and fullers. 1863 J. Murphy *Comm. Gen.* i. 26.

2. A vessel used in bleaching.

1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 812 Poured into the bleachers—boxes with perforated bottoms.

Bleachery (blī·tʃəri). [f. as prec. + -ERY.] A place where bleaching is done.

1714 *Fr. Bk. Rates* 191 No Bleechers shall receive into their Bleecheries any Linens which are not so mark'd. 1816 W. Phillips *Mineral.* (1823) Pref. 49 Chloride of lime consumed in the bleacheries of Britain.

Bleach-ferm, erron. form of *blench-farm*: see Blanch *a.* 3.

Bleaching (blī·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. Bleach *v.*¹]

1. The art or process of whitening or cleansing by washing and exposure, or by chemical agents.

1552 Huloet, Bleachynge, *insolatio.* 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* iv. ii. 126 Behold what honest cloathes you send forth to bleaching. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 109 It is this oxygen ..which is the really active agent in bleaching.

†2. A bleachery. *Obs.*

1677 Yarranton *Engl. Improv.* 135 There are..by the River Avon side, convenient places to make Bleachings.

3. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *bleaching-croft, -field, -fluid, -ground, -liquor, powder*; bleaching-clay (see quot.).

1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxi, The large open meadow which ..serves at once as a bleaching-field and pleasure-walk for the inhabitants. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* II. 161 The rationale of the bleaching processes. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Vanderput & S.* v. 85 In yonder bleaching ground. 1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 422 Commercial bleaching-powder, or so-called chloride of lime. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1957. 584/1 The bleaching-crofts of Lancashire. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Bleaching-clay*, Kaolin, used with size, to whiten..cotton goods.

†Blea·ching, (*vbl.*) *sb.*² *Obs.* [f. Bleach *v.*²] (Shoemakers') blacking.

c 1500 *Cocke Lorelles B.* 1 The currier and cobler..offred Cocke a blechynge pot.

Blea·ching, *ppl. a.* [f. Bleach *v.*¹ + -ing².]

a. That bleaches or whitens: *fig.* cleansing, purifying. b. Becoming white from exposure.

1884 J. Colborne *With Hicks Pasha* 204 The ground .. was strewn with the bleaching bones of the slain.

†Blead. *Obs.* [OE. *blǽd* str. masc. = OHG. *blât*:—WGer. **blâd*:—OTeut. **blǽdu-z*, f. stem *blǽ-* Blow: cf. L. *flātu-s.*] Blowing, breath, inspiration.

c 890 K. Ælfred *Bæda* iv. iii, Mare blæd windes. *a* 1000 Cynewulf *Phœnix* 549 (Gr.) Þurh gæstes hlæd. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 He mid his bleade on-ealde eorðlichen monnan heortan.

Blead, obs. form of Bleed.

Bleak (blīk), *sb.* Forms: 5 bleke, 7 bleake, 7– bleak. [The 15th c. *bleke* points to an unrecorded OE. **blǽce* weak fem. = ON. *bleikja*, OHG. *bleicha*:—OTeut. **blaikôn-* f. **blaiko-* white, shining: see next word. But the only known OE. name is *blǽge*, Blay, which is not directly connected with *bleak*; and it is possible that *bleke* was from ON., although *bleyke, blayke* would then have been the expected form.] A small river-fish, called also the Blay (*Leuciscus alburnus*); and scientifically the genus to which it belongs; also an allied sea-fish.

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fysshynge* 32 The bleke is but a feble fysshe, yet he is holsom. 1597 Breton *Wit's Trenchm.* (1876) 7 Little fishes, as Bleakes, Roches. 1653 Walton *Angler* 205 There is also a Bleak, a fish that is ever in motion. 1655 Mouffet & Benn. *Health's Improv.* (1746) 237 Bleaks of the Sea, or Sea-Bleaks..are as..wholesome, as any Carp. *Ibid.* 269 Bleys or Bleaks are soft flesh'd, but never fat. 1787 Best *Angling* 59 The bleak, on account of its eagerness to catch flies, is called by some, the river swallow. 1880 Günther *Fishes* 604 'Bleak' are numerous in Europe and Western Asia, fifteen species being known, the common Bleak is found north of the Alps only.

Bleak (blīk), *a.* Forms: 6 (**bleke** in *bleke-ly*) bleeke, 6–7 bleake, 7– bleak. [A form (not found before the 16th c.) parallel to the synonymous *bleche* (*bleach*), *bleyke* (*blayke*), *blake, bloke*, in earlier, and partly in contemporary use. Its exact relation to these normal forms is not easily determined. *Bleke, bleak* may have been the northern form of *bleche*, Bleach *a.*; cf. Bleak *v.* = Bleach *v.*; but there is no evidence of its having originated in the north. It is also possible that it was a 16th c. spelling of *bleyke, blayke*, from ON., or even of the northern dial. *blake*; or that it resulted from a blending of *bleach*, with *bleyke* or *blake*. Cf. Blake, Bleach, Bleyke *a.*]

†1. Pale, pallid, wan; deficient in colour, esp. deficient in the ruddy bloom of health, or the full green of vegetation; of a sickly hue: also used like *pale* to modify other colours (see b). Still *dial.*

1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* i. 198b, [She] began to recolloure her bleake and pale face with a vermilion teinte and roseall rudde. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* i. xlviii. 69 The floures be .. more pale or bleaker. 1597 Gerard *Herbal* i. xxxv. § 1. 48 This Iris hath his flower of a bleake white colour. 1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* i. iv. 43 She was of a whitish bleake colour, and of a cachecticall disposition. 1633 G. Herbert *Church-rents* ii. in *Temple*, Calamities Turned your ruddie into pale and bleak. 1840 Forby *Norf. & Suff. Wds.*, *Bleek* is still used in Norfolk to signify pale and sickly.

b. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* i. lxxix. 117 Small pale or bleake yellow floures. *Ibid.* ii. xxvi. 277 Sometimes a bleeke or faynt yellow. 1629 J. Parkinson *Parad. in Sole* xc. 388 Of a faire bleake blew Colour, and in others pure white. 1665–76 Ray *Flora* 78 The flowers are of a bleak ash colour.

2. Bare of vegetation; exposed: now often with some mixture of sense 3, wind-swept.

1538 [see Bleakly]. 1574 R. Scot *Hop Gard.* (1578) 3 Many ..lay their Gardens very open and bleake to the South. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* iii. ii. 14 Our lodgings, standing bleak upon the sea. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iii. 543 The bleak Meotian Strand. 1750 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 80 ¶ 5 Bleak hills and leafless woods. 1783–94 Blake *Songs Exp., Holy Thursd.* 10 Their fields are bleak and bare. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 44 On a bleak height in full view.

b. In transferred use. *rare.*

1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 167 Where the bleak Swiss their stormy mansion tread. 1862 Mrs. Browning *Musical Ins.* iii. in *Last Poems* 55 With his hard bleak steel.

3. Cold, chilly; usually of wind or weather.

1595 Shaks. *John* v. vii. 40 To make his bleake windes kisse my parched lips. 1671 Milton *P. R.* ii. 72 Scarce a shed ..to shelter him or me From the bleak air. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* ii. 267 The cold wintry wind Blew bleak. 1814 Wordsw. *Excurs.* i. 888 In bleak December, I retraced this way. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & Ital. Jrnls.* I. 3 The wind was bleak.

4. *fig.* Cheerless, dreary.

a 1719 Addison (J.) Bleak and barren prospects. 1834 H. Miller *Scenes & Leg.* xiv. (1857) 212 His course ..lying barely beyond the bleak edge of poverty. 1846 Keble *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 126 Firmest in the bleakest hour.

5. quasi-*adv.*

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* i. ii. 33 Where Boreas doth blow full bitter bleake.

†Bleak (blīk), *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 blek-yn, bleke, 6- bleak. [Strictly we have here 2 or even 3 formations. In sense 1, *bleak* is the normal northern form of Bleach *v.*¹; in 3 it is treated as a direct derivative of Bleak *a.*; sense 4 is a variant of Bleach *v.*², ME. *blecche* to blacken.]

I. 1. To make white or pale by exposure to light; = Bleach, *v.*¹ 1, 2.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxvii, Þe þred is sode, bleyȝt [1495 blekyd, 1535 bleked] and houkid. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 39 Bleyk clope or qwysters [*v.r.* blechen clothe, blekyn], *candido.* 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 215 As white wax is made of yellow wax, by the bleaking it in the ayr.

2. *intr.* To grow pale; to pale; = Bleach, *v.*¹ 3.

1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* (1641) 108/2 The Bedlam Bacchanalian froes, Who..Bleaking and blushing, panting, shreeking, swouning. — *Trophies* 1272 Blushing and bleaking, betwixt shame and fear.

II. 3. *trans.* To chill or ? make livid with cold.

1605 Heywood *Know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 291 Tis better to be bleakt by winters breath, Then to be stifled vp with summers heat.

III. 4. To blacken, darken; = Bleach *v.*²

1611 Cotgr., *Haler*..to bleak, or make swart, a thing, by displaying it in a hot Sunne.

†Bleaked, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Bleak *v.* 1 + -ed.] Made pale, bleached.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rev.* vi. 8 (R.) Pale and bleaked for very sorrow and heuynes.

†Blea·ker. *Obs.* [f. Bleak *v.* 4.] (See quot.)

1611 Cotgr., *Ternisseur*, bleaker, blemisher, discolourer.

†Blea·king, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Bleak *v.* 1.] Bleaching. Also *attrib.*, as in *bleaking-house.*

a 1627 Middleton *No Wit, etc.* iv. ii, Left at Shoreditch, as a pledge For rosa solis, in a bleaking house.

Bleakish (blī·kiʃ), *a.* [f. Bleak *a.* + -ish¹.]

†1. Rather pale. *Obs.*

1579 Studley *Seneca's Hippol.* (1581) 67 A faynting fallow pale his bleakish cheekes disgrace.

2. Rather bleak or exposed.

1862 *Times* 18 Feb. 9/2 Kingsdown and Lansdown—two bleakish heaths in the West of England.

Bleakly (blī·kli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly².]

†1. Palely. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Pallement*, palely, bleakly, wanly.

2. In a bleak or exposed situation.

1538 Leland *Itin.* V. 99 Standing veri blekely and object to all Wynddes. 1798 Pennant *Hindoostan* II. 353 The lake is..situated bleakly. 1857 Mrs. Gaskell *C. Brontë* I. iv. 61 The moors, stretching bleakly and barely far up from the dwelling.

3. Coldly, chilly.

1795 Coleridge *Soldier's Wife* in Southey *Lyr. P.* II. 140 Bleakly the blinding snow beats in thy hagged face.

Bleakness (blī·knės). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being bleak; chilly bareness.

1600 F. Walker tr. *Span. Mandeville* 136 a, The bleeknes [*printed* bleetenes] of this wind..is cause that..the Rivers, ponds, and Lakes are all frozen. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 81 The great Bleakness and Cold of those Countryies. 1851 Nichol *Archit. Heav.* 27 The awful bleakness of space.

Bleaky (blī·ki), *a.* [f. Bleak *a.*; cf. *chilly, whity, blacky, goody*, and similar forms.] Inclining to Bleak (in senses 2 and 3).

1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* iii. 612 Bleaky plains, and bare unhospitable ground. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* iv. 203 Bleaky Continents and frozen Isles. *a* 1701 Sedley *Virgil's Past.* Wks. 1722 I. 313 Ye bleaky Winds! your wonted Rigour spare. 1797 Burns *Death R. Dundas*, Lone on the bleaky hills.

Blear (blīəɹ), *a.* Forms: 5–6 blere, 6–7 bleare, 7 bleer e, 7– blear. [ME. *blere*, an epithet of the eyes: this and the cognate verb are of uncertain origin. There are no corresponding words in OE., and the only cognates in other Teutonic langs. are the mod.G. *blerr* soreness of the eyes, LG. *blarr-oged, bleer-oged* blear-eyed. Sw. *plira*, Da. *plire* to blink, leer, can hardly be connected. Though the vb. appears in our quotations before the adj., the form of the words and general analogies make it probable that the vb. was formed on the adj.]

1. Of the eyes or sight: Dim from water or other superficial affection.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxi. 1495 333 The syghte of a candyll is seen wythout lette of an eye that is hole, but of a blere eye it is nat seen wythout lykenesse and shape of a manere rayne bowe. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* ccv. 70b, Blere eyes which is when the under lyd of the eye is subverted. 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 60 A medicine..to lay to sore and blere eyes. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. ii. i. (1651) 71 It causeth bleer eyes. 1840 Thackeray *Paris Sk.-Bk.* (1872) 49 Her eyes grew watery and blear. 1843 Ainsworth *Tower Lond.* (1864) 47 His eyes were blear and glassy.

fig. 1641 Milton *Ch. Discip.* i. (1851) 30 If our understanding..be blear with gazing on other false glisterings.

2. *transf.* Dim, misty, indistinct in outline.

1634 Milton *Comus* 153 To cheat the eye with blear illusion. 1809 J. Barlow *Columb.* i. 596 The blear ice..sheds a dazzling glare. 1830 Aird in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 813 On the blear autumn eves, When small birds shriek adown the wind.

Hence Blear-eyed *a.* q. v.: **blear-witted,** having the mental faculties dimmed.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. ii, They were very blear-witted, i' faith, that could not discern the gentleman in him.

Blear, *sb. rare.* [? f. the adj. or vb.] Blearing, blearness; in *pl.* blearedness of eyes, bleared eyes.

1603 *Philotus* vi, I think ane man sir, of 3our 3eiris, Sould not be blyndit with the bleiris. 1868 Bushnell *Serm. Living Subj.* 125 The blear of our sin.

Blear (blīəɹ), *v.*¹ Forms: 3 bleri, 4–6 blere, 6 bler (blirre), 6–7 bleer'e, bleare, 6- blear. [The ME. forms point to an OE. **blerian* or **blîerian* intr. in sense 1, f. the adj.; but no such form is known: see Blear *a.* Cf. also Blur.]

†1. *intr.* To have watery or inflamed eyes, to be blear-eyed. (Said also of an albino.) *Obs.*

a 1300 *Old Age* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 149, I stunt i stomere, I stomble..i blind, i bleri. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* i. x. For she..Unwarely can do blere a mannes eye. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 34 To Blere, *lippire, lippiscere.* *a* 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* iv. 667 Quhat may 3one fell freik be, [that] With the quhite berd and scarlat ene dois bleir? 1570 Levins *Manip.* 209 To Bleare, *lippire.*

b. with complemental object.

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V*, clxxxvii, The new-raised morne (like Eyes ill-wak't) Blears through the Deaw faint Raies.

2. *trans.* To dim (the eyes) with tears, rheum, or inflammation; to dim the vision of.

1340–1525 [see Bleareo]. 1528 More *Heresyes* iii. Wks. 206/2 The brightnesse blered myne eye. 1530 Palsgr. 457/2 His eyes be so bleared with drinkyng that they be as reed as a fyrret. 1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* (1641) 2/2 The Suns bright beams do blear the sight Of such as fix'dly gaze against his light. 1728 T. Sheridan *Persius* iii. (1739) 45. I used to find out Ointments to blear my Eyes. 1851 Longf. *Gold. Leg.* i. lviii, He..bleared his eyes with books.

b. To blur (the countenance) as with tears.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9132 The teris..blaknet with bleryng all hir ble qwite. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. iii. i. vii. 170 The Earth smiles not on us, nor the Heaven; but weeps and blears itself, in sour rain. 1861 Temple & Trevor *Tannhäuser* 8 That tremendous Doom..Shatter'd the superstitious dome that blear'd Heaven's face to man.

3. (*fig.*) *To blear the eyes*: to deceive, blind, 'hoodwink,' 'throw dust in the eyes.' Very common in 16th c.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 3708 So queyntyly to blere myn eye. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Maunc. T.* 148 For al thy waytyng, blered is thin ye. *a* 1400 *Octovian* 1387 For to blere the Soudanes ye Queynte lesynges he gan to lye. 1537 T. Cromwell in Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. 229 You have bleared my eyes once. Your credit shall never more serve you so far to deceive me the second time. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 120 While counterfeit supposes bleer'd thine eine. 1714 Ellwood *Autobiog.* 220 To blear Mens Eyes with Fopperies. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxxix, 'I want nane o' your siller..to make ye think I am blearing your ee.' 1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 91 Henry III was seeking to blear the eyes of the world.

†b. In the same sense the simple vb. was used.

1530 Palsgr. 457/2, I bleare, I begyle by dissymulacyon. [1570 Levins *Manip.* 142 To blirre, *fallere.*] 1613 Sir E. Hoby *Counter-sn.* 14 Blearing his Reader, that these are but worme-eaten sayings. 1642 T. Taylor *God's Judgem.* i. i. xvii. 54 He was so besotted and bleared with them.

†Blear, *v.*² *Obs.* Forms: 4–7 blere, 5 bleere, 6 bleare, 6– blear. [app. distinct from the prec.: perhaps onomatopœic, but naming a gesture rather than a sound, though some inarticulate sound may have originally been implied. Cf. Blare *v.*] *intr.*

To protrude the tongue in mockery. Also *To blear with the tongue*. *trans. To blear (out) the tongue* (at, against, upon).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2226 And grymly gryn on hym and blere. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 60 While þou art a child, With þi tunge on folk þou bleere. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 86 The asse..bleryd, grennyd and songe. 1530 PALSGR. 457/2, I bleare with the tonge. *Ibid.* The knave bleareth his tonge at me. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lvii. 4 Vpon whom gape ye with youre mouth, & bleare out youre tonge? 1550 — *Spir. Perle* xxix. (1588) 279 Not once to blear or to open their mouths against it. 1605 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* ii. 173 Wagging their heads, writhing their mouths, yea blearing out their tongues.

¶ Cf. the following, and BLARE *v.*

1616 T. SCOTT *Christ's Polit.* 7 All that the silly sheep can do, is only to bleare and bleate a little with his tongue.

Bleared (blī·ərd), *ppl. a.* Forms: 4 **bleried**, 4–5 **blerid**, 4–6 **blered**, 5 **bleryd**, **bleryed**, (*Sc.*) **bleirit**, 6 **blerde**, **bleered**, 6–7 **bleard**, 8 (*Sc.*) **bleerit**, 6– **bleared**. [f. BLEAR *v.*[1] + -ED.]

1. Of the eyes: Dimmed with tears, morbid matter, or inflammation. Also *fig.*; see BLEAR *v.*[1] 3.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 962 Þe tweyne y3en were..sellyly blered. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A v. 109 Bitel-brouwed with twei blered [*v. r.* blerid(e] ei3en. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxix. 17 Lya was with blerid eyen. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. x. 21 Kyng Robert of Scotlande .. with a payre of reed blered eyen. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 27 Searching for moats with a pair blearde eies. 1792 BURNS *Duncan Gray*, Duncan .. Grat his een baith bleer't and blin'. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* i. 307 The witch .. looking into her face with bleared and rheumy eyes.

2. Said of the face or person: Blurred with running from the eyes; blear-eyed.

1500 *Ort. Voc.* in *Promp. Parv.* 39 *note*, *Lippus* dicitur.. blered of the eye. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.*, III. ii. 59 With bleared visages come forth to view The issue of th' exploit. 1793 BURNS *Meg o' the Mill* ii, The Laird was a widdiefu', bleerit knurl. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* viii. (1878) 369 Mr. Grimes so sooty and bleared and ugly.

† **3.** *fig.* Mentally blinded, deceived. *Obs.*

1549 CHEKE *Hurt. Sedit.* (1641) 31 So much blered, that you did think impossible things.

Bleariedness (blī·ərɪdnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] **1.** Bleared condition.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxxv. (1495) 726 The dronklew mannes .. eyen ben full of whelkes and pymples and of bleryednesse. *c* 1475 *Found. St. Barthol. Hosp.* II. i. (1886) 81 This man putte a syde bleriednes of yen. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 36 It amendeth the blearednes, and consumeth the teares.

transf. 1881 W. RUSSELL *Ocean Free L.* I. v. 195 There was a haziness about the azure, a blearedness resembling the film on a sick man's eyes.

2. *fig.* Affection of the mental or moral vision.

1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* v. § 21. 165 The Bleardeness of the Eyes of our Minds. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* III. (1871) 401 Will unkindness, traducement, insinuation, bleardness never cease?

Blear-eyed (blī·ərˌəid), *a.* [f. *blear eye* + -ED.] **1.** *lit.* Having blear eyes.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xxi. 20 If crokid-rigge or bleereyed [1388 blereiȝed]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 306 Þorw smoke and smorþre .. Til he be bler-eyed oþer blynde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 153 b, Lya was blere-eyed, & myght not se clerely. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 133 The iuice [of Aygrene] .. is good for them that are blare eyed. 1642 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. i. ii. 3 Those who..being bleare eyed and tender sighted are rather dazled and dimmed by the Sunnes beames. 1787 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Wks. 1812 I. 458 The wrinkled blear-eyed, good old Granny.

2. *fig.* Having the mental vision dimmed; dull of perception, short-sighted.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. xvii. (1634) 395 The judgement of God farre surmounteth the bleare-eyed sight of men. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 221 Their bleare eyed dulnes. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 340 Men quickly hated this blear-ey'd Religion.

Hence **Blear-eyedness.**

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 39 Blerydnesse [1499 blere iyednesse], *lippitudo*. 1611 COTGR., *Chacie*, bleare-eyednesse; a running, or waterishnesse of the eyes. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 96 That darkness and bleareyedness, which prejudice and perverseness carry with them. 1877 WRAXELL *V. Hugo's Miserables* I. Contemporary admiration is blear-eyedness.

Beariness (blī·ərinĕs). [f. BLEARY + -NESS.] = BLEAREDNESS.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxi. (1495) 211 Wyne.. dooth awaye webbes and blerines of eyen. 1468 *Medulla Gram.* in *Cath. Angl.* 34 *Lippitudo*, blerynes off the eye. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 118 The small bleariness of their opaque optics.

Blearing (blī·ərin), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. BLEAR *v.*[1]]

1. The condition of being bleared, blearedness.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 59a, Lippitudo Atticae, that is, the bleryng of Attica.

2. The action of making blear; *fig.* deception.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeves T.* 11 Ful wel coude I the quyte With bleryng of a prowd mylleres ye. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9134 The teris þat trickilt on her tryet chekes .. blaknet with bleryng all hir ble qwite.

3. *transf.* The guttering of a candle; as resembling the rheum which blears the eyes.

1705 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* (1871) 509, I know not what more fitly to compare it to than to the blearings of a candle.

† **Blearing,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. BLEAR *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The protruding of the tongue or making of mouths in mockery.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 39 Blerynge or mowynge wythe the mowthe, *valgia*.

Blea·rness. *arch.* or *Obs.* [f. BLEAR *a.* + -NESS.] Bleariness (of the eyes).

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. ii. 50 Blerenes of the eyelyddes. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* Aj, There shal many be troubled with blernesse. 1748 *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 157 A great Blearness of the Eyes.

Bleary (blī·əri), *a.* [f. BLEAR *a.* (or ? *sb.*) + -Y[1]. In the 14th c. quot. all MSS. save one read *blered*, *-id*, *-yd*: so that *blery* is of slight authority; but cf. BLEARINESS.] More or less blear of the eyes.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 198 He was bytelbrowed and haberlupped · with two blery eyen. 1655 *Francion* 24 The glutinous quality of that blearie humour. 1770 ARMSTRONG *Imitat.* (1859) 82 He with bleary eye Blazons his own disgrace. 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 117 The comers were cheery, the gangers were blearie. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 436 His little red bleary eyes.

Bleary (blī·əri), *sb. rare*—[1]. (See quot.)

1812 J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 65 Boiling a bleary, which was no other than flour and water.

Bleat (blīt), *v.* Forms: 1 **blǽtan**, 3 *Orm.* **blætenn**, 4–5 **blete**, 6 *Sc.* **blait**, 6–7 **bleate**, **blate**), 7 **bleet**, 7– **bleat**. [Com. WGer.: OE. *blǽtan* = OHG., MHG. *blâzen*, mod.Du. *blaten*:—WGer. *blâtan*, of imitative origin: cf. mod.G. *blöken*; also OSlav. *blejati* to bleat, and see BLEA.]

1. *intr.* To cry, as a sheep, goat, or calf.

a 1000 *Riddles* (Gr.) xxv. 2 Ic .. blǽte swá gát. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxii. 129 Scép blǽt. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1315 Itt [lamb] cann cnawenn swiþe wel Hiss moderr þær3ho blætebþ. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxiv. 14 Schepe þat blete. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The scheip began to blait. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 68 We were as twyn'd Lambs, that did .. bleat the one at th' other. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 30 The mournful Ewe Wanders perplex'd, and darkling bleats in vain. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 60 Our friends the calves are bleating from the home croft.

b. *trans.* (with cognate object.) Also *To bleat out*: to give forth with a bleat.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 337 The tender Flocks their Pasture mourn, and bleat a sadder Moan. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 936 Let her .. stretch her throat for a knife, Bleat out her spirit and die. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. v. (Chandos) 61 An old he-goat .. Should his good-night in lustful gallop bleat her.

2. *transf.* Used contemptuously of the human voice.

a 1563 BECON *Jewel of Joy* Wks. (1844) 429 Nourishing many idle singing-men to bleat in their chapels. 1569 E. HAKE *Newes Powles Churchy.* F vj, Thus bleate the Popish Balamites. 1869 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* 312 If she bleats now, Why, 'tis her nature, and the gift of women.

b. *trans.* To give mouth to, babble, prate. Cf. BLATE.

1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* VI. (1851) 165 You, who bleat what you know nothing of [Lat. *qui ea blatis*].

c. Used of sounds likened to the cry of a sheep.

1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* viii. 123 Their bells were bleating everywhere.

Bleat (blīt), *sb.* Also 4 **blet**, 6 *Sc.* **bleit**, 8 **blate**. [f. prec. vb.] The cry of a sheep, goat, or calf.

[1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxvii[i]. 70 Fro the aftir herende blet he toc hym [1388 fro bihynde scheep with lambren; Vulg. *de post fetantes accepit eum*].

1590 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 51 A Calfe .. Much like to you, for you haue iust his bleat. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 826 The Rivers, and their Banks, and Hills around, With Lowings, and with dying Bleats resound. 1795 SOUTHEY *Occas. Pieces* iii, His harkings loud and quick Amid their tremulous bleat. 1842 TENNYSON *Ode Memory* v, The livelong bleat Of the thick-fleeced sheep.

b. *transf.* Any similar cry; *spec.* that of a snipe.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 131 The owl's hoot and the snipe's bleat and the fox's bark.

c. A similar sound made by the human voice.

c 1505 DUNBAR *Flyting* 204 Thay bickerit the with mony bae and bleit. 1799 *Month. Rev.* XXIX. 142 The inarticulate vulgarity, the calf's blate of those speakers.

Bleat(e, obs. form of BLATE *Sc.*

Bleater (blī·təɹ). [f. BLEAT *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. An animal that bleats, as a sheep, calf, etc.

1567 MORTON *Gt. Bull* in *Harl. Misc.* (1811) VII. 536 Some calves with blacke faces, as blacke soule and hys fellowes common bleaters. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 568 Swift o'er the lawns the little bleaters bound. 1808 JAMIESON, *Bleater*, the cock snipe, *Ettr. For.*; denominated from its bleating sound. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 87 Plunge the flock of bleaters in the healthful stream.

† **2.** *Thieves' slang*: (see quot.) *Obs.*

1609 DEKKER *Lanthorne* Wks. 1884–5 III. 290 They that are Cheated by lacke in a Boxe, are called *Bleaters*.

Bleating (blī·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The crying of a sheep, goat, or calf; also *contemptuously* said of human utterances.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xlvi. (1495) 807 A kydde .. knowyth and sekyth his moder wyth bletyng. 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ballates* (1868) 163 Sing on guk, guk, the blating of zour queir. 1611 BIBLE *Judges* v. 16 To heare the bleatings of the flocks. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 588 Known by thy bleating, Ignorance thy name. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* III. 343 The brute beasts in their lowing and bleating.

b. *attrib.* (passing into the *ppl. a.*)

1773 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxxix, In breeding time the cock-snipes make a bleating noise. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 429 The voice, having the bleating character strongly marked.

Bleating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That bleats; also *fig.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 139 Bletyng sheep. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 955 To draw their bleating flocks to rest. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 157 The queene .. and her bleeting preests. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* xxxi, Lambs, with bleating oratory, craved the dams' comfort.

† **Bleaunt.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **blihant**, -**and**, **blehand**, **bleaunt**, **bleeaunt**. [ad. OF. *bliaut*, *-aud*, *bliat*, earlier *blialt*; found also in other Romanic langs., Pr. *blial*, *bliau*, *bliaut*, *bliaut*, Sp., Pg. *brial*, medL. *blialdus*, *bliaudus*, *blisaudus*, an article of dress, a tunic worn both by men and women often richly embroidered; also in MLG. *bliant*, *blyant*, MHG. *blîalt*, *blîat* a silk gold-stuff for clothes, bed-covers, etc. Of uncertain origin: see Diez and Mahn. The appearance of the *n* in the English and MLG. is unaccounted for. *Bleaunt* for **bliant*, may be compared with ME. *geaunt* = *giant*.]

A kind of tunic or upper garment; also a rich stuff or fabric used for this garment.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (Turnb.) 208 His blihant he curf, his schert also. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* I. xxxviii, In o robe Tristrem was boun .. Was of a blihand broun The richest that was wrought. *Ibid.* I. xli, In blehand was he cledde. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 163 A mayden .. Blysnande whyt watz hyr bleaunt. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 879 A mere mantyle..Of a broun bleeaunt enbrouded ful ryche. *a* 1400 *Alexander* (Stev.) 167 A blewe bleaunt obove brade him all over.

Bleb (bleb), *sb.* Also 7 **blebb**. [app. like BLOB and BLUBBER, from the action of making a bubble with the lips. In relation to *blob*, *bleb* expresses a smaller swelling; cf. *top*, *tip*, etc.]

1. A blister or small swelling on the skin; also a similar swelling on plants.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 319 Wingals..be little swellings like blebs or bladders, on either side the joynt. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 174 The blebs or blisters we find on the leaves of many Trees and Shrubs. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 228 Blebs may occur in the place of vesicles.

fig. 1651 MORE *Enthus. Triumph* (1656) 180 You blebs of venery, you bags of filth!

2. A bubble of air in water, glass, or other substance at some time fluid.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 165/2 Dancing blebs and bubbles in the water. 1716 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 447 The Lens ought to be .. without Veins or Blebs. 1861 FURNIVALL *San Graal* (Roxb.) Pref. 8 A .. green vessel .. showing by a bleb in it that it was of glass.

3. A vesicular body.

1775 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 15 *note*, The cell-like divisions..are only a row of single blebs of pith. — CLAYTON *ibid.* 105 From the surface oozes out a gum in round blebs. 1880 J. E. BURTON *Handbk. Midwives* § 38. 25 The ovum, or egg, is at first a little bladder, or bleb.

Bleb, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To furnish with blebs.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 84 While big drops .. bleb the withering hay with pearly gems.

Bleberry, obs. form of BLAEBERRY.

Blebby (bleˑbi), *a.* Full of blebs or bubbles.

1754 LEWIS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 687 The mass, when cold..appeared very porous, blebby, of a dull grey colour. 1880 DANA *Mineral.* 431 [It] fuses to a white blebby glass.

Blec(c'en, obs. f. BLESS *v.*[1]

Blecere, var. form of BLECHURE.

† **Bleche,** *v. Obs.* [a. north.F. *blechier* = OF. *blecier* (mod. *blesser*, whence the later BLESS *v.*[2]) to wound.] *trans.* To wound, hurt, injure.

1340 *Ayenb.* 40 Sacrilege is huanne me breȝ, oþer blecheþ, .. þe holy þinges. *Ibid.* 147 Huanne me smit þane uot: þe mouþ zayþ, þou me blechest.

Bleche, -er, obs. forms of BLEACH, -ER.

† **Blechure.** *Obs.* Also 5 **blecere**. [a. ONF. *blecheüre*, OF. *bleceüre*, (modF. *blessure*), wound, from *blechier*, *blecier*, *blesser* to wound: see BLECHE.] A wound.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 109/4 Thys hurte and blechure of thys peple. *Ibid.* 303/4 In al oure hurtes, blechures and sores. *c* 1500 *Partenay* 3572 Without hurt or blecere any.

Bleck, *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also **blek**(e, **blecke**. [The OE. *blæc* looks like the adj. *blæc*, BLACK, used subst. If so, ME. *blek*(*e* must be unrepresented in OE., and correspond to ON. *blek* ink (Sw. *bläck*, Da. *blæk* ink), OTeut. type **blakjo*(*m*, f. **blak-* BLACK.]

1. Black fluid substance; *spec.* ink (*obs.*); a preparation used by curriers and shoemakers for blackening leather (also called *bletch*, *blatch*, *bleach*) (*obs.*); black grease round an axle or other revolving part. *north. dial.*

[*c* 970 K. EADGAR *Canons* (*Anc. Laws* II. 244) We lærað þæt hi .. habban blæc and bocfell to heora gerædnessum. *a* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 164 *Incaustum vel atramentum*, blæc.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 39 Bleke [1499 blecke], *atramentum*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 34 Blek, *attramen*, *attramentum*. *c* 1505 DUNBAR *'This Nycht in my Slcip'* vii, 'Fy,' quod the Feynd, 'thou [sowttar] sairis of blek, Go clenge the clene, and cum to me.' 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 47 Blecke, bleche, *atramentum*. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Bleck*, the dirty-looking oil or grease at the axle of a cart-wheel. 1876 in *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.* 1877 in *Holderness Gloss.*, etc.

2. Soot or smut, a particle of soot. (Still *Sc.*)

c 1590 A. HUME *Ep. G. Moncrief*, The Censor is impropre to correck, That in himself has ony kinde of bleck.

3. a. A blackamoor. **b.** A blackguard. *mod.Sc.*

4. *Comb.*, as **† Bleck-fat** (=*vat*), **blek-pot**, a vessel for holding 'bleck.'

1468 *Medulla Gram.* in *Cath. Angl.* 34 *Atramentarium*, an ynkhorne or a blek pot. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 34 Blek potte, *attramentorium*. 1562 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 156 In a litill house, stocks of a bedde and bleckfatts.

Bleck, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **blekkyn,** 5–6 **blek.** *Pa. t.* 6 *Sc.* **blekkit.** [App. f. *blek* BLECK *sb.*: but cf. the parallel BLETCH *v.*, of which this may be the northern form, going back to an OE. **blęccan*:—OTeut. **blakjan*, f. **blako-* BLACK.]

1. *trans.* To make black; *esp.* to blacken with ink, soot, tar, or the like. Still in *north. dial.*

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxx. 30 My skin is bleckid up on me. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 39 Blekkyn wythe bleke [1499 blackyn with blecke], *atramento*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 47 To blecke, bletch, *nigrare*. 1646 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 440 It was his comfort on his death-bed that he never blecked nor disfigured the well-favoured face of the Kirk of Scotland. *Mod. Sc.* How hae ye blekkit yeir face?

2. To enter or inscribe with ink; to write.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 311 Thus told I youre tax, thus ar my bokys blekyt. *c* 1570 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 340 Not all the paper of this towne, And blek[k]it baith vnder and abone, May had the half that he hes done.

3. *fig.* To blacken morally, to make or declare guilty; to defile. (Still *dial.*)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 211 Boþe partis ben bleckid with þis synne. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 715 Quhither or nocht he wes thairof to blek. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 139 Syn .. that fylis and blekkis our saulis.

¶ 4. Here perhaps representing ON. *blekkja* 'to impose upon, deceive,'=OE. *blęncan* to BLENCH.

1573 *Sege Edinb. Cast.* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 307 Sen ye are wairned, I wald not ye were blekkit.

† Ble·ckert. *Obs.* [Evidently containing BLECK *sb.*: cf. *bleck-fatt, bleck-pot.*]

1562 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 152 A bleckert vjs. viijd. iij coldrons and a kettill xxxiijs. iiijd. 1588 *Inv. T. Atkinson, Kendal*, Itm a bleckart iiijs.

Bled, bledd(e, blede: see BLEED.

Bledder(e, obs. form of BLADDER.

† Blede. *Obs.* [OE. *blóed, bléd* (*bléd*) str. fem. 'flower, blossom, fruit'=OHG. *bluot*, MHG. *bluot* pl. *blüete*, Ger. *blüte*:—OTeut. **blôdi-z* fem. root *blō-* in BLOW, BLOOM, etc.; cogn. with Olr. *blá-th*, L. *flō-s.*] A flower, blossom; fruit.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 17 Yfel þonne treow yfle westmas *vel* blæd bereþ. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 228 Ȝenim þreo croppan laures bleda. *c* 1205 LAY. 28832 Þa bleden [*c* 1250 bledes] norð comen. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1042 He is wod þat soweþ his sed Þar never gras ne springþ ne bled. *a* 1300 *Hymn Virg.* in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 256 Of þe sprong þeô edi blede þe holi gost hire on þe seuȝ.

Bledsed, -sung, obs. forms of BLESSED, -ING.

Blee (blī). *arch.* Forms: 1 **blío, blíoh, bléo(h,** 1–4 **bleo,** (3 **blo**), 3–9 **ble,** 4–7, 9 **blee,** (6 **bleye**). [OE. *bléo* (*bléoh*, after *féoh*) str. neut.= OS. *blí*, OFris. *blî, blie,* north.Fris. *bläy*:—OTeut. **blíjo-*(*m* colour, hue. (Not connected with BLAE, BLUE.) A purely poetical word in ME., which gradually became obs. in the course of the 16th or early in the 17th c. (not in Shakspere); but being frequent in ballads and metrical romances, it has been used by one or two modern poets. Cf. dial. BLY, thought by some to be a survival of *ble.*]

1. Colour, hue. *arch.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xv, Ne seolocenra hrægla mid mistlicum bleowum hi ne ȝimdon. *a* 1000 *Metr. Boeth.* xxxi. 7 Habbaþ blioh and fær þu ungelice. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Numb.* xi. 7 Hwites bleos swa cristalla. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 749 A water of loðlic ble. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 76 As bliwe as ble of ynde. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 458 In armes bryght of ble. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* Ded. 9 Greene, Red, Yellow, Blew, Of sundry blee; more sad, or light, in graine. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 57 The captain, young Lord Leigh, with his eyes so grey of blee.

2. Colour of the face, complexion; visage. *arch.*

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 9 Hire bleo bigon to blakien. *c* 1240 *Wohunge* 269 Ȝif hit to þi blisfule bleo mihte beo euenet. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 212 Her ble more blaȝt þen whallez-bon. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 259, I will no more be abasshed For blenke of thy blee. *a* 1500 (*MS. 16th c.*) *Chester Pl.* II. 187 Wher is my bleye that was so brighte? 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 100 Who nothing loues in woman, but her blee. 1615 T. ADAMS *Spirit. Navig.* 42 Of a fresher blee than Daniel. ?*a* 1700 *Lovers' Quarrel* 2 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 253 Ladies that been so bright of blee. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 715 His daughter bright of blee.

† 3. *transf.* Appearance, form. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Salomon & Sat.* (1848) 144 Hu moniges bleos bið ðæt deofol. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1988 Where that Merlin dede him se In o day in thre ble.

Bleea, -berry, dial. var. of BLAE, -BERRY.

Bleeaunt, variant of BLEAUNT, *Obs.*, a tunic.

Bleeche, -er, etc., obs. forms of BLEACH, -ER.

Bleed (blīd), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **bled.** Forms: 1 **blédan,** 3–5 **blede** (6 *Sc.* **bleid, blead, bleth**), 7 **bleede,** 6– **bleed.** *Pa. t.* 1 **blédde,** 2–5 **bledde,** 3 **blede,** 3–5 **bledd,** 7 **bleeded,** 3– **bled.** *Pa. pple.* 1–4 **bléded,** 7–8 **bleeded,** 5– **bled.** [OE. *blédan* :—OTeut. **blôdjan* to bleed (whence also ON. *blǽða*, mod.G. *bluten*), f. OTeut. **blôdo*(*m* BLOOD.]

I. *intr.*

1. To emit, discharge, or 'lose' blood; to drop, or run with, blood. Said of a person or animal, a part of the body, a wound, etc.

a 1000 *Salomon & Sat.* 144 Blédaþ ædran. *c* 1205 LAY. 7523 Þat hæfed [hæfde, 1250 heued] bledde. *c* 1300 *K. Alisaunder* 5845 His woundes bledden. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (1858) 162 Thei .. founde the Prince bledying, and the Sarasine ded. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 258 To stop his wounds, least he should bleede to death. 1607 DEKKER *Wh. Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 264 They are no common droppes when Princes bleede. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* v. 353 The wound bleeded vehemently. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 217 He fell a bleeding at the nose. 1828 SCOTT *Tales Grandf.* Ser. II. xxxvii. 153/1 Bleeding to death from the loss of his right hand.

b. The body of a murdered man was supposed to bleed afresh when the murderer approached, and thus to reveal his guilt: hence, of a crime: *to bleed*=to come to light (*obs.*).

[1591 *Murder Ld. Bourgh* (Collier) 10 Wherunto he was no sooner approched .. but his wounds bled more freshlie then when they were first giuen; whereby the people in the house .. made foorth to search, for surelie they supposed the murtherer was not farre off. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* v. 13 His fear is, lest the carkass should bleed.] *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 31 The murdering of her Marquis of Ancre will yet bleed, as some fear.

c. *The heart bleeds,* used *fig.* to express great anguish, sorrow, or pity. So *to bleed inwardly.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. Prol. 12 For whiche myn herte now right gynneth to blede. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. ii. 217, I bleed inwardly for my Lord. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 63 O my heart bleedes To thinke oth' teene that I haue turn'd you to. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 24 My heart bleeds for the poor emigrants, whose case is truly deplorable. 1860 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 349 What heart would not bleed for a beautiful woman in trouble.

2. To lose blood from severe or fatal wounds; to be severely wounded in battle, or the like; to shed one's blood or die by bloodshed.

a 1300 *Havelok* 2403 Crist þat wolde on rode blede. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 103 So comsed ihesu, Tyl he had alle hem þat he fore bledde. *a* 1400 *Sir Isumb.* 621 Wel a sevene score garte he blede. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 14044 He .. þat bled for our Syn. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 171 Cæsar must bleed for it. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 81 The Lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to day. 1787 J. BARLOW *Oration 4th July* 10 Those who bled in so glorious a field. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 349 Those who had fought and bled in the cause. *fig.* 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 1 Apr., The King's service in the meantime lies a-bleeding.

3. Of plants: To emit sap when wounded.

1674 GREW *Anat. Trunks* II. i. § 12 The Trunk or Branch of any Plant being cut, it always bleeds at both ends. *a* 1711 KEN *Blondina* Wks. 1721 IV. 526 The Trees .. When in their Stems a wound is made, In od'rous Balsam bleed away. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* xii. (1813) 160 Cutting branches or shoots in summer is apt to make them bleed as it is called.

† 4. 'To lose blood medicinally' (J.). *Obs.* (now, *To be bled.*)

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. iv. 73, I caused him bleed oftner then once. 1697 J. D. in Tutchin *Search Honesty* A ij, Goe Bleed, use Hellebore, and shave thy head.

5. *fig.* **a.** Of corn, etc. *To bleed well*: to give a large yield. *dial.*

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 143 Att such times when corne bleedes not well. 1691 RAY *N. C. Wds.* 8 Corn Bleeds well; when upon threshing it yields well. 1786 *Har'st Rig* in Chambers *Pop. Sc. Poets* 51 It should bleed weel, and mak prime food Frae 'neath the flails. 1808 in JAMIESON.

b. Of persons: To lose or part with money to an extent that is felt; to have money drawn or extorted; to 'pay through the nose' *for. colloq.*

1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* IV. i, He is vehement, and bleeds on to fourscore or an hundred. 1680 COTTON in Singer *Hist. Cards* 337 They will purposely lose some small sum at first, that they may engage him the more freely to bleed (as they call it). 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxvi, To whom he was particularly agreeable, on account of his .. bleeding freely at play. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiv, A City man, immensely rich, they say. Hang those City fellows, they must bleed. 1885 *Manchest. Even. News* 23 June 2/2 Men who give bills have to bleed for the accommodation.

6. Said of blood, etc.: To drop, flow, ooze forth.

c 1305 *Song Mercy* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 120 Myn herte blood for þe gan blede. 1713 POPE *Windsor For.* 393 For me the balm shall bleed, and amber flow.

b. with *away, into*: To pass by bleeding.

1595 SHAKS. *John* V. iv. 24 Retaining but a quantity of life, Which bleeds away, euen as a forme of waxe Resolueth from his figure 'gainst the fire. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 401 This wound, whence so much precious wealth did bleed forth. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* IV. ii. 517 If the good that is in him will get into men's bosoms, it must bleed into them.

7. With cognate obj.: To emit as blood.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16775 For þe mikel blod he bled. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 320 Of his blode þat he bledde on Rode. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 233/3 Hys hede was al to brused and bledde moche blood. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 759 Roapy Gore, he from his Nostrils bleeds.

b. *transf.* of other liquids.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* V. ii. 96 Shee did (with an Alas) I would faine say, bleed Teares; for I am sure, my heart wept blood. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 331 Nectarous humour..such as Celestial Spirits may bleed. 1763 CHURCHILL *Proph. Famine* Poems I. 119 And the grape bleed a nectar yet unknown. 1850 B. TAYLOR *On Leav. Californ.* (1866) 273 Thy tawny hills shall bleed their purple wine.

8. *fig.* To appear bleeding, to be as red as blood.

1833 BROWNING *Pauline* 17 Her .. lips which bleed Like a mountain berry.

II. *trans.*

9. To draw or let blood from, *esp.* surgically.

c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 686 For at the justyng wolde y bene.. My body for to blede. *c* 1500 *Spirit. Remed.* in Halliw. *Nugæ P.* 67 For us thou letteste thy breste be bled. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 102 Her Husband was Bleeded by an Apothecaries order. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 197 That, from a patriot..Have bled and purg'd me to a simple vote. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 177 As he was perfectly well he was but slightly bled.

10. To draw or extort money from. *colloq.* Cf. 5 b.

1680 COTTON in Singer *Hist. Cards* 343 When they intend to bleed a coll to some purpose .. they always fix half a score packs of cards before. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxviii, By Jove, sir, you've bled that poor woman enough.

11. Naut. *To bleed the buoys*: to let the water out.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* vi, 'And, Mr. Chucks, recollect this afternoon that you bleed all the buoys.' Bleed the boys! thought I, what can that be for?

† 12. To make bloody, to smear with blood.

1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) I. 309 Sir Tristram he bled both the upper sheet, and the nether sheet, and pillows.

Bleeder (blī·dəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER[1].]

1. One who draws blood.

1788 H. WATSON in *Med. Commun.* II. 276 These accidents .. seldom hurt the reputation of the bleeder. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 226 Submits to the scythe of the gentle bleeder Time. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxi, The bleeders and cuppers came.

2. *Med.* A person subject to hæmophilia, i.e. disposed by natural constitution to bleed.

1803 OTTO *Med. Repos.* VI. 3 Some persons..suppose they can distinguish the bleeders .. even in infancy. 1884 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* in *Standard* 4 Apr. 3/5 Free blood in the knee-joints of a bleeder.

Bleeding (blī·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BLEED + -ING[1].]

1. The flowing or dropping of blood (from a wound, etc.); hæmorrhage.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 849 Thou shalt feele as well the blood of me As thou hast felt the bleeding of Tisbe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXXVI. (1495) 693 Powder of drye roses staunchyth bledynge at the nose. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 309 Bleeding of the person slaine, at the presence of the murtherer. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* (1860) Pref. 15 He .. applied some lint to stop the bleeding.

b. Of plants: The emission of sap (from a wound). Also *attrib.*, as in *bleeding-season.*

1674 GREW *Anat. Trunks.* II. i. § 8 The Bleeding of Plants ..properly enough expresses, The eruption of the Sap out of any Vessels. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 161 The Bleeding of the Vine. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 677 The phenomenon known as the 'bleeding' of wood cut in the winter.

2. Drawing or 'letting' of blood. Also *attrib.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 38 Bledynge, *sanguinacio, flebotomia. Ibid.* 39 Bledynge yryn, *flebotomium.* 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* M j, What is bledyng or blode lettynge. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. XII. 647 His Physician resolv'd upon a Bleeding. *c* 1783 W. STARK in *Med. Commun.* I. 383 Bleeding is the appropriated remedy for a cough. 1837 HOGG *Ettr. Shep. Tales* III. 35 The butcher came up with his bleeding-knife.

fig. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. Spain & Port.* 427 This bleeding is more dreadful, because the Holy Office is the bleeder. 1850 ALISON *Hist. Europe* II. viii. § 54 In the language of the times .. a new bleeding was required for the state.

Bleeding, *ppl. a.* [f. BLEED + -ING[2].]

1. Losing or emitting blood, or *transf.* sap.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 118 Bledinde mon is grislich. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. XXII. (1495) 129 A bledynge wounde. 1703 ROWE *Ulysses* IV. i. 1706 That poor bleeding King. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 45 Thistles .. cut close to the ground, are destroyed by scattering soaper's ashes over the bleeding stumps.

b. Running or suffused with blood.

c 1305 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 133 Bounden .. in bledyng bondes. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 304 Whose sonnes lye scattered on the bleeding ground.

2. *fig.* **a.** Full of anguish from suffering, deep pity, or compassion.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 38 These bleeding words she gan to say. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. xlii. § 2 With bleeding hearts. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxi. (1647) 189 Calamities that challenge a bleeding eye. 1687 N. N. *Old Popery*, Compassionate and Bleeding Thoughts. 1713 *Guardian* No. 31 (1756) I. 134 All those good-natured offices that could have been expected from the most bleeding pity.

b. *metaphor. Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 153 Experience for me many bulwarkes builded Of proofs new bleeding. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. v. 387 Cruelty..of which they every day received fresh and bleeding evidence.

3. *fig.* and *transf.* Said of nations devastated by war or the like, etc. Also, as in BLEED 5 b.

1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* IV. i, This is the Folly of a bleeding Gamester. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. v. 537 The relief of bleeding and miserable Ireland. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 503 The bleeding condition of Ireland. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* I. i. 9 Greece herself, bleeding and exhausted after her efforts in the War of Liberation.

4. quasi-*adv.* (Cf. 2 b.)

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. ii. 80 So they were bleeding new my Lord, there's no meet like 'em.

5. *Comb.* **bleeding-heart,** the popular name for several plants; *e.g.* the Wallflower (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*), the *Aristotelia pedunculatis, Colocasia esculenta* of the Sandwich Islands, *Dicentra formosa*, and a variety of Cherry (Miller); **bleeding root**=BLOOD-ROOT.

1714 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 64 The root call'd the Bleeding Root, curing the Jaundies. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 24.

Bleer(e, Bleet, obs. forms of BLEAR, BLITE.

Bleez, obs. pa. t. of BLOW *v.*[1]

Bleeze, Sc. form of BLAZE *sb.* and *v.*[1], used in all their senses. The verb is also used (by Scott) in a sense which appears to be influenced by BLAZE *v.*[2]: To declaim, talk loudly.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxv, Ye're bleezing awa about marriage. 1818 — *Rob Roy* xxvii, Ye're no to be bleezing and blasting about your master's name and mine.

Bleeze, *v.*[2] *Sc. trans.* To turn (milk) a little sour, to 'blink.' Also *intr.* Jamieson.

Bleezy (blī·zi), *a. Sc.* [cf. prec.] Affected in the eyes, as by alcoholic excitement. Jamieson has also *Bleezed*, explained as 'a little flustered.'

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* VII. vii. (1849) 282 A red face and bleezy eyes. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 622 Their faces grew red, and their eyes bleezy.

Blefede, bleft(e, pa. t. and pple. of BELEAVE *v. Obs.*, to remain.

Bleflum, obs. form of BLAFLUM, *Sc.*

Blehand, var. of BLEAUNT, *Obs.*, a tunic.

Bleib, Bleid, obs. forms of BLEB, BLEED.

Bleike, *a.* and *v.*: see BLEYKE.

Bleine, obs. form of BLAIN.

Bleinerite (blə·inĕrəit). *Min.* = BINDHEIMITE.

† **Bleise.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. ? A blay or bleak.

1598 FLORIO, *Pescherello*, a fish called a bleise.

Bleise, bleit, obs. ff. BLAZE, BLATE, BLITE.

Blek, bleke, blekk, var. BLECK. *Obs.* or *dial.*

Blek(e, obs. form of BLEAK *a.* and *v.*

Ble·llum. *Sc.* A blab or blabber.

1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 20 A bletherin, blusterin, drunken blellum.

† **Ble·ly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [A worn down form of BLETHELY.] Willingly, cheerfully.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 417 An-oþer fend þat wole blely robbe pore men. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 771 He wole not blely aspyed be.

Blemish (ble·miʃ), *v.* Forms: 4 **blemyss, -iss, -ess, -ysch, -ysh,** 4–5 **blensch, blench,** 5 **blemissh, -esh, -ysch,** 5–6 **blemyssh(e,** 6– **blemish.** *Pa. t.* and *pple.* **blemished,** in 4 **blemest(e, -yst,** 5 **blemschyd,** 6– **blemisht.** [a. OF. *blemiss-*, extended stem of *blemir* (also *blesmir, blaismir*, in Pr. *blasmar, blesmar*) to render livid or pale, f. *blaisme, blesme, bléme* 'livid, pale,' of uncertain origin: see Diez, Littré. The syncopated forms *blemschyd, blensch*, caused partial confusion with BLENCH: see senses 2, 5.]

† **1.** To hurt, damage, do physical damage or injury to, deface. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1421 Wine..Breyþed vppe in to his brayn & blemyst his mynde. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2471 Bihuld aboute on his bodi 3if it blenched were. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2578 He þet es blemeste with þis brade brande. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxiii. 249 Such holdes and castellys, as the Scottis by theyr warrys had blemysshed and apayred. *Ibid.* VII. 386 The towne of Boston was greatly blemysshed with fyre. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. XXXV. L iij, Blemishing all the .. lines .. drawen with black lead or such like, that you maye easely put oute or rase awaye. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 129 He cut off his tail..Being demanded why he so blemished his beast, etc.

† **2.** To dim or darken (the eye-sight). *Obs.*

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 39 Blenschyn [1499 blemysshen], *obfusco.* 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) IV. x. 173 They blemysshe theyr eye in lokynge ayenst the sonne. 1526 *Pilg. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 297 My corporal eye..shall be blemysshed or derked by the reason of the lyght. ?1677 *Lover's Quar.* 82 The salt tears blemished his eye.

3. To mar, spoil, or injure the working of.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 14 Pité blemeshithe the swerd of rightewisnes. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 261 Ye do blemish the annunciation of the Lords death till he come. 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 338 That the people be not .. troubled .. nor the peace blemished. 1635 WENTWORTH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 276 III. 282 To overthrowe or at least to blemishe the proceedings. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 253 An expedient, which though blemished in the execution, was itself reasonable and prudent.

† **b.** To disconcert, put out. Cf. BLENCH *v.*[1] 5.

1544 BALE *Chron. Sir J. Oldcastell* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 264 At this, the archbishopp and hys companye were not a lytle blemyshed.

4. To impair or mar the beauty, soundness, or perfection of; to damage.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 223 Alle blemyshed is thi ble. 1530 PALSGR. 457/1, I blemysshe, I hynder or hurte the beautye of a person. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 128 These eyes could not endure yᵗ beauties wrack, You should not blemish it, if I stood by. *c* 1746 HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* I. 183 Without blemishing their Beauty, or altering their Nature.

b. To impair morally or ideally; to sully, stain, spoil.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 178 Coveitise of wickede preestis blemyshiþ hem. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. i. § 3 Let not the faith..be blemished with partialities. 1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* 2 That the extraction of your freedom may no ways blemish it. 1735 OLDYS *Raleigh* Wks. 1829 I. 270 Nothing .. that might blemish reputation. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* (1883) II. xx. 163 The admixture of ruffianism which blemishes most loafers.

c. To cast a slur upon, asperse, defame, discredit, disable. *Obs.* exc. in *Law.*

1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* xlvii. 18 Ne with here tungys blemysch my name. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 394 To blemish and reproch so many. 1649 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 341 Blemish not a man that is innocent. 1699 DRYDEN *To J. Driden* 31 Not that my verse would blemish all the fair. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. 331 Anything that would .. blemish the management of the treasury. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 291 Whether a man should be permitted to blemish himself, by pleading his own insanity.

† **5.** *intr.* To turn pale, change colour, blench. (Cf. mod.F. *blêmir.*) *Obs. rare.* Cf. BLENCH *v.*[2]

1530 PALSGR. 457/1, I blemysshe, I chaunge colour .. Sawe you nat howe he blemysshed at it.

6. A hunting term: see quot. and cf. BLEMISH *sb.* 4.

1575 TURBERV. *Venery* 104 Blemishing against or over the slot or viewe of the deare. 1792 W. OSBALDISTON *Brit. Sportsm., Blemish*, a hunting term, used when the hounds or beagles, finding where the chase has been, make a proffer to enter but return.

Blemish (ble·miʃ), *sb.* Also 6 **blemysh,** **bleamish(e.** [f. the vb.]

1. Physical defect or disfigurement; a stain. (Used *spec.* of the mark of injury to a horse, as the scar of a broken knee.)

1535 COVERDALE *Tob.* xi. 13 Then beganne the blemysh to go out of his eyes, like as it had bene the whyte szkynne of an egg. — *Lev.* ix. 3 A calf and a shepe, both .. without blemysh [WYCLIF, wemme, wem; 1611 blemish]. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 97 Face spots, or blemishes, anoint with the iuice of the roots. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 34 Speaking thicke (which Nature made his blemish). 1718 *Freethinker* No. 37. 270 One never sees the least Blemish of ink upon his Nails. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 500 Nothing hides a blemish so completely as cloth of gold.

2. *transf.* A defect, imperfection, flaw, in any object, matter, condition, or work.

1555 *Fardle Facions* I. i. 23 A moste blessed life without bleamishe of wo. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 8 Some imperfections and blemishes may be noted in the setting foorth of it. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlv. 244 The minor critic..hunts for blemishes. 1863 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* (ed. 2) Pref. 5 The work has now received a careful revision, and it is hoped that .. such blemishes are removed. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 222 The divine light is without blemish.

3. *fig.* A moral defect or stain; a flaw, fault, blot, slur.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 64 A blemysshe, which semeth to disteyne all his vertues. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 796 A bleamishe in ones good name. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 27 No blemish vnto any Gentleman to serue as a common souldier in the Captaines squadron. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 341 He gine no blemish to her Honor, none. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* i. 51 Some abuses are .. rather blemishes than sinnes. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 681 If they find Some stain or blemish in a name of note.

† **4.** *Venery.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1575 TURBERV. *Venery* 94 The same huntsman shall go backe to his blemishes immediately. *Ibid.* 114 Blemishes .. are the markes which are left to knowe where a deare hath gone in or out. 1627 TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (1630) I. 93/1 Blemishes, Sewelling, Anant-laye, Allaye, Relaye .. and a thousand more such Vtopian fragments of confused Gibberish. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 90 in BAILEY.

Blemished (ble·miʃt), *ppl. a.* Also 6– **blemisht.** [f. BLEMISH *v.* + -ED.] Damaged or disfigured; marred by defect, flaw, or stain; spoiled.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 39 Blemschyde [1499 blemysshed], *obfuscatus. a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 25 She might not for shame shewe her visage, it was so foule blemished. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 122 The corruption of a blemisht Stock. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 8 No blind or blemished person might come. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* V. (1875) 222 He died and has left a blemished name.

Blemisher (ble·miʃəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] He who or that which blemishes.

1423 JAMES I *King's Q.* cxl, He that suld of hir gude fame Be blamischere. 1594 GREENE *Look. Glasse* (1861) 124 Nocturnal cares, ye blemishers of bliss. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 5 A great darkener and blemisher of the internal glory and beauty of the mind.

Blemishing (ble·miʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb BLEMISH; physical or moral impairment.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* V. xiv. (1483) 109 Withouten blemysshynge. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 120 Wyth out blemyssyng of my virgynyte. 1645 TOMBES *Anthropol.* 2 Evill .. tending to the .. blemishing of the Christian profession. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Abatement*, [In heraldry] Diminution, is the blemishing any part by adding a stain or mark of diminution.

Ble·mishing, *ppl. a.* That blemishes.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 502 Blemishing deformities. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gypsy* I. 89 Fedalma's soul Was free from blemishing purpose.

Blemishless (ble·miʃlĕs), *a.* [f. BLEMISH + -LESS.] Without blemish.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* 429 Our blemishlesse God. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* 154 Spotless, blemishless, eternal.

Blemishment (ble·miʃmĕnt). [f. BLEMISH + -MENT.] Damage, injury; flaw; impairment.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. II. 36 For dread of blame and honours blemishment. 1640–4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 96 To the great dishonour of this Kingdom, and blemishment to the Government thereof. 1884 *Law Times* 1 Mar. 322/2 That a man should allege..he was not of sane memory in blemishment of himself.

Blemmatrope (ble·mătrōup). [f. Gr. βλέμμα look, glance, f. βλέπειν to look + τρόπος turning, f. τρέπειν to turn.] 'An apparatus for illustrating the various positions of the eye' (*Catal. Sci. Appar. S. Kensington*, 1876).

† **Ble·mmere.** *Obs. rare.* ? A plumber.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3644 Mony werkemen he sette to amende þat chirche .. & masonus & carpenters & blemmeres also.

† **Blench,** *sb. Obs.* Also (in sense 1) 3–4 **blenk, blenc.** [f. BLENCH *v.*[1] Cf. BLENK *sb.*[2]]

1. A trick, stratagem. *To do* or *make a blenk* or *blench*: to play a trick.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 378 He [the fox] haveþ mid him blenches 3arewe. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 307 Hope maketh fol man ofte blenkes. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1201 Þe kyng .. a counsayl hym takes..A blench for to make. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 274 Þe Scottis now þei þenk of gile..How þei mot do a blenk tille Edward & hise. 1340 *Ayenb.* 130 And uerliche makeþ his blench.

2. A turning of the eyes aside, a side glance. *rare.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CX, Most true it is, that I haue lookt on truth Asconce and strangely: But by all aboue, These blenches gaue my heart an other youth.

Blench, *a.*, Sc. form of BLANCH *a.*, where see *Blench-farm*, etc.

Blench (blenʃ), *v.*[1] Forms: 2–3 **blenchen,** 3 (**blinche**), 3–5 **blenche,** 4– **blench.** *Pa. t.* 3–4 **bleinte,** 4 **bleynte, blynchid,** 4–5 **blent.** [A word or series of words of very obscure history. Sense 1 is evidently:—OE. *blęncan* to deceive, cheat = ON. *blekkja* (:—*blenkja*) to impose upon, which point to an OTeut. type **blankjan*, assumed to be the causal of a strong **blinkan* to BLINK; but, as no trace of the latter occurs in early times, the origin of *blęncan* is thus left uncertain. The northern form was BLENK, q.v. The sense-development is involved, from confusion of *blenk* and *blink*, of *blench* and *blanch*, prob. also of the pa. t. *blent* with *blent* pa. t. of BLEND *v.*[1], and other causes: little can be done at present except to exhibit the senses actually found in use.] To cheat, elude, turn aside. Related to BLENK and BLINK.

† **1.** *trans.* To deceive, cheat. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Be monna mòde* 33 (Gr.) Wrenceð he and blenceð. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 55 Abuten us he is for to blenchen. [*c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* VI. 2483 Let no blyndnes you blenke.]

2. *intr.* To start aside, so as to elude anything; to swerve, 'shy'; to flinch, shrink, give way.

c 1205 LAY. 1460 Corineus bleinte. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 242 Þe horse þet is scheouh, & blencheð nor one scheadewe. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 170 Ich am war, and can well blenche. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 226 Ther with al he bleynte and cride A! 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii, [Rays that] passeth not alwey forþe ryȝte, but blencheþ [1582 swarue] sum wheþer of þe streite wey. *c* 1500 *Partenay* 4268 Apart Gaffray .. Somwhat blent, the stroke .. passing by With hym noght mette. 1553 BALE *Gardiner's Obed.* C vij. He obeyeth truly, which .. blenchet not out of the waye of Goddes commaundementes. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. v. 5 Hold you euer to our speciall drift, Though sometimes you doe blench from this to that As cause doth minister. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *False One* IV. iv, Art thou so poor to blench at what thou hast done? 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xii, Foul fall him that blenches first. 1876 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. xi. 262, I blench and withdraw on this side and on that.

† **b.** Of a ship: To turn or heel over. *Obs.*

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1411 Þe schup bigan to blenche.

3. *trans.* To elude, avoid, shirk; to flinch from; to blink. [The first quot. perhaps in form belongs rather to BLINK.]

[*c* 1300 *Beket* 2184 He nas noȝt the man that wolde: his heved enes withdrawe, Ne fonde for to blinche a strok.] 1663 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 142 He now blenched what before..he affirmed to me. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. v. 100 Will not suffer me to blench his merits.

† **4.** *trans.* To turn aside or away (the eyes). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Roland* 402 He kest up his browes & blenchid his eye. [*c* 1400 *Melayne* 570.] See BLENK *v.* 3.

† **5.** *trans.* To disconcert, foil, put out, turn aside. Cf. BLENK *v.* 4. *Obs.*

[*a* 1400. See BLENK *v.* 4.] 1485 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* IV. xxxiii. (1527) 181 The enemyes were blente thrugh goddes myghte. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 16 Heere perchanse M. Cope may blench me, in replieing that *Anguis* may be construed generallie. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall*, Carrying vp great trusses of hay before them to blench the defendants sight & dead their shot. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Wks.* (1844) VIII. 122 Being blenched in his right course by the shadow.

6. *intr.* Of the eyes: To lose firmness of glance, to flinch, quail. [The first quot. may belong to 2.]

[*c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 215 This royal bridde .. Blenchithe never for al the cliere light.] 1775 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. II. 404 That glaring and dazzling influence at which the eyes of eagles have blenched. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* II. v. (1862) 150 His eyes seemed to blench before her still fixed gaze.

Blench, *v.*[2] [A variant of BLANCH *v.*[1] (The confusion is partly phonetic, as in BLANCH, BLENCH *a.*; partly of sense, since, with fear, the cheeks *blanch*, the eyes *blench.*)]

1. *intr.* To become pale.

1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 26 Where the vexed rubies blench in death, Beneath yon lips and balmy breath. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* 286 That little foot page he blenched with fear.

2. *trans.* To whiten, make pale. *rare.*

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 3) 16/1 The northern tribes Whom ceaseless snows and starry winters blench.

Blench, *v.*[3], obs. variant of BLEMISH q. v.

Blencher (blenʃəɹ). [f. BLENCH *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

†**1.** A person or thing employed to turn or frighten away, *e.g.* a scarecrow: in *Hunting*, one placed to turn the deer from going in particular directions. Cf. BLANCHER[2]. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxiii. (1883) 247 The good husbande .. settethe up cloughtes or thredes, whiche some call.. blenchars .. to feare away birdes. 1575 TURBERV. *Venery* 192 To set up bleinchers or sewels (which are white papers). *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr.* II. i. 8/2 Hurt those That stand but by as blenchers.

2. One who blenches or flinches.

1873 MORRIS *Love is enough* 55 No blencher in battle.

Blenching (blenʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb BLENCH: †a. Turning to one side, swerving, shying; †b. turning away of the eyes (? blinking, winking); c. flinching, quailing, loss of courage.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 8, I stonde still, withoute blenching of min eye. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. v. (1495) 32 Angels .. beholde streyght .. in god .. wythout blenchynge of theyr eyen. *Ibid.* XII. xxxix. (1495) 436 The reremous fleeth in the eue tyde wyth brekynge and blenchynge and swyfte meuynge. 1868 DORAN *Saints & Sin.* II. 186 He saw without blenching the rope by which he was to be strangled.

Blenching, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Causing the eyes to turn away or flinch.

1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* Poems (1850) I. 186 Let him now hurl his blenching lightnings down. — *Grief* ibid. I. 326 Under the blenching, vertical eye-glare Of the absolute Heavens.

Blenchingly *adv.* = *blanchingly*: see BLENCH *v.*[2]

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 476 This mask of me (Against which, years have beat thus blenchingly With their rains !)

Blencorn, var. of BLEND-CORN: see BLEND *sb.* 2.

†**Blend,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **blendan,** 2–4 **blenden,** 3–5 **blende,** 4–6 **blend.** *Pa. t.* 1–3 **blende,** 4 **blent**(e. *Pa. pple.* 1–4 **blend,** 3–4 **i-blend,** 4 **blende,** 4–5 **i-blent, blente,** 5 **i-blende, blended,** 3–7 **blent,** 6–7 *arch.* **y-blent.** [Com. WGer.: OE. *blęndan* = OFris. *blenda*, OS. **blendan* (MDu. *blenden*), OHG. *blentan* (MHG., mod. G. *blenden*):—OTeut. type **blandjan* 'to make blind,' a factitive verb apparently formed with ablaut upon the adj. *blind*-, since no trace is found of a strong vb. *blindan*. See BLIND. (The pa. t. *blent* coincided with that of *blench*; whence some confusion in sense 1 b.)]

1. *trans.* To make blind: a. permanently.

? *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1036 Man hine blende, and hine swa blindne brohte to ðam munecon. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 48 Ich habbe i-blend men. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Milleres T.* 622 With that strook he was almost i-blent.

b. temporarily, *e.g.* with bright light: To dazzle.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXVIII. v, Se dæʒ blent .. hiora eaʒan. 1297 R. GLOUC. 407 Þe smoke .. him ssolde boþe stenche and blende. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 502 And thorw the liʒte..lucifer was blent. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* Wks. I. 236 A virgin ffayre and gent That hath our yees blent. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iii. 35 The swownd which him did blend. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XII. lxxxvi, What hath thy eiesight blent?

2. *fig.* To blind the understanding, judgement, or moral sense; to 'throw dust in the eyes' of.

c 1200 ORMIN 4525 Grediȝnesse..blendeþþ manness heorrte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 819 (Gött.) Þe feind had adam blent. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ℙ 603 Envye blendith the hert of a man. 1450 MYRC 370 Thus wyth the fende he ys I-blende. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 155 Ah foolish boy, that is with loue yblent. 1591 — *Virgil's Gnat.* xxxix, Feare and yre Had blent so much his sense.

3. To put out of sight, hide, conceal.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ii, Under coloure was the treason blente.

Blend (blend), *v.*[2] Forms: 3–4 **blend-en,** 5–7 **blende,** 4– **blend,** (5 **blynde,** 5–6 **blenne,** 6 **blynne, blente**). *Pa. t.* 3–5 **blend**(e, 5– **blent, blended.** *Pa. pple.* 3–5 **blend,** 4 **blende, blente,** 4– **blent,** 6– **blended,** (8 *arch.* **yblent**). [ME. *blend-en* wk. vb., appears *c* 1300, at first in northern writers. Evidently akin to BLAND *sb.* mixture, and the OE. strong vb. *bland-an*, ON. *blanda* (Sw. *blanda*, Da. *blande*) to mix: see BLAND *v.* But the ME. vb. (however the change of vowel may be explained) can hardly have been a continuation of the OE. *blandan*, since this was all but obsolete already in OE., while *blenden* was a common word from the 14th c. More probably the latter was an adoption of the ON. *blanda* (which though originally strong, had subsequently weak inflexions); the change of vowel may also have been due to the ON. sing. present *blend, blendr*: whether any association with BLEND *v.*[1] (with which it entirely coincides in forms) or other extraneous influence contributed, does not appear. But later identification with BLEND *v.*[1] is shown by the occasional use of *blynde* for this verb also. The 16th c. *blenne* was either phonetic, like the converse *len, lend*, or deduced from the pa. pple. *blend.*]

I. *trans.*

1. To mix, to mingle: a. things material; b. things immaterial. *Obs.* exc. as in d, or with some colouring from the other senses (esp. 4).

a. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16768 Vinegre & gall þe jews blend. *Ibid.* 18019 (Gött.) Aisel hane i blend wid gall. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3492 To se .. the blode .. blent with the erthe. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 50 Grynde tansy, þo iuse owte wrynge, To blynde with þo egges. 1530 PALSGR. 457/2 Wyll you blenne wyne and ale togyther? 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* B vij, Putte therin .. whyte Lead and Common Salt, and blynne them well together. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 394 These beeing dried in the Sun .. they vse to blend with bean floure. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. ix. § 3 (1734) 208 Opiates .. blended with small proportion of..Aromatick Medicines.

b. *c* 1400 *Pes may stond* (Turnb. 1843) 155 Were luf and charite with hus blend. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 108 Þat blaberyng are wiþ oþes blent.

†**c.** To mingle with a company or crowd. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 385 In blysse I se þe blybely blent. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 1010/1 These backesliders yᵉ hane beene blended amongest vs. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 6. 39 We are blended with the Nobility.

d. To mix (sorts of spirits, tea, wines, etc.), so as to produce a certain quality.

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* II. (1847) 82 All mashers, minglers of wyne in the nighte Brewinge so blendinge agaynste daye lighte. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 25 [Vintners] make of one hogshead almost two .. by mixing and blenting one with another, and infusing other liquor. *Ibid.* 28 To intermix and blente the good and naughtie wooll together. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Sept. 6/2 A number of brands (varied by the blending of the tobaccos).

†**2.** To mix or stir up (a liquid); hence sometimes, to render turbid, pollute, spoil, destroy; sometimes, to agitate, trouble: to disturb (joy, peace, beauty, weather).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13767 Þar-in was won for to descend Angels þe water for to blend. 1384 CHAUCER *Truth* 4 Prees hathe envye and wele is blent over al. *c* 1593 SPENSER *Sonn.* lxii, These stormes, which now his beauty blend, Shall turn to calmes. 1594 GREENE *Look. Glasse* (1874) 137 When mildest wind is loth to blend the peace. *Ibid.* (1861) 124 My Hesperus by cloudy death is blent. 1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 65 Thy sap by course of time is blent.

†**b.** Applied (according to ancient physiology) to disturbance or agitation of the blood (from its supposed normal state of rest): *pass.* and *intr.* To rush, flow; also *active*, To shed. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17333 Pilate was þar, his blod was blend, Quen he wessen had his hend. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2371 Alle þe blode of his brest blende in his face. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 225 To be in payn thus broght, Thi blessid blode to blende.

3. To mingle intimately or closely *with*.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1330 Thy throne royall [is] with dishonour blent. 1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 95 If a testator has blended his real with his personal fund. 1800 WORDSW. *Hart-leap Well* II. xxi, Never to blend our pleasure or our pride With sorrow of the meanest thing that feels. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* lii. (1868) 405 It blent itself as an exalting memory with all her daily labours.

4. To mix (components) intimately or harmoniously so that their individuality is obscured in the product; *esp.* of qualities, properties, effects, etc.; now the most frequent *trans.* use.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 257 Tis beauty truly blent, whose red and white, Natures owne..hand laid on. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 261 Providence hath so wisely blended the benefits of this county, that .. it is defective in nothing. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 128 ℙ 11 Their Virtues are blended in their Children. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xxix, Rider and horse,—friend, foe,—in one red burial blent. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. iii. 13 In one of those wide spaces in which Modern and Ancient Rome seemed blent together. 1848 — *Harold* I. i. 4 In that beauty were blended two expressions. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 2. 610 A common persecution soon blended the Nonconformists into one.

†**5.** To mix up in the mind, regard as the same, confound *with*. *Obs. rare.*

1780 COXE *Russ. Discov.* 74 Six islands .. to the North West of the Fox Islands .. must not be blended with them.

II. *intr.*

6. To mix, mingle; *esp.* to unite intimately, so as to form a uniform or harmonious mixture.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1788 Boþe his blod & his brayn blende on þe cloþes. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 5690 Moses sagh þai dide ham wrange & sone he blende ham a-mange. *c* 1400 *Destr. of Troy* XXIV. 9642 The bloberond blode blend with the rayn. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* III. 251 Cities and desarts in one ruin blend. 1792 WORDSW. *Descr. Sk.* Poet. Wks. I. 83 All motions, sounds, and voices .. Blend in a music of tranquillity. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxviii. 18 She whose honey delights blend with a bitter annoy.

7. To pass imperceptibly into each other by assimilation or confusion of contiguous parts, esp. in reference to colour. *To blend away*: to pass away by blending.

1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* I. III Oh! ne'er did sky and water blend In such a holy sleep. 1820 IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 9 In Europe, the features and population of one country blend almost imperceptibly with those of another. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 27. 196 The distant peaks gradually blended with the white atmosphere above them. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* v. 159 The division between them, in this their leading character, blends away.

Blend, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] A blending; a mixture formed by blending various sorts or qualities (e.g. of spirits, wines, tea, tobacco, etc.).

1883 *Academy* 14 Apr. 253/2 It resembles a blend made by imitating the later style of Lever and the earlier style of Lord Beaconsfield. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Sept. 2/1 Public-houses, with flaming bills in their windows announcing .. the sale of American Blend.

†**Blend(e.** Also **bland.** Obs. pa. pple. of BLEND *v.*[2] Also used as *adj.* = BLENDED.

1300 [see BLEND *v.*[2] 2 b.] 1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 352, XXX[ti] boles of maid malt being halff bland. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 93 Take two parts straw, and one part hay, and mix it together, which is called blend fodder. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 161 The third sort of Iron .. they call blend-metall.

2. *esp.* in **blend corn, blencorn,** wheat and rye sown and grown together; **blend-water,** a urinary disease of cattle (Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753).

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 34 Vppon that ground sowe blend corne, that is both wheate and rye. 1583 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* II. (1860) 78 In bygge 8*l.* In ottes 40*s.* In blandcorne 40*s.* 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 550 You shall not lead your blend-corne so soone as you doe your cleane Wheat, or your cleane Rie. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* II A sixpenny loaf of coarse blencorn bread. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*

Blende (blend). *Min.* Also 8 **blend.** [a. Ger. *blende*, from *blenden* to deceive: so called 'because while often resembling galena, it yielded no lead' (Dana); = *blendendes erz* 'deceiving ore' (Grimm). Hence also called *pseudogalena*, and *sphalerite* from σφαλερός deceitful.] Sulphide of zinc occurring as a native crystalline mineral.

1683 [cf. BLENDY]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Blende*.. called by some mock-lead. 1780 *Specif. M. Sanderson's Patent* No. 1243. 3 Decomposed or calcined blend. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 373 Zinc is procured from blende by a similar operation. *Ibid.* 377 In the blende or supposed sulphurets of zinc. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 230 The chief ores of zinc are the sulphide or blende, etc.

b. ? Formerly used of other metallic sulphides, or worthless ores. (Cf. HORNBLENDE.)

1781 J. DILLON *Trav. Spain* 231 There is no doubt but that it is cobalt, of which that state is the blend.

Ble·nded, *ppl. a.* [f. BLEND *v.*[2] + -ED.] Mingled, intermixed.

1621 H. KING *Sermon* 26 A blended mixture of the qualities. 1656 MILTON *State Lett.* Wks. (1851) 375 The confus'd and blended havock of Fire and Sword. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 370 Flowing in one blended stream. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 175 The blended hymn of past, present, and future.

Blender (blendəɹ). One who or that which blends; an implement for blending pigments.

1872 C. KING *Sierra Nev.* x. 208 He neatly rubbed up the white and sienna with his 'blender.' 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Sept. 6/2 A blender [of tobaccos] is born not made.

Blending (blendiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The process of mixing intimately; the resulting state; a harmonious mixture.

1795 *Act. Geo. III*, civ. § 25 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 109 The blending of money belonging to different Colleges. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xlvi, A blending of all beauties. 1855 *Whitby Gloss., Blendings*, a minglement of beans and peas. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 6 (1882) 88 This blending of the two races.

Ble·nding, *ppl. a.* That blends.

1642 W. PRICE *Sermon* 41 The Text may be meant of a blending mixture in Religion. 1812 *Examiner* 30 Nov. 763/2 Gradations..soft and blending. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* iii. 50 Parted..without any blending belt of .. scrub.

Blendous (blendəs), *a. Min.* [f. BLENDE + -OUS.] Pertaining to or containing blende.

1847 in CRAIG.

Blendure (blendiŭɹ). *rare.* Blending, mixture.

1701 *Answ. P. Hurly's Vind.* 6 The blendure and conjunction of things at some distance from each other. 1806–31 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 55 The aristocratic character has been injured by a neutralizing blendure.

Blendy (blendi), *a.* [f. BLENDE + -Y.] Containing blende.

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 290 Lead oars .. taken from flinty, blendy, or mountainous places.

†**Blenge,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [cf. *blend* and *menge* to mingle.] *trans.* To mingle, mix up.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 190 Backbiting talk that flattering blabs know wily how to blenge.

Blenheim (blenəm, -im). Name of the Duke of Marlborough's house, near Woodstock, Oxfordshire; used to distinguish, a. A breed of spaniels; b. *Blenheim Orange*, a golden-coloured apple.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* II. 62 (Hoppe) A good fancy breed of 'King Charleses' or 'Blenheims.' 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life S. County* 173 In the fork of a great apple tree —a Blenheim orange—the missel-thrush has built her nest. 1882 *Garden* 13 May 321/1 The Blenheim Orange is not a good bearer when young.

†**Blenk,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 **blenken,** 4–7 **blenk.** *Pa. t.* 4 **bleynte, blenkede, blenkyt, -it, blenknyt,** 4–6 **blenked.** *Pa. pple.* 5 **blent.** [Partly the northern equivalent of BLENCH *v.*, partly the earlier equivalent of modern BLINK, presenting the etymological difficulties of both words.]

I. = BLENCH.

1. *trans.* To blind, deceive, cheat; = BLENCH 1.

a 1000 Blenceð [see BLENCH 1]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2483 Let no blyndnes you blenke.

2. *intr.* To start aside, so as to elude anything; to flinch, swerve; = BLENCH *v.*[1] 2.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 7668 [Saul] þan hent a sper scarp to stair him þoru vnto þe wau, bot dauid sagh and blenked lau [*v.r.* blenkid, blenched *bis*]. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 115 For

þise ne salle ȝe blenk, bot hold vp þer honoure. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 460 He wolde haue smiten otuwel, & he blenkte swiþe wel, And roulond smot þe stede broun.

3. *trans.* To turn aside, raise (the eyes, eyebrows); = BLENCH *v.*[1] 4.

c 1400 MELAYNE 570 He wolde noghte say 'good mornynge,' ne ones his browes blenke.

4. To cheat, disappoint, disconcert, bilk; or ? to turn aside or away. *rare.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2858 We salle blenke theire boste, for alle theire bold profire.

5. *trans.* To make pale, to blanch. Cf. BLENCH *v.*[2]

c 1400 *Melayne* 1359 A newe tydynge That blenkede all his blee. *a* 1600 *Felon Sowe Rokeby*, The Sewe .. rudely rushèd at the freer That blynkèd all his blee.

II. = the later BLINK.

6. *intr.* To shine, glitter, gleam.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 428 A nyȝt whan þou slepys .. Before þy ȝen hyt blenkys. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 799 Vp on bastel-rouez, þat blenked ful quyte. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 217 The sone .. That blenknyt on the scheldis braid. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 349 Bemes bricht blenkand on euerilk bench. 1605 in *Foxe's A. & M.* (1684) III. 942 The Sun blenks often hottest to foretel a following showr.

7. To glance, cast a glance, give a look; to look *up* (from sleep); = BLINK 3, 4 a.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3111 Þei lokede a boute & bleynte bi hinde þe busch & seiȝen. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 633 The King .. blenkit hym by And saw the twa-some. *Ibid.* VII. 293 The kyng blenkit vp hastely, And saw his man slepand him by. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 83 The Wolfe was ware, and blenked him behind. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. 326 Backwert he blent to give them knawledging. *a* 1625 JAS. I. in D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 174/1 Scarslie, but at stolen moments, having the leisure to blenk upon any paper.

Blenk, *sb.*[1] north. f. BLENCH, trick, stratagem.

† **Blenk,** *sb.*[2] *north. Obs.* [f. BLENK *v.*; now, like the vb., represented by BLINK.]

1. A sudden gleam of light.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 19648 (Fairf.) No3t a blenke mu3t he se. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ix. 113 The bricht mettell .. Quharon the son blenkis betis clere.

2. A glance of the eye; usually, a bright, cheerful glance.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 259, I will no more be abasshed for blenke of thy blee. *c* 1450 *Wisd. Sol.* in *Ratis Rav.* 21 Na wys men suld behald the bewte of women that thai be nocht tan with thar suet blenkis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 31 The ȝoung virgeins with blenkis amorus.

† **Ble·nking,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. BLENK *v.* + -ING.[1]] Glancing, blinking.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Creseide*, The swete visage and amorous blenking.

Blenne, obs. form of BLEND *v.*[2]

Blennioid (ble·niˌoid), *a.* and *sb.* **A.** *adj.* Allied to the BLENNY. **B.** *sb.* A fish of this kind

1865 *Reader* No. 110. 143/2 Fishes which resemble at first Gadoids or Blennioids.

Blenno-, blenn-, a. Gr. *βλέννο-s, βλέννα*, mucus, in which sense it is extensively used in combination in *Pathology*; as in **Blennoge·nic, Blenno·genous** *a.*, generating or producing mucus. **Ble·nnoid** *a.*, resembling mucus. **Blennorrha·gia, Blenno·rrhœa** (-rī·ă), discharge of mucus; hence **Blennorrha·gic** (-ræ·dʒik), **Blennorrho·ic** *a.*

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 617/2 Catarrh or blennorrhœa of the mucous membrane. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 142 Five of these cases were not blennorrhagic.

Blenny (ble·ni). [ad. L. *blennius* (in Pliny), f. Gr. *βλέννος*; so called from *βλέννος* slime, in reference to the mucous coating of its scales.]

A genus of small spiny-finned fishes, of which several species frequent the British coasts.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The common Blennius of authors. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 173.] 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. III. i. 295 The Blennius or Blenny. 1863 H. PENNELL *Angler-nat.* 394 Viviparous fishes, such as the Sharks, Blennies, etc.

Blensch, obs. form of BLENCH, BLEMISH.

Blent, *ppl. a.* [f. BLEND *v.*[2]] Mingled.

1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xliii, The habits of the different ranks were less blent than now. 1876 — *Dan. Der.* VIII. lxiii. 566 That blent transmission must go on.

Blent, obs. form of BLEND *v.*[2] (Perhaps sense 2 is meant by the following:

1530 PALSGR. 457/2, I blente, I lette or I hynder .. This terme is to moche northerne.

† **Blent(e,** obs. pa. t. and pple. of BLENCH, BLEND, BLENK, *v.*

Bleo, Bleoman: see BLEE, BLOMAN.

Blepharo- (ble·fărō), a. Gr. *βλέφαρο-ν* eyelid; used in numerous terms of *Pathology*, etc.: as **Blephari·tis,** inflammation of the eyelids. **Ble·pharopla·sty,** the operation of supplying any deficiency caused by wound or lesion of the eyelid; hence **Ble·pharopla·stic** *a.* **Ble·pharospasm,** spasm of the orbicular muscle of the eyelids. **Ble·pharostat,** an instrument for fixing the eyelid during operations in the eye. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1872 F. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 137 The same relation which blepharospasm [bears] to the lids. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 332 Blepharospasm, by which the eyelids are violently and persistently closed.

Blere, obs. form of BLEAR.

Bles, obs. form of BLAZE *sb.*

‖ **Bles-bok** (ble·sbǫk). Also **bless bok, ble·ssbuck.** [Du., f. *bles* blaze on forehead + *bok* goat.] A South African antelope, the *Gazella albifrons.*

1824 BUCHELL *Trav.* II. 335 The Blesbok is so called from having a white mark on its forehead. 1869 E. GRAY *Guide Brit. Museum* 2 The Blessbok, Hartebeest, and Sassaybe of South Africa. 1879 ATCHERLEY *Boërland* 73 The bless-buck, a larger antelope than the [spring-buck].

Blesce, obs. form of BLESS *v.*[1]

† **Ble·sche,** *v. Obs.* Also 3 **blessen, blissen.** [ME. *bleschen, blessen*, identical with MDu. *blesschen* (mod.Du., and LG. *blusschen*) to extinguish or quench, taken to represent an OTeut. **bilaskjan*, f. *bi-*, BE- + *laskjan*, OHG. *leskên* to quench, extinguish (MHG., MLG. and late MDu. *lesschen*, mod.G. *löschen*), causal of OHG. *leskan* (MHG. *leschen*, mod.Ger. also *löschen*) to 'go out' as fire. How it came into ME. does not appear.] *trans.* To quench, extinguish; *fig.* to put a stop to, blot out.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 553 So cam on werlde wreche and wrake for to blissen swilc sinnes same. *Ibid.* 3653 Fier is on hem bisiden li3t .. Moyses it blessede wið his bede. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 39/2 Bleschyn, or qwenchyn [1499 blesshyn], *extinguo.*

Hence **Blesching** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Bleschynge, or qwenchynge of fyre.

Blese, obs. f. BLAZE *sb.*[1] and BLESS *v.*[1]

† **Blesi·loquent,** *a. Obs. rare*—[o]. [ad. L. **blæsi-loquent-em*, f. *blæsus* lisping, stammering + *loquent-em* speaking.] 'Broad-spoken, or that speaks stammeringly.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Thence in PHILLIPS and BAILEY.

Blesome, obs. form of BLISSOM.

Bless (bles), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 **blóedsian, blédsian, blétsian,** 2 **bletsien, bletcæn, blecen, bleccen,** 2–3 **bledsen, bletsen,** (*Orm.*) **bletteenn, blettsenn,** 2–4 **blescen,** 2–5 **blessen,** 3 **bletseiȝen, blesci, blicen,** 3–4 **blixen, blissen,** 4 **blisce, blis, blist,** 3–7 **blesse, bliss**(e, 5 **blysch**(e, **blyssh**(e, 5–6 **blysse,** 7– **bless.** *Pa. t.* and *pple.* **blessed, blest** (*arch.* and *poet.*); in 1 **blédsod, blétsod,** 2–3 **bledsed,** 2–5 **bletsed, blecced, blesced, blisced,** 2– **blessed,** 5– **blest.** [OE. *blóedsian, bléedsian, blétsian*: not found elsewhere in Teutonic, but formed on the OTeut. type **blôdisôjan*, f. **blôdo-m* (OE. *blód*) blood: cf. OE. *mildsian, miltsian*, ME. MILCE, to be *mild*, show pity; also, for the formation, OE. *rícsian* to rule = OHG. *rîchisôn*:—OTeut. **rîkisôjan*, f. **rîk-s*, Goth. *reiks* ruler, king. (An equally satisfactory derivation of *blétsian*, if it were the original form, would be from *blót* sacrifice, on O.Teut. type **blôtisôjan*; but besides that *bléedsian* actually occurs earlier, the change of *ds* to *ts* is phonetically natural, while the reverse is not.) The etymological meaning was thus 'to mark (or affect in some way) with blood (or sacrifice); to consecrate'. But the sense-development of the word was greatly influenced by its having been chosen at the Eng. conversion to render L. *benedícere*, and Gr. *εὐλογεῖν*, which started from a primitive sense of 'speak well of or to, eulogize, praise,' but were themselves influenced by being chosen to translate Heb. בָּרַךְ, primarily 'to bend,' hence 'to bend the knee, worship, praise, bless God, invoke blessings on, bless as a deity.' Hence, a long and varied series of associations, heathen, Jewish, and Christian, blend in the Eng. uses of *bless* and *blessing*. Senses 4–6 arise mainly from *benedícere*, *εὐλογεῖν*. At a very early date the popular etymological consciousness began to associate this verb with the sb. BLISS 'benignity, blitheness, joy, happiness,' which affected the use of both words (see esp. senses 7, 8), and led to occasional ME. spelling of the vb. with *i, y*.

The *pa. t.* and *pple.* are now generally spelt *blessed*, though always pronounced (blest) in modern prose; the pple. may be pronounced (ble·sĕd) in verse, or liturgical reading. As an adj. *blessed* (ble·sĕd) is now the regular prose form, but the archaic *blest* is frequent in verse, and traditional phrases as e.g. 'the Isles of the Blest.']

Orig. meaning (prob.), To make 'sacred' or 'holy' with blood; to consecrate by some sacrificial rite which was held to render a thing inviolable from profane use of men and evil influence of men or demons. (The streaking of the lintel and doorposts with blood, *Exod.* xii. 23, to mark them as holy to the Lord and inviolable by the destroying angel, was apparently the kind of idea expressed by *bléedsian* in pre-christian times. Cf. also the history of the Latin words *consecrāre* and *sacrificium.*) Hence, in historical use:

I. To make sacred, consecrate, hallow.

1. *trans.* To consecrate (a thing) by a religious rite, the utterance of a formula or charm; in later times by a prayer committing it to God for his patronage, defence, and prospering care, as in *to bless food*, to ask God's blessing on it (cf. 5).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 26 Se Hælend nam hlaf and hyne bletsode and brǽc. *c* 1200 ORMIN 17193 þatt waterr þatt iss att te funnt Blettcedd wiþþ Godes wordess. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 229 Tyl he blessed and brak þe bred þat þei eten. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollard.* 30 If þe prest sacre Crist wan he blessiþ þe sacrament of God in þe auter. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 376 Before thou hast blessed it with prayer, thou hast no promise it shall prosper. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 79. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* IV. iv. 20 It was behoofefull for their cause, distinctly and severally to blisse those Elements. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 427 Where the Master is too resty, or too rich to .. bless his own Table. 1798 SOUTHEY *Bp. Bruno* Wks. VI. 149 And now the bishop had blest the meat.

† **b.** To conseerate (a person) to a sacred office.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) Þa was he [Henry II] to king bletcæd in Lundene. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 563 And was blessud Abbas in þ[t] same place. *Ibid.* 1168 Þen was Alfyne y blessud Abbas of þ[t] plase.

2. *spec.* To sanctify or hallow by making the sign of the cross; usually as a defence against evil agencies. esp. *refl.* and *absol.* To cross oneself. *arch.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John viii. 48 Ahne bloedsade ue usic *vel* sægnade [*mistransl. of* nonne bene dicimus nos?] *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 290 Breid up þene rode stef, & sweng him aȝean a uour halue—þene helle dogge. Þet nis nout elles bute blesce þe al abuten mid te eadie rode tocne. *c* 1500 *Vng. Children's Bk.* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 17 Aryse be tyme oute of thi bedde, And blysse þi brest & thi forhede. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 91, I nother nod for sleepe .. nor blisse for spirites. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 157/2 Blesse your eies with the signe of the crosse, and trie whether you can see that I see. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. XXXV, When they heard these words, some .. blest themselves with both hands, thinking .. that he had been a devil disguised. 1719 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlvii. 47, I fancy I see you bless yourself at this terrible relation.

b. *To bless oneself from*: see 3 b.

† **c.** *To bless into, out*: to change into, cast out, by making the sign of the cross. *Obs.*

1534 MORE *Passion* Wks. (1557) 1273/1 When the dyuell fyrste casteth any proude vayne thoughte into our mynd .. let vs forthwith make a crosse on our breast, and blesse it oute. 1589 NASHE *Pasquils Ret.* Wks. 1885 I. 93 One Pope or other .. blest me into a stone to stoppe my mouth.

d. *Not to have a penny to bless oneself with*: in allusion to the cross on the silver penny (cf. Ger. *Kreuzer*), or to the practice of crossing the palm with a piece of silver.

1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* (1619) 625/2 The pestilence of penny .. he hath in his purse to blesse himself with. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 73 He had not .. one peny to blisse him. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.*, I have not a shilling to bless myself with.

† **e.** *humorously* (with allusion to holy water.)

1609 *Man in the Moone* 11 Bless his beard with a bazen of water, least he burne it.

† **3.** To protect or guard, save, keep *from* (evil): said of God, supernatural influence, a charm or prayer; also loosely of other things. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 59 From alle .. uuele he scal blecen us. 1543 BECON *New Y. Gift* Wks. (1843) 315 With such I love not to meddle. God bless me from them! 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 43 Kisse the ground as holy ground which she vouchsafed to blesse from barrennes by her steppes. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. iii. 5 God blesse the Prince from all the Pack of you. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 18 Glauncing down his shield from blame him fairly blest. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 83 Or the bellmans drowsy charm To bless the doors from nightly harm. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 349 God bless you and yours from fire. 1650 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* 181 Doubtlesse, the Devill is a most skilfull Artist .. but God blesse us from imploying him. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* ii. (*Traditional Spell*) 'Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, Bless the bed that I lie on.'

† **b.** *refl.* To guard oneself (with God's help) *from*, keep out of the way of, give a wide berth to, shun, eschew. (Sometimes, probably, by crossing oneself, as in sense 2.) *Obs.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xix. 411 If thilk doctor .. hadde blessid him silf fro this .. perel. 1530 PALSGR. 458/1, I wyll never medle with hym, if I may blesse me from hym. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* E iv b, Whiche of you woulde not lothe and blisse you from the company of suche maner a man. 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 97 From Suretieship, as from a Man-slayer, or Enchanter, blesse thy self. 1622 FLETCHER *Span. Curate* I. i. 27 Blesse yourselves from the thought of him and her. 1651 MORE *Enthus. Triumph.* (1656) 172 Bless thee from madness, Tom, and all will be well. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 137/2 He blessed himself from such customers.

II. To hold or call holy; to extol as holy (see Isa. vi. 3, Rev. iv. 8), divine, gracious.

4. To call holy; to extol, praise, or adore (God) as holy, worthy of reverence.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Daniel* 400 (Gr.) We ðec bletsiað, Fæder ælmihtiȝ. *c* 1000 *Ags. Psalter* XCV[i]. 2 Singað nu drihtne and his soðne naman bealde bletsiað. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 57 Þi nome beo iblecced. *c* 1305 *Dco Gratias* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 125 To þonke and blesse hym we be bounde. 1382 WYCLIF *Jas* iii. 9 In it we blessen God the fadir, and in it we cursen men. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. iii. § 4 The Creator .. alone to be blessed, adored and honoured of all for ever. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxxi. 189 The subject of Magnifying and Blessing, being Power. 1825 J. MONTGOMERY *Hymn 'Stand up and bless'* 6 Stand up and bless the Lord, The Lord your God adore.

5. *esp.* with an added notion of thanksgiving or

acknowledgement of gracious beneficence or goodness: To praise or extol with grateful heart; 'to glorify for benefits received' (J.)

a. *orig.* God or his attributes.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke i. 68 Gebletsod [*Lindisf.* ȝebloedsad] sí drihten israhela god, forþam þe he ȝeneosode. 1382 Wyclif *ibid.* Blessid be the Lord God of Israel, for..[Cranmer, Prayse be]. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xii. 217 Blest be þou ay, For þe grace þou has me lente. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 251 To laude and blesse god for his goodnes. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* iv. v. 18 Then God be blesst, it is the blessed Sunne. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* ii. 309, I ..blest my God I was not such as he. 1843 Neale *Hymns for Sick* 44 But Thy Love—Oh give me grace to bless It every hour!

b. other influences, e.g. one's stars, one's fortune or luck, the day of one's birth, etc. Now generally in a more or less ludicrous sense: To thank, attribute one's good fortune to.

c 1440 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3344 Folk..blissed the time that he was born. *a* 1845 Hood *Pauper's Christmas Carol* iii, Ought not I to bless my stars? 1846 *Punch* IX. 13 Let me bless my prudence.

c. persons: see 6 b, which sometimes passes into 'praise or extol with grateful regard.'

III. To declare to be supernaturally favoured; to pronounce or make happy.

6. To pronounce words that confer (or are held to confer) supernatural favour and well-being.

a. Said of a superior, i.e. of one entitled to speak in God's name, a priest or sacred person (e.g. Balaam, Moses), an aged or dying parent (e.g. Isaac, Jacob); also of God himself. When said of men, the sense has passed into that of officially or paternally commending to divine protection and favour.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxvii. 4 Bring me þæt ic ete, and ic þe bletsige ær þam þe ic swelte. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark x. 16 Da beclypte he hi, and his handa ofer hi settende bletsode [*Lindisf.* ȝebletsade, *Rushw.* ȝibletsade, *Hatton* bletsede] hi. *c* 1205 Lay. 32157 Me and mine wiue! he scal bletseiȝen & scriue. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 637 God ham blesset and bad ham brede, and multiply. *c* 1383 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 323 þei cursen hem þat God blisseþ. 1388 — *Numb.* xxiii. 11 What is this that thou doist? I clepide thee that thou schuldist curse myn enemyes, and aȝenward thou blessist hem [1382 blessest to hem]. *c* 1410 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* xv. 38 (Gibbs MS.), After he hadde i blessed hem wente vppe aȝayne to heuene. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Confirm.*, Then shal the Busshop blisse the children, thus saying. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* iii. vii, Stood prompt to bless or ban.

b. Of one not a superior: Piously to invoke God's blessing upon, to commend gratefully and affectionately to God's favour, to load with one's devout good wishes; to speak well of and wish well to.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 97, I blisse Anselme þerfore. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 344 Men blisted him, bothe bon and blod, That euer him gat and bare. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, iii. i. 54 To taint that honor euery good Tongue blesses. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 821 So disinherited how would ye bless Me now your Curse! 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 264 ¶ 1 The Fatherless..and the Stranger bless his unseen Hand in their Prayers. 1742 W. Collins *Ode* vi, By all their country's wishes blest. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* cxix, I .. think of early days and thee, And bless thee.

7. To confer well-being upon; 'to make happy; to prosper, make successful' (J.): *orig.* said of God; in later use also of men and things, but generally with an implication of their conferring instrumentally a divine blessing. (Here the association of *bless* with *bliss* becomes apparent.)

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2357 (Gr.) Ic Ismael estum wille bletsian. *a* 1300 *Hymn to God* 16 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 258 Louerd þu vs blesce. 1388 Wyclif *Gen.* xxxix. 5 And the Lord blesside the hows [1382 to the hows] of Egipcian for Joseph. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrim.*, Look, O Lord, mercifully upon them from heaven, and bless them. 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ballates* (1868) 65 Blis, blissit God, thir giftes gude Quhilk thow hes geuin to be our fude. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 186 It [mercy] is twice blest, It blesseth him that giues, and him that takes. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, i. ii. 248 Heauen blesse your Expedition. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 729 But she return'd no more, to bless his longing Eyes. 1718 Pope *Iliad* i. 144 When first her blooming beauties bless'd my arms. 1813 Byron *Giaour* 1115, I have possess'd, And come what may, I have been blest. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxi, 'God bless the meat,' said the Major's wife, solemnly. 1850 Lyncii *Theo. Trin.* v. 88 To say that good gives pleasure seems poor expression of the truth that it blesses us.

b. To make happy *with* some gift: *orig.* of God as the giver; also of persons or things. (In the first example, *blitsian* may be really = *bliðsian*, Bliss.)

[*a* 831 *Charter of Oswulf* (Sweet *O. E. T.* 444) Ðaette ze sien ȝeblitsude mid ðem weorldcundum godum.] 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* ii. iii, Shee was blest with no more copie of wit. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* ii. v. (Arb.) 30, I will blesse your eares with a very pretty story. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* ii. i. 124 You may thank your selfe .. That would not blesse our Europe with your daughter. 1650 Baxter *Saint's R.* iii. (1654) 4 Return him hearty thanks upon my knees, that ever he blessed his Word in my mouth with such..success. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1755) 30 Mrs. Bull..blessed John with three daughters. 1767 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* I. i. 14 Are you .. blest with parents? 1839 Bailey *Festus* i, To bless him with salvation.

8. *refl.* To account or call oneself supremely happy; to congratulate or felicitate oneself, *with, in, that.*

1611 Bible *Jer.* iv. 2 The nations shall blesse themselues in him, and in him shall they glorie. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., I..blisst my self that I was there. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* ii. (1879) 246 Old men have blessed themselves with this mistake. 1839 Bailey *Festus* iv, To .. bask, and bless myself, Upon the broad bright bosom.

¶ In ME., and above all by Wyclif, *bless* was construed with *to*, app. in imitation of *benedicere alicui* of the Vulgate.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17890 To oure lord iesu crist ȝe blisse. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 249 Cristene men shulden blesse to oþer þat pursuen hem here. 1382 — *Gen.* i. 21 And God .. blisside to hem, seiynge, Growith, etc. *Ibid.* xii. 3, I shal blis to thoo that blissen thee.

IV. Exclamatory, elliptical and ironical uses.

9. In exclamatory invocations and ejaculations of surprise; a. in sense 3, as *God bless me!* elliptically *bless me! bless* (also *save*) *the mark!* (see Mark). b. in sense 7, as (*God*) *bless you!*

a. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* iv. ii. 14 A Paramour is (God blesse vs) a thing of nought. 1646 Milton *Sonn.* xi. 5 Cries the stall-reader, 'Bless us! what a word on A title-page is this!' 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 25 ¶ 10 Bless me! Sir, there's no Room for a Question. 1752 Mrs. Lennox *Fem. Quix.* I. iii. v. 161 'Lord bless me, madam!' said Lucy, excessively astonished. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* v. 50 'Bless my life!' said Mr. Pecksniff, looking up. 1849 — *Dav. Copp.* xii. 138 'Bless and save the man'..'how he talks!' 1851 Ruskin *King Gold. Riv.* i. (1856) 12 'Bless my soul!' said Schwartz when he opened the door.

b. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* ii. i. 77 God blesse my Ladies, are they all in loue? 1732 Fielding *Miser* v. i. (1775) 67 Bless her heart! good lady! 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xxix, Bless you, my child, bless you! 1872 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* II. xx. 8 The Colonel might have said 'Bless you, my children,' in the tenderest tones.

10. Hence, *To bless oneself*: to ejaculate 'God bless me!' or other exclamation of surprise, vexation, or mortification.

1615 T. Adams *Black Dev.* 71 He ..would blesse himselfe to think that so little a thing could extend itself to such a capacity. 1665 Pepys *Diary* 1 Apr., How my Lord Treasurer did bless himself, crying he could do no more, etc.

¶ **11.** In many senses (esp. 5 b, 7, 8, 9, 10) *bless* is used euphemistically or ironically for a word of opposite meaning, 'curse, damn,' etc.

1812 Miss Austen *Mansf. P.* xviii, Could Sir Thomas look in upon us just now, he would bless himself. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xiii, An emphatic and earnest desire to be 'blessed' if she would. 1878 H. Smart *Play or Pay* viii. (ed. 3) 156 Fuming, blessing himself, dashing himself.

V. *Comb.*, as † *bless-beggar*, a thing to bless a beggar with. (*ironical.*)

1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 33 My quarter staffe, is it not a blesse-begger thinke you?

† **Bless,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 4–6 blyss(e, bliss. [a. F. *blesse-r* :—OF. *blecier* to injure, wound: cf. Bleche. Often associated with Bless *v.*[1], either humorously or in ignorance. (The sense of the second quotation is doubtful: cf. Bless *v.*[3])] To wound, hurt; to beat, thrash, drub.

[*c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 546 Whenne I hym had a strok i-fet, And wolde have blyssyd hym bet. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1192 [He] blessed so wiþ his brist bront 'aboute in eche side þat, what rink so he rauȝt' he ros neuer after.] 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1641, I have hym coryed, beten and blyst. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 145 As thoughe they woulde tourne about and blysse all the feelde. 1575 J. Still *Gamm. Gurton* iii. iii, Tarry, thou knave..I shall make these hands bless thee. 1577 Hellowes *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 237 When he did leuell to shoote, he blessed himselfe with his peece, and killed them with the pellat. 1612 Shelton *Quix.* I. iii. 173 That of the Battle .. when they bless'd your Worship's Cheek Teeth.

† **Bless,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* Also 6 blesse, bliss. [Much affected by Spenser: perhaps taken from such a use as that quoted from *William of Palerne* under Bless *v.*[2]; perhaps, as others think, 'to flourish as in making the sign of the cross': cf. Bless *v.*[1] 2 (quot. 1225), also 3 (quot. 1596). In any case it can hardly be an independent word.] *trans.* and *absol.* To wave about, brandish; also *trans.* to brandish round (an object *with* a weapon).

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* i. v. 6 They .. burning blades about their heades doe blesse. *Ibid.* i. viii. 22 His sparkling blade about his head he blest. *Ibid.* vi. viii. 13 And with his club him all about so blist, That he which way to turne him scarcely wist. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* ix. lxvii, His armed head with his sharpe blade he blest.

† **Bless,** *sb. Obs.* [f. Bless *v.*[1]; but perhaps confused with Bliss *sb.*] A blessing.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 45 The viii beatitudes, otherwyse called the viii blesses. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xv. 202 This promised bless.

Bless, obs. form of Bliss.

Blessbok, -buck, var. of Bles-bok, antelope.

Blessed, blest (ble·séd, blest), *ppl. a.* [f. Bless *v.*[1] + -ed. For the forms and pronunciation see note under Bless *v.*]

1. Consecrated, hallowed, holy; consecrated by a religious rite or ceremony.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 Bledsed be þi name on us, *sanctificetur nomen tuum*. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21677 þat blisced lambs blod. 1504 *Will* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 295 Afore the blissed rode. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 95 A proclamacion for the blyssyd sacrament. 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ballates* (1868) 177 Mariage is ane blessit band. 1688 Stradling *Serm.* 195 Who receive him worthily in the Blessed Sacrament. 1839 Marryat *Phant. Ship* i, I..dipped my finger in the blessed water. 1855 Browning *Holy Cross Day*, Blessedest Thursday's the fat of the week.

2. That is the object of adoring reverence, adorable, worthy to be blessed by men.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 47 Ihesu crist leue þe þurh his blescede nome. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 209 Þurh þine eadi flesche and þine iblescede blode. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* (Sel. Wks.) I. 131 Crist..in his blessid passioun. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 39 In his Godhede so blyschede. 1493 *Petronylla* 32 Oure blessyd lorde Iesu. 1556 *Will* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 361 Our blissed lady saunte Mary. 1656 H. More *Antid. Ath.* iii. x. (1662) 119 Crying out, 'Blessed God, what's here to do.' 1868 Bp. Wordsworth *Hymn*, '*Hark, the sound of Holy voices*,' In the Beatific Vision Of the Blessed Trinity.

3. Enjoying supreme felicity; happy, fortunate.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Ædie and blessede beon alle þeo þe iherede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16655 þe baraigne blisced sal man call. *c* 1400 *Ave Regina* (Turnb. 1843) 145 Heyle be tho bleste that euer bare chylde. *c* 1410 Occleve *Mother of God* 24 Among all wommen blessed thow be. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 466 Blessed bankrupt, that by loue so thriveth. 1640 Howell *Dodona's Gr.* (1645) 69 The blessedst of mortal Wights. 1790 Burns *Tam o' Shanter*, Kings may be blest, but Tam was glorious. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 14 If to beauty is added temperance, then blessed art thou.

b. Enjoying the bliss of heaven, beatified (cf. 5).

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 3 Men ..whiche as verray trew martirs and blissid souls have taken theire last ende by werre. 1572 R. H. *Lavaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 102 Cælum Empireum .. which they say is the seate ordeined for the blissed sort. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* ii. vii. 38 And there I'le rest, as after much turmoile A blessed soule doth in Elizium. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iii. 136 The blessed Spirits elect.

c. *absol.* The beatified saints; those in paradise.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 173 Cumeð ibledsede and underfoð eche lif. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* (1869) 148 It were an vnconvenient thinge that the blessed shoulde not be at libertie to goo whether they woulde. 1675 Dryden *Aurengz.* i. i. 144 T' augment the number of the Bliss'd above. 1810 Southey *Kehama* xii. i, The joys which Heaven hath destin'd for the blest. 1863 Tennyson *Wages* 8 She desires no isles of the blest, no quiet seats of the just.

4. Bringing, or accompanied by, blessing or happiness; pleasurable, joyful, blissful.

1458 *MS. Christ's Hosp. Abingdon* in *Dom. Archit.* III. 41 Another blissed besines is brigges to make. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 150 There foloweth the moost blessed effecte. 1660 Pepys *Diary* 23 May, The Royalle company by themselves [dined] in the coach, which was a blessed sight to see. 1679 Burnet *Hist. Ref.* Ep. Ded., The short, but blessed reign of king Edward. 1719 Young *Busiris* iv. i. (1757) 72, I have thought..thirst and toil Blest objects of ambition. 1863 Fr. Kemble *Resid. Georgia* 10 The blessed unconsciousness and ignorance of childhood.

b. Of plants and herbs: Endowed with healing virtues; hence in plant names (= Lat. *benedictus*), as **blessed rose,** ? the peony; **blessed thistle,** *Carduus benedictus*; (erroneously) *C. Marianus.*

1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 102 The stalk..beareth big and reddish flours, of some named the blessed Rose. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* iv. lxx. 532 This Blessed Thistell is sowen in gardens. 1602 *Metamorph. Tobacco* (Collier) 44 The blessed Thistle and Herbe-grace Had lost their names, and been accounted base. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* iii. ii. 35 The blest infusions That dwell in vegetives. 1863 Prior *Plant-n.* 24 Blessed thistle .. from the milk of the Virgin having fallen upon its leaves, as she nursed the infant Jesus.

5. Euphemistically or ironically used for 'cursed' or the like.

[cf. 1526 Bp. J. Clerk *Let.* 13 Sept. in Brewer *Lett. & Pa.* IV. 1109 Circa istud benedictum divortium.] 1806 Windham *Let.* in *Speeches* (1812) I. 77 As one of the happy consequences of our blessed system of printing debates, I am described to-day..as having talked a language directly the reverse of that which I did talk. 1865 tr. *Spohr's Autobiog.* I. 221 The whole of the members..must attend every blessed evening in the theatre.

6. quasi-*advb.* Blessedly.

c 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xcii, Whats so blessed faire that feares no blot.

7. *Comb.* as *blessed-making.*

1657 R. Carpenter *Astrology Proved Harmless* 36 The benign and blessed-making Aspect of God.

† **Ble·ssedful,** *a. Obs.* Also blestful. [f. prec. + -ful: an unusual formation.] Full of blessing, either as imparting it or as enjoying it.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11234 (Gött.) þat bl[i]ssidful birth in betheleem. *c* 1400 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* App. iii. 123 þis hooly and blessydful sacramente. *c* 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 123 Unto the..we clepe and call, Thou blestful quene. 1556 Veron *Godly Sayings* (1846) 153 That blessedful and everlastynge lyfe. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Pilgr.* (1651) 136 That happy blestfull day.

Hence **Ble·ssedfully** *adv.*, **Ble·ssedfulness.**

a 1500 in Wright's *Songs & Carols* (1847) 22 (Mätz.) The braunch so blessedfully sprong. 1526 Tindale *Rom.* iv. 6 David desscribeth the blessedfulnes of a man. [So in 1557.]

† **Ble·ssedhede.** *Obs.* [f. Blessed + -*hede*, -head.] Blessedness, beatitude.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6852 A land of blissed-hede. *Ibid.* 23372 Fourten blisced hedes. 1340 *Ayenb.* 97 Virtue of zoþe blyssedhede.

Blessedly (ble·sédli), *adv.* Also **blestly.** In a blessed manner; fortunately, happily.

1388 Wyclif *Gen.* xxx. 10 Lya seide, Blessidly. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2711 Blessedlocurre .. he ladde hurre lyff. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* ii. i. (1634) 104 To make him live well and blessedly. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* i. i. 63 Blessedly holpe hither. 1640 Fuller *Abel Rediv.* (1867) I. 35 By

John Huss Jerome was blestly aided. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. lii. 383 All blessedly met once more! 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xl. 10 Blessedly blended in the gospel.

Blessedness (bleˑsédnès). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being blessed, *esp.* with Divine favour; felicity; beatitude. Also *concr.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17080 Qua mai tel þe teind part þe blisced-nes o þe! *c* 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 124 We may not haue full the blessednes Of thi vysage nor of thi presence. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 73 Delyuered from the seuen dedly synnes..and so to come vnto the seuen blessednesses. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 66 He..found the Blessednesse of being little. *c* 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1753) II. 18 An Antepast of eternal Blessedness. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 305, I have a quiet homefeeling of the blessedness of my condition.

b. *Single blessedness*: used by Shaks. to express 'divine blessing accorded to a life of celibacy'; hence (more or less jocularly), the unmarried state.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 78 Earthlier happie is the Rose distil'd, Then that which withering on the virgin thorne, Growes, liues, and dies, in single blessednesse. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 109 She was one whom single blessedness had soured. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 265/1 Single blessedness, as bachelors say, or single cursedness, as spinsters think.

c. Used as a title of honour. Cf. *holiness*.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 94 The Popes began to usurp the Titles of Holiness, and Blessedness. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* II. iii. 78 The Landgrave Lewis With humble greetings prays his blessedness To make, etc.

Blesser (bleˑsəɹ). One who blesses.

1577 VAUTROULLIER *Luther's Ep. Gal.* 120 Abraham had him for hys blesser and Sauiour. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 87 The..blesser of the action.

Blessful, etc., obs. or improper f. BLISSFUL, etc.

Blessing (bleˑsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: 1 bledsung, bletsung, -unge, 2 blescunge, blessunge, 3 (*Orm.*) bletteing, bliscing, blesing, blising, 3–4 blessyng, 4 blissinge, bluseing, blys(s)yng, blisteing, 3–6 blessinge, blissing, 4–6 blissyng, blyssinge, blessynge, 6 blyssynge, 4– blessing. [f. BLESS *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

† 1. Hallowing, consecration. *Obs.*

1070 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) Swa Thomas to þam timan ageaan ferde buton bletsunga. *c* 1205 LAY. 13261 Na man.. þat mihte blessinge don in [1250 vppe] þan kinge.

† b. The making the sign of the cross; crossing oneself. *Obs.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 91 This busy blissing and noddyng. 1563 FOXE in Latimer's *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) Introd. 23 The fashion of their mass..with such.. kissing, blissing, crouching, becking, crossing, knocking.

2. a. Authoritative declaration of divine favour and countenance, by God or one speaking in his name; benediction; passing into b. Invocation of divine favour by any one. c. The form of words used in this declaration or invocation.

a 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 813 (Parker MS.) Mid bledsunge [*Laud MS.* bletsunge] ðæs papan. *a* 1131 *Ibid.* an. 1123 Se papa..sende him ham ða mid his bletsunge. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1568 Fader dere, bidde ic ðe, ðat sum bliscing gif ðu me. 1297 R. GLOUC. 421 He 3af hym hys blessyng, & al hys tresour þerto. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 57 The signe hys of thys sacrement The bisschopes blessynge. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 453 Blyssyngs of bischopis, it is a feyned þing. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Commun.* Rubr., The Priest..shall let them depart with this blessing. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 179 All the blessings Of a glad father, compasse thee about. 1678 N. WANLEY *Wonders* VI. XXVII. 613/2 Having taken a blessing from the Priest, he enters the house. 1837 *Ann. Reg.* 9 July 77 The dean now read the collect and the blessing. 1838 T. JACKSON *Early Methodists* (1846) I. 380 He gave them his dying blessing.

† d. *pl.* The beatitudes pronounced by Christ.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. viii. 96 There .. our Lord sat, whan he preched the 8 Blessynges. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* 186 These quhilk S. Ambrose callis our Lords beatitudes and blissings.

† e. A charm, spell, incantation. *Obs.*

1572 R. H. *Lauaterus' Ghostes* (1596) He that is superstitious vseth some blessing (as they call it) to heale his Horsses disease.

3. The bestowal of divine favour and prospering influence; favour and prospering influence of God.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* iii. 9 Dryhtnes is haelu, & ofer folc ðin bledsung ðin. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 51 He us sendeþ ufan his bletsunga. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4019 Drihhtin haffde 3ifenn himm Swillc bletteing. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 41 Wiþ þe blissyng of god. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 55 Out of gods blessing into the warme sunne. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 97 Blessing vpon your vowes. 1789 BURNS *John Anderson* i, But blessings on your frosty pow. 1881 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* ii. 25 'With God's Blessing he will recover,' is a common form of parlance.

b. In this sense we now say 'to ask a blessing' on food; though 'to say a blessing' or 'the blessing of meat' originally belonged to 2.

1738 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 87 Mr. Kinchin told them..that gentleman would ask a blessing for them. 1838 T. JACKSON *Early Methodists* (1846) I. 387 At breakfast, dinner, etc., he never asked a blessing sitting. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 562/2 The child said blessing.

4. A beneficent gift of God, nature, etc.; anything that makes happy or prosperous; a boon.

1340 *Ayenb.* 97 Þise zeue þinges touore yzed byeþ ycleped blyssinges, uor hy makeþ man yblyssed ine þise wordle.. and more yblyssed ine þe oþre. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. XX. (1483) 65 My blissing in to payne retourned is. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iii. 30 Eminence, Wealth, Soueraignty; Which, to say sooth, are Blessings. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 772 Nature's full blessings would be well-dispensed. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 100 ¶ 1 Wealth, Honour, and all other Blessings of Life. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 204 ¶ 2 Wilt thou not partake the blessings thou bestowest? 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* iii. (1862) 52 The blessings of a regular and tranquil government. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 165 Aged relatives are a blessing to the good. *Mod. Colloq.* What a blessing to be rid of them all!

† b. A gift or favour bestowed, a present. (A Hebraism of Bible translation.) *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* XXV. 27 Wherfor tak this blessynge [1611 blessing] that thin hoond womman hath brouȝt to thee. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* v. 15, I pray thee, take a blessing of thy seruant.

5. The rendering of grateful adoration. Now chiefly gerundial, as 'in praising and blessing God.'

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* v. 12 The lomb that is slayn is worthi for to take..honour and glory and blessing. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 271 All was thanking, all was blessing. *a* 1586 SYDNEY in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) I. 60 When from their lippes most blessing flows.

6. A euphemism for: A curse.

1878 H. SMART *Play or Pay* iv. (ed. 3) 68 Richardson's name rose once to his lips, coupled with a blessing of dubious import.

Blessing, *ppl. a.* [f. -ING[2].] That blesses.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xiii. 1 The blessing beames of thy countenance. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 429 With his small blessing voice the hushed air thrilled.

Bleˑssingly, *adv.* In a way that blesses.

1836 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* (1850) I. 257 While you pardon me, all blessingly, The woe mine Adam sent.

Blessum, obs. form of BLISSOM.

Blest, pa. t. and pple. of BLESS *v.*[1]

Blester, obs. form of BLISTER.

Blestly, obs. form of BLESSEDLY.

Blet (blet), *v.* [Adopted by Lindley from F. *blett-ir* 'devenir blet,' f. *blet*, *blette* 'sleepy' as an over-ripe pear.] *intr.* To become 'sleepy,' as an over-ripe pear, a special form of decay to which fleshy fruits are subject. Hence Bleˑtting *vbl. sb.*

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 257 After the period ..of ripeness, most fleshy fruits undergo a new kind of alteration; their flesh either rots or blets. *Ibid.* Bletting is..a special alteration. 1864 *Reader* 21 May 653 The decomposition..of the pericarp begins with fermentation, and, after having passed through the intermediate stage of bletting [to use Dr. Lindley's word], ends in the total obliteration of the cellular structure.

Blet, *sb.* [f. prec.: in Webster (where the only authority cited is Lindley's use of the verb). But this would not give 'A decayed spot on fruits,' as erroneously stated, but, That form of decay which is commonly called 'sleepiness' (in which there are *no external spots* to indicate the change).]

Blet, obs. form of BLEAT *sb.*

† **Bletch(e**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [*Bletche*, 16th c., implies a ME. **blecche*, OE. **blęcce*, OTeut. **blakjo-*, from **blako-* BLACK: cf. BLATCH and BLEACH *sb.*[2], in same sense. (It may also be the southern form of northern *blek*, *bleck*.)] Shoemaker's blacking.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 88 Bletche, *atramentum*.

† **Bletch,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. BLETCH *sb.*, or repr. a ME. **blecchen*, OE. **blęcc(e)an*, OTeut. type **blakjan*: cf. BLATCH and BLACK.] To BLACK.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 47 To Blecke, bletch, *nigrare*.

† **Bleˑtchy,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. sb. + -Y.] Smutted with 'bletch'; inky, sooty, dirty.

1520 WHITTINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 25 Thou blurrest and blottest them as thou wert a bletchy sowter [*atramentosi sarctoris*]. 1633 J. CLARKE *Two-f. Praxis* 43.

† **Blete,** *a. Obs.* In 1 blǽt, 3 blete. [Com. Teut.: OE. *blǽt* ? miserable, ? naked, = OFris. *blât* miserable, MDu., Du. *bloot* naked, poor, OHG., MHG. *bloȝ*, mod.G. *blosz* naked.] Naked, bare.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 963 (Gr.) Ðone bleatan drync deopan deaþwęzes. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 57 Bare, And .. blete. *Ibid.* 616 Treon wel grete, Mid þicke boȝe no þing blete.

Blete, var. of BLITE.

† **Blethe,** *a. Obs.* In 1 bleað, 3 bleð(e. [Com. Teut.: OE. *blǽð* weak, gentle, timid = OS. *blôði* (MDu. *blôde*, *bloot*, Du. *bloot*), OHG. *blôdi* (MHG. *blœde*, mod.G. *blöde* weak), ON. *blauðr* soft, weak, Goth. **blauþs* (in *blauþjan* to make of no force):—OTeut. **blaupi-s* without force, weak.] Spiritless, timid.

a 1000 *Riddles* xli. 15 (Gr.) Ic eom to ðon bleað ðæt mec mæg grima abrezan. *c* 1205 LAY. 23620 And moni ænne gode wifmon iwhorht to bleðere widewe. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3907 Friȝti nam forð ðis folc and bleð.

† **Bleˑthely,** *adv. Obs.* [ME. *blethli*, in form a deriv. of BLETHE, but apparently associated, in later use at least, with BLITHE.] a. Gently, kindly, graciously, benevolently. b. Blithely, gladly, fain.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11958 Iesus wel blethli wald þai warn. *c* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 171 in *E. P. P.* (1864) 63 Tho he herde speken of mete, He wolde bletheliche ben thare. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 184 Many has lykyng trofels to here, And vanites wille blethly lere. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 107 Jesus bleþeli dide mercy whan he was clepid David sone. *c* 1430 *How Wif taught D.* 11 in *E. P. P.* (1864) 180 Blethely ȝeue thi tythys.. The pore men at thi dore ..ȝeue hem blethely of thi good.

Blether, blather (bleˑðəɹ, blæˑðəɹ), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also (?) 6 blother. [ME. *blather*, a. ON. *blaðra* to talk stupidly, f. *blaðr* nonsense. *Blather* is the etymological form, *blether* being Sc. and north. Eng. (like *gether* = *gather* etc.). But in mod. Eng., the word is generally accepted as Scotch (from Burns, Scott, Carlyle, etc.) and in the Scotch form. In U. S. *blather* appears to be more frequent.

1. *intr.* To talk nonsense loquaciously.

1524 A. SCOTT *Vision* xix, And limpand Vulcan blethers. [1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1049, I blunder, I bluster, I blowe and I blother.] 1787 BURNS *Holy Fair* viii, Some are busy blethrin Right loud that day. 1867 E. WAUGH *Owd Bl.* iv. 89 in *Lanc. Gloss.*, He blether't abeawt religion. 1884 *Punch* 1 Mar. 102 Fluent folly may maunder and blether.

b. *trans.* To babble.

1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 145 She blethered it round.

2. *intr.* To cry loudly, to blubber. *dial.*

1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.* s.v., What's thou blethering at? child. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Blether*, to blubber, to weep aloud.

Blether, blather (bleˑðəɹ, blæˑðəɹ), *sb.* [f. prec., or a. ON. *blaðr* nonsense.] Voluble talk void of sense.

1787 BURNS *Vision* iv, Stringin blethers up in rhyme, For fools to sing. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE in *Lett.* I. 257 Untormented by his blether. 1863 *Tyneside Songs* 36 'Mang the noise and the blether. 1865 *Richmond (U. S.) Exam.* in *Morn. Star* 3 Feb., All the eloquence and all the blather in the world will not alter the facts.

Blethering (bleˑðəɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BLETHER *v.* + -ING[1].] Voluble senseless talking; = prec.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Cholera cured* Wks. 1847 II. 143 So without further blethring, Dear Mudlarks! my brethren!

Bleˑthering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Volubly and foolishly talkative.

1759 *Fordun Scotichron.* II. 376 (JAM.) Blyth and blethering and. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 20 A bletherin, blusterin, drunken blellum. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xiv, Listening to twa blethering auld wives. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Blethering*, A coarse blethering fellow.

Bleˑtherskate, blaˑtherskite, *dial.* and *U. S. colloq.* [f. BLETHER *v.* + SKATE in Sc. used contemptuously. The Scotch song *Maggie Lauder*, in which this word occurs, was a favourite ditty in the American Camp during the War of Independence (J. Grant Wilson, *Poets and Poetry of Scotl.* I. 82); from this, *bletherskate* or, as more commonly used, *blatherskite*, became a familiar colloquialism in U. S.] A noisy talkative fellow; a talker of blatant nonsense. Hence also a *vbl. sb.* **Blatherskiting**; **Bletherumskite** (Ir. *dial.*) = BLETHER *sb.*

c 1650 F. SEMPILL *Maggie Lauder* i, Jog on your gait, ye bletherskate [*v. r.* bladderskate]. 1825 C. CROKER *Tradit. S. Ireland* 170 He was, as usual, getting on with his bletherumskite about the fairies. 1848–60 BARTLETT *Americanisms* 35 *Blatherskite*, a blustering, noisy, talkative fellow. 1864 WEBSTER, *Blatherskite* ('Local U. S.'). 1864 *Spectator* No. 1884. 906 A muddle-headed 'bletherskite' called Colorado Jewett. 1880 *Echo* 28 Dec. 3/5 What is expressed by the slang word 'blatherskiting,' consumed three of the five days.

Bleˑtonism. (See quot.) Hence Bleˑtonist.

1821 *Month. Mag.* LI. 315 Bletonism is a faculty of perceiving and indicating subterraneous springs and currents by sensation; the term is modern, and derived from a Mr. Bleton, who for some years past has excited universal attention by his possessing the above faculty.

Bletsien, bletteen, -sen, obs. ff. BLESS.

Bleve, var. of BELEAVE *v. Obs.* to remain.

† **Bleˑvindeliche,** *adv. Obs.* [f. *blevinde*, pr. pple. of *bleven*, BELEAVE, to remain, continue + -LY[2].] Perseveringly.

1340 *Ayenb.* 141 Wiþ guode wille and bleuindeliche. *Ibid.* 208 Diligentliche and..bleuindeliche.

† **Bleˑving(e,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [see BELEAVING.] a. Remaining. b. Persevering.

Blew, bleu, pa. t. of BLOW *v.*

Blew(e, obs. form of BLUE.

Bleˑwart. *Sc. rare.* [prob. = *blaewort*, f. BLAE *a.* + WORT: cf. BLAWORT.] The Germander Speedwell (*Veronica chamædrys*). Britten and Holland.

1821 HOGG *When Kye comes Hame*, When the blewart bears a pearl, And the daisy turns a pea.

Blewits (blīˑwits). [prob. f. BLUE, in reference to the colour: cf. F. *bluet*, applied to various flowers.] A kind of edible mushroom.

1830 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 7) IV. 192 *note*, This species [*Agaricus violaceus*]..is sold in Covent-Garden market under the name of Blewits, for making catsup. 1871 M. COOKE *Fungi* (1874) 91 *Lepista personata* used to be sold in Covent Garden Market under the name of blewits. 1883 *Gd. Words* 589/2 Chantarelles, and morells, and blewitts.

† **Bleˑxter.** *Obs.*[−0] [for *blekster*, f. BLECK *v.*] One who blackens.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 39 Blextere, *obfuscator*.

Bley, var. of BLAY, BLEE.

Bleyȝt, obs. form of BLEACHED.

† **Bleyke, bleike,** *a. Obs.* [ME. *bleik*, a. ON. *bleikr* shining, white. See BLAYKE.] Pale.

a 1300 *Havelok* 470 For hunger grene and bleike. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 39 Bleyke of colour, *pallidus*.

† **Bleyke, bleike,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. adj.; cf. the analogy of BLAKE *a.* and *v.* But ON. had *bleikja* to whiten, bleach, f. *bleikr* pale.]

intr. To become pale; = BLAKE *v.* 1.

c 1327 *Poem Times of Edw. II.* in *Pol. Songs* 397 Thanne gan bleiken here ble. *a* 1475 *Play Sacram.* 477 Now am I bold with batayle him to bleyke [*rime-wd.* stryke].

† Bley·kster. *Obs.* [f. prec.] A bleacher.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 39 Bleystare or wytstare [*K.* bleyster, *H.* bleyestare or qwytstare; 1499 bleykester or whytster], *candidarius.* 1499 — 525 (Pynson), Whytstar or blykstar.

† Bleymes. *Obs.* [a. F. *bleime* (*blaime* in Cotgr.), of same meaning, identified by Littré, etc., with *blême* adj. pale: see BLEMISH.] (See quot.)

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Bleymes*, an Inflammation between the Sole and Bone of the Foot of a Horse towards the Heel. *Ibid.* This sort of Bleymes may be preyented by keeping his Feet clean and moist, etc.

Bleyn(e, obs. form of BLAIN.

Bleynt(e, obs. pa. t. of BLENCH *v.*

† Bli·chening, *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [perh. vbl. sb. from **blichen*, a southern form of *blikne*, BLIKEN, to become pale. Cf. BLIGHT.]

Mildew, rust, or blight in corn.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 827 For blichenyng [*rubigine*] and myst take chaf and raf, And ley it on thi lande.

Blick (blik). [a.Ger. *blick* shining, sheen.] 'The brightening or iridescence appearing on silver or gold at the end of the cupelling or refining process.' Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881.

Bliessom, obs. form of BLISSOM.

Blife, var. of BELIVE.

Bligh, bliht, obs. forms of BLITHE.

Blight (blәit), *sb.* Also 7-8 **blite.** [A word of unknown origin, which entered literature, apparently from the speech of farmers or gardeners, in the 17th c.; literary men were at first doubtful as to its proper spelling, and seem to have thought of the plant BLITE.

(Among suggestions as to its origin are: that it is somehow related to BLICHENING above; that it may possibly represent an ON. **bleht-r*, the antecedent of Icel. *blettr* stain, spot, blot; that it is a derivative of the verb *blike*, or of the stem *black* or *bleyke*, *bleach*, *bleak*; or onomatopœic, with a feeling for *blow*, *blast*, and kindred *bl-* words.)]

1. *gen.* Any baleful influence of atmospheric or invisible origin, that suddenly blasts, nips, or destroys plants, affects them with disease, arrests their growth, or prevents their blossom from 'setting'; a diseased state of plants of unknown or assumed atmospheric origin.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* viii. § 3 (1681) 159 Spoiled by the various mutations of the Air, or by Blights, Mildews, etc. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 468 With Blites destroy my Corn. — *Palamon & Arc.* II. 59 So may thy tender Blossoms fear no blite. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* VI. 78 Their blissful Plains no Blites, nor Mildews fear. *a* 1700 TEMPLE *Miscell., Gardening* Wks. 1720 I. 188 [not in ed. 1690] A Soot or Smuttiness upon the Leaves [of Wall fruit]..I complained to the oldest and best Gardeners, who..esteemed it some Blight of the Spring. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 87 Fade not with sudden blights or winter's wind. 1737 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (R.) Blights are often caused by a continued easterly wind. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* IV. 762 Flowers..Unharm'd by frost or blight.

2. Specifically applied to: **a.** Diseases in plants caused by fungoid parasites, as mildew, rust, or smut, in corn. (App. the earliest use.)

1611 COTGR., *Brulure*, blight, brancorne; (an hearbe). 1671 SKINNER *Etymol., Blight*, idem quod *mildew*.. quæ fruges corrumpit. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 434 Wheat..very much smitten with the blight[t], or rust, as it is generally called in this neighbourhood. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 337 The blight in corn, occasioned by *Puccinia graminis*. 1859 W. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 75 If a tuft of this blight as it is called be closely examined.

b. A species of aphis, destructive to fruit-trees. [Cf. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., The common People.. are well satisfy'd that Blights are brought by the East Wind, which brings or hatches the Caterpillar.] 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* XXVI. (1819) 423 What we call blights are oftentimes legions of animated beings. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 99/2 The worst insect enemy to the attacks of which the Apple is liable is what is termed the American blight. 1885 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 561 It thinks there are some 'blight' among the blossoms at the top, and if there are it will eat them.

c. A close hazy overcast state of the atmosphere, which sometimes prevails in summer or autumn.

1848 LYTTON *Harold* IV. 194 In that smoke as in a blight the wings withered up.

3. Applied to affections of the face or skin: **a.** An eruption on the human skin consisting of minute reddish pimples, 'a form of Lichen urticatus.'

1864 in WEBSTER. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

b. Facial palsy arising from cold. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

c. *Blight in the eye*: extravasation of blood under the conjunctive membrane.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* Any malignant influence of obscure or mysterious origin; anything which withers hopes or prospects, or checks prosperity.

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 246 Let Isis with her timbrel strike me blind (not properly with the sistrum it self, but with its invisible power, with a blite). 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. V. 35 Genius..may..suffer an untimely blight. 1873 BUCHAN *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxx. 212 A strange mysterious punishment, which seemed like a blight or judgement of a higher power. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 79 The withering blight of Turkish rule.

5. *Comb.*, as *blight-beetle.*

1852 T. HARRIS *Insects New Eng.* 79 This insect, which may be called the blight-beetle, from the injury it occasions, attacks also apple, apricot, and plum trees.

Blight (blәit), *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To affect with BLIGHT (see the sb., sense 1).

1695 J. WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. 212 It then blasts Vegetables,..blights Corn and Fruits, and is sometimes injurious even to Men. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Blight*, Some do conjecture, that it is the East Wind of itself that Blights. 1803 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ballads* 79 She bleets the cworn wi' her bad e'e. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* iv. 186 A sharp frost..blighted all our early potatoes. 1842 TENNYSON *Poet's Mind* 18 There is frost in your breath Which would blight the plants.

b. *transf.* of parts of the body.

1811 SCOTT *Roderick* v. li, Blighted be the tongue That names thy name without the honour due.

2. *fig.* To exert a baleful influence on; to destroy the brightness, beauty, or promise of; to nip in the bud, mar, frustrate.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 457 ¶ 3 It [Lady Blast's whisper] blights like an easterly wind. 1735 OLDYS *Life Raleigh* Wks. 1829 I. 357 Yet could [they]..blite them [brave and active spirits] from advancing to any fruitful or profitable conclusions. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* III. 34 Deprivation of rank..which blights so many prospects. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. iv. (1880) II. 44 The delusion which had blighted her young years.

Blighted (blәi·tėd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Affected with blight; blasted.

1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 28 Vegetables growing on blighted Leaves. 1674 RAY *S. E. Co. Wds.* 59 *Blighted corn*, blasted corn. *Sussex.* 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 5 ¶ 17 A blighted spring makes a barren year. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 380 The blighted prospects of the orphan children. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* IV. 56 The aged trunk of a blighted tree.

Blightening, *ppl. a.* [f. assumed vb. **blighten.*] 1743 MAXWELL *Impr. Agric.* 266 (JAM.) Blightning winds.

Blighter (blәi·tәɹ). Anything that blights.

1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1886) 16 Old age..is a miserable corrupter and blighter to the genial charities of the human heart. *a* 1845 HOOD *Spring* II, The Spring!..I find her breath a bitter blighter!

Blighting (blәi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the vb. BLIGHT; the fact of being blighted.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 214 Very much differing from Mil-dews is the blighting of Corn, the Mil-dews..happening only in dry Summers, when on the contrary Blighting happens in wet. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compt. Gard.* Dict., *Blight[t]ing* is said of Flowers or Blossoms, that shed or fall without knitting for Fruit.

Bli·ghting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That blights; blasting, withering.

1796 COLERIDGE *'Pang more sharp'* 50 One pang more blighting-keen than hope betrayed. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* IX, Cold winds..and blighting seasons. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 351 Pining..under the blighting malaria.

Blightingly (blәi·tiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a blighting manner; with blighting influence.

Blihand, -ant, var. of BLEAUNT, *Obs.*, a tunic.

† Blik, blike, *v. Obs.* In 1 **blícan**; 3 **blikien, blykyen,** 4 **bliken, blikken.** [Here there appear to be two or more cognate forms: (1) OE. *blícan* to shine, gleam, a com. Teut. str. vb. = OS. *blíkan* (MDu. *blíken*, Du. *blijken* to look, appear), OHG. (in comp.) *-blíhhan* (MHG. *blíchen*, mod.G. *-bleichen*), ON. *blíkja* str. vb:—OTeut. **blík-an* 'to shine, gleam,' pointing to Aryan **bhlig-*: cf. OSlav. *bli-sk-ati* to sparkle, Gr. φλέγειν to burn, L. *fulgēre* to shine. (2) The cognate ON. *blika* (wk. v.) found beside the str. *blíkja* to shine, glitter: cf. Sw. *blicka*, also MDu. and mod.G. *blicken* to glance, Du. *blikken* to twinkle, turn pale. The early ME. *blikien* points back to an OE. **blician* wk. vb., answering to ON. *blika*.]

intr. To shine, glisten, glitter.

a 1000 *Sol. & Sat.* 235 (Gr.) Đu..gesihst Hierusalem weallas blican. *c* 1205 LAY. 27360 Iseȝen..sceldes blikien. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 9 His lockkes ant his longe berd blikede al o gold. *c* 1300 Wright's *Lyric P.* xvi. (1842) 52 Hire bleo blykyeth so bryht. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 603 Bryȝt blykked þe bem of þe brode heuen. 1340 *Alex. & Dind.* 411 Hur face to enoine, For to bliken of hur ble.

† Bli·ken, -ne, *v. Obs.* [ME. *blykne(n*, a. ON. *blikna* to become pale, inchoative deriv. of vb. stem *blík-*: see prec.]

1. *intr.* To turn pale.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1759 Þenne blykned þe ble of þe bryȝt skwes. *a* 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 224 His lippes shulle bliken.

2. To shine; = prec. vb.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1467 For alle þe blomes of þe boȝes were blyknande perles.

Blimbi(ng, variant of BILIMBI.

† Blin, blinn, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **blinn-an,** 3 **blinnen,** (**bline,** 4-5 **bilynne, bylynne, blym,** 6 **blinn, blene**), 3-6 **blinne,** (4-6 **blyne, blyn,** 3-7 **blynne**), 3-8 **blin.** *Pa. t.* 1 **blann,** 2-3 **blann,** 4-5 **blan**(e, 4-8 **blanne,** 6 **blinned.** *Pa. pple.* **blunnen, blun** (*rare*). [OE. *blinn-an* str. vb., syncopated from **bi-linnan* = OHG. *bilinnan* to cease, leave off, f. *bi-* BE- *pref.* + OE. and com. Teut. *linnan* to cease (found in Goth. in *af-linnan* to depart, and in ON. *linna* wk. vb., to leave off, cease, stop), ME. *linnen*: see LINN *v.* In the 14-15th c. the resolved form *bi-, by-lynne* (not preserved in OE.) frequently occurs.]

1. *intr.* To cease, leave off, desist.

[*c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 32 Geblann þæt wind.] *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1963 Nile he blinnen. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit.* P. A. 728 Þer is þe blys þat cannot blynne. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 48 Neuer he blanne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & Ts* 618 Til he had torned him, couthe he nought blynne. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 60 His childhode blynnes Whanne he is fourtene ȝeer olde. 1557 *Mylner of Abingt.* 258 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 110 My litell brother blinned nought, Ere their horse was home brought. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. vi, The heavy hammers never blin. 1729 *Old Song* in Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* 18 The Minstrels they did never blin. *a* 1765 in Child *Ballads* III. (1885) 53/1 Till he had oretaken King Estmere, I wis he never blanne.

b. Const. *of* (*about, on, from*), *infin.* with *to.*

a 1000 *Cod. Vercell.* I. (1843) 80 Þær þu..wuldres blunne. *c* 1200 ORMIN 14564 Ne blann itt nohht to re33nenn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 265 Non of þis prologue wil we bline. *Ibid.* 14089 (Fairf.) A-boute seruise dide ho neuer blyn. *a* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 255 Of shynyng blan bothe son and moyne. 1567 TURBERV. *Poems* in Chalmers *Eng. Poets* II. 589/1 And from their battaile blin. 1587 — *Trag. T.* (1837) 199 Her teares did never blin To issue from her cristall eyes. *a* 1765 *Ballad 'Glasgerion'* iii. in Child *Ballads* III. (1885) 138/1 Strike on, Glasgerrion, Of thy striking doe not blinne.

2. *trans.* To cease from, stop; put a stop to.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (1840) 255 Of alle night he no blan rideinge. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 133 This chyld..Alle baylle may blyn. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 22 Nathemore..Did th' other two their cruell vengeaunce blin. 1601 *Death Earl Huntingt.* v. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* VIII. 320 She never would blin telling, how his grace Sav'd, etc.

3. *intr.* To delay, tarry, stay.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20204 Langer bline nu i ne may. 1590 GREENE *Poems* (1861) 303 When in the Balance Daphnes leman blins.

4. To cease speaking, keep silence.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* XXVII[I]. 1 Mi God, ne blinne fra me. — XXXI[I]. 3 For I blan [Vulg. *tacui*].

† Blin, *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. vb.] Cessation, end; delay, fail. (In phr. *without (en blin.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 881 Sco me bedd, wit-outen blin. *Ibid.* 1897 [Þe doue] conie again, wit-outen blin. [1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* I. i. 8 Of sins likewise without blin, and grievous ones.]

Blinche, obs. form of BLENCH *v.* (or BLINK *v.*).

Blind (blәind), *a.* Forms: 1- **blind,** (4 **blynt,** 4-6 **blynd e,** 4-7 **blinde,** 8- *Sc.* **blin**'). [A com. Teut. adj.: OE. *blind* = OS. *blind* (MDu. *blint(d)*, Du. *blind*), ON. *blindr* (Da., Sw. *blind*), OHG. *blint*, (MHG. *blint(d)*, mod.G. *blind*), Goth. *blinds*:—OTeut. **blindo-z*, of which the Aryan form would be **bhlendh-*: cf. Lith. *blándza-s* blind, *blęsti* to become dark, Lettish *blendu* I do not see clearly, OSlav. *blędŭ* pale, dim, pointing perhaps to an earlier sense 'become dim or dark' (Franck).]

I. Literal.

1. Destitute of the sense of sight, whether by natural defect or by deprivation.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark x. 46 Bartimeus sæt blind wiþ þone weȝ wædla. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1859 He wass æness wurrþenn blind. *c* 1365 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 105 O verrey light of eyen that ben blynde. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3632 As bleynde as a betulle. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 60 Blinde men should iudge no colours. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xvi. 5 Blynd folke runne gadding hither and thither like mad Bedlems. 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 50 After the old Prouerbe, Who so blinde, as he that will not see? 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 238 Hittee Missee, happy go lucky, as the blind Man kill'd the Crow. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 464 ¶ 5 Jupiter..left him to strole about the World in the blind Condition wherein Chremylus beheld him. 1859 MASSON *Milton* I. 737 Galileo, frail and blind.

b. Temporarily deprived of sight, as when dazzled with a bright light.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* F ij, Lyke hym whyche is blynde of the rayes of the sonne.

c. Used punningly of a needle: Eyeless.

a 1800 COWPER *Manual more anc. Art of Poetry*, The smaller sort, which matrons use, Not quite so blind as they.

d. *absol.* A blind person, esp. as *pl.* Those who are blind, as a section of the community.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 30 And þa sæton twegen blinde wiþ þone weg. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13527 Wit þis blind þar can he mete. *Ibid.* 14370 Crepels gan, þe blind haf sight. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xv. 14 If the blinde lead the blinde, both shall fall into the ditch. *Mod.* The Royal Asylum for the Blind.

e. (*attrib.* of prec.) Of, pertaining to, or for the use of the blind as a class: as *blind asylum.*

1881 *Durham Univ. Jrnl.* 12 Nov., The question of blind education. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 7/2 The requirements for the blind scholarships are similar.

II. *fig.* Without perception.

2. Of persons, their faculties, etc.; also *transf.* of things: Lacking in mental perception, discernment, or foresight; destitute of intellectual, moral, or spiritual light.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 17 Ealá ȝe dysegan and blindan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 16954 Unnwis mann iss blunnt and blind. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 240 Four thynges..þat mase a mans wytt blynd. *c* 1385 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 230 Blynde jugement of men. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 2 They are called blind in holy scripture, that haue not the true knowledge of God. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1851) 273 The blindest and corruptest times

of Popedom. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II. ii. 201 How blind some parents are! 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* i. 8 That would be a blind and mistaken inference.

b. Const. *to* (*in* obs.).

1662 GERBIER *Brief Disc.* (1665) 8 Surveyours who .. are blind in the faults which their Workmen commit. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 368 The assembly chose .. to be blind to the artificial part of his speech. 1856 TREVELYAN in *Life Macaulay* II. xiv. 460 To be blind to the merits of a great author.

c. *Blind side*: the unguarded, weak or assailable side of a person or thing, weakness; also, formerly, the unsightly or unpresentable side.

1555 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1845) 27 The imperfect knowledge Saints have here is Satan's advantage against them: he often takes them on the blind side. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 147 This is the blindside of my lodging out of town; I must expect such inconveniencies. 1884 *Chr. World* 4 Sept. 657/1 The forts which they were enabled .. to approach on their blind side.

3. Undiscriminating, for which no reason can be given; inconsiderate, heedless, reckless.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 4116 (Trin.) To haue her wille blynde *c* 1450 *Crt. of Love* cliii, Blind apetite of lust. 1615 BEDWELL *Moham. Imp.* II. § 65 The Disciples .. became blind and fearelesse. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xi. 91 The blind veneration that generally is paid to antiquity. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. xi. 254 Self-will and blind prejudice. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* v. 14 Who came round the corner with such blind speed. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 254 His enemies struck at him with blind fury.

b. Purposeless; fortuitous, random.

1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-C.* 177 Service that's blind and objectless—A servant toiling for no master's good.

4. Not possessing intelligence or consciousness; acting without discernment.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vi. 198 It is the Product not of blind Mechanism or blinder Chance. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* ix. 152 It is Will and not a blind necessity which rules in the armies of heaven. 1865 MOZLEY *Miracles* vii. 292 *note*, Throughout the whole realm of nature blind agents or physical laws have been discovered.

†**5.** That blinds or mislcads: false, deceitful. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 73 He .. with blinde tales so her ladde That all his will of her he hadde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* 34 His blynde prophecyes and deceytfull myracles. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Jack Cade* v. 3 Iustly called false and blynde.

III. Transferred.

6. Enveloped in darkness; dark, obscure. *arch.*

a 1000 *Be Domes Dæge* 230 Sauwle on liȝe On blindum scræfe byrnað & yrnað. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3463 Bituix vnborn a batel blind. 1571 tr. *Buchanan's Detect. Mary* in H. Campbell's *Love-lett. Mary* (1824) 152 Go hide yourself in a blind hole. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 237 Meeting noe bodie [they] searched .. everie blind corner. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* VIII. 11 The blind and darksome night. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 94 The little blind bed-chamber. 1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 251 Dark fiend, that hides his blind abode.

†**b.** Not lighted, having its light extinguished or cut off. *Blind lantern*: a dark lantern.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XX. 228 ȝe brenneþ, ac ȝe blaseþ nat 'and þat is a blynde bekne. 1581 B. RICHE *Farewell Mil. Profession* (1846) 168 One of these little Lanters, that thei call blinde Lanterns (because thei tourne them, and hide their light when they liste). 1591 in De Foe *Hist. Ch. Scot.* Addend. 56 Two Candlesticks with Two Blind Candles. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-Cr.* II. v. 55 They adore the bare Altar, and blind Candles.

7. Dim, as opposed to *bright* or *clear*; dim, like faded writing; indistinct, obscure. Now mostly *fig.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 83 Þe sunnes bemez bot blo & blynde. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xlvii. (1495) 569 We vse to call al manere of precyous stones, that ben not precyous and shynynge, blynde. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 254 Auld bukis .. writtin craftly on rude and hard parchement; bot thay wer sa blind, we micht nocht reid ilk tent wourd. 1552 HULOET, Blynde letters or wrytynges, *caducæ literæ*. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Grandf. Chair* II. iv. 20 Written in such a queer, blind .. hand.

b. of a road or path: (see quot.)

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxii, Let him look along that blind road, by which I mean the track so slightly marked by the passengers' footsteps, that it can but be traced by a slight shade of verdure from the darker heath around it, and being only visible to the eye when at some distance, ceases to be distinguished while the foot is actually treading it. 1820 — *Monast.* xxiii. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* i. 1 A blind pathway .. winding through the stunted heath.

c. Used of a letter indistinctly or imperfectly addressed. *Blind man, officer, reader*, a post-office employé who deals with such letters.

1864 W. LEWINS *Her Maj. Mails* 204 The 'blind Letter Office' is the receptacle for all illegible, misspelt, and misdirected or insufficiently addressed letters or packets. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. A few specimen letters which have recently racked the brains of the 'blind readers' at the Post Office. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 5 The ingenuity of the 'blind' men of the Post Office.

8. Out of sight, out of the way, secret, obscure, privy. With *blind alley* cf. 11.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 105 Lurkynge in hernes and in lanes blynde. 1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* (1582) 409 a, Feasting .. their secret friends in gardeins and blind tauerns. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 66 Through crosse blynd allye we iumble. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* II. (1680) 13 To a blind Inn in Charmouth. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Oct. To St. Paul's Churchyard to a blind place where Mr. Goldsborough was to meet me. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xliii, Bailie Macwheeble having retired to .. some blind change-house.

b. Of a way or path: the notion of 'secret, obscure,' is often mixed up with those of 'difficult to trace, confused or confusing, intricate, uncertain.'

a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866–7) I. 218 Like a mark of knowledge in the turnings that lead unto blind by-ways. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 316 He .. went by certaine blind wayes through the mountains and woods. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 181 In the blind mazes of this tangled wood. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 357 Inaccessible, except by such windings, and blind ways, as they themselves only who made them could find. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 76 Through blind ways of the wood he went.

9. Covered or concealed from sight.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. x. 100 Blynd rolkis of Libie. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. I. (Arb.) 66 The keele .. ranne vpon a blynde rocke couered with water. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap. Husb.* To Rdr., By evry high-way side or blinde ditch. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* 47 The place was full of blind Pits covered over with Rubbish. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 631 Surrounded with blind rocks, sunk a few feet below the water. 1882 *Standard* 16 Nov. 3/5 The ditches, overgrown with long grass and trailing brambles, were very 'blind.'

10. Having no openings or passages for light.

a. *Arch.* Of walls, etc.: Without windows or openings; (a window or door) walled up.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 516 The Cloister .. shut in on everie side with high and blind wals. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* I. 273 Some of the inhabitants who let the rebels into the place through an old blind door that was broke open for them. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 38 (1822) I. 297 This tower .. seemed as blind as it was strong. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 41 The north walls of both nave and vestry were blind. 1874 PARKER *Illustr. Goth. Archit.* I. iii. 61 In .. Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford .. the clerestory window has a smaller blind arch on each side of it.

b. Of hedges and the like: Too thick or leafy to be seen through.

1718 POPE *Iliad* XI. 595 Some huntsman .. From the blind thicket wounds a stately deer. 1863 *Spring & Sum. Lapland* 54 The hedges were getting too blind for hunting.

11. Closed at one end. So *blind alley* in its present sense: for early use see 8.

[1662 DRYDEN *Wild Gall.* II. i. (1725) 113 He must meet me in a blind Alley.] 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. 303 Yet could I not .. find the Anastomoses of Vena Cava and Vena Porta open, but all blind. 1678 SALMON *New Lond. Dispens.* 818 They are of use in the blind Alembick. 1724 SWIFT *Irish Manuf.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 7 A hedge-press in some blind-alley about Little-Britain. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 736 The cæcum towards its blind termination. 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekpr. at H.* 116 Cross-passages, 'blind' holes and 'pop' holes.

b. *Blind holes* in *Mechanics*: holes not coincident in plates to be riveted together.

1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* x. 194 The greater number of what are termed blind, or half-blind, holes are found in the edges.

12. Of plants: Without buds or eyes, or without a terminal flower. *Blind bud*, one that bears no bloom or fruit, an abortive bud.

1884 J. E. TAYLOR *Sagac. & Mor. Plants* 70 Should such flowers fail to be crossed, no fruit is borne, and the flowers are then blind. *Mod.* These asters have turned out 'blind.'

13. *Blind story*, one without point.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 64 He insinuates a blind Story about something and somebody. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 75 This story which in truth is but a blind one.

†**14.** *transf.* from sight to sound. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxxi. (1495) 942 The blynde voyce stynteth soone 'and is stuffyd and dureth not longe: as the sowne of erthen vessell.

IV. Combinations.

15. General, as *blind-born, -hearted*; *blind-drunk* (Sc. *blin'-fou*), so intoxicated as to see no better than a blind man.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John ix. 32 Ego ðæs blinda-borones. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 178 Þu ert blind iheorted, & ne isihst nout hwu þu ert ponre & naked of holinesse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13601 ȝe sai þat blind-born man was he. 1720 WELTON *Suff. Son of God* II. xxii. 610 The poor, Blind-Born Man.

16. Special comb., as **blind area** (*Arch.*), a clear space around the basement wall of a house; **blind-axle**, one that turns but does not move any other part of the mechanism, = *dead-axle*; **blind-ball**, the Puff-ball (*Lycoperdon bovista*), a fungus containing dust which is supposed to blind the eyes; **blind-beetle**, a popular name for beetles which are apt to fly against people, esp. by night; hence *blind-beetledness*; also, a small beetle found in rice; **blind-blocking, -tooling** (*Bookbinding*), ornamental impressions on book-covers produced by heated blocks, or tools, without gold-leaf; **blind-fish**, the *Amblyopsis spelæus*, a fish without eyes found in the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky; **blind-gallery** (see BLIND *a.* 10); **blind-harry** (*Sc.*), blind-man's-buff; **blind-hazard**, a game at cards; **blind-hob**, some game unknown; **blind-hookey**, a game at cards; **blind-level** (see quot.); † **blind-mouse**, the mole; also the water shrew-mouse; **blind-shaft**, a winze; **blind-shell** (*Artillery*), a shell containing no powder, also one that fails to explode when fired; **blind-spot**, the spot on the retina which is insensible to light; **blind-story** (*Arch.*), a triforium or series of arches below the clerestory of a cathedral, admitting no light; **blind tooling** = *blind-blocking*; **blind-window**, ? a window that admits no light; an arch of the blind-story. Also BLIND-COAL, -GUT, -HEAD, -NETTLE, -WORM, q.v.

1649 LIGHTFOOT *Battle w. Wasp's N.* (1825) 389 If you must shame any body for *blind beetledness. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 618 The famous *Blind Fish of the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky .. is destitute of external eyes. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 263 We are informed the modern name of this game [Bankrout] is *Blind Hazard. *a* 1845 MRS. BRAY *Warleigh* xvii. (1884) 135 In the servants' hall, playing at *blind hob and hot cockles. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* II. 100 Victimized by his own uncle .. at a game called *'blind hookey.' 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Blind level*, 1. A level not yet connected with other workings. 2. A level for drainage, having a shaft at either end, and acting as an inverted siphon. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 563 It hunteth Moles or *blinde Mice. 1770 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 83 It [the water shrewmouse] is called, from the smallness of its eyes, the *blind mouse. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 4 May, The day was closed with .. *blind shells for the purpose of completing the tables of ranges. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. 219 So long as the image .. rests upon the entrance of the optic nerve, it is not perceived, and hence this region of the retina is called the *blind spot. *c* 1520 MYLN *Vitæ Dunkeld. Episcop.* in Parker *Gloss. Goth. Arch.* I. 57 Construxit usque secundos arcus, vulgariter le *blyndstorys. 1848 RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* Introd. 18, There is a passage in the thickness of the wall of the clerestory as well as in the triforium or *blind-story. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & Bks.* II. vi. 78 The charms of .. tall copies, and *blind tooling. 1506 *Bury Wills* (1850) 107, I byqueth toward the makyng of ij *blynde wyndowes in the seid monasterij. .xli.

Blind (blaind), *v.* Also 4–5 **blynd**(e. *Pa. t.* and *pple.* **blinded**: pple. in 4 **blind, iblind,** (5 **blynyd**). [f. BLIND *a.*, first in ME.; taking the place of the earlier equivalent BLEND *v.*[1]; or rather perhaps to be viewed as a phonetic variation of the latter, caused by assimilation to the adjective.]

1. *trans.* To make blind, deprive of sight: **a.** permanently.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7246 Þai blinded him and prisund bath. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 40 Blyndyn, or make blynde, *exceco. *a* 1450 *Syr Eglam.* 318 To the yeant he gafe a sowe And blyndyd hym in that tyde! 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* I. v. lxxvi. 347 Ali was taken prisoner and blinded. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ii. 37 He had been accidentally blinded of one eye.

b. temporarily, *e.g.* by dazzling with a bright light, or by bandaging the eyes: To render insensible to light or colour.

1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xliii. 4 The sunne blyndith iȝen. 1530 PALSGR. 458/1 This great light blyndeth my syght. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELO *Fatal Dow.* IV. iv, Fear nothing, I will only blind your eyes. 1827 HOOD *Hero & L.* xlv, His eyes are blinded with the sleety brine. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 5. 38 The effect .. upon the eye is to blind it in some degree to the perception of red.

2. *fig.* To close the eyes of the understanding or moral perception; to deceive, 'throw dust in the eyes' of (persons and their faculties). *refl.* To shut one's (mental) eyes *to*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17452 To man þat couaitis has blind. 1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxiii. 8 ȝiftes, that also blynden wise men. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 979 To blynde the rulers and deceyve the commynalte. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* iii. 14 But their myndes were blinded. 1720 OZELL tr. *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. ix. 92 A great Presumption blinded him from seeing his own Incapacity. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 123 Good-will to another may .. blind our judgement. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* III. vi. 224 How jealousy blinds people! 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 98 Wolsey could not blind himself to the true condition of the church.

3. To put out of sight, hide, conceal; make difficult to see or trace.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 21357 (Fairf.) Þe iewes hid hit efter-sone fra cristen men hit to blinde. 1709 C. PLACE in *Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* III. 106 The way [is] cunningly blinded by diversions. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. iv, Oft doubling back in mazy train, To blind the trace the dews retain. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 373 Wherefore did you blind Yourself from his quick eyes.

†**b.** To hide from the understanding, to obscure; to represent as obscure. *Obs.*

1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 166 Those desarts which Ptolomy blindeth under the name Terra Incognita. *a* 1700 STILLINGFL. (J.) The state of the controversy .. he endeavoured with all his art to blind and confound.

†**4.** To come in the way of; to intercept. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12152 Oure shryfte þe deuyl blyndeþ. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lvi. 174 From here schepis we scholen hem blynde.

5. To deprive (things) of light; to darken.

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* I. iii. (1651) 10 They have laid aside their Jewels, and so Blinded their garments. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.) Such darkness blinds the sky. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 146 Let the honeysuckle .. blind unchecked a corner of the kitchen-window.

b. To dim by excess of light; to eclipse.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Piscat. Eclog.* vi. (L.) Her beauty all the rest did blind. 1842 TENNYSON *Tithonus* 38 Thy [Aurora's] sweet eyes .. blind the stars.

6. *Gunnery.* To provide with blindages.

1850 ALISON *Hist. Europe* XIV. lxxxvii. § 4 Extraordinary precautions .. to render nugatory the effects of a bombardment, by blinding the ships .. with turf, wet blankets, and .. other articles. 1870 *Standard* 12 Dec., Guns blinded with iron mantelets.

7. *intr.* To be or become blind or dim. *arch.*

c 1305 *Old Age* ix. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 149, I blind, I bleri. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1126 Ho blyndes of ble. 1822 BEDDOES *Bride's Trag.* II. iv, Thy bright eye would blind at sights like this!

Blind (blɔind), *sb.* Also 4 blynde, 6 blynd, 6–7 blinde. [f. BLIND *v.* (? or *adj.*)]

1. Anything which obstructs the light or sight.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. iv. (1852) 522 Blinds to keep .. light from entring into the souls of men. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 402 If I have an antient window overlooking my neighbour's ground, he may not erect any blind to obstruct the light. 1815 BYRON *Parisina* xvii, To bind Those eyes which would not brook such blind.

2. *spec.* A screen for a window, made of woven material mounted on a roller, of wire gauze, etc.; used to prevent the entrance of too much light, or to keep people from seeing in. *Venetian blinds*: those made of light laths fixed on strips of webbing.

1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 19 The women .. flew to their blinds to discover the cause. 1788 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1861) II. 67 The making visits..is done in a carriage with blinds. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* i, Blinds, shutters, curtains, awnings were all closed and drawn.

3. A blinker for a horse; cf. 8.

4. *Fortification.* A blindage.

1644 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. II. 739 Massey caused a blind to be made across the street. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4692/1 We had thrown up some Blinds to cover our Men. 1802 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.* s.v.

† **5.** Any means or place of concealment. *Obs.*

1646 SHIRLEY *On Death of C. Dalby*, So will they .. sleep Till the last trumpet wake 'em, and then creep Into some blind. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* (1806) III. 52 The watchful shepherd, from the blind, Wounds with a random shaft the careless hind.

6. *fig.* Any thing or action intended to conceal one's real design; a pretence, a pretext.

1664–94 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* II. 208 A Practice, which duly seen into, and stript of its Hypocritical Blinds, could not, etc. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 150 (1756) II. 263 Her constant care of me was only a blind. 1732 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 127 These verses were only a blind to conceal the most dangerous designs of the party. 1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 14 May, There is one sonnet [of Shakspeare's] which, from its incongruity, I take to be a purposed blind.

† **7.** *Naut.* A spritsail [= Du. *blinde*]. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 20 With faksaill, topsaill, manesall, musall, and blynd.

8. *Comb.* chiefly attrib., as (in sense 2) *blind-cord, -pulley, -roller*, etc.; (in sense 3) *blind-halter, -winkers*; **blind-bridle**, a bridle with blinkers.

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4875/4 Galled on both sides of her Head with a blind Halter. 1866 YOUATT *Horse* v. (1872) 113 Last of all, the blind winkers. 1881 *Mechanic* § 714 How to make a blind-roller. 1883 CABLE *Dr. Sevier* vi, A quarter circle of iron-work set like a blind-bridle.

Blindage. [f. prec. + -AGE.] A screen or other structure used in fortification, sieges, etc. to protect from the enemy's firing; a mantelet. = BLIND *sb.* 4.

1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* IX. 196 Troops are well protected from the effects even of the heaviest fire of shells, by what are called blindages. 1882 E. O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* II. xxxiii. 69 The Turcomans having constructed blindages in connection with their huts.

† **Blinda·tion.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ATION: cf. *starvation*.] = BLINDING, BLIND *sb.* 4–6.

1588 J. HARVEY *Discoursive Probl.* 52 The pretended cloke of Incubus, or such like glozing blindation. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. vii. 260 That's the blindation. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. ¶ 106. 196 These Authors..build up Blindations before one of the foulest Knots of Inquiry that ever defiled the Sun's Light.

Blind-coal. Non-bituminous coal, or anthracite, which burns without flame.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 148 Coal may exist without bitumen as in the instance of blind-coal. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 129 Blind-coal is used in the smelting establishments in the South of Wales with great advantage. 1849 J. JACKSON *Minerals* xxii, Anthracite .. called in Staffordshire, Stone coal, in Scotland Blind coal.

Blinded (blɔi·ndĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. BLIND *v.* and *sb.* + -ED[1].]

1. Made blind, deprived of sight or light.

1596 SPENSER *Astroph., Thest.* 134 The blinded archer-boy. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 198 Each eye .. In blinded slumber closes.

2. *fig.* Having the understanding darkened; deluded; deceived, benighted, foolish.

1535 COVERDALE *Numb.* xiv. 44 They were blynded to go vp to the toppe of the mountaine. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 49 The approbation and consent of a blinded multitude. 1660 BAXTER *Call Unconv.* Pref., Thou art a blinded Atheist. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* (1832) 178 The blinded Papists.

3. With the window-blinds drawn down.

1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 120 ¶ 5, I found the Windows were blinded. 1876 MISS YONGE *Womank.* xxx. 267 The drawing-room is left blinded and tenantless.

4. Provided with blindages.

1877 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 6/1 Its summit was surrounded with breastworks, ditches, rifle-pits, and blinded batteries. 1884 GEN. GORDON *Let.* 24 *Aug.* in *Standard* 24 Feb. (1885) 5/7 Our steamers are blinded and bullet-proof.

Blinder (blɔi·ndəɹ), *sb.* [f. BLIND *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. He who or that which blinds. Also *fig.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ii. (1617) 22 The same Sunne is the lightner of our eyes..and..the blinder of them. 1829 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 75 To the bodily eye Self is a perpetual blinder.

2. A blinker for a horse. (Chiefly in U.S.)

1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* x. 414 Shake off their manacles, their blinders cast. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* v. 92 In common, the horse works best with blinders. 1860 TRISTRAM *Gt. Sahara* ii. 39 The blinders, worn for show and not for use, as none of them reached forward as far as the horse's eyes.

Blindfold (blɔi·ndfōuld), *v.* Forms: 3 blindfellen, 4 blyndfelle(n, blynfelle, 5 blyndfellyn, -feyld, blynfelde, 6 blyndfell, -felde, blindfield, blyndfold, 6– blindfold. *Pa. pple.* 3 iblindfelled, 4 blindfelled, -feld, blynd--folde, blynfeld, yblyndfalled, 5 blynd(e)fellyd, -fylde, 5–6 blynd'e felde, 6 blind--filded, -fielded, 6– blindfolded. [ME. *blindfelle(n* to strike blind, f. *fellen* to strike, FELL; occurring mostly in the pa. pple. *blindfelled, -feld, -fuld, -fylde*, whence the *-d* was, in the 15th c., erroneously admitted into the stem of the vb. Hence the 16th c. perversion *blindfold*, associated with the notion of *folding* something round the eyes, which had come to be the common use of the word.]

† **1.** *trans.* To strike blind; to blind. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19615 Blinfeld [*v. r.* blenfelled, blindfeld, blyndfolde] he was als he sua lai. *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 54 He suore..þat neuer Alfred his broþer þorgh him wasdede No blynfeld, no slayn. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 40 Blyndyn, or make blynde. Blyndfellen, *idem est.*

2. To cover the eyes, *esp.* with a bandage.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 106 He þolede..þet me hine blindfellede.. þauh þu þin eien..blindfellie on eorðe. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xxii. 64 And thei blynfelden hym, and smyten his face. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 35 To Blyndfeyld [blyndfelle], *velare.* 1494 FABYAN VI. CCX. 225 She was blyndefelde & lad vnto the place. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) C iv, Here eyne blindfielded. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xxii. 64 And blyndfolded hym. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 259 Ye cloth with yᵉ whiche our Sauyour was blyndfelde. 1530 PALSGR. 458, I blyndefelde one, I cover his sight. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 17 He tooke a napkin .. wherewith he blindfolded his own eies. 1727 SWIFT *Wonder of Wond.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 58 He..gives any person leave to blindfold him. 1835 ANSTER *Faust* 314 They bind and blindfold me.

3. *fig.* To darken the understanding or judgement.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 1037 They are blindfolded, they are snared. 1674 ALLEN *Dang. Enthus.* 60 If Prejudice do not blindfold you. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 344 They..blindfold themselves, like bulls that shut their eyes when they push. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* II. iv. (1881) 125 Men ignore facts when blindfolded by a pre-accepted theory.

Blindfold, *a.* Forms: see prec. (in pa. pple.): also 5–6 blynfeld,e, blyndfeld(e, blindfield,e, blyndefielde, blyndefolde, 6 blyndfild, 7 blindefold, 6– blindfold.

1. Having the eyes bandaged so as to prevent vision. (Rarely *attrib.*; often *advb.*)

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 88/1 He fonde them on theyr knees and blyndfeld. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 115 b, Shall some gentilman playe blyndefolde at the chesse. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 347 They can in maner go thyther blyndfielde. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 606 He that follows another blindfold. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 36 And turned the blindfold hero round and round.

b. *transf.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 224 My inch of Taper will be burnt and done, And blindfold death not let me see my sonne.

2. *fig.* With the mind blinded; without perception; without forethought, heedless, reckless. Cf. BLIND *a.* 3.

c 1450 *De Deguileville's Pilgr.* in *Cath. Angl.* 35 Of þaim that er blynfelde and eras blynde. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* I. 3, But blyndefielde every man must take, whatsoeuer he settes out. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 554 With blindfold fury she begins to forage. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 324 The blind-fold blows of ignorance. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 158 Sailing blindfold and haphazard.

† **3.** Dark. Cf. BLIND *a.* 6. *Obs.*

1601 VARINGTON *Two Traj.* Prol. 7 in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Each stately streete, And blinde-fold turning.

Blindfold, *sb.* [f. the adj.: in sense 2 leaning upon FOLD *sb.*]

† **1.** That which is blindfold. *Obs.*

1643 *Myst. Iniq.* 14 Where blindfold is the onely play.

2. A bandage over the eyes; *fig.* anything which takes away perception or judgement.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* II. v. 106 To the excellences of other peoples the egotism of a Roman is a blindfold.

Blindfolded, *ppl. a.* [f. BLINDFOLD *v.* + -ED[1].] = BLINDFOLD *a.*

1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 89 *Gloss.* He is described .. to be blindfolded. 1661 BURNEY *Képδ. Δῶρον* 131 Blindfolded Iudges. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 250 Those who did any thing in a blindfolded manner. *c* 1860 C. S. BROOKS *Marullo* in *Casquet Lit.* (1877) I. 390/2 To tell his story to the blindfolded girl.

Blindfoldedness. Blindfolded condition.

1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* I. x. 295 That Blindfoldedness of Ignorance.

Blindfolder. [f. BLINDFOLD *v.* + -ER[1].] One who blindfolds or hoodwinks.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Speech* Wks. (1711) 219 The malicious blind-folders. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt. P.* III. clxiii. 180 The political blindfolders.

Blindfolding, *vbl. sb.* In 3 -fellunge, fallunge. [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of covering up the eyes; hoodwinking; the apparatus used in the action; the state produced.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 96 Uor hore blindfallunge. *Ibid.* 188 Godes pinen .. buffetes, spotlunge, blindfellunge. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xvi. 94 Lustes and likings .. bee as blindfoldings to keepe vs from seeing God. 1793 T. BRODIES *Math. Evid.* 65 Actual blind-folding and muffling.

Blindfoldly, *adv. rare.* [f. BLINDFOLD *a.* + -LY.[2]] In a blindfold manner, blindly.

1642 J. EATON *Honey-combe* 218 The matter, which they daily, like Parrots, doe blindefoldly prattle of.

† **Bli·ndful,** *a. Obs. rare.* Blind, blinded.

1621 SYLVESTER *Mottoes* 74 Man..brute and blindefull.

Blind gut. [See BLIND *a.* 11.] One of the intestines closed at the lower end; the *cæcum.*

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 350 The first of these great ones is called the blinde gut, because .. it hath but one way, both to receive in, and to let out the matter received. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) B b 2 b, The blind Gut, so called from being perforated at one End only.

† **Bli·nd-head.** *Obs.* A cover for an alembic or retort; a retort with such a cover.

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 108. 176 Put on a blind head, and let it stand in ashes, or Balneo Maria. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, A Glasse Body, with a blind head luted to it. 1736 BAILEY *Housh. Dict.* 129 Clap on a blind-head, lute it well. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. 305 Hops that have been..stewed on Purpose in a blind Head.

† **Bli·ndhead, -hood.** *Obs.* [f. BLIND *a.* + -HEAD, -HOOD.] Blindness.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xcvi. 2 Til ill men, cloudy & myrke in syn, for thaire blynhede, he semys myrk.

Blinding (blɔi·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BLIND *v.*]

1. The action of making blind.

1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 79 So striking an event as the blinding of an Emperor.

2. *fig.* Darkening of the mental or moral sense.

c 1380 WYCLIF *De Dot. Eccl.* Sel. Wks. III. 439 Loue of God is quenched bi blyndyng of þe world. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* V. xv. 563 Pointis of wicchecraft and blindingis. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 37 The blinding of Passion.

3. = BLINDAGE.

1829 *Sun* 17 Sept. 1/3 It was proposed .. to cover the low batteries with a strong blinding.

Bli·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That blinds. (See the vb.)

1784 BURNS *Winter* i, The blinding sleet and snaw. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 42 A dense fog of blinding sand.

Bli·ndingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a blinding manner; so as to blind.

1849 HARE *Par. Serm.* II. 153 The darkness which lay blindingly on the hearts and souls of mankind. *Mod. Newspaper*, The snow flying blindingly.

Blindish (blɔi·ndiʃ), *a.* [f. BLIND *a.* + -ISH[1].] Somewhat blind.

1611 FLORIO, *Cecutiente*, blindish, dimme of sight. 1636 *Arinna* 230 'Tis a passion something blindish. 1855 BROWNING *Men & Wom.* I. 179 An old dog, bald and blindish.

† **Blindled,** *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* Darkened.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. (1641) 5/2 Or whether else some other Lamp he kindled Upon the Heap (yet all with Waters blindled).

Bli·ndless, *a.* [f. BLIND *sb.* + -LESS.] Of a window: Having no blind.

1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* XX. (D.) The high blindless windows. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 71 The blindless casement.

Bli·ndling, *sb.* [f. BLIND *a.* + -LING: cf. *weakling.*] A blind person.

1549 J. PONET *Def. Marr. Priests* 44 God..hathe scattred those blyndlynges to their vtter confusion. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 310 A sort of blindlings.

Bli·ndling, -lings, *adv. north. dial.* Forms: 3 blindlunge, 6 -lingis, -lings, -ling, -lynge, 9 *Sc.* blin'd'lins. [f. BLIND *a.* + -LING(S *advb. suffix.*] Blind-wise, blindly, heedlessly.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 15 Ich habbe ablend ham þat ha blindlunge gað. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. vii. [vi.] 74 Quhen blindlingis in the battell fey thai fycht. 1544 BALE *Chron. Sir J. Oldcastell* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 275 They will..leade you blindelynge into hell with themselues. 1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 31 Blinlins did the carline speak it.

Blindly (blɔi·ndli), *adv.* [f. BLIND *a.* + -LY[2].]

1. In a blind way; after the manner of the blind; *fig.* without foresight or reason, deludedly.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. x. § 6 Hu blindlice moneze þeoda sprecað ymb þone cristendom. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Antecrist & Meynee* 152 If þe puple..folowe hem blyndly. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, V. v. 24 The Brother blindely shed the Brothers blood. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* vi. 52 How Seas, and Earth, and Air and active Flame..Were blindly gather'd in this goodly Ball. 1832 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 399 Whigs struggling blindly forward, Tories holding blindly back. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* Introd. 96 Groping blindly in the darkness.

† **2.** Dimly, indistinctly. *Obs.* Cf. BLIND *a.* 7.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2168/4 A Dun Gelding..R. B. blindly upon the same Leg.

3. Without an opening. Cf. BLIND *a.* 11.

1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* viii. 202 The scala media .. at its opposite end terminates blindly.

† **Blindman.** Now written as two words.

c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 769 in Ritson's *Metr. Rom.* II. 302 Ant a blindmon hede sihte. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 205 You strike like the blindman.

Hence **Blind man's ball**, a local name of the Puff-ball fungus, or Blind-ball; see BLIND *a.* 16.

1812 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1830) IV. 349.

Blind-man-buff, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. next, in its earlier form.] *trans.* To blindfold, hoodwink.

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 209 The best Engine that ever Priest-craft invented, to Blind-man-buff the silly Laiety.

Blind - man's - buff (blɔi·nd mænz bʌf). Also 6–7 blindman-buff(e, (-buffet, -bough,

-bluff,) 7–9 **blindman's-buff.** [f. BLIND-MAN + BUFF = buffet, blow, stroke.]

1. A game in which one player is blindfolded, and tries to catch and identify any one of the others, who, on their part, push him about, and make sport with him.

1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* iv. 64 At hot-cockles, leape-frogge, or blindman-buffe. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 231 Others make him [Christ] no better then their Pastime, at no more discreet a Sport then Childs, or Fooles Blind-man-Buffet: *Prophecie vnto us, who is he that smote thee?* 1634 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Gt. Eater Kent*, Gregorie Dawson, an English-man, devised the unmatchable mystery of Blind-man-buffe. 1696 *Month. Mercury* VII. 55 They oblig'd him to play with 'em at Blindman-Buff. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xi, Mr. Burchell .. set the boys and girls to blindman's buff. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. 1. 186 The whole parlour put into disorder by blind man's buff.

2. *fig.*

1590 *Three Lords Lond.*, Ile to my stall; Love, Lucre, Conscience, blindman buffe to you all. 1643 BRAMHALL *Serpent Salve* § 1 We desire to see what they have done, before we go to blindman's buffet one with another. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Indep.* 1. 55 Me thinks..we are compelled to play at blind-man-bough for our lives. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vi. iii. 278 Government by Blind-man's-buff.

Blind man's holiday. A humorous phrase for the time just before candles are lighted, when it is too dark to work, and one is obliged to rest or 'take a holiday'; formerly used more widely.

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* in *Harl. Misc.* VI. 167 (D.) What will not blind Cupid doe in the night, which is his blindmans holiday. 1611 in FLORIO. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* iii. § 18 The twilight, or rather the hour between the time when one can no longer see to read and the lighting of the candle, is commonly called blindman's holiday. 1866 *Aunt Judy's Mag.* Oct. 358 At meal-times, or in blindman's holiday, when no work was to be done.

Blindness (blɔ̄ɪndnĕs). [f. BLIND *a.* + -NESS.]

1. Blind condition; want of sight.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xxviii. 28 Sende þe Drihten on .. blindnysse, þæt þu gropie on midne dæg. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20957 A jugelur wit blindnes he [Paul] smat. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxiv. (1495) 213 Blyndenesse is prynacyon of syghte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 40 Blyndnesse, *cecitas*. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxviii. 28 The Lord shall smite thee with madnesse and blindnesse. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 196 That which was the worst now least afflicts me, Blindness. 1859 MASSON *Milton* I. 717 Galileo's blindness had become total.

2. *fig.* Want of intellectual or moral perception; delusion, ignorance; folly, recklessness.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 23 Þæt we onȝyton þa blindnesse ure ælþeodignesse. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 19 A nakede mynde..of Ihesu..withowtten lyghte of knawynge in resoune, es bot a blyndnes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 243 b, Tempestes of desperacyon or blyndnes of mynde. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* xi. 25 Blindnesse in part is happened to Israel. 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 209 The blindness of your rage. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* (1847) Pref. 11 A host of petty jealousies, blindnesses, and prejudices.

† **3.** *transf.* Concealment. *Obs. rare.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 8 Muffle your false loue with some shew of blindnesse.

Bli·nd-nettle. *Herb.* [f. BLIND *a.* 12; from its wanting the characteristic stinging quality of nettles proper.] The Dead-nettle; also the Hemp-nettle and Hedge Nettle or Wood Woundwort.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* 311 *Archangelica*, blindnetle. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxciii. (1495) 730 The deed nettyll or the blynde nettyl. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxxviii. 131 At this present time it is called..in English Blinde Nettel. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 113 Blind Nettle..is of a heating, drying, digestive and incisive quality. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*

† **Blinds.** *Obs.* (See quot.)

1674 RAY *Smelting Silv.* 118 There is a white Fluor about the vein which they call Spar and a black which they call *Blinds*. This last covers the vein of Oare, and when it appears they are sure to find Oare.

† **Blindwharved,** *pple. Obs.* In 4 blynt-wharuet, blynwherued. [f. BLIND *a.* + *wherven, wharven* to turn.] Blinded, blindfolded.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1146 His eȝen weore blynt-wharuet bo.

Blind-worm (blɔ̄ɪnd,wɜ̄ɪm). *Zool.* [Cf. Da. *blindorm*: so called from the smallness of its eyes.] A reptile (*Anguis fragilis*) also called Slow-worm. (Formerly applied also to the Adder.)

c 1450 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 706 *Hec scutula*, a blyndworme. *c* 1480 *Ibid.* 766 *Idrus, idra, matrix*, a blynd-wurme. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 11 Newts and blinde wormes do no wrong. 1712 H. SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 491 We caused a Whelp to be bit..by a Blind-Worm. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 352 He was stung by a blind-worm, for so they call them here. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 240 Any kind of serpent except the harmless blind worm. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. v, There the slow blind-worm left his slime.

Blink (blĭŋk), *v.* Forms: (4 blynke), 6–7 blinke, 7 blynck, 7– blink. [In ME., only as an occasional variant of BLENK, esp. in Robert of Brunne; and perh. in the form *blinche* (once, in *Beket*), also in a sense of *blench*. Otherwise exclusively mod. English (since *c* 1575). It coincides in its late appearance, as well as in form and sense, with MDu. and mod.Du. *blinken*, mod.Ger. *blinken*, the origin of which is equally obscure. They are conjecturally regarded as nasalized forms of the stem *blik-* to shine (see BLIKE), but no satisfactory account can be given of their late appearance. In ME., *blenke* was used regularly where *blink* now takes its place: see BLENCH, BLENK.]

I. To deceive, elude, turn away.

† **1.** *trans.* To deceive. *Obs. rare.* [For ME. BLENCH *v.*[1] 1, BLENK *v.* 1.]

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4169 We Englys men þeron shulde þynke þat ennye us nat blynke.

† **2.** *intr.* To start out of the way, so as to elude anything; = BLENCH *v.*[1] 2, BLENK 2. *Obs. rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7626 (Gött.) Þoru he had his bodi born Ne had he blinked him biforn [*v. r.* blenked (2), blenched].

¶ *trans.* To avoid, flinch from.

Cf. *blinche c* 1300 in BLENCH *v.*[1] 3.

II. To move the eyelids, twinkle, peep, wink.

† **3.** *intr.* To look, look up from sleep, open the eyes. [Only in this author; otherwise BLENK *v.* 6.]

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5675 Pers of hys slepe gan blynke, And gretely on hys dreme gan þynke.

4. To twinkle with the eye or eye-lids. In various shades of meaning which run into one another: in the earlier, the notion of 'glancing' predominates; in the later, that of 'winking.'

a. To glance, cast or let fall a glance, have a peep; to look with glances (and not steadily).

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 178 Sweet and louely vvall, Shew me thy chinke, to blinke through vvith mine eine. 1592 JAS. VI. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 236. III. 163 Turne your eyes a littell..to blinke upon the necessaire cace of youre Friend. *c* 1650 *Ld. of Learne* 428 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 197 Rather..then all the gold that ere I blinket on with mine eye. 1729 in Ramsay's *Tea-t. Misc.* 16 On him she did na gloom, But blinkit bonnilie.

b. To look with twinkling eye-lids, as one half-awake or dazzled with light.

1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 132 It blinds the sight, it makes men bleare-eyd blinke. 1806 COLERIDGE *Christabel* II. xxii, A snake's small eye blinks dull and shy. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom* ix. 77 Holding the candle aloft, and blinking on our travellers with a dismal and mystified expression. 1861 MRS. NORTON *Lady La G.* IV. 176 The babe ..with tender eyes Blinks at the world a little while, and dies. 1863 MISS BRADDON *J. Marchmont* III. i. 2 A brown setter..lay upon the hearth-rug..blinking at the blaze.

c. To shut the eyelids momentarily and involuntarily; to wink for an instant.

1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 30 Or silly mortal blinks an ee. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* 269 London was blinking, wheezing and choking. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* III. v. (1879) 544 When we stimulate one of our eyelids with a sharp electrical shock, both eyelids blink.

5. To cast a sudden or momentary gleam of light; to twinkle as a star; to shine with flickering light, or with a faint peep of light; to shine unsteadily or dimly.

1786 BURNS *Ep. J. Smith* ii, Ev'ry star that blinks aboon. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 378 Where blinks through paper'd panes the setting sun. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 76 As stars blink out from clouds at night. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* II. v. 164 The very tapers are blinking, as if tired of our conference. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxx. 398 The sun was..blinking on the windows.

6. *trans.* To shut the eyes to; to evade, shirk, pass by, ignore: *orig.* a sporting phrase.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. xvi. (1815) 39 There's a bitch ..she never blinked a bird in her life. 1811 BYRON *Hints fr. Hor.* 555 Dogs blink their coveys. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Educ.* i. (1860) 20 Children, however, are incidents that will occur in this life, and must not be blinked. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 114 It was no use blinking the fact.

b. With *at* (improperly).

1857 SEARS *Athan.* vi. 43 Why have these passages..been blinked at and ignored?

7. *trans.* To turn (milk, beer, etc.) slightly sour. [The origin of this use has been sought in the glance of an evil eye, the 'blinking' of milk being formerly ascribed to witchcraft; also in the effect of lightning, since thunder generally 'blinks' milk.]

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 589 Bottle ale .. must not only he coold sufficiently, but also blynckt a little to giue it a quick & sharp tast. 1689 *Gazophyl. Anglic.* s.v. To blink beer; a word frequently used in Lincolnshire. 1713 *Lond. & Countr. Brew.* IV. (1743) 263 They are apt to blink or give a little sourish Taste to their Drink.

b. *intr.* To turn slightly sour.

a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 91 There let the wort .. stand till it begin to blink and grow long like thin syrup. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 317 Wine .. if you let it stand too long before you get it cold..summer-beams and blinks in the tub.

¶ **8.** *trans.* To cause one to blink; to blindfold. [A pseudo-archaism in Landor.]

1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* II. 278 He who blinketh the eyes of the poor wretch about to die doeth it out of mercy. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xli. (1856) 376 With the sun .. blinking my eyes.

¶ **9.** See BLENK *v.* 6–7.

† **Blink,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. BLINK *v.* 1, and like it in ME. only in Robert of Brunne, for the BLENK, BLENCH of his contemporaries.]

1. A trick, stratagem; = BLENCH, BLENK, *sb.* 1.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4185 He shal þynke or to do þe a wykkede blynke.

2. *pl.* Boughs thrown to turn aside deer from their course; also, feathers, etc. on a thread to scare birds. Cf. BLENCHER.

1611 COTGR., *Brisees*, boughes .. left in the view of a deere, or cast ouerthwart the way to hinder his running.. Our wood-men call them, *Blinkes*. 1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* I. xi. (1668) 59 They are like blinks, which will ever chase your game from you. 1625 — *Farew. Husb.* 96 The nearer that these Blinkes..come to the ground..the better it is, lest the fowle finding a way to creep vnder them, begin not to respect them.

Blink (blĭŋk), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4 blynke, 6 blinck, 7 blinke, 7– blink. [f. BLINK *v.* 3–4; like which it is found in ME. in Robert of Brunne, where contemporaries used BLENK.]

1. A sudden or momentary gleam of light from the sun, a fire, etc.; a slight flash; a peep of light; a twinkling gleam, as of the stars; a gleam of sunshine between showers: also *poet.* 'glimmer.'

1717 *Protest. Mercury* 5 July 6 A terrible Fire..caus'd..by a Blink of Fire that issued from some adjoining Chimney, and lodg'd in the Thatch. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xi, Creep out of their holes like blue-bottle flies in a blink of sunshine. 1833 WORDSW. *Sonn.* vii, Not a blink Of light was there. 1834 R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 323 The blink of reddish orange displayed by the flirt of the tail. 1855 BROWNING *Statue & Bust*, In a bed-chamber by a taper's blink.

b. *fig.* A 'glimmer' or 'spark' of anything good. **c.** A brief gleam of mental sunshine.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4449 Þe leste þoghte..Þat of godenesse hadde any blynke. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* vi. 132, I sometimes have blinks of great joy. *a* 1752 R. ERSKINE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. ci, I will sing of my blinks and of my showers. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xix. (1859) 542, I shall always bless heaven for my fair Blinks.

2. A glance (usually, a bright, cheerful glance); a glimpse. (Chiefly *Sc.*)

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 7 Lookes downe, and in one blinck, and in one vew, Comprizeth all what so the world can shew. *Ibid.* 95 Her eyes Sweet blinck. 1715 *Let.* in *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 66 We have had a sweet blink at the sacrament last Sabbath. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter*, For ae blink o' the bonnie burdies. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxvii, I wish my master were living to get a blink o't. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xviii. (1848) 185 By the blink of thine eye.

3. *transf.* The time taken by a glance; an instant, the twinkling of an eye; = Ger. *Augenblick*. (Chiefly *Sc.*)

a 1813 A. WILSON *Hogmenae*, The liquor was brought in a blink. 1827 SCOTT *Two Drovers*, Stay Robin—bide a blink. 1864 HAWKER *Quest Sangraal* 24 Whole Ages glided in that Blink of Time.

4. = ICE-BLINK: a shining whiteness about the horizon produced by reflection from distant masses of ice. Also, loosely, a large mass or field of ice, an iceberg.

1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1854 A brightness in the northern horizon, like that reflected from ice, usually called the blink. 1818 *Edin. Rev.* XXX. 17 The blink from packs of ice, appears of a pure white. 1837 MACDOUGALL tr. *Graah's Greenland* 80 During the three hours we took to pass this blink, it calved about twenty times. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* I. v. 49, I ascended to the crow's-nest, and saw ..the ominous blink of ice ahead.

Blink (blĭŋk), *a.* Also 7 blinck. [Cf. BLINKED.]

1. Of the eyes: Habitually blinking. Hence **blink-eyed** *a.*

1823 THACHER *Jrnl. Amer. Rev.* 320 It was the doctor's misfortune to have one blink eye.

c 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* I. i, The blink-ey'd burghers heads. *a* 1695 WOOD *Life* (1848) 220 A blinkeyed bookseller in Cheapside. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3041/4 Blink Ey'd, high Nos'd.

2. Of milk, etc.: Slightly sour. Cf. BLINK *v.* 7.

1883 C. F. SMITH *Southernisms* in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 45 *Blink milk*, 'milk somewhat soured.' *West Virginia*.

Blinkard (blĭŋkărd). Also 6 blincarde, blinkarde, blenkard. [f. BLINK *v.* + -ARD.]

1. A reproachful name for one who habitually blinks or winks; one who has imperfect sight.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) B j, An one eyed blincarde. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 819 A Blinkarde, he that hath such eies that the liddes couer a great part of the apple. 1665 *Char. Holland* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) V. 575 Among the Blind, the one-ey'd Blinkard reigns. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xvii. 427 *Blinkard* or *Blinking*, is to have the Eye-lids ever moving: so that there is no perfect sight. 1786 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to R.A.'s* xi. Wks. 1812 I. 157 Yes Blinkards: and with Lustre shine.

b. *transf.* A star that shines dimly.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* III. vii. § 2 In some parts wee see many glorious .. starres .. in some none but blinkards and obscure ones.

2. *fig.* One who lacks intellectual perception.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1. 610 Brainles blenkards that blow at the cole. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho.* (1862) 180 Calling himself an ass and a blinkard. 1882 BLACKIE in *Gd. Words* Oct. 640 A race of blinkards, who peruse the case And shell of life, but feel no soul behind.

† **3.** One who 'shuts his eyes' to what is happening, who blinks facts. *Obs.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xiv. 82 So as God should play the blinkard or shut his Eyes.

4. *attrib.* or *adj.*, usually *fig.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Balettes* 24 Thou blinkerd blowboll; thou wakest to late. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 254 Look out with both their eyes, and have no blinkard minds. 1837 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) IV. 92 A blinkard precipitancy.

Blinked, *ppl. a.* [f. BLINK *v.* + -ED.] Affected with a blink or blinking.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ix. 5 And keepe continuall spy Upon her with his other blincked eye.

Blinker (bli·ŋkəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].]

1. One who blinks ; a blinking or purblind person.

1636 ABP. J. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* (1637) 219 He was but a blinker, and saw .. but with half an eye. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Cupid turn'd T.* Wks. 1730 I. 113 What does our sly graceless blinker? 1835 BROWNING *Paracel.* I. 20 As earnest blinkers do Whom radiance ne'er distracted.

b. One who casts blinks or sly glances. *Sc.*

1786 BURNS *Ep. to Mayor Logan* x, The witching, cursed, delicious blinkers Hae put me hyte.

2. *pl.* A kind of spectacles for directing the sight in one direction only, so as to cure squinting, or for protecting the eyes from cold, dust, etc.; = GOGGLES.

1732 M. GREEN *Grotto* 10 (R.) Bigots who but one way see Through blinkers of authority. 1803 BRISTED *Pedest. Tour* I. 38 A little fellow, with blinkers over his eyes. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iv. (1858) 205 Who only dare to look up at life through blinkers.

b. Leather screens attached to a horse's bridle on each side, to prevent his seeing in any direction except straight ahead.

1789 W. GILPIN *Tour Lakes* II. 154 (R.) On being pressed by her friends..to go to court ; 'By no means,' said she, 'unless I may be allowed to wear blinkers.' 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-Roads* 174 An old female hostler, who gave us neither cruppers, blinkers, or breeching.

3. The eye. (*slang.*)

1816 'QUIZ,' *Grand Master* I. 11 A patent pair of goggle winkers, Conceal'd from public view his blinkers.

Hence **Bli·nkerless** *a.* (sense 2 b.)

1872 *Daily News* 23 Oct., Fleet blinkerless horses.

Bli·nker, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To put blinkers on; *fig.* to blind, hoodwink, deceive.

1865 W. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 140 But Telal was not so easily to be blinkered, and kept to his first judgment.

Blinking (bli·ŋkiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BLINK *v.*]

1. The action of the vb. BLINK in its various senses.

1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 84 Something they are able to behold without blinking. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 248 There is no blinking of the eyes to the part which .. sordid or foul circumstances play in life.

2. *spec.* in *Brewing*: The operation of giving a sharp taste to beer by letting the wort stand for some time. Also of beer : Turning sour during fermentation. (Cf. BLINK *v.* 7 and 7 b.)

1713 *Lond. & Countr. Brew.* IV. (1743) 271 Souring of the Grains, or what some call Blinking or Charing, is prevented. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Brewing*, In the North of England .. they let their first Wort stand in their Receivers till it is very clear..which they call Blinking.

Bli·nking, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. Looking with twinkling or half-open eyelids ; winking ; weak-eyed.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 29 A Furious God : an Archer blincking boy. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 54 The portrait of a blinking idiot. 1718 POPE *Iliad* II. 264 One eye was blinking, and one leg was lame. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 39 Stood with blinking gaze Before a fire's unsteady blaze.

b. *Sc.* Glancing pleasantly.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 90 Blinkin daft Barbara M'Leg. *Ibid.* II. 119 His blinkan eye and gate sae free. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xvii, Guided by one of these blinking Ganymedes.

2. Shining dimly or intermittently, twinkling, flickering.

1681 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 327 By a blinking and promiscuous light. 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Nt.* iii, His wee bit ingle, blinkin bonilie. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 233 A solitary lamp to throw its blinking rays athwart his effigy.

3. *Blinking Chickweed*; = BLINKS 2.

1775 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1789) 110.

Bli·nkingly, *adv.* With blinking eyes.

1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard* II. 15 The sisters .. regarded him blinkingly, like owls in a zoological collection.

Blinks (bliŋks). [f. BLINK *sb.*]

1. A nickname for one who blinks.

1616 HOLYDAY *Persius* 298 And winks At him, whose sight is bad, calling him blinks.

2. *Herb.* The Water Chickweed, or Blinking Chickweed, *Montia fontana.*

1835 HOOKER *Brit. Flora* 59 Water Blinks. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 25 *Blinks* or *blinking-chickweed*, from its half-closed little white flowers peering from the axils of the upper leaves, as if afraid of the light.

Blinky (bli·ŋki), *a.* Inclined to blink.

1861 RUSSELL in *Times* 11 June (L.) One's eyes became quite blinky watching for the flash.

†Blirre, *sb. Obs. rare.* [Origin uncertain : prob. a variant of BLEAR *v.*[1]] A deception.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 142 A Blirre, *deceptio.*

†Blirre, *v. Obs.* [see prec.] To deceive.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 142 To Blirre, *fallere.*

Blirt (blɜ̄ɪt). *v. north. dial.* [prob. an onomatopœic word nearly identical with BLURT : with the *bl-*, cf. *blow, blast, blash*, etc. ; with the rest, cf. *spirt, squirt*, expressing the forcible emission of liquid.] To burst into tears, weep violently ; disfigure with tears.

1721 in Kelly *Sc. Prov.* 397 (JAM.) 'Ill gar you blirt with both your een.' 1879 JAMIESON *Sc. Dict.*, 'She's a' blirted wi' greeting.' *Fife.*

Blirt, *sb.* [f. prec.]

1. An outburst of tears, a sudden fit of weeping. (*Sc.*)

a 1796 BURNS *Brawl Lads of Gala W.* iii, The lassie lost a silken snood, That cost her mony a blirt and bleary.

2. A short dash of rain coming with a gust of wind. (*Sc.* and *Naut.*)

1810 [see BLIRTY.] 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk., Blirt*, a gust of wind and rain.

Bli·rty, blirtie, *a. north.* [f. prec. + -Y.4] Characterized by blirts or gusts of wind and rain.

1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 16 O poortith is a wintry day ! Cheerless, blirtie, cauld, and blae.

Blisce n, obs. form of BLESS *v.*[1]

Bliss (blis), *sb.* Forms : 1 blīðs, blids, bliss, blis ; 3–7 blisse, 4–6 blysse, blis, 6– bliss ; *occas.* 4–7 blesse, bless. [OE. *blīðs* (acc. *blīðse*) str. fem. = OS. *blidsea, blitzea, blizza* :—OTeut. type **blīpsjâ-* f. **blīpi-s*, Goth. *bleips*, OS. *blithi*, OE. *blīðe* blithe, joyous + suffix *-sjâ-*, standing, after dentals, for original *-tjâ* (cf. L. *lætitia*). Goth. has, instead, the parallel form *bleip-ei* :—OTeut. **blīp-în-*. In later OE. by assimilation and vowel-shortening *blīðs* became *bliss, blis*, ME. *blisse* : cf. OE. *milds, milts* (:—OTeut. **mild-sjâ-* = **mild-tjâ-*) mildness, clemency, ME. *milze, milce, milse.* The meaning of *bliss* and that of *bless* have mutually influenced each other since an early period ; cf. BLESS *v.*[1] ; confusion of spelling is frequent from the time of Wyclif to the 17th c. Hence the gradual tendency to withdraw *bliss* from earthly 'blitheness' to the beatitude of the blessed in heaven, or that which is likened to it.]

†1. Blitheness of aspect toward others, kindness of manner ; 'light of one's countenance,' 'smile.' (Only in OE.)

a 1000 *Metr. Boeth.* ii. 30 Hi me towendon heora bacu bitere and heora blisse from.

2. Blitheness ; gladness ; joy, delight, enjoyment : a. physical, social, mundane : passing at length into b.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 3 Maria cende þone Drihten on blisse. *a* 1000 *Cotton Psalm* l. 99 (Gr.) Sæle nu hlidse me, bilewit dryhten. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 115 Hie weren swo blīðe þat hie ne mihten mid worde here blisse tellen. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1013 (Trin.) Mony opere blisses elles, Floures þat ful swete smelles. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 234 Two blessis ben,—blesse of þe soule and blisse of þe bodi. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man Lawe's T.* 1021 This glade folk to dyner they hem sette ; In ioye and blisse at mete I lete hem dwelle. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 55 She lost alle worshipe, richesse, ese, and blysse. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 268 Tha rouch rillingis, of blis that war full hair. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 31 And all that Poets faine of Blisse and Ioy. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 508 These two Imparadis't in one anothers arms..shall enjoy thir fill Of bliss on bliss. 1806 WOROSW. *Ode Immortality* 86 Behold the Child among his new-born blisses. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 54 He does not sufficiently sympathise with our towns and our blisses of Society.

b. Mental, ethereal, spiritual : perfect joy or felicity, supreme delight ; blessedness. (Early instances difficult to separate from prec.)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Blisse and lisse ic sende. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 605 A land o lijf, o beld, and blis, þe quilk man clepes paradis. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 142 To lyve evere in blis wiþouten peyne. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F iij, The grete reame of blysse and glory. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. v. 64 The contrarie bringeth blisse, And is a patterne of Celestiall peace. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxii. § 13 To them whose delight .. is in the Law .. that happiness and bliss belongeth. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypr. Grove* Wks. 31 O only blest, and Author of all bliss. *Ibid.* 26 All bless returning with the Lord of bliss. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 522 The sum of earthly bliss Which I enjoy. 1747 GRAY *Ode Eton Coll.*, Where ignorance is bliss, 'Tis folly to be wise. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 62 May gather bliss, to see my fellows blest. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. xii. 141 The purest bliss was surely then thy dower.

c. *esp.* The perfect joy of heaven ; the beatitude of departed souls. Hence, the place of bliss, paradise, heaven.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 25 We maxon..éce blisse geearnian. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 21 Ich schal blīðe bicumen to endelese blissen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17972 Fro helle to paradys þat blis. *c* 1384 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 344 He [the pope] is not blessid in þis lif, for blis fallip to the topir lyf. 1509 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* i. 12, I wyll .. brynge thy soule to blesse eterne. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 182 By the hope I haue of heauenly blisse. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 65 The soul is..wrapt up into an Elysium and paradise of blesse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 607 Far other once beheld in bliss. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 301 The path to bliss abounds with many a snare. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 255 Any one who accepted them in the concrete and literal form prescribed by the church, would share infinite bliss.

d. *concr.* A cause of happiness, joy, or delight.

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelm.) xxxi. 9 (Bosw.) Đū eart blis min. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nonnes Pr. T.* 346 Womman is mannes ioye and al his blis. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcvii. 26 A wither'd violet is her bliss.

†3. Glory. (Translating *gloria* and κλέος.) *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 115 *Quis est iste rex glorie?* hwat is þis blissene king. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8100 þe king o blis. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* II. 363 Hercules is i-seide of *heros* þat is a man, and of *cleos* þat is blisse ; as þey Hercules were to menynge a blisful man and glorious.

†4. *A bliss of birds* : a blithe singing, a 'choir.'

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 228 A blysse of bryddes me bad abyde, For cause there song mo then one.

5. *Comb.* a. objective, as *bliss-giving, bliss-making* adjs. ; b. adverbial, as *bliss-bright.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 309 This blesse-affording good. 1645 BP. HALL *Content.* 103 The blisse-making vision of God. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xiv. (1848) 147 The bliss-bright stars. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxvii. 184 The bliss-giving 'yes.'

†Bliss, *v. Obs.* Forms : 1 blīðsian, blissian, -isan, 2 blissien, 3 bliseen, (blescien), *Orm.* blissenn, 3–4 bliss(en, 4 blesse. [OE. *blīðsian, blissian* = OS. *blidsean, blizzen*, f. *blīðs, bliss* sb. Now blended in the verb BLESS.]

1. *intr.* To be blithe or glad, to rejoice.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlix. 385 Blīðsa, cniht, on ðinum gioguðhade. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xv. 9 Blyssiað mid me. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 360 Gif we þolieð mid him, we schulen bliscen mid him. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 187 Wel may þe barne blisse [C. *text* blesse] þat hym to boke sette.

b. *refl.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Ne mei nan man..blissien him mid þisse wordle. [*a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 358 Blescieð ou & gledieð.]

2. *trans.* To give joy or gladness to ; orig. with *dative*) ; to gladden, make happy. (In 16–17th c. blended with *bless.*)

a 1000 *Hymns* vii. 34 (Gr.) Đu engla God eallum blissast. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* To gladien, and to blissen us. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12779 (Gött.) To blissen þaim vte of þair wa. 1594 CONSTABLE *Diana* VI. x, She stands wotlesse whom so much she blisseth. 1636 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Holy Transport.* (1881) 189 To thee, who com'st from heauen to blisse the earth.

Bliss e, obs. form of BLESS *v.*[1]

Blissen, var. of BLESCHEN *v. Obs.* to quench.

Blissful (bli·sful), *a.* Forms : 2–4 blisful le, 4 -uolle, blysfol, 4–6 -ful, blesful(l, blesseful(l, 6 blisseful l, blisfull, 7 blissfull, blessful, 3– blissful. [f. BLISS *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. Of persons : Full of bliss, joyful ; happy or joyous in the highest degree.

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Lamb. Hom.* 259 Hu he sit blisful on his fader riht half. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankel. T.* 362 O blisful artow now thou Dorigen, That hast thy lusty housbonde in thyne Armes. 1388 WYCLIF *Eccles.* iv. 3 Y demyde hym, that was not borun 3it..to he blisfulere than euer eithir. 1646 CRASHAW *Steps Temp.* 65 Let the blessful heart hold fast Her heavenly armful. 1863 TENNYSON *Welc. Alexandra* 27 Blissful bride of a blissful heir.

2. Of things : Full of or fraught with bliss.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 þe engel hire brohte þe blisfulle tidinge. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 682 From that blisful our. 1589 GREENE *Menaph.* (1616) 47 To turne my blissefull sweet to balefull sowre. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 5 Till one greater Man Restore us, and regain the blissful Seat. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 205 To live with Ormusd in a blissful eternity. 1881 MORLEY *Cobden* I. 14 All blessed by nature with a kind of blissful mercurial simplicity.

†3. Blessed, beatified ; sacred, holy. *Obs.*

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 21 Beo þu a iblescet and ti blisfule sune iesu crist. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8906 þe lauerd of hele, þat blisful king. 1340 *Ayenb.* 186 þe blistulle blode of Iesu Crist. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* I. (W. de W.) liii. 93/2 Marye Magdaleyn anoynted the blysful fete of our lorde Ihesu. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) M iij b, It is ordeyned by the holy senate, by consente of blisfull men.

†4. Glorified, transfigured ; cf. BLISS *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1387 [see BLISS *sb.* 3]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xl, A bodi þat is blisful [L. *glorificatus*]. *Ibid.* XIV. xliv, In toppe of þis mounte oure Lorde schewid him selfe blysful.

†5. Having power to bless. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO *Dict.* Ep. Ded. 4 Laie then your blisse-full handes on his head (right Honorable).

†Bli·ssfulhed, blisfulhede. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -*hede*, -HEAD.] Blissful condition, joy, beatitude.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 1 *Beatus vir* .. Hightand blisfulhed til rightwise men. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 6852 (Trin.) A londe of blisfulhede. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* II. xli. (1859) 46 Al bounte, beaute, joye and blysfulhede.

Blissfully (bli·sfuli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In a blissful manner, happily, joyously.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 360 3if we wulleð a domesdei blissfuliche arisen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9117 A quile regnd king salamon Blisfulli ouer al þat land. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. vii. 246 The sowles ben blysfully in paradise. *a* 1711 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 462 Wrapt Blissfully with God below. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* XXVII, Blissfully haven'd both from joy and pain. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 648/1 Blissfully ignorant.

Blissfulness (bli·sfulnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being blissful ; joyfulness, happiness.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. ii. 113 Blisfulnesse is þilke same goode þat men requeren. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXX. 13 Lya seide, That for my blisfulnes. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* iii. 35 To be rewarded with euerlasting blissfulnesse. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 3 It is not for me to attend so high a blissefulnesse. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* I. iii. (R.) My better stars, that offer'd me the grace Of so much blissfulness. 1858 NEALE *Bernard de M.* 19 In blissfulness and mirth. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 71 A peace more deep disclosed its blissfulness.

Blissing, obs. f. BLESSING.

Bli·ssless, *a.* [f. BLISS *sb.* + -LESS.] Without bliss ; hapless, miserable.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 352 So many have come to my blissless lot. 1591 KYD *Span. Trag.* IV. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 155 Barren the earth, and blissless whosoever Imagines not to keep it unmanur'd !

Blissom (bli·səm), *a.* [a. ON. *blœsma* adj. (a ewe or goat) in heat ; ODu. *blesme* (Kolkar).] Of a ewe : In heat. (See quot.)

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. ix. § 2. 234 Carnal, fleshly, blissom, clicket, proud. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v.

Ewe, Ewe is Bliessom, a Term peculiar to Sheepherds, signifying that the Ewe has taken Tup.

Bli·ssom, *v.* [f. as prec.]

1. *trans.* Of a ram: To couple with a ewe; to tup. In *pass.* said of the ewe.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* Rolls Ser. II. 303 Iacob putte the roddes .. afore the sighte of schepe when thei scholde be blissomede. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 34 To Blessum, *arietare*. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 37. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* I. xxv. 111 One Ramme will serue to blesome fiftie Ewes. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*; 1721 in Bailey, and later Dicts.

2. *intr.* 'To caterwaul, to be lustful.' J.

Hence **Bli·ssoming** *vbl. sb.*, **Bli·ssomed** *ppl. a.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxvii[i]. 70 Of after-blismed, [Vulg. *de post fœtantes*], him name he. 1721 Bailey, *Blissoming*, the Act of generation between a Ram and a Ewe. 1766 Ridea *Dict.* s.v., To go a blissoming is to desire the Ram.

Blist, var. of *blyschit* (see Blush *v.*); obs. form of Blest, of Bless *v.*[1], and Bliss *sb.*; obs. Sc. form of Blast.

Blisteing, obs. form of Blessing.

Blister (bli·stəɹ), *sb.* Also 3 **blester**, 6 **bluster**, **blyster**. [ME. *blester*, *blister*, perh. a. OF. *blestre* ('tumeur, bouton,' Godef.), also *blostre*: the double form may be explained as an adoption of ON. *blástr*, dat. *blástri* 'swelling,' also 'a blast, blowing,' f. *blása* to blow (whence also mod.Sw. *blåsa*, Ger. *blase*, blister). The 16th c. variant *bluster* suggests the MDu. or Flemish *bluyster* (Kilian), which points to earlier **blûstra*, from same root (cf. ON. *blástra* to whistle). An OE. *blǽster*, *blíster* or *blýster*, cogn. with the ON. or Du., might have been expected, but is not found.]

1. A thin vesicle on the skin, containing serum, caused by friction, a burn, or other injury, or the action of a vesicatory.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6011 (Gött.) Bile and blester [*v.r.* blister], bolnand sare. ?*a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* lix, For blisters of the Sunne brenninge, Very good .. ointmentes. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 61 There is a blyster rysen vnder the tounge. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 22 b, Good..agaynst blusters or reed pustuls. 1664 Dryden *Riv. Ladies* III. i. (1725) 216 This Hand would rise in Blisters shouldst thou touch it. 1810 Henry *Elem. Chem.* II. 371 Acetic acid, thus prepared .. raises a blister when applied to the skin. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 88 Your wet ropes And clumsy oars..give blisters first And then a horny hand.

2. A similar swelling, containing fluid or (more usually) air, on the surface of a plant, on metal after cooling, a painted surface, and the like.

1597 Gerard *Herbal* III. cxvi. (1633) 1480 On these leaves ..grow blisters or small bladders. 1671 Ray *Philos. Lett.* (1718) 97, I had thought that the Kermes-berry had been a Blister of the Bark of the Oak. 1678 *Ripley Revivʼd* 155 Our compound in this heat riseth in blisters. 1799 G. Smith *Laborat.* I. 148 The paste would be cloudy and full of blisters. 1885 *Athenæum* 30 May 704/2 Nor is this cracking all the mischief which has lately befallen this picture..there is rather a large blister.

3. *Med.* Anything applied to raise a blister; a vesicatory.

1541 R. Coplano *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, And the blysters potencyall cauteres be applyed. 1758 Whytt in *Phil. Trans.* L. 570, I advised a blister to be applied. 1875 H. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 561 Blisters are especially useful in inflammations of serous membranes.

4. *Comb.*, as **blister-beetle**, **-fly**, an insect used for raising blisters, *spec.* the Spanish fly (*Cantharis vesicatoria*); **blister-copper**, copper having a blistered surface, obtained during smelting just before the final operation; hence attrib. *blister-copper ore*; **blister-plant**, a name for different species of *Ranunculus*, esp. *R. acris*, *R. sceleratus*; **blister-plaster**, a plaster for raising a blister; **blister-steel**, steel having a blistered surface, obtained during the process of converting iron into shear-steel or cast-steel; attrib. *blister-steel furnace*.

1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 31 If the apothecary cannot distinguish a..*blister-beetle from a Carabus. 1861 J. Peacy *Metall.* I. 325 The *blister-copper is tapped into sand-moulds. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) I. 398 **Blister Copper-ore*, a botryoidal variety of copper-pyrites. 1862 Coleman *Woodlands* 23 The brilliant *Blister-fly .. is only very sparingly met with in this country. 1796 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Sat.* Wks. 1812 III. 390 He Gilead's Balm; but you a *Blister-plaster. 1837 Brewster *Maguel.* 319 Needles of shear steel received a greater magnetic force than those of *blister steel. 1880 C. M. Mason *Forty Spires* 65 When the bars are removed from the furnace they are in a blistered state; they are known as *blister-steel. 1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metals* I. 230 When the iron has absorbed a quantity of carbon in the *blister steel furnace.

Blister (bli·stəɹ), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To raise blisters on. Also *absol.*

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Those that blyster make no scarre. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 324 A south-west blow on yee and blister you all ore. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* III. vii. 69 The Axes..blistered their tender fingers. 1776 Withering *Bot. Arrangem.* (1801) III. 496 It is very acrid, and easily blisters the skin. 1822 Scott *Nigel* xxiii, Patients might be bled, cupped, or blistered. 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* ii. 18 I'll slap at him..I'll blister him. 1866 J. H. Newman *Gerontius* iv. 33 Ice which blisters may be said to burn.

fig. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. iii. 12 Who, falling in the flaws of her own youth, hath blistered her report. 1605 — *Macb.* IV. iii. 12 This tyrant whose sole name blisters our tongue. 1884 Browning *Fershtah* (1885) 33 Abominable words which blister tongue.

2. *transf.* To raise blisters on (iron bars, etc.) in the process of conversion into steel.

3. *intr.* To be or become covered with blisters.

1496 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Fysshynge* 3 He blowyth tyll his lyppes blyster. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. ii. 33 If I proue hony-mouth'd, let my tongue blister. 1734 Atwell in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 399 The Wound has blister'd. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 168 The bark blisters and rises from the reed. 1821 *Cook's Oracle* (ed. 3) 92 Otherwise it [roast sucking-pig] will be apt to blister.

† **4.** To rise in or as a blister. *Obs.*

1644–7 Cleveland *Char. Lond. Diurn.* (1677) 102 Our Modern Noble Men; those Wens of Greatness, the Body Politick's most peccant Humours, Blistred into Lords.

Blistered (bli·stəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.]

1. Affected with blisters, covered with vesicles.

1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 116 This hearb..healeth the blistred lungs. 1886 Stevenson *Dr. Jekyll* i. 4 The door..was blistered and distained.

b. Of steel, etc.: cf. Blister *sb.* 4.

1750 Franklin *Wks.* (1840) 225 Sometimes the surface .. of the needle..appears blistered. 1821 R. Turner *Abridgm. Arts & Sc.* 227 The iron combines with a quantity of carbon, and is converted into blistered steel. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Feb. 547/3 Blistered' copper is recognised by .. being covered with scales of the oxide.

2. Ornamented with puffs, puffed.

1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* Wks. 1884 II. 391 His back .. blistered with light sarcenet bastings. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. iii. 31 Short blistred Breeches.

Blistering (bli·stəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action or result of the vb. Blister.

1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 95 The same water helpeth ..the blistering of the mouth. 1660 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* 188 Not a scorching and blistering but..full torrefaction. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 195 ¶2 Blistering, Cupping, Bleeding are seldom of use. 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* ii, You'll get such a blistering from me. 1863 Kingsley *Water Bab.* iv. 172 Bullyings, Bumpings, Blisterings, Bleedings.

Bli·stering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That causes blisters. Hence **Bli·steringly** *adv.*

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. D iij a, Wythout blystringe mustarde plasters. *Ibid.* T vj a, Byting and very blystring. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 1364 Till she..Had hared her forehead to the blistering sun. 1877 Spurgeon *Treas. David* Ps. cxxx. 1 In the chamber of despair, the floor of which is blisteringly hot.

Blistery (bli·stəri, *a.* [f. Blister *sb.* + -y[1].] Characterized by blisters.

1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. 329 When such frothy black blistery Head is first..put into the small Beer. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* (1858) 98 A little blistery friction on the back! 1845 Newbold in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* XIV. 283 Lined with blistery and stalactitic hematite.

Blite (bləit, ?also blit). *Herb.* Also 6 **blete**, **bleit**, **blyte**, **blittes**, 6–7 **bleet**, (8–9 **blight**), 7–9 **blit**. [ad. L. *blitum* orache, spinach, a. Gr. *βλίτον* 'perh. strawberry blite, or amaranth blite'.] Book-name for various plants of the N.O. *Chenopodiaceæ*: esp. Wild Spinach (*C. Bonus-Henricus*), *Amaranthus blitum*, various species of *Atriplex*, and the genus *Blitum* (Strawberry Blite). Formerly also for Garden Spinach.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 291 Iche erthe ywrought nowe blite wol multiplie. 1551 Turner *Herbal* (1568) I. F vi b, It may be called in englyshe a blyte or a blete. 1586 Cogan *Haven Health* lxxxiv. (1636) 87 Bleet is used for a Pot-hearbe among others. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 76 Bleets seeme to be dull, vnsauorie and foolish Woorts, hauing no tast nor quicknesse at all. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Abscess*, Give 'em Lettice or Blites chopped small. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xix. (1813) 350 Mulberry blight, or more properly blite .. whose fruit resembles a red unripe mulberry. 1853 Soyer *Pantroph.* 68 Blit was eaten boiled, when nothing better was to be had.

Blite, obs. form of Blight.

Blithe (blaið), *a.* (*sb.* and *adv.*) Forms: 1–3 **bliðe**, (3 **bliht**, **bligh**), 4 **bliþ**(e, **blyþe**, (**bliȝe**, 5 **blyde**), 3–7 **blith**, 3–8 **blyth**, 4–9 **blythe**, 3– **blithe**. [Com. Teut.: OE. *blíðe* = OS. *blíði* (MDu. *blíde*, Du. *blijde*, *blij*, LG. *blide*, *blyde*), OHG. *blídi* (MHG. *blíde*), ON. *blíðr* mild, gentle, kind, (Sw., Da. *blid*), Goth. *bleips* kind, merciful:—OTeut. **blîþi-z*; possibly f. verbal stem **bîi-* to shine, but no cognates are known outside Teutonic. The earlier application was to the outward expression of kindly feeling, sympathy, affection to others, as in Gothic and ON.; but in OE. the word had come more usually to be applied to the external manifestation of one's own pleased or happy frame of mind, and hence even to the state itself.]

A. *adj.*

† **1.** Exhibiting kindly feeling to others; kind, friendly, clement, gentle. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Elene* 1317 (Gr.) Him biþ engla weard milde and bliðe. *c* 1340 *Alex. & Dind.* 624 God is spedeful in speche Boþ blessed & blyþe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2342 Your biddyng to obey, as my blithe fader. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 151/46 Blythe, *blandus*.

† **b.** *fig.* (Of the waves.) *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Psalter* cvi[i]. 28 Þa ýða swyġiað, bliðe weorþaþ.

2. Exhibiting gladness: jocund, merry, sprightly, gay, mirthful. In ballads frequently coupled with *gay*. Rare in mod.Eng. prose or speech.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Poems*, *Christ* 739 (Gr.) Hleahtre bliðe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7255 Quils þai war blithest at þat fest. *Ibid.* 11066 When John was borne also swyþe His frendes was ful gladd and bliþe. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* II. 222 Yhe birds, blyth as bellis. 1616 Bullokar, *Blith*, merry, frolicke, joyfull. 1632 Milton *Allegro* 24 So buxom, blithe, and debonair. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XX. 199 Magnificent, and blithe, the suitors come. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1766) V. 277 Emily; good girl! quite recovered, and blyth as a bird. 1796 *Campaigns* 1793–4 II. viii. 53 Forth we instantly sallied, so blythe and so gay. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III. 957 Thus brides again and bridegrooms blithe shall kneel.

b. *transf.* of things. (More common.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 828 Alle blurded þat was for-wit bliþe. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 155 With blyþe blaunner ful bryȝt. 1621 Beaum. & Fl. *Thierry & Theod.* v. i, A bonny countenance and a blithe. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. x, A blithe salute The minstrels well might sound. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. I. iv. 50 Blithe sounds of festal music. 1857 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Poets* xiii. II. 136 The rightful gayety of those blithe early years.

3. Of men, their heart, spirit, etc.: Joyous, gladsome, cheerful; glad, happy, well pleased. Rare in Eng. prose or colloquial use since 16th c., but frequent in poetry; still in spoken use in Scotland.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 7 Bliþe mode heo sang. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Ex.* xviii. 9 Þa wæs Iethro bliðe for eallum ðam þingum ðe Drihten dyde Israhela folce. *c* 1205 Lay. 1636 He was swiðe bliðe for his muchele biȝate. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knts. T.* 1020 With good hope and herte blithe. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XV. 86 Breder, bees all blythe and glad. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. iii. 4 Bardolph, be blythe. 1663 in Spalding *Troub. Chas. I*, (1829) 25 Blyth to win away with his life. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 625 To whom the wilie Adder, blithe and glad. 1715 Rowe *Lady J. Gray* IV. (1746) 217, I trust that we shall meet on blither terms. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* 114 'I'm blythe to hear ye say sae,' answered Cuddie. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 49 His spirit was blithe and its fire unquenchable. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* ix. 11 Know ye happier any, any blither?

† **4.** Yielding milk. *Obs.* or ? *dial.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Blith* (Brit.), that yeelds milk. milky. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* 322 Blith, yielding Milk.

B. *sb.*

† **1.** A blithe one: cf. *fair*. *Obs.*

a 1548 *Song*, *Murning Maidin* xvii, Into my armes swythe Embrasit I that blythe.

† **2. a.** Compassion, mercy, good-will; **b.** Gladness, mirth, pleasure, delight. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 354, & sech hys blyþe ful swefte & swyþe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2196 Ger hom bowe as a berslet & þi blithe seche. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 36 Coloure hit with safrone, so have þou blythe. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 47 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 300 Loke thy naylys ben clene, in blythe. 1585 *Will A. Robinson*, *Kendal* (Somerset Ho.) To William Pott wyfe for hir greate blythe of drinke.

C. *adv.* [OE. *bliðe.*] † **a.** Kindly, benignantly. *Obs.* **b.** Blithely, cheerfully.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* liv. [lv.] 17 Þu me milde and bliðe..ahluttra. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11635 Iesus loked on hir blith. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 338 The chyldyr namys I wolle telle blythe. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vij b, The man to his mayster spekyth full blyth. 1785 Cowper *Faithf. Bird* 7 They sang, as blithe as finches sing.

D. *Comb.*, as *blithe-hearted*, † *blithelike*, *blithe-looking* adjs.

1570 *Sempill Ballates* (1872) 77 Ze plesand Paun & Papingaw Cast of zour blyithlyke cullour. 1848 Lytton *Harold* xi. vii, Leofwine, still gay and blithe-hearted. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* (C. D. ed.) 47 A blithe-looking boy.

† **Blithe,** *v.* *Obs.* [f. the adj.: a later formation, instead of OE. *blíðsian*, *blissian*, Bliss.]

1. *intr.* To rejoice, to be merry; = Bliss *v.* 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17870 (Gött.) Adam .. bigan þan forto blith [*v.r.* to glade] in hast. 1563 Sackville *Compl. Dk. Buckhm.* 108 Take hede by me that blithd in balefull blisse.

2. *trans.* To make blithe, gladden, delight; = Bliss *v.* 2 and Blithen.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2554 Hit blithet all the buernes þat aboute stode. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 40 Blythyn or welle cheryn, *exhillero*. 1627 Feltham *Resolves* I. lxxxi. Wks. (1677) 124 Hope flatters Life..She blythes the Farmer.

Blitheful (blə·iðful), *a.* [f. Blithe *sb.* or ? *a.* + -ful; cf. *blissful*.]

† **1.** Kindly, friendly. Cf. Blithe *a.* 1. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4078 Ne wald þai apon him sei .. with blithful ei. *Ibid.* 8547 And..spak wit blithful [*v.r.* blisful] chere. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxi[i]. 5 Blithefull man he es for-þi.

2. Joyous, joyful; = Blithe *a.* 2, 3.

1530 Lyndesay *Papyngo* 627 Edinburgh..Within quhose boundis rycht blythfull haue I bene. 1648 Herrick *Poems* (1869) I. 245 Live here blithefull, while ye may. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 552 That blitheful noise.

Bli·thefully, *adv.* Joyously, cheerfully.

1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 26 Feb., He sallies out more or less blithefully.

Blithely (blaiðli), *adv.* Forms: 1 **blíðelíce**, 2 **blyðelice**, 2–3 **bluþeliche**, **bliðeliche**, 3 **bliðelike**, **blithlik**, **-li**, 3–4 **blythly**, **blitheliche**, 4 **bly-**, **blipely**, 4–5 **blithly**, 6 *Sc.* **blyithlye**, **-lyke**, 6–8 **blythely**, 6– **blithely**. [f. Blithe *a.* + -ly[2].]

† **1.** With kindness, benignantly. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xix. 6 Ða efste he and hine bliþelice onfenge. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* xxii. 9109 There the body of the bold blithly was set, Of honerable Ector, as I ere said. 1592 Greene *Poems* 137 Astraea..'Gan blythely comfort me.

2. In a blithe manner; joyfully, joyously, merrily; gladly.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Þu gast to chirche bluþeliche. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Þat..heo him ase fader þe bliðeluker lustni. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3243 Blithli, sir, it sal be don.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 457 He vald ysche fer the blithlyer. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iii. 40 Tell thi awne fadir blythlie Thir tithingis. 1791 BURNS *Craigieburn Wood* i, And blythely awaukens the morrow. 1794 SOUTHEY *Lyric P., To Hymen*, Returning blithely home. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* x, I listened blithely enough.

Blithemeat. ? *Obs. Sc.* An entertainment provided upon the birth of a child; the dainties then partaken of.

1681 in R. Law *Mem.* (1818) 191 (JAM.) Sabbath days feastings, blythemeats, banquetings. 1823 GALT *Entail* I. xxxiii. 295, I hope, poor thing, she'll hae an easy time o't, and that we'll hae blithes-meat before the sun gangs doun.

† **Blithemod,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *blīðemód*, f. *blīðe* BLITHE + *mód* disposition, MOOD.] Of blithe mood; of cheerful disposition.

1065 *O. E. Chron.* (Cott. MS.) Wæs á blīðe mod bealuleas kyng. *c* 1205 LAY. 29701 Þa wes he ful blīðemod.

Blithen (bləi·ðˈn), *v.* [mod. f. BLITHE *a.* + -EN²: cf. *gladden.*] *trans.* To make blithe.

1824 GALT *Rothelan* II. v. ix. 255 To blithen the morning with cheerful reveillies. 1830 — *Lawrie T.* III. xv. (1849) 134 Glimpses of merriment..which blithen the fire-side.

Blitheness (bləi·ðnés). [OE. *blīðnes, -nys*: f. *blīðe*, BLITHE + *-nes*: see -NESS.] The state of being blithe; joyousness, cheeriness, merriness, happiness. (*Orig.* a synonym of *bliss.*)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 212 Wineard wyrcen blīðnysse lif getacnað. *a* 1275 *Prov. Alfred* in *O. E. Misc.* 105 He is one blisse ouer alle blīhnesse. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. iii. 37 Vnder the blyþenesse of people. 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ballates* (1868) 109 Gine me the blyithnes & the blis Of my sweit Saniour. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* II. 177 Give over your teares, and put on againe your former blithenesse. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* v. iii, What double blytheness wakens up this day. 1874 HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. i. 14 Troy's blitheness might become aggressive.

† **Blither.** *Obs. rare.* [f. BLITHE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who makes blithe; a gladdener.

a 1455 *Houlate* xxiv, Hail, blyther of the Bapteist.

Blithesome (bləi·ðsŭm), *a.* [f. BLITHE *a.* + -SOME: cf. *gladsome.*] Cheery.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 89 The blythsome Bridal. 1794 SOUTHEY *Botany-B. Eclog.* ii, Blithesome as the lark. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 176 The solitudes of that blithesome and hardy Nature.

Blitter, dial. f. BITTERN: cf. BOG-BLUTTER.

1788 BURNS *My Hoggie* ii, But the howlet cry'd frae the castle wa' The blitter frae the boggie.

Bliue, obs. form of BELIVE *adv.* quickly.

Blizzard (bliˑzăɹd). *U. S.* [A modern word, prob. more or less onomatopœic; suggestive words are *blow, blast, blister, bluster*: the Fr. *blesser* to wound, has also been conjectured, but there is nothing to indicate a French origin. As applied to a 'snow-squall,' the word became general in the American newspapers during the severe winter of 1880–81; but according to the *Milwaukee Republican* 4 Mar. 1881, it had been so applied in the *Northern Vindicator* (Esherville, Ill.) between 1860 and 1870. It was apparently in colloquial use in the West much earlier; but whether Col. Crockett's use of it in 1834 (sense 1) was *fig.*, taken from the stifling blast, or was the earlier sense, and subseq. transferred to the blast, is not determined.]

1. 'A poser. (Not known in the Eastern States)'. Bartlett. (? perh. a *fig.* use of 2, as if a blast they could not stand, a 'stifler', 'choker', 'settler'.)

1834 CROCKETT *Tour down East* 16 (Bartlett) A gentleman at dinner asked me for a toast; and supposing he meant to have some fun at my expense, I concluded to go ahead, and give him and his likes a blizzard.

2. A furious blast of frost-wind and blinding snow, in which man and beast frequently perish; a 'snow-squall'. Hence **Bliˑzzardly, Bliˑzzardous** *a.*

1880 *Let.* 29 Dec., fr. Chicago in *Manch. Even. News*, 24 Jan. 1881 The thermometer was 17 degrees below zero last night, and it was blowing a blizzard all the time. 1881 *Standard* 22 Jan. 5/1 The region [Manitoba] is swept by those fearful blasts known as 'blizzards' which send the 'poudre', or dry snow, whirling in icy clouds. 1881 *N. Y. Nation* 184 The hard weather has called into use a word which promises to become a national Americanism, namely 'blizzard'. It designates a storm (of snow and wind) which men cannot resist away from shelter. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 350 Those bitter 'blizzards' so justly dreaded by all who have to do with live stock. 1883 *Let.* in *Advance* 1 Mar., Driving snow, with very blizzardly tendencies.

† **Blo,** *a. Obs.* Also bloe, bloo, blow, o. [The midland and southern form of the word still preserved in north.Eng. and Sc. as *blae, blea*:—ON. *blá* livid. *Blo* died out in literary Eng. during the 16th or 17th c.: for the etymology and senses, see BLAE.] Blackish blue, livid, leaden-coloured. (In early writers sometimes = BLUE.)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 637 Rein-bowe, men cleped reed and blo. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 341 Tristor he hete wiþ þe berd blowe. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 221 In bluber of þe blo flod. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 97 Al to blo [C. IV. 125 blewe] askes. *c* 1430 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 206 Nowe ligiȝt he ded boþe blok and blo. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 40 Blo erþe, *argilla.* 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2080, I wax bothe wanne and bloo. 1530 PALSGR. 306/2 Blo, blewe and grene coloured, as ones body is after a drie stroke. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* III. (1593) 56 Licking with his blo and blasting tuong their sorie wounds. 1652 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashmole 188 The Crowys byll bloe as lede. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (1796) II. 65 The blue, blow, or lead-coloured flax.

Hence **Blo-wipe,** a blow or stroke causing a bruise.

1622 R. CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 169 If one be presented in a Leet Court for a Blowipe or any other personal wrong.

† **Bloached,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [? a corruption or modification of BLOTCHED.] Blotched with yellow or white, variegated; hence *bloached-leaved* adj.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Phyllyrea*, The plain Phyllyrea, and the bloach'd leav'd one, are very quick Growers. 1769 H. T. CROKER *Dict. Arts & Sc.* III. s.v. *Variegation*, Those leaves whose middles are variegated with yellow or white, in spots, are called bloached.

Bloak, variant of BLOKE, *slang*, man.

Bloamon, var. of BLOMAN, *Obs.*, a blackamoor.

Bloat, *sb.* [? from BLOAT *a.*² or *v.*²] 'A hammer swelled at the eye.' Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881.

Bloat (blōut), *a.*¹ Also 3–6 blote, 7 bloate. [The spelling *bloat* occurs in this sense earlier than in that of next word, with which this is often identified, though in the present state of our knowledge it is safer to keep them distinct. The ME. *blote* is perhaps identical with ON. *blaut-r* in the sense 'soft with moisture, soaked, wet'; or from a parallel form **blōt-*: cf. the ME. vb. *blotne*, ON. *blotna* to soften, moisten (see BLOTEN), also Sw. *blöt* soft, moist, yielding. But it would also answer in form to OE. *blāt* 'livid, pale', though this sense is less likely. Sense 2 recalls ON. *blautr fiskr*, i.e. 'soft fish', applied to 'fresh' fish, but in Sw. *blöt fisk*, to 'soaked' fish (Vigf.). Though evidence of actual connexion is wanting, it is conjectured that the Eng. 'bloat herring' is, in some way, identical with these, and means, etymologically, either 'soft (moist) herring', in opposition to 'dried', or else 'soaked, steeped herring', in reference to part of the process of curing the herrings so termed. In *Act* 18 *Chas. II.* ii. 'bloated' is opposed to 'dried', and it is explained by Blount as 'half-dried'; but most of the quotations give it as meaning (in actual use) 'smoked', (smoking being an important part of the process. One at least (1613 below) appears to identify it with 'puffed up', and thus with sense 2 of the next word, whereas Sylvester, in 1616, says 'Herrings shrink in bloating'; but moist herrings are naturally plumper than those more thoroughly dried. See also next word, and BLOAT *v.*¹]

† **1.** ? Soft with moisture (or ? livid, pale). *Obs.*

c 1300 *Of Men Lif* xiii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 154 Ȝe sutters [? *suters*=sutors]..wiþ ȝour blote hides of selcuþ bestis.

2. *Bloat herring*: a smoked half-dried herring, cured by the process described in BLOAT *v.*¹; a bloated herring, a bloater. Also a term of contempt for a human being. ? *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Remed. for Love* 65 (Grosart II. 176) Her compound, or electuary, Made of olde linge or caviarie, Blote herringe, cheese. 1602 DEKKER *Satiromm.* 245 Bloate herring dost heere? *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 177 He'l bee puft up to your hand like a bloat Herring. 1621 B. JONSON *Masque Augurs*, You stink like so many bloat-herrings newly taken out of the chimney! 1661 PEPYS 5 Oct., To the Dolphin, and there eat some bloat herrings.

Bloat (blōut), *a.*² Forms: 4 bloute, 6–7 blowt(e, 7– bloat. [Apparently distinct at first (as an Eng. word) from the prec., since the earlier form of that was *blote*, but of this *blout*; though of parallel origin, and, since the 17th c., identified in form, and often associated in meaning. ME. *blout, blowt*, was the regular adopted form of ON. *blautr-* soft (as a baby's limbs, a bed, silk; see Vigf.); cf. Sw. *blöt* 'soft, yielding, pulpous, pulpy'. The later form *bloat* does not answer phonetically to *blout, blowt*, yet its modern use is largely owing to the 'blowt king' of Hamlet having been printed 'bloat' by editors since Warburton, 1747; G. Daniel had also spelt the word in this way *c* 1640–50. Possibly BLOAT *a.*¹ in 'bloat herrings' (found as early as 1602) was in the 17th c. a much better known word than this, and being, rightly or wrongly, identified with it, influenced its form. It is to be noted that BLOAT *v.*, and its derivatives BLOATED, BLOATING, are all of earlier use as applied to the herring, than in senses connected with this word. Sense 2 is a natural enough extension of 1; but it may have been influenced by association with *blow, blown*; the mutual influence of this and the prec. since 1600, cannot be settled without more definite knowledge of the exact notion at first attached to 'bloat herring'.]

† **1.** *Blowte, bloute*: ? Soft, soft-bodied, flabby, pulpy; passing into 'puffy, puffed, swollen'. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 1910 He leyden on .. [blows] .. He maden here backes al so bloute Als he[re] wombes, and made hem rowte Als he weren kradel-barnes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 182 Let the blowt king tempt you againe to bed. [So all the Quartos, exc. Q 1, where wanting; the Folios read *blunt.*] 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 145 The body I say is subiect to so much pestilence .. the face blowte, puft vp, and stuft with the flockes of strong beere.

2. *Bloat*: Puffed, swollen, inflated, esp. with self-indulgence. Hence *bloat-faced* adj. (In modern writers an echo of Shakspere's word since that has been written *bloat*. BLOATED occurs in the same sense from 1664.)

1638–48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* iii. 83 The foolish rites Of bloat-fac'd Bacchus. 1649 — *Trimarch., Hen. V*, cxcii, The Bloat Face of Rusticitie, Smuggs, looking in A Mirrour. 1747 [WARBURTON printed *bloat* for *blowt* and *blunt* in Hamlet.] 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 661 The bloat and ugly villain. 1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 332 To fetch a calf or sheep, That its bloat master may it stick and slay? 1861 TEMPLE & TREVOR *Tannhäuser* II From foul embrace Of that bloat Queen.

b. *transf.*

[1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. Invoc., Scorn, scorn to feed on thy old bloat desires. (? cf. *bloat herring.*)] 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 89 What I loose or win To bloat opinion, that below my fate I ever value.

Bloat, *v.*¹ Also 7 blote. [App. f. BLOAT *a.*¹, with the sense 'to make bloat'.]

trans. To cure (herrings) by a process which leaves them soft and only half-dried. This is now done by leaving them in dry salt on a floor for 24 hours, washing in fresh water, spitting, and smoking them over an oak fire for a period varying from 24 hours to 3 or 4 days, according to the time they are to be kept before being eaten. (Earlier authorities speak of their being *steeped* for a time in brine before smoking; which has to be remembered in discussing the original meaning of *bloat.*)

Bloated herrings are opposed to *dried* or *red* herrings, which are left in dry salt for 10 days, and smoked for 14 days, whence their deep colour and shrivelled dryness.

1611 COTGR., *Fumer*, to .. bloat, besmoake, hang, or drie in the smoake. 1618 FLETCHER *Isl. P'cess* II. i. 102, I have more smoke in my mouth then would Blote a hundred herrings. 1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 109 Of Bloated and Dryed Fish. These the Fishmongers say are bloated as followeth, to wit, they sink them 3 or 4 hours in a Brine..and then hang them up a drying in Chimnies.

Bloat, *v.*² [app. f. BLOAT *a.*²: its identity with or distinctness from the prec. depends of course upon the relation of the two adjectives.]

1. *trans.* To blow out, inflate, swell, make turgid. Also *absol.*

1677 DRYDEN *Circe* Prol. 25 Encourage him, and bloat him up with praise, That he may get more bulk before he dies. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 127 ¶ 6 To see so many well-shaped innocent Virgins bloated up, and waddling up and down like big-bellied Women. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Epispastic*, Of epispasticks, there are some which .. swell and bloat the skin. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. clviii. 64 All malt-liquors fatten, or at least bloat. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 549 Butchers have a kind of blast or bellows..by which they bloat or blow up their meat when killed. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xvi. (1857) 240 Dead bodies .. bloated by the water. *a* 1878 STIRLING-MAXWELL in *Edin. Rev.* No. 323. 19 Excess, both in eating and drinking .. had bloated his cheek.

2. *intr.* To swell, become swollen or turgid.

a 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.) If a person of a firm constitution begins to bloat. 1813 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* (1830) 221 No man knows what his property is worth, because it is bloating while he is calculating. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 94 Who shut me up In darkness .. to fatten, swell, and bloat.

Bloated (blōuˑtėd), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. BLOAT *v.*¹ + -ED.] Of fish: Cured by the process described in BLOAT *v.*¹; half-dried in smoke.

1648 HERRICK *Oberon's F.* Poems (1869) I. 127 A newt's stew'd thigh, A bloated earwig. 1666 *Act* 18 *Chas. II*, ii, Any Ling, Herring, Cod or Pilchard, fresh or salt, dried or bloated. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Bloated Fish* or Herring .. are those which are half-dried. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Bloated herrings are made by steeping them in a peculiar brine, and then hanging them in a chimney to dry. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 239 A new flavor .. in which that of a bloated herring is sometimes distinguishable.

Bloaˑted, *ppl. a.*² [f. BLOAT *v.*² + -ED.]

1. Of the body, face, etc.: Swollen, puffed up, turgid; *esp.* as describing the effect of gluttony and self-indulgence.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 475 Disguised in some uncouth habit with circumcised crowns, and moaped or bloated looks. 1711 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* 56 A Bloated Habit of Body. 1713 *Guardian* No. 17 (1756) I. 79 The tender fool has wept till her eyes are swelled and bloated. 1782 COWPER *Prog. Err.* 405 Bloated spiders. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* XXXIX, The bloated wassailers will never heed.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Of things: Swollen, inflated, crammed; overgrown, of excessive size.

1711 *Werenfelsius' Meteors of Stile* 235 He affected the Eloquence of bloated and high-sounding Words. 1785 COWPER *Task* I. 739 His overgorged and bloated purse. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* III. xvi. 194 The bloated magnificence of succeeding monarchs. 1862 DISRAELI in *Hansard* Ser. III. CLXVI. 1426 Those bloated armaments which naturally involve states in financial embarassments. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* ii. 47 Its bloated, idle charities.

b. Of persons or their attributes: Swollen with pride of rank or wealth; puffed up, pampered.

1731 SWIFT *To Gay* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 169 A statesman .. A bloated minister. 1863 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* xiii. 311 The bloated pluralists of the mediæval Church. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 355 The 'bloated aristocracy' of a republican ideal.

3. *Comb.*, as *bloated-bellied* adj.

1875 B. Taylor *Faust* I. xxi. 180 Is't the salamander pushes Bloated-bellied through the bushes?

Bloatedness (blō·tédnės). [f. prec. + -NESS.] Bloated quality or state.

1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* x. xiv. 538 Unsound blotedness and ventosity of Spirit. 1732 Arbuthnot *On Diet* ii. (R.) Bloatedness, scorbutical spots. *c* 1875 Besant & Rice *Harp & Cr.* xx. 209 To paint the bloatedness of our prelates.

Bloater (blō·tə1). [f. Bloat *a.*1 + -er: app. like the vulgar *deader, liver, four-wheeler.*] A 'bloat' or bloated herring: see Bloat *a.*1, *v.*1

1832 S. Tymms *Family Topogr.* III. 142 Herrings, at Yarmouth where the method of curing is unrivalled, called 'Yarmouth bloaters.' 1871 M. Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* II. iv. 97 He had been breakfasting on a bloater. 1882 Buckland *Notes Anim. Life* 202 Real Yarmouth bloaters are herrings very slightly salted, and smoked for three or four hours only.

Bloating (blō·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. Bloat *v.*1 + -ing 1.] The process of curing (fish) by smoking for a short time; the preparation of bloaters.

1616 Sylvester *Tobacco Batt.* 499 Herrings, in the Sea, are large and full, But shrink in bloating, and together pull.

Bloa·ting, *vbl. sb.*2 [f. Bloat *v.*2 + -ing 1.] 'A puffing up or inflation of the exterior habit of the body, lodged chiefly in the adipose cells.' Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753.

Bloa·ting, *ppl. a.* That bloats or (?) blotches.

1759 W. Wilkie *Epigon.* v. (1769) 106 His crooked form he reared With horror pale, with bloating clay besmeared.

† **Bloa·ty,** *a. Obs. rare.* [In this and the prec. it looks as if *bloat* were confounded with *blot*, and 'bloated' taken as 'disfigured with blotches'.]

1705 Hickeringill *Priest-Cr.* II. viii. 76 Dashing out those bloody and bloaty Colours, wherewith Superstition has pourtrayed and arayed him [the Creator].

Blob (blɒb), *sb.* Also 9 *Sc.* blab. [The vb. appears in 15th, the sb. in 16th c. Like Bleb, expressing the action of the lips in producing a bubble. Some feeling of association with Blow may have helped the formation or perpetuation of the word. Cf. Blab, Blobber, Blubber.]

1. A bubble. *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.*

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xliii, Gif thay be handillit, thay melt away like ane blob of watter. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 154 Blob on the water, *bulla.* 1863 Mrs. Toogood *Yorksh. Dial., Watter-blobs*, bubbles of soap and water made with a pipe by children. 1875 *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Bleb* or *Blob*, a bubble.

2. A pimple, pustule. *north. dial.* Also *fig.*

1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* (1634) 82 Little blobs upon the skin, produced of an ebulition of the bloud. 1614 *Sco. Venus* (1876) 32 O filthy blob and staine.

3. A drop or globule of liquid or viscid substance.

1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* II. ii, Her een the clearest blob o' dew outshines. 1823 Galt *Entail* I. xxiii. 201 Haud it [a humble bee] till I take out the honey blob. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* iii, The letter was .. stuck down with a blob of ink. 1866 Argyll *Reign of Law* ii. (ed. 4) 120 Animals which are mere blobs of jelly.

b. Applied to a soft round fruit, as a gooseberry; also *dial.* to globular or drop-like flowers, as the Globe-flower, Foxglove, etc.

c 1750 Ld. Balmerino in Ramsay *Remin.* (ed. 18) 254 Gie me a ha'porth of honey blobs [yellow gooseberries]. 1868 Holme Lee *B. Godfrey* xlix. 275 The scarlet blobs [=cherries] that they .. loved.

4. A small rounded mass of colour.

1863 *Reader* 31 Oct. 502 In the design one of the wrestlers [is] destitute of eyebrows..but adorned with compensating blobs of hair upon the forehead. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* v. 54 A little blob of strong colour. 1880 Birdwood *Ind. Art* II. 9 Worthless gems which have no value as precious stones, but only as barbaric blobs of colour.

5. A solid oval mass of iron forming the base of one of the iron beams or posts which support the deck of a ship.

1863 *Times* 19 Mar. 14/2 The tee, the beam, and the blob were made separately in lengths, and then welded together.

6. *fig.* A pouting lower lip.

1762 Collins *Misc.* 122 (Halliw.) Wit hung her blob, ev'n Humour seem'd to mourn.

b. *slang phrase. On the blob*: by word of mouth. Cf. Blab.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* I. 311 Those [professional beggars] who 'do it on the blob' (by word of mouth) and those who do it by 'screwing', that is, by petitions and letters.

7. *Comb.*, as *blob-cheeked, -headed* adjs.

1552 Huloet, Blobbe cheked, *buccones.* 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 78 b, A man with a bottell nose, blobb cheaked. 1865 *Morn. Star* 8 May, A blob-headed man with mauve-coloured hair.

Blob, *v.* Chiefly *north.* Also 6 blab. [cf. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To mark with a blob of ink or colour; to blot or blur.

1429 *Sc. Acts Jas. I*, II. 17/2 Swa þat þai halde þe forme of the breif..& be nocht rasit na blobit in suspect place. 1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (1841) 91 She will not haue one of those pearled starres To blab her sable metamorphosis. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 114 Gif the libell or summons is blobbed, or rased in suspect places.

2. *intr.* To rise in a bubble or bubbles.

1855 *Whitby Gloss., Blob*, to boil or bubble up like water, when anything acts upon it by plunging or otherwise.

3. *intr.* ? To produce blobs or bubbles; to 'flop' in the water.

1875 *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Blob*, to plunge into the water. 1884 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 346/1 The wretched trout ..blobbing and jumping on the stream.

Blobbed, *ppl. a.* [f. Blob *sb.* + -ed 2.] Affected with pimples or swellings.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vj b, When thou seeth thy hauke vppon his mouth and his chekis blobbed.

Blobber (blɒ·bəɹ), *a.* [A variant of Blabber, perh. influenced by Blob.]

Of the lips: Thick, swollen, protruding. Hence **blobber-lipped** *a.* Cf. Blubber *a.*

1593 *Pass. Morrice* 83 She was monstrous blobber lipt. 1674 Grew (J.) A blobber-lipped shell seemeth to be a kind of mussel. 1685 Dryden *Lucretius* Misc. Wks. (1760) II. 457 Hanging blobber lips but pout for Kisses. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* i. (1714) 1 Some will have his Person deformed .. Blobber-Lipp'd. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 282 Lazy streams of delight from their blobber lips falling.

Blobber, obs. and dial. f. Blubber *sb.* and *v.*

Blobby (blɒ·bi), *a.* [f. Blob *sb.* + -y 1.] Characterized by blobs; resembling a blob.

1882 *Garden* 10 June 399/3 A delicious bunch of Pinks .. fringed petals — blobby flowers. 1884 *American* VII. 253 Flat and blobby fragments.

Blober, -ure, -yr, obs. forms of Blubber.

† **Blo·b-tale.** *Obs.* [f. *blob*, var. of Blab + Tale. Cf. the combs. in Blab *v.*1 5.] A tell-tale.

a 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 67 These blob-tales, when they could find no other news to keep their tongues in motion, laid open our Bishop for a malignant.

Bloc, variant of Bloke *a. Obs.* pale; black.

† **Blo·ccuz.** *Obs.* [a. 16th c. F. *blocus*, now *blockhaus*, Blockhouse.] A fortification, a bulwark.

1600 Holland *Livy* VIII. xxv. 299 e By certaine skonces and bloccuzes [*munimentis*] betweene the enemies fortes and forces, one part was cut from the other.

Block (blɒk), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 blok, 5 blokke, 5–7 blocke, 6 bloek. [In sense 1, app. a ME. adoption of F. *bloc*, of same meaning; but in senses 17–20 taken directly from Block *v.* OF. *bloc* is, according to Diez and Littré, a. OHG. *bloh* (MHG. *bloch*, mod.Ger. *block*) in same sense (MDu. *bloc*, Du. *blok*, MLG. *block*, Sw. *block*, Da. *blok*), the origin of which is uncertain. Grimm and others identify it with MHG. *bloch*, OHG. *biloh* (MDu. *beloc, beloke*) 'closure, obstruction, shut place,' referred to *bi-lûkan*, f. *lûkan* to close, shut. Kluge considers it a distinct word, and possibly related farther back to *balk* Balk.]

I. A solid piece of wood.

1. A log of wood; part of the trunk of a tree, a stump.

c 1305 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 141 Whon crist was knit with corde on a stok His bodi bledde a-3ein þat blok. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 314 This king..made ..Of grete shides and of blockes Great fire. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 27 They .. drewe hym ouer stones and ouer blockes wythout the village. 1552 Huloet, Blocke, *truncus.* 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 131 [No] more motion or feeling then is in a blocke or stone. 1830 Disraeli *Home Lett.* x. 84, I looked at the wood fire and thought of the blazing blocks in the hall at Bradenham. 1884 Froude *Carlyle* II. xxiii. 176 Sitting patient on a big block—huge stump of a tree-root.

b. Often used in similes as a type of inertia, senselessness, stupidity. Cf. sense 15; also Post.

c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 440 He yaffe the styward sech a stroke, That he fell down as a bloke. 1678 *Ripley Revivd* 383 They are as stupid as Blocks. 1718 Pope *Auth. Successio* 10 When you like Orpheus, strike the warbling lyre, Attentive blocks stand round you and admire. 1875 Buckland *Log-Bk.* 68 As deaf as a block.

† c. *contemptuously.* An idol, a 'stock'.

1563 87 Fone *A. & M.* (1596) 1340/1 His great God was not exalted..ouer the aultar, nor his blocke almighty set seemely in the roode loft.

† d. Contrasted with 'straw' in some obsolete proverbial phrases. Cf. sense 11: also Beam and Mote. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 Lest of a strawe we make a blocke. 1551 Cranmer *Answ. Bp. Gardiner* 201 (T.) You can spy a little mote in another mans eye, that cannot see a great block in your own. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 76 Ye stumbled at a strawe, and lept ouer a blocke.

† 2. The stump or trunk of a figure without the limbs.

1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam.* v. 5 The block laie there onely.

3. A large solid piece of wood, of which the top or surface is used for various operations:

a. A piece of wood on which a butcher chops his meat, or on which firewood is cut, or which is used for beetling or hammering on, or otherwise in various mechanical crafts. *Between the beetle and the block*: see Beetle 1 1 c.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) i. 157 If I fynde a yong child I shall choppe it on a blokke. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 65 Stalls for butchers, with .. blocks. 1849 Dickens *Dav. Copp.* xix, He looked such a very obdurate butcher as he stood scraping the great block.

b. The piece of wood on which the condemned were beheaded or mutilated.

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, xii. § 18 The serieant .. shal bring to the said place of execucion a blocke with a betill a staple & cordes to binde the saide hande vpon the blocke. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 122 Some guard these Traitors to the Block of Death. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. xiv. 384 He laid down his head upon the Block. 1829 H. Neele *Lit. Rem.* 25 The sovereign who sent Raleigh to the block. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 1 (1882) 341 It was by bills of attainder..that the great nobles were brought to the block.

c. A stump by which to mount, or dismount from, a horse. Also *fig.*

1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* I. ii. (1668) 12 Observing to mount and dismount at the block only. *a* 1659 Osborn *Observ. Turks* iii. (1673) 265 The promoters of Sedition, are seldom found to take Horse at any other block than what they perceive the People aptest to stumble at. 1841 Orderson *Creol.* viii. 76 [He] rode dashingly up to the block.

d. The stump on which a slave stood when being sold by auction.

1853 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Oct. 39 Boy mounts the block .. the auctioneer kindly lends him a hand. 1866 Bryant *Death Slavery* vii, There shall the grim block remain, At which the slave was sold.

e. A falcon's perch.

1844 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club.* II. 97 The hawk..was soon receiving .. a good meal of beef upon her block.

4. A piece of wood or other substance on which something is moulded, shaped, or fashioned: *spec.*

a. A mould for a hat.

1575 Gascoigne *Hearbes, Weedes, etc.* Wks. (1587) 154 A coptanke hat made on a Flemish block. 1604 Dekker *Honest Wh.* I. xiii. Wks. 1873 II. 79 We have blockes for all heads. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 227 His Head is, like his Hat, fashioned upon a Block. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 81 Wolsey's hat..might have been made on the same block.

Hence b. *fig.* Shape, style, fashion (of hat).

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 323 A hat of the .. best block in al Italy. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* I. i. 77 He weares his faith but as the fashion of his hat, it euer changes with ye next block. 1612 Rowlands *More Knaues Yet* 6 Hats of newest blocke. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xxv, A beaver hat of the newest block.

c. *Barber's block*: a wooden head for a wig.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. xviii. 464 A *Finishing Block* is a Wooden head set on a Stand, on which the rounds of hair are sowed on the Cawl. 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 36 Their heads .. have worn as many different kinds of wigs as the block at their barber's. *a* 1843 Southey *Ep. A. Cunningham* Wks. III. 318 From such a barber .. was that portrait made, I think, or per adventure from his block.

d. *transf.* A head. (*slang.*)

1635 Shirley *Lady of Pleas.* II. i, Buy a beaver For thy own block.

e. *generally.* A substratum or core.

1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1704) 119 To serve as a Form or Block to sustain the succeeding annual Coat.

5. *Mechanics.* A pulley or system of pulleys mounted in a case, used to increase the mechanical power of the ropes running through them; employed esp. for the rigging of ships, and in lifting great weights. They take various names from their shape, position, or use, as *fiddle block, sister block*, etc.

1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 143 Damages sustained by bad Hookes, Ropes, Blockes, or Lines. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* v. 19 Blocks or Pullies are thick peeces of wood hauing shiuers in them. 1752 Smeaton *Tackle* in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 494 An inconvenience arises, if above 3 pullies are framed in one block. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 58 Thro' rattling blocks the clue-lines swiftly run. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* II. 236 The stump of a mast, with a few ropes and blocks swinging about.

b. Naut. phrase. *Block and block* (see quot.).

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* v. 19 When we hale any Tackle or Haleyard to which two blocks doe belong, when they meet, we call that blocke and blocke. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Block and block*, the situation of a tackle when the two opposite blocks are drawn close together, so that the .. power becomes destroyed.

6. A piece of wood which acts as a support:

a. *Carpentry.* A square piece of wood glued into the angle at a joint to strengthen it; = Blocking 3.

b. A piece of scantling for elevating cannon; called a *whole, half*, or *quarter block*, according to its thickness.

c. A frame to support the end of a log in a saw-mill.

d. *Carriage-making* (see quot.).

1801 Felton *Carriages* I. 120 Those platforms, raisers, or blocks, are added to a carriage, either as matter of necessity or appearance .. their use is to elevate and support the budget, boot, hind foot-board, and springs.

7. A piece of wood on which lines, letters, or figures are engraved, in order to be printed from it in ink or colours on paper, calico, etc., or to be stamped by pressure on any yielding surface.

1732 S. Palmer *Hist. Printing* vi. (*title*), An enquiry into the first books printed on blocks of wood. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Cutting*, The cutters in wood begin by preparing a plank or block. 1780 R. Burrow *Comp. Ladies Diary* 6 Engraving wooden blocks for printing pictures with the letter-press. 1837 Whittock *Bk. Trades* (1842) 94 [*Calico-printer*] They have from the earliest period used blocks and stencils to produce the pattern. 1880 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXX. 10 Printed in four colors, from engraved blocks.

8. Various solid pieces of wood about a ship: see quots.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 97 *Block*, the large piece of elm out of which the figure is carved at the head of the ship. *Blocks* for building the ship are those solid pieces of oak timber fixed under the ship's keel, upon the groundways. *Blocks* for transporting the ship are two solid pieces of oak or elm, one fixed on each side of the stern above the taff-

rail, and a snatch with a large score cut each way in the middle. *a* 1856 LONGF. *Build. Ship* 95 Thus, said he, we will build this ship! Lay square the blocks upon the slip.

†**9.** The peg or 'hob' aimed at in throwing quoits; the 'Jack' at bowls. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Buttiro*, a maister or mistres of boules or coites, whereat the plaiers cast or play: some call it the blocke.

II. A bulky piece of any substance.

10. *gen.* Any solid or compact mass of matter with an extended surface.

1530 PALSGR. 199/1 Blocke of tynne, *saumon destain.* 1577 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* v. 12 These huge blocks were ordeined and created of God. 1670 J. CLARIDGE *Sheph. Banbury's Rules* (1744) 38 A block of this kind of stone as big as a large rolling stone. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* xv. § 18. 182 The metal when hardened is called a block of tin. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 166 Granite is most commonly found in huge blocks. 1813 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXIII. i. 609/2 A square block of masonry has been raised to support the stone. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 2. 17 The more solid blocks of ice shoot forward in advance of the lighter débris.

b. A large quantity of anything dealt with at once. Hence *In block*: in the mass, as a whole, 'wholesale'; = Fr. *en bloc.*

1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* xxiv. 331 The combination began by selling large blocks of the Stock for future delivery. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 3 Puritans..who rejected in block the authority of creeds.

11. A lump of wood, stone, or other matter, that obstructs one's way; a bar; *fig.* an obstacle or obstruction. Now only in *stumbling-block.*

a 1500 *Songs & Carols 15th C.* (Wright) 81 (Mätz.) Ale mak many a mane to stombyle at the blokkes. 1573 G. HARVEY *Lett.-Bk.* (1884) 32, I tould him there was a certain block in the wai. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 38 At which common block many weakelings do stumble. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xv. (1739) 29 This was .. a block in the way of Prelacy, and a clog to keep it down. *a* 1718 PENN *Life* Wks. 1726 I. 2 A Block in the Way to Preferment. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 531 By maintaining these passages he laid a stumbling block in his own path.

12. *spec.* a. A mass or lump of rock or stone in its natural or unhewn state. *Erratic block*, a boulder transported by physical agencies far from its native site.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* vii, All her labour was but as a block Left in the quarry. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. i. 19 The glacier stream[s] of the Lombards and .. Normans left their erratic blocks wherever they had flowed. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 149 The Bowder Crag from which the immense block has fallen, is directly above.

b. A solid piece of stone, etc., prepared for building purposes; *also* the 'bricks' with which children build toy-houses.

c 1854 LONGF. *Builders* iii, Our to-days and yesterdays Are the blocks with which we build. 1885 R. L. STEVENSON *Child's Garden* 63 *Block City*, What are you able to build with your blocks, Castles and palaces, temples and docks?

†**13.** A whetstone. *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Groatsw. Wit* (1617) 28 He serued but for a blocke to whet Robertoes wit on.

14. A compact or connected mass of houses or buildings, with no intervening spaces; (esp. in U.S. and Canada) the quadrangular mass of buildings included between four streets, or two 'avenues' and two streets at right angles to them. b. A portion of a town or space of ground so bounded, whether occupied by buildings or not.

1851 *Househ. Narrative* Mar. 69 The blocks..are rapidly filling up by the erection upon them of large houses. 1855 *Act* 18–19 *Vict.* cxx. § 74 A group or block of contiguous houses .. may be drained more economically .. in combination. 1882 FREEMAN in *Longm. Mag.* I. 89 American towns are built in blocks. 1884 *Boston* (*Mass.*) *Journal* 12 Sept., When the matinee between brother and sister had closed Blossum was about two blocks away.

III. Figurative senses.

15. A person resembling a block or log of wood: a. in unintelligence: A blockhead. b. in want of feeling: A hard-hearted person.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. iii. Ye are suche a calfe, suche an asse, such a blocke. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. i. 40 You Blockes, you stones, you worse than senslesse things. 1682 N. O. tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 16 See how the Stupid Block stands mute, and moping! 1803 BRISTED *Pedest. Tour* II. 661 In vain we endeavoured to move the compassion of these two blocks in female shape. 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 88 The greatest dunce, the biggest block.

16. Phrases. *A chip of the* (*same* or) *old block*: a piece of the same stuff; a descendant reproducing the qualities of a parent or ancestor. *As deaf* (etc.) *as a block*: (see 1 b.) *To cut blocks with a razor*: (a metaphor describing absurdly incongruous and futile application of abilities or means: 13).

1627 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 283 Am not I a child of the same Adam, a vessel of the same clay, a chip of the same block, with him? 1655 LESTRANGE *Chas. I*, 126 Episcopacy, which they thought but a great chip of the old block Popery. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 42 'Twas his fate unemployed or in place, sir, To eat mutton cold and cut blocks with a razor.

IV. Senses from BLOCK *v.*

†**17.** 'A scheme, contrivance; generally used in a bad sense.' (Jamieson.) *Sc. Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xi. 12 Rolling in mynd full mony cankarit bloik.

†**18.** A bargain, bartering, exchange. *Sc. Obs.*

1568 *Sempill Ballates* (1872) 232 Abydand on sum merchand blok. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* cxx. (1862) I. 300 What a sweet block was it hy way of buying and selling, to give and tell down a ransome .. for grace and glory to dyvours! *a* 1800 *Ballad 'Fair Isabell'* xvi. in Child's *Ballads* III. (1885) 216/2 So many blocks have we two made, And ay the worst was mine.

19. A blocking up. a. An obstruction or stoppage of traffic or progress. b. The obstruction of the free passage of a bill through the House of Commons: see quot.

1860 W. CLARK *Vac. Tour* 19 Naples is the only continental capital which is liable to blocks. 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. *Life Man-of-War*, It is after you have become lieutenant, that the 'block' makes itself felt. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 2/2 What is the practical effect of the notice that a bill will be opposed—which is what is known as a block? Simply this, that it prevents any stage of a bill being taken during (1) the last ten minutes of a morning sitting, or (2) the last fifteen minutes of a Wednesday afternoon sitting, or (3) after half-past twelve o'clock at any other sitting.

c. **Block system** (on *Railways*): a system by which the line is divided into short sections, having at the end of each a signal, and a connexion with the electric telegraph, so worked that no train is allowed to pass into any section till it is wholly clear; thus securing an absolute interval of space between successive trains. So *block signal, block signalling, block instrument*, etc.

1864 *Realm* 29 June 1 The only remedy for the danger is the adoption of what is technically called the 'block system.' 1865 *Lond. Rev.* 18 Mar. 309 Mr. William Henry Preece .. recommends the adoption, in connection with the electric telegraph, of the 'block system' of ensuring the safety of railway trains. 1882 *Oracle* 20 May 313 The method of working electric block-signals..Mr. Tyer produced his first block-signalling instrument in 1852. *Ibid.* A modification of the single needle as a block instrument.

20. *Cricket.* The position in which a batsman blocks balls; that in which he holds his bat in front of the wicket before striking, otherwise called the *centre*; hence *block-hole* (or shortly *block*), a mark made in the ground to indicate this position.

Mod. The ball pitched right in his block. He asked the umpire to give him block.

V. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*

21. *attrib.* or *adj.* Taken in the block, aggregate, lump.

1864 LD. LYTTELTON in *Morn. Star* 22 Jan. 3/6 The first cost requires a block sum, which..is just what the working classes cannot command.

22. General comb., chiefly attrib., as *block-coal, -ice, -shot, -stone*; (sense 5) *block-maker, -pulley, -sheave, -strap*; *block-faced, -like* adjs.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. v. 37 A squinting, *block-faced, chattering piss-kitchen. 1881 *Chicago Times* 4 June, *Block ice is never created in the river rapids to clog or impede machinery. 1561 J. HEYWOOD *Seneca's Hercules* (1581) 16 Her head from *blocklyke body gone Is quight. 1861 L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 85 Numbers of block-like bergs. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 78 Many Artisans..are employed upon Shipping: viz. Painters, *Block-makers, Rope-makers. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 122 *note*, An ingenious blockmaker at Plymouth. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 220/2 The block-maker and sail-maker each a sixteenth. 1864 CHAMBERS *Bk. of Days* II. 684 [Brunel's] plan for making *block-pulleys for ships by machinery. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Cat.* 42 Projectile Anchors, Cone *Block Shot to throw Rove Rope or Messenger Line. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 270 If he used *blockstone .. he studied to use [it] so as to look well. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) E iij, It is bound with a sort of rope-ring .. which is called a *block strop.

23. Special comb. **Block-battery** (see quot.); **block-brush,** a bunch of BUTCHER'S-BROOM, used by butchers to clean the blocks, and borne in the insignia of their Company; **block-chopper,** a workman who trims a block of stone; **block-cutter,** an artificer who cuts in relief the blocks used in printing or engraving (see sense 7); **block-flute** (see quot.); **block-furnace** = BLOOMERY; **block-letters,** printing-types of large size cut out of wooden blocks; **block-machine,** a machine for making the 'blocks' associated with 'tackle' in ships; so **block-machinery**; **block-ornament** (*slang*) = BLOCKER 3; **block-pate** = BLOCKHEAD; **block-printing,** printing from wooden blocks, instead of movable types, as in the BLOCK-BOOKS, now also used for printing calico, paper-hangings, etc.; so **block-printed** *a.*; **block-ship,** a ship moored to block the entrance to a harbour, an old man of war used as a store-ship, etc.; **block-tin,** see TIN; †**block-wheat,** buckwheat.

1802 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.* (1816) 54/1 **Block-battery*, in gunnery, a wooden battery for two or more small pieces mounted on wheels, and moveable from place to place. 1883 *Stonemason* Jan., It is then trimmed (or scalped) into shape by men called '*block-choppers', who adroitly wield heavy axes. 1859 CHADWICK in Smiles *Workmen's Earnings* (1861) 21 *Block-cutters and printers in calico-printing. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 91 **Block-flute*..is a flue-register sometimes open, sometimes stopped, and..imitates the tone of a flute. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 52 They buy *block-ornaments .. as they call the small dark-coloured pieces of meat exposed on the .. butchers' blocks. 1598 R. BERNARD *Terence* (1607) 251 To be called a *blockpate, a dulhead, an asse, a lumpish sot. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 75 *note*, The Portuguese Missionaries on their first visit to Japan, in 1549, found the art of *block printing in use there. 1883 *Standard* 26 Jan. 3/2 Mere *block-printed papers. 1801 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 113/1 There was not on board their *Block ships a single surgeon. 1611 COTGR., *Dragée aux chevaux*, *blocke-wheat or bolimong.

Block (blɒk), *v.* [a. F. *bloquer* (15th c. in Littré), of same meaning, f. *bloc* BLOCK *sb.*, the orig. sense being apparently to put 'blocks' in a way; but in later senses, 8–11, directly from BLOCK *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To obstruct or close with obstacles (a passage). Predicated either of the personal agent, or of the obstructions. Also *fig.*

[*c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. Prol. 21 Swa my wan-wyt .. A matere gud suld block or spyle.] 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* v. 24 All his ways Are blokt with troubles. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xi. 208 The mouth of the cave was blocked by huge stones. 1881 *Chicago Times* 12 Mar., The Illinois Central Road is again blocked.

b. with *up.*

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1656) 926 They shut and blocked up all the ways from the one sea to the other, with mighty great pieces of timber across. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. iv. 65 I blocked up the door .. with some boards. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Br. Creek* iv. 91 Were the avenues of the temple blocked up?

2. To shut *up* or *in* by obstructing ingress and egress, to prevent access to or exit from. Predicated of the agent or the obstruction, as in 1.

1630 PRYNNE *God No Impostor* 9 Blocking vp their hearts against the Lord. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrowes* ii. § 22. 160 Blocking up people within narrow compasses. 1733 *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 187 We are throwing down a parcel of walls, that blocked us up every way. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 178 Our little harbor was completely blocked in by heavy masses [of ice].

3. *spec.* To blockade, invest. [So F. *bloquer.*]

1591 UNTON *Corr.* 30 All Poicton is reduced .. excepte Poictiers, by the Prince Conty, who hath also blocked that. 1796 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 228, I ought not to have less than four Vessels to block the Port. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 103 Back must you, though ten pirates blocked the bay!

b. usually with *up.*

1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* I. i, Our navy should be blocked up. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 40 ¶ 10 The Blockade of Olivenza was continued .. it is at present so closely blocked up that, etc. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 334 The British fleet..bombarded and blocked it up by sea. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 303 The danger of being defeated and blocked up in Salamis.

4. To obstruct the way or course of.

1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. iii. 238 One [attribute in God] totally blocking another, and refusing to allow a step of movement till it has gotten its complete satisfaction. 1875 J. HEATH *Croquet-player* 16 A ball is blocked when another ball lies in the way. 1884 *Boston* (*Mass.*) *Jrnl.* 20 Dec. 2/2 Their little game was blocked.

5. *Cricket.* To stop (a ball) with the bat, so as merely to protect the wicket, without attempting to hit so as to score runs; also *absol.*

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 568 The modern way of blocking every ball at play. 1827 E. NEALE *Living & Dead* 165 I've heard of him. Blocked well—best long stop in England. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* (1847) 55/1 He blocked the doubtful balls, missed the bad ones, took the good ones. 1879 W. G. GRACE in *Cricketer's Ann.* 32 When you hit, hit hard; when you block, do not be deterred from using vigour even in this movement.

6. *Parliament.* To prevent or postpone the passage of a bill; *spec.* to give notice of opposition to a bill in the House of Commons, which prevents it from being taken after half past twelve (midnight). (See BLOCK *sb.* 19 b.)

1884 MR. SPEAKER in *Times* 4 Apr. 6 The term 'blocking' is a colloquial expression recognized in this House. 1884 DK. ST. ALBANS in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 171 The House of Lords, by blocking the Bill, has denied to two million persons the right of having votes.

7. *intr.* To bargain. *Sc.*

c 1570 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 334 Eftir that he had long tyme blockit, With grit difficultie he tuik thame. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* cvi. (1862) I. 269 God forbid that there were buying and selling and blocking for as good again, betwixt Christ and us.

8. *trans.* To shape on a block: see BLOCK *sb.* 4.

1622 ROWLANDS *Gd. Newes & Bad* 33 His hat new block'd. [1637 HEYWOOD *Roy. King* III. iii, The haberdasher will sooner call us blockheads than block us.]

b. To hammer smooth or into a particular shape on a block.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 338 The saw is once more submitted to the hammer .. but it is now termed blocking. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 274/2 The hammering carried on in the process of tin blocking. *Mod.* Blocking-down, in silver manufacture, is the first process when the article has to be made from a flat piece of metal.

c. To emboss the covers of books by pressure with a device from a block.

1869 G. DODD *Dict. Manuf.* 38 In blocking, the tools are fixed into a frame to form a device for the whole cover of a book; it receives the name of gold blocking or blind blocking according as gold is or is not used.

9. To sketch out, mark out roughly (work to be finished afterwards); to lay out, plan. Now usually with *out*; also *in.*

1585 JAMES I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 55, I tuke earnist and willing panis to blok it [this short treatise]. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 264 Which designe, though intended, essayed, and blocked by many others. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) III. 15 The latter Cantos having .. been merely blocked out when the first went to press. 1881 *Academy*

8 June 33/2 The head .. seems scarcely to belong to the rather rudely blocked limbs; but it is a nice little picture. 1884 Lady Majendie *Out of Element* I. viii. 111 Pictures blocked in roughly.

10. To cut *out* or make into blocks.

1863 Smiles *Indust. Biog.* 305 Making wooden wedges used in pitwork, and blocking out segments of solid oak required for walling the sides of the mine. *Mod.* Coal is always blocked from the bottom of the seam.

11. To support or fit with blocks of wood.

1881 *Mechanic* § 765 When the top of any table of this kind is a fixture, it is generally blocked, that is to say rectangular blocks of wood .. are glued at short intervals into the angle formed by the meeting, etc.

Blockade (blǫkē·d). [f. Block *v.*, on the pattern of words in -ade from Fr. The Fr. equivalent *blocus* dates to 16th c. *Blockade* sb. must have been used before 1684, when the vb. appears.]

1. The shutting up of a place, blocking of a harbour, line of coast, frontier, etc., by hostile forces or ships, so as to stop ingress and egress, and prevent the entrance of provisions and ammunition, in order to compel a surrender from hunger or want, without a regular attack. *Paper blockade*: one that is declared by a belligerent party to exist, but is not effective.

1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckely* III. 55 This Blockade was turn'd into a formal Siege in the beginning of March. 1775 R. Montgomery in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 485 Were a blockade alone to be the measure adopted. 1836 Macgillivray tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* iii. 42 On account of the blockade by the English. 1863 Ln. Russell *Let. Mr. Mason* (Bernard 293) The Declaration of Paris was in truth directed against what were once termed 'paper blockades', that is, blockades not sustained by any actual force, or sustained by a notoriously inadequate naval force. 1880 W. E. Hall *Internat. Law* (1884) 339 What is called *pacific blockade* has been used as a means of constraint short of war. 1885 *Times* 20 Feb. 5/1 The coast is really only patrolled at intervals. The use of the word 'blockade' is, therefore, an abuse of the term.

b. *To raise a blockade*: to withdraw the investing forces, or to compel them to withdraw. *To break a blockade*: to enter a blockaded port by force. *To run a blockade*: to enter or leave a blockaded port by eluding the blockading force, esp. for the purpose of conveying supplies, or carrying on trade.

1810 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* VI. 349 To induce him to raise the blockade of La Puebla. 1869 *Overland Monthly* 47 (*title*) How we ran the blockade.

2. *transf.* A blockading force; a party of blockade-men.

1882 Fleet *Glimpses Ancestors* Ser. I. 84 The chief boatman of the Blockade was killed.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*

1742 Pope *Dunciad* IV. 191 Broad hats and hoods, and caps, a sable shoal; Thick and more thick the black blockade extends. 1833 Macaulay *Walpole's Lett., Ess.* (1854) I. 269 The blockades laid by the Duke of A. to the hearts of the Marquise de B. and the Comtesse de C. 1835 T. Hook *G. Gurney* I. iii. (L.) This was a blockade which even the ingenuity of the wit could not evade. 1881 *Chicago Times* 12 Mar., The snow blockade told more severely in the produce trade. 1881 *Ibid.* 16 Apr. [A railway accident] causing a blockade of the road for several hours.

4. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *blockade force*; **blockade-man**, a member of the force employed to prevent smuggling; a coastguardsman; **blockade-run, -running**, the action of running a blockade; **blockade-runner**, a vessel which runs or attempts to run into a blockaded port; the owner, master, or one of the crew of such a vessel. (These words obtained special notoriety during the American War of Secession, when many British ships were engaged in running the blockade of Richmond and other southern ports.)

1882 Fleet *Glimpses Ancestors* Ser. I. 83 A *Blockade force of 40 men. *Ibid.* 82 Constant conflicts between the *blockade-men and the smugglers. 1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (1850) 214 Blockade-man after *blockade-man had passed the spot, wending his way towards his solitary post. 1863 *St. James's Mag.* VIII. 346 My first and last *blockade run. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 381 The English *blockade-runners passed through the American blockading squadron. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 371/2 Steel was..used extensively in 'blockade-runners' built during the American civil war.

Blocka·de, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To subject to a blockade as an incident of war; to beset by a hostile force, so as to prevent ingress or egress.

c 1680 in Somers *Tracts* I. 471 Those who were set to blockade the Castle. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* v. 95 To quarter round about Caminiec, and strictly Blockade that place. 1781 T. Jefferson *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 299 The enemy are .. blockaded by land. 1836 Macgillivray tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xx. 294 The port was .. strictly blockaded. 1880 McCarthy *Own Time* III. xliii. 289 A state cannot blockade its own ports.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To block up, obstruct.

1732 Pope *Ep. Bathurst* 57 Huge bales of British cloth blockade the door. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xxxvii, All precautions to blockade his view were .. abandoned. 1846 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* II. xix. 185 Every avenue to the hall was blockaded.

Blocka·ded, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Invested with a blockade; completely beset, blocked up.

1846 Arnold *Hist. Rome* II. xxviii. 114 *note*, A besieged or blockaded army. 1850 Alison *Hist. Europe* V. xxxiii. § 9. 487 A blockaded port is to be understood only when such a force is stationed at its entrance as makes it dangerous to enter.

Blocka·der. [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who blockades; a blockading vessel.

1849 Grote *Greece* II. I. VI. 317 To repel with spears and darts all approach of the blockaders. 1863 *Glasgow Her.* 8 Sept., All the blockaders are hung up for want of coal.

Blocka·ding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That blockades; besetting.

1708 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 85/2 The general of a blockading army. 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* VIII. lxiv. 284 The blockading squadron.

Blockage (blǫ·kėdʒ). [f. Block *sb.* + -age: cf. F. *blocage.*] A blocked (up) state; obstruction.

1874 Gladstone in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 669 The mutilations and blockages of the fabrics. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* There was a blockage in the traffic.

Blo·ck-book. [f. Block *sb.*] †a. A book of wooden tablets. *Obs.* b. A book printed from engraved wooden blocks.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Book*, Block Books .. those written on wooden planks or tablets, smoothed for that purpose with an ascia, and a plane. 1816 Singer *Hist. Cards* 109 These Block books excited the idea of the invention of moveable characters. 1859 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVIII. 522 The design and execution are very superior to those of the St. Christopher and the block-books.

Blocked (blǫkt), *ppl. a.* [f. Block *v.* + -ED.] Shut up by obstructions, blockaded, obstructed, stopped in a course; shaped on or with a block, roughly shaped; furnished with blocks.

1856 Kane *Arct. Exp.* I. xxx. 408 A square, blocked-out aspect. [see Block *v.*]

Blocker (blǫ·kəɹ). [f. Block *v.* + -ER¹.] One who blocks. *spec.* in *Shoemaking* and *Bookbinding.*

1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* Table 69, Fishers, Forestallers, Regraters, Sutours, Kemesters, Bloccers. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 27 Oct. 459/2 There are various epithets for shoemakers.. there are welters .. clickers, blockers, runners, &c. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Jan. 10/1 A blocker, in the employ of Messrs. ——, bookbinders. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Aug. 5/7 The inveterate blocker.

2. A tool for blocking.

1407 *Test. Ebor.* I. 347 Lego Petro apprenticio meo j. chipax .. j. blokker, j. twybyll.

3. *colloq.* A small piece of meat placed for sale on the butcher's block, as opposed to the 'joints' hung on hooks.

1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVII. 396 Forced to substitute a 'blocker' of meat, with its cheap accompaniment of bread and vegetables.. for poultry and rump-steaks.

Blockhead (blǫ·khėd). [f. Block *sb.* + Head.]

†**1.** A wooden head, a wooden block for hats or wigs; *hence*, a head with no more intelligence in it than one of these, a blockish head. *Obs.* (This would now be written *block head* or *block-head.*)

1549 [implied in Blockheaded]. 1589 *Hay any Work* B. The ofsprings of your owne blockheads. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. iii. 31 Your wit..'tis strongly wadg'd vp in a blockehead. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 217 To maintain their own Hypotheses, Broke one another's Blockheads, and the Peace. 1698 Vanbrugh *Prov. Wife* v. v, How long would my blockhead have been a-producing this!

2. Hence, One whose head is blockish or 'wooden'; an utterly stupid fellow.

1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par. 1 Cor.* xi. 14 A blockheade that hathe loste the judgemente of nature. 1593 Nashe *Christs T.* 69 b, Bee he the veriest block-head vnder heauen. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxiv. 59 Block-heads and dull-pated Asses. 1712 Budgell *Spect.* No. 307 ₱ 12 Being dismissed as an hopeless Block-head. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 222 He might think me a blockhead, and refuse to take me.

†**B.** *adj.* Blockheaded, stupid. *Obs.*

1606 in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 32 The block-head heart of a woman. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* IV. 239 Oh! the Block-head World we live in! 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) IV. 2 All such Blockhead fools.

Hence **Blo·ckheadess.** *nonce-wd.* [see -ess.] A female blockhead.

1827 Lady Morgan *O'Briens & O'Fl.* IV. 361 All the blockheads and blockheadesses think themselves printable.

Blockheaded (blǫ·khe:dėd), *a.* [f. Blockhead (sense 1) + -ED².] Having a 'block-head'; obtuse of intellect, dull, stupid. Of persons (rarely their productions). Hence **Blo:ckhea·dedness.**

1549 Olde *Erasm. Par. Ephes.* Prol. C iij, Blockeheaded asses..doublefaced frendes. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1596) 233 He is block-headed and dull. 1657 Flatman *Cordial* 1/2 See, how the block headed Multitude wonders! 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 377 Old men are only great block-headed boys with beards. 1860 Miss Yonge *Stokesley Secr.* viii. (1880) 252 My father said I was too block-headed to beat navigation into.

1716 M. Davies in *Ath. Brit.* II. 168 The loudest piece of blockheadedness, and the last shift of Dunces.

Blockheadish (blǫ·khe:diʃ), *a.* [see -ish.] Of the nature of a blockhead; stupid, obtuse. Hence **Blo:ckhea·dishness.**

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 741 A dull, proud, prosy, blockheadish person. 1863 Carlyle in Froude *Life* II. xxvi. 280, I feel myself to have become foul and blockheadish. 1656 Earl Monm. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 405 By their supine blockheadishness.

Blockheadism (blǫ·khe:dizm). [see -ism.] The characteristic action, conduct, or condition of a blockhead; stupidity.

1753 Smart *Notes to Hilliad* (R.) Though now reduced to that state of blockheadism. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 698 One of the most delightful pieces of self-satisfied blockheadism. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* 46 They set no quackeries and blockheadisms anywhere to rule over us.

†**Blo·ckheadly,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY¹.] Of or pertaining to, or like a blockhead; stupid.

1612 Chapman *Widdowes T.* Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 18 Your blockheadly tradesman. 1693 Shadwell *Volunteers* IV. Plays 1720 IV. 467 This is made up by some blockheadly Fellow! 1694 Echard *Plautus* 4 What a blockheadly question .. for a Deity to ask?

Blockhouse (blǫ·khous). [Common since *c* 1500: of uncertain history. The Ger. equivalent *blockhaus* ('einen steinen Blochhaus') is quoted by Grimm 1557 and 1602; the Du. *blokhuis* is in Kilian 1599; Fr. *blocus*, generally considered to be the same word, and orig. in same sense, is quoted by Littré in the 16th c. (cf. Blocous). So far as evidence goes, the Eng. is thus the earliest; but we should expect it to be of Du. or Ger. origin. In any case the sense was not originally (as in modern notion) a house composed of blocks of wood, but one which blocks or obstructs a passage. The history and age of the Ger. *blockhaus* and F. *blocus* require more investigation.]

a. *orig.* A detached fort blocking or covering the access to a landing, a narrow channel, a mountain pass, a bridge, or other strategical point. b. In later use: An edifice of one or (formerly) more storeys, constructed chiefly of timber, loop-holed and embrasured for firing.

1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, i. § 1 Nother pile blokhouse ne Bulwork is made to greve or annoye theym at theyr landyng. 1538 Leland *Itin.* III. 21 There is a Blok House and a fair Pere in the Est side of the Peninsula. 1550 Lever *Serm.* 94 Block houses and bulwarkes, made and kepte..for the saue garde of thys realm. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 946/2 All the havens to be fensed with bulworks, and blockehouses. 1597 Gerard *Herbal* xli. § 4. 257 It .. groweth by the blockhouse of Tilberie. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 210 At the end of the peir stands a paltry blockhouse furnished with suitable artillery. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5014/1 The Highway between Highgate Gatehouse .. and Barnet Blockhouse. 1813 Wellington *Disp.* X. 502 A strong stone block house which served as a head to the bridge. 1816 C. James *Mil. Dict.* 54/1 *Block-house*..a kind of wooden fort or fortification, sometimes mounted on rollers, or on a flat-bottomed vessel, serving either on the lakes or rivers, or in counterscarps or counter-approaches. 1859 Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. II. vii. 322 Calshot Castle is one of the block-houses erected by Henry VIII. to defend the coast. 1878 Black *Green Past.* xliv. 356 A curious little inn which had originally been a blockhouse against the Indians.

c. *slang.* A prison.

[cf. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* III. xi. 85 To stop the disorders of our disorderly Theeues .. built a Blockhouse.] 1796 Grose *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Block Houses*, prisons, houses of correction, &c.

d. A house of squared logs of timber.

1857 *Penny Mag.* VI. 437 Block-houses, which are built of blocks, or squared logs of timber. 1878 Lady Herbert tr. *Hübner's Ramble* I. ii. 18 The Backwoodsman who begins by building a blockhouse.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Rudacke* i. 7 Bloudshead a blockehouse to beat away ill. 1615 *Curry-c. for Cox-c.* v. 230 The Scripture is a sufficient shelter against Atheisme, were the Blockhouses of your Miracles battered to the ground. 1856 Kane *Arct. Exp.* I. xxix. 385 Flour, beans, and dried apples make a quadrangular blockhouse on the floe.

Blo·cking, *vbl. sb.* [f. Block *v.* or *sb.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. Block.

1637 [see Block *v.* 7]. 1659 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. 69 The besieging of Manheim, and the blocking of Frankendale. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4242/1 Orders .. for the close blocking up of that Place. 1850 'Bat' *Cricket Manual* 31 It was totally useless for blocking. 1864 *Times* 13 Oct., Detained by the blocking up of the line. 1870 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 5 The blocking of Bazaine at Metz.

attrib. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Apr. 3/1 Mr. Warton .. has returned to his blocking habits.

2. The product of this action; the thing blocked.

1585 James I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 21, I haue put in, the French on the one side of the leif, and my blocking on the other. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xvii. (1856) 130 The square blocking of the rugged precipices.

3. *Carpentry*, etc. (see quots. and cf. Block *v.* II.)

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 192 With blockings glued in the internal angles. 1876 Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.*, Gloss., *Blockings*, small pieces of wood fitted in and glued to the interior angle of two boards or other pieces, for the purpose of giving additional strength to the joint. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 937/2 The blocking is knocked away.

4. Blocking-course or **blocking**: 'the plain course of stone which surmounts the cornice at the top of a Greek or Roman building: also a course of stone or brick forming a projecting line without mouldings at the base of a building.' *Gloss. Goth. Archit.* 1845.

1760 Raper in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 815 The height of the blocking was probably intended for 2 Roman feet. 1859 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 508 *Blocking course*, a deep but slightly projecting course in an elevation, to act as cornice to an arcade, or to separate a basement from a superior story.

Blockish (blǫ·kiʃ), *a.* [f. Block *sb.* + -ish.]

1. Of the nature of a block.

1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 20 The blockish Images, the dead Crosses. 1869 LOWELL *Cathedral* Poet. Wks. (1879) 446 Fear, That makes a fetish and misnames it God (Blockish or metaphysic, matters not).

2. Like a senseless block in the want of apprehension; excessively dull, stupid, obtuse.

a. of persons.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* iii. 7 The grosse and blockishe ignoraunte multitude. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. 136 With the allowance euen of the blockishest. 1680 HICKERINGILL *Meroz* 38 To Gull the Blockish English. 1756 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) X. 489 We see .. dull, heavy, blockish Ministers. 1868 NETTLESHIP *Browning* i. 23 While the other seems morose and blockish, this man is kindly.

b. of personal qualities, productions, etc.

a 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 225, I will make it evident how blockish and gross your answer is. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* IV. Wks. (1851) 172 Left only to obscure and blockish Chronicles. 1741 OLDYS *Eng. Stage* v. 63 Blockish Stupidity, as in Rusticks. 1835 BROWNING *Paracels.* 101 Whose innate blockish dullness.

3. Blocklike in form; roughly blocked out, rude, clumsy.

1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* ii. (ed. 2) 100 Such a blockish model as this. 1880 GRANT WHITE *Every-Day Eng.* 295 Our speech would be clumsy, the forms of our thought blockish.

Blo·ckishly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a blockish manner; stupidly, dully.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 57 That..nothing blockishly or carterly wee do. 1590 C. S. *Right Relig.* 9 So blockishly blind. 1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 14 Blockishly impudent. 1734 A. WELWOOD *Glimpse Glory* 167 What Sweetness before I experienced blockishly and in Part.

Blo·ckishness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being blockish; gross stupidity or dullness.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. v. 9 Such is our grosse blockisshenesse. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 109 O desperate dulnesse, and blind blockishnesse of mind. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv., Melancthon* 235 Wonder at the insulsitie and blockishnesse of the man. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. ii. 42 Extreme blindness and blockishness.

† **Blo·ckman.** *Obs.* A watcher, a coast-guard.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 20 Blockman, *spiculator.*

Block tin: see TIN.

† **Blo·ckwood.** Obs. name of LOGWOOD.

1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* ix. § 1 Stuff called Logwood, *alias* Blockwood. 1619 DALTON *Countrey Just.* xviii. (1630) 48 Concerning the using of Logwood alias blockwood in dying. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 133/4 Two small Vessels, one .. of 40. Tuns, with Block-wood and Iron.

† **Blok.** *Obs.* [Cf. OHG. *biloh*, MHG. *bloch* an enclosure (Mätz.).] An enclosed space.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 272 Til he blunt in a blok as brod as a halle.

Bloke (blōuk), *sb. slang.* Also **bloak.** [Origin unknown: Ogilvie compares 'Gypsy and Hind. *loke* a man.'] Man, fellow.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 397 (Hoppe) If we met an old bloke we propped him. 1862 KINGSLEY in *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 96 Little better than blokes and boodles after all. 1865 Miss BRADDON in *Temple Bar* XIII. 483 The society of the aged bloke is apt to pall upon the youthful intellect.

† **Blok(e, bloc,** *a. Obs.* [The normal ME. repr. of OE. *blác*:—OTeut. **blaīko-z*, f. the stem of *blīkan, blaik* to shine. But the OE. *blæc*, BLACK had also a long-vowel form *blāc-*, which would also give ME. *bloke*; and in the few known instances it is difficult to say which is the sense. Cf. BLAKE.] Pale; also (by confusion of forms) black, dark.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 171 Þe unbileffule men bicumeð in þe fure swo bloke and swo eiseliche and swo ateliche, þat bi hundredfealde [ben] grisluker þan ani niht þeoster. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 332 Te soule þet was bloc, & nefde bute dead heou, haueð ikeiht cwic heou, & is iruded feire. *c* 1430 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 206 Nowe ligiȝt he ded boþe blok & blo.

† **Bloke,** *v. Obs.* In 3 **blokien.** [Obs. southern form of BLAKE *v.*, OE. *blácian*, f. *blác* pale: see prec.] *intr.* To turn pale.

c 1250 LAY. 19799 His neb bi-gan to blokie [1205 his neb bigon to blakien]. *c* 1275 *Signs Death* in *O. E. Misc.* 101 [H]wenne þin heou blokeþ And þi strengþe wokeþ.

† **Blo·kne(n,** *v. Obs.* [ME. southern form of *blaknen*, BLAKEN: cf. BLAIKEN.] = prec.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 4 Thi body arise schel, Of deithe nammore to blokne.

† **Blo·man.** *Obs.* Also 3 **bleo-, bloa-, blamon,** 4–6 **blooman.** [f. BLO *a.* + MAN: corresp. to and perh. ad. ON. *blámaðr* in same sense. The northern form was *blamon*, a later literary Eng. form BLUEMAN. Hence mod.Welsh *blowmon, blewmon* negro.] A black man, negro; a blackamoor.

c 1205 LAY. 25380 Of Ethiope he brohte þa bleomen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 236 Blac as a bloamon. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* (1862) 10 Muchele del blaccre then euer eni blamon. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2118 (Gött.) Indie..lijs mast into þe south þar þe blomen [*v. r.* blamen] mast er couth. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xxiv. (1495) 73 Ethyopia, bloo men londe. *Ibid.* VIII. xxii, þe londe of blo men [1535 bloo men; 1582 bliew men]. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1406 The stede was broght out of stable: The bloman hym ladde with a cable.

Blomange, obs. form of BLANCMANGE.

Blomary, -ie, obs. forms of BLOOMERY.

Blom(e, obs. form of BLOOM.

† **Blo·mmer.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. ? Uproar, confusion.

a 1529 SKELTON *Elynour Rum.* 407 Among all the blommer, Another brought a skommer.

Blond, blonde (blɒnd), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5 **blounde,** 7– **blonde,** 8– **blond.** [a. F. *blond, blonde* yellow-haired, 'a colour midway between golden and light chestnut' (Littré), = Sp. *blondo*, It. *biondo*:—med.L. *blondus, blundus* yellow (explained in a passage quoted by Du Cange '*flavus* qui vulgo dicitur *blondus*'). Origin uncertain: see Diez and Littré. In English used by Caxton (in form *blounde*); reintroduced from mod.Fr. in 17th c., and still so far treated as French, as to be usually written with final *e* when applied to a woman, esp. substantively, *a blonde*; otherwise commonly written *blond* like the Fr. masculine.

Cf. OE. *blanden-feax, blonden-feax* having mixed or grizzly hair, grey-haired, old; also *beblonden*, given in Bosworth as 'dyed', both from *blondan* to mix, BLAND *v.* Hence Du Cange, s. v. *Blundus*, conjectures the original sense to be 'dyed', the ancient Germans being accustomed to dye the hair yellow.]

A. *adj.* Properly (of the hair): Of a light golden brown, light auburn; but commonly used in sense of light-coloured, 'fair', as opposed to 'dark', or 'brunette', and extended to the complexion of those who have hair of this colour.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xvii. 103 The rayes of the sonne make the heer of a man abourne or blounde. 1484 — *Kyall Bk.* O v, They arraye theyr heer lyke wymmen and force it to be yelowe, and yf they be blacke, they by crafte make them blounde and abourne. 1683 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 192 Prince George of Denmark .. had the Danish countenance, *blonde.* 1798 *Life Cath. II.* (ed. 2) I. iv. 426 A fine blond head of hair. 1834 CAMPBELL *Life Mrs. Siddons* II. ii. 55 A delicate and blonde beauty. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* V. iv. 306 If the blond girl were forsaken.

b. of flowers. *poet.*

c 1865 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* xiii, Red loosestrife and blond meadow-sweet.

c. *Blond(e lace*: see B 2.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 84, I missed three quarters of blond lace. *c* 1840 LADY BLESSINGTON *Sk. & Fragm. in Casquet Lit.* (1877) I. 216/2 Wore my new Parisian robe of blonde lace.

d. *Comb.*, as *blonde-complexioned, -locked,* adjs.; **blond-metal,** a variety of clay ironstone of the coal measures.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 33 In the neighbourhood of Wednesbury is dug that peculiar species of iron ore called blond metal. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. xi. 73 That little blonde-locked too hasty Dauphin. *c* 1880 GRANT ALLEN *Anglo-Sax. Brit.* 56 We know that the pure Anglo-Saxons were a..blonde-complexioned race.

B. *sb.*

1. A person with blond hair; one with light or 'fair' hair and the corresponding complexion; *esp.* a woman, in which case spelt *blonde.*

1822 *Edin. Rev.* 199 Brenda, the laughing blue-eyed blonde. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* s.v. *Albinos*, The blonds of the European race. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* 212 Negative or washed blondes, arrested by Nature on the way to become albinesses.

2. (More fully *blonde lace*): A silk lace of two threads, twisted and formed in hexagonal meshes; orig. of the colour of raw silk, but now white or black: see quot. 1882. Now usually written *blonde*, as always in Fr. (sc. *dentelle*).

c 1755 MRS. DELANY in *Harper's Mag.* (1884) July 260/1 A French cap .. of blond. 1760 *Lond. Mag.* XXIX. 389 Raving about gauze, Blon, Brussels, and ruffles. 1766 ANSTEY *Bath Guide* iii. 87 Fringes, Blonds, and Mignionets. 1828 MOORE *Prop. Gynæcr.* Wks. (1862) 549 Burdetts in blonde, and Broughams in bustles. 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict.* s.v., Blonde laces were first made in 1745, and being produced from unbleached silk, were known as 'Nankins' or 'Blondes'.

b. *attrib.* Of blonde.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vi, Triple blond ruffles. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. viii. 78 Beautifullest blonde-dresses and broadcloth coats.

Blond, obs. variant of BLAND *v.*

Blonder, -dre, obs. ff. of BLUNDER.

Blonder, -ding, var. of BLANDER, -DING. *Obs.*

Blondine, *a. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *blondin, -e*, It. *biondino.*] Diminutive of BLOND.

1866 CARLYLE *Remin., E. Irving* 265 The milky, smaller blondine figure..was Emerson [Tennent].

Blo·ndness. [f. BLOND *a.* + -NESS.] Blond quality; lightness of complexion or hair.

1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xvi. (D.) With this infantine blondness.

† **Blo·nness.** *Obs.* [f. BLO *a.* + -NESS.] Blackish blue quality; lividness; also, a wound of that colour made by a blow: see also BLAENESS.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxi. 25 Wounde for wounde, blones for blones.

† **Blonk.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **blanca,** 3 **blank,** 3–6 **blonk.** [OE. *blanca, blɒnca*, def. form of **blanc* = OHG. *blanch* white (cf. OHG. *blanc ros* white horse, and the neut. adj. *planchaz, planchiz*, used subst. in same sense), meaning properly '*white* horse', but used as a poetic synonym for 'horse' generally. Cf. ON. *blakkr* poet. for a horse (Vigf.).] Poetic word for 'horse'; steed.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 1716 Beornas on blancum. *c* 1205 LAY. 5862 Lihteð of eowre blanken [1250 hors]. *Ibid.* 13512 Fortiger hæhte his sweines sadeli his blonken [1250 stedes]. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3326 þe nobul blonk þat him bar. *c* 1440 *Gaw. & Gologr.* iii. 19 (JAM.) Bery broune wes the blonk. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 478 Mony bald man of his blonk wes borne.

Blonket, variant of BLUNKET.

Bloo, var. of BLO *Obs.*, blackish-blue.

Blood (blʊd), *sb.* Forms: 1 **blód,** 2–5 **blod** (ō), 4–6 **blode,** 4– **blood.** Also 4 **blodde,** 5 **bloode,** 6–7 **bloude,** 6–8 **bloud,** 6 **bludde, blud**; *Sc.* 4–6 **blud,** 5–8 **blude,** 8–9 **bluid,** *Sc. n.e. dial.* **bleid,** bleed. [Com. Teut.: OE. *blód* = OFris., OS. *blód* (LG. *blôd*, Du. *bloed*), OHG. *blôt*, *bluot* (mod.Ger. *blut*), ON. *blóð* (Sw., Da. *blod*), Goth. *blōþ*:—OTeut. **blōdo(m*, answering to an Aryan type **bhlātó'm*, not found with a suitable sense outside Teutonic, there being no general Aryan name for 'blood'; doubtfully referred to verbal root *blō-* 'blow, bloom', which suits the form, but is less certain as to the sense. Like some other words in OE. long *ó*, *blood* has undergone more than the normal phonetic change; this would have left it (blūd), riming with *food, wooed*; early in 16th c. the vowel was shortened (blud, blud), as in *good, wood*, and this subsequently changed to *v* (blʊd), as in *flood* and Sc. *wud* = *wood*, etc.]

I. Literally.

1. *prop.* The red liquid circulating in the arteries and veins of man and the higher animals, by which the tissues are constantly nourished and renewed; also (by later extension) the corresponding liquid, coloured or colourless, in animals of lower organization.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John vi. 55 Min blod is drinc. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1012 His halize blod on ða eorðan feoll. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 187 Þi blod isched on þe rode. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9999 It es rede als ani blod. *c* 1360 *Song Mercy* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 120 Myn herte blood ran from me doun. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 40 Blode. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 35 Blude. 1538 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 90 Yt was no bloude. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rebellion* I. (1859) 558 No shedder of our bloods. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 840 Bludde, *sanguis.* 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 48 We shall repent each drop of bloud. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xvii. 14 Ye shall not eat the blood of no maner of flesh: for the life of all flesh is the blood thereof. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* iv. 3 The bloud of a Swine might not be offered in Sacrifices. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4793/1 On the 16th the Blood of St. Januarius was exposed as usually. 1786 BURNS *Wks.* III. 21 But feels his heart's bluid rising hot. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. I. 38 The blood, or nutrient fluid, is a liquid of a more or less intense red..at other times it is almost colourless, as in most of the invertebrated animals.

b. *Flesh and blood*: the distinctive characteristics of the animal body; hence = 'humanity' as opposed to 'deity or disembodied spirit'. See FLESH.

† **c.** *To the blood*: through the outer skin, 'to the quick', till the blood flows; also *fig. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16230, I rede men..bete him to þe blod. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Oct., I could not get on my boots, which vexed me to the blood.

† **d.** *To let blood* (in Surgery): to open a vein so as to let blood flow from the body; to bleed; also *transf.* to shed the blood of, to put to death. With *indirect passive*, 'he was let blood'. *arch.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 184 Mona se ðridda..nis na god mona blod lætan. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 35 To latt Blude, *flebotomare.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 107 b, Spared not to suffer hym selfe to be let blode. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 186 Is the soule sicke?..Alacke, let it blond. 1594 — *Rich. III*, III. i. 180 His ancient Knot of dangerous Aduersaries To morrow are let blood at Pomfret Castle. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. i. (1668) 7 It is good whilst a horse is in youth..to let him blood twice in the year. 1679 *Jesuites Ghostly Ways* 7 She was the next morning early to be let blood. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Garden*, Let them Blood in the Neck-Vein. *c* 1819 KEATS *Ode to Fanny* I Physician Nature! let my spirit blood! O ease my heart of verse and let me rest.

e. Formerly used in oaths and forcible ejaculations, as *God's blood! Christ's blood! 'S blood!* and *Blood!* (cf. *'s wounds*, ZOUNDS.)

a 1541 WYATT *Defence* Wks. (1861) Pref. 39 God's blood, the King set me in the Tower. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* (2nd vers.) 1028 Blood, he speaks terribly! 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. viii. 10 'Sblud, an arrant Traytor as any es in the Vniuersall World. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Kilde* Wks. 1874 II. 119 Sblood sir I loue you. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xxi. 89 Blood an 'ounds, shouted the corporal. 1822 BYRON *Juan* VIII. i, Oh blood and thunder! and oh blood and wounds! These are but vulgar oaths.

2. *fig.* and *transf.* Applied, always with conscious reference to prec., to liquids or juices in some way resembling or suggesting it, as **a.** to a blood-like juice; **b.** *poet.* to the water of a river personified; **c.** by partially scientific analogy, to the sap of plants.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlix. 11 He shal wasshe..in blood of a grape his mantil. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 432 Go, sucke the subtle blood o' th' Grape. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 45 It [the sap] is really the blood of the plant, by which its whole body is nourished. 1842 C. JOHNSON *Farmer's Cycl.* s.v. *Aortal*, The elaborated juice or blood of plants. 1854 B. TAYLOR *Poems Orient* (1866) 138 I from the flood Of his own brown blood Will drink to the glory of ancient Nilus! *Ibid.* 162 Golden blood of Lebanon.

3. Blood shed; hence, bloodshed, shedding of blood; taking of life, manslaughter, murder, death.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* iv. 10 Dines broðor blod clypað up to me of eorðan. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* i. 15 3oure hondis ben ful of blod. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. ii. § 5 Either my blood or banishment shall sign it. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 122 Bent to blood and villany. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Nahum* iii. 1 Wo to thee ô citie of blouds. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxix. (1640) 144 Beware of Blouds. 1648 *Resol. Officers of Parl. Army*, That it is our duty..to call Charles Stuart, that man of blood, to an account for that blood he has shed..in these poor nations. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 99 ¶ 7 An Affront that nothing but Blood can expiate. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. xi. 205 Then blood doth blood Demand. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* (1886) I. 107 The true inquisitor is a creature of policy, not a man of blood by taste.

b. Often used in the Bible and theological language for blood shed in sacrifice; *esp.* the atoning sacrifice of Christ.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xxiv. 8 Þis ys þære treowðe blod þe Drihten eow behet be eallon þison spræcon. 1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxiv. 8 This is the blood of the boond of pees, that the Lord couenauntide with 3ow [1611 the blood of the Couenant]. 1382 — *Ephes.* ii. 13 3e that weren sum tyme ferr, ben maad ny3 in the blood of Crist [1611 by the blood of Christ]. 1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* 26 The new Testament in the bloud of Christ. 1842 CHALMERS *Lect. Romans* lxxix, The sin..now washed away by the blood of a satisfying expiation.

c. The guilt or responsibility of bloodshed.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 25 Sy hys blod ofer us, and ofer ure bearn. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xx. 11 Thurȝ deth dien thei bothe; the blood of hem be vpon hem. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xxvii. 25 His blood be on vs, and on our children! — *Josh.* ii. 19 His blood shalbe vpon his head, and we will bee guiltlesse.

II. Properties, attributes, and states of body or feeling connoted by *blood*. (Often derived from earlier superficial or erroneous notions of its character and action.)

†**4.** The vital fluid; *hence*, the vital principle, that upon which life depends; life. †**b.** *For the blood of him*: for the life of him, though his life were involved. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21462 His blod to sell. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxi. [lxxii.] 14 Deare shal their blounde be in his sight. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 188 He slew Mercutio, Who now the price of his deare blood doth owe. 1679 *Trial Wakeman* 83 These mens Bloods are at stake. 1694 R. LESTRANGE *Fables* 12 A Royston Crow..could not for his blood break the shell. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VI. xv. § 18. 299 This silver was no other than the blood of nations. 1740 *Christmas Entertainm.* v. (1884) 51 He could not get over the Stile for the Blood of him.

5. The supposed seat of emotion, passion; as in 'it stirs the blood', 'it makes the blood creep' or 'run cold', 'his blood is up', 'my blood boils'; whence, Passion, temper, mood, disposition; *emphatically*, high temper, mettle; anger. Very frequent in Shakspere: now chiefly in certain phrases, as *To breed bad* or *ill blood*: to stir up strife, cause ill-feeling. *In cold blood*: not in the heat of passion, deliberately.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5054 Quen þe tan þe toþer sei Na wight moght þair blodes lei. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 70 Tydinges..þat a moenede al here blod. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 37 b, Theyr blode and imaginacyon is sore troubled. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 20 The braine may deuise lawes for the blood, but a hot temper leapes ore a colde decree. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 38 When you perceiue his blood enclin'd to mirth. 1605 — *Lear* IV. ii. 64 Were't my fitness To let these hands obey my blood. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* IV. ii., Carry her to her chamber. till in cooler blood I shall determine of her. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, II. 61 High in blood and anger. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 232 Hot words passed..and ill Blood was plentifully bred. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* (1830) 273 It would not excite ill blood in me. 1823 LAMB *Elia, Poor Relat.*, Bad blood [was] bred. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 271 The taking away of human life in cold blood. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* vii. 65 The blood of the people was up.

6. The supposed seat of animal or sensual appetite; hence, the fleshly nature of man.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 162 Nor gives it satisfaction to our blood, That we must curb it upon others proof. 1610 — *Temp.* IV. i. 53 The strongest oathes, are straw To th' fire ith' blood.

7. Hunting phrase, *In blood*: in full vigour, full of life. *Out of blood*: not vigorous, lifeless. (As applied to hounds the expression refers perhaps to the tasting of blood.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 3 The Deare was..sanguis in blood, ripe as a Pomwater. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 48 If we be English Deere, be then in blood. 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 308 When hounds are out of blood, there is a kind of evil genius attending all that they do.. while a pack of fox-hounds well in blood, like troops flushed with conquest, are not easily withstood.

III. Race and kindred as connoted by *blood*.

8. Blood is popularly treated as the typical part of the body which children inherit from their parents and ancestors; hence that of parents and children, and of the members of a family or race, is spoken of as identical, and as being distinct from that of other families or races.

Blue blood: that which flows in the veins of old and aristocratic families, a transl. of the Spanish *sangre azul* attributed to some of the oldest and proudest families of Castile, who claimed never to have been contaminated by Moorish, Jewish, or other foreign admixture; the expression probably originated in the blueness of the veins of people of fair complexion as compared with those of dark skin. *Fresh blood*: the introduction in breeding of a new strain or stock not related by blood to the family; *fig.* new members or elements, with new ideas and experiences, admitted to a society or organization.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 193 For alle are we crystes creatures..And bretheren as of o blode. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xlii. 141 The othir too bethe bastardes, and not of his blode. 1543 EARL OF ANGUS *Let.* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 8 *note*, Considering the proximite of blude that was betwix us. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. ii. 199 You are a gentleman by many bloods. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xvii. 26 [God] hath made of one blood all nations of men. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1658) 1 And in this flea our two blouds mingled be. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 201 Your antient but ignoble blood Has crept thro' Scoundrels ever since the Flood. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 203 So many different bloods is a man said to contain in his veins, as he hath lineal ancestors. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 34 The pure blood of the ancient citizens. 1834 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Helen* xv. (D.) One [officer]..from Spain, of high rank and birth, of the *sangre azul*, the *blue blood*. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. ii. 25 A mixed race in which other blood was largely mixed with that of the Latins. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xi. 120 A young nobleman of the bluest blood. *Mod.* You want some fresh blood to give new life and activity to your society.

9. Hence, Blood-relationship, and *esp.* parentage, lineage, descent; *also* in a wider sense: Family, kin, race, stock, nationality. *Blood royal* or *the blood*: royal race or family.

Whole blood: race or relationship by both father and mother, as distinguished from that of *half blood*, relationship by one parent only. Hence concr. *half-blood*: one whose blood is half that of one race and half that of another, *e.g.* the offspring of a European and an Indian.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1451 He was bigeten of kinde blod. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6226 His brother of blud. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 430 Sche was of gentylle blode. 1513 MORE *Edw. V.* (1641) 5 The Queene or the Nobles of her Bloud. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxvii. (1612) 284 This Ladie also of the blood, and heire vn to her Father, A mightie Prince. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* Ded., Your Maiestie is descended of the chiefest bloud Royall of our antient English-Saxon Kings. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Wars* III. 6 Anthony of Bourbon..being the first Prince of the bloud. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. viii. (1715) 40 The distinction..between those of the whole, and those of the half Blood of Athens. 1798 Bay *Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 109 Covenant to stand seised cannot be supported except by consideration of blood. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 528 They proved the blood, but were refused the land. 1810 COLEBROOKE *Hindu Law Inherit.* 180 The distinction regarding the whole and the half blood is contradicted, etc. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiii, The old proverb..'Gentle deed Makes gentle bleid' (with play on sense 1). *Proverb.* Blood is thicker than water.

10. *concr.* Persons of any specified 'blood' or family collectively; blood-relations, kindred, family, race.

1382 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 515 Alle lordis and ladies and here blod and affinite. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxxi. (1483) 80 His kynrede that is the royal blood of the reame. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 2 Arthur, king of the Breton bloode. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 301 *Daul.* Father, to Armes! *Blanch.* Vpon thy wedding day? Against the blood that thou hast married? *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Scot.* (1655) 2 He being now matched with the Royall Blood of England in Marriage. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 641 By that one Deed Enobles all his Blood. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 107 He [Brutus] had loved justice more than his own blood. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 66 Your ancestors were..mated with the best blood of the land.

†**b.** A family descended from a common ancestor; a clan or sept. *Obs.*

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland* (1787) 79 Five principal bloods, or septs, of the Irish, were by special grace enfranchised.

c. *To run in the* (formerly *a*) *blood*: i.e. in a family or race.

1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 178 Tempers of the mind and affections become hereditary, and (as we say) run in a blood. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* iv. Wks. (1851) 112 Unlesse we shall choose our Prelats only out of the Nobility, and let them runne in a blood. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Matt. xiv. 5 Cruelty runs in a blood. 1774 SHERIDAN *Rivals* IV. ii, Tell her 'tis all our ways—it runs in the blood of our family.

11. More particularly: Offspring, child, near relative, one dear as one's own offspring. Formerly in sing., with pl. *bloods*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 545 Now beth nought wroth, my blode, my nece. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxlii. [ccxxxviii.] 748 To se suche difference within ye realme, and bytwene his nephues and blode. 1682 DRYDEN *Mac Fl.* 166 Thou art my blood where Jonson has no part. 1741 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* I. 99 I have so many cousins, and uncles, and aunts and bloods that grow in Norfolk.

b. (*Own*) *flesh and blood*: near kindred, children, brothers and sisters. See FLESH.

12. Blood worth mention, good blood; good parentage or stock. (Cf. BIRTH *sb.*1 5 b.) **a.** Of human beings: Noble or gentle birth, good family.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 330 They be worthy men of blood. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 92 Bostynge hym selfe of his auncestres and kynrede, or of his rychesse or blode. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xix. 436 Others were upstarts, men of no bloud. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France & It.* I. 97 Blood enjoys a thousand exclusive privileges. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 209 The highest pride of blood. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* V. (1861) 104 The obstinate prejudice in favour of blood, which lies at the base of the feudal and monarchical fabrics of the old world.

b. Of bred animals: Good breed or pedigree.

1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 188 That quality which may be termed the nobility of animal nature; which is called blood, and game, in the inferior creatures. 1846 EG.-WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs, Gros-Veneur*, In horses and hounds there is nothing like blood. 1859 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 269/1 The limbs..of a cleanness and beauty of outline enough alone to stamp blood on their possessor.

c. *attrib.* Also ellipt. *blood* = blood-horse.

1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* iii. (1860) 146 A couple of grooms leading four fine blood-horses. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vii. A bit of a broken-down blood-tit condemned to drag an over-loaded cart. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 228 A politely spoken highwayman on a blood mare. *c* 1865 R. SULLIVAN *Lady Betty's Pocket-bk.*, A spark of quality, who drove four bloods.

13. *To restore in* or *to blood*: to readmit to forfeited privileges of birth and rank those who by attainder of themselves or their ancestors lie under sentence of 'corruption of blood'; see ATTAINDER.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, III. i. 159 Our pleasure is, That Richard be restored to his Blood. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iii. (1821) 47 His Vncle Sir Edmond is not restored in blood. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 192 ¶ 7 A kind of restoration to blood after the attainder of trade.

IV. A person.

†**14.** [from I.] One in whom blood flows, a living being. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1192 A ðusant plates of siluer god Gaf he sarra ðat fuire blod. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1055 Þis abel was a blissed blod. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (1840) 154 Thou fel treytour, unkinde blod. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxvii. 26 That he smyte the soule of the innocent blood.

15. 'A hot spark, a man of fire' J.; a 'buck', a 'fast' or foppish man, rake, roisterer. [Generally appearing to arise out of sense 5, but in many cases associated with sense 12 as if = aristocratic rowdy.] Obs. in Great Britain except as a reminiscence of last century.

1562 BULLEYN *Sicke Men, &c.* 73 a, A lustie blood, or a pleasaunte brave young roister. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 278 As many and as well-borne bloods as those. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 49 The Newes..put diners Young Bloods into such a furie. 1749 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. 140 Anecdotes of the doctor's drinking, who, as the man told us, had been a blood. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 261 The buck and blood [suppose wisdom to consist] in breaking windows and knocking down watchmen. 1774 GOLDSM. *Author's Bed-Ch.* 4 The drabs and bloods of Drury-lane. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 341 I now..became a blood upon town. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* x, A perfect and celebrated 'blood' or dandy about town. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 490 The [privateers] were commanded and manned by the bloods of the city [of New York].

b. '*Young blood*' no longer implies a rake or 'fast' man, but simply a youthful member of a party, who brings to it youthful freshness and vigour; cf. 8.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 159 To give the young bloods of the present day a notion of what the Northern Circuit was in the year 1825. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 July 5/6 The younger bloods in the Irish party are looking forward with eager delight to the occurrence of a scene.

V. Technical senses.

†**16.** A disease in sheep and in swine. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 48 There is a sicknes among shepe..called the bloude. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 495 The Blood in Sheep..we take to be a sort of Measles or Pox. *Ibid.* 501 The Blood in Swine, or the Gargut, as some call it. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 223 A disorder [in swine] generally called (in this part of the country) *the blood*.

17. A commercial name for Red Coral.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 88 Five varieties of Coral are known in commerce..1, the Froth of Blood; 2nd the Flower of Blood; 3rd, 4th, and 5th, Blood of the first, second, and third quality.

VI. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*

18. General combinations (These being formed at will, only a few samples are given): **a.** attributive, as (sense 1) *blood-heat, -circulation, -clot, -corpuscle, -drop, -mark, -spot, -stream*; (senses 3, 4) *blood-field, -rite, -sacrifice, -spirit, -trade, -value*; (senses 8, 9) *blood-affinity, -bond, -brother, -brotherhood, -descendants, -feud, -friend, -kinship, -name*. **b.** objective, with pres. pple., n. of agent or action, as (sense 1) *blood-circulating, -spiller, -spilling, -sprinkling, -sweating*; (senses 3–4) *blood-loving, -offering, -monger, -seller, -wreaker*; (sense 5) as *blood-curdling, -stirring*, hence *-stirringness*. **c.** instrumental and locative, as (sense 1) *blood-bedabbled, -besprinkled, -bubbling, -discoloured, -drenched, -dyed, -filled, -flecked, -frozen, -gushing, -plashed, -tinctured*; (senses 3, 4) *blood-bought, -cemented, -defiled, -fired, -polluted*. **d.** parasynthetic and similative, as *blood-coloured, -faced, -hued*, etc.

1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* x. 278 The seventh degree of *blood-affinity is the limit. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 119 She prostrate lay Before their *blood-bedabled feet. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, v. i. 117 O *blood-bespotted Neopolitan. 1601 YARRINGTON *Two Lament. Traj.* II. v. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, His dissevered *blood-besprinkled lims. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tr. Faith* (1845) 178 *Blood-bonds, nature-relations are mighty. 1779 COWPER *Hymn*, *'There is a Fountain'*, A *blood-bought free reward. 1879 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 668/1 In which [apartment] are located the *blood-circulating organs. 1818 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. vii, A *blood-circulation, visible to the eye. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 562/2 The *blood-clot..generally found contained within the ruptured airsac. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 97 A *blood-coloured ribband with Death's head, swords, &c. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 61 Might..*blood-consuming sighes recall his Life. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. III. 171 With *blood-discolored eyes. 1823 BYRON *Island* III. iv,

*Blood-drops, sprinkled o'er his yellow hair. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 227 Hound not Those *blood-faced, snake-encircled women on me. 1898 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 8 A *blood-feud, deep and ineffaceable divided the Douglases and the Hamiltons. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xxvii. 8 Wherfore the same felde is called the *bloudfelde vnto this daye. 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 9 Though the *blood-fir'd Ruffian, rageing come. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 25 Yet nathëmore .. Could his *blood-frozen heart emboldned bee. *a* 1711 KEN *Hy. Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 57 *Blood-gushing Veins. *a* 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 121 That lone flower, *blood-hued at heart. 1535 COVERDALE *Mark* v. 25 There was a woman which has a *bloudeyssue twelue yeares. 1883 A. LANG in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 410 Exogamy is the prohibition of marriage within the supposed *blood-kinship, as denoted by the family name. 1827 BYRON *Sardan.* I. ii. 238 That *blood-loving beldame, My martial grandam, chaste Semiramis. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 163 In the fourth and fifth of the divisions in the Trojan Catalogue Homer specifies no *blood-name or name of race whatever. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 40 A *blood-polluted Ghost. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxv. 279 Not of the Samoeds .. *blood-Rites wil we tarry. 1801 MOORE *Sing* lvi. 221 He saw the *blood-scrawled name. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. xi. 204 They had .. terrified the People with *Blood-Spectacles. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvi, Honour is a homicide and a *blood-spiller. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 257 We shall behold nothing but rape, spoil, *blood-spilling. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxliv. 128 Keeping down the *blood-spirit unhappily inherent in all mankind. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 118 There is many a broad *blood-spot in your country. 1880 SAINTSBURY in *Academy* 4 Dec. 397 This same quality of *blood-stirringness. *c* 1205 LAY. 28359 Ȝurren þa stanes mid þan *blod-stremes. *c* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Lamb. Hom.* 207 In his *blod-swetunge. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. ci. 2 It is all the same where the war is, so the *blood-trade flourishes. 1880 BROWNING *Muleykeh* 9 Ten thousand camels the due, *Blood-value paid perforce for a murder done of old. 1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* xx. 5 Whanne the *bloodwreker hym pursue.

19. Special comb.: †**blood-band**, a bandage for stopping bleeding; **blood-baptism**, in reference to the early Christians, the martyrdom of converts who had not been baptized; **blood-bath**, 'a bath in warm blood . . . supposed to be a very powerful tonic in great debility from long-continued diseases, etc.' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Bath*); also (as in Ger., Du., Da., Sw.) a wholesale slaughter, a massacre; **blood-bay** *a.*, a reddish bay (colour); †**blood-boltered** *ppl. a.*, clotted or clogged with blood, *esp.* having the hair matted with blood; [see BALTER]; †**blood-bulk** (cf. BULK); † **blood-craft**, murderous plot; † **blood-eyes**, blood-shot eyes; **blood-fine**, a fine paid as whole or part compensation for murder; **blood-flower** (*Bot.*), *Hæmanthus*; **blood-frenzy**, a frenzy for shedding blood, homicidal mania; **blood-hot**, excited for bloodshed; †**blood-hunter**, one who tracks the authors of crimes of blood, one who tracks criminals; †**blood-pudding**, a black-pudding; **blood-rain**, rain which has acquired a red colour; also an appearance produced by the rapid growth of a minute plant which has been referred to the Algæ, *Palmella prodigiosa* (Treas. Bot.); **blood-raw** *a.*, (of meat) so lightly cooked that the blood remains red and liquid; **blood-ripe** *a.*, (of fruit) so ripe that the juice has become blood-coloured, hence **blood-ripeness**; †**blood-run** *a.*, bloodshot; **blood-sausage**, a black-pudding; † **blood-shrunk** *a.*, having the blood or vital principle dried up, withered; **blood-stick** (see quot.); **blood-tree** (Bot.), *Croton gossypiifolium*; **blood-vein**, a kind of moth (*Bradyepetes amataria*); †**blood-weed** (*Bot.*), a species of *Polygonum*; † **blood-wipe**, a wound, also a kind of small club or truncheon; **blood-wood**; a name applied to several foreign trees, e.g. in Jamaica *Gordonia hæmatoxylon*, in Norfolk Island *Baloghia lucida*, in Australia various species of *Eucalyptus*, in India *Lagerstræmia reginæ*; **blood-worthy** *a.*, sufficient to warrant bloodshed; **blood-wound**, a wound from which blood flows, as distinguished from one in which the skin is not broken.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 420 Ne *blod-bendes of seolke. *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2576 Us bus have a *blodebande. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VI. iii. 277 A Great Personage worn out by debauchery was believed to be in want of *Blood-baths. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 454 The marriages of Emma would seem to have required a *blood-bath as their necessary attendant. 1709 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4521/4 Stoln .. a *blood-bay Mare. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 123 Now I see 'tis true, For the *Blood-bolter'd Banquo smiles vpon me. 1848 MILLER *First Impr.* ii. (1857) 23 The old *blood-boltered barons. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 711/1 His *bloudbulke was broken by reason they had so vily beaten him and brused him. 1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* 129 Up to the mydryffe betweene the *Bloudboulke and the sides. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 225 b, Fornications, wonderful surfetting, *bloudcraftes and counselles. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 695 An Eye-salve against the whitenesse and *blood-eyes. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 489 The Were or *bloodfine for every Dane who had been killed. 1880 BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* III. xv. 80 The *blood-frenzy called in the East running amuck. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xviii. 227 He would not allow his men to enter the city while they were *bloodhot. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 262 The sordid and mechanical occupation of a *blood-hunter. 1583 PLAT *Divers new Exper.* (1594) 13 Boile this bloud..until it come to the nature and shape of a *bloudpudding. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 94, I hope to make my hands as red as a *Blood-pudden. 1866 BERKELEY in *Treas. Bot.* I. 150 One curious point about the fungous *Bloodrain .. when cultivated on rice paste. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* III. II. i. § 2. 326 Rain falling through such a dust-cloud mixes with it, and..is popularly called *blood-rain. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* iv. 9 He would give his soul to the devil for a shoulder of mutton though it were *blood-raw. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* III. xi. 249 An aged mulberry-tree .. overladen with *blood-ripe fruit. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. 325 The vine of the earth, which hath brought her grapes to *blood-ripeness. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. VII. 342 When the eyes of the mind, no more *blood-run with passion, did discern things right. 1634 FORD *Perkin Warb.* I. i. (1839) 99 Sending to this *blood-shrunk commonwealth A new soul. 1872 YOUATT *Horse* xxii. 458 A *blood-stick—a piece of hard wood loaded at one end with lead—is used to strike the fleam into the vein. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 112 The *blood-tree..when wounded, sends forth a juice like blood. 1802 J. RENNIE *Butterflies and M.* 115 The *Blood Vein..appears at the end of June. 1611 COTGR., *Playe*, a wound, *bloudwipe, sore cut. 1661 RAY *Itin.* (1760) 144 A small Mace for the Water-Bailiff; also another little one called the *Blood-wipe, which they use in parting of Frays. 1880 SILVER *Handbk. Australia* 275 *Blood-wood and turpentine both hard and durable. 1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 575 In their opinion, the differences between the Roman Catholic and the Protestant are what they call *bloodworthy. 1841 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 238 The bodies of both .. were unscathed by fire or powder, and..no *blood-wound appeared on either.

Blood (blʊd), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To cause blood to flow from; *esp.* in *Surg.*, to 'let blood', to BLEED (which is more common).

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VII. lxx, His horse he bloods, & pricks a trembling vein. 1746 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 41 They [slaughtered oxen] are neither sufficiently blooded, nor dressed in any tolerable manner. 1780 JOHNSON *Lett.* II. ccxliv. 158 Yesterday I fasted and was blooded, and to day took physick and dined. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxxii, Being promptly blooded .. he rallied. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xii. 223 They had scruples about eating an animal not blooded in their own way.

†**b.** *transf.* To let sap flow from (trees). *Obs.*

1623 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Pref. 50 Nov. 22 To Dunkley for..one daie blouding trees £00 01*s*.

2. To wet or smear with blood. ? *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1593 SPENSER *Sonn.* xx, Let none ever say, That ye were blooded in a yeelded pray. 1691 SHADWELL *Scowrers* IV. i. 359 She has scratched and blooded me all over. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* (J.) Reach out their spears afar, And blood their points. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. xii, Having blooded his waistcoat. 1862 BORROW *Wild Wales* II. 31 One of the hardest battles which ever blooded English soil.

3. *Venery.* To give a hound its first taste, or sight and smell of the blood of the game it is to hunt. Also *fig.*

1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 97 Here they are blooded to fox. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 513 It was most important .. that his troops should be blooded.

†**4.** To raise the blood of, i.e. to make eager for combat or bloodshed, to exasperate; *esp.* soldiers at the beginning of a fight. *Obs.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* (J.) The auxiliary forces of French and English were much blooded one against another. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 61 The consideration of a Sequin .. for every Turks head they bring in has .. blooded them against those Infidels.

Blooded (blʊ·dĕd), *a.* [f. BLOOD *v.* or *sb.* + -ED.]

†**1.** Stained with blood. *Obs.*

c 1250 LAY. 26811 Blodede feldes, falewede nebbes. 1637 EARL MONMOUTH *Romulus & Tarquin* 155 Rather to haue his hands blouded than his head crowned.

2. Having (*hot, cold*, or other) blood.

1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 14 Greater..in the warm, than in the cold blooded animals. 1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xiv, Being .. all cold-blooded animals.

3. Of horses: Of good breed.

1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. lxii. 241 A few thoroughly-blooded [horses] of the English breed. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1865) 14 Let me beg you .. not to speak of a 'thorough-bred' as a 'blooded' horse, unless he has been recently phlebotomised. 1883 A. S. HARDY *But yet Wom.* 118 He had in his stables .. blooded animals of the purest race.

†**Bloo·der.** *Obs.* [f. BLOOD *v.* + -ER.] He who or that which draws or lets blood.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxix. (1495) 244 *Sanguisuga* is a bloder other a leche.

Bloo·d-guilt. [f. BLOOD + GUILT, after next.] The guilt of unrighteous bloodshed.

1882 F. HARRISON *Crisis in Egypt* 9 It would be blood-guilt in this country to enforce these guarantees at the cost of war.

Bloo·d-guilty, *a.* [f. as prec. + GUILTY.] Guilty of bloodshed; responsible for the murder or death of any one.

1597 DRAYTON *Mortimer.* 34 Murthered by her owne blood-guiltie hands. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IX. 24 That proud prelate, that blood-guilty man. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. lvi. 221 Look at Spain .. and see whether no solemn lesson has been read to the blood-guilty.

Hence **Blood-gui·ltiness**, blood-guilt. So also **Blood-gui·ltless** *a.*, guiltless or innocent of bloodshed or murder.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* l. [li.] 14 Delyuer me from bloudgyltynesse o God. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* XIX. Wks. (1851) 478 Hee hath confess'd..the bloodguiltiness of all this Warr to lie upon his own head. 1753 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1833) III. 40 (D.) I am glad you have got rid of your duel blood-guiltless. 1884 *Weekly Times* 10 Oct. 3/3 It would be blood-guiltiness.

Bloo·d-hea·t. The ordinary heat of blood in the healthy human body, commonly marked in thermometers at 98·6° Fahr., though really rising in the interior of the body to 100°. Also *fig.*

1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 25 May 322/2 It has a knack.. of being at blood-heat. 1849 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 115/1 Fibrin .. subjected to a blood-heat, begins to change into matter, such as that now described.

attrib. 1868 *Lessons Mid. Age* 48 The opinions we held so feverishly..in the blood-heat season of youth.

Bloo·dhound.

1. A large, very keen-scented dog (*Canis sanguinarius*), formerly much used for tracking large game, stolen cattle, and human fugitives. There are three important breeds, the English, Cuban, and African.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2183 Seiȝe blod-houndes bolde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 40 Bloode hownde, *molosus*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 35 A Blude hunde. 1548 HALL *Chron. Rich. III*, an. 3. 26/1 Pleiyng the parte of a good blood hunde. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 32 They follow him like bloud-hounds. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 166 The bloodhound was a dog of great use & high esteem among our ancestors. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xli, The wakeful bloodhound rose, and shook his hide.

2. *fig.* applied to men: A hunter for blood.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3641 And gere theme brotheliche blenke, alle ȝone blod-hondes. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xi. Wks. 1844 I. 128 Manasses .. was a very bloodhound and a tyrant. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxiii, The blood-hounds of the law were so close after me.

3. *attrib.*

1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* IV. ii. 248 To have set The bloodhound mob on their patrician prey. 1864 *Times* 17 Nov., Possessing an almost bloodhound instinct in following up the very faintest tracks.

Bloodied (blʊ·did), *ppl. a.* [f. BLOODY *v.* + -ED.] Made bloody; smeared with blood.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 38 A Gentleman..That stopp'd by me, to breath his bloodied horse. 1631 HEYLIN *Hist. St. George* 256 Raging with bloudied swords. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. XXXV, Broken plate and bloodied mail. 1871 ROSSETTI *Staff & Scrip* XXXII, His bloodied banner crossed his mouth.

†**Bloo·dierly,** *adv. Obs.* [cf. *former-ly.*] A rare and obsolete formation for: More bloodily.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. li. (1612) 230 A bloodier Law vsde bloodierly was never heard or shall.

†**Bloo·diful,** *a. nonce-wd.* Full of blood, bloody.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 29 Bluddyful altars.

Bloodily (blʊ·dili), *adv.* [f. BLOODY *a.* + -LY.] In a bloody manner (see senses of the adj.); with blood (shed); as blood (*obs.*); bloody-.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 248 Christs Blood is not Really or Bloodily Present. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. iv. 92 Mine Enemies To day at Pomfret bloodily were butcher'd. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1650) 95 This false and bloodily uncharitable ground. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 69 All of that Religion ar bloodilie minded. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. ix, 'You are always so bloodily wise,' quoth the husband. 1780 BURKE *Spch. Bristol* Wks. III. 384 Bloody executions (often bloodily returned). 1830 G. S. FABER *Diff. Romanism* 386 Christ..who once, upon the altar of the cross, offered himself bloodily. 1861 PEARSON *Early & M. Ages Eng.* 170 The Welsh were bloodily beaten back.

Bloodiness (blʊ·dinĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. Bloody state or condition.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Ensangrentamiento*, bluddines. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1620) II. 472 The brine..to be purged from the bloudinesse it hath sucked out of the flesh. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* VI. 9 And bloodines of sides [of a horse].

2. Sanguinary quality, tendency to bloodshed.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 784 What goodnesse they changed into bloudinesse. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. XI. 136 War .. carried on .. with some circumstances of bloodiness. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Acts xv. 29 Do nothing that..savoureth of cruelty and bloodiness.

Blooding (blʊ·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BLOOD *v.*]

1. The letting of blood, bleeding; wounding with loss of blood.

1597 LOWE *Chyrurg.* (1634) 369 Blouding, which the Greekes call *Phlebotomia*. 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* IV. 255 Bloodding is never good for a Flegmatick man. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 68 Surgeons..trust to the Blooding. 1852 JAMES *Pequinillo* I. 97 The young baronet .. received, himself, a far more severe blooding.

attrib. 1685 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2079/4 A Chesnut Mare.. with a swelling on her neck, about her blooding place.

2. The action of giving hounds a first taste of and appetite for blood (see BLOOD *v.* 3).

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. II. iv. § 5. 175 The necessity for blooding the hounds is the..most immediate object of cub-hunting. 1876 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Katerfelto* XXV. 273 The honour of blooding a pack of hounds.

†**Bloo·ding,** *sb. Obs.* [f. BLOOD *sb.*, app. after *pudding*; cf. BLACKING, LIVERING.] A black-pudding.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 89 Oure mete now begyns .. Two blodynges, I trow, a liveryng betwene. 1562 *Apol. Priv. Masse* (1850) 10 Will ye inhibit the folks to eat bloodings, or pigeons, or capons, such as are killed by stifling? 1639 HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* XXXVI, The puddingmaker..maketh puddings and sawsages..chitterlings, liverings, bluddings. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, A blooding, or blood pudding, *apexabo*.

†**Bloo·d-i·ron.** *Obs.* [f. BLOOD *sb.* + IRON *sb.*] An instrument for letting blood; a lancet.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 40 Bloodeyryn, bledynge yryn. 1451 *Invent.* in *Test. Ebor.* III. 118 De blode yrens et launcettes in j case. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 58 Take a bloud yren .. and smyte hym bloudde on bothe sydes.

† **Bloo·dish,** *a. Obs.* [f. BLOOD + -ISH.] Of the nature or appearance of blood.

1530 PALSGR. 306/2 Blodisshe, *sanguinolent.* 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxiii. 23 Yf the blode do come frome the lyver the urine is clere blonddyshe.

† **Bloo·d-le·s,** *sb. Obs.* In 1 blódlǽs(8, 4 blodles ; [OE. f. *blód* blood + *lǽss* letting :—O Teut. **lǽs-si-z,* for **lǽt-ti-z,* f. *lǽtan* to let. Cf. OE. *blód-lǽtan* to let blood.] Letting of blood.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 146 Blodlæs is to forganne fiftyne nihtum ær hlafmæsse. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. VI. 115 Þe nynþe day after his blodles [*post phlebotomiam*].

Bloodless (blʊ·dlés), *a.* [f. BLOOD *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Without blood ; *hence,* lifeless ; also *fig.*

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 18 Blodles ant banles, dumbe ant deaue. 1552 HULOET, Bloudles, or wythout bloude. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III,* I. ii. 7 Thou bloodlesse Remnant of that Royall Blood. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* III. xiii. 256 These things .. do befall wounds, exiccated by the Suns heat..insomuch that they are left bloudless. 1881 *Internat. Rev.* XI. 76 A slave to a dry and bloodless system.

b. Pale from a diminished supply of blood to the surface of the body ; pallid.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1037 Overcome by doubt and bloodless fear. 1593 — 2 *Hen. VI,* III. ii. 162 A timely-parted Ghost, Of ashy semblance, meager, pale and bloodlesse. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 365 He stands .. a bloodless image of despair. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 45 She knotted her hands behind her In a knot of bloodless gray.

2. Not attended with bloodshed.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 117 Silence like a Lucresse knife : With bloodlesse stroke my heart doth gore. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 569 How can a masse a pardon bring, Sith 'tis a bloud-lesse offering? 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 119 A bloodless victory.

Hence **Bloo·dlessly** *adv.*, **Bloo·dlessness.**

1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* v. iii. 48 She .. Shall .. bloodlessly and basely yield Unto a bastard Attila. 1863 LE FANU *House by Churchy.* (ed. 2) III. 174 Glaring bloodlessly at the justice. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Gold. Calf* xxviii. 329 Hands almost transparent in their bloodlessness.

† **Blood-let,** *ppl. a. Obs.* In 3 blod-leten [from the phrase *to let blood* : see BLOOD *sb.* 1 d.] Bled (surgically).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 260 Two maner men habbeð neode uorte eten wel, & drinken wel—swinkinde men, & blod-letene.

Blood-letter (blʊ·dle:tər). [OE. *blód lǽtere* (see prec.).] He who or that which lets blood.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 117 *Flebotomarius,* blodlætere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 40 Bloode latare. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 19, I have seen the like once done by an ignorant blood letter. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 10 It's a self-acting blood-letter.

Blood-letting (blʊ·dle:tiŋ). [see prec.] The action or process of letting blood ; phlebotomy.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 14 Þe uttre riwle .. of ower werkes, & of ower blod letunge. *c* 1400 *Poem Blood-lett.* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 189 Maystris that uthyth blode letyng. 1623 COCKERAM *Phlebotomie,* bloud-letting. 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* IV. 236 There are many that .. use purging and bloud-letting every yeare. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 134 The evils of bloodletting arise from its spoliative effect.

b. *fig.*

1883 *Scotsman* 6 Sept. 5/3 Exacting the fines incurred .. a form of bloodletting which would be at once wholesome and effective.

Blood-like (blʊ·dlәik), *a.* [f. BLOOD *sb.* + LIKE.]

1. Resembling blood.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. v. 184 Þe Mone all rede wes sene Blwd lyk. 1855 BROWNING *Serenade at Villa,* Blood-like, some few drops of rain.

2. Like one of good blood ; like a blood (horse).

1885 *Bell's Life* 15 June 1/3 A brown horse .. with immense bone and muscular development, and fine blood-like style.

† **Bloo·dling.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LING.] A black-pudding or blood-pudding.

1598 FLORIO, *Insanguinacci,* bloodlings, or blood-puddings.

† **Bloo·dly,** *a. Obs. rare.* [+-LY 1.] = BLOODY.

1575 *Brieff Disc. Troubl. Franckford* (1846) 45 This bloudly, cruell and outragious attempt. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) 257 The race of that bloudly generacion.

Bloo·d-mo·ney. [f. as prec. + MONEY.]

Money paid as the price of blood : **a.** A reward for bringing about the death of another ; money paid to a witness who gives evidence leading to the conviction of a person upon a capital charge. **b.** Money paid to the next of kin as compensation for the slaughter of a relative.

1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* XXVII. 6 It is not laufull to put them in to the Gods chest for it is bloudmoney. 1818 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 228 Spies and blood-money bands. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 160 [She] received a thousand marks of pure silver as blood-money for the massacre of her husband and her two sons. 1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 186 The village benefited by the blood-money that was brought home ; the Zemindar, or headman, was paid a tribute or hush-money. 1862 MARY E. ROGERS *Dom. Life Palestine* 295 He was .. condemned to pay a certain sum, as '*blood-money,*' to the heirs of the deceased.

Blood-red (blʊ·dre:d), *a.* Red like blood.

1297 R. GLOUC. 313 An robe .. of blodrede scarlet. *c* 1440 *Sir Gowther* 452 in Utterson *E. P.* I. 180 God sent Sir Gowghter..A blode rede stede, and armour bryght. 1657 N. BILLINGSLY *Brachy-Martyr.* XXVI. 94 A blood-red comet with a flaming beard. 1827 HEBER *Hymn St. Stephen's Day,* His blood red banner streams afar. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* v. 61 Drinking the blood-red wine.

Bloo·d-rela·tion. [see RELATION.] A person related (to another) by birth or consanguinity ; a kinsman. Hence **Blood-rela·tionship,** consanguinity, kinship ; also *fig.*

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. XX. II. 113 Cousins, and the more distant blood-relations. 1837 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* XXXIV, Blood relationship has nothing to do with it. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 5 The Blood-relationship of Organisms or Phylogeny.

Bloo·d-re·lative. = prec.

1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Home* I. 26 They .. announced themselves as blood-relatives of Queen Victoria.

Bloo·d-root. A popular name of several plants : *esp.* the Tormentil (*Potentilla Tormentilla*) ; Crimson Crane's Bill (*Geranium sanguineum*), and Red Puccoon (*Sanguinaria canadensis*) of N. America.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 48 The sixth [kind of Geranium] is called Sanguine roote, or Bloud roote. 1722 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* 295 Remedies for the sting of a Rattle-snake ; among others..is a Root they call Blood-root. 1865 PARKMAN *Champlain* ix. (1875) 307 The white stars of the bloodroot gleamed among dank, fallen leaves.

Bloodshed (blʊ·dʃed), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. the phrase *to shed blood.*]

1. The spilling or shedding of blood ; slaughter.

1536-40 *Pilgrim's T.* 396 in Thynne *Animadv.* App. 88 For by bloud-shed they hop to be kepyd in stall. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII,* xii. (*title*), An acte for mourder and malicious bloudshed within the courte. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 139 ¶ 7 He took the French Lines without Bloodshed. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* VI. § 3 (1882) 295 The accession of Henry the Seventh ended the long bloodshed of the Civil Wars.

† **2.** A single act of bloodshedding, a slaughter, a murder. (With *plural.*) *Obs.*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. (1617) 167 Mutuall combustions, bloud-sheds and wastes. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffes* 67 A sherife may inquire of blood-sheddes in his turne. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. x. 226 The violent bloodsheds of the Papists upon the Protestants.

† **3.** The shedding or parting with one's own blood ; *orig.* said of the death of Christ, who in voluntarily submitting to death is said to have 'shed his blood' for the salvation of men. ? *Obs.*

? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* I. (1843) 6 His scourginge, his whippinge, his bloude shedd and passion. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXXII. 513 The countries are conquered to Jesus Christ by those fewe Disciples preaching his bloudshed and shedding their owne. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* ii. (ed. 12) 10 He came up to me– with a piece of spongious coral-line to ease me of my bloodshed.

† **4.** = BLOOD-SHOT *sb.* and *adj. Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 68 Who..hath not suffered the least Taraxis (or Bloud-shed) in his Eye. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3853/4 Had a little Bloodshed in the inside Corner of his right Eye.

1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. ix. 82, I undertake to heal .. wounded Eyes and eye-lids, though they be never so much bloudshed. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3254/4 Light grey Eyes often Bloodshed.

Bloodshedder (blʊ·dʃe:dәr). One who sheds blood, one who commits slaughter ; a murderer.

1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* Wks. II. 264 A cruel and unrighteous bloodshedder. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* XXXIV. 22 Hee that defraudeth the labourer of his hire, is a bloodshedder. 1862 MAYHEW *Crim. Prisons* 145 The bloodshedder who was passing the prison yard moodily.

Bloodshedding (blʊ·dʃe:diŋ), *vbl. sb.*

1. The shedding of blood, slaughter.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 50 Mid hore blodshedunge irudded & ireaded, ase þe martirs weren. 1297 R. GLOUC. 548 Þerafter com muche blodssedinge. 1494 FABYAN V. LXXXVI. 64 The Kynge whiche is cruell and full of blode shedyuge. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI,* IV. vii. 108 These hands are free from guiltlesse bloodshedding. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* X. (1870) 384 With respect to blood-shedding, the morality of the Greeks of Homer was extremely loose.

† **b.** The shedding of one's own blood ; submission to a bloody death. Cf. BLOODSHED 3. *Obs.*

a 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 136 Jesus Christ .. hath delivered us through his blood-shedding. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 116 V^e precious death, passion, blood-shedding, and obedience of Christe Jesus.

Blood·she·dding, *ppl. a. rare.* That sheds blood, that causes death by bloodshed.

1633 *Costlie Whore* IV. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.,* The halter, poyson, or bloodshedding blade. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. VII. 183 To deliver them with a blood-shedding vengeance.

Bloodshot (blʊ·dʃɒt), *a.* and *sb.* [Shorter form of BLOOD-SHOTTEN (*shot* being the later form of the pa. pple.).] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of the eye : Over-shot or suffused with blood ; having the exposed part of the eyeball more or less tinged with blood from inflammation of the blood-vessels of the conjunctiva.

[1552 HULOET, Bloudeshot in the eye.] *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1664) 124 Those whose Eyes are blood-shot. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1865) X. 149 As we say of the eye that it is blood-shot, so we may of the heart that it is sin-shot. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 44 Pale cheeks and blood-shot eyes her grief express. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 110 His eyes were bloodshot ; his cheeks pale and livid.

2. *fig.* and *transf.*

1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* i. (1858) 43 What fever was boiling in him, that he should see all the world blood-shot? 1879 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 412 The papal scare assumed a novel and a bloodshot hue. [Cf. BLOODSHOT *v.* quot. 1593.]

† **B.** *sb.* [The adj. used absolutely.] *Obs.*

† **1.** An effusion of blood, resulting from inflammation of the conjunctiva of the eye.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 582 Very profitable for the bleardness or bloud-shot of the eyes. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. lii. 128 Ophtalmia, Inflamation of the Eyes, is that which is called by some Blood-shot.

† **2.** An effusion of blood in any other part. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Engeleure,* a chilblane ; or, the bloud-shot which cold settles, and congeales, vpon the fingers.

† **Blood-shot** (blʊ·dʃɒt), *v. Obs.* Also 7 bloodshoote. [App. the original form was *blood-shot,* from the adj. without analysis (cf. *to blind*) ; *bloodshoot* being a later 'rational' alteration founded on analysis, as we might from *panic-stricken* deduce a verb to *panic-strike.*] To make blood-shot.

1578 [cf. BLOOD-SHOTTING]. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 69, I will blond-shot mine eies, that all may seeme sanguine they looke on. 1632 HEYWOOD *Iron Age* II. v. i. Wks. 1874 III. 423 This sad spectacle, Which blood-shootes both mine eyes. 1643 *Answ. Ld. Digby's Apol.* 22 All that might blond-shot other mens eyes.

Blood-shotten (blʊ·dʃɒt'n), *a.* (*sb.*) *arch.* [An instrumental combination like *panic-stricken, blood-stained,* f. *shotten,* pa. pple. of SHOOT *v.* ; thus meaning 'shot' or suffused with blood.]

A. *adj.* Earlier form of BLOOD-SHOT : now *arch.*

? 1507 *Commnyc.* (W. de W.) Bij, My ghostly eyen .. ben blodeshotten with fleshly luste. 1544 PHAËR *Regim. Lyfe* (1546) Cvj, A wete cloute thereof .. healeth blood-shotten eies. 1641 LD. J. DIGBY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 21 April. 11 Let us take heed of a blood-shotten eye of Judgement. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* xliii. (1862) 431 My eyes .. were strongly blood-shotten.

† **B.** *sb.* = BLOOD-SHOT *sb. Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxvi. 279 It is good against the webbe and bloudshotten of the eyes.

Hence † **Bloo·d-sho:ttenness.**

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* (1659) 60 Bring down such a Rheume and blood-shottennesse into mens eyes. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIII. 391 Pain of the eyes, Inflammation, Bloudshottenness.

† **Bloo·d-sho:tting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* Also 6 -shoting, 6–7 -shooting. [f. BLOOD-SHOT *v.*, and similarly varied in form.] = BLOODSHOT *sb.* I.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens,* Good agaynst the bloodshoting of the eyes. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 568 Apply it to the eyes .. to stop the flux of bloud of the same, or blood-shooting. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 42 To cure..the bloud-shotting or red streaks, in the white [of the eies].

Blood-spavin : see SPAVIN.

Blood-stain (blʊ·dstēin), *sb.* [An attrib. comb. of BLOOD and STAIN *sb.* ; cf. *blood-stained.*] A stain or discolouring mark made by blood.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* (1850) 257/2 Whether it is a wine-stain, fruit-stain .. or blood-stain. 1864 *Derby Mercury* 14 Dec., Species of plants and animals which put on the appearance of blood stains.

So **Blood-stain,** *v.* [A poetic formation, deduced from *blood-stained.*] To stain with blood.

1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* XXII, Your fellows..in a fiery mass, Bloodstain the breach through which they pass.

Blood-stained (blʊ·dstēind), *a.* [An instrumental comb. : see BLOOD *sb.* VI, and STAINED.] Stained with blood. *lit.* and *fig.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV,* I. iii. 107 Swift Seuernes flood .. Blood-stained with these Valiant Combatants. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XV. 301 The blood-stain'd exile, ever doom'd to roam. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* X. I. 303 O'er his shoulders threw the blood-stained hide.

Blood-stone (blʊ·dstōun).

1. A name applied to certain precious stones spotted or streaked with red, supposed in former times to have the power of staunching bleeding, when worn as amulets ; particularly the modern HELIOTROPE, a green variety of jasper or quartz, with small spots of red jasper looking like drops of blood ; also the *heliotrope* of Pliny, 'a leek-green stone (prase or plasma) veined with blood-red (jasper), the latter so abundant as to give a general red reflection to the whole when it was put in water in the face of the sun.' Dana.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 43 The bloodstone stoppeth blood. 1587 in Wadley *Bristol Wills* (1886) 251 To the said Thomas my bloode stone. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2040/4 Lost .. a Necklace of Green Blood-stones. 1747 DINGLEY *Gems* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 505 The Blood-Stone, is green, veined or spotted with red and white. 1874 WESTROPP *Prec. Stones* 51, 113. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 309/2 The opaque [stones], white and coloured, such as the opal, the sardonyx, the agate, the onyx, the blood-stone.

2. Hematite, a red iron-ore. (Perhaps only in Dicts., as a verbal rendering of *hæmatites,* applied by Pliny also to the gem : see HEMATITE).

1864 in WEBSTER. 1880 LEWIS & SHORT *Lat. Dict., Hæmatites,* bloodstone, a kind of red iron-ore.

Bloo·d-strange. *Herb.* [Skinner suggested 'as if = *blood-stringe,* from its checking bleeding (*a stringendo sanguinem*)' ; and Parkinson speaks of its use as a styptic : but *-strange, -stringe,* can hardly have been taken, for the nonce, from L. *stringĕre.* It may possibly be a corruption of ME. *streng* 'string, tie' ; hardly of early ME. *strenge* 'strength, force', or of *staunch.* The word looks rather like an Eng. adaptation of a German or

Dutch name: cf. Ger. *harnstrenge* morbid retention of urine, dysury, to which **blutstrenge* would be analogous, though no evidence of its use has been found.] An obsolete name of the Mousetail (*Myosurus minimus*). Found in the Herbals since Lyte, but apparently never in popular use.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lxv. 96 It is called in English Mouse tayle and Blond strange. 1597 Gerard *Herbal* xcv. § 4. 346 Mousetaile is called .. in English Bloodstrange. 1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 501 *Blood-strange*, I think corruptly from blood-staying. 1863 Prior *Plant-n.* 25.

† **Blood-suck,** *v. Obs.* [f. Blood *sb.* + Suck *v.*] *trans.* To suck blood from; said of leeches. Also *fig.* To extort money from, rob by extortion.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Howe ought he to be ruled that hath ben blode sucked. 1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 245 Thus blood-sucketh he the poore for his owne priuate profite.

Blood-sucker (blʌ·dsʊ·kəɹ). [f. Blood *sb.* + Sucker: cf. prec.]

1. An animal which sucks blood; *esp.* the leech.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. IV. 243 Virgill þrewe a goldene blood soukere in to þe botme of a pitte. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helth* (1541) 61 Evacuation by wormes founde in waters called bloudde suckers, or leaches. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 66 If one haue drunke a Horse-leech, or Bloudsucker. 1698 Van Leeuwenhoek in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 174 A small Gnat, of that sort that .. are no Blood-Suckers. 1840 E. Napier *Scenes & Sp. For. Lands* I. Pref. 32 The blood-sucker, a large kind of lizard, though perfectly harmless, is so called from his ferocious appearance and bloodstained countenance.

† **2.** One who draws or sheds the blood of another; a blood-thirsty or blood-guilty person. *Obs.*

1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 92 He hath reserued this time to hymself, when he will reward the bloud suckers. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 315 The seuenth bloud-sucker after beastlie Nero, was Decius. *a* 1659 Cleveland *On O. P. Sick* in Craik II. 31 Fall Thou subtle bloodsucker, thou cannibal!

3. *fig.* One who extorts or preys upon another's money or substance; an extortioner; a sponger.

1668 R. Lestrange *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 13, I .. cast my Eye upon a certain Tax-gatherer .. ask'd the Devil, whether they had not of that sort of Blood-suckers among the rest, in their Dominions. 1724 Swift *Wks.* (1841) II. 3 While there is a silver sixpence left, these blood-suckers will never be quiet. 1857 S. Osborn *Quedah* xx. 276 A floating population .. of pirates and those bloodsuckers who lived upon them.

Bloo·d-su·cking, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* [cf. prec.]

1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. iv. 22 The rising of blood-sucking sighes. 1601 Yarrington *Two Lament. Traj.* II. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Blood-sucking Avarice. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 17 Cannibals..compar'd with the Blood-sucking Sectaries, lose the style of cruelty. 1683 *Addr. fr. Boston* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1857/3 Not contented with the Blood-sucking of a Monarch so matchless Merciful. 1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 907/2 The mouth is formed .. as in the blood-sucking Diptera.

† **Bloo·d-su·pper.** *Obs.* [f. Blood *sb.* + Sup *v.*] A blood-thirsty person. (Frequent in 16th c.)

1524 S. Fish *Supplic. Begg.* (1529) 5 A cruell, deuelisshe bloudsupper. *a* 1563 Bale *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 324 Killed by these unsaciate blood-sonpers for his truths sake.

Blood-thirst (blʌ·dþɔ̄ɪst). Thirst for blood, eagerness for bloodshed.

1587 *Mirr. Mag., Malin* xii, Bloudthirst cryes for vengeaunce, at his hand. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 91 Sylla's..intollerable pride and bloud-thirst. 1882 L. Brace *Gesta Chr.* 273 It could control..the passions and hate and blood-thirst of men.

† **Bloo·d-thi·rster.** *Obs.* One who thirsts for blood; a bloodthirsty man.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 251 b, The cruell counselles of bludthirsters. 1564 Haward *Eutropius* 95 He demeaned hymselfe wyth great cruelty, and as a bloudthyrster.

So † **Bloo·d-thi·rsting** *ppl. a.* = next.

a 1617 Hieron *Wks.* I. 20 The malicious and bloud-thirsting humour of Cain. 1642 S. Ash *Best Refuge* 7 Blood-thirsting Saul. 1763 Churchill *Duellist* III. 68 (D.) Assassination, her whole mind Blood-thirsting, on her arm reclin'd.

Bloodthirsty (blʌ·dþɔ̄·ɪsti), *a.* [see Thirsty *a.*] Thirsting for blood, eager for bloodshed.

1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xxv. 9 O destroye not my soule with the synners, ner my life with the bloudthurstie. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 753 God will abhorre those bloudthirstie and deceiptfull men. 1639 G. Daniel *Ecclus.* xxii. 86 Some busines for blood-thirsty Swords. 1809 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1867) I. 160 The rage of an insane and bloodthirsty faction.

Hence **Bloo·dthi·rstily, Bloo·dthi·rstiness.**

1880 J. Hawthorne *E. Quentin, etc.* II. 12 Gentlemen .. wore long swords with basket hilts, and were bloodthirstily polite in using the same. 1649 Bp. Reynolds *Serm. Hosea* iii. 9 The bloudthirstinesse of the Leech. 1862 Shirley *Nugæ Crit.* § 5. 209 Even the bloodthirstiness of Alva could not rival his master's.

Blood-vessel (blʌ·dvesĕl). One of the flexible tubes (veins or arteries) in the bodies of animals which convey the blood throughout the system.

1694 Salmon *Iatrica* I. v. 244/2 Some of the Blood-vessels, chiefly the Arteries .. must be broken. 1718 J. Chamberlayne *Relig. Philos.* (1830) I. iv. § 3 A Tunicle full of Blood-Vessels; that is of Veins and Arteries. 1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz* v. 19/1 She burst a bloodvessel one mornin', and died.

Bloo·d-warm, *a.* As warm as blood; of the normal temperature of blood in the body.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 130 b, Seeth them together..and give it him bludwarme in the morning. 1719 Hauksbee *Phys.-Mech. Exper.* Supp. 255, I caus'd some Water to be heated about Blood-warm.

b. *fig.*

1837 Emerson *Misc.* (1855) 94 This writing is blood-warm.

Blood-wite (blʌ·dwəit). Also (incorrectly) **-wit.** [OE. *blódwíte*, f. *blód* blood + *wite* punishment, penalty, fine.]

1. A penalty for bloodshed: **a.** in *Old English Law*, A fine for shedding blood, to be paid to the aldorman or king, in addition to the *were-gild*, or legal value of the life destroyed, paid to the family of the person killed.

[*a* 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* xv. 4 (Bosw.) Of blodum oððe of blodwitum.] 1228 *Mem. Ripon* (1882) I. 52 Blodewyt. *c* 1250 *Gloss. Law Terms* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 33 Blodwite, quite de sanc espondu. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 67 Bludeweit hes na place within burgh. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 263 *Wite*.. is a Punishment or Mulct, as in our words occurring in old monuments, *Blodwite*, *Frithwite*, and the like. 1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 45 He might, by our later practice, have judged..in riots and bloodwits. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xlviii, The bloodwit was made up to your ain satisfaction by assythment. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* I. 2 The blood-wite or compensation in money for personal wrong.

b. *generally.* A penalty for murder.

1881 Clouston *Arab. Poetry* Introd. 27 In the Sunnat.. the amount of the bloodwit was increased to one hundred camels. 1882 J. Payne 1001 *Nights* II. 202 That my son's head be paid with the bloodwit of Sherkan's head only.

2. *contextually.* a. The right of levying the foregoing fine. b. The privilege of exemption from it.

a 1067 *Chart. Eadweard* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 216 Ic an heom ðerofer sace and socne..and blodwite and werdwite. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 42 Bloodwit, that is, to bee quit of amerciaments for blood-shedding.

Blood-worm (blʌ·dwʊm). **a.** A small bright-red earth-worm used by anglers. **b.** The scarlet larva of a genus of crane-flies (*Chironomus*) found in rain-water cisterns and pools.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. ii. 350 They will bite freely at the small Red-worm called the Blood-worm. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 280 In the winter season, the fittest baits for the New River are bloodworms. 1833 J. Rennie *Angling* 37, I mean here water blood-worms, and not the smaller bright red earth-worms sometimes so named in books on angling. 1840 Browning *Sordello* II. 289 Circling blood-worms, minnow, newt, or loach.

Blood-wort (blʌ·dwʌɹt). [f. as prec. + Wort.] A name applied to various plants having red roots or leaves, or popularly supposed to stanch blood or to draw blood. Among these are the Bloody Dock (*Rumex sanguineus*), the Dwarf Elder or Danewort (*Sambucus Ebulus*); also Burnet (*Sanguisorba officinalis*), the American Blood-root (*Sanguinaria canadensis*), and genus *Hæmodorum*.

c 1250 *Gloss.* in Wright *Voc.* 140 *Bursa pastoris*, sanguinarie, blodwurt. 1538 Leland *Itin.* V. 4 A certen Bloodeworth growith ther wher the Bloode was shedde. 1552 Huloet, Bludwort herb, or that which stoppeth bloud. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. xlv. 380 This herbe is called .. in Englishe Walwort, Danewort, and Bloodwort. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 405 *Lapathum Sanguineum* .. Bloodwort, cleanses the blood much. 1812 Withering *Bot. Arrangem.* (1830) II. iv. 235 *Sanguisorba officinalis*, Wild Burnet, Bloodwort. 1872 Rossetti *Ho. of Life* (1882) li, With tear-spurge wan, with blood-wort burning red.

Bloody (blʌ·di), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 1 blódiġ, 3–4 blodi, 3–7 blody, (4 blode, bloide), 6 bloud-die, bludde, -y, 6–7 bloudie, -y, bloodie, 6–bloody. *Sc.* 5 bludy, 6 bludie, 8–9 bluidie, -y. [Com. Teut.: OE. *blódig* = OFris. *blodich*, OS. *blódag*, *-ig* (Du. *bloedig*), OHG. *bluotag* (MHG. *bluotec*, mod.Ger. *blutig*), ON. *blóðug-r*, *-ig-r*: — OTeut. **blôdago-z*: see Blood and -y.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of the nature of, composed of, or like blood.

a 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 113 *Dissenteria*, blodiġ utsiht. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Lamb. Hom.* 207 Bi his blodie swote..Bi his blodi Rune þet ron inne monie studen. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 40 Blody, *sanguinolentus*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 260 In great agony he swet blody droppes. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 5) III. 461 Some authors speak of bloody baths..prepared especially of the blood of infants. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. cxliii, Here, where Murder breathed her bloody steam. 1875 B. Richardson *Dis. Mod. Life* 15 The phenomenon called, in early times, 'bloody sweat,' has been disputed.

b. Pertaining or relating to the blood.

1716 M. Davies *Dissert. Physick* 4 in *Athen. Brit.* III, Cæsalpinus had a proper Opportunity to speak at large of that Bloody discovery [*i. e.* of the circulation of the blood].

2. Covered, smeared, stained, with blood; bleeding.

a 1117 *O. E. Chron.*, Weard se mona lange nihtes swylce he eall blodiġ wære. 1297 R. Glouc. 311 Here ys þat knyf al blody. *a* 1400 *Kelig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 85 His bludy woundes was reuthe to see. 1530–1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, xii, To be beten with whippes..tyll his body be blody. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 71 My Teares shall wipe away these bloody markes. 1656 H. More *Antid. Ath.* III. ix. (1662) 117 Dirty bloody spots. 1757 Gray *Bard* I. iii. 48 Weave with bloody hands the tissue of thy line. 1800 Windham *Sp. Parl.* (1812) I. 336 That scuffle, amongst Englishmen, would have terminated in a black eye or a bloody nose.

b. *Bloody grave*: the grave of one who has died by bloodshed. † *Bloody hand*, in *Forest-law* (see quot.; cf. Red-hand(ed); in *Heraldry*, the armorial device of Ulster, derived from the O'Neils; hence borne by baronets.

1800 Scott *Eve St. John* xli, By Eildon tree, for long nights three, In bloody grave have I lain. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Apr. 525/2 Gordon sleeps in his bloody grave.

1598 Manwood *Lawes Forest* xviii. § 9 Bloudy hand is, where a man is found coursing in the Forest..and is any manner of way imbrewed with bloud, or, that is found imbrewed with bloud..in the Forest, although he be not found Hunting or coursing there. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl., Bloody Hand*, one of the four kinds of trespasses in the king's forest. 1835 Marryat *Pacha* i, The bloody hand in the dexter chief of a baronet. 1852 *Househ. Wds.* V. 8 One sunbeam, coming through a grimed window, and illuminating a bloody hand. There had been a murder done there. 1874 *Student's Hume* xx. 367 Hence baronets bear on their shields the arms of Ulster, a bloody hand.

3. Of animals, or parts of their bodies: Having blood in the veins; containing blood. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. cviii. (1495) 850 In all beestes that haue blody lounges is a bledder. 1595 Shaks. *John* IV. ii. 210 Slaues, that take [Kings] humors for a warrant, To breake within the bloody house of life. 1607 Topsell *Serpents* 597 A Serpent [is]..a Bloudy Beast without feet. 1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* 53 The bloody corn .. is apt to yield blood on the first touch of the knife.

4. Accompanied by or involving the flowing or spilling of blood.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1388 Or hadde in armys manye a blodi box. 1530 Palsgr. 199/1 Blody mensyn sickenesse. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* II. iv. 23 Is't known who did this more then bloody deed? *c* 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 155 Our bloody blowes assuredly he feeles. 1828 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 94 Their bloody idolatry, and stormful untutored energy. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xxi, I have offered for years the unbloody sacrifice to Him who will perhaps require of me a bloody one.

b. *esp.* Attended with much bloodshed and slaughter; sanguinary.

1593 Bilson *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 306 The bloudie stormes of tyrants. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlviii. § 10 A bitter and a bloody conflict. 1678 N. Wanley *Wonders* v. i. § 102 That long and bloody War in the Empire of Germany. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 70 ¶ 4 The Poet .. describes a bloody Battle and dreadful Scene of Death. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 227 The most bloody day of the whole war.

5. Of thoughts, words, etc.: Concerned with, portending, decreeing bloodshed.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 288 Ruben, þu read þeof, þu blodi delit. *c* 1300 *Beket* 537 Alto blodi was that word: and deore it was i-bouȝt. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 1239 That maken blody soun In trumpe, beme, and claryoun. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* Pref., Without hearyng the cause bloody sentences are pronounced against it. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 229, I do begin to haue bloody thoughts. 1766 Porny *Heraldry* iii. (1777) 23 A print of the bloody Warrant for the execution of K. Charles I.

6. Addicted to bloodshed, blood-thirsty, cruel; tainted with crimes of blood, blood-guilty.

1563 Bp. Bonner in Foxe *A. & M.* 1254/2 They reporte me to seek bloud, and call me bloudye Boner. *c* 1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 179 Howe the blouddie Papistes murther and slaughter in all places rounde aboute vs our poore brethren. 1611 Bible *Ps.* v. 6 The Lord will abhorre the bloodie and deceitfull man. 1681 *Addr. fr. Radnor* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1671/4 The Factious Schismaticks, and Bloody Romanists. 1795 Windham *Speeches Parl.* (1812) I. 278 The administration of the bloody Robespierre. 1853 Dickens *Child's Hist. Eng.* xxx, As Bloody Queen Mary, this woman has become famous, and as Bloody Queen Mary, she will ever be remembered with horror and detestation. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 154 Our native bloody villains.

7. Of the colour of blood, blood-red.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iv, 61 *Yorke.* Now Somerset, where is your argument? *Som.* Here in my Scabbard .. that Shall dye your white Rose in a bloody red. 1671 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 627/4 A Bloody Bay Gelding,..was stollen out of Stamford Fields. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 280 Near the spot where this accident happened, an anchor was immediately dropped, and a red buoy (called the bloody buoy) fixed to it. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* II. vii, The bloody sun at noon, Right up above the mast did stand. 1823 Lockhart *Sp. Ballads, Moor Cal.* iv, His banner..Whereon revealed his bloody field its pale and crescent moon.

† **8.** Allied by blood. (In Langland, with fig. reference to the blood of Christ.) *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 196 Heo beoþ my blodi breþeren, for god bouȝte vs all. [Also B. VI. 10; XI. 195; C. IX. 17.]

9. *dial.* Of good blood, well descended.

1877 Peacock *Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), He comes of a bloody stock; that's why he's good to poor folks.

10. In foul language, a vague epithet expressing anger, resentment, detestation; but often a mere intensive, *esp.* with a negative, as 'not a bloody *one*'. [Prob. from the adv. use in its later phase.]

1840 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* ii. 2 You'll find me a bloody rascal. *Ibid.* xx. 61 They've got a man for a mate of that ship, and not a bloody sheep about decks! 1880 Ruskin *Fiction Fair & F.* § 29 The use of the word 'bloody' in modern low English is a deeper corruption, not altering the form of the word, but defiling the thought in it.

B. *adv.* † **1.** Bloodily; with blood. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10424 Buernes on þe bent blody beronen.

2. As an intensive: Very .... and no mistake, exceedingly; abominably, desperately. In general colloquial use from the Restoration to *c* 1750; now constantly in the mouths of the lowest classes, but by respectable people considered 'a horrid word', on a par with obscene or profane language, and usually printed in the newspapers (in police reports, etc.) 'b — y'.

[The origin is not quite certain; but there is good reason to think that it was at first a reference to the habits of the 'bloods' or aristocratic rowdies of the end of the 17th and

beginning of the 18th c. The phrase 'bloody drunk' was apparently = 'as drunk as a blood' (cf. 'as drunk as a lord'); thence it was extended to kindred expressions, and at length to others; probably, in later times, its associations with bloodshed and murder (cf. a bloody battle, a bloody butcher) have recommended it to the rough classes as a word that appeals to their imagination. We may compare the prevalent craving for impressive or graphic intensives, seen in the use of *jolly, awfully, terribly, devilish, deuced, damned, ripping, rattling, thumping, stunning, thundering*, etc. There is no ground for the notion that 'bloody', offensive as from associations it now is to ears polite, contains any profane allusion or has connexion with the oath ''s blood!']

1676 Etheredge *Man of Mode* I. i. (1684) 9 Not without he will promise to be bloody drunk. 1684 Dryden *Prol. Southerne's Disappointm.* 59 The doughty Bullies enter bloody drunk. 1693 Southerne *Maid's last Pr.* II. ii. 31 Faith and troth, you were bloody angry. *Ibid.* III. i. 38 She took it bloody ill of him. 1727 Swift *Poison. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. I. 149 His wife .. said, 'Are you not sick, my dear?' He replied 'Bloody sick.' 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 405 He is bloody passionate. I saw that at the Hall. 1743 Fielding *Wed. Day* III. vi, This is a bloody positive old fellow. 1753 Foote *Eng. in Paris* II. (1763) 29 She's a bloody fine Girl.

C. In combination.

1. Obvious combinations, as *bloody-black*; chiefly parasynthetic, as *bloody-backed, -eyed, -faced, -handed, -hearted, -minded, -sceptred*, with their derivatives, as *bloody-mindedness*; also others somewhat analogous, as *bloody-intended* having bloody intentions; or adverbial, as †*bloody-crying* (crying for blood); †*bloody-hunting* (hunting for blood).

1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. xv, They have the *bloody-backed dragoons .. with them. 1772 Cullum in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 466 Half a pint of a *bloody-black water in the thorax. *a* 1617 Hieron *Wks.* II. 317 They are all *bloudy-crying-sinnes, and such as to which belongs an especiall wo. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 22 In a Theame so *bloody fac'd, as this. 1821 Byron *Sardan.* IV. i. 115 A .. bloody-eyed, And *bloody-handed, ghastly, ghostly thing. 1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 91 How poor a curb .. to keep men from being *bloodie-hearted, and bloodie-handed. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. iii. 41 Herods *bloody-hunting slaughter-men. 1606 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Prayer 5th Nov.*, The most traiterous and bloody-intended Massacre by Gunpowder. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 36 Yet let not this make thee be *bloody-minded. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* vii. (1873) 140 When the old *bloody-minded tyrant is gone to his long account. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 214 What a difference between the straight-forward *bloody-mindedness of Orestes and the metaphysical punctiliousness of the Dane. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* IV. iii. 104 O Nation miserable! With an untitled Tyrant, *bloody Sceptred.

2. Special combinations: † **bloody fall**, an ailment of the feet similar to chilblains; † **bloody flux** (formerly *flix*), dysentery; hence **bloody-fluxed** *a*; **bloody nose beetle**, the popular name of *Timarcha* (see quot.); † **bloody-water**, a disease, *hæmaturia*.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 76 The angry chilblanes and *bloudy-fals that trouble the feet in the night season. 1473 Warkw. *Chron.* (1839) 23 Unyversalle feveres, axes, and the *blody flyx. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 441 *Bloudy fluxe. 1611 Bible *Acts* xxviii. 8 The father of Publius lay sicke of a feuer and of a *bloody-flixe. 1706 tr. *Lemery's Treat. Foods* II. vi. 161 They make use of its [the sheep's] suet inwardly taken to stop the *Bloody-flux. 1615 Bp. Hall *Contempt. N. T.* IV. iii, It was free and safe for the leper and *bloody-fluxed to touch thee. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 142 In that of the *bloody-nose beetle that segment is bifid. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 660 The *Timarcha lævigata* .. emits a reddish yellow fluid from the joints when disturbed; from which circumstance it is commonly known by the name of the Bloody-nose Beetle. 1734 Arbuthnot in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 205, I had forborn [to ride] for some years, because of *bloody water.

b. In popular names of plants, as **bloody finger**, the Foxglove; **bloody man's finger**, the same; also the Arum or Wake-Robin; **bloody rain** = Blood rain (see Blood *sb.* 19); **bloody dock** (*Rumex sanguineus*); **bloody twig**, the Dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*); **bloody warrior**, a dark Wall-flower. (See Prior, Britten and Holland.)

1758 Borlase *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* xix. § 9. 235 The bloody sea-dock. 1838 *Econ. Vegetation* 156 The 'gory dew,' *Palmella cruenta*, and 'bloody rain,' *Lepraria kermesina* .. are referrible to these humble and harmless tribes of vegetation. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* III. 108 The branches were so red, so like twigs of coral, that .. its name of Bloody Twig .. seemed appropriate.

Bloody (blʉ·di), *v.* [f. the adj. Not etymologically identical with OE. (*ge*)*blodegian, -blodgian* (in 3rd c. *blodeke*, with suffix *-eg-, -ek-*) which preceded in the same sense.]

1. *trans.* To make bloody by causing to bleed or by smearing with blood.

[*a* 1000 *Beowulf* 5378 He ġeblodegod weard sawul-driore. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 Ne mid hreres ne ne biblodge [*T.* blodeke] hire sulf.] 1530 Palsgr. 458/1 This parker blodyeth his clothes. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* xxi. (1821) 421 No man did bloody his sword more than his Lordship did that day. 1814 Cary *Dante* (Chandos) 122 There came I, Pierc'd in the heart .. And bloodying the plain. 1820 Southey in *Life & Corr.* (1849) I. 4 The sword which was drawn (not bloodied, I hope) in this unlucky quarrel.

b. *trans.* and *fig.* To make blood-red; to stain with bloodshed.

1647 W. Browne *Polex.* I. 197 His shield was black in many places, and the rest bloodied with the long tresse of a Comet. 1655 J. Jennings *Elise* 12 Nor the only instrument of these tragick businesses, the which bloodies the course of this History.

† **2.** To exasperate; = Blood *v.* 4. *Obs.*

1633 T. Adams *Exp.* 2 *Peter* i. 14 Saul, being so bloodied against David .. became as unmerciful to himself.

Bloody-bones (blʉ·diˌbōʊnz). Formerly **-bone**. A phrase used, generally in conjunction with *Rawhead*, as the name of a bug-bear to terrify children; also *fig.* 'bug-bear, terror.' (Possibly associated with the apparition of a murdered man supposed to haunt the scene of his murder.)

c 1550 *Wyll of Deuyll* (Collier) 13 Our faythfull Secretaryes, Hobgoblyn and Blooddybone. 1598 Florio, *Mani* .. imagined spirits that nurces fraie their babes withall to make them leaue crying, as we say bug-beare, or els rawe head and bloodie bone. 1622 Fletcher *Prophetess* IV. v, But now I look Like Bloody-Bone and Raw-head, to frighten children. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 77 To terrify those mighty Champions, As we do children now with Bloody-bones. 1817 T. Jefferson *Corr.* (1830) 301 Hancock and the Adamses were the raw-head and bloody bones of Tories and traitors. 1830 T. Hamilton *C. Thornton* (1845) 393 As if he had come back from the wars a mere raw-head and bloody-bones.

Bloom (blūm), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–4 **blom**, 3–6 **blome**, 4–6 *Sc.* **blwme**, 6 **bloume**, *Sc.* **blume**, 6–7 **bloome**, 7– **bloom**. [ME. *blom, blome*, only northern (or north. midl.); a. ON. *blóm* neut. 'a flower, bloom, blossom', and *blómi* masc. 'bloom, prosperity', *pl.* 'flowers, blossoms', the latter = OS. *blômo* masc. (MDu. *bloeme*, Du. *bloem* fem.), OHG. *bluomo* masc., *bluoma* fem. (MHG. *bluome* masc. and fem., mod.G. *blume* fem.), Goth. *blôma* m.:—OTeut. **blômon-* m., from the vb. stem **blō-* 'blow', with the suffix *-mon-* of nouns of action. The OE. *blôma* (masc.), in form the same word, had only the sense of Bloom *sb.*[2], the sense 'flower' being expressed by *blóstm, blóstma, blósma*, Blossom.]

1. The blossom or flower of a plant. (Not extended like 'flower' to a whole 'flowering plant', and expressing a more delicate notion than 'blossom', which is more commonly florescence bearing promise of fruit, while 'bloom' is florescence thought of as the culminating beauty of the plant. Cherry trees are said to be in *blossom*, hyacinths in *bloom*.)

c 1200 Ormin 10773 Nazaræþ bitacneþþ ass Onn Ennglissh brodd and blome. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1467 Alle þe blomes of þe bozes were blyknande perles. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* v. 10 The treis begouth to ma Burgeonys and brycht blwmys alsua. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 40 Blome flowre, *flos*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 296 The fruytes of the holy goost .. be more lyke .. to be called blomes and floures than fruytes. 1570 *Sempill Ballates* (1872) 77 Thou grene Roismary hyde thy heid, Schaw not thy fair blew blumis. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 25 How the Bee Sits on the Bloom extracting liquid sweet. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 273 If od'rous Blooms the bearing Branches load. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 4 Parting summer's ling'ring blooms. 1882 *Bazaar* 15 Feb. 173 To preserve cut blooms for some length of time.

† **b.** (fig.) *To bear the bloom*: to flourish. *Obs.*

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 322 Þei were born in Rome alle þe Columpneis, þat kynde bare þe blome, riche men & curteis.

c. *collect.* Blossom, flowers, florescence.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9328 Þe wand bar lef and frut and blom. *a* 1400 *Sir Isumb.* 176 Playe the with the blome. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 43 Not to me returns Day, or the sweet approach of Ev'n or Morn, Or sight of vernal bloom. 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. 840 The yellow bees in the ivy-bloom. 1878 Gilder *Poet & Master* 14 Not yet the orchard lifted Its cloudy bloom to the sky.

d. *In bloom*: in flower, flowering, blossoming.

1644 Fary *God's Severity* (1645) 8 Blossomes that be all in a bloome, as we say. 1735 Oldys *Life Ralegh* Wks. 1829 I. 383 Like some flowers which are sweeter in their fall than others in their bloom. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 182 It was the month of May, when every thing was in bloom. 1864 Tennyson *Islet* 32 For the bud ever breaks into bloom on the tree.

e. *transf.* of persons. Cf. 'flower'.

a 1300 *Havelok* 63 He was Engelondes blome. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 81 Welcom, Mary, blyssed blome. *c* 1750 Shenstone *Elegies* iv. 32 The frailty of so fair a bloom. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 4 A chosen array, rare bloom of valorous Argos.

2. *fig.* State of greatest beauty or loveliness, most flourishing condition or season, prime, perfection.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 577 More haf I of ioye & blysse here-inne, Of ladyschyp gret & lyuez blom. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. i. 76 Despight .. His Maie of youth, and bloome of lustihood. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 164 ₱ 3 While her Beauty was yet in all its Height and Bloom. 1742 Pope *Dunciad* IV. 513 Poor W., nipp'd in folly's broadest bloom, Who praises now? 1850 Leitch tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 159 The real bloom of this art was past when the Romans conquered the East. 1875 Hamerton *Intell. Life* VI. i. (1876) 195 The bloom of perfect manhood.

3. The crimson tint of the cheek; flush, glow. Also *fig.*

1752 Fielding *Amelia* Wks. 1775 X. 136 Miss Bath had not only recovered her health but her bloom. 1793 T. Beddoes *Consumption* 117 That vermilion bloom, which .. is the harbinger or attendant of an incurable disease. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* IV. 364 Over brow And cheek and bosom brake the wrathful bloom. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 332 Those simple, faithful natures which combine the glow of courage with the bloom of modesty.

b. *gen.* Suffusion of glowing colour over a surface.

1832 L. Hunt *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 142 The colours of the awnings over head struck down a bloom over the whole scene.

4. The delicate powdery deposit on fruits like the grape, plum, etc., when fresh-gathered, and on certain plant-leaves. (So called perh. from prec.)

[Cf. *Song.* Meet me in the evening When the bloom is on the rye.] *a* 1639 [see Bloomy *a.*[1] 3.] 1678 [see *Bloom-coloured* in 7]. 1755 Johnson, *Bloom*, the blue colour upon plums and grapes newly gathered. 1860 Delamer *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 156 Tying grapes in muslin bags assists their ripening .. The pity is, that the taking them off spoils the bloom. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 99 Very frequently the wax extends .. over the cuticle .. constituting the so-called 'bloom' on fruits and some leaves. 1883 P. Fitzgerald *Recreat. Lit. Man* 170 And before the end of those weary hours the bloom is off the rye—he is stale and stupid.

b. *fig.* Freshness, delicate charm or beauty. *To take the bloom off* (a thing): to deprive it of its first freshness or beauty.

1777 Johnson in *Boswell* (1831) I. 159 It [the Plan of Dictionary] would have come out with more bloom if it had not been seen before by any body. 1859 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. 182 The bloom of his regard would be rubbed off.

c. In various spec. senses, e.g. The yellowish deposit on well-tanned leather, the powdery appearance on newly-struck coins, the fluorescence exhibited by petroleum, etc. Cf. Blooming *vbl. sb.*[1] 2.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 38/2 This bloom [on leather] consists of the finer portion of the gelatin from the interior of the skin. 1882 *Pharmaceut. Jrnl.* 343 Petroleum having a bloom or fluorescence. 1884 *Times* 1 Mar., The 'bloom' on the wall .. around the actual spot of the explosion, was sufficient to show that the material used was not gunpowder. 1885 *Eng. Mech.* 20 Feb. 532 Until the bud is covered with 'bloom', or the so-called ellagic acid. 1885 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 281 That coating of indigo and gypsum which imparts [to tea leaves] the bloom so highly prized in the European market.

5. A fine variety of raisin.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 274/1 Different kinds of raisins are distinguished .. as muscatels, blooms, sultanas. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 692 These are muscatels or blooms.

6. Used attributively to denote a certain appearance or state assumed by sugar in the process of clarifying and refining.

1825 S. & S. Adams *Compl. Servant* 113 It may then be boiled to any degree you please, as smooth, bloom, feathered, crackled, and caramel.

7. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *bloom-colour, -flinder, -hour, -stem*; *bloom-bright, -coloured*, etc., adjs. Also **bloom-fell**, a plant; according to Britten and Holland, *Lotus corniculatus*.

1833 Tennyson *Hesperides*, A slope That ran *bloom-bright into the Atlantic blue. 1797–1804 Bewick *Brit. Birds* I. 112 The breast, belly and sides are of a fine pale rose or *bloom colour. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1273/4 The Hood lined with *bloom-coloured Silk. 1799–1824 *Prize Ess. in Highl. Soc. Trans.* III. 524 (Jam.) Ling, deer-hair, and *bloom-fell, are also scarce. 1840 Browning *Sordello* III. 345 Her ivory limbs are smothered by a fall, *Bloom-flinders, and fruit-sparkles, and leaf-dust. 1850 Lynch *Theo. Trin.* xi. 208 The maiden .. in the *bloom-hour of her life.

Bloom (blūm), *sb.*[2] [:—OE. *blôma* in same sense; identical in form with the word for 'flower' in the other Teut. langs. (OS. *blômo*, etc.: see Bloom *sb.*[1]), but the history of the sense is not ascertained. No examples of the word have been found between OE. times and the end of 16th c.]

1. 'A mass of iron after having undergone the first hammering.' Weale. *spec.* An ingot of iron or steel, or a pile of puddled bars, which has been brought, by passing through one set of 'rolls', into the form of a thick bar, and left for further rolling when required for use.

a 1000 In Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 141/36 *Massa*, dað, *uel* bloma. 1584 [cf. Bloomery]. 1674 Ray *Iron Work* 127 At the Finery by the working of the hammer they bring it into Blooms and Anconies. 1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 163 They work it into a bloom, which is a square barr in the middle, and two square knobs at the ends, one much less then the other, the smaller being call'd the Ancony end, and the greater the Mocket head. 1729 *Glossogr. Nova, Bloom*, in the Iron-Works, is a four-square Mass of Iron about two Foot long. 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scott.* VI. 79 An extensive forge for the manufacture of blooms was erected. 1862 *Times* 12 Aug., Lord Dudley presents numerous specimens of fractured blooms and bars. 1881 *Academy* 6 Nov. 350 It may possibly be a 'bloom' from a prehistoric foundry. 1882 *Engineer* 24 Feb. 133/1 The blooms from the hammer are then heated and rolled down to make puddled bar.

¶ **2.** Sometimes improperly applied to the 'ball' or mass of iron from the puddling furnace which is to be hammered or shingled into a bloom.

1865 *Derby Merc.* 15 Feb., An immense bloom of iron, looking like a huge egg, and weighing 5 cwt., showing the state of the iron as delivered by the furnace. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 1013 The bloom or rough ball from the puddle-furnace. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 410 After pig-iron has been puddled, the 'blooms', as the masses of iron are termed, while still white-hot from the puddling furnace, are dragged to the helve.

3. *Comb.*, as *bloom-shearing*; **bloom-hook**, an implement used for handling heated blooms; so **bloom-tongs**; **bloom-smithy**, a forge or smithy where blooms are made.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 459 This kind of charcole serueth only the Bloom-smithies and furnaces. 1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metals* I. 18 At the suppression of the bloomaries (or

iron smithies) the tenants charged themselves with the payment of this rent, which is called Bloom Smithy, or Wood rent. 1884 *Imp. & Mach. Rev.* 1 Dec. 671*9*/2 A large bloom-shearing machine, capable of cutting steel blooms.

† Bloom, *sb.*3 *Obs. rare*—1. [App. connected with Blow *v.*1; cf. Bloomy *a.*2] A hot wind.

1699 Dampier *Voy.* I. 529 I have always observed the Sea-winds to be warmer than Land-winds; unless it be when a bloom, as we call it, or hot blast blow from thence.

Bloom (blūm), *v.*1 Forms: 3–5 blome(n, (4 *Sc.* bleume), 5 blomyn, blume, 5–6 blome, bloume, 6 bloome, (7 blowm, 8 *Sc.* blume), 7– bloom. [ME. *blomen*, f. Bloom *sb.*1]

1. *intr.* To bear flowers; to be in flower, come into flower; to blossom.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2061 Orest it blomede, and siðen bar ðe beries ripe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10743 Þat his wand suld blome. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxiv. (1495) 641 In Thessalia feildes that beenes growe in ben eerid whan the beenys bloume. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 40 Blomyn, *floreo, floresco*. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 24 Hasell..begynneth to blome as soon as the lefe is fallen. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 355 A Flour which once In Paradise, fast by the Tree of Life Began to bloom. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Coriander*, This Plant..blooms in July and August. 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. 170 Blue thistles bloomed in cities.

2. *fig.* and *transf.* To come into full beauty; to be in fresh beauty and vigour; to flourish.

c 1200 Ormin 3636 Godess þeowwess blomenn a33 Inn alle gode þæwess. *c* 1425 *Festivals Ch.* 245 in *Leg. Rood* 218 A childe þat choisly chees In maydenes blode to blome. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. xii. 103 Forgane the speris so bustuus blomyt he. 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* (1830) 42 For fancie bloomes not at the first assault. 1738 Glover *Leonidas* I. 224 With all my honours blooming round my head. 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* xxviii. (1787) 81 The daughter begins to bloom before the mother can be content to fade. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. vi, Life bloomed up with happiness and hope. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 486 Your beauty is fading away, just as your true self is beginning to bloom. 1878 H. H. Gibbs *Ombre* 2 Quadrille also has faded away, or blooms only in some old-fashioned nooks of England.

3. *trans.* To bring into bloom; to cause to flourish. Chiefly *fig.* *Obs.* or *arch.*

1592 Greene *Poems* 108 Each fair thing that summer bloomed. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. iii. § 4 Rites & customs ..in their first original beginnings when the strength of virtuous, devout, or charitable affection bloomed them. 1611 Bible *Numb.* xvii. 8 The rod of Aaron..brought forth buds, and bloomed blossomes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 219 The Tree of Life .. blooming Ambrosial Fruit Of vegetable Gold. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 385 Tenderness divine .. That planted Eden, and high bloom'd for man A fairer Eden.

4. *intr.* To glow with warm colour.

1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 11. 75 Heaps of snow .. as the day advanced, bloomed with a rosy light. 1884 *Christm. Graphic* 4/2 A little salon, in which a circular iron stove bloomed red-hot all round.

5. *trans.* To give a bloom to; to colour with a soft warm tint or glow.

a 1821 Keats *Autumn* 25 While barred clouds bloom the soft-dying day. 1844 Tupper *Prov. Philos.* (1852) 179 The eye is bright with trust, the cheek bloomed over with affection.

6. *techn.* To cloud a varnished surface. (See quot., and cf. Blooming *vbl. sb.*1 2.)

1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 214 Whatever varnish may be employed .. a current of cold or damp air, which 'chills' or 'blooms' them [paintings] should be avoided.

Bloom, *v.*2 [f. Bloom *sb.*2] To hammer or squeeze the ball or lump of iron from the puddle-furnace into a 'bloom'; to shingle.

1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 1012 To prepare the puddle balls for the rolling mills, they have to undergo the process of 'shingling' or 'blooming;' this is effected either by the hammer or by the squeezer: the latter has almost entirely superseded the former.

Bloomage (blūˑmēdʒ). [f. Bloom *sb.*1 + -age 1; cf. *leafage*.] Blooms or blossoms in the mass.

c 1872 J. Addis *Elizab. Echoes* (1879) 66 Rushing through lavish bloomage of the brake.

Bloomary, variant of Bloomery 1.

Bloomed (blūmd, *poet.* -ēd), (*ppl.*) *a.* [f. Bloom *sb.* and *v.* + -ed.] Covered with, bearing, or having bloom; in bloom. Also *fig.*

c 1505 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 55 Hard on burd vnto the blomyt medis ..Arrivit sche. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* xxxvi. (1539) 54 Whan it is full bloomed. 1646 Crashaw *Steps to Temp.* 29 A mouth, whose full-bloom'd lips .. are roses. 1830 Tennyson *Recoll. Arab. Nts.* ii, Rustling thro' The low and bloomed foliage.

Bloomer1 (blūˑmə1). [f. Bloom *v.*1 + -er 1.]

1. A plant that blooms (in some way).

1730–6 Bailey *Bloomers*, blooming buds. 1882 *Garden* 7 Jan. 8/2 Those that have a tendency to be shy bloomers are paced in the lightest part of the house. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 710/2 A New England white rose, a perennial bloomer.

2. *Comb.* **bloomer-pit,** a tan-pit or large vat in which hides are treated with a strong infusion of tanning liquor or ooze; a 'layer.'

Bloomer2. [After Mrs. Bloomer, an American lady who introduced the costume.]

1. (More fully *Bloomer costume, dress*): A style of female attire consisting of a short skirt and long loose trousers gathered closely round the ankles. So attrib. *Bloomer principles, movement.*

1868 Reade *True Love* II. iv. 154 At sight of Miss Courtenay in a Bloomer he was ravished. 1875 Miss Bird *Sandw. Isl.* (1880) 85 Deborah looked very piquante in a bloomer dress of dark blue.

2. A woman who wears this dress.

1868 Reade *True Love* II. ii. 153 She then burst out crying, which was an unfair advantage the Bloomer took over poor Reginald.

3. A kind of hat with a broad brim worn by ladies.

1883 *Life Mrs. Prentiss* vi. 177 A small shawl and my bloomer on.

Hence **Bloo·merism,** the principles of Mrs. Bloomer as to female costume.

1857 C. Reade *Course True Love* II. ii. 134 She was pretty far gone in bloomerism. 1882 Lady Harberton *Dress Reform* in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 456 'Bloomerism' still lurks in many a memory.

Bloomery1**, -ary** (blūˑmərі). Forms: 6–7 blomarie, 7–8 blomary, 7– bloomery, -ary. [f. Bloom *sb.*2 + -ery, -ary.] The first forge in an iron-works through which the metal passes after having been melted from the ore, and in which it is made into blooms.

1584–5 *Act* 27 *Eliz.* xix, Any maner of Vron Milles, Furnaces, Hammer, Finarie, Forge or Blomarie. 1672 Petty *Pol. Anat.* 374 There are in Ireland .. above twenty forges and bloomeries. 1693 Lister in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 866 Those Bars which are wrought out of a Loop, taken up out of the Finnery Harth, or second Forge, are much better Iron than those which are made in the Bloomary or first Harth. 1762 Eliot *ibid.* LIII. 56 It is wrought or smelted in a common bloomary. 1851 Turner *Dom. Archit.* II. Introd. 30 The bloomeries of Furness .. were in full operation in the thirteenth century. 1866 Jevons *Coal Quest.* (ed. 2) 217 When the charcoal bloomary and forge gave place to the coke blast furnace.

Bloomery2. *nonce-wd.* [f. Bloom *sb.*1 + -ery.] A collection or place full of blooms.

1832 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 864 Leading you sometimes into a greenery of glade, and sometimes into a bloomery of sweet-briars.

Blooming (blūˑmiŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. Bloom *v.*1]

1. The action or state of coming into or being in bloom. Also *fig.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xcvi. (1495) 663 All codware louyth water tofore the blossom and drinesse after the blowmynge. *c* 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Wks.* (1711) 12 A virgin in the blooming of her prime. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* i. 2 To know the first Bloomings of a Tree which has yielded such happy Fruit. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 501 Like some fair flow'r..That gayly blooms, but ev'n in blooming dies.

† **b.** *concr.* A blossom, inflorescence. *Obs.*

1622 Wither *Mistr. Philar.* (1633) 590 Low Sallowes on whose bloomings Bees doe fall. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* lx, Small heads..which are the bloomings or Flowers.

c. *attrib.*, as in *blooming-time.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxvii. (1495) 718 Vynes haue a specyall euyll whan they ben sprynge wyth euyll dewe or reyne in blowmyng tyme. 1883 C. Monkhouse in *Academy* No. 577. 358/3 A true, if not a complete, view of English song-writing in its blooming-time.

2. *Painting.* A cloudy appearance on a varnished surface, *esp.* of a picture. Cf. Bloom *v.* 6.

1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 204 The vehicles of the oil painter subject him to innumerable perplexities by their bad drying, change of colour, cracking, and blooming. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 222/2 Spotting, blooming, pin-holing.

Bloo·ming, *vbl. sb.*2 [f. Bloom *v.*2 + -ing 1.] The reducing of cast- or pig-iron into 'blooms.'

1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 392 In the process for reducing cast iron into malleable iron called blooming. 1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.* I. 203 This first reduction or blooming is usually done in this country in a 30-inch 3-high rolling mill.

attrib. 1884 *Imp. & Mach. Rev.* 1 Dec. 671*9*/2 Adjacent to this..the roughing mill, together with a..blooming mill.

Bloo·ming, *ppl. a.* [f. Bloom *v.*1 + -ing 2.]

1. That blooms, or is in flower.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 219 Old unthriving, or over-hastily blooming Trees. 1728 Thomson *Spring* 10 When Nature all Is blooming and benevolent. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* 3 Pots full of blooming balsams or geraniums.

2. *fig.* In the bloom of health and beauty, in the prime of youth; flourishing.

1675 Dryden *Aurengz.* I. i. 77 That Character..Of Valour, which in blooming youth he gain'd. 1774 T. Blacklock *Graham* II. xiv, His blooming bride. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 329 Again England was given over; and again the strange patient persisted in becoming stronger and more blooming.

b. Of things: Flourishing, full of fair promise.

c 1375 ? Barbour *St. Adrian* 232 His hart wes ful of bleumand blis. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* III. xi. 155 Their blooming hopes. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* i. 6 [He] gave in early Youth all the blooming Presages of a growing Hero.

c. Bright, shining.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. xv. 12 In broone sangwane weill dycht Abuf hys onkouth armour blomand brycht. 1830 Cunningham *Brit. Paint.* I. 285 Who purchased blooming works, which were destined to fade in their possession. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* VI. 129 Wan was her cheek With hollow watch, her blooming mantle torn.

† **d.** Of style: Florid, flowery. *Obs.*

1685 F. Spence *House Medici* 360 Machiavell .. whose stile is so blooming and correct that it's tax'd with being too finical and tawdry.

† 3. That produces blooms or blossoms. *rare.*

1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* (1837) 284 By meanes of heate mixt with the blooming raine.

¶ 4. *slang.* Full-blown; often euphemistic for Bloody (sense 10) or the like. Cf. Blessed (5).

1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 441 Oh, you blooming idiot! 1885 *Scotsman* 20 Aug. 5/4 You asks me no bloomin' imper'int questions, an' I tells ver no bloomin' lies.

5. Blooming Sally [i.e. *sallow*], a Willow-herb (*Epilobium angustifolium*, rarely *E. hirsutum*). Hence **Bloo·mingly** *adv.*, **Bloo·mingness.**

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 809 As bloomingly beautiful as at the time of her marriage. 1859 G. Meredith *Song of Courtesy* in *Once a Wk.* 9 July I. 30 'Shall I live blooming-ingly?' Said she. 1847 Craig, *Bloomingness.*

Bloomless (blūˑmlės), *a.* [f. Bloom *sb.*1 + -less.] Without bloom or blossom; flowerless.

1593 G. Fletcher *Licia* (1876) 14 Like bloomelesse buds, too base to make compare. 1622 Wither *Prayer Habak.*, Bloomlesse shall the fig-tree bee. 1860 C. Patmore *Faithf. for Ever*, Among the bloomless aftermath.

Bloomy (blūˑmi), *a.*1 [f. as prec. + -y 1.]

1. Full of blooms or blossoms, flowery. *poet.*

1593 Drayton *Eclog.* iv. Wks. (1793) 594/1 The bloomy brier. *c* 1640 Milton *Somn.* i, O Nightingale that on yon bloomy spray Warblest at eve. 1710 Philips *Pastorals* vi. 24 The bloomy Season of the Year is nigh. 1828 Sterling *Ess. & Tales* (1848) ii. 199 Over meadow and bloomy bank.

2. *fig.* Blooming, in the beauty or flower of youth.

1651 Davenant *Gondibert* III. iii, Thou who .. thy bloomy bride Lead'st to some temple. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* X. 331 On his bloomy face Youth smil'd celestial. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* II. 356 What if, in both, life's bloomy flush was lost.

† **b.** Of language: Flowery, florid. *Obs.*

1685 F. Spence *House Medici* 282 He top'd him .. by strewing his discourse with bloomy, flourishing expressions.

3. Covered with bloom, as a plum; of the colour of this bloom.

a 1639 T. Carew *Inquiry* iii, In bloomy peach, in rosy bud, There wave the streamers of her blood. 1700 Dryden *Flower & L.* 343 Florence satin, flowered with white and green, And for a shade betwixt the bloomy gridelin. 1844 Hood *Haunted H.* xxii, Showers of bloomy plums. 1860 T. Martin *Horace* 267 Rush-bound cucumbers .. with their sides of bloomy green. 1881 Mrs. H. Hunt *Childr. Jerus.* 40 A soft bloomy colour, like corroded old copper.

4. *Comb.* **bloomy-down,** Sweet William (*Dianthus barbatus*), Britten and Holland.

† Bloo·my, *a.*2 *Obs.* [app. f. Bloom *sb.*3 + -y 1.] Of the nature of a Bloom (*sb.*3): Hot, close.

1620 Venner *Via Recta* Introd. 5 The north winde might in the Summer passe in, to coole the bloomie aire. 1681 Glanvill *Sadducismus* II. 99 The room was presently filled with a bloomy noisome smell, and was very hot.

b. quasi-*adv.* After the manner of a bloom.

1620 Venner *Via Recta* (1650) 225 You must beware that the room be not bloomie hot.

Bloones: see Blaeness, Bloness.

Bloosme, obs. form of Blossom.

Blooth, variant of Blowth, bloom.

Bloother, dial. variant of Blubber.

Blore (blōəı), *sb. arch.* [app. related to *blow, blast*; but the form does not seem capable of etymological explanation; perhaps it is partly onomatopœic (an 'expressive word,' Johnson). The last quot. is of course an echo of Chapman, who was exceedingly addicted to the word.]

A violent blowing, a blast or gust; also *fig.* stormy breath, bluster.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 188 Byde me here bewchere Or more blore be blowen. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* 838 Hurried headlong with the south-west blore. 1598 Chapman *Iliad* IX. 5 The west wind and the north..join in a sudden blore. 1616 — *Musæus* 306 Take heed that no ungentle blore The torch extinguish. 1755 Johnson, *Blore*, act of blowing; blast; an expressive word, but not used. 1872 Blackie *Lays Highl.* 9 A cloud came darkling From the west with gusty blore.

b. *transf.* The air. [L. *aura.*]

c 1614 Chapman *Odyss.* IV. 1138 She, through the key-hole of the door, Vanish'd again into the open blore.

Blore, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [A variant or parallel form of Blare.] *intr.* To cry, cry out, weep; of animals, to bleat, bray, bellow.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 40 Bloryyn or wepyn, *ploro, fleo.* 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 38 [The peasant] possesses a series of imitative sounds for the cries of various animals .. Cattle are said to 'blore,' and sheep 'rout.' 1877 Peacock *Lincoln. Gloss.*, *Blore*, to bellow as oxen do; to cry loudly: commonly used with regard to children.

Blosme, Blosmy, obs. forms of Blossom, -y.

Blossom (blɒˑsəm). Forms: 1 blostm, blostma, 1–2 blosma, 2–4 blostme, 2–5 blosme, 3 blossem, *Orm.* blosstme, 4–5 blossum, 4–8 blossome, (5 blosle), 6 bloosme, blossum(m, 7 blosom, 4– blossom. [OE. *blóstm* str. masc., *blóstma, blósma* wk. masc., cognate w. MDu. and Du. *bloesem*, MLG. *blosem, blossem*; cf. also ON. *blómst-r* masc. Generally referred to the same root as Bloom (*blō-*); some consider *blos-* an extended stem = L. *flos, flor-*; others with greater probability take the *-st* as well as *-m* as a suffix.]

1. 'The flower that grows on any plant, previous to the seed or fruit. We generally call those flowers *blossoms*, which are not much regarded in themselves, but as a token of some following production.' (J.)

Blostma, blosme was the OE. word for 'flower', previous to the adoption of ON. *blóm* (Bloom), and OF. *flor, flur* (Flower). See Bloom *sb.*1

a. An individual flower (with *plural*).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 7 Mid eallum missenlicum afeddum blostmum sy se Cristes brydbur ȝefrætwod. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 236 Genim þysse ylcan wyrte blostman. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Iliche þan treo þe bereð lef and blosman. and nane westmas ne bereð. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 Breres bereð, rosen, & berien, & blostmen. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 143 The braunches ful of blosmes softe. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iii. 64 Thou prun'st a rotten tree, That cannot so much as a blossome yeelde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 148 Blossoms and Fruits at once of golden hue Appeerd. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 209 An orange-tree, flourishing at once with its leaves, its blossoms, and its fruit. 1822 BYRON *Heav. & Earth* I. iii. 730 Yet quivers every leaf, and drops each blossom.

b. *collectively.* The mass of flowers on a fruit-tree, etc. (Cf. BLOOM *sb.*[1] 1 c.) Hence *in blossom.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8256 Was neuer tre sniłk blossem bare. *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 6 (Roxb.) Hyr rode was rede as blossom on brere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 41 Blosme, or blossum, *frons.* 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 120 One plum tree have I seen in blossom. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* III. i. 107, I go with the flying blossom, as I came with the flying seed.

c. *fig.* (by *simile.*)

1789–94 BLAKE *Songs Exp., Lit. Girl Lost* 34 O the dismal care That shakes the blossoms of my hoary hair. 1842 TENNYSON *Œnone* 76 He prest the blossom of his lips to mine. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 18. 130 Nature..showered down upon us those lovely blossoms of the frost [snow-crystals].

2. *fig.* a. An attribute, product, or token, compared in its character to the preceding.

c 1230 *Hali. Meid.* 11 Meidenhad is te blosme þat beo ha eanes fulliche forcoruen ne spruteð ha neauer eft. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. Introd. iv, Amongst them all growes not a fairer flowre Then is the bloosme of comely courtesie. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 259 Which takes away all the Blossom of the good they do us. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. iii. 192 The rich blossoms of my daughter's beauty. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* II. i. (1864) 67 The first blossoms of that literature which was to ripen into so rich a harvest.

b. One lovely and full of promise.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxvi. 138 Allas! þat þis blossome so bright Vntrewly is tugged to þis tree. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit.* IV. ii. 72 Sweet blowse, you are a beautious blossome sure. 1591 — 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 16 There di'de My Icarus, my Blossome, in his pride. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* V. 79 My babe, my blossom, ah, my child.

c. A stage of development which answers to that of blossom. Cf. *flower, bloom.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 192 Ine blostme of ower ȝuweðe. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 76 Thus was I .. Cut off euen in the Blossomes of my Sinne. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 8 Mine hopes nipt in the blossome. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII.* (1867) In the blossom of his popedom, he did one of the worthiest actions of his life.

3. *techn.* a. *Mining.* 'The oxidized or decomposed outcrop of a vein or coal-bed, more frequently the latter.' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*) b. The colour of a horse whose hairs are white interspersed with sorrel or bay, peach-colour; a horse so coloured.

4. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *blossom-ball, -bough, -time*; *blossom-bearing, -bordered, -bruising, -laden* adjs.; **blossom-faced** *a.*, having a red bloated face; so **blossom-nosed**; **blossom-headed** *a.*, (of a parrot) having a rose-coloured head.

1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 87 He .. Had .. to pleasure Edith..Made *blossom-ball or daisy-chain. 1847 — *Princ.* V. 353 Above the garden's glowing *blossom-belts. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 197 *Blossom-bordered, silvery paths. *a* 1845 HOOD *Depart. Summ.*, Under the hawthorn's *blossom-bough. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 141 *Blossom-bruising hail. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 131 Foot-gilt with all the *blossom-dust of those Deep meadows. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. ix. Half a dozen *blossom-faced men. 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Dreams came true* 1, The *blossom-laden trees. 1713 *Lond. & Countr. Br.* III. (1743) 166 *Blossom-time is accounted dangerous for brewing. 1860 J. KENNEDY *Horse Shoe R* vii. 89 Up to the *blossom-time of life.

Blossom (blɒ·səm), *v.* [OE. *blóstmian*, ME. *blosme*(*n*, f. prec. sb. Cf. Du. *bloesemen*, and BLOOM *v.*, FLOWER *v.*]

1. *intr.* To put forth blossoms, bloom, flower.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* v. xii, (Bosw.) Dæs blostmiendan feldes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 218 Though I be hoor I fare as dooth a tree That blosmeth er þat fruyt ywoxen bee. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 40 Blomyn, or blosmyn. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* A ij b, Whan it begynneth to blossome. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iv. 383 Fruites that blossome first, will first be ripe. 1704 POPE *Spring* 42 Now hawthorns blossom, now the daisies spring. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 587 Huge trees that branch'd And blossom'd in the zenith. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 935 Parasites and saprophytes .. which vegetate below and blossom above ground.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 140 Sithen þei blosmed obrode ' in boure to here shriftes. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxi[i]. 16 Thei schulen blosme [1382 floure] fro the citee, as the hey of erthe doith. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 353 This is the state of Man; to day he puts forth The tender Leaues of hopes, to morrow Blossomes, And beares his blushing Honors thicke vpon him. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 458 'Tis Beauty always in the Flowre That buds and blossoms at fourscore. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* I. iii, One by one .. Blossomed the lovely stars, the forget-me-nots of the angels.

b. Const. *into.*

1852 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* I. 28 They make the dark and dreary hours Open and blossom into flowers. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Oct. 5/3 The historic craft of the barber..has blossomed into an art.

Blo·ssomed, *ppl. a.* [f. BLOSSOM *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] Full or covered with blossoms; in full bloom, opened into flower.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* (MS. Ff.) 183 A garden saw I full of blossummede bowes. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* iii. 32 A royall tre With buddys blossomed of grete beaute. 1593 BARNES *Elegies* in Arb. *Garner* V. 455 The blossomed Hawthorn, white as chalk. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 79 Bright tufts of blossomed broom. 1830 TENNYSON *Circumstance* 2 Two graves..Wash'd with still rains and daisy-blossomed.

fig. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* ii. 20 Thus fool'd with vain pursuit Of blossom'd happinesse that bears no fruit. 1862 B. TAYLOR *Poet's Jrnl.* (1866) 67 The fragrance of a blossomed heart.

Blossoming (blɒ·səmiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The putting forth of blossoms, coming into flower; blooming, flowering.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 41 Blosmynge, or blossummynge, *frondositas.* *a* 1821 KEATS *To Moon* 34 In the summer tide of blossoming. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. 327 Colour is ..especially connected with the blossoming of the earth.

fig. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Paral.* 18, I desire greatly to knowe the originall and first blossoming of other seignories.

attrib. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iv. 41 Blossoming Time That from the seednes the bare fallow brings To teeming foyson.

Blo·ssoming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That blossoms or puts forth flowers; flowering, blooming; also *fig.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I viii, When euery bushe is freshe and blosomynge. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 8 Bushes with blossoming Buds. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xii. 23 [They] melt their sweets On blossoming Cæsar. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* III. 109 Confidence in the blossoming virtues of his successor.

Blossomless (blɒ·səmlės), *a.* [f. BLOSSOM *sb.* + -LESS.] Without blossoms.

1837 *New Month. Mag.* LI. 115 Budless, and blossomless. 1845 T. COOPER *Purgat. Suicides* (1877) 16 Weeds huge and dank, And blossomless as stones.

Blossomy (blɒ·səmi), *a.* Also *poet.* **blosmy.** [f. as prec. + -Y[1].] Covered or adorned with blossoms; flowery.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 772 With blosmy bowis grene. *c* 1386 — *Merch. T.* 219 And blosmy tree nys neither drye ne deed. 1798 COLERIDGE *Nightingale* 79 On blosmy twig still swinging from the breeze. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 31 That bit of grassy and blossomy earth..is very dear to me. 1831 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 68 The blos'my groves of paradise.

fig. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. x. i. 570 Leafy, blossomy Forest of Literature. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men Gr.* 93 What he knew he sung With blossomy phrase.

Blot (blɒt), *sb.*[1] Also 4–6 **blotte.** 5–7 **blott,** 6 **blote.** [Appears first in 14th c.: no corresponding form is known outside English, and the word may be really connected with PLOT, or may unite a notion of *spot* with some words in *bl-*. It has been compared with ON. *blettr* blot, stain, plot, spot of ground, Da. *plet* spot, blot, stain; and with Ger. *bletz*, Goth. *plats* patch of cloth: but no normal phonetic relation to these words can be affirmed.]

1. A spot or stain of ink, mud, or other discolouring matter; a disfiguring spot or mark.

c 1325 [see 2]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 41 Blotte vpon a boke, *oblitum.* 1530 PALSGR. 158 *Vne paste*, a blotte made with ynke. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 64 Inky blottes and rotten Parchment bonds. 1714 GAY *Trivia* II. 172 Whose dashing Hoofs..mark, with muddy Blots, the gazing 'Squire. 1866 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Shift. Winds* xi. (1872) 110 A globule of ink, which fell on the paper .. making a blot as large as a sixpence. 1876 E. JENKINS *Blot Queen's Head* 31 The ruthless hand had painted in an ugly black crown, which .. only looked like a great blot.

b. An obliteration by way of correction.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Author's Apol., Which he could have easily corrected with a very few Blots. 1788 BURNS *Let.* clxvii. Wks. (Globe) 437 Glance over the foregoing verses and let me have your blots.

c. *transf.* Any black or dark patch, especially as contrasted with light surroundings; also, anything that sullies or mars a fair surface, a blemish or disfigurement.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. cxiii. 306 It taketh away the hawe or webbe in the eye & al spottes or blottes in the same. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 45 If thou .. wert grim, Full of vnpleasing blots, and sightlesse staines. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 133 When the dragon womb Of Stygian darkness .. makes one blot of all the air. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 1143 Distinction lost; and gay variety One universal blot. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xxii. (1865) 169, I have a kindly yearning towards these poor blots [little sweeps]. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xix. (1856) 148 There are the black hills, blots upon rolling snow. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xix. 262 That plain gilt cross .. is rather a blot, is it not?

2. *fig.* A moral stain; a disgrace, fault, blemish.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 781 Vnblemyst I am wyth-outen blot. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* 936 But lat no blotte be bihynde, lat no synne been vntoold. 1583 STARKEY *England* 193 Thys..ys a grete blot in our pollycy. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 411 O indignity, O blot To honour and religion! 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 61 Do these theorists .. mean .. to stain the throne of England with the blot of a continual usurpation? 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 3 (1882) 186 The execution of Wallace was the one blot on Edward's clemency.

b. Imputation of disgrace; defamation,

1587 *Mirr. Mag., Forrex* iv. 7 Without the blots of everlasting blame. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 324 Of all that ever liv'd deserv'd she not The worlds reproch and times perpetuall blot. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* V. (1757) 139 If on your fame our sex a blot has thrown, 'Twill ever stick, thro' malice of your own.

3. *Comb.*, as **blot-book** (*Sc.*) = blotting-book; **blot-sheet** (*Sc.*), a sheet of blotting-paper; *blot-headed* adj.

1857 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) II. 313 She will find Mrs. Cook's bill in my blot-book. 1866 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Shift. Winds.* xi. (1872) 106 The Bu'ster stood by with the blot-sheet, looking eager, as if he rather wished for blots.

Blot, *sb.*[2] [Origin conjectural: the sense suggests Da. *blot*, Sw. *blott* bare, naked, uncovered, Du. *bloot* naked, exposed (cf. *blootstellen* to expose), if the history of backgammon should support such an origin. (The word is not used as a sb., nor app. in this special sense in any of these langs.)]

In *Backgammon*: An exposed piece or 'man' liable to be taken or forfeited; also, the action of so exposing a piece. *To hit a blot*: to 'take' the piece so exposed.

1598 FLORIO, *Caccia*, a hunting, a chasing .. Also .. a blot at tables. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abing.* (1841) 12 You neuer vse to misse a blot, Especially when it stands so faire to hit. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* V. v, Tho' I made a blot, your oversight has lost the game. 1880 *Boy's own Bk.* 620 The frequent occurrence of this taking of a blot gives an adversary a great advantage.

b. *fig.* An exposed or weak point in one's procedure; a fault or failing; also, a mark, butt.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, 367 Vpon termes gave over in the Sett, For Orleance, had the Dice, to save his Blott. 1698 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded. (J.) He is too great a master of his art, to make a blot which may so easily be hit. 1734 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 248 Its faults .. have taught him the wit, The blots of his neighbours the better to hit. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 558 The very butt of slander, and the blot For every dart that malice ever shot. *Mod.* Here the critic has undoubtedly hit a blot.

Blot (blɒt), *v.*[1] [f. BLOT *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To spot or stain with ink or other discolouring liquid or matter; to blur.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 41 Blottyn bokys, *oblitero.* 1530 PALSGR. 458, I blotte as a writer dothe with an yvele penne, *je barbouille.* 1698 DRYDEN *Æneid* II. 293 His holy Fillets the blue Venom blots. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* iii. 8 And blots the mournful numbers with a tear. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* x, His note-book, blotted with the tears of sympathising humanity, lies open before us.

b. *absol.* To make blots.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 27 Evene as he [my pen] goth he doth blot. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 116 Like pennes ouer full of incke, which will soner blotte, than make any faire letter at all. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 29 Inke..which wil not run abroad, nor blot.

c. *intr.* To become blotted, contract a blot.

1860 TAENCH *Serm. Westm. Abb.* xiii. 144 The soul in this resembling paper which, where it has been blotted once, however careful the erasure of the blot may have been, there more easily blots and runs anew than elsewhere.

d. *trans.* To write with blots or blottesquely.

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 242 Trammels and pot-hooks which the little Shearjashubs and Elkanahs blotted and blubbered across their copy-books.

2. To cover (paper) with worthless writing; to disfigure. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN VII. 592 Whose oppinyons, for the heryng of them shuld be tedious & vnfruttefull, I therfore wyll nat wt them blot my booke. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 253 Heere are a few of the vnpleasant'st words That euer blotted paper. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 367, I spare to blot much paper with the recital of those things. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* I. 14 They are not always the best men that blot most paper.

b. To paint coarsely, to daub. (Cf. BLOTTESQUE.)

1844 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* Pref. 67 Cattermole .. began his career with finished and studied pictures, which never paid him; he now prostitutes his fine talent .. and blots his way to emolument and oblivion.

3. *fig.* a. To cast a blot upon (good qualities or reputation); to tarnish, stain, sully. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* Ep., And Blotted yourselfe so much, intending to Blemish your Adversarie. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* V. II. 139 Vnknit that thretaning vnkinde brow .. It blots thy beautie. 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* Wks. (1851) 301 To do me honour in that very thing, wherein these men thought to have blotted me. *a* 1718 ROWE (J.) Blot not thy innocence with guiltless blood.

absol. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 241 She passes prayse, then prayse too short doth blot.

† b. To stigmatize, calumniate, throw dirt at.

1581 E. CAMPION in *Confer.* (1584) A a ij, Neyther doeth Paul blotte the holy Ghost when he saide that he was *rudis sermone.* 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 132 Theres a good mother, boy, that blots thy father! 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 2 He hath been blotted by some to bee an Epitomiste.

4. To make a blot over (writing) so as to make it illegible to obliterate, efface. (Usually with *out.*)

1530 PALSGR. 458/2 Who hath blotted out this worde. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, i, Persons, hauinge anie bibles .. with anie suche annotacions or preambles shall .. cutte out or blotte the same, in such wise, as they cannot be perceiued nor red. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 202 My name be blotted from the booke of Life. 1709 STEELE & ADD. *Tatler* No. 75 ▸ 8 By Culture, as skilful Gardiners blot a Colour out of a Tulip that hurts its Beauty. *a* 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) I. 307 He submitted that work to my castigation; and I remember I blotted a great many lines. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 328, I took his brush and blotted out the bird.

absol. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 281 The last and greatest art, the art to blot.

5. *fig.* To efface, wipe out of existence, sight, or memory; to annihilate, destroy. (Usually with *out.*)

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 19 Vtterly to blot and deface it out of mennes remembrance. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* iii. 19 Repent yee therefore .. that your sins may be blotted

out. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 891 Not to blot out mankind. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 178 One, the tragedy of whose fate has blotted the remembrance of her sins. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* vii. (ed. 5) 113 As the Persian monarchy had been blotted out by Alexander.

b. To put out of sight, obscure, eclipse; also *fig.*

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 184 Like misty vapours when they blot the sky. 1718 ROWE *Lucan's Pharsalia* I. (R.) The moon .. Was blotted by the earth's approaching shade. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 270 No shades of superstition blot the day. 1862 WISE *New Forest*, Neither sea nor sky is seen—nothing but a dense haze blotting everything.

6. To dry with blotting-paper.

1854 W. COLLINS *Hide & Seek* I. 214 (HOPPE) Here Mr. Thorpe carefully blotted the first page of the letter.

Blotch (blɒtʃ). [A comparatively recent word, with no cognates outside Eng. App. an onomatopœic modification of BLOT, for which it is commonly used dialectally: the sound seems to express a broader spreading *blot*, of the nature of a *patch*. But in sense 1 there may have been association with the earlier BOTCH. The suggestion that it is a variant of BLATCH 'blacking', finds no support in the history of either word.]

1. An inflamed eruption, or discoloured patch, on the skin; a pustule, boil, or botch.

1604 [see BLOTCHED]. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 72 In its road it leaves its character of Spots, Stains, Blotches, Buboes, Ulcers, &c. in..the skin. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 16 ¶ 2 Healing those Blotches and Tumours which break out in the Body. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* Pref. 34 The Diseases of Infancy are generally Scabs, Blotches and Blains over the Face, etc. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. XV. 293 Dark blotches appear on the skin.

fig. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 199 Which showed that they regarded Gentiles as worthless, and even Proselytes as little better than a blotch on the health of Israel.

b. *spec.* A disease in dogs.

1824 *Annals Sporting* VI. 265, I found his haunches exhibited appearances of a disease .. termed the 'blotch'.

2. A large irregular spot or blot of ink, colour, etc.; a dab or patch.

1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 396 To brush off the soil .. and not suffer it to gather in pitchy blotches upon the surface. 1807 SIR R. WILSON in *Life* II. vii. 83 The snow fell in large blotches. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* x. 201 Its leaves are covered with brown unsightly blotches. 1873 MOGGRIDGE *Ants & Spiders* II. 76 Four blotches of paler colour.

b. *fig.* = BLOT 2.

1860 HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* (1879) II. xii. 122 Ignoring all moral blotches.

c. *transf.* A rude clumsy daub.

1860 SMILES *Self-help* iv. 71 The artist .. attempting to produce a brilliant effect at a dash, will only produce a blotch.

d. A shapeless object.

1872 BROWNING *Fifine* lxxix. 17 Catch the puniest .. And, as you nip the blotch 'twixt thumb and fingernail, etc.

3. = BLOT (of ink). (North of Eng. and Scotl.)

1863 ATKINSON *Provinc. Danby, Blotch*, a blot, in a copy-book, or on a clean piece of paper. *Blotch paper*, blotting paper. [Cf. BLOTCHING, BLOTCHY.]

Blotch (blɒtʃ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To mark or cover with blotches.

1604 [see BLOTCHED]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Earth* V. 79 The tail is..irregularly barred and blotched with an obscure ash colour. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXII. (1856) 281 A great plain, blotched by dark, jagged shadows. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* VI. 75 Its walls were blotched with lichen.

2. = BLOT *v.*[1] (Common in Scotl. and north of Eng., as 'He has blotched two pages of his book.') Cf. BLOTCHING, BLOTCHY.

Blotched (blɒtʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.] Marked, discoloured, or covered with blotches.

1604 DRAYTON *Moses* II. 328 To giue their bloch'd and blister'd bodies ease. 1785 BURNS *Ep. J. M'Math* xii, Tho' blotch't and foul wi' mony a stain. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 252 *Pulmonaria officinalis*, Leaves .. always blotched with pale green.

Blo·tching, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of marking with blotches; discolouring.

1767 *Specif. T. Long's Patent* No. 869 A machine for the blotching, printing .. colours on .. calicoes, etc. 1872 DANA *Corals* II. 137 A blotching of the rock with various shades of pink and purple.

b. *concr.* Botch, disfigurement, smudging.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. xx. i. 6 Read him with a Map; and divine for yourself what the real names are, out of the inhuman blotchings made of them.

Blo·tching, *ppl. a.* That makes blotches.

1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 32 Owing to the spread of a shallow, blotching, blundering, infectious 'information' everywhere, and to the teaching of catechisms and phrases at schools.

Blotchy (blɒtʃi), *a.* [f. BLOTCH *sb.* + -Y[1].] Characterized by blotches or blotching.

1824-9 LANDOR *Wks.* (1853) II. 107 Slim, straddling, blotchy writers. 1860 *All Y. Round* 545 The vaults themselves have..got blotchy and bepimpled.

† **Blote, blot.** *Obs.* [? Connected with *blow* in *blow-fly, fly-blown*. (The sense can hardly be explained from OE. *blát* 'livid, pale', to which the form answers.)]

The egg or larva of flies and other insects.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 44 The Kings [i. e. queen-bees] do at certain seasons cast forth worms in multitudes as flies their flye blotes. *Ibid.* 48 As the blotes of the flyes are nourished by the flesh wherein they are blown. *Ibid.* II. 314 If the Bees be few, [Moths] will breed their blots in their combes.

Blote, obs. form of BLOAT, BLOT.

† **Bloten, blotne,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. ON. *blotna* to become soft or moist: see BLOAT.] *trans.* To soften or moisten; to anoint.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 17 Scho wiped his feet wit her hare .. And blotned thaim wit smersles suete.

Blother, obs. form of BLUTHER.

Blotless (blɒ·tlĕs), *a.* [f. BLOT *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without blot or stain; pure, immaculate.

?*a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* I. (1843) 202 Cleaner than ever was any one, Blottles of blude and bone. 1664 *Floddon F.* v. 45 Knowing his blotless blood unblam'd. 1885 *Manch. Guard.* 28 Aug. 5 Clean and blotless pages.

Blotted (blɒ·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. BLOT *v.* + -ED.] Spotted or stained with ink, etc.; blurred.

1499 *Promp. Parv.* 41 Blottyd, *oblitteratus*. 1597 THYNNE *Names & Armis* in *Animadv.* (1865) Introd. 100 And for..the blotted and rude wrytinge, I craue your Lordship also to passe yt ouer. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 169 ¶ 11 The blotted manuscripts of Milton now remaining. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 201 Gorgeous Nature's pictured show Is now a blotted book.

b. *fig.* Soiled, tarnished, stained.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. I. 20 Now therefore Ladie .. see the saluing of your blotted name. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. Ind.* II. IV. IX. 304 Consideration of his services, blotted by offences, yet splendid and great.

Blotter (blɒ·təɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].]

1. One who, or that which, blots.

a. A scribbler, a sorry writer; b. One who stains or defiles; c. *Blotter out*: a quencher, extinguisher, annihilator.

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* XV, These blotters of paper. *a* 1631 HARSNET *Serm.* in *Stuart's Serm.* (1656) 131 (L.) Thou tookest the blotting of Thine image in Paradise as a blemish to Thyself; and Thou saidst to the blotter, Because thou hast done it, on thy belly shalt thou creep. 1827 HOOD *Hero & L.* lxxxiv, Blank Oblivion—Blotter-out of light.

2. A thing used for drying wet ink-marks, as a piece of blotting-paper or a blotting-pad.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Borrador*, a blotter, a blotting paper. 1859 R. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 78 Paper—soft and soppy by the loss of glazing—acts as a blotter. 1884 *Boston Lit. World* 19 Apr. 132/2 His pen spluttered..and he used no blotter.

3. 'A term applied in counting-houses to a waste-book' (Craig 1847); also to a rough copy of a letter.

Blotter, obs. form of BLATTER *v.*

Blottesque (blɒtĕ·sk), *a.* [f. BLOT *v.* + -ESQUE, after *grotesque, picturesque*, etc.] Of painting: Characterized by blotted touches heavily laid on. *fig.* of descriptive writing. (It belongs to the 'phraseology' of Art-Criticism.)

1880 *Daily News* 3 Jan. 2/2 The Landscape .. is powerful in the unaffected blottesque manner. 1885 *Spectator* 24 Jan. 119/1 The fashionable blottesque school, wherewith modern painters smear their way to 'emolument and oblivion.' 1886 *Athenæum* 19 June 808/3 The manner of relation [of the novel] might not inaptly be described as blottesque.

b. quasi-*sb.* A roughly-executed picture, a daub.

1882 F. G. FLEAY in *Jrnl. Educ.* May 146 To produce showy blottesques for framing in drawing-rooms.

Hence **Blotte·squely** *adv.*, with blottesque effect.

1886 RUSKIN in *Pall Mall G.* 19 Jan. 2/1 Putting my pen lightly through the needless, and blottesquely through the rubbish.

Blotting (blɒ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BLOT *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb BLOT; *concr.* a blot, smear, obliteration.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 41 Blottynge, *oblitteracio*. 1542 3 *Act* 34-35 *Hen. VIII*, i, The blotting or cutting out of anie quotacion. 1656 *Artif. Handsomeness* (1662) 47 The most accurate pencils were but blottings which presumed to mend Zeuxis or Apelles works. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 350 Blottings, interlineations, and corrections. 1842 BROWNING *Waring* III, There were certain jottings, Stray-leaves, fragments, blurrs and blottings.

2. *Blotting out*: obliteration of writing, etc.; also, effacement, destruction, annihilation.

1808 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 159/2 [No] one of his conquered countries the blotting out of which would be as beneficial to him. 1861 MILL *Repr. Govt.* 137 The virtual blotting out of the minority is no necessary or natural consequence of freedom. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Brain* 306 A blotting out of impressions.

3. *Comb.*, as **blotting-book**, a book consisting of leaves of blotting-paper for drying the ink of letters and the like; also, a rough note-book in which entries of transactions are made as they occur, a waste-book; **blotting-case**, a case or cover enclosing blotting-paper; **blotting-pad**, a pad consisting of a number of sheets of blotting-paper joined at the edges, used for the same purpose as a *blotting-book*. Also BLOTTING-PAPER.

1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* (1861) 21 She signed these lines with her name,—pressed them hurriedly over the blotting-pad.

Blo·tting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That blots or smears.

1828 LAMB *Corr.* CCXVIII. 522 The blotting pen.

Hence **Blo·ttingly** *adv.*

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 248 That pen, which now writes blottingly.

Blo·tting-pa·per. A bibulous paper made without size, used to absorb superfluous ink.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 80 b, Blottynge papyr serueth to drye weete wryttynge lest there be made blottis or blurris. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 29 Each to haue a blotting paper to keep their books from soyling, or marring vnder their hands. 1755 MAUDUIT in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 207 It is less bibulous than the common blotting paper.

Blotty (blɒ·ti), *a.* [f. BLOT *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] Disfigured with blots; dauby.

1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 125/2 [Those pictures] blotty and hasty as they all are.

Bloubred, obs. form of BLUBBERED.

Blou(e, obs. form of BLOW, BLUE.

Blough, variant of BLUFF *a.*

† **Blought,** *a. Obs.*—[o] [Deriv. and meaning uncertain: see quot. Cf. BLOAT *a.*[2]] ? Swollen, plump.

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Glas, Bled glas*, blought wheat. 1632 SHERWOOD s. v. *Wheat*, Blought wheate, *bledglas, touzelle, tozelle*. [1611 COTGR., *Touzelle*, fine wheat, white winter wheat; a head of smooth wheat, which hath an vpright stalke, and a very white graine.]

† **Blou·ghty,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [var. of prec.] Swollen, bulky.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clerg.* I. § 2 One dash of a penne might thus iustly answer the most part of his bloughtie volume.

Bloume, obs. form of BLOOM.

Blounchet, obs. form of BLANCHED.

Bloure, var. of BLURE *Obs.* blister.

Blouse (blauz). [a. mod.F. *blouse* (pron. blœz') of obscure etymology: see Littré and Scheler.]

1. A light loose upper garment of linen or cotton, resembling a shirt or smock-frock; properly applied (as an alien term) to the well-known blue blouse of the French workman, but in England sometimes used loosely to designate more or less similar garments.

[1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 89 A garment called *bliaut* or *blians*, which appears to have been only another name for the surcoat or super-tunic..In this *blians* we may discover the modern French *blouse*, a tunic or smock-frock.] 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sketch Bk.* (1872) 6 Another has a shooting dress, a third has a blouse. 1875 J. CURTIS *Hist. Eng.* 153 The lower classes wore a blouse or kind of small frock, made of canvas or fustian. 1879 KINGSTON *Australian Abr.* ii. 11 A blue blouse, tied with a sash around the waist.

2. *transf.* A French workman.

1865 G. BERKELEY *Life* II. 281 No wealth of gold would tempt a blouse to risk a charge from an old hoar at such close quarters. 1872 LYTTON *Parisians* XI. xi. (1878) II. 223 De Mauléon came on a group of blouses.

3. *Comb.*, as *blouse-like* adj., *blouse panier*.

1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* 107 The body armour is .. a long, narrow, blouse-like garment. 1883 *Myra's Jrnl.* Aug., Narrow box-pleated blouse paniers.

Blouse, Blousy, variants of BLOWZE, BLOWZY.

Bloused (blauzd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Wearing a blouse, dressed in a blouse.

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* XXXIII. (D.) There was a bloused and bearded Frenchman or two. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 54. 79, I have seen baby London short-coated, and frocked, and breeched, and jacketed, and bloused.

Blout (blaut), *sb. Sc.* [App. onomatopœic: cf. *blow, blast, blash*, etc.]

1. The sudden breaking of a storm; a sudden downpour of rain, hail, etc., accompanied by wind.

1786 *Harvest Rig* in Chambers *Hum. Sc. Poems* (1862) 52 For 'tis a blout will soon be laid, And we may hap us in our plaid, Till it blaws ower. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 63 (JAM.) Vernal win's, wi' bitter blout, Out owre our chimlas blaw.

2. Cf. *gouts* (of blood).

1827 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 338 Wringing her hauns as if washin them in the cleansin dews frae the blouts o' blood.

† **Blout,** *a. Sc. Obs.* Also **blowt.** [Cf. Du. *bloot* naked, bare, ON. *blaut-r* soft, wet. The ON. accounts best for the form, but the Du. agrees in sense.] Naked, bare, desolate.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 65 Woddis, forestis, wyth nakyt bewis blout, Stud strypyt of thair weyd in every hout. *Ibid.* XI. xvii. 8 The baneris left all blowt and desolait. *Ibid.* XIII. vi. 227 Planys..blowt of bestis; and of treis bayr.

Blout(e, obs. form of BLOAT.

Blou·ter. *Sc.* [f. BLOUT *sb.*] A blast of wind.

1804 TARRAS *Poems* 129 (JAM.) An' blew a maikless blouter.

Blouth, *sb.* [? Cf. BLOWTH.]

1643 LIGHTFOOT *Gleanings* (1648) 10 He had hazzarded their lives .. both of them [mother and new-born child] being in their blouth and blood.

Blouze, obs. form of BLOWZE.

Blow (blō[u]), *v.*[1] Pa. t. **blew.** Pa. pple. **blown** (also in sense 29 **blowed**). Forms: 1 *blâwan*, 2-3 **blawen,** (2 **blauwen**), **blouwen,** 3 **bloawen,** 5 **blowen, blowyn,** 3-7 **blowe,** 5- **blow**; (*north.*) 3-4 **blau,** 4-6 **blawe,** 3- **blaw.** *Pa. t.* 1 **bleów, blêw,** 2-3 **bleu,** 4 **blwe, blee3, ble3,** 3-5 **blu,** 5 **blue,** 4-6 **blewe,** 4- **blew.** Also 4 **blowide,** 7 **blowd, blowede,** 6- **blowed.** *Pa. pple.* 1 **blâwen, blouen,** 4-7 **blowen,** 6-7 **blowne,** 7- **blown**; also 4 **y-blowe, blowun, blowe,** 4-6 **i-blowe,** 7 **bloun**; *north.* 3 **blaun,** 4 **blawun,** 4-5 **blawen,** 6 **blawne, blawin, blauen, blaw,** 6- **blawn.** Also 6- **blowed.** [OE. *blâwan*, pa. t. *bléow*, pple. *blâwen*, elsewhere as a strong vb. only in OHG. *blâ(h)an* (pa. pple. *blâhan, blân*):—Goth. type **blaian*, **baiblô*, OTeut. ?**blêjan*,

cogn. w. L. *flā-re* to blow. (In OHG. this, like other verbs with *ai* in Gothic, passed into the weak conj. *blâen, blâhen, blâjen, blâwen, blân*, MHG. *blæjen, blæwen, blæn*, Ger. *blähen.*) In OE. only in a few senses: see 1, 2, 14; but an immense development of sense and constructions has taken place in middle and modern Eng., and in later times distinct senses have influenced each other, or run together, in a manner difficult to exhibit in a linear series.]

I. *properly.* To produce a current of air; to set in motion with a current of air.

* *intransitively.*

1. *intr.* The proper verb naming the motion or action of the wind, or of an aerial current. Sometimes with subject *it*, as 'it blows hard', and often with complement, as 'it blew a gale, a hurricane'. *To blow great guns*: to blow a violent gale. *To blow up*: to rise, increase in force of blowing.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xii. 55 Þonne ge geseoð suðan blawan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 167 Lutel he hit scaweð .. hu biter wind þer blaweð. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 124 Ȝif a wind bloweð a lutel touward us. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 532 Wynd þat blaws o toft. 1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xliii. 22 The cold northerne wind blee3 [1388 blew]. 1530 Palsgr. 130 *Il vente*, it bloweth. 1580 Baret *Alv.* B 829, I turne sayle that way as the winde bloweth. 1653 Walton *Angler* 208 Heark how it rains and blows. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 549 All the Weste Allies of stormy Boreas blow. 1785 Burns *Cotter's Sat. Nt.* ii, November chill blaws loud wi' angry sugh. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 313 It blowed very hard, especially on the night of lighting. 1802 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 166 Straws and feathers .. show which way the wind blows. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* x, The gale had blown up again. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 14 It soon began to blow great guns.

2. To send from the mouth a current of air (stronger than that produced by ordinary breathing); to produce a current of air in any way, *e.g.* said of bellows. (Cf. sense 7.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xx. 22 Þa bleow he on hi and cwæð to him under-foð haline gast. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12540 He..hent his hand and bleu þar-in. 1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxi. 31 In fier of my wodnes Y shal blowe in thee. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 263 b, She waueth with her wynges and so bloweth, that by her mouynge she engendreth an hete in them. 1572 Gascoigne *Wks.* (1587) I My lights and lungs like bellows blow. *a* 1620 J. Dyke *Sel. Serm.* (1640) 63 When the word is preached, then the Bellowes blowes to kindle the fire. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 176 Serrous or jarring motion like that which happeneth while we blow on the teeth of a combe through paper. 1715 Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* 42, I blowed upon the Thermometer. *a* 1856 Longf. *Vill. Blacksmith* 14 You can hear his bellows blow.

b. *To blow hot and cold*: (*fig.*) to be or to do one thing at one time, another at another; to be inconsistent or vacillating. (In reference to one of Æsop's Fables.)

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 176 One which out of one mouth, doeth blowe both hoat and colde. 1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 113. 95 These men can blow hot and cold out of the same mouth to serve severall purposes. 1690 W. Walker *Idiom. Anglo-Lat.* 61 With the same breath to blow hot and cold. [1694 R. Lestrange *Fables* (J.) Says the satyr, 'If you have gotten a trick of blowing hot and cold out of the same mouth, I've e'en done with ye.] 1866 Motley *Dutch Rep.* v. v. 750 Being constantly ordered 'to blow hot and cold with the same breath.'

†**3.** To make a blowing sound; to hiss, whistle.

1340 *Ayenb.* 32 Þe childe þet ne dar guo his way vor þe guos þet blaup. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* 64 Alle wrothe wex that sqwyne, Blu, and brayd vppe his bryne. 1535 Coverdale *Zech.* x. 8, I wil blowe [1611 hisse] for them & gather them together.

4. To breathe hard, pant, puff. *To blow out*; to be winded. (Cf. sense 8.)

c 1440 *Erle Tolous* 442 in Ritson *Met. Rom.* III. 111 The thrydd fledd, and blewe owt faste, The erle ovyrtoke hym at the laste. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. xii. 234 At sic debait that bayth thai pant and blaw. 1530 Palsgr. 458/2 He bloweth lyke a horse that came newe from galoppyng. 1608 Armin *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 23 They puft and they blowede, they ran as swifte as a pudding would creepe. 1718 Pope *Iliad* II. 465 Each spent courser at the chariot blow. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* v. 20 The huge bush-bearded Barons heaved and blew.

b. To breathe; to take breath. *dial. To blow short*: (of a horse) to be broken-winded.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 142 Nowe gois a-bakke both, and late þe boy blowe. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 84 Pursy is a disease in an horses bodye, and maketh hym to blowe shorte. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 36 They gave him such straynes as made him blow short ever since. 1786 Burns *To Auld Mare* Thou never lap, and sten't an' breastit, Then stood to blaw. 1860 Holland *Miss Gilbert* ii. 29 I'll sit here and blow, till he comes around.

5. Of whales, etc: To eject water and air from the 'blow-holes', before taking in fresh air; to spout.

1725 Dudley in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 261 Once in a Quarter of an Hour..they are observed to rise and blow, spouting out Water and Wind, and to draw in fresh Air. 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 128 Many porpoises blowing near us. 1851 H. Melville *Whale* xlvii. 239 The Sperm Whale blows as a clock ticks.

6. To utter loud or noisy breath, to bluster: a. To boast, brag (chiefly *dial.*); b. To fume, storm, speak angrily (chiefly *colloq.*)

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 97 Bloning veynly wiþ fleschli wit. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxiii, I, Kay, that thou knawes, That owte of tyme bostus and blawus. 1519 *Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 41 Why, man, what aileth thee so to blow? 1789 Burns *Tam Glen* iii, He brags and he blaws o' his siller. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* x. (1876) 270 He has been blowing and storming about this drum. 1873 Trollope *Australia* xxv, In the colonies..when a gentleman sounds his own trumpet he 'blows.' 1878 *Cornh. Mag.* June 680 'My sister ain't the best,' the child declared, 'she's always blowing at me.'

¶ *dial.* To smoke a pipe: see 9 b.

** *causal uses of the preceding.*

7. Beside the expressions *to blow with bellows*, and *the bellows blow* (see 2), one is said *to blow the bellows*, i. e. to work them so as to make them blow.

c 1440 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 85 Scho blew þe belise ferly fast. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxxvi. xxiii, Afrycus Auster made surreccion, Blowyng his bellowes by great occasion. 1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 81 Many which lacke armes may worke with their feete, to blowe smithes bellowes. 1880 Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 577 The four bellows are blown in a manner which we here meet with for the first time.

†b. fig. *To blow the bellows*: to stir up passion, strife, etc. *Obs.* (Cf. *to blow the coals*, 17 b.)

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* II. iii. 9 He cast for to .. blow the bellowes to his swelling vanity. *a* 1657 Sir J. Balfour *Ann. Scotl.* (1825) II. 263 The bischopes bloning the bellowes, and still craying fyre and suord.

8. (causal of 4.) To cause to pant, to put out of breath: usually of horses.

1651 Davenant *Gondibert* II. xliii, From thence, well blown, he [i. e. Stag] comes to the Relay. 1760 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 24/1 They came up five miles on a full trot without being blown. 1771 P. Parsons *Newmarket* I. 108 How much water, given to a horse before he starts, will blow him. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xii, Move steadily, and do not let the men blow the horses. 1859 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 306/1 The Russians .. were .. pretty well blown in the pursuit.

*** *trans.* (with *the air, breath*, etc., as obj.)

9. *trans.* To breathe out, emit, produce (a current of air, breath, etc.) with the mouth; to give forth by breathing; also to force or cause to pass (a current of air) *through, into, upon*, by other means. Also *fig.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Þan deþliche atter 'þet þe alde deouel bleu on adam. *Ibid.* 99 [Crist ableow þana halȝa gast ofer þa apostlas]. *c* 1375 Wyclif *Antecrist* (Todd) 148 Þei blowen on hem a stynkand breþe. 1382 — *Wisd.* xv. 11 That ble3 [1388 blowide] in to hym a lifli spirit. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxxvi. iii, A fende..Blowyng out fyre. 1591 Spenser *Bellay's Ruines Rome* xxvi, Where colde Boreas blowes his bitter stormes. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* vi. i. ii, Good thoughts are blown into a man by God. 1784 J. Adams *Diary* Wks. 1851 III. 388 If inflammable air were blown through the pipe. 1842 Longf. *Wreck Hesp.* 19 He blew a whiff from his pipe. 1866 Huxley *Phys.* iv. (1869) 96 If a pipe be now fitted into the bronchus, and air blown through it.

b. To smoke (tobacco); also *intr.* (*dial.*) But *to blow a cloud* is a common figurative expression for to smoke a pipe.

1808 in Jamieson, To blaw Tobacco; to blaw. *c* 1855 Hawthorne *Mother Rigby's Pipe* i, Smoke, puff, blow thy cloud.

10. *To blow off*: (*trans.*) to allow (steam or the like) to escape forcibly with a blowing noise; also *fig.* to get rid of (superfluous energy, emotion, etc.) in a noisy way; *intr.* (for *refl.*) of steam, gas, etc.: to escape forcibly.

1837 Marryat *Dog-Fiend* xi, The widow .. sat .. fuming and blowing off her steam. 1865 Jevons *Coal Quest.* (ed. 2) 65 Carburetted gas..is liable to blow off and endanger the lives of hundreds of persons. 1884 *Chr. Commonw.* 24 Jan. 348/1 Blowing off their superfluous energy in singing and shouting.

†**11.** To utter: also with *out*. Most frequently in a bad sense: To utter boastfully, angrily, etc. *To blow into one's ear*: to whisper privily. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 122 The gret bost that it [pryde] blawis. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Three Tracts* i. 69 Censuris þat þe fend bloweþ (as ben suspendis and interdicyngis). *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5421 Þan wax þe Amyral glad..& gan to blowe bost. *c* 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xlii, Blowynge psalmes & louynges to Jhesu. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 That samyn sound as thay beystis hed blauen. *a* 1563 Becon *New Catech.* Wks. (1844) 344 He blowed out many furious and unseemly words. 1642 T. Taylor *God's Judgem.* I. I. xii. 35 Threats were blowne out on every side against the Faithful. 1652 Cotterell *Cassandra* (1676) IV. 61 These things which malitious Roxana blew into Statira's ears.

**** *trans. To drive or transport by blowing.*

12. *trans.* To drive or carry (things) by means of a current of air; also *fig.* Const. *simply*, or with preps. or adverbs of direction, as *away, down, from, off, to*, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22922 Þof his bodi al war brint, And blaun ouer al þe puder tint. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 5630 The wynde you may theder blawen, In lesse than in twenty dawen. 1382 Wyclif *Mal.* I. 13 3e han blowe it awey. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1982 [Þai] were blonen to þe brode se in a bir swithe. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccles. Hist.* (1619) 174 The heate of persecution was blowne against vs. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 84 Looke, as I blow this Feather from my Face, And as the Ayre blowes it to me againe. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, v. iii. 90 *Fal.* What winde blew you hither, Pistoll? *Pist.* Not the ill winde which blowes none to good. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 217 Winnow'd Chaff by Western Winds is blown. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 269 ¶ 7 The Wind..blew down the End of one of his Barns. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 38 What children call 'blowing a kiss.' 1870 F. Wilson *Ch. Lindisf.* 68 The roof was blown off.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be driven or carried by the wind; to move before the wind. Same const.

1842 Tennyson *Goose* 51 Her cap blew off, her gown blew up. 1842 — *Day-Dream* 141 The hedge broke in, the banner blew.

c. *To blow over* (formerly in perf. *to be blown over*): (of storms or storm-clouds) to pass over a place without descending upon it; to pass away, come to an end; also *fig.* of misfortune, danger, etc. Also *To blow off* in same sense.

1617 J. Fosbroke *Englands Warn.* (1633) 25 When the storm is blown over, they return to their old bias again. 1641 Smectymnuus *Vind. Answ.* § 13. 131 This cloud will soone blow over. 1692 South 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 564 Do they think that .. this dreadfull Sentence [shall] blow off without Execution? 1794 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 399 The affair is blown over. 1850 Alison *Hist. Europe* VIII. liv. § 18 The danger had blown over.

13. *trans.* (*fig.*) To proclaim, publish, blaze, spread *abroad, about*, (*out* obs.), etc.

c 1205 Lay. 27021 Þæ king of Peytouwe, har[d] mon iblowen. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 1139 And her fames wide yblowe. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* (ad fin.) Direction 129 Thy fame is blaw, thy prowes and renoun Dyvulgat ar. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, xxi, They shal not openly blow it abrode. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 429 These news..being blown out of the campe into the citie. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* II. xi. 199 As soon as Richard's return is blown abroad. 1859 Tennyson *Guinevere* 151 A rumour wildly blown about.

II. To act upon an object, by blowing air into, upon, or at it.

* *To blow a musical instrument.*

14. *trans.* To make (a wind-instrument) sound. (Formerly also with *up, out.*) *To blow one's own trumpet*: (*fig.*) to sound one's own praises, to brag. b. To sound (a note or blast) *on* or *with* an instrument. c. To sound the signal of (an alarm, advance, retreat, etc.) *on* an instrument. d. Predicated of the instrument.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 2 Ne blawe man byman beforan þe. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 115 Þe bemene drem þe þe engles hlewen. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 774 Whan a pipe is blowen sharpe The aire ys twyst with violence. *c* 1450 Lydg. *Mer. Missæ* 171 Pryd gothe beforen And schame comythe aftyr, and blawythe horne. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xlvi. 139 They .. blew vp their trompettes for to gyue a sharpe sawte. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Macc.* iii. 54 They blewe out the trompettes. 1611 Bible *Psalm* lxxxi. 3 Blow vp the trumpet in the new Moone. *Ibid. Hosea* v. 8 Blow yee the cornet in Gibeah. 1842 Tennyson *Pal. of Art* 63 The belted hunter blew His wreathed bugle-horn.

b. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 1141 Blwe bygly in bugler þre bare mote. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E v b, Iij. motis shall ye blaw booth lowde and shill. *c* 1600 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) II. ix. 60 Let me have my beugle horn, And blow but blasts three. 1793 Burns *Soldier's Ret.* i, When wild war's deadly blast was blawn. 1843 Caroline Fox *Jrnls.* II. 12 Though he has blown so loud a blast.

c. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* I. xlviii, Þe tokening when þai blewe. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arthure* v. 10 The king blue a rechase. 1552 Huloet, Blowe the Retreate in battayle. 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) Pref. 5 The Deuill..bloweth the onset. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) I. 112 Then king Arthur blew the prize, and dight the hart there. 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 398 Wee must goe blow the Seeke, and cast about againe. *a* 1641 — *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 385 He tels they were Grecians born..where, when, upon what termes, you must, if you will, goe blow the seek. 1805 Southey *Madoc in Azt.* xviii, Ye blow the fall too soon!

d. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. ii. 43 Let the generall Trumpet blow his blast. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 540 Sonorous mettal blowing Martial sounds. 1761 Beattie *Ode to Peace* ii. 3 The hoarse alarms Her trump terrific blows.

15. *intr.* a. Of a wind-instrument: To give forth a sound by being blown. Also with *up* (obs.).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 210 Þe englene bemen..þet schulen..biuoren þe grureful dome grisliche bloawen. *a* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4677 Þe beme þat blaw sal on domsday. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1092 The kyng .. herde a bewgulle blowe! 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 181 All the trumpettis blawand vp in tune. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 256 Trumpet, blow loud, Send thy Brasse voyce through all these lazie Tents. 1647 Fanshawe *Pastor Fido* (1676) 52 But list a little, doth not a Horn blow? 1875 O. W. Holmes *Old Camb.* Poems (1884) 306 Our trumpets needs must blow.

b. Of the blower: To sound a blast.

c 1205 Lay. 8054 Þe king lette blawen & bonnien his ferden. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 484 Quhen he hard sa blaw and cry. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1308 Þe kyng..henttes his horne and hastily blawes. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* 410 At the houre of ix. theyr mynstrels blewe vp on highe. 1530 Palsgr. 459/1 He bloweth in a trompet. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. (Arb.) 29 There is an excellent skill in blowing for the terriers. 1611 Bible *Judg.* vii. 18, I blow with a trumpet. *a* 1882 Longf. *M. Angelo*, Blow, ye bright angels, on your golden trumpets.

c. Of the blast or note: To sound.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. i. 5 When the blast of Warre blowes in our eares. 1852 Tennyson *Ode Wellington* iii, Let the mournful martial music blow.

** *To blow a fire, and the like.*

16. *trans.* To direct a current of air against (anything) so as to cool, warm, or dry it. Sometimes with complemental words expressing the effect of the action, as *to blow* (something) *dry.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xv. cxxxviii. (1495) 539 Stones ben dygged and ben strongly blowen wyth fyre and torne to brasse and metall. 1566 Drant *Horace Sat.* ix. E iij, All the reaste might blow their nayles. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 52 To fan and blow them dry again she seeks. *a* 1659 Cleveland *News fr. Newcastle* 120 And in embroidered Buck-skins blows his Nails. 1841 Marryat *Poacher* xxiv. The winter was cold..and he blew his fingers. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxii, Blasts that blow the poplar white.

17. *esp.* To direct a current of air into (a fire), in order to make it burn more brightly. Also with *up*.

a 1300 *Havelok* 913 Y wile..The fir blowe, an ful wele maken. 1530 Palsgr. 458/2 Where be the bellowes, I praye the, blowe the fyre. 1611 Bible *Isa.* liv. 16 The smith that bloweth the coales in the fire. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* iv. xiii. 391 Yet were..the sparkes of that fire so blowne up, as dazled the eyes. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 7 The Phrase Smiths use..is, Blow up the Fire, or sometimes, Blow up the Coals. 1781 Hayley *Tri. Temper* i. 374 Chemic fires, that patient labour blows. 1830 tr. *Aristophanes' Acharn.* 29 The sparks, blowed with a favourable puff of the bellows, leap aloft.

b. fig. *To blow the coals* or *the fire*: to stir up or promote strife; to fan the flame of discord.

1581 *Let.* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 41 After every effort to 'blow the coals,' as he [Bowes] expressed it. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* II. vii. 309 The Chancellor..had also help'd to blow the fire. 1725 Ramsay *Gent. Sheph.* iv. i, To thole An ethercap like him to blaw the coal.

c. *To blow out*: (*a.*) *trans.* to extinguish (a flame) by a current of air; (*b.*) *intr.* to be extinguished by a current of air.

1377 Langl. *P. Plow.* B. xvii. 212 As þow seest some tyme sodeynliche a torche, The blase þere-of yblowe out. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 136 Though little fire growes great with little winde, yet extreme gusts will blow out fire. 1617 P. Bayne in Spurgeon *Treas. David* Ps. cxix. 29 As candles new bloun out are soon bloun in again. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 353 A Candle..inclos'd in a Lanthorn..is in less danger to be blown out. 1839 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* viii, Squeers..opened the shutters and blew the candle out. 1842 Tennyson *Goose* 49 The glass blew in, the fire blew out.

†**18.** *fig.* To excite, inflame, arouse, fan (feeling, passion, discord, etc.; *rarely*, a person *to* some feeling or action). Usually with *up*. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 256 3if þe ueond bloweð bitweonen ou eni wreððe. 1654 G. Goddard in Burton *Diary* (1828) I. 93 These two interests..being constantly blown up by the enemies beyond the seas. 1677 Yarranton *Engl. Improv.* To Rdr., They..blow up a War betwixt England and Holland. 1720 Ozell *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. II. 118 Finding the People were blown up again to their former Animosity. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. vi. 127 Some trifling accident blew up their discontent into a furious mutiny.

19. In *Metallurgy*. *To blow in*: (*trans.*) to put a blast furnace in operation. *To blow out*: to put a blast furnace out of blast, by ceasing to charge it with fresh materials, and by continuing the blast, until all the contents have been smelted. Also said *intr.* of the furnace.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 26 Oct., It was a question..of allowing half the furnaces in the district to blow out. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 1 May 565, 127 new furnaces have now been blown in. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 188/2 A few workmen only were kept on until the furnaces could be blown out.

†**20.** *trans.* To cast (of molten metal). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6503 A goldin calf þar-of þai blu. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 61/3 They haue made to them a Calf blowen and haue worshyped it.

*** *To clear* (*a pipe, etc.*) *by blowing.*

21. *trans.* To clear from mucus or other adherent matter by sending a current of air through; as, *to blow the nose, to blow eggs, gas* or *water pipes.*

c 1532 Dewes in Palsgr. 906 To blowe the nose, *le mouchèr.* *a* 1613 Overbury *Char.* Wks. (1856) 129 He hath learnt to cough and spit, and blow his nose. 1795 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Pindar.* Wks. 1812 IV. 209 He blows his mean pug-nose. 1828 W. Sewell *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 80 Socrates..had done what he rarely did, washed, put on a pair of shoes, and blown his nose. 1880 Wood in *Boy's Own Paper* 24 Apr., Do not worry yourself about blowing the eggs at the time. *Mod.* The plumber will try whether the obstruction can be removed by blowing the pipe.

**** *To inflate by blowing.*

22. *trans.* To swell (*up* or *out*) by sending a current of air into; to inflate, puff up.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 26 Þe skyn þou opon..blaw hym with penne; Þenne ryses þo skyn before. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1523 Hys body was al to-blaw. *c* 1550 Balfour *Practicks* 379 Challenge of Fleshouris..That they blaw the flesh, and cause it seme fat and fair. 1674 Ray *N. C. Wds.* 48 *Tharm*..guts prepared, cleansed and blown up for to receive puddings. 1770 A. Young *Tour N. Eng.* I. 65 Boys blowing bladders. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 38 Because a man has blown himself out like a bladder.

b. To form or shape by means of inflation, as *to blow bubbles, glass.* Const. *simply*, or *up, out.*

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D iiij, Not like to glasse mettal, to be blowne in..fashion of euerie mans breath. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* ii. 40 Glass bubles, such as are wont to be blown at the flame of a Lamp. 1869 Tyndall *Light* ii. (1873) 66 Spending his days in blowing soap-bubbles. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 659 The bulb of glass being put into the mould, and blown while very hot.

†**23.** *fig.* To inflate or puff *up* (a person) with pride or vanity. Also *absol. Obs.*

1388 Wyclif 1 *Cor.* iv. 19 The word of hem that ben blowun with pride. — viii. 1 Kunnynge blowith, charite edifieth. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 115 Charite..Ne blowen is with pride. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 147 Crœsus..he perceived to be blowen and puft up with pride. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxv. 135 When they blow one another with Orations. 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) II. 78 Blown vp with popularity. 1718 Hickes & Nelson *J. Kettlewell* III. § 110. 462 Never Capable of Blowing up his Mind with the least Vanity.

†b. *fig.* To inflate, enlarge, magnify; to make (a thing) appear greater or grander than it really is. Also, To invent a report of. Usually with *up*. *Obs.*

1536 Starkey *Let.* in *England* (1871) Life 37 Blowyng vp that authoryte wyth such arrogancy. 1666 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV. 198 That we at Court do blow up a design of invading us. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* Pref. 6, I had no apprehension..that the Business could have been blown to this Hight. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 39 ¶ 6 A vulgar [sentiment] that is blown up with all the sound and energy of expression.

***** *To explode by blowing.*

24. *trans.* To shatter, destroy, or otherwise act upon by means of explosion. Const. with various adverbs of direction, esp. *up*; also with such phrases as *to atoms*; in technical use often simply *to blow*, like 'to blast'.

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 76 They may..blow uppe the mines of their adversaries. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iv. 209, I will delve one yard below their mines And blow them at the moon. 1605 *Act* 3 *Jas. I*, iv, That more than barbarous and horrible attempt to have blowuen up with Gunpowder the Kinge Queene Prince Lordes and Commons. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Moneys Chas. & Jas.* (1851) 50 To Thomas Silver, Gunner, for a reward..in blowing up several buildings, and suppressing the late fire. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 80 ¶ 9 One of our Bombs fell into a Magazine..and blew it up. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 366 The small expence of blowing a few yards of rock. 1801 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 361 After blowing open the gates. *c* 1880 Grant *Hist. India* I. lxxv. 399/1 The breaching guns..were blown in the touch-hole.

b. *To blow any one's brains out*: to shoot him through the head (with fire-arms). Cf. Brain *sb.* 1 b.

1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xiv, If they attempt an escape, blow their brains out.

25. fig. *To blow up*: †a. to destroy, put an end to; to ruin. *Obs.*

1660 Sir H. Finch in Cobbett *Parl. Hist.* (1808) IV. 146 He could not think any thing more dangerous than the writing this Book..it blew up this parliament totally, and damned the Act of Oblivion. 1746 Chesterf. *Lett.* II. cciii. 270 A despatch with less than half these faults would blow you up for ever. 1791 J. Hampson *Mem. Wesley* I. 105 It was reported, that the college censors were going to blow up the Godly Club.

b. To scold, rail at. *colloq.*

1827 Lytton *Pelham* lv. (L.) Lord Gravelton..was blowing up the waiters. 1882a B. Ramsay *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* I. iii. 55 He began to blow me up for not having provided quarters for his men and horses.

26. *intr.* To undergo explosion; to go to pieces by explosion; to erupt. Usually with *up*. †b. *transf.* To give way, collapse.

1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2904/3 Two Magazines blew up. 1783 Page in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 13 The work..from the weight upon one part only, might have blown. 1863 Kingsley *Water-bab.* vi. 242 The mountain had blown up like a barrel of gunpowder.

c. *To blow out* (see quot.).

1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Blow-out*..a shot or blast is said to *blow out* when it goes off like a gun and does not shatter the rock.

III. Senses of doubtful position.

27. *trans.* To expose, betray, inform upon. (Formerly sometimes *blow up*.) Now *slang*. Cf. 30.

1575 *Appius & Virg.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 136 Was all well agreed? did nobody blow ye? 1702 Vanbrugh *False Fr.* iv. ii, So! she's here!..Now we are blown up! 1742 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 275 Thou deservest to be blown up, and to have thy Plot spoiled. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) II. 1035/1 So near was the great secret being blown. *c* 1805 Mar. Edgeworth *Wks.* (Rtldg.) I. 185 He was afraid that the mulatto woman should recollect either his face or voice, and should blow him. 1821 Lockhart *Valerius* I. xi. 202 The time is not yet come to blow his private doings. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xliii, I wasn't going to blow the gaff [=let out the secret].

b. *absol.* To tell tales, 'peach'. (See also 30.)

a 1859 L. Hunt *Country Lodging* in *Casquet Lit.* (1877) I. 42/1 D—n me, if I don't blow..I'll tell Tom Neville.

28. Said of flies and other insects: To deposit their eggs. [This sense is apparently connected with old notions of natural history. It has nothing to do with the notion of blowing or inflating meat.]

†a. *trans.* (with 'blotes' or eggs as obj.) *Obs.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 49 Worms..which are not bigger then such as flyes blow in rotten flesh. 1657 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 44 They [bees] then blow in it [a cell of the comb] a thiog less then, or as little as a flye-blote.

†b. *absol.* or *intr. Obs.*

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* IV. ii. 67 As Sommer Flyes..that quicken euen with blowing. 1657 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 44 The matter in which they [bees] blow or breed is something that they gather of the flowers. 1692 T. Wagstaffe *Vind. Chas. I*, xii. 83 It is the Nature of Flies to be ever buzzing, and blowing upon any thing that is raw. 1771 Gullet in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 350 This blows in the ear of the corn, and produces a worm.

c. *trans.* To deposit eggs on or in (a place); to fill with eggs. Cf. Fly-blown.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 409 These summer flies Haue blowne me full of maggot ostentation. 1610 — *Temp.* III. i. 63 To suffer The flesh-flie blow my mouth. 1650 B. *Discollim.* 50 When Eagles are deplum'd, the flyes will blow their breech.

†d. with *up. rare. Obs.*

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. viii. 172 No wonder if Worms quickly devoured him [Herod], whom those flesh-flies had blown up before. [A word-play on sense 23.]

29. Used in imprecations: To curse, 'confound', 'hang'. *vulgar.* (The pa. pple. is *blowed.*)

1835 Marryat *Olla Podr.*, If I do, blow me! 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., 'Isn't it rather risky?' I asked. 'Blow risks,' he answered. 1882 *Three in Norway* xxiv. 207 Retributive justice be blowed!

30. To blow upon (a person or thing) has been used in various senses (see a.); among others: To take the bloom off; to make stale or hackneyed; to bring into discredit, defame; also, to tell tales of, inform upon, expose (cf. 27). With indirect passive, *To be blown upon* (see b.). In this latter sense the simple *blow* also occurs *trans.* (see c.)

a. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* (1819) 47 A monge hem all before the dese He bloweth oute vppon the quene, To haue hys ryght. 1470-85 (ed. 1634) Malory *Arthur* (1816) II. 438 Then Sir Gawaine made many men to blow upon Sir Launcelot, and all at once they called him 'False recreant Knight!' 1808 Jamieson *Dict.* s.v. *Blaw*, To Blaw out on one, formally to denounce one as a rebel by three blasts of the king's horn at the market-cross of the head-borough of the shire; an old forensic phrase. 1876 J. Weiss *Wit, Hum. Shaks.* ii. 51 Why..does she not blow upon the doctor?

b. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. § 6 (1726) 277, I thank you for the good opinion you..have of my fancy of Trees: It is a maiden one, and not blown upon by any one yet. 1678 Norris *Misc.* (1699) 325, I wave these, and fix upon another account less Blown upon. 1679 Penn *Addr. Prot.* App. 246 A Man of Wisdom, Sobriety and Ability..if a Dissenter, must be blown upon for a Phanatick. 1708 Mrs. Centlivre *Busie Body* II. ii. (1749) 36 If I can but keep my Daughter from being blown upon 'till Signior Babinetto arrives. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 105 ¶ 5 He will..whisper an Intrigue that is not yet blown upon by common Fame. 1712 *Ibid.* No. 464 ¶ 1, I am wonderfully pleased when I meet with any Passage in an old Greek or Latin Author, that is not blown upon. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* x. ii, The reputation of her house, which was never blown upon before, was utterly destroyed. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* i. 7 If once blown upon, no one would employ them. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 48 The credit of the false witnesses had been blown upon. 1877 A. M. Sullivan *New Ireland* xxiii. 276 They had got word that the plot was 'blown upon' by some traitor.

c. 1864 Dk. Manchester *Crt. & Soc. Eliz. to Anne* I. 80 Puebla's character had been somewhat blown.

†**31.** *To blow a bowl* or *in a bowl*: to tipple, to be a habitual drunkard. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Blowbol's Test.* in Halliw. *Nugæ P.* 1 Many a throw Of good ale lolys that he had i-blowe. 1515 Barclay *Eglog.* i. (1570) A iv/3 To blowe in a bowle, and for to pill a platter.

☞ *Phrase-key. b* abroad, about 13; *b* away 12; *b* bellows 7; *b* brains out 24 b; *b* bowl 31; *b* bubbles 22 b; *b* coals 17; *b* down 12; *b* eggs 21; *b* fire 17; *b* flies' eggs 28; *b* from 12; *b* glass 22 b; *b* great guns 1; *b* hot and cold 2 b; *b* in furnace 19; *b* into 9; *b* into one's ear 11; *b* nose 21; *b* off 10, 12, 12 c; *b* out 4, 11, 13, 14, 17 c (=extinguish), 19 (furnace) 22 (=inflate), 26 c; *b* over 12 c; *b* short 4 b; *b* through 9; *b* to 12; *b* to atoms 24; *b* trumpet 14; *b* up 1, 14, 15, 18, 22-3 (=inflate), 24-6 (=explode), 25 b (=scold), 27, 28 d; *b* upon 9, 30.

Blow- in *combinations* as *blow-tube, blow-bowl, blow-coal*, etc.: see after Blow *sb.*[2]

Blow (blō*u*), *v.*[2] Pa. t. **blew** (blū, blī*ū*). Pa. pple. **blown** (blō*u*n). Forms: 1 **blówan**, 2-5 **blowen**, 3-7 **blowe**, 6- **blow**. *Pa. t.* 1 **blów**, 3 **bleou**, (**bloude**). *Pa. pple.* 1 (ge)**blówen**, (3-4 **blowe**), 6- **blown**. [OE. *blówan*, 3rd sing. *blǽwþ*, pa. t. *bléow*, pa. pple. *blówen*, represented in the other W.Ger. langs. by weak vbs., OS. *blôjan* (MDu. and Du. *blocien*), OHG. *bluojan* (MHG. *blüejen, blüen*, mod.G. *blühen*), pointing to an OTeut. str. vb. **blôjan*, from root *blō-*, cogn. with L. *flōs, flōrem* flower, *flōrēre* to bloom; cf. Bloom, Blossom, Blade, Blede. Already in OE. the pa. t. coincided with that of *blǽwan*, Blow *v.*[1], and in ME. the two verbs ran together in form.]

1. *intr.* To burst into flower; to blossom, bloom.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 98 Donne heo grewð & blewð. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Trewes growen, blouwen and bereð blostmen. *c* 1205 Lay. 2013 Bi-heold he þene wode hu he bleou [1250 bloude]. *c* 1400 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 472 April, May, and June, while that trees blowen. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. xxi. 578. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. i. 249, I know a banke where the wilde time blows. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 319 These scarce blown, Forth flourish't thick the clustring Vine. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* III. 83 The Blossoms blow; the Birds on Bushes sing. 1855 Tennyson *Daisy* 16 Here and there..A milky-bell'd amaryllis blew.

b. *transf.*

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 69 Now seiþ he, he loued me to longe, For myn heer bigynneþ to blowe.

2. *fig.* To flourish, bloom; to attain perfection.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. ix. 110 Our flowry youth..It growes, it blowes, it spreds—it sheds her beauty in one day. 1675 Dryden *Aurengz.* Prol. 33 Wit in Northern Climates will not blow. 1830 Tennyson *Talk. Oak* 76 In these latter springs I saw Your own Olivia blow.

3. *trans.* To cause to blossom. *lit.* or *fig.* ? *Obs.*

a 1645 Habington *Elegie* viii, The enamour'd Spring by kissing blows Soft blushes on her [the rose's] cheek. 1745-6 Mrs. Delany *Autobiog.* (1861) II. 417 Houses built up for blowing auriculas. 1801 Mar. Edgeworth *Early Less., Rosamond* (1827) 158 Directions for blowing bulbous-rooted flowers.

Blow (blō*u*), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 *Sc.* and *north.* **blaw**, 6 **bloe**, 6-7 **blowe**, 6- **blow**. [First found in 15th c., the earliest instances being Sc. and north. Eng. with form *blaw*. Origin doubtful.

(The etymology of *blow* has been naturally sought in the stem of the OTeut. vb. **bleuwan*, Goth. *bliggwan* to beat (which is not related to L. *flīgĕre*), in OHG. *bliuwan*, MHG. *bliuwen*, mod.G. *bläuen* 'to beetle, batter, beat, drub' (whence *bläuel* a beetle), MDu. and mod.Du. *blou-*

wen 'to beat, thrash, drub', now esp. 'to brake or swingle flax or hemp' (whence *blowwel* a brake for flax). The OE. cognate would have been **blēowan*, but of this no trace is found, and it is not easy on any theory to understand its giving rise to a substantive in the 15th c. without ever appearing itself. It is still less likely that an English substantive could be formed from the Du. *blouwen* or its Ger. equivalent, when there is no such substantive in these langs. ('Du. *blowe*' in J. is a figment.)

Another suggestion which suits the form and accounts also for the early Sc. and north. English variant *blaw*, is that this is the same word as BLOW *sb.*[2], or at least, like it, derived from BLOW *v.*[1]. The difficulty is, that, as to the sense, early uses of the word do not indicate any such origin, while historically, BLOW *sb.*[2] (in its own undoubted senses) is of later appearance. The analogy of Fr. *soufflet*, also, in which a word for 'a blow with the flat of the hand' arises out of the vb. *souffler* 'to blow wind', though striking at first sight, proves on examination of the history of *soufflet* to be merely superficial.)]

1. A stroke, esp. a firm stroke; a violent application of the fist or of any instrument to an object.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 195 Bot I gif hym a blaw my hart wille brist. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 348 He gat a blaw, thocht he war lad or lord, That proferryt hym ony lychtlynes. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXIII. xviii, Upon the side I gave him such a blow That I right nere did him overthrow. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 279 The Bishoppe [in confirming]..giueth hym a blowe on the lefte chieke. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 56 Well strooke, there was blow for blow. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* XXXIX. 10, I am consumed by the blowe of thine hand. 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* iv. (1652) 66 It is not the last blow of the axe that fells the oak. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. iv. 28 Before hard blows are struck, that will leave marks. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 17. 317 A loud dull sound, like that produced by a heavy blow. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xiii. 178 He felled him with one blow.

b. *fig.* Cf. 'stroke'.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 225 A most poore man, made tame to Fortunes blows. 1609 *Ev. Wom. in Hum.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Ye are a wag, Flavia, but talk and you must needes have a parting blowe. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 97 The hard blows which the great man had given me. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. ix. 100 A direct blow at the authority of the young king.

2. *fig.* A severe disaster, a sudden and painful calamity; especially as sustained or felt by the sufferer, a sudden and severe shock.

1678 N. WANLEY *Wonders* v. i. § 94. 467/2 The Hungarians ..received from the Turks that terrible blow. 1841 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* II. ix. 130 His death will be a terrible blow. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* (1848) Pref. 10 They have never recovered the blow given them by the invidious heaviness of the Puritans.

3. 'An act of hostility.' (J.) Usually in pl. *blows* = 'combat, fighting, war', in the phrases *to be at blows*, *come* (or *go*), *fall to blows*, *exchange blows*.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 81 Come, leaue your drinking, and fall to blowes. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. vi. 44 When Caesar and your Brother were at blowes. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* II. 226 Wee..wished for nothing else then to be at blowes with our enemies. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. v. 19 Their controversie must either come to blowes, or be undecided. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 322 Too young to have themselves exchanged blows with the cuirassiers of the Parliament. *Ibid.* 556 There was reason to fear that the two parties would come to blows.

4. Phrases.

a. *At a blow*, or *at one blow*: by one stroke; *fig.* by one vigorous act: suddenly; at once.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 50, I had rather chop this Hand off at a blow. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 365 To redeem his Honour at a Blow. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xi, What it is at one blow to be deserted by a lovely and fascinating creature. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 42 Each had slain his brother at a blow.

b. fig. *To strike a blow*: to make an attack, take vigorous action. So, *To strike the first blow. Without striking a blow*: without a struggle.

1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 211 A good blow might be struck here. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxvi, Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 261 But neither side dared to strike the first blow. *Ibid.* 542 Deputies, without whose consent no great blow could be struck.

5. *Comb.*, as *blow-giver*, *-reach*, *-striking*.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xviii. (R.) Our Lord Jesus might .. haue letted this blowgeuer. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 54 To submit themselves willinglie.. without blowe-striking. 1871 *Member for Paris* II. 17 [He] was within blow-reach of them.

¶ This may have some association with BLOW *sb.*[2]

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 209 A womans tongue, That giues not halfe so great a blow to heare, As wil a Chesse-nut in a Farmers fire.

Blow (blōu), *sb.*[2] [f. BLOW *v.*[1] Not certainly found bef. 17thc., which separates it from BLOW *sb.*[1]]

1. A blowing; a blast.

a. of the wind. *To get a blow*: to expose oneself to the action of a fresh breeze.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 8/1 The Etesian (yearly winds..beginning the blow from the North. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xliv, Rain or blow. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* iv. 8 The first blow that I had seen which could really be called a gale. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* I. 31 The 'Mississippi', in doubling the Cape of Good Hope ..escaped any very heavy blow, altho' hardly a week passes without a gale from some quarter. *Mod. colloq.* Went down to Gravesend by the steamer to get a blow.

b. of whales.

a 1851 F. COOPER in *Casquet Lit.* (1877) V. 211/1 There is the blow of a whale. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxix. (1856) 359 It had more of voice mingled with its sibilant 'blow' than I had ever heard.

c. of a wind-instrument; of the nose.

1723 STEELE *Consc. Lovers* I. i. (1735) 16 You went to dinner..when the great Blow was given in the Hall at the Pantry-door. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* iii, The astonishing effects of a blow from Domine Dobiensis's sonorous and peace-restoring nose. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* v, 'Have a blow at it [a flute]', said the old woman coaxingly.

†d. of gunpowder, or other explosive. *Obs.*

1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2994/3 Hearing some guns go off first, and presently after several Blows. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) I. II. iii. 375/2 This Church was..ruined by a lamentable Blow of 27 Barrels of Gunpowder.

2. *fig.* A boast; vaunting, boastfulness.

1684 *Roxb. Bal.* (1885) V. 464 They followed their blows, In Musick and Gaming, and acting of Shows. 1883 *19th Cent.* Nov. 848 Colonial blow, bounce, and impudence.

3. The oviposition of flesh-flies or other insects.

1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIX. 24, I much fear lest with the blows of flies His brass-inflicted wounds are fil'd. 1875 HOUGHTON *Sk. Brit. Insects* 114 By depositing its eggs (fly-blows). [cf. FLY-BLOW.]

4. *Metallurgy.* 'A single *heat* or operation of the Bessemer converter' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881); also the quantity of metal dealt with at a single operation.

1883 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 2/1 Instead of blows of three or four tons, we have now to deal with twelve to fifteen tons.

Blow- in *comb.*

For convenience of reference all the combinations are treated here, although those under 3, certainly, and 2, apparently, are formed from the verb.

1. With adverbs, denoting actions; as **blow-down**, a gust of wind and smoke down a chimney; **blow-out**, an outbreak of anger, a quarrel; *also*, a 'good feed', feast, entertainment (*slang*); **blow-up**, an explosion; *fig.* a disturbance, a quarrel.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 52/1 Chimney Can for curing a *blow-down. 1826 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) IX. 44 At dinner we had a little *blow-out on Sophia's part. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvi. 87 They had a grand *blow-out, and ..drank in the forecastle, a barrel of gin. 1856 F. PAGET *Owlet of Owlst.* 174 Such a jolly *blow-out as there was when the Bishop was here. 1813 LD. CASTLEREAGH *Let.* in Sir R. Wilson *Diary* (1861) II. 201 W. and he must not have any connexion together or there will be a *blow up. 1834 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* (1864) IV. 133 O'Connell and Littleton had a *blow-up and abused each other like pickpockets.

2. With sb., qualified by *blow-* (the verb-stem) in sense of 'blowing', or 'that blows' or 'is blown', as **blow-ball**, the globular seeding head of the dandelion and allied plants; also *fig.*; **blow-cock**, a cock or tap by which to blow off steam; **blow-george** (see quot.); **blow-gun** = BLOW-PIPE 2; **blow-line** (*Angling*), a fishing line of the lightest floss silk, used with the living fly, so web-like as to allow the wind to blow it out over the stream; **blow-post**, a system of conveying letters and parcels by pneumatic tubes; **blow-tube** = BLOW-PIPE 2; also a tube used in glass-blowing; **blow-valve**, the snifting valve of a condensing engine; **blow-well** (see quot.) Also BLOW-HOLE, BLOW-PIPE.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xvi. 568 Condrilla hath .. double flowers; the whiche past, they turne into rounde *blowballes, like to fine downe or cotton. 1640 SHIRLEY *Impost.* iv. ii, I'm your blow-ball, Your breath dissolves my being. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 90 Shake him from his stalk, like a downy blow-ball. 1885 *Standard* 28 May 6/3 Joint of *blowcock of boiler gave way. 1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.* I. 303 Ventilated in the driving by a *'blow george' (hand-fan). 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1929. 504/2 The *blow-gun, thro' which short poisoned arrows are propelled by the breath. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* Introd. (D.) Great anglers .. who could do many things besides handliag a *blow-line. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* (1876) 260 Having baited the hook as in blow-line fishing. 1881 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 5/5 A writer..advocates the extension of the *'blow-post.' 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Mar. 4/1 In Paris the blow post is being steadily developed. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 60 Nearly the same may be said of the *blow-tube. 1854 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. IX. 283/1 Natural springs in the northern slope of the Chalk in Lincolnshire .. called *blow-wells, which may be considered as naturally Artesian.

3. With sb., which is the object after *blow* (in the sense of 'one who blows'), as **blow-bottle**, **blow-bowl**, a habitual drinker, tippler, sot (cf. BLOW *v.*[1] 31); †**blow-coal** (*fig.*), one who stirs up or promotes strife (cf. BLOW *v.*[1] 17 b); † **blow-point**, a game (see quot. 1801).

1580 BARET *Alv.* A 270 A common haunter of alehouses.. an aleknight: a tipler..a *blowbottell. 1530 PALSGR. 199/1 *Blowbole, *yuroigne*. 1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 262 These are..the common *blow-coales in Ecclesiastick tumults. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. 224 How shepheards spend their days At *blow-point, hot cockles, or else at keeles. 1640 SHIRLEY *Hum. Courtier* v. iii, Do not trust the Archduke: he cozened me at blow-point. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. iv. (1876) 513 Blow-point was probably blowing an arrow through a trunk at certain numbers by way of lottery.

Blow (blōu), *sb.*[3] [f. BLOW *v.*[2]: of recent origin.]

1. A state of blossoming; bloom; chiefly in phrases *in blow*, *in full blow*, etc.

1759 B. STILLINGFL. in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 149 The wood-anemone was in blow. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 216 When the plants are in full blow, and before their flowers begin to fade. *a* 1845 HOOD *Two Peacocks of B.* viii, I were sorely vext To..cut short the blow Of the last lily I may live to grow.

b. *fig.*

1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. ii. 4 Her beauty hardly yet in its full blow. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 1031/1 This amour was in full blow about the time. 1834 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Helen* 236 She is not out of blow yet, only too full blown rather for some tastes.

2. A display of blossoms; *fig.* a display of anything brilliant.

1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 218 ₱ 4 Such a blow of tulips, as was not to be matched. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* I. 49 It exhibits no rich blow of colour.

3. Manner, style, or time of blossoming. Also *fig.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 285, I have..added to it all the flowers of the same blow. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* xi. 500 Flowers of richer colour and blow.

4. Blossom.

1797 DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 31 Take Fox-glove blows. 1866 *Morn. Star* 2 Oct., The blow of the cotton-wood borne by the winds of spring.

Blowe, variant of BLO *a. Obs.* livid, blue.

Blowed, occasional *pa. t.* and *pple.* of BLOW *v.*[1]

Blow'en. *slang.* Also **blowing.** A wench, trull.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Blowen*, a prostitute; a woman who cohabits with a man without marriage. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XI. xix, With black-eyed Sal (his blowing). 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* xi, A short simple service .. that might catch the ears of the roughs and the blowens.

Blowen, obs. pa. pple. of BLOW *v.*[1]

Blower[1] (blōu·əɹ). [OE. *blāwere*, f. *blāwan* to BLOW[1]: see -ER[1].]

1. *gen.* One who, or that which, blows. Usually followed by *of* (the object blown).

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* XXXVII. 268 Idel wæs se blawere. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* I. xlix, The best blower of horn. 1545 *Ludlow Churchw. Accts.* (1869) 21 To the blower of the organs. 1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 67 An expert blower of the German flute. 1872 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 540 O hunter, and O blower of the horn.

2. *spec.* A marine animal which 'blows' (see BLOW *v.*[1] 5); *e.g.* a whale.

1854 BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sc.* I. 140 The common cetaceans, popularly known as blowers.

3. A mechanical contrivance for producing a current of air; *e.g.* a plate or sheet of metal fixed before a fire to increase the draught.

1795 *Specif. Crook & German's Patent* No. 2032 The blower was let down close to the top of the grate, so that no air could pass otherwise than through the grate. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 344/1 It can..be hung in front of the fire to act as a blower. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Blower*, a fan or other apparatus for forcing air into a furnace or mine. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 July 8/1 The sweepings [were]..put through the blower instead of the winnower.

4. An escape of inflammable gas through a fissure in a coal-mine; the fissure itself; a similar current of air escaping through a fissure in a glacier.

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 59 It is disengaged from fissures in the strata..called by the miners *blowers*. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* 87 While cutting away the surface further, I stopped the little 'blower'. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 111 The explosive gas was issuing through a blower in the roof of the mine with a loud hissing noise. 1866 *Reader* 21 July 671 'Blowers' as they are called in the north of England ..streams of inflammable gas issuing from the ground.

5. *fig.* A boaster. *dial.* and in *U. S.* and *colonies.*

1863 MANHATTAN in *Even. Standard* 10 Dec., General Grant..is not one of the 'blower' generals. 1864 *Spectator* 22 Oct. 1202 1 Notorious among our bar and the public as a 'blower'.

6. *Comb.* with various adverbs (cf. BLOW *v.*[1]), as *blower forth*, *in*, *up*.

1550 J. COKE *Debate Her. Eng. & Fr.* (1877) 121 Blowers forth of fayned fables. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 132 Blesse our poore Virginity from vnderminers and blowers vp. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2. 176 The winds..the blowers in of rain.

Blow'er[2]. [f. BLOW *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] A plant which blows or blooms. (Cf. *bloomer.*)

1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* XX. (1813) 402 Biennials and perennials, if late blowers, may yet be transplanted.

Blowess, variant of BLOWZE *sb.*

Blow-fly (blōu·flәi). [f. BLOW *v.*[1] 28 + FLY.] A recent popular name of the Flesh-fly.

1852 T. HARRIS *Insects New Eng.* 490 Various kinds of flesh-flies, blow-flies, house-flies. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Nov. 500/2 Linnæus said..that a blowfly would consume the carcase of a horse faster than a lion. [According to Kirby and Spence, L. said 'three flesh-flies and their progeny'.]

Blow-hole (blōu·hōul). [See BLOW *v.*[1] 5.]

1. Each of the two holes (constituting the nostrils) at the top of the head in whales and other cetaceans, through which they breathe or 'blow'.

1787 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 380 The blow-holes are two in number in many, in others only one. 1822 I. PLATTS *Bk. Curios.* 205 A double opening, called the spout-holes, or blow-holes. 1861 J. LAMONT *Seahories* v. 75 They give one spout from their blow-holes, take one breath of fresh air..and then they are all down.

†**2.** = AIR-HOLE 2. *Obs.*

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 96 Certain defects in Cast-lead..called by the Plumber Blow-holes.

3. A hole through which air or gas escapes; *spec.* for the escape of foul air from underground passages, of steam from railway tunnels, etc.

1875 MISS BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 56 An intermittent jet of lava..kept cooling round what was possibly a blow-

hole. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 1 June, The erection of the blow-holes on the Embankment. 1884 *Ibid.* 15 Mar. 2/2 Can no doubt 'construct' the Parks Railway without blowholes.

4. A hole in the ice to which whales and seals come to breathe.

Blowing (blō'iŋ), *vbl.sb.*[1] [f. BLOW *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. *gen.* The action expressed by the vb. to BLOW.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Judges* vii. 16 (BOSW.) Heora byman him to ðære blawunge. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clvii. (1495) 708 Wyth blowynge of wynde. *a* 1422 *Le Venery de Twety* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 153 Ye shul change your speche and blowyng booth too. 1621 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Pap.* (1886) II. 17 My 2 new ffurnaces..had ffier to begin theer blowing put into them. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 178 This impious blowing upon other people's reputations. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 279 Saving .. boring and powder..avoiding the trouble and danger of blowing.

2. Breathing; hard breathing; esp. of animals.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Hore loking, hore blawing, hore smelling, heore feling. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. ciii. (1495) 847 Brockes holdeth in the brethe and blowynge. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 87 Broken wynded, and pursyfnes, is but shorte blowynge. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Bufido*, the puffing and blowing of a horse. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlv, Listening for the blowing of an otter. 1883 G. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xix. (1884) 143 Until they see the 'blowing' of an eel, as the bubbles issuing from the mud are termed.

†b. Swelling, tumefaction. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxxxvi. (1495) 582 The saphire hath singuler vertue to swage blowynge.

3. The oviposition of flesh-flies, and formerly of other insects. †b. *concr.* The 'blote' or egg of a flesh-fly or other insect (*obs.*).

1558 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacr.* xxiv. 153 A fleshe flye..wyll leaue fylthy blowinges in the fleshe. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. vi. 229 Beyond the seas..they stampe and streine their combs, bees, and young blowings altogither into the stuffe. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 320 Bees are bred of Bees, either of their blowings, or some other matter of their generation. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 209 The blowings of Flies, and almost all kind of Insects.

4. **Blowing up**, an explosion; *colloq.* a scolding.

1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 44 The blowing up of a magazine of gun-powder. 1839 HALIBURTON *Letter-bag Gt. West* iv. 42, I would give him a good blowing-up. 1874 MRS. WOOD *J. Ludlow* Ser. I. xxv. 448, I..received a good blowing up from Mr. Brandon for my pains.

5. *Comb.*, as **blowing-eylinder**, the air-cylinder of a blast-engine; **blowing-engine** (= **blowing-machine**); **blowing-furnace**, a blast furnace used in glass-working; † **blowing-house**, a tin-smelting house; **blowing-iron, -pipe, -tube** (*Glass-working*), an iron tube used in blowing glass; **blowing-machine**, any mechanical contrivance for producing a blast of air.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 654 A blowing furnace for blowing the pear-shaped balls .. into large globes. 1674 RAY *Prepar. Tin* Coll. 120 The black Tin is smelted at the blowing house with Charcoal. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 1095 Formerly in Cornwall nearly all the tin was smelted in blast-furnaces; these works were called blowing-houses. 1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* ix. 352 Gathers with the blowing-iron a small quantity of white glass.

Blow'ing, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. BLOW *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of blossoming or blooming. †b. A bloom or blossom: also *fig.* (*obs.*).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 220 Þe blowinge of þes fruitys must faile. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 692 Clustering togither lyke the cattes tayles or blowinges of the Nut tree. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 58 At the blewing of Palm..they [wasps] fly abroad for food. 1660 E. WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 184 These budds and blowings of Nobility and Gentry. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxix. 58 Flowers .. whose periodical blowing is advertised in our newspapers.

Blow'ing, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. BLOW *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That blows (see the vb.); *esp.* windy.

Blowing adder, snake, a snake of Virginia, remarkable for inflating and extending the surface of its head before it bites.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 Eislic swei . and blawende beman. 1604 *Friar Bacon's Proph.* 290 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 278 No butcher now can keepe His flesh from blowing flies. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1365/1 His Majesties Ships..are kept in this Harbor by the blowing weather. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 134 The Blowing-Snake, an absolute Species of a Viper. 1794 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 411 It had the appearance of blowing weather. 1845 *Gard. Chron.* 107 Blowing-Sands..or hills of moveable sand which are accumulated by the winds. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 347 With rounded mouth and blowing hair. 1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 305/1 The blowing adder was formerly common in..Orange County, New York.

Blow'ing, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. BLOW *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] Blossoming, in bloom.

917 *Blickl. Hom.* 57 Fæȝerness..swylc þes blowenda wudu. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 629 One small Thicket..Of blowing Myrrh and Balme. 1835 WORDSW. *Death C. Lamb*, Green, untrodden turf, and blowing flowers.

Blowing, variant of BLOWEN *sb.*

Blo-wipe, a blow causing a bruise: see BLO.

Blowm, obs. form of BLOOM *v.*

Blown (blōun), *ppl. a.*[1] [pa. pple. of BLOW *v.*[1]]

1. Fanned, driven or tossed by the wind.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 286 Saiffit, swa as be ane blawin fyre. 1746 COLLINS *Ode Liberty* 70 To the blown Baltic. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xx. (ed. 2) 462 Blown sea-sand covers the soil.

2. Out of breath.

1674 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 33 And chase the blown Deer out of their Heard. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 461 Now the blown Stag..Has measur'd half the Forest. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* x. 162 Too blown to speak.

†3. Stale, flat, that has lost its freshness; tainted.

1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* vi. 75 Blowne drinke is odious, what man can disiest it? 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. x. 139 Some blowne ware out of the pack of his Recognitions.

4. Breathed out, whispered, hinted.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 182 When I shall turne..To such exufflicate, and blown [*Fol.* blow'd] Surmises.

5. Inflated; swollen; formed by inflation. Also *blown-up*.

c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2181 Grete blowen bladdyrs he brake. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 53 How now blowne Iack? how now Quilt? 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. v. 183 Floting on a blowne Bladder. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 93 Too quick a heat of the kiln expels the water from the malt in a state of steam, with such force as to burst the grain. This is called blown malt. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xii. 100 The thinnest films of blown glass. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 347 A boyish torch-bearer with blown cheeks.

b. *fig.* Inflated with pride or the like. *arch.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 154/3 Ambrose can not be so blowen and [s]wollen as thou arte. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. iv. 26 No blowne Ambition doth our Armes incite. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. 37 More of a blown-up ass than thou art already.

Blown, *ppl. a.*[2] [see BLOW *v.*[2]] In bloom; that has blossomed. Cf. FULL-BLOWN.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 146 Geblowenne wyrta. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1636 Þe nihtegale .. hupte uppon on blowe ris. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 39 The blowne Rose. 1842 TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters* 47 Petals from blown roses on the grass. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ballads, Match* 5 Blown fields and flowerful closes.

Blow-pipe, blowpipe. [f. BLOW *v.*[1] + PIPE.]

1. a. A tube through which a current of air or other gas) is blown into a flame to increase the heat, for the purpose of fusing metals, etc.; especially employed in chemical experiments, analysis, etc. (Hence, often *attrib.*, as in *blowpipe analysis, character, flame.* b. *Glass-blowing.* A tube by means of which the molten glass is blown into the required shape.

1685 BOYLE *Effects of Motion* iv. 36 A small crooked pipe of metal or glass, such as Tradesmen .. call a Blow-pipe. 1765 DOUGLAS in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 185 The flame of a candle was directed to it by means of a blow-pipe. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vi. (1851) 162 These great masses are made up of watch-glassfuls, and blowpipe-beads. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 396/2 Much art is required in using the blow-pipe. 1868 DANA *Min.* Introd. 20 Physical and Blowpipe characters. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 616 A blowpipe flame of great power.

2. A long tube through which American Indians and other races propel arrows or darts by force of the breath.

1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* I. i. 89 They will..send the poisoned dart from the blow-pipe true to its destination. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* (Rtldg.) 291 Like an arrow from the blow-pipe of a South American Indian.

Blowre, variant of BLURE, *Obs.*

Blowse, -sed, -sy: see BLOWZE, BLOWZED, -Y.

Blowt, var. of BLOUT. *Obs.*, naked.

Blowt(e, obs. form of BLOAT *a.*[2]

† **Blow'ter,** *v. Obs.* [Cf. BLUTHER, BLOUTER, BLUTTER.] *intr.* To blubber; to weep effusively.

AGN. STRICKLAND *Queens Scot.* (1851) II. 257 Derided the tears, which he [Duke of Norfolk, 1560] elegantly terms the blowtering, of Mary of Lorraine.

† **Blowth.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 blouth. 7– (s.w.dial.) blooth. [f. BLOW *v.*[2] + -TH: cf. *growth.*] Blowing or blossoming; blossom, bloom.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* in Wither *Prosop. Brit.*, The tree Which forth this blooth hath brought. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 155 The seeds and effects..were as yet but potentiall, and in the blowth and bud. 1769 *Month. Rev.* XLII. 185 The thorn's first blowth. 1859 CAPERN *Ball. & Songs* 129 The furze-blooth on the hill. 1862 BARNES *Rhymes Dorset Dial.* II. 95 A zummer hedge in blooth.

Blowy (blō'i), *a.* [f. BLOW *v.*[1] + -Y[1].] Characterized by blowing.

1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 269 It was a raw blowy March evening. 1840 WILLIS *Loiterings* III. 239 A very cold, blowy and rough night. 1864 LD. PALMERSTON in *Daily Tel.* 26 Aug., I had at one time nearly 1,000 acres of blowy sand where no blade of grass grew.

Blowze (blouz). Also 6 blowesse, 6 7 blowse, 7 blouze, 8 blowz, 6– blouse. [Of unknown origin: cf. various Du. and LG. words with the sense of 'red' or 'flushed' under BLUSH; but some of the uses appear to be influenced by BLOW *v.*[1] Perhaps originally a cant term. Cf. BLOWEN.]

†1. A beggar's trull, a beggar wench; a wench.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 43 Whiles Gillet, his blouse, is a milking thy cow, Sir Hew is a rigging thy gate or the plow. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. IV. ii. (1651) 628, I had rather marry a fair one, and put it to the hazard, than be troubled with a blowze. 1631 BRAITHWAIT *Whimzies* 144 His bonny blouze or dainty doxie, being commonly a collapsed tinker's wife or some highway commoditie taken up upon trust. 1639 FORD *Lady's Trial* III. i. 266 Wench is your trull, your blowze, your dowdie. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1869) 278 Yet he'll be thought or seen, So good as George-a-Green; And calls his blowze, his queene. 1709 *Rambl. Fuddle-Cups* 8. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 5 That keeps a blowz And beats his spouse.

2. 'A fat, red-faced, bloted wench, or one whose head is dressed like a slattern.' Bailey 1731; 'a ruddy fat-faced wench.' J. b. Hence *blowze-like* adj.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 72 Sweet blowse, you are a beautious blossome sure. 1600 HEYWOOD 1 *Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 60 My Besse is fair, And Shores wife but a blowze, compared to her. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* VI. 644 Their flaring curles about their shag shorne browes Doe, of the fairest Lady, make a blouse. 1632 HEYWOOD *Iron Age* II. I. i. Wks. III. 364 As fayre a blowse As you, sweete Lady. 1647 *Let.* in Harrington *Nugæ Ant.* 126 The woman, bravest prized, now blouze-like woud appear.

Blowzed (blouzd), *a.* Also blowsed. [It has the form of a pa. pple. of a vb. *to blowze*, in the sense of 'to make blowzy': cf. prec.]

1. Rendered blowzy in the face; excited; disordered in dress or hair; dishevelled, frowzy.

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* x, I don't like to see my daughters trudging up to their pew all blowzed and red with walking. *Ibid.* xi, My eldest daughter was hemmed in and thumped about, all blowzed in spirits, and bawling for fairplay. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 260 Huge women blowzed with health and wind and rain And labour. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* June 175 The cook came out with tolerably 'blowsed' hair.

† 2. *Blowzed off* (see quot.). *Obs.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. xli. 156 The paint lying in streaky seams not half blowzed off, discovering coarse wrinkled skins.

† **Blow'zing,** *a. Obs.* [In form a pr. pple. of a vb. *to blowze*: cf. prec.] Tending to be blowzy.

1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) V. ix. 48 Aunt Nell, who has naturally a good blowzing north-country complexion, turned as pale as ashes. *a* 1851 JOANNA BAILLIE (O.) That blowzing wig of his.

Blowzy (blou'zi), *a.* Also blousy, blowsy. [f. BLOWZE + -Y[1].]

1. Like a blowze; having a bloated face; red and coarse-complexioned; flushed-looking.

1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* I. 149 Thinking herself too ruddy and blowzy, it was her custom to bleed herself three or four times against the Rughy races. 1787 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *To Laureate* Wks. 1812 I. 476 Large-red-poll'd, blowzy hard two-handed jades. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 221 Like a common-place blowzy dairymaid.

2. Of hair, dress: Dishevelled, frowzy, slatternly.

c 1770 T. ERSKINE *The Barber* in *Poet. Regr.* (1810) 328 Long his beard, and blouzy hair. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 137 Smiled at him from under her blowsy curl-papers.

3. Coarse, rustic.

1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* V. (1874) 64, I cannot fancy the blowsy wisdom of the country.

† **Bloysterous,** *a.* (Cf. *boisterous, blusterous.*

1568 T. HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1879) 144 Do bloysterous blastes that blow, compell to hoyse thy sayle.

Blub, *v.* [A variant or parallel form of BLOB *v.*]

† I. 1. *trans.* To swell, puff out with weeping or otherwise. *Obs.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag.* 112 My face was blown and blub'd with dropsy wan.

† 2. *intr.* To swell, protrude. *Obs.*

1684 SOUTHERNE *Disappointm.* II. i. Wks. (1721) 101 Her eyes and lips, see how they blubb and pout.

II. 3. Short for BLUBBER *v.* in sense 4. (*colloq.*

1804 TARRAS *Poems* 124 (JAM.) Your cheeks are sae bleer't, and sae blubbit adown?

† **Blub,** *a. Obs.* An attrib. use of BLUB *v.*, chiefly used in combination (cf. *knock-knee'd*) with sense 'Swollen, puffed, protruding', as in *blub-cheeks, -lips*; whence in comb. *blub-cheeked, blub-faced*, etc.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 775 Blub cheeked, and exceeding red faced. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. x. 64 A Country Wench .. blub-fac'd, and flat-nosed. 1679 SHADWELL *True Widow* II. Wks. 1720 III. 147 You have a pretty pouting about the mouth .. and fine little blub-lips.

Blubber (blu'bəɹ), *sb.*[1] Also 4 bluber, 4–6 blober, 5 blobure, blobyr, blubbir, 7 blobber, (bloother). [ME. *blober, bluber* sb., *blubren, blober* vb. are both found in 14th c.: it is uncertain which was of prior formation; perhaps the verb. Being so much earlier than *blob, blub*, they cannot be extensions of the latter; but are prob. onomatopœic, from the action of the lips in making a bubble, or imitating various bubbling sounds or motions of liquids. Cf. the parallel BLABBER. There is also a dial. Ger. *blubbern*, said of water casting up bubbles, and a LG. *blubbern* in *herût blubbern* to babble or 'blether'. See other analogous forms in Wedgwood. The relation to *bubble* is seen also in the fact that in north. dial. 'bubble' is used for the vb. in senses 3, 4, as Sc. 'to bubble an' greit' = to blubber and weep.]

† 1. The foaming or boiling of the sea. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 221 In bluber of þe blo flod bursten her ores. *Ibid.* C. 266 How fro þe bot in-to þe blober watz with a best lachched.

† 2. A bubble of foam or air upon water. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 40 Blobure [1499 blobyr], *burbulium.* *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 192 And at his mouth a blubbir stode of fome. 1530 PALSGR. 199/1 Blober upon water, *bouteillis. State, Leslie of Powis* 136 (JAM.) That he has seen blubbers upon the water..that by blubbers he means air-bubbles. 1830 FORBY *East. Angl. Gloss., Blubber*, a bubble.

3. A jelly-fish or Medusa, also called sea-nettle.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 34 b, There Swimmeth also in the Sea, a round slymie substance, called a Blobber, reputed

noysome to the fish. 1775 Dalrymple in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 393 There were many blubbers in the ship's wake, which made a very luminous appearance. 1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* xxxi, The sailors call them blubbers, because they are composed of a sort of transparent jelly.

4. The fat of whales and other cetaceans, from which train-oil is obtained.

1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 12 The Oyl of the Blubber is as clear and fair as any Whey. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 47/1 She..had in her about twelve hundred weight of Bloother for Oyl. 1671 Ray in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2275 The fat, which ..our Seamen call the Blubber. 1746 W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 43 Not properly Flesh, but Slush, or Blubber, like Whales Blubber. 1870 Yeats *Hist. Comm.* 281 In a large whale the blubber will weigh thirty tons.

5. The action of blubbering or weeping.

1825 *Bro. Jonathan* I. 85 Jotham .. whose every breath was a hoarse blubber. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* III. IX. xi. 180 All in a blubber of tears.

6. *Comb.* and *Attrib.* (chiefly in sense 4), as *blubber-boat, -cask, -chopper, -fork, -oil, -room, -ship*; *blubber-fed* adj.; also, **blubber-guy**, a large rope, or 'guy', suspended between the fore and main masts of a whaler, to assist in securing and supporting the carcase of a whale; **blubber-lamp**, a lamp which burns blubber-oil; **blubber-spade**, a spade-like knife used by whalers.

1835 Sir J. Ross *N.-W. Pass.* vi. 83 We passed a blubber cask. 1849 52 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1316/1 The fat, blubber-fed .. Esquimaux. 1856 Kane *Arct. Exp.* II. ii. 29, I carried in our blubber-lamp. 1884 *Gd. Words* Jan. 40/2 A wooden jetty, a blubber-boat, and a pile of casks.

Blu·bber, *sb.*[2] One who blubs.

1832 Carlyle in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 393 The purfly sand-blind lubber and blubber, with his open mouth, and face of bruised honeycomb.

Blu·bber, *a.* [Altered from the earlier Blabber, Blobber, probably under the influence of *blub* and *blubber* sb.] Swollen, protruding; esp. said of the lips. (Often with hyphen.)

Hence **blubber-lipped, -cheeked** *a.*

1667 Davenant & Dryden *Tempest* III. iii, My dear Blubber-lips; this observe my Chuck. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1211/4 Henry Blomfield .. of a ruddy complexion, having full blubber lips very remarkable. 1690 *Ibid.* No. 2550/4 George Crockeford .. with short black Hair .. and Blubber-Lipped. 1711 J. Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* 178 Blubber-cheek't. 1825 Scott *Talism.* (1863) 196 A Negro, is he not..with black skin .. a flat nose, and blubber lips? *a* 1845 Hood *Doves & Crows* iii, Stretch ev'ry blubber-mouth from ear to ear.

Blubber (blʌ·bəɹ), *v.* [For forms and etymology see the sb.]

†**1.** *intr.* To bubble, bubble up; to give forth a bubbling sound, as a spring, boiling water. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1017 Blo, blubrande, & blak, vnblybe to neȝe. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2174 Þe borne [= rivulet] blubred þerinne, as hit boyled hade. 1750 R. Pultock *Life P. Wilkins* xii. (1883) 38/2 My kettle .. had been boiling, till hearing it blubber very loud .. I whipped it off the fire.

2. *trans.* †**a.** To allow (tears) to bubble *forth*, to give copious vent to (tears). *Obs.* **b.** To utter or cry *out* with copious tears and sobs.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 108 Blubbering foorth seas of teares. 1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 26 The teares trickled down the vermilion of her cheeks, and shee blubbred out this passion. 1720 Gay *Poems* (1745) II. 63 She thus begins, And sobbing, blubbers forth her sins. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XVII. iii, Western, whose eyes were full of tears .. blubbered out 'Don't be chicken-hearted'.

3. *intr.* To weep effusively; to weep and sob unrestrainedly and noisily. (Generally used contemptuously and in ridicule for 'weep'.)

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 283/1 Han women none other wrech .. but blober and wepe till hem list stint. 1530 Palsgr. 458/1, I blober, I wepe, *je pleure*. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* III. iv, What, weep? Fie for shame! And blubber? 1562 Phaer *Æneid* IX. B b iv b, Shee blobbryng still, and kindlyng further greif. 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* II. vii. Wks. (1616) 477 What, blubbering? Come, drie those teares. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xliv. (1804) 292 He blubbered like a great school-boy who had been whipt. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* iv, Phœbe Mayflower blubbered heartily for company. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* viii. (1871) 179.

4. *trans.* To wet profusely or disfigure (the face) with weeping; to beweep. Also *fig.* (The notion of 'swell with weeping' is later, and influenced by Blubber *a.*)

1584 Greene *Card of Fancy* Wks. 1882 IV. 164 Whome he found all blubbered with teares. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* II. i. 13 Her face with teares was fowly blubbered. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* lv. 553 God sees Teares in the heart of a man before they Blubber his face. 1638 Suckling *Aglaura* v. i. (1646) 56 The pretty flowers blubber'd with dew.

b. *transf.*

1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 242 Trammels and pot-hooks which the little .. Elkanahs blotted and blubbered across their copy-books.

Blubbera·tion. = Blubbering: see -ation.

1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr.* (1833) 155 They sung a quartetto in grand blubberation.

Blu·bbered, *ppl. a.* Also 6 **bloubred.** [f. Blubber *v.* + -ed.] Flooded with tears; said of the eyes, cheeks, face; in later usage also, swollen and disfigured with weeping.

c 1575 *Cambyses* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 208 With blubb'red eyes into my arms I will thee take. 1591 Spenser *Daphn.* 551 Did rend his haire, and beat his blubbred face. *c* 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Wks.* 51 A blubber'd band Of weeping virgins. 1718 Prior *Poems* 96 Dear Cloe, how blubber'd is that pretty Face? 1860 Hawthorne *Marb. Faun* (1878) I. vii. 86 Representing the poor girl with blubbered eyes.

†**2.** Loosely used for Blubber *a.*: Swollen; *a.* said of thick protruding lips. *Obs.*

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 14, I omit their flat noses, and blubberd lips, bigge enough without addition. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Eclog.* III. 35. 1714 Gay *Sheph. Week* III. 39 Her blubber'd Lip by smutty Pipes is worn.

†**b.** *fig.* Inflated like a bubble. *Obs. rare.*

1699 Pomfret *Poems* (1724) 72 Swell'd with Success and blubber'd up with Pride.

Blubberer (blʌ·bərəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er[1].] One who blubbers or weeps violently.

1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 29 Without the counsels of that blubberer. *a* 1848 Marryat *R. Reefer* xxxi, The blubberer in the smock-frock.

Blu·bbering, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action of weeping profusely and noisily.

1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 172 Lamentations made at the funerals of the dead, with blubbering and beating themselues. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. xi. 22 He was angry, and said .. Cease your blubbering. 1872 Darwin *Emotions* vi. 156 Paroxysms of violent crying or blubbering.

Blu·bbering, *ppl. a.* Also 4–5 **bloberond.** [f. as prec. + -ing[2].]

†**1.** Bubbling, gurgling (like a spring). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9642 Till the bloberond blode blend with the rayn. 1646 Crashaw *Steps to Temp.* 33 At my feet the blubb'ring mountain, Weeping, melts into a fountain. 1863 Baring-Gould *Iceland* xxi. 363 The bottom of this is also full of little blubbering springs.

2. Shedding tears profusely (*obs.*); weeping and sobbing noisily and unrestrainedly. A contemptuous expression for 'weeping'.

1581 Newton *Seneca's Thebais* 49 b, My trickling teares, my blubbring Eyes, may put you out of doubt. 1753 Jane Collier *Art Torment.* 46 Begone out of my sight, you blubbering fool. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 301 The somewhat scornful astonishment which is aroused in the undeveloped English mind when it is first called upon to sympathize with the blubbering demigods of Ilium.

Hence **Blu·bberingly** *adv.*

1835 Beckford *Recoll.* 116 Donna Inez was called .. and embraced by his right reverence most blubberingly. 1844 Tupper *Crock of G.* xxv. 202 She .. kept calling blubberingly for 'Simon, -poor dear Simon'.

Blu·bberous, *a.* = Blubber *a.*

1863 Sala *Capt. Dang.* II. ii. 65 They went Raving Mad, gnawing their Tongues and poor blubberous Lips to pieces.

Blubbery (blʌ·bəri), *a.* [f. Blubber *sb.* + -y[1].] Of the nature of (whale's) blubber. Also *fig.*

1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* I. 44 Spears and javelins pierce his blubbery sides. 1853 Landor *Last Fruit* (1853) 345 Democracy is the blubbery spawn begotten by the drunkenness of aristocracy. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 20 Sept., The gelatinous and blubbery surface of the whale's body.

Blu·cher. [Named after the Prussian commander Field-Marshal von Blücher (blüχʏ̈ər), but commonly mispronounced (blu·tʃəɹ) or (blū·kəɹ).]

1. A strong leather half-boot or high shoe, the actual pattern varying with the fashion.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I. iii. (1838) 25 Ink-bottles alternated with .. tobacco-boxes, Periodical Literature, and Blücher Boots. 1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* I. 130 My own bootmaker wouldn't have allowed poor F. B. to appear in Bluchers. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Feb. 220/2 If they [ladies] will trample on us with a hobnailed blucher.

2. (See quots.)

1864 *Soc. Sc. Rev.* I. 406 The railway companies recognize two other classes of cabs, called the 'privileged' .. and the 'Bluchers' named after the Prussian Field Marshal who arrived on the field of Waterloo only to do the work that chanced to be undone. 1870 *Athenæum* 5 Mar. 328 Non-privileged cabs, which are admitted to stations after all the privileged have been hired, are known as Bluchers.

†**Blu·dder,** *v. Obs.* Perhaps = To blunder; perh. To talk stuff; cf. Blether, Bluther. (Much used by Bale.) Hence **Blu·ddering** *ppl. a.*

1553 Bale *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 359 The blinde bludderinge papistes. 1554 — *Declar. Bonner's Articles* xxxvi. (D.) This bussard, this beast, and this bluddering papiste.

Bludder, variant of Bluther *v.*

Blude, Sc. and north. dial. form of Blood.

†**Blude-black.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. (See quot.)

1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* viii. 60 The Bat or Blude-black, Crow, Lapwing. [?for *blinde b[lack.]*

Bludgeon (blʌ·dʒən). [Not found before the 18th c.: origin unknown.

Blogon (with *g=j*) is quoted by Dr. Whitley Stokes from the Cornish drama *Origo Mundi* (? 14th c.), but its relation to the English is uncertain. Other Celtic etymologies sometimes proposed are on many grounds untenable. A Du. vb. *bludsen* to bruise, has also been compared; and it has been suggested that the word is of cant origin, connected with *blood.*]

A short stout stick or club, with one end loaded or thicker and heavier than the other, used as a weapon.

1730 Bailey, *Bludgeon*, an oaken stick or club. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 135 These villains .. knocked him down with a bludgeon. 1798 in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 413 They were attacked by nine men .. armed with swords and short bludgeons. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* (1873) 59 Scarce any weapons but staves and bludgeons had been yet seen among them. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 103 Called by the annalists the parliament of bats or bludgeons.

b. *Comb.* **bludgeon-man,** one armed with a bludgeon; **bludgeon-work,** fighting with bludgeons, hand-to-hand fighting.

1797 W. Taylor in *Month. Rev.* XXII. 528 Assisted by the bludgeon-men of some powerful faction. 1813 Wellington *Let.* 5 Aug. in Gurw. *Disp.* X. 602 The battle of the 28th was fair bludgeon work.

Blu·dgeon, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To strike or fell with a bludgeon or similar weapon.

1868 Doran *Saints & Sin.* I. 295 Such a preacher..would be bludgeoned into a mummy. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 3/1 To bludgeon an opponent who has a sharp tongue.

Blu·dgeoned, *a.* [f. Bludgeon *sb.* + -ed[2].] Armed with a bludgeon, or with bludgeons.

1780 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 194/2 They had a bludgeoned mob waiting for them in the street. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 505 The bludgeoned fury of the rabble.

Blu·dgeoner, -ee·r. [f. as prec. + -er[1], -eer.] One who uses, or is armed with, a bludgeon.

1852 *Blackw. Mag.* 224 Those brutal bludgeoneers..go out .. in gangs to poach. 1855 Trollope *Warden* xiv. 144 Old St. Dunstan with its smiting bludgeoners has been removed.

Blu(e, obs. pa. t. of Blow *v.*[1]

Blue (blū, blīu), *a.* Forms: 3 **bleu,** 3–8 **blew,** 4 **blu(e, bluw(e,** 4–5 **blwe,** 4–6 **blewe,** 7– **blue.** [ME. *blew*, a. OF. *bleu*, a Common Romanic word (=Pr. *blau, blava*, OSp. *blavo*, It. dial. *biavo*, med.L. *blāvus*), ad. OHG. or OLG. *blāw-*:—OTeut. *blǣwo-z* blue, whence also ON. *blá-*, likewise adopted in ME. as *bla, blo*, now Blae. The corresponding OE. form *blǽw* (or **blǽw*) is known only in *Erfurt Gloss.* 1152, 'blata, pigmentum: *haui-blauum*', and the derivative *blǽwen* (:—*blǣwīno-*) 'perseus'. But neither of these survived into ME., where their place was supplied by the adoption of ON. *blá*, in sense of '*lividus*', and of F. *bleu* in sense of '*cæruleus*'. The OTeut. *blǣwo-* was perh. cognate with L. *flāvus* yellow (though *blōwo-z* would be the expected Teutonic form), the names of colours having often undergone change in their application; thus OSp. *blavo* was 'yellowish-grey'. (The guess that *blǣwo-* was derived from the stem **bliuwan*, Goth. *bliggwan* to beat, as 'the colour caused by a blow' is not tenable.) The present spelling *blue* is very rare in ME., and hardly known in 16–17th c.; it became common under French influence only after 1700. In pronunciation, nearly all the dictionaries still recognize (blīu), but the more easily pronounced (blū) is general in educated speech.]

I. Properly.

1. The name of one of the colours of the spectrum; of the colour of the sky and the deep sea; cerulean.

a 1300 [see Blue *sb.* 1]. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 423 Art þou þe quene of heuenez blwe. 1366 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 81 Unam robam blue. 1394 *Ibid.* I. 198 Un drape de blew saye. 1382 Wyclif *Ex.* xxvi. 14 Another couertour of blew skynnes. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqrs. T.* 636 And by hire beddes heed she made a mewe, And couered it with veluettes blewe [*v.r.* blue, bluwe]. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A ij b, It hade need to be died other green or blwe. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 94 Blewe, *ceruleus*. 1596 Spenser *Astroph.* 185 The gods .. Transformed them .. Into one flowre that is both red and blew. 1669 Boyle *Contn. New Exp.* I. xliv. (1682) 153 Between blew and green. 1718 Pope *Iliad* XV. 195 And to blue Neptune thus the goddess calls. 1797 Coleridge *Christabel* I. Concl., The blue sky bends over all. 1855 Dickens *Dorrit* i, A sea too intensely blue to be looked at. 1884 W. Sharp *Earth's Voices, etc.* 142 Bluer than bluest summer air.

b. Said of the colour of smoke, vapour, distant hills, steel, thin milk.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 277 The skyish head Of blew Olympus. 1728 Pope *Dunciad* III. 3 Him close she curtain'd round with vapours blue. 1809 J. Barlow *Columb.* VII. 400 His blue blade waved forward. 1831 Lytton *Godolph.* xxxiv, That chain of hills .. stretched behind .. their blue and dim summits melting into the skies. *a* 1859 De Quincey *Wks.* (1863) II. 14 Skimmed or blue milk being only one half-penny a quart—in Grasmere. 1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* xi. 107 Sails of ships in the blue distance.

c. Said of a pale flame or flash without red glare (as of lightning, etc.); e. g. in phr. *To burn blue*, which a candle is said to do as an omen of death, or as indicating the presence of ghosts or of the Devil (perh. referring to the blue flame of brimstone: see De Foe, *Hist. Devil* ch. x.).

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 180 The Lights burne blew! It is now dead midnight. 1601 — *Jul. C.* I. iii. 50 The crosse blew Lightning. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Burn. Pestle*, Ribands black and candles blue For him that was of men most true. 1649 Br. Reynolds *Serm. Hosea* i. 54 In a mine, if a damp come, it is in vaine to trust to your lights, they will burn blew, and dimme, and at last vanish. 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* x, That most wise and solid suggestion, that when the candles burn blue the Devil is in the room. 1824 Byron *Juan* XVI. xxvi, His taper Burnt, and not *blue*, as modest tapers use .. Receiving sprites.

d. Said of the veins as they show through the skin. Cf. *blue blood* (see Blood 8).

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 29 There is Gold, and heere My blewest vaines to kisse: a hand that Kings haue lipt. 1845 Browning *Bishop orders Tomb*, Some lump .. of lapis lazuli .. Blue as a vein o'er the Madonna's breast. 1885

Mrs. Oliphant *Madam* II. xxvi. 50 Blue veins showing distinctly through the delicate tissue of his skin.

e. Often taken as the colour of constancy or unchangingness (? with regard to the blue of the sky, or to some specially fast dye). Hence *true blue* (*fig.*): faithful, staunch and unwavering (in one's faith, principles, etc.): sterling, genuine, real. See also 6 b.

a 1500 *Balade agst. Women Unconst.* in Stow's *Chaucer* (1561) 340 To newe thinges your lust is euer kene. In stede of blew, thus may ye were al grene. 1672 Walker *Parœm.* 30 in Hazl. *Eng. Prov.*, True blue will never stain. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 171 It being true blew Gotham or Hobbes ingrain'd, one of the two. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-Craft* II. viii. 86 The Old Beau is True-Blew, to the Highflown Principles [of] King Edward's First Protestant Church. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* I. s.v. *Blue.*

f. The particular shade is expressed by words prefixed, as *clear, dark, deep, intense, light*; *azure, indigo, lavender, plum, sky, slate, ultramarine, violet*; also by arbitrary words, as *Prussian, Berlin, royal, navy.* See also Blue *sb.* 2.

1415 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 382 Lectum de worstede de light blewe et sadde blewe. ? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* in *Dom. Archit.* II. 140 Damaske whyte and asure blewe. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xviii. xii, Velvet, al of Indy blewe. 1611 Cotgr., *Couleur perse*, skie-colour, azure colour.. light blue. 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gentl.* I. xxiii. (1634) 78 That which we call skye colour or heavens-blew. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 183/3 Rich azure blue, dark blue.. violet blue, rich blue.

2. Livid, leaden-coloured, as the skin becomes after a blow, from severe cold, from alarm, etc.; = obs. Blo, and dial. Blae. *Black and blue*: see Black *a.* 13, Blae 1 b. Cf. also Blue eye.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 125 Þat fur shal falle and forbrenne al to blewe [1377 blo] askes Þe houses and þe homes of hem þat taken 3yftes. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 340, I shuld bete you bak and side tyll it were blewe. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* v. v. 49 There pinch the Maids as blew as Bill-berry. 1634 Milton *Comus* 434 Blue meagre hag, or stubborn unlaid ghost. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* II. 23 My fingers cramped and my nose.. blue. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* v. xxvi, His trembling lips are livid blue.

3. *fig.* Affected with fear, discomfort, anxiety, etc.; dismayed, perturbed, discomfited; depressed, miserable, low-spirited; esp. in phr. *To look blue. Blue funk* (slang): extreme nervousness, tremulous dread.

a 1550 *Peblis to Play* ii. 6 Than answerit Meg full blew. *c* 1600 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) II. xxxvi. 84 It made the sunne looke blue. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. 316 But when he came to't, the poor Lad look't Blew. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I. s. v. *Blue*, He looked very blue upon it, *valde perturbatus fuit*. 1840 Disraeli *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 15 Great panic exists here, and even the knowing ones..look very pale and blue. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Nov. 534 We encounter.. the miserable Dr. Blandling in what is called.. a blue funk. 1871 Maxwell in *Life* (1882) xii. 382 Certainly χλωρὸν δέος is the Homeric for a blue funk. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 600/1 I'm not a bit blue over the prospect.

† **4.** Of the colour of blood; ? purple. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 35 Blew [A. blowe], *blodius.*

II. *transf.* and *fig.*

5. Dressed in blue; wearing a blue badge.

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. man in Hum.* II. iv, We that are Blue-waiters. 1605 Armin *Foole upon F.* (1880) 42 Blew John, that giues Food to feede wormes. 1647 May *Hist. Parl.* III. vi. 112 The blew auxiliary Regiment. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4508/2 Two Battalions of the blue Foot-Guards. 1883 Reade *Tit for Tat* I, Gainsborough's blue boy.

b. *Blue Squadron*: one of the three divisions made of the English Fleet in the 17th c.

1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3/3, 17 or 18 sail of English Men of War (of the Blew Squadron). 1689 *Ibid.* No. 2467/4 This day Mr. *Edward Russell*, Admiral of the Blue Squadron, sailed from *St. Helens*. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3896/3 *John Leake*, Esq. [is advanced] from Rear-Admiral of the Blue, to be Vice-Admiral of the same Squadron. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 160 Admirals of the red, white, blue, squadrons.. bear a square flag of the colour of their squadron at the main.. top gallant mast.

c. Blue was formerly the distinctive colour for the dress of servants, tradesmen, etc., also of paupers, charity-school boys, almsmen, and in Scotland of the king's almoners or licensed beggars; cf. *blue apron* (see 13), Blue-bottle, Blue-coat, Blue-gown.

1609 B. Jonson *Case Altered* I. ii. (N.) [*A serving-man*] Ever since I was of the blue order.

d. See Blue *sb.* 9.

6. Belonging to the political party which, in any particular district, has chosen blue for its distinctive colour. (In most parts of England the Conservative party.)

1835 Disraeli *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 35, I.. have gained the show of hands, which no blue candidate ever did before. 1868 Holme Lee *B. Godfrey* II. 292 She had not won his promise to vote *blue. Ibid.* III. 297 This was a blue demonstration, a gathering of the Conservative clans.

b. *True blue*: (see above 1 e) specifically applied to the Scottish Presbyterian or Whig party in the 17th c. (the Covenanters having adopted *blue* as their colour in contradistinction to the royal *red*); but also with any use of *blue*, as in quot. 1860 where it = 'staunchly Tory'.

1663 Butler *Hud.* I. I. 191 For his Religion it was fit To match his Learning and his Wit; 'Twas Presbyterian true Blew. 1785 Burns *Author's Earn. Cry* xiii, Dempster, a true blue Scot I'se warran. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* (1873) 75 A tough true-blue Presbyterian, called Deans. 1860 Trollope *Framley P.* I. 10 There was no portion of the county more decidedly true blue.

7. Of women: Learned, pedantic. See Blue-stocking. (Usually *contemptuous.*)

1788 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* (1842) IV. 219 Nobody would have thought it more odd or more blue. 1813 Mar. Edgeworth *Patron.* II. xxvi. 117 They are all so wise, and so learned, so *blue.* 1834 Southey *Doctor* xv. (1862) 37 A Lady .. bluer than ever one of her naked, woad-stained ancestors appeared. 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* (1850) 38/2 Blue ladies there are, in Boston. 1864 *Spectator* No. 1875. 660 A clever, sensible woman, rather blue.

8. *fig.* Often made the colour of plagues and things hurtful. Cf. senses 1 c., 3 b., and Blue devil.

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* v. 157 Riot, pride, perfidy, blue vapours breathe. 1742 R. Blair *Grave* 628 Racking pains, And bluest plagues, are thine. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I. s. v. *Blue*, It was a blue bout to him, *istud illi fatale fuit.* 1847 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Black Mousquet.* II. xv, Those mischievous Imps, whom the world .. Has strangely agreed to denominate 'Blue.' 1856 Bryant *On Revisit. Country* v, The mountain wind..Sweeps the blue streams of pestilence away.

9. *colloq.* Indecent, obscene. Cf. Blueness 4.

10. Phrases (*colloq.*). *Till all is blue*: said of the effect of drinking on the eyesight. *By all that's blue*: cf. Fr. *parbleu* (euphem. for *pardieu.*)

1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* v. 1835 They drink .. Vntill their adle heads doe make the ground Seeme blew vnto them. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 313 Cracking jokes and bottles, until all is blue. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xxiii, 'The black cat, by all that's blue!' cried the captain. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer., Blue* . . a synonym in the tippler's vocabulary for 'drunk'. To drink 'till all's blue' is to get exceedingly tipsy. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., *Till all's Blue*: carried to the utmost—a phrase borrowed from the idea of a vessel making out of port, and getting into blue water.

III. *Comb.*

11. General combinations: **a.** qualifying the names of other colours, as *blue-green, -grey, -lilac, -purple, -roan, -violet, -white*; also Blue-black.

1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 211 His eyeballs, flashing with a *blue-green glare. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* 61 The keen glance of her *blue-grey eye. 1882 *Garden* 2 Dec. 481/2 The colour varies from a deep *blue-purple to a bright violet-purple. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2224/4 A Mare of a *blue roan colour. 1881 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 3/1 A blue roan.. which won at Oxford last summer. 1879 Rood *Chromatics* ix. 122 The three fundamental colours.. red, green, and *blue-violet.

b. parasynthetic and instrumental, as *blue-aproned* [f. *blue apron* + -ED[2]], *-backed, -blooded, -bloused, -chequed, -coloured, -faced, -flowered, -haired, -laid* [see Laid], *-lined, -mantled, -stained, -throated, -veined, -washed, -winged*; *blue-glancing, -glimmering.*

1640 Bp. Hall *Chr. Moder.* 33/1 A separatist, a *blue-aproned man, that never knew any better school than his shop-board. 1651 Cleveland *Poems* 51 *On J. W.* 17 A fair blew-apron'd Priest. 1845 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 174 A *blue-backed gull, and a curlew. 1863 Kingsley *Water Bab.* iii. 129 Like an old *blue-blooded hidalgo of Spain. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxxix, The Dominie, taking his *blue-checqued handkerchief from his eyes. 1858 W. Ellis *Visits Madagasc.* xi. 280 The little.. *blue-flowered lobelia appeared in great abundance. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. III. I. xxii, The Sun, the Moon, the Earth, *blew-glimmering Hel. 1634 Milton *Comus* 29 This isle.. He quarters to his *blue-haired deities. 1855 Kingsley *Heroes* v. 167 Poseidon the blue-haired king of the seas. *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 153/1 Cream and *blue-laid paper. 1658 May *Old Couple* I. i. in *Dodsley* (1780) X. 448 The blushing rose, *blue-mantled violet. 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 205 *note*, The *blue-throated warbler (*Sylvia suecica*) may be named as a rare visitor. 1593 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 125 These *blue-veined violets, whereon we lean. 1797 Coleridge *Christabel* I. ix, Her blue-veined feet unsandal'd were. 1878 Geo. Eliot *Coll. Breakf.* 60 A *blue-winged butterfly.

12. Used more or less descriptively and distinctively, in forming the names of natural objects: **a.** *Animals*, as **blue-back**, a species of bird; **blue-breast**, the Blue-throated Redstart or Warbler; **blue bull**, the Nyl-gau or Nhilgai of India; **blue cat**, a Siberian cat valued for its fur; **blue cocks**, the *Salmo albus*; **blue fox**, a variety of the Arctic fox, and its fur; **blue hawk**, (*a.*) the Peregrine Falcon (*F. peregrinus*); (*b.*) the Ring-tailed Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), also called *blue glede* and *blue kite*; **blue-head**, a worm used as bait; **blue poker**, a kind of duck, the Pochard; **blue-poll**, the *Salmo albus* (= **blue cocks**); **blue-rock**, a kind of pigeon; **blue-throat**, a bird, the *Sylvia suecica*; **blue tit**, the Blue Titmouse; = Blue cap 4; **blue-wing**, name of a genus of ducks. Also *blue goose, jay, linnet, shark*, etc.; and in the names of many artificial angling flies, as *blue dun, blue gnat, blue jay*, etc. Also Blue-bird, Blue-bottle, Blue-cap, Blue-fish.

c 1532 in Palsgr. 912 The *blewe back and redbrest, *la pioue.* 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 684/1 The blue-back's nest was scarcely a foot from the ground. 1863 Baring-Gould *Iceland* 324 We disturbed a *blue Arctic fox. 1884 *Daily News* 27 Oct. 2/1 Costly fur, such as sable, blue fox, otter, or beaver. 1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* I. v. xi. 6 § 3. 312 The Marsh-worm or *Blue-head is found in moist.. localities. 1530 Palsgr. 911 The *blewe kyte, *faulz perdrier.* 1780 G. White *Selborne* xliv. 111, I readily concur with you in supposing that house-doves are derived from the small *blue rock pigeon. 1863 H. Kingsley *A. Elliot*, A cage containing five-and-twenty 'blue-rocks'. 1845 *Gard. Chron.* 86 The robin .. seems to fear the *blue-tit.

b. *Plants*, as **blue-berry**, the name of various species of *Vaccinium*, especially the American *V. corymbosum*; **blue-blaw, blue-cup**, *Centaurea cyanus*; = Bluebottle 1; **blue chamomile** or **blue daisy**, the Sea Starwort, and other blue composite flowers; **blue-gage**, a kind of plum; **blue-grass** (*U. S.*), 'various species of *Carex*' (Miller *Plant-names*); also Wire-grass, *Poa compressa*, of N. America; **blue gum** (tree), the *Eucalyptus globulus* of Australia; **blue-hearts**, *Buchnera americana*; † **blue-pipe**, the Lilac; † **blue poppy** (*dial.*), Bluebottle 1; **blue rocket**, *Aconitum pyramidale*; **blue tangles**, *Vaccinium frondosum*; **blue-weed**, Viper's Bugloss, *Echium vulgare.* Also in numberless specific names, as *blue Crane's-bill*, etc. See also Bluebell, Blue-bonnet, Bluebottle.

1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) VI. 218 *Blue-berries, blackberries, cran-berries, and crow-berries. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 603/2 We are feasting now upon blue-berries. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xiii. 161 This floure is called.. of Turner Blew bottell, and *Blewblaw. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 92 No sooner hath the Rose plaied his part, but the blew-blaw entereth the stage. 1611 Cotgr., *Blaveoles*, Blew bottles, Blew blawes, Corne-flowers. 1597 Gerard *Herbal* Ixxxviii. 334 Women that dwell by the sea side, call it.. *blew Daisies, or *blew Camomill. 1881 Miss Braddon *Asph.* II. 95 The purple bloom of grapes and *blue-gages. 1879 Sir G. Campbell *Black & Wh.* 14 The *blue grass of Kentucky is famous; though it is not blue at all, but green, and very like our common natural grass. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 715/1 The blue-grass country is reached by traversing central Virginia and Kentucky. *Ibid.* 719/2 The blue-grass.. is not blue at all.. It is 'blue limestone grass' properly. 1808 Home in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 305 The tender shoots of the *blue gum tree. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xix. (1873) 435 The trees with the exception of some of the Blue-gums. 1884 *19th Cent.* Feb. 321 The *Eucalyptus globulus* or Blue Gum tree of Australia, has a special power of antagonising the spread of malaria. 1697 J. Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 679 The Common Lilac or *Blew Pipe Tree.

c. *Minerals*, as **blue asbestos** = Crocidolite; **blue-billy** (see quots.); **blue copper, blue malachite**, = Azurite; **blue copperas, blue stone, blue vitriol**, sulphate of copper (see Vitriol); **blue felspar, blue spar**, = Lazulite; **blue iron** = Vivianite; **blue lead** (see quots.); **blue metal**, name given by the workmen to a sulphide of copper obtained during the process of copper-smelting; **blue slipper**, local name of the Gault clay. Also *blue Verditer*, etc. See also Blue-john.

c 1865 Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 118/1 Carbonic acid, cyanogen, and sulphuretted hydrogen, are extracted from the gas; these combine with the lime, and produce a.. compound, which is technically termed **blue-billy*.* 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Blue-billy*, the residuum of cupreous pyrites after roasting with salt. *Ibid.*, **Blue-lead* (pronounced like the verb *to lead*), the bluish auriferous gravel and cement deposit found in the ancient river-channels of California. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 407 *Blue Lead, a name used sometimes by the miners to distinguish galena from the carbonate, or white lead. 1881 *Daily News*, A great deal of the most charming scenery of the Undercliff .. is due to the freaks of what is locally called the '*blue slipper.' 1883 *Knowledge* 1 June 323/2 Crystals of pure *bluestone (sulphate of copper, $CuSO_4$). 1770 Watson in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 332 *Blue vitriol, corrosive sublimate. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 90 The qualities of blue vitriol used for soaking wheat.

13. Special combinations or phrases. † **blue apron**, one who wears a blue apron, a tradesman; **blue blanket**, the banner of the Edinburgh craftsmen; *fig.* the sky; **blue blood** (see Blood 8); **blue dahlia**, an expression for anything rare or unheard of; **blue disease**, a popular name for *Cyanosis*; **blue fire**, a blue light used on the stage for weird effect; hence *attrib.* sensational (cf. sense 1 c); **blue flint** (see quot.); **blue heat**, a temperatnre of about 550° Fahr., at which ironwork assumes a bluish tint; **blue jacket**, a sailor (from the colour of his jacket); *esp.* used to distinguish the seamen from the marines; **blue jaundice** (= **blue disease**); **blue laws**, severe Puritanic laws said to have been enacted last century at New Haven, Connecticut, U. S.; hence *fig.*; **blue light**, a pyrotechnical composition which burns with a blue flame, used also at sea as a night-signal; **blue line** (in *Tennis*), the service-line (so coloured); **blue mantle**, the dress, and the title, of one of the four pursuivants of the English College of Arms; **blue Monday**, (*a.*) the Monday before Lent; (*b.*) a Monday spent in dissipation by workmen (cf. Ger. *der blaue Montag*); **blue moon** (*colloq.*), a rarely recurring period; **blue-mould**, the mould of

this colour produced upon cheese, consisting of a fungus, *Aspergillus glaucus*; hence **blue-moulded, -moulding** *a.*; **blue ointment**, mercurial ointment; **Blue Peter**, a blue flag with a white square in the centre, hoisted as the signal of immediate sailing; hence, in *Whist*, The playing a higher card than is needed, as a signal or 'call' for trumps; **blue pill**, a mercurial pill of antibilious operation; hence **blue-pilled** *a.*; **blue point** (see POINT); **blue pot**, a pot made of a mixture of clay and graphite, a black-lead crucible; **blue ruin** (*slang*), gin, usually of bad quality; **blue water**, the open sea. See also BLUE-BEARD, BLUE-BOOK, etc.

1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xliii. 230 For, if any saucy *blue apron dares to affront any venerable person .. all scholars are immediately forbid to have any dealings or commerce with him. 1599 JAS. I. *Basil. Doron* (1603) 51 If they in any thing be controlled, up goeth the *blew-blanket. 1780 (*title*) Historical Account of the Blue Blanket or Craftsmen Banner, with the Prerogatives of the Crafts of Edinburgh. 1828-41 TYTLER *Hist. Scott.* (1864) II. 224 Calling out the trained bands and armed citizens beneath a banner presented to them on this occasion [1482] and denominated the Blue Blanket. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. v, We must be content till we come 'tother side the Blue-blanket, and then we shall know. 1875 C. L. KENNEY *Mem. Balfe* 131 The same theatre .. set up a formidable opposition .. in the shape of a *blue fire melodrama. 1861 J. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* vi. 309 Many persons living can recollect that their English auxiliaries were termed *Blue Flints by the peasants of Vendée, from the unusual colour of the flints in their musket-locks. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 328 The iron came to about, or rather above, a *blue heat. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 400/1 A temperature known as a blue or black heat. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* ii, Every *'blue jacket' would walk over. 1859 L. OLIPHANT *Elgin's Miss. China* I. 128 The ladders .. were soon swarming with marines and blue-jackets. 1876 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. viii. 204 Simple hearts .. play their own game in innocent defiance of the *Blue-laws of the world. 1805 NELSON *Disp.* (1846) VII. 57, I had rather that all the Ships burnt a *blue-light. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 51 *Blue lights and Catharine wheels .. all firing away. 1616 BULLOKER, *Bleumantle*, the name of an office of one of the Purseuants at armes. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 27 The four pursuivants .. are Rougecroix, Bluemantle, Rougedragon, and Portcullis. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* ii, A tie which Sir Everard held as sacred as either Garter or Blue-Mantle. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* 873/1 The workman getting sober after his usual *'blue Monday'. 1876 Miss BRADDON & *Haggard's Dan.* xxiv. 246 A fruit pasty once in a *blue moon. 1869 E. YATES *Wrecked in Port* xxii. 242 That indefinite period known as a 'blue moon'. 1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 28 *Blew mould and Mushromes. 1863 *Cornh. Mag., Roundab. Papers* xxvii, Carps .. with great humps of blue mould on their old backs. 1864 C. O'DOWD *Men & Wom.* 7 The Austrians, as Paddy says, are *blue-moulded for want of a beatin. [The expression is usually 'blue-mouldy for want of a bäting'.] 1876 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/5 If this [bad weather] continues there is a danger of us all getting blue-moulded. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XI. lxxxiii, It is time that I should hoist my *'blue Peter', And sail for a new theme. 1862 MAYHEW *Crim. Prisons* 23 At the foremast head .. the 'blue Peter' was flying as a summons to the hands on shore to come aboard. *c*1875 Beeton's *Handy Bk. Games* 358 Since the introduction of Blue Peter, the necessity of leading through your adversary's hand has become less and less. 1794-1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Med. & Mor.*, The most artificial logic .. may be swallowed with the *blue pill, or any other in vogue. 1861 E. MAYHEW *Dogs* 102 A few years ago .. blue-pill with black draught literally became a part of the national diet. 1871 PLANCHÉ *K. Christmas*, There are blue devils which defy blue pills. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* iv. 85 The .. crucibles for this purpose are known by the name of *blue-pots. 1819 MOORE *Epist. fr. T. Cribb* 15 One swig of *Blue Ruin is worth the whole lot! 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. x. 334 This latter [Potheen] I have tasted, as well as the English Blue-Ruin, and the Scotch Whisky. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 202 When we once are fairly out of harbour, and find ourselves in *blue water.

Blue, *sb.* [the adj. used absol. or elliptically.]

1. Blue colour. (It may have a plural.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9920 Þe toiþer .. Es al o bleu, men cals Ind. *c* 1500 *Maid & Magpie* in Halliw. *Nugæ P.* 43 His love was as a paynted blewe. 1599 GREENE *George a Gr.* (1861) 258 Right Coventry blue. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 59, I do not like these reds and blues. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 224 Its solution .. first reddens, and then destroys, vegetable blues. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* v. 270 Begin with the blue of the sky. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. I. vii. § 21 The blue of distance, however intense, is not the blue of a bright blue flower.

2. A pigment of a blue colour: usually with some defining word prefixed, as *Prussian, French, cobalt, smalt, ultramarine, royal.*

1862 *Handbk. Water-Col.* (Winsor & Newton) 19 French blue or Imitative Ultramarine. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 26 July 87 Another highly valued and brilliant variety of Prussian blue, commercially known as Turnbull's blue.

b. *spec.* A blue powder used by laundresses.

1618 ROWLANDS *Nt. Raven* (1620) 34 Set her to starch a band, (I vow tis true) She euer spoyles the same with too much blew. 1800 *New Ann. Direct.* 231 Walton & Mitchel, Blue-makers, 10 Silver-street. 1822 KITCHINER *Cook's Oracle* 500 As much powder Blue as will lie on a sixpence.

3. Blue clothing or dress; *spec.* a kind of stuff.

1482 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccli. 321 The kyng .. clad in blewe. 1527 *MS. Invent. T. Cromwell*, A rydyng cote of browne blewe weltyd with tawney vellet. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxiii. 6 The Assyrians .. Which were clothed with blew. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* II. 96 Plunkets, Violets, and Blues, formerly made in Suffolk. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 53 Needham .. which had a good trade once for Blues and Broad Cloths.

4. Elliptically, for blue species or varieties of animals, objects, or substances, the nature of which is explained by the context, *e.g.* one of the blue butterflies (*Polyommatus*); a blue artificial fly used in angling; a blue potato, etc.; blue china, etc.

1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 115 The sky-coloured blue .. is a neat, curious, and beautiful fly. 1838 DICKENS *Mem. Grimaldi* ii. 22 Capturing no fewer than four dozen Dartford Blues. 1845 *Morn. Chron.* 22 Nov. 5/2 The potatoes were salmons and blues. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 5 On the .. open downs the lovely little 'blues' are frisking in animated play. 1884 *Ibid.* Nov. 833/2 Bits of old Nankin 'blue'.

5. a. The sky; b. The sea.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. lxxxvii. 99 Ne any footsteps in the empty Blew. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* cxlvii. iv, Thro' the etherial blue. 1821 BYRON *Cain* II. i. 144 Oh, how we cleave the blue! 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxiv, Drown'd in yonder living blue The lark becomes a sightless song. 1861 L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 63 Far out upon the blue were many sails. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. liv. 102 Where one may float between blue and blue.

6. = *Blue Squadron* (see BLUE *a.* 5 b).

1703 [see BLUE *a.* 5 b]. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Admiral*, Thus we say the Admiral of the red, the Admiral of the blue. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 72 Sir Horatio Nelson, as rear-admiral of the blue, carried the blue flag at the mizen.

7. *pl.* Applied to various companies of troops, distinguished by wearing blue. a. The Royal Horse Guards, in 1690 distinguished from b as the 'Oxford Blues', from their commander, the Earl of Oxford. b. Dutch troops of William III. c. The troops of the French Republic of 1792.

1766 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 16 July, A whole troop of the Oxford Blues .. kept them in awe. 1812 *Examiner* 12 Oct. 652/2 The Blues are about to embark for Spain. 1813 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* X. 69, I have been appointed Colonel of the Blues. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi, While vainly endeavouring to prevail on their soldiers to look the Dutch Blues in the face. *Ibid.* I. 294 Another body of household cavalry distinguished by blue coats and cloaks, and still called the Blues, was .. quartered in the neighbourhood of the capital. 1878 TRIMEN *Regiments Brit. Army* 12 It was also known as the 'Blue Guards' during the campaign in Flanders 1742-45, and is now commonly called 'The Blues'.

8. As the colour worn by a party or faction identified with different principles at different times and places); hence, *transf.* an adherent of such party. Also *true blue*: see BLUE *a.* 1 e, 6.

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 339 The blues being in the old interest, and the yellows in the new. 1762 *Ibid.* 442 Honest true blues, a staunch, firm, chosen band. 1790 BURNS *Election Ballad* ix, As Queensberry blue and buff unfurl'd. 1835 DISRAELI *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 35 Labouchere has picked up many blues (my colour). 1881 MORLEY *Cobden* I. 91 Making citizenship into something loftier and more generous than the old strife of Blues and Yellows.

9. Light blue and dark blue have become the distinctive colours of the representatives both of Eton and Harrow Schools, and of Cambridge and Oxford Universities, in their rival athletic contests. So the 'Dark Blues' denote Oxford men or Harrow boys; 'to win his blue', or 'to be a Blue', is to be chosen to represent his University or School in rowing, cricket, etc.; 'an old Blue' is one who has rowed or played in an inter-University contest.

1879 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 3/2 At the Creek .. the Light Blues were all but clear of their opponents. 1882 — 18 Jan. 2/2 Ainslie, of Oriel .. may be successful in winning his blue. 1883 *Standard* 8 May 3/7 There are five 'Old Blues' playing. *Ibid.* 19 June 3/8 He has .. received his 'blue'. 1884 *Q. Rev.* No. 316. 485 What [Eton] boy who has 'won his blue', etc.

10. A 'Blue-coat boy'; a scholar of Christ's Hospital.

1834 W. TROLLOPE (*title*) Christ's Hospital, with Account of the Plan of Education .. and Memoirs of Eminent Blues.

11. Short for 'blue-stocking'.

1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842) IV. 219 His literary preference of reading to a blue. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. v. *note*, Perhaps some of our own '*blues*' might not be worse for bleaching. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 203 The company of village literati and village blues. 1832 DISRAELI *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 6 There were a great many dames there of distinction, and no blues. 1849 MISS MULOCH *Ogilvies* II. (1875) 12 Every one talked of her as a 'clever woman'—'a blue'.

b. *transf.* Female learning or pedantry.

1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. xlvii, She also had a twilight tinge of '*Blue*'.

12. *The blues* (for '*blue devils*'): depression of spirits, despondency. *colloq.*

1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 96 In a fit of the blues. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 55 Come to me when you have the blues.

13. *Archery.* (The second ring from the centre of the target is coloured blue.)

1882 *Standard* 31 Aug. 6/4 The prize for the lady making the most blues .. was won by Mrs. E., who made eight blues. *Ibid.* The Lady Paramount's prize for most blues.

Blue, *v.* [f. the adj.]

1. *trans.* To make blue; *spec.* to heat (metal) so as to make it blue.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1621) 466 Plaid the painter, when hee did so gild The turning globes, blew'd seas, and green'd the field. 1727 MATHEW *Yng. Man's Comp.* 309 To Blew Skins. 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XLI. 330 He rivets coats of mail, Or the bright sword-blade in his oven blues. 1855 BROWNING *Statue & Bust*, The blood that blues the inside arm. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 253 Any amateur may blue by placing the pan of charcoal upon a fire, and burying the work to be blued in it.

2. To treat (linen) with blue (see BLUE *sb.* 2 b).

1862 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Aug. 154 The articles of dress .. being well starched, blued, and rough dried.

†**3.** To cause to look blue, (or ? to blush). *Obs.*

1719 OZELL tr. *Misson's Trav. Eng.* 170 (D.) This action set many of the company a laughing, which very much blew'd the Countess.

†**4.** *intr.* To blush. (*slang.*) *Obs.*

1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 71 ▶ 8 If a Virgin blushes, we no longer cry she Blues.

Bluebeard (blū'bī·ɪd). A personage of popular mythology, so called from the colour of his beard. References are frequent in literature to the locked turret-chamber, in which hung the bodies of his murdered wives.

1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.*, That room was to her the Blue-beard room of the house. 18.. CARLYLE (in *Brewer*) The Bluebeard chamber of his mind, into which no eye but his own must look. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 29 About half a mile from the town [Naples], are certain Bluebeard-looking towers .. erected for the purpose of snaring wood-pigeons.

†**Blue-beat,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. To beat black and blue (cf. BLUE *a.* 2).

a 1626 W. SCLATER *Three Serm.* (1629) 9 Therefore S. Paul kept his body in subiection, and, that he might keepe it vnder, blue-beate it.

Blue bell, blue'-bell. [see BELL *sb.*¹ 4.] The popular name of two widely different flowers.

1. A species of Campanula (*C. rotundifolia*) which grows on open downs, hills, and dry places, and flowers in summer and autumn, with a loose panicle of delicate blue bell-shaped flowers on slender peduncles. This is the 'blue bell of Scotland', and of the north of England, and of the Elizabethan herbalists. (Usually blū,bel, or as two words.)

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxiii. 174 Blew Belles [with a figure of *Campanula*] whan their plante beginneth first to spring up .. haue small rounde leaues. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, Blue bells, or bell flowers, *Campanula flore cæruleo.* 1795 BURNS *Their Groves o' sweet Myrtle* ii, Where the blue-bell and gowan lurk. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) VII. 178 He had scrambled to gather blue bells and heath flowers. *a* 1872 W. MILLER *The Blue Bell* in *Poets & Poetry of Scotl.* 1877 II. 340 For glaumorie is round the sweet blue bell.

2. In the south of Eng. generally and in many modern Eng. poets: (blū·bel) a bulbous-rooted plant, *Scilla nutans* (*Hyacinthus non-scriptus* Linn.), growing in moist woods and among grass, and flowering in spring, with a nodding raceme of drooping narrow bell-like flowers.

(Those who call this 'blue-bell' or 'bluebell', generally call the other 'hair-bell' or 'hare-bell'.)

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xviii. 250 The Wild Hyacinth or Blue-Bells of the European woods. 1802 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. xxiii, Amid the growing grass The blue-bell bends, the golden king-cup shines, And the sweet cowslip scents the genial air. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* IV. vii. 121 Forest bluebells in a row Stoop to the first May wind. 1851 MARY HOWITT *Sk. Nat. Hist.* 83 The nodding Blue-bell's graceful flowers, The Hyacinth of this land of ours.

Blue'-bird.

1. A small perching bird allied to the Warblers (*Motacilla sialis* Linn., *Sylvia sialis* Wilson, *Erythaca Wilsonii* Swainson), common in the United States, where it appears in early spring, taking its departure in the autumn. Its upper part is sky-blue; breast and throat reddish-chestnut.

1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 996 A Bird they call a Blew-bird, of a curious azure colour, about the bigness of a Chafinch. *a* 1813 A. WILSON (*title*) The American Blue-Bird. 1846 LONGF. *Not always May* i, The blue-bird prophesying spring. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xxxiii, Blue-birds, with a flash of sky on their backs.

2. ?A species of albatross (*Diomedea fuliginosa* 'albatross of China,' *Penny Cycl.*).

1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 152 The description .. of the Cape Blue-bird.

Blue-black, *a.* and *sb.*

A. *adj.* Black or dark with a tinge of blue.

1853 *Q. Rev.* Mar. 309 The coarse blue-black locks of the North American squaw. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. I. 11 Face closely shaven, chin blue-black where the beard was .. repressed.

B. *sb.* A pigment of this colour.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 416 Blue-Black is the coal of some kind of wood burnt in a close heat. 1857 RUSKIN *Elem. Drawing* 41 Take cakes of lake, of gamboge, of sepia, of blue-black, of cobalt.

Hence **Blue-blackness.**

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* II. iv. 96 A bank of blue-blackness over in the west which they knew to be mountains.

Blue bonnet, -bo'nnet. [cf. BLUE-CAP.]

1. *spec.* A broad round horizontally flattened bonnet or cap of blue woollen material, formerly in general use in Scotland. Hence **Blue-bo'nneted** *a.*

1682 *2nd Plea Nonconf.* 4 In a Jesuit's long Robes, and a Scotish blew Bonnet. 1859 MASSON *Milton* I. 667 The blue-bonneted and plaided peasantry of the shires.

2. *transf.* A blue-bonneted peasant, or soldier.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvi, Rob soon gathered an unco

band o' blue-bonnets at his back. 1820 — *Monast.* xxv, When the Blue Bonnets came over the Border.

3. A Scotch name of species of *Centaurea*, as the Bluebottle; also of species of Scabions and other round-headed blue flowers.

1863 Marg. Plues *Rambl. Wild Fl.* 168 The corn blue bottle .. Its brilliant colour entitles it to its Scotch appellation of Blue bonnet. The French call it *bluet*.

4. Dial. name of the Blue Tit-mouse; = Blue-cap.

Blue book, blue-book. A book bound in blue; now *spec.* one of the official reports of Parliament and the Privy Council, which are issued in a dark blue paper cover.

1715 Ashmole *Hist. Ord. Garter* vi. 155 The second of these Books is called the Blue Book; so called, being bound in Blue velvet; it begins with the first year of Queen Mary, and ends at the 18th of King Jac. i. 1824 (*title*) The Royal Blue Book [published by T. Gardiner & Son, Princes St.]. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* (1863) 185 On another table were arranged his parliamentary papers, and piles of blue books. *fig.* 1881 Seeley in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 51/1 History .. is the great Blue-book of the statesman.

b. *U. S.* 'A printed book containing the names of all persons holding office under the government of the United States, with their place of birth, amount of salary, etc.' Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (1860).

Blue-bottle.

1. The common name for the Blue Corn-flower (*Centaurea cyanus*).

1551 Turner *Herbal* i. N iv, Blewbottel groweth in the corne. 1611 Florio, *Battisegola*, the weed blewbottle, Corneflower, or hurtsickle. 1672 T. Jordan *Lond. Tri.* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 494 Grain .. intermingled with yellow flowers, Blew-bottles and erratick Poppies. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 402 Blue Bottle .. whose beautiful blue colour would have attracted regard, had it been rare. 1863 Prior *Plant-n.* 26.

b. Applied vaguely to other blue flowers.

1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physic* 118 Made of the flowers of Succory or Blew-bottles. 1884 W. Miller *Plant-n.* 15 Blue Bottle, *Scilla nutans*, *Centaurea cyanus*, and various other blue flowers.

2. A nickname for a man in a dark blue uniform, as a beadle or policeman. Also *attrib.*

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. iv. 22 [*Addressing a beadle*] I will haue you as soundly swindg'd for this, you blue-bottle [*1st Fol.* blew Bottel'd] Rogue. 1607 *Miseries Enforced Marr.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 471 How now, blue-bottle, are you of the house? 1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 13 Sept., Caught in his own toils by the bluebottles of Scotland-yard.

3. *Bluebottle fly*: a fly (*Musca vomitoria*) with a large bluish body; the Meat-fly or Blow-fly.

c 1720 Prior *Flies* Poems (1741) 158 A Fly upon the Chariot-Pole Cries out 'What Blue-bottle alive Did ever with such fury drive?' 1817 Byron *Beppo* lxxiv, Humming like flies around the newest blaze, The bluest of bluebottles you e'er saw. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* II. 199 The buzzing of a stout blue-bottle fly

Bluebuck, transl. the Dutch name Blauwbok.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 88/2.

Blue-cap. [Cf. Blue-bonnet.]

1. A cap of blue material; formerly worn by servants and tradesmen (see Blue *a.* 5 c.); the 'blue bonnet' of Scotchmen. Also *attrib.*

1674 Flatman *Belly God* 114 The Kentish Pippin's best, I dare be bold, That ever blew-cap Costard monger sold.

2. *transf.* One who wears this head-dress; † a Scotchman, a Blue-bonnet (*obs.*).

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 392 Well, hee is there too, and one Mordake, and a thousand blew-Cappes more. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 39 (D.) A rabble multitude of despised Blue-caps encounter, rout, and break the flower of England. 1663 in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 367 The precipirate blue-cap .. would needs fall upon them at Dunbar.

3. *dial.* A salmon in its first year, a grilse; so called because it has a blue spot on its head.

1677 in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 127 These [salmon] have a broad blue spot on their heads, and are therefore called Blue-caps. 1865 Couch *Brit. Fishes* IV. 220 In the west of the Kingdom the name of Blue cap is applied by some fishermen to the Salmon in the first year of its growth.

4. The Blue Titmouse (*Parus cæruleus*).

1804 Worosw. *Kitten & Falling L.* 64 Where is he that giddy sprite, Blue-cap with his colours bright, Who was blest as bird could be. 1837 MacGillivray *Hist. Brit. Birds* II. 431 Blue Titmouse .. Blue-cap, Blue bonnet, etc.

5. The Blue Corn-flower; = Blue Bonnet 3.

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 131 Till summer's blue-caps blossom mid the corn.

6. A kind of ale.

1822 Kitchiner *Cook's Oracle* 60 The Irishman loves Usquebaugh, the Scot loves Ale called Blue-Cap.

† **7.** A kind of stone. *Obs.*

1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 158 A sort of stone from its colour call'd blew-cap, good for nothing.

Blue coat, blue-coat.

1. Formerly the dress of servants and the lower orders; hence of almoners and charity children.

?*c* 1600 *Distr. Emperor* i. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 169 Thou that has worne thy selfe and a blewe coate To equall thryddbareness. 1628 Earle *Microcosm.* liv. 117 His antient beginning was a blue coat, since a livery.

2. One who wears a blue coat; *e.g.* an almsman, a beadle; a blue-coated soldier or sailor.

1593 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 47 Draw men .. Blew Coats to Tawny Coats. 1598 E. Gilpin *Skial.* (1878) 52 A..swaggering blew-coate at an ale-house doore. 1608 Dekker *Belman Lond.* Wks. 1885 III. 149 This counterfeit Blew-coate, running in all haste for his masters cloake-bag. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 222 That the fame..could so soon reach Phalaris's ear in his Castle, through his Guard of Blue-coats. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 159 The admiral .. became .. gracious and condescending to his brother bluecoats.

b. *attrib.* (for quot. 1821 cf. Blue-stocking.)

a 1653 G. Daniel *Idyll* v. 115 In Blue-Coat Philosophy. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Pleas. Ep.* Wks. 1730 I. 110 The blue coat infantry. 1821 Byron *Juan* iv. cix, The blue-coat misses of a coterie.

3. (More fully *Blue-coat boy*): A scholar of a charity school wearing the almoner's blue coat. Of these schools there are many in England; the most noted being Christ's Hospital in London, whose uniform is a long dark blue gown fastened at the waist with a belt, and bright yellow stockings. So *attrib.*, as in *Blue-coat Hall, Hospital.*

1665 Pepys *Diary* 1 June, We .. saw all the funeral; which was with the blue-coat boys and old men, all the Aldermen, and Lord Mayor. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon* I. /164 Among the blew coats in Ch. Ch. Hospital. 1701 De Foe *True-born Eng.* i. (1703) 13 From Blewcoat Hospitals. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4920/3 A General Meeting .. will be held at Blue-coat-Hall in Christ's-Hospital. 1861 Nicholson *Annals of Kendal* 195 The Blue Coat School and Hospital ..The advancement of the Charity and maintenance of the blue-coat boys.

Blue-coated, *a.* Wearing a blue coat.

1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. /591 He .. became Teacher of the Blew-coated-children in Ch. Ch. Hospital. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xxi, A pair or two of blue-coated serving-men.

Blue devil.

1. A baleful demon (cf. Blue *a.* 3, 8).

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vii. 3443 Alston, whose life hath been accounted evill, And therfore calde by many the blew devill. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 364 He .. keeps a pet sorrow, a blue-devil familiar, that goes with him everywhere.

2. *fig.* in pl. *Blue devils*: a. Despondency, depression of spirits, hypochondriac melancholy.

1787 [see *Blue devilism* below]. 1798 G. Colman (*title*) Blue Devils, a Farce. 1800 W. Rhodes *Bom. Fur.* i. (1836) 8 Do the blue devils your repose annoy? 1810 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 144 We have something of the blue devils at times. 1823 Byron *Juan* x. xxxviii, Though six days smoothly run, The seventh will bring blue devils or a dun.

b. The apparitions seen in *delirium tremens.*

1822 Cobbett *Resid. U. S.* 42 Just the weather to give drunkards the 'blue devils'. 1830 Scott *Demonol.* i. 18 They, by a continued series of intoxication, become subject to what is popularly called the Blue Devils.

Hence Blue-devilage, Blue-devilism.

1787 Burns *Lett.* lxviii. Wks. (1875) 355 In my bitter hours of blue-devilism. 1816 Elphinstone in *Edin. Rev.* (1884) July, He styles Childe Harold exquisite blue-devilage.

Blue eye.

† a. = Black eye 2 (cf. Blue *a.* 3). † b. A blueness or dark circle round the eye, from weeping or other cause. c. An eye of which the iris is blue.

1552 Huloet, When a wife hathe a blewe eye, she sayth she hath stombled on hir good man his fyste, *suggillatio, liuor.* 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 393 A leane cheeke .. a blew eie and sunken. *a* 1639 S. Ward *Serm.* 150 (D.) To whom are wounds, broken heads, blue eyes, maimed limbs? 1735 Pope *Mor. Ess.* II. 284 When those blue eyes first open'd on the sphere. 1820 Scott *Ivanhoe* iii, His face was broad, with large blue eyes.

Hence Blue-eyed *a.*, now in sense c.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 269 This blew ey'd hag, was hither brought. 1656 Cowley *Pind. Odes* (1669) 2 The blew-eyed Nereides. 1736 Thomson *Liberty* iv. 670 Strong And yellow-hair'd, the blue-ey'd Saxon came. 1868 Wood *Homes without H.* xxviii. 531 The pretty Blue-eyed Yellow Warbler.

Blue-eyed grass: *Sisyrinchium Bermudianum.*

1884 W. Miller *Plant-n.*

Blue-fish. [f. Blue *a.* + Fish.]

a. A fish, a species of *Coryphæna*, found about the Bahamas and on the coast of Cuba. b. (See quot.)

1734 Mortimer in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 318. 1782 P. H. Bruce *Mem.* xii. 424 The sea hereabouts [Bahamas] abounds with fish unknown to us in Europe..parrot-fish, blue-fish, sucking-fish. 1848-60 Bartlett *Dict. Amer., Blue-Fish* (Temnodon saltator), a salt-water fish of the mackerel order, but larger in size. 1873 *Echo* 11 Mar. 2/2 Large quantities of halibut, bass, blue fish, flounders, and weak fish are also caught. 1880 Günther *Fishes* 447.

Blue gown, blue-gown. [cf. Blue-coat.]

† **1.** A blue gown was: a. 'The dress of ignominy for a harlot in the house of correction' (Nares); b. The dress of an almoner, in Scotland of a king's bedesman or licensed beggar. *Obs.*

1604 Dekker *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 165 Your Puritanicall Honest Whore sits in a blue gowne. 1787 Burns *Ep. J. Rankine* iv, It's just the blue-gown badge an' claithing O' saunts.

2. One who wears this dress: in Scotland, a king's bedesman or licensed beggar, who wore the dress as a badge. Also *attrib.*

1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxiv, 'Edie Ochiltree, nae maister—your puir bedesman and the king's', answered the Blue-Gown. *Ibid.* xxxvii, Here has been an old Blue-Gown committing robbery!

Blueing, bluing (blūˑiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Blue *v.*]

1. A making blue; *spec.* the process of giving a blue colour to metals. Also *attrib.*, as *blueing-pan.*

1766 Croker, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.* (1768) I., *Blueing* of Metals is performed by heating them in the fire, till they assume a blue colour. 1851 *Art Jrnl. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 63/3 The [sword-] blade..combines embossing with engraving, blueing, and gilding. 1884 F. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 34 The articles to be blued are placed in a blueing pan.

2. In U. S., A substance that gives a blue tint, laundresses' blue.

Blueism (blūˑiz'm). Also **bluism.** [f. Blue *a.* + -ism.] The characteristics of a 'blue' or 'blue-stocking'; feminine learning or pedantry.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 589 What was heroism with our Chatham, was but blueism and cant in De Staël. *a* 1841 T. Hook *Man of Many Fr.* (D.) He had .. fallen a victim to her beauty and blueism. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 542 She had prejudiced him against bluism in women.

Blue-John.

† **1.** = After-wort. Hence *fig. Obs.*

1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 82 His Defence was but the blew-John of his Ecclesiastical Policy, and this Preface the Tap-droppings of his Defence. 1683 Salmon *Doron Med.* I. 242 Brewers Afterworts, or Wash, called 'Blew-John'.

2. A local name of the blue Fluor-spar found in Derbyshire.

1772 Gilpin *Lakes Cumberland* (1788) II. 217 It .. is known in London by the name of the Derbyshire drop. But on the spot it is called Blue John, from the beautiful blue veins which overspread the finest parts of it. 1840 Humble *Dict. Geol. & Min.* (1843) s. v., The blue-john or fluor spar mine near Castleton in Derbyshire.

Blue-ly, *adv.* [f. Blue *a.* + -ly².]

1. With a blue colour or tinge.

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. App. xciv, Then blewly pale, then duller still, till perfect dead. 1818 Keats *Endym.* I. 605 Her hovering feet, More bluely vein'd .. Than those of sea-born Venus. 1844 Hood *Haunted Ho.* lxiii, The taper burning bluely. 1852 D. Moir *Graves of Dead* i.

† **2.** Badly, with bad success; only in phrase *To come off bluely. Obs.*

c 1650 *2nd Narrat. late Parl.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 425 Yet [he] .. came off bluely in the end. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* iv. xxxv, He still came off but bluely by reason of the Care and Vigilance of the Chitterlings. 1710 T. Ward *Eng. Ref.* I. 67 (D.) We shall come off but blewly here. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, Bluely [badly], *male.* He came off but bluely, *male res successit.*

† **Blue-man.** *Obs.* [A late form of Bloman, due to the original identity of *blo*, Blae, and Blue.] A negro; = Bloman.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 157 Þe men of Þe lond [Ethiopia] þat beþ blewe men. *Ibid.* VI. 379 Þe Blewman chaungeþ nouȝt liȝtliche his skyn. 1468 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 578 Richard Fyrthyng, a blewmane.

Blueness (blūˑnés). Forms: 5 blunesse, 5–7 blewnes, 6–7 blewnesse, 8– blueness. [f. Blue *a.* + -ness.]

1. The state or quality of being blue, blue colour.

1600 Fairfax *Tasso* VI. xc, His azure robe the orient blewnesse lost. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 35 The .. fine thin Blueness given to the first Milk. 1882 Howells in *Longm. Mag.* I. 51 A..sky..of more than Italian blueness.

2. The quality or state of being livid, as a bruise; the mark of a bruise.

? 1491 Caxton 15 *Oes* in Blades *Caxton* 353 The blewnes of thy woundes. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 47 And with the blewnesse of his stripes are we healed. 1678 Otway *Friendship in Fash.* 14 Ay, and then that blewness under the eyes.

3. *fig.* The quality of a blue-stocking; feminine learning or pedantry.

1881 M. A. Lewis *Two Pretty G.* III. 37 They might go in for some other line—fastness, or blueness, or music.

4. Indelicacy, indecency. (Cf. Blue *a.* 9.)

1840 Carlyle *Diderot, Ess.* 240 (L.) The occasional blueness of both [writings] shall not altogether affright us.

Blue-nose. (Chiefly in U. S.)

1. A purplish potato grown in Nova Scotia.

1837-40 Haliburton *Clockm.* 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 Jan. 564.

2. A nick name for a native of Nova Scotia.

1837-40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) Pref. 7 When blue-nose hears that, he thinks he's got a bargain. 1842 *United Serv. Mag.* II. 328 Of the nation of Bluenoses.

3. A kind of clam shell-fish.

1883 *Leisure Hour* 252/1 The coarsest is the mud clam, or blue nose.

Blu·er. [f. Blue *v.*] One who blues metal.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 101 The gun-makers' business .. is divided into 21 different branches .. viz. barrel-forger, brich-forger .. bluer [*printed* bleur].

Blue ri·bbon, riband.

1. A ribbon of blue silk worn as a badge of honour; *esp.* the broad dark blue ribbon worn by members of the order of the Garter.

1651 *Let. fr. France* in *Proc. in Parl.* No. 116. 1800 The Queen [of France] hath sent to the Count of Doignion .. promising him the staffe of the Marshall of France, and of a blew Ribbon. 1690 Temple *Ess. Health* Wks. 1731 I. 274 A White Staff will not help gouty Feet .. nor a Blue Ribband bind up a Wound so well as a Fillet. 1867 Morley *Burke* 56 Rising to thunderous denunciations of 'the noble lord in the blue ribbon.'

2. The greatest distinction, the most distinguished place, the first prize.

1848 Disraeli in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. (1883) 340/2 'You do not know what the Derby is!' 'Yes, I do.' It is the Blue Ribbon of the Turf.' 1875 Poste *Gaius* I. § 7. 37 The blue ribbon of the profession should never be conferred on any lawyer who had antiquarian notions of constitutional law. 1883 *Standard* 21 May 2/1 The Blue Riband of the Turf is destined to go to Heath House.

3. A small strip of blue ribbon worn by certain abstainers from alcoholic beverages, as a means of mutual recognition, and as a public indication of

their principles; hence *to take the blue ribbon*. *Blue Ribbon Army*: the association of such Total Abstainers. Hence **Blue-ribboner, Blue-ribbonism, Blue-ribbonist, Blue-ribbonite.**

1878 *Christian* 16 May (*heading*) Gospel-Temperance in Hoxton—A 'Blue Ribbon Army.' 1882 *Society* 11 Nov. 22/2 He has joined .. the Blue Ribboners. *Ibid.* 30 Dec. 20/1 [It] would make even a blue-ribbon man think kindlily of spirits. 1884 *Graphic* 9 Aug. 134/2 At an hotel it might be supposed that most people have taken the Blue Ribbon. 1885 *Athenæum* 31 Oct. 567/3 Such forms of extravagance as ritualism and blue-ribbonism. 1885 C. Lowe *Life Bismarck* II. 488 Not his the heart that could be cheered by blue-ribbon liquors.

Blue-stocking (blū'stɒkiŋ), *sb.* [As an attributive phrase, with the sense of 'wearing blue stockings', this is found as early as the 17th c. (see 1 a.); in its transferred sense it originated in connexion with re-unions held in London about 1750, at the houses of Mrs. Montague, Mrs. Vesey, and Mrs. Ord, who exerted themselves to substitute for the card-playing, which then formed the chief recreation at evening parties, more intellectual modes of spending the time, including conversation on literary subjects, in which eminent men of letters often took part. Many of those who attended eschewed 'full dress'; one of these was Mr. Benjamin Stillingfleet, who habitually wore grey or 'blue' worsted, instead of black silk stockings. In reference to this, Admiral Boscawen is said (Sir W. Forbes *Life of Beattie* (1806) I. 210 *note*) to have derisively dubbed the coterie 'the Blue Stocking Society' (as not constituting a dressed assembly). The ladies who supported the reform were at first called *Blue Stockingers, Blue Stocking Ladies*, and at length, about 1790, when the actual origin of the term was remembered by few, *Blue Stockings*, in later slang abbreviated to *Blues*.]

1. *attrib.* Wearing blue worsted (instead of black silk) stockings; *hence*, not in full dress, in homely dress. (*contemptuous*.

a. Applied to the 'Little Parliament' of 1653, with reference to the puritanically plain or mean attire of its members.

a 1683 *Autobiog. Sir J. Bramston* (1845) 89 That Blew-stocking Parliament, Barebone Parliament, a companie of fellowes called togeather by Cromwell, the armie and councell thereof pickt out for the purpose.

b. Applied depreciatively to the assemblies that met at Montagu House, and those who frequented them or imitated them.

[1757 Mrs. Montague *Let.* in Doran *Lady of Last C.* (1873) He (Mr. Stillingfleet) has left off his old friends and his blue stockings. 1780 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* (1842) I. 326 Who would not be a blue stockinger at this rate?] 1791 Boswell *Johnson* viii. 86 These societies were denominated *Blue-stocking Clubs*. 1885 F. Cuss *E. Barnet* 113 A member of the..Blue Stocking coterie.

c. Hence, Of women: Having or affecting literary tastes; literary, learned.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* IV. 219 To hear blue-stocking ladies jingle their rhymes. 1824 Macaulay *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 127 The travelled nobles and the blue stocking matrons of Rome.

2. = *Blue Stocking lady*: *orig.* one who frequented Mrs. Montague's 'Blue Stocking' assemblies; thence transferred sneeringly to any woman showing a taste for learning, a literary lady. (Much used by reviewers of the first quarter of the 19th c.; but now, from the general change of opinion on the education of women, nearly abandoned.)

1790 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *To Apollo* Wks. 1812 II. 277, I see the band of Blue Stockings arise, Historic, critic, and poetic Dames. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 192 This would scarcely go down ..even among the blue stockings of Montagu house. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* II. vii. 168, I have an utter aversion to *blue-stockings*. I do not care a fig for any woman that knows even what *an author* means. 1858 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. 1862 I. xiii. 353 *note*, The order of ladies called Bluestockings, by way of reproach, has become totally extinct amongst us.

b. *attrib.*

1832 *Edin. Rev.* LV. 521 A blue-stocking contempt for household cares. *a* 1859 De Quincey *Wks.* (1863) II. 133 A blue-stocking loquacity.

3. 'The American Avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*). A common bird in the Northern states.' Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*

Hence (from sense 2) **Blue-stocking** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*), **Blue-stocking'd** *a.*, †**Blue-stockinger** (see above in 1 b), **Blue-stockingish** *a.*, **Blue-stockingism, Blue-stockingship.**

1784 H. Walpole *Corr.* (1833) IV. 381 [To Hannah More] When will you blue-stocking yourself, and come amongst us? 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 286 The tawdry blue-stockingship of a young lady from the manufacturing district. 1820 *Ibid.* VIII. 99 Blue-stockingism was in its cerulean altitude. *c* 1822 J. Wilson in *Byron's Wks.* (1846) 232/2 *note*, The women ..are blue-stockingish. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xxxii, That d——d, vindictive, blue-stocking'd wild cat. 1858 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. 1862 II. v. 316 The utter want of pretension, and of all that looks like Bluestockingism, in the style of her habitual conversation.

Bluet, -ett. Also 3 blouet. [Strictly two words: 1. a. F. *bluette*, fem. dim. of *bleu, bleue*, '*bluette du Rhin*, basse laine d'Allemagne' (Boiste), in med.L. *bluetum, bluettum*; 2. a. F. *bleuet, bluet*, in same sense, masc. dim. of *bleu*.]

†1. A kind of woollen cloth of bluish colour. *Obs.*

[*a* 1300 *Chron. de Mailros* in Gale *Rer. Angl. Script. Vet.* (1684) I. 236 Inter suos domesticos contentus erat amictu rosseti, inter majores terræ raro Scarleti, frequenter vero blouetti vel burneti amiciebatur indumento.] 1437 *Bury Wills* (1850) 10 Item lego Gilberto Skut xxs. et togam meam de bluett furr'. [1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxii. 575 Bluett is quoted by the yard, and by the pannus or piece.]

2. The Corn Bluebottle (*Centaurea Cyanus*). Also applied to other blue flowers, as in U. S. to *Oldenlandia cærulea*, 'a delicate little herb producing in spring a profusion of light blue flowers fading to white, with a yellowish eye' (Gray), and to a species of Bilberry (*Vaccinium angustifolium*).

1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict., Blue-Bottle*, or Bluet .. grows amongst Wheat and other Corn.

Blueth. *nonce-wd.* Blueness.

1754 H. Walpole *Corr.* (1820) I. 347 (D.) Now in the height of its greenth, blueth, gloomth.

Bluey (blū'i), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Blue *a.* + -y[1].]

A. *adj.* Inclined to blue; more or less blue; also as *adv.*

1802 Southey *Thalaba* II. v, The lips were bluey pale. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 26 Pale bluey bodies.

B. *sb.* (in Australia); A bushman's bundle, the outside wrapper of which is generally a blue blanket.

Bluff (blʊf), *a.* Also 7 *rarely* **blough.** [A nautical word of uncertain origin: it has been compared with an obsolete Du. *blaf* (given by Kilian 1599, in *blaf aensicht* broad flat face, *blaf van vorhooft*, rendered by L. *fronto* 'having a broad forehead'). This appears to be identical in sense with the Eng. word; but, outside Kilian, nothing is known of it.]

1. Presenting a broad flattened front; *esp.*

a. Of a ship: Opposed to *sharp* or *projecting*, having little 'rake' or inclination, nearly vertical in the bows.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 4 If her stem [*printed* sterne] be vpright as it were, she is called Bluffe, or Bluffe-headed. *Ibid.* xi. 55 If shee haue but a small Rake, she is so bluffe that the Seas meet her .. suddenly. 1674 Petty *Disc. bef. R. Soc.* 29 The chief cause, why short, bluff, undermasted Vessels sail cheaper than others. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) G iij, The former of these is called by seamen a *lean*, and the latter a *bluff* bow. 1861 G. Berkeley *Sportsm. W. Prairies* ix. 149 The steamer brings her bluff bows alongside. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Lean*, used in the same sense as *clean* or *sharp*; the reverse of *full* or *bluff* in the form of a ship. 1873 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Jan., Shorter and bluffer, but handier ships.

b. Of a shore or coast-line: 'Presenting a bold and almost perpendicular front, rather rounded than cliffy in outline.' Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*

1658 R. Franck *North. Mem.* (1821) 165 The pleasant banks of Ilay .. where .. the water runs most on a level, and the banks very blough. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) G iij, *Côte en écore*, a bluff or bold shore. 1772 84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) V. 1823 An elevated bluff point, which we called Rock Point. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* v. 486 The rude coast a headland bluff Presented. 1849 Murchison *Siluria* vii. 129 This rock frequently forms bluff cliffs. 1872 Dana *Corals* ii. 144 Every variety of slope, from the gradually inclined bed of corals to the bluff declivity.

†c. Of a broad face or forehead of men or animals. *Obs.*

1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 12 The head pretty bluff, and full of bumps on both sides. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 1144 A son of Anak for his height .. Black-browed and bluff, like Homer's Jupiter. [Cf. sense 2.]

†d. *transf. To stand bluff*: to stand firm or stiff. ? *Obs.*

1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* II. iii. 255 That he should have stood bluff to old bachelor so long, and sink into a husband at last.

2. *fig.* Of persons and their manner, actions, etc.:

a. in an unfavourable sense: 'Big, surly, blustering' (J.); toned down in later use into 'rough, abrupt, blunt', and so into b.

1705 Mrs. Centlivre *Gamester* I. 141 As bluff as a midnight constable. 1742 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 278 Cock your great hat, strut, bounce, and look bluff. *a* 1745 Swift *Dan Jackson's Reply* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 259, I maul'd you, when you look'd so bluff. 1762 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 136 That capital picture .. of Henry VIII. ..The character of his majesty's bluff haughtiness is well represented. 1788 — *Reminisc.* vii. 55 A bluff Westphalian accent. 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* ix. 241 Martial arrogance ..fanatical zeal, and..bluff devotion. 1848 Lytton *Harold* vii. 156 Finally wound up with a bluff 'Go, or let alone.'

b. Good-naturedly blunt, frank, or plain-spoken; rough and hearty; usually giving the notion of personal power or energy exhibiting itself in an abrupt but good-natured way. (Perhaps the shifting of sense is due to the notion attached to the designation 'Bluff King Hal': cf. 1762 in a.)

1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. xxxviii, That bluff King Hal the curtain drew. 1819 — *Ivanhoe* xxxii, I greatly misdoubt the safety of the bluff priest. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* II. 370 A bluff but not unpleasant countenance. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* xxxvi, A bluff, hearty, radical, wine merchant. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) II. xiv. 240 The potentate dealt with England in a bluff, kingly, Tudor-like way. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 181/1 Typical of bluff downright honesty.

3. *Comb.*, as *bluff-bowed, bluff-headed* (see sense 1 a); **bluff-head**, a bluff headland, the top of a bluff; also *fig.* as a term of contempt (cf. *blockhead*).

1699 Dampier *Voy.* III. 137 When we came abreast of the Bluff-head..we had but 7 Fathom. 1794 J. O'Keefe *Wild Oats* I. i, How dare you sit in my presence, you bluff-head? 1823 Byron *Island* II. xxi, From the bluff-head .. I saw her in the doldrums. 1833 T. Hook *Parson's Dau.* III. vii. 423 As short and as bluff-bowed as a collier, or as sharp and as choppy as a wedge. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Bluff-headed*, when a ship has but a small rake forward on, being built with her stem too straight up.

Bluff (blʊf), *sb.*[1] [f. Bluff *a.*] A cliff or headland with a broad precipitous face. (First used in N. America, and still mostly of American landscapes.)

1737 Wesley *Wks.* (1830) I. 63 Savannah stands on a flat bluff, so they term any high land hanging over a creek or river. 1776 L. McIntosh in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 150 A bluff or sandhill thirty feet high or more above the water. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* xv. (1850) 211 The..boundaries of the alluvial region..consist of cliffs or bluffs, which on the east side of the Mississippi are very abrupt, and are undermined by the river at many points. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 45 The wild and picturesque bluffs in the neighborhood of his lonely grave. 1842 Tennyson *Gold. Year* 76, I heard .. the great echo flap And buffet round the hills from bluff to bluff. 1865 Geikie *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* vii. 188 Bold bluffs, that mark the limits of an ancient shore.

Bluff, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* [Belongs to Bluff *v.*[1]: analogically with *bridle, bit, blind, cover*, either the verb or the sb. might come first and give rise to the other; here the accessible evidence is in favour of the priority of the verb, though, in the obscurity of the etymology, certainty is not at present possible.]

1. A blinker for a horse.

1777 Darwin *Squinting* in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 88 Bluffs used on coach-horses. 1881 Evans *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Bluff*, anything used to cover the eyes, such as a blinker for a horse, a board fastened in front of the eyes of a bull or cow to prevent its running, the handkerchief used to bandage the eyes in blind-man's-buff, etc.

2. *slang.* 'An excuse.' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 217 (in a list of slang words). ? A false excuse intended to blindfold or hoodwink, a 'blind'.

3. The action of bluffing at cards, in the game of *poker*; see Bluff *v.*[1] and cf. Brag. *Hence*, challenging or boastful language or demeanour, not intended to be carried out, but merely 'tried on' with the design of frightening or influencing an opponent who allows himself to be imposed upon by it. First used in U. S.)

1848-60 Bartlett *Dict. Amer., Bluff*, a game of cards. So in Webster 1864. 1866 *Harvard Mem. Biographies* I. 400 It is a very magnificent game of Bluff that we are playing. 1883 *Lpool Daily Post* 22 Jan., The whole is a bluff to influence the .. election next week. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Nov. 1/1 A bold bit of play in the game of bluff..between St. Petersburg and Sophia. 1884 *Boston (U.S.) Jrnl.* 25 Sept., The offer was only a bluff.

Bluff, *v.*[1] [Immediately related to Bluff *sb.*[2] 'a blinker for a horse', which, as it appears later than the verb, was presumably named from it, though the reverse is also possible. The etymology is quite unknown: the meaning 'blindfold, hoodwink' does not appear to have any possible connexion with Bluff *a.* or *sb.*[1]; the word is probably one of the numerous cant terms (see Bam, Bamboozle) which arose between the Restoration and the reign of Queen Anne. Sense 2 had certainly originally the same meaning; but it looks as if recent users imagined a connexion with Bluff *a.* or *sb.*[1], and made it mean 'to blindfold or hoodwink by assuming a fictitious bold front'.]

1. *trans.* 'To blind-fold or hood-wink'. Bailey.

1674-91 Ray *N. C. Wds., Bluff*, to blind-fold. 1706 in Phillips. 1721 in Bailey: [so in all edd. to 1800. Not in Johnson, nor in Ash.] 1881 Evans *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v. *Bluft*, 'Ah'm glad yew'n got that theer bull o' yourn blufted.'

2. In the game of *poker*: To impose upon (an opponent) as to the value of one's hand of cards, by betting heavily upon it, speaking or gesticulating or otherwise acting in such a way as to make believe that it is stronger than it is, so as to induce him to 'throw up' his cards and lose his stake, rather than run the risk of betting against the bluffer. (Of U. S. origin.) Hence, *transf.* of other wagering, political tactics, international diplomacy, etc. *To bluff off*: to frighten off or deter (an opponent) by thus imposing upon him as to one's resources and determination.

1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 29 Sept., How can you hope to 'bluff' those who are such consummate masters of the game of brag? 1871 *Daily News* 4 Jan., The great point..is the shutting in of Paris, and the 'bluffing off' of France. 1885 *N. York Weekly Sun* 13 May 2/7 He went his whole heart, soul, and pocket on three aces and was bluffed by his opponent with a pair of trays.

3. *intr.* To practise or attempt the imposition

described in 2; to assume a bold, big, or boastful demeanour, in order to inspire an opponent with an exaggerated notion of one's strength, determination to fight, etc.

1882 *Sat. Rev.* 1 July 4 Nor is a Government always to be reproached because when it bluffs it fails. Sometimes a great country is entitled to take the benefit of ancient policy of courage, and to see what effect it can produce by the mere terror of its name. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 498 By sheer bluffing—in other words, by lying. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 12 Jan. 4/1 There seems little reason for one party to keep on 'bluffing' when the other party has 'called'.

Hence **Blu·ffable** *a.*, capable of being imposed upon or influenced by bluffing.

1885 *Sat. Rev.* 30 May, The whole thing is .. a game of bluff against a player who is known to be bluffable.

Bluff, *v.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* [? Onomatopœic, associated with *blow, puff.* According to Halliwell, 'A tin tube through which boys blow peas is in Suffolk called a "bluff".' Cf. BLOUGHT, BLOUGHTY.] *intr.* To swell out, become distended.

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 483 Pigs would bluff & swell much with their feeding the first six or seven days.

Bluff, *v.*[3] *rare.* [f. BLUFF *a.*] *trans.* To make bluff, raise bluffly.

1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 643 Where dread Niagara bluffs high his brow.

Blu·ffer. [f. prec. verbs.]

†1. 'An Host or Landlord. *Country word.*' Bailey 1721–1800; Ash 1775; Halliwell 1878.

2. One who bluffs at *poker,* etc.

Bluffly (blʌ·fli), *adv.* [f. BLUFF *a.* + -LY[2].]

1. With a bluff or bold face, abruptly.

1870 *Daily News* 28 Dec., The lofty summit of Noisy .. standing bluffly up against the horizon.

2. Abruptly, bluntly, offhandedly.

1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rowl. for Oliver* Wks. II. 427 Turns bluffly from the charms that taste adores. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithed. Rom.* I. x. 190 'You shall do no such thing'.. said Hollingsworth, bluffly. 1883 *Standard* 18 May 3/2 Both canvases present us with bluffly picturesque figures.

Bluffness (blʌ·fnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Abruptness; bluntness of manner, offhandedness.

1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 419 His soldierly bluffness. 1865 *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. 434 He told his story with all the bluffness of a sailor.

Bluffy (blʌ·fi), *a.* [f. BLUFF *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Full of bluffs, precipitous.

1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 7 Cliff, and bay, and bluffy foreland. 1882 *Century Mag.* Sept. 707 The Penobscot winds around the bluffy headlands.

2. Rather bluff, inclining to bluffness.

1844 TUPPER *Crock of G.* xxii. 176 A fat, sturdy, bluffy old woman.

Bluish (blū·iʃ), *a.* Forms: 5 **blewyssh,** 6 **-isshe,** 6–8 **-ish,** 6– **bluish,** 8– **blueish.** [f. BLUE *a.* + -ISH[1].] Somewhat blue.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xix. (1495) 875 The colour is blewe or blewyssh. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. (R.) Her snowish necke with blewish vaines. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I, Tending to a little blewish Colour. 1713 ROWE *J. Shore* v. Wks. 1792 II. 180 A waving flood of blueish fire. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 7. 261 Thin milk, when poured upon a black surface, appears bluish.

b. *Comb.* modifying other colours, as *bluish-brown, -green, -purple, -red, -white,* etc.; also *bluish-coloured.*

1769 SIR J. HILL *Fam. Herbal* (1812) I The leaves are of a bluish green. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. I. 113 The capitulum is .. bluish brown. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 443/2 A bone .. exhibits a bluish-grey colour. 1858 W. ELLIS *Visits Madagasc.* viii. 199 The dark bluish-coloured original limestone.

Hence also **Blu·ishly** *adv.*, **Blu·ishness.**

1611 COTGR., *Lividité,* roannesse, bleakenesse, palenesse, blewishnesse. 1790 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 313 The usual bluishness, arising from the iron always found in the common acids. 1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* 4 That transparent blueishness, which comes from much shaving of a heavy black beard.

Bluism, var. of BLUEISM.

Blumbering, *vbl. sb.* [? Onomatopœic.] Rumbling, lumbering noise.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* iii. 13 What is this buzzynge, blumberinge, trow we: thunder?

Blume, obs. form of BLOOM.

†Blund, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [cf. ON. *blunda* to doze.] *intr.* ? To stagger, to flounder.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 272 Til he blunt in a blok as brod as a halle.

Blunder (blʌ·ndəɹ), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **blondren, blundren,** 5 **blundir, -yr,** 5–6 **blondre, -er, blounder, blundre,** 7– **blunder.** [ME. *blondren*; of uncertain origin: a good deal depends upon whether the ME. *-on-* here, as often (cf. *wonder, sunder*), stands merely graphically for *-un-,* or is etymological. In the latter case an explanation of *blonder* as a frequentative of *blond,* BLAND *v.*, to mix, would well account for the transitive senses. The suggestion that it is a frequentative from Icel. *blonda* to doze (Sw. *blunda* to shut the eyes), suits the intransitive senses, but is otherwise doubtful; cf. however BLUND. Perhaps there are really two distinct verbs, with their later senses affected by each other.]

I. To confuse, confound.

†1. *trans.* To mix up or mingle confusedly; to confuse, disturb; to make (water) turbid. *Obs.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xvi. 4 Blonderand þer blastis, to blaw when I bidde. 1530 PALSGR. 458/2 I blonder, *Je perturbe* .. Who hat blondred these thynges on this facyon? 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* Ded., The whole .. frame of this earth seemeth blundered and confounded with the innumerable Catalogues of Interpreters. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* III. vi. (1654) 75, I blunder the water of all Rivers I cross.

†b. To confound, distract (in understanding).

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3976 'Blyve,' sais thies bolde mene 'Thow blondirs þi selfene.' 1740 DITTON *On Resurrect.* 63 (R.) So as by any means whatsoever to blunder an adversary.

†c. To put out of order, derange, injure. *Obs.*

1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. Jas.* (1818) 15 The lokes ver so blundrid, that thay nethir couth ne myght shut hit [a door].

2. To confound (in one's mind) stupidly.

a 1699 STILLINGFL. (J.) He blunders and confounds all these togethner. 1842 S. R. MAITLAND *Remarks* 9 That ingenious writer also blunders him with Arnold of Brescia.

II. To move, act, or perform, blindly or stupidly.

3. *intr.* To move blindly or stupidly; to flounder, stumble. Often with *on*; also *to blunder one's way along*; and in senses partaking of 7, as *to blunder into, against.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 861 Bayard the blynde, That blundreth [*v.r.* blondreth] forth, and peril casteth noon. 1520 WHITTINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 2 Wandre bloundryng as a blynde man. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* I. 435 The sot .. blunders on and staggers every pace. 1766 *New Bath Guide* i. 67 To see them blund'ring by my side. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 79 We had blundered into the carriage-entrance. 1869 PARKMAN *Disc. Gt. West* v. (1875) 55 A large fish .. blundered against Marquette's canoe. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 175 They .. blundered on hopelessly through the unknown .. country. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* II. 143 The horses had to blunder their way along a bright, rushing river.

b. *fig.* To flounder, stumble.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* I. Wks. (1851) 30 Blundring upon the dangerous and suspectfull translations of the Apostat Aquila. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* V. (1757) 132 Puzzled learning blunders far behind. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 186 He who now to sense, now nonsense leaning, Means not, but blunders round about a meaning. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xxvii, He had somehow blunder'd into debt. 1871 LOWELL *Study Wind.*, A tempest is blundering round the house.

c. *To blunder upon*: to come upon by a blunder or 'fluke'.

1710 H. BEDFORD *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 78 Our Discoverer has .. happen'd to blunder upon the truth. 1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales Hay* Wks. 1812 IV. 418 Who never so much as blundered on a bon-mot.

d. *trans. To blunder out*: to produce by mere blundering or blind action.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 679 The things of the world .. not .. made by the previous counsel, contrivance, and intention of any understanding Deity .. blunder'd out themselves, one after another, according to the train or sequel of the fortuitous motions of matter.

†4. *intr.* To deal blindly and stupidly. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 117 We blondren [*v.r.* blondern, bloundren, blundren, blundere] euere, and pouren in the fuyr. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. xli. in Ashm. (1652) 157 These Phylosophers .. Medlyth and blondryth wyth many a thyng.

5. *trans.* To utter thoughtlessly, stupidly, or by a blunder, to blurt out. Usually with *out.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 35 To Blundir, [*A.* blundyr, *blandior*]. 1570–87 HOLLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 81 The same began to be blundered from one to another of the train. 1587 *Censure Ioy. Subiect* (Collier) 28 He blundered forth his prognostication. 1701 SWIFT *Mrs. Harris' Petit.* Wks. 1755 III. II. 61 Before I was aware, out I blunder'd; 'Parson,' said I. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) II. 33 Sancho blundered out—'Then, in good faith, Mr. Licentiate,' etc.

6. *refl.* (in sense of 3 or 7.)

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iii. 51 Herein all the Epicureans .. do miserably blunder themselves.

7. *intr.* To make a stupid and gross mistake in doing anything. *To blunder away* (trans.): to throw away, lose by blundering: cf. *to fool away.*

1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 101 See how I blundered, and left two lines short. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. ii. 36 The wretch that, after having seen the consequences of a thousand errors, continues still to blunder. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XII. 588 Mr. Fox has never blundered away the interests of his country. 1855 TENNYSON *Charge Lt. Brigade* 12 The soldier knew Some one had blunder'd.

8. *trans.* To mismanage, make a blunder in.

1805 WELLINGTON in Owen *Disp.* 789 They must have blundered that siege terribly. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vi, The banker's clerk, who was directed to sum my cash-account, blundered it three times. 1876 HUMPHREY *Coin Coll. Man.* xxvi. 391 Inscriptions blundered by the die engraver.

▸ COCKERAM (1623) has '*Blunder,* to bestir ones selfe.'

Blunder (blʌ·ndəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4 **blondyre,** 5 **blondre, blonder, blundur,** 6 **blounder,** 4– **blunder.** [app. f. the vb.: though extant instances of the sb. are earlier.]

†1. Confusion, bewilderment, trouble, disturbance, clamour. *Obs.* (The early quotations are vague in sense: the latest shade off into 2.)

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 18 Oft boþe blysse and blunder Ful skete hatz skyfted. *c* 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Theodora* 542 þat wald bring me in sik blondyre. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 94 With his blure he bredis mekill blondre. *c* 1450 *Agst. Friars* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 322 Amonges men of holy chirch, thai maken mochel blonder. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 30 I shalle make ye stille as stone, begynnar of blunder. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 270 Hoste that is out of araye and in a blounder scattered. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. xlii. 383 He heard a confused crie and blunder [*clamorem*] in the citie. *Ibid.* xlii. 1124 The bruite was also blowne to Rome, and blunder there was of the death of Eumenes. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Retal.* 21 Then, with chaos & blunders encircling my head, Let me ponder.

2. A gross mistake; an error due to stupidity or carelessness.

The words of Talleyrand as to the murder of the Duc d'Enghien—'ces paroles stoïquement politiques, "C'est plus qu'un crime, c'est une faute"' (Lucien Bonaparte *Mem.* an. 1804 (1882) I. 432) have been englished, 'It is worse than a crime, it is a blunder,' and are often quoted or alluded to.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Blunder,* a mistake, fault, or oversight. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 209 The twenty pounds I lend you is not to be included; so make no blunder. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. v. (1840) 63 Another mistake, not to call it a blunder. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 239 The numerous crimes and blunders of the last eighteen years. 1865 EARL DERBY in *Parl.* 3 May, If the Confederate authorities had directly or indirectly sanctioned this assassination .. it would be on their part worse than a crime, it would be a blunder. *a* 1867 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 25 Ingratitude aggravated by cruelty must .. be a blunder as well as a crime.

▸ 1729 WOOLSTON *Disc. Miracles* I. 28 Nowadays dull and foolish and absurd stuff we call Bulls, Fatlings and Blunders.

Blunderbuss (blʌ·ndəɹbʊs). Also 7 **blunderbush,** 7–8 **-bus.** [ad. Du. *donderbus* with same meaning. f. *donder* thunder + *bus* gun (orig. box, tube); perverted in form after *blunder* (perhaps with some allusion to its blind or random firing).]

1. A short gun with a large bore, firing many balls or slugs, and capable of doing execution within a limited range without exact aim. (Now superseded, in civilized countries, by other fire-arms.)

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* IV. xi. 244 In the antient wars, before these Bomards, Blunderbushes, Peters. 1657 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 25 A blunderbush hang'd at his back, Of terrible bore and crack. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 164 Two of which fired two blunderbusses at him, charg'd with severall shott. 1774 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* Ser. II. (1862) II. 60 Lord Berkeley .. attacked by a Highwayman .. shot him with a blunderbuss. 1808 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* x, A tithe procter in Ireland collects his tithes with a blunderbuss. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* viii. 329 A tremendous old brass blunderbuss charged up to the muzzle with slugs.

2. *transf.* †a. A blustering noisy talker (*obs.*). b. A blundering fellow, a blunderhead.

1685 *Answ. Dk. Buckhm. on Lib. Conse.* 23 Securing the Person of his Prince, and the Peace of his Country from Religious Rumbalds, and Conventicling Blunderbusses. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* Pref. (1851) 18 Not such a hair-brain'd Blunderbuss as you. 1706 *Refl. on Ridicule* 129 Those blunderbusses that talk loud and long. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 475 He must be a numskull, not to say a beetle, nor yet a blunderbuss.

†3. ? A blunder; trouble. *Obs. rare.*

1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xlviii. 259 More horrors still! Yea, verily! & a new blunderbuss into the bargain.

4. *attrib.*

1864 R. BURTON *Dahome* II. 76 The Agbary or blunderbuss-women are the biggest and strongest of the force.

Blu·nderbuss, *v.* To shoot with a blunderbuss.

1870 *Daily News* 4 June, The risk of being pistolled or blunderbussed by a patriot.

Blu·nderbussed, *a.* [f. prec. sb. + ED[2].] Armed with a blunderbuss.

1851 H. D. WOLFF *Pict. Sp. Life* (1853) 30 The blunderbussed guard.

Blunderbussier (blʌ·ndəɹbʊsīə·ɹ). *rare.* [see -IER.] A man armed with a blunderbuss.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* 302 (D.) Some of the blunderbussiers of the Rye.

Blu·ndered, *ppl. a.* [f. BLUNDER *v.* + -ED[1].]

†1. Mixed, muddled, turbid. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1855 *Whitby Gloss., Blunder'd,* render'd thick and muddy as liquids appear when the sediment is shaken up.

2. Done or made wrong by blundering; bungled.

1880 H. N. HENFREY in *Antiquary* No. 1. 20/1 Pennies of this type with blundered legends .. I have noted eight different blundered reverses. 1884 *Athenæum* 26 Jan. 123/3 A Saxon or Dano-Saxon penny with a blundered legend.

Blunderer (blʌ·ndəɹəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].]

†1. One who flounders about blindly in his work; a blind or stupid worker. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 41 Blunderer or blunt warkere, *hebefactor, hebeficus.* 1523 *Garl. Laurel* (R.) What blundrer is yonder that playeth diddil? 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 853 Meer Blunderers in that Atomick Physiology.

2. One who makes gross mistakes by incompetence or negligence.

1741 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. xiii. 41 'Take care you don't get my old name.' 'What's that?' 'Blunderer.' 1782 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 539 Your blund'rer is as sturdy as a rock. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 87 At best a blunderer, and too probably a traitor.

Blu·nderful, *a.* [f. BLUNDER *sb.*; cf. *wonderful.*] Full of blunders.

1881 *Academy* No. 502. 449 As to spoken English, everybody knows how slovenly and blunderful that is.

Blunderhead (blʌ·ndəɹhed). [f. BLUNDER *sb.* or *v.* + HEAD: probably an alteration of the earlier

dunderhead, as *blunderbuss* represents *donderbus*.] A blundering muddle-headed fellow.

1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* IV. i. (1730) 72 My Fellow's a Blunderhead. *a* 1704 LESTRANGE (J.) This thick-skulled blunderhead. 1884 *Academy* 22 Mar. 199 That order of good-natured blunderheads wherein certain lady novelists ..delight.

Hence **Blu·nderhea:ded** *a.*, blundering, stupid, muddle-headed ; **Blu·nderhea:dedness.**

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 418 The blunder-headed fellow had laid the white-stone plates. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Pass.* lvi. 720 With the blunderheadedness of men on such occasions, he assured me that I had been dead two years.

Blu·ndering, *vbl. sb.* [f. BLUNDER *v.* + -ING 1.]

†**1.** Bungling or stupid action. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 41 Blunderynge or blunt warkynge, *hebefaccio.*

†**2.** Confusion, disturbance. *Obs.*

c 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 406 I hate this blunderyng thou dost make.

3. The making of gross mistakes.

1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 169 There is no check on carelessness or blundering.

Blu·ndering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

†**a.** Blindly staggering. **b.** Making or characterized by gross mistakes.

1367 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. II. 169 Þe men beeþ to fore þe dede blondrynge [L. *importuna*] and hasty. 1710 H. BEOFORD *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 184 His blundering account of it. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* III. 175 A piece of blundering valiancy. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xxii. 226 Blundering citations and erroneous interpretations.

Blu·nderingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a blundering manner.

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. ii. 248 This king .. is mentioned, blunderingly, by Langhorn. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. ii. § 30 A calendar .. blunderingly ascribed to Roger Bacon. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. iii. 46 She perceived how blunderingly she had acted.

†**Blu·nderkin.** *Obs. rare.* [f. BLUNDER, taken in sense of 'blunderer' + -KIN.] A blundering fellow, a muddlepate.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Ded., Two blunderkins having their braines stuft with nought but balderdash.

†**Blu·nderly,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. BLUNDER *sb.* + -LY 1.] Clumsily or badly made.

1746 in *Leisure Hour* (1880) 23 The front window .. was a great blunderly thing.

Blu·ndersome, *a.* [f. BLUNDER *sb.* + -SOME.] Of the nature of, or tending to, blunders.

1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 225 You should know all about fixin' the sails the right way for the wind - if you don't, it's blundersome.

Blunesse, obs. form of BLUENESS.

Blunge (blʌndʒ), *v. Pottery.* [app. onomatopœic : with a feeling for *plunge*, and perhaps for *blend, bludgeon, blow*, or other *bl-* words.] *trans.* To mix (clay, powdered flint, etc.) up with water. Hence **Blu·nging** *vbl. sb.*

c 1830 *Potter's Art*, First we blunge (amalgamate and blend) the liquid flint And moisten'd clay ..With wielded paddle-staff (a blunger call'd) Until the blended matter, all afloat, Thin slip becomes. 1832 G. PORTER *Porcelain* 36 The mixing of the clay, which is called blunging, is effected in a trough. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* XII. 346 For pottery ..the clay is what is termed 'blunged'—that is—beaten up in tanks of water by means of powerful revolving arms or cutters.

Blunger (blʌndʒəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER 1.] An appliance for blunging ; formerly 'A long, flat, wooden instrument, with a cross handle at the top' (Halliwell) ; now an apparatus driven by power.

c 1830 [see BLUNGE]. 1879 J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 67 The ingredients are mixed in a 'blunger'. 1883 BINN *Worcester Porcelain Wks.* 17 Several vats, containing blungers, which are worked by machinery.

Blunk, *sb. Sc.* [Cf. BLUNKET.] In *pl.* 'Linen or cotton cloths which are wrought for being printed ; calicoes' (Jamieson).

1830 *Chamb. Jrnl.* (1836) 31 Dec. 392 That Catrine blunks wad hae a chance To tak the lead ; Nocht like them can be got frae France Sae cheap an' guid.

Blunk, *v. Obs.* or *dial.* [app. a corruption of BLENK or BLINK.]

†**1.** *intr.* To turn aside, blench, flinch, shrink. *Obs.*

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* ix. § 2 (1669) 56/1 The presumptuous sinner .. goes on & never blunks. 1680 HICKERINGILL *Meroz* 27 That can swallow Oath upon Oath ..and still their Consciences blunk no more than a piece of Brass?

2. (*trans.*) *Sc.* 'To spoil a thing, to mismanage any business' (Jamieson).

Blunk, variant of BLONK, *Obs.*, steed.

Blunker (blʌŋkəɹ). *Sc.* [f. BLUNK *sb.* or *?v.*] 'One who prints cloths' (Jamieson).

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii, Dunboy is nae mair a gentleman than the blunker that's biggit the bonnie house down in the town.

†**Blu·nket,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: 5–7 **blanket, 6 bluncket, blancket, bloncket, blonceat, 7 blonket, 5–8 blunket.** [It is uncertain whether the adj. sense gave its name to the fabric, or whether the name of the fabric was transferred to its colour. The original form of the word is also doubtful, though *blunket* is both the earliest and by far the most frequent. This makes it doubtful whether it can have been an adoption of OF. *blanquet*, var. of *blanchet*, dim. of *blanc* white (and thus originally the same as BLANKET), a derivation which would to some extent suit the sense.]

A. *adj.* Grey, greyish blue, light blue.

1488 *Lord High. Treas. Accts.* (JAM.) For x elne and j quarter of blanket caresay to be hos. *c* 1534 *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 74 Thei weare called Pictes .. ether of their bluncket heres, ether of certaine marckes made with whot irons. *a* 1552 LELAND *Brit. Coll.* III. 138 Cæsius, gray of colour, or blunket. 1552 HULOET, Blancket colloure. *cæsius.* 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 5 Our bloncket lineryes [*gloss.* gray cortes] bene all to sadde. 1611 COTGR., *Couleur perse*, skie colour. Azure colour, a Blunket, or light blue. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* (1661) 155 Blanket colour, i. e. a light watchet. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* CXXXV, Gilloflowers of such variable colours .. Horseflesh, blunket, purple, and white. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict. Cæsius*, gray, sky-coloured, with specks of gray blunket.

B. *sb.* A fabric presumably of light grey or blue colour ; possibly the same as BLANKET *sb.* I.

c 1440 *Gaw. & Galar.* ii. 3 (JAM.) Here belte was of blunket. 1541 *Aberd. Reg.* (JAM.) Three ellñ of bloncat. 1600 *Queen's Wardrobe* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 506 One rounde kirtle of white clothe of silver chevernd, with bluncket, with lace of golde.

Blunt (blʌnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 3 *Orm.* **blunnt,** 5–6 **blont.** [Etymology unknown : found in Ormin *c* 1200, in a sense which has suggested some connexion with ON. *blunda* to doze, *blunda augum* to shut the eyes, *blundr* dozing, sleep (Vigfusson). It has been proposed to explain the form as a contracted pa. pple. for *blunded*, *blund*, ON. *blundaðr*, *blundat* ; but pa. pples. in *-nt* from *-nd* are not found so early as 1200 ; Ormin has none. And this would hardly give the required sense, since *blunda* was intransitive in ON., and the pple. could hardly exist there. Other suggestions are that *blunt* might be some kind of side-form of *blind*, or a nasalized deriv. of an OTeut. root **blut-*, whence ON. *blaut* soft, weak, mod.G. *bloss* naked, Fris. *blat*, *bleat* naked, OE. *blēat* wretched. But in the present state of the question these are mere conjectures, having no contact with the history of the word.]

A. *adj.*

1. Dull, insensitive, stupid, obtuse : said, it appears, originally of the sight, whence of the perceptions generally, and the intellect. (Now generally with some antithesis to *sharp*, as in sense 2.)

c 1200 ORMIN 16954 Unnwis mann iss blunnt, & blind Off herrtess eȝhe sihhþe. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 176 Such a burre myȝt make myn herte blunt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 649 Undevocioun thurgh which a man is so blunt, and .. hath such a langour in soule, that he may neyther rede ne synge in holy chirche. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 41 Blunt of wytte, *hebes.* 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 319 Others, who of ordinarie are borne blunt and void of iudgement. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 47 All were his earthly eien both blunt and bad And through great age had lost their kindly sight. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, Induct. 18 The blunt Monster, with vncounted heads, The still discordant, wauering Multitude. 1766 JOHNSTONE in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 125 The feelings are by no means acute, but blunt and confused. 1824 CAMPBELL *Love & Madn.* 30 Ill can your blunter feelings guess the pain. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. III. i. § 3 They are but the blunt and the low faculties of our nature.

2. Of an angle, edge, or point : Not sharp, obtuse. Of a tool or weapon : Without edge or point.

For this notion *blunt* is now the proper word ; and this is also now the leading literal sense, which tends to influence the other senses.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xviii. (1495) 426 The capon is more cowarde of herte ..his spores ben made blonte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 41 Blunt of edge. 1530 PALSGR. 306/2 Blont nat sharpe, *rabatu, agasse.* 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. M iij a The poyntes of the lenes wer blunter. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* II. (ed. 7) 119 The middle letter doth alwayes signifie the angle propounded, bee it right, sharpe, or blunt. 1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* x. 10 If the yron be blunt. 1753 *Scots Mag.* June 280/1 A blunt pencil. 1885 *Where Chineses Drive* 140 The hatchet was too blunt to be of any service.

b. *transf.* To the effect.

1656 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. 144 Its least and bluntest stroke.

c. *fig.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 210 Great diffrence betweene blounte woordes and sharp swoordes. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. (1718) 311 Lord, whet my dull, my blunt belief. 1831 HEIDIGER *Didon.* IX. 270 Invention's blade is made sharper, and not blunter, by much use.

†**3.** Barren, bare. *Obs.*

1553 DOUGLAS *Æneis* (ed. 1710) XIII. vi. 227 The large plains .. Stude blunt [*MSS. & ed.* 1874, blowt] of beistis and of treis bare. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. xi. 9 Merchants .. Arrived in this isle though bare & blunt T' inquire for slaves. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (1841) 22 Our blunt soyle offords none such.

†**4.** Rude, unpolished, rough, without refinement. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vii. in Ashm. (1652) 106 In English blunt and rude. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 314 Thocht myne be blunt his [Vergil's] text is maist perfyte. 1530 PALSGR. 306/2 Blont in maners or rude—*rude.* 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 152 This blunt preaching was in those dark days admirably effectual. 1702 POPE *Jan. & May* 742 Tho' not in phrase refin'd ; Tho' blunt my tale. *c* 1760 SMOLLETT *Ode Indep.* 57 He steel'd the blunt Batavian's arms. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* viii, His demeanour was so blunt as sometimes might be termed clownish.

†**b.** Rough, harsh ; unfeeling, unsparing. *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 884 The blunt boar, rough bear or lion proud. 1593 — 3 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 86 Trowest thou .. that Clarence is so harsh, so blunt, vnnaturall ?

5. Abrupt of speech or manner ; plain-spoken ; curt ; without delicacy ; unceremonious.

1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 51 One blunt fellow amongst the rest that was plaine and without falshood, told her the whole cause. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vii. 185 By his blunt bearing he will keepe his word. 1635 K. LONG *Barclay's Argenis* (1636) B iv a, A rude and blunt people, wont to call a Figge a Figge, and a Boat a Boat. 1704 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 577 Blunt truths more mischief than nice falsehoods do. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xiii. (1824) 606 Be pretty blunt with them if they want to come in here. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* iii. 27 He was blunt in his bearing, saying things which her father would have called indelicate and heartless. 1871 DIXON *Tower* III. xxviii. 312 The blunt and earnest speaker .. was Cromwell.

6. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic, as *blunt-angled, -edged, -ended, -headed, -hearted, -nosed, -pointed, -sighted, -witted* ; adverbial, as *blunt-spoken* ; **blunt-file,** a file with very little taper ; **blunt-hook,** a surgical instrument used in midwifery ; **blunt-point,** a tool used in aquatinting ; **blunt-sharp** *a.*, sharp but not pointed with malice ; †**blunt-worker,** a blunderer ; †**blunt-working,** blundering.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. xiii, A *blunte angeled triangle. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 312/2 *Blunt-edged bills. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 61 A selfish husband, at once sharp-witted and *blunt-hearted. 1772 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 151 The common *blunt-nosed Sturgeon of Germany. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 203/2 Every line of the design is .. gone over with an instrument called a *blunt point. 1613 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings* 150 Colomannus the eldest, who was lame, bunch-backed, crab-faced, *blunt-sighted. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 464 Excellent at *blunt-sharp jests, and perchance sometimes too tart in true ones. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* iv. 34 Something more than *blunt-spoken ..a trifle too anxious to tread on people's corns. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 210 Blunt-witted Lord, ignoble in demeanor. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 41 Blunderer or *blunt warkere, *hebefactor. Ibid.* Blunderynge, or *blunt warkynge, *hebefaccio.*

B. *sb.*

†**1.** A blunt sword for fencing, a foil. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Fer. Batre le fer*, to play at blunt, or at foyles. 1694 SIR W. HOPE *Swordsm. Vade Mec.* 25 The only Safe and Secure Play, with either Blunts or Sharpes.

2. A size or make of needle.

1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* II. 360 The latter [needles with broken points] are generally repointed as blunts. 1862 MORRALL *Needle Making* 39 The Blunts are half a size thicker and a size shorter than Betweens, and have still stronger points, being suited for the heaviest work, such as bed-ticks, shoe-binding, stay-making, etc.

3. *slang.* Ready money.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Blunt*, money. 1823 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) VII. 99, I will remit the blunt immediately. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* 202/1, I must have some blunt from you to-night. *a* 1845 HOOD *Tale Trump.* xx, You must fork out the blunt.

Blunt, *v.* Also 4–5 **blont.** [f. BLUNT *a.*]

1. *trans.* To dull, or make less sharp (an edge or point).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xliv. (1495) 568 Whan the egge of yren is dulled and blonted. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong* s.v. *Rebouchcr*, To blunte the edge or point of a thing. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* i. 610 That Blade ..Was too much blunted. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & V.* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 3 Cupid now .. blunts the point of ev'ry dart. *a* 1860 G. P. MORRIS *Poems* (ed. 15) 61 Let us by this gentle river Blunt the axe and break the quiver.

b. To weaken the sharpness of (anything acid or corrosive) ; to neutralize partially ; to dilute.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 257 They operate by blunting the Acrimony of the Salts. 1771 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (ed. 4) 48 To touch it with the mercurial Solution .. blunted with common Water. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 333 It did not effervesce in, nor blunt the acidity of vinegar.

c. *intr.* To become dull of edge or point.

1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 174 Its edges will never blunt. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* VII, The flint-edge [will] blunt and break.

2. *trans.* To make dull (the feelings or faculties).

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 27 Blunt not his Loue .. By seeming cold, or carelesse of his will. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* 49 Necessity and Poverty blunts them, makes them patient, and bears them down. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Pass.* xvii. 270 Our long conviction of the inevitable event had blunted those feelings. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *Felix Holt* (1868) 20 The mother's love is at first an absorbing delight, blunting all other sensibilities.

†**3.** *To blunt out or forth* ; to utter bluntly or abruptly. *Obs.* Cf. BLURT.

a 1535 MORE *Wks.* (1557) 76/1 It were paradventure good rather to keepe a good silence thyself than blunt forth rudely.

Blu·nted, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Made blunt ; having point or edge dulled ; also *fig.*

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 349 With the blunted point of a Needle. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* (1806) III. 249 Part New grind the blunted axe. 1853 F. HALL in *Leslie's Misc.* II. 176 A man whose moral judgment has become altogether blunted. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 14 The blunted souls by lust defiled.

†**Blu·nten,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. BLUNT *a.* Cf. *sharpen.*] *trans.* To blunt, take off the edge of.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Ess. & Char.* in Halliw. *Charact.-Bks.* 171 Good for nothing but to blunten a Cheaters pollicy.

Blu·nter. [f. BLUNT *v.* + -ER 1.] One who blunts or dulls.

1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* in Halliw. *Charact.-Bks.* (1857) 87 He is his owne beauties blemisher, his wittes blunter.

Blu·nting, *vbl. sb.* [f. BLUNT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of making or of becoming blunt; anything in which this action is realized.

1611 COTGR., *Espointement*, an vnpointing; a blunting; a breaking the point of. 1656 *Artif. Handsomeness* 72 Not impediments or bluntings, but rather as Whetstones, to set an edge on our desires. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 7 Jan. 397/2 We .. remarked this blunting of the .. horn.

Blu·ntish (blʌ·ntiʃ), *a.* [f. BLUNT *a.* + -ISH.] Rather blunt, somewhat blunt.

1578 T. PROCTER *Gorg. Gallery* in *Heliconia* I. 182 To Bluntish blocks I see I doo complayne. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* To Rdr. 5 He hath represented it as tubular, or bluntish at the Top. 1880 WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 99 Apex bluntish, and a little obliquely rounded.

Hence **Blu·ntishness**.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon* (1815) II. 582 An honest bluntishness, far from court insinuation.

Bluntly (blʌ·ntli), *adv.* [f. BLUNT *a.* + -LY 2.]

†**1.** Stupidly; with dulled perception; without quickness of wit. Cf. BLUNT *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1557 Tottell's *Misc.* (Arb.) 136 For he that blontly runnes, may light among the breers. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 45 Al our senses weare .. bluntlye benummed. 1711 C. M. *Lett. to Curat* 75 You may guess how bluntly I look'd, upon being taken up so sharp.

2. Without a sharp point or edge; obtusely.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. ciiii. 290 Leaues bluntly iagged rounde about the edges. 1768 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 193 Bluntly serrated. 1821 HOOKER *Flora Scot.* II. 22 Pileus deep buff, bluntly conical.

3. Rudely; without ceremony or delicacy; abruptly, curtly.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 796/2 Because we come bluntly to it. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 36, I can .. deliuer a plaine message bluntly. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1620) II. 415 Neuer fall bluntly to any religious dutie which God requires. 1741 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. x. 32 They bluntly refused to go. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xvii. 269 Ingram had come prepared to state harsh truths bluntly.

Blu·ntness. [f. BLUNT *a.* + -NESS.]

†**1.** Dullness of wit, stupidity. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 35 A Bluntnes, *ebitudo*. 1623 COCKERAM, *Hebetude*, bluntnesse, dulnesse.

2. Obtuseness or dullness of point or edge.

1530 PALSGR. 199/1 Bluntnesse of any edged toole. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xiii. (1669) 92/2 His worldly employments do not turn the edge of his affections, & leave a bluntness upon his spirit. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxi. 243 Rounded with a fine bone .. which causes a sufficient bluntness or rolling edge.

3. Rudeness, absence of delicacy or refinement; abruptness of manner or address, curtness.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 102 Who hauing beene prais'd for bluntnesse, doth affect A saucy roughnes. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. x. 36 The bluntness and positiveness of the few words he spoke. 1751 FIELDING *Amelia* Wks. 1775 X. 124 Bluntness, or rather rudeness, as it commonly deserves to be called, is not always so much a mark of honesty as it is taken to be. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 237 The bluntness with which he used to contradict and assert his disbelief of Captain Kearney's narratives.

Blu·nty, -ie, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. BLUNT *a.*]

1. Of blunt nature or tendency.

1598 YONG *Diana* 206 Thou that art of bluntie lead, Strike thou some womans hart so dead In cruell hate, that she shall neuer feele The sense of loue.

2. as *sb.* A stupid fellow; one not sharp of wits.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 36 (JAM.) I .. like blunty sat. 1794 BURNS *O for ane an' twenty* ii, They snool me sair, and haud me down, And gar me look like bluntie, Tam.

Blur (blēr), *sb.* Forms: 6–7 **blurre**, 7– **blurr**, **blur**. [*Blur* sb. and vb. appear about the middle of the 16th c.: their mutual relation is doubtful, and the origin of both unknown: they have been conjecturally viewed as a variant of BLEAR, and may perhaps be onomatopœic, combining the effect of *blear* and *blot*. The mod.Sc. is *blore*.]

1. A smear which partially obscures, made with ink or other colouring matter, or by brushing the surface of writing while still wet.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 306 With it a man may wash away any blots or blurs of ink. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* III. xiii, He that clenses a blot with blotted fingers makes a greater blurre. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 151, I minded it so little as to sleep in the middle of my letter to him, and committed forty blotts and blurrs. 1705 in Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 178 The Blots, Blurs, and Defacements of many of the Pages. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 392 Why keep each fool's bequeathment, scratch and blurr Which overscrawl and underscore the piece?

2. *fig.* A stain which bedims moral or ideal purity, a blemish; an aspersion on character.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xviii. 144 Sette a great blurre on myne honestie. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 222 This blur to youth. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* I. Wks. (1851) 21 These blurs are too apparent in his life. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* May 557 The place from a distance, compared with the surrounding country, was a blur and a blemish as it were. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* June 784 Many a blur of human error.

3. An effect like that of blurred writing or painting; an indistinct blurred appearance; indistinctness, confused dimness.

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* (1868) 281 The fine star-dust and nebulous blur of Orion. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 39 The vast blur of a north-northeast snow-storm. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 878 The face, to me One blurr of blank.

Blur (blēr), *v.* [See prec.]

1. *trans.* To obscure or sully (what has been fair) by smearing with ink or other colouring liquid.

1592 LYLY *Midas* IV. ii, To blurre his diademe with blood. 1612 R. CARPENTER *Soules Scut.* 54 His .. black booke, blurde and blotted with the register of sin. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. ii. 20 A full paper blurred over with falsehoods. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah* 117 Blacks blur thy white?

b. *intr.* To make blurs in writing.

1622 MABBE *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* II. 134 My pen did so blur, that I did despaire, to come off cleanly with it. 1689 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 314, I see how I have blurred: but tis not worth the writing fairer. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* XXXVII, Over the neat crowquill calligraph His pen goes blotting, blurring.

2. *fig.* To stain, sully, blot, or blemish the purity, beauty, or truth of (anything); to disfigure, befoul, defile, asperse.

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. i. 39 Neuer yet did base dishonour blurre our name, But with our sword we wip'd away the blot. 1602 — *Ham.* III. iv. 41 Such an Act That blurres the grace and blush of Modestie. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 876 Sarcasms may eclipse thine own But cannot blur my lost renown. 1674 FLATMAN *To Orinda* 3 A weeping evening blurs a smiling day. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 28 Irish history, blurred .. with extravagancy and fable. 1825 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers. etc.* II. 237 The human face divine is blurred and transfigured by being made the impress of the mean and selfish. 1885 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 74 To blur a father's memory.

3. *To blur out*: to efface (writing, etc.) by blurring it. *To blur over*: to put out of sight, or obscure by a blur. Mostly *fig.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 13 If the lively authoritie of the holy scriptures have so utterly quasshed and blurred out this bald ceremonie. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* (1638) 123 And from remembrance blurre his Generation. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1738 I. 121 To blur over, rather than to mention that public triumph. 1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* vii. (1685) 54 Blur the names .. out of the Book of Life. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iii. (1695) 25 Concerning innate Principles, I desire these Men to say, whether they can, or cannot .. be blurr'd and blotted out. 1863 ALCOCK *Capit. Tycoon* I. 159 A constant tendency to blur out distinctions.

4. To make indistinct and dim, as writing is by being blurred. Also *fig.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 104 Time hath nothing blurr'd those lines of Fauour Which then he wore. 1681 *Ess. Peace & Truth Ch.* 2 The Blurring these Impressions. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 5 One low light .. Blurr'd by the creeping mist. 1871 ROSSETTI *Stream's Secr.* viii, Thine eddy's rippling race Would blur the perfect image of his face.

5. *transf.* To dim (the sight or other senses, the perception, or judgement), so that they no longer receive or form distinct impressions.

c 1620 *Z. Boyd Zion's Flowers* (1855) 112 Feare .. blurres your senses. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XX. 392 With shadows dim he blurr'd the sight Of Peleus' son. 1871 ROSSETTI *Staff & Scrip* XXVII, Our sense is blurr'd With all the chants gone by. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 264 Social equity in which charity is not allowed to blur judgment.

6. *Comb.*, as † **blur-paper**, a writer who merely blurs paper; a scribbler.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. XXXII. (1632) 404 Scriblers and blur-papers which now adayes stuffe Stationers shops.

¶ Cf. BLARE, BLORE *v.*

1611 COTGR., *Grailler*, to winde a Horne hollowly; to blurre a Trumpet.

†**Blure,** bloure, blowre, *sb. Obs.* [App. from root of BLOW *v.*: cf. BLADDER.] = BLADDER *sb.* 2; blister, swelling.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xi. 294 Grete loppis ouere all þis lande þei flye, That with bytyng makis mekill blure [*Towneley Myst.* viii. 294 Where thay byte thay make grete blowre]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 310 So many Thus broght I on blure. *a* 1499 GARLANDIA *Equiv.* in *Promp. Parv.* 43 *Bulla, tumor, laticum*, i.e. *aquarum*, a bollynge or a bloure.

†**Blurre.** *Obs.* ?=prec.; cf. also BLUR, BLOW, BLORE.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1194 Mary, as thou sayst, he gaue me a blurre.

Blurred (blērd), *ppl. a.* [f. BLUR *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Smeared with or as with ink, as when wet writing is rubbed or brushed.

1553 DR. NORTHUMB. in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 22 To whom I have also sent my blurred letters. 1660 W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 189 There is no removing of blots from the paper by laying upon it a blurred finger. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. 1842 V. 167 Paltry blurred shreds of paper about the rights of man. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 625 The writing of the fourteenth century is coarse and blurred.

2. Stained, sullied, befouled.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xii, A Country all blurr'd and blotted. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VIII. 362 His cheeks all blurred with tears and naughtiness.

3. Made indistinct and dim like blurred writing.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3746/4 The W. a little blurr'd. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 132/2 A blurred lithograph of Washington. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* vii. 54, I don't know .. what blurred image or idol he had in his mind.

Hence **Blurredness** (blērdnĕs).

1864 FURNIVALL in *Reader* 22 Oct. 511/2 The frequent blurredness [of the type] and missing of dots and strokes in this reduction.

Blurrer (blʌ·rər). [f. BLUR *v.* + -ER.] He who or that which blurs.

1681 RYCAUT *Critick* 117 Their tongues [turned to] blurrers of fame.

Blurring (blēriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BLUR *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. BLUR.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 393 [The Paper] would not hold inke .. and was euermore in danger of blurring and blotting. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* IV. XXIX. 784 Everlasting mending, blurring, and pausing at every sentence to alter it. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 440 The blurring of the lime, on the greensward.

Blu·rring, *ppl. a.* [see -ING 2.] That blurs.

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* 88 For men to spit at with scorn's blurring brine.

Blurry (blēri), *a.* [f. BLUR *sb.* + -Y 1.] Full of blurs; faultily indistinct in features.

1884 *Leeds Mercury* Wkly. Supp. 15 Nov. 1/6 The tutti music was wanting in tone .. and the execution was frequently very blurry.

Blurt (blēt), *v.* [app. a modern onomatopœia, expressive of a discharge of breath or fluid from the mouth after an effort to retain it; with the *bl*-element, cf. *blow, blast, blash*, etc.; with the rest cf. *spurt, spirt, squirt*, etc.: see also BLIRT.]

1. *intr.* To emit the breath cruptively from the mouth; to snort in sleep. Also *trans.* with *out*. Now *dial.*

1611 COTGR., *Souffler les choux en dormant*, to puffe, or blurt out puffes, in sleeping. *a* 1825 *MS. Poem* (JAM.) He blortit an' startit.

†**2.** To make a contemptuous puffing gesture with the lips, to puff in scorn, to 'pooh'. *Obs.*

a. *intr.* Also with indirect pass. *to be blurted at.*

1596 *Edw. III*, IV. vi. (N.) All the world will blurt and scorn at us. 1601 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. iii. 34 None would look on her But cast their gazes on Marinas face; Whilst ours was blurted at. 1611 FLORIO, *Bocchcggiare* .. to make mouths or blurt with ones lips. 1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* IV. xvii. 259 The other part .. sneeze and blurt .. make mouths, and flowt in Spanish postures.

b. *trans.* To treat contemptuously.

1621 FLETCHER *Wild-G. Chase* II. ii, I never was so blurted, Nor ever so abused. *a* 1663 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) 92 Baffled and Blurted by every lewd companion.

3. *trans.* (commonly with *out*): To utter abruptly, and as if by a sudden impulse; to ejaculate impulsively; to burst out with.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 9 Blurting out such iests as he had gottin togither for the nons. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 35 Blurting out any garish foolery that comes into their mind. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 566 Sometimes people will blurt out things inadvertently, which if judgment had been awake it would have suppressed. 1772 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, To blurt out the broad staring question of, Madam will you marry me. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 180 They are fortunate if they possess an indiscreet friend who blurts out the whole truth. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* v, 'Papa is going to leave Helstone!' she blurted forth. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 147 To blurt a dash of broad-cast Scottish truth, Athwart his lisping lips.

fig. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* IV. iv. 124, I should ha' done't slily without discouery, and now I am blurted upon 'em before I was aware.

b. *absol.*

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. (1851) 189 To blurt upon the eares of a judicious Parliament with such a .. Proem.

4. *transf.* To thrust out abruptly.

1818 *Religio Clerici* 52 Fled is the genuine Muse, and in her place A brisk pretender blurts her shameless face.

5. To burst out into weeping. (Cf BLIRT.)

1843 W. CARLETON *Traits* I. 139 Able-bodied spalpeens blurting, like overgrown children, on seeing their own blood.

Blurt (blēt), *sb.* [f. the vb.: see also BLIRT.]

†**1.** An eruptive emission of breath from the mouth, esp. as expressive of contempt. *Obs.*

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 633 Meaning to give Cassander a slampant and blurt. 1611 FLORIO, *Chicchere*, a .. blurt with ones mouth in scorne or derision.

2. An abrupt impulsive utterance or outburst.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. xvi. ix. 245 This blurt of La Mettrie's goes through him like a shot of electricity.

Blurt, *adv.* and *int.* [The verb-stem used without const., as in 'to go bang', 'to cut bang off'.]

A. *adv.* Blurting, with a blurt.

1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* III. iii, When they come blurt out with a nasty thing in a play.

†**B.** *interj.* An exclamation of contempt: 'pooh!' 'a fig for!' See BLURT *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1592 LYLY *Midas* II. ii. 21 Blirt to you both. 1602 MIDDLETON (*title*) (N.) Blurt, Master Constable. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 22 Blurt on your sentences. 1606 in *N. Riding Records* (1883) I. 37 Will. Forde fined for using evill speaches to the Constable saying 'Blirt, Mr. Constable'.

Blu·rting, *vbl. sb.* [f. BLURT *v.* + -ING 1.]

†**a.** The contemptuous abrupt emission of breath from the lips (*obs.*). **b.** The uttering of words abruptly and heedlessly.

1598 FLORIO, *Smorfia*, a mowing, a mocking, or pish with ones mouth .. a blurting.

Blurting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

a. Bursting forth in short sudden puffs. **b.** Making abrupt unexpected utterances; impulsively communicative.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Drama Exile* Poems I. 87 Shall the horse's nostrils steam the blurting breath. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xiv. (1880) II. 156 He would be suddenly blurting and affectionate. 1872 — *Middlem.* V. 187 The blurting, rallying tone with which he spoke.

Blush (blʌʃ), *v.*1 Pa. t. and pple. **blushed, blusht** (blʌʃt). Forms: 4 6 **blusche, blusshe,** 4 **blosche,** 4–5 **blysche,** 5 **blushe,** 6 **bluss,** 6–

blush. (Rare pa. t. in 5 **blist** = **blyscht**). [Evidently related to a series of words found in Old Norse and Low German, but not known in OHG. or Gothic, pointing back to a stem **blūsi-* from verbal root **blūs-* in sense of 'burn, glow, be red'. Cf. OE. **blysian* in *ablisian* to blush, *ablysung, ablysgung* 'redness of confusion, shame', with MDu. *blōzen, blōsen* (from earlier *bleuzen*), Du. *blozen* to blush, *blos* (formerly *bleus*) blush, MLG. *blosen, bloschen*; also OE. *blysa* wk. masc., *blysige* wk. fem., ON. *blys* neut. 'torch' (Sw. *bloss* torch, *blossa* to blaze, Da. *blus* torch, *blusse* to blaze, to blush), LG. *blüse* flame, *blüsen* to set on fire, *bleusteren* to inflame, glow, become red. The nearest relatives of ME. *blusche, blosche, blysche,* are app. MLG. *bloschen*, LG. *blüsken* (*Brem. Wb.* I. 105): and its antecedent form is perhaps to be found in OE. *blyscan, bliscan* 'rutilare' (in the *Aldhelm Glosses*, Mone *Q. und F.* 355): but its comparatively late appearance in ME., apparently first in the north, its various vowel-forms, and the doubtful relations of the senses, esp. sense 2, all combine to leave the history of the word very obscure. OE. *blyscan, bliscan*, has also been conjectured to be for **blicsian*, from root **blik-* to shine, in which case it would not be related to the *blūsi-* words, nor to ME. *blusche*. (The Da. deponent *blues* to blush, may also be compared.)]

(The order of the senses is uncertain; with 1 and 2 cf. BLINK.)

†**1.** *intr.* To shine forth. (in allit. poetry.) *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1817 Þat bere blusschande bemez, as þe bryȝt sunne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4665 The bremnes abatid; blusshit the sun.

†**2.** To cast a glance, glance with the eye, give a look. (in allit. poetry.) *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 998 Ho blusched hir bihynde, þaȝ hir forboden were. *Ibid.* C. 343 Þe bonk þat he blosched to, & bode hym bisyde. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 116 The kynge blyschit one the beryne with his brode eghne. *c* 1400 *Vwaine & Gaw.* 3163 The lioun bremely on tham blist. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1316 He blusshed ouer backeward to þe brode see. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xvi. 259 [Thei] ne wiste no worde till sodeinly thei blusshed vpon a grete parte of saisnes.

b. *To blush to the earth*: to glance to the earth, *i.e.* to fall face downwards.

c 1450 *Merlin* vii. 120 The stroke descended on the horse .. and ydiers and his horse blusshet to the erthe. *Ibid.* 137 Thei smot so v of the first that thei metten that thei blushit to the erthe.

c. *To blush on*: to approach in look or appearance. Cf. BLUSH *sb.* 3.

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 381 A lyghte kyrtell of chaungeable vyolet tartorne, somewhat blusshynge on a red coloure.

3. *intr.* To become red in the face, (usually) from shame or modesty; to 'colour up'. Often with compl. *to blush red*, etc., also with cogn. object.

c 1450 *Crt. Love* clxxii, Shamefastnes was there .. That blushed red, and durst not ben aknow She lover was. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (1847) 11 Anone she blusshed, revolvynge in her mynde .. That it was token of to great carnall lust. *c* 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* 550 She changed coloure and blussyd as rudy as a rose *Ibid.* 286 He blusshed in the face for the gret yre that he was in. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. i. 122, What canst thou say all this and neuer blush? 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* vi. 15. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 511 To the Nuptial Bowre I led her blushing like the Morn. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 545 And virgins smiled at what they blushed before. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. 153 That prince .. used .. to blush for his .. ignorance. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* III. 53 Catharine blushes a blush of anger. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xiii. 311 The young blush much more freely than the old. Women blush much more than men .. The tendency to blush is inherited. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* 137 She blushed a pretty rose red.

fig. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* xiv, Full many a flower is born to blush unseen.

†b. To look *on* with a blush. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1339 Blushing on her.

c. *trans.* With extended force: To express, exhibit, make known by blushing. Chiefly *poetic.*

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xli. 201 She blush't out beauty. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 595 Ile blush you Thanks. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* 224 Many unworthy Schollars .. whose scarlet Gowns might seeme to blush the wearers Ignorance. 1800 MOORE *Anacreon* lxiii. 4 The boy, who breathes and blushes flowers! 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* xvii. 16 Pass the happy news, Blush it through the West.

d. To make or turn *into, out of*, by blushing.

1636 R. DURHAM in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 55 Whom chast Diana blusht into a beast. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 188 They will blush themselves out of their former follies. *a* 1848 MARRYAT *R. Reefer* xx, *I* should blush myself black in the face.

4. *fig.* To be ashamed. Const. *inf., at* or *for.*

1530 PALSGR. 459/1, I blusshe, I waxe ashamed. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 33, I blush to tell you. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. iv. 48 Be thou milde, and blush not at my shame. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 241 So monstrous an Absurdity, as even They will blush to be charged with. 1734 BOLINGBR. in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 199, I do not blush to own, that I am out of fashion. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 332 As one of the people, I blush for what has followed. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. iii. 76.

5. *transf.* To become or be red, or roseate.

1679 *Est. Test.* 38 If our streets .. should blush with the blood of Massacred Protestants. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 601 Trees of Nature .. with red Berries blush. 1791–1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 523/1 Hills .. blushing with vines. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Thro' Baltimore* Poems 402 The streets .. Blushed with their children's gore. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* I. 19 Whole orchards of apple-blossoms blush in correspondence.

6. *trans.* To make red.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 167 Ne're returneth, To blush and beautifie the Cheeke againe. 1747 T. GIBBONS *Elegy* xiii. in Doddridge *Col. Gardiner* App. II. 216 A Robe of spotless White, But where the Saviour's flowing Vein Had blush'd it with a sanguine Stain. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxiv, A shielded scutcheon blushed with blood of queens and kings.

Blush (blʌʃ), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. the vb.: cf. Du. *blos.*]

A. *sb.* †**1.** A gleam, a blink. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 520 A blysful blusch of þe bryȝt sunne. 1661 BURNEY Κέρδ. Δώρου 4 Their Prerogative, which is not a blush from the people, but 'tis a beam resultant from Gods Majestie, and reflects upon the people for their good.

2. A glance, glimpse, blink, look. *Obs.* exc. in phr. *at, on*, etc. *the*) *first blush*: at the first glance.

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 637 Afiur þe furste blusch we ne miȝte him biholden. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 494 As the emperour loked in at a windowe .. he had a blushe of Florence. *a* 1563 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 572 The two horns are like the lambs horns at a blush. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 7 Hir Grace is .. able at the first blush to discearne truth from falsehood. 1611 BP. ANDREWES *Serm. Nativity* vi. Wks. 1841 I. 94 Vidimus. And that not .. 'at a blush', passing by; but had a full sight. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* v. 82 This discourse hath a prettie shew at the first blush. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 402 Looking pale, wan, and meagre, that men might say of them, at the blush, This man fasts to day. 1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 308 The very vagueness of the allegation .. may well, even on the first blush, induce a full presumption that, etc. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. i. 58 At the first blush, it would seem that little difficulties could be experienced.

†**3.** A look, appearance, resemblance. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* In *Bk. St. Albans* a 'company' of boys.

[1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vib, A blush of boyes.] 1620 N. BRENT *Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 204 Which followed .. without any blush of absurdity. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 13 Reports relish of their relators, and have a blush and a smack of their partial dispositions. [1824 *Craven Dialect* 15 Shoe wod a hed a feaful blush of her mother.]

4. The reddening of the face caused by shame, modesty, or other emotion.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 97 Bewray thy Treason with a Blush. 1599 — *Hen. V*, v. ii. 253 Put off your Maiden Blushes. 1718 POPE *Iliad* IV. 403 The hero's warmth o'erspread His cheek with blushes. 1828 WORDSW. *Triad*, But her blushes are joy-flushes. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxxv. 37 A blush is no language: only a dubious flag-signal which may mean either of two contradictories.

b. *To put to the blush*: to cause to blush, put to shame.

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. iv. (1739) 10 They do it with that solemn reverence as may put all the Christian world to the blush. 1711 J. DISTAFF *Char. Don Sacheverellio* 7 It has put to the blush .. the best Performances of an Apelles. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 11 Puts London to the blush, if a blush could be seen on its dingy face.

5. *transf.* A rosy colour or glow, as that of the dawn; in wider sense, a flush of light or of colour.

1590 GREENE *Arcadia* (1616) 70 Pleusidippus .. seeing Samela come foorth like the blush in the morning. 1618 DEKKER *Owles Almanack*, And the Vintners latisses must haue a new blush. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 184 Aire suddenly eclips'd, After short blush of Morn. *a* 1773 LYTTELTON *Uncertainty* i. (R.) And light's last blushes ting'd the distant hills. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 313 The little cemetery .. all one blush of roses.

B. *adj.* (or the *sb.* used *attrib.*) Of the colour of a blush.

1633 *Gerard's Herbal* II. lxviii. 357 A pale purple tending to a blush colour. 1665–76 RAY *Flora* 82 Flowers .. white, a little inclining to blush. 1699 WAFER in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 51 Some tincture of a blush or sanguine complexion. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 223/2 Blossoms of a delicate blush tint.

C. *Comb.*, as *blush-pink, -white; blush-coloured, -tinted, -compelling* adjs.; **blush-rose**, a variety of rose of a very delicate pink.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 513 Blossomes Blush-Coloured. 1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 37 Beautiful Blush-coloured Flowers. 1811 W. SPENCER *Poems* 71 Pillow'd on her blush-rose bed. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 619 Blush-tinted cheeks, half smiles, and faintest sighs. 1882 *Garden* 18 Nov. 451/3 Large, broad-sepaled flowers, blush-white.

Blusher (blʌ·ʃəɹ). [f. BLUSH *v.* + -ER[1].] One who blushes or exhibits a sense of shame; a thing which blushes, i.e. is red or roseate.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reff.* v. vii. (1675) 320, I envy not Arabia's Odours, whil'st that of this fresh Blusher [a Nosegay] charms my sense. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* 315 A lady, who is a great blusher.

†**Blu·shet.** *Obs.* [f. BLUSH *sb.* + dim. -ET (app. confined to B. Jonson).] Little blusher; modest girl.

1625 B. JONSON *Staple. News* II. i, Though mistress Baud would speak, Or little blushet Wax be ne'er so easy. *a* 1637 — *Wks.* (1692) 319 Go to, little Blushet, for this, anan, You steal forth a Laugh in the shade of your Fan.

Blushful (blʌ·ʃful), *a.* [f. BLUSH *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. Full of blushes, apt to blush, modest, bashful.

1611 COTGR., *Vergongneux* .. shamefull, shame-fac'd, bashfull, blushfull. 1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rowl. for Oliver* Wks. II. 154 Thou sly and blushful maid. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. 130 Amy's shy, quiet, blushful face.

†**2.** Calling for a blush, shameful. *Obs.*

1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xvi. 11 Ignorance under means is a blushful sin.

3. *transf.* Blush-coloured, rosy, ruddy.

1804 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) in *Beauties Eng. Poetry* I. 135 The berry .. hides beneath a leaf its blushful hue. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 66 The blushful peach.

Hence **Blu·shfully** *adv.*, **Blu·shfulness**.

1873 M. COLLINS *Sqr. Silchester's* I. xii. 167 Silvia's bosom was blushfully buttoned. 1613 HEYWOOD *Braz. Age* II. ii. Wks. 1874 III. 185 Let me in your face Reade blushfullnesse and feare.

Blushiness (blʌ·ʃinés). [f. BLUSHY + -NESS.] The quality of being given to blushing.

1865 S. PHILIP *New York*, The peculiar blushiness of pretty servants when they have a message to deliver to nice gentlemen.

Blushing (blʌ·ʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BLUSH *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. BLUSH.

1581 R. GOADE in *Confer.* II. (1584) Liij b, Worthy of hissing, and of blushing too. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* i. 6 Even the sectaries read it with blushing. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 146 As the blushings of the Evening. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xiii. 310 Blushing is the most peculiar, and the most human of all expressions.

Blu·shing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. That blushes; modest.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Bashfull*, blushing, or shamefast. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 408 The modest matron, and the blushing maid. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xlvii. 428 Her blushing eyes were shedding tears of delight.

2. Ruddy; roseate.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 63 The blushing discontented sun. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To Phillis*, The blushing apple, bashful pear. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Garland* (R.) The dappled pink and blushing rose. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* xiv, Antic trees Shone with their blushing blossoms.

†**3.** Causing blushes, shameful. *Obs.*

1625 BACON *Ess. Friendsh.* (Arb.) 181 Things .. Gracefull in a Frends Mouth, which are Blushing in a Mans Owne.

Blu·shingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] With blushing; modestly; as if ashamed.

1598 FLORIO *Dict.* Ep. Ded. 3 Made me blushinglie confesse my ignorance. 1692 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Chances* Wks. (1714) 171, I must blushingly beg leave to say, etc. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 914/2 Blushingly conscious of the admiring eyes that followed her.

Blushless (blʌ·ʃlés), *a.* [f. BLUSH *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a blush, unblushing; impudent, shameless.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 60 With blushles face and vnstaied penne. 1608 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* III. v. 80 Some darken'd blushlesse Angle. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. viii. (1718) 34 But bold-fac'd mortals in our blushless times Can sing and smile, and make a sport of crimes. *a* 1743 SAVAGE *Wks.* II. 123 (Jod.) Not blushless Henley less abash'd appears. 1886 BLACKIE *What does Hist. Teach* 31 Aristocratic Poland did this in a much more blushless way than democratic Greece.

Hence **Blu·shlessly** *adv.*

1604 MARSTON *Malcont.* I. i, Contested blushlessly he loved you but for a spurt or so.

Blushy, (blʌ·ʃi), *a.* [f. BLUSH *sb.* + -Y[1].]

a. Blush-coloured; b. Suffused with blushes.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 507 Blossomes .. of Apples, Crabbs, Almonds, and Peaches, are Blushy, and Smell sweet. 1666 G. HARVEY *Consump.* (J.) A blushy colour in his face. 1742 A. ASTON *Brief Suppl. Colley Cibber* 9 Black sparkling eyes, and a fresh blushy complexion. 1865 S. PHILIP *New York* 140 She answered .. with a very pleasant blushy smile.

Blusne, var. of BLYSNE *v. Obs.* to shine.

Bluster (blʌ·stəɹ), *v.* Also 4–5 **blostre**, 4–6 **blustre**, 6 **blaster.** [It is very doubtful whether the obsolete ME. sense I has any connexion with the later word in the other senses. With the former Mätzner compares the LG. *blustern, blistern* 'to flutter or flap the wings in alarm like a frightened dove, etc.', which perhaps may be a parallel onomatopœia. The 16th c. word has evident relations both in form and sense with the verbs BLOW, BLAZE *v.*[2], and BLAST: cf. especially ON. *blástr* sb. 'blast, breath, blowing, hissing' with the form *blasterand* in G. Douglas (= BLUSTERING *ppl. a.*). Prof. Skeat also compares an East Frisian *blüstern* to bluster, from *blüssen* to blow, akin to *blasen*; and it is worthy of note that the Sc. pronunciation is (*blüster*). But evidence is wanting as to the actual introduction of the word about 1500.]

I. The ME. verb.

†**1.** *intr.* To wander or stray (or ? to rush) blindly or aimlessly. *Obs.* Cf. BLUNDER *v.* 3.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 886 Þay blustered as blynde as bayard watz euer. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 521 Ac þere was wyȝte non so wys þe wey þider couthe, But blustreden [1393 blostrede] forth as bestes ouer bankes and hilles.

II. The modern verb.

2. *intr.* Of the wind: To blow boisterously or with stormy violence. Also said of water agitated by wind or flood.

1530 PALSGR. 459/1 This wynde blustereth a pace. 1579 GOSSON *Apol. Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 65 The wynde blustereth about the hilles yet can not remove them from their place. 1621–31 LAUD *Serm.* (1847) 207 If God provide not a fence for this light of justice against the winds of temptation that bluster about it. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XII. 342 Loud winds arise, Lash the wild surge, and bluster in the skies. 1842 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* 38 When to land Bluster the winds and tides the self-same way. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 118 The winter storms began to bluster up the glen.

b. *fig.* of the storm or tempest of the passions.
1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. James* 25 Whan the storme of sorowes cometh blustreing in. 1645 BP. HALL *Content.* 109 The..passions which daily bluster within us.

c. *trans.* To blow about, disarray, dishevel. *rare.* † *To bluster down*: to blow down with violence (*obs.*).
16.. *Seasonable Serm.* 26 (T.) Doth the devil, by a tempestuous gust, bluster down the house? 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* II. iii. 42 A south-western autumnal gale.. made threads of Cecilia's shorter locks..blustering the curls that streamed..from the silken band.

† 3. *intr.* Of persons: To blow, breathe hard.
1530 PALSGR. 459/1 He blustereth as thoughe he had laboured sore.

† b. Of a wind-instrument: To blow or blast boisterously. *Obs.*
a 1590 RANDOLPH in M'Crie *Life Knox* II. 41 Six hundred trumpets continually blustering in our ears.

† 4. *trans.* To utter with a blast, or with stormy violence and noise. Usually with *out* or *forth*.
a 1535 MORE *Wks.* 374 He bloweth and blustereth out at last his abhominable blasphemy. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 23 These more then deuylish swerers..do blowe & bluster oute of theyr vngodly mouthes such blasphemies. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV. i. 110 Foolish mouths..bluster foorth follies.

5. *intr.* Of persons: To storm or rage boisterously; to talk with inflated violence; to utter loud empty menaces or protests, to hector, play the bully.
a 1494–1631 [see BLUSTERING *vbl. sb.*[1] 2]. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* i. 18 There stalks pride, blustering through the streets. *a* 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Milit. Couple* Wks. (1775) 128 Sir John .. swore and bluster'd like a hero in one of our modern tragedies. *a* 1690 BP. HOPKINS *Wks.* 739 (R.) When they storm and bluster at the difficulties of salvation. 1773 JOHNSON *Lett.* 79 (1788) I. 136 Boswell blustered, but nothing could be got. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxix, Monsieur Tagliabue stormed and blustered. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. ix. 154 He [Cleon] could talk and bluster on the bema.

b. *trans.* To force, or drive, by blustering.
a 1661 FULLER (Webster), He meant to bluster all princes into a perfect obedience. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. ii. 5 We have .. blustered away between us half a score more of her admirers. 1867 E. YATES *Forl. Hope* XXVIII, The one point on which he could neither satisfy himself by a feeling of pity, nor bluster himself into a fit of indignation.

Bluster (blʷstəɹ), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]
1. Boisterous blowing; a rough and stormy blast.
1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 Thee northen bluster aproching Thee sayls tears tag rag. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 4 The skies looke grimly, And threaten present blusters. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 665 To the Winds they set Thir corners, when with bluster to confound Sea, Aire, and Shoar. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 139 Could we but direct the bluster, and bid it roar when..we pleased.

† b. *fig.* Tempest of wrath, blast of envy, etc.
1607 SHAKS. *Timon* V. iv. 41 The bluster of thy wrath. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* Ep. Ded., Able to bear up against the Malevolent Blusters of Envy

c. *fig.* A noisy and stormy commotion; a violent disturbance.
1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1712) Pref. 11 The laying or preventing the usual blusters of Christendom. 1773 CRADOCK in Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* Epil., In town I'll fix my station And try to make a bluster in the nation. 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* V. (1877) 26 The footman .. ran in a bluster of rage and terror.

2. The boisterous blast of a wind instrument, or any similar sound.
1724 SWIFT *Prometh.* Wks. 1755 III. II. 151 The brazen trumpets' bluster. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 156 The locomotive..making a great bluster.

3. Boisterous inflated talk, violent or angry self-assertion, noisy and empty menace, swaggering.
a 1704 LESTRANGE (J.) A coward makes a great deal more bluster than a man of honour. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. 1 In spite of all the Blusters of the..Ignorant. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* V. 301 Mirabeau has much more of bluster; a noisy, forward, unresting man. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § I. 7 A great deal of foolish bluster was talked about interference with private property.

4. *Comb.*, as † **bluster-master**, a great blusterer.
a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 99 A book publish'd by a bluster-master..call'd, A Coal from the Altar.

Bluster, obs. form of BLISTER.

Blustera·tion. *dial.* and *colloq.* [f. BLUSTER *v.* + -ATION.] A blustering, bluster.
1803 R. ANDERSON *Cumbrld. Ballads* 73 He..talks o' stocks and Charley Fox, And makes a blusteration. 1864 WEBSTER says '*colloq.* U. S.'

† **Blu·stered**, *ppl. a. Obs.* (See the vb.)
a 1662 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* I. 125 (JAM.), I read to them out of my blustered papers that which I sent you of Arminianism.

Blusterer (blʷstərəɹ). [f. BLUSTER *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which blusters.
a. One who utters loud empty boasts or menaces; a loud or violent inflated talker, a braggart.
1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 58 A reverend man..Sometime a blusterer, that the ruffle knew of court, of city. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 68 You see what substantiall proofes this great Blusterer hath brought. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 484 ₱ 5 We live in an age wherein a few empty blusterers carry away the praise of speaking. 1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 401 Milton has made him at once a blusterer, a giant, and a dastard. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 195 A mixture of the blusterer and the sneak.
b. A blustering wind.
1877 BRYANT *Among Trees* 18 When he, The exhausted Blusterer, flies beyond the hills?

Blu·stering, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. as prec. + -ING[1].]
1. Boisterous blowing of the wind; tempest.
1530 PALSGR. 199/1 Blustryng of wyndes, *behourdis.* 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 414 Then sodeinly came a whirlwind with a wonderfull storme and blustering.
2. *fig.* Of a person: Raging, storming; violent or turbulent speech; noisy and windy talk; loud swaggering insolence.
a 1494 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (ed. W. de W.) II. xlv, The soule dredeth no more the blustrynge of the fende, than þe stirynge of a mows. 1562 COOPER *Answ. Def. Truth* (1850) Quietly and calmly, without storming or tempestuous blustering at you. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* lxiii. 135 His labour is meer blustering and fury. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creat.* xviii. 326 These tossings, tumblings, blusterings, bickerings..of the unruly passions. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 40 ₱ 5 Their Swelling and Blustring upon the Stage. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. I. VI. V. 184 That thick murk of Journalism, with its dull blustering.

† **Blustering**, *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.*
1400–1560 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 273 b, Truly in the blustering of her look she yave gladnesse and comfort suddainly to all my wits.

Blu·stering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]
1. Blowing boisterously; stormy, tempestuous.
1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iii. 15 Ane blusterand [ed. 1553 blasterand] bub, out fra the northt braying. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 132 His blustring blast eche coste doth scoure. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple* 90 While blustring windes destroy the wanton bowres. 1747 HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 134 If the .. flowers should presume to come abroad in the blustering months. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xviii. 143 These moist and blustering November days.
2. *fig.* Tempestuous, stormy; turbulent.
1587 BRYSKETT *Mourn. Muse Thestylis* 78 Whose blustring sighes at first their sorrow did declare. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 503 The blustring and unsteady state of all these earthly Kingdoms. *a* 1656 — *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 149 Gods Spirit leads not in a blustring and hurrying violence.
3. Violent in speech and demeanour; loud-talking, self-assertive, hectoring, boastful, swaggering.
1652 WHARTON *Rothmann's Chirom.* Ded. 2 The Blustring noise of an Empty Title. 1770 *Junius Lett.* XXXVIII. 187 Such..were the blustering promises. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 766/2 A turbulent and blustering diplomatist.

Blu·steringly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a blustering manner.
1552 HULOET, Blowe vehementlye or blusteringelye. *a* 1714 M. HENRY *Wks.* (1835) I. 145 To do it blusteringly. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 269 Silently, not blusteringly and boisterously, or with threats.

Blusterous (blʷstərəs). *a.* Also 6 **blusterus, bloustreous,** 7 **blustrous.** [f. BLUSTER *sb.* + -OUS.]
1. Boisterous, rough, stormy.
1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* vi. 48 (R.) Agaynste any bloustreous storme or tempeste. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. i. 28 Mild may be thy life! For a more blustrous birth had never babe. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* i, A blusterous windy night.
2. *fig.* Violent, truculent; given to blustering.
1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. III. 880 Benigne, and not blustrous Against a vanquisht Foe. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Apr. 473 His rude and blusterous wrath. 1877 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xvii. 232 A certain blusterous gentleman.
Hence **Blu·sterously,** *adv.*
1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiv. 37 If lyke perill had bloustreously come upon theim. 1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 149 Northerne blasts (which sometime blusterously blow in the Summer season).

Blustery (blʷstəri), *a.* Also **blustry.** [f. BLUSTER *sb.* + -Y[1].]
1. Boisterously blowing.
1804 JAGO *Beauties Eng. Poetry* I. 120 The blustry tempest and the chilling snow. 1874 ALDRICH *Prud. Palfr.* xvii, It was a blustery, frosty morning.
2. *fig.* Stormy, noisily self-assertive, swaggering.
1850 CARLYLE *Latt.-day P.* V. 41. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* III. xii. I. 211 He seems to have been of a headlong, blustery, uncertain disposition. *Ibid.* XII. X. IV. 236 The once very haughty, blustery, and now much-humiliated man.

† **Blu·ter,** *a. Obs.* 'Dirty' (Halliwell).
c 1550 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) I. iii. 171 That we two can be dung With any bluter base beggar, That has nought but a rung. [cf. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 89 And there will be Tam the blutter With Andrew the Tinkler, I trow.]

Bluther (blʷðəɹ), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **blother, bludder.** [An onomatopœic word, of similar formation to BLUBBER, with which it is often synonymous, though perhaps expressing more specifically the sound of air and liquid in the mouth, nose, and throat: cf. also BLETHER, and esp. its form *blother* in Skelton. Wedgwood compares, as of similar formation, LG. *plodern* to sound like water gushing, Bavarian *pludern* to guggle like water gushing out of a narrow opening (cf. MHG. *blôdern* to rush, rustle); also mod. Ger. *plaudern*, Bav. *blodern, plodern*, LG. *plûdern* to gabble, jabber, chatter. See also *bloother* as a variant of BLUBBER (of the whale).]
1. *intr.* 'To raise wind-bells in water', Jamieson. (rather the bubbling sound made in doing so.)
2. *intr.* To cry with a voice smothered with tears and sobs; to blubber. *To bluther out* (trans.): to weep out.
1697 W. CLELAND *Poems* 35 (JAM.) Heraclitus, if he had seen, He would have bluther'd out his een.
3. *trans.* To make wet, mucous, and foul with weeping, etc.
1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* cv. (1862) I. 267 Christ .. hath wiped a bluthered face which was foul with weeping. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 28 (JAM.) His een..bluddert now with strypes of tears and sweat. 1790 A. SHIREF *Poems* 42 (JAM.) And drunken chapins bluther a' his face.
4. To blur and disfigure (writing, etc.) with wetting (Jamieson); also *fig.*
1727 P. WALKER *Remark. Passages* 57 (JAM.) That his faithful contendings for..reformation, should be blotted and bluthered with these right-hand extreams, and left-hand defections.
Hence **Blu·thered** *ppl. a.* (see above), **Blu·thering** *dial.* (in *Whitby Gloss.*).

† **Blu·tter,** *v. Obs.* [Of onomatopœic origin, with association of *blurt* and other *bl-* words; and perh. of *utter, mutter*, etc. Cf. also *blatter, splutter, sputter.*]
trans. To give hasty utterance to, to blurt out.
1680 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 12 If the Minister should blutter out any Errour or Undecency. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 227 Let not thine Heart..blutter any thing before God.

Blw-, see BLU-, BLOO-.

† **Bly.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 **blye.** [Still common in eastern and S.E. dial.: perh. a variant of *blee*; though the phonetic relation is not clear.] 'Likeness, resemblance' (Halliw.), look, aspect, species, character.
1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maiestie* 81 The indignities which the tumultuous Iewes wrought against our Lord were of this blye. 1847–78 in HALLIWELL (as *Eastern*). 1875 PARRISH *Sussex Dial.* 19, I see a bly of your father about you.

Bly- in numerous words; see BLI-.

Blykstar: see BLEYKSTER.

† **Blym,** *v. Obs.* Also **blyym.** [prob. error for *blyyin* – *blypin*: see BLITHE *v.*] To gladden.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 40 Blym, or gladde, or make glad (A. blyym or glathyn in herte, 1499 blithen or gladen).

Blype. *Sc.* [Of unknown etymology: cf. FLYPE.] A pellicle, shred.
1787 BURNS *Hallowe'en* XXIII, 'Till skin in blypes cam haurlin' Aff's nieves that night.

† **Blysne,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 **blusne.** [ME. *blysn-en*, an inceptive deriv. of verb-stem *blys-* to shine; see BLUSH.] *intr.* To shine, to gleam.
c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 163 Blysnande whyt watz hyr bleannt. *Ibid.* 1047 Þur3 hym blysned þe bor3 al bry3t. *Ibid.* B. 1404 Brode baneres þer-bi blusnande of gold.

Blyve, var. of BELIVE *adv.* and *v.*

† **Bo,** *a.* (*pron.*) *Obs.* Forms: *Nom.* and *Acc. masc.* 1 **begen,** 2–3 *Orm.* **beȝȝen,** 3 **bæien, beien**(**e, beine, beie, beye,** 4 **baye, bayne, beyne**; *fem.*, in ME. *common* and *neuter*, 1 **bá,** 2–3 **ba,** 3 **boa,** 3–4 **bo,** 5 **boo**; *neuter*, 1 **bu**; *Genitive.* 1 **beȝ**(**r**)**a,** 2 **beira,** 2–4 **beire,** 3 **beyre,** 4 **beyer**; *Dative.* 1 **bám, bæm,** 3 **ba.** [OE. *begen, ba, bu*, answer to Goth. nom. masc. *bai*, neut. *ba*, acc. masc. *bans*, dat. *baim*, the stem being a Gothic *ba-*, OTeut. *bo-*, which occurs also with a prefixed element in Skr. *u-bha-*, Gr. ἀμ-φο-, L. *am-bo-*, OSlav. *o-bo-*, both. In the other Teutonic langs. (exc. for the ON. gen. pl. *beggja*) this simple form is replaced by one with a suffixal extension: see BOTH.] The earlier word for BOTH.
a. as simple adjective.
c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 258 Micel sar on bam sidum. *c* 1205 LAY. 9804 A ba [*c* 1275 boþe] halue. *c* 1275 *Ibid* 22588 His sones beine. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 990 Þat ut berste bo þin(e) eȝe. *a* 1330 *Syr Degarré* 2 Maken him lesen hise stiropes bayne.
b. in concord or apposition with a pronoun.
c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. XV. 14 Hiz fealla∂ beȝen on ænne pytt. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Hi ba habbe∂ unafillendliche gredinesse. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15091 Þatt Hallȝhe Frofre Gast Þatt cumeþþ off hemm beȝȝenn. *c* 1205 LAY. 14811 Hali men heo weoren bæien [*c* 1275 beiene]. 1297 R. GLOUC. 284 Seyn Edward and Aeldred, þat kynges were beye. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 730 Ȝe schulle deie togadere bo. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 348 in Ritson *Met. Rom.* II. 284 Hy were beyne yfond. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1529 Ther thai gun to rest baye. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (1865) I. 419 There were Merlyns tweyne And prophecied alle beyne. 1450 MYRC 3 In to þe dyche þey fallen boo.
c. gen. pl. *oure, ȝure, here beyre*: of us, you, them both. Cf. *ure ealra, oure aller*, etc. in ALL D 4.
c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 99 Þe feder, and his sune and heore beira gast. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1582 On thare beire nede. *c* 1300 *Beket* 2455 Bi here beire rede. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XXI. 36 And deme here beyer ryght.
d. *absol.*
a 1000 *Elene* 889 (Gr.) Gador bu samod lic and sawl. *c* 1205 LAY. 281 Þæt boa sculde fallen: fader & his moder. *Ibid.* 17952 Þu scalt beien [*c* 1275 beiene] slæ þer Passent and Gillomar. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 60 Bo beoð heaued sunne. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Godes brude & his freo dohter, for ba to gederes ha is.
e. Frequently strengthened by the addition of *two*: OE. *bá twá, butu*, ME. *bo two*, of all genders. [Cf. It. *ambidue.*]
a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 765 (Gr.) Sorgedon bá twá, Adam and Eue. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 871 (Land MS.) Æðered and Ælfred his broðor..hi butu ȝeflymdon. *c* 1205 LAY. 2399 Mid childe heo weren ba twa [*c* 1275 boþe two]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 212 Heo sleateð adun boa two hore earen.

† **Bo,** *conj. Obs.* In 1–3 ba. [The neuter

or common form of prec. used with *and*. The transition to the conjunctional use is seen in Bo *a.* d. quots. 1000 and 1205, and in 1225 here. See BOTH.] The earlier word for BOTH.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 Sigged Pater Noster & Ave Maria, bo biuoren & efter. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 50 Poure ha & riche comen þer. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Lamb. Hom.* 247 Ba wið eie ant wið luue. *c* 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* xviii. 58 Thin werkes bueth bo suete ant gode.

Bo, boh (bō), *int.* Also 6–7 boe, 7 bough. [A combination of consonant and vowel especially fitted to produce a loud and startling sound: cf. L. *bo-āre*, Gr. *βοά-ειν* to cry aloud, roar, shout.] An exclamation intended to surprise or frighten.

c 1430 LYDG. *Smyth & Dame* 407 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 216 Speake now .. And say ones, bo. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 153 Beyond the reach of common peoples boe. 1672 R. WILD *Poet. Licent.* 26 The Pope's Raw-head-and-bloody-bones cry Boh Behind the door! 1829 SCOTT *Demonol.* vi. 178 We start and are afraid when we hear one cry Boh! 1855 BROWNING *Holy-Cr. Day*, Boh, here's Barnabas!

b. Proverbial phr. *To say* or *cry 'bo' to a goose*, (also occas.) *a battledore*: to open one's mouth, speak.

1588 *Marprel. Ep.* (Arb.) 43 He is not able to say bo to a goose. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 118 The clergy of this time were..not able to say bo to a battledore. 1624 — *Gagg To Rdr.* 8, I could say .. not so much as bough to a goose. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* liv, I could not say Bo to a goose. 1864 Miss YONGE *C'tess Kate* vii. 125 Dear me, Mary, can't you say bo to a goose! 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock N.* xxx. (1883) 166 Bob could never say 'bo' to a gosling of the feminine gender.

†**Bo**, *v. Obs. rare.* [? f. prec.] *intr.* To cry 'bo'; *hence*, to shout (*at, against, on*).

?*c* 1505 DUNBAR *Tua Maritit Wem.* 276 Weil couth I .. with a bukky in my cheik bo on him behind.

Boa (bō·ă). Also 5 boua, 5–6 boas, 6 boath. Pl. boas (occas. in Lat. form boæ). [a. L. *boa* (Pliny *N.H.* VIII. xiv), of unknown origin: Pliny and St. Jerome derived it from *bos* an ox, for different reasons.]

1. *Zool.* A genus of serpents native to the tropical parts of S. America, distinguished for their large size and immense muscular strength. They are destitute of poison fangs, and kill their prey by constriction or compression. Popularly the name is extended to all the large serpents of similar habits, including the Pythons of the Old World.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. ix. (1495) 759 Enidris that is a water adder..many men call it Boua, for the dyrte of an oxe is remedy therfore. *Ibid.* 761 Boas .. hath that name Boas of Bos: an oxe..and settyth hymselfe gylefully to the vdders of the beestys that ben full of mylke and suckyth and sleeth them. 1623 COCKERAM III, *Boa*, a Serpent of that bignesse, that being found dead, there was a childe found whole in his belly. 1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 71, I was shown..in the Hunterian Museum, two colubers, and three boæ. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R., Veiled Proph.* III, Not the gaunt lion's hug, nor boa's clasp. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 20/2 The Boæ have a spur on each side of the vent. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 123 The American species belonging to the genus *Boa*, and those of Africa and Asia to *Python*. *fig.* 1822 W. IRVING *Bracebr. Hall* (1849) 93 It was the lion of trees perishing in the embraces of a vegetable boa.

†**2** *Her.* The representation of a serpent used as a device or portion of a 'charge'. *Obs.*

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 63 P. beareth, Gold, a Boath, Sable, hetwene two barres Gemewes Azure. 'Boas' is a Snake in Italie, great of bodye.

3. A snake-like coil of fur worn by ladies as a wrapper for the throat.

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 225/1 Ladies' boas, from one shilling and a penny half-penny. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. xii. 190 Red cheeks set off by quilted hoods, boas, and sable capes. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 276 The tail is used in the manufacture of boas.

4. *Comb.*, as **boa-form** *a.*, of the shape of a boa.

1849 Mrs. SOMERVILLE *Phys. Geog.* (1862) 459 Known species of serpents..Fresh-water 33, Boaform 15.

Hence **Boa'd** *ppl. a.*, provided with, or wearing a lady's boa.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 967 Furred, muffed, and boa'd, Mrs. Gentle adventures abroad.

Boa-constrictor (bō·ă kŏnstri·ktŏr). [f. BOA + L. *constrictor*, one who squeezes or draws together.]

1. The specific name of a large Brazilian serpent of the genus *Boa*, of which it was supposed by Linnæus to be the largest species; though this is not the case, the name (partly no doubt from its meaning) has taken hold of the popular fancy as that of the largest and most terrible of the serpents, and is commonly applied to any great crushing snake, whether a Boa or Python.

[1788 LINNÆUS *Syst. Nat.* I. III. 1083 Boa, (β) constrictor, *rex serpentum.*] 1809 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Let. fr. Sierra Leone* 26 Jan., The Boa Constrictor is described by the Natives and our Colonists with evident marks of the magnifying power of fear. 1811 L. SIMOND *Tour & Resid. Gt. Brit.* (1817) II. 252 The boa Constrictor is a gigantic Snake. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 27/1 The name of Anaconda, like that of Boa Constrictor, has been popularly applied to all the larger and more powerful snakes. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* x. 161 We came upon a fine boa-constrictor (python).

2. *fig.*

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. i. 138 [His letters] are .. perfect epistolary Boa Constrictors..I myself have suffered under their voluminous windings. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) I. vi. 320 He feels himself within the coils of a great logical boa constrictor.

Hence **Boa-constri·ctorish, -constri·ctorlike** *a.*

1835 CLOUGH *Poems & Prose Rem.* (1869) I. 58 All the physic which has lengthened the doctor's bill to a most boa-constrictor-like size. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* July 123 Many a boa-constrictorish adventurer .. victualling himself for many days to come.

Boad, obs. f. BODE *v.*, and pa. t. of BIDE.

Boak, obs. and dial. f. BOLK, BOKE, BULK.

Boal(e, obs. form of BOLE and BOWL.

Boaling, variant of BOLING. *Obs.*

Boan, boand, obs. ff. BONE, BONED.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (1842) 69 To dig a pit..right in the way where this big boand gentleman should passe.

‖ **Boanerges** (bōu·ănē·ɪdʒīz), *proper name.* Also 4 Boenarges, Boonerges, 6 Bonarges. [a. Gr. *Βοανεργές* (*Mark* iii. 17), probably representing Heb. בְּנֵי רגֶשׁ *b'nēy regesh* (or its Aramaic equivalent), explained as 'sons of thunder'.] The name given by Christ to the two sons of Zebedee. Hence, often as a sing. (pl. *-es, -esses*), a loud vociferous preacher or orator.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* iii. 17 He putte to hem names Boonerges [1388 Boenarges, COVERD. Bonarges, 1611 Boanerges]. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 465 The crying out of some Boanerges, some sonne of thunder. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 26 So wise .. as to chuse no more *Boanerges*, but such as are right and true *Heliastæ*. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. v. (1713) 416 Thunderstruck by the powerful Boanergesses of the Gospel under the last Vial. 1680 — *Apocal. Apoc.* 1869 R. S. HAWKER *Cornish Ballads* 28 Loud laughed the listening surges..You might call them Boanerges From the thunder of their wave.

comb. 1881 MORLEY *Cobden* II. 371 The politicians who most disliked what one of them called Boanerges-Liberalism.

Hence **Boane·rgism,** †**Boane·rgy** [see -ISM, -Y³], loud oratory, vociferous denunciation.

1861 SALA in *Temple Bar* III. 25 He turned away from cant, and howling Boanergism. 1778 *Saints* 18 Boanergy on Mobs to make Impression.

Boanthropy (bo(ŭ)æ·nθrŏpi). [f. Gr. *βοάνθρωπ-ος* (f. *βοῦς* ox + *ἄνθρωπος* man) + -Y³; cf. *misanthropy.*] A form of madness in which a man believes himself to be an ox (see *Daniel* iv. 33).

1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* vii. 427 The exact form of the disease, which would be Boanthropy, I have not found any notice of. 1866 *Athenæum* No. 2004. 393/2 The traditions of kunanthropy and boanthropy.

Boar (bōəɹ). Forms: 1–3 bár, 3–7 bor, 4–7 boor, boore, bore, 5–7 boare, 7– boar. Also 3 *Lay.* bær, ber; *north.* 4 bar, 4–6 bare, 6 baire, bayre. [Known only in W.Ger.: OE. *bár* = OS. *bêr* (*-swîn*), MDu. and Du. *beer*; OHG., MHG. *bêr*, mod.G. *bär*, on OTeut. type **bairo-z.* Ulterior etymology unknown; cf. Russ. *borovĭ* Boar.]

1. The male of the swine, whether wild or tame (but uncastrated).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* viii. 27 *Aper*, bar. *a* 1121 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1086 He forbead þa heortas swylce eac þa baras. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 1389 Was neuere bor þat so fauht so he fauht þanne. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 55 For my boles & my borez arn bayted & slayne. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 294 Noyther here, ne bor ne other best wilde. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxxvii. (1495) 836 The wylde male swyne ben callyd Boores. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. iii. 21 As quhen that the fomy bayr hes bet With his thunderand awfull tuskis gret. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 121 Let them be bores and sowes all, and no hogges. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* V. i. 168 Who like a Bore too sauage, doth root vp His Countries peace. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 625 The bristled Rage Of Boars. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch-Bk.* II. 114 The old ceremony of serving up the boar's head on Christmas day.

b. The flesh of the animal.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 489 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 147 Venesoun bake, of boor or othur venure. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* II. 9 Savoury morsels of venison or boar.

c. *spec.* **Wild Boar**: usual name of the wild species (*Sus Scrofa*) found in the forests of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

c 1205 LAY. 16094 Þat beoð a wilde har [*c* 1275 bor]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 280 Þe wilde bor ne mei nout buwen him. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6523 As wode as a wild bore. 1595 DUNCAN *Append. Etymol.* (E. D. S.) *Verres, porcus non castratus*, a baire; *aper*, a wilde baire. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1138 Bristles..that ridge the back Of chaf'd wild boars. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 23 The tame pig..had replaced the wild boar as a common article of food.

d. *fig.* (or *heraldically*) applied to persons.

1297 R. GLOUC. 133 Cornewailes bor..þat was Kyng Arthure. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. v. 2 In the stye of the most deadly Bore, My Sonne George Stanley is frankt vp in hold. 1651 *Proc. in Parl.* No. 122 The Wild Boare of Antichristianity.

2. *Comb.*, as *boar-dog, -hound, -hunt, -hunting, -pig, -skin*; †**boar-cat**, a male cat, a tom-cat; **boar's-ears** (a corruption of *bear's ears*), a plant = AURICULA 3; **boar's-foot**, a plant, *Helleborus viridis* (cf. *bear's-foot*); †**boar-frank** (see quot.); **boar-seg** (*dial.*) = **boar-stag**; **boar-spear**, a spear used in boar-hunting; †**boar-staff** (= boar-spear); **boar-stag** (*dial.*), a castrated boar; **boar-thistle**, (?) a corruption of *bur thistle*, common name of *Carduus lanceolatus*, the Spear Thistle, also of *C. arvensis*.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 87 The males will kill the young ones, if they come at them like as the *Bore cats. 1797 BRYDGES *Homer Travestie* II. 293 Scratch and bite and tear and kick Like two *boar-cats hung 'cross a stick. 1792 OSBALDISTONE *Brit. Sportsm.* 431 All dogs whatsoever, even from the terrible *Boar-dog to the little Flora, are all one in the first creation. 1880 HARTING *Ext. Brit. Anim.* I. 96 In olden times the enclosure in which the Boars used to be fattened was termed a "Boar-frank." 1884 LADY BRASSEY in *Gd. Words* May 316/1 Close by her was an enormous *boarhound. 1843 Mrs. H. GRAY *Tour Sepul. Etruria* iv. 193 There are friezes representing *boar-hunts. 1768 HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 20 His Sicilian Majesty takes the diversion of *boar-hunting. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 250 Thou whorson little tydie Bartholmew *Bore-pigge. 1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 36 A strong, fat, well-grown *Boar Pig. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2114/4 A large black *Boar Skin, lined with new Canvas. 1465 MARG. PASTON *Lett.* 503 II. 189 Imprimis, a peyr briggandyrs, a salet, a *boresper. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXV. ix. 552 k, Nicomenes thrust him through with his borespeare [*venabulo*]. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xviii. 123 Snatching his boar-spear from the wall..Martin Waldeck set forth. 1579 NORTH *Plutarch* 400 Perswading them to use the pyke and shielde, in steade of their litle target, speare, or *borestaffe. 1714 *Let. in Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 64 A Thistle call'd the *Boar-Thistle; very short and prickly.

†**Boar,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] Of swine: To copulate, to be in heat. *trans.* and *intr.*

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne Regim.* G ij, Hogges .. that hath nat boorred a sowe. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 523 In years that will prove moist, they will ever be boring. *Ibid.* 519 We in English call it 'Boaring'.

Boar, obs. f. BORE, BOOR.

Board (bōəɹd), *sb.* Forms: 1–7 bord, (4–6 borde), 4–7 boord, (5–6 boorde, bourde, 6–7 bourd, 6 boarde), 6– board; *north.* 4–8 burd, 4–7 burde, 4 *Sc.* buird, 6– *Sc.* brod: cf. BRED. [A word or agglomeration of words of complicated history, representing two originally distinct sbs., already blended in OE., and subsequently reinforced in ME. by French uses of one of them, and possibly by Scandinavian uses of one or both. (1) OE. had *bord*[1] neut. 'board, plank, shield, ? table', a Common Teut. str. neut. sb., = OFris. and OS. *bord* (MDu. *bort -de*, Du. *boord* 'board', *bord* 'shelf, plate, trencher'), MHG. and mod.G. *bort* 'board', Goth. *baurd* in *fotubaurd* 'foot-stool', ON. *borð* 'board, plank, table, maintenance at table' (Sw. and Da. *bord* table):—OTeut. **bord-o(m*, repr. an Aryan **bhṛdhom*, Skr. **bṛdham*: see BRED *sb.* (2) OE. had *bord*[2] 'border, rim, side, ship's side', esp. in phrases *innan, utan bordes*, also a Common Teut. sb., orig. str. masc. but often also (by confusion with *bord*[1]) neuter: cf. OS. *bord* masc. (? neut.), MDu. *bort, boort -de*, Du. *boord* masc., 'border, edge, ship's side', OHG., MHG. *bort* masc., mod.G. *bord* masc.(and neut.) 'margin, border, ship-board', ON. *borð* neut. 'margin, shore, ship-board' (Sw., Da. *bord* 'ship-board'):—OTeut. **bord-oz* side, border, rim. (3) Relationship between these two words is uncertain: Franck suggests that *bord*[2] is a ppl. form from vbl. root *ber-* to raise, representing an Aryan **bhṛtós* 'raised, made projecting'. But the two were associated and confused at an early date: in most of the Teutonic langs., some of the senses of the masc. word, in ON. and perh. in OE. all of them, have gone over to the neuter. It is certain that the sense 'side or board of a ship' belongs to *bord*[2]; so prob. did that of 'shield', the original sense being 'rim, limb, or border of the shield'; the sense 'table' is doubtful. (4) The WGer. *bord*[2] masc. 'border, edge, coast, side, ship's side' was adopted in Romanic, giving med.L. *bordus*, It., Sp., Pg. *bordo*, F. *bord*. In the ME. period, and subsequently, the French use of the word has in return greatly influenced the Eng., so that certain modern uses and phrases of *board* are really from French. It is also possible that the development in ME. was in some points (see branch II.) due to Scandinavian uses.]

I. A board of wood or other substance. [OE. *bord*[1]:—OTeut. *bordo(m.]*

1. A piece of timber sawn thin, and having considerable extent of surface; usually a rectangular piece of much greater length than breadth; a thin plank. Rarely used without the article, as in *made of board*, i. e. of thin wood.

Technically, *board* is distinguished from *plank* by its thinness: it ought to be more than 4 inches in width, and not more than 2½ in thickness, but is generally much thinner.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* vi. 14 Wirc ðe nu ænne arc of aheawenum bordum. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 6415 Al so hit weore an oken bord. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 126 Fyre all cleir Soyn thron the thik burd can appeir. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XII. 239 He shop þe ship of shides and of bordes. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* viii. 97 To hewe þis burde I wyll begynne. 1535 COVERDALE *Zeph.* ii. 14 Bordes of Cedre. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 32 Ships are but boords. 1611 BIBLE *Acts*

xxvii. 44 Some on boords, and some on broken pieces of the ship. **1661** S. Partridge *Double Scale Proport.* 36 A plain Superficies, as a Board or Plank. **1716-8** Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* I. xxxviii. 149 Covered .. with boards to keep out the rain. **1798** Southey *Ballads, Cross Roads* 25 They carried her upon a board In the clothes in which she died. **1826** J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 122 The cheeks never muve, nae mair than gin they were brods. **1881** *Mechanic* 50. § 146 Floor boards are, or ought to be, an inch in thickness. Boards are generally distinguished as 'half-inch board', 'three-quarter board', etc.

b. A flat slab of wood fitted for various purposes, indicated either contextually, or by some word prefixed, as *ironing-board, knife-board*, etc., the *backing, burnishing, cutting, gilding boards*, used by bookbinders, etc., the *bare boards* (of a floor). So Back-board, etc.

1552 Huloet, Bourde or shelf whervpon pottes are sette. *a* **1837** Gr. Kennedy *Anna Ross* 144 Lying on a board to keep her figure straight. **1845** Eliza Acton *Mod. Cookery* xvi. (1852) 336 Dust a little flour over the board and paste-roller. **1864** Tennyson *Grandmoth.* 79 Pattering over the boards, she comes and goes at her will. **1866** Holme Lee *Silver Age* 128 Laces fresh from the ironing-board.

c. *spec.* in *pl.* The stage of a theatre; hence in various phrases. Cf. Stage.

a **1779** Garrick in Boswell *Johnson* (1848) 490/1 The most vulgar ruffian that ever went upon boards. **1815** *Scribbleomania* 120 To gain a footing upon the theatrical boards. **1838** Dickens *Mem. Grimaldi* i, He was brought out by his father on the boards of Old Drury. **1883** *Fortn. Rev.* 470 One of the most honest actors that ever trod the boards.

2. A tablet or extended surface of wood, whether formed of a single wide board, or of several united at the edges.

Used *e.g.* for educational purposes (*black board*), for stretching paper on in drawing, for moulding, for modelling, for kneading or making pastry on (*bake-board, paste-board*), for arithmetical calculations (see Abacus), for reflecting or reinforcing sound (*sounding-board*), for standing on (*foot-board*), for springing or diving from (*spring-board, diving-board*), for temporarily closing an aperture, chimney-place, window, etc., etc. Also extended to tablets of other material, *e.g.* papier-maché, similarly used.

b. *esp.* (=*notice-board.*) A tablet upon which public notices and intimations are written, or to which they are affixed.

To keep one's name on the boards: to remain a member of a college (at Cambridge).

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 16684 Abovyn his hed .. a borde was made fast There-on was the tytle wretyn. *c* **1400** *Ywaine & Gaw.* 186 A burde hung us biforn..nowther of yren, ne of tre. **1566** Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 227 Compelled to kyss a paynted brod (which thei called 'Nostre Dame'). **1626** Bacon *Sylva* § 145 The strings of a Lute..do give a far greater Sound, by reason of the Knot and Board, and Concave underneath. **1692** Washington tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* vii. Wks. (1851) 179 Go on, why do you take away the Board [*abacum*]? Do you not understand Progression in Arithmetick? **1847** Tennyson *Princ.* II. 60 Which [statutes] hastily subscribed, We enter'd on the boards. **1870** F. Wilson *Ch. Lindisf.* 100 On a board amidst the firs..is a second notification. **1883** *Daily Tel.* 15 May 2/7 This hit [at cricket] caused three figures to appear on the board. **1885** *Free Ch. Coll. Calendar* 21 The matriculation takes place in the Senate Hall at times indicated on the Board at the gate.

c. *spec.* The tablet or frame on which some games are played, as *chess-board, draught-board, bagatelle-board, backgammon-board*; the frame used for scoring at cribbage. Often *fig.*

1474 Caxton *Chesse* 6 The maner of the table, of the chesse borde. **1647** Ward *Simp. Cobler* 67 They will play away King, Queen..Pawnes, and all, before they will turn up the board. *a* **1674** Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. xv. 497 There is scarce any thing but pawns left upon the board. **1824** Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 217 I cannot help suspecting that, board for board, we cribbage-players are as well amused as they [chess-players]. **1880** Disraeli *Endym.* viii. 35 The Tories..were swept off the board.

3. A kind of thick stiff paper; a substance formed by pasting or squeezing layers of paper together; usually in combinations, as *pasteboard, cardboard, mill-board, Bristol board, perforated board.*

1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, iv. Sched., Boards vocat. Past-boards for bookes.

4. *Bookbinding.* Rectangular pieces of strong pasteboard used for the covers of books. A book *in boards* has these only covered with paper; if they are covered with cloth it is *in cloth boards*; if with leather, parchment, or the like, the book is *bound*. Formerly (still occas.) the boards were of thin wood, as 'an ancient tome in oaken boards'.

1533 More *Apol.* iv. Wks. 850/2, I wil be bounden to eate it, thongh the booke be bounden in boardes. **1533-4** *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, xv. § 1 Printed bookes..bounde in bourdes, some in lether, and some in parchement. **1549** *Bk. Com. Prayer* (Colophon), [To] sell this present booke..bounde in paste or in boordes. **1790** Scott in *Lockhart* (1839) I. 233 The bookseller..had not one in boards. **1832** *Athenæum* No. 241. 375 Published in a neat pocket volume, cloth boards. **1852** *Househ. Wds.* VI. 290 A little drab volume in boards. **1883** *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 495 In the case of really good books, 'boards' should always be regarded as temporary inadequate coverings.

II. A table. [A doubtful sense of OE. *bord*; but common already in 12th c. Cf. ON. *borð*, used also as in sense 7, Sw., Da. *bord.*]

† **5.** *gen.* A table. *Obs.* (exc. in specific senses.)

a **1000** *Ags. Ps.* (Spelm.) lxviii[ix]. 23 (Bosw.) Geweorþe bord oððe mese [*mensa*] heora beforan him. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 14733 [Iesus] þair bordes ouerkest, þair penis spilt. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 57 þe auteris of Crist are maad þe bordis of chaungis. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 1657 There were bordis full bright..of Sedur tre fyn. *c* **1470** Henry *Wallace* II. 279 Sche gart graith up a burd..With carpetts cled. **1771** P. Parsons *Newmarket* II. 24 That board of green cloth, the billiard-table.

(With the following cf. also sense 2 **c.**)

b. *Above board*: open, openly, in the sight of all the company; see Above-board. Similarly † *Under board*: secretly, deceptively (*obs.*).

1603 Sir C. Heydon *Jud. Astrol.* ii. 67 After the fashion of iugglers, to occupie the minde of the spectatour, while in the meane time he plaies vnder board. **1620** R. Carpenter *Conscionable Chr.* (1623) 118 All his dealings are square and above the boord. **1686** W. de Britaine *Hum. Prud.* xvi. 74 Keep formality above board, but Prudence and Wisdom under Deck. **1841** L. Hunt *Seer* II. (1864) 61 All..was open and above-board.

c. *To sweep the board* (at cards): to take all the cards, to pocket all the stakes.

1680 Cotton in Singer *Hist. Cards* (1816) 346 He who hath five cards of a suit..sweeps the board. **1711** Pope *Rape Lock* III. 50 Spadillio first..Led off two captive trumps, and swept the board. **1822** Scott *Nigel* xxi, 'Tis the sitting gamester sweeps the board.

6. *spec.* A table used for meals; now, always, a table spread for a repast. Chiefly *poetical*, exc. in certain phrases, esp. in association with *bed* to denote domestic relations; see Bed 1 c. † *God's board*: an old name of the Lord's table, or Communion table in a church. † *To begin the board*: to take precedence at table.

a **1200** *Moral Ode* 307 in *Lamb. Hom.* 179 Be-fore godes borde. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 93 Mi bord is maked. Cumeð to borde. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 324 Hwon gredie hundes stondeð biuoren þe borde. **1340** *Ayenb.* 235 Hi seruep at godes borde. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Prol.* 52 Fful ofte tyme he hadde the bord bigonne. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 259 Afor mete, whenne the bordes er sette and made redye. *c* **1450** *Sir Beues* (1887) 1957 Palmer, thou semest best to me .. Begyn the borde, I the pray. **1484** *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees Soc.) 162 Here I take the, Margaret, to my hanfest wif, to hold and to have, at bed and at burd. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 10 With humble & reuerent loue go to the borde of god. **1553** *Primer* in *Liturgies Edw. VI.* (1844) 375 Pray we to God the Almighty Lord..To send his blessing on this board. **1561** Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 27 a, And when thou wilt ryse from the borde or supper. **1606** Holland *Sueton.* 38 Inviting a friend to his bourd. **1636** Featly *Clavis Myst.* 340 To present ourselves at the Lord's board. **1815** Scott *Ld. of Isles* II. xvii, Gleaming o'er the social board. **1862** Trollope *Orley F.* viii. (ed. 4) 56 He looked at the banquet which was spread upon his board. **1869** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 12 The wife whom he had once driven away from his hearth and board.

b. ? A wooden tray. (Cf. sense 2.)

? *c* **1475** *Sqr. lowe Degre* 464 There he them warned..To take up the bordes everychone..Full lowe he set hym on his kne, And voyded his borde full gentely.

7. *transf.* Food served at the table; daily meals provided in a lodging or boarding-house according to stipulation; the supply of daily provisions; entertainment. Often joined with *bed* or *lodging.*

[Cf. ON. *vera á borði með* to be at board with.]

c **1386** Chaucer *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 464 Sche wolde suffre him no thing for to pay For bord ne clothing. **1465** Marg. Paston *Lett.* 505 II. 193 He payth for hys borde wykely xxd. **1466** *Mann. & Household. Exp.* 211 For v. mennes bord..ijs. xd. **1575** *Brieff Disc. Troub. Franckford* (1846) 145 In a great deale off dett..for their necessary bourde. **1636-46** Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) Pref. 26 Till I suld see how his burd suld be payit. **1856** Olmsted *Slave States* 47 Let them find their own board.

b. The condition of boarding at another's house.

a **1658** Clevelano *Gen. Poems* (1677) 29 Or break up House, like an expensive Lord, That gives his Purse a Sob, and lives at Board. **1632** Field & Mass. *Fatal Dow.* IV. i, Young ladies appear as if they came from board last week out of the country.

8. A table at which a council is held; *hence*, a meeting of such a council round the table.

1575-6 *Lansdowne MS.* 21 in Thynne *Animadv.* (1865) Introd. 53 Called before the highe boorde of thee counsell. *a* **1674** Clarendon (L.) Better acquainted with affairs than any other who sat then at that board. **1702** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3840/1 One of the Clerks of Her Majesty's Board of Green-Cloth. **1828** Scott *F. M. Perth* II. 5 Taking a place at the council board. **1848** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 443 The new King..took his place at the head of the board. *Ibid.* II. 75 His gloomy looks showed how little he was pleased with what had passed at the board.

b. Hence: The company of persons who meet at a council-table; the recognized word for a body of persons officially constituted for the transaction or superintendence of some particular business, indicated by the full title, as *Board of Control, B. of Trade, B. of Commissioners, B. of Directors, B. of Guardians, Local (Government) Board, Sanitary Board, School Board.*

1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 79 The Honourable Boord of Councell. **1635** Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* in *Phœnix* (1707) I. 190 In the ordinary course of the Board. **1712** Steele *Spect.* No. 478 ▶ 14, I would propose that there be a board of directors. **1780** Burke *Sp. Econ. Reform* Wks. 1842 I. 249 We want no instructions from boards of trade, or from any other board. **1796** (*title*) Report of the Board of Health, at the first annual Meeting, May 27. **1804** Hansard's *Parl. Deb.* I. 1168 By command of the Master General and Board of Ordnance. **1838** Dickens *O. Twist* ii, 'Bow to the board,' said Bumble. Oliver..seeing no board but the table, fortunately bowed to that. **1848** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 195 The treasurer had been succeeded by a board, of which a Papist was the head. **1863** H. Cox *Institt.* III. ix. 732 It is carried into execution by local Boards.

9. Any piece of furniture resembling a table; with various defining words, as *dressing board* a dresser, *sideboard* a side table; also, the platform on which tailors sit while sewing, etc.

1400 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 260 Unum platyngborde..vj. brade bordes beste in domo. **1601** F. Tate *Househ. Ord. Edw. II.* (1876) 68 Every messe that commeth from the dressing bourd. **1807** Crabbe *Par. Reg.* II. 162 By trade a tailor..again he'd mount the board.

III. A shield. [OE. *bord*[2]: if orig. 'border' or 'rim'.]

† **10.** A shield. *Obs.*

a **1000** *Elene* 114 (Gr.) Þær wæs borda gebrec. *c* **1205** Lay. 9283 His gold ileired bord. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 5827 He hit hym so hetturly..on the shild, þat he breke þurgh the burd. **1535** Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 457 Content he wes ..On fit to fecht withoutin ony hors, Doublet alane, withoutin ony bourd.

IV. A border, side, coast. [OE. *bord*[2]; lost in ME. and replaced by F. *bord.*]

11. The border or side of anything; a hem; an edge; a coast. *Obs.* exc. in *seaboard*, sea-coast.

c **897** K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* Pref. 2 (Sw.) Hu hi..sibbe innan bordes gehioldon..and hu mon utan bordes..lare hider on lond sohte. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 159 Spures vnder, Of bryȝt golde vpon silk bordes. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 149 In other place a borde of hem [plants] let make. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* XI. ii. 36 Twa robbis..Of rich purpour and styf burd of gold. **1535** Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 369 Out of Denmark be se burd mony myle. **1600** Dymmok *Ireland* (1843) 34 The approaches..should be..carryed to the board of the counterscarp. **1874** Mahaffy *Soc. Life Greece* viii. 243 To venture down from the hill forts to the sea board.

V. A ship's side. [OE. *bord*[2]: reinforced by OF. *bord*, and perh. by ON. *borð*, Da. *bord.*]

12. *Naut.* The side of a ship. (See Aboard.) Now only in phrases, as *within board, without board*; *over* (*the*) *board*, over the ship's side, out of the ship, into the sea; *weather-board* (see quot.). (See also the following, and cf. Larboard, Starboard, etc.)

a **1000** *Cædmon's Gen.* 1354 (Gr.) Da be-utan beoþ earce bordum. *c* **1205** Lay. 1518 Ne cume ȝe neauer wiðuten scipes bord. *c* **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 211 Berez me [Jonah] to þe borde & baþeþes me þer-oute. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1699 Broghte us..to Bretayne..with-in [s]chippe-burdez. *c* **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 867 Fast by þe shippus bord. *c* **1430** *Syr Gener.* 364 Shuld cast hem ouer the ship bord. **1470-85** Malory *Arthur* (1816) II. 328 They came within board. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* III. x. 21 And within burd hes brocht That faithfull Greik. *c* **1532** Lo. Berners *Huon* 478 Huon ..stode lenynge ouer the shyppe bord beholding the see. **1630** Wadsworth *Sp. Pilgr.* v. 38 They..brought vs from the Prow to the board of the Gally to helpe them in rowing. **1650** T. Froysell *Gale of Opport.* (1652) 31 The Marriners they cast him over Ship-board. **1829** Marryat *F. Mildmay* x, I..kept..my anger within board. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 160 *Without-board*, without the ship. *Within-board*, within the ship. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Weather-board*, that side of the ship which is to windward.

b. *By the board*: (down) by the ship's side, overboard, as *To slip by the board*: 'to slip down a ship's side' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). *To come, go*, etc. *by the board*: to fall overboard, to go for good and all, to be 'carried away'. *To try by the board*: to try boarding. Also *fig.*

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* III. 40/1 In this fight their Reare-Admirals Maine Mast was shot by the boord. **1666** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 60/3 Our Main-stay, and our Main Top-Mast..came all by the board. **1666** Pepys *Diary* 11 Feb., The storms..have driven back three or four of them with their masts by the board. **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4098/3 All her Masts came by the board. **1836** Marryat *Midsh. Easy* (1863) 210 Captain Wilson, therefore, resolved to try her by the board. **1856** Longf. *Wreck Hesp.* xix, Her rattling shrouds, all sheathed in ice, With the masts, went by the board. **1859** *Autobiog. Beggar Boy* 14 Every instinct and feeling of humanity goes by the board. **1875** Whitney *Life Lang.* vi. 103 A class of grammatical distinctions which have gone by the board.

c. *On board*: on one side, close alongside (*of* a ship or shore); also as *prep.*, short for *on board of.* (See also 14.) *To lay* (*a ship*) *on board*: to place one's own ship alongside of (it) for the purpose of fighting. *To run on board* (*of*), *to fall on board* (*of*): *lit.* to run against, fall foul *of* (a ship); *fig.* to make an attack, fall, *upon* (a person or thing). *On even board with*: exactly alongside with; *fig.* on even terms with, 'square' with.

c **1505** Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 55 Hard on burd vnto the blomyt medis..Aryvit scho. **1630** Brathwait *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 351 Hee hath kept himselfe on even boord with all the world. **1655** Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* i. (1669) 2/1 His hungry soul for want of better food, falls on board upon the Devil's chear. **1677** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1202/3 The *Glorieux* ..laid the *Arms of Leyden* on Board, which took Fire, and was burnt. **1707** *Ibid.* No. 4380/3 We saw..a cluster of 5 or 6 Ships on board each other. **1720** De Foe *Capt. Singleton* iii. 40 Keeping the coast close on board. **1797** Nelson in A. Duncan *Life* (1806) 41 The San Nicholas luffing up, the San Josef fell on board her. **1829** Marryat *F. Mildmay*

iii, A large..frigate ran on board of us. 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag* VII. 172 It is better to keep the land on board as far as Solitary Isle.

d. *Board on board,* (corruptly) *board and board, board by board*: side by side, close alongside of each other. [=Fr. *bord à bord* 14th c. in Littré, also ON. *borð við borð*.]

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxix. 370 It [a shipe] aproched so ny, Tyl bord on bord they weren. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. i. § 6 When they were (as we call it) boord and boord, that is when they brought the Gallies sides together. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* I. i, Roome for 3 Ships to come in hoard and board. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3278/3 A Fight of several hours Board by Board. 1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 64/2 The Ships were board and board three different times, which occasioned great slaughter on both sides.

†**13.** (*poetically* in OE.) A ship. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Elene* 238 (Gr.) Bord oft onfeng .. yða swengas. *a* 1000 *Gnomica* 188 (Gr.) He .. druȝað his ar on borde. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 470 Bryngez þat bryȝt vpon borde.

14. *On board* (beside the technical sense in 12 c) has now, in common use, the meaning: On or in a ship, boat, etc.; into or on to a ship. That this expression is elliptical, is witnessed by the fuller form *on ship-board* (cf. ME. 'within schippe burdez' in 12), and the construction 'on board of the ship', or 'on board the ship' (where it is perhaps often supposed that 'board' means the *deck*).

On board appears to be a later expansion (cf. *afoot, on foot*) of ABOARD, *a-bord*, and this to have been taken directly from Fr. *à bord*, as in *aller ou monter à bord, être à bord*, short for *au bord du vaisseau*, in which *bord* 'ship's side' comes contextually to be equal to 'ship' itself. Similar phrases are used in other modern Teut. langs., as Du. *aan boord*, Ger. *an bord*, Sw., Da. *om skibsbord*. Although *on borde* occurs poetically in OE., and *vpon borde* in ME., in sense of 'in, upon ship', these appear to have no historical connexion with the later *a-board*, which begins about 1500, and *on board*, which appears late in the 17th c.

1688 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 450 Sir John Narborough .. died on ship board. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 6 A Capuchin who was on Board with us. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 528 The common sailor will not return on board. *c* 1800 P. HOARE *Song*, On board of the Arethusa. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* i, He went on shore for my mother, and came on board again. 1840 — *Poor Jack* xxiii, The captain..had his grog on board.

b. *On board* is used as prep. for *on board of*.

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2847/3 They .. put on board her 10 French Men. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4887/3 From on Board Sir Edw. Whittaker, off the Lizard. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xvi. 270 Nor would we let any of our men go on board them, or suffer any of their men to come on board us. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvii. IV. 189 They were placed on board a fleet. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 74 This man Stesilaus has been seen by him on board ship.

c. *transf.* (in U. S.). In or into a railway train, tram-car, omnibus, etc.

1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* xii. 79 Once on board, the train will not start till your ticket has been examined. 1881 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 5/4 (*U. S. Corresp.*) The train started at 6.30, having on board Mrs. Garfield and her daughter. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 847/1 She .. found herself .. on board the other train.

15. *Naut.* Sideward direction in reference to the ship's course); the course of a ship when tacking. *To make boards*: to tack. *To make short boards*: to tack frequently. Also in some *fig.* phrases, as † *To sail on another board*: to take another course of conduct. Cf. TACK.

[Of Fr. origin: cf. Fr. *virer de bord* to turn the ship's side in another direction; *courir des bords* to tack. Cf. STARBOARD and LARBOARD used as directions in reference to a ship's course.]

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 73 Seing her husband wes dede, scho began to sail on ane uthir burde. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotland* (1858) I. 17 Thai salit..Ay be ane burd fyve dais and fyve nycht. 1596 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 30 Making still toward them upon one board. 1685 COTTON *Montaigne* III. 456 To this and that side I make tacks and bords. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1404 We passed the night in making short boards. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Fiend* xlii, Standing in..to make a long board upon the next tack. 1862 *Harper's Mag.* (1884) Jan. 229/1 The tendency was to give her a stern board [*i. e.* to sail her stern first]. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. VIII. i. § 5 The vessel will do it in two boards if there be room in the channel.

VI. In *Coal-mining*.

16. The name given in some colliery districts to each cutting or excavation in the direction of the working in the method called 'board-and-pillar', or 'post-and-stall' work; 'a passage driven across the fibres or grain of the coal'. *Newcastle Mining Terms.*

[Found in beginning of 18th c.: the coal was then dragged from the 'face' in sledges over wooden boards or deals laid down as 'ways'. It is suggested that *board* thus came to mean 'way', 'passage.' Cf. *Boardways Course* in 18.]

1708 *Compleat Collier*, A yard and quarter wide for a headways..and out of this it is we turn off the boards or other workings for every particular hewer. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 247 A series of broad parallel passages or bords about eight yards apart, communicating with each other by narrower passages or 'headways'. 1860 FORDYCE *Coal, etc.* 32 The hewers working at the face of the bords or the pillar workings. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 326 Working with pillars and rooms or boards, styled post and stall. (There are 'narrow-boards', 'travelling-boards', 'stow-boards', the 'mother's gate or common going board', etc. —R. Oliver Heslop, Corbridge.)

VII. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*

17. General comb., chiefly attrib., as (sense 1) *board-lining, -work*; *board-built*, adj.; (sense 6) *board-end, -head, -knife*; (sense 8) *board-house, -minister, -officer, -room.*

1837 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1871) I. 46 *Board-built and turf-buttressed hovels. *a* 1652 BROME *Damoiselle* IV. i, A *Boordsend-King, a pay-all in a Tavern. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxiii, Take thy place at the board-end, and refresh thyself after thy journey. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* civ. (1862) I. 264, I wonder what He meaneth to put such a slave at the *board-head. *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Poems* (1844) 82 Sat up at the boord-head. 1772a WILSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 62 The *Board-house, which is a large building for the use of the *board-officers. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 44 *Boordeknyfe, *mensacula*. 1530 PALSGR. 200/1 Borde knyfe, *coutcau de escuier*. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. County* 159 The same *board-lining of the window. 1801 HUNTINGTON *Bank of Faith* 30 They were *board-ministers, or ministers belonging to the board. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* i, A miserable-looking woman is called into the *board-room. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* I. 8 The snow .. driving thro' every nook and crevice of the *board-work.

18. Special comb. **board coal**, a kind of coal resembling wood in its markings; **board-fellow**, a companion at table, a messmate; † **board-form**, a trapezium; † **board-land** (see BORD-LAND); **board-man**, a man who carries advertisement boards, a 'sandwich man'; **board-measure**, superficial measure applied to boards; **board-money** = BOARD-WAGES; **board-nail**, a spike or large brad; **board-rule**, a scale for finding the superficial area of a board without calculation; † **boardstock**, a piece of timber to be sawn into boards; **boardway's course**, 'the direction perpendicular to the cleavage of the coal' (*Coal-trade Terms, Northld. & Durh.*, 1851). Also BOARD-CLOTH, -SCHOOL, -WAGES.

1760 MILLES in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 537 That which they call the wood coal, or *board coal, from the resemblance which the pieces have to the grain of deal boards. 1811 J. PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 596 Straight flat pieces, three or four feet in length, which are called board-coal. 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* xiv. 11 Thei ȝouen to him *bordfelawis thretti. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 102 Be you once more bed-fellows and board-fellows. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. *Def.*, Called of the Grekes trapezia..may be called in englishe *borde formes. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Dec. 32 The announcements were borne by a gang of unhappy *board-men. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 142 Draw the like line for *Board measure. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 62 *Board Money, and Small Charges. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 498 The spike or *board-nails of the records. 1619 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 217, 240 tymber trees .. wherof most is squared and reserved for *boordstocks. 1623 E. WYNNE in Whitbourne *Newfoundland* 105 Wee got home as many boord-stocks, as afforded vs aboue two hundred boords.

Board (bōəd), *v.* Forms: 4–6 borde, 5–7 bord, 6–7 boord, bourd, 6 boarde, *Sc.* burd, 6– board. [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *border*; in senses 4 to 9 influenced by F. *aborder*. Cf. ABORD.]

I. Related to *board* = side of a ship, coast.

1. *trans.* **a.** To come close up to or alongside (a ship), usually for the purpose of attacking; to lay on board, or fall on board of. **b.** In later use, To go on board of or enter (a ship), usually in a hostile manner.

1494 FABYAN VII. 450 So cruelly assaylyd yᵗ they were borded or they myght be rescowyd. 1530 PALSGR. 460/1, I borde a shyppe.. *Jaborde vne nauire*. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i, 65 This is he that did the *Tiger* boord. 1672 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 700/4 The Cambridge boarded one of the biggest of them, having beaten all her Men from the Decks, but.. did not venture to let any of her Men enter her. 1706 *Ibid.* No. 4204/3 A..Privateer came up with her .. boarded her, and lash'd her fast, in which manner they fought two hours. 1797 NELSON in A. Duncan *Life* (1806) 43 In boarding the San Nicholas .. we lost about seven killed. 1882 HAMLEY *Traseaden Hall* II. 251 The English vessel had..grappled the enemy and finally boarded her, the boarding party being led by the captain.

fig. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* 333 Ladyes pretende a great skyrmishe at the first, yet are boorded willinglye at the last.

† **c.** intr. *To board with* (in sense **a.**) *Obs.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 45 All the Kyngs Navye schall not suffice to bord with Caryks, and other grete Schippis. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 102 We had taken the Vice-Admirall, the first time shee bourded with us.

d. *absol.* (in sense **b.**)

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xvi. 70 Their general practice is to board immediately. 1803 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* V. 186 *note*, Lieutenant Jones, in boarding, was mortally wounded. 1846 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. xl. 575 To enable their men..to decide the battle by boarding.

2. *trans.* To go on board of, embark on.

1597 WARNER *Alb. Eng.*, *Æneidos* 325 Hee boording his Shippes .. left Carthage. 1883 H. M. KENNEDY tr. *Ten Brink's E. E. Lit.* 232 The fisherman prepares a ship, which he boards with his wife and children.

b. *transf.* (in U.S.) To enter (a railway train, etc.); to enter in a hostile or forcible way.

1879 *Good Words* Jan. 50 The tramps had boarded a train 50 miles away.

† **3.** *trans.* To put or take on board ship. *Obs.*

1542 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 243 A great nombre of the Spanyardes beyng caryed and borded. 1593 P. NICHOLS *Drake Revived* in Arb. *Garner* V. 558 Boarding and stowing our provisions.

4. *fig.* To approach, 'make up to', accost, address, 'assail'; to make advances to. Cf. ACCOST.

a 1547 EARL SURREY *Æneid* IV. 395 At length her self bordeth Aeneas thus. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 332 Philautus .. began to boord hir in this manner. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 5 Whom thus at gaze the palmer gan to bord With goodly reason. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIX. lxxvii, With some courtly tearmes the wench he bords. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* I. Med. III. 56 When the body is..borded by a sicknesse. *a* 1726 VANBRUGH *False Fr.* I. i. 97 What ..do you expect from boarding a woman..already heart and soul engag'd to another?

5. *intr.* Of a ship: To tack; to sail athwart the wind on alternate sides, so that the general course is against the wind. Also *to board to and again, to board it, to board it up.*

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 39 This we call boording or beating it vp vpon a tacke in the winds eye. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* (1839) IV. 307 It is well .. if we can heat out a Storm at Sea with Boarding-to-and-again. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* III. 286 They resolved .. to bord it till Morning. 1692a in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi, *To make a board*, or *board it up*, is to turn to Windward.

† **6.** *trans.* To border on, approach; *intr.* to lie close *by*, border *upon*.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xi. 43 The stubborne Newre [Nore], whose waters gray By faire Kilkenny and Rosseponte boord. 1610 P. HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 242. 1636 FAMES *Iter Lanc.* 4 In a wan fainte paleness boarding death.

II. Related to *board* = thin wood, etc.

7. *trans.* To cover or furnish with boards. *To board over*: to cover with boarding. *To board up*: to close with boarding.

1530 PALSGR. 460/1 Let your parlour be boorded. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 153 The Floors being Boarded. 1885 HOWELLS *S. Lapham* I. iii. 77 Many of the house-holders had boarded up their front doors. *Ibid.* iv. 89 The floors were roughly boarded over.

† **b.** To put in a coffin; to bury. *Sc. Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 687 Syne in Tynmouth .. Tha burdit him thair richt solempnitly.

c. *Bookbinding.* To bind (a book) in boards.

1813 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1839) IV. 51 The demand for these continuing faster than they can be boarded. 1857 BUCKLE in A. Huth *Life* I. 132, I should prefer having the whole impression boarded at once.

III. Related to *board* = table, regular meals.

8. *trans.* To provide (a lodger, etc.) with daily meals; now generally to supply with both food and lodging at a fixed rate. See also BOARDING *vbl. sb.* 7.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i. 35 We cannot lodge and board a dozen or fourteene Gentlewomen. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 308 In his own house he boarded and kept full four and twenty scholars. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6265/4 At Mrs. Grandmaison's School .. young Gentlewomen are Boarded.

9. *intr.* To have stated meals as a lodger at another person's house; to be supplied with food and lodging at a fixed rate; to live with a family as one of its members for a stipulated charge.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxiii. 48 To paie for boord, where euer this flock boords. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 332 My boy's time, when I boarded at Kingsland. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 296 ₱ 6 Gentlemen and Ladies, who board in the same House. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* XXXIV. 324 He had engaged to board with the family.

10. *causal.* To place at board. So *to board out.*

1655 *Francion* 69 He..boorded me with the Master of the College at Lysieux. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 203 The boys were boarded among the dames of the village. *Mod.* Many workhouse children are now boarded out with cottagers.

Boardable (bōəɹdăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That can be boarded, as a ship; *fig.* that can be approached or accosted; approachable, affable.

1611 COTGR., *Abordable*, affable, abbordable, approachable, boordable. [In mod. Dicts.]

Boardage, obs. form of BORDAGE.

† **Boa·rd-cloth.** *Obs.* or *north dial.* Also 5 borclothe. A cloth used to cover a table, a table-cloth.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Hire bord clodes ben makede wite. 1411 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 19 A boorde clothe with .ij. towelles of deuaunt. *c* 1505 DUNBAR *Flyting* 206 Thy burd claith neidis no spredding. 1552 HULOET, Bourde cloth, or carpet. 1839 *Cumberld. & Westmoreld. Dialogues* 13 Spin tow for bord claiths en sheets.

Boa·rded, *ppl. a.* [f. BOARD *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Made of or furnished with boards or planks.

1444 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 100 Lego eidem optimum bordetbed in le withdrawyng-chaumbre cum curtens pendentibus circa idem. 1557 BOORDE *Sleep* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 248 Nor lye in no lowe Chambre, excepte it be boorded. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* (1665) 29 The first Stories ought rather to be vaulted than boarded. 1769 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 65 A dry boarded floor. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Fun.* 13 A boarded partition..was erected.

2. Bound in boards.

1842 *Penny Mag.* XI. 381 A boarded book is attached to its covers..by the boards being pasted to the blank leaves.

3. Provided with board (i. e. stated meals) as a lodger at another person's house.

1884 H. M. STANLEY in *Pall Mall G.* 8 Aug. 1/2 Boarded justice would soon become mockery.

† **Boa·rden,** *a. Obs.* [f. BOARD *sb.* + -EN 1.] Made of boards.

1454 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 173 Yᵉ borden bed that I lye in. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 509 Burdyn durs and loks. 1485 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 365 Borden bedde.

†**Boa·rden,** *v. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -EN 2.] *trans.* To floor or lay with boards.

1552 HULOET, Bourden, or make of bourdes. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 24 The roome wheare the wooll lyeth shoulde allwayes bee bordened under foote.

Boarder (bōə·ɹdəɹ). Forms: 6–7 **boorder**, 6 **bourder**, *Sc.* **buirdir**, 7 **border**, 7– **boarder**. [f. BOARD *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who boards, or has his food, or food and lodging, at the house of another for compensation; one who lives in a boarding-house or with a family as one of its members, at a fixed rate. *Spec.* a boy who boards and lodges at a school, as distinguished from the *day-boy* who comes and goes daily, and the *day-boarder* who remains at school for dinner, but goes home at night.

1530 PALSGR. 199/2 Boorder that gothe to borde, *commensal.* 1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 43 Some Schoole-masters..pinch their poore Pupils and Boorders by the belly. 1620 R. SETON *Hist. M. & S. Rep. Eglinton Papers* (1885) No. 128. 45 Hes preceis price of his buirdirs sitting at tabill is tuo hunder merk. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* 190 A Boarding-school, where none but Boarders are received. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xiv, This..woman..did not pretend to know who those boarders of hers really were.

2. One who boards (an enemy's) ship.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) F iij b, If the boarder is repulsed. 1797 NELSON in A. Duncan *Life* (1806) 41 Calling for the boarders, [I] ordered them to board. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 337 The French..closing their lower-deck port, for fear of the boarders.

3. One who puts the boards on books.

1882 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 5/2 'Boarders', or they who 'board' books, stitchers, and other toilers.

Boarder, var. of BOURDER *Obs.* a jouster.

Boa·rding, *vbl. sb.* [f. BOARD *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. *Naut.* The action of coming close up to, or of entering (a ship), usually in a hostile manner.

1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight Rev.* 21 The voleis, bourdings, and entrings. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2719/3 He thrice repulsed the Enemy, who boarded him, but at the fourth boarding was taken. 1801 NELSON in A. Duncan *Life* (1806) 196, I directed the attack to be made by four divisions of boats, for boarding.

†**2.** The action of approaching or accosting.

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 49 The bordyng of th-Emperour soo playnly in the matier of the warre. 1636 HEALEY *Theophrast.* 49 A troublesome bourding and assaulting of those, with whom we have to doe.

†**3.** *Naut.* The action of tacking. *Obs.*

a 1618 RALEIGH *Royal Navy* 10 That shee stay well, when bourding and turning on a wind is required.

4. The act of covering or furnishing with boards; the mass of boards so used, a structure of boards.

1552 HULOET, Bourdinge, or ioynynge of bourdes together. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 22 The bording..is much subject to rott. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xli. 460 The wooden palisades and boarding..took fire.

5. *Currying.* The treatment of leather with a graining-board. (See Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 97.)

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 534/3 When dry, repeat the boarding, and you will have a good Memel grain. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 278/1 The 'boarding' makes them [hides] very pliable.

6. The supplying of stated meals; the obtaining of food, or food and lodging, at another person's house for a stipulated charge.

1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* II. xxiv. (1638) 102 To pay for the chamber and boording a certain summe, etc. *a* 1667 COWLEY *College* Wks. 1710 II. 621 For the lodging and boarding of young scholars. 1861 *Rebel War Clerk's Diary* (1866) 255 The boarding of my family comes to more than my salary.

7. *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *boarding-brand, -bridge, -netting* (a netting put round the ship to hinder the enemy's attacks), *-pike*; (sense 4) *boarding-shop*; **boarding-book**, a register for recording particulars of every ship boarded (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); **boarding-house**, a house in which persons board; **boarding-out**, the obtaining of stated meals at another person's house; the placing of destitute children in families where they are treated as members. Also BOARDING-SCHOOL.

1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 223 When boarding foreign men-of-war the *boarding book should not be taken on board. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* I. vii, Be the edge sharpen'd of my *boarding-brand. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 105 Had they been less afraid of the *boarding-bridges, [the left wing] must ere this have been victorious. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 355 The priests, in whose *boarding-house he was. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1871) I. 71 A nice, comfortable, boarding-house tavern without a bar. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 235/1, I was calling on a..friend in a high and narrow city boarding-house. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 252 The *boarding nettings..were tied up to the yard-arms, and presented a formidable obstacle to our success. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* IV. vi. (1876) 608 The *boarding-out system has lately been engrafted on our poor-law. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Jan. 4/1 Boarding-out..means the placing in select homes, and with select foster-parents, destitute healthy children under the age of twelve years. 1801 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 269/1 Our men were provided with *Boarding-pikes, tomahawks and cutlasses only. 1835 MARRYAT *Pacha* v, We received them with..boarding-pikes. 1842 *Penny Mag.* XI. 378 The *'boarding-shop'..wherein all the operations are conducted for binding books in cloth boards.

Boa·rding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That boards (a ship).

1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) IV. xci. 163 The boarding Romans. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* v, He had not been of the boarding party.

2. That boards in another person's house.

c 1860 MRS. SPOFFORD *Pilot's Wife* in *Casquet Lit.* (1877) IV. 7/2 She despised these boarding people.

Boa·rding-school. A school in which scholars are boarded as well as taught. Also *attrib.*

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1180/4 In Oxford there is set up a Boarding School for young Gentlewomen (by John Waver, Master in the Art of Dancing). 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus and V.* 767 A blockhead with melodious voice In boarding-schools can have his choice. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Dec. 827/1 Every..boarding-school miss. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 5/1 History treated from the boarding-school point of view.

Boa·rdless, *a.* [f. BOARD *sb.* + LESS.] Without a board or table.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 201 But sitte as a begger bordeles (*C.* bordles) bi my-self on þe grounde.

Boardly, anglicized spelling of BUIRDLY *a. Sc.*

c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* VI. 105 Interposing his boardly frame between the combatants. 1881 *Autobiog. J. Younger* xi. 116 A crying Shame to talk of hanging a boardly Man.

Boa·rd-school. [f. BOARD *sb.* + SCHOOL.]

†**1.** A boarding-school. *Obs.*

1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 204 To have a Board-school in his House.

2. A school under the management of a School-board, as established by the Elementary Education Act of 1870. Also *attrib.*, as in *Board-school mistress, education*, etc.

1873 FAWCETT in *Hansard* 17 July, I would far sooner that the child were attending the Board school. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* I. (1884) 15 In Well-close Square, next to the Board Schools.

Boa·rd-wages, board wages. Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victual.

1539 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 211 Bills of allowance..for Wages and Boardwages. 1557 *Order of Hospitals* Fvj, 1692 SOUTHERNE *Wives Exc.* I. i. Dram. Wks. (1721) 270 Starve under the tyranny of a Housekeeper, and never know the comfort of boardwages again. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* I. i. 12 If you please, I had rather be at Board-wages. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 46 They are on board wages.

Boar-fish (bōə·ɹfiʃ). A fish (*Capros aper, Zeus aper*) akin to the Mackerel; so called from the shape of its snout, which is turned up.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 274/2 The boar-fish..may be distinguished by its mouth being more attenuated and protractile. 1861 BLIGHT *Week Land's End* 130 Off the Runnel Stone, the boar fish, *Zeus Aper*, though an exceedingly rare British fish, is abundant.

Boarish (bōə·ɹiʃ), *a.* [f. BOAR *sb.* + -ISH 1.] Of or pertaining to a boar; resembling a boar; sensual; cruel. (As *borish* was a former spelling of both *boarish* and *boorish*, the two were often confounded; and it is hard to say to which word many passages ought to be referred.)

1550 BALE *Apol.* 65 Ye beastlye boryshe buggerers. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 57 a, Therefore we call a leatcherous person, a boarish companion. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* ix. Wks. (1851) 45 A grosse and borish opinion. 1645 *Sacred Decretal* 21 His Boarish Tusks, his huge great Iron fangs. *a* 1718 PENN *Life* Wks. 1726 I. 33 To have expected this Boarish Fierceness from the Mayor of London. 1834 J. WILSON in *Black. Mag.* XXXV. 1003 Boarish bristle and leonine hair.

Hence **Boa·rishly** *adv.*, **Boa·rishness.** (Formerly often confused with *boorishly, -ness.*)

a 1563 BECON *Cast. Comfort* Wks. (1844) 558 The wicked papists, which so boarishly sweat to maintain their usurped power. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 55 The roughness and boarishness of his style.

Boarship (bōə·ɹʃip). *humorous.* [see -SHIP.] The personality of a boar.

1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. Spain & Port.* (1799) 140 His boarship remained unhurt, and was suffered to go to his den.

Boar-spright, obs. variant of BOWSPRIT.

Boart, variant of BORT.

Boas, obs. form of BOA.

Boast (bōust), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 **bost**, 4–6 **boste**, 4–5 **boost**, 6 *Sc.* **boist**, 6– **boast**. [ME. *bōst* sb., *bōsten* vb. are both found before 1300: their mutual relation and origin are unknown. (The Celtic words, Welsh *bostio*, Gael. *bòsd*, etc., which have been bastily assumed as the source, appear to be merely adopted from English.) Various conjectures and comparisons may be seen in Wedgwood, and E. Müller, but nothing to purpose.

The phonetic history of *boast*, showing ME. long *ō* surviving as mod. Eng. long *ō* (*oa*) in north. as well as standard Eng., shows that *boast* is not:—OE. **bāst*, which would have given north. ME. *bast*, mod. *baist* (cf. *ghaist, maist*, Sc. for *ghost, most*); nor:—OE. **bōst*, which would have given mod. *boost*, north. *buist*; nor:—OE. **bost*, which would have retained short *o* (cf. *frost*); but from a word of later (foreign) introduction. Its phonetic analogues are the Romanic words in *-ost*, with the *o* lengthened in later Eng., *coast, roast, toast, hōst, pōst*, which would lead us to expect an OF. **boster*; but of this no trace has been found.]

†**1.** Loud noise of the voice, outcry, clamour.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5290 Now ariseth cry and boost Among Alisaunders oost Of scorpiouns and addres. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Mer.* 3147 Vp thai sterten with gret bost, Euerich king with al his ost. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 247 And whether be liȝter to breke? Iasse boste it maketh, A beggeres bagge þan an yren-hounde coffre! *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 887 Tesbe rist vppe withouten noyse or booste. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (Halliw.) 8 Maxent then with grete boste, Made hur to be bownde to a poste. 1813 WHITAKER *P. Plowm.* XVII. 89 *note, Boost*, a noise; a provincial word still familiar in the midland counties.

†**2.** Speaking big, threatening, menace. *north.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 231 Thair bost has maid me haill and fer. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 178 For his bost be not abast. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 389 Scho wald nocht tell, for bost, nor ȝeit reward. 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ballates* (1868) 91 ȝour bludie boist na syith can satisfie. 1600 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 54 He could nocht be broken be bost. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* ci. (1862) I. 258 Slip not from it [the truth of Christ] for any bosts or fear of men.

3. Proud or vain-glorious speech; 'tall talk'; vaunt, brag; the expression of ostentation.

c 1300 *Song* 92 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 132 Vr bost vr brag is some ouerbide. *c* 1462 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. I. 15 The King maketh right grete bostes of you for the truest and the feithfullest man that any Christen Prince may have. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 162 The swell'd boast Of him that best could speake. 1709 STEELE & ADD. *Tatler* No. 93 ¶ 2 One of the Gentlemen..told me by Way of Boast, That there were now seven Wooden Legs in his Family. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 266 They soon found such a boast was vain indeed. 1884 CHILD *E. S. Ballads* II. 282/1 If they cannot make good their boasts.

† b. Ostentation, pomp, vain-glory. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 258 Þe kyng..bynome al ys bost. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6224 Quen [pharaon] had mad al bun his ost, He went wit mikel prid and bost. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 179 As for bobaunce & bost & bolnande priyde. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) VI. 167 Guthlacus þe confessour forsook armes and þe boost and pompe of þis world. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 119 When thow forsakist the devil, & al his bostys, & pompis.

c. 'A cause of boasting, an occasion of pride, the thing boasted.' J.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1193 My resolution, love, shall be thy boast. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 7 Edward and Henry, now the boast of fame. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* II. xxix. 125 It is my boast, that I was the first Minister who looked for it [merit]. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 332 Those divines who were the boast of the universities and the delight of the capital.

4. Phrases. † *To blow* (*a*) *boast*: to boast, brag (cf. BLOW, BLAST, BLAZE). *To make* (*one's*) *boast*: to boast *of*, to glory *in*; also *absol.*; so † *To shake boast*: cf. L. *jactari*.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 122 The gret bost that it [pryde] blawis. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 267 Mak of ȝoure trouthe in loue no bost ne soun. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 45 He shaketh boast and oft doth him auaunte Of fortunes fauour. 1550 LYNDESAY *Meldrum* 266 Thair was into the Inglis oist Ane campioun that blew greit boist. *a* 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 341 Blaw furth ȝour boist busteous. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* XXXIV. 2 My soule shall make her boast in the Lord. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XL. VII, How often shall..she..bring her babe, and make her boast.

Boast (bōust), *v.*1 Forms: 4 **bost(en**, 4–5 **boost(e**, 5 **boaste**, 5–6 **boste**, 6 *Sc.* **boist**, 6–7 **bost**, 6– **boast**. [See the *sb.*] The primary sense was prob. 'to lift up one's voice', 'speak with a loud voice'.

I. To threaten.

†**1.** *intr.* To utter a threat, to threaten. Also with *cogn. object* of the thing threatened. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2597 They bostodyn..Alisaundres hed of to smyte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xi. (x.) 119 The tree branglis, hosting to the fall. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 28 Punitions..that God in haly scripture bostis and schoris aganis all the brekaris of his commandis. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 70 She boasted to marry the Arch-duke Charles.

†**2.** *trans.* To threaten; to bully, terrify. *Sc.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. xiv. 122 Quhat wenys thou so to effray and bost me? 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 101 And sum time begun to boist hir with deith. 1582–8 *Hist. James VI.* (1804) 137 He was boistit with toirtour unles he should tell. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 371 Yonder standeth our Creator boasting us, and therefore we will obey. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* V. (1884) 147 Some others near him boasted him for it.

II. To speak ostentatiously.

3. *intr.* To speak vaingloriously, extol oneself; to vaunt, brag; to brag *of*, *about*, glory *in*. (So *To boast it*: to practise boasting.)

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 22289 (Trin.) Þat anticrist..he sal men do of him to boost Ouer alle opere to preise moost. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 80 To bakbite and to bosten' and bere fals witnesse. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* XXIII, I, Kay, that thou knawes That owte of tyme bostus and blawus. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Slater* V. 5, I neede not of honour or dignitie boast. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, III. iii. 23 Nor should that Nation boast it so with vs. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* XLIV. 8 In God we boast all the day long. 1655 *Theophania* 80, I can never consent that [he] should boast in any favor of mine. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 73 ¶ 2 He has not much to boast of. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* X. (1862) 131 To boast of the honours enjoyed by their remote ancestors.

4. *refl.* in same sense. [Cf. Fr. *se vanter.*]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17983 Iesu..þat boost him goddes sone to be. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 92 Þat he boost him silf in his dede. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 86 To preyse and boste him self of his goode dedis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 92 Whan he bosteth hymselfe to haue yt whiche he hath not. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* li. 1 Why boastest thou thy self..that thou canst do myschefe? 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* XXVII. 1 Boast not thy selfe of to morrow. — *Ps.* lii. 1 Why boastest thou thyselfe in mischiefe, O mightie man? 1755 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1816) I. 242 That dream of hope, in which I once boasted myself. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.*

ii. § 6 (1882) 88 The descendants of the victors at Senlac boasted themselves to be Englishmen.

5. *trans.* To extol; to speak of with pride or ostentation; to brag of, vaunt.

a. with *obj. clause*, usually with *that*. (*? orig. intrans.*)

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 53 To booste not þat we ben of holy chirche. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* cxxiii, No! Time, thou shalt not bost that I doe change. 1718 Pope *Iliad* II. 577 We..guess by rumour, and but boast we know. 1873 Morley *Rousseau* I. 234 Voltaire boasted that if he shook his wig, the powder flew over the whole of the tiny republic.

b. with *simple object.*

1543 Grafton *Contn. Harding* 524 When the duke beganne fyrste to prayse and boaste the Kyng. 1603 B. Jonson *Sejanus* v. xxiv. 63 Forbeare, you thinges.. To boast your slippery height. 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 409 Who boast'st release from hell. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. II. § 2. 11 He boasted his having vanquished the enemy.

6. To display vainglorious or proudly. *arch.*

1590 Greene *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 23 Kinde Flora boast thy pride. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 162 Would steer too nigh the Sands, to boast his Wit. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 126 A short Chain cut in Stone; of what use I know not, unless to boast the Skill of the Artificer. 1777 Sir W. Jones *Pal. Fortune* 28 In vain, ye flowers, you boast your vernal bloom.

7. *fig.* To possess as a thing to be proud of, to have to show.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Eclog.* VIII. 10 Whatever Land or Sea thy Presence boast. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* IV. 463 A humble villager, who only boasts The treasure of the heart. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I. xxvi, The clematis, the favoured flower, Which boasts the name of virgin-bower. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xiii. 8 He boasts but a pouch of empty cobwebs.

Boast, *v.*[2] [Of uncertain etymology: F. *bosse* swelling, relief, as in *ronde bosse* 'full relief', has been suggested; but with little apparent fitness.]

1. *Masonry.* To pare stone irregularly with a broad chisel and mallet.

1823 [see Boasting *vbl. sb.*[2]] 1876 Sir E. Beckett *Building* 167 More trouble is taken to work the stone with small chisels..than it would take to 'boast' (as they call it) into a fairly level surface.

2. *Sculpture.* To shape (a block) roughly before putting in details.

Boasted (bōu·stĕd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Boast *v.*[1] + -ed[1].] Vaunted, bragged of.

1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 510 Heav'n and Earth Thir boasted Parents. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 43 As illustrating the boasted clemency of William.

Boa·sted, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Boast *v.*[2] + -ed[1].] Rough-hewn with a broad chisel.

1884 *Congregational Year Bk.* 400 The best white Holmfirth ashlar and wallstones, clean boasted.

Boaster[1] (bōu·stəɹ). Forms: 4 **bostere, booster, bostour, boosteere,** 4–6 **boster,** 5 **boister, bostare, bostoure,** 5–6 **boastar,** 6 **bostar,** 6– **boaster.** [f. Boast *v.*[1] + -er[1].] One who boasts: †**a.** a loud talker (*obs.*); **b.** one who threatens (*obs.*); **c.** one who extols his own deeds or excellences, a braggart, vaunter, arrogant person.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1499 Now a boster on benche bibbes þer-of. *c* 1375 Wyclif *Antecrist*, in *Three Treat.* (Todd) 131 Þei chesen to hem boosters sotil men & slyȝe, riche, proude, & Japers. *? a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* 106, I wotte, by this boisters beare That tribute I muste paye. 1580 Baret *Alv.* B 964 A craker, a boster, a glorious personne. 1747 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* xxxviii. III. 63 Complainers are seldom pitied, and boasters are seldom believed. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 14 ¶ 9 The boaster..blusters only to be praised. 1870 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. ix. 6 He plucks the boaster's song out of his mouth.

Boa·ster[2] (bōu·stəɹ). [f. Boast *v.*[2] + -er[1].] A broad-faced chisel used by masons in making the surface of a stone nearly smooth.

1876 in Gwilt.

Boastful (bōu·stful), *a.* [f. Boast *sb.* + -ful.]

1. Of words or actions: Full of boasting.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 3827 Bostful wurdes for to crake. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 270 My doghtur gete ye noght, For all yowre bostefull fare. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. Cho., Steed threatens Steed, in high and boastfull Neighs. 1867 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims* vii. (1875) 171 We have had enough of these boastful recitals.

2. Of persons, or things personified: Given to boasting, ostentatious, self-praising. Const. *in, of.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* I. 2 Þis riche man was boostful in speche. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* A v a, That he be not to bostfull of his manhod. 1779 Johnson *L. P.* Wks. 1816 X. 20 Boastful of his own knowledge. 1859 W. Whitmore *G. Marlowe* 10 Time wears to dust the boastful monuments.

†**3.** ? Menacing. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif 2 *Sam.* xii. 31 [David] sawede the puple of it, and ladde about upon hem boostful yren carris.

Boa·stfully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a boastful manner; vauntingly.

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (Gibbs MS.) 55 Wher yn bostfully she enhaunceth hir self. 1845 Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) III. li. 4 Observing boastfully, 'We inherit all our genius from our mother'.

Boa·stfulness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being boastful.

1810 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 168 With all the boastfulness of national prepossession. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 8 Driven..to an appearance of boastfulness of which the very notion was abhorrent to him.

Boasting (bōu·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Boast *v.*[1] + -ing[1].]

1. Ostentatious or vainglorious speaking.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 408 Þe gospel tellip of bosting of a proude man. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 90 b, Iactaunce or bostynge, ypocrisy or fayned holynes. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. i. 23 Topping all others in boasting. 1830 Tennyson *Poems* 32 Is not my human pride brought low? The boastings of my spirit still?

†**2.** Threatening, menacing language. *Obs.*

1600 J. Melvill *Diary* (1842) 68 He braks out in coler & bosting.

Hence †**Boa·stingful** *a.* 1552 in Huloet.

Boa·sting, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Boast *v.*[2] + -ing[1].]

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 581 Boasting; in stone-cutting, paring the stone irregularly with a broad chisel and mallet; in carving, the rough cutting of the outline, before the minuter parts.

Boa·sting, *ppl. a.* [f. Boast *v.*[1] + -ing[2].]

1. That boasts or brags.

1552 Huloet, Boastynge or that doth boast, *gloriosus.* 1602 N. Breton *Mothers Bless.* xiv, A boasting tongue is like a heard-mans horne. 1769 Burke *Pres. St. Nat.* Wks. II. 117 After all the boasting speeches..of his faction.

†**2.** Threatening. *Sc. Obs.*

1646 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 324 Whilk occasioned the King to writ doune a verie sharp and boasting letter. 1820 Scott *Abbot* Note L, Lindesay was arrived in a boasting, that is, threatening humour.

Boa·stingly. [f. Boasting *ppl. a.* + -ly[2].] In a boasting or bragging manner, boastfully.

1552 Huloet, Boastynglye, *gloriose.* 1561 Norton *Calvin's Inst.* Pref. [They] doo boastyngly sett oute to sale their owne woorke. 1785 Burke *Sp. Nab. Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 272 He boastingly tells you, that he has seen, read, digested, compared every thing. 1862 Trollope *N. Amer.* I. 73, I do not say this boastingly or with pride.

†**Boa·stive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Boast *v.*[1] + -ive.] Given to boasting, boastful.

a 1763 Shenstone *Wks. & Lett.* (1768) I. 278 How must his fellow streams Deride the tinklings of the boastive rill.

Boa·stless, *a. rare.* [f. Boast *sb.* + -less.] Without boasting.

1632 Quarles *Div. Fanc.* IV. xciv. (1660) 170 A boastlesse hand; A Charitable purse. 1727 Thomson *Summer* 1644 Diffusing kind beneficence around, Boastless.

Boaston, var. of Boston, a card-game.

†**Boa·sty,** *a. Obs.* ? Clamorous; boastful.

a 1300 in Wright's *Pop. Treat. Sc.* 138 Hynder and bosti y-nou3, hardi and wel he.

Boat (bōut). Forms: 1–3 **bát,** 4 **bot,** 4–5 **boot,** (4–6 **boote**), 4–7 **bote,** 6–7 **boate,** (6 **botte, boitt,** 7 *Sc. pl.* **bottes**), 6– **boat**; *north.* 4–6 **bate,** 5–6 **bait, bayt,** (5 *pl.* **bat(t)is**). [OE. *bát*: the subsequent phonetic history in Eng. is perfectly normal; but the origin of the OE. word, and its relation to forms in other languages presents difficulties.

OE. *bát* (unless onomatopœic) must have been either the regular representative of an OTeut. **baito-*, (*-u-*), or an adoption of a word *bât* from some other language. (1) The chief relevant fact in Teutonic is that ON. had also *bát-r* in the sense 'small boat', whence regularly Sw. *båt*, Da. *baad* 'boat'. But the OE. and ON. words were not cognate, since the ON. form corresponding to OE. *bát* would have been **beit-r*, while the OE. form corresp. to ON. *bát-r* (=OTeut. **bâito-*) would have been **bât*, **bêt*, giving mod. Eng. **beet.* In one of the two langs., therefore, *bát-* must have been adopted from the other: the accessible evidence is on the whole in favour of its priority in OE. This is further favoured by the actual occurrence in ON. of a neuter sb. *beit* 'boat' (*Hávamál* st. 90, etc.), which, exc. in gender, is the required form corresponding to OE. *bát*, from OTeut. **baito-*. It is therefore highly probable that the OE. *bát* is original, and *báti* an ON. adoption of it. (2) In any case the absence of the word from continental West Germanic is remarkable: here an OTeut. **baito-* would have given OS. *bêt*, Du. *beet*, OHG. *beiz*, Ger. *beisz*; an OTeut. **bâto-* would have given OS. *bât*, Du. *baat*, OHG. *bâz*, mod.G. *basz.* No such forms exist; on the contrary, mod.Du., LG. and mod.G. have actually *boot*: of these the Ger. word is a recent adoption from LG. or Du. *boot*, found in early MDu. *c* 1250, the *ō* of which can be accounted for only by its adoption from early ME., or from Scand., at a date when the *á* of these langs. had already become (*ǭ*). (3) A stem *bât-* or *batt-* must have had an early diffusion in Romanic: cf. F. *bateau*, OF. *batel*, Pr. *batelh*, Cat. *batell*, Sp. *batel*, It. *batello* (Florio), now *battello*, diminutives from a primitive **bâto, batto* (the latter actually used in It. in sense of 'small sea-vessel'), OF. *bat* 'small boat' found in 12th c.; med.L. had also *bâtus, battus*, the former app. only in English documents, the latter (as well as *batellus*) continental. But no etymology of these is found in Romanic; on the contrary Diez can only refer them back to OE. *bât*; this is extremely improbable; and the difficulties are only a little lessened by substituting ON. *bátr* as the presumed source. Moreover this derivation requires **bâtus* as the original type, while the form really indicated by OF., med.L., and It. is **battus.* Unless the latter could be a *neben-form* of *bâtus* (cf. It. *tutto*, beside L. *tôtus*, Sp. *todo* etc.), it could hardly have any etymological connexion with English-Norse *bát-*. A Celtic source has been frequently attributed to both the OE. and Romanic words; but Celtic scholars now know that the cited OWelsh *bat*, Welsh *bad*, is merely an adoption of the OE. word. (4) Franck points out that, in MDu., *boot* fem. meant 'cask', as in mod.Sc. *meal-boat* = 'cask, barrel, tub', prob. identical with F. *botte*, Pr. and Sp. *bota*, It. *botte*, med.Lat. *bota, butta*, Butt; and suggests that this may bear at least upon the Du. and LG. *boot*: it is true that words of general sense like 'vessel', *vaisseau*, and specific words like 'tub', have been applied to ships and boats; but besides that no vestige of any such sense as 'cask, tub', etc. appears either in ON. or OE. *bát*, these last could in no way be connected in form with *bota, botta*, or *butta.* (5) The conclusions at present tenable are, therefore, that apparently there was an OTeut. **baito-*, preserved only in ON. *beit* and OE. *bát*; that the latter was also adopted in ON. as *bát-r*, and that either from Eng. or Norse the word was adopted in Low Ger. and Dutch, as *bôt, boot.* But that the Romanic *batto, bâto*, and its family, arose out of the English-Norse word is very doubtful.]

1. A small open vessel in which to traverse the surface of water, usually propelled by oars, though sometimes by a sail.

891 *O.E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) Þrie Scottas cuomon to Ælfrede cyninge on anum bate. *Ibid.* 1046 (Laud MS.) His sciperes wurpon hine on þone bat, and..reowan to scipe. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 60 Buten brugge ant bat. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 156 Philip..To boote mad him bone. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 13280 (Fairf.) Petre & Andrew..laft þaire batis [*Cott.* scipps, *Gött.* schippis] twin. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 408 Na bait fand thai. 1423 Jas. I *King's Q.* xvii, My feble bote full fast to stere and rowe. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. xi. 8 Othir schip or bait. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* II. 3039 Twoo thousand boittis with hir scho careis. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. vi. 33 To hazard all our liues in one small Boat. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* v. 2266 Being olde, One foote already within Charons bote. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* VII. vii, The boat came close beneath the ship. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* cxxi. iv, The market boat is on the stream.

b. Extended to various vessels either smaller than, or in some way differing from, a 'ship'; esp. small sailing vessels employed in fishing, or in carrying mails and packets, and small steamers. (Sometimes applied to large ocean steamers, though these are more properly 'steam ships'.)

1571 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 140 Some thirteene botes out of Waterford. 1703 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 3888/4 Boats to Convoy Letters and Pacquets between England and the Islands of Barbadoes, Antego, etc. 1764 Tucker in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 83 At King-Road..the officers observed the king's boat to float suddenly. 1861 Sala *Tw. round Clock* 14 Boats from Hartlepool, Whitstable, Harwich, Great Grimsby, and other English seaports..They are all called 'boats', though many are of a size that would render the term 'ship'..far more applicable. 1880 *Whitaker's Alman.* Advts. 22 White Star Line..the Boats are uniform and vary very little in point of speed. *Mod.* To take the boat to Gravesend. Waiting at Margate Pier for the 'husbands' boat' on Saturday afternoon.

c. With qualifications: as Cock-boat, Ferry-boat, Gunboat, Steamboat, etc., q.v.

d. Phrases. *To take boat*: to embark in a boat. *To have an oar in another's boat, in every boat,* etc. (fig.): to meddle with other people's affairs, to be a busybody. *To be in the same boat* (fig.): to be in the same position or circumstances. *To sail in the same boat* (fig.): to pursue the same course, act together.

1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 279 Duke Charles of Burgoyne.. would nedes have an Ower in the Erle of Warwickes boate. 1576 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 179 Thomas Becket secretly tooke boate at Rumney. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 173 The pope must have his ore in everie mans bote, his spoone in everie mans dish. 1584 Hudson *Judith* iii. 352 (D.) Haue ye pain? so likewise pain haue we; For in one boat we both imbarked be. 1668 R. Lestrange *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 30 Medlers.. that will have an Oar in every Boat. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* 131 'But my face is all muddy', argued Tom. 'Oh, we're all in one boat for that matter.'

2. A vessel or utensil resembling a boat in shape:

a. A dish used to serve sauces, etc. in.

1684 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1990/4 A Silver Tankard..and a silver Boat and silver Spoons. 1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* iii. 18 Make some good apple-sauce, and send up in a boat. 1834 D. Fox *Pregnancy* 102 The child should be obliged to receive its food in this manner, instead of from a spoon or boat. 1875 *Chamb. Jrnl.* No. 133. 13 There being some sauce in the boat.

b. 'The vessel that holds the incense before it is put into the censer.' Lee *Direct. Angl.* 352.

3. *Comb.*, chiefly attrib., as *boat-bedding, -builder, -building, -head, -hire, -keeper, -load, -pole, -race, -racing, -rowing, -shop, -side, -song, -work*; **boat-green, -less, -like, -shaped** adjs.; *boat-fashion, -wise* advs.; also **boat-bone,** a bone of the carpus and tarsus, *os naviculare*; **boat-bridge,** a bridge of boats; **boat-chain,** a chain by which a boat is moored; **boat-cloak,** a large cloak worn by officers on duty at sea; †**boat-haw** (see quot.); **boat-hook,** an iron hook and spike fixed at the end of a long pole, by means of which a boat is pulled towards, or pushed off from, any fixed object; **boat-house,** a house communicating with the water, in which boats are kept; **boat-insect,** the Boat-fly; **boat-launch,** a place or contrivance for launching a boat; **boat-master,** the captain of a boat; **boat-plug,** a plug in the bottom of a boat to let water out when on shore; **boat-rope** (see quot.); **boat-setter,** a steersman; **boat-shell,** the genus *Cymba* of mollusks; **boat-slide,** a double inclined plane (with rollers), over which a boat may be drawn, instead of passing through a lock; **boat-slip** = *boat-launch*; **boat-tail,** a genus of birds (see quot.); **boat-train,** a railway train timed to meet a boat, a tidal train; †**boat-ward,** a boat-keeper; **boat-wright,** a boat-builder. Also Boat-bill, Boat-fly, Boatful, Boatswain, Boat-woman, q.v.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 1007 The outside of this *Boate-bone is large, round and sinuated .. It .. endeth into an internall narrow processe [Fig. 10], resembling the prow of a ship. 1679 BEDLOE *Popish Plot* 19 A Fire..which began ..in a *Boat-Builders-yard. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* I. v. (1876) 57 *Boat-building has not hitherto required any great division of labour. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 144 All hid in a captain's *boat-cloak. 1821 SHELLEY *Fugitives*, One *boat-cloak did cover The loved and the lover. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 365 The church..took its..name from a **boat-haw*, or *boat-builder's-yard*. 1832 TENNYSON *L. Shallott* IV. 24 As the *boat-head wound along, The willowy hills and fields among. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 45 *Boothyr, *potomium*. 1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* (1677) 188 Somewhat else boat-hire to pay. 1611 COTGR., *Havet*..a *boat-hooke, a pole hauing a hooke at th' ende. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast.* xxiii. 71 The bow-man had charge of the *boat-hook and painter. 1824 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 90 A point of view presenting the *boat-house, the water, the poplars. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) **Boat-Keeper*, one of the rowers, who remains..to take care of any boat. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. I. 270 The natives..stole away the cutter one night, murdered the *boat-keeper who was in her. 1872 TAUNT *Sh. Guide Thames* 41 There is a *boat-launch here..It consists of a series of rollers down an incline. 1884 *St. Nicholas* II. 373 Left *boatless on a desert-isle. 1630 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood* (R.) His [the swan's] *boat-like breast. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 73/2 A person having a heavy *boat-pole in his hands. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown Oxf.* I. xiii. 244 To get a man into training for a *boat-race now-a-days. 1882 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxiii, At the Bell Inn at Henley, when all the confusion of the boat-races was about. 1831 DISRAELI *Yng. Duke*, There was no end to *boat-racing. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vi. 28 The *Boat rope is that which the ship doth tow her Boat by, at her sterne. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* vi, The *boatsetter dodged him. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 269 *Boat shops..moored in close lines on one of the smaller canals. 1882 TAUNT *Sh. Guide Thames* 4 Iffley Lock..a new *boat slide on the mill stream..saves waste of time for small boats. 1886 *Act* 49 *Vict.* xvii. 7 The Commission may construct..any pier, quay, *boat-slip, or landing-place. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlvi, The ..melancholy *boat-song of the rowers, coming on the ear with softened and sweeter sound. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxv. 473 A group of birds..scientifically known as *Quiscalinae*. They are also called **Boat-tails* because their tail-feathers are formed so as to take the shape of a canoe. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Apr. 8/1 He proceeded at once to Victoria by *boat train. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xvi. 63 Scho a *Batward eftyr þat Tyl hyr spowsyd Husband gat. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 29 Canoes..are nothing but the tree it self made hollow *Boat wise. 1767 W. LEWIS *Statius' Thebaid* VI. (R.) Vessels boat-wise form'd. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 45 *Botwryhte [1499 botewright], *naviculatius*. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 308, I am a boat-wrights son of Hull.

Boat (bōut), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To place in a boat; to carry in a boat. *To boat the oars*: see quot.; cf. *to ship oars*.

1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 19 [They] left me not vntill I was boated. 1681 *Discourse of Tanger*, 22 The Horses.. were boated ashore. 1810 J. T. in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* Introd. 33 The rubble boated out of the tunnel. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 697, I was going to be boated off to a transport. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 6 To..toss their oars and boat them. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *To boat the oars*, is to cease rowing and lay the oars in the boat.

†**2.** *intr.* To take boat; to embark. *Obs.*

1610 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 670 No small concourse of people to sie thame boat.

3. *intr.* To go in a boat, to row; to conduct a freight-boat (*U. S.*).

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 19 We hoated to Antwerp. 1842 TENNYSON *E. Morris* 108 The friendly mist of morn Clung to the lake. I boated over, ran My craft aground. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 612 There is a large mass who.. well managed, go on reading, and who form friendships and boat, and ride, and enjoy the sweet spring of their life. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* III. xiii. 301 They .. boated on the river.

b. *To boat it* (in same sense).

1687 *Addr. Thanks* 10 [They] would Boat it over to Lambeth. 1813 SOUTHEY *Life Nelson* II. 110 Nelson himself saw the soundings made..boating it upon this exhausting service, day and night, till it was effected. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* vi. (1856) 45 They boat or sledge it from post to post.

4. To go in a boat upon, sail upon, navigate.

1740–99 [see BOATED.] 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-day Pamph.* V. 32 Said river..can be waded, boated, swum, etc.

Boatable (bōu·tăb'l), *a.* [f. BOAT *v.* or *sb.* + -ABLE: app. first in U. S.] Navigable by boat.

1683 PENN *Descr. Pennsylv.* Wks. 1782 IV. 315 The Schuylkill being an hundred miles boatable above the Jules. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 536 The boatable waters of the Allegany. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 383 Where the tidal waters flow, and are always boatable. 1864 MARSH *Man & Nat.* 420 A boatable channel.

Boatage (bōu·tĕdʒ). [f. as prec. + -AGE.]

1. Carriage by boat; a charge or customs paid on such carriage.

1611 COTGR., *Droict de Rivage*, shorage, or boatage; the custome, or toll for wine, or other wares, put vpon, or brought from, the water, by boats. 1810 J. T. in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* Introd. 31 Sixpence a ton per mile, even if we include the boatage. 1861 OLMSTED *Cotton Kingd.* I. 17 Longhaulage and boatage to market.

†**2.** Boats and similar craft collectively. *Obs.*

1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 304 He cut a passage.. into the river Petteril, for the conveyance of boatage into the Irish Sea.

Boa·t-bill. [f. BOAT *sb.* + BILL *sb.*[2]] A genus of birds (*Cancroma*) belonging to the Heron tribe; esp. the species *C. cochlearia* of South America, so called from the shape of its bill.

1776 P. BROWN *Illustr. Zool.* 92 The Boat-Bill. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 28/2 The common boat-bill is about the size of a domestic hen. 1862 WOOD *Nat. Hist. Birds* 678 The very remarkable Boat-bill Heron inhabits Southern America.

Boated (bōu·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. BOAT *sb.* + -ED.] Furnished with boats; navigated by boats.

1740 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) I. 50 Our little Arno is not boated and swelling like the Thames. 1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 268 To bepraise the boated lake.

Boa·ter. *rare.* [f. BOAT *v.* + -ER[1].] One who rows or manages a boat: a. a canal-boat man; b. one who goes a boating for pleasure.

1605 *Ayr Session Records* 14 Jan., Johne Boyd, boater and his wyfe. 1883 *Athenæum* 22 Dec. 822 1 A Thames-side subject, with boaters loitering at the bank. 1884 G. SMITH in *Pall Mall G.* 8 Apr. 11/2 Interfering with the boaters and their earnings.

Boatewe, obs. form of BOTEW, a kind of boot.

Boa·t-fly. [f. BOAT *sb.*] A species of water-bug (*Notonecta glauca*), whose body resembles a boat.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Boat-fly*, a water-insect..he swims, says Moufet, on his back. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat Hist.* 15 The merry little boatflies are frisking about, backs downwards, using their oar-like hind feet as paddles.

Boatful (bōu·tful). Pl. **boatfuls**, formerly **boatsful.** [f. BOAT *sb.* + -FUL.] The quantity or number which fills a boat.

1652 *Season Exp. Netherl.* 9 Loaden by Boats full. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* IX. 289 A boatful of careless persons. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* June 851 Whole boatfuls of women.

Boath, obs. form of BOA, BOTH.

Boating (bōu·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BOAT *sb.* and *v.*]

†**1.** Boats, in a collective sense. Cf. *shipping*. *Obs.*

1610 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 707 Taking the first convenient boiteing com by watter to Westminster. *Ibid.* 711 We tuik boitting the 2 of July.

2. The action of going by boat, or of rowing; now *esp.* rowing as an amusement.

1788 FALCONBRIDGE *Afr. Slave Tr.* 18 Another mode of procuring slaves..by what they term boating..The sailors ..go in boats up the rivers, seeking for negroes. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* I. ix. 92 We came to the end of our boating. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 45 Boating..is a manly and characteristically British exercise.

b. *attrib.*

1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* v, We were on a boating expedition. 1881 W. E. NORRIS *Matrim.* I. 290 To change his boating flannels.

†**3.** A punishment in ancient Persia, in which the offender was tied down in a boat, and left to perish, or be eaten by vermin.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

Boa·ting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Addicted to boating.

1884 J. HATTON in *Harper's Mag.* July 229/2 Celebrated as boating men.

†**Boation** (bouē·ʃən). *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *boāre* to bellow: see -ATION.] Bellowing, roaring.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. XXVII. 142 Whether the large perforations..may not much assist this mugiency or boation. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* (1727) 133 To send their Minds at great Distances, in a Short Time, in loud Boations.

Boatman (bōu·tmăn). [f. BOAT *sb.* + MAN.]

1. A man who manages a boat.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. v. 41 This sorofull boitman. 1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1538) 39 Enquere of botemen, and bargemen. 1600 C. SUTTON *Disce Mori* XXIX. (1838) 297 Do not as boatmen are wont, who row one way but look another. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 105 The boatman from the Stygian wave. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 78 Meeting a boatman one day on the Thames.

2. = BOAT-FLY.

1841 E. NEWMAN *Hist. Insects* 106 The boatman dives under the water, occasionally coming to the surface for a supply of air. *Ibid.* 267 Water-boatmen or Notonectites.

†**Boa·tmanage.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -AGE.] The occupation of a boatman; charge for his services.

1720 *Stow's Surv.* (Strype 1754) II. v. xxii. 421/2 Any boatman..that taketh more for Boatmanage..than is ordained.

Boa·tmanship. [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The art of, or skill in, managing a boat.

1812 J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 56 What skill in boatmanship! 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* xli. 184 They greatly improved his boatmanship.

†**Boa·tsman.** *Obs.*

1. A boatswain.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 40 The master of the galiasse gart the botis man pas vp to the top. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law Merch.* 135 The persons that are in a Ship may bee thus in order.. The Master of the Ship, the Pilot, the Masters mate, the Ship-wright or Carpenter, the Boats-man, the Purser, the Chirurgeon, the Cooke, and the Ships boy.

2. = BOATMAN 1.

1598 W. PHILLIP *Linschoten's Trav.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 30 Some of the boatsmen were Indians. 1684 DRYDEN *Ovids Met.* XV. *Fables* (1700) 520 Boatsmen, through the Water. show To wond'ring Passengers the Walls below.

Boatswain (bōu·tswēin, usually bō·u·s'n). Forms: 5 **botswayne**, 6 **boteswayne**, **-son. boateswayne**, 6–7 **boteswaine**, **boatswaine**, 7 **boteswan**, **boateswaine**, **-son**, **batsuein**, **boatswayne**, **-son(ne**, 7–8 **boson**, 7– **boatswain.** [f. BOAT + SWAIN, a. ON. *sveinn* boy, lad, servant. The alleged OE. **bát-swán* is app. a figment.]

1. An officer in a ship who has charge of the sails, rigging, etc., and whose duty it is to summon the men to their duties with a whistle.

c 1450 *Pilgrim's Sea-Voy.* 21 in *Stacions Rome* (1867) 38 Bestowe the boote, bote-swayne, anon. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 191 To the botswayne of the Mary Talbot a jaket. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 14 The bote swayne blewe his whystell full shryll. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 10 Good Boteswaine haue care: where's the Master? 1635 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 165 Boatswain, corruptly called boseon. 1635 J. HAYWARD *Banish'd Virg.* 172 Obeying the boatsonne. 1685 DRYDEN *Albion & Alb.* II. Wks. 1725 V. 396 The merry Boson from his Side His whistle takes. 1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 694 Thrice with shrill note the boatswain's whistle rung. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 123 His vessel China-bound, And wanting yet a boatswain.

2. The Arctic Skua (*Cataractes parasiticus*).

1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Pass.* iii. 40 We also saw..many of the birds called boatswains. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* xvi. 378 On the 14th, Joe shot a bird called a boatswain.

3 *Comb.* **boatswain's-mate**, a boatswain's deputy or assistant; **boatswain-bird** (see quot.).

1652 *Proc. in Parl.* No. 170 A Boatswains mate *it.* 155. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xi, Among our killed, was a Dutch boatswain's mate. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Boatswain-bird, *Phaeton æthereus*, a tropical bird, so called from its sort of whistle. It is distinguished by two long feathers in the tail, called the marling-spike.

Boa·t-woman. [f. BOAT *sb.* + WOMAN.] A woman who manages a boat.

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Com.-Pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 316 Perhaps Spenser remembered the portrait of Idilnesse when he so beautifully painted the wanton boatwoman. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct 674/2 The most famous boatwomen are the girls of the parish of Rättvik.

Boaty (bōu·ti), *a. colloq.* [f. BOAT *sb.* + -Y[1]: cf. *horsey*.] Fond of or given to boating.

1886 *Mehalah* 66 Mehalah is quite of another kind..She is more boaty than you are.

Bob (bŏb), *sb.*[1] [Of unknown origin: Ir. *baban* tassel, cluster. Gael. *baban*, *babag*, have been compared. Some of the senses are from BOB *v.*[1]]

1. A bunch or cluster (of leaves, flowers, fruit, etc.). *north.* Still in Scotland the name for a bunch, nosegay, or small bouquet of flowers.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 206 In his on honde he hadde a holyn bobbe. *c* 1400 *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17. f. 42 (Halliw.) With wondere grete bobbis of grapes, for a mane myȝte unnethez bere ane of them. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 118 A bob of cherys. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 36 A Bob of grapys, *botrus*. *a* 1548 *Thrie Priests Peblis* 21 (JAM.) The King the bob of birkis can wave. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.*, A bobbe of leaves, *frondetum*. A bob of flowers, *floretum*. 1807 HOGG *Mount. Bard* 198 (JAM.) The rose an' hawthorn sweet I'll twine, To make a bobb for thee. *Mod. Sc.* To gather a bob of primroses.

†**2.** A rounded mass or lump at the end of a rod or the like; a knob. *Obs.* in general sense.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 252 [Lobsters'] hornes..haue a round point or bob at the end. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 66 A Rammer is a bob of wood at the other end to ramme home the Powder. *a* 1659 OSBORN *Misc.* (1673) 589 Instead of an unsightly Bob, to form a sharp comely Bone.

b. *spec.* The weight at the end of a pendulum.

1752 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 519 A pendulum..at the end of which is the bob or weight. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 222 A portable pendulum, made of painted tape with a brass bob at the end. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xvii. § 139 A pendulum..though unaffected in its movements by a change in the weight of the bob, alters its rate of oscillation when taken to the equator.

c. The plummet or weight on a plumb-line; the shifting weight on the graduated arm of a steel-yard (*dial.*); a beam or other oscillating part in a pumping engine (*dial.*).

1832 MRS. OPIE in *Life* (1854) 288 There is here the largest steam engine, perhaps, in Europe; when I entered the room, I went up to see the immense beam or bob. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 16 Seeing how much the plumb bob is pulled aside by the attraction of a mountain. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Bob* (Cornwall), a triangular frame, by means of which the horizontal motion imparted from an engine is transformed into a vertical motion of the pump-rods in a shaft.

†**3.** An ornamental pendant; an ear-drop. *Obs.*

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 57 Their bare..brests are covered with bobs hanging from their chaines of pearls. 1733 FIELDING *Quixote in Eng.* I. iv, Two bobs that my wife wears in her ears. 1734 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* I. 432 A green diamond to hang as a bob to her necklace. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* III. i, My cousin Con's necklaces, bobs, and all.

4. A knot or bunch of hair such as that in which women sometimes do up their back hair; also, a short bunch or tassel-like curl: cf. *bob-curl*. Hence (b.) **bob-peruke, -periwig, -wig**, a wig having the bottom locks turned up into 'bobs' or short curls, as opposed to a 'full-bottomed wig'; often (c.) abbreviated to **bob.**

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xviii. § 118. 463 A Peruque..with a Curled Foretop, and Bobs. This is a kind of Travelling Wig, having the side or bottom locks turned up into Bobs or Knots, tied up with Ribbons. *Ibid.* A Campaign Wig, hath Knots or Bobs (or a Dildo on each side) with a Curled Forehead. *Mod.* The old lady has her hair twisted up in a bob.

b. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2076/4 John Rixon .. wears a light bob Wigg. 1686 *Ibid.* No. 2175/4 A light coloured close Coat and a brownish Bob-Periwig. 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* II. i. 36 Bob peruke. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 490/2, I..procured a brown bob perriwig. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* 12/1 His three-cornered hat and bob-wig.

c. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* 463 A short Bobb, a Head of Hair, is a Wig that hath short locks, and a hairy Crown. 1704 Steele *Lying Lover* iv. (1747) 56 What shall I do for Powder for this smart Bob? 1752 Foote *Taste* i. i. 17 Let your Bob be bushy, and your Bow low. 1815 Mar. Edgeworth *Patron.* (1832) I. xx. 339 A decent powdered doctor's bob.

5. A horse's tail docked short; a short knob-like tail.

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4934/4 A high bob unusual in Horses. 1721 Dudley *Moose-Deer* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 166 He has a very short Bob for a Tail.

6. A knob, knot, or bunch of coloured yarn, ribbons or the like; a weight on the tail of a kite.

1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* III. xxix. 142 An old .. chair .. fringed around with .. worsted bobs. 1837 Hogg *Ettrick Sheph. T.* III. 265 Capering with her bobbs of crimson ribbons. 1849 Lowell *Biglow P.* Wks. (1879) 165 To delay attaching the bobs until the second attempt at flying the kite. 1861 Ramsay *Remin.* II. 121 A broad Scottish blue bonnet, with a red 'bob' on the top.

7. A bunch of lob-worms threaded on pieces of worsted, somewhat like a small mop, used to catch eels. Called in East Anglia a *bab* or *clod*.

1660 Hexham *Du. Dict., Peuren*, to take Eeles in the night with a bob of wormes. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 260 When you perceive by moving of your Bob, that the Eels do tug at it. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 99 It is only occasionally it takes the 'bab', the bunch of worms strung on worsted with which the eel-babber works. 1883 G. C. Davies *Norfolk Broads* xxxi. (1884) 243 The babber sits in his boat through the night, with a short rod in each hand, and every now and then lifts the bab a little.

8. A small roundish or knob-like body: †**a.** A seed vessel of flax or other plants (*obs.*). **b.** A lump or nodule of clay used by potters.

1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* II. v. (1668) 132 The round bells or bobs which contain the seed [of flax]. 1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 124 Pieces of clay called Bobbs for the ware to stand on, to keep it from sticking to the Shragers. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Hemp*, Breaking off from the stalks, the round bells or Bobbs that contain the seed. 1866 Howells *Venet. Life* iii. 35 A small pot of glazed earthen-ware having an earthen bob.

†**9.** An insect: **a.** The grub or larva of a beetle used as bait for fish. **b.** A beetle: chiefly in comb., as *black-bob, blind-bob* (also *fig.*). *Obs.* or *dial.*

1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* D iiij, It is neither losse of liuing nor life, nor so blind a bob as Blind Asse, that will scare a Canaliero. *a* 1613 J. Dennys *Angling* in Arb. *Garner* I. 176 Yellow bobs turned up before the plough are chiefest baits. 1653 Walton *Angler* 62 A Bob which you will find [under cow-dung] .. and in time will be a beetle. 1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* iv. (1743) 259 A further Account of the Wevil .. At Winchester, they call this Insect, Pope, Black-bob, or Creeper. 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 19 Bobs .. are worms as big as two maggots, have red heads. 1790 G. White *Selborne* (*Blatta orientalis*), Her house was overrun with a kind of black beetle, or as she expressed herself with a kind of black-bob [cockroach]. 1792 Osbaldistone *Brit. Sportsm.* 662 All sorts of worms are better for being kept, except earth-bobs.

10. *Comb.*, as **bob-curl**, ?a short curl like a tassel; **bob-jerom**, a bobwig; **bob-pendulum, -balance**, a pendulum or balance with a bob or bobs; **bob-periwig, -peruke, -wig**: see 4. See also Bob-tail.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2017/8 A large Gold Watch .. with a Steel Chain and a Bob Pendulum. 1701 *Ibid.* No. 3710/4 Stolen .. 2 Silver Minute bob Pendulum Watches. 1701 *Ibid.* No. 3717/4 Lost .. a Silver Pendulum Minute Watch .. with a Bob Ballance. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* ix. i. (D.) To suppose a young lady of fortune would marry a man with a bob jerom. 1867 Miss Broughton *Cometh up as Fl.* xi. 106 Mamma in a sad coloured gown, with bob curls.

II. 11. The refrain or burden of a song (? as if a pendant to each stanza). *To bear a bob*: to take up the refrain, join in the chorus.

1606 *Choice, Chance, etc.* (1881) 69 Can beare the Bob, while other play and sing. 1692 L'Estrange *Fables* 283 (1708) I. 299 To Bed, to Bed will be the Bob of the Song. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* Wks. 1775 XI. 121 We'll sing it next Sunday at St. James's Church, and I'll bear a bob. 1788 *Lond. Mag.* 398 The real ass .. bore a-bob in the chorus.

b. (In modern writers) The short line (often of 2 syllables only) at the end of the stanza in some old forms of versification; sometimes it introduces riming lines in a distinct measure, called the Wheel.

1838 Guest *Eng. Rhythms* (1882) 573 The bob is a very short and abrupt wheel or burthen. — 620 Of all the wheels known to our language, the most important are those fashioned on the *bob*, that is on the short and abrupt wheel, which came into fashion during the 12th and 13th centuries. — 621 The simplest kind of *bob-wheel* consists of the *bob*, and a long verse following, and riming with it. 1842 Robson *Three Metr. Romances* Introd. 19.

†**Bob,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* [f. Bob *v.*1, to befool, cheat, make sport of; possibly a. OF. *bobe* deception, mocking (*faire la bobe = faire la moue*, Godef.), f. OF. *bober*, the source of Bob *v.*1] A trick, deception, befoolment. *To give* (*any one*) *the bob*: to mock, make a fool of, impose upon.

a 1528 Skelton *Image Hypocr.* iv. Wks. II. 444 To blinde us by bobbes. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 14 The vile boy hath manie bobbes, and a whole fardle of fallacies. 1589 Greene *Menaph.* (Arb.) 85 He smiled in his sleeve to see howe kindely hee had given her the bobbe. 1682 *New News fr. Bedlam* 39 When the Pope and his Party shall give him the bobb.

2. This runs together with the fig. use of Bob *sb.*3 in the sense of 'taunt, bitter jest, scoff'.

Bob (bɒb), *sb.*3 [f. Bob *v.*2]

†**1.** A blow with the fist; a firm rap. *Dry bob*: a blow that does not break the skin. *Obs.*

1571 Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 47 So cruellie threatened, yea presentlie some tymes with pinches, nippes, and bobbes, and other waies. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 21 Giue thee as many bobs on the eare, as thou hast eaten morsels. *a* 1604 Churchyard in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 437 They feel fowl bobs that for their bucklars strives. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* 711 Give him many a drie bob. *a* 1626 Bp. Andrewes *Serm.* (1856) I. 261 They .. then gave Him a bob blindfold. 1721 Cibber *Rival Fools* III. ad fin., I only find Bobs, Blows and Noise In my poor Wooing.

†**2.** *fig.* A 'rap' with the tongue, a sharp rebuke, a 'rap over the knuckles'; often (by uniting with the sense of Bob *sb.*2), a taunt, bitter jest or jibe, scoff. (Also *dry bob* as in 1.) *Obs.*

1571 *Damon & P.* in Dodsley (1874) IV. 81 You are like to bear the bob, for we will give it. 1580 Lodge *Answ. Gosson* 19 Here is the greatest bob I can gather out of your booke. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 55 Hee, that a Foole doth very wisely hit, Doth very foolishly, although he smart, Seeme senselesse of the bob. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 75 Marry him, sweet Lady, to answere his bitter bob. 1611 Cotgr., *Ruade seiche*, a drie bob, jeast, or nip. 1709 *Rambl. Fuddle-Cups* 7 Keep your Flirts to your self, and your merry dry Bobs. 1731 Bailey, *Dry Bob*, a Taunt or Scoff. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* II. v. ¶ 164 So here is a Bob for the Court, and they deserve it.

3. A light or elastic blow as with anything rebounding; a tap. (Influenced by next word.)

1611 Cotgr., *Mantonniere*, a chocke, or bob vnder the chinne.

¶ Hence perh. *blind-bob*, an old name of *blind-man's-buff*: cf. Bob *v.*1 3.

1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* s. v. *Myinda*, Bond-man-blind, blind-bob.

Bob (bɒb), *sb.*4 [f. Bob *v.*3]

1. An act of bobbing, or suddenly jerking up and down; a light rebounding movement.

2. A Scotch name applied to some dances.

c 1550 Wedderburn *Godly Ballates, Popische Mes*, Dustifit and Bob-at-evin Do sa incres. 1727 Ramsay *Wks.* II. 252 If ye'll go dance the Bob of Dunblane. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xl.

3. A curtsy.

1825 *Bro. Jonathan* I. 138 With a bow, or a bob. *Mod.* The village girls made a 'charity bob' as they passed.

Bob (bɒb), *sb.*5 *Bell-ringing.* [perh. connected with Bob *sb.*4] 'A term used by change-ringers to denote certain changes in the working of the methods by which long peals of changes are produced.' *Treble bob* is a method in which the bells, and more especially the 'Treble', have a dodging course. A *bob minor* is rung upon 6 bells, a *bob triple* upon 7, a *bob major* upon 8, a *bob royal* upon 10, a *bob maximus* upon 12. (Grove *Dict. Music* s. v. *Change*.)

1671 *Tintinnalogia* Pref. Verses (*title*) Upon the Presentation of Grandsire Bob To the Colledge-youths By the Author of that Peal. *Ibid.* 102. 1677 F. S[tedman] *Campanologia* 82 Upon six bells there are also single and double Courses, viz. twelve changes in every single Course, as in Grandsire Bob, etc. and twenty four changes in every double Course, as in Colledg Bob, etc. 1702 *Campanologia Impr.* 26 The word Extream we must confess is the most proper Signification, in regard to the Change, but there is now and for some time has been a word call'd Bob, instead of Extream, upon what account the word was chang'd, we know not. 1807 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 197 A great hand at ringing bob-majors. 1822 Byron *Juan* VII. lxxxv, The next shall ring a peal to shake all people, Like a bob-major from a village steeple. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. VI. iii. 336 A distracted empty-sounding world; of bob-minors and bob-majors, of triumph and terror. 1872 Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* iii. 43 Perhaps the most remarkable is one of 12,000 Treble bob royal which was rung in 1784.

Hence **Bob-majoring.** *nonce-wd.*

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* (1873) V. 139 Huge huzzahing, herald-trumpeting, bob-majoring bursts forth from all Prussian towns.

Bob (bɒb), *sb.*6 An apparatus for polishing silver, plated goods, or other burnished metal surfaces, consisting of a disc or discs of leather or cloth, or a wooden disc with a tuyère of buff leather, revolving rapidly on a spindle, and used with or without emery-powder, sand, etc., according to the class of work in hand.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 414/1 They will first be 'bobbed' .. the finishing 'bobs' are made of a number of loose discs of cloth placed close together and threaded on the spindle like an old fashioned mop, the spoon is pressed against the soft pad, dressed with grease and fine powder. 1881 Greener *Gun* 252 The bobs and laps should be driven by steam power, as is the case in Birmingham.

Bob (bɒb), *sb.*7 A pet form of the name *Robert*. Hence, perhaps, the use of the word, in various combinations, denoting persons: as **dry-bob**, a boy (at Eton) who devotes himself to land-sports, as cricket, football, etc.; **wet-bob**, one who devotes himself to boating; **light-bob**, a soldier of the light infantry, or of a light company.

1721 Mrs. Centlivre *Platon. Lady* Epil., Some Cheapside-Bobbs too trudge it to our play. 1844 W. H. Maxwell *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xxxv. (1855) 282 Me, that never .. listened to a light-bob. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxiv. (1853) 192 Mr. Stubble, as may be supposed from his size and slenderness, was of the Light Bobs. 1865 W. L. C. *Etoniana* xi. 172 Of course a 'dry-bob' boats occasionally, and a 'wet-bob' plays cricket. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Mar. 'Reformed Eton,' We are not even informed whether he is a wet bob or a dry bob.

Bob (bɒb), *sb.*8 *slang.* [Origin unknown; in OF. *bobe* was a coin, apparently about 1½ pence (deniers) of the 14th c.: see Godef. But its survival in English slang is very unlikely.] A shilling.

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict., Bob*, or *Bobstick*, a shilling. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* (1847) 351/2 Will you take three bob? 1840 T. Hook *Fitzherbert* II. vi. 150, I haven't a bob to pay for the hire of these skates. 1864 *Athenæum* 558/3 'Bob' is thought to have first distinguished the shilling in Sir Robert Walpole's time.

Bob, *sb.*9, var. of Bub, *Obs.*, storm, gust.

Bob, *a.* [In sense app. due to taking *bob* in *bobtail* as an adj.: cf. Bobbish.]

1. Cut short (as a horse's tail); bobbed.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4571/4 A Mare .. with a grisled Mane and Tail full bob.

2. *slang.* ? Lively, 'nice'. Cf. Bobbish.

1721 Cibber *Refusal* I. sp. 109 Yesterday, at Marybone, they had me all Bob as a Robin. 1864 Miss Yonge *Trial* I. 113 'That's a nice girl' .. 'Bobber than bobtail'.

†**Bob,** *v.*1 *Obs.* [ME. *bobben*, 14th c., a. OF. *bobe-r* to befool, mock, deceive; cf. Sp. *bobo* fool.]

1. *trans.* To make a fool of, deceive, cheat.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 2246 Tha bobbed the pie bi night. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Dominion* Wks. (1880) 291 Þe fend may hide mennes wittis & bobbe hem in here resoun. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* 261 Bete and eek bobbid by fals illusioun. 1567 Turberv. *Pretie Epigr.* (R.) To play her prancks, and bob the foole the shrowish wife begon. 1612 *Pasquil's Night-Cap* (1877) 70 I'le not be bob'd with such a slight excuse. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* III. 100 The Devil stands Bobbing and Tantalizing Men's Gaping hopes with Some Preferment in Church, or State. 1725 Swift *Wood's Petit.* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 285 And so you may daintily bob him.

b. *To bob of, out of*: to cheat (out) of. *To bob off*: to get rid of by fraud.

1605 *Tryall Chev.* i. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 273, I had rather dye in a ditch than be bobd of my fayre Thomasin. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* III. i. 75 You shall not bob vs out of our melody. *a* 1652 Brome *City Wit* III. iv, If you could bob me off with such payment. 1676 *Packet Adv. Men of Shaftesbury* 8 Had I been bobb'd out of All.

c. To take by deception, to filch.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v. i. 16 Gold, and Iewels, that I bob'd from him.

2. To make sport of, mock, flout. Also *intr.* with *to*.

1382 Wyclif *1 Esdr.* i. 51 Thei weren bobbende his profetus. — *Jer.* xxxviii. 19 Thei bobbe to me [1388 thei scorn me].

3. *Comb.* †**bob-fool,** †**bob-her,** †**bob and hit,** names of games or forms of diversion; *to play bob-fool with*, to make a fool of, to befool. (But these may belong to Bob *v.*2)

1599 Greene *Alphonsus* Wks. 1831 II. 49 Do they think to play bobfool with me? 1611 Cotgr., *Savate* .. the play called Bob and Hit, or Hodman Blind. 1631 *Celestina* xv. 162 Thou hast plai'd bob-foole with mee, by thy vaine and idle offers. 1702 *Burlesque of R. Lestrange's Vis. Quevedo* 269 Useful and skilful Knight at Bob-her.

Bob (bɒb), *v.*2 [ME. *boben, bobben*, found in the 13th c.; of uncertain origin; perhaps onomatopœic, expressing the effect of a smart, but not very weighty blow. In its frequent early application to the buffeting of Christ, there may have been association with Bob *v.*1 sense 2.]

†**1.** To strike with the fist, to pommel, buffet. *Obs.*

c 1280 *Fall & Pass.* 59 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 14 He was ibobid an i-smitte .an hi spette in is face. 1432–1450 tr. *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 241 [The slave in the triumphal car] scholde bobbe besily the victor. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 172 Our moost benygne savyour .. was bobbed, buffeted and spytte upon. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. vii. (1557) 20 If anye man hapned .. to shewe hymselfe to be wery, he was sodeynly bobbed on the face by the seruantes of Nero. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 508 Thou wast .. buffeted, blindfolded, bobbed with fists. 1605 Armin *Foole upon F.* (1880) 23 The fellowe .. got the fooles head vnder his arme, and bobd his nose.

†**2.** To strike with any thing rounded or knobbed.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7316 With the bit of his blade he bobbit hym so. 1589 Nashe *Martins Months M.* 2, I haue .. bobde them with their own bable. [Still in dialect use.]

3. To rap or tap with a slight (usually elastic) blow.

a 1745 Swift *Wks.* (1841) II. 361 When you carry a glass of liquor to any person .. do not bob him on the shoulder. *Mod.* (Parlour Game) 'Brother, I am bobbed'.

4. To cause (anything) to rap or bounce *against, at*, etc. This sense blends gradually with Bob *v.*3

1612 Shelton *Quix.* I. Pref. 13 There is nothing more to be done, but to bob into it some Latin Sentences. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) V. 377 An unfledged Kite .. wanting to swallow a chicken, bobbed at its mouth by its marauding dam. 1840 W. Irving *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 185 Bobbing their cups together, as if they were hob-or-nobbing. *Mod.* Wasps bobbing their heads against the window pane.

Bob (bɒb), *v.*3 [Used since the 16th (? 14th) c. Apparently onomatopœic, expressing short jerking or rebounding motion. There is an obvious association with certain senses of Bob *sb.*1, esp. those of the ball of a pendulum, plummet, tassel, pendant, all of which 'bob' when moved; but it is doubtful whether this is original or subsequent. There is also contact with the senses of Bob *v.*2]

1. *intr.* To move up and down like a buoyant body in water, or an elastic body on land; *hence*, to dance; to move to and fro with a similar motion, esp. said of hanging things rebounding from objects lightly struck by them.

[1386 CHAUCER *Manciples Prol.* 2 A litel toun, which that ycleped is Bobbe up and down Vnder the Blee in Caunterbury weye.] *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* vi, Platefute he bobit up with bendis, For Mald he made requiest. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 64 Many tassels bobbing about. 1623 COCKERAM III, *Tantalus*..hath Apples bobbing at his nose. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 271 The fruit was bobbing at his chin. 1794 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 54 Solid bodies bobbing up and down in a fiery liquid. 1830 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 49/2 With what consummate craft he bobbed in and out, as to office. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) II. 164 A postilion .. bobbing up and down on the offhorse. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* ix, A bottle bobbing about in the sea.

b. *To bob for apples, cherries*, etc.: to snatch with the mouth at apples, or other fruit, floating on water, or dangling from a string, the fruit in either case generally eluding the mouth of the would-be captor.

1823 LAMB *Lett.* xviii. 175, No. 92 may bob it as she likes but she catches no cherry of me. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 31 July 98 Like a schoolboy who fruitlessly bobs in the tub of water after the apple.

2. *intr.* To move up or down with a bob or slight jerk; *spec.* curtsy. Also, with cognate obj., *To bob a curtsy.*

a 1794 *Old Song*, When she cam ben she bobbit. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* i, Bobbing, and curtseying and smiling. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* x. 156 The servant..bobbed a curtsey to her. *Mod.* He bobbed down, and the stone missed him. The end of the pole bobbed up and struck me.

3. *trans.* To move (a thing) up or down with a bob or slight jerk. Cf. BOB *v.*2 4.

1685 *Abridgm. Eng. Mil. Discip.* 67 Take care not to bob up the Spear of your Pike. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 291 Dolphins bob their noses through the brine. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iii. (1879) 56 The Carrancha takes little notice, except by bobbing its head.

4. *Comb.* (sbs.), as **bob-apple**, a game in which children bob for apples, either floating in water, or suspended; **bob-cherry**, a game in which the player tries to catch with his teeth a cherry suspended at the end of a string; †**bob-chin**, one who bobs his chin; **bob-fly**, in angling, a second artificial fly that bobs on the surface of the water, to indicate the position of the end-fly; †**bob-wood**, a bob or float used with a harpoon.

1681 *Reply Mischief of Imposit.* 2 To see their Children play at *Bob-apple. 1714 ARBUTHNOT, etc. *Martinus Scribl.* v. (1756) 24 *Bob-cherry..teaches at once two noble virtues, patience and constancy. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 15 July 10 Lord Robert Montagu..described Government, upon the question of Reform, as 'playing at bob-cherry with the nation'. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair*, Keepe it during the Fayre, *Bobchin. 1832 E. JESSE *Gleanings Nat. Hist.* Ser. I. 300 You can easily find the *bob-fly on the top of the water, and thus be sure that the end-fly is not far off. 1883 *Century Mag.* 378 He looped on for dropper, or bob-fly, a 'Lord Baltimore'. 1697 DAMPIER *New Voy.* (1699) I. 35 At the other end of his staff [for a Harpoon] there is a light piece of wood called *Bob-wood, with a hole in it, through which the small end of the staff comes.

Bob (bɒb), *v.*4 Also 9 *dial.* **bab.** [f. BOB *sb.*1 7.] *intr.* To fish (*for* eels) with a bob. (Hence *humorously*, 'to bob for whales'.)

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 178 Other wayes .. to take Eeles, as..with bobbing for them with great wormes. 1672 DAVENANT *Vac. in Lond.* Wks. (1673) 290 All day on Thames to bob for Grig. 1766 H. WALPOLE *Acct. Giants* Wks. 1798 II. 94 These giants .. seldom come down to the coast; and then I suppose only to bob for whales. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 54 He..bobs and dibbles till he hooks his prey. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* iii. (1884) 22 The eel is the support of numbers of fishermen, who 'bob' for it with bundles of worms threaded on worsted.

b. *fig.* To seek to capture or obtain by artifice; to 'fish for'.

1672 DAVENANT *Wits* Wks. (1673) 183 He lies not there To bob for Griggs, but to bob for the People. 1840 E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sp. For. Lands* II. v. 163 Even captains are not catchable every day; she bobs away at them for a couple of years.

Bob (bɒb), *adv.* The verb stem of BOB *v.*2 or 3, used to denote sudden action.

1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 253 Turne but over the Leaf and you meet full bob; 'Reverendissimo in Christo Patri et Domino.' 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* ii. 32 Bob! and away it went.

‖ **Bobac** (bō·băk). Also **boback, bobak.** [Pol. *bobak.*] A burrowing-squirrel fonnd in Poland and adjoining countries, called also Polish Marmot.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 261 This animal [marmot] is found in Poland under the denomination of the boback. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 387 The burrows which the Bobacs form in the ground, are constructed obliquely.

Bo·badil. Name of a thrasonical character in Ben Jonson's *Every Man in Hum.*, used to designate a blustering braggart who pretends to prowess. Hence **Bobadi·lian, Bo·badi·lish** *adjs.* **Bo·badi·lism.**

1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* I. 82 Stay, stay, my good Bobadil, I have not done with you yet. *c* 1778 *Conquerors* 34 Such valiant Bobadils are caress'd and knighted. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 735 This bluster and braggadocio, these burly Bobadilisms. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 163 A Bobadilish bulletin. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. iii. 145 That Bobadilian method of contest.

† **Boba·nce.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 **bob(b)aunce.** [a. OF. *bobance* (also *boban, -ant*) arrogance, pomp: cf. Pr. *bobansa* of same meaning. See Diez.] Boasting, pride, pomp.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 179 Bobaunce & bost & bolnande priyde. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 383 V..am y-come wyþ þe to fizt: for al þy grete bobbaunce. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wifes Prol.* 569 Certeinly I sey for no bobance, Yet was I neuere withouten purueiance Of mariage. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxcix. 693 For all the great pride and bobance that they were of before. 1534 — *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) A a vj b, How often we trust the bobance of this world.

b. *concr.* in *pl.* 'Pomps and vanities.'

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 80 Escheweng alle costius arraiementis of clothing, garmentis, and bobaunces.

† **Boba·n(t.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *boban, bobant*, in same sense: see prec.] Pride, boasting; = BOBANCE.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2816 Þe riche soudan, So prout he is, & of so gret boban. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 38 Not hauing her herte to the bobant of the worlde. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* viii. 193 By this boban, Roulande and Olyver ben mounted in to so grete pride that, etc.

† **Bobbed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. BOB *v.*2 + -ED1.] Struck with the fist; ? swollen with blows.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 206 What bobbed lips, what ierks, what nips! [but ? *blobbed.*]

Bobbed (bɒbd), *a.* [f. BOB *sb.*1 + -ED2.] Furnished with a BOB (in various senses); formed into a bob; cut short (as a horse's tail).

1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* III. 130 Frogs..are..metamorphosed into another shape .. from tailed to bobbed. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 999/4 A white Mane shorn, white Tail bob'd. 1696 *Ibid.* No. 3201/4 A Bright Bay Nag .. with .. a shorn Main and bob'd Tail.

† **Bo·bber**1. *Obs.* [f. BOB *v.*1, 2 + -ER1.]

1. A deceiver.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 6 a, Those persones he pronounced woorthie to be accounpted deceytful, bobbers of menne, whiche by fraude dyd make eche manne belene, etc.

2. A mocker, one who taunts.

1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 160 The Cholericke are bitter taunters, dry bobbers, nipping gibers, and scornefull mockers of others.

Bobber 2 (bɒ·bəɹ). [(Two or more words) f. BOB *v.*3, 4 + -ER1.]

1. He who or that which bobs up and down or in and out; *spec.* a float used in angling, also the bob-fly (see BOB *v.*3 4).

1837 LOCKHART *Life Scott* (1839) IX. 247 To catch one trout .. with the fly and another with the bobber. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 654 You can see the bobber dance upon the ripples.

2. One who bobs for eels. (In East Anglia called *babber.*)

1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 99 The bunch of worms strung on worsted with which the eel-babber works. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* [see BOB *sb.*1 7].

3. *dial.* and *slang.* A fellow-workman, mate, or 'chum'. Cf. BOB *sb.*7

1860 W. WHITE *Round Wrekin* 34 Bobber being the equivalent of chum. 1871 *Daily News* 19 May, As he sells these, the buyers or their 'bobbers' carry them off.

Bobbery (bɒ·bəri). *slang.* [According to Col. Yule, and others, an Anglo-Indian representation of Hindī *Bāp re!* O father!, a common exclamation of surprise or grief. Forby has it in 1830 as East Anglian dialect; and it has been plausibly (as to the form) referred to Sp. *boberia* folly; but the evidence for its origination in India is decisive.] Noise, noisy disturbance, 'row'.

1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* (*Adventures in Hindostan*) XI. 48 The muse now blushes to disclose The bobbery that here arose. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XXVII, There'll be a bobbery in the pig-sty before long. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Bobbery*, a disturbance, row, or squabble; a term much used in the East Indies and China. 1879 *Punch* 17 May 227, I might in quiet hold my own, And not go kicking up a bobbery.

Bobbin (bɒ·bin), *sb.*1 Forms: 6 **bobbyn,** 6–8 **bobin,** 7– **bobbin.** [a. F. *bobine* 'a quil for a spinning wheele; also a skane or hank of gold or silver thread' (Cotgr. 1611); origin unknown: see guesses in Littré and Diez.]

1. An article round which thread or yarn is wound, in order to be wonnd off again with facility, and as required, in weaving, sewing, etc.

a. 'A small pin of wood, with a notch, to wind the thread about when women weave lace.' J. (A cylinder 3 or 4 in. long, like a thickish pencil.)

b. A wooden or metal cylinder, perforated so as to revolve on a spindle, having a flange or 'head' at one or both ends (according to the purpose for which it is adapted), used to receive thread or yarn, and give it off by unwinding, in the processes of spinning, warping, weaving, frame-work knitting, etc.

c. A small spool for receiving the thread, placed within the shuttle, in some sewing machines.

d. In many parts of England: An ordinary 'reel' or 'spool', on which sewing cotton, silk, etc. are wound for sale and use, having the form of a small wooden cylinder, with a broad edge or rim at both ends.

1530 PALSGR. 199/1 Bobbyn for a sylke woman, *bobin.* 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1220 Turned in maner of spindles or bobins, as folke spin or twist therewith. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 246 Bone-lace it is named, because first made with bone (since wooden) bobbins. 1729 PULLEIN in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 23 The old method of reeling the silk over a bobin. 1736 SHERIDAN in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 165 If my skin were dry, my bones would rattle like a bag of bobbins. 1869 PALLISER *Lace* vii. 110 The oftener the bobbins are twisted the clearer and more esteemed is the Valenciennes. 1876 J. WATTS *Brit. Manuf.* III. 136 It draws out the cotton, twists it, and winds it upon a bobbin.

e. A reel round which wire is coiled in electrical instruments.

1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 41 The thread..is wound round a slender movable bobbin. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xvi. 441 The bobbins, in which the currents are induced.

2. 'A fine cord in haberdashery' (Beck *Draper's Dict.*); 'round tape' (Webster).

1578 [BECK *Draper's Dict.* s.v., In 1578 we find 'Skotish bobin sylke', and 'bobbing' appearing in an inventory of that date in conjunction with twine and thread]. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. (1851) 191 To rumple her laces, her frizzles, and her bobins. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* II. i, Tied with bobbins of gold thread. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock N.* xlvi. 305 A leathern bag..wash leather tied with bobbin.

† **3.** *Sc.* The seed-pod of the birch. (Jamieson.)

c 1562 A. SCOTT *Month of May*, To bring in bowis and birkin bobbynis.

4. A rounded piece of wood attached to a string, which passes through a door, and is fastened to the latch, so as to raise it. Hence *bobbin-latch.*

Little Red Riding-hood (ed. 1820) 'Pull the bobbin and the latch will go up'. Little Red Riding-hood pulled the bobbin, and the door opened.

5. *Comb.*, as *bobbin-mill, -turner*; **bobbin-lace**, lace made on a pillow with bobbins; **bobbin-stand**, a frame for holding the bobbins of a weaving- or spinning-machine; **bobbin-winder**, a contrivance for winding thread, etc. on a bobbin; † **bobbin-work**, 'work woven with bobbins'. J. See also BOBBIN-NET.

1681 GREW *Museum* (J.) Not netted nor woven with warp and woof, but after the manner of bobbinwork. 1857 MRS. GASKELL *C. Brontë* I. 68 A bobbin-mill .. where wooden reels were made. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 4/2 Born at Troutbeck..he served his time to the trade of bobbin-turner.

Bobbin, *sb.*2 *dial.* [Cf. BABBIN: but can it be the same as prec.?] A small bundle or fagot of fire wood.

Kent. dial. Buying wood, making it up into bobbins, and then selling it for fire-lighting.

Bo·bbin, *v.* [f. BOBBIN *sb.*1] To wind on bobbins. Hence **Bo·bbining** *vbl. sb.*

1883 *Glasgow Weekly Her.* 5 May 8/5 Rope yarn bobbining machine wanted, 4, 6 or 8 spindles.

Bobbinet, var. of BOBBIN-NET.

Bo·bbing, *vbl. sb.* Also (in sense 3) **babbing.** [Several words, f. BOB *v.* in various senses.]

1. Beating, striking; also *fig.* the giving of a sharp 'rap' in speech. (See BOB *sb.*3 2.) Hence *bobbing-block.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 250 b, With spyttynges, bobbynges, and other turmentes many and dyuerse. 1558 PHAËR *Æneid* v. N iij, Loude their brests wt bobbinge rings. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 296 A bobbing blocke, a beating stocke, an owle. 1692 *Poems in Burlesque* 4 To leave off Stumming for dry Bobbing.

2. Movement up and down; dancing, curtsying, etc. (See BOB *v.*3).

a 1776 in Herd *Coll. Sc. Songs* II. 114 (JAM.) Wi' bobbing Willie's shanks are sair. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Each and All* v. 62 There was plenty of bobbing from the girls. 1865 *Englishman's Mag.* Oct. 310 Bees .. making a ceaseless bobbing in the flowers.

3. Fishing for eels with a bob. (In East Anglia *babbing*, which also signifies a method of catching crabs; see quot. 1867.)

1653 W. LAUSON *Secr. Angling* in Arb. *Garner* I. 195 There is a third usual way to catch Eels, called 'Bobbing'. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 105 This grave and ponderous creature may like Eeles be taken and pull'd up only with bobbing. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Babbing*, an east-country method of catching crabs, by enticing them to the surface of the water with baited lines and then taking them with a landing net.

Bo·bbing, *ppl. a.* [Several words, f. BOB *v.* in various senses.]

† **1.** Mocking, flouting, satirical. *Obs.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 22 With these bobbing rimes.

† **2.** Striking. *Obs.*

1567 STUDLEY *Seneca's Hippolytus* (1581) 65 Dash out on mee thy bobbing bolt.

3. That bobs up and down or from side to side; dancing; curtsying.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.) Jewels, rings, and bobbing pearls, Pluck'd from Moors' ears. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 72 Bobbing rabbits, wild and shy. 1868 *Gd. Words* July 445 He took off his hat to bobbing apple-women.

b. *Bobbing Joan*: an old dance-tune. *Bobbing John*: a nickname of the Earl of Mar in 1715, referring to his behaviour to successive dynasties.

1756 *Hop Garland* (N.) Strike up Bobbing Joan, Or I'll break your fiddle. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Nell Cook* Moral, Don't let your Niece sing 'Bobbing Joan'!

Bobbin-net, bobbinet (bɒ·binnet, bɒ·binet). [f. BOBBIN + NET.] A kind of machine-

made cotton net, originally imitating the lace made with bobbins on a pillow. Also *attrib.*

1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxxiii. (ed. 3) 350 The bobbinet machine occupies little space. 1836 *Scenes of Commerce* 217 The frame net lace, or bobbinet, is a recent invention, manufactured by machinery. 1884 *Stubbs' Mercant. Circular* 19 Mar. 270/2 The increasing supersession of pillow-made lace by lace bobbinet made by machine power.

Bobbish (bɒ·biʃ), *a. dial.* and *slang.* [Cf. BOB *a.*, BOB *v.*3] Well; in good health and spirits.

1813 [cf. BOBBISHLY]. 1819 SCOTT in *Lockhart* xliv. (1842) 394, I trust you will find me pretty bobbish. 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* lvii, 'The cows is well, and the boys is bobbish.' 1851 DE QUINCEY *Ld. Carlisle on Pope* Wks. XIII. 5 Finding himself 'pretty bobbish' on the morning after the memorable night in the Black Hole of Calcutta.

Hence **Bo·bbishly** *adv.* Well, fairly, briskly.

1813 SCOTT in *Lockhart* x. (Chandos) 223 The book has gone off here very bobbishly. 1819 — *ibid.* xlv. IV. 285 You will find me looking pretty bobbishly.

Bo·bble (bɒ·b'l), *v. colloq.* [frequentative of BOB *v.*3 (see -LE), helped by onomatopœic suggestiveness: cf. also BOBBLE, BABBLE, BUBBLE.] *intr.* To move with continual bobbing.

1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* I. xxxvi, Hobbling, bobbling round, and straining hard for Mag.

Bo·bble, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] The movement of agitated water.

1880 BESANT & RICE *Seamy Side* xxviii. 236 Outside Swanage Bay there is always what the jocose captain of the Heather Bell calls a 'bit of a bobble'. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 22 Mar. 6/2 There'll be a pretty bobble up across tide afore we get under the land.

Bobby (bɒ·bi), *sb.*

1. Pet form of *Bob*, familiar perversion of *Robert*.

2. [Hence probably in allusion to the name of Mr. (afterwards Sir) Robert Peel, who was Home Secretary when the new Metropolitan Police Act was passed in 1828.] A slang nickname for a policeman. See also PEELER.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* 16 (Hoppe) He could muzzle half a dozen bobbies before breakfast. 1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* II. xxiii. 367 [He] might have been killed only that the bobbies interfered. 1884 L. J. JENNINGS in *Croker Papers* II. xiv. 17 Frequently when the constables made their appearance .. they were hooted and insulted, mobs following them crying out 'crusher', 'raw lobster', 'Bobbies', and 'Peelers'.

Bo·bby, *v. Obs. rare.* ? = BOB *v.*1 2, or BOB *v.*2 1.

14.. *MS. Addit.* 11748 f. 145 (Halliw.) The clooth byfore þi eyen to, To bobby þe [Christ] þay knit hit so.

Bob-cherry: see BOB *v.*3 4.

† Bobet, *sb. Obs.* [f. BOB *sb.*3 or *v.*2; with the suffix cf. *buffet.*] A blow with the fist, a cuff.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 16623 (Trin.) Siþen in his honde þei sett: a muchel greet rede And to him pleiden a bobet: & bad him say in dede Whiche of hem 3af þe stroke. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 41 Bobet, *collafa, collafus.* 1530 PALSGR. 199/1 Bobet on the heed, *coup de poing.*

† Bobet, *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To strike with the fist; to cuff. Hence **Bobetting,** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 41 Bobettyn, *collaphizo.* — Bobetynge, *collafizacio.*

Bob-fool, Bob-her: see BOB *v.*1 4.

Bobinet, var. of BOBBIN-NET.

† Bo·bble, *v. Obs.* To babble. [But cf. also BOBBLE, BUBBLE.] Hence **Bo·bling** *ppl. a.*

c 1530 BARCLAY *Behaving in Church,* These fooles .. Are chatting and bobling as it were in a fayre. 1566 STUDLEY *Seneca's Agamemnon* (1581) 156 There the head doth lye, With wallowing, bobling, mumbling tongue.

Bobolink (bɒ·bɒlɪŋk). Also **boblincoln, -lincon, boblink, bob-o-lincoln, bob-o-linkhorn,** Audubon). [app. at first *Bob Lincoln,* or *Bob o' Lincoln,* a free rendering of the note or call of the bird.] A North American singing-bird (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*), which appears in the northern states in spring, and returns southwards at the end of summer. Called also *Reed-bird* and *Rice-bird.*

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 210 Boblincoln. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 75 In the merry month of June .. [when] the luxurious little boblincon revels among the clover blossoms of the meadows. 1840 — *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 20 The happiest bird of our spring .. is the Boblincon, or Boblink, as he is commonly called. 1849 T. PARKER *Wks.* VII. 243 Who listen to the whippoorwill and the bobolink. 1855 in *Life W. Irving* IV. 163 The history of the boblink, or bob-o-lincoln. 1879 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* 372 The bobolink has come.

† Bobolyne. *Obs. rare.* [Cf. BOB *v.*1, also Sp. *bobo* fool.] A fool, a gaby.

a 1528 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* IV. Wks. II. 445 Be we not bobolynes Sutch lesings to beleve.

Bob-sled, Bob-sleigh. U.S. A sled or sleigh, made of two short sleds or sleighs conpled together; used in drawing logs from the forest to a river or public road, and for various other purposes.

1848-60 in BARTLETT.

Bobstay. [f. BOB (uncertain in what sense) + STAY *sb.*] 'A rope used to confine the bowsprit of a ship downward to the stem . . . [Its use] is to draw down the bowsprit and keep it steady; and to counteract the force of the stays of the fore-mast, which draw it upwards.' Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1769).

1758 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 78/1 They .. passed the end of the mizen top sail sheet through the enemy's bobstay. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxx. 111 New and strong bobstays [were] fitted in the place of the chain ones. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. VIII. i. § 5 Heave down the bobstay, and then haul the topmast forward again.

b. *attrib.*, as in *bobstay-collar, -hole, -plate.*

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Bobstay-collars* .. are almost entirely superseded by iron bands. *Ibid., Bobstay-holes,* those cut through the fore-part of the knee of the head, between the cheeks, for the admission of the bobstay; they are not much used now, as chain bobstays are almost universal, which are secured to plates by shackles.

Bob-tail. [f. BOB *sb.*1 + TAIL.]

A. Properly two words (bɒ·b tēˑl): The tail (of a horse) cut short.

[Must be earlier than 1577: when the vb. occurs.] 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 211/4 A fine light Bay Stone-horse .. with his Mayne shorn, and a bob tail. 1720 *Ibid.* No. 5818/4 A brown Nag .. with a Bob Tail.

B. *attrib.* (bɒ·bteˑl). Having a bob tail.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vi. 73 Hound or Spaniell, Brache, or Lym: Or Bobtaile tight [tike] or Troudle (*Qq.* trundle) taile. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xxiii, The bob-tail Cur. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* i, Trainin' round in bobtail coats. 1883 *Philadelph. Even. Star* 13 Feb. 3/4 Bob-tail Courtesies .. The old familiar bob-tail cars.

C. *sb.* (bɒ·bteˑl).

1. A horse or dog with its tail cut short.

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1115/4 A white Mare, and a black Nag .. both Bob-tails. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Ep. A. Cunningham* Wks. III. 309 Mongrel and cur and bob-tail, let them yelp.

† b. A kind of arrow: see quot.

1544 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 126 Those that be lytle brested and big toward the hede called by theyr lykenesse taper fashion .. and of some merrye fellowes bobtayles.

† 2. *transf.* A contemptible fellow, a cur. *Obs.*

1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* II. ii. 390 I'le not be bob'd i' th' nose with every bobtail.

† 3. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1583 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 533 (D.) Cousins by mariage, or kinred (as they commonly terme it) by bobtaile.

4. *collectively.* [Perh. referring to 2 and 3.] *Tag-rag and bob-tail,* or *tag, rag, and bob-tail* the common herd, the rabble. See TAG.

1659-60 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Mar., The dining-room .. was full of tag, rag, and bobtail, dancing, singing, and drinking. 1785 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to R. A's* ii. Wks. 1812 I. 80 Tagrags and Bobtails of the sacred Brush. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* ii. 75 That lowest class of the community who are vulgarly denominated the Tag-Rag and Bobtail. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 255 The tag-rag and bob-tail part of the citizens of Edinburgh. 1820 BYRON *Blues* II. 23 The rag, tag, and bobtail of those they call 'Blues'. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxv, 'We don't take in no tagrag and bobtail at our house.'

Bobtail (bɒ·bteˑl), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To dock the tail of; *fig.* to cut short, shorten, curtail.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 28 A noble man, having a surpassing good horse .. did bobtaile him, least anie of his friends .. should craue him. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 168 He is very just to the first Syllables of Words, but always bobtails the last. *a* 1700 *Songs Costume* (1849) 179 This Cloak .. bobtayl'd the gown, Put prelacy down, And trod on the mitre to reach at the crown.

Hence **Bob-tailed** *a.* [f. vb. or sb.], with tail cut short; short-tailed.

1640 *King & North. Man* 62 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 295 His bob-tailed dog he out did call. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3850/4 A clubbed bob-tail'd black Mare. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Home* I. 19 The bob-tailed coat and mixed trousers constituted a very odd-looking court-dress.

Bob-white (bɒ·bɪhwəit). [So called from its note.] A popular name of the common partridge of North America (*Odontophorus Virginianus*).

1864 in WEBSTER. 1883 *Century Mag.* Aug. 483/1 Of all the game birds of America, none is better appreciated by the sportsman than little Bob-white.

Bob-wig: see BOB *sb.*1 4.

Boc, boc-land, etc.: see BOOK *sb.*

Boc, obs. pa. t. of BAKE *v.*

‖ Bocage. [mod.F. *bocage* (bɒkaˑʒ) wood:—OF. *boscage.*] Woodland: a by-form of BOSCAGE.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 68 Whole fields, meadows, bocages. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 147 The men of the bocage and the men of the plain.

‖ Bocal (bɒkaˑl, bōuˑkăl). [mod.F. and Sp. *bocal,* related to late L. *baucale,* ad. Gr. *βαύκαλις* vessel for cooling liquids in, *βαυκάλιον* narrow-necked vessel. Cf. It. *boccale,* and Ger. *pokal.*] A glass bottle or jar with a short wide neck.

[1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 8 There are now fourteen French ships in our mole, the greatest part of which are laden with bocalas.] 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

‖ Boca·ne. *Obs.* [Fr., f. the name of the inventor, *Bocan,* dancing master to Queen Anne of Austria.] 'A stately figure-dance, much esteemed in the 17th cent.' Littré.

a 1701 SEDLEY *Grumbler* III. i. Wks. (1766) 225 You would have a grave, serious dance, perhaps? .. the courante, the bocane, the sarabande?

† Bo·cardizing, *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* [f. next: see -IZE.] Forming awkward or bad syllogisms; reasoning awkwardly.

1652 *Woman's Univ.* in Watson *Sc. Poems* III. 103 Her bocardising Captions are, From *ποῦ,* or else from *πότε.*

Bocardo, bokardo (bɒkāˑɪdo). [In med. L. the logical term goes back to the 12th or 13th c. On the question of its relation to senses 2, 3, there appears to be no evidence: the conjecture has been offered that the prison may have been named in jocular reference to the impossibility of directly reducing this mood to the First Figure, or because it was considered an awkward form of the syllogism to get out of. The mutual relation of senses 2 and 3 is also uncertain: so far as the evidence goes, 2 may be a specific use of 3, or 3 a generalized application of 2. If the prison was named from the scholastic term, there would be an appropriateness in the name being first given in Oxford.]

1. *Logic.* A mnemonic word, representing by its vowels the fifth mood of the third figure of syllogisms, in which the premisses are a particular negative and a universal affirmative, and the conclusion a particular negative, the middle term being the subject of both premisses: thus some M is not P; all M is S; some S is not P.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyppe of Folys* (1874) I. 144 Another comyth in with bocardo and pheryson. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxii. I. 443 Bocardo, which .. was the opprobrium of the scholastic system of reduction. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* 204 Baroko and Bocardo have been stumbling-blocks to the logicians.

† 2. The name of the prison in the old North Gate of the city of Oxford, pulled down in 1771.

1535 R. LAYTON in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. i. 210 Wee haue set Dunce [Duns Scotus] in Bocardo, and haue utterly banished him Oxford for ever, with all his blynd glosses. 1555 LATIMER *Let.* ibid. III. ii. App. xxxvi. 99 An epistle sent by Mr. Latimer to all the unfayned lovers of Godds trewthe owte of a prison in Oxenford, called Bocardo. 1694 STRYPE *Abp. Cranmer* III. xi. 341 And so Cranmer was returned to Bocardo, and the other two [Ridley and Latimer] to other Places. 1772 WHARTON *Newman's Verses,* Kare tidings for the wretch whose ling'ring score Remains unpaid, bocardo is no more. 1874 M. BURROWS *Worthies All Souls* iii. 37 His brother, who was confined in Bocardo, the famous old prison-gateway which formerly stood at the top of Cornmarket Street. 1875 M. PATTISON *Casaubon* 415.

† 3. A prison, dungeon. In phr. *in, into (to) Bocardo.*

1535 [The quot. of this date in 2, may possibly have the general sense of 'in prison']. 1550 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI,* 232 Elias had preached Gods word .. Was not this a seditious fellow? was not this fellows preaching a cause of all the trouble in Israel? Was he not worthy to be cast into bocardo or little ease? 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* K vij b, If he have not to satisfie aswel the one as th'other then to Bocardo goeth he as round as a ball, where he shalbe sure to lye untill he rotte. 1653 ROB. BAILIE *The Dissuasive .. vindicated* (1655) 62 For myself, I care the less to be cast in these Bocardo's. 1709 *Let. to Ld M[ayor]* 6 Your Lordship cou'd .. not put him in Bocardo.

Bocare, obs. f. BOOKER, scribe.

Bocasin (bɒ·kăsin). Also 5 **bokesy,** 6–7 **boccasin**(e. [a. Sp. *bocací* cotton stuff used for lining, (also of its Fr. form *boccasin* (Cotgr.), now *boucassin*), a. Turk. بوحاسی *bōḥāsī* or بوغاسی *bōghāsī* cotton cloth (Kieffer el Bianchi).] 'A kind of fine Buckeram, that hath a resemblance of taffata, and is much used for lining.' Cotgr.

1485 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 366, viij ulnæ de blakke bokesye. una toga lyned cum bokesy. 1611 COTGR., *Boccasin,* Boccasin. 1714 *French Bk. Rates* 36 Boucasin-stuff per Piece of 12 Ells. 1721 BAILEY, *Boccasine,* fine Buckram, a sort of Linen Cloth. 1755 JOHNSON, *Bocasine* [as in BAILEY]; and in later Dicts.

‖ Bocca (bɒ·kkă, bɒ·kă). [It.; = 'mouth'.]

1. A circular opening in a glass-furnace, throngh which the melting-pots are inserted and withdrawn.

1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 167 The mouth of a glass furnace is called the bocca. 1832 G. PORTER *Porcelain* 159 The openings .. serving for the introduction of the materials and for the removal of the melted glass, are called boccas.

2. (See quot.)

1881 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XIX. 51 The active bocca or mouth of Vesuvius.

‖ Boccarella (bɒkkăreˑllă, bɒkăreˑlă). [It., dim. of prec.] A smaller opening on either side of the 'bocca' in a glass-furnace.

1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 167 On each side of the bocca, is a smaller hole, or boccarella. 1832 G. PORTER *Porcelain* 158 Sometimes called a boccarella, but more generally by the familiar name of nose-hole.

Bocche, Boccher, obs. ff. BOTCH, BUTCHER.

† Boce1. *Obs. Ichthyol.* [ad. L. *bōx,* pl. *bōces,* the name of a fish in Pliny (*N.H.* XXXII. xi.); cf. Fr. *bocque* a 'great-eyed Cackerell fish' (Cotgr.).] An acanthopterygian fish (*Box* or *Bŏŏps vulgaris*), also called Bogue (family *Sparidæ*), found in the Mediterranean, and rarely on the British coast.

1617 RIDER *Dict.*, Boces, small fishes so called, *Leucomænides.* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Boce,* the name given by Aristotle, and many other of the antient Greek writers to the fish commonly called by authors *boops.*

† Boce2. *Obs.* [a. OF. *bos* wood, bush.] A by-form of BUSH.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 40 A full depe valeye and a derke set with bocis and brackys on euery syde.

Boce, obs. form of BOOSE, BOSS, BOTCH.

Bochchare, obs. f. BOTCHER.

Bocher, -or, bochsar, etc., obs. ff. BUTCHER.

Bocht, obs. form of BOUGHT.

† Bo·cion. *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. mod.L. *bocium,*

f. F. *boce*: cf. Boss *sb.*[1], Botch *sb.*[1]] A glandular swelling in the neck.

1547 Boorde *Breu. Health* xlv. 22 Bocium or Nauta be the latin wordes. In English it is a swelling the which doth grow in the throte and in the necke..naturall bocions commonly chyldren hath..accidental bocions commeth to age or by myschaunce.

Bock, bock-land, etc. : see Book *sb.*

Bock, var. of Buck and Bolk *v.* to belch.

Bockeler(e, bocler, obs. ff. Buckler.

† Bo·ckerel, bo·ckeret. *Obs.* [Origin unknown: cf. Bawrel, Bawret.] Names said to be given to the male and female, respectively, of a kind of long-winged hawk.

1653 Walton *Angler* 12 The Gerfalcon and Jerkin .. the Bockerel and Bockeret. 1672 Ray *Philos. Lett.* (1718) 113 There are, besides..a Boccarell, and a Boccaret. They are the Names of the Male and Female. 1721-1800 in Bailey.

Bocket, obs. form of Bucket.

Bockey (bɒ·ki). [Bartlett compares Du. *bokaal* (see Bocal), of which it may be diminutive form.] 'A bowl or vessel made from a gourd. A term peculiar to the city of New York and its vicinity.' Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (1860).

Bocking (bɒ·kiŋ). [f. the village *Bocking* in Essex.] A kind of coarse woollen drugget or baize.

1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. *Essex* 23 Bays, of which this Village has a peculiar Sort, called Bockings. 1848-60 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, *Bocking*, a kind of baize or woollen cloth..used to cover floor or to protect carpets.

Boclo, bocull(e, obs. forms of Buckle.

† Bo·c-leden. *Obs.* [OE. *bóc* book + *léden*, *læden*, Latin, hence, literary language: see Leden.] Book-Latin, the Latin language ; afterwards book-language.

a 1000 *O. E. Chron.* Introd., Her sind on þis iglande fif geþeode, Englisc, and Brittisc and Wilsc, and Scyttisc, and Pyhtisc, and Boc Leden. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 Episcopus is gerkisc noma þet is on boc leden speculator. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 151 Iacob on boc leden is icleped under-plantere.

Bocsom, -um, obs. forms of Buxom.

† Bo·cspell. *Obs.* [OE. *boc* book + OE. *spell* story.] A history or narrative.

c 1205 Lay. 17487. *Ibid.* 19423 Nu ich þe wulle tellen a þissen boc-spællen [*c* 1275 þisse boc-spelle].

† Bo·cstaff, -stave. *Obs.* [OE. *bócstæf* corresp. to OS. *bôcstaf* (MDu. *boekstaf*), OHG. *buohstab* (MHG. *buochstap*, mod.G. *buchstabe*), ON. *bókstafr* (Sw. *bokstaf*, Da. *bogstav*). Cf. Goth. **bôkastafs*, 'letter (of the alphabet)', f. *bôk* writing-tablet, book + *staf-* staff, letter ; according to some, orig. 'beech-staff', but see Book. This interesting old word, still in full use in continental languages, survived in English only to the 13th c., when it was superseded by *letter*. Its modern form would have been *bookstaff* or *buckstaff*, as a connexion with *book* was or was not explicitly retained.] A letter (of the alphabet).

a 1000 *Elene* 91 (Gr.) Se blaca beam bocstafum awriten. *c* 1200 Ormin 4305 Writenn o Grickisshe boc Rihht wiþþ bocstafess sexe. *c* 1205 Lay. 7637 Feole cunne boc-stauen æ ðere hilte wes igrauen [not in later text].

Bodd- see Bod-.

Boddle, variant of Buddle, corn marigold.

Bodder, Boddom, obs. f. Bother, Bottom.

Bode (bōud), *sb.*[1] [Com. Teut. : OE. *boda* = OFris. *boda*, OS. *bodo* (MDu. and Du. *bode*), OHG. *boto* (MHG. and mod.G. *bote*), ON. *boði* :—OTeut. **bodon-*, f. *bod-* stem of *beud-an* : see next.]

One who makes an announcement ; a herald, a messenger. *Obs.* from 12th c., but recently affected by some writers on OE. history.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxvi. i, þu þe eart boda and forrynel ðæs soþan leohter. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 *Angeli* (boden), *archangeli* (hahboden). 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Bode*, a messenger. 1848 Lytton *Harold* III. i. 49 Fast .. went the bodes and riders of the Earl. 1872 E. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* 114 The Beadle..the Bode or messenger of the Court. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 344 Their bodes brought the news of the landing at Pevensey.

Bode (bōud), *sb.*[2] Also 1-4 bod, 6 boad. [Com. Teut.: OE. *bod* (chiefly northern for *gebod*; cf. *bebod*), neuter = OFris. *bod*, OS. *gibod* (Du. *gebod*), OHG. *gabot*, (mod.G. *gebot*, *bot*), ON. *boð* (Sw., Da. *bud*) :— OTeut. **gabodo(m*, f. *bod-* pa. ppl. stem of *beudan* to offer, etc., see Bid *v.*]

† 1. Command, order, behest. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Hymns* vii. 109 (Gr.) We..þine bodu bræcon. *c* 1205 Lay. 30121 þat bod wes ihalden. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 852 Þere were boun at his bode burnez in-noȝe.

† 2. Message, tidings. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 27999 He brohte boden swiðe gode. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2046 A bod com fram the sarrazin. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xliv. 340 Thanne cam he to þe messengers ..and of here bode ȝaf hem answeryng. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 419 His bode is ever welcome to me, be what it will.

† 3. Premonition, omen, augury. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Parl. Foules* 343 The owl eke, that of death the bode ybringeth. 1613 Purchas *Pilgr.* I. iii. xvii. 285 It was a good bode and happie presage. 1632 Shirley *Love in Maze* Epil., If no fate Have an unlucky bode.

4. Presentiment, foreboding. *arch.*

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1338/1 With better boad of lucke and lot, receive thou now the same. 1857 Heavysege *Saul* (1869) 214 Down black bodes, false flies.

5. An offer of a price, a bid. Still in north. dial.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 Þe beggere [= buyer] ecneð his bode. 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 716 [Friars] bene at lone and at bode As burgeses vsithe. 1790 Burns *Lett.* 62, I refused fifty-five shillings for her, which was the highest bode I could squeeze. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxxix, 'Ye should never tak a fish-wife's first bode.' 1853 Reade *C. Johnstone* 63 Half-a-crown was his first bode.

† 6. ? Prayer, petition. *Obs.* cf. Bede.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 65 Wenne scal þos bode [*v.r.* heode] us god don.

† **Bode,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Forms: 3-4 bod, 4-6 bode; *north.* 4-5 bad, 4-6 bade, (4 baide, 6 beed). [Not found in OE., and either formed at a later time on Bide, on the analogy of *abide*, *abode*, or an aphetic form of Abode itself. In later use chiefly Sc., in form *bade*, *baid*.] Biding, tarrying, waiting, delay. *But bode* : without delay.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2485 An auter [abram] raised wit-outen bad. *Ibid.* 2535 Wit-outen baide. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 149 Boute bod he braydes to þe quene. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VI. 403 [He] gert arme his men..forouten baid. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1018 Than was there no lenger bode. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 213 He dressit him.. But ony baid. 1593 Peele *Chron. Edw. I.* (1874) 384 Make thou thy bode In resolution to revenge these wrongs.

† **Bode,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [Origin and standing uncertain : see note in *Cath. Angl.*] A pole or perch.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 36 A Bode; *pola.*

Bode (bōud), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 bodiz(e)an, 1-2 bodian, 2-4 bodien, 4, 7 boden, 6-7 boad(e, 4- bode. [OE. *bodian*, f. *boda* messenger ; cf. ON. *boða* of same meaning.]

† 1. *trans.* To announce, proclaim, preach. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Hymns* x. 23 (Gr.) Bododon englas, Þæt acenned wæs Crist on eorðan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 14 Þis godspel byð bodod [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.* boded] ofer ealle eorðan. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1480 Men schal heoden & bodien hit ouer al.

† b. *absol.* To preach (the gospel). *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 17 Syððan ongan se Hæland bodian, and cweðan, Doð dæd-bote. *Ibid.* Mark v. 20 He ongan bodizean [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.* bodizen] on decapolim. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 [Hi] bodeden mid ane speche.

† 2. To proclaim authoritatively, decree, order, bid, command (a person) *that*. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 23730 Leteð blawen hemen and bodien mine monnen þat æuer ælc god mon to niht wakien. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 17, I bidde ant bodie þat tu wurche mi wil.

3. To announce beforehand, foretell, predict, prognosticate, presage. *arch.*

a 1000 *Elene* 1141 (Gr.) Þæt wæs oft bodod feor ær beforan fram fruman worulde. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 Hi..bodeden ures hlafordes tocyme. *a* 1250 *Owl & Nightt.* 1155 Other thu bodes huses brune..Other thu bodes cualm of orve. 1676 Bulloker, *Bode*, to foretel, or prognosticate. 1715 Pope *Iliad* I. 132 Prophet of plagues, for ever boding ill ! 1771 Franklin *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 79 There are croakers in every country, always boding its ruin.

4. Of things : To give promise of, be indicative of, betoken, portend.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (1865) II. 293 It bodid grete merite and vertue. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 36 To Bode, *portendere*. 1604 Shaks. *Ham.* I. i. 69 This boades some strange erruption to our State. 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low-C. Warres* III. 60 All things seemed to boad a Civill warre. 1822 Byron *Werner* II. i. 248 So much haste bodes Right little speed. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 5. 37 That lingering rosy hue which bodes good weather.

b. *esp.* (with *well* or *ill*) To give *good* or *bad* promise, to augur *well* or *ill*.

a 1700 Dryden (J.), Whatever now The omen proved, it boded well to you. 1832 Whately *Let.* in *Life* (1866) I. 159, I can see nothing that bodes well to the Church Establishment ; I fear its days are numbered. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* lxxxiv. 454 Some think this bodes ill for the Church.

† c. To signify, typify. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. III. 13 Solomon's temple, bodede holy chirche [*in figura præsentis ecclesiæ*].

5. To have a presentiment of ; to forebode (generally *evil*).

1740 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 80 My presaging mind bodes horrid mischiefs. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* II. 229 And my soul, dark-stirred with the prophet's mood, Bodes nothing good.

Bode, *v.*[2] *Sc.* [prob. f. Bode *sb.*[2] 5 = to make a 'bode'.] *trans.* To bid for, make an offer for.

Scotch Adage, Bode a robe and wear it, Bode a poke and bear it.

Bode, early var. of *boðe*, Booth, and of Boden.

Bode = behoved, pa. t. of Bus *v.*

Bodeful (bōu·dful), *a.* [f. Bode *sb.*[2] + -ful. A modern formation (not in Todd, Richardson, or Craig 1847) very frequent in modern poets and essayists.] Full of presage, boding, ominous.

1813 Scott *Rokeby* VI. xxi, Over Redesdale it came, As bodeful as their beacon-flame. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 392 The pause was bodeful. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. i. III. iii. 55 A sign and wonder; visible to the whole world; bodeful of much. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 186 The voice of the bodeful bird.

‖ **Bodega** (bodī·gă). [Sp. ; = wine-shop :— L. *apothēca*, a. Gr. *ἀποθήκη* dépôt, store.] A wine-shop in Spain ; recently adopted as a specific name for a cellar or shop for the sale of wines only.

1876 *Vineyard to Decanter* 18 The bodega..unlike the English idea of a wine cellar, is a large building above ground. 1879 Escott *England* I. 162 Wine-shades, bodegas, and saloons abound both above and under ground [in Liverpool]. 1885 *Manch. Examiner* 14 July 5/3 An enterprising firm of wine merchants have popularised their specialities by the multiplication of bodegas.

Bodekyn(ne, obs. form of Bodkin.

Bodel, Bodelich, obs. form of Bodle, Bodily.

Bodement (bōu·dmĕnt). [f. Bode *v.*[1] + -ment (Romanic suffix).]

1. An omen, augury, presage.

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* IV. i. 96 Who can impresse the Forrest, bid the Tree Vnfixe his earth-bound Root ? Sweet bodements, good. 1613 Bp. Hall *Holy Panegyr.* 61 It was a iust bodement of his future greatnesse.

2. Foreboding, presentiment.

1642 *Life G. Villiers* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 321 Whether he had never any secret bodements in his mind ? 1820 H. Coleridge *Poems* II. 303 Bodements sweet of immortality.

† 3. Signification. *Obs. rare.*

1658 W. Burton *Itin. Anton.* 200 Faustinus in the Latine ..having the bodement or signification of felicity, or favour.

4. Prophecy, prediction, prognostication.

1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 368 The blessed sun himself may have been rash enough to contradict her bodements. 1833 Coleridge *Poems* II. 367 Her deep prophetic bodements.

† **Bo·den,** *v. Obs.* [Extended form of Bode *v.*[1] : see -en. Much used by P. Holland.] = Bode *v.*[1]

1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 19 b, Any euill or fearful spirit, bodening any misfortune. 1600 Holland *Livy* VII. 270, I dread to boden what it may import. *Ibid.* XXIX. 736 As if they bodened and foretokened by their arrival that they were come for a new pillage.

Bo·den, *ppl. a. Sc.* Forms: 5-9 bodin, 6 -yn, boidin, 7 boddin, 9 boden. [*Boden* occurs in the Scottish Acts from 1429 in the sense of 'accoutred, armed'. The form is that of the pa. pple. of Bid, and it has been conjectured that in the formula 'all boden in feir of weir' it meant originally either 'offered' or 'summoned by proclamation' ; but if this was so, it is difficult to account for the change in the use of the word. (The sense suggests some connexion with *boun*, Bound, 'ready, prepared'.) See Feir.]

† 1. Provided with arms, accoutred, armed. *Obs.*

[cf. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* viii. 103, I trow he suld be hard to sla, And he war bodyn all evynly.] 1429 *Scot. Acts Jas. I.* (1597) § 122 Ilk Barronne..sall see and ordaine his men to be bodin, as is before written. And gif he dois not this..the Schireffe sall raise of ilk 3eaman then not bodin, as is foresaid, a wedder. *Ibid.* § 123 Burgesses of twentie pundes in guds salbe bodin with hat, doublet, or habirgeon. *c* 1505 Dunbar *Daunce* 36 Bostaris, braggaris and barganeris ..All bodin in feir of weir. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. xii. 126 For thai wald be lycht bodyne ay to ryn. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 644 Weill boidin with bow, buklar and brand. 1639 *His Majesty's Procl. Scotl.* 6 Great troups and bands of men, all boddin in fear of war, with guns and pistolets. [1820 Scott *Monast.* xxxiii, Bodin in all that effeirs to war. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* I. 20 Bodin in effeir of war.]

2. Provided, furnished, fitted out, prepared ; dressed. Usually witb *well* or *ill*.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. ix. 213 The Byschapys, and the gret Prelatis..thai war better bodyn to pay. *a* 1774 Fergusson *Election* Poems (1845) 40 'Where's Johnny gaun, That he's sae gaily bodin ?' 1776 Ramsay *Sc. Prov.* 32 (Jam.) He's well boden there ben, that will neither borrow nor lend. 1806 in R. Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* I. 293 (Jam.) His pantrie was never ill-boden.

Boden, obs. pa. pple. of *bede*, Bid, and Bide.

Boder (bōu·dəɹ). [f. Bode *v.*[1] + -er.[1]] One who or that which bodes.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Luke ix. 33 Bodere [*Lindisf.* bodare = *Vulg.* praeceptor], god is us her to wosane. 1692 E. Walker *Epictetus' Mor.* xxiii, You should suppose This Boder could Futurity disclose. 1846 Landor *Hellenics* Wks. II. 485 The sunny circles..boders of a storm.

Boder, obs. form of Bother.

† **Bo·deword.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Bode *sb.*[2] + Word. Only northern.]

† 1. Commandment, behest. *Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 4377 Þa tene bodewordess. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 361 For ðhu min bodeword haues broken. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ii. 6 (Mätz.) Spelland his bodeworde.

† 2. Message, announcement. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2880 Godes bode-wurd bringe ic. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 44 Hou sain Jon bodword broht bald. He was ryt Cristes messager. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XV. 423 Of this avow soyne bodword was Brocht till schir Iames of douglass. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 58 Gladly they wold me greyf, If I syche bodworde broght. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. vi. 4 Of peax and concord bodword brocht agane. *a* 1700 *Ballad 'Batt. Harlaw'* Sent nae bodword back again.

3. Premonition, presage.

1832-53 *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 84 Sae braw a mornin' gae a bodeword fell, That some wanchance was no that far awa.

† **Bodge,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. Bodge *v.* : cf. Botch *sb.*[2]]. A clumsy patch ; a botched piece of work.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 20 You shall blush at your owne bodges. 1598 Florio, *Sbozzi*, bodges, or bunger-like workes. 1877 Peacock *North Lincolnsh. Gl.*, *Bodge*, a botch, a clumsy patch.

† **Bodge,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 bogge. A measure used in selling oats, etc. ; app. about half a peck.

1520 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, iij bussbellis

& iij bogges of benys. 1631 B. Jonson *New Inn* I. v. Wks. (1692) 726 To the last Bodge of Oats, and Bottle of Hay. 1683 *Rob. Conscience* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 50 Their bodges, which for half-pecks go, They vowed at my head to throw.

† Bodge, *v. Obs.* or *dial.* [An altered form of Botch *v.*; cf. *grudge* from *grutch.*]

1. *trans.* To patch or mend clumsily.

1552 Huloet, Bodge or botche olde clothes. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 156 To Bodge, *sarcire.* 1870 — [in *Leicestersh., Nth. Lincolnsh., Shropsh.*, and other dial. Glossaries].

2. *To bodge up*: to put together clumsily; to botch up, to do or make up in a clumsy fashion.

1578 T. White *Serm. St. Paules Cross* 33 To bodge up a house which will never abide the trial. *Ibid.* 47 A disease is but bodged or patched up that is not cured in the cause. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 55 b, They..that bungle and bodge vppe wicked verses. 1881 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 2/2 Gaps bodged up by the rudest of post and pole barriers.

Bodge, obs. or dial. f. Badge *v.*[2], Budge.

† Bodged, *ppl. a. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. Bodge *v.* + -ed [1].] Made up clumsily, botched.

1519 Horman *Vulgaria* in *Promp. Parv.* 42 Thou hast but bodchyd and countrefeat Latten, *imaginarie umbratilisque figure.* 1569 J. Sanford *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 12 b, With bodged verses to delite the eares of fooles.

Bodger [1]. *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. Bodge *v.* + -er [1].] One who 'bodges'; a botcher.

1552 Huloet, Bodger, botcher, mender, or patcher of olde garmentes. 1567 Harding in Jewell *Def. Apol.* (1611) 500 Be they..Tinkers or Tapsters, coblers or Bodgers. [In modern dialects.]

Bo·dger [2]. *Obs.* or *dial.* [? = Badger *sb.*[1]] ? A travelling dealer, a pedlar.

1736 W. Ellis *New Exper. Husb.* 49 (E. D. S.) The sheep-bodgers or dealers. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* v. Wks. 1834 III. 108 The warmest burgess wears a bodger's coat.

† Bo·dgery. *Obs.* Botched work, bungling.

1592 Nashe *Strange News* B iv b, Doe you know your owne misbegotten bodgery?

† Bo·dging, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Also 6 and 9 *dial.* bogging. [f. Bodge *v.* + -ing [1].]

1. The action of patching clumsily.

1633 Sanderson *Serm. ad Aul.* iii. (1681) II. 36 The Bodging in of a course Shred into a fine garment.

2. Botching, bungling.

1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 107 To turne the prose of the Poets into the Poets owne verse, without any bodging.

Bodice (bǫ·dis). Forms: 6–7 bodies, 8–9 boddice, 7– bodice. [A variant of *bodies* (see Body 6), retaining the earlier sound of final *-s*, the original phrase being 'a pair of bodies'; even with the spelling *bodice* the word was formerly (like *pence, mice, dice, truce*) treated as a plural.]

1. *Formerly.* An inner garment for the upper part of the body, quilted and strengthened with whalebone (worn chiefly by women, but also by men); a corset, stays; freq. called *a pair of bodies* (*bodice*) = 'a pair of stays'.

1618 Fletcher *Loyal Subj.* II. i. 31 If the bones want setting In her old bodies. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Elegie* lx. (1854) 829 The whale-bone man That quilts those bodies I have leave to span. 1674 Grew *Anat. Plants* v. § 3 A Flower without its Empalement, would hang as uncouth and taudry, as a Lady without her Bodies. 1679 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 23 Mowbray..having a pair of bodice on, and falling down as if really dead, the assassinate fled. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4196/4 A pair of new blewish Bodice. 1779 Johnson *Pope, L. P.* (1787) IV. 91 [Pope] was invested in boddice made of stiff canvass, being scarce able to hold himself erect till they were laced.

b. *fig.*

1732 Fielding *Covent Gard. Jrnl.* No. 55 His sentiment, when let loose from that stiff boddice in which it is laced. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xviii. (1872) III. 303/1 It was never..found politic to put trade into straitlaced bodices.

2. The upper part of a woman's dress, a tight-fitting outer vest or waistcoat, either made in a piece with the skirt or separate (cf. Body *sb.*); also, an inner vest worn immediately over the stays.

1566–7 *Prec. Treas.* in Chalmers *Mary* (1818) I. 207 Of ormaise taffatis to lyne the bodies and sclevis of the goune and vellicote. 1625 Fletcher *Fair Maid* II. ii. 35 Nothing but her vpper bodies. 1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* I. 64 They wear a Bodies of Red or Green Velvet. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 276 ¶ 3 He keeps me in a pair of Slippers, neat Bodice, warm Petticoats. 1873 Black *Pr. of Thule* vii. 98 She wore a tight-fitting bodice of cream-white flannel.

3. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *bodice hand, bodice-maker, -seller.*

1672 R. Wild *Declar. Lib. Consc.* 2 A neighbouring Bodies-maker, that whistles a Psalm-tune. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1980/4 Mr. John Nichols Bodice seller at the Falcon on London Bridge. 1701 *Ibid.* No. 3758/8 At Mr. Cade's, a Bodice-seller. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 40 ¶ 12 The taylors and boddice-makers of the present age.

Bodied (bǫ·did), *ppl. a.* [f. Body + -ed.]

1. Having a body or trunk; usually with an adjective, forming a parasynthetic comb., as *big-bodied,* Able-bodied, etc.

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* IV. 582 Like to the aged boysteous bodied oke. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* IV. ii. 20 He is deformed ..Ill-fac'd, worse bodied, shapelesse euery where. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. 1421 The women in Camienitz goe with their Coates close bodied. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 339 He [unicorn] is commonly pictured, bodied like a buck. 1729 T. Cooke *Tales, Propos. etc.* 121 Light body'd Cranes. 1875 Blackmore *C. Vaughan* xv. 49 Of moderate stature, gauntly bodied, and loosely built.

b. Having substance, strength, consistency, etc.

1611 Speed *Theat. Gt. Brit.* x. (1614) 19/1 Springs..gathering stil strength with more branches, lastly grow bodyed able to beare ships into the land. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 372 The most firm, the best bodied, and lastingest wine. 1666 Evelyn *Diary* (1827) II. 260 Drebbell, inventor of ye boedied scarlet.

2. Endowed with material form or being; made corporeal or material; embodied.

1646 J. Hall *Poems* 39 Ne're a body'd nothing shall perceive How we unite, how we together cleave. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iii. 140 Bodied or bodiless, it is the one fact important for all men:—but to Dante, in that age, it was bodied in fixed certainty of scientific shape. 1855 Browning *One Word More,* in *Men & Wom.* II. 240 Like the bodied heaven in clearness Shone the stone.

† Bo·dify, *v. Obs.* [f. Body + -fy.] To embody.

1685 *Roxb. Ballads* (1885) V. 541 Arch-Angels sure, leaving their glorious Sphere, Once more themselves have Bodified and here Resolve as English Nobles to appear.

† Bo·diȝlich. *Obs. rare.* [A compound used by Ormin; f. *bodiȝ,* Body + Lich, body; also used by him separately as synonymous terms.] = Body.

c 1200 Ormin 16294 Cristess hallȝhe bodiȝlich. *Ibid.* 16340 Adam..Off whamm I toc mi bodiȝlich.

† Bo·dikin, Bodikie. *Obs.* Also bodkin. [dim. of Body: see -kin [2], -kie.]

1. A diminutive body; a corpuscle, an atom.

1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 106 Small Boddikies or indivisible Particles of the Blood .. If any reliques of the said Bodikies did remain. 1721–1800 Bailey, *Bodykin,* a little body. *Obs.*

2. (*God's, ods*) *bodikins! bodkins!* (*bodlikins!*) God's dear body!: an oath. Cf. Body, 4.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. iii. 46 Body-kins M. Page. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 554 Gods bodykins [*Qq.* Bodkin] man, better. 1733 Fielding *Quix. in Eng.* II. viii, Odsbodlikins .. you have a strange sort of a taste. 1753 Smollett *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 63/1 As for the matter of dress, bodlikins!

Bodiless (bǫ·dilĕs), *a.* [f. Body + -less.]

1. Having no body, no material form or being; incorporeal; without substance, unsubstantial.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. ii. (1495) 27 Angel is substancia intellectuall alway monable. free and bodylesse. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. 266 A vain bodylesse shew of fayth doth not iustifie. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iv. 138 This is the very coynage of your Braine, This Bodilesse Creation extasie Is very cunning in. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art Survey* II. vi. 58 Gum-water, very thinne and bodilesse. 1733 Swift *Legion Club* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 203 Phantoms bodiless and vain. 1868 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. IV. xxix. 221 Man becomes for ever a bodiless spirit.

2. Wanting the trunk; trunkless.

1587 *Censure loyall Subj.* (Collier) 9 My eies saw their traiterous harts burned, and bodilesse heads aduanced to view. 1810 Southey *Kehama* XI. viii, Two winged Hands came in, Armless and bodyless. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 219 The bodiless cherubs on our churchyard stones.

Hence Bo·dilessness.

1869 R. Wallis *Delitzsch's Bibl. Psychol.* 513 In contradiction to..bodilessness.

Bo·dilize, *v. nonce-wd.* [suggested by *spiritualize.*] *trans.* To make corporeal or material.

1843 Southey *Doctor* clxxxiv. (D.) Unless we endeavour to spiritualise ourselves .. age bodilises us more and more.

Bodily (bǫ·dili), *a.* Also 3–5 bodili, 4 bodi-, bodylich(e, 4–6 bodely, 4 bodeli, 6 bodelie, bodyly(e, 7 bodilie. [f. Body + -ly [1].]

† 1. Of the nature of body, corporeal, material, physical; as opposed to *spiritual. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 428 Wit angel þat es gastli, And with man þat es bodili. *a* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 3129 Som clerkes, þat spekes of purgatory Says þat þe fire þare is bodily, And noght gastly als þe saule es. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. xvi. 243 The bodili heuen and hise seid bodili parties. 1528 More *Heresyes* I. Wks. 152/2 That any bodily thyng should drawe an other without touching. 1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* 178 There are three bodily Inhabitants already gone to heaven. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 198 The World..that bulk of bodily beings we see.

2. Of or belonging to the body or physical nature of man. *Bodily fear*: alarm for one's personal safety, apprehension of physical harm.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12929 (Göttt.) Bodili fode. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 477 With bodyly bale hym blysse to byye. *c* 1380 Wyclif *De Pseudo-Freris* Wks. (1880) 305 Bodiliche chastite is ofte broken. 1454 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 132 Beyng in good bodely helth. 1494 Fabyan VI. clxxxi. 179 The bysshop..myght departe thens without bodely harme. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 155 The fear..of corporeall hurt, which we call Bodily Fear. 1711 Budgell *Spect.* No. 161 ¶ 5 Fatigues of bodily Labour. 1785 Reid *Int. Powers* 276 My memory is not limited by any bodily organ. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xl, 'I'm in bodily fear.' 1838 — *Nich. Nick.* xxi, Bodily illness is more easy to bear than mental.

† b. Real; actual; physically carried out. *Obs.*

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* I. ii. 5 What euer [counsels] haue bin thought one in this State That could be brought to bodily act, ere Rome Had circumuention.

† c. *Bodily oath* := Corporal oath. Perhaps, originally, an oath taken on the consecrated host or 'body' of Christ; but used also of oaths taken with a 'bodily touch' of other sacred things. *Obs.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* IV. 190 The bodelye ayth thai maid him with gud will. 1639 *Council Rec.* in *Inverness Courier* (1884) 25 Oct. 3/4 The said A. B. has givine his great and bodielie aith.

† 3. Solid; of or pertaining to a solid. *Obs.*

1557 Recorde *Whetst.* C iij b, Thereof be thei named bodily nombers, or sound nombers. The leaste of them all is commonly called a Cube. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* XI. Introd. 312 In these bookes following he entreateth of.. bodely figures: as of Cubes. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 20 That they [clouds] be thicke, grosse, and of a bodily consistence.

Hence † Bo·dilihe·de, Bo·diline·ss, corporeality; **Bo·dily-wise** *adv.*, corporeally, in the body.

c 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxxiii, The kynde of god that is..ferrest fro bodily hede. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xiv. 205 It behoueth the same [Soule] to be altogether bodylesse it selfe: for had it any bodylinesse at all, it could not receiue any body into it. 1869 Lynch *Church & St.* 24 We cannot be in the country and in the town at the same time bodily-wise.

Bodily (bǫ·dili), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly [2].]

† 1. In the manner of, or with regard to, the body; corporeally (often = 'unspiritually'). *Obs.*

c 1370 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* App. iv. 630 God þat dized vppon þe tre, þat þe prest receyuede bodile. 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 619 All þo blissed beþ þat bodyliche hungreþ. *c* 1440 Lonelich *Grail* (Roxb.) I. 450 Of man that in this world lyveth bodily. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 323 It fedde the faithfull, not onely bodily, but also spiritually. 1685 Baxter *Paraph. N. T.* Mark vi. 53 That we could as bodily believe and trust him for our..Souls.

2. In or with the body; in the flesh; in person.

c 1440 *Three Kings* (1885) 26 Þe tyme was to-come þat he schulde þer appere bodelich. 1578 Thynne *Let.* in *Animadv.* Introd. (1865) 59 Since I ame..barred bodely to approche your presence. 1640 Sir E. Dering *Prop. Sacr.* (1644) 45 Christ..bodily present. 1803 Southey *Wks.* VI. 173 This is our father Francisco, Among us bodily.

3. *transf.* With the whole body or bulk, 'body and all'; all together, in one mass, as a whole.

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 322 The seas came in bodily over the Barbican wall. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* II. 4 As if that, over brake and lea, Bodily the wind did carry The great altar of St. Mary. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* xviii. 520 A full-length portrait of Seti I., cut out bodily from the walls of his sepulchre.

Bodiment (bǫ·dimĕnt). *rare.* [f. Body + -ment.] Giving of form or body; embodiment.

1873 G. C. Davies *Mount. & Mere* IV. 25 No alive and outward bodiment.

Bodin, var. of Boden *ppl. a. Sc.* provided.

† Bo·diness. *Obs. rare.* [f. Body + -ness.] The state or quality of having bodily form; corporeity, material condition.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xl, In what maner wise þey beþ medlid togederes, askes and water, þe water abideþ in his bodiness [1535 corporalnesse]. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 100 A least bitling is made as much for cleaving, if it had but a wherewith to be cloven; its leastness, not its bodiness forbidding it.

Boding (bōu·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Bode *v.*[1] + -ing [1].]

† 1. Annunciation, proclamation, preaching. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 41 Hiȝ dydon dædbote on Ionas bodunge. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Bodiunge. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Godspelles bodunge.

2. Premonition, presentiment; *concr.* prognostic, omen, portent.

1297 R. Glouc. 428 Þe taylede sterre, þat gret bodynge ys. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (1495) 737 Beestes haue redynesse of wytte in bodynge of chaungynge of tyme and wedders. 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII.* (1878) 280 A sorrowful boding of the..mischief that..did afterward chance. 1768 Goldsm. *Good Nat. Man.* v. i, I have had some boding of it these ten days. 1810 Wordsw. *Scenery Lakes* (1823) 115 A Shepherd accustomed to watch all mountain bodings.

3. Prediction, prophecy (generally of evil).

1668 Temple *Let.* Wks. 1731 II. 169 Too much entertained with ill Bodings and Complaints. 1817 Coleridge *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 188 Better fate be thine And mock my boding! 1833 Ht. Martineau *Brooke F.* iv. 54 Norton..would listen to no evil bodings.

Boding (bōu·diŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Bode *v.*[1] + -ing [2].] That bodes; presaging, portending, ominous.

1593 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 647 My boding heart pants, beats, and takes no rest. 1594 — *Rich. III,* V. iii. 228 The sweetest sleepe, And fairest boading Dreames. 1702 Rowe *Amb. Step-Moth.* I. i. 434 Spight of my boding fears. *a* 1771 Gray *Poems* (1775) 53 No boding Maid of skill divine Art thou. 1785 Cowper *Task* I. 205 The boding owl That hails the rising moon. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* II. 257 Listening to the boding cry of the tree toad.

Hence **Bo·dingly** *adv.*

1839 Lowell *Summ. Storm* Poet. Wks. (1879) 81 All is so bodingly still. 1866 Motley *Dutch Rep.* IV. iv. 619 Sorrowfully and bodingly Mansfeld withdrew to consult again.

† Bo·diship. *Obs. rare.* [f. Body + -ship.] Corporeality, material substance or condition.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 53 All bodiship, with those its belongers which make it sensible unto us.

Bodken, -kin, variants of Baudekin, *Obs.*, cloth.

Bodkin (bǫ·dkin). Forms: 4 boidekyn, boytekyn, bode-, boydekynne, 4–5 boyde-, bodekyn, 5 boddekyn, 6 boddkynne, botken, -kin, bodkyn, bodkine, 7 (boidkene), 5– bodkin. [Of unknown etymology: the orig. form in Eng. was *boydekin, boidekyn,* in 3 syllables. The form naturally suggests a dim. in *-kin*: but no primitive of the required form appears in Eng. or other related language. The phonetic history is also difficult.

(In default of finding it elsewhere, the derivation has been sought in Celtic. The Welsh *bido·gyn* 'little dagger', fixed on by some, must be discarded, both because it is accented on the penult, and because the ME. word was itself adopted in Welsh as *bwytkin*; but some still think it possible that *boydekin* may have originated in some kind of corruption of Ir. *bideog,* Gael. *biodag,* Welsh *bidog* dagger.)]

† 1. A short pointed weapon; a dagger, poniard, stiletto, lancet. *Obs.*

1386 CHAUCER *Reeves T.* 40 Slayn of Symkyn With panade or with knyf or boidekyn [*v. r.* boydekyn, boytekyn, Boydekynne]. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VI. xii. (*title*), Victorious Julius Cæsar .. was murdred with bodkins. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 49 One of his disciples tooke a boddekyn & prikked him in his feete. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xviii. 28 They..prouoked them selues with knyues & botkens [1611 lancets]. 1547 SALESBURY *Dict. Eng. & Welsh, Bwythkin*, a bodkyn. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* 276, I..doe defie thee, in a mortall affray from the bodkin to the pike vpward. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 76 When he himselfe might his Quietus make With a bare Bodkin. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Esther* iv. 3 This was now a bodkin at their hearts. [1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 137 The long bodkin with which those wicked Jews pierced his side.]

2. A small pointed instrument, of bone, ivory, or steel, used for piercing holes in cloth, etc.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 42 Boydekyn or bodekyn, *subucula, perforatorium*. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. x. 212 About the poincte of the chinne thei haue a feawe heares as it ware pricked in with Bodkins. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 28 Wee challenge him at all weapons from the taylors bodkin to the watchmans browne bil. 1602 PLAT *Delightes for Ladies* III. xxx, Make little holes in the Cowcumber first with a wodden or bone bodkin. 1609 A. CRAIG *Poet. Recreat.* 4 Who according to the antient custome hath bored his eare with a boidkene. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* II. xix. 325 A spire at a very great distance seems like a point of a bodkin.

3. A long pin or pin-shaped ornament used by women to fasten up the hair.

1580 BARET *Alv.* B 875 A bodkine or big needle to crest the heares, *discriminale*. 1635 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) in *Harl. Misc.* IV. 218 Women's masks, busks, muffs, fans, perriwigs, and bodkins. 1714 POPE *Rape Lock* v. 95 Then in a bodkin grac'd her mother's hairs. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* x. I. 32 Their hair is..set out with three or four rows of bodkins (wonderfully large, that stick out two or three inches from their hair). 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvii, She undid from her locks a silver bodkin around which they were twisted. 1864 LONGF. *King Olaf* VIII. viii, 'Tis the bodkin that I wear When at night I bind my hair. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. III. iv. 118 A rude bodkin of bone .. employed in fastening the dress.

† **b.** A frizzling-iron. *Obs.*

1580 BARET *Alv.* B 874 A bodkine or fine instrument that women curle their heare withall .. a friseling iron.

4. A needle-like instrument with a blunt knobbed point, having a large (as well as a small) eye, for drawing tape or cord through a hem, loops, etc.

1714 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 128 Wedg'd whole ages in a bodkin's eye.

5. *Printing.* An awl-like tool used to pick out letters in correcting set-up type.

1846 *Print. Apparatus Amateurs* 17 The bodkin is used to pick out such of the types as are misplaced.

6. *transf.* (*colloq.*) A person wedged in between two others where there is proper room for two only; esp. in phr. *to ride* or *sit bodkin*.

[1638 FORD *Fancies* IV. i. (1811) 186 Where but two lie in a bed, you must be—bodkin, bitch-baby—must ye?] 1798 *Loves of the Triangles* 182 (L.) While the pressed bodkin, punched and squeezed to death, Sweats in the midmost place. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* II. 241 (Hoppe), He's too big to travel bodkin between you and me. 1872 FLOR. MONTGOMERY *Thrown Together* ii. 62 The three called a hansom outside, and Cecily..sat bodkin.

7. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *bodkin-case, bodkin-work*; *bodkin-wise* adv.; **bodkin-beard**, a pointed, dagger-shaped beard.

a 1529 SKELTON *Elynour R.* Prol. 82 Scarfes, feathers, and swerds, And thin bodkin beards. 1591 LYLY *Endym.* III. iii. 36 Whether I shall frame the bodkin beard or the bush. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1593) 97 Both his shankes do grow In one round spindle bodkin-wise with sharpned point below. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* I. 41, I will have no more close hugs—no more bodkin work.

Bo·dkin, *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To make a bodkin of, squeeze in as a bodkin; cf. BODKIN *sb.* 6.

1791 GIBBON *Let.* 31 May in *Mem.* (1839) 354 If you can bodkin the sweet creature into the coach.

Bodkin, (*Ods bodkins!*) var. of BODIKIN.

Bodkin, bodkin-work, variant of BAUDEKIN.

Bo·dkinize, *v.* = BODKIN *v.*

1833 HOOK *Parson's Dau.* II. v. 202 Seat him in the carriage 'bodkinized' between the two fair ladies.

Bodle 1 (bɒ·d'l). *Sc.* Also 7 **bodel, bawdle,** 8 **boadle,** 8–9 **boddle.** [Reputed to be from the name of a mint-master *Bothwell*; but no documentary evidence is cited.] A Scotch copper coin of the value of two pennies Scots, or (*c* 1600) one sixth of an English penny; the smallest coin; hence, like *farthing*, etc., in the phrase *not to care a bodle*.

1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 12 Whom they valued not really at the estimation of 200000 Scotch bawdles. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. ii. 29/2 A Bodel, three of them makes an half penny English. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scott.* (1818) I. 42 The bridge is .. maintained by a toll of a bodle. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* vi, It was not that I cared a brass bodle for his benison or malison either. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xix. (1857) 279 All the plucks and boddles of the party.

Bodle, obs. f. BUDDLE, corn-marigold.

1557 TUSSER 100 *Points Husb.* lxxx, Bodle for barley, no weede there is such.

Bodleian (bɒdlī·ăn, bɒ·dli,ăn). [f. the name of Sir T. Bodley, who in 1597 restored and refounded the Library of the University of Oxford.]

a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Sir T. Bodley or the Library bearing his name; hence **b.** quasi-*sb.* The Oxford University Library; also colloquially called **Bodley. c.** *fig.* and *transf.*

1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 7 The mysterious Library, The Beatifick Bodley of the Deity. 1710 H. BEDFORD *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 45 The Bodleian Copies of the Articles. 1862 WHYTE MELVILLE *Ins. Bar.* vi. (ed. 12) 297 The richest mental food the Bodleian itself can afford. 1884 SPURGEON *Clew of Maze* 33 It is a million-times magnified Bodleian of teaching.

Bodom, -ery, obs. form of BOTTOM, -RY.

† **Bo·drag(e.** *Obs.* Also **bodrak(e, bordrag(e.** [prob. a corruption of some Ir. word: cf. *buaidhreadh* molestation, disturbance (O'Reilly), *buadre*, tumult (Stokes).] A hostile incursion, a raid. Hence, in same sense, **Bo[r]draging.**

1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 480 The castelles be not for our defence agaynst ther stelthe and bodrakes. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* II. 172/2 Nothing liking the outrages, bodrages, and villanies dailie practised by Barrie, Condon, and others. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 315 No nightly bodrags, nor no hue and cries. 1596 — *F. Q.* II. x. 63 Yet oft annoyd with sondry bordragings.

Bodword, var. of BODEWORD *Obs.*

Body (bɒ·di). Forms: 1 **bodiȝ,** 3 **bodi,** 3–4 **bodi, bode,** 3–7 **bodie,** 4–6 **bodye,** 6 **bodey,** 3–**body.** [OE. *bodiġ* neut., elsewhere in Teut. only in OHG. *potah, botah*, MHG. *botich, -ech, potih* str. masc. 'body'; cf. mod.Bav. dial. *bottech* the 'body' of a chemise, Grimm. The word has died out of Ger., its place being taken by *leib*, orig. 'life', and *körper* from Lat.: but, in Eng., *body* remains as a great and important word.

Since Ger. *botah, potah*, with final *h*, is not the exact phonetic equivalent of OE. *bodiġ*, there is ground for supposing that the word has been adopted in both from some foreign source. E. Müller connects *botah* with *botahha* fem., mod.G. *bottich* masc. 'cask, tub, vat', identified by Wackernagel with med.L. *butica* = Gr. ἀποθήκη. But there does not appear to be any clear way of connecting the two words. (Fick's conjectural derivation from *bhadh* 'to bind' is out of the question. Gaelic *bodhaig* is from Eng.)]

I. The material frame of man (and animals).

1. The physical or material frame or structure of man or of any animal; the whole material organism viewed as an organic entity. (In *Biol.* sometimes also used of plants.)

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* III. xiv. (Bosw.) Wæs Oswine se cyning on bodiġe heah. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4773 Hiss bodiġ .. All samenn, brest, and wambe, and þes, and cnes, and fet, and shannkess, etc. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 869 Our bodis ar now al bare. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxxviii. 64 He shold come fyght with hym body for body. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clv. 186 To fight body to body, or power to power. 1557 F. SEAGER *Sch. Vertue* 676 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 347 Thy bodie vprighte, Thy fete iuste to-gether. 1665–9 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* IV. xi. (1675) 174 A Lark..lighted among some clods of Earth .. of the colour of her Body. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 208 ₱ 10 A body languishing with disease. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 870 The common Oyster .. always appears inclined to adapt its shell to the form of the body. 1881 HUXLEY in *Nature* XXIV. 346 The body is a machine of the nature of an army, not of that of a watch, or of a hydraulic apparatus. Of this army each cell is a soldier, each organ a brigade.

1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* viii. 214 Their bodies like those of plants..show tendencies to spiral modes of growth. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 222 The individual cells of which the body of the plant is made up.

(In early use almost always applied to that of man: hence)

b. often contrasted with the *soul*.

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 205 Þauh þet were nere i þe bodie þe wil was in þe heorte. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. i. (1495) 345 The body meuyth as the soule woll. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlii. 112 Bothe body & sowle destroyed ȝe be. 1651 *Let.* in *Proc. Parliament* No. 81. 1241 A great comfort to the godly, both to their soules and bodies. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 268 All are but parts of one stupendous whole, Whose body Nature is, and God the soul. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 377 The foul adulteries That saturate soul with body. *Mod.* 'A hard struggle to keep body and soul together.'

c. The corporeal or material nature or state of man, the material body and its properties.

c 1200 ORMIN 15124 To clennsenn þe33re bodiġ swa Off all þe bodiġ sinne. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* xii. 2 Wher in body, wher out of body, I woot not, God woot. 1611 *ibid.* Whether in the body, I cannot tell, whether out of the body, I cannot tell. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 4 This Phœa was a woman robber..and naught of her body. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vi, While we are yet in the body. 1869 GOULBOURN *Purs. Holiness* ix. 78 By 'the body' is to be understood the mass of matter which we carry about with us, with all the various animal properties that belong to it.

2. Short (or euphemistic) for 'dead body', corpse.

c 1280 *Fall & Pass.* 76 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 14 Iosep of arimathie..nem þat swet bodi adun, an biriid hir in a fair plas. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14309 And quar haf yee his bode laid? *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7150 Þai..brent vp the bodies vnto bare askis. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xiii. 24 The lyon stode hy the body [1382 WYCLIF careyn, 1388 deed bodi]. 1595 SHAKS. *John* V. vii. 99 At Worster must his bodie be interr'd. 1619 CROOKE *Body of Man* 19 Choose a bodie that is sound and vntainted, and either hanged, smothered, or drowned. 1835 HOOD *Dead Robbery* ii, To steal a body. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. i. 5 In the ghastly pit long since a body was found.

3. Applied symbolically or mystically to the bread in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

[1357 *Seven Sacr.* in *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* 118 The sacrement of the auter, cristes owen bodi in likeness of brede.] 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvi. 26 Take ȝee, and ete; this is my bodi. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Commun.* Exhort., The holy communion of the body and blood of our Saviour Christ. 1562 39 *Articles* xxviii, The Body of Christ is given, taken, and eaten in the Supper, only after an heavenly and spiritual manner. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 82 He caried the Lords body in a wicker basket. *c* 1880 J. CANDLISH *Sacraments* 98 All who believe in Him receive that one body that was broken for all.

† **4.** Used in oaths and forcible ejaculations, as *body of me!, body of our Lord!, God's body!, by cocks body!*, etc. *Obs.* Cf. BODIKIN.

c 1530 REDFORDE *Play Wit & Sc.* (1848) 7 Oh the bodye of me! What kaytyves be those. 1573 *New Custom* II. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 32 Body of our Lord, is he come into the Country? 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 29 Gods body! the turkeys in my pannier are quite starved. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, v. ii. 22 Body a me: where is it? 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. v. 35 Body o' me, I have a Shoulder of an Egyptian King, that I purloin'd from one of the Pyramids. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* (1860) 9 'Body of me' exclaimed Simon, 'I should know that voice!'

II. The main portion; the trunk.

5. The main portion of the animal frame, to which the extremities, etc. are attached; the trunk. Opposed to the members or limbs; also to the head, esp. as the seat of intelligence and guidance.

a 800 *Epinal & Erf. Gloss.* 947 (O. E. Texts) *Spina*, bodei. — *Corpus Gl.* 1891 *Spina*, bodeȝ. *c* 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 265 *Truncus*, bodiġ. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Minster Hom.* 203a in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 355 He næfdon þæt heafod to þam bodiġe. 1382 WYCLIF *Ephes.* iv. 16 Crist the heed; of whom al the body sett to-gidere, and boundyn to gidere by ech ioynture of vndirseruyng. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 26 When the Fox hath once got in his Nose, Hee'le soone finde meanes to make the Body follow. *c* 1600 C'TESS SOUTHAMPTON in *Shaks. C. Praise* 40 All heade and veri litel body. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lv. 86 A body without a head, unable either to act or to deliberate. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 364 Body, orange-yellow, merging into..burnt sienna at the shoulder.

b. The main stem, trunk, stock, of a plant or tree.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 133 Cut the boughe on bothe sydes a fote or two foote from the bodye of the tree. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* ii. (1623) E j, Boughes hanging out alone from the bodies. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 183 Cucumers..With crooked Bodies, and with Bellies deep.

† **c.** The wood under the bark. L. *corpus. Obs.*

1603 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 167 The black rinde of a certaine tree..betweene the bodie and the barke.

d. *fig.* In biblical or theol. language, *The body of Christ*: the Church of which Christ is the head.

c 1200 ORMIN 1555 Swa þatt teȝȝ shulen alle ben An bodiġ and an sawle And Jesu Crist himm selff shall ben Uppo þatt bodiġ hæfedd. 1382 WYCLIF *Ephes.* iv. 12 And he ȝaf summe sotheli apostlis, summe forsoth prophetis..into the work of mynisterie, into edificacioun of Cristis body. 1535 COVERDALE *Col.* i. 18 And he is the heade of the body, namely, of the congregacion. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* xii. 27 Now yee are the body of Christ, and members in particular.

6. The part of a dress which covers the body, as distinct from the arms; also the part of a woman's dress above the waist, as distinguished from the loose skirt. *A pair of bodies*: see BODICE.

1585 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) II. 114 One petticote of house-wyfe clothe .. An upper bodye of durance. 1611 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 92 That none should wear..any body or sleeves of wire, whalebone or with any other stiffing. 1696 J. F. *Merchant's Wareho.* 38 Cut of Ell ⅛ off of one of the half bredths .. which take for the body of your Shifts. 1698 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 288 Twelve breast and back pieces (like womens close bodies). 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Life in Highlands* 124, I and the girls [were] in royal Stewart skirts and shawls over black velvet bodies.

7. The main, central, or principal part, as distinguished from parts subordinate or less important; the part round which the others are grouped, or to which they are attached as appendages, etc.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 402 Nim þonne þæt sæd sete on þæs sules bodiġ. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 112 Neuer such a powre..Was leuied in the body of a land. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. i. 35 The body of the Emblem was a figure of the Duke himself. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xx. 355 He got into the body of the tree. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 234 The body of all true religion consists..in obedience to the will of the Sovereign of the world. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. x. 562 Crimes committed at sea, or on the coast out of the body of any County. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ix. 173 The body of the blade.

8. *spec.* **a.** The middle aisle, or the whole nave, of a church. **b.** The part of a vehicle fitted to receive the load. **c.** In *Fortification* (see quot. 1862). **d.** The shaft of a pillar. **e.** The resonance box of a musical instrument. **f.** In *Anat.* The main portion of a bone, esp. of one of the vertebræ. **g.** The main portion of a document, as distinguished from the introduction or preamble, and esp. from an appendix, a codicil, or other supplementary matter.

1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 30 To the werkis of the body of the Parisshe Chirche. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 5 The bodye of the wayne of oke. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Commun.* Rubric, The Table..shall stand in the body of the church. 1559 ABP. HETHE in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. II. App. vi. 7 The body of this acte touchinge the supremacy. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 871 The bodie of a pillour, betweene the chapitre and the base. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iv. 80 The incroachments .. mentioned in the body of that law. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) VI. 68 There I do find a great many ladies sitting in the body of a coach. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 24 In the City of London .. the Parishioners repair the Chancel as well as the Body of the Church. 1736 KING in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 179 The

tracts..may be printed by way of appendix. This will be indeed less trouble than the interweaving them in the body of the history. **1831** R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 17 In every vertebra, there are distinguished a body, seven processes, four notches, and a hole. **1862** TROLLOPE *Orley F.* i. (ed. 4) 2 The body of the will was in the handwriting of the widow, as was also the codicil. **1862** F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (ed. 9) 262 *The Body of the place*, (or *Enceinte*) consists of the work next to, and surrounding the town, in the form of a polygon, whether regular, or irregular. **1878** H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* Pref. 7 Bringing the supplementary Chapter into the body of the Book.

h. *Naut.* The hull of a ship; the section of this as viewed from different positions.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 22 The whole Bodies of their Ships under Water. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Dij b, The fore-body of the ship, i.e. before the mid-ship-frame. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 99 The figure of a ship, abstractedly considered, is supposed to be divided into different parts,..to each of which is given the appellation of *Body*. Hence we have the terms *Fore Body, After Body, Cant Bodies*, and *Square Body*. Thus the *Fore Body* is the figure, or imaginary figure, of that part of the ship afore the midships or dead-flat, as seen from ahead. .. The *Square Body* comprehends all the timbers whose areas or planes are perpendicular to the keel and square with the middle line of the ship; which is all that portion of a ship between the cant bodies.

9. The main portion of a collection or company; the majority; the larger part, the bulk of anything.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 287 The body of your discourse is sometime guarded with fragments. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1359 The bodie of the Turkes armie followed bihinde. **1678** N. WANLEY *Wonders* v. ii. § 64. 471/2 The main body of the Empire. **1732** NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 19 The Body of the inferiour Clergy were disguised Papists. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 166 The great body of the people leaned to the royalists. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 66 Under Henry [VIII] the body of the people were prosperous.

†**10.** The vessel in which a substance to be distilled is placed; a retort. (There appears to have been a reference here to *spirit*.) ? *Obs.*

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 1 Moist thinges put into a body (for so do they cal the bigger vessel from whence the vapour is lifted up) by the force of heate are extenuated into a vapour. **1594** PLATT *Jewell-ho.* II. 3 Put them into your pot, or body. **1641** FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 28 Put this bread into a Glass-body, and distill it in *Balneo*. **1721–1800** BAILEY, *Body* (in Chymistry) is the Vessel which holds the Matter in distilling the Spirits of Vegetables.

11. *Type-founding.* The breadth of the shank of the type, which is the same throughout the fount, while the thickness varies with the letter (e.g. I and W); hence, size of type.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. ii. 11 The several bodies to which printing letters are cast..are nineteen in number.

III. Personal being, individual.

12. The material being of man, as the sign and tangible part of his individuality, taken for the whole; the person. Chiefly in legal phrases.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 208 She hath her owne body feigned, For fere as though she wolde flee Out of her londe. **1549** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, With this Ring I thee wed..with my body I thee worship. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 870 An armie..consisting of most choice bodies. **1652** *Proc. Parliament* No. 135. 2100 A Warrant in the nature of a Habeas Corpus..to bring without delay the body of the same prisoner. **1710** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4695/3 A barbarous Murder was committed on the Body of Mr. Henry Widdrington. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., A man is said to be bound or held in Body and goods; that is, he is liable to remain in prison; in default of payment. **1822** SCOTT *Nigel* xxvii, Two pages of the body.

b. *Heir of the body*: an heir who is a direct descendant.

a **1626** BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 51 The heires males of his body. **1732** NEAL *Hist. Purit.* (1822) I. 12 An act of Parliament for settling the crown upon the heirs of her body. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 114 As the word *heirs* is necessary to create a fee, so, in farther imitation of the strictness of the feodal donation, the word *body*, or some other words of procreation, are necessary to make it a fee-tail. **1788** J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 469 You here find a child described as an heir of the body.

13. A human being of either sex, an individual. Formerly, as still dialectally, and in the combinations ANY-, EVERY-, NO-, SOME-BODY, etc., exactly equivalent to the current 'person'; but now only as a term of familiarity, with a tinge of compassion, and generally with adjectives implying this.

1297 R. GLOUC. 489 The beste bodi of the world in bendes was ibrou3t. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 3360 (Fairf.) A better body drank neyuer wine. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 258 Ac blame þow neuere body and þow be blame-worthy. **1475** CAXTON *Jason* 90 Euery noble body ought soner chese deth thene to do..thing that sholde be ayenst their honour. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* xiii[i]. 1 The foolish bodyes saye in their hertes: Tush, there is oo God. **1539** *Bury Wills* 137, I will that my executors gyve..in breade to iiij poore bodies j *d.* **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iv. 105 'Tis a great charge to come vnder one bodies hand. **1653** WALTON *Angler* 56 It shall be given away to some poor body. **1693** LOCKE *Educ.* § 143. iv, One angry body discomposes the whole Company. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 201 The countess was a good sort of a body. **1777** SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* III. iv. Wks. 505 What do you din a body's ears for? **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Loom and Lugg.* I. ii. 17 His wife was a more tidy body.

IV. A corporate body, aggregate of individuals, collective mass.

14. *Law.* An artificial 'person' created by legal authority for certain ends; a corporation; commonly a corporation aggregate, but also applied to a corporation sole (cf. quots. 1641, 1642). Always with defining adj. *body corporate, body politic.*

1461 *Act* 1 *Edw. IV*, i. § 4 Any Fraternitie, Guild, Companie, or Fellowship, or other bodie corporate. **1528** PERRINS *Prof. Bk.* i. § 64 (1642) 30 A bodie politique, as a Maior and Comminaltie. **1641** *Termes de la Ley*, Bodies Politique are Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Deanes, Parsons of Churches, and such like, which have succession in one person onely. **1642** MILTON *Argt. conc. Militia* 27 The King is a body politick, for that a body politique never dieth. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 467 These artificial persons are called bodies politic, bodies corporate, or corporations. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 46/2 For the purpose of maintaining and perpetuating the uninterrupted enjoyment of certain powers, rights, property, or privileges, it has been found convenient to create a sort of artificial person, or body-politic, not liable to the ordinary casualties which affect the transmission of private rights, but capable, by its constitution, of independently continuing its own existence. This artificial person is in our law called an incorporation, corporation, or body-corporate.

b. *Body politic* has also the wider sense of 'organized society'.

1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 185 To knit themselves together in a spiritual outward society or body politic. **1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I. vi. (1852) 82 With mutual consent they became a body-politick, and framed a body of necessary laws and orders. **1839** YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* viii. 77 Associations and bodies politic within the church.

c. *spec.* The body politic: the nation in its corporate character; the state. (Orig. there appears to have been, in this use of *body*, a referencc to the *headship* of the sovereign.)

1532–3 *Act* 24 *Henry VIII*, xii, This Realm of England is an Empire..governed by one supreme Head and King..unto whom a Body politick, compact of all Sorts and Degrees of People..been bounden and owen to bear a natural and humble Obedience. **1593** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* (Pref.) v. § 2 A law is the deed of the whole body politic. **1636** HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* xxxi. 40 But what place shall I hold then..in the body politicke? **1782** V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) I. xii. 69 All conduct extensively injurious to individuals, is injurious to the body politic. **1874** REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* ii. 116 Radical changes in the body-politic.

d. Cf. L. *totum corpus reipublicæ.*)

1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* xviii. Pream., Beneficial Causes..to insue to the Body of this Common Wealth. **1625** BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 20 The Lawes..enacted by the King and the whole Body of the Kingdome.

15. A number of persons taken collectively, usually as united and organized in a common cause or for common action, as for deliberation, government, business; a society, association, league, fraternity.

1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 71 There are three different Bodies or Leagues. **1732** LEDIARD *Sethos* II. ix. 271 The Governor..had not time to form a defensive body. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 165 It is seldom that a man inrolls himself in a proscribed body from any but conscientious motives. **1852** BRIGHT *Let. in Speeches* (1876) 552 Grants of public money to any public body. **1866** LIDDON *Bampt. Lect.* i. (1875) 10 That little Body the disciples of Christ, and nucleus of His future Church. **1880** *Chr. Leader* 588/3 A preacher of the U. P. body.

16. An organized collection of fighting men acting together; a force. (The most general term that can be so applied.)

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 66, I thinke we are a Body strong enough (Euen as we are) to equall with the King. **1651** *Proc. Parliament* No. 84. 1278 Leaving moving bodies behind to prevent their designes. **1693** *Mem. Ct. Teckely* II. 151 Some pierced even to the Body of Reserve. **1769** ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, V. iv. 390 Escorted by a body of horse. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 117 The Athenians..sent a body of troops to garrison it. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 4 The bodies now designated as the first six regiments of dragoon guards, etc.

17. (more loosely) An assemblage of units characterized by some common attribute, and thus regarded as a whole; a collective mass: **a.** of persons.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Descr. Germ.* vi. 269 The Semnones..by their great body, they take themselues to be the head of the Sueuians. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* 10 A whole Body (consisting of number of Persons). **1677** C. HATTON in *Corr.* (1878) 152 The clergy did not goe in a body. **1755** JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) I. 275 We might go and drink tea with Mr. Wise in a body. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* viii. 100 All formed in a body to go and meet the new arrivals.

b. of things.

1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xiv. § 4 The entire body of the Scripture. **1796** BURKE *Let. noble Ld.* Wks. 1842 II. 259 Since the total body of my services..have obtained the acceptance of my sovereign. **1874** MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* x. 309 This large and respectable body of opinion. **1875** WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 181 The High-German body of dialects.

18. A comprehensive and systematic collection of the details of any subject; an arranged whole of information; *hence*, a pandect (cf. L. *corpus juris*); a text-book.

[Cf. **1593** in prec.] **1647** COWLEY *Mistr., The Soul* iii, If she do near thy Body prize Her Bodies of Philosophies. **1652** NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 169 Whether they comment upon the bodie of Justinian. **1659** MILTON *Hirelings* 92 Som wholesom bodie of divinitie as they call it. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* 361 A Body of Laws. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 121 ₱ 8, I could wish our Royal Society would compile a Body of Natural History. **1830** HERSCHEL *Nat. Phil.* III. vi. (1851) 352 Digests and bodies of science. **1860** ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* Introd. 10 Science is a body of principles and deductions, Art is a body of precepts.

V. Transferred from the material part of man to matter generally as opposed to the immaterial.

19. A separate portion of matter, large or small, a material thing; something that has physical existence and extension in space: **a.** in common language and *Physics*.

Heavenly bodies: (in modern use) the masses of matter that exist away from the earth, the sun, moon, planets, comets, meteors, stars, etc.; *orig.* a phrase of the astro-alchemists, applied to the seven 'bodies celestial': see 22 a.

c **1380** WYCLIF *De Dot. Eccl.* Sel. Wks. III. 437 Þe bemes of þe sonne..þat shyneþ freliche in bodyes. *c* **1391** CHAUCER *Astrol.* 15 To knowe the altitude of the sonne or of othre celestial bodies. *a* **1568** COVERDALE *Hope Faithf.* xiv. (1574) 91 A wal is a body. **1586** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 19 A bodie is a masse or lump, which, as much as lieth in it, resisteth touching, and occupieth a place. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 348 Cannot the Lord..restraine the influence of the upper bodies from the lower at his pleasure? **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref., The onely Principles of Bodies, are Magnitude, Figure, Site, Motion, and Rest. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 207 ₱ 9 All attraction is increased by the approach of the attracting body. **1754** SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. iv. 159 The Magnitudes and Distances of the heavenly Bodies. **1841** *Liebig's Lett. Chem.* vi, The ultimate particles of bodies, or atoms, must occupy a certain space.

b. viewed metaphysically.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 102 A body is that, which having no dependance upon our thought, is coincident or coextended with some part of space. **1785** REID *Int. Powers* 186 What we call a body, is only a bundle of sensations. **1846** MILL *Logic* I. iii. § 7 A body..may be defined, the external cause to which we ascribe our sensations.

c. *spec.* In *Physiol.* often forming the base of nomenclature, as *pituitary body, pacchionian body.*

1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* (1869) 143 Nothing certain is known of the functions of any of these bodies [the ductless glands]. *Ibid.* The spheroidal bodies called *corpuscles of the spleen*, ..consist of a solid aggregation of minute bodies.

†**20.** *Geom.* A figure of three dimensions; a solid. *Regular body*: one of the five Regular Solids. *Obs.* in modern Geometry.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 3 A thicke Magnitude we call a Solide, or a Body. **1570** BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. xvi. 3 A superficies being moued maketh a solide or bodie. **1635** J. BABINGTON *Geometry* 42 The cube..is accounted one of the five regular bodies. **1796** HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 215 The five Regular Bodies..These bodies were called *platonic*, because they were said to have been invented, or first treated of, by Plato. *a* **1864** tr. *Weisbach* (W.) The path of a moving point is a line, that of a geometric body is another body.

21. A compact quantity or mass; amount; bulk; quantity.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 388 Ezekiels Temple had not the same body with Solomons, but greater. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* 38 A proportionable Body to the..weight it is to bear. **1772** *Town & Country Mag.* 161 A large body of land, extending thirty miles up the Coofaw river. **1828** HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 139 Body is the mass, or quantity of matter, in any material substance. **1849** MURCHISON *Siluria* vi. (1867) 108 Another body of igneous rock lies subjacent. **1855** BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 1 (1864) 224 A large body of light. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 40 A body of cold air.

22. A distinct form or kind of matter:

†**a.** *Alchemy* and *Astrol.* The *Seven bodies terrestrial*: the seven ancient metals answering to the seven 'heavenly bodies' (the sun, moon, and five old planets). *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 267 The foure spirites and the bodies seuene. The bodies seuene eek loo hem here anoon, Sol gold is, and luna siluer, we threpe, Mars yren, Mercurie quik siluer we clepe, Saturnus leed, and Iupiter is tyn, And venus copir, by my fader kyn. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* II. 84 The bodies, whiche I speke of here, Of the planettes ben begonne.

b. *Chem.* and *Min.* Any kind of 'substance', simple or compound, solid, liqnid, or gaseous. *Simple bodies*: the chemical elements; *Compound bodies*: the substances formed by their combination.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 13 Niter, and other Aromaticall bodies. *a* **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 12 A gummous body and dissoluble in water. **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 7 The said Metallick and Mineral Bodies. **1724** WATTS *Logic* 16 They supposed the heavens to be a quintessence, or a fifth sort of body. **1831** BREWSTER *Optics* xxiii. 204 Crystallised bodies, such as nitre and arragonite. **1841** *Liebig's Lett. Chem.* iv. (1844) 63 The employment of symbols enables the chemist to express..the constitution of every compound body.

23. *abstractly* (in *Metaphysics*, formerly also in *Physics*). That which has sensible qualities, or is perceptible by the senses; matter; 'substance'.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 413 Spirit. The Opposite to which..is Body. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 49 He that will undertake to prove that there is something else in the World besides Body, must first determine what Body is, for otherwise he will go about to prove that there is something besides He-knows-not-what. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxiii. (1695) 164 The primary Ideas we have peculiar to Body, as contradistinguished to Spirit, are the Cohesion of solid, and consequently separable parts, and a power of communicating Motion by impulse. **1762** KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1833) 475 Every substratum of tangible qualities is called body. **1794** J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, &c.* 288 Body in the abstract..must be inert. **1870** BOWEN *Logic* iii. 55 We cannot think of body without extension.

†**24.** Substance, as opposed to representation, shadow, etc.; reality. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Col.* ii. 17 Whiche ben schadowe of thingis to come; forsoth the body is of Christ. *c* **1386** CHAUCER

Merch. T. 552 Parfourned hath the sonne his Ark diurne No lenger may the body of hym soiurne On thorisonte. **1602** Shaks. *Ham.* III. ii. 26 To shew Vertue her owne Feature..and the verie Age and Bodie of the Time, his forme and pressure. **1702** *Eng. Theophrast.* 327 Men suffer themselves to be enchanted with the shadow and appearance of a thing whose real body does not so much as affect them.

25. 'Substance' or substantial quality, as opposed to insubstantiality, thinness, weakness, flimsiness, or transparency: said of colours, wine, paper, textile fabrics, etc.

c **1645** Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 371 In Greece there are no wines that have bodies enough to bear the sea for long voyages. **1735** *Dict. Polygraph.* s. v., *To bear a body*, a term us'd of painting colours .. capable of being ground so fine, and mixing with the oil so intirely, as to seem only a very thick oil of the same colour. **1784** J. Barry *Lect. Art* vi. (1848) 216 Those colours without body which are more immediately considered as transparent. **1851** H. Mayo *Philos. Living* i. 66 The vintages, differ in fulness of body and lusciousness. **1859** Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 10 Less liable to be affected by damp than colouring with more body or substance. **1862** *Times* 12 Aug., Staffordshire cannot produce fine-grained iron equal to theirs in body, i. e. in its power of standing the fire.

fig. **1824-8** Landor *Imag. Conv.* (1846) 80, I hate both poetry and wine without body. **1884** *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1304/1 Metaphor and language .. meant to conceal the want of body in the thought and emotion beneath.

26. Main substance; fundamental constituent.

1787 Winter *Syst. Husb.* 109 Every soil must contain as sufficient a body for those manures to act upon. **1875** Fortnum *Maiolica* i. 3 The characteristics of the soft wares are a paste or body which may be scratched with a knife.

† **27.** *Metaph.* An entity, a thing which has real existence; an agent or cause of phenomena. *Obs.*

1587 Golding *De Mornay* ii. 21 To drawe some peculiar good .. out of another bodies workes .. as out of Poyson, health..from the night, rest. **1660** Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 326/1 The Soul is a Body, because it maketh us to be living Creatures. *Ibid.* 326/2 Night and Day are Bodies. Voice is a Body, for it maketh that which is heard; in a word, whatsoever is, is a Body and a Subject.

VI. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*

28. *simple attrib.* Of body, physical, material.

c **1200** [see 1 c]. **1674** N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 112 A fresh train of hangers on in the body kind.

29. General combinations: **a.** objective with pr. pple., vbl. sb., or agent-noun, as *body-bending, -breaking, -curer, -killing, -maker, -making, -wearing*; **b.** attributive: (*a*) pertaining to the human body, as *body-armour, -being, -blow, -ease, -garment, -medicine, -play, -plague, -sin*; (*b*) reserved for personal attendance or use, as *body-carriage, -chariot, -coach, -coachman, -physician, -servant, -slave, -valet*, also Body-guard; (*c*) in various senses of body, as *body-bolt, -girth, -lining, -scent, -wall*; *body-wise* adv.

1828-41 Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 322 A breastplate and back-piece, etc. .. formed .. the *body-armour. *a* **1652** J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* iv. 105 If all *body-being in the world were destroyed. **1857** Hughes *Tom Brown* ii, That *body-blow left Joe's head unguarded. **1886** *Ripon Chron.* 4 Sept. 3/5 The *body bolt of the phaeton suddenly gave way, and the occupants were thrown out. **1533** Frith *Answ. More* (1829) 443 They believe not in his *body-breaking and blood-shedding. **1766** Entick *London* IV. 54 Wheels of *body carriages. **1704** *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4052/1 Her Majesty's *Body Chariot. **1702** *Ibid.* No. 3862/1 Then Her Majesty, habited in Purple..in her *Body Coach drawn by 8 Horses. **1735** *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 135 Were his majesty inclined to-morrow to declare his *body-coachman his first minister. **1598** Shaks. *Merry W.* III. i. 100 Soule-Curer, and *Body-Curer. **1546** Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) iv b, Fournished the Clery there with such possessions and *body-ease. **1870** Emerson *Soc. & Solit.* i. 14 Dressed in arts and institutions as well as in *body-garments. **1725** De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 135 Wrapped round her very tight, like a *body-girt to a horse. **1761** Sterne *Tr. Shandy* III. iv. 14 Your jerkin .. and the *body-lining to it. **1611** Rich *Honest. Age* (1844) 37 Then haue we those that be called *Body-makers. **1884** *Birmingham Daily Post* 24 Jan. 3/3 Coachmakers—Wanted, an experienced Bodymaker, for first-class work. **1544** Latimer *Wks.* 1845 II. 481 The popish consecration, which hath been called Gods *body-making. **1881** *Gentl. Mag.* CCL. 163 Ready equally for mind-play or *body-play. **1875** 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* I. I. vii. § 8 Few retrievers can hit off the *body-scent of a dead cock. **1760** Sterne *Tr. Shandy* (ed. 2) II. v. 34 Besides what he gained .. as a *body-servant. *a* **1240** *Ureisun* in *Lamb. Hom.* 189 Wasche mine fif wittes of alle *bodi sunnen. **1847** Ld. Lindsay *Chr. Art* I. 25 The *body-wall bulging out and lopping over. **1884** *Homiletic Monthly* Apr. 409 If..man were *body-wise related by descent to the brute creation.

30. Special comb.: **body-bag**, a bag to sleep in; **body-chamber**, the outer and largest chamber of a shell occupied by the body of the animal; **body-cloth**, a cloth, or rug, to cover horses or other animals; **body-clothes, -clothing**, clothes for the body; **body-coat**, a coat fitting more or less closely to the body, †a dress-coat; **body-colour**, a colour that has consistency, or body, in distinction from a tint or wash (cf. 25); a colour rendered opaque by the addition of white; **body-hoop**, a hoop securing the arris pieces of a made mast; **body-horse** (still *dial.*), a shaft-horse; **body-lifter** = *body-snatcher*; **body-louse**, a species of louse, *Pediculus corporis*, which infests the body of the uncleanly; **body-plan**, in *Shipbuilding*, an end elevation of a ship, showing the breadth, contour of the sides, timbers, etc.; **body-snatcher**, one who secretly disinters dead bodies in churchyards for the purpose of dissection, a 'resurrectionist'; so **body-snatching, -stealing**; † **body-stead**, the nave of a church; † **body-spirit** = *esprit de corps*; **body-tube**, the main tube forming the body of an organ-pipe; **body-whorl**, the last and largest whorl of a shell, containing the body of the mollusc.

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 820/1 A fur over-coat and *body-bag. **1854** Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 79 The *body-chamber is always very capacious. **1685** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2021/4 Occasioned by the hindermost Buckles of a *Body-Cloth. **1706** *Ibid.* No. 4212/4 A white Streak down the Side, occasioned by *Body-Clothes. **1753** Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. I. ix. 46 They cover their cows with *body-cloths. **1828** Scott *F. M. Perth* v, God-a-mercy, wench, it were hard to deny thee time to busk thy body-clothes. **1856** Kane *Arct. Exp.* II. xvi. 168 Blankets were served out as the material for *body-clothing. **1820** T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* I. Introd. 62 His ring, his seal, his *body-coat, his perfume-box, his upper and under mantle. **1784** J. Barry *Lect. Art* vi. (1848) 215 Employing stiff *body colour on a white ground. **1859** Gullick & Timbs *Painting* 107 The difficulty of calculating when 'wet' the difference of tone the body-colour will assume when dry. *c* **1430** Lydg. *Min. Poems* 201 A belfry for the *bodyfaunt. **1597** Bacon *Coulers Good & Evill* x. (Arb.) 154 The *body-horse in the Cart, that draweth more then the forehorse. **1832** Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLVII. 517 Not coming from a professional *body-lifter. **1861** Ramsay *Remin.* Ser. II. 133. **1575** J. Still *Gamm. Gurton* II. iv, She went as brag as it had ben a *bodelouce. *a* **1652** Brome *Crt. Beggar* Epil., As briske as a Body-lowse in a new Pasture. **1861** Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. VI. i. 294 The Body (or Clothes) Louse ..was for a long time confounded with the former [the Head Louse]. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 137 The *plan of projection*, commonly called the *body plan, which exhibits the outline of the principal timbers, and the greatest heights and breadths of the same. **1834** Sir F. Head *Bubbles of Brunnen* 126 Any one of our *body-snatchers would have rubbed his rough hands. **1863** *Reader* 22 Aug., At that time (1827–28)..*'body-snatching' became a trade. **1623** *Resol. Ch. Cartmell* in *Sat. Rev.* (1884) 5 July 14 The *bodystead of the Church shall be decentlye repaired. **1794** W. Taylor in *Month. Rev.* XIII. 39 He endeavoured to inspire the senate with a *body-spirit. **1880** S. Warren *Grave Doings* in *Casquet Lit.* (1877) V. 185/1 My..exploit in the way of *body-stealing. **1854** Bushnan in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) I. 283/2 The air .. passes out in undulating movements from the *body-tube. **1854** Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 101 The last turn of the shell, or *body-whorl, is usually very capacious.

Body (bǫ·di), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.*

1. To furnish or provide with a body; to embody.

c **1449** Pecock *Repr.* 245 We..holden now oure God to be bodili and to be Bodied in a Maner which no Cristen man kan at the ful comprehend. **1621** Bolton *Stat. Irel.* 315 (*an.* 11 *Eliz.*) His head sundred from his bodie .. and .. bodied with a stake. **1634** Habington *Castara* 14 In some faire forme of clay Myself I'de bodied. **1656** Cowley *Davideis* II. Wks. 1710 I. 353. **1858** Sears *Athan.* III. x. 335 The state where every man's real and dominant life is .. bodied and robed according to its intrinsic quality.

† **2.** To give body, consistence, or strength to. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1563 T. Gale *Antidot.* II. 41 Boyle them .. vntyll they bee well bodyed and incorporate togeither. **1657** May *Satyr. Puppy* 43 Bodying each word with active emphasis.

† **3.** To draw up or form (troops, etc.) into a body, to form in a body. (Also *intr.* for *refl.*) *Obs.*

1651 *Proc. Parliament* No. 80. 1215 The Earl of Sunderland .. hath bodied above 500 of his tenants, & other people under his jurisdiction. *Ibid.* No. 104. 1603 But we could not hear of any bodying considerably, so that we could onely disperse severall parties. **1653** Gauden *Hierasp.* 14 Bodying into small Corporations.

4. *To body forth*: **a.** to represent to oneself as in bodily form; to give mental shape to.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 14 Imagination bodies forth the forms of things Vnknowne. **1820** Scott *Monast.* xiii, The *beau-ideal* which Dame Glendinning had been bodying forth in her imagination. **1855** Bain *Senses & Int.* III. iv. § 16 The power of bodying forth or realizing what is described in language, is one of the meanings of Conception.

b. To put (an idea) into outward shape or tangible form, to exhibit in outward reality.

1800-24 Campbell *Chaucer & Windsor* 1 Long shalt thou flourish, Windsor! bodying forth Chivalric times. **1835** Lytton *Rienzi* IV. i. 191 Wonderfully did her beauty .. body forth the brightest vision that ever floated before the eyes of Tasso. **1840** Carlyle *Heroes* iv. (1858) 277 The spiritual will always body itself forth in the temporal history of men.

c. To represent; to symbolize, typify.

1846 Keble *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 54 One bodies forth a Virgin form Holding aloft a Cross of might. **1879** Church *Spenser* iv. (1883) 90 The allegory bodies forth the trials which beset the life of man. **1883** *Spectator* No. 2874. 958 Both as egotist and as patriot M. de Lesseps bodies forth the age.

d. To indicate, betoken.

1831 Scott *Kenilw.* xvii, A sharp, lively, conceited expression of countenance, seemed to body forth a vain hair-brained coxcomb.

5. *To body out*: to give body or a body to; to fill out (a skeleton), to clothe (a mind) with bodily form.

1839 Bailey *Festus* xxii. (1848) 285 If thus they bodied out The immortal mind. **1883** *Academy* 20 Oct., To body-out the meagre accounts of Thucydides.

Body-guard (bǫ·di,gā·ɹd). [cf. F. *garde du corps*.]

1. A guard for the person (esp. of a sovereign or dignitary); a retinue or escort.

a **1735** Arbuthnot *Wks.* II. 107 (Jod.) Several bees go with him, as a bodyguard. **1738** F. Moore *Trav.* II. 404 (Jod.) Troops..with increased pay and exclusive privileges under the denomination of bodyguards. **1768** Tucker *Lt. Nat.* II. 182 That body-guard of Popery the Jesuits. **1820** Scott *Abbot* xxi, A page is a formidable addition to my body-guard of females. **1822** Byron *Werner* I. i. 676 I'll promote you to the ranks In the prince's body-guard. **1847** Grote *Greece* (1862) III. xlii. 513. *fig.* **1858** J. Martineau *Studies Chr.* 72 Defended by a body-guard of passions.

2. A soldier of the body-guard, a guard's-man.

1861 W. Sargent *André* 390 The..execution..of one of the body-guards.

Bodyhood (bǫ·dihud). [f. Body *sb.* + -hood.] The quality of having a body or of being body.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 12 Upon the account of our animalities or beghosted bodyhood. *Ibid.* 46 Not only the things of body are given to things not body, but even bodyhood it self is. **1839** Bailey *Festus* xx. (1848) 254 Spirit lives: And gloriously falsified are all Earth's caverned prophecies of bodyhood.

Bodying (bǫ·di,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Body *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of the vb. Body: embodiment.

1641 French *Distill.* v. (1651) 163 Vapours of Nitre .. being neer to congelation, and bodying. **1841** Miall *Nonconf.* I. 401 The bodyings forth of that intelligence which is contained in the public mind.

Bo·dylet. *nonce-wd.* [After *armlet*, etc.: see -let.] An ornamental ring for the body.

1870 Lubbock *Orig. Civiliz.* ii. (1875) 55 The savage also wears necklaces and rings, bracelets and anklets, armlets and leglets—even, if I may say so, bodylets.

Bo·dy-like, *a.* and *adv.* Also 6 bodilike. [f. Body *sb.* + Like.]

A. *adj.* Like a body; real, solid.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* XI. def. 26. 320 The figure of the parallelipipedon, which appeareth more bodilike.

† **B.** *adv.* In bodily form. bodily. *Obs.*

1663 in Spalding *Troub. Chas. I.* (1829) 33 This monster was seen body-like swimming above the water. **1674** N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 29 It might then be cut a pieces body-like.

Bodym, obs. form of Bottom.

† **Bodysome,** *a. Obs.* [see -some.] Corporeal.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 17 We and all body-some Beings.

Boe, obs. form of Bough, Bow, and Bo *int.*

Boec, Boef, obs. form of Book, Beef.

Bœhmenism (bō·měniz'm). Commonly **Behmenism.** The doctrines taught by Jacob Bœhme, a German mystic and theosophist (1575–1624); so **Bœhmenist, Bœhmenite.**

1656 More *Euthus. Tri.* (1712) 49 Ranters and Quakers took their original from Behmenism and Familism. **1655** Baxter *Quaker's Catech.* Pref. C iij b, I could tell you of abundance of Popery that the Quakers and Behmenists maintain. **1824** Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (ed. 2) 135 By any favouring the errors of the .. Behmenists. **1846** *Byron's Wks.* 668 *note*, [founder of the sect called Behmenites].

Boel, obs. form of Bowel.

Bœotarch (bī·otāik). [ad. Gr. *βοιωτάρχης*, f. *βοιωτ-ία* Bœotia + *-αρχης* ruler: cf. F. *Béotarque*.] A chief magistrate of the Bœotian league.

a **1822** Shelley *Œdipus Tyr.* Advt., Before the duties .. had been repealed by the Bœotarchs. **1838** Thirlwall *Greece* V. xxxix. 108 The yearly term for which he held his office of Bœotarch had expired.

Bœotia (bi,ō·u·ʃiă). A district of ancient Greece proverbial for the stupidity of its inhabitants: hence *fig.*

1786 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ep. Boswell* Wks. 1794 I. 313 A dim Bœotia reigns in every skull. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 895/2 Essex appears to be looked on as the Bœotia of England.

Hence **Bœ·otize** *v.*, to become or make Bœotian.

1789 Parr *Wks.* (1828) VII. 410, I live quite in Bœotia, and Bœotize daily. **1846** Grote *Greece* (1854) I. 183 These inhabitants of Orchomenos, before it became bœotised.

Bœotian (bi,ō·u·ʃiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -an.]

A. *adj.* **a.** Of Bœotia. **b.** Dull, stupid.

1598 Marston *Pigmal.* ii. 142, I dull-sprighted fat Boetian Boore. **1809** Byron *Bards & Rev.* 82 To be misled By Jeffrey's heart, or Lambe's Bœotian head. **1831** Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. i, The earnestness and Bœotian simplicity.. with which that 'Incident' is here brought forward.

B. *sb.* **a.** A native of Bœotia. **b.** A stupid clown, a 'thick-head'.

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V*, lix, These Trencher-Sts.; full-paunch't Boetians, Contemne all Bodies bred in purer Ayre, As Atticke leanness. **1821** Lockhart *Valerius* II. x. 296 An opportunity .. which I should have been a Bœotian indeed had I neglected. **1839** Thirlwall *Greece* VIII. 465.

Bœo·tic (bi,ō·tik), *a.* [ad. L. *Bœōticus*, ad. Gr. *Βοιωτικός* Bœotian.] = prec. adj.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 741 The Dull Bœotick Air had too much Effect upon him. **1851** Jelf *Greek Gram.* ii. § 10. 9 The dialects then are .. The Doric, as spoken by the Dorians, The Bœotic, by the Bœotians. **1869** *Eng. Mech.* 19 Mar. 577/3 A..man of a very blunt Bœotic dull wit.

‖ **Boer** (bū·ɹ). Formerly **boor.** [Du. *boer* 'countryman, peasant, farmer', the same word that in a general sense is spelt Boor. The latter was formerly used also for the Dutch settlers in South Africa, but in more recent times the Du. spelling *boer* has been appropriated to this sense.]

A Dutch colonist in South Africa engaged in

agriculture or cattle-breeding. (In recent newspaper language, the name has been applied especially to those of the Transvaal and other districts beyond the British dominions.)

[See earlier quots. under Boor 2 b.] **1834** Pringle *Afr. Sk.* i. 127 Tall Dutch-African boors..were bawling in Colonial-Dutch. *Ibid.* iv. 182 To begin the world respectably as a *Vei Boer*, or grazier. **1857** Livingstone *Trav.* ii. 29 The Boers of the Cashan Mountains .. The word *Boer* simply means 'farmer', and is not synonymous with our word *boor*. **1865** Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* i. 11 Such a story .. would be naturally referred to the Dutch boers.

Boe·rdom, the community or state of the Boers. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 6/1 Boerdom develops faster than British progress.

Boe-spritte, obs. form of Bowsprit.

† Bo·ethe·tic. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. *βοηθητικ-ός*, f. *βοηθέ-ειν* to help.] Helpful, curative.

1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 164 Medecine is of five kinds; Boethetick, removeth disease.

Boezar, obs. form of Bezoar.

Boff, Bofet, boffet, obs. ff. Buff, Buffet.

Bog (bǫg), *sb.*¹ Forms: 6–7 **bogg, bogge,** 7 **boghe,** 6– **bog.** [ad. Ir. or Gael. *bogach* a bog, f. *bog* soft, used in composition in the sense of 'bog', as *bog-luachair* bulrush. In Scotland apparently from Gaelic, in England from Irish.]

I. 1. A piece of wet spongy ground, consisting chiefly of decayed or decaying moss and other vegetable matter, too soft to bear the weight of any heavy body upon its surface; a morass or moss.

c **1505** Dunbar *Of James Dog* 15 Chassand cattell through a bog. *a* **1552** Leland *Brit. Coll.* (1774) II. 545 They .. fledde alle, and levyng theyr Horses, tooke the Marresis, or Bogges. **1599** Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. vii. 61 They that ride so..fall into foule Boggs. **1611** Speed *Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 143/1 Certain places [of Ireland]..which of their softnesse are usually termed Boghes. **1631** *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 34 The Country of Ireland is full of boggs on the ground and mists in the aire. **1667** Milton *P. L.* II. 592 That Serbonian Bog Betwixt Damiata and mount Casius old, Where Armies whole have sunk. **1751** Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The inconveniences of Bogs are..that they are a great destruction to cattle: they are also a shelter to Tories and Thieves. **1810** Scott *Lady of L.* III. xiii, The trembling bog and false morass. **1846** M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 325 These bogs are included under the general designation of the Bog of Allen.

b. (without *pl.*) Bog-land, boggy soil.

a **1687** Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 2 Bog may by draining be made Meadow. **1846** M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 269 A large extent of hill pasture, moor, and bog. **1861** *Times* 29 Aug., Long brown gaps of stagnant-looking bog, where the piles of neatly-cut turf were stacked out in rough black cones.

c. *fig.* (Cf. 'fog'.)

1614 Bp. King *Vitio Palat.* 30 Quagmires and bogges of Romish superstition. **1787** Burns *To Miss Ferrier* iii, Last day my mind was in a bog. **1840** C. Dickens *Barn. Rudge* (1849) 331/1 He wandered out again, in a perfect bog of uncertainty. **1878** Morley *Diderot* I. 331 The Serbonian bog of dramatic rules.

II. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*

2. General comb., as *bog-bred* adj.; *-hay, -pit, -plant, -stalker, -turf, -water, -way.*

1850 Marg. Fuller *Wom. 19th C.* (1862) 324 Because that *bog-bred youth .. tells you lies. **1799** J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 222 In general *bog hay .. is about one third inferior in quality to that from sown grass. **1820** Scott *Abbot* xvi, The kelpie must flit from the black *bog-pit. **1854** S. Thomson *Wild Fl.* III. (1861) 138 Our common *bog-plants. *a* **1758** Ramsay *Poems* (1800) II. 338 Ill-bred *bog stalker. **1866** Carlyle *Remin.* I. 205 A gush of *bog-water. **1869** Blackmore *Lorna D.* iii. (ed. 12) 12 Before coming to the black *bog-way.

3. In many names of plants growing in bogs: as *Bog Asphodel, Cinquefoil, Pimpernel,* etc.; **bog bean, bog nut,** or **bog trefoil,** also called Buckbean; **bog berry,** the Cranberry; **bog moss,** various species of Sphagnum, by the growth and decay of which bogs are chiefly formed; **bog myrtle,** Sweet Gale (*Myrica Gale*); **bog orchis,** *Malaxis paludosa*; **bog pink,** Lady's Smock (*Cardamine pratensis*); **bog rush,** *Schœnus nigricans*; **bog violet** = Butterwort (*Pinguicula*).

1881 G. Allen in *Academy* 13 Aug. 113/3 A little marsh.. made room for *bog-asphodel. **1794** Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 176 Marsh Trefoil, Buckbean or *Bogbean will discover itself to you immediately. **1857** Hughes *Tom Brown* i, What the *bog-bean and wood-sage are good for. **1858** Eliz. Twining *Lect. Plants* 345 Our marsh *Bog-bean which I described to you as an intensely bitter herb. **1884** Q. Victoria *More Leaves* 290 Bonnets with a black cock's tail and *bog-myrtle.

4. Special comb.: **bog-blitter, -bluiter, -bumper,** provincial names of the Bittern; **bog-butter,** a fatty hydrocarbon found in the peat-bogs of Ireland; **bog-deal** = *bog-pine*; **bog-down,** Cotton-grass (*Eriophorum*); **bog-earth,** earth composed of, or largely mixed with, peat; **bog fir** = *bog pine*; **bog iron, bog iron ore,** a brittle, porous variety of brown hæmatite found in bogs; **bog-jumper,** (*local*) the Bittern; **bog-land,** marshy land, a boggy country; *humorously,* Ireland, hence **bog-lander**; **bog manganese** (see quot.); **† bog-mine, bog-mine-ore, bog ore** = *bog iron ore*; **† bog-mire,** a quagmire; **bog-mould** = *bog-earth*; **bog oak,** the wood of oak preserved in a black state in peat-bogs, etc.; **bog-pine,** pine-wood found buried in peat-bogs; **bog-spavin,** an encysted tumour on the inside of the hock of a horse; **bog-timber, bog-wood,** the trunks of trees found buried in peat-bogs.

1815 Scott *Guy M.* i, The deep cry of the *bog-blitter, or bull-of-the bog. **1866** *Inverness Courier* 4 Jan., The bittern of British Zoology; provincially the *bog-bumper and mire-drum. **1863** Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 617 *Bog-butter, a fatty substance found in the peat-bogs of Ireland. **1794** G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlvii. 301 Touch the needle with a piece of *bog-down, or a cork ball. **1865** *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 5 Cloth made of bog-down (*Anglice*, cotton grass). **1787–8** *Botan. Mag.* II. 46 Soil, a mixture of loam and *bog earth. **1769** Barrington in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 33 Why these *bog-firs may be found in places where there is no such tree at present. **1789** Mills in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 89 *Bog iron ore is met with in the mosses. **1690** Dryden *Prol. to Prophetess* 31 Men without hearts, and women without hose. Each bring his love a *Bogland captive home. **1730–6** Bailey *Dict.*, *Bog-Landers*, a nick-name given Irish-men. **1755** W. Moffat *Irish Hudib.*, A bunch of three-leaved grass Called by the boglanders shamrogues. **1875** Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 200 Wad, or *Bog Manganese, is the old English name of the hydrated peroxide of manganese. **1590** R. Payne *Descr. Irel.* (1841) 6 There is..greate plentie of Iron stone, and one sort more than we have in England, which they call *Bogge myne. **1762** Eliot in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 56 Add some bog mine ore, which abounds with cinder. **1624** Capt. Smith *Virginia* II. 32 They slew my men, and tooke me prisoner in a *Bogmire. **1834** *Brit. Husb.* I. 414 When brought to the decayed condition of *bog-mould, or rich earth. **1857** Parsons in *Phil. Trans.* L. 398 This is called *bog-oak, or bog deal, well known to country people in many places. *Mod.* An extensive manufactory of bog-oak ornaments, as bracelets, brooches, etc. **1772** Pennant *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 219 That species of iron called *bog-ore. **1842** S. Lover *Handy Andy* xxxv. 336 A torch made of *bog-pine. **1631** Brathwait *Whimzies* 76 His stable is a very shop of all diseases; glanders, yellowes..*bogspavings, with a myriad more. **1802** D. Blaine *Veterinary Art* (ed. 2) 499 *Bog Spavin.* This is only a bursal enlargement of the mucous capsule on the inner side of the hock. **1807** Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 52 These morasses are found frequently to abound with *bog-timber. **1828** Scott *F. M. Perth* III. 107 A piece of lighted *bog-wood which he carried in a lantern. **1883** *Longm. Mag.* III. 48 A generation ago the old art of carving bog-wood was revived in Dublin.

† Bog, bogge, *sb.*² *Obs.* [Possibly a variant of *bugge*, Bug 'terror, bugbear', found in 14th c.: cf. Bogle, Boggle, and Boggard.] A bugbear, a source of dread. *To take bog*: to Boggle *v.* 1, 2. Cf. Boggle *sb.*¹

1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 206 Against whom .. it shal not a litel conferre, that this man be a bogge. **1656** Sanderson *Serm.* (1689) 128 Men who make no conscience of a lye, do yet take some hog at an Oath. **1676** Etheredge *Man of Mode* I. i. (1684) 5 Farewel Bogg.

† Bog, *a.* (*sb.*³) *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Derivation unknown. In Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, etc. the dialectal form is *bug*, pronounced (bug).]

A. *adj.* Blustering, bold, proud, saucy.

1592 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvii. (1612) 184 The Cuckooe, seeing him so bog, waxt also wondrous wroth. **1642** Rogers *Naaman* 18 Thy bog and bold heart to be abashed. **1691** Ray *S. & E. Countr. Wds. 90 Bogge*, bold, forward, sawcy. So we say, a very bog Fellow. **1693** G. Firmin *Daviss' Vind.* iv. 32 A bog fellow, forward to put forth himself.

B. *sb.* Brag, boastfulness. *dial.*

1839 C. Clark *J. Noakes, &c.* 3 Their bog it nuver ceases.

Bog, *sb.*⁴ *vulgar,* = Bog-house, *latrina.*

Bog (bǫg), *v.*¹; also 7 **bogg,** 8 **bogue.** [f. Bog *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To sink, submerge, or entangle, in a bog. Also *fig.*

1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. (1851) 238 Whose profession to forsake the world .. boggs them deeper into the world. **1730** T. Boston *Mem.* ix. 245, I mistook the way and bogued my horse through the moss beyond R. **1865** J. Ludlow *Epics Mid. Ages* II. 194 He is unskilled .. and succeeds in bogging his cart.

b. (passive.) *To be bogged*: to be sunk and entangled in a bog or quagmire; also = sense 2.

1603 [see Bogged]. **1743–7** N. Tindal *Contn. Rapin's Hist.* (1751) I. 136 His horse was bogged on the other side. **1828** Scott *F. M. Perth* I. 63 Any other horse and rider must have been instantly bogged up to the saddle-girths. **1841** Arnold *Let.* in *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. x. 304, I hope to see some of my boys and girls well bogged in the middle of Bagley Wood.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To sink and stick in a bog.

a **1800** *Trials Sons Rob Roy* (1818) 120 (Jam.) Duncan Graham in Gartmore his horse bogged; that the deponent helped some others to take the horse out of the bogg.

† Bog, *v.*² *Obs.* [possibly related to Bog *a.*] *trans.* To provoke.

1546 *St. Papers Henry VIII*, XI. 163 If you had not written to me .. we had broken now, the Frenchmen bogged us so often with departing. **1553** Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* III. (1558) 164 A frenchman whom he [Manlius Torquatus] slewe, being bogged [*provocatus*] by hym.

Bog, *v.*³ [A low word, scarcely found in literature, however common in coarse colloquial language. Cf. Boggard² and Bog-house.] *intr.* To exonerate the bowels; also *trans.* to defile with excrement.

Bog, Boge, early form of Bough, Bow.

Boge, Boget, obs. form of Budge, Budget.

Bogen, obs. pa. pple. of Bow *v.*

Bogey, variant of Bogie, Bogy, Budge, fur.

Boggard¹**, -art** (bǫ·gărd, -ărt). Also 6 **buggard,** 8 **bag-.** [A word in popular use in Westmoreland, Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, and the north midlands, and of occasional appearance in literature since *c* 1570. Evidently related to Boggle, Bogle, and Bog *sb.*²: if the status of the last-named were more assured, it would be natural to see in *bogg-ard* a derivative with the augmentative suffix -ard; or if the occasional variant *buggard* could be assumed as the etymological form, it might stand in the same relation to Bug. See Bogle.]

1. A spectre, goblin, or bogy; in dialectal use, esp. a local goblin or sprite supposed to 'haunt' a particular gloomy spot, or scene of violence.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 30 A Boggarde, *spectrum.* *c* **1730** Burt *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 227 All that quarter of England is infested with boggarts of all sorts. **1821** Mrs. Wheeler *Westmorld. Dial.* 39 Sic a terrable boggart as I beleev nivver onny yan saa befoar. **1855** *Whitby Gloss., Boggle, Boggart*, a fearful object, a hobgoblin. **1857** in Bohn's *Handbk. Proverbs* 152 He thinks every bush a boggard.

b. *fig.* A bugbear, a source of dread.

1575 *Brieff Disc. Troubl. Franckford* (1846) 160 Nor be such buggarddes to the poor, yff they may not beare the bagge alone. **1616** *Rollocke's Hist. Passion* 132 (Jam.) Hell is but a boggarde to scarre children.

† 2. An object real or imaginary at which a horse shies or 'boggles'. *Obs.*

1617 Markham *Caval.* II. xii. 112 How to correct a horse that is skittish, and fearefull and findeth many boggards. **1639** De Grey *Compl. Horsem.* 28 The horse will .. stare and see boggards in his keepers face. **1725** Bradley *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Horses*, It betrays a weak, slight and unnecessary Starting, or finding of Baggards. [**1863** *Standard* 1 Jan., When a horse takes fright at some object unobserved by its master the vulgar opinion is that it has seen the boggart.]

† Bo·ggard²**.** *Obs.* [f. Bog *v.*³] A privy.

1552 Huloet, Siege, jacques, bogard, or draught, *latrina.* **1628** Shirley *Witty Fair* IV. vi. **1647** Ward *Simp. Cobler* 76 He [the Devil] thought it wisdome to keep the land [Ireland] for a Boggards for his unclean spirits.

Bo·ggarty, *a. north. dial.* [f. Boggart + -y.] Haunted by boggarts.

1867 *Cornh. Mag.* XV. 744, 'I darena come up the lone moor by night, for 'tis a very boggety bit.'

Bogge, variant of Bog, Bodge *sb.*²

Bogged (bǫgd), *ppl. a.* [f. Bog *v.*¹ + -ed.] Plunged or entangled in a bog; bemired. Also *fig.*

1603 B. Jonson *Sejanus* IV. (1692) 142 Bogg'd in his filthy Lusts. **1854** Hooker *Himal. Jrnls.* II. xxx. 323 My elephant got bogged in crossing a deep muddy stream.

Bo·gger. *dial.* See quot. So **Bo·gging** *vbl. sb.*

1858 M. Porteous *Souter Johnny* 18 It was then the custom for the country shoemaker, like the tailor, to go to the house of his employer, and there do his work. This practice was technically called 'bogging', and on such occasions the accommodating bogger would make shoes for the whole family.

† Bo·ggify, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Boggy *a.* + -fy.] To make boggy.

1649 Blith *Eng. Improv. Impr.* viii. (1653) 43 Such Mills ..as are kept up, or dammed so high, as that they boggifie all the Lands that lye under their Mill-head.

Bogginess (bǫ·ginės). Boggy quality.

1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 37. **1670** Shamrock *Vegetables* 87 Bogginess..breeds the rush and other incommodities. **1885** *Standard* 2 Apr. 5/2 The 'haughs' are wet, almost to bogginess.

† Bo·gging, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [perh. an obs. spelling of *bodging*: see Bodger, Badge *v.*²] Peddling, hawking; going up and down as a dealer; also *fig.*

1554 Philpot *Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 308, I would they would..leave bogging of heresies to their own damnation & decaying of many. **1577** Holinshed *Chron.* III. 64 The busie bogging of the divell alwaies.

† Bo·ggish, *a.*¹ *Obs.* [f. Bog *a.* + -ish.] ? Inclined to bluster or brag; puffed up; bold.

Hence **Bo·ggishly** *adv.*, in a vaunting manner.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 42 Boggyschyn [*K. H.* boggysche. **1499** boggisshe], *tumidus.* *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 1707 And bogeysliche as a boye busked to þe kychene. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 42 Boggyschely, *tumide.*

† Bo·ggish, *a.*² [f. Bog *sb.*¹] Of boggy nature.

1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* xxi. (1821) 416 On the front a boggish Glyn.

Boggle (bǫ·g'l), *v.* Also 6 **buggell,** 7 **bogle.** [app. f. *boggle*, var. of Bogle a spectre, (such as horses are reputed to see). In later times there has been a tendency to associate the word with *bungle*, which appears in sense 4, and in the derivatives.]

1. *intr.* To start with fright, to shy as a startled horse; to take alarm, be startled, scared *at.*

1598 Chapman *Iliad* x. 420 They [steeds] should not with affright Boggle, nor snore. **1601** Shaks. *All's Well* v. iii. 232 You boggle shrewdly, euery feather starts you. **1638** Suckling *Brennoralt* iv. i. 35 Thou..boglest at every thing, foole. **1655** Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* xiv. 221/1 Balaam .. spurs on his conscience (that boggl'd more than the Asse he rode on). **1678** R. Lestrange *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 426 We Boggle at our own Shadows, and Fright one another. **1769** Wesley in *Wks.* (1872) III. 373 The shaft-horse then boggled and turned short toward the edge of the precipice. **1865** Miss Braddon *Doctor's Wife* x. 93 Boggling a little when she turned the corners.

2. To raise scruples, hesitate, demur, stickle (*at*, occas. *about*, *over*, etc., or *to do* a thing).

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. xxxvii. (1672) 202 A Sound and Loyal heart is not that which boggles and scruples at small sins. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 241, I find the Parliament still bogling about the raising of this money. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxix. § 13 (1689) 287 They would not bogle to give 1000 sesterces. 1692 R. LESTRANGE *Josephus' Ant.* v. x. (1733) 125 He never shrunk or boggled for the matter. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. ¶ 115 He boggled at first against testifying at all. 1798 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Posth. Wks.* IV. lxviii. 8 Since you boggle about a mere form. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Book* IX. 1378 Nor do thou Boggle, oh parent, to return the grace. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 6. 336 One, who was known to have boggled hard at the oath.

3. 'To play fast or loose' J.; to palter, quibble, equivocate.

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 219 He doth boggle very often. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 199 Are ye not afraid to boggle thus with God Almighty? *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. xi. 206 He boggled so much in his answer, that they would be of opinion that, etc. 1816 HAZLITT *Modern Apost.*, They have never sneaked nor shuffled, botched or boggled in their politics.

4. To fumble, bungle, make a clumsy attempt.

[1536 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 373 If I have one there to help me, I shall do the more good; if not I shall buggell myself as well as I can.] 1853 *C. Auchester* II. 9 He boggled at the lock for a minute or two, but at last admitted himself. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* vii. 169 He uses only one epithet, but it is the right one, and never boggles and patches.

† **5.** *trans.* To cause to hesitate, to scare. *rare.*

1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (1672) 155 This bogled at first three quarters of them.

Boggle (bɒ·g'l), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. The act of boggling as a horse. † *To take boggle*: to shy with fright, to take alarm.

1660 G. FLEMING *Stemma Sacr.* 30 They had taken boggle at some State overtures. 1824 *Craven Dial.* 22 His skaddle tit, glentin its ee up at me, took boggle, maad a girt flounder, an ran back.

2. Demur, scruple, objection, difficulty, fuss; chiefly in *to make boggle*. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 459 The Dutch do make a further bogle with us about two or three things. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 140 The plain man makes no boggle at the ideas of creation, annihilation, or vacuity.

3. A bungle. *Boggle-de-botch, boggledy botch* (colloq.): a complete bungle, a 'mess'. See BOTCH *v.* and *sb.*

1834 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Helen* xxvi, A fine boggle-de-botch I have made of it. 1841 GRESLEY *C. Lever* 21 What a boggle he did make of it to be sure. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 121 Jones of the 43rd, who got into that boggle in Armenia.

Boggle, dialectal variant of BOGLE, goblin.

Bo·ggled, *ppl. a.* [f. BOGGLE *v.* + -ED.] Clumsily attempted, bungled. Cf. BOGGLE *v.* 4.

1877 LYTTEIL *Landmarks* I. iv. 32 *Camstraddin* .. being clearly a boggled form of *Kempn-stadrin*.

Bo·ggler. [f. BOGGLE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who boggles or hesitates; a stickler.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 110 You haue beene a boggeler euer.

Boggling (bɒ·glĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. BOGGLE.

1640 SHIRLEY *Arcadia* II. i, Leave Your bogling & your trim-tram tricks. 1656 R. ROBINSON *Christ all* 117 He keeps a huge bogling, he doth exceedingly dodge with Jesus Christ. 1834 C. GREVILLE *Mem. Geo. IV*, (1875) III. xxiii. 79 He made a great boggling of reading his petition.

Bo·ggling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That boggles; starting with fright; stickling; bungling.

1645 W. LITHGOW *Siege Newcastle* (1820) 15 Like unto Calabrian Females with their bogling bushs. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Sat. Jesuits* Wks. (1686) 10 Nice bogling consciences. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* 252, I can mend stockings in a boggling .. sort of way.

Bogglingly (bɒ·glĭŋlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a boggling manner.

1863 *All Y. Round* 422 [He] slowly and bogglingly reads .. what has been written for him to say.

† **Bo·gglish,** *a. Obs.* [f. BOGGLE *sb.* + -ISH.] Inclined to BOGGLE; skittish.

1656 *Artif. Handsomeness* 172 Nothing is more sly, touchy and boglish.

Boggy (bɒ·gi), *a.* [f. BOG *sb.* + -Y[1].] Of the nature of, or characterized by, bog; swampy.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 168 Passed through the boggie mounteine of Slewlougher into Kerrie. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* ii. 5 Drunk up by some boggie, spongious earth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 939 Quencht in a Boggie Syrtis, neither Sea Nor good dry Land. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Fir tree*, Venice and Amsterdam are built on Piles of this timber driven into boggy Places. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 104 Composed of rocky hillocks and boggy hollows.

fig. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas and B.* 44 Let me drain my boggy soul from those corrupted inbred humours.

b. *transf.* Of a soft, spongy consistency; flabby.

1664 H. POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 66 Carried with the Bloud .. up into the Brain, and there by that lax and boggy substance are imbibed. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 639 The flesh boggy to the touch.

Bogh, boghed, etc.: see BOUGH and BOW *v.*

Bo·g-house. *dial.* and *vulgar.* [see BOGGARD[2].] A privy, 'a house of office' J. So **bog-shop.**

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-Cr.* II. v. 48 The Jaques, the Bog-house or House of Office. *c* 1714 ARBUTHNOT, etc., *M. Scriblerus* I. xiv, He cast them all into a bog-house near St. James'. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 163 They had found the intrails of a body in the bog-house.

Boghsom, obs. form of BUXOM.

Boght, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of BUY.

Bogie (bō·ugi). Also **bogy, bogey.** [A northern dialect word, which has recently been generally diffused in connexion with railways as applied to the plate-layer's bogie, but especially in sense 2. Of unknown etymology: notwithstanding absurd stories in the newspapers (invented *ad rem*), it has (as the sense might show) nothing to do with BOGY, which is not a northern word.]

1. *north. dial.* A low strong truck upon four small wheels, also called *trolly, hurly*, etc. 'A kind of cart with low wheels and long shafts, used by masons to remove large stones' Peacock *Lonsdale Gloss.*); 'a rude contrivance for moving heavy articles, consisting of a simple plank on low wheels' (*Lanc. Gloss.*). *esp.* in Newcastle, A strong low truck (about 1 ft. high) on 4 small wheels, used, since *c* 1817, for transporting a single cask or hogshead from the quay to the town; also a flat board with 4 very small wheels on which lads career down steep banks or roads, as in the Canadian sport of *tobogganing*. Hence, in general use, the low truck used by platelayers on a railway.

c 1817 [Remembered in Newcastle by living witnesses'] 1835 A. GILCHRIST in Robson *Bards of Tyne* (1863) 416 In Dean Street, when carts or when bogies came down. 1840 T. WILSON *Poems* (1872) 93 A kind o' hearse on bogie wheels. 1869 *N. & Q.* Ser. IV. IV. 570/1 In Scotland in the engineering works they have a small carriage .. which they call a 'bogie.' .. I find it has been known by that name for fully 60 years. 1874 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.* II. 82 The slag may be allowed to deposit itself in layers in the truck or bogie, placed underneath the rolls. 1885 *Birmingham Wkly. Post* 26 Sept. 4/7 This work has often had to be done with a plate-layer's bogie, propelled by feet touching the road. (See R. Oliver Heslop, in *Newcastle Daily Journal*, 1 Nov. 1886.)

2. A low truck or frame running on two or more pairs of wheels and supporting the fore-part of a locomotive engine or the ends of a long railway-carriage, to which it is attached by a central pivot, on which it swivels freely in passing curves; a revolving under-carriage.

1844 *Specif. J. Wright's Patent*, No. 10173 Constructing railway carriages by supporting the bodies near the ends on two eight-wheel, six-wheel, and four-wheel bogies or revolving under-carriages. 1865 *Railway News* 2 Dec. 579 The Bissell Bogie .. for Locomotive Engines, so much prized on American and foreign Railroads. 1878 F. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 665 The new Midland passenger carriages .. rest on two six-wheeled bogies. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* XI. 307 In some engines the front part, instead of being mounted on a single pair of wheels, is supported on a 'bogie' or truck with two pairs.

3. *attrib.*, as in *bogie car, carriage, engine, truck*; **bogie-barrow** = sense 1 ('known in Fife for sixty years or more', Prof. W. Wallace).

1843 *Proc. Inst. Civil Eng.* 99 What is termed a 'bogie' engine, having a four-wheeled truck to support one end of the boiler, whilst the other end rests upon the driving wheels. 1851 *Specif. C. Cowper's Patent* No. 13705 Improvements in the fore carriages, or as they are sometimes called 'bogy frames,' of locomotive engines. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Nov. 236/1 These engines are constructed with a bogie truck. 1880 *Birmingham Wkly. Post* 2 Oct. 1/6 He was in the last compartment of the last bogie carriage.

Bogie, variant of BOGY.

Bogle (bō·ug'l). Forms: 5–6 **bogil**(l, 7 **bogell**, 8– **bogle**; 7–9 *north. Eng.* **boggle.** [Of the various names *bogle, boggard, bogy*, applied to a goblin, *bogle* is the earliest known, being common in Scottish literature since 1500. In the present century its use by Burns, Scott, Hogg, and others has introduced it into English literature; but the special English form seems to be *boggle* (with short *o* as in BOGGARD), found in north. Eng. dialects from Cumberland to Lincolnshire. The derivation of the whole group is uncertain: the primitive may be *bogge*, BOG *sb.*[2], and this may be a variant of *bugge*, BUG; which is not improbably a. Welsh *bwg* (= *bug*) ghost, bugbear, hobgoblin. The form of *bogle, boggle*, would still remain unexplained: it is perhaps worth while to compare Welsh *bwgwl* (= *bugul*) 'terror, terrifying' (whence *bygylu* *bʊgʊ·lĭ* to terrify), and *bygel* (or *bugail*) *nos* a hobgoblin of the night: see BUG. But there are also German words of similar form and meaning, *bögge* and *boggel-mann* 'a bogy, a bogle': so that uncertainty attaches to the source. Cf. BOGGARD.]

1. A phantom causing fright; a goblin, bogy, or spectre of the night; an undefined creature of superstitious dread. (Usually supposed to be black, and to have something of human attributes, though spoken of as *it*.) Also, applied contemptuously to a human being who is 'a fright to behold'.

c 1505 DUNBAR *Tua mariit Wem.* 111 The luif blenkis of that bogill, fra his blerde ene. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 134 Like ane bogill all of ratland banis. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabapt.* (1647) 44 The Devils are nothing but only boggles in the night, to terrifie men. 1752 *Scots Mag.* (1753) Sept. 451/1 There used to be bogles seen. 1790 BURNS *Tam o'Shanter*, Whiles glow'ring round wi' prudent cares, Lest bogles catch him unawares. 1808 *Cumbrian Ball.* iii. 8 A boggle's been seen wi' twee heads. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxxi, I played at bogle about the bush wi' them. 1822 BEWICK *Mem.* 20, I had not .. got over a belief in ghosts and boggles. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XI. lxxii, A sort of sentimental bogle, Which sits for ever upon memory's crupper. 1832 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 281 Boggles and Barguests are the only supernatural beings we hear of in these parts [Keswick]. 1864 TENNYSON *North. Farmer* viii, Theer wur a boggle in it, I often 'eerd un mysen.

2. *fig.* and *transf.* a. A bugbear (not a phantom). b. A thing unsubstantial, a mere phantom.

1663 LAUDERDALE in *Papers* (1884) I. cvi. 185, I have written so much that I doe feare my hand shall grow a bugbeare, or as we say heir a bogell. 1792 BURNS *Despondency* iii, The sillie bogles, wealth and state, Can never make them eerie.

3. *transf.* A scarecrow. (In common use in north.)

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* VII. ix. (1849) 343 Bogles made of clouts. 1884 *Gd. Words* May 324/2 Potato bogles or scarecrows .. vary in size .. and dress, in nearly every parish.

Hence **Bo·gle-bo·** [see BO.] = BOGLE; **Bo·gledom,** the realm or domain of bogles.

1603 *Philotus* ii, Quhat reck to tak the Bogill-bo, My bonie burd for anis. 1678 COLES *Lat. Dict.*, *Boggle-bo* .. an ugly wide-mouthed picture carried about with May games. 1730-6 BAILEY, *Boggle-boe*, a bugbear to fright Children, a scare crow. ?*a* 1800 *Rhymes* in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. v. 148 The bogle bo' of Billy Mire Wha kills our bairns a'. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 171 Donald! Donald! keep out of the regions of bogledom.

Boglet (bɒ·glĕt). [see -LET.] A little bog.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* lix. (1872) 399 Tufty flaggy ground, pocked with bogs and boglets.

Bog-shop, vulgar equivalent of BOG-HOUSE.

Bogt, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of BUY.

Bo·g-trot, *v.* [f. BOG *sb.*[1] + TROT *v.*: app. due to the earlier formation BOG-TROTTER.] *intr.* To trot over bogs; to live among bogs. Hence **Bo·g-trotting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 14 (1740) 323 Better .. to bog-trot in Ireland, than to pirk it in Preferment no better dressed. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* II. lxviii, Rock advises the world to beware of bogtrotting quacks. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 398 It required very great care in stepping from tuft to tuft, which in Ireland, is called bog-trotting.

Bog-trotter (bɒ·g-trɒtəɹ). [f. BOG *sb.* + TROTTER.]

† **1.** One accustomed to make his way across bogs, or to run to bogs for refuge. *Obs.*

1700 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* III. 276 Being very nimble and active, and a kind of Bog-trotter, Achmet escaped over a Marsh. 1755 JOHNSON, *Bog-trotter*, one that lives in a boggy country.

2. *spec.* Applied to the wild Irish in the 17th c.; continued in the 18th c. as a nickname for Irishmen.

1682 *Philanax Misopappas, Tory Plot* II. 18 An idle flam of shabby Irish Bogtrotters. *a* 1733 NORTH *Lives* I. 406 His friends were termed Bog trotters, wild Irish, or, which means the same thing, Tories. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 80/1 A beggarly Scot, and an impudent Irish bog-trotter. 1773 JOHNSON *Lett.* 79. I. 132 Moss in Scotland is bog in Ireland, and moss-trooper is bog-trotter. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 712 Two Irishmen, or, in the phrase of the newspapers of that day, bogtrotters.

Bogus (bō·ugəs), (*sb.*[1]) *a.* [A cant word of U.S., about the origin of which many guesses have been made, and 'bogus' derivations circumstantially given.

Dr. S. Willard, of Chicago, in a letter to the editor of this Dictionary, quotes from the *Painesville* (*Ohio*) *Telegraph* of July 6 and Nov. 2, 1827, the word *bogus* as a sb. applied to an apparatus for coining false money. Mr. Eber D. Howe, who was then editor of that paper, describes in his *Autobiography* (1878) the discovery of such a piece of mechanism in the hands of a gang of coiners at Painesville, in May 1827; it was a mysterious-looking object, and some one in the crowd styled it a 'bogus', a designation adopted in the succeeding numbers of the paper. Dr. Willard considers this to have been short for *tantrabogus*, a word familiar to him from his childhood, and which in his father's time was commonly applied in Vermont to any ill-looking object; he points out that *tantarabobs* is given in Halliwell as a Devonshire word for the devil. BOGUS seems thus to be related to BOGY, etc.]

† **1.** *sb.* An apparatus for counterfeit coining. *Obs.*

1827 *Painesville Tel.* (*Ohio*) 6 July, That he never procured the casting of a *Bogus* at one of our furnaces. *Ibid.* 2 Nov. The eight or ten boguses which have been for some time in operation.

2. *adj.* Counterfeit, spurious, fictitious, sham: 'originally applied to counterfeit coin' (Webster).

1852 HUGHES in J. Ludlow *Hist. U. S.* 338 This precious house of representatives—the bogus legislature, as it was at once called. 1857 *Boston Daily Courier* 12 June, The learned Judge took occasion to manifest his abhorrence of the use of slang phrases .. by saying that he did not know the meaning of 'bogus transactions'. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 582 A mere juggle, or as Americans would say, a 'bogus' parliament. 1874 M. COLLINS *Frances* III. 80 They've got some good money, as well as bogus notes. 1877 R. GIFFEN *Stock Exch. Securities* 65 A bogus Company .. instead of paying dividends to its Shareholders, goes into Liquidation. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* XXV. 202, I am not going to spend a penny in a bogus contest.

Bogus (bō'ugəs), *sb.*2 *U. S.* [Has been conjectured to be ad. F. *bagasse* sugar-cane refuse; but perhaps is the same word as prec.] 'A liquor made of rum and molasses.' Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*

Bogy, bogey (bō'ugi). Also boguey, bogie. Pl. bogies. [Found in literature only recently; old people vouch for its use in the nursery as early as 1825, but only as proper name (sense 1). Possibly a southern nursery form of *bogle*, *boggle*, and *boggard*, or going back like them to a simpler form which, as mentioned under Bog and Bogle, may be a variant of *bugge*, Bug 'terror, bugbear, scarecrow'. But in the absence of evidence, positive statements concerning its relation to these words cannot be made. (That they are connected with the Slavonic *bog* 'god', is a mere fancy from the similarity of form, without any evidence.)]

1. As quasi-proper name: The evil one, the devil.

1836–40 Barham *Ingol. Leg.*, *Witches' Frolic*, But hears the words 'Scratch' and 'Old Bogey' and 'Nick'. *Ibid.* (1840) 322 Then Boguey 'd have you sure as eggs is eggs. 1840 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) V. 88 To admit to evidence such as avow their credence in 'old Bogie'. 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* v. (1858) 239 The people are all naughty and Bogey carries them all off. 1865 E. Clayton *Cruel Fort.* III. 85 I'll put out the light and go away, and leave you all by yourself with Bogie. 1879 M. Conway *Demonol.* I. i. iii. 16.

2. A bogie or goblin; a person much dreaded.

1857 S. Osborn *Quedah* ii. 17 Malay pirates .. those bogies of the Archipelago. 1863 Kingsley *Water Bab.* (1878) 19 On the top of each gate post a most dreadful bogy. 1863 Baring-Gould *Iceland* 118 The sheepwalks have got a bad name for bogies.

3. *fig.* An object of terror or dread; a bugbear.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 27 Nov. 2/3 Reform is not a bogy to cheat, but a blessing to recognise and regulate. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* 135 Men .. who discover bogies in every measure.

Hence **Bo'gydom,** the domain of Old Bogy. **Bo'gyism,** the recognition of bogies. **Bogypho'bia,** dread of bogies.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 2 Dec., A sulphurous odour .. suggestive of bogeydom. 1876 *Athenæum* 14 Oct. 495/3 The author seems to be a spiritualist, or, at least, to have a leaning to banshees and bogyism. 1872 Livingstone in *Daily News* 29 July, I am not liable to fits of bogiephobia.

Bogy, var. Bogie, obs. form of Budge *sb.*, fur.

Bogyll, obs. form of Buckle.

Boh, variant of Bo *int.*, obs. form of Bow.

Bohea (bohī'), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 bohee. [ad. Chinese *Wu-i*(*shan*) the *Wu-i* hills in north of Fuhkien. Morrison gives 'Bohea Tea, *wu i cha*' (*cha* = tea), and Edkins, *Mandarin Gram.* 89, says that the Fuhkien dialect uses *b* for *w* or *v*. By some 18th c. writers accented *bo'hea*.]

A. *adj.* Of the Wu-i hills, whence black tea was first brought to England; applied also to tea of similar quality grown elsewhere.

1704 Steele *Lying Lover* II. (1747) 36 Set Chairs, and the Bohea Tea, and leave us. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 116 Bohee Tea.—This is one of those things which Luxury has introduced into Diet. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 607 The infusion of the leaves of the same plant, which .. is like common bohea-tea.

B. *sb.*

1. = *Bohea tea.* The name was given in the beginning of the 18th c. to the finest kinds of black tea; but the quality now known as 'Bohea' is the lowest, being the last crop of the season.

1701 J. Cunningham *Voy. Chusan.* ii. in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1205 The Bohe (or Voiii, so call'd of some Mountains in the Province of Fokien) .. is the very first bud gather'd in the beginning of March. 1727–8 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 172 Tea of all prices—Bohea from thirteen to twenty shillings, and green from twelve to thirty. 1852 McCulloch *Dict. Comm.* 1290 The black teas .. beginning with the lowest qualities: Bohea, Congou, Souchong, and Pekoe.

2. An infusion of this tea taken as a beverage.

1706 Estcourt *Fair Examp.* I. i. 10 To dine at my Lord Mayor's, and after Dinner be entertain'd with a Dish of Bohea by my Lady Mayoress. 1714 Pope *Rape Lock* IV. 156 In some lone isle, or distant northern land .. Where none learn ombre, none e'er taste bohea! 1728 Young *Love Fame* vi. (1757) 152 How two red lips affected Zephyrs blow, To cool the Bohea, and inflame the Beau. 1841 L. Hunt *Seer* (1864) 19 Thy unsophisticated cup of bohea. 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* v. (1858) 273 Richardson's goddess was .. fed on muffins and bohea.

Bohemia (bohī'miă).

1. A kingdom of central Europe, forming part of the Austrian empire. (Earlier forms were *Boeme*, *Beme*, *Beeme*, *Bohem*, *Bohemy*.)

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xvi. 86 The hoole rewme of Beeme. 1527 Andrew *Brunswykye's Distyll. Waters* B i b, Bohemy glas. 1641 'Smectymnuus' *Answ.* (1653) Post. 91 In Bohem, with the Schisme of the Hussites. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 55/1 The circuit of Bohemia is estimated at about 810 miles.

2. Gipsydom: see Bohemian *sb.* 2.

1871 M. Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* I. i. 25 Bohemia wanders, and steals.

3. The community of social 'Bohemians', or the district in which they chiefly live. So F. *la bohème*. [Both in Fr. and Eng. taken from the use of Bohemian *sb.* 3.]

1861 Thackeray *Adv. Philip* v. in *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 186 What is now called Bohemia had no name in Philip's young days, though many of us knew the country very well. A pleasant land, not fenced with drab stucco, like Tyburnia or Belgravia, etc.

Bohemian (bohī'miăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -an. The transferred senses are taken from French, in which *bohême, bohémien*, have been applied to the gipsies, since their first appearance in the 15th c., because they were thought to come from Bohemia, or perhaps actually entered the West through that country. Thence, in modern French, the word has been transferred to 'vagabond, adventurer, person of irregular life or habits', a sense introduced into Eng. by Thackeray.]

A. *sb.*

1. A native of Bohemia.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 134 A Bohemian borne: But here nurst vp & bred. 1845 S. Austin tr. *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 469 He acceded to the demand of the Bohemians.

b. A follower of John Huss, a Bohemian Protestant or Hussite.

1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 189 The Bohemians vsed this text, to proue the communion in both kindes.

2. A gipsy. [F. *bohême, bohémien.*]

1696 Phillips, *Bohemians*, the same with Gypsies, Vagabonds that strowl about the Country. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* xvi, I am a Zingaro, a Bohemian, an Egyptian, or whatever the Europeans .. may choose to call me; but I have no country. 1841 Borrow *Gipsies of Spain* (1843) I. 38, I arrived at the resting place of 'certain Bohemians' by whom I was received with kindness.

3. A gipsy of society; one who either cuts himself off, or is by his habits cut off, from society for which he is otherwise fitted; especially an artist, literary man, or actor, who leads a free, vagabond, or irregular life, not being particular as to the society he frequents, and despising conventionalities generally. Used with considerable latitude, with or without reference to morals.)

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lxiv, She was of a wild, roving nature, inherited from father and mother, who were both Bohemians, by taste and circumstances. 1864 *Westm. Rev.* July & Oct. 32–33 The term 'Bohemian' has come to be very commonly accepted in our day as the description of a certain kind of literary gipsey, no matter in what language he speaks, or what city he inhabits .. A Bohemian is simply an artist or littérateur who, consciously or unconsciously, secedes from conventionality in life and in art. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 241 There are many blackguards who are Bohemians, but it does not at all follow that every Bohemian is a blackguard. 1875 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims* x. 256 In persons open to the suspicion of irregular and immoral living,—in Bohemians.

4. *Comb.*, as **Bohemian-like.**

1886 *Cyclists' Tour. Club Handbk.* Apr. 5 The Bohemian-like contempt he harbours for all conventionalities.

B. *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to Bohemia.

2. Of or pertaining to the gipsies.

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lxv, The band of renowned Bohemian Vaulters and tumblers.

3. Of, or characteristic of, social Bohemians.

1861 Thackeray *Adv. Philip* v. in *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 186 Having .. only lately quitted the Bohemian land. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* i. 3 The young man commenced Bohemian life in London. 1881 Saintsbury *Dryden* 105 Smith, the Bohemian author of Phaedra and Hippolytus.

4. *Comb.*, as **Bohemian chatterer,** or **waxwing,** a bird of passage visiting Great Britain (*Ampelis* or *Bombycilla garrula*); **Bohemian glass,** a fine kind of glass, originally made in Bohemia, in which potash is the alkali used.

1722 Barrington in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 316, I always conceived the Bohemian chatterer was not observed in Great Britain but at very distant intervals of years. 1841 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club.* I. 252 That beautiful member of the Ampelidæ, the Bohemian waxwing (*Bombycilla garrula*). 1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 433 Potash glass is less subject to crack .. Bohemian glass is of this kind.

Bohe'mianism. [f. prec. + -ism.] The characteristic conduct or manners of a Bohemian. So **Bohe'mianize** *v.*, to live as a Bohemian.

1861 Sala *Tw. round Clock* 180 Auctioneering is the Bohemianism of commerce. 1863 *Temple Bar* July 552 Henry Murger .. the high-priest of Bohemianism avers that it exists and is possible only in Paris. 1868 Miss Braddon *Dead-Sea Fr.* iv. I. 73 There was even the faintest flavour of Bohemianism about her position, spotless though her reputation might be. 1883 *Punch* 8 Sept. 114/2 Those who want to Bohemianise a bit, and get away .. from our veneered town-life.

†**Bohe'mic,** *a. Obs.* = Bohemian, Hussite.

1612 Brerewood *Laug. & Relig.* Pref. 6 Some embracing the Waldensian, or the Bohemick, others the Augustane, and some the Helvetian Confession.

Bo-ho, bo-hoo, variants of Boo-hoo.

‖**Bohou'rt.** *Obs. rare.* [OF. *bohourt, behourt* a lance, a jousting.] Jousting, tilting: cf. Bourdis.

1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* IV. iv. 336 The bohourts, the tournaments, and most of the other superior pastimes have been subjected to youthful imitation.

Boht(e, obs. pa. t. and pple. of Buy *v.*

Bohu, bohw, obs. forms of Bough.

Boi-, Sc. spelling of *bō-*: see Bo-.

†**Boie.** *Obs. rare.* [Identical with Walloon *boie*, in OSp. *boya*, It. *boja* executioner: Diez thinks it may be a transf. use of *boja, boia*, OF. *buie, boye* fetter, chain.] An executioner, a hangman.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* 503 'Blethliche!' the boies quathe. *Ibid.* 960 He het mani a wikke boie His son lede toward the hanging.

Boier, obs. f. Bowyer and Bever *sb. Obs.*

†**Boiette.** *Obs.* [perh. for 16th c. F. *boëtte, boëte,* variant of *boîte* box, chest, cask: cf. Boist.] A case or casket.

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. xxx. 87 Ther they founde in boiettes a thre M. frankes.

Boigh, obs. form of Buoy.

‖**Boiguacu.** [in Tupi *boiguaçú*, f. *boi, boya* serpent + *guaçú, goaçu* big.] A native Brazilian name of the Boa Constrictor or other large boa.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. i. 148 The boiguacu, which is the largest of the serpent kind, is sometimes forty feet in length.

Boikin, obs. variant of Bodkin.

Boil (boil), *sb.*1 Forms: *α.* 1 *býl,* (4 bele, biel, byil, 4–5 bule(*ü*), 5 beel, 4–7 byle, 6 byelle), 3–9 bile; *β.* 6–7 boyle, 7 boile, 7– boil. [OE. *býl*: com. Teut. = OS. **bûlia* (MDu. and MLG. *bûle*, Du. *buil*), OHG. **bûlia, bûlla* (MHG. *biule*, mod.G. *beule*:—OTeut. *bûljâ-* str. fem., f. root *bûl-* in Goth. *uf-bauljan* to blow up. A diphthongal form **baul-* is the base of the cognate ON. *beyla* hump, OF. *beil, bel.* The ME. form was regularly *bile* (Kentish *bele*, s. w. *büle*), which still prevails dialectally: it is not clear whether *boil* is due to association with the verb *boil*, or influenced by the Du. or other form. Cf. Beal.]

1. A hard inflamed suppurating tumour; a furuncle.

α. a 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 5 *Furunculus*, byl. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6011 Bile, and blister, bolnand sare. 1340 *Ayenb.* 224 Goutes and beles. 1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xxviii. 27 Smyit the the Lord with the byil of Egipt. *Ibid.* 35 The moost yuel biel in knees. — *Luke* xvi. 20 Houndis camen, and .. lickiden his bylis. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxiii. 84 Bules [*v. r.* byles, belis, boilus] and bocches. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 57/2 Ful of botchis, beelis and blaynes. 1562 Bulleyn *Bk. Simples* 39 a, Painfull sores, Biles and pusshes. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* I. iv. 31 You Shames of Rome; you Heard of Byles and Plagues Plaister you o're. 1617 Markham *Caval.* VII. 71 They rise betweene his chappes like a huge Byle. 1737 J. Hervey *Life & Lett.* (1772) 212 Holy Job healed of his biles. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 62 He will have .. small Biles in his Back. [*Bile* or *Byle*, in nearly all the dialect glossaries.]

β. 1529 More *Supplic. Soules* Wks. 292/2 One y^t hath but a poore boyle vpon hys finger. 1611 Bible 2 *Kings* xx. 7 They tooke and layd it on the boile, and he recouered. 1755 Johnson, *Bile*, this is generally spelt *boil*; but, I think, less properly. 1782 Priestley *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* II. 37 The boils .. are said .. to have been upon Pharoah. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. VII. iv. 285 The maddest boil .. does at length burst, and become an abscess.

b. A swelling [= MDu. *bûle*].

1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 86 And with his feet made two grete bules aboute his eris.

c. *transf.* A swelling on a painted surface resembling a boil; a blister.

1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* lxiv. 303 The paint on the houses .. crackled up, swelling into boils.

2. *fig.*

1537 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 410 The chief soare bile and hinderance of his obedience. 1579 J. Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* C iij, A politique bile enflaming the peace of a settled and euen state. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VII. i. § 21 The Rebellion .. which from a small pustle might have proved a painfull bile.

Boil (boil), *sb.*2 [f. Boil *v.*]

1. An act of boiling.

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* 470 Gif hom but a boyle. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Apricocck*, Give 'em seven or eight smart Boils. 1845 Eliza Acton *Cookery* ii. (1852) 55 Give the sauce a minute's boil. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 655 The extrication of gas called the boil, which accompanies the fusion of crown-glass.

2. The state of boiling or being at boiling point; also *transf.* and *fig.* a state of agitation.

1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* 302 The next [moment] nor ship nor shadow was there, But a boil that arose from the deep below. 1837 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* II. 341 As soon as the liquor comes to a boil. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* I. 44 The pudding was already on the boil. 1870 *Daily News* 30 Dec., The coffee was near the boil.

3. That which is boiled, a boiling preparation.

1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 159, I put the linen .. into a boil of soap.

Boil (boil), *v.* Forms: 3–4 boille, boili, boile(n, 4–7 boyle, 5–6 boyll, 6–7 boyl, 7 boile, 6– boil. Also 4 buyle, ? bayl, ? bele, 5 bule, bulle, bylle, byle, 5–6 boll, 6 *Sc.* bull. [ME. *boille-n, boile-n*, a. OF. *boill-ir* (*boill-ant*), mod.F. *bouillir*:—L. *bullī-re* to form bubbles, to boil.]

1. *intr.* Of a liquid: To bubble up in agitation through the action of heat causing the lowest portions of the liquid to pass into the gaseous form and escape; to roll about under the influence of heat; also said of the vessel containing the liquid.

b. To reach the boiling point, to turn from the liquid into the gaseous state. *To boil over*: to bubble up so as to run over the side of the vessel; also said of the vessel. Cf. *run over, overflow*, etc.

a 1225 *Juliana* 172 Þis maide isei þis led boili. *a* 1225 *St. Marg.* 247 He let hete water oð seoþinge! & þo hit boillede

faste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11886 þai fild a lede o pik and oyle, And fast þai did it for to boile. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 32 Which hath ever his pottes hote Of love boilend on the fire. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 43 Boylyn ouyr, as pottys on þe fyre, *ebullio*. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lxiv. 2 The fire causeth the waters to boyle. 1813 *Domestic Cookery* 249 Room (for the liquor) to boil as quick as possible, without boiling over. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 24. 356 Water deprived of its air will not boil at 212° Fahr. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 53 Putting in anything that we like while the pot is boiling.

2. *transf.* To move with an agitation like that of boiling water; to bubble, to seethe. Also said of that from which something gushes tumultuously: To overflow *with*.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2464 Me myghte y-seo .. Heorten blede, braynes boyle. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xli. 22 He shal make the depthe of the se to boilen as a pot. — 2 *Macc.* ix. 9 Wormes buyliden out of the body of the vnpyteous man. 1388 — *Ex.* xvi. 20 It bigan to buyle with wormes, and it was rotun. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 291 b, Myghty newe wyne .. boyleth upward, as though it wolde brast the vessell. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* v. 2061 When the poyson boylde In every veine. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. vi. 253 His blood boiling in great quantities out of his mouth. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 357 The storm thickens, and the billows boil. 1820 SOUTHEY *Lodore* 93 Recoiling, turmoiling and toiling and boiling.

b. To undulate like a boiling fluid.

1882 *Observatory* V. 355 The Sun's limb was boiling all about it.

3. *fig.* Said of passions, persons under the influence of passion, their words, etc. Also *to boil over*. Cf. *The blood boils* in 10 b.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 272 The brennyng of lecchery boylid in al his body. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 294 So boilen up the foule sawes. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xii. 58 Whan his herte thus boiled. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 499 The people .. boiled with anger. 1625 N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. (1635) 88 O'Neal .. boyled in hatred against the English. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 16 His dire attempt, which nigh the birth Now rowling, boiles in his tumultuous brest. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. li. 60 Resentment was boiling in his sullen, unsociable mind. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 55 He cannot chafe or boil or get into a state of righteous indignation. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xvii. 288 The political frenzy was now boiling over.

b. *trans. To boil forth*: to give forth in a boiling or agitated manner.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Prov.* xv. 2 The mouth of fooles boyleth forth follie.

4. *trans.* To cause (a liquid) to bubble with heat (see sense 1); to bring to the boiling point: *esp.* said of food, wholly or partly liquid, in the process of cooking; also of the containing vessel.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 11 Boyle hit and sture lest hit brenne. *a* 1500 *E. E. Misc.* (1855) 34 Sume byllyd mettayl. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2800/4 The Copper boyls betwixt 15 and 16 Hogsheads at a time. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ix, As kind housewives .. were boiling their husbands' kettles.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) Cf. *to eat, cut*, etc.

1845 E. ACTON *Cookery* xxi. (1852) 493 The fruit should be finely flavoured, and .. should boil easily.

† **5.** *fig.* To agitate and inflame, to make fervent (persons or their feelings). *Obs.*

1648 *Eikon Basilike* 115 Let no fire of affliction boil over my passion to any impatience. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 237 Wrath boils thy breast! *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Dk. Ormond's Recov.* Wks. I. 49 What lust of power, or what nefarious charms, Ferment your blood, or boil you into arms?

6. To act upon (anything) by continued immersion in boiling liquid; to subject to heat in boiling water. **a.** To cook (solid articles) in this way; **b.** To cleanse (clothes, etc.) by immersion in boiling water; **c.** To prepare, make, or produce by boiling. **d.** To put to death by boiling.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 2831 In watyr we baylyd the blood. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 383 A Cook they hadde .. To boille the chiknes with the Marybones .. He koude rooste and sethe and boille and frye. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 45 The x. day of March was a mayde boyllyd in Smythfelde for poysynyng of dyvers persons. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xlvi. 20 The place where the Priests shall boyle the trespasse offring. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 107 He is .. a Kid .. boyled in his Mothers milk. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3145/4 A silver-hilted Sword .. was lately Boiled, and the Handle gilt. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 380 Some steep their Seed, and some in Cauldrons boil. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 232 The important improvement of boiling sugar in vacuo. 1842 TENNYSON *Stylites* 51 Martyrs .. were stoned, or crucified, Or burn'd in fire, or boiled in oil. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* i, Modes of making fire and boiling food.

7. *intr.* To undergo the action produced by immersion in boiling liquid.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. lvii, Boyling in sulphur, and hot-bubbling pitch. 1813 *Dom. Cookery* VIII. 185 Set it [rice] to boil in milk.

8. *To boil away* (intr.): to evaporate in boiling. *To boil down*: to lessen the bulk of (anything) by boiling; *fig.* to condense, epitomize.

1845 E. ACTON *Mod. Cookery* xxi. (1852) 464 For jams and jellies it [fruit] cannot be too soon boiled down. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1288. 28 It is surprising to see how much research Mr. S. has sometimes contrived to boil down into a single line.

† **9.** *slang.* To betray. *Obs.*

1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Cony-catchers* 16 His cloyer or follower forthwith boyles him, that is, bewrayes him. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roar. Girle* Wks. 1873 III. 220 Wee are smoakt .. Wee are boyl'd, pox on her!

10. Phrases. **a.** *To boil the pot*: to supply one's livelihood. So *to keep the pot boiling*: also = to keep anything going. Cf. POT.

1808 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Peep at R. Acad.* Wks. 1812 V. 352, I think this Piece will help to boil the pot. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Fiend* ix, Huzza, my lads! we'll keep the pot boiling.

b. *The blood boils*: phrase expressing strong emotion, esp. of anger or indignation.

1675 OTWAY *Alcibiades* 38, I am impatient, and my blood boyls high. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 230 The thought of such intervention made the blood, even of the Cavaliers, boil in their veins. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xv. 248 A sight which made his blood boil.

Boilable (boi·lăb'l), *a.* That can be boiled.

1882 W. M. WILLIAMS *Science in Short Chap.* 23 They boiled everything that was boilable.

Boilary, obs. var. of BOILERY.

Boiled (boild), *ppl. a.* [f. BOIL *v.* + -ED.] Brought to the state of ebullition; subjected to boiling; cooked, cleansed, etc., by boiling.

¶ In quot. 1611 *boiled stuff* = harlots: with allusion to the sweating-tub.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 43 þenne boylyd blode take þou shalle. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 37 We went where we had boylde beefe. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 125 Such boyl'd stuffe As well might poyson Poyson. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1137/4 One Set of .. Plate Buttons newly boyl'd. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* v. 185 To cut such capers as you eat with boiled mutton. 1881 MORLEY *Cobden* I. 245 Where men and women subsisted on boiled nettles. *fig.* 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 4 These boylde-braines of nineteene and two and twenty.

b. *elliptic.* Boiled beef or mutton. *colloq.*

1844 DICKENS *Christm. Carol* (Hoppe) A great piece of cold boiled.

Boiler (boi·lər). [f. BOIL *v.* + -ER [1].]

1. One who boils (anything).

c 1540 *Househ. Ord.* 236 That the Cookes and Boylers doe dresse the Meate well. *a* 1691 BOYLE (J.) The boilers of saltpetre. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 204 Wool-sorters .. fullers or millers, boilers, giggers.

2. A vessel in which water or any liquid is boiled.

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 65 They had built several furnaces and boilers. *a* 1728 WOODWARD (J.) Several pots and boilers before the fire. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Caubul* II. 187 Messes of ten each, who have a tent, a boiler, and a camel between them.

b. *spec.* In a steam-engine, the large vessel, usually of wrought-iron plates riveted together, in which the water is converted into steam; the tank or vessel commonly attached to a kitchen grate; the vessel in which clothes are boiled before washing.

1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 54 The engine at the York-buildings Water-works, the boiler of which is 15 feet diameter. 1829 R. STUART *Anecd. Steam Eng.* I. 305 Boilers built solely of cast iron. *Mod.* The boiler of a locomotive burst.

3. What makes anything boil, as in *pot-boiler*, a piece of work done to *boil the pot*: see BOIL *v.* 10 a.

4. A vegetable, fruit, etc. suited for boiling.

1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 634/1 Having but few Peas at Market .. fine boilers are 10*s.* per quarter dearer. 1864 *Times* 24 Dec., Peas in good demand for all descriptions, and boilers rather dearer.

5. *Comb.* and *Attrib.* (in sense 2 b) as *boiler-house, explosion*; **boiler-alarm,** an apparatus for indicating lowness of water in a boiler; **boiler-feeder,** an apparatus for supplying a boiler with water; **boiler-float,** a float which by its rising or falling turns the feed-water off or on; **boilerful,** the amount of water or steam that will fill a boiler; **boiler-iron, -plate,** rolled iron of ¼ to ½-inch thickness, used for making steam-boilers, etc.; **boiler-maker**: a maker of boilers for engines; **boiler-man,** a man who attends to a boiler; **boiler-protector,** a coating to prevent the escape of heat from a boiler; **boiler-smith,** a boiler-maker; **boiler-tube,** one of the tubes by which heat is diffused through the water in a boiler.

1883 *Knowledge* 1 June 323/2 A *boilerful of steam. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Feb. 7/2 A *boiler explosion .. occurred at the Mid Kent Brickworks, Beckenham, yesterday. The *boiler-house was completely demolished. 1865 *Derby Mercury* 25 Jan., The principal engineers and *boiler makers in the united kingdom. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 390 The cries of the *Boilermen to the fire makers. 1860 W. FORDYCE *Hist. Coal, &c.* 112 Various descriptions of Iron, such as nail-rods, *boiler-plates, hoop and sheet iron. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 410 The average resistance of boiler plates is reckoned at 20 tons to the square inch.

Boilery (boi·lări). Also 6 boillourie, boilary. [a. F. *bouillerie* in same sense, f. *bouillir* to BOIL: see -ERY.] A place where boiling or evaporation is carried on; a place for boiling anything, *e. g.* salt or sugar. Usually in comb., as *sugar-boilery*. See also BULLERY.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 4 b, By the grant of the boillourie of salt, it is said that the soile shall passe, for it is the whole profit of the soile. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Boilary* or *Bullary of Salt*, a Salt House, or Salt-pit, where Salt is boiled and made. 1838 HOLLOWAY *Dict. Provinc., Boilary*, a place where salt is boiled.

Boiling (boi·liŋ) *vbl. sb.* [f. BOIL *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of bubbling up under the influence of heat: ebullition.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 202 þis boylyng wole after quenche. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxxvi. (1495) 251 The heete that makyth boyllynge and sethyng. 1552 HULOET, Bollynge or bubblynge vp of water. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 40 Evolved rapidly, with formation of bubbles, as in the ordinary process of boiling.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** A bubbling like that of boiling water; disturbance, turmoil, raging. **b.** Heating of the body or mind; violent agitation, inflammation, fever, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Jonah* i. 15 The se stode of his buylyng. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xcii. (1495) 660 Letuse kelyth hete and hoyllynge of blood. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 889 The boyling or risinge vp of water out of a spring. *c* 1660 J. GIBBON in Spurgeon *Treas. David* Ps. cxix. 9 A young man all in the heat and boiling of his blood. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 214 Tortures and boylings of mind. 1882 *Observatory* V. 357 It [a comet] shows a turmoil or boiling of the light about the nucleus.

3. The action of heating a liquid to boiling point; of subjecting (anything) to the action of a boiling liquid, esp. so as to cook it; of making or obtaining some substance by this process.

1481–90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (1841) 422 For the dressynge and boylyng of iij. saltes, ijs. 1631 JORDAN *Nat. Bathes* II. (1669) 13 The boyling of Beans. 1678 N. WANLEY *Wonders* III. xliii. § 15. 224/1 The boyling and baking of Sugar as it is now used. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xvi. 288, I set Friday to work to boiling and stewing. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s. v. *Goose*, Give them fourteen or fifteen Boilings. 1845 E. ACTON *Cookery* vii. (1852) 153 The advantages of gentle simmering over the usual fast boiling of meat.

4. That which is boiled or being boiled, a decoction; a quantity boiled at one time: hence *the whole boiling* (slang): 'the whole lot'.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 113 Syrup, steepings, boylings, setlings or extract. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Fiend* xiii, [He] may .. whip the whole boiling of us off to the Ingies. *c* 1842 LANCE *Cottage Farm.* 13 This liquor is to be boiled until it is a thick syrrup; skim the boiling.

5. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *boiling-like* adj.: **boiling-furnace,** a reverberatory furnace sometimes employed in the decarbonization of cast-iron; **boiling-house,** a building for boiling (soap, sugar, etc.), a boilery; **boiling-heat, -point, -temperature,** the temperature at which anything boils, i.e. turns from the liquid to the gaseous state; *spec.* the boiling-point of water (at the sea level 212° Fahr., 100° Cent.); *fig.* a high degree of excitement, indignation, etc.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 1001 The construction of the "'boiling' furnace does not materially differ from that of the 'puddling' furnace. 1846 *Punch* IX. 206 The maids have subsided from *boiling-heat to simmering. 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 30 The *Boyling house. Two Yeomen. 1712 *Act* 10 *Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5012/2 All Soap, Oil, Tallow .. in any private Boiling-house. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 629/1 The water .. was thrown into a *boiling-like motion. 1773 HORSLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 227 M. de luc's *boiling point. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 243 At the freezing point is set the number 32, and .. 212 at the boiling point. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* iv. 55 One man is brought to the boiling-point by the excitement of conversation.

Boi·ling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].]

1. Bubbling up under the influence of heat; at boiling temperature.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* 2460 A gret boiland cauderoun. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* 1318 Full of brimstane, pick, and bulling leid. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1827) VIII. lxiv. 34 Cast headlong into the boiling water. 1832 *Athenæum* No. 219. 17 The cook with the boiling kettle in her hand. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 229 Two boiling sulphureous springs.

2. *transf.* Violently agitated, raging; fiercely hot; heaving with molecular disturbance.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lvii. 21 As the boilinge se, that resten mai not. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxii. 501 None coude abyde there, for it was all a quycke boylyng sande. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 443 Rocks the bellowing Voice of boiling Seas rebound. 1868 T. W. WEBB *Celest. Objects* II. (1873) 39 [The comet] is quite hazy, luminous in the centre, and boiling (atmospherically unsteady).

3. *fig.* Inflamed, in a state of passionate agitation, bursting with passion, etc.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 238/2 Mens desires are too much boyling. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. x. 398 A youth boyling in ambition. 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* II. (1725) 44 My boiling Passions settle and go down. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 1175 His understanding 'scapes the common cloud Of Fumes, arising from a boiling Breast. 1836 J. C. YOUNG *Mem. C. M. Young* (1871) 236 She found him in a state of boiling indignation. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 319.

4. quasi-*adv.*, in phrase *boiling hot.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 312 Hogs grease and bran boiling hot. 1862 *Enquire Within* 83 It should be poured on boiling-hot.

Boi·lingly, *adv.* [-LY [2].] In a boiling manner.

1817 BYRON *Manfred* I. i. 91 The lakes of bitumen Rise boilingly higher.

Boilloury, obs. var. of BOILERY.

† **Boilou·n.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *boillon*, mod.F. *bouillon* bubble, f. *bouillir* to boil.] A bubble.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* 2488 Thise boilouns that boilen seuen.

Boi·ly, *sb. dial.* [a. F. *bouillie* in same sense, f. *bouillir* to boil.] A decoction of flour and milk; gruel.

1819 ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ballads* 55. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*

Boily (boi·li), *a.* In 6 **byly**, 7 **boylie**. [f. BOIL *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] Full of, or characterized by, boils.

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 289 Certaine outwarde byly diseases. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 166 They would have turned stricken, made boylie, or some such thing.

†**Boin,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. dial. '*boine* a swelling, Essex' (Way and Halliw.), perhaps = OF. *bugne, beugne*, mod.F. *bigne* swelling from a blow: see BUNNY, BUNION.] *intr.* To swell.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 206 And with exceeding mightie knubs her heels behind boind out.

Boin, var. of BOYNE *Sc.*, a tub.

†**Boi·nard.** *Obs.* Also **boyn-**. [a. OF. *buisnart, buinard* silly fellow.] A fool, simpleton; rogue, scoundrel.

a 1300 *Sirix* 288 (Mätz.) Be stille, boinard. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* I. 110 Than wolde oþer boynardis · haue ben abasshyd. II. 164 Þe blerneyed boynard · þat his bagg stall.

†**Boiny,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *boine* sb. (see BOIN *v.*) + -Y.] Full of swellings, knotty.

1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maiestie* A 4 b, For Mercury is not earned out of euery boynie block.

Bois, Boist, obs. Sc. form of Boss *a.* BOAST.

†**Boist,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3–5 **boist**(e, 4–7 **boyste**. Also 3 **buste**, 5 **bust**; 4, 6 **bost**, 6–7 **boost**(e; 4 **bouste**; 5 **buist, buyste**, 9 *Sc.* **buist**. See BOOST, BUIST, BUST. [ME. *boiste*, a. OF. *boiste* 'box', in Pr. *bostia*, repr., through late L. *bossida, boxida, buxida*, L. *pyxida*, a. Gr. *πυξίδα*, acc. of *πυξίς* box (Brachet). The phonetic history of the variant forms in Eng. and Sc. is obscure: but *uy* is prob. an early variant of *oi*, and the forms in *o, u*, seem due to simplification of the diphthong, as in 16th c. Sc. *jone* = *join*, etc.]

1. A box, a casket; chiefly used of a box for ointment, a vase or flask for oil, etc. (= BOX *sb.*[2] 1.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 226 He haueð so monie bustes [*v. r.* boistes] ful of his letuaries. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14003 (Gött.) A boist of smerles has scho nomin. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XII. 68, I haue a gret boyste At my bak, of broke bred þi bely for to fylle. *c* 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Nicolaus* 294 Scho has brocht A boyst of oyle. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 883 He anoyntide hym anon with his noble boyste. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XVII. 131 The awngel took a boist with oynement anon. 1633 *Treas. Hid. Secrets* CXV, Also of the wood of Rosemarie, make a boyst to smell thereto.

b. *Bleeding-boist*: a cupping-glass.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 38 Bledynge boyste, *ventosa, guna.*

2. Dialectal name for a rude hut. [?same word.]

1840 *Times* 24 Apr. 3/6 Along the London and Brighton line of Railway there have been erected a great number of rude huts or cabins..For the use of these places to sleep in, the workmen pay, each 1*s.* or 1*s.* 6*d.* a-week—two and not unfrequently three of them sleeping together in these 'boists'.

†**Boist,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cup, to scarify. (Cf. BOIST *sb.* 1 b.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 42 Boyston, *scaro, ventoso.*

†**Boi·sterly,** *adv. Obs.* = BOISTEROUSLY.

1520 WHITTINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 41 Boysterly and rudely to anoye hym that sytteth next hym.

Boisterous (boi·stərəs), *a.* Forms: 5–8 **boistrous**, 6–7 **boystrous, boysterous**, 6 **bou-, bowstrous**, 6– **boisterous**. [Used in the same sense as the earlier *boisteous, boistuous*, BOISTOUS, of which it appears to be a variant modified by some obscure analogy.]

I. Rough or coarse in quality.

†**1.** Rough, coarse, as *e.g.* food. *Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. i, The labourer of the erth vseth grete and boistrous metis.

†**2.** Of rough, strong, or stiff texture; stout, stiff, unyielding. *Obs.*

1572 tr. *Buchanan's Detect. Mary* in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary* (1824) 135 She could abide at the poop, and..handle the boisterous cables. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 915/1 Hauing vpon him a great gowne of boisterous veluet. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. viii. (1612) 37 About his boistrous necke full oft their daintie armes they cast. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 33 Hee hath not made the ligaments..nor the sinewes of any such boisterous or stiffe matter. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigismonda & G.* 59 The leathern out-side, boistrous as it was, Gave way.

†**3.** Roughly massive, bulky, big and cumbrous.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 10 His boystrous club. 1633 J. FOSBROKE *Warre or Conflict* 30 Goliah, notwithstanding.. his huge and boisterous armour, etc. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* I. x. 59 The Pandects of the Civill Law are too boystrous, and of too great extent for any Civilian to comprehend. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. (1851) 292 If the work seeme more triviall or boistrous then for this discourse.

†**4.** Rough to the feelings; painfully rough. *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 26 Is loue a tender thing? it is too rough, Too rude, too boysterous, and it pricks like thorne. 1595 — *John* IV. i. 95 Feeling what small things are boysterous there [in the eye].

†**5.** Rough in operation; not skilful or delicate.

1609 PAULE *Abp. Whitgift* 28 This bishop was not so boysterous a surgeon.

†**6.** Strong- or coarse-growing, rank. *Obs.*

1622 WITHER *Philar.* in *Juv.* (1633) 590 [The pool] overgrowne with boystrous Sedge. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1164 As good for nothing else, no better service, With those thy boysterous locks.

II. Acting roughly, violent.

†**7.** Violent in action or properties. *Obs.*

1544 PHAËR *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) N ii b, The saide venime is so swift, so fearce, and so boistrous of itselfe. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 349 A boisterous and bestial strength. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* VI. (1723) 294 The Heat becomes too powerful and boisterous for them.

8. Of wind, weather, waves, etc.: Rough, the opposite of 'calm'.

1576 THYNNE *Ld. Burghley's Crest* in *Animadv.* App. iv. (1865) 113 In calme or boystrous tyde. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* iii. 488 The boyst'rous Seas. 1684 *Contempl. State of Man* I. ii. (1699) 20 A boystrous Wind had blown away the Leaves. 1726–7 BOLINGBR. in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. lxxiii, This boisterous climate of ours. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxi. 299 A boisterous passage of twenty-five days. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 194 Finding some difficulty in doubling a boisterous headland.

9. Of persons and their actions.

†a. Full of rough violence to others, violently fierce, savage, truculent. *Obs.*

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 753 Those boysterous Nemrothes, that neuer will be satisfied with the slaughter of Innocents. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, II. i. 70 Oh..boyst'rous Clifford, thou hast slaine The flowre of Europe. 1681 E. SCLATER *Serm. Putney* 11 What care boisterous Enemies for what these can do unto them? 1713 POPE *Frenzy J. D.* in *Swift's Wks.* (1755) III. I. 144 By your indecent and boisterous treatment of this man of learning, I perceive you are a violent sort of person. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* V. 370 Distant from the boisterous war.

b. Rough and violent in behaviour and speech, turbulent; too rough or clamorous. (Orig. in a distinctly bad sense, but gradually passing into c.)

1568 T. HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1879) 139 Feare not his boustrous vantinge worde. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 4 Heere to make good ye boistrous late appeal. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. I. iii. (1743) 8 The men are strong and boisterous, great wrestlers, and healthy. 1690 CROWNE *Eng. Frier* I. i. 3 Pox o' this boystrous fool. 1705 OTWAY *Orphan* V. xix. 2296 Stand off thou hot-brain'd boistrous noisy Ruffian. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 55 Every form of church government..had for awhile its boisterous advocates.

c. Abounding in rough but good-natured activity bordering upon excess, such as proceeds from unchecked exuberance of spirits.

a 1683 SIDNEY *Disc. Gov.* iii. § 25 (1704) 334 That boisterous humor being gradually temper'd by disciplin. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 45 ▸8 Their boisterous Mirth. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 5 It renders the mind incapable of the rougher and more boisterous emotions. 1822 W. IRVING *Bracceb. Hall* xix. 167 A rich, boisterous, fox-hunting baronet. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 213 Under the outward show of boisterous frankness.

†**10.** quasi-*adv.* Boisterously. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. i. 76 Alas, what neede you be so boistrous rough?

Boisterously (boi·stərəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] Roughly; violently; tumultuously; with rough and superabundant energy.

a 1550 *Christis Kirk Gr.* xii, The buff so boisterously abaist him, That he to the eard dusht doun. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 136 A Scepter snatch'd with an vnruly hand, Must be as boysterously maintain'd as gain'd. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1738 II. 118 Godwin and his Sons did many things boistrously and violently. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) V. cxi. 201 Respectable politicians have seen reason..to join those whom they have been accustomed boisterously to assail. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* I. ii. 66 With Big Dog boisterously bounding from side to side.

Boi·sterousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Boisterous quality; rude strength (*obs.*); violence, tempestuousness; rough behaviour.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxi. (1612) 153 But checked of my boystrousnesse [I] was balked with a blush. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. ii. (1636) 166 The thing which most frighted the Barbarous was the sight of the elephants, as those which matcht themselves in boistrousnesse. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Thess.* iii. 15 A stoical sourness, or an imperious boisterousness. 1726 *Nat. Hist. Irel.* 28 The Irish sea..in regard of its boysterousness and..tempestuousness. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnie.* iv. 71 Boys whose surplus vitality happened to lead them into boisterousness or mischief.

†**Boi·stly,** *adv. Obs.* = BOISTOUSLY.

c 1400 *Beryn* 104 The Preest & the clerk ful boystly had me goon. *Ibid.* 163 Then passid they forth boystly, goglyng with hir hedis.

†**Boistness,** boyste-. *Obs.* = BOISTOUSNESS.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. viii. (1495) 866 Some bodyes letteth all passage of syghte, so that no thynge is seen there thurgh, As boystenesse, stones, trees and metall.

†**Boi·stous,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 3–6 **boistous, boystous, buystous**(e, (also 4 **booistous, boystoyse**, 5 **boistoso, boistoys, boistez, boysteis**), **buystuous, boystyous**, (**bostuous, bioustious**), 5–6 **boystows**(e, **boi-, boysteous, -ious**, 6 **buistous, boystuous**(e, (**bostyous**). Also, *North.* 4 **bostwys, bustwys**, (**boustes**), 4–5 **boustous**, 5–6 **bustus**, *Sc.* **bustows**(e, **boustous, bousteous, -tious, busteous, -ious, -uous, -uus**. [Of uncertain etymology. Certainly not connected with *bost*, BOAST (as has been suggested on the ground of the 16th c. Sc. spelling *boist* for *bōst*). The phonology and form suggest French origin, and in form the ME. word exactly answers to OF. *boisteus*, AF. *boistous*, mod.F. *boiteux* lame; but no connexion of sense appears to be traceable, at least if the etymology proposed by Diez for the French word from *boiste* 'box', 'knee-joint' holds good. The essential meaning in Eng. from the first appears to have been 'coarse, rough', but senses 1–4 are all nearly equally early. The later variants *boisteous, boystuous*, led to the modern BOISTEROUS.

(The mod. Cornwall dialect has in WCorn. *boist* corpulence, *boustis, bustious* stout, overfat, burdensome to oneself; in ECorn. *boostis* fat, well-conditioned: cf. sense 3. This occurrence of a sense so long obs. in literary Eng., and esp. of an apparent radical sb. *boist*, not known at all in literature, is very curious: but there are no similar words known in Celtic Cornish. The Welsh '*buyst* wildness' appears to be a figment of Owen Pugh, but *buystus* 'wild, ferocious' occurs in the 14th c., and may be a deriv. of an obs. **buyst* :—L. *bēstia*; or it may be merely the ME. *buystous*.)]

1. Of persons, etc.: Rough, rude; untaught, rustic; coarse, unpolished.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5659 It is boystous folk. 1340 *Ayenb.* 103 We þet byeþ greate and boystoyse to spekene of zuo heze þinge. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. II. 311 Men þat were vnkomynge and boistous as bestes. 1388 WYCLIF *2 Chron.* xiii. 7 Roboam was buystuouse [Vulg. *rudis*, 1382 rude]. 1494 FABYAN v. cxix. 96 The state of holye Churche in Brytayne was as yet rude and boystyous. 1500 *Ortus Voc.* in *Promp. Parv.* 42 *Rudis, indoctus, inordinatus, quasi ruri datus*, boystous. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 48 Weill ma I schaw my burell busteous thocht. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 160 They be rude & rusticall, & very boystous in theyr speche.

2. Full of rude strength and fierce vigour; rough, fierce, savage; powerful, violent in action. (Often an epithet of the *boar* or *bear*.)

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 910 Bustwys as a blose. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (1865) I. 291 Þe men þere of beeþ boistous men of dedes. *Ibid.* Rolls Ser. II. 251 Nemproth the bostuous [*robustus*] oppressor of men. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 774 A blake bustous bere. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 56/3 By strong hande he shal late you goo and in a boystous he shal caste you fro his land. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 5 A strong disease requyreth a stronge medecine..A boysteous horse, a boysteous snaffell.

3. Roughly massive; bulky; clumsy.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 813, Brede vpon a bost-wys bem. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2175 The boustous launce þe bewelles attamede. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 29 Of body he was moche ample & boystous of stature. *a* 1547 EARL SURREY *Æneid* IV. 582 Like to the aged boysteous bodied oke. 1567 TURBERV. *Poems* in Chalmers *English Poets* II. 616/2 Time makes the tender twig to bousteous tree to grow. (Still dial; see note to Etymology.)

4. Coarse in texture, gross, rough; thick, stiff.

1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* ix. 16 No man putteth a clout of buystous clothe in to an elde clothing. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvi, Þe laste and þe moste boystous of alle [the senses] is gropynge, for þe kynde þerof is erþi. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xi. 168 Grete boysteis shone of netes leder. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxix. 41 Medesweete..hath..leaues.. rough, boysteous and harde.

5. Rough, loud or violent in sound.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VI. xv. (1554) 143 b The boystous thunder. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 30 Hee heard ane bousteous Bugill blaw. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 195 Youre wordes ar bustus. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* IV. 5597 That terribyll Trumpat..That boustious blast thay sall obey.

6. Of the wind, sea, weather: Rough and violent, BOISTEROUS.

1470 HARDING *Chron.* clxxxiv. ii, The wind was so boistous ..houses and trees Were blow doune. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xvi. 3 A foule and a boystouose day. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 33 The sea was very rough, and the wether stormie and boysteous. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 8 Boystowse vyolence of wyndes.

†**Boi·stously,** *adv. Obs.* For forms see prec. [f. prec. + -LY[2].] With rough violence, roughly, rudely, coarsely, violently, boisterously.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 735 He on a day in open audience fful boistously [*Harl. MS.* boystrously] haþ seyd hire this sentence. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 68 Hys doughtir he smote ful bustously Up on the cheke. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. ii. 53 Thai [winds] vmbesett the seis busteously. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* ii, Than cometh Silenus..with Poliphemus boisteously stampyng. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin's Serm. Deut.* xl. 237 If we reproue them boystowsly without any charitable affection.

†**Boi·stousness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. Rudeness, roughness, lack of polish, want of gentleness or courtesy.

? *c* 1450 *Chaucer's Dreme* 64 Of your gentilnesse I you requyre my boistousnesse Ye let passe, as thing rude. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 110 Ungentylnesse or boystousnesse.

2. Coarseness, grossness, stiffness.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxii, Þe whiche mete for his þiknesse and boystousnesse may not passe þe narow weyes..wiþ oute helpe of moysture of drynke. 1530 PALSGR. 199/1 Boystouousnesse, *roydeur.*

3. Violence, boisterousness.

1530 PALSGR. 200 Boustuousnesse, *impetuosite.* 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xiv. 30 (R.) The boysteousnes of the winde. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* XXV. 17 Temptacions now and then cast us downe with their boustousnesse.

†**Boi·sture.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. Boisterousness.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire London* 55 To proportion the fire to its breadth as well as boisture of fury.

Boit, obs. Sc. form of BOAT.

Bok, Bokardo, variant of BUCK, BOCARDO.

†**Boke,** *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also **boak**. [Of uncertain origin, but app. akin to POKE *v.*] *intr.* and *trans.* To thrust or push out; to butt, to poke.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 326 Armed with two long hornes boking out before them. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 99 On the reverse a bull boaking with his hornes. 1649 BAXTER *Saints' R.* III. xvi. § xi. *marg.* (1651) As Hens in a coop

alwaies boaking to get out. 1674 RAY *N. C. Wds.* 6 To *Boke* at one, to Point at one. *Chesh.* 1874 E. WAUGH *Chimney C.* in *Lanc. Gloss.*, I boked my finger at his oppen e'e.

Bok(e, Bokere, obs. ff. BOOK, BOOKER.

Boke, obs. pa. t. of BAKE *v.*, north. var. BOLK *v. obs.*, to belch, and obs. f. BUCK.

† Bo-keik. *Obs. Sc.* [cf. KEIK.] = BO-PEEP.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre*, Thay play bo-keik, even as I war a skar. [Now *Keik(a)bo.*]

Bokel, Bokeler, obs. ff. BUCKLE, BUCKLER.

Bokeram, bokram, obs. ff. BUCKRAM.

Bokesy(e, early form of BOCCASIN.

Boket(t, obs. form of BUCKET.

Bokulle, bokyll, obs. ff. BUCKLE.

Bol, Bolace, obs. ff. BOLE, BULL, BULLACE.

Bolar (bō·lăr), *a.* [f. BOLE *sb.* + -AR[1]: cf. F. *bolaire.*] Consisting of, or of the nature of, bole.

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 615 Some are marly..some bolar, some sandy, some talky, some limy. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing*, I. Introd. 20 Some of the bolar earths were likewise employed [in washing]. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 502 The bolar and sigillated earths of Lemnos, which are clay mingled with oxide of iron.

† Bo·lary, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.] = prec.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 67 Chiefly consisting of a bolary and clammy substance.

‖ **Bolas** (bō·las), *sb. pl.*; also used as a sing., with *pl.* **bolases.** [Sp. (and Pg.): pl. of *bola* ball; used in S. America in sense given.] A missile, used by the Patagonians and other S. American tribes, consisting of two or more balls or stones connected together by strong cord; these are swung round the head and discharged at the animal to be captured, so as to wind round and entangle it.

1843 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) IV. 270 Flourishing their nooses and bolases. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 201 The Guachos are able to entangle them [birds] with the bolas or weighted cord. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 430 The weapons which are most characteristic of the Patagonians..are the bolas. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* vi. 87 The Patagonians of Southern South America have the Bola and the Lasso.

Bolas, obs. form of BULLACE.

† Bolbanac, bolbonac. *Obs. Herb.* The plant 'Honesty' (*Lunaria biennis*).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. vi. 154 The Herboristes..do call this herbe by a certayne barbarous and strange name Bolbonac 1597 GERARD *Herbal* cxvii. § 1 Bolbonac or the Sattin flower. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1366 *Viola Lunaria sive* Bulbonach.

† Bold *sb. Obs.* Also 2–3 **bolde,** 4 **boolde.** [OE. *bold*, dwelling, is, according to Sievers, prob. for **bodl*, **boðl*, **bopl*, which also appears as *botl*, identical with OSax. *bodl-*, ON. *ból* (:—*boðl*) :—OTeut. **boplo-*, from *bu-*, *bo-*, 'dwell' + instrumental suffix *-tlo* = *-tro* (Gr. *-τλο-*, *-τρο-*). Parallel examples are OE. *seld* = *setl*, north. *sepel* 'seat, settle', also *nǽld* = *nǽdl*, **nápl* 'needle', *áld* = *ádl*, **ápl* 'disease'. It appears that original *p* before *l* and *m* became in certain circumstances (after short vowel) *t*: cf. *botm* for *bopm*, OHG. *bodam*. The ON. *ból* from *boðl* has many parallels: *mál* :—*maðl*; *stál* :—*staðl*, etc. See BOTTLE *sb.*[1]] A dwelling, habitation, building.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 1998 Wæs þæt beorhte bold tobrocen. *c* 1250 *Hymns Virg.* in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 257 Bring us to þine bolde. *c* 1270 *Earth* in *E. E. P.* 152 Er erþe go to erþe bild þi long bold. 1297 R. GLOUC. 383 Þe fayre halle, & oþer bold, þat hys fader let rere. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. VI. 169 He made hem bulde meny booldes.

Bold (bōuld), *a.* Forms: 1–4 **bald,** 3– **bold,** 4–7 **bolde,** 4–5 **boold(e,** 6 **bould,** 7 **boulde.** Also, 1 *WSax.* **beald,** 2–4 **beld,** 3 **bæld**; *north.* 3–6 **bald,** 3 **bauld,** 4–5 **balde (bowde),** 5– **bauld,** 6 **bawlde.** [Com. Teut.: OE. *bald* (in WSax. *beald*) = OS., OHG. *bald*, MHG. *balt-des* (whence mod.G. *bald* adv. 'quickly'), MDu. *bout-de*, Du. *houd*, ON. *ball-r*, Goth. **balþs*, only found in derivatives, as *balþei*, *balþjan* :—OTeut. **balpo-z*. No related words appear outside Teutonic.]

1. Of persons: Stout-hearted, courageous, daring, fearless; the opposite of 'timid' or 'fearful'. Often, with admiration emphasized = *brave.*

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxviii. [cxix.] 162 Ic blissige bealde mode. *c* 1205 LAY. 16325 Þus bælde Hængest..cnihten alre hændest. *Ibid.* 25410 Speke we of Arthur, baldest alre kinge. 1297 R. GLOUC. 465 King Stefne was the boldore. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 669 Feir & beld to tellen by. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose. Consc.* 6855 Swa hardy es na man, ne swa balde. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 36 So myȝten boolde men seie, to þes ordris. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5952 So bold was no buerne his bir to withstond. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 354 Baulder in battaill. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1430 When their brave hope, bold Hector, march'd to field. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxviii. 1, The righteous are bolde as a lyon. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter*, Inspiring bold John Barleycorn! 1842 TENNYSON *To J. S.* viii, A man more pure and bold and just Was never born. 1863 C. ST. JOHN *Nat. Hist. Moray* vii. 171 The Cormorant..is a bold, confident bird. *fig.* 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 125 Pale Prime-roses.. bold Oxlips, and the Crowne Imperiall.

b. *absol.* A bold man. Now only pl. *the bold.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16055 He beheilde þa bitter bald. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* (Roxb.) 81 That many a bolde sythen a bought. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1210 Lamydon.. Bare don mony bolde. *Ibid.* 1405 Mony boldes (?) for þat bright in batell be kylde. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* v, There he shall rest for ever Among the wise and the bold.

c. quasi-*adv.* = BOLDLY.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 3 The Duke of Norfolke, sprightfully and bold, Stayes but the summons of the Appealants Trumpet. 1598–9 *Parismus* II. (1661) 24, I have the boldir presumed to detain you. 1786 BURNS *To Edinb.*, Bold-following where your fathers led!

2. Of words, actions, etc.: Showing or requiring courage; daring, brave.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1715 Þurh belde worde. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2042 A dede queinte and beld. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 7033 Of troye & grece þo batailes bolde [*Cott.* bald]. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 197 All these bold Feares..I baue answered. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 386 The bold design Pleas'd highly those infernal States. 1712 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 11 In tasks so bold can little men engage? 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxv. 351 [He] ventured on a very bold step. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 11 My former bold belief in my powers of conversing.

3. Phrases, *To make (so) bold, to be (so) bold*: to venture, presume so far as, take the liberty (*to do* a thing). **†** *To make* or *be bold with* (*obs.*): to take liberties, make free with.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 879 Ho bath been so bold..to sle myn lyf [i.e. Pyramus]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 259 Iason.. upon Medea made him bolde Of art magique. *a* 1535 MORE *Edw. V.* (1641) Ded., I am bould to crave your patronage herein. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* I. ii. 251 Sir, let me be so bold as aske you. 1598 — *Merry W.* II. ii. 262, I will first make bold with your money. 1599 — *Much Ado* III. ii. 8. 1601 — *Jul. C.* II. i. 86, I thinke we are too bold vpon your Rest. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 318 You made bold To carry into Flanders, the Great Seale. 1676 'A. RIVETUS, JUN.' *Mr. Smirke* K ii b, Because they were all Christians, they thought..they might make the bolder with them, make bolder with Christ, and wound him again. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 216 Whether of these our Author made bold with, I cannot determin. 1852 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. ix. 337 We are bold to say that no instance can be found. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 166 Nothing, I make bold to say, can be more improbable.

4. In bad sense: Audacious, presumptuous, too forward; the opposite of 'modest'.

c 1200 ORMIN 2185 Son se maȝȝdenn wurrþeþþ bald, ȝho wurrþeþþ sone unnþæwedd. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 323 'Eue', seide he, ðat neddre bold, 'Quat oȝet nu ðat for-bode owold'. 1340 *Ayenb.* 216 Naȝt þe bolde ne þe naȝt ssamueste. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 43 Bolde, *presumptuosus, effrons.* 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. 987 Ane deuill of hell, Is na compair to the iniquitie, Of bald wemen. 1505 *Answ. Secret Instr. Hen. VII resp. Q. Naples*, Not to bolde, but somewhat shamefast womanly. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 263 Men so disorder'd, so debosh'd, and bold, That this our court..Shewes like a riotous Inne. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 106 The bold front of shameless, guilty men. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 233 You are bold indeed: we are not talk'd to thus. *Mod.* A bold young woman.

†b. *absol.* An audacious or shameless person. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8693 Do me bote a-gain þis bald. *Ibid.* 15378 Þat ilk es he, þat baald.

c. quasi-*adv.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7131 Vn-to þat birde was biddand bald, Sampson al þe soth hir tald.

5. Strong, mighty, big. (*obs.*) Of grain, etc.: Well-filled, plump. Of fire or wind: Strong, fierce (*Sc.*)

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5004 Wymmen there ben mychel and belde. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (1840) 149 Forestes ful of hertes beld. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 3 He sent to Noe an Angel bolde. *c* 1505 DUNBAR 'Now cumis Aige' ii, Trew luvis fyre nevir birnis bauld. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. iv. 65 The bald flambis and brym blesis stowt. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 114 Boreas with his blasts sae bauld. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 186 Being a bolder and better grain, weighed heavier. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxix, 'An the brandy hadna been ower bauld for your brain.' 1864 *Times* 8 Dec., Coffee.. sold at 69*s.* to 72*s.* 6*d.*, for good to fine ordinary bold.

† 6. Confident (*in*), certain, sure (*of*). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2675 Qua es not sua þai mai be bald, þai sal not o mi folk be tald. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 169 This ilk Knight, that, be ye balde, Was lord and keper of that halde. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2440 We wylle hym kepe and we may, Thereof be ye bold! *c* 1440 *York Myst.* viii. 119 He wille be my beylde, þus am I bowde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 17 b, We sholde be bolde of his grace. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* V. i. 13 Be bold in vs, wee'le follow where thou lead'st. 1611 — *Cymb.* II. iv. 2, I would I were so sure To winne the King, as I am bold, her Honour Will remaine her's. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* XVIII. iv. 109 Bearing himselfe bold of helpe from those nations. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* ii. 703 These he dares be bolde, And more then these.

7. *fig.* Showing daring, vigour, or licence of conception or expression; vigorous, striking.

a 1667 COWLEY (J.) The figures are bold even to temerity. *a* 1687 WALLER (J.) Bold tales of gods or monsters. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 165 Mark where a bold expressive phrase occurs. 1763 JOHNSON in *Boswell* XV. (1848) 137/1, I do not think Gray a first-rate poet. He has not a bold imagination.

8. 'Standing out to the view; striking to the eye' (J.); firmly marked, 'pronounced'.

1678 J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav.* II. i. x. 64 Had it been finish'd .. it had excell'd all the boldest structures of Asia. 1753 *Scots Mag.* July 318/2 Her pulse easy, bold, and regular. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. iv. (1883) 115 I'll write a good bold hand. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxi. 225 His curling hair hung round a high, bold forehead. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* iii. 144 Standing out in bold relief. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii. 175 The walls are panelled with precious inlaid marbles, in bold patterns.

9. In *Nautical* lang., applied to a coast rising steeply from deep water; also, to the deep water close to such a shore: also, in ordinary lang., to any broad, steep or projecting face of rock. Of a ship: Broad and bluff in the bows.

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 13 It is a bold shore. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 34 A bold Shore, that is, high land and deep water close home by it. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 96 At Honfleur .. they can ride in bold water, in a good bottom. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 170 Built unusually bold in their Bows. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. v. 12 The pine-trees blue On the bold cliffs of Ben-venue. 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 196 The soundings..show bold water, from 19 to 75 fathoms, close in shore. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. v. (ed. 2) 111 The southern part of St. Ouen's Bay is extremely bold. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Boldshore*, a steep coast where the water, deepening rapidly, admits the near approach of shipping without the danger of grounding. *Ibid.*, *Bold-to*, steep-to.

10. *Comb.*, as *bold-hearted*, *-spirited*; BOLD-FACE.

1853 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* Wks. III. 23 Our bold-hearted Kate. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. Ded., Confident and bold-spirited men. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 286 One of the souldiers..a rough bold spirited fellow.

† Bold, *v. Obs.* Forms: see BOLD *a.* [OE. *bealdian*, = OHG. *baldên*, f. *bald* adj.: see prec.]

1. *intr.* To be, or show oneself, bold; to become bold, grow strong or big.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 4360 Swa bealdode beorn Ecgþeowes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7539 To gar þam wit hope to bald. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 223 And ther is warme eke hugely thai [plum-trees] bold. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 640 The wenche bygane to bolde. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Kk vij, Oure hardines soo boldeth. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* IX. 201 No tame Subjection did their Kingdoms yield, But bolding courted Freedom in the Field.

2. *trans.* To make bold, embolden, encourage.

c 1205 LAY. 4385 To balden þine leoden [*c* 1275 to boldi]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10425 Men suld bald þam to be blith. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 2468 His Gregeys ful faire he boldith. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 198, I batered hem on þe bakke and bolded here hertis. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* iii. 28 Geue Iosua his charge, and corage him and Bolde him. *c* 1540 LADY BRIAN in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. II. 79 Now et boldethe me to shew yow my powr mynd. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* V. i. 26 It toucheth us, as France invades our land, Not bolds the king.

b. To make (a fire) strong or fierce. *north. dial.*

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 792 He tase the knyghte bi the swire, Keste hym reghte in the fyre The brandes to balde. *Mod. Sc.* 'To bauld the glead', to kindle the glowing coal, i.e. to make the fire bold, to blow it up. *Rxb.* (Jamieson).

Bold, obs. f. BOLT *sb.*[1]

† Bold-beating, *a. Obs.* App. a confusion of *bold-faced* and *brow-beating.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 28 You..will en-sconce your red-lattice phrases, and your bold-beating-oathes, vnder the shelter of your honor.

† Bo·lden, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6–7 **boulden.** [f. BOLD *a.* + -EN[2].]

1. *trans.* To make bold, embolden, encourage. *refl.* To take courage. 'make bold' (*to do* a thing).

1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* viii. 10 Shall not the conscience of hym that is weake be boldened to eate those thynges. 1530 PALSGR. 459/2 It is good to bolden a boye in his youth. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xiii. 12, I boldened my selfe, & offred a burntofferynge. 1709 KENNET tr. *Erasm. Praise Folly* 46 These..bolden us likewise and spur us on.

2. *intr.* To take courage, be bold. *dial.*

1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, 'Bowden tiv her man! faint heart never won fair lady.'

Hence **Bo·ldened** *ppl. a.*, **Bo·ldening** *vbl. sb.*

1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* 182 For the better boldnyng and encouraging of them. 1595 SPENSER *Sonn.* V, Boldned innocence. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 333 [*Act* 11 *Eliz.*], The boldening and incouraging of many offendours. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lviii. Wks. (1677) 90 Vice braves it with a boldned face.

† Bo·lden, boldne, *v.*[2] *Sc. Obs.* Also **bowden.** [var. BOLNE to swell, with *d* generated between *l* and *n*.] *intr.* To swell.

a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* 78 Boldning to ryis the castell to confound. 1513 — *Æneis* I. viii. 73 The fluide boldnit [ed. 1710 boldynyt], and stormy Orion..cachit ws anon. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* Excus. Prentar (JAM.) Sum boldin at othir in maist cruel feid. 1597 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 428 Invy and Malice Did bowden in the breist of craftie men.

† Bo·lden, -in, *pa. pple. Sc.* (*obs.*) Also **boulden, bowden, -in.** [var. of BOLLEN: cf. prec.] Swollen.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 112 The river..was be inundation of snawis, boldin above the brayis. 1553 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 3885 They grew so boildin [*MS. E.* boldin], in thare breistis. 1567 *Sempill Ballates* (1872) 30 That bowdin bludy beist. *c* 1590 A. HUME *Thanks Summ. Day*, The birds, with boulden throats. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 61 (JAM.) Her breast with wae was bowden.

Bolder, var. of BOULDER.

Bold-face (bōu·ld,fē·s). [f. BOLD *a.* + FACE *sb.*] One who has a bold face; an impudent person; also *attrib.*

1692 R. LESTRANGE *Fables* (1708) I. cclxiii. 279 How now Bold-Face, crys an Old Trot. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 43 If I have been a Sauce-box, and a Bold-face, and Pest, and a Creature, as he calls me. 1793 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Apple-dumplings* Wks. I. 100 A ragged, bold-face, ballad-singing crew. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* III. ii, 'Well, I am sure, Boldface! I hope you are pretty well!'

Bold-faced (bōu·ld,fē·st), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Having a bold or confident face or look; usually impudent. Hence **Bo·ld-facedness** *sb.*

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. vi. 12 Prowd desire Of bold-fac't Victorie. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. viii. (1718) 34 Bold-fac'd Mortals in our blushless times Can sing and smile, and

make a sport of crimes. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxiii, A fine, gay, bold-faced ruffian. 1832 L. HUNT *Transl. Poems* 264 The least pain to thy bold-facedness.

† **Bo·ldhede.** *Obs.* [f. BOLD *a.* + *-hede*, -HEAD.] Boldness, audacity.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 514 I-fallen is al his boldhede. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 281 His boldhede did þam wynne.

Boldly (bōu·ldli), *adv.* [f. BOLD *a.* + -LY[2].] In a bold manner.

1. Courageously, daringly, fearlessly.

a 1000 *Juliana* (Gr.) 492 Sume .. ic bealdliee .. minum hondum..slоz. *c* 1205 LAY. 19923 Þer wes Bruttene weored: baldeliche isomned [*c* 1275 boldeliche gadered]. *c* 1305 *St. Christ.* 36 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 60 Cristofre hem mette baldeliche. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 14 He bauldly thaim abaid. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 30 He thought boldlyer for to abyde. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* xv. 43 Ioseph of Arimathea .. went in boldly vnto Pilate, and craued the body of Iesus. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* iii. (1757) 101 They who boldly dare, Shall triumph o'er the sons of cold despair. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1 (1882) 223 The Prince seized the opportunity to fall boldly on their front.

2. In bad sense: With effrontery, impudently, shamelessly; presumptuously.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. IV. 281 His sones..stryue þe boldloker [*licentius*]. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 108 Fro hem þat beggun wiþ out nede..or for oþer vndu caus beggen baldly. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 43 Boldely or malapertly, *effrouter, presumptuose.* 1586 THYNNE *Animadv.* Introd. 70, I have like blind baiard boldlie run into this matter. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 150 He..that can sin the boldlyest. 1785 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* (1830) 423 Their principle is to lie boldly that they may not be suspected of lying.

3. Confidently, with assurance; without doubt, without hesitation; assuredly.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 125 Alswa baldeliche mei þe wrecchesta mon clepian drihtan him to federe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3586 Baldlik þat dar i sai. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 581 Be ful assured boldely I am thy frende. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 840 Ye shall boldly be blameles. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 388 Wherfore y dar wryte and baldelyche say. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Sacrament* (1859) 442 So may we the boldlier have access thither. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* II. 48, I dare boldly affirm, that, etc. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 138 To hope too boldly of human nature.

4. With bold expression or handling; strongly, vigorously, strikingly.

1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* I. 158 Several other figures, boldly painted, but not highly finished. 1828 COLERIDGE *Eolian Harp* 18 Its strings Boldlier swept.

† **Boldly,** *a. Obs.* Also 3 **baldli,** 4 **baldeli.** [f. BOLD *a.* + -LY[1]; cf. *goodly.*] Bold-looking.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16032 (Gött.) Wid a ful baldli chere. *Ibid.* 8541 (Trin.) He was a boldly bachilere. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 730 Scan ye near Those boldly lineaments.

Boldness (bōu·ldnės). [f. BOLD *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being bold.

1. Courage, daring, fearlessness.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 226 That the flese..Were brought throw þi boldness into þis big yle. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxv. 151 The rommayns yssued ayenst hym by grete boldnes. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 175 There is demaunded a boldnesse of stomacke to dare to doe the thing. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 134 You call honorable Boldnes, impudent Sawcinesse. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxiii. (1695) 156 Boldness is the Power to speak or do what we intend, before others, without fear or disorder. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 3 The boldness of his words sprang perhaps from a knowledge that his end was near.

† **b.** *To take* (*a* or *the*) *boldness*; to venture, to take the liberty (*to do* a thing). *Obs.* or *dial.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 74 b, The serpent toke a boldnesse to tempte the woman. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. x. 211 The Amorites took the boldness to keep possession thereof. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 273 Who are we, that we should take the boldness to ask any thing of him? [1864 *dial.* (*Epsom, Surrey*), 'Father's boldness, Ma'am, and he've sent you a few flowers.']

2. Impudence, shamelessness, presumption.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 386 Þe boldnesse of her synnes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 43 Boldenesse or homelynesse, *presumpcio.* 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 42 Vnmanner'd Dogge ..Ile strike thee to my Foote, And spurne vpon thee Begger for thy boldnesse. 1601 — *All's Well* II. i. 174 A strumpets boldnesse. 1602 MANNINGHAM *Diary* (1868) 10 Nov., I told her of her saucy boldness. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxiii, Should licensed boldness gather force.

† **3.** Confidence, assurance, security. *Upon boldness of*: in reliance on, on the security of. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 40 For boldenes he wild him byud to som berde in boure. 1447-8 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (1871) 91 Upon boldenysse of the said nywe charter. *a* 1535 MORE *Edw. V*, in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 91 Unthrifts riot and run in debt upon boldness of these places. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 165 In the boldnes of my cunning, I will lay my selfe in hazard. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 28 Perfect righteousness shall give us perfect boldness both of sight and fruition. [1717 DE FOE *Hist. Ch. Scot.* 6, I take upon me with Boldness to assure the World, it is not so.]

4. *transf.* Vigour or freedom of conception or execution; forcibleness.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.) The boldness of the figures is to be hidden, sometimes by the address of the poet. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 209 Rivalling the great masters .. in boldness of design. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. vi. 345 Brilliancy of colouring and boldness of outline. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. iii. § 20 There is as much difference between the boldness of the true and the false masters, as there is between the courage of a pure woman and the shamelessness of a lost one.

† **Bo·ldship.** *Obs.* [see -SHIP.] Boldness.

c 1275 LAY. 24943 Hire baldsipe [*c* 1205 ræhscipe] sal 3am seolue: to moche rouþe teorne.

Boldspreet, obs. form of BOWSPRIT.

Bole[1] (bōul). Also 7 **boal**(e, 7–8 **boll.** [a. ON. *ból-r* masc., also written *bulr*, trunk of a tree; cf. MHG. *bole* (fem.), mod.G. *bohle* plank.]

The stem or trunk of a tree.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (1840) 260 His nek is greter than a bole. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 622 By bole of þis brode tre we byde þe here. 1521 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 315 The shadowe of the bole of the tree. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 32 Five upright and exceeding tall suckers, or bolls. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 158 Whose boughs shoot from the boal fifteen or sixteen yards. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Dressing*, Boughs and Suckers, which have made themselves and the Boll knotty. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. 306 Gnarled boles of pollard oaks and beeches. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* IV. I. 129 A fair, smooth bole, with boughs Only on high.

b. *transf.* Anything of a cylindrical shape like the trunk of a tree, as a roll, a pillar.

1676 *True Gentleman's Delight* (N.) Make it up in little long boles or rowles. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Jan. 1/2 The sky..seen between the boles of stone.

c. *Comb.*, as † *bole-fashion* adv., *bole-like* adj.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. I. 508 Another Holy, whose roote is not bolefashion. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 313 The bole-like stems of great plants.

Bole[2] (bōul). Also 4 **bol,** 5–6 **boole.** [ad. med.L. *bōlus*, a. Gr. *βῶλος* clod of earth; first used in Eng. in *bole armeniac* or *armoniac*: thence extended to similar substances.]

1. The name of several kinds of fine, compact, earthy, or unctuous clay, usually of a yellow, red, or brown colour due to the presence of iron oxide.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 78 Such things as will flow must have bole, or powder of brick mixed with them. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 143 A .. paper of a red astringent powder, I suppose of bole. 1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 144 It may perhaps be better reckon'd amongst Boles than Stones. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 73 A red Bole, called by the Country People Redding, or Ruddle. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 152 A soft clayey amygdaloid, decomposing into a rich and deep red bole. 1858 DANA *Min.* 476.

b. *spec.* **Bole armeniac,** formerly also *armoniak*, etc.: an astringent earth brought from Armenia, and formerly used as an antidote and styptic.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 238 Bol armoniak [armonyak, -ac, amoniak] verdegres, boras. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* liii. 24 Take of Terre sigillate, of boole Armoniake, of eche an vnce. 1558 WARDE *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 40 b, Take .. Bolearmenicke. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Bolarmenico*, Bolearminack. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 34 Plaister is made thereof with Bolè-Armorick. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. CXXXII. 435 Take of bolearmony a quarterne. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 701 Bole-Arminick is the most Cold of them. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 107 Bole Armonick .. is a natural Earth. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 94 A Defensitive composed of Bole Armenia. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* II. 401 Take..bole armenic, parched barley, etc. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 714 The best toothpowder in the world is Armenian bole.

† **2.** A large pill, a BOLUS; also *fig. Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 141 Thirty grains of Lentils swallowed down by way of Bole. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xvi. 57 Ignorant..persons, who swallow down the bole and the box that carries it. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Water Germander*, The plant..may..be prescribed in Boles as well as in infusion.

Bole[3] (bōul). *Sc.* Also **boal.** [Origin unknown.] a. A small square recess in the wall of a room for holding articles. b. An unglazed aperture in the wall of a castle, cottage, stable, etc, for admitting air or light; sometimes closed with a shutter.

1728 RAMSAY *Wks.* (1848) III. 167 Bring from yon boal a roasted hen. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxii, Open the bole wi' speed, that I may see if this be the right Lord Geraldin. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* VI. 97 We have been benighted, and have been drawn hither hy the light in your bole. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xxv. 365 The gold, which you will find in the little bole under the tapestry of my room. 1875 J. VEITCH *Tweed* 92 A narrow bole High near the top.

Bole[4]. (See quot.)

1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg.* Gloss. s. v., *Boles* or *Bolestids* are places, where in ancient time (before Smelting Mills were invented) the Miners did fine their lead. 1785 *Archæologia* VII. 170 (D.) There was a bole..where in ancient times .. miners used to smelt their lead ores.

Bole, obs. form of BOLL, BOWL, BULL.

† **Bo·le-ax.** *Obs.* Also 3 **bulaxe.** [a. ON. *bol-öx*, *bul-öx* 'pole-ax', prob. f. *bolr*, *bulr* bole of a tree + *öx* ax; cf. Sw. *bolyxa* 'great ax'.] A large ax; ? a pole ax.

c 1200 ORMIN 9281 Nuzzu iss bulaxe sett Rihht to þe treowwess rote. *c* 1308 *Satire* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 176 Hail be 3e potters with 3ur bole-ax. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1039 Two bole-axys grete and longe.

Bolection (bŏle·kʃən). *Arch.* Also 9 **ba-, be-, bilection, bolexion.** [Of uncertain form and unknown origin.] A term applied to mouldings which project before the face of the work which they decorate, as a raised moulding round a panel.

1708 [E. HATTON] *New View Lond.* I. 95/1 A Gallery .. the front of which is large Bolection, with raised Panuels. 1819 NICHOLSON *Archit. Dict.* I. 44 Balection mouldings: see *Belection.* 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 15 Large raised pannels and bolection mouldings. 1845 *Gloss. Goth. Archit.* I. 56 *Bilection Mouldings.* 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Balection* or *Bolection Mouldings*, mouldings which project beyond the surface of a piece of framing.

† **Bole·ctioned,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 **bellexioned,** [f. prec.+-ED.] Having bolection moulding.

1693 *MS. Acc. bk. of Watts' Charity, Preston-next-Wingham, Kent*, The pews were also made uniform with new bellexion'd Deal-boord work.

Boled, variant of BOLLED *ppl. a. Obs.*

‖ **Bolero** (bŏlē·ro, -lē·ro). [Sp.] A lively Spanish dance; also the air to which it is danced.

1787 J. TOWNSEND *Journ. Spain* (1792) I. 331 The happiness to see Madame Mello dance a volero. 1809 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxxxiv. (1st draught) Wks. 1846 14/1 *note*, She mingles in the gay Bolero [*rime-wd.* hero]. *a* 1845 HOOD *Drink. Song* iii, The jigs, the boleros, fandangos, and jumps. 1862 *Athenæum* 25 Jan. 111/3 The Fandango and Bolero are only a more decent form of an originally African dance ..the Bolero was invented in 1780.

fig. 1869 LD. LYTTON *Orval* 165 The new dance of the Libertines! Freedom's bolero.

Bole·ro, *v. nonce-wd.* To dance a bolero.

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 364 Thirteen or fourteen couples started, and boleroed and fandangoed away.

Bolesprit, obs. form of BOWSPRIT.

† **Bo·letate.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. next + -ATE[4].]

1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) II. 241 With the alkalis and earths, it [boletic acid] unites, and forms a class of salts, which may be called boletates.

† **Bole·tic,** *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. next + -IC.] Of or pertaining to *Boletus*, as *Boletic acid.*

1819 J. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 275 Boletic acid was obtained by M. Braconnot from the boletus pseudo igniarius. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 618 *Boletic acid* .. since shown by Bolley and Dessaignes to be identical with fumaric acid.

Boletus (bŏlī·tŭs). *Bot.* [a. L. *bōlētus* a mushroom, ad. Gr. *βωλίτης* of same meaning, perh. f. *βῶλος* lump.] A large genus of fungi, having the under surface of the pileus full of pores, instead of gills as in *Agaricus.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 133 Glaucias..affirmeth, That the Mushromes Boleti be good for the stomacke. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 336 Many species of fungi are .. considered edible..A species of boletus is raised by the Italians. 1862 W. COLEMAN *Woodlands* 32 On very old trees .. a massive fungus as large as a child's head, called the Birch Boletus.

Bolge (bŏlj). *rare*—[1]. An adaptation of the It. *bolgia* 'gulf-hole' (Florio), applied by Dante to the gulfs of the eighth circle of the Inferno.

1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 849 The archetype of one bolge of the Inferno.

Bolge, obs. form of BULGE.

† **Bo·lghen, bolȝen,** *ppl. a. Obs.* 1 (ȝe)bolȝen, 2 (*Orm.*) bollȝhenn, 3 i-bolȝe. [OE. *bolgen, ȝebolgen*, pa. pple. of *belgan* to swell, be proud or angry: see BELL *v.*[1] and BOLLEN.]

a. Swollen with rage, angry, wrathful. b. Physically swollen; = BOLLEN.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 8 And wurdon ȝebolȝene. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., And wurðen ȝebolȝen. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7145 Herode King Wass gramm and grill and bollȝhenn. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 145 And sat toswolle and ibolȝe.

Bolgit, obs. form of BULGED.

Bolide (bŏ·ləid). [a. F. *bolide*, ad. L. *bolid-em* (nom. *bolis*) large meteor, a. Gr. *βολίς* missile, f. stem of *βάλλειν* to throw.] A large meteor; usually one that explodes and falls in the form of aerolites; a fire-ball.

1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. x. 352 Not..a space equal in extent to three diameters of the moon, which was not filled every instant with bolides and falling stars. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* ix. 192 Explode into small fragments, as bolides and fireballs have been observed to do. 1884 JEFFERIES *Life of Fields* 183 It was not for some seconds I thought of looking for the bolide.

Bolimong, variant of BULLIMONG, *Obs.*

Bolin(e, -ing, obs. forms of BOW-LINE.

† **Bo·ling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. BOLE *sb.*[1] and assuming a vb.] The formation of the bole of a tree.

1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. iii. 6 The boaling, spreading, arming, timbring and tapering of trees.

Bolino, early form of BURIN, for engraving.

Bolion, obs. form of BULLION.

Bolisme, -mus, obs. forms of BULIMY.

† **Bolk,** *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4–6 **bolke,** 5 **bulk,** 5–6 **bulke,** 6 **bolk, bolck, balk, balck,** (*Sc.*) **bok**; (*north.*) 6–8 **boke, -bock,** 7– **boak, bouk, bowk.** [ME. *bolk-en*, cogn. w. mod.G. *bolken, bölken* 'to roar, bawl', and Du. *bulken* 'to bellow'; f. same root as BELCH; pointing to an OTeut. ablaut series *balkan, bælkan, bolkan*; though perhaps of later formation.]

1. *intr.* To eructate; = BELCH 1.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. II. 195 Somme þat bolked ueuere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 43 Bolkyn, *ructo, eructo.* 1552 HULOET, Bolke, or bolke, or breake wynde vpwarde. 1674 RAY *N. C. Wds.* 6 To *boke*..to Belch. *Lincoln.*

2. *To bolk out* (trans.): to give vent to, ejaculate, vociferate; = BELCH 2.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xviii. [xix.] 3 Dai to the dai bolketh [1388 tellith] out woord. — *Matt.* xiii. 35, I shal bolke out, *or telle oute*, hid thingus. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* VII. 4 Rashenes of wordes bulked out.

3. *trans.* To emit (wind) by belching; = BELCH 3.

a 1535 MORE *Wks.* 1360 Balk out yᵉ stinking sauor of thy rauenous surfeting. 1616 T. ADAMS *Soul's Sickn.* Wks. 1861 I. 500 His own commendation rumbles within him, till he hath bulked it out; and the air of it is unsavoury.

4. *intr.* To vomit; to retch, or make efforts as in vomiting. Still *dial.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxxv. (1495) 726 The dronklew mannys stomak bolkyth. *c* 1480 *Babees Bk.* (1868) 18 Bulk not as a beene were yn þi throte. 1674 Ray *N. C. Wds.* 6 *Bake*, to Nauseate, to be ready to vomit, also to Belch. 1764 T. Brydges *Homer Travest.* (1797) II. 369 Boaking as if I'd bring my pluck up. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 647 He began to strain and to bock. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, To *Boak*, the effort to vomit, to reach.

b. *trans.* Also with *up. dial.*

1790 A. Wilson *Callamp. Elegy* Poet. Wks. 105 His vera guts he's bockan In blude this day. 1863 Robson *Bards of Tyne* 433 Whey, she had bowk't the sma' beer up.

5. *fig.* and *transf.* To emit as in vomiting, to eject (as a volcano).

1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. viii. 136 It..will..Furth bok the bowalis..of the hill. 1561 Studley *Seneca's Medea* (1581) 128 Ætna bolking stifling flames and dusky vapours up. 1787 Burns *Winter Nt.*, Burns..thro' the mining outlet boked, Down headlong hurl.

6. *intr.* To heave or throb like a confined gas or fluid. *To bolk up*: to 'rise' in the stomach.

1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 37 a, The meate bulketh upagayne. *a* 1679 T. Goodwin *Wks.* (1861) III. 424 Humours ..may stir and boake in the stomach, when yet they come not up, nor prevail unto vomiting.

7. *intr.* To gush, flow in gulps.

a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* xxi, Blude at breastis out bokkit. 1541 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 251/2 Theyr plenteous wine presses and their full sellers bolkyng from thys vnto that. *a* 1600 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) I. iii. 131 At his mouth came bocking out The blood of a good vain.

† Bolk, *sb. Obs.* Also 7– bock. [f. prec. vb.] An eructation, a belch.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 397 He bygan *benedicite* with a bolke. 1697 W. Cleland *Poems* 104 (Jam.) When he return'd he got it ov'r Without a host, a bock, or glour. 1859 *Autobiog. Beggar Boy* 150 To relieve himself of the dry bock.

Bolk, obs. form of Bulk.

† Bo·lken, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 boaken. [f. Bolk *v.* + -en: cf. *light, lighten.*]

1. *intr.* To gush, flow in gulps. = Bolk 7.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxliii[iv]. 13 Cleves..Bolkenand fra þat in to yit [? þis; *v.r.* from þis in þat; Vulg. *eructantia ex hoc in illud.*]

2. To throb. = Bolk 6.

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 379 The tops of my Fingers.. did boaken and ake, as when after extream cold, one has the hot-ach in them.

† Bo·lking, *vbl. sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Bolk *v.*]

1. Belching, eructation, retching, vomiting.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xlviii. (1495) 260 Vnsauery bolkynges. by the whyche bolkinges the pacyente raueth. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 43 Bolkynge, or bulkynge, *orexis, eructacio.* 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 32 b, It is a bulkynge of yesterdays meate. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 33 b, A bulkinge or breakinge of winde. 1670 Lassels *Voy. Italy* (1698) II. 174 Stones, which..Vesuvius..had vomited up with such a boaking. 1822 Galt *Steamboat* 76 (Jam.) Even between the bockings of the sea-sickness.

2. Heaving, throbbing.

1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* II. 381 The invenomed head of sin's arrow, that lies burning in conscience, and by its continual boking and throbbing there, keeps the poor sinner out of quiet.

Boll (bōul), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 bolla, 2–6 bolle, (6–7 bowle, 7 bol, bole), 7– boll. [A variant of Bowl *sb.*[1]:—OE. *bolla* = MDu. *bolle*, Du. *bol*, ON. *bolli* wk. masc., cognate with OHG. *bolla*, MHG. *bolle* wk. fem. 'bud, globular vessel'; see Bowl. Sense 2 may also be compared with L. *bulla*, It. *bolla*, F. *boule, bulle* bubble.]

† 1. Earlier spelling of Bowl *sb.*[1], q. v.

† 2. A vesicle or bubble. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Science* (Wr.) 331 As ic seide 3ou er of þreo bollen, if 3e understode; In þe nyþemeste bolle þer þe lyvre doþ out springe. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxviii. (1495) 935 The bolle that ryseth on the water that boyleth..highte bulla.

3. *spec.* A rounded seed-vessel or pod, as that of flax or cotton.

? *a* 1500 *Med. MS. Cathedr. Hereford* 8 (Halliw.) Take the bolle of the popy while it is grene. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 146 The bolles of flaxe..made drye with the son to get out the sedes. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. (1568) 39 a, These knoppes or heades [of flax] are called in Northumberland bowles. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. xix. 30 A second kind of poppie called black, out of the heads or bols whereof a white juice or liquor issueth. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 22 They thresh it [flax] not out of the boles till March. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* x. 214 They cultivate cotton..the staple being long and the boll larger than what is usually met with.

† 4. A round knob on any utensil, piece of furniture, or the like. *Obs.*

? *a* 1600 *Turke & G.* 220 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 98 Gawaines boy to it did leape, & gatt itt by the bowles great. 1660 Howell *Dict.* xii, The Bolls, *i pomi, les pommes.*

† 5. The Adam's apple: see Throat-boll. *Obs.*

6. *Comb.*, as **† boll-roaking** (see quot.); **† boll-weed,** the Greater Knapweed (*Centaurea Scabiosa*); **boll-worm,** an insect which destroys the cotton boll or pod.

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 59 That [straw] which is layd in the filling overnight to save the stack from wettinge is called boll-roakinge of a stacke.

Boll (bōul), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4–5 bolle, 5– boll, (6 boull, 6–7 boule, 7 bole), also *Sc.* 6– bow. [app. distinct from the preceding, being pronounced (bōu, bōu) in modern Scotch, and vernacularly written *bow, bowe*, since 16th c., while *bowl* is pronounced (bəul). As it is entirely a northern word, it may possibly be a. ON. *bolli*, Da. *bolle*, the Scandinavian equivalent of OE. *bolla* Bowl.]

A measure of capacity for grain, etc., used in Scotland and the north of England, containing in Scotland generally 6 imperial bushels, but in the north of England varying locally from the 'old boll' of 6 bushels to the 'new boll' of 2 bushels. Also a measure of weight, containing for flour 10 stone (= 140 pounds). (A very full table of its local values is given in *Old Country and Farming Words* (E. Dial. Soc. 1880 p. 168).

c 1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 211 Off Kyngis..He send thre bollis to Cartage. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* II. 298 He delt, ilk owlk, iv bowis of quheit. 1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) I. 344 Sex bolls aitis and sex bollis beir. 1590 *Ibid.* (1860) II. 248, Xxij boules of otes there 44*s.* iij boulls of big there 10*s.* 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 57 The boll ..salbe in the deipnes nine inches..And in the Roundnes aboue, it sall contein thrie score and twelue inches. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Penniless Pilgr.* Wks. I. 130/2 Euery Bole containes the measure of foure English bushels. 1651 *Proc. Parliament* No. 88. 1353 And [the Scots Forces] seized 20000 Boules of Corne at Leith. 1691 Ray *N. C. Wds., Boll* of salt, i.e. two bushels. 1725 Ramsay *Gent. Sheph.* II. i. (1844) 18 Yestreen I brew'd a bow o' maut. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 291 In Strathearn it [shell marle] is sold from eight to ten pence the boll, being eight cubical feet. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xxvi, You are owing to the Laird four stones of barleymeal and a bow of oats. 1851 *Coal-tr. Terms Northumbld. & Durh.* 8 The coal boll contains 9676·8 cubic inches, or 34·899 imperial gallons. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 1126 In Northumberland (Alnwick, Morpeth, and Hexham markets) [wheat is sold] per new boll of 16 gallons; in Bedford and Wooller markets by the old boll of 48 gallons. 1883 *Times* 9 Mar., Out of 65 towns selling by measure, only 35 used the Imperial quarter, the others selling by coombs, sacks, loads, bolls, etc.

Boll, *sb.*[3] *dial.* [Editors of Lancashire Glossary suggest connexion with Bogle.] An apparition; a bogle, an object of fear. See Bolly.

1847–78 in Halliwell. 1875 in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 46.

† Boll, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 5 bolle. [ME. *boll-en* 14th c., found beside the earlier *bolnen*, of which it is prob. a phonetic modification (as in *mill* = *miln*).]

1. *intr.* To swell.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6011 (Trin.) Bile & blister bollynge [3 *earlier MSS.* bolnande] sore. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 67 His Bodi was Bolled [*other MSS.* bolnid]. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (1865) I. 298 Bocches vnder þe chyn i-swolle and i-bolled. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* xxxviii. 19 b, The belly wyl boll and swel.

fig. 1388 Wyclif 1 *Cor.* v. 2 3e ben bolnyd [*v. r.* bollid] with pride. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxi. 211 Anone for wrath his hert gan bolle.

b. *fig.* To increase.

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* 158 Euen while the douhtes most bolled, shee thus nourished them.

† Boll, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 bole, bowle. [f. *boll.* Bowl *sb.*] To quaff the bowl; to booze.

1535 Coverdale *Mich.* ii. 11 They might syt bebbinge and bollynge. 1567 Harman *Caveat* 32 They bowle and bowse one to another. 1577 Kendall *Flowers of Epigr.* (N.) Gull, bib, and bole..Eche can in Germany. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* II. 95/1 Parese caused such as kept the ward, to swill and boll.

† Boll, *v.*[3] *Obs.* [f. Boll *sb.*[1] (sense 3).] To be or begin to be in boll. Cf. Bolled *ppl. a.*[2]

1601 Holland *Pliny* xix. vi. (R.) Garlic indeed should not be suffered to boll and run up to seed.

Boll, obs. Sc. spelling of Bow *sb.*[1]

Bollandist (bǫlǎndist). [f. *Bolland*, name of a Flemish Jesuit of the 17th c. + -ist.] *pl.* The Jesuit writers who continued the work called *Acta Sanctorum*, begun by John Bolland.

1751 Chambers *Cycl., Bollandists*..certain Jesuits of Antwerp..employed in collecting the lives and acts of the saints. *a* 1843 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 15 A question which the Bollandists ask in a note. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 518 The history of St. Patrick's purgatory is..supported by the grave authority of the Bollandists.

Bollard (bǫlărd). *Naut.* [Derivation unknown; possibly f. Bole *sb.*[1] + -ard.] A wooden or iron post, on a ship, a whale-boat, or a quay, for securing ropes to. Also *attrib.*, as in *bollard-head, -timber* (see quot.).

1844 A. Key *Recoll. Gorgon* (1847) 67 The threefold block taken close forward to a bollard on the forecastle. 1863 *Times* 19 Mar. 14/2 Like the Warrior she will have on each quarter strong iron towing bollards. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 115 Bollard, a thick piece of wood on the head of a whale-boat, round which the harpooner gives the line a turn, in order to veer it steadily, and check the animal's velocity. 1880 T. Hardy *Trump. Major* in *Gd. Words* Oct. 661 Standing by a bollard a little farther up the quay.

attrib. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 127 *Knight-heads*, or *Bollard-Timbers*, large oak timbers fayed and bolted to each side of the stem, the heads of which run up sufficiently above the head of the stem to support the bowsprit. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Shipbuild.* xv. 291 In iron ships bollard heads and towing bollards are frequently of cast iron.

Bolle, obs. form of Bowl *sb.*[1], also variant of Bollen *pa. pple.*

† Bolled, *ppl. a.*[1] *Obs.* [f. Boll *v.* + -ed.]

1. Swollen, inflated, gibbous; *fig.* swollen with pride, puffed up.

c 1375 *Homily* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 39 Poure in spirit, that is, not proud ny bolled. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 29 The seuenth [bone]..hath some sides hollow, others boled, or gibbous. [1881 Evans *Leicestersh. Words* s. v., The grains (of wheat) are so bolled, they are ready to jump out of the ear. Cf. Bold *a.* 5, also Bolled *ppl. a.*[2]]

† 2. Embossed; embellished. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1464 Al bolled abof with braunches & lenes. 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 14, V. paraffys grete & stoute Bolyd in rose red.

† Bolled, *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Boll *v.*[3] or *sb.*[1] 3 + -ed. Cf. *seeded, podded.*] Having bolls; *esp.* having seed vessels, in pod, in seed.

1535 Coverdale *Ex.* ix. 31 Ye flax was boulled. [1611 The flaxe was bolled; 1382 Wyclif, The flax now buriownde coddes; 1388 The flax hadde buriounned thanne knoppis]. 1639 Horn & Robotham *Gate Lang. Unl.* xii. § 131 Garlick, onions, leekes..are bolled [round-headed].

† Bo·llen, *sb. Obs.* Also bollien, bolline, bolyn. [Only in Lyte: some kind of erroneous formation on Boll.] = Boll *sb.*[1] 3.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xxxvii. 55 The seede [of Pimpernell] is contayned in small round littell bolliens or knappes. *Ibid.* I. lxxiii. 109 The stalkes..vpon the toppes whereof groweth small round knappes or bollines. *Ibid.* v. lxxviii. 645 The rounde bollens, or imbossed heades of the right Squilla.

† Bo·llen, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 4–5 bollun, 5 bolle; and 6 boln(e, boalne, bowlne. [pa. pple. of Bell *v.*[1] *Obs.* to swell; cf. Bolghen. In the 16th c. there was a monosyllabic variant *boln*, etc. (see β); also in Sc. a form Bolden, mod. *bowden*, with *d* generated between *l* and *n.*]

Swollen; inflated, puffed up.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 282 A bleddre ibollen ful of winde. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 12685 (Trin.) His knees þerof were bollen so *(v. r.* bolnd, bolned]. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Tim.* iii. 4 Bollun with proude thouȝtis. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* viii. xv. (1554) 186 b, Tofore Bochas came Hermenricus..Inflate and bolle. 1493 *Festyvall* (W. de W. 1515) 99 His knees..were bollen out lyke a camell. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1417 Here one, being thronged, bears back, all bollen and red.

β. *Boln, bolne, boalne, bowlne.* [Cf. *swoln.*]

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* 135 His breste fatte, and bolne in the wast. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. 346 Whose feet were bowln With the strait cords. 1566 Studley *Seneca's Medea* (1581) 133 His body boalne big, wrapt in lumpes. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. (1641) 225/1 With foaming fury swoln, With boystrous beasts of angry tempests boln. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcel.* xxviii. ix. 341 With a big and bolne necke of his owne.

Bollene, obs. form of Bowline.

† Bo·ller. *Obs.* [f. *bolle*, earlier form of Bowl.]

1. One who continues at the bowl; a tippler, a drunkard. Cf. *bowl-fellow.*

c 1320 R. Brunne *Medit.* 477 Both bollers of wyne and eche a gadlyng. *c* 1340 *Alex. & Dind.* 675 Baccus þe boller. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* x. 194 Bollers atten ale. 1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* III. ix. (1483) 55 Bollers of wyn and ale. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 33 a, A greate boller of wyne.

2. ? A bowl-maker.

1415 *York Myst.* Introd. 25 Turnours, Hayresters, Bollers.

Bollett(e, Bolletine, obs. ff. Bullet, Bulletin.

Bolling (bōu·lin), *sb.* [app. f. Bole[1] trunk.] A pollard (tree).

1691 Ray *N. C. Words*, s. v. Boll, *Bolling* trees is used in all countries for pollard trees, whose heads and branches are cut off, and only the bodies left. 1697 *Surv. Bower Hall, Pentlow, Essex* (*MS.*) Bowlings which ye tenant hath liberty to cropp for fireing. 1776 (June 1) *Boundaries*, Up the road and marked an Elm Bolling..Marked a Bolling Oak..Marked an old Bolling against Burnt-field. 1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

† Bo·lling, *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. Boll *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] Swelling.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 10463 (Trin.) And of bollyng of hir herte She kest hir wordis ouerþwerte. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 204 For bollyng of heore wombes. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helth* iv. iv. (1541) 85 A swellynge or bollynge of the bodye.

† Bo·lling, *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. Boll *v.*[2] + -ing[1]; the mod. spelling would be *bowling.*] Excessive drinking, boozing.

a 1529 Skelton *Image Hypocr.* iv. 583 How they iest and iolt, With bowsing and bollinge. 1544 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 93 Disynge cardyng and boouling. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1596) 356 This vicious plant of unmeasurable boalling. 1574 Newton *Health Mag.* 59 Superfluous bollinge and beastlie swilling of much wyne. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 81 With whip cat bowling they kept a myrry carousing.

† Bo·lling, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Boll *v.*[1]] Swelling, protuberant.

1519 Horman *Vulg.* 26 b, Bollynge yes out, se but febely. Womens brestis be bollynge out.

‖ Bolli·to. ? *Obs.* [It. *bollito* boiled, made to bubble.] (See quot.)

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Bollito*, in the glass-works, the calcined materials for glass-making. This is commonly called frit. 1799 G. Smith *Laborat.* I. 170 Take of the crystal frit, called also bollito.

Bollman (bōu·mǎn), *dial.* [f. ON. *ból* an abode (cf. Bold *sb.*) + Man.] A cottager (In Orkney and Shetland). See also Bouman.

a 1796 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XV. 415–6 (Jam.) The amount of what a cottager or bollman, and his wife can earn annually. 1866 Edmondston *Shetl. & Orkney Gloss., Bollman*, a cottager, pronounced *bowman.*

Boll-, bolpece, obs. f. *bowl-piece*: see Bowl *sb.*[1]

Bolluga, obs. variant of BELUGA.

†**Bo·lly,** *sb. Obs.* or *dial.* [dim. of BOLL *sb.*3] A bogy, hobgoblin. Also **Bolleroy.**

1724 *Trial E. Arnold* in Howell's *State Trials* (1812) XVI. 737 (*A Witness*)..He came..raving at the bollies and bolleroys .. and said, The bollies plagued him. *Ibid.* 762 (*Mr. Justice Tracy*) 'He asked..whether they were plagued with the bollies and bugs, as formerly?'

†**Bo·lly,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. BOLL *sb.*1 2 + -Y.] Covered with bubbles.

1582 BATMAN *Barth. De P. R.* XI. ii. 159 The winde maketh the over parte of water bolly and uneuen.

Bollyon, obs. form of BULLION.

†**Bolm.** *Obs. Sc. rare*−1. [Scotch spelling of *bōm*, a. Flem. or Du. *boom* (used in same sense); independent of the later English adoption of BOOM in other senses.] A pole (for punting, etc.).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. iv. 93 With lang bolmis of tre Pikit with irn.

†**Bolne,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 **bulne, boln,** 5 ? **bollen,** 6 **boulne.** [ME. *bolne(n*, a. Da. *bolne*:—ON. *bolgna* (Sw. *bulna*) to swell (intr.); inchoative of *belg-*, pa. pple. *bolg-en*, to inflate. (The pa. pple. *bolnun* mixes up *bolned* with BOLLEN.)]

1. *intr.* To swell.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6011 Bile and blister, bolnand sare. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 25 The first dai sal al the se Boln and ris. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 12531 (Fairf.) A nedder..stanged Iam in his riȝt hande.. He bulned grete. 1468 in *Cath. Angl.* 36 *Tumeo*, to bolnyn. 1530 PALSGR. 460/1 Se howe this toode bolneth. 1576 T. NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 132 Immoderately to bolne, swell, and therewith thorowly to bee cloyed.

2. *fig.* To swell with pride, anger, etc.

c 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 266 Þe fifþe condicioun of þis love is þat, it bolneþ not bi pride. 1382 — 1 *Cor.* v. 2 And ȝe ben bolnun with pride. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. i. 480 Bolned with witt of his fleisch.

3. *trans.* To cause to swell; to inflate; also *fig.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 5 Pride, that heghis & bolnes thaim as wynd dos. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Confess.* Wks. (1880) 327 Mannes kunnyng bolniþ hym bi pride.

Boln, bolne, by-form of BOLLEN *a. Obs.* swollen.

†**Bolned,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also -et, -it. [f. BOLNE *v.* + -ED.] Swollen; inflated, puffed up.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12685 Hes knes war bolnd [*v.r.* bolned]. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 20 Proude bolnyd maliciouse dampned men and wommen. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlvi. 45 That blissid body blo is & bolned for betyng. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 36 Bolnyd, *tumidus, tumedulus.*

†**Bo·lning,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING1.]

1. Swelling, state of being swollen; *concr.* a swelling, a tumour.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxxvii[i]. 17 Grete bolnynge of water. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xxviii. (1554) 64 a, Agayn such bolnyng, anaileth no triacle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 36 A Bolnynge, *tumor, inflacio.* 1530 PALSGR. 200/2 Boulnyng, swelling. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xii. (1639) 15 Distension and bolning in the head.

2. *fig.* (with pride, anger, etc.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12083 Þe bolning of his hert. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* l. 8 It [mekenes] purges him fro bolnynge of pride. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornt. MS.* (1867) 12 Wrethe..es a wykkede stirrynge or bollenynge of herte.

†**Bo·lning,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Swelling.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6011 Bile & blister bolnand sare. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 179 Bobaunce & bost & bolnande priyde.

Bologna (bŏlō·nya). Also 5 **Bonony,** 6 **Bononye,** 8 **Bolonia.** A town in Italy, anciently called Bononia. Hence **Bolognan, Bononian** *a.*: also **Bologna bottle, flask, phial,** an unannealed bottle (see quot.); **B. phosphorus,** a phosphorescent preparation of Bologna stone and gum; **B. sausage,** a large kind of sausage first made at Bologna; **B. spar, stone,** native sulphate of baryta found near Bologna, having phosphorescent properties.

1563 GRAFTON *Chron.* 601 To forsake the cytie of Bonony. 1744 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 272 A Phænomenon, which is called of the Bologna *Bottle, because it was first discover'd at Bologna. If you let these Bottles fall perpendicularly from some Height upon a Brick-floor, they will not be broken; but if you drop into them some little hard Bodies, they will burst in Pieces. 1875 B. LOEWY tr. *Weinhold's Exp. Physics* 774 Bolognian *flasks are simply small glass bottles which, after being formed, have been suddenly cooled in the air. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 90 Sulphate of barytes .. when calcined .. forms the Bolognian *phosphorus. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 295 Bologna spar is notable for phosphorescence .. when heated; the so-called '*Bologna Phosphorus*' was made by powdering this stone, and cementing the powder into the form of sticks, by means of gum. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. 1883–4 III. 162 As big as a Bolognian *sawcedge. 1842 'MEG DODS' *Cook & Housew. Manual* III. i. 267 *note*, Real Bologna sausages labour under the imputation of being made of asses' flesh. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 196 Light may otherwise arise than from suns, as may be seen by .. the Bononian *Stone. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 35 Method of Preparing the Bononian Stone or Phosphorus. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. *note*, The Bolognian stone .. has been long celebrated for its phosphorescent quality.

Bolok, obs. form of BULLOCK.

Bolometer (bŏlǫ·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. βολή beam of light + μέτρον measure.] An electrical instrument of great sensitiveness for measuring radiant heat. Hence **Bolometric** (bŏlǫme·trik), *a.*

1881 *Nature* XXV. 14 An instrument .. capable of indicating a change of temperature as minute as 1-100,000th of a single Centigrade degree .. is termed by its discoverer, Professor S. P. Langley, the *bolometer*, or actinic balance. 1882 *Athenæum* 2 Sept. 310/1 His 'bolometer', or radiation measurer—an instrument some twenty times more sensitive than the thermopile. 1881 C. A. YOUNG *Sun* 306 Shown by the bolometric measures described above.

Bolotade, variant of BALLOTADE.

Bolpece: see BOWL *sb.*1

Bolster (bōu·lstəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 2–5 **bolstre,** 5 **bolstyr(e,** (6 **bolstarre, boylster**), 6–8 **boulster,** 1, 5– **bolster;** *Sc.* 5 **bowstowre,** 6– **bowster.** [Com. Teut.: OE. *bolster* = MDu. and Du. *bolster*, OHG. *bolstar* (MHG. *bolster*, mod.G. *polster*). OE. *bolster* is cogn. w. ON. *bolstr* (Sw. *bolster* 'bed', Da. *bolster* 'bed-ticking'):—OTeut. **bolstro-z*, f. OTeut. root **bŭl* to swell, the causal of which is found in Goth. *ufbauljan* to puff up.]

1. A long stuffed pillow or cushion used to support the sleeper's head in a bed; the name is now restricted to the under-pillow, stuffed with something firm, which extends from side to side, and on which the softer and flatter pillows are laid.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 2484 Beddum and bolstrum. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 He..ches..bare eorðe to bedde . and hard ston to bolstre. *c* 1425 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 210 With hym on bedde, man, þou sat On þe bolstre of heuene blisse. 1444 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 100 Lectum plumarem cum le bolster. 1479 *Will Walt. Paston* in *Lett.* III. 249 Unum pulvinar vocatum le bolstar. 1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, xix, Feather-beds, Bolsters, and Pillows. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 445 But bed or bowster to lig on the stro. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 204 Heere Ile fling the pillow, there the boulster. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xix. 13 And Michal .. put a pillow of goats haire for his bolster. 1640 BRATHWAIT (*title*) Art asleepe Husband? a Boulster Lecture; stored with witty Jests. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* 22 Oct./2 The said Deponent stood at the Queens Bolster. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* III. iii. (1862) 246 Propped up in bed with bolsters and pillows.

b. A cushion or pad for leaning or sitting upon, etc.

c 1275 *Death* 90 in *O. E. Misc.* 174 Neaver sitten on bolstre ne on benche. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 29 Furnished all round with Bolsters for leaning upon.

2. Applied to various things of the nature of a pad, used to obviate friction or chafing, or pad out hollows or deficiencies, etc.

†a. A surgical pad or compress to support or protect any injured part of the body. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Wherfore serueth the bolsters?..To stay and conpryme the places dissolued. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 327 Bolster the tent with a bolster of flax. 1758 LAYARD in *Phil. Trans.* L. 749 He applied bolsters dipped in warm red wine and water. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflammation* 299 Application of bolsters or pads of lint..to prevent the matter exuding.

†b. A pad worn by porters. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Bolsters whyche bearers of burdens, as porters do weare for freatynge. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 905.

†c. A ridge of padding on a saddle. *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Art Conny catch.* II. 5 His sadle .. hath cantle and bolsters. 1611 COTGR., *Batte*, the boulster of a Saddle. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Bolsters* of a saddle .. those parts which are raised on the bows, both before and behind, to rest the rider's thighs .. Common saddles have no bolsters behind or even before.

†d. A padding in a garment used to fill up or round out some part. *Obs.*

1600 ROWLAND *Lett. Humours Blood* vii. 83 A boulster for their Buttockes, and such stuffe. 1731 SWIFT *Nymph going to Bed* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 147 Off she slips The bolsters, that supply her hips. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., By a constitution, the clergy are forbidden to wear bolsters about their shoulders, in their gowns, coats, or doublets.

e. *Naut.* in *pl.* 'Small cushions or bags of tarred canvas, used to preserve the stays from being chafed by the motion of the masts.' Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* Also pieces of timber fixed in various positions to prevent chafing between ropes and other parts of the ship.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Bolsters*..are used to preserve the stays from being chafed or galled by the motion of the masts. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 99 Bolsters for the Anchor Lining are solid pieces of oak, bolted to the ship's side..Bolsters for Sheets, Tacks, &c. are small pieces of fir or oak fayed under the gunwale, &c., with the outer surface rounded to prevent the sheets and other rigging from chafing. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 76 The bolsters are bolted above the trussletrees.

f. A pad or cushion employed to deaden noise in pianofortes.

3. Applied to various parts of mechanism which form a solid support or base, on which other parts rest or exert pressure.

†a. Some part of a plough. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 4 But their most speciall temper is at the bolster, where as the plough beame lyeth. 1733 J. TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xxi. 145 Sometimes we use a Piece of Shoe-Leather instead of an iron bolster.

†b. A support for a bee-hive. *Obs.*

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) K ij, Reare the full Hiue with three Bolsters, two on the West side, and one on the East, some foure or fiue inches high. *Ibid.* (1634) 47 Also rear the swarms, that being under-hived do lie forth, with a Skirt or Bolsters of that thickness, that may but let in the Bees.

c. The bearing for a water wheel shaft. *dial.*

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2108 A great beam, turned by an over-shoot-water-wheel on 2 boulsters.

d. A block of wood fixed on a siege-gun carriage, on which the breech rests during transport.

e. The transverse bar over the axle of a wagon, which supports the bed, and raises it from the axle. Also, the principal cross-beam of a railway truck or carriage body.

1686 HOLME *Armory* III. viii. § 49 The Bolster is that on which the fore-wheels with the axle-tree turn in wheeling the waggon on a cross Road. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 158 The shafts of the cart rest on the bolster of the waggon-wheels, to which they are secured; and a long copse, or fore-ladder resting also upon the bolster, projects over the shaft-horse.

f. The part of the pier or abutment on which a truss-bridge rests.

g. The spindle-bearing in the rail of a spinning-frame.

1825 *Specif. of Andrew's Patent* No. 5079 From the top of the spindle to the first bearing, which is denominated a bolster, is about 7 inches. 1873 LEIGH *Cotton Spin.* 219 The theory of the bolster rail lift is very plausible.

h. A horizontal cap-piece laid upon the top of a post or pillar, to shorten the bearing of the beam of a string-piece supported by it.

i. In the centering of an arch, each of the transverse pieces which lie across the ribs and support the voussoirs of the arch.

k. The plate or block in a punching-machine on which the metal to be punched is laid, and which is perforated or excavated to fit the punch.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 11 Your Punch will print a bunching mark upon the hole of a Bolster, that is, a thick Iron with a hole in it. 1790 *Specif. of Clifford's Patent* No. 1785 The nails are to be cut..by means of a punch..having a hollow boulster (commonly called a bed) the hollow and aperture of which must also be made to the size and form of the nail. 1856 HOLTZAPFFELL *Turning* II. 929 Punches .. used in combination with bolsters.

4. Applied to various things of the nature of a supporting or strengthening ridge.

a. The projecting 'shoulder' of a knife, chisel, etc., where the blade is inserted into the handle.

1827 *Specif. of Smith's Patent* No. 5470 To form the blade and bolster and tang at one and the same operation. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 291 The bolster, or that prominent part of a common table knife which abuts upon the handle.

b. The metallic plate on the end of the handle of a pocket-knife.

c. A raised ridge on the wrestplank of a piano to give bearing to the strings by raising them.

5. *Arch.* One of the rolls forming the sides of an Ionic capital; = BALUSTER 5.

1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Bolster* or Pillow, the baluster part of the Ionic capital on the return side.

6. *Comb.*, as *bolster-piece.*

1860 R. S. BURN *Handbk. Mech. Arts* (ed. 2) 197 Where the tie-rods..join the ring at the angles, bolster-pieces are inserted, against which the nuts are screwed hard up.

Bolster (bōu·lstəɹ), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* **bowster,** 6–8 **boulster,** 7 **bowlster.** [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To support with a bolster. (Usually in pa. pple.)

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. ix. (1639) 113 Let your head be bolstered up high. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 77 Bolster'd with down, amid a thousand wants. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xx. 328 She was bolstered up in bed.

†2. *transf.* To support, prop *up. Obs.*

1567 STUDLEY *Seneca's Hippolytus* (1581) 61 Thunderpropping brawny shoulderd sier, That heaued and bolstred up the Welkin throne. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 118 Vnder the beginning of the duodenum is the Pancræas placed.. to boulster them vp.

3. *fig.* To prop up, support, uphold. Also with *up.* In later use usually with some approach to c.

1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 175 Suche maner stronge and constaunt people dooth bolsteraud holde up bothe themselfe and other in crystes chyrche, they be lyke vnto pyllers. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 432 To upholde, fortefye and bolster the enterpryce. 1591 *Troubl. Raigne K. John* (1611) 46 Arthur thou seest, Fraunce cannot bolster thee.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 512 Bolstering up one another by reflexion upon their numerosity. 1813 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* (1830) 185 To bolster themselves up on the revered name of that first of our worthies.

b. To uphold or bear out (evil doers, illegal action, crime, or error); to aid and abet, to countenance. Also with *out* (obs.) and *up.*

1523 [cf. BOLSTERER]. 1549 [cf. BOLSTERING *vbl. sb.*] 1583 FULKE *Defence* ii. 177 You frame your translations to bolster your errors and heresies. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits Downef.* 29 They haue bolstred, banded, bearded, and borne out many foule matters. 1821 HONE *Facetiæ* 18 There is .. not a public job that he has not bolstered; not a public knave that he has not shielded.

1530 *Proper Dyaloge* (1863) 3 Which .. They bolstred out vnder abusyon. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* II. 118 He bolstered out a murtherer in acquiting the murtherer by vnlawful means. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wond.-wrkg. Provid.* 65 Yet were they boulstered out in this their wicked act by those who set them one worke.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. viii. (1634) 568 *marg.* To bolster up a most unlawfull power in the Church. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 12 (1619) 477 Can bolster vp their friends, children, and seruants in things worthie punishment. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. xviii. 193 Would in their very offices bolster up the pride of Antichrist. 1830 ARNOLD *Let.* in *Life & Corr.* (1844) I. vi. 285, I want to get

up a real Poor Man's Magazine, which should not bolster up abuses and veil iniquities.

c. Now usually (with some mixture of sense 4): To give fictitious support to (a thing unable to stand of itself). Commonly with *up*, rarely *out*.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 447 Wherewith they may bolster upp not their credytt, but their false packyng. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* i. § 3 (1643) 18 These things have..been boulstered out by Rabbinical traditions. 1641 Milton *Ch. Discip.* II. Wks. (1851) 38 Bolstering, and supporting their inward rottenes by a carnal and outward strength. 1804 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* III. 275, I have done every thing in my power to bolster up the credit of the government. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* § 4. 81 What we.. teach requires to be bolstered up by bounties to the taught.

4. To pad, furnish, or stuff out with padding; to puff. Also with *out, up*.

1530 [cf. Bolstering *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 217 That breeche was bolstred so with such brode barres. 1576 Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* Epil., They bumbast, bolster, frisle, and perfume. 1609 *Man in Moone* (1849) 35 A white necke, if it be not plastered; a straight backe, if it be not bolstered. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 245 ?2 Three Pair of Stays, boulstered below the Left Shoulder. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Wom. & Bks.* I. xiv. 277 For a lady to look like an hour-glass, or a huge insect, or anything else cut in two, and bolstered out at head and feet.

b. *fig.*

1568 *Sempill Ballates* (1873) 232 Bowstert with pryd. 1616 *Manifest. Abp. Spalato's Motives* 31 Their Reuenues are great, and boulstered out with secular dignities. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* iii, Whose sermons were all bolstered up with.. Greek and Latin.

†5. *spec.* in *Surg.* To furnish with a pad or compress. Also *fig. Obs.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 322 It will..not only require more business in bolstering it, but also put the Horse to more pain. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Rich. II*, 332 Thus Broken Hearts Are bolstred vp, and none can tell their Smarts. 1766 Sharp *Fractures* in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 84 With the common wooden splints (properly bolstered).

6. ? *intr.* To lie on the same bolster.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iii. 399 If euer mortall eyes do see them boulster, More then their owne.

7. *trans.* (among schoolboys): To belabour with bolsters. Cf. *pillow-fight*.

1871 A. R. Hope *Schoolboy Friends* (1875) 287 And then they bolstered us.

†8. To pervert, abuse, or ?suspend (laws). *Obs.*

1494 Fabyan VII. 646 [They reported] how the lawes be delayed & bolstred by suche as stande in his fauoure. 1538 Starkey *England* II. iv. § 26 Materys are so borne and bolsteryd that justyce can not haue place wyth indyfferency.

Bolstered (bōu·lstəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Propped up, supported.

1566 Drant *Horace Sat.* iv. C, Mars broke brasen bars, bare boulstred boulwarkes backe.

2. Padded, stuffed out.

1656 *Artif. Handsomeness* 44 A bumbast or bolstered garment. 1840 *New Month. Mag.* LVIII. 455 Privilege.. in itself but the bolstered title for abuse.

Bolsterer (bōu·lstərəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.]

1. One who bolsters up (anything); a supporter, upholder. (Generally in bad sense.)

1523 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccl. 561 Who durst begyn suche a ryot.. without some bolsterer or comforter in their dede. 1552 Latimer *Serm. Lincoln* ii. 75 Magistrates ought not to be bolsterers and bearers with wickedness. 1640 A. Harsnet *God's Summons* 224 Enemies would have said that God had beene a Bolsterer and Patron of Sinne.

2. Cf. Bolster *v.* 6.

? *a* 1600 *Hye way Spyttel Ho.* 831 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 60 Incestes, harlots, bawdes and bolsterers.

Bo·lstering, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.]

1. The action of maintaining or upholding; almost always in bad sense; in modern use, the factitious propping up of what cannot stand of itself.

1549 Latimer *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 154 O Lord what bearyng what bolstering of naughtye matters is thys. 1552 — *Serm. Lord's Prayer* iii. 16 Yea in the place of iustice, there I haue seene bearing and bolstring. 1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (1661) 75 Communicating with known offenders, bolstering of sins, and willing connivences. 1823 Lamb *Elia* (1860) 200 He let the passion or the sentiment do its own work without prop or bolstering.

2. (usually *concr.*): Padding, puffing; in *Surg.* A pad or compress; = Bolster *sb.* 2 *a*.

1530 Palsgr. 199/2 Bolsteryng, stuffyng, *fulsement*. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 179 The barres of mens breeches haue..Such bolstring, such broydring. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (1636) F iij, Take from them.. their roles, their boulsterings, and thou shalt soon perceiue, that a woman is the least part of her selfe. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 406 Let him.. be provided with.. fitting boulstring and convenient bandage. 1828 Steuart *Planter's G.* 269 A strong Bolstering of double Mat, filled with hay or straw.. so that the bark of the stem may not be injured.

3. Fight with bolsters (in school dormitories).

1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* vii. (1871) 152 Great games of chariot-racing, and cock-fighting, and bolstering.

Bolt (bōult), *sb.*¹ [OE. *bolt* (str. masc.) a cross-bow bolt, cogn. with OHG. *bolz*, mod.G. *bolz, holzen* 'cross-bow arrow', also 'bolt for a door', MDu. and Du. *bout*, MLG. *bolte, bolten* bolt, fetter, piece of linen rolled up. The remoter etymology is unknown; but it cannot be referred to the verb stem *bul-* to swell, be round.]

I. A projectile.

1. An arrow; especially one of the stouter and shorter kind with blunt or thickened head, called also *quarrel*, discharged from a cross-bow or other engine. Often *fig.*, esp. in the proverbial phrase *A fool's bolt is soon shot*, so common from the 13th to 18th c. †*At first bolt*: at the first go off.

a 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 508, 372 *Catapultas*, speru, boltas. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 54 3oure bolt is sone ischote. *a* 1275 *Prov. Alfred* 421 in *O. E. Misc.* 129 Sottis bold is sone i-scoten. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Milleres T.* 78 Long as a Mast, and vprighte as a bolt. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 136 He that shett the bolt is lyke to be schent *c* 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 812 *Hec sagitta*, a harrow; *hoc petulium*, a bolt. *c* 1485 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* (1885) 529 But he made to be cast boltes of wilde fyre in to the galley of the admyrall. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 75 Than wolde ye mend, as the fletcher mends his bolte. 1612 *Pasquil's Night-Cap* (1877) 15 The grosser foole, the sooner shootes his bolt. 1676 'A. Rivetus, Jun.' *Mr. Smirke* 5 At first bolt..he denounces sentence before inquiry. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* liii, 'Zounds, I have done', said he. 'Your bolt is soon shot, according to the old proverb', said she. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* II. iv. 70 Look that the cross-bowmen lack not bolts. 1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* viii. 129 The cross-bow-men had to open the discharge of their bolts while their bow-strings were still wet from a heavy shower.

†b. Phrase. *To make a shaft or a bolt of it*: to risk making something or other out of it; to accept the issue whatever it may be, to run the risk, make the venture. (Cf. *To make a spoon or spoil a horn.*) *Obs.*

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. iv. 24 Ile make a shaft or a bolt on't, slid, tis but venturing. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 17 Without any regard to the Displeasure.. of God [they] resolv'd to make a shaft or a bolt of it. 1687 R. Lestrange *Answ. Dissenter* 46 One might have made a Bolt or a Shaft on't.

2. A discharge of lightning, a thunderbolt.

1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxxvii[i]. 48 How he smote their.. flockes with hote thonder boltes. 1586 M. Roydon *Elegie* 178. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 491 That they shall fear we have disarmd The Thunderer of his only dreaded bolt. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* XIV. 370 Then, thund'ring oft, he hurl'd into the bark His bolts. 1802 Campbell *Hohenlind.*, And louder than the bolts of heaven Far flashed the red artillery. 1859 Tennyson *Vivien* ad fin., Scarce had she ceased, when out of heaven a bolt..struck Furrowing a giant oak.

b. *fig.* So in *bolt from the blue*: see Blue *sb.* 5.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 601 The hote bolts of that thunder, euen sentences definitiue of excommunication. 1803 Jane Porter *Thaddeus* viii. (1831) 70 The undistinguishing bolt of carnage. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* 10 That so the Papal bolt may pass by England.

3. An elongated bullet for a rifled cannon.

1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 2) i. 17 In artillery practice the heat generated is usually concentrated upon the front of the bolt.

4. A cylindrical jet.

1842 H. Miller *O. R. Sandst.* x. (ed. 2) 216 A bolt of water..came rushing after like the jet of a fountain. 1884 *Public Opinion* 11 July 47/1 The blowers skilfully gather the molten bolts of glass from the pots and blow huge cylinders.

II. A stout pin for fastening.

5. An appliance for fastening a door, consisting of a cylindrical (or otherwise-shaped) piece of iron, etc., moving longitudinally through staples or guides on the door, so that its end can be shot or pushed into a socket in the door-post or lintel.

b. That part of a lock which springs out and enters the staple or 'keeper' made for its reception.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10463 þai..Barrit hom full bigly with boltes of yerne. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 155 To bye lokkys and boltys for my lorddys schambre. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 218 Ve Boult of a doore, *pessulus*. 1643 Milton *Divorce* II. xx. Wks. (1851) 118 Forc't Vertue is as a bolt overshot; it goes neither forward nor backward. 1688 R. Holme *Armory* III. vii. § 8 In a Lock—The Bolt or Shoot..The Staples, those as holds the Bolt to the Plate. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Bolt of a lock is the piece of iron which entering the staple, fastens the door. 1815 Scott *Ld. of Isles* v. iii, How came it here through bolt and bar.

†6. An iron for fastening the leg, a fetter. *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 192/1 Delyuerd of theyr irons, as guyues, boltes, and other. 1530 Palsgr. 199/2 Bolte or shacle, *entraue*. 1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, I. i. ad fin., He shall to prison, and there die in bolts. 1592 Greene *Art Conny catch.* II. 31 Clap a strong paire of bolts on his heeles. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. iv. 128 Some wore iron upon their skin and bolts upon their legs. 1688 R. Holme *Armory* III. vii. § 86 Prison-shackles or Prisoners Bolts; they are Irons fastned about the Legs of Prisoners.

7. A stout metal pin with a head, used for holding things fast together. It may be permanently fixed, secured by riveting or by a nut, as the bolts of a ship; or movable, passing through a hole, as the bolts of a shutter.

The bolts in ships, gun-carriages, etc. have various names according to their nature, purpose, or position, as *clinch-bolts, ring-bolts, set-bolts*; *bed-bolts, eye-bolts*, etc. See Clinch, Ring, etc.

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Y^ng. Seamen* 10 Bindings, knees, boults, trunions. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 5 Set bolts for forcing the workes and plankes together. 1672 *Compl. Gunner* vi. 7 For fear any Bolts should give way or draw. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) I. iv. b, Breeching-bolts, with rings, through which the breechings pass. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 344 A machine for driving bolts.. into ships. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) I. 103 The common bolt, which receives a screwed nut at the bottom. 1850 Layard *Nineveh* xiii. 344 Holes for bolts exist in many of the slabs.

III. Transferred uses.

8. A roll of woven fabric: generally of a definite length; being, in various cases, 30 yards, 28 ells, or 40 feet.

1407 *Will of Wollebergh* (Somerset Ho.), Lego Isabelle Wollebergh..iiij boltes de Worstede. 1592 Greene *Art Conny catch.* Q. 22 A boult of Saten, veluet, or any such commoditie. *a* 1600 *Custom Duties, Add. MS.* 25097 Poldavies, the bolte, containing xxx yards, xxs. 1638 T. Verney in *Verney Papers* 20 May 197 Fouer bolts of canvas to send cotton home in. 1721 Bailey, *Bolt* of Canvas, a piece containing 28 ells. 1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1863) 18 Stiff and upright like a bolt of canvass on end. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 52 Canvas is made in lengths of 40 feet, called bolts. *Mod. Sc.* How many bowts of tape?

9. A bundle (of osiers, etc.) of a certain size; a bundle of reeds, 3 ft. in circumference.

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Ozier*, Such as are for white work being made up into Bolts as they call them. 1863 Morton *Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.) *Bolt*, or *Boult*, of oziers. (*Berks.*), a bundle, measuring 42 inches round, 14 inches from the butts. (*Kss.*), a bundle, of which 80 make a load. (*Hants.*), 42 inches round at the lower band. 1879 *Standard* 17 Apr., To Rod Dealers, Basket Makers.. 25 scores bolts of fine, well-grown, clean, Green Willow Rods.

10. Wood in special size for cleaving into laths.

1688 R. Holme *Armory* III. iii. § 50 Boults, the sawed piecces into lengths, out of which Laths or Latts are cloven. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Bolts* in carpentry denote pieces of wood cleft with wedges in order to be split into laths.

11. (See quots.)

1875 *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Bolts*, narrow passages or archways between houses; hiding-holes. In our former-day writings, the word applies to trenches or gutters. 1880 *Cornwall Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Bolt*, a stone-built drain. 1884 *Local Govt. Chron.* 8 Mar. 191 A Local Board found it necessary, for the purpose of taking away the waste water, etc. of a village, to construct a covered bolt across a garden..The house..stands immediately over this bolt.

12. *Bookbinding.* The fold at the top and front edge of a folded sheet.

1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 423 Those leaves which present a double or quadruple fold, technically termed 'the bolt'.

13. An obsolete or local name for some plants. a. The Globe-flower, *Trollius* (Gerard *Appendix* 1597), and Marsh Marigold. b. Species of Buttercup (Parkinson *Theatr. Bot.* 1640).

IV. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*

14. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.* Bolt-like, bolt-shaped.

1859 Tennent *Ceylon* II. VIII. v. 368 The smallest had a little bolt head covered with woolly brown hair.

15. *Comb.*, as *bolt-auger, -extractor, -header, -maker, -making*, etc.; *bolt-like, -shaped* adjs.; also † **bolt-bag**, a quiver for bolts; † **bolt-boat**, old term for a boat which makes good weather in a rough sea (Smyth *Sailor's Wd.-bk.*); **bolt-chisel**, a cold chisel for cutting bolts; **bolt-cutter**, one who cuts bolts; a machine for cutting bolts, or threads on bolts; † **bolt-glass**, ? = Bolt-head 2; **bolt-hole**, a hole through which a bolt passes; **bolt-iron**, round bar iron; † **bolt's-shoot**, the distance to which a bolt can be shot (cf. *stone's throw, bow shot*); **bolt-strake** (*Naut.*), certain strakes of plank which the beam fastenings pass through (Smyth *Sailor's Wd.-bk.*); **bolt-threader**, a machine for cutting screw-threads on bolts. Bolt-head, -rope. *Bolt-upright*; see Bolt *adv.*

1562 Phaër *Æneid* IX. C c iij, Ratling noyse of *boltbag fine. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 440/1 The *bolt-bearer of the gods. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* II. 44 Pour that which you haue..into a *bolt glasse, hauing a long steale. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 45 To Plugg up the *bolt-holes. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 147 The *Bolt iron composing the chain had been..five eighths of an inch in diameter. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 336 About a *Bolts-shoot off, on the other side the hedge.

Bolt (bōult), *sb.*² [f. Bolt *v.*²] The act of bolting.

1. A sudden spring or start.

1550 Lyndesay *Sqr. Meldrum* 146 Bot with ane bolt on thame he bendit. 1577 Hellowes *Gueuara's Chron.* 335 The two Consuls gaue a boylt aloft on their chariots.

2. The act of suddenly breaking away; breaking away from a political party (*U. S. colloq.*).

a 1859 De Quincey *Whiggism* Wks. VI. 64 He suddenly made a bolt to the very opposite party. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* i. (1880) 62 He will make a bolt to his hold. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 July 11/2 It is the 'Blaine bolt' which lends so extraordinary an interest to the Chicago Convention.

3. The act of bolting food.

1835 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 133 The difference between a civilized swallow and a barbarous bolt.

4. *Comb.* **bolt-hole** = bolting-hole.

† **Bolt, boult,** *sb.*³ *Obs.* In 5 bult(e, 6 bout, 5–7 boult. [f. Bolt *v.*¹] A flour-sieve, a boulter. Hence (or from the verb-stem) † **bolt-cloth**, a cloth for bolting or sifting; a fabric suitable for this; **bolt-feeder**, an apparatus for regulating the passage of meal to the flour-bolt; † **bolt-poke**, a bolter or bag for sifting.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 663 *Hoc pollitridium*, bultclathe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 55 Bulte pooke or bulstare.. *politrudum*. 1592 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (1860) II. 212, xj yards of boutcloth 6s. 1611 *Book of Rates* (Jam.) Boult-claith, the eln xs. 1847 Craig, *Bolt*, a sieve.

Bolt, boult (bōult), *v.*¹ Forms: 2–3 (*Orm.*) **bullt**, 4–6 **bult**(e, 6 **boulte, bowlt, boolt**, 5–8 **boult**, 6– **bolt** *north.* 5–6 **bowt**, 6 **bout**. [a. OF. *bulte-r* (now *bluter*):— earlier OF. *buleter*, which

(as appears from OF. *buretel* boultel, meal-sieve = mod.F. *bluteau*) is for **bureter* = It. *burattare*; no OF. **buret* is recorded, but It. *buratto* is a meal-sieve, and also 'a fine transparent cloth'. Diez and Littré refer it originally to *bura, bure*, a kind of cloth: see BUREAU, BURRELL. The historical spelling of the word is *boult*: unfortunately the dictionaries have confounded it with BOLT *v.*[2] (see JOHNSON) and authorized the spelling *bolt*: cf. BOULTEL.]

I. *trans.* To sift; to pass through a sieve or bolting-cloth. *To bolt out*: to separate by sifting.

c 1200 [see BOLTED[1]]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxvii, The floure of þe mele, whan it is bultid [1535 boulted] and departid from þe bran. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 51 Fancy may boult bran, and make ye take it floure. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. 38 Grinde all these together, and boult them through an ordinarie bolting cloath. 1633 *Gerard's Herbal* II. cccxl. 912 Pounder of the roots.. searced or bolted into most fine dust. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XX 134 To bolt the bran From the pure flour. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. ii. 77 Flour has the bran bolted from it.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 137 Such and so finely boulted didst thou seeme. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 375 The fan'd snow, that's bolted By th' Northerne blasts.

2. *fig.* To examine by sifting; to search and try. *To bolt out*: to find out, or separate by sifting.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nonne Prestes T.* 420, I ne kan nat bulte it to the bren. 1544 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. 97 You Persians for your great wisdom can soon bolt out what they mean. 1553 Q. MARY in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xiv. 35 Wherby ye may the better bulte out the malicious. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 375 Neither may I..boult out the whole Etymologie (or reason) of every Townes name. 1640 4 SIR B. RUDYARD in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 25 Let the matters holt out the Men; their Actions discover them. 1791 BURKE *Let. Memb. Nat. Assemb.* Wks. VI. 49, I must first bolt myself before I can censure them. [1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 923 The curious few Who care to sift a business to the bran Nor coarsely bolt it like the simpler sort.]

Bolt (bōult), *v.*[2] Forms: 3 bulten, 3–4 bult (3rd sing. pa. t.), 5 bult, 6 bolte, *Sc.* bowt, 6–7 boult, 7 bowlt, 8 *Sc.* bout, 4– bolt. [f. BOLT *sb.*[1] in its two main senses of 'a missile' and 'a fastening': the former has given rise to uses of the most diverse kinds, connected merely by the common notion of sudden or hasty motion or application of force, some of them being directly contrary to others: cf. 'to bolt a dart' 4 a, 'bolt a cony' 4 b, 'bolt a paraphrase' 5, 'bolt an egg', 'bolt the bill' 6, 'bolt the ticket' 7, besides 'bolt the door' 9, 'bolt a ship' 10.]

I. To spring, move suddenly, with its causal.

* *intr. To go off like a bolt.*

†**1.** To start, spring. *Obs.*

†**a.** To spring back, rebound, recoil; to fall violently backward. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 366 Hit pulteð up [*v.r.* hit bultes] aȝean o þeo þet þer neih stondeð. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7476 Both went backward & bult vppon the erthe.

†**b.** To spring or start; esp. with *up, upright. Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. viii. 162 Suddanly He boltyd up welle nere-hand þame by Wyth twelf displayed Baneris. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 36 To Bolt up, *emergere*. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 74 They shall not be able to rise or bolt vp againe. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* (1638) 90 What made..thy haire Bolt up? *a* 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 199 The patient, bolting upright in the bed, collared each of these assistants with the grasp of Hercules. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. x, Screaming with agony and fright, He bolted twenty feet upright.

2. To move or come as with a spring or sudden bound, to dart.

a. To come or spring suddenly *upon (obs.)*; to enter with a spring or sudden bound *in, into.*

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Feb., Bolting into the dining-room, I there found Captain Ferrers. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* P 143 Suddenly this sentence bolted in upon me. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 91 P 1 Who came privately in a Chair, and bolted into my Room. 1779 JOHNSON *Lett.* 225 II. 96, I think to bolt upon you at Bath. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. IV. 72 In therefore he bolted and..turned the key. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 92 Men were bolting in a hurry out of one religious tyranny, and it was not so wonderful they should bolt into another.

b. To dart *forth, forward, out.* (Often with the idea of start running, as in 3.)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. vi. 58 Furth bowtis with a bend Nisus. 1550 LYNDESAY *Sqr. Meldrum* 519 [He] bowtit fordward with ane bend. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 92 Bolting out of Bushes in the dark. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* Ded. (1721) I. 188 Some bolting out upon the Stage with vast applause. *a* 1779 GARRICK *Lying Valet* I. Wks. 1798 I. 42 Out bolts her husband upon me with a fine taper crab in his hand. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* viii. 259 With..a furious growl, forth he bolted from the bush.

3. To dart off or away, make off with himself, take flight, escape; to rush suddenly *off* or *away.*

a. *gen.* of men or beasts.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philast.* II. ii, Here's one bolted; I'll hound at her. 1616 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieut.* IV. viii. 142 He will bolt now for certain. 1838 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1871) I. 156 The landlord of the tavern keeping his eye on a man whom he suspected of an intention to bolt. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iii, At once bolting off in cabs. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport. Brit. Burmah* II. 94 The rhinoceros bolted, and I got two shots as it crossed an open piece.

b. *spec.* Of a horse: To break away from the rider's control; to make a violent dash out of his course.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* V, The mule..bounded, bolted, and would soon have thrown Father Philip over her head. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* XXII. 683 My donkey bolted about every five minutes. 1884 E. L. ANDERSON *Mod. Horsemanship* I. viii. 44 Bolting is the quick, determined movement, usually off the course and often against some obstacle, that a horse makes to break away from restraint.

c. *transf.* To break away from a political party. (*U. S. politics.*) Cf. 7.

1884 *Boston (Mass.) Jrnl.* 11 July (*heading*) Belief that Butler and Tammany will bolt.

** *trans. To send off like a bolt.*

4. To let off or discharge like a bolt; to shoot.

a 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2226 Disceyte..Bultethe out shame, and causethe grete smertnesse. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 439 A frivolous devise boulted out of the forgeshoppe of Lumbarde. 1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* C, Against your woundless brest he bolts his dart in vaine. 1648 MARKHAM *Housew. Gard.* III. viii. (1668) 71 One of these seeds put into the eye..will..bolt itself forth without hurt to the eye. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 169 Some may have been bolted off by the shock of an earthquake.

b. To drive out suddenly or forcibly; to expel.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 166 You shall say Bowlt the Cony. 1612 BEAUM. & FL. *Cupid's Rev.* Wks. III. 415 This is one of her Ferrets that she bolts business out withall. 1622 FLETCHER *Span. Curate* V. ii. 48 All your devills wee will bolt. 1805 WORDSW. *Prel.* III. 77 To have been bolted forth, Thrust out abruptly into Fortune's way.

c. *To bolt upright*: to cause to stand on end.

1794 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. Bruce* Wks. II. 463 Tales..That bolt like hedge-hog-quills the hair upright.

5. To utter hastily, ejaculate, blurt *out* or *forth.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 392 He bolted out such rash and vnadvised sayings. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 123 Mahomet-Ally-Beg undesired, bolted out, that hee knew, etc. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, 347 The Rudest Head will bolt a Paraphrase. 1692 R. LESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* XVI. vi. (1733) 431 The Princes..bolted out at a Venture, whatever came at their Tongue's End. 1821 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers., &c.* XV. I. 161 What we struggle with inwardly, we find..easiest to bolt out.

6. *colloq.* To swallow hastily and without chewing, swallow whole or with a single effort, gulp *down.*

1794 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Path. Odes* Wks. III. 401 Bolting his subjects with majestic gobble. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XXVIII, He..bolted the alcohol, to use the learned phrase, and withdrew. 1835 MARRYAT *Pacha* IX, Bolting them down to satisfy the cravings of..hunger. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* XI. 362 Some hawks and owls bolt their prey whole. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 3/1 It would be much simpler for the House of Commons to bolt the bill whole.

*** *trans.* development of 3, 3 b, c.

7. To break away from (a political party or platform to which one has hitherto docilely adhered); = *bolt from* in sense 3. (*U. S. politics.*)

1884 *Boston (Mass.) Jrnl.* 11 July, It is believed that Butler and Tammany will bolt the ticket. 1884 *U. S. Newspaper*, Several prominent Irishmen had bolted Cleveland. 1885 HOWELLS in *Harper's Mag.* July 262/1 The *Democrat-Republican*..bolted the nomination of a certain politician of its party for Congress.

II. To make fast or confine with a bolt.

†**8.** *trans.* To fetter, shackle; also *fig. Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 138 If he be..bolted with yrnes. *a* 1535 MORE *Wks.* (1557) 1246 He bolteth their arms with a paulsy, that they cannot lift their hands to their heads. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 6 That thing..Which shackles accedents, and bolts vp change.

9. *trans.* To secure (a door, etc.) with a bolt.

1580 BARET *Alv.* B 906 The olde woman bolted the dore. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* XIII. 17 Put now this woman out from mee, and bolt the doore after her. 1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* 439 You haue obstinately bolted your heart against all these pious stories. 1720 T. BOSTON *Hum. Nat.* (1794) 142 Labouring to enter into heaven by the door, which Adam's sin..bolted. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* XIII. 147 The kitchen door, which he locked and bolted.

b. *To bolt out, in, up*: to exclude, shut in, shut up, by bolting a door, etc. Also *fig.*

c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 32 Yee grace barre out, and vanitie bolt in. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Incarn.* 330 The Divine Substantiality did sit bolted up therein. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* V, Where God is bolted out from every house.

10. To fasten together or furnish with bolts.

1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* I. s.v. *Keel*, Into this are..the ground-timbers and hooks fastened, and bolted. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Bristol* Wks. III. 419 The..fabrick..is well cramped and bolted together in all its parts. 1787 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 207, I have ordered her [a ship] to be new bolted. 1824 URE *Dict. Chem.* 9 A disc of cast-iron well fitted and firmly bolted to it. 1875 MCLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. iii. 55 A strong shaft of iron bolting together the two tottering walls of some old building.

Bolt, *adv.* [The sb. (BOLT[1]) and stem of the vb. (BOLT[2]), used to qualify adjectives and verbs.]

1. The sb. is used *similatively* (cf. *snow-white, sand-blind*) = 'as a bolt,' in *bolt upright* (obs.), *bolt upright* (see UPRIGHT); whence **Bolt-upri·ghtness** *sb.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 346. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 967 Bere it bolt upright..and ley her downe upright. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 706 His hair stood bolt upright upon his head. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* 158 Epimonos all this while sat bolt-upright in a chaire. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 12 On his knees..With hands bolt up to Heaven. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 87, I suddenly sprang bolt upright in my chair, and awoke.

1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* XXIX. 155 That bolt uprightness of mien. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XV. 152 Stiffness and squareness, and bolt-uprightness.

2. The vb. stem is used *advb.* to express a sudden rapid motion; = 'bolting, with one bolt, straight'.

a 1845 HOOD *Not a single Man* VI, Bolt up the stairs they ran. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 121 A pitchy pillar of thick-volumed smoke Shot bolt to heaven.

Bolted, boulted (bōu·ltĕd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. BOLT *v.*[1] + -ED.] Sifted; *fig.* carefully selected, choice.

c 1200 ORMIN 992 Recles smec, & bulltedd bræd þatt bakenn wass inn ofne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 55 Bu[l]tyd, *taratantarizatus.* 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 322 He..is ill-school'd In boulted Language.

Bo·lted, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. BOLT *sb.*[1] and *v.*[2] + -ED.]

1. Closed and fastened with a bolt; also *fig.*

1588 T. L. *To Ch. of Rome* (1651) 19 Those bar'd and bolted hearts of yours. 1687 H. MORE *Death's Vis.* viii. 200 Id'e Storm those Bolted Ears. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 304 The bolted shutter. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 143 That bolted towers should encircle her.

2. Formed into or like bolts.

1747 T. GIBBONS *Elegy* VI, His shafted Lightnings, and his bolted Storms. 1860 T. MARTIN *Horace* 79 Bolted lightnings flash.

3. Fastened together with bolts.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* s.v. *Ship*, They..have the beams, knees, and fore-hooks bolted into them. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* 75 Blocks..squared and bolted together in the form of piers and jetties.

4. *Bolted arrows*: (app.) arrows with blunt heads, bird-bolts.

1864 *Reader* 24 Dec. 792/3 Shooting, with bolted arrows, partridge or pigeon.

Boltel (bōu·ltĕl). *Arch.* Also 5 boltell, 5–9 bowtel(l, 6–7 bou(l)tell, boultle, 8 boultine, 9 boutel. [Conjectured to be f. BOLT *sb.*[1] 'from its resemblance to the shaft of an arrow or bolt' (*Gloss. Archit.*); but as *bolt* is a Teutonic word, and *-el* of Fr. origin, the conjecture is hazardous.]

An old name for a plain round moulding; a shaft of a clustered pillar.

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 39 To sette here ageyn the bowtell there hire light stant. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Stria*, The boltell or thing that riseth up betwene the two chanels. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 267 Ovolo, or Boltel. 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Boultine* or *Boltel*, in architecture, the workman's term for a convex moulding, whose periphery is just ¼ of a circle. 1848 T. RICKMAN *Archit.* xvii, The mouldings are good Norman, consisting merely of plain rounds, or boutells. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 381 We sometimes find such shafts or bowtels, with bases. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Bowtel* or *Boltel.*

Hence **Bo·ltelled** *ppl. a.*, moulded with boltels.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* 50 Each windo..parted from oother..by flat fayr bolteld columns. 1611 COTGR., *Embouti*, boultled; raised into, wrought with boultles.

Bolter[1], **boulter** (bōu·ltəɹ). Forms: 5 bulture, -tar, 5–7 bulter, 6 *north.* bowter, bultre, boultar, 5– boulter, 7– bolter. [f. BOLT *v.*[1] + -ER[1]; or ? a. OF. *buleteor* one who sifts, f. *buleter* to BOLT *v.*[1]]

1. One who sifts meal, etc.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 55 Bulture [1499 bultar]. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 688 *Hic polentradinator*, a bulter. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* 27 John Xpofer, a boulter. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. to King 10 a, The boulter tryeth out the branne from the mele.

2. A piece of cloth used for sifting; a sieve, strainer; a bolting-machine. Also *fig.*

1530 PALSGR. 462/1, I boulte meale..in a boulter. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. i. 64 b, Bultres of lynnen in Spayne. 1564 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 169 b, Bee not like the Boulter that casteth out the flower and keepeth in the bran. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 81, I haue giuen them away to Bakers Wiues, and they haue made Boulters of them. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 574 The temze or bolter through which they passe. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* VII, By some called the Sieves and boulters of learning. 1880 T. HARDY *Trump.-Major* II. XXII. 123 Bob opened the bolter..the result being that a dense cloud of flour rolled out.

b. The fabric used for this purpose.

1612 *Nawarth Househ. Bks.* 43, 1½ yardes of boulter, ijs. vjd. 1754 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype) II. v. xviii. 382/2 [Duty on] Bolters and Bewpers the dozen pieces 1*d.*

3. 'A boulter or a racket to play with, *reticulum.*' Withals *Dict.* (1634) 615.

4. *Comb.*, as **bolter-cloth.**

1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 125 Searsed through lawne, or a fine boulter cloth.

Bo·lter[2]. [f. BOLT *v.*[2] + -ER[1].]

1. One that bolts or runs; *esp.* a horse that bolts.

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1872) 244 The engine may explode..or be a bolter. 1871 LE FANU *Checkmate* II. xiii. 123 Kickers and roarers, and bolters and jibbers.

2. One who 'bolts' from his party. (*U. S.*)

1883 *Atl. Monthly* LII. 327 To whom a 'scratcher' or a 'bolter' is more hateful than the Beast. 1884 *American* VIII. 100 To denounce the twenty-seven as bolters from their party.

Bolter[3], var. BOUL-, BULTER, a long fishing line.

Boltered: see *Blood-boltered* (BLOOD *sb.* 19).

†**Bo·ltering, boultering.** *Obs.* [f. BOLTER *sb.*[1] + -ING[1].] The fabric used for bolters or sieves.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* i. (1623) C ij, For the safe-guard of your face..provide a purs-hood made of course

boultering. 1634 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* 25 For other boltering and thinne canves.

Bolt-head, bolt's-head. Also 7 boult head, boulthed. [f. BOLT *sb.*[1]]

1. The head (a) of a bolt, or arrow; (b) of a bolt for holding parts together.

c 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 812 *Hec cuspis*, a bolthed. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 36 A Bolte hede, *capitellum*. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 20 The Bolt-heads, etc., being fairly parcelled.

2. *Chem.* A globular flask with a long cylindrical neck, used in distillation.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. ii, Blushes the bolts-head? *Ibid.* IV. iv, This doctor..Will close you so much gold in a bolt's-head. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Having plac'd the mixture in a Bolt-head or Glass-egg with a long neck. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 63 Put it into a large bolt-head, with a long neck. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxvi, Crucibles, bolt-heads, stoves, and the other furniture of a chemical laboratory. 1877 GRIFFIN *Chem. Handicr.* 146.

†3. A dragon-fly. *Obs.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 2. 126 Naked winged Insects. 7 Dragon Fly, Bolts head.

†Bo·lting. Also boltin, bolton. [f. BOLT *sb.*[1] (9).] A bundle of straw.

1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 129 Take a boltin, or bundle of Wheat or Rye-straw. 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 224 Twenty boltings or bundles of straw, tied up from the thrashing machine.

Bolting, boul- (bō·ltiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. BOLT *v.*[1]]

1. The act of sifting. *Boltings*: the bran or coarse meal separated by sifting; siftings.

a 1300 W. DE BIBLESWORTH in Wright *Voc.* 155 Per bolenger (*gloss.* bultingge) est coveré La flur. 1335 in *Mem. Ripon* (1885) II. 115 Unum magnum doleum pro bultynges. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. i. 18, *Troy.* Haue I not tarried? *Pan.* I the grinding; but you must tarry the bolting. 1638 PENKETHMAN *Artach.* A. b. 1877 PEACOCK *Lincolnsh. Gloss. Boltings*, the coarse meal separated from the flour.

2. *fig.* Sifting of evidence, etc.; close scrutiny. *Boulting out*: getting at by sifting.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1286/1 The boulting out of the true signification of οὐσία. 1623 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) I. 88 Means for the boulting out of the truth. 1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 256 Among those in opposition, there has been of late a good deal of boulting.

†b. The private arguing of law cases for practice. *Obs.*

1598 STOW *Surv.* ix. (1603) 79 They frequent readings, meetings, boltinges and other learned exercises. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Bolting*, at Greys-Inn. The manner is thus; An Ancient, and two Barristers sit as Judges, three Students bring each a Case, and the Judges chuse which of them shall be argued: which done, the Students first argue it, then the Barristers.

3. *Comb.*, as (in sense 1) *bolting-cloth, -house, -hutch, -machine, -mill, -pipe, -poke, -tub, -tun.*

1452 *Test. Ebor.* III. 137, lj *bultynge-clothes, iiijd. c* 1500 *Ibid.* IV. 192, Xxix yerdes off bowtyng cloth xld. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. 38 Boult them through an ordinarie bolting cloath. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* July 256/1 The finest ..silk fabric made is bolting-cloth for the use of millers. 1532 HERVET tr. *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 40 The instrumentes that belonge..to the kechin, to the bathe, and to the *boultynge house. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4003/4 Washhouse, Boulting-house, Bake-house. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 495 That *Boulting-Hutch of Beastlinesse. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. (1851) 205 Saving this passing fine sophisticall boulting hutch. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 122 It has a pair of stones of about four feet in diameter, and a *bolting machine. 1846 G. WRIGHT *Cream Sci. Knowl.* 49 The bolting-machine of a flour-mill..The flour is sifted..through a cloth of a peculiar texture, called a bolting-cloth. Instead of the cloth, a cylinder formed of wire-ganze of different degrees of fineness is sometimes used. 1766 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 139/1 They took an aversion to all *bolting-mills, and accordingly destroyed 7 or 8. 1534 in *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 189 A *bultynge pipe coverid with a yarde of canvesse. 1588 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) III. 137 In the backe house and brewe house..a boltinge pype viij*d*. 1552 HULOET, Bultre, or *bultyng poke for fyne meale. 1530 PALSGR. 200/1 *Bonltyng tubbe, *husche a bluter*. 1581-2 *Inv.* in Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 172 In þe bowtinge house..one bowting tube. 1485 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 372, j *bultington.

Bo·lting, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. BOLT *v.*[2] + -ING [1].]

†1. Hasty utterance, sudden blurting out. *Obs.*

1692 R. LESTRANGE *Josephus' Wars* I. xvii. (1733) 588 The Bolting of this Privacy made Herod stark mad.

2. A sudden starting off; making off, running away, flight; (in *U. S. politics*) sudden secession from a political party.

1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xvii, These pretty wild-geese .. have as many divings, boltings, and volleyings. 1860 G. H. K. *Vacat. Tour.* 169 The bolting of the Caithness men from the Sutherland men. 1884 *N. Y. Times*, This caucus system of ours is a despotism, tempered only by bolting.

3. Fastening with bolts.

1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* I. vii. 74 The pintles torn from their boltings.

4. Hasty swallowing.

1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* xii. 71 No five-minute boltings of flabby rolls.

5. *Comb.*, as **bolting-hole**, a hole by which to bolt or escape; *fig.* a means of escape.

c 1788 BURKE *Art. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 XIV. 68 It afforded him two bolting holes, by which he is enabled to resist the authority of the Company. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1321, 238 A secluded spot in a clearing, where a bank is honeycombed with burrows and bolting-holes.

Bo·ltless, *a.* Without a bolt or bolts, not formed into bolts, as 'boltless lightning'. *poet.*

Bo·ltonite. *Min.* A unisilicate mineral, a variety of Forsterite, found near Bolton, Mass. (Dana *Min.* 255.)

Bolt-rope (bō·ltˌrōup). *Naut.* [f. BOLT *sb.*[1] + ROPE.] 'A rope sewed all round the edge of the sail, to prevent the canvas from tearing.' Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 14. 1627—*Seaman's Gram.* vi. 27 The Bolt ropes are those wherein the sailes are sowed. 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 461 The..mizen ..In fluttering fragments from its bolt-rope fled. 1830 I. TAYLOR *The Ship* 154. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv. 82 The jib was blown to atoms out of the bolt-rope.

Boltspreet, -sprit, obs. var. of BOWSPRIT.

Bolt upright-ness: see BOLT *adv.*

Bolus (bō·lŭs). Pl. boluses: 7 bolus, 7–8 bolus's, 8–9 bolusses. [a. mod.L. *bōlus*, a. Gr. βῶλος clod, lump of earth.]

1. *Med.* A medicine of round shape adapted for swallowing, larger than an ordinary pill. Often used somewhat contemptuously.)

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 554, I will not have a Bolus, or a glister. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Bolus*, is a medicine made up into a thick substance to be swallow'd not liquid, but taken on a knives point. 1751 SHENSTONE *Wks. & Lett.* III. 178, I have been taking saline draughts and bolus's. 1832 ANNA M. PORTER *Hungar. Bro.* V. 53 Physic him to death with pills and boluses. *fig.* 1637 EARL MONM. *Malvezzi's Romulus* 229 Cruell actions are so many bolus, which are never better taken than when wrapt up in gold. 1780 COWPER *Lett.* 3 May, Swallowing such boluses as I send you. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* iii. 23 Resolved not to swallow your Home Rule bolus.

2. A small rounded mass of any substance.

1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 23 The bolus would be in danger of falling out of the mouth. 1835 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* (1850) I. i. 3 A round mirror, encircled with gilt boluses. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 9 A barley-meal bolus is the bait for roach. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1320, 206 One leaden bolus of the old ounce-of-lead pattern.

3. A kind of clay; = BOLE [2] 1.

1682 GREW *Anat. Plants* 242 Bolus's are the Beds, or as it were, the Materia prima, both of opacous Stones, and Metals. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* xii. 210 The soil is composed of soft bolus full of splinters of trachyte.

Hence **Bolus-ways, -wise**, *adv.*, as a bolus.

1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* Pref., If the Patient cannot take a Medecine in one form (as Bolus-waies).

†**Bolwaie.** *Obs.* ? A boil.

1628 P. M[ATHIEU] *Life Seianus* 88 His face full of pimples and Fistulas, knots and bolwaies.

Bolwark, obs. f. BULWARK.

Boly, obs. form of BOIL *v.*

†**Bolye.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *bolis*, a. Gr. βολίς sounding-lead.] (See quot.)

1552 HULOET, Bolye or plummet whyche mariners vse, *bolis*.

Bolyen, bolyon, obs. forms of BULLION.

Bolyn, var. of BOLLEN *sb.*, and obs. f. BOWLINE.

Bolys, obs. form of BULLACE.

‖ **Bom, boma.** Also bomma, aboma. The native name in Congo, W. Africa, of 'a huge non-poisonous snake swallowing deer, etc.' (see Merolla, *Vocab.*; Proyart; Cavazzi *Congo, Matamba, & Angola*; Magyar *Süd-Afrika*). Apparently carried by the Portuguese from Congo to Brazil (Roquete has *bom bôma* 'serpent d'Angola et du Brésil'), and there applied to the largest boas, in which sense it appears in some English works. (The history has been traced for us by Dr. E. B. Tylor.)

1864 in WEBSTER and in other recent Dicts.

Bom, bomarang, obs. ff. BUM, BOOMERANG.

Bomaree, var. of BUMMAREE.

Bomb (bɒm, bʊm), *sb.* Forms: 6 bome, 7 bombe, bombo, boom b, 7– bomb. [a. F. *bombe*, ad. Sp. *bomba* (see first quot.), prob. f. *bombo* 'a bumming or humming noise':— L. *bombus*. The word is thus ultimately identical with *boom*. Cf. the earliest Eng. instance *bome*, directly from Sp.; also 17th c. *bombo* from Sp. or It. Variously pronounced: see the rimes: in the British army (bɒm) is usual.]

†1. Transl. of Sp. *bomba de fuego* 'a ball of wilde-fire,' Minsheu. *Obs.*

1588 R. PARKE *Hist. China* (transl. fr. Span.) 65 They vse..in their wars..many bomes of fire, full of olde iron, and arrowes made with powder & fire worke, with the which they do much harme and destroy their enimies.

2. An explosive projectile consisting of a hollow iron sphere filled with gunpowder or some other charge, and fired by a fuse ignited in the act of discharge from the mortar; a bombshell; now generally called a *shell*.

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1937/2 They shoot their Bombes near two Miles, and they weigh 250 English Pounds a piece. 1687 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 275, I saw a trial of those devilish, murdering, mischief-doing engines called bombs, shot out of the mortar-piece on Blackheath. 1687 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* II. 196 The Turks threw..quantities of Bomboes and Stink-pots. 1692a *Siege Lymerick* 5, 800 Carts of Ball and Boombs. *Ibid.* 6, 600 Booms. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Alma* III. 369 The longitude uncertain roams, In spite of Whiston and his bombs. *c* 1730 YOUNG *Sea-Piece* Poems (1757) I. 246 A thousand deaths the bursting bomb Hurls from her disembowel'd womb. 1829 SOUTHEY *Vng. Dragon* IV, The hugest brazen mortar That ever yet fired bomb, Could not have check'd this fiendish beast As did that Holy Thumb.

b. *Whale-fishery.* A harpoon with an explosive charge in its head; hence *darting-, rocket-bomb.*

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 199 The bomb-lance, darting-bomb, and rocket-bomb.

†3. A mortar, a shell-gun. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1684 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 95 The enemy..play'd on us with their Cannon and Bombs.

†4. A small war-vessel carrying mortars for throwing bombs. Called more fully *bomb-galliot, bomb-ketch, bomb-ship, bomb-vessel*, and *bombard.*

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4029/3 Portsmouth Bomb. *Ibid.* No. 3992/3 Her Majesty's Ships the *Mortar* and *Terror* Bombs. 1747 J. LIND *Lett. Navy* i. (1757) 21 Those who have the command of sloops, bombs, fireships. 1806 DUNCAN *Nelson* 45 He proceeded with the Thunder bomb..to bombard the town. 1813 *Examiner* 18 Jan. 47/1, 18 sloops—4 bombs.

5. *Volcanic bomb*: a roundish mass of lava thrown out of a volcano.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xxi. (1852) 493, I noticed volcanic bombs, that is, masses of lava which have been shot through the air whilst fluid and have consequently assumed a spherical or pear-shape. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 193 Sometimes the masses of lava..fall as..volcanic bombs.

6. *Comb.*, as *bomb-battery, -bed, -cart, -chest, -galliot, -quay, -ship, -vessel; bomb-battered* adj.; **bomb-lance**, a harpoon with an explosive in its head. See also BOMB-KETCH, BOMB-PROOF, BOMB-SHELL.

1854 J. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxxiv. 533 Having fled from their *bomb-battered and burning dwellings. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3124/2 This day the *Bomb-Battery was begun. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 100 The beams which support the *bomb-bed in bomb-vessels. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4970/2 Two *Bomb Carts..and five Pieces of Ordnance. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 377 Bomb-carts, filled with necessaries for the camp, were likewise sent. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Bomb-chest, is a kind of chest, which being filled with Gunpowder and Bombs..is placed under Ground to blow it up into the Air, together with those that stand upon it. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5301/2 Some *Bomb Galliots. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxiv. 210 The entertainers landed at the *bomb-keys. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3086/2 Having been to view the *Bomb ships in the *Marse.* 1806 DUNCAN *Nelson* 136 The bomb-ship and schooner gun-vessels made their escape. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2893/4 *Bomb vessels lately Launch'd. 1828 SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (article), Bomb-Vessels.

Bomb (bɒm, bʊm), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To fire bombs at; to bombard.

1688 I. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 984 The Town could never be Bomb'd by Land. *a* 1704 SEDLEY *Poems* Wks. 1722 I. 78 While you Bomb Towns in France. 1797 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. p. cxlvi, The intention of bombing us still goes on.

2. To throw with violence, let fly. *dial.*

Bomb, obs. form of BOOM and BUM.

†**Bo·mbace, -ase.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 bombage, 6–7 bombase, -bace. [a. OF. *bombace* cotton, cotton wadding:— late L. *bombāce-m*, acc. of *bombax* cotton, a corruption and transferred use of L. *bombyx* silk, a. Gr. βόμβυξ silkworm, silk.]

1. The down of the cotton-plant; raw cotton.

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 13 This cotton, is otherwyse called *Bombage* or sylke of the trees. *Ibid.* 30 They tie the postes together with ropes of bombage cotton. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xvii. 679 Fayre white cotton, or the downe that we call Bombace. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 536 The oile is to be taken away with bombase or cotton dipt in it. 1609 HARINGTON *Schools Salerne* (1624) 358 To vse garments of Silke or Bombace.

2. Cotton fibre dressed for stuffing or padding garments; cotton-wool, cotton-wadding.

1592 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) II. 212, xx yds. of conrse harden 6*s.* 6*d.* v lbs. of bombace 5*s.* 1635 J. HAYWARD *Banish'd Virg.* 149 A body that needed not the common helpes of rectifying its proportion by bombace or the like.

3. *fig.* Padding, stuffing: see BOMBAST *sb.* 2 b, 3.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 34 A sermon..to the nniversity, the stuff, or rather bombace, whereof we have set down in our 'Ecclesiastical History'.

Bombaceous (bɒmbē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *bombax* (f. L. *bombyx* silk) + -ACEOUS.] Of or pertaining to plants of the genus Bombax, or the Silk-cotton family.

1864 BATES *Nat. on Amazon* xvi. 139 The trees the dome-topped giants of the Leguminous and Bombaceous orders.

†**Bo·mbal.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? Related to BOMB.] *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Sir I. Presbyter* (1677) 6 In Pulpit Fire-works, which the Bombal vents.

†**Bombance.** *Obs.* [a. F. *bombance*, variant of *bobance* boastfulness, ostentation: of uncertain deriv.: see Littré.] Ostentation, pride.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 4494 Come prykand with bombance.

Bombard (bɒ·mbɑ̈d, bʊ·mbɑ̈d), *sb.* Forms: 5–7 bumbard, 6 boumbard, 5–9 bombarde, 6– bombard. [a. OF. *bombarde* 'a murthering-piece' (Cotgr.), in med.L. *bombarda*, originally a mechanical engine for throwing large stones (see Du Cange); prob. f. L. *bombus* a humming noise + *-arda*, fem. form of Romance suffix -ARD.]

I. 1. The earliest kind of cannon, usually throwing a stone ball or a very large shot.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. iii. (1544) 6 a, That none engine may thereto attayne, Gonne, nor bumbard by no subtiltie. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* 77 All them that ben archers, and haue bowes, gonnes, bombardes..to besiege Maleperduys. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxliv. 172 Fortyfied with springalles,

bombardes, bowes, and other artillary. 1573 *Sege Edinb Castel* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* (1801) II. 290 The bumbard stanis directit fell sa euin. 1623 COCKERAM, *Bombards*, great guns. 1664 *Floddan F.* iii. 22 With Bombard shot the walls he bet. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* 219 Towards the end of the 14th century pieces called *bombardes* were in existence, which threw balls of stone weighing as much as 200 lbs. ... These heavy bombards proved to be of very little practical use.

†**b.** *transf.* The ball or stone thrown by a bombard. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 153 A kind of shot that we great bombards call...And where that huge and mighty stone did fall...it did great wonders breede.

†**c.** Bombarding volley, shot. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VII. 228 Then bids the battering floats his labors crown, And pour their bombard on the shuddering town.

2. A bomb-vessel or bomb-ketch; = BOMB *sb.* 4.

1799 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 65 Buonaparte has passed Corsica in a Bombard, steering for France. 1812 *Examiner* 23 Nov. 740/1 The vessels captured consisted of a bombard, a lugger, 3 feluccas. 1860 EARL DUNDONALD *Autobiog. Seaman* I. v. 99 A French bombard bore up, hoisting the national colours.

†**3.** A leather jug or bottle for liquor; a black-jack. Probably from some resemblance to the early cannons. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1595 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 497 That huge Bombard of Sacke. 1610 — *Temp.* II. ii. 20 Like a foule bumbard that would shed his licquor. 1635 HEYWOOD *Philocoth.*, The great black jacks and bombards at the Court, which, when the Frenchmen first saw, they reported .. that the Englishmen used to drink out of their bootes.

†**b.** *fig.* A toper. *Obs.* See also BUMBARD.

1617 J. TAYLOR in *Shaks. C. Praise* 126 This bezzeling Bombards longitude, latitude, altitude, and crassitude.

†**II. 4.** A deep-toned wooden musical instrument of the bassoon family. *Obs.* Also BOMBARDO.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 358 Suche a soune Of bombarde and of clarioune. *?c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 1072 With pypes, organs and bumbarde. 1878 STATHAM in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 151 A class of instruments named bombards, pommers, or brummers .. seems to have been the immediate predecessor of the bassoon.

III. 5. *Comb.*, as † *bombard-like* adv.; † **bombard-man**, a servant who carried out liquor to customers, a pot-boy; † **bombard-phrase** (trans. of L. *ampulla*), inflated language, bombast.

1664 *Floddan F.* vi. 53 Bombard like, did boasts discharge. *a* 1616 B. JONSON *Love Restored* 86 A bombard man, that brought bouge for a Countrey Lady or two that fainted. 1640 — *Horace's Ars Poet.* VII. 173 (N.) They...must throw by Their bombard-phrase, and foot and half-foot words.

Bombard (bɒ́mbāːɹd), *v.* [f. F. *bombarder* (16th c.) 'to discharge a bumbard, to batter or murder with bumbards' (Cotgr.), f. *bombard* sb.: see prec. It has no immediate relation to *bomb*.]

†**1.** *intr.* To fire off bombards or heavy guns. *Obs.* (exc. as absol. use of 2.)

1598 FLORIO, *Sbombardare*, to shoote off peals of guns, to bombard. [1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3096/3 Colonel Richards, with nine English Bomb Vessels .. began to Bombard.]

2. *trans.* To batter with shot and shell; to assault with ordnance so as to destroy, disable, or reduce to submission.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2211/3 General Caraffa is making Preparations to bombard Agria. 1692 *Siege Lymerick* 7 We still continued to Batter and Bombard the Town very furiously. 1813 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* XI. 33 If the town is to be bombarded, it may as well be done from the sand hills. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 427 The admiral...thought they might anchor and bombard the town.

b. *fig.* To assail with persistent force or violence.

1765 FALCONER *Demag.* 405 Where fulminating, rumbling eloquence .. bombards the sense. 1853 BRIGHT *Admiss. Jews Parl.* in *Sp.* (1876) 527 Go on year after year bombarding the Lords with this Jew bill. *a* 1884 M. PATTISON *Mem.* 332 Milton...bombarding Salmasius with foul epithets.

3. *Cookery.* To stuff (a fillet of veal).

1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 93 Bombarded Veal. Cut the bone nicely out of a fillet, etc. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. iv. (1871) 15 The tempting delicacies of bombarded veal.

Bombarder (bɒ́mbāːɹdəɹ). [f. prec. vb. + -ER¹, or ad. F. *bombardier* (16th c. in Littré).] He who or that which bombards; a bombarding vessel. In early use = BOMBARDIER.

1583 *Exec. Treason* (1675) 29 The Popes Canonists being as his Bombarders, do make his Excommunications...appear fearful. 1808 WHITBREAD in *Cobbett's Parl. Deb.* (1808) X. 729 The bombarders of Copenhagen. 1866 *Daily Tel.* June, Stopped the bombardment by sinking the bombarder.

† **Bombarːdical,** *a. Obs.* [f. BOMBARD *sb.* + -ICAL.] 'Thundering, or roaring like a piece of ordnance.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 72 He that entitles himself Most Puissant and Highest Monarch of the Turks ..with other such bombardicall titles.

Bombardier (bɒm-, bʊmbădīəːɹ). [a. F. *bombardier*, f. *bombard*: see BOMBARD and -IER.]

†**1.** A soldier in charge of a bombard, an artillery-man. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* (1573) 82 Smithes, Masons, Ingeners, Bombardiers. 1611 COTGR., *Bombardier*, a bombardier or gunner that vseth to discharge murthering peeces; and, more generally, any gunner. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 292 Our bombardeers are to practice the throwing bombs on ship board. 1709 *Tatler* No. 88 ⁋ 3 The bombardier tosses his balls into the midst of a city. 1779 G. SMITH *Mil. Dict.* 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* XXXIX, Her two brothers are lieutenants in the bombardiers.

2. *spec.* †**a.** in 17th and 18th c.: One of the master-gunner's men, employed more especially about the mortars and howitzers. *Obs.*

1688 *List of (Jas. II's) Artillery Train*, Firemaster to Trayne, Chief Bombardier, 12 Bombardiers, Chief Petardier, 4 Petardiers. 1746 *Rep. Cond. Sir J. Cope* 55 He gave the Witness a Bombardeer and four Gunners. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Y y iij b, He has also the command of the gunners, matrosses, and bombardiers. [1855 SARGENT *Braddock's Exped.* 136 A matross is an artillery soldier of a rank inferior to the bombardier or gunner.]

b. In the British army: A non-commissioned officer in the artillery. Several are attached to each battery of artillery.

1844 *Queen's Regul. Ord. Army* 4, Bombardiers of the Royal Regiment of Artillery rank as Corporals.

†**3.** A bomb-ship. *Obs.*

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2142/2, 20 Men of War, 2 Fire-Ships and 3 Bombardiers.

4. *Comb.*, as **bombardier beetle**, a genus of beetles (especially *Brachinus crepitans*) which, when irritated, eject fluid with a sharp report and blue vapour; † **bombardier-galliot**, a kind of bomb-vessel.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 147 The bombardier, or exploding beetle...When it is touched, we are surprised with a noise resembling the discharge of a musket in miniature, during which a blue smoke may be seen to proceed from its extremity. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. iv. i. 214 The...Bombardier Beetles discharge a still more offensive fluid. 1805 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 391/2 A large flotilla .. of Bomba[r]dier galliots, gun sloops and flat bottomed vessels completely armed.

Bombarding (bɒ́mbāːɹdiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BOMBARD *v.* + -ING¹.] An assailing with shot and shell; a bombardment.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2226/2 The preparations for the Bombarding of Agria. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 31 The present perfection of gunnery, cannoneering, bombarding, mining. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. xlv. 357 There were more murders and more bombardings yet.

Bombardment (bɒ́mbāːɹdmĕnt). [f. BOMBARD *v.* + -MENT.] The process of bombarding; continuous attack upon a place with shot and shell.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3807/3 Which gives us great Apprehensions of a Bombardment. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 402 To destroy these vessels...by means of a bombardment. 1813 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* XI. 33 The Bombardment answered no purpose whatever, excepting to destroy the town.

‖ **Bombaːrdo.** [It.: 'a certain wind instrument resembling the oboe.'] = BOMBARD *sb.* 4.

Boːmbardon, -oːne. *Mus.* [a. It. *bombardone*, augmentative form of *bombardo*.] A brass instrument of the trumpet-kind, in tone resembling an ophicleide; also a bass reed-stop on the organ.

1856 MRS. C. CLARKE tr. *Berlioz' Instrument.* 176 The Bombardon .. is a low instrument without keys and with three cylinders. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* x. (1878) 71 *Bombardone, Bombardon, Bombarde*, a reed-stop of metal or wood. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 259 *Bombardon, bombard* ..were originally names of the different varieties of the oboe or bassoon family; the bombardon, or largest instrument, reaching to contra F. From these the name was transferred to a bass reed-stop on the organ, with 16-foot tone.

† **Bombase,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **bum-, boombas**; pa. pple. **bombast.** [f. BOMBACE *sb.*: stress orig. on the last, and afterwards on the first syllable.]

1. *trans.* To stuff with cotton-wool; to pad.

1558 *Will of R. Lee* (Somerset Ho.), My doublett of sacke clothe that is bumbased. 1598 FLORIO, *Imbottire*..to stuffe, to quilt, to bumbase.

b. *fig.* and *transf.* To stuff, pad.

1572 GASCOIGNE *Voy. Holland* in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 311 They march bumbast with buttered beer. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.*, The camel .. is bumbast upon the backe for bearing of burdens.

2. To stop (the ears) as with cotton-wool.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneid* IV. 107 What reason him leadeth to my suite too boombas his hearing?

Bombase, variant of BOMBACE *sb.*

Bombaze, -baze, variants of BUMBAZE.

Bombaːsic, *a. rare.* [f. BOMBACE (or BOMBASIE) + -IC: perh. referring to the colour of Nankeen cotton, or ? of raw silk.] Of a pale yellow or straw colour; bombycinous.

1825 J. FOSBROOKE *Observ. Pathol. Relat.* 53 Skin of a Bombasic tint. *Ibid* 62 A fine straw-coloured or bombasic tint.

† **Boːmbasie.** *Obs.* Also 6 **bombezie.** [variant of BOMBACE or BOMBASINE.]

1. Raw cotton, cotton-wool.

1576 BAKER *Gesner's Jewell Health* 189 b, A feather or fine bombasie wette in the oyle. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xlvi. 719 Dip a little Cotton or Bombasie in the sayde milke, and lay it to your tooth.

2. = BOMBASINE 2.

1588 *Record* in Law *Memorials* Pref. 33 *note*, 3 elles of bombezie.

Bombasine (bɒm-, bʊmbăzīn). Forms: 6 **bombasyne**, 6–9 **-in**, 7 **bumbazine**, 7–9 **bombazin**, 8 **bumbasine**, 8–9 **bombazeen**, 9 **bombazine**, 7– **bombasine.** [a. F. *bombasin*, ad. late L. *bombasinum*, var. of *bombȳcinum* (Isidore) a silk texture, neuter of *bombȳcinus* silken, f. *bombyx*, *-ȳcem* silk-worm, silk. On the later transfer of *bombyx*, *bombax*, and its derivatives to 'tree-silk' or cotton, *bombasin* was also applied to cotton fabrics, 'fustaine ou bombasin, et toute autre chose faicte de coton, *xylinum*', R. Estienne *Petit Dict.*]

†**1.** Raw cotton; = BOMBACE 1. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. II. (Arb.) 69 *marg.*, This Cotton the Spaniardes call *Algodon* & the Italians *Bombasine*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Du Bombasyn*, Bombasin, cotton.

2. A twilled or corded dress-material, composed of silk and worsted; sometimes also of cotton and worsted, or of worsted alone. In black the material is much used in mourning.

1572 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) I. 373 One doblat of white bombasyne. 1611 COTGR., *Bombasin*, the stuffe Bumbazine; or any kind of stuffe that's made of cotton, or of cotton and linnen. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II*, iv. Sched., Boratoes or Bombasines—narrow the single piece not above 15 yards, viz. 1747 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) II. 478 Black bombazeen will do very well in a sack. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Expost. Ode* xv. Wks. 1812 II. 248 In Sorrow's dismal crape or bombazeen. 1820 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. iv. 83 Crape and bombazin and broad-hemmed frills. 1831 G. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 299 Bombasin...a twilled manufacture, having its warp of silk, and its shoot of worsted.

b. *attrib.* and *comb.*

1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 494 Putting on my black stuffe bombazin suit. 1766 ANSTEY *Bath Guide* XI. (1804) 94 Who is that bombazine lady so gay, So profuse of her beauties, in sable array? 1819 *P. O. Lond. Directory* 19 Bombazeen Manufacturers. *Ibid.* 144 Bombazeen-dressers.

† **Boːmbasing,** *sb. Obs.* In 6 bum-. [f. BOMBASE *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. = BOMBASINE 2 (perh. a corruption).

1580 BARET *Alv.* Bumbasing or anything made of cotten.

2. Padding with bombace.

1598 FLORIO, *Imbottitura*...a quilting, a bumbasing.

Bombast (bɒm-, bʊmbăst), *sb.* Forms: 6 **bom-, bumbaste**, 6–8 **bumbast**, 6– **bombast.** [A variant of BOMBACE, *bombase* (F. *bombace*), in 16th c. pronounced (bombas), the *t* being either simply phonetic (the converse of *bass, bast*) or perhaps influenced by the pa. pple. *bombast* of BOMBASE *v.* Originally accented on second syllable, as still in Byron: but already in Shakspere on the first. Most dictionaries make the first syllable bʊm-, but contemporary usage favours bɒm-.]

†**1.** The soft down of the cotton-plant; raw cotton; cotton-wool. *Obs.*

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 61 From all meate soft, as wooll and flaxe, bombaste and winds that bloe. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* II. xx. 99 Wet a little Bumbast in our Caustick. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. cccxxxv. 901 Called in English & French, Cotton, Bombaste & Bombace. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 15 The head [of the Cotton plant]..ripening breakes, and is deliuered of a white soft Bombast. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav.* 23 Which linnen..is altogether of Bumbast or Cotton, (there being no Flax in India).

†**b.** *attrib.* Cotton. *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 222 Scarlet, or white Bumbast cloth. 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* 15 You bombast cotten-candle queane. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xli. (1737) III. 139 The bumbast and cotton bushes.

†**2.** Cotton-wool used as padding or stuffing for clothes, etc. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1572 GASCOIGNE *B. Withipoll*, To stuff thy doublet full of such bumbaste. 1601 R. J. *Kingd. & Commw.* 140 Iacks quilted with bombast to resist arrowes. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* II. 18 For the inside; do you like much bombast, madam? 1849 *Mem. Kirkaldy of Gr.* viii. 77 Their large..trunk-hose, being quilted and stuffed with bombast.

†**b.** *fig.* Padding, stuffing; stopping of the ears.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 83 It hath no bumbast now, but skin and bones. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 791 As bumbast and as lining to the time. 1631 *Celestina* X. 120 Frame..for your eares the bumbast or stuffing of sufferance and bearing.

3. *fig.* Inflated or turgid language; high-sounding language on a trivial or commonplace subject; 'fustian'; 'tall talk'. [This sense has been erroneously supposed to have originated in the name of Paracelsus (P. A. T. Bombast von Hohenheim).]

1589 NASHE in Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) Ded. 6 To outbrave better pens with the swelling bumbast of a bragging blanke verse. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Chances* V. iii, I like his words well; there's no bombast in 'em. 1710 POPE *Lett.* Wks. 1736 V. 107 The ambition of surprising a reader, is the true natural cause of all fustian, or bombast in poetry. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* iv. (1833) 124 False sublime known by the name of bombast. 1811 BYRON *Hints from Hor.* 44 Another soars, inflated with bombast. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxxiii. (1879) 342 Their eloquence is all bombast.

b. *transf.*

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 221 What might be called mental bombast, as distinguished from verbal. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iv. 213, I have insuperable objections to this sort of bombast in painting.

Bombast, *v. arch.* [f. prec. sb., which see for pronunciation: in the vb. the accent is more frequently on the final syllable.]

†**1.** To stuff, pad, or fill out with cotton-wool, or the like. *Obs.*

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) To Rdr. 2 To couer the smalnesse .. of their bodies, [he] had bombasted, and embossed out their coates. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* Epil. 82 [They] bumbast, bolster, frisle and perfume. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xvi. 162 They bumbast their Doublets. 1820

Scott *Abbot* xv, My stomach has no room for it; it is .. too well bumbasted out with straw and buckram.

2. *fig.* and *transf.* To stuff, swell out, inflate.

1566 Studley *Seneca's Medea* (1581) 136 Her hawty breast bumbasted is wyth pryde. 1599 Nashe *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 58 The first should have his gut bombasted with beef. 1607 Chapman *Bussy D'Amb.* Plays 1873 II. 43 A great man .. that by his greatnesse Bumbasts his private roofes, with public riches. 1624 T. Scott *Vox Dei* 68 A place and people that .. bombasted their reputations with the winde of complement. 1633 Heywood *Eng. Trav.* Prol., Not so much .. As Song, Dance, Masque, to bumbaste out a Play. 1822 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXVII. 34 The want of incidents .. he has endeavoured to supply by invention, and in bombasting the fable with machinery.

b. To swell out, render grandiose (a speech or literary composition) with bombastic language.

1573 R. Scot *Hop Gard.* (1578) Epist., Not bumbasting the same with the figures and flowers of eloquence. 1599 Bp. Hall *Sat.* I. iv. 9 Then strives he to bumbast his feeble lines With farre-fetcht phrase. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xxv. (1632) 83 That doth .. bumbast his labours with high swelling and heaven-disimbowelling words.

Bo·mbast, *ppl. a.* Also 6–7 bumbast(e. [pa. pple. of Bombase *v.* to stuff; but in later use hardly separable from the sb. used *attrib.*]

†**1.** Stuffed, padded, puffed out. *Obs.*

1575 Gascoigne *Wks.* (1587) 157 Hys bombast hose wyth linings manifold. 1656 *Artif. Handsomeness* 44 A bumbast or bolstered garment.

2. *fig.* Puffed, empty, inflated; over-elaborate. Of language: Turgid, grandiloquent, bombastic.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. i. 13 A bumbast circumstance, Horribly stufft with Epithites of warre. 1616 *Pasquil & Kath.* iv. 316, I doe hate these bumbaste wits, That are puft vp with arrogant conceit. 1674 R. Godfrey *Inf. & Ab. Physic* 122 He scorns to be frightened at a Bombast word, or Fustian Term. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* (1802) VI. 134 *note*, Forty bombast lines. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 435 A frothy, verbose, and bombast writer. 1842 Maitland *Notes &c.* II. 26.

Bombast(e, variant of Bumbaste *v. Obs.*

Bombasted, *ppl. a.* [f. Bombast *v.*, which see for pronunciation.]

†**1.** Stuffed or padded with cotton-wool; puffed out. *Obs.*

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 55 Stuffed, bombasted and sewed. 1611 Markham *Countr. Content.* (1649) 111 Which Hats are soft bumbasted roules of leather. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 224 Your garments playted, bumbasted, loose hanged.

2. Inflated, turgid (language). *arch.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 266 Vsing such bombasted wordes, as seeme altogether farced full of winde. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creat.* xi. § 1. 99 With braggodokean and bumbasted words. 1829 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXIX. 103 The bombasted heroics of Dryden's tragedy.

†**3.** Characterized by bombast. *Obs.*

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. i. § 8. (1622) 190 Leontinus Gorgias, that bombasted Sophister. 1620 Melton *Astrolog.* 15 The souldiers bumbasted Tongue.

†**Bombaster** (see the vb.). *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -er[1].] One who stuffs or pads.

1611 Cotgr., *Embourreur*, a stuffer, bumbaster or puffer up of things with flocks, etc. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais' Pantag. Prognost.* v, Stuffers and Bumbasters of Pack-saddles.

Bombastic (bǫmbæ·stik), *a.* [f. Bombast *sb.* + -ic.]

1. Of the nature of bombast; inflated, turgid.

1704 *Key to Rehearsal* Pref. 4 Outdoing them in their Bumbastick Bills. 1756 Nugent *Montesquieu's Spir. Laws* xxviii. i, Frivolous in the substance, and bombastic in the style. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 600. 1861 Tulloch *Eng. Purit.* ii. 326 His bombastic words signify nothing.

2. Given to the use of bombastic language.

1727 De Foe *Hist. Appar.* iv. (1840) 30 A certain bombastic Author. 1864 Kingsley *Rom. & Teut.* iii. 59 Claudian, the poet, a bombastic panegyrist of Roman scoundrels.

Bomba·stical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ical.]

†**1.** Of or pertaining to the padding of garments.

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* xix. 195 If they be not corpulent [they] counterfeit [it] by the bombastical dissimulation of their garments.

2. = Bombastic.

1649 Bulwer *Pathomyot.* Pref. 7 Barbarismes .. fit only for the bombasticall Anatomy of Paracelsus. 1858 Halpin in *Grosart's Spenser* (1882) III. Introd. 94 He was..pedantic and bombastical.

Bomba·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a bombastic manner, with bombastic language.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 103 We are bombastically told that all the outcry .. arose from the new philosophy. 1853 F. W. Newman *Horace* 31 The strife between the two is bombastically terrific.

†**Bombasting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Bombast *v.* + -ing[1].] Padding.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1634) 623 The bombasting of my doublet, serves me now for no more use then a stomacher. 1611 Cotgr., *Embourrement*, a stuffing, or bumbasting with flockes, haire, etc.

Bomba·stious, *a.* ? *Obs. rare.* [f. Bombast *sb.* + -ious.] Of or pertaining to cotton.

1824 Galt *Rothelan* II. iv. i. 98 The spindle..drawing in the bombastious rowan, and growing thicker and thicker.

†**Bombastly,** *adv. Obs.* = Bombastically. (In H. Walpole.)

†**Bo·mbastry.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Bombast *sb.* + -ry.] Bombastic composition.

1704 Swift *T. Tub* Wks. 1760 I. 27 Bombastry and bufoonry, by nature lofty and light, soar highest of all.

Bombax (bǫ·mbæks). [Altered from L. *bombyx* raw silk; see Bombace.] A genus of tropical trees (N.O. *Sterculiaceæ*), which bear a fruit containing seeds surrounded by a beautiful silky fibre; esp. *B. Ceiba*, the Silk-cotton tree of West Indies.

1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Phys. Geog.* (U. K. S.) 46 Humboldt measured .. a bombax ceiba more than 120 feet high. 1863 *Wanderings W. Africa* I. 143 Scattered with tall Bentangs or Bombax trees. 1884 *Edin. Rev.* July 159 Stately bombaxes, flecked with the snowy tufts of their bursting seed-pods.

Bombax, obs. f. Bombyx.

Bombazeen, -zin(e, var. of Bombasine.

Bomb-boat, obs. form of Bumboat.

Bombed (bǫmd, bǫ·mbēd), *ppl. a. rare.* [ad. F. *bombé* rounded like a bomb.] Rounded, convex.

1872 Browning *Fifine* lx. 22 That bombèd brow, that eye, a kindling chrysopras, Beneath its stiff black lash.

Bombic (bǫ·mbik), *a.* [f. L. *bomb-yx* silk-worm (see Bombyx) + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the silk-worm; as in *bombic acid*, an acid secreted by the silk-worm, now believed to be nearly pure acètic acid (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1816 Mrs. Marcet *Conv. Chem.* (1841) II. 335. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 47/1 There are also certain acids almost peculiar to individual animals, such as the bombic.

†**Bo·mbice.** *Obs. rare.* [var. of Bombace, conformed to L. *bombyx, bombȳcem.*] Raw cotton.

1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* 6 Putting wull of woode, or bombice into the upper hoole of the aludel.

Bombilate (bǫ·mbilēit), *v. rare*[−0]. [f. reputed L. **bombilāre*, an erroneous reading commonly accepted in med. L.) of *bombitāre* to hum, buzz, f. *bombus* hum, buzz.] *intr.* To hum, to buzz. Only in mod. Dicts.

Bombilation (bǫmbilēi·ʃən). Also 7 bombulation. [f. as prec.: see -ation. The L. word is *bombitātio.*] Humming, buzzing, droning sound.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 89 How to abate the vigour thereof, or silence its bombilation, a way is promised by Porta. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Bombilation*, a humming as of Bees. *Vul. Err.* 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Feb. 2 A concerto of regurgitations and nasal bombilations.

Bombill, bomble, obs. forms of Bumble.

Bo·mbinate, *v.* [f. L. *bombinārе* a corrupt or doubtful variant of *bombitārе*, or *bombizārе*; see Bombilate.] To buzz, make a buzzing noise.

[Rabelais II. vii, Questio subtilissima, utrum chimera in vacuo bombinans possit comedere secundas intentiones. (In ridicule of the subtle discussions of the Schoolmen.)] 1880 Swinburne *Study Shaks.* iii. 199 (ed. 2) As easy and as profitable a problem to solve the Rabelaisian riddle of the bombinating chimæra. 1880 *Daily News* 21 June The power of a chimæra bombinating in a vacuum to eat second intentions is scarcely less suggestive of a..solution.

Bombination (bǫmbinēi·ʃən). [vbl. sb. from prec.; cf. Bombilation.] Buzzing, humming.

1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1843) II. xxiv. 304 The larger humble-bees, whose bombination, booming, or bombing, may be heard from a considerable distance.

Bombing (bǫ·miŋ, bɒ·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Bomb *v.* + -ing[1].] An attacking with bombs; bombarding.

1691 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 195 The bombing of which had cost them a good summ of money and men. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) II. 129 The General would leave Bombing, Of Towns in hot Campaigns.

Bombing, obs. form of Booming.

†**Bo·mb-ketch.** *Obs.* [See Bomb and Ketch.] A small ketch-rigged vessel, carrying one or two mortars for bombarding.

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2862/2 Several Bomb-ketches, Fireships, etc. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 341 Four French men of war and a bomb-ketch, entered the bay. 1830 I. Taylor *The Ship* 105 The bomb-ketch is contrived to carry one mortar, but is yet enough of a ship to bear the sea. 1875 Johnson's *New Univ. Cycl.* (New York) I. 548/1 *Bomb-ketch*, an obsolete form of mortar-vessel .. nearly seventy feet long and drew eight or nine feet of water. It..carried two mortars.

Bombo, Bomboat, var. of Bumbo, Bumboat.

Bombous (bǫ·mbǫs, bɒ·mbǫs), *a.* [In sense 1, f. L. *bombus*, a. Gr. *βόμβος* boom, hum + -ous: in sense 2 f. Bomb *sb.*]

†**1.** Booming, humming. *Obs.*

1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. iv. xii. 202 The Indians .. beating .. Drums .. made an horrible Noise, and a Bombous kind of Sound. *Ibid.* II. xviii. 383 Call'd Bombardæ, from the bombous kind of Noise they make.

2. Convexly rounded; having the shape of a fragment of a bomb or sphere.

1878 Bell *Gegenbauer's Anat.* 423 In some parts as, for example, on the head, they often have a bombous surface, and are set irregularly. 1882 in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVI. 195 Dorsal profile rather high and bombous over the disk.

Bo·mb-proof, *a.* and *sb.* [see Proof.]

A. *adj.* Strong enough to resist bombs or shells.

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 390 There is no magazine bomb-proof. 1858 Beveridge *Hist. India* III. viii. viii. 518 The grand mosque, which was supposed to be bomb-proof. 1862 F. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (ed. 9) 248 Casemates..are made bomb-proof.

B. *sb.* Bomb-proof shelter or structure.

1809 J. Barlow *Columb.* VII. 618 And housed in bomb-proof all the host she bore. 1811 Wellington *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* VII. 262, I do not think bomb proof absolutely necessary. 1861 Russell in *Times* 11 June, We entered a lofty bomb-proof, which was the bed-room of the commanding officer. 1870 *Daily News* 12 Nov., In the rear of the bomb-proofs..were the earthworks..for batteries of field guns.

Bomb-shell (bɒ·m-, bǫ·mˌʃel). = Bomb 2.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4467/3 Kill'd .. by a piece of Bomb-Shell. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1868) II. xiv. 206 The famous .. letter, which descended like a bombshell, in the midst of the decorous council-chamber.

‖ **Bombus** (bǫ·mbŭs). [L. *bombus* boom, hum.]

1. *Med.* A humming or buzzing noise in the intestines, ears, etc.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Bombus*, a ringing noise in the ears. Also a sonorous movement of flatus in the intestines.

†**2.** 'In music, an artificial motion with the hands, imitating, in cadence and barmony, the buzzing of bees.' Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753. *Obs.*

3. *Entomol.* The genus of insects containing the humble-bees.

†**Bombycine** (bǫ·mbisin), *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *bombȳcinus*, f. *bombyx* silk-worm, silk.]

1. Silken, silk; also as *sb.*, a silk fabric.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. ii. 90 Let vs proceed vnto the Silke or Bombycine fleece, whereof there is great plentie in China. 1730-6 Bailey, *Bombycine*, Silk Yarn or silken Cloth, silken.

2. Of cotton, of paper made of cotton.

1886 W. M. Lindsay in *Acad.* 4 Dec. 382/1 In No. 973 we have the oldest dated bombycine (*i. e.* cotton paper) MS... No. 1196, a cotton-paper MS., with leaves enlarged by linen-paper borders.

†**Bombycinous** (bǫmbi·sinəs), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *bombȳcin-us* silken + -ous.]

1. Made of silk, silken.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1721 in Bailey.

2. Of a pale yellow colour, like the silk-worm before it spins.

1794-6 E. Darwin *Zoon.* (1801) II. 5 What is peculiar to this disease .. is the bombycinous colour of the skin, which like that of full-grown silkworms, has a degree of transparency with a yellow tint. *c* 1820 T. Sanowith *Venous Congest.* 10 That pale sickly hue which Darwin calls bombycinous.

†**Bomby·lious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *bombylius*, a. Gr. *βομβυλιός* a humble-bee or other buzzing insect (f. *βόμβος* boom, hum), now made the generic name of a dipterous insect, the Humble-bee Fly.] Buzzing, humming, like a large bee.

1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* iv. xiv. 249 The Horse Fly .. is vexatious to horses—not by stinging them, but only by their bombylious noise. [mispr. *bombylicus*; *bombilious* is an error of recent Dicts.]

‖ **Bombyx** (bǫ·mbiks). Also 5 bombax. [L. *bombyx* (in med.L. *bombax*), a. Gr. *βόμβυξ* the silk-worm, silk.]

1. The silk-worm.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xviii. (1495) 777 The Bombax fyrste cometh forth as a worme .. that gnawyth caul leuys and vyne leuys..and weuyth webbes as spynners doo. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Bombyx* is .. a name given to the silk-worm. 1837-40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 47.

†**2.** Raw silk. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xv. xciii. (1495) 524 In Mauritanea growen wonder hie trees..as it were wyth heere or wyth wulle..and therof ben clothes made by crafte: as it were bombax.

3. *Ent.* A genus of moths, of which the most important is the Silk-worm moth (*Bombyx mori*). Sometimes any moth of the sub-order *Bombycina.*

1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 710 The genus Bombyx is one of great interest and importance. 1857 J. Greene *Pupa Digging* 21 The collector in want of any particular tree-feeding Bombyx or Noctua.

†**4.** (Sec quot.) *Obs.*

1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 930 The Bombyx .. is a creature resembling the Wasp, of a black hue, having a sting like as the Wasp hath. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v.

Bome, bomme, obs. forms of Bomb, Boom.

Bomerang, obs. form of Boomerang.

Bomespar (bōu·mspāɹ). Also 8 bomspare. [f. Du. *boom* tree, pole + *spar* spar.] 'A spar of a larger kind.' Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867.

1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, iv. Sched., Bomespars the hundred, containing 120. 1727 W. Mather *Yng. Man's Comp.* 410 For which they import .. Bomspares.

Bominable, aphetic form of Abominable.

†**Bomination,** *a. Obs.* [Aphetic form of Abomination, used attrib.] Abominable.

1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 10 By reason of his bomination learning. 1599 Chapman *Hum. Dayes Myrth* Plays 1873 I. 106 O bomination Idole, Ile none of them.

Bommeree, variant of Bummaree.

‖ **Bon** (bǫn), *a.* The French word for 'good'; adopted in ME. from OF., in the form *bon, bone*, Boon, q.v.; also used in certain French phrases.

Bon-accord (bǫnăkɒ·ɹd). *Sc.* Agreement, goodwill, good-fellowship; an expression of good will.

a 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I*, I. 214 (Jam.) Articles of Bonaccord to be condescended upon by the magistrates of Aberdeen. *Ibid.* 216 A peremptory or present answer of bon-accord or mal-accord. *Ibid.* II. 57 During the time he was in Aberdeen, he got no bon-accord drunken to him. *Mod.* (Aberdeen is sometimes called 'the city of *Bon-accord*': the word is also frequent in the titles of Scottish charitable and convivial societies.)

Bon-chrétien (bǫn-krɛtyæn). Also 6–7 -chrestien, -crestien. [Fr. = 'good Christian'.] A name given to one or two kinds of pears.

c 1575 *Arte of Planting* 39 Specially the Peare called bon Chrestien. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 191 Winter Bergamot, Winter Bon-crestien. 1673 — *Rapin's Garden.* (1795) 312 In Amiterna's rule the Sabine boors Added Bon-cretiens to their former stores. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. liv, I'll call them bon-christian or good-christian pears. 1859 LOUDON *Encycl. Gardening, Kitchen Pears* 60 Spanish bon Chrétien, long known in France, probably from Spain.

Bon mot (bŏn mo, *pl.* mōz). [Fr. = 'good saying'.] A clever or witty saying; a witticism, repartee.

1735 KING in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 115 What is he doing with his bons mots? 1781 COWPER *Truth* 307 The Scripture was his jest-book, whence he drew Bon mots to gall the Christian and the Jew. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XIII. xcvii, What unexpected woes Await those who have studied their bon mots. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. iv. 151 Come! a bon-mot. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* vi. 146 The bon-mots that circulate in Society.

Bon-ton (bŏn-tŏn). *arch.* Good style, good breeding; polite or fashionable society; the fashionable world. Also *attrib.*

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 120 She lives in the bon ton .. and is visited by persons of the first fashion. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 356 To harangue the bon-ton reader. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Aug. 10/2 There was a word, or rather a phrase, in common use among them a century or so gone by which has fallen into desuetude with us. No one now speaks of *bon ton.*

Bon-vivant (bŏn vivañ); *fem.* **bonne vivante** (bŏn vivănt). One fond of good living; a gourmand.

1798 MAR. & R. L. EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1822) I. 357 The sympathy of bon vivants is .. very lively and sincere towards each other. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. lxiv, But though a 'bonne vivante'.. Her stomach's not her peccant part. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* July, 46 He was also a *bon-vivant*, a diner-out, and a story-teller.

See BONAIR, BONALLY, BON-BON, BONCHIEF, BON-GRACE, BONGRE, BONHOMIE, BONHOMME; cf. BONNE.

Bon, obs. f. *boun*, BOUND, ready, and BOON.

† **Bonable,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. ? A corruption of *bominable, abominable.* (Also conjecturally referred to BAN to curse, BONE, and F. *bon* good.)

1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* III. ii, Diccon! it is a vengeable knave, gammer, 'tis a bonable whoreson.

Bonace bark. The bark of a Thymelaceous shrub (*Daphnopsis tinifolia*) found in Jamaica.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 372 Bonace-bark Tree. The bark makes very good ropes.

‖ **Bona fide,** *adv.* and *adj.* [L. *bonā fidē* = 'with good faith'. Commonly anglicized in pronunciation as (bō·nă fəi·di), though classical scholars sometimes preserve the Latin quantity of the vowels, with or without the Latin vowel sounds.]

A. *adv.* In good faith, with sincerity; genuinely.

1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, iv, The same to procede bona fide, without fraude. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXII. XXXIII. 830 He dealeth not soundly and bona fide [*neque cum fide agit*] in treaties of peace. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6082/3 A Horse.. that is not Bona Fide his own. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 177 Our men were really and bonâ fide employed in the Edystone service.

B. *adj.* (orig. used with agent nouns, or those involving some quality, as in 'bona fide purchaser', 'bona fide poverty', 'bona fide traveller'.) Acting or done in good faith; sincere, genuine.

1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 17 Act not to extend to bonâ fide purchasers for a valuable consideration. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 170/2 Interfering with the bonâ fide character of the proceeding. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* No. 50. 83 The bona fide poor are benefited.

Hence **Bo·nafi·dically,** *adv. nonce-wd.*

1822 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 314 Two men who love nonsense so cordially, and naturally, and bonâfidically.

‖ **Bona fides** (bō·nă fəi·diz). *Law.* [L. *bona fidēs* good faith.] Good faith, freedom from intent to deceive.

1845 *Penny Cycl.* Supp. I. 214/1 Bona Fides is therefore opposed to fraud, and is a necessary ingredient in contracts. 1885 *Law Reports* XXIX. Chanc. Div. 468 It was said that this shewed bona fides on their part.

† **Bo·nage.** *Sc. Obs.* Also **bonnage.** [app. variant of BOONAGE, perh. confused with *bondage.*] Services rendered by a tenant to his landlord as part of rent.

1791 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* I. 433 Bonnage is an obligation on the part of the tenant to cut down the proprietor's corn. This duty he must perform when called on. 1794 DONALDSON *Agric. Surv. Kincard.* 213 (JAM.) Another set of payments consisted in services, emphatically called Bonage (from boundage). These were exacted in seed-time, in ploughing and harrowing the proprietor's land .. in harvest, in cutting down his crop. 1861 C. INNES *Sk. Scotch Hist.* iii. 384 A lease of a half-merk land of Port Loch Tay, with steelbow and 'bonage', according to custom.

† **Bonagh.** *Obs.* Also **bonogh, bonough, bownogh.** [Irish: O'Reilly has *buana* a billeted soldier, also *buanadh* a soldier; Keting in O'Curry II. 379 *buanadh* 'permanent soldiers of the Kings of Erinn'.] A permanent soldier.

1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 51 [Tyrone's] wealthe .. wilbe in shorte tyme exhausted, by the maynteyninge of his Bonaghs. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iii. (1821) 43 Three hundred were Bonoughes, the best furnished men for the warre.

† **Bonaght.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 **bonnaght, bonoghty,** 7 **bonaught, bonnoght.** [Irish: O'Reilly has *buanacht* subsidy, quartering of soldiers; O'Donovan *buanacht* military service.]

A tax or tribute formerly levied by Irish chiefs for the maintenance of soldiers.

1568 in Dymmok *Ireland* App. (1843) 88 Bonaghtes due to the Queens Majestie for her Galloglasses. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 78/2 The Irish impositions of quinio and liverie, cartings, carriages .. bonnaght and such like. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* v. (1821) 69 Large promises, for increasing his Bonnoght. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 357 The barbarous practices of cosherring and bonaght .. borrowed from those native chieftains.

† **Bonair(e,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **bonure,** 4–6 **boner(e, -aire,** 5 **-our, -ayr, -eyre,** 6 **bonnair,** 6–7 **bonayre,** 4–7 **bonair.** [a. OF. *bonnaire* gentle, courteous, affable, shortened from *debonnaire.* The accent shifted in ME.]

1. Well-bred, gentle, courteous, kind, complaisant.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6732 With wordes bonere, Heom answerith swithe faire. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 733 Blessed be þow .. so boner & þewed. *c* 1430 *How Gd. Wijf tawȝte Dau.* 103 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 41 To bitter ne to bonour with hem þat þou ne be. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1727 Sche ys meke and boneyre. 1542 *Sarum Manual* 64 To be bonere and buxum in bedde and at the borde. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* iv. ii. 446 To have been .. made more bonair and gratious. 1623 COCKERAM I, *Bonayre*, gentle, milde. 1696 PHILLIPS *Bonair*, see Debonair.

2. quasi-*adv.* = BONAIRLY.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* I. xxix, The mariner spac bonair. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 332 Bere þe boxumly & bonure.

† **Bonairly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY²; cf. F. *bonnairement* (Cotgr.)] Courteously; meekly.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23872 (Fairf.) He þat can mare þen anoþer bonerli [*other MSS.* deboneli] to teyche his broþer. 1340 *Ayenb.* 265 Lybbe we sobrelyche .. an bonayrelyche. 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 243 Look ye bow bonerly to my bidding.

† **Bonairness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS; cf. next.] Gentleness, mildness, courtesy.

c 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 357 Bonernesse, þat is a vertue of mekenesse, whanne men done as þei ben conseilid. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* iv. 21 Schal I come to 3ou .. in spirit of bonernesse, *or myldenesse?*

† **Bonairty.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **boneryte, -erte, -airete.** [a. OF. *bonerte*, later *bon(n)aireté* (Cotgr.); see BONAIR.] = prec.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1927 Twey wymmen .. Of so moche boneryte. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 761 He calde me to hys bonerte. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* ? 656 By pité and by bonairete. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Bonairite.*

† **Bonally, bonaillie** (bŏnæ·li, *-e·li*). *Sc.* Also 5 (*pl.*) **bonalais,** 8 **bonnaille, bonnaillie,** 9 **bonnail.** [ad. F. *bon* good + *aller* to go, going.] Good-speed, fare-well; as in 'to drink one's bonallie'; cf. *boon voyage*, BOON *a.* 2.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 45 Bonalais drank rycht gladly in a morow, Syn leiff thai tuk. 17.. *Trial for Witcher.* in *Statist. Acc. Scott.* XVIII. 557 (JAM.) His son sailed..and gave not his father his bonnaillie. 1811 SCOTT *Biogr. Mem. Leyden* in *Edin. Ann. Reg.* IV, A party of his friends had met .. to drink, in Scottish phrase, his Bonallie. 1830 — *Farew. Mackenzie* 4, I drank his bonnail And farewell to Mackenzie, High Chief of Kintail.

Bonano, obs. form of BANANA.

‖ **Bonanza** (bŏnæ·nsă). *U. S. colloq.* [Sp.; = fair weather, prosperity, f. L. *bon-us* good.]

1. (See quot. The *bonanza* mines *par excellence* were the great silver ones on the Comstock lode. See *Sat. Rev.* 31 July 1866.)

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 12 The 'boss', the 'railroad king', and the bonanza Crœsus. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Bonanza*, in miners' phrase, good luck, or a body of rich ore. A mine is *in bonanza* when it is profitably producing ore.

fig. 1878 R. TAYLOR in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 239 If silence be golden, he was a 'bonanza'. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 946/1 This .. company .. proved .. a bonanza to its stockholders.

2. *attrib.*, as in **bonanza farm,** a farm which is a 'mine of wealth'; one on a large scale with all modern scientific appliances; so **bonanza farmer.**

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 79 The bonanza farms of America, where every kind of agricultural process is accomplished by steam. 1884 *Lisbon (Dakota) Star* 27 June, One of Ransom county's bonanza farmers.

Bonapartism (bō·năpartiz'm). [see -ISM.] Attachment to the government and dynasty founded in France by Napoleon Bonaparte.

1815 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 247 Disgraced by an association in opposition with the remains of Bonaparteism. 1831 ARNOLD *Let.* in *Life & Corr.* (1844) I. vi. 290 Nothing can be more opposite than Liberalism and Bonapartism. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 7 Germany will not move a finger in the cause of Bonapartism.

Bonapartist (bō·năpartist), *sb.* and *a.* Also **Buonapartist.** [see -IST.]

A. *sb.* An adherent of the government and dynasty of the Bonapartes in France.

1815 J. W. CROKER in *Papers* (1884) I. iii. 61 We drove into Abbeville, where the garrison were savage Buonapartists. 1873 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 4/4 A blank denial of the national sovereignty, hitherto a first article in the faith alike of Orleanists, Republicans, and Bonapartists.

B. *adj.* Adhering to Bonaparte or Bonapartism.

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 2 A new Bonapartist pillar of Imperialism.

Bonarets, bonarate. Erroneous adaptations of the Russian *Baranetz*, the Scythian Lamb, a fabulous plant. See BAROMETZ.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. I. (1641) 86/1 True Beasts, fast in the ground still sticking, Feeding on grass .. Such as those Bonarets in Scythia bred Of slender seeds, and with green fodder fed. 1621 LODGE *Summ. Du Bartas* II. 33 Bonarate, which is as much to say as a little Lambe.

Bonarges, obs. form of BOANERGES.

‖ **Bo·na-ro·ba.** *Obs.* [a. It. *buonaroba* 'as we say good stuffe, that is a good wholesome plum-cheeked wench' (Florio), f. *buona* good, *roba* robe, dress, stuff, gear.] A wench; 'a showy wanton' J.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 26 Wee knew where the Bona-Roba's were. 1680 DRYDEN *Kind Kpr.* I. i, Such food for Concupiscence, such Bona-Roba's. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xvi, Your lordship is for a frolic into Alsatia? .. there are bona-robas to be found there.

‖ **Bona·sus, bona·ssus.** *Zool.* (Also 6 **bonasius, bonaze.**) [a. L. *bonasus*, a. Gr. *βόνασος* bison.] A genus (or species) of the ox family (*Bovidæ*): the BISON. See also AUROCHS.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 56 b, The fielde is of ye Diamond, a Bonaze Perle..Bonasius is a Beaste in fourme like a Bull. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xiv. 234 The Cow kind, comprehending the Urus, the Buffalo, the Bison, and the Bonassus. 1790 BEWICK *Quadrupeds* (1824) 45 Whether it be the wild or the tame Ox, the Bonasus or the Urus.

† **Bonave·nture.** *Obs.* [app. ad. It. *buonaventura* good luck; in quot. 1592 the name of a ship; of the generic use no explanation appears.]

1. A kind of boat or ship.

1592 BRETON *Pilgr. Paradise* Wks. 1875–9 I. 15 The pilgrime must imbarke, Within a shippe the Buonaventure named. 1614 *Way to Wealth* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 235 Busses, bonadventures, or fisher-ships.

2. 'The old outer mizen, long disused,' Smyth, *Sailor's Word-bk.*

c 1500 *Cocke Lorelles B.* (1843) 12 Some pulled up the bonauenture, Some to howes the tope sayle dyde entre. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* (Arb.) 13. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Missen-Mast*, Some great Ships require two [missens]; then that next the Main-mast is the Main-missen; and that next the Poop, the Bonaventure-missen.

3. ? An adventurer; cf. BONEVENTOR.

1598 CHAPMAN *Blinde Begg.* Plays 1873 I. 14 Oh sir, you are but bonaventure, not right spanish I perceave.

Bonavist (bŏ·năvist). Also 8 **bonny-vis.** [ad. It. *buona vista* good sight.] A species of tropical pulse (? *Lablab vulgaris*).

1700 W. KING *Transactioneer*, The Dr. resolves many Doubts and Difficulties .. relating to .. the Bonavists, and the Dildoe. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 216 The Buona Vista commonly called Bonny-vis. 1883 *Caval. & Roundh. in Barbados*, Bonavists are a species of kidney beans.

‖ **Bon-bon** (bo·nˌbo·n, bŏ·nˌbŏ·n). [Fr.; = good-good; a name originating in the nursery; cf. *goody.*]

1. A lozenge or other confection made of sugar.

1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* v, The land of Cocaigne .. Where for hail they have bon-bons, and claret for rain. 1831 DISRAELI *Yng. Duke* 3 Lady Fitz-Pompey called twice a week..with a supply of pine-apples or bon-bons.

† 2. A dainty, a delicacy. *Obs.*

1821 *Cook's Oracle* (ed. 3) 330 [In a] Catalogue of Persian 'Bons Bons', there is a list of 28 differently flavoured Mustards. 1842 'MEG DODS' *Cook & Housew. Man.* II. v. 125 *note*, They [onions] used to form the favourable bon-bons of the Highlander.

‖ **Bonbonnière** (bŏnbony£·r). [Fr., f. *bon-bon.*] A small fancy box to hold sweets.

1862 *Cornh. Mag.* V. 441 A bonbonnière full of sweetmeats. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 899/1 A huge floral offering .. had innumerable pretty bonbonnières floating at its long ribbon.

Bonc, obs. form of BANK *sb.*¹

Bonce (bŏns). [Origin unknown; ? related to BOUNCE.] a. A large marble for playing with. b. A game played with such marbles.

1862 *Yng. England* I. 141 Bonce is played with very large marbles. One boy pitches his bonce, and another tries to strike it, each throwing by turns. 1865 FURNIVALL in *Reader* No. 146. 420/3 Little boys playing at bonce.

Bonche, obs. form of BUNCH.

† **Bonchief.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **bonchef, -chif, boonchef,** 5 **boncheff, -cheef, -chyef, -chief, bonechief, bonnecheve.** [f. F. *bon* good + *chef* 'head', hence 'end, issne' (see CHIEF); opposed to, and perhaps formed on analogy of, MISCHIEF.] Good fortune, prosperity, easy circumstances.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1764 Al watz blis & bonchef. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. i. xii. 87 Good happes and boonchief, as wel as yuel happes and meschief. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* I. 603/2 If I consented to do here after your will, for bonchief or mischief that may befal unto me in this life.

Bond (bŏnd), *sb.*¹ Also 4–5 **boond,** 5–7 **bonde,** 6 **bound.** [ME. *bond*, a phonetic var. of BAND *sb.*¹ (cf. *land lond, stand stond*, etc.), used interchangeably with it in early senses; but *bond* preserved more distinctly the connexion with *bind, bound*, and is now the leading or exclusive form in branch II.]

I. *lit.* That with or by which a thing is bound.

1. Anything with which one's body or limbs are bound in restraint of personal liberty; a shackle, chain, fetter, manacle. *arch.* (and only in *pl.*).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2230 Bondes ben leid on Symeon. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 7202 (Trin.) Alle his bondes he brake in two [*other MSS.* bandes, -is]. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xvi. 26 The bondis of alle ben vnbounden. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 166 Bonde, *vinculum.* 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxvi. 29 Altogether such as I am, except these bonds. 1785 COWPER *Task* II. 36

I had much rather be myself the slave, And wear the bonds, than fasten them on him.

fig. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Zool.* (1813) I. 44 As soon as the parts of the animal, within the shell of the chrysalis, have acquired strength sufficient to break the bonds that surround it.

b. *abstr.* Confinement, imprisonment, custody. (In later times only in *plural.*) *arch.*

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 13 Þu..þᵉ haldes me in bondes. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2075 Ic am..holden in bond. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 123 Arnulf..was taken als thefe, & abrouht in bond. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 401 Lese me out of bond. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 6 Let me neuere falle in boondis of þe queed! 1595 Shaks. *John* III. iv. 74, I..will againe commit them to their bonds. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 207 To endure Exile, or ignominy, or bonds, or pain. 1722 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. 61 Drunkards, and fighters, and swearers, have their liberty without bonds. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* 190 Prate not of bonds.

†c. *Our Lady's bonds*: pregnancy; confinement at child-birth, accouchement. *Obs.*

1504 *Will of W. Pryor* App., I Alys beyng in the bondis of owr lady. 1558 Bp. White in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. ii. lxxxi. 286 To dye in the bond, as they call it, of our Lady, and travail of child.

2. That with which a thing is bound or tied down, or together, so as to keep it in its position or collective form: formerly including metal hoops girding anything; still the regular name for the withe which ties up a fagot, and in various technical senses. Cf. also 13.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1671 (Trin.) Bynde [þe tymber] furste wiþ balke & bonde. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46, 1 bord mausure with a bond of seluer. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, iii, The bonde of euery whiche faggotte to conteine three quarters of a yarde. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxiii, What conceivable Hoops, what Bond he can imagine to hold this mass of Matter. 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life S. County* 123 Binding [the thatch] down with a crosswork of bonds, to prevent the gales..unroofing the rick.

†b. Formerly more generally, 'string, band, tie'.

1388 Wyclif *Judges* xvi. 13 If thou plattist seuene heeris of myn heed with a strong boond. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxiii. 425 Bounden to the sadell with two bondes. *a* 1550 *Kyng & Hermit* 466 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* 31 The frere gaff him bow in hond, Iake, he seyd, draw up the bond. 1674 *Pardon of Rome* in Staveley *Rom. Horseleach* (1769) 55 In the Chirch of St. Crucis..there is a Bond that Chryst was led with to his Crucifyeing.

fig. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2113 Non so wis..De kuðe undon ðis dremes bond.

†3. A bandage. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *John* xi. 44 And anoon he that was deed, cam forth, bounden the hondis and feet with hondis [1611 graue-clothes]. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, What quantite of length and brede ought the bondes to be? 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* in Arb. *Garner* VII. 259 To make a bond or give a glyster.

†4. A quantity bound together; bunch, bundle.

c 1462 *Wright's Chaste Wife* 226 Sche toke hym a bonde [of hemp]..And bade hym fast on to bete. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 67/1 Abygail toke..C bondes of grapes dreyde.

II. *fig.* A restraining or uniting force.

5. (*fig.* from 1) Any circumstance that trammels or takes away freedom of action; a force which enslaves the mind through the affections or passion; in *pl.* trammels, shackles.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2716 Moyses..hente ðe cherl wið hise wond, And he fel dun in dedes bond. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. xiii. (1495) 57 The soule..muste suffre for the bonde of the body that he is joyned to. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ii. 7 Helde in the bond of seruitute of synne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 57 Thou must cutte away all outwarde bondes whiche..sholde be let or hynderaunce to perfeccyon. 1832 Lander *Exped. Niger* II. vi. 129 Nor does the marriage ceremony break the bonds of the woman's slavery. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 25 Hindered by the tight bonds of an old order.

6. A constraining force or tie acting upon the mind, and recognised by it as obligatory.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 260 Þe bondes of homage & feaute. 1592 West *Symbol* I. i. § 2 Therefore it is termed the bond of right or law. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xiv. 65 The Bonds, by which men are bound, and obliged. 1769 *Junius Lett.* i. 9 Justice is, perhaps, the firmest bond to secure a cheerful submission of the people. *a* 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1876) I. i. iv. 172 What serves as a bond to-day will be equally serviceable to-morrow.

†b. Obligation, duty. *Obs.*

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. vii. 316 The ensaumple..makith no boond that preestis..lyue withoute endewing of vnmouable possessions. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 160 b, Prayers of bonde or duty. 1535 Bp. Gardiner in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. II. App. lx. 148, I know my duty and bond to your highnes. 1643 Burroughes *Exp. Hosea* v. (1652) 231 There is no such bond upon conscience..as this, etc.

7. A uniting or cementing force or influence by which a union of any kind is maintained.

1382 Wyclif *Ephes.* iv. 3 Besy for to kepe vnite of spirit in the bond of pees. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Quinquag. Sunday* Collect, Charitie, the verie bonde of peace and all vertue. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* III. xi, Speech being the great Bond that holds Society together. 1789 Belsham *Ess.* I. viii. 163 An urgent and obvious want of some common bond of union. 1820 W. Irving *Sk. Bk.* I. 43 The only bond that can keep hearts together—unreserved community of thought and feeling.

b. Senses 6, 7, and 8 seem to be present in *the bond's of wedlock* or *matrimony.*

1552 Huloet, Bonde of matrimonye or wedlocke. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. i. 280 Within the Bond of Marriage. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 241 That divorce which finally dissolves the bond, and frees both parties to a second Marriage. 1712 Hughes *Spect.* No. 525 ¶ 1 He is ready to enter into the bonds of matrimony. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 1200 Our bond is not the bond of man and wife.

8. An agreement or engagement binding on him who makes it. b. A covenant between two or more persons.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 311 If þe Kyng..had mad þat bond, & drawen it. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Franklt. T.* 806, I yow relesse..euery surement and euery bond That ye han maad to me. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1673 O kingis word shuld be a kingis bonde. 1535 Coverdale *Josh.* ix. 11 We are youre seruauntes, therfore make now a bonde with vs. *a* 1564 Becon *Demands Holy Script.* in *Prayers, &c.* (1844) 618 This confirmation is as it were a discharge of the godfathers bounds. *c* 1610 Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1735) 12 A Bond offensive and defensive. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* I. VII. 496 To unite the party a bond of confederacy was formed. 1810 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 171 The whole treaty of Amiens is little more than a perplexed bond of compromise respecting Malta. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 145 My word's as good as my bond. 1851 *Coal-tr. Terms Northumbrld. & Durh.* 8 Bond, the agreement to hire between coal owners and pitmen.

†c. *To enter bonds*: to give a bond, pledge oneself (*obs.*). *To put under bonds*: see quot.

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* III. 353 If I shall enter bonds, covenant, and promise to appear. 1809 Kendall *Trav.* III. lxxxii. 253 To put a prisoner under bonds is to order him to find bail.

III. Legal and technical senses.

9. *Eng. Law.* A deed, by which A (known as the *obligor*) binds himself, his heirs, executors, or assigns to pay a certain sum of money to B (known as the *obligee*), or his heirs, etc.

A may bind himself to this payment absolutely and unconditionally, in which case the deed is known as a *single* or *simple bond* (*simplex obligatio*): bonds in this form are obsolete. Or a condition may be attached that the deed shall be made void by the payment, by a certain date, of money, rent, etc. due from A to B, or by some other performance or observance, the sum named being only a penalty to enforce the performance of the condition, in which case the deed is termed a *penal bond.*

1592 West *Symbol.* B ij. § 31 For a written Bond, is a Contract whereby any man confesseth himselfe by his writing orderly made, sealed, and deliuered to owe any thing unto him with whom he contracteth. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 146 Goe with me to a Notarie, seale me there Your single bond. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 282 One cares to make his mony sure by good bonds. 1805 J. Poole *Reply R. Gardiner* 2 Devaux..having lost the original bons..importuned him until he signed a fresh set. 1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 105 *A bond*, for money lent..is a deed in writing, whereby one person binds himself to another, to pay a sum of money, or perform some other act. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 495 The Company petitioned the House of Commons for permission to raise two millions upon bond.

b. *Scotch Law.* A mortgage.

1862 Burton *Bk.-hunter* II. 131 We [Scotch] speak of a bond instead of a mortgage.

10. A document of this nature (but not necessarily or usually in the form of an ordinary bond) issued by a government or public company borrowing money: in modern use synonymous with *debenture.*

1651 *Proc. Parliament* No. 123. 1902 Large sums of Loan Money, Borrowed money on the Publick bonds. 1788 J. Powell *Devises* (1827) II. 25 Bonds of turnpike commissioners, and navigation shares. 1873 *Law Rep.* 8 Q.B. 179 The bond numbered B. 499 was drawn as one of those to be paid off..according to the conditions printed on the back of the debenture. 1881 Morley *Cobden* II. 221 Friends..recommended him only to hold bonds or paid-up shares.

11. Surety; one who becomes bail.

1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 278 Some of them appeared by bond. 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV. 266 The King of England shall be bond for him.

12. *In bond*: (goods liable to customs-duty) stored in special warehouses (known as *bonded* or *bonding warehouses* or *stores*) under charge of custom-house officers, till it is convenient to the importer to pay the customs-duty and take possession. The importer on entering the goods pledges himself by bond to redeem them by paying the duty. So *to take out of bond, release from bond.*

1851 Ht. Martineau *Hist. Peace* v. xiv, More foreign corn was let out of bond. 1852 McCulloch *Taxation* II. x. 350 Taking the price of bohea and low congou in bond in London at 1*s.* per lb. 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* II. iii. (1876) 552 A merchant may not wish to sell immediately the goods he imports, he is therefore permitted to place them in bond.

13. Technical uses: a. *Bricklaying* and *Masonry.* The connexion or union of the bricks or stones in a wall or structure by making them overlap and hold together; a method of disposing the bricks in a wall by which the whole is bound into one compact mass: as in *English bond*, that in which the bricks are placed in alternate courses of 'headers' (bricks laid with their ends towards the face of the wall or structure) and 'stretchers' (bricks laid longitudinally); *Flemish bond*, that in which each course consists of alternate 'headers' and 'stretchers'; *garden bond*, etc.; also a brick or stone placed lengthways through a wall to bind and strengthen it, a binder, bond-stone. b. *Carpentry.* The jointing or fastening of two or more pieces of timber together; also in *pl.* the timbers used for strengthening the walls of a building. c. *Slating.* The distance which the lower edge of one roofing-slate or tile extends beyond the nail of the one below it.

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 157 When Workmen say make good Bond, they mean fasten the two or more pieces of Timber well together. *Ibid.* 259 Do not work any Wall above 3 foot high before you work up the next adjoining Wall, that so you may..make good Bond in the Work. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 82 The tail of the header was made to have an adequate bond with the interior parts. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 347 Bricks are laid in a varied, but regular, form of connection, or Bond. *Ibid.* 352 You will have proper bond; and the key-bond in the middle of the arches. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* ii. 34 York bond being made of broad bricks laid in several courses among squared small stone. 1872 Veats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 87 They used large thin bricks or wall-tiles as a bond for their rubble construction.

IV. 14. *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *bond-led, -stript* (stripped of bonds) adjs.; (sense 7) *bond-friend*; (sense 9) *bond-creditor, -debt*; (sense 13) *bond-piece*; **bond-stone** = Bonder; **bond-timber** see quot.. Also Bond-holder. For *bail bond, bond of caution, corroboration, manrent, presentation, relief, settlement*, etc., see under Bail *sb.*¹ 7, Caution, Corroboration, etc.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4701/3 The Bond Creditors of Philip, late Earl of Pembroke..are desired..to bring their Bonds. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 397 In order to strengthen a bond-creditor's security. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4343/8 The Bond-Creditors..are desired to meet the Administrator..to certifie their said Bond Debts. 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xxiv. 186 Where an estate of a deceased debtor is liable to a bond debt, which binds the heir. 1860 Rawlinson *Herodotus* VII. ccxxxvii. IV. 195, Speaking ill of Demaratus, who is my bond-friend. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Du Bartas, Maidens Blush* (1621) 843 The Father makes the Pile: Hereon he layes His bond-led, blind-led Son. 1862 Smiles *Engineers* II. 29 The long pieces or stretchers were retained between the two headers or bond-pieces. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 98 Bond-stones are stones placed with their greatest length going through the thickness of the wall. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 274 The other..Uplifted to the stars his bond-stript hands. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 219 Bond-timbers, horizontal pieces, built in stone or brick walls, for strengthening them. 1785 Burke *Nab. Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 233 So known and established a bond-vendor, as the nabob of Arcot, one who keeps himself the largest bond warehouse in the world.

Bond (bɒnd), *sb.*² and *a.* Forms: 3–6 bonde, 5 bounde, 6 band, e, bund. 3– bond. [Early ME. *bonde*:—OE. *bonda, bunda* husbandman, householder, husband, a. ON. *bónde(-i)*, contr. of *búande, biande* 'occupier and tiller of the soil, peasant, husbandman; husband', ppl. sb. from *búa, bóa* to dwell, L. *colĕre*, and thus equivalent in sense and etymology to Ger. *bauer.* In Iceland the *bónde* was a peasant proprietor 'including all owners of land from the petty freeholder to the franklin. In the more despotic Norway and Denmark, *bóndi* became a word of contempt, denoting the common low people; and in mod.Da. *bönder* means *plebs.* In the Icelandic Commonwealth the word has a good sense, and is often used of the foremost men..this notion of the word (a franklin) still prevails in the mind of Icelanders' (Vigf.). In OE., *bonda, bunda* appears first in the Laws of Cnut, apparently in the same sense as in ON., and nearly, if not entirely, = OE. *ceorl.* When, through the effects of the Norman Conquest, the *ceorl* sank from the position of a free-man tilling his own land to that of a tenant bound to certain services to a lord (see Freeman *Norm. Conq.* V. 477), *bonde* became equivalent to 'villain', and so at length to 'serf, slave' (sense 3), and was thenceforth evidently associated with Bond *sb.*¹ and Bound. Hence the occas. variant *bande*: but *bounde* may represent the OE. variant *bunda.*]

A. *sb. Obs.*

†1. Householder, master of the house; husband. (Only in OE.)

c 1025 *Laws of Cnut* pol. 8 (Bosw.) Swa ymbe friðes bote, swa ðam bondan [*v. r.* bundan] si selost. *Ibid.* pol. 70 And gif se bonda [bunda] beclypod wære. *Ibid.* pol. 74 Ne mæg nan wif hire bondan [bundan] forbeodan, ðæt he ne móte, etc. [*The Latin versions have* bonda *i.e.* paterfamilias.]

†2. Peasant, churl. Often used as a designation of rank or condition below *burgess* (and then also put collectively, or (?)as adjective).

c 1205 Lay. 15291 Þer wes of Salesburi an oht bonde [*c* 1275 Þar was a bond] icumen. *c* 1275 *Passion of our Lord* in *O. E. Misc.* 56 Heo..fullede kinges, eorles & bondes. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2128 Barouns, burgeys & bonde & alle oþer burnes. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 201 Trewe burgeis and bonde to nauht hue bringeþ ofte. ?*a* 1450 *Chester Pl.* II. 187 When I soughte silver..Of baron, burges, or of bande.

†3. Base vassal, serf [transl. med.L. *nativus*]; one in bondage to a superior; a slave; also *fig.* (In late examples blending with the adjective use.)

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 971 To long iehaue ben hir bond. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 4188 Sel him forþ to yone chapmen..to be þair bonde [*earlier MSS.* thral] for euer-lastande. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. XI. 263 A bastarde, a bounde, a begeneldes douhter. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 43 Bonde as a man or woman, *servus serva.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 83 A mayde seruaunt, thrall and bonde. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 499

Tha war maid to be bondis and thrall. 1583 T. WATSON *Poems* (1870) 76, I liue her bond, which neither is my foe, Nor freend. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 131 A very base fellow, unknown whether a free man, or a bond.

B. *adj.*

1. In a state of serfdom or slavery; not free; in bondage (*to*). Also *fig. arch.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 171 Lered men & lay, fre & bond of toune. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 1497 The bonde kynred I made free. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 36 Bonde, *natiuus, seruilis.* 1526 TINDALE *John* viii. 33 And were never bonde to eny man. 1551–6 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* 125 He restoreth the bonde persone from seruitude to libertie. 1571 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (1863) 70 Makyng them selves bonde to vanitie and vice. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* xii. 13 Whether wee bee Iewes or Gentiles, whether wee bee bond or free. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 115 Christ was made bond vnto the law, to redeeme them that were bound vnto the law. 1866 FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* I. x. 240 Sensation..is bond, not free.

†2. Of or pertaining to slaves; servile, slavish.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xi. (1495) 195 A seruyng woman of bonde condycion. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 73 This feare is called the seruyle feare, or the bonde feare. *a* 1567 COVERDALE *Bk. Death* II. ii. 223 Is it not a bonde, gredy and voluptuous thinge to spoyle the deade coarse.

‖ **Bond,** *sb.*[3] [Du. *bond* league, confederation (= Ger. *bund*), f. *binden* to bind.] In reference to the Dutch-speaking population of South Africa: A league or confederation. Hence **Bondsmen.**

1884 *Times* 6 Mar. 7/6 The Afrikander Bond..was sending petitions that the Basutos should be handed back to the British Government. *Ibid.* The views of many members returned to parliament as Bondsmen. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Apr. 3/1 Whether the continued affiliation of the Bond beyond the boundary of the colony was advisable.

Bond (bɒnd), *v.* [f. BOND *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* in *Building*: To bind or connect together (bricks, stones, or different parts of a structure) by making one overlap and hold to another, so as to give solidity to the whole; to hold or bind together by bond-stones, clamps, etc.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 260 Other Work adjoining, that should be bonded or worked up together with them. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 82 The blocks of stone could be bonded to the rock, and to one another. 1858 NEALE *Bernard de M.* 27 Thine ageless walls are bonded With amethyst unpriced. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* II. 29 The best mode of bonding the blocks of stone to the rock

b. To build up (coals, etc.) in a stack.

1865 *Times* 30 May, Instructions..that the coals were to be 'bonded'—*i.e.* built up by themselves.

2. *intr.* To hold together so as to give solidity.

1836 *Scenes Comm. by Land & S.* 288 In building, the bricklayer takes care to lay the bricks in a certain manner, to make them bond.

3. *trans.* To encumber with bonded debt; to mortgage.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 938/1 They said the road..was too heavily bonded.

4. To put into bond (see BOND *sb.*[1] 12).

[See BONDED *ppl. a.* 2.]

5. To subject to bondage.

1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xxiv, His wife..will be bonded in the same manner.

Bond(e, obs. form of BOUND; obs. pa. t. BIND *v.*

Bondage (bɒ'ndɛdʒ). Also 5 bondeage, 6–7 boundage. [ME. *bondage*, a. AF. *bondage*, or ad. Anglo-L. *bondagium*, f. BOND *sb.*[2] (in AF. *bond, bonde*, in Anglo-L. *bondus*) + -AGE. The natural English formation was BONDEHEDE, or *bondescipe*, BONDSHIP. In later times associated in thought with BOND *sb.*[1], as of a man 'in bonds', or constrained by a bond; see *esp.* senses 2 c, 3.]

†1. The tenure of a *bonde* or BOND after the Norman Conquest; tenure in villenage; the service rendered by a *bonde*. *Obs.*

[? *a* 1300 *Leges Baron. Scot.* lvi. 3 Si autem nativi domino suo negent nativitatem suam, sive Bondagium, tunc attachiabuntur per Ministros Domini Regis. 1381 *Charter of Rich. II.* in Walsingham 254 (Du Cange) Et eorum quemlibet ab omni bondagio exuimus, et quietos facimus. *Ibid.* 270 Quod nulla acra terræ quae in Bondagio vel servitio tenebit, altius quam ad 4 denarios haberetur.] 1651 *Proc. Parliament* No. 126. 1951 Set free from their former dependencies and bondage services & shall be admitted as Tenants, Freeholders.

b. *Sc.* 'Services due by a tenant to the proprietor, or by a cottager [ratber cotter] to the farmer.' Jam.

c. *esp.* The service of the BONDAGER.

(These are relics of sense 1 surviving to modern times in Scotland and adjacent parts of England.)

1818 *Edin. Mag.* Aug. 126–7 (JAM.) The farmer..holds his farm from the landlord..for payment of a certain sum of money;—a certain number of days' work with his horses, carts, and men..The very name that this service gets here, bondage, indicates the light in which it is viewed by the tenantry. 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scott.* XII. 1004 What was termed bondages to the heritor, which embraced the labour of man and beast, long and short carriages, and the yearly payment of poultry, and in some cases of sheep, butter and tallow, are now abolished.

c. 1872 E. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 99 The bondage-system, entailing..the necessity of finding extra labour in field work. 1872 J. THOMSON *Peter Plough* 8 The bothy system there, like our bondage system here, is not as it should be. *Mod.* The hind's daughter does the bondage work for the house.

†d. Arbitrary or tyrannical impost. *Obs.*

c 1650 *2nd Narr. late Parl.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 416 Appearing and standing..for right and freedom, against the bondages, which, contrary to engagements, covenants and promises, were put upon the good people of this land.

2. The position or condition of a serf or slave; servitude, serfdom, slavery.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 71 In þat bondage, þat brouht was ouer þe se, Now ere þei in seruage fulle fele þat or was fre. 1398 *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xv. (1495) 199 Some seruauntes ben bonde, and bore in bondage. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 30 That wretchid bondage of the Hebrew puple in Egipt. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 89 Neuer did Captiue with a freer heart, Cast off his chaines of bondage. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 270 What more oft in Nations grown corrupt, And by their vices brought to servitude, Than to love Bondage more than Liberty. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 52 Those who purchased them, nor those who hold them in bondage.

† b. Applied to the condition of being bound apprentice. (Cf. *service, servitude.*) *Obs.*

a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* III. x. (1609) 129 Another kind of seruitude or bondage is vsed in England..which is called apprenticehood.

c. *transf.* The condition of being bound or tied up; that which binds. *poet.*

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 34 Some [hair] in her threaden fillet still did bide, And true to bondage would not break from thence. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 306 *Cym.* Binde the Offender..*Bel.* Let his Armes alone, They were not borne for bondage. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 649 The callow young Warmed and expanded into perfect life, Their brittle bondage break.

3. *fig.* Subjection to some bond, binding power, influence, or obligation.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 55 One synne puttithe her..into this seruage and bondage. 1540 COVERDALE *Old Faith* Prol. (1844) 4 The bondage of sin and vice. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 21 Subject to death, and to the boundage of the same. *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.) To be brought under the bondage of observing oaths. 1866 ARGYLL *Reign Law* vii. (ed. 4) 362 The bondage under which all true Science lies to fact.

† b. Binding force, obligation. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 111 The Vowes of Women, Of no more bondage be, to where they are made, Then they are to their Vertues.

Bondage (bɒ'ndɛdʒ), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To reduce to bondage, to enslave.

1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* IV. i. Wks. 1874 III. 59 To bondage me that am a princesse free. 1803 J. BRISTED *Pedest. Tour* I. 354 Shackling and bondaging the better sex.

Bondaged (bɒ'ndɛdʒd), *ppl. a. arch.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Reduced to bondage, enslaved.

1790 A. WILSON *Fly & Leech*, Mean, ugly lump of bondaged sloth. 1852 D. MOIR *Cast. Time* viii, Life forfeited, and bondaged land. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* vi. 150 [Christianity] presupposes the bondaged insufficiency of men.

Bondager (bɒ'ndɛdʒəɹ). *Sc.* [f. BONDAGE *sb.* 1 c + -ER.] One who performs bondage-service: *spec.* in recent times, in the south of Scotland and Northumberland, a female out-worker, whom the occupier of a cot-house on a farm, and generally also each 'hind' or married farm-worker occupying a 'hind's house', undertakes, as a condition of his tenancy, to supply from his own family, or else to engage, board, and lodge, to do regular field-labour on the farm.

[Not in JAMIESON 1808–25.] 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* II. iv. (1862) 119 These female bands in the fields..I heard these women called Bondagers. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 386 The first class of ploughmen were each bound to supply a field-worker for the farm during the year..these latter have long been designated by the odious name of bondagers. 1853 JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 106 The row of bondagers on the haugh with the light rattle of their hoes. 1855 A. SOMERVILLE *Autobiog.* 6 When we lived in Springfield, the house rent was paid by finding one shearer for the harvest..also an outfield worker winter and summer for the farmer..[The latter] called the 'bondager' was paid ten-pence per day. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 12.

Bonded (bɒ'ndɛd), *ppl. a.* [f. BOND *sb.*[1] + -ED.] 1. Held, pledged, or confirmed by bond.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 279 That strong bonded oth. 1844 TUPPER *Proverb. Philos.* (1852) 384 Death..hath seized his bonded debtor.

2. Put into bond (see BOND *sb.*[1] 12). Hence **bonded store, warehouse,** a store or warehouse in charge of Custom-house officials, in which goods may be kept in bond.

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 130 *Bonded goods*, goods deposited in a warehouse till the duty is paid. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* IV. xiv, The bonded stores connected with the Dublin custom-house. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xxii. (ed. 3) 289 Bonded warehouses, in which duty-paying goods, whether liable to customs or excise, are stored till they are needed for sale. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 5/2 Wholesale and bonded supplies of the article.

† **Bo'ndehede.** *Obs. rare.* [f. ME. *bonde,* BOND *sb.*[2] + *-hede,* -HEAD.] The condition of a bond or vassal; vassalage; bondage.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5405 (Fairf.) Atte þou vs take in þi bondehede [*v. r.* thainhede, bundhede], In bondehede [*v. r.* thainhed, thraldam, þraldome] take our landes alle.

Bondel(l, obs. form of BUNDLE.

Bonder[1] (bɒ'ndəɹ). [f. BOND *v.* + -ER.]

1. *Building.* A binding stone or brick; (see quot.)

1845 *Gloss. Goth. Archit.* I. 57 *Bonders, bond-stones, binding-stones*..reach a considerable distance into, or entirely through a wall for the purpose of binding it together.

2. A person who puts goods into bond, or own goods in bond.

‖ **Bonder**[2] (bɒ'ndəɹ). [A wrong formation from Norweg. *bonde*, pl. *bönder*.] A Norwegian peasant farmer or petty freeholder. Bonderman.

1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 182 On the white-scoured deal floors of the bonder's house. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* iv. 63 The 'Heimskringla'..is the Iliad and Odyssey of English history..The actors are bonders or landholders every one of whom is named. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 81 Knight, or fair lord..If thou mayst share a bonder's feast, Sit by me. 1804 *N. Brit. Rev.* No. 80. 425 the Norwegian Olaf..forced his lendermen and bonderm..to overthrow the temples.

† **Bo'ndhold.** *Obs.* exc. *hist.* [f. BOND *sb.* + HOLD: cf. *copyhold, freehold.*] Tenure in bon service, tenure of bond-land; a distinct sort *copyhold.* Also *attrib.*

1611 *Anct. Customs Knaresboro' & Scriven* (1844) 4 If a bondholder there die seized of six acres of bondhold land.

† **Bo'ndholder**[1]. *Obs.* exc. Hist. [f. prec. -ER; or f. BOND *sb.*[2] + HOLDER.] A tenant bond service, or of bond-land.

1539 *Will T. Everard of Sizewell, Suffolk* (Somerset H [Witnesses described as Bond-holders]. 1611 [see prec.]

Bondholder[2] (bɒ'ndhō:ldəɹ). [f. BOND *sb* 9 + HOLDER.] A person who holds a bond bonds granted by a private person or by a publ company or government, as *Egyptian bondholde* a holder of Egyptian government bonds.

So **Bo'ndholding** *a.*

1844 *N. Amer. Rev.* Jan., A contract made by the St and the Banks with every bondholder. 1865 *Railw. Ne* Dec., A committee of preference bondholders. 1868 *Mor ing Star* 2 June, The Eastern *bondholding wing of t Democracy. 1880 LORD HATHERLY *Law Rep.* 5 App. Ca 189 On behalf of the bondholders, who advanced th money upon the bonds of the company.

Bonding (bɒ'ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BOND *v.* + -ING 1. *Building.* The binding or connecting togeth (bricks, stones, or parts of a structure) by maki them overlap and hold together; *also,* binding strengthening by means of bonders.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 257 The well-worki and bonding of Brick-walls conduces very much to th strength. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 36 The bondi of [pilaster strips] by alternate vertical & horizontal ston

b. *attrib.*

1852 WRIGHT *Celt, Rom. & Sax.* v. 158 The Roman bric or tiles..were built in as bonding courses. 1864 *Ev Standard* Oct., A [Roman] wall..consisting of regu ashlar, alternating with rows of bonding tiles. 1884 *Hea Exhib. Catal.* 93/2 Bonding Bricks for hollow walls.

2. The action of pledging under bond to the payment of money borrowed.

1877 BURROUGHS *Taxation* 407 The assent..of the t payers to the bonding of the town.

3. The storing of goods in bond; hence **bondin house, -warehouse.**

1865 DRAPER *Intell. Dev. Europe* iv. 96 This implied extensive system of depôts and bonding. 1863 FAWCE *Pol. Econ.* IV. iii. (1876) 552 Bonding-houses offer gr ..advantages to those who import taxed commodities.

Bond-land. [OE. *bondeland,* f. *bonda,* BO *sb.*[2] + LAND.] Land held by bondage tenure; early form of copyhold land.

[*c* 1120 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 777 Þa let he Cuðbr ealdorma[n]x bonde-land [*terram x manentium*] æt Swi heafde.] 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 200 I probable that the freemen upon bond-land were in the fi instance Britons who retained their holding on condition paying tribute. 1882 C. ELTON *Orig. Eng. Hist.* 192 some places..there are two kinds of copyhold land, the c called 'Bond-land' and the other 'Soke-land'.

Bondless (bɒ'ndlĕs), *a.* [f. BOND *sb.*[1] + -LESS Free from bonds; unfettered, unrestrained.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* iv. (1848) 33 Such as my bondless br hath oft-times drawn.

† **Bo'ndling.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. BOND *sb.*[2] -LING.] A slave; a slave-child.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxiii. (1617) 379 They sacrific none but their..Changelings, Bastards and Bondlings.

† **Bo'ndly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. BOND *sb.* + -LY[2].] 1. ? By bondhold.

1465 MARG. PASTON *Lett.* 504 II. 191 They wold put h owte of such londs as they huld bondly of the Lordshyp.

2. Servilely; as a slave or slaves.

1553 W. TURNER in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. i. iv. 49 If saw them [the bishops] how slavely and bondly they han the rest of the Clergy.

Bondman (bɒ'ndmăn). *arch.*; cf. BONDSMA [f. BOND *sb.*[2] + MAN; cf. *husband, husbandma* but in later times evidently connected in thoug with senses of BOND *sb.*[1]]

1. = BOND *sb.*[2] 2. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1577 Moni chapmon and moni cn ..And swa deþ moni bondeman. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 32 H louede..Knict, bondeman, and swain. 1503–4 *Act 19 H VII*, xv. § 4 Yf eny bondeman purches eny landes..in symple. [1809 BAWDEN *Domesday Bk.* 289 The King there sixteen villanes & two bordars & one bondman hav four ploughs.]

2. A man in bondage; a villein; a serf, slave.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1155 Whar-to serves man world þan, And mas hym þe worldes bondman. 1477 E RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 25 To be solde as a prysonner o Bondeman. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 920 A prysonner taken

re, a bondeman, a captiue. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 181 t no Christian should be bondman to a Jew. 1645 TON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1851) 150 Instead of freeing us.. re us bondmen. 1866 BRYANT *Death of Slavery* ii, Fields re the bondman's toil No more shall trench the soil.

Bond-man-blind: old name of *Blind-man's-buff*. 83 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) v, *Myinda*..The play ed bond-man-blind, blind-bob, or blind-man-buff.

Bondmanship. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The state condition of a bondman; serfdom, slavery.

11 COTGR., *Esclavage*, slauerie, bondmanship; villen-. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. xlviii. 6 He con-ed to put himself into the comfortable bondmanship of ordinate office.

Bondship. *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. BOND *sb.*[2] + -SHIP.] †a. The condition of a 'bond'; serfdom, ndage (*obs.*). b. Suretyship. (*dial.*)

440 *Promp. Parv.* 43 Bondschepe, *nativitas*. 1477 L. RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 20 Trust is in maner of a deship, and mystrust is a liberte. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. ph.* 59 a, Phryne, who, this other daye, Out of hir bonde-e did remoue. 1808 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ballads* 9) 50 His fadder hed yence heaps ov money, But bon-e throws monie fwok wrang.

Bondslave (bǫ·ndslēv). [f. BOND *a.* + SLAVE.] more emphatic term for slave or bondman.

61 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 79 We were..very desslaues of the deuill. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* 2) 440 Now they, whome the Lorde delinereth, are bon-es. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* ii. 11 Of a free-woman shee is ome a bondslaue. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 38 Put to the our of a beast, debased Lower than bondslave! 1848 NGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* II. vi. 97 We are sold for bond-es.

ence **Bond slavery.**

35 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xxiv, So are his children given ond slavery to his debtor.

Bondsman (bǫ·ndzmăn). [f. BOND *sb.*[1] + -MAN, 's being in sense 1 genitival; sense 2 is treated a variant of BONDMAN, which in later times had ne to be associated with BOND sb.[1]: cf. the ral *bonds*.]

One who becomes surety by bond.

54 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. iv. 26 Being the bonds-n for the duty of Mr. Beauchamp. 1828 E. IRVING *Last ys* 189 The disappointed creditors, the broken faith of dsmen. 1871 *Standard* 20 Jan., Three of the leading n seized as security. The Mayor paid the sum..and the nds' men were released.

A man in bondage; a villein; a serf, slave.

1735 DERHAM (J.) Carnal greedy people, without such a cept, would have no mercy upon their poor bondsmen beasts. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. viii. From chief-'s tower to bondsman's cot. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa idi Wind.* 54 A bondsman shivering at a Jesuit's foot. ?. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* iv. 2 To Sleep I give my vers away; My will is bondsman to the dark.

Bondswoman. *rare.* Variant of BONDWOMAN. 11 B. JONSON *Catiline* II. ad fin., My lords, the senators sold for slaves, and their wives for bondswomen.

Bonduc (bǫndǫ·k). [a. F. *bonduc*, a. Arab. بندق *bunduq*, now meaning 'hazel-nut', but for-rly a foreign nut of some kind; prob. from rsian: OPers. had *pendak*, *fendak* (mod.Pers. *dug*, *fundug*, the latter also Arab.), perh. = Skr. *ḍaka*, dim. of *piṇḍa* 'ball, lump' (J. Platts).] tropical leguminous shrub of two species (*Guil-ndina Bonduc* and *G. Bonducella*) bearing re-ctively yellow and lead-coloured seeds, hard l beautifully polished, also called Nicker-nuts.

96 RAY *Philos. Lett.* (1718) 292, I have received..the n called the Ash Coloured Nickar or Bonduch. 1838 *Econ. getation* 79 The bonduc, or nicker-tree. 1866 *Treas.* . 556 The seeds are very hard and beautifully polished, l are called Nicker nuts or Bonduc nuts.

Bondwoman (bǫ·ndwumăn). [Orig. two rds: see BOND *a.*] A female slave.

87 TREVISA *Higden* (1865) II. 97 (Mätzn.) Leyre wite, endes for liggynge by a bondwommen. 1526 TINDALE *Gal.* 30 Put awaye the bonde woman. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 308 e fugitive bondwoman, with her son, Outcast Nebaioth. 2 BURKE *Reform Ho. Comm.* Wks. X. 102 Yorkshire, like child of the bond-woman, is turned out to the desert. 2 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 143 The most exalted lady s no more exempt than the lowliest bondwoman.

Bone (bōun), *sb.* Forms: 1 **bán**, baan, 2–3 n, 3–5 bon, (4 boen, buon), 4–5 boon, (boone, bonne), 3– bone; *north.* 3–9 bane, 5 baan, yne; (9 *dial.* bowne, byen). [Com. Teut.: E. *bán* corresp. to OFris. and OS. *bên* (MDu., t., LG. *been*), OHG. (MHG. and mod.G.) *bein*, N. *bein* (Sw. *ben*, Da. *been*):—OTeut. **baino*(*m*), t appearing in Gothic, and (unlike names of rts of the body generally) not related to any words 'bone' outside Teutonic. The ON., OHG., MHG., d Du., have, beside the general sense 'bone', the ecific sense 'shank (of the leg)', which is the linary sense in mod.Ger. Hence it has been ggested that the original meaning was 'long ne'; and that the word may have connexion th the ON. adj. *bein-*, nom. masc. *beinn*, traight'. But this is a bare conjecture; the nding of the ON. adj. being itself obscure. In glish there has never been any tendency to the ecific sense, for which OE. had *sceanca* SHANK.]

I. Properly.

1. The general name for each of the distinct parts which unitedly make up the skeleton or hard framework of the body of vertebrate animals.

They are distinguished, according to shape, as *long*, *short*, *flat*, and *irregular bones*; the long bones have an internal channel containing marrow. They are also named from their position, nature, form, etc., e.g. *ankle-*, *arm-*, *back-*, *blade-*, *breast-*, *collar-*, *jaw-*, *splint-*, *thigh-bone*, etc.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xix. 36 Ne for-bræce ge nan ban on him. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9405 He wroght a felau of his ban. 1340 *Ayenb.* 148 Ase þe buones bereþ þe tendre uless. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxvii. 27 Bones wenten to boones, eche to his ioynture. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. i. (1495) 99 The bones of the breste defende the herte. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 20/1 From bane to bane, *ossim*. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 152 The corrupit flesche is consumit fra the banis. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. v. 27 Fie how my bones ake. 1681 E. SCLATER *Serm. Putney* 11 Weapons, that to be sure, draw no Blood, nor break any Bones. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* i. 10 The bones..are masses either of cartilage, or of connective tissue hardened by being impregnated with phosphate and carbonate of lime. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ii. 23 In the earlier stages of existence there are no bones at all. *Prov.* Hard words break no bones.

b. *pl.* as material for agricultural or industrial processes.

1814 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 289 Bones are much used as a manure. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. xix. 396 Turnips..manured with bones. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 307 Bones are extensively employed by the cutler, comb and brush maker, chemist, confectioner, and agriculturist.

†c. Applied *spec.* to the fingers in the asseveration *By these ten bones*. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) 4 *note*, By thes bonys ten thei be to you vntrue. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* C iiij b, Martin sweares by his ten bones. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 193 By these tenne bones..hee did speake them to me.

d. Proverb. expression: *Hard*, or *dry, as a bone*.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* i, It's as dry as a bone. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 83 Dubs were hard as ony bane.

2. *pl.* The whole bones of the body collectively, the skeleton; also, by extension, the bodily frame, body, person (with pathetically humorous force).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lvii. (1495) 172 The bones ben the sadnesse of the body. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 267 Nothyng..That he myȝte inne his bones hyde, Bot a gaytes skynne. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 108 Alarde..beganne to deffende well hys bones. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. x. 92/1 He [Latimer] ran as fast as his old bones would carry him. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. v. 41 Night hangs vpon mine eyes, my Bones would rest. 1605 *Chron. K. Leir*, What, breedes young bones already! 1694 L'ESTRANGE *Æsop's Fab.* (J.) Puss had a month's mind to be upon the bones of him. 1709 J. STEVENS *Quevedo's Wks.* 305 Feeding on me Day and Night, which has brought me to the very Bones. 1740 *Christmas Entertainm.* 16 Now (says she) take care of your bones between this and home. 1873 M. F. S. *Lily Merton's Summer* 28 Poor, pale, pretty little dear..she'll never live to make old bones

†b. Exclamation: *bones of me! of you!*

1588 *Marprel. Ep.* (Arb.) 44 The puritanes will be O the bones of you too badd for this kind of arguing. 1592 CHETTLE *Kind-harts Dr.* (1841) 70 Bones a me!

c. The bones being the most permanent parts of the dead body, 'bones' is put for 'mortal remains'.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* I. 25 And he cwæþ Lædeþ mine han of þison lande. *c* 1205 LAY. 32202 His ban beoð iloken faste i guldene cheste. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 84 Þe Chirche schal hane my Careyne And kepe mi Bones. 1592 NASHE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 5 Have his bones newe embalmed. 1616 *Inscr. over Shakspere's Grave*, Bleste be y[e] man y[t] spares thes stones, And cvrst be he y[t] moves my bones. 1651 *Proc. Parliament* No. 82. 1255 He will reduce the place, or leave his bones before it. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* xx, These bones from insult to protect Some frail memorial still erected nigh. 1880 TENNYSON *Columbus*, Then some one standing by my grave will say, 'Behold the bones of Christopher Colon'.

3. The bony structure or substance considered as one of the components of the body; esp. in the expressions, *blood and bone*, *flesh and bone*, *skin and bone*, *bred in the bone*, etc. (Used as *collect. sing.*)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ii. 23 Adam ða cwæð ðis is nu ban of minum banum. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 194 (Gött.) Iesu him raysed in flesс and ban. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 25 Loue byndiþ boþe blood & baan. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 72 It will not out of the fleshe that is bred in the bone. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 172 High birth, vigor of bone, desert in seruice. 1611 BIBLE *2 Sam.* xix. 13 Art thou not of my bone, and of my flesh? 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. i. 1 What is bred in the bone will not go out of the flesh. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* v, An immense brown horse displaying great symmetry of bone.

b. *To the bone*: through the flesh, so as to touch the bone; *hence*, to the inmost part, to the core. (Cf. *backbone*.) Also similarly *In the bone*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15788 Ilk dint þat þai him gaf it reked to þe ban. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1059 They prile & poynten The folk right to the bare boon. 1709–10 *Tatler* (J.), There was lately a young gentleman bit to the bone. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* iv. 17 A cook she certainly was, in the very bone and centre of her soul. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. III. XX. 267 He being Calvinist..she Lutheran ..and strict to the bone.

c. *fig.*

1573 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* Epist., Greedy to tast of the marrowe of gaines and loth to breake the bone of labour. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 84 The real blood and bone of human heroism. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 517/1 The..bone and sinew of the country.

4. The material or substance of the bones (in prec. senses), which consists of animal matter, *ossein*, and salts of carbonate and phosphate of lime in varying proportions.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* I. in Ashm. (1652) 129 Dry as askys of Tre or Bone. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 45 Many a ring of poised gold and bone. 1814 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 290 The basis of bone is constituted by earthy salts. 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 165 The primitive basis, or 'blastema,' of bone is a subtransparent glairy matter. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* vi. 83 Implements and weapons formed exclusively of wood and bone and stone.

b. Applied to other animal substances more or less akin to bone; as the dentine of the teeth, the ivory of the tusks of the elephant, walrus, etc. (See WHALEBONE.)

a 700 *Erfurt Gloss.* 351 (O. E. T.) *Ebor*, elpendes ban. *Corpus Gl.* 712 *Ebor*, elpendbaun. *c* 1205 LAY. 23778 Ane sielde gode he wes al clane of olifantes bane. *a* 1450 *Sir Eglam.* 1083 Crystyabelle, yowre doghtur bryght, As whyte as bone of whalle. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 332 His teeth as white as Whales bone. 1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. 67 (N.) An ivory dart she held of good command; White was the bone. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 295 There are upwards of three hundred of these plates of whalebone on each side of the jaw. 1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 462 The so-called 'bone' of the skeleton of Fishes is only occasionally true osseous tissue.

5. Applied to various articles, originally or usually manufactured of bone, ivory, whalebone, etc.

a. *pl.* Dice.

c 1386 etc. [see BICCHEN b]. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Wks.* (ed. Dyce) I. 52 On the borde he whyrled a payre of bones. 1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* I. Wks. 1778 III. 433 Thou won't my money too, with a pair of base bones. 1724 SWIFT *Wood's Exec.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 157 *Gamester*. I'll make his bones rattle. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xii, If thine ears have heard the clatter of the devil's bones. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxvii. No, no, Becky..We must have the bones in.

b. *pl.* Pieces of bone struck or rattled, to make rude music; *esp.* two pieces of bone or ivory held between the fingers of each hand and rattled together as an accompaniment to the banjo or other instrument; chiefly used by 'nigger minstrels'. Also *humorously* used as a name for the player. (Cf. also MARROWBONE.)

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 33 Wilt thou heare some musicke..Let vs haue the tongs and the bones. 1851 *Househ. Words* III. 245 Now, the Ethiopians..play old banjoes and bones. 1865 *Times* 17 July, Amateur negro melodists..thumbed the banjo and rattled the bones. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 740/1 A single row of negro minstrels seated on chairs..while at the end are Bones and Sambo.

c. *pl.* 'A sort of bobbins, made of trotter bones, for weaving bonelace.' J.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 46 The free maides that weaue their thred with bones. 1691 RAY *N. C. Wds. & Bones*, bobbins, because probably made at first of small Bones. Hence *Bone-lace*.

d. A strip of whalebone used to stiffen stays, etc.; also attrib., as in *bone-casing*.

1595 GOSSON *Pleas. Quippes* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 256 These privie coates, by art made strong With bones. 1884 *Dress Cutting Assoc. Circular* ii, All the seams should be opened, the edges neatly over-handed, and bone casings put on. *Mod.* She had the misfortune to break one of the bones of her stays.

e. Also in various comb. as *Guile bones*, *Tenbones*, *Napier's bones*, etc., q.v. †*St. Hugh's bones*: see quot.

1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* iv. (1862) 15 Skoomaker, have you all your tools..your hand-and thumb-leathers and good Saint-Hughs bones to smooth up your work.

6. A bone (or part of one) 'with as much flesh as adheres to it, a fragment of meat' (J.). Often in comb. as *aitch-*, *knuckle-*, *marrow-bone*, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knights T.* 319 We stryuen as dide the houndes for the boon. *c* 1420 *Proverb* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 233 Two dogges and one bone Maye never accorde in one. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxvii. 193 'I'll gie ye something better than that beef bane, man'. 1837 DISRAELI *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 76, I..supped..with a large party off oysters, Gniness, and broiled bones.

b. *Bones* (fig.): something relished.

1884 TUPPER *Heart* vii. 61 'Now, that's what I call bones.' It was a currish image, suggestive of the choicest satisfaction.

c. *A bone to pick* or *gnaw*: something to occupy one as a bone does a dog; a difficulty to solve, a 'nut to crack'. *To have a bone to pick with one*: to have a matter of dispute, or something disagreeable or needing explanation, to settle with a person.

1565 COLFHILL *Answ. Treat. Cron.* (1846) 277 A bone for you to pick on. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 30 Some Archplayer..will cast me a bone or ii to pick. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 69 He..gaue them a bone to gnawe, Date quod est Cæsaris Cæsari, and quod Dei Deo. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I. s. v. *Pick*, To give one a bone to pick, *scrupulum alicui injicĕre*. 1850 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. II. (1874) 103 Many a 'bone' in these lectures which a keen metaphysician would be disposed to 'pick' with the author.

7. *Bone of contention*, *discord*, etc.: something that causes contention, discord, etc.; formerly also simply *bone* in phrase *to cast a bone between*: in allusion to the strife which a bone causes between dogs.

a 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 47 The diuell hath cast a bone to set stryfe Betweene you. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 425 This became such a bone of dissention between these deere friends. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 79 But you cast in Bones here to make some difference. 1692 R. LESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* XVI. xi. (1733) 439 By this Means she..cast in a Bone betwixt the Wife and the

Husband. 1711 C. M. *Lett. to Curat* 33 The Liturgie, since it was first Hatched, has been the Bone of Contention in England. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 517 A great bone of contention between Scindiah & Holkar.

8. *To make bones of* or *about* (*at, in, to do* obs.): to make objections or scruples about, find difficulty in, have hesitation in or about. So *Without more bones.* Formerly also *To find bones in*, and similar phrases, referring to the occurrence of bones in soup, etc., as an obstacle to its being easily swallowed.

1459 *Paston Lett.* 331 I. 444 And fond that tyme no bonys in the matere. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Elynour Rum.* 381 Supped it up at once; She founde therein no bones. 1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* i. 28 He made no manier bones ne stickyng, but went in hande to offer up his only son Isaac. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxxiii. 9 As for mans hand, they make no bones at it. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 325 What matter soever is intreated of, they never make bones in it. 1589 NASHE *Almond for P.* 12 b, A boule of Beere, which..you tooke..and trilled it off without anie more bones. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. (1641) 227/1 Hee..makes no bone To swear by God (for, hee beleeves there's none). 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 579 Who make no bones of the Lords promises, but devoure them all. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 40 The Pope makes no bones to break.. the Decrees. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxiv. (1884) 635 Do you think that the Government or the Opposition would make any bones about accepting the seat if he offered it to them? 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 51 Elizabeth was thus making huge bones of sending some £7000 over for the general purposes of the government in Ireland.

9. *To put a bone in any one's hood*: an obs. humorous expression for To break (or ? cut off) his head; *to have a bone in one's leg, throat*, etc.: as a feigned objection to the use of one's legs, etc.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 337 b, He refused to speake, allegeyng that he had a bone in his throte, & could not speake. 1560 *Nice Wanton* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* II. 170 Then, by the rood, A bone in your hood I shall put, ere it be long. *a* 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conv.* iii. (D.), I can't go, for I have a bone in my leg.

II. Transferred and fig. senses.

†**10.** The stone of stone-fruit (transl. L. *os*). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Baruch* vi. 42 Wymmen..sitten in weyes, brennynge boonys of olyues [Vulg. *succendentes ossa olivarum*]. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 394 Nowe sette in peches hoon.

11. A callous growth in different parts of the legs of horses, becoming as hard as bone; as in *bone-spavin* (see 17), *ring-bone*, etc.

12. The hard framework or 'skeleton' of anything, e. g. of a ship.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 209 The shipwracke of a Dutch Ship cald the Mauritias that laid her bones here. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 89 Curtains were taken down, mattresses explored, every bone in bed dislocated and washed. 1868 BAKER *Cast up by Sea* iii. 46 Steer straight between the fires..she'll break her bones if she follows. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 106 The bones of the language gradually were weakened.

13. *Min.* 'The slaty matter intercalated in coal-seams.' Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1880.

14. † **a.** *To carry the bone*, i. e. one half of the stake, at the game of BONE-ACE. *Obs.* [Perhaps a distinct word connected with F. *bon, bonne*, good.]

1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* (1816) 342 He that hath the biggest card carries the bone, that is one half of the stake.

b. *Naut. To carry a bone in the mouth* or *teeth*: said of a ship, when she makes the water foam before her.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 10 If the Bow be too broad, she will seldome carry a Bone in her mouth or cut a feather, that is, to make a fome before her. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* v, See how she leaps..and speeds away with a bone in her mouth.

III. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*

15. *simple attrib.* (or *adj.*). Of bone.

1488 *Inv. Jas. III.* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 393 Item a bane coffre, and in it a grete cors of gold. 1875 UBE *Dict. Arts* I. 419 A bone or ivory folding stick. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* v. 150 These cavemen were very ingenious, and excellent workers in flint..their bone pins, etc. are beautifully polished.

16. General relations: **a.** attrib. (consisting of, pertaining to, made of, or obtained from bones) as *bone-cartilage, -cell, -gelatine, -glue, -knife, -knowledge, -pus, -salt, -snacks, -tissue, -yard.* **b.** objective with pr. pple., vbl. sb., or agent-noun, as *bone-boiling, -breaking, -crushing, -gnawer, -grinding, -piercing, -rotting*; **c.** similative, as *bone-like, -dry, -white*, adjs.

c 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 96/2 Refuse grease from glue-making and *bone-boiling. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 50 The bone setting and *bone breaking hundred-mile road. 1839-47 TODD *Cyct. Anat. & Phys.* III. 856/2 *Bone-cells appear in the ossified intercellular tissue. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 168 The burden of that congregation very ponderous and only not *bone-crushing. *c* 1865 *Circ. Sc.* I. 332/2 *Bone-gelatine is obtained by boiling bones in water. 1884 *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 727/1 The ..*bone-gnawer of 'Kent's Cavern'. 1839 H. ROGERS *Essays* (1874) II. iii. 143 Nothing would be gained but ridicule if we were to substitute "'bone-knowledge' for 'osteology'. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 930/2 Covered with the *bone-like substance. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 183 A thrice-turn'd, *bone-pick't subject gnaw. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxxii. (1640) 127 The *bone-rotting vice of envy. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 930 The cells..receiving into their interior the *bone-salts. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 16 This mixture of earthy granules and animal matter we call *"bone-tissue". 1856 C. BINGLEY *Pract. Horsemanship* (ed. 2) Introd. 13 She [a mare] is the 'milk-white'. Now there is a breed of *'bone-whites', of a bluish tinge, with blackish muzzles. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 3 Torture them [horses] in their last hours on the way to the *bone-yard.

17. Special comb.: † **bone-ache**, **-ague**, pain in the bones; **bone-ash**, the mineral residue of bones burnt in contact with air, a white, porous, and friable substance, composed chiefly of phosphate of lime; † **bone-baster** (see quot.); **bone-bed**, a geological stratum abounding with bones of animals; **bone-black**, the product of the carbonization of bones, extensively used as a decolorizing and deodorizing agent, as a pigment, etc.; **bone-breaker**, he who or that which breaks bones; a name of the Osprey (L. *ossifraga*, Ger. *Beinbrecher*); also attrib.; **bone-breccia**, breccia containing many fragments of bones: **bone-brown**, a pigment obtained from bones or ivory by roasting till rendered uniformly brown; **bone-cave**, a cave in which are found bones of extinct or recent animals; **bone-charcoal** = *bone-black*; **bone-dog**, a kind of Dog-fish; **bone-dust**, bones ground for manuring purposes; **bone-earth** = *bone-ash*; **bone-fat**, marrow; **bone-fever**, 'phlegmonous inflammation of the hand and arm, often seen in workers in bone' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **bone-fish** (see quots.); **bone-flower**, dial. name of the daisy (J. Hutton *Tour Caves* Gloss.); **bone-grease**, or *Sc.* **bane-grease**, 'the oily substance produced from bones, bruised and stewed on a slow fire' (Jamieson); **bone-grubber** = *bone-picker*; **bone-house**, a charnel-house; a coffin; the human body; **bone-manure**, a manure prepared from bones; **bone-mill**, a mill for grinding or crushing bones or bone-black; **bone-nippers** (*Surgery*), 'cutting forceps, used in the removal of bone' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **bone-oil**, a fetid, blackish-brown, thick oil obtained by the dry distillation of bones, and in the preparation of bone-black; **bone-picker**, one who lives by collecting bones from heaps of refuse, etc.; **bone-polisher** (*slang*), the cat-o'-nine tails, or the man who wields it; **bone-shaker**, a humorous name given to the bicycle as it existed before the introduction of india-rubber tires and other improvements; **bone-spavin**, a bony excrescence or hard swelling on the inside of a hock of a horse's leg; **bone-spirit**, a crude ammoniacal liquor obtained from bone; † **bone-work**, work done with bone bobbins (applied to bone-lace). Also BONE-LACE, -SET, -SETTER, -SHAW, -WORT.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 20 The vengeance on the whole Camp, or, rather the *bone-ach. 1659 CLOBERY *Div. Glimpses* 35 (Halliw.) They a *bone-ague get to plague their crimes. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 284 The Assay-master tooke foure copples or teasts, which are made of *Bone-ashes. 1822 J. PLATTS *Bk. Curiosities* lxxiv. 719 The ..cupel, which was composed of bone-ash. 1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* iv. 64 And lets him see *Bone-baster; thats his staffe. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 194 In the upper Silurian Rocks, in a *bone-bed of the Downton sandstone. 1815 *Specif. J. Taylor's Patent* No. 3929 Bones converted either into ivory or *bone black, animal charcoal, or into white bone ash. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 160 Known as animal charcoal, or bone black. 1598 FLORIO, *Ossifraga*, a kind of hauke or eagle called a *bone-breaker. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Bone-breaker*, a kind of Eagle. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 249 In a *bone-breccia of this nature the flint-implements would be relatively more abundant. *Ibid.* 63 Our knowledge of this ancient period is derived principally from..the *Bone-Caves. 1878 A. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* xxviii. 459 Bone-caves..always occur in limestone strata. 1859 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (ed. 3) II. 519 The Picked Dog-fish..along the south-eastern coast..is almost universally called the *Bone-Dog. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 397 Effects of *bone-dust and bones. 1848 *Gard. Chron.* 437 The clergyman had..put a handful of bone-dust under every tree and shrub. 1734 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 317 *Mormyrus, ex cinereo nigricans*, the *Bone-Fish. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* II. iii. 204 The species of whale taken was ..the bone-fish..valued for the article called in commerce whale-bone. 1862 MAYHEW *Crim. Prisons* 40 A black-chinned and lanthorn-jawed *bone-grubber. 1799 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 3/2 The *bone-house in the Church yard. 1846 WALBRAN *Guide Ripon*, The celebrated 'Bone-house' no longer exists. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Sol.* vi. 119 This wonderful bone-house which is called man. *a* 1848 MARRYAT *R. Reefer* vii, Master at arms, brush up the *bone-polishers. 1857 *Old Commodore* II. 192 He became body servant and bone-polisher to No. 2. 1874 A. HOWARD *Bicycle* 10 In 1870 and 1871 the low, long *"bone-shaker' began to fall in public esteem. 1883 C. SPENSER in *Echo* 1 Sept. 1/6 The bicycle of the present day differs [greatly] from the 'bone-shaker' I introduced into England in 1868. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 316 The dry spaven..is a great hard knob..in the inside of the hough..called of some the *bone-spaven. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1099/2 A faire hat of veluet, with a broad *bone-worke lace about it.

Bone, *a.* *Thieves' cant.* [app. f. F. *bon* good; or a retention of ME. *bon, boon*: see BOON.] Good.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 364 A mark..placed on the door post of such as are bone or gammy in order to inform the rest of the school where to call.

Bone (bōun), *v.*[1] [f. BONE *sb.*]

†**1.** *intr.* ? To throw out spicules of bone. *Obs.*

1664 in Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 96 [*Charm against a thorn*] Jesus..Was pricked both with nail and thorn; It neither wealed, nor belled, rankled nor boned.

2. *trans.* To deprive of the bone; to take out the bones, e. g. from meat, fish, etc.; also *fig.*

1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, xxiii, Fish..not boned or splatted. 1552 HULOET, Bonen, or plucke oute bones, *exosso*. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xviii. 92 Having boiled the fish they first bone them. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 139 Cook a ham..then bone it. 1880 RUSKIN *Deucalion* No. 7 You give it [a book] to a reviewer, first to skin it, and then to bone it, and then to chew it, and then to lick it, and then to give it you down your throat like a handful of pilau.

3. To furnish with bones, as **a.** to manure with bones; **b.** to stiffen (stays) with whalebone.

1871 *Figure-Training* 49 Having my stays very fully boned and fitted with shoulder-straps. 1873 R. CALDECOTT in *Pall Mall G.* 11 June (1886) 4/1 A fine grass field..well boned last winter.

Bone (bōun), *v.*[2] *slang.* [Origin unknown: it has been conjectured to be a sense of prec., 'to seize as a dog does a bone'; also referred to BONE *a.*]

trans. To take into custody, apprehend; to lay hold of; to seize and take possession of, steal.

1819 J. H. VAUX *Mem.* II. 157 Tell us how you was boned, signifies, tell us the story of your apprehension. 1846 *Comic Jack Giant Killer* II. i. (ed. 3) 6 For not the slightest 'bones' made he Of 'boning' people's 'grub'. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* II. 22, I wounded a tusker..but the Karens..found it dead and boned the tusks.

Bone, *v.*[3]. See BONING *vbl. sb.*[2]

Bone, obs. form of BANE, BOON, BOUN.

† **Bone-ace.** *Obs.* [see BONE *sb.* 14.] A game at cards in which the third card dealt to each player is turned up, and the player who has the highest obtains the 'bone' or half the stake; also the name of the ace of diamonds, which is the highest card in this game.

1611 FLORIO, *Trentuno*, a game at cards called one and thirtie, or bone-ace. 1617 *Machivell's Dogge* (Halliw.) What shall bee our game? Primero? Gleeke? Or one and thirty, bone-ace, or new-cut? 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* (1816) 342 The ace of diamonds is Bone-Ace, and wins all other cards whatever. *a* 1726 VANBRUGH *Prov. Husb.* II. Plays (1730) 305 You, and I, and sister..may play at one and thirty Bone-ace purely.

Boned (bōund), *ppl. a.* [f. BONE + -ED.]

1. Having bones. Chiefly in composition, as *big-, high-, strong-boned*, etc.

1297 R. GLOUC. 414 Pycke man he was ynou..wel yboned & strong. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxxii. (1483) 81 Wel ioynted and myghtely boned. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iii. 46 No big-bon'd-men fram'd of the Cyclops size. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. iii. 95 Families raised on this water are larger boned than others.

fig. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 165 Faith is sinewed and boned with spiritual courage.

2. Furnished with bone or bones; as **a.** manured with bone; **b.** stiffened with whalebone.

1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. xix. 394 Land of similar quality, but not boned. 1871 *Figure-Training* 58 A nicely-fitting and well-boned corset.

3. Deprived of the bones; esp. in *Cookery.*

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Soles*, The flesh of Bon'd Soles. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 9 Feb., Boned turkey, ham, salad.

Bone-lace. [f. BONE *sb.* 5 c + LACE.]

1. Lace, usually of linen thread, made by knitting upon a pattern marked by pins, with bobbins originally made of bone; formerly called *bone-work lace*; now largely superseded by bobbin-net.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Ep.* (1577) 316 To see her..take her cushin for bone lace, or her rocke to spinne. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 94/3 Our Manufactures..of Points and Bone-laces. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 61 ₱ 4 [They] should be sent to knit, or sit down to Bobbins or Bone-lace. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 4 Its chief manufactures are the different kinds of woollen cloths, as also of bone-lace.

2. *attrib.* and in *comb.*, as *bone-lace-edging, -maker.*

1634 *Simp. Reasons* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 178 Davison a bonelace-maker. 1883 *Daily News* 26 June 5/7 An Innishmacsaint body-trimming and a bone-lace edging.

Bo·ne-laced, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Trimmed with bone-lace.

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. vii. 43 Her bone-laced caps.

Boneless (bōu·nlés), *a.* [OE. *bánléas*, f. *ban*, BONE + *léas*, -LESS.]

Without bones; destitute of bone.

c 1000 *Riddles* xlvi. 3 (Gr.) Þæt banlease bryd. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 18 Blodles ant banles, dumbe ant deaue. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. vii. 59, I would..Haue pluckt my Nipple from his Bonelesse Gummes. 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* II. 25 The bonelesse fish [octopus] doth eat his feet for colde. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 439 The boneless eel of Archestratus was no doubt the lamprey.

b. *fig.* Wanting 'backbone'; without 'stamina'; 'invertebrate'.

1882 A. B. HOPE *Brandreths* III. I. 280 The Lord Chancellor read a Queen's Speech jubilant with more boneless promises of gigantic reform. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* May 630 Those boneless beings who repeat idiotically all they hear.

Bonelet (bōu·nlét). [see -LET.] A small bone.

1854 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* v. (1874) 93 The carpal bonelets of the pectoral fins.

Boner(e, -eyre, variants of BONAIR *a. Obs.*

Boneset (bō·nsēt). [prob. f. Bone + Set *v.*, in allusion to reputed medicinal virtues.] †**a.** The common Comfrey, *Symphytum officinale*. *Obs. rare.* **b.** The popular name of a North American plant, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, valued for its medicinal properties; thorough-wort. Also *attrib.*

1670 Ray *Catal. Plant. Angliæ* in Britten *Plant-n.* s.v., Fracturas ossium consolidat, unde et Anglicè à nonnullis *Boneset* dicitur. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 199 *Eupatorium perfoliatum* is known in North America under the name of Boneset. 1866 Mrs. Stowe *Lit. Foxes* 51 Go into the kitchen and make yourself some good boneset tea.

Bone-setter (bō·nsēt·təɹ). One who sets dislocated or broken bones; a surgeon; now applied *spec.* to one who makes a distinct calling of treating fractures, without being a certified surgeon.

c 1470 *Play Sacram.* 539 He ys allso a boone setter. *c* 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) Dvj, A bone setter he hyreth. 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gentl.* xi. (1634) 99 Accounted the best Bone-setter in the Country. 1706 Hearn *Rem. & Coll.* (1885) I. 226 An Eminent Bone-setter and a good Surgeon. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Sept. 5/1 A bone-setter is a sort of amateur surgeon, who has learnt the art of curing dislocations empirically, and who practises that particular branch of surgery in an informal, irregular manner ..Of late..the art of the bone-setter has risen into some repute with the regular profession.

So **Bone-setting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Algebra*, bone setting. 1676 Wiseman *Surg.* (J.) A fractured leg set in the country by one pretending to bonesetting. 1808 Bentham *Sc. Reform* 50 The bone setting or bone breaking hundred-mile road.

†**Bo·neshaw.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 boon-, 4–5 bon-, 5 bane-, baynschawe, boneshawe, 7 boneshaw, 8 boneshave. [f. Bone *sb.* 1; but the meaning of *shaw* does not appear: the Exmoor *-shave* appears to be due to popular etymology.]

1. Sciatica or hip-gout.

c 1350 J. Arderne *Chirurg.* in *Promp. Parv.* 44 *note*, Ad guttam in osse que dicitur bonschawe, multum valet oleum de vitellis ovorum, si inde ungatur. *c* 1400 *Sloan MS.* 100 f. 7 in *Promp. Parv.* 44 *note*, A good medicyn for boonschawe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 44 Bonschawe, sekenesse .. *tessedo, sciasis.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 20/1 Þe Bane schawe, *ossedo.* 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 93 For the boneshaw and gout, seethe the flowers with wine. *a* 1600 Montgomerie in Watson *Coll. Sc. Poems* III. 13 With Bockblood and Benshaw. *a* 1778 *Chorus* in *Exmoor Scolding* note, As the water runs by the stave Good for bone-shave.

2. = *Bone-spavin*: see Bone sb. 17. (? An error.)

1790 Grose *Prov. E. Dict., Boneshave*, a bony or horny excrescence or tumor growing out of horses heels.

Bonet(e, -tt(e, obs. forms of Bonnet.

Bonetta, variant of Bonito.

†**Boneve·ntor.** *Obs. rare.* [? Can the name have arisen in some way from Fr. *bonne aventure* or It. *buonaventura* good luck, as if 'happy-go-lucky fellows, adventurers'.] See quot. Cf. Bonaventure 3.

1643 *Five Years K. Jas. etc.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V 351 Divers sects of vicious persons .. as the sect of roaring-boys, boneventors, bravado's, quarterers, and such like, being persons prodigal..having run themselves in debt.

†**Bo·ne-wort.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 banwyrt, 3 bonwurt, 5 banworte, 6 banwort, banwurt, banwoort, 7–8 bonewort. [OE. *bánwyrt*, f. *bán*, Bone + *wyrt*, Wort.]

A name given, on account of their supposed bone-healing properties, to several different plants, as the common Daisy, Golden-Rod, Centaury (*Erythræa*), Yellow Mountain Pansy, *Consolida minor*, and Osmund Royal or Flowering Fern.

c 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 300 *Viola aurosa et viola purpurea*, banwyrt. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 294 Ðeos wyrt þe man violam, & oðrum naman banwyrt nemneð, ys ðreora cynna. *c* 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 556 *Osmunda*, osmunde, bonwurt. *c* 1400 *Roy. MS.* 18 A vi. f. 72 b in *Promp. Parv.* 52 *note*, Bryse-wort or bon-wort or daysye. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 20/1 Banworte, *consolidum.* 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. Prol. 115 In battill gyrs burgionys the banwort wyld. 1565–73 Cooper *Thesaur., Bellis*, the whyte daysy, called of some the margarite, in the North banwoort. 1736 Bailey *Househ. Dict.* 2 Take adder's spear, alehoof .. bone-wort.

†**Bonfacion,** *a. Obs.* [?f. F. *bonne* good + *façon* fashion.] ? In fashion, fashionable.

1584 *Three Ladies Lond.* I. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* VI. 254 And art thou gotten so bonfacion and brave?

Bonfire (bɒ·nfəiəɹ), *sb.* Forms: *Sc.* 5- bane-, 6 bain-, 5–8 bone-, 6- bonfire; also 6 bonne, boane-, boun-, bond-, 7 boon(e, 8 burnfire; *north.* and *Sc.* 5–9 bane-, 6 bainfire. [f. Bone *sb.* 1 + Fire = fire of bones. The etymological spelling *bone-fire*, Sc. *bane-fire*, was common down to 1760, though *bonfire* was also in use from the 16th c., and became more common as the original sense was forgotten. Johnson in 1755 decided for *bonfire*, 'from *bon* good, (Fr.) and *fire*'. But the shortening of the vowel was natural, from its position; cf. *knowledge, Monday, collier*, etc. In Scotland with the form *bane-fire*, the memory of the original sense was retained longer; for the annual midsummer 'banefire' or 'bonfire' in the burgh of Hawick, old bones were regularly collected and stored up, down to *c.* 1800.]

†1. A fire of bones; a great fire in which bones were burnt in the open air. *Obs.*

(The 17th c. quotations are chiefly allusive, implying a knowledge that *bon(e)fires* ought to burn bones.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 20/1 A banefyre, *ignis ossium.* 1493 *Festyvall* (W. de W. 1515) 105 In worshyppe of saynte Johan the people waked at home, & made iij maner of fyres. One was clene bones and noo woode, and that is called a bone fyre. *a* 1552 in Leland *Brit. Coll.* I. p. lxxvi, In some parts of Lincolnshire .. on some peculiar nights, they make great fires in the public streets of their Towns with bones of oxon, sheep, &c. which are heaped together before. I am apt to believe .. that from hence came the original of Bonefires. 1586 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. iii, Making bonfires for my overthrow. But, ere I die, those foul idolaters Shall make me bonfires with their filthy bones. 1684 Dineley *Dk. Beaufort's Progr. Wales* 154 A fire of joy .. called a Bonfire..being part wood and part bones. [1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. 52 Both parties..would in a bonefire of their generall joy, have burnt this unhappy bone of dissention cast betwixt them. 1674 W. Stanley *Rom. Horseleech* 82 (Skeat) Causing all the bones of Becket to be burnt .. and how his arms should escape that bonefire is very strange.]

†2. A fire in which to consume corpses, a funeral pile, a pyre. (The ordinary transl. of L. *pyra, rogus* in 16–17th c.) *Obs.*

1552 Huloet, Bonefyre .. *pyra.* 1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* VII. Or els without solemnitie were burnt in bone-fires hie. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneid* IV. (Arb.) 119 Madlye she [Dido] scaleth Thee top of her banefyer. 1639 Horn & Robotham *Gate Lang. Unl.* xcvii. § 961 The dead corps is buried: they of old made a bone-fire, and therein burnt it. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* ii. 22 Burning [was] perhaps not fully disused till Christianity fully established gave the finall extinction to these sepulchrall Bonefires.

3. A fire for immolation; a fire in which heretics, bibles, or proscribed books were burnt. Still familiarly applied to a great fire for burning up thorns, brushwood, or rubbish, though, as *the purpose* is not now specifically considered as constituting a bonfire, not distinguished from sense 4 b.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 483/2 You would have made boanefiers with ye blood of many good Preachers. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. ix. (1632) 79 Their holy Bibles cast into Bone-fires. 1638 Shirley *Mart. Soldier* IV. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1882) I. 228 Methinks Christians make the bravest Bonefires of any people in the Universe. 1640 Brome *Sparagus Gard.* I. v. 132 Making a Bon-fire in Smithfield. 1653 A. Wilson *Jas. I*, 47 He [James I] thanks them for the Bonefire they made of certain Papers. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. II. 1543. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 98 ¶3 Many of the Women threw down their Head-dresses in the Middle of his Sermon, and made a Bonfire of them. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 9 Luther's writings were collected and publicly burned; but the emperor might be seen to smile ironically as he passed these bonfires.

†b. (*Ireland*) An incendiary fire. *Obs.*

1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* ii. (1821) 231 That..the County of Clare might be freed from bonfires. *Ibid.* xvii. 183 They departed, before they had made any Bonfiers in Mounster.

4. A large fire kindled in the open air for a celebration, display, or amusement:

a. (orig.) on certain anniversaries, *esp.* on the eves of St. John and St. Peter (cf. Fr. *feu de la Saint-Jean*, Ger. *Johannis feuer*, and Bale-fire). These were originally *bone-fires* in sense 1 (where cf. quot. 1493), and appear to have come down from heathen times.

1493 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VII*, in Brand *Pop. Ant.* (1870) I. 174 To the makyng of the honefuyr on Middesomer Eve, 10*s*. 1570 B. Googe *Pop. Kingd.* IV. 54 b, Then doth the ioyfull feast of John the Baptist take his turne, When bonfiers great with loftie flame, in every towne doe burne. 1575 *Ord. Cooks Newcastle* in Brand *Pop. Ant.* (1870) I. 178 The said Felloship of Cookes shall yearelie..mainteigne and keep the Bone-fires..that is to say, one Bone-fire on the Even of the Feast of the Nativitie of St. John Baptist .. and the other on the Even of the Feast of St. Peter the Apostle. 1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.* (1597) § 104 Setteris out of Bane-fyers, singers of Carrales..and of sik vthers superstitious and Papisticall rites. 1600 Rowlands *Let. Humours Blood* iv. 65 At leaping ore a Midsommer bon-fier. 1867 in Brand *Pop. Ant.* (1870) I. 177 Bonfires are still made on Midsummer Eve, in the northern parts of England and in Wales.

b. (In general modern use) in celebration of some event of public or local interest, or on some festive occasion, as a victory, jubilee, the birth or marriage of the heir to an estate, etc.; but also applied to any great blazing fire made for amusement, or combining amusement with the burning of rubbish, thorns, weeds, etc. (Cf. sense 3.)

(The Fifth of November bonfires combined various senses of the word.)

1530 Palsgr. 199/2 Bonne fyre, *feu de behourdis.* 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 32 Commandement .. that there shulde be a gret bonfyer at Powlles churche dore .. for the good tydynges. 1558 Maitland *Quenis Maryage*, All burrows townis..To maik bainfyres, fairseis and clerk-playis. 1582 North *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 73 b Great bond-fires. 1591 Raleigh *Last Fight Rev.* 17 Celebrate the victorie with bonefiers in euerie town. 1603 Drayton *Bar. Warres* IV. xxiii, With Bells and Bone-fires welcomes her ashore. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvii. 309 The People .. testified their Joy by numerous Bon-fires. 1710 Addison *Whig-Exam.* No. 2 ¶9 The mob has huzza'd round bonefires. 1736 Byrom *Rem.* (1856) II. I. 35 You have had burnfires and bells and shooting and drinking. 1772 Priestley *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 384 Our custom .. of making bonfires on the fifth of November. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* (1849) 365 They built a great bonfire..and men and women danced round it. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 631.

c. *attrib.* or *comb.*

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, III. iii. 47 Thou art a perpetuall Triumph, an everlasting Bone-fire-Light. 1690 *Hist. Wars Ireland* III Bonfire-Works .. were no sooner lighted, but the Allarm-Signal was given.

Bonfire (bɒ·nfəiəɹ), *v. rare.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To illuminate with bonfires.

1605 Rowlands *Hell's broke Loose* 35 Boone-fier the streets; set Bells a worke to ring. *a* 1797 H. Walpole in J. Doran *Hanover Queens* The streets were illuminated & bonfired.

2. *intr.* To make bonfires. Hence Bo·nfiring.

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VI. xv. xii. 96 That was the Old Dessauer's bonfiring for the Victory of Sohr.

Bong, Bongle, obs. forms of Bung, Bungle, *v.*

†**Bo·ngrace.** *Obs.* Also 6 bun-, 6–7 bone-, boone-, 7 bond-, boun-grace. [a. F. *bonnegrace* 'th' vppermost flap of the down-hanging taile of a French-hood (whence belike our *Boongrace*)' Cotgr.; f. *bonne* good, *grace* grace.]

1. A shade or curtain formerly worn on the front of women's bonnets or caps to protect the complexion from the sun; a sunshade. See quot. 1617; the later one may consequently belong to 2.)

1530 Palsgr. 307 The bone grace, *le mouffet.* 1533 *Pardoner & Fr.* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 203 Her bongrace which she ware, with her French hood, When she went out always for sun-burning. 1595 R. Wilson *Pedlar's Proph.* B ij, Fillets and bungraces. 1604 Dekker *King's Entert.* 311 This boon-grace hee made of purpose to keepe his face from heate. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. IV. i. 170 A French shadow of veluet to defend them from the Sunne, which our Gentlewomen of old borrowed from the French, and called them Bonegraces, now altogether out of vse with us. 1636 Davenant *Platon. Lovers* Wks. (1673) 411 Had she been but old enough to wear a Bongrace.

fig. 1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* VI. civ. 137 A Grove through which the lake doth run, Making his bowes a Bongrace from the Sun.

2. A broad-brimmed hat fitted to shade the face. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1606 Holland *Sueton.* 75 A broad brim'd Hat [*marg.* or Bond-grace = *petasatus*] upon his head. 1638 *Songs Costume* (1849) 140 Straw hats shall be no more bongraces, From the bright sun to hide your faces. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) IV. 107 Her Bongrace of wended Straw. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* iii, An old-fashioned bonnet called a *bon-grace.*

3. 'Junk-fenders; for booming off obstacles from a ship's sides or bows'. Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*

†**Bongre,** *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* [a. F. *bon gré* (for *de bon gré* of good will), in adv. phr. *bon gré mal gré* willingly or unwillingly: cf. *maugre.*]

A. *adv.* With good will, agreeably. B. *prep.* Agreeably to.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 56 Þe had bowed to his bode, bongre my hyure. 1598 Tofte *Alba, The Months Minde* (1880) 30 His service is not tooke houn gree.

‖**Bonhomie** (bɒnɒmī). Also bonhommie. [mod.F. *bonhomie*, formerly *bonhommie*, f. *bonhomme.*] Good nature; the quality of being a good fellow.

1803 Mar. Edgeworth *Belinda* (1832) I. iii. 48 My lord swallowed the remedy..with a bonhommie which it did me good to behold. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxxix, The *bonhommie* of his character. 1850 W. Irving *Goldsm.* xiv. 174 That bonhommie which won the hearts of all who knew him. 1878 Morley *Diderot* II. 259 Diderot's candour, simplicity, happy bonhomie, and sincerity.

‖**Bonhomme** (bɒnɒ·m). Also 6–7 bon-, bonehome. [Fr.; = good man.]

†1. A member of an order of begging friars who came over to England in the 13th c.

c 1526 Pynson (*title*) The Extirpacion of Ignorancy. By Sir Paule Bussle preest and Bonhome of Edyndon. 1530 Palsgr. 199/2 Bonhom a religious man, *bonhommie.* 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 244 William de Edindon .. erected a Colledge *Bonis hominibus*, Bon-homes, as they called them, that is for good men. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VI. III. 278. *a* 1697 Aubrey *Wilts Coll.* in *Sat. Rev.* (1864) XVIII. 462/1 This Country was very full of Religious Howses; a man could not have travelled but he must have mett Monkes, Fryars, Bonhommes..in their severall habits.

†b. A member of a reformed order of Franciscan friars, said by Littré to owe their name to the appellation *Bonhomme* given by Louis XI. to St. Francis de Paule, their founder; a friar minim.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Bonhomes*, a religious order of Fryers entituled by Saint Francis de Paulo. 1678 Phillips, *Bonhommes*..were also called Fryer Minims, or Minorites.

†2. A name given to the Albigenses. *Obs.*

1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Albigenses*, They were also known by various other names; as..Bons-hommes, Passagers, etc.

‖3. A peasant. *Jacques Bonhomme*; the French peasant.

1851 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* (1864) III. 2 The bon-homme Sperling..and house-folk, and the Duke and his circle each kept themselves to themselves.

Bonibel, variant of Bonnibell.

Boniface (bɒ·nifēs). [Proper name.] The name of the jovial innkeeper in Farquhar's *Beaux' Stratagem* 1707; whence taken as the generic proper name of innkeepers; 'mine host', or 'the landlord' of the inn.

[Not in Bailey, Johnson or Todd.] 1803 Bristed *Pedest. Tour* I. 120 To give the characteristic features and to stamp the peculiar traits of honest Boniface. 1829 Scott *Wav.* Note 5, The devolution of the whole actual business .. of the Inn upon the poor gude wife was very common among

the Scottish Bonifaces. 1861 EMERSON *Cond. Life* ii. 42, I knew a burly Boniface who for many years kept a public-house in one of our rural capitals.

Hence (*humorously*) **Bonifa·cial** *a.*

1859 SALA *Gaslight & D.* viii. 99 There is the landlord, in ..his bonifacial apron.

† **Bo·nifate,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. late L. *bonifātus* (= Gr. εὔμοιρος), f. *bonum* good, *fātum* fate.] Lucky, fortunate, well-fated.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Bonifate*, that hath good fortune.

Bonification (bɒnifikē·ʃən). [a. F. *bonification*, n. of action f. *bonifier*: see BONIFY.]

† **1.** Amelioration, bettering; augmentation of the produce of a tax, etc. *Obs.*

1789 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* (1830) 460 He showed that this could be made up without a new tax, by economies and bonifications which he specified.

2. The paying of a bonus.

1876 GOSCHEN in *Daily News* 4 Oct. 6/3 The bonification of 25 per cent. to the holders of the floating debt.

Boniform (bɒ·nifɔm), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *boniformis* (f. *bonum* good + *-formis* having the form of), used by H. More (*Enchir. Ethic.* I. ii.) to translate Plato's ἀγαθοειδής.] Having the form of good; akin to the Good. Used by H. More to denote a faculty by which moral goodness is appreciated.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 254 The divine effulgence and operation is one essence, both simple, and impartible, and boniforme. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 204 Knowledge and Truth, may..be said to be Boniform things, and of Kin to the Chief Good. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 186 The Moral Tast and Relish, that which the Platonists call 'Αγαθοειδές the Boniform faculty of the Soul. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Orat. Julian* 21 The heavens are replenished from the sun with boniform powers. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 93 Dr. Henry More..seems to have given the first intimations of a distinct moral faculty, which he calls 'the Boniform Faculty'.

Bonify (bɒ·nifəi), *v.* [ad. F. *bonifie-r* (in Cotgr.), f. L. *bonus* good + *-fier* :—L. *-ficāre* to make.]

† **1.** *trans.* To do good to, benefit. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 493 To bonifie or benefit.

2. To make good, turn into good.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 221 To be able to Bonifie Evils, or Tincture them with Good. *Ibid.* 876 The Divine Art..appeareth, in Bonifying these Evils. 1880 *Minerva* Aug. 177 The Romans did..bonify the air and soil of their city by filling up marshes and constructing sewers.

Boniness (bō·ninės). Bony quality.

1884 ANNIE THOMAS in *West. Morn. News* 26 Aug. 6/4 The ..extra boniness..of bullocks.

Boning (bō·niŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. BONE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The removing of bones from meat, fish, etc.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, xxiii, For bonyng napyng and packing of a barell fisshe, *ȝd.* 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* June 491/3 Boning meat and poultry.

2. The applying of bones to land as manure.

1875 *Agric. Holdings Act* xcii. § 5 An improvement comprised in following..Boning of land with undissolved bones.

Boning (bō·niŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] *Surveying, Building*, etc. The process of levelling or of judging of the straightness of a surface or line by the eye, as by looking along the tops of two straight edges or along a line of poles placed some distance apart; also *attrib.*, as in *boning rod, stick, telescope.*

1785 ROY *Survey.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 411 Twenty-four boning rods had been originally provided. 1795 *Trigon. Surv.* ibid. LXXXV. 477 Using the transit as a boning telescope. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 581 Joiners try up their work by boning with two straight-edges, which determine whether..the surface be twisted or a plane. 1877 PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Boning-stick*, a simple instrument used for setting out the depth of drains or other cuttings in the soil. 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 326/1 Spirit level, boning rod and telescope.

† **Bo·nish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. BONE *sb.* + -ISH.] Having large or prominent bones.

1530 PALSGR. 306/2 Bonysshe, that hath great bones, *ossu.*

Bonitarian (bɒnitē·riăn), *a. Rom. Law.* [f. late L. *bonitāri-us* (cited only in Greek spelling, δεσπότης βονιτάριος, Theophilus I. 5. 4), f. L. *bonus* good, or *bonitas* good quality, in reference to the classical *in bonis esse, in bonis habere.*] = next.

1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* viii. (1876) 295 The Roman distribution of rights over property into *Quiritarian* or legal, and (to use a word of late origin) *Bonitarian*, or equitable. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* vi. 281 Beneficial, or, as it was barbarously called by the commentators, *bonitarian* ownership. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* 458.

Bonitary (bɒ·nitări), *a.* [see prec.] Beneficial; having possession with all its benefits, but without a legal 'title'.

1833 J. KENRICK in *Philol. Museum* II. 634 They were compelled to concede to the revolted plebeians at first only the bonitary dominion of their lands, i. e. the power of using them liable to perpetual revocation. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. com. 188 He [Theophilus] also calls bonitary dominion natural dominion, as opposed to statutory, civil, or quiritary dominion.

‖ **Bonito** (bɒnī·tō). Forms: 7 bonuto, 7–9 -eto, 8 bineto, boneeto, -ite, -ata, 8–9 -eta, -ita, -etta, 6– bonito. [a. Sp. *bonito*, of doubtful origin: *bonito* adj. 'pretty good, pretty' is a native Sp. word; but the Sp. Academy derive the name of the fish from an Arabic *bainīth*, which looks like an adaptation of the Spanish.]

The striped tunny; a fish growing to the length of three feet, common in tropical seas, living chiefly on the flying-fish. The name is also given to one or two other similar fish.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 105 Bonitos and flying fishes. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 67 The bonito, or Spanish makerell, is altogether like unto a makerell, but that it is somewhat more growne. 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 234 We took..a Fish which some thought was a Boneta. 1773 COOK *1st Voy.* I. 98 The heaviest and most vigorous fish, such as bonettas and albicores. 1829 SOUTHEY *O. Newman* I. Wks. X. 275 Gay bonitos in their beauty glide. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 217 The bonetas and dolphins..chased the flying fish. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii.

† **Bo·nity.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *bonitas* 'goodness', which it has been formed to represent in the original sense, no longer present in the living representative F. *bonté*, Eng. BOUNTY.] Goodness.

1585 R. PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* II. iii. 295 Bonitie, in hurting no man. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. x. § 3 (1622) 304 He is..a Super-good..as surpassing all other Bonitie. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* 797 The inherent bonity which is in our works. 1790 B. MARTIN *Bibl. Techn.* xi. 194 Goodness or Bonity is defined to be the Convenience or Agreement of things with the Law and Standard of their Nature.

Bonk(e, obs. form of BANK *sb.*[1]

† **Bonket.** *Obs. rare.* (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Astragale*, a huckle-bone or bonket; the first bone of th' instup; the Game thats played with huckle-bones.

Bon mot: see BON.

Bonnack, -ock, variants of BANNOCK.

c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scott.* (1818) I. 246 The bonnack..baked on a plate over the fire. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry* xx, Twa mashlum bonnocks.

Bonnage, variant of BONAGE.

Bonnaght, variant of BONAGHT. *Obs.*

Bonnaille, variant of BONALLY. *Sc.*

‖ **Bonne** (bɒn), *a.* and *sb.* [F. *bonne*, fem. of *bon* good; also sb. a nurse, i. e. 'good woman'.]

† **A.** *adj.* Good. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1003 Her fethers donne, Well-faueryd, bonne.

B. *sb.* † **1.** A good girl; ? a novice. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* IV. 133 Systers and nonnes And littel pretty bonnes.

2. A (French) nursemaid.

1771 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) IV. 85 Do not forget me to your *bonne.* 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. ii. 22 Old ladies..rang for their Bonnes and cordial-drops. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XXXVI, Her French *bonne* with her, the child by her side.

C. In certain French phrases, now or formerly in English use:

Bonne-bouche bɒn bu∫. *Pl.* bonnes bouches. [F. *bonne* good, *bouche* mouth.] In French 'A pleasing taste in the mouth' (Littré): but in English taken for 'dainty mouthful or morsel' (in French 'morceau qui fait ou donne bonne bouche').

1762 SYMMER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 495 IV. 455, I must give you a piece of good news by way of a *bonne bouche.* 1822 KITCHINER *Cook's Orac.* 343 Its high rank on the list of savoury *Bonnes Bouches.* 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 21 Jan. 449/1 Some early bird, to which a caterpillar is a *bonne bouche.*

† **Bonne mine** (bɒn min). *Obs.* Good appearance, good show. *To make a bonne-mine* (Mil.): to display oneself in force, to show a bold front.

1644 SIR G. DUDLEY *To Prince Rupert* 3 (D.) We expected they would have disputed our passage over the river Dun, but they only made a bon-mine there and left us the Toune. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* 9 Sultan Oliver appear'd..on Redhill ..where he made a Bonne-mine but attempted nothing.

Bonne, obs. form of BUN and BOON *a.*

† **Bo·nnering,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. name of Bonner, bishop of London during the Marian persecution.] Burning for heresy.

1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. v. 382 The sacred Trine did bring Us out of bonds, from bloody Bonnering. 1627 BP. HALL *Holy Panegyr.* 482 No Bonnering or butchering of Gods saints.

Bonnet (bɒ·nėt), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 bonet, (4 bonat, 4–6 bonette), 6– bonnet, (5–6 bonett, 5 bonyte, *Sc.* bannate, 6 bonnette, bonete, bonnit, bunnet, 6–8 bonnett, *Sc.* bannet). [ME. *bonet*, a. OF. *bonet, bounet, bonnet*, in same sense, short for *chapel de bonet* (of which see instances in Godef.), 'hat or cap of *bonet*', a material mentioned in med.L. documents, as *bon-(n)etus, bon(n)etum*: see Du Cange. Ulterior history unknown.]

1. An article of apparel for the head; 'a covering for the head, a hat, a cap'. (J.)

a. A head-dress of men and boys; usually soft, and distinguished from the *hat* by want of a brim. In England, superseded in common use (app. before 1700) by *cap*, but retained in Scotland; hence sometimes treated as = 'Scotch cap'. *To vail* (or *vale*) *the bonnet*: to take it off in respect.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 506 He gert ay ber about Apon a sper ane red bonat. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 262/3 And couerd his hede with a bonet. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth, Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 342 Than Arthur..wente to the Kynge, and dyde of hys bonet. 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, xiii, No man..[shall] weare..anye wollen clothe made out of this realme..except in bonnettes only. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iv. 31 Off goes his bonnet to an Oyster-wench. 1673 R. LEIGH *Transposer Reh.* 19 Many a Scotch Kirkman [loses] his Blue Bonnet. 1700 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* III. 317 Having on his Head his Ducal Bonnet. 1704 in *Blackw. Mag.* (1818) Feb. 521/2 Most of the men..wear thrumb caps in Scotland, which they call bonnetts. 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Night* xii, His bonnet rev'rently is laid aside. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xviii, The martial air of the bonnet, with a single eagle's feather as a distinction. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 333 Wearing the lawyer's bonnet. 1562 COOPER *Answ.* (1850) 213 All to whom they be shewed, do vail their bonnets. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 204 It would make all Nations to vail the Bonnet to England. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* 85 All Officers vaile bonnet, when the party giving them power is present. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 204 To see men veil their Bonnets to that set, that have officed them. 1830 T. HAMILTON *C. Thornton* (1845) 73 The shepherd vailed his bonnet.

† **b.** A cap of mail, a kind of helmet. *Obs.*

c 1505 DUNBAR *Sev. Deadly Sins* 37 Iakkis, and stryppis and bonettis of steill.

† **c.** A night-cap. *Obs.* (F. *bonnet de nuit.*)

1513 *Bk. Kervnyge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 283 Put on..his kercher and his bonet.

d. A head-dress of women out of doors; distinguished from a *hat* (at present) mainly by the want of a brim, and by its covering no part of the forehead.

1499 *Acct.* in *Comm.-place Bk. 15th C.* (1886) 167 It. for a bonet of welwete bowte for hyr at Norweche. *c* 1505 DUNBAR *Sev. Deadly Sins* 17 Pryd, With bair wyld bak and bonet on syd. 1530 *Papers Earls of Cumbld.* in Whitaker *Hist. Craven* 305 Three black velvet bonnetts for women. 1716 *S. Masters' Patent* No. 403 A new way of working and staining in straw and..adorning hatts and bonnetts. 1786 *Lounger* No. 79 The progress of bonnets from the quaker to the Shepherdess and Kitty Fisher, and thence to the Werter, the Lunardi, and Parachute. 1836 DICKENS *Pickw.* x, You Rachael..get on your bonnet and come back. 1881 GRANT WHITE *Eng. Without & W.* ii. 55 A bonnet has strings, I believe, and a hat has not.

e. *Her.* The velvet cap within a coronet.

f. *Bonnet rouge* (Fr.): the red cap of the French sans-culottes of 1793, taken as a type of the revolutionary spirit.

1815 *Scribbleomania* 213 Gallia's red bonnet de nuit. 1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xix, The province..was among the first to receive..the *bonnet rouge.*

2. *Naut.* An additional piece of canvas laced to the foot of a sail to catch more wind. (It appears to have been formerly laced to the top of the sail, or to have been itself a top-sail.) Hence *To vale* (or *vail*) *a bonnet*: cf. 1 a.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* IV. 72 They bente on a bonet, and bare a topte saile Affor þe wynde ffresshely to make a good ffare. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3657 They..trussene upe sailes, Bot bonettez one brede. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 36 A Bonet of a saille; *superus.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xiv. 4 Fessyn bonettis beneth the mane sale doun. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* VIII. iii. 740. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Invent. Shipping* 16 We have lately added the Bonnett, and the Drabler. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 31 We say, lash on the bonet to the course, because it is made fast with Latchets into the eylot holes of the saile, as the Drabler is to it, and vsed as the wind permits. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789). 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXV. 84 A storm-jib with the bonnet off. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wd.-bk.* s. v., Bonnets have lately been introduced to secure the foot of an upper topsail to a lower-topsail yard. 1884 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* iv. 29.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVI. XVI, Her bonet she vayled, and gan to stryke sayle. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Venom. Tongues* Wks. I. 133 Then let them vale a bonet of their proud sayle.

3. *Fortification.* A portion of the works at any salient angle, raised 2 or 3 feet in height on the parapet between the guns. It assists in protecting from enfilade fire and ricochet.

1700 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* III. 322 The Turks had formed a mine under the Bonnet. 1755 JOHNSON, *Bonnet*, a kind of little ravelin, without any ditch, having a parapet three feet high, anciently placed before the points of the saliant angles of the glacis. 1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* III. v. 364 Three out of the four remaining angles of the octagon were furnished with small bonnettes and barbettes.

4. The second stomach of ruminants.

1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 39 The second stomach..is called κεκρύφαλος *reticulum*, the bonnet, or king's-hood. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 11/1 The second stomach..has received the appellation of..bonnet.

† **5.** A weel or snare for fish. *Obs.*

1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. i. 5 They cast abundance of them [Shell-fish] into the Sea, in Weels or Bonnets for that purpose.

6. Applied to a protective covering or defence in various technical uses:

a. The cowl at the top of a lighthouse, chimney, ventilating shaft, etc.; **b.** A wire covering over the chimney of a locomotive engine or steamer to prevent the escape of sparks (chiefly in U. S. where wood is largely burnt for fuel); **c.** A covering over the cage in mines for protection against objects falling down the shaft; **d.** A protecting cap for a safety lamp; **e.** An iron plate covering the openings in the valve-chambers of a pump.

1862 J. BLIGHT *Wk. Land's End* 93 The bonnet or corvel which crowns the structure [a lighthouse]. 1880 *Print. Times* 59/2 It is advisable to have a large cover or 'bonnet' for the [melting] pot. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 198/2 The wire bonnet of the smoke-stack is worn on one side. 1884 *Athenæum* 25 Oct. 533/2 Safety lamps..fitted with 'bonnets' or protectors,

7. A plant; = BLUE-BONNET.

1883 *Century Mag.* 383 Saw-grass water-lettuce, bonnets, or other aquatic plants.

8. A thing or person used to conceal or put a good face upon underhand proceedings; a pretended player at a gaming-table, or bidder at an auction, secretly in league with the proprietor or auctioneer to lure others to play or buy; a thimble-rigger's accomplice; a decoy. Also *fig.*

[**1812** J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Bonnet*, a concealment, pretext, or pretence; an ostensible manner of accounting for what you really mean to conceal.] **1833** *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 342 His look and bearing are positively those of a bonnet at a fashionable hell. **1860** *All Y. Round* No. 41. 341 A sly smile, such as a thimble-rig man greets his 'bonnet' with. **1877** BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* I. vii. 80 He [schoolmaster] is looking out for more boys. Ah, Myles! what a lovely bonnet that child of yours would make! **1884** SIR S. NORTHCOTE in *Parl.* (*Times* 2 Apr. 8/5), My noble friend [Ld. R. Churchill] is very adroit and agile in the positions he has taken up, but this is the first time I have seen him perform the part of 'bonnet' to the Government. **1885** *Morn. Post* 5 Sept. 7/3 There was no distinct evidence to connect him with a conspiracy to defraud .. He might have been used as a sort of 'bonnet' to conceal the utter worthlessness of propositions made by the others.

9. Phrases. *To have a bee in one's bonnet*: see BEE[1] 5. *To fill a person's bonnet*: to fill his place, equal him in any respect. *To rive the bonnet of*: to excel (Jamieson). *To have a green bonnet*: to have failed in business (Ogilvie).

1726 *Poems Comp. Archers* 33 (JAM.) May every archer strive to fill His bonnet .. And praise like him deserve. **1816** SCOTT *Old Mort.* xvii, 'He's but a daidling coward body. He'll never fill Rumbleberry's bonnet'.

10. *Comb.*, as *bonnet-basket, -box, -folder, -lining, -maker, -sewing, -string*; **bonnet-fluke** *Sc.*, a fish, the Brill; **bonnet-headed** *a.* (*Arch.*), of a window in which the outside of the arch is more splayed than the jambs; †**bonnet-laird** *Sc.*, a petty proprietor in Scotland, wearing a bonnet like the humbler classes; **bonnet-limpet**, the genus *Pileopsis* of gasteropodous molluscs, so called from the shape of the shell; **bonnet-macaque, bonnet-monkey**, a kind of monkey (*Macacus Sinicus*), so called from the arrangement of the hairs on its head; **bonnet-man**, the wearer of a bonnet, a Highlander; **bonnet-pepper**, a kind of Capsicum, with fruit shaped like a Scotch bonnet; **bonnet-piece**, a gold coin of James V. of Scotland, on which the effigy of the sovereign is represented wearing a bonnet; **bonnet-shape**, the frame-work of a bonnet.

1871 *Memb. for Paris* I. 259 Papers, which had lain hidden in one of her *bonnet-boxes. **1879** SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 278 The *bonnet-headed window may be seen at Holy Trinity Church, Colchester. **1816** SCOTT *Antiq.* iv, It belonged to auld Johnnie Howie, a *bonnet-laird hard by. **1844** W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* i. (1855) 23 The humbler pinnace of a 'bonnet-laird'. **1876** WALLACE *Distrib. Anim.* II. 511 The .. *Bonnet-limpets, are found on the coasts of all seas from Norway to Chili and Australia. **1826** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 523 A blush that makes her *bonnet-lining pale. **1530** PALSGR. 199/2 *Bonnet maker, *bonnettier*. **1811** C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.* (1816) 57/1 *Bonnet* worn by the Highlanders, hence called *Bonnet-men. **1702** BP. NICOLSON *Sc. Hist. Libr.* 300 (JAM.) The common gold coins of this reign well known by the name of *Bonnet Pieces. *c* **1817** HOGG *Tales & Sk.* VI. 284, I will halve this bonnet-piece of gold between us. **1837** DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 38/1 One [shop] was a *bonnet-shape maker's. **1848** — *Dombey* vi, Do untie your *bonnet-strings and make yourself at home.

Bonnet (bɒ·nĕt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

†**1.** *intr.* ? To take off the bonnet in token of respect; to 'vail the bonnet'. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 30 Those, who having beene supple and courteous to the People, Bonnetted, without any further deed, to haue them at all into their estimation.

2. *trans.* To put a bonnet on.

1858 GEO. ELIOT *Scenes Cler. Life* 239 She was duly bonneted and pinafored.

3. To crush down a person's hat over his eyes.

1837 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 239/1 Two young men .. varied their amusements by 'bonneting' the proprietor of this itinerant coffee-house. **1882** *Sat. Rev.* LIV. 629 The Students hustled and 'bonnetted' a new Professor.

Bo·nneted, *ppl. a.* [f. BONNET *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Wearing a bonnet; having a bonnet.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 15 Hooded, veiled, and bonneted as she is. **1860** J. KENNEDY *Rob of Bowl* ii. 14 Buildings .. of which several were bonneted like hay cocks. **1868** MISS BRADDON *Run to Earth* xiii. II. 281 Bonneted and cloaked for the journey.

Bo·nneting, *vbl. sb.* [f. BONNET *v.* + -ING[1].]

a. The action of putting on a bonnet. **b.** The act of crushing a person's hat over his eyes.

1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 277 Oh, the lacing, the bracing, the bonneting, the veiling, the gloving. **1867** MRS. WOOD *Orville Coll.* (1879) 426 He had not enjoyed his bonneting.

Bonnetless (bɒ·nĕt,lĕs), *a.* [f. BONNET *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a bonnet: in various senses.

1847 E. BRONTË *Wuthering H.* ix, Standing bonnetless and shawlless. **1848** CLOUGH *Bothie* II, A capless, bonnetless maiden.

Bonnibel (bɒ·nibĕl). *arch.* Also 6 bonibell, 7 **bonnie-bell**, 6 and 9 **bonnibell**, 8 **bonibel**, 9 **bonny belle.** [app. f. BONNY *a.* + BELLE *a.* and *sb.*; but possibly f. F. *bonne et belle* good and fair: cf. the equivalent BELLIBONE.]

Fair maid, bonny lass.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 62, I saw the bouncing, Bellibone; Hey ho Bonibell. *Ibid.* Apr. 92 Gloss., A bellibone, or a Bonibell, homely spoken for a fair mayde, or Bonilasse. **1600** LODGE *Engl. Helicon* P b, She simpred smooth like bonnie-bell. **1823** LOCKHART *Sp. Ballads, Vow Reduan* ii, But bid a long farewell .. To bower and bonnibell, thy feasting and thy wooing!

†**Bo·nnilass(e.** *Obs.* Also **bonilass.** Now written as two words: Bonny lass.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (R.) And so become byshoppes bonilasses. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. (L.) As the bonilasse passed by. *Ibid.* Aug. 78 Hey ho bonilasse.

Bonnily (bɒ·nĭli), *adv.*, now *Sc.* [f. BONNY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a bonny manner; beautifully, finely, pleasantly.

1595 DUNCAN *Append. Etymol.* (E. D. S.) *Scite*, eleganter, pretilie, bonnilie. **1673** DRYDEN *Assign.* I. i. Wks. 1725 III. 295, I am glad to see you look so bonily to-day. **1680** *Spir. Popery* 29 The work of Reformation went Bonnily on. **1785** BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Nt.* iii, His wee bit ingle blinkin bonilie. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlii, It was a goodly and pleasant land, and sloped bonnily to the western sun.

Bonniness (bɒ·ninĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being bonny; beauty; healthy plumpness.

1603 *Philotus* i, Your bonyness, your bewtie bricht. **1882** ANNIE THOMAS *Allerton T.* II. i. 6 Ethel seems to have lost the bonnieness and roundness of youth.

Bonnoght, variant of BONAGHT. *Obs.*

Bonny (bɒ·ni), *a.* Forms: 3, 8 **bonie**, 6 **bony, bonye**, 6– **bonny, bonnie.** [Of uncertain origin: presumably to be referred in some way to OF. *bon, bone* 'good', or its ME. naturalized form *bon, bone, boone* (see BOON *a.*); but no satisfactory account of the formation can be offered. In Sc. the pronunciation is often *bōnie* (bō·ni, bŏ·ni, in Border Counties even bū·ni).

A notable coincidence in form and sense is presented by the Sp. *bonito* 'pretty, bonny', dim. of *bueno* 'good'; but there is no corresponding form in OF. to which ME. *bonie* might be referred. And analogy does not much favour the possibility of a derivative form from ME. *bon, bone*, good.]

1. Pleasing to the sight, comely, beautiful, expressing homely beauty. Now in common use only in Scotland and north or midland counties of England; occasionally employed, with local or lyrical effect, by English writers, but not a word of ordinary English prose.

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 3903 He wolde, after fyght, Bonie londis to heom dyght. **1552** ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 53 The ymage of our lady .. beirand in her arme the bony ymage of hir sone. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 102 Bonye, *scitus, facetus*. **1589** GREENE *Menaph.* (Arb.) 43, I saw a little one, A bonny prety one. **1593** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. ii. 12 The bonnie beast he loued so well. **1602** — *Ham.* IV. v. 187 For bonny sweet Robin is all my joy. **1674** PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. 64 Merry lads are playing Each with his bonny lass. **1790** BURNS *Tam O'Shanter*, Auld Ayr, wham ne'er a town surpasses For honest men and bonny lasses. *c* **1820** SCOTT *Bonny Dundee*, For it's up with the bonnets of bonny Dundee. **1856** LONGF. *Bird & Ship* iii, I greet thee, bonny boat. **1859** GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 23 Here Dinah turned to Bessy Cranage, whose bonny youth and evident vanity had touched her with pity.

b. Sometimes as a term of fondness or coaxing, as in 'my bonnie bairn'.

a **1540** *Peblis to Play* 13 My bonny heart, how says the sang?

†**2. a.** In earlier Eng. it appears to have often had the sense: Of fine size, big (as a good quality). *Obs.*

a **1600** HOOKER *Serm.* vii. III. 878 Issachar though bonny & strong enough unto any labours, doth couch. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iii. 8 The bonnie priser of the humorous Duke.

b. In mod. dialect, and to a certain extent colloquially, it has the sense of 'looking well (in health)', often connoting healthy plumpness: 'It seems to be generally used in conversation for *plump*' (J.).

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. ix, The bonny housemaid begins to repair the disordered drum-room. **1877** *Holderness Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v., Hoo's thy wife? Oh, she's bonny. **1877** E. PEACOCK *Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Bonny*, well in health.

†**3.** Pleasant-looking, smiling, gladsome, 'bright'.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 69 Then sigh not so, but let them goe And be you blithe and bonnie. **1616** BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* III. ii, Be blithe and bonny, steward. **1681** JORDAN *London's Joy* in Heath *Grocer's Comp.* (1869) 547 From torments or troubles of Body or Mind, Your Bonny Brisk Planters are free as the wind. **1682** BUNYAN *Holy War* 242 It will make you bonny and blith. **1820** SCOTT *Ivanhoe* v, Report speaks you a bonny monk.

4. *Sc.* and *Eng. dial.* A general epithet of eulogy or appreciation, answering nearly to 'fine' in its vaguest sense: like 'fine' also often ironical. Sometimes also = 'considerable in extent or amount'. *To pay a bonny penny for*: to give a long or heavy price for. *A bonny row*: a 'jolly' uproar. *Bonny and*: = 'fine and', 'nice and', considerably.

a **1548** *Thrie Priests Peblis* 9 (JAM.), Quhilk .. of many smals couth mak This bonie pedder ane gude fute pak. **1752** WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) III. 6 Mr. Chute cannot bear it; says it .. looks bonny & Irish. **1823** LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* VII. v. (1842) 425 Glenstroan .. is a gay bonnie bit addendum. **1827** J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* XI. Wks. (1855) 283 You're a bonny fellow to ask that question. **1863** MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, It will mak a bonny country-side talk. **1864** ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., A bonny building, and a bonny size—handsome and spacious. **1881** EVANS *Leicestersh. Wds. Bonny*, good, jolly, pretty, etc., an almost universally applicable epithet of eulogy.

†**B.** *absol.* or quasi-*sb.* A bonny one. *Obs.*

a **1529** SKELTON *Elynour Rum.* 227 Wyth 'Bas, my pretty bonny'.

C. quasi-*adv.* Finely, beautifully.

c **1826** A. CUNNINGHAM *'The sun rises bright,'* My hamely hearth burn't bonnie.

†**Bonny,** *sb. Obs. Mining.* Also **bonney.** [? Cf. BUNNY, a swelling.] (See quots.)

1671 *Phil. Trans.* No. 69. 2098, cited in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* (1753) who says, *Bonny*, a name given by our miners to a bed of ore not forming a vein, nor communicating with any other vein .. They differ from the squats only in being round beds of ore, whereas those are flat. **1721** BAILEY *Bonny*, (with miners) is a distinct bed of Oar, that communicates with no Vein. [Hence in later Dicts.]

†**Bonny, bony,** variants of BONAGH. *Obs.*

1600 SIR E. CAREW in *Carew MSS.* (1869) 387 Strengthened with 1000 bonies. *a* **1604** HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 28 Their bonnys were .. active and venturous souldiers.

Bonny, var. BONY, and of BUNNY, *Obs.*, a swelling.

Bonny-clabber (bɒ·ni,klæ·bəɹ). *Anglo-Irish.* Forms: 7 **bonneyclabber, bon(n)iclabber, bonny-clabbore, bony-clabo**, 7–8 **bonny clabber**, 8 **bonnaclaber**, 7–9 **bonniclapper, bonnyclaber.** [a. Irish *bainne* milk, *claba* thick. (O'Reilly).]

Milk naturally clotted or coagulated on souring; called in Scotland *loppert* or *lappert* milk.

1631 B. JONSON *New Inn* I. i, To drink such balderdash, or bonny-clabber. **1631** R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creat.* v. 36 They would eate the sowrest Bonniclapper. **1635** STRAFFORD *Lett.* (1739) I. 441 All the comfort I have is a little Bonneyclabber .. it is the bravest, freshest drink you ever tasted. **1691** TRYON *Wisd. Dictates* 152 Bonniclabber is nothing else but Milk that has stood till it is sower, and become of a thick slippery substance. **1716** T. WARD *Engl. Ref.* 234 Curds, Cream, and Hatted-Bonnaclaber, Wou'd make a hungry Parson Caper. **1730** SWIFT *Answ. Craftsman* ad fin., The people live with comfort on potatoes and bonny-clabber. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 603/2, I had so much bonny-clabber, or curdled milk.

attrib. **1689** G. HARVEY *Cur. Dis. Expect.* vi. 38 These Bonny-Clabber Physicians are deservedly censured Criminal.

Bo·nnyish, *a. dial.* Rather bonny, pretty fair.

1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., They're a bonnyish lot.

Bonny-vis, variant of BONAVIST.

Bonogh, variant of BONAGH. *Obs.*

Bonspiel (bɒ·nspīl, -spēl). *Sc.* Forms: 6 **bonspeill**, 8 **-speel**, 9 **-spel, -speil, -spiel.** [Of uncertain origin and history: many conjectures may be seen in Jamieson and elsewhere; perhaps it represents a Du. **bondspel* f. *bond* = *verbond* 'covenant, alliance, compact', and *spel* 'play'. The word prob. entered Scotch as a whole, *spiel, spel*, having never been in common use for 'play'.]

†**1.** A set match at some game. *Obs.*

c **1565** R. LINDSAY *Cron. Scotl.* 348 (JAM.) The kingis mother .. tuik ane waigeour of archerie vpoun the Inglishmanis handis, contrair the king hir sone .. The king, heiring of this bonspeill of his mother, was weill content.

2. *spec.* A 'grand curling-match' between two distinct clubs or districts.

(The *spiels*, and definition of them, in quot. 1831, are constructed by the writer from his own etymological fancies.)

a **1772** J. GRÆME in Anderson *Poets* XI. 447 (JAM.) Some hoary hero .. tedious talks .. of many a bonspeel gain'd Against opposing parishes. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxii, He never .. gave another glance at the bonspiel, though there was the finest fun amang the curlers ever was seen. **1831** *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 972 Bonspiels or bonspels, in contradistinction to spiels, which may be defined to imply a game or match between members of the same society, or of a limited number of adversaries, are matches between rival parishes or districts. **1865** *Times* 22 Feb. *Quebec*, The grand 'bonspiel' of the Curling Club comes off tomorrow.

Bontay, -é, -ie, obs. ff. BOUNTY.

‖**Bontebok** (bɒ·ntēbɒk). [Du. *bontebok*: f. *bont* pied + *bok* buck, goat.] A South African antelope (*Damalis Pygarga*, Gray) also called Pied Antelope, and Nunni: closely allied to the Blesbok, and having a similar blaze on the face, so that both animals were formerly confused under the appellation *blesbok* and specific name *Pygarga*.

1786 tr. *Sparrman's Voy.* II. 219 The bonte-bok, the painted or pied goat .. somewhat less than the harte-beest. **1834** *Penny Cycl.* II. 85/1 The Blessbok (*A. Pygarga*) .. this splendid animal, which is likewise called *bontebok* or painted goat. **1869** E. GRAY *Guide Brit. Mus.* 3 The Bontebok, with its inscribed sides.

Bon-ton: see BON.

Bonus (bō·nŭs). [An ignorant or jocular application of L. *bonus* 'good (man)', probably intended to signify a boon, 'a good thing' (*bonum*). Prob. originally Stock Exchange slang.]

A boon or gift over and above what is normally due as remuneration to the receiver, and which is therefore something wholly 'to the good'.

a. Money or its equivalent, given as a premium, or as an extra or irregular remuneration, in con-

sideration of offices performed, or to encourage their performance; sometimes merely a euphemism for *douceur, bribe.* Hence *bonus-fed* adj.

1773 MACKLIN *Man of World* III. i, Got my share of the clothing .. the contracts, the lottery tickets, and aw the political bonuses. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 104 The bonus of one half per cent. interest will not mend the matter. 1852 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* I. i. § 2. 68 Except their owners, none would occupy them [costly edifices] unless tempted by the offer of a considerable bonus. *Ibid.* III. i. 435 There have .. been large deductions from the loans for prompt payment, and bonuses of various descriptions. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 2/2 Bring a bonus-fed production from the West into competition with it.

(*b.*) *fig.*; cf. 'premium'.

1813 *Examiner* 17 May 319/1 As a bonus .. the old gentleman engaged to pay off my debts. 1813 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 220 A bonus is given to one set of religious opinions. 1840 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 291 A sort of bait and bonus to Satan.

b. An extra dividend paid to shareholders in a joint-stock company from surplus profits; a portion of the profits of an insurance company distributed, 'pro rata', to the policy-holders.

1808 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) III. 134 The Editor .. makes a point of every contributor receiving this Bonus. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 133 Every proprietor received as a bonus a quantity of stock equal to that which he held. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 553 To share, in the shape of interest and bonuses, in the profits realized.

c. A gratuity paid to workmen, masters of vessels, etc., over and above their stated salary.

1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. ix. 254 One half of the surplus profits are distributed amongst the labourers as a bonus.

d. *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.*, as *bonus share, year,* etc.

1883 SIR G. JESSEL *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 149/1 He had accepted certain bonus shares, as they are called—that is, shares which were given him free from calls.

Bonus (bō·nŭs), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To give a bonus to; to assist or promote by bonuses.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 2 To stimulate American exports by bonusing production. *Ibid.* Railroads have been so bonused by State money and land grants.

Bon-vivant: see BON.

Bonxie (bɒ·ŋksi). The name given in Shetland to the Skua Gull (*Lestris catarractes*).

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 49 *Bonxie*, a name for the Skua. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* iv, The very sheerwaters and bonxies are making to the cliffs for shelter.

Bony (bō·u·ni), *a.* [f. BONE *sb.* + -Y[1].]

1. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of bone or bones; consisting or made of bones.

a 1535 MORE *Wks.* (1557) 77 Yᵉ lothely figure of our dead bony bodies biten away yᵉ flesh. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 91 A certain bony substance. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 103 Bony matter was deposited. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 116 The bony structure of the head.

2. Abounding in bones; having large or prominent bones; big-boned.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1621) 227 A lean, bare, bonny face [of a horse]. 1726 THOMSON *Winter* 394 Bony, and gaunt, and grim. 1836 DICKENS *Pickw.* v, A tall bony woman—straight all the way down. *Mod.* Neck of mutton is a very bony joint.

3. *Comb.*, as *bony-skeletoned*; also **bony-hoof** (see quot.); **bony-pike**, a ganoid fish inhabiting rivers and lakes in America.

1768 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.* II, Bony Hoof is a round bony swelling, growing on the very top of a horse's hoof, which is always caused by some blow or bruise. 1848 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 572 The Lepidosteus or Bony Pike .. has many of the characters of the Pike, with the structure of the head of the Herring. 1871 HARTWIG *Subterr. W.* ii. 13 Any bony-skeletoned fish of our days.

Bony, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To make bony; to harden.

1684 *Gt. Frost* p. xxix, [*Thames says*] Father Frost and Sister Snow have bonyed my borders.

Bony, var. BONNY, and BUNNY, *Obs.*, a swelling.

Bonze (bɒnz). Forms: 6 **bonso**, 7 **boze**, *pl.* **bosses**, 7–8 **bonzee**, 7– **bonze**. [prob. a F. *bonze*, ad. Pg. *bonzo* (early mod.L. *bonzus, bonzius*); according to Col. Yule prob. ad. Japanese *bonzô* or *bonzi*, ad. Chinese *fan seng* 'religious person', or of Jap. *bo-zi*, ad. Ch. *fâ-sze* 'teacher of the law'. Some of the earlier Eng. forms appear to represent the Japanese word directly.]

A term applied by Europeans to the Buddhist clergy of Japan, and sometimes of China, and adjacent countries.

[1552 XAVIER *Epist.* V. xvii. (1667) (Y.) Erubescunt enim et confunduntur Bonzii.] 1588 PARKE *Hist. China* 379 (Y.) They haue amongst them [in Japan] many priests of their Idols whom they do call Bonsos, of the which there be great counts. *a* 1590 *Exct. Treat. China* in Hakluyt II. 580 In China called Cen, but with us at Japon are named Bonzi. 1618 COCKS *Diary* II. 75 (Y.) There is 300 boze (or pagon pristes). *Ibid.* I. 143 Bosses. 1688 *New Hist. China* 46 In these Temples .. Bonzes have their Habitations. 1713 *Guardian* No. 3 (1756) I. 20 The Bonzes of China have books written by the disciples of Fo-he. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 60 The absurd tricks, or destructive bigotry of the bonzees [of China]. 1878 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hubner's Ramble* II. ii. 249 A bonze appears on the threshold of the temple.

Bonzery (bɒnzəri). *rare.* [f. prec. + -ERY, or a. F. *bonzerie.*] A Buddhist monastery.

1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. lvii. 453 There are more than six thousand bonzeries in the city and district of Peking.

Bonzess (bɒnze·s). *rare.* [f. F. *bonzesse*, fem. of *bonze*, 18th c. in Littré.] A female bonze.

1860 *All Y. Round* No. 64. 322 Buddhism and Lamaism .. permit women .. to escape from the sorrows of social life by making a religious and monastic profession, under the title of Bonzesses.

Boo, booh (bū). *int.* (and *sb.*) A sound imitating the lowing of oxen; also used to express contempt, disapprobation, aversion. Used *subst.* as a name for itself, *esp.* as the sound of hooting. Cf. BO, BOOHOO.

1801 R. GILL in Chambers *Hum. Sc. Poems* (1862) 176 He heard a boo ahint a hedge. 1855 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* viii. (1866) 48 He .. fell asleep and snored horridly. Booh, the nasty pig! 1884 *Chr. World* 25 Sept. 717/1 The sibilant hiss and the contemptuous 'boo'. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 2/1 When the names of the agents .. came out, you should have heard the roar of savage 'boos'.

Boo (bū), *v.* [f. prec.] *intr.* a. To low as a cow; to make a similar noise. b. To utter 'boo!'; to hoot. Hence **Boo·ing** *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*

1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VII. 188 At the Presidency, Some people boo with complaisancy. 1852 *Q. Rev.* Dec. 212 The poor neighbours .. were wont to exclaim, 'There he [Wordsworth] is; we are glad to hear him booing about again'. 1882 JEFFERIES *Bevis* II. 77 The booing of distant cows. 1884 *Rept. Ld. Salisbury's Sp.* in *Times* 23 July 10/1 'We have been informed by Mr. Gladstone' (Great booing and cheering). 1884 *Gd. Words* May 324/2 A voice booing and hulloing.

Boo, variant form of Bo *a. Obs.* both.

†**Boo·bily**, *a. Obs.* [f. BOOBY + -LY[1].] Booby-ish, booby-like.

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 346 Raw ignorant country wenches and boobily fellows that can do, & are good for, nothing. 1740 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 115 The boobily heaviness of Lolpoop in the 'Squire of Alsatia'.

Booby (bū·bi), *sb.* Also 8 **boobee**, 9 **boobie**. [probably ad. Sp. *bobo*, used both in the sense of 'fool' and 'booby' (the bird), of doubtful origin. (The Ger. *bube*, MHG. *buobe*, is used frequently in the sense of 'fool, lubber'; but connexion with it is hardly possible: its LG. form is *boeve, boef.*)]

1. 'A dull, heavy, stupid fellow: a lubber' (J.); a clown, a nincompoop.

1599–1603 *Patient Grissil* 48 [*Welshman log.*] Then, mage a pooby fool of Sir Owen. God's plude, shall! 1616 FLETCHER *Cust. Country* I. ii, Cry, you great booby. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Upr.* Wks. 1730 I. 74 Such a booby as thou art, pretend to dispute the precedence? 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 113 ¶ 3, I bowed like a great surprised Booby. 1776 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) III. 352 We work with our heads, and make the boobies of Birmingham work for us with their hands. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 260, I was so awkward a booby that I dared scarcely speak to her.

b. *spec.* The last boy in a school class, the dunce.

1825 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* i. 4, I never got a single prize, and once sat boobie at the annual public examination. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* III. iv. 75 He was the booby of .... grammar school.

c. *attrib.*

1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* II. (1757) 95 The booby father craves a booby son. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* XXXI. I. 205 Never was there booby squire that more wanted it [improvement]. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* iv, There is not a boy on the booby form but should have been scourged for such a solecism in grammar.

d. *To beat the booby*: see BEAT *v.*[1] 41.

2. A name for different species of Gannet, esp. *Sula fusca.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 10 One of the Saylers espying a Bird fitly called a Booby, hee mounted to the top-mast and tooke her. The quality of which Bird is to sit still, not valuing danger. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 31 Boobies .. so called of Seamen because they do not stir from you, but suffer themselves to be catch'd by the hand. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. lxxxii, At length they caught two boobies, and a noddy. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 83 The booby and the noddy sit on the bare rock in startling tameness.

3. *Comb.*, as **booby-hatch** (*Naut.*), a smaller kind of companion which lifts off in one piece, in use for merchantmen's half-decks; **booby-hut**, a hooded sleigh used in New England; **booby-hutch**, a small clumsy cart or carriage used in some parts of England; see also quot. 1881; **booby-trap**, a kind of practical joke in vogue among schoolboys and others (see quots.).

1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxiv. 130 The sky-light and *booby-hatch [are] put on. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 141 The after or booby-hatch was covered with a network of lashings. 1818 HAN. MORE *Hist. Mr. Fanton* Stories (1830) I. 10 All that multitude of coaches, chariots, chaises, vis-a-vis, *booby-hutches, sulkies, etc. 1881 EVANS *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Booby-hutch*, a hand-barrow; a small deep cart; a sentry-box; any movable 'coop' or 'hutch' of any kind intended for the use of a single human occupant. The carts drawn by dogs before the passing of Martin's Act were often so called. 1868 *Chamb. Jrnl.* A *"booby-trap" .. it consisted .. of books, boots, etc., balanced on the top of a door, which was left ajar, so that the first incomer got a solid shower-bath. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Nov. 600 Perpetually on the alert for booby-traps.

Boo·by, *v. rare*[−1]. [f. prec. sb.] In *To booby about*: to go about like a booby.

1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 53 Those brainless pert bloods .. Who lounge and who loot, and who booby about.

Boobyish (bū·bi,iʃ), *a.* [f. BOOBY *sb.* + -ISH[1].] Savouring of the booby, awkwardly silly.

1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1794) I. 185 Till the violence of this boobyish humour is abated. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. III. vi. § 38. 305 Awkward and boobyish among civil people, but at home in rude sports.

Boobyism (bū·bi,iz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The character or characteristic action of a booby.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 112 The boobyisms of Bulwer. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 72/1 To exhibit their ignorance and boobyism on the stage of a private theatre.

Booc(e, obs. f. BOSS, and of BOOSE, cattle-stall.

Bood, obs. pa. t. BIDE; also = *behoved*: see BUS *v.*; also var. BOUD, a weevil; obs. f. BUD.

†**Boodge.** *Obs.* [App. a variant of BOUGE *sb.*[1]] A prominence from the back of the body of a carriage to carry parcels in; the 'sword-case'. Felton.

1801 FELTON *Carriages* I. 15 The sword-case, so called from its length and convenience for carrying swords or sticks, is sometimes called a boodge; the ends are made of thick boards.

Boodge, obs. form of BUDGE.

Boodh, booddha, -ism, etc.: see BUDDHA, etc.

Boodie (bū·di). *Sc.* [perh. ad. Gael. *bodach* ghost. But cf. BOLLY.] A spectre, a hobgoblin.

?*a* 1700 *Ballad, Baroune o' Gairtly* in Smith *Hist. Aberdeensh.* (1875) I. 650 Nae gruesome gaist, nor black boodie Cud fleg that bold Baronne. 1785 *Jrnl. Jr. Lond.* 6 in *Poems Buchan Dial.* (JAM.) About the time o' night that the boodies begin to gang. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 12 He rins as gin I war a boodie.

Boodle[1] (bu·d'l). Also 7 **buddle**. [Origin and history obscure; but the mod. U. S. *boodle*, in sense 1, must be the same as Markham's *buddle*: sense 2 (also only in U. S.) may be a different word; it suggests Du. *boedel* 'estate, possession, inheritance, stock', which it is not so easy to connect with sense 1.]

1. Crowd, pack, lot: as in the contemptuous 'the whole boodle'.

1625 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Honour* IV. ii, Men curiously and carefully chosen out (from all the Buddle and masse of great ones) for their approoued wisedome. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Autocrat* 139 He would like to have the whole boodle of them (I remonstrated against this word, but the professor said it was a diabolish good word ..) with their wives and children shipwrecked on a remote island.

2. Stock in trade, capital.

1884 *Boston (Mass.) Globe* 7 Oct., 'Sinews of war'..'soap' and other synonymes for campaign boodle are familiar.

Boodle[2] (bū·d'l). *slang.* A stupid noodle.

1862 KINGSLEY in *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 96 A good many people .. have seen all the world, and yet remain little better than blokes and boodles after all.

Boodle[3], var. of BUDDLE, corn-marigold.

Boody (bū·di), *v. rare.* [app. ad. F. *bouder* to pout, sulk.] *intr.* To sulk, mope, be sullen.

1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xxvii, Don't boody with me; don't be angry because I speak out some home truths. 1877 — *Prime Min.* lxxvi. (D.) Left to boody over everything by himself, till he becomes a sort of political hermit.

Booget, obs. form of BUDGET.

Boohoo (būhū·), *int.* and *sb.* A word imitative of the sound of noisy weeping or laughter; also an expression of contempt (*Sc.*).

c 1525 SKELTON *Replyc.* 75 Wytlesse wandring to and fro! With, Te he, ta ha, bo ho, bo ho! 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* II. 148 Warrington fairly burst out into a boo-hoo of laughter. 1808–79 JAMIESON *Roxb.*, I wouldna gi' a boo-hoo for you. 1884 *Graphic* 11 Oct. 387/2 Shrill and dolorous boo-hoo's.

Boohoo', *v.* Also **bohoo**. [f. prec.] *intr.* a. To weep noisily; b. to bellow, roar, shout, hoot.

1837–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 49 The wenches they fell to a cryin, wringin their hands, and boo-hooin like mad. 1884 *Punch* 1 Nov. 216/1 Irish Members boo-hoo .. and use shillelaghs. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 697/1, I .. boo-hooed like a baby.

Booit, dial. f. of BOWET, lantern.

Book (buk), *sb.* Forms: 1 **bóc**, **booc**, 2–4 **boc**, 3–5 **bok**, 4–6 **boke**, 4–7 **booke**, 4– **book**; (also 4–6 **bock**, 7 **boock**; *north.* 4 **buk**, 4–8 **buke**, *Sc.* 6–8 **buick**, 6– **buik**). Pl. **books**; in 1 **bóec**, **béc**. [A com. Teut. word, differing however in gender and other points in the various langs. With OE. *bóc* monosyllabic fem. (pl. *béc*) cf. OFris. and OS. *bôk* (pl. *bôk*) fem. and neut. (MDu. *boek* neut. and often masc., Du. *boek* masc.), OHG. *buoh* (pl. *buoh*) neut., also masc. and fem. (MHG. *buoch*, mod.G. *buch* neut.), ON. *bók* (pl. *bækr*) fem. (Sw. *bok*, Da. *bog*), all in sense of 'written document, book'. These forms indicate an OTeut. **bôk-s* str. fem., the plural of which was in OHG. and elsewhere sometimes made neuter (after the analogy of neuter monosyllabic plurals), and this gender extended to the sing. The original meaning was evidently 'writing-tablet, leaf, or sheet': cf. Venantius Fortunatus *Carm.* vii. 18, 19 'barbara fraxineis pingatur runa tabellis', also OS. *thia bôk* the writing-tablet, '*pugillaris*' Luke i. 63 (in *Heliand* 232, 235), OE. *bóc* charter: in pl. tablets, written sheets, hence 'book,' a sense subseq.

extended to the singular. Gothic does not show **bôks*, but an apparently derivative form *bôka* str. fem., in sense of 'letter' of the alphabet, pl. *bôkôs litteræ, γράμματα*, writing, document, book.

Generally thought to be etymologically connected with the name of the beech-tree, OE. *bóc, béce*, ON. *bók*:—(see BEECH), the suggestion being that inscriptions were first made on beechen tablets, or cut in the bark of beech-trees; but there are great difficulties in reconciling the early forms of the two words, seeing that *bók-s* 'writing-tablet' is the most primitive of all.]

I. †**1.** A writing; a written document; *esp.* a charter or deed by which land (hence called *bóc-land*) was conveyed. *Obs.*

872–915 in Thorpe *Diplomat.* 168 (Bosw.) Ic him sealde ðæt lond on ece erfe and ða bec. 886–899 *Ibid.* 137 Heo cyðaþ on ðisse bec. 938 *Ibid.* 187 Þis is seo boc ðe Æðelstan cing ȝebocode. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 31 Swa hwylc swa his wif forlæt, he sylle hyre hyra hiwȝedales boc [*Rushw.* beec]. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* l. 1 What is this boc of forsaking of ȝoure moder. 1417 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 27 Excepte ham þat I haue ynemned in þis bok to-for. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 36 A Boke, *carta, cartula, codex, codicillus, liber, libellus*, etc. 1553 EDW. VI. *Will* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. xxii. 431 All such as have paid their monies upon any bargain for lands, to have their books and bargains performed. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 224 By that time will our Booke, I thinke, be drawne. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xxxii. 12 The witnesses, that subscribed the booke [1885 *R. V.* deed] of the purchase. [1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 294 Might be conveyed by boc or written grant. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* i. 12 The grants were effected by the king..by means usually of a 'book' or charter.]

†**2.** A (written) narrative or account, record, list, register. *Obs.* (In the Bible only a following of Greek and Latin precedents, in their rendering by *βίβλος, liber*, the Heb. ספר, *sēpher*, כתב, *k'thâb* 'writing, written account'.)

a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* v. 1 Þis is seo boc Adames mæȝrace. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* i. 1 The boke of the generacion of Jesus Christ. 1582–8 *Hist. James VI.* (1804) 123 The clerks and writters to the Lords of Sessioun compellit to rander the buicks of parliament unto thame. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* v. 1 This is the booke of the generations of Adam. 1681 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* II. 14 He intended to create some new peers; and ordered him to write a book of such as he thought meetest.

3. *gen.* A written or printed treatise or series of treatises, occupying several sheets of paper or other substance fastened together so as to compose a material whole.

In this wide sense, referring to all ages and countries, a *book* comprehends a treatise written on any material (skin, parchment, papyrus, paper, cotton, silk, palm leaves, bark, tablets of wood, ivory, slate, metal, etc.), put together in any portable form, e. g. that of a long roll, or of separate leaves, hinged, strung, stitched, or pasted together.

a. *spec.* (In reference to modern things.) Such a treatise occupying numerous sheets or leaves fastened together at one edge called the *back*, so as to be opened at any particular place, the whole being protected by binding or covers of some kind. But, since either the form of the book or its subject may be mainly or exclusively the object of attention, this passes on either side into

b. The material article so made up, without regard to the nature of its contents, even though its pages are occupied otherwise than with writing or printing, or are entirely blank (cf. 9): e. g. 'a handsome book', i. e. a trophy of the binder's art, 'a tiny book,' one that may be put in the waistcoat pocket.

c. A literary composition such as would occupy one or more volumes, without regard to the material form or forms in which it actually exists; 'an intellectual composition, in prose or verse, at least of sufficient extent to make one volume' (Littré s.v. *livre*). In this sense Carlyle described himself as 'a writer of books'.

It is not now usual to call a (modern) literary composition in manuscript a 'book', unless we think of its printing as a thing to follow in due course. In sense **b** every volume is a 'book'; whilst in sense **c** one 'book' may occupy several volumes; and on the other hand one large volume may contain several 'books,' i. e. literary works originally published as distinct books. No absolute definition of a 'book' in this sense can be given: in general, a short literary composition (especially if ephemeral in character, and therefore also in form) receives some other name, as *tract, pamphlet, sketch, essay*, etc.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* inscr. on Hatton MS., Ðeos boc sceal to Wiozora ceastre. *Ibid.* (Sweet) 8 Ond ic bibiode..þæt nan mon ðone æstel from þære bec ne doe, ne þa boc from þæm mynstre. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xxi. 25 Ealle þa bec. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Swa swa us seggeð bec. *c* 1205 LAY. 7263 For mine bæc [*c* 1275 bokes] hit me suggeð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1470 Enoch..was þe first þat letters fand And wrot sum bokes wit his hand. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 348 Þis buk..I seuen partis divised es. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 135 Baw for bokes! *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xii. 278 Sum man may fall þis Buk to rede. 1513 MORE *Edw. V.* (1641) Ded., There comming..into my hand a booke long since printed. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 84 A volume is lesse than a boke, and a boke lesse than a coucher [L. *codice*]. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B iv b, I wyll intitle this boke the Golden boke. 1558 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* ii, Set forth in one book entituled, The Booke of Common-prayer. 1600 *Register Stationers' Co.* 4 Aug., As you Like yt, a booke. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xxxvi. 2 Take thee a roule of a booke, and write therein. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 9 Seditious, scismaticall, or offensive Bookes or Pamphlets. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Biblioth. Edinb. Lect.* Wks. (1711) 222 Books have that strange quality, that, being of the frailest and tenderest matter, they out-last brass, iron, and marble. 1710 *Act* 8 *Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4686/3 Nine Copies of each Book..that from..the 10th of April, 1710, shall be printed..or re-printed with Additions, shall by the Printers thereof be delivered to the Warehouse-keeper of the..Company of Stationers. 1743 TINDAL tr. *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* II. XVII. 118 Books, as well printed as in Manuscript. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 19 A book is essentially not a talked thing, but a written thing; and written, not with the view of mere communication, but of permanence. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 1 (1882) 447 England became the people of a book, and that book was the Bible. 1884 J. A. H. MURRAY in *13th. Addr. Philol. Soc.* 22. I do not know what a book is..Was Shakspere the author of one book or of forty-four books? 1886 *Boston Literary World* 1 May 150/1 The first matter was to settle the seemingly easy but really difficult question, What is a book? This they solved by defining it as 'a literary work substantial in amount and homogeneous in character'.

fig. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 87 This precious Booke of Loue, this vnbound Louer. 1595 — *John* II. 485 This booke of beautie. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 136 Not ever would she love; but brooding turn The book of scorn.

4. *fig.* **a.** That in which we may read, and find instruction or lessons.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. v. 25 The book of mannis soule. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 408/2 To call the ymages of holye sayntes..and the figure of Chrystes crosse, the boke of his bitter passion. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 16 And this our life..Findes tongues in trees, bookes in the running brookes, Sermons in stones. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. 16 Laying before us two Books or Volumes to study if we will be secured from error; first the scriptures, revealing the will of God, and then the creatures expressing his power. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 47 For the Book of knowledg fair Presented with a Universal blanc. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xix. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 2 That great poet to whom the book of Nature and of the human heart seemed alike laid open. 1876 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. 371 The infinite book of the world, and life.

b. An example taken as = book of precepts.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 61 þe lif of prelatis is bok & ensaumple of sugetis. *Ibid.* 92 þei techen to þe comunes hi here owen wickid lif þat is a bok to here sugetis.

c. (with allusive reference to various real or reputed books, records, etc., and in uses suggested by these.)

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 236 Mark'd with a Blot, damn'd in the Booke of Heauen. — 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 100 Blotting your names from Bookes of Memory. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 45 Oh Heauen, that one might read the Book of Fate. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 131 My name put in the booke of Vertue. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 77 Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate.

4. Elliptically or contextually:

a. The Bible, sometimes as the 'divine book' or 'book of books'; frequently with reference to its use in the administration of oaths.

[*c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 We raden on boc þet elch man haueð to fere on engel of heuene. *c* 1250 *Passion Our Lord* 131 in *O.E. Misc.* 41 Hit is write in þe bok.] 1297 R. GLOUC. 472 Suerie vpe the bok. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2042 A mantil..he toke, And ȝede bacward, als sais þe bock. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 3 Eche of hem had sworen on þe bok to perfourme þe pointz. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. vii. (1554) 49 a, A sonne he had..Called Abia, the boke doth specifie. *c* 1450 *Why I can't be nun* 20 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 138 On a boke I dare well swere In gode feythe and on womanhode. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iv. 156 Ile be sworne on a booke shee loues you. 1678 *Trials of Ireland, &c.* 3 Clerk of Crown..'Sir Philip Matthews to the Book'. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 175 As the day closes on its peace and rest, The godly man sits down and takes 'the book.' 1860 W. M. THOMSON (*title*) The Land and the Book. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 843 'Swear', added Enoch sternly, 'on the book', And on the book, half-frighted, Miriam swore.

†**b.** The Book of Common Prayer; also the Mass-book, in the phrase *by bell, book, and candle*; see BELL *sb.*[1] 8. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 25038 (Fairf.) Pilate..be-takenis feinde of helle, cursed he is wiþ boke and belle. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 27 Sir Edmonde de la Poole was pronuncyd acursed opynly wyth boke, belle, and candell, at Powlles crose at the sermonde before none [1502]. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 41 Whosoeuer will or haue subscribed vnto the booke and Articles.

c. *Law. pl.* The Year Books; any books reputed of authority in the law of England.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 1 b, So we commonly say it is holden in our bookes. 1826 KENT *Comm.* I. 476 It will be a bad example to the barristers and students at law, and they will not give any credit to the books or have any faith in them. 1886 SIR N. LINDLEY *Law Rep.* 32 *Chanc. Div.* 29 There are other cases in the books illustrating the same principle.

†**5.** 'Benefit of clergy': from the fact that a person claiming this had to read from a book handed to him, to show his scholarship. *Obs.*

1601 YARINGTON *Two Lament. Traj.* IV. ix. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Williams and Rachell likewise are convict For their concealment; Williams craves his booke And so receives a brond of infamie. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1635) 17 Some prisoners have their bookes, and be burned in the hand and so delivered..This having their bookes is called their clergy. 1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 5 Flat blasphemy without booke. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4739/1 An Act for taking away the Benefit of Clergy in certain Cases, and for taking away the Book in all Cases.

†**6.** Book-learning, scholarship, study, lessons, reading. In later use only *pl.* and passing into 3 c.

1297 R. GLOUC. 420 Vor þat he ȝongost was, to boc hys fader hym drou, þat he was..god clerc ynou. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 187 Wel may þe barne blisse þat hym to boke sette. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. i. 15 My sonne profits nothing in the world at his Booke. 1680 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 282 Children at Book again, under Mr. Sam. Lewis. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* II. viii. 7 An early love of books prevented this languor. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 460 His rushings to and fro, After his books, to flush his blood with air.

7. A main subdivision of a large treatise; being such as either (*a*) originally constituted a complete treatise of itself, or (*b*) occupied a separate roll or volume, when the whole treatise was for convenience written on several.

a. Each of the separate documents collected in the Sacred Scriptures, as the *Book of Genesis, Book of Psalms*.

c 1200 ORMIN 5810 þatt writenn..Goddspell o fowwre bokess. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2522 Ðe boc ðe is hoten genesis. 1533 FRITH *Answ. More* (1829) 156 Let it [the Church] read these two books..(Sapience & Ecclesiasticus) unto the edifying of the people. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 98 In the Booke of Numbers is it writ. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. Pref. 23, I have almost always quoted the Book, & Chapter. 1863 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* Introd. 33 The Books of Moses, Joshua, and Samuel.

b. A main division of the subject-matter of a prose treatise, or of a poem; now usually in prose only when further subdivided into chapters, or portions otherwise distinguished; but formerly used freely, where *chapter* would now be used. So Gr. *βιβλίον* little book, L. *liber*; as in the nine books of Herodotus, the twelve books of Vergil's *Æneid*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* Pref. 23 This an Boc is todealet in eahte lesse Boke. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 This treatyse..is distincte and diuyded in to thre bokes, in the honour of the Trinite. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 278 To wryte particularly..of these regions it wolde requyre rather a hole volume then a book. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. viii. § 2 The last book of this treatise. 1635 J. BABINGTON *Geometry* 36 By the thirteenth of the sixth booke of Euclide. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 29. 186 The Poem consists of Three Books. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. cc, My poem ..is meant to be Divided in twelve books. 1866 *Reader* 2 June 545 We find the twenty books (or chapters as we should now call them) relate to the following subjects.

8. The copy of words to which music is set; the libretto of an opera, oratorio, etc.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* I. 180 A small pamphlet, it might be the book of the opera. 1882 *Daily News* 18 July 2/2 Tuneful gems of a work which deserved a stronger book.

9. A number of sheets of blank writing-paper bound together to form a volume in which to keep records of commercial transactions, minutes of meetings, etc. Also a volume containing such records. *A merchant's books*: his account-books. Hence with numerous qualifications: as *bill-, cash-, day-, exercise-, minute-, note-book*, etc.; see BILL, CASH, DAY, etc.

1498–9 *Old City Acc. Bk.* (*Archæol. Jrnl.* XLIII.) Itm p[d] to Ric Magson for entryng of the Juells and goods belongyng to the Crafte into this Boke viij*d*. 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* F iv b, You shall kepe..the Booke of Children, Which booke shall contayne th' admission of any childe into this Howse. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 923 A reckening booke, *codex accepti & expensi*. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 101 Keepe..thy pen from Lenders Bookes. *a* 1612 SIR T. BODLEY in D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 254 Let all these riches be treasnred up..in good writings and books of account. 1639 CADE *Serm. for these Times* 60 He keeps his books evenest..that every night books all his receits and expenses. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 65 He was hughly in your books. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Apr. 165/1 To cause their books to be balanced. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 154 If you received the note from us, it must be entered in our books. 1881 MORLEY *Cobden* I. 117 The books show that the nett profits of the firm had exceeded £23,000 for the year.

b. *fig.* (= *note-book*.)

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* CXXXVIII [ix]. 16 In thi boc alle shul be writen. 1611 *ibid.* In thy booke all my members were written..when as yet there was none of them. 1786 BURNS *Invent.* 71 Sae dinna put me in your buke.

10. *Betting.* A betting-book; a record of a number of bets made with different people, generally kept in a memorandum book.

1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 490 You haven't skill enough to make what is called a 'good book', and you'll always be a sufferer. 1843 — *J. Hinton* XVIII. 125, I have gone on adding wager to wager, until at last I find myself with a book of some eight hundred pounds.

11. *Whist.* The first six tricks taken by either party.

12. A packet of gold-leaf, containing 25 leaves, which are put up between leaves of soft paper.

II. Phrases.

13. *Book of God*: God's book, the Bible. *Book of lading* (see quot.). *Book of life* (†*livers, the living*): in biblical language the record of the names of those who shall inherit eternal life (cf. *Phil.* iv. 3; *Rev.* xx. 12). *Book of rates* (see quot.). *Book of reference*: a book referred to for information, rather than read continuously.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 21 Hwæt awriten is on Godes bocum. *a* 1300 *E.E. Psalter* lxviii[ix]. 28 Of boke of livand be þai done awai. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlvi. 4 All þaire namys ere writen in þe boke of life. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxviii[ix]. 28 Fro

the boc of lyueres. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (1868) 17 All thinges that are written in Goddes boke. 1611 BIBLE *Rev.* iii. 5, I will not blot out his name out of the booke of life. 1651 *Proc. Parliament* No. 119. 1850 According to the price of corn, and Book of Rates. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 130 *Book of lading*, book kept by the master of a vessel, containing particulars of the cargo. *Ibid. Book of rates*, books specifying the customary duties on all goods payable at the Custom-House. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) VII. 407 Shelves filled with books of reference.

14. *By (the) book*: formally, in set phrase. *In a person's (good) books*: in favour with him, in his good opinion. *In a person's bad books, out of a person's books*: in disfavour with him (see also BLACK BOOK 4 b). †*Out of one's book*: out of one's reckoning, mistaken. *Without (†one's) book*: without authority; also *lit.* without the aid of a book, from memory, by rote.

1509 *Parl. Deuylles* xlvii, He is out of our bokes, and we out of his. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* (Arb.) 68 If you folowe theym, you are oute of youre boke. *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Man's Est.* xii. (1580) 88 Sainct Paule..speaketh not without booke, but of experience. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 112 You kisse by th' booke. 1601 — *Twel. N.* I. iii. 28 He..speaks three or four languages word for word without booke. 1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maiestie* 24 But, in so saying, he spake without his booke. *a* 1624 BP. M. SMYTH *Serm.* (1632) 4 Why he should be so odious to him, and so farre out of his bookes. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Vit. Uxoris* xii, She .. To scold by Book will take upon her, Rhetorically chide him. 1692 LOCKE *Toleration* ii. Wks. 1727 II. 272 To shew you that I do not speak wholly without Book. *a* 1707 BP. PATRICK *Autobiogr.* (1839) 87 The very prayers of the Liturgy, which I said without book. 1861 W. PERRY *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. xii. 403 The Arminians, who at that time were in his bad books. 1870 LOWELL *Study W.* 257 To speak loosely and without book.

15. *To be upon the books* (of an institution, etc.): to have one's name entered in the official list of members, patients, etc.; hence *to take one's name off the books*. † *To drive to book*: to cause (a person) to give evidence on oath. *To bring to book*: to bring to account, cause to show authority (for statements, etc.); to examine the evidence for (a statement, etc.), investigate. *To close the books* (of a business concern): to make no further entries (for a time). *To shut the books*: to suspend business operations. *To speak like a book*: i.e. accurately, with full or precise information. *To take a leaf out of* (a person's) *book*: to take pattern from him, follow his example.

c 1460 *Launfal* 788 To say the soth, wythout les, Twelve knyghtes wer dryve to boke. 1788 H. WATSON in *Med. Commun.* II. 258 She..continued on the books as an out-patient. 1858 *Times* in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 46 The oldest merchants are 'shutting their books', as they express it. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown Oxf.* I. ii. 32 It is a great pity that some of our instructors in more important matters.. will not take a leaf out of the same book. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xxxiv. 118 The young scapegrace took his name off the college books. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *K. Lynne* II. v. 104 We'll bring Sherborne to book. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 215/1 By means of these figures we bring the matter, as it were, to book, and eliminate tangible results.

III. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*

16. *simple attrib.* Of or pertaining to books; entered in books; according to books; bookish. (Often written with hyphen as in 17, 18, but properly all cases where there are two distinct accents belong here.)

1865 *Boston (U.S.) Commonw.* 11 Mar., These lectures will..be published in book form.

17. General combinations: **a.** attributive, as *book-astronomer, -auction, -auctioneer, -birth, -cover, -desk, -education, -fair, -knowledge, -label, -language, -mania, -market, -package, -prayer, -prop, -prophecy, -quarrel, -rack, -rest, -room, -sale, -shelf, -shop, -speech, -stall, -store, -teaching, -title, -trade, -war, -word*, etc.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 115 Euclid was merely a *book-astronomer, who had never observed the heavens. 1809 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 532, I was at a *book auction of a deceased priest. 1880 J. L. WARREN *Book-plates* Pref. 3 The large *book-auctioneers. 1597 *Gerard's Herbal* To Rdr., This *bookebirth thus brought foorth by Gerard. 1864 MRS. JAMESON, etc. *Hist. Our Lord, &c.* I. 22 The sculptured tablets applied as *book-covers to the Sacred Volumes. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 383 The most difficult piece of wood work..was a *Book-desk. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 903/2 The *book-education they had while boys. 1863 W. WATERSTON *Cycl. Commerce* s.v. *Book*, Two great *book-fairs..held annually at Easter and Michaelmas. 1844 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Truths & Fictions Mid. Ages* (ed. 2) 118 An ounce of mother wit, improved by observation, is worth a stone of *book-knowledge. 1880 J. L. WARREN *Book-plates* i. 8 Another view of a *book-label may now be taken .. a precaution against..loss or theft. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 394 The same fortune that the Greek and Latin tongues had, to become only school and *book-languages. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 39 The turnings and windings of the *Book-mania. 1862 BURTON *Bk.-hunter* i. 55 Auctioneers were surprised at the gradual change coming over the *book-market. 1647 SALTMARSH *Sparkl. Glory* (1847) 66 Those forms, as of Common-Prayer, *Book-prayers, outward rules of worship. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 214 The sofa..with *book-prop and candlestick screwed to its back. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1861) III. 213 The *book-prophesy .. hath this prologue or preface unto it. 1620 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) I. 44 Multiplying unnecessary *book-quarrels. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 543/1, I had made up my mind to nothing but a *book-rack. 1866 *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 3 The Service Book placed on the *bookrest. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IV. 439, I appointed a Committee for..superintending the business of the *Book-room. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* III. viii. 212 Away from his own beloved bookroom and laboratory. 1818 BYRON *To Mr. Murray*, Along thy sprucest *bookshelves shine The works thou deemest most divine. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi. 312 We will leave the Polemic stuff of a dead century to lie quiet on its bookshelves. 1862 BURTON *Bk.-hunter* i. 54 Works of ordinary literature to be found in every *book-shop. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* viii. 378 Some who may arrive at that *book-skill and learning in divine mysteries. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 23 The Angles first produced a cultivated *book-speech. 1800 *Ann. Reg.* 319/2, I one day happened at a *book-stall to see a small dictionary. 1810 *Edin. Rev.* XVII. 122 Booksellers' shops passing under the name of '*Book Stores'. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 420/2 His bookstore in Boston. 1874 J. HEATH *Croquet Player* 11 *Book-teaching ..cannot equal in efficiency practical lessons given by a good player on the lawn itself. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iv. 230 Accurate transcripts of *book-titles. 1863 W. WATERSTON *Cycl. Commerce* s.v. *Book*, The modern *book-trade dates from the discovery of the art of printing. 1670 WALTON *Life Hooker* 33 Mr. Hooker became at last, but most unwillingly, to be engaged in a *book-war. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* xi. 198 Those fine *book-words and long sentences.

b. objective or obj. genitive, as *book-borrower, -breeder, -buyer, -collecting, -collector, -cutter, -dealer, -devouring, -fancier, -fancying, -folding, -hawker, -hawking, -hunter, -hunting, -lover, -manufacture, -merchant, -monger, -ownership, -preservation, -printer, -printing, -protecting, -purger (= expurgator), -vender, -worship, -writer, -writing*, etc.

1880 J. L. WARREN *Book-plates* ix. 96 In the case of the *book-borrowers there is no such Nemesis. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 288 Sir Thomas Moore .. and other *Book-breeders. 1862 BURTON *Bk.-hunter* i. 47 *Book-buyers among whom his great critical works are forgotten. *Ibid.* i. 59 The freaks of *book-collecting. 1791–1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1839) III. 342 The most magnificent of *book-collectors, the Duke de la Vallière. 1863 HOLME LEE *A. Warleigh* II. 311 Alice paused with a slender pearl *book-cutter in her hand. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. lviii. 172 The *book-devouring Isabel. 1862 BURTON *Bk.-hunter* i. 69 The curious blunder which made one of them worth the notice of the *book-fanciers. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* viii. 168 The annals of bibliography afford many examples of the delirious extent to which *book-fancying can go. 1791–1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1839) III. 342 To what hard hunting these *book-hunters voluntarily doom themselves. 1862 BURTON (*title*) The Book-hunter. 1863 GROSART *Small Sins* 78 A book-worm—the pest of *book-lovers—has pierced .. right through it. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 15 *Book-merchants .. undoubtedly receive no small advantage from a right improvement of a learned scuffle. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* III. 168 He was a great *Book-monger. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorelles B.* (1843) 9 *Boke prynters, peynters, bowers. 1863 J. G. NICHOLS *Herald & Geneal.* II. 158 Our historical *book-printing societies. 1606 W. CRASHAW *Rom. Forg.* I. 147 Instructions, giuen by the Pope .. to all *Booke-purgers. 1701 H. WANLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1998 The Librarii or *Book-writers were..a particular company of men, and their Business a Trade. *Ibid.* *Book-writing was their profession. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* Introd. 32 The *irritabile genus* comprehends the bookselling as well as the book-writing species.

c. instrumental, as *book-formed, -lined, -sworn, -taught*, etc., adjs.

a 1851 JOANNA BAILLIE (Ogilvie), Every table-wit and *book-formed sage. 1558 *Inv. A. Nycholson, Kendal* (Somerset Ho.), Bodely *Buke sworne. 1642 CUDWORTH *Serm. 1 John* ii. 3 (1676) 40 Not he that is only *book-taught but he that is God-taught. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* II. lxvii, Our *book-taught philosopher.

18. Special comb.: †**book-answerer**, a critic; **book-bearer**, one who carries a book, also a prompter (*obs.*), = *book-holder*; **book-board**, a book-shelf in a pew, pulpit, etc.; **book-bosomed** *a.*, (used by Scott for) having a book in the bosom; **book-bound** *a.*, set round with books; **book-club**, a subscription library (*obs.*), also a club in which the subscriptions are expended in the purchase or borrowing of books for the common use of the members; **book-crab** = *book-scorpion*; **book-credit**, an amount credited to a person's account in a ledger; **book-debt**, an amount debited to a person's account in a ledger, a debt owing to a tradesman as recorded in his account-books; **book-ghoul** (see quot.); **book-holder**, one who or that which holds a book, †*spec.* a theatrical prompter, = *book-bearer*; †**book-house**, a library; **book-law**, written law; †**book-leiger**, one who confines his study to book-learning (cf. LEIGER); **book-louse**, a minute neuropterous insect (*Psocus pulsatorius*) destructive to books; **book-mark**, a mark or label placed in or upon a book to indicate ownership; also a piece of ribbon, paper, etc., inserted between the leaves of a book to mark a place; in this sense often called a **book-marker**; **book-mate**, school-fellow, fellow-student; †**book-matter**, a matter the adequate treatment of which would fill a book; †**book-money**, surplice-fees; **book-muslin**, a fine kind of muslin owing its name to the book-like manner in which it is folded when sold in the piece, also *ellipt.* a dress made of such muslin; **book-oath**, an oath sworn on the 'book'; **book-packet**, a packet which may be sent through the book-post; **book-post**, the system and regulations under which books and printed matter may be sent through the post-office; **book-postage**, the price charged for carriage by book-post; = **book-rate**; **book-press**, a book-case; **book-scorpion**, an arachnid insect (*Chelifer cancroides*) resembling a scorpion, often found in old books; **book-slide**, an expanding holder or stand for books; **book-society** = *book-club*; **book-stand**, a stand or case for books; **book-work**, work at books, study of text-books; **book-wright**, a maker or author of books. Also BOOK-BINDER, -CASE, -CRAFT, -FELL, -KEEPER, etc.

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xiii. (1837) 48 If he has much money, he may buy reputation from your *book-answerers. 1530 PALSGR. 199/2 *Boke bearer in a ploye, *prothocolle*. 1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* (1661) 7 Timothy..being so much at Pauls beck, as to be..his Cloack-carrier, and Book-bearer. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* ii. (ed. 18) 42 A nail on the seat or *book-board. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* III. viii, A *book-bosom'd priest. 1863 JEAFFRESON *Sir Everard's D.* xiii. 224 His little *book-bound parlour. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 90 A *chamber de lecture*, or what we should call a *book-club, that does not divide its books, but forms a library. 1804 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 485 People ..wait till it comes to the library or the book-club. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 90 In the scorpion and the *book-crab .. the mandibles .. have a moveable joint. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. x. (1876) 261 Tradesmen fail in business, in consequence of their money becoming locked up in *book-credits. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2480/4 The Creditors ..are desired to bring in an Account of their several Debts, whether on Judgements, Bond, or *Book-Debts. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 12 Book Debts, if not legally demanded within the space of six years, cannot be recovered by law. 1881 A. LANG *Library* 56 The *Book-Ghoul is he who combines the larceny of the biblioklept with the abominable wickedness of breaking up and mutilating the volumes from which he steals. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 501 (Halliw.) He that telleth the players their part when they are out and have forgotten, the prompter or *booke-holder. *a* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 185 *Librarium*, *bochus. 1340 *Ayenb.*, This boc is dan Michelis of Northgate, ywrite in..the bochouse of Saynt Austines of Canterbury. 1675 MARVELL *Corr.* ccxlix. Wks. 1872–5 II. 466 A new Popish test for Book-Houses. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. VI. vi. 357 A court of Law, not *Book-Law but primeval Club-Law. 1672 T. VENN *Mil. & Marit. Discip.* xxii. 169 What can such who are mere *Book-leidgers do? 1880 J. L. WARREN *Book-plates* ii. 14 *Insigne librorum*..means simply the *book-mark. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 806/1 He would ..insert a book-mark at the page he had last finished. 1858 *Brit. Postal Guide* 39 Together with *Bookmarkers .. or other articles usually appertaining to any such Book. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 102 The Prince and his *Booke-mates. 1548 HOOPER *Ten Commandm.* iv, There be many other causes .. it were a *book-matter to rehearse them. 1692 SPRAT *Relat. Young's Contriv.* in *Harl. Misc.* VI. 219 (D.) He had all the *book-money, that is, the fees for marriages, burials, and christenings. 1836 *Scenes Comm. by Land & S.* 214 *Book muslin .. is the clearest and finest of all the muslins. 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xiv, A low book-muslin dress and short kid gloves. 1884 *19th Cent.* Mar. 406 Think of a widow insisting on being provided with a book muslin. 1530 PALSGR. 199/2 *Boke othe, *juvement de droict*. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* IV. ii, Else ich durst take a book-oath..My gammer had been slain. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife, &c.* (1638) 174 Should he be brought upon his Book-oath. 1886 *Post Office Guide* 3 A *book-packet may contain any number of separate books. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. x. 208 The..fool..sent..a bundle of tracts by the *book-post. 1858 *Brit. Postal Guide* 9 A packet .. is forwarded, charged with the deficient *book-postage. 1611 COTGR., *Armoire* .. cupboord; box; little *booke-presse. 1812 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 150 Not subjects to be sent into circulating libraries and *book-societies. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* VIII. 72 He'll think me..Neither better nor worse for my gentlemanship and *bookwork. 1881 FITCH *Lect. Teaching* 150 Book-work for lessons has obvious advantages. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 88 An unskilful compilation ..made by..a noted *book-wright in the reign of Elizabeth.

19. Combinations of the type *common-place-book, Domesday Book, pass-book, pocket-book, statute-book* will be found under their first element.

Book (buk), *v.* Forms: 1 **bócian**, 3–4 **boke**(n, 4–7 **booke**, 4– **book**. [OE. *bócian*, corresp. to OFris. *bôkia*, ON. *bóka*: from the sb.: see prec.]

†**1.** *trans.* To grant or assign (land) by charter: see BOOK *sb.* 1. *Obs.* (exc. *Hist.*)

966 in *Cod. Dipl.* 531 Oswald biscop bocaþ Wihthelme his þegne. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. 374 Ethelwulf, king of Wessex, books the lands of twenty families, not to a subject, but to himself. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* i. 12 Land thus granted was said to be 'booked' to the grantee, and was called bocland or bookland.

2. To enter in a book; to record, register.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 158 Þauh þe engel Gabriel hefde his burde ibocked. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 3 Some newe thing I shulde boke. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 9, I haue done a thousand better iests, if they had been bookt. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 4 The Bardi .. thought it not lawfull to write and booke anything. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4677/4 They.. saw him [a horse] book'd in the Market Book. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. x. 247 To seize and book every object worth noticing. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Nov. 4/2 Not eager to book fresh orders.

b. *fig.*

1575 SIR N. BRETON in Farr *S. P.* (1845) i, How in your heart you may for euer booke it. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 183 The Almighty..books their number for an everlasting remembrance.

3. To enter in a list, to enrol, enlist.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* v. 14 Which had not yet..booked themselues as souldiers. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 284 Enrouled and booked among Christians. 1612 J. DAVIES *Why Ireland, &c.* (1787) 176 He caused the marchers to book their men.

4. To engage for oneself by payment (a seat or place in a travelling conveyance or in a theatre or other place of entertainment). Also *absol.*

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. iv. 99, I will give them orders to book an inside place for the poodle. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxv, Sam Weller booked for them all. 1878 F. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 628 When railways were first opened for passenger traffic..the traveller had to give his name.. his seat was 'booked'. *Theatrical Advt.* Seats can be booked one month in advance.

b. To enter (the name of a passenger, etc.) for a seat or place; to issue railway tickets to; *refl.* to obtain a railway ticket for oneself.

1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* xli, He booked himself for the following day's coach. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* ii. 8, I booked myself at the Waterloo Station for Jersey. 1884 *Gt. West. Railw. Time Table* July 53 Passengers are booked through from Warwick.

c. To enter and pay for the transmission of (goods, etc.) by any conveyance.

1829 LAMB in *Select. Bernard Barton* (1849) 139 The parcel is booked for you this 25th March. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail Coach* Wks. IV. 297 [It was] not in the way-bill and therefore could not have been booked. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 45/1 His drover..booked them [cattle] to the Nantwich station.

5. *transf.* To engage (a person) as a guest or the like. *colloq.* Cf. BOOKED 3.

1872 *Proc. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 18 It seems singular to the American to hear an Englishman speak of 'booking' his friend for dinner. *Mod.* I shall book you for that evening.

Book, obs. pa. t. of BAKE; obs. f. BUCK, BULK.

Boo·kbinder (bu·kbəindəɹ). One who binds books.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 12 Noveritis nos..hoc presenti scripto nostro confirmasse Stephano Vant Bookbynder.. totum predictum tenementum. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1589 Belmakers, bokebynders, brasiers fyn. 1544 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 83 On whom I loked on by chaunce in the booke bynders shope. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 13 Aug., To treat with a bookbinder to come and gild the backs of all my books. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 361 Petitions..from booksellers, bookbinders and printers.

So **Boo·kbindery** (*U.S.*), a bookbinding establishment [cf. BINDERY]; **Bookbinding** *vbl. sb.*

1787 *Europ. Mag.* XII. 78 He tanned goat-skins.. for bookbinding. 1854 CAR. THOMAS *Formingdale* 258 There was but one book-bindery in the town. 1864 KNIGHT *Pass. Working Life* II. 162 Bookbinding is now one of the large manufactures of London. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Dec. 6/4 A large bookbindery in New York.

Bookcase (bu·kˌkēˑs). A case or cupboard for books; a set of bookshelves shut in by doors, glazed or otherwise. Hence **Boo·kcased** *ppl. a.*, **Bookcase-maker.**

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 257 This book-case, with dark booty almost burst. 1849 W. IRVING *Crayon Misc.* 225 On each side of the cabinet were book-cases, well stored with works of romantic fiction. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 132 During the fifteenth century the introduction of bookcases, as articles of domestic furniture.

†**Book-case.** *Obs.* A law case found in the books or on record, a precedent. (Cf. BOOK 4 c.)

1552 HULOET *s.v. Preiudice*..It may be as the ruled cases and matters of the lawe be called bokecases. 1640–4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 597 Book-Cases and Precedents, which without doubt they would have cited. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 204, I have not met with any Book-Case, that expressly warrants this opinion.

Boo·k ca·se. A case or pair of boards covered with cloth or fancy paper, for binding a volume, or the periodical numbers or parts of a work; also a case for holding unbound serials, music, etc.

1885 C. MACKESON *Brit. Alm. Comp.* 94 In some parts of the country identical titles are very differently applied. Among the double meanings..[is] Book Case Maker for a Cabinet-maker or Bookbinder.

Boo·k-craft. *Obs.* or *arch.* Book-learning, literary skill, literature; book-making, authorship.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* i, Boeþius..wæs in boccræftum.. se rihtwisesta. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.*, Some book-craft you have, and are pretty well spoken. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* 17 The technical language of book-craft.

Booked (bukt), *ppl. a.* [f. BOOK *sb.* and *v.*]

†1. Instructed in books. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 319 She was wel taught, she was wel boked.

2. Entered in a book; registered; conveyed by charter.

1842 POE *M. Roget* Wks. 1864 I. 236 The recognized and booked principles. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* iv. 115 Over his own domain and 'booked' land.

3. *colloq.* Engaged, destined, bound; certain.

1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 6, I am booked for a much longer journey. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Homer & H.* Wks. VI. 339 He, at least, is booked for the doctor. 1849 R. LEVINGE *C. Doolan* II. ix. 186 [He] declared that 'they were booked to have fine weather'.

Bookeler, obs. form of BUCKLER.

Booker (bu·kəɹ). Forms: 1–2 **bócere,** 2 **bokere,** 3 **bocare,** 9 **booker.** [OE. *bócere,* corresp. to OHG. *buohhâri,* Goth. *bôkareis,* :– OTeut. **bôkârjo-z,* f. *bok-* book; but in the modern senses formed anew on BOOK *v.*]

†1. A writer of books, a scribe. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 19 Ða genealæhte him an bocere, and cwæð. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 245 Þa sunder halȝan and þa boceras. *c* 1205 LAY. 32125 Alle þa bocares wise.

2. One who enters in a book; a book-keeper; b. *spec.* (see quot. 1863.)

1863 *All Y. Round* 11 July 472/2 Persons technically known as 'bookers', who were, in fact, spies, travelling in the omnibus, and yielding to the company an account of every passenger. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 62 The number of bushels..is entered in a book by a booker. 1883 J. V. STRATTON *Hops & Hop-p.* 31 All being carefully entered in the account kept by the booker.

3. *techn.*

1864 H. BRUCE in *Parlt.* 14 June, With regard to the finishers and bookers..representation had been made to the Government.

Bookery. [f. BOOK *sb.* + -ERY.]

†1. Study of books. *Obs.*

1599 BP. HALL *Sat.* II. ii. 28 Let them alone for me Busie their braines with deeper bookerie.

2. A collection of books, a library.

1812 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* VI. 346 The abbé..has a bookery in such elegant order that people beg to go and see it. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 5 If these bookeries were not saved in time..the town authorities have reason to be ashamed.

†**Boo·k-fell.** *Obs.* (exc. *Hist.*) A skin prepared for writing upon, a sheet of vellum or parchment: a parchment or vellum manuscript.

a 1000 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 244 (Bosw.) Dæt hi habban blæc and bocfel. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 23 Þat ich hit write on bocfelle. 1863 FURNIVALL in *Reader* 28 Feb. 214 Those who love tall folios and book-fells. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. ix, Our ancient bookfells.

Bookful (bu·kful), *sb.* [see -FUL.] As much as fills a book; the entire contents of a book.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* V. ii. 32 A whole booke full of these quondam carpet-mongers. 1879 BAIN *Higher Eng. Gram.* 80 A bookful of problems.

†**Bookful,** *a. Obs. rare.* Full of knowledge gathered from books.

1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 616 The bookful blockhead, ignorantly read, With loads of learned lumber in his head.

†**Boo·k-hoard.** *Obs.* [OE. *bóc,* BOOK, + *hord,* HOARD.] A repository for books or documents. (An exclusively OE. word which was treated by Blount, and thence included in later Dicts.)

a 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 194 *Bibliotheca*..bochord. [1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Boc-hord* (Sax.), a place where Books, Evidences, Writings, or other like Monuments are kept, as the Rolls. So PHILLIPS, BAILEY, etc.]

Bookhood (bu·khud). [see -HOOD.] †a. Knowledge of books, scholarship (*obs.*). b. The estate or dignity of a book.

1772 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) III. 46 Who has a better opinion of my bookhood than I deserve. 1881 *Southern Law Rev.* (*St. Louis*) VII. 289 This book dares to assert its bookhood independent of dress.

Boo·kie. *Sc.* **buikie, bukie** (*ii*). A small book.

1860 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. I. (ed. 7) 110 Before ye dee, ye should burn a' your wee bukies.

Boo·kiness. *rare.* [f. BOOKY *a.*] Bookishness.

1883 DIX in *Standard* 21 Mar. 6/3 Worship of pedantic bookiness.

Booking (bu·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BOOK *v.* + -ING¹.]

†1. The action of making into a book. *Obs.*

1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 1 What hath bin all this while a booking.

2. The action of entering in a book, *esp.* in order to engage a seat or place; also the issuing of tickets, entitling to the same.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Aug. 7/2 The number of bookings was much larger than..last year. 1884 *Daily News* 9 Apr. 5/3 The old second-class fares were retained..for first-class bookings.

3. *Sc. Law.* A tenure peculiar to the burgh of Paisley, whereby the proprietors held their lands under the magistrates, the conveyance being entered or 'booked' in the Burgh Register. (Abolished by 'The Conveyancing (Scotland) Act, 1874').

1868 *Act* 31–2 *Vict.* ci. § 152 Lands in the burgh of Paisley, held by the peculiar tenure of booking.

4. *Comb.* **booking-clerk,** the clerk or official who books passengers or goods for a conveyance, or who sells tickets at a booking-office; **booking-office,** an office where places may be booked for a coach or other conveyance, or where goods may be booked for transit; also the place where tickets are sold at a railway or steam-boat station.

1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 79/2 Sally forth to the booking-office to secure your place. *Ibid.* 80/1 You wonder what on earth the booking-office clerks can have been before they were booking-office clerks. 1881 R. GRANT WHITE *Eng. Within & W.* iii. 60 At the 'booking-office' no booking is done..But as there were booking offices for the stage-coaches which used to run between all the towns..of England, the term had become fixed in the minds, and upon the lips of this nation of travellers.

Bookish (bu·kiʃ), *a.* [f. BOOK *sb.* + -ISH.]

1. Of or belonging to a book or books; literary.

1567 DRANT *Hor. Epist.* xiii. E iij, Thou must retaine thy bookish charge. 1594 *Ord. of Prayer* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 657 Did not Saunders second his bookish treasons..by commotion in Ireland? 1816 *Q. Rev.* XVI. 1 A phenomenon, in these days of bookish luxury. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 10 Natural Language, neither bookish nor vulgar. 1878 S. COX *Salv. Mundi* (ed. 3) Pref. 8 To recast these Lectures into a more bookish form.

2. Addicted to the reading of books; studious.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 144 Bookish, *studiosus.* 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 73 Though I am not bookish, yet I can reade Waiting-Gentlewoman in the scape. 1665 D. LLOYD *State Worthies* (1670) 672 [Raleigh] An accomplished Gallant, and yet a bookish man. 1775 T. SHERIDAN *Art Reading* 330 Bookish men are remarkable for taciturnity. 1874 MAURICE *Friendship Bks.* i. 12 In this bookish time of James I.

b. Disparagingly: Acquainted with books only.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 259 Whose bookish Rule, hath pull'd faire England downe. 1680 CROWNE *Misery Civ. War* II. 16 Under the reign of this tame bookish Henry. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 482 ¶ 2 A bookish man, who has no knowledge of the world. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. i. 68 A monkish, bookish person, who meddles with nothing but literature.

3. quasi-*adv.* = next.

1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* A iv, b, To..speake bookish.

Bookishly (bu·kiʃli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY ².] In a bookish way, studiously.

a 1668 J. THURLOW *St. Papers* II. 104 While she.. was more bookishly given. 1840 MRS. TROLLOPE in *New Month. Mag.* LIX. 481 Whether bookishly disposed or not.

Bookishness (bu·kiʃnės). [see -NESS.] Bookish quality; fondness for books or study; learning. (Often somewhat contemptuous.)

a 1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (1622) 521 A chain-shot against all learning or bookishnesse, as they commonly term it. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. Acts* xxvi. 24 Much Learning or Bookishness hath distracted thee. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 210 Diderot despised mere bookishness.

Bookism. *rare.* [see -ISM.] = prec.

1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842) IV. 176 A character for bookism and pedantry.

Book-keeper (bu·kˌkīpəɹ).

1. A person who keeps the accounts of a mercantile concern, public office, etc.

1555 *Act* 2–3 *Phil. & M.* vii. § 4 The parties to the bargaine..shall come to the open place appointed for the toll taker, or for the booke keeper..and there enter..their names ..in the toll takers booke. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 109/2 Melancholy ghosts of departed book-keepers, who had fallen dead at the desk.

2. One who hoards books; a book-miser. *rare.*

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 828/1 The old-fashioned book-keeper, who fears his precious books will be hurt by using.

Book-keeping (bu·kˌkīpiŋ). The art of keeping a merchant's or tradesman's books or accounts.

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2480/4 Merchants..who desire to be accomplish'd with the Famous Art of Book-keeping. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* 82 What is poetry to one, may be book-keeping to another. 1849 J. FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* III. 95 An introduction to book-keeping by single and double entry.

†**Bookland.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 1 **bócland**; *Antiq.* 7 **bock-,** 8–9 **boc-,** 9 **bok-, bookland.** The Old English name for land taken from the *folcland* or common land, and granted by *bóc* or written charter to a private owner; thus, at length, applied to all land that was not *folcland.* (Hence the common place-name *Buckland.*)

a 1000 *Laws of Edgar* i. 2 (Bosw.) Đe on his boclande cyricean hæbbe. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 42 Bockland, in the Saxons time..was by that name distinguished from Folkland. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, Bocland. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 90 Book-land, or charter-land. 1860 C. INNES *Scotl. Mid. Ages* ii. 54 Bocland or Charterland was such as was severed by an act of the government, that is, by the King with the consent of his parliament, from the public land. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 76 As the primitive allotments gradually lost their historical character..the ethel is lost sight of in the bookland. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 368 The man who received a grant of bookland on such terms as made it practically as much his own as a primitive eðel.

Book-lare, -lear, Sc. forms of BOOK-LORE.

Book-latin: see BOC-LEDEN.

Book-learned (bu·kˌlēˑnėd), *a.* Learned in books or the knowledge acquired from them. (Now generally in disparaging sense). Hence **Book-learnedness.**

c 1420 *Anturs Arth.* lv, Boke-lornut byrnus, and bischoppus of the beste. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heauen* 328, I am somewhat ignorant, I am not book-learned. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 79 Your old Heroes in Homer (for want of being Book-Learned), were none of the Gentilest-Men. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.) Whate'er these booklearn'd blockheads say. 1837 EMERSON *Misc.* 77 The book-learned class, who value books as such.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* (1860) 37 He hath obtained to so high a measure of book-learnednes.

So **Boo·k-lea·rning,** learning derived from books (merely), knowledge of books.

1589 *Hay any Work* 2 In my book learning, the one was some popish Trull. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 14 The extravagant humour of our Countrey is not to be altogether commended, that all men should aspire to booke learning. 1838 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1871) I. 157 Intelligent as respects book-learning, but much deficient in worldly tact. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 308 He had as little book-learning as the most stupid ploughboys of England.

†**Boo·k-lered.** *Obs.* [see LERE *v.* to teach.] = BOOK-LEARNED.

c 1205 LAY. 25624 Biscopes þis iherden & bocilærede men. *a* 1275 *Prov. Alfred* 4 in *O. E. Misc.* 103. *c* 1325 *Ailit. P.* B. 1551 He bede his burnes boȝ to þat were bok lered.

Bookless (bu·klĕs), *a.* [see -LESS.]

1. Ignorant of books, unscholarly. *poet.*

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 395 How mean, how low, The bookless saunt'ring Youth. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1764) I. 293 Why, with the cit, Or bookless churl..deign'st thou to reside? 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 42.

2. Destitute of books.

1788 COWPER *Lett.* (1824) II. 123 Inform a bookless student in what region..his long-lost volumes may be found. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Oct. 11 The dusty tourist, lounging in the deserted streets of bookless Caceres, or Alcantara.

Booklet (bu·klĕt). [see -LET.] A tiny book.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Feb. 220/1 The infant booklet, deprecating rigid criticism and modestly pleading the advice of friends. 1885 *Illust. Lond. News* 19 Sept. 290/1 Booklets that we can carry in the pocket.

Booklike (bu·klaik), *a.* and *adv.* Like a book.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xii, It holds the starry transcript of the skies Booklike, within its bosom.

Bookling (bu·klin). [see -LING.] A little book.

1803 SOUTHEY *Life* (1850) II. 230 The twelfth of the booklings [i. e. cantos] into which it [Madoc] is now divided. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 656 The dainty booklings of our poetesses. 1881 *Athenæum* 26 Mar. 425/3 The curious booklings which Elyot saw through the press during his lifetime.

Boo·k-lore. [An OE. and early ME. comb. used again in our own day, with other combinations of LORE. In mod. use first in Sc., where perhaps it may have come down from early times.] Book-learning, knowledge gained from books.

a 1000 *Canons of Ælfric* 23 (Bosw.) Blind bið se lareow, gif he ða boclare ne cann. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 155 Oðre lorðeawes þe cunnen holie boc-lore. 1808 JAMIESON *Dict.* s.v., 'I gat nae buik-lare'. 1818 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* ii, My legs and arms stood me in more stead than either my gentle kin or my book-lear. 1863 GILCHRIST *Life Blake* I. 38 Education—as to book-lore neglected.

Book-maker (bu·kmēikəɹ).

†1. One who makes a book (as a material product); a printer and book-binder. *Obs.*

1515 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michaels, Bp. Stortford* 34 Item pd. to th hokemaker and his servaunt..xxxiijs. iiijd. 1711 (*title*) J. DISTAFF *Character of Don Sacheverellio,* Printed and Sold by Francis Higgins, Bookmaker.

2. One who composes or compiles a book; often disparagingly, one who makes a trade of this.

1533 MORE *Apol.* I. Wks. 928/2 For of newe booke makers there are now moe then ynough. 1841 EMERSON *Man the Reformer* Wks. 1875 II. 241 Better that the book should not be quite so good, and the bookmaker abler and better. 1849 EARL LONSDALE in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxvi. 202 He [Arthur Young] was spoilt by the success of his early works, and became a bookmaker. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 218 Cases in which he reproduced, as any mere bookmaker might have done, the thought of his authority.

3. A professional betting man. Cf. BOOK *sb.* 10.

1862 *Lond. Rev.* 30 Aug. 188 Betting there seemed to be none..we could not perceive a single book or book-maker 1880 W. DAY *Racehorse in Train.* xxiv. 245 Bookmakers pursue a legitimate and lucrative trade by laying against all horses as they appear in the market.

Book-making (bu·kmēikiŋ).

†1. The manufacture of books (as material articles). *Obs.*

1487 *Ch.-warden's Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.,* John Casse hathe delyueryd..to the booke makyng iijs. iiijd.

2. The compilation of books. (Now usually contemptuous: see prec. word.) Also *attrib.*

1589 *Marprel. Epit.* (1843) 8 Note here a new founde manner of bookemaking. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* Ded., I am not so well experienced in the art of bookemaking. 1794 MATHIAS *Pursuits Lit.* (1798) 384 It is mere book-making, beneath the character of so learned a gentleman as Dr. Warton. 1865 *Englishm. Mag.* 220 Bookmaking now has got a bad name, or at any rate the term is used in a bad sense.

3. The making of a betting-book.

1886 *Boston (Mass.) Herald* 16 July, In England, bookmaking is rigidly prohibited elsewhere, but on the race tracks it is allowed.

Bookman (bu·kmăn). A scholar, a student.

1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 42 Scholars, or Book-men. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 35 You two are book-men: Can you tell by your wit, etc. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGUE *Diatribæ* 403 You, so great a booke-man, know well enough, etc. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ormond* v. (1832) 51 Did you ever hear of the Stoics that the book-men talk of? 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxxiii. 45 A certain Hermann, whom the book-men call Arminius. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* (1886) I. 75 He figured as the philosopher and bookman of the party.

† Boo·k-pad, *v. Obs.* [f. BOOK + PAD, after *foot-pad.*] *trans.* & *intr.* To steal matter from (a book), to plagiarize. Hence **Book-padding** *vbl. sb.*, (perh. confused with the other sense of padding.)

1685 F. SPENCE *House Medici* 281 He book-padded the ancient panegyricks of the noblest thoughts that suited with his subject. 1723 S. MATHER *Vind. Bible* Pref. 3 He charges Dr. Lightfoot with book-padding out of Aynsworth.

Book-plate (bu·kplēit). A label, usually pasted inside the front cover of a book, bearing the name or crest of the owner, or other device indicating ownership, position in a library, etc.

1791 J. IRELAND *Hogarth Illustr.* I. Introd. 22 The works of..Callot were probably his first models; and shop-bills and book-plates his first performances. 1850 *N. & Q.* I. 212 The book-plate with the following device—an eagle or vulture feeding with a snake another bird, nearly as large as herself. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* i. 2 The word book-plate in its technical sense of exact equivalence to *ex-libris.*

Boo·k-rea·d, *ppl. a.* Well read in books, skilled in book-learning.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 358 They forg'd another, as for Clerkes booke redd. 1876 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. viii. 187 Rich, ignorant, book-read, conventional, proud men.

Bookseller (bu·k,se·ləɹ). A vender of books.

1527 *Higden's Polycron.* (*title*), Imprented..at ye expences of John Reynes bokeseller. 1542-3 *Act* 34-35 *Hen. VIII,* i, Ani printer, bokebinder, bokeseller, or anie other person. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 420 He dissected a Bookseller, and found his heart more then halfe rotted away. 1788 *Walpoliana* clxix. 77 One of those booksellers in Paternoster-row who publish things in numbers. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* Introd. 4 He only glanced over it for a short time in a bookseller's shop.

Hence **Boo·kse·llerish** *a.*, **Boo·kse·llerism.**

1778 R. POTTER in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VIII. 228 The common complaint against authorism and booksellerism. 1815 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 414 It is impossible that any compositions can be more booksellerish.

Bookselling (bu·k,se·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* The trade of a bookseller.

1530 *Royal Priv.* in Palsgr. p. xi, Medlyng with the faite of printyng or bokesellyng. 1788 *Walpoliana* xxxiii. 17 The manœuvres of bookselling are now equal in number to the stratagems of war. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. ciii. § 145 The trade of bookselling seems to have been established at Paris and at Bologna in the twelfth century.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* That sells books; pertaining to the selling of books.

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* Introd. 17 The several great bookselling houses. 1839 LOCKHART *Ballantyne-humbug* 6 Scott lost a fortune by the bookselling speculation. — 25 The early period prior to the bookselling adventure. 1884 *Athenæum* 12 Jan. 54/1 The bookselling fraternity.

Bookspell, -staff, -stave: see BOCSPELL, etc.

Boo·kwards, *adv.* [see -WARDS.] In the direction of books, in print.

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xvi. 217 He..never modified or withheld any opinion (in private or bookwards) except in consideration of what he thought they..might not like.

Boo·k-ways, boo·kwise, *adv.* In the manner or form of a book.

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3228/2 Act allowing Securities, etc., to be written Book-ways.

Book-wise (bu·k,wəiz), *a.* Book-learned.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 24 Your Farmer..need not to be Booke-wise. 1885 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Jan. 83 Wishing she had had more schooling, and that Peter might grow up 'book-wise'.

Book-worm (bu·k,wɐɹm).

1. *lit.* A kind of maggot which destroys books by eating its way through the leaves.

1855 MRS. GATTY *Parables fr. Nat.* Ser. XVIII. (1809) 66 The bookworm..had just eaten his way through the back of Lord Bacon's Advancement of Learning. 1886 *Bookseller* 6 Nov. 1180 A living specimen of a bookworm..Book-worms are the larvæ of a small beetle (*anobium,*)..I discovered that many of the volumes contained living bookworms.

2. *fig.* One who seems to find his chief sustenance in reading, one who is always poring over books.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. ii, Perverted and spoiled by a whoreson book-worm. *a* 1736 POPE *Lett.* Wks. 1736 V. 141, I wanted but a black gown and a salary, to be as meer a bookworm as any there. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvii. 278 No sophist, no schoolman, no mere dreaming bookworm.

Booky (bu·ki), *a. colloq.* Characterized by or derived from books; given to books; bookish.

1880 MARK TWAIN *Tramp Abr.* II. 202 Lessons in morals ..which come not of booky teaching, but of experience. 1884 GRANT ALLEN *Str. Stories* 105 Gladys was clever too, though not booky.

Bool, mod.Sc. form of BOWL, curvature, round, handle, and of *boule,* BOWL, ball, bowl, marble.

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 170 Frae the size o' a peppercorn to that o' a boy's bools.

Bool, obs. form of BAWL *v.*

Boold(e, obs. form of BOLD.

Boole, obs. f. BOLE *sb.*[2], BOWL *sb.*[1] and BULL.

Boolie, var. of BOWLY *Sc.*, crooked.

† Booly. *Obs.* Also 6 **bolye.** [ad. Irish *buaile* cattle-fold, or its deriv. *buailidh*; deriv. of *bo* cow, or ad. L. *bovīle.*] A temporary fold or enclosure used by the Irish who wandered about with their herds in summer; a company of people and their cattle thus wandering about. Hence Spenser has **Booling** for the practice.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (1809) 82 All the Tartarians and..Scythians, live in hordes; being the very same that the Irish boolies are, driving their cattle with them, and feeding only on their milk and white meats. *Ibid.* 494 By this custom of booling there grow in the meantime many great enormities unto that commonwealth. 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 25 In the North of Ireland, they do with much conuenience, by kreating [=creaghting] & shifting their Boolies from seed-fur til harnest bee inned, both de-pasture & soile their grounds. 1846 W. H. MAXWELL *Capt. Blake* I. vii, The tenants of the lonely *bouillie.* (*Bouillies,* are summer bivouacs, used by shepherds when depasturing their flocks in the mountains.)

Boom (būm), *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 **bomb(e.** [f. BOOM *v.*[1]] A loud, deep sound with much resonance or humming effect, as of a distant cannon, a large bell, etc.: also the usual word for the cry of the bittern.

?*a* 1500 *Frere & Boye* 176 in Ritson *A. P. P.* 41 Tempre thy bombe, he sayd, for shame. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 151 A Pillar of Iron..which, if you had struck, it would make a little flat noise in the Room where it was struck; but a great bomb in the Chamber beneath. 1795 SOUTHEY *Wis. Maid Orleans* I. xv, The bittern's boom was heard; hoarse, heavy, deep. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 301 This evening boom of beetles; this nocturnal buz of gnats. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* liv. 341 The loud boom of a gun struck upon my ear. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1848) I. II. II. i. § 21. 151 The dull boom of the disturbed sea. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 232 The great bell of St. Peter's tolled with a deep boom.

Boom (būm), *sb.*[2] *Naut.* Also (in sense 3) 8 **bomb.** [a. Du. *boom* 'tree, beam, pole', corresp. to OHG., MHG. *boum,* mod.G. *baum,* also to OE. *bēam,* and mod. BEAM: taken from Du. in senses in which the Eng. *beam* was not used.]

1. 'A long spar run out from different places in the ship, to extend or boom out the foot of a particular sail; as jib-boom, flying jib-boom, studding-sail booms.' Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867.

1662 in Birch *Hist. Royal Soc.* (1756) I. 91 The violence of it snapt off their boom by the board. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* xvi. 76 A *Boom,* a long Pole used to spread out the Clew of the Studding-sail, etc. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. ii. 20 She sail'd with..a Shoulder of Mutton Sail; and the Boom gib'd over the Top of the Cabin. 1742 ANSON *Voy.* III. v. 341 The mast, yard, boom, and outriggers, are all made of bamboo. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 252 With broken booms and fragments of the wreck.

b. *pl.* That part of a ship's deck where the spare spars are stowed.

1762-9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 262 The yards secure along the booms were laid. 1803 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 205 Hardy [is] rigging the main-yard on the booms. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 92 Mr. Chucks then sat down upon the fore-end of the booms by the funnel. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Booms,* a space where the spare spars are stowed; the launch being generally stowed between them.

† 2. A pole set up to mark the course of the channel or deep water. ? *Obs.*

1705 HARRIS *Lexicon Techn.* s.v. *Boom..*The Poles with Bushes or Baskets on the Top, which are placed to direct how to steer into a Channel are called Booms, and by some Beacons. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts. [Not in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*]

3. A bar or barrier consisting of a strong chain or line of connected spars, pieces of timber bound together, etc., stretched across a river or the mouth of a harbour to obstruct navigation.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 215 The sea-works and booms were traced out by Marquis Spinola. 1655 LESTRANGE *Chas. I,* 93 Before his coming the Cardinal had finisht his prodigious Boom and Barricado [at Rochelle] through which it was impossible to break. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* I. 549 The Irish had laid a great chain with a boom acrosse the river. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* x. 37 Anciently a Chain or Bomb lay across from Castle to Castle, to prevent the passing of Ships. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789). 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. xii, Large pieces of fir wood strongly bound together, formed a boom which was more than a quarter of a mile in length.

4. In the American lumber-trade: A line of floating timber stretched across a river or round an area of water to retain floating logs.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. (1852) App. 592 She stole along by the river side, until she came to a boom, where she passed over. 1829 D. CONWAY *Norway, &c.* 190 The booms that are placed across the stream nearer its mouth. 1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* i. (1864) 32 Showing no traces of man but some low boom in a distant cove reserved for spring use. 1865 — *Cape Cod.* vi. 105 The inhabitants visit the beach to see what they have caught as regularly as..a lumberer his boom. 1884 S. E. DAWSON *Hand-bk. Canada* 20.

5. *Comb.*, as *boom-sheet, -stick,* etc. (sense 4); **boom-boat,** a boat stowed on the booms (see 1 b); **boom-brace pendant,** 'a rope attached to the extremity of a studding-sail boom, used to counteract the pressure of the sail upon the boom' (Smyth); **boom-cover,** a cover for the spars when stowed on deck; **boom-ended** *a.*, having the studding-sail booms rigged in, so that their ends do not project beyond the yard-arms; **boom-iron,** an iron ring fitted on the yard-arm, through which the studding-sail boom slides when rigged out or in; a similar ring by which the flying jib-boom is secured to the jib-boom, or this to the bowsprit; **boom-jigger,** a tackle for rigging the top-mast studding-sail booms out or in; **boom-sail,** a sail (foresail or mainsail) which is set to a boom instead of to a yard (opposed to *square foresail* or *mainsail*); **boom-sheet,** a sheet fastened to a boom; **boom-spar,** see BOMESPAR.

1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast.* xxvii. 90 The studding-sail halyards were let go, and the yards *boom-ended. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., The propeller is fast taking the place of the old *boom-foresail. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) **Boom-iron..*is employed to connect two cylindrical pieces of wood together, when the one is used as a continuation of the other. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* viii, A tail block was attached to the boom-iron, at the outer extremity of each fore-yard-arm. *Ibid.* xx, She had a square mainsail, *boom mainsail, and jib. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Chandeliers..the crutches fixed on the stern or quarter of a *boom-sail vessel. 1836 MARRYAT *Pirate* viii, Ease off the *boom sheet. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 18 June 6 It shall be unlawful for any person other than the owner thereof ..to take possession of..any log, spar, *boomstick, etc... in any waters in this State [Michigan].

Boom (būm), *sb.*[3] *U. S.* [This and its verb (BOOM *v.*[3]) have arisen recently in U. S.: it is not clear whether the vb. is from the sb., or conversely. The actual origin is also a matter of conjecture;

probably, it consisted in a particular application of Boom *sb.*[1] and its vb., with reference not so much to the sound, as to the suddenness and rush, with which it is accompanied. Cf. esp. Boom *v.*[1] 1 c., and 2. But association, original or subsequent, with other senses of Boom, is also possible, and the actual use of the word has not been regulated by any distinct etymological feeling, so that no derivation will account for all its applications.]

1. A start of commercial activity, as when a new book, the shares of a commercial undertaking, or the like 'go off' with a 'boom'; a rapid advance in prices; a sudden bound of activity in any business or speculation.

1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 19 Dec., There has not been the boom upon lumber experienced in many other articles of merchandise. 1880 *World* 3 Nov. 5 The election of the American President is expected to be followed by a 'boom' that will take up prices. 1884 *St. James's G.* 26 Jan. 4/1 With the revival of prosperity in the United States the great boom in railway properties set in. 1884 *Times* 28 Nov. 4 Building 'Boom' in the United States. — Marston *Frank's Ranche* 36 One railroad spoils a town, two bring it to par again, and three make a 'boom'.

2. The effective launching of anything with éclat upon the market, or upon public attention; an impetus given to any movement, or enterprise; the vigorous 'running' or writing-up of a candidate for an election; a vigorously worked movement in favour of a candidate or 'cause'.

1879 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 26 Dec., The Grant 'Boom' may be succeeded by the Sherman 'Boom'. 1884 *Reading Morn. Herald* 15 Apr., Blaine's hook was issued .. just at the critical moment in his boom for the Presidency. 1884 *Lisbon (Dakota) Star* 10 Oct., How Electioneering Booms are Worked Up by the Faithful.

Boom (būm), *v.*[1] Forms: 5 bombon, bummyn, bumbyn, bome, 6 bomme, 7– bomb, (9 bome), 8– boom. [Of imitative origin; whether original in Eng. it is impossible to determine; cf. Ger. *bummen*, Du. *bommen*, of similar meaning, ODu. *bom* a drum; also Bomb, which in its origin is closely allied. The development of sense 2 is not quite clear; it may be a different word.

But in Sc., the equivalent 'bum' is used both of the hum of bees, etc., of the *sound* of a passing shot or stone, and of the rushing *motion* of a stone or the like, as 'to *bum* stones at any one', to kick an object and 'send it *bumming* (i. e. spinning) away'.]

1. *intr.* To hum or buzz, as a bee or beetle; to make a loud, deep sound with much resonance, as a cannon, a large bell, the waves of the sea, etc.; also the usual word to express the cry of the bittern.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 55 Bombon as been [K., H., 1499 bummyn or bumbyn], *bombizo*. 1653 Palsgr. 460/1 This waspe bommeth about myne eare. 1713 Young *Last Day* I. 27 Booming o'er his head The billows close. 1815 Hogg *Pilgrims of Sun* II. Poems (1822) II. 48 Swift as the wild-bee's note, that on the wing Bombs like unbodied voice along the gale. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* 407 Unless I get home, Ere the curfew bome. 1865 Miss Braddon *Only a Clod* xxxvii. 303 All the machinery in London seemed buzzing and booming in her ears. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* II. 44 The bittern booms amid its pestilent and stagnant marshes.

b. *trans.* Usually with *out*. To give forth or utter with a booming sound.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. vi. 354 Saint-Antoine booming out eloquent tocsin, of its own accord. 1870 Miss Bridgman *R. Lynne* I. xvii. 303 The .. clock boomed out twelve.

c. In *Curling*, etc.: To move rapidly onward with booming sound. Cf. Bum *v. Sc.*

a 1835 Hogg in *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 34 We'd boom across the Milky Way, One tee should be the Northern Wain, Another bright Orion's ray, A comet for a Channel Stane!

2. *intr.* 'To rush with violence; as a ship is said to come booming, when she makes all the sail she can' (Phillips 1706, whence in J. etc.).

?1617 *Fight at Sea* in Arb. *Garner* II. 200 The first of them booming by himself before the wind. 1706 Phillips. 1876 C. D. Warner *Winter on Nile* x. 130 We are booming along all night. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 19 Dec., The three drives .. with plenty of water come booming along at a most lively rate.

Boom (būm), *v.*[2] [f. Boom *sb.*[2]; in sense 1 b app. directly from Du. *boomen* 'to push with a pole', as the sb. appears not to be used in this sense. Cf. Bolm.]

1. *Naut.* (*trans.*) **a.** *To boom out*: to extend (the foot of a sail) with a boom. **b.** *To boom off*: to push (a vessel) off with a pole.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 41 With a Boome boome it out. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xxxv, We boomed her off from the Wharf. 1857 S. Osborn *Quedah* vi. 72 Our sails being at the time boomed out.

2. To furnish (a river or piece of water) with a boom to retain floating timber; to collect (logs or timber) in a boom. *N. America.* See Boom *sb.*[2] 4.

1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 1 Oct., Numerous lakes communicating with the main Slough have been boomed.

3. Cf. Booming *vbl. sb.* 2.

Boom (būm), *v.*[3] *U. S.* [see Boom *sb.*[3]]

1. *intr.* To 'go off' with a 'boom'; to burst into sudden activity or briskness; to make rapid (commercial) progress, to advance vigorously.

1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 15 Oct., Every one says business is booming. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXV. 101 The gay, storm-beleaguered camp, in the words of its exhibitory press, began to boom. 1883 *Leis. Ho.* 283/2 This metropolis .. has boomed into something highly commonplace and respectable.

2. *trans.* To give a 'boom' to; to push, puff, force upon public attention, 'write up'. Also *absol.* To work up a 'boom'.

1879 *Indianapolis Jrnl.* 23 Apr., The rest are in varying degrees positive, if not 'all "booming" for U. S. Grant'. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXIV. 506 To 'boom' a town in Dakota is an art requiring .. no end of push and cheek .. Fargo is said to be the best-boomed town in Dakota. 1884 *Boston (Mass.) Jrnl.* 22 Nov. 2/4 The *World* is booming Mr. Conkling for United States Senator.

Boom, boomb, obs. forms of Bomb.

Boomage (bū·mēdʒ). [f. Boom *sb.*[2] + -age.]

a. 'A duty levied to compound for harbour dues, anchorage, and soundage' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). **b.** A toll levied by the owner of a boom on its use for storing logs.

1862 *Stat. Pennsylv.* 396 To prevent collecting hoomage upon non-marked lumber.

Boombas, variant of Bombase *v. Obs.*

Boomed, *ppl. a. Naut.* [f. Boom *sb.*[2] or *v.*[2] + -ed.] Furnished with or set to a boom.

1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 81 Then wee all chaced with all the sayle we could make (and we added seuerall boomed sayles).

Boomer[1] (bū·mər). [f. Boom *v.*[3] 2.] One who 'booms' or pushes an enterprise. *U. S. slang.*

1883 *Times* 26 Sept. 8 [He] is a North-Western 'boomer' of great earnestness. 1885 *Boston (Mass.) Jrnl.* 19 Aug. 2/4 The Oklahoma boomers.

Boomer[2]. A name given in Australia to the male of the largest species of kangaroo.

1881 *Times* 28 Jan. 3/4 The marsupial with a body which surpassed in hulk that of the 'boomer'.

Boomerang (bū·məræŋ). Also 8–9 bomarang, bomerang, boomering. [Adoption or modification of the native name in a lang. of the aborigines of N. S. Wales.

Collins (Judge Advocate of the colony when founded in 1788) collected a short vocabulary of Port Jackson words, in which *wo-mur-rāng* occurs among 'names of clubs'. (He has also *wo-mer-ra* the throwing stick, which some later writers erroneously identify with the boomerang.) In a short vocabulary of the extinct language of George's River, Botany Bay, printed by Ridley, *Kámilarói* 103, are *womrā* 'throwing stick for spear', *būmarin* 'boomerang'. *Boomerang* was given as 'the Port Jackson term' by Capt. King in 1827; its exact relation to *wo-mur-rāng* and *būmarin*, and the relations of these to each other can perhaps not now be determined. A very graphic account of the use of the weapon (described as 'a bent, edged waddy resembling slightly a Turkish scimitar') is in the *Sydney Gazette* of 23 Dec. 1804: the name *boomerang* has not been found in that paper up to 1823.]

An Australian missile weapon: a curved piece of hard wood from two to three feet long, with a sharp edge along the convexity of the curve. It is so made as to describe complex curves in its flight, and can be thrown so as to hit an object in a different direction from that of projection, or so as to return to or beyond the starting-point.

[1798 Collins *Acct. N. S. Wales*, Vocab. 'names of Spears and other instruments', *Can-ni-cull, Car-ru-wāng, Womur-rāng*, names of clubs.] 1827 Capt. King *Narr. Surv. Coasts Austral.* I. 355 Boomerang is the Port Jackson term for this weapon, and may be retained for want of a more descriptive name. 1830 *Mechanic's Mag.* XIII 430 Captain Cook, when at Botany Bay, having seen the bomarang, concluded that it was a wooden sword. 1830 *Proc. R. Geog. Soc.* I. 27 The curl or boomering is seldom used as a weapon [in W. Australia]. 1834 L. E. Threlkeld *Austral. Gram., Vocab. Hunter Riv. Tur-ru-ma*, an instrument of war, called by Europeans *Boomering* of a half-moon shape, which, when thrown .. returns forming a circle in its orbit from and to the thrower. 1834 G. Bennett *Wand. N. S. Wales, &c.* 116 The males were armed with spears, clubs, and the 'womera' or 'bomerang'. 1838 S. Ferguson in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* XIX. 22 (*paper*), On the Antiquity of the Kiliee or Boomerang. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. 60 The Australian boomerang has been claimed as derived from some hypothetical high culture.

fig. 1845 Holmes *Modest Req.* Poems (1884) 42 Like the strange missile which the Australian throws, Vonr verbal boomerang slaps you on the nose. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 219 The boomerang of argument, which one throws in the opposite direction of what he means to hit.

Booming (bū·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Boom *v.*[1], [2], [3].]

1. The emitting of a deep, resonant sound.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* III. 214 Of all sounds there is none so dismally hollow as the booming of a bittern. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 535 The distant booming of cannon was heard .. from the batteries of the Tower. 1878 Black *Green Past.* xxviii. 226 The booming of the fog-horn at night is one of the most horrid sounds in the world.

2. 'The accumulation and sudden discharge of a quantity of water (in placer mining, where water is scarce).' Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881.

1880 *Toronto Globe*, Miners in the Far West have a practice of conducting explorations by a means which they call 'booming'. It consists in damming up some gorge on a mountain side and allowing the water from melting snow to accumulate till an immense reservoir has been formed. When the pond is full an outlet is made, and the water rushes down with irresistible force, overwhelming everything in its path .. Rich veins and deposits of ore are often uncovered by this process.

3. See Boom *sb.*[3], Boom *v.*[3]

1881 *Chicago Times* 1 June, The Texas market is also advised as active, and in some cases excited, but .. this 'booming' tendency is at least a little premature.

Boo·ming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].]

1. Making a deep hollow reverberating sound.

1626 B. Jonson *Masques* Wks. 1692. 647 Bombing sighs. 1762–9 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 552 O'er The sea-beat ship the booming waters roar. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxii. (1856) 279 One wild, booming, agonized note, made up of a thousand discords.

2. Of business, etc.: Flourishing, advancing on a tide of prosperity. (See Boom *v.*[3]) *U. S.*

1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 29 Oct., Salt is 'booming', as it has been all the season. *Ibid.* 12 Nov., New life and energy has been infused into all channels of business—things are booming. 1883 *Leis. Ho.* 283/1 Pueblo is the very centre of South Colorado traffic, and certainly booming.

Boo·mingly, *adv.* With a booming noise.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 63 The billows of fire rolling boomingly past.

Boomkin: see Bumkin.

Boo·mster. *U. S. slang.* = Boomer[1]; one who works up a 'boom'; a speculator.

1879 *Nation* 9 Oct. 236 The trickery and usurpation .. of the leading boomster. 1884 S. E. Dawson *Hand-bk. Canada* 331 The speculators, called, in vivid Western parlance, boomsters.

Boon (būn), *sb.*[1] Forms: 2–7 bone, 3–4 bon, (2, 5 bune, 3 bun, 3, 6 boun, 4 boyn, 5 boyne), 4–8 boone, (6 bowne, bound), 5– boon. [a. ON. *bón*, the etymological correspondent of OE. *bén*, ME. Bene, prayer. Through such phrases as 'ask a boon', 'have one's boon', 'grant a boon', taken without analysis, the sense easily passed, by insensible transitions, from 'prayer', to 'favour asked', 'favour conferred', 'free gift,' 'good thing received'. The adj. *boon* 'good' probably aided in this development.]

†**1.** A prayer, petition, entreaty, request. *Obs.*

a. A prayer to God, Christ, etc.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 Ah lauerd god, her ure bone. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 28 Þe seoue bonen iþe Paternoster. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3690 Godd .. has herd mi bon. *Ibid.* 25306 Hu wath it es to bid þis bun. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3948 To ihesu þanne he bad a bone. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 12 Lord of heven, thou here my boyne [*rime* done]. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. v. 90 Ene..can pray and maid hys bone.

b. A request addressed to a human being; *esp.* the asking of a favour.

c 1205 Lay. 14912 Þe king uor his fader bone ȝette hire hir bone [? bene]. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1592 The kyng assentede to his bone [*v. r.* boone]. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 153 He grauntid, that the trespassour shulde aske iij. bonys or he deyde. 1530 Palsgr. 199/2 Bone, a request, *requeste*. *a* 1581 Campion *Hist. Irel.* II. vii. (1633) 94 Her husband assented, and accomplished her boone effectually. 1623 Cockeram, *Boone*, a request.

†**2.** A request made with authority; a command or order couched in the form of a request. *Obs.*

c 1300 *St. Brandan* 631 Ich aros to don his holi bone. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 826 Agayne þe bone of þe burne þat hit forboden hade. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 28 Why hast thou synnyd so sone, Thus hastyly to brake my bone. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 505 Sho obeit his bone. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 46 *Wife.* What you command, that rests in me to doe. *King.* But you will take exceptions to my Boone.

3. *transf.* The matter prayed for or asked; *esp.* in *to have one's boon, to grant one his boon.* (Cf. use of *prayer, request.*) *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 ȝif þu wult habben bone to drihten. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8414 He yatte hir freli al hir bone. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2337 God .. sende the thyn bone. *c* 1386 — *Kn's. T.* 1811 Mars hath his wille, his knyght hath al his boone. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 43 Bone, or graunte of prayer. 1488 Caxton *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 95 Thou shalt haue thy askynge and thy boone. 1513 More *Rich. III*, Wks. 59/1 God loued her better, then to graunt her her bone. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 245 If the Law come down .. to grant lust his boon. 1823 Scott *Peveril* I. vi. 106 Cousin, you must grant me my boon.

b. A thing asked as a favour; a favour (asked for). *arch.*

c 1200 Ormin 7606 Drihhtin haffde ȝatedd himm þatt bone þatt he ȝeornde. *c* 1305 *Pilate* 229 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 117 Grante me ane bone, ȝif me an appel to ete. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2790 The yonger mayden than alsone Of the King askes this bone. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xviii. 36 þis bone of þe I crave. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* C ij, I pray yow alle.. to graunte me a bone and a yefte. 1575 *Appius & Virg.* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IV. 143 Then tender your child that craveth this bound. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 289 Vpon my feeble knee, I beg this boone, with teares, not lightly shed. *c* 1650 *Rob. Hood & Fryer* 116 A boone, a boone, said the curtall fryer .. Give me leave to set my fist to my mouth. 1862 Trench *Mirac.* xxiii. 343 She has a boon to ask for her daughter.

†**c.** *To pray (one) of a boon. Obs.*

1393 Gowea *Conf.* I. 207 He .. praid him of a bone, To se this Custe. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 411, I pray the, .. of a bone, that thou wilte herborow me this nyght. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 34, I pray you of a bone, that I may to fore you alle make my confession.

4. A favour, a gift, a thing freely or graciously bestowed: **a.** in response to asking. *arch.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 282 Send us, lord, this blissid bone. *c* 1520 *Adam Bel* 509 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 160 Madame, ye myght have asked a bowne, That shuld have ben worth

them all three. 1630 PRYNNE *God No Impostor* 30 We deserue no boone, no fauor at his hands. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1727) 71 What art thou asking of them, after all? Some mighty boon? 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 319 A boon like that which Aristotle had obtained from Philip.

b. without the notion of asking. In 17th c. applied to a largess, gratuity or present; but now only *fig.* and *arch.*

1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 508 The Queen .. seldom gave boons, and never forgave due debts. 1677 MARVELL *Season. Argument* Wks. 1776 II. 558 He .. has got by boones, at several times .. 3000*l.* *Ibid.* 579 A boon given him in the excise which he sold for 13500*l.* 1679 PEPYS *Diary* VI. 130, I have never .. done it to the obtaining sixpence from the Crown by any boon extraordinary. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* I. 144 The choicest boons of fate. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. viii. 161 The Earl .. had accepted with difficulty, the boon of his freedom. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. viii. 269 The gods had no better boon for him than an early death.

†**c.** Grace, favour. *rare.*

1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxiv, Down she knelt for heaven's grace and boon. 1821 — *Isabel* xix, Of thee we now should ask forgiving boon.

5. A gift considered with reference to its value to the receiver; a benefit enjoyed, blessing, advantage, a thing to be thankful for: sometimes without even the notion of giving, but always with that of something that one has no claim to, or that might have been absent. (The usual current sense.)

1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass. Bay* I, The charter of Massachusets was not so great a boon. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxxix, An elfin storm from faery land, Of haggard seeming, but a boon indeed. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* iii. (1860) § 185 The presence of the warm waters of the Gulf Stream .. is a great boon to navigation. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. App. 270 The inestimable boon of articulate language. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 3 (1882) 124 The boon of free and unbought justice was a boon for all.

6. An unpaid service due by a tenant to his lord. Cf. 'benevolence'. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 294 Racking their rents, taking in their commons, overthrowing their tenures, diminishing their wages, encreasing their boons. 1703 BP. T. WILSON in Keble *Life* v. (1863) 194 To leave all such carriages, Boones and services on the same foot as already provided for by Law. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Boon*, a stated service rendered to the landlord by the tenant.

b. Hence *boon-day*, *-loaf* (a loaf allowed to a tenant when working on a boon-day), *-man*, *-work*; also **c. boon-ploughing**, **-shearing**, a day's ploughing or shearing given gratuitously to a farmer by his neighbours on a special occasion.

1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 153 The custom was here for the Natives and Cottagers to plow and harrow for the Lord, and to work one *boon-day for him every week in Harvest. 1788 MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Yorksh.* (1796) I. 41 Tenant agrees .. to perform the customary leadings, or boondays. 1863 ATKINSON *Provinc. Danby, &c.* s. v. *Boon-days.* 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 143 Every plow was to be allowed four *boon-loaves. 1727 BP. T. WILSON in Keble *Life* xx. (1863) 680 The *boon-men i. e. they who owe him rent in the way of work. 1886 *Carlisle Jrnl.* 23 Feb. 2/4 *Boon Ploughing at Burgh. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Boon-shearin* (N. Lanc.), a quantity of shearing given as in the case of a boon-ploo [=boon-ploughing]. 1883 SEEBOHM *Eng. Vill. Community* 78, *Precariæ* or *boon-work, i. e. special work at request.

¶ Occasionally *boon* appears to have the sense of 'good', but in the earlier instances at least the sense of 'favour asked' or 'conferred', is more or less apparent. Modern archaists complete the confusion with BOON *a.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1089 Hade bodyly burne abiden þat bone .. His lyf wer loste. *c* 1650 *Came you not, &c.* 12 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 254, I haue Land att durham will feitch my hart to boone. 1874 HOLLAND *Mistr. Manse* xxi. 83 The steps were scaled for boon or bale. 1884 SKRINE *Und. Two Queens* II. 34 Boon we mingle and bane.

Boon, *sb.*[2] Forms: 4 bon(e, 5–6 bunne, 9 boon: see also BUN. [Of unknown etymology: see BUN.] The stalk of flax or hemp after the fibre has been removed; the stalks of Cow-parsnip and other umbelliferous plants.

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* i. 31 3oure strengthe schal be as a deed sparcle of bonys [*v. r.* stobil], *ether of herdis of flex.* *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 277 Kyx, or bunne, or drye weed. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1649) 182 All the loose buns and shivers that hang in the hemp or flaxe. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 305 The flax plants are passed between these cylinders .. and the stalk, or boon, as it is technically called, is by this means completely broken without injuring the fibres.

Boon (būn), *a.* (and *adv.*) Forms: 4–9 bon, 4–7 bone, 4–5 bonne, (6 boun), 6–7 boone, (7 boune), 4– boon. [a. OF. *bon, bone* good: used esp. in what were orig. French phrases (e.g. *bone chere, bon sire, bone order, bon voiage, bone fortune*, etc.), but to some extent in general Eng. use from 14th to 17th c.; after 1600 it seems to have been consciously recognized as French, and gradually dropped, exc. in senses 3 and 4. In sense 3 it was probably associated with the Eng. sb. BOON[1], in its later sense of 'favour, benefaction, good gift'.]

A. *adj.*

†**1.** Good, goodly. *Obs.* (in 17th c.)

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 28 He schal loke on oure lorde with a bone chere. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 1540 They come to cyte boon. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1022 Seint Iulian! lo, bon hostelle! *c* 1425 *Seven Sages* (P.) 1013 Maugré have thow, bone sire. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2143 Of speche he is fulle bone. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxcix. 692 Euery man drewe in bone order into the feldes. 1537 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Convoc.*, Let vs all make bon chere [ed. 1635 good cheer]. 1617 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav.* Wks. (1630) III. 78/1 Four pots of boone beere as yellow as gold. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 302 Nicolaus Damascenus; a great Orator and boon pleader. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prudence* xviii. (ed. 3) 83, I am of that boon Courage.

†**2.** Advantageous, fortunate, favourable, prosperous: *esp.* in the once universal phrase *boon voyage* prosperous journey, also *fig.* good success. Hence, *To drink upon* or *in boon voyage. Obs.*

1494 FABYAN VI. ccx. 225 One broughte forthe a bolle full of miede .. to drynke vpon bon vyage. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* I. 384/2 Drinking one to another in boun voyage of the spoil of them whom they would take as their prisoners. 1590 GREENE *Never too Late* Wks. 1882 VIII. 20, I may wish boone fortune to thy iourney. 1631 HEYWOOD *Maid of West* IV. Wks. 1874 II. 311 Quaffe unto the health of our boone voyage. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. i. iv. (1726) 21. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying Ins.* 329 These cunning Philosophers..can..with Judas embrace a man with a courtly boone-congee, and at parting cut a mans throat. [1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxii, *Bon voyage* as they say.]

3. Gracious, bounteous, benign; = L. *almus, alma. poetic.*

a 1612 HARINGTON *Epigr.* II. (1633) 50 Our boon God did benignly heare. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 242 Flours .. which .. Nature boon Powrd forth profuse. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Poems* (1837) 146 But may all nature smile with aspect boon. 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 301 Its boon influence. 1841 EMERSON *Method Nat.* Wks. 1875 II. 224 This wasteful hospitality with which boon nature turns off new firmaments. 1869 M. ARNOLD *Switzerl.* III. *Farewell* xxi, How sweet to feel, on the boon air, All our unquiet pulses cease!

4. In *boon companion*, lit. 'good-fellow', used in a jovial bacchanalian sense, transferred to other phrases, and occas. predicatively: Jolly, convivial.

1566 DRANT *Med. Morall* A v, He is my bone companion, its he that cheares up me. 1604 *Meet. of Gallants at Ord.* 21 A boone companion lighted amongst good fellowes, as they call good fellowes now a dayes, which are those that can drink best. 1622 DEKKER & MASSINGER *Virg. Martyr* II. i, Bacchus .. this boon Bacchanalian skinker. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 793 Hight'nd as with Wine, jocond and boon. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 6 A boon companion, loving his bottle and his diversion. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xiv, He was also the boonest of companions. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 268 The effort of each man to .. be very boon and jolly. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* 61 My comrade, boon companion, my co-reveller.

b. Hence **boon companionship; boonfellow** (treated as a single word).

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. v. 23 All the resources of boon companionship. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* II. ix. 171 A good friend and not a bad boonfellow.

†**B.** *adv.* Well, gently, favourably.

Old Song, 'Oh! *firm as Oak*', While boon the wind blows, And smooth the tide flows.

Boon, *v. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 7 **beun.** [f. BOON *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** To pray for, ask as a boon. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 694 Þatt Zacariass Godess preost..O Drihhten haffde bonedd. *Ibid.* 5223 Lef faderr, icc þe bone, 3iff me nu þatt twifalde gast.

2. *trans. To boon away*: to give away in boons.

c 1661 in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 27/1 What was got by Oppression, will be booned away by the King's Liberality.

†**3.** *intr.* To do boon-work: see BOON *sb.*[1] 6.

1691 RAY *N. C. Wds.* 9 *To Boon* or *Beun*, to do Service to another as a Landlord.

†**4.** *trans.* To repair (public roads). *dial.* Perhaps as one of the chief forms of *boon-work*: but there may be influence of BOON *sb.*[1] or *a.* in other senses.

1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I To boon [repair the roads], *vias hyeme corruptas æstate reparare.* 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Boon*, to repair a highway, 'I'd hev' all cheches pull'd doon to boon th' roads wi'.'

Boon(e, boond(e, dial. or obs. ff. of BOUND.

†**Boo·nage.** *Obs.* [f. BOON *sb.*[1] + -AGE. Cf. BONAGE.] = BOON *sb.* 6; boon-work.

1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. iv. 84 Boonage, Fines, Heriots, Reliefes.

Boonfellow, boon companion; see BOON *a.* 4.

Boong, obs. form of BUNG.

Booning (bū·ning) *vbl. sb.* [f. BOON *v.* + -ING.[1]] Doing of boon-work; repairing of public roads.

1862 *Life Among Colliers* 29 The tenants took it in turn to lead our coals, which custom was known as booning. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. Gloss., *Booning* (Linc.), carting material for repairing the highways.

Boo·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. BOON *v.* + -ING[2]: prob. involving confusion with BOON *a.*] Giving boons.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 134 As labour strength regains, From ale's booning bounty given.

Boonk. A local name of the Little Bittern (*Botaurus minutus*).

1862 in G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 49.

Boonless (bū·nlės), *a.* [f. BOON *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a boon. (In *boonless boon* (imitating Gr. ἄδωρον δῶρον) 'a gift that is no gift'.).

1863 P. S. WORSLEY *Phaethon, Poems & Transl.* 6 Thou hast asked a boonless boon. *Ibid.* 13 How boonless were the boon, if this were all.

Boopic (bōu·pik), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. βοῶπις (f. βοῦς, βο- ox + ὤψ eye).] Ox-eyed.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 66 A collyrium for the eyes of horses and bo-opic patients.

Boor (būəɹ). Forms: (5 boneer), 6–7 boore, bour, (7 bore, boar), 7–boor (9 bauer). [A word of involved history in and out of English, though the ultimate etymology is clear enough. The 16th c. *bour, boore*, may possibly have been native Eng., repr. an earlier **búr*, short for OE. *gebúr* 'dweller, husbandman, farmer, countryman' (Bosw.), a deriv. of *búr* 'dwelling, house, cottage, BOWER', f. the verb root, *bū* to dwell: cf. the compound *neighbour*:—ME. *nęȝebur*:—OE. *néahgebúr* 'nigh-dweller', also modern East Anglian BOR 'neighbour' as a form of address. But on the whole, in its literary use, the word is more likely to have been adopted from LG. *bûr*, Du. *boer*: see the qnots. under sense 2, and BOER. These words are themselves etymological equivalents (or nearly so) of OE. *gebúr*; the OHG. form being *gibûr, gibûro*, MHG. *gebûr, gebûre*, MLG. *gebûr*, and *bûr* (occurring 1365), mod.LG. *buur* (made *bauer* in mod.HG.), MDu. *ghebure, ghebuer*, and *buer*; also (late) *geboer*, which was not properly a Du. form, but probably, according to Cosijn, adopted from Frisian, or, according to Franck, from the LG. on the eastern frontier of the Netherlands. This last is in mod.Du. *boer*. The original sense of WGer. *gibûr, gibûro*, was 'inmate of a *bûr* or BOWER, fellow-occupier of a dwelling, farm, or village; neighbour, mate'. Partly from being preserved mainly in rural use, but largely from association with the vb. *bûan* (MHG., MDu. *bûwen*, Ger. *bauen*, Du. *bouwen*) to inhabit, cultivate, till (of which, as we have seen, it was not a derivative, though a cognate word from same root *bū-*), its original connexion with *bûr*, BOWER, was lost, and the sense more and more confined to that of 'peasant, rustic', and thence 'clown'.

While mod. Ger. has merged the word in form with *bauer*, agent-noun from *bauen* 'to cultivate, to build', mod. Du., on the contrary, makes a distinction in use between the native *buur* (MDu. *ghebure, ghebuer*) 'neighbour', and the adopted *boer* (MDu. *geboer*) 'peasant, husbandman, farmer, clown, knave at cards', and keeps both distinct from *bouwer* 'tiller, builder' (though in MDu. the latter was used in senses subsequently taken up by *geboer, boer.*]

1. A husbandman, peasant, countryman. *Obs.*, exc. as in sense 3, into which it passes in later use.

[1430 see BOWER *sb.*[5]] 1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) A iiij b, *Absinthium rusticum*, that is bouris or pesantes wormwode. 1592 R. JOHNSON 9 *Worthies* B iv, A countrie Boore, a goodlie proper swayne. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 173 Not sweare it?.. Let Boores and Francklins say it, Ile sweare it. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. App. iii. 633 Some remains of the ancient slavery of the boors and peasants. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 326 While the land is cultivated by boors. [1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxvii, Times of action make princes into peasants, and boors into barons. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Vis. Poets*, Poems I. 204 The boor who ploughs the daisy down.]

2. Particularly, a Dutch or German peasant. (For the latter more definitely *bauer* occurs.)

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 254 To accuse Luther for the uproares raysed by the countrey Boores in Germany. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 58 My self chanced in Holland into the house of a Bore (as they term him) to lodge. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xviii. 116 Germany hath her Boores, like our Yeomen. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1662) 3 Upon this his preaching, about 40000 Bores and Trades-men rose up in Suevia. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 977/3 The Bores, assisted with 800 Spanish Soldiers. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Netherl.* I. 41 The people of Holland may be divided into five classes. 1. The boors or husbandmen. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* I. ii, The Boors Can answer fresh demands already [=der Bauer kann Schon wieder geben]. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. ix. 11 Guarded by fifty men mostly boors of the country. [1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* I. 50 Lands were divided and subdivided till the owners sank from being nobles to bauers.]

b. A Dutch colonist in Guiana, South Africa, etc. (For the latter BOER is now employed.)

1824 BURCHELL *Trav.* I. 13 The Boors must be heard, the Hottentots must be heard. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* ii. 23 The state of a boor as to health, comfort and security of property. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* iv. 184 Few but the very poorest boors.

c. Extended to foreign peasants generally.

1687 CLEVELAND *Rustick Ramp.* 488 What Boars of other Countrys could have compared with the Riches of our Peasants. 1764 GOLUSM. *Trav.* 3 The rude Carinthian boor. 1798 CANNING in *Anti-Jacobin* 12 Mar., Russian boors that daily kick. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* II. iii. (1806) I. 368 The fortune of a Russian nobleman is measured by the number of boors that he possesses.

3. A peasant, a rustic, with lack of refinement implied; a country clown.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* ii. 142, I dull-sprighted fat Boetian Boore. *c* 1610 ROWLANDS *Terrible Batt.* 38 A paltry rusticke peasant boore. 1750 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 207 Three or four boors would have been rude, if they durst. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxii. 14 A dunce more boorish e'en than hedge-born boor. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* viii. 336 The country boor is blind to the beauties of nature.

b. *fig.* Any rude, ill-bred fellow; a 'clown'.

1598 Florio, *Grossolano*, a lubber, a clowne, a boore, a rude fellow. 1723 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 4 He was as to manners a mere boor or clown. 1849 Miss Muloch *Ogilvies* i. (1875) 4 Hugh Ogilvie is a common-place, stupid boor. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xiii. 177 An ill-conditioned boor, not fit for the society of well-bred ladies.

4. Boor's Mustard. [ad. early mod.Ger. *baurensenfe* peasant's mustard.] A name given by herbalists (since Turner) to *Thlaspi arvense*, a British wild plant; by Gerard to *Lepidium ruderale*.

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes*, *Thlaspi*.. is called in duche Baurensenfe .. It may be named in englishe dyshmustard, or triacle Mustard, or Boures Mustard. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 628 Turner calleth Thlaspi .. Bowers mustarde. 1597 Gerard *Herbal* 204/5 Bowiers or Bowyers mustard. 1878 Britten & Holl. *Plant-N.*, Boor's mustard.

Boor(e, obs. form of Boar, Bower.

Boord(e, obs. var. of Board, Bord(e, Bourd.

Boordly, variant of Buirdly *a. Sc.*

Boorelie, -lye, obs. forms of Burly.

†**Boorinn.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [?ad. Du. *boerin* countrywoman, fem. of *boer*, Boor.] A peasant woman, a female boor.

1649 Lovelace *Poems* 93 And th' blood in each veine doth appeare Part thick Booreinn, part Lady Cleare.

Boorish (bū·riʃ), *a.* For forms see Boor. [f. Boor + -ish^1.] Of or pertaining to boors; rustic, clownish, uncultured, rude, coarse, ill-mannered.

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 51 Horehounde..groweth..in suche places as the bourishe wormwod groweth. *c* 1620 [Fletch. & Mass.] *Trag. Barnavelt*. I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1883) II. 210 With a boorish patience suffer The harvest that I labourd for to be Anothers spoile. 1660 Pepys *Diary* 19 May, Many Dutch boors eating of fish in a boorish manner. 1697 Dryden *Virg.* Ded., The Boorish Dialect of Theocritus has a secret Charm in it. 1726 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* xlvi. 245 You are the first .. that ever call'd Oxford a boorish, uncivilized place. 1866 Mrs. Stowe *Lit. Foxes* 105 Comparing .. a polished rascal with a boorish good man.

† b. quasi-*sb. The boorish*: the vernacular of a boor; rude, illiterate speech. *humorous. Obs.*

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. i. 54 You Clowne .. leaue the societie: which in the boorish, is companie, of this female.

Boorishly (bū·riʃli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly^2]. In a boorish manner.

1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* x. (1628) 330 A house bourishly built without carpentrie. 1826 Scott *Rev. Kemble's Life* (1849) 242 A young man .. boorishly educated and home-bred. 1862 Miss Braddon *Lady Audley* iii. 24 'Are you glad to see me?' 'Of course I'm glad, lass', he answered, boorishly.

Boorishness (bū·riʃnés). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being boorish; rusticity, rudeness.

1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 247 The boorishness of his rank in society. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Jan. 37/1 The curious mixture of feudal arrogance and clumsy boorishness .. surviving among Prussian aristocrats.

†**Boorn.** *Obs.* [cf. 'Exmoor *bourn* yeast' (Halliw.).] 'Wort, or boiled liquor.' (Fuller.)

1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* x, The end of boiling is thoroughly to incorporate the Boorne and the Honie. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* IV. 6 [in a receipt for metheglin] Take .. one Gallon of the finest Honey, and put it into the Boorn.

Boorn(e, obs. form of Bourn, a brook.

Boor-tree, var. of Bour-tree *Sc.*, elder.

Boos, obs. form of Boss.

Boosa, var. of Boza, an oriental drink.

Boose (būz), *sb. north.* Forms: 5 booc, boce, buse, 5, 9 boos, bose, 5–9 boose, 9 bouse, boost. [First found in 15th c., but pointing to an OE. **bós* (whence *bósig*, Boosy, cow-stall), corresp. to ON. *bás-s* :—OTeut. **banso-z*: cf. Ger. *banse*, Gothic *bansts* barn. (The phonetic forms in mod. dialects, Eng. and Sc., cannot be derived from the ON. word, but require an OE. form with *ó*.)] A stall for a cow or (less usually) a horse; *esp.* the upper part of the stall, where the fodder is placed. See also Boosy.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 41 Booc or boos, netystalle [*K.* boce, *H.*, 1499 bose]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 49 A Buse for a noxe, *bocetum*. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 222 Boose, stall, *bouile*. 1781 J. Hutton *Tour Caves* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Boose*, a stall for a cow or horse. 1808 Jamieson, *Buse*, *Buise*, *Boose*, a cow's stall, a crib. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Boose*, *Boost*, a cattle stall. Often used for the upper part of the stall where the fodder is placed: as 'Yo'll find it in th' cow's bose.

Boose, variant of Booze.

Boosome, obs. f. Bosom; obs. Sc. f. Besom.

†**Boost,** *sb.*^{1} *Obs.* Also 4–6 *north.* bost. A var. of Boist, box, pyx. Cf. the forms Bouste, Buist.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14003 A bost [*v. r.* boist] sco has o smerles nummen. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 351 Tua bostis of gude wyne. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 222 A Booste, boxe, *pixis*. 1651 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 33 Adoratioun .. and keeping of bread in boxes or boostes.

Boost (būst), *sb.*^{2} *U. S. colloq.* A lift, a shove up.

1858 Dow *Serm.* (Bartlett) Office-seekers ask you to give them a boost into the tree of office. 1879 Lowell *Poet Wks.* 417 Bacchus that now is scarce induced To give Eld's lagging blood a boost. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 943/1 Nor has its completion given that 'boost' to California .. so fondly dreamed of.

Boost (būst), *v. U. S. colloq. trans.* To hoist; 'to lift or push from behind (one endeavoring to climb); to push up. (*Low*)' Webster. Also *fig.*

1848–60 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* s. v., Boost me up this tree, and I'll hook you some apples. *a* 1860 *N. Y. Herald* (Bartlett) Lord Palmerston was boosted into power by the agricultural interest of England. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 484/1 To boost a jurist of so much helpless avoirdupois in through the carriage door.

Boost, by-form of Boose; obs. f. Boast.

Boo·sy (bu·zi). Chiefly *dial.* Forms: 1 bósiz, bósih, 7 bousie, bowzey, boosey. [OE. *bósig*, *bósih*: see Boose *sb.*] An ox- or cow-stall, a crib; = Boose.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xiii. 15 An eshuelc iuer on symbeldoeg ne unbindeð [he] woxo his oððe assald of bósih. *c* 975 *Rushw. G.* ibid., Oxo his oððe easald of bosze. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 612 *Præsepia* [i. a Crib, Cratch, Bowzey, or Manger]. *Ibid.* II. 285 They must be tied vp sure vnto their bousies. 1688 R. Holme *Armory* II. ix. § 9, *Boosey*, the place where the Cow is tyed. 1777 Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1849) I. 30 What is termed the boosy. 1847 G. Soane *New Curios. Lit.* (1849) 19 Boosy .. in the northern counties .. is more generally applied to the upper part of the stall where the fodder lies.

Boot (būt), *sb.*^{1} Forms: 1–5 bót, 3–6 bote, 4–7 boote, 5– boot. Also 4 bott, bout(e, 5 both; *north.* 4–6 but(e, 5 boyte, buyt, 6 buit. [Com. Teut.: OE. *bót* fem., corresponds to OFris. *bôte*, OS. *bôta* (MDu. and Du. *boete*, LG. *bote*), OHG. *buoza* (MHG. *buoze*, mod.G. *busse*), ON. *bót* (Sw. *bot*, Da. *bod*), Goth. *bôta* 'boot, advantage, good':—OTeut. **bôtâ-* (Aryan type **bhādā-*), prob. a derivative of root *bat-* (Aryan **bhad-*) 'good, useful': see Better. Hence the vb. Beet, to make good or better.]

I. Good, advantage, profit, use.

1. Good: in phrase *To boot*: 'to the good', to advantage, into the bargain, in addition; besides, moreover.

c 1000 *Daniel* 200 (Gr.) Cuð gedydon, þæt hie .. noldon; oft hie to bote bealde gecwædon. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1725) 163 (Mätz), A hundreth knyghtes mo .. and four hundreth to bote, squieres of gode aray. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* XIV. 268 Bi assent of sondry partyes and syluer to bote. 1543 J. Willoughby in Strype *Cranmer* (1694) App. 66 Mr. Gardiner to sign for himself, and Serles to boot. 1652 Earl Monmouth *Hist. Relations* 171 To boot that he had received many distastes from the French. *Ibid.* 9 To boot with the Councel of the States General, the United Provinces have three Councels apart. 1653 tr. *Carment's Nissena* 42 To boot that it was commonly whispered about, etc. 1660 Pepys *Diary* 13 Feb., For two books that I had and 6*s.* 6*d.* to boot I had my great book of songs. *a* 1679 T. Goodwin *Wks.* (1861) I. 88 He shall have all things into boot. *a* 1711 Ken *Damonet* Poet Wks. 1721 IV. 505 Would you give yours, and your whole Flock to boot. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 222 One who held all Gaul and all Britain, with seemingly Germany to boot.

b. In Sc. *to the boot, into the boot* (*buit*).

1645 Rutherford *Lett.* 357 Some..who would exchange afflictions, and give you to the boot. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xviii, Alice, who .. was, to the boot of all that, the best dancer of a strathspey in the whole strath.

†**2.** That which is 'thrown in', or given in addition, to make up a deficiency of value; a premium, compensation, odds. *Obs.* exc. *Sc. dial.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 49 Bute [*v. r.* Buyt], *auctorium, augmentium*. 1593 G. Fletcher *Licia* (1876) 9 Were all the world offered to make a change, yet the boote were too small. 1597 Skene *Expl. diffic. Wds.* s. v. *Bote* (Jam.), The aine partie that gettes the better, giues ane bote, or compensation to the vther. 1600 Heywood 1 *Edw. IV*, III. i. Wks. 1874 I. 44 If I were so mad to score, what boote wouldst thou giue me? *a* 1652 Brome *Queen* IV. iv, *Doct.* Too many a man .. will change with thee And give good Boot. 1726 Cavallier *Mem.* IV. 313 Now I am convinced that my Religion is better than yours since you give me so much Boot.

†**3.** Advantage; profit; avail, use. Chiefly in interrog. or negative phrases or their equivalent, as *It is no boot*: it avails not, it is no use. *To make boot of*, to make profit of, gain by; to gain.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 89 Quat bote is to sette traueil On thyng þat may not auail. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 448 Agayne þe wyles of wemen to wer is no bote. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xvi, I bare the of my body, quat bote is to layne? 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 1082 But cum scho to the Kings presence, Thair is na buit for vs to byde. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* III. xi. 19 O spare thy happy daies, and them apply To better boot. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. (1641) 42/2 Then loose they all the sheats, but to no boot. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. i. 9 Giue him no breath, but now Make boote of his distraction. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Justine* 22 a, They..lost all that before they had made boot of. 1681 R. Knox *Hist. Ceylon* (1781) 333 We thought it no boot to sit longer..and so took up our bags, and fled. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 272 To no boot, *frustra*.

†**4.** *loosely*, Well-being, weal. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1008 (Gött.) Paradis hit is a .. lond of lif of roo & rest Wid bliss and bote broidin best. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 12 Ihesu! þou brouȝtist man to boote.

II. The making good or mending of anything; the means of doing so; repair; remedy, relief.

†**5.** The repair of decaying structures, *e.g.* bridges; also, a contribution levied for keeping these in repair. Only in OE. (in such combs. as *burhbót*, *brycgbót*, etc) exc. in late writers on legal antiquities.

a 1000 Thorpe's *Laws* I. 380 (Bosw.) Brycgbota aginne man ȝeorne. *c* 1250 *Gloss. Law Terms* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 33 Briggebote, refere punz à passer. 1670 Blount *Law Dict.*, *Burgbote*. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* I. 83 The 'Bricgbote'.

† b. The right of a tenant to take timber, etc. for repairs, firing, and other necessary purposes, from off the landlord's estate; common of estovers. In comb., as *fire-bote*, *house-bote*, *hedge-bote*, etc.

1528 Perkins *Prof. Bk.* i. § 116 If a stranger grant all manner of Estouers unto me .. by this grant I shall have Housbote, Plowbote, and Haybote. 1553 *Procl.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. i. iii. 30 All other lands, tenements .. &c., with reasonable fire-boot, cart-boot, plow-boot, hedge-boot, within the woods of the said manor. 1604 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 437 To deliver to the sayd tenants house boot and high boot. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 322 *Boot*, necessary Timber or Wood for necessary uses; as Ploughboot, House-boot, Fire-boot. 1765–8 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 25 The Saxon word, *bote*, is of the same signification with the French *Estover*. 1844 Tupper *Crock of Gold* vii. 56 No allowances of hedgebote, or housebote.

† 6. *esp.* A medicinal cure or remedy. *Obs.*

a 1000 Cynewulf *Elene* 299 (Gr.) þe eow eaȝena leoht fram blindnesse bote ȝefremede. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 120 Monie kunnes remedies .. & misliche boten. *c* 1305 *St. Kath.* 304 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 98 Noble relik hit is; sike men to habbe of bote. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 424 Anon he yaf the sike man his boote. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 45 Bote of [1499 or] helthe, *salus*. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* v. 27 She wente unto another for boote that put her in more assurraunce of healthe.

†**7.** Help or deliverance from evil or peril; assistance, relief, remedy, rescue. Often in phr. *boot of bale*; cf. Bale *sb.*^{1} 6. *concr.* A means or agent of help, relief, or remedy; also, a personal agent, a helper. *Obs.* (or *arch.*)

a 1000 Cynewulf *Andreas* 949 (Gr.) Him sceal bot hraðe weorðan in worulde. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 398 Her ys seo bot hu ðu meaht þine æceras hetan. 1297 R. Glouc. 408 Our Lorde .. bote þerof him sende. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 196 For þat was bake for hayarde 'was bote for many hungry. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 928 God sende euery trewe man boote of his bale. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* xvii, God, that is bote of alle bale, Dame, Cumford the. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* I. iv. (1554) 8 a, The poore not wist where to find bote. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. vii. [vi.] 106 To vencust folkis is a confort and bute. 1557 *Primer, Prater bef. Sacrament*, I come as a wretche to thee my Lord..to thee my boote. 1591 Greene *Maidens Dreame* li. 'Virgin', quoth she, 'no boot by tears is had'. 1867 G. Macdonald *Poems* 144 Laid his sword where he had found Boot for every bale.

† b. *To do (one) boot*: to render help or remedy to; to be of service, advantage, or profit to; to do good to.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 88 (*MSS.* T. C.) Ne halp hit me nout to don her one bote. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqrs. T.* 146 And euery gras that groweth vp on roote She shal eek knowe and whom it wol do boote. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 110 Two basketfull of bene chaf doth boote .. to grettest treen. 1557 Tottell's *Misc.* (Arb.) 177 As moules that want the earth to do them bote. 1609 F. Greville *Mustapha* v. Cho. i. (1633) 96 Meat, drinke, and drugges alike doe little boot.

c. In apprecatory phrases: as *Saint George to boot! Grace to boot!* i. e. to our help.

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 301 This, and Saint George to boote. 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 80 Grace to boot: Of this make no conclusion, least you say Your Queene and I are Deuils. 1599 Greene *George a Gr.* (1861) 257 Saint Andrew be my boot, But I'll raze thy castle to the very ground.

d. In various proverbial phrases: as, *When bale is next boot is next*: see Bale *sb.*^{1} 7. *Boot or bield*: see Bield *sb.* 3. *Boot of beam*: see Beam *sb.*^{2}; later *boot in beam* and *booty beam* (?i.e. *boot i' beam*).

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 136 Which should .. put boote in beame (as we say) securing her of a good and safe issue of her labour. *Ibid.* 257 What a stay, what boot in beame it is? 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 111 As it had not the latter by it self, so neither had it the former in booty beme, or a power in seed.

†**8.** A way of mending matters, help out of a difficulty; a better way, a resource, alternative, choice. *Ther nis no bote*: there is no help for it. *None other boot*: no other resource, no alternative.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 15 Nis ther bote nan? bute fleon thenne *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1992 For If he may this monstre overcome Thanne were he quyt; ther is non other bote. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 355 Sir Cleges sey non othyr bote, But his askyng graunte he most. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxiii. 220 Ther is no bote but deth. *c* 1505 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 309, I gert the buthman obey, ther wes no bute ellis. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccccxcii. 674 There was none other boote for hym but to arme him. 1578 T. Proctor *Gorg. Gallery* I. 82 For though I serve untill I sterve, I see none other Boote.

III. The making amends for mischief or wrong done; amends made.

†**9.** Compensation paid, according to Old English usage, for injury or wrong-doing; reparation, amends; satisfaction made. (Only in OE., except in late writers on legal antiquities, who usually retain the OE. form *bót* or ME. *bote*.) In many combinations, as *man-bote*, *kin-bote*, *thief-bote*, etc.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 567 Bealuwa bisiȝum bot eft-cuman. *a* 1000 Thorpe's *Laws* I. 12 ȝif feaxfang ȝeweorþ, L scætta to bote. *a* 1450 *Sc. Acts*, I *Robt. I*, ix, Alsua it is ordainyt þat nane tak meyd of a theyff [or thyft bute]. *a* 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* Index (Jam.) The Wergelt, or Theiftbote of ane theife, is threttie kye. [1845 Stephen *Laws Eng.* in *Edin. Rev.* (1884) Apr. 339 'If the great toe be struck off, let twenty shillings be paid him as bot.' 1854 Sir G. Nicholls *Eng. Poor Law* I. 13 'That he [the kinsman] make 'bot' for him.' 1872 E. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* 178 Bot or personal compensation was paid to an ealderman, a bishop or an archbishop, by the man who fought, or drew his weapon in their presence.]

†**10.** Expiation of sin, an offering by way of atonement; sin-offering; repentance by act; penance. Cf. DEDBOTE. *Obs.* (exc. as the OE. form may be cited by ecclesiastical antiquaries.)

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 Don we urum Drihtne soþe hreowe & bote. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev.* iv. 28 And his gylt underzit, bring ane gat to bote to þam temple. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Gif we nulleð gan to bote .. hit is riht þet me us nede. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 69 Þe wile here bot dai laste .. Ure bot dai is nu and lasteð þe wile þe god wile. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* 133 in *Cott. Hom.* 197 Þu ne uorsakest nenne mon .. 3if he is to bote 3eruh and bit þe uor3iuenesse. [1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iii. 102 The fines arising from these ecclesiastical crimes were paid into the treasury of the bishop under the name of 'bots'.]

†**Boot,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* Also 6–7 boote. [App. an application of the prec., influenced by the already-existing BOOTY; perhaps due to the phrase *to make boot of*, 'to make profit of' (cf. BOOT *sb.*1 3, quot. 1606), being taken as 'to make booty of'.]

Booty; spoil; plunder.

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 585 We foraged, as proclaimed foes, a wondrous wealthy boot .. our prey was rich and great. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumph.* III. 119 Rising betimes for Boot like Free-booters. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 119 It was decreed, that .. all boot taken in priuate should be deliuered vp to the vse of the generalitie.

b. *esp.* in phr. *To make boot.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 13 Thou that art his Mate, make boote of this. 1599 — *Hen. V*, I. ii. 194 Others [Bees] like Souldiers .. Make boote vpon the Summers Veluet buddes: Which pillage, they..bring home. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vii. 38 Harvests riches, which he made his boot. 1641 HEYWOOD *Reader, Here you'l, &c.* 5 They make Boote Of every thing we wear from head to foote. 1885 CHILD *Ballads* III. § 61. 57/2 Stopping only long enough to make boot of Hjelmer's gold.

Boot (būt), *sb.*3 Forms: 4–6 bote, 4–7 boote, 7– boot. (Also 4–7 *north.* bute, 5 but, 6 botte, bowtt, 6–7 *Sc.* buitt.) [ME. *bote*, a. OF. *bote* (mod.F. *botte*), corresp. to Pr., Sp., Pg. *bota*, med.L. *botta*, *bota*, of uncertain origin.

Identified by Diez, Littré, etc. with F. *boute* (also, in mod.F., *botte*) butt, cask, leathern vessel; but 'the phonology of the two words in OF. shows that they are quite distinct' (P. Meyer). In med.L. also *butta* 'butt' and *botta* 'boot' are never confounded, though *bota* is frequent as a by-form of both, which has probably misled etymologists.]

1. A covering for the foot and lower part of the leg, usually of leather. (Distinguished from a SHOE by extending above the ankle. In earlier times used only by riders: see quot. from Johnson.)

c 1325 *Poem temp. Edw. II*, 26 Felted botys. *Ibid.* 55 Tho his botes be all totore. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 273 His bootes [*v.r.* botis, -es] clasped faire and fetisly. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 49 A Bute [*v.r.* Buyt] of ledir or wandis. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, V. iii. 140 Get on thy Boots, wee'l ride all night. 1746 *Rep. Cond. Sir J. Cope* 116 This Morning Lord President call'd upon me in his Boots on his way Northward. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.*, *Boot*..a covering for the leg, used by horsemen. 1832 *Tour Germ. Prince* I. iii. 38 A plain farmer, in marsh-boots and waterproof cloak. 1835 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 491 My little kid-boots were sadly stain'd. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 18. 131 It is more difficult to fix the heel of the boot than the toe securely in the ice.

b. Phrases. † *To make one boot serve for either leg* (see quot.) † *The boot is on the other leg*: the case is altered, the responsibility is on the other party. *To have* (*wish* obs.) *one's heart in one's boots*: to be in a state of extreme fear (a ludicrous extension of 'the heart sinks'). † *Over shoes, over boots*: expressing reckless continuance in a course already begun. *Boot and saddle* [perversion of F. *boute-selle* 'place saddle'; see BOUTE-SELLE], the signal to cavalry for mounting. *Like old boots* (slang): vigorously, thoroughgoingly.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 980/2 That their wordes should haue twoo senses, and one boote serue for either legge. 1642 *Lords' Jrnls.* in Rushw. IV. 559 b, Edward Sanderford..said..that the Earl of Warwick was a Traytor, and wished his Heart in his Boots. 1648 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 248 Over shoes, over boots; I know God will never forgive me, and therefore I will never trouble my self to seek His favour..this is properly the sin of despair. 1662 H. FOULIS *Hist. Wicked Plots* (1674) 67 Which so much incensed the Commons that they (over Boots, over Shoes) fell to draw up another. 1697 VANBRUGH *Æsop* II, To boot and saddle again they sound. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 51 ¶ 1 The Sound was chang'd to Boots and Saddle. 1856 J. GRANT *Black Drag.* xii, Our trumpets blew 'Boot-and-saddle' in the streets. 1865 Miss BRADDON *Sir Jasper* xxvii. 282 I'll stick to you like old boots. 1870 Miss BAIDGMAN *R. Lynne* I. xiii. 213 She's as tough as old boots. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 592/2 [He] felt his courage oozing out at the seams of his boots.

†**2.** A piece of armour for the legs, a greave.

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xvii. 6 He hadde bootis of bras in the hipis [1382 stelyn legharneis]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 65/4 He had botes of brasse in his cartes. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Sam.* xvii. 6 He had brassen bootes on his thighes [1611 He had greaues of brasse vpon his legs].

3. An instrument of torture formerly used in Scotland to extort confessions from prisoners.

1513-75 *Diurnal Occurrents* (1833) 262 Ane Minister .. quha wes extramelie pynnit in the beittis lang of befoir. 1580-1 RANDOLPH in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 324 Being neither offered the boots, nor other kind of torment. 1618 FIELD *Amends for L.* I. i, The rack, strapado, or the boiling boot. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I.* (1829) 7 She is..put into the boots, and cruelly tortured, yet confesses nothing. *c* 1706 VANBRUGH *Mistake* I. i, Shall I draw him on a Scotch pair of boots, Master, and make him tell all? 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 333 They put a pair of iron boots close on the leg, and drive wedges between these and the leg. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxvi. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) II. 41 The bones of their legs were shattered in the boots.

4. Part of a coach. †**a.** The fixed external step of a coach (cf. Fr. *botte* 5 in Littré); **b.** An uncovered space on or by the steps on each side, where attendants sat, facing sideways; later, a low outside compartment before or behind the body of the vehicle. *Obs.*

1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* 27 Shee sets in the boote and rides on. 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn-bk.* I. (1862) 7 In the boots of which coach Lechery and Sloth sit like the waiting-maid. 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) in Knight *Once upon Time* I. 152 Drawn sideways, as they are when they sit in the boot of the coach. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 202 If in a Coach, one side of the Boot be down, and the other up. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. iii. 15. 1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 421/2, 5 or 6 persons .. opening the boot of his Coach discharged on him their Pistoll. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* (1693) I. 196 (D.) He received his son into the coach, and found a slight errand to leave Buckingham behind, as he was putting his foot in the boot. 1714 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* 10 My Father, opening the Boot, step't out, and I followed. 1716 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* 400 Rogues to sally out And charge the Coach at either Boot. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ii, A chaplain stuffed into a sort of lateral recess, formed by a projection at the door of the vehicle, and called, from its appearance, the boot.

c. The receptacle for luggage or parcels under the seats of the guard and coachman. (This appears to have been the fore and hind boot of sense **b**, covered in as a box, ? about the middle of the 18th c.)

1781 *Westm. Mag.* IX. 13, I begged protection of the coachman, who advised me to get into the boot of the coach. 1807 *Antidote Miseries Hum. Life* 27 'Mind that sword-case in the boot', cries the captain. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iv, From the door of the hind boot of all the red coaches.

5. A protective covering for the foot and part of the leg of a horse.

1812 *Specif. Purden's Patent* No. 3542 (*title*) An improved Horse boot. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 610 The bright chestnut, on which the trainer himself has mounted—after seeing him carefully fitted with 'boots', lest he should cut or overreach.

6. In various technical uses: **a.** *Organ-building* (see quot.). **b.** *Metallurgy* (see quot.). **c.** In bottling liquor: A leathern case in which to put a filled bottle while corking it (cf. *bottle-boot*). †**d.** A (leather) case for a fiddle.

1594 LYLY *M. Bombie* v. iii, A bots on the shoomaker that made this boote for my fiddle, 'tis too straight. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 139 The boot .. encloses and supports the block .. The boot also conveys the wind to the speaking part or reed. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Boot*, a leather or tin joint connecting the blast-main with the tuyère or nozzle in a bloomary.

7. *Comb.*, chiefly in attrib. and objective relations: as *boot- binder, -cleaning, -edge, -finisher, -garter, -heel, -holder, -lace, -leg, -maker, -making, -nail, -pattern, -seam, -sole, -sponge, -spur.*

1862 *Macm. Mag.* May 67 One poor old woman, a *boot-binder. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xviii, Went on with his *boot-cleaning. 1824 SCOTT *Redg.* I. 326 (D.) A handsome and flourishing pair of *boot-garters. 1634 *Churchw. Accts. Youlgrave, Derby* in *Reliquary* Jan. (1864) 190 For a payre of *Boot-legges needfull to be used about ye bells. 1630 in Fairholt *Costume* (1846) 453 To a *bootmaker for one pair of boots, white and red, 14*s*. 1871 *Member for Paris* I. 279 They would have taken to *boot-making. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 42 A soldier leaves his *boot-nail in my hand. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 1. (1619) 336 Though the ground in comparison be not better then a *bootshanke, as we vse to say. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxii, Clinking his *bootspurs, swaggering prodigiously.

8. Special comb.: as **boot-black**, a person who blacks boots, a shoe-black (chiefly *U.S.*); †**boot-catch, boot-catcher**, a servant at an inn who pulled off the guests' boots; **boot-closer**, one who sews together the upper leathers of boots; **boot-eater, -eating** (see quot.); **boot-gusset**, elastic sides inserted in boots; **boot-hook**, a hook for pulling on boots; **boot-hose** = *boot-stocking*; **boot-housing** (see quot. and HOUSING); **boot-jack**, a contrivance for pulling off boots; † **boot-ketch** = *boot-catcher*; also = *boot-jack*; **boot-last** = *boot-tree*; **boot-laster**, ? one who makes boot-lasts; **boot-lick**, *v.* to toady; *sb.* a toady (*U.S. slang*); **boot-rack**, a rack or stand for holding boots; **boot-shank**, the piece of leather placed between the outer and the inner sole in the waist of a boot; †**boot-sleeve**, a wide kind of coat-sleeve; **boot-stocking**, an over-stocking which covers the leg like a jack-boot; **boot-stretcher, -tree**, a shaped block inserted into a boot to stretch it or keep it in shape. Also BOOT-TOP, BOOT-TOPPING.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 25 Feb., That negro *boot-black on the street corner. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 817/1 The San Francisco boot-blacks seem quite a model to their class. 1775 CAMPBELL *Diary Visit Eng.* 221 The number of churches I could not learn from our *boot catch guide. 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants* (J.) The ostler and the *boot-catcher ought to partake. 1761 COLMAN *Jealous Wife* IV. ii, There's master, and John ostler, and bootcatcher, all gone after 'em. 1880 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Dec. 11/1 A historic juror..is said to have given final..proof of his resolution to acquit a State defendant .. by declaring that he would eat his boots before he would find the man guilty. A *'boot-eater' now designates a particular species of juror. Rumour says there are at least nine boot-eaters in the Parnell jury. 1882 *Daily News* 4 Mar., A decline in the trade in *boot gussets in the elastic web manufacture. 1588 *Lanc. & Ch. Wills* III. 139 One paire of tawny stockes wth toppes of *boothose of the same. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* IV. ii. (D.) The maid That wash'd my boot-hose. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* vii, The women spun mittens for the lady, and knitted boot-hose for the laird. 1792 OSBALDISTONE *Brit. Sportsman* 432 *Housing*, is either *boot-houzing or shoe-houzing; the former is a piece of stuff made fast to the hinder part of the saddle. *a* 1841 T. HOOK *Ramsbottom Pap.* in *Casquet Lit.* 1877 I. 117/1 Tall men are doubled up like *boot-jacks. 1785 MACKENZIE *Lounger* No. 54 ¶ 8 Sent the *boot-ketch to Hart's for a pair of Spanish boots. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlix, I wish..I had recommended him to attend the circle this evening with a boot-ketch under his arm. 1611 COTGR., *Embouchoir*, a *Boot last, or Boot tree. 1732 FIELDING *Miser* I. vi, These *boot-sleeves were certainly intended to be receivers of stolen goods. *a* 1807 BOWLES Note to *Banwell Hill* (D.) In a pair of worsted *boot-stockings, which my father observed would keep my under-stockings from the dirt. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* lvii. (1862) 126 You will not observe his boot-stockings coming high above the knees. 1766 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts*, **Boot-Tree*, or *Boot-Last*, is a wooden cylinder slit into two parts, between which, when it is put into the boot, they drive..a wedge. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xi, Pretty boots, trimly stretched on boot-trees.

Boot (būt), *v.*1 Forms: 4–6 bote(n, 5–6 boote, 6– boot; also *north.* 5 buten, buytt, 5–6 bute. [ME. *bōten*, f. *bōt*, BOOT *sb.*1, taking the place of *beten* (see BEET), which was scarcely used in the south after the 14th c. Cf. BOTEN.]

†**1.** *trans.* To make better; to cure, relieve, heal; to remedy. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 2340 Jesu that is heuen king, Schal bote the of thi bale. *a* 1450 *Syr Eglam.* 187 He was botyd of mekylle care. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 83 The sauour of hym boteth alle syknessis.

†**2.** *trans.* To make good (a deficiency), to make up (what is deficient); to add by way of equalizing the value of things exchanged; to give 'into the boot'. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 382 Ther were chapmen y-chose þe chaffare to preise; þat he þat hadde þe hod sholde nat habbe þe cloke. Þe betere þyng; by arbytours sholde bote þe werse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 45 Botyn, or 3eue more overe in barganynge, *licitor, in precio superaddo.* 1530 PALSGR. 461/1 What will you boote bytwene my horse and yours?

3. To do good; to be of use or value; to profit, avail, help. (Only used in 3rd pers.)

a. *impers.* (or with *it*): chiefly negative and interrogative. (Usually followed by the real subject, as an infinitive phrase, or subst. clause.)

c 1400 *Roland* 499 It botes not to abide. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 66 The pore soule cried .. but it boted not. 1564 GRINOAL *Serm.* Wks. (1843) 25 It needeth not or booteth not, as the old proverb goeth. 1591 SPENSER *Teares of Muses* 445 What bootes it then to come from glorious Forefathers? 1656 COWLEY *Pind. Odes, Destinie* IV, With Fate what boots it to contend? 1828 ARNOLD in *Life & Corr.* (1844) I. ii. 88 It boots not to look backwards. 1855 BROWNING *Cleon* in *Men & Wom.* II. 184 What boots To know she might spout oceans if she could?

b. with dative object (or with *to.*) *arch.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3391 Me botis not barly your biddyng with stonde. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 20 Him booteth not resist, nor succour call. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 8. (1619) 175 It shall not boote a man to say in the day of iudgement, Lord, Lord. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiom. Anglo-Lat.* 65 It will not boot you to say so. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* i. (1858) 45 Boots it to you now, that the whole world loves and deplores you?

c. with sense 'it matters'.

1752 YOUNG *Brothers* III. i, What boots it which prevails? 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xix. 25 Little boots it to the subtle speculatist to stand single in his opinions.

d. with sb. (sing. or pl.) as subject.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 47 Braulyng booted not. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iv. 30 Little, I feare, my labour Me will boot. *a* 1717 PARNELL *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 64 What boots his hand, his heart, his head? 1795 SOUTHEY *Poems* 32 What boot to thee the blessings fortune gave? What boots thy wealth? 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah* 18 Little boots Our sympathy with fiction!

†**4.** *trans.* To benefit, increase, enrich. *Obs. rare.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 71 And I will boot thee with what guift beside Thy modestie can begge.

†**Boot,** *v.*2 *Obs. rare*—1. [cf. BOOT *sb.*2, also MLG. *būten* (Du. *buiten*) to make booty, to seize.] *intr.* ? To share as booty.

1554 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. xxiii. 120 b, His desire and his entencion Was to be hoting [*ed.* 1494 *has* boty] with them of such pillage As goddes had in their possession.

Boot (būt), *v.*3 Forms: 5 bote(n, -yn, (bute), 7 boote, 6– boot. [f. BOOT *sb.*3]

1. *trans.* To put boots on (another or oneself).

1468 *Medulla Gram.* in *Cath. Angl.* 49 *note*, *Ocreo*, to botyn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 49 To Bute (Buyyt), *ocreare.* 1600 HEYWOOD 1 *Edw. IV*, II. Wks. 1874 I. 33 Let me entreate you would go boote yourselues. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 272 To Boot, *ocreas induere. Ballad 'Young Redin'* x. in Allingham *Ballad Bk.* (1865) 285 They've booted him and spurred him.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To put on one's boots.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, V. iii. 140 Get on thy Boots ..

Boote, boote, Master Shallow. **1813** Sir R. Wilson *Diary* II. 272 Many persons booting..for a journey to Paris. **1855** Kingsley *Westw. Ho* (1861) 95 Help me to boot and gird.

2. *trans.* To torture with the Boot (*sb.*[3] 3).

1580-1 Randolph in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 324 He hath been sore booted. **1818** Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1839) V. 282 Tradition says .. Granger and his wife were booted.

3. *Mil. slang.* To beat, formerly with a long jack-boot, now with a leather surcingle or waist-belt: an irregular conventional punishment inflicted by soldiers on a comrade guilty of dishonesty or shirking duty.

1802 C. James *Mil. Dict.* (1816) 84/2 Scabbarding a soldier, as in the infantry of the line, or booting him, as in the cavalry.

Boot = *behoved*: see Bus *v.*

Bootakin, var. of Bootikin.

† **Boot-carouse.** (Cf. Bombard *sb.* 3.)

1598 Marston *Pygmal.* ii. 147 What brought'st thou els beside..From Belgia what? but their deep bezeling, Their boote-carouse, and their Beere-buttering?

Booted (bū·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Boot *v.*[3] + -ed[1].]

1. Wearing boots, having boots on; formerly usually in the sense 'equipped for riding'.

1552 Huloet, Booted, *ocreatus.* **1563-87** Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 1892/1 Master Leaner was ready booted to .. cary it to London. **1690** Crowne *Eng. Frier* iv. 32 How now, booted Gentlemen, whither are you going? **1835** Beckford *Recoll.* 193 Two special couriers..magnificently badged and booted. **1877** Besant & Rice *Son of Vulc.* i. ii. 32 Who correct their wives with booted feet.

b. esp. in phrase *booted and spurred.* Also *fig.*

1678 *Gunpowder-Treas.* 19 He..found Faux..booted and spurr'd. **1762** Goldsm. *Nash* 39 Punch came in booted and spurred. **1833** Eg.-Warburton *Hunt. Songs* iv. (1883) 12 Come then to Tarporley booted and spurr'd.

2. *transf.* Clothed or covered as to the legs.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 166 Booted..with a pair of buskins or greines about his legges. **1740** Somerville *Hobbinol* iii. 179 Her Legs unclean Booted with Grime. *a* **1774** Goldsm. *Scarron's Comic Rom.* (1775) II. i He saw little Ragotin, just arriving, booted up to the waist.

b. Of fowls: Having feathered legs.

1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1265/3 Black booted cockerel .. Coloured booted bantams.

Bootee (bū·tī·). [A kind of diminutive of *boot*: see -ee.] A trade name for: **a.** a kind of high-low boot for ladies; **b.** an infant's wool boot.

Booten, rare var. of Boten *v. Obs.* to amend.

† **Boo·ter.** *Obs.* [prob. ad. Du. *buiter* plunderer, freebooter.] Spoiler; robber. Found only in comb. Freebooter.

1716 Prideaux *Connect. O. & N. Test.* II. VII. IV. 648 The Country was filled with Thieves and free Booters.

‖ **Boötes** (bo(ō·u·tīz). *Astron.* [L., a. Gr. *βοώτης* ploughman, wagoner; also the constellation.]

A northern constellation, the Wagoner, situated at the tail of the Great Bear and containing the bright star Arcturus.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Boötes*, a slow working Star in the North Pole, near to Charls wain, which it follows. **1703** Pope *Thebais* 520 When clouds conceal Boötes' golden wain. **1831** Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I. iii, What thinks Boötes of them, as he leads his Hunting Dogs over the Zenith?

Bootful (bū·tful), *sb.* [f. Boot *sb.*[3]] As much as a boot will hold or carry.

1772 Pennant *Tours Scotl.* (1790) III. 116 Bringing a bootful of earth from different estates.

† **Boo·tful,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Boot *sb.*[1] + -ful.] Of service; useful, advantageous, profitable.

1594 Carew *Tasso* (1881) 93 His aduice bootfull and good they call.

Booth (būð), *sb.* Forms: 2-5 bope, 3-6 bothe, 6-7 boothe, 6- booth. Also *north.* 5-6 buth(e, 6 bouthe, bowthe, *Sc.* boithe, 6- *Sc.* buith. [ME. *bōpe*, *bōthe*, prob. a. ODa. **bóð* (mod.Da. and Sw. *bod* booth, stall, shop = OIcel. *búð* fem. dwelling, f. East Norse *bóa* = Icel. *búa* to dwell. Cf. MHG. *buode* 'hut, tent', mod.G. *bude* 'booth, stall': perh. also from East Norse. Some think the Teutonic word to be adopted from Slavonic: cf. Boh. *bouda*, Pol. *buda*, which are at least cognate.]

1. A temporary dwelling covered with boughs of trees or other slight materials. *arch.* in gen. sense.

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 185 Þar hauеð elch patriarche, and prophete, and apostles .. maked faier bode [*for* boðe] inne to wunien. *c* **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 441 He bowed vnder his lyttel bope. *a* **1536** Tindale *Brief Declar. Sacr.* Wks. 1848 I. 376 He had made booths, or houses of boughs for his beasts. **1580** Baret *Alv.* B 930 A Boothe or place couered where men sitte to talke for recreation. **1655** H. Vaughan *Silex Scint.* II. 179 Every bush is something's booth. **1703** Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 40 At the North end they led into Booths, and Summer-houses. **1725** De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 178 We cut down branches of trees, and built us two large booths. **1871** Macduff *Mem. Patmos* xiii. 174 Temporary booths, made of intertwisted palm, olive..and willows from the brook.

b. *esp.* A temporary structure covered with canvas, or the like; a tent. Now chiefly as in **2.**

1535 Coverdale 2 *Kings* vii. 10 We came to the tentes of the Sirians, and beholde, there is no man there .. but .. the bothes as they stonde. **1674** *Scheffer's Lapland* xiv. 71 That certain boothes and sheds be provided. **1762** Goldsm. *Nash* 30 Obliged to assemble in a booth to drink tea and chocolate. **1775** R. Chandler *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 137 A wild country covered..with the black booths of the Turcomans. **1838** Hawthorne *Amer. Note-bks.* (1871) I. 109.

c. *Polling-booth*: a temporary structure for voting purposes at a parliamentary or other election.

1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* 1854 II. 111 The booths are erected at the joint expense of the candidates .. the cost of a booth erected for a county election shall not exceed 45*l.*

2. *spec.* A covered stall at a market; a tent at a fair, or the like, for the sale of wares or refreshments, exhibition of the feats of jugglers, etc. See also Toll-booth.

c **1200** Ormin 15573 Ne birrþ þuw nohht min Faderr hus Till chepinngbope turrnenn. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 3457 They.. brenten townes, and bothes. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 46 Bope, chapmannys schoppe. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 49 A Buthe, *emptorium.* **1535** Lyndesay *Satyre* 1015 Anе laidlie lurdan loun, Cumde to break buithis. **1580** Baret *Alv.* B 1038 A bouthe or tente that any occupier maketh in a faire or other places. **1581** J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 271 A denne of Theeves? a Bowthe of brothells? *c* **1610** Sir J. Melville *Mem.* (1735) 227 Unruly Servants broke up the Merchants' Booths. **1723** De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 13 To pay at going into a booth to see a show. **1808** Jamieson s.v., The Luckenbooths of Edinburgh, wooden shops [which formerly stood in the High Street]. **1848** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 350 The booths where goods were exposed to sale projected far into the streets.

3. *Comb.*, as *booth-cloth*, *-keeper*, †*-mail* (= boothage).

1552 Huloet, Boothclothes, wherwith boothes or tentes ben couered. *c* **1570** Ld. Sempill 3 *Tatterners*, To pay my buith-mail and my stand. **1838** Hawthorne *Amer. Note-bks.* (1871) I. 109 Booth-keepers knocking down the temporary structures.

Booth, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To provide or shelter with a booth.

1594 *Zepheria* xxxi. in Arb. *Garner* V. 81 She booths her fair with shade of broad-branched trees.

† **Boo·thage.** *Obs.* [f. Booth *sb.* + -age.] Dues paid for leave to erect a booth in a market.

1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1818) II. 409 A market .. in which the picage, stallage, boothage, tollage, assize of bread and beer..were granted to the King.

† **Boot-hale,** *v. Obs.* [f. Boot *sb.*[2] booty + Hale *v.* to haul.]

1. *intr.* To carry off booty or spoil; to practise plundering, marauding or pilfering.

1598 [see Boot-haling *vbl. sb.*] **1609** Heywood *Sallust* 33 Some made merchandize of fugitives and others went boot-haling into the confederate countries. **1611** Cotgr., *Butiner*, to prey, get bootie..to bootehale it. **1658** W. Burton *Itin. Anton.* 150 A people forward to Boot-hale, and consume, but backward to the duties of War. *a* **1670** Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 182.

2. *trans.* To spoil; to pillage; to plunder.

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 145 Boote-hal'd all the Coast unto Caieta. **1625** Lisle *Du Bartas* 133 No Hircan Tygers flight boot-hailes thy vaulted hills.

† **Boot-haler.** *Obs.* Also 7 -hayler. [f. prec. + -er[1].] A marauder, a marauding or foraging soldier; a freebooter; a highwayman, brigand.

1600 Holland *Livy* xxii. xli. 458 g, To stop and impeach the forragers and boothalers [*prædatoribus*] of Anniball. **1609** C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 139 The very Boot-halers, or Highway-robbers, are more worthy favour than such. **1621** Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 182 A common Boote-hayler. **1686** tr. *Chardin's Trav., Coron. Solyman* 145 Those Boothalers the Cosaques.

† **Boot-haling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [as prec. + -ing[1].]

1. The carrying away of booty, plundering of an enemy; marauding, freebooting, brigandage.

1598 Florio, *Gualda*, a bootehaling [**1611** bootie-haling], a freebooting. **1603** — *Montaigne* II. xxxi. (1632) 401 Returning from forage or boot-haling. **1657** Trapp *Comm. Ps.* lxxxvi. 1 What I can get by boot-haling from the Lords enemies. **1686** tr. *Chardin's Trav.* 92 The wars of the Ningrelians..are..meer Incursions and Boots Halings.

2. The proceeds of marauding; booty.

1622 F. Markham *Decades Warre* I. v. § 2 His Conscience must tie him, not Spoyle, or Boot-haling.

† **Boot-haling,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] Pillaging, marauding, freebooting.

1621 Molle *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* I. v. 12 These boot-haling fellowes. **1658** W. Burton *Itin. Anton.* 164 The stragling and boot-haling Companies of such as had lately plundered London.

Boothall, booth-hall. [? f. Booth + Hall.] A name given to a town-hall, as in the city of Gloucester.

1712 Atkyns *Gloucestersh.* 89 The Booth-hall or Town-hall is .. subject to the Jurisdiction both of the Out-county and of the City. **1713** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5112/4 The Boothall in the City of Gloucester.

Boothed (bū·ðd), *a.* [f. Booth *sb.* + -ed[2].] Furnished with booths; tented.

1870 *Daily News* 4 June, This thickly-boothed region.

† **Boother** (bū·ðəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* A variant of Boulder; belonging chiefly to the midland counties of England.

c **1680** Dingley *Hist. fr. Marble* (1868) 359 Leek Town. This Town wanting some stones, or (as vulgarly call'd in this county) boothers, to pave the street. **1826** *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* I. 285 Different kinds of stone by continual rolling and wearing have become smooth and round; and are called boothers. **1864** Ramsbottom *Lanc. Rhymes* 66 For every cheer [= chair] a boother-stone.

Bootikin, bootakin (bū·tikin, -ăkin). Also 8 booterkin, 9 bootakin. [dim. of Boot *sb.*[3]: see -kin. Cf. *mannikin.*]

1. A soft boot or mitten made of wool and oiled silk, worn as a cure for the gout.

1767 H. Walpole in *N. & Q.* I. I. 232/1 One day's gout, which I cured with the bootikins. **1775** — *Private Corr.* II Apr. IV. 8 My biennial visitant the gout, has yielded to the bootikins. **1794-6** E. Darwin *Zoon.* (1801) IV. 221 Booterkins made with oiled Silk, as they confine the perspirable matter, keep the part moist and supple.

2. A small kind of boot; a knitted legging or gaiter with feet, worn out of doors by infants.

1844 W. H. Maxwell *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xiii. (1855) 122 That species of bootakin, known..by the title of 'high-lows'. **1885** *Civ. Serv. Store Price List* 160 Infantees, Bootakins, Gaiters, Wool Boots.

3. An instrument of torture; = Boot *sb.*[3] 3.

1727 P. Walker *A. Peden* 26 (Jam.) There will neither thumbikin nor bootikin come here. **1834** M. Napier *Mem. Napier of Merchiston* iv. 159 It was proposed to put him in the bootikins, an infernal instrument of torture.

† **Boo·ting,** *sb. Obs. Sc.* In 6 boting. [f. Boot *sb.*[3]] 'A half-boot or leathern spatterdash' (Jamieson); perh. collective for *boots.*

c **1505** Dunbar *Flyting* 212 Thow bringis the Carrik clay to Edinburgh Corse, Upoun thy botingis.

† **Boo·ting,** *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. Boot *v.*[1] + -ing[1].]

1. Relieving, curing, healing, helping; payment to the good; service, avail.

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 5711 The kyng..Vaf al his folk betyng [*v. r.* botyng]. **1426** Audelay *Poems* 15 Our Kyng .. That mai us salve of oure sore, oure botyng to us bryng? *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 45 Botynge or encrese yn byynge, *licitamentum*, *liciarium.* **1591** Harington *Epigr.* II. (1633) 98 But let alone, Lynus, it is no booting.

2. *Comb.* † Booting-corn. See quot.

1670 Blount *Law Dict.* s. v., The Tenants..paid Booting Corn to the Prior of Rochester..Perhaps it was so called, as being paid..by way of Bote..or compensation to the Lord, for his making them Leases, etc.

† **Boo·ting,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also *Sc.* 6 bnting, butting. [f. Boot *sb.*[2] or *v.*[2] + -ing[1]: but sense 1 seems to have begun as a misunderstanding of Butin 'booty', mistaken for a vbl. sb. in -ing.]

1. Booty, plunder; = Butin.

a **1572** Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 79 Small butting thei caryed away. **1597** Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* xv, Quhair ilew ye, quhom slew ye, or quha brings hame the buting? *c* **1600** *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) I. iii. 3 I'll tell you of a brave booting That befell Robin Hood.

2. Taking of booty, plundering: cf. *freebooting.*

1651 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* xiii. § 14. 203 Under the notion of Booting or taking prey.

Booting (bū·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[3] [f. Boot *v.*[3]] **a.** Torture with the boot (see Boot *sb.*[3] 3). **b.** Punishment of being beaten with a boot (see Boot *v.*[3] 3).

1678 Phillips (App.) *Booting*, a sort of torture among the Scots. **1805** Sir R. Wilson *Diary* 30 Dec., I directed the most culpable to receive a booting from their comrades.

Bootless (bū·tlĕs), *a.*[1] [OE. *bōtlēas*, f. *bōt*, Boot *sb.*[1]: see -less.]

†**1.** Not to be expiated or recompensed by a 'bote'; see Boot *sb.*[1] 9. (Only in OE. law.)

a **1000** in Thorpe's *Laws* I. 385 (Bosw.) Donne six ðæt botleas. *Ibid.* I. 410 Husbryce is botleas. [**1714** Fortescue-Aland *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* Pref. 62 Boteless, that is, unexpiable. **1839** Keightley *Hist. Eng.* I. 79 Of the crimes..some were 'botelos' or inexpiable, and were to be punished with death: such were treason, murder.]

†**2.** Without help or remedy; incurable, remediless, helpless.

1228 in *Mem. Ripon* (1882) I. 52 In pœna quæ vocatur boteles. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 3984 It is a botles bale..to willne after a wif þat is a wayward euere. **1567** Drant *Horace Sat.* ii. (R.), That were a bootlesse case. **1659** Sprat *Plague Athens* (R.), They saw the city open lay, An easy and a bootless prey.

3. Void of boot or profit; to no purpose, without success; unavailing, useless, unprofitable.

1559 *Myrr. Mag., Clifford* ii, All care is bootles in a cureles case. **1596** Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. iii. 20 He follow him no more with bootlesse prayers. **1641** J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* I. 77 Bootlesse problemes. **1736** Thomson *Liberty* IV. 644. **1782** Cowper *Gilpin* 189 Ah luckless speech, and bootless boast! **1869** Freeman *Norm. C.* (1876) III. xii. 255 A few bootless attempts at negociation.

4. quasi-*adv.* = Bootlessly.

1423 Jas. I. *King's Q.* lxx, As Tantalus I trauaile ay but-les. **1588** Shaks. *Tit. A.* III. i. 36, I tell my sorrowes bootles to the stones. **1813** Scott *Trierm.* III. i, Of wasted fields..The Borderers bootless may complain.

Bootless (bū·tlĕs), *a.*[2] [f. Boot *sb.*[3] + -less.] Without boots.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 11 One..Barfote on an asse bakke botelees cam pryk[y]e, Wyth-oute spores other spere. [**1596** Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 66 Thrice..haue I hent him Bootlesse home .. *Hotsp.* Home without Bootes, And in foule Weather too, How scapes he Agues in the Deuils name?] **1880** *Harper's Mag.* LX. 676 Hatless, bootless, and trouserless.

Boo·tlessly, *adv.* [f. Bootless *a.*[1] + -ly[2].] Without success or advantage; unsuccessfully; unprofitably; uselessly.

1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* I. 15 (1619) 309 Bootlessly to employ all their paines in keeping themselues from outward pollution. **1863** *Pilgrim. over Prairies* II. 264 The hunters, returning bootlessly and sullenly from a large 'cast'.

Boo·tlessness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] Uselessness; unprofitableness.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 472 Which beguile the weariness of the journey, and make us sometimes forget its bootlessness.

Boots [1] (būts). [pl. of Boot *sb.*[3], used as sing.]

1. A name for the servant in hotels who cleans the boots; formerly called *boot-catcher* and *-catch*.

a 1798 O'Keefe *Fontainebleau* III. i. (L.) Your honour will remember the waiter .. Your honour won't forget Jack Boots. 1836–7 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (1850) 250/1 'I'm the boots as b'longs to the house.' 1856 W. Collins *After Dark* I. 109, I waited in the pantry till Boots had brushed the clothes.

2. (*slang.*) An appellation given to the youngest officer in a regiment, junior member of a club, etc.

1806 Sir R. Wilson in *Life* (1862) I. ii. 60 My chief resistance to discipline was at mess where I could not brook the duties of Boots.

3. In various comb. (humorous or colloq.) = 'Fellow, person': as *clumsy-*, *lazy-boots*; see also Sly-boots, Smooth-boots.

1623 Percivale *Sp. Dict.*, *Lisongero*, a flatterer, a smooth boots. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* IV. xi, You are the most creasing and tumbling Clumsy-Boots of a packer. 1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* ii, 'Why don't you rise, Mr. Lazyboots?'

† **Boots** [2]. *Obs.* or *dial.* [prob. a dial. form of *bouts*, *bolts*, applied to the same plant.] A local English name of Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris*) or Meadow Bouts.

1597 Gerard *Herbal* cclxxx. § 3. 671 Marsh Marigoldes, in Cheshire and those parts it is called Bootes. 1721 Bailey, *Boots*, the Plant Marshmallows [An error].

Boo·t-top.

1. The upper part of a boot; esp. of top-boots.

1768 Wales in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 109, I saw one woman with a child in each boot top. 1825 S. Adams *Compl. Servant* 384 Liquid for cleansing Boot Tops, etc. 1827 Lytton *Pelham*, The autocrat of the great world of fashion..fed the pampered appetite of his boot-tops on champagne.

2. *Naut.* a. In phrase 'to give a ship boot-tops': see quot.; b. = Boot-topping b.

1768 Croker, etc. *Dict. Arts* s. v., It is usual to make her heel, or incline first to one side and then to the other.. having scrubbed off the ooze, shells .. with brushes and brooms, they cover it with a mixture of tallow, sulphur, etc., and this is called giving her boot-tops. 1842 F. Cooper *Jack O'Lant.* I. 126 Every vessel that isn't coppered shows her boot-top.

Boo·t-to·pping. *Naut.* a. (see quot.)

1767 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Boot-topping*, the act of cleaning the upper part of a ship's bottom, and daubing it over with a coat or mixture of tallow, sulphur, resin, etc. Boot-topping is chiefly performed where there is no dock ..or when..hurry..renders it inconvenient to have the whole bottom..cleansed.

b. '*Boot-topping* .. is now applied to sheathing a vessel with planking over felt.' Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867.

Booty (bū·ti, *sb.* Forms: 5–6 botye, buty, 6 boty, bootye, bootie, (7 *Sc.* bouty), 6– booty. [The mod. as well as the early forms, point to a ME. long *ō*, and thus to connexion with *bōt*, Boot *sb.*[1] advantage, and *v.*[1] to profit. But there is no accounting for such a formation from *bōt*, *boot* directly; and it is generally held that the English word is due to an adaptation of some word cognate with Ger. *beute*, F. *butin* (or the latter itself influenced in form by association with *bōt*, *boot*. The Teutonic words in question are ON. *býti* 'exchange, barter', connected with *býta* 'to exchange'; also 'to deal out, distribute'; MDu. and MLG. *büte* (MG. *büte*, MHG. *biute*, mod.G. *beute*, mod.Du. *buit*), all with the sense 'booty'. *Butin*, from French, was used side by side with *boty*, *booty* during the 16th c., and it is curious that the first known instances of both occur in Caxton's *Chesse*, within a few lines of each other: see Butin. Caxton has also *buty* (see 1491), and in 17th c. we find an instance of *bootyn* for *butin*: but on the whole the contact of the two forms appears to be slight. The shorter form Boot (*sb.*[2]), and the related Boot *v.*[2] Booter (*freebooter*), Booting, are all later.

(An early but dubiously genuine use appears under Booty *a.*, which, if really used by Lydgate *c*1430, would carry the question farther back, but leave it still more obscure.)]

1. *orig.* Plunder, gain, or profit acquired in common and destined to be divided among the winners.

a. That which is taken from an enemy in war; the collective plunder or spoil. (No plural.)

1474 Caxton *Chesse* 39 So shold the dispoyle and botye be comune vnto them. 1491 — *Four Sons Aymon* (1885) 143 The kyng made the buty to be dealed, Wherof the most party he made to be gyven to reynawde & his brethern. 1530 Palsgr. 200/1 Boty that men of warre take, *butin*. 1579 Digges *Stratiot.* 129 The Bootie shall be divided, according to the auncient lawes of the warres. 1611 Bible *Numb.* xxxi. 32. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. ix. 287 They were too happy to give them a share of the booty. 1814 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 7 What ought to be considered as booty to the army.

b. That which is captured by robbers or thieves,

1567 Harman *Caveat* (1869) 33 When they haue a greatter booty then they maye cary awaye quickly. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 184 When they haue the booty, if you and I do not rob them.

†2. A thing taken by force; a prize. (With *pl.*)

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 186 b, His souldyers had conspired..to conuerte all the booties that they shoulde geat, to their owne priuate vse. 1568 *Like will to Like* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* III. 334 Art thou not agreed These two booties equally to divide? 1591 Horsey *Trav.* (1857) 161 To lose a great deall of his artillerie, buties, and baggage. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 481 To .. take prizes or booties. 1823 Byron *Juan* x. lxix, Packets, all whose passengers are booties To those who upon land or water dwell.

3. *loosely.* Plunder, spoil, gain; a prize; without reference to its being common property.

1580 Baret *Alv.* B 932 The Bootie or spoyle that a man hath gotten of his enemies. 1599 R. Greenham *Wks.* (ed. 2) 49 A flatterer comming to haue some bootie. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 862 Fortune..drops Booties in my mouth. 1662 More *Antid. Ath.* II. x. (1712) 71 That she might not be too easie a Booty for him. 1722 De Foe *Moll Fl.* (1840) 328 He robbed the best Chester coaches and got a very great booty. 1743 Fielding *Jon. Wild* II. ii, Bagshot ..had carried off a pretty considerable booty from their engagements at dice. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* I. 329 The ingenious and successful pilferer gained applause with his booty. 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* v. 115 He got very little booty there.

4. *To play booty*: To join with confederates in order to 'spoil' or victimize another player; to play into the hands of confederates in order to share the 'plunder' with them; hence to play or act falsely so as to gain a desired object; *esp.* to play badly intentionally in order to lose the game. So (obs.) *to bowl, cast, perjure, talk, write booty.*

1561 Awdelay *Frat. Vacab.* 9 And consent as though they will play booty against him. 1592 Greene *Art Conny catch.* II. 8 The bowlers cast euer booty and doth win or loose as the bet of the gripe leadeth them. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 222 Wee are three of vs, let vs all play booty, and joyne together to coozen the Cardinall. 1650 Weldon *Crt. Jas. I*, 99 Some of them played booty, and in truth, the Game was not plaid above-board. 1676 Etheredge *Man of Mode* III. i. (1684) 30 What think you of playing it on booty? *Har.* What do you mean? *T. Bell.* Pretend to be in love with one another. 1678 Butler *Hud., Lady's Answ.* 180 Can own the same thing, and disown; And perjure Booty, Pro and Con. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 60 ¶ 9 Would not one be apt to believe that the Author played booty, and did not make his List of Rhymes till he had finished his Poem? 1771 P. Parsons *Newmarket* I. 108 Bribing the rider to play booty, to lose the race. 1813 *Examiner* 17 May 319/1, I gave a jockey a handsome premium to play booty. 1831 Disraeli *Yng. Duke* (L.), One thing remained to be lost—what he called his honour, which was already on the scent to play booty.

b. Hence: *Booty* = playing booty.

1608 Dekker *Belman Lond.* Wks. 1884–5 III. 135–6 Many other practises there are in bowling tending to cozenage, but y^e greatest and grossest is Booty: in which y^e deceipt is so open and palpable that I haue seene men stone-blind offer to lay Betts franckely..only by hearing who played, and how the old Grypes had made their layes. 1738 Warburton *Div. Legat.* II. 145 A Riddle was frequently the Stratagem for a Booty.

5. *Comb.* † booty-fellow: one who shares booty with others; a confederate in plundering, swindling, etc. (cf. sense 4).

1530 Palsgr. 200/1 Botyfelowe, *parsonnier*. 1532 *Dicc. l'lay* (1850) 43 As when one man lost an hundred pound land at shooting, by occasion that some that shot with him on his side were booty fellows against him.

† **Boo·ty,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Erroneously used for Boot *sb.*[1] A remedy; advantage.

1577 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 284 It was no bootie to advise him to the contrarie of that his concluded purpose. 1581 W. Stafford *Exam. Compl.* I. (1876) 18 Neede (as yee knowe) hath no booty.

† **Boo·ty,** *a. Obs.* [See Booty *sb.*[1]: but could this be orig. from Boot *sb.*[1] in sense of 'profit'?] Sharing, participating.

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* IV. (1494) Qiva, His desyre and his entencion Was to be boty [*ed.* 1554 booting] with theym of suche pillage. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 111 Bootye, *particeps*.

† **Boo·ty,** *v. Obs. intr.* To collect booty.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. T.*, *Butiner*, to bootie, or pray.

† **Boo·ty-hale,** *v. Obs.* [app. an alteration of Boot-hale *v.*, assimilated to Booty.] = Boot-hale. Also Boo·ty-haling *vbl. sb.*

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* III. xvii. 131 Having booty-haled all the whole Cittie. 1611 Florio, *Gualda*, a bootie-haling [1598 boote-], a freebooting.

Boo·tyless, *a.* [see -less.] Void of booty.

1866 *Standard* 27 Feb., The disappointed O'Mahoneyites consoled themselves after this bootyless expedition.

† **Boo·tyn.** *Obs. rare.* A mixed form combining Booty and Butin.

1635 Hayward *Banish'd Virg.* 196 These folkes had scowr'd the field..got good store of bootyn.

Boow(e, obs. form of Bow.

Booza, var. of Boza, an oriental drink.

Booze, boose (būz), *sb. colloq.* Also 8 booz. [f. Booze *v.*; = Bouse *sb.*]

1. Drink; a draught.

1732 Mrs. Pendarves *Lett.* 30 Mar. in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* I. 346 We..had a profusion of 'peck & booz' (terms for meat & drink).

2. Drinking, a drinking bout,

1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* II. ii. 198 An occasional hard boose, and its consequent headache. 1877 Baring-Gould *Myst. Suffering* 51 A booze of bad ale. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 19 Dec. 4/1 There was a great 'booze' on board.

Booze, boose (būz), *v.* [A variant of Bouse, retaining the pronunciation of ME. *bouse*, *bowse*, and spelt phonetically; perhaps really a dialectal form: cf. the Sc. and north. Eng. *rooze* (rūz) = literary Eng. *rouse*, etc. See Bouse.]

intr. To drink deeply, or for the sake of enjoyment or goodfellowship; to tipple, guzzle, bezzle.

[*c* 1300 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 154 Depe can ȝe bouse. 1616 *Pasquil & Kath.* i. 213 You must needs bouze.] 1768 Walpole *Lett. H. Mann*, To booze ale. 1777 Colman *Epil. Sch. Scandal* (1883) 76 While good Sir Peter boozes with the squire. 1823 Byron *Juan* XI. xix. Who..like Tom..could Booze in the ken? 1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* I. 39, I won't sit in the kitchen and boose in the servants' hall. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 30 With few resources but to boose around the fire.

Boozed (būzd), *ppl. a.* [f. Booze *v.* + -ed.] Intoxicated, drunk, fuddled.

1850 P. Crook *War of Hats* 50 Booz'd in their tavern dens, The scurril press drive all their dirty pens.

Boozer (bū·zəɹ). One who boozes; a tippler.

a 1819 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Wks.* (1831) 303 (D.), This landlord was a boozer stout. 1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* XXVI, Don't you think so, my old boozer?

Boo·zify, *v. nonce-wd. intr.* To take part in a boozing party, to booze.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* 635 Never boozify a second time with the man whom you have seen misbehave himself in his cups.

Boozing (bū·zin) *vbl. sb.* [f. Booze *v.* + -ing [1].] Deep drinking, toping.

a 1529 [see Bousing *vbl. sb.*] 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* IV. (1858) 207 That club and coffee-house boozing. 1868 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* 119 Extension of the suffrage can never mean anything for them but extension of boozing.

b. *attrib.* and in *comb.* (Cf. Bousing.)

1824–9 Landor *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 45 In a boozing-bout, such as some country gentlemen I could mention do hold after dinner. 1873 C. Reade *Simpleton* XXVIII, Down a filthy close into some boozing ken—I beg pardon, some thieves' public-house.

Boo·zing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing [2].] That drinks deeply, addicted to drinking.

1569 [see Bousing *ppl. a.*] 1770 *Month. Rev.* 73 The boozing companions of old Sir John. 1880 J. C. Watt *Gt. Novelists* 30 Those 'boosing' coteries. 1882 L. Stephen *Swift* ii. 26 The boozing fox-hunting squires.

Boozy (bū·zi), *a.*[1] [f. Booze *sb.* + -y [1].]

1. Showing the effects of boozing or intoxication; influenced or affected by much drinking.

a 1529 (see Bousy). 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) II. 297 All flustered and boozy, the drunken Old Sot. 1829 Southey *Ep. Aunivers.* 18 Leaving behind it in the boozy eyes A swoln and red suffusion, glazed and dim. 1857 Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* II. 237 Helplessly boozy from the first.

2. Addicted or given up to boozing; drunken.

1592 [see Bousy]. 1801 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 145 A tedious morning, a great dinner, a boozy afternoon, and dull evening. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Feb. 145/1 A boozy opium-eating Afghan.

Hence **Boo·ziness.**

1863 Hawthorne *Old Home* II. 63 Poor Bozzy's booziness would appear to have become hereditary in his ancient line.

Boozy, var. of Bouzy, *a.* bulky, corpulent.

Bo-peep (bō·u·pī·p). Forms: 6 boo-peep, -pepe, -pipe, bo-pepe, -pipe, 6–7 bo-, boe-peepe, 7 boa-peep, boh-peepe, 7– bo-peep. [f. Bo *int.* + Peep *v.*; cf. Sc. *bo-keek*, *keek-a-boo*.]

A nursery play with a young child, who is kept in excitement by the nurse or play-mate alternately concealing herself (or her face), and peeping out for a moment at an unexpected place, to withdraw again with equal suddenness. Johnson says 'The act of looking out and then drawing back as if frighted, or with the purpose to fright some other'. Hence *to play* (*at*) *bo-peep* (*with*); also *fig.*, in many obvious applications.

1528 Tindale *Doctr. Treat.* (1848) 214 Mark how he playeth bo-peep with the scripture. 1535 Joye *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 7 Yf Tindal wyll .. playe boo pepe withe the tencis. *c* 1620 [Fletch. & Mass.] *Trag. Barnavelt* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1883) II. 248 This blinded State that plaies a boa-peep with us. 1648 Herrick *Hesper.*, *Upon her Feet*, Her pretty feet Like snailes did creep A little out, and then, As if they started at Bo-Peep, Did soon draw in agen. 1658 Osborn *Jas. I.* (1673) 526 Forced to..die in a Prison, or play at Bo-peep all the remainder of their days with their Creditors. 1701 *Interest of England* 34 Men..That..do nothing but play at Bo-peep with God Almighty. *a* 1849 H. Coleridge *Poems* (1850) II. 217 What fancy so pretty is playing bo-peep With the innocent's thoughts in the fields of sleep?

b. as *interjection.*

c 1550 *Pride & Abuse Wom.* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 231 Bo pepe! what have I spyed? A bug, devysing of proud knacks.

c. *attrib.*

1663 Cowley *Cutter Coleman St.* III. v, There will be a good Bo-peep Love. 1692 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Chances* (1714) 115 Were these your bo-peep Prayers? 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* xxiv. 547 For the President, in bo-peep secrecy to hide himself in the White House.

Bo-pee·p, *v. rare. intr.* To play bo-peep.

1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XVI. ci. (1612) 400 Why should faces faire indeed bo-peepe behind a Fanne? 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Wedding Day* 26 The National School, Bo-peeping 'midst 'many a mouldering heap'.

† **Bo-peeper.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -er [1].] That behind which one plays bo-peep; a mask.

1609 *Ev. Wom. in Hum.* V. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Wele pull of his bopeeper.

Boquet, obs. form of Bouquet.

Bor (bōɹ), *sb. dial.* Also 7 bore, 9 borh, boh, bo'. [?:—OE. (*ge*)*búr* as in Neighbour. Cf. the similar use of Du. *buur*: see Boor.] An East Anglian form of address = Neighbour, gossip, etc.

1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 105 Bores, this is the best News that ever I heard. 1830 FORBY *Norf. & Suffolk Voc.* s.v. *Borh, Bor*, 'Co' bor, let's go a sticking in the 'Squire's plantations'. 'Aye, bor, so we will'. 1874 J. WHINBUSH *Tim Digwell* 5 Tim, bor, what d'yow think?

Bor, obs. f. BEER, BOAR, BOWER.

Bor-, *Chem.*, short for BORON, forming names of compounds of this with the alcohol radicals; e.g. **Bor-ethyl** $3(C_2H_5)B$, **Bor-methyl** $3(CH_3)B$, obtained by acting on ethyl borate with zinc ethyl and methyl respectively.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 342 Borethyl is a colourless liquid, possesses a very powerful acrid smell, and takes fire on exposure to the air, burning with a green flame. 1881 ROSCOE *Chem.* III. 244 Bormethyl is a colourless gas.

‖ **Bora** (bō·ra). [According to Diez, Venetian, Milanese form of It. *borea* north wind:—L. *Boreas*. But cf. Illyrian (Servia, Dalmatia, etc.) *bura* 'storm, tempest' (Bulg. *bura*, Russ. and OSlav. *burya*), which may have been confounded with the Ital. in the Adriatic.] A severe north wind which blows in the Upper Adriatic.

1864 V'TESS STRANGFORD *E. Shores Adriatic* 263 A violent wind began to blow. 'The Bora! the Bora!' resounded on all sides, in tones of terror and dismay. 1883 *Athenæum* 6 Jan. 11/1 Capt. Burton left Trieste..too happy to exchange its ferocious bora and distressing scirocco for the..West African coast.

Borable (bō··răb'l), *a. rare*⁻⁰. Also **borea·ble**. [f. BORE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be bored.

1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Borace, obs. form of BORAX.

‖ **Bora·chio.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 **bourrachoe**, 7 **bor-, borracho(e, boraccio, -accia, borracio, burracho**, 8 **borrachio, borad-**, 6–8 **borachio**. [Adopted from Sp. or It.: cf. Sp. *borracha* leathern bag for wine, with *borracho* drunkard, masc. of *borracho* drunken; also It. *boraccia*, (*borraccio* Baretti) 'a boracho, or bottle made of a goates skin, such as they vse in Spaine' (Florio).]

1. A large leather bottle or bag used in Spain for wine or other liquors.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 91 With chuffe chaffe wynesops lyke a gourd bourrachoe replennisht. 1594 GREENE *Look. Glasse* Wks. (1861) 133 A borachio of kisses. 1615 tr. *De Montfart's Surv. E. Indies* 5 They make their prouison of water in great Borachoes, made of whole goat-skins. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* II. i. (1631) 113 Leather..like your Borachio Of Spaine, Sir. 1629 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* xiii. 25 The milke they keepe in great skinnes like Burracho's. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* 104 Camels loden with borachoes or lethren baggs full of water. 1736 BAILEY *Housek. Dict.* 260 Such [wines] as have the Borachio or hogskin flavour. 1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 258 An elastic gum bottle, otherwise called boradchio or caoutchouc.

2. A drunkard, a mere 'wine-bag'.

[1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. ii. 11 What is your name, friend? *Bor.* Borachio.] *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Span. Gipsy* I. i, I am no borachio. *a* 1729 CONGREVE (J.) How you stink of wine!..you're an absolute borachio.

Boracic (boræ·sik), *a. Chem.* [f. BORAX + -IC.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, or derived from borax. *Boracic acid* is now in systematic nomenclature *Boric acid*.

1801 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 58 A white glittering salt..resembling the concrete boracic acid. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 152 Boracic or Boric Acid. 1880 MACCORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 149 Boracic lint, or some similar application.

Boracite (bɒ·răsəit). *Min.* [f.. prec. + -ITE.] Native borate of magnesia.

1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 619 A natural compound of boracic acid and magnesia..found near Luneburg in Germany, and known by the name of boracite. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 487 [Gypsum] contains..in rare instances arragonite and boracite.

† **Bora·cium.** *Obs. Chem.* [f. BORAX: cf. *sodium, potassium*, etc.] The name at first given to BORON, when it was supposed to be a metal.

1808 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 85 There is strong reason to consider the boracic basis as metallic..and I venture to propose for it the name of *boracium*. 1812 — *Chem. Philos.* 245 The bodies..are six, hydrogene, azote, sulphur, phosphorus, carbon, and boracium or boron.

Borage (bɒ·rėdʒ). Forms: 5– **borage**, 6 **bourage**, 7 **bourrage**, 6–8 **burrage**, 7–8 **borrage**, 8 **burridge**. [from med.L. *borrāgo*, or one of the Romanic forms: cf. F. *bourrache* (also OF. *bourrace*), Pr. *borrage*, It. *borraggine, borrace*, Sp. *borraja*, Pg. *borragem*; in mod.L. *borāgo*; prob., according to Diez, f. *borra, burra* 'rough hair, short wool' (cf. late L. *burra* 'a shaggy garment'), in reference to the roughness of the foliage.]

1. A genus of plants, giving its name to a natural order (*Boraginaceæ*). *spec.* The common British species (*Borago officinalis*), which has bright blue flowers, and stem and leaves covered with prickly hairs; it was formerly much esteemed as a cordial, and is still largely used in making *cool tankard*, claret cup, etc.

[*c* 1265 *Anglo-Norm. Voc.* Wr.-Wülcker 557 *Borago*, burage.] *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 47 Take most of cole, borage, persyl. *c* 1500 *To serve a Lord* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 370 Sawse hym with mustard, burage, suger. 1530 PALSGR. 202/1 Burrage (bourage) herbe, *bovrache*. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 29 Bourage comforteth the harte, and maketh one merye.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 644 Some there be, who put leaves of burrage into their wine. 1619 *Pasquil's Palin.* (1877) 155 No fiery red-fac'd Claret attended with his Borrage. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 31 ₱ 8 The same Effect as Burridge in the Glass when a Man is drinking. 1710 SALMON *Househ. Comp.* 45 Borrage is one of the four cordial flowers. 1842 SIR W. HOOKER *Brit. Flora* 225 Hence the old Adage—'I Borage always bring Courage'.

2. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *borage-seed, -water*; **borage-wort**, any boraginaceous plant.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 441 Sow here and there some Borrage-seed. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 125 Eaten with..Borage-water and Sugar. 1882 *Garden* 22 July 60/1 A morbid craze for Borage-worts.

Boraginaceous (borædʒinē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *borāgo, -āgin-* BORAGE + -ACEOUS.] Of or pertaining to the order *Boraginaceæ*: see prec.

Borageineous (bɒrădʒinē·əs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -EOUS.] Of or pertaining to a tribe of the *Boraginaceæ*, called *Boragineæ*, containing the typical genus *Borago*; also, loosely, = prec.

Boral, var. of BOREL *Sc.*, an auger.

Boras, obs. form of BORAX.

‖ **Bora·sco, -a·sque.** Also **bora·sca, borrasque, burrasca.** [Fr. *bourrasque*, and Sp., Pg., Cat. *borrasca*, ad. It. *burasca* (Florio), *burrasca* (Baretti), according to Diez, augmentative of BORA.] A violent squall of wind.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. vii. 242 Whirlwinds, Hurricanes, Borasques, Tornado, Tuffon. 1692 SIR T. BLOUNT *Ess.* 143 You may see Vulcano's, Hurricans and Borasco's in him. 1849 J. A. ST. JOHN in *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 733 A borasco overtook them. 1850 *Ibid.* XVII. 28 The burrascas of the Mediterranean are often of short continuance. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 97 A mighty change..might wind up the evening with a sudden borrasque. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Borasca*, a storm, with thunder and lightning.

‖ **Borassus** (boræ·sŭs). *Bot.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. *βόρασσος* palm-fruit.] A genus of palms, including two species, of which *B. flabelliformis* the Palmyra Palm, yields palm-wine and palm-sugar.

1798 S. WILCOCKE *Stavorinus' Voy.* in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 517 At Ceylon..the leaves of the borassus palm tree..are used instead of paper. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. vi. 131 A forest of borassus palms.

Borate (bō·rēit). *Chem.* [f. BOR-ON + -ATE.] A salt of boric or boracic acid.

1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 179 Borate of lead. 1863 72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 636 *Borax*, the acid borate of sodium which exists in the water of certain lakes in central Asia.

‖ **Bora·to.** *Obs.* Also 6 **boratta.** [app. a. It. *buratto* 'sort of thin transparent cloth'.] A thin fabric: cf. BOLT *v.*¹, also BOLTER *vbl. sb.*¹, BOLTING.

1578 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 276, ix yeards of borato at ijs. vjd. a yeard. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. iii. (ed. 7) 533 Taffaties, Borattas, Grograines. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, iv. Sched., Boratoes or Bombasines—narrow, the single piece not above 15 yards. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. ix. 266/2 Boratose, wrought with silk containing under twenty yards.

Borax (bō·răks). Forms: 4–7 **boras**, 5–6 **borace**, 6 **borras**, 7 **baurac h, boraxe**, 6– **borax**; *pl.* (*Obs. rare*) **boraces.** [ME. *bora·s*, a. OF. *boras* (*borras, bourras*), ad. med.L. *baurach, borac, boracum*, and *borax, borac-em*, a. Arab. بورق variously pronounced *bauraq, būraq, bōraq*, prop. 'natron', but also 'borax': referred by the lexicons to the Arab. برق *baraqa* to glisten, but prob. ad. Pers. بورة *būrah* borax. According to Léman introduced into the Romanic langs. about the 9th c. Cf. Sp. *borrax* (now written *borraj*), mod.F. *borax*, It. *borrace*.]

1. A native salt; the acid borate of sodium, or biborate of soda ($Na_2B_4O_7$): having, when pure, the form of a transparent or whitish crystal, or white powder, but also imported as crude borax or tincal, a greenish mass greasy to the touch.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 630 Ther nas quyksilver, litarge, ne brimstone, Boras, ceruce, ne oille of tartre noon. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 37 Borace, *Borax*. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 433 Boras, others write it Borax, and Plinie saith, that it is a liquor in pits. 1623 COCKERAM, *Boras*, a white substance like salt-peeter wherewith goldsmiths solder gold and siluer. 1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* I. iii. 9 Glass and boraces. 1684 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 610 The other species [of Nitre] they term Baurac, which they used in seasoning their meat. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 566 Tincal, which, when purified, becomes the refined borax of the shops. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 157 Borax is supposed to have been the Chrysocolla of Pliny.

2. Borax beads, beads made of borax, used in blowpipe analysis to distinguish the metallic oxides, and test minerals by the characteristic colours which they give in the oxidizing and the reducing flame.

Borbecu, obs. form of BARBECUE.

† **Bo·rborite.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *Borboritæ*, Gr. *βορβορῖται*, f. Gr. *βόρβορ-os* filth.] One of the names, or nick-names, given to certain Ophitic Gnostics, referring, according to Epiphanius, to their unclean living (but various other explanations are offered); in 16–17th c. used as a term of reproach in the sense of 'One who holds filthy or immoral doctrines', and specifically applied to a branch of the Mennonites.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 572 (D.) The whole Reformed Church of England..torne and bespattered by those Borborites, those uncleane Spirits. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. James* v. 19 Borborites or Gnosticks are not the less such for..being call'd Bishops. 1882–3 SCHAFF-H. *Herzog's Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* I. 313 Borborites or Borborians.

† **Borboro·logy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + *-λογία* discoursing: see -LOGY.] Filthy talk.

1649 TRAPP *Comm. Epist.* 224 Shunne obscene borborology, and filthy speeches.

Bo·rborygm. ? *Obs.* exc. in Lat. form **borborygmus.** *Med.* [ultimately ad. Gr. *βορβορυγμός*, f. *βορβορύζ-ειν* to have a rumbling in the bowels. In 16th c. F. *borborygme* (Cotgr. *-igme*).]

1719 *Glossogr. Nova, Borborygm*, a rumbling Noise in the Guts. 1794 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) II. 530 Hence the borborigmi, or rumbling of the bowels. 1880 BEALE *Slight Ailm.* 97 Borborygmi..are a serious annoyance.

Borch e, obs. Sc. var. of BORROW, a pledge, etc.

Borclothe, variant of BOARD-CLOTH, *Obs.*

Bord, obs. form of BOARD.

Bordage¹ (bō·ɹdėdʒ). *Feudal System.* [a. OF. *bordage* (still in local use in France), = med.L. *bordāgium*, f. OF. *borde*, med.L. *borda* cot + -AGE: see BORDAR. Erroneously connected in Eng. dictionaries, from Manley and Blount downwards, with *bord* 'table', but clearly explained and illustrated by Du Cange, and in French use by Godefroy.)]

The tenure by which a bordar held his cot at the will of his lord; the services due from a bordar. (As an Eng. word only in modern historians.)

a 1300 *Const. de Norm.* I. iii. 15 (Du Cange) Tenure par bordage, si est comme aucune borde [*later edd. add* loge ou maison] est baillie à aucun pour fere les vils services son Seignor: ne poet lomme cel fiement ne vendre, ne engagier ne donner, et de ç'en n'est pas homage fet. 1664 SPELMAN *Gloss.* s.v. *Bordarii*, Bordage. 1771 *Antiq. Sarisb.* 29 From the Grand Customer of Normandy we learn, that Bordage was a base tenure, where such a house or cottage was obliged to thresh, draw water, grind corn, and do such other servile work.

Bordage² (bō·ɹdėdʒ). [a. F. *bordage*, f. *bord* side, *border* to border.]

1. *Naut.* 'The planking on a ship's side.' *Mod. Dicts.*

2. That which forms the border of anything.

1860 SIR W. LOGAN in Borthwick *Brit. Amer. Reader* 149 When forced into a narrow part of the channel, the lateral pressure it [the ice] there exerts drives the bordage up the banks, where it sometimes accumulates to the height of from forty to fifty feet.

† **Bord Alexander.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 **burd, boord e, borde.** A kind of striped silk: see ALEXANDER.

1392 in Beck *Draper's Dict.* s.v. *Alexander*, In 1392 Richard Beardsall left as a legacy a piece of burd Alysaunder. 1440 in *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 184, Vj autere towells of lynen Clothe..the vth with a frountere of boorde Alisandre. 1482 MARG. PASTON *Will* in *Lett.* III. 286 The hole bedde of borde alisaundre. 1503 *Will of Gaynesford* (Somerset Ho.), W^t celer & tester of borde alisaundre.

Bordall, Bordalour, Sc. var. of BORDEL, -ER.

† **Bord-and-cord.** *Obs.* [perh. f. *bord*, BOARD 'side, border', and CORD.] An obsolete game played with a ball by five on each side.

1591 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 117 In this square they (stript out of their dublets) played, five to five, with the hand ball, at bord and cord (as they tearme it).

Bordar (bō·ɹdăɹ). *Feudal System.* Also 9 **border.** [mod. ad. med.L. *bordārius* cottager, f. med.L. *borda* (Pr., Cat. *borda*, F. *borde*) hut, cottage, referred by Diez to Teut. *bord* (neuter) 'wooden board', etc. (The OF. was *bordier*.)

(The actual history of the sense which *borda* has taken in Romanic, and of its fem. gender, is still wanting; one might conjecture a neuter plural *borda* 'thing of boards' taken as a feminine sing.)]

A villein of the lowest rank, who held a cottage at his lord's pleasure, for which he rendered menial service; a cottier. (As an English word, found only in modern historians: the L. *bordarii* is a regular term of Domesday Book.)

[1087 *Domesday Bk., Middlesex, St. Petrus Stanes*, Et XXXVI bordarii de iii hidis, et iv bordarii de xl acris,. et xii servi. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Bordarii* seu *Bordmanni*, often occur in Domesday; by some esteemed to be Bores, Husbandmen, or Cotagers; which are there always put after Villains.] 1776 STRUTT *Horda Angel-Cyn.* III. 16 The military tenants and socmen had their labourers and dependants, as bordars. 1809 BAWDEN tr. *Domesday Bk.* II The King has now there five villanes and three bordars with two ploughs. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 268 Of these [the semi-servile], villeins, borders, or cottiers, make up the mass, about 200,000 in all. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 4. 238 The cottar, the bordar, and the labourer were bound to aid in the work of the home-farm.

† **Bord(e.** *Obs. Thieves' cant.* [?a transf. use of *bord*, BOARD 'shield'.] A shilling.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 85 Bouse there a bord, drinke there a shyllinge. 1611 DEKKER *Roar. Girle* Wks. 1873 III. 219 My Lord Noland..bestowes vpon you two, two boordes and a halfe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armory* III. iii. § 68 (Cant Voc.) *Borde*, a shilling. *Half a Borde*, six-pence.

Borde, obs. f. BOARD, and var. of BOURD, *Obs.*

Bordeaux (bɒɹdō·). Also 6– **Burdeux**, *Sc.* **Burdeous**, 7 **Burdeaux**, 7–8 **Bourdeaux.** A city in the south of France; hence, the wine made

there, claret. † *Bordeaux hammer* (humorous): a vinous headache.

[1483 *Cath. Angl.* 48 Burdus [Burdeus], *ciuitas est, burdigallus.*] *c* 1570 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* in *Scot. Poems* 16th *C.* (1801) II. 342 His contagious stomack Was sa owersett with Burdeous drummake. 1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 94 A Burdeaux hammer beating in his head. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 69 There's a whole Marchants Venture of Burdeux-Stuffe in him. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 260 He could content himself with plain Bourdeaux, if it had a good body. 1836 MARRYAT *Three Cutt.* iii, Don't go abroad to drink sour wine, because they call it Bordeaux.

† **Bo·rdel.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–9 **bordel**, (4 ? **bordeal**), 5–7 **bordell**, 5 **bordele**, **bourdel(l**, **bordyl(le**, **burdell**, 6 *Sc.* **bo(i)rdall**, 8 **bourdel**. [a. OF. *bordel* 'cabin, hut, brothel', corresp. to Pr. *bordel*, Sp. *burdel*, It. *bordello*, med.L. *bordellus*, *-um*, dim. of late L. *borda* (? or of **bordum*): see BORDAR. (Now superseded by *brothel*, which has no etymological connexion with it.)]

1. A house of prostitution, a brothel.

c 1305 *St. Lucy* 92 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 104 Oper to comun bordel beo ilad oper ibore. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 811 Harlottis, that haunten bordels of these foule wommen. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 84/2, I wente to the bourdel. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 276 Semdill in the kirk and richt oft in the bordell. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 79 To make a Bordell of my Masters house. *a* 1722 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Marplot* III. i. 153 Egad, maybe it is some private Bourdel. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, As if they were in a bordel at Paris. 1850 CARLYLE *Latt.-day Pamph.* viii, That this universe..was a Cookery-shop and Bordel.

b. Prostitution, fornication. [Cf. OF. *faire bordel de.*]

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xix. 29 Ne putt thow thi dou3ter to bordel. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 162 All his rent In wine and bordel he despent. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 220.

2. A worthless fellow, a good-for-nothing. (Erroneously used for BROTHEL 1, as on the other hand *brothel* has taken the place of BORDEL in sense 1.)

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 104 He drof and chased out of the hoost moo than two thousand bordellys.

3. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *bordel woman, house.*

1382 WYCLIF *Baruch* vi. 11 Of it thei 3euen to pute in bordel house, and ournen hooris. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 902 Commune bordeal womman. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* excvii. 175 Holy chirche tho had no more reuerence than it had ben a bordelhows. 1541 ELYOT *Image Govt.* (1549) 6 In common baines and bordell houses.

¶ Chatterton (misled by Kersey: cf. Phillips 1706) took *bordel* in the OF. sense of 'cot'.

a 1780 CHATTERTON *Wks.* (ed. Skeat) I. 203 Would'st thou ken Nature in her better part? Goe, searche the logges and bordels of the hynde.

† **Bo·rdeler.** *Obs.* Also 4 **bordiller**, *Sc.* **bordalour**(e, 6 *Sc.* **bordellar**. [a. AF. *bordeler* = OF. *bordelier*, f. *bordel*: see prec.] A brothel-keeper; ? a frequenter of brothels.

c 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Cristofore* 456 Pai ware bordalouris parfyt. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III 322 He .. to the bordeler her solde. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7036 Other bawdes or bordillers. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 165 Fidlaris, bordellaris, makerellis..and siclike men of vile estimatioun.

† **Borde·llo.** *Obs.* Also 6–8 **burdello**. [a. It. *bordello*: see BORDEL.] = BORDEL.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. ii, From the Burdello, it might come as well. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1738 I. 109 Proceed now to the afternoon; in Playhouses, he says, and the Bordelloes. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 23. 1794 MATTHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 69 The stews and bordellos of Grecian and Roman antiquity.

† **Bo·rdelry.** *Obs. rare.* [see -RY.] = BORDEL.

c 1440 WYCLIF *Numb.* xxv. 8 (*MSS.* I, S.) He entride aftir the man of Israel in to the bordelrie [1388 hoore hows; Vulg. *lupanar*].

Border (bɔ̄·ɪdəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **bordure**, 5 **bordur**, (**bordeure**), 5– **border**. Also 5 **bourder**, **-ur**, **bordore**, **bowerdur**, **bordeure**, 6 **bordre**; *Sc.* **bordour**, **-ar**. [ME. *bordure*, a. OF. *bordure*, earlier *bordeüre*, corresp. to Pr., Sp., Pg. *bordadura*, It. and late L. *bordatura* 'edging', f. **bordāre* (It., Sp. *bordar*, F. *border*) to edge or border, f. *bordus* (It., Sp. *bordo*, Fr. *bord*) 'side, edge, border', a. Teut. *bord* 'side': see BOARD *sb.* As in some other words the ME. termination *-ure* has been weakened through *-ur* to *-er*, thus disguising the etymology: the earlier BORDURE (in Caxton *bordeure*) is retained in Heraldry.]

1. A side, edge, brink, or margin; a limit, or boundary; the part of anything lying along its boundary or outline.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. 4 A lyne, that cometh .. down to the nethereste bordure. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1598 Bigget in bourders of the stretes. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 4076 With riche stoones in the bourdure. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 14 The borders or edges of beddes. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. vi. 2 The endes, limites, or borders of a lyne, are pointes. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 943 The borders and endes of ones heare of his head. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xix. 12 That ye goe not vp into the mount, or touch the border of it. *a* 1819 HOGG *Hawick Common-riding Song* ix, Down by Teviot's flowery border. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 8. 263 The glacier is.. loaded along its borders with the ruins of the mountains.

2. The district lying along the edge of a country or territory, a frontier; *pl.* the marches, the border districts.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12861 There come..ffro the bowerdurs aboute .. Pilours and plodders. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xii. 31 See..that the frontyers and borders be wel garnysshed. 1494 FABYAN VI. clxxiii. 169 An host of the men of Mercya, and the border there aboute. 1580 *Jrnls. Ho. Commons* I. 125 A Bill touching the Fortifying of the Borders towards Scotland. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 361 Though Heav'n be shut .. this place may lye expos'd The utmost border of his kingdom. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* x, Wolves of war, They kept their border well. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 80 The Gorkhas ravaged the borders almost in sight of them.

b. The boundary line which separates one country from another, the frontier line. *On the border*: on or close to this line, on either side; hence, in the border district. *On the borders of* (Wales): close to, the frontier of (Wales). *Over the border*: across the frontier line.

1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xv. 6 The border northwarde, is from the see coast..and goeth vp vnto Beth Hagla. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* IV. 5904 Thay sall dwell on the bordour Off Hell. 1665–9 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. vii. (1675) 211 Upon the Borders of two Hostile Nations. 1703 KIRKTON *Life Welsh* (1845) 1 He joined the thieves on the English Border. 1732 DE FOE, etc., *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) III. iii. 254, I am now on the Borders of Scotland. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 588 Berwick-upon-Tweed, is a town on the border of England and Scotland, and a county of itself. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 181 He takes refuge over the border. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. (1884) 79 Their inhabitants slain or driven over the Scotch border.

c. With various prepositions, e.g. *within, in, out of*, and in other connexions, *borders* is equivalent to 'territories, dominions, limits'. (L. *fines.*)

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. x. 131 Wyth-in þe Bordwrys of Ingland. 1535 COVERDALE *Ex.* xxxiv. 24 Whan I shal ..enlarge thy borders. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 35, I sall gif peace to all your bordouris [*in finibus vestris*]. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* I. 251 He refused to meet us in the borders of the King. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 140 A beggerly Beast brought out of barbarous borders. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xii. 20 When the Lord thy God shall enlarge thy border [COVERD. bordes]. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* iii. 60 No man in our borders is rich enough. 1837 WREFORD *Hymn*, '*Lord, while for all*', O guard our shores from every foe, With peace our borders bless.

3. *spec.* a. (Eng. and Sc. Hist.) *The Border, the Borders*: the boundary between England and Scotland; the district adjoining this boundary on both sides; the English and Scottish border-land. The term appears to have been first established in Scotland, where the English border, being the only one it has, was emphatically *the border.*)

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 471 Gif thift or reif wes maid vpon the bordour. *c* 1536 LYNDESAY *Compl.* 384 Baith throw the heland and the bordour. 1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* xiii, Pream., To pay..Black-mail unto divers and sundry inhabiting upon or near the Borders. 1663 LAMONT *Diary* (1810) 207 A student of philosophie in St. Andrews, went away with one Agnes Allane .. to the border, to be married at the halfe marke church. 1732 DE FOE, etc., *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) IV. ii. 61 Laws relating to the Borders. 1773 MRS. GRANT *Lett. fr. Mountains* (1809) I. 89 Mr. Gray is a native of the border. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. xii, Through all the wide Border his steed was the best. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 14 All the way from the border to the Highland line. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* v. 104 Like his neighbour chiefs on the Borders.

b. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to the Border.

1599 JAS. I. Βασιλ. Δωρον in Chambers *Life Jas. I.* (1830) I. viii. 232 Any Hieland or Border thieves. 1799 WORDSW. *Fountain* iii, Some old border-song or catch. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* Introd. 8 The last of all the Bards was he Who sung of Border chivalry. *Ibid.* III. iv. *note*, An emphatic Border motto, Thou shalt want ere I want. 1869 BUCKLE *Civilis.* III. iii. 117 He summoned .. the border barons. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* v. 105 With the true old Border instinct, bringing off whatever was transportable on its own four feet.

c. In *U. S.*: The line or frontier between the occupied and unoccupied parts of the country, the frontier of civilization. Also *attrib.*

1827 F. COOPER *Prairie* I. ii. 33 The indirect manner so much in use by the border inhabitants. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xvii. 372 He put a guard at every Border-ruffian's door. 1863 *Times* 10 Apr., The Border ruffianism of Kansas. 1870 R. PUMPELLY *Across Amer. & Asia* I. 1 A border bully, armed with revolver, knife, and rifle.

4. A strip of ground in a garden, forming a fringe to the general area, often reserved for flowers; distinguished from *beds*, or flower-plots formed in the area. Also *attrib.*, as in *a hardy border plant, useful border annuals.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 329 [The bourderis about abasshet with leuys]. 1590 SPENSER *Muiopot.* 170 He .. doth flie, From bed to bed, from one to other border. 1632 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sunday* iv, The fruitfull beds & borders In Gods rich garden. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 161 ¶ 2 A wonderful Profusion of Flowers..without being disposed into regular Borders and Parterres. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xx. (1813) 409 Annuals, tender sorts, pot & plant out into the borders. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Campanula*, All the species .. are well adapted for decorating flower-borders.

5. A defined edging, of distinct material, colour, shape, pattern, or ornamentation, made or fixed along the margin of anything. (With many specific applications in arts and manufactures.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1652 The windowes .. worthely wroght .. The bases & hourdurs all of bright perle. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxx, With a bordur aboute alle of brent gold. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. i, The bordeure about is bygher than the squarenes of the poyntes. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxv. 25 Thou shalt make vnto it a border of an hand bredth round about.

1659 LEAK *Water-Wks.* 22 There must be also the border P Q Soldered upon the Vessel. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c.* 1865) II. 66/2 The thickened external border..perforated for the lodgment of the teeth, is the 'alveolar border'. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Border*, a piece of wood put round the upper edges of anything, either for use or ornament. Such are the three pieces of wood .. which are mitred together round the slab of a chimney. *Mod.* This carpet would look better with a border. The newspapers appeared with black borders in sign of mourning.

b. *spec.* A piece of ornamental work round the edge of a garment, cap, etc.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. i. 6 In þe neþerest[e] hem or bordure of þese clo̊þes. 1632 MASSINGER *City Mad.* IV. iv, You wore..A velvet hood, rich borders, & sometimes A dainty miniver cap. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xii, Up to the very border of her cap. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* i, Indian shawls. Delhi? with the lovely little borders?

† **6.** A plait or braid of hair (natural or otherwise) worn round the forehead or temples. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 559 Corne .. beareth the graines arranged spikewise, and as if they were plaited and braided like a border of haire. 1656 *Artif. Handsomeness* 59 [They] admit not onely borders of forain haire, but full and fair perukes. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 9 May, I did try two or three borders & perriwigs, meaning to wear one. 1865 *Art Jrnl.* No. 321. 91/2 The old lady's 'borders' and ribbons.

7. *Bot.* The expanded portion at the top of a tubular flower.

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 6 The Primrose, the flat portion of which is called the border.

8. *pl.* Small portions of the scenery in a theatre forming the side wings.

1881 L. WAGNER *Pantomimes* 57 The flymen, whose .. business it is to draw up, and lower the scenes and borders.

9. *Hydraulic Engineering.* (See quot.)

1847 J. DWYER *Hydraulic Engineer.* 29 The Border of a river, canal, etc. is the sum of the sides and bottom, or it is the perimeter in contact with the water.

10. *fig.* A limit, boundary, 'verge'. (Transferred from place to time and abstract things.)

1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* V. (1757) 137 On the borders of threescore. 1747 HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 211 A person who walks on the borders of eternity. *a* 1783 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III.* (1845) I. iv. 52 He affected an impartiality that by turns led him to the borders of insincerity and contradiction. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 72 Beyond the rigid border of the science.

11. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *border-flower, -ground, -mark, -plant, -stone, -world.* (See also sense 3 b.)

1851 GLENNY *Handbk. Fl.-Gard.* 12 It is only the mass of flowers .. that makes it tolerable as a *border-flower. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 191 A *border-ground between philosophy and politics. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 28 That divideth the North-part .. from the South part, as by a *border-marke. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 18 The grey *border-stone that is wist To dilate and assume a wild shape in the mist. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 833 That *border-world Of dozing ere the sense is fully locked.

12. Special comb.: **border-house**, a Border tower, a peel; **border-man**, one who dwells on the border of a country, = BORDERER; **border marriage**, see MARRIAGE; **border-pile** (*Hydr. Engineering*), an exterior pile of a coffer-dam; **Border-pricker, -rider**, a mounted freebooter or 'thief' living on the Border of England and Scotland; **border-service**, military service in defending a frontier; **Border-side**, the district about the Border (cf. *country-side*); **border-stone**, (*a.*) a stone marking a boundary; (*b.*) a curbstone; **Border-warden**, Warden of the Marches (of England and Scotland); **Border-warrant**, a writ issued on one side of the Scottish Border for the apprehension of a person on the other side.

1792 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1790) 90 The castle is no more than a square tower or *border-house. 1620 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (1846) 82 The wyld *bordermen stood in .. awe of the Presbyteries excommunication. 1827 F. COOPER *Prairie* I. ii. 29 A border man .. is seldom deficient in the virtue of hospitality. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. xix. 557 The border-men between philosophy and politics. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi, With two *Border-prickers, as they are called, for my guides. — *Abbot* ii, I have no home..it was burnt by your *Borderriders. 1707 *Addr. fr. Cumberland* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4334/2 There is, now .. no Black Mail to be paid .. no *Border-Service. *a* 1700 *Ballad* '*Johnie Armstrang*' xiv, Lang mayst thou dwell on the *Border-Syde. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. xxiv, And burn and spoil the Border-side. 1820 — *Monast.* xxxiv, A *Border-warden, he will be eager to ride in Scotland. 1816 — *Antig.* xxxix, There's *Borderwarrants too in the south country, unco rash uncanny things.

Border (bɔ̄·ɪdəɹ), *v.* Also 6 **boorder**, *Sc.* **bordor**, **-dour**. See also BORDURE *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To put a border or edging to. Also *fig.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xxvii. 276 His throne .. bordured with Gold. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1666 A tabill .. Bourdurt about all with bright Aumbur. 1530 PALSGR. 460/2, I wyll border my kote with blacke velvet. 1731 SWIFT *Strephon & C.* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 152 His night-cap border'd round with lace. *a* 1813 A. WILSON *Amer. Blue-Bird*, Your walks border up, sow and plant at your leisure.

2. To form a border or boundary to; to bound.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. def. xvi. 317 A Pyramis is ternated and bordered with diners superficieces. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 21 Those trees that border in those walkes. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xv. 63 Those wholesome sweets that border Virtue's way. 1807 SIR R. WILSON in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 333 The fields are bordered by large forests. 1859 REEVE *Brittany* 293 A low granite wall borders the road.

† b. *fig.* To keep within bounds, confine, limit.
1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. ii. 33 That nature, which contemns its origin, Cannot be border'd certain in itself.

3. To lie on the borders of, lie next, adjoin.
1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xxviii. (1739) 45 The most ancient that bordered the Britons. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. xli. 420 Lands bordering the Mediterranean. 1837 LYTTON *Athens* II. 120 [They] wore the same armour as the Indians whom they bordered. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* iv. (1856) 29 The great counter-current, which .. borders the Gulf Stream.

4. *intr.* To lie on the border, be contiguous *on, upon,* (*with, by, unto,* obs.).
1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* XV. 8 The mount .. that borderth on the edge of the valley of Raphaim. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogation Wk.* IV. Our neighbours bordering about us. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* III. ii. 82 Euery moderat passion bordureth betwixt two extreames. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* v. (1628) 152 The Gaules did anciently border all along on the west side of the Germans. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 62 It is good to border with Christ, & to be near-hand to him. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III.* (1839) 311 An island bordering upon Istria. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 361 Hill tribes, bordering on cultivated countries.

5. fig. *To border on* or *upon*: to approach closely in character, resemble closely, verge on.
a 1694 TILLOTSON Wks. 1728 I. 33 Wit which borders upon profaneness. 1771 *Junius Lett.* I. 261 A kind of predilection which borders upon loyalty. 1793 BURKE *Rem. Policy Allies* Wks. VII. 122 A degree of indigence at times bordering on beggary. 1839 H. L. ANDERSON *Haileyb. Observer* i. 18 This borders on the common-place.

† **6.** To broider, to braid. (Cf. *broder*, BRODER, also BORDER *sb.* 6.) *Obs.*
1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 310 The hair .. had been coloured, pleated, and bordered.

† **7.** *trans.* To cut up (a pasty). *Obs.*
1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 265 Termes of a Kerver, Border that pasty. 1864 AINSWORTH *Tower of Lond.* 412 In the old terms of his art, he .. bordered the venison pasty, tranched the sturgeon.

Border, variant of BORDAR, and BOURDER, *Obs.*

Bordered (bō·ɹdəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. BORDER *v.* and *sb.* + -ED[1].] Having a border, edged, fringed, etc.
c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3039 Hir ene .. Serklyt with heris .. borduret full clene. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXII. ii, A pavilyon .. Of grene sarcenet bordered with golde. 1608 JAS. I. *Let.* in Chambers *Life* (1830) II. vi. 179 A new jerkin well bordered. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* ii. 11 Papers, all bordered with black. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 214 Beak as long as the bordered fruit. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 23 One form of internal thickening .. common in wood-cells and vessels, viz. the formation of Bordered Pits.

Borderer (bō·ɹdərəɹ). Also 6 (**bortherer**), *Sc.* **borderar, bourdurer,** 7 **bordurer, -drer.** [f. BORDER *v.* and *sb.* + -ER[1]: with sense cf. *Londoner.*]

1. One who dwells near the border of a country or district; *spec.* one who dwells near the border of England and Scotland.
1494 FABYAN VII. CCXXXVI. 274 A great parte of Northumberlonde, the whiche he hadde wonne from the borderers. 1513 BP. RUTHALL *to Wolsey* in *Nat. MSS.* II. 8 [They] dare not trust the borderers which be falser than Scottes, and have doon mor harme at this tyme to our folkes. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 142 A Walk sufficient to defend Our in-land from the pilfering Borderers. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* III. vi, Stern was the dint the Borderer lent. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 63 Inhabitants of the Isle, or Borderers, as they are termed in the Inquisition of 1607. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Dec. 5/1 Before the Bill passed, these borderers belonged to the county and had no votes.

2. One who dwells in a district bordering upon another; one who borders *on* or dwells close *to* or *by* (a region or its inhabitants); a next neighbour. Formerly also said of a country.
1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 57 One Inon a Walsch man, Borderer vnto Hym. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* Ep. Ded., Al your neighbours and borderers. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 113 The former [Corsica] being so neere a borderer to the latter [Sardegna], as they almost joyne. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. iv. (1739) 9 Borderers upon the Roman world. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 224 The borderers of the Rhine and Danube. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* iii. (1858) 164 Nabal..was a borderer on the wilderness.

b. *fig.*
a 1637 B. JONSON *Discov.* (L.) The poet is the nearest borderer upon the orator. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xlvi. 344 Pride and meanness .. are .. close borderers on each other. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 31 Borderers on the savage state. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 283 We keep the Phæacians .. as borderers between the world of Greek experience, and the world of fable.

3. One who makes borders or bordering. *Black-borderer*: one who makes black-edged paper.
1880 *Daily Tel.* 9 Jan. Advt., Black Borderer wanted. 1881 *Glasgow Trades Direct.* 806/1 Black Borderers.

4. = BORDAR.
1771 *Antiq. Sarisb.* 29 A hide and half of land, and the land of one borderer, in the same Town.

Bordering (bō·ɹdəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BORDER *v.*]

1. a. The state of being on the border of, or close to, anything. **b.** The action of making a border to; an edging; = BORDER.
1530 PALSGR. 200/1 Bordering of a garment, *brodevre.* 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Abordement,* an arriuing or bordering. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xxi. § 27, The figurings and chasings and borderings of a dress. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 71 A kerb or bordering of stones.

2. *attrib.* and in *comb.*, as **bordering-wax,** a composition used to form a border to keep in the acid employed to bite into a plate for engraving.
1878 SALA in *Gentl. Mag.* May 561 Bordering-wax is softened in warm water until it is thoroughly ductile.

Bo·rdering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. That borders upon; adjoining, neighbouring, on the border; also *fig.*
1530 PALSGR. 306/2 Bordring to the seesyde, *maritain.* 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 35 Daughter I am vnto a bordering Swaine, That tend my flockes within these groues. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 70. 117 A plague .. fell upon Bizantium and the bordering places. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 42 The bordering states must imitate the example.

2. That borders, forms a border, or encloses.
1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 163 The bordering Mountains of China. 1711 GAY *Rural Sports* I. i. 259 The bord'ring reeds O'erlook the muddy stream. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 12 A man could cross the bordering heights.

3. Of or pertaining to a border district.
1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland* (1747) 41 They made only a bordering war upon the Irish. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. III. iv. 155 Sent from the governor of Berwick about bordering affairs. 1724 RAMSAY *Ever-Green, Johnie Armstrong* note, Taking much Plunder in the bordering Parts.

Bo·rderism. *rare.* [f. BORDER *sb.* + -ISM.] Words or behaviour characteristic of the Border.
1839 LOCKHART *Scott* X. 227 The burst of genuine Borderism.

Bo·rder-land. (Also as one and as two words.)

1. A land or district on or near the border between two countries or districts; particularly the border district between England and Scotland.
1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake,* Leyden came from Border land. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lv, A neutral strip of borderland. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* IV. § 1 (1882) 158 Offa tore from Wales the border land between the Severn and the Wye.

2. *fig.*
1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xi. (1865) 88 Between the affirmative and the negative there is no border-land with him. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* Prel. 132 The twilight that surrounds The border-land of old romance. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 370 That borderland between fact and fiction.

Borderless (bō·ɹdəɹlĕs), *a.* [f. BORDER + -LESS.] Without a border.
1611 COTGR., *Interminant,* boundlesse, borderlesse, vncertaine. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* II. 377 Her white borderless cap. 1872 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 281 On the pitiless waves of a borderless sea.

[Bord-halfpenny : see BURGHALPENNY.]

Bordiller, variant of BORDELER, *Obs.*

Bordis, variant of BOURDISE, *Obs.*, tilting.

† **Bord-land.** *Obs. Feudal Syst.* [Explained in the 13th c. as f. OE. *bord* a table + LAND: but prob. really land held by a BORDAR in *bordage* tenure.]
c 1250 BRACTON iv. 19 (ed. Twiss) Est autem dominicum quod quis habet ad mensam suam et proprie, sicut sunt Bordlandes Anglice. 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* III. v. 73 These Demesnes were called of the Saxons..Inlandt (and by Bracton..Bord-lands). 1664 SPELMAN *Gloss.*, Bordlands *terrae dominicales.* [So in BLOUNT; and in later Dicts.]

† **Bord-lode.** *Obs. Feudal Syst.* [Explained by Du Cange as f. *bord* BOARD + LODE leading, conveyance: but prob. some service due by the BORDAR.] 'A Service required of the Tenants, to carry Timber out of the Woods of the Lord to his House.' Bailey 1721. (From Du Cange, who cites it from *Chron. Will. Thorn.* anno 1364.)

† **Bo·rdman.** *Obs. Feudal Syst.* [Found in early times, only in the latinized form *bordmannus, bordimannus,* as a synonym of *bordārius,* see BORDAR.] A bordar, or tenant in bordage, a cottier.
1087 *Domesday* (in Du Cange) In dominio est una carucata, et XXV villani, et XXXIII bordmanni, cum IV carucatus. — *Rental of Havering atte Bowre* (Spelm.) Bordimanni, qui omnes tunc fuerunt bassæ tenuræ. [In mod. Dicts. (erroneously explained).]

Bordon, -un, obs. f. BURDEN; var. of BOURDON.

Bordour, bordre, obs. forms of BORDER.

Bordrage, var. BODRAGE, *Obs.*, hostile incursion.

† **Bordrie.** *Obs.* prob. = F. *broderie, broderie de soie* silken embroidery or embroidered work. (It can hardly be = *bawdry,* BALDRIC.)
1696 AUBREY *Misc.* 216 (D.) The meeting of the gentry .. in the fields or forests, with their hawks and hounds, with their bugle-horns, in silken bordries.

Bordure (bō·ɹdiŭɹ). [The earlier form of BORDER, F. *bordure,* OF. *bordeure.*]

1. *Her.* 'A Bearing that goes all round, and parallel to the boundary of the Escutcheon, in form of a hem, and always contains a fifth part of the Field in breadth.' Porny *Elem. Her.* 1787.
1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 858 He bar the scheld of goules .. Of gold was the bordure. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 86 Three rundels..In sable bordure deepely ingreled. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. v. (1660) 30 This term *Entoyre* is proper to all bordures charged with dead things. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 527 Sable, an eagle displayed, ermine, within a bordure, argent. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry, Hist. & Pop.* XIV. 163 The bordure of Holland is blazoned without any dimidiation.

2. = BORDER. (An occasional variant.)
1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 199 In such Bordures .. plant neither Herbs nor Flowers. 1693 — *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Gloss., *Bordures* or *Borders* is a term likewise used for Herbs commonly planted in Borders. *a* 1695 WOOD *Life* (1848) 295 *note,* I have here printed my epistle with a bordure and picture in it. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 85 In the bordure of her robe was writ *Wisdom.*

Bo·rdured, *ppl. a. Her.* Having a bordure.
1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. 255/1 If a coat armour that is bordured bee borne sole of itself, then shall the bordure enuiron the coat round.

Bo·rduring, *vbl. sb. Her.* The application of a bordure; bordures collectively.
1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. V. 21 One example more of Borderings.

† **Bordyl(le,** var. of BORDEL *Obs.*, brothel.

Bore (bōəɹ), *sb.*[1] Also 6 *Sc.* boir, 7 boar, e. [Partly f. BORE *v.*[1]; but in senses 1–4 it may be partly adoption of, or cogn. w., ON. *bora* wk. fem. 'bore-hole':—OTeut. **borôn-* (the corresp. form **bore* is not recorded in OE.; the equivalent OHG. *bora,* Du. *boor* fem., agree in meaning with 5); and in sense 5:—OE. *bor* 'borer, gimlet' = ON. *bor-r*:—OTeut. **boro-z*: see BORE *v.*[1]]

I. That which is bored.

1. A hole made by boring, a perforation; an aperture (irrespective of shape), a chink, crevice, or cranny; in later use chiefly an auger hole, or other cylindrical perforation. *Obs.* or *arch.*
c 1320 *Sewyn Sag.* 1156 Water hi can stop That hit ne mai nowt bi bores drop. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 319 We xal se Yf the borys be for hym meet. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. XX, That cowardise ne entre at no bore. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3 A pynne put throughe, set in the plough-beame, in an augurs bore. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 515 Out throw ane boir quhair he mycht rycht weill see. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* XXXIII. 16 He openeth the ears of men, He maketh the bore bigger. 1718 ARBUTHNOT in *Swift's Lett.* II. 2 He has shortened his stirrups three bores. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Begg.* 52 Frighted rattons .. seek the benmost bore.

b. *Blue bore*: an opening in the clouds showing the blue sky. *Sc.* Also *fig.*
1775 BAILLIE *Lett.* I. 171 (JAM.) This style pleased us well. It was the first blue bore that did appear in our cloudy sky. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 241 All at once a lovely 'blue bore' .. opened in the cloud behind.

† **c.** Applied to the wounds of Christ. *'S bores,* a profane oath = *God's wounds,* ZOUNDS. *Obs.*
1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* IV. iii. Wks. 1873 III. 179 No, no, no not I; s'bores I hit my tongue too hard.

d. *Sc.* '*To wick a bore* in curling and cricket is to drive a stone or ball dexterously through an opening between two guards.' Jamieson s.v. *Wick.*
1786 BURNS *Tam Samson's E.* v, He was the king o' a' the core, To guard, or draw, or wick a bore.

2. *spec.* The cylindrical perforation or cavity of a tube, gun, etc. Also attrib., preceded by a defining word, as *smooth-bore, taper-bore,* CHOKE-BORE, q.v. (In quot. 1730 used of a semi-cylindrical groove.)
1572 GASCOIGNE *Weedes,* Wks. (1587) 183 The bravest peece for breech and bore that ever yet was bought. 1611 COTGR., *Ame* .. the mould that is within the bore of Artillerie when tis cast. 1635 J. BABINGTON *Pyrotechn.* I, I take for the sayd length six diameters of the bore, which maketh six inches. 1678 N. WANLEY *Wonders* III. xliv. § 28. 227/2 Muskets .. to shoot Bullets without Powder, or anything else but Wind or Air compressed in the bore of it. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 349 Several small Bores made hollow by the continued Friction of the Ropes. *a* 1793 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 4 Might plant the mortar with wide threat'ning bore. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* V. 628 Marksmen, skill'd to pour Their slugs unerring from the twisted bore. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 16 Part of this mercury will be driven up the bore into the bulb.

b. Hence, the interior measurement or diameter of a tube; the calibre of a gun; also *fig.* and *transf.*
1583 PLAT *Divers new Experi.* (1594) 23 Beeing of petronell bore, or a bore higher. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vi. 27 Yet are they much too light for the bore of the Matter. 1635 J. BABINGTON *Pyrotechn.* XXIII. 27 Holes .. which shall be halfe an inch asunder, and likewise half an inch boare. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 93 Whose eares are of a just bore for his fable. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 403 Nearly three hundred pieces of cannon of different bores. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 112 The smaller the bore of the pipe is, the easier he will be able to raise himself. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* III. (1873) 60 The measure or bore of the lightning, if such a term may be used. 1881 *Metal World* IX. 139 An article on measuring the bores of cylinders.

3. A deep vertical hole of small diameter, bored into the earth to ascertain the nature of the underlying strata, or to obtain water.
1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 185 What we do find at our utmost depths or bores .. quarries of stone, Mines of metal, or layers and veins of barren earths. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 646 A bore of 3 inches was carried to a depth of 2086 feet.

b. *transf.* The tubular outlet of a geyser.
1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 196 The first of the great springs has two bores.

4. A piece of iron bored with holes of various sizes to receive the shanks of nails, while the head is brought to shape by the hammer.
1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 195 This bore is a piece of strong iron, ten or twelve inches in length.

II. That which bores.

† **5.** An instrument for boring. *Obs.*
[*a* 800 *Corpus Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 45 *Scalpellum,* bor.] 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1693) 48 The Square-bore is a square Steel Point .. fitted into a square Socket in an Iron Wimble.

III. 6. *Comb.* (in sense 3; some of these might be referred to BORE *v.*[1]): **bore-bit,** a

chisel used in boring through rocks; **bore-hole**, a more usual synonym of BORE *sb.*[1] 3; **bore-log**, a perforated block of wood through which the bore-rod passes; **bore-meal**, the débris brought up by boring; **bore-rod**, an iron rod used for making bore-holes.

1869 *Spon's Dict. Engineering* I. 499 The *bore-bit is a simple, flat chisel. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 13 About 3 Inches Diameter for a *Bore-hole (or Boreing) is sufficient. 1883 *Athenæum* 7 Apr. 447 [They] sank a bore-hole down to the salt at Saltholme, on the north side of the Tees. 1869 *Spon's Dict. Engineering* I. 501 The mouth of the well.. ought to be secured by the *bore-log. *Ibid.* Each day..a part of the *bore-meal, or the coarsest débris [should be] saved for future examination. 1851 *Coal-tr. Terms Northumbld. & Durh.* 8 To ascertain the nature of strata, by means of *bore-rods.

Bore (bōəɹ), *sb.*[2] [This, and its vb. BORE[2] arose after 1750; etymology unknown.

(Usually supposed to be f. BORE *v.*[2], which is then regarded as a fig. use of BORE *v.*[1], with the notion of 'persistent annoyance' (cf. Ger. *drillen*). But it seems impossible in this way to account for sense 1 of the sb., which is apparently the source of the other senses, and of the verb itself. If related at all to BORE *v.*[1] or *sb.*[1], the connexion must be much more indirect; possibly there is an allusion to some now forgotten anecdote. The phrase 'French bore' naturally suggests that the word is of French origin; *bourre* padding, hence (in 18th c.) triviality, *bourrer* to stuff, to satiate, might be thought of; but without assuming some intermediate link these words do not quite yield the required sense.)]

†**1.** The malady of *ennui*, supposed to be specifically 'French', as 'the spleen' was supposed to be English; a fit of ennui or sulks; a dull time.

1766 EARL OF MARCH *Let.* in Jesse *G. Selwyn* II. 88 [date misprinted 1776] Augustus Hervey and Lord Cadogan are in a long *bore*. — G. J. WILLIAMS *Let.* 9 Dec. *Ibid.* 108 He sits every night next to Lord Temple, and has a complete *bore* of it for two hours. — *Let.* 30 Dec. *Ibid.* 121 Your last letter was the most cheerful that I have received from you, and .. without that d—d French *bore*. 1767 LD. CARLISLE *Let.* 8 Mar. *Ibid.* 150, I enclose you a packet of letters, which if they are French, the Lord deliver you from the *bore*.

†**b.** One who suffers from 'bore' or ennui, or affects lack of interest in anything.

1766 G. J. WILLIAMS *Let.* 25 Nov. in Jesse *G. Selwyn* II. 86 You are..such a French *bore*, and all against your poor country, that I believe you imagine your letters are opened at the post-office.

2. A thing which bores or causes ennui; an annoyance, a nuisance.

1778 *Refutation* 16 Advice is well enough—reproof's a bore. 1807 *Antid. Miseries Hum. Life* 27 Conversation is a bore, as 'tis generally managed. 1831 WHATELY in *Life* (1866) I. 111 A formal dinner-party even at Oxford is a bore. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 190 It is as great a bore as to hear a poet read his own verses.

3. A tiresome or uncongenial person; one who wearies or worries. *Blue bore* (quot. 1837): in punning allusion to the tavern sign of the Blue Boar.

1812 *Edin. Rev.* XX. 74 A king is in these tribes really regarded as a sort of .. bore. 1826 DISRAELI *Vin. Grey* v. vi. 192 The true bore is that man who thinks the world is only interested in one subject, because he himself can only comprehend one. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* li, 'Ungrammatical twaddler, was it, sir?' 'Yes, sir, it was..and *blue-bore*, sir, if you like that better. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xi, He says the country girls are bores; indeed, I don't think he is far wrong. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* i. 3 'Madam, all men are bores, except when we want them.'

Bore (bōəɹ), *sb.*[3] Also 4 **bare**, 7–9 **boar**, 8 **boer**. [In sense 1, app. a. ON. *bára* wave, billow: it is doubtful whether sense 2 is the same word, since no examples even of its local use in early times have been found.]

†**1.** ? Wave, billow. *Obs. rare.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 356 Hye seyden: 3ond is þe lond, and here schaltow to bare.

2. A tide-wave of extraordinary height, caused either by the meeting of two tides, or by the rushing of the tide up a narrowing estuary. Cf. EAGRE. Also in *comb.*, as †*bore-loden* (=*-laden*), swollen by a tidal wave.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* B iv b, No bridge vpon her bore-lod'n bosome bore. 1613 *Voy. Guiana* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 197 A boar, as the seamen term it, and violent encounter of two tides coming in. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 816 All Vessels that lye in the way of the .. Boar, are commonly overset. 1738 *Ibid.* XL. 432 He .. suspects, that Spouts and Boars may derive their Origin from the same Cause. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 383 The victorious tenth wave shall ride, like the bore, over all the rest. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 292 The Bristol Channel is very subject to the Bore.

Bore (bōəɹ), *v.*[1] Forms: *Inf.* 1 **borian**, 2 **boren, borien**, 5 **boryn, boore**, 6–7 **boar(e**, 2– **bore**. *Pa. pple.* 5 **boryn**, 7 **boared**, 2– **bored**. [Com. Teut.: OE. *borian* wk. v. is cogn. w. OHG. *borôn* (MHG. *born*, mod.G. *bohren*), Du. *boren*, ON. *bora*:—OTeut.*borôn* to bore, f. OTeut.*boro-z*, whence OE., ON. *bor* str. masc., an auger, gimlet (see BORE *sb.*[1]); f. Aryan root meaning to cut, pierce, whence Lat. *forāre* to bore, Gr. *phápos* a plough, etc. The orig. short *o* is lengthened by position in ME. and mod.E., as in mod.Ger. and Du. (Some of the latter senses are difficult to account for: 6 may really be a different word.)]

1. *trans.* To pierce, perforate, make a hole in or through; in mod. use *esp.* to pierce by means of a rotatory movement like that of an auger or gimlet. Also with adv. *through*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 121 *Termes vel teredo*, wyrm þe borað treow. *c* 1150 *Gloss.* ibid. 550 *Terebro*, ic bore. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. iii. (1495) 605 Yf almonde trees ben boryd wyth naylles gumme cometh out of them. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2238 Ffulle of holis it was boryn. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II., To Rdr., Who hath .. boared the skin through with infinit pores for evacuation. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 59 Curiously can nature weave the Vessels of the Body; nay, and bore them too. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 334 All the worm-eaten roots are rejected; the remainder are bored through. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. XXIV, The Bruce's care Had bored the ground with many a pit. *Mod.* The wood is apt to split; bore it first for the nails.

†**b.** To pierce, stab, run through with a weapon; to wound. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 201 His breest is bored with deeþis armes. 1685 F. SPENCE *Ho. Medici* 133 He first boar'd Giuliano de Medici with a poigniard.

†**c.** Phr. *To bore (any one's) ears* (in allusion to Exod. xxi. 6): to consign to perpetual slavery. *Obs.*

[1535 COVERDALE *Ex.* XXI. 6 Let his master bore [WYCLIF 1382 thrail, 1388 perse] him thorow the eare with a botkin.] 1641 MILTON *Church Govt.* II. (1851) 176 By their corrupt and servile doctrines boring our eares to an everlasting slavery. 1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 13 Can any man, that would be faithful to his Reason, yield his Ear to be bored through by his domineering appetites.

¶ Applied in sense 'to insist upon a hearing', 'to force one to listen'; possibly with reference to Psalm xl. 6 in the Heb.; cf. BORE *v.*[2]

a 1617 P. BAYNE *Ephes.* 140 (1658) God by afflictions is said to boar the ear. 1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* I. (1637) 76 This is enough for an understanding eare without farther boring it. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 95 One of them who jog our elbowes, and boar our .. ears with *Babylon*.

†**d.** *transf.* To penetrate, make one's way through (a crowd); *fig.* to gain entrance into (the mind).

1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* II. (1637) 115 Riddles of eternal generation which can never bore a human intellect. *a* 1732 GAY (J.) Consider what bustling crouds I bor'd.

e. *To bore out*, to put or force out (*e.g.* the eyes) by boring. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1400 *Test. Love* I, Every teare of mine eyen for greatnesse semed they boren out the hall of my sight. 1660 FULLER *Mixt. Contemp.* (1841) 239 Petrus de Vineis..whose eyes he had caused to be bored out for some misdemeanour. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 324 ¶ 1 Tipping the Lion .. is performed by .. boring out the Eyes with their Fingers.

2. *trans.* To pierce with a cylindrical aperture or cavity; to hollow out evenly (a cylinder, gun, etc.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Boring*, The method of boring alder poles for water-pipes. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 381 After the barrel is bored, and rendered truly cylindrical.

3. *absol.* and *intr.* To make a hole (mod. use limited as in 1). Often with *through, into, under*, or other prep. In *Mining*, to sink a bore-hole (see BORE *sb.*[1] 3 and 6), as *to bore for coal, for water*.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1924 Swa þat te pikes and te irnene preones se scharpe and se starke borien þurh. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 52 A spere þorus myn herte gan boore. 1535 COVERDALE *Judith* VI. 26 Cut of his heade and pearsed and bored thorow his temples. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 170 And with a little Pinne Bores through his Castle Walls. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* x. (1856) 72 By cutting and boring [we] succeeded in penetrating it [the ice]. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 850 The hedgehog underneath the plantain bores. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 445 The Chinese method of boring with ropes instead of rigid rods.

fig. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 116 Those Milke pappes That through the window Barne [*edd.* bars] bore at mens eyes.

†**b.** To obtain entrance by boring. *Obs.*

1375 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 139 Men miȝte better ha crepet.. þen bored into heuene blis.

c. To advance, push forward, by gradual persistent motion like that of a boring tool; *fig.* to persevere by slow and laborious means to the attainment of a distant object.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 438 They take their Flight ..boring to the West. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iii. (1880) 77 The bream has a disagreeable knack of boring head down. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* ii. 23 The 'great measure' man has one or two objects respecting which he bores on throughout the greater part of his life.

d. *trans.* and *intr.* Of a horse: To thrust the head straight forward.

1731 BAILEY II, [With Horsemen] a horse is said to boar or bore, when he shoots out his nose as high as he can. 1802 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.* (1816) 54/2. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. vii, The bit secured between his teeth, and his head bored down betwixt his fore-legs.

4. *trans.* To produce or make (a hole, passage, tunnel) by boring (mod. use as 1, 3). *To bore one's way*: to advance by a boring motion.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 24 Than maye he..bore the holes with his wymble. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* xii. 9 Then Ioiada the prest toke a chest, and bored an hole aboue therin. 1635 J. BABINGTON *Pyrotechn.* xxiii. 27 Then boare your holes thorow your inch board. *a* 1705 RAY (J.) These diminutive caterpillars are able..to pierce or bore their way into a tree. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* x. 110 Boring a hole between two flints in a yard with a rusty pair of scissors. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* ii. 33 The passage is like a tunnel; it is in fact bored out by the water.

5. To push or thrust as by boring; now esp. in Racing language, to push out of the course.

1677 *Lover's Quarr.* 317 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 266 He bor'd him out of the Saddle fair. 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 5 Mar. 5/1 In the world of racing 'to bore' is to push an opponent out of his course.

†**6.** To mock, trick, cheat, gull; ? = BOURD *v.*[1] 2.

160a *Life T. Cromwell* II. ii. 103 One that hath gulled you, that hath bored you Sir. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 128 At this instant He bores me with some tricke. 1622 FLETCHER *Span. Curate* IV. v. 43, I am laughed at, scorn'd, Baffel'd and boared, it seems.

Bore (bōəɹ), *v.*[2] [App. f. BORE *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To weary by tedious conversation or simply by the failure to be interesting.

1768 EARL CARLISLE *Let.* 16 Apr. in Jesse *G. Selwyn* I. 291, I pity my Newmarket friends, who are to be *bored* by these Frenchmen. *Ibid.* 293, I have seen as yet nothing of Florence, therefore shall not *bore* you. 1774 *Private Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* I. 278, I have bored you sadly with this catastrophe. 1821 BYRON in Moore's *Life* xli. 476 Hobhouse and others bored me with their learned localities. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* Wks. III. 15 A man .. has no unlimited privilege of boring one. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 186 Whereas he had expected to be dreadfully bored, he had on the contrary been greatly instructed.

Bore, pa. t. and obs. pa. pple. of BEAR *v.*[1]; obs. f. BOAR, BOOR; var. BOR *dial.*, neighbour.

Boread, Boreiad (bōəˑrĭ,ăd, borĭˑăd), *sb.* and *a.* [as sb. ad. Gr. Βορεάδης, Βορηιάδης, patronymic f. *Βορέας* BOREAS; as adj. perh. suggested by Gr. *Βορεάς, -άδος*, fem. adj., of the north wind.]

A. *sb.* A son of Boreas. **B.** *adj.* Relating to northern regions.

1854 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol. Anc. Greece & It.* (ed. 3) 418 The Boreiads there turned back. 1882 C. ELTON *Orig. Eng. Hist.* 5 Later poets..incorporated the Boread legends with travellers' descriptions..of a solar worship.

Boreal (bōəˑrĭăl), *a.* Also 5 **boriall**, 6 **boryall**, 7 **boreall**. [ad. L. *Boreālis*; see BOREAS, and -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to the north; situated on the northern side; of a northern character. *Boreal signs*: the six signs of the Zodiac from *Aries* to *Virgo*. *Boreal dawn* (rare): the *Aurora Borealis*. Now chiefly in *Zool.* and *Bot.*

1470 HARDING *Chron.* CCXL *note*, Foure flodes .. Ebbynge & flowynge in the see boriall. 1536 *Exhort. Northe* in Furnivall's *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 305 The boryalle Region. 1695 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 42 Fitz Stephens describing London, tells us of a large Forrest of [Chestnut] Trees on the Boreal part of it. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 211 His pretended reforms, like the boreal dawn, glittered at a distance. 1845 POE *Ulalume*, The boreal pole. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 99 [Plants] all eminently alpine or boreal. 1874 COUES *Birds of N.-W.* 316 The Acadian Owl is not so boreal a bird as its congener.

2. Of or pertaining to the north wind.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Boreal*, pertaining to the North-Wind. 1672 R. WILD *Declar. Lib. Consc.* 7 Such a boreal month as this March. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XXIII. 241 To gentle Zephyr and the Boreal blast. 1830 in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 941 The boreal storms are o'er.

3. Belonging to the 'boreal province' of the Mollusca.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* III. (1856) 358 The boreal shells of America are described by Dr. Gould. 1873 GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* XV. 196 Perfect specimens of boreal and arctic shells.

Boreal, obs. form of BERYL.

Borea·lis. Short for AURORA BOREALIS.

1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter*, Or like the borealis race, That flit ere you can point their place.

Bo·realize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. BOREAL + -IZE.] *intr.* To adopt northern manners or pronunciation.

1864 LOWELL *Biglow P.* in Poet. Wks. (1879) 235/2 Spenser ..borealized in his pastorals.

Borean (bōəˑrĭăn), *a.* [f. BORE-AS + -AN.] Pertaining to the north wind; northern.

1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* i. 6 It blusters at the Borean Gates. 1866 J. ROSE *Virg. Georg.* 58 The borean blast.

Boreas (bōəˑrĭăs). Also 4 **Borias**. [a. L. *Boreas*, a. Gr. *Βορέας* north wind.] The north-wind; the god of the north-wind. Now only in *Mythol.* and in poet. or humorous personification.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XI. iii. (1495) 388 Borias the Northern wynde arysyth. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Dog, Wolf & Sh.*, Boreas, with blastis bitterly. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 226 The blustring Boreas did encroche. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. ii. (1718) 10 Blust'ring Boreas blows the boiling Tide. 1718 POPE *Iliad* II. 1025 Boreas beats the hoarse-resounding shores. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xvii. 193 Boreas had decided otherwise, and blew up against us a terrible north wind.

Boreau, var. of BOURREAU, *Obs. Sc.*, hangman.

Borecole (bōəˑrĭkōul). Also 8 **boorcole**. [prob. ad. the Du. name *boerenkool* lit. 'peasant's cabbage'.] A loose or open-headed variety of the cabbage, cultivated under the name of Kale.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *Hist. John Bull* (1755) 24 His children.. live upon salt herring, sowre crud, and borecole. 1813 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* XV. (ed. 5) 222 Borecole or cale is a hardy green. 1850 *Gard. Chron.* 276 Borecole also called Kail.

Bored (bōəɹd), *ppl. a.*[1] Also 7 **boared**. [f. BORE *v.*[1] + -ED.] Pierced, perforated; cylindrically hollow. Said of a gun, with modifying words prefixed, as *chamber-, taper-bored*.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 154 Halding opiniоun der of a horit bane. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 506 Thou stretchest out thy bored hands. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 473 They also had a care to cover all the floor with..dry boared boards. 1692 in *Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. ii. 91 He ought .. to know whether truly bored, or taper bored. 1720 POPE *Iliad* VII. 305 From their bored shields the chiefs their javelins drew. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 415 From his bored ears contorted serpents hung.

Bored (bōəːɹd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. BORE *v.*[2] + -ED.] Wearied, suffering from ennui.

1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. XCV, Society is now one polished horde, Formed of two mighty tribes, the Bores and Bored. 1861 SALA *Tw. round Clock* 99 He seems the most bored, the most indifferent spectator there.

Boredom (bōəːɹdəm). [f. BORE *sb.*[2] + -DOM.]

1. = BOREISM.

1864 *Realm* 10 Feb. 1 The complete art of boredom. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* XV. 273 The male could assert his superiority and show a more vigorous boredom.

2. The state of being bored; tedium, ennui.

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* II. XXVIII. 253 [His] chronic malady of boredom. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. XXX. 264 A man whose grace of bearing has long been moulded on an experience of boredom.

3. The class of bores as a whole.

1883 *Gd. Wds.* 115 Boredom rejoiced—gossip clapped her hands.

†Boˑree. *Obs.* Also **bory.** [ad. F. *bourrée* 'a rustic dance belonging originally to Auvergne' (Littré).] A kind of dance, a bourrée.

1676 ETHEREGE *Man of Mode* IV. i. (1684) 55, I am fit for Nothing but low dancing now, a Corant, a Boreè, Or a Minnuét. *c* 1730 SWIFT *Tom & Dick* Wks. 1755 IV. 1. 261 Dick could neatly dance a jig, But Tom was best at borees.

Boreen (bōrīˑn). *Anglo-Irish.* Also **bohreen.** [f. Irish *bóthar* (pronounced bōhər), a road + *-een*, diminutive suffix, a. Ir. *-ín.*] A lane, a narrow road; also *transf.* an opening in a crowd. (Used only when Irish subjects are referred to.)

1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 77 At my brother's, a piece down that boreen. *Ibid.* 287 Wheresomever he went, the people made a bohreen for him. 1882 R. DOWNEY *Congreve's Doom* in *Tinsley's Mag.*, At length we reached a narrow boreen, down which we drove.

Boreism (bōəːriz'm). Also **borism.** [f. BORE *sb.*[2] + -ISM.] The characteristic behaviour of bores; the practice of being a bore.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* XVI. (1859) 401 Borism is fast attaining a head it never reached before. 1839 H. ANDERSON *Haileybury Observ.* i. 20 An intolerable mixture of impertinence and boreism.

†Boˑrel. *Sc. Obs.* Also 5– **boral**(e, 6 7 **borrel.** [f. BORE *v.*[1] + -EL, as in *shovel.*] A boring tool, a wimble, an auger. Also *attrib.*

1488 *Acta Dom. Concilii* 106 (JAM.) A womyll, a borale price xid. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 11 Ane knyf, ande ane borrel. 1611 *Rates* (JAM.) Borrels for wrights, the groce iii*l.* *a* 1801 HOGG *Hunt of Eildon* 321 (JAM.) Ane round and boral hole.

Borel, var. of BORREL, BUREL, *Obs.*

Borelaps, obs. form of BURLAPS.

Borelich, borely, obs. ff. BURLY.

†Boreˑmes. Corrupted form of BOUTS-RIMÉS.

1687 MRS. BEHN *Emperor of M.* I. iii. Wks. 289 I'll make some Boremes on Love. *Ibid.* 290 Who writ these Boremes?

Borer (bōəːrəɹ). Also (only in sense 2) 6 **boryer,** 7 **borier, borrier.** [f. BORE *v.*[1] + -ER[1]; the forms in *-ier, -yer,* may be influenced by Fr. words in *-ière,* as *tarière* borer.]

1. One who bores or pierces.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 37 A Borer; *forator.* 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* IV. 138 The millions are, and must be skilless, ploughers, delvers, borers. 1879 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 10 To enable the borer to make a complete section of the strata.

b. A horse that 'bores'.

1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* VI. 41 The best bit for a 'borer'.

c. A name given to the Myxine or Hag-fish; also to the *Teredo* or shipworm; and to various insects which bore through wood, etc.

1789 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 68, I should conceive it a preservative against the Borer, so destructive to ships in this part of the world. 1841 ORDEKSON *Creol.* ii. 9 The borer, a grub peculiar to the sugar cane, made such .. ravage. 1879 ATCHERLY *Boërland* 238 The depredations caused by an insect called the borer. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 525 The Hagfish or Borer .. penetrating the captured cod or ling .. devours the soft parts.

2. An instrument for boring: a. the tool employed for boring through rocks; b. the apparatus attached to the tail of boring-insects.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 2 a, Boryers, such as mynerall men use in searching ore. 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 75 Taps, Boriers, and Funnels. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* VII. (1821) 556 With all the yron borriers, seven peeces in all. 1797 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 326 At the time the borer burst through. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* (1817) 155 The awl or borer fixed at the tails of various species of flies. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 8/2 The borer having come in contact with a dynamite cartridge previously unexploded.

Boreson, obs. form of BAUSON, badger.

Boresprit, obs. form of BOWSPRIT.

Borestaff, obs. f. *boarstaff*: see BOAR 2.

Borethyl: see BOR-.

Boretree, variant form of BOURTREE.

Borewe, obs. form of BORROW.

‖ Borg (borg, bǭig). [ON. and Da. *borg,* the equivalent form to OE. *burg,* BOROUGH, q. v.] Used by Kingsley in the specific sense of: One of the 'Danish boroughs' in England.

1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* (1875) Prel. 11 Round by Leicester and the five borgs of the Danes.

Borg, borghe, borh, var. BORROW *sb. Obs.*

Borgeis, -es, -eys, obs. forms of BURGESS.

Borȝen, pa. pple. of BERGH *v. Obs.* to shelter.

Borgeon, -goune, obs. forms of BURGEON.

Borhs-ealdor, variant of BORSHOLDER.

Boric (hōəːrik), *a. Chem.* [f. BOR-ON + -IC.] Of or pertaining to boron; containing boron in chemical combination, as *Boric chloride* (BCl_3), *Boric oxide* (B_2O_3); *Boric acid,* formerly called, because prepared from borax, *boracic acid* (H_3BO_3).

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 152 Boracic or Boric Acid. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 216 The vapour of boric chloride.

Boride (bōəːrəid). [f. BOR-ON + -IDE.] A primary compound of boron with a metallic element.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 169 Heated on platinum-foil before the blowpipe, it forms a fusible boride of platinum.

Borier, obs. form of BORER.

Borillia, obs. variant of BARILLA.

1685 BOYLE *Motion* ii. 11 Borillia or some other fixed salt.

Boring (bōəːriŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. BORE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of piercing, perforating, making a bore-bole, etc.; also *concr.* = BORE-HOLE.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 44 Borynge, or percynge, *perforacio, cavatura.* 1544 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.,* Payd for boryng of a ladder ij*d.* 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 352 The Boring of holes in that kinde of wood. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 13 Do you not use Boreing sometimes in Sinking? 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 19. 328 Count Rumford boiled water by the heat developed in the boring of a cannon. 1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Addr. Brit. Assoc.,* In various mines, borings, and Artesian wells.

2. *Attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *boring-apparatus, -bench, -block, -machinery, -mill, -room, -tool;* also **boring-bar,** the suspended bar which carries the bit for boring cannon; **boring-bit** = *bore-bit* (see BORE *sb.*[1]); **boring-gauge,** an appliance for limiting the action of the boring tool to the required depth; **boring-rod** = *bore-rod* (see BORE *sb.*[1])

1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 26 You find by your Boring-rods that you have a good seam of Coles. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* II. 102 The boring-bench is composed of two stout beams of timber. *Ibid.* The [gun-]barrel is in the next place transferred to the boring-mill. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 174 The instrument-room, in which are arranged the various boring-bars, bits, and knives. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 9. 271 M. Agassiz had iron boring-rods carried up the glacier, with which he pierced the ice. 1884 MARVIN *Region Etern. Fire* xii. 196 The pump draws the oil as freely .. as when the basin was first tapped by the boring bit.

Boring (bōəːriŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. BORE *v.*[2] + ING[1].] The practice of annoying and wearying others; behaving as a bore.

1868 HELPS *Realmah* iii. (1876) 40 Boring has become a fine art. 1880 GRANT WHITE *Every-Day Eng.* 304 It [interviewing] .. makes boring a paid profession.

†Boˑring, *vbl. sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. BOREE, F. *bourrée,* as 'chasing' from *chassée.*]

A certain step in dancing.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. iv. (1883) 113, I must rub up my balancing, and chasing, and boring.

Boring (bōəːriŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. BORE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. That bores or perforates; *esp.* applied to certain insects and molluscs.

1853 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Observ.* XXVI. 485 There were bare patches of carboniferous limestone in the sea, and into these the boring animals of the time burrowed. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 208 The perforations in the column of the temple are the work of boring shell-fish.

2. Of a horse: That thrusts his head forward.

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. III. i. § 3. 523 In every way, therefore, it acts well with a boring horse.

Boring (bōəːriŋ), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. BORE *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] That annoys, wearies, or causes ennui. Hence **Boˑringly** *adv.*

1840 T. HOOK *Fitzherbert* III. iv. 66 Emily was patiently enduring .. Miss Matthews's boring vanities. *a* 1845 HOOD *Incend. Song* xiii, Burn all bores and boring topics. 1840 T. HOOK in *New Month. Mag.* LX. 429 Frank's attempts to moralize, not tediously, boringly or cantingly.

Borioun, obs. form of BURGEON, bud.

Borish (bōəːriʃ), *a.* [f. BORE *sb.*[2] + -ISH.] Tedious, wearisome.

1766 H. ST. JOHN *Let.* 9 Dec. in Jesse *G. Selwyn* II. 101 It would be vastly too *borish* in a letter. 1767 J. CRAWFORD *Let.* March, *Ibid.* 153 He suffered so little during the operation of trepanning that..he felt it quite *borish.* 1864 *Soc. Sc. Rev.* 100 When Music and other gentle arts which once cheered him become borish.

Borish, obs. form of BOARISH, and BOORISH.

Borism, variant of BOREISM.

‖ Boˑrith. [a. late L. *borith,* a. Heb. בֹּרִית *bōrīth,* rendered in A. V. 'sope'; earlier versions followed the Vulgate in retaining the Heb. word.] A plant yielding an alkali used for cleansing (? *Saponaria officinalis*).

1382 WYCLIF *Jerem.* ii. 22 If thou wasshest thee with clensing cley, and multeplie to thee the clensende erbe boreth [1388 borith, 1535 COVERDALE herbe of Borith]. 1468 *Medulla Gramm., Boryth,* Ffullere gres. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 23 The herbe callit Borith quhilk hais greit vertue of clenging. 1678 BP. GLOUCESTER *Expos. Catech.* 171 It is no water-work, no, not if you put to it Nitre, much sope, Fullers-earth, or Borith. 1730 in BAILEY.

Borize (bōəːrəiz), *v.* [f. BOR-AX + -IZE.] To infuse a preparation of borax into the veins of an animal intended for food. Hence **Boˑrized** *ppl. a.*

1884 W. M. WILLIAMS *Borized Meats* in *Gentl. Mag.,* The borized haunch remained perfectly untainted .. The circulation of the borized blood might be continued.

Borler, var. of BURELLER, *Obs.,* clothworker.

Borley (bǭˑli). *dial.* A boat used by trawlers about the estuary of the Thames.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 18 May, The trawlers, sailing in boats known as 'Borleys'.

Borlich, obs. form of BURLY.

Bormethyl: see BOR-.

Born (bǭin), *pple.* and *a.* Forms under BEAR *v.* [In modern use the connexion with *bear* is no longer felt; the phrase *to be born* has become virtually an intr. verb. See BEAR *v.* 43, 44.]

A. Senses of *to be born.*

1. To be brought forth as offspring, to come into the world. (See BEAR *v.* 44.)

2. *fig.* a. Of things: To come into existence (chiefly *poet.* and rhetorical). b. in *Theol.* of persons, *To be born of God*: to become a child of God; *To be born again*: to undergo the new birth, become or be regenerate.

1382 WYCLIF *John* iii. 3 But a man schal be born aȝen [1388 borun aȝen, TINDALE boren a newe, 1611 borne againe]. — 1 *John* iv. 7 Each man that loueth his brother, is born [1388 borun, TINDALE and 1611 borne] of God. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. i. § 1 All that would but seem to be born of Him. 1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 127 Lo, the breaking light is born! 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 381 Some sudden turn of anger born Of your misfaith.

3. With sbs. or adjs., or complementary phrases, as *to be born a poet, an Englishman*; *to be born blind, lucky, rich,* etc., i.e. to be so by the conditions of one's birth, by capacities implanted at birth, or the like; *to be born under a lucky star, with a silver spoon in one's mouth,* proverbial phrases denoting a fortunate destiny, or inherited wealth. *To be born to* (an inheritance, certain relationships, etc.): to inherit by right of birth; to be destined to from birth. Similarly with infin., as *to be born to suffer, to be hanged,* etc.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metres* XXVI. 46 Gif he to þem rice wæs on rihte boren. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* II. 1 Wher is he, that is borun kyng of Jewis. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 35 If he be not born to be hanged our case is miserable. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 463 Born to bitter Fate. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 148 ¶ 9 Those who were born to his protection.

4. Of qualities, tastes, aptitudes, *To be born in, with* (a person): to be implanted at birth.

1710 NICHOLLS *Comm. Common Prayer* Rrr b, There is a sort of Original Corruption in our Nature..born with us into the World.

B. Attrib. uses of the pa. pple.

1. Said of persons:

a. generally = that (ever) was born, as 'Can any born man deny it?' *Born man* (*obs.*), a native.

c 1550 *Virgilius* in Thoms *E. E. Rom.* 22 She was the greatest borne woman that was than there aboute. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 147 This Bell was a borne man in Stirline. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 324 Goodliest man of men since born.

b. That has been born of such a quality or condition, as *a born orator, a born Englishman*; very common in *born fool,* and the like. Often following the sb., as *a poet born.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7790 Ywain bastard y-bore. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 1790 Thyn owene squier and thy born man. 1551-6 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* 131 Borne aduersaries and enemies one to an other. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Mark* vii. 26 The woman was a Gentile, a Syrophœnician borne. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 89, I, a poor helpless Girl..shall put on Lady-airs to a Gentlewoman born. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* XII. 38/1 Lord John and Mr. Walpole both have their weaknesses; but neither of them is a born fool. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* vi, She was a lady born. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 286 The resource of the born journalist.

c. Qualifying another adj., as in *born free* (obs. in attrib. use, cf. FREEBORN), *born-blind.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 68 Of thilke bore free kinde. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 52 Our savyor gaff sight to the born blynde man. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 85 The born-blind are at first without physical delicacy.

d. Preceded by adv., adj., or sb., forming combs., indicating (*a.*) time or order of birth, as *eldest-, youngest-born,* poet. or rhetorical synonyms for 'eldest', 'youngest' (often used as quasi-sbs.), *last-, latest-, newly-born*; (*b.*) place of birth or origin, as *cloud-, country-, Danish-, sea-born*; (*c.*) the quality or rank of a person's parentage, as *gently-, lowly-, nobly-born* = of gentle, lowly, noble birth; (*d.*) condition at or by birth, as *blind-, free-, poor-born.* Cf. BASE-, FIRST-, HIGH-, LOW-, NEW-, TRUE-, WELL-BORN, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* II. 7 And sche childide her firste born sone. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. XXIV. 149 Gentilely born on both sides. 1684 DRYDEN in Roscom. *Ess. Transl. Verse* Pref. (1709) 4 Authors nobly born will bear their part.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 142 Better born, and of a nobler Kind. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, Blind born, *cæcigenus*. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. i. 247 Pet son (her last-born ?) of the Scarlet Woman. *a* 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Lady Gerald. Courtsh.*, Men call him lowly born. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 189 The Danish-born Bernard.

2. Of qualities, aptitudes, etc.: That was born in or with a person; innate, inherited.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 243 This .. must be born Dignity—born Discretion. 1833 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) III. 465 It is part of our born-thralldom.

3. Phr. (*One's*) *born days*: one's lifetime. *colloq.*

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 383 He never was so delighted in his born Days. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. i. 286 You shall rue it all your born days.

Borne (bōəɪn), *ppl. a.* Forms: see BEAR *v.*

1. Carried, sustained, endured, etc. Used attrib. chiefly in such constructions as 'patiently borne injuries', 'the breeze-borne note'.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 42 The shard-borne Beetle.

b. *Light borne*, easily guided, not hard-mouthed; said of horses. *Water borne*, see quot.

1611 COTGR., *Alegerir vn cheval à la main*, to..cause a horse to be light borne. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 45 Water borne is when there is no more water than will iust beare her from the ground.

2. *Comb.*, with adverbs, as *borne-down*, *borne-in*, etc. See *bear down*, *bear in*, etc. under BEAR *v.*

1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XV. 354 In such a borne-up kind The Trojans overgat the Wall. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* clxx. (1862) I. 399 Intimated and borne-in assurance of His love. 1679 KING in *Spirit of Popery* 23 The born-down and Ruined Interest of our Lord and Master. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 10 Blushing 'Good Night', rosy as a borne-off bride's.

Borne, obs. f. BOURN; var. BERNE, *Obs.*, man.

Borned, variant of BURNED *a. Obs.*, burnished.

Borneo (bō·ɪnī,o). The name of a large island in the Indian Archipelago. *Attrib.* in *Borneo camphor*, the camphor extracted from the *Dryobalanops camphora*, also the tree itself; *Borneo caoutchouc*, a kind of india-rubber obtained from Borneo. Hence **Borneene** (bō·ɪnī,ĭn), **Borneol** (bō·ɪnī,ŏl), organic compounds chiefly obtained from the Borneo camphor tree; **Bornesite** (bō·ɪnĭsəit) 'a sweet volatile substance occurring in the caoutchouc of Borneo' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 626.)

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 703 The Borneo Camphor is one of the giants of the vegetable world. *Ibid.* Fluid hydrocarbon called camphor oil or borneene. *Ibid.* 680 A hydrocarbon isomeric with..borneol. 1884 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* III. 553 By subjecting Borneo caoutchouc to pressure, a liquid is obtained from which bornesite is left on evaporation.

Born-, see BURN-.

Boro(o, var. of BORROW, *Obs.*, a pledge, etc.

Boro- (bō·ɔ·rɔ). *Chem.* Combining form of BORON, as in **boroflu·oride**, a compound of fluoride of boron with a metallic fluoride; **borotu·ngstate**, a salt formed by the combination of boric and tungstic acids with the same base; **borogly·ceride**, a compound of boric acid with glycerine, used as an antiseptic; also in *Min.*, **boroca·lcite**, native borate of calcium.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 153 Boron forms a borofluoride. 1882 *Athenæum* 8 April 448/2 Prof. Barff described his new antiseptic compound boro-glycerid ($C_3H_5BO_3$). 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 236 Borotungstate of sodium.

Boron (bō·ɔ·rɒn). *Chem.* [f. BOR-AX, with the ending of CARB-ON, the element being extracted from borax, and resembling carbon in some of its properties.] One of the elementary bodies; a non-metallic solid, not fusible at any known temperature. It is obtained as a dark brown or greenish brown powder (*amorphous boron*); and in a less pure form as crystals (*adamantine boron*). In some of its properties it resembles carbon and silicon. Symbol B.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 315, I first procured boron in October, 1807, by the electrical decomposition of boracic acid. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 151 Boron combined with oxygen and sodium is found as borax in nature.

Borou, obs. form of BORROW *v.*

Borough (bʌ·rɔu, bʌ·rŏ). Forms: 1 **burz, buruz,** 1–3 **burh,** 2 **burch, bure(g)h, (burehg), beriz,** 2–3 **buruh,** 3 **burrh** (*Orm.*), **burwe, buri,** 3–4 **burz, buruz, borh, borz, boruz, boru,** 4 **burw, burze, borz(e, bourz, borou, borwz, borwgh, borw(e, borgh(e,** 4–5 **burghe,** 4–6 (also *Sc.* 7–9) **burgh, borogh,** 4–7 **borowe,** 5 **burwgh, borowgh, burwhe, borugh(e, burwe, bourg,** 5–6 **bourgh,** 5–7 **burrow(e,** 6 **borrowe, (bourg), burow,** 6–7 **boroughe,** 6–8 **burrough,** (7 **burrowghe,** 8 **borrough**), 6- **borough.** *Dat. sing.* 1 **byriz, burze,** 2 **birie, berie,** 3 **biri, burie, buri.** [Common Teut.: OE. *burg, burh* = OFris. *burch*, OS. *burg* (MDu. *burch, borch*, Du. *burg*), OHG. *burug* (MHG. *burc(g-)*, mod.G. *burg*), ON. (Sw., Da.) *borg*, Goth. *baurgs* :— OTeut. **burg-s* str. fem. App. f. same root as OTeut. **berg-an* str. vb. 'to shelter': see BERGH *v.*; but the phonology is not quite clear. In German and ON. the word is recorded chiefly in the primary sense of 'fortress, castle', but there are traces of the sense of 'town, civic community', which is found in Goth. and OE., and may therefore be assumed to have been developed in OTeut. Of the immense variety of spellings current in ME., *burrough* became the prevalent one in early mod. Eng., but was subsequently displaced by *borough* in England and Ireland, while the form established in Scotland was BURGH, q.v. The Danish BORG and Fr. BOURG have also been used by historical writers in special senses. See also BURROW, BERRY *sb.*3

Like other fem. consonantal stems, the OE. *burz* had vowel change (*byriz*) in gen. and dat. sing., and nom. acc. plural, which survived in dat. sing. to the 13th c. This dative, *biri, berie, buri*, was also at times used for the nominative; whence the modern *Bury, -bury*, in place-names.]

†**1.** A fortress, castle, or citadel. *Obs.* (Unequivocal instances of this sense are rare, even in OE. In quot. 1394 the word denotes simply a large building; and 1425 is quite doubtful.)

c 820 *Kentish Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 63 *Ad arcem et ad mœnia*, to burze and to wealle. *a* 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 920 Eadweard cyning..getimbrede þa burz. [1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 118 We buldeþ a burwȝ a brod and a large. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xiii. 125 Castellis, Bowrrowys and Fortalys.]

†**b.** A court, a manor-house. Hence prob. in place-names, *e.g.* Edgeware Bury, Hertingford Bury.

c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 And þider ȝeclepien alle his underþeod þat hi bi éne fége to his curt (berie) come sceolde. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2257 He ledde hem alle to Iosepes biri. [1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 377 Bury, or Biry.. was used for a court, or place of assembly.]

†**2.** A fortified town; a town possessing municipal organization (cf. OE. *burhwaru* body of citizens); more generally, any inhabited place larger than a village. (The three notions were originally co-extensive. When the word became restricted to the mod. sense (3) its wider sense passed to *town*.) *Obs.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. viii. § 1 Hie binnan þære byriz up eodon..ond þa burz [10*th c. MS.* burh] mid ealle awestan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 17 Of þære byriz. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Of þare beriz. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Hi woldan wercen ane hurch ' and enne stepel binnan þara birie. *c* 1205 LAY. 218 He makede ane heȝe burh. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1053 Ȝet sat Loth at ðe burȝes gate. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1666, I haf bigged Babiloyne, burȝ alþerrychest. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* V. (1520) 43 b/2 Cytees, and borughs, and townes that the Saxons hadde destroyed. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 48, A Burghe *burgus*.

†**b.** *fig.* Cf. BURROW shelter, which Feltham may have confounded with *borough*.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lii Wks. (1677) 82 The mind is then shut up in the Burrough of the body.

3. A town possessing a municipal corporation and special privileges conferred by royal charter (hence the sovereign is said *to create a borough*). Also a town which sends representatives to parliament. (A *municipal borough* often differs in territorial extent from the *parliamentary borough* of the same name.) The word is commonly restricted to towns which do not possess the more dignified title of CITY. For the Scottish uses, see BURGH.

[(Early examples are necessarily not distinct in sense from the preceding.) *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 283 Be it castel, burgh, outher Cite. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. ii. (1495) 466 Aournyd wyth many grete cytees and borughes.] 1512 *Act.* 4 *Hen. VIII*, xi, The Bourgh of Lymyngton with thappurtenaunces. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 35 a, The aunciente townes called Boroughes bee the moste auncient and eldest Townes that bee within England. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinsh.* III. 1276/1 To this man King Henrie the third .. did grant that his towne of Wigan should be a burrow. 1652 *Proc. Parliament* No. 34. 2083 A list of the Burroughs that have since assented to the Union. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 66. 84 Your Counties, and your Burroughs .. send you into Parliament. 1738 *Hist. Cvt. Exchcq.* ii. 20 Several of the Demesne Lands were given to Burroughs. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiii. 38 Edward VI created fourteen boroughs. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 357 A 'borough' is properly a town or city represented in parliament, although the term has occasionally (as in the Municipal Corporation Act) a wider signification.

b. *The Borough*: esp. that of Southwark. Cf. 5.

[1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Jack Cade* xxi, To Southwarke borow where it lay a night.] 1797 *Ann. Reg.* 28 A dreadful fire broke out yesterday morning in the High-Street in the Borough. 1886 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 6/2 Fire in the Borough.

c. *To own a borough, to buy a borough*: to possess or to buy the power of controlling the election of a member of parliament for a borough. *Close borough, pocket borough*, a borough 'owned' by some person. *Rotten borough*: one of the boroughs which, before the passing of the English Reform Bill in 1832, were found to have so decayed as no longer to have a real constituency.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humphr. Cl.* (1815) 246 The practice of buying boroughs, and canvassing for votes. 1812 SIR F. BURDETT in *Examiner* 12 Oct. 656/1 They will no more part with their rotten boroughs. 1817 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 33 To suppress what were called the rotten boroughs. 1867 MORLEY *Burke* 104 Wilkes proposed to disfranchise the rotten boroughs.

†**4.** At Richmond, Yorkshire, and perhaps other northern old corporate towns: A property held by BURGAGE, and formerly qualifying for a vote for members of parliament. Cf. BOROUGH-HOLDER.

1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5296/4 A Very large Burrough, standing in .. the Market-place of Richmond in Yorkshire, consisting of three Dwelling Houses, and two large shops.

†**5.** In 14th to 16th c. sometimes used for the suburbs of a city, the portion lying outside the wall. Cf. contemporary use of F. *bourg*.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1767 Til þay wer passed þe borwgh. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XVIII. (1877) 291 Kynge Arans hadde all day assailed the Castell of Arondell, but..nothinge thei wonne, saf only thei hadde brente the bourgh withoute. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CXC. 225 The gate..bytwene the..borowe and the cytie. [At Oxford, the suburb of St. Clement's, east of the Cherwell, is traditionally called 'the Borough'.]

6. Archæological and historical uses.

a. Adopted to translate Gr. δῆμος and L. *pagus* in the sense of township or district.

a 1747 ABP. POTTER in T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* (1822) II. 160 The Athenians..delivered in their names, together with the names of their father and borough. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 81/2 Numa .. divided the country into ..portions, which he called pagi, or boroughs. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* III, Socrates was born in a little burgh of Attica.

b. *Eng. Hist.* in various *arch.* forms: used by some writers on the Old English period. See also BORG, BOURG, BURG, BURGH.

1872 E. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* Introd. 11 The Burh, or hurgh of early days. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 92 The 'burh' of the Anglo-Saxon period was simply a more strictly organised form of the township. *Ibid.* 93 *note*, The five Danish burhs .. had not only special privileges of their own, but a common organization.

7. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*

†**a.** Obs. law terms used *Hist.* by writers of 16th c. onwards; most recent writers retain the OE. spelling: **burgh-bote** [OE. *burh-bót*; cf. BOOT *sb.*1], a tax for the repair of fortresses; **burgh-breche** [OE. *burh-bryce*; cf. BREACH], close-breaking, burglary; **burgh-mote, borough-moot** [OE. *burh-gemót*; cf. MOOT], the judicial assembly of a borough.

1647 N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* XXXIII. 82 Power to charge one another with the maintenance of the Fortifications by an imposition called Burghbote. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vi. 221 Burgh-bot, or contribution towards the maintenance of the burghs or places of defence. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. II. 95 Burghbreche a Frensche *blesmure de court ou de cloys*. 1598 TATE in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 4 *Borrowbreach* is interpreted *Civitas rupta*. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 44 Burbreach .. trespasses done in Citie or Borough against the peace. *a* 1400 *Vsages of Wynchestre* in *Eng. Gilds* 350 At þe borghmot of seynt mychel. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 311 A court or burghmote was held thrice a year for determining all causes between the inhabitants. 1872 E. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 130 The later county court of the Vicecomes or Sheriff..held three times a year as a Burh-gemote in the leading burgh of the district. 1880 *Antiquary* June 255 The ancient Burghmote horn of Ipswich.

†**b.** Other obs. compounds: **borough-folk** (OE. *burh-folc*), the people of a town; **burgh-kenning**, coined by Stow as an etymological rendering of BARBICAN (!); **burh-were,** *pl.* **-weren** [OE. *burhwaru, -ware, -waran*], the people or community of a town, the townsmen.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Þat burh folc hihten þe heȝe strete. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1853 Emor .. And his burgefolc fellin in wi. 1598 STOW *Surv.* XXXIII. (1603) 304 A Burgh-Kening or Watch Tower of the Cittie. *c* 1205 LAY. 28368 Iherden þa burh-weren [1275 borh-men] hu hit was al ifaren. *Ibid.* 28392 Hi bi-hehte þere burȝe-were auer mare freo laȝe.

c. *Attrib.* and *Comb.* in sense 3, as *borough-accountant, -architect, -bailiff, -surveyor*; **borough-rate**, a rate levied by the municipality of a borough. Also with reference to parliamentary representation, as *borough-constituency, -election, faction, -influence, -patron, -politics, -slave, -traitor, -tyrant, -voter*, etc.; **borough-jobber, borough-jobbing** = BOROUGH-MONGER, -MONGERING.

1812 CRABBE *Tales, Patron* 1 A *borough-bailiff, who to law was trained. 1866 BRIGHT *Sp. Irel.* 2 Nov. (1876) 193 Wherever the *borough constituencies are so small. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II.* (1847) II. xi. 373 He would be no *borough-jobber. 1803 BRISTED *Pedest. Tour* II. 345 Exaltation by the usual gradations of *borough-jobbing, of courtierizing, and a peerage. 1811 *Edin. Rev.* XVII. 258 Having .. prohibited the sale of seats by *borough-patrons. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. ix. 730 Householders .. paying poor-rates and *borough-rates. 1813 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 81 Like a set of *borough-slaves, submitting to choose a second member at the dictation of Sir Francis Burdett.

Borough, obs. form of BURROW, rabbit-hole, mound, and shelter; and of BROUGH.

Borough-English (bʌ·rŏ,ĭŋgliʃ). [A partial translation of the Anglo-French *tenure en Burgh Engloys*, tenure in (an) English borough: according to Blackstone so called because prevailing in certain boroughs, and because it was English as distinguished from French.]

A custom or tenure in some parts of England, by which the youngest son inherits all the lands and tenements.

1327 *Year Bk.* 1 *Edw. III*, 12, pl. 38 (ed. 1679) Il ad en Notingham deux tenures, s. Burgh Engloys and Burgh Frauncoyes .. toutes les tenements dont launcestre morust seisi en Burgh Engloyes devient descender a le puisne fitz. 1531 *Dial. Laws of Eng.* I. xx. (1638) 35 In Burghenglish the younger sonne shall enjoy the inheritance, and that in conscience. 1656 in Blount. 1667 E. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. v. (1743) 181 In other [places] the youngest son inherits all the Land by a Custom called Borough-English. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 13 The extraordinary scene that would ensue if Parliament should, in one of its idle moments, suddenly enact that the custom of Borough-English should prevail through the realm. 1882 F. Pollock in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 360 *note*, The custom of borough-English abounds in Kent, Sussex, Surrey, the neighbourhood of London, and Somerset. In the midlands it is rare, and north of the Humber..it does not seem to occur.

Borough-head, incorrect f. Borrow-head.

Borough-holder (bʌ·rðˌhōu:ldəɹ). [f. Borough + Holder.] In certain Yorkshire boroughs: A person who holds property by burgage tenure: see Borough 4. Modern dictionaries explain the word as = Borsholder; possibly this is the meaning in quot. 1738.

1712 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 5036/3 The humble Address of the Mayor .. Aldermen and Assistants of the .. Borough of Rippon .. and of several Gentlemen and Borough-holders. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Exchcq.* ii. 27 The King's Borrough-Holders in every County.

† **Bo·rough-kind.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? f. Borough-English, after Gavelkind.] = Borough-English.

1577 Harrison *England* II. ix. (1877) 203 Burrow kind is where the youngest is preferred before the eldest.

Boroughlet (bʌ·rðlĕt). *rare.* [f. Borough + -let, dim. suffix.] A diminutive borough or town.

1864 H. Mayhew *German Life & Manners.* I. 5 The moors ..from which the .. boroughlet .. is said to derive its name.

† **Borough-man.** *Obs.* [OE. *burhman*; see Borough and Man.] A townsman, citizen, burgess. b. In some Yorkshire boroughs: A burgage tenant, Borough-holder.

c 1000 Ælfric *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 140 *Urbanus*, burhsita, uel burhman. *c* 1205 Lay. 12441 Moni riche burhmon þer wende beon bliðe anan. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 350 Pilegrimes .. bikumen nout buruhmen iðe worldes buruh. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* xxi. 8570 þai bere the burgh-men abacke to the bare walles. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4424/10 The Burgesses, Borough-men, Gentlemen and other substantial Inhabitants within the Borough of Thirsk.

Borough-master (bʌ·rðmā:stəɹ). Also **burough-, burgh-, bourg-**: and see Burgomaster. [f. Borough + Master; in sense 1 imitated from Du. *burgemeester*.]

† **1.** A Dutch or Flemish burgomaster; sometimes used incorrectly, and also extended to similar functionaries in other foreign countries (e. g., quot. 1625 relates to Poland). b. The head of the municipality of certain Irish boroughs. *Obs.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 436 And some of the borough maisters of the sayde towne [Bruges]. 1590 Greene *Neuer too late* (1600) 14 The richest Merchant or grauest Burghmaster. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrim* II. 1421 The Borrow-masters sell Wine. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3178/4 The Borough Master, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Bayle in Ireland.

2. The patron or 'owner' of a Borough (3 c).

a 1832 Bentham *Mem.* Wks. 1843 X. 237 Members .. are supposed to speak the sentiments of the borough-master who puts them in.

Boroughmonger (bʌ·rðmʌ:ngəɹ). [f. Borough + Monger.] One who trades in parliamentary seats for boroughs. (A sarcastic designation coined about the end of the 18th c., and very frequently used in the discussions on electoral reform up to 1832.) Hence **Bo·roughmonger** *v. rare*; **Bo·roughmongering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Bo·roughmongery,** the arts and practices of a boroughmonger.

1794 Mathias *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 309 An impudent, unqualified intrusion of Borough mongering Mercers. 1809 *Sir Fr. the Reformer* 9 He swears eternal detestation To borough-mongers of the nation. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 677 Worse even than base boroughmongry. 1831 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 215 The awful danger of extinguishing Borough-mongers. 1836 Hor. Smith *Tin Trump.* (1876) 68 Boroughmongers—an extinct race of beasts of prey. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* IV. iv. 126 The boroughmongering of our own times. 1846 Ht. Martineau *Hist. Peace* II. iv. iii. 417 By this [Reform] bill, the practice of boroughmongery was cut up by the roots. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Wom. & Bks.* I. xiii. 215 'Never borough-mongered with it,' says the peer. 1865 Bright *Sp. Reform* 18 Jan. (1876) 335 The Reform Bill .. disturbed the boroughmongers to a remarkable degree. 1879 *Edin. Rev.* April 497 They represented either Downing Street or a score of boroughmongering peers.

Borough-reeve (bʌ·rðrīv). Forms: 1 burhgeréfa (also *Hist.* in 9), 2 burhreve, 9 borough-reeve. [f. Borough + Reeve.]

† **a.** A governor of a town or city; *esp.* the official who before the Norman Conquest represented the king's authority for fiscal and other purposes in boroughs, as the *scír-geréfa* (Sheriff) did in shires. The office seems to have been substantially identical with that of Portreeve.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 110 *Prætor* uel *præfectus*, uel *quæstor*, burhgerefa. *c* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1927 Com a burhreve [orig. *urbis prefectus*] as þe þat wes þes deoueles budel. [1861 Pearson *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* I. 84 The præfectus, or burh-gerefa, was rather a royal than a civic officer.]

b. The chief municipal officer in certain unincorporated English towns, before the Municipal Corporations Act, 1835.

1808 *Chron.* in Ann. Reg. 325/1 The weavers assembled.. near Manchester .. Mr. Starkie, the Boroughreeve strove to persuade them to disperse, but in vain. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 191 The officer of the king, called port-reeve or borough-reeve. 1881 Morley *Cobden* I. 121 He was intolerant of the small politics of the Borough-reeve and the Constables. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Mar. 8/4 He filled the office of boroughreeve, or chief magistrate, of Salford in 1839.

Boroughship (bʌ·rðʃip). *rare.* [Two words: (1) f. Borough + -ship, answering in formation (though without historical connexion) to OE. *burhscipe*; (2) f. OE. *borh* pledge, security (see Borrow) + -ship.]

1. A township; the fact of constituting a borough or township.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 144 *Municipium*, burhscipe. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Mar. 415 They could not have kept up tribeship, and they took instead of it, their boroughship,—which .. consisted in a making up of social tribes on neighbourhood, instead of kindred on blood.

2. The condition of being security for the good behaviour of neighbours; Frank-pledge.

1864 *Reader* 23 July 98/3 The..institution of boroughship, or lawbinding of the landholders as pledges, each for the other's lawful behaviour.

† **Bo·rough-te:nure.** *Obs. rare.* = Borough-English.

a 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 197 Their young brothers, by burrough-tenure, have got the estate from them.

Bo·rough-town. *arch.* Forms: see Borough. [f. Borough + Town. Cf. OE. *burhtún* enclosure surrounding a castle (as in the place-name *Burton*).] A town which is a borough. Still sometimes applied to Irish municipal boroughs. Cf. Burrows-town (*Sc.*).

[*c* 1000 *Woman's Lament* 31 (Gr.) Sindon burgtunas brerum beweaxne.]

1382 Wyclif *Joshua* vii. 2 Of the burgtown [1388 the citee] Bethel. 1393 Lang. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 112 Hit ys nogt semly..in cyte ne in borwton þat vsurers oþer regratours .. Be fraunchised for a free man. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxliii. 288 Thurgh every Cyte and good Burgh tounes in Englond. 1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) I. 88 One Borough Towne of Romane Citizens. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. I. 67 Edenborough..was but a Burrough Town within the Diocess of Saint Andrews. 1839 Capper *Topogr. Dict.* 1052 Wexford, a seaport .. shire, assize, and borough town.

† **Bo·rowe, bo·rou,** *a. Obs.* [? corruption of Borrel (though this form does not appear there).] ? Homely, unlearned. Also as quasi-*sb.*

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 953/1 He vseth that borowe kinde of speache. 1611 Broughton *Require Agreem.* 21 Our Lordes Prayer .. in vulgar Greeke for the borous.

Borow(e, obs. form of Borrow *v.*

Borrachio, var. of Borachio, *Obs.*, wine-skin.

Borral-tree. *Sc. rare*$^{-1}$. Meaning uncertain; perhaps 'hollow tree': Jamieson suggests that Hogg may have meant Bour tree; on which conjecture the word has since been given in dictionaries and books on botany as an actual name of the Elder.

1818 Hogg *Brownie* I. 216 Round the hillock, on the lea, Round the auld borral tree, Or bourock by the burn-side.

Borratose: see Borato.

Borrel, borel (bo·rĕl), *a. arch.* Forms: 4 borel(l, burel, 5 borelle, 6 borrell, *Sc.* burell, burrell, 7–9 borrel, borel. [Conjectured to be an attrib. use of *borel*, Burel *sb.* 'coarse clothing'; the adj. and the sb. appear in the same forms in 14th c., but in Eng. writers from Caxton onwards the adj. is *borrel, borel*, while the sb. is regularly *burrel, burel*. Sense 2 seems to be a development of 1, which appears much earlier. See Borowe.]

† **1.** Belonging to the laity. *Obs.* (or *arch.*)

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 286 And þanne shal borel clerkes ben abasched, to blame ȝow or to greue. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Somptn. T.* 164 And moore we seen of cristes secree thynges Than burel [*so in 4 MSS., Heng.* burell, *Corpus* borell, *Hart.* borel] folk al though they weren kynges. *a* 1420 Occleve *De Reg. Princ.* 52 Some of hem [priests] ben as borelle folkes be. *c* 1575 Gascoigne *Fruites Warre* xxviii, Bycause they covet more than borrell men. 1860 Warter *Sea-Board & D.* II. 473 As with the lay and borrel man, so too with Bishop, Priest, or Deacon.

2. Unlearned, rude; rough. *arch.* (In quot. 1513 said of spears; cf. Boistous, Boisterous.)

1513 Douglas *Æneis* Prol. 48 Weill ma I schaw my burell busteous thocht. *Ibid.* VII. xii. 56 Bayr in thair handis lance stavis and burrell speris. 1572 Gascoigne *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 111 My borrell braine is all too blount To give a gesse. 1625 Gill *Sacr. Philos.* I. 63 His words seeme borrel and rude. 1727 *Cowell's Law Dict.* s. v. *Bordel*, Borel-folkes, drunkards, and epicures, which the Scotch now call burielfolk. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* v, A coarse, ignorant, borrel man like me. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. I. 318 Lo, such are borel folk.

Borrel, var. of Borel, *Sc.*, an auger.

‖ **Borrico** (bo·rī·ko). Also **borico.** [Sp., dim. of *burro.*] A little donkey. (Only an alien word.)

1648 Gage *West Ind.* iv. (1655) 13 We travailed like Spanish Dons upon our little Boricoes, or Asses. 1838 Sparks *Biogr.* IX. vi. 228 Our boys .. make a Pope and a Devil of old cast clothes, mount them on a borrico.

† **Bo·rrow,** *sb. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 1 borg, 1–3 borh, 2–4 borȝ, (3 barh), 3–4 boru, borewe, 4 borou, *Sc.* borwch, (bourgh), 4–5 borwe, 4–7 borow(e, borgh(e, 5 *Sc.* borch(e, (brugh, borough), 6 boro, borge, (*Sc.* broche), 6–7 borrowe, 6–7, 9 borrow, (9 *Hist.* borh, borch). [OE. *borg, borh* str. masc., = MHG. *borc, borg*, Du. *borg* pledge, loan, f. root of OTeut. **berg-an* str. vb. to protect: see Bergh *v.* Sense 4 is f. Borrow *v.*1]

† **1.** A thing deposited as security, a pledge; a guarantee, bail; suretyship; ransom, deliverance. *To borrow*: as a pledge. *To lay to borrow*: to put in pledge, to pawn. In senses 1 and 2 already obsolete or archaic in England in Spenser's time; but retained in *Sc. Law.*

a 975 Thorpe's *Laws* I. 274 (Bosw.) Ic wille, ðæt ælc mann sy under borge. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 73 Heore godfaderes and heore godmoderes scullen .. beo in borȝes et þe fonstan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23792 Þat soru, þat nakins borgh us fra mai boru. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 625 Thartill in-to borwch draw I Myn herytage. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2105 Hauyth here of myn herte blod to borwe If that ye wele. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knts. T.* 764 Ech of hem hadde leyd his feith to borwe. *c* 1460 *Sir Penny* vii. 5 Withouten brugh & wed. 1542–3 *Act* 34–35 *Hen. VIII*, xxvii. § 58 Pledges or borows to pay the kinges fine. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* May 150 Nay..by my deare borrow [*gloss.* that is our Saviour, the commen pledge of all men's debts to death]. 1631 Rutherford *Lett.* 19 (1862) I. 80 It cannot stand with His honour to die in the borrows (as we use to say) and lose thee. 1814 Scott *Wav.* I. xv. 228 [They] concussed them into giving borrows (pledges), to enter into captivity again. 1860 C. Innes *Scotl. Mid. Ages* 184 If a thief could find no borch he was hanged.

† b. Hence in OE. and early ME. *On, to borrow*: on security, by way of loan. *Obs.*

a 900 Thorpe's *Laws* I. 52 (Bosw.) Gif ðu feoh to borge selle. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. v. 42 Þæm þe wille on borȝ nioma æt þe ne beo ungeþwære. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6144 Fra þis folk .. þe folk of israel to boru Asked siluereen vessel .. And clathes. 1418 in Jeffrey *Hist. Roxburghsh.* IV. i. 89 The Earl not having occupied the land, let the same 'to borch' to the abbot on May 1418.

† **2.** Of persons: A surety, hostage; bail, deliverer from prison. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Laws of Æthelred* I. 1. in Thorpe's *Laws* 119 Sette getreowe borgas. *a* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 17 Here godfaderes sullen .. ben here boreȝes toȝenes Gode. *c* 1205 Lay. 31077 Ich wulle his on barh beon [*c* 1275 borh]. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* 497 Answere for me, that is, be borgh of myn amendynge. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* VII. 81 For beggeres borwen cuermo and her borghe is god almyȝti. 1470 Harding *Chron.* ccxix. iv. 4, I shalbe youre borowe. *a* 1541 Wyatt *De profundis, Ps.* cxxx, From depth of death .. Thee have I called, O Lord, to be my borrow. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* 190 The godfather and godmother..ar maid borrowis or souerteis for the barne. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 8 He may recover the possession of the lands, he findand ane borghe. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* II. x. 176 Retain as borrows my two priests.

† b. *I dare be borrow*, etc.: 'I'll warrant', 'I'll be bound'. *Obs.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (1840) 41 The womman was woo, I dare be borwe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 231, I shalle be his borghe to-yere He felys no more payn.

† **c.** *To find* (*take*) God, Mahoun, St. Blase, St. George, etc. *to borrow*, i. e. as security for one's truth, good faith, or honour; later as an asseveration = In God's name, By St. George, St. George to speed! *St. John to borrow!* a Scotch formula at parting (= *au revoir*), as to the origin of which see quot. 1470. *Obs.*

a 1330 *Otuel* 305 Ich wole finde mahoun to borwe, Ich wile be redi erliche to morwe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqrs. T.* 596, I hidde fro hym my sorwe And took hym by the hond, seint John to borwe. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 34 But I dare take God to borwe. 1423 Jas. I. *King's Q.* xxiii, With mony 'fare wele' and 'sanct Iohne to borowe'. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* III. 336 Thar leyft thai tuk, with conforde .. Sanct Ihone to borch, thai suld meyt haille agayne. 1529 Skelton *Albany* 506 Sainct George to borrowe, Ye shall have schame and sorrowe. 1530 Lyndesay *Papyngo* 701 We sall..mak ȝow saif: we fynd sanct Blase to borgh. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 519 All salbe weill, I find ȝow God to borrow. 1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 416 Now sent George to borowe, let us set forward. 1566 Udall *Royster D.* IV. viii. 77 What then? Sainct George to borow, our Ladies Knight.

3. *Hist.* (usually with obs. spelling.) A *friðborh* (lit. 'pledge of peace') or tithing, which in early England was an association of ten neighbouring householders who were jointly answerable before the law, 'so that if one of the ten men offend, the other nine may bring him to right'; afterwards called *liberum plegium* and Frankpledge, the word *frið* 'peace' having been corrupted into 'free'. There is no direct evidence that in OE. *borh* was used as = *friðborh*, but in 16th c. *borowe* appears as a synonym of 'tithing' or 'frank-pledge', and from that period to the present time many writers have confused it with Borough. Cf. Borrowhead, Borsholder.

1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* I. iii. (1588) 15 The chiefe men of the free pledges within that Borow or Tithing. 1872 E. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* 119 Every Borowe or Tything.

4. A borrowing. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 39 Of your Royall presence, Ile adventure The borrow of a Weeke.

5. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as (in sense 1) **borrow-breach** (only *Hist.*, OE. *borh-bryce*), breach of covenant; **borrow-roll** (Sc. *borgh-row*), a mortgage-roll. Also BORROWGAGE, BORROWGANG, BORROW-HEAD, BORROWHOOD, BORSHOLDER.

a 900 K. ÆLFRED *Laws* iii. in Thorpe's *Laws* 28 (*title*) Be Borg-bryce. *Ibid.* Ærcebiscepes borges-bryce .. ȝebete mid þrim pundum. *c* 1550 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 38 The Serjand aucht to present attachiamentis and borghrowis that ar fundin in his handis. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. i. 7 'The bot of borhbryce', or penalty for breach of covenant.

† **Bo·rrow,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Meaning and origin uncertain: said of the pitch of a wall.

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 162 These [walls of blast furnace] according as they may be pitched less transhaw, or more borrow; will mend .. or alter the nature of the Iron .. The Iron made in a borrow work is much more tough.

Borrow (bɒ·rəʊ), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 borȝian, 3 boru, 3–5 borwe, 4–5 borou, borewe, 4–6 borowe, (5 boro(o, bourowe, bor(o)wyn, borwon, borwne), 5–6 borow, (6 burow), 7 borrowe, 4– borrow. [OE. *borgian*, f. *borg, borh* pledge, surety (BORROW *sb.*); cf. OHG. *borgên* to take heed, f. **borg* (?object of care), MHG., mod. G. *borgen* to borrow, f. MHG. *borg* pledge.]

I. To give security for, take on pledge.

1. *trans.* **a.** To take (a thing) on pledge or security given for its safe return; **b.** To take (a thing) on credit, on the understanding of returning it, or giving an equivalent; *hence*, to obtain or take the temporary use of (a thing recognized as being the property of another, to whom it is returnable). Const. *of*, rarely *from*, formerly *at*.

The essential notion of borrowing originally was the *security* given for the safety of the thing so taken: the essential notion now is that the thing is the property of another and liable to be *returned*, the only security given being often the undertaking, formal or implied, that it shall be so returned when we have used it.

a 1000 *Lamb. Psalm* xxxvi[i]. 21 (Bosw.) Borȝaþ se synfulla and na ȝefillþ. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 42 þam þe wylle æt þe borȝian ne wyrn þu him. 1297 R. GLOUC. 393 He..leyde .. hys broþer to wedde Normandye, And borwede of hym þervppe an hondred þousend marc. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3219 Thai may nathyng begg ne borowe. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 8775 Whi he bourowed it of him soo. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdr.* v. 3 Let vs borowe money of the kinge vpon vsury. 1552 HULOET, Borowe of Peter to paye Paule .. wher as a man doth Borow of one to paye an other. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxii. 116 If the person of the Body Politique .. borrow mony of a stranger. 1769 *Junius Lett.* i. 4 This nation will not bear .. to see new millions borrowed. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 22. 156, I borrowed a handkerchief from Lauener.

c. *Arith.* In *Subtraction*, when the number to be subtracted in one denomination is greater than that of the minuend, To transfer to the latter mentally the equivalent of a unit of the next higher denomination, compensating or 'paying back' for this at the next step in the process.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. (ed. 7) 91 Take 6 out of nothing, which will not bee, wherefore you must borrow 60. 1881 FITCH *Lect. Teaching* xi. 326, '9 from 3 I cannot; Borrow 10'.

2. *fig.* To render oneself indebted for; to make temporary use of (something not one's own); used, e.g. of temporal possessions, with notion of their being only *lent* to us, not given. More usually of immaterial things: as, to adopt (thoughts, expressions, modes of conduct) from another person, or (words, idioms, customs, etc.) from a foreign language or people; to obtain (a temporary favour) by request; to derive (one's authority, etc.) from another, as opposed to holding it by inherent right; to draw (a comparison, inference, suggestion) from some source alien to the subject in hand; to adopt (something) for other than its normal purpose. Const. *from, of*, formerly *at*.

As applied to the adoption of foreign words or customs, it properly implies that the adoption is merely temporary; but this restriction is now often disregarded, esp. by writers on philology; cf. LOAN-WORD.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 204 Þet is riht religiun, þet enerich .. boruwe et tisse nrakele worlde so lutel so he euer mei, of mete, of cloðe, of eihte. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *De Dot. Eccles.* Sel. Wks. III. 434 Wiþout antorite borewid of oþer. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xvii. (1495) 325 The mone hath no lyght of herself, but borowyth and takyth of the plente of the sonne. 1423 JAS. I. *King's Q.* I. v, I in purpose, at my boke, To borowe a slepe, at thilke tyme began. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* (Arb.) 80 Let hym borowe example at Salomon. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. i. 51 Inferior eyes That borrow their behauiours from the great. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxiv. xxii. 524 You were best therefore to borrow [*sumeret*] some respite of time of the Embassadours. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 96 Borrow part of Winter for thy Corn. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* vi. 113 The Rabbies would..borrow Words from other Languages. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xi. 184 Their [the Romans'] Music and Poetry was always borrowed and adopted. *a* 1847 R. HAMILTON *Rew. & Punishm.* iv. (1853) 185 The illustrations are borrowed from the fowls of heaven and from the flowers of the field. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 15 No man can be happy who, to borrow Plato's illustration, is leading the life of an oyster.

† **II.** To be surety for, be good for, ransom, save.

† **3.** *trans.* To be surety for, go bail for; to ransom, redeem, release by paying a ransom. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23792 Þat soru þat nakins borgh us fra mai boru. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. iv. 109 He shal rest in my stokkes, And þat as longe as he lyueth' but lowenesse hym borwe. *c* 1530 PALSGR. 461 If thou be taken prisoner .. I wyll nat borowe the. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 107 Gif the Lord of the Court, to quhom the defender is borrowed, hes diverse Courts; he quha borrowes him, sall assigne to the persewer ane certaine day and place. *c* 1783 *Ballad 'Young Bekie'* iv. in Child *Ballads* II. 466/1 O gin a lady woud borrow me, At her stirrup-foot I woud rin.

† **4.** *transf.* To give security or safety to; to lease, rescue, save; to defend, protect. (With this cf. BERGH *v.* to protect. See also BURȜEN *v.*) *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5286 Me borud noght bot godd allan. *c* 1350 *Med. MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 368 Yat day fro feueres it schall ye borwe. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 421, I pray to God..That he us borwe fro synfulle shame. 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 269 Some good word that I may say To borrow mans soul from blame.

† **b.** *absol.* To warrant, 'be bound', assert confidently. Cf. BORROW *sb.* 2 b. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 451, I shall borowe for seven yere He shall not wedde my doughter dere. 1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 24 Wonder twas in her eyne Fire and water should combine: If th' old saw did not borrow, Fire is loue, and water sorrow.

Borrow (bɒ·rəʊ), *v.*[2] *Naut.* [Derivation uncertain; connexion with BORROW *v.*[1] 2 (as if it were 'to borrow, encroach upon, what belongs to the land or the wind') seems far-fetched; possibly the original sense was 'to shelter': see BURROW.]

intr. 'To approach closely either to land or wind.' Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 108 It is not good to borrow neere the shore, but to give it a fayre birth. 1702 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 3781/4 No Ship to borrow nearer the Harbour than that Perch. 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 70 To borrow on the breakers of the spit to within 8 or 10 fathoms.

Borrowable (bɒ·rəʊəb'l), *a. rare.* [f. BORROW *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] That can be borrowed.

1821 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 73 (1822) II. 168 That description of property which may emphatically be called borrowable. 1885 *Pall Mall Budget* 19 June 31/1 'Buyable' as well as borrowable from the circulating libraries.

† **Bo·rrowage.** [f. BORROW *sb.* and *v.* + -AGE.]

1. Suretyship.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 44 Borwage, *fidejussio.*

2. The act of borrowing from another.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. viii. (1877) 176 Requiting him with the like borowage as he hath vsed toward me in his discourse.

Borrowe, obs. form of BOROUGH, BORROW.

Borrowed (bɒ·rəʊd), *ppl. a.* [f. BORROW *v.*[1] -ED.]

1. Taken on loan. *Borrowed days*: see BORROWING *vbl. sb.*[1] c.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 105 A borowed bene sette I noght be hym. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.*, So it is usual among us .. to ascribe unto March certain borrowed days from April. 1688 *Answ. Talon's Plea* 27 The Palace .. where he resides, being but a borrowed house. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 245 He rode away .. on a borrowed horse, which he never returned. *Scotch Pop. Rime*, But when the borrowed days were gane, The three silly hoggs cam hirplan' hame.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Taken or used at second-hand, not one's own; assumed, counterfeit, 'put on'; adopted or adapted for the nonce.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* I. 1 A borowed maner of speech. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 14 Her bright browes were deckt with borrowed haire. 1621–31 LAUD 7 *Serm.* (1847) 8 Most of the later divines are for the borrowed sense. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxvii. 87 [Bedlow] had travelled over many parts of Europe under borrowed names. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxvi. (1849) 408 If comets shine by borrowed light. 1880 F. HALL in *19th Cent.* Sept. 426 Has borrowed English beep a peculiarity of the last two or three centuries?

Borrowee (bɒ·rəʊī·), *rare.* [f. as prec. + -EE.] One from whom something is borrowed.

1885 *Spectator* 13 June 779/2 Nobody ever met a borrower who was not savage at a refusal, unless the borrowee were a bank.

Borrower (bɒ·rəʊəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER.]

1. One who takes a thing on security or on credit.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 44 Borware [1499 borower], *mutuator, sponsor.* 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 75 Neither a borrower, nor a lender be. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 15 Here are both to the Lender and Borrower great Advantages. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. II. iv. 360 Sober people are universally preferred as borrowers. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 314 The borrower should be under no obligation to repay either capital or interest.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* One who adopts a thing, uses it temporarily, or takes it at second-hand.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. i. 27, I must become a borrower of the Night, For a darke houre, or twaine. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 236 We have been remarkable borrowers, as our multiform language may sufficiently shew. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 215 He .. would not have become thus a borrower from Jesus.

† **Bo·rrow-gage.** *Obs.* [f. BORROW *sb.* + GAGE; the two words being equivalents from different langs.] Pledge.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9576 Þou settest þy selfe yn borghe gage.

† **Bo·rrowgang.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 borghegang, 4 *Sc.* borowgange, (erron. borrowgane), 7 *Sc.* borrowgang(e. [f. BORROW *sb.* + GANG (act of going); app. implying the existence of a phrase 'to go borrow'; cf. *to go bail.*] Suretyship; the responsibility incurred by a surety.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9582 Quyte þe weyl oute of borghegang. *a* 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Egipciane* 967, I kepyt nocht þe borowgane I drew hyr ine. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 48 The pledges .. either .. confes their borrowgange .. or they deny the samine.

† **Borrow-head**[1] (bɒ·rəʊhed). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. BORROW *sb.* 3 + HEAD; cf. BORSHOLDER. The fuller form *friðborhheved* occurs in the (Latin) Laws of Edward the Confessor xx. Writers from the 16th c. onwards have often confounded BORROW *sb.* 3 with BOROUGH; hence the incorrect form *borough-head*, commonly adopted in dictionaries.] Originally the head of a *friðborh* or tithing (see BORROW *sb.* 3); the word, with its synonyms BORSHOLDER, HEADBOROUGH, afterwards came to denote a parochial officer, now called a Petty Constable.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. iii. (1602) 13 Borowhead, Borsholder and Tythingman, bee three severall names of one selfe same office and do signifie The chiefe man of the free pledges within that Borowe or Tything. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 336 The conseruator of peace..In a Tything [is called] a petie Constable, Borsholder, Head-Borough, Thirdborough, Boroughhead, Tything-man, or Chiefe pledge. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 121 Tything-man, borsholder, borrowhead, headborough, chief-pledge, or provost.

† **Bo·rrowhead**[2], **-hood.** *Obs.* [f. BORROW *sb.* 2 + -HEAD, -HOOD.] Suretyship.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 10 Þe boruheed of Crist þat witnessiþ ech trewe mannis truþe. ?*a* 1500 *Robin Hood* (Ritson) I. i. 955 Of the borowe hode thou spekest to me Herde I never ere.

Borrowing (bɒ·rəʊiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. BORROW *v.*[1]] The action of the verb BORROW (senses 1, 2); taking on loan, taking at second-hand, etc.; also *concr.*, that which is borrowed.

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* 46 The Englysh prouerbe ..testyfyeth that he that goeth a borowynge, goeth a sorowynge. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 15 Sauying by borowyng, tyll we be in det. *a* 1630 S. PAGE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. li. 3 Our food and raiment, the necessaries of life, are borrowings. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xiii. 147 Confession puts the difference betwixt stealing and borrowing. 1830 COLERIDGE *Table T.* III So borrow as to repay by the very act of borrowing. 1882 J. W. LEGG *Liturgical Colours* II. 14 These colours ..seem to be a modern borrowing from Rome.

† **b.** In certain obsolete phrases: *To do, give, lend borrowing*: to lend. *To take borrowing*: to borrow. *To ask in borrowing*: to ask as a loan.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 277 Þat .. borwyng and lynynge be frely don to pore men. 1382 — *Prov.* xxii. 7 He that taketh borewing, seruant is of the nsurer. — *Luke* vi. 34 If ȝe ȝiuen borwynge to hem, of whiche ȝe hopen to take aȝen, what grace is to you? *c* 1570 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* (1801) II. 328 Sowmes of silver fra him [he] ast In borrowing. 1573 *Sege Edinb.* ibid. II. 287 Lend vs ane borrouing of ȝour auld blak bellis.

c. *Borrowing days*: the last three days of March (Old Style), said in Scottish folk-lore to have been borrowed by March from April, and supposed to be specially stormy. (So in Cheshire the first eleven days of May are called *borrowed days*, because in Old Style they belonged to April.)

1549 *Compl. Scot.* 38 The borial blastis of the tre borouing dais of marche. 1791 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* I. 57 Born in the borrowing days. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxviii, The bairns' rime says, the warst blast of the borrowing days couldna kill the three silly poor hog-lams.

Borrowing (bɒ·rəʊiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] *Naut.* [f. BORROW *v.*[2]] Sailing close to land or to the wind.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 117 The norther part of the bay hath foule ground, and rockes under water; and therefore it is not wholesome borrowing of the mayne.

Bo·rrowing, *ppl. a.* [f. BORROW *v.*[1] + -ING 2.] That borrows. Hence **Bo·rrowingly** *adv.*

1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* I. iii, I hope you will not .. urge me beyond patience with your borroughing attempts. *Ibid.* Your countenance .. lookes so borrowingly. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* IX, They eyed him with borrowing eyes. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* vii. 148 As an import to the lending conntry, and as an export to the borrowing country.

† **Bo·rrowship.** *Obs. rare.* = BORROWAGE.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 44 Borwage [K. borweshepe], *fidejussio.*

Borsholder (bɔ·ɹsˌhōuldəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6 borsolder, 6–8 bosholder, 7 bursholder, 9 in historical writers bors-, borhs-ealdor. [The spelling *borghesaldre* in the AF. Statutes of the Realm (I. 223) points to OE. **borges aldor*, f. *borges*, gen. case of *borh* (BORROW *sb.* 3) + ALDER *sb.*[2] Not connected with BOROUGH.]

The chief of a tithing (BORROW *sb.* 3) or frank-pledge; afterwards a parish officer identical in functions with the Petty Constable (= BORROWHEAD, HEADBOROUGH, TITHINGMAN). (Also *fig.*)

1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, x, Euery .. hedborowe, thyrdborowe, borsolder, and euery other lay officer. 1609 SIR E. HOBY *Letter to T. H.* 3, I dispatched this paper, as my Borsholder. 1618 DALTON *Country Just.* in Halliwell *Shaks.* VI. 324 There be other officers of much like autho-

rity to our constables, as the borsholders in Kent, the third-borow in Warwickshire, and the tythingman and burrow-head, or headborow, or chiefe-pledge in other places. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1357/1 His Majesty doth hereby strictly Charge all Constables, Churchwardens, Headboroughs, Tythingmen, Borsholders, and other Parish Officers. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 356 The antient headboroughs, tithing-men, and borsholders, were made use of to serve as petty constables. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 15 Elsewhere, the name headborough, and elsewhere that of borsholder, was and is in use. 1872 E. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 114 The .. Parish Constable and beadle, representatives of the Borh's Ealdor and the Bode or messenger of the Court.

Bo·rstall. *local.* Also 7 **bostal.** [? f. OE. *beorh* a hill (BARROW *sb.*[1]) + OE. *stigel(e*, STILE. But the explanation 'seat on the side or pitch of a hill' given by Bp. Kennett (see Halliwell), suggests OE. **beorh-steall.*] (See quot.)

1674 RAY *S. & E. Country Wds.* 59 *Bostal*, a way up a hill. Suffolk. 1880 L. J. JENNINGS *Rambles among Hills* 199 One of the steep paths up the hillside known in the South Down district as bŏstalls or borstalls. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 330 The steep paths which wind up to the summit [of the Downs] retain their Saxon name of borstalls.

† **Borstax.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. ? Some kind of axe.

c 1300 *Song Husbandm.* in *Pol. Songs* 151 Mi bil ant my borstax.

Borsten, obs. form of BURST.

Borstyan, variant of BUSTIAN, *Obs.*, cloth.

Bort (bɔ̄t). Also 7 **bourt,** 9 **boart.** [Possibly a. OF. *bord*, *bort*, bastard; the word is used in mod.F. (Littré, supplement) as *bord* and *bort*, but is not in Cotgr. 1611.] The fragments removed from diamonds in cutting, when too small for jewellery; also diamonds of too coarse a quality for jewellery: used to make diamond powder.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 74 The Flat Diamonds, which are in the superficies of the Bourt of Diamonds, and are impure, commonly beaten therefore into powder for the vse of the other Diamonds, that are cut and polished by the Millne. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. viii. 353 In a flat press, where under steel wheels, the diamonds are fastened, and with its own bort are worn into what cut the artist pleases. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 129 Drills are selected from needle-shaped pieces of bort.

Boru(gh, boruwen, obs. forms of BORROW.

Boru(ȝ, obs. form of BOROUGH.

Bo·ruret. *Chem.* [f. BOR-ON + -URET.] Earlier name for a boride, now generally disused.

1847 in CRAIG.

Borwch, borwe-n, obs. forms of BORROW.

† **Bo·rwen.** *Obs. rare.* [? Parallel form of BURIEN :—OE. *byrgen.*] A mound, heap.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 60 A Borwen, *cumulus.*

Borw(ȝ, obs. form of BOROUGH, BURROW.

Bos = *behoves*: see BUS *v. Obs.*; also obs. f. BOSS.

Bosa, var. of BOZA, an oriental drink.

Bosard(e, obs. form of BUZZARD.

Boscage, boskage (bɒ·skėdʒ). Also 5 **buscage,** (7 **boxage**). [ME. *boskage*, a. OF. *boscage* (mod.F. *bocage*) wooded country, a thicket:—late L. *boscāticum*, f. late L. *boscu-m* wood: see -AGE; cf. the It. equivalent *boscaggio.*]

1. A mass of growing trees or shrubs; a thicket, grove; woody undergrowth; sylvan scenery.

c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1671 Als he went in that boskage, He fond a letil ermytage. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* I ij b, She .. suffred so moche euylle and meschyef in the buscage. 1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Court* II. 50 And with such corage Hunte the boskage. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 1 A Land Flat to our sight, and full of Boscage. 1719 J. AUBREY *Surrey* IV. 173 Thick Boscages of Box-Trees. 1830 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Women* 243 The sombre boskage of the wood. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. VII. vii. 260 The cool boscages and orangeries of the place.

† **2.** The pictorial representation of wooded landscape; also, a decorative design imitating branches and foliage. *Obs.*

1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art Survey* II. vi. 58 Compartiments are Blankes or Figures bordered with Aaticke Boscage or Crotesko-woorke. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 59 Chearful Paintings in Feasting and Banquetting Rooms .. Landskips and Boscage, and such wild works in open Tarraces. 1679 *The Confinement* 57 Boscage within each Chamber must be shown, Or the mean pile no Architect will own.

† **3.** *Law.* (Meaning disputed; see quots.) *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 145/2 He gaf to them of that hows the fee ryall of that buscage. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xii. § 1 (1615) 88 To be quit of Boscage .. is to be discharged of paying any duetie for windfall woods. 1672 *Cowell's Interpr.*, *Boscage*, is such sustenance as Wood and Trees yield to Cattel, viz. Mast. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Boscage* sometimes denoted a tax or duty laid on wood brought into the city.

† **Boscaresque,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. It. *bosco* wood, or perh. *boscareccio* (Florio) woody; after *picturesque.* (Cf. F. *boscaresque*, used by Roussean.)] Picturesque with sylvan scenery.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 181 His garden was exquisite, being most boscaresque.

Bosce, obs. form of BOSS.

‖ **Bosch**[1] (properly bɒs, usually bɒʃ). Also **bosh.** [Du. *bosch* a wood, BUSH.] Used by the Dutch settlers in South Africa, and thence in *comb.*, as: **bosch-bok,** an antelope of South Africa, the Bush-buck; **bosch-man** = BUSHMAN (the word used in Holland, however, is *boschjesman*); **bosch-vark,** a species of wild pig in South Africa.

1786 tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. H.* 271, I saw and gave chase to the bosch-bok. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* 76 The boschbok oft would bound away. *Ibid.* iii. 161 The bosch-vark, or wood-swine. 1854 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* ix. (1874) 156 The degraded boschmen of creation.

Bosch[2]**, bosh** (bɒʃ). [In full, *Bosch butter*, i.e. artificial butter manufactured at 'sHertogenbosch or 'Bosch' (Bois-le-duc) in Holland.] An imitation of butter, otherwise called BUTTERINE, usually consisting of oleomargarine with a small proportion of genuine butter. Also **Bosch butter.**

1879 *Echo* 7 Apr. 3/4 It was known in the trade by the name of 'bosh'. 1880 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 5/2 Oleomargarine .. is generally sold in this country under the name of 'butterine', but it is also known commercially by the more expressive term 'bosch'.

Boschayle, var. of BUSHAILE, *Obs.*, copse.

Bosche, boscher, obs. ff. BUSH, BUTCHER.

† **Bosco.** *Obs.* ? Distortion of BOSS.

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* II. iii. 42 The boscos, and suboscos (I mean) the dulapes and the jawy part of the face.

Bose, obs. form of BOOSE, BOSS, BUSH.

Bosh (bɒʃ), *sb.*[1] [Origin unknown; senses 1 and 2 may be of distinct derivation. Sense 1 has been compared with Ger. *böschen* to slope. The plur. form is due to the fact that blast-furnaces were formerly of square section, and the 'boshes' were the *four* sloping walls of the lower portion.]

1. *pl.* In a blast-furnace, the lower part of the shaft, sloping downwards from the belly, or widest part, to the hearth.

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 162 Where these oblique walls terminat, which they term the boshes. 1864 *Q. Jrnl. Science* I. 492 The body and boshes being made of distinct truncated cones.

2. 'A trough in which bloomary tools (or, in copper-smelting, hot ingots) are cooled.' Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881.

† **Bosh** (bɒʃ), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Origin unknown: perhaps a corruption of F. *ébauche* outline, rough-hewn figure.] An outline, rough sketch. Hence (?) *To cut a bosh*: to make a figure, to make an imposing, swaggering appearance.

1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xlvi. 245 Who has handsomer tie-wigs, or more fashionable cloaths, or cuts a bolder bosh than Tom Paroquet? *Ibid.* 247 Laughing at everybody .. that does not cut as bold a bosh as they do. 1751 *Student* II. 287 A man who has learned but the bosh of an argument, that has only seen the shadow of a syllogism.

Bosh (bɒʃ), *sb.*[3] *slang* or *colloq.* [a. Turk. بوش *bosh* empty, worthless; the word became current in Eng. from its frequent occurrence in Morier's novel *Ayesha* (1834), which was extremely popular, especially in the 'Standard Novels' edition 1846.]

1. Contemptible nonsense, 'stuff'; trash; foolish talk or opinions.

[1834 MORIER *Ayesha* I. 219 This firman is *bosh*—nothing. *Ibid.* I. 283 The parts [of the Koran] which are taken from the Christian Bible are divine: [the other parts] are spurious. They are *bosh*—nothing.] 1850 P. CROOK *War of Hats* 19 Some nameless bosh—seduction—or crim. con. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* (1878) 174 And were pure bosh and wind. 1864 MISS YONGE *C'tess Kate* xii. 212 Don't talk bosh out of your books. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 23 May 539/2, I can write something that is not bosh.

2. *int.* Stuff and nonsense! Humbug!

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxi, Bosh! It's all correct. *Ibid.* xxiv, Bosh, what's my head running against!

† **Bosh,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. BOSH *sb.*[2]] *intr.* To cut a dash; to make a show; to flaunt.

1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 71 ₱ 8 When to the plain Garb of Gown and Band a Spark adds an inconsistent long Wig, we do not say now he Boshes, but there goes a Smart Fellow. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xxxiii. 180 Bosh it about town in lace ruffles.

Bosh (bɒʃ), *v.*[2] *slang.* [f. BOSH *sb.*[3]] *trans.* To make of no effect; to spoil; to humbug.

1870 *Macm. Mag.* XXI. 71 You 'bosh' his [a man's] joke by refusing to laugh at it; you 'bosh' his chance of sleep by playing upon the cornet all night in the room next to him. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Gold. Calf* xiv, Boys would get on capitally with Jardiae. They'd never try to bosh him.

Bosh: see BOSCH[2].

Bosholder, obs. form of BORSHOLDER.

Bosjesman: see BUSHMAN.

Bosk (bɒsk). Also 3–4 **boske,** (9 **bosque,** *rare*). [The early ME. *bosk(e* was a variant of *busk*, BUSH; *bosk* and *busk* are still used dialectally for BUSH; but the modern literary word may have been evolved from BOSKY.]

† **1.** A bush. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 547 Hii houede vnder boskes. *c* 1300 *Prov. Hendyng* xx, Vnder boske shal men weder abide, quoþ Hendyng. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 322 Boþe boskez & bourez & wel bounden penez.

2. A thicket of bushes and underwood; a small wood.

1814 SCOTT *Ld. Isles* V. xv, Meantime, through well-known bosk and dell, I'll lead where we may shelter welt. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* I. 110 Blowing bosks of wilderness. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 82 Every bosk and diagle. 1878 H. PHILLIPS *Poems fr. Span. & Germ.* 69 In a flowery bosque there flies a bird. 1885 *Century Mag.* 544 It is planted with pleasant little bosks and trim hedges.

Hence † **boske addre,** lit. 'bush-adder': a viper, a serpent (L. *coluber*).

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* vii. 9 Tak thin ȝerde, and throw it bifore Pharao, and be it turned into a bosk eddre .. The ȝerde .. was turnyd into a boske addre.

Boskage, variant of BOSCAGE.

Boske(n, obs. form of BUSK *v.* to prepare.

Bosket, bosquet (bɒ·skėt). [18th c. a. F. *bosquet*, ad. It. *boschetto*, dim. of *bosco* wood. See also the earlier forms BUSHET, BUSKET; and cf. BOUQUET.] A plantation in a garden, park, etc., of underwood and small trees; a thicket.

1737 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Bosquets* .. are small Compartments of Gardens .. form'd of Trees, Shrubs, or tall large growing plants. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* I. 316 There are bushes and boskets enough by the river side. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* II. viii. 238 A gravel circle encompassing a bosquet of laurel, laurestinus and holly. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* IV. xviii. 27 Nothing was to be seen but stiff parterres, trim avenues, close bosquets, grottoes, and Chinese bridges. 1859 L. OLIPHANT *China & Japan* I. xii. 237 Charming little boskets with mossy seats.

Hence **Bosque·ttish** *a.*

1881 *Academy* No. 491. 252 To him plants become bosquettish.

Boskiness (bɒ·skinės). [f. BOSKY *a.*[1] + -NESS.] The quality of being bosky.

a 1844 in W. H. Maxwell *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* (1855) iv. 57 Tangled..boskiness. *c* 1860 *Imperial Gaz. Scotl.* I. 222. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Old Home* (1879) 56 A shadowy secluded grove, with winding paths among its boskiness.

Bosky (bɒ·ski), *a.*[1] [f. BOSK (not recorded between 14th and 19th c., but preserved in dial.) + -Y; or alteration of BUSKY, after It. *boscoso.*] Consisting of or covered with bushes or underwood; full of thickets, bushy. (Also *transf.*)

1593 PEELE *Chron. Edw. I.* (1874) 407 In this bosky wood Bury his corpse. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 81 My boskie acres, and my vnshrubd downe. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 312 And every bosky bourn. 1757 DYER *Fleece* (1807) 79 The bosky bourns of Alfred's shires. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xiv, The bosky thickets. 1851 H. MELVILLE V. 33 A brown and brawny company with bosky beards.

Bosky (bɒ·ski), *a.*[2] *dial.* or *slang.* [perh. a humorous use of prec., with the notion of 'overshadowed' or 'obscured'.] Somewhat the worse for drink, tipsy.

1730–6 BAILEY, *Bosky*, half or quite fuddled. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 573 He may be tipsy, bosky, cut, or anything but drunk. 1843 T. HOOK in *New Month. Mag.* LX. 11 Became, to use a colloquial expression, uncommonly bosky.

Bosom (bu·zəm), *sb.* Forms: 1 **bósm bósum,** 2–3 **bosm, bosem,** *Orm.* **bosemm,** 3–6 **bosum** (in 6 only *Sc.*), 4–7 **bosome,** (6 **bosym, bowsum, boosome**), 4– **bosom.** [OE. *bósm* = OFris. *bósm*, OS. *bósom* (MDu. *boesem*, Du. *boezem*, OHG. *buosam* (MHG. *buosem*, mod.G. *busen*) :—WGer. **bôsmi-* (not in EGer.). Remoter etymology unknown: it has been conjectured that **bôsmo-* stands for **bôh-smo*, f. **bôhu-* :—OAryan **bhâghu-s* arm (BOUGH); the word would then, like the partially synonymous FATHOM, primarily mean the space embraced by the two arms.]

1. The breast of a human being; also *poet.* of a bird, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Numb.* xi. 12 Dæt ic hiȝ bære on minum bosumie, swa fostormodor deþ cyld. 1382 WYCLIF *John* xiii. 23 Oon of his disciplis was restinge in the bosum of Jhesu. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xv. 104 A baren broche by a belle of tynne At youre bosom to be. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 646 Within my bosom .. My boding heart pants. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 19 Progne, with her Bosom stained in Blood. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 88 Doves That sun their milky bosoms on the thatch. 1864 — *Aylmer's F.* 687 The babe Too ragged to be fondled on her lap, Warm'd at her bosom?

b. The enclosure formed by the breast and the arms. *In one's bosom*: clasped to one's breast. Now only *arch.*, and chiefly in fig. Scriptural phrases, e.g. *in Abraham's bosom* (cf. *Luke* xvi. 22): in the abode of the blessed dead.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Alse heo heom {heore euencristene} walde in to heore bosme puten. *c* 1200 ORMIN 19391 Iesu Crist .. þatt ina hiss Faderr bosemm iss. 1382 WYCLIF *Mic.* vii. 5 Hir that restith in thi bosum. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 47 That he resseyue me yn-to þe brode bosum off his mercy. 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ballates* (1868) 36 Quhen Lazarus he saw..In his bosome. 1816 W. HOLLAR *Dance Death* xix. 53 Death .. attacks this warrior, in the bosom of victory. 1866 NEALE *Seq. & Hymns* 162 The child was in Abraham's bosom.

c. *Wife of one's bosom*: orig. a Hebraism adopted in the Bible of 1611; but its Eng. use is influenced by senses 6 a and b. (The similar phrase *husband of one's bosom, Deut.* xxviii. 56, never became current.) Hence, *To take to one's bosom*: to marry.

1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xiii. 6 The wife of thy bosome. *Ibid.* xxviii. 56 The husband of her bosome. 1747 HERVEY *Medit.* (1753) II. 53 The Wife of his Bosom may expire by his Side. 1814 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* (1830) 233 Not even the wife of his bosom. 1881 W. PITT LENNOX *Plays, &c.* I. 37 The woman he had taken to his bosom.

† **d.** *transf.* The womb. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 5 Heo onfeng on hire medmycclan bosm

God Fæder Sunu. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 131 Of alle þe bernes, þe ben boren of wifes bosem. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 411 Sonnis als of thair bosumis tha bair.

2. *fig.* Applied to the surface of the sea, a lake, a river, or the ground: with various associations from the literal sense.

a 1000 *Andreas* 444 (Gr.) Of brimes bosme. 1595 Shaks. *John* IV. i. 3 When I strike my foot Vpon the bosome of the ground. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 557 [A river] which before Tall Ships of Burthen on its Bosom bore. 1750 G. Hughes *Barbados* 220 From the bosoms of some of the upper leaves rise small pedicles. 1816 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 11 A small island was consecrated in the bosom of a deep lake. 1837 Wordsworth *Tour Italy* Sonn. XXVI, Tossed on the bosom of a stormy sea. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* X. 160 The broad bosom of the stream.

3. *transf.* The part of the dress which covers the breast; also the space included between the breast and its covering.

b. *spec.* Considered as the receptacle for money or letters, formerly answering to modern use of 'pocket'. **c.** *To give* (*requite*, etc.) *into one's bosom* (a Hebraism derived from the Bible).

a 1121 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1086 (Laud. MS.) Mid his bosum full goldes. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2811 In hise bosum he dede his hond. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 565 This Chanon took out a Crosselet Of his bosom. 1388 Wyclif *Luke* vi. 38 Thei schulen 3yue in to 3oure bosum a good mesure. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 11 b, A synguler iewell to bere in my bosom. 1580 Baret *Alv.* B 958 To put money in ones bosom. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 10 That thou put this Letter in thy Bosome. 1834 Marryat *P. Simple* xii, A large frill to his bosom.

4. A curved recess; a cavity, hollow interior; a sinus. [Cf. Lat. *sinus*.]

†**a.** The hull or the hold of a ship. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1306 (Gr.) Gescype scylfan on scipes bosme. *c* 1205 Lay. 7849 Scipen gunnen helden. Bosmes þer rendden: Water in wende.

†**b.** *Phys.* The cavity of the stomach; one of the chambers of the heart; a recess or angle in which two bones meet. *Obs.*

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 29 The vj bone is fastened to the angular bosome of the Postbrachiall bones. 1610 Barrough *Meth. Physick* III. i. 101 The bosome of the stomack. 1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 178 There is Hedge or Partition between both bosomes of the Heart.

†**c.** A concave bend in a coast-line, or the part of the sea embraced by it; a bay. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 107 Þe blyþe breþe at her bak þe bosum he fyndes. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. (1822) 449 The bosum of the seyis, quhare the Venicianis dwellis. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* XIX. viii, Where into creeks and bosoms blind A winding hill his corners turn'd and cast. 1685 R. Burton *Eng. Emp. Amer.* IV. 70 They were .. cast upon a bosom of the South Cape of Massachusets Bay.

d. *poet.* The 'belly' or curvature of a sail before the wind. (Cf. Bosom *v.* 1.)

1872 Blackie *Lays Highl.* 7 A strong south-wester blowing Strained the bosom of their sail.

e. *Mech.* The recess or depression round the eye of a millstone; the 'breast' or curvature of a plough-share; also in *Shipbuilding*, the concave curvature of a frame.

1813 A. Young *Agric. Essex* I. 134 This degree of roundness and fulness in the bosom [of a plough] is necessary on heavy ground. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Ship Build.* viii. 149 The beam-plate is run into the bosom of the frame and rivetted to it.

5. Expressing a local relation: The interior, the midst: sometimes a development of sense 4, but often with a reference to one of the senses 'embrace' (1 b), 'bosom of garment' (3 b), and 'womb' (1 d).

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. xxv. 79 Endyrone thyn aduersaryes .. wythin the bosom of thyn ooste. 1595 Spenser *Col. Clout* 243 Fishes..Which in the bosome of the billowes breed. 1663 Boyle *Usefulness Nat. Philos.* I. iv. 66 Quicksilver .. will swallow up Gold, and hide it in its Bosom. 1849 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. I. ii. (1866) 37 The seed lying in the genial bosom of the earth. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* I Deep in the bosom of the hills.

b. fig. *In the bosom of one's family*: in the privacy of the domestic circle (usually also implying family affection and confidence). *In the bosom of a church* (or other association): within the inner circle of its membership. And the like.

a 1600 Hooker (J.) They which live within the bosom of that church. 1803 Jane Porter *Thaddeus* I. (1831) 2 Within the bosom of his family. 1833 I. Taylor *Fanat.* I. 13 In the bosom of the Church rests the hope of the conversion of the world. 1839 Thirlwall *Hist. Greece* VII. 173 The traitors whom Athens had..cast out from her bosom. 1873 Morley *Rousseau* I. 37 He was publicly received into the kindly bosom of the true church.

6. *fig.* The breast considered as the seat of thoughts and feelings. Cf. Heart.

a. The repository of secret thoughts and counsels: hence used for 'inward thoughts' (quot. 1604). † *To be of* (a person's) *bosom*: to be entrusted with his secrets. *Friend of one's bosom*: cf. Bosom friend.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 148, I mine boseme .. is al mi hope iholden. 1382 Wyclif *Job* XXXI. 33 If I .. hilede in my bosum my wickenesse. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. i. 216 Emptying our bosomes, of their counsell sweld. 1604 — *Oth.* III. i. 58 You shall haue time To speake your bosome freely. 1605 — *Lear* IV. v. 26, I know you are of her bosome.

a 1643 W. Cartwright *Lady Errant* III. i. (1651) 29 We enterchange Bosoms, and counsels, thoughts and souls. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 428 ₱ 2 The man .. is shunn'd today by the Friend of his Bosom. 1813 T. Jefferson *Corr.* (1830) 194 A confidential communication .. deposited in his bosom, and never meant to trouble the public mind.

b. The seat of emotions, desires, etc.: hence used for 'desire' (quot. 1603).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 Wreððe haſð wununge on þes dusian bosme. 1595 Shaks. *John* IV. i. 32 His words do take possession of my bosome. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 139 You shal haue your bosome on this wretch. 1625 Bacon *Ess.* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 498 They come home to Mens Businesse and Bosomes. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 364 Far from my bosom drive the low desire. 1818 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVIII. II. 153 The cause comes home to the bosom of every man under the British Government. 1842 Tennyson *Amphion* 102, I will not vex my bosom.

†**7.** Transferred to a person. (Cf. the similar use of *hand*, *heart*, *head*, etc. for their possessor.)

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. Cho. 21 A nest of hollow bosomes. 1608 Middleton *Mad World* II. i, I'll pawn my credit for him, an honest, trusty bosom. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* (1727) 249 He is the proper object and bosom to whom the restitution is to be made. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 198 Inscribed to a Bosom fraught with every Social Virtue.

II. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*

8. General relations, chiefly attributive: **a.** Worn upon or carried in the bosom: as in *bosom-book*, *-brooch*, *-pin*, *-vesture*.

1617 *Jonna Ling* Advt. ad fin., If not as a manuall or pocket-booke, yet a pectorall or *bosome-booke, to be carried twixt jerkin and doublet. 1835 Hawthorne *Amer. Note-bks.* (1871) I. 7 The bar-keeper had one of Benton's mint-drops for a *bosom-brooch. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. v, The *bosom-vesture of Summer.

b. Pertaining to the bosom as the seat of thoughts and feelings: as in *bosom-balm*, *-broil*, *-comfort*, *-devil*, *-hell*, *-peace*, *-prophecy*, *-throe*, etc.

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* II. 171 Our thoughts at enmity; our *bosom-broil. *a* 1656 Br. Hall *Soliloquies* 61 Guiltiness .. like a *bosom-devil would ever torment itself. 1674 Flatman *Agst. Thoughts* 7/4 These anguishes, this *bosome-Hell. 1659 Flatman *Dooms-day Th.* 66 When .. Conscience .. all our *bosom-secrets breaks. 1858 Hood *Hero & L.* xvii, The agony and *bosom-throe.

c. Cherished in the bosom: hence usually = dear, beloved, 'darling': as in *bosom-child*, *-sin*, *-son*, *-vanity*, *-vice*, *-wickedness*.

1862 Goulburn *Pers. Relig.* 179 The *bosom-adder of vanity. 1838 Wordsw. *To Sleep*, Dear *Bosom-child we call thee. 1620 Sanderson *Serm.* I. 142 Far off from medling with his *bosom sin. 1740 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 327 Their bosom sins, or the sins which did most easily beset them. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 143 Turn away your eyes from *bosome vanities. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 61 If .. some One darling *Bosom-vice be left unmortified.

d. Intimate, confidential: as in *bosom-communion*, *-counsel*, *-friendship*, *-interest*, *-lover*.

1650 T. Goodwin *Wks.* (1865) X. 557 How canst thou think God should .. take thee into immediate *bosom-communion with himself? 1619 King *Serm.* 19 Did he then thinke .. of a *bosome enemie? 1860 C. Patmore *Faithf. for Ever* 89 Take no wife Who to your stooping feels she owes Her name; such debts make *bosom-foes. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* I. 340 Like *bosom friendships to resentment sour'd. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. iv. 17 Anthonio .. the *bosome louer of my Lord.

e. locative with pple. or ppl. adj., as in *bosom-reigning*, *-stricken* (other examples in 9).

1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* Eccles. iv. 5 With yauning lips, and *bosome-folded hands. 1637 Preston *Mt. Ebal* (1638) 32 We must confesse our beloved *bosome-raigning sinnes. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* II. 474 The *bosom-stricken dames their woman's shout Raise to the stars of heaven.

9. Special comb.: † **bosom-bird**, *fig.* a bosom friend; **bosom-deep** *a.* (*adv.*), up to the bosom (cf. *ankle-deep*); **bosom-felt** *ppl. a.*, = Heartfelt; † **bosom-hung** *ppl. a.*, hanging down upon the bosom; † **bosom-mischief**, ? the root of the mischief; † **bosom-partner**, a wife; † **bosom-piece**, ? a piece of attire covering the bosom; *fig.* a bosom friend; † **bosom-sermon**, one learnt by heart and recited; † **bosom-slave**, a concubine; **bosom-staff**, an instrument used in testing the straightness of the faces of millstones (see 4 e).

1655 Trapp *Marrow Gd. Auth.* (1868) 836/2 One of his *bosom-birds, Porphyry. 1882 Rossetti *Rose Mary* III. vi, She had waded *bosom-deep Along death's bank in the sedge of sleep. 1771 Smollett in Anderson *Brit. Poets* (1795) X. 959/2 His *bosom-felt wo. *a* 1662 Hevlin *Laud* I. 161 Eunomius, the *bosom-mischief of those times. 1633 Ford *Love's Sacr.* I. i. (1839) 76 The *bosom-partner of my lord. 1619 Beaum. & Fl. *Valentin.* II. iii, Was I your *bosom-piece for this? 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 149 Which these cannot bring about, who haue conned *bosome-sermons. 1728 Thomson *Spring* 1131 Let eastern tyrants, from the light of heaven Seclude their *bosom-slaves.

B. as *adj.* Private, confidential, intimate.

1640 Habington *Hist. Edw. IV*, 224 Lewys freeing himselfe from so bosome an enemie by poysoning Charles. 1648 Symmons *Vind. Chas. I*, 307 He tells her in his most bosom expressions, that, etc.

Bosom (bu·zəm), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

†**1.** *intr.* To form a bosom; to belly. ? *Obs.*

c 1375 Barbour *Troy-bk.* II. 1699 Thai..halit wp þare salis hie That bowsummit with þe wyndis blast.

2. *trans.* To put into the bosom.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. vii. (1641) 60/2 Bosoming his hand. 1819 B. W. Proctor (B. Cornwall) *Dram. Sc., A. Wentworth* i, I like to see you bosom them [violets].

3. *trans.* To take to the bosom, embrace; *fig.* to receive into intimate companionship.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* V. i. 13, I am doubtful that you have been conjunct, And bosom'd with her. 1633 Ford *Broken H.* IV. i. (1811) 296 Ixion, aiming To embrace Juno, bosomed but a cloud. 1634 Heywood *Maidenh. Lost* I. Wks. 1874 IV. 106 A Prince hath bin repulst, and meanest persons Bosom'd. 1840 E. Elliott *Vill. Patriarch* Poet. Wks. 55 He has long been bosomed with me.

†**b.** *intr.* To have familiar intercourse. *Obs. rare.*

1633 Ford *Love's Sacr.* IV. i, You were wont To bosom in his counsels. 1637 Heywood *Dialogues* II. 121 She .. Doth with this Monster bosome, drinke, and eat.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* To carry or enclose in the bosom; to embosom.

1632 Milton *Allegro* 78 Towers and battlements .. Bosom'd high in tufted trees. 1634 — *Comus* 368 The sweet peace that goodness bosoms ever. 1792 Wordsw. *Descript. Sk.* Poet. Wks. I. 72 Como, bosomed deep in chestnut groves. 1817 Byron *Manfred* I. i. 115 Space bosom'd not a lovelier star.

5. *fig.* To hide (a secret) in the bosom; to take to heart, keep in mind. Also with *up*.

1606 Day *Ile of Gulls* B iv b, Ile bosome what I thinke. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 112 Bosome vp my counsell. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xiv, Be mine, dear maid, the loves, and thou Shalt ever bosom them as now.

†**6.** To wound or hit in the bosom. *nonce use.*

1631 Heywood *Maid of West* III. Wks. 1874 II. 295, I bosom'd him at every second thrust.

Bosomed (bu·zəmd), *ppl. a.* [f. Bosom *sb.* and *v.* + -ed.] **a.** Having a bosom, shaped like the bosom; swollen with wind (as a sail). **b.** Enclosed, hidden; confined in the bosom, bated (breath).

a 1650 Crashaw *Sosp. d'Her.* xviii, Like two bosom'd sails. 1667 Milton *P. L.* V. 127 The Groves, the Fountains, and the Flours That open now thir choicest bosom'd smells. 1730 Thomson *Autumn*, From the bottoms of the bosomed hills. 1867 J. Martineau *Chr. Life* (ed. 4) 344 Say, with bosomed breath, 'Lo, God is here!'

Bo·somer. *rare.* [f. Bosom *v.* + -er1.] One who or that which bosoms, in various senses.

a 1821 Keats *Sonn.* Wks. (1884) 363 Blue! 'Tis the life of heaven .. The bosomer of clouds. 1844 Ld. Houghton *In Gondola* in *Mem. Many Sc.* 98 Bosomer of the poet's wearied mind, Dear boat!

Bo·som frie·nd, bosom-friend.

1. A specially intimate or beloved friend.

1590 Greene *Never too Late* (1600) 56 There is nothing better than a bosom friend with whom to conferre. 1650 Hubbert *Pill Formality* 221 His..inward bosome friends. 1699 Shaftesb. *Inq. conc. Virtue* ii. (1708) 2 The secrets of the breast unfolded to a bosom-friend. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 13 Polybius..was the bosom friend of her destroyer.

†**2.** *transf.* An article of wearing apparel to protect the bosom from cold. *Obs.* (Cf. *comforter*.)

1802 *Hull Packet* 28 Sept. 2/2 Handkerchiefs, tippets, bosom friends and other articles peculiarly adapted to the ensuing season. 1838 *Workwoman's Guide* xi. 275 Some persons do not hollow out bosom friends, but knit them square or oblong.

Bo·somful, *a. rare.* Bosomy, full-bosomed.

1870 Joaquim Miller *Memory & Rime* (1884) 17 A moon of spring, High wheeling, vast and bosomful.

Bo·soming, *vbl. sb.* [f. Bosom *v.* + -ing1.] A taking into one's bosom; embracing.

1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* IV. 169 Their bedding and boosooming.

Bosoming (bu·zəmiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing2.] Embracing, embosoming.

1852 D. Moir *Even. Sketch.* Poet. Wks. II. 232 With bosoming boughs round Musselburgh hang Its clumps of ancient elm-trees. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxi. 177 In Thee love lighteth a bosoming Flame.

Bosomy (bu·zəmi). [f. Bosom *sb.* + -y1.] Full of sheltered recesses or hollows.

1611 Cotgr., *Sinueux*..bosomie..full of hollow turnings. 1860 L. Hunt *Poems* 234, I beheld in momentary sun, One of thy hills gleam bright and bosomy.

Boson, obs. form of Boatswain.

Boss (bɒs), *sb.*1 Forms: 3–5 **boce**, 4–5 **boos**, 4–6 **bos**, 5 **bose**, 5–6 *Sc.* **boys**(**s**, 6 8 **bosse**, (7 **bosce**), 6– **boss**. [ME. *boce*, *bos*, a. OF. *boce* (mod. F. *bosse*) = ONF. *boche* Botch, It. *bozza*; perh. connected with OHG. *bôz-an* = Beat *v.* In ME. *boss* and *botch* are partly synonymous, but the former is not recorded in the sense 'pimple, boil', nor the latter in the sense 'boss of shield', 'ornamental stud'.]

1. A protuberance or swelling on the body of an animal or plant; a convex or knob-like process or excrescent portion of an organ or structure; in 16th c. applied to the lobe of the liver, spleen, etc.; as now used it seems partly transf. from 3.

1386 Chaucer *Parson's T.* ₱ 349 Somme of hem shewen the boce of hir shape. 1541 Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, It yssueth out of the bosse of the lyuer. 1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 990 It [the grashopper] is of a blackish green colour, having on each side two bunches or bosses of the same colour. 1677 Grew *Anat. Fruits* V. § 13 In the Centre of the Case, stands a great Parenchymous Boss. 1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 414 The large branches .. covered with great bosses and knobs of gum. 1878 Bartley tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. xii. 488 The Frontal bosses are often confluent. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 421 The cuticularised exospore, generally provided with ridges, bosses, spines, or granulations.

† **b.** *spec.* A hump or hunch on the back. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8087 Crumpled knes and boce [*Gött.* bouch] on bak. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 396 Entred a dwerfe .. hauyng .. a bose in his back, and Crokid fete. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ii. 62 The ox of Surat is stated to have two of these bosses or humps.

† **c.** A protuberance made by padding the dress. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 124 In þis pryde synnen wymmen in makyng of hor bosis.

† **d.** The big bulk of an animal; a bulky animal.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* III. 98 But tho all the berlingis brast out at ones..That bosse [the bear] was unbounde and brounte to his owene. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* Ep. Ded. 3 An Elephant thus praised for his great Bosce, or a fat Bull of Basan for his wellfleshed flanks.

† **e.** A fat woman. *Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* 115 If she be well sette, then call hir a Bosse. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. iii, Disdainful Turkess, and unreverend boss. 1632 SHERWOOD s.v. *Bosse*, A fatt Bosse, *femme bien grasse et grosse.*

2. A knoll or mass of rock; in *Geol.* applied chiefly to masses of rock protruding through strata of another kind.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. (1641) 59/1 Here from a craggy Rocks steep-hanging boss..A silver Brook in broken streams doth gush. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxvi. 483 This little boss of Ludlow rocks has been thrust up through the environing coal measures. 1863 A. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* 31 In the midst of a tract of mica-schist..a boss of granite rises. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* iii. 15 Eruptive rocks which have formed intrusive bosses, or dykes.

3. A round prominence in hammered or carved work, etc.; *e.g.* a raised ornament in bookbinding (in earlier use, *esp.* the 'umbo' or round knob, often of precious metal, which occupied the centre of the cover); one of the metal knobs on each side of the bit of a bridle (F. *bossette*); a metal stud used for ornament. † *In boss*: in high relief; cf. F. *en bosse.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* iii. 18 The Lord shal don awei the ournement of shon, and boces, and beȝes. 1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 5 A basyn of siluer with boses apon the brerdes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 41 Boce or boos of a booke or oþer lyke [*H.* booce], *turgiolum.* 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* I. 232/2 The bosses of his Bridle were worth a great treasure. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. vi. xlvi, Where all harmonious Instruments they spie Drawn out in Bosse. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Nov., In the afternoon I..saw some silver bosses put upon my new Bible. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 18 Those who..work in bosse with the puntion. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 349 The Bosses of the Bridle had stuck in his Teeth. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXVI. 8 Enriched with elaborate metal bosses.

b. *spec.* The convex projection in the centre of a shield or buckler.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 80 A brooch sche baar .. As brood as is the boos of a bokeler. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 37 A Bose [*A.* Boste] of a buclere, *umbo.* *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 287 Hidden behind her targetes bosse they crept. 1611 BIBLE *Job* XV. 26 He runneth vpon him..vpon the thicke bosses of his bucklers. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Prop. &c.* 117 See on his Shield's thin Boss the Greecian stand. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 17 A shield of steel, the bosses and rim of which were set with diamonds and rubies.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1791 COWPER *Odyss.* I. 65 In yonder woodland isle, the central boss Of Ocean. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 5. 39 The sunbeams struck his crown, and converted it into a boss of gold. 1881 GRANT ALLEN in *Knowledge* No. 4. 66 A bee..flies straight towards the blossom and settles on the little boss of carpels in the centre.

† **d.** = BOSSELL. *Obs. rare.*

1497 *Accts. Founder's Guild* in *Archæol. Jrnl.* XLIII. 165 A maser wt a boos and an hert of siluer ouer gilted. 1499 *Ibid.* 167 A masar wt a hollow boyss prynted with a hewar.

e. *Arch.* An ornamental projection in a vault at the intersection of the ribs.

1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 9 Bosses of foliage and fruit..cover the intersections. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 393 The spandrils, cornices, and bosses allow of any amount of enrichment. 1884 *Church Bells* 6 Sept. 940 In the roof are bosses, on one of which is carved a bear and ragged staff, for Beauchamp.

f. *Mech.* 'The enlarged part of a shaft, on which a wheel is keyed, or at the end, where it is coupled to another' (Webster). *Ship-building.* The projecting part of the stern-post of a screw steamer, which is pierced for the shaft of the propeller to pass through. (Cf. F. *bosse* nave of a wheel.)

1869 SIR E. REED *Ship Build.* iv. 70 The boss on the post was forged in the usual manner. *Ibid.* xx. 436 Where a plate has a large amount of twist, such as boss plates, etc., special means are employed to ensure accuracy. 1878 MARKHAM *Gt. Frozen Sea* xi. 157 The ice formed so quickly in the 'boss' that it..prevented the shaft from entering.

4. A sort of die used by cutlers.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 213 From this foundation plate rises the bed or boss. *Ibid.* II. 23 It [the fork] in this red hot state is next placed in a cut steel boss or die, upon which another boss exactly adapted is made to fall.

5. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *boss-maker*; † **boss-backed** *a.*, hump-backed; **boss-nail** (see quot.); **boss-stone**, the stone fixed at the intersection of the ribs in groined vaulting; **boss-tip**, the point of the boss of a shield; **boss-work.**

1639 HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* xvi. (1643) § 175 For the bosbacked (bunch-backt) camell serves in stead of a waggon. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Bosseteur*, a *bossemaker. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* i. 11 Leather Money, through which a small *boss-nail of Silver was struck in the middle. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 212 They made the upper surface of the *boss-stone horizontal. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 294 And on his buckler's *boss-tip idly hung. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3347/8 A Cane Couch embroidered with *Boss-work upon green Velvet.

† **Boss,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also bosse. [Of uncertain etymology: perh. only a sense of the prec. Compare, however, F. *buse, buise* conduit, though this alone could not give *boss*, unless through assimilation to the preceding.]

'A water conduit, running out of a gor-bellied figure', Bailey 1731: chiefly in 'the Boss of Billingsgate'.

c 1520 W. DE WORDE (*title*) Treatyse of a Galaunt, with the Maryage of the Fayre Pusell the Bosse of Byllyngesgate unto London Stone. 1539 *Godly Sayng* in Furnivall *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 315 When the bosse of byllyngate wa[x]lythe so merye To daunce with a bagpype at scala celi, & the crose of chepeside dothe kepe a scole of fence. 1603 STOW *Surv.* (1842) 160/1 Then have ye a boss of sweet water in the wall of the churchyard. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 85 Bosse Alley, so called of a Bosse of Spring-water. 1731 in BAILEY.

† **Boss,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. Sc.* Also 4 bose, 5–7 boce. [Origin obscure: cf. OF. *busse* cask; also Du. *bus* 'box', *bos* (orig. the same) 'package, bundle, truss'.]

1. A cask; *esp.* a small cask; a leathern butt or bottle for wine, etc.

c 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Cecile* 532, I cane wele find þi poweste lik a bose, of wynd þat fillit ware. 1489 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 129 (JAM.) Twa chalder of mele out of a boce..thre malvysy bocis price of the pece viiis. *vid.* *c* 1505 DUNBAR *Friars of Berwik* 157 Haif thair ane pair of bossis, gud and syne Thay hald ane gallone full of Gascone wyne. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 2579 Thocht sum of 30w be gude of conditione, Reddy for to ressaue new recent wyne, I speik to 30w auld bosis [*v.r.* boisis bossis] of perditione. *c* 1565 R. LINDSAY *Chron. Scotl.* (1728) 82 To send for two bosses of wine..The bosses were of the quantity of two gallons the piece. *c* 1570 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 338 Tua leathering bosses he hes bought. *c* 1600 BUREL in Watson *Coll. Poems* II. 26 (JAM.) Cryis .. As wind within a boce.

2. *Old boss*: a term of contempt applied to persons (*Sc.*). Cf. sense 1, quot. 1552. [But it may be a distinct word: cf. ON. *bossi*, Sw. *buss* fellow. See discussion in Jamieson.]

1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* (1732) 34 (JAM.) Hay Dean of Restalrig, and certane auld bosses with him. *Ibid.* Wks. 1846 I. 127 The Bischope preached to his jackmen, and to some old bosses of the toune.

Boss, *sb.*[4] Also 6 boos, 7–8 bosse. [? a. MDu. *bosse, busse,* mod.Du. *bos, bus* = BOX.] A plasterer's tray, a hod.

1542 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Bowht a trowell a boos and a syffe. 1611 COTGR., *Clifoire*, a Plaisterers tray, or bosse. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 248 A Bosse, made of Wood, with an Iron Hook, to hang on the Laths, or on a Ladder, in which the Labourer puts the Morter which the Tyler uses. 1875 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss.

† **Boss** (bɒs), *sb.*[5] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? corruption of BASS *sb.*[2]; but cf. Du. *bos* bottle of straw.] A seat consisting of or resembling a bundle of straw; a bassock.

1695 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 179 Bull-Rushes make Bosses and Bed-mats best. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. ii. Round which they sat on their haunches upon bosses of straw. 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 83 The family sit on stools and bosses (the boss is a low seat made of straw).

Boss (bɒs), *sb.*[6] [ad. Du. *baas* master (older sense 'uncle'), supposed to be related to Ger. *base* female cousin, OHG. *basa* 'aunt'.]

An American equivalent of 'master' in the sense of employer of labour; applied also to a business manager, or any one who has a right to give orders. In England only in workmen's slang, or humorously, = 'leading man, swell, top-sawyer'.

1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 9 *Master* is not a word in the vocabulary of hired people. *Boss*, a Dutch one of similar import, is substituted. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* III. ii. (1849) 86 The overseer of the roads..could give me employment as a boss, or foreman. 1868 W. WHITMAN *To Working Men* (Rossetti) 102 Were I to you as the boss employing and paying you, would that satisfy you? 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. ix. 187 We shall have one of the head bosses of the medical profession down here.

b. In American politics, a manager or dictator of a party organization.

1882 H. SPENCER in *Standard* 31 Oct. 5/7 Those who framed your Constitution never dreamed that twenty thousand citizens would go to the poll led by a 'boss'.

c. *attrib.* Of persons: Master, chief. Of things: Most esteemed, 'champion'.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v., We hear of a boss-carpenter, a boss-bricklayer, boss-shoemaker, etc. instead of master-carpenter, etc. 1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* I. xiv. 150 'Good God A'mighty in heaven!' said the boss boatman, who was a religious man. 1881 *N. York Nation* 3 Feb., No country in the world could make such a boss-show as the United States. 1884 *Lisbon* (*Dakota*) *Star* 29 Aug., The boss thresher of Ransom county. *Ibid.* 10 Oct., They are of the 'Welcome' variety, and are the boss oats.

Boss (bɒs), *a. Sc.* Also 6 bois, bos, 7 bosse. [perh. connected with Boss *sb.*[3], where some quotations refer to hollowness. But the notion may be 'turgid, swollen': cf. Boss *sb.*[1], *v.*[1]]

Hollow. *lit.* and *fig. Boss window*: bay window.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. ii.[i.] 73 With the straik, The bois cavys sowndit and maid a dyn. *c* 1565 R. LINDSAY *Chron. Scotl.* 235 (JAM.) The lordis..who war entred in the bos window. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 231, I use a little Instrument of silver, that is bosse or hollow within. 1719 RAMSAY *Wks.* (1848) I. 156 If these be solid ware or boss. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xii. (1857) 180 Making boss professions of goodwill.

b. Empty.

a 1758 RAMSAY *Poems* I. 285 (JAM.) He said, he gloom'd, and shook his thick boss head. 1832–53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. II. 89 I'm sure ye're neither boss nor dry.

c. Without resources, powerless.

a 1600 A. HUME *Ep. G. Moncrief*, They are bot stocks and stanes; bos, deif and dumb. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 21 (JAM.) He's nae boss, six score o' lambs this year.

Boss (bɒs), *v.*[1] Also 4 boosen, 5 bos, boce, 5–6 booce. [f. Boss *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** *trans.* To make to project, to stuff out. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 124 Soche men þat boosen hor brestis.

† **b.** *intr.* To swell out, project. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3022 The here of hir hede, huyt as the gold, Bost out vppon brede bright on to loke. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. ii. 138 Ymagis boocing and seemyng as thou3 thei were going and passing out of the wal. 1540 RAYNALD *Birth Man* I. vii. (1634) 29 The middle part of the wombe port..where it bosseth downeward..hangeth pendant wise. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 235 a, With a great bunche, which, bossyng out, made him crookebacked.

2. *trans.* To fashion in relief; to beat or press *out* into a raised ornament, to emboss.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1564 Vmagry ouer all amyt þere was.. Bost out of þe best þe byg toures vmbe. 1530 PALSGR. 459/1, I booce or to boce out, as workemen do a holowe thynge. 1881 *Porcelain Wks. Worcester* 21 The workman .. bosses it [the clay] with a wet sponge, and presses it into every line of the pattern.

3. To furnish or ornament with bosses.

c 1626 *Dick of Devon.* III. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1883) II. 46 But was ever English horse thus Spanish bitted and bossd! 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vi. 112 Either only studded or bossed therewith. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 5 Thence to the clasp-makers to have it [my Chaucer] clasped and bossed. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* I. x. 20 Do not let us boss our roofs with wretched half-worked blunt-edged rosettes. *fig.* 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 50 Then shall your mouth be bossed with the lather.

Boss (bɒs), *v.*[2] *U. S.* (in English use only humorons.) [f. Boss *sb.*[6]] *trans.* To be the master or manager of; to manage, control, direct. *To boss it*: to act as master.

1856 *Nat. Intelligencer* 3 Nov. (Bartlett) The little fellow that bosses it over the crowd. *a* 1860 *Pluribustah* (Bartlett) Let his Woman's Rights companion Boss the house. 1866 *Reader* 3 Nov. 913 Bossed by Uncle Andreas Darling, day by day the dwelling grew. 1882 SALA in *Illust. Lond. News* 25 Feb., The gentleman .. bossing the band of pioneers.

Boss, dial. f. BUSS *v.*, to kiss.

1691 RAY *N. C. Wds.* s.v. *Osse*, Ossing comes to bossing. Prov. Chesh.

Bossage (bɒ'sèdʒ). *Arch.* [a. F. *bossage*, f. *bosse* a projection, Boss *sb.*[1].]

1. (See quot.)

1730–6 BAILEY, *Bossage* [with Architects] is a Term used of any Stone that has a Projecture, and is laid in its Place uncut, to be afterwards carved into mouldings, capitals, etc.

2. 'Rustic work, which seems to advance before the naked of a building, by reason of indentures or channels left at the joints.' (Gwilt.) Also *attrib.*, as in *bossage work.*

1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1723) II. III. 395 Built of two Stories high, in Bossage Rustick. 1819 *Banquet* 71 The fretted bossage, from the ceiling ript, Crumbles to powder in the yawning crypt. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* VI. 472 The bossage work resembles that of Merida and Alcantara.

Hence **Bo'ssaged** *ppl. a.*

1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 268 A large massive palazzo, whose rough bossaged front descended into the water.

Bosse, obs. form of Boss.

Bossed (bɒst), *ppl. a.* Also 6–7 bost(e. [f. Boss *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]]

1. Made to swell out or project, rounded out.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, [The thigh bone] is receyued in the pyt of the hukcle bone and is somwhat bossed outwarde. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 35 Where the Patel is thickest, and bossed forth like the middest of a buckler. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 81 The arteries .. are straight and euen without any bossed knottes at all. 1644 J. CARTER *Nail & Wheel* (1647) 21 They [nails] have great and glorious bossed and gilded heads.

2. Raised or beaten in relief, embossed; also, portrayed in relief.

1536 in *Antiq. Sarisb.* (1771) 195 Two pair of Censers, silver and gilt, of bossed work. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1002/4 Stoln out of Westminster Abbey..Two large Silver Candlesticks, Boss'd and Gilt. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 83 With chalices of curious wine..And bossèd salvers. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 189 Upon his shield he bears..a woman Leading with sober pace an armed man All bossed in gold.

3. Furnished with bosses or projecting ornaments.

1611 BP. HALL *Serm.* v. 55 Lucian compares his Grecians, to a fair, gilt, bossed book. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VII. 424 One of His Play-Fellows proffered Him a bossed-plated Bible to stand upon. 1705 HEARNE *Diary* (1885) I. 120 [A book] covered with velvet and boss'd with Silver. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. 131 Leaping up, he took The reins in hand and the bossed leather shook.

b. Studded, ornamented.

1586 WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 82 Weedes meete for a princely mayden, Boste with Ermines white. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 355 Fine Linnen, Turky cushions bost with pearle. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Black Bk.* Wks. V. 567 Hangers, all bost with pillars of gold.

Bosselated (bɒ·sĕlēɪtĕd), *ppl. a. Phys.* [f. F. *bosselé*, pple. of *bosseler* to mould into small protuberances.] Formed into small protuberances.

1873 G. Fleming tr. *Chauveau's Anat. Domest. Anim.* 412 The large colon .. is bosselated, plicated, and traversed by longitudinal bands. 1876 Gross *Dis. Bladder, &c.* 135 Tuberous fibroma .. occurs, especially in young subjects, as a bosselated .. tumor in the vicinity of the trigone.

† **Bo·ssell.** *Obs.* [dim. of Boss *sb.*[1]; perhaps already in OF.] The 'print' or ornamental medallion fixed in the bottom of a 'mazer' or drinking bowl: = Boss *sb.*[1] 3 d.

1495 *Will of Rogers* (Somerset Ho.) Grete masser w[t] the Image of S. James in the bossell thereof. 1497 *Will of Butside* (ibid.) A masser w[t] a turnyng bossell w[t] a brode bonde. 1498 *Will of T. Johnson* (ibid.) A grete bossell of silver.

Bosset (bɒ·sĕt). [a. F. *bossette*, dim. of *bosse* Boss *sb.*[1]] A small protuberance or knob.

1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 517/2 The male calf of the Red Deer at the sixth month differs from the female .. in having two small elevations or 'bossets'.

Boss-fern. A book-name for species of 'buckler-fern' or *Nephrodium*. (Britten and Holland.)

Bossiness (bɒ·sinĕs). [f. Bossy *a.*[1] + -ness.] The quality of being bossy.

1870 Ruskin *Aratra P.* i. § 21 A pleasant bossiness or roundness of surface.

Bossing (bɒ·sĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] Also 5 bocynge. [f. Boss *v.*[1]] The action of the verb Boss[1]: a. swelling; b. ornamenting with bosses; c. (meaning obscure; see quot. 1480).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 41 Bocynge or strowtynge, *turgor*. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* II. (1520) 17/1 Two other wayes he made in bossynge through out the lande, the one is called Fosse, and that other Fosse dyke. 1583 Gaindal *Will* Wks. (1843) 459, I give .. ten pounds towards the clasping, bossing, and chaining of the same [books].

Bossing (bɒ·sĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] *U. S.* [f. Boss *v.*[2]] The practice of acting as a 'boss'.

1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 23 Dec., They won't do a stroke of work if they can help it .. They like 'bossing'. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Aug. 5/4 The 'bossing' of railways is a practice not exclusively confined to the United States.

Bossism (bɒ·sĭz'm). *U. S.* [f. Boss *sb.*[6] + -ism.] The system in which political parties are controlled by 'bosses' or 'wire-pullers'.

1881 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 616 The event shows also that the days of 'bossism' are closing. 1883 *American* VI. 88 If Bossism and Hubbellism were found .. to be still the potential forces.

† **Bo·ssive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Boss *sb.*[1] + -ive (suggested perhaps by F. *bossu* hump-backed).] Crooked, deformed.

1658 Osborn *Adv. Son* (1673) 47 Wives do worse than miscarry, that go their full time of a Fool with a Bossive birth. — *Jas. I.* Wks. 513 Here lies .. Little Bossive Robin.

† **Bo·ssment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Boss *sb.*[1] + -ment. Cf. *embossment.*] The formation of a hump.

1541 R. Coplano *Guydon's Formul.* V iij, For the gibbosite & bocement Auycen aloweth emplastrum de acoro.

Bossy (bɒ·sĭ), *a.*[1] [f. Boss *sb.*[1] + -y[1].]

1. Swelling in, or like, a boss; projecting in rounded form.

1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* I. iii. 3 The fourme of the heed .. is also bossie, and bouncheth out in the fore and in the hynder partes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 716 Nor did there want Cornice or Freeze, with bossy Sculptures grav'n. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* I. xiv. 33 The tuberant or bossie part of the Liver. 1879 T. Hardy *Return Native* i. 20 This bossy projection .. occupied the loftiest ground of the heath.

2. Having bosses or prominences.

1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr.* ix. (1873) 75 Survey this shield, all bossy bright. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* II. vi, Bossy beaten work of mountain chains. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* II. xviii. 146 Mab had .. a bossy irregular brow and other quaintnesses.

Bossy (bɒ·sĭ), *a.*[2] *U. S. colloq.* [f. Boss *sb.*[6]] Given to acting as 'boss' or leader.

1882 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 108/1 There was a lady manager who was dreadfully bossy.

Bost,e, obs. form of Boast.

‖ **Bostangi** (bɒstæ·ndʒi). Also **bostangee,-dgy.** [a Turk. بستانجي *bostānjī* 'a soldier of one of the corps of guards of the Sultan's palace' (Redhouse); lit. 'keeper of the garden', f. بستان *bostān* (Pers.) a garden.] A Turkish guard of the palace.

1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2989/1 A Capigi, with several Bostangies was dispatched after him to bring him back. 1717 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* 31 I. 106 He was preceded .. by the spahis and bostangees (these are foot and horse-guards). 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. xiii. ii. 286 One of the principal officers of the bostangis. 1813 J. C. Hobhouse *Journey* 812 The Bostandgys and other attendants immediately formed a line.

Bostar, obs. form of Boaster.

† **Bo·ston**[1]. *Obs.* (see quot.)

1534 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 203 An altar cloth of red silke powtheryd with flowres called boston.

Bo·ston[2]. [a. F. *boston*, f. the name of the city of Boston in Massachusetts: see Littré, and the *Académie des Jeux*.] A game at cards, allied to whist, named after the siege of Boston in the American War of Independence, to which the technical terms of the game refer.

[1805 *Académie Univ. des Jeux* s. v. *Whist*, Tarif du jeu de Boston Whist.] 1820 in Hoyle. 1850 Bohn's *Handbk. Games* 295 Boston .. very much resembles Whist, and is somewhat like Quadrille. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 10 June 5/1 The French national game of Boston, which was invented in honour of a certain Transatlantic infusion. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* II. 791 Boston, a game at cards, played by 4 persons, with 2 packs [one dealt, the other cut for trumps].

† **Bo·strell.** *Obs. rare.* [? f. med.L. *bostar* a cow-house.] ? A bull or cow not full-grown.

1559 *Wilt of A. Lloyd, N. Wales* (Somerset Ho.), Two calves & a bostrell.

Bostrychoid,-al (bɒstrĭkoĭd, -ăl), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *βόστρυχ-ος* curl or lock of hair + -oid + -al.] 'Having the form or character of a ringlet or bostryx.' Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 1880.

1875 A. W. Bennett tr. *Sachs's Botany* 157 A Helicoid (bostrychoid) Dichotomy.

‖ **Bostryx** (bɒ·strĭks). *Bot.* [a. Gr. *βόστρυξ*, var. of *βόστρυχος*, curl.] 'An uniparous helicoid cyme.' Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 1880.

Boswellian (bɒzwe·lĭăn), *a.* [f. *Boswell*, the name of Dr. Johnson's friend and biographer, + -ian.] Resembling Boswell as a biographer. Also **Bo·swellism,** the characteristic manner or style of Boswell as a biographer. **Bo·swellize** *v.*, to write in Boswell's style; **Bo·swellizing** *vbl. sb.*

1825 Macaulay *Ess.* (1860) I. 58 That propensity which, for want of a better name, we will venture to christen Boswellism. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 488 Boswellizing became in fashion. 1856 R. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 7 But I have been Boswellizing to you about the past history of these friends of mine. 1875 F. Hall in *Lippincott's Mag.* XV. 345 A rooted aversion to anything like Boswellism. 1884 *Graphic* 21 June 607/2 Mr. Hatton .. puts down everything with more than Boswellian minuteness.

Bosyne, var. of Buysine *Obs.*, trumpet.

Bot, bott (bɒt). Usually in *pl.* bots, botts *Sc.* bats, batts. [Etymology unknown: connexion with Bite is phonologically inadmissible.]

1. A parasitical worm or maggot; now restricted to the larvæ of flies of the genus *Œstrus*. The name is considered to belong properly to the larva of *Œ. equi*, inhabiting the digestive organs of the horse, but is applied also to that of *Œ. bovis* (the gadfly), found under the skin of cattle, and to that of *Œ. ovis*, found in the frontal sinus of sheep. *The botts* is sometimes used as sing., as the name of the disease caused by these parasites.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 102 The bottes is an yll dysease, and they lye in a horse mawe, and they be an inche long white coloured, and a reed heed, and as moche as a fyngers ende. *a* 1529 Skelton *Agst. Scottes* 171 The roughefoted Scottes We have well eased them of the bottes. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* I. i, in Hazl. *Dodsl.* II. 189 He hath either some worms or botts in his brain. 1617 Markham *Caval.* I. 64 All foales naturally .. are euer subiect to great aboundance, both of Mawwormes, Grubbes, and Bots. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1757) 465 Groundsel and savine are good against the worms, commonly called the bots in horses. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 261/2 The hole made by the bot [in the beast's hide] in his escape will apparently close.

fig. 1602 *Return Parnass.* I. ii. (Arb.) 13 Some of them are at this instant the bots and glanders of the printing house. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 72 [The Irish] are the very offall of men .. the Bots that crawle on the Beasts taile.

b. 'Ludicrously applied to a bowel complaint in men, *Selkirks.*; also used to denote a colic, *West Scotl.*' (Jamieson).

1816 Scott *Old Mort.* vii, 'The last thing ye sent Cuddie, when he had the batts.'

2. Used as an expression of execration. (Cf. Pox.)

1584 3 *Ladies Lond.* I. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* VI. 257 A bots on thy motley beard! 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* IV. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 65 A botts a that stincking word odorous, I can never hitt on't. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) IV. 124 Bots on them all, Both great and small.

3. *Comb.*: bot-bee, bot-fly, an insect of the genus Œstrus, whose eggs produce the bots; bot-hole, a hole in a hide made by a bot in escaping.

1852 T. Harris *Insects New Eng.* 499 The various insects, improperly called bot-bees, are two-winged flies. 1819 Rees *Cycl.* s. v., *Œ. ovis*, the sheep bot-fly .. *Œ. tarandi*, the reindeer bot-fly. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 121 The Tanners also prefer those hides that have the greatest number of bot-holes in them, which are always the best and strongest. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 733.

Bot, bót, OE. form of Boot *sb.*[1], occas. used by modern historical writers in reference to OE. law and custom in senses 5, 5 b, 9, 10 of that word.

Bot, obs. form of Boat, Boot, Bout = about, But; obs. pa. t. of Bite.

Botanic (bɒtæ·nik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *botanicus*, a. Gr. *βοτανικός*, f. *βοτάν-η* plant: see -ic; perh. the immediate source is F. *botanique*, which occurs in Cotgrave, 1611.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to the science or study of plants, to botany. (Now mostly superseded by Botanical, exc. in names of institutions founded many years ago, as 'The Royal Botanic Society', 'The Botanic Gardens'.)

1656 Parkinson in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 84 *note*, Discovered in a botanic excursion by J. Tradescant. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 149 Our very Learned Botanic Professor. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 326 That Ancient Botanick Book mentioned by Galen. 1678 Phillips, *Botanical* or *Botanic*, belonging to Herbs or Plants. 1736 Thomson *Liberty* II. 140 Where .. Hymettus spread .. to botanick hand the stores of health. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 21 He probably engraved the botanic figures for Lobel's Observations. 1842 Tennyson *Amphion* x, They read Botanic Treatises, And Works on Gardening thro' there,

B. *sb.* † 1. One skilled in plants, a botanist. *Obs.*

1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* To Rdr., The Botanick is as commonly puzzled as satisfied. 1676 Worlidge *Bees* (1691) 38 A tree esteemed .. by our modern Botanicks.

† 2. Chiefly in pl. *botanics.* [cf. *physics, mathematics.*] The science of plants; = Botany. *Obs.*

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 463 Such as are advanced in the Knowledge of Botanicks. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 182 He had no skill in botanicks. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 592 Supereminent skill in botanics.

Botanical (bɒtæ·nikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] Concerned with the study or cultivation of plants, pertaining to botany.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* II. 499 The Persian Gallants who destroyed this Monarchy, maintained their Botanicall bravery. 1767 Barrington in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 214 When a stranger, from botanical or other curiosity, goes to the top of a Welsh mountain. 1797 Holcroft *Stolberg's Trav.* III. lxxxvii. (ed. 2) 442 A large botanical garden. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* xxxviii. (1850) 591 Botanical Geography. A comparison of the plants of different regions. 1873 Morley *Rousseau* II. 75 In his botanical expeditions.

Botanically (bɒtæ·nikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a botanical manner; in relation to botany; according to the principles or technical language of botany.

1757 Da Costa in *Phil. Trans.* L. 229 *note*, Scheuchzer has arranged the fossile plants botanically. 1793 W. Curtis *Bot. Mag.* VI. 215 In its improved, or to speak more botanically, in its monstrous state. 1848 C. A. Johns *Week at Lizard* 291 It is botanically distinguished from the other .. Heaths, by its anthers. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 102 Botanically, this is the region of palms.

† **Bo·tanism.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *botanism-us*, a. Gr. *βοτανισμός*; cf. Botanize and -ism.] = Botany.

1668 D. Lloyd *Mem.* 316 Competent skill in .. Physick, and the two parts belonging to it, Chirurgery and Botanism. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict., Film*, a Term in Botanism.

Botanist (bɒ·tănist). [a. F. *botaniste*; cf. prec. and -ist.] One who studies botany.

a 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 61 That diligent botanist Bellonius. 1683 Robinson in Ray *Corr.* (1848) 135, I intend to write to the best botanist .. of this, or perhaps any, age. 1770 Gray in *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 107, I rejoice to see you are so great a gardener and botanist. 1874 Helps *Soc. Press.* iv. 63 The .. botanists who come to .. be instructed by the plants at Kew.

Botanize (bɒ·tănəiz), *v.* [ad. mod. L. *botanizāre*, ad. Gr. *βοτανίζειν* to gather plants; cf. Botanic and -ize.]

1. *intr.* To seek for plants for botanical purposes; to study plants botanically.

1767 Mrs. Delany *Lett.* Ser. II. I. 168 They will botanize charmingly (and I shall come in for some scraps of knowledge). 1775 Masson in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 296 In the day-time they retire to the woods, which renders it very dangerous to botanize there. *a* 1841 Wordsw. *Poet's Epitaph*, Philosopher! a fingering slave, One that would peep and botanize Upon his mother's grave?

2. *trans.* To explore or examine botanically. Hence Bo·tanized *ppl. a.*

1861 Geikie *E. Forbes* x. 285 To botanize the islands thoroughly. 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* I. 49 The world was not to him as to us, round, circumscribed, mapped, botanized.

Botanizer (bɒ·tănəizəɹ). One who botanizes.

1849 Curzon *Visits Monast.* 238 The botanizer, however, was dead enough.

Botanizing (bɒ·tănəizĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action of seeking for plants, or of studying plants botanically. Often *attrib.*

1794 Mathias *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 399 In this botanizing age, it should not pass without observation. [? *ppl. a.*] 1835 Beckford *Recoll.* 183 By getting out of his vehicle and botanizing by the roadside. 1859 G. Wilson *E. Forbes* iv. 103 The .. professor led his students, each summer's Saturday, on a botanizing march. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 706/2, I .. had my botanizing tin on my back.

Botanizing (bɒ·tănəizĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That searches for or examines plants.

† **Bota·no.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *bottana.*] (See quot.)

1611 *Rates* (Jam.), Botanos or peeces of linnin litted blew, the peece iiid. 1670 *Ibid.* Botanoes or blew lining. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, iv. Sched., Botanoes per piece *xs.*

Botano-, repr. Gr. *βοτανο-*, combining form of *βοτάνη* plant; cf. Botanic, Botany. Hence in 17th c. were formed many short-lived compounds in imitation of those of Astro-. † **Botano·grapher,** † **Botano·graphist,** one who describes plants. † **Botano·graphy,** the (or a) description of plants. † **Botano·loger,** a botanist. † **Botanolo·gical** *a.*, relating to botany. † **Botano·logy,** botany. **Bo·tanoma·ncy** (incorrectly † **bo·to·mancy**), divination by plants. † **Botano·mical** *a.* [wrongly formed, cf. *astronomical*], botanical. † **Bota·nomy,** botany.

1682 *Weekly Mem.* 271 Collected out of all writers, as well .. "Botanographers and physicians as Lexicographers. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 496 Doctor Bowle, my worthy

friend, and most skilful *botonographist. 1731 ZOLLMAN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 219 We still want a *Botanography, or Description of the Plants. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* i. 102 The wisedom of that eminent *Botanologer [Solomon]. *Ibid.* iv. 175 The Tree..which stricter *Botanology will hardly allow to be Camphire. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict., Botanology.* 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 294 Divination..by Hearbes, *Botonomancy. 1640 E. CHILMEAD tr. *Ferrand's Love Melanch.* 176 Botanomancy..is done by the noise or crackling that knee holme, box, or bay leaues make when they are crushed betwixt one's hands or cast into the fire. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxv, To have the truth of the matter..disclosed unto you by *botomancy. 1861 W. SMITH *Dict. Bible* I. 442 Botanomancy. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Botomical* or rather **Botanomical*, pertaining to hearbs. 1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* III. 37 Chiron..cultivated Botanomy.

Botany (bɒ·tăni). [f. BOTANIC after analogy of sbs. in *-y* related to adjs. in *-ic*, as *astronomy* and *astronomic*.]

1. The science which treats of plants.

1696 RAY *Philos. Lett.* (1718) 290 The great difficulties the lovers of Botanie are forced to encounter. 1706 HEARNE *Rem. & Coll.* (1885) I. 233 A man much inclined to Botanny. 1710 M. HENRY *Exp. Song of Sol.* iv, Solomon was a great master in botany. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* Introd. 1 The two Biological Sciences..Zoology and Botany.

2. Short for 'Botany Bay'. Usually *attrib.* as in *Botany wool*: orig. wool from Botany Bay, but now applied to all Australian wool. *Botany yarn*: yarn made from this wool.

1882 *Daily News* 4 Mar., A fair business is doing in botany yarns. 1883 *Times* 27 Aug. 9/5 English & Botany wools are in fair request. 1883 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 2/3 Fine Botany wools are still the most in favour.

Botany Bay. [So called by Captain Cook on account of the great variety of plants collected there by the botanist who accompanied him.] Proper name of a place in New South Wales, formerly a convict settlement; hence proverbially used in sense of 'transportation'; also *fig.*

1812 *Examiner* 19 Oct. 666/1 The famished wretch..is sent to the whipping-post or to Botany Bay. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. xciv, Such names at present cut a convict figure, The very Botany Bay in moral geography. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* vi, They are..sent off to Botany Bay.

† Botar. [Prob. a fictitious word evolved from BOTARGO.] (See quot.)

1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 279 Of the roes of the female [Mullets] which are called Botar, is made Botargo.

Botargo (bɒtā·ɹgo). Also 6 **botarge**, 7 **buttargo**, **butargo**, **puttargo**, 8 **boutargue**, (9 **boutaraga**), *Pl.* **-oes**, **-os**. [a. It. *botargo*, *botarga* (now *buttarga*), ad. Arab. بطرخة *buṭarkhah* 'preserved mullet-roe', in Makrizi A. D. 1400 (in pl. بطارخ *buṭārikh*, whence It. var. *bottarica*), ad. Coptic *outarakhon*, which the Arab. word renders in a glossary published by Kircher; f. Coptic *ou-* indef. article + Gr. *ταρίχιον* pickle. See Quatremère in *Journal des Savants*, Jan. 1848. (Fr. form *boutargue*, occas. found in Eng.)]

A relish made of the roe of the mullet or tunny.

1598 *Epulario* H ij b, To make Botarge, a kind of Italian meat, fish spawn salted. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 93 Salt, Buttargo, and Cassia being now the principall [commodities]. 1616 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. New Engl.* 16 (Arb.) 197 Mullet and Puttargo. 1620 — *New-Engl. Trials* Wks. (Arb.) 240 Mullit, Caviare, and Buttargo. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxi, Hard rowes of mullet called Botargos. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 5 June, Drinking great draughts of claret, and eating botargo, and bread and butter. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xlii. 170 They..take out the Spawn, of which..they make Boutargue. 1730 SWIFT *Panegyr. Dean* Misc. (1735) V. 141 And, for our home-bred British Cheer, Botargo, Catsup, and Caveer. 1813 HOBHOUSE *Journ.* 693 Boutaraga, or the roes of fish, salted and pressed into rolls like sausages. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg* xxviii, That huge repast, With its loads & cargoes Of drink & botargoes, At the birth of the Babe in Rabelais. 1852 SCHMITZ *Niebuhr's Anc. Hist.* I. 140.

Botcard, ? for *bottard* = BATTARD a cannon.

c 1565 R. LINDSAY *Chron. Scotl.* 143 Two great Botcards.

Botch (bɒtʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 (**bouch(e)**, **boch**, 4–5 **bocche**, 5–7 **boche**, 5 **bohche**, **booche**, (6 *Sc.* **boiche**), 4–6 **botche**, 6– **botch**. [ME. *boche*, *bocche*, a. ONFr. *boche* (mod.Picard *boche*, Norm. *bosche*) = OF. *boce* (now *bosse*) ulcer, botch, a common Romanic word (Pr. *bossa*, It. *bozza*, of same meaning; It. *boccia*, Sp. *bocha* ball):—med.L. *bocia*, *-um*: see BOSS *sb.*[1], and cf. BOUCH(E *sb.*[2]]

† 1. A hump; a swelling; a tumour, wen, or goître; = BOSS *sb.*[1] 1. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxx. 6 Berende..vp on the bocche [1388 botche] of camailes ther tresores. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. xxxi, Many men wonen tuyȝe þe mounteynes, and þey haue gret bocches..under þe chyn, of ofte use of snowe and water. *c* 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 707 *Hic gibbus*, a boche in bake. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xiv. 99 Plente of wymmen that haue botches vnder the chyn. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 30 The bounche or botche [*gibbus*] is so boystous that it can unneth be bounde vp with a trussar.

† 2. A boil, ulcer, or pimple. Also *fig.* as 'spiritual botch'. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 83 Byles, and bocches and brennyng agues. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vij, Booches that growe in a hawkes jowe. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* vii. 9 In Englishe it [*Ulcera*] is named byles or botches. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 96 This great wickedness, which causeth spiritual botches and sores. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 180 Botches and blaines must all his flesh emboss. 1785 BURNS *Address Deil* xviii, While scabs and botches did him gall, Wi' bitter claw. 1875 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Botches*, sore places.

† b. *spec.* A tumour from which horses suffer, *esp.* in the groin. *Obs.*

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 19 It is the custome of the flye to leaue the sound places of the Horse and suck at the Botch. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 308 A botch..in the hinder parts betwixt the thighs. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Botch*..a Sore in the Groin of a Horse.

3. Boils or sores as a malady; an eruptive disease or plague, as 'the botch of Egypt'. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxviii. 27 The Lorde smyte thee with the botche [1382a byil] of Egipt. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xvi. 2 There fell a noysom and a sore botche apon the men. 1534 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 16 (JAM.) Ane seyknes & smyttand plaig callit the boiche. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 177 Botch, *pestilentia*. 1842 SIR H. TAYLOR *Edwin* III. viii, The Lord shall smite him with the botch of Egypt.

Botch (bɒtʃ), *sb.*[2] [f. BOTCH *v.*[1] (Sometimes indistinguishable from fig. use of the prec.)]

1. A botched place or part, a flaw or blemish resulting from unskilful workmanship.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. i. 133 To leaue no Rubs nor Botches in the Worke. 1645 MILTON *Tetrarch.* Wks. 1738 I. 244 Let it stick as a notorious botch of deformity.

2. *fig.* A clumsy patch; a meaningless or unsuitable word added for the sake of rime or metre.

1693 DENNIS *Impart. Critick* iii. 25 Every Epithet is to be look'd upon as a Botch, which does not add to the thought. 1707 SWIFT *On Union* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 283 By way of botch She piec'd it up again with scotch. 1780 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 341 In these Hymns there is no doggerel, no botches. 1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 220 The difficulties of accommodation are honestly recognized and boldly grappled with, not by botches and makeshifts.

† b. A mark like a clumsy patch, a blotch. *Obs.*

1715 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 5365/4 The other 4 [Sheep] cropt on the Right Ear, and a black Botch on the Left Hipp.

3. A bungled piece of work. So *botch-work.*

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* I. 104 Learne of me what woman is, Something made of thred and thrumme; A mere botch of all and some. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) III. lvi. 130 When the writer tries to be light and airy, we have such a botch as might have been expected. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 187, I have made a miserable botch of this description. 1876 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. ii. 406 Vastness of the interval, that separates botch-work from handicraft.

b. *fig.*

1864 ELIZ. MURRAY *E. Norman* I. 159 The men were not to be trusted, most of them being convicts, or 'botches' of one kind or other.

4. = BOTCHER *sb.*[1] *dial.*

1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *A Botch*, a cobbler.

Botch (bɒtʃ), *v.*[1] Also 4 **bocchyn**, 5–6 **botche**. [ME. *bocche-n*, of uncertain etymology: having apparently no original relation to BOTCH *sb.*[1], though the words may have subsequently influenced each other. Prof. Skeat suggests for the vb. a LG. origin, comparing MDu. *butsen*, (1) to strike, beat, (2) to repair (Oudemans), app. related to Du. *botsen* to knock, dash, Ger. dial. *butschen*, *butzen* to strike, knock; according to Franck an onomatopœic word of echoic origin. But the sense 'repair' in Du. *butsen* seems to be recent, while in English it appears in Wyclif: also there is no sense 'knock' in English, so that connexion with the continental words is very doubtful. Perhaps the Eng. word is an onomatopœia related in its genesis to 'patch'; cf. Ger. *batzen* to patch. See BODGE.]

1. *trans.* To make good or repair (a defect, damage, damaged article); to patch, mend. Now only: to repair clumsily or imperfectly. Often with *up.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xxxiv. 10 That thei enstoren the temple, and eche feble thingus thei bocchyn [1388 reparele alle feble thingis]. 1530 PALSGR. 461/1, I botche or patche an olde garment..I have botched my hosen at the heles. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 69 Sicke bodies..to be kept and botched up. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 200 He does not mend his Manners, but botch them with Patches of another Stuff and Colour. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* IV. ii. 535 Botching and patching each single tax.

b. *absol.* To do repairs; to patch clumsily.

1580 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 166 Cobble and botch, ye that cannot buie new. 1730 SWIFT *Dan Jackson's Pict.* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 249 At last I'm fairly forc'd to botch for't. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxi, I labour and botch..and produce at last a base caricature. 1865 [see BOTCHING *vbl. sb.*[2]]

2. To spoil by unskilful work; to bungle.

1530 PALSGR. 461/1 To botche or bungyll a garment as he dothe that is nat a perfyte workeman. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 26 Apr., Tom coming, with whom I was angry for his botching my camlott coat. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 293 This chorus seems hopelessly botched..and all attempts to mend it are more or less unsatisfactory. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 292 The greatest bungler that ever botched a block of marble.

3. *fig. trans.* To put or stitch together clumsily or unskilfully; to construct or compose in a bungling manner. Often with *up*, *together.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. v. (1634) 319 Augustines booke of repentance..botched of good and bad by some scraper together. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 411 An ill-agreeing Drama, botch'd up of many impertinent Intersertions. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 124 One or two of Horace's purple rags botched together with coarse seams of abuse.

b. To add as a patch.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 39 Botching in such frize iestes vppon fustion earnest. 1656 [see BOTCHING *vbl. sb.*[2]]

† Botch, *v.*[2] ? *nonce-wd.* [f. BOTCH *sb.*[1]] To mark with botches.

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* II. (1700) 22 Young Hylas, botch'd with Stains too foul to name.

Botched (bɒtʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. BOTCH *v.*[1] + -ED.] Mended or patched in a bungling manner; clumsily put together; cobbled. Hence **Bo·tchedly** *adv.*

1568 DK. NORFOLK in Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. 27 You schall make but boched work yf you doe not sowndlie and perfectlye conclude thowes dyfferencys. 1733 G. CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. x. § 4 This Cement never makes them the same continued Organ, scarce any thing but a botch'd or clouted one. 1752 HUME *Idea Perf. Commw.* Ess. (1777) I. 524 The common botched and inaccurate governments seem to serve the purposes of society. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. viii, A botched mass of tailors' and cobblers' shreds. 1879 *Spectator* 31 May 681 The Peace is a botched-up affair, bringing Great Britain nothing, etc.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. III. III. lxvii, Thus patch they Heaven more botch'dly then old cloths.

Botcher[1] (bɒ·tʃəɹ). Also 4 **bochour**, 5 **botchare**. [f. BOTCH *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. A mender, repairer, or patcher. Also *fig.*

1499 *Promp. Parv.* 42 Botchare of olde thinges, *resartor.* 1629 FORD *Lover's Mel.* I. ii. (1811) 134 Physicians are the bodys coblers, rather the botchers of mens bodies. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* ix. 225 Lepidus was a peace-botcher from timidity.

2. *spec.* **† a.** A cobbler. *Obs.*

c 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Marcus* 78, He saw a bochour mend a[l·d] schone, & gef hyme his scho for to mend. 1610 COOKE *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 70 That John the Twenty-second was 'filius veteramentarii resarcitoris videlicet solearum'; that is, the son of a botcher.

b. A tailor who does repairs.

1530 PALSGR. 200/1 Botcher of old garments, *vauavdeur.* 1552 HULOET, Bodger, botcher, mender, or patcher of olde garmentes. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 14 There is a Shomaker, there is a Cobler: a Tailor, and a Botcher. 1663 BAXTER *Div. Life* 31 A sorry Taylor may make a Botcher, or a bad Shoomaker may make a Cobler. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 409 Like a botcher in a paltry hut, sat cross-legged. 1783 COWPER *Lett.* 23 Sept., Though but a botcher, which is somewhat less than a tailor. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* xxviii, I had to examine..their trousers, and hold weekly conversation with the botcher, as to..repairs.

† c. ? A jobber. (Sense doubtful; cf. *botcheries* and *brokerages* in quot. 1624 under BOTCHERY.)

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Manr.* (1570) G iv, Be no towler, catchpoll nor customer, No broker nor botcher, no somner nor sergeaunt..The moste of this number liueth..by fraudes and by polling.

3. One who does a thing bunglingly; a clumsy maker up *of*; an unskilful workman, a bungler.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 42 Bochchare or vncrafty [1499 botchar], *iners.* 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 288 This Pope Boniface ye botcher of ye Decretalls. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xiii. 4 Ye are not onely..forgers, but..botchers. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* v. i, To become a botcher of second-hand marriages. 1885 R. BRIDGES *Nero* II. i, Thou miserable, painful, hackney-themed Botcher of tragedies.

Botcher[2] (bɒ·tʃəɹ). A young salmon; a grilse.

1801 T. SELWYN *MS. Let. to A. Selwyn*, We have Salmon and we have botcher If the fisher man chance to cotch her. 1875 *Times* 26 Aug., Formerly grilse, or botchers, were far more plentiful than they have been. 1886 *Athenæum* 3 Apr. 459/3 The two-year-old salmon, the grilse or 'botcher'.

Bo·tcheress, *nonce-wd.* A female botcher.

1813 *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) II. xxv. 173 A botcheress of lost reputations.

† Bo·tcherly, *adj., adv. Obs.* [f. BOTCHER[1].]

A. *adj.* [-LY[1].] Bungling, unworkmanlike.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xii. (1632) 595 A number of such botcherly-patchcotes..wherewith to enamell this treaty, etc. 1653 W. LAWSON *Angling* in Arb. *Garner* I. 193 It is botcherly, hinders the biting, and sometimes cuts the line.

B. *adv.* [-LY[2].] After the manner of a botcher; unskilfully.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 47 Painted or grauen, cunningly drawne or botcherly made.

Botchery (bɒ·tʃəri). [f. BOTCHER[1]: see -ERY.] A botcher's work; clumsy or awkward workmanship or its result; patchwork.

1608 *World of Wonders* 235 (L.) If we speak of base botchery. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* Pref., I, who always hated Botchery, might have real Art. 1732 DE FOE, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) I. 277 Disgrace this fine Piece, and make it mere Botchery. 1880 WEBB tr. *Goethe's Faust* Prel. 10 Your pretty masters, with their botchery.

b. ? Jobbery: cf. BOTCHER[1] 2 c.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 35 Those manifold botcheries, and brokerages of your Romish church.

Botchily (bɒ·tʃili), *adv.* [f. BOTCHY *a.*[2] + -LY[2].] In a botchy manner.

1882 *Good Literature* 29 Apr., The inelegant and botchily printed catalogues.

† Bo·tching, *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. BOTCH *sb.*[1] + -ING[1].] The forming of botches or boils.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxxi. (1495) 245 By botchynge of the lounges all the body is wasted.

Botching (bɒ·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. BOTCH *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of repairing or mending; clumsy patching; unskilful or bungling work.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 5 A bocchement, or a bocchynge,

augmentum. *a* 1535 FISHER *Wks.* 358 O corruptible body which .. dayly needeth reprations and botching vp with meate and drinke. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 392 The botching in of a course shred into a fine garment. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent. &c.* 98 That patching and botching with Solder. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. ix. 159, I set to work a-tailoring, or rather indeed a-botching. 1865 RUSKIN *Eth. Dust* v. (1883) 87 All doubt, and repenting, and botching, and retouching, and wondering what it will be best to do next, are vice, as well as misery.

Botching (bɒ·tʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. BOTCH *v.* + -ING².] That botches; repairing, jobbing; bungling.

1598 FLORIO, *Taccola* .. a patching, or botching piece of worke, a bungling. 1661 S. PARTRIDGE *Double Scale Proportion* To Rdr., The fault is in the botching Taylor, not in the stuffe. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xxviii. (1857) 424 An old botching carpenter.

†**Bo·tchment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. BOTCH *v.* + -MENT.] An addition, a 'make-up'.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 5 A bocchement, *augmentum.* — 42 Bochment [1499 botchement], *additamentum.* 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1126 Gyve me thy dogge, and I am content, And thou shalt have my hawke to a botchment.

Botchour, obs. form of BUTCHER.

†**Bo·tchy,** *a.*¹ *Obs.* [f. BOTCH *sb.*¹ + -Y¹.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a botch; covered with botches or excrescences.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiv. (1495) 132 The grystels the fyrst of whyche is knotty and botchy. *c* 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 710 *Gibbosus,* bochy. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 6 Were not that a botchy core. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 331 We may claim Mahometism as a botchy excrescence or spurious offspring of the Gospel.

Botchy (bɒ·tʃi), *a.*² [f. BOTCH *sb.*² + -Y¹.] Full of botching or bungling work.

†**Bote.** *Obs. rare* —¹. Some kind of tool.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 4357 Some caught a bote, and some a hach, And broughton to tymbyr and rach.

Bote, ME. form of BOOT *sb.*¹, occas. used since the 16th c. by legal and historical writers in legal senses of OE. *bót*: a. Repair; b. estover; c. compensation; d. expiation. For quots. see BOOT *sb.*¹ 5, 5 b, 9, 10.

Bote, obs. f. BOAT, BOOT, BUT; obs. pa. t. BITE.

Botefeu, var. of BOUTEFEU, *Obs.*, an incendiary.

Botel, Boteler, obs. form of BOTTLE, BUTLER.

†**Bo·temay.** *Obs. rare.* [Some kind of corrupted form of *bitumen*: cf. It. *bitume.*] Bitumen.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4763 Pilers of brass and botemeys. *Ibid.* 6189 Above, and byneothe, is heore heolyng, With botemay, that wol clyng, That no water, salt no cler, Heom to deryе hath no power.

†**Boten, botne,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 booten, -ne. [ME. *botn-en*: inceptive vb. f. *bót*, BOOT *sb.*¹: of earlier rise than the verb BOOT¹. In form intr. but also taken as trans. = BEET *v.*¹, BOOT *v.*¹]

1. *intr.* To become better; to amend or recover health, be healed.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 22 Ant comen dumbe ant deaue to hire bodi as hit lei, ant botneden alle. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 768 Ase me him in towmbe dude, A wodmon botnede y the stude.

2. *trans.* To make better in health; to heal, cure.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2523 Þat healeð alle uueles & botneð men of euch bale. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1055 Þei were botned of here bales strong. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 179 Blynde and Bedraden weore Botned [*v. r.* botind; B. vi. 194 bootned, C. ix. 188 botnede] a þousent.

†**Botener, botner.** *Obs. rare* —¹. [f. BOTEN *v.* + -ER¹.] A healer; a restorer.

a 1400 *Hymn Virg.* v. in T. Warton *Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. 109 Heil botenere of everie bodi blynde.

†**Botening, botning,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. BOTEN *v.* + -ING¹.] Healing, cure; help.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11029 A wode man touchede on hys [Paschasius'] bere .. And anone he hadde botenyng. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 96. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 370 And þus þe botenynge of god browȝte hem to honde.

Boterace, -ras, -rasse, obs. ff. BUTTRESS.

Botere, obs. form of BUTTER.

†**Bo·terel.** *Obs. rare* —¹. [a. OF. *boterel*, dim. of *bot* toad.] A toad.

c 1340 *Ayenb.* 187 Vor he ne may naȝt þolye þane guode smel of þe ilke smerieles namore þanne þe boterel þane smel of þe vine.

‖ **Bo·terol.** *Her.* [ad. F. *bouterolle* the tip of a scabbard; but the word has many other meanings, and it is not clear which is intended.] Some kind of charge borne on a shield.

1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xix. § 5 (ed. 3) 315 Three boterols gules.

†**Bo·tew.** *Obs.* Also 5 **butwe, buttwe, butewe, 6 botowe, boatew(e.** [f. *bote*, BOOT *sb.*³: cf. F. diminutives in *-eau.*] ? A short boot.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 45 Botew, *coturnus, botula, crepita.* 1463 *Ripon Ch. Acts* 159, j par de buttwe shon. 1481 *Gild Cordwainers Exeter* in *E. E. Gilds* 332 All wete lethere and drye botez, botwez, schoez, pyncouz, galegez. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 49 A Butewe, *ocreola.* *a* 1529 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 765 A betell, or a botowe [*printed* batowe] or a buskyn lacyd. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 269 The Bisshoppes .. xv. holy garmentes .. His boatewes, his Amice, an Albe.

†**Bot-fork.** *Obs.* [Perh. f. *bot*, var. of BAT *sb.*² + FORK. Mätzner suggests OF. *botte* 'bottle' of hay, Stratmann Du. *bot*, blunt.] ? A forked stick.

c 1350 Wright's *Lyric P.* xxxix. 110 Mon in the mone stond ant strit, op is bot forke is burthen he bereth.

Both (bōuþ), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 2–3 **baðe, baþe, bathe,** 2–6 **boðe, boþe, bothe,** (3 **beþe, beoðe**), 4–6 **booþ, -th,** (6 **boeth**), 7 **boath,** 4– **both**; also 3–5 **boðen, -þen, -then,** 5 **bothyn**; *north.* 3–5 **bathe, bath,** 4–6 **baithe,** 5–6 **bayth,** 6–8 **beath,** 4– **baith.** *Genit.* 3 **bathre, baiþer,** 3–4 **baþer(n,** 4 **bothers, -es,** 5 **bothes, -is,** (4–6 **bothe**), 7–8 **both's.** [early ME. *báðe* (genitive *báðre*) was app. a. ON. *báðar* m., *báðir* fem., *bæði, báði* neut. (genitive *báðra*) = OS. *bēðia* m. f., *bēðiu* neut., OHG. *bêde* and *beide* m., *bêdâ, beido* fem., *bēdiu, beidiu* neut.; an extended form of the simple word found in Goth. as *bai* masc., *ba* neut., and in OE. as *bégen, bá* (see BO). No trace of this extended form appears in OE.; the simpler form *bei,* BO existed side by side with *both* until 14–15th c., when the former died out.

The suffix in ON. *báðar* and the equivalent forms is believed to be unconnected with that in Goth. *bajōþs* both (declined as sb. plur.), and to represent the definite article (in Goth. þai, þō) which seems to have coalesced with the simple *bai, ba* owing to the tendency to say 'both the' instead of merely 'both'; cf. Goth. *ba þō skipa* 'both the ships' *Luke* v. 8. The constructions of *both* in Eng. follow those of the earlier Bo and to some extent those of ALL; examples of its use as attribute to a sb. plur. without intervening possessive, demonstrative, or article, do not appear until after Bo had become obsolete.]

A. *adj.* **I.** Proper sense and normal uses.

The one and the other; referring to two specially designated persons or things, implying that two and no more are so designated, and emphasizing the fact that neither of them is excepted from the statement made; equivalent to 'the two, and not merely one of them'.

The following Constructions occur:

1. *absolutely.* From 14th c. sometimes *the both* (obs.). In early mod.Eng. sometimes inflected as a sb., with genitive *both's.*

c 1200 ORMIN 250 Baþe wærenn alde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 666 Bath he sette in þare fre will. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 269 It turnes bot tille þe boþe, if Godes grace may stond. 1616 B. PARSONS *Mag. Charter* 26 Judge no cause in hand, Before boths talke thou understand. *a* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tong.* (1865) 34 For exemple of beath, and to conclud this treatesse. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 352 He .. resents his Wounds, His ignominious Flight, the Victor's Boast, And more than boath, the Loves, which unreveng'd he lost. 1715 *Let.* in *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 38 That the business be tried, and both sides allowed to counter-question both's witnesses. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 197 ▸13 The old gentlewoman considered herself wiser than both. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 113 Both were Tories: both were men of hot temper and strong prejudices.

2. In *apposition* with a plural sb. or pronoun.

When referring to the subject of a sentence, *both* was in early ME. usually separated from it, and placed after the vb. or whole predication. This is still common dialectally. In the literary language, *both* is still placed after the verb *be* (occasionally also after *become, seem, appear,* etc.), and after the auxiliary in a compound tense.

c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Þa weran boðe deadlice. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 10 Noþeleas heo weren wel beoðe. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 1680 Loke þat ye comen beþe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 793 Al for noght þai ette it bath. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 625 As they stoode talkyng bothen in-feere. *c* 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (1636) K 12, I wish you were both married. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* I. 255 They were both equall in state and condition. 1836 DICKENS *Pickw.* x, We are both men of the world. *Mod.* They seem both very obstinate. They have both gone. The brothers might both have come.

3. In *attributive* relation to a plural sb.:

a. with a defining word (demonst. or poss. adj., 'def. article', genitive case, etc.): *Both* precedes the defining word, as 'both my friends saw it'. It may also (with greater emphasis) follow the sb., esp. when the subject of the sentence, as 'my friends both saw it'. (In this case it further follows the verb *be* or an auxiliary, as 'my friends had both seen it': cf. 2).

The constructions are the same when there is ellipsis of the sb. after demonst. or poss. pron., as 'I need both these', 'these are both mine'. For the colloq. *both of* before sb. see 6.

1297 R. GLOUC. 376 Wo so by Kyng Wyllames day slou hert oþer hynde, Me ssolde putte oute boþe hys eye. 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 224 A greet cherl and a grym .. Wiþ a face .. as a bagge honged On boþen his chekes. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 To lette or hinder boeth these kyndes. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* 84 Thay .. in auld tymes had baith ye kynds in publick vse. 1632 MILTON *Allegro* 32 Laughter holding both his sides. 1785 BURNS *Twa Herds* xii, Baith the Shaws, That aft hae made us black and blae. 1870 TENNYSON *Gareth & L.* 80 Both thy brethren are in Arthur's hall.

†b. Formerly *both* was sometimes placed between the defining word and the substantive.

c 1430 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 297 Knyt the bothe endes with a threde. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xi. 216 Whether he entendid these bothe effectes, or the oon of hem oonli. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Def., The middle partes nother bulke vp, nother shrink down more then the bothe endes. *c* 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* III. 572 To plate the both horns round about with gold. 1649 RAINBOWE *Sermon* 2 A King whose both hands God had filled with blessings of every kind. 1830 tr. *Aristophanes' Knights* 85 He .. with his both hands, scoops up from the public funds.

c. without defining word. *Both* regularly precedes the sb., but in lively or humorous address may sometimes follow it, as in quot. 1597. *Both ways*: in both respects.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 34 Bothe wayes suche desyres be vnlawfull. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. v. § 3 A solemn declaration made on both parts. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV,* III. ii. 308 Fare you well, Gentlemen both. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 105 Shew not yourselves both ways inferior to your ancestors. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 499 ▸2 Very agreeable young people of both sexes. 1798 CANNING in *Anti-Jacobin* 9 July (1832) 208 Much may be said on both sides. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. § 26 So they have .. a pair of horns: but not at both ends. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* v. § 35. 206 In Russia .. it is customary to give both dates.

4. In *attrib.* relation to a plural pronoun:

a. in nom. or obj. *Both* follows the pronoun, as 'they both went'. (With *be* and auxiliaries it further follows the verb: cf. 2). In ME. *both* might precede the pronoun, 'both they went'; of this usage *both which* still occurs; but the regular modern construction with *both* preceding the pronoun is 'both of us', 'both of whom', 'both of which' (see 6).

c 1320 *Metr. Hom.* 55 Baithe thai gan his wai to lette. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeves T.* 271 He myghte doon vs bathe [*Camb.* bothe; *Corp.* boþe] a vileynye. 1472 MARG. PASTON *Lett.* 689 III. 37 The Holy Ghost kepe you bothyn. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 37 b, Bothe they toke a good palfraye. 1549 *Marriage Serv.,* So long as you both shall live. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 43 Then would yt .. make bothe theme the better to love one another. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 241 The time 'twixt six and now Must by vs both be spent most preciously. 1611 BIBLE *2 Peter* iii. 1 In both which [epistles] I stir vp your pure minds. 1816 J. WILSON *City Plague* II. i. 14 They both speak of death. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 114 The papers found in the strong box .. had converted them both to the true faith.

†b. in genit. pl. with a sb., as *our, your, her* (= their), *their bather, bother, bothens, botheres,* etc. (afterwards *both,* which sometimes preceded the pron.) = of us, you, them both. *Obs.*

Latterly the sb. often improperly took the plural form by attraction of the pronoun; this idiom is still in vulgar use, as 'It is both your faults,' 'she is both their mothers'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1254 In þat way sal þou find forsoth þi moders and mine our bather slogh. *Ibid.* 23958 Þair baiþer paines aght to be mine. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 165 Cryst toke þe bataille, Aȝeines deth and þe deuel 'destruyed her botheres myȝtes. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. ix. (1544) 19 b, This was concluded by their both assente. 1479 *Bury Wills* (1850) 54 As moste beste can be advysed by ther botheris counsell. 1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. (1557) 54/1 [To be] here as a saintuary man to their both dishonour and obloquy. 1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII,* I. 509 Ye take uppon you to set order bothe to them and Us, your bothe Sovereigne. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 51 Both our remedies Within thy helpe and holy physicke lies. 1601 — *All's Well* I. iii. 169 Were you both our mothers. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 167 Both their haire was as white as was possible. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 9 It was both our misfortunes that he committed the whole affair to the care of his Bookseller. 1752 MRS. LENNOX *Female Quix.* (1820) II. 29 These sentiments which now cause both our unhappiness.

5. In *attrib.* relation to two substantives or pronouns (or a sb. and pron.) coupled by *and,* the same constructions obtain as in 3: as 'both John and I came', 'John and George both came', 'the brother and sister are both dead', but this is practically indistinguishable from the adverbial use in B 1.

6. With *of*: *Both of* is now used before pronouns and pronominal words, instead of the simple *both* (see 4). The use with a sb., as 'both of these arguments', is colloquial, but scarcely ever occurs in literature.

1590 SHAKS. *Err.* v. i. 291, I am sure you both of you remember me. 1602 — *Lear* III. i. 27 The hard Reine which both of them hath borne. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxii. 8 They went both of them together. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 80 Both of us often talk to the lads. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* I. 211 With both of them, more than with other poets.

II. Transferred senses and abnormal uses.

7. In certain pleonastic combinations, †*both two, twain* (cf. OE. *bá twá*); *both the two*; †*all both* (cf. G. *alle beide*): all synonymous with *both* (so also in adverbial use; see B 2 b).

c 1275 LAY. 2399 Mid childe hii weren boþe two. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 155 Byndez byhynde, at his bak, boþe two his handez. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 635 (Gött.) Naked war þai bath tway. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 18 Bothe two were throwen to the erthe. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) I. 621 They were bothe two armed. 1571 T. FORTESCUE *Forest Hist.* 129 Yet would he retain with hym still Silan and Sasilas, all both Lacedemonians. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Pref. 4 From both twaine of them, wee drawe .. the trueth of our Scriptures. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xlii, Both find each other, and I lose both twain. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. xviii. (1854) III. 365 Both the two cities reached a high pitch of prosperity.

8. Synonymous with 'the two' in phrases *either (neither, whether) of both, of the both* (*obs.* or *dial.*); *between both.* (*arch.*)

1443 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 214 Attween bothen .. Crist Jhesu send us pees. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxiv. 75 There abode not one man alyve of neythre of bothe partyes. 1489 *Will of Harryngton* (Somerset Ho.) Whether of the both it shall fortune. 1544 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 27 We be borne for neither of bothe. 1584 WHETSTONE *Mirour* 27 b, The coveitous man is the worst of both. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 607 Either of both abhorreth one the other. 1766

Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxxii, The argument was supported, for some time, between both, with equal obstinacy. **1856** J. R. Ballantyne *Aphor. Sánkhya Philos.* 38 'Between both', i. e. between Soul and not-Soul, both together.

† 9. Used as a sing. (cf. G. *beides*). *Obs. rare*—[1].

1721 R. Keith *T. à Kempis' Vall. Lillies* ii. 22 Both is a very great Evil.

B. *adv.* (*conj.*)

1. Preceding two homogeneous words (sbs., adjs., vbs., advbs., or preps.) or phrases, coupled by *and*, *both* adds emphasis to the sentence by suggesting a contrast with the statement as it would have been had one of the terms been omitted. *Both . . and* is thus nearly = *not only . . but*. (*Both* in this construction is not now preceded by a genitive case or an adj. of any kind, as in quots. 1641, 1690, 1834).

As *both . . and* corresponds to the Latin *et . . et*, it is usual to class *both* as a conjunction; but it more properly belongs to the same grammatical category with Even. This use of *both* arises out of the construction in A 5, and in 'both the king and the queen spoke', 'the king and the queen both honour him', 'Mercury and Venus are both inferior planets', *both* may still be viewed as an adjective in attributive relation to the two substantives. But in the extended use 'both juster and kinder' or 'both by day and by night', 'he both walks and runs', it can no longer be so treated.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 Bathe he nihtes , & be dæies. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 143 For to deme baþe þe gode and þe uuele. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 899 He was boðen king and prest. *a* **1300** *Havelok* 958 Boþen heye men and lowe. *c* **1320** *Cast. Love* 497 Boþe Ich and Merci We beclepeþ þe dom for-þi. *a* **1400** *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 94, I shal send for hem, bothyn fere and nere. **1528** Lyndesay *Dreme* Prol. 20 Because vnblomit was baith bank and braye. **1641** Hinde *J. Bruen* vi. 24 A faire image of this young Gentlemans both wants and weaknesses. **1690** Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 9 All its both Motion and Rest, come under our Idea of Necessary. **1766** Goldsm. *Vic. W.* ii. (1806) 7, I looked upon this as a masterpiece both for argument and style. *a* **1834** Coleridge *Remains* (1836) III. 375 This idle argument is the favourite both shield and sword of the Romanist. **1837** J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* (ed. 3) I. viii. 114 It is both severe and indulgent. *Bk. Com. Prayer, Visit. Sick*, Both now and evermore.

b. Extended to more than two objects.

c **1386** Chaucer *Knts. T.* 1440 To whom bothe heuene and erthe and see is sene. *c* **1430** Lydg. *Bochas* I. vii. 18 She was also bothe ioly, fayre, and good. **1523** Lo. Berners *Froiss.* (1812) I. 351 Bothe prelates, bysshoppes, abbottes, barownes, and knyghtes. **1591** Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, v. v. 107 Margaret shall now be Queene and rule the King; But I will rule both her, the King, & Realme. **1592** — *Ven. & Ad.* 747 Both favour, savour, hue and qualities. **1612** Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 283 Rewards..giue all kinde of hartning..both to Masters, Vshers, and Schollars. **1678** Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. (1862) 37 To help them, both by awakening of them, counselling of them, and proffering to help them. **1782** Johnson *Lett.* 2 Mar., Both Williams, and Desmoulins, and myself are very sickly. **1798** Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* vii. xxii, He prayeth well, who loveth well Both man and bird and beast. *c* **1839** De Quincey *Wks.* XV. (1863) 140 For both Chaucer and Shakspeare and Milton.

2. *Both* may follow, instead of preceding (as in 1), the two words or phrases connected by *and*; now only in the case of two sbs. (two pronouns, or sb. and pronoun) subjects of the same plural verb, but formerly (and still dialectally) in all other cases. In this use *both* may often be replaced by *too* or *also*.

a **1225** *Ancren R.* 14 Of fleschliche vondunges, & of gostliche boðe. *c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 5 Widewen..& weddede baðe. *c* **1240** *Lofsong.* 205 Ich habbe i-suneged ine mete , and in drunche boðe. **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 31 þe cofres of cristendam * & þe keye boþen. **1467** John Paston *Lett.* 573 II. 303 He had shrevyn Master Brakley, and howsyllyd hym bothe. **1470-85** Malory *Arthur* IV. xiii, I am sore hurte and he bothe. *Ibid.* (1816) II. 405 My broder Gareth loved hym .. and alle his bretheren, and the kynge, bothe. **1561** T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1577) P vij, It shalbe good for him and me both. **1600** W. Barlow *Serm.* (1601) A v a, Malice marres logike and charitie both. **1683** Burnet tr. *More's Utopia* Pref., His setting out so barbarous a practice .. is so wild and so immoral both. *Mod.* I have seen your brother and your sister both. *Mod. dial.* He can sing and dance both.

† b. *Both two* (in same sense). *Obs.*

1413 Lydg. *Pylgr.* v. xi. (1483) 102 The scorpyon .. byteth and stygeth bothe two at ones. **1513** Bradshaw *St. Werburge* (1848) 57 And founder was also Of dyuers holy places and monasteryes both two.

† 3. After a negative or word implying exclusion, *both* was formerly sometimes used instead of *either*. (Cf. All A 4.)

1470-85 Malory *Arthur* XVIII. v, Of that I will not fayle you, nor her bothe. **1608** Topsell *Serpents* 608 This snake ..sunk down from altar clean, without both harm or noise.

C. *Comb.*, as **† both-hands**, a factotum (cf. *one's right-hand*); **both-handed** *a.*, using both hands with equal ease; whence *both-handedness*; **† both-like** *a.*, resembling both; **† both-side** *a.*, derived from a like source on both sides; **both-sided** *a.*, viewing both sides, taking both sides into account; whence *both-sidedness*.

a **1637** B. Jonson (Ogilvie) He is masters *both-hands, I assure you. *a* **1637** B. Jonson, etc. *Widow* IV. ii. in *Dodsley* (1780) XII. 295 [He] half cozens his belly..if he dine among ..*both-handed feeders. **1653** Holcroft *Procopius* II. 40 Bent his bow (being both-handed) and killed Jabdas horse. **1883** *Student* III. 284 The tendency to what might be called *Both-handedness in the use of the brush. **1883** *St. James's G.* 27 Feb. 5 In old age however there is a marked tendency to both-handedness. **1628** Gaule *Pract. The.* 145 Twixt God and Man; Is now brought forth to both, of *both-like Nature. **1623** Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* Ded., By Vertue met in *both-side Royall blood. **1879** H. Spencer *Data of Ethics* vi. 99 *Both-sided conceptions. **1874** — *Stud. Sociol.* xvi. 397 Dangers from the want of a due *both-sidedness.

Both(e, obs. form of Boot, Booth, Both.

Botham, -em, obs. form of Bottom.

Bother (bɒ·ðəɹ), *v. colloq.* Also 8 **bodder**, *Sc.* **bauther, bather.** [Etymology unknown; the earliest instances occur in the writings of Irishmen (T. Sheridan, Swift, Sterne), and the word has long formed part of the vocabulary of the comic Irishman of fiction and the stage. This suggests an Anglo-Irish origin; but no suitable etymon has been found in Irish.

The Irish *bódhar* deaf, *bódhairim* I deafen (suggested by Crofton Croker), and *bnaidhirt* trouble, affliction, *buaidhrim* I vex (proposed by Garnett) alike labour under the difficulty that the spoken words do not suggest *bodder* or *bother*. Wedgwood would identify the word with *pother*; could *bother* be an Anglo-Irish corruption of the latter?]

† 1. *trans.* To bewilder with noise; to confuse, muddle; to put into a fluster or flutter. *Obs.*

1718 T. Sheridan *To Swift* in *Swift's Wks.* (1824) XV. 107 With the din of which tube my head you so bother. **1832-53** *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. I. 22 The hearts of the maids, and the gentlemen's heads, were bother'd, I'm sure, by this Irishman.

2. *trans.* To give trouble to; to pester, annoy, worry. Also *refl.*, and in phrase *to bother one's head, one's brains*: to trouble oneself with thinking.

a **1745** Swift *Dial. Hibern. Style* Wks. VII. 156 Lord I was bodderd t'other day with that prating fool Tom. **1753** *Dial. betw. Swift & Prior* 123 You boddered me enough with many of these Articles, already. **1762** Sterne *Let.* in Traill *Sterne* vi. 81 Civility thus uniform wearies and bodders me to death. **1768** Foote *Devil on Sticks* III, Don't let him bother us, with his yea and nay nonsense. **1852** E. Forbes *Let.* in Wilson & Geikie *Life* xiv. 506 A point that has bothered Prestwich, D'Archiac, and Dumont. **1878** Joaquin Miller *Songs Italy* 127 Whether you bother your brain or no.

b. In the imperative (logically 3rd pers. sing. with implied subject after analogy of verbs of cursing) as a mild imprecation; also *bother it!* and absol. *bother!* as an exclamation indicating annoyance (confused with the *sb.*; cf. Botheration).

1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxi. 215 Oh, bother! don't plague me, Emily! **1855** Thackeray *Rose & King* xvi. (1866) 106 'Bother your album!' says Bulbo. **1877** *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. *Clericality*. Bother the parson!

3. *intr.* and *absol.* To give trouble to others or to oneself; to make a fuss; to be troublesome.

a **1774** Fergusson *Election* Poems (1845) 42 Lang's their debatin' thereanent, About protests they're bauthrin'. **1787** Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ode upon Ode* Wks. 1794 I. 411 If musicians miss but half a bar, Just like an Irishman she starts to bother. **1850** Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* vii, Make money; and don't bother about the Universe. **1863** Hawthorne *Pilgr. Boston* in *Old Home* (1879) 178 We bothered a good while about getting through a .. lock. **1863** Kingsley *Water-Bab.* iii. 119 To prevent the Cythraul Sassenach from coming bothering into Wales.

† 4. *intr.* and *trans.* (?) To blarney, to 'humbug'.

1803 Bristed *Pedest. Tour* I. 101 Sufficient documents to enable me to *bother* about it, so that I could not easily be detected. *Ibid.* 152 As .. Cowan .. would be less likely to be convicted of some unfortunate blunder..than myself, I desired him to go down and *bother* them well.

Bother (bɒ·ðəɹ), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

† 1. (?) Blarney, humbug, palaver. *Obs.* Cf. Bother *v.* 4, Bothering.

1803 Bristed *Pedest. Tour* I. 267 Among an ignorant .. peasantry the *bother* must consist of coarse and broad flattery laid on with a trowel. **1822** Hone *Slap at Slop Facetiæ* 24 In wishing that the Press should be securely chained, the Members of this Society have no desire to limit their own bother.

2. Petty trouble, worry; disturbance, 'fuss'.

1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1859) 283 We had a little bother with him at first. **1846** B. Barton *Selections* (1849) 43 Without more putter and bother than the thing is worth. **1852** Thackeray *Esmond* III. i. (1876) 277 The right divine, about which Dr. Sacheverel and the High Church party in England were just now making a bother. *a* **1884** P'cess Alice *Mem.* 147 Mountain air Weber wants me to have, and quiet, away from all bothers.

Botheration (bɒðəɹēi·ʃən). *colloq.* Formerly also **bodderation.** [f. prec. + -ation.] The act of bothering; petty vexation or annoyance; often used as an exclamation.

1801 Southey in *Life* (1850) II. 138, I would fairly see it out, and witness the whole boderation. **1814** J. Chalmers *Let.* in *Life Chalmers* I. 452 Formal visits and complimentary calls, and invitations and botherations of all sorts. **1819** *Abeillard & Hel.* 18 As Pat says, Sure 'tis bodderation. **1850** Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* ii. 7, I for my own part, so left with paper and ink, and all taxes and botherations shut out from me. **1861** *Cr. Life at Naples* 80 'Botheration!' was the muttered reply. **1867** G. Meredith *R. Feverel* xxiv. (1885) 183 The pipe that allayeth botheration.

Bother-headed (bɒ·ðəɹhe·dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Bother *sb.* + -headed.] Muddle-headed, stupid. Hence **Bo·therhea·dedness.**

1872 Lytton *Parisians* IV. vi, I .. am awfully bother-headed. **1836** *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 546 Most Bœotian botherheadedness.

Bothering (bɒ·ðəɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Bother *v.*]

† a. (?) Palavering, 'humbugging'. *Obs. rare.*

b. Giving or taking trouble, worrying, perplexing.

1803 Bristed *Pedest. Tour* I. 76 The art and mystery of bothering, whose chief efficacy resides in a facility of talking an infinite deal of nothing with readiness and volubility. **1806** W. Taylor *Month. Mag.* XXII. 536 It [ambiguity] is a learned word for what the English call bothering, which is derived from *both*. **1884** E. Gurney in *Mind* Jan. 120 Any sort of argument or bothering.

Bo·thering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².] Troubling, annoying, worrying.

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 122 The bothering bustle of the wind. **1875** M. Pattison *Casaubon* 103 Trifling talk, but very bothering.

Botherment bɒ·ðəɹmĕnt. *colloq.* [f. as prec. + -ment.] = Bother *sb.* 2.

a **1851** J. Cooper (Stratm.) 'Twould be a botherment to a living soul to lose so much money. **1854** *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 11 They had abundant botherments upon the road. **1855** *Whitby Gloss.*, *Botherments*, troubles, difficulties.

Bothersome (bɒ·ðəɹsəm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -some.] Troublesome, annoying.

1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1863) 61 It was rather a bothersome matter to navigate between the rows of them. **1850** De Morgan *Let.* in *Mem.* (1862) 269 And so Logical Systems are bothersome.

Botheum, -om, -on, obs. forms of Button.

Bothome, obs. form of Bottom.

Bothrenchyma (bɒθre·ŋkimă). *Bot.* Also **bothrenchym.** [f. Gr. *βόθρ-os* pit + *ἔγχυμα* infusion: cf. Parenchyma.] Pitted tissue; tissue consisting of pitted vessels. Hence **Bothrenchymatous** (-kimă·təs), *a.*

1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 56 Pitted Tissue, or Bothrenchym. *Ibid.* 184 Bothrenchymatous and vascular tissue. **1870** Bentley *Bot.* 40 Pitted or Dotted Vessels constitute by their combination Pitted Tissue..Bothrenchyma.

Bothul, obs. form of Buddle, corn-marigold.

Bothum, bothun, obs. forms of Button.

Bothy, bothie bɒ·θi. *Sc.* Also 8 **bothay.** [Of uncertain history: Irish and Gaelic have *both* 'hut' (dim. *bothan*), and Gael. has dim. *bothag*; but as the *th* in Gael. has been mute for many centuries, it is not easy to see how these could have given *bothy*. Cf. Booth.]

1. A hut or cottage; *spec.* a building consisting of one room in which the unmarried men servants on a farm are lodged together, or in which masons, quarrymen, etc. lodge together. (Bothies of women have also been recently tried, as a substitute for the 'Bondage' system.)

[**1570-87** Holinshed *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 19 Arran otherwise called Botha after St. Brandons time who dwelled there in a little cottage which (as all other the like were in those daies) was called Botha.] **1771** Pennant *Tours Scotl.* (1790) 124 A Sheelin or Bothay, a cottage made of turf. **1854** H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* ix. (1857) 174 The sort of life that is spent in bothies and barracks. **1876** Grant *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. xv. 511 *note*, The children came .. to attend school in a small bothy.

2. *attrib.*, as in *bothy-life, -man, -system* (in reference to farm bothies).

1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* ix. 192 The influences of..the barrack, or rather bothy life. *Ibid.* (1858) 239 Ninety-nine out of every hundred of our bothy-men. *Ibid.* xi, What has since been extensively known as the bothy system.

Hence **Bo·thyism,** the farm-bothy system.

1864 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 618 Looking only at what may be called well-regulated bothyism, it is difficult to conceive how such a system can be defended.

† Bo·tillage. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *bottelage*, f. *bottel-er* to put up in bundles. Cf. Bottle *sb.*3] The act of tying up in 'bottles' or bundles.

1576 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* II. 48 Measuring, carriage, and botillage of wheat.

Botken, -kin, obs. forms of Bodkin.

Botlere, botles(se, obs. ff. Butler, Bootless.

Botling (bɒ·tliŋ). Also **bottlin(g.** [cf. Du. *bot* stumpy.] The fish called chub or chevin (*Cyprinus cephalus*).

a **1613** J. D[ennys] *Secr. Angling* in Arb. *Garner* (1877) I. 175 The peel, the tweat, the botling, and the rest. **1653** T. Barker *Art Angling*, It [salmon-roe] is a special bait for dace or dare, good for chubb, or bottlin, or grayling. **1833** J. Rennie *Alph. Angling* 105 The chub, chevin, or bottling neither affords good sport to the angler nor a good dish.

Botme, botom, obs. forms of Bottom.

† Bo·tment. *Obs. rare.* [f. *bot*, Boot *sb.*[1] + -ment. (The later form would have been *bootment*.)] Amendment, remedy.

c **1440** *York Myst.* xix. 90 þer may no botment be.

Botoné, -ée, -y (bɒ·tone, -i). *Her.* Also 7 **bottony,** 8 **botonny.** [a. OF. *botoné*, mod.F. *boutonné* covered with buds.] Having an ornament of three knobs or bud-like projections resembling a trefoil leaf; hence sometimes called *trefoiled* or *trefflet*.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 64 b, S. beareth Sable, two Delphines d'Argent .. betwene sixe Crosses Botony. **1760** Porny *Heraldry* (1777) Gloss., *Botonny*. **1827** *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 533 A cross botoné. **1864** Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xv. (ed. 3) 182 The crosslets are *botonée*.

† Botorescle. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? Cf. F. *bouterolle* scabbard tag.]

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 41, I beqwethe to William Lawshull my botorescle set in gold with nedil werk.

Botoume, obs. form of BOTTOM.

† Boto·zio. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. ? = It. *bottaccio* cask.
1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 150 Five hundred botozios of wine.

† Botraille. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. Meaning uncertain: can it be an early form of BUTTRESS? cf. next.
c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 170 Paterfamulias, wise and expert..Shulde sette botraille atweyne derk and lighte.

Botreaux, botreulx, obs. forms of BUTTRESS.
1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Old Age* 46 a, The strong botreaux of the Romaine people. 1552 HULOET, Botreulx or butrese of a brycke wall.

Bo-tree (bōu·trī). [f. Singhalese *bo*, corruption of Pāli *bodhi* (Skr. *bodhi*) the bo-tree, more fully called *bodhi-taru*, f. *bodhi* 'perfect knowledge', *taru* 'tree'; it having been under such a tree that Gautama attained the enlightenment which constituted him 'the Buddha'. In Singhalese *Bogaha* (*gaha* a tree).] The *ficus religiosa* or pīpal tree, specifically allied to the Banyan.
[1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 18 This tree they call Bogahah; we the God-Tree.] 1862 MRS. SPEID *Last Years Ind.* 276 The Banyan, par excellence, sometimes called the Bo-tree, is the specially sacred tree of the Bhuddhists. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 20 *note*, This Bo or Bodhi tree is the tree under .. which Buddha attained to omniscience.

† Bo·triform, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *βότρ-υς* bunch of grapes + -FORM.] = BOTRYOIDAL.
1805 T. WEAVER tr. *Werner's Fossils* 84 Rounded particular forms, as botriform, globular, kidney-form. 1806 *Ann. Rev.* IV. 889 Fistuliform and botriform, are less proper than the received .. fistulous, and botryoidal.

Botrycymose (bɒ·trisəimōu·s), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *βότρυ-ς* cluster of grapes + CYMOSE.] See quot.
1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 399 *Botry-cymose*, Racemes or any botryose clusters cymosely aggregated.

Botrylle (bɒtri·l). *Zool. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *botryllus*, as if ad. Gr. **βότρυλλος*, dim. of *βότρυς* cluster of grapes.] A genus of tunicate mollusca, giving its name to the family *Botryllidæ*. The Lat. name is usually adopted unchanged. Hence **Botry·llian** *a.*, belonging to the family Botryllidæ.
1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vii. 219 Sometimes they are parasitic: thus a species of botrylle envelopes, like a cloak, certain ascidians. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1208/2 The botryllian group of Tunicates.

Botryoid bɒ·tri,oid, *a.* [ad. Gr. *βοτρυοειδής*, f. *βότρυ-ς* cluster of grapes: see -OID.] Resembling a cluster of grapes.
1747 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 432 Smooth polished Knobs, in Form like to the botryoid Iron Ore.

Botryoidal bɒtri,oi·dăl, *a.* = prec.
1816 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 544 Earthy arseniate of cobalt .. occurs in crusts, which are sometimes reniform or botryoidal. 1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 74 Minerals presenting an aggregation of large sections of small globes are called botryoidal.

Botryolite (bɒ·tri,ŏləit). *Min.* [f. as prec. + *λίθος* stone: see -LITE.] See quots.
1850 DANA *Geol.* xv. 605 Datholite..presenting the radiated spheroidal forms of the variety botryolite. 1852 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* (Brooks and Miller) 411 Botryolite..is merely an amorphous variety of datholite.

Botryose (bɒ·tri,ōu·s), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OSE.] Bearing flowers in clusters or racemes, which develop successively from the base upward.
1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* v. 144 *note*, The kinds of Inflorescence are all reducible to two types..the Indeterminate and Determinate..Also named by Eichler the Cymose and Botryose types.

Bott(e, obs. form of BOAT, BOOT.

† Botte. *Obs.* or *dial.* ? A brand or marking on sheep.
1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 12 The manner is to give lambes a tarre marke before they goe to the field, and our usuall way is to give them only the botte on the farre buttocke, and sometimes to run the edge of the botte downe the neare liske.

† Bottebolt, var. of *butt-bolt*: see BUTT *sb.*

‖ Bottekin (bɒ·tkin). [cf. OF. *bottekin* (*botekin*) 'dimin. de botte' (Godef.).] A kind of small fancy boot. Cf. BOOTIKIN.
1882 *Standard* 19 Sept. 5/1 We live in a time of tight-lacing, high heels, and bottekins.

Bottelle, obs. form of BOTTLE.

Bottine (bɒ·tīn). Also 6 *Sc.* **botyn(e.** [a. F. *bottine*, dim. of *botte* boot. Adopted in Sc. in 16th c., and independently in Eng. in 19th.]
1. A buskin, a large boot partly covering the leg.
1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. vi. 57 With rede botynis on thair schankis hie. 1884 J. G. BOURKE *Snake Dance* i. 4 The women in the Pueblos north of Santa Fé..wear a bottine, or legging, shaped somewhat like a Wellington boot.
2. A light kind of boot worn by ladies and children, a half-boot.
1866 *Illust. Lond. News* 2 June 546 The fashionable bottines have merely the toes of leather, the remainder of the boot being of some thin textile fabric. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* 367 Some white gloves and some new bottines.

† Bo·ttle, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1 **botl,** 2–3 **buttle,** (*Orm.*) **bottl,** 4– **bottle.** [OE. *botl*, corresp. to OS. *bodl*, OFris. *bodel*, ON. *ból* (:—*bōdl*):—OTeut. **boplo-*, from *bu-*, *bo-* 'dwell', with instrumental suffix *-plo* = *-pro* (Gr. *-τλο-*, *-τρο-*). Cf. BOLD *sb.*¹] A dwelling, habitation, building.
c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* St. Matt. xxvi. 3 Ða wæron ȝesamnode þa ealdras þæra sacerda..to þæra sacerda botle. *c* 1105 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 552 *Palatium*, kinelic botl. *a* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 185 Elch hilefful man þe is þider iboden shal finden þare his buttle. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2788 Þe laffdiȝ Marȝe comm Till Zacariȝess bottle.
[In place-names, as *Harbottle*, *Newbottle*, *Morbattle*.]

Bottle (bɒ·t'l), *sb.*² Forms: 4 **botel,** 5 **bottelle, botill, botyll,** 5–6 **botell(e, bottell,** 6–7 **botle, bottel,** 6– **bottle.** [a. OF. *bouteille*, also *botel*, common Romanic = It. *bottiglia*, Sp. *botella*, Pg. *botelha*:—late L. *buticula*, dim. of late L. *butis*, *buttis* vessel, BUTT.]
1. A vessel with a narrow neck for holding liquids, now usually made of glass; originally of leather.
c 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 147 Þes newe hoolis, þat ben maad in oold botelis. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 510 Ȝunder at my sadel boȝe hongeþ o botel, Ful of baume. 1436 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 108 A pere of botell of silver. *a* 1529 SKELTON *C. Clout* 652 Ye were wonte to drynke Of a lether bottell. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xix. 1 Goe and get a potters earthen bottell. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 34. Boisterous Clubs, that ..throw Bottles at one another's Heads. 1836 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii, Bottles, glasses, and dessert were placed on the table.
b. The quantity (of liquor) which a bottle can hold, a bottleful. Cf. CUP, GLASS. Often *attrib.* (preceded by a numeral), as *a three-bottle man*: i.e. who drinks three bottles of wine at a sitting.
1687 [MONTAGUE & PRIOR] *Hind & P. Transv.* 2 [We] never trouble our heads with National concerns, till the third bottle has taught us as much of Politicks, as the next does of Religion? 1751 CARLYLE in Ramsay *Remin.* iii. (ed. 1864) Being a five-bottle man, he could lay them all under the table. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 99 Port wine, of which he then sometimes drank a bottle. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 11 May 289/1 Six-bottle Ministers and plenitudinous Aldermen. 1821 BYRON in Moore *Life* xli. 472.
c. *fig.* in phrases of Biblical origin (after *Job* xxxviii. 37, *Matt.* ix. 17).
1560 BIBLE (*Geneva*) *Job* xxxviii. 37 Who can cause to cease the bottels of heauen? 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* iii. 13 The bottles of the clowdes, as Iob calleth them. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* iv. § 2 (1643) 58 The aire is often clear, and those bottles of rain are not always there. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* iv. xlv. 366 These old empty Bottles of Gentilism. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 72 The wide seas.. supplying the bottles of heaven with water.
d. *To pass the bottle of smoke*: to give countenance to a conventional falsehood, to cant.
1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. xxxiv, To help myself in my turn, and pass the bottle of smoke. *Ibid.* To keep up the pretence as a labour and study, and patience..and all the rest of it—in short, to pass the bottle of smoke, according to rule.
e. *To bring up on the bottle*: said of an infant reared by means of a feeding-bottle instead of at its mother's breast.
2. *transf.* The practice of drinking. *Over a* (*the*) *bottle*: while drinking; at the wine: see OVER.
1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 2 ¶ 1 My Spark flies to the Bottle for Relief. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 240 Most of his performances were produced over a bottle. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 258 A dull man whose chief pleasures were derived from his dinner and his bottle. *attrib.* 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 507 ¶ 2 Our bottle conversation is so infected with them, that, etc.
†3. Something resembling a bottle; as: the seed-vessel of a plant, the honey-bag of a bee. *Obs.*
1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* vi. (1623) O iij, The Nectar or liquid hony the Bees gather with their tongues, whence they let it downe into their bottles which are within them like unto bladders. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 499 The cocke heads, bells, or bottells which beare the seeds.
4. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as (sense 1) † *bottle-ale* (also *attrib.*), † *-beer*, *-belly*, *-case*, † *-cider*, *-conjuror*, *-cork*, † *-drink*, *-faucet*, *-filter*, *-maker*, *-rinsing*, *-room*, *-stand*, *-stopper*, *-works*; (sense 2) *bottle-bravery*, *-companion*, *-friend*, *-swagger*, *talk*; also *bottle-bellied*, *-like* adjs.
1586 WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 37 A Booke in Ryme.. in commendations of Copper noses or *Bottle Ale. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 140 Away you Bottle-Ale Rascall. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 122 It will tast as quick as *bottle beer. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch-bk., J. Bull* (D.) Some choleric, *bottle-bellied old spider. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) II. 203 A .. thick-headed fellow, with a *bottle belly and a bulbous nose. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* vi. viii. (1849) 290 His fits of *bottle-bravery. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 1 Sam..is a very good *Bottle-Companion. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 65 *Bottle-conjurors, and persons who will jump down their own throats. 1791 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 6/2 He carried home all the *bottle-corks he could come at. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 164 All such *Bottle-Drinks are infected with a yeasty furious foaming matter. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1193/1 The *bottle-like form of the Ascidia. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, xii. § 1 Weavers, Horners, *Bottlemakers, and Coppersmiths. 1711 *Customs' Notice* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4862/5 Bottle-makers, and other Dealers in..Skins. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3114/4 Glass Works, Stone and Earthen *Bottle Works.
5. Special comb.: † **bottle-bearer,** one who carries a bottle, a butler (cf. *cup-bearer*); **bottle-boot,** 'a leather case to hold a bottle while corking' (Ogilvie); **bottle-boy,** an apothecary's assistant; **bottle-charger,** an apparatus for charging bottles with a liquid under pressure; **bottle-chart,** a chart of ocean surface currents compiled from data obtained by means of bottles thrown from ships and subsequently picked up at a distance; † **bottle-clay,** clay of which earthenware bottles were made; † **bottle-coaster,** a stand on which decanters were passed round the table; **bottle-drainer,** a frame in which inverted bottles are placed to drain; † **bottle-dropsy,** dropsy affecting the abdomen only; **bottle-feeding** *vbl. sb.*, feeding (*e.g.* of infants) by means of a bottle; **bottle-fish,** the *Saccopharynx ampullaceus*, a fish which can inflate its body so as to resemble a leathern bottle; **bottle-glass,** a bottle-shaped glass (*obs.*); the coarse kind of glass of which common bottles are made; also *attrib.*; **bottle-gourd,** a kind of flask-shaped gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*); **bottle-green** *a.*, of a dark green colour, like bottle-glass; as *sb.* this colour; **bottle-heath,** bell-heather (*Erica tetralix*); **bottle-house,** a building in which bottle-glass is made; **bottle-imp,** an imaginary imp inhabiting a bottle; **bottle-jack,** a jack for roasting meat, shaped like a bottle; † **bottle-man,** a servant or official who has charge of bottles; **bottle-nest** (= *bottle-tit*); **bottle-ore,** a kind of sea-weed (bladder-wrack, *Fucus vesiculosus*); † **bottle-pear,** a kind of pear so called from its shape; **bottle-rack** (= *bottle-drainer*); † **bottle-screw,** a corkscrew; † **bottle-slider, -slide,** a tray for a decanter (= *bottle-coaster*); **bottle-stone,** a variety of obsidian; **bottle-stoop** (*Med.*), a block of wood with a groove on the upper surface, so sloped that the contents of a bottle placed upon it may be easily removed with a knife in dispensing; **bottle-tit,** **bottle-tom,** the Long-tailed Tit (*Parus caudatus*), from the shape of its nest; **bottle-track,** the track taken in the ocean by a bottle thrown overboard at a given point; cf. **bottle-chart**; **bottle-washer,** one who or a machine which washes bottles; also (*humorous*) one who looks after affairs, a factotum. Also BOTTLE-BRUSH, etc.
1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn sommelier*, a *bottle bearer. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* ix. 17 Certain heretics called .. bottle-bearers, because they bare a bottle on their backs. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* i. (D.) He .. fulfilled the ideal of a *bottle-boy. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 122 *Bottle clay, of a bright whitish streaked yellow colour. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* v, Their father pushing them on together, like two decanters in a *bottle-coaster. — *Angelina* iii, Angelina's letter was .. found in a *bottle-drainer. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 3 The *bottel dropsey whych is about the stomack. *c* 1865 *Circ. Sc.* I. 362/1 *Bottle-feeding will be preferable to the employment of a wet-nurse. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 213 Take therefore a Hawks-Bell .. and hang it by a thred within a *Bottle-Glass. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3821/8 A Round Bottle-Glass-House 94 Foot High, and 60 Foot broad. 1765 DELAVAL in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 24 Several pieces of green bottle glass. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 651 The coarsest and simplest form of this manufacture is bottle-glass. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 309 The *bottle-gourds (*Lagenaria*)..being shaped like flasks. 1816 COLERIDGE *Statesm. Man.* (1817) 360 Black, blue, or *bottle-green. 1862 *Enquire Within* 112 From the darkest bottle-green .. to the lightest pea-green. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* i. 13 Red fly-catchers, and pink *bottle-heath, and sweet white orchis. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 652 A *bottle-house has generally eight other furnaces. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. I. 106 The letter would poison my very existence, like the *bottle-imp. 1869 CURZON *Visit Monast.* 283 Twisting round and round like a leg of mutton hanging to a *bottle jack. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Farew. Tower bottles*, Each *Bottleman (but I) Had alwayes a crack'd crowne or a black eye. 1634 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 19 To the porters musicians and bottlemen for their rewardes. 1756 W. BORLASE *Observ. State Scilly Isl.* 120 The gross *Bottle-ore, which has hollow nobs or pustules in it, is reckoned to make the best kelp. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 439 Peares take their name..of the forme of their neck, as the *Bottle-peares. 1846 *French Dom. Cookery* 323 Rinse them [bottles] as they become empty, and invert them on the *bottle-rack. 1702 *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1367 A close spiral revolution like the Worm of a *Bottle Screw. 1785 *Lounger* No. 86 As harmless as e'er a *bottle-slider at the table. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxvi, His head crowned with a bottle-slider, his eye leering with an expression betwixt fun and the effects of wine. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 72 The *Bottle-tit..has a long hanging nest like a bottle. 1865 *Derby Mercury* 1 Mar., Thoroughly cleaned by the steam *bottle-washer. *Mod. colloq.* Head cook and bottle-washer of the establishment.

Bottle (bɒ·t'l), *sb.*³ Forms: 4–6 **botel,** 5 **bottelle,** 5–6 **botell(e,** 6 **bottel,** 6–7 **bottell,** 7 **botle,** 6– **bottle.** [a. OF. *botel*, dim. of **bot*, masc. form = *botte* bundle.]
1. A bundle of hay or straw: now somewhat local in use. *To look for a needle in a bottle of hay*: to engage in a hopeless search. Cf. *Needle in a haystack.*
c 1386 CHAUCER *Manne. Prol.* 14 Al-though it be nat worth a Botel hey. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. 85 A peck of otys and a botell of haye. 1530 PALSGR. 620 He is abone in the haye lofte makynge botelles. 1578 *Scotter Manor Roll* in Peacock *N. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v., No man shall gett anie bottells of furres [i.e. furze]. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 4 b, He..gropeth in the dark to find a needle in a bottle of hay. 1617 in Hearne *Coll.* (1885) I. 53 Hay being 20*s.* a load, the Penny Bottle ought to wey

3½. 1798 D. Graham *Wks.* II. 120 Shaking down two bottles of straw. *a* 1845 Hood *Lost Heir* ii, A child as is lost about London streets .. is a needle in a bottle of hay.

2. Bottle-horse, a horse for carrying bundles or packages, a pack-horse.

1461–83 *Ord. K. Househ.* 75 This office [of Sellar] hath a sumpter-man and horse, and also a bottle-horse. 1469 *Ibid.* (1790) 97 Item, A maile horse and a botell horse.

Bottle (bɒ·t'l), *sb.*4 *Bot.* [Partly corruption of *bοþel*, Buddle; partly a special use of Bottle *sb.*1, from the shape of the ovary or calyx in some of the plants so named.] The popular name of several plants, chiefly with adj. denoting colour, as Blue-bottle, q.v.; **White Bottle**, *Silene inflata*; **Yellow Bottle**, *Chrysanthemum segetum* (= Buddle); **Bottle of all sorts**, the *Pulmonaria officinalis* 'no doubt in allusion to the flowers of two different colours'. See Britten and Holland.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 95 Herbes, branches, and flowers, for windowes and pots. Botles, blew, red and tawnie. 1633 *Gerard's Herbal* II. ccli. 734 The Violet-coloured Bottle or Corne-floure.

Bo·ttle, *sb.*5 *Obs.* Corruption of Boltel.

1660 Bloome *Archit.* A a, *Astragulus*, a bottle and fillet .. *Echinus*, a bottle cut with edges... *Torus*, any bottle.

Bottle (bɒ·t'l), *v.*1 [f. Bottle *sb.*2]

1. *trans.* To put into a bottle for the purpose of storing or keeping. Often with *up*. *To bottle off*: to transfer (liquors) from the cask into bottles.

1641 French *Distill.* v. (1651) 122 Let it stand a week, and then bottle it up. 1650 H. More in *Enthus. Triumph.* (1656) 111 How so subtil a thing as this Anima is can he either barrel'd up, or bottled up, or tied up in a bag, etc. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 321 Let it stand seven weeks, then bottle it. 1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) III. 272 You might as reasonably attempt to dissect a bubble, or to bottle moonshine. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 183/3 Keeping Grapes after they are bottled. 1885 H. Conway *Fam. Affair* ix. 70 They were very busy bottling off a quarter cask of sherry.

2. *fig.* To store up as in bottles; to keep under restraint (anger or other feelings); to shut *up*, *in*, *down*, *out*.

1622 T. Scott *Belg. Pismire* 53 Vapours .. botteled vp in cloudes. *a* 1711 Ken *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 429 He.. Bottles my Tears, accepts my Prayers. 1853 H. Drummond in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxviii. 268 Twenty years of wrath bottled up. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* xxii. 486 To anticipate the process of being ourselves bottled in, by bottling the country out. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Jan. 23/1 To catch and bottle up his now evaporated 'Spirit of the East'.

Bo·ttle, *v.*2 ? *dial.* [f. Bottle *sb.*3: cf. F. *botteler*.] To make *up* (hay) into bottles.

1611 Cotgr., *Boteler*, to botle or bundle vp. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xxiv, They .. did recreate themselves in botteling up of hay.

Bottle-brush. [f. Bottle *sb.*2 + Brush.]

1. A brush for cleaning bottles, with bristles diverging on all sides from a central stem.

1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* 190 *note*, Antennæ; plain in the Female [Gnat], in the Male feathered, somewhat like a Bottle-brush. 1883 *Leisure Hr.* 473/1 Suggestive of gigantic feather-brushes, or rather bottle-brushes.

2. *Bot.* The popular name of the Horse-tail (*Equisetum*) and Mare's-tail (*Hippuris vulgaris*), from their shape. b. Also applied to an Australian shrub, the *Banksia marginata* (Rhind's *Veg. Kingd.* 1874, 711), and to the *Metrosideros floribunda* (*The Garden* 10 June (1882) 417/3).

3. *attrib.* and in *comb.*

1851 *Q. Rev.* Dec. 40 Bottle-brush-flowered, zigzag-leaved, grey-tinted, odd-looking things. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 265 The.. *Entada scandens*.. bears an insignificant yellow, bottle-brush, acacia-like flower.

Bottlebump, dial. var. Butterbump, bittern.

'So called on our east coast.' Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Bottled (bɒ·t'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. Bottle *sb.*2 and *v.*1]

†**1.** Resembling a bottle, protuberant, swollen.

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 242 Why strew'st thou Sugar on the Bottel'd Spider, Whose deadly Web ensnareth thee about? 1768 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* I. 448, I..saw a black bottled spider as big as myself. 1768 Wales in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 109 Their noses small, and.. what is generally termed bottled. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) C c iij b, The chambers of mortars .. are spherical .. conical, bottled or concave.

2. Kept or corked up in a bottle.

1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* xxviii. 217 A Vessel full of bottl'd drink. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* II. 115 This is believed .. the Original of bottled-Ale in England. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 359 Any kind of bottled fruit. 1829 Southey *Sir T. More* II. 345 Brisk reputations, indeed, are like bottled twopenny, or pop. 1837 Marryat *Dog-Fiend* xlviii, Give them some bottled beer.

3. *fig.* Kept under restraint, pent up.

1840 Hood *Up Rhine* 45 One with whom he could pour out his bottled-up grievances. 1853 C. Brontë *Villette* xvi, He fumed like a bottled storm.

Bottleful (bɒ·t'lful). [f. Bottle *sb.*2 + -ful.] As much as a bottle will contain.

c 1865 in *Circ. Sc.* I. 119/1 Collecting a bottleful of the gas.

Bottle-head. [f. as prec. + Head.]

†**1.** A var. of Beetle-head (see Beetle *sb.*1 3); a stupid fellow. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1654 Gayton *Fest. Notes*, Is it the custom of your country, you bottle-head, to use knight-errants after this manner? 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xliv, But why, for a blind bottlehead, did ye not ask the guineas?

†**2.** Some plant. *Obs.*

1713 Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 188 Purple Salamanca Bottle-head. Ray 324. 8.

3. The Bottle-nosed Whale (so-called); see Bottle-nose 2.

1819 Rees *Cycl.* s.v., *Bottle-head*, a species of whale.

Hence †**Bo·ttle-headed** = *beetle-headed*; 'void of wit'. Grose 1796.

Bottle-holder (bɒ·t'l,hōu:ldəɹ). [f. as prec. + Holder.] One who holds a bottle; *spec.* one who waits on a pugilist at a prize-fight: *fig.* a second, a backer, a supporter.

1753 Smollett *Ct. Fathom* (L.) An old bruiser makes a good bottle-holder. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxxix, Tutors, dependents, and bottle-holders of every description. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* I. iv. v. 442 His Majesty's bottle-holder in that battle with the Finance Nightmares and Imbroglios.

So **Bo·ttle-holding** *vbl. sb.*, backing, supporting.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Apr. 3/1 The Spectator..does a good deal of injudicious bottle-holding for Mr. Chamberlain.

Bottle-nose (bɒ·t'lnōu:z). Also 6 **bytyl-**. [f. as prec. + Nose. In sense 1 pronounced and usually written as two words.]

1. A nose resembling a bottle, a swollen nose. (With the form *bytyl-nose* = *beetle-nose*, cf. the confusion of *bottle-head* and *beetle-head*.)

[1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* cclxxxvi. 94 b, There be two kyndes [of polypus], the one is a bytyl nose.] 1635 Brereton *Trav.* (1844) 94 Captain Ragg..famous..for his great bottle nose. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* i. 1811 Byron *Hints fr. Hor.* 58 Black eyes, black ringlets, but—a bottle nose!

2. The Bottle-nosed Whale: a name given to several of the Dolphin family, *esp.* the genus *Hyperoödon*.

1668 T. Smith *Voy. to Constant.* in *Misc. Curiosa* (1708) III. 15 We saw .. several Bottle-noses, fish of about three yards long. 1775 Dalrymple in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 397 Some bottle noses, and vast flocks of flying fish. 1807 Home *ibid.* XCVII. 97 The bottle-nose porpoise and large bottle-nose whale. 1854 R. Owen in *Circ. Sc. Org. Nat.* I. 278 The great bottle-nose or hyperoodon. 1863 Kingsley *Water-Bab.* vii. 279 Razor-backs, and bottle-noses.

†**3.** A dial. name of the puffin. *Obs.*

1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 325 The Bird called in South-Wales Gulden head, Bottle-nose and Helegug.

Bo·ttle-nosed, *a.* [f. prec. + -ed.] Having a bottle nose.

1568 *Like will to Like* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* III. 311 My dame called thee bottle-nosed knave. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* xliii. cxxviii, A Gipsen..blab-lipt, beetle-browd, and bottle-nozed. 1863 Buckland *Cur. Nat. Hist.* Ser. II. 325 A bottle-nosed whale..cast ashore from the Thames in 1783. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* iii, The bottle-nosed regular customer.

Bottler (bɒ·tləɹ). [f. Bottle *sb.*2 and *v.*1 + -er.]

†**1.** A bottle-maker. *Obs.*

1415 *York Myst.* Introd. 22 Pouchemakers, Botellers, Capmakers.

2. One who bottles liquor.

1878 F. Williams *Midl. Railw.* 349 The bottling room, where the bottler is at work.

Bottling (bɒ·tliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Bottle *v.*1 + -ing1.] The act of putting into, or keeping in, bottles; *fig.* keeping under restraint. Often with *up*.

1594 Plat *Divers Chem. Concl.* 14 The bottleling uppe of your best Ale. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 46 You may drink it well after 3 daies Botteling. 1691 Swift *Athen. Soc.* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 235 An art as vain as bottling up of winds. 1830 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 309 The bottling of the cider.

Bottlin(g, variant of Botling.

Bottom (bɒ·təm). Forms: 1 botm, 3–4 boþem, -om, -um, botham, -em, -um, 5 botym, botme, 5–7 botome, bottom(e, botoume, 6–7 bothom(e, 9 *dial.* botton, 6– bottom; *north.* bodome, -dom, -dum, *mod.Sc.* boddem. [OE. *botm* str. masc., representing WGer. **bοþm-*, whence OS. *bodom*, OHG. *bodam*, MHG., Du. *bodem*, mod.G. *boden*; the ON. *botn* appears to point to **bοþno* as the OTeut. form; but both may have been OTent.: cf. Gr. *πυθμήν*, also Skr. *budhná*, L. *fundus* (for **fud-nus*) :—Aryan **bhudhno-*.

The phonology of the Teut. forms is not yet clearly explained: the ME. variants *bοþom boddom* also present difficulties.]

1. The lowest surface or part of anything.

1. The lowest part of anything, considered as a material thing; the lower or under surface, that surface of a thing on which it stands or rests; the base. Applied *spec.* to the keel of a ship (cf. 7), the circular end of a cask, etc. Proverb, 'Every tub (vat) must stand on its own bottom'.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Satan* 721 (Gr.) Þa he on botme [þære helle] stod. *c* 1050 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 181 *Cimba uel carina*, scipesbotm. 1382 Wyclif *Wisd.* v. 10 A step is not to finde, ne a path of his [a ship's] botme in the flodis. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 809 The credyl bothume turnyd on hyghe. *c* 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 5 þat þe necke of þe glas be turned dounward, and þe botum be turned vpward. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxviii. 242 A pit without a bottome. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* III. i. 180 It appeared to be a firm substance, the bottom flat, smooth and shining. 1768 Ross *To the Begging* (Jam.), I'll then unto the cobler And cause him sole my shoon An inch thick i' the boddom. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 289 Boil your artichoke bottoms in hard water. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiii. (1872) III. 38/2 Barrels with the bottoms knocked out served the purpose of chimneys. *Mod.* A drawer with a false bottom.

b. The sitting part of a man, the posteriors, the seat. (Colloq.) Also, the 'seat' of a chair.

1794 6 E. Darwin *Zoon.* (1801) III. 253 So as to have his head and shoulders much lower than his bottom. 1835 J. Wilson *Noctes Ambr.* xxxix. (1864) IV. 79 The Dunghill cock .. hides his head in a hole .. unashamed of the exposure of his enormous bottom. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. iv. i. 185 Patriot women take their hazel wands, and fustigate..broad bottom of priests. 1885 *Leisure Hr.* Jan. 47/1 Women and children will be found caning or rushing the 'bottoms'.

2. The ground or bed under the water of a lake, sea, or river. Hence *To go to the bottom*: to sink, founder; to be wrecked.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 3016 Þa heo to botme com. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 144 Þe wawes .. Durst nowhere for ro3 arest at þe bothem. *c* 1400 Maundev. xxx. 300 Men may see the botme of the See. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 90 Now..to the botham is it sonken. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 Soom synck too bottoms, sulcking thee surges asunder. 1635 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* III. ix. 149 So great an abundance of water, that they can neither find the bottome or bounds thereof. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 618 The Sun..darting to the bottom, bak'd the Mud. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphit.* 376 The Bottom is very good anchoring Ground. 1812 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* II. 22 Down to the bottom must she go With all who wake or sleep. 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* II. ii. 73 The oozy bottom of clear lakes and pools.

b. *To touch bottom*: to reach the lowest point. *To have no bottom*: to be unfathomable, inexhaustible, etc. Often *fig.*

1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* 63 Forgetting .. the vicissitude of good and evil, they apprehend no bottom in felicity. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Apr. 11/2, I do not believe we have touched bottom; I believe the reduction will go on.

†**3.** A deep place, a depth, either in the sea or land; an abyss. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 361 (Gr.) He hæfð us befylled fyres to botme. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1030 He bode in þat boþem [the Dead Sea] broþely a monyth. 1611 Bible *Wisd.* xvii. 14 The same sleepe..came vpon them out of the bottomes of ineuitable hell. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 289 So low Down sunk a hollow bottom .. Capacious bed of Waters. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 557 In the Carpathian Bottom makes abode The Shepherd of the Seas. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) Add. 4 A great .. Rock, separated by a great gulph or natural bottom, from the land. 1759 Borlase in *Phil. Trans.* L. 504 They called to their companions above to be drawn up from the bottoms.

4. a. The bed or basin of a river. b. Low-lying land, a valley, a dell; an alluvial hollow.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 383 Vch boþom watz brurd-ful to þe bonkez eggez. 1481 *Ripon Ch. Acts* 347 Head-rack Bothome. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. Prol. 57 Bank, bra, and boddum blanschit wolx and bair. 1576 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 239 They [streams] all passe in one bottome to Wie and to Canterbury. 1613 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. i. (1772) II. 2 Past gloomy bottomes and high-waving woods. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Bergerac's Comic. Hist.* I. 177 Do you perceive, said he to me, what bottom we are going down into? 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. ix. 294 This bottom, or inclosure .. was about two hundred paces broad. 1803 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) III. 504 There are on the borders of the rivers some rich bottoms, formed by the mud brought from the upper country.

5. The lowest part of anything, considered as a place or position in space; the lowest point or locality, the 'foot'. Said both of vertical direction, and of the lowest point, on a slope.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1699 In þe boþem [of the ark] sal be na stall For al þeir filth sal þedir fall. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2143 Til þou be bro3t to þe boþem of þe brem valay. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xxvii. 51 The vayle of the temple dyd rent in twayne from the toppe to the bottome [1382 Wyclif, fro the heiest til doun; 1388 to the lowest]. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. v. 13 If the bottome were as deepe as hell, I shold down. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 204 Cutting the .. Roots a little, especially at bottom. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* III. xxiv, Two cherry trees, standing at the bottom of the Park. 1863 Kingsley *Water-bab.* 14 At the bottom of a hill they came to a spring. 1873 Morley *Rousseau* I. 296 Rousseau was alone at the bottom of his garden.

b. *fig.* in phr. *From (to) the bottom of the heart*, etc.

1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Commun. Serv.* Rubr., If one of the parties .. be content to forgive from the bottom of his heart all that the other hath trespassed against him. 1557 North *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* (1619) 146/2, I loue thee from the bottome of my stomacke. 1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 334 From the bottom of my heart I confess with St Paul, *Minimus sum*. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. x. 83 He wished, from the bottom of his heart, that he had a thousand. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 169 Worthless men..to the very bottom of whose hearts he saw.

c. The foot of a page; the last place in a list or class; the lower end of a table, in point of dignity or precedence.

1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 916 The rest he placed in the bottom of the wax, that is, in the last part of his will. 1863 A. J. Horwood *Yearbks.* 30 & 31 *Edw. I.* Pref. 32 The case at the bottom of p. 141 acknowledges the rule. 1866 C. D. Yonge *Naval Hist. Eng.* I. xi (L.), Justice was satisfied by his being placed at the bottom of the list of post-captains. 1884 Mrs. Craik *G. Helstone* 246 Mr. Beresford's genial face at the bottom of his table, did more to give zest to the viands than an appetizing sauce.

6. *transf.* The deepest or most remote part of a recess, bay, or the like; the farthest point, or inmost part.

1603 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 117 Venice .. is a city seated at the bottome of the Adriatique sea. 1634 W. Wood *New Eng. Prosp.* I. i, At the bottome [of Massa-

chusetts Bay] .. are situated most of the English plantations. *a* 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* i. Wks. (1851) 476 The way thither is through the western bottom of Saint Nicholas Bay. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 20 Mahomet hid in the Bottom of the sands of Arabia. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* I. viii. 82 Almost at the bottom of this indentation.

b. *fig.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* viii. 100 Trogus Pompeius beginneth his Historie at the bottome of all antiquitie.

7. *Bottom (of a ship)*: generally, as in 1 (where see quots.); *spec.* 'the part of the hull of a ship which is below the wales' (Adm. Smyth); also, the hull as a whole; *hence*, A ship, boat, or other vessel.

1522 WOLSEY in Fiddes *Life* (1726) 64 To bring their wines upon strangers bottoms. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, xiv, Laden .. in any shyppe botome or vessell of this realme of England. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIII. XXXVII. 845 They .. passed over the Po in small bothomes and punts. 1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 11/4 They were bound for Bordeaux with several others, all Dutch Bottoms. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 143 When they come to Panama, [they] dispose of the Goods and Bottom together. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 138/2 Amintas .. and Sosicles .. who sailed in one bottom, bore down upon him. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xcvii, He transferr'd his lading .. to another bottom. 1883 *American* VII. 162 Goods imported in foreign bottoms.

b. *fig.*

1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* vii. 85 All private mens estates are ventered in the bottome of the Common-wealth. 1697 *Establ. Test.* 2, I do not pretend .. to meddle with the Needle and Compass of the Publique Bottom. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 442 In no bottom can it be more safe than in land. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* x, I wish Clara's venture had not been in such a bottom.

8. †a. The dregs, sediment of liquors; the last portion of the wine in a cask (*obs.*). b. In *Copper-smelting* (see quot.).

1660 HOWELL *Dict.*, *Bottom*, or the settling of liquor at the bottom. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3963/3 The White Wines .. at 40*l.* per Tun, the White Bottoms at 10*l.* 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Feb. 547/3 Known as black copper or 'bottoms'. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Bottoms*, in copper-smelting, the impure metallic copper .. which separates from the matt, and is found below it.

9. *Bottom of a wig*: the portion hanging down over the shoulder. *Full bottom*: short for 'full-bottomed wig'.

1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* II. 89 The fathers of theology did not think it decent to appear except in a full bottom.

II. That which underlies or supports a thing.

†**10.** That upon which anything is built or rests; the foundation. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 45 Botme, or fundament, *basis*. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. civ, All the stately works and monuments Built on this bottome. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 39 That canon will certainly hold longer which is best built in the bottome. 1674 ALLEN *Danger Enthus.* 5 Several Orders among the Papists have been built upon the same Bottom.

†b. The ground under a plant; the soil in which it grows. *Obs.*

a 1620 J. DYKE *Worthy Commun.* (1640) To Rdr., A plant that growes upon its own bottom. 1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* To Husb., No less than may .. yield good bottome and rooting to the corn.

11. *fig.* A foundation, basis, footing.

a 1620 J. DYKE *Worthy Commun.* (1640) 194 Hee comes off from all bottom he hath in himselfe and in nature. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 155 This glorious name Shaddai, was a noble bottom for Abraham to act his faith upon. 1697 *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) p. xv, This was the Bottom upon which the Quakers first set up. 1718 PENN *Life* in Wks. 1726 I. 136 If we could not all meet upon a Religious Bottom, at least we might upon a Civil One. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. XXXVI. 262 Authority established on the same bottom with the privileges of the people.

b. Phrase. *To stand on one's own bottom*: to act for oneself, be independent.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 97 Hee had used also before, to stand upon his owne bothom. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Content.* 45 Man, though he .. stand upon his own bottome, yet [is] he not a little vvrought upon by examples. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 106 Everyone endeavours to stand on their own bottom. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* vi. § 1. 129 When reason acquires such strength as to stand on its own bottom.

12. The fundamental character, essence, reality. Phrases. *To search, etc., to the bottom*: to examine thoroughly, to find out the real character of. *At (the) bottom*: in reality, as distinguished from superficial appearances. *To be at the bottom of*: to underlie, to be the real author or source of.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. i. (1877) 12 When the pope understood the botome of the matter. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 391 There is nothing in man which .. God .. searcheth not vnto the bottome. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metamorph.* (viii), Doth demonstrate presently The bottome of his mind effectually. 1651 *Proc. Parliament* No. 94. 1446 The examination of that business to the bottom. 1683 *Apol. for Prot. France* vi. 88 The Clergy in the bottom judges that the Pope has Right to lay an Ecclesiastical Censure upon the Kingdom of France. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 43 ¶ 5 We are by no means yet sure, that some People are not at the Bottom on't. 1720 OZELL tr. *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* III. XIV. 325 Antony, at the Bottom, very indifferent about this Revenge, pretended to be in earnest. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* III. x. (ed. 4) 544 If this matter was examined to the bottom. 1773 MONBODDO. *Language* (1774) I. i. iv. 42 In order to get at the bottom of this question. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 75 With whomsoever we play the deceiver and flatterer, him at the bottom we despise. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 387 The Jesuits were at the bottom of the scheme. 1866 ARGYLL *Reign Law* vi. (1871) 320 That which is really at the bottom of all this ambiguity of language. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 171 It is bad, because it is at bottom, a superstition.

†**13.** A pecuniary 'foundation' or 'basis' for commercial enterprise; capital, resources; *hence*, financial stability, commercial standing. *Obs.*

1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 451 Beginning on a good bottom left him by his father. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 206, I know of no mercantile house in France of surer bottom.

14. Physical resources, 'staying power', power of endurance; said esp. of pugilists, wrestlers, race-horses, etc.

1774 GOLDSM. *Anim. Nat.* II. 106 Though the Savages held out and, as the phrase is, had better bottoms, yet for a spurt the Englishmen were more nimble and speedy. 1790 BEWICK *Quadr., Race Horse* (1800) 7 What is called in the language of the turf, bottom. 1822 BYRON *Juan* VIII. cx, [He] died all game and bottom. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 421/2 They .. have their manes and tails cropped .. under the supposition that it adds to their strength and bottom. 1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 180 For solidity, hottom, and a courage that never wavers, they [British troops] are incomparable.

†**15.** A clew or nucleus on which to wind thread; also a skein or ball of thread. Also *fig. Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 45 Botme of threde. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXXI. 120 He must take wyth hym a botom of threde. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. v. (Arb.) 85 Of gossampine cotton ready spunne foure great bottomes. 1611 COTGR., *Fondrillon*, a bottom to wind silke, thread or yarne on. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 367 He received from her [Ariadne] a bottome of thred. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 267, I will twist up what I know upon as narrow a bottom as may be shut up within the compass of this letter. 1698 S. CLARK *Script. Just.* 112 It's high Time now to wind up my Bottoms. 1731 SIR E. PEYTON *Div. Cat-astr. Ho. Stuarts* 64, I have ravelled out the Pieces to wind up this Bottom. 1754 BP. WARBURTON *Lett. fr. Late Prelate* (1703) 168 So you see I am winding up my bottoms.

†b. The cocoon of a silkworm. *Obs.*

1609 *Mulb. Trees* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 86 Upon the branches .. the wormes will fasten themselues, and make their bottomes. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xiii. § 3 (1669) 42/2 The Silk-worm .. works her self out of her bottom. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 88 The manner of winding their Silk from their Bottoms.

†**16.** ? The lap. *Obs.*

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Lithotomy*, The Operator lays the sick Person upon a soft pillow, in the Bottom or Lap of some Strong Man.

III. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*

17. *simple attrib.* or *adj.* Of or pertaining to the bottom; lowest, basal, fundamental; last. Hence superlative BOTTOM-MOST.)

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 8 b, The presumptuous boldnesse .. is throwen downe euen to the bottome point of the earth. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 221 The bottom width of the Hollow. 1685 W. ADAMS *Dedham Pulpit* (1840) 97 This is the bottom cause. 1884 *Boston (Mass.) Jrnl.* 12 July, I can't help sympathizing with the bottom dog [in a fight]. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 3/1 The bottom political fact just now. 1885 *Boston (Mass.) Jrnl.* 20 Dec. Advt., All kinds of Horse Furnishings at Bottom Prices.

18. General comb., chiefly attrib., in senses **a.** At the bottom, forming the bottom, as *bottom-rock*, *-water*; **b.** That remains on the bottom (of sea, river, etc.); done at or near the bottom, as *bottom-fish*, *-fishing*, *-living*, *-trailing*; **c.** That belongs to or forms the bottom of anything, as *bottom-board*, *-timber*; **d.** *fig.* Fundamental, as †*bottom-ground*; **e.** Of or pertaining to low-lying ground, as *bottom-glade*, *-grass*, *-land*.

1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 42 The *bottom-board is made of thick pine. 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* vi. 106 *Bottom-fish, living on offal and on the invertebrated groups. 1830 HOWITT *Seasons, Mar.* 59 His sport is .. confined to *bottom-fishing. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 532 Hard by i' the hilly crofts That brow this *bottom-glade. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 236 Within this limit is relief enough; Sweet *bottom-grass, and high delightful plain. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN Wks. 1865 X. 431 The reason or *bottom-ground of all that wickedness. 1881 *Jrnl. Microsc. Soc.* Jan 68 The porcellanous Foraminifera .. are known to be exclusively *bottom-living species. 1882 H. LANSDELL *Through Siberia* I. 220 We had a splendid view of the noble Yenesei at sunset, of its verdant *bottom-lands on either side. 1864 DANA *Text-Bk. Geol.* (1874) 45 In Great Britain, the whole thickness above the unfossiliferous *bottom-rocks is about 100,000 feet. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* II. xxvi. 266 The ice had strained her *bottom-timbers. 1822 *Edin. Rev.* 300 They gave us our elementary lesson of *bottom-trailing. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 152 The surface freezes while the *bottom-water remains several degrees warmer.

19. Special comb., as **bottom-cargo**, the cargo carried in the hold; **bottom-dish**, that placed at the lower end of the table; **bottom-heat**, heat supplied to plants through the soil; **bottom-ice**, ice which forms on the bottom of a river or sea; **bottom-lift** (see quot.); **bottom-moraine**, débris dropped from icebergs on the bottom of the sea; **bottom-up, -upwards** *adv.*, in an inverted position, upside-down; †**bottomward**, the part near the bottom; **bottom-wigged** *a.*, wearing a wig with full bottom; **bottom-wind**: see quot.

1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxiii, Our *bottom cargo consisted of .. crockery. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 79 A porcupine of a breast of veal .. is a grand *bottom-dish. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 26/3 The cuttings .. are planted out in frames in a gentle *bottom-heat. 1882 GEIKIE *Geol.* II. II § 6. 111 Water-ice is formed .. by the freezing of the layer of water lying on the bottom of rivers, or the sea (*bottom-ice, ground-ice, anchor-ice). 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Bottom-lift*, the deepest lift of a mining-pump, or the lowest pump. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 470 The Devonian rocks .. are covered with a thick sheet of typical *bottom-moraine. 1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 67 A ship *bottom-up .. might easily be taken for a 'danger'. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3006/4 More towards the middle to the *bottomward. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 801/2 Our heavy *bottom-wigged monarchy outlived that .. invader. 1849 G. SOAME *New Curios. Lit.* I. 151 The *Bottom-Wind has its name from being supposed .. to arise from the bottom of those lakes which are situated amongst mountains.

Bottom (bɒtəm), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To put a bottom to. Cf. BOTTOMED 1.

1544 *Coventry Acc.* in T. Sharp *Dissert.* (1825) 185 Item payd for bottomyng a cressyt vjd. *Mod.* Send this saucepan to be new bottomed.

†**2.** *fig.* To find a bottom or foundation for; to serve as a bottom for; to establish firmly. *Obs.*

1656 J. BENTHAM *Two .. Treat.* (1657) To Rdr., Such grounds .. as may sufficiently bottome the Negative in the controversie. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 8 We stand in need of the discoveries of sense .. to bottom any sound conjecture concerning the Nature, Causes, and effects of the things in Nature. 1685 F. SPENCE *House Medici* 248 He affected to hottom his own repute by disclosing the ignorance of others.

b. *To bottom upon*: to set upon a foundation; to base, found, ground upon; also *refl.*

1637 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 88 Upon this base the apostle had bottomed contentation. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 241, I may not .. bottom myself upon such a centre, as will moulder away. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Matt. xi. 6 Such as .. bottom their expectations of heaven and salvation upon him. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* App. xvi, To bottom all our convictions on grounds of right reason. 1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 67 He bottomed it strongly on the precedents and language of law.

†c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To rest as upon a foundation; to be based, grounded. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 5 (1810) 19 Smallridge takes its name from .. a very slender ridge, and bottoms on three parts thereof. 1660–3 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 212 In all Knowledg which bottoms upon Experience Men should attend indifferently to any kind of Instances. *a* 1704 LOCKE *Posth. Wks.* (1706) 61 Readily take a view of the Argument, and .. see where it bottoms. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. 12. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 20 All the oblique insinuations concerning election bottom in this proposition.

†**3.** To wind (as a skein). *fig. Obs.* Cf. BOTTOM *sb.* 15.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 53 As you vnwinde her loue from him .. You must prouide to bottome it on me. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* vii. 104 As neatlie bottom'd up as nature forth it drew.

4. *trans.* To reach the bottom of; to drain to the bottom, to empty. Also *intr.* To reach the bottom.

1808 *Cumbrian Ballads* liii. 119 They push'd round a glass like a noggin, And bottom'd the greybeard complete. 1845 *Whitehall* xii. 79 The provost .. in return bottomed the goblet. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. xi. § 7 A cap .. is placed upon the point and pushed into the case till it bottoms. 1882 JEFFERIES *Bevis* I. ix. 140 He bottomed with his feet and stood upright [in the pond].

b. *fig.* To get to the bottom of, examine exhaustively, understand thoroughly.

1785 R. CUMBERLAND in *Observer* No. 102 That mystery is thoroughly bottomed and laid open. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. x. 176 Openly declaiming on subjects .. which they had never bottomed. 1860 SMILES *Self-Help* vii. 195 He had bottomed the whole inquiry.

†**Bo·ttomage.** *Obs.* = BOTTOMRY.

1678 in PHILLIPS; hence in BAILEY, etc.

Bottomarie, -ery, obs. forms of BOTTOMRY.

Bottomed (bɒtəmd), *ppl. a.* [f. BOTTOM *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Having a bottom; furnished with a bottom of some special material or form; usually in composition, as *foul-*, *full-*, *gravel-*, *sharp-bottomed*.

1559 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 135 One trussin bedde bothomed with girth webbe. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1630) 29 In Frigats bottom'd with rich Sethin planks. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* XXXVI. 139 We came into a chamber 18 foot long .. the Roof being sharp bottom'd. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4691/4 Wearing a light brown Wig, sometimes full bottomed. 1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 326 Nor margin of the gravel-bottom'd brook. 1841 ORDERSON *Creol.* xvi. 192 Leather-bottomed chairs. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 100 Vessels .. full-bottomed for large cargoes. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 114 Unless the shot are bottomed.

b. Covered at the bottom, having as a bottom or foundation.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 485 Most of our extensive mosses are bottomed by clay. 1872 *Daily News* 28 Feb., A narrow creek flanked with warehouses, and bottomed with its fœtid deposit.

2. Founded, based, grounded; mostly *fig.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 395 It was far from being any opinion .. bottomed upon weak grounds. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. x. (1865) 298 Our literary talk .. was bottomed well; had good grounds to go upon. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* 134 A strong and well-bottomed character.

Hence †**Bo·ttomedness,** the quality of resting upon a sure foundation, stability.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 19 The freedome, bottomednesse, and unchangeablenesse of the promise.

Bottomer (bɒtəmə). [f. BOTTOM *v.* + -ER 1.]

a. One who puts a bottom to anything. b. One

who works at the lowest station. c. A draught in which the cup is drained to the bottom.

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6194/7 Elizabeth Squibb .. Cane-Chair Bottomer. 1876 Blackmore *Cripps* III. xvi. 259 He firmly restricted good feeling .. to three good bumpers, and a bottomer. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Bottomer*, the man stationed at the bottom of a shaft in charge of the proper loading of cages, etc. *Shop Notice-board.* A. B. Chair-caner, Rush-bottomer.

Bottoming (bɒ·təmiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Bottom *v.* + -ing 1.] a. The action of putting a bottom to anything. b. The action of setting on a sure basis. c. *concr.* An under layer, a foundation.

1526 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for botomyng of a basket. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 179 So farre as may further him in the bottoming of the soule in mercy. 1646 H. Lawrence *Comm. Angells* Table, Our hopes differ from others..in the bottoming of them by expectation. 1823 McAdam *Road-making* 49 These previous beds of stone are called the bottoming. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 51 A road..with a foundation or bottoming of large stones.

Bottomless (bɒ·təmlės), *a.* [see -less.]

1. That has no bottom.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1022 For hit [the Dead Sea] is brod & bo̧emlez, & bitter as þe galle. 1535 Coverdale *Job* xxxvi. 16 So shall he kepe the .. from the bottomlesse pytte that is beneth. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 325 Let his neck be yoked in an old bottomless pail. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. Wks. (1851) 180 Unlesse her bottomlesse gorge may be satisfi'd with the blood of the Kings daughter the Church. 1710 Palmer *Proverbs* 172 Jupiter puts the discourses and promises of lovers into a bottomless bag. 1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* xi, How knowingly (with a sheaf and a bottomless chair at our back) we should lounge on bridges.

b. *fig.* Without foundation, baseless.

1563 Davidson *Confut. Kennedy* in *Misc. Wodrow Soc.* (1844) 241 The rest of his lessone .. is on ane boddomles ground. 1642 Prince Rupert *Declar.* 6 Strange, false and bottomlesse untruths. 1866 Crump *Banking* viii. 175 Speculators..are often encouraged in their bottomless enterprises by obtaining credits with certain companies.

2. *fig.* Inexhaustible, unfathomable.

1526 Tindale *Doctr. Treat.* (1848) 400 The judgments of God are bottomless. 1545 Brinklow *Lament.* (1874) 86 Oh ye dispisers of the bottomlesse mercy of God. 1640–4 Sir J. Culpepper in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 31 Besides the bottomless Perjury of an *Et cætera*. 1743 Tindal tr. *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* II. xvii. 129 Bottomless graces and immeasurable benefits. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* (1832) 190 He must be bottomless if I cannot sound him before the night's out.

Hence **Bo·ttomlessly** *adv.*, unfathomably; **Bo·ttomlessness**, bottomless state or quality.

1627–8 Feltham *Resolves* xix. (1636) 65 Who .. is so bottomlessly ill, as to love vice, because it is vice? 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 180 That wearisomenesse of Selfe, never settled, that bottomelessenesse, never grounded. 1854 Thoreau *Walden* xvi. 306 Men will believe in the bottomlessness of a pond without taking the trouble to sound it.

Bo·ttommost, *a. superl.* [f. Bottom *sb.* 17 + -most; cf. *topmost.*] That is at the very bottom, lowest.

1861 Sala *Tw. round Clock* 206 The bottommost round of the sporting ladder. 1880 Mrs. Parr *Adam & E.* xxi. 292 To set .. all the folks .. bottommost side upwards. 1884 *Public Opinion* 3 Oct. 427/1 We might arrive at the 'bottommost' lock before nightfall.

†Bo·ttomrer. *Obs.* In 7 **bodomerer.** [f. Bottomry *v.* + -er 1.] One who lends money on a bottomry bond.

1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 253 The sum of the damage .. must be deducted from the Sums that *D. E.* and *G.* are to receive, they being as Bodomerers or Assurers.

Bottomry (bɒ·təmri). Also 7 **bottommarie, -y, bodomery,** 8 **bottomree, bottomery.** [f. Bottom *sb.* 7 + -ry, after Du. *bodmerij.*] A species of contract of the nature of a mortgage, whereby the owner of a ship, or the master as his agent, borrows money to enable him to carry on or complete a voyage, and pledges the ship as security for repayment of the money. If the ship is lost, the lender loses his money; but if it arrives safe, he receives the principal together with the interest or premium stipulated, 'however it may exceed the usual or legal rate of interest'. Also *attrib.*, as in *bottomry-bond, -money.*

1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 171 The name Bottommarie is deriued by the Hollanders from the Keele or Bottome of a ship .. The money so taken vp by the master of the ship, is commonly done vpon great necessitie .. the vse payed for the same is verie great, at 30, 40, and 50 *pro cent.* without consideration of time. 1663 Pepys *Diary* 30 Nov., A master of a ship who had borrowed twice his money upon the bottomary. 1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 253 Amongst conditional bills, Bills of Bodomery may be reckoned, that is, Bills that are made upon the Keele of the Ship, which are accidentially conditional. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 86 Bottomry. 1741 Johnson *Debates Parl.* (1787) I. 218 It is a common practice to take money upon bottomree. 1748 Anson *Voy.* I. i. 9 The remaining [£]5000 they raised on bottomry bonds. 1755 Magens *Insurances* I. 26 We have no fixed Laws .. in England, for settling partial losses on Bottomry-Monies. 1842 Park *Mar. Insur.* II. xxii. 869 In this consists the difference between bottomry and respondentia, that the one is a loan upon the ship, the other upon the goods. 1848 Arnould *Mar. Insur.* I. iii. 76.

Bottomry (bɒ·təmri), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To pledge (a ship) as security for money lent: see prec.

1755 Magens *Insurances* I. 26 A Master cannot bottomry his whole Ship at a place where her Owners reside. 1848 Arnould *Mar. Insur.* III. viii. (1866) II. 931 The repairs abroad for which the ship was bottomried had been done by strangers.

†Bo·ttomy, *a. Obs.* [f. Bottom *sb.* + -y 1.] Lying in a 'bottom', low-lying.

1635 Swan *Spec. M.* (1670) 156 Caused by the Waters.. settling themselves in those declive and bottomy places.

Bottony, variant of Botoné.

Botuliform (bɒ·tiŭlifɔ̄ɹm), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *botuliformis*, f. L. *botulus* sausage: see -form.] Sausage-shaped. 1861 Henslow, *Dict. Bot. Terms.*

Botume, -ym, obs. forms of Bottom.

Boture, obs. form of Bittern, Butter.

Boty(e, botyng(e, obs. f. Booty, Booting.

Bou, Boua, obs. forms of Bough, Bow, Boa.

Bouat, var. of Bowet, *Sc.*, a lantern.

Boucan, Boucasin, var. Buccan, Bocasine.

†Bouce Jane. *Obs. rare*−1. A dish in olden cookery, consisting of minced fowl boiled in milk with pot-herbs, currants, etc.

c 1420 *Anc. Cookery* in *Ord. R. Househ.* A. (1790) 431.

†Bouche, *sb.*1 *Obs.* Also 5–7 bouch. See also Bouge *sb.*2 [a. F. *bouche* lit. 'mouth'.]

1. An allowance of victual granted by a king or noble to his household, his attendants on a military expedition, etc. Only in (or with reference to) the phrase *to have bouche of (in) court* = F. *avoir bouche à (en) cour* lit. 'to have mouth at court'.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 998 The eorl .. ffayre hym gan praye To dwel at hys costage, At bouche and court and wage. 1441 *Plumpton Corr.* Introd. 55 The said people..kept the said towne of Ripon like a towne of warr, takeing some vid. a day, & xiid. a day, & bouch of court. 1526 *Househ. Ord.* in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) Introd. 38 For their Bouch in the morning, one chet loafe, one manchet, one gallon of ale. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* 45 [The emperor] called for Virgil and gave him not onely a present reward, with a good allowance of dyet; a bouche in court, as we use to call it. 1601 in F. Tate *Hounsh. Ord. Edw. II*, § 49 (1876) 31 He shal have for his bouch, iiij*d.* ob. a dai. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* I. 173 All having Bouch of Court, (bread and beer) and six pence a day.

2. Mouth; esp. in phrase *ball, bullet in (en) bouche*; cf. also *ball* or *bullet in mouth.*

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 92 Heere loa behold Boreas from bouch of north blo Pelorus Oure ships ful chargeth. 1591 Garrard *Art Warre* 76 The valiant repulse of a sodaine invading enimie by Bawll en bouche. 1650 Sir W. Butler in Carlyle *Cromwell's Lett. & Sp.* Let. cxxiii, With their drums beating, colours flying, matches burning, and bullet in bouch. [1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4479/5 The Garrison is to march out..with loaded Arms, flying Colours, Drums beating, Match lighted, Ball in Mouth.]

3. *A bouche*: (see quot.)

1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* iii. (ed. 3) 14 In these shields a curved notch is cut out, for the lance to pass through, in the dexter chief; when thus pierced the shield was said to be *à bouche.*

†Bouch(e, *sb.*2 *Obs.* Also 6 bowche. [App. variant of Botch *sb.*1, confused with Bouge *sb.*1] A hump, swelling.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8087 (Gött.) Crumplid knes, and bouch [*v.r.* bouche, boce] on bac. 1538 *Bury Wills* (1850) 135, iij candylstyke of lattyn, on sylver pece wyth the bowche of the letter in the botom.

Bouche (bŭʃ), *sb.*3 Often written bush; see Bush *sb.*2 [prob. f. Bouche *v.* to plug.] A metal plug which is drilled to form the vent or touch-hole of a cannon.

1862 F. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (ed. 9) 186 Bouches, vents. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Bush*, or *Bouche* .. the plug .. screwed into the metal of the gun at the place of the vent, which is then drilled in it.

†Bouche, *sb.*4 ? misprint for *benche* or *boncke.*

1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 39 Thise traytours .. ben now most preuy of counseyl aboute the kynge, and sytte by hym on the hye bouche.

Bouche, *v.* [prob. a. F. *boucher* to plug.]

1. *trans.* To insert into (a cannon) the metal plug in which the vent is drilled: see Bouche *sb.*3, Bush *sb.*2 Hence **Bouching** *vbl. sb.*

1781 *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 264 If these pieces were bouched with iron..they would stand fire. 1862 F. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* 52 *Bouching a gun* is fixing a pure copper vent into it.

†2. (See quot.) *Obs. rare.*

1721 Bailey, *Bouched him*, stopped his mouth. *O. Phrase.*

‖ Bouchées (bu·ʃē), *sb. pl. Cookery.* [a. F. *bouchée* 'mouthful', f. *bouche* mouth.] Small baked confections, patties.

†Boucher. *Obs.* Also **bowchyer, bowger.** [*Boucher* appears to be a corruption of *bowger*, and this a deriv. of *bowge*, Bouge 'bag, wallet,' perh. in sense of 'purse'; but cf. Bowser.] A treasurer, cashier, bursar.

c 1450 *Gregory's Chron.* 139 At the same tabylle the bowgerys of the chauncery. 1494 Fabyan VII. 586 At ye same table sat the bowchyers of the Chauncery. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. 29 Pigmalions riches..that pinchepeny boucher.

Boucher, obs. form of Butcher.

Boucherize (bŭ·ʃərəiz), *v.* [f. *Boucherie* the name of a French chemist + -ize.] *trans.* To impregnate timber with sulphate of copper as a preservative. Hence **Bou·cherizing** *vbl. sb.*

1871 Culley *Handbk. Prac. Telegraphy* 363 The method of boucherising may be described as follows.

†Bouchet. *Obs.* [? Application of F. *bouchet* a drink composed of sugar, cinnamon, and water.]

1706 Phillips, *Bouchet* (Fr.), a round white Pear, about the bigness of a midling Bergamot, with a fine tender Pulp, and sugar'd Juice; being ripe about the middle of August. 1755 in Johnson. 1847 in Craig: and in other mod. Dicts.

Bouchon (bu·ʃŏn). [a. F. *bouchon* plug.] A cylindrical brass plug, tubular at the ends, to be inserted in the plate of a watch when the bearings are considerably worn. (The bouchon is a patent article of French manufacture: the English means of effecting the same purpose is called Bushing.)

1884 F. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 35 A bouchon is selected as small as the pivot will admit.

Boucht, var. form of Bought.

Bouchue, var. or misspelling of Buchu.

†Bou·chy, *a. Obs. rare.* [? f. Bouch(e *sb.*2 + -y 1.] Bulging, convex.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. li. (1495) 168 The thies ben .. bouchy afore and haue two sharpnesses.

Bouck, Boucle, obs. forms of Buck, Buckle.

‖ Boucon. *Obs.*−° [F. *boucon* 'a bit, morsell, mouthfull; especially such a one as is empoisoned' (Cotgr.), 'mets ou breuvage empoisonné' (Littré), = Pr. *bocon*, It. *boccone* 'morsel'.]

1706 Phillips, *Boucons* (Fr. in *Cookery*), Veal-stakes rolled up with thin fat slices of Bacon and Gammon. 1730–6 Bailey.

†Boud. *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 5 boude, 5–7 bowde, 6 bowd, 8 bood, 9 bude. [Of unknown origin; identity with OE. *budda*, ME. *bod(de* in *scharnbodde* dung-beetles, has been conjectured.] A weevil; an insect or worm which breeds in malt, etc. Also in *comb.*, as *boud-eaten.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 46 Bowde, malte-worme, *gurgulio.* 1580 Tusser *Hush.* (1878) 52 Bowd eaten malt, for health or for profit, find noysome thou shalt. 1691 Ray *S. & E. Country Wds., Boods*, weevils, an insect breeding in malt. 1713 *Lond. & Countr. Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 222 In some Counties they call it Bood, others Pope, and Whool. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Bude*, an old name for the biscuit-weevil.

Boud, = behoved: see Bus *v.*

‖ Bou·derie. *rare.* [F. *bouderie.*] Pouting.

1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* II. 239 Practise artless smiles upon him, gentle little bouderies, tears.

Boudget, obs. form of Budget.

Boudin, var. Bolden *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* swollen.

‖ Boudoir (bu·dwar). [a. F. *boudoir* lit. 'a place to sulk in', f. *bouder* to pout, sulk.] A small elegantly-furnished room, where a lady may retire to be alone, or to receive her intimate friends. Formerly sometimes applied to a man's private apartment.

1781 Hayley *Tri. Temper* II. 130 As the French boudoir to the Gothic tower, Such is the peer, whom fashion much admires, Compar'd in person to his ancient sires. 1785 Cowper *Let. to J. Hill* 25 June, I write in a nook that I call my boudoir. 1786 J. Adams *Diary* Wks. 1851 III. 405 In what he calls his boudoir—a little room between his library and drawing-room. 1851 Kingsley *Yeast* ii. 24 Argemone was busy in her boudoir (too often a true boudoir to her). 1886 Morley *Crit. Misc.* I. 31 The paltry affairs of the boudoir and the ante-chamber.

b. *transf.* The occupants of a boudoir.

a 1830 Hazlitt *Vulgarity*, The callous insensibility of the drawing room and boudoir.

Hence **Boudoire·sque** *a.* [see -esque], of the kind appropriate to a boudoir. **Bou·doirize** *v.* [see -ize], to sit in or frequent a boudoir.

1880 Mrs. C. Reade *Brown Hand & White* II. iii. 59 How fond modern French painters seem to be of boudoiresque humanity. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 321/1 'It is a sweet hour', said Glorvina .. 'It is a *boudoirising* hour', said I.

Boue, bouwe, obs. forms of Bow *v.*

Boueer, bouel, obs. ff. Boor, Bower, Bowel.

Bouer'd, var. of Bourd *sb.* and *v. Obs.*, jest.

†Bou·erie. *Obs. rare*−1. [ad. Du. *bouwerij*, f. *bouwer* peasant: cf. Bowery, Boor.] Boorishness.

1577 Holinshed *Descr. Brit.* II. ix. 178 King John .. did extinguish it [the ordeal]..as flat lewdnesse and bouerie.

Bouet, var. of Bowet, *Sc.*, a lantern.

Bouf, Boufaleau, obs. ff. Beef, Buffalo.

†Bou·ffage. *Obs. rare*−1. [a. OF. *bouffage* 'any meat that (eaten greedily) fils the mouth, and makes the cheeks to swell; cheeke-puffing meat' Cotgr.] A satisfying meal.

1672 Sir T. Browne *Let. to Friend* ix. (1881) 134 His inwards and flesh remaining could make no bouffage, but a light bit for the grave.

‖ Bouffant(e (bu·fañ, -āñt), *a. Dressmaking.* [F. *bouffant, -ante*, pr. pple. of *bouffer* to swell.] Puffed out, bulging.

1880 *Cassell's Mag.* June 441 Dress improvers are coming in .. and all the Parisian short dresses are more or less bouffante. 1883 *Ibid.* Nov. 756/2 Mantles .. are .. quite short at the back, and bouffant.

†Bouffe1**.** *Obs.* [cf. F. *bouffe* puff of wind or steam, f. *bouffer* to swell the cheeks.] A puff.

1475 Caxton *Jason* 74 He apperceyuid many bouffes of flambe .. springe into the ayer.

‖ Bouffe2 (buf). [a. F. *bouffe*, ad. It. *buffa* jest.] Short for *Opéra bouffe* comic opera: see Opera.

Bouffon, boufoon, obs. ff. Buffoon.

‖ **Bougainvillæa** (bū,gēinvilī·ă, commonly -vi·liă). Also -ea, -ia. [Named after the Fr. navigator Bougainville 1729–1811.] A genus of tropical plants of the order *Nyctaginaceæ*, having flowers almost concealed by large leafy bracts.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 160/2 *Bougainvillæa spectabilis* is a climbing shrub or small tree, with alternate leaves and small spines. 1881 Mrs. Praed *Policy & Pass.* I. 145 A wide verandah..festooned by bougainvillea. 1883 *Sunday Mag.* Sept. 547/2 Cascades of bougonvillias, passion-flowers, banksias and roses.

Bou·gar (bū·găr). *Sc.* Etymology unknown.

1. *pl.* 'Cross spars, forming part of the roof of a cottage, used instead of laths.' Jamieson.

a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* xiv, With bougars of barnis thay beft blew kappis. 1858 M. Porteous *Souter Johnny* 28 This braw lid Made frae the bougars o' the Kirk.

2. *Comb.*, as **bougar-stakes**, 'the lower part of rafters, that were set on the ground in old houses'; **bougar-sticks**, 'strong pieces of wood fixed to the .. rafters of a house by wooden pins'.

† **Bouge,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 4–6 bowge. [a. OF. *bouge* (also *houlge, huge, huche*, Godef.) a small leather bag or wallet :—L. *bulga* a leathern bag. also the womb ; of Gaulish origin (Festus) : OIr. *bolg, bolc*, a sack. The variant Bulge is found still earlier, and runs parallel to *bouge* in senses 1 and 2 ; 2 has also the variant form Bulch ; 3 has the parallel and later form Bilge.]

† 1. A wallet or bag, *esp.* one made of hide ; a skin-bottle ; = Bulge *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) VII. 385 His malys were i-serched his bouges and his trussynge cofres. 1388 Wyclif *1's.* xxxii. 7 He gaderith togidere the watris of the see as in a bowge [1382 botel]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 46/1 Bowge, *bulga*. *c* 1470 *Hors, Shepe, & G.* (1822) 7 By draught of horse fro ryuers & wellis Bouges be brought to brewars for good ale. 1557 Paynell. *Barclay's Jugurth* 96 He charged bottels and bowges to the hydes of the same beaste. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxi. xxvii. 408 Fastning their apparrell to bouges of lether like bladders [*in utres*].

b. *Her.* Cf. Bouget.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 30 b, D. beareth Or, three water bowges Sable in chefe.

† 2. A swelling, a hump ; = Bulge *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xl. (1495) 155 The caas of the galle is a certayne skynne sette vppon the bowges of the lyuer. *c* 1430 in Wyclif *Serm.* xxi. 20 (MS. S.) If he hath a botche *or a bouge on his bak*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 38 A Bowge, *gibbus, struma*.

3. The protuberant part of a cask ; = Bilge 2.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. v. 266 Then give it Vent at the Bouge, with a Hole made with a Gimblet. 1750 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandman* IV. ii. 109 Turning the cask sideways, on its bouge, immediately cork up the lower holes. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 122 *Bouge* or *Bouge and Chine*, or *Bilge and Chimb*, the end of one cask stowed against the bilge of another. 1875 Parish *Sussex Dial., Bouge*, a water cask. The round swelling part of a cask.

4. A cowrie. *rare.* [a. F. *bouge* 'coquillage servant de monnaie aux Indes' (Boiste).]

1875 Jevons *Money* iv. 24 The cowry shells, which, under one name or another—chamgos, zimbis, bouges, etc.

5. *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *bouge-maker, -man* ; **bowge-work**, bulged or raised work.

1530 Palsgr. 187 *Faysevr de bahus*, a lether coofer maker or a bouge maker. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorelles B.* 10 Tankarde berers, bouge men, and spere planers. 1596–7 Bond in *Hist. Croydon* App. (1783) 154 The windoes with bowge worke.

† **Bouge,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* Also 5 **bowge**, 7 **budge**. Corrupt form of Bouche *sb.*1, court-rations : also used by Ben Jonson in the sense of 'provisions'.

1461 83 *Ord. R. Househ., Liber Niger Edw. IV*, 19 The Lyvery for horses at bouge of Court, of gentlemen & many other, &c. now is lefte. 1540 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 623 Every of them to have lyke bouge of courte. 1611 Cotgr., *Avoir bouche à Court*, to eat and drinke scotfree, to haue budge-a-Court, to be in ordinarie at Court. *a* 1616 B. Jonson *Love Restor.* 87 A bombard man, that brought bouge for a Countrey Lady or two that fainted..with fasting. — *Mercurie Vind.* Wks. (1692) 377, I am to deliver the buttry in, so many firkins of aurum potabile, as it delivers out bombards of budge to them.

† **Bouge,** *sb.*3 *Obs. rare.* A species of trout.

1705 *Act* 4 *Anne* viii, *Bouges*, otherwise called Sea Trouts.

† **Bouge,** *sb.*4 *Obs. rare*−1. (possibly misprint.) A horsehair noose.

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Ducks*, Fasten your Collars or slipping Bouges to the End of your Stick.

Bouge, *sb.*5 In silver manufacture, a hollow running round any article.

† **Bouge,** *v. Obs.* Also 5–7 **bowge**, 6 **boulge, budge**. [f. Bouge *sb.*1 : there are also partially differentiated variants Bilge, Bulge, and Bulch.]

1. *trans.* To stave in a ship's bottom or sides, cause her to spring a leak ; = Bilge *v.* 1.

1485 Caxton *Trevisa's Higden* VII. xxvi (1527) 284 He .. toke .. one of the Soudans grete shyppes .. and bowged and thyrled it in ye nether syde. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 15/2 Sir Anthonie Oughtred folowing the Regent at the sterne, bowged hir in diuerse places, and set hir powder on fire. *Ibid.* II. xvii. (1877) 288 Our ships will either bowge those of other countries or put them to flight. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 460 He had fewer galleys than they, yet he budged divers of theirs and sunk them. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxi. i. 421 One vessell..was bonged and pierced [*perforata*].

2. *intr.* To suffer fracture in the bilge ; = Bilge *v.* 2.

a 1577 Gascoigne *Voy. Holland*, Lest therupon Our shippe should bowge.

3. To swell out, to bulge ; = Bulge *v.* 3.

1398 [see Bouging.] 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. I. xlvi, From this first film all bulk in quantity Doth bougen out. 1851 S. Judd *Margaret* ii. 6 When it reaches the stone that bouges out there.

Bouge, obs. form of Budge.

† **Bouged,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Bouge *v.* + -ed.] Having the bottom staved in ; = Bulged 2.

1580 H. Gifford *Gilloflowers* (1875) 146 Not halfe so fast the bowdged shippe, The water in doth drinke.

† **Bougeron.** *Obs. rare.* [OF.] A sodomite.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7024 If ther be castel or citee Wherynne that ony bougerons be. 1675 Cotton *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 192 Thou now speak'st perfect, Bougeroon.

Bouget (bū·dʒĕt). *Her.* Also 6 **boget**, 7 **bowget**. [Earlier spelling of Budget.] A representation of an ancient water vessel, consisting of a yoke with two leathern pouches, or buckets, attached.

[1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B iv b, Gorgys he called in armys water bulgees.] 1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 136 Who did in gules three siluer Bogets bear. 1688 R. Holme *Armory* III. vi. 75 He beareth Or, a Water Bowget, Sable. 1859 Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. II. vii. 250 Two shields of arms, on one of which are three water bougets.

† **Bouget.** Misprint or bad spelling for Bought, the bend of the elbow.

1548 Vicary *Englishm. Treas.* (1626) 30 Till it appeare in the bouget of the arme.

Bough (bau), *sb.* Forms : 1–2 bóh, bóg, 2–4 boȝ, 2–3 boȝh, bou, 3 bohu, bohw, bouh, buȝ, 3–4 bugh, 3–5 bogh, 3–7 bow, 4 boghe, (boght), boow, bouȝ(e, bouw, bowȝe, buh, 4–6 bowe, 5 boe, *Sc.* bwy, 5–6 *Sc.* bew, 5–7 boughe, 6 bewch, boowe, bouwe, 5–9 *Sc.* beugh, 5– bough. [Common Teut. : OE. *bóg, bóh* = OHG. *buog* (MHG. *buoc*, mod.G. *bug*) shoulder, foreleg ; MDu. *boech*, Du. *boeg*, ON. *bóg-r* shoulder, bow of a ship :—OTeut. **bôgu-s* :—Aryan **bhāghu-s*, Skr. *bāhu-s* arm, foreleg, Gr. πᾶχυς fore-arm.

The sense 'bough of a tree' appears to be of exclusively Eng. development ; the Bow of a ship is ultimately the same word, but of recent adoption from Scandinavian or Low German. Notwithstanding a certain fitness of sense, this word is in no way related to the vb. stem **beug-*, OE. *búg-an* to Bow.]

† 1. The shoulder of an animal. *Obs.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Ex.* xxix. 22 Þu nymst þone rysle of þam ramme .. & þone swyþran boh. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 188 Seyne bowes of wylde bores with þe braune lechyde.

2. A limb, leg. *Sc.*

c 1550 A. Scott in *Evergreen* II. 183. xvi, Ryde down this brae, Thocht ye suld brek a beugh. 1706 in Watson's *Coll. Poems* I. 46 (Jam.) Came and tuik her by the heugh.

3. One of the larger limbs or offshoots of a tree, a main branch ; but also applied to a smaller branch.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 8 Sume heowun bæra treowa boȝas [*c* 1160 *Hatton* boges]. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 219 Þe huuemeste bou of þe treuwe. *c* 1200 Ormin 10002 All cwike & grene boȝhess. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 608 A grene olines boȝ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8291 Apon a bogh þan can he seit. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* iv. (1842) 2 Vndur boes thay byde. 1423 Jas. I. *King's Q.* xxxv, From beugh to beugh thay hippit and thai plaid. *c* 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 45 The Bewes braid blomed about mine head. *c* 1500 *God speed Plough* 30 Our payment shalbe a styk of A bough. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* III. x. 183, To couer the same with bouwes. 1653 Walton *Angler* 154 Fasten that line to any bow. 1716–8 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* I. xxxviii. 150 Followed by a man dressed in green boughs. 1875 B. Taylor *Faust* I. xxi. 182 Boughs are groaning and breaking.

† b. *transf.* and *fig.* A main branch, as of a vein or artery ; a branch of a family, or of anything metaphorically referred to as a tree. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 336 Bigin uormest et prude, & sech alle þe bowes þerof. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24274 All sal be sanued thorn a man þat born es on þis hogh. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 40 He wedded þe dukes douhter..þre bouwes of þam sproge. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 54 b, The religyous persone shold not..haue..deed bowes ne corrupte braunches. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* I. vi. 12 The Boughs of the Vein .. are sent unto the transverse Muscle.

4. *transf.* A gallows : cf. similar use of *tree*. *Legal Proverb.* 'The father to the bough, the son to the plough' : supposed to mean that, according to Kentish custom, attainder for felony does not deprive a man's children of the succession to his property. *arch.*

1590 Swinburn *Testaments* 53 Or in Kent in Gauelkind.. for there it is said, the father to the boughe, and the son to the plonghe. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 553/2 Some..haue beene for their goods sake caught up, and carryed straight to the bough. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 77 If she doom thee to the bough.

5. *Comb.*, as **bough-flecked** *a.*, flecked by the partial shadow of boughs (*poet.*) ; **bough-runes**, Stephens's name for the runic characters modified so as to resemble branching trees ; also **boughless** adj.

1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 404 The *bough-flecked dazzling light of mid-day shone. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 345 A birch-tree, entirely *boughless, branchless, and twigless. 1868 G. Stephens *Runic Mon.* I. 240 The Ice-runes are read in the same way as the *Bough-runes on the Maeshoue stones. 1669 J. Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 249 Field-fares and *Bow-thrushes.

† **Bough,** *v.*1 *Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] **a.** *trans.* To strip of boughs. **b.** *intr.* To send out boughs.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 132 Dresse the wode and bowe it clene, and cut it at euery byght. 1852 [see Boughed].

† **Bough,** *v.*2 *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* (pron. bauχ.) [f. the sound ; cf. Bow-wow.] *intr.* To bark as a dog. Hence **Bou·ghing** *ppl. a.*

1566 Studley *Seneca's Agamem.* (1581) 155 b, Nor barke with any boughinge throate.

Bough, obs. form of Bo 2, Bow.

† **Bou·ghage.** *Obs.* [f. Bough *sb.*1 + -age : cf. *branchage*.] Boughs collectively.

1594 Carew *Tasso* (1881) 71 High Firres, Beeches, and Holmes of thicke bowage.

Boughed (baud), *ppl. a.* [f. Bough *sb.* and *v.*1 + -ed.] **a.** Having boughs (chiefly with descriptive adj., as *dark-boughed, low-boughed*) ; also, covered or shaded with boughs. **b.** Stripped of (its) boughs.

c 1400 *Lay le Freine* 169 An asche..fair and heighe, Wele y-bowed. 1725 Sloane *Jamaica* II. 304 They build their nests in low bough'd trees. 1805–6 Coleridge 3 *Graves* III. iii, A mossy track all over boughed. 1852 Tupper *Proverb. Philos.* 391 The tree is felled, and boughed, and bare. 1877 M. Arnold *Grande Chartreuse*, Many a dark-bough'd pine.

Boughery (bau·əri). *nonce-wd.* [f. Bough + -ery ; cf. *rookery*.] A structure of boughs.

1855 *Household Wds.* XII. 435 Each family was squatted down under a few gum-tree boughs..all except the unmarried young men, who were located in groups at boughteries of their own.

Boughie, obs. form of Boughy.

Bough-pot (bau·pɒt). *arch.* or *dial.* Also 7 bow-pott, 7– bow-pot. [f. Bough *sb.* + Pot : cf. Beau-pot.] A pot or other vessel for holding boughs, etc., for ornament ; a flower-pot ; in 19th c. also a bunch of flowers, bouquet.

1583 J. Higins *Junius' Nomenclator* 388 Bough-pots, or flower pots set in the windows of private houses. 1665 Pepys *Diary* 13 Sept., The wind .. flung down a great bow-pott that stood upon the side-table. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* III. iii, Not..a twig but what's in the bough-pots out of the window. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 206 Bough-pots decorate their windows. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* i, 'We have made her a bow-pot.' 'Say a bouquet.. 'tis more genteel.' 1884 *Leisure Hour* Apr. 233/1 Removed to make place [in grates] for the 'bough-pots', or posies.

† **Bought,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* Forms : α. 5 bouȝt, bowght, 6 boughte, bught(e, 4–7 bought ; β. 6 bowt(e, 6–7 bout. [A comparatively late word (certain only from 15th c.) ; parallel in its senses to Bight, ME. *bygt*, OE. *byht* ; and corresp. in form and sense to MLG. *bucht* (whence modG. *bucht*, Du. *bocht*, Da. and Sw. *bugt*). The Eng. word may also have been from LG. ; but more probably it arose out of an assimilation of *byght* to Bow *v.*, or was itself formed from Bow on the pattern of *byght*, etc. (cf. *Bucht* in Grimm). When the guttural became weak or mute. *bought* began apparently to be associated with the adv. *'bout, about* (see 2 b, quot. 1435), and in 16–17th c. was commonly spelt *bout*, whence, with special development of sense, the current Bout, *sb.*2 q. v.]

† 1. A bend or curve ; *esp.* a hollow angle or bend in the animal body. Cf. Bight 1. *Obs.*

α. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 25 b, There is a scabbe in the bought of myne arme [*in ancone*]. 1530 Palsgr. 200/2 Bought of the arme, *le ply du bras*. 1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* I. vii, To make a plumbe lyne .. on the vtter or inner bughte [of a circle]. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. lxv. 327 Ouerthwart the very bought or inward bent of the knee. 1658 Franck *North. Mem.* (1821) 159 On the bought of her near buttock was branded a remarkable patch.

β. 1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 40 If there be any crook or bout in the Belt. 1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* XVI. xxxiii. (1678) 364 If the elbow be dislocated .. some put some round thing into the bout of the elbow.

† b. A bending in a coast-line, mountain-chain, etc. Cf. Bight 3. *Obs.*

α. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* CCXXIII. 222 They..met the baillol and his companye at an hongyng bought of the more.

β. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1331/2 To enter in at the great chanell of Middleborough by the bout of the foreland. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 643 In the very boute well neere of the shore. 1675 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 34 Over agt the Bonte aboue Verdrick-teige-hooke.

† 2. The bend or loop of a rope, string, or chain ; the part between the ends or points of attachment (cf. Bight 2) ; the fold of a cloth, etc. ; a turn or involution ; also *fig.*, and in *comb.* as *bought-wise*.

α. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 129 Draw streight þy clothe, & ley þe bought on þe vttur egge of þe table. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 217 A Bought, *plica*. 1611 Bible 1 *Sam.* xxv. 29 *marg.*, In the midst of the bought of a sling. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farm* 712 Net .. fastened bought-wise unto the end of a long pole.

β. 1562 *Inv. Q. Mary's Dresses* in *Sat. Rev.* (1863) 12 Dec. 764/2 [Fardingales..expanded by whalebones] bowtis of quhaill horne. 1575 Banister *Chyrurg.* II. (1585) 279 Let it be tyed first with ij inuolutions or bowtes. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* (1863) 140 In notes, with many a winding bout Of linkéd sweetness long drawn out. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Life*, One curl rising by degrees above another, and every bout tied with a small ribband.

† b. A coil, fold, or 'knot' formed by the body of a serpent, the tail of a horse, etc. *Obs.*

α. [*c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 4712 Of theose bought was heore croune.] *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 558 Abowght the schyld he lappyd yt ther, Torrent the bowght asondyr schere. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 255 He..wrapt his scalie boughts with fell despight. 1633 H. COGAN *Pinto's Trav.* xxxv. (1663) 140 An Adder of Brass, infolded into I know not how many boughts.

β. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 11 His huge long tayle.. Whose wreathed bouts when euer he vnfoldes.

†3. (cf. BOUGHT *v.*[1] quot. 1521.) *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxviii, The beme of that sterre was bryghter than the sonne and at the bouȝt of the beme appered a dragons hede. *Ibid.* lxix, The hede of the dragon that is seyn at the bought of the beem.

Bought, bught (bɑuχt, bʊχt), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* Also **bowght, boucht, bucht.** [Etymology obscure: it answers in form to the prec.; but the connexion of sense is uncertain. The Gael. *buchd* appears to be from Lowl. Sc.]

1. A sheep-fold; *spec.* a pen for confining ewes at milking-time.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. ii. 64 As we se..The wyld wolf ..Abowt the bowght [*v.r.* boucht] plet al of wandis tyght. 1813 HOGG *Kilmeny* xxiv, Broke from their boughts and faulds.

2. 'A square seat in a church, a table-seat.' Jam.

3. *Comb.*, as *bought-door, -seat.*

1807 HOGG *Mt. Bard* 27 (JAM.) The bught door is always carefully shut at even.

†**Bought,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6 **bowght, bowt,** 8 *sc.* **bught.** [f. BOUGHT *sb.*[1]] *trans.* and *intr.* To bend, wind, fold; to link.

1521 FISHER *Wks.* 324 Nor a syngle beme of the sonne is nothynge so myghty as whan it is doubled and bowghted in itselfe by reboundynge and reflexyon. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 100 Nature hath made..hollow Guttres, and Crekes into the maigne lande, bowtyng and compassyng in and out. 1832 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) I. (1853) 121 When the canvassin' cam' round, the member walk'd about, And bughted i' the Provost's arm.

Bought, bught, *v.*[2] *Sc.* [f. BOUGHT *sb.*[2]] **1.** *trans.* To pen or fold (sheep). Hence **Bou·ght-ing** *vbl. sb.*

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-T. Misc.* (1733) I. 72 At boughting-time to leave the plain In milking to abide thee. 1792 BURNS *My ain kind Dearie*, The eastern star Tells bughtin-time is near, my jo.

2. *gen.* To inclose, fence in; hence **Bou·ghted** *ppl. a.* **Bouchting-blanket,** 'a small blanket, spread across a feather-bed, the ends being pushed in under the bed at both sides' (Jamieson).

1807-10 TANNAHILL *Bonnie Wood Craigie Lee*, The mavis, down thy bughted glade, Gars echo ring frae every tree.

Bought (bɔ̄t), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of BUY, which see for forms.]

a. Purchased; freq. in comb. *dear-bought* (cf. *dere abought* under ABYE). *Bought-book*: (*Comm.*) a book for keeping an account of bought goods. **b.** *fig.* (see senses of BUY) Ransomed, gained by a sacrifice; also bribed, etc. †*Bought plea*: a groundless accusation.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (1841) 104 Tis an olde prouerbe..bought wit is the best. 1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* lxxv. (1862) I. 193 This was but a bought plea and I was a fool. 1646 CRASHAW *Delights of Muses* (1652) 134 More than..a bought blush, or a set smile. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arc.* 1687 Bought senates and deserting troops are mine. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 230 Dear-bought advantages. 1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 101 The Bought, or, Bills of Parcels Book, into which are entered the particulars of all goods bought.

Boughten (bɔ̄·t'n), *ppl. a.* [irreg. f. BOUGHT *ppl. a.* by assimilation to *foughten.*] = BOUGHT *ppl. a.* Used *poet.* for the sake of metre; otherwise only *dial.* and in U.S. in application to purchased as opposed to home-made articles.

1793 COLERIDGE *Robespierre* III. Wks. III. 36 The Commune's villain friendship, And Henriot's boughten saccours. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* xiv, Whose faith Reck'd not of boughten prayers, nor passing bell. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* I. 131 Leather shoes, and white, 'boughten' stockings.

†**Bou·ghtling.** *Obs. rare.* In 3 **boghtling.** [? f. BOUGHT *pa. pple.* of BUY + -LING.] One bought or ransomed.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17262 [I] euer..haf thoght..O þi boghtlinges hu þou boght.

†**Boughty** (bɑu·rti), *a. Obs.* [f. BOUGHT *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] Bent, curved; having one or several bends.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 111 Boughty, *intricatus.* 1611 COTGR., *Cornu*, crooked, or boughtie, like a horne. — s. v. *Asne*, Bowed, boughtie, or bowing.

Bough-wough, var. form of BOW-WOW.

Boughy (bɑu·i), *a.* Also 6-7 **boughie.** [f. BOUGH *sb.* + -Y[1].] Abounding in boughs.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 111 Boughy, *ramosus.* 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr's *S. P.* (1847) 62 Her watchman, arm'd with boughie crest. 1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 988 Surprising Sir Ralph..on briary, broomy, and boughy ground. 1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* i. (1867) 37 The drear and boughy wilderness.

‖ **Bougie** (bʊ·ʒī). [a. F. *bougie* wax candle, from *Bougie* (Arab. بجاية *Bijiyah*), a town in Algeria which carried on a trade in wax.]

1. A wax-candle, a wax-light.

1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. ii. 40 Supplied with.. Bougies, otherwise Wax-lights, for their own Apartments.

1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Tales & Novels* (Rtldg.) IX. xii. 109 Snatching up a bougie, the wick of which scattered fire behind him, he left the room. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 97/1 Stearic candles will supersede every other description of *bougie.*

2. *Med.* A thin flexible surgical instrument made of waxed linen, india-rubber, metal, etc., for introduction into the passages of the body, for the purpose of exploration, dilatation, or medication.

An *armed* or *caustic* bougie has a piece of caustic fixed within its extremity.

1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* III. 513 He introduced a large bougie which went up a great way. 1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 222 Bougies, contrived of waxed Linen rolled up. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 201, I introduced a small hollow bougie..into the œsophagus, and injected half a pint of milk and water.

Bougil, obs. form of BUGLE.

†**Bou·ging,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. BOUGE *v.* (sense 3) + -ING[1].] A swelling, protuberance.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xl. (1495) 155 The galle is a membre hote and drye sette on the bowgyng of the lyuer. *Ibid.* v. xlii. (1495) 159 Roundnes of guttes and bowgynge and foldynge is nedefull. *Ibid.* v. li. (1495) 168 The inner bowchynge and roundenes of the thies.

†**Bou·goun.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. ? Some kind of musical instrument.

c 1325 *Allit. P.* B. 1416 Bougounz busch batered so þikke.

†**Bougre.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *bougre*, OF. *boulgre* a 'Bulgarian', a heretic:—late L. *Bulgarus* an inhabitant of Bulgaria.] A heretic.

1340 *Ayenb.* 19 He..ne beleſþ þet he ssolde, ase deþ þe bougre and þe heretike. *Ibid.* 134 Vor þet byeþ þe bougres and þe heretiks proude uorlore.

Bouh, obs. form of BOUGH, BOW.

Bouilli (bʊ·lyi). Also 7 **buollie,** 8 **bouillé, -ie.** [a. F. *bouilli*, pa. pple. of *bouillir* to boil.] Boiled or stewed meat, *esp.* beef. Also *attrib.*

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 598 French Cooks use Their Haut-gusts, Buollies, or Ragusts. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 116/1 The knight indulged upon his soup and bouillé. 1821 KITCHINER *Cook's Oracle* (ed. 4) 145 Beef Bouilli..is fresh beef gently simmered by a slow fire.

Bouillie: see BOOLY.

‖ **Bouillon** (bʊ·lyŏn). Also 8 **bouillion.** [F. *bouillon*, f. *bouillir* to boil.]

1. Broth, soup. Also in *comb.*

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (as Fr.) 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Sorrel*, Bouillons or thin Broth. *c* 1865 *Circ. Sc.* I. 343/2 What in France is sold under the name of bouillon-cakes, is nothing but gelatine.

2. A 'saline' bath', or solution of an alkali, in which wool is steeped previous to dyeing.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dycing* I. i. ii. i. Wool Boiled in a bath with saline substances—this is called the bouillon.

3. An excrescence of flesh in the foot of a horse.

4. In *Dressmaking.* A puffed fold.

1869 *Daily News* 4 Mar., Her Serene Highness..wore a blue satin train, trimmed with bouillonnes of white tulle.

Bouk. Now only *Sc.* and *dial.* Forms: 1-3 búc, 2-4 buke, 3-4 book, 3-6 bouke, 5 bowke, 6 buike, 7 buick, 8-9 buik, 4- bouk. [OE. *búc* belly = OS. *bûc*, Du. *buik*, OHG. *bûh, bûch*, MHG. *bûch*, mod.G. *bauch* belly, ON. *búk-r* trunk of the body:—OTeut. **bûko-z.* The prevailing sense in ME. is the same as in ON., from which it may have been taken. As early as 15th c. this word was confounded with BULK *sb.*, which afterwards usurped most of its senses, and has superseded it in literary use. The modern dial. and Sc. *bouk* seems to be partly a survival of ME. *bouk*, partly the regular descendant of ME. *bolk*, BULK.]

†**1.** The belly, paunch, or abdomen. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (1846) II. 270 Þat husel is..betwux todum tocowen, and into þam buce asend. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 Þe heo wulle underfon..cristes licome in his sunfulle buke. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B vij b, Whan yowre hawke hath wormys in hir bowke.

2. The trunk of the body; hence the body of a man or animal. After 14th c. only *Sc.* and *dial.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 134 Þe hwule þet mi soule is in mine buke. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 70 Er þe bodi wið þe buc beo isundret from hire heauet. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 174 A bouke of a motoun. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7189 That the heued fleighe fram the bouk. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. ix. 100 Ane hundreth busteous bowkis of swyne. 1591 R. BRUCE II *Serm.* X ij b, They cary their heartes out of their buikes as it were. 1794 BURNS *Batt. Sheriff-muir* ii, They rush'd and push'd..And monie a bouk did fa', man. 1832-53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. I. 85 Mony a bonny buik lay cauld.

†**b.** *transf.* Applied to the body or interior of a church. *Obs.* (Cf. BULK.)

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 340 A lowe in to þe bouke of þe chirche was send. 1499 *Will of Bamfeld* (Somerset Ho.), To be buried in the bouke of the Church.

3. = BULK in its modern senses: Magnitude in three dimensions, volume; largeness of volume, bulkiness; the greater portion of anything. Only mod. *Sc.* and *dial.*

1697 CLELAND *Poems* 78 (JAM.) Though old Colquhoun should bear the buick o't. 1805 J. NICOL *Poems* II. 3 (JAM.) The blades, accordin to their bouk He partit into bands. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 148 I'll weigh't against its ain bouk, lead only excepted, o' ony ither material noo extant. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Bouk* (pron. *Book*), bulk, size, substance.

Bouk, dial. f. BOLK *v. Obs.* to belch; and BOWK, a pail.

Bouk·e, obs. and Sc. form of BUCK.

†**Bouked,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. BOUK + -ED.] Having a protuberance.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6265 Schorte y-swerred..And bouked byfore and byhynde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 127 Quhar, in hir bowkit bysme, that hellis belth, The large fludis suppis thrise in ane swelth.

†**Bou·ksome,** *a. Sc. Obs. rare.* Also **buksome, -sum, bulksome.** [App. f. BOUK + -SOME; but influenced in sense and partly in form by BULK; see BUXOM *a.*[2]] Corpulent, portly; occupying large space, bulky; *fig.* great, powerful, influential.

1600 *Act. Jas. VI*, (1814) 209 (JAM.) Andro had ane vther dowblet..and wes mair buksum. 1708 M. BRUCE *Lect. & Serm.* 33 (JAM.) Where Christ grows ay bulksomer in the bosom. *Ibid.* Christ is buksome in heaven. 1785 *Poems Buchan Dial.* 12 (JAM.) Laggert wi' this bouksome graith You will tyne haaf your speed.

Bouky, Sc. form of BULKY.

Boul, bool. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* (bul). Also 6 **boule,** *Sc.* **bowle, bulis** (*pl.*), 8-9 **bool.** [perh. a. MDu. *boghel* or MLG. *bogel* (mod.Du. *beugel*, Ger. *bügel*) bow, hoop, ring, f. stem of OTeut. **beugan* to bend, Bow.]

1. Anything bent into a curve; a curvature. *Sc.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. viii. 55 A port thair is.. In maner of a bow maid bowle [*v.r.* boule] or bay. 1808 JAMIESON s.v., 'The bool of the arm', when it is bent, i. e. the curvature.

2. *esp.* The curved or semicircular handle of a pail, tea-kettle, pint-stoup, etc.; the annular part of a key; the holes in scissors for the thumb and finger. *Bouls, bools*, a movable handle of two parts for a pot, called also *clips. Sc.* and *north. Eng.*

1560 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 24 (JAM.) Ane pair of pot bulis. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 218 Ye Boule of a potte, *ansa, capulum.* 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* III. 359 Gloss., 'To come to the hand like the boul o'a pint-stoup'..as easily and agreeably as the handle of a drinking vessel comes to the hand of a tippler.

3. A child's hoop for bowling. *dial.* (N.E. England.)

Boul, obs. form of BOWL *sb.*

Boulangerite (bulɑ·nʤərəit). *Min.* [f. *Boulanger* name of a French mineralogist + -ITE.] A native sulphide of antimony and lead.

1868 DANA *Min.* § 122 Embrithite is from the locality of boulangerite at Nertschinsk.

Bould-, obs. form of BOLD-.

Boulder, bowlder (bōu·ldəɹ), *sb.*[1] Also *dial.* **boother, bowder.** [Shortened f. BOULDER-STONE.]

1. A water-worn rounded stone, varying in size, but properly larger than a pebble, used frequently for paving and building purposes; a cobble.

1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. 57 Paued with pibble boulder, or some other kind of small stone. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 265 Brown clay slate, in bowlders, found in the bed of the Alecnundra. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. ix. 256 The Bastille..sinks day by day: its ashlars and boulders tumbling down continually. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Science* (ed. 6) I. vi. 209 Fastened the sail at the top, and loaded it with boulders at the bottom.

2. *spec. Geol.* A large weather-worn mass or block of stone, frequently carried by natural forces to a greater or less distance from the parent rock, and generally lying on the surface of the ground, or in superficial deposits; an erratic block.

1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 73 Some of the vertical beds of rock covering the granite contain..boulders. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 369 Enormous rounded boulders ..of trachyte and basalt. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xii. 335 Erratic boulders have..been noticed on the Rocky Mountains.

fig. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 14 The first Napoleon..a great boulder in history.

3. *transf.* A lump or mass of some material; *spec.* in *Mining*, a large detached piece of ore found away from the regular lode. Also *attrib.* in the sense of 'big, lumpy'.

1861 SALA *Tw. round Clock* 73 Its boulders of whitening, and its turpentine-infected bundles of firewood. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 537 Boulders of Native Copper have been found. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 31 May 4/1 The birds will have..all of the seed; the boulder clods will never cover it.

4. *Comb.*: **boulder-clay,** a clayey deposit belonging to the ice-age, and containing boulders, etc.; **boulder-drift** = *boulder-formation*; **boulder-flat,** a tract of country strewed with boulders; **boulder-formation,** a formation or deposit consisting of mud, clay, etc., in which boulders are embedded; **boulder-head,** a kind of sea-wall; **boulder-paving,** paving made of boulders; **boulder-period,** the geological epoch in which boulder-formations were being produced, the Ice Age or Glacial Period; **boulder-walls** (see quot.).

1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvii. 282 An icy sea, from which the *boulder clay and glacial gravels were deposited. 1884 DAWSON in *Handbk. Canada* 324 Stratified sands and gravels overlying the boulder-clay. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xix. 355 The *boulder-drift is a bold and clearly-defined formation. 1884 J. COLBORNE *With H. Pasha* 44 The road across this *boulder-flat consisted of numerous pathways running side by side. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ix. (1873) 180

Fragments of primitive rocks derived from the surrounding *boulder-formation were very numerous. *Ibid.* viii. 174 The ice-transporting *boulder-period. 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, **Boulder-walls*, a kind of walls built of round flints or pebbles, laid in a strong mortar.

Boulder, bolder, *sb.*[2] The bulrush (*Scirpus lacustris*); 'the rush used for bottoming chairs'.

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Bolder.* 1884 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* iii. 24 The weeds and boulders (or clumps of flags).

Boulder (bō·ldəɹ), *v.* [f. BOULDER *sb.*[1].] To make into boulders. (Perh. only in pa. pple.)

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxix. 540 They may have been carried down by streams to the shores, and have been long bowldered there.

Bouldering (bō·ldərin), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].] The action of prec. verb; paving with boulders; *concr.* boulder-stones laid as a pavement.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 409 The bouldering of the pavement was rough.

Boulder-stone (bō·ldəɹstōun). Forms: 3–6 bulder-ston(e, 7 boother-, bowther-stone, 8–9 bowlder-stone, 7– boulder-stone. [Etymology obscure. With ME. *bulderston*, cf. Sw. dial. (E. Gothl.) *bullersten* a large stone in a stream, one which makes a rumbling noise in the water, as opposed to *klappersten* a smaller pebble; f. Sw. *buller* noise, roar, *bullr-a* to roar, rumble + *sten* = STONE. This gives a passable sense; but no corresponding word is known elsewhere in Swedish, Old or New, Icelandic, Norwegian, or Danish; so that actual relation between the North. Eng. and Swedish dialect word cannot be asserted.

No words answering to Sw. *buller*, *bullra*, exist in Old or New Icelandic; but Da. has *bulder* 'tumbling noise', *buldre* 'to racket, rattle, make a noise'. If either these words were in use in North. Eng., or a compound **bulder-steen* in Da., it would be natural to find here the origin of the Eng. word; but no such connecting links are found. The verb and sb. seem indeed to exist in the Sc. *buller* 'to bellow, roar', *buller* 'bellowing, roar, loud gurgling sound', but this is not quite the shade of sense required, while the form it would yield is not *bulder-*, *bowlder-*, *bowther-*, or *boother-*, as actually found in North. Eng. dial., but **bullerstane*, which is not found.]

A rounded water-worn stone larger than a pebble, a cobble-stone (= BOULDER *sb.* 1). Also, in later use, = BOULDER 2.

a 1300 *Havelok* 1790 He gripen sone a bulder ston, And let it fleye. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 15 Bulder stones..wold weare the yren to soone. 1635 BREERETON *Trav.* (1844) 101 The best paved street with bowther stones.. that I have seen. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 350 Large bowlder stones. 1861 MRS. NORTON *Lady La G.* I. 224 The ground is rough with boulder stones. 1879 JENKINSON *Guide to Lake Dist.* 148 *Borrowdale*.. The Bowder Stone is an immense detached block.. computed to weigh 1971 tons. 1884 S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Canada* 295 A very singular plateau, covered to a great depth with rounded boulder-stones.

Bouldery (bō·ldəri), *a.* [f. BOULDER[1] + -Y[1].] Characterized by the presence of boulders.

1859 *All Y. Round* No. 36. 219 Constantinople..with.. its loose bouldery trottoir. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiii. 217 The bouldery conglomerates that flank the Grampians. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xii. 347, 400 yards from the bouldery wall, rose a lengthy and stupendous cliff line. 1882 BLACKMORE *Christowell* II. x. 219 The ground was uneven though not bouldery.

†Boule[1], ? *Obs.* [app. a variant spelling of BOLL, BOWL, a hemispherical dish.] A measure of lead ore: see quot.

1449 *Exchcq. Records* in Risdon *Surv. Devon* Introd. 18, 144 Boules of Glance Oar. 1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Regales* s. v. *Boule*, cited in TAPPING *Gloss. Lead-mining Terms* 1851 (E.D.S.) 24 *Boule* or *Dish*, a certain measure wherewith the miners are accustomed to measure out the duties to the church and king.. it formerly contained about half a peck.

Boule[2] (būl). The more correct form of the word commonly spelt BUHL.

1875 POLLEN *Anc. & Mod. Furnit.* (1875) 95 Boul marquetry, which owes its name to the maker.. André Charles Boule. 1883 *Scotsman* 9 May 11/8 Old Bronze Groups.. on magnificent coloured Boule Pedestals.

Boule, obs. form of BOWL.

Boulene, boulin, obs. forms of BOWLINE.

Boulespret, obs. form of BOWSPRIT.

Boulet (bu·lĕt). [a. F. *boulet* BULLET, dim. of *boule* ball: cf. BOWL *sb.*[2]]

†1. A small globe, sphere, or ball. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 86 Thou shalt put them into a small boulet of oake. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 204 The Agnus Dei..is made like to those bulles or boulets of waxe, which they hang about the neckes of children.

2. *techn.* 'A horse whose fetlock or pastern-joint bends forward, and out of its natural position' (Webster). [A misuse of the F. word, which means 'fetlock'; a horse which has its fetlock out of place is said to be *bouleté*.]

‖Boulevard (bu·ləvar, bu·lvar). *rarely* **-vart.** [a. F. *boulevard*, older *-vart*, *-ver*; app. corrupted from a Teut. word = Ger. *bollwerk* BULWARK; cf. Sp. *baluarte*, It. *baluardo* bulwark.]

A broad street, promenade, or walk, planted with rows of trees. Chiefly applied to streets of this kind in Paris, or to others which it is intended to compare to them.

(The French word originally meant the horizontal portion of a rampart; hence the promenade laid out on a demolished fortification.)

1772 *Weekly Mag.* 21 May 233/2 We made the circuit of the city on the boulevards. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 65 The Boulevarde, goes round the capital, and was originally its boundary. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* III. xii. 288 I'm fond of its Boulevarts busy. 1881 MORLEY *Cobden* II. 128 The massacre of unarmed citizens on the boulevards.

Hence (in newspapers) **Bouleva·rdian** *a.*, **Bouleva·rdish, Bou·levardy** *a.*, **Bou·levardize** *v.*

1864 *Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 27/2 The boulevardizing of Paris has.. caused great misery to the poor.

‖Boulevardier (*bulvardye*). [Fr.: f. *boulevard*, see prec.] One who frequents a boulevard.

1879 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 24 As hard..as it seems to a Parisian boulevardier to live in a quiet country. 1882 *Society* 28 Oct. 11/2 The abandoned boulevardier only looks with pity on the young enthusiasts.

†Bouleversa·tion. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. next + -ATION.] An overturning or upsetting.

1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. (1684) 64 The late Bouleversations or overturnings.

†Bouleverse, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 boulverse. [a. F. *bouleverse-r* to turn as a ball, f. *boule* ball, *verser* to turn.] *trans.* To upset, overturn.

1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transpr.* II. 369 It would raise a very great disorder..to bouleverse [ed. 1674 boul-verse] so, and overturn the signification of all words.

‖Bouleversement (*bulvɛrsmaṅ*, bulvē·ɹsmĕnt). [F.; f. *bouleverse-r* to overturn: see prec.] A turning upside down, a violent inversion.

1814 SCOTT *Let.* in *Life* xi. (Chandos) 251 There is need for a previous bouleversement of every thing. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 553 The bouleversement of ideas..which a revolution produces. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. iii. 185 The bouleversement of the dredge had plainly been caused by the twist in the new line.

Bulge, Boulke, obs. forms of BULGE, BULK.

Boulimy, var. form of BULIMY.

Boulspret, -sprit, obs. forms of BOWSPRIT.

Boulster, obs. form of BOLSTER.

Boult, -er, var. of BOLT *v.*[1] to sift, -ER.

†Boultel. *Obs.* Also 5–6 bultell, e. [a. OF. **buletel*, earlier *buretel* (now *bluteau*) meal-sieve; f. *buleter*, *bureter* (now *bluter*) to BOLT *v.*[1]] A kind of cloth specially prepared for sifting; a sieve (= BOLTER[1] 2); hence degree of fineness as determined by the fineness of the sieve.

1266 *Act* 51 *Hen. III.* (*Assisa Panis*), Panis de coquet de eodem blado et eodem bultello, ponderabit, etc. [*transl.* 1618, Bread Cocket of a farthing of the same Corne and bultell, shall weigh, etc.]

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 164 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 128 Let hit renne in iiij. or vj. bagges; gete þem, if þow may, of bultelle clothe. 1477 *Lanc. Wills* (1884) 3 Half a pece bultell price iijs., j Dosen bultell price xvjd. *a* 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 206 A balle hultell conteyneth xxxvi. half pecis. *a* 1610 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 12 They bake two loaves for one penny.. good paste, and boutell, and lawfull size. 1638 PENKETHMAN *Artach.* G iv b, For his Boult ell *od.* 2*g*. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, iv. Sched., Boultel Rains the piece viii.*s.*

Boultell, boultle, boultine: see BOLTEL.

Boulter (bō·ltəɹ). Also bolter. [Deriv. unknown: see also BULTER, BULTEY.] A long fishing-line armed with a large number of hooks.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 34 a, These Hakes..are taken ..with the boulter [*ed.* 1811 bolter] which is a Spiller of a bigger size. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 243 Spillers and boulters are long stout lines, to which are attached several hundred baited hooks, with an anchor and wasteline furnished with corks at the end. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 126 Bolter, Card containing thirteen sizes of hooks.

Bouman *Sc.* (bau·măn, bū·măn). [app. f. Bow *sb.*[4]] The tenant of a BOWING.

1752 *Stewart's Trial* (*Scots Mag.* Sept. 458), John MacCol, bouman, having the charge of milk-cows upon a farm or shealing belonging to Stewart of Appin. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xii. 108 The farmers and the crofters and the boumen..wringing their very plaids to get a second rent. *Ibid.* 204 *note*, A bouman is a tenant who takes stock from the landlord and shares with him the increase.

Bouman, obs. form of BOWMAN.

Boumbard, obs. f. BOMBARD.

Boumet = *baumet*, obs. pa. pple. of BALM *v.*

†Boun (baun), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 3 bune(n, 4–9 boun(e, bown(e, bowen, 5 *Sc.* bowyn, 9 boon. [f. *boun*, older form of BOUND *ppl. a.*[1] The word appears to have become obsolete in literary use *c* 1600; revived by Sir W. Scott.]

†1. *trans.* To prepare, make ready. *Obs.*

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 414 þe kyng boskes lettres anon, to bounen his bernes. *Ibid.* 472 To boune mo bernes. 1525 *Scottish Field* 213 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856) II, Then the bishop full boldlie bowneth furth his standart.

b. *refl.* To prepare oneself, get ready (often in connexion with *busk*); to betake oneself, have recourse *to* (anything).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11920 Ioseph..buned him to wend againe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 827, I wold boune me to batell, and take my bare aunter. 1515 *Scottish Field* 83 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856) II, He did buske and bowne him, to go on his message. *a* 1575 PILKINGTON *Exp. Nehemiah* (1841) 353 They buskle and bowne themselves to this work. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* III. xxx. 45 The villaine, who to flight him bound. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. xxii, Each ordering that his band Should bowne them with the rising day. 1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 243 St. Medard hath boon'd himself for the task. 1866 J. ROSE *Virgil* 99 Soon must we boun' us for a loftier song.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To get ready, prepare; to dress.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* II. 2852 Than thocht hime at þat ymage gay Bouned to pass frome hime away. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 97, I crocit me, syne bownit for to sleip. *Ibid.* XIII. Prol. 46 Enery thing.. Bownis to tak the hailsum nychtis rest Eftir the days laubour. 1674 RAY *N. C. Wds.* 7 *To Boun* and *unboun*, to dress and undress. 1815 HOGG *Pilgr. Sun* I. xvi, For then the fairies boun' to ride And elves of Ettrick's greenwood shaw.

3. *intr.* To betake oneself *to* (a place), set out, go.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1398 Barounes at þe sidebordes bonnet ay where. *c* 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* II. 2712 Pirrus bowned to Delphos yle. *a* 1455 HOLLAND *Houlat* xviii, But bownis out of Babilon with all obedience. *a* 1540 *Peebles to Play* I. 5 At Beltan, when ilk bodie bounes To Peebles to the play. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 6312 The blysfull byrdis bownis to the treis. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* V. xxx, Till Lord Dacre's band Were bowning back to Cumberland.

Boun, obs. form of BON, BOON, BOUND *ppl. a.*

Bounce (bauns), *sb.*[1] [see BOUNCE *v.* (The first three senses appear nearly simultaneously, and their order here is purely provisional.)]

1. A heavy and usually noisy blow caused by something big; a sounding knock, thump.

a 1529 SKELTON *Ware the Hauke* 86 He gave her a bounce Full upon the gorge. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 88 With ramping bounce clapping neer to the seacoast Fierce the waters ruffle. 1629 FORD *Lover's Mel.* I. i. (1839) 2 Blustering Boreas..thumps a thunder bounce. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 506 A noise from the next room, conveyed in distinct bounces against the wainscot. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 247 His knock at the door was a bounce that threatened to bring the house about our ears.

†2. The loud burst of noise produced by an explosion; the explosion itself. *Obs.* (See BOUNCE *interj.* in the same sense, occurring 1523.)

[1552 HULOET, Bounce, noyse, or thump.] 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. 462 He speakes plaine Cannon fire, and smoake, and bounce. 1702 DE FOE *Reform. Manners* Concl. 44 These are the Squibs and Crackers of the Law, Which hiss and make a Bounce, and then withdraw. 1719 HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 990 The rattling Noise like small-Arms, heard after the great Bounce on the Explosion over Tiverton. 1766 CAVENDISH *ibid.* LVI. 149 With 7 parts of inflammable to 3 of common air, there was a very gentle bounce or rather puff.

3. A leap, a bound. *On the bounce*: in continual spasmodic movement.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1318 He brought out a rabyll Of coursers and rounsis With lepes and bounsis. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 220 A Bounce, leape, *saltus*. 1729 ATTERBURY *Misc. Wks.* V. 131 It will not be so much upon the bounce as formerly. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* IV. x. (1849) 242 The testy little governor.. appears with one annoyance and the other to have been kept continually on the bounce. 1884 *Chr. World* 10 July 513/1 In each bounce or throw of the ball.

4. (from 2.) A loud or audacious boast; a boastful falsehood; *abstr.* impudent self-assertion, swagger.

1714 STEELE *Lover* (1723) 93 This is supposed to be only a Bounce. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* III. iv. (1734) 301 It was a wild Bounce of a Pythagorean, who defy'd any one to, etc. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* II. v. ix. 261 It is, I own, a brave bounce to aspire to the daughter of so proud an earl. 1829 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. IV. 21 The whole story is a bounce of his own. 1866 W. G. WARD *Ess.* (1882) II. 107 Here is bounce and swagger with a vengeance.

b. *colloq.* A boastful, swaggering fellow.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Bounce*, a person well or fashionably drest is said to be a *rank bounce*.

Bounce (bauns), *sb.*[2] A name of the Dogfish (*Scyllium Canicula*).

a 1709 RAY *Syn. Pisc.* 22. 1861 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I. 11 Bounce=Nurse Hound.

Bounce (bauns), *v.* Forms: 3 bunsen, 4–7 bounse, 6–7 bownce, 6– bounce.

[The origin of BOUNCE *v.*, *sb.*[1], *int.* (*adv.*) is obscure, and their mutual relations complicated. ME. *bunsen* agrees in form and meaning with mod.Du. *bons* a thump, *bonzen* (LG. *bunsen*, HG. dial. *bumbsen*) to beat, thump, thwack; but there is no early record of these words, and perh. they may be related to the Eng. word merely as parallel onomatopœic formations. Early in 16th c. we find the interjectional use of *bounce* (= LG. and HG. dial. *buns!*) to imitate the report of a gun or other loud sudden noise, and (a little later) to express sudden or violent movement. About the same time the vb. (previously seldom occurring) became common in its original sense 'to beat', but with the notion of noise or vehemence more conspicuous—'to knock, bang'; it also acquired the senses 'to make a banging or explosive noise', and 'to make a sudden or violent movement of a bounding nature'. The sb. is also found in all these senses early in the 16th c. Whether these were natural developments of the original sense, as expressing phenomena which often accompany a knock or thump, or at least are present in the bang of cannon (which had come into use just before these extensions of *bounce*), or whether there has been influence of any other words is not clear. The development of sense however is to a great extent parallel to that of BANG, which has dialectally even the sense of '*bounce* into a room', etc.]

I. To beat, thump, trounce, knock.

†1. *trans. Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 188 þer ȝe schulen iseon bunsen ham mit tes deofles bettles. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 281 þis Pypinus gat Charles þat heet Tutidis of *tundere*, þat is 'bete and bounse'. 1560 *Nice Wanton* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* II. 167 Yet Salomon sober correction doth mean, Not to beat and bounce them to make them lame. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xi. 27 And wilfully him throwing on the gras Did beat

and bounse his head and brest full sore. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* x. xxxix. 184 We seem'd to knock at hell, and bounce the firmament. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. 186 I'le trounce and bounce thee for 't i' th' Spiritual Court. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 184 Bouncing his head against every post. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Good Fr. Gov.* (1831) 122 She has taught me to read without bouncing me about and shaking me.

†**2.** *intr.* To knock loudly, *esp.* at a door. *Obs.*

1570 B. GOOGE *Popish Kingd.* iv. 38 On the Thursday Boyes and Girles do runne in euery place, and bounce and beate at euery doore. 1591 LYLY *Endym.* IV. ii. 56 Come my browne bils wee'l roare Bownce loud at taverne dore. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* v. 20 They shall come knocking and bouncing, with 'Lord, Lord, open unto us'. 1708 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 256 Another bounces as hard as he can knock.

II. To make a loud explosive noise, to talk loudly or bigly.

†**3.** *intr.* To make a noise of explosion, to go 'bang'. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Bouncen or cracke, *crepo.* *c* 1700 in Hearne *Coll.* II. 456 Fir'd the Train, And made it bounce louder and louder. 1719 RAMSAY *Wks.* (1848) I. 149 Where cannon bounced and rearing horses pranced.

b. *trans.* To slam, to bang (a door).

1786 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. Boswell* Wks 1794 I. 321 What though against thee porters bounce the door.

4. *intr.* To talk big, bluster, hector; to swagger. *To bounce out* (*with*): to blurt out 'roundly'.

c 1626 *Dick of Devon* II. iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 38 Are you bouncing? Ile no further. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 137 There he bounceth out with his εὕρηκα. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 28 ¶ 5 Let him bounce at his customers if he dares. 1765 BP. LOWTH *Let. to Warburton* 14 He .. bounces, blusters, and swaggers, as if he were really sovereign Lord. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxv, 'She's the finest lady I ever met in my life', bounced out the Major. 1872 F. W. ROBINSON *Wrayford's W., Tito's Troubles*, You must not let the big boys bounce..over him too much.

b. *trans.* To proclaim with bounce.

a 1652 BROME *Queen* I. iii. 6, I may not hear these wonders bounc'd.

5. *trans.* To talk big at; to bully. In modern colloq. use, To 'blow up', scold roundly.

a 1626 FLETCHER *Nt. Walker* IV. i, I doe so whirle her to the Counsellors chambers..and bounce her for more money. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *To bounce a person out of any thing*, is to use threatening or high words, in order to intimidate him, and attain the object you are intent upon. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Nov. 5/2 French statesmen persuaded themselves .. that they could 'bounce' their opponents out of a slice of territory in Tonquin. *Mod. colloq.* The clerk was well bounced for his carelessness.

III. *intr.* To move with a sudden bound.

6. To bound like a ball; to throw oneself about: *esp.* said of an elastic or bounding movement by a heavy or bulky body. In early use *To bounce it* (said of a woman dancing): cf. L. *humum pulsare* 'to thump or pounce the ground'.

1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 35 She will bounce it, she will whip, Yea, clean above the ground! 1589 *Gold. Mirr.* (1851) 54 See where one bounseth in a players gowne. 1601 SHAKS. *Per.* II. i. 26, I saw the porpus, how he bounced and tumbled. 1743-4 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) II. 254 My heart bounced for joy at the news of your good house. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 35 When you have struck him, he will plunge and bounce in the water very much. 1802 I. MILNER *Life* xiv. (1842) 261 All in one instant, it bounced into my mind, that there must be an opening in the said brass rods. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* 40 Nine centuries bounced he from cavern to rock. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* v, God puts his finger in the other scale, And up we bounce, a bubble. 1851 O. W. HOLMES *A Songof* '29, A cannon bullet rolling Comes 'bouncing' down the stairs. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Bentley* Wks. VI. 84 The judges bounced like quicksilver. 1883 BROWNING *J. Hakkadosh* in *Jocoseria* 127 Yet is the Ruach (..The imparted Spirit) in no haste to bounce From its entrusted Body. *Mod.* This ball is split, and will not bounce at all.

7. To come or go as unceremoniously as a tossed ball, to throw oneself with excess of physical momentum; to burst unceremoniously *into, out of.*

1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 4 The Receiver, Cook, and Mr. Novice, came bouncing in. 1827 SCOTT *Diary* in *Lockhart* xxiv, The French .. bounce in at all hours and drive one half mad with compliments. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* iv. (1874) 45 The market-gardener's wife, little attended to, bounces out of the room. 1883 LD. SALTOUN *Scraps* I. iii. 264 The innkeeper's wife bounced into the room.

8. *trans.* To discharge suddenly from employment. *U.S.* [Of uncertain origin.]

1884 *Boston (Mass.) Jrnl.* 3 Oct. 2/3 Speaker Carlisle has bounced his clerk, Mr. Nelson, for telling tales out of school. 1885 *Milnor (Dakota) Teller* 5 June 5/2 Tuller, Judge Hudson's imported clerk of the court at Lisbon, is likely to be bounced, and Hugh Doherty appointed.

Bounce (bauns), *int.* and *adv.* Also 6 **bowns, bounse**, 6–7 **bownce**. [The stem of the vb. or sb. interjectionally: cf. the corresponding use of Ger. *bums, bumps*, as in *bums geht die Thür* (Grimm).]

A. *int.* a. Imitating the sound of a gun. b. Expressing sudden, violent movement.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 624 With that I herd gunnis russhe out at ones, Bowns, Bowns, Bowns! that all they out cryde. 1590 *Pasquil's Apol.* I. Dij b, Bounse, thers a gunne gone off, doe not the Bishops quake at thys? 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 303 Bownce would hee say, and away againe would hee goe. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1880) 59 Bownce is the worlds motto there, till they discharge the braine of all good abearing. 1852 HOOD *Lamia* iii. 44 At every step—Bounce! when I only thought to stride a pace, I bounded thirty.

B. *adv.* With a BOUNCE (senses 1, 2, 3).

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 82 The Turkes gallies are fighting with my ships, Bownce goes the guns. 1750 GRAY *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 216 The Heroines..bounce into the parlour enter'd. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Expost. Ode* xii. Wks. 1812 II. 242 Bounce on my dear *os frontis* falls the lead. 1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 95 Bounce went the door, In came half a score Of the passengers, sailors, and one or two more. 1864 MISS YONGE *New Ground* xv, Something came bounce against the door.

Bounceable (bau·nsăb'l), *a. colloq.* Also **bouncible**. [f. BOUNCE *v.* + -ABLE.] Inclined or given to bounce. Hence **Bou·nceably** *adv.*

1830 S. WARREN *Diary Phys., Grave Doings*, He became quite 'bouncible', and ranted about the feat. 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* xii. 69 Beckley .. as good as told the latter lady not to be 'so bounceable'. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxviii, There's no call to tell a man he is, so bounceably.

†**Bounced,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. BOUNCE *v.* + -ED.[1]] Beaten, knocked about.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* in *Promp. Parv.* 55 He came home with a face all to bounced, *contusâ*.

Bouncer (bau·nsəɹ). [f. BOUNCE *v.* + -ER.[1]]

1. One who bounces (sense 4 of the vb.).

1762 FOOTE *Lyar* III. (1776) 56 Nor is the character of my son to be blasted with the breath of a bouncer. 1776 in *Priv. Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* I. 351 The Nabob, the greatest Bouncer of all those Bouncers, comes out of gaol. 1876 *World* No. 115. 20 The old maid .. does not stand the slightest chance unless she be of the gushing bouncer class.

2. a. A boaster, bully, swaggering liar. b. in *Thieves' slang* (see quot. 1862).

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxi, He's a..kind fellow enough, but..Such a *bouncer!* 1862 MAYHEW *Crim. Prisons* 46 Bouncers and besters who cheat by laying wagers.

3. A 'bouncing' or 'thumping' lie.

1805 G. COLMAN *J. Bull* II. iii. (L.) You know .. what a bouncer you told me.

4. A large specimen of its kind; a 'thumper'.

a 1859 DE QUINCEY (Webster) The stone must be a bouncer. 1872 TAUNT *Map Thames* 15 See, I've got a roach, and a bouncer. *Colloq.* She was a bouncer.

Bounch(e, var. of BUNCH.

Bouncing (bau·nsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BOUNCE *v.*]

1. Striking, knocking, banging, thumping.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 59 With rip rap bouncing thee ram to the chapter is hurled. 1589 NASHE *Almond for P.* 13 a, Hauing worn out three or four pulpits with the vnreasonable bounsing of his fists. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. vi. 176 A noise of shouting, knocking, and bouncing.

†**2.** The making of loud, explosive noise; banging.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. v. 167 To heare the bouncing of the Cannon. 1652 J. WORDSWORTH tr. *Saudeval* 327 Great clamors of men and bouncing of guns.

3. Bragging, blustering; boastful exaggeration, lying; *colloq.* a good scolding.

1634 HEYWOOD *Witches Lanc.* IV. Wks. 1874 IV. 29, I doe not like the bouncing of good Offices. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Up.* Wks. 1730 I. 72 Calling of names and giving the lie ..swaggering and bouncing. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* II. 68 Nothing can be poorer than his mode of writing: it is the mere bouncing of a schoolboy. 1885 YOUNG *Two Sides of Sh.* iv, A great protection against bouncing and rudeness.

4. A sudden bounding movement.

1611 COTGR., *Balotade*, a bounding, or bounsing, as, of a football, or high going horse. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. x. 52 A rocking of the earth to and fro, and sometimes a perpendicular bouncing..of the same.

Bou·ncing, *ppl. a.* [f. BOUNCE *v.* + -ING[2].] That bounces: in various senses of the verb relating alike to loudness, brag, and vigorous or ungainly movement. Often also like 'thumping, whacking, whopping, strapping', and other words meaning vigorous striking) used with the sense of 'big', esp. 'big rather than elegant or graceful'.

(In many of the quotations the exact shade of meaning is doubtful.)

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 61, I saw the bouncing Bellibone. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 34 Can they not be satisfied with the blessing of this braue bounsing priest? 1602 *Return from Parnass.* IV. i. (Arb.) 50, I am well prouided of three bounsing wenches. 1606 J. RAYNOLDS *Dolarny's Prim.* (1880) 97 The bounsing Doa, vnto the brakes did come. 1611 *Coryat's Crudities* Pref. Verses, Oh for a bonny blith and bounsing ballet To praise this Odcomb'd Chanticleere. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) 363 His mother .. lay down her burthen at Elmeby..where this bouncing babe Bonner was born. 1736 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) I. 8 A bouncing head of, I believe, Cleopatra. 1743 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) II. 237 [She] is as bouncing as ever, and as loud. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* III, I never saw such a bouncing swaggering puppy since I was born. 1807 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 101 The bouncing letter he published, and the insolent one he wrote to me. 1813 WAUGH *Let.* in *Mem.* v. (1839) 310 An inexperienced, bouncing but well-disposed young woman. 1837 J. LANG *New S. Wales* II. 378 It has even given birth to a school of oratory in the colony—the bouncing school, it may be styled. 1841 MRS. MOZLEY *Fairy Bower* iv, She was .. bold Belle, and bouncing Belle, and every thing but bonny Belle. 1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., St. Cuthb.*, Stephen de Hoaques .. had told all the party a great bouncing lie.

Hence **Bou·ncingly** *adv.*, boastfully, blusteringly.

a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (L.) Pighius said, bouncingly, the judgement of the apostolical see..is far more certain.

Bouncing-Bet (bau·nsiŋ be·t). [f. prec. + *Bet* for Elizabeth.] A popular name for the Soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*).

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 740/2 The bouncing-bets and sweet-williams. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Bouncing Bet, *Saponaria officinalis*.

Bound (baund), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3 **bunne**, (4–5 ? **boune**), 6–7 **bowne**, 4–6 **bond**(e, **bounde**, 5–7 **bownd**(e, 4– **bound**. [a. OF. *bodne, bone, bune, bounne, bunne*, also *bunde, bonde*, 13th c. AF. *bounde*; in med.L. *bodena, bodina* (*bonna, bunda*):—earlier *butina* (Leg. Ripuar.) = meta, limes. The phonetic history of the Fr. word is difficult; see Littré *bonde* and *borne*, and cf. BOURNE.]

†**1.** A landmark indicating the limit of an estate or territory. *Obs.* exc. in *comb.*

c 1205 LAY. 1313 Þa comen heo to þan bunnen þa Hercules makede. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 5593 Ymages of moundes, That men clepeth Ercules boundes.

2. The boundary line of a territory or estate; *gen.* a limit or boundary, that to which anything extends in space.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. V. 299 Osca passed nowher his fader boundes. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III*, vi. § 1 The contract ..was made..within the Bounds and Jurisdiction of the same Fair. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xlvi. 62 The frenche kynge..commaunded them to kepe the bondes of Flanders, on payne of their lyues. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. Introd., A platte forme..is inclosed with lines as with his boundes. 1615 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 77 This day..I made the bownds perfect between my Lands of Kilrobistown. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. ii. 19 A right line is the shortest betwixt his owne bounds. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) 290 The bounds of all the European kingdoms are..nearly the same they were 200 years ago. 1809 BAWDEN tr. *Domesday Bk.* 239 Thorner is situate within the bounds of the Castle of Ilbert. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* (1847) 19 The apostle travelled to the utmost bounds of the West.

b. Phrases. *To beat the bounds*: see BEAT *v.* 41. † *To gain bounds of*: to outstrip.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. Prol., Perceiving the prey by force of flight to have gained bounds of her.

3. *pl.* The territory situated on or near a boundary; a border-land; also land within certain limits, a district, neighbourhood, tract.

1340 *Ayenb.* 206 He [Lot] ssolde guo out of þe cite of sodomme, and alle þe boundes. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Introd. 41 In all boundis of Scotland..is gret plente of haris. *a* 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Hist. Scot.* (1655) 12 The Chiefs and Principals of the Families in these bounds. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. x. 46 Marquises..were Counts that governed the Marches, or bounds of the Empire. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* I. vii. 126 These rascals, who come hither to annoy a noble lady on my bounds.

b. *sing.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, v. iv. 90 When that this bodie did containe a spirit, A Kingdome for it was too small a bound.

c. In *Tin-mining*. The area or extent of ground taken in by a miner.

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3184/3 Owners of the Tyn Bounds, and Adventurers in Tyn Mines. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Bounds* (Cornw.), a tract of tin-ore ground.

4. *fig.* A limit with reference to immaterial things, as duration, lawful or possible action, feeling, etc.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 22 Of abstinence he wot no bounde. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xiv. 5 Thou hast apoynted him [man] his boundes, he can not go beyond them. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* VII. xvi. (1678) 181 Let this be the bound of Sweating, when the patient begins to wax cold. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. i. § 3 It is..worth while, to search out the Bounds between Opinion and Knowledge. 1737 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) I. 17, I should be out of all bounds, if I was to tell you half I feel. 1799 MACKINTOSH *Bacon & Locke* Wks. 1846 I. 332 He sometimes carried beyond the bounds of calm and neutral reason his repugnance to doctrines. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 188 It..prevented anarchy from breaking bounds.

5. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *bound-line, -mark, -oak, -road, -stone*, where *bound* = BOUNDARY.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 223 All Europe's *bound-lines,—drawn afresh in blood. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* Pref. ¶ 17 We can neither know well..the names of places and *bound-markes of our own country. 1826 SCOTT *Malachi Mal.* ii. 31 Such a bound-mark as I have described. 1706 HEARNE *Coll.* (1885) I. 242 Ye first was a *Bound-Oak. 1584 *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* 424 His side of the *Bound Rode. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 129 a, The one..somewhat curiously hewed..It should seeme to be a *bound-stone. 1855 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxiii. 78 The divisions of land..continued to be known by these bound-stones down to a late period of the empire.

Bound (baund), *sb.*[2] [f. BOUND *v.*[2]; but cf. F. *bond* of same meaning.] An elastic spring upward or onward; a leap made in an onward career: said both of inanimate bodies and animals, while *leap* is used only of the latter. Phrases. † *To take at the (first) bound*: to take up at the first opportunity, at the outset; to do at once. *To take before the bound*: to be beforehand with. *At a bound*: by an instantaneous movement. *To advance by leaps and bounds*: to make startlingly rapid progress.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* (Arb.) 70 If you coulde haue take it vp at the first bounde, We should..pastime haue founde. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. 73 Youthfull and vnhandled colts Fetching mad bounds. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xvi. 422 They resolved to take the matter at the first bound. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 29 'Tis good then to put wings unto them, and to take the ball before the bound. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 181 Th' arch-fellon..At one slight bound high overleap'd all bound Of Hill or highest

Wall. *a* 1719 Addison (J.), The horses started with a sudden bound. 1839 Bailey *Festus* vii, At every bound I see, I feel The earth rush round. 1848 W. Bartlett *Egypt to Pal.* ii. (1879) 26 He plunges at a bound into the east.

Bound (baund), *ppl. a.*[1] Forms: 3–4 bun, bune, 4–5 bon(e, 4–9 boun(e, bown(e, -nn(e, 6 bond, 7–9 *dial.* boon(e, 9 *dial.* bawn, 6– bound. [a. ON. *búinn*, Norweg. *bûen*, pa. pple. of *búa* to get ready, appearing first in the north as *bün*, afterwards in ME. *boun*; the added *d* in the mod. form may be due in part to its being regarded as the pa. pple. of the derived verb Boun, and in part to confusion with Bound *ppl. a.*[2] = obliged; but cf. other instances as in *Mahound, sound, compound, astound*, for *Mahoun, soun, compoun, astoun*, also the vulgar *gownd, drownd*, etc.]

†**1.** Ready, prepared: said both of persons and things. Of persons: Dressed, attired. Also (in 14th c.) At hand, present. Often pleonastically *ready boun, ready and boun*. *Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 2329 Loe her ice amm ammbohht all bun To follȝhenn Godess wille. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11595 Son was ioseph redi bun. *Ibid.* 14376 Namli þas þat has ben bune [*Trin.* nere] Quen he vpraisid lazarune. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Franklin's T.* 775 She was bown to goon the wey forth right. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* III. 173 And bed hem alle ben boun· beggeres and obere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2736 Bowne on hor best wise in hor bright wedis. 1470 Harding *Chron.* viii. i, He to paye was so readye and bowne For his vitayle. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* 162 At the northgate they were redy bowne. *c* 1550 *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 133 Pluck vp ȝour herts, and make ȝow bowne. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iii. 41 Like a man to double businesse bound, I stand in pause where I shall first begin. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 93 (Jam.) The squire..to find her shortly makes him bown. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* IV. iii. A band of war Has for two days been ready boune. 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* 147 Earl Walter..For battle made him boun'. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 228 These..are boun to ride the Borders as in the good olden time.

2. Prepared or purposing to go, starting, directing one's course, destined. With *for, to, into* obs.), or adv. of motion. Phrases, *Homeward bound, outward bound*.

c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3788 When thai saw him theder bown. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xii. 33 Deere frend..whodir art thou bone? 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. vii. 21 Quhidder ar ȝe boun, ȝe schaw ws plane. 1590 Greene *Alcad.* (1616) 51 A Barke bound for Arcadie. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. vi. 10 Th' Ambassadours that was bound for England. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 156 ¶ 1 We may see the Son of Ulysses bound on the same Expedition. 1748 Anson *Voy.* III. viii. (ed. 4) 490 He gave out at Macao, that he was bound to Batavia. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* X. xi, You see a Traveller, Bound upon hard adventures. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 635 The ships which were bound for New England were crowded. 1866 Sir J. Herschel *Fam. Lect. Sc.* 206 Bound on we know not what errand.

fig. 1548 E. Geste *Pr. Masse* 118 Where oure confessyon is bounde, lette oure hartes be represented. *c* 1593 Spenser *Sonn.* viii, Angels come to lead fraile mindes to rest In chast desires, on heavenly beauty bound.

3. With infinitive, = about (to), going (to), in a fair way (to). Only *dial.*; to be distinguished from the similar use of Bound *ppl. a.*[2], though the latter construction was perhaps suggested by this.

The phrase *He is bound to win* would, in northern dial., mean merely 'He is going to win'; in literary Eng. it means 'He must necessarily win', the word here being Bound *ppl. a.*[2] (Cf. also sense 1, quots. 1470, 1602.)

1864 Atkinson *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'I believe it is boun to be wet', going to be rain. 1862 *Life among Colliers* 31 He was so violently sicke he declared he was bound to die.

Bound (baund), *ppl. a.*[2] Also 4–6 bounde, 5 boun, bonde. *North.* bund, bun. [pa. pple. of Bind *v.*; shortened from Bounden.]

1. Made fast by a tie, confined; fastened down; handaged: also *fig.*

1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* 263 A synnar bund with the band of syn..is oblissit to thole paine for his syn. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 221 Bound, *ligatus, deuinctus*. 1665 J. Spencer *Prophecies* 74 These Orators have confest themselves greatly straitned and bound up. 1694 W. Salmon *Iatrica* I. iii. 94/2 The Spasm..not being able to get over the bound place, is hindered from coming to the Head. 1818 Byron *Mazeppa* xi, My bound and slender frame Was nothing to his angry might.

†**b.** *transf.* of a woman: Pregnant. Cf. Band *sb.*[1] 1 c, Bend *sb.*[1] 1 d, Bond *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 89 þe byrde so bryghte with birdyne ȝode bun. *c* 1450 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 71 We sal pray also for all women þat er bun with childer in þis parichin. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. vi. 103 Quhilk, bund with child, dremit scho did furth bryng.

†**2.** Kept fast in bonds or in prison. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xlii. 7 That thou shuldyst bringe out fro closing the bounde. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 50 To celyuer the bounde owt of pryson. 1611 Bible *Heb.* xiii. 3 Remember them that are in bonds, as bound with them.

3. Confined in the bowels, costive. †Also of a cough: Tight, dry (*obs.*).

1530 Palsgr. 306/2 Bounde in the belye, *serre au ventre*. 1579 J. Jones *Preserv. Body & Soul* I. xv. 28 The Nurse..shall take such medicines when she is bounde. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 165 They suffer inflamation and are bound in the belly. 1664 Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 1 If you are bound or have a fit of ye Stone. 1757 Whytt in *Phil. Trans.* L. 574 Her cough is still bound. 1777 Fynney *ibid.* LXVII. 459 She was always in the extremes of being too loose or too bound.

4. Tied in the same bundle; intimately connected. *Bound up in* or *with*: (*fig.*) having common interests *with*, 'wrapped *up*' *in*, dependent upon.

1611 Bible *Gen.* xliv. 30 His life is bound vp in the lads life. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 449 ¶ 2 The only Child of a decrepid Father, whose Life is bound up in hers. 1788 T. Jefferson *Corr.* (1830) 316, I consider their happiness as bound up together. 1841 Disraeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 160 Chaucer, in his political life, was bound up with the party of John of Gaunt. 1857 Dickens *Little Dorrit* (Hoppe) Seeing us so bound up in Pet. 1873 Morley *Rousseau* I. 50 A rapid and volatile constitution..is insensibly bound up with sensibility.

†**5.** Cohering; of glutinous consistency. *Obs.*

1635 J. Babington *Pyrotechn.* xix. 23 These oyles must be..wrought up, till you finde your mixture bound like dough.

6. Of books: Provided with a binding or cover (see Bind *v.* 10). Const. *in* (leather, vellum, cloth, etc.).

1708 Hearne *Coll.* (1885) II. 159 It was..a bound book. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 37 ¶ 2 Tales in Verse by Mr. Durfey: Bound in Red Leather, gilt on the Back. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 474 Presenting the sovereign with a richly bound copy of the English Bible.

7. Under obligations (of duty, gratitude, etc.); Const. a person, or the duty owed. **b.** Having entered into a contract binding to service, as 'a bound apprentice'.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* IV. 57 War noucht I was bonde in my legiance. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 33 It was doubted whether he were more bound to Nature..or to Fortune. 1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, II. i. 37 Shall this night appeare How much in duty, I am bound to both. 1645 G. Daniel *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 73 For everie Man Is bound to his owne heart. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 61 How much am I bound to God, that hath given me eyes. 1752 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 201 ¶ 7 He that is not yet hardened by custom..thinks himself bound by his word. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 11 Whoever owned land, was bound to military service.

c. With *infinitive*: Compelled, obliged; under necessity (esp. logical or moral); fated, certain; also in *U. S.* determined, resolved (sc. to go, etc.). (In dialects *tied* is used in the same sense, as 'That horse is tied to win'.)

c 1360 *Song Deo Gratias* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 129 A noþer is boun to begge his bred. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9474 þai were boun to gyffe bake, & the bent leue. 1558 Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 5 We in this our miserable age are bounde to admonishe the world. 1607 Fletcher in *Shaks. C. Praise* 72 Speake, I am bound to heare. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 52 ¶ 3 We hold our selves in Gratitude bound to receive..all such Persons. 1844 Mrs. Houston *Yacht Voy. Texas* I. 2, I was bound to be pleased with the arrangements. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 587 The lioness was bound to bring forth only a single cub. 1883 Miss Braddon *Ishmael* v, Life is a waiting race, in which the best horse is bound to win.

8. In *comb.*: Preceded by a sb. in instrumental relation, or by an adj. used adverbially, as *hard-, love-, wind-, wood-bound*; often with reference to books, as *cloth-, morocco-, parchment-bound*; **full-bound, whole-bound**, bound entirely in leather; **half-bound**, having the back only, or back and corners, of leather, the rest of the binding being cloth or paper. Also **Hide-bound, Iron-bound, Weather-bound**, q.v.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4021/3 Iron and Wood-bound Cask, old Yards, Boats. 1735 Pope *Prol. Sat.* 181 Who..strains from hard-bound brains eight lines a year. 1847 Ld. G. Bentinck in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxv. 143, 800 grain-laden ships..lying wind-bound..in the gat of Gibraltar. 1873 Kingsbury in *Speaker's Comm., Song. Sol.* vi. 12 The soul..is here the love-bound heart. 1881 Morley *Cobden* I. 6 His little parchment-bound diary of expenses. *Bookseller's Catal.*, The plates whole bound in russia, extra, gilt edges, the text half bound russia neat.

9. For *I'll be bound*, and other uses, see Bind *v.* = Bond *a.* Subject to servitude, in bondage. *Obs.* [Due to the later association of Bond with *bonds* and *bound*: cf. however sense 7 b, and Bounden 2 b.]

1532 Hervet *Xenophon's Housch.* (1768) 22 Bounde men haue as great nede to be comforted..as other fre men. 1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 113 All the colliers in Scotland, who were bound colliers at the time..shall be free from their servitude.

Bound (baund), *v.*[1] [f. Bound *sb.*[1]; not found before the end of 14th c. Cf. OF. *bonner*, now *borner*:—med.L. *bodinâre, bonâre, bundâre*.]

†**1.** *trans.* To set bounds to, limit; to confine within bounds; to mark (*out*) the bounds of. *Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 103 Was [Asia] that time bounded so, Wher..Nile..falleth Into the see Alexandrine. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* Prol., All these maners..shulde be..bounded and valued in euery parte. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 358 Caritick with his Britons..were lastly chased and bounded by them from out all parts. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) To Rdr., And with his word boundeth in the raging of the sea. 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 135 Before they had parcelled, and bounded out the ground. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 370 He shall..bound his Reign With earth's wide bounds. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 228 In vain he..bounds the distance by the rules of art.

b. *fig.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 218 God..hath al thinge bounded. 1554 *Act* 1 & 2 *Phil. & Mary* viii. § 38 Such whose Right, Title or Interest is bounded or taken away. 1647 *Answ. Lett. to Dr. Turner* 19 The Apostles..did in their latter dayes..bound out that power which still we do call Episcopacy. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* I. iv. § 12 Exercise of his Faculties was bounded within the Ways, Modes, and Notions of his own Country. 1799 Mackintosh *Bacon & Locke* Wks. 1846 I. 329 Such facts bound our researches in every part of knowledge. 1842 H. E. Manning *Serm.* (1848) I. xi. 151 It makes a man..bound himself about by his own horizon. 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* 3 His views were not bounded by any narrow ideas of expediency.

†**c.** *intr.* To limit itself; be limited. *Obs. rare*

1705 *Luctus Brit.* 141 Nor bounds thy Praise to Albions narrow coast.

2. *trans.* To form the boundary of.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 73 Lecheum of the one hand, and Cenchræa of the other, do bound out and limit the said streights. 1622–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 1/1 Asia is bounded on the West, with the Mediterranean. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 257 A line of blue hills that bounded the landscape. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xxi. 351 He crossed the little river Rubicon, which bounded his province. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 37 The cavity..is..bounded by the lateral walls of the neighbouring..cells.

†**b.** To enclose, confine, contain; also with *in*.

1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 431 Whose veines bound richer blood then Lady Blanch? 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 129 My Mothers bloud Runs in the dexter cheeke, and this sinister Bounds in my fathers.

3. intr. *To bound on*: to abut upon, adjoin. *To bound with*: to have the same boundaries as. *arch.*

c 1570 Thynne *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 10 These breeches I did bound on on either side. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 109 Troas..bounds on the coast of Hellespontus. 1622 Callis *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 87 The Banks..belong to the subject, whose lands do but and bound thereon. 1637 Earl Monmouth *Romulus & Tarquin* 241 Bounding upon madness, it [melancholy] brings men to sublimity. 1792 T. Jefferson *Corr.* 164 They bound on us between two and three thousand miles. 1858 Beveridge *Hist. India* III. 269 Territories..bounding with those of British India on the west.

Bound (baund), *v.*[2] [ad. Fr. *bondir*, which signified only to 'resound' till the 15th c., when the meaning of to 'rebound, spring' first appears, perh. f. L. *bombitâre* to hum, f. *bombus* a humming noise. (With the earlier Fr. sense cf quot. 1601 in 1.)]

†**1.** To recoil, rebound. *Obs.*

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. ii. 58. 1601 — *All's Well* II. iii. 314 Why these bals bound, ther's noise in it. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Assurance* vii, Thou hast cast a bone Which bounds on thee, and will not down thy throat.

2. *intr.* To spring upwards, leap; to advance with leaps or springs: said both of inanimate and animate objects. Also *fig.*

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Adon.* 265 He leaps, he neighs, he bounds. 1599 — *Hen. V*, III. vii. 13 He bounds from the Earth, as if his entrayles were hayres. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 431 And yet so fiery he would bound, As if he grieved to touch the Ground. 1711 Pope *Temple F.* 333 Thro' the big dome the doubling thunder bounds. 1751 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 167 ¶ 6 Our hearts bound at the presence of each other. 1798 Wordsw. *Tintern Abbey* 69 Like a roe I bounded o'er the mountains. 1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III. ii, The waves bound beneath me as a steed That knows his rider. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* VI. vii. 290 She would..bound forward.

†**3.** *trans.* To make (a horse) leap. *Obs.*

1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xxxviii. 190 Whether that he trots, or turnes, or bounds his barded Steede. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, V. ii. 146.

Bound baund), *v.*[3] Aphetic form of Abound.

1568 T. Howell *Arb. Amitie* 72 If we bound in store: Commodities then offreth made a Salue for euery sore.

Bound (baund), *v.*[4] *rare.* [variant of Boun *v.*] *refl.* To direct one's course. *intr.* To go, lead.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* I. x. 67 The way that does to heaven bownd. 1821 Joanna Baillie *Lady G. B.* xiv, She ere stroke of midnight bell, Did bound her for that dismal cell.

Bound, obs. form of Bond, Boon.

Bou·ndable, *a.* [f. Bound *v.*[1] + -able.] Capable of being bounded or limited.

1667 H. More *Div. Dial.* iii. § 33 (1713) 268 The Extremes themselves are boundable.

†**Bou·ndage.** *Obs.* [f. Bound *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] + -age.]

a. The action of marking out the bounds or limits. **b.** The bounds taken as a whole; the compass, extent.

1598 Manwood *Lawes Forest* xx. § 2 (1615) 147 The boundage of the Forest was then so great..that it was almost impossible for any man..to liue within the daunger thereof. 1610 Folkingham *Art of Surv.* II. ii. 49 Boundage is the compassing and describing of Plots with their buttalls, metes, bounds and Coastage.

†**Bou·ndal.** *Obs.* [f. Bound *sb.*[1] + -al.] *pl.* Bounds, limits.

a 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 22 Dr. Davenant..kept him within the even boundals of the cause.

Boundance, aphetic f. Abundance, q.v.

†**Bou·ndant,** *a. Obs.* [Erroneous form of Bounden, q.v.] **a.** Obligatory. **b.** Obliged.

1649 Fuller *Just Man's Fun.* 23 It is..the boundant dutie of..pious people. 1654 — *Two Serm.* Ep. Ded., Your Ladyships boundant Orator, Thomas Fuller.

Boundary (bau·ndări). Also 7 bundary. [f. Bound *sb.*[1] + -ary[1] B 2.] That which serves to indicate the bounds or limits of anything whether material or immaterial; also the limit itself.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 328 Corruption is a Reciprocall to Generation: And they Two, are as Natures two Termes or Bundaries. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxiii. (1693) 168

The simple Ideas we receive from Sensation and Reflection, are the Boundaries of our Thoughts. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 178 ₱3 Providence has fixed the limits of human enjoyment by immoveable boundaries. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 6. 43 The dots representing the boundaries of the ridges.

b. *attrib.*, as in *boundary-dispute, -line, -mark, -treaty, -wall*: also **boundary-rider** (Australia), one who rides round the fences of a station, and repairs them when broken.

1850 A. LAWRENCE *Official Desp. to J. M. Clayton*, I have said nothing about the *boundary-disputes of Nicaragua and her neighbours. 1842 H. E. MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. xii. 167 He that lives on a dubious *boundary-line. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 180 The boundary line which parts the domain of law from that of morality. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* 198 The reign of truth was hindered by the artificial *boundary-marks. 1830 CARLYLE in *For. Rev. & Cont. Misc.* V. 23 These were fair conditions of a *boundary-treaty. 1864 *Theol. Rev.* Mar. 11 Between science and theology .. it is impossible to build a *boundary-wall.

Bound-bailiff. A name given by Blackstone to the sheriff's officer in explanation of the vulgar term BUM-BAILIFF, q.v.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 346 The sheriff being answerable for the misdemesnors of these bailiffs, they are therefore usually bound in a bond for the due execution of their office, and thence are called bound-bailiffs.

† **Bounde.** *Obs.* [var. of BOND *sb.*²] A husbandman, peasant, serf.

c 1320 *Sevyn Sag.* 582 Kanst thou me telle gode bounde Whi hit is so short wering? *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 27 Tho that the bounde y-seighe this, Anon he start for diol y-wis.

Bounded (bau·ndĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. BOUND *v.*¹ + -ED.] That has bounds or limits; that has its limits marked. Also with instrumental sb., as in *horizon-bounded*. † **b.** (quot. 1685, American.) ? Marked so as to serve for a boundary. *Obs.*

c 1600 JAS. I. *Sonn.* in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) I The bounded waves, and fishes of the seas. 1685 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 128 Such as Cutt or fall Marked or bounded trees. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 43 Progression .. alone can stamp on bounded objects the character of infinity. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xxxi, Immense horizon-bounded plains succeed. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlvi, O Love, thy province were not large, A bounded field. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr.* I. 16 Bounded surfaces are limited by one or more closed lines.

c. *fig.* Limited, circumscribed.

1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 221 The bounded level of our mind. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 255 A king of England could succeed only to a bounded prerogative. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. (1865) 14 In some directions Burke's view was bounded.

† **Bounded,** improperly for BOUND, BOUNDEN.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* Ep. Ded., The author therof (as he is specially bounded) shall stand. 1636 HEYWOOD *Challenge* I. i. Wks. 1874 V. 13 What bounded service have you ever done my beauty? *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnar.* Wks. 1721 II. 85 Thou..dost..keep the Tempter bounded in his chain. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* VII. 344 To this fair vision I, a bounded slave, Time, duty, credit, honour, comfort gave.

† **Bou·ndedly,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. BOUNDED *ppl. a.* + -LY.] Within certain limits only, finitely.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 156 Gods making a boundedly perfect world, from his unboundedly perfect power.

Bou·ndedness (bau·ndĕdnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being bounded; limited extent or range.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 65 Its [the world's] boundedness .. arising unavoidably from its very kind. 1795 SOUTHEY *Lett. Spain* (1799) 57 A mountainous track is well adapted for moonlight by the boundedness of its scenery. 1886 M. ARNOLD in *19th Cent.* 647 The boundedness and backwardness of their spirit.

Bounden (bau·ndĕn), *ppl. a.* [The fuller form of BOUND *ppl. a.*² f. BIND *v.*, q.v. for Forms.]

† **1.** = BOUND, in literal senses: Made fast by tie, band, or bar; tied, fastened, clamped. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 5123 Bounden coffres, and gret males. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 322 Both boskez & bourez & wel bounden penez. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 115 Ane of thame apon his hals A mekill bundyn weddir bare. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlii. 35 Thei founden in the mouth of the sackis boundun moneys. 1856 LONGF. *Beowulf's Exp. Heort* 56 The men shoved off..the bounden wood [*Beow.* 438 wudu bundenne].

† **b.** Pregnant. *Obs.* Cf. BOUND *ppl. a.*² 1 b

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13718 Ho boundyn with barne with þe bold Pirrus.

† **c.** Of notes in music: Connected by a bind.

1609 DOULAND *Ornithop. Microl.* 40 The Accidents of simple Notes..are also the Accidents of the bounden Notes.

2. Made fast in bonds or in prison. Also as quasi-*sb. arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13103 He..þat sale Boru þe bunden folk o bale. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlii. 7 That thou schuldest lede out of closing togidere a boundun man. *a* 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgatory* (1829) 153 Thou hast..brought out thy bounden prisoners out of the pit. 1778 BP. LOWTH *On Isa.* (ed. 12) 384 *notes*, The proclaiming of perfect liberty to the bounden. 1870 TENNYSON *Pelleas & Ett.* 306 Her knights ..thrust him bounden out of door.

b. *fig.* In bondage, subject. *arch.* (Cf. BOND.)

c 1480 *Ragman Roll* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* 75 Ve so bowendyn han mayd hym and so thrall. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Beauty* 281 That I her bounden thrall by her may liue. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XXXVII, Make me your bounden slave for ever.

† **c.** Tied with the bonds of matrimony. *Obs.*

1426 AUDELAY *Poems* (1844) 6 For thou art boundon, go were thou goo. *c* 1450 *How wise man, etc.* 133 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 175 Laddys þat ar bundyn .. That can not rewle ther wyves aryȝt.

3. Under obligation, legal or moral; obliged, compelled, enforced. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12117 Þou es vnder and þar-in bunden. 1547 in *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 316 Thabonebounden Rychard Tyrrell. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 106 The above bounden Thomas Abbot. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* i. 19 Here God is represented as the bounden Companion of a man's life.

4. Under obligation on account of favours received; obliged, beholden, indebted (*to*). Also as quasi-*sb.* (*obs.*). The usual modern sense.

1530 PALSGR. *Ep. Ded.* 4 To whom for their benefytes I was so highly bounden. *c* 1585 *Faire Em* i. 222, I thank your highness, whose bounden I remain. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iii. 29, I am much bounden to your Maiesty. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* (an. 28 Eliz.) All us your most bounden and obedient subjects. 1642 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. I. vi. 9 He is the more bounden and beholden to him. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iv. 64, I am bounden to your charity. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xvi, Why need we be bounden to others?

5. *esp.* in phr. *bounden duty.* So occas. also *discipline, obedience.*

(A curious corruption *bound and duty* is occasionally found.)

1530 PALSGR. *Ep. Ded.* 5 My most bounden duetie to obey. 1559 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Commun. Serv.*, We beseche the to accept this our bounden duty and seruice. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* A ij b, I according to my bound and duety shall pray to God for your long life and prosperous Raygne. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3751/5 Our bounden Duty..to Your Majesty. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* iv. 45 It was his bounden duty to accept the office. 1844 S. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* Introd. 10 Many more had .. departed from their bounden discipline.

† **Bounden,** *a.*, corruptly for BOUND *ppl. a.*¹ 2.

1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg. Comm.* XXIX, Were bounden for their course.

† **Bou·ndenly,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -LY ².] According to bounden duty.

1583 tr. *Ochin's Serm.* Ep. Ded. (L.) Your ladishippes daughter, most boundenly obedient.

Bounder (bau·ndəɹ), *sb.* Also 6 bowndor, -, boundier. [f. BOUND *v.*¹ + -ER¹: but see sense 4.]

I. 1. One who sets or marks out bounds or limits. *lit.* and *fig.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 73 A Bounder, *terminator*. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 745 Umpiers and Bounders between diuerse Shires. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. vii. § 6 (1622) 274 The Bounder of all these, is onely God himselfe: who..is the Bounder of all things.

† **2.** One who occupies a district bounding another, a borderer. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 105b, The bordreers or bounders inhabityng round about any place are called in greke Αμφικτυονες.

† **3.** One who occupies a 'bound' or tract of tin-ore ground. See BOUND *sb.*¹ 3 c. ? *Obs.*

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3773/1 The humble Address of the Landlords, Bounders, Adventurers, and Miners, within the County of Cornwal. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4458/1 The Owners, Bounders, Adventurers..concerned in Tin..at Truroe.

II. 4. A limit, a boundary; a landmark: prob. a corruption of BOUNDURE [cf. *border*], taken as *bounder* 'that which bounds'. *arch.* or *dial.*

1505 *Will* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 304 The howse.. and the bowndor therof. 1564 GRINDAL *Fun. Serm.* Wks. (1843) 27 They..only builded it for a bounder and for a testimony. 1598 STOW *Surv.* XXXIII. (1603) 293 The Postes there placed as a Bounder. 1619 J. KING *Serm.* 14 Mine old age,—for that is the bounder of nature. 1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 135 The River Ob, the East Bounder of Russia. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* 139 From the flowry boundiers of his Empire. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 64 The inquisition of 'the bounder' of Hatfield Chase, taken in 1607. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Bonnders*, landmarks or boundaries, fences.

5. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *bounder-mark, -stone.*

1666 *Peramb. Danby* in Atkinson *Provinc. Danby* (1863) The exact distance between each bounder mark and other. 1634 WITHER *Emblemes* 161 The bounder-stones held sacred heretofore. 1672-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 567 To seize on his Neighbour's Field, or remove his Bounder-stone. 1863 ATKINSON *Provinc. Danby, Bounder-stoups*, upright stones..serving to mark limits or boundaries.

† **Bou·nder,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] To bound.

1636 *N. Riding Rec.* IV. 51 A place boundering on Holthy. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* I. 292 The chin and upper part of the neck are yellow, boundered by a black line.

† **Bou·nderer.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ER¹.] = BOUNDER *sb.* 1.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 156 If any man would.. accuse me as a false bounderer and surveior.

† **Bou·ndify,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. BOUND *sb.*¹ + -FY.] *trans.* To set bounds to; to confine.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. I. (1641) 145/1 Untill this Day..Within straight lists thou hast been boundifi'd.

† **Bou·nding,** *vbl. sb.*¹ *Obs.* [f. BOUND *v.*¹]

1. The action of forming or marking a limit of, or setting up a boundary to. Also with *out.*

1543 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, XVII. § 7 The..meting and bounding of the said fourth Part of the said Woods. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 136 When a Myne is found..the first discouerer ..at the foure corners of his limited proportion, diggeth vp three Turfes, and the like (if he list) on the sides, which they terme Bounding. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 272 In bounding out their proper lands.

2. Abuttal, marching; boundary.

1552 HULOET, Bowndynge or buttynge of thre fieldes ioynynge together. 1703 DE FOE *Orig. Power People* in *Misc.* 159 Buttings and Boundings of Land. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 6 The buttings and boundings of several tenements near this bay.

3. *fig.* A limiting, confining, or restricting.

1608 HIERON *Wks.* I. Q 99 Neither is it..any straightning or bounding of Gods Spirit. 1658 in Burton *Diary* (1828) III. 316 This is a bounding of our power.

Bounding (bau·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.*² [f. BOUND *v.*²] A leaping or springing, esp. in an elastic way.

1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 199 It fortifies a horse exceedingly in his boundings and hie salts. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 321 ₱6 His [Satan's] bounding over the Walls of Paradise. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) G giv, The bounding of a flat stone thrown horizontally into the water. 1841 MACAULAY *Comic Dram. Restor., Ess.* (1854) II. 569/2 Amidst the bounding of champagne corks.

Bounding (bau·ndiŋ), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. BOUND *v.*¹ + -ING².] That bounds, or forms a boundary to.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1119 A gentle flood .. the bounding banks o'erflows. 1789 BURNS *Banks of Frith* ii, Where bounding hawthorns gaily bloom. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xvii, Thro' circles of the bounding sky. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 17 The region has one bounding surface.

† **b.** With *on*: Bordering on. *Obs.*

1597 WARNER *Alb. Eng., Æneädos* 317 A part of Thrace called Cressa, bounding on Mygdonia. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVII. XXX. 691 e, A citie..bounding upon the Ocean.

Bounding (bau·ndiŋ), *ppl. a.*² [f. BOUND *v.*² + -ING².] That bounds, leaps, or springs. Also *fig.*

a 1667 COWLEY *Greatness* Wks. 1710 II. 746 Playing at Nuts and Bounding Stones, with little Syrian and Moorish Boys. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Ceyx & Alcyone, Fables* 363 Then o'er the bounding Billows shall we fly. 1783 COWPER *Task* VI. 327 The bounding fawn, that darts across the glade. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Fiend* xxiv, With what a bounding heart did [he] step into the boat! 1884 *Daily News* 1 Apr. 5/1 The days of a bounding revenue have not come back.

Hence **Bou·ndingly** *adv.*

1838 *Monthly Mag.* 524 Away the bark boundingly goes.

Boundless (bau·ndlĕs), *a.* [f. BOUND *sb.*¹ + -LESS.] Without bounds or limits; illimitable; unbounded, unlimited.

1592 *No-body & Some-b.* (1878) 288 He..Fills all the boundless country with applause. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 133 My bounty is as boundlesse as the Sea. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* IV. i. 16 She is a Princes and by that rule boundles. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 55 ₱6 With a boundless profusion of compliments. *a* 1796 BURNS *Farew. Eliza*, Boundless oceans roaring wide. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 450 A boundless command of the rhetoric in which the vulgar express hatred and contempt. *a* 1859 — *ibid.* V. 562 The Revolution opened to the Churchills a .. boundless prospect of gain.

Hence **Bou·ndlessly** *adv.*, and **Bou·ndlessness.**

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 22 God..is boundlesly far and wide of me. 1823 BYRON *Age of Bronze* XIV, Blood and treasure boundlessly were spilt.

a 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 107 Their boundlessnes came to be brought within some limits. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 99 The boundlessness of desire. 1854 J. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxiv. 374 She also knew the boundlessness of his ambition.

Bou·ndly, *a. rare*⁻¹. ? Subject to bounds, finite: the opposite of *boundless.* Or ? Bounden.

1817 KEATS *Sleep & Poetry* 209 O ye..Whose congregated majesty so fills My boundly reverence, that I cannot trace Your hallow'd names in this unholy place.

Bou·ndness. [f. BOUND *pa. pple.* of BIND.] The condition of being bound or under obligation.

a 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Util. Philos.* viii. 144 This boundness of us to duty.

† **Bou·ndsome,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. BOUND *sb.*¹ + -SOME.] Held within bounds, finite.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 15 The analogy that is between us, and other timesome and boundsome beings.

† **Bou·ndure.** *Obs.* [f. BOUND *sb.*¹ + -URE. Cf. *closure, seizure.*] A bounding or limiting, limitation; limit or bound. Cf. BOUNDER *sb.* 4.

1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio* 458 Large boundeurs were restored to the Towns of Breda etc. 1655 60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 378/1 The boundure of that which is limited. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 254 The boundure of Alexander's march into India being in the tract obscure.

Boune, obs. f. BOON, and BOUND *a.* prepared.

Boung, Boungle, obs. ff. BUNG, BUNGLE.

[Bouning (Mätz.) error for *bouuing* = BOWING.

c 1400 *Apol. Lollards* 62 Al bouuing doune.]

Bounny, var. of BUNNY, *Obs.*, a swelling.

Bounteous (bau·ntĭəs), *a.* Forms: 4-5 **bountyvous, bountyveus, bountevous**(e, -euous(e, 5 **bontyvese, bonteuous, bountyuous,** *superl.* **bounteest,** 6 **bountuous,** 5- **bounteous.** [ME. *bontyvous, bountevous*, f. OF. *bontif, bontive* benevolent, full of goodness (f. *bonté* goodness; see BOUNTY) + -OUS. Afterwards altered so as to appear f. *bounté*, BOUNTY + -OUS.]

1. Of persons or agents: Full of goodness; in modern use, always: Full of goodness to others, beneficent; generously liberal, munificent.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 883 Ne y neuere saw a more bountenouse Of her astate. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* V. xiv. 79 We thanken the .. Of thy full bounteous benyuolence. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 22 Be bonteuous to alle thoos that seke sciences. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 19 b, His bountuous liberalite and mercy. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. i. 98 Euery one According to the gift which bounteous Nature Hath in him clos'd. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* IV. ii. 10 Lets to night Be bounteous at our Meale. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 872 Colleges on bounteous Kings depend. 1732 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 60 Oyl, tho' it stink, they drop by drop impart, But sowse the cabbage with a bounteous heart. 1738 WESLEY *Hymn* 'Come Holy Spirit,'

Thou bounteous Source of all our Store. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 22 Born in bounteous ages.

† b. Of prowess; Valiant: see BOUNTY 1 b. *Obs.*

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 311 The knyghtus .. in batelle so bountyveus. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 952 The bounteest, and the boldest onder baner bryth.

2. Of things: Proceeding from bounty; generously or freely bestowed, 'liberal', plentiful, ample in size or amount, abundant.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 341 a, To bee honoured with moste high & bounteous rewardes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 248 The promis'd Blessing of a Bounteous Crop. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 181 ¶ 4 The consequences which such a bounteous allotment [in a lottery] would have produced. 1790 COWPER *Iliad* I. 29 To accept the bounteous price. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's D.* 138 The bounteous wave of such a breast As never pencil drew. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* II. 68 The land where production has been so noble, so bounteous, so superb.

Bou·nteously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a bounteous manner; with generous liberality; munificently; freely, plentifully, largely, amply.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xx, Ye may .. bounteously rewarde me. 1590 SPENSER *Muiopot.* 151 Feeding vpon their pleasures bounteouslie. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. ii. 52, I prethee (and Ile pay thee bounteously) Conceale me what I am. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Biblioth. Edinb. Lectori* Wks. (1711) 222 Great spirits..learn to forget what they bounteously bestow. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Inscript.* XXXV. Wks. III. 153 Never had benignant nature shower'd More bounteously ..Her choicest gifts. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* 184 The glorious light..was poured bounteously over crags, and snows.

Bou·nteousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being bounteous or liberal; liberality, munificence.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 46 Bontyvasnesse [1499 bountyuousnesse] *munificentia, liberalitas.* *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 209 Heyll, prynse of bovntyows-nesse! 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxviii. 11 A signe of hys bounteouseness in watering the land with seasonable rayne. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* 151 Poor herbs drink and praise thy bounteousness. 1852 Miss YONGE *Cameos* (1877) III. xv. 126 Warwick occupied the chief place in the eyes of the nation, from his exceeding bounteousness to the poor.

Bounteth, -ith (bau·ntėþ). *north. dial.* [app. a. OF. *bontet, buntet* (bunteþ), the earlier (11–12th c.) form of *bonté*, whence BOUNTY (cf. *poortith, dainteth, faith*). But the word is known only since the 15th c. (in later times only in Scotch), so that its historical connexion with the OF. word is not illustrated.]

A gift of bounty; gratuity, reward; a gift stipulated for in addition to money wages. Cf. BOUNTY 4 b.

c 1440 *York Myst.* XV. 118 For I haue herde declared .. That bountith aftir rewarde. 1553 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. vi. 127 This is the bounteth [*v.r.* bontay] thay sal bere away. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 194 Saw ye Jenny Nettles..Her fee and bountith in her lap. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiv, Upon my wage, board-wage, fee, and bountith. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xi. (1857) 168 He will not away from us without his bountith.

Bountied (bau·ntid), *ppl. a.* [f. BOUNTY + -ED.] Supported or assisted by bounties.

1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 524 The eighty-five ships..bountied as the English are, will require a sacrifice of twelve hundred and eighty-five thousand livres a year.

Bountiful (bau·ntifŭl), *a.* [f. BOUNTY + -FUL.]

1. Of persons: Full of, or abounding in, bounty; graciously liberal, generous. *Lady Bountiful*, a character in Farquhar's *Beaux' Stratagem* (1707): since used for the great (or beneficent) lady in a neighbourhood.

1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 172 Thy mercy is .. so grete and bountefull to wretched synners. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 27 Higher stomacke, and bountifuller liberality than others. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. i. 168 A worthy gentleman .. as bountifull as Mynes of India. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lvi. 294 How much easier it is to be generous than just, and..men are sometimes bountiful who are not honest. 1815 SCOTT *Paul's Lett.* (1839) 11 Those facts .. affect you as a Lady Bountiful. 1830 MACAULAY *Southey's Colloq., Ess.* (1854) I. 109/1 He [the magistrate] ought to be..a Lady Bountiful in every parish, a Paul Pry in every house. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* iii. 142 The richest countries were those in which nature was most bountiful.

2. Of things: Characterized by bounty, abundantly yielding; also, ample, abundant, plenteous.

1538 STARKEY *England* 77 Our mother the ground ys so plentuous and bountyful. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. ii. 15 That's a bountifull answere that fits all questions. 1860 TYNDALL I. § 27. 207 A bountiful fire of pine logs was made. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Jan. 5/3 Soil so bountiful that one day's labour is sufficient to procure three days' living.

Bountifully (bau·ntifŭli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a bountiful manner; with generous liberality, munificently, plentifully, amply.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Largement*, largely, bountifullie, liberally, abundantly. 1593 PEELE *K. Edw. I*, And in my hall shall bountifully feed. 1611 BIBLE *2 Cor.* ix. 6 He which soweth bountifully, shall reape bountifully. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6373/2 To provide so bountifully for instructing them. 1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* iii, The fruits of the earth, so bountifully bestowed.

Bountifulness (bau·ntifŭlnės). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being bountiful; generous liberality, bounteousness.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxi. 66 The whiche for example of hys bountefulnes we soo often remembre. 1558 *Act 1 Eliz.* iv. § 29 The Queen..of her abundant Grace and Bountifulness, is pleased, etc. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 117 To give praise for the love and bountifulness of our merciful Father.

† **Bou·ntihead.** *Obs.* (exc. as an *archaism*). [f. BOUNTY + -HEAD.] Bounteousness.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 2 How shall fraile pen..Conceive such soveraine glory and great bountyhed! 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* CXXXVI. 1 The mercy or bountihed which hee receiveth. [1864 *Temple Bar* Dec. 43 The glorious dead Who have left us their grace and their bountihead.]

† **Bountines, bountenes.** *Obs. rare.* Bounteousness. [But the standing of the word is insecure: the first instance may be *bounteues*; the second may be an error of the press.]

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, xix. Pream., The goodnes bountenes liberalitie favour..by his Highnes shewed. 1650 HANMER *Eccl. Hist.* 176 Bountiness [1st ed. 177 bountifulnes].

Bounting, obs. form of BUNTING.

Bountree (*Sc.* bū·ntri). [? A variant of BOURTREE; or a distinct word = *bound-tree*, f. BOUND *sb.* from being planted to mark boundaries.]

Common name in Scotland of the Elder-tree. Also *attrib.*, as in *bountree gun.*

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. (JAM.) Bountry-guns are formed of the elder tree, the soft pith being taken out. 1848 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. vi. 265 The Ash and the Bountree were also observed.

Bounty (bau·nti). Forms: 4 bunte, bwnte, 4–6 bonte, bounte, bountee, 5 bount, bownte, 5–6 bontie, 6 *Sc.* bontay, 6–7 bountie, -ye, 6– bounty. [a. OF. *bontet*:—L. *bonitāt-em* goodness.]

† 1. Of persons: Goodness in general, worth, virtue; in *pl.* virtues, excellences; also excellent condition, high estate. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10086 þis lenedi lele, þat buntes in hir bar sa fele. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 48 Neuir..man sa hard sted as wes he, That eftirwart com to sic bounte. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 359 Publisscheđ was the bounte of hir name .. in many a regioun. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 4525 Bount, mercy, and eke mekenesse. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 238 Thou knowest what I haue doon for the bounte that is in the. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. ii. 152 The gret Ene Quhilk in excelland vertu and bonte Excedyt all the remanent a far way. 1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 127 He is only the true and essential Bounty, so is He the only essential and true Beauty.

† b. Warlike prowess, valour; *rarely*, a deed of valour. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 5 Twoo barons of grete bounte. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 132 He thocht..To do ane owtrageouss bounte. *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* (Roxb.) 5 Off alle þe world the beste knight Off biaute and of bounte. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 9828 His bountie fel fast to ground. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 22 What honour is comen to me by hys prowesse and by his bounte. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arthur* 243 For he is the chefe floure of bounte in all maner of chyvalry.

† 2. Of things: Good quality or property, worth, excellence, virtue. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Beket* 1031 Gold ne passeth no3t in Bounte so moche Leode. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 825 He schal bring to þe turment þat day .. a stede of gret bounte. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlvii. 21 Kamalot..was of sweche bownte that alle kinges weren crowned þere sekerle. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. Pref., The bountie of the same cronycles, in whom are conteygned the warres of these parties.. encorageth me. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. vii. (1557) 104 Norysshyng meates and drynkes in a sycke body doe lose their bountee. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 152 By his coursers bountie sir Hue Chatelon Was savd.

† 3. Kindness, beneficence; an act of kindness, a good turn (sometimes *ironical*). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12501/2 Quar-for .. To þis dedman þat hight als þou, Ne dos þou grace o bunte nan? 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 266 For Edward gode dede þe Baliol did him mede a wikked bounte. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 451 Agayn wikked dede of his enemy, he shal doon hym bountee. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XII. 181 And she hym asked what bounte it was that she hadde hym don. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 160/2 He remembryd euyl the bountee that he did to hym. 1651 *Proc. Parliament* No. 92. 1407 Christ came the neerest to him [Peter] in a miraculous bounty.

4. Goodness shown in giving, gracious liberality, munificence: usually attributed to God, or to the great and wealthy, who have it in their power to give largely and liberally.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9531 To quam ilkan he gaf sum-thing Of his might and of his bounte. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 137 For her bounte and goodnesse, God hath shewed mani miracles for her. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 215 a, Bountie and largesse is befallyng for kynges. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 40 The honourable bountye of a noble minde. 1611 DEKKER *Roar. Girle* Wks. 1873 III. 141 When bounty spreades the table, faith t'were sinne (at going of) if thankes should not step in. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 17 ¶ 4 Every other satisfaction which the bounty of Providence has scattered over life. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 207 The royal liberality of his nature, which delighted in acts of bounty. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 302 Many of these people..were dependent on his bounty.

b. An act of generosity, a thing generously bestowed; a boon, gift, gratuity.

c 1250 *O. E. Misc.* 36 For þise griate bunte þet ure lord yefþ. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 150 Men doth hym other bounte, 3yueth hym a cote aboue his couenaunte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 140 Sum [langis] for thar honty or bone. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. (Arb.) 21 Here is..foure pence your due, and eight pence my bounty. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. M. Chas. II & Jas. II.* (1851) 68 To Coll[o] Morrice Kingwell, bounty £100 0 0. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. Round World* (1840) 103, I gave a largess or bounty of five dollars a man. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 289 The Empress added a handsome bounty to the bargain.

5. *esp.* A gift bestowed by the sovereign personally, or by the state.

1708 *Royal Procl.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4504/1 All such Seamen..shall Receive as our free Gift and Royal Bounty, the respective Rewards and Allowances following.

a. *Queen Anne's Bounty*: see quots.

1704 *Off. Notice* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4077/4 The Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4323/3 A General Court of..the Bounty of Queen Anne. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 286 To this end she granted her royal charter..whereby all the revenue of first-fruits and tenths is vested in trustees for ever, to form a perpetual fund for the augmentation of poor livings. This is usually called queen Anne's bounty.

b. A gratuity given to recruits on joining the army or navy; also as a reward to soldiers.

1702 *Royal Procl.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3821/2 Such who shall Desert any of Our Ships of War, in Order to obtain Our intended Bounty. 1801 BLOOMFIELD *Rural T.* (1802) 52 Employment fail'd, and poverty was come; The Bounty tempted me. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 119 On his arrival at Gibraltar, he had been offered and had received the bounty. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* lxxvii. § 8 Out of any bounty or pay receivable by him.

c. A sum of money paid to merchants or manufacturers for the encouragement of some particular branch of industry.

1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 150 Whatever shall be paid the Northern Colonies as a Bounty at first, to enter heartily and chearfully upon the doing of this. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. I. xi. 207 In 1688 was granted the Parliamentary bounty upon the exportation of corn. *Ibid.* II. IV. v. 99 Bounties are sometimes called premiums. 1817 BABINGTON in *Parl. Deb.* 762 The evils .. arising from creating manufactures by means of a bounty from Government. 1852 MCCULLOCH *Dict. Comm.* 1255 The existing bounties (drawbacks) on refined British colonial sugar are specified in the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 97.

d. *transf.* and *fig.* A premium or reward.

1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 62 Scholarships .. are become a bounty upon a privileged species of education. 1886 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* I 110 The grandson of William Penn proclaimed a bounty of fifty dollars for the scalp of a female Indian, and three times as much for a male.

6. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *bounty-money*; **bounty-broker** (see quot.); **bounty-fed**, supported and encouraged by bounties; **bounty-jumper**, *U.S.* (see quot.); **bountyless**, without bounty.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 9 Aug., A *bounty-broker is simply a crimp, or what the recruiting sergeants in Charles-street, Westminster, call a 'bringer'. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 781/1 A countervailing duty upon *bounty-fed sugar. 1875 HIGGINSON *Hist. U. S.* 306 Bringing into the service many '*bounty-jumpers'..who enlisted merely for money, and soon deserted to enlist again. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 9 Sept., His conscripts, *bountyless as they may be, will have to be paid. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 524 Letters from Torbay say that they were distributing the *bounty money. 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 443 The kit is no longer to be paid for out of the bounty-money.

Bountyng, obs. form of BUNTING.

† **Boup,** *v. Obs. rare.* To bump.

1715 BAGFORD *Let.* in *Leland's Coll.* I. Pref. 76 If he refused to do this [to salute the post] they [the Billingsgate porters] forthwith lay'd hold of him, and by main force boup'd his a— against the post.

Bouquet (bukē·, bū·ke). Also boquet. [a. Fr. *bouquet* orig. 'little wood' cognate with Pr. *bosquet*, It. *boschetto* dim. of *bosco* wood. cf. BUSKET.]

1. A bunch of flowers, a nosegay; also *fig.*

1716–8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. XXXII. 111 A large *bouquet* of jewels, made like natural flowers. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 144 He had wrapt [paper] round the stalks of a *bouquet* to keep it together. 1785 T. WARTON *Notes on Milton* (L.) May-baskets; if busket be not there the French *bouquet*, now become English. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 278 The flowers .. I .. had seen .. tied up in one *bouquet*. *a* 1845 HOOD *Sniffing a Birthd.* x, No flowery garlands—no bouquet. 1880 O. W. HOLMES in *Scribner's Mag.* XXI. 157 I'm a florist in verse and what *would* people say If I came to a banquet without my bouquet? [Cf. Fr. sense, 'petite pièce de vers pour une fête'.]

2. The perfume exhaled from wine.

1846 *French Dom. Cookery* 320 Negligence in the filling of the casks..will destroy the bouquet. *c* 1865 in *Circ. Sc.* I. 353/1 The perfume, or 'bouquet,' is something different from the odour of wine. 1873 LYTTON *K. Chillingly* IV. vii, Lifting his glass to his lips, [he] voluptuously inhaled its bouquet. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 350 Bouquet is that quality of wine which salutes the nose.

3. *transf.* a. A bunch of flavouring herbs. b. A large flight of rockets, as the close of a firework display. c. The flight of a multitude of pheasants breaking covert from the central point at which the beaters meet; this central spot itself.

1846 *French Dom. Cookery* 41 A garnished bouquet is when thyme, fennel, and bay are added to the parsley and onions. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. vii. § 4. 104 The shooters are now collected to the spot to which all the beaters congregate, termed the bouquet. 1879 *Times* 2 June, The great bouquet of rockets being particularly fine.

Bouqueted (bukē·d), *a. rare.* [f. BOUQUET + -ED 2.] Furnished with a bouquet or bouquets.

1860 *All Y. Round* No. 52. 34 The..lorgnetted..bouqueted ..perfumed..throng.

‖ **Bouquetin** (bukætæn̆, bū·kětin). [F. *bouquetin*, app. for *bouc-estain*, ad. Pr. 15th c. *bocstagn*, Ger. *stein-bock*.] An animal of the Goat tribe, inhabiting Switzerland; the ibex, or steinbock.

1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 312 The .. animals ..

peculiar to this country [Switzerland] are the bouquetin and the chamois. 1824 CAMPBELL *Theodric* 9 Heights browsed by the bounding bouquetin. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 56 I'm off to the Pyrenees to shoot bears and bouquetins.

Bouquinist (*bu*·kinist). [a. Fr. *bouquiniste*, f. *bouquin* an old book.] A dealer in second hand books of little value.

1840 *New Month. Mag.* LX. 493 The students, besides, are the property of the *bouquinists* (we want the term in our language).

Bour, obs. f. BOOR and BOWER.

†**Bou·rage.** *Obs. rare.* Also **bowrage.** [app. an erroneous form for Fr. *bourg.*] *Bourage of Saint Peter*: The suburb of Rome called the Borgo, containing St. Peter's, the Vatican, etc.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxvi. 510 The romayns .. came into the bowrage of saynt Peter. *Ibid.* cccxlvi. 549 They..conquered the bourage of saynt Peter.

Bourage, bourrage, obs. ff. BORAGE.

Bourbon (*burbǫn*), *sb.* [f. *Bourbon l'Archambault*, a town in the department of l'Allier, France.]

1. A member of the family which long held the thrones of France and Naples, and still holds that of Spain: also *fig.* as in quot. 1873, and *attrib.*

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 5 No—said I—the Bourbon is by no means a cruel race. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xiv. 254 Muleteers are certainly typical Bourbons, They learn nothing and they forget nothing.

2. *transf.* In U. S. politics: A nickname for 'a Democrat behind the age and unteachable'.

1884 *Boston (Mass.) Jrnl.* 29 Nov. 2/4 The Herald wants the Bourbons, 'the men who still swear by Andrew Jackson', sent to the rear. *Ibid.* 20 Sept., That chief of Bourbon organs, the Charleston (S.C.) News.

3. The former name of the island now called Réunion, in the Indian Ocean, so named in 1642 in honour of the French royal family; whence **Bourbon Palm,** a common name of the genus *Latania,* found in Réunion and Mauritius.

Hence [from sense 1] **Bourbo·nian, Bourbo·nic** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the Bourbons; **Bourboniza·tion,** reduction under Bourbon predominance; **Bou·rbonism,** adhesion to the Bourbon dynasty, or to the Bourbon party in U. S. politics; **Bou·rbonist,** a supporter of the Bourbon dynasty.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 177* This present Pope Innocent the tenth is as much an Austrian as the other was a Bourbonian. 1728 MORGAN *Hist. Algiers* II. iv. 271 The Burbonian and Austrian Factions. 1883 L. FIGUEROLA *Pol. Cond. Spain* in *Fortn. Rev.*, The first Bourbonic branch. 1886 SEELEY in *Academy* 6 Feb., The bourbonisation of the Continent. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 18 Sept., The spirit of pro-slavery Bourbonism. 1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 3 Our travellers.. occasionally take part with.. Bourbonists. 1862 *Standard* 13 Dec., The Bourbonists .. carried a white banner with a fleur de lys.

†**Bourd,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **burde,** 4–7 **bord**(e, **bourd**(e, 5 **bouerd,** 5–6 **bowrd**(e, 5–7 **boord**(e, 7 **boward.** [ME. *bourde*, a. OF. *bourde*, Pr. *borda* 'lie, cheating, deception', of unknown origin.

Diez's proposed identification of OF. *bourde* with *behort* 'tournament, tilting', is discarded; for '*bourde* goes back to a date before the contraction of *behourt* to *bourt* could have taken place, and originally there was no connexion of sense' (P. Meyer). At a later time *behourder* was contracted to *behourder, bourder,* and thus brought into confusion with this word and its verb *bourder*: see BOURD *v.*]

An idle tale, a jest, a joke; jesting, raillery, joking, merriment, fun; a merry tale.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1212 Al lazande þe lady lanced þo bourdez. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. IV. 143 He wolde torne hit to bourde and lawȝhynge. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xvi, All his speche ful of bouerdes was. *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* 57 To be forsworn they hold it but a bord. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 111 The kinges doughter .. called hym in bourde her sone. *c* 1520 *King & Barker* 110 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* 9 Owr kyng lowhe, and had god bord. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 25 b, I spake not these wourdes in ernest but in borde. 1593 DRAYTON *Eclog.* VII. 208 For all thy Jests, and all thy merrie Bourds. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 63 Either in earnest or boord [*vel serio vel joco*].

b. In a bad sense: Mockery, bantering. (Probably the earlier sense, as in French.)

1320–30 *Lai le Freine* 9 Bourdes and ribaudy. 1340 *Ayenb.* 56 Panne hyeþ þe burdes and þe trufles uor entremes. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* B vj b, Al was taken for a bourd and a mocquerye. *a* 1541 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 51 Nought moueth you my dedly mone, But stil you turne it into bordes. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 71 If a man.. should strike an other or vse broad boward against him.

c. Play, game.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 197. 1530 PALSGR. 199/2 Bourde or game, *jeu.*

†**Bourd,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [a. OF. *bourder*, f. *bourde*: see prec.]

1. *intr.* To say things in jest or mockery; to jest, joke; to make fun, make game.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8667 How a bonde man bourdede wyþ a kny3t. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 383 A lord so sweet and debonar, So blith als and so veill bowrland. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 40 He herde hem clatre, laughe, iangle, and borde of highe. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 27 Ye borde and iape with me, for what I seche I fynde not. *a* 1555 BRADFORD *Wks.* 38 We shall feel it is no bourding with him. *a* 1600 in Kelly *Sc. Prov.* (1721) 56 (JAM.) Bourd not wi' bawtie (lest he bite you). *c* 1674 RAY *N. C. Wds.* s.v., Bourd neither with me nor with my honour, *Prov. Scot.* 1703 D. WILLIAMSON *Serm. bef. Gen. Assembly* 59 It is not safe to bourd with God, Conscience and Death. *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) II. 175 (JAM.) Never gi'e Encouragement or bourd with sic as he.

b. To play.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 44 Boordon, or pleyyn, *ludo, jocor.* *c* 1450 *Merlin* 31 Whiche..passeden thourgh the feild where childern were bourdinge. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par., Mark* vi. 42 Euen when he bourdeth to, or maketh any game or pastyme. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Clifford* vi, To part his necke, and with his head to bourd.

2. *trans.* To make game of, mock, jest with.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 194 No man could.. bourd a wilfull friend more dryly. 1636 JAMES *Iter Lanc.* 102 In a wan fainte palenesse bourding death.

†**Bourd,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 4–5 **borde,** 5 **bordyn, boordon, -de, bouerd,** 4–6 **bourde.** [f. F. *border, bourder,* contr. from *behorder* to fence, tilt, f. *behord, behort* tilting lance, tilting, tourney; see Diez. Probably confounded with prec.]

intr. To joust, tilt; to engage in a sham fight.

c 1450 *Merlin* vi. 100 And after mete..yede the barouns and the knyghtes to boorde in a feire pleyn. *Ibid.* ix. 133 After mete was the quyntayne reysed, and ther at bourded the yonge bachelers.

Bourdain, -den, obs. ff. BURDEN *v.*

Bourd, bourde, obs. f. BOARD *sb.* and *v.*

Bourdel, obs. variant of BORDEL.

†**Bou·rder.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **burdoure, bourdeoure, bordiour,** 4–9 **bourdour,** 5 **bordere, -youre, bowrder,** 6 **bourder,** *Sc.* **burdour,** 6–7 **boorder,** 7 **boarder.** [ME. *bourd(e)our,* a. AFr. *bourd(e)our,* =OF. *bordeor,* f. *border, bourder* to BOURD *v.*[1]] A jester, a joker, a buffoon; a mocker.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 204 A knyght a bourdour kyng R. hade. *c* 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Ninian* 890 His menstrale..þat ves gud mane & gud burdoure. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 44 Bordyoure, or pleyare [1499 bordere], *jocilator.* 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C i, He is but a bourdour and a deceyuer of ladyes. 1552 HULOET, Bourder or rayler, whiche doth counterfayte those whome he mocketh. Bourder, or scoffer. 1606 J. DAVIES *2nd Husb. for Overbury's Wife* (1877) 12 Yet boord no Buffons that are boorders broad. [1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. ii. 141 Strolling companies, composed of minstrels..bourdours or jesters, and other performers.]

Bourdes, variant of BOURDIS, *Obs.*

†**Bou·rdful,** *a. Obs.* [f. BOURD *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of jesting or sport; jocose, sportive. Hence **Bou·rdfully** *adv.*, in jest, in mockery.

1388 WYCLIF *Wisd.* i. 11 *marg.*, Vndurstondun of a dedly leesing, not of a bourdeful leesing. *a* 1400 *Miracle-pl.* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 45 Bourdfully takyng Goddis biddynge or wordis or werkis is scornyng of him. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3952 [Antenor] delited hym in myrthe, Bourdfull among buernes. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de Worde) VIII. ii. 322/2 Called in latyn iocosum, that is bourdfull in Englysshe.

†**Bou·rding,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. BOURD *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] Jesting, joking; buffoonery; trifling.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1404 In her bourdyng þay bayþen in þe morn, To fylle þe same forwardez. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xx. 120 That men..schulden pleie in word bi bourding. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 147 It was bitter bowrding to the Cardinall and his courte. *a* 1658 J. DURHAM in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxv. 8 Let them beware of bourding and dallying with God's mercy.

†**Bou·rding,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. BOURD *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That jests, jokes, mocks, or trifles. So **Bourdingly** *adv.*

1552 HULOET, Bourder or rayler..beynge of that mocking and bourdyng sort. — Bourdingly, or in bourde, *iocose.*

†**Bourdis.** *Obs.* Also **burdis, bordis, bourdys, -es, -ise.** [ME. *burdis, bordis, bourdis,* a. OF. *bordis, burdiz,* earlier *behordeis, bohordis,* mod. F. *béhourdis* shock of lances, tourney, f. OF. *behurt, behourt* lance, of uncertain origin; see Littré.] Tilting, fencing with lances.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4662 Myracles and bourdys Or tournamentys of grete prys. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 744 The leuedi stod .. For to bihelde the burdis. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 167 Al him preysed þer y-fere Of bordis and turnament. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1477 He was atte a bourdes þer bachilers pleide. *c* 1450 *Merlin* VI. 100 The x men..yede also to se this bourdise.

†**Bourdise,** *v. Obs. rare* −[1]. [f. prec.] *intr.* To joust, tilt.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 740 The knight was lopen on his stede, And burdised with the knightes of the lond.

†**Bou·rdly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. BOURD *sb.* + -LY [2].] Jestingly, in jest, frivolously.

1500 *Ort. Voc.* in *Promp. Parv.* 44 *Nugaciter*, bourdly.

†**Bou·rdon** [1], **burdoun.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 3–6 **burdon,** 4–5, 9 **bordon, -un,** 4–6 **burdoun**(e, 7 **bourdon.** [a. Fr. *bourdon* 'pilgrim's staff', Pr. and Sp. *bordon,* It. *bordone,* med. L. *burdōn-em,* identified by Du Cange and Diez with *burdo* mule (the name being transferred from the pilgrim's mule to his staff). Littré suggests connexion with *bourde* 'pole used to support a grounded ship', which he further refers to *behourt* lance; but here there seems some error.]

1. A pilgrim's staff.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1092 Horn took burdon and scrippe. *c* 1320 *Syr Beves* 2063 Beues..gaf him is hors..For is bordon and is sklauin. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VI. 8 He bar a bordun [1377 burdoun, 1393 bordon], I-bounde wiþ a brod lyste. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. i. (1859) 2 Caste doune thy scrippe and thy burdon. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 230 With a palmer's coat upon him, a bourdon in his hand, and some few cockle shels stuck to his hat. 1849 ROCK *Ch. Fathers* II. vi. 199 [The Cathedral prior was suffered to use the silver bordon, which may..be called the prior's staff].

2. A stout staff; a club, a cudgel; sometimes app. a spear or spear-shaft.

c 1325 *Pol. Songs* 150 Beggares ȝo with bordon and bagges. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxv. viii. 56 Ilkane a gud Burdowne in hand. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 31/4 Helysee put hys bourdon in the water and anon the yron began to swymme. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ix. 69 Ane bowrdoune of ane lang styf tre, The poynt scharpyt and brynt ane lytill we. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 311 Mony burdoun vpoun basnot brak. 1550 LYNDESAY *Sqr. Meldrum* 445 Twa nobilmen of weir..And in their handis strang burdounis.

Bourdon [2], **burdoun** (bū·ɹdǫn). Also 4 **bor-, burdoun, -don,** 5 **burdown.** [a. F. *bourdon* the continuous bass or 'drone' of the bagpipe, the bass string of a violin, etc., also a drone bee, = Sp. *bordon,* Pg. *bordão,* It. *bordone,* med.L. *burdo* drone: possibly an imitative word: cf. the Celtic stem *durd-, dord-,* noise, sound.

(A conjecture that the bass-pipe of an organ, or drone of a bag-pipe may have been so called from its resemblance to a staff. BOURDON [1], is not supported by the history.)]

†**1.** The low undersong or accompaniment, which was sung while the leading voice sang a melody.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 673 This Somonour bar to hym a stif burdoun [*v.r.* bordoun], Was neuere trompe of half so greet a soun. — *Reeves T.* 245 His wyf bar him a burdon [*v.r.* burdoun], a ful strong. *c* 1400 *Epiph.* 1918 (Turnb. 1843) They yeve a full delectabull sond Bothe trebull and meyne and burdown. 1596 SPENSER *Astrophe., Aegl.* 77 Wolues do howle and barke, And seem to beare a bourdon to their plaint. [For the continuation of this sense see BURDEN, in which word it has been completely merged.]

2. A bass stop in an organ, usually of 16ft. tone; a similar stop in a harmonium; also the drone of a bagpipe. Also *attrib.*, as in *bourdon stop.*

1861 MUSGRAVE *By-Roads* 55 A tone equal to the finest bourdon stop of a large church-organ. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 195 Others murmured them [prayers] in a low bourdon kind of voice. 1882 *Musical Times* 1 Feb. 106 Organ for sale .. Separate bourdon, pedals, couplers, composition pedals, etc.

Bourdon, obs. form of BURDEN.

†**Bourdonasse.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *bourdonasse.*] A light lance or javelin with a hollow shaft.

1596 DANETI *Comines* (1614) 301 Their men of armes were all..furnished with braue plumes and goodly bourdonasses.

Boure, obs. form of BOOR, BOWER.

Boureau, var. of BOURREAU, executioner.

‖**Bourg** (*bur,* bū·ɹg). [F. *bourg* :— late L. *burg-us,* ad. WGer. *burg*: see BOROUGH.] Used by historical writers in the earlier sense of town or village under the shadow of a castle; or of 'continental' as distinguished from English town; occasionally also in the modern French sense of 'market town'.

c 1450 *Merlin* XV. 236 Thei brent bourgs, and townes and castelles. 1536 *Remed. Sedition* 15 b, Many bourges in Germany, haue a great nombre of Jewes in them. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2603/1 A great Bourg called Canina. *c* 1700 *Gentl. Instr.* (1732) 266 He can only lose an abandon'd Bourg. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1872) 197 They reached the bourg of Rossillon. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 276 Ye think the rustic cackle of your bourg The murmur of the world! 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 47 The Flemings..had settled in and about the bourg and its spreading suburbs.

‖**Bourgade** (*burga·d*). Also 7 **burgade, -ard.** [Fr. *bourgade,* f. *bourg* a town (cf. prec.) + -ADE.] A village, or unwalled town consisting of scattered dwellings. (Now only an alien word referring to France; but in 17th c. used as English.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 135 Dispersed into pettie villages and burgades. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* 196 A proper little towne..which of two burgards..is growne, as it were, into one burgh. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* 148 He set upon the Town; being but an open burgade. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 308 The canton [Uri] consists only of villages, and little towns or burgades. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 325 A large populous bourgade .. which had grown up under the protection of the Abbey.

Bourgamot, obs. form of BERGAMOT.

Bourgeis, Bourgen, ff. BURGESS, BURGEON.

‖**Bourgeois** (*burʒwā*), *sb.*[1] and *a.* Also 8 **burgeois.** [F. *bourgeois* (OF. *burgeis,* whence BURGESS) :—late L. *burgensis,* f. *burg-us* town, ad. WGer. *burg*: see BOROUGH and BOURG.]

A. *sb. orig.* A (French) citizen or freeman of a city or burgh, as distinguished from a peasant on the one hand, and a gentleman on the other; *now* often taken as the type of the mercantile or shopkeeping middle class of any country.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. XII. 241 He liv'd in a jolly familiarity with the Bourgeois and their Wives. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 281 Body of the Burgeois. 1842 L. S. COSTELLO *Pilg. Auvergne* I. 149 We met several peasants and some bourgeoises from neighbouring villages. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. VIII. 385 The merchants and persons of independent means, to whom the name of bourgeois was exclusively given. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 265/2 The German bourgeois and his family.

B. *adj.* or *attrib.*

1. Of or pertaining to the French middle classes; also in *comb.*, as *bourgeois-looking.*

1564–5 RANDOLPH in G. Chalmers *Mary Q. Scots* (1818) I.

123 She [Mary] saith .. I sent for you .. to see how like a bourgeois-wife I live. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits in N. Amer.* xiv. (1875) 175 She was born .. of a good bourgeois family. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 331 Born to be the insipid gossip of a bourgeois circle.

2. Resembling the middle classes in appearance, way of thinking, etc.

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1872) 79 A regular bourgeois physiognomy. 1871 LOWELL *Study Wind., Word for Winter*, A poet whose inspiration always has an undertone of *bourgeois*. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iii. 80 He is thoroughly *bourgeois*, to use a modern phrase.

Bourgeois (bʊɪˌdʒoiˑs), *sb.*[2] [Conjectured to be from the name of a French printer or type-founder.] A size of printing type between Long Primer and Brevier, as in the following:

Bourgeois type.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. ii. 16 Two lines of some Diamond will answer to one of Bourgeois. 1852 W. WILKS *Half Century* Pref., Twenty-three sheets of bourgeois leaded.

‖ **Bourgeoisie** (*burʒwazī*). [Fr., f. *bourgeois*: see above.] The body of freemen of a French town; the French middle class; also extended to that of other countries.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4354/1 To the Council of the City, the Clergy, and Bourgeoisie of Vallangin. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* Prelim. Rem. (1876) 12 The Commons of England, the Tiers-Etat of France, the *bourgeoisie* of the continent generally, are the descendants of this class. 1856 GEO. ELIOT *Ess.* (1884) 284 The elaborate study of the German bourgeoisie. 1883 *Spectator* 13 Oct. 1309/2 The 'political surveys' he was in the habit of addressing to the bourgeoisie of the Elgin Burghs.

Bourgeoisi·tic, *a.* = BOURGEOIS *a.*

1848 CLOUGH *Remains* (1869) I. 122 The boys.. of the garde mobile are infected with hourgeoisitic loyalty.. The Socialists .. regard the whole thing as at present a failure—a bourgeoisitic triumph.

Bourgeon, var. form of BURGEON.

Bourger, obs. form of BURGHER (after BOURG).

1652 *Let. fr. Paris* in *Proc. Parliament* No. 157 Had they .. not been appeased by some of the Bourgers [of Paris].

Bourgeys, -essy, obs. ff. BURGESS, BURGESSY.

Bourgh, obs. f. BOROUGH, BURGH.

Bourginot, bourgoinette, var. of BURGONET.

Bourgmaister. [OF. *bourgmaistre*], obs. form of BURGOMASTER.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 588 In some places they have advoyers, or bourg-maisters, as in the Cantons of Switzerland, and in the free townes of Germanie.

† **Bourgoi·gne.** [F. *Bourgogne* Burgundy.] 'The first part of the Dress for the Head next the Hair.' (*Fop Dict.* 1690.)

Bourignian (burīˑniăn). *Ch. Hist.* [f. the name *Bourign-on* + -IAN.] Of or derived from Antoinette Bourignon, an enthusiast of Flanders in the 17th c., who held that the Christian religion consists in a certain inward feeling and divine impulse, rather than in knowledge and practice. Hence **Bouriˑgnianism, -iˑgnonism, -ist.**

1697 *State Philadelph. Soc.* 30 Since these Sheets were gone to the Press there came to my Hand a Piece, call'd Bourignianism Detected. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 290 Under the name of the Bourignian Doctrine, it is.. renounced by candidates for holy orders in the Church of Scotland. 1884 *Brit. & For. Evang. Rev.* Apr. 255 Dr. George Gordon of Aberdeen was deposed .. for holding the principles of Bourignonism. *Ibid.* The Aberdeen Bourignonist was deposed.

Bourish, obs. form of BOURISH.

Bourlaw (bū·ˑlɑ̧). A form of BYRLAW, used in the comb. **bourlawmen** in south of Scotland.

1866 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* 261 There is a court consisting of two bourlawmen appointed by the bailie. 1879 *S. Counties (Scotl.) Register* in *Athenæum* 16 Aug. 208 Berwickshire: Earlston: Court of Bourlawmen .. The men holding this somewhat rare office are sworn when appointed to give judgment, to the best of their knowledge and ability, in cases that come before them, and their decision is understood to be absolute in point of law. Their work as Bourlawmen consists in fixing the amount of damages done by straying or pounded cattle and the like.

† **Bourlet.** *Obs.* [F. *bourlet* in same sense, earlier *bourrelet*, dim. of OF. *bourrel* 'mass of flocks or wadding': a doublet of BURLET.] (See quot.)

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I, *Bourlet* .. in Gardening .. is said of the Place, where, after some Years, the Graft becomes thicker than the Stock on which it was grafted.

Bourly, -ie, obs. forms of BURLY.

Bourn (bōəɹn), *v. rare.* [f. BOURN *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To set a limit or bounds to; to bound; to check.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 338 A second world .. By oceans bourn'd. 1866 J. ROSE *Virg. Ecl. & Georg.* 106 Nor rocks, nor precipice, nor torrent's force Shall bourn his headlong and resistless force.

Bourn, bourne (bōəɹn), *sb.*[1] Forms: (1 burn, burna, 1–3 burne), 4, 7 borne, 4–bourne, 5–7 bowrne, 6–7 boorn(e, 7–bourn. [A variant of BURN, being the form commonly used in the south of England since the 14th c. Originally pronounced like *burn, adjourn*: but the influence of the *r* disturbed the pronunciation, as in *mourn*; whence the mod. spelling and pronunciation.]

A small stream, a brook; often applied (in this spelling) to the winter bournes or winter torrents of the chalk downs. Applied to northern streams it is usually spelt BURN.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 973 Bow vp to-warde þys bornez heued. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 8 Vndur a brod banke bi a Bourne syde. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 609 Ranne bowrnes all on blode. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 260 Sundry smal brookes, or boornes. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* 3 The Bournes, the Brooks, the Becks, the Rills, the Rivilets. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 281 (1810) 292 Whereout .. a spring breaketh, by some called a borne. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 313 And every bosky bourn from side to side. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 10 Those ancient and present Rivers, Brooks, Boorns, Pools, Wells, Conduits, and Aqueducts, which serve to refresh the City of London. 1757 DYER *Fleece* II. 383 He [Drayton] whose rustic muse .. sung the bosky bourns of Alfred's shires. *a* 1856 LONGF. *Happiest Land* viii, Over mountain gorge and bourn [*rime-wd.* horn]. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life S. County* 22 The villages on the downs are generally on a bourne, or winter water-course .. In summer it is a broad winding trench .. along whose bed you may stroll dryshod .. In winter, the bourne often has the appearance of a broad brook.

fig. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 71 In þin herte blood, þat holi bourne [*rime-wd.* spurn].

Bourne, bourn (bōəɹn), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 borne. [Early mod.Eng. *borne*, a. F. *borne* formerly occas. *bourne*), app. = OF. *bodne, bone, boune* (see BOUND *sb.*[1]). In Eng. in Lord Berners, and in Shakspere (seven times), then app. not till 18th c.; the modern use being due to Shakspere, and in a large number of cases directly alluding to the passage in *Hamlet*. Confused in spelling with BOURN *sb.*[1]

(The history of *borne* in Fr. is uncertain; Littré suggests that it arose from the later *bone, boune* by the intercalation of *r*; Diez supposed a substitution of *r* for *d* in the earlier *bodne*; M. Paul Meyer says '*bodne, bosne, borne* is an admissible phonetic series, the more so that Pr. has a dim. *bósola*, and a sb. *bozolar* (borner, limiter).')]

† **1.** A boundary (between fields, etc.). *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxii. 257 All .. places, lyenge bitwene the boundes and bournes folowynge. *Ibid.* The foresayd boundes and bornes in the article of Calais. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 152 Borne, bound of Land, Tilth, Vineyard none. 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 134 One that fixes No borne 'twixt his and mine. 1731 BAILEY, *Borns*, Limits, bounds, etc. *Shakes.* 1790 COWPER *Iliad* XVIII. 679 Oft as in their course They came to the field's bourn.

2. A bound, a limit. (Approaching 3.) *arch.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. i. 16 Ile set a bourne how farre to be belou'd. 1727 THOMSON *Summer* 99 From the far bourne Of utmost Saturn. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 100 A shout .. rang Beyond the bourn of sunset. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. vii. 312 A sphere above the natural, and within the bourn of immortality.

3. The limit or terminus of a race, journey, or course; the ultimate point aimed at, or to which anything tends; destination, goal. (Somewhat *poetic*: often *fig.*)

[Shakspere's famous passage probably meant the 'frontier or pale' of a country; but has been associated contextually with the goal of a traveller's course.]

[1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 79 The dread of something after death, The vndiscouered Countrey, from whose Borne No Traueller returnes. *a* 1761 FAWKES *Sparrow* (R.) Dismal regions! from whose bourn No pale travellers return.] *c* 1800 K. WHITE *On Prayer* in *Rem.* (1839) 433 The means employed to arrive at the bourn of our desires. 1805 WORDSW. *Prel.* II. (1850) 35 The selected bourne Was now an Island. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vi. (1865) 212 Perhaps, even of the life of Pindar's time, Pompeii was the inevitable bourne.

¶ **3.** *incorrectly* for: Realm, domain. [A misunderstanding of the passage in *Hamlet*.] *Obs.*

1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 31 A thousand Powers keep religious state, In water, fiery realm, and airy bourne. 1827 PRAED *Poems* (1865) II. 218 No dame should come To be the queen of his bourn.

4. In comb. *bourne-stone* (formed by Carlyle from F. *borne*), a boundary stone.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. iii. 23 Chaumette .. one already descries .. on *bourne*-stone of the thoroughfares. 1858 KINGSLEY *St. Maura* 56 As you preached and prayed From rock and bourne-stone.

Bourn(e, var. of BURN *v.*[2], to burnish.

Bourn(e, obs. f. BERNE, man, wight.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 616 Where wyster þou euer any bourne abate .. in his prayere?

Bourneless, bournless (bōəɹnlés), *a. rare.* [f. BOURNE *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] Boundless.

1755 J. GRAINGER *Ode Solitude* 117 Great God .. The bourn-less macrocosm's Thine. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 308 Athwart the bourneless blue no fleeting rack is driven.

Bournonite (bū·ɹnɒnəit). *Min.* [f. the name of its discoverer, Count Bournon.] Antimonial sulphide of lead and copper; a brittle opaque mineral with metallic lustre.

1805 R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* II. 579 (Dana) Bournonite, Antimonial lead ore. 1863–79 WATTS *Dict. Chem., Bournonite* .. is found in the copper mines of Cornwall.

Bournous, obs. form of BURNOUS.

Bourock (bū·rək). *Sc.* [perh. dim. of *bour*, BOWER: see -OCK.] A little cot or hut; a small heap of stones, a mound.

1807–10 TANNAHILL *Five Friends* Poems (1846) 156 Weel wha's in the bouroch, and what is your cheer? 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* iv, 'About this bit bourock, your honour .. I mind the bigging o't'.

Bourowe, obs. form of BORROW.

Bourrachoe, var. BORACHIO, *Obs.*, leathern bottle.

† **Bourreau·.** *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* boreau, bur-reau, 7 boureau: see also BURRIO. [In 16th c. *boreau*, a. OF. *boreau* (earlier *borel*), now *bourreau*, of uncertain origin: see Diez and Littré. Common, in many spellings in Scotch literature.] An executioner, hangman, or torturer. Chiefly *fig.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* 27 That samyn boreau is stikkit or hangit eftiruart for his cruel demeritis. *Ibid.* The cruel inglis men .. ar boreaus ande hang men permittit be god to puneis vs. 1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* 208 b, Covetousnes .. is thordynarie torment and contynual bourreau that trobles the mynd of thold man. 1584 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 203 Bludie burreaus and crewall buchars of Sathan. 1599 JAS. I. Βασιλ. Δωρον (1682) 20 A Tyrannes .. infamous life armeth .. his owne subjects to become his burreaux. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Viceroy* (D.) The Bourreau did his worst.

‖ **Bourrelet** (*burəlɛ*). [Fr.: also adopted in forms BOURLET, BURLET.] A ridge-like excrescence.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 477/2 The ridge or 'bourrelet' at the upper margin of the wall answers to the posterior nail-wall.

‖ **Bourse** (bʊrs, bū·ɹs). [a. F. *bourse* in same sense, *literally* 'purse'. The form BURSE was in regular use from *c* 1550 to *c* 1775, when it became obsolete; *bourse* is a re-adoption of the word from modern French, as an *alien* term.]

An exchange, or place of meeting for merchants; the money-market (of a foreign town). Used esp. of the French institution corresponding to the Stock Exchange in London.

[1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* VI. i, Trampling the bourses [ed. 1599 burses] marble twice a day.] 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 45 With the exception of .. some sombre mansions, a dingy inn, and a petty bourse, Marney mainly consisted of a variety of narrow .. lanes. 1861 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. 289 It was a common subject of discussion on the Bourse at Antwerp. 1885 *Standard* 10 Apr., An arbitragist .. is a person who speculates between two Bourses by the help of a partner or confrère in Paris or Berlin.

† **Bou·rser.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [var. of BURSAR, q.v.; cf. F. *boursier*, f. *bourse*.] A purser.

1685 *Royal Proclam.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2068/1 Masters of Ships, Boursers and Mariners.

Boursocrat (bū·ɹsɒkrăt). *rare.* [f. BOURSE after *aristocrat*.] A Stock-Exchange 'magnate'.

1882 *Truth* 19 Jan. 118/1 On Twelfth-Night a Boursocrat entertained a party of relatives and friends.

Bourtree (bū·ɹtrī). Now only *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 5 burtre, 7 burt-tree, 9 burtree, 6–bourtre(e, 7–9 *dial.* boretree, bortery, 8–9 *Sc.* bourtree. [Of uncertain phonetic form, and unknown origin. The plausible derivation from BORE *v.*[1] (see quot. 1691) is inconsistent with the earliest and with the dialect forms; derivation from BOWER, Sc. *bour, boor* (in sense of 'arbour') answers phonetically, but is unlikely with regard to meaning. Cf. BOUNTREE.]

The Elder-tree (*Sambucus nigra*). *attrib.*, as in *bourtree-berry, -bush*; **bourtree-gun**, a popgun made of the wood of the Elder, after the pith has been removed.

c 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 228, *Hec sambucus*, a burtre. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 25 b, The floures of Eldren or Bouretre. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 59 b, The wod .. is very holow .. lyke vnto elder or bourtre. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 214 Eldren, or Bourtree. 1691 RAY *N. C. Wds.* 131 *Bore-tree*, elder-tree; from the great pith in the younger branches which Children commonly bore out to make potguns of them. 1786 BURNS *Addr. Deil* vi, Rustlin, thro' the boortrees comin. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* liii, I was behind that bourtree bush at the very moment. 1821 MRS. WHEELER *Westmorld. Dial.* 73 Bortery-berry wine. 1878 SMILES *Rt. Dick* iv. 29 The only tree that thrives .. is the common bourtree or elder.

Bousarde, obs. form of BUZZARD.

Bousche, obs. form of BUSH (of a wheel).

Bouse, bowse (bū̃z, bɑʊz), *v.*[1] Forms: 3, 6–bouse, bowse, 6–7 bowze, 7 bouz(e: see also BOOZE. [ME. *bousen*, app. a. MDu. *bûsen*, early mod.Du. *buizen* to drink to excess, corresp. to Ger. *bausen* in same sense. The origin is not quite clear: Kluge takes the Ger. vb. to be derived from *baus*, MHG. *bûs* blown-up condition, tumidity; but the Du. seems directly related to *buise* a large drinking-vessel. Both vb. and sb. occur (once) in ME.; but they seem to have become generally known in 16th c. as words of thieves' and beggars' cant, whence they passed into slang and colloquial use. Perh. the use in Falconry came down independently from ME. Most commonly pronounced bū̃z, and since 18th c. often phonetically written BOOZE, q. v.]

1. *intr.* To drink; to drink to excess or for enjoyment or goodfellowship; to swill, guzzle, tipple.

c 1300 *E. E. P.* (1862) 154 Hail ye holi monkes .. depe cun ye bouse 'þat is al ȝure care. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 32 They bowle and bowse one to another. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 27 a, They lye bowzing and beere-bathing in their houses euery after-noone. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1869) 211 But before that day comes, Still I be bousing. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 5 While we sit bousing at the nappy. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. IV. 22 He .. had the honour of bowsing with him in the evening. 1876 BROWNING *Pacchiar. etc., Epilogue* x, I were found in belief that you quaffed and bowsed (*rime-wds.* caroused, drowsed).

b. *To bouse it*: in same sense.

1623 Bingham *Comp. Rom. & Mod. Warres*, They play the Ruffians, and bouse it out in drinke. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 156 So soone as the Sun sets, and the kettles beat, then they bowze it lustily.

2. *trans.*

a 1612 Harington *Epigr.* I. 68 Thou, professed Epicure, That..bowzest Claret wine. 1652 Brome *Jov. Crew* II. 388 For all this bene Cribbing and Peck let us then, Bowse a health to the Gentry Cofe of the Ken. 1848 B. Walsh *Aristoph. Clouds* 312 And the rascally jorum of soup that I've boused.

† **3.** *Falconry.* Of a hawk: To drink much (*trans.* and *intr.*). Cf. Bousing *vbl. sb.* 2.

1575 Turbery. *Falcourie* 84 With water before hir to the end she may bathe when she will and bouze as naturally they are enclined to do..for bowzing may oftentimes preserve them from sicknesse. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Misc. Tracts* 115 [They gave to hawks] a decoction of Cumfory to bouze.

Bouse, bowse (baus), *v.*[2] Chiefly *naut.* Also 8 bowss. [Of unknown origin: confounded in the dictionaries generally with Bouse *v.*[1] = *booze*: but this rimes with *house*.] *trans.* To haul with tackle. Also *absol.*

1593 *Sir. F. Drake Rev.* in Arb. *Garner* V. 497 Felling of great trees; bowsing and hauling them together, with great pulleys and hawsers. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* iii. 36 The Younkers are the young men..for slinging the yards, bousing or trising. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) *To Bowse*, to draw on any body with a tackle..This is pronounced *bowce*. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* viii, As we used to bouse up the kegs o' gin. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xiii, We boused out our gun. 1868 Wood *Homes without H.* xiv. 297 The nautical method of 'bowsing' up a rope.

b. *transf.*

1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* xiv. (D.) Pshaw! brother, there's no occasion to bowss out so much unnecessary gum [i. e. palaver].

c. *To bowse up the jib* (fig.): to drink heavily, to make oneself 'tight'.

1837 Marryat *Dog Fiend* ix. 1840 — *Poor Jack* xxii, The captain used to *bowse his jib* up pretty taut every night.

Bouse, bowse (būz, bauz), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 bous, 6– bouse, bowse, 8 bowze: see also Booze. [Related to Bouse *v.*: also Booze, q. v.]

1. *colloq.* Drink; liquor. (The first quot. may mean a drinking-vessel.) About 1600 a word of vagabonds' cant.

c 1300 in Wright's *Lyric P.* xxxix, Drynke to hym deorly of fol god bous..When that he is dronke ase a dreynt mous. 1567 Harman *Caveat* 34 Then doth this vpright man call for a gage of bowse, whiche is a quarte pot of drinke. 1632 Massinger *New Way, &c.* II. i, *Wellborn.* No bouse, nor no tobacco? *Tapwell.* Not a suck, sir. 1730-6 Bailey, *Bowze* (with the Vulgar) any Sort of strong Liquor.

2. A drinking-bout, a carouse.

1786 Burns *To J. Kennedy* ii, An' if we dinna hae a bouze, I'se ne'er drink mair. 1812 W. Tennant *Anster F.* v. liii, With riot and with bouse. 1857 S. Osborn *Quedah* iv. 53 All hands had had what they graphically termed 'a bowse-out'. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. III. ix. 192 A good bouse of liquor now and then.

Bouse (baus, būs), *sb.*[2] Also 7 bous. (See quots.)

1653 Manlove *Lead-mines* 266 Fell, Bous, and Knock-barke, Forstid-oar and Tees. 1851 Tapping *Gloss. Derby Leadmining* (E. D. S.), *Boose, bouse, fell, bouse ore*, lead ore in its rough state, or in other words the contents of a metalliferous vein, before the baser minerals are separated. 1866 *North Country, Durham, &c.*, *Bouse*, lead ore when picked out from the refuse rock.

Bouse, Bousie, var. Boose, Boosy, cattle-stall.

Bousen, var. of Bowssen *v. Obs.* to duck.

Bouser (būzəɹ, bauzəɹ). [f. Bouse *v.*[1] + -er[1].] One who bouses; a toper, guzzler, drunkard.

1611 Cotgr. *Piailleur*, a tipler, bowser, pot-gossip. 1657 Reeve *God's Plea* 131 These common Bowsers and daily Drunkards. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 184 This redoubtable Swede..a huge feeder, and bouser in proportion.

Bou·sing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Bouse *v.*[1] + -ing[1].]

1. Deep drinking, guzzling, tippling.

a 1529 Skelton *Image Hypocr.* IV. 583 How they iest and iell, With bowsing and bollinge. 1567 Harman *Caveat* 23 The buriall was turned to bousing and belly chere. 1641 Hinde *J. Bruen* iv. 15 They..have [not] any skill in any arts but of..bowzing and drinking.

2. *Falconry.* (See quots.)

1575 Turbery. *Falcourie* 243 By bouzing..you shall have evident proofe and undoubted shewe of his disease. 1615 Latham *Falconry* Gloss., Bousing is when a Hawke drinketh often, and seemes to be continually thirstie.

3. *attrib.*, as *bousing-bout, -can, -den, -house, -inn*; † **bousing ken** (*thieves' slang*), a low ale-house.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iv. 22 In his hand did bear a bouzing can. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 68 Their houghs & bousing houses, which commonly are built fayrer than their Churches. 1561 Awdeley *Frat. Vacab.* 3 The Alehouse, whych they call the Bowzyng In. 1567 Harman *Caveat* 83 A bousing ken, a ale house 1652 Brome *Jov. Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 390 As Tom or Tib.. When they at Bowsing Ken do swill.

Bou·sing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That bouses; given to immoderate drinking; tippling.

1569 Turbery. *Epit. & Sonn.* (1837) 331 As Circes cup no sooner might the bowsing Greekes beguile. 1589 *Hay any Work* 33 Dumbe Johns bousing mates. *a* 1659 Cleveland *Inund. of Trent* 49 With a file of bowzing Comrades.

Boussen, var. of Bowssen *v. Obs.*, to duck.

Boussingau·ltite. *Min.* [f. *Boussingault*, name of a French geologist + -ite.] A volcanic mineral product.

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1944. 130/3, *Boussingaultite*, a natural product of Tuscany, consisting chiefly of sulphate of ammonia. 1868 Dana *Min.* § 651 *Boussingaultite*, a sulphate of ammonia with part of this alkali replaced by magnesia.

‖ **Boussyng.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. MDu. *bûzinc, bunzinc*, Du. *bunsing* 'fitchew, polecat'.] A polecat.

1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 79 Tho cam forth many a beest anon as..the ostrole, the boussyng and the fyret.

Bouste, var. of Buste, *Obs.*, box.

Boust(i)ous, var. Boistous *a. Obs.*, boisterous.

‖ **Boustrophedon** (baustrofī·dǫn, bū-), *adv.* and *a.* (*sb.*) [Gr. *βουστροφηδόν*, adv. f. *βου-στρόφος* ox-turning.] (Written) alternately from right to left and from left to right, like the course of the plough in successive furrows; as in various ancient inscriptions in Greek and other languages. Hence **Boustrophedo·nic** *a.*

1783 Blair *Rhet.* (1812) I. vii. 155 Afterwards, the Greekes adopted a new method, writing their lines alternately from the right to the left, and from the left to the right, which was called Boustrophedon. 1846 Ellis *Elgin Marb.* II. 174 A very antient Greek inscription, written in the boustrophedon manner. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xi. III. 176. 1880 *Times* 6 Nov. 4/5 The usual boustrophedon manner which the Hittites affected. 1801 J. Hager *Babylon. Inscr.* II The laws of Solon in boustrophedonic writing.

Boustrous, obs. form of Boisterous.

Bousum, obs. form of Buxom.

Bousy (bū·zi, bau·zi), *a.*[1] [f. Bouse *v.*[1] + -y[1].]

1. Affected with much drinking; intoxicated, sotted; showing the effects of intoxication.

a 1529 Skelton *El. Rumming* 17 Droupy and drowsy, Scuruy and lousy; Her face all bowsy. 1625 *Modell of Wit* 31 With quaffing and carowsing..she could make him bowsie beyonde all measure. 1635 *Long Meg of Westm.* ii, Neither beastly nor bowsie Sleepy nor drowsie. 1742 Pope *Dunciad* IV. 493 Rous'd at his name up rose the bouzy Sire. 1842 De Quincey *Herodotus* Wks. IX. 195 And every day got bousy as a piper.

2. Addicted to bousing, drunken.

1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 232 A seale to marke the bowsie drunkard to die of the dropsie. 1616 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass* v. vi. (1631) 364 To be greazy, and bouzy..ragged and louzy. 1708 Hearne *Coll.* (1885) II. 109 There's .. Royce ye Bouzy.

Hence **Bou·syish, bowsyish,** *a.*, rather bousy.

1832 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 721 The oracular lip of your Lordships .. Bowsyish Depute.

† **Bout,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Some part of a woman's head-dress.

a 1300 *Songs Costume* (1849) 42 The bout and the barbet wyth frountel shule feȝe.

Bout (baut), *sb.*[2] Also 6 bowt, 9 *dial.* boot. [App. a specialized sense of Bought *sb.*[1] 'bending' (which in 16th c. was also spelt *bout*), perhaps influenced by association with Bout *adv.*[2] 'about'.]

† **1.** A circuit, an orbit; a roundabout way. *Obs.*

a 1541 Wyatt *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 152 The seuenth heauen ..In nine and twenty yeres complete and daies almost sixtene Doth carry in his bowt, the star of Saturn old. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. ii. (1641) 18/1 Which in thy wide bout, boundlesse all dost bound. *a* 1655 T. Adams *Wks.* 1861–2 II. 14 (D.), I love not to fetch any bouts where there is a nearer way.

b. The going and returning of the plough along two adjacent furrows: also *attrib.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* xviii. xviii, They make not past two or three bouts in a land, and as many ridges. 1812 Strickland *Agric. E. Yorksh.* 159 Ridging up the land into two-bout ridges. 1840 *Jrnl. Eng. Agric. Soc.* I. III. 261 Ridges..each consisting of 2 furrows up and 2 down, or 2 bouts, as they are called.

2. A 'round' at any kind of exercise, a turn or spell of work; as much of an action as is performed at one time.

1575 Turbery. *Bk. Venerie* 135 If he doe it not at three boutes it is also a forfeyture. 1617 Hieron *Wks.* (1620) II. 236 To set vpon some course of godlinesse for a bout or two. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* III. v. 328 They had..another bout in the same service. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Wheat*, With a broad Cast, which some do with a single Cast, and some with a double Bout, that is, to sow it twice in a place. 1819 Wordsw. *Waggoner* II. 96 When every dance is done, When every whirling bout is o'er. 1879 F. Pollok *Sport Brit. Burmah* II. 121 [We] had long contemplated a shooting bout together.

b. *This, that bout*: i. e. occasion, turn, time.

1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* v. xv. 177 He.. may well sustain the person of the Seventh for this bout. 1692 R. Lestrange *Josephus' Wars* VII. v. (1733) 766 The Romans did not find the Enemy asleep this Bout. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 326 ¶ 5 The Upholsterer was called, and her Longing sav'd that bout. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* 295 The Lancashire lads will not come to harm this bout.

3. A round at fighting; a contest, match, trial of strength, physical or intellectual.

1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 56 Damsell, Ile haue a bowt with you againe. 1609 Rowlands *Whole Crew, &c.* 8 Sometimes at the fist we haue a bout. 1726 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* xliv. 233 A bout at cudgels. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VII. viii, The two maids..began a second bout at altercation. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* (1832) 186 If there was a bout at single-stick. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 634 At Corinth he had doubtless witnessed those wrestling bouts.

b. Used of a continued fit of drinking.

1670 Maynwaring *Vita Sana* vi. 78 Those drunken bouts being repeated..lay the foundation of many chronick diseases. 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 164 Only fit to be concluded after a drunken bout. 1842 Park *Mar. Insur.* II. 943 To indulge in fits or bouts of drinking.

c. A fit or turn of illness, as 'a severe bout of influenza'. *dial.*

† **4.** A term used to express a certain quantity of lead ore. (See quot.) ? *Obs.*

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* v, When they have done measuring they account the whole to be so many Bouts, as suppose 24 Bouts and one half, that's sixty-four Loads; the short Bout is used where lesser quantities are raised, and the whole groove not divided into such small Parts.

† **Bout,** *adv.*[1] and *prep.*[1] *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 be-útan, bútan, -on, búta, búte, 2–3 bute(n, 3 bouten, 3–6 boute, (5 bowte), 5–6(7) bout. [ME. *boute, bouten*, early ME. *būte n*:—OE. *bútan* (*búta, búte*) adv., prep., conj.: orig. *be-útan* adv. and prep. 'without', i. *extra*; a WGer. compound (=OS. *bi-ûtan, bûtan*, OHG. *bi-ûzan*, MG. *bûzen*) f. *bi* prep. 'By, with' + *útan*, earlier *útana* (OHG. *ûzana, ûzan*, OS., OE. *ûtan*, Gothic *ûtana*, orig. 'from without', *ἐξωθεν*, later simply 'without', *ἔξω*; f. *út* Out + *-ana* suffix with force of 'from'. Originally an adverb, but already in Gothic construed with a genitive = 'outside *of*', and in WGer. also with dative; in OE. with dat. and acc. The OE. *bútan* split up into two forms in ME.: first, as prep. and adv., this strong form *bútan, bûte(n, boute(n, bout* (cf. Out), which became obs. before 1600, its sense being continued by Without; secondly, as adv. and conj., a weakened form, *bŭta(n, bŭte(n*, But, which still continues. As *bout* became obs., *but* acquired some quasi-prepositional uses; in northern dialect, and esp. in Scotch, *but* (*bot* had even in 14th c. the senses of ME. *bout*, and still partly retains them. See But.]

A. *adv.* Outside, without; out.

a 890 *O. E. Chron.* an. 867 Wæl ȝeslaȝen, sume binnan sume butan. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 68 [Petrus] eode buta. — John xviii. 16 Petrus ututdlice ȝestod..to duru..ute *vel* bute *vel* fore. *c* 1205 Lay. 3748 Scholde a quene beon king in þisse londe, & heora sunen beon bute (*c* 1275 boute). *c* 1315 Shoreham 40 The signe hiis that hys boute y-do, That thynge hys grace bynne. [hys = is.]

B. *prep.*

1. Outside of, without. **a.** *of position* (with dat.).

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1354 (Gr.) Be-utan earce hordum. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Lev.* iv. 21 Butan ðære wic-stowe. *a* 1120 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1116 Æȝðer ȝe binnan burȝan and butan.

b. *of motion* (with acc.).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark v. 10 þa ðte hine ne fordrife buta ðæt lond. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* Mark viii. 23 He..lædde hine butan þa wic. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Buton þa wic.

2. Without, apart from, not having, void of; esp. in phrase *bouten oute*. (Obs. in Eng. before 1500, but retained in Sc. in form *bot*, But, q. v.

894 *O. E. Chron.*, Hie fluȝon ofer Temese buton ælcum forda. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 33 Eal his lif he lifde buton synnum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Deor, summe feðer foted, summe al bute fet. *c* 1200 Ormin Introd. 21 To hen a hutenn ende þær. *c* 1205 Lay. 23676 Arthur fehten wolde ..butene cnihte [*c* 1275 boute eni cnihte]. *c* 1300 *Land Cokaygne* 21 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 157, I sigge for soþ, boute were. Þer n'is lond on erthe is pere. *c* 1305 *St. Dunstan* 184 *ibid.* 39 Hi schulle wone And kynges beo bouten ende. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 567 As schip boute mast. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, Bout makyng of delay. *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (1847) II. 55 This cote boute seame To breake it were shame. [1631 Craige *Pilgrim & H.* 6 Tumbling teares bout cease.]

b. *absol.* with obj. not expressed: Without.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 Stamin habhe hwose wule: and hwose wule mei beon buten. *c* 1400 *Trentalle* in *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 80 The ton have ende that other is bowte. 1674 Ray *N. C. Wds.* 7 To be bout as Barrow was, i. e. to be without.

3. Except, beyond, more than: see But.

c 890 K. Ælfred *Beda* III. xxiii. § 4 Butan anunt cnihte. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 53 He nas boute sene winter olde.

Bout (baut), *adv.*[2] and *prep.*[2] In 3 bute(n, bot, 6 bout, 7– 'bout. [ME. *bute n*, aphet. form of *abute n*, as, in later times, *'bout* of About.]

A. *prep.* In various senses of About. (Not in literary prose.)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 566 Ðor buten Noe long swing [*MS.* swinc] he ȝrę. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14106 Bise ert þou bot [*v.r.* a-bute] mani dede. *Ibid.* 21695 Quen strijf was bute þe preisthede. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* X. lvii. 250 An Agnus Dei bout her neeke, a crost-Christ in her hand. 1622 Massinger *Old Law* v. i, The nimble fencer..made me tear..'bout the chamber. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 17 Discourses..'Bout wurk being slack, and rise and fall of bread. *a* 1845 Hood *Agric. Distress* vi, While we bargain 'bout the hay.

B. *adv.* In Nautical phr. *'bout ship* = 'put about the ship', that is, turn her head, alter her course.

1830 Marryat *King's Own* xvi, 'Bout ship, Mr. Pearce.

Bout, obs. f. Bolt, and of Bought *sb.* & *pa. pple.*

† **Bouta·de, bouta·do.** *Obs.* Also butado [mod.F. *boutade*, taking place of OF. *boutée* (see -ade), f. *bouter* to thrust: for *boutado*, see -ado.]

A sally, a sudden outburst or outbreak.

1614 Bacon *K. James* (L.) It was but a boutade of desire and good spirit. 1654 Earl Monm. tr. *Bentivoglio* 321 This (said he) may be termed a French Butado. 1661 *Mercurius Caledonius* 1 Mar. in Chambers *Cycl. Eng. Lit.*, All our

boutadoes and capriccios. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* IV. 67 His first boutade was to kick both their wives .. out of doors.

Boutant: see ARC-BOUTANT.

Boutaraga, -argue, variants of BOTARGO.

Boutcloth, obs. f. *bolt-cloth*: see BOLT *sb.*[3]

Boute, obs. form of BOOT.

† Boutefeu. *Obs.* Also 7 **beautifew, beutifew, -efeau, -w, boutfeu, boutefeau, -ieu, boutifieu, -ure, bowtifeu**, 7–8 **boutefew**, 8 **botefeu**. [a. F. *boutefeu* a linstock, an incendiary, f. *bouter* to put + *feu* fire. Very common in the 17th c.] An incendiary, a firebrand; one who kindles discontent and strife; also *attrib.*

a 1598 LD. BURLEIGH *Advice Q. Eliz.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 281 The Guisards happen to serve for boutefeus in Scotland. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 68 A very Boutefeu. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 35 Close enemies of the Empire, and secret beutefeaus of rebellion. 1642 *Observ. his Majesty's Answ. Declar. Parl.* 12 Theeves and boutifures. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* iii. 138 Such Bigots and Bowtifeus. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xix. 364 Lusts .. are confestly the boutefeaus among us. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 529 He became .. a great Boutifieu & firebrand in the Church. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 106. 196 Factious Boutefews, Bawlers for Property & against Popery, etc. 1754 RICHARDSON *Lett.* in Mrs. Barbauld *Life* (1804) III. 106 The sanguine expectations of their boutefeu editor.

Boutell, variant of BOLTEL, and BOULTEL.

Bouter (bau·tər). *dial.* [f. BOUT *adv.*] (See quot.)

1834 CRABBE in *Life & Wks.* I. vi. 144 The female servants at a side table called a bouter.

† Bou·te-selle. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *boute-selle*, f. *bouter* to put + *selle* saddle.] A trumpet-call, warning knights or cavalry to put on the saddle; = *Boot and saddle*: see BOOT *sb.*[3] 1 b.

1628 tr. *Mathieu's Powerf. Favorite* 136 At Executions, the Trumpets sounded the battaile, as the alarme, or the bonteselle [*misprinted* bonteselle], to go to death. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Hen. V*, cli, The Towne-pent Rutters .. attend to Bot et Selle. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 8 The sprightly Chanticlere .. Sounds Boutesel [*v.r.* Boot-esel] to Cupid's Knight.

† Boutgate. *Obs. Sc.* [f. *bout*, aphet. f. ABOUT + GATE, going.] *lit.* A going about; *hence*, ambage, circumvention; equivocation, quibble.

1591 R. BRUCE II *Serm.* T ij a (JAM.) The boutgates and deceites of the hearte of man are infinite. 1657 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 138 They bring but bout-gates, and golinzies. *a* 1734 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 463 Witnesses to his shifting and boutgates. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 79 (JAM.) Nory .. Made shift by boutgates to put off the day.

Bouthe, obs. form of BOOTH.

Bouting (bau·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BOUT *sb.*[2] 1 b + -ING[1].] (See quot.)

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 224 Sometimes (in ploughing land) two ridges are set up against each other, which is called ridging or bouting.

† Boutisale. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. BOOTY + SALE.] A sale of booty, in order to divide the proceeds.

1630 HAYWARD *Edw. VI.* 88 To speake nothing of the great Boutisale of Colledges and Chantries, to speake nothing of all his other particular pillages.

Boutrisse, obs. form of BUTTRESS.

‖ Bouts-rimés (bū·-rīme'), *sb. pl.* [F. *bouts* ends + *rimés* rimed.] Rimed endings: see first quot.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 60. ¶ 8 The bouts-rimez were the favourites of the French nation for a whole age together. .. They were a List of Words that rhyme to one another, drawn up by another Hand, and given to a Poet, who was to make a Poem to the Rhymes in the same Order that they were placed upon the List. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. I, Sonnets to herself, or bouts rimés. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* Introd. 4 Weary of repeating such bouts rimés as the Rhine and the land of the vine.

Bouty, Bouw(e, obs. ff. BOOTY, BOUGH, BOW.

† Bouvrage. *Obs.* [ad. OF. *buvrage*, *buverage*, now *breuvage*, BEVERAGE.] Beverage, drink.

a 1815 *Culloden Papers* 184 (JAM.) Picking the pockets of the people of any ready money they have, to pay for foreign bouvrage.

Bouwel, Bouxome, obs. f. BOWEL, BUXOM.

Bouye, obs. form of BUOY.

Bouza, variant form of BOZA.

Bouze, variant of BOUSE, BOOSE.

Bouzy, boozy (bū·zi), *a.*[1] *Sc.* [? variant of BUSHY.] BOSKY, BUSHY.

1807 HOGG *Mount. Bard* 154 (JAM.) In a cottage, poor and nameless, By a little bouzy linn. *a* 1810 *Rem. Nithsdale Song* 67 A paukie cat .. Wi' a bonnie bowsie tailie. 1808 JAMIESON s. v., A tree rich in foliage is said to have a boozy top.

Bou·zy, *a.*[2] *north. dial.* Also **boozy, bowsy.** [Cf. Ger. *baus*, 'swollenness, inflation': see BOUSE *v.*[1]] Big, bulky, corpulent.

1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 62 Down his boozy burden fell. 1808 JAMIESON *Dict., Bouzy-like*, having the appearance of distension, or largeness of size. 1875 F. K. ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Bowzy*, big-bellied.

Bouzy, -ie, *a.*[3] obs. forms of BOUSY, sotted.

Bovate (bō·vēt). Also 7 **bovatt**, 8 **boviat.** [ad. med.L. *bovāta*, f. *bōs, bov-is* an ox; cf. -ATE[1].] An oxgang, or as much land as one ox could plough in a year; one-eighth of the carucate or ploughland; varying in amount from 10 to 18 acres according to the system of tillage, etc.

1688 R. HOLME *Armory* III. iii. 59 Bovatt of Land is as much as 15 Acres, in some places 20 Acres. 1723 H. ROWLANDS *Mona Antiqua* (1766) 122 Gavels, measured out by Boviats and Carucats. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 345 William, the son of Roger de Beltoft, is returned as having two parts of one bovate of land. 1883 SEEBOHM *Eng. Vill. Community* 61 The full husband-land or virgate was composed of two bovates or oxgangs. [1886 I. TAYLOR, The normal oxgangs in the Boldon Buke are 15 and 12 acres.]

Bove, *adv.* and *prep.* Forms: 1 **be-ufan, 1–2 bufan, bufon**, 2–3 **bufen, buuen, buven, buve**, 3–4 **boven, bove.** [ME. *bove(n*, earlier *buven, bufen*:—OE. *bufan*, earlier *be-ufan*, a West Ger. compound (OS. *bi-oban*, Du. *boven*), f. *bi-*, BY, beside + *ufan* (OS. *oban*, OHG. *oban, obana*), OTeut. **ufana, ubana* from above, above, f. *uf* up + *-ana* suffix orig. expressing motion from.]

† **1.** (In OE. and early ME.) The earlier and simpler form of ABOVE. *Obs.*

The compound *a-bufan* appeared in the 12th c. in the north and n.e. as an adverbial form; by the end of 13th c. *abuven* was also prepositional, and generally used instead of *buven, buve*; and in 14th c. *bove* became obsolete. The following examples show the forms; the development of meaning will be found under ABOVE.

a 940 *Laws of Æthelstan* iv. 4 (Bosw.) Swa we her beufan cwædon. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Manual of Astron.* 1 Eall swa deop under þyssre eorðan, swa heo is bufan. 1205 LAY. 26564 And smat hine buuen þan scelde. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 117 Al that hys bove and under molde. ? *c* 1390 *Forme of Cury* (ed. Pegge) 75 Plant it bone with prunes and damysyns.

2. In modern English '*bove, bove*, is an occasional shortening of ABOVE, in verse.

1591 SPENSER *Ruines of Time* 110 Lifting up her brave heroick thought Bove womens weaknes. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 118 'Boue the contentious waues. *c* 1630 DRUMMOND *Poems* Wks. (1711) 37 'Bove other far esteem'd. 1886 PLUMPTRE *Dante, Hell* I. 13 But when I reached a point 'bove which did tower A mount.

Bove: see BUS *v.* = behoves.

† Bovert. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Cf. OF. *bouvert* a young ox or steer, f. *bouf* ox.] ? A young ox.

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* I. 129 Then hope I to have .. The better in the bore as I hade before, Of this boverte.

Bovey (bu·vi). [Proper name of a parish near Exeter in Devonshire.] *Bovey coal*: a lignite or brown-coal of Miocene age, occurring in beds at Bovey, and elsewhere.

1760 MILLES *Bovey Coal* in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 535 The Devonshire fossil .. commonly known by the name of the Bovey Coal. 1860 FORDYCE *Hist. Coal, &c.* 31 Bovey Coal is found embedded in the pipe clays of Dorsetshire. 1861 MRS. BEETON *Bk. Househ. Managem.* iii. 32 Of coal there are various species; as, pit .. cannel .. bovey, jet, &c.

Boviate, obs. form of BOVATE.

Bovicide (bō·uvisəid, bɒ·vi-). [f. L. *bōs, bov-is* ox + -CIDE; cf. L. *bovicīdium* slaughtering of cattle.] A slayer of oxen; *humorously* a butcher.

1678 PHILLIPS (*App. affected Wds.*) *Bovicide*, a killer of Oxen, a Butcher. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 321 He had been a Bovicide.

Bo·viculture. [f. as prec. + CULTURE.] Cattle-rearing. (*Affected.*)

1876 *Daily Tel.* 4 Dec., The old epoch of boviculture.

Bo·vid, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ID.] Of or pertaining to the ox family, or *Bovidæ* of Zoologists, a family of Ruminating animals, having simply rounded horns, and no lachrymal sinuses.

Boviform (bō·uvifōim), *a.* [f. as prec. + -FORM.] Having the form of an ox, ox-like.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 673 There were once produced .. Chimæras .. mixtly Boviform and Hominiform.

Bovine (bō·uvoin), *a.* [ad. L. *bovīnus*, f. *bōs, bov-* ox; cf. F. *bovine*.] Belonging to, or characteristic of, the ox tribe. Also *elliptical* = bovine animal.

1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) I. 405 The worship of the bovine Apis. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1969. 103/3 No wild bovine is now known in Syria. 1877 J. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 468 Particularly bovine, also, is the satisfaction they take in rubbing themselves against trees.

2. *fig.* Inert, sluggish; dull, stupid; cf. *bucolic.*

1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 235 Where bovine rustics used to doze and dream. 1879 *Contemp. Rev.* 291 Neither in the ranks of bovine Toryism nor of rabid Radicalism.

† **Bovy.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. (See quot.)

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 167 There is [in Bohemia] a beast called a Bony lyke a Bugle .. a vengeable beast.

Bow (bō·u), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **boga**, 3–4 **boȝe**, (3 **bou**), 3–7 **bowe**, 4 **bouwe, boghe** (**boȝ**), 4–5 **boowe**, 6 **boe**, (**boll**), 4– **bow.** [Com. Teut.: OE. *boga*, corresp. to OFris. *boga*, OS. *bogo* (MDu. *booghe*, Du. *boog*), OHG. *bogo* (MHG. *boge*, mod.G. *bogen*), ON. *bogi* (Sw. *båge*, Da. *bue*):—OTeut. **bugon-*, f. stem *bug-* of *beugan*, to bend.]

I. 1. *gen.* A thing bent or fashioned so as to form part of the circumference of a circle or other curve; a bend, a bent line.

Not actually exemplified in OE., but entering into numerous compounds, as *elnboga* elbow, *hring-boga* 'ring-bow,' a coiled snake, *rén-boga* rain-bow, *stán-boga* 'stone-bow,' an arch, *boga-net* bow-net. In ME. the general sense was often supplied from French by *arch*, but *bow* is occasional. (In quot. 1387, it is quite possible that *bowe* is the Norse *bug-r* bend, bowing, the bend of a river.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (1865) II. 87 From þe bowe of the ryuer of Humber. 1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 100 The Theatre was a place made in the fourme of a bowe, that hath a great bente. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* II. 13 The floating drapery describes a bow above her head.

II. Specific uses.

2. A rainbow. (Mostly contextual or poetical for the compound.)

a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ix. 14 Æteowþ min boga on ðam wolcnum. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 284 Heo þone heofonlican bogan mid hyre bleoge efenlæce. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1977 (Fairf.) Quen þou þat boghe may se þer-oute of suche flode haue þou na doute. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xliii. 12 See the bowe, and blisse hym that made it. 1597 DRAYTON *Mortimer.* 53 The bowe appeares to tell the flood is donne. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 56/2 Ropes make of the rainy bow. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 865 A dewie Cloud, and in the Cloud a Bow. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 203 Bestriding earth, the grand ethereal bow. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxxii. 190 Every dew-drop paints a bow.

† **3.** An arch (of masonry), as in a gateway, or bridge. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1000 *Beowulf* (Z.) 2719 Ða stan bogan stapulum fæste. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 323 Þur3 drwry deth bo3 vch na dreue. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xx. 26 He bowith in vpon hem a stonene bowe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 125 After the scole of Stratford atte Bowe [*Cambr. MS.* stratforthe at the bowe]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 31/1 A Bowe of a bryge. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. x. 10 Thai portis with thair stalwart bow and brace. 1513–75 *Diurnal Occurrents* (1833) 211 At Bessie Beaties hous, in the passage to the over boll. 1570–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 327 Their heads were set .. on the neither-bow. 1862 BARNES *Rhymes Dorset. Dial.* II. 75 By the mossy brudge's bow.

4. A weapon for shooting arrows or similar missiles, consisting of a strip of elastic wood or other material, bent by means of a string stretched between its two ends; the arrow is impelled by the recoil which follows the retraction of the string. Phrases. *To bend* or *draw a bow, to shoot with* (formerly *in*) *a bow. Bows and bills!* the cry of alarm raised in the English camp in old times. See also CROSS-BOW, STONE-BOW.

a 1000 *Gnomic Vers.* 154 (Gr.) Boga sceal stræle. *c* 1205 LAY. 6471 Enne boȝe swiðe strong. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 250 He tobreked his bowe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 45 An archer .. nom his boȝe. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xxii. 34 A maner man bente a boowe. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 45 My bowe xal I drawe. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* 265 He claymed Cupides boe. 1562 HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 61 Many a man speaketh of Robyn hood, That neuer shot in his bowe. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* 28 (JAM.) The schout ryises, Bowes and Billis! .. whiche is a significatioun of extreim defence. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 48 Hee drew a good Bow .. hee shot a fine shoote. 1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* V. Wks. 1873 III. 80 Its better to shoot in a bowe that has been shot in before. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 305 They issue forth, steel bows and shafts their arms. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* III. iii. (1851) 273 The bow of Ulysses, which none but its master could bend. 1877 BRYANT *Among Trees* 96 While yet the Indian hunter drew the bow.

b. *transf.* A bowman (in plural).

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 34/2, x. M. knyghtes .. vi. M. crosse bowes, xv. M. longe bowes, and xl. M. othere men. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1259/1 There was among these a thirtie bowes with a bagpipe. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* x, A strong guard of bills and bows.

c. *fig.* with many phrases: e.g. *To have two* (*many*, etc.) *strings to one's bow*: to have two (or many) resources or alternatives. *To draw the long bow*: to make exaggerated statements (*colloq.*). † *The bent of one's bow*: one's intention, inclination, disposition, 'calibre' (cf. BENT *sb.*[2] 8, 9). † *To shoot in* (*another's*) *bow*: to practise an art other than one's own. † *By the string rather than the bow*: by the most direct way.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 30 Ye haue many stryngis to the bowe. *Ibid.* 165, I haue the bent of his bowe, that I know. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 116 My counsaile is that thou haue more strings to thy bow than one. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 3 As he that has two strings t' his bow, And burns for love and money too. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* Pref. 4 To save .. the labour of turning from place to place with references, which to some is tedious and to all unpleasing who love to go by the string rather than by the bow. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I. s. v. *Bent*, I have got the bend of his bow, *ego illius sensum pulchrè calleo.* 1812 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. P.* viii. (D.) Miss Bertram .. might be said to have two strings to her bow. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. i, They .. draw the long bow better now than ever.

† **d.** *To bend* or *bring* (*a person*) *to one's bow*: i.e. to one's will, inclination, or control. *To come to* (*a person's*) *bow*: to become compliant or subject. (Here there may have been later association with Bow *sb.*[2])

1631 *Foxe's A. & M.* III. xii. 880/2 Perceiuing they could not bend him vnto their bowe. 1633 H. COGAN *Pinto's Trav.* lxxii. (1663) 294 All this he did cunningly, hoping by this means to bring him to his bowe with less peril. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 22 To bear such sway and rule over others that they must have all men come to their bow. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. (1867) V. 497 Neither Darius, his presidents, nor princes, could ever bring Daniel to their bow. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 30 Mansoul being wholly at his beck, and brought wholly to his bow. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) II. II. 5 The Dutch .. have lately endeavoured to bring the King .. to their Bow.

† **5.** A yoke for oxen. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 901 [Oxin] als .. bowande to þe bowes as any bestes might. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 5 His oxen or horses, and the geare that belongeth to them, that is to say, bowes, yokes, landes, stylkynges, wrethynge temes. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 80 As the Oxe hath his bow sir,

the horse his curb, etc. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 322 Bow, an Ox-bow or Yoak. 1721 BAILEY, *Bow*, or Ox-Bow, a Yoke of Oxen. *Country Word*].

b. *pl.* Two pieces of wood laid archwise to fit a horse's back, give the saddle its due form, and keep it tight: see SADDLE-BOW.

6. *Music.* [from 4.] The appliance with which instruments of the violin class are played, being a rod of elastic wood with a number of horse-hairs stretched from end to end, which is drawn across the strings, and causes them to sound. (It was formerly curved, with a cord instead of the hairs, thus resembling an archer's bow.)

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, L'Archet d'vn rebec*.. the bowe of a viole. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. 271 The bow now in use was .. unknown to the ancients. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. xxiii. 537 They struck the strings sometimes with a bow, and sometimes only with the fingers. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* II. 632 [Paganini] made his staccato by throwing the bow violently on the string.

b. [f. BOW *v.*] A single passage of the bow across the string.

1838 W. GARDINER *Music of Nat.* 120 In Beethoven .. we find many bars included in one bow.

c. *transf.* Part of an insect's wing resembling a violin-bow in function.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 928/2 When the wings are rubbed briskly together these rasps or bows produce a loud grating against some projecting nervures.

7. Applied to parts of the body resembling a bow.

†a. The iris of the eye. b. The eye-brow. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Arc* .. the bow, or Iris of the eye. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales* 64 The Bows her Eyes above. *Ibid.* 103 How have I prais'd thy Cheeks where Roses blow! How dwell'd with Wonder on thy sable Bow!

†**8.** An arc of a circle. *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. i. (ed. 7) 274 The circular line .. is called *arcus*, in English the bow. 1660 BLOOME *Archit.* B iij, Where that Circle cutteth the 12 part .. divide above the bowe thereof.. in foure. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 68 The motion would be .. a bow or arch of a circle. *Ibid.* 117 A wheel of manifold rims .. would make out uneven bows of circles, in even shares of time.

†**9.** 'An astronomical instrument formerly used at sea, consisting of only one large graduated arc of 90°, three vanes, and a shank or staff.' Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*

1696 PHILLIPS, *Bow*, a Mathematical Instrument to take heights. [1706 *Ibid.* A Mathematical Instrument, formerly us'd by Seamen to take the height of the sun.]

10. An instrument for drawing curves, especially of large radius, consisting of a rigid beam, and a strip of wood, steel, or the like, which is bent into the required shape by means of screws.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Bow*, a Beam of Wood or Brass, with three long Screws that direct a Lath of Wood or Steel to any Arch; being commonly us'd to make Draughts of Ships, Projections of the Sphere, etc. [So BAILEY 1731, JOHNSON, etc.]

11. a. A ring or hoop of metal, etc. forming a handle. Cf. BAIL *sb.*2, BOUL.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Anneau*, The bow (or vpmost part) of a key. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3054/4 A pair of Scissars with silver Bowes. 1730 SAVERY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 328 It .. lifted a Key by the Bow. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* II. 39 Fancy scissors with shanks and bows of gold. 1863 ATKINSON *Danby Provinc., Bow*, a semicircular hoop or handle to anything, as a basket, a backstone or a pail. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 36 The ring of a watch case by which it is attached to the watch guard is .. called a bow.

b. The guard of a sword-hilt, or of a trigger.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3723/4 A silver-hilted Sword without a Bow. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 328 The lever being so shaped and adjusted as to form the bow.

c. A bent strip of wood or metal to support the hood, cover, etc. of a vehicle; a bail or slat.

12. *Arch.* a. (See quots.)

a 1723 WREN in Gwilt *Archit.* 1006 The vaults of the nave .. are supported .. by the bowes or flying buttresses. *Ibid.* Gloss. *Bow*, the part of any building which projects from a straight wall. It is sometimes circular and sometimes polygonal on the plan, or rather formed by two exterior obtuse angles. Bows on polygonal plans are called canted bows. [Hence *Bow-window.*]

b. Short for BOW-WINDOW.

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 547/1 Two little windows .. replaced by an ample bow.

13. A name of various instruments or tools consisting of a curved piece of wood, with a string extending from one extremity to the other; used, e.g. by smiths, etc. for turning a drill; by turners for turning wood; by hatters for separating the fibres of fur or wool.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 784 *Hat Manuf.*, After the fur is thus driven by the bow from one end of the hurdle to the other, it forms a mass called a bat.

14. An Indian musical instrument.

1872 MATEER *Travancore* 217 The favorite instrument is the bow. A series of bells of various sizes is fastened to the frame of a gigantic bow, and the strings are tightened so as to produce a musical note when struck.

†**15.** A bow's length, used as a measure of length in archery: chiefly in *fig.* phrases. *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 224 Alas! proud princox, you pearch a bow to hie. — *Disput.* 2 No, no, Nan, you are two howes downe the wind. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* IV. i, I am not a bow wide of your mind, sir. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, xi, Some men will haue an ayme Sixe Bowes beyond the Levell wch they made.

16. a. 'The doubling of a string in a slip-knot' (J.); a single-looped knot. b. A double-looped ornamental knot into which ribbons, etc., are tied (the usual sense). c. A necktie, ribbon, etc., tied up in such a knot. Hence *bow-knot.*

1671 CROWNE *Juliana* III. 33 What knot? a bow-knot? A bow-knot saucy-chops? ha! can you tye your nose of a bow-knot? 1676 WISEMAN (J.), Make a knot and let the second knot be with a bow. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journey* (1778) I. 5 Tying up the ribband in a bow-knot, [I] returned it to her. 1874 *Queen* 8 Aug., The sleeves were .. ornamented with bows of brown faille. *Mod.* Her sash was tied in a bow.

III. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*

17. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Bent like a bow, bowed.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 619 On his bow-backe, he hath a battell set, Of brisly pikes. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1272/4 He is aged about 25 years..a bowe nose a little sharp and reddish. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3951/4 Lewis Branson..with fair Hair and bow Legs. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* vi, A little fat man with bow legs.

18. Obvious comb., as *bow-chest, -maker*; *bow-bending, bow-like, -played, bow-shaped* adjs.

a 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Poems* (1775) 142 *Bow-bending Cupid. 1515-24 in E. Lodge *Illustr. Brit. Hist.* (1838) I. 2 To my Lord D'Arcy, by 3 warrants; bows of yew, 4074 .. *bow chests and arrow chests, 240. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* XXXII. (1614) 63/1 Whose East coasts lye *bowe-like into the German ocean. 1859 R. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 320 [Lips] pointed in the centre with that bowlike form which Europeans hold beautiful. 1864 *Hist. Violin* in *Eng. Mech.* (1870) 11 Feb. 536/2 John Dodd was .. England's best *bow-maker. 1836 DUBOURG *Violin* ix. (1878) 274 The construction of *bow-played instruments. *Mod.* A *bow-shaped curvature.

19. Special comb. **bow-arm**, the arm that holds the bow (in archery or in violin-playing); **bow-beaked** *a.*, having a curved beak; **bow-bender**, ?a bow-bearer; **bow-bent** *a.*, bent like a bow, bowed; **bow-boy**, a boy with a bow (applied to Cupid); **bow-brace**, a guard to protect the left arm from the friction of the bowstring; †**bow closet**, a closet in a recess in the wall of a room; **bow-drill**, a drill turned by means of a bow, the string of which is twisted round the drill (see sense 13); **bow-fin**, a kind of fish (*Amia calva*); **bow-houghed** *a.*, having crooked hips; **bow-instrument**, an instrument played with a bow, as a violin; **bow-knot** (see sense 16); †**bow-lap**, a term describing a particular posture of the leaves of a plant (see quot.); †**bow-marks**, butts for archery; **bow-meeting**, a meeting for the practice of archery; **bow-necked** *a.*, having a curved neck; **bow-pen, bow-pencil**, a bow-compass with a pen or pencil; **bow-pin**, a key or cotter to fasten the bow of an ox-yoke; **bow-saw**, a saw with a narrow blade stretched in a strong frame as the bowstring in the bow; **bow-stock**, the stock or longitudinal beam of a cross-bow; †**bow-tree**, the wooden part of an archer's bow; †**bow-ward**, a nick in the end of the stem of a key where it joins the bow (see sense 11); **bow-woman** (*nonce-wd.*), a female archer; **bow-wood**, the wood of the Osage Orange (*Maclura aurantiaca*).

1860 *Archer's Guide* 44 The Brace buckles round the *bow-arm, to prevent the string hurting it. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoust.* 167 A steady and practised use of the bow-arm. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVI. 521 Two vultures .. *Bow-beak'd, crook-talon'd. 1719 J. AUBREY *Surrey* III. 74 Sir Thomas Carwarden, Kt. .. was *Bow-Bender to King Henry VIII. 1592 GREENE *Groat's-w. Wit* (1874) 13 Hee would stroake his *bowbent leg, as though he went to shoote loue arrows from his shins. 1628 MILTON *Vac. Exerc.* 69 A sibyl old, bow-bent with crooked age. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 16 His heart cleft with the blind *Bowe-boyes but-shaft. 1758 MRS. DELANY *To Mrs. Dewes* 542 A little shell ornament for my *bow closet. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* IX. 243 The *bow-drill is a most ancient and well known boring instrument. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 372 The *'Bow-fin' or 'Mud-fish' is not uncommon in .. fresh waters of the United States. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5064 One of the G. Dukes Musicians, & plays on all *Bow-Instruments. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. iv. § 16 There is the *Bow-Lap, where the leaves are all laid somewhat convexly one over another, but not plaited. 1877 *All Y. Round* 29 Sept. 186 The character of these *bow-meetings varies. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* II. iv, Showy, *bow-necked, long-tailed .. hybrids. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Mar. 574/2 In tracing a circle with a *bow-pen. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 102 The Frame or *Bow-Saw. ?*c* 1500 *Robin Hood* (Ritson) I. i. 288 Lytell Johan toke none other mesure But his *bowe tre. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 23 H the Shank .. K the *Bow-ward, L the bow. 1877 *All Y. Round* 29 Sept. 188 The performances of the bowmen are decidedly distanced by those of the *bowwomen. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, s. v. *Maclura*, Its elastic yellow wood is called *Bow-wood, from its being used by the Indians for making bows.

Bow (bau), *sb.*2 [f. BOW *v.*1 9.]

An inclination of the body or head in salutation and in token of respect, reverence, submission, etc.; an obeisance. *To make one's bow*: to retire, leave the stage.

a 1656 COWLEY *Liberty* Wks. 1710 II. 686 That I do you with humble Bows .. adore. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 16 ₱2 Making Bows till his Buttons touch'd the Ground. 1766 [C. ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* xi. 156 Shewing them how .. to make a good Bow. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. 164 She received him .. with bows, and smiles. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. vi, She returned Tito's bow.

1791 DR. LEEDS *Polit. Mem.* (1884) 156 In which case I should think myself obliged to make my bow. 1875 J. THOMSON *Life W. Thomson* IX. 133 The old farmer .. is making his bow—passing off the stage never again to return.

¶ Cf. also phrases under BOW *sb.*1 4 d.

Bow (bau), *sb.*3 *Naut.* Also 7 bowe, 8 bough, [Recorded only since 1600. Corresp. in form and sense to LG. *bûg*, Du. *boeg*, Da. *boug, bov*, Sw. *bog*, all with senses 'shoulder of man or beast', and 'bow of a ship'. The older Tent. forms were ON. *bóg-r*, OHG. *buog* (MHG. *buoc*), MDu. *boech* 'shoulder of man or beast', OE. *bóg, bóh* 'shoulder, upper arm', and 'bough of a tree':—OTeut. **bôgu-z.* corresp. to Gr. *πᾶχυς, πῆχυς*, and Skr. *bâhu-s* 'arm'. *Bow* is thus in origin the same word as BOUGH, but while the latter has come down direct from OE. in one of the OE. senses, *bow* has been adopted at a later time from LG., Du., or Da., in the special sense of the 'shoulders' of a boat or ship, developed in the maritime speech of one or other of these, but not known to OE. or ME. *Bough* and *bow* have thus widely diverged, the earlier meaning of 'shoulder, arm', not being retained by either. (Not related to BOW *sb.*1, nor to BOW *v.*1, though probably now associated with the latter in the popular etymological consciousness, as appears from most attempts to explain it.]

1. 'The fore-end of a ship or boat; being the rounding part of a vessel forward, beginning on both sides where the planks arch inwards, and terminating where they close, at the rabbet of the stem or prow, being larboard or starboard from that division'. Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* Also in *pl.* 'bows', i.e. the 'shoulders' of a boat.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 11 The bend, the bowe, the hawse. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 10 The Bow is the broadest part of the Ship before, compassing the Stem to the Loufe. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3923/3 She had cut her Anchors from the Bow. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. l. 220 The Sea .. broke over the Ship, carrying away .. two Anchors from the Ice Bough. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 166 At day-break [we] observed the others [rocks] under our bows. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* III. 81 A number of boats .. having their several pipers in the bow. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* x. 24 Baggage, which we put into the bows of the boat. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* ii. 44 We saw a large West Indiaman suddenly .. stand across our Bows. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 12 Sept. 2/2 The sea washes noisily against the weather bow.

b. An object is said to be *on the bow* when within 45° of the point right ahead.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 18 He stands right a-head; or on the weather bow, or ley bow. 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 124 Cliffs they view Faintly along the larboard bow descried. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 332/1 A steamer .. bearing about three or four points on the starboard bow of the Clan Sinclair.

c. *attrib.*

1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* i. (ed. 2) 22 A Column is said to be in *Two Bow Lines* when the ships are ranged on each bow of a single ship.

2. *transf.* The rower nearest to the bow. *(colloq.)*

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* XXXII, In bow forward!—way enough. 1860 HUGHES *Tom Brown Oxford* XXXIII, The last man whom Tom would have chosen as bow in a pair oar.

3. *Comb.*, as *bow-anchor, -port, -sheet, -side, -timber*; †**bow-chase, bow-chaser** (see quots.); **bow-fast**, a hawser at the bow to secure a vessel to a wharf (see FAST); **bow-grace, bow-grease**, 'a kind of frame or fender of old junk placed round the bows and sides of a ship to prevent her receiving injury from floating ice or timbers' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); (also called BOW-GRACE, and in some way connected with that word); **bow-oar**, the oar nearest the bow; *transf.* the man who pulls this oar; **bow-pieces**, 'the ordnance in the bows' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). See also BOWLINE, BOWMAN2, BOWSPRIT.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 29 The first, second, and third Anchor..are called *Bow Anchors. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* vi. (ed. 6) I. 205 Both port and bow anchors were cast in deep waters. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) **Bow Chace*, a cannon .. in the fore-part of a ship to fire upon any object a-head of her. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xvii, Firing only her 'bow-chasers. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 106 The former [ports] are made for the purpose of firing upon an enemy ahead, and are called bow-chasers. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Bow-chasers*, two long chase-guns placed forward in the bow-ports to fire directly ahead. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 60 Begin with your *bow peeces. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* iii, I was looking out of the *bow-port. 1837 — *Dog-Fiend* xxii, The men had thrown their pea jackets under the *bow-sheets. 1885 *Where Chineses Drive* 5 The oarsman on the *bow-side strokes.

†**Bow** (bū), *sb.*4 *north. dial. Obs.* Also 4- bu. [a. ON. *bú* farming, a farm, farm stock, stock of cattle on a farm, corresp. to OE., OS. *bû* dwelling, habitation, OHG. *bû* dwelling, culture, tillage, building (MHG. *bû, bou*, mod.G. *bau*, Du. *bouw* tillage, building):—OTeut. **bôwo-m*, f. *bû-* L. 'colére'.

Only ON. had the sense 'live-stock, cattle', whence the north. Eng. and Sc. word.]

1. The stock of cattle on a farm, a herd.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6744 Qua stelis scep, or ox, or cu, To sla or sell of oþer bu, Oxen siue for an he pai. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. i. 86 Sevin ȝoung stottis that ȝok buir nevir nane, Brocht from the bow [*grege*]. *Ibid.* VII. ix. 139 Fyve bowis of ky [*armenta*]. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 58 For his reward that tyme to haif ane kow, Quhair he thocht best out of the kingis bow. 1568 *Bannatyne Poems* 145 (JAM.) A flok or two, A bow of ky. [1866 EDMONDSTON *Shetl. & Orkney Gloss.* 14 *Bû*, a term used in old deeds to denote cattle.]

2. *Comb.* bow-house, cattle-house.

1861 C. INNES *Sk. Early Sc. Hist.* iii. 375 The bow-house (cattle-house) was rated at so much 'kain' or produce, in butter and cheese.

† **Bow, bowe,** *sb.*[5] *Sc. Obs.* [prob. (*bū*) from an earlier *bulle* or *boule* (papal) bull (cf. *fow, fou* = *full*; *pow, pou* = *pull, pool*, etc.) : for sense cf. F. '*bulles* provisions d'un bénéfice ; les bulles d'un évêché, d'une abbaye' (Littré). See BULL *sb.*[2]] The provisions of a benefice granted by the Pope.

1513 75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 28 To waill all the bowis of the benefices. 1529 LYNDESAY *Complaynt* 223 Be his Bowis war weill cumit hame, To mak seruyce he wald thynk schame. 1535 — *Satyre* 3401 My Lords, how haue ȝe keipit ȝour thrie vows? Indeid, richt weill, till I gat hame my bows. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 274 Maister Johne Gray..past to Rome for expeditioun of the bowes of Ross to Maister Henry Sinclare.

Bow (bau), *v.*[1] Pa. t. and pple. **bowed** (baud). Forms: *Inf.* 1 búȝan, 2–3 buȝe(n, 3 bouȝe(n, buwe(n, buen, bouwe, bueh, 4 boowe n, boȝ(e, boghe, bu(e, bou e, bugh, bouh, buu, 4–5 bogh, 4–7 bowe, 5 bow-in, -yn, 6 bough, 6–8 boow, 4 bow. *Strong pa. t.* 1 béaȝ, béah (*pl.* buȝon), 2–3 beh (*pl.* buȝen), 3 bæh, bah, beoh, beih, bieh, (*pl.* bæhȝen, buȝeȝen, buhȝen, biȝen, bowen), 4 beiȝ, beȝgh, bey ȝ, bugh, (*pl.* boȝen. *Strong pa. pple.* 1 boȝen, 3–4 (i)boȝen, i buwen, 4 bowe n. *Weak pa. t.* 3 boȝede, bouwed, 4 boȝed, boghed, -id, -ud, bued, buud, boued, boud, bowede, -ide, -id, -et, 4– bowed. *Weak pa. pple.* 4 i)bowed, 4–6 bowid, -yd, boude (*Sc.* bewchit, bowit), 4– bowed. [Orig. a strong vb.: OE. *búgan* (pa. t. *béah, buȝon*, pple. *boȝen*), corresp. to OS. **búgan*, (MDu. *búghen*, MLG. *búgen*, Du. *buigen*); also with different vowel in the present stem, OHG. *biogan* (MHG. and mod.G. *biegen*), ON. **bjúga* (pa. t. pl. *bugum*, pple. *boginn*), Goth. *biugan* (pa. t. *baug, bugum*, pple. *bugans*) :– OTeut. stem **beug-* f. root *bug-*, apparently identical with Skr. *bhuj-* to bow, bend, L. *fugere*, Gr. *φέυγ-ειν* to flee; although the expected Teut. form corresponding to these would be *buk-*. The causal of this was OTeut. *baugjan*, OE. *bégan, býgan*, weak verb: see BEY *v.* In early ME. there was some confusion of forms in writing, due to the ambiguous use of *u* for both OE. *ú*, and Fr. *u* = *ü*, OE. *y*. As early as the 13th c. *bow* began to usurp the sense of *bey*, which became obs. in the 14th c.; and coincidently with this extension of sense, *bow* began to take a weak pa. t. and pa. pple.

(This is one of several vbs. in which the LG. langs. (OE., OFris., OS., Nether-Frankish) have *ú* against the *iu* of Gothic, ON. *jú*, OHG. *io*.)]

I. Intransitive uses. (Rarely trans. by ellipsis.) In the literal senses 1–4 superseded by BEND.

† **1.** To assume a bent or crooked shape, position, or attitude; to bend. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1000 *Holy Rood* 36 (Gr.) Þær ic þa ne dorste..buȝan oððe berstan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11683 Bogh þou til vs .. þou tre. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 186 Hir daunger made him .. bowe and beende. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 73 My backe bowiþ, myn iȝen ben soore. 1526 TINDALE *Phil.* ii. 10 That in the name of Jesus shuld every knee bowe. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 152 Better boowe then breake. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 26 Like an Asse, whose backe with Ingots bowes. 1618 BP. HALL *Serm.* v. 110 Let the smith strike a bar .. though it be iron, it bows. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 14 When you chuse Iron, chuse such as bows oftenest before it break. *Mod. Sc.* A pin bows more easily than a needle.

† **2.** To turn; to turn aside, off, or away; to turn back, retreat; to swerve, decline. Also *fig. Obs.*

a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Man. Astron.* in *Pop. Treat. Sc.* 10 Heo na fre ne byhð ne ufor ne nyðor. — *Ex.* xxxii. 8 Hiȝ buȝon raðe of þam wæȝe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 Buh from unele and do god. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19379 Þai .. neuer .. ne buud fra cristen trouth. 1382 WYCLIF *Baruch* iv. 12 Thei bowiden awei fro the lawe of God. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 9 Boughed neyther to the ryghte hande ne to the lefte. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Decliner*, to decline, to bowe from.

† **b.** (in wider sense) To bend one's course, turn or direct one's steps, wend one's way, make one's way, go, betake oneself. (Sometimes, with appropriate context, = flee.) *Obs.*

a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Ex.* xxi. 13 Ic gesette him hwæder he buȝan sceal. *c* 1205 LAY. 5559 Heo iseiȝen Brennes buȝe [*c* 1275 comen] heom to-ȝennes. *Ibid.* 14273 Forð he gon buȝen [*c* 1275 wende]. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 9351 Hamund to þane wode fleh and touward þe see he bieh. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 973 Bow vp to-warde þys bornez heued. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 141 Henry in Inglond wonnes .. & wille not bouh. 1382 WYCLIF *John* v. 13 Ihesu bowide him fro the cumpany. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9490 Þen fled all in fere, and the fild leuit, Bowet to þere bastels with bale at þere herttes.

† **c.** *To bow in*: to turn in, enter. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 5 Þis cumfort bowiþ into myn herte. *Ibid.* 7 If clensid it [þe soule] kepiþ clene, bowynge þerenne abundantly grace of parfiȝt knowynge of virtues.

† **3.** To have a curved direction, to lie or proceed in a curve; to curve, to be deflected. *Obs.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 9 Nilus seo ea .. west irnende .. and þonan norþ buȝende ut on þone Wendelsæ. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* lix. 8 The pathis of hem ben bowid to hem. 1530 PALSGR. 461 The toppe of Charyng crosse hath bowed downwardes [*se est decliné*] many a daye. 1535 COVERDALE *Numb.* xxiii. 28 The toppe of mount Peor y[t] Boweth towarde the wyldernesse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 118 The very coasts of this streight Bosphorus .. boweth and windeth like a curb to Mæotis. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 316 Another hot sharp Iron like a Bodkin, somewhat bowing at the point. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* in *Athenæum* No. 2984. 10/2 The ridge of the boat, which bows like an arch.

† **b.** *fig.* To have an inclination; to tend. *Obs.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 108 b, Peares ar temperat, in a mean betwene heat and cold, or they bow a litle to coldnes.

† **4.** To stoop or lower the head and upper part of the body, esp. in condescension. *Obs.* (or *arch.*)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 121 Ure drihten .. beih of heuene to mannen. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 211 Heie helinde, beih þe to me, and buh to mine bonen. *c* 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxv. 70 Thin heved doun boweth to suete cussinge. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C vij b, It is necessarie .. to remount to very high thinges, leste it bowe vnto lowe and yl thinges. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 101 She bow'd upon her hands .. She bow'd down And wept in secret.

5. To bend the neck under a yoke; *hence*, to become a thrall or subject; to submit, yield, render obedience *to*.

Beowulf 2918 Se byrn-wiga buȝan sceolde. *a* 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 913 Him beaȝ god dæl þæs folces to. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Þa underfengen heo his lare and buȝen to fulehte. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 205 Ich habbe ofte ibuwen to alle mine þreo i-fon. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14496 All þis werld til him sal bun. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxx[i]. 11 My folke boghed noght til my worde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wyf's Prol.* 440 On of us two mot bowe douteles. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1580) 174 A man should not bowe for eany Fortune or trouble of minde. 1682 DRYDEN *Satyr to Muse* 149 Under Iron Yokes make Indians Bow. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 436 They bow in silence to the victor's chains. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xviii. 344 He at last bows to the inevitable course of events. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 57 Winchester .. bowed to William some while before his coronation.

† **b.** (Also construed with a dative appearing afterwards as a simple obj.) : To obey. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 7295 ȝif heo me wulleð buȝen [*c* 1275 bouwe]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 198 Þet child þet ne buhð nout his eldre. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 753 Till at thou knaw The richt, and bow it as thou aw. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 507 Tho obeit the bolde, and bowet hir fader.

6. To bend the body, knee, or head, in token of reverence, respect, or submission; to make obeisance. Emphasized by *down*: const. *to, before.*

a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Numb.* xxv. 2 [Israhela bearn] to þam hæþenȝilde buȝon. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 199 Buȝe we to þe stone. *c* 1205 LAY. 22482 Swa he on his cneowen bæh. *a* 1240 *Orison* in *Cott. Hom.* 191 To þe ich buwe and nine kneon ich beie. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11629 (Göttt.) *title*, Hou þe tre boued to saint mari. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. viii. § 11 Shall I bow to the stock of a tree? 1611 BIBLE *Esther* iii. 5 Haman saw that Mordecai bowed not, nor did him reuerence [WYCLIF, howid not kne; COVERDALE, bowed not the knee]. 1611 — *Ps.* xcv. 6 O come, let vs worship and bowe downe [COVERD. ourselues]: let vs kneele before the Lord our maker. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 111 To bow and sue for grace With suppliant knee. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. xlix. 114 An hundred princes bowed before his throne. 1871 MORLEY *Rousseau* (1873) II. 267 That which asks us to bow down and worship God as a 'stream of tendency'.

7. To incline the body or head (*to* a person) in salutation, acknowledgement of courtesy, polite assent, etc.; to make or give a bow.

1651 *Proc. Parliament* No. 93. 1428 Then he bowed to the Court and Councel. 1698 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 186 With graceful action bowing thus began. 1709 STEELE & ADD. *Tatler* No. 81 ▸4 He bowed to Homer, and sat down by him. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, 'My friend, sir, Mr. Snodgrass', said Mr. Winkle .. Doctor Slammer's friend bowed. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 150 He smiled, bowed, and extended his hand graciously to the lips of the colonels and majors. *Mod.* Her Majesty acknowledged the cheers by bowing graciously as she drove along. He bowed to her as usual, but she looked straight before her, and passed on.

b. *trans.* To express by bowing.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. iii. 3 All which time, before the Gods my knee shall bow my prayers to them for you. 1821 KEATS *Isabel* xxiv, Lorenzo .. Bow'd a fair greeting. 1884 *Punch* 20 Dec. 294/2 Mr. Punch bows his acknowledgments to 'Good Words'. *Mod.* Mr. B—— bowed his assent.

c. To usher *in* or *out* with a bow, or bows; so *to bow* (any one) *up* or *down* (stairs, etc.).

1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* III. 60 Argue he could not, but in case of doubt, Or disputation, fairly bow'd it out. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* ii. 31 Returning from bowing out Dr. Sneyd with much civility. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1858) 114 He and his chamberlains bow her up the great stair to the state apartments.

II. 8. Reflexive uses. The pronoun was perhaps originally dative, but was at length treated as a simple object, as in III. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a. in sense 1.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 266 Buh þe, he seið, aduneward .. þeo buhð hire, þet to his fondunde beieð hire heorte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11683 (Gött.) Bone þe till vs .. þu tre. *c* 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* xvi. 54 Hire loue .. beh him to me over bord. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 335 He bowethe hym down & ȝeldethe vp þe lyfe. 1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* xii. 3 When .. the strong men shall bowe themselues.

b. in sense 2.

c 1205 LAY. 7499 Beiene þa eorles buȝen heom [*c* 1275 wende] togaderes. 1382 WYCLIF *John* v. 13 Ihesu bowide him fro the cumpany. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 265 An holy abbot was þer-by & he hym þeder bowethe.

c. in sense 5.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19132 Bot mani turnd þar and .. To baptim tak þam-seluen buud. *Ibid.* 19529 Þe folk was in þat tun to þe baptiszing þam buud.

d. in sense 6.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8961 Dun sco bugh hir to þe grund [*v. r.* bowid hir]. *Ibid.* 10902 To goddes sande scho gan hir bow [*Cott.* bu]. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* ii. 46 [He] fell downe vpon his face, and bowed him self vnto Daniel. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xx. 5 Thou shalt not bow downe thy selfe to them.

e. in sense 7.

a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* 11 He bowed himself a little to us. *Ibid.* 15 At which speech we all rose up and bowed our selves.

III. Causative uses, in which *bow* has taken the place of the obs. causal BEY.

9. *trans.* To cause (a thing) to bend; to force or bring into a curved or angular shape; to inflect, curve, crook. *arch.* and *dial.* (as in *Sc.*).

a 1300 *K. Horn* 427 Armes heo gan buȝe, Adun he feol iswoȝe. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 164 Take a graff and bowe it in bothe endes. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 133 Tender twigges may with ease be bowed. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. lviii. 427 They could hardly bend and bow their joints. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iii. 36 A three-pence bow'd would hire me. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 426 Take a low Tree, and bow it. 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* Pref. A iij b, Iron is too stiff for me to bow. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* viii. 194 The tentacles after a time being bowed backwards.

† **b.** *fig.* *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 14 God forbid..That you should fashion, wrest, or bow your reading .. With opening Titles miscreate. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 289 Latin words are bowed in their modern senses. 1678 BUTLER *Hud., Lady's Answ.* 156 Marriage, at best, is but a Vow; Which all Men either break, or bow.

c. esp. *To bow the knee*: i. e. to bend it in adoration or reverence.

1382 WYCLIF *Phil.* ii. 10 That in the name of Ihesu ech kne be bowid. — 1 *Kings* xix. 18 Seuen thousand of men of whom the knees ben not bowid before Baal. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 1067 To make courtesie or to bowe the knee. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. ii. iii. 142 To Ops and Rhea have I bowed the knee.

† **10.** To cause to turn in a given direction; to incline, turn, direct; *fig.* to incline or influence (the mind). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17588 His blissing to þaa men he buus. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 422 As þof þei wolde bowe him [God] as maysters of his conseile. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. i. 7 He or sche ouȝte bowe awey her heering, her reeding and her vndirstonding. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. vi. 106 All our prayeris and requestis kynd Mycht nowder bow that dowr mannis mynd. 1651 HEWSON *Let.* in *Proc. Parliament* No. 92. 1413 The Lord God hath abundantly bowed their hearts and affections..to the Parliament. 1705 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 17 You may .. bow him to better manners and gain him.

¶ In *to bow the ear, the eye*, there appears to be a mixture of the notion of 'direct or turn with attention', and of 'bend the head downwards'. See senses 10 and 11.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Bihald & buh þin eare. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxx[i]. 2 Bowe downe thine eare to me, make haist to delyuer me. 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ballates, Lament. Sinner* i, Bowing doun Thy heavenly eye. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 16 Bowe your eares vnto my dolefull dittie. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxxvi. 1 Bow downe thine eare, O Lord, heare me.

11. To bend (anything) downwards; to incline, to lower (often in *fig.* expressions).

c 1205 LAY. 15740 Þe nunne beh hire hæfde adun. [*a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 130 Ase brid vleoinde buhð þet heaued lowe (perh. this = *byhð*, from BEY *v.*).] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11690 Yeit it [þe tre] boghud dun ilk bogh. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxi. 3 The Lord shal boowen [1388 bowe doun] his hond. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. ii. 43 And bow'd his eminent top to their low rankes. 1747 HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 192 Wave, ye stately Cedars .. wave your branching heads to Him who meekly bowed his own on the accursed tree. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 103 She bowed down her head, Remembering the day when first she came. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 95 Lanfranc refused to bow his shoulders to such a burden.

b. *fig.* To bend (a thing) in submission.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15291 Þis suete iesu .. þat bued sua his lauerd-hede to buxumnes of therll. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (1494) II. xvi, Yf he woll bowe his wyll to God.

12. To cause to stoop, to crush (as a load does).

1671 MILTON *Samson* 698 With sickness and disease thou bow'st them down. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 239 And bow his age with sorrow to the tomb. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* (1765) lvii, To Thee let all my Foes submit, Who hunt and bow my Spirit down. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 97 The load which had bowed down his body and mind.

Bow (bōu), *v.*[2] [f. Bow *sb.*[1] 6.] *trans.* and *intr.* To play with or use the bow (on a violin, etc.).

1838 W. GARDINER *Music Nat.* 202 A single bar of music .. may be bowed fifty-four different ways. 1861 *Times* 16

Oct., His artists and amateurs bow and finger in thoroughly good style. 1864 G. Meredith *Emilia* xxv. 194 How differently he bows from the other men, though it is only dance music.

Bow (bau), *v.*3 *Naut.* [f. Bow *sb.*3] *trans.* Of a ship: To cut (the water) with the bow.

1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 199 Sea very turbulent .. ship bowing it admirably. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Bowing the sea*, meeting a turbulent swell in coming to the wind.

Bow, bowe, obs. forms of Boll2, Bough.

†Bow·able, *a. Obs.* [f. Bow *v.*1 + -able.]

1. That may be bowed or bent; flexible, pliable.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 38 Bowabylle, *vbi* pliabylle. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* (1877) I. 76 It is flexible and bowable to any thing a man can desire. 1611 Cotgr., *Ployable*, pliable, bowable, bendable.

2. *fig.* Complaisant.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 200 Make the patroun (that is to seie Crist) to be to us inclineable or boweable or redi to heere us. 1623 Wodroephe *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 323 (L.) If she be a virgin, she is pliable or bowable.

Hence **Bow·ableness.**

c 1475 *Found. St. Barthol. Ch.* I. xxvii. (1886) 63 The synowys were dryed up & alweys lackid bowablenesse.

Bowall·e, -aly, -ayl, obs. forms of Bowel.

Bowall, obs. form of Bole3, *Sc.*, recess.

a 1600 *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.) All fyir that cumis in [is carried into] the kirk to be keepit in the bowall in the wall.

Bowand, obs. Sc. form of Bowing.

Boward, variant of Bourd, *Obs.*, a jest.

Bowat, variant of Bowet, a lantern.

Bow-backed (bō·ubæ·kt), *a.* [prob. f. Bow *sb.*1 (but perh. in sense a. from Bowe *ppl. a.*, bowed, crooked) + Back.] a. Having the back permanently bent, crook-backed. b. Having the back arched, as an angry cat.

Hence **Bowba·ckedness.**

1470 Harding *Chron.* clvii. iii, This Edmond .. Brokehacked and bowbacked bore, Was vnabled to haue the monarché. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1311/2 When they wax crooked & bow backt. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* vi. 339 The two great cats .. Bow-back'd with fear. 1864 *N. Brit. Rev.* Dec. 405 By a sudden effort .. overcoming his bowbackedness.

Bow-bearer (bō·ubē·rəɹ). [f. Bow *sb.*1]

1. One who carries a bow.

a 1600 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) II. xii. 70 Bow-bearer after mee.

2. An under-officer in a forest, who looked after trespasses affecting vert and venison.

1538 Leland *Itin.* VI. 95 § 4 Ther be 9. Kepers, to Raungers, a Bowberer, and the Lord Wardein. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 723 Bowbearer to King William Rufus. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xviii, We will name this youth bowbearer in the forest granted to us by good King David. 1837 Howitt *Rur. Life* v. ii. (1862) 377 This forest .. has also two rangers, a bowbearer, and landwarden.

Bow-bell, -bells. The bells of Bow Church, i.e. St. Mary-le-Bow, formerly 'Seyn Marye Chyrche of þe Arches', in Cheapside, London (so called from the 'bows' or arches that supported its steeple. Cf. Arch.) This church having long had a celebrated peal of bells, and being nearly in the centre of the City, the phrase 'within the sound of Bow-bells' has come to be synonymous with 'within the City bounds'. Also *attrib.*, as in *Bow-bell cockney. transf.* A loud tongue (*obs.*).

1600 Rowlands *Lett. Humours Blood* iv. 65, I scorne .. To let a Bowe-bell Cockney put me downe. 1611 *Coryat's Crudities* Pref. Verses, Peale thy praise with Roupe & Bow-bell clapper. 1616 T. Adams *Soul's Sickn.* Wks. 1861 I. 499 The tenor or bow-bell is the abused creatures. *a* 1659 Cleveland *Talkative Wom.* 38 Thy Tong .. That Tom a Lincoln and Bow-bell. 1884 *Punch* 30 Dec. 294/2 Having been born within the sound of Bow Bells, he cannot help being a son of Cockaigne.

†Bow·bert, -art, -ard. *Obs. Sc.* [app. a. OF. *bobert* 'stupid fellow, lout' (Godef. quotes 'li fous bouviers li fous bobers', and 'c'est un bobers, un soz noez'): cf. Swiss Romance *bobet* 'sot, bête'.] A sluggish fellow, a dull lout. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* (Only in Gawin Douglas.)

1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. vii. 33 Fra their hife Expellis the bowbart [*v. r.* buobert] beist, the fayntdrone be. *Ibid.* xi. xiv. 18 Quhou happynnis this .. That 3e sal evir sa doillit and bowbartis [*v. r.* bowbardis] be Onwrokyn sik iniuris to suffyr heir.

Bow-case (bō·ukēs). [f. Bow *sb.*1 4.] A case in which a bow is kept. In 16–17th c. applied humorously to a lean starveling, a 'bag of bones'.

1464 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 267 Item, for a bowcas, viij*d.* 1544 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 119 A bowecase of ledder is not the best. 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* III. x. 222 Poore budge face, bowcase sleeue, but let him passe. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* II. i. in Bullen *Old Pl.* (1884) III. 289 Bowyer a Captayne? a Capon .. a Yellow-hammer, a bow-case. 1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* ii. 34 The bow of the Greek hero, when in the field, was carried in a bow-case.

Bowcer, var. of Bowser, *Obs.*, treasurer.

Bowch, obs. form of Bouch(e, Bulge.

Bowcher, -yer, obs. ff. Butcher, Boucher.

Bow-compass (bō·ukʌmpăs), **-compasses** (-ėz). [f. Bow *sb.*1 + Compass.]

1. A pair of compasses with the legs jointed so that the points can be bent inwards; also applied to any compasses made for drawing small circles. (Commonly called *bows*; when the legs are kept apart by a spring, *spring bows.*)

1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.* I. 315/1 *Bow Compasses* or *Bows*, are a small sort of compasses, that shut up in a hoop, which serves for a handle.

2. = Bow *sb.*1 10.

Bowd(e, dial. f. Bold *a.*; var. of Boud, *Obs.*

Bowden, -in, var. Bolden *v.* and *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* to swell, swollen.

Bowder, dial. form of Boulder.

†Bow·dled, *ppl. a. Obs.* [Origin obscure.] Having the feathers ruffled; swelled out.

1587 Harrison *England* II. vii. (1877) 169 Much heare left on the cheekes will make the owner looke big like a bowdled hen.

Bowdlerize (bau·dlərəiz), *v.* [f. the name of *Dr. T. Bowdler*, who in 1818 published an edition of Shakspere, 'in which those words and expressions are omitted which cannot with propriety be read aloud in a family': see -ize.] *trans.* To expurgate (a book or writing), by omitting or modifying words or passages considered indelicate or offensive; to castrate.

1836 Gen. P. Thompson *Let.* in *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 124 Among the names..are many, like Hermes, Nereus..which modern ultra-christians would have thought formidably heathenish; while Epaphroditus and Narcissus they would probably have *Bowdlerized*. 1869 *Westm. Rev.* Jan., It is gratifying to add that Mr. Dallas has resisted the temptation to Bowdlerize. 1881 Saintsbury *Dryden* 9 Evil counsellors who wished him to bowdlerise glorious John. 1883 *Ch. Times* 703/4 It [Henry IV] is Bowdlerized, to be sure, but that is no evil for school purposes.

Hence **Bow·dlerism, Bow·dleriza·tion, Bow·dlerized** *ppl. a.*, **Bow·dlerizer, Bow·dlerizing,** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 12 We doubt whether Juvenal.. can be read with advantage at the age when Bowdlerism, as a moral precaution, would be desirable. 1878 *Athenæum* 6 Apr., False squeamishness or inclination to Bowdlerism. 1882 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 583 The bowdlerization..is done in an exceedingly awkward and clumsy fashion. 1879 F. Harrison *Choice Bks.* (1886) 63 A Bowdlerised version of it would be hardly intelligible as a tale. 1886 Huxley in *19th Cent.* Apr. 489 We may fairly inquire whether editorial Bowdlerising has not prevailed over historic truth.

†Bow'-draught. *Obs.* [f. Bow *sb.*1 + Draught, from the phrase *to draw a bow.*] A bowshot; the distance a bow will carry.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* VI. 58 A place .. that weill twa bowdraucht was, Fra thai the vattir passit had. *c* 1400 Maundev. viii. 96 Fro thens a Bowe draughte, toward the Southe. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. xv, They come as nyghe kynge Bors as a bowe draughte. 1716 *Let.* in Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) II. 133 The kirk being about two bow draughts at most out of the road.

Bowdshett, obs. form of Budget.

Bow'-dye. [Named from *Bow* near Stratford in Essex, where dyers particularly carried on their works in the 17th c. (Bow took its name from the single-arched bridge built there across the Lea in the reign of Henry I, to replace the ford of the old Roman Road which gave name to Stratford, and Old Ford; cf. Bow *sb.*1 3.)]

A scarlet dye; also *attrib.* or as *adj.* Hence **Bow-dye** *v.*, to dye scarlet; **Bow-dyed** *ppl. a.*; **Bow-dyer.**

a 1659 Cleveland *Obsequies* 9 Or can his Bloud *Bow-die* th' Egyptian Sand. 1676 Teonge *Diary* (1825) 151 Flemingoes flye all about .. they are blew and bow-dye. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2346/4, 3 pieces of Bow-dy'd Serges. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 51 The Invention of the Scarlet or Bow-dye. 1703 *Art's Improv.* 13 As to the fading of the Bow-Die, and the Water-colours. 1745 De Foe *Eng. Tradesm.* iv. (1841) I. 25 He goes in partner with C. D., a scarlet-dyer, called a bow-dyer, at Wandsworth.

†Bowe, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ME. *bowe* :—earlier *bowen* :—OE. *bogen*, pa. pple. of *bugan*, to Bow.] Bowed, bent, crooked.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 5646 Wyrm woh-bogen wealden ne moste. *a* 1500 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 11 Now age is croppyn one me ful stylle, He makyt me hore, blake, and bowe.

Bowed (baud), *ppl. a.*1 [f. Bow *v.*1 + -ed1.]

1. Bent, curved, crooked; (see the verb).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 38 Bowed, *clinatus, deuexus.* 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 152 Boude wands serue for sumwhat. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* Contents, The springiness of..boughed bodies. 1674 Grew *Anat. Plants* I. iv. § 8 And if the Leaf have but one main Fiber, that also is postur'd in a bowed or Lunar Figure; as in Mint and others. 1785 Burns *Halloween* iv, A runt was like a sowtail Sae bow't that night. 1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* vii. 114 These shields were generally 'bowed' on their front face, that is, they generally presented a convex external contour. 1885 *Times* 4 June 10/2 He [a horse] had been under suspicion on account of a 'bowed tendon' from his earliest appearance on the turf. [The ordinary northern word for 'hent', as *a bowed pin, a bowed street.*]

2. Bent down under a load, weight of years, etc.

1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* II. xi. 134 How you'll welcome us, Returned in triumph, bowed with paynim spoils. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 704 Enoch was so brown, so bow'd, So broken. 1864 Miss Yonge *Trial* II. 18 A mute smoothing of his bowed shoulders.

b. *fig.*

1382 Wyclif *Baruch* ii. 18 The soule that .. goth bowid, and meekid. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* vii. 228 Nay, do not pine thus, bowed beneath my burden.

Bowed (bōud), *ppl. a.*2 [f. Bow *sb.*1 and *v.*2 + -ed1.] Furnished with a bow (in various senses); played with a (violin) bow. In *Her.* = Embowed.

1425 *Acts Jas. I.* (1597) § 60 3eamen .. sufficientlie bowed and schafted, with sword and buckler and knife. 1823 Rutter *Fonthill*, The window is to the west, large and bowed. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. in Amer.* III. 88 The young women, in cotton gowns and braided and bowed hair. 1838 G. Hogarth *Musical Hist.* II. 153 Quartets, and trios, for bowed instruments. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 4 May 4/1 The 'bowed' passages were much too rapid.

Bowed (baud), *ppl. a.*3 [f. Bow *sb.*3 + -ed2.] Furnished with a bow; prob. only in *comb.*

1747 W. Horsley *The Fool* (1748) II. 300 Full-bowed Ships ..will make better Way through the Water.

Bowedness (bau·dnės). [f. Bowed *ppl. a.*1 + -ness.] Bowed or bent condition.

1801 W. Taylor in *Month. Mag.* XI. 503 Humility..fear ..and disgrace..superinduce on the bodily frame a sloping or bowedness of attitude.

Bowel (bau·ėl) *sb.*1 Forms: 3 buel, 4 bewelle, bouel, 4–6 bowele, bowelle, 5 bawelly, boel, bowalle, bowaly, bowyle, boyell, 5–8 bowell, 3– bowel. [ME. *buel, bouel*, a. OF. *boel, buel, bouel*, masc. (also *boele, buele, bouele* fem.) = Pr. *budel*, It. *budello* :—late L. *botellus* pudding, sausage (Martial), in late pop.L. 'a small intestine', dim. of *botulus* a sausage (cf. also Pudding).]

I. *sing.*

1. One of the divisions of the alimentary canal below the stomach; an intestine, a gut. Now rare in the singular exc. in medical use.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 293 In a bouel of þat best he [Jonah] bidez on lyue. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 265 She toke her after the bowele Of the seewolf. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. vi. 75 They [the Olyphaunts] haue to fore them in maner of boyell grete and large. 1552 Huloet, Brasten bowell, *bubonocele.* 1884 *Nature* 27 Mar. 497/1 The seat of the disease, namely, the bowel.

†b. Gut (as a material). *Obs.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 5 Harpe stryngys made of bowel.

†c. Any internal organ of the body. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 46 Bowalle or bowelle, *viscus.* 1620 Venner *Via Recta* viii. 169 These two bowels, especially the liuer, doe vehemently desire sweete things. 1674 R. Godfrey *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 118 The Stomach..so useful and necessary a Bowel that no Animal lives without it. 1782 T. Arnold *Insanity* II. 65 No bowel is more frequently mutilated..than the brain.

II. *plural* collectively.

2. The intestines or entrails; the portions of the intestinal canal contained within the abdomen.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16505 His buels [*later MS.* boweles] all, vte at his wambe þai wrang. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 4668 Theo bowelis weoren y-nomen out, And for-brent. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlii. (1495) 138 The bowelles ben cominly called the guttes. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 111 a, Good for the brekinge and bursting of the bowelles. 1611 Bible *Ezek.* vii. 19 They shall not satisfie their soules, neither fill their bowels. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 800 They return, and howle and gnaw My Bowels, their repast. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 17 ¶ 7 The anatomical novice tears out the living bowels of an animal. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Observ.* 154 [It] brought on so violent an affection of his bowels. 1813 J. Thomson *Inflammation* 189 Bathing the feet and legs gives relief in inflammation of the bowels.

†b. The (external) belly. *Obs. rare.*

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3932/4 Several Warts on him [a horse], one on his Ear, one on his Breast and Bowels.

c. The interior or inside of the body; also *fig.* Cf. *womb, heart, bosom, breast.* (rarely *sing.*)

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 497/2, I shall gyue my law in their bowele. *c* 1561 G. Cavendish *Life Wolsey* (1825) I. 136, I do both lack wit in my poor old head, and cunning in my bowels. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* vi. 33 God will not haue vs to fall..to pulling out of his bowels as they doe which will needes bee searching out of measure. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xv. 4 But he that shall come foorth out of thy owne bowels.

3. *transf.* (Considered as the seat of the tender and sympathetic emotions, hence): Pity, compassion, feeling, 'heart'. Chiefly *pl.*, and now somewhat *arch.* Cf. Heart, Breast.

1382 Wyclif *Phil.* i. 8 Hou I coueite 3ou alle in the bowelis of Jhesu Crist. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 24 Whenne she sawe his blody serke, all her bowelis weere troubelyd more than tunge may telle. 1611 Bible *Phil.* ii. 1 If any bowels and mercies. 1651 *Proc. Parliament* No. 110. 1695 Want of bowels in preaching towards them who are in hazard to perish. 1655 Fuller *Waltham Abb.* (1840) 274 Bloody Bonner..full (as one said) of guts, and empty of bowels. 1685 Crowne *Sir C. Nice* I. 5 The family is a sad family, and I tarry out of pure bowels. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4427/2 To shew their Bowels for their Country. 1798 Canning in *Anti-Jacobin* 14 May (1852) 104 'Twould have moved a Christian's bowels To hear the doubts he stated. 1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* ii, I am a man that can feel for my neighbours. I have bowels—yes I have bowels. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* V. xiii. i. 2 Had idle readers any bowels for him; which they have not.

b. In various archaic phrases as: *bowels of compassion, mercies, pity,* etc.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 110 b, Close not your bowells of charite from them. 1611 Bible *Coloss.* iii. 12 Put on therefore .. bowels of mercies. 1642 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* II. § 2 Upon the bare suggestion and bowels of pity. 1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 279 The law has neither eyes, nor ears, nor bowels of humanity. 1873 Morley *Rousseau* II. 218 *note*, It has none of the yearnings of the bowels of tenderness.

4. The interior of anything; heart, centre. Cf. BELLY *sb.* 9.

1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* 243 Be we not in ye bowels now of the realme? 1584 WHETSTONE *Mirour Mag.*, Dicing-houses .. within the bowelles of the Citie of London. 1589 *Hay any Work* A iij, Thou wilt enter into the bowels of the cause in hand. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 265 Three days and three nights in the bowels of the earth. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* II. 78 All Volcano's or subterraneous Fires, are in the Bowels of some Mountain. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 364 That monster in true policy..a body of men, residing in the bowels of a state, and yet independent of it's laws. *c* 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* vi. 164 Brought together in the bowels of the earth.

†5. Offspring, children. *Obs.* [Cf. L. *viscera.*]

[1526 TINDALE *Philem.* 12 Receave him, that is to saye myne awne bowels. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 343 Sum put to it wormes or bowels of the earth.] *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1871) I. 289 We should not spare our own bowels. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 29 Thine owne bowels which do call thee, sire. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. vii, Men .. bowelless unto others, and merciless unto their own bowells.

III. 6. *Comb.* (of *bowel-*), as *bowel-complaint*; *-like*, *-racking* adjs.; also, **bowel-deep**, up to or as high as the middle; **bowel-galled** *a.*, ? applied to a horse whose belly is fretted with the girth; †**bowel-gazer**, **-prier**, one who inspects the entrails of sacrificed animals for religious purposes, a haruspex; hence **bowel-gazing**, **-prying**; **bowel-hive**, **-hives** *Sc.*, a popular name for infantile enteritis and similar affections; **bowel-hive grass**, a herbalists' name for *Alchemilla arvensis* or Parsley-piert (Britten and Holland).

1828 SCOTT *Rev. Davy's Salmonia* (1849) 260 *Bowel-deep in the stream. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxii. 335 Seneca saith..that the *Bowelgasers were inuented for nothing els but to holde the people in awe. *Ibid.* xxxii. 521 Where be .. your Oracles, your *Bowelgazings and your Sacrifices? 1715 PENNECUIK *Tweeddale* 7 (JAM.) The rickets in children, which they call the *Bowel-hyve. 1863 *Rept. Registrar Gen. Scot.*, 'Bowel-hives' (or 'bull-hives'), the vernacular name under which is included enteritis, convulsions, diarrhœa, dysentery, and teething. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 549/1 The stomach [of *Lutus*] is long and *bowel-like. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. XXX. 1132 The *Bowell-priers [*aruspices*]. .declared, That..they should make speed. *Ibid.* 287 (R.) The *bowell-prying soothsaier.

Bowel *sb.*2, rare variant of BOLE *sb.*3, recess.

1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* vi. (1857) 76 Little square recesses, termed bowels or boles.

Bowel (bau·ĕl), *v.* Also 4 bouwel(en, 5 bowaylyn, bowellyn, 7 bowell. [f. BOWEL *sb.*1 Cf. OF. *boeler.*]

1. *trans.* To take out the bowels of, disembowel.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 329 Fro þe galweis quik þei lete him doun, & bouweld him alle hote. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 27 Many of the other traitours were boweld all qwik. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 46 Bowaylyn, *eviscero.* 1566 GASCOIGNE *Jocasta* Wks. (1587) 95 In thy sacred name I bowel here This sacrifice. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 169 Five Seminaries..were hanged, bowelled, and quartered for treason. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Sprain*, Take a.. Whelp, flea and bowel him. 1861 DIXON *Bacon* x. § 6 Coke, bent on hanging and bowelling all these miserable wretches.

†2. *fig.* To stir the bowels of, move or arouse the compassion of. *Obs. rare.*

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 270 He was bowelled in heart, his bowels were moved with compassion.

Bowel, obs. var. of BOWL *sb.*2

Bowelled (bau·ĕld), *ppl. a.* [f. BOWEL *sb.*1 and *v.* + -ED.] a. Having the bowels removed, disembowelled. b. Having bowels or recesses.

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* I. 17 The strings or little veines (Of boweld beasts). 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Iustine* 2 b, A Hare was brought..readye bowelled. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 252 Bowelled with mines, or clothed with sheep. 1727 THOMSON *Summer* 133 To the bowelled cavern darting deep.

Bowelless (bau·ĕlles), *a.* [f. BOWEL *sb.*1 + -LESS.] Without bowels; without compassion or pity; merciless, unfeeling.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. ii. 64 The most cruell and bowellesse hangmen. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* IV. i, Bowelless severity! 1863 W. B. JERROLD *Sign. Distress* 35 Bowelless imitators of their cries of agony.

Bow·elling, *vbl. sb.* [f. BOWEL *v.* + -ING1.] The extracting of the bowels, disembowelling.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 46 Bowalynge, *evisceracio.* 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1621/4 Without Embalming, Bowelling, or Wraping in Sear-cloth.

†**Bow·elly,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. BOWEL *sb.*1 + -LY1.] Having 'bowels', compassionate, sympathetic.

a 1637 N. FERRAR 110 *Consid.* (1638) 184 From this bowelly affection..it proceeds that a man loues God aboue all things. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xxii. (1669) 482/1 So we may pray with a more bowelly sense of their wants for them.

Bowen, obs. form of BOUN *v.*

Bower (bauəɹ, bau·əɹ), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 **búr,** 2–3 **bur,** 3 **bure,** 3–6 **bour,** 3–7 **boure, bowr,** 4 **bor,** 4–7 **bowre,** 5 **bowur,** 6 **boire,** 9 (**bowre**), *dial.* **boor,** 5– **bower.** [OE. *búr* dwelling, etc., corresp. to OS. *bûr* neut., OHG. *búr* masc. (MHG. *búr*, mod.G. *bauer* bird-cage), LG. *buur, bur* m., ON. *búr* (Sw. *bur*, Da. *buur*) :–OTeut. **bûro·m* :–Aryan *bhūrom*, f. *bhu*, in Teut. *bŭ-* to dwell. Hence NEIGHBOUR (OE. *néah-gebúr*) and BOOR.]

1. A dwelling, habitation, abode. In early use *lit.* A cottage; in later use a poetical word for 'abode'.

Beowulf (Z.) 2455 On his suna bure. *a* 1000 *Chart. Eadred* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 336 To ðen hagan; andlang hagan bur. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 963 Bryng me to þat bygly bylde, & let me se þy blysful bor. 1567 STUDLEY *Seneca's Hippol.* (1581) 75 The whilst the fire shall burne These bones, set ope his buriall bower. 1568 *Like will to L.* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* III. 353 Of all iniquity thou art the bow'r. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 97 The blacke bowre of sorrowe [*gloss.* hell]. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 281 ¶ 11 Our Historians describe the Apartments of Rosamond's Bower. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xii, The primrose pale, and violet flower, Found in each cliff a narrow bower.

b. *esp.* a vague poetic word for an idealized abode, not realized in any actual dwelling.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXXVII. 7 Sweet beauty hath no name, no holy bower. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 46 The bowr of earthly blisse. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 5 Dear lovely bowers of innocence and ease. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 164 Plucks amaranthine joys from bowers of bliss. 1858 NEALE *Bernard de M.* 34 O! princely bow'rs, O land of flow'rs.

c. A fancy rustic cottage or country residence.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. XV, In that soft vale, a lady's bower. 1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 270 Miss Helen Campbell ..gave an entertainment in his honour, at her bower in the Clachan Glen.

†d. A covered stall or booth at a fair. *rare.*

1506 in Glasscock *Records St. Michael's* 31 Rec. on michelmas day for stonding of bowers wtn th chirchyerde ixd.

2. An inner apartment, *esp.* as distinguished from the 'hall', or large public room, in ancient mansions; *hence*, a chamber, a bed-room. Still in *north. dial.*; in literature only *archaic* and *poetic.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 124 *Cubiculum*, bedcofa *vel* bur. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 He .. ches þere crundel to halle 'and eorðhole to bure. *c* 1205 LAY. 29218 Þer inne he bulde ænne bur. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3921 A godd had laban in his bure. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nonne Prestes T.* 12 Fful sooty was his bour and eek hire halle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 46 Bowre, chambyr, *thalamus, conclave.* *c* 1460 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 13 In halle, yn bowre, or at þe borde. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 616 Euerilk office, baith in hall and bour. 1596 SPENSER *Astroph.* 28 Merily masking both in bowre and hall. 1674 RAY *N. C. Wds.* 7 *Boor*, the Parlour, Bedchamber or inner room. *Cumb.* 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. vii, Now torch and menial tendance led Chieftain and knight to bower and bed. 1851 *Cumbld. Gloss., Boor*, the inner room. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. ix. 357 His sons .. carried him to the king's own bower.

b. Especially applied to a lady's private apartment; a boudoir. Now only *poetic.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 109 (BOSW.) On bure, ahof bryd Abrahames hleahtor. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4411 Was neuer don to leuedi mar Scam..þan..Ioseph soght on me in bour. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 879 The kynges doughter lay in her boure. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2165 Sayde þe hepen kyng 'In my dostere bour þar þay ben'. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* V. viii, Love-lorn swain in lady's bower. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Rom. of Page* x, Her bower may suit thee ill! 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* viii. 135 She enticed him into her bower.

3. A place closed in or overarched with branches of trees, shrubs, or other plants; a shady recess, leafy covert, arbour.

The first two quots. rather anticipate than illustrate this use of the word. [*c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 437 He busked hym a bour..Of hay & of euer-ferne & erbez a fewe. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* 232 Caused an yne tree to sprynge vp sodeynly rounde aboute his boure.] 1523–5 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. LXXX. (R.) To lodge in bowers of trees, more nerer to the towne. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 210 Ditties..Sung by a faire Queene in a Summers Bowre. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 246 Where the unpierc't shade Imbround the noontide Bowrs. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* I. i, The bower, that wanders In meanders, Ever bending..Glades on Glades. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v., Care must be had that you do not confound the Word Bower with Arbour; because the first is always built long and arch'd, whereas the second is either round or square at Bottom, and has a sort of Dome or Ceiling at the Top. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 5th Sund. aft. Easter, A gracious rain, freshening the weary bower.

4. A structure reared by the bower-bird.

1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* lxvi. (1880) 625 These curious birds have the habit of building very elaborate bowers..These bowers are wholly independent of their nests. 1884 GRANT ALLEN in *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 3/2 He had brought a bower of the Australian bower-birds over to England.

5. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *bower eaves, -enshaded, -head*, etc.; **bower-may** (*arch.*) = BOWER-MAIDEN; **bower-page**, a lady's attendant (*arch.*); †**bower-thane** (see quot.); †**bowre-window** (see quot.). Also BOWER-BIRD, **-MAIDEN**, **-WOMAN**.

1842 TENNYSON *Margaret* v, Look out below your *bower-eaves. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* III. 442 *Bower-enshaded kisses. *a* 1825 *Ballad 'Fair Annie'* xi. in Child *Ballads* III. (1885) 76/1 She is up to her *bower-head, To behold both sea and land. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 48 No life of bliss Like sewing gold mid *bower-mays. 1830 C. CLARKE 3 *Courses* 17 The striplings .. more adapted to be *bower-pages to those high-born dames. 1845 THORPE tr. *Lappenburg's Hist. Eng.* (L.) The chamberlain, or *bower-thane, was also the royal treasurer. 1805 REPTON *Landscape Gard.* 178 Large recesses or bays, sometimes called *bowre windows, and now bow windows.

Bower (bōuəɹ), *sb.*2 [f. BOW *sb.*1 and *v.*2 + -ER.]

†1. A maker of bows; a bowyer. *Obs.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 254 The Bowers and Flecchers. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 367, I payd to the bower fore dyverse gere, vjs. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 38 A Bower, *arcuarius.* 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 56 The Bowers, Fletchers, and several others.

2. One who plays with a bow on a violin or other stringed instrument.

1668 SHADWELL *Sullen Lov.* II. Wks. 1720 I. 43 He is a most incomparable Bower, he has..the most luxurious Bow-hand of any man in Europe.

Bower (bau·əɹ), *sb.*3 [f. BOW *v.*1 + -ER1.]

1. One who bows, stoops, etc.; (see BOW *v.*1)

1630 PRYNNE *Lame Giles* 44 The Anti-puritan bowers at the name of Iesus. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* II. vii. 113 Bowers and Cringers. 1849 *Life J. Skinner* iv. (1884) 60 When the bow is made, the bower walks out of the room.

†2. One who bends anything. *Obs.*

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 4 A wreather or bower of Pine-apple trees.

†3. That which causes to bend; *esp.* a muscle.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 42 His rawbone armes, whose mighty brawned bowrs Were wont to rive steele plates. 1611 COTGR., *Flecheurs*, benders, pliers, bowers .. the muscles that serue to bow the joynts of the fingers.

Bower (bau·əɹ), *sb.*4 [f. BOW *sb.*3 + -ER1: cf. *three-decker*, etc.]

1. The name of two anchors, the *best-bower*, and *small-bower*, carried at the bows of a vessel; also the cable attached to such anchor.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4521/2 Our small Bower..was drove through our Ship's Bow. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* I. vii. (ed. 4) 101 To cut their cable, and leave their best bower behind them. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) I b, Three good cables; the *sheet* cable, and the two *bowers*; best and small. 1842 MARRYAT *P. Keene* xxxix. 278, I shall back the best bower with the sheet, and let go the small bower at the same time. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 124 Starboard being the best bower, and port the small bower.

2. More fully called *bower-anchor, -cable.*

1652 *Proc. Parliament* No. 142. 2223 My .. best bower Ancher hooked in one of his Ports. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. ii. (ed. 4) 186 A violent gust of wind..instantly parted our small bower cable. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 2107 A great piece of ice .. brought home the small bower anchor. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. iv. 179 By sure bower-anchor hangs and swings the tight war-ship.

fig. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XII. iii, Theirs is the best bower-anchor, the chain cable Which holds fast other pleasures. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxix. 1 The divine faithfulness..is the bower anchor of the soul.

†**Bower,** *sb.*5 *Obs.* [a. Du. *bouwer* or Ger. *bauer*: see BOOR.] A peasant, husbandman.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 192 Of tilthe of lande treteth the bouer. *a* 1563 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 191 Done to death in Frisland by the bowers of the country for teaching a strange religion.

†**Bow·er,** *sb.*6, **bow·ess.** *Obs. rare.* [f. BOUGH *sb.* + -ER (prob. after BRANCHER), for which the fem. -ESS was afterwards substituted.] (See quots.)

c 1460 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 293 When they [young hawks] begynne to feder .. they woll drawe them oute of here neste, and clambre over bowes, and come agayn to here neste, and then beth clepid bowers. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban's* A ij b, They will .. draw to bowis .. then thay be clepit Bowessis. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Bower* or *Bowess* (in *Falconry*), a young Hawk so nam'd, when she draws any thing out of her Nest, and covets to clamber on the Boughs.

Bower, *sb.*7 *Sc.* [f. BOW *sb.*4 herd of cattle + -ER1. Pronounced in Sc. (bū·ər, bau·ər).] A tenant who rents a herd of cows along with their pasture and fodder from a proprietor or farmer, and makes what profit he can out of their produce, after paying the rent; or who gives his labour as his share, and divides profits with the proprietor of the stock. Cf. BOUMAN.

Bower (bau·əɹ), *sb.*8 [a. Ger. *bauer* peasant, one sense of which is 'knave at cards'.] In the game of Euchre the name of the two highest cards—the knave of trumps, and the knave of the same colour, called *right* and *left bower* respectively.

a 1871 BRET HARTE *Heathen Chinee*, At last he put down a right bower, Which the same Nye had dealt unto me. 1884 *Detroit Free Press* Oct. (Negro Orator) De black man has de bowers in his hand.

Bower (bauəɹ, bau·əɹ), *v.* [f. BOWER *sb.*1]

1. *trans.* To embower; to enclose. *lit.* and *fig.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 81 When thou did'st bower the spirit of a fiend In mortall paradise of such sweet flesh? 1798 SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclog.* i, Jessamine .. canopied And bower'd and lined the porch. *a* 1860 M. ARNOLD *Sch. Gipsy* iii.

†2. *intr.* To lodge, shelter, make one's dwellng.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. x. vi, Trees of honour..Spredding pavilions for the birds to bowre.

Bower, var. of BOUGHER.

Bower-anchor: see BOWER *sb.*4

Bower-bird (bauəɹbɔ̄ɹd). The name given to several Australian birds belonging to the Starling family, remarkable for their habit of building bowers or 'runs', and adorning them with feathers, bones, shells, etc. These are not used as nests, but as places of resort.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 395. 1884 [see BOWER *sb.*1 4].

Bowered (bauəɹd, bau·ərd), *ppl. a.* [f. BOWER *v.* + -ED.] Shaded, embowered; furnished with bowers.

1746 J. WARTON *Approach of Summer* (R.) Plac'd thy green and grassy shrine, With myrtle bower'd and jessamine. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. 42 A high hill top, nor bowered with trees, nor broken by the plough. 1878 H. PHILLIPS *Poems fr. Span. & Germ.* 33 The bowered hut of mossy thatch.

Bow'ering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Embowering, shading, covering.

a 1717 PARNELL *Gift of Poetry* (R.) Its bowering borders kiss the vale beneath. 1850 JEAN INGELOW *Two Margarets* i, She mus'd..In winding walks, and bowering canopies.

† **Bowering,** *sb. Obs.* (?)

?*a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* II. (1847) 58 Shorte armed is he, To the bowering of this tree He will not well laste.

Bow'erless (bau·ərlĕs), *a.* [f. BOWER *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a bower or bowers.

1837 *New Month. Mag.* LI. 115 How flowerless, bowerless, budless, and blossomless!

Bow'erlet. [see -LET.] A small bower.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 411 The rich Herder..she accommodates in a pretty bowerlet of four sides, or pages.

† **Bow'erly,** *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Cf. BURLY; also BOWER *sb.*³ 3.] Large; stout, burly.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 184 b, He had seen .. right greate and bowerly images. 1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Bruce* Wks. II. 478 The bowerly hostess, for a cart-horse fit. 1864 CAPERN *Devon Province., Bowerly*, stout, rotund. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & E.* xxi. 298 Eve's a fine bowerly maid. 1880 MISS COURTNEY *W. Cornw. Gloss., Bowerly*, burly; corpulent. 1880 T. COUCH *E. Cornw. Gloss., Bowerly*, stately and comely.

Bow'er-maid, -maiden. *arch.* Also 4–5 **bur-, bour-, boure-.** [f. BOWER *sb.*¹ 1.] A chamber-maid; a lady in waiting.

c 1308 *Sat. People Kildare* ix. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 175 Goddes bourmaidnes and his owen spouse. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6486 A burmaiden he hadde fair and schene. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 56 Burmayden, *pedissequa, ancilla.* *c* 1450 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 623 *Abra*, bowre-mayde. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* 121 Only my best bower-maiden died of late.

Bowers, bowiers mustard: see BOOR.

Bow'er-woman. *arch.* Also 4–5 **bour-, bur-.** [f. BOWER *sb.*¹ 1.] A chamber-woman, a waiting-woman.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 9 þis gospel telliþ not how Marie tok a bourwoman, but went mekeli in hast to salute her cosyn. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1711 A lady, twa bourwemen alswa. *c* 1450 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 691 *Hec abra, ancilla*, burwoman. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.*, The shepherd's wife..who in better days had been her own bowerwoman.

† **Bowery** (bau·əri), *sb. Obs. U. S.* [ad. Du. *bouwerij* 'husbandry', 'farm'.] A farm; a 'plantation'. Hence 'the Bowery' in New York City.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 116 His abode which he had fixed at a bowery, or country-seat, at a short distance from the city, just at what is now called Dutch Street. 1842 — *Braceb. Hall* II. 225 He had purchased a farm, or, as the Dutch settlers called it, a bowerie. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.*, The [Dutch] emigrants were scattered on boweries or plantations.

Hence **Bow'eryish** *a.*, smacking of the Bowery in New York.

1846 POE *Wks.* (1864) III. 109 Elevating the tone of this 'Editor's Table' (which its best friends are forced to admit is a little Boweryish).

Bowery (bau·əri), *a.* [f. BOWER *sb.*¹ + -Y¹.] Of the nature of a bower; embowering, leafy.

1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 262 Bow'ry mazes and surrounding greens. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 21 Shaded..by wild overgrown shrubs, bowery acacias. 1876 M. B. EDWARDS *John & I*, xxi. 170 The boweriest part of the garden.

Bowess: see BOWER *sb.*⁶

Bowet (bau·ĕt, Sc. bū·ĕt). *Sc.* Forms: 5 **bowyt,** 5–6 **bowett,** 6–9 **bowat,** 9 **booit, bouat, bouet, buat,** 6– **bowet.** [perh. (as suggested by Way) a. F. *boite* (in Berry, according to Littré, *bouete*) box, case; or rather from its med.L. equivalent *boeta*: cf. 'abscondet ignem in boeta in secreto' Du Cange, where see also *Lucerna Boeta.*]

A small lantern.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 46/1 Bowett, or lanterne, *lucerna, lanterna.* 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 121 Sa aucht ye to use the law or command of God, as a Torche, Bowat or Lanterin. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-Ser. Disc.* 61 A twinkling light set..In little Bowet. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* II. xv. 229 M'Farlane's buat [i. e. the moon]. 1864 R. REID *Old Glasgow* 395 Ladies frequently made use of hand bowets, having plates of thin horn in lieu of glass.

Bowgard, obs. form of BUGGER.

Bowge, variant of BOUGE, bag, wallet.

Bowge, obs. form of BOUGE, BULGE, *v.*

† **Bowger.** *Obs.* [prob. a. OF. **bougier*, f. *bouge*, bag, wallet: see BOUGE. Cf. BOUCHER, BOWSER.] A purser, treasurer.

c 1450 *Gregory's Chron.* 139 At the same tabylle the bowgerys of the chancery.

† **Bowger.** The name in St. Kilda of the Puffin.

1698 MARTIN *St. Kilda* (1753) 34 (JAM.) The Bowger, so called by those in St. Kilda..is of the size of a pigeon. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 485.

Bowget, obs. form of BUDGET.

Bowght, etc., obs. form of BOUGHT, etc.

Bowgle, obs. form of BUGLE, ox.

Bow-hand (bō·u·hænd). [f. Bow *sb.*¹ + HAND.]

1. The hand which holds the bow in archery, i. e. the left hand. Hence, † (*wide*) *on the bow-hand*: wide of the mark, 'out'.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 135 Wide a' th bow hand, yfaith your hand is out. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 520/2 He shootes wyde on the bow hand, and very far from the marke. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliads* XIII. 534 Atrides' dart of Helenus the thrust out bow-hand struck. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb.* I. iii, I am much o' the bow-hand else. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth*, I. 24 You are on the bow-hand still, Smith. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* (1881) 26 Thou must arm The bow-hand.

2. The hand which holds the bow of a violin, etc., i. e. the right hand; *transf.* style of playing.

1668 SHADWELL *Sullen Lov.* II. Wks. 1720 I. 43 He has.. the most luxurious Bow-hand of any man in Europe.

Bowiare, Bowier, obs. forms of BOWYER.

Bowie¹ (bau·i, bō·wi). *Sc.* [Of uncertain origin: it has been referred to F. *buie* water-vessel; it is possibly a dim. of *bowe* = BOLL or BOWL.] A low shallow tub or pail; a wooden milk-bowl.

1538 *Aberdeen Regist.* V. 16 (JAM.) Ane stand, a bowy. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1789) II. 56 (JAM.) I' the far nook the bowie briskly reams. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* Introd. 10 [He] makes them into spoons, trenchers, bickers, bowies, and so forth. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Border* I. 136 Scrubbers for cleaning milk bowies.

Hence **Bowieful.**

1805 J. NICOL *Poems* I. 143 (JAM.) Thar bowiefu's o' kail fu' strang. 1818 HOGG *Brownie Bodsb.* II. 45 (JAM.) Davie .. brought me a hale bowiefu' o' milk.

Bow'ie². Short for BOWIE-KNIFE.

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxvii (D.), I took the precaution of bringing my bowie and revolver with me.

Hence **Bow'ieism,** the use of the bowie-knife.

1844 *For. Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 118 Arkansas is the headquarters of Bowieism.

Bowie, obs. form of BUOY.

Bowie-knife (bō·u·inəif). [f. the name of one Colonel Bowie (see last quot.); originally, according to Bartlett, 'pronounced *boo-ee*' (bū·i).] A large knife, with a blade from ten to fifteen inches long and above an inch broad, curved and double-edged near the point, carried as a weapon in the wilder parts of the United States.

1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 32/2 A sewing society ..which..never comes to fisty cuffs or bowie-knives as sane assemblies have been known to do elsewhere. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom* xxviii. 268 St. Clare received a fatal stab in the side with a bowie-knife. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t* 21 The American bowie-knife is the same tool [*gladius*] modified to meet the daily wants of civilized society. 1885 *Daily News* 11 Feb. 5/3 The hunting-dagger which belonged to the redoubtable Colonel James Bowie, and which has served as the pattern of all subsequent bowie-knives..is a formidable double-edged weapon, with a horn handle and a curved blade fifteen inches long and an inch and a quarter wide at the hilt.

Hence **Bow'ie-kniving** *vbl. sb.*

1851 SALA *Two, round Clock* 350 Not impassible to imputations of gouging, bowie-kniving and knuckle-dusting.

Bow'ing, *sb. Sc.* [app. f. Bow *sb.*⁴] A stock farm with the stock on it.

1808–79 JAMIESON *Dict.* s. v., *To tak a farm in a bowin*, to take a lease of a farm in grass, with the live stock on it; this still remaining the property of the landholder, or person who lets it. *Ayrs.* 1863 *Glasgow Her.* 11 Sept., To let near Balloch, a Bowing of 20 Cows.

Bowing (bau·iŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. Bow *v.*¹ + -ING¹.]

1. Bending, curving, twisting; flexure, inclination.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xvi. (1495) 776 The cokatryce pressith not his bodi wyth moche bowynge. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 28 Without bowyng of your legges. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. viii. 3 A plaine angle is an inclination or bowing of two lines, the one to the other. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. iv. 44 A Bunched Line is carried with round reflections or bowings vp and downe.

† b. Inflexion (of the voice). *Obs.*

1561 NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. xx. 435 The Reader should sound his words with so small a bowing of his voice, that it should be liker to one that readeth than to one that singeth.

† 2. *concr.* A curved or bent part; a bending, bend, or flexure; a joint. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 26 Amoste at euery bonys ende is a grystell: that lyeth betwene the bowynge lyke a mattresse. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1339/2 On the outside of the bowing of the arch were painted three goddesses. 1681 *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.*, It descends to the bowing of the Elbow. 1864 CAPERN *Devon Prov., Bewings*, joints.

3. The action of inclining the body or head in salutation, etc.; the making of an obeisance; also *attrib.*, as in *bowing acquaintance.*

1616 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* (1864) 22 After often bowings, and touching the ground with his head. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* 429 The perpetual bowings and cringings of an abject People. 1862 *Cornh. Mag.* VI. 852 One makes a sort of pleasant bowing acquaintance with the several women. 1876 GREEN *Sh. Hist.* 497 The bowings at the sacred name.

Bowing (bō·u·iŋ), *vbl. sb.*² [f. Bow *v.*² + -ING¹.]

1. a. The playing of (a violin, etc.) with a bow; the method or style of handling the bow. b. 'The particular manner in which a phrase or passage is to be executed, and the signs by which such a manner is usually marked.' Grove. (Cf. *fingering.*)

1838 W. GARDINER *Music Nat.* 121 Modern writers accurately mark the bowing of every passage. 1865 IR. *Spohr's Autobiog.* I. 14 My bowing particularly displeased him. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoust.* 160 Stringed instruments are made to sound either by striking, plucking, or bowing.

2. *Hat-making.* The process of distributing the fibres for felting by means of the 'bow'.

1842 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* 293 (Hatter), Each article undergoes a process..termed 'bowing'.

Bowing (bau·iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Bow *v.*¹ + -ING².]

1. That bends or inclines; inclined, bent (*obs.*).

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlviii. 216 With bowinge knees þey worshipid him. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 215 On bowand treis [thai] hangit thaim rycht thar. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 68 The nearer the eye comes to a great thing that is bowing, the less bowing it seems. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* IV. (R.), And then he can out-bow the bowing dean.

b. *fig.* Yielding, submissive, obedient.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7987 Alle thing tylle þam salle be boghand. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 901 [þe orible oxin]..as bowande to þe bowes as any bestes might. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* XXV. 325 The readily-bowing mind of the oriental.

† 2. That may be bent; flexible, pliant. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 331/2 His fyngers and his toes.. were bowyng and hoole as they hadde be newely buryed. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* F v b, To make hoopis of, and twygges for baskets it is so bowing. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 136 Bowing, *lentus, flexilis.*

† **Bow'ingly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a curving or bending manner or direction.

1552 HULOET, Bowynglye, lyke a bowe, *arcuatim. Ibid.* Bowynglye, *procliue, recurue.* 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. i. (ed. 7) 271 A right line is that which goeth right from one point to another, and not bowingly.

† **Bow'ingness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Bending quality.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Flechissure*, bought, or bowingnesse.

Bowk, bouk (bauk). *local.* [perh. :—OE. *būc* bulging vessel, pitcher, also 'belly', see BOUK, and cf. BUCKET.]

† 1. A milk pail; a pail. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Judges* vii. 20 Hi tobræcon þa bucas. 1663 P. HENRY *Diary* 15 June (1882) 139 A mayd .. who coming from milking fell down with the Bowk on her head and dyed. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Gloss.*, *Bouk* (obsolescent), a pail with an upright handle, used for various purposes of brewing, dairy-work, etc.

2. A large tub or bucket used in coal-mines.

1865 *Engineer* 1 Dec. 16/3 Three men..were lowered down the shaft in a bowk or tub. 1869 *Echo* 28 June, They then ..got into the water bowk, which they were using as a skip. 1882 *Law Reports* 357 A workman..killed through falling from a 'bowk', in which he was being drawn up the pit shaft.

Bowk, north. form of BUCK, BULK.

Bowk, variant of BOLK *v. Obs.* to belch.

Bow'-kail. *Sc.* ['So called from the circular form of this plant.' (Jamieson—a very doubtful conjecture.) The Sc. pronunc. is (*bīr·kāl*.)] Cabbage.

1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* iv, Will..wander'd thro' the bow-kail. *Ibid.* ix, Poor Willie, wi' his bow-kail runt.

Bow-knot: see BOW *sb.*¹ 16.

† **Bow-krickel.** *Obs.* [corrupt. ad. Ger. *baumgrille* 'tree-cricket'; see BALM-CRICKET.] A cicada.

1658 ROWLANDS *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 989 In Germany and England I do not hear that there are any Grashoppers to be found, but if they be, they are in both Countreys called Bow-krickels, or Baulm Krickets.

Bowl (bōul), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 **bolla,** 2–7 **bolle,** (5 **boole**), 6–7 **boll,** 6 **boule,** 7 **boul, bowle, boal,** 7–9 **bole,** 7– **bowl.** *Pl.* **bowls,** (in 1 **bollan,** 2–3 **-en**). [Com. Teut.: OE. *bolla* = MDu. *bolle*, Du. *bol*, ON. *bolli* wk. masc.; cogn. with OHG. *bolla* (MHG. *bolle*), wk. fem., 'bud, round pod, globular vessel'; hence OE. *heafodbolla* 'brainpan, skull'; f. root **bŭl-* 'to swell, be swollen'; cf. also OHG. *bolôn*, MHG. *boln* to roll. The normal modern spelling would be BOLL which came down to 17th c. in sense of 'round vessel', and is still used in sense of 'round seed-vessel'; but the early ME. pronunciation of *-ōll* as *-ōwl* (cf. *roll, poll, toll*, etc.), has left its effects in the modern spelling *bowl* in the sense of 'vessel', which is thus at once separated in form from other senses of its own (see BOLL *sb.*¹), and confounded with BOWL *sb.*² a ball, from Fr. *boule.*]

1. 'A [round] vessel to hold liquids, rather wide than deep; distinguished from a cup, which is rather deep than wide.' J. Usually hemispherical or nearly so.

Historically, a *bowl* is distinguished from a *basin* by its more hemispherical shape; a 'basin' being proportionally shallower and wider, or with the margin curved outward, as in the ordinary wash-hand basin; but the actual use of the words is capricious, and varies from place to place; in particular, the ordinary small earthenware vessels, used for porridge, soup, milk, sugar, etc., which are historically *bowls*, and are so called in Scotland and in U. S., are always called in the south-east of England, and hence, usually in literary English, *basins.* The earlier usage remains in *salad-bowl, finger-bowl* (now also *basin*), *punch-bowl*, and the *convivial* or *social bowl* (see b).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 300 Genim..twegen bollan fulle wæteres. *c* 1205 LAY. 19783 Heo comen to þare welle and heore bollen feolde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 657 Bryngeth eek with yow a bolle or a panne ful of water. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 43 Bolle, dysche, *cantare.* Bolle, vesselle, *concha, luter.* 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 12 A boole of coppre. 1481 — *Reynard* (Arb.) 113 A grete bolle full of scaldyng water. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 150 Set either a boule or pan of water. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* II. 1735 They dig deepe pits in the earth, and wash the earth in great bolls, and therein they find the gold. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xiii. (1686) 300 Water in a boal. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU, *Briery Crk.* iii. 49 Cups and basins which the younger girl had washed in the wooden bowl. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom* xvii. 163 John will ..give the baby all the sugar in the bowl.

b. *esp.* as a drinking vessel; whence *the bowl*, drinking, conviviality.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xix. 29 Bolla *vel* copp full of æcced. *c* 1205 LAY. 14994 Pene bolle heo sette to hire chin. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1511 In bryȝt bollez, ful bayn birlen þise oþer. 1414 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 362 Lego..unum ciphum de argento, qui vocatur le Bolle. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (1868) 35 As manie as draucke of the pardon boll shonld haue pardon. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 319 One onely wassailing cup or Bolle walked round abont the boorde. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii, 72 Giue me a Bowle of Wine. 1651 *Miller of Mansfield* 9 Nappie Ale..in a browne Bole. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 107 The Beechen Bowl fomes with a floud of Wine. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* II. vi, Quickly drain the fatal Bowl. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* XV, O'er the bowl they commun'd. 1811 *Let. fr. Son to Mother* 11, I fly to the bowl; thence quaff short oblivion.

fig. and *transf.*

c 1025 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives St. George* I. 312 Ænne mycelne bollan mid bealuwe afylled. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 410 Þi drynke worth deþ and deop helle þy bolle. *c* 1575 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* (1831) 212 Hope brings the boll whereon they all must quaffe. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Great Exemp.* II. Add. x. 9 The World presents us with faire language..these are the ontsides of the bole. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 15 The tiny bowl of a man's happiness was spilt upon the ground.

c. With prefixed substantive, as *ale-, sugar-, etc.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 153 Drownd theyr soules in ale boules. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 39 Accustomed ..of their scnls to make drinking-bolles. 1709 *Tatler* No. 42 ₱ 3 A Mustard-Bowl to make Thunder with.

† d. A tub or round vessel for other purposes.

a 1000 *Cursor M.* 5524 (Gött.) Apon þair neckes sal þai here Bollis [*Cott.* hott=hod] wid stan and wid mortere.

2. *transf.* The contents of a bowl, a bowlful.

1530 PALSGR. 459 This felowe blussheth lyke a butchers bolle. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 130 New named with a bole of wine powred vpon their heads. 1617 *Jonna Ling.* 814 The butler hath drunke up a whole bolle. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Satyr & Pedlar* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 59 A bowl prepar'd of sav'ry broth. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* V. 214 Nor robb'd the farmer of his bowl of cream.

3. The more or less bowl-shaped part of any vessel or utensil; e. g. of a cup or flagon, tobacco-pipe, spoon, candlestick; the scale-pan of a balance.

1386 RYMER *Fœdera* XVIII. 143 One cupp, the boll thereof agett ovall fashion called the Constables Cupp, with an aggett in the foote. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXXI. (1495) 940 The weyght is rightfull whan both the bolles hangyth euen. 1611 BIBLE *Zech.* IV. 2 A candlestick all of gold, with a bowle vpon the top of it. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 197 Which so well resembled .. [a tobacco pipe] both in the boll and heel. 1692 in Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* II. XXXI. 144 The Bole or Bore of the Morter, next to the Wad. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* I. IX. 123 The grotesque face on the bole of a German tobacco-pipe. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast.* XIX. 55 They smoke a great deal ..using pipes with large bowls. 1885 *Mag. of Art* Sept. 458/2 The bowl of the spoon.

b. The basin of a fountain, etc.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 52 A fayr formed boll, of a three foot ouer: from wheans sundrye fine pipez did distill continnall streamz intoo the receyt of the Fountayn. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 90 The bowl [of the font] is dated 1664.

c. A bowl-shaped natural basin.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 23. 165 The rim of a flattened bowl quite clasped by the mountains.

† **4.** *Naut.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* V. 20 The Top, Cap, or Bowle, which is a round thing at the head of either Mast for men to stand in. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. xi. § iv. 281 Parts of Vessels..fixed and upright; or the upper parts of these, round and prominent: Mast-Top, Boul. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Bowl* [in a ship], a round space at the Head of the Mast for the Men to stand in.

5. The blade of an oar. (Cf. bowl of spoon in 3.)

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* XXV. Wks. V. 367 Oars From whose broad bowls the waters fall and flash.

6. (See quot.)

1884 *British Almanack & Comp.* 32 The nets..are further buoyed up by small kegs, called 'bowls'.

7. *Comb.*, as *bowl-basin, -cup, -shaped* adj.: also **bowl-barrow**, a prehistoric mound of the shape of an inverted bowl; **bowl-fellow**, a drinking companion; **bowlful**, the content of a bowl; † **bowl-piece**, a piece (of plate) of the form of a bowl; **bowl-weft** (see quot.)

1846 KNIGHT *Old England* 7 On every side of Stonehenge we are surrounded with barrows. Some are of the shape of bowls, and some of bells..Long-barrow, *bowl-barrow, bell-barrow. 1607 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 6 *Boll basons (whereof one hath brinkes) iiij. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 45-6 A *bolle cuppe i-keueryd of sylner. Also a bolle pece. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 16 She and her *boul felowes sitting by the fire. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* VI. 38 A *bowle full of water. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *Juice*, A Bowlful of the Juice. 1459 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 235, Duas pecias argenti et coopertas vocatas *boll-peces. 1479 *Inv. Plate* in *Paston Lett.* III. 273, J grete boll pees, with a cover. 1864 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. VI. 459/1 *Bowl-weft..applied to materials abstracted by weavers in Lanarkshire ..to exchange it with travelling hawkers for bowls and other earthenware dishes.

¶ See also BOLL, BOULE.

Bowl (bōul), *sb.*[2] Forms: 5–7 **boul(e, bowle**, (7 **bowel**), 7– **bowl**; *Sc.* and *north. dial.* **boul, bool.** [ME. *boule*, a. F. *boule* ball:—L. *bulla* 'bubble', hence, 'round thing, ball'. The French pronunciation (bul), is retained in Sc. and parts of Northnmbria, now often written *bool*; the normal English would be (baul) as in *foul, fowl*, which still prevails in nearly all the dialects from Yorkshire to Devon, and thence to Kent; the pronunciation (bōul), a corruption due to graphic confusion with BOWL *sb.*[1], appears to have originated in London and its neighbourhood, but has extended elsewhere with the use of the vb. in cricket.]

† **1.** A sphere, globe, ball. *Obs.* in lit. Eng.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* V. XIV. (1483) 107 God made this grete world..round as a boule. 1449 *Excheq. Records* in Risdon *Surv. Devon.* Introd. 18, 144 Bouls of Glance Oar. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* VI. 54 The mune is ane thik masse, round lyik ane boule or bal. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 25 The wedercoke, crosse, & the bowle of Powlles stepulle. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. (ed. 7) 273 But if such body bee round as a boule, Spheare or Globe. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XVII. IV. 84 A bowle or globe of brasse [*sphæra ahenea*]. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* Ded. XII, No roaring brazen throat Shall belch out iron boules. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 20 The bowl rowling up and down in the sieve. 1670 *Lassels Voy. Italy* I. (1698) 117 The six Boules of his [the Medici] Arms.

b. Retained dialectally either in the general sense, or in special uses.

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. XXXII. 440 Small concretionary nodules of impure limestone, here called bowls by the workmen. *Mod. Sc.* A butter bool, rock bool, sugar bool. As round as a bool. [In S. Shields, a water-worn or other rounded stone, such as were formerly used for paving the streets, is called a 'bool'.]

2. *spec.* A globular or round solid body used to play with: a. *esp.* in the game of Bowls (see 3) played on a bowling-green: A body of hard wood, originally spherical, but now made slightly oblate on one side and prolate on the other, so as to run with a BIAS (q. v.). *Carpet-bowls*, used in a drawing-room form of the game, are globular, and of china or earthen-ware. b. Also, those of wood, used in skittles, nine-pins, and the like, which in some parts of the country (e. g. Somersetshire) are spherical, in others much flattened or cheese-shaped. (It is not possible to separate a and b in the quotations.)

c 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 24 To .. pleye at the balle or boule. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 46 Bowlyn or pley wythe bowlys, *bolo.* ? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 804 An hnndreth Knightes..Shall play with bowles in alayes colde. 1556 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* 111 A litle altering of the one side, maketh the boul to run biasse waies. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (1843) 54 O well bowlde, when John of London throwes his bowle, he will runne after it, and crie rnb, rub, rub. 1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* in Strutt *Sports & Past.* (1876) 363 Flat bowles being best for allies, your round byazed bowles for open grounds of advantage. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 126 The fortune of the Boul does [depend] upon its delivery out of the Hand. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* II. 71 A Bowl thrown upon a smooth Bowling-green. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 509, I have a bowl in my hand and want it to touch the jack at the other end of the green. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 112 It is not every rogue that, like a bowl, can gain his object the better by deviating from the straight line. 1863 *Tyneside Songs* 87 War the bool there, Harry Wardle's myed a throw.

fig. 1618 MYNSHUL *Ess. Prison* (1638) 17 To bee a bowle for every alley, and run into every company, proves thy mind to have no bias. 1625 BACON *Ess.* (Arb.) 185 Which set a Bias vpon the Bowle, of their owne Petty Ends.

† c. A billiard ball. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 200/2 Bowle to playe at the byles, *bille.* 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 29 Suppose one bowl at the point *a* ..and *cd* the Billiard Table.

d. *Sc.* A marble, used by boys in play; or, in some parts, only the larger kind used at 'bonce'. (In Sc. *bool.*)

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 110 Frae the size o' a peppercorn to that o' a boy's bools.

3. *pl.* A game played with bowls:

a. on a bowling-green, or in a drawing-room (*carpet-bowls*); b. in a bowling-alley (*obs.* exc. in dialects where the name 'bowls' is still applied to 'skittles', as in Somerset); † c. formerly (apparently) also applied to Billiards (*obs.*). (It is not easy to identify the sense in individual quotations: the game played in *alleys* was apparently skittles or something analogous.)

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, ii. § 5 Noon apprentice..[shall] pley..at the Tenys, Closshe, Dise, Cardes, Bowles nor any other unlawfull game. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* O iij a, To the dyse, to tables, to cardes, or to boules. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 893/2 Tables, dice, cards, and bouls were taken and burnt. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 19 Who goeth to bowles vpon the Sabboth? 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. IV. 3 What sport shall we denise here in this Garden? ..Madame, wee'le play at Bowles. 1606 DAY *Ile of Guls* III. ii. Clear the green. The Duke is coming to bowls. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II. 14 Cards, dice, bowles, bouls, vnprofitable Companie. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 5 June, Sir W. Pen and I went home with Sir R. Slingsby to bowles in his ally. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* Pref., To play well at Tennis, Billiards, or Bowels. 1755 OLDYS *Life Raleigh* Wks. 1829 I. 104 The captains and commanders were..at bowls upon the Hoe at Plymouth. 1844 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 117, I caught him..playing bowls in the garden. 1873 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* I. ii. 55 The gentlemen played at bowls in the spacious bowling-green.

d. *Sc.* The game of marbles.

Mod. Co' way an' play a game at the bools.

4. The roller or anti-friction wheel in a knitting-machine on which the carriage traverses.

5. *Comb.*, as † **bowl-alley**, a long narrow space where a game of bowls was played, a skittle-alley: **bowl-room** (see quot.).

1628 EARLE *Microsm.*, *Bowl-Alley* 101 A *Bowl-Alley is the place where there are three things thrown away beside Bowls, to wit, time, money, and curses, and the last ten for one. 1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 30 The most goodly.. ground in..your Citie, the Bowle-allies and Dice-houses. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Bowling*, *Bowl-room* .. is when a bowl has free passage, without striking on any other.

Bowl (bōul), *v.*[1] [f. BOWL *sb.*[2]: so med.L. *bolāre*, f. *bolus*: cf. mod.F. *bouler*, f. *boule*.]

I. Senses derived from the game of bowls.

1. *intr.* To play at bowls; to trundle or roll a bowl, etc. along the ground.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 46/1 Bowlyn or pley wythe bowlys, *bolo.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 218 To Boule, *mittere globum.* 1589 *Hay any Work* 33 To bowle but seuen dayes in a weeke, is a very tollerable recreation. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 140 Sir, challenge her to boule [rimes with *foule, oule*]. 1589 COOPER *Admon.* 57 Your iesting at the bishop for bowling vpon the Sabboth. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1119 Some they put in the ground up to the chin, and ..with yron bullets bowled at their heads. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 46 They may well win, that bowl alone. 1863 *Tyneside Songs* 87 Ye'll fynd them boolin' there.

b. trans. *To bowl* (*one*) *to death* (cf. 1603 in prec.), *out of his money*, etc.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. IV. 91, I had rather be set quick i'th earth And bowl'd to death with Turnips. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* iii, Bowled you out of it at Marybone.

2. *trans.* To cause to roll, to send with a rolling or revolving motion (a bowl, a hoop, etc.).

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Iallet*, a little boule to cast & boule farre. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 518 Boule the round Naue down the hill of Heauen. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 124 We must Fix the Sun, and Bowl the Earth about. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1277 Who bowl'd them flaming thro' the dark profound. 1819 JANE TAYLOR *Philosopher's Scales*, Last of all the whole world was bowled in at the grate. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* (1878) 4 Bowling stones at the horses' legs as they trotted by. *Mod.* Children bowling their hoops.

b. *trans.* To carry or convey on wheels, i.e. in a carriage or other vehicle.

1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* II. XIV, The wretched fellow Was bowled to Hell in the Devil's chaise.

3. *intr.* To move like a bowl or hoop along the ground, to move by revolution; to move on wheels (esp. *to bowl along*), said of a carriage, or those who ride in it: also *transf.* of a ship.

[1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. IV. 338 They haue a Dance..if it bee not too rough for some, that know little but bowling.] 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 54 ₱ 4 A fashionable lady..bowling about in her own coach. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 438 The carriage bowls along. 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* iii. 186 The moon bowling fearfully through clouds. 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb., When the good ship is bowling along in the quiet moonlight. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* XVI. 221 We bowled through the little village of Overton.

II. Senses connected with cricket.

4. *intr.* To launch or 'deliver' the ball at cricket.

Originally, the ball was actually *bowled* 'or trundled' along the ground: by the successive stages of *underhand* 'bowling' above the ground (used before 1800), *round-arm* or *round-hand* (introduced *c* 1825, and at first disallowed, as being 'throwing'), and the more recent *over-hand* or *over-arm*, 'bowling' has reached a stage, at which its practical difference from 'throwing' is a matter on which authorities are at variance.

1755 *Game at Cricket* 7 (penes M. C. C.), *Laws for the Bowlers*, The Bowler..when he has bowl'd one Ball, or more, shall bowl to the Number of Four before he changes Wickets, and he shall change but once in the same Innings. 1770 J. LOVE *Cricket* 2 Expert to Bowl, to Run, to Stop, to Throw. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Prol. 81 A herd of boys with clamour bowl'd And stump'd the wicket. 1879 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 21 It is easy work bowling to men who have lost heart. 1880 W. G. GRACE in *Boy's Own Paper* II. 716 A man is now not only allowed to bowl as high as he likes, but a great many of our so-called bowlers deliberately throw.

5. *trans.* in various constructions. a. To bowl *the ball*. b. To bowl *the bails off*, to bowl *the wicket* (*down*). c. To bowl *a batsman* or *player* (*out*): to get him 'out' by bowling the bails off.

1746 in 'Bat' *Cricket Man.* (1850) 80 Harris.. o. b[owled] by Hadswell. 1755 *Game at Cricket* 8 Though..the Player be bowl'd out. *Ibid.* 9 If the wicket is bowl'd down, it's out. 1774 in *Q. Rev.* No. 316. 463 It was necessary to 'bowl the bail off'. 1879 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 21 When he was not bowling wickets, he was..making catches. 1880 W. G. GRACE in *Boy's Own Paper* II. 716 Let him bowl a few balls every day. 1880 *Boy's Own Bk.* 105 His object being to bowl down the wicket. *Ibid.* All the players on one side are bowled, caught, or run out. 1881 *Daily News* 9 July 2 Richards was bowled for a good and useful 23. 1885 *Lillywhite's Cricketer's Ann.* 175 (M.C.C. Laws) The ball must be bowled. If thrown or jerked, the Umpire shall call 'No Ball'. (A distinct action of the elbow distinguishes a *throw*.)

6. Hence *fig.* (*colloq.* or *slang*). To bowl (a person) *out, over, down.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s. v. *Bowled out*, [A thief] when he is ultimately taken, tried, and convicted, is said to be bowled out at last. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* iii, I hope plenty of the lieutenants are bowled out. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. 274 I'll bowl you down. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *K. Lynne* I. IX. 127 He had been bowled over by one of them. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 6 June 572 The horse that is favourite at starting..is more frequently 'bowled over'.

† **Bowl,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* To pass the convivial bowl, to booze. See BOLL *v.*[2], BOLLING, BOLLER.

Bowl, bowle (bōul). *v.*[3] *north. dial.* [perh. identical with MDu. *bōghelen* to curve, crook, f. *bōghel*, now *beugel*, a bow, hoop, ring: cf. BOUL *sb.*] To curve, to crook (Jamieson).

1513 [see BOWLAND].

Hence **Bowld, Bowled** *ppl. a.*

1818 HOGG *Brownie* II. 226 (JAM.) Get away wi' ye! ye bowled-like shurf. 1863 *Tyneside Songs* 6 Bowld Sandy Bowes—young Cuckoo Jack.

† **Bow'land,** *ppl. a. Obs. Sc.* [app. pr. pple. of BOWL *v.*[3]] Curving, crooked, hooked.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iv. 15 With handis like to bowland birdis clewis. *Ibid.* VI. ix. 135 Ane hiddeous grip with busteous bowland beik His maw immortale doith pik.

Bowlder, var. of BOULDER *sb.*[1]

† **Bowl-dish.** *Obs.* Forms: see BOWL *sb.*[1] A bowl-shaped dish, a bowl.

1530 PALSGR. 199/2 Boledysshe or a bole, *jatte.* 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 137 Take a great bowle-dish. 1712 *Grt. Brit. Honeycombe, MS.* (N.) The boy was throwing of a bole-dish of water over his fish. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Sallet*, A large wooden Bowl-dish.

Bowle, var. of BOUL, *Obs.*, a bend, a handle.

Bow-legged (bōu·legd), *a.* [f. *bow-legs* + -ED.] Having crooked or outwardly bent legs; bandy-legged. (Huloet identified it with *knock-kneed.*)

1552 HULOET, Bowe legged, as he that hath his legges bowed inwarde, narrow at the knees. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 350 Wry legged, *Vatiæ*, and *Vatinii* (bow-legged). 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2137/4 A black and white gelt Dog.. bowe-leg'd. 1697 *Ibid.* No. 3287/4 Talks very lowd, bow Legg'd, walks briskly. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* 28 When he walks in the erect posture, he turns the leg and foot outward, which occasions him .. to seem bow-legged.

Bowler[1] (bōu·ləɹ). [f. BOWL *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who bowls; one who plays at bowls.

c 1500 *Cocke Lorelles B.* (1843) 11 Bowlers, mas shoters, and quayters. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* I. i. (1616) 531 Every bowler, or better o' the greene. 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* I. i. 4 A profess'd Pick-pocket, and a good Bowler. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vii. 236 Modern bowlers have usually three or four [bowls].

2. *Cricket.* The player who bowls or 'delivers' the ball at the wicket.

1755 [see BOWL *v.* 4]. 1770 J. LOVE *Cricket* 15 Hodswell, of Dartford .. celebrated Bowler. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiii, He..was the best batter and bowler, out and out, of the regimental club.

Bowler[2] (bōu·ləɹ). [f. BOWL *sb.*[1] or *v.*[2] + -ER[1].]

† 1. A deep drinker; a drunkard: see BOLLER 1.

2. A workman who shapes the bowl of a spoon.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 413/2 The 'bowler' who domes up the broad end into the semblance of a bowl.

Bowler[3] (bōu·ləɹ). *colloq.* [f. BOWL *sb.*[2], quasi *bowl-hat.*] A low-crowned stiff felt hat, a 'billy-cock'. Also *bowler-hat.*

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Sept. 297 We are informed that he .. wore, or rather carried in his hand, a white bowler hat. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xxi. 158 The Ministers, in bowlers and pea-jackets, are to be found upon the shore of highland lochs.

Bowlespret, obs. form of BOWSPRIT.

Bow'less, *a.* Without a bow (in various senses).

Bowline[1] (bōu·ləin). *Naut.* Forms: 4 bouline, bawelyne, 5 bowelyne, 5–6 bowlyne, 6 boulene, bolyn, bollene, bollinge, 6–9 bowling, 7 bolin(e, bow-lin, boulin, bowline, 7–8 boling, 8–9 bow-line, 6– bowline. [In sense 1, in most modern Teutonic langs.: Sw. *boglina*, Da. *bovline*, Du. *boeglijn*, Ger. *bulien*; whence also F. *bouline*, It., Sp., Pg. *bolina.* In all the Teut. langs. it is connected in form with the ship's Bow, which seems to be the derivation; though, as it is found in Eng. several centuries before *bow*, it does not appear whence we received it, nor why the pronunciation does not agree with that of BOW.]

(The alleged ON. *bógtína* occurs only in the *þulur*, a rimed glossary composed prob. in Orkney, and full of foreign terms).

I. 1. A rope passing from about the middle of the perpendicular edge on the weather side of the square sails (to which it is fastened by three or four subdivisions, called 'bridles') to the larboard or starboard bow, for the purpose of keeping the edge of the sail steady when sailing on a wind.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 104 Sprude spak to þe sprete þe spare bawe-lyne. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (K.O.) Bouline. *c* 1450 *Pilgrim's Sea-Voy.* 25 in *Stacions Rome* (1867) 38 Hale the howelyne! now, vere the shete. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 40 Hail out the mane sail boulene. 1594 GREENE *Look. Glasse* (1861) 134 We sail'd amain and let the bowling fly. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 87 That piece of Tackle which our Mariners now called the Bolin. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.*, Tell them of the main-sheet, and the boulin. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 31/1 Without cutting his Bowlings, or discharging one Gun. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* 143, I haul'd up my bowlines, and to the wind laid. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xlvii, Let go the main-top bowling.

2. Short for *bowline-knot* (see 4).

1823 F. COOPER *Pioneer* xxiv. (1869) 107/2 It would have been more ship-shape to lower the bight of a rope, or running bow-line below me.

3. *On a bowline*: said of a ship when close-hauled, (i.e. with the bow-line) so as to sail close to the wind.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* IV. 1174 The wind was so narrow that we stood upon a bowling. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* x. 24 We were .. obliged to .. come upon a taut bowline. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 480 Running in for San Andreas on a bowline. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., The ship sails on a bowline, or stands on a taut bowline.

4. *Comb.*: **bowline-bend,** a mode of fastening ropes together with two bow-line knots; **bowline-bridle** (see 1); **bowline-cringle,** an eye through which a bowline-bridle is fastened; **bowline-knot,** a simple but very secure knot, used in fastening the bowline-bridles to the cringles.

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 44 A fore course has one *bowline bridle and two cringles. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 27 The *Boling knot is .. fastened by the bridles into the creengles of the sailes. 1850 *Petrel* I. 83 Oh, that we had a bowline knot, to let down to him!

II. In *Ship-building.* '*Bowlines* are longitudinal curves representing the ship's fore-body cut in a vertical section.' Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*

† **Bow-line**[2]. *Obs.* [f. BOW *sb.*[1] + LINE.] An arc of a circle.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xxii, Draw a cord or stryngline crosse the circle, then deuide into .ij. equall partes, both that corde, and also the howe line, or arche line, that serueth to that corde. *Ibid.* I. xi, A bowline.

Bowling (bōu·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BOWL *v.*[2]]

1. Playing at bowls; the action of rolling a bowl or other round body.

1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, XXV, Any open plaieng house or place for common bowling. 1612 BACON *Studies, Ess.* (Arb.) 13 Bowling is good for the Stone and Reines. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-Cr.* II. vi. 66 They go to Shooting or Bowling as soon as Afternoon Service is done. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vii. 235. 1879 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 3/1 Bowling was at all times a mild species of recreation.

2. *Cricket.* The action of 'delivering' the ball.

1755 *Game at Cricket* 6, *Laws*. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 13. 306 Jim .. go in: cut over the slow bowling. 1879 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 21 Oxford was once more aided by the bowling of Mr. Jellicoe.

3. *Comb.*, as *bowling-day, -ground, -night*; **bowling-crease,** the line from behind which the bowler 'delivers' the ball in cricket.

1755 *Game at Cricket* 6, *Laws*. .The Bowling-Creases must be cut in a direct line from each Stump. *Ibid.* 8 If he delivers the Ball, with his hinder Foot over the Bowling-Crease, the Umpire shall call no Ball. 1880 *Boy's Own Bk.* 105 Within the return-crease..and behind the bowling-crease, the bowler must stand when he delivers the ball.

Bowling, variant of BOLLING *sb.*

Bow'ling-a'lley. An alley or long enclosure for playing at bowls or skittles: cf. ALLEY 4.

1555 *Act* 2 & 3 *Phil. & M.* ix, Licence .. for the having.. of any Bowling-Allies. 1612 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Clubs*, At Bedlam bowling-alley, late Where cittizens did bet. 1703 *Art's Improv.* I. 9 The Use of them, in Paving the Streets, and laying of bowling-Allies. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 298/2 The establishment of a good bowling-alley.

Bow'ling-green. A smooth level lawn or green for playing bowls upon. (Hence a common simile 'as level (or smooth) as a bowling-green'.)

1646 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 227 The whole country flat and even as a bowling-green. *a* 1695 WOOD *Life* (1848) 267 Trained privately in New Coll. bouling-green. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Lottery* ii, Going to a bowling-green tea-party this evening. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* I. i. 120 An immense plain .. as level as a bowling-green.

Bowlke, obs. form of BULK.

Bowln(e, obs. f. BOLLEN, swollen.

Bowlster, Bowlt, obs. ff. BOLSTER, BOLT *v.*[1], 2.

Bow'ly, *a. Sc.* Also bowlie, boolie. [perh. f. BOW *sb.*[1] or [2] + -LY[1]; but cf. BOWL *v.*[3] and BOUL.] Bent, rounded.

1821 GALT *Ann. Par.* 131 It was of the goose species, only with short bowly legs. 1864 J. BROWN *Plain Wds. Health* 87 Your bowly back, your huge arms.

Bowman[1] (bōu·mǎn). Also 4–5 boumon. [f. BOW *sb.*[1] + MAN.]

1. A man who shoots with a bow; *esp.* a fighting man armed with a bow.

1297 R. GLOUC. 378 Spermen auote & bowmen, & al so arblastes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5536 He was boumon of the best. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 492 You are a prety bow man but your luck is very ill. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. i. 3 Were there such bowmen as were in the old time. 1611 W. BARKSTEO *Hiren* (1876) 105 Saturn wounded by loues little bowman. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 375 Heavy infantry, with bowmen and slingers.

† 2. Some kind of fish. *Obs.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. iii. 63 Conger, Lampson, Bowman, Soles.

3. **Bowman's root**: a name given to certain plants: *Gillenia trifoliata, Euphorbia corollata,* and *Isnardia alternifolia.*

Bowman[2] (bou·mǎn). *Naut.* [f. BOW *sb.*[2] + MAN.] The oarsman who sits nearest to the bow of a boat.

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xix, The bowman holding on with the boat-hook. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 71 The bow-man had charge of the boat-hook and painter.

Bownce, bowns, obs. forms of BOUNCE.

Bownd, -en, obs. form of BOUND, -EN.

Bown(e, -nn(e, obs. ff. BOON, BOUN, BOUND.

Bow-net (bōu·net). [f. BOW *sb.*[1] + NET: possibly the original form of the thing explained the name.]

1. A kind of trap used for lobsters, crayfish, etc., consisting now of a cylinder of wicker-work closed at one end and having a narrow, funnel-shaped entrance at the other; also called, a bow-weel.

a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 167 *Nassa* boȝenet, *uel* leap. *Ibid.* 181 *Nassa*, æwul, *uel* boȝanet. 1552 HULOET, Bowe nette or weele, *nassa.* 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 37 They take them in bow-nets .. whereinto they enter for the food, but being entrapped cannot go forth again. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* XXXVIII. § 427 A Fisherman fisheth with a bownet or weel, in a river. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xix. 145 Bow-nets set in the runs .. for tench and eels.

2. A kind of net attached to a bow or arch of wood or metal, used by fowlers.

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. IV. i. § 4. 293 [Hawks] must be captured either by the bow-net or the hand-net.

Bownogh, var. of BONAGH, *Obs.*, an Irish soldier.

Bownte, obs. form of BOUNTY.

Bow-pot, variant of BOUGH-POT.

Bowpres, var. of BEAUPERS *Obs.*, a fabric.

Bowr, bowre, obs. ff. BOWER *sb.*[1], 3.

Bowrd, e, Bowrder, var. of BOURD, BOURDER.

† **Bowrugie.** *Obs. Sc.* [A corrupt derivative of BURGESS or ad. Fr. *burgeoisie.*] The 'Burgesses' or third estate of the Scottish Parliament.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 4 In Sanct Jhonstoun .. assemblit clerk, barown, and bowrugie.

† **Bowse,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. MDu. *buis* gun: cf. BUS and HARQUEBUS.] A harquebus.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 42 All London musterd in harnes, morys pykes, howses, hand gons, and whyt cottes.

Bowse, bowsie, var. of BOUSE, BOUSY.

† **Bow'ser.** *Obs.* Also bowcer, bowsier. [Derivation uncertain: perhaps a corruption of AF. *bourser*, OF. *boursier*, BURSAR. f. *bourse*, purse.

Notwithstanding the form *bowcer*, and the agreement in sense with BOWCHER, the two words can hardly be identical, since there was no OF. *boucier, bouchier*, with suitable sense. But the two *bowser* and *bowger, bowcher* may have been confused in English.]

A treasurer, bursar. Hence **Bow'sery,** a bursar's office, a bursary.

1534 HEN. VIII. *Liber Regis* (1786) p. xi, To serche and knowe the .. names of the .. almoner, bowser, hospyteler. 1552 R. HUTCHINSON *Serm. Lord's Supper* (1842) 225 Masters of colleges do call their stewards and bowsers to an account and audit. 1626 *Scogin's Jests* (N.) Had every night the keys of the bowcery and buttery delivered. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom of All Tr.* 149 To be head Bowsier of the Colledge. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Bowser*, the Purser, or Treasurer of a College.

Bowshot (bōu·ʃɒt). Forms: 3–5 bow(e)-schote, 6 -shote, bow-shotte, 7–8 bowshoot(e, 7– bowshot. [f. Bow *sb.*[1] + SHOT *sb.*] The distance to which an arrow can be shot from a bow.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3491 A bowe-schote fro the brynke. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XIII. 316 More than fowre bowschote. *c* 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* XCV. 308 Themperour..auaunsyd hym selfe a bowe shote before his companye. 1652 COTTERELL *Cassandra* I. V. 474 Within a Bow-shoot of their gates. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. II. 101 Within bowshot of it. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* viii, About a bow-shot from the end of the village.

Bowsie, var. of BOOZY, BOUSY.

Bowsom(e, -sum, obs. forms of BUXOM.

† **Bowson,** obs. dial. f. BAUSON, badger.

1617 ASSHETON *Jrnl.* (1848) 18 We had a bowson: wee wrought him out and killed him.

Bowsprit (bōu·sprit). Forms: *α.* 4 bouspret, 6 boespritte, 7– bowsprit; *β.* 6–7 borespret, 7 borespritt, boar-spright; *γ.* 6 boltspreet, 7 boultspret, 7–9 boltsprit; *δ.* 7 boldspreet; *ε.* 7 bole-sprit, bowle-, boulspret, boule spret, -sprit. [Found in all the mod. Teut. langs.: Du. *boegspriet*, LG. *bogspret*, Ger. *bug-, bogspriet* (from LG. or Du.), Sw. *bogspröt*, Da. *bogspryd*; in all connected with the ship's Bow, and with a word, in OE. *spréot* pole (ME. *spret, spreet*), Du. *spriet* spear, javelin, Sw. *spröt* insect's feeler. Cf. also OHG. *spriuzan*, MHG. *spriuzen* to prop. The origin seems to lie between LG., Du., and English: in the latter *spréot* was itself used in a nautical sense in OE. and ME. (see SPRIT). But against the compound *bow-sprit* being of English rise, are the late appearance of *bow* in the language, and the numerous perverted forms with *bore, boar, bolt, bold, bole, bowle*, which seem to show that the connexion with *bow* was not evident to English sailors, either in sense or pronunciation. (Quotations for the word are very rare before 1590.)

1. A large spar or boom running out from the stem of a vessel, to which (and the jib-boom and flying jib-boom, which extend beyond it) the fore-mast stays are fastened.

α. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (K.O.) Bouspret. *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (MS. 1592) I. (1843) 48 With toppe-castill and boe-spritte. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* I. 169 The bow-sprit or sprit-sail [mast] which stands sloping even over the beak-head. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 833 Their Bowsprits armed with Iron. 1805 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* VII. 189 *note*, Found the bowsprit badly wounded, and bowsprit-shrouds shot away. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 56/2 By the water side, where the bowsprits of ships stretch across

the footway. 1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* II. VIII. i. § 3 The forward rig also changed, from the bumpkin bowsprit and one head sail, to a long running bowsprit and full-sized flat jib.

β. 1594 W. Phillips *Linschoten's Trav.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 428 Our boresprit touched the shore. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 200 On the Top-mast, The Yards and Boresprit, would I flame distinctly. *a* 1623 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. (1688) 413 Brake her Fore mast or Boresprit. 1655 Heywood *Fortune by Land.* IV. Wks. 1874 VI. 416 Our Mainsail, Boar-spright, and our Mizen.

γ. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Cevadera*, the saile of the boltspreet. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 125 The yce .. touched their boltsprit. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.*, Boultspret Ladder .. made fast ouer the Boulspret to get vpon it. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1869) 294 She had lost her Maintop-mast, Fore-mast and Boltsprit. 1815 Scott *Ld. of Isles* I. xiv. 12 Her boltsprit kissed the broken waves.

δ. 1652 *Proc. Parliament* No. 170 Putting out the Parliaments Jack on the Boldspreet end, and the English Ensign on the Poop.

ε. 1617 Minsheu *Sp. Dict.*, *Bauprez*..the bole-sprit of a ship. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 15 The fore mast, misen and bowlespret .. the boulespret hath no bow lines. 1634 Sir. T. Herbert *Trav.* 182 Her bole-sprit broke our mizen shroudes. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 120 From the extremity of the Boulsprit to the Lanthorn.

† **2.** *fig.* The human nose. *humorous. Obs.*

1690 Shadwell *Am. Bigot* v. Wks. 1720 IV. 295 Thy .. nose, that bolt-sprit of thy face. 1691 — *Scowrers* v, They do not consider the tenderness of my bolt-sprit.

† **Bow·ssen,** *v. Obs.* Also **boossen, bous(s)en, bowsen.** [ad. Cornish *beuzi* 'to immerge, drown', according to Williams 'a later form of *bedhy, bidhy*, or *budhy*, Breton *beuzi*, Welsh *boddi* to drown: (*Bidhyzi*, mentioned by Borlase, is a different word, being 'a late form of *bedidhia* to dip, baptize', Breton *badeza*, Welsh *bedydhio*, ad. L. *baptizā-re*.)]

trans. To immerse or duck (in a holy well). Hence **Bow·ssening** *vbl. sb.*

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 123 a, There were many bowssening places, for cuting of mad men .. if there appeared small amendment he was bowssened again and againe. 1758 Borlase *Cornwall* 302 The Cornish call this immersion Boossenning, from Beuzi or Bidhyzi, in the Cornu-British, and Armoric, signifying to dip or drown. 1856 J. Allen *Hist. Liskeard* iv. 46 The spring .. is said to have been used for bowsening or plunging an insane person suddenly, in order to restore him. 1865 L'Estrange *Yachting W. Eng.* 300 Holy wells .. used as bowssening, or ducking pools for the cure of madness.

† **Bowstaff.** *Obs.* Pl. **bowstaves.** [f. Bow *sb.*[1] 4.] A stick to be made into a bow.

[1394 in Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 167 In the yeere of our Lord 1394 .. werke, wax, osmunds, and bowstaues, to the value of 1060 nobles.] 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 171 Osmonde, coppre, bow-staffes, stile, and wex. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, xiv, For euery xxiiii. bundelles of bowstaues xxvis. viiid. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 172 Garble is to sort and chuse the good from the bad as the Garbling of Bowstaves. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xiii. 304/2 Bow Staves and arrows at low prices.

Bowstar, -ster, -stowre, Sc. ff. Bolster.

† **Bow-sting.** *Obs. Sc.* = Bowstaff.

1551 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 21 (Jam.) Valit bowstingis, price of the scoir vi ll. Scottis money.

† **Bow·stowre.** *Obs. rare.* [perh. a. OF. **bosteor*, var. of *bouteor*, f. *bouter* (also *boster*) to strike, knock, as in 'bosterent a la porte' (Godef.).]

perh. = Striker, knocker (a battering-ram).

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xxxiv. 23 Browcht a Gyne, men callyd Bowstowre For til assayle that stalwart towre.

Bow-street (bōu·strīt). A street in London near Covent-Garden, in which the principal metropolitan police-court is situated: hence **Bow-street officer, -runner,** etc., a police officer.

1812 *Examiner* 19 Oct. 663/1 Supported by a Bow-street Officer. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xxx, 'It's the runners!'.. 'The what!'..'The Bow-street officers.'

Bow-string, bowstring (bōu·strin). [f. Bow *sb.*[1] + String *sb.*]

1. The string of a bow; also *fig.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B vi, Tho saame lewnes þou shalt fastyn slackely as a bowstryog vnocupyede. 1564 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* x. § 4 An Armouror, Fletcher or maker of Bowstrings. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 993 Sound will be conveyed to the Eare, by striking upon a Bow-string, if the Horne of the Bow be held to the Eare. 1809 Campbell *Gertrude* III. xiv, The bow-string of my spirit was not slack. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* VI. xxii, At once ten thousand bow-strings ring, Ten thousand arrows fly!

2. As used in Turkey for strangling offenders.

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 258 [He] commanded the executioner presently to strangle him with a bow string. 1768 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* II. 79 The Turks can now .. discharge their ministers by other methods than the bow-string. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1865) II. 45 As if apprenticed to the work, He ties the bowstring round the Turk.

3. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *bowstring-maker*; **bow-string bridge,** a bridge consisting of an arch and horizontal tie, to resist the horizontal thrust; hence **bowstring-girder; bowstring hemp,** plants of the genus *Sanseviera*, N. O. *Liliaceæ*, found both in Africa and India, of the fibres of which bow-strings are made.

1530 Palsgr. 200/2 Bowstryng maker *faiseur de cordes a larc.* 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6249/6 William Boyworth .. Bow-string-maker. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v. *Sanseviera*, The Bowstring Hemps are stemless perennial plants.

Bowstring (bōu·strin), *v.* [f. prec. sb. The pa. t. and pple. ought to be *bowstringed*, but *bow-strung* is also found, from the vb. *to* String.]

trans. To strangle with a bow-string.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 359 The vizier who commands a vanquished army .. is generally bowstringed. 1840 Poe *Wks.* 1864 I. 132 It was high time for her to get up and be bow-strung. 1884 *Graphic* 23 Aug. 204/2 He took his bow and bowstrung him.

Hence **Bow·stringer** and **Bow·strung** *ppl. a.*

1820 Byron *Juan* v. cxlvii, His lately bowstrung brother caused his rise. 1839 Stonehouse *Axholme* 426 The first settler was chief of the bow stringers who attended his [the Conqueror's] army.

Bowsum, obs. form of Bosom, Buxom.

Bowsy, variant of Bousy, Boozy.

Bowt(e, obs. form of Bolt, Bout, Bought.

Bowtel(l, variant of Boltel, a plain circular moulding.

Bowthe, Bowther, obs. ff. Booth, Boulder.

Bowtifew, var. of Boutefeu, *Obs.*, an incendiary.

Bow-weed, corruptly **bow-wood.** A popular name of *Centaurea nigra*: cf. Bullweed.

Britten & Holland cite *Appendix* to Gerard.

Bow-window (bōu·-wi·ndou). [f. Bow *sb.*[1]]

1. A Bay-window segmentally curved on plan; called in *A. P. S. Dict. Arch.*, a *Bow Bay-window.*

Often used as co-extensive with *bay-window*, whence 'such absurdities of diction as "square bow windows"'. *Bay-window* is generic, *bow-window* specific, and of much later rise, this form of bay being rare in earlier times.

1753 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) VI. xxiv. 136 The other seats of the bow-window. 1794 Repton *Landscape Gard.* (1805) 178 Large recesses or bays, sometimes called bowre windows, and now bow windows. 1816 Jane Austen *Emma* II. ix. 198 A string of dawdling children round the baker's bow-window. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* XXXV. (1884) 339 His common lounge was the bow-window of White's.

2. *slang.* A big belly.

1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* i, A very large man..with what is termed a considerable *bow-window* in front.

Hence **Bow'-wi:ndowed,** having bow-windows; also (*slang*) big-bellied.

1868 Holme Lee *B. Godfrey* ix. 44 The upstairs bow-windowed room. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* XXXIV. (1884) 334 Look at that very bow-windowed man.

Bow-wise (bōu·waiz), *adv.* [f. Bow *sb.*[1] + -wise.] In the form or figure of a bow.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. de P. R.* VIII. xvii. (1495) 326 Now she [the mone] shewyth herself shape a bowe wyse and now as a cercle. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 87 The hauen from the eastcoast, in bowewise, crooked apereth. 1842 Mrs. Browning *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 61 Streaked bow-wise, with a livid white and red.

Bow-wow, *int.* and *sb.* Also **7 bowgh-wawgh, bough-wough, 8 bough waugh.** [Imitative. Other forms are Baugh, Bough, Baw-waw, q.v.]

1. (bau·wau·) An imitation of the barking of a dog.

1576 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 233. [See Baw-waw.] 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 382 Harke, harke, bowgh wawgh: the watch-Dogges barke. 1651 Ogilby *Æsop* (1665) 53 Bough wough, Whose that dare break Into my master's House? 1682 Otway *Venice Pres.* III. i. 35 Now, bough waugh, waugh, bough waugh (Barks like a dog). 1855 Browning *Holy-Cross Day* in *Men & Wom.* II. 160 Bow, wow, wow,—a bone for the dog!

2. as *sb.* The bark of a dog; also *fig.*

a 1832 Scott *Diary*, (*Jane Austen's novels*), The big bow-wow I can do myself like any one going. 1849 W. Irving *Crayon Misc.* 211 With a deep-mouthed bow-wow. 1854 Gilfillan *Beattie's Poems* Introd. 16 The deep bow-wows of Johnson's talk.

b. *attrib.* (bau·wau), as in *bow-wow theory*, applied in ridicule to the theory that human speech originated in the imitation of animal sounds.

1864 Max Müller *Sc. Lang.* Ser. II. 87 The strong objection .. to what I called the Bow-wow and the Pooh-pooh theories. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 33 Advocates of the 'Bow-wow' theory of the origin of language may find convincing facts among the Zuñis.

c. quasi-*adj.* Dog-like, snarling, barking.

1838 W. Gardiner *Music Nat.* 62 Johnson's sayings would not have appeared half so extraordinary but for his bow-wow way. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 344 He could recite in the 'big bow-wow style'.

3. *transf.* A dog. *humorous* or as *nursery term.*

a 1800 Cowper *Beau's Reply* (D.) Nor some reproof yourself refuse From your aggrieved bow-wow.

Bow-wow (bau¡wau·), *v.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To bark; also *fig.* to snarl, growl. Hence **Bow-wow'er, Bow-wow'ing.**

1832 Marryat *N. Forster* I. To be snarled at, and bow-wowed at, in this manner, by those who find fault. *a* 1845 Hood *To Hahnemann* VI, Stop his *bow-wow-ing*. 1850 Carlyle *Latt.-day Pamph.* VIII. To be bullied and bowowed out of your loyalty to the God of Light.

Bowy, obs. form of Boughy *a*, and Bowie.

Bowyer (bōu·iəɹ). Forms: 3 **bowiare,** 5 **bowȝere, bowyere,** 6 **boier, bowier,** 7 **boweyer,** 6- **bowyer.** [f. Bow *sb.* + -yer: cf. *lawyer.*]

1. One who makes, or trades in, bows.

1297 R. Glouc. 541 The bowiares ssoppe hii breke & the bowes nome ech on. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 46 Bowȝere [1499 bowyere], *arcuarius*. 1514 Fitzherb. *Justyce Peas* (1538) 92 Every boier make .. two bowes of elme. 1544 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 20 No man will be offended—excepte it be sunime fletchers and bowiers. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 8 Concerning Bowyers and the making and keeping of Bows. 1862 Marsh *Eng. Lang.* xii. 182 The arrow-makers, or fletchers .. had as full a vocabulary as the bowyers.

2. A bowman, an archer. Also *attrib.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 46/1 Bowȝere .. *architenens*. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* VIII. 260 Who boldly durst defy the Bowyer God. 1808 Scott *Marm.* II. xv, His Norman bowyer band. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. v. 156 The bowyer-god, Apollo.

Bowyers Mustard: see Boor.

Bowza, variant of Boza, a drink.

Bowze, Bowzy, var. of Bouse, Bousy.

Bowzey, obs. form of Boosy *dial.*, cow-stall.

Box (bǫks), *sb.*[1] *Bot.* Also 4–7 **boxe.** [OE. *box*, ad. L. *bux-us* box-tree, Gr. *πύξος.*]

1. A genus (*Buxus*) of small evergreen trees or shrubs of the N.O. *Euphorbiaceæ*; specially *B. sempervirens*, the Common or Evergreen Box-tree, a native of Europe and Asia; a shrub with deep-green leaves of a thick leathery texture. It is much used in ornamental gardening, *esp.* in a dwarfed variety (*Dwarf* or *Ground Box*) for the edgings of flower-beds.

931 *Chart. Æðelstan* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 195 Of ðere ȝemearcodan æfsan to ðon readan slo .. of ðam treowe to ðere wican æt ðani boxe. *a* 1000 Ælfric *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 139 *Buxus*, box. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* lx. 13 The fyrr tree, and box, and pyne tree togidere. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* vi, Vndur a lefe tale Of box and of barbere byggyt. 1551 Turner *Herbal* G vj a, The wood of boxe is yelowe and pale. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. xxxii. 699 The smal Boxe is called of some in Latine, *Humi Buxus*: that is to say, Ground Boxe, or Dwarffe Boxe. 1713 *Guardian* No. 173 (1756) II. 360 There ships of myrtle sail in seas of box. 1830 Tennyson *A Spirit haunts*, Fading edges of box beneath. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 75/2 The Majorca box .. is a handsomer plant..with broader leaves, and a more rapid growth

2. The wood of the box-tree, Box-wood; much used by turners and wood-engravers. Also *fig.*

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 867 Pale as box sche was. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xix, Also of boxe beþ boxes made to kepe in muske and oþer spicerye. 1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 16 *Rhinoceros* .. of the coloure of boxe. 1635 J. Babington *Pyrotechn.* 1 You must get of the best drie Box you can finde. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 347 Made on Box or Brass of most Mathematical Instrument Makers. 1852 M'Culloch *Dict. Comm.* 189 Box is a very valuable wood. It is of a yellowish colour close-grained, very hard, and heavy.

3. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*

a. *attrib.* Of box or box-wood; pale as box.

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* XXX. 8 Wryt to it vp on a box table. 1598 E. Gilpin *Skial.* (1878) 43 Their box complexions .. Their iaundice looks. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1245/4 One Box Comb. One Pocket Handkerchief. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 276 *Boxteeth*, teeth as yellow as box. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 359 The Trade of Ivory-Combs, and also Horn-Combs, and Box-Combs. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Feb. 141/2 Anything..in the way of box edging.

b. *Comb.*, as *box-bordered, box-like* adj.; **box-berry,** the fruit (and plant) of the winter-green of America (*Gaultheria procumbens*); **box-elder, -alder,** a North American tree, the Ash-leaved Maple (*Acer negundo*); **box-holly,** a name of Butcher's broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*); **box-slip,** a slip of box inlaid in the beechwood of some carpenters' planes in order to give durability to the edge: **box-thorn,** common name for shrubs of the genus *Lycium*, esp. *L. barbarum.* Also Box-tree, Box-wood.

1851 S. Judd *Margaret* II. i. 162 The path was strewn with old claret *boxberries. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 661/2 A *box-bordered plat. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 781/1 The *Box Elder .. is sometimes introduced into English shrubberies. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 79 They [Rhinoceroses] have..a *Boxe-like colour. 1678 W. Salmon *Pharm. Lond.* I. iv. 74 *Lycium, Pyxacantha, Buxea spina* ..*Boxthorn. 1846 Mrs. Loudon *Ladies' Comp. Flower-Gard.* 130 *Lycium, Solanaceæ*, Boxthorn.

c. Applied with distinguishing epithet to several other plants, as **Bastard Box,** *Polygala chamæbuxus*; **Flowering Box,** *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*, having leaves like those of the box; **Grey Box,** *Eucalyptus dealbata* of S. Australia; † **Prickly Box,** the Box-thorn (*Lycium*), also the Butcher's Broom, *Ruscus aculeatus* (Lyte); **Queensland Box,** *Lophostemon macrophyllus*; **Red Box** (of New South Wales), *L. australis*; **Spurious Box,** *Eucalyptus leucoxylon*, of S. Australia; **Tasmanian Box,** *Bursaria spinosa.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. xiii. 674 Butchers broome .. is called ..in base Almaigne, Stekende palme, that is to say, Prickley Boxe. *Ibid.* xxxiii. 699 Prickley Boxe is a tree not much vnlyke to the other Boxe.

Box (bǫks), *sb.*[2] Also *Sc.* **boxse, boxe.** [OE. *box* neut. or masc.: it is not clear whether this was (1) another sense of *box*, the name of the tree, (2) an independent adoption of L. *buxum* box-wood, in the sense of a thing made of box, or (3) an altered form of L. *pyx-is* (*puxis*, med.L. *buxis*) box: see Pyx. In favour of the latter cf. OHG. *buhsa* fem. (MHG. *buhse, bühse*, Ger. *büchse*, MDu. *busse, bosse*, Du. *bus, bos*) on OTeut. type **buksja-*, ad. L. *pyxis* or Gr. *πύξις* box. As the latter was f. *πύξος* box-wood, the L. form of which was *buxus*, late and med.L. had many forms with

initial *b*, as *buxis*, *buxida*, *buxta*, *boxta*, *bosta*, *bossida* (cf. BOIST), from some of which the Teutonic forms might well be derived.]

I. **1.** A case or receptacle usually having a lid; **a.** orig. applied to a small receptacle of any material for drugs, ointments, or valuables; **b.** gradually extended (since 1700) to include cases of larger size, made to hold merchandise and personal property; but (unless otherwise specified) understood to be four-sided and of wood.

a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 124 *Pixis*, bixen box. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 7 Ða genealæhte him to sum wif, seo hæfde box [Vulg. *alabastrum*] mit deorwyrðe sealfe. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 145 Hie nam ane box ȝemaked of marbelstone and hine fulde mid derewurðe smerieles. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIV. 54 As þe messager .. bereþ bote a boxe a breuet þer-ynne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 46 Box or boyste, *pixis*. 1480 *Cath. Angl.* 39 A Box, *pixis*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 286 b, The swete oyntement .. was closed and shutte in the boxe. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 1083 Boxes or chestes where grocers put there spices and wares. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 45 And about his [the apothecary's] shelues A beggerly account of emptie boxes .. thinly scattered, to make vp a shew. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* ix. 1 Take this boxe of oile in thine hand. — *Transl. Pref.* 1 Certaine bare themselves as auerse from them as from .. boxes of poison. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1263/4 Three Silver Boxes, one for Sugar, one for Pepper, and one for Mustard. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 171 ¶ 7 My landlady .. took the opportunity of my absence to search my boxes. 1862 BURTON *Bk.-hunter* 1. 15 His spoil, packed in innumerable great boxes. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 471 Sand and loam (packed tightly into metal boxes, called flasks).

c. *fig.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 29 Why thou damnable box of enuy thou. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1664) 89 It is an essentiall property of a man truly wise, not to open all the boxes of his bosome. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 220, I have several boxes in my memory in which I will keep them all very safe.

2. With various substantives indicating its purpose, position, etc., as *bonnet-*, *cartridge-*, *coal-*, *collecting-*, *dirt-*, *hat-*, *letter-*, *light-*, *match-*, *missionary-*, *money-*, *pepper-*, *pill-*, *pillar-*, *poor-*, *sand-*, *savings-*, *snuff-*, *tar-*, *touch-box*; also DICE-BOX, and with a more specific signification, *fire-*, *smoke-*, *steam-box*, etc.

1638 SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* IV. iii. in Bullen *Old Pl.* (1882) I. 236 The Sand of a Scriveners Sand-boxe. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 79 ¶ 1, I made her resign her Snuff-Box for ever. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6068/8 One Pepper-box, two Salts. *c* 1730 SWIFT *Directions Housemaid*, Leave a pail of dirty water, a coal-box, a bottle, a broom. 1808 R. PORTER *Trav. Sk. Russ. & Swed.* (1813) I. i. 11 A broad belt, to which hangs an unwieldly cartridge-box. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 1079 *Water-Meter*, A dirt box is attached to each end of the meters. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 217 Cigar boxes, jewel boxes, handkerchief boxes, glove boxes, match boxes.

3. In various contextual applications: † **a.** The pyx or receptacle for the consecrated host; † **b.** A surgeon's box, used as a cupping-glass (cf. BOIST); **c.** A ballot-box; **d.** A dice-box; **e.** A letter-box; **f.** The receptacle for infants at the gate of a foundling hospital.

1297 R. GLOUC. 456 Þe box ek, þat hoog ouer the weued, myd Godes fless & blod. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 61 Application of boxes about the stomake, in hot feuers, are to be eschewed. 1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* (1561) 79 Boxes, into whiche, if he wyll, he may let fall his ballot. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 55 Spekyng agayne the sacrament of the auter .. callyd it Jacke of the boxe. 1562 BULLEYN *Sicke Men, &c.* 52 b, Aplie boxis with skariffaction. 1604 BRETON *Pass. Sheph.* III. in *Spenser's Wks.* (Grosart) III. Introd. 29 Or to see the subtle fox, How the villain plies the box. 1680 COTTON in Singer *Hist. Cards* 332, I have seen a losing gamester greedily gnawing the innocent box. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Box*, Our sharpers have opportunities of playing divers tricks with the box, as palming, topping, slabbing. *a* 1853 A. OPIE *Bank Note*, It is .. necessary that a person whom I can trust should put the letter in the box. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 118 The new-born child was dropped into oblivion in the box of the asylum for foundlings.'

4. *esp.* A money-box, containing either private or public funds, often with a defining word added.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 26 Ffor often tyme he foond his box [*v.r.* boxe] ful bare. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 97 And boxes ben [broght] forþ [I-] bounden with yre. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Stafford* 87 The poore mans box. *a* 1555 LYNDESAY *Tragedy* 70, I purcheist—for my proffect singulare, My Boxsis and my Threasure tyll auance,—The Byschopreik of Merapose, in France. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 1079 A boxe for almes or the poore mens boxe. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. i. 16 Nothing but an empty box, Sir, which .. I come to intreat your Honor to supply. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iv, He .. was to have a halfpenny on Sunday to put into the poor's box.

b. *transf.* The money contained in such a box; a fund for a particular purpose. Cf. *box-club*.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 5 He schal haue of þe comune box xiiij*d*. *Ibid.* 7 Alle þe costages that be mad aboute hym be mad good of the box. 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 113, I bequeth to the .. Comune Box .. vjs. viij*d*. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. VII. (1651) 356 With ordinary gamesters, the gains go to the box. 1775 JOHNSON *Lett.* cxii. (1788) I. 234 The ladies .. pay each twopence a week to the box. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* I. ii. (1849) 5 She applied in her auld days for a recommendation to get her put upon the box.

5. Short for CHRISTMAS-BOX, q. v.

a 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1866) II. 240 The law is like a butlers-box, play still on till all come to the candestick. 1611 COTGR., Such a box as our prentices beg before Christmas. 1621 W. MASON *Handf. Kss.* C ij, As an apprentices box of earth, apt he is to take all, but to restore none till hee be broken. 1629 TAYLOR *Wit & Mirth* in Brand *Pop. Ant.* (1870) I. 270 Westminster Hall .. is like a Butler's Box at Christmas amongst gamesters: for whosoeuer loseth, the Box will bee sure to bee a winner. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 28 Dec., Called up by drums & trumpets; these things & boxes having cost me much money this Christmas. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 509 ¶ 3 The beadles & officers have the impudence at Christmas to ask for their box.

6. A box under the driver's seat on a coach; hence in general the seat on which the driver sits.

1625 *Knappe's Patent* No. 31 A devise whereby the coachman without comyng from his boxe shall .. keepe the hinder wheeles from turninge. 1669 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 42 Our coachmen so drunk, that they both fell off their boxes on the heath. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Box, Coach-box*, a place under the coachman's seat, wherein he puts what may be wanted for the service of the coach or horses. 1812 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Pk.* (1870) I. viii. 67 The barouche would hold four perfectly well .. independent of the box. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 116 Brown as always, unless I mention to the contrary, on the box.

7. A box and its contents; hence a variable measure of quantity.

c 1305 *Judas* 131 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 110 If þe boxes hadde ibeon isolde .. þe teoþing þerof was þrettie pans. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 194 Haued nouȝt Magdeleigne more for a boxe of salue þan zacheus. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Box* is also taken for an uncertain quantity of some Commodities; as of Prunelloes, 14 Pounds; of Quick-silver, from one to two Hundred Weight; of Rings for Keys, two Gross, etc. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5438/4 Two Quarter Boxes of Lace and Edgings. 1852 MCCULLOCH *Dict. Comm.* 667 Exportation of Sugar from Havannah in 1849: 614,366 boxes at 400 lbs. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 36 He who is to be a workman should have his box of tools when he is a child. 1886 *Illust. Lond. News* 3 July 2/3 A 'box of whistles', otherwise an organ.

II. A compartment or place partitioned off for the separate accommodation of people or animals.

8. A seated compartment in a theatre, at first specially for ladies; often qualified, as *front-*, *private-*, *side-*, *stage-*, *upper-*, etc. In *pl.* collectively for a distinct part of the auditorium.

(As *box*, when this sense arose, had not acquired the sense of a *large* wooden chest, but was chiefly an apothecary's pill box or ointment pot, or perhaps a 'jewel-box', its transference to the theatrical use was more remarkable than it seems to us with our notions of large 'boxes' for goods. Could it be at first humorous or jocular, with some reference to 'casket', 'jewel box', or 'box of ointment very precious'?)

1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn-bk.*, I mean not into the lords roome, which is now but the stages suburbs. No, these boxes .. are contemptibly thrust into the reare. 1632 MASSINGER *City Mad.* II. ii, (*Anne*) The private box ta'en up at a new play For me and my retinue. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 60 We were forced to go into one of the upper boxes at 4*s.* a piece. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.*, *Box*, the seats in the playhouse where the ladies are placed. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. i. 443 Applications from all quarters for my interest .. from ladies to get boxes. *a* 1845 HOOD *United Fam.* xvi, Nine crowded in a private box. 1881 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 2/3 The auditorium, the boxes, upper circle, and gallery.

b. *transf.* The occupants of the boxes; *esp.* the ladies.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.) The boxes and the pit Are sovereign judges of this sort of wit. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Persius* i. Prol. Wks. 1730 I. 51 Nor [I] from the tender boxes e'er Yet have drawn one pitying tear. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 40 Let him behave himself .. abjectly towards the fair one, and it is ten to one but he proves a favourite of the boxes.

9. A compartment partitioned off in the public room of a coffee-house or tavern.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 266 ¶ 4, I went to an Inn in the City .. I waited in one of the boxes. 1782 COWPER *Let. to Hill* 7 Dec., I see you in your box at the coffee-house. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* I. ix. 290 An ancient coffee-room, divided into boxes in the snug old fashion.

10. Short for JURY-BOX, WITNESS-BOX.

1822 LAMB *Elia, Roast Pig*, Without leaving the box .. they brought in a simultaneous Verdict of Not Guilty. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiv, Mr. Winkle entered the witness-box. Mr. Phunky ought to have got him out of the box with all possible dispatch. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 385 The jury appeared in their box. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 4 Nov., By his country, represented by twelve men in a box, he will be tried.

11. Applied to an old square pew in a church, to a prison-cell, and the hinder compartment in a boat.

1709 *Let. to Ld. M[ayor]* 4 Some who sat in the Stalls and Boxes at St. Paul's titter'd. 1834 AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v. (1878) 200 In a box of the stone jug I was born. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Box*, the space between the backboard and stern-post of a boat, where the coxswain sits.

12. A separate compartment or stall for a horse, etc., in a stable, or a railway truck. Also *horse-box*. *Loose box*: one in which the animal is free to move about.

1846 W. ANDREW *Ind. Railw.* (ed. 2) 14 The horses came out of the horse boxes .. as fresh as when they went into them. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 327/2 To get cast in a loose box half as big as a barn. *Ibid.* 328/1 [A racehorse] .. found huddled up in the corner of his box, shaking from head to foot.

III. A box-like shelter; a hut, or small house.

13. A place of shelter for one or more men; as a sentry's, signalman's, or watchman's box; a sportsman's hiding-place while shooting.

b. *spec.* on the *Railway*. A small structure, generally on raised supports, from which the signals, switches, etc., of a section of a railway are worked.

1714 GAY *Trivia* II. 176 The Centry's Box. 1835 HOOD *Dead Robbery* iii, The Watchman in his box was dosing. 1884 SPEEDY *Sport* x. 176 Grouse are not slow to discover any movement in the 'box'.

14. A small country-house; a residence for temporary use while following a particular sport, as a *hunting-*, *shooting-*, *fishing-box*.

1714 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* 233, I took a pretty Box for him .. a mile from me. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 445 And purchases his country box. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) III. I. 108 His father retired from business .. to a little convenient box, at Binfield. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 200 Rawlinson, who .. has a box and some land here. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xi. 213 Some of these he may have employed to erect here a hunting-box.

IV. Technical usages.

15. A case for the protection of a piece of mechanism from injury, dust, etc. **a.** The case in which the needle of a compass is placed. *Box and Needle* (see quot.).

[When the cardboard with the points was not attached to the needle, but was fixed to the box, the box would have to be turned each time the ship changed its direction (see quot. 1613); hence may have arisen the expressions in Box *v.*[1] 12.]

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 105 If the ship turne anything about, the boxe of the compasse must also be turned. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Box and Needle*, an Instrument used in surveying of Land, and finding out the situation of any side, by pointing one end of its needle towards the North. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Box and Needle*, in Navigation, is the same with the compass. 1755 JOHNSON, *Box* .. the case of the mariner's compass.

† **b.** The case (i. e. inner case) of a watch. Also the barrel. *Obs.*

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1008/4 Lost .. a plain round Watch .. the Box and Out-case of Gold. 1678 *Ibid.* No. 1305/4 A round Watch .. in a silver Box engraven, a plain silver out Case. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 320 Like a Spring in the Box of a Watch. 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

c. The case of a lock; also, the socket on a door-jamb which receives the bolt.

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 376 These Locks they make either with brass or iron boxes so curiously polish't. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 139 A bolt shoots from the box or lock .. and catches in some kind of staple or box fixed to receive it.

16. **a.** A metal cylinder in the nave of a cart or carriage wheel, which surrounds the axle. **b.** The case in which the journal of a shaft, axle, etc., revolves; a journal-box, a bearing. (Cf. BUSH *sb.*[2])

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4935/4 Cast Iron Boxes, for the Wheels of all manner of Carriages. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Box of a wheel, the aperture wherein the axis turns. 1811 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VIII. 351 You will let him have .. brass boxes from wheels. 1885 UNWIN *Elem. Machine Design* 229 Axle-boxes are peculiarly formed journal-bearings.

17. The piston of a pump; the case containing the valve; also the upper part of a pump-stock.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Voy. Seamen* 12 The Pumpe .. the pumpes chaine, the spindle, the boxe, the clap. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) G iv, The pump-spear .. draws up the *box*, or piston, charged with the water. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., Each ordinary pump has an upper and lower box; in the centre of each box is a valve opening upwards.

18. A cavity made in the trunk of a tree to collect its sap; cf. Box *v.*[1] 7.

1720 DUDLEY *Maple Sugar* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 27 The Box you make may hold about a Pint. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 339 If we enter, in the winter .. a 'turpentine orchard', we come upon negroes engaged in making boxes, in which the sap is to be collected the following spring .. These 'boxes' .. are cavities dug in the trunk of the tree.

19. *Printing.* One of the cells into which a type-case is divided.

1696 PHILLIPS s.v. *Case*, The Printers call a Case a division of little Boxes where they put the Letters of the Alphabet. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 643 The upper case, having ninety-eight boxes, contains the capital and small capital letters (etc.) .. in the lower case, having fifty-four boxes, are disposed the small letters (etc.).

20. *Founding.* In sand-moulding, the case containing the sand in which the mould is made; a 'flask'.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 476 Boxes constitute an essential and very expensive part of the furniture of a foundry.

V. **21.** Phrases. *To be in the* (formerly *a wrong box*: to be in a wrong position, out of the right place. *To be in a box* (colloq.): to be in a fix, in a 'corner'.

[The original allusion appears to be lost; was it to the boxes of an apothecary? Cf. [Cæsar Borgia] appointed poysoned coumfettes for a Cardinall that dined with his father, but the father hym selfe was serued of the wronge boxe and died. W. THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 1549.]

a 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 163 (D.) If you will hear how St. Augustine expoundeth that place, you shall perceive that you are in a wrong box. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 17 Socrates said, laugh not, Zophyrus is not in a wrong box. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Coachman* 12 Sir, faith you were in the wrong Box. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 13 The Father Confessor saw himself in a wrong box. 1685 H. MORE *Para. Proph.* 252 You should find your self in a wrong Box. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* x. 31 Take care your rights of man don't get you in the wrong box.

VI. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*

22. *simple attrib.* Belonging to a box or boxes; coming from boxes.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 880/1 The coigne of vantage in the box tier. 1885 *Daily News* 14 July 2/2 New laid eggs .. cannot be competed against by the foreign or 'box' eggs.

23. General comb.: **a.** objective, as *box-maker, -making, -opener, -scraper, -setter*; *box-turning* adj. **b.** attributive, (*a.*) of a box, as *box-lid*; (*b.*) of the nature of, or resembling a box, as *box-keelson, -lock, -stall, -stove, -stringer*; (*c.*) pertaining to a box in a theatre, etc., as *box-circle, -lobby, -office, -opener, -seat*; also *box-like* adj.

1812 *Examiner* 9 Nov. 713/2 The *box-circle at the Theatres. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 501 Whatever has been on the *box-lid .. is unfortunately wholly defaced. 1836 Dubourg *Violin* ix. (1878) 277 An ugly, bluff, *box-like pattern [of violin]. 1858 W. Ellis *Vis. Madagasc.* iii. 54 The little box-like room. 1730 Savery in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 326 A common Door Key of an Iron *Box-Lock. 1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (ed. 4) 133 The Author of this Sect was one Iohn Hetherington, a *Boxe-maker. 1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 631/2 Those who apply first for places at the *Box-Office. 1878 Mrs. Stowe *Poganuc P.* vii. 55 Carried the *boxstove into the broad aisle of the meeting-house. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Ship-build.* ix. 168 *Box-stringers are formed on the beam ends.

24. Special comb.: **box-barrow**, a barrow with upright sides and front; **box-beam**, an iron beam with a double web; **box-bill** (see quot.); **box-chronometer**, a marine chronometer with gimbal arrangements like a ship's-compass; **box-club**, a society for mutual aid in distress, a friendly or provident society; **box-coat**, a heavy over-coat worn by coachmen on the box, or by those riding outside a coach; **box-coupling**, an iron collar used to connect the ends of two shafts or other pieces of machinery; **box-crab**, a crab of the genus *Calappa*, which when at rest resembles a box; **box-day** = Boxing-day; also one of the days in the vacation appointed in the Court of Session (Scotl.) for the lodgment of papers ordered to be deposited in the Court (cf. Box *v.*[1] 4, Boxing *vbl. sb.*); **box-drain**, a drain of quadrangular section; **box-feeding**, rearing cattle with each animal in a box or separate stall of the stable; **box-fish**, a name of the trunk-fish, *Ostracion*; **box-girder**, an iron girder resembling a box, the four sides being fastened to one another by angle-irons; **box-groove** (see quot.); **box-haud** (see quot.); **box-iron**, a smoothing iron with a cavity to contain a heater; also *attrib.*; **box-keeper**, (*a.*) the keeper of the dice and box at a gaming table; (*b.*) an attendant at the boxes in a theatre; so **box-keeperess**; **box-man**, a man who carries a box; **box-metal**, a metallic alloy of copper and tin, or of zinc, tin, lead, and antimony for bearings; **box-money**, (*a.*) money collected in boxes; (*b.*) a payment to the keeper of the dice-box at each throw; in *pl.* simply *boxes*; **box-pleat**, a double pleat or fold in cloth; so **box-pleated** *ppl. a.*, **box-pleating** *vbl. sb.*; **box-slater** (*Zool.*), a name of the genus *Idothea* of Isopods; **box-sleigh**, a sleigh with a box-like body; **box-timbering**, the lining of a shaft with rectangular plank frames (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*); **box-tortoise, -turtle** (see quot.); **box-wallah** (*Anglo-Ind.* see Wallah), a native itinerant pedlar in India. Also Box-bed.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. I. xi. 69 Yoked in long strings to *box barrow or over-loaded tumbril. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Box-bill*, a tool used in deep boring for slipping over and recovering broken rods. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pock. Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 190 In winding up *box-chronometers, the chronometer should be inverted carefully in its gimbals. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 239 Scots-hall, a corporation for the relief of the poor..people of Scotland..founded by James Kinnier..who obtained..letters patent to incorporate a *box-club of his countrymen for this purpose. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 464 Box clubs..have much extended since the law passed for making them corporate. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 60 The travellers' room is garnished..with *box-coats, whips of all kinds. 1861 Emerson *Cond. Life* 90 Dress makes a little restraint..But the box-coat is like wine: it unlocks the tongue. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I. v. 302 The handsel..has fallen into disuse, having been superseded by that great institution the *Box-day. 1848 *Gard. Chron.* 769 Three methods of feeding cattle are..Hemel-feeding, Stall-feeding, and *Box-feeding. 1839–47 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 969/1 The..*box-fishes..have their entire body..enclosed in a dense case of armour. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Box-groove*, a closed groove between two rolls, formed by a collar on one roll, fitting between collars on another roll. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 194 The avowed profits of keeping a table of this kind is the receipt of a piece for each *box-hand,—that is, when a player wins three times successively, he pays a certain sum to the table; and there is an aperture in the table made to receive these contributions. 1746 Miles in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 56 *Box-Irons for smoothing Linen-Clothes. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6195/6 John Brown..Box-Iron-maker. 1680 Cotton in Singer *Hist. Cards* 335 If you be not careful and vigilant, the *box-keeper shall score you up double or treble boxes. 1693 W. de Britaine *Hum. Prudence* 141 Playing at Dice..the Box-keeper is commonly the greatest Winner. 1728 Vanbrugh & Cib. *Prov. Husb.* v. iii. 212 She hears the Boxkeepers, at an Opera, call out—The Countess of Basset's Servants! 1855–7 Thackeray *Misc.* II. 346 (D.) The *box-keeperess popped in her head, and asked if we would take any refreshment. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* II. 193 Accommodation for narrative bagmen or *boxmen. 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* F v b, An Yerely-booke for Collections, Legacies and Benevolences, *Boxe Mony. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Box*, Betters have the advantage over casters as they have no *box-money to pay. 1883 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 3/3 The..material, arranged in *box-pleats from the waist. 1883 *Myra's Jrnl.* Aug., Narrow box-pleated blouse paniers finish the corsage. 1882 *Society* 14 Oct. 24/2 The width of a skirt necessary for kilting or box-pleating is always three times as much as for a plain one. 1869 Nicholson *Zoot.* xxxii. (1880) 305 Other well-known Isopods are..the *Box-slaters (*Idothea*). 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 72 Genus Pyxis. This genus is the only Land *Box Tortoise. By means of this sort of moveable door or lid, the Pyxis..can shut itself up in a sort of box. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* 125 The same men..shut down their valve, as soon as the conversation approaches the English church. After that, you talk with a *box-turtle. *a* 1847 Mrs. Sherwood *Lady of Manor* III. xxi. 263 The *box-wallas or sundook-wallas, are native pedlars. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 11/1 As to the poor boxwallah, the memsahib is a good deal to blame.

Box (bɒks), *sb.*[3] Also 4–5 boxe. [ME. *box*: of unknown origin; perh. related to an OTeut. **boki-*, whence MDu. *böke, böke*, early mod.Du. *beuk*, MHG. *buc* blow, stroke, MDu. *böken*, MHG. *bochen* to strike, slap; but in this case the formation remains unexplained. It has also been compared with Da. *bask* blow, stripe, but no intermed. links have been found. (More probably, it is of native English origin; it may be an onomatopœia, or have arisen from some fig. or playful use of Box *sb.*[2] (Mahn compares Gr. *πύξ* 'with clenched fist', which might have been to the purpose if 'box' had begun as school slang.)]

†**1.** A blow; a buffet. *Obs.* exc. as in 2.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1388 Hadde in armys manye a blode box [*v. r.* boxe]. *?a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* (Roxb.) 93 With his burlyche brande a box he hyme reches. 1580 Baret *Alv.* B 1076 To giue one a boxe or blowe with the fist. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* III. App. lxv, The Shrow him beat with buffes and boxes. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* II. v. 136 The bird..gave me so many boxes with his wings on both sides of my head and body..that, etc.

2. *spec.* A blow on the car or side of the head with the hand; a slap, a cuff.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 46 Box or buffett, *alapa*. 1589 (*title*) Pappe with an Hatchet..Or a Countrie cuffe, that is a sound boxe of the eare for the idiot Martin to hold his peace. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 64 My owne mother gaue I a boxe on the eare too. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. vii. 133 To take him a boxe a'th ere. 1601 *Sherley's Trav.* (1863) 9 Sir Anthonies brother gaue the captaine a sound boxe. 1676 D'Urfey *Mad. Fickle* II. i. (1677) 11 A Box oth' Ear for a Prologue, you know. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 317 ¶ 35 Gave Ralph a box on the Ear. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 363 She [Elizabeth] met the insolence of Essex with a box on the ear.

Box (bɒks), *v.*[1] [f. Box *sb.*[2], which yields a large number of disconnected uses.]

1. *trans.* To furnish or fit with a box.

1481–90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (1841) 190 My Lord paid me..for boxyng a peyre wheles. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 102 For a box trigger-plate, including new trigger, and boxing ditto, and fitting the same fit for service, *1s. 3d.*

b. To give a Christmas-box (*colloq.*); whence *boxing-day*.

†**2.** *trans.* To bleed by cupping; to cup. *Obs.* Cf. Boist *v.*

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes*, The ij to boxe and lete blode. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helth* (1541) 60 Of scarifyeng called boxyng or cuppyng. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. xix. 30 To boxe, or cuppe the place wyth depe scarificatyon.

3. To put into a box.

1586 Cogan *Haven Health* cvii. (1636) 108 If it [Marmalade] be stiffe, then take it off and box it, while it is warm. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* 424 Straine it, and boxe it after you haue strewed sugar in the boxes. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. iii. 239 Lay them drying..then box them. 1860 Gosse *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 26 Here is the 'copper underwing', that seems so unsuspicious that nothing appears easier than to box it. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 July 6/1 Eighty girls are employed in sorting cigars and boxing them.

b. *To box up*: to 'put up' in a box: also *fig.*

1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 192 The Sentences shall be boxed up in several paragraphs. 1674 Flatman *To Mr. Anstin* 16 Thus John Tradeskin starves our greedy eyes, By boxing up his new found Rarities. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 147 Box up the refined potass carefully.

4. To lodge a document in a Law Court.

1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. § 63 The Court may order such documents as appear necessary to be printed and boxed.

5. To confine as in a box, or in uncomfortably narrow limits; often with *up, in*.

1710 Swift *Tatler* No. 238 ¶ 3 Box'd in a Chair the Beau impatient sits. 1824 Mrs. Sherwood *Waste Not* II. 5 How do you like being boxed up with the old lady? 1865 Cameron *Malayan Ind.* 83 The wall of jungle which boxes in each plantation.

6. *trans.* and *intr.* To fit compactly as in a box; *techn.* to fit with a scarf joint.

1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxix. 459 Savin has opposite, erect, decurrent leaves, with the oppositions boxed into each other along the branches. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 152 Its lower end scarphs or boxes into the keel. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 126 The stem is boxed when it is joined to the fore end of the keel by a side scarph.

7. *trans.* To make an excavation in the trunk of (a tree) for the sap to collect.

1720 Dudley *Maple Sugar* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 27 You box the Tree. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 551 Turpentine..gathered by boxing the pitch-pine trees. 1865 *Morning Star* 5 Apr., The trees after being 'boxed' begin to produce turpentine immediately.

8. To partition *off* into boxes.

1869 *Daily News* 30 May, The fronts of the galleries have been snugly boxed off.

9. *slang.* To overturn in his box (e.g. a watchman).

1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* ii. (1858) 59 Were they all..hunting in the country, or boxing the watch? 1852 — *Esmond* II. v. (1876) 196 The incorrigible young sinner, was abroad boxing the watch, or scouring St. Giles's.

10. *Sc.* To wainscot, to panel walls with wood. (Jamieson.)

11. To take with, or appeal to, the box audience of a theatre, etc.

1672 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* (Arb.) 29 It shall read..and act and plot and shew, ay, and pit, box and gallery, I gad, with any Play in Europe. 1831 Macaulay *Moore's Byron*, The rants of Byron's rhyming plays would have pitted it, boxed it, and galleried it, with those of any Bayes or Bilboa.

12. Naut. *To box the compass*: **a.** (see quot.)

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Boxing*, among sailors, is used to denote the rehearsing the several points of the compass in their proper order. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xviii, I can raise a perpendicular..and box the compass. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, To Box the Compass. Not only to repeat the names of the thirty-two points in order and backwards, but also to be able to answer any and all questions respecting its division.

b. *fig.* To go round to the direct opposite; to make a complete turn.

1815 *Scribblcomania* 213 Cobbet..Has box'd every point of the compass to Gammon. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 29 The *Mercury*..boxed round the political compass, following instinctively its old employer—Interest. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* xliii. (D.) The wind would regularly box the compass..in the course of every day, following where the sun should be.

13. *To box off*: to turn the head of a vessel by hauling the head-sheets to windward and bracing the headyards aback; to box-haul. *To box about*: to sail up and down, often changing the direction.

1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xxii, You must box her off. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 571 He often boxed about, in his Highland yacht, for a week together. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxiii. (1856) 185 While thus boxing about on one of our tacks.

Box (bɒks), *v.*[2] [f. Box *sb.*[3] According to Mätzner, Franck, Kluge, etc., the mod.Du. *boxen*, LG. *baksen, baaksen*, Ger. *baxen, boxen*, Da. *baxe*, Sw. *baxas, boxas*, are all from English.]

1. *trans.* orig. To beat, thrash; *later*, to strike with the fist, to cuff, to buffet: *now* usually, to strike (the cheek, ear, etc.) with the hand.

1519 Horman *Vulg.* 137 § 17 He was boxed out of the place: as he had been a started hare. 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* 12 To boxe a shadowe, and beate their knuckels against a bare wall. 1601 Sir J. Ogle in Sir F. Vere *Comm.* 150 He..must sit with his hands bound, whilest boyes and devils come and box him about the ears. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 206 Xerxes commanded them to give the sea 300 strokes with a scourge, and to box it. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 20 Jan., I become angry, and boxed my boy..that I do hurt my thumb. 1704 Steele *Lying Lover* II. (1747) 31 Lettice—I'll down right box you—Hold your Tongue, Gipsy. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I. s.v. *Ear*, Boxed on the ear, *colaphis*, vel *alapis, cæsus*. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* I. ix. (1871) 42 Attempting to box her son's ears. 1876 Black *Madcap V.* i. 3 I've a good mind to box your ears.

fig. 1674 R. Godfrey *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 29 To have our ears weekly boxt about with the Philosophers-stone, Horizontal Gold and Noble Mercury.

2. *intr.* To fight with fists; now mostly of purely athletic practice with boxing-gloves.

1567 Studley *Seneca's Hippolytus* (1581) 64 b, The naked Fist found out To scratch and cuffe, to boxe and bum. 1682 Dryden *Epil. Banks' Unhappy Fav.* 33 'Tis just like children when they box with pillows. 1765 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* II. 170 Two men boxing together in the next street. 1790 Cowper *Odyss.* VIII. 124 To leap, to box, to wrestle and to run. 1819 Byron *Juan* II. xcii, For sometimes we must box without the muffle. *a* 1859 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 36 To box..was in those days a mere necessity of schoolboy life at public schools.

b. *To box it out*, etc.: cf. *to fight it out*.

1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 132 Clowns may Box it off, and be quiet. 1702 De Foe *More Reform.* Pref. 2 The Englishmen fairly Box it out.

3. *trans.* To fight (another) with fists.

1694 R. L'Estrange *Fables* (1699) 343 The Ass..look'd on, till they had box'd themselves a weary. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XVI. ii, Box thee for a bellyfull. 1803 Bristed *Pedest. Tour* I. 359 If they were to..box each other.

4. *transf.* To strike with the fore-paw.

a 1711 Grew (J.) A leopard is like a cat; he boxes with his forefeet, as a cat doth her kitlins.

Boxage, obs. form of Boscage.

Box-bed. [f. Box + Bed.] A bed having the form of a large box with wooden roof, sides, and ends, opening in front with two sliding panels or shutters; often used in cottages in Scotland: sometimes also applied to a bed arranged so as to fold up into a box.

1801 R. Gall *Tint Quey* 173 She clauchtit down wi' speed The bowet aff the box-bed head. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 648 The cottage being divided into two small apartments by the box-beds erected in a line.

Boxed (bɒkst), *ppl. a.* [f. Box *v.*[1] + -ed.] Enclosed in, or as in, a box; confined within uncomfortably narrow limits. Frequently with *up*. *Boxed shutters*: shutters folding into boxings.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ✱. xxiii. 115 Their [*i. e.* Papists'] skaer-spright water, boxed Boans, their hoasts. 1885 HUGH CONWAY *Fam. Affair* xxxiv. 314 The fearful room with its boxed-up odour of death.

Box-elder: see BOX *sb.*[1] 2 b.

Boxen (bɒ·ksĕn), *a. arch.* [f. BOX *sb.*[1] + -EN[1].]

1. Of or pertaining to the box-tree or box-trees.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xxxi. 699 The lye in which Boxen leaves have been stieped, maketh the heare yellow. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 613 Cytorus, ever green With Boxen Groves. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Clift. Gr.* 54 Beneath the boxen hedge reclined. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 543.

2. Made of or resembling box-wood.

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 124 *Pixis*, hixen box.] 1566 STUDLEY *Seneca's Agamem.* (1581) 147 b, The hollow boxen pype .. doth geue a solemne sound. 1637 J. POCKLINGTON *Altare Chr.* 42 Powder to turne my boxen teeth into Ivory. 1710 PHILIPS *Pastorals* vi. 17 A Boxen Haut-Boy, loud, and sweet. 1790 COWPER *Iliad* XXIV. 344 The sculptured boxen yoke.

Boxer[1] (bɒ·ksəɹ). [f. BOX *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who puts things up in boxes.

1871 *Echo* 8 Feb., The material passes .. through the hands of .. an 'examiner', and .. a 'boxer'.

Bo·xer[2]. [f. BOX *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One who boxes or fights with his fists; a pugilist.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. ix, A stout fellow and an expert boxer. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 154 As if I had received a blow from the expert hand of a boxer.

Box-ful (bɒ·ksful). [f. BOX *sb.*[2] + -FUL.] As much as a box will contain.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* 106 Whole boxfuls of Parr's Life Pills. 1884 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* 62 He watched beside the fatal boxful of dead flesh.

Box-haul (bɒ·ksˌhɔl), *v.* [f. BOX *v.*[1] 13 + HAUL.] To veer a ship round on her heel, when it is impracticable to tack or make a great sweep. 'The helm is put a-lee, the head-yards braced flat aback, the after-yards squared, the drivers taken in, and the head-sheets hauled to windward; when she begins to gather stern-way the helm is shifted and sails trimmed.' Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* Hence **Bo·x-hauling** *vbl. sb.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Box-hauling* is generally performed when the ship is too near the shore to have room for veering in the usual way.

Box-holly: see BOX *sb.*[1] 2 b.

Boxiana. *nonce-wd.* [See -ANA.] Notes about boxing and boxers.

1819 MOORE *Epist. fr. Tom Cribb* 22 Boxiana, disgrace to thy page!

Boxing (bɒ·ksiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. BOX *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2]]

I. From the vb.

1. The putting into, or providing with, a box.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 359 What boxing them vp to preuent embezeling! 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 36 Boxing-in .. implies, in addition to the actual fixing of the movement, the fitting and connecting the winding stem.

b. *Law.* The lodgement of pleadings and other documents in court.

1863 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. § 71 The Court may dispense with the printing and boxing of any portions of the same.

†2. The applying of 'boxes' or cupping-glasses in surgical treatment; cupping. Hence *boxing-glass*: a cupping-glass. *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 40 Launsynge, serchynge, cuttynge, rasynge, boxynge, and cuppynge. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 17 Let hym set cuppes or boxynge glasses upon his shulders. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. v. (1639) 7 If age or weaknesse do prohibite bloud-letting, you must use boxing.

3. *Naut.* = BOX-HAULING.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Boxing*, an operation .. similar to box-hauling. It is performed by laying the head-sails .. aback .. in order to throw the ship's head back into the line of her course.

II. From the sb.

4. A structure or work of boxes.

a 1845 HOOD *Incend. Song* vi, Burn the boxing! Burn the Beadle!

5. *Ship-building.* A square piece of dry hard wood used in connecting the frame timbers of a ship (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); also a scarf joint.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 100 The term Boxing is also applied to the scarph of the lower piece of the stem, let flatwise into the fore-foot. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 65 A scarph, called the flat scarph, or boxing scarph.

6. (See quot.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 220 Boxings of a Window—The two cases, one on each side of a window, into which the shutters are folded.

Boxing (bɒ·ksiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. BOX *v.*[2] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of fighting with fists; now usually applied to a pugilistic encounter in which the hands are covered with well-padded leather gloves. Also *transf.* of the action of animals.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 115 ¶ 8 This .. gives a Man all the pleasure of Boxing, without the Blows. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., We may distinguish three species of boxing; the first, where both the hands and head were absolutely naked, as is practised among us. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 343 The noble science of boxing keeps up the bull-dog courage of the nation. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* II. xv. 164 The hugging, pawing, and boxing, which characterize the black and grisly bears.

2. *attrib.* and in *comb.*, as *boxing-glove*, *-match*, etc.

1714 *Spect.* No. 629 ¶ 17 He .. hath had six Duels and four and twenty Boxing-Matches in Defense of his Majesty's Title. 1813 *Examiner* 11 Jan. 26/2 The Professor .. put himself in a boxing attitude. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 398 We should put on boxing-gloves, that the blows and the wards might be practised.

Boxing-day. The first week-day after Christmas-day, observed as a holiday on which post-men, errand-boys, and servants of various kinds expect to receive a Christmas-box. So also **Boxing-night**, *Boxing-time.*

1849 G. SOANE *New Curios. Lit.* 317 The feast of Saint Stephen is more generally known amongst us as Boxing-Day. 1871 *Hood's 'Comic Ann.'* 59 It was the Saturday before the Monday Boxing Night. 1877 PEACOCK *N. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Boxing-time*, any time between Christmas-day, and the end of the first week in January. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 9/1 In consequence of the multiplicity of business on Christmas-day, the giving of Christmas-boxes was postponed to the 26th, St. Stephen's Day, which became the established Boxing-day.

Boxom(e, -um, obs. forms of BUXOM.

Box-thorn: see BOX *sb.*[1] 2 b.

Bo·x-tree. [OE. *boxtreow*, f. BOX *sb.*[1] + *treow*, TREE.] The BOX, *Buxus sempervirens* and other species; = BOX *sb.*[1] 1.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* vii. 20 *Hæc buxus*, þis boxtreow. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 444 Lik was he to byholde The box-tree, or the asschen deed and colde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 46 Box tre, *buxus*. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 18 Get ye all three into the box tree. 1852 MCCULLOCH *Dict. Comm.* s.v. *Boxwood*, In 1815, the box trees cut down on Box-hill .. produced upwards of 10,000*l.*

Bo·xwood. [f. BOX *sb.*[1] + WOOD *sb.*]

1. The wood of the box-tree; much used by turners, wood-engravers, and in the manufacture of mathematical and musical instruments.

1652 *Proc. Parliament* No. 131. 2025, 834 Logs of Box wood. 1767 RICHARDSON in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 20 Two .. of brass, and two of box-wood. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 351 Inlaid in boxwood, or in ebony.

2. The tree or shrub itself.

1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* I. (ed. 2) 49 Its honey hath always been accounted better, by reason of the boxwood and yew. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. vii. 197 Fringes of boxwood grew here and there.

3. **American Boxwood**, *Cornus florida*; a deciduous tree of North America, having very heavy close-grained wood, the bark of which is used as a substitute for Peruvian bark; **Jamaica Boxwood**, *Tecoma pentaphylla.*

4. *attrib.*

c 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 314/1 Boxwood charcoal answers best. 1880 *Printing Times* 15 May 116/1 One or two remaining Abkhasian boxwood forests.

†**Bo·xy**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. BOX *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] Of or like boxwood.

1552 HULOET, Boxie or of Boxe. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 677 This egge is .. sometimes of a boxy .. colour. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 959 Two cornicles like feathers, of a yellow or boxie colour.

Boy (boi), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 boi, boiȝe, bay, 4–7 boye, 5 bey, 6 boie, 4– boy. [ME. *boi, boy*, of obscure origin: app. identical with E.Frisian *boi, boy* 'young gentleman'; considered by many to be identical with Du. *boef* (būf) 'knave', MDu. *boeve*, prob. (according to Franck) adopted from MHG. *buobe* (in mod.G. *bube* 'knave', dial. 'boy, lad').

It has been proposed to explain *boy* as dim. of *bo*, and this short for **bobo* the W.Ger. type of *buobe, bube.* The latter is actually found in MHG. only from about the 14th c. Its Teutonic standing is doubtful: see Grimm, Schade, Kluge. (The original sense being uncertain, the order of senses here observed is only provisional.)

1. A male child below the age of puberty. But commonly applied to all lads still at school, as such; and parents or sisters often continue to speak of their grown-up sons or brothers as 'the boys'.

c 1300 *Beket* 88 Ȝunge childerne and wylde boyes also .. scornede hire. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3123 Boyes in þe subarbis bourdene ffulle heghe. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xix. 270 So may þat boy be fledde. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* viii. 5 The stretes of the citie shalbe full of yonge boyes and damselles [1382 WYCLIF infauntes and maydens; 1388 yonge children and maidens; 1611 boyes and girles]. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 966 Come, axe me blessynge, lyke praty boyes apace. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 122 When King Pippin of France was a little boy. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 46 The very boyes will learn to talk and swear. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 198 ¶ 3 The sailor hated to see tall boys shut up in a school. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xxiii, Ah! happy years! once more who would not be a boy? 1844 A. WELBY *Poems* (1867) 97 A noble sturdy boy is he, and yet he's only five. *Prov.* All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

2. Applied playfully, affectionately, or slightingly, to a young man, or one treated as such.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 1351 Was nowt the boi of wit bereued. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 89 Sir Knyghtis, do kepe þis boy [Peter] in bande. *Ibid.* xi. 247 Þis boyes [Moses and Aaron] sall byde here in oure bayle. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 42 (R.) This boy who was made overseer of them was commonly twenty years of age. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 135 Thou wretched Boy that didst consort him here, Shalt with him hence. 1599 — *Much Ado* v. i. 79 If thou kilst me, boy, thou shalt kill a man. 1722 *Daily Post* 19 Mar., He is a fat, chubby boy, aged about 20 or thereabouts. *a* 1791 WESLEY *Serm.* lxxxiii. Wks. 1811 IX. 434 Every one has his hobby-horse! Something that pleases the great boy for a few hours.

b. Used instead of 'man' in certain localities; e. g. in Cornwall, in Ireland, in the far West of the United States.

1730 SWIFT *Dick's Var.* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 264 Let the boys pelt him if they dare. 18.. *Song*, '*St. Patrick was a gentleman*', No wonder that our Irish boys should be so free and frisky! 1867 HEPWORTH DIXON *New America* i, These Western boys (every man living beyond the Missouri is a Boy, just as every woman is a Lady). 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s. v., There are no men in Cornwall; they are all Cornish boys.

†3. A servant, slave. *Obs.* Now only when a boy in sense 1 or 2.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1705 Sche .. borwed boiȝes clopes .. & bogeysliche as a boye busked to þe kychene. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. v. 46 b, With his sweorde, but she [Lucretia] would assent Her and a boye he would prent I-fere. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* ii. 13 The prestes boye came, whyle the flesh was seething. 1588 T. L. *To Ch. of Rome* (1651) 9 By David his Boy, whom his heart approved. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 94 (1876) 56 That none of the kings meignee .. charetter or sompter boy .. keepe his wife at the court. 1764 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 190 You mention one [letter] you wrote last Friday, and sent by the Secretary's boy. *Mod.* The doctor's boy, sir!

† b. A camp-follower. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iv. 82 The French might haue a good pray of vs, if he knew of it, for there is none to guard it [the luggage] but boyes. *Ibid.* IV. vii. 1 Kill the poyes and the luggage, 'Tis expressly against the Law of Armes.

c. 'In Southern India and in China a native personal servant is so termed, and is habitually summoned with the vocative *'Boy!'* (Yule). Also applied to male negro slaves of any age; in the South Seas to Polynesians kidnapped in 'the labour trade'.

1609 HAWKINS in Purchas *Pilgr.* 211 My boy Stephen Grovenor. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 124 We had a black boy my Father brought from Porta Nova to attend upon him. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom* XXX, 'Now up with you, boy! d'ye hear?' said the auctioneer to Tom. 1875 THOMSON *Malacca* 228 A faithful servant or boy, as they are here called, about forty years of age. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 1/2 The vessel is granted a licence to carry so many 'boys', as the native men are called.

d. In combination with other words, as LINK-BOY, POST-BOY, POT-BOY.

†4. As a term of contempt: Knave, varlet, rogue, wretch, caitiff. *Obs.* [In early quotations, not always to be distinguished from BOIE, executioner.]

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4376 He .. threow him over arsun; And saide, 'ly ther vyle hay!' *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 805 In Ierusalem watz my femman slayn & rent on rode with boyez bolde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 29/1 Bey or boy, *scurrus.* 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 76 a, Through a very vile coward or boie, often the valiaunt man is slaine. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 28 Calling him boy, knaue, varlet, slanderer. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. vi. 101, 104, 117.

5. Used in familiar address, often with the epithets 'my', 'old'. Hence *To old-boy* vb.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 122 But di'de thy sister of her loue my Boy? 1620 — *Temp.* II. ii. 56 To sea, boys, and let her goe hang. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1727) 79 Fear not, old boy; we'll do it, I'll warrant thee. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 380 Never fear, old Boy, said Sir Charles, we'll bear our Parts in Conversation. 1878 MISS BROUGHTON *Cometh up as Fl.* XV. 163 Old boy'ing each other.

6. In various connexions, indicating a member of fraternity or band, as in *Peep of Day Boys*, a secret organization in Ireland; *Roaring Boys*, riotous fellows of the time of Elizabeth and James I.; also *The old boy*, the devil; *Yellow boys*, guineas.

c 1590 GREENE *Tu Quoque* in *Dodsley* VII. 25 (N.) This is no angry, nor no roaring boy, but a blustering boy. 1609 B. JONSON *Epicœne* I. iv. (N.) The doubtfulness of your phrase .. would breed you a quarrel once an hour with the terrible boys. 1659 *Leg. Capt. Jones* (Halliw.), In hope to get such roaring boys as he. 1712 *Whig & Tory* iii. 34 He [Sacheverell] had Meat, and Drink, and yellow Boys. 1837 40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 140 As we invigorate the form of government (as we must do, or go to the old boy). 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. x. 331 In Ireland .. Ribbonmen, Cottiers, Peep-of-Day Boys.

7. *Comb.* (in which 'boy' often approaches the force of an adjective); a. appositive, indicating sex, as *boy-angel*, *-baby*, *-brood*, *-child*, *-cousin*, *-elephant*; or immaturity, as *boy-actor*, *-bridegroom*, *-crusader*, *-ensign*, *-God*, *-husband*, *-king*, *-lover*, *-man*, *-officer*, *-poet*, *-spouse*; or with words added which indicate the assumption of another personality, as in *boy-girl*, *-harlot*, *-wench*; also **boy-bishop**, the boy elected by his fellows to play the part of bishop from St. Nicholas' Day to Innocents' Day: b. attributive (of or pertaining to boys), as *boy-kind*, *-nature*; c. obj. gen. with vbl. sb., as *boy-queller*. Also **boy-blind** *a.*, blind as a boy; **boy-rid** *a.*, overdone with boys (after the analogy of BED-RID); **boy-storied** *a.* that of which stories are told by boys; *boy-like* adv. and adj.

1861 A. K. H. B. *Recreat. Country Parson* Ser. II. 69 The popularity of the *boy-actor Betty. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Painting* V. 35 Six *boy-angels playing on musical instruments. 1820 SCOTT *Abbott* xiv, To give place to .. the *Boy-Bishop, and the Abbot of Unreason. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr.* (L.), Put case he could be so *boy-blind and foolish. 1863 M. L. WHATELY *Ragged Life Egypt* viii. 63 The parents gave way .. aided by the indifference of the *boy-bridegroom. 1879 BROWNING *Ivan Ivanov.* 138 Poor Stiopka .. first Of my *boy-brood. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 301 The haire of yong *boy-children .. is held to be a singular remedy for .. the gout. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* ii. 10 As her *boy cousin had said she

was a trifle serious. 1886 *Q. Rev.* April 529 A fault .. which the *boy-ensigns and pages .. shared with their parents. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xxx, We kneeling see Her and the *boy-God on her knee. 1570 DRANT *Serm.* in Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* 76 This Romish Church defendeth..concubines, and *boy-harlots. 1876 M. COLLINS *Blacksmith & Schol.* I. vi. 157 She held herself haughtily aloof from the mankind and *boykind of New Bratton. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* iii. 152 A *boy-king .. is restored at once..by his own people. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom* ix. 73 Two boys, who, *boy-like, had followed close on her heels. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* xii. 337 The *boy-man laughed to himself, but said nothing. 1876 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. x. 391 The necessities of the *boy-nature. 1762 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 13 June (1827) III. 93 Two or three *boy-officers. 1883 S. WADDINGTON *Clough* 46 These indicate..the feelings and tendencies of the *boy-poet at this early age. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. v. 45 Come, come, thou *boy-queller, shew thy face. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 82 He is *boy-rid, sick of perpetual boy. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saints' Trag.* Notes 245 The princess was laid in the cradle of her *boy-spouse. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini.* II. 235 *Boy-storied trees, and love remember'd spots. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. xi. 51 Not so much as by the tongue the *Boy wench was bewraid.

† **Boy,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *boie, buie* :—L. *boia*, pl. *boiæ* 'a collar for the neck'.] A gyve, fetter.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 763 Schir peris lumbard that ves tane..thai fand in presoune, fettirit with boyis, sittand.

Boy (boi), *v.* [f. BOY *sb.*[1]] In various nonce-usages. a. *intr.* To play the boy, act as a boy; b. *trans.* To call (one) 'boy'; c. To represent (a woman's part) on the stage, as boys did before the Restoration; d. To furnish or supply with boys.

1568 *Jacob & Esau* II. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* II. 211 So prattling, so trattling, so chiding, so boying. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-Bk.* (1884) 48 If he boied me now..I hard him not. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 220, I shall see Some squeaking Cleopatra Boy my greatnesse. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Malta* II. iii. (R.), *Boy* did he call me .. I am tainted..Baff'd and boy'd. *a* 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 126 But wert girl'd and boy'd. 1650 H. MORE *in Enthus. Tri.* (1656) 126 How ready the world will be to boy him out of countenance. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 142 The gates were shut, and partly *man-ned*, partly *boy-ed*, against him.

Boy, boye, obs. ff. BUOY.

Boyage (boi·ĕdʒ). *rare.* [f. BOY *sb.*[1], app. with a confusion of -AGE suffix and AGE *sb.*] Boyhood.

1622–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 104/1 When Alexander in his Adolescency or Boyage was sacrificing to the gods. 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy* (1817) Pref. 23 Putting the little events of my boyage into metre.

‖ **Boyar, boyard** (boiyā·r, boi·ārd). Forms: 6 boiaren, 7 bojar, boyaren, 7– boyar, 8– boyard. [a. Russ. боя́ринъ *boyárin*, pl. боя́ре *boyáre* 'grandee, lord': — earlier боля́ринъ *bolyárin*, prob. f. OSlav. root *bol-* great; but Miklosich would connect it with Turkish *boj* stature, *boijlu* high; Dahl, and others, with Russ. бой, *boi* 'war', which may have influenced the later form. The word occurs in Byzantine Greek as βοϊλάδαι, βολιάδαι; Bulg. *bolerin*, Serv. *bolyar*, Rouman. *boiér*.]

A member of a peculiar order of the old Russian aristocracy, next in rank to a *knyaz* or 'prince', who enjoyed many exclusive privileges, and held all the highest military and civil offices: the order was abolished by Peter the Great, and the word is in Russia only a historical term, though still often erroneously applied by English newspaper writers to Russian landed proprietors. In Roumania the *boiér* still exist as a privileged class. (The Eng. *boyar* appears to have been taken from the plural; *boyard* is an erroneous French spelling.)

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (1836) 46 The emperours of Russia giue the name of counsellour to diuers of their chiefe nobilitie..These are called Boiarens. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *St. Maximes* in *Rem.* (1661) 43 As the Turk, his Ianizaries; the Russe, his Boyarens. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1077/1 Then the Bojars, which are the most eminent persons in this Countrey. 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 432 The czar..has caused 200 of the boyars in his country to be put to death. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 77 Not only the common people but many of the boyards or nobles. 1858 *Times* 28 Aug. 10/1 The Boyards [of Roumania] are not an aristocracy of birth or wealth; they are simply a privileged class. 1865 *Spectator* 11 Feb. 151 The older families of Russia retain the traditions of the boyars and of their power to a dangerous degree. 1879 R. S. EDWARDS *Russ. at Home* I. 202 The rich 'boyars' (as foreigners persist in styling the Russian proprietors of the present day).

Hence **Boy·ardism.**

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 482 Boyardism stands a good chance of being vanquished by democracy [in Roumania].

‖ **Boyau** (boi·o). Also **boyeau.** [F. *boyau* 'the alimentary canal', and as below:— OF. *boel*: see BOWEL.] *Fortif.* 'A branch of a trench; a zig-zag; a trench in rear of a battery, forming a communication with the magazine; a small gallery of a mine.' Stocqueler *Milit. Encycl.* 1853.

1847 in CRAIG. 1862 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (ed. 9) 263 *Zig-zags*, or *Boyeaux of communication*, are trenches made for the approaches from the parallels to the besieged place.

Boycott (boi·kɒt), *v.* [f. the name of Capt. Boycott, an Irish landlord, who was the original victim of the treatment described.] *trans.* To combine in refusing to hold relations of any kind, social or commercial, public or private, with (a neighbour), on account of political or other differences, so as to punish him for the position he has taken up, or coerce him into abandoning it. The word arose in the autumn of 1880, to describe the action instituted by the Irish Land League towards those who incurred its hostility. It was speedily adopted by the newspapers in nearly every European language (e. g. F. *boycotter*, Du. *boycotten*, Ger. *boycottiren*, Russ. *boïkottírovat*, etc.). Now (1886) generally written without an initial capital letter.

1880 *Times* 20 Nov. 10/1 The people of New Pallas have resolved to 'Boycott' them and refused to supply them with food or drink. 1880 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 3/1 Already the stoutest-hearted are yielding on every side to the dread of being 'Boycotted'. 1880 *Illust. Lond. News* LXXVII. 587/1 To 'Boycott' has already become a verb active, signifying to 'ratten', to intimidate, to 'send to Coventry', and to 'taboo'. 1881 *Q. Rev.* 117 The lineal ancestors of the Land League 'boycotted' the poet. 1886 *Times* 2 Feb. 10/1 On September 19, 1880, Mr. Parnell formulated the law of boycotting in the town of Ennis, county Clare.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1881 *Spectator* 22 Jan. 119 Dame Nature arose .. She 'Boycotted' London from Kew to Mile End. 1881 *Daily News* 19 May 5/3 You cannot Boycott human nature. That entity..always gets the better of the Boycotter in the long run. 1882 L. STEPHEN *Swift* vii. 157 Briefly, the half-pence were to be 'Boycotted'.

Hence **Boy·cotted** *ppl. a.*, **Boy·cottee'**, **Boy·cotter, Boy·cotting** *vbl. sb.*, **Boy·cotti·sm**; also **Bo·ycott** *sb.* = *Boycotting*; (U. S.) an application of Boycotting. (Now also often written without capitals.)

1880 J. DILLON *Speech at Cashel* 17 Nov. (*Times* 19 Nov. 6/1) They had yet to study a branch of new Land law known as Boycotting. 1880 *Times* Dec. 9 They also do not feel warranted in regarding the threat of Boycott as one which comes within the Act. 1880 *Daily News* 25 Dec. 6/3 So long as a railway station is near him, the 'Boycottee', if he have only two or three servants to stand firm, can practically bring the Boycotters to their wits' end. 1881 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 28 Oct. 3/3 The neighbours of the Boycotted man refuse to hold any intercourse with him and his family; they will not eat with him, drink with him, buy from him, or sell to him. 1881 LD. DERBY in *19th Cent.* Oct. 481 Capital [in Ireland] is timid; boycotting, intimidation, and outrage do not attract it. 1881 *Declaration* in *Standard* 19 Feb. 3/6 We loathe and detest the very idea of a man seeking his ends by murder, by outrage, by Boycottism. 1883 MONIER WILLIAMS *Rel. Thought Ind.* I. xviii. 472 India has furnished examples of Boycotters and Boycottees, for many centuries. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Nov. 3/2 Those who have continued to hire Chinese labour and patronize the same since the Boycott.

Boydekyn(ne, obs. form of BODKIN.

Boydom (boi·dəm). *rare.* [f. BOY *sb.*[1] + -DOM.] The estate or characteristics of boys.

1880 *Scribn. Mag.* June 312 An abnormal development of boydom.

Boyell, obs. form of BOWEL.

Boyer (boi·ə). Also 9 **boier.** [a. Du. *boeijer* a smack.] A sloop of Flemish construction, with a raised work at each end. Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* *a* 1618 RALEIGH in *Remains* (1661) 167 By their fashioned Ships called *Boyers*, *Hoybarks*, *Hoyes*..made to hold great bulke of Merchandize. 1642 MRQ. HERTFORD *Let. to Queen* 6 Master Knolles a servant of the king went in the boyer. 1882 *Standard* 25 Dec. 3/3 It has beauties of its own quite equal to those of xebec, felucca, or boier all put together.

† **Boy·ery.** *Obs.* [f. BOY *sb.*[1] + -ERY.] Boyhood.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 42 They called..the greatest boyes Melirenes: as who should say, ready to go out of boyery. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 199. 55 Infancy is ignorant of itself, boyerie is passed over in sports.

Boyhood (boi·hud). [f. BOY *sb.*[1] + -HOOD.] (Johnson has only the quotation from Swift, and says 'This is perhaps an arbitrary word'. It occurs in no edition of Bailey.) Cf. BOYISM 3.

a. The state of being a boy; the time of life during which one is a boy; also *fig.* the early period of anything. b. Boys taken collectively. c. Boyish feeling; light-heartedness.

a 1745 SWIFT (J.), Look at him, in his boyhood, through the magnifying end of a perspective, and in his manhood, through the other. 1802–25 SYD. SMITH *Ess.* 117 (Beeton's ed.) All the bloody boyhood of the Bog of Allen. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. ii. 8 Princes are unfortunate enough to be flattered even in their boyhood. 1829 HOOD *Eng. Aram* iii, Turning to mirth all things of earth As only boyhood can. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Launc.* 19 In the boyhood of the year. 1886 MRS. A. HUNT *That other Pers.* I. 206 The turbulent mass of..gesticulating boyhood.

Boyish (boi·iʃ), *a.* [f. BOY *sb.*[1] + -ISH[1].]

1. Of or pertaining to boys or boyhood.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* iii. (R.) Big laddes..grou quite awaye from the pureness of babehood to boyish wantonnesse. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 132 Euen from my boyish daies. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. lxxv, From the first hours of our boyish pastimes. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vi. 164 In the bloom of manly or of boyish strength.

2. Boy-like; puerile.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 60 This is such a boyish sophisme as I am ashamed to aunswere it. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 143 The beginning of it is Boyish, but of this part..I should hardly now be much ashamed. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 195 Boyish vanities, and no part of the real business of life.

Boyishly (boi·iʃli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a boyish manner, like a boy.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 64 And the same question repeateth ngayne and ngayne very boyeshly. 1807 A. M. PORTER *Hungar. Bro.* I. i. 29 To hide the sensibility, which boyishly he blushed at. 1849 STOVEL *Introd. Canne's Necess.* 107, Boyishly exclaiming, 'No bishop, no king'.

Boyishness (boi·iʃnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Boyish or boylike quality or state.

1552 HULOET, Boyeshnes, *puerilitas*. 1611 COTGR., *Puerilité* .. boyishnesse, childishnesse .. simplicitie. *a* 1791 WESLEY *Husb. & Wives* v. Wks. 1811 IX. 75 Behaviour, that..savours of a kind of boyishness. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. i, To the end of his life there was a deep fund of boyishness in him.

Boyism (boi·iz'm). [f. BOY *sb.*[1] + -ISM.]

1. The characteristic nature of a boy.

a 1790 T. WARTON in Sir E. Brydges' *Milton* (1853) 566 Perhaps the real boyism of the brother..is to be taken into the account. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. i. (1878) 1 The spirit of boyism began to develop itself.

2. A boyish characteristic or trait; a puerility.

1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. (Globe) 498 A thousand such boyisms which Chaucer rejected. 1717 GARTH *Ovid's Met.* Pref., These are some of our poet's boyisms.

† 3. Boyhood. *Obs.*

1810 REV. R. POLWHELE *Poet. Register* 48 The progress of Genius in boyism and in youth.

Boykin (boi·kin). [f. BOY *sb.*[1] + -KIN.] A little boy: used as a term of affection.

1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict., Herlotyn*, boykyn. 1658 BROME *New Acad.* I. i. 3 Where's my Boykin? my Friskoe? my Delight? *a* 1687 COTTON *Æneid Burl.* II. (1692) 80 I'm fixt to go along With thee, my boykin, right or wrong. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 316 This species, boykin? cruet or sea-spider?

Boyis, *pl.* fetters: see BOY *sb.*[2]

Boyl, Boylster, obs. forms of BOIL, BOLSTER.

† **Boy·ly,** *a. Obs.* [f. BOY *sb.*[1] + -LY[1].] Boyish.

1552 HULOET, Boylye or boyesh, or pertaynynge to a boye. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 595 What a stout boyly Heretick is this? How malapertly he answereth?

Boyn(e, Boynard, obs. ff. BOON *sb.*, BOINARD.

Boyne (boin). *Sc.* Also **boy(e)n, boin.** A flat shallow tub or bowl (cf. BOWIE).

1821 GALT *Ann. Par.* 46 (JAM.) Her seam .. had fallen into a boyne of milk. — *Ayrsh. Leg.* 265 (JAM.) The lasses were..standing upright before the boyns on chairs, rubbin the clothes. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 97 Take a peck of purtatoes and put them into a boyne.

Boyship (boi·ʃip). [f. BOY *sb.*[1] + -SHIP.] The personality of a boy. (A mocking form of address.)

1608 DAY *Hum. out of Breath* I. iii. (1860) 12 Your boyship hath so sought us, that we have found you. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Poems* (1638) 21 Must we then allow Your Boyship leave to shoot at whom you please?

Boy's-love. A popular name for Southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotonum*, also called, in some districts, *Lad's love*.

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 267 The nosegay of 'boy's love' that used to be set by the Prayer-Book of the Sunday maiden. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xiv. 115 Stocks, pansies, boy's-love, sweet-william—used to be cultivated for their perfume.

Boys'-play. Amusement for boys; trifling, child's-play.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. iv. 76 You shall finde no Boyes play heere, I can tell you. 1672 MARVEL *Reh. Transp.* I. 249 Princes .. are past such boyes-play. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 21 Dec. 814/1 Most of his tragedies..are little better than so much gigantic boy's-play.

Boyst(e, Boystous, var. of BOIST, BOISTOUS.

Boyte, obs. form of BOOT *sb.*[1]

† **Boyter.** *Obs.* A bird of prey; ? a Buzzard.

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 45 Hawkes, Kites, Boyters (which are very many in those parts).

Boytle, obs. f. BEETLE, a mallet.

† **Boy·trye.** *Obs. rare*[−1].

1542 BRINKLOW *Complaynt* (1874) 26 If the kyng knewe what boytrye were there [in the Marshalsea] vsed, I think he wold neuer suffer them more to kepe court.

‖ **Boyuna** (boiyū·nă). [Tupi *boi-una*, 'serpens obscurus' (Martins). Carried by the Portuguese from Brazil to Ceylon.]

a. A large water-snake of Brazil of dark colour (? *Boa aquatica*). b. A harmless snake of Ceylon.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. III. iii. 429 The Boyuna of Ceylon is equally a favourite among the natives.

‖ **Boza, bosa** (bō·ză). Also **booza, bouza, boosa.** [Turkish بوزه *bōza* 'a kind of thick white drink made of millet fermented' (Redhouse).]

A popular acidulated drink in Egypt, etc., made by fermenting an infusion of millet-seed, with the addition of certain astringent substances; also an inebriating preparation of darnel-meal, hemp-seed and water.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Boza*, a drink in Turky made of seed, much like new mustard, and is very heady. 1706 tr. *L. Lewery's Treat. Aliments* III. ii. 292 The Bosa, so much esteemed by the Arabs and Egyptians, is a Composition made of the Leaves and Seed of Bangue. 1847 CRAIG, *Bosa*. 1849 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 45 The Booza makers are a very necessary corporation in a camp. 1879 C. R. LOW *Jrnl. Gen. Abbott* I. 97 We get plenty of supplies; grain, boosa, sheep, cows .. are brought into camp.

Bozoar, obs. form of BEZOAR.

Bozzom, bozzum, dial. name of the Ox-eye (*Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*), or the Yellow Ox-eye (*Chrysanthemum segetum*).

1847 in HALLIWELL.

Bra, obs. form of BRAE.

Braas, obs. and dial. form of BRACE.

† Braasny, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [A modification of *brasen* BRAZEN, with -Y; cf. *yrony, yron* in quot.] Like brass.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxviii. 23 Be heuene that is aboue thee braasny [1388 brasun]; and the lond that thou tredist yrony [1388 yrun].

Brab (bræb). Also **brabb.** [? corruption of Pg. *brava* wild, *palmeira brava* being the Portuguese name. Written also *brab(b-tree.*]

The Palmyra palm (*Borassus flabelliformis*).

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 76 (Y.) Another Tree called Brabb, bodied like a Cocoe. 1766 GROSE *Voy. E. India* I. 48 (Y) A few brab-trees, or rather wild palm-trees (the word *brab* being derived from *brabo*, which in the Portuguese signifies wild). 1859 R. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXIX. 81 A screen of brab-trees.

Brabant (brăbæ·nt). [f. the name of the Duchy of Brabant. As applied to a coin, the word is a mistranslation of a passage in Hemingburgh (see first quot.), where *Brabantium* is not a sb., but an adj. agreeing with *scaldingorum.*] A term recently applied (in error) to a base coin of Flemish manufacture circulated in England in the 13th c.

[*c* 1350 W. HEMINGBURGH *Chron.* (ed. Hamilton) II. 187 Mercatores enim alienigenæ introduxerant in Angliam monetas..pessimi metalli, pollardorum, crocardorum, scaldingorum Brabantium, aquilarum .. et aliorum diversorum nominum.] 1840 RUDING *Ann. Coinage* I. 201 These coins were .. distinguished by the names of pollards, crocards, scaldings, brabants, eagles. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. 178 Scaldings, Brabants, Eagles.

† Braba·ntie. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [perh. f. *Brabant* (see prec.). Cf. Sp. *brabante* a sort of linen.] A garment worn by soldiers in the 16th c.

1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* I. 18 A straite brabantie and gascaine is to be worne.

Brabble (bræ·b'l), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **brabbel, brabil,** -el, 6–8 **brable.** [Derivation obscure: usually identified with Du. *brabbelen* to confuse, stammer, jabber (cf. BRABBLING *vbl. sb.* 2), but it is doubtful whether the history of the senses in Eng. supports this. Cf. BRAWL, BABBLE.

Skinner conjectured a corruption of med.L. *parabolare*, to harangue, discourse (? a forensic or university term), cf. Welsh *parablu* to speak. Du Cange has 'tota die *parabolare* per scripturas,' which agrees with sense 1. With 'womanish brabble' cf. the proverb 'ubi mulieres ibi parabolæ.'

1. *intr.* To dispute captiously or obstinately; to cavil or quibble. Const. *with, against* a person; *about, on, at, for* a thing.

c 1500 *Pore helpe* 96 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 256 They wolde not haue you playe To dryne the tyme awaye; But brabble on the Byble. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* X. 24 They did not crie, and brable agaynst him. 1579 J. FIELD *Calvin's Serm.* Ded., And then they brable with us about the translation. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. v. § 9. 609 He thought it no fit season to brabble at the Law. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 538 What have we brabbled, and contended for all this while?

2. To quarrel about trifles; *esp.* to quarrel noisily, brawl, squabble. Cf. BRABBLE *sb.* 3.

c 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 92 Brable not thou with thy neyghbour. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (Wks. 1882) VIII. 136 Though Mars and Venus brabled, they were friends after brawls. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* III. 78 While they were thus brabling for the spoiles. 1675 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 220 If I reach one of you a Douse, You'll learn more Manners than to brabble.

3. = BABBLE *v.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 126 To Brabil, *multum loqui.* 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Brabble*, to chatter noisily.

Bra·bble, *sb.* [f. prec.]

† 1. A quibble, a captious objection or dispute.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 227/2 To confounde .. the Sophisticall brables of all other adversaries. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWS *Serm.* ix. (1641) 105 True righteousnesse leadeth to peace, not to questions and brabble. 1674 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 312 It is not worth the Readers trouble to interess him in such a foolish brabble.

† 2. A frivolous or paltry action at law. *Obs.*

1598 R. BERNARD *Terence's Andria* IV. v, To go follow sutes and brabbles in law. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 271 In Judicial Affairs .. those less general words of Suit, Controversie .. Case, Cause, Action .. Brabble. 1677 HOBBES *Odyss.* 150 The judge ariseth from his seat, Ending the brabbles of contentious men.

3. A paltry altercation, noisy quarrel.

1566 GRINDAL *Lett.* Wks. (1843) 289 To declare a womanish brabble that happened yesternight in a church in London. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. viii. 69 *Fluellen*.. Keepe you out of prawles and prabbles and quarrels. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. Wks. (1851) 54 To make a Nationall Warre of a Surplice Brabble, a Tippet-scuffle. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. xv. 229 To spend the time in private brabbles and piques..is not a good course.

† b. A brawl, skirmish, or petty war. *Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1145/1 In the which brabble it happened the capteins horsse to be slaine vnder him. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* V. i. 68 Heere in the streets .. In priuate brabble did we apprehend him. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 168 A matter of more consequence than these Scythian brables.

4. Discordant babble.

1861 *Temple Bar* Oct., *Sev. Sons Mam.* xxvi, The myriad-tongued brabble had ceased. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IV. 34 To hear the rabble and brabble, you'd call the case Fused and confused past human finding out.

Bra·bblement. *arch.* Also brable-. [f. as prec. + MENT.] Cavilling, quibbling (*obs.*); noisy quarrelling, contentious uproar (now chiefly *dial.*).

1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* cvi. 16 They provokt with wrath .. Aaron .. wyth foolish brablementes. *a* 1563 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 176 Are not Christ and his disciples teachers sufficient enough .. but we must have unsavoury brabblements? 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 68 b, Contention..is euer in Armes, neuer out of brabblements. 1824 *Craven Dial.* 23 Hees ollas agait o' some brabblement. 1876 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 5/3 The Commune was a time of extraordinary 'brabblement'—to use a word of Carlyle's.

Brabbler (bræ·bləɹ). *arch.* Also 6 **brabeler,** 6–8 **brabler.** [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who brabbles: **† a.** a caviller, quibbler (*obs.*); **b.** a quarrelsome person, brawler.

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram.* (1567) *Cinciglione*, is a dronken brabeler. 1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1877/2, I am no brabler in the scripture. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 84 Brablers and ale-house quarrellers. 1647 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 10 He is .. a brabler and a quarreller. 1713 BP. GIBSON *Articles Visit.* in Toulm. Smith *Parish* (1857) 94 Is he a brabler, brawler..seditious party?

† Bra·bblery. *Obs.* In 6 **brablarie.** [f. BRABBLE + -RY.] Wrangling.

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* I. xviii. F iij, An other vseth brablarie [*rixatur*] For very gotish wol.

Brabbling (bræ·blĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BRABBLE *v.*]

1. † a. Cavilling, 'hair-splitting' (*obs.*). **b.** Wrangling, noisy quarrelling.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 410/2 To beare and abide the brablyng of Tindals tonge. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* (1634) Pref., With .. sophisticall brabblings. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 172 The brabblings of the Aristotelians. 1645 in Somers *Tracts* I. 35 The Trade of Brabbling and Pettifogging. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. III. iii. 148 Brabblings, scufflings, objurgations.

† 2. A confusion, a jumble. *Obs.*—⁰

1530 PALSGR. 617/2, I make a brablyng, *je barbouille.*

Bra·bbling, *ppl. a. arch.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

† **a.** Disposed to cavil or quibble (*obs.*); **b.** litigious, quarrelsome; **c.** tumultuous, riotous.

1549 COVERDALE *Par. Erasm. Gal.* V. 14 The brablyng law with so many rules. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. ii. (1877) 53 In a brabling fraie, one of hir men was slaine. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 63 Violent extortion, brabling suites, and vniust vexations. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* xxii, Brabbling lawyers' brawls. [1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. viii. (1866) 294 Commerce would have no security at Antwerp 'in those brabbling times'.]

Bra·bblingly, *adv. arch.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a captious or contentious manner.

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 43 We will deale herein neither bitterly, nor brablingly.

‖ **Brabeum** (brăbī·ŭm). *Obs. rare* [late L. *brabēum*, a. Gr. *βραβεῖον.*] A prize, premium, reward.

1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 549 Young architects to be encouraged by certain brabeums or prices.

Brab-tree: see BRAB.

Brace, var. of BRACK¹, *Obs.*, noise.

Braccate (bræ·kĕit), *a.* [ad. L. *brac(c)āt-us*, f. *brāc(c)æ* trousers, breeches: see -ATE².]

Ornith. Having the legs fully covered with feathers. 1847 in CRAIG.

‖ **Braccio** (bra·ttʃo). Pl. **braccia.** [It. *braccio*, lit. 'an arm', hence a measure of length.] An Italian measure of length: nearly two English feet.

1760 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 782 The braccio of Florence. 1855 BROWNING *Old Pict. at Flor.*, The Campanile .. Shall soar up in gold full fifty braccia.

† Brace, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 5 **braas, brace,** 6 **brache, brase.** [a. F. *bras*:—L. *brāc(c)hium*, lit. an arm.] An arm; esp. an 'arm' of the sea or other large body of water. *Brace of St. George* = med.L. *brachium Sancti Georgii* (Du Cange): the Bosporus or the Hellespont.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xi. 126 He schal..passe the wature, that ys cleped the Brace of seynt George. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 103 b, Guided his boot ouer the braas. 1481 — *Myrr.* II. iii. 67 That renneth a longe thurgh the Royame of ynde, And departeth in to many armes or braces. 1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (1851) 67 Vᵉ sayd streyghtes, otherwyse called the brache of seynt George. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 142 The stroke .. cut asonder a greate brase of a benche, that stode before the bedde.

Brace (brēis), *sb.*² Also 5–7 **brase,** 6–7 **bracke,** 6 **bresse,** 7 **brasse,** 9 (*dial.*) **braas.** [Orig. a. OF. *brace, brache, brase* (fem. sing.) the two arms, esp. the width of the two arms:—L. *brāc(c)hia*, pl. of *brac(c)hium* the arm. But senses 7 onwards appear to be chiefly taken from or influenced by certain senses of BRACE *v.*¹, and might perhaps be better treated as a separate word.]

I. Uses of the general sense 'pair of arms'.

† 1. The portion of a suit of armour covering the arms. (At first 'a pair of brace', but afterwards applied to the covering of one arm.) *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 582 Wel hornyst brace vpon his bobe armes. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii, Some..ne wolde fayle To haue of mayle a payre brase. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 39 A brace, *defensorium, brachiale.* *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Poems* (1821) 7 On his left arm, ane brace. 1611 COTGR., *Bracats*, Brasses, or Vambrasses; armor for the armes.

† b. ? A coat of armour. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Per.* II. i. 133 'It hath been a shield 'Twixt me and death';—and [he] pointed to this brace.

† c. A state of defence or of preparation for war.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 24 Cyprus .. stands not in such Warrelike brace.

† 2. A measure of length, orig. representing the length of the extended arms; cf. FATHOM. (The French *brasse* was 1·62 metres (Littré) = about 64 inches.) *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 211 They haue built a tombe .. a brace and an halfe high. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* VIII. XIV. (1614) 815 This fiery concauity..goes down two hundred and fifty braces or yards. 1710 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* (1727) 399 Giving diversity of Names to their Measures; as the Yard, Ell, Goad, Aulne, Brace.

† 3. An embrace; *fig.* in quot. *Obs.*

1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* 4 Hee fell into the brace of Rome again.

† 4. An arch of a bridge. Cf. SPAN of arch. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 39 A Brace of a bryge, or of a vawte; *sinus, arcus.*

5. *Sc.* A mantel-shelf. Cf. **brace-piece** in VI; also *window-brace* 'the part of a window on which the sash rests' (Jamieson).

1806 TRAIN *Poet. Rev.* 101 A dreadfu' knell came on the brace.

6. A carpenter's tool, having a crank handle, and a socket or pad to hold a 'bit' for boring.

1567 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 268, V wombles, iij percers bittes and a brace xxᵈ. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xvii. (ed. 3) 153 Braces for carpenters, with 12 bits. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 128 The joiner when boring with a brace and bit.

II. That which clasps, tightens, secures, connects. Cf. BRACE *v.*¹ 3.

7. A clasp, buckle, clamp, or other connecting piece or fastener.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 46 Brace of a balke, *uncus, loramentum.* 1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 362 On^m iij^c clasppes for collers ..iij hoxes of bresses ij^c vj. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Agraffe*, a buckle of a gyrdle, a claspe, a brace. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 177 Some thick collar or brace, so as he [the Fox] can never bite it asunder. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xlix. § 545 *marg.*, The braches bind down and hold fast the dormans to the studs. 1790 COWPER *Odyss.* I. 361 Fasten'd it with bolt and brace secure. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mons.* I. 295 This Bronze Brace ..has belonged to a Sword-sheath of wood.

† 8. The fibula of the leg. A transl. of L. *fibula* lit. 'brooch' or 'buckle'. Cf. **brace-bone** in VI.

1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 223. 61 The Fibula, or Brace, or lesser focile.

9. A strap bearing a buckle, or otherwise adapted to be drawn tight and fastened: **a.** for tightening the joints of armour. (Perh. only a mod. inference from BRACE *v.*¹)

1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. iii. 29 His own thrifty hands mended the brace.

b. One of a pair of straps of leather or webbing used to support the trousers; a suspender. (In quot. 1816 with pun on BRACE *sb.*³ App. not before 19th c.; cf. BRACER¹ 1, quot. 1799.)

1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* I. 20 It broke, and .. Carried away both stays and braces. 1824 *Craven Dial.* 17 They gee 'em two names, a braas an a gallows. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* iii. (1853) 15, I have embroidered for you a very beautiful pair of braces.

c. A strap serving as a handle (*fig.* in quot.).

1592 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1843) V. 504 Our faith is the braces or handle whereby we take hold.

10. A leathern thong which slides up and down the cord of a drum, and is used to regulate the tension of the skins, and thus the pitch of the note. (cf. BRACE *v.*¹ 4.) **† b.** Also the cord itself (*obs.*).

1596 *Edw. III*, II. ii. 26 Go..hang him in the braces of his drum. *a* 1735 DERHAM (J.) The little bones of the ear-drum do in straining and relaxing it, as the braces of the war-drum do in that. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 466/1 This cord is tightened by means of leather braces. *Ibid.* 466/2 The heads are tightened by cords and braces.

c. *transf.* Tension.

a 1697 HOLDEA (J.) The laxness of the tympanum when it has lost its brace or tension.

11. *Brace of a coach*: one of the stout leathern straps by which the body of a carriage is suspended from the springs.

1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 174 See yon bright chariot on its braces swing. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 226 The bodies of Carriages are suspended from the springs by braces.

12. *Naut.* (See quot. 1850.)

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 100 *Braces*, straps of iron, copper, or mixed metal, secured with bolts and screws to the stern-post and bottom planks. In their after ends are holes to receive the pintles by which the rudder is hung. 1869 SIR E. REED *Ship-build.* xiii. 247 The rudder was hung to three braces, riveted to the hollow-plate stern-post.

13. A slender bandage or cord fastened round a decoy-bird's body. Cf. **brace-bird** in VI.

1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 332 These birds [the decoys] are secured .. by what is called a brace.

14. A sign } used in writing or printing, chiefly for the purpose of uniting together two or more lines, words, staves of music, etc. Sometimes, but less correctly, used in plural to denote square brackets [ ].

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., With Printers a Brace is that

which couples two or more words together. 1806 CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* i. 3 When a Staff is wanted for each hand they are joined together by a Brace. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* I. 413 A Brace } is used in poetry at the end of a triplet. 1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* iii. 129 The first term within the braces. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* Introd. 12, I have had recourse to..braces [ ] and marks of parenthesis.

III. 15. Two things taken together; a pair, a couple. Often a mere synonym for *two*, as, in cricketing language 'A hit B for a brace'; see **c.**

In this sense the plural is also *brace*, as in *two or three brace, several brace.*

a. *orig.* of dogs. (Perhaps the band or cord with which dogs were coupled in coursing was called a *brace*; cf. sense 13 and LEASH.)

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, This ylke lease of thre .. All sodeynly was tourned to a brase. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 46 Brace of howndys. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 129 Edward and Richard like a brace of Grey-hounds..Are at our backes. 1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 226 *Sir Vaugh.* I indited a brace or two more. *Asi.* He makes hounds of us..a brace quoth a? 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* ii. 15 He summoned to his side the brace of large greyhounds.

b. of other animals, *esp.* certain kinds of game.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 6 A Brace of Deere, *duo damae.* 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv. Erasmus* (1867) I. 83 Hammond and Urswick sent him a brace of geldings. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5371/4 A brace of Trouts. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 317 A Brace or Leash of Live Partridges. 1851 KINGSLEY *Bad Squire* 28 A few more brace of game. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. (1880) 178, I rose and hooked six brace of capital fish.

c. of things. (More correctly when united or paired, as in a *brace of pistols.*)

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 75 Their Parents owe a brase of hunndred pounds more than they are worth. 1630 M. GODWYN *Annales England* 232 Robert Ket.. had gathered a fortune of a brace of thousands. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. vii. 167 Borrowing of thy neighbour a brace of chambers for a night. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6372/3 Shot through the Left Arm with a Brace of Bullets. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* v. 85 Three brace of pistols.

d. of persons. (Chiefly with a touch of humour or contempt.)

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. xci. (1612) 370 Clargie-men.. Pluralitie that huddle, haue also their brace of wiues. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 84 I. 213 A brace of Brethren, both Bishops. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* III. i, I'll undertake to set down a brace of dukes. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 453 A lusty brace of twins may weed her of her folly. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xix. 483 Thorough specimens of a brace of vulgar demagogues.

IV. That which imparts rigidity or steadiness; cf. BRACE *v.*[1] 6.

16. A strip or band of metal used for support, e.g. in mounting bells.

1730 *Churchw. Accts. Holy Cross, Canterb.*, Casting All ye braces for ye bells. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 219/2 Bells ..are first carefully secured by iron bolts and braces. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 July 6/5 The pieces of copper were furnished..with iron braces, intended to give them rigidity.

17. *Building* and *Mech.* A timber or scantling used in a roof or other trussed framework to stiffen the assemblage of pieces composing it; a piece of timber or iron used to strengthen the framework of a vessel, bridge, pier, etc.; a stay used to steady a printing press.

1530 PALSGR. 200/2 Brace of an house, *brace.* 1616 BULLOKAR, *Braces*, In building it signifieth the peeces of timber which bend forward on both sides and beare up the rafters. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 141 The Quarters and Braces between the principal Posts .. are fitted in. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 155 To keep the timbers from descending, two braces are introduced. 1838 F. SIMMS *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* II. 25 Diagonal braces of cast iron. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 395/2 A method of counteracting the arching of a ship by braces of iron. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk.* 127 Braces are plates of iron.. used to bind efficiently a weakness in a vessel.

V. Technical uses of obscure origin.

18. in *Mining.*

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Brace*, the mouth of a shaft.

19. in *Agriculture.*

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 119 Near the point of the share, a comb or brace rises, and .. is inserted about midway in the perpendicular bar.

VI. 20. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *brace-button, braces-maker*: also **brace-bird**, a decoy-bird secured by a brace (see 13); † **brace-bone**, the fibula; **brace-drill**, a boring tool shaped like a brace; **brace-head, -key**, an attachment at the top of a column of boring-rods, by means of which these are turned; **brace-piece**, *Sc.*, a mantel-piece.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 4/2 The *brace bird is generally a goldfinch. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XV. ii. (1678) 327 The *brace-bone serves for the sustaining of the muscles, and not of the body as the leg-bone doth. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 439 The *brace-head, or cross-head, with the four handles held by the borers. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 149/2 A retired glove and *braces maker.

Brace (brēs), *sb.*[3] *Naut.*; also 7 **brase.** [a. F. *bras* (*de vergue*) of same meaning (lit. 'arm'); assimilated to BRACE *sb.*[2] It is less probable that Fr. *bras* in this sense is an adaptation of the Eng. word, which would then be a special application of BRACE *sb.*[2] II.] A rope attached to the yard of a vessel for the purpose of 'trimming' the sail.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 28 Ease your mayne brases. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. *note*, The lee-brace confines the yard so that the tack will not come down to its place. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* v. 10 We were obliged to steady the booms and yards by guys and braces.

b. *attrib.*, as in *brace-block, -man, -pendant.*

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 49 Brace men attend their braces. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk.* 127 Brace pendants are lengths of rope, or .. chain, into which the yard-arm brace-blocks are spliced.

Brace (brēs), *v.*[1] Also 4–7 **bras**(e, 6 **brais**(s, 7 **breace.** [ad. OF. *bracie-r* to embrace, f. *brace* the two arms; but some of the senses are taken directly from those of BRACE *sb.*[2] q.v.]

† **1.** *trans.* To put the arms round, embrace. *Obs.*

c 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Thomas* 135 In armys cane brase pame bath. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 3324 In his armes he can hir brace. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1578 A baby to brace and to basse. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 6 To Brace, *amplecti.*

2. To encompass, surround, gird, encircle; also, *causally*, to put round, make to surround. (Now usually with some notion of 3 combined.)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. vi. 140 Euryll .. hes this jowell [a girdle] hynt, About his sydis it brasing. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 124 Bigge Bulles of Basan brace hem about. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 122 He seem'd to carry weight, With leathern girdle braced. 1835 AIRD *Chr. Bride* I. v, A flowing wood the middle mountain braced.

3. To clasp, fasten up tightly, gird: sometimes with a reference to one or other of the senses of BRACE *sb.*[2]

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 5649 Anon did hote Faste that men scholde it brace. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1182 Stryke of his hevede .. brace it in yryne, And sett it on the barbycane. 1530 LYNDESAY *Papyngo* 938 Thay haue ane Boumbard, braissit vp in bandis. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 10 b, A Souldior .. caused his man to brace him in a male. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* IV. 566 He ne'er before had brac'd the Helmet on. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* X. 19 The adverse winds in leathern bags he brac'd. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* V. Wks. 1834 III. 105 His short stout person he is wont to brace In good brown broad-cloth. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* VIII. I. 255, I brace my armor on for war.

4. To make tight or tense; to stretch, strain (*esp.* the skin of a drum). Cf. BRACE *sb.*[2] 10.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 46 Bracyn, or sette streyte, *tendo.* 1595 SHAKS. *John* V. ii. 169 A drumme is readie brac'd, That shall reuerberate all, as lowd as thine. 1730 SWIFT *Panegyr. Dean* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 142 Then gluttony..Brac'd like a drum her oily skin. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* III. 443 Bracing the back of the bow with a kind of thread. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* iii. (1827) 445 In a drum the pelt is carried over a hoop, and braced as occasion requires.

5. To 'string up' (nerves, sinews, etc.), give firmness or tone to. So also *to brace up.*

1736 GRAY *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 9 His vigorous arm he try'd .. Brac'd all his nerves, and every sinew strung. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 66 Medicines, to brace and wind up the Stomach. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* ix. 14 They gave you toils, but toils your sinews brace. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & Bks.* I. iii. 40 Would to Heaven his nerves had been as braced up as his face. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 56 Winter which nips can also brace.

b. *fig.* Also refl. *to brace oneself* (cf. *to gird oneself*); also *to brace one's heart, energies*, etc., in sense of summoning up resolution for a task.

a 1500 *Chaucer Poem* in Todd *Illustr.* 209 Arysyng full lyghtely my sylfe did brase. 1805 WORNSW. *Prel.* I. (1850) 8 An earnest longing rose To brace myself to some determined aim. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xv. 306 Nothing now remained but to brace every nerve for the battle. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 4. 39 Under Offa Mercia first really braced herself to the completion of her British conquests.

6. To render firm or steady by binding tightly.

1785 COWPER *Task* I. 41 A lattice-work, that braced The new machine, and it became a chair. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 488 The spring lines are then lashed diagonally from one boat to the other to brace them tight. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 144 They are braced by ligaments.

b. More generally: To fix, render firm, set rigidly or firmly down. Also *fig.*

1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* Thursd. 315 With their fore feet braced, they sustained the rushing torrent in their rear. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnie*, xiii. 222 Braced by them as I was, Mr. Mullens made no headway against me. 1876 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Katerfelto* ix. 98 He braced his foot in the stirrup to afford a purchase for her ascent.

7. To join firmly, couple together.

1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. III. 210 Which event is again braced to the former parts of the book.

† **Brace,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 **brase.** [prob. a use of BRACE *v.*[1] (see esp. sense 5): but cf. also OF. *braçoier* to swing the arms about (as a sign of pride; cf. quot. in Godef. 'Orgueus va des bras brachoiant, Des espaules espauloiant').] To bluster, domineer; to assume a defiant attitude; chiefly in phrase *to face and brace.*

1447–8 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (1871) 23 He can .. braule, bragge and brace, lye and swere well to. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Scottes* 33 Such boste make To face and brace All voyd of Grace. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 152 Men..woulde face it and brace it and make a shewe of vpryght dealynge. *a* 1563 BECON *Fortr. Faithf.* (1844) 599 They gripe, they nip, they face, they brase, they semble .. to maintain and set forth their unnoble nobility.

Brace (brēs), *v.*[3] *Naut.* Also 7 **breace.** [ad. F. *brasser* (also *brasseyer*), of same meaning; or f. BRACE *sb.*[3] *trans.* To move or turn (a sail) by means of braces. Hence, with various adverbs and prepositions, as *brace aback*, to draw (the yards) in, so as to lay the sails aback; *brace about, abox* (see quots.); *brace by*, to brace (the yards) in contrary directions on the different masts; *brace in*, to lay (the yards) less obliquely athwartships; *brace round* = *brace about*; *brace sharp* (see quot.); *brace to*, to ease the lee- and draw in (the weather-braces) so as to assist in tacking; *brace up*, to put (the yards) into a more oblique position. Also *absol.* in prec. uses.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 16 Breace the Foresail .. to the Mast. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3073/3 He Braced to and fell a-stern. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 908 Brace the foremost yards aback. 1769 — *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Brasser sous le vent*, to brace to leeward, or brace-up the yards. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xi, The yards [were] braced by. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxii. 66 Her yards were braced sharp up. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 127 *To brace about*, to turn the yards round for the contrary tack. *To brace abox*, a manœuvre to insure casting the right way, by hracing the head-yards flat aback (not square). *To brace sharp*, to cause the yards to have the smallest possible angle with the keel, for the ship to have head-way.

b. *transf.* (humorous.)

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 34 We braced up sharp round a right-angled corner of our pestiferous path.

Brace, variant of BRAZE *v. Obs.*

Braced (brēst), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. BRACE *v.*[1] + -ED.]

1. Strained, strengthened, girt, etc.; cf. the verb.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. xl, Where stands a braced drumme, whose sounding head .. Gives instant warning. 1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 265 In Mariner's dress, with cutlass braced. 1862 RUSSELL in *Times* 27 Mar., The deck ..is supported by heavy braced oak beams.

† **b.** *fig.* = Contracted. *Obs. rare.*

1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 31 Nothynge of so strayte and brased stomake and so poore.

2. *Her.* Interlaced or linked together. Also written *braséd.*

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 105 b, He beareth .. iij Cheuronnels, brased on the baste Or. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1787) 150 A Man's Heart Gules, within two equilateral triangles braced Sable.

Braced, *ppl. a.*[2] *Naut.* [f. BRACE *v.*[3] + -ED.] Turned or moved by means of braces.

1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 228 Yards alternate square and sharply braced. 1881 *Times* 21 Dec., The vessel was hove to .. with yards braced up.

† **Bra·cel.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *bracel*:—L. *bra(c)chiāle* bracelet, f. *bra(c)chium* arm.] A bracelet.

c 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 907 The bracel, *le bracelet.*

Braceless (brē·slés), *a.* [f. BRACE *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] Without a brace or braces.

1859 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout* 233 Braceless breeches.

Bracelet (brē·slét). Forms: 5– **bracelet,** 5 **brasselat,** 6 **bracelette, bracelette, brasche-, brase-,** 7 **bras-, brasselet.** [a. OF. *bracelet*, dim. of OF. *bracel*: see BRACEL.]

1. An ornamental ring or band worn on the arm or wrist.

1438 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 110 A Bracelet of Gold. 1488 *Invent. Jas. III* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 391 A brasselat of gold, with hede & pendes of gold. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 120 I tuke his croune fra his hede, and his braschéletis fra his armis. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 416 The Bracelet of the truest Princesse That euer swore her Faith. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Poems* (1638) 13 Upon her arme a braslet hung. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xliv. 19 She wore large diamond bracelets. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 348 The collars and bracelets, with which the Persians..adorned their persons.

† **2.** Applied to ornaments of similar shape worn on other parts of the person. *Obs.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 3 In her eares were bracelets of pearle. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1862) 339 About Christiana's neck the Shepherds put a Bracelet. 1684 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* 106 Their Caps were covered with Bracelets set full of Pearls and other Gems.

3. A fetter for the wrist, a gyve, hand-cuff.

1816 SCOTT *Harold Dauntl.* IV. viii, His bracelets of iron —his bed in our towers. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 12/1 Punishment used for refractory prisoners in Sing Sing:—Tight steel bracelets are fastened about the wrists.

4. A piece of armour covering the arm.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn gardebras*, the bracelets of an armour. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* III. ii. 135 Armed with .. headpiece and bracelets.

5. *Her.* = BARRULET.

6. *Comb.* Also **Braceletless** *a.*, without bracelets.

1655 MAQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* Index 4 A Bracelet-alphabet [to write .. by stringing of Bracelets.] 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VI. XXVI. Their ancles bound with bracelet-bells. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 84 Barbara is locketless, bracelетless, chainless.

Braceleted (brē·slétĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Furnished with a bracelet or bracelets.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks.* III. 98 She's ring'd, she's braceletted, she's richly tuff'd. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 338 Her many-braceleted arms. 1885 C. E. CRADDOCK *Proph. Smoky Mount* I. 25 His prisoner braceleted with the..handcuffs.

† **Bra·cement.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. BRACE *v.*[1] + -MENT.] (See quot.)

1677 GREW *Anat. Fruits* iii. § 7 The Bracement or Reticulation of the Vessels.

Bracer[1] (brē·sə1). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].]

1. That which clamps, binds, etc.; a cincture, bandage, brace; † also a pair of braces (*obs.*).

1579 J. Jones *Preserv. Body and Soul* I. xix. 34 Vsing instruments .. as Brasers, Wastes, or bodies, made eyther of paper bordes, plate, or Cardes, etc. to make them slender. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* II Bindings, knees, boults, trunions, brasers. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphit.* 213 By reason of the Concatenation of the Stones and Iron Bracers. 1799 *Specif. J. Foster's Patent* No. 2361 Making a bracer or sling for .. keeping up breeches. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* VIII. lx. 543 The chest .. was made heavy by ornamental bracers and handles.

†**2.** ? The 'enarme' or strap for holding the buckler on the arm. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. (But cf. next word.)

1612 Beaum. & Fl. *Cupid's Rev.* IV. 419 Take down my Buckler .. and fetch a nail or two: and tack on bracers.

3. That which braces (the nerves); *hence* a tonic medicine (a common sense in 18th c., now *obs.*).

1740 Cheyne *Regimen* p. ix, Bark, Bitters and Steel, and such Astringents and Bracers. 1826 Scott in *Lockhart* (1839) VIII. 204 Adversity is to me a tonic and a bracer. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 182 As a bracer to the nerves, [I] slipped into the provision-basket a handful of .. bottles.

Bra·cer^{2}. Forms: 4–6 **braser**, 5 **bracere** (in Cath. Angl.), **brassure**, 6 **bracher**, 6–7 **brasar**, 7 **bracert**, **brasser**, 4– **bracer**. [a. OF. *brasseüre* (L. type **bracchiātūra*, f. *bracchium* arm); influenced by the synon. Fr. *brassard*, and by analogy of -ER: cf. *bordure*, *border*.]

The portion of a suit of armour covering the arm. Also a sort of guard for the wrist used in archery, in fencing, and in playing games at ball.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 111 Vp on his arm he baar a gay bracer. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1859 Brasers burnyste bristez in sondyre. 1544 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 108 A bracer serueth .. to saue his arm from the strype of the strynge. *Ibid.* (1654) 146, I sawe a man whyche vsed a brasar on his cheke. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 72 A Bracher, *brachiale*. 1611 Markham *Countr. Content.* I. viii. (1668) 47 A mans Arm arm'd in a bracer of wood. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* II. 31 His arrow head he quickly maketh with a little bone, which he ever weareth at his bracert. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. IV. 259 Presented him with a helmet, bracers & bracelets all of gold. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* II. iii. 89 A round hollow bracer of wood to cover the hand and lower part of the arm, with which he struck the ball. 1886 Wood *Man & Handiwk.* 241 Modern archers possess .. a sort of gauntlet called a bracer.

†**Bra·cery.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? Short for Embracery.] Embracery, corruption.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, ix. *title*, The bill of bracery and buying of titles. 1886 in *Law Q. Rev.* Oct. 484 Our laws did manifest a great .. jealousy of .. bracery and the buying of pretenced titles.

Braces, suspenders: see Brace *sb.*^{2} 9 b.

Brach (brætʃ). *arch.* Forms: 4–5 *pl.* **braches**, **-ez**, 5 **bracke**, **brasche**, 6 **braach**, **bratche**, 7 **bratch**, 6–7 **brache**, 6– **brach**. [ME. *braches* pl., prob. a. OF. *brachès*, *brachez*, pl. of *brachet* (med. L. *brachētus*), dim. of *brac* (accus. *bracon*), a common Romanic word (Pr. *brac*, *bracon*, It. *bracco*, Sp. *braco*, med.L. *bracco*, *-onem*), a. OHG. *bracco* (MHG. *bracke*) a hound hunting by scent. From this pl. *braches* was app. educed an English sing. *brache*, *brach*. (F. *braque* masc. is a modern form, prob. from It. or MHG.)] A kind of hound which hunts by scent; in later Eng. use, always feminine, and extended to any kind of hound; a bitch-hound.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1142 Braches bayed þerfore & breme noyse maked. *Ibid.* 1563 The best of his brachez. 1467 *Househ. Exp.* 558 A 3onge brasche of halfe 3ere holde. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* XV. 54 Theyr brackes retches and bloode houndes. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* X. (1596) 131 A braach, to hunt and bring the game to his hand. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* T, And so it is with his bratche or bitche-foxe. 1611 Markham *Countr. Content.* (1649) 27 When your Bratch is neere whelping .. you shall separate her from other hounds. 1686 *Gentl. Recreat.* II. 27 in *Cath. Angl.* 39 A brach is a mannerly name for all hound-bitches. 1811 W. Spencer *Poems* 78 Many a brach, and many a hound Attend Llewellyn's horn. 1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* II. i. 63 We'll .. pamper the brach till we make her a wolf. 1864 H. Kingsley *Hillyars* xxiii, Let them take their braches and lie down.

b. *fig.* A term of abuse. Cf. Bitch.

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* I. i, Away this brach. *a* 1652 Brome *Cov. Gard. weeded* IV. i, Thou greedy Brach.

†**Bra·chal.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [app. ad. It. *bracciale*, of same meaning; cf. L. *bracchiāle*, f. *bracchium* arm.] Protective armour for the arm.

1658 J. Burbery *Christina Q. Swedland* 466 The Cavaliers .. were armed on the breast and the back, with brachals and gauntlets.

Brache, -er, obs. forms of Brace, Bracer.

†**Bra·chell.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. = Brachet; (prob. an error: a female bloodhound is meant).

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* V. 25 In Gyllisland thar was that brachell brede.

Brachelytrous (brăkĕ·litrəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *brachelytr-a* (f. Gr. *βραχ-ύς* short + *ἔλυτρον* case, sheath) + -ous: cf. F. *brachélytre*. (A more correct form would be *brachyelytrous*.)] Pertaining to the *Brachelytra*, a division of the beetles distinguished by the shortness of their wing-sheaths.

1847 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 233 Brachelytrous insects forming the family Staphylinidæ.

Brachen, obs. Sc. form of Bracken.

Brachet (brætʃĕt). *arch.* Also 4 brachete, 5 **brachett**, 9 **bratchet**. [a. F. *brachet*, dim. of *brac*: see Brach, and Bratchet.]

1. = Brach.

[1262 in *Athenæum* 20 Aug. (1881) 241 Cum octo brachettis et quatuor Leporariis.] *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1603 Brachetes bayed þat best. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 39 A Brachett, *odorensicus*. 1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) III. v, There came rennynge in a whyte hart .. and a whyte brachet next hym. 1808 Scott *Marm.* II. Introd. 40 The Bratchet's bay From the dark covert drove the prey.

2. A little brat, a child: see Bratchet.

†**Bra·chetour.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *bracciātor* brewer (prob. through an AFr. **brachetour*; cf. ONF. *brachier* = OF. *bracier*, mod. *brasser* to brew).] A brewer.

1598 Kitchin *Courts Leet* (1675) 28 If any Butcher, Brachetour, Baker .. &c. conspire .. not to sell victual but at certain prices.

Brachial (brē·kiăl, brā·kiăl), *a.* Also 6 **brachiall**. [ad. L. *brāchiālis*, f. *brāchium*, *brachium* an arm (see -AL^{1}); cf. F. *brachial*.]

1. Belonging to the arm; chiefly in *Phys.*, as *brachial vein*, *artery*, *nerve*, *muscle*, *ganglion*, etc.; also *brachial tooth*, an obs. name for the styloid process of the ulna. Rare in non-technical use.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* III. 42 Two distinct orders of Brachiall bones. 1726 Monro *Anat. Nerves* (1741) 66 It contributes to form the brachial Nerves. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 225 Inferior in brachial strength.

b. quasi-*sb.* = *brachial artery*, *vein*, etc.

1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 542/1 The brachials and femorals are split up .. into hair-like capillaries.

2. Of the nature of, or resembling, an arm. (*Zool.*)

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 106 Twelve tentacles rather smaller than the brachial ones. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 36/2 The mouth, surrounded by four brachial appendages.

Brachiate (brē·kiĕit, brā·kiĕit), *a.* [ad. L. *brāchiāt-us* armed, f. *brāchi-um* an arm: see -ATE^{2}.] *lit.* Having arms; in *Bot.* having branches in pairs running out nearly at right angles with the stem and crossing each other alternately.

1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 169 When the branches diverge nearly at right angles from the stem, they are said to be brachiate. 1880 Gray *Bot. Text-bk* 399.

Brachie, var. of Bracky *a. Obs.* saltish.

Brachiferous (brăkĭ·fĕrəs), *a. Zool.* [mod., f. L. *brāchi-um* arm + -ferous.] Arm-bearing.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* iii. 138 The brachiferous disk suspended by four pillars. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Brachiferous disc*, the floor of the subumbrellar cavity in the Rhizostomidæ.

Brachigerous (brăkĭ·dʒĕrəs), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -gerous.] = prec.

1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 36/2 Groups into which the acalephæ have been divided .. 5. Brachigerous.

Brachio-cephalic (brækĭ,o,sĭfæ·lĭk), *a. Anat* [ad. mod.L. *brachiocephalicus*, f. Gr. *βραχίων* arm + *κεφαλή* head; cf. *κεφαλικός* of or pertaining to the head.] Pertaining to both arm and head: applied chiefly to the blood-vessels common to the arms and head.

1836–39 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 850/1 The .. brachiocephalic artery. 1849–52 *Ibid.* IV. 1408/2 This great vein .. is formed by the union of the two brachio-cephalic veins.

Brachiopod (brækĭ,opɒd). *Zool.* Pl. **bra·chiopods**, also in mod.L. form **brachiopoda** (brækĭ,opŏdă). [ad. mod.L. *brachiopoda*, sb. pl. f. Gr. *βραχίων* arm + *πούς*, *ποδ-* foot.]

A bivalve mollusc distinguished by having, on each side of the mouth, a long spiral arm, used in procuring food. Also *attrib.*

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 310/2 The generative system of the Brachiopoda. *Ibid.* 311/1 The Brachiopods .. are stationary. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* xi. (1878) 307 Certain Brachiopods have been but slightly modified from an extremely remote geological epoch. *Ibid.* ii. (1872) 35 Brachiopod shells.

Hence **Brachio·podist,** one versed in the study of brachiopods; **Brachio·podous** *a.*, of or resembling the brachiopoda.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 310/2 The spiral disposition of the arms is common to the whole of the brachiopodous genera .. hitherto .. examined. 1881 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* 215 Nothing is left undone by that distinguished brachiopodist.

Brachish, obs. form of Brackish.

Brachisto-, comb. form of Gr. *βράχιστος*, superl. of *βραχύς* short, as in ‖ **Brachistocephali** (brăkĭ·stoˌsefălăi), men or races with the shortest skull; **Brachistocephaly** (-se·fălĭ), the quality of having the shortest type of skull. Cf. Brachycephalic. Also **Brachistochrone** (brăkĭ·stŏkrōun) [Gr. *χρόν-ος* time], the curve in which a body descending to a given point under the action of gravity will perform its journey in the shortest possible time; the curve of quickest descent.

1866 Huxley *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 85 Sub-divide the Brachycephali into Eurycephali .. and Brachistocephali. *Ibid.* 111 Of these, but one reaches the limits of brachistocephaly. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 153 The curve of a cycloid, which was afterwards called by the hard name of a Brachystochrone, or the line of quickest descent. 1877 E. Thomas tr. *Lange's Materialism* I. 122 The falling body reaches the goal more quickly upon the brachystochrone than upon an inclined plane.

‖ **Brachium** (brē·kiŭm, bræ·kiŭm). *Biol.* [L. *bra(c)chium*, the arm, spec. the fore-arm.] In Mammalia, the upper arm from the shoulder to the elbow.

1731 in Bailey Vol. II. 1847 Craig (in the modern use). 1877 Huxley & Martin *Practical Biol.* 160 Each fore limb is divided into *brachium*, *antebrachium*, and *manus*, which correspond with the arm, fore-arm, and hand in man.

Brachman, obs. form of Brahmin.

Brachy-, comb. form of Gr. *βραχύ-ς* short, as in **Brachycatalectic** (brækĭkætăle·ktĭk), *a. Prosody.* [cf. Catalectic, Gr. *βραχυκατάληκτος*], wanting one foot or two syllables. **Brachyceral** (brăkĭ·sĕrăl), **Brachycerous** (brăkĭ·sĕrəs), *a. Ent.* [Gr. *κέρας* horn], having short 'horns' or antennæ. **Bra·chydia·gonal** *a. Cryst.*, pertaining to the shorter lateral axis of a rectangular prism; also as *sb.* **Brachydome** (-dōum), *Cryst.* [see Dome], a 'dome' or prism whose face is parallel to the brachydiagonal axis. **Brachyelytrous**: see Brachelytrous. **Brachymetropy** (-me·trŏpi) [Gr. *μέτρ-ον* measure + *ὤψ*, *ὠπ-ός* eye], near- or short-sightedness. **Brachypinacoid, -koid** (-pi·năkoid), *a. Cryst.* [Gr. *πίναξ*, *πινακ-ος* board, tablet], pertaining to either of the two planes which in the Orthorhombic system are parallel to the vertical and brachydiagonal axes respectively. **Brachypleural** (-plĭū·răl), *a.* [Gr. *πλευρ-ά* rib], having short ribs. **Brachypterous** (brăkĭ·ptĕrəs), *a.* [Gr. *πτερ-όν* wing], short-winged: applied to certain species of diving-birds. **Brachytypous** (brăkĭ·tĭpəs), *a. Min.* [Gr. *τύπ-ος* form, type], of a short form.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 386 The ancients had no such verse as the Iambic trimeter brachycatalectic. 1875 W. Houghton *Sk. Brit. Ins.* 107 Another brachyceral fly. 1875 Blake *Zool.* 283 The brachycerous Dipterans comprise .. the Gad-flies. 1868 Dana *Min.* Introd. 25 The short lateral or brachydiagonal [axis]. *Ibid.* 26 The planes form what is called a *brachydome*, they being parallel to the shorter lateral axis. 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* X. 119 In the direction of the .. brachydiagonal it is hyacinth-red. *Ibid.* 97 The cleavages, which are parallel to the base and brachypinakoid. 1881 *Academy* 22 Oct. 315 Macropleural and brachypleural types.

Brachycephalic (brækĭˌsĭfæ·lĭk), *a.* Also **-kephalic**. [f. Brachy- + Gr. *κεφαλή* head: cf. *κεφαλικός* of or pertaining to the head.] *lit.* Short-headed: used in *Ethnology* to denote skulls of which the breadth is at least four-fifths of the length: opposed to Dolichocephalic.

1849–52 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1355/2 The Cranium is Mongoliform and brachycephalic. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ix. 281, I have met with Brachycephalic Scots. 1866 Huxley *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 83 Skulls with a cephalic index of 0·8, or more, are Brachycephalic. 1877 Dawson *Orig. World* 427 The brachy-kephalic head.

So **Brachycephales,** more freq. **-cephali** [mod. Latin], men with brachycephalic skulls. **Brachyce·phalism,** the condition of being brachycephalic. **Brachyce·phalous,** *a.* = *brachycephalic*. **Brachyce·phaly** = *brachycephalism*.

1865 *Reader* No. 113. 227/1 A race of brachycephales. 1863 A. Ramsay *Phys. Geog.* (1878) 581 They belong mainly to the Brachycephali or broad-skulls. 1880 *Nature* 8 Jan. 224 The skull ranges from brachycephalism in the Siberians and Peruvians to extreme dolichocephalism in the Eskimo. 1883 K. Blind in *Academy* Mar. 17 190/1 Brachykephalism in Asia Minor. 1872 tr. *Figuier's Hum. Race* Introd. 25 A short cranium is styled brachycephalous. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* I. i. iv. 148 Short men incline more to brachycephaly.

Brachygraphy (brăkĭ·grăfi). Also 7 **-graphie**, and erron. 7 **brachyo-**, 7–8 **brachi-**. [a. F. *brachygraphie*, f. Gr. *βραχύ-ς* short + *-γραφία* writing.] The art or practice of writing with abbreviations or with abbreviated characters; shorthand, stenography. Also *attrib.* *Obs.* except as a designation of certain old systems of shorthand, esp. that of Gurney (see quot. 1778).

1590 P. Bale (*title*) The art of brachygraphie, that is, to write as fast as a man speaketh treatably. 1600 Nashe *Summer's Last W.* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* VIII. 41 If I wist there were any such knavery, or Peter Balis brachygraphy. 1667 E. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. x. (1743) 226 Therein are taught .. Calligraphy, Brachigraphy or Shorthand, etc. 1778 J. Gurney *Brachygr.* Pref. 1 Brachygraphy .. is extremely antient, (for we read of its being practised in the Roman Senate). 1884 *Leeds Merc. Wkly. Suppl.* 15 Nov. 8/3 The system of brachygraphy in which the contents of the volume were shrouded.

b. *fig.*

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 316 The brachygraphy of the analytics, and an art .. of registering with brevity .. the inventions of geometricians. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. x. 334 These Curiosities are the Brachigraphy or Short-hand of Art.

Brachy·grapher, a shorthand-writer; **Brachygra·phic, -al,** of or pertaining to brachygraphy.

1633 T. Adams *Comm.* 2 *Pet.* i. 9 By brachygraphical characters they will take a sermon verbatim. 1654 Gayton *Fest. Notes* I. 8 (R.) He asked the brachygrapher, whether he wrote the notes of that sermon. 1782 *Gentl. Mag.* LII. 219 Memoirs of the most eminent brachygraphers.

Brachylogy (brăkĭ·lŏdʒi). Also 7 **brachil-**, 8 **brachyology**. [ad. Gr. *βραχυλογία*, in med.L. *brachiologia*, f. *βραχύ-ς* short + *-λογία* speech: see

-LOGY. Cf. F. *brachylogie*.] Conciseness of speech, laconism; *concr.* a condensed expression.

[1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 222 Brachiologa, or the Cutted comma.] 1623 COCKERAM, *Brachilogies*, short speeches. 1716 M. DAVIES in *Athen. Britan.* II. To Reader xlv, In the Poet's Brachyology, Aliquisque malo fuit usus in illo. 1866 ELLICOTT *On 2 Thess.* iii. 7 A simple and intelligible brachylogy. 1882–3 SCHAFF in *Herzog's Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* III. 2293 Delitzsch specifies brachylogy as characteristic of its [the Talmud's] style.

Brachyurous, -ourous (brækiˌūəˑrəs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *brachyura*, (f. Gr. βραχύ-ς short + οὐρά tail) + -OUS.] Pertaining to the *Brachyura*, one of the three tribes of Decapod Crustacea, distinguished by the non-development of the abdomen or 'tail', including the crab and its congeners.

1828 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlviii. IV. 462 Brachyurous Decapod Crustacea. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1302/2 In all other .. Brachyourous Decapods yet observed, a real metamorphosis takes place. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vii. 379 The Spiders stand in somewhat the same relation to the Scorpions, as the brachyurous to the macrurous Crustacea.

So **Brachyu'ral, -ou'ral** *a.*, **Brachyu'ran, -ou'ran** *adj.* and *sb.* [cf. -AL[1], -AN.]

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 33 Not consistent with the Brachyural type. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 350 The Anomuran condition passes into that of the young Brachyuran.

Bracing (brēˑsiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. BRACE *v.*[1]]

1. The action of embracing (*obs.*), girding, binding tightly, lacing up, strengthening: see the verb.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 53 Ane devill in forme of woman..quhilk..tistit him, be voluptuous brasing, to hir plesoure. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxxvii. 779 a, The Brasing & heating of our Drums in the Pulpit. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 277 Oh the lacing, the bracing, the bonneting, the veiling. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 78 The moral sinew of the English must have been strong indeed when it admitted of such stringent bracing.

2. An appliance or arrangement for tying, fastening, supporting, or strengthening. *lit.* and *fig.*

1849 W. FITZGERALD *Whitaker's Disput.* 5 The Roman synagogue..hath need continually of new supports and bracings. 1861 *Times* 7 Oct., There were bracings on the top of the girders, which would have the effect of steadying them. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 139/1 The standards were not secured by any ties or bracings of any kind.

3. *attrib.* (or ?the *ppl. a.*), as in *bracing-girdle, -rope*; **bracing-chain**, a chain used to bind together the sides of a wagon bearing a heavy load.

1552 HULOET, Bracynge gyrdle, *subcingulum*. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 295 Fixing or loosening the bracing-ropes.

† **Bracing,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 **brasing.** [f. BRACE *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of assuming a bold or defiant attitude. In phrase *facing and bracing.*

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* 115 Whiche wyth grete facing and bracyng oppresse the poure peple. 1541 R. BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 290/1 My Lordes, leue of your fasing and your brasing: for our Lord..will at length not bee out faced. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xii. 5. 39 Their inportunate facing and bracing in woordes [orig. *improba verborum jactantia*].

Bra'cing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That braces, girds, etc. Now used chiefly of the air or climate; formerly of tonic medicines.

1750 RUTTY in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 476 A powerful..bracing ..medicine. 1821 KEATS *Isabel* xxiv, With belt and spur and bracing huntsman's dress. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom* xv. 127 The cold of a more bracing climate. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. v. 154 Dry heat is bracing.

Hence **Bra'cingly** *adv.*, in a bracing manner, so as to brace. **Bra'cingness,** bracing quality.

1874 ELLACOMBE in *Church Bells* 15 Sept. (1883) 808/1 The bolts had better be put in bracingly, that is, not perpendicularly. 1876 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 341 [The Engadine] has what may be termed a graduated scale of bracingness.

Brack (bræk), *sb.*[1] Also 2–3 **bracc** (*Orm.*), 6 *Sc.* **brek,** 6–7 **bracke,** 6–8 **brak.** See BRECK. [Two formations: (1) in Ormin a. ON. *brak* (= OE. *gebræc*, OS. *gibrak*) creaking noise, f. OTeut. *brekan* to break: cf. L. *fragor*, f. stem of *frangĕre*. (2) In later use, a parallel form to BREAK *sb.*, f. BREAK *vb.*]

I. ME., from ON. *brak.*

† **1.** Noise, outcry. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 1178 Shep iss all unnskaþefull..& makeþþ itt nan mikell bracc. *Ibid.* 1186 Jesu Crist..toc þildilli3 wiþþutenn bracc, þatt mann himm band. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. vi. 85 For all the brek and sterage that hes bene.

II. mod., f. BREAK *v.* Cf. BREAK *sb.*, BRECK.

† **2.** A breaking, breach, rupture. Still *Sc.*

1540 RAYNALD *Byrth Man.* II. vi. (1634) 130 Heale this brack and wound by sowing both sides of it together again. *a* 1599 in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. I. 81 They beat the sayd bulwarke and wall in such wise, that they made great bracks. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* Pref. 6 To repaire all the ruines and seuerall bracks of it. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 322 A Breck, or Brack, a gap in a Hedge.

† **b.** *fig.* A rupture, quarrel. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXV. xxix. 570 Hippocrates and Epicides..made the brack, & were the troublers and disturbers of this peace. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* Plays 1873 II. 236 That can mend The brack betwixt us.

3. A flaw in cloth. Also *fig.* (Now chiefly *dial.*)

[1530 PALSGR. 200/2 Brake in clothe, *rentreture*.] 1552 *Act 6 Edw. VI*, vi. § 1 Over-stretching them upon the Tenter, and then stopping with Flocks such Bracks as shall be made. 1597 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 33 The finest velvet [hath] his bracke. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* lxix. 888 The needle fils not up the bracke or rent. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* V. 400 The knack Of keeping fresh-chalked gowns from speck and brack. 1873 MISS BRADDON *Str. & Pilgr.* I. vi. 62 'She sent me a gownd last week..a regular good one, not a brack in it'.

† **4.** A broken piece, fragment, atom. *Obs.*

c 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XVII. 249 A cord, that would not slip For knots and bracks about the mouth of it. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* Ded. (1658) 14 Many bracks and short ends which cannot be spun into an even piece. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 79 The least brack of body cannot be broken a pieces, because 'tis already the least.

† **5.** Breach, breaking, violation. *Sc.*

1658 *Presbyt. Strathbogie Rec.* in Hessey *Sunday* (1880) 217 The said day A. C... was delaitit for brak of Sabbath.

† **6.** Break of continuity, 'fault' in mining. *dial.*

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* S ii, After crossing of Pees, Tees, Braks, Jumbles, or what other disorder may happen that the vein cannot be easily made out.

† **7.** 'A stripe of uncultivated ground, between two *shots* or plots of land.' (Jamieson.) Cf. BREAK *sb.* 12. *Sc.*

† **8.** A sudden breaking out of water; a sudden heavy fall of rain; a flood when the ice breaks; a quantity of snow, earth, or debris shooting from a hill. *Sc.*

† **Brack,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [prob. identical with prec.: cf. connexion of L. *rūpes* with *rumpĕre* to break, and BREAK *sb.*] A cliff, crag, or rock.

c 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 185 Thrown in a raft, and so about borne On rocks or bracks for to run. 1598 FLORIO, *Bricche*, crags, cliffs, or brackes in hills.

Brack, *sb.*[3] [f. Ger. *bracken* to examine or sort goods. Cf. BRACK *v.*, BRACKER.] The system of official sorting of goods or produce in vogue at the principal Baltic ports.

1734 *Treaty Eng. & Russ.* in Magens *Insurances* II. 592 The Brack shall be equitably established.

† **Brack,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [App. a shortened form of BRACKEN.] = BRACKEN[1].

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 40 A full depe valeye .. set with bocis and brackys on euery syde hangyng owte. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 182 They fed on Fearne & brack. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 36 Vegetables abounding in fixed Salts ..as Pease-haulm, Bracks.

† **Brack,** *sb.*[5] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? ad. F. *braque, brague*, brecching for cannon.] ? Brecching for cannon; or perh. = BRACKET *sb.* 3.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* 213 Our hatches upon our bolts, our brackes in our deckes and gunner roome.

Brack, *a.* and *sb.*[6] Also 6 **brak, bracke.** [prob. (as a nautical word) a. Du. *brak* brackish (whence Ger. *brackwasser* brackish water); identified by Franck with MDu. *brak* worthless.]

A. *adj.* Salt, briny, brackish. ? *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. xiii. 28 3et [= pour] the cleir wyne furth in fludis brak [L. *salsos fluctus*]. 1786 tr. *Sparrman's Voy.* I. 255 The Brak rivers have got this appellation from the quality of their waters, which are brackish or saltish. 1827 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXV. 117 Living upon beef and brack water.

† **B.** *sb.* Salt water, brine; the sea. *Obs.* (Only in Drayton, and apparently not in general use then, as the gloss 'salt water' is given in the margin.)

1591 DRAYTON in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) I. 133 Drags their fat carkasse through the foamie bracke. 1627 — *Agincourt* 185 The Sunne .. Shall with the Fishes shortly diue the Brack.

Brack (bræk), *v.* [ad. Ger. *bracken* to sort or inspect goods, f. *brack* 'inferior goods, refuse'.] *trans.* To sort or select (goods, produce, etc.) (at the Baltic ports). Cf. BRACK *sb.*[3], BRACKER. Hence **Bracked** *ppl. a.*

1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 1343 All flax and hemp shipped from Memel must be bracked or assorted by sworn selectors. 1883 *Scotsman* 30 July 7/6 Tallow, bracked, about 51*s.*

Brack(e, obs. form of BRAKE, BRACH; and Sc. pa. t. of BREAK *v.*

† **Bracked,** *ppl. a. Obs.* In 7 **brackt.** [f. BRACK *sb.*[1]] Having a brack or flaw (in texture).

1612 J. DAVIES *Muses Sacr.* (1877) 77 A feate Embroderer that hath a piece of Velvet brackt t'embroder on.

Bracken[1] (bræˑkˈn). Also 4–9 **braken,** 5 **brakan, bracon,** (7 **braking**), 8 **brachen** (*Sc.*), 8–9 **breckan** (*Sc.*), **breckon** (*north. dial.*). [ME. (northern) *braken*, app. representing an ON. **brakni*, whence Sw. *bräken*, Da. *bregne* 'fern' (? and, by corruption, Icel. *burkni* 'common fern').

The alleged OE. *bracce* wk. fem. is merely a guess of Cockayne's (*Leechd.* III. 315) from the place-name *Braccanheal* Bracknell (which may possibly be from a personal name Bracca). It could not, in any case, be the predecessor of ME. *braken*. Cf. BRAKE *sb.*[1], BRACK *sb.*[4].]

1. A fern; *spec.* (in modern writers) *Pteris aquilina*, the 'Brake'. (In the north all large ferns are *brackens*; *Pteris aquilina* is merely the most conspicuous and best known, from the masses in which it grows.) Southern writers often make *bracken* collective. Also *attrib.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1675 Þou .. most .. byte on þe bent of braken & erbes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 40 A Brakan, *filix*. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 6 b, Yet may he lawfully .. selle all the wode, brome, gorse, fyrs, braken, ferne, busshes. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 38 The commune Ferne or brake, which the northerne men cal a bracon. 1563 *Richmond. Wills & Inv.* (1853) 169 Burning brakens. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 124 Goss, Broom, Braking, &c. 1775 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1789) 653 Flowering Fern or Osmund Royal: Royal Brachens *Scotis*. 1787 BURNS *Halloween* XXVI, Amang the brachens, on the brae. 1810 TANNAHILL *Gloomy Winter's now awa'*, Feathery breckans fringe the rocks. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 2 I found thee in the braken glen. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* II. 13 Withered brackens coming up in solitary stalks of green.

2. *Comb.*, as † **bracken-bush,** a large plant or clump of fern or bracken; **bracken-clock,** the Rose-beetle (*Phyllopertha horticola*).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 40 Brakanbuske, *filicarium, felicetum*. 1884 G. BRAITHWAITE *Salmon. Westmrld.* vi. 27 The bracken-clock, or rose-beetle.

Hence **Brackened** (bræˑkˈnd), *a.*, overgrown with bracken.

1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* I. i. 32 Brackened braes and craggy hills.

† **Bra'cken**[2]. *Obs.* [ad. Gael. and Ir. *breacan*, f. *breac* spotted or chequered.] A tartan plaid worn by Highlanders and northern Irishmen. (See M. Hickson *Irel. 17th C.* I. 257.)

1652 *News fr. Low Countr.* 2 The Scottish Brackin. 1653 *Exam. D. Mac Gillmartin* in M. Hickson *Irel. 17th C.* (1884) I. 277 Had seen his mother's bracken in the hands of the soldiers. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* III. 57 I am as familiar with brogues and bracken as if I had worn them myself.

† **Bra'ckener.** *Obs. rare.* Also **brakk-** [a. OF. *braconnier* (= mod.F. *braconnier*, now used in sense of poacher) a keeper of hounds, f. *bracon* hound: see BRACH.] A servant who attended to the hounds.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XV. 54 Rennynge houndes went wyth the brakkenere for to be atte the reysynge of the beest. *Ibid.* The brackener hadde dystourned the herte in to his busshe.

Brackeny (bræˑkˈni), *a.* [f. BRACKEN[1] + -Y[1].] Abounding in bracken.

1834 A. CUNNINGHAM *Burns* 136/2 The brackeny glens..of the North are more welcome..than the sunny vales of Italy.

Bracker (bræˑkəɹ). [a. Ger. *bracker*, f. *bracken* to sort goods.] A government inspector or sorter of goods at the Baltic ports. See BRACK *sb.*[3] and *v.*

1734 *Treaty Eng. & Russ.* in Magens *Insurances* II. 592 The Brackers shall be answerable for the Quality of the Goods. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 1635 Linseed..The year of its growth is stamped on the barrel by sworn inspectors (*brackers*). *Ibid.* 1792 When a shipment of tallow is made, the agent is furnished by the selector (*bracker*) with a sample from each cask.

Bracket (bræˑkėt). Also 6–7 **bragget,** 7 **braget(t,** 8 **brecate, brockett.** [The earliest form *bragget* appears to be (either directly or through F. *braguette*) ad. Sp. *bragueta*, dim. of *braga* :— L. *brāca*, sing. of *brācæ* breeches; the form *bracket* is a corruption, perh. influenced by It. *bracheta*, dim. of *braca* :—L. *brāca*.

The Eng. senses are difficult to account for, but may in part be based on unrecorded senses of the Sp., It., or Fr. words. Prof. Skeat suggests that the 'bracket' of architecture may have been so called from its resemblance to the 'codpiece' of a pair of breeches (Sp. *bragueta* meant both 'codpiece' and 'bracket'). Further, a name suggested by 'breeches' may naturally have been applied to an apparatus consisting of two limbs set at an angle, like the 'bracket' of shipbuilding, or to appliances used in pairs, like the 'brackets' of a gun-carriage. Then, as a bracket of any kind was generally used for support, the erroneous etymology from L. *brachium* 'arm' or its Romance derivatives presented itself, and seems to have affected the development of senses. Cf. also OF. *bracon* and *braquant* 'supporting beam'.]

1. In *Building*, a piece of stone, wood, or metal projecting from a wall, and having a flat upper súrface which serves as a ledge to support a statue, the spring of an arch, a beam, shelf, etc.; usually carved or sculptured, and sometimes employed merely as a decoration; under the name of bracket are included the CORBEL and the CONSOLE.

1580 BARET *Alv.* B 1099 A Bragget or staie .. in building to beare vp the sommer or other part. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 136 Modilions .. are a kind of Bragets to the Corona. 1707 J. MORTIMER *Art. Husb.* 564 Let your Shelves be laid upon Brackets. 1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* I. 60. 1859 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* III. 213 The angel bracket of an oriel window.

b. A small (usually ornamental) shelf, or set of two or three shelves, for the wall of a room.

1635 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 70 Bragetts for the drawinge room. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5214/3 Gilt Brocketts, Desks, and Book Cases. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 75 Above the lintel .. [are] brecates set out for china. 1810 JEBB *Corr.* II. 5 You shall have .. a bracket for your books. 1881 *Mechanic* § 735 Brackets which are short small shelves may also be fixed to the wall.

c. *transf.* (? with allusion to BRACT.)

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. vi. iii. 14 The little brackets, which project beneath each bud and sustain it.

2. In *Carpentry, Shipbuilding*, etc.: A support consisting of two pieces of wood or metal joined at an angle, or of a single piece bent at an angle. Also *attrib.*, as *bracket plate.*

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 11 The brackets are little carued knees to support the Galleries. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 100, *Brackets*, short crooked timbers, resembling knees, for support or ornament. The Hair Bracket is the boundary of the aft-part of the figure head. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 363/2 The principal transverse frames are made up of .. bracket plates.

3. One of the two 'cheeks' or side-pieces of a gun-carriage, which support the trunnions of a piece of ordnance; also used of the entire carriage

of a gun mounted on board ship or in a casement.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Cheeks* of a mortar, or Brackets .. are made of strong planks of wood .. they rise on each side of the mortar, and serve to keep her at what elevation is given her. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 5 Brackets —transom—fore axletree. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XI. 311 The trail [of gun-carriage] consists of two side brackets.

4. A metal pipe, usually of ornamental shape, projecting from the wall of an apartment, at once to support and supply the gas lamps or burners.

1876 GWILT *Archit.* § 2264 e, The outer arm of the bracket ..should be protected on the top by a hanging shade.

5. One of two marks of the form [ ] or ( ), and in mathematical use also { }, used for enclosing a word or number of words, a portion of a mathematical formula, or the like, so as to separate it from the context; in typography, esp. applied to 'square brackets' (formerly called crotchets), the 'round brackets' being designated 'parentheses'. Sometimes improperly applied to the 'vinculum' or horizontal line over the writing, serving in algebra the same purpose as brackets; also to the 'brace' { used for coupling together two lines of writing or printing (cf. BRACKET *v.*); hence *brackets* is used *fig.* for 'the position of being bracketed equal, equality'.

1750 G. FISHER *Instructor* (ed. 10) 23 [ ] Brackets or Crochets, generally include a Word or Sentence, explanatory of what went before. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* I. 413 Crotchets or Brackets [ ] serve to enclose a word or sentence, which is to be explained in a note, or the explanation itself, or a word or sentence which is intended to supply some deficiency, or to rectify some mistake. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 194 A Bracket ( ) or { }, or [ ]. 1880 BP. GOODWIN in *Macm Mag.* No. 246. 477 Sedgwick was in the first bracket. 1883 *Standard* 12 Feb. 2/6 On a shorter course Regnard is not unlikely to earn brackets.

6. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as **bracket-bolt**, an iron bolt securing a mortar to its brackets; **bracket-burner, -light**, a gas-bracket; = sense 4; **bracket-crab**, a crab or windlass designed for attachment to a wall or post; **bracket-shelf**, a form of bracket used as a shelf; **bracket-stair, -staircase** (see quot.); **bracket-trail**, in *Gunnery*, a trail composed of two or more timbers or irons, opposed to *block trail*; **bracket-wise** *adv.*, after the manner of, or so as to resemble, a bracket.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Cheeks*, Bolts of iron which go through both cheeks, both under and behind the mortar .. are called the bracket-bolts. 1865 C. H. OWEN *Elem. Lect. Artillery* (ed. 4) 62 The travelling carriages for siege guns had bracket trails, but those now made .. are similar in construction to the 40-pr. block trail carriage. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* § 2293 j, Fix .. bracket burners in passages. *Ibid.* § 2183 A Bracket Staircase is one which has an opening or well .. and is supported by landings and carriages. *Ibid.* In bracket stairs the internal angle of the steps is open to the end. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 11/2 Timbers .. are pushed out bracketwise .. layer above layer.

Bra·cket, *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To provide with brackets; to enclose (words, expressions, formulæ, etc.) within brackets.

1870 JEBB *Sophocles' Elect.* (ed. 2) 14/2 Dindorf .. brackets the line as spurious.

2. To couple or connect (two or more lines of writing, etc.) by means of a brace; *esp.* so to connect two or more names of equal merit in a class-list; hence *fig.* to mention two persons or things together so as to imply that they are equal or have something in common.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Nov. 557 We entirely approve of his .. reluctance to be bracketed with a person of this sort. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 348 It is bracketted with the massacre of Saint Brice. 1869 *Daily News* 30 Jan. Only four times beaten for both prizes, as often bracketed.

Bracket, variant of BRAGGET.

Bra·cketed, *ppl. a.* [f. BRACKET *v.* + -ED.] Furnished with, or enclosed in, brackets; coupled by a bracket with another name.

c 1865 *Circ. Sc.* I. 455/2 A bracketed quantity. 1885 *Athenæum* 6 June 729/3 Bracketed sentences or paragraphs.

Bra·cketing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].]

1. The action of furnishing, coupling, uniting, with brackets.

1869 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 214 Byron and Shelley .. I protest against the bracketing of the two names. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 20 The bracketing, in which no less than eight systems will .. be presented to view.

2. *Arch.* A wooden framework or skeleton, consisting of wooden ribs nailed to the ceiling, joists, and battening, for the purpose of supporting a cornice, cove, or other moulding.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 138 Cove-bracketing is the finish of the top of the faces of a room, adjacent to the cornice. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* § 2088 Thus the general form of the bracketing will be obtained.

Brackish (bræ·kiʃ), *a.* Also 6 **brakkische, brachish,** 7 **brakish.** [f. BRACK *a.* + -ISH[1].]

1. Of a somewhat salt or saline taste; partly fresh, partly salt.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 139 The Water is a litle brakkische. 1594 MARLOWE *Dido* I. ii, The southern wind with brackish breath. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 83 Fresh Water he call'd it, but we found it brackish. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 128 This saltness increases until the water becomes decidedly brackish.

2. *fig.* and *transf.* a. Spoilt by mixture, as of sea-water with fresh. b. Nauseous, distasteful. c. Nautical (quots. 1867 and 1881).

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vi. (1632) 514 Retaining at this day the [English] language .. though brackish with the mixture of vulgar Irish. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Introd. 7 The pithy conciseness of the brackish tongue renders it eminently useful on duty. 1871 ROSSETTI *Dante at Ver.* lv, The bread .. Seemed brackish, less like corn than tares. 1881 SMYTH *Cycle Celest. Obj.* (ed. 2) 2 Certain brackish rhymes.

†**Bra·ckish,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. BRACKISH *a.*] *trans.* To render brackish.

1637 HEYWOOD *Dial. Jup. & Io* Wks. 1874 VI. 267 O, brackish not your waters with your teares.

Bra·ckishness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being salty or brackish; also *fig.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* Ep. Ded. 5 The bitter fountaine Exampeus .. with its brackishnes marreth the sweete river Hipanis. *a* 1631 DONNE *Biathan.* 175 Some of those acts of ours .. may at the first Tast have some of the Brackishnes of Sin. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 13 Their Cisterns preserve water (without the least brackishness) always sweet. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 694 Spirituous liquors .. used to correct the brackishness of the water.

† **Bra·ckle.** *Obs.*—[var. of BROCKLE. f. stem of OE. *brecan* to BREAK.] See quot.

1710 A. J. *Eng. Portug. Dict.*, To carry away rubble or brackle of an old decayed house.

Brackman, obs. form of BRAHMIN.

† **Bra·ckmard.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 9 **braquemard.** [a. F. *braquemart* a short broad sword: see Littré.] See quots.; also *attrib.*

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xliv, He drew his brackmard or horseman's sword. *Ibid.* With his great brackmard sword, laid such load upon those runaways, that, etc. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ix. 177 The *braquemard*, or *cutlass* .. has a straight flat wide blade, that is pointed and very sharp at either edge.

Bracks: see BRAXY, *Sc.*, disease of sheep.

† **Bra·ckwoort.** *Obs. rare.* [prob. corruption of *bracket* BRAGGET, with assimilation of the last syllable to WORT[2].] Used by Harrison to denote a portion of wort reserved from a former brewing, which, spiced and sweetened, was added to beer to promote fermentation and improve the flavour.

1577 HARRISON *England* 169 This she reserveth by itself unto further use .. calling it Brackwoort or Charwoort .. She addeth to hir brackwoort or charwoort half an ounce of arras.

† **Bra·cky,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* Also 7 **brachie.** [f. BRACK *sb.*[6] + -Y[1].] = Brackish.

1593 DRAYTON *Eclog.* iv. 90 Men, Sea-Monsters, swam the bracky Flood. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 795 The water becometh brachie.

fig. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 101 Netled with theese brackye nouels [L. *rumore amaro*].

Bracky, *a.*[2] [f. *brack*, var. of BRAKE *sb.*[1] and BRAKE *sb.*[2]; the two being confused.] a. = BRACKENY. b. Of the nature of a brake or thicket.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumph.* (1620) 945 The brackie barren wildernesse. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 4 b, A brackie ground is called *filicetum, ubi filices crescunt.*

Bract (brækt). Also bracte; and in L. form bractea, *pl.* bracteæ, also occas. **bracteas.** [ad. L. *bractea* (formerly used unchanged) a thin plate or leaf of metal, gold-leaf; cf. Fr. *bractée.*]

1. *Bot.* A small modified leaf, or scale, growing immediately below the calyx of a plant, or upon the peduncle of a flower.

1770 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 520 Under this flower-cup are four floral leaves, or bracteæ. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 149 A lateral leaf to each calyx, which Linnæus calls the .. bracte. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 22 The Lavenders .. have coloured bracteas. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 309 There are .. no exact limits between bracts and common leaves. 1884 J. E. TAYLOR *Sagac. & Mor. Plants* 103 In the Yew .. some bracts become aborted.

b. *attrib.*, as in *bract-sheath*; also deriv. **Bra·ctless** *a.*

1847 CRAIG, *Bractless*, without bracts. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 415 *Carex præcox* .. bract-sheaths short.

2. *Zool.* A similar appendage found in some of the Hydrozoa.

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 97 Nutritive, generative, and tentacular individuals are generally placed together in groups, in such a way that there is one bract to a group.

Bracteal (bræ·ktĭăl), *a.* [f. L. *bracte-a* BRACT + -AL[1].] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, bracts.

1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 523 The flower of the *Gordonia Lasianthus* .. with its calyx and bracteal leaves.

Bracteate (bræ·ktĭĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *bracteātus*, f. *bractea*: see BRACT.] **A.** *adj.*

1. *Bot.* Having bracts, bearing bracts.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* (1858) v. 57 Flowers in heads or dense spikes, bracteate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 291 Whorls many-flowered, axillary, or in leafy bracteate heads.

2. Formed of metal beaten thin; applied chiefly to coins, medals, or ornaments made of thin plates of gold or silver, the design being hollow on the under side and convex on the upper. Whence

B. *sb.* A bracteate coin or metal; also *attrib.*

1845 PETRIE *Eccl. Archit. Irel.* 213 Bracteates .. coined by the first two propagators of Christianity in Denmark and Sweden. 1866 *Athenæum* No. 1996. 139/1 Two Danish bracteate ornaments. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* II. 505 Few of the earlier Bracteate-stamps can be directly connected with 'classical' prototypes.

Bra·cteated (-ēĭtĕd), *a.* = BRACTEATE 1.

1852 E. HAMILTON *Flora Homœop.* II. 24 Flowers .. in dense .. bracteated corymbs.

Bracted (bræ·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. BRACT + -ED[2].] Furnished with bracts. 1854 in OGILVIE.

Bracteiform (bræ·ktĭĭfɔ̄ɹm), *a.* [mod. f. L. *bractea* (see above) + -FORM; cf. Fr. *bractéiforme.*] Bract-shaped, bract-like.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 280 *Mentha aquatica* .. leaves ovate-oblong or cordate, upper bracteiform.

Bracteolate (brækti·ŏlĕt, bræ·ktĭŏlēt), *a.* [f. next + -ATE[2].] Furnished with bracteoles.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 86 Calyx 5-lobed, sometimes bracteolate at the base. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 142 Sweet Violet. Bracteolate irregular flowers.

Bracteole (bræ·ktĭōl). [ad. L. *bracteola* (also used unchanged) a thin leaf of gold, also mod.), a small bract.] A small bract, a bractlet.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 165 Calyx .. occasionally with 2 bracteolæ at the base. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 709 Calyx usually surrounded by three narrow bracteoles.

Bracteose (bræ·ktĭōs), *a.* [f. L. *bracte-a* BRACT + -OSE.] (See quot.

1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 400 Bracteose—Full of, or with conspicuous bracts.

Bractlet (bræ·ktlĕt). [f. BRACT + -LET.] A minute or secondary bract.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 310 When the bracts are very small they are called bractlets. 1842 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* v. (1880) 142 Bractlets are bracts of a secondary or ultimate order.

Brad brad). Also 3-6 **brod,** 5 **brode.** [A variant of BROD, which in its more general sense has retained the older form; the change of vowel is perhaps due to dialect pronunciation.]

1. A thin flattish nail of the same thickness throughout, but tapering in width, having a small 'lip' on one edge, instead of a head.

1295 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 490 [Elham, 300 brods]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 53 Brode, hedlese nayle, *clavus acephalus*. *c* 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 727 *Hic acutus*, a brad. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 254 With moost buystous broddes of yren nayled them fast to ye sayd tree. 1582 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) II. 67, xv hondert latt brods 6 *s.* 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 158 Brad, is a Nail to Floor Rooms with. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 220 Brad, a small nail, having no head except on one edge. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 194 Brads or spikes .. sometimes made nearly a foot in length for the shipwright's or builder's use. 1881 *Mechanic* § 218 A light hammer with a small face .. for driving brads.

2. *slang.* (see quots.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Brads*, halfpence; also money in general. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* vi, 'Have you any brads?' .. 'What are those?' .. 'Any money, to be sure.'

Brad, *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To fasten with brads.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 5 The pannels are .. bradded on the surfaces of the framing. 1881 *Mechanic* § 626 Each flange can then be bradded in its place.

† **Brad,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [var. of BRED, pa. pple. of BREDE *v.*[1]] Roasted, broiled.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 891 Summe baken in bred, summe brad on þe gledez.

Brad, obs. form of BREAD, BROAD.

Bradawl (brædɔ̄l). [app. f. BRAD *sb.* + AWL, denoting an awl for making holes to insert brads; though the ON. *bragð-alr* lit. 'twirling awl', a fire-drill, suggests a different derivation.]

A kind of small boring tool, a sprig-bit.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 238 Brad-awl .. is the smallest tool used for boring. 1881 *Mechanic* § 262 The bradawl varies in .. diameter of the steel shaft from $\frac{1}{16}$ in. to $\frac{1}{8}$ in. or $\frac{3}{16}$ in.

† **Bra·dden,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [app. f. BREED *v.*, or BROOD *v.*, in same sense.

(The Shropsh. Gloss. has '*bradling*, brooding, as a hen over her chickens', '*broodle*, to breed' (= BROOD *v.*[2]); Halliw. has '*broodle*, to cuddle, *north.*'; also '*bradow*, to spread, to cover'. With the latter cf. BROAD, BREDE *v.*[2])

trans. To breed or 'brood', to hatch.

1653 E. CHISENHALE *Cath. Hist.* 12 An upstart youngling, that wind-egge of a tumult, which being braddened under a Toad of France, is become a staring Cockatrice.

Braddishing, obs. form of BRATTICING.

Brade, obs. f. BRAID, BREAD, BREDE *sb.*, BROAD.

Bradoon, obs. form of BRIDOON.

† **Bradypepsy** (bræ·dipe·psi), **-pe·psia.** *Obs.* Also 6-7 **bradypepsie,** 7 **bradio-, bradupepsia, bradyspepsy.** [ad. Gr. *βραδυπεψία*, f. *βραδύ-s* slow + *πέψ-ις* cooking, digestion: cf. Fr. *bradypepsie.*] Slowness of digestion. (Freq. in 17th c.)

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1621) 210 The dog-hunger or the bradypepsie. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xvii. 429 Bradupepsia, is when meat is long in digesting. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 397 A bitter colluvies brings Queasiness .. Bradypepsy.

Bradypeptic (-pe·ptik). *a.* (*sb.*) [cf. PEPTIC.] Slow of digestion: also *fig.*

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. xi. 240 For facts, we are bradypeptics to a man, sir.

Bradypod, -pus (brædipɒd, -pɒs). [ad. Gr. *βραδύπους*, *-ποδ-* slow-footed, f. *βραδύ-ς* slow + *πούς* foot.] A member of the family of edentate mammal quadrupeds represented by the Sloth. Hence **Brady·podal** *a.*, pertaining to the bradypods.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 230/2 Both these genera were formerly included .. under the common name of Bradypus or Sloth. 1843 *Ibid.* XXV. 502/1 The bradypodal modifications of the jaws.

Brae (brē, *dial.* brē, brīᵉ, brī). Now only *Sc.* and *northern dial.* Forms: 4 **bro**, 4–8 **bra**, 5–6 (*Sc.*) **brai**, 5–7 **bray**(e, (6 **braue**), 6–7 **bray**, **braie**, 6– **brae**, 8–9 (*dial.*) **brea**, **breea**. [Evidently a. ON. *brá* = OE. *bræw*, *brǽw* eyelid, OS. *brâwa*, *brâha*, OHG. *brâwa* (MHG. *brâ*, Ger. *braue*) eye-brow :—OTeut. **brâwô-* : cf. BROW and BREE.

The phonetic history is clear : *bro*, *bra*, *brae* answer to ON. *brá*, as *blo*, *bla*, *blae* do to *blá*. The word must have passed through the sense of 'eye-brow' to 'brow of a hill', *supercilium* (cf. OE. *ēaxhill* 'eye hill' = eyebrow); but no quotations illustrating the change appear. The Eng. form *bro* has long been obs., and in spoken use *brae* is now exclusively northern and mainly Scotch, though occurring in recent literary English.]

1. The steep bank bounding a river valley. Frequent in the collocation 'banks and braes'.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 310 Per to þe rayne bigan, and flowand bank and bro. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 372 Vnder ane bra [thai] thair galay dreuch. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 39 Bra, *ripa*. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 235 Gret slauchter was maid on the brayis of this rever. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 99 Slow Nile with low-sunke streames shall keepe his braies. 1791 BURNS *Banks of Doon* (vers. 3) i, Ye banks and braes o' bonie Doon. 1803 WORDSW. *Ellen Irwin*, Upon the braes of Kirtle. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Brecca*, the brink or bank of a river.

2. A steep, a slope, a hill-side. (Called in south of England a *hill*, as in Ludgate or Holborn Hill; in the north a 'hill' is always a mount or eminence with a summit, and with slopes or 'braes' on all sides of it, as in 'the Calton Hill'.)

1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. XXVI. 7 The Scottis men come til a bra. 1535 STEWART *Chron. Scotl.* II. 524 Vnder ane bra quhair tha thocht it to hyde. 1548 PATTEN *Sped. Scotl.* (Arber *Garner* III. 62) The hill (for so they call a *Bray*). 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IX. XCVI. 178 On that steepe bray Lord Guelpho would not than Hazard his folke. 1634 S. RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) xli, At the very overgoing of the brae and mountain. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5415/2 The Braes of Mar. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 146 The farmers .. in the breas. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* ii, The steep braes rose abruptly over the little glen. 1822 BEWICK *Mem.* 10 A steep but low 'brae'. 1830 PRAED *Poems* (1865) I. 179, I have seen thee gaze Upon these birks and braes.

3. *Comb.*, as *brae-face*, *-head*, *-side*; also, **brae(s)-laird**, 'a proprietor of land on the southern declivity of the Grampians' (Jamieson); **brae-man**, one who lives among the hills; *spec.* one who lives on the southern slopes of the Grampians.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 422 The brea-faces..are better fitted for sheep than cattle. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXVI, He..took to the brae-side, and became a broken-man. 1823 — *Quentin D.* ii, 'I am, master' answered the young Scot, 'a braeman'. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 535 A splendid bonfire blazing from the brae-head.

Brag (bræg), *sb.*[1] Also 5–8 **bragg**(e, 6 **braggue**. [The etymology of BRAG *sb.*[1], *vb.*, *adj.*, and their mutual relations are uncertain. There are several related words in 16th c. French, *braguer* 'to flaunt, brave, brag', *bragueur*, *braguerie*; *bragard* 'gay, gallant, braggard, braggadochio-like', *bragarder* 'to brave it, to brag, vaunt', *bragardise*, etc. (all in Cotgr.); but as these appear so late, while some of the Eng. words go back to 1300, the latter cannot be referred to a French origin (though the later *braggart* and *braggery* may). The words are not in other Romanic langs., and their origin has been variously sought in Celtic and in Norse: see Diez. It is doubtful whether the *adj.* or *sb.* is the earlier in Eng.; both appear before the vb. The order of senses is also uncertain.

Diez conjectured that the Fr. might be from ON. *brak* 'creaking noise' (Sw. *brak* bounce, Da. *brag*), *braka* (Da. *brage*) 'to creak, crack, *insolenter se gerere*' Haldorss.; others have suggested ON. *bragr* 'the best, the foremost, the boast or toast (of anything)'; also 'poetry'. See Diez, Wedgwood, Skeat.]

†1. A loud noise, the bray of a trumpet. (Cf. BRAG *v.* 1.) *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. viii. 105 Bot than the trumpettis weirly blastis aboundis, Wyth terribill brag of brasin bludy soundis.

2. Arrogant or boastful language (in earlier examples usually in phrase *brag and boast*); boasting, boastful assertion. (Phrase *French brag*, common in 16th c.; also used in sense 3.)

c 1360 *Knowe Thyself* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 132 Vr bost vr brag is sone ouerbide. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. III. 427 [These words] haveþ more of brag and of boost. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlvi. 225 His bragge and his boste is he besie to bid vs. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. vii. 127 With brag and bost [*v.r.* braik and boist] or wapynnis, he Me doith awayt. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiv. 53 Not makyng vauntes and braggues of their weorkes. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 192 Melune .. and diuerse other tounes, yelded and turned at a proude crake, or a Frenche bragge, without stroke striken. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. ii. 34 Cesars Thrasonicall bragge of I came, saw, and ouercome. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) IV. 242 My Uncle .. sometimes reminds me of what he calls my former brags. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* XV. 354 He has thus held his place .. not without a certain brag of his strength.

b. in *proverb.*

1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* E iv b, Bragge is a good Dog still. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 197. ¶3 When I envied the finery of any of my neighbours, [my mother] told me that 'Brag was a good dog, but Holdfast was a better.'

†3. Show, pomp, display; pompous demeanour or carriage. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN VI. ccxii. 227 The bragge or pompe of the worlde. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* (Arb.) 48 Ye must haue a portely bragge after your estate..Vp man with your head and chin. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 850/1 They were all French in apparell, yea, and in French vices and brags. 1632 G. HERBERT *Temple*, *Content*, The brags of life are but a nine days wonder.

4. *concr.* That which is boasted of; the 'boast'.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 52 This [the Fair is] one of the Bragges of the Toun. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 745 Beauty is nature's brag.

5. A person who brags, a braggart, a boaster.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* XV. 233 They [Chymists] are nothing but vain and ignorant brags. 1881 EVANS *Leicester. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Brag*, a boaster.

6. A game at cards, essentially identical with the modern game of 'poker'. The name is taken from the 'brag' or challenge given by one of the players to the rest to turn up cards equal in value to his. See also quotations. Also *attrib.*, as in *brag-party*.

1734 SEYMOUR *Compl. Gamester* 20 The main Thing by which the second Stake is to be won, is called the Brag, which..gives the Game its Denomination. 1749 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. CXCIX. 265 Methodism is more fashionable than anything but brag; the women play very deep at both. 1822 *Encycl. Brit.* s.v., A pair of aces is the best brag, a pair of kings the next, and so on. 1855 GEO. ELIOT in Cross *Life* (1885) I. 356 One night we attempted 'Brag' or 'Pocher.' 1859 J. LANG *Wand. India* 16 Two young gentlemen were victimized last night at the brag party.

b. *fig.* with a reference to sense 2. *To play a game of brag*: to try which can impose on or get the better of the other by boasting.

1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 895 The two countries may be still only engaged in a game of brag.

†**Brag**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Derivation unknown.] A large nail.

[1371 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1866) I. xx. 500 York gives two unique names 'brags' and 'scot-nails' under the year 1371.] *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXXIV. 95 Here are bragges þat will noght faile. 1702 THORESBY in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1864 Brags, or great Iron Nails.

†**Brag**, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* (See quot.)

c 1682 J. COLLINS *Mak. Salt* 25 In..Surrey, their Wheat-fields were formerly much annoyed with Smut or Brag.

†**Brag** (bræg), *a.* and quasi-*adv. Obs.* Also bragge. [See BRAG *sb.*[1]]

1. Spirited, brisk, lively, mettlesome, valiant.

a 1300 Wright's *Lyric P.* (1842) 24 That maketh us so brag and bolde, and biddeth us ben blythe. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3048 Best of his bodi boldest & braggest in armes. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXV. XXXIX. 579 e, The Romanes .. lustie and brag for their new victorie, began to make a fray. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* i, The bragge lambes ranne wantoning about.

2. Boastful (*of*).

c 1315 SHOREHAM 110 Prede..That ketheth wordes bragge. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 119 b, They are as bragge and as proude as pecockes. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* i. (1669) 75/1 Not the braggest Philosopher among the Gentiles.

3. quasi-*adv.* Haughtily, boastfully.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2352 Summe þat bere hem now brag schuld blede or euen. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 706 Hy schulde nouȝt beren hem so bragg. 1572 R. H. *Lauaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 41 They vaunted and bare themselues very brag on their priuiledges. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb., Seest how brag yond bullock beares .. his pricked eares?

4. *Comb.* **Brag-brained**, head-strong.

1648 *Petit. Eastern Assoc.* 20 Whirl-crown'd, and braggbraind Opinionists.

Brag (bræg), *v.* Also 4–7 **bragge**, 6 **brage**, **braggue**, *Sc.* **braig**. [See under BRAG *sb.*[1]]

†1. *intr.* Of a trumpet: To sound loudly; also, to make a loud sound (with a trumpet); *trans.* to sound (a trumpet). Cf. BRAG *sb.*[1] 1.

1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* vi. 5 Whanne the voyce of the trompe ..in ȝoure eeris braggith [1388 sowne]. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1484 Thane þe Bretones boldely braggene þeire tromppez. *Ibid.* 4108 Bremly the brethemen bragges in tromppes.

2. *intr.* and *refl.* To vaunt, talk boastfully, boast oneself. (In earlier examples chiefly in conjunction with *boast*.) Const. (*on*, *in*, obs.) *of*, *about*.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 281 For-why he bosteth and braggeth with many bolde othes. 1543 HEN. VIII *Parl. Speech* 24 Dec., If I see a Man boast and brag himself, I cannot but deem him a Proud Man. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1688) II. 389 The fashion of his Face which..he hath no cause to brag of. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* I. 225, I will no more brag in being one of his slaves. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. ii. 234 Nor has our [Nation] abundance of Reason to brag of its superabundant Regularity. 1786 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode R. A's* X. Wks. 1812 I. 154 Garrick, on whom our Nation justly brags. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 562 The disposition of the Trojan chief to brag.

†b. To swagger, strut, 'show off'. *Obs.*

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* (Arb.) 64 Idle loytrers, braggyng vp and downe. 1578 T. N. *Conq. W. India* 40 They should .. not thus bragge in other mens land. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 28 You shal haue a lame lade, bridle and brag it vp and downe Smithfield.

fig. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 683 She's quick, the child brags in her belly alreadie: 'tis yours [i. e. Braggart's].

3. *trans.* a. To defy proudly, challenge; also, to bully, threaten. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* b. To impose upon or overawe by boasting (*mod.*, perhaps with allusion to game of brag).

1551 ASCHAM *Let.* Wks. 1865 I. II. 257 Two fair castles of either side of Rhene..one bragging the other. *a* 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 115 They will outface, brace, and brag all men. 1584 J. CARMICHAEL *Let.* in *Misc. Wodrow Soc.* (1844) 438 The King..boasting the poor, and bragging the rich. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* I. 60 (D.) An artist who might brag all Paris. 1843 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 58 Amateurs from one part of the county .. by challenging or *bragging* those of the vicinity .. provoked a vigorous competition. 1876 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Katerfelto* XVIII. 202 Our old Duke wasn't to be bragged at such a game as that.

4. To boast of, vaunt, lay boastful claim to.

1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* 224 Na man quha braigs confidence and certantie of ye remission of his sinnes. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 54 Euery stalke Brags the sweete blossomes he is blest withall. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. iii. 93 He brags his service. 1625 K. LONG *Barclay's Argenis* (1636) 389 These which bragge their skill in controversies. 1790 MORISON *Poems* 82 (JAM.) Ye'll brag high rank, Or heaps o' siller.

5. To declare or assert boastfully, to boast. Const. with *obj. inf.* (obs.) or *subord. cl.*

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 878 The very meanest..bragged that they had bathed their hands in the blood of a Lutheran. 1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* III. XXVIII, That eye, and eare, Which being blind, and deafe, bragges best to see, and heare. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Rebel Scot* i, No more let Ireland brag her harmless nation Harbours no venom. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* V. iii, I'll..brag for aye that I was ca'd the aunt O' our young lady. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* VIII. I. 248 Bragged that each of you would be a match For five-score Trojans.

6. In the game of Brag (see BRAG *sb.* 6).

1734 SEYMOUR *Compl. Gamester* 21 The best Cards you can have really to brag of are a Pair Royal of Aces.

†**Braga·nce.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [prob. a. OF. **braganee*, f. *braguer* to BRAG; or ? directly f. BRAG *v.*[1]] Bragging, boasting.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 99 He can make purveance, With boste and bragance.

Bragard, -rie, obs. var. of BRAGGART, -RY.

Braget(t, obs. form of BRACKET.

†**Bragga·de.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. BRAG *v.* + -ADE.] Brag; boasting.

1762 in *Ann. Reg.* 40/1 His conversation .. was .. strongly tinctured with vanity, braggade and impertinence.

Braggadism: see BRAGGARTISM.

†**Braggado·cian,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also **bragadocian, -chian, braggadoccion, -kean, -tlan.** [f. BRAGGADOCI-O + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of the nature of a braggadocio, given to vaunting. B. *sb.* = BRAGGADOCIO. Hence **Braggado·cianism.**

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* ii. 10 Thrasonicall Braggadoccion self-boasting. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xi. § 1. 99 [They] magnifie their skill with braggodokean and bumbasted words. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* XXXIII. 5 To censure Elihu, for a palpable Bragadochian. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Dissert. Pall. Angl.* 20 While the Romanists were venting their bragadocian Lyes. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* Pref. 18 Take not this for an enlargement or braggadocianisme.

†**Braggado·cie,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. next.] To pride or vaunt (oneself); = BRAG *v.* 2.

a 1688 G. VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Restoration* Epil., One Who bragadocied still himself upon Being infallible.

Braggadocio (brægǎdō·ʃiō), *sb.* (and *a.*) Also 6–8 **braggadoche**, 7–8 **bragodocia**, **brahgadochio, bragado-, braggadoccio, -chio, -sier.** [A name formed from BRAG after the analogy of Italian augmentatives in *-occhio*, *-occio*, given by Spenser to his personification of Brag, Vainglory.

(Formerly also pronounced -kiō, which was perhaps Spenser's usage.)]

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. Argt., Vaine Braggadocchio, getting Guyons horse, is made the scorne of knighthood trew.

1. An empty, idle boaster; a swaggerer.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 15 These..goose-quill Braggadoches were mere cowards and crauens. 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 233 Whatsoever the Bragadochio, the Spanish Ambassadour saith. 1714 *Wentworth Papers* (ed. Cartwright) 430 They did Web wrong that said he was a braggadosier. 1759 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* 343 (ed. 3) III. 321 You are spies, if you are not bragadochios. 1832 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 382 He .. had much of the sycophant, alternating with the braggadocio.

2. The talk of such a person, empty vaunting.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* Pref. 14 Without a Braggadocio this may be styled a New Work. 1822 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 358, I found .. that this was half blunder, half braggadocio. 1878 H. SMART *Play or Pay* I. 8 Though his assertions might appear all braggadocio, it was not so.

B. *attrib.* or *adj.*; and in *comb.* as **braggadocio-like** *adv.*

1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 126 And makes them brave it braggadochio-like. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, *etc.* (1638) 92 A Braggadochio Welshman. 1829 CARLYLE in *For. Rev. & Cont. Misc.* III. 123 [He] evidently writes with great gusto, in a lively braggadocio manner. 1862 AINSWORTH *Tower Lond.* (1864) 279 Xit kept up his braggadocio air and gait.

Braggar, obs. variant of BRAGGER.

Braggart (brægăɹt), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 **bragart**, 7 **bragard**, (**braggate**), 7–9 **braggard**. [a. 16th c. F. *bragard*, f. *brague-r* to brag; see -ARD.]

A. *sb.* A vain bragger, one who brags much.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 74 In braggarts bote which set it selfe on sands. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 105 A Braggart, a Rogue .. that fights by the booke of Arithmeticke. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits' Downef.* 4 As if they were a bragging braggates of Toledo. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* ii. 128 Marshall Biron will dye like a mad man, and Parry like a braggard. 1812 COLERIDGE, *Braggard.* 1856 THACKERAY *Christmas Eks.* (1872) 86 The real master of the school is Prince .. pitiless with fools and braggarts.

B. *adj.* and *attrib.* Bragging, vainly boastful.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Bragard*, fine, trime, proude. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* IV. 201 Truth! shall I quit thee For puffing, braggart, puft nobility? 1846 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. xlvi. 347 If in his lifetime he indulged in .. braggart language. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 66 Braggart self-confidence.

Hence, **Braggart-like** *adv.* and **Braggartly** *a.*

a 1845 HOOD *Last Man* xxiv, To see him lording so braggart-like. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. Comm. (1857) 79 Whoever saw true learning .. vouchsafe mansion in any .. braggartly spirit.

Braggartism (brægăɹtiz'm). Also 6 **bragadisme**, 6–7 **bragardisme**, 7 **braggadesme**, **bragarisme**. [f. BRAGGART (but cf. BRAGGER) + -ISM.] The characteristic practice of a braggart; bragging. So also †**Braggarist** = BRAGGART.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 164 What Bragadisme is this? 1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xxix. (1631) 30 Ostentation, and bragarisme. 1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* C iij, Now this .. vaine-glorious fellow .. enters afresh into his bragarisme. *c* 1626 *True Relat.* in Arb. *Garner* I. 609 Which they in their braggadesme enforced so far. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* 76 The British Snob, for .. braggartism in his way, is without a parallel.

Bra·ggartry. [f. BRAGGART + -RY.] = prec.

1598 FLORIO *Dict.* To Rdr. A viij b, Whose thrift is usurie .. whose valour bragardrie. 1877 tr. *Lange's Materialism* II. 67 To turn their fearlessness into .. braggartry.

Bragged (brægd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. BRAG *v.*]

a. Boasted of, vaunted. †**b.** Boastful, vaunting.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 319 Lycurgus more bragged and neere his brothers humour. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* viii. 28 Your much bragd-of Concent. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. viii. 12 That was the whip of your bragg'd Progeny.

†**Bragged,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* [In first quot. prob. misprint for *bagged*; thence copied into the later.] With young, in pup.

1575 TURBERV. *Venery* 188 You shall hardly take a bytch-foxe when she is bragged and with cubbe. 1677 *Gentleman's Recreat.* I. 106. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 294 When a Bitch Fox is bragged, and with Cub, she is hardly to be taken.

Bragger (brægəɹ). Also 4–7 **-ar**. [f. BRAG *v.* + -ER[1].] One who brags; a boaster or blusterer.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 142 To Pers þe plouh Mon [one] profrede his gloue, A Brutiner, A Braggere. *c* 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 103 Be .. no busy bragger of the vertues with the which thou art indued. 1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wed.* I. i. in *Dodsley* (1780) XI. 377 Nothing shall privilege your bragger's tongue to abuse me. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* I. vi. (1849) 19 The figure of the bragger set all present into a roar of laughter.

Braggery (brægəri). Also 6 **bragerie**, 7 **braggry**. [f. prec. + -Y; or a. F. *braguerie*.]

1. Bragging; vaunting speech.

c 1571 tr. *Buchanan's Detect. Mary* in Campbell's *Lovelett. Mary* (1824) 142, I could rehearse his glorious vain braggeries in France. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 197 It is a meere vanity and foolish braggry. 1830 MRS. BRAY *Fitz of F.* xxi. (1884) 172 Falsehood, braggery .. a cruel heart, are fiends that walk in flesh and bones.

†**2.** Rabble. *Obs. rare.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 610 All the nobles of the Frenche courte were in garments of many colours, so that thei were not knowen from the braggery. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 861/1 Vagabonds, plowmen, labourers, and of the bragerie, wagoners and beggers.

Bragget (brægĕt). Forms: 4–7 **bragg-**, **bragat**, **-et(t**, 4–9 **bragg-**, **bragot(te**, 4–7 **braket**, 6 **brogat**, 8–9 **bracket**, 6– **bragget**; 9 (*Sc.*) **bragwort**, **bregwort**. [a. Welsh *bragawd*, earlier *bracaut* = Ir. *bracát*:—OCeltic **brăcāta*, f. the OCeltic word given by Pliny and Columella, in the acc. *bracem*, as the Gaulish name of a kind of grain, whence Welsh *brag*, OIr. *brac*, mod.Ir. *braich* malt. The forms *brackwoort*, *bragwort*, *bregwort* indicate an association with WORT[2]; a late Sc. form is *bragwud*; see also BRAGOES.]

A drink made of honey and ale fermented together; latterly the honey has been replaced by sugar and spice. Also *attrib.* in *Braggot Sunday*. See also BRACKWOORT.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Milleres T.* 75 Hir mouth was sweete as bragot [*v.r.* braket] or the Meeth. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 812 In bragot then or wyne or meeth hem kepe. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* CCXXXVIII. (1636) 267 To make Bragget. Take three or foure galons of good Ale or more. *c* 1618 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* III. ii, Out upon her, How she turned down the Bragget! 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Bragget*, a Drink made with Honey and Spice. 1802 SINBALD *Chron. Scot. Poetry* Gloss. (JAM.) *Bragwort*, mead, a beverage made from the dregs of honey. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 405 (JAM.) The Scottish bregwort, or mead, so plentiful at a harvest supper. 1841 GRESLEY *For. Arden* 107 Bracket, a preparation of ale with honey. 1872 HARDWICK *Trad. Lanc.* 78 Mid Lent Sunday is likewise called Braggat or Braggot Sunday, from the custom of drinking 'mulled' or spiced ale on that day.

Bragget, obs. form of BRACKET.

Bragging (brægiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BRAG *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of BRAG *v.*

1399 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 401 Ffor braggynge and ffor bostynge. 1549 OLDE *Erasm. Par.*, 1 *Thess.* ii. 1 We came not unto you, with bragging and staring. 1604 *Meet. Gallants at Ordin.* 24 Such a bragging and a cracking. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* (1873) I. v. 128 An ebullition of beer bragging.

Bragging (brægiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. BRAG *v.* + -ING[2].] That brags; boastful, swaggering, etc.

1530 PALSGR. 306/2 Braggyng, *brague*. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 140 That proud bragging Gyant Goliath. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & F.* 134 No bragging coxcomb, yet no baffled knight. *c* 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1833) II. xv. 207 They were .. a forward, bragging, scheming race.

Braggingly (brægiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a bragging manner; boastfully, ostentatiously.

1540 COVERDALE *Fruitf. Less.* v. Wks. I. 398 Not lordly and braggingly. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Luke* xviii. 12 He braggingly made a gift of that which he was bound to pay.

Braggle, -ing, rare var. of BROGGLE, -ING.

Bragless (brægles), *a.* [f. BRAG *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without brag or vain boast.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ix. 5 Yet braglesse let it be.

†**Bragly** (brægli), *adv. Obs.* [f. BRAG *a.* + -LY[2].] Ostentatiously, briskly, nimbly.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. Seest not thilke same hawthorne studde, How bragly it begins to budde? *a* 1717 PARNELL *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 20 The faeries bragly foot the floor.

Bragman, obs. var. of BRAHMIN.

Bragodocia, obs. form of BRAGGADOCIO.

†**Bra·goes.** *Obs. rare.* Corruption of BRAGGET.

1605 MARSTON *Dutch Court.* v. i, Good ale, perrys, bragoes, syder .. was the true auncient British and Troyan drinks.

Bra-goose, ? erroneous f. BRANT-GOOSE.

1749 T. SHORT in Thompson *Ann. Influenza* 26.

Bragout, ? = *brag-out*: see BRAG *v.*

1592 GREENE *Def. Conny-catch.* Wks. (Gros.) XI. 80 He pronounst his wordes like a bragout, and helde up his head like a Malt-horse. *Ibid.* 74 All these Nouelties doth this pipned Bragout boast on.

Bragwort, -wud, Sc. var. of BRAGGET.

Brahm, Brahma (brām, brā'mă). Also **Brahme**. [ad. Skr. *Brahmā*, masc., *Brahma*, neut., nom. of *Brahman*.] **a.** The supreme God of post-Vedic Hindu mythology. **b.** In the later pantheistic systems, the Divine reality, of which the entire universe of matter and mind is only a manifestation. Hence **Bra·hmahood**, the state of Brahma; absorption into the divine essence.

1785 WILKINS tr. *Bhagvat* viii. 55 Brahm is that which is supreme and without corruption. 1827 COLEBROOKE *Misc. Ess.* (1837) I. 339 While a man sleeps without dreaming, his soul is with Brahme. 1840 H. H. WILSON *Vishnu Purâna* 284 Sages who are the sons of Brahmâ, or Brahmans. 1862 F. HALL *Refut. Hindu Philos. Syst.* 194 When the soul .. becomes convinced, that .. itself is Brahma .. it escapes from further vicissitude, and realizes Brahmahood.

Brahma, shortened f. BRAHMAPOOTRA.

Brahman, etc.; see BRAHMIN, etc.

Brahmapootra (brāmăpū'tră). [Attrib. use of the name of the river.] A variety of domestic fowl, said to have been first brought from Lakhimpur, on the River Brahmaputra, in 1846; now usually abbreviated as *Brahma*.

1851 in Wright *Bk. Poultry* (1885) 245 The only question is whether they are Grey Shanghaes or Brahmapootras. 1885 WRIGHT *Bk. Poultry* 268 The most common error .. is that of confounding the Brahma type with the Cochin.

Brahmic (brā'mik), *a.* [f. Skr. *brahma*, combining form of *brahman* (see BRAHM) + -IC.] Pertaining to the Indian society known as the Brahmo Somāj, or to the older one called Brahma Sabhā.

1582 *Calcutta Rev.* XVII. xvii, The foundation of the Brahmic creed is identical with that of the Deistic. 1869 *Echo* 9 Oct., Accepting what is now called the Brahmic covenant.

Brahmin, Brahman (brā'min, -măn). Forms: 5–7 **bragman**, 6 **bramane**, 7–9 **brachman(e**, **-min**, 7 **brackman**, **braman**, **-men**, **-mine**, **-miny**, 8–9 **bramin**, 8– **brahmin**, 9 **brahman**. [ad. Skr. *brāhmaṇa*, f. *brahman* praise, worship; some of the older Eng. forms were derived from or influenced by the Greek spelling βραχμᾶνες (pl.), L. *brachmāni*, *-es*, and med.L. corruptions; the form *Brahmin*, a corruption of the Indian vernacular pronunciation, is still all but universal in popular use; during the present century Orientalists have adopted the more correct *Brahman*, which (often written *Brâhman* or *Brâhmān*) is employed by most writers on India. (Usually with capital B.)]

A member of the highest or priestly caste among the Hindus.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. v. 70 Other peple whiche ben callyd .. bragman whiche ben fayrer than they to fore named. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 17 Their Priestes (called *Braminj*). 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 252 The Bramanes which are their priests. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 50 An ancient Braminy, a devout Wretch. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* iii. 66 The Bramines of Agra mark themselves in the Forehead. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Brackmans*, a sect of Philosophers in India. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* III. i, Take the preaching Brachman hence. 1684 BURNET *Th. Earth* III. iii. 17 The modern Indian philosophers, the reliques of the old bragmans. 1711 POPE *Temple F.* 100 And Brachmans, deep in desert woods rever'd. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. xv. i. 406 *note*, He was fond of the brachmins or indian priests. 1835–41 THIRLWALL *Greece* liv. (L.) A whole community of Brahmins may have preserved the purity of their blood. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 163 Aryavarta was the Holy Land of the Brahmans.

b. *fig.*

1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. LXXXIII, Thirty-three Of highest caste—the Brahmins of the ton. 1859 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* i. Title, The Brahmin caste of New England.

c. *attrib.*, as in *Brahman-slayer*; also **Brahmin beads**, the corrugated seeds of *Elæocarpus*, used by the Brahmins and others as necklaces; **Brahmin ox** (cf. BRAHMINEE *a.*), a humped variety of the ox; †**Brahmin-pope**, a chief Brahmin (*obs.*).

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr., Descr. India*, All men, and the King himselfe, adore the Bramen-Pope. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 269 The Zebu or Brahmin Ox. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 10 There were also some other crosses .. between the Brahmin and our own native races. 1858 MUIR *Sanskr. Texts* I. 161 The city had been robbed of its glory by those Brahman-slayers.

Hence **Brahmanhood** (brā'mănhud), the rank or position of a Brahmin.

1840 H. H. WILSON *Vishnu Purâna* 405 Who .. obtained Brahmanhood through devotion. 1866 *Reader* 17 Mar. 269 The issue of such marriage being admissible to the Brâhmanhood in the seventh generation.

Brahminee (hrāmini'), *sb.* Also **brahmini**. [a. Skr. *brāhmaṇī*, fem. of *brāhmaṇa* BRAHMIN.] A female Brahmin.

1794 SIR W. JONES *Inst. of Menu* x. 66 Begotten by a Súdra on a Brâhmeni. 1858 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. iv. i. 13 A Brahmini or female Brahmin. 18.. SIR A. C. LYALL *Song*, in *N. & Q.* 26 Feb. (1887) 87 My mother was a Brahmanee.

Brahminee (brā'mini), *a.* Also **Brachmany**, **Brahmany**, **Brahminy**, **Braminy**. [f. BRAHMIN, prob. after anal. of native Indian derivatives like *Bengalee* (*Bengālī*), etc.] Pertaining to the Brahmin caste; appropriated to the Brahmins. *Brahminee bull* = Brahmin ox; *Brahminee duck*, the *Casarca rutila*; *Brahminee fig-tree*, the 'Banyan' (*Ficus Indica*); *Brahminee kite*, the *Haliastur Indicus* (Balfour *Cycl. India* I. 437, where the spelling is *Brahmany*).

1811 MRS. SHERWOOD *Henry & Bearer* 30 Under the shade of a Braminee fig-tree. *c* 1813 — *Stories Ch. Catech.* x. 73 No answer .. was made .. excepting by the pigeons and brahminee kites. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xiii, He .. took away a Brachmany .. girl. 1884 *Macm. Mag.* No. 292. 303 Everywhere we see the inevitable Brahminy kite. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 99 The cattle .. feeding peacefully beside Brahminee bulls.

Brahminic, -manic (brami'nik, -mæ'nik), *a.* [f. BRAHMIN + -IC.] Pertaining to the Brahmins.

1862 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1867) I. 225 The earlier systems of Brahmanic philosophy. 1865 MURDOCH *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* 716 *note*, The corruption of the Brahminic religion.

Brahmi·nical, -ma·nical, *a.* Also 9 Brahmenical, Braminical. [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] = prec.

1809 WILFORD *Sacr. Isles* in *Asiat. Res.* IX. 71 Many Brâhmenical families. 1870 MAX MÜLLER in *Fraser's Mag.* Apr. 448 The Brahmanical body of religious doctrines. 1883 SEELEY *Expans. Eng.* 268 The brahminical period comes to an end.

Brahmi·nicide, -ma·nicide. [f. BRAHMIN + -CIDE.] **a.** One who has killed a Brahmin. **b.** The act of killing a Brahmin.

1811 W. WARD *Hist. Hindoos* (1817) 96 If the husband be a bramhŭnicide. 1836 B. HODGSON in *Asiat. Res.* XX. 127 That enumeration is as follows: 1. . brahmanicide. 1872 MONIER WILLIAMS *Skr. Dict.* 692 *Brahmahatyā* .. Brahmanicide.

Brahminism, -manism (brā'miniz'm, -măniz'm). [f. BRAHMIN + -ISM.] The principles and practice of the Brahmins.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 86, I shall in future use the terms Buddhism and Brahmenism. 1846 MAURICE *Relig. World* I. ii. (1861) 54 Hindoo patriots .. have dreamed of bringing back the first state of Brahminism. 1877 tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 118 The Vedic religion gives birth to Brâhmanism.

Hence **Brahminist, -manist**; **Brahministic** *a.*; **Brahminize** *v.*

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 124 The doctrine of a succession of worlds is held no less decidedly by the Buddhists than by the Brahmenists. 1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 427 The Brahminised Tamul race in the south. 1883 MONIER WILLIAMS *Relig. Thought in Ind.* ii. 42 They proceeded to Brahmanize the popular songs of the people. 1886 *N. Y. Forum* Mar. 42 Sometimes this Brahministic baptism was performed by the hank of a sacred river.

Brahmism (brā'miz'm). Also **bramism**. [f. BRAHM + -ISM.]

†**a.** The religion of Brahma. *Obs.* **b.** The tenets of the Indian society called Brahma Sabhā, or of the more recently founded Brahmo Somaj. In the last sense also **Brahmoism.**

1813 *Month. Rev.* LXXI. 478 The Bramism of the Hindoos. 1852 J. MULLENS (*title*) Vedantism, Brâhmism, and Christianity examined and compared. 1885 BALFOUR *Cycl. India*

I. 438 Brahmoism has carried on a crusade against the institution and usages of caste.

Brai, variant of BRAE, BRAYE.

Braid (brēd), *sb.* Forms: 1 brægd-, bræd-, bréd-, (1–2 ȝebrægd, ȝebrædd), 3–6 breid(e, 4–5 breyd(e, 4–6 brayd(e, braide, 5–6 brade, 6 (bray), 6–7 breade, 7 (bredd), 4– braid. [Partly :—OE. *brægd-* = ON. *bragð* neut.:—OTeut. *bragdo-m*, f. str. vb. **bregdan*, *bragd* (see BRAID *v.*[1]), and partly aphet. form of OE. *gebregd*, f. *bregdan* to BRAID. All the senses are closely paralleled by those of ON. *bragð*, which may possibly to some extent have influenced the Eng. word. The archaic BREDE *sb.*[3] used in modern poetry (in sense 4) began as a mere orthographical variant of *braid* (*breade*).]

I. Sudden movement.

† **1.** A sudden or brisk movement; a start, jerk; a twist, wrench, strain. *Obs.* [cf. BRAID *v.*[1] I.]

[*a* 1000 *Phœnix* 57 (Gr.) Nis þær.. ne winterȝeweorp ne wedra ȝebregd.] 1297 R. GLOUC. 22 Þer was mony a strong breid, so þat ribbes þre þe geant brek of Corineus. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7169 Sampson .. gaue a braid [*v.r.* breid] sa fers and fast, þat all þe bandes of him brast. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1166 Sche waylith and sche makith manye a breyde. *c* 1430 *How Good wife taught Dau.* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 41 Go þi silf þerto & worche an houswijfes brayde. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. (1882) 1148 Loke, boy, þou do it with a brayd! 1626 in *Hum., Wit & Sat. 17th C.* (1883) 384 The woman.. gave a braid with her head.

† **b.** A sudden assault or onset, an attack. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1925 Ilk man .. Aght to drede þe bitter dedes brayde. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 3805 Of that braide Abel was war, That the baner of Perse bare. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XIII. (1593) 301 To have Ulisses ever as companion at the braid. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* XVIII. ii. 106 Whither in that doubtfull braid they were driven.

c. An aim to strike, the launching of a blow; sometimes a blow.

? *c* 1450 *Kyng & Hermit* 364 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) 26 The frere.. gafe the coppe sych a breyd, That well nyh of ȝede. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 147 Syne to me wyth his club he maid ane braid. [Still in this sense in mod. Scotch.]

† **d.** *fig.* An outburst of passion, envy, or anger; a freak, a whim. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 54 Thei.. fytithe ayenst.. the braydes of the fyre of lecherye. *c* 1500 *New Nothroune Mayd* 435 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 18 His irous brayde Wyll not be layed. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 442/2 He bringeth .. onely a rashe maliciouse frantike braide. 1540 HYRDE *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) U iv, You women.. weene to gouverne .. nations with the braids of your stomackes.

† **2.** *transf.* [Cf. ON. *auga-bragð* 'twinkling of an eye', moment.] A moment, short space of time. In the phrases *at, in a braid* the meaning varies between 1 and 2. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16722 Þe toþer theif him gaf ansuer, and blamed him a-braid. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 539 Vche best at a brayde [hyȝez] þer hym best lykez. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 231 He wylle byn here within a brayde. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 78 'Owt upon the, thefe!' sche seyde in that brayde. 1592 *Chester Pl.* (1847) II. 155 Now goe we forthe all in a breade. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* XLII. 16 For a short braid of adversity.

II. A trick, deception.

† **3.** An adroit turn; a trick or subtilty. (Cf. BRAID *v.*[1] II.; ON. *bregðask* to change unexpectedly, disappoint, deceive; OE. *brægd-boga* a deceitful bow; also F. *tour* a 'turn,' a trick). *Obs.*

[*c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. XIII. 22 ȝebrægdas ðæra wlenca underdelfes þæt word.] *a* 1000 Thorpe's *Laws* I. 160 (Bosw.) He hit dyde butan brede [*v.r.* brædе] and biȝswice. *c* 1250 *Bestiary* 672 in *O.E. Misc.* 21 Þis elp he reisen on stalle; and tus atbrested ðis huntes breid. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 164 Full stille away he went, þat was a theues braid. 1570 REDFORDE *Songs* (1848) 60 Beware, good maides, Of all such braydes.

III. Plait.

4. Anything plaited, interwoven, or entwined; *esp.* A plait of human hair. In 19th c. sometimes applied to the flat bands of hair, worn at one time by ladies over the side of the face, as in early portraits of Queen Victoria.

1530 PALSGR. 200/2 Braydes of a womans heer, *tresses.* 1564 GOLDING *Justine* 54 (R.) [Alexander] cutte the wrethes [of the Gordian knot] a sonder with a swerde, and.. found the ends of the knottes wythin the braides. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III. (1749) 163 Her plaited Hair behind her in a Brede Hung careless. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 272 Her hair plaited in three distinct braids that hung down her back. 1864 *Soc. Sc. Rev.* The hair is done up in a braid at the back. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* I. 11 Wearing on her brow thin braids of false hair.

b. Since the 17th c. the variant BREDE has been used poetically in the sense of 'plait', and modern writers also use *braid* in the transferred and vague senses, mentioned under BREDE *sb.*[3] 3.

[1643 MILTON *Divorce* vi. Wks. (1851) 33 His silk'n breades untwine, and slip their knots. 1697 DRYDEN *Ess. Georg., Virg.* (1721) I. 201 A curious Brede of Needle-work.] 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* (1807) 88 And puzzles the beholder's eye That views the wat'ry braid. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Contempt.* 71 We'll watch, in eve's ethereal braid. *c* 1818 HEBER *To Hairbell*, Most I love thine [the hairbell's] azure braid. 1856 BRYANT *Ages* XXVI, All blended, like the rainbow's radiant braid.

5. A string or band with which the hair is confined or entwined.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* Epil. 12 But curle their lockes with bodkins and with braids. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 863 In twisted braids of lilies knitting The loose train of thy amber-dropping hair. 1717 POPE *Sappho & P.* 85 Nor braids of gold the varied tresses bind. 1799 COLERIDGE *Dark Ladie*, My jet black hair in pearly braids. 1816 SCOTT *Jock o' Hazeld.* iii, A chain of gold ye sall not lack Nor braid to bind your hair. 1830 TENNYSON *Day-dream* 82 Jet-black hair.. streaming from a braid of pearl.

6. *mod.* A woven fabric of silken, woollen, cotton, gold or silver thread in the form of a band, used for trimming or binding articles of dress.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Braid*, a small Lace, a Chain, or Edging. 1868 *Ladies' Treasury* 9 Morning dress.. trimmed in pattern with black mohair braid. 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict.*, *Braid* .. not properly solely applicable to the fillet or binding which the name now represents.

b. A narrow flat band woven of linen thread, with an open-work border on each side, used to form the outline of the pattern in point-lace work. *Honiton braids*: braids intended for use in making Honiton lace.

1874 *Cassell's Househ. Guide* I. 225 The materials required will be .. several yards of point lace braid. 1886 *Daily News* 17 May 3/6 Honiton braids are dull of sale.

7. *Comb.* as **braid-comb**, 'a back comb for a lady's hair.'

† **Braid** (brēd), *a.* (or *ppl. a.*) *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Of doubtful meaning and origin; perh. short for *braided* in some sense; cf. OE. *bregden*, deceitful. also BRAIDIE *a.*] ? Deceitful.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. ii. 73 Since Frenchmen are so braide, Marry that will, I liue and die a Maid.

Braid (brēd), *v.*[1] Pa. t. and pple. **braided**. Forms: 1 breȝdan, (brædan), brédan, 3 bredeu, 3–4 breide(n, 4–5 breyde, 4–6 brayd(e, (5 brede, 5–7 brade, 8 *dial.* breead), 5– braid. *Pa. t.* 1 brædd, bréd, *pl.* bruȝdon, brúdon. 3 bræid, breod, *pl.* brudden, 3–4 breid(e, 4 brede, 4–5 breyde, 4–6 braid(e, brayd(e, 5–6 brayed, brayded, 7 bred, bradde, 4– braided. *Pa. pple.* 1 broȝden, bróden, 3–5 broiden, 4 brayden, brawden, browden, 4–6 broyden, 5 brait, -ed, brayded, 7 breaded, 8– braided, *dial.* breed. [Com. Teut.: OE. *bregdan* (pa. t. *brægd*, *bruȝdon*, pple. *broȝden*) = OS. *bregdan* (MDu. *breiden*, Du. *breien*), OHG. *brettan* (MHG. *bretten*), ON. *bregða* :—OTeut. **bregd-an* (extended from **breg-*), with root-meaning 'to pull quickly hither and thither, to move suddenly to and fro'. In OE. the *g* of the root was often omitted, with lengthening of the vowel (*brédan*, *brædd*, *brúdon*, *bróden*), but the diphthongal form (*breyde*, etc.) prevailed in ME. The pa. pple. had in 13–15th c. the form *broyden*, in 14–16th *browden*, sometimes in 14–15th c. *brawden*; the phonetic history of which presents some difficulties. By 1400 the original strong pa. t. was displaced by the weak *brayded*, which in the 15th c. had also extended to the pa. pple., though *browden* continued in Sc. at least till 1600. From the strong forms of the pa. pple. appear to have arisen the newer synonymous weak verbs BROID, BROWD, BRAWDE q.v.; see also BROIDER, *browder*, *brawder*.]

I. To make a sudden jerky movement (originally off or away to one side).

† **1.** *trans.* To make a sudden movement with the hand, foot, etc.); to brandish (a spear); to deal (a blow). In OE. const. with instrumental case, afterwards treated as simple object. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Beowulf* 1033 Þær git.. mundum bruȝdon. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 7373 On a stede wel y-dyght: He ryt his spere braydyng. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 411 Another stroke he hym brayde. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 75 The Wolfe braid foorth his fute, the Man his hand. *c* 1505 DUNBAR in *Maitland Poems* 5 (JAM.) I wald na langer beir on brydil, bot braid up my heid.

† **2.** To draw (a sword, knife, etc.). (Const. orig. with instrumental case as in 1; cf. ON. *bregða sverði*; but in later OE. app. regarded as an application of sense 3.) *Obs.*

[*Beowulf* 3333 Ic þy wæpne ȝebræd.] *a* 1000 *Battle of Maldon* 163 Byrhtnoð bræd bill of scæðe. *c* 1205 LAY. 15260 Heo breoden ut þe sæxes. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 229 Þe envenomed knyfe out braid, & gaf Edward a wounde. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 30 Out of his breste ane bill can hee braid. *c* 1500 *Felon Sewe Rokeby* in Bell *Anc. Ballads* (1857) Hee brayded out hys brande.

† **3.** To jerk, snatch, wrench, fling, etc., with a sudden effort; freq. with *up, down, out*. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Battle of Maldon* 154 Se.. bræd of ðæm beorne blodigne gar. *c* 1200 *Trin. Col. Hom.* 217 Ich triste þat he.. wille of þis werȝes grune mine fet breiden. 1297 R. GLOUC. 22 A gret ok he wolde breide a doun, as it a smal ȝerde were. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1678 Oute hys trumpe of golde he brayde.. and set it to his mouth. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* XXIV. [XXV.] 15 He schal breide awey my feet fro the snare [1382 he shal pullen up]. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 461 And breyde away with hard roun The grypes wynge.

† **b.** *Naut. To braid up* (*the sails*). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1945 [He] braid vp a brode saile, hade brethe at his wille. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* IX. 40 Brade vp close all them sailes.

† **4.** To deliver with a brisk action. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 711 Burnez her barnez vnto hym brayde. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2377 He.. brayde broþely þe belt to þe burne seluen.

† **5.** *intr.* To start, usually out of sleep or a swoon; to awake; also to start or burst into motion; to rush, spring, or dart; *fig.* to start ('out of one's wit'); also used *refl.* in same sense. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 26454 Walwain brædi to sweorden. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 1282 Of his slep a-non he brayd. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2099 For angre sche braid hure wel nez wod. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Franklin's T.* 299 ffor verray wo out of his wit he breyde. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 165 Right sodenly he brayded and he wooke. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 20 They braded ouer the bent, As fire off flint. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. ii. 51 Furth at the ilk port wyndis braid in a rowt. 1603 *Philotus* CXXIX, Quhat is the mater.. Quhat garris yow braid?

† **b.** *trans.* To rouse, startle. *Obs. rare.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1169 þat brathe out of my drem me brayde.

† **6.** *intr.* To break forth abruptly into speech; to burst into a cry. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Guthlac* 878 (Gr.) Wop ahofon, hleoðrum bruȝdon. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2072 The lyon.. brayded als he had bene wode. *a* 1547 EARL SURREY *Æneid* IV. 476 And foorth in rage at last thus gan she brayde.

† **b.** *trans.* To ejaculate, burst out with. *Obs.*

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 166 His irefull hart straight braided out wrothful wordes.

II. To change suddenly or abruptly.

† **7.** *intr.* To make a change. Const. with instrumental case (cf. ON. *bregða búi, tiöldum*, to change one's abode, strike tents). Only in OE.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exodus* 222 (Gr.) Brudon feldhusum [= they struck their tents].

† **8.** *intr.* To change in colour or appearance. In OE. with instrumental case (or *on* = into). *Obs.* Cf. BRAIDED **b.**

a 1000 *Salomon & Sat.* 150 (Gr.) Næfre hie ðæs syllice bleoum breȝdað. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 882 (Gr.) Bruȝdon eft awyrȝdo wærloȝan on wyrmes bleo. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. i. (1554) 69 b, With thy giftes who that hath to done Of chaunges braideth ofter than the Mone. — *Min. Poems* 24 All worldly thing braidith upon tyme.

† **9.** *refl.* To assume an appearance, act a part.

c 1205 LAY. 6667 Þe king hine brædi [*c* 1275 breid] sæc alse þeah hit seoð weore.

† **10.** intr. *To braid of*, formerly *after, on*: to take after, resemble, be like. Still *dial.* [Cf. ON. *bregðr einum til eins.*]

c 1205 LAY. 6895 Wel he braid [*c* 1275 dude] on deade efter his alderen. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. xxi. 93 b, Which froward monster .. Braydeth on Hidra. *c* 1505 DUNBAR *Discr. in Asking* 13 Sum schamis to ask, as braidis of me. 1691 RAY *N. C. Wds., Breid of, Brade of*, to be like in conditions: 'Ye breid of the miller's dog; ye lick your mouth or the poke be ope'. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'You breead o' me, you don't like noise'.

III. To pull a thread to and fro, intertwine. [A Common Teutonic sense.]

11. *trans.* To twist in and out, intertwine, interweave, plait; to embroider; to make (a garland, cord, fabric) by intertwining, twisting, or plaiting. (Now in ordinary Eng. only *poet.* or *dial.* except as applied to the hair, in which use it appears to be now interpreted as 'to arrange in braids'.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* XXVIII. § 5. 176 *Plecto*, ic brede net. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 236 For pine.. he breideð þe crune of blisse. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 645 Mi nest.. is broiden al abute. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1008 Wit blis and beild broiden best. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 237 They taughten him a lace to braide. 1530 PALSGR. 471/1, I broyde heare, or a lace, or suche lyke. *Je tortille*, Brayde your heare up. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iii. 475 They are Plaited and Breaded in the same Twine. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* V. 28 Part of the hair of their heads, braided together from behind. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 211 The rich golden hair partly braided. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* XXXII. 249 They [the nets for eel-sets] are braided or made in the winter. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 303/1 She .. wove rag carpets.. braided rugs, etc.

b. *transf.* To 'thread the mazes' of the dance; to cross and recross.

1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. XXI, When the whirlwind's gusts are wheeling, Ours it is the dance to braid. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* XXI. I. 181 Here winds away, and in a hundred divided veins the valley braids.

IV. [Mod. f. BRAID *sb.* 5 and 6.]

12. *trans.* To bind or confine (the hair) with a braid or ribbon, or something equivalent. (Retained by modern poets from *braid the hair* in sense 11, but applied in another sense.)

1793 SOUTHEY *Triumph Wom.* 31 With roseate wreaths they braid the glossy hair. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. V, Yet ne'er again to braid her hair The virgin snood did Alice wear. 1813 — *Rokeby* III. XXVIII, A weary lot is thine, fair maid.. To pull the thorn thy brow to braid.

13. *trans.* **a.** To ornament or trim with braid. **b.** To outline (a design for point-lace work) by means of braid (see BRAID *sb.* 6 b). **c.** To manufacture braid; to weave (material) into braid (see also BRAIDER, BRAIDING-MACHINE).

1848 MISS YONGE *Abbey Ch.* XI. 232 You have been six months braiding that frock. 1874 *Cassell's Househ. Guide*

I. 225 When the whole design has been braided. *Mod.* 'They braid slippers for curates.'

† **Braid,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Prob. aphetic f. ABRAID *v.*[2], UPBRAID; but as ON. *bregða* was used in this meaning, it may perhaps be a sense of BRAID *v.*[1]] *trans.* To upbraid, reproach.

c 1325 *Body & Soul* 257 in *Map's Poems* (1841) 343 Thou ..me thus breidest of myn un-hap. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 49 Breydyn or vpbreydyn, *impropero*. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* VIII. 8 Thou wilt braid me with the saving of his life. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 56 Better dissemble it..Than to broide him with it. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. i. 93 'Twould 'braid yourself too near for me to tell it.

Braid, *v.*[3] [App. a dial. corruption of BRAY *v.*[2], by confusing *brayed, braid, braided*. Given by Forby and Halliwell as East Anglian. Not in Bailey, nor Johnson; taken app. from Halliwell into Webster and other recent Dicts.] *trans.* To intermix; 'to mingle by rubbing in some fluid or soft substance'.

1853 *Hints Yng. Housewives* 31 The plain old-fashioned starch..is braided up with cold water. *Ibid.* 118 Braid a teaspoonful of flour with a little of the cream.

Braid, obs. and Sc. f. BROAD.

Braid, obs. f. BREAD and BREDE breadth.

Braided (brē·dĕd), *ppl. a.* [wk. pa. pple. of BRAID *v.*[1]] In some senses of the vb.: **a.** Plaited, woven, entwined; *fig.* tangled, intricate, as a dance. † **b.** *Braided wares*: goods that have changed colour, tarnished, faded. *Obs.* **c.** Embroidered; *fig.* rippled, as water by the wind. **d.** Trimmed with braid, as 'a braided coat' (*mod.*).

1494 FABYAN VII. CCXXIV. 251 For that tyme clerkes vsed busshed and brayded hedys. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 185 To yeeld his braided ware a quicker sale. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 183 They may the better help to vend such braided wares. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* 245 ¶2 Bracelets of braided Hair. 1721 BAILEY, *Braided*, faded, that hath lost its colour. 1742 COLLINS *Ode Poet. Char.* 48 In braided dance their murmurs join'd. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 13 ¶8 She has boxes filled with..braided shoes. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxxxi, With braided tresses bounding o'er the green. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 860 That planet-crested shape swept by on lightning-braided pinions. 1848 THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* XXVIII, A braided frock-coat and duck trowsers. 1865 TENNYSON *Mourner* 10 The swamp..With moss and braided marish-pipe. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 501, I sought..the place Of the wind-braided waters.

Braider[1] (brē·dəɹ). [f. BRAID *v.*[1] + -ER.[1]] **a.** One who makes or applies braids. **b.** A part of a sewing machine, used for stitching braid on cloth. **c.** A braiding-machine.

1866 TOMLINSON *Cycl. Useful Arts* III. 622 Subsidiary pieces of apparatus..the hemmer, the binder, the braider. 1874 KNIGHT *Amer. Mech. Dict.* I. 355 The sizes of flat braiders most in use are those braiding 53 and 65 strands.

† **Brai·der.**[2] *Obs.* [f. BRAID *v.*[2]] An upbraider.

1552 HULOET, Brayder or caster in teeth with a good turne past.

† **Brai·die,** *a. Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. BRAID *sb.* 3 + -IE, -Y[1].] Deceitful. Hence **Brai·dieness.**

a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Poems* (1821) 54 Sir, I have sein them baith, In braidieness & lye aback Escape.

Braiding (brē·dĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. BRAID *v.*[1]] **1. a.** The action of plaiting, embroidering, etc.; also the action of making or applying braid. **b.** Braids collectively. **c.** Braided work; *transf.* embroidery; also *fig.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 49 Bredynge of lacys or oþer lyke, *laqueacio, nectio, connectio*. 1540 HYADE *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* I. ix. (R.) Let not the outward apparell of women bee decked with the brayding of hir haire. 1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 288 Some delicate braidings..along the calm of the Great Blue Sea of Heaven. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXIII, A gentleman enveloped in mustachios, whiskers, fur collars, and braiding.

2. Braiding-machine, one for weaving braid.

1874 KNIGHT *Amer. Mech. Dict.* I. 355 Braiding-machines are made of all sizes.

† **Brai·ding,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. BRAID *v.*[2]] Upbraiding.

1552 HULOET, Braiding or casting in teath.

Braidism (brē·diz'm). *Med.* [f. the surname *Braid.*] The process of producing sleep or trance by causing the patient's attention to be intensely concentrated on some visual object; this process, which had long been practised under the name of MESMERISM, was first scientifically applied, and its effects accounted for, by Dr. James Braid in 1842. (Braid's own name for the process was HYPNOTISM, which is still the one most frequent in scientific use; the popular term MESMERISM is not employed by medical writers, as it is understood to imply an explanation of the phenomena differing from that of Braid.)

1882 BASTIAN in Quain's *Dict. Med.* 132 Braidism certainly deserves more attention than it has received. *Ibid.* 973 The too ready adoption of hypnosis or Braidism may do harm rather than good.

Braie. [a. F. *brai* resin, also a compound used for calking ships. Cf. BRAY *v.*[3]] (See quot.)

1871 *Daily News* 12 May, A material for insulating telegraphic wires named 'braie'..which was a preparation of coal tar.

Braie, Braik: see BRAE, BRAYE, BRAKE, BREAK.

Brail (brēl), *sb.*[1] Also 5–6 brayl(e, -ll(e, 7 brale, braile. [a. OF. *brail*, earlier *braiel*:—L. *brācāle* 'breech-girdle, waist-belt for keeping up the breeches', form *brācæ* breeches; hence girdle, cincture, in other senses; in sense 1 *braiel* occurs in Wace.]

1. *pl.* Small ropes fastened to the edges of sails to truss them up before furling.

a 1450 *Pilgrims Sea-Voy.* 33 in *Stacions Rome* (1867) 38 Y howe! trussa! hale in the brayles! 1627 Capt. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 22 The Brales are small ropes reeued thorow Blockes..with them we furle or farthell our sailes acrosse. 1762 9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 287 The sailors..man the enfolding brails. 1885 NORRIS *A. Vidal* III. 224 Catch hold of those brails, and haul on them when I tell you.

b. ? A rope attached to a fishing net for a similar purpose.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 Minnow gangs, brails, gangings, used in various sea fisheries. 1883 ABBOTT in *Glasgow Weekly Her.* 14 July 8/1 Some [of the fish]..made their way between the brail and the net.

2. A girdle used to confine a hawk's wings.

1828 SEBRIGHT *Hawking* 12 The brail..is a thong of soft leather with a slit..along the middle. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. IV. i. § 6. 295 When first hooding her, the brail should be used.

3. *pl.* The feathers about a hawk's rump; also *attrib.*, as in *brail-feathers*.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A viij b, The same federis ye shall call the brayles or the brayle federis. 1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Falconrie* 278 All the brayles and smal fethers of the trayne. 1611 COTGR., *Brayeul*, feathers about a hawkes fundament, called by our Faulconers the brayle.

Brail, *sb.*[2] [ad. F. *brelle* in same sense: see Littré.] In the American timber trade: A number of logs held together by ropes and booms, forming part of a raft.

1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 1 Oct. This part of the Slough is wide and deep, and is used for coupling up the strings into brails and rafts.

Brail (brēl), *v.* Also 7 braile, brale. [f. BRAIL *sb.*[1]] *trans.*

1. To haul *up* (the sails) by means of the brails.

1625 SIR R. GRANVILLE in *G. Granville's Wks.* (1732) 293 My Lord Essex did Brail up his Foresail. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 26 'Brail up the mizen quick!' the Master cries. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 95 The frigate hauled down the jib and brailed up the spanker.

2. To confine (a hawk's wings) with a brail.

1643 *Parables on Times* 9 Not content to braile and clip their wings onely. 1828 SEBRIGHT *Hawking* 13 He should be carried on the fist..with his wing brailed.

Brailed, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] **a.** Confined by a brail (said of a hawk's wings). **b.** *Brailed worm*: perh. a ringed worm [? from extended sense of OF. *braiel* girdle; see BRAIL *sb.*[1]]

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fysshynge* 26 In May the grene worme: a lytyll breyded worme. *a* 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll on G. Herbert* 5 My long-brail'd Pineons..I cannot spread.

Brain (brēn), *sb.* Forms: 1 brægen (bregn), brægn, brægn, 3 bragen, breine, 3–6 brayn(e, 4–7 braine, 5–6 brane, 3– brain. [OE. *brægn(e* = LG. *brägen*, Du. and Fris. *brein* (not found in HG., Scand., or Goth.):—OTeut. type **bragno(m)*, perh. related to Gr. *βρεχμός* forehead.]

1. The convoluted mass of nervous substance contained in the skull of man and other vertebrates. By some earlier scientific writers restricted to the anterior portion (in Latin *cerebrum*) as opposed to the posterior portion (BRAINLET, *cerebellum*); but this distinction is now expressed by the Lat. words, which have been adopted in scientific use, and *brain* in technical as well as in popular language includes the entire organ; it is also applied by extension to the analogous but less developed organs of invertebrate animals.

In 16th c. it became usual to employ the pl. instead of the sing. when mere cerebral substance, and not a definite organic structure, was meant; this usage still continues: we say 'a dish of brains', 'a disease of the brain'.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* vii. 16 On his brægn astige his unriht. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 358 Bares brægen gesoden..ealle sar hyt geliðegaþ. *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 305 *Cerebrum*, bragen. *c* 1205 LAY. 1468 His blod and his brain [*c* 1275 bragen] ba weoren to-dascte. 1297 R. GLOUC. 446 Kyng Henry brayn, and gottes, and eyen ybured were At Reynys in Normandye. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 176 The wit and reson..Is in the celles of the brain. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 209 (Mätz.) Lo here a crowne of thorne, to perche his brane within. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B iiij, Rewarde youre hawke with the Brayne and the necke. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* V. 78 The quadruplication of Dura mater..lyeth betwene the brayne and Cerebellum. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 7 Ile haue my braines tane out and buttered. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 179 Pearch..have in their brain a stone. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 389 The power of thinking..depends..upon the brain. 1824-8 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) 460 The power of thinking is no more in the brain than in the hair. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iii. 105 A transversely elongated mass of ganglionic substance termed the Brain or cerebral ganglion.

b. Phrases. *To dash, knock out a person's brains*: i. e. by a blow. *To blow out* (*any*) *one's brains*: to shoot oneself or another in the head.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 193 To knocke out an honest Athenians braines. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. vi, Establish himself in Bedlam; begin writing Satanic Poetry; or blow out his brains. 1859 *Autobiog. Beggar-boy* 95 [He] demanded his money, or he would blow out his brains. 1864 TENNYSON *Boädicea* 68 Dash the brains of the little one out.

† **2.** *transf.* Marrow; the pith or heart of the growth at the top of a date-palm. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Brayne, or marrow of the legge, *musculus*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 386 These [date-trees] haue in the very head and top, a certain pleasant..marow, which they terme, The braine.

3. Considered as the centre of sensation, the organ of thought, memory, or imagination. (From 16th c. onwards the pl. has been preferred in familiar use and idiomatic phrases, but not in dignified language, exc. when more than one brain is referred to.)

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 35 Of breines turnunge þin heaued [schule] ake. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 24 To grete feblenesse of her brayne. 1536 *Remed. Sedition* p. iii b, Full of bones, but voyde of brayne. 1604 JAMES I *Counterbl.* 103 The Nose being the proper Organ and conuoy of the sense of smelling to the braines. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 674 Ye sacred muses, with whose Beauty fir'd My Soul is ravish'd, and my Brain inspir'd. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 275 'You have a clear brain and a bold spirit; you have no scruples..You ought to succeed.' 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. 512 Was that plan the conception of any one brain?

fig. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* ii. (1878) 17 The accomplished Mysseri..was in fact the brain of our corps. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* Pref. 23 Frenchmen proclaim..Paris to be the brain of Europe.

b. Phrases. *To break* (obs.), *beat, busy, cudgel, drag, puzzle one's brains*: to exert oneself in thought or contrivance. *To crack one's brain(s)*: to render oneself insane. *To have* anything (*e.g.* music, bicycling, any object of admiration or antipathy) *on the brain*: to be crazy on the subject of. *To turn one's brain*: to render giddy, hence *fig.* to bewilder, to render vain or imprudent. † *A dry brain* (Shaks.): a dull or barren brain void of thinking power. † *A hot brain*: an inventive fancy. † *Boiled brains*: bot-headed fellows.

1530 PALSGR. 350 We breake our braynes for nought. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 32 To beat his braines in the curious insearching of deep mysteries. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 38. 1602 — *Ham.* V. i. 63 Cudgell thy braines no more about it. 1611 — *Wint. T.* III. iii. 64; IV. iv. 701. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 513 An eminence, tho' fansy'd, turns the brain. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 136 While I dragg'd my brains for such a song. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* II. iii, I puzzled my brains about choosing my line.

4. *fig.* Intellectual power, intellect, sense, thought, imagination. From 16th c. often plural.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 4 That is nought for lake of braine. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Tim.* vi. 4 He wasteth his braynes aboute questions. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* ix. 12 David did not vpon his oun brayn appoint God a dwelling place there. 1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* G iij, Hee that hath any brayne, sees hee is not well in his wittes. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 47 Tricks to shew the stretch of human brain. 1763 CHURCHILL *Candidate* (R.) Let those who boast the uncommon gift of brains, The laurel pluck. 1861 T. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* Ser. I. 171 'Pray, Mr. Opie, may I ask what you mix your colours with?'..'With brains, sir!' was the gruff reply.

b. Phrases. † *To bear a brain*: to be cautious, thoughtful, have brains. *To suck* (or *pick*) *a person's brains*: to elicit and appropriate the results of his thought. † *Of the same brain*: in the same strain of thought, similarly conceived. (But cf. *Of the same bran.*)

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1422, I counsel you, bere a brayne. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* 120 Some potestats..will by fittes beare a braine. 1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* I. viii, These [tales] and a thousand more of the same brain. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* VI. xvi, Eustace, thou bear'st a brain.

5. *Comb.*; general relations.

a. attributive: Of the physical brain, as *brain-ache, -atoms, -chamber, -giddiness, -matter, -softening, -symptom*; of the brain as the seat of intelligence, as *brain-chart, -fancy, -labour, -power, -war, -work*.

1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 280 His crown, with its *brain-ache of care. 1870 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* (1878) 61 The poetical unity of Homer's *brain-chart. 1657 BROME *Queene's Exch.* IV. i, The *brain-giddiness of these wilful Lords. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 447 Prodigal of all *brain-labour he. 1878 HOOKER & BALL *Marocco* 150 By their superior *brain-power. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 125/1 *Brain-softening or degeneration of the spinal cord. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* III. xi. 252 Men who are wise do no *brainwork save in summer.

b. objective and objective-genitive; as *brain-wright* sb.; *brain-breaking, -fretting, -purging, -smoking, -spattering*, adjs.

1616 HOLYDAY *Persius* 317 *Brain-purging hellebore. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Engl. Epin.* iii. § 19 *Brain-smoaking liquors. 1823 BYRON *Juan* IX. iv, War's a *brain-spattering..art. 1602 DAVIES *Mirum in Mod.* 7 (D.) The *Brayn-wrights skill And wisdome infinite.

c. instrumental and locative: as *brain-begot, -born, -bred, -cracked, -crazed, -fevered, -spun, -strong*, adjs., also *brain-worker* sb.; *brainlike* adj.

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 22 Joves *braine-borne Pallades. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. vii, With *brain-born dreams of evil. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* III. 122/2 His *braine-bred Daughter. 1657 BROME *Queene's Exch.* III. Wks. 1873 III. 497, I fear he's *brain-crack'd, lunatick. 1652 — *North. Lasse* I. v. Wks. III. 11 The Master and the man both *brain-cras'd. 1849 TODD *Cycl. Anat.*

& *Phys.* IV. 141/2 Cerebral substance..replaced by a *brain-like matter. 1832 J. C. HARE in *Philol. Mus.* I. 643 *Brain-spun systems of metaphysics. 1863 DASENT *Jest & Earnest* (1873) II. 273 True it is, as the saw goes, 'Bairns are brain-strong'. 1878 HOLBROOK *Hygiene of Brain* 91 A farmer may be a *brain-worker.

6. Special combinations: **† brain-being, -brat**, a creature of the fancy; **brain-box**, the skull; **† brain-break**, a conception that overtasks the brain; **brain-case** (=*brain-box*); **brain-cell**, one of the cells forming the tissue of the brain; **brain-coral**, coral resembling in form the convolutions of the brain; **brain-crack**, a craze or crotchet; **brain-fever**, a term for inflammation of the brain, 'and also for other fevers, as typhus, with brain complications' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **brain-lit** *a.*, enlightened by thought; **brain-shed**, the scattering of brains; **† brain-squirt**, a childish attempt at reasoning; **brain-stage**, the imagination; **brain-stone** (=*brain-coral*); **brain-trick**, a cunning device; **brain-tunic**, a membrane enveloping the brain; **brain-worm**, a worm infesting the brain; *fig.* a wriggling disputant. Also BRAIN-PAN, BRAINSICK, BRAIN-WOOD.

1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 450 A mere wit-work, or *brain-being, without any other real existence. 1630 R. H. in J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* Pref. Verses, One Bacchus, and some other Venus urges, To blesse their *brain-brats. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 78 The several Bones of which the *Brain-case consists. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* (1866) 107 What would Sir Roger de Coverley be without..his charming *brain-cracks? 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 367, I had a *brain fever, which lasted six or seven days. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. xxiii. 83 The subordinates have resisted in a way that ended in blood and *brain-shed. 1654 G. GODDARD in Burton *Diary* Introd. (1828) I. 68 They were but bugbears and *brain-squirts. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 364 This *Brain-worm against all the Laws of Dispute, will needs deal with them heer.

† Brain, *a. Obs.* [Cf. BRAINISH.] Furious, mad.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 286 If any..Be so bolde in his blod, brayn in hys hede. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xvii. 73 He walxis brayne in furour bellicall. 1809 J. SKINNER *Collect. Poetry* 126 (JAM.), I wat right weel he was fu' brain.

Brain (brēn), *v.* Also 4–6 **brayne**, 5–6 **brane**, 7 **braine**. [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To dash (any one's) brains out; to kill by dashing out the brains.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxvi. 3 That sleth a beste, as that brayne a dogge. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxvii. 156 Thenne shall they of the towne brayne hem with stones. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 24 If I were now by this Rascall, I could braine him with his Ladies Fan. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 45 Hee desperately brained himselfe. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon* I. 31 He was most cruelly murder'd, by being brain'd like an Ox. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* 201 Methought they would have brain'd me with it, John.

fig. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 401 It was the swift celeritie of his death..That brain'd my purpose.

† **2.** To conceive in the brain. *Obs. rare.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 147 Such stuffe as Madmen Tongue and braine not.

3. To furnish with a brain.

1882 W. WEEDEN *Soc. Law Labor* 94 Both the labor and capital must be headed, brained, as it were, with thought.

Hence, **Brai·ner**, **Brai·ning** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 47 Braynynge, or kyllynge, *excerebracio.* 1842 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1863) XIII. 306 Not only the stone must be a bouncer..but it ought to be..a good brainer, viz., splinting-jagged.

Brained (brēnd), *a.* [f. BRAIN *sb.* + ED 2.] Furnished with a brain or brains. Usually with adj. prefix, as *addle-, dry-, dull-, feeble-, hot-, nimble-.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 47 Branyd or full of brayne. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne Regim.* Fiv b, Feble brayned folkes. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 7 If th'other two be brain'd like vs, the State totters. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. on Quack* Wks. 1730 I. 63 That hot brain'd sot Thy father. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* VI. xx, A mad-brained goblin for a guide. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* IV. v. 633 The addle-brained Oberstein.

Brainge (brē·ndʒ), *v. Sc.* Also **braindge, breinge, breenge** (brīndʒ). *intr.* To force or move oneself with clumsy violence.

1786 BURNS *To Auld Mare* xii, Thou never braing't, an' fetch't, an' fliskit.

Brainge (brē·ndʒ), *sb. Sc.* Also **braindge.** [f. prec.] A violent and clumsy rush or bounce.

1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 35 (JAM.) Baith wi' a brainge, Sprang, hap and sten, out o'er a nettle. 1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 30 Ye'll wi a braindge Jerk aff the Mune.

Brainish (brē·niʃ), *a. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. BRAIN *sb.* + -ISH 1.] Headstrong, passionate.

1530 PALSGR. 307/1 Braynisshe, hedy, folisshe, selfe wylled. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. i. 11 And, in his brainish apprehension, killes The vnseene good old man. 1603 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* Pref., The Worke might in truth be judged Braynish. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 104 Thy son..whom unwittingly of life I reft, In a brainish moment.

Brainless (brē·nlĕs), *a.* Also 6 **brainsless.** [f. BRAIN *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Devoid of brain; that has had the brain removed, 'pithed'.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 47 Braynles, *incerebrosus.* 1547 *Life 70 Abps. Canterbury* To Rdr., A very charnell howse off brainslesse unlearned skulles. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xxxvi. (1632) 389 A brainlesse body. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 176 The experiments on brainless frogs.

2. † **a.** Insane, mentally diseased, imbecile. *Obs.*

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. xxiv. 230 Yf the prynce be ..frentyke or braynles. *c* 1500 *Blowbol's Test.* in Halliw. *Nugæ P.* 9 Braynles as a Marshe hare. 1625 tr. *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 164 Some caught vncurable diseases and paines in the head, and became almost brainlesse.

b. Foolish, irrational; wanting intelligence, thought, or self-control.

c 1470 *Hors, Shepe, & G.* (1822) 21 As souldyours that braynles be & wood. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 127 George Carey, I haue receyved your braynlesse letter. 1797 COLERIDGE *Poems* (1862) 36 The apostate by the brainless rout adored. 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb., To what shifts a brainless man is put about.

Hence **Brai·nlessly** *adv.*, **Brai·nlessness.**

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* VI. vi. (1620) 232, I think no man so brainelessly sottish. 1884 *Century Mag.* Nov. 59 A good deal of hard swearing at his brainlessness.

† **Brai·nlet.** *Obs.* [f. BRAIN *sb.* + -LET, transl. L. *cerebellum* 'little brain'.] The cerebellum.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. ii. 130 The Cerebellum, Brainlet, or petty-brain. *a* 1720 GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. iv. (1738) 35 Cerebellum, or Brainlet.

Brain-pan (brē·npæn). *arch.* [f. BRAIN *sb.* + PAN.] That which contains the brain; the skull.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xxii. 234 The Brayn Panne of a ded Man. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* ix. 53 A woman cast a pece of a mylstone..and brake his brane panne. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 167 ?3 To settle my Head and cool my Brain-pan. 1872 HARDWICK *Trad. Lanc.* 205 The skull of a fossil elephant..commonly believed to be the brain-pan of an enormous giant.

b. *transf.* (Cf. *head, noddle, skull.*)

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) It is a starveling conceit of Innovating brain-pans.

Brainsick (brē·nsik), *a.* [f. BRAIN *sb.* + SICK.]

1. Diseased in the brain or mind; addle-headed, mad, foolish, frantic.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* xiv. 20 Nor foles that are brayne sik. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* (Arb.) 84 What ye brain-sycke fooles..do ye belene hym? 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 25 Some head-strong brain-sick Sectaries. 1733 SWIFT *Legion Club* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 206 A queer Brain-sick brute, they call a peer. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 591 This man, at once unprincipled and brainsick.

† **b.** as *sb. Obs.*

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. Wks. (Grosart) 150 (D.) Some brainsicks liue there now-a-daies.

2. Of things: Proceeding from a diseased mind.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* viii. 3 With braynsik madnesse. 1790 COWPER *Odyss.* IV. 616 The brainsick fury seiz'd him. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 278 The spasmodic movements of a brainsick disinterestedness.

Hence **Brainsickly** *a.* and *adv.*, **Brainsickness.**

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* II. ii. 46 To thinke So braine-sickly of things. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 415, I am not so brain-sickly as to dwell on gloomy reverie. 1541 PAYNELL *Catiline* XXXV. 54 Wherto shuld we reherse the furious brain-syckenes of Cethegus?

Brain-woo·d. (after 14th c. only *Sc.*) [f. BRAIN *sb.* + WOOD *a.*, OE. and ME. *wód* mad.] Frenzied in brain or mind; mad.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6707 For hungre þai sal be als brayne-wode. *c* 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Alexis* 214 3ouland as half brawne wod. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xiii. 51 He swa mankyd, as brayne-wode Kest fast wyth þe Stwmpe þe Blode In-tilWillame Walays face. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* XXII, Quhyn thay had beirit lyk baitit bullis, And branewod brynt in bails.

Brainy (brē·ni), *a.* [f. BRAIN *sb.* + -Y 1.] That has plenty of brains; acute, clever. (Chiefly in U.S.)

1874 *Sex & Educat.* 25 Men here are for the most part wiry, sinewy, nervous, and brainy. 1883 D. WHEELER *By-Ways of Lit.* iii. 42 The culture [in monasteries] was of a more brainy sort.

Braird (brēərd), *sb.* Properly *Sc.* (brerd, briərd), but now sometimes used by Eng. writers. Also 5–6 **brerd**, 6–8 **breird, brierd**, 8 **breard, brere.** [The same word with BRERD; the OE. *brerd* probably, like the Teut. cognates, had the senses of point, spike, blade of grass', as well as that of 'edge', though the former are recorded only for the form *brord.*] The first shoots of grass, corn, or other crops.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 3 The corne abreird. — 59 Now it is Lent, now it is hie on brierd. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 77 The cornis croppis and the beris new brerd. 1721 KELLY *Scottish Prov.* 328 There is no breard like midding breard. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 11 Hares surprised..among the early braird. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* 25 The delicate braird that springs after the surface has been annually burnt.

Braird (brēərd), *v.* [f. prec.] *intr.* Of corn, etc.: To sprout, to appear above the ground.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Fables* 1904 (*Anglia* IX. 337) The wickit thocht begynnis for to breird. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. ix (viii). 60 With schyning skyn new brerd. 1865 *Carter's Gard. & Farmer's Vade-M.* II. After the seed has brairded, it may be well to cover it by hand-hoeing. 1883 *Trans. Highl. Soc. Agric.* Ser. IV. XV. 38 The potatoes..came up ..not quite as straight as a line when brairding. 1884 *Times* 20 June 4 Present sowings [in swedes and turnips] may braird well.

Hence **Brairded, Brairding, breirding.**

1765 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* I. lxxiii. (JAM.) I find a little breirding of God's seed in this town. 1854 *Phemie Millar* 35 The freshly brairded fields.

Brairds, var. of BREARDS, *Sc.*

Brais, braiss, obs. form of BRACE.

† **Braise,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [? corruption of BRAY, influenced by BRUISE. Possibly in both quots. the correct reading is *bruysing.*] *trans.* To bruise, to bray. Hence **Brai·sing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1500 *Gold. Litany* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (ed. 2) III. 270 The lyftyng vp of thi most holy body on the crosse, and the sore braysyng thereof. 1557 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 100 Ij braysenge morters with ij pestles xx*s*.

Braise (brē·z), *v.*[2] Also **braize, braze.** [a. Fr. *braiser*, f. *braise*, hot charcoal.] To cook *à la braise*; i.e. to stew in a tightly-closed pan (properly with a charcoal fire above and below), the meat being surrounded with slices of bacon, herbs, etc.

1797 *Lond. Art Cookery* 149 Serve this ragoo under two ducks, cut into quarters, and brazed in a well seasoned braze. 1846 *French Domest. Cookery* 41 *Braise*: to stew meat tender with fat bacon.

Hence **Braise** *sb.*, braised meat, or the preparation for braising with. Also **Braised** *ppl. a.*, **Brai·ser** *sb.* [partly ad. F. *braisière*], **Brai·sing** *vbl. sb.* used *attrib.* in *braising-kettle, -pan.*

1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 93 Add some of the braize liquor (if any left). 1797 *Lond. Art Cookery* 148 Stew them [chickens' feet] in a braze. *Ibid.* 149 [see vb.] 1825 *French Domest. Cookery* 376 To dress a dish à la braise you must have a braising-pan. *a* 1880 MRS. HENDERSON in Webster *Supp.* s.v., A braising kettle has a deep cover which holds coals; consequently the cooking is done from above, as well as below.

† **Brait.** [? mistake for BORT.] 'A name given by jewellers to the rough diamond.'

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721–1790 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Braith, -ful, -ly, Sc. forms of BRATH, etc.

Braize, variant of BREEZE *sb.*[3]

Brak, obs. pa. t. of BREAK; obs. f. BRACK, BRAKE.

Brakan, -en, obs. ff. BRACKEN.

Brake (brēk), *sb.*[1] [ME. *brake*, not found in northern writers, said by Turner (1562) to be the equivalent of the northern *braken*: see BRACKEN. It was possibly a shortened form; perh. due to *braken* being assumed by southern speakers to be a plural: cf. *chick, chicken*, also BRACK *sb.*[4] But it may also possibly be a parallel form from the same root. BRAKE *sb.*[2] appears too late for us to assume that this word could in any way be derived from it; though in recent use they are probably often assumed to be the same word, as if the 'brake' were a plant that grows in 'brakes' or vice versa.]

1. Fern, bracken.

c 1325 W. DE BIBLESW. in Wright *Voc.* 156 *Feugere*, a brake. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 47 Brake, herbe or ferme. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. A ij b, *Filix femina*..is the commen ferne or brake whiche the Norther men call a braken. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 189 Those who burn brakes for their ashes. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 685 Self-conceit grows..out of ignorance, as heath and brakes do from barren sands. 1842 TENNYSON *Day Dr., Sleep Pal.* vi, A wall of green Close-matted, bur and brake and briar. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. viii. (ed. 2) 181 The common brake (*pteris aquilina*).

2. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *brake-bush, -fern, -root*; **brake of the wall,** the common polypody.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 47 Brakebushe or fernebrake, *filicetum.* 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 39 a, Take..sixe unces of the rotes of Brak of the wal or Polipody. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 83 The making of Glass, of a certain Sand and Brake-Roots.

Brake (brēk), *sb.*[2] Also 7 **bracke**, 8–9 **break**(e. [cf. MLG. *brake*, connected with *breken* to BREAK, and originally meaning tree-stumps or broken branches, but also used (esp. in the phrase *busk unde brake*, bush and brake) in the exact sense of the Eng. word. See Schiller-Lübben. The historical relation of the Eng. to the LG. word is unknown.]

A clump of bushes, brushwood, or briers; a thicket. Also *attrib.*, as in *brake-axe.*

c 1440 [see BRAKE[1] 2] Fernebrake, *filicetum.* 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Jane Shore* xviii, What scratting bryers do growe upon such brakes. 1590 R. PAYNE *Descr. Irel.* (1841) 6 A simple workeman with a Brake axe will cleaue a greate Oke. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. xvi. 282 Their Houses were caues, their pallaces brackes or thickots. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 175 So thick entwin'd, As one continu'd brake, the undergrowth Of shrubs. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1290 Rendered almost impassable..by breaks of fern, shrubs, and fallen trees. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xviii, The amorous birds now pair in every brake. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom* xiv. 121 He saw again the cane brakes and cypresses of gliding plantations.

Brake (brēk), *sb.*[3] Also 5 **braoke, brakene** (sense 3), 6 **braake**, 8 *Sc.* **braik** (sense 2), 9 **break.** [Identical with MLG. *brake*, or ODu. *braeke*, mod.Du. *braak* a flax-brake (whence F. *braquer* to brake flax), f. Du. *breken* to BREAK. The resemblance of the sb. to the cognate Eng. verb apparently gave rise to the extension of sense by which *brake* became a generic name of implements used for breaking or crushing. The form *brakene* in Promp. Parv. may possibly represent the pl. of the MLG. or Du. word.]

1. A toothed instrument for braking flax or hemp.

c 1450 in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 608 *Rupa*, a braoke. *Ibid.* 696 *Hec rupa*, a brake. 1451 *Test. Ebor.* III. 119, j brake ij *d.* 1552 Huloet, Brake for flaxe or hempe. 1611 Cotgr., *Brioche*, a brake for hempe. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housw.* (1660) 132 You may then at your pleasure break it [flax].. in a brake of wood. 1704 *Dict. Rust. et Urb., Brake* or Flax-Blake; is two pieces of timber, with teeth. 1858 Carpenter *Veg. Phys.* § 516 A very simple machine is used for this purpose, termed a break. 1869 Spon *Dict. Engineering* I. 629 Fig. 1285 shows [a] Hemp and Flax Brake.

2. A baker's kneading-machine.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 46 Bray or brakene, baxteris instrument, *pinsa.* 1567 Thomas *Ital. Gram., Macinella*, a braake to knede dowe withall, or to brake liue hempe. 1580 Baret *Alv.* B 1108 A Brake, *frangibulum*, Plin. *mactra.* 1617 Markham *Caval.* VI. 15 You shall kneade .. first with handes .. lastly with the brake.

3. In *Brewing* and similar processes: A wooden mill to crush green fruits, hops, etc.

1534 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 187 A brake to make verjoyce with. 1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* I. (1835) 360, j brake wth the tonge & pynn viij^d^. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* 425 You shall put them [hops] into a.. woodden Brake, and there crush, grind, or bruise them.

4. A heavy harrow for crushing clods. Also called *brake-harrow.*

1785 Burns *2nd Ep. Lapraik* 2 An' pownies reek in pleugh or braik. 1844 Stephens *Bk. of Farm* II. 532 The brake-harrow is only an enlargement of the common implement ..Brakes are made of various forms.

5. An instrument resembling a pair of scissors set wide open, for peeling the bark from willows for basket-making.

1824 *Mech. Mag.* II. 223 My new invented brake for taking the bark off willows. 1880 Jefferies *Hodge & M.* II. 89 The willows are carried to the brakes.

Brake (brēk), *sb.*[4] [Perhaps a. OF. *brac*, oblique case of *bras* an arm; cf. F. *braquer le timon* to turn the rudder, *braquer un canon* to point a cannon.]

1. A lever or handle for working a machine.

†**a.** The winch of a crossbow (only in phrase '*bows of brake*'); hence a crossbow, ballista, or similar engine. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3276 And wyþ bowes eke of brake for to schute þykke. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 293 Setteþ bowes of brake and brasene gonnes. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 1149 The bowes of brake are bent in hast. 1552 Huloet, Brake, or crosbowe, *ballista.* 1600 Holland *Livy* XXI. xi. 400 g, With ordinance of quarell shot, brakes, and other artillerie. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* XVIII. xliii. 324 Not rammes, not mightie brakes, not slings alone. 1840 Browning *Sordello* IV. 372 Arbalist, catapult, brake, mangonel.

b. The handle of a pump.

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 12 The pumpes brake. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 8 The handle we call the brake. 1762–9 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 466 At either pump they ply the clanking brake. 1831 Laroner *Pneumat.* vi. 314 The piston is worked .. in common pumps by a lever, called the brake.

c. A lever forming part of the apparatus for boring coal.

1851 *Coal-tr. Terms Northumbld. & Durh.* 10 A Brake.. consists of a lever..12 feet long; the fulcrum..2 feet from the end above the bore-hole. 1855 G. Greenwell *Mining Eng.* 109 A brake is a simple lever..having an iron crook attached from which the [boring] rods are suspended by a piece of rope.

2. *Comb.*, as **brake-pump**, a pump worked by a brake; **brake-sieve** (*Mining*), a rectangular sieve worked by a lever or brake.

1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., A couple of men .. laid hold of the brake pump. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Brake-sieve*, a jigger, operated by a hand-lever.

†**Brake,** *sb.*[5] *Obs.* Also 5 **breake.** [Ofuncertain origin: possibly identical with the prec. sb. (cf. F. *braquer un chariot* 'to turn, set, or bend a chariot on the right or left hand' Cotgr.); more probably a. ODu. *braeke* (see Brake *sb.*[3]), occurring in the sense of a nose-ring for a draught ox; or extended use of Brake *sb.*[3], due to influence of the verb Break (a horse).]

A bridle or curb. (Said in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753 to be a synonym of Barnacle[1].) *Obs.*

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. v, Both bridell, breake & reyne. 1552 Huloet, Brake, or sharpe snaffle for a horse. 1557 Tottell's *Misc.* (Arb.) 187 The brake within the riders hande, Doth strayne the horse. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* III. 819 Many..lost their lives to shake off this most rough brake. 1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* (1837) 94 Hardir brakes doe breake the mouth too much. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*

Brake, *sb.*[6] [Origin, possible connexion with prec., and sequence of senses uncertain.]

†**1.** A cage of iron or wooden bars; a trap; *fig.* a snare, difficulty, dilemma. *Obs.*

a 1529 Skelton *Elynour Rum.* 325 It was a stale to take The devyl in a brake. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 6 b, So should I in this matier stand in a streight brake. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* I. 10 Because of hys fercenes, kept him [Bucephalus] within a brake of iron barres. 1572 Forrest *Theoph.* 1022 No more he myndede to come in his [the Devil's] brake. 1625 Burges *Pers. Tithes* 79 He ..sought to wind himselfe out of the brakes of Tithes due by Diuine Right. 1640 Shirley *Opportunity* (N.) He is fallen into some brake, some wench has tied him by the legs.

2. A framework intended to hold anything steady; a frame in which a horse's foot is placed when being shod; also in Ship-building (see quot.).

1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) K ij, Then make a Brake behind the stoole of foure stakes, 2 two foot, and 2 foure feet long. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Shipbuild.* XX. 436 The plate is heated and bent to the form of the bed or brake.

†**b.** fig. *To set one's face in a brake*: to assume an immovable expression of countenance. *Obs.*

1607 Chapman *Bussy D'Amb.* Plays 1873 II. 8 Or (like a Strumpet) learne to set my lookes In an eternal Brake. 1608 — *Byrons Trag.* ibid. II. 280 See in how graue a Brake he sets his vizard. 1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* IV. vi. (1616) 583 Some..that, haue their faces set in a brake!

†**3.** An instrument of torture; a rack. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [Perh. this belongs rather to Brake *sb.*[3]]

1530 Palsgr. 463/1, I brake on a brake, or payne banke. 1539 T. Cromwell in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 602, I am advised .. to go the Toure, and see hym sett in the brakes. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xiii. 301 A daughter of the Duke of Exeter invented a brake or cruel rack. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) I. I. xiv. 66/2 The Brake or rack, commonly called the Duke of Exeter's daughter because he was the deviser of that torture. 1855 Browning *Ch. Roland* xxiv, That wheel, Or brake..that harrow fit to reel Men's bodies out like silk?

†**4.** A turner's lathe. [Perh. a different word.]

c 1570 Thynne *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 50 In..doublet leveled by lyne, Poynted and bottoned as in a brake. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcel.* XXXIII. vi. 228 As if the whole space were wrought round by a Turners brake.

Brake, break (brēk), *sb.*[7] [Etymology and spelling uncertain; prob. an application of the sense of 'lever' (Brake *sb.*[4]), or perh. of that of 'curb' (Brake *sb.*[5]); since F. *frein*, It. *freno*, literally 'bridle', are used in this sense. This being so, the spelling *break* would be due to 'popular etymology', because it 'breaks' the motion.]

1. An apparatus for retarding the motion of a wheel by means of pressure applied to the circumference; usually consisting of a wooden block or an iron or steel band, and of a lever for pressing it against the tire. Also *fig.* of any retarding agency.

α. 1772–82 W. Bailey *Machines Soc. Arts* I. 149 Z, Which occasionally draws down the brake on the periphery of the walking wheel. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 233 The means will appear to be the gripe or brake at the top. 1825 N. Wood *Railroads* 78 The brake or lever, which is called a 'convoy'. 1851 *Coal-tr. Terms Northumbld. & Durh.* 10 *Brake* .. a band of iron caused by a lever to press upon a .. wheel. 1863 Tyndall *Heat* i. 9 The brake is applied, and smoke and sparks issue from the wheel. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* viii. 149 A powerful brake to check his arbitrary action.

β. 1838 *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 52 That every carriage should be provided with a break. 1839 S. C. Brees *Railw. Pract.* Gloss. 287 *Break* or *Convey* to Railway Carriages, a hand lever worked by the breaksman. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 455 This loom is fitted with Sellers' 'break' for stopping the loom. 1870 Huxley *Lay Serm.* xi. (1874) 246 To act as a sort of break.

2. Short for 'brake-van'.

1885 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 6/3 One of the suspected men .. travelled in the guard's brake.

3. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *brake-apparatus, -band, -bar, -beam, -block, -power, -rod, -shoe* (see quots.); also **brake-compartment, brake-van,** or simply **brake,** the compartment or the carriage in a train which contains the brake apparatus; **brake-wheel,** the wheel by which the brakes are worked.

1885 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 6/3 The spare *brake apparatus ..in..the last carriage but one..He saw the man get out of the *break compartment. 1878 F. Williams *Midl. Railw.* 557 Lest..there should be any deficiency in the *brake power. 1874 Knight *Amer. Mech. Dict.* I. 357 *Brake-shoe, that part of a brake which is brought in contact with the object whose motion is to be restrained. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/7 An invention for coupling and uncoupling railway rolling stock direct from the engine or *brake-van. 1864 *Times* 30 Dec. He was always in the *break-van where the line was on an incline. 1873 B. Stewart *Conserv. Force* ii. § 48 On a dark night sparks are seen to issue from the *break-wheel.

Brake, variant of Brack, small particle.

1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 87/2 To the last brake of sinister surmises.

Brake, var. of Break, a kind of carriage.

†**Brake,** *a. Obs. rare.* [? f. Break *v.*] ? Fragile.

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* 447 Those of Glasse must not be of brake mettall, but of Crystall earth well armed.

Brake (brēk), *v.*[1] Also 7 **break,** 9 *Sc.* **brack** (sense 3). [f. Brake *sb.*[3]]

1. *trans.* To beat and crush flax, hemp, etc.

1398 [see below]. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 42 But howe it [flax] shulde be sowen .. dryed, beaten, braked. 1611 Cotgr., *Brayer du lin*, to brake, or dresse flax. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Drying*, Hemp or Flax .. may be spread upon a Kiln..in order to dry it upon the same, and then to brake it.

Hence **Braked** *ppl. a.*, **Bra·king** *vbl. sb.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clx. (1495) 708 Wyth moche brakyng, heckelynge and robbyng. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 252 Instead of braking..there they altogether pill it. 1653 Walton *Angler* 107 The body is .. bound with black braked hemp.

2. To break (clods) with a harrow.

1800 J. Headrick *Com. Board Agric.* II. 260 The land [should be] again cross-ploughed.. and afterwards braked.

3. To knead (dough).

1832–53 *Whistle-binkie* in *Sc. Songs* Ser. III. 71 My bannock to brack, an' my errand to rin.

Brake, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. Brake *sb.*[6] 3] To torture on the 'brake' or rack; to rack.

1530 Palsgr. 463 The false murdrer was braked thrise or ever he would confess the trouthe.

†**Brake,** *v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [Cf. Brack *sb.*[5]: perhaps ad. early It. *bracare*, or *braccare*: Florio (1611) has '*Braccare*, to bracke or mount ordinance'; and '*Bracare*, to breech; also to bind about with iron plates; also to stocke a piece'.]

trans. To mount (cannon); cf. Brack *sb.*[5]

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* I. 35 Cannons..were braked and planted with an incredible diligence. *Ibid.* IV. 151 After he had braked his artillerie. *Ibid.* (1618) 363 Against the which place, they within the towne..braked a great peece.

Brake, *v.*[4] [f. Brake *sb.*[4]] *intr.* To attend to a winding engine. Hence **Bra·king** *vbl. sb.*

1857 Smiles *Stephenson* iii. 17 Paying some attention to the art of brakeing. 1862 — *Engineers* III. 32 Young Stephenson couldn't brake, and .. never would learn to brake, he was so clumsy.

Brake (brēk), *v.*[5] [f. Brake *sb.*[7]] *trans.* To apply a brake to (a wheel); also *transf.*

1868 *Daily News* 3 Sept., The kicked-off waggons were braked. 1881 Palgrave *Visions of Eng.* 23 Earth her pace..delays, Braked by the tides.

†**Brake,** *v.*[6] *Obs.* Also *Sc.* **braik.** [perh. repr. an unrecorded OE. **bracian*, f. *brec*, which occurs in the sense of 'phlegm, mucus, saliva'; cf. ODu. *bracken*, MLG. and mod.Du. *braken* to vomit; allied to Break (cf. Ger. *sich brechen*).]

trans. and *intr.* To spue, vomit.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 340 And ber he brakez up the buyrne [Jonah], as bede hym oure lorde. 1388 Wyclif *Prov.* XXIII. 8 Thou schalt brake out [1382 spewen out] the metis, whiche thou hast ete. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 431 And as an hounde þat et gras, so gan ich to brake. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 47 Brakyn, or castyn or spewe, *vomo.* 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 624 I lay braikand lyk a brok. *Ibid.* 4357.

* Cf. *To break wind*: see Break *v.* 47.

Hence **Bra·king,** *vbl. sb.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cvi. (1495) 669 Myrte of gardens abateth wyth vynegre brakynge and castyng that comyth of feblynes of the vertue retentyf. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 47 Brakynge or parbrakynge, *vomitus.* 1768 Ross *Helenore* 56 (Jam.) That gut and ga' she keest with braking strange.

Brake (brāk), arch. pa. t. of Break.

Brakeage, breakage (brē·kĕdʒ). [f. Brake, Break *sb.*[7] + -age.] The action of a brake in stopping a train, etc. Also *attrib.*

1864 *Daily Tel.* 6 Aug., If they thought Inspector Darby had been the cause of want of breakage by not seeing that the train had its proper number of guards. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 363 3 The breakage power of the tender is not sufficient.

Brakeless (brē·klĕs), *a.* [f. Brake *sb.*[7] + -less.] Not provided with a brake.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 8 Oct., Disasters have befallen brakeless trains. 1886 *Century Mag.* Apr. 855/1 Here we were..in a lonely mountain road..with a brakeless machine.

Braken, variant form of Bracken, fern.

Brakesman (brē·ksmăn). Also **brakeman,** breaksman. [In sense 1, f. Brake *sb.*[4] + Man; in sense 2, referred to Brake *sb.*[7]; for the form cf. *craftsman, marksman, sportsman.*]

1. *In Coal-mining*; see quot.

1851 *Coal-tr. Terms Northumbld. & Durh.* 10 *Brakesman*, the engineman who attends to the winding machine. 1866 Jevons *Coal Quest.* (ed. 2) 258 George Stephenson was brakesman to the fixed engine.

2. The man in charge of the brake-apparatus of a railway train; in U.S. (*brakeman*) the guard.

1861 Olmsted *Cotton Kingd.* I. 161 A brakeman told me this delay was not very unusual. 1865 *Morn. Star* 1 Feb., At the time of the accident he had been employed as a breaksman about three weeks. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 212/2 The brakeman bawled out, 'Tannery Town!'

Braket, variant of Bragget.

Brakkener, variant of Brackener. *Obs.*

Braky (brē·ki), *a.* [f. Brake *sb.*[1] or [2] + -y. The sense is not very distinctly brought out by writers.] Overgrown with brushwood or fern.

1636 B. Jonson *Discov.*, Redeem arts from their rough and brakey seats, where they lay hid. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 7 To secure them from the brambles and braky thickets. 1790 A. Wilson *Sheph. Dream* Poet. Wks. 11 High on the summit's brow, or braky glen..they fed. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 8 Far hanging from the braky cliff.

Braky, var. of Bracky *a.*

†**Brald,** *pa. pple. Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. [cf. Du. *brallen* to adorn.] Dressed, decked, arrayed.

c 1571 Sir R. Maitland *Solace in Age*, The fairast wenche in all this toun..in hir best goun, Rycht braivlie brald.

Brall(e, -ar, -er, -ing: see Brawl, etc.

Brama, an(e, obs. f. Brahma, Brahmin.

Bramah (properly bræ·mä, often brā·mä). Attrib. or syntactical use of the name of Joseph Bramah (1749–1814), designating machines, etc. invented by him, as *Bramah-key* (also short *Bramah*) *-lock, -pen*; **Bramah's press,** a hydraulic machine constructed to produce enormous pressure.

1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz* ii. (1850) 166 Testing the influence of their patent Bramahs over the street-door locks to which they belonged. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 140 The Bramah lock has been long celebrated. 1846 G. Wright *Cream Sci. Knowl.* 55 Bramah's press .. is on the principle of the hydrostatic bellows.

Bra·mantip. *Logic.* A mnemonic word, re-

presenting the first mood of the fourth figure of syllogisms, in which the two premisses are universal affirmatives, and the conclusion a particular affirmative.

1870 Bowen *Logic* vii. 200.

Bramathere (brăˑmăθĭəɪ). [f. *Brama* = Brahma + Gr. *θηρί-ον* wild animal.] A genus of fossil animals, remains of which are found in India.

1879 Le Conte *Elem. Geol.* 499 The Sivathere .. seems to have combined the characters of a Ruminant and a Pachyderm. The Bramathere was a similar animal.

Brambel, obs. form of Bramble.

† Braˑmberry. *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. Brame[2] + Berry *sb.*[1]; cf. OHG. *brâmberi*, MHG. *brâmber*, mod.G. *brombeere* blackberry: see next.] The brambleberry or blackberry.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 166/2 Take the rootes of Bramberryes..& wash them in water. 1864 *Yorksh. Provinc.* (Kirkby), I have sold a good few Bramberries.

Bramble[1] (brăˑmb'l). Forms: 1 **brémel**, **bréemel**, **bréembel**, 1–4 **brembel**, 2 **brimbel**, 3 **brimbyl**, 4 **brembil**, **-bul**, **brimbil**, 5 **bremmyll**, **brymbyl**(l, **brymmeylle**, 5–6 **brymble**, 5–9 **bremble** (in 9 *dial.*), 6 **brambel**, **brombille**, **brymmil**, 6– **bramble**. [OE. *brembel*, *bræmbel*, later form (with euphonic *b*, and consequent shortening of vowel) of *brémel*, *bréemel*, masc.:—OTeut. type *briémilo-z*, dim. of the word, of which the simplest forms are OE. *brôm* Broom:—WGer. **brâm*:—OTeut. **brémo-z*, and WGer. **brâma* 'thorny shrub' (OHG. *brâma*, MDu. *brame*, Du. *braam*, MLG. *braam*):—OTeut. *brémâ-* str. fem. Cf. mod. G. *brombeere* brambleberry, blackberry. See also Broom.]

1. A rough prickly shrub; *spec.* the blackberry-bush (*Rubus fruticosus*).

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* iii. 18 Đornas and bremelas heo asprit ðe. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 192 Genim þas wyrte þe man erusti, & oðrum naman bremel [*v.r.* bræmbel] nemneð. *Ibid.* II. 290 Wiþ utwærce brembel þe sien beȝen endas on eorþan. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Se eorðe..sylðe þornes and brembles. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 924 Brembel [*v.r.* brimbyl] and thorn it sal te yeild. 1382 Wyclif *Job* xxxi. 40 For whete be sprunge to me a brimbil. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 95 Tho cam we in a felde ful of brome and brembles. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. ix. 110 My wrechit fuid wes berreis of the brymmil. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. U iv b, The bramble bindeth, drieth and dieth heyre. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 678 Their defenceless Limbs the Brambles tear. 1751 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 161 ¶ 1 Tully sought amidst bushes and brambles the tomb of Archimedes. 1861 Delamer *Fl. Gard.* 111 There is a double white-flowered variety of the common Bramble.

fig. 1644 Milton *Educ.* (1738) 136 That asinine feast of sow-thistles & brambles which is commonly set before them. 1779 Johnson *L. P., Dryden* (1816) 351 The roses had not yet been plucked from the bramble.

2. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *bramble-brake*, *-brier*, *-bud*, *-bush*, *-leaf*, *-thread*, *-wood*; also **bramble-bond**, a bramble-shoot used to bind straw in thatching, etc.; **bramble-brand**, a parasitic fungus (*Aregma rubi*) which appears on the bramble; **bramble-cure**, a superstitious practice formerly employed in country districts for the cure of disease (cf. *bramble-loop*); **bramble-flower**, the flower or blossom of a bramble; also the Dog-rose (*Rosa canina*); **bramble-loop**, the loop formed by a bramble-shoot bent round so as to root itself into the ground again; **bramble-rose**, the white trailing dog-rose. Also Bramble-berry.

1854 J. Hogg *Microsc.* II. i. (1867) 294 *Bramble Brand, hypogenous with a dull red stain on the upper surface. *c* 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 269 *Tribulus*, *bræmbelbræer. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 87 *Bramble breer, or Blackberry. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* June 7 The *Bramble bush, where Byrds..their tunes attemper. 1846 Sowerby *Brit. Bot.* (1864) III. 163 An incautious approach to a *Bramble-bush. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* II. 996/1 In Cornwall the *bramble-cure is only employed for boils. 1591 Spenser *Virgil's Gnat* xi, This with sharpe teeth the *bramble leaves doth lop. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* II. 996/1 We have heard of cows that were..dragged through the *bramble-loop. 1713 C'tess Winchelsea *Misc. Poems* 291 The Woodbind and the *Bramble-Rose.

Braˑmble[2]. Shortened form of Brambling.

1674 Ray *Eng. Birds* 83 The Bramble or Brambling.

Hence (or from Bramble[1]) **bramble-finch** = Brambling; also **bramble-net**, 'a net for catching birds, a hallier'. Phillips 1706.

1865 *Derby Merc.* 25 Jan., Mr. Scrimshaw also sent three grey parrots, a macaw..and bramblefinches. 1881 *Standard* 2 Mar. 5 The Act..omits the bramblefinch.

Brambleberry (brăˑmb'lˌbe ri). The 'berry' or fruit of the bramble; a blackberry.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 8 Drince seoca of bræmel berian ȝewrungene oft. 1552 Huloet Brymble berry, *morum*. 1655 Mouffet & Benn. *Health's Improv.* (1746) 314 Bramble-berries or Black-berries .. are .. nourishing to a weak Stomach. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Flux*, The Powder of Snails burnt with the Powder of Bramble-berries. 1852 *Gard. Chron.* 54 In Scotland [and north of England] black currants are called 'Blackberries', and the fruit of *Rubus fruticosus* is called 'Bramble-berries'.

Brambled (brăˑmb'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. Bramble[1] + -ed[2].] Covered with or full of brambles.

a 1790 T. Warton *Ode* iii. (R.) Forlorn she sits upon the brambled floor. 1880 Blackmore *M. Anerley* I. xviii. 322. Their crane had been left in a brambled hole.

Brambling (brăˑmblin). Also 6 **bramlin**(e, 7 **brambline**, **bramlin**. [=Ger. *brämling*, prob. f. WGer. **brâma* Bramble + -ling.]

A bird (*Fringilla montifringilla*) belonging to the finch-tribe; the Mountain Finch.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 133 A Bramlin, bird, *montifringella*. 1655 Mouffet & Benn. *Health's Improv.* (1746) 188 Bramblings are a kind of small Birds, feeding chiefly upon Seeds. 1882 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 504 The Brambling, or Cock of the North, was rather a rare winter visitor.

Brambly (brăˑmbli), *a.* [f. Bramble[1] + -y[1].] Full of brambles; of the nature of brambles; thorny.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* 86 Rough, brambly, and bushy grounded stuffe the head. 1611 Cotgr., *Ronceux*..bramblie, brierie. 1710 Philips *Past.* iv. (R.) Hark, how they warble in that brambly bush. 1860 Tennyson *Brook*, I murmur under moon and stars In brambly wildernesses.

† Brame[1]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Prob. ad. It. *brama* 'earnest desire or wishing'.] Longing.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* III. ii. 52 Through .. hart-burning brame, She shortly like a pyned ghost became.

† Brame[2]. *Obs.* [Identical in form with MDu. and MHG. *brâme* of same meaning: see Bramble. But the OE. form corresponding to these is *brôm* giving ME. *brome* (Broom). See Bramberry.] A brier or bramble.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 646 *Hec tribulus*, brame.

Braˑme, *v.* [a. F. *brame-r* to cry as an animal (elephant, ox, deer, etc.).] ? To roar, bluster, rage. Hence **Braming**.

1865 Neale *Hymns Parad.* 6 Winter braming, summer flaming.

Bramene, etc.: see Brahmin, etc.

Bramkersine, obs. form of Brankursine.

Bramlin(e, obs. form of Brambling.

Bramoism, variant of Brahmism.

Bran[1] (bræn). Forms: 3–4 **bren**, 5 **brenne**, **bryn**e, 6 **brene**. 5–7 **branne**, 3– **bran**. [a. OF. *bren*, *bran*; cf. Pr. and Sp. dial. *bren*, It. dial. *brenno*, *brinnu*, *bren*, *bran*. A Celtic etymology is usually alleged, but the words quoted, Bret. *brenn*, Welsh *brân*, Gael. *bran*, appear to be adopted from Fr. and Eng. The sense of 'filth, excrement', which belongs to *bren* or *bran* in mod.Fr., is not recorded in OFr.; if this were the primary sense, we might compare Welsh *braen*, Ir. *brean*, Gael. *breun*, which have in composition the sense of 'manure'.]

1. The husk of wheat, barley, oats, or other grain, separated from the flour after grinding; in technical use, the coarsest portion of the ground husk (see quot. 1883).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15524 He wil þe sift nu if he mai, as man dos corn or bran. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibleswo.* in Wright *Voc.* 155 *Le furfre*, bren. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 133 In stide of flour yet wol I yeue hem bren. 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 254 My mastyr payd .. for bred and brenne, vj. *s.* 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* § 377 Made with .. the bran of benes. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* i. 18 There is a kinde of abstersiue faculty in the bran. 1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour Italy* III. 344 They have an academy called *La Crusca* (a word which signifies *bran*, alluding to the sifting of the flour). 1883 *Knowledge* 24 Aug. 120/1 The husk is separated in different degrees of coarseness: 'bran', 'pollard', & 'sharps'..bran being the coarsest.

b. *fig.* and *transf.* (Proverbial phrases, *to sift to the bran, to take the flour and leave the bran.*)

1577 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* 237 You bestowed so much branne in the worlde. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* I. i. 150 All From me do backe receiue the Flowre of all, And leaue me but the Bran. 1639 J. Clarke *Paræmiol.* 326 The Devils meale is halfe branne. 1654 Jer. Taylor *Real Pres.* A j, Nothing which had not been already considered, and sifted to the bran. 1659 Gauden *Tears Ch.* 182 The ignorant vulgar (who are the bran and coarser sort of people).

† 2. Scurf in the hair. *Obs.* (Cf. Gr. *πίτυρον*, L. *furfur*.)

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lxxiii. 110 The lye..doth clense the heare from all bran or white scurffe. 1580 Baret *Alv.* B 1133 Full of branne or skurfe.

3. *Comb.*, chiefly attrib. (containing bran as an ingredient), as *bran-biscuit*, *-bread*, *-cake*, *-loaf*, *-mash*, *-poultice*, *-tea*, *-water*; also **bran-bath**, a bath taken in water in which bran has been steeped; **bran-boil** (*Calico Printing*), a boiling of the fabrics in bran-water in order to remove colouring matters from them; **bran-duster**, a machine for 'dusting' or clearing away flour from bran; **bran-stuffed** *ppl. a.*, stuffed with bran.

1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 463 There is no advantage in adding soap to the *bran boil. *c* 1425 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 657 *Panis furfurius*, *branbred. 1870 *Daily News* 28 Oct., An order that..no bread should be made in..Metz except bran bread. 1862 F. Griffiths *Artill. Man.* (ed. 9) 221 Let ample *bran mashes be given. 1838 I. Taylor *Home Educ.* 265 Wooden, waxen, and *bran-stuffed personages that crowd .. the drawing-room. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 463 The clearing process..by boiling in *bran-water.

† **Bran**[2]. *Obs.* Also 7 **brann**(e. [Prob. special use of Bran[1], suggested by the L. phrase *ejusdem farinæ*; influence from Brand would seem probable, but that word does not appear to have had the required sense so early.] Sort, class, quality.

1610 Bp. Hall *Apol. Brownists* 59 Their Popes supremacy, infallibility..and a thousand other of this branne. 1647 Jer. Taylor *Dissuas. Popery* iii. (1686) 225 They add more particulars of the same Bran. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 237 A particular bran of persons who will..be accounted the Church of England. *Ibid.* II. 327 Magnifyed and esteemed..by those of your Bran and Leaven.

† **Bran**[3]. *Obs.* Also **brane**. [a. F. *bran*(*e* 'a kind of unreclaimable wild Oxe in Provence and Languedoc' (Cotgr.), ad. pseudo-Latin *branus*, *brana*, a misreading of *brauus*, *braua*; cf. mod. Pr. *brau* bull.] A name applied to some imperfectly known animal, described as a wild ox.

1688 Holme *Armoury* II. ix. 170 Markham..calls it a Buffle, or Wild Oxe; others call them Brans, or Branes, or Wild Oxen.

† **Bran**[4]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [The original Latin document (printed in Riley's *Mon. Gildhallæ* II. 118) has *brannum*; Riley also cites *brenna* from Gervase of Canterbury, apparently the freshwater bream; cf. *branling*, Brandling; also Barne.] Some kind of fish.

1720 *Stow's Survey* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xxvi. 464/2 A better Bran, Sard, and Betule for 3*d*.

Bran (bræn), *v.* [f. Bran *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To 'clear' maddered goods by boiling in bran-water. Hence **Branning** *vbl. sb.*

Brancard (brænˑkărd). Also 6 **brancorde**, 7 **brankard**. [a. F. *brancard* a litter, f. *branche* Branch.] A horse-litter.

1592 Unton *Corr.* (1847) 301 His hurt will not suffer him to ryde but in a brancorde. 1613 Purchas *Pilgr.* VIII. xi. 795 An image of wood, like to a man, set vpon an azure-coloured stoole, in a brankard or litter. 1752 Lady M. W. Montague *Corr.* lxiv. III. 125 My bed was placed on a brancard. 1879 R. S. Edwards *Russ. at Home* I. 310 Had I seen the brancard in which Charles XII. was carried at the battle of Pultawa?

Brances, var. of *brasses*: see Brass (*Min.*)

Branch (brɑnʃ, *sb.* Forms: 3 **bransch**, 3–6 **brance**, 4 **bronch**, 4–6 **braunche**, 4–7 **branche**, **braunch**, 5 **brawnche**, 3– **branch**. [a. F. *branche* branch :—late L. *branca* paw of an animal.]

I. A material offshoot.

1. A portion or limb of a tree or other plant growing out of the stem or trunk, or out of one of the boughs; in a more specific sense, a *branch* is understood to be smaller than a bough and larger than a shoot or spray.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1321 He..sau..a mekil tre, Wid branchis fele of barc al bare. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 487 A bronch of olyue. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 268 Sche quakyth As doth the braunche that sepherus shakyth. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. vi. 29 As the sprai cometh out of the braunche, the braunche out of the bouȝ. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* 82 A stark brance of ane Aik tree. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 433 From Branch to Branch the smaller Birds with song Solac'd the Woods. 1704 Pope *Autumn* 75 Now golden fruits on loaded branches shine. 1873 Morley *Rousseau* I. 169 To construct hovels of branches and clay.

2. *transf.* Anything analogous to a limb of a tree, in being a lateral extension or subdivision of a main trunk; e. g. of a mountain range, a river, a road or railway, an artery or vein, etc.

1297 R. Glouc. 152 Þe oþer hadde sene branches..And toward þe Yrische see..þei drowe. 1603 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 221 Therein are saide to be three and twenty braunches of the mount Atlas. 1696 Whiston *Th. Earth* II. 104 Tho' the particular place..be now under Water, and a Branch or Bay of the Great Ocean. 1787 Winter *Syst. Husb.* 99 The branches, or smaller drains are from twenty to forty, or fifty feet a-part. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 644 From the aorta therefore arise secondary trunks, branches, twigs and ramuscules in great number. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiv. 276 The vast army fled far through the eastern branch of the plain. 1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* ix. 173 From these guards curved branches proceed..to the pommel. 1878 F. Williams *Midl. Railw.* 359 It is a branch of the Great Northern.

b. *U. S. spec.* A small stream or brook.

1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* 188 Most of the 'branches', or streams, were dried up. *Ibid.* 307 In 'branch' or brook water.

c. One of the subdivisions of a deer's horn; a 'start,' antler, or shoot; *transf.* a horn anciently worn as part of a woman's head-dress.

1485 *Bk. St. Albans* E. iiij, Too braunchis first pawmyd he most haue. 1598 Manwood *Lawes Forest* iv. § 6 (1615) 46 In a Bucke they say [of the antlers], Bur, Beame, Braunch, Aduancers, Palme, and Spellers. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim.* The horns are only on the Males, and have 6 or 7 branches. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* Concl. 98 A shout rose again, and .. shook the branches of the deer.

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* D viij, Many of them caste away their braunches and hornes.

d. One of the arms of a candelabrum or chandelier. Hence † A chandelier, esp. of the kind used in churches. *Obs.*

[1476 *Will* (Somerset Ho.), Ad sustentacionem luminis beate marie virginis vocati le Branche.] 1525 Churchw. *Accts. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, Taperys that where sparyd of the braunche before the Rode. 1552 Huloet, Candlestycke called a braunche. Candlestycke with thre braunches or lightes. 1709 E. W. *Life Donna Rosina* 135 A Chrystal Branch fill'd with Wax Candles. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxix. 180 You may find how long a branch is which hangs down from the roof of a church.

e. *poet.* The human arm (or hand). *rare.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iv. 18 What sterne ungentle hands Hath..made thy body bare Of her two branches.

†**3.** A branch-like figured pattern in embroidery or ornamental work: cf. BRANCH *v.* 6, BRANCHED 2 b.

1606 PEACHAM *Art Drawing* 35 In diapering..maintaining one branche or the same work throughout.

†**4.** A definite complex structure or form, as the characteristic form of man or any animal.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxviii. 68 The Particles of the Seed .. agitated only by the Heat of the womb..fall into the Branch of a Livewight. *Ibid.* The Divine Shape of..Man is alwaies one and the same..How could that Branch be formed without the Mind?

II. Figurative applications suggested by the *relation* of a branch to the tree.

5. Connected with the notion of a 'genealogical tree'.

a. One of the portions into which a family or race is divided according to the differing lines of descent from the common ancestor; hence a division of a nation, or of a 'family' in any *fig.* sense, such as that of a group in scientific classification.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5657 (Gött.) Þat branch [*Cott. MS.* brance] of kin cald iuus was, þat cam of iacob sonis iudas. *a* 1581 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* viii. (1633) 24 Cast out by the collaterall braunches of Cham. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 135, I do not flatter myself, that the English branch of the Jacobin family is a jot better than the French. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 147 They are Minyans; a branch of the Greek nation. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 219 Both the branches of the great House of Austria sprang to arms.

†**b.** A child, descendant; cf. *scion*. *Obs.* exc. in humorous use; (quot. 1807 contains an allusion to *Psalm* cxxviii. 3). Cf. *Olive-branch*.

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxiii. 5, I wil rayse vp the righttuous braunch of Dauid. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 12/1 Bastolenus a branch of Japhet..brought thither the same kind of speech. 1605 CAMOEN *Rem.* 93 Robert the sonne of Maldred, a braunch of an olde English familie. 1753 WATTS *Coronat. Day* xiii. 49 Poet. Wks. 1782 VII. 150 Mark that young branch [*footnote*, Prince William] of rising fame. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) I. 22 Of which [family] the poet was a branch. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 478 Now of that vine he'd have no more increase, Those playful branches now disturb his peace.

c. In devotional literature applied to Christ, with allusion to *Isa.* xi. 1, *Zech.* iii. 8, vi. 12, etc.

1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* vi. 12 Beholde, the man whose name is the braunche. 1719 WATTS *Hymns* I. I. ii, He [God] makes the Branch of promise grow. 1831 *Wesley's Hymns* Supp. No. 650 Branch of Jesse's stem, arise.

6. With express or implied reference to a metaphorical tree, root, or stock: One of the consequences deducible from a general principle; one of the effects resulting from a cause.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 131 b, Which is .. the thyrde braunche in the tree of grace. 1719 WATTS *Hymns* I. lvii. v, Wild and unwholesome as the root Will all the branches be. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 40 This branch rises..from terrour, the common stock of every thing that is sublime.

b. *To destroy* (*anything*) *root and branch*: to destroy it utterly, to destroy both the thing itself and all its effects; originally suggested by the wording (derived from *Mal.* iv. 1) of the London Petition of Dec. 11, 1640 for the total abolition of episcopal government (see quot.) Hence, *Root-and-branch petition, root-and-branch bill*, this petition, and the bill embodying its proposals, laid before parliament in 1641; *root-and-branch party*, the party by which the bill was supported; also (with more general meaning) *root and branch policy, reform*, a 'radical' policy or reform involving the total abolition of some existing institution.

[1611 BIBLE *Mal.* iv. 1 The day that cometh shall burn them up..that it shall leave them neither root nor branch. 1640 *Petition* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) IV. 93 That the said government, with all its dependencies, roots, and branches, be abolished. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. ii. § 6 It was vain to strike at the branches, whilest the roote of all Hereticks doth remain.] 1641 LORD SAY & SELE in *Ho. Lords* in Cobbett *Parl. Hist.* (1807) II. 806 The question.. is not, Whether episcopacy..shall be taken away root and branch. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. (1843) 94/1 Sir Harry Vane, and shortly after Mr. Hambden..were believed to be for root and branch; which grew shortly after a common expression. 1655 LESTRANGE *Chas. I*, 184 The Scotish fires had .. burnt up to nothing Episcopacy both root and branch. 1867 MORLEY *Burke* 180 The root and branch policy of the Tudors. *Ibid.* 237 Privilege and immunity were then cut up root and branch. 1884 GARDINER *Hist. Eng.* IX. xcvi. 299 The Root-and-Branch party knew well that they could not..count on a majority.

c. In medieval theology, one of the subordinate classes coming under the category of any one of the seven deadly sins, or of any venial sin.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26363 Gastly sin [es]..lust and pride, And þair bransches þat springes wide. 1340 *Ayenb.* 9 Þer by zome bronches þet ne byeþ naȝt dyadlich zenne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 15 Of this roote [pride] springen general braunches; as ire, envye, accidie. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 264 Ypocrisie is a braunche of pruyde. 1615 HIERON *Wks.* I. 603 The raging sins of the first Table, as well as the more notorious branches of the second.

7. A division of a subject; a subdivision of a general concept or notion; a department of any study, pursuit, or employment; freq. in phraseological combinations, (where *department* may be substituted), as *branch of activity, industry, study*, etc. Also *branch of the revenue, of the prerogative*, etc.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XL. xl, As to the fourth part, Pronouncyacyon, I shal it shewe anone .. Wyth many braunches of it. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 66 The sisters three, and such branches of learning. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 141 Fidelity..a branch of naturall Justice. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. (1843) 114/1 Thus fell that high court [the star-chamber], a great branch of the prerogative. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 288 ¶ 3 Indian Silks were formerly a great Branch of our Trade. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vi. 66 Their learning..flourished in all its branches. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* Pref., One branch of quackery. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxvii. 109 The king's revenue lay under great debts and anticipations; those branches granted in the year 1669 and 1670 were ready to expire. 1813 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* iii. 10 She was obliged to seek another branch of the subject. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 239 The Phœnicians .. introduced letters, along with other branches of knowledge.

b. One of the divergent directions along which a line of thought may be followed out; a division of a complex proposition, question, argument, discussion, demand, legislative enactment, etc.

1542-3 *Act* 34-35 *Hen. VIII*, v. § 3 It is conteined in the ..statute, within diuers articles and branches of the same. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 102, I thinke these as branches of the first charge are charged in the bill. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* IV. v. 377 The first Branch of this Proposition. *a* 1700 in Rushworth *Hist. Coll.* III. II. ii. 980 [*heading*] The Branch of a letter from the Arch-bishop of Canterbury to Dr. Hall..dated..the 11th of November 1639. *Ibid.* 1347 (*heading*, an. 1640) A Branch of the Lord Digby's Speech about Episcopacy. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, A branch [of discourse], *caput*. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 307 The express declaration of the testator in almost every branch of his will.

8. A component portion of an organization or system, a part of a larger unity. *Branch of the legislature*, one of the houses or chambers into which the legislative body is divided.

1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* Introd. 11 The bare Earth..is but one of the Members or Branch. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 287 ¶ 5 A mixt Government consisting of three Branches. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 258 This branch of the legislature, which represents the people. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xiii. (1847) 150 The Roman Church was a sound and uncorrupt branch of the Catholic Church.

9. A local office of business, subordinate to the main or head office, as the 'branch' of a bank or other establishment.

1817 *Petition* in *Parl. Deb.* 215 This London Union Society ..establishing branches and affiliations. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 257 Important banks, each possessing numerous branches.

III. 10. The certificate held by a brother of the Trinity House; also that given by the Trinity House to pilots who have passed an examination as to their competence. Cf. *branch-pilot* in 13.

1865 ESQUIROS *Cornwall* 237 He received a branch, the name given to a certificate bearing the signature of the Society.

IV. 11. In various techn. senses [chiefly after Fr. *branche*]: in *Arch.* the rib of a Gothic vault: in *Zool.* (see quot. 1881); in *Mech.* the beam or axle of a pump or similar machine; also, a bolt or strap with arms; in *Harness-making*, a pair of parallel levers passing through the ends of a curb-bit, and provided with rings or loops for the curb-chain, etc.; in *Fortification*, the wing of a horn- or crown-work; also, one of the boyaux of a zig-zag approach. The word is also used of the metal piece on the end of a hose, to which the nozzle is screwed; and of each of the sides of a horse-shoe.

1659 LEAK *Water-wks.* 17 The said Levers shalbe also fitted to two arms or branches. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 38 There were two large branches fixed near the center, for taking hold of the two sides of a large upright piece of timber. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 296/1 The defenders of their branches could not have avoided firing upon one another. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 463 Branches—The cell-bearing portions of the zoarium of Glauconome..or Synocladia. 1884 E. L. ANDERSON *Mod. Horsemanship* I. v. 18 The branches should be long or short, as the rider wishes a mild or a severe bit.

V. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*

12. General relations: **a.** (in sense 1), objective with ppl. adj., vbl. sb. or agent-noun, as *branch-bearing, -gatherer*; locative and instrum. (*poet.*), as *branch-charmed, -embellished, -rent*; attrib. (pertaining to a branch), as *branch-bud*; also *branch-like* adj.; **b.** (in sense 2) attrib. (having the character of a branch), as *branch-line* (of railway), *-root, -vein*; **c.** (in sense 9) as *branch bank, -establishment, -office*.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 56 Pearserthnut..is in leafe and *braunch bearing like to Cicer. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 370 The deciduous *branch-buds of *Bryum annotinum* may also be considered as organs of reproduction. *a* 1821 KEATS *Hyperion*, Tall oaks, *branch-charmed by the earnest stars. 1597 DRAYTON *Mortimer.* 110 Notingham..Crowne of the beautious *branch-embellish'd soyle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 41 A *Brawnche gederer, *frondator*. 1852 TUPPER *Proverb. Philos.* 167 With dull malignant stare watcheth the *branch-like boa. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Supp. II. 667/2 When..in working *branch lines, a carriage must be sent through for the accommodation of only two or three passengers. 1885 *Law Rep.* XXIX. *Chancery Div.* 219 The company had no *branch office of its own in England. 1840 *Act* 3-4 *Vic.* xcvii. § 18 Effecting communication between such railway and any.. *branch railway. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* 13 Vales deflower'd, or forest-trees *branch-rent. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 362 *Branch-roots of Dracæna reflexa .. have a thoroughly typical structure. 1858 W. ELLIS *Visits Madagasc.* ix. 242 At the adjacent *branch station .. we remained a week. *c* 1400 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 190 Fro '*basylica*' .. A *branche veyn spryngeth up fal bolde.

13. Special combinations: **branch-bottom** (in *U.S.*), see quot.; **branch-building** *a.*, building in branches; **branch-chuck** (*Mech.*), a chuck having four branches turned up at the ends, and furnished with screws; **branch-coal**, a provincial name for anthracite; **branch-pilot**, a pilot who holds a Trinity House certificate; †**branch-stand** *v.*, 'to make a Hawk take the Branch, or leap from Tree to Tree, till the Dog springs the Partridge' (Phillips, 1706); **branch wines**, a translation of Pg. *vinos de ramo*, wines made for home consumption; **branch-work**, ornamental figured patterns (cf. 3).

1880 *New Virginians* I. 82 The land being what is called *branch-bottom, i. e. alluvial in character. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxvii. 514 We shall take first the *branch-building mammalia. 1864 *Times* 10 Dec., The first *branch pilot who offered his services .. was bound to be accepted. 1833 C. REDDING *Hist. Mod. Wines* viii. (1836) 226 The wine country of the Douro is again subdivided..into, first, Factory wines..and secondly, *Branch wines. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* ix. 32 Intermixed with *Branch-works that make a glorious shew. 1842 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* 95 *Branch-work of costly sardonyx.

Branch, *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *brancher*.]

I. *intr.* **1.** To bear or put forth branches; sometimes with *forth, out*. Also *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxix. 19 Floureth floures, as lilie; ȝyueth smel, and brauncheth in to grace. 1552 HULOET, Braunchen, or haue braunches, *frondeo*. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. i. 27 There rooted betwixt them then such an affection, which cannot chuse but braunch now. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* II. i. (1762) 127 Gave the earth round these plants a good stirring before they branched. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 478 They branch even before they reach the ground.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To throw out branches or offshoots; to separate into branches, ramify. Freq. const. *from, into*. Now almost always with *out*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. ix. (1495) 54 The fyfthe synewe braunchyth and comyth in bowes to the Instrumentes of towchynge. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Introd. Wks. I. 129 What subject does not branch out to infinity? 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iii. (1872) 31 It branches, therefore, into a twofold division. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. v. § 32 (1875) 117 Consequences .. that go on branching out more widely as years progress.

b. To spring out, as a branch or branches from the stem or root; to deviate from an original direction, strike off in a new path; to diverge from a central point; in mod. use chiefly with adv. *out, off*, less freq. *away*.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8750 Beamys of bright sun, þat braunchis olofte. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 247 ¶ 2, I have known a woman branch out into a long dissertation upon the edging of a petticoat. 1799 *Scott. described* (ed. 2) 13 Many inferior ranges, here and there, branch out from them on all sides. *c* 1811 FUSELI *Lect. Art* V. (1848) 463 If it branch not out of the subject. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xi. (1847) 112 From this point..branched most of the great roads into the interior. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 163 A very early concentration of speech from which these dialects branched off. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 212 The Foss Way..branched off from the Eastern gate. 1884 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 431/2 An excellent street .. branches away from the quay, and leads into a vast square.

†**3.** To spring, arise, or descend from a common stock or parentage; also, *To be branched* (in the same sense). *Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 18 That from thee Troians should branch a lineal ofspring. 1609 HIERON *Wks.* I. Ded. A ij, All those young plants which..haue branched from you both. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 544 These Butlers are branched from Sir Raph Butler. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xviii. (1840) 146 They were a younger house of the Waldenses, and branched from them.

II. *trans.*

4. To divide (anything) into branches; to spread out (anything) in the manner of branches.

1700 W. KING *Transactioneer* 10 The ends of the Twigs are branched into bunches of Flowers. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 48 The dark yew .. branch'd there its naked roots. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 221 Jewels .. Sprinkled about in gold that branch'd itself Fine as ice-ferns.

5. *fig.* To arrange or set *out* in branches. *arch.*

1628 PRYNNE *Cens. Cozens* 10 We branch the matter of this Booke into points of Doctrine and substance. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. § 32, I shall not need to branch out devotion into the several parts. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 56 The whole system of offences .. is branched out into five classes. 1810 *Month. Rev.* LXII. 496 If a Gothic story be branched out in the forms of the Shakspearean drama.

6. To adorn or embroider with gold or needlework representing flowers or foliage. Cf. BRANCH *sb.* 3. Also *fig.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 19 The traine whereof loose far behind her strayd, Braunched with gold and perle. 1611 FLETCHER *Philast.* v. iv. 37 May the Moths branch their Velvets. *Ibid.* Branch me his skin in flowers like a sattin. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 631 Enid fell in longing for a dress All branch'd and flower'd with gold.

7. To furnish with branches or branching horns. Also *fig.*

1633 FORD *Broken Hrt.* II. i. 250 The city housewives.. Cull, kiss, and cry sweetheart, and stroke the head Which they have branch'd.

Branchage (brɑ·nʃédʒ). [f. BRANCH *sb.* + -AGE: cf. F. *branchage.*] Branches in the mass.

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* X. 274 Leafage and branchage vulgar eyes admire. 1873 — *Red Cott. Night-C.* 652 In the main ash-avenue Under the blessing of its branchage-roof.

Branchar, -er : see BLANCHER[1].

Branched (brɑnʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. BRANCH *sb.* and *v.* + ED.]

1. Provided with branches. *lit.* and *fig.* (Cf. senses of the sb.; often combined with numeral or other adjs., as *double-, five-, many-branched.*)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 753 Vnder a tri appeltre .. þat was braunched ful brode. 1567 STUDLEY *Seneca's Hippolytus* (1581) 56 The Elme displayes his braunched armes. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 157 A double branched brow-antler. 1841 MRS. BROWNING *House Clouds* 29 A spacious hall .. Branched with corridors sublime. 1877 R. J. MORE *Under Balkans,* A lighted triple-branched wax taper.

†2. Divided, distributed; descended (from a family or an ancestor). (Cf. BRANCH *v.* 3–5.) *Obs.*

1429 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 141 Royal braunched, descended from two lynes.

b. Adorned with a figured pattern in embroidery, gilding, chasing, etc. Cf. BRANCH *v.* 6.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXVII. XXXII, The rofe was braunched curiously Of the beten golde both gaye and glorious. 1552 H. W. KING *Invent. Ch. Goods* (1885) 15 A cope of blew and Braunched Damaske..xxs. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 54 Calling my Officers about me, in my branch'd Velvet gowne. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3895/4 Seven Silver Spoons..branched on the tops.

3. Hence in *Arch.* **branched work**, the carved foliage on friezes and monuments.

Branchellion (brænkeliən). [a. Fr. *branchellion,* shortened by Savigny from the earlier *branchiobdellion* lit. 'a leech having gills'; cf. BRANCHIO- and Gr. βδέλλα leech.] A species of Annelid, a leech which attacks fishes and tortoises.

1847 in CRAIG. 1876 BENEDEN *Anim. Parasites* 113.

Brancher[1] (brɑ·nʃəɹ). [f. BRANCH *v.* + -ER[1].] That which bears or puts forth branches.

1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ii. 43 The thin brauncher [vine] needs a battle soyle to enlarge the Dilation. 1651 *Relig. Wotton.* (1685) 77 If their Child be not such a speedy spreader and brancher, like the Vine.

Brancher[2]. Also 5 brauncher, brawncher. [a. AF. **brancher* = F. *branchier,* f. *branche* BRANCH.] A young hawk (or other bird) when it first leaves the nest and hops about the branches.

?a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 190 Pareby braunchers in brede bettyr was never. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* ij b, After saynt Margaretis day..thay bene calde Brawncheris. 1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Falconrie* 69 The brancher is she that followeth the old hawke from braunch to braunch. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Canary Bird,* Those of the first year .. are term'd Branchers. 1808 JAMIESON, *Branchers,* young crows, after leaving the nest, and betaking themselves to the boughs or branches. *Teviotd.* 1873 *Daily News* 19 July 5/7 We have a cage with a 'brancher' (a young linnet).

b. *fig.* A young child.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvi. 389 My home..with all my pretty little tender branchers hopping about me.

Branchery (brɑ·nʃəri). [f. BRANCH *sb.* + ERY.] Branches collectively. *lit.* and *fig.*

1830 COLERIDGE *Ch. & St.* (1839) 131. 1847 SARA COLERIDGE in *Biog. Lit.* Introd. 125 All the branchery of mystic beliefs and superstitious practices. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 85 That tree..From whose umbrageous branchery human fruit ..In sacred ripeness dropped.

†b. Applied by Grew to: The ramifications of the endocarp in an apple or other fruit.

1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. vi. § 2 The Branchery is nothing else but the Ramifications of the Lignous Body throughout all the parts of the Parenchyma. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Apple,* The branchery, or vessels are only ramifications of the woody part of the branch.

Branch-hircin, obs. form of BRANKURSINE.

‖ **Branchiæ, branchia** (brænkiī, brænkiă), *sb. pl.* Also obs. ME. pl. **braunches**. [L. *branchia,* pl. *branchiæ,* ad. Gr. βράγχια gills, pl. of βράγχιον (in sing. meaning a fin).]

The organs of respiration in fishes, etc, ; gills.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. XXXV. (1495) 147 Some beestes haue no lounges but they haue braunches in stede of lounges. 1674 GREW *Anat. Trunks* I. iii. § 26 Fishes having their Branchiæ; Land-Animals their Lungs. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) II. 23/2 The Pulmonary Arachnidians .. breathe by .. pulmonary branchia. 1866 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* (1874) 627 The double gills or branchiæ.

Branchial (brænkiăl), *a.* [f. L. *branchi-æ* (see prec.) + -AL[1]: cf. Fr. *branchial.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling gills.

1801 *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 246 The branchial appendages .. are of a deep blood colour. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 115/2 The bilocular heart of fishes is entirely branchial.

Branchiate, -ated (brænkiĕit, -ēltĕd), *a.* [f. as prec. + ATE[2], + -ED.] Having, or characterized by, branchiæ or gills.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 107/2 Ciliated, branchiated, and pulmonated classes. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 62 In Branchiate Vertebrata there is no epidermal skeleton.

Branchiferous (brænkifərəs), *a.* [f. mod. L. *branchifer* (f. *branchiæ* gills + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS.] Bearing or furnished with gills.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 98 The development of the branchiferous gasteropods may be observed .. in the common river-snails.

Branchiform (brænkifōm), *a.* Also **branchiiform**. [f. L. *branchi-æ* gills + -FORM.] Like or resembling gills.

1845 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 146 Articulations .. branchiform, being chiefly adapted for respiration. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 612 There are..branchiiform appendages.

Branchiness (brɑ·nʃinés). [f. BRANCHY + -NESS.] Branchy quality or condition. Also *fig.*

1611 COTGR., *Branchage,* branchinesse; thicknes, or store of branches. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 323 The metaphysical generalizations display..a fibrous branchiness of argument. 1806 *Mouth. Mag.* XXI. 416 A bush differs from a tree in that its branchiness begins at the very root.

Branching (brɑ·nʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BRANCH *v.*]

1. The action of throwing out branches, or of diverging in the manner of branches; ramification; *concr.* a collection of branches. Also *fig.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* V. 71 With diuers orders of braunchynges they embrace it. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 232 We have before compar'd the branchings of these rivers..to the ramifications of the arteries in the body. 1724 WATTS *Logic* 348 Finish your whole argument with as few inferior branchings as reason will admit. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 207 Dichotomous branching is frequently repeated in one and the same plane.

2. The action of decorating with flowers or foliage, in embroidery, gilding, engraving, etc.

1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 53/2 The branching of Satins..being amongst many others, one of their Inventions.

Brɑ·nching, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. That branches; that puts forth branches.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer* XVII. 2 Ther braunching trees in heeze mounteynes. 1645 MILTON *Arcades* 86 Under the shady roof Of braunching elm. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 122 High at the head a branching Olive grows. 1842 TENNYSON *Vere de Vere* 27 Not thrice your branching limes have blown.

2. Spreading, ramifying, diverging; also, rambling, diffuse.

1720 POPE *Iliad* XXI. 446 The branching streams. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XVIII. vii, In branching veins. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. i. 128 The Burnets .. were a branching family.

3. Bearing antlers, antlered.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 470 The swift Stag..Bore up his branching head. 1718 POPE *Iliad* III. 37 So joys a lion, if the branching deer..his bulky prize, appear.

Branchio- brænkiō, also incorrectly **brancho-**, combining form of Gr. βράγχια gills, as in **Brɑ·nchio-a·nal** *a.*, pertaining to the branchiæ and anus. **Brɑ·nchio-ca·rdiac** *a.*, belonging to the gills and heart. **Brɑ·nchio-ga·steropod**, *pl.* **-poda, -pods**, a gasteropod which breathes air through water; also, any gasteropod. **Brɑ·nchio-pa·llial** *a.*, pertaining to the gills and mantle of molluscs. **Brɑ·nchio-pari·etal** *a.*, pertaining to the gills and wall of the atrium (of molluscs)

1856 HUXLEY in Woodward *Mollusca* 446 The part..behind [the mantle] becomes the branchio-anal surface. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 206/2 The blood .. returns to the heart by means of the branchio-cardiac vessels. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* viii. 505 In all .. Branchiogasteropods, the mantle secretes a cuticular shell. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 84 The 'auditory saccules'..are connected with this great branchio-pallial ganglion. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* III. 334 The branchial sac is connected with the wall of the atrium by (branchio-parietal) vessels.

Branchiopod (brænkiŏpŏd). Pl. **-opods, -opoda** (-ŏpŏdă). [f. BRANCHIO- + Gr. πούς, ποδ-ός foot: cf. Fr. *branchiopode.*] *lit.* 'Gill-footed,'—a member of the Crustacean order distinguished by having the gills upon the feet. Also *attrib.*

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 81 In the .. Branchiopod Crustacea the long dorsal vessel is also found. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 755/2 In the Branchiopods..the body consists of a long series of rings. 1862 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 732 The gills are attached to the feet, and they are therefore termed Branchiopoda.

Hence **Brɑ·nchio·podous** *a.*

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 692/1 The young of Balanids .. closely resemble some of the branchiopodous crustacea.

Branchiostegal (brænkiŏstĭgăl), *a.* [f. BRANCHIOSTEGE (or its elements) + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to the membrane which protects a gill chamber; covering or protecting the gills.

1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 128 Slender cartilaginous Bones ..analagous to the brancheostegal Bones of other Fishes. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 478 The branchiostegal membrane..is supported by the branchiostegal rays.

2. quasi-*sb.* for *branchiostegal ray.*

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1144/2 Slightly curved rays..called branchio-stegals.

Branchiostegan (brænkiŏstĭgăn). [f. mod. L. *branchiosteg-i* (cf. next) + -AN.] A member of the *Branchiostegi,* an old order of cartilaginous fishes having free gills covered by a membrane.

1847 in CRAIG.

Branchiostege (brænkiŏstēdʒ), *a.* [a. Fr. *branchiostège,* f. BRANCHIO- + Gr. στέγ-ειν to cover.] Covering the gills (= BRANCHIOSTEGAL).

Hence **Branchiostegite** (-ŏstĭdʒəit). [App. after Gr. στεγίτης, erroneously taken as an agential sb. from στέγειν.] The membrane covering the gills. Also **Branchiostegous** (-ŏstĭgəs), *a.* a. Having gill-covers; b. = BRANCHIOSTEGAL.

1748–52 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 220 (JOD.) The branchiostege membrane contains ten, eleven, or twelve bones. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 164 The number of its branchiostegous rays are seven. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. III. i. 294 The cartilaginous, or..branchiostegous tribe of fishes. 1880 HUXLEY *Cray-Fish* 25 This flap..is called the Branchiostegite because it covers the gills or branchiae.

Branchiostomous (brænkiŏstŏməs), *a.* [f. BRANCHIO- + Gr. -στομος -mouthed + -OUS.] Having the gills in connexion with the mouth.

1881 OWEN in *Nature* XXIV. 499 In fishes the double function of the mouth is retained—all are 'branchiostomous'.

Branchireme (brænkirēm). [f. L. *branchi-æ* gills + *rēmi-us* an oar.] An organ in the branchiopod entomostraca which serves the double purpose of respiration and of locomotion. Cf. quot.

1835 KIRBY *Habits & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 133 Jointed legs, that terminate in a fasciculus of setiform branches..also connected with the respiration of the animal .. might be denominated Branchiremes.

Branchless (brɑ·nʃlés), *a.* [f. BRANCH *sb.* + -LESS.] Without, or destitute of, branches.

1611 COTGR., *Trençonner* .. to make headlesse, branchlesse. 1834 AIRD *Nebuchadn.* I. ii. 53 Beneath her branchless palm must Judah sit.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. iv. 24 Better I were not yours Then your so branchlesse. 1848 W. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* iii. (1879) 39 About midway of this branchless course it enters Egypt.

Branchlet (brɑ·nʃlĕt). Also 8 **branchilet**. [f. as prec. + -LET.] A little branch, a shoot; in *Bot.* a smaller branch growing from a larger one (rendering L. *ramulus*); *fig.* a small division or offshoot.

1731 BAILEY, *Branchilet,* a little Branch. 1820 LINDLEY *Monogr. Roses* Introd. 21, I have found it necessary to make a distinction between branches and branchlets. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 279 The dorsal branch divides at the carpus into two branchlets. 1883 E. ARNOLD *Nt. Slaughter* in *Ind. Idylls* 241 There perched A thousand crows .. some on branchlets.

Brancho-, incorrect form of BRANCHIO-.

Branch-ursine, obs. form of BRANKURSINE.

Branchy (brɑ·nʃi), *a.* [f. BRANCH *sb.* + -Y[1].]

1. Bearing branches; full of, covered with, or consisting of branches.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* XVII. 10 And vndir al braunchy tree. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. XV, Com to me, into this brauchy wood. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* (1860) 89 Called arms, for their hard branchey resemblance. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* V. 313 [Trees] .. lopp'd and lighten'd of their branchy load. 1820 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Consol.* I. 134 The cedar, The branchy monarch of the wood. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 35 The outspread olive's branchy shade.

2. *transf.* Putting forth offshoots, or divisions; wide-spreading, ramifying; also (of deer) bearing horns, antlered.

1606 N. BAXTER *Man Created* in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 238 Within a branchie filme there lyeth the braine. 1676 J. BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 731, I have a piece of branchy spar. 1830 T. HAMILTON *C. Thornton* (1845) 99 The deer..stood .. tossing high their branchy forcheads. 1830 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 273 The fat earth feed thy branchy root.

Branck, -vrsin, obs. ff. BRANK, -URSINE.

Brancorde, obs. form of BRANCARD.

Brancorne ; see BRANTCORN.

Brand (brænd), *sb.* Also 1–7 **brond**(e, 4 **bront, broond**, 5 **bronnd**, 6 *Sc.* **broynd**, 7 **bran**, 9 *dial.* **bron**. [Com. Teut.: OE. *brand, brond* = OFris. *brand* (MDu. *bran(d)*, Du. *brand*), OHG., MHG. *brant* (mod.G. *brand*), ON. *brand-r* :—OTeut. **brando-z*, f. *bran-* pret. stem of **brinn-an* to BURN + suffix *-do*, as in WORD.]

I. Act, means, or result of burning.

†1. Burning, conflagration, destruction by fire.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 4258 Hy hine ne moston..bronde forbærnan. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 1856 They .. stete fuyre, and wilde bronnd, Anon in kyng Daries lond.

2. A piece of wood that is or has been burning on the hearth; also *poet.* a torch, a match or linstock (see quot. 1810).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John XVIII. 3 Judas..cuom ðidir mið lehtfatum & brondum & woepnum. *a* 1000 *Dan.* 246 (Gr.) Bæron brandas on bryne fyres. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 He wule aquikien and al þe brond tenden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7154 Vp-to þair tails fir he band, Foluand ilk fox a brand. 1477 EARL RIVERS *Dictes* (Caxton) 16 Scornyng .. wastith loue as the fiere doth the bronde. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 505 With burial brandes I absent shall thee chase. *a* 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* Wks. 1738 II. 129 So cold .. that the very Sap of their Wood-fewel burning on the fire, freezes at the Brand's-end. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 409 Like Flocks of Sheep they fly Before the flaming Brand. 1810 CAMPBELL *Batt. Baltic* i, By each gun the lighted brand, In a bold determined hand. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 41 The brands of one of their fires were still smoking.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*

†a. *collect.* or in *pl.* The fire on the hearth. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1300 *Prov. Hendyng* 109 Este bueþ oune brondes, quoþ Hendyng. 1862 BARNES *Rhymes Dorset Dial.* I. 129 She warm'd em some cider avore the bron.

b. *A brand from the burning* or *from the fire* (in allusion to *Zech.* iii. 2 and *Amos* iv. 11): a person delivered from imminent danger.

1382 Wyclif *Zech.* iii. 2 Wher this is not a dead brond rauyshid of the fijr. 1535 Coverdale *ibid.* Is not this a brande taken out of the fyre? 1779 Wesley *Hymns* (1831) 170 O Jesus, of thee I inquire, If still thou art able .. The brand to pluck out of the fire. 1822 R. Cox *Life Fletcher* ii. 17 His prayer hence was, 'Save me, Lord, as a brand snatched out of the fire'.

c. The torches of Cupid and the Furies.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2252 The furyes thre with all hir mortall bronde. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 112 So shalt thou easely .. quench the brandes of Cupide. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* II. iv. 91 Two winking Cupids..nicely Depending on their Brands. 1795 Burke *Let.* Wks. 1842 II. 245 The meditations of the closet have .. inflamed armies with the brands of the furies.

d. *Jove's* or *God's brand*: the lightning. *Phœbus' brand*: the burning rays of the sun. With a blending of the sense 'weapon': (cf. Milton's 'flaming brand' of the archangel in *P. L.* XII. 643).

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. vi. 20 Into this land Saturnus com, fleand gret Jovis brand. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* I. viii. 21 Where th' Almighties lightning brond does light. 1620 T. Peyton *Parad.* in Farr's *S. P.* 177 A smoky hill, which sends forth fiery brands Of burning oyle, much like the sword the tree of life doth keepe. 1885 H. H. Gibbs tr. *Integer Vitæ* in *Nat. Rev.*, And o'er me Phœbus' fiery brand, Fierce beating from above.

e. Applied to persons. Cf. *firebrand*.

1608 Armin *Nest Ninn.* 4 And you of our Innes of Court, nimble braind brands that burne without smoking.

4. The mark made by burning with a hot iron

1552 Huloet, Bronde, or marke made with a whote yron. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 220 The marke or brand of a buls head which was imprinted vpon his [Bucephalus'] shoulder. 1722 De Foe *Moll Fl.* (1840) 219 My comrade, having the brand of an old offender, was executed. 1851 Longf. *Gold. Leg.* iv. v, I see the scar, The brand upon your forehead.

b. *fig.* A sign or mark, sometimes in a general sense, but usually (with reference to the practice of branding criminals) conveying the idea of disgrace; a stigma, a mark of infamy.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. § 11 To mark that age with the brand of error and superstition. 1628 Prynne *Cens. Cozens* 98 Are they not a public brand and blemish to our Church? 1651 Cleveland *Poems* 24 No Fellon is more letter'd, though the brand Both superscribes his shoulder and his hand. 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* II. vi. (1840) 244 The devil could go nowhere without this particular brand of infamy. 1853 Marsden *Early Purit.* 324 The brand of that day's infamy will never disappear from the annals of Massachusetts.

c. A trade-mark, whether made by burning or otherwise. (Applied to trade-marks on casks of wines or liquors, timber, metals, and any description of goods except textile fabrics.)

1827 *Motley v. Downman* 3 Mylne & Craig *Law Rep.* 4 The proprietors have added the brand mark 'Margam' on each box. 1881 *Mechanic* § 155. 53 Timbers from Swedish ports are marked on the ends with red letters or brands.

5. An iron instrument for making marks by burning, or (quot. 1828) for cauterizing a wound.

1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* II. 159 The more I felt the pain his knife and brand inflicted, the better was my chance of recovery. 1860 W. Collins *Wom. White* II. v. 321 Pain and fear and grief written on her as with a brand.

6. (*transf.* from 4 c.) A particular sort or class of goods, as indicated by the trade-marks on them.

1854 Miss Warner *Old Helmet* I. 266 The ale was of a superior brand. 1864 *Reader* 25 June 803 The most renowned dealers whose brand passes muster. 1880 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXXI. 14 The perfume of this brand of wax is delightful. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 451/1 There are special brands of steel wire for the shrouds and stays.

7. A species of blight in plants, causing the leaves and young shoots to look as though they were burnt; called also Burn (cf. Ger. *brand*).

1639 Horn & Robotham *Gate Lang. Unl.* vi. § 52 If it be over heated, it turns to brand or mildew. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Plants* III. 386 Of truly parasitic plants some.. are known by the common names of Mildew, Rust, Brand, etc. 1881 Whitehead *Hops* 58 There are special forms of these fungi, known as rust or brand.

II. 8. The blade of a sword or similar weapon, and hence (like 'blade') the sword itself. [So also in Icel. and in later times in OF. and MHG. *brant*; possibly from its flashing in the light.]

† a. Blade, weapon. *Obs.* (exc. as in b).

c 1050 *Will of Æthelstan Æth.* in Thorpe *Dipl.* 559 Ic gean Eadmunde minon breðer þæs swurdes þe Offa cyng ahte .. and anes brandes. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 26 A swerd or a knyf .. Thei myȝten .. wiþdrawe þes brondis þat þus done harme.

b. A sword. (Cf. the poetical use of 'blade'.) A poetical use, though in the present century writers of romance have used it in prose as an archaism.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 2912 Hine syððan no brond ne beadomecas bitan ne meahton. *c* 1205 Lay. 15239 He scal leosen þa hond þurh his aȝene brand. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1584 Braydez out a bryȝt bront, & bigly forth strydez. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7926 And I thi bane for to be with my brond egge. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 142 Yone boy with a brande Brayede me full nere. *a* 1541 Wyatt *Psalm* xxxvii. 14 They have unsheathed eke their bloody bronds. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 643 Th' Eastern side .. Of Paradise .. Wav'd over by that flaming Brand. 1718 Pope *Iliad* v. 105 On his broad shoulder fell the forceful brand. 1820 Scott *Abbot* iii, There ne'er was gentleman but who belted him with the brand. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* v. 124 My wealth's a burly spear and brand.

Brand (brænd), *v.* Also 4–6 **brond**(e, 5 **bronne**. [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To burn with a hot iron, whether for the purpose of marking the flesh (as in the case of criminals or slaves), or of cauterizing as a surgical operation; also *fig.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 103 Hauing þer consciens iren brondit. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 53 Bronnyn wythe an yren [1499 brondyn], *cauterizo.* 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 109 Both men and women do brand their armes for the loue of each other. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Feb. 97/1 The former is to be branded and imprisoned. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom* xi. 91 Has been branded in his right hand with the letter H.

2. To mark indelibly, as a proof of ownership, as a sign of quality, or for any other purpose; to impress (a word, letter, or device) by way of brand.

1587 Golding *De Mornay* xii. 177 Thou wouldest that God should at leastwise brond him with the broade arrow. 1681 Cotton *Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 43 Every step did brand Assured footing in the yielding sand. 1805 Luccock *Nat. Wool* 113 When sheep are not branded with pitch, or any other substance injurious to the staple. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 253/2 The mark was the letters 'M. C.' branded on tin-plates.

b. *fig.* To set a mental mark of ownership upon; also, to impress (a fact, an event) indelibly on one's memory.

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxiii. (1612) 273 The greene knight, be whoso he shall, her heart had branded hers. 1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* v. i. 226 To brand upon your thoughts How she was once a woman. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 531, I was able to recall every word of this, which is branded into my mind. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 114 Words and utterances .. branded indelibly upon the memory.

3. *fig.* To mark or stamp with infamy, stigmatize.

1625 Bacon *Atheism, Ess.* (Arb.) 337 All..are branded with the Name of Atheists. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. iii. 215 They..intended by some Vote to Brand him, and make him odious. 1771 Cumberland *West Ind.* iv. iv, Brand me for a coward if I baulk you. *a* 1853 Robertson *Lect.* ii. 61 Dare we brand infidelity with hard names?

Brand, obs. form of Brawned.

Bra'nded, *ppl. a.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [A northern var. of *brended*, later Brinded.] Brindled.

1561 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 148, I geve to Henry Todd on oxe calfe in Peknell, color branded. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 126 A spotted, branded, party coloured dog is not approved. 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XXI. 217 They saw a branded serpent sprawl..amongst them from above. *a* 1800 *Ballad, 'Lads of Wamphray'* iii. in Scott *Minstr.*, The brokit cow and the branded bull. 1880 Patterson *Antrim & Down Gloss., Branded, brannet*, of a red colour with streaks or bands, applied to cattle.

Branded (brændéd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Brand *v.*]

1. a. Marked with a hot iron. b. Bearing a trade-mark, or mark of quality.

1652 *Proc. Parliament* No. 159. 2502 Advt., A light grey Mare..branded with E. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Sat. Quack* Wks. 1730 I. 64 A branded villain. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 30 Apr., There is no alteration in branded iron.

2. *fig.* Marked with infamy, stigmatized.

1601 R. Yarington *Two Lament. Traj.* v. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Bronded with a marke of Shame. 1654 *Curia Politiæ* 100 Why should that branded Polititian make feare and love impossible and inseparable? 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 265 Branded with the defeat of Cannæ.

† **Bra'nded**, *ppl. a.*[3] *Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. F. *brandir* to fasten two pieces of wood together with a peg.] ? Firmly secured; perh. error for *bandit.*

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 350 Ane brig .. Rycht stark of tymmer..Brandit and bond, and festnit richt fest.

Branded, misreading for *brauded* embroidered; so also *brandur* for *braudur* embroidery.

c 1440 *Gaw. & Gol.* II. iii, Here belt was of blunket .. Branded with brende golde. *Ibid.* II. iv, His brene and his basnet..With a brandur abought, al of brende golde.

Bran-deer. A loose adaptation of Ger. *brandhirsch*, 'a stag with dark-brown breast.' Grimm.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* II. v. (1862) I. 327 A kind of stag, named by the ancients the Tragelaphus, and which the natives call the bran deer.

Brandeis, obs. Sc. form of Brandish.

Brandelede, obs. var. of Brandreth.

† **Brandellet.** *Obs. rare*[−1].

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 322 His pusen therwith gan gon, And also his brandellet bon, Hys vyser and his gorgere.

† **Bra'ndenburgh.** *Obs.* [f. the name of a city in Prussia, famous for woollen manufactures. So Fr. *brandebourg.*] A morning gown.

1676 Etheredge *Man of Mode* IV. ii. (1684) 61 Y' have a very fine Brandenburgh on, Sir Fopling. 1691 *Fop Dict. Supp., Brandenburgh*, a Morning Gown.

† **Bra'ndenburgs.** *Obs.* [Prob. so called because worn in the army of the Elector of Brandenburg, afterwards king of Prussia; cf. Fr. *brandebourg*, 'boutonnière avec ornement' (Boiste).] *pl.* The ornamental facings to the breast of an officer's coat.

1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. xcii. 422 [The Prussian King] in his regimentals, which are a blue cloth frock with silver brandenburgs. *a* 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 225 He wore a coat .. trimmed with Brandenburgs, now totally deprived of their metal.

Brander (brændəɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. Brand *v.* + -er.] One who brands.

1860 Rawlinson *Herodotus* VII. XXXV. IV. 36 He [Xerxes] bade the branders take their irons and therewith brand the Hellespont.

Bra'nder, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 5 **brandyr**, 6 **brandire**. [Variant of Brandiron.] A gridiron. See also Brandise, Brandiron, Brandreth.

c 1450 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 626 *Tripos*, brondyre. 1587 in Wadley *Bristol Wills* (1886) 251 My great pan and brandire and Pykes thervnto belonginge. 1708 *Inv.* in E. W. Dunbar *Soc. Life Moray* 212 (D.) A frying-pan, two branders. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxiv, A couple of fowls.. reeking from the gridiron or brander.

Brander brændəɹ), *v.*[1] Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. prec.] *trans.* and *intr.* To cook on the gridiron, broil, grill. Hence **Bra'ndered** *ppl. a.*, **Brandering** *vbl. sb.*, as in *brandering steak.*

c 1782 Sir T. Sinclair *Scott. Dial.* 172 (Jam.) The Scots also say *to brander* for to broil meat. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lxiv, 'I'll brander the moor-fowl that John Heatherblutter brought in this morning.' *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* III. 37 Brandered kidneys. 1848 Forster *Life Goldsm.* I. iv, A brandered chop served up.

Bra'nder, *v.*[2] [prob. f. Brander *sb.*[2], as if 'to arrange cross-bars in the form of a gridiron'; but cf. F. *brandir* under Branded *ppl. a.*[2]]

Hence **Bra'ndering** *vbl. sb.*, 'the covering of the under-side of joists with battens . . . to nail the laths to, in order to secure a better key for the plaster of a ceiling' Spon *Dict. Engineer.* 1869.)

Branderer, ?erron. form of *brauderer*, Broiderer: but the passages are obscure.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. III. 77 [Tullus Hostilius] ..vsede purpur, a maner reed clopinge of kynges and branderers and reueres [orig. *purpura et fascibus usus est*]. *c* 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 287 Deliveryd to my said Lordis Branderars of his Copis in small Perle..poiss. iiij *oz. Ibid.* II. 289 Deliveryd in gilte spangillis for my Lordis Footmen Coolis to Stevyn Humble Branderer poiss. clvj *oz.*

Brande(y)rne, -hirne, var. of Brand-iron.

Brandewine, early form of Brandy.

Brand-goose: see Brant *sb.*

Brandied (brændid), *ppl. a.* [f. Brandy *v.*] Mixed, treated, or 'fortified' with brandy.

1833 C. Redding *Mod. Wines* iv. (ed. 2) 66 The brandied wines of Portugal. 1871 Morley *Crit. Misc.* (1886) I. 287 The wine of truth is in his cup a brandied draught.

Brandified (brændifəid), *ppl. a.* [As if f. a vb. *brandify*: see -fy.] Affected by brandy.

1863 *Spring & Summ. Lapl.* 31 He had already got some such notion into his muddled, brandified old head.

Branding brændiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Brand *v.*]

1. The action of marking with a hot iron, as a surgical operation; or of burning a mark upon a criminal, or an article for sale.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 53 Brondynge, *cauterizacio.* 1660 R. Coke *Justice Vind.* 14 Anything..received into the senses, be it whipping, branding or hanging. 1764 Harmer *Observ.* vi. xvi. 261 Whipping and branding with the flower-de-lis among the French. 1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 631 The gutting..of the herrings, and the branding of the barrels. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. xl. V. 128. *fig.* *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 90 It would be an everlasting branding their honour, if timorously..they show their backs to their enemies.

2. *attrib.*, as in *branding-corrall, -iron, -yard.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 53 Brondynge yren, *cauterium.* 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xiv. 80 Despisers of God .. haue the said bronding yron searing within them. 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* xi. 259 His broad bosom scarred all over with the branding-iron. 1881 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 64 The branding-yard [for cattle]. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Mar. 3/2 The cows and calves..are driven into the branding corrall.

Bra'nding, *ppl. a.* [f. Brand *v.* + -ing[2].]

1. That scorches or marks by burning.

1811 Byron *Curse of Min.* xi, In many a branding page and burning line. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* ii, Nor branding summer suns avail To touch thy thousand years of gloom. 1868 Ld. Lytton *Chron. & Char.* II. 127 The branding bolt, that rent The skies asunder.

2. That brands or stigmatizes.

1853 C. Brontë *Villette* xxiii. (1876) 250 It was a branding judgment. 1877 Farrar *My Youth* i. 4 He felt the branding finger upon his brow.

† **Bra'ndiron.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 **brandhirne**, 5–6 **-eyrne, -erne, -yren**, 6 **brond-**; other forms under Brander *sb.*[2] [f. Brand + Iron.]

1. A kitchen utensil, commonly a gridiron, but the name is transferred to other articles, as andirons (still *dial.* in Kent), a stand for a kettle, a trivet. See the synonymous Brander *sb.*[2], Brandise; also Brandreth.

1381 *Eng. Gilds* 233 Seven dozens of 'vesselles du peutre'; a 'brandhirne'. 1411 *Inv.* in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. iv. 153, j brandeyrne. 1424 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 56 A peyre rakkes of yryne, and to brandernes. 1552 Huloet, Brondyron, or Andyron. 1580 Baret *Alv.* B 1126 A Brandiron or posnet, *chytra.* 1596 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* II. 271, j brandeiron, that the kettle standes on. 1730 Davies in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 445 The Brand-Irons and Legs thereof were strained. 1886 R. Jefferies in *Pall Mall Budget* 2 Dec. 9/1 What are usually called dog-irons on the hearth are called brand-irons, having to support the brand or burning log.

¶ **2.** Taken by Spenser, and by Quarles after him, in the sense of: A sword [= Brand *sb.* 8].

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. iv. 32 And with his brondiron round

about him layd. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 100 [He] Vnsheath'd his furious Brand-iron. *Ibid.* (1708) 122 The stout Amphialus..Up heav'd his thirsty brandiron.

† **3. Brand-iron-wise,** in the shape of a gridiron. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 381 Southeast..is thre trees lyke a brandierwyse.

† Brandise (brændis). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 1 brand-isen, 9 brandice. [OE. *brand-īsen*, f. *brand* burning + *īsen* iron: but the history of the word between OE. and modern times is uncertain.] A trivet; perhaps used also in the other senses of BRANDER *sb.*[2], BRANDIRON.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 127 *Andena vel tripes*, brandisen. 1872 HAROWICK *Trad. Lancashire* 133 The brandice. 1874 HARDY *Madding Crowd* xxii. (1882) 152 There was a great black crock upon the brandise.

Brandish (brændiʃ), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **braundis-, ise(n, -ish, -issh, -yseh, -isehe,** 5 **brawndesche, branyeh** (*Cath. Angl.*), 4–6 **brandiss, -issh, -iseh,** 6 *Sc.* **brandeis,** 5– **brandish.** [a. Fr. *brandiss-* lengthened stem of Fr. *brandir*, a common Romanic word (L. type **brandīre*), f. Teut. BRAND, a sword.]

1. *trans.* To flourish, wave about (a sword, spear, dart, club, or other manual weapon) by way of threat or display, or in preparation for action.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vii. 13 He sal braundis his swerd. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* vii. 13 But 3ee shal ben convertid, his swerd he shal braundishen. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 15b, [They] brandished their speris and escried their enemyes. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 54 They brandish weapons sharp edgde. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxxii. 10, I shall brandish my sword before them. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vii. 161 Draw their swords at once, and brandish them in the air. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 726 You may brandish your mother of pearl paper-cutter. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 488 A great crowd..of young peasants, brandishing their cudgels. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ii. 40.

b. *fig.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 346 Þo3 þou daunce as any do, Braundysch & bray þy brabez breme. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 3 Lawes which they so impotently brandish against others. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 152 They love to be always brandishing their Advantage. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Fam. Let. Rhimes* Wks. 1774 II. 78 Your eyes that brandish burning darts. 1867 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (ed. 4) 370 Brandishing the threat of infliction.

c. To flourish about, move vigorously (the limbs, the head, etc.); also used of a snake darting out its tongue, of a lion flourishing its tail, etc. Somewhat *arch.*, if not *obs.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* (Roxb.) 117 The knight þan braundisshid yche a bone. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* 1632 22 And every one brandisht his fiery tongue. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* viii. 260 He was now beginning to..brandish his tail.

2. *absol.* To flourish one's weapons or limbs; to make a flourish or display; to swagger.

c 1340 *Alisaunder* 1122 That hee nas loose in no lime..To byte, ne to braundise. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2321 Breme burnes..Brandissende wiþ gret bost. *c* 1430 *How Gd. Wyf taugt Dau.* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 39 Braundische not with þin heed. *c* 1505 DUNBAR *Dance* 33 He brandeist lyk a beir. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 338 Brandisand throw the army.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) Of a sword, = To be brandished. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Scot.* (1655) 2 Your Swords..should brandish to set him on his Royall throne. 1800 SCOTT *Lady of L.* VI. xviii.

† **4.** *trans.* Of the sun or other luminary: To dart forth, scatter (rays of light); also (rarely) to irradiate, render luminous. *Obs.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. (1641) 108/1 His brows seem brandisht with a Sun-like fire. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 215 This light of Righteousness..may not brandish its rays in the empty field. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Brandish*, to make to..glister with gentle shaking or moving.

† b. *intr.* To glitter, gleam, flash, coruscate.

1552 HULOET, Brandysh, or glytter, lyke a sworde, *corusco.* 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. (1641) 109/1 Thine eyes already (now no longer eyes; But new bright stars) do brandish in the skyes. *Ibid.* (1608) 78 Orion, Eridanus, the Whale..Through Heavens bright arches brandish up and down. [1884 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* 237 A branch of flame shot brandishing through the aperture.]

Bra·ndish, *sb.* [f. prec.] An act of brandishing; a flourish or wave (of a weapon).

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. x, I can wound with a Brandish. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 157 ¶ 11 Tosses of the Head, and Brandishes of the Fan. 1816 BYRON *Siege of Cor.* xxii, The reply was the brandish of sabre and spear.

† **Bra·ndish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. BRANDY + -ISH[1].] Of the quality of, or resembling brandy.

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 560 A strong sulpherous brandish Spirit, that has no other operation than common Brandy or Spirit of Wine.

Brandished (brændiʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. BRANDISH *v.* + -ED[1].] Made to vibrate; flourished, waved.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 67, I doe se theyre brandisht tergats. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 633 The brandisht Sword of God before them blaz'd. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 34 ¶ 4 Some Body..has called a fine Woman dancing, a Brandished Torch of Beauty. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* V. xxxii, His brandished faulchion's sheer descent!

Brandisher (brændiʃəɹ). [f. BRANDISH *v.* + -ER[1].] One who brandishes or flourishes a weapon.

c 1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XX. 146 O Phœbus, brandisher of darts. 1860 W. G. CLARK *Vac. Tour* 46 The brandishers of daggers were persons from the well-fed, well-dressed orders.

Brandishing (brændiʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BRANDISH *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of flourishing (weapons).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 48 Brawndyschynge, *vibracio.* 1655 *Theophania* 92 By the brandishing of their weapons in the air we knew the fight was not yet ended. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Wallace* XIV, With hopeful, wanton brandishing.

b. *fig.*

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xvii, He who shall employ all the force of his Reason only in brandishing of Syllogisms. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (ed. 4) I. v. 193 The brandishings of wit in the hand of ill-nature.

† **2.** Flashing, coruscating. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Brandishinge, or glytteryng, *coruscatio.*

3. A corrupt form of BRATTISHING.

1846 PARKER *Concise Gloss. Arch.*; and in mod. Dicts.

Brandishing (brændiʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. BRANDISH *v.* + -ING[2].] a. Vibrating, quivering. † b. Gleaming, flashing, sparkling.

1581 W. WARREN (*title*) The brandishing brightnes off an English Gentlewoman. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1130 They move in a brandishing manner. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* i. 25 The vehement agitation, and brandishing motion.

† **Bra·ndishment.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. BRANDISH *v.* + -MENT.] The action of brandishing.

1640–1 LD. J. DIGBY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 9 Feb. 14 Their Brandishment of the spirituall sword. 1655 *Theophania* 180 The brandishment of his Sword was no less terrible.

Brandiss, obs. f. BRANDISH *v.*

† **Bra·ndle,** *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *branler*, found in both senses; the *d* may be due to an acquaintance with the earlier Fr. form *brandeler*, but more probably is merely phonetic, as in *spindle*; cf. also BRANGLE, BRANLE, BRANSLE, BRANTLE.]

a. *trans.* To shake, shock, cause to waver. b. *intr.* To become unsteady, to totter, waver.

1606 LD. NORTHAMPTON *Proceed. agst. Garnet* G g b, Subiects cannot be too curious, when the State brandles. 1621 BACON *Hen. VII*, 96 It had like to have brandled the fortune of the day. 1655 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* 112 Gave him so terrible a shock, as made his Vantguard to brandle.

Brandless (brændlĕs), *a.* [f. BRAND *sb.* + -LESS.] That has no brands, or wood for fuel.

1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xi. 96 The hearth that had all day long been cold and brandless.

† **Bra·ndlet.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. BRAND *sb.* + -LET.] A bird: perh. the *Brandtail* or Redstart.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Compl. Philomene* Prol. 31 The Brandlet saith, for singing sweete and softe (In hir conceit) there is none such as she.

Brandlet, variant of BRANDRETH, *Obs.*

Brandling (brændliŋ). [f. BRAND *sb.* + -LING; from the colour or markings.]

1. A worm of a red colour variegated with rings or bands of brighter colouring, used as bait by anglers.

1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 3 Brandlin.
1653 WALTON *Angler* 94 For a Brandling, hee is usually found in an old dunghil. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. ii. 336 The Brandlings are generally found in Cow or Hog's Dung. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 274 A gudgeon being incapable of refusing a lively young brandling. 1880 *Boys Own Bk.* 264 The brandling and gilt tail are excellent bait for Perch.

2. *dial.* A local name of the salmon parr; formerly regarded as a species of trout.

c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 121 A little trout..called in the North of England a branlin. 1802 J. WILSON (Congleton) *MS. Let.* 17 *Apr. to J. Boucher, Brandling*, a small Trout. *Cumb.* 1880–84 J. DAY *Fishes Gt. Britain* II. 68 The Salmon..From one to two years old, before it has gone to the sea, it is known as a parr, pink, smolt, smelt, salmon-fry, sprag, or salmon-spring, samlet, brandling, fingerling, etc., etc.

† **Bra·ndling,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. BRANDLE *v.*, cf. BRANLING.] Tottering, unsteady, wavering.

1605 RALEIGH *Introd. Hist. Eng.* (1693) 36 Before the settling of the Government whilest it was new and brandling. 1611 COTGR., *Branslant*, brandling..reeling, staggering, wauering.

Brand-mark (brænd-mā·ɹk). [f. BRAND + MARK.] The mark left by a branding-iron: also *fig.*

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 143/1 A Brand-mark, which declared the ill disposition of the owner. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1990/4 An old Brandmark on the farther Leg behind. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 580 Or borne in his mortal body such evident brand-marks of the Lord.

Hence **Brand-marked** *ppl. a.*

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 818/4 Brand marked with two P's counter-placed. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 331 The *Acheus Ai*, or brand-marked sloth.

Brand-new, bran- (brænd-, brænˌniū·,) *a.* Also *Sc.* **brank-, brent-new.** [f. BRAND *sb.* + NEW, as if fresh and glowing from the furnace; cf. Shakspere's *fire-new.* The commoner form is now *bran-new.*] Quite new, perfectly new.

c 1570 FOXE *Serm.* 2 *Cor.* v. 63 New bodies, new minds..and all thinges new, brande-newe. 1714 GAY *What d'ye call it?* II. v. 28 'Wear these Breeches Tom; they're quite bran-new.' 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter*, Nae cotillon brent new frae France. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 38 When villagers put on their bran-new clothes. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* I. 56 (JAM.) Yeomen with the brank new blues and huckskins. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. VII. iii. 183 The whole Saxon Army..all in beautiful brand-new uniforms. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 131 A bran-new vaudeville.

Hence in same sense (chiefly *dial.*) the double forms **brand-fire-new, bran-span-new, brand-spander-new.** Also **Brand-newness.**

1825 *Bro. Jonathan* I. 151 Bran-fire, noo, as I'm alive. 1830 H. ANGELO *Remin.* I. 57 His feet were thrust into a bran-span new pair of fashionable pumps. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Brandnew*, *Brandspandernew*, fresh from the maker's hands, or 'spic and span new'. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 108 This brand-newness makes it seem much less effective.

† **Bra·ndon.** *Obs. rare.* Also **brandom.** [a. F. *brandon* burning wisp of straw, etc.: com. Romanic:—L. type **brandōn-em*, f. Tent. *brand* burning.]

1. A torch. *lit.* and *fig.* (Frequent in Drummond.)

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Shadow of Judgm.*, Her right hand swings a brandon in the air. — *Poems* 14 His [Cupid's] Darts..all for nought him serve as doth his Brandom.

‖ **2.** A kind of French rustic dance (see Littré).

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 175 The Brandons were celebrated in many cities in France the first Sunday of Lent, round bonfires of straw, whence they had their name.

Brandreth (brændrèþ). Also 5 **branderith, brandryt(h(e,** 5–6 **-rethe,** 6 **brandrate, -ereth, brendreth,** 6–8 **brandrith**; also with substitution of *l* for *r* 5 **brandelede, branlet,** 5–6 **brenlede** (Wr.-Wülcker 769), **-delette.** [a. ON. *brand-reið* a grate, f. *brand-r* brand, burning + *reið* carriage, vehicle: cf. OE. *brandrod* for *brandrād*, (*Corpus Gl.*, Wr.-Wülcker 5, 38), and *brandred*, *-rida* ('andena', *ibid.* 349, 266); OHG. *brantreita.*]

† **1.** A gridiron; a tripod or trivet of iron. (Originally a grate supported on three legs on the hearth: hence the apparent variety of definitions.) *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1400 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 268 Unum par tongis, unum flechok, unum branderith. *a* 1450 *MS. Lincoln. Med.* f. 283 (Halliw.) Take grene 3erdis of esche, and laye thame over a brandrethe. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 90 Thay band ane brandreth of irne, with mony grete stanis, to his crag. 1590 *Inv.* in *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866 248 Item ij brandrethes and an apple iron. 1663 *Inv. Ld. J. Gordon's Furniture*, A droping pan; a brandereth of iorn; ane ladle and fork. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Brandrith*, a Trevet or other Iron Utensil to set a Vessel on over the Fire. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Brandreth*, a gridiron.

2. A framework of wood for various purposes, as a stand for a cask, or for a hay-rick; a substructure of piles to support a house; also a fence or rail round the opening of a well.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 40 A Brandryth to set begynnyge [*v.r.* byggyng] on, *loramentum.* 1573 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) III. 62 A brandereth where upon the barrell laye. 1659 HOOLE *Comenius' Vis. World* (ed. 12) 93 Wells..are compassed about with a brandrith, lest any should fall in. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* III. vi. (1862) 279 There was..the brandreth, or frame on which a rick once stood.

† **3.** (See quotation.) *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armory* III. viii. 53 The Brandret or Millrinde, a cross like Iron laid in the Upper Stone to turn it.

Bra·ndtail. Name of a bird, the Redstart or Firetail.

1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.*, *Brantail.*

Brandur, misreading for *braudur*: see BRANDED.

Brandy (brændi), *sb.* Also 7 **brandywine, brandewine, brandy-wine, brandee.** [The orig. form *brandwine*, *brandewine* is a. Du. *brandewijn* 'burnt' (i. e. distilled) wine. In familiar use abbreviated as *brandy* as early as 1657; but the fuller form was retained in official use (customs tariffs, acts of parliament, etc.) down to the end of 17th c., being latterly, as the spelling shows, regarded as a compound of *brandy* + *wine.*]

1. Properly an ardent spirit distilled from wine or grapes; but the name is also applied to spirits of similar flavour and appearance, obtained from other materials.

α. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* III. i, Buy any brand-wine, buy any brand-wine? *c* 1650 *Roxb. Ballads* (1886) VI. 320 It is more fine than Brandewine, The Butterboxes' Poison. 1652 *Proc. Parliament* No. 153, 2391 Laden with Woolls, Brandy Wine and Salt. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 173 No Aqua-Vitæ or Brandy-Wine shall be imported into England. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) V. 23, I was entertained, With Kisses fine, and Brandy Wine.

β. 1657 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) Introd. 5 The late Dutch war..occasioned the bringing in of such superfluity of brandy. 1663 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 78 Of your Wine and Brandee, you'le be free. 1790 BURNS *Scots Prol.* 4 Does nonsense mend, like brandy, when imported? 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* III. ii. 158 And take his snack of brandy for digestion.

2. *Comb.* and *attrib.*, as *brandy-cag*, *-devil*, *-dough*, *-flask*, *-keg*, *-man*, *-merchant*, *-shop*, and in the names of drinks as *brandy and soda*, *brandy and water*, *brandy-flip*, *-posset*, *-punch*, etc.; † *brandy-face*; *brandy-faced*, *-burnt* adjs.; also **brandy-ball,** a kind of sweet; † **brandy-eherry** = cherry-brandy; also cherries preserved in brandy; so **brandy-peach,** etc.; **brandy paper,** paper steeped in brandy; **brandy-snap,** wafer-like gingerbread. Also **BRANDY-BOTTLE, BRANDY-PAWNEE.**

1862 MAYHEW *Crim. Prisons* 51 Buttons, that have much the appearance of small *brandy-balls. 1838 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1871) I. 161 A large..*brandy-burnt, heavy-faced man. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* II. Wks. 1812 I. 227 And for a cruet stands a *brandy-cag. *a* 1687 COTTON

Aeneid II. Burl. (1692) 83 Whether 't was that she..Fainted for want of *brandy-cherry. **1820** Shelley *Œdipus Tyr.* I. i, Fat martyrs to the persecution Of stifling turtle-soup and *brandy-devils. **1799** G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 21 Supplied with *brandy dough. *a* **1687** Cotton *Aeneid II. Burl.* (1692) 85 You goodman *Brandy-face, unfist her. **1861** Sala *Tw. round Clock* 284 Hulking labourers and *brandy-faced viragos, squabbling at tavern doors. **1833** Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 168 I've emptied the *brandy-flask; and that's a bad job. **1865** E. Burritt *Walk to Land's E.* 62 Articles of food and drink..such as egg-nog and *brandy-flip. **1865** *N. Brit. Rev.* Sept. 227 Ula informed me that he had lost the *brandy-keg. **1723** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6172/9 Henry Gillum.. *Brandyman. *a* **1771** Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 139 After some unsuccessful essays in the way of poetry, he commenced *brandy-merchant. **1769** Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 227 Tie them down with *brandy papers over them. **1781** Hayley *Tri. Temper* III. 467 Eager she plies them with a *brandy peach. **1769** Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 309 To make a *Brandy Posset. **1818** Scott *Rob Roy* xxvi, Mr. Jarvie compounded..a very small bowl of *brandy-punch. *a* **1719** Addison *Play-house* (R.) Forgets his pomp..And to some peaceful *brandy-shop retires. **1871** M. Collins *Mrg. & Merch.* I. ix. 300 Send me..a..supply of *brandy and soda. **1829** Marryat *F. Mildmay* xi, A hot .. glass of *brandy-and-water.

† **Bra·ndy,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [see Branded *ppl. a.*¹] = Branded *ppl. a.*¹

1608 Topsell *Serpents* 734 'Squalidus albenti color est.' In English, brandy colour.

Bra·ndy, *v.* [f. Brandy *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To mix or treat with brandy.

a **1848** Marryat *R. Reefer* xliv, [He] scolded Quasha for not brandying his sangaree. **1855** *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 647 The French do not brandy up their wines for home consumption.

2. To refresh or fortify with brandy.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* v, When his guests had been washed, mended, brushed, and brandied. **1862** B. Taylor *Home & Abr.* Ser. II. ii. 120 At the Six-Mile House, our horses were watered, and the passengers brandied.

b. *To brandy it*: to drink brandy in excess.

a **1819** Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Wks.* (1830) 138 He surely had been brandying it, or beering.

Brandy-bottle (brændi-bɒt'l), *sb.*

1. A bottle (for) containing brandy; also *fig.*

1676 Etheredge *Man of Mode* I. i. (1684) 3 Go, you are an insignificant Brandy Bottle. **1765** Tucker *Lt. of Nat.* II. 179 Putting his mouth to the brandy bottle.

2. *Bot.* A local name of the Yellow Water-lily (*Nuphar luteum*).

1846 Mrs. Loudon *Ladies' Comp. Flower-Gard.* 201 The popular name is Brandy Bottle, from the flowers smelling like brandy. **1863** Prior *Plant-n.* 28 Brandy-bottle, from the shape of the seed-vessel, the yellow water-lily.

Brandy-cowe (? brændikau). Washings of brandy-casks, used in making spurious wines.

1829 in C. Redding *Hist. Mod. Wines* xv. (1836) 339 In addition to these may be introduced brandy-cowe (the washings of brandy-casks).

Brandy-pawnee (brændi,pɔ̄·ni). [f. Brandy + Hind. *pānī* water; an East Indian camp-word.] Brandy-and-water.

1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* Pref., And died at last with brandy pauny. **1848** Thackeray *Van. Fair* lvii, The refreshment of brandy-pawnee which he was forced to take.

Brandyren, var. of Brandiron.

Brandy-wine, early form of Brandy.

Brane, obs. form of Brain, Bran.

Branewod, *Sc.* var. of Brain-wood *a. Obs.*

Bran-fire-new: see under Brand-new.

Branfulness (brænfulnés). *rare*⁻¹. [f. as if from **branful* full of bran + -ness.] The state of being full of bran (like unsifted flour): hence *fig.*

1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* I. Prel. 3 The realistic method ..is mainly accountable for our present branfulness.

Brang (bræŋ). *dial.* See quot.

c **1840** Muoie in W. H. Maxwell *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* (1855) 347 The 'brang', or carcass of whales and other large animals, in the sea.

Brang, Sc. pa. t. of Bring.

Brangill, brangland: see Brangle *v.*

† **Bra·ngle,** *sb.*¹ *Obs.* [Phonetic variant of Branle *v.*, a. Fr. *branler*: cf. Brandle *v.*]

1. *trans.* To shake; to brandish, flourish (a sword, etc.); to wag (the head); to sway to and fro, cause to totter.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. ii. 111 The schaft he schuike, and branglis lustely. **1653** Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xlv, Charmides shook and brangled his head. *a* **1684** Leighton *Serm.* xxviii. 414 Will the pillars be brangled.

b. *fig.* To shake (in mind), cause to waver.

a **1600** Throgmorton in Sir. J. Melvil *Mem.* (1683) 61 Retaining the hearts of those you have gained already, recovering of those who are brangled. **1634-46** Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 426 The people were brangled and shaken with contrarie doctrines. **1730** T. Boston *Mem.* vii. 208 In case it should misgive it would brangle me terribly.

c. To render uncertain.

1608 *Merry Devil Edm.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 228 The title [to some land] is so brangled with thy debts.

2. *intr.* To shake, totter.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. xi. [x.] 119 The tree branglis bosting to the fall. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vii. 68 Ane croune of gold, hingand, & brangland, that it vas lyik to fal doune.

† **Bra·ngle,** *v.*² *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 *Sc.* brangill. [perh. a particular use of prec., influenced in meaning by Wrangle (14th c.), and possibly by Brabble, Brawl, with which it is nearly synon.] *intr.* To wrangle, squabble, dispute contentiously.

1553 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 125 That brangillis [*ed. Small* braulis] thus with thi boast. **1598** Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. II. (1641) 93/1 Flesh & bloud will brangle, And murmuring Reason with th' Almighty wrangle. **1684** tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* lxxxiii. 292 With what Heat .. they brangle about the sick-mans bed. **1868** Browning *Ring & Bk.* I. 241 Thus wrangled, brangled, jangled they a month.

Branglement (brænglmént). [f. Brangle *v.*² + -ment; but cf. F. *branlement.*] A wrangle, a disorderly dispute.

1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 446 The Bishop would not rush into this new branglement. **1830** *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 179 A specimen of conjugal branglement. **1879** *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 688 He declined to hold a branglement with a blockhead.

† **Bra·ngler** (brænglər). *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. as prec. + -er¹.] A wrangler, brawler.

1611 Cotgr., *Altercateur*, a brabler, brawler, brangler. **1684** tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* 333 Such as are egregious Branglers..make a noise with uncouth words. **1820** Scott *Monast.* xxviii, Drawn into a quarrel by a rude brangler.

† **Bra·ngling** (brænglin), *vbl. sb.*¹ *Obs.* [f. Brangle *v.*¹ + -ing¹.] Shaking, agitation; also, mental perturbation.

1585 James I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 70 Who set the earth on her fundations sure, So as her brangling none shall euer see. **1597** Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* xx, My veines with brangling lyk to brek.

Bra·ngling, *vbl. sb.*² [f. Brangle *v.*² + -ing¹.] Noisy and turbulent disputing; squabbling.

1611 Cotgr., *Altercation*, altercation..wrangling, brangling. **1622** T. Stoughton *Chr. Sacrif.* x. 136. **1726** Swift *To a Lady* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 295 Drives out brangling and contention. **1830** D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. xiii. 288 The branglings and heart-burnings of their unsettled heads.

† **Bra·ngling,** *ppl. a.*¹ *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* brangland. [f. Brangle *v.*¹ + -ing².] Shaking, tottering; vibrating, quivering. Also *fig.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis** X. viii. 107 The brangland speyr. **1613** Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 108 Before the settling of the government whilest it was new and brangling. **1653** Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xlv, Such a brangling agitation and moving.

Bra·ngling, *ppl. a.*² [f. Brangle *v.*² + -ing².] Wrangling, quarrelsome, contentious.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. VII. A brangling knaue. **1728** Swift *Mullinix & Tim.* Wks. 1755 III. II. 208 These brangling jars of Whig and Tory.

Brank (brænk), *sb.*¹ *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 6 branke, 7 branck. [Derivation unknown.] Buckwheat (*Fagopyrum esculentum*).

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 40 b, You may sowe Bucke, or Branke, as they call it. **1677** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1227/4 A Dutch built Hoy, laden with 14 Tuns of Buck, or Branck. **1730** T. Cox *Magna Brit.* V. 275 The Eastern parts..produce Plenty of Branke and Hemp. **1815** W. Johnson tr. *Beckmann's Hist. Invent.* (1846) I. 430 It is grown [in] Norfolk and Suffolk, where it is called brank.

[The plant was introduced from Asia in 14th or 15th c. perh. by the Turks; cf. its various names, L. *frumentum Turcicum*, Ger. *heidenkraut*, F. *blé sarrasin*, Pol. *pogaṅka*, Boh. *pohanka* lit. 'heathen, Turkish'. There is a certain similarity of sound between the last and *brank*, but nothing is known of any connexion.]

Brank, *sb.*²: see Branks¹.

† **Brank** (brænk), *v.*¹ *Sc. Obs.* [app. f. *brank*, sing. of Branks¹.] *trans.* To bridle, restrain; to put in the branks. Also *fig.*

1574 *Glasgow Burgh. Rec.* in Wilson *Sc. Archæol.* 692 Gif thai flyte to be brankit. *a* **1600** *Scot. Poems 16th C.* (1801) II. 194 We sall gar brank you Before that time trewly. **1664** *Mem. Dr. Spottiswode* (1811) 74 (Jam.) They feared also that their estaittes might be branked.

† **Brank,** *v.*² *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *dial.* [Of uncertain origin. Cf. Ger. *prangen* 'to adorn oneself, vaunt, brag', for which MHG. had *brangen* (also *brankieren*); perh. the Eng. word was adapted from an equivalent LG. form. Cf. Prank. Jamieson connects it with the prec., through the notion of 'bridle up oneself'.] Hence **Bra·nking,** -and *ppl. a.*

1. *intr.* Of horses: To prance, to toss the head.

? **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1861 They hewene, With brandez of browne stele brankkand stedez! **1513** Douglas *Æneis* XI. xii. 7 Stedis apon thar strait born bridillis brankand fast.

2. Of persons: To march in a confident or demonstrative fashion; to strut; to prance, prank.

c **1550** Lyndesay *Pedder Coffeis* 37 He cumis brankand throw the toun. **1725** Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* IV. ii, Her brankan wooer taks his horse, To strut a gentle spark at E'nburgh cross. **1811** Mrs. Grant *Highland Superst.* II. 260 When Donald came branking down the brae Wi' twenty thousand men. **1862** H. Kingsley *Ravenshoe* xlvii, They came branking into some pot-house.

Brankard, obs. form of Brancard.

† **Brank(e.** *Obs. rare.* Also braunk. [a. OF. *branc* (*branc de l'espée* sword-blade, taken by Diez as a variant of *brant* = Brand, though, as the Fr. form is *brenc*, this appears doubtful.]

A brand, a sword. App. only in Caxton.

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XII. xii, He..bete hym with his branke of steel. *c* **1489** — *Sonnes of Aymon* I. 28 Soo heued uppe the duke his branke of stele, and smote Lohier. *Ibid.* 81 His braunk of stele.

Brank-new, corruption of Brand-new.

Branks¹ (brænks). Rare sing. brank; also as sing. *a branks* (cf. *a bellows*). [A Scotch word found in use since the 16th c.: etymology unknown. It has been compared with ME. *bernak* (Barnacle) and Brake; also with Ger. *pranger* the pillory, *pranger* a barnacle for a horse; and with Du. *prang* a fetter.]

(Jamieson was prob. right in taking sense 2 'bridle' as the earlier (cf. Brank *v.*²); but as the history is so uncertain, the senses are here placed simply in the chronological order of the available quotations.)

1. A scold's bridle; an instrument of punishment used in the case of scolds, etc., consisting of a kind of iron framework to enclose the head, having a sharp metal gag or bit which entered the mouth and restrained the tongue.

1595 in *Munic. Acc. Newcastle* (1848) 41 Paide for caring a woman throughe the towne for skoulding, with branks, 4*d.* **1652** in E. Henderson *Kirk-Session Rec. Dunfermline* 18 Nov., She shall stand at the tron, with the branks on hir mouth. **1772** Pennant *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 80 The Brank ..is a sort of head piece, which opens and encloses the head of the impatient. **1858** T. N. Brushfield *Obsol. Punishmts.* 6 It has been called .. a Brank, the Branks, a pair of Branks, the Scold's Bridle, Gossip's Bridle, and .. [in 1623] 'a Brydle for a curste queane'. Branks were in active use in Scotland many years before their introduction into England. **1869** Spurgeon *J. Ploughm. Talk* vi. 45 In Walton Church..there is a brank or scold's bridle.

2. 'A sort of bridle . . . Instead of leather, it has on each side a piece of wood joined to a halter, to which a bit is sometimes added; but more frequently a kind of wooden . . . muzzle.' Jamieson.

1657 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 114 Some ask'd..Why sodds for saddle, and branks for bridle. **1787** Burns *Death & Dr. Hornb.*, Its shanks They were as thin, as sharp an' sma' As cheeks o' branks. **1849** *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 568 His cheeks clapped together like a pair of dismantled branks.

Branks². [Perh. an application of Branks¹ in the sense of a gag; but cf. Branchus and Brancos.] The mumps.

1794-6 E. Darwin *Zoon.* (1802) III. 365 Mumps, or branks, is a contagious inflammation of the parotis. **1860** Ramsay *Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 115 I've had..the branks.

Brank-ursine (brænk,ɜ̄·sin). Forms: 6 bramkersine, branke ursyne, 6-7 -ursine, 7 branckvrsin, 7-9 brank-ursin, 8 branch-ursine, -hircin, 7- brank-ursine. [ad. med.L. *branca ursīna* lit. 'bear's claw', cf. F. *branc-, branche-ursine*, which may be the immediate source.]

Bear's breech, Acanthus. (Erroneously applied to the Cow-parsnip (*Heracleum Sphondylium*.)

1551 Turner *Herbal* (1568) I. B j, Acanthus is called of y barbarus wryters *branca ursina*, in English branke Ursyne. **1563** Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 98 Take..of the roots of Bramkersine .. a quarter of a pound. **1610** Markham *Masterp.* II. clxxiii, Brancky rsin is a wonderfull great mollifier. **1783** Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, *Acanthus*, the herb branch-hircin, as having leaves like a goat's horn; or brank-ursin, or bear's-foot, from its shagginess. **1833** *Penny Cycl.* I. 68/2 The brank-ursine is identical with the common architectural and sculptural acanthus.

Branky (brænki), *a. Sc.* [f. Brank *v.*² + -y.] Showy, gaudy.

1789 Burns *Batt. Killiecrankie* i. Whare hae ye been sae brankie, O?

† **Bra·nle,** *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *branle.*]

1. Wavering, agitation, (?) confusion.

1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* ii. (1591) 78 The Legion incensed with griefe..put them of the first [legion] in branle [*impulit primanos*].

2. A kind of dance, and the kind of music suitable to it; = Brangle *sb.*¹ 2, Bransle 2, Brantle.

1674 Boyle *Mech. Hypoth.* 34 Branles, Sarabands, Jigs, and other..Tunes. **1820** Scott *Abbot* xxxi, She led the last branle.

† **Bra·nle,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *branle-r* 'to shake'; ulterior origin uncertain. Diez and Littré connect it with *brandir* to Brandish, the former taking it for a deriv. form **brandoler*, the latter from *brandeler*, found in OF. with the senses of

both *brandir* and *branler*. Cf. BRANDLE, BRANGLE.] To agitate, toss about, bandy.

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* xii. 28 This new question began to branle the words of Type and Antitype.

† Bra·nlie, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? f. BRAN *sb.*¹ + -LY¹.] Pale yellow.

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* III. 39 Woorst colour is in [horsses] white, or branlie [horsse like box].

† Bra·nling, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. BRANLE *v.* + -ING¹.] A wavering or agitation.

1646 HOWELL *Lustra Ludov.* *3 There are branlings and trepidations amongst them.

† Bra·nling, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. BRANLE *v.* + -ING².] Wavering, vacillating, insecure.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* v. 47 Whosoever was found pendulous, or branling [ed. 1713 brandling] in his Religion. 1646 — *Lustra Ludov.* 169 Notwithstanding the branling hazardous stand he was at.

Branlin(g, dial. form of BRANDLING.

Branne, obs. form of BRAN.

Bran-new: see BRAND-NEW.

Branning: see BRAN *v.*

Branny (brǽ·ni), *a.* [f. BRAN *sb.*¹ + -Y¹.] Consisting of, abounding in, or resembling bran.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 88 Called branny residence, in Latin *furfurea*. 1783 S. CHAPMAN in *Med. Commun.* I. 273 A branny sediment. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 138 The epidermis comes off in small, branny scales.

† Bra·nskate, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. Du. *brandschatten* = Ger. *brandschatzen*, f. *brand* burning + *schatz* treasure, orig. tribute. (The German word has also been used for the nonce.)] To put (a place) to ransom, or subject to a payment, in order to avoid pillage or destruction. Hence **Bra·nskating** *vbl. sb.*

1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. i. 328 The French King should ask reckoning of Albright of that he had branskated. *Ibid.* The soldiers..finding themselves wealthy and rich of the branskating and spoil.

† Bra·nsle. *Obs.* Also 8 bransel. [a. F. *branle* (16th c.), a graphical variant of *branle*: see BRANLE, also BRANGLE, BRANTLE.]

1. Movement, perturbation. *rare.* (= BRANGLE *sb.*¹ 1, BRANLE *sb.* 1.)

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 565 Observe..the motions and bransles of the Heavens.

2. A kind of dance; also, a song for dance music. (= BRANGLE *sb.*¹ 2, BRANLE *sb.* 2, BRANTLE.)

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 8 Now making layes of love.. Bransles, ballads, virelayes. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 181 The *branle de poicton* or bransle double is more quick in time..but the straine is longer, containing most vsually twelue whole strokes. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* 344 The youthful couple went off to take their place in the bransle.

Brant (brænt), *sb.* (Also BRENT q.v.) [Derivation and original application uncertain: in Sw. *brandgås* (Icel. *brandgás* only in the *þulur*) is the sheldrake or bergander; in Ger., *brandgans* is according to some the sheldrake, but with Grimm = *Anser fuscus*, the Black or Velvet Duck; in English, *brant, brant-goose* was long confounded with the barnacle goose. Early naturalists (Gesner, Aldrovandus, etc.) were content to derive the name from *βρένθος* an unidentified water-bird mentioned by Aristotle; later etymologists have suggested *brended* or BRANDED, brindled, and BRAND fire, burning, perh. in sense of dusky black, or sooty colour; but in the absence of knowledge where the name arose, and to what bird it was originally applied, nothing can be determined.]

The smallest species of wild goose (*Bernicla brenta*) breeding in high northern latitudes, and visiting the British coasts in winter. Formerly confounded with the allied Barnacle-goose. Also **Brant-goose** (in 8 casually bran-, brand-goose; in Eng. authors since Pennant more commonly BRENT-GOOSE q. v.).

1544 TURNER *Avium praecipuarum* 23 Prior anser a nostris hodie *branta* et *bernicla* vocatur. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 301 Such egs not only Doues doe bring, but .. geese and Brants, or the female Barganders. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 27 In winter there are..Geese, Brants, Ducke. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 98 The *Barnacle* or *Scotsgoose* or *Clak-guse*, quae eadem forte est cum Branta seu *Brentho*. 1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 626 Cormorants, Brants, Shield-fowl. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* (1849) 332 The country abounded with..swans, wild geese, brant. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* I. 103, I have given you brant and beaver.

b. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 391 Foules, whom we call Barnakles; in the north of England Brant geese. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. 156 One is black from the breast to the middle of the belly, called Brant Goose, Bernicla or Brenta. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 360, I am of opinion that the Brant-Goose differs specifically from the Bernacle, however writers of the History of Birds confound them. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housewife* 7 To chuse a goose, wild goose, and Bran-goose. 1766 *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 212 He mentions the brand geese first. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-B.* vi. 269 Swans and brant geese, harlequins and eiders.

† Brant (brænt), *a.* and *adv. Obs.* exc. in *north. dial.* [OE. *brant, brǫnt* 'high, steep', corresp. to ON. **brant-r*, whence Icel. *bratt-r*, Sw. *brant*, Da. *brat*; not known in other Teut. langs. Found in literature in 16th c., and still used in north. Eng. dial.: the Sc. form is BRENT, q.v.]

A. *adj.* 1. Lofty, steep, sheer, precipitous.

a 1000 *Elene* 238 (Gr.) Leton þa ofer fifelwæg famige sciðan bronte brimþisan. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 273 (Gr.) Þæt þu us ȝebrohte brante ceole..on þære mæȝðe! 1544 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 58 A man maye..syt on a brante hyll syde. 1821 MRS. WHEELER *Cumbld. Dial.* App. 7 Our brant fells. 1822 J. BRIGGS *Rem.* 106 in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) Ye'll find it a lang way an' varra brant.

2. Of the forehead: Unwrinkled; see BRENT.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 41 Branit [*v. r.* brante], *abrugatus*.

B. *adv.* Straight, straight up; erectly, steeply.

a 1400 *Alexander* (Stevenson) 124 Apon the bald Bucipelon brant up he sittes. 1544 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 87 Hawarde..slew kyng Jamie..euen brant agenst Flodon hil.

Hence **† Bra·ntness,** steepness.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 1 If hee bee a dodded tuppe, yow may knowe him best by the brantnesse of his foreheade, which appearith high and sharpe.

Brant, var. of BRAND, blight. See also BRUNT.

† Brant-barley. *Obs. rare.* Quaking-grass.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. lv. 74 *Briza*, is called..in English Brant Barley.

† Bra·ntcorn. *Obs.* Also 7 (in Cotgr.) brancorne. [a. MDu. *brantkoren* (Ger. *brandkorn*): cf. BRAND *sb.* 7 + CORN.] Blight, smut (*Uredo segetum*).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xvii. 471 Blight or Brantcorne..insteede of a good eare, there cometh up a black burnt eare, ful of blacke dust or powder. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 335 Brant corne and trees blacke by blasting.

Brant-fox (brænt,fǫks). [ad. Ger. *brand-fuchs*, Du. *brand-vos*; in Sw. *brandräf*, Da. *brandræv*; f. *brand* burning, ? burnt colour.] An English adaptation of the German name of a variety of the fox, chiefly distinguished by a greater admixture of black in its fur; according to Grimm, it has black feet, ears, and tail.

1864 in WEBSTER, and in later Dicts.

Brant-goose: see BRANT *sb.*

† Bra·ntle. *Obs.* [Phonetic var. of BRANDLE.] A kind of dance; = BRANGLE *sb.*¹ 2, BRANLE *sb.* 2, BRANSLE *sb.* 2.

1662 PEPYS *Diary* 31 Dec., They danced the Brantle. 1846 *Sir R. de Coverley* 229 Asking a thousand questions..respecting certain brantles and corantos.

Bra·nular, *a. rare.* [A spurious formation from BRAIN, ? after *grain, granular*.] Pertaining to or affecting the brain.

1857 I. TAYLOR *World of Mind* 634 Either a trick, practised upon me, or it might be a branular illusion.

Braquemard: see BRACKMARD.

† Braquet. *Obs.* See quot.

1753 *Public Advertiser* 3 Oct. 3/3 Exceeding fine Braquet Red Wine of Nice.

Bras, Brasaill, -sel, -sell, Brasand, Brasar: see BRASS, BRAZIL, BRACING, BRACER.

Brasche, -let, obs. ff. BRACH, BRASH¹, BRACELET.

Brase, obs. form of BRACE *v.* and BRAZE *v.*

Braselet, obs. form of BRACELET.

Brasen, Braser, obs. forms of BRAZEN, BRACER.

† Bra·ser. *Obs. rare.* = BRAZIER¹.

1465 *Paston Lett.* 533 II. 249 Roberd Lovegold, braser.

‖ Bra·sero. Also 7 brasera, braziero. [Sp.: = Fr. *brasier*.] = BRAZIER².

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 234 A char-coale fire burning in a silver brasero. 1683 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Oct., Chimney furniture, sconces, branches, braseras. *a* 1683 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* (1714) 383 A Braziero of Coals brought into his Chamber. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* (1843) I. 241 A huge brasero of flaming charcoal.

† Brasey, brasill. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *brasiller*, 'faire griller promptement sur la braise'; also BRAISE.] A mode of cooking: see BRAISE.

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 435 Boor in Brasey. *Ibid.* 446 Eles in Brasill.

Brash (bræʃ), *sb.*¹ Chiefly *dial.* Also 6 brasche. [perh. onomatopœic, with associations of *break, brast*, etc. and of *crash, dash*, etc. In senses 2, 3, perhaps distinct, with other associations, e.g. *rash*, and *splash*.]

† 1. An attack, assault; a bout. *Sc.* and *n. dial.*

1573 *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 292 At the bak wall wes the brasche they gaue. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Poems* (1821) 195 Curage bydis the brash. 1638 H. ADAMSON *Muses Thren.* Introd. 8 (JAM.) The last brashe was made by a letter of the prime poet of our Kingdome. 1724 RAMSAY *Evergreen* II. (*title*) A Brash of Wouing.

2. A slight attack of sickness or indisposition; *esp.* one arising from a disorder of the alimentary canal. Hence *teething-brash, weaning-brash*.

1785 BURNS *Sc. Drink* xv, Wae worth that brandy, burning trash, Fell source o' monie a pain an brash. *a* 1800 *Gay Goss-Havvk* 79 in Scott *Minstr.*, As gin she had ta'en a sudden brash, And were about to die.

3. An eruption of fluid. a. *Water-brash*: an eructation or belching of water (acid, bitter, etc.) from the stomach, pyrosis. b. A sudden dash or burst of rain. Cf. BLASH.

1811 WILLAN *Gloss. W. Riding, Brash*, a sudden sickness, with acid rising into the mouth. 1825 JAMIESON, *Water-brash*. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 684 The wind returned..with an occasional brash of rain. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* Wks. 1874 II. 60 He is a churl with a soft place in his heart, whose speech is a brash of bitter waters. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 52 *Brash*, an eruption. [*Water-brash* in most of the E. D. S. northern and north. midl. Glossaries.]

Brash (bræʃ), *sb.*² [perh. a corrupt form of F. *brèche*; cf. It. *breccia* of same meaning: but see BRASH *a.*¹] A mass or heap of fragments; applied to (*a.*) loose broken rock forming the highest stratum beneath the soil of certain districts: rubble; (cf. *corn-brash*); (*b.*) fragments of crushed ice, hence *brash-ice*; (*c.*) refuse boughs or branches, hedge clippings, twigs. Also *attrib.*

a 1722 [Implied in BRASHY *a.*¹].

1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 283 The soil a loam, on a stone brash clay. 1837 MACDOUGALL tr. *Graah's Greenland* 62 A stream of loose brash-ice proceeding from the ice-blinks. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xiv. (1856) 102 Icy fragments or 'brash'. 1882 in *Standard* 2 Sept. 2/4 On the light stone brash estates birds are very small and scarce.

Brash (bræʃ), *a.*¹ Now chiefly in *U. S.* [perh. onomatopœic; ? influenced by *break* and *rash*.] Fragile, brittle: used chiefly of timber.

1566 DRANT *Wail. Hierim.* K viij, Their cracklinge hydes, britle and brashe as dryed barke of tree. *c* 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 618 *Brash*, [Americanism] for brittle. 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 168 A species of oak, very brash when newly cut. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Brash*, Brittle. In New England..used..of wood or timber that is brittle.

Brash, *a.*² *Obs.* or *dial.* [? Connected with prec. or with BRASH *sb.*¹] Hasty, rash, impetuous.

1824 *Craven Dial.* 24 What a brash raggald! 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Brash*, hasty.

Hence **Bra·shly** *adv.*, **Bra·shness.**

1884 *Mexican Let.* in *Boston* (*Mass.*) *Jrnl.*, Aug., This department of business that started off so brashly has played out. 1883 *N. York Paper* in *Pall Mall G.* 9 July 11/1 Vanderbilt, with all his brashness on the road, is timid in the street.

† Brash, *v. Obs.* Also 9 brasch. [Cf. BRASH *sb.*¹, also BRUSH *v.*² and ME. *brissen*.] *trans.* (and *absol.*) To assault, attack; to breach (a wall or other defence). Also *fig.*

c 1565 R. LINDSAY *Cron. Scot.* (1814) 309 (JAM.) His captanes..war all hanged when he had brasched and wone the hous. 1570–3 R. BANNATYNE *Jrnl.* (1806) 274 (JAM.) They suld have brashit the wall whair thair batter was made. 1629 SIR W. MORE *True Crucif.* 195 (JAM.) Whose breast did beare, brash't with displeasure's dart, A bruised spirit and a broken heart. 1638 FARLEY *Emblems*, Death lies in ambush..And brasheth where our sconces weakest be.

Brashy (bræʃi), *a.*¹ [f. BRASH *sb.*² + -Y¹.] Of the nature of brash; broken, crumbly, fragmentary.

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 106, I have eight or nine acres of brashy ground. 1857 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xvii. (1876) 321 Calcareous grits, and shelly 'brashy' sandstones. 1878 MARKHAM *Gt. Frozen Sea* iv. 51 The ice was of a soft 'brashy' nature..from one to three feet in thickness.

Bra·shy, *a.*² *Sc.* Also braushie. [f. BRASH *sb.*¹ 3.] Characterized by brashes of rain; showery.

1805 NICOL *Poems* I. 114 (JAM.) Thro' monie a speat O' braushie weather. 1865 *Gd. Words* June 466 The spring had been very brashy and cauld.

Brasier, -yer, obs. forms of BRAZIER.

Brasik, var. of BRASSIK, *Obs.*, cabbage.

Brasil, -sile, -sill, obs. ff. of BRAZIL.

Brasill: see BRASEY.

† Brask, *v. Obs. rare. trans.* ? To brush, graze.

1674 COTTON *Voy. Ireland* III. 156 The ferry-boat brasking her sides 'gainst the weeds.

Braslet, obs. form of BRACELET.

Brasque (brask). [a. F. *brasque* in same sense; accord. to Littré, connected with *braser* to solder.] 'A lining for crucibles or furnaces; generally, a compound of clay, etc. with charcoal dust.' Raymond *Mining Gloss.*

1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.* I. 108 A thin coating of clay or brasque (a composition of powdered charcoal and clay in varying proportions). 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 1023 Partially filling it with..charcoal or brasque.

Brass (bras), *sb.* Forms: 1-2 bræs, 2 bres, 3 breas, 3-5 bras(e, 4-7 brasse, 3- brass. [OE. *bræs*, of unknown origin: not found elsewhere. (It has been compared with OSw. *brasa* fire, *brasa* to flame, Da. *brase* to roast; but no connexion has been traced. The alleged ON. *bras* 'solder' is a figment.)]

1. a. *Historically*: The general name for all alloys of copper with tin or zinc (and occasionally other base metals). To distinguish alloys of copper and tin, the name BRONZE has recently been adopted (Johnson 1755–73 explains the new word *bronze* as 'brass'). Hence

b. In strict modern use, as distinguished from 'bronze': A yellow-coloured alloy of copper and zinc, usually containing about a third of its weight of zinc.

The OE. *bræs* was, usually at least, an alloy of copper and tin (= BRONZE); in much later times the alloy of copper and zinc came gradually into general use, and became the ordinary 'brass' of England; though in reference to ancient times, and esp. to the nations of antiquity, 'brass' still meant the older alloy. When works of Greek and Roman antiquity in 'brass' began to be critically examined, and their material discriminated, the Italian word for 'brass' (*Bronzo, bronze*) came into use to distinguish this 'ancient brass' from the current alloy. *Corinthian brass*: a reputed alloy of gold, silver, and copper.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* vi. 15 *Aes*, bræs oõõe ar. *c* 1150 *Voc.*

in Wr.-Wülcker 550 *Æs*, bres. *c* 1200 ORMIN 17417 He shollde melltenn brass, *a* 1225 *Juliana* 30 Brune of wallinde breas. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3898 Moyses ðor made a wirme of bras. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5903 Þe king hert wex herd as bras. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 67 Men take glasses, bras and other suche thinges for as moche gold. 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Stafford* 12 On chales of silver .. ij of brasse, a sensor of brasse, ij candelstikes of brase. 1623 B. JONSON in *Shaks. C. Praise* 141 O, could he but have drawne his Wit..in Brasse. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. liii. 74 Inscriptions on .. tables of brass. 1781 THOMPSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 327 Brass in a very fine powder, commonly called brass dust. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* iv. 34 A compound like Corinthian brass into which many pure ores have been fused.

c. Taken as a type of hardness, imperishableness, insensibility, etc.

1388 WYCLIF *Job* vi. 12 Nethir my strengthe is the strengthe of stoonus, nether my fleisch is of bras. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxx, Unless my nerves were brass or hammer'd steel. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 45 Mens euill manners line in Brasse, their Vertues We write in Water.

† d. *transf.* Copper. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* viii. 9 Of the hillis of it ben doluen metallys of brasse [1535 COVERDALE and 1611 thou mayest dig brasse]. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. ii. iv. 177 Mines of Iron and Brass.

e. A wide-spread miner's name for iron pyrites in coal. Cf. BRAZIL[2].

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 271/1 Detached masses of pyrites..are called 'brasses' by the colliers.

f. in *Organ-building*. (See quot.)

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 169 A great portion of the pipes are often composed of brass. This is nothing but a mixture or composition of lead and tin. *Ibid.* Good brass consists either of fifteen parts pewter and one part lead, or of fourteen parts pewter and two parts lead.

2. Used elliptically for various things made of brass: esp.

a. A sepulchral tablet of brass (or latten), bearing a figure or inscription, laid down on the floor or set up against the wall of a church.

1613 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for fasting of the brass of the graves in the chaunsells *vd.* 1654 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 317 The soldiers had lately knocked off most of the brasses from the grave-stones. 1732 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) II. 279 Merchants, as they are called on the Brasses over their Monuments. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. ix. 456 A small mural brass. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 22 June, Once a zealous 'rubber', on asking whether there were any 'brasses' in a church, was guided, in answer, to the brass handles of the pew doors. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x.

b. A bearing or block for a shaft.

1731 BEIGHTON in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 5 The Wheel lies with its two Gudgeons .. upon two Brasses. 1790 *Specif. J. Wood's Patent* No. 1744 The brasses or friction rollers for the necks and bearing of the crank to work in. 1823 R. BUCHANAN *Millwork* 264 Produce unequal wear on the gudgeons and brasses.

c. A brazen vessel: cf. *copper*. (*rare*).

1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XVII. i, Huge as a Ship that travels the main sea Is that capacious brass.

d. Musical instruments of brass.

[1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xiii. 1 As bras sownnynge or a symbal tynkynge.] 1832 L. HUNT *Poems* 208 Ev'n the bees lag at the summoning brass. 1885 *Truth* 11 June 928/1 There are not enough of them [fiddles]; the brass blows them all to pieces.

3. Money.

† a. Copper or bronze coin; also *fig*. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 189 Beere heor bras on þi Bac to Caleys to sulle. [Perhaps belongs here.]

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* x. 9 Posses not golde, nor silver, nor brasse yn youre gerdels. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iv. 19 Luxurious Mountaine Goat, offer'st me Brasse? 1775 CRABBE *Inebriety*, Where canvass purse displays the brass enroll'd.

b. Money in general, cash. *slang* or *dial.*

1597–8 BP. HALL *Satires* I. iii. 58 (D.) Shame that the muses should be bought and sold For every peasant's brass. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 486 *Obærati* .. pressed with the heauy burden of brasse, *i.* debt. 1794 BURNS *'What can a young lassie'*, His auld brass will buy me a new pan. 1811 BYRON *Hints fr. Hor.* 548 Who ne'er despises books that bring him brass. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* (1857) 349 'You've like no house, nor no brass, I guess?' 1871 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 27 You wouldn't have gone near him .. if it hadn't been for his brass.

4. *fig.* Taken as a type of insensibility to shame: hence, Effrontery, impudence, unblushingness.

[1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 395 Can any face of brasse hold longer out?] 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. x. 395 His face is of brasse, which may be said either ever or never to blush. 1682 DRYDEN *Satyr to Muse* 236 And like the Sweed is very Rich in Brass. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. § 17 The Author hath the Brass to add, etc. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* I. 318, I entered the room without astonishing the company by my brass. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Impr.* 45 An empty, vaunting person, who has brass enough to face the world.

II. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*

5. *simple attrib.*: (Made) of brass, brazen.

(In former times sometimes united with hyphen.)

1408 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 15 A bras pot. 1420 *Ibid.* 46, 1 petit brase morter. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 84 Alle othir golde, silver, and brasse money. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* x. 3, 15 great Brasse-Cannon. 1652 *Proc. Parliament* No. 34. 2081, 5 small brasse guns. 1710 HEARNE *Coll.* II. 363 The Antients us'd Brass Arms before Iron ones. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xvii. 363/2 We recieve .. also Whalebone Train Oil, Brass Battery. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 147 Whoever received or uttered brass coin. 1776 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 36/1 Brass field pieces. 1876 HUMPHREY *Coin Coll. Man.* xvi. 196 Not worth a brass button.

6. General comb.: **a.** objective or obj. genitive, as *brass-caster, -finisher, -founder, -foundry*; *-finishing* adj.; **b.** instrumental, as *brass-armed, -bound, -mounted, -shapen*; **c.** similative, as *brass-bold, -coloured, brass-like*; **d.** parasyntbetic, as *brass-browed, -footed, -fronted, -handled, -headed* (**† -head**), *-hilted, -plated, -scaly, -tipped*, etc., etc.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 45 A *brasse bold merchaunt in causes dangerus hardye. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 238 Dare any *brasse-browed Arminian be so shamelessly absurd. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXIV. 607 The *brass-cheek'd helmet. 1851 RUSKIN *King Gold. River's* A very large nose, slightly *brass-coloured. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. v. i. (1651) 544 She taught him how to tame the fire-breathing *brass-feeted Bulls. 1879 *Melbourne Argus* 24 Dec. 2/1 The same rates are paid in the fine *brassfinishing shops. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 486 A third society .. of *brasse-founders. 1716 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 5450/3 A *Brass Foundery is .. building at Woolwich. 1613 HEYWOOD *Brav. Age* II. ii. Wks. 1874 III. 212 And these our *brasse-head buls. 1692 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2804/4 A *Brass-hilted Sword. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII. 36 His *brass-hooved winged horse. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* XIX. 536 An antique *brass-mounted firelock. 1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dr.* Wks. 1881–3 XIV. 306 *Brass-renting Goddesse, she cannot lament. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 11 His long *brasscaly back. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 67 Brandisht tergats, and *brasshapen harneise. 1862 MAYHEW *Crim. Prisons* 32 Gaugers with their *brass-tipped rules.

7. Special comb. and phrases: **brass band**, a band of musicians with wind instruments of brass; **brass bason**, a basin of brass, also *fig.* a barber or surgeon barber; **† bra·sscut**, a copperplate engraving (cf. *woodcut*); **brass edge** (see quot.); **† brass-face**, an impudent person; **brass farthing**, an emphatic equivalent of *farthing* in depreciatory expressions; **brass-foil, brass-latten**, Dutch leaf or Dutch gold made by beating out plates of brass very thin; **† brass-leaf** = brass-cut; **brass lump**, a miners' term for massive iron pyrites or marcasite; **† brass-plate**, copper-plate for engraving; **brass plate**, a plate of brass, bearing an inscription, e.g. on or at a door or gate, bearing the resident's name; also a monumental 'brass' (2 a); **brass rule**, a strip of brass, type-high, used to separate lines or columns of type; **bra·ss-smith**, an artificer in brass; **bra·ss-work**, artificers' work in brass; *pl.* an establishment for making or working in brass; **bra·ss-worker**, an artificer in brass.

1861 *N. Brit. Rev.* Nov. 392 The gentlemen of the *Brass Band. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. vi. 170 The brass band plays horribly. 1599 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. i. 162 Esculape! how rife is phisicke made When ech *brasse-basen can profess the trade. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII.* (1867) 70 With all the scenes in excellent *brasscutts. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 36 *Brass Edge in common watch movements, [is] a brass rim fitted round the pillar plate. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* cvii. 538 An impudent fellow, a *Brasse-face, yet of good understanding. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 33 As bare and beggarly as if he had not one *brasse farthing. 1880 BESANT & RICE *Seamy Side* X. 78, 'I care not one brass farthing.' 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 53 A thin piece of *Brass-latin. 1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* III. i. 66 In the book .. a great Cut or *Brasse leafe. 1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 222 Pieces of the ordinary Firestones or Marcasite of the Coal-pits which here we call *Brass-lumps. 1757 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 146 It is .. exceeding ponderous, and of a shining yellow colour, and is called by the miners brass lumps. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 100 All..of these Inventions..shall be Printed by *Brass-plates. 1860 MRS. GASKELL *Right at Last*, I saw a brass-plate with Doctor James Brown upon it. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iv. Has he not seen the Scottish *Brassesmith's Idea? 1689 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2509/4 Black Japan Gilt *Brass-work. 1805 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 378/1 The *brass work being over-heated. 1723 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 6171/10 Benjamin Gibbons .. *Brassworker. 1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 25 In the Brass-works of Tivoli. 1761 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 13 Sept., Employed in the neighbouring brass-works.

Brass (brɑs), *v.*[1] [f. prec.: cf. *to tin.*] *trans.* To coat with brass by electro-plating or otherwise.

c 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 213/1 Solutions used for coppering or brassing iron. *Ibid.* 222/1 Copper articles may be superficially brassed.

b. *fig.* To cover with effrontery. *To brass it* (colloq.): to put on a face of brass, to behave with effrontery.

1859 *Times* 18 Mar. 8/6 To wipe his mouth and brass his brow, and charge us with underrating our fellow countrymen.

† Brass, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *brasse-r* to burn.] ? To burn, to scorch.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xv. 167 They rested them not by the grete fyres ne brassed not as som doo now.

Brassage (bræ·sédʒ). [a. F. *brassage*, f. *brasser* to stir together melted metals.] A mint-charge levied to cover the expense of coining money.

1806 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 275 Not content with levying .. a brassage. 1884 *Times* 20 Mar. 11 They might take *brassage* or 'mint charge' to mean the equivalent of the cost of coining.

Brassard (brăsa·ɪd). Also **brassart.** [a. F. *brassard*, f. *bras* arm; see -ARD.]

1. Armour for the upper part of the arm. (Only *Hist.*)

1830 JAMES *Darnley* x. 47/1 This brassard is a little too close. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 122 Brassarts connect the shoulder with the elbow-pieces. 1866 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Sept. 152 Talbot is wearing brassards and a tabard.

2. A badge worn on the arm; an armlet.

1870 *Daily News* 21 Sept., Brassards seem to be obtainable for the asking. 1879 FIFE-COOKSON *Armies of Balkans* vii. 100 An English doctor who .. had the white brassard with the red crescent on his arm.

Brassate (bræ·sĕit) *Chem.* [f. BRASS-IC + -ATE[4].] A salt of brassic acid.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 655 Brassate of sodium gives by analysis 8.5 per cent. soda.

Brasse (bræs). [Cf. LG. *brasse* (Schiller and Lübben), Ger. *brassen* a bream (cf. BRASSEM).] A name of a fish of the perch family.

1847 CRAIG, *Brasse*, the pale-spotted perch.

Brasse, -lat, -let, obs. ff. BRACE, -LET.

Brassed (brɑst), *ppl. a.* Also 4 **brased,** 7 **brast.** [f. BRASS + -ED.] Made of, or overlaid with brass: also *fig.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cvi[i]. 16 Yhates [that] brased ware, And slottes irened. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVII. 425 Both cast Dry solid hides upon their necks, exceeding soundly brast. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 363 None so brassed in this kind as demure pretenders who complain of popery and arbitrary power.

Brassell, obs. form of BRAZIL.

‖ Bra·ssem. *Obs.* [a. Du. (and MDu.) *brasem* bream; = OS. *bressemo*, OHG. *brahsema* MHG. *brahsem, brasme, brahsen*, Ger. *brassen*): BREAM.] A kind of fish; ? a sea-bream.

1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. H.* II. 196 There are two sorts of Brassems in the Cape Sea. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 322 The brassem is found only about the cape. Of this fish there are two sorts.

Brassen, obs. form of BRAZEN.

Brasser, obs. f. BRACER; see BALLOON 1, 10.

1650 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I.* (1817) 47 Lifting up his hand over his head with a Ballan brasser.

Brasset (bræ·sĕt). [?A bad form of BRASSARD.] ? = BRASSARD.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, s. v. *Armor*, A compleat Armor antiently consisted of a casque or helm, a gorget, cuirasse, gantlets, tasses, brassets, cuisses, and covers for the legs, to which the spurs were fastened. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic.* xii. (1833) 306 A cuirass with its brassets.

Brassic (bræ·sik), *a.* [f. next.] Pertaining to or derived from the genus *Brassica*.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 655 Colza oil is a mixture of two glycerides, which yield by saponification brassic acid.

‖ Brassica (bræ·sikă). *Bot.* [L.; = cabbage.] A genus of cruciferous plants, containing the cabbage in its many varieties, the turnip, rape, etc.

1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 258 Some species of brassica..was introduced into this country by the Romans. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c.* 1865) II. 27/2 The leaves of the various species of brassica.

† Bra·ssik. *Obs. rare.* Also **brasik.** [ad. L. *brassica*: see prec.] Cabbage.

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* IX. 53 Rave as brassik for vyne as ille is fonde. *Ibid.* X. 137 Nowe brasik to growe For November plauntyng.

Bra·ssil. Iron pyrites; coal containing pyrites: see BRAZIL[2].

Brassin, obs. f. BRAZEN.

Brassiness (brɑ·sinės. [f. BRASSY + -NESS.] Brassy quality or appearance. Also *fig.*

1731 in BAILEY II. 1847 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 238 The brassiness of the elytra.

Brassing (brɑ·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BRASS *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The process or art of coating with brass.

c 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 222/2 Another liquid which he uses for brassing. (*attrib.*) *Ibid.* 223/1 All the brassing solutions..are imperfect.

Brassish (brɑ·siʃ), *a.* Somewhat brassy.

1774 MRS. DELANY *Lett.* Ser. II. II. 473 A little brassish coperish, goldish thread-like stuff.

Brassure, obs. form of BRACER.

Brassy (brɑ·si), *a.* Also 6 **brassie, -ye.** [f. BRASS *sb.* + -Y[1].]

1. Consisting of or covered with brass.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 32 Thee stayrs brassye grises stately presented. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vi. 200 That dreamed of Imagery, Whose head was gold, brest siluer, brassie thigh. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 328 On the left the brassy legions of Caesar.

2. Of the nature or appearance of brass, in colour, sound, taste, etc.

1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 426 [It] left a brassy taste in my mouth for a whole day. 1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 68 Of a pale brassy colour. 1847 MOTHERWELL *Spirits of Light* Hark, to their trumpets' brassy blare. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two V. Ago* I. 65 The sky..is brassy green.

3. *fig.* with many varieties of sense.

a. Hard as brass, pitiless, unfeeling.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 31 And plucke commiseration of his state From brassie bosomes.

b. Having a 'face of brass', unblushing, impudently confident, or forward.

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 156 To make them blush .. were they never so brassie and impudent. 1690 *Def. Dr. Walker* 2 A brassy Impudence. 1792 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Churchw.*, Betty was too brassy, We never keep a sarvant that is saucy. 1846 DOUGLAS JERROLD *Chron. Clovernook* Wks. IV. 415 A brassy confidence in his face.

c. Of brass, as opposed to 'golden'; debased yet pretentious.

1586 FERNE *Lacies Nobilitie* 2 This present age, which is growne so harde and brassye, for the golden dayes are long sithence ouer-passed. 1842 TENNYSON *Amphion* ix, In such a brassy age I could not move a thistle.

d. Harsh and feelingless in tone, like a brass instrument; having a strident artificial tone.

1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* 74 That hard, brassy, over-stretched style. 1870 *Daily News* 26 July 5 Its brassy clangour of quickly-recurring rhymes. 1884 J. A. Symonds *Shakspere's Predecessors* 508 Aretino .. proved his originality by creating a new manner, brassy and meretricious.

Bra·ssy, also **bressie.** *Sc.* [Cf. Brasse.] A fish, 'the ancient Wrasse' (Jamieson).

1710 Sibbald *Fife* (1803) 128 *Turdus vulgatissimus Willoughbœi*: I take it to be the same our fishers call a *Bressie*.

Brast, *v.*, northern form of Burst.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7170 Þat all þe bandes of him brast. *c* 1450 *Songs & Carols* 51 (Mätz.) Tyll both hys eyen in watyr gan brast. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. Prol. 39 The fyry sparkis brastyng fra his ene. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. lxxviii, Mid wounds, and clinging darts, and lances brast. 1865 Miss Lahee *Betty o' Yep's T.* 10 in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s. v., Laughin' fit to brast their soides.

Brast, obs. form of Brassed.

Brastle (bræ·s'l), *v.* [OE. *brastlian*, ME. *brastlien*; cf. MHG. *barsteln*, Sw. *prassla*. But the modern Scotch use may be a recent onomatopœia. Cf. Brattle, Brustle.]

†**1.** *intr.* To crackle, clatter; to roar as flames.

c 1000 Ælfric in Thorpe *Hom.* II. 508 (Bosw.) Dæt treow brastliende sah to ðam halgan were. *c* 1205 Lay. 27463 Sceldes brastleden.

2. To rush with clattering noise, or with excited haste. *Sc.*

1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 234 Plouterin in the dubs, or brastlin up the braes. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 156 A small trout or two brastled away to the other side of the shallow.

Brasyle, -lle, obs. forms of Brazil.

Brasyn, Brasynge, obs. ff. Brazen, Brazing.

Brat (bræt), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 1 bratt, 6 bratte. [Of Celtic origin. OE. Northumbrian *bratt* was prob. adopted from OIrish *brat* masc., 'cloth', esp. as a covering for the body, 'plaid, mantle, cloak' (cf. Gael. *brat* 'haircloth for a kiln, apron; covering, mantle, veil', OWelsh **breth* or **brath*, pl. *brith*, *bryth*, applied to the swaddling-clothes of an infant: the mod. Welsh *brat* 'pinafore, rag', is merely the Eng. word.]

1. A cloth used as an over-garment, *esp.* of a coarse or makeshift character.

†**a.** (in OE.) A cloak. **b.** in *midl., west.*, and *north. dial.*, A child's pinafore; a woman's or girl's pinafore or apron. **c.** *contemptuously.* A rag, or article which is 'a mere rag'. Hence **Bra·tful,** apronful.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 40 Dæm seðe wil..cyrtel ðin to niomanne forlet eac hræġl *vel* hæcla *vel* bratt [*L.* pallium], *Ags.* wæfels, *Rushw.* hryft). *c* 1386 Chaucer *Cham. Yem. Prol. & T.* 329 A brat [v. r. bak] to walken in by day-light. 1529 More *Supplic. Souls* Wks. 337/2 There is none so poore as we, yᵗ haue not a bratte to put on our backes. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 37 A Bratte, *panniculus.* 1691 Ray *N. C. Wds.* 8 *Bratt*, a course Apron, a Rag. 1775 J. Collier (Tim Bobbin) *Tummus & M.* 60 Th' treacle butter cake stickt to Seroh's brat. 1786 Burns *The Author's Earnest Cry* xxiv, Sowp's o' kail an' brats o' claise. 1867 E. Waugh *Owd Blanket* i. 19 in *Lanc. Gloss.*, A brat-full o' guinea gowd.

2. A jacket for a sheep's back.

1862 J. Wilson *Farming* 487 This 'Brat'.. prevents the wool from parting over the spine.

†**3.** Rubbish, beggarly stuff. Cf. Beggary 5. *Obs.*

1656 Dugard *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 336. 93 The Threshers – with a whisk of feathers purge it from the refuse—& with a siev from the brat or beggery.

4. (*Sc.*) The tough film or skin which forms on porridge, rice pudding, and the like.

1795 *Statist. Acc.* XV. 8 *note* (Jam.) *Brat*, a cover or scurf. 1864 J. Brown *Jeems* 11 Saying his grace over our bickers [of porridge] with their brats on.

Brat (bræt), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 bratt(e. [Of uncertain origin: Wedgwood, E. Müller, and Skeat think it the same word as the prec., but evidence of the transition of sense has not been found.]

'A child, so called in contempt' J. In 16th and 17th c. sometimes used without contempt, though nearly always implying insignificance; the phrase *beggar's brat* has been common from the first.

c 1505 Dunbar *Flyting* 49 Irsche brybour baird, wyle beggar with thy brattis. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 109 Yong brats, a trouble: none at all, a maym it seems to bee. *a* 1577 Gascoigne in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) I. 35 O Abrahams brats, O broode of blessed seede. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 25 What syn hath Æneas, my brat, committed agaynst the? *a* 1593 H. Smith *Wks.* (1866–7) I. 197 Where any sectary hath one son, Machiavel hath a score, and those not the brats, but the fatlings of the land. 1650 Cromwell in Carlyle *Lett. & Sp.* (1871) III. 9, I should be glad to hear how the little brat doth. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 479 ¶ 1 The noise of those damned nurses and squalling brats. 1750 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 15 As cheap as any two little brats can be kept. 1808 Scott *Mem.* in *Lockhart* i. (1842) 8/1, I felt the change from being a single indulged brat, to becoming a member of a large family, very severely. 1879 Dixon *Windsor* II. vi. 65 Repulsed in her appeal for mercy like a beggar's brat.

b. *fig.* Offspring, product.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 891 An ignoble and bastardly brat of fear. 1720 Ormond in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 9 The South-sea was said to be my lord Oxford's brat. 1790 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ep. S. Urban* Wks. 1812 II. 257 Ambitious that the Brats my Rhymes Should see the Gentlefolks of future times.

Brat (bræt), *sb.*[3] Also **bratt.** [A variant of Bret.] A fish: the turbot, birt, or bret. Also *attrib.*, as in *brat-net.*

1759 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 68/2 It .. had a head like a turbot or Bratt. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 12 Brat or Turbot Net complete.

Brat (bræt), *sb.*[4] *Mining.* [perhaps akin to Brat[1], 2.] 'A thin bed of coal mixed with pyrites or carbonate of lime.' Bainbridge *Law of Mines* 1856.

Brat (bræt), *v. rare.* [f. Brat *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To wrap up in a brat or clout.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 37 To Bratte, *panniculis circumdare.* 1862 [see Bratting *vbl. sb.*].

Bratch, -et, obs. forms of Brach, Brachet.

†**Bra·tchel.** *Obs.* [perh. from Brake *v.*[1] or *sb.*[3]: cf. *sack*, *satchel*.] 'The husks of flax set on fire' (Jamieson).

1815 *Clan-Albin* I. 77 (Jam.) The blaze of a bratchel, and above all the superlative joys of a waulking.

Bratchet (bræ·tʃet). Also in 6 **bratchart, bratshard.** [Apparently the same word as Brachet: cf. the application of *whelp*, *cub*, etc. to a child; but perhaps associated with Brat *sb.*[2] as if a diminutive of that.]

1. = Brachet.

2. A little brat, a child. (*contemptuous* or *playful.*)

a 1600 Montgomerie *Flyting* 284 That bratchart in ane busse vvas borne. 1832–53 *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 74, I .. took the bratchet [Cupid] on my knee.

attrib. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.*, To play child keeper .. to be plagued with a bratchet whelp.

Bratful, var. Bretful, *Obs.*; see also Brat *sb.*[1] 1.

†**Brath,** *sb. Obs.* Also 3 **braþþe** *Orm.*, 4 (? **braith**), **brath(e.** [Ormin's *braþþe* appears to imply a formation from *braþ*, Brath *a.* + -th (:—OE. *-þo*) as in *length*, *wrath* (:—OE. *wráð-þo*).] Impetuosity, violence, wrath, ire.

c 1200 Ormin 1233, & dafftelike leden þe, wiþþutenn hracc and braþþe. *Ibid.* 4707 Clene of braþþe. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 916 In þe brath of his breth þat brennez alle þinkez. *c* 1375 ? Barbour *St. Christina* 275 Al þai bestis socht hyme to Ine mykil brath. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5075 Priam .. Bade hom blynn of hor brathe.

†**Brath, braith,** *a. Obs.* Also 3–4 **braþ.** [ME. *braþ*, a. ON. *bráðr*; which became in midland Eng. Broth(e. The northern dial. retained *brath*, spelt in 15–16th c. Sc. *braith*, *brayth*.] Impetuous, violent, wrathful.

c 1200 Ormin 7164 Forr 3iff þe riche mann iss braþ, & grimme. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16164 For to do his breth to bu of him þat was ful brath. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1909 Þer bayen hym mony braþ hounder. *c* 1440 *Syr Gowghter* 108 And afterwarde wax breme and brathe. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* XI. 171 Nese, mouth and eyn Throuch the braith blaw, all byrstit out of blud.

Brathe, variant of Braythe *v. Obs.*

†**Bra·thel.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. Variant of Brethel, Brothel, wretch, worthless person.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 24 a, The scoldyng of brathels is no more to bee passed on then the squekyng of welle wheles.

†**Bra·thful, braithful,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 breth-, breithfull. [cf. Brothful.] Violent, wrathful.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* X. vi. 155 With brethfull [v. r. braythful] blastis. *Ibid.* XII. viii. 133 All kynd of wreth and breithfull ire now he Leyt slip at large.

†**Bra·thly, braithly,** *a.* and *adv. Obs. north. dial.* and *Sc.* Also 4 **brathely** [f. Brath, Braith *a.* or Brath *sb.* + -ly. Cf. Brothely.]

A. *adj.* Impetuous, violent, angry.

a 1455 *Houlate* II. 14 (Jam.) The battellis so brym brathly and blicht. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. ii. 11 [Eolus] braithlie tempestis by his power refrenis.

B. *adv.* Impetuously; furiously, violently.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2240 Brathli þai þis werk bigan. *Ibid.* 21400 Brathli on his fas he brast. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3220 This comlyche kynge .. Bownnys brathely to bede. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 255 Barouns ondir blonkes fate Braythely ware borne doun. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VI. 212 The bailful teris bryst braithly fra hys eyne.

Bratishing, obs. form of Bratticing.

Bratling (bræ·tliŋ). [f. Brat *sb.*[2] + -ling.] A little brat, an infant.

1652 Brome *Jov. Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 387 The Bratling's born, the Doxey's in the Strummel. 1796 Coleridge in Cottle *Remin.* (1847) 100 We are all – wife, bratling, and self, remarkably well.

‖ **Brattach** (bra·tăχ). [Gaelic (and Irish) *bratach* fem. (Manx *brattagh*) a standard, banner, flag, f. *brat* cloth.] An ensign, banner, or flag.

1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* vi, No five of each clan have a rusty shirt of mail as old as their brattach.

Bratte, obs. form of Brat.

Brattery (bræ·tĕri). [f. Brat *sb.*[2] + -ery.] A collection of brats, a nursery. (*contemptuous.*)

1788 Lo. Sheffield in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1861) II. 220 We hope the Brattery will continue well. 1834 Beckford *Italy, &c.* I. 4 The apartment above my head proves a squalling brattery.

Brattice (bræ·tis), *sb.* Forms: **α.** 3 **brutaske**, 4 **brytasqe**, 5 **betrax** (=*bretask*). **β.** 4 **brutage**, 4–5 **bretage**, 5 **bretayge, britage, brytege**, (9 *Hist.* **bretache, brattish**). **γ.** 4–5 **bretais, -ays**, 5 **bretise, -asce, -ys, -is, brettys, bertes, bartes.** **δ.** 9 (sense 2) **brettis, brattice, -ish.** [Found in many types: **α.** ME. *brutaske, brytasqe*, a. ONF. *breteske, -aske, -esque*: **β.** ME. *brutage, bretage*, etc., a. AFr. *brutesche* (Matt. Paris), OF. *bretesche*, mod.F. *bretèche*: **γ.** ME. *bretasce, -ais, -is*, etc., a. OF. *bretesce, bretasce.* The OF. *breteske, -esche, -esce* (rarely *bertesque, -esche, -ece*), correspond to Pr. *bertresca*, It. *bertesca* (*baltresca*), med. L. *bretachia, bertescha, brteschia*, etc. Of uncertain origin; according to Mahn (to whom Diez adheres) prob. a derivative of Ger. *brett* board, with Romanic suffix *-esca*, with sense of 'boarding', 'boardwork'. The early forms in *bru-, bry-*, app. of English or Anglo-French origin, are due perhaps to the obscurity of the first vowel. The 15–16th c. forms in *ber-, bar-* were northern: see Bratticing. The original sense became obs. before 1500. To modern times the word has come down in local use, chiefly in connexion with coal-mining, in the forms *brettis* (Derbyshire), *brattice* (Newcastle, etc.), *brattish*. Although *brettis* is the best form etymologically, *brattice* has become more generally known, and accepted in literary use; *brattish* has given the architectural *brattishing.*]

The general sense is 'boarding, planking, a structure of boards'. Hence *spec.*

†**1.** A temporary breastwork, parapet, or gallery of wood erected on the battlement of a fortress, for use during a siege. *Obs.*

α. type *breteske.*

1297 R. Glouc. 536 Atte laste hii s[s]ende Al the brutaske withoute, & the brugge brende. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3315 Þe kernels .. wer broke & schente, & þe brytasqes on þe tour an hęze dulfuly a-doun wer caste. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 50/1 Betrax of a walle, *propugnaculum.*

β. type *bretesche, bretage.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1190 Bigge brutage of borde bulde on þe walles. *c* 1350 *Will. of Palerne* 3001 Here walles were broke 'wiþ engynes strong, here bretages al a-boute 'forbrent & destroyed. *c* 1430 Wyclif *Song Sol.* viii. 9 (Lamb. MS.) If it is a wal, bilde we theronne siluerne touris, *ethir britagis.* *c* 1450 *Gloss. Garlande's Dict.* in Wright's *Voc.* 130 *Propugnacula*, brytegys. *c* 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 784 *Hoc propinaculum*, a bretayge. [1851 Turner *Dom. Archit.* II. v. 193 A drawbridge with a bretache above it. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Apr. 345/2 A very graphic report .. describing the siege of that place in 1240, makes frequent mention of .. brattishes, breastworks or turrets of timber.]

γ. type *bretesce*, ? *bretis.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* (Sel. Wks.) I. 191 Bi þis weye mai no man eende þe laste bretais of þis tour. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 163 A bretise brade. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. XXVI. 233 (Jam.) To mak defens and brettys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 50 Bretasce [1499 bretays], *propugnaculum.* *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 731 *Hoc signaculum*, a bretys. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 873 Towart ther bretis. *Ibid.* 1005 A bertes. *Ibid.* 2897 To the bartes to behold and see. [1885 C. Oman *Art of War* 59 The brattice was a wooden gallery fitted with apertures in its floor, and running along the top of the wall.]

b. The 'battlement' of a cup.

1465 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 272, j. peciam argenti stantem cum uno bretis.

2. In form *brattice* dial. also *brattish*: A partition, generally of deal. **a.** (esp.) A partition for the purpose of ventilation in the shaft of a coal-pit (*shaft brattice*), or in a drift, or other working of a colliery (*drift, headways*, or *board brattice*).

1851 *Coal-tr. Terms Northumbld. & Durh.* 11 Shaft or main brattice is usually made of 3-inch Memel plank .. Common brattice is made of ½-inch American deal .. It is nailed to props set for the purpose (called brattice props). 1860 *Times* 10 Dec. 10/2 Where only one shaft is sunk .. a downcast and an upcast are created by running an airtight partition, or 'brattice' to the bottom. 1883 *Standard* 23 Nov. 3/7 Gas still showed .. on both sides of the brattice.

b. A partition of boards in a room. *dial.*

1851 Turner *Dom. Archit.* I. vi. 201 A rude partition, called a brattish, rises to the eaves. 1863 Atkinson *Danby Provinc.*, *Brattice*, a wooden partition, serving to divide a closet or store room into two parts.

c. A lining of timber to a shaft or a headway in a pit.

1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Brettis* (Derb.), a crib of timber filled up with slack or waste. — *Brettis-way*, a road in a coal-mine, supported by brettises built on each side after the coal has been worked out.

3. In form *brattish*: 'A shelf; also a seat with a high back. *north. dial.*' (Halliwell.)

4. *attrib.* in sense 2, as **brattice-cloth**, stout tarred cloth used in mines instead of wooden bratticing; *brattice-nail, -work*; *brettis-way*: see 2 c.

1885 *Engineer* 15 May (*Advt.*) John Marsden, manufacturer of Tarred, Oiled, and Fire-Proof Brattice Cloth. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 5 Oct., The miner .. scratched with the point of a rusty brattice nail the farewell letter to his wife.

Brattice (bræ·tis), *v.* In 5 **bretexe.** [f. prec.]

†**1.** (in obs. form *bretexe*): *trans.* To fortify with a wooden breastwork. *Obs.*

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, Euery towre bretexed was so clene.

2. *To brattice up*: to line the sides of a shaft, or the like, with planking or boarding.

1862 *Times* 21 Jan., The stone was all carefully bratticed up. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* lviii (D.), A great round hole or shaft bratticed up with timber.

Bratticing (brætisiŋ). Also in 4 **briteysing**, 5 **bretaysynge**, 6 *Sc.* **bertising** -ene, 6–9 Brattishing, dial. **braddishing**. [f. Brattice *v.* (or *sb.*) + -ing¹.]

†**1.** (In the obs. forms): The furnishing of the ramparts of a castle, etc., with temporary (wooden) parapets or breastworks; the parapet and its works collectively. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* I. 191 þe hiȝest part of his tour is briteysing of charite. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 43/1 A bretasynge, *propugnaculum*. 1651 *Rec. Pittenweem* in *Statist. Acc.* IV. 376 That the town's colours be put upon the bertisene [=bertising] of the steeple.

(From the preceding illiterate Sc. spelling *bertisene*, Sir Walter Scott appears to have evolved the grandiose Bartizan, vaguely used by him for *bretising* or *bratticing*, and accepted by later writers as a genuine historical term.)

2. Brattice-work in a coal-pit.

1866 *Morning Star* 18 Dec. 6/2 The 'braddishing' or tarred sheet at an opening near him being suddenly carried away. 1868 *Even. Standard* 25 Aug., That might easily have been remedied by bratticing or air-pipes. 1883 *Standard* 23 Nov. 3/7 By means of bratticing he was able to explore the place.

3. *Arch.* See Brattishing.

Bratting (brætiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Brat *v.* + -ing¹.] The covering with a brat; *spec.* covering the backs of sheep with a cloth or apron.

1862 J. Wilson *Farming* 487 Where the bratting plan has been adopted, the usual rate of mortality has been reduced.

Brattish (brætiʃ), *a.* [f. Brat *sb.*² + -ish.] Of or befitting a brat; childish.

1879 Beebohm *Patagonia* vi. 99 By the time they [children] abandon their brattish ways.

Brattish, dial. var. of Brattice.

Brattishing (brætiʃiŋ). A variant of Bratticing, used in *Architecture*, in sense: A cresting of open carved work on the top of a shrine.

1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (1842) 35 Ther was a brattishing on the fore parte of the wainscott or rowffe, very fynely and curiously wrought. 1845 *Gloss. Gothic Archit.* I. 69 *Brattishing*. 1851 Pugin *Rood Screens* 32 A very elaborate screen of carved oak, surmounted by open bratishing. 1862 G. Scott *Westm. Abbey* (ed. 2) 68 A piece of cresting or brattishing. 1867 H. T. Ellacombe in *Trans. Exeter Dioc. Archit. Soc.* I. 106 Surmounted by a brattishing of Tudor flower in burnished brass.

¶ Also a *dial.* var. of Bratticing in other senses.

Brattle (brætˈl), *sb.* Also 6 **brattill, brattyll**. Chiefly *Sc.* [This and its verb are onomatopœic, prob. with association of *break*, *brast* and *rattle*; cf. also *brabble*, *brastle*.]

1. A smart rattling sound, *esp.* of something breaking or bursting.

c 1505 Dunbar *Turnament* 73 His harnass brak and maid ane brattill. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. xi. 96 The hydduus scheild abufe him mayd a brattyll. 1839 W. Carleton *Fardorougha* (ed. 2) 81 There comes an accidental brattle of thunder. 1855 Livingstone *Zambesi* xxi. 426 [Each] striving which can produce the loudest brattle while turning. 1870 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 5 The brattle of a drum under my window.

2. The sound or onset of sharp rattling blows.

a 1600 Montgomerie *Poems* (1821) 75 ȝe dou not byde a brattill. 1786 Burns *Winter Nt.* iii, Or silly sheep, wha bide this brattle O' winter war.

3. The sound of scampering feet; a resounding scamper, rush, or spurt.

a 1758 Ramsay *Poems* (1844) 79 Bauld Bess flew till him wi a brattle. 1785 Burns *To a Mouse* i, Thou need na start awa .. Wi' bickerin brattle. 1828 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 294 A breast-brushing brattle down the brae.

Brattle (brætˈl), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* [See prec.]

1. *intr.* To produce a forcible rattling noise.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. Prol. 133 Branchis brattlyng, and blayknit schew the brays. *a* 1849 Mangan *Poems* (1859) 51 Harsh engines brattled night and day.

b. with cognate object.

1852 D. Moir *Winter Wild* vii, His iron heels..Brattling afar their under-song.

2. To rush with rattling noise, as a mountain brook over a stony bed; to bicker. Orig. *Sc.*

1834 H. Miller *Scenes & Leg.* xxxi. (1857) 457 A mossy streamlet comes brattling from the hill. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 18 Many little livelier runlets that brattle down the green hills on each side. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 472 The becks that brattle through the brake.

3. To run with brattling feet; to scamper. *Sc.*

1725 Ramsay *Gent. Sheph.* I. ii, Our twa herds come brattling down the brae. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 382 Brattle not away so, ye foolish lambs.

Brattling (brætliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Brattle *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of the verb to Brattle; the production of harsh rattling sounds.

a 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1793) I. 34 The bursting, belching, and brattling of the French horns. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 35 His voice sounded not unlike the brattling of a tin trumpet. 1821 Byron *Sardan.* III. i. 394 As a lute's [voice] pierceth through the cymbal's clash, Jarr'd but not drown'd by the loud brattling.

Brattling (brætliŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Brattle *v.* + -ing².] That brattles: see the verb.

1820 W. Irving *Sketch-bk.* (1849) 420 The hoarse brattling tone of a veteran boatswain. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 136 To gie them [dogs] .. a brattlin run o thretty miles after a fox. 1860 J. Kennedy *Horseshoe R.* i. 11 A rough and brattling mountain torrent. 1863 Jean Ingelow *Poems* 178 She wondered by the brattling brook, And trembled with the trembling lea.

Bra·ttock, *local.* [dim. of Brat *sb.*²] A tiny brat, a young one.

1858 *Chamb. Journ.* X. 108 A solitary pair of eider-ducks may sometimes venture to rear their progeny of 'brattocks' on the rock.

Braugham, dial. var. Bargham, a horse-collar.

1807 J. Stagg *Poems* 14 Kit gat a braugham in his han', Wi' veng'ance whurl'd it at him, The collar leeghted roun' his neck, An' to the fluir it pat him.

Braul, e, obs. form of Brawl.

Braun, e, Braunfalne, obs. ff. Brawn, -fallen.

Braunce, Braundise, obs. ff. Branch, Brandish.

Braunite (brɑu·nəit). *Min.* [Named after Mr. Braun of Gotha (Dana).] An anhydrous oxide of manganese, a brittle dark brownish-black mineral occurring both crystallized and massive.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 380/2 Braunite .. before the blow-pipe melts and effervesces slightly with borax. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 233 Manganese sesquioxide .. occurs in nature as the mineral braunite.

†**Brava·de.** *Obs.* [a. F. *bravade*, (according to Littré) ad. It. *bravata* bragging, boasting, f. *bravare* to brag, boast, f. *bravo*: see Brave. Cf also Sp. *bravada*, and see -ade.] = Bravado.

1579 J. Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* C vj, Euen so will it be harder then yron for Englishmen to digest .. the french insolencies and disdaynefull brauades. 1676 *Packet Adv. to Men of Shaftsb.* 40 What occasion or need his Lordship had of this high Bravade. 1778 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* II. v. 80 He..disregarded this vain bravade. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 304 He ventured, by way of bravade, upon a single glass of claret.

†**Brava·de,** *v. arch.* or *Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To look brave, assume a bold or defiant front. *To bravade the street*: to swagger along it.

1634-46 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 464 Ilk shaimles lowne, With his silk goune, Bravades the street. 1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ord. C iij, The Archbishop of Spalato commeth forth .. stoutly brandishing and bravading. 1667 R. Law *Mem.* (1818) 18 The Dutch fleet bravading there attacks the river.

2. *trans.* To dare, brave, defy.

1676 Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 479 The Dutch navy bravades the English upon their coast.

Hence **Brava·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1812 J. Henry *Camp. agst. Quebec* 88 Many .. wrote and spoke of this bravading .. with much applause. 1820 Scott *Monast.* ix, Listening to the bravading tales of gay Christie. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 278 Sir Joshua .. with his arm a-kimbo, bravading cap, and chosen air of importance.

Bravado (brăvē·dō, -ā·dō), *sb.* Also 6–7 **brauado, braueado**, 7 **brauardo, bravadoe, brevada**; *pl.* **bravadoes** also **-os**. [ad. Sp. *bravada* and F. *bravade*: see Bravade and -ado².]

1. Boastful or threatening behaviour; ostentatious display of courage or boldness; bold or daring action intended to intimidate or to express defiance; often, an assumption of courage or hardihood to conceal felt timidity, or to carry one out of a doubtful or difficult position.

Now usually in the singular, without *a*: less commonly *a bravado* or in *pl.*

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 287 It was not that Spanish brauado. 1626 *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 62 To sound vainglorious Brauado's. 1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 110 These Gamesters, who in a bravado will set their patrimonies at a throw. 1645 Milton *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 362 Hee retreats with a bravado, that it deservs no answer. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 128 Notwithstanding all his Bravadoes, he [Shame] promoteth the Fool, and none else. *a* 1707 Bp. Patrick *Serm.* I *Sam.* xvii. 8 To have been done out of a bravado. 1800 Weems *Washington* x. (1877) 119 To hear their bravadoes, one would suppose, etc. 1816 Jane Austen *Emma* II. viii. 181 A sort of bravado—an air of affected unconcern. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* Introd., A series of idle bravadoes. 1853 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. xvii. 214 We may do it in bravado or in wantonness.

†**b.** *To make* or *give a bravado*: to make a display in the face of the enemy, to offer battle. *Obs.*

1600 Holland *Livy* III. lx. 128 When they made bravadoes, and challenged them to come forth and fight, not one Romane would answer them again. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. II. ii. 164 That some foote should bee drawne out of the Campe, to give the Spaniards a brauado. 1688 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2361/3 A Party of the Moors making a Bravado.

c. *attrib.*

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. 50 The barbers .. haue one maner of cut called the French cut .. one of the brauado fashion. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* V. iv. 204 It is a day..of hopes and fears .. bravado bets and secret hedging.

†**2.** A swaggering fellow, a hector, a bravo. *Obs.* [app. after Sp. masculines in *-ado* already used in Eng., as *desperado*, *renegado*, etc. Cf. *bravo*.]

1653 A. Wilson *Jas. I* 28 Roaring Boys, Bravadoes, Roysters, &c. commit many insolencies. 1668 Pepys *Diary* 28 Feb., The Hectors & bravadoes of the House. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* II. xxi. 121 But idlers and bravadoes..must beware. 1825 Knapp & Baldw. *Newgate Cal.* III. 397/2 Webb .. was the greatest bravado.

Hence **Brava·doism.** *rare.*

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 527 Was .. his apparent strength and defiance, real weakness and bravadoism?

Bravado (brăvē·dō, -ā·dō), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To show bravado, talk defiantly, put on a bold face. Hence **Brava·doing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1800 Mar. Edgeworth *Belinda* I. iv. 72, I bravadoed to Harriet most magnanimously. 1809-12 — *Almeria* Wks. 1832 VII. 283 Notwithstanding her bravadoing air, [she] was frequently perplexed and anxious. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. Pref. 9 There was..much bravadoing and even apparent offers of battle. 1840 T. Hook *Fitzherbert* III. xvii. 333 They tried to bravado it out.

†**Bravashing,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. F. *bravache* 'a Swaggerer, Swash-buckler' (Cotgr.), ad. It. *bravaccio* bully (f. *brav-o* + *-accio*, pejorative suffix) + -ing².] Boasting, swaggering.

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 255 Which he did do .. in a lofty and bravashing humour, that, etc.

Brave (brēiv), *a., sb., int.* [a. F. *brave*, not an original Fr. word, but adapted from It. *bravo* brave, gallant, fine: cf. Sp. and Pg. *bravo*, Pr. and Cat. *brau*. Ulterior derivation uncertain. Nearly all the Eng. senses may have been adopted from French. Cf. Braw.

(Prof. Storm would associate *bravo* (in Sp. also *bravio*) with Olt. *braido*, *brado* wild, savage, which is also a sense of Sp. and Pg. *bravo*; cf. Pr. *braidiu* fiery, spirited (horse). These he would refer to a Latin type **brabidus*, formed from *rabidus* mad, fierce, of the existence of which there appears to be other evidence. See *Romania* 1876, p. 170. A more recent conjecture (*Romania* XIII. 110) tries to derive it from *barbarus*, but this does not suit Pr. *brau*.)

A. *adj.*

1. Of persons and their attributes: Courageous, daring, intrepid, stout-hearted (as a good quality).

1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* Prol., It is very good to relate the brave deeds. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 134 A braue Souldier neuer couched Launce. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xviii. 118 Innocence and Independance make a brave spirit. 1644 Milton *Educ.* (1738) 137 High hopes of living to be brave men, and worthy Patriots. 1732 Pope *Mor. Ess.* I. 113 Who combats bravely is not therefore brave. He dreads a Death-bed like the meanest slave. 1769 *Junius Lett.* iii. 16 A brave man has no rules to follow but the dictates of his courage. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* II. 233 For six days they made a brave defence. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 157 Extolled by the great body of Churchmen as if he had been the bravest and purest of martyrs.

b. absol. *The brave* (now only pl.).

1697 Dryden *Alexander's F.* 15 None but the brave deserves the fair. 1726 Gay *Fables* I. i. 33 The brave Love mercy, and delight to save. 1782 Cowper *Loss Roy. George* 1, Toll for the brave! The brave that are no more. 1852 Tennyson *Wellington* viii, To glorious burial slowly borne Follow'd by the brave of other lands.

2. Finely-dressed; = Sc. Braw; splendid, showy, grand, fine, handsome. (Rare in 18th c.; in 19th c. apparently a literary revival, or adopted from dialect speech.)

1568 *Like will to L.* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* III. 312 To go more gayer and more brave, Than doth a lord. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 42 Braue, *splendidus*. *a* 1593 H. Smith *Wks.* (1866–7) I. 150 The lilies which are braver than Solomon. 1612 Heywood *Apol. Actors* Author to Bk., One man is ragged, and another brave. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* I. II At length he came to most braue and fayre houses. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 257 Lord Montague's brave House in Bloomsbury. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II. xvi, Now might you see the tartans brave. 1855 Browning *Bp. Blougram's Apol.*, His coat..Brave with the needlework of noodledom.

3. *loosely*, as a general epithet of admiration or praise: Worthy, excellent, good. 'capital', 'fine', 'famous', etc.; 'an indeterminate word, used to express the superabundance of any valuable quality in men or things' (J.). *arch.* (Cf. Braw *a.*)

a. of persons.

1600 Shaks. *A. V. L.* III. iv. 43 O that's a braue man, hee writes braue verses, speakes braue words. 1603 *Mournef. Dittie* in *Shaks. C. Fraise* 56 You Poets all, brave Shakspeare, Johnson, Greene. 1673 *Ess. Educ. Gentlewom.* 29 Zeuxes and Timanthes were brave Painters. 1679 Penn *Addr. Prot.* I. § 5 (1692) 20 Many brave Families have been ruin'd by a Gamester. 1740 J. Clarke *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 57 His Son is a brave Scholar.

b. of things.

1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 102 Nowe are the braue and golden dayes. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. iv. 130 He deuise thee braue punishments for him. 1605 — *Lear* III. ii. 79 This is a braue night to coole a Curtizan. 1653 Walton *Angler* 104 We will make a brave Breakfast with a piece of powdered Bief. 1798 Southey *Eng. Eclog.* ii, Here she found .. a brave fire to thaw her. 1834 — *Doctor* xxii. 51 Knowledge is a brave thing. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* I. 5 Here's a brave earth to sin and suffer on!

4. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic, as *brave-hearted, -horsed, -minded, -sensed, -spirited, -spiritedness*.

1617 Hieron *Wks.* II. 313 Termes of Worth, of Gallantrie, of Braue-spiritednesse, and the like. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 636 That braue-spirited politicke-wise Lord. 1663 in Spalding *Troub. Chas. I.* (1829) 12 The earl of Angus ..and thirty other brave-horsed gentlemen, came to the Bog. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* iii. 70 The whole people mourns..for the death of a brave-hearted man.

5. quasi-*adv.* = Bravely. (Now only *poet.*)

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iv. 8 There sat most braue embellished .. A mayden queene. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. I. xlvi. 345 Noble and brave-built structures. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. x, The trumpets flourish'd brave. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 184 Better housed, or braver clad.

B. *sb.* [in sense 1, directly from F. *brave*.]

1. A brave man, a warrior, soldier: since 1800 applied chiefly to warriors among the North American Indians [after the French in N. America].

1601 Chester *Love's Mart.* (1878) 55 We haue no cause to feare their forreine braues. *a* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* III. 463 Advance Thy braues against his single power.

1763 Churchill *Proph. Fam.* Poems I. 118 The race of Roman braves Thought it not worth their while to make us slaves. 1823 Byron *Island* III. ii, The wave Is hurl'd down headlong, like the foremost brave. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 96 The chiefs leading the van, the braves following in a long line, painted and decorated. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. vi. 35 A Blackfoot brave whose portrait I have painted.

b. A bravo, bully; a hired assassin. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. (1641) 187/1 Ador'd of Flatterers, Of Softlings, Wantons, Braves and Loyterers. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 275 There are certaine desperate and resolute villaines in Venice called Braves. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* 25 Happy times, when Braves and Hacksters were thought the fittest to defend the King. 1675 Dryden *Aurengz.* I. i. 96 Morat's too insolent, too much a Brave. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 277 A brave (or fellow hired to revenge a quarrel of another), *sicarius.* 1865 Sir K. James *Tasso* II. XI. XXXVI, Ye sneaking, skulking braves.

2. A bravado. *arch.*

1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 52 Suppose .. that beautie hath given him the braue. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. (1641) 182/1 Marcheth amain to give the Town a brave. 1600 Heywood 1 *Edw. IV.* Wks. 1874 I. 54 Leaue off these idle braues of thine. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* I. 33 Bitter was the Brave which railing Rabsheca sent to holy Hezekiah. 1840 Browning *Sordello* V. 432 A whole life's braves Should somehow be made good. 1878 Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* I. 75 Stucley waited about the court and amused the Councillors with his braves and brags.

†**3.** Finery, splendour = Bravery 3. *Obs.*

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxvii. 285 Sixe score Concubines, that seem'd so many Queenes for braue.

†**C.** *interj.* [Cf. Bravo.] Capital! Excellent! Bravo! *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1593 Marlowe *Jew of M.* II. ii, Oh, brave, master! I worship your nose for this. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XV. ii, O brave! .. my cousin has you, I find. 1862 Barnes *Rhymes Dorset Dial.* I. 148 O brave! What wages do 'e meän to gi'e?

Brave (brēv), *v.* [a. F. *brave-r* to act the brave toward, etc., f. *brave* Brave.]

I. *transitive.*

1. To treat with bravado; to challenge, defy.

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 107 Leest the Frenchmen might take occasion .. to have braved Your Majestie. 1590 Greene *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 9 He beard and braue thee in thy proper towne. 1603 Knolles *Turks* (1621) 94 Braving them (if they were men) to come out. 1636 Heywood in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 69 Ossa and Pelion, that so brave the sky. *a* 1764 Lloyd *Actor* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 12 Braving monarchs in his Saviour's cause. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* 100, I must hence to brave The Pope, King Louis, and this turbulent priest.

†**2.** To threaten, menace. *Obs.*

a 1619 Bp. Cowper in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 19 He braved him with banishments.

3. To meet or face (danger) with bravery; to encounter, defy. (The ordinary current sense.)

1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. xvii. 436 The adventurous Leander braved the passage of the flood. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* i, Do not brave the utter darkness of these ruins. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Life in Wilds* i. 4 Poverty induces them to brave danger. *a* 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* I. iv. iv. 409 They braved the severe weather of that climate. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Jan. 2/1 The school braves successfully the ordeal of annual inspection.

†**4.** To make brave, embolden, encourage. *Obs.*

a 1593 H. Smith *Wks.* (1866–7) I. 172 We may see .. how a gay coat .. or a gold ring, can brave a man's mind.

†**5.** To make splendid; to deck out, adorn. *Obs.*

1590 *Exhort. Her Maj. Subj.* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 172 Braue not yourselves in gold, silk, and silver. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 279 He [the sun] should haue brau'd the East an houre ago. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 125 Thou [the tailor] hast brau'd manie men. 1625 Bacon *Love, Ess.* (Arb.) 445 How it [love] braves, the Nature, and value of things.

†**6.** To boast; 'to carry a boasting appearance of' J. *To brave out*: to display boastfully, show off. *To brave oneself*; to boast or pride oneself *in*.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 44 b, Points, which you seeme specially to haue called out, that in them you might brave out ye nimblenes of your witte, and eloquence of toung. *a* 1626 Bacon (J.) Both particular persons and factions are apt enough to flatter themselves or, at least, to brave that which they believe not. 1644–52 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* VII. i. (1821) 309 They rather proudly braved themselves in their knowledge of the Deity, etc.

II. *intransitive* (and const. *to brave it*).

†**7.** To boast, glory, vaunt. *To brave it*: to swagger, act the bravo. *Obs.*

1549 Dk. Somerset in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. I. xxii. 180 The Frenchmen .. will brave much of this. 1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 14 These fellows wyll braue yt out, how slender so ever they be within. 1613 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. v. (1772) II. 188 Nevermore let holy Deu O're other rivers braue. 1627 Bp. Hall *Psalmes Met.* x. 3 The wicked braues and boasts In his vile and outragious thought. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* III. III. (1852) 542 That peace might brave it among you. 1817 Wilberforce in *Parl. Deb.* 1693 Braving about the liberties of his country.

†**8.** *intr.* To dress splendidly, to make a gay show; freq. also *to brave it. Obs.*

1583 T. Watson *Poems* (Arb.) 60 Thou glasse, wherein my Daine hath such delight, As when she braues, then most on thee to gaze. 1592 Daniel *Compl. Rosamond* (1717) 52 And live in Pomp to brave among the Best. *a* 1632 Bp. M. Smyth *Serm.* 130 To strowt it, and to stout it, and to braue it in costly apparell.

9. To act bravely, to be brave. *rare.*

1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* I. ii. 265 Haunted With the young craving For duing and braving In the world's battle.

Brave: see Bravy.

†**Braveer**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Brave: cf. *domineer*, and -eer.] To act the bravo towards.

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 240 He dandleth the sword in his hand, as if he were about to braveer us.

Bravely (brē^{1}vli), *adv.* [f. Brave *a.* + -ly^{2}.]

1. In a brave manner; valiantly, fearlessly.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* V. i. 148 He brauely broacht his boiling bloudy breast. 1695 Ld. Preston *Boeth.* IV. 177 Against whose Power vertue can bravely stand. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* II. 211 Still we struggled bravely! *c* 1860 M. Arnold *Emped. on Etna* II. i, The .. quiet man May bravelier front his life.

2. In a showy manner; gaily, splendidly, finely, handsomely; = Sc. Brawly.

c 1505 Dunbar *Blyth Aberdeen* vi, With quhyt hattis all browderit rycht brav[elie] (*rime wds.* bewtie, sweitlie). 1570 B. Googe *Pop. Kingd.* III. (1880) 36 b, Hir Image doe they bravely decke with sumptuous show to sight. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 373 He saw Zacharias come forth bravely mounted. 1636 Davenant *Wits* (1673) 184 The Chamber's bravely hung.

3. Worthily, excellently, capitally, well: cf. Brave *a.* 3; also Brawly. Chiefly *dial.*

c 1600 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) II. xxvi. 72 None of them could pass these men, So bravely they do shoot. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 198 Here's an excellent place, heere we may see most brauely. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. (1862) 199 He lives bravely where he is. 1864 Atkinson *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'How do you?'—'I am quite bravely, thank you'. .To get on bravely, is to prosper or 'speed bravely'. 1874 Blackie *Self-Cult.* 15 A man may live, and live bravely, without much imagination. 1884 Black *Jud. Shaks.* xii, The wench looks bravely well.

†**Bra·veman.** *Obs.* A 'fine gentleman'.

1608 Dekker *Belman Lond.* Wks. 1884–5 III. 88 To be a Begger is to be a Brauenan, because 'tis now in fashion for very braue men to Beg.

Bra·ven, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Brave *a.*: cf. *brighten*, etc.] *trans.* To make brave, embolden.

1865 I. Taylor *Words & Pl.* 26 The failures which seemed only to braven the resolution and to nerve the courage.

Bra·veness. ? *Obs.* [f. Brave *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being brave; Bravery.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 182 More obseruable to the Greekes and Latines for the braueuesse of their language, ouer that our is. 1592 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xli. 201 The beautie and the braueues of the Person. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 306 (R.) The braueuesse of the exploit. 1650 Weldon *Crt. Jas. I*, 42 Astonied at the braveuesse of our Embassie, and the handsome Gentlemen. 1679 Oates *Narr. Popish Plot* 32 To encourage the Friends to braveness of mind. [Not in Johnson 1755.]

Braver (brē^{1}vəɹ). [f. Brave *v.* + -er^{1}.] One who braves, or faces, danger or an enemy; also *formerly*, a braggart, boaster.

1589 Nashe in *Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 16 Who .. would carrie the bucklers full easilie from all forreine brauers. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Fanfarron*, a bragger, a brauer. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 42 Buonaparte .. the undaunted braver of every difficulty. 1846 Dickens *Lett.* (ed. 2) I. 156 Such a braver of conventionalities never wore petticoats.

Bravery (brē^{1}vəri). [prob. a. F. *braverie* the action of braving, f. *braver* to Brave, or ad. It. *braveria*, f. *bravare* to Brave.]

†**1.** The action of braving or acting the bravo; daring, defiance; boasting, swaggering; bravado. *A bravery*: an act of bravado. *In, upon*, or *for a bravery*: in bravado, in defiance, in display of coutage or daring, as a brag. *Obs.*

1548 Patten *Exped. into Scotl.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 98 The Scots continued their bravery on the hill. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* III. 93 The whole Campe (not perceiving that this was but a bravery) fled amaine. *a* 1631 Donne *Ess. Div.* (1651) 63 No Man is an Atheist, however he pretend it and serve the Company with his Braveries. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1243 Ere long thou shalt lament These braveries, in irons loaden on thee. 1814 Southey *Roderick* XXIV, No time, said he, is this for bravery.

1577 Harrison *England* II. xii. (1877) 241 In a braverie to show what store he had. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 14. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 92 Certaine of the souldiers upon a bravarie adventured to mount the wall. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* III. 95 Hee made a stand, rather in a bravery, than with purpose to attempt .. any further. 1666 Temple *Let.* Wks. 1731 II. 23 We sate for four Hours, and in Bravery I drank fair like all the rest.

2. Daring, courage, valour, fortitude (as a good quality). In earlier quotations not clearly separable from sense 1. (The ordinary current sense.)

1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 56 He receiued more brauerie of minde, bye the patterne of Achilles, then by hearing the definition of Fortitude. 1613 J. H. *Lives Norman Kings Eng.* 150 Full of inward braverie and fiercenesse. 1732 Law *Serious C.* xxiv. (1761) 465 The noblest bravery that an human mind is capable of. 1769 *Junius Lett.* I. 8 The bravery .. of the Commander-in-chief. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 116 What can a woman be, or do, without bravery? 1859 Tennyson *Etaine* 113 Lancelot, the flower of bravery.

3. Display, show, ostentation; splendour.

1570 Holinshed *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 29 Their apparel was not made for braverie & pompe. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 204 The braueries of this world .. likened is, to flowre of grasse. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXXIV. iv. 855 a, Wastfull and sumpteous bravery of women. 1673 Cave *Prim. Chr.* I. vi. 144 The churches began to excel in costliness and bravery. *a* 1716 South 12 *Serm.* (1717) III. 390 A Festival, designed chiefly for .. joyfull Piety, but generally made only an occasion of Bravery. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* VI. i. (1864) 338 All their wonted bravery of apparel. 1874 C. Geikie *Life Woods* V. 78 The leaves are in all their bravery.

b. *concr.* Finery, fine clothes; = Sc. Braws.

1563 *Homilies* II. VI (1859) 309 Preparing ourselves in fine bravery, to wanton, lewd, and unchaste behaviour. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 608 All the braverie that eye may see. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Rem.* (1644) 100 Exceed not in the humour of rags and bravery. 1636 Sympson *Law-breakers*, Have I borrowed the forehorse bells, his plumes, his braveries. 1862 *Times* 26 June 11/1 Tens of thousands .. in their decent Sunday bravery. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. I. 86 There stood our guide, decked out with braveries.

†**c.** An adornment, an embellishment. *Obs.*

1577 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 55/1 Such painting of their bodies .. they esteemed a great brauerie. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. I. 224 They vse for a brauerie to make great holes in their eares. *Ibid.* (1810) III. 598 Their teeth are all filed, which they doe for a braverie.

†**d.** A thing of beauty or interest, a thing to exhibit. *Obs.*

1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* CVI. 650 A relike to be showed for a brauerie. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* 426 Two eminent braveries, First, the Golden Vine .. The other was that Golden Eagle. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* To Rdr., What fairer objects .. than these painted Braveries?

†**e.** A fine thing, a matter to boast or be proud of. *Obs.*

a 1626 Bp. Andrewes *Pattern Catech. Doct.* (1846) 150 In a vain glory we think it a bravery and a magnificent thing to swear. 1638 Ford *Fancies* II. i. 145 'Twere a bravery, Could you forget the place.

†**4.** Mere show, ostentatious pretence. *Obs.*

1628 Hobbes *Thucyd.* (1822) 95 This is not now rather a bravery of words .. than real truth. *a* 1640 Massinger *Old Law* II. i, Worth itself is lost, And bravery stands for 't. 1681 Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 241 [They] measured counsels more by the bravery than the solidity of them.

†**5.** A gallant, a beau; also *collect.* gallants, grandees, chivalry. *Obs.*

1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* I. iii. (1616) 536 Hee is one of the Braueries, though he be none o' the Wits. 1633 Massinger *City Mad.* II. i, Sitting at the table with The braveries of the kingdom. *a* 1652 Brome *Queene's Exch.* I. ii, Whole Sholes of upstart Braveries. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* (1692) I. 162 (D.) The Grandees also, and others of the Castilian Bravery.

Bravie, var. of Bravy, *Obs.*, a prize.

Braving (brē^{1}viŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Brave *v.* + -ing^{1}.] The action of the verb to Brave.

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* XXI. (R.), With so proud a straine Of threats and brauings. 1627 Sanderson *Serm.* (1681) 92 If after all this Braving he should be Out-dared with big looks. 1763 C. Johnson *Reverie* II. 127 All their braving shall not make me quit the advantages of my situation. 1817 J. H. Frere *K. Arthur* I. x, True point of honour, without pride or braving.

†**Bra·ving,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ing^{2}.]

1. That braves; daring, defiant, boasting.

1579 J. Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* D iij b, These braving English gentlemen are as farre from the wisedom of theyr noble auncestors .. as from theyr courage. 1605 *Play Stucley* 1073 in *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 201 Braving braggart .. Look to thyself. 1679 Prance *True Narr. Pop. Plot* 6 He spoke openly, and in a braving manner. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxxii. 198 No blustering, braving lover.

2. Showy, resplendent; high-sounding, stately.

1600 Fairfax *Tasso* IX. lxxxii. 175 Fine And brauing in his Turkish pompe he shone. 1633 P. Fletcher *Elisa* II. xxxiv, The flowers .. Spreading their braving colours to the skie. 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl.* 41 A many large and braving Titles.

†**Bra·vingly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ly^{2}.] In a braving manner; boastfully, defiantly.

1616 Sheldon *Miracles of Antichr.* 4 (L.) Bravingly, in your epistle to Sir Edward Hobby, you end thus. 1631 Brathwait *Whimzies* 47 Hee domineeres bravely; beares himselfe toward his ragged regiment bravingly.

Bra·vish (brē^{1}viʃ), *a.* [f. Brave *a.* + -ish^{1}.]

a. Somewhat brave or defiant. **b.** *dial.* Considerable, pretty fair; cf. Brave.

1538 *St. Papers Henry VIII*, III. 83 He is so hawte and chafing that men be aferde to speke to him, doubting his bravishe lightnes. 1880 Mrs. Parr *Adam & E.* xxvii. 382 'Tis a bravish spell since you and me were together.'

Bravissimo: see Bravo.

†**Bra·vity.** *Obs.* Also 6 **bravite.** [a. F. *braveté* (16th c. in Littré): see Brave and -ity.] = Bravery (in various senses).

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 100 They see wherunto all the French kinges .. gret offres and bravites be cum unto. 1547 *Life 70th Abp. Canterb.* B vj *marg.*, Sumtuous feastinge .. great coste in brauitie and Lordly pompe. 1596 Burel *Queen's Entry Edinb.*, Quhois bravities can scarce be tauld. 1689 J. Welwood *Let.* in Walker *Remark. Pass.* 23 (Jam.) Brave opportunities for shewing forth the bravity of spirit in suffering.

Bravo (brā·vo), *sb.*^{1} Pl. **bravoes** (-oz). [a. It. *bravo*: cf. Brave. Long naturalized in Eng., whence a pronunciation (brē·vo) in some Dicts.]

1. A daring villain, a hired soldier or assassin; 'a man who murders for hire' (J.); a reckless desperado.

1597 Daniel *Civ. Wars* III. lxxii, This bravo cheers these dastards all he can. 1632 Massinger *Maid of Hon.* IV. v, Setting-on your desperate brâvo To murder him. 1668 R. Lestrange *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 217 Cassius and my self were but your Bravos. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 136 ¶ 3, I have been three Nights together dogged by Bravoes. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* I. vii. 155 Those bravoes, or disorderly soldiers, with whom every country in Europe .. abounded. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* IV. 178 The hired bravos who defend The tyrant's throne. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* viii. §6. 528 While the bravoes of Whitehall laid hands on their leaders.

† **2.** = BRAVADO. *Obs. rare.*

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* III. vi. (1616) 563 Is this your Brauo, ladies? 1713 *Lond. & Countr. Brew.* IV. (1743) 289 For keeping them to a great Age out of a Bravo.

Bravo (brā·vo), *int.* and *sb.*[2] Also in superl. form **bravi·ssimo.** [a. It. *bravo*, superl. *bravissimo* most excellent.] Capital! excellent! well done!

1761 COLMAN *Jealous W.* i. (L.) That's right—I'm steel—Bravo!—Adamant—Bravissimo! 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xxxii, His 'bravo' was decisive. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 232 Bravo, Heracles, brave words, said he.

Hence, as *sb.* An exclamation of *Bravo!* a cheer.

1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* III. v. 149 He escaped to bed before any bravo could be heard. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 29 Whose thousand bravos roll untired along.

Bravo (brā·vo), *v.* [f. BRAVO *sb.*[1] and *int.*] *trans.* † **1.** = BRAVE *v.* 1, 2. *Obs.* **2.** To greet with 'Bravo!'

1732 *Col. Rec. Penn.* III. 496 Treated with great contempt insulted and bravoed by those of Maryland. 1831 MISS FERRIER *Destiny*, [He] was bravoed and applauded.

† **Bravou·r, braveur.** *Obs.* [a. F. *bravoure*, ad. It. *bravura* bravery, f. *bravo* BRAVE. (North's *braveur* was a mistaken form, app. after *grandeur, hauteur*, etc.).] Valour, bravery, spirit; bravado.

1695 *Whether Parl. be not dissolved, &c.* 57 The People want bravour to push the Defence of their Liberties. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* III. 226 He carried himself with a sort of braveur against cold. — *Exam.* (1740) 555. *Ibid.* 572.

‖ **Bravura** (bravū·rā). [It.: = bravery, spirit.]

1. Display of daring or defiance; brilliancy of execution, dash; attempt at brilliant performance.

1813 *Examiner* 3 May 282/1 *A Thunder Storm* [picture] has a bravura both of conception and execution. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 260 The great vice of the present day is bravura—an attempt to do something beyond the truth. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* X. XXI. vi. 123 Most shameful this burning of Habelschwert by way of mere bravura. 1879 *Athenæum* No. 2709 The idea, spontaneous and thrillingly simple, has none of their bravura.

2. A passage or piece of music requiring great skill and spirit in its execution, written to task the artist's powers. Also *transf.*

1788 'PASQUIN' *Childr. Thespis* (1792) 136 In the lofty bravuras she copies the spheres. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1849) 44 Listening to a lady amateur skylark it up and down through the finest bravura of Rossini or Mozart. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Syst. Heavens* Wks. 1854 III. 196 A short bravura of John Paul Richter..I call it a bravura, as being intentionally a passage of display and elaborate execution.

3. *attrib.* in the musical sense.

1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 217 What a Scotch or Irish melody is to a bravura singer. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 121 The bravura style of violin playing. *Ibid.* 253 The bravura passages should subserve good musical ideas. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. vi. 232 His popular, and not very refined style of bravura-singing. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 272/1 Bravura songs, requiring a compass and a power of execution out of the common.

Hence **Bravu·raish** *a.*

1879 *Art Jrnl.* June 113 This accomplished artist's bravuraish handling and colouring.

† **Bra·vy.** *Obs.* Also 7 brave, bravie, brayvy. [f. med.L. *bravium, brabium*, ad. Gr. *βραβεῖον* prize.] A prize, reward.

1676 BULLOKAR, *Brave*, the prize given to him that wins in Games of exercise. 1678 PHILLIPS (*App.*), *Bravie* (old word), a reward. [1829 S. TURNER *Hist. Eng.* III. II. xi. 48 Any vulgar sport where bravium was contended for.]

Braw (brō̩), *a., sb., adv. Sc.* Also bra'. [Sc. form of BRAVE, in old pronunciation (brāv): cf. *ca'* = *calve, ha'*, *hae* = *have*, etc.]

A. *adj.*

1. = BRAVE *a.* 2; finely-dressed; splendid, showy.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (ed. 9) I. 8 She was the brawest in a' the town. *c* 1774 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'*, Put on your best array, And let's be braw. 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Nt.* iv, To show a braw new gown. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* v, 'Ye think yourself a braw fellow enow; and troth ..there's na fault to find wi' the outside.' *Ibid.* vi.

2. = BRAVE 3; worthy, excellent, capital, fine.

c 1565 R. LINDSAY *Cron. Scott.* (1728) 584 (JAM.) The recorder of Earvick..maid ane braw speech to his majestie. 1739 A. NICOL *Poems* 27 (JAM.) 'Tis unka bra', When ilka thing yields pleasure. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxix, 'Ow ay, sir! a braw night', replied the lieutenant. 1827 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 357 Peter my braw man .. bring but a bottle o' primrose wine.

3. Hence phrases *braw and able, braw and canty, braw and soon*, etc.: cf. the similar use of *fine, nice.*

1768 Ross *Helenore* 52 (JAM.) Look'd braw and canty whan she came in by.

B. *sb. pl.* = BRAVERY 3; fine clothes, finery.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 100 When she glaicks paughty in her braws. 1795 MACNEILL *Will & Jean*, Thousands had mair braws and siller, But were ony half sae fair? 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvi. 'But, Madge, the lads only like ye when ye hae on your braws.'

† **Brawde,** *v. Obs.* Also braud. [See BROWD and BRAID *v.*]

1. *trans.* To embroider. Hence **Brawded** *ppl. a.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 41 To Brawde, *epigramare.* 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 200 A goodly garment, Brauded with perle. 1572 *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 252 Buft brawdit hois, coit, dowblet, sark and scho.

2. To braid, plait, intertwine.

1555 *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 175 Rushes..they braude together muche like oure figgefraile.

Brawden: see BROWDEN *pa. pple.*

Brawderer, -y, obs. ff. BROIDERER, -Y.

† **Braw·dster.** *Obs.* [f. BRAWDE *v.* + -STER.] A woman (or man) who embroiders.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 692 *Hec palmaria*, a brawdster. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 41 A Brawdestere, *epigramator, epigramatrix.*

Brawl (brǫl), *sb.*[1] Also 5–7 brall(e, braul(e, brawle. [f. BRAWL *v.*[1]]

1. A noisy turbulent quarrel, a 'row', a squabble.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 190 (Mätz.) Thou has long had thi wille, and made many bralle. *c* 1550 *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 181 Mony leisings make mony braul. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 151 They folishly moue a brawle about the name of First begotten. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. 86 Wheresoever any braule began, in London, it ended alwayes in the Old-Jury, with pillaging of the people therein. 1720 WATTS *Hymn*, Whatever brawls disturb the street, There should be peace at home. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 242 Astounding the neighbourhood with midnight brawl and ruffian revelry. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 421 He perished at thirty in a shameful brawl.

† **2.** Noisy exclamation, clamour. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 1 b, I shall have .. confuted the most foolish and spitefull braules of Osorius. *Ibid.* 68 Of opinion that your bare braules, shalbe receaued as infallible truthes. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xxvii. 14 Their braules make one stop his eares.

† **Brawl,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5 browle. [prob. f. BRAWL *v.*[1], with which at least it was associated in use: but it may have been at first identical with ME. *broll*: see BROLL *sb.*] A brawler, a bravo, a bully.

(Some of the following quotations are quite uncertain.)

c 1440 *Fork Myst.* xxx. 6 What brawle þat with brawlyng me brewis. *Ibid.* xvi. 38 What browle þat is brawlyng his brayne loke ȝe brest. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 5 Why not this Bag to mee then too, thou brawl. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* 34 I'm his Swabber .. his Book-keeper, his Brawl, his Errand boy. [Cf. BROLL *sb.*]

† **Brawl,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 6–7 brall(e, 6–8 braul(e. [f. BRAWL *v.*[2], or a. F. *branle*, f. *branler, brandeler*: cf. BRANGLE.]

1. A particular pace or movement in dancing.

1521 COPLAND *Introd. Frenche* 16 For to daunce ony bace daunce there behoueth .iiii. paces, that is to wite syngle, double: repryse, & braule. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1580) 71 They [the motions] may be well resembled to the braule in daunsing.

2. A kind of French dance resembling a cotillon.

a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 182 And in this brawl as he stood entranced. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 66 Dansand base dansis, pauans, galȝardis, turdions, braulis and branglis. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcad.* 72 Holding hand in hand daunce as it were in a braule. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 9 Will you win your loue with a French braule? 1611 COTGR., *Bransle*, a brãwle or daunce, wherein many (men and women) holding by the hands sometimes in a ring, and otherwhiles at length moue altogether. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 67 ¶ 2 The Lacedæmonians .. made their Hormus (a Dance much resembling the French Brawl) famous. 1750 GRAY *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 214 My grave Lord-Keeper led the brawls. 1840-2 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Aunt Fanny*, At some court Fancy-Ball..you may Fancy King Charles, I say, stopping the brawl.

b. The air or music of this dance.

c 1600 *Distracted Emp.* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 225, I had thought to have whysteld hym a braule for makinge me daunce attendance.

† **c.** *fig.* [Cf. F. *mener, ouvrir le branle*; Eng. 'Lead, open the ball.']

a 1649 DRUMMOND *Hist. Jas. III.* Wks. (1711) 43 The Kennedies .. take the occasion .. [to] change the brawl of state.

† **Brawl,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Also braul. 'A blue and white striped cloth manufactured in India.' Craig.

1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6388/2 The following Goods, viz. .. Allejaes, Brawls, Bombay Stuffs. 1788 CLARKSON *Impol. Slave Tr.* 104 Blue cloths, Brawles, Bejutapants, Callicoes.

Brawl, *sb.*[5] dial. var. of BROLL, *Obs.* brat.

Brawl (brǫl), *v.*[1] Also 5–6 brall(e, braul(e, braull. [Late ME.; origin and primary sense uncertain: mod.Du. has *brallen* to brag, boast, mod.Ger. dial. *brallen* to shout, roar, both apparently recent, and of unknown origin. (Franck thinks the Du. prob. echoic, with influence of various other words.) ON. *bralla* 'to trick, job', does not suit the sense. F. *brailler* to shout, make a din, bawl, found in 14th c. (which Littré thinks a deriv. of *braire* to bray) approaches the sense, but could not phonetically be the source of the Eng. word. Mätzner separates *brall* to make a noise, and *brawl* to quarrel, but such a division does not appear tenable.]

1. *intr.* 'To quarrel noisily and indecently' (J.); to wrangle; to sqnabble. (In very early use and in Shaks. 1597 it was perhaps simply 'to contend, strive, quarrel'.)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 573 That brwyss, that presumyt swa Aganys him to brawle or ryss. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 48/1 Brawlyn or strywen, *litigo, jurgo.* 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 125 Gyue thou place to hym that brawleth or chideth. 1530 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxii, Men do braule, whan betwene them is altercation in wordes. 1548 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* i. 10 To fyght and braule with woordes, is agaynste honestie. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 70 His diuisions (as the Times do braul) Are in three Heads. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* xxvi. 21 They brawled likewise, and he called the name of it, Enmitie. 1741 3 WESLEY *Jrnl.* (1749) 92 Expell'd the society..Three, for quarrelling and brawling. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* iv. 100 A gentleman will not brawl with everybody, nor indeed brawl with anybody.

† **b.** *trans.* To chide, scold, revile. *Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 36 Brawlyng and betyng hym as his seruaunt. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* Gvb, She that brawled and reproched her of her husbondes. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Why nat to Court* 593 His servauntes menyal He doth revyle and brall. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Idea* Wks. (1711) 220 They will essay to brawl the present form of state and church-government.

2. *intr.* To raise a clamour, make a disturbance; in early use sometimes to brag or boast loudly. *To brawl in church* technically includes any speaking other than as prescribed in the Prayer Book.

1447-8 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (1871) 23 He can .. braule, brayge, and brace, lye and swere well to. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 141 Begyn he to bralle, many men cache skorne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. viii. 84 Now brawland in this place, now voustand thar. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxiv. 203 And belles began to braule, wherby it myght well be knowen that ther was besynesse in hande. 1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, iv. § 1 If any Person..by Words only, quarrel, chide or brawl in any Church or Churchyard. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 16/2 They brall as cattes & doggs in an vnknown language. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 324, I do the wrong, and first begin to brawle. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. II. v. v. 66 Patriotism..may brawl and babble yet a little while.

† **b.** *refl.* To boast oneself loudly. *Obs.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1349 Loo! how he brawles hyme for hys bryghte wedes.

c. *trans.* To utter clamorously.

1563 *Mirr. Mag., Rivers* x, No matter what they brall. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 71 What are you brauling here? 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* 210, I care not what the sects may brawl.

3. *intr.* Of a stream: To make a noise of conflict in its rapid course over stones, etc.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 32 The brooke that brawles along this wood. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* II. iv. (1849) 109 The late dimpling current began to brawl around them. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xii, A wild stream..Came brawling down its bed of rock. 1869 SPURGEON *J. Ploughm. Talk* 43 Shallowest brooks brawl the most.

4. with *compl.* (*trans.*) To drive or force *down, out*, etc., by brawling.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 383 Till their soule-fearing clamours haue braul'd downe The flintie ribbes of this contemptuous Citie. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. iv. (1840) 57 Juno was within an ace of brawling him out of heaven. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. I. v. vii. 155 So must Paris..brawl itself finally into a kind of sleep.

† **Brawl,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also braul. [Possibly ad. F. *branle-r* to move from side to side: cf. *vamure, vaward* for *avantmur, van-ward.*] *intr.* To move to and fro, vibrate, waver, quiver.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 131 Quhen he hys fayis saw brawland sua, In hy upon thaim gan he ga. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xiv. 206 The dragon hadde a wide throte that the tounge seemed braulinge euer.

Brawler (brǭ·lə(r)). Also 6 braller, brauler, *Sc.* brallar. [f. BRAWL *v.*[1] + -ER [1].]

1. One engaged in or given to brawls; a quarrelsome, wrangling fellow; a breaker of the peace.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 43 Bakbiteres breke-cheste brawleres and chideres. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. IV. 209, I-slawe with swerdes of comoun contakkours [or brawlers, *gladiatorum*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 48 Brawlere, *litigator.* *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* II. (1867) 253 If they be dicers, swearers, drunkards, brawlers. 1735 OLDYS *Raleigh* Wks. 1829 I, Thou shalt be in as much danger in contending with a brawler in a private quarrel as in a battle. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 654 A tavern brawler..swaggering drunk about the streets.

2. A noisy contentious talker.

c 1510 J. INGLIS *Gen. Satyre* ix, Sic brallaris and bosteris, degenerait fra their natures. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 2 This prattling brawler hath framed a long discourse. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* xii. (1851) 246 That Clause in the Coronation Oath, which such a brazen-fac'd Brawler as you call fictitious. 1713 BP. GIBSON *Art. Visitation* in Toulm. Smith *Parish* (1857) 94 Is he a brabler, brauler, contentious, seditious party? 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. II. v. v. 65 A blustering Effervescence, of brawlers and spouters

Brawling (brǭ·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. BRAWL *v.*[1]]

1. Noisy quarrelling; wrangling; contention, 'row'.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 360 For brawelynge and bachytynge and beryng of false wittnesse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 48/1 Brawlynge, *jurgium.* 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vi. 154 That *insana taurus*, which causeth brawling and contention. 1667 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 40 Soldiers forging ale-house brawlings.

2. Clamour; indecent or offensive noise; scolding.

c 1440 *York Myst.* XXX. 142 Þat boy for his brawlyng Were bettir be vn-borne. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 64 My braulyng at home, makith him banket abrode. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 43 Your unmeasurable braulyng hath altogether weryed me. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 6 Peace ye fat-kidney'd Rascall, what a brawling dost thou keepe. 1794 BURKE *Imp. W. Hastings* Wks. XVI. 78 Noise and brawlings of criminals..raving at the magistrate. 1883 *Congregationalist* May 387 A procedure which was brawling in church, and a brawling of a very bad type.

3. The confused din of a stream or torrent.

1837 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note Bks.* (1871) I. 59 No noise but the brawling..of the stream. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* IX. 139, I could hear the brawling of the little river beneath. 1884 GILMOUR *Mongols* 153 The brawling of the torrent rose mingled with the sound of the flail.

† **Braw·ling,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. BRAWL *v.*[2] + -ING [1].] Motion from side to side, quivering.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2176 Þat braste at þe brawlyng, and brake in þe myddys!

Brawling (brɔ̄·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. BRAWL *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That brawls: **a.** Noisily quarrelsome, wrangling; **b.** Clamorous, noisy, bawling; **c.** Flowing with noise and commotion, as a brook.

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xix. 13 A braulynge wife is like the topp of an house, where thorow it is euer droppynge. 1591 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (1863) 130 For all..those brauling Bulles of Basan. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 20 The beating mallet upon the brawling metal disquiets him. 1726 THOMSON *Winter* 69 The brawling brook And cave, presageful, send a hollow moan. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* ii, A brawling ruffian, and a common stabber. 1879 SEGUIN *Black For.* xi. 183 A chasm .. through which a narrow brawling trout-stream makes its way.

† **Braw·lingly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In brawling manner.

1552 HULOET, Brawlynglye..*rixose.* 1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Body & Soul* I. xi. 22 Let the doggish Philosopher .. neuer so brawlingly prate to the contrarie.

Brawlsome (brɔ̄·lsŭm), *a.* [f. BRAWL + -SOME, after *quarrelsome.*] Given to brawls, quarrelsome.

1845 *Whitehall* xvi. 112 'Tis not in good liquor to be brawlsome.

Brawly (brɔ̄·li), *adv. Sc.* Also **brawlies.** [f. BRAW *a.* + -LY[2].] Finely; excellently, well.

1794 BURNS *Charley my Darling* iv. Brawly well he ken'd the way To please a bonie lass. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* x, He can hit a mark brawly. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xxix, You Cameronian bodies ken that brawlies.

Brawn (brɔ̄n), *sb.* Forms: 4 **brahun,** 4–6 **braun(e,** 4 **brawen,** 4–7 **browne,** (5 **browne**), 6 **brawyne,** 5– **brawn.** [a. OF. *braon, braoun (braion)* fleshy part, muscle, particularly the most fleshy part of the hind leg, originally a part suitable for roasting, corresp. to Pr. *bradon*; ad. WGer. *brâdo*, f. *brâdan* to roast (see BREDE *v.*[1]). The specific sense 'boar's flesh' is exclusively of English development, and characteristic of English habits.]

1. Fleshy part, muscle; *esp.* the rounded muscles of the arm, leg and thumb.

c 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibleswworth* in Wright *Voc.* 148 En la jambe [the caalf] est la sure [brahun]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kntes. T.* 1280 Hise lymes grete, hise brawnes harde and stronge. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxvii. (1495) 136 The armes ben..coueryd wyth skinne brawne and strenges with flesshe amonge. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 675 Take oxen yonge..in brawnes rising greet. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* II. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 209 My teeth I can scarcely charm From gnawing away the brawn of my very arm. 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* II. vii, Is not your honour sore about the brawn of the arm? 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 49 Your thombe close vpon the reynes, with the brawne thereof turned toward the pomell of your saddle. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XVI. 374 His blow .. transpierced his thigh, Tore all the brawn. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 360 All laymen who are allowed this privilege shall be burnt with a hot iron in the brawn of the left thumb. 1865 HOLLAND *Plain T.* viii. 27 God makes a man of bone, brawn and blood.

b. *spec.* The arm, the calf of the leg, the buttock.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxii. 9 The brawnes [1388 schuldres; Vulg. *lacertos*; 1611 arms] of moderles childer thou tobrosedist. 1581 NUCE *Seneca's Octavia* 175 Sir Brutus sterne, his brawnes and armes did dight, His soueraigne liege to slayne by force and might. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. v. 126 Once more to hew thy Target from thy Brawne. 1864 *Glasgow Her.* 24 Sept., Stiffish a little, with a peculiar sensation about the brawns.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 470 The outside..of the leaf hath in it certain strings, sinues or veins, brawns and ioynts. 1883 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* 388 Liberty is .. the brawn of national strength, the spirit of national independence.

† **2.** The muscle or flesh of animals as food.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1631 Suche a brawne of a best.. Ne such sydes of a swyn, segh he never are. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVI. 67 Braun and blod of þe goos, bacon and colhoppes. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 430 Then take the braune of hennes, or of capons, and bray hom. 1513 *Bk. Kervynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 279 Bytwene the foure membres laye the brawne of the capon. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 164 b, He hath eate all the braune of the lopster. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 297 While one loues nothing but the leg [of a fowl], another likes and praises the white brawne alone. 1655 MOUFFET & BENN. *Health's Improv.* (1746) 150 Mingling the Brawns of Peacocks with Porks Flesh. 1656 *Shepherd's Kal.* xxvii, In the winter shepheards do eat beef..Brawn of Harts, Hinds and all kind of venison.

b. In Coverdale and the 'Great Bible', used to render Heb. חֵלֶב 'fat', where Geneva, 1611, and Rev. V. have 'grease'. (The orig. meaning is uncertain. The Septuagint, Vulgate, Wyclif, Douay, following a different pointing of the Heb., חָלָב, render 'is curdled like milk'.)

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxviii. [cxix.] 70 Their herte is as fat as brawne.

3. *spec.* The flesh of the boar. (Often defined as 'brawn of a boar', even in 16th c.) In recent use, the flesh of a boar (or swine), collared, boiled, and pickled or potted. [With the restriction of application we may compare the restriction of *bacon*, a deriv. of *back*, to the cured back and sides of the pig.]

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 62 Wombe-cloutes and wylde braune & egges yfryed with grece. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Franklin's T.* 526 Brawen of the tusked swyn. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 48 Brawne of a bore, *aprina. c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 89 Lay furthe of oure store, Lo here browne of a bore. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 44 Brawne, *caro callata, aprina, callum.* 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 129 The best feeding of a Swine for Larde, or a Boare for Brawne. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 200 Is a man therefore bound..at noon to Brawn, or Beefe? *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Pleas. Ep.* Wks. 1730 I. 110 Private deliberations over brawn and guest-ale. 1781 *Westm. Mag.* II. 47 This turban for my head is collar'd brawn! 1828 SOUTHEY *Ep. A. Cunningham,* Whether ham, bacon, sausage, souse or brawn.

4. *transf.* A boar (or swine) as fattened for the table. *dial.* Cf. BACON.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1095 Brokbrestede as a brawne, with brustils fulle large. 1601 *Ord. R. Househ.* (1790) 288 The Serjeant of the Larder hath for his fee..the feete cut off at the first joynt of every braune spent in the Queenes house. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* Wks. I. 144/2 What say you to the Leafe or Flecke of a Brawne new kild? 1705 SUSANNA WESLEY in Eliza Clarke *Life* (1886) 55 To spread a report that my own brawn (boar) did this mischief. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IX. 258 With the flesh of sheep And of a fatted brawn. 1807 STAGG *Poems* 18 Loud as brawns war snowran.

5. Hardened or thickened skin, the result of continued friction; also *fig.* L. *callum.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IX. lxvii. 744 The hard skinne or brawne that is in the handes or feete, which is gotten by labour. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* 1619–20 II. 374 Corsiues for the eating out that dead flesh which is in their hearts, & for the paring off that brawne which is growne vpon them. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xiv. (1840) 69 Witness the brawn on his hands and knees made with continual praying. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* XXV. § 320 A brawn [thick skin] from hardning.

6. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *brawn-bands, -buttock*; *brawn-fed, -like* adjs.; † **brawn-fallen** *a.*, shrunken in flesh, thin, skinny.

1653 PLAT *Gard. Eden* 67 Binding the bark .. with a packthred, or rather with *brawn-bands, will keep roses long from blowing. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. ii. 19 The barbers chair .. fits .. the *brawn-buttock, or any buttock. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 127 Were not Milo his armes *brawne-fallen for want of wrastlyng. 1606 CHAPMAN *Gentl. Usher* Plays 1873 I. 288 Leane and brawn-falne; I and scarsly sound. 1703 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* I. (D.) For our women here in France, they are such lean *brawn-fall'n jades. 1567 DRANT *Hor. Epist.* XV. E vj, That I may cum *brawne fed. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1393/2 The surrounding cellular texture..puts on a *brawn-like character.

Brawn (brɔ̄n), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To harden; to render callous; also *fig. Obs.* (at least in *fig.* sense).

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlii. 5 Those which have bin enured to miserie from theyr chyldhood, wer brauned. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 13 b, If thou hadst not embrued or brawned thine owne hands .. in blood. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* 29/2 With continual kneeling her knees were brawned. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* 91 Industry brawns and hardens the Armes.

2. *intr.* To become hard or callous.

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 254/2 This cutaneous cancer..consists of a brawning induration.

3. *trans.* To fatten (a boar).

1655 MOUFFET & BENN. *Health's Improv.* (1746) 147 The best Way of brawning a Boar is this .. Before Christmas he will be sufficiently brawned with continual lying, and prove exceedingly fat, wholesome and sweet. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Nondescr.* iv, Pigs were made for man..born to be brawn'd And baconized.

† **4.** *intr.* To grow fat. (Of a boar.) *Obs.*

1580 TUSSER *Husb.* XV. (1878) 40 At Mihelmas safely go stie vp thy Bore..better he brawneth if hard he doo lie.

Brawnche, Brawndesche, obs. forms of BRANCH, BRANDISH.

Brawned (brɔ̄nd), *ppl. a.* Also 6 **brand.** [f. BRAWN + -ED.]

1. Well-furnished with muscle; having well-developed arms, thighs, and legs; muscular, brawny.

c 1505 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 429 To see quhat berne is best brand, or bredest in schulderis. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 75. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 100 Right dreadful was to see His brawned necke. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 115 Thies large and well brawned. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXX. ix. 397 His bodie was well brawned [*lacertosus*], musculous and strong.

2. Covered with thickened skin; hardened, callous: chiefly *fig. Obs.* (at least in *fig.* sense.)

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 24 O deere companions .. Brawnd with woorse venturs. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 14. 514 A brawned conscience begets defence of sinne. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Sel. Thoughts* § 63 Not so brawned under the rod that we should not feel it.

† **3.** Fattened as a boar. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Brawned, or hard of flesh, lyke a boore. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* CLXXXI. 1125 They became fatte .. and as it were so brawned that they were readie to burst with greace. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 172 Fatting themselues like Boares..till they be well brawned.

† **Braw·nedness.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Callousness.

1635 R. BOLTON *Comf. Afft. Consc.* iii. 103 An insensible brawnednesse..impressed upon their conscience.

Brawner (brɔ̄·nəɹ). [f. BRAWN *v.* + -ER: cf. *porker.*] A boar fattened for the table.

1708 W. KING *Cookery* (R.) Send up the brawner's head. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* XIII. 341 The misery of the brawner.

Brawniness (brɔ̄·ninés). [f. BRAWNY + -NESS.]

1. Muscular quality; muscularity.

1684 CHARNOCK *Wks.* II. 150 The brawniness of his arm. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, The length and brawniness of his arms.

† **2.** Callousness, insensibility. *Obs.*

a 1645 J. DOD in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xiv. 5 A brawniness hath overgrown their consciences. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Eph.* iv. 18 Hardness, brawniness, a hoof upon their hearts. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 113 This Brawniness and Insensibility of the Mind, is the best Armour we can have.

† **Braw·nness,** obs. var. of BRAWNINESS.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lix. (1495) 273 The membres of the heed dispose their superfluytees .. to the brawnesse of the throte and soo comyth Squynancye. 1598 FLORIO, *Callosita*, hardnes, brawnnes.

Brawny (brɔ̄·ni), *a.* Also 6–7 **brawney,** -ie. [f. BRAWN *sb.* + -Y[1].]

1. Characterized by muscle or muscular strength.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. v. 195 O, brawny strength is an all-canning charme. *a* 1644 QUARLES *Argument* in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 134 Would any strive with Samson for renowne, Whose brawney arme can strike most pillars down? 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* (1801) 346 Samson and Goliath would have lost..their brawny limbs, in the course of half a century. 1842 LONGF. *Vill. Blacksmith* i, The muscles of his brawny arms Are strong as iron bands.

† **b.** Of a fruit: ? Fleshy. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 742 Oxe dounge about her rootes..The pomes sadde and brawny wol it gete.

2. Characterized by hardened skin.

1613 *Life Will. I.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 26 After her death, her knees appeared brawny and hard, with much kneeling at her devotions. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* III. 678 That which is seared, becomes more hard and brawny. 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 335 His knees became hard and brawny as a Camels. 1879 T. BRYANT *Prac. Surg.* II. 252 The disease appears as a brawny infiltration of the breast.

† **3.** *fig.* Callous, hardened, unfeeling. *Obs.*

1596 BP. BARLOW 3 *Serm.* i. 43 If his heart yarne not, it is brawnie. *a* 1638 MEDE *Apost. Later Times* 118 A hard and a brawny Conscience, which hath no feeling in it. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* CLXXV. (1743) IX. 4105 Some men..by sin ..bring themselves into a brawny and insensible condition.

4. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic, as *brawny-chined, -fisted, -hearted, -limbed,* etc.

a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. XXXIV. (1640) 165 So brawney-hearted, that they would but laugh at Christ himselfe if he should bid them weepe. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 204 Three porkers for the feast, all brawny-chined, He brought. 1870 *Daily News* 14 Nov., Of all the ladies of Belleville they are..the brawniest-fisted.

Braxy (bræ·ksi), *sb.* and *a. Sc.* Forms: see below. [Etymology and even form uncertain: Jamieson has the forms *braik* (sing.) *bracks* (pl.), *braxes* (pl.), and *braxit*, as well as *braxy.* Either the latter is orig. an adj. *brax-y*, formed from a collective pl. *bracks, brax* (cf. *peasy, poxy*), or it is an erroneous sing. deduced from *braxes*, as if this were *braxie-s.* Prob. 'the *bracks*' is the original, being a special use of the pl. of BRACK in some sense derived from BREAK. Cf. OE. *bræc* rheum, catarrh, also *bræc-clǒðu* and *bræc-sċocnes* falling sickness, *bræc-sċoc* ill with falling sickness. As examples of the ways in which names of diseases are treated, we may compare *pox* for *pocks, axis, axes, axys* (often as pl.) for *access, jaundys* pl. for *jaundice.*]

1. The popular name in Scotland of splenic apoplexy in sheep; an inflammatory disease of the internal parts, rapid and fatal in its effect.

1791 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* IV. 8 (*Lethnot, Forf.*) A disease which is here called the *Braxes.* — *Ibid.* 242 (*Barry, Forf.*) Among the shepherds it is called the *Bracks.* — *Ibid.* II. 440 (*Selkirk*) The braxy as some call it. 1793 *Ibid.* IX. 326 The sheep that died of the braxy in the latter end of autumn. 1822 W. NAPIER *Store-farming* 58 The sickness or braxy has been very fatal in many parts of this country.

2. as *adj.* Characterized by this disease, as *braxy-sheep, mutton*; also *absol.* the flesh of a braxy sheep, or, generally, of one that has died by disease or accident.

1785 BURNS *Ep. W. Simson* xix, While moorlan herds like guid, fat braxies. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* ix. (1857) 165 Two tall pyramids of braxy mutton heaped up each on a corn-riddle. 1863 N. MACLEOD in *Gd. Words* 503 The occasional dinner luxury of Braxy,—a species of mutton which need not be too minutely inquired into. 1880 *Cornh. Mag.* June 691 Braxy is the flesh of sheep which have died a natural death, by flood, drift, or disease.

Hence **Braxied** *ppl. a.*

1870 STEWART *Lochaber* xix. (1883) 112 A tender lamb or braxied sheep.

Bray (brēi), *sb.*[1] [f. BRAY *v.*[1], or a. OF. *brai, brait* 'cry', f. *braire.*]

† **1.** Outcry; a loud cry, a shriek. *Obs.*

a 1300 *K. Alis.* 2175 So gret bray, so gret crieyng Ffor the folk there was dyeyng. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xviii. 300 The lady vndirstode the brayes and the cries that the bretheren made a-boute hir. 1552 EOW. VI. *Lett.* lxii. (Roxb.) 87 You cannot yet ask leave to return .. till this bray do cease. 1558 PHAËR *Æneid* IV. Liij b, Thrise she sounding fell, and there upon she gaue a braye. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 62 The Tyrant selfe came forth with yelling bray.

2. The cry peculiar to some animals, esp. the ass; *humorously* of the human voice.

1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 37 No brayes of asses, nor of bulls. 1728 POPE *Dunciad* II. 251 Sore sighs Sir Gilbert, starting, at the bray .. So swells each wind-pipe; Ass intones to Ass. 1798 WORDSW. *Peter Bell* I. 55 The Ass sent forth A long and clamorous bray! 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* I. iii, A snorting bray [of a buck] was heard. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* I. (1873) 338 The solemn bray of one pedagogue was taken up and prolonged in a thousand echoes.

3. *transf.* A loud harsh sound produced by natural agencies, brass musical instruments, etc.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 135 With harsh resounding Trumpets dreadfull bray. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xvii, And with rude crash and jarring bray The rusty bolts withdraw. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Wallace* lxxxi. 9 The white churned foam with angry bray. 1884 J. COLBORNE *With Hicks Pasha* 121 Unearthly shrieks and brays from brass instruments and horns.

†Bray, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. BRAY *v.*[2]] A baker's pestle.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 46 Bray or brakene, baxteris instrument, *pinsa.*

Bray (brē[1]), *v.*[1] Also 4–7 **brai(e, braye.** [ME. *braie, braye*, a. F. *brai-re* (11th c. in Littré) 'to cry' (now only of the ass), = Pr. *braire* to cry, Rumansch *bragir*, med.L. *bragire* (Diez): perh. of Celtic origin, f. a stem *brag-* cogn. with L. *fragor*; cf. OIr. *braigim* 'pedo' (Thurneysen). The original sense would thus be 'to make a crackling, grating, or jarring noise'.]

†1. *intr.* To cry out, to utter a loud harsh cry; *esp.* of grief or pain. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22607 He sal here it [heaven] cri to wonder, bath cri and brai for dute and drede. 1413 LYDGATE *Pylgr. Sowle* II. xliv. (1859) 50 Now, wepeth, yellyth, cryeth, brayeth, as besyly as ye can. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* v. ii. (1506) 358 For to cry & to braye in wepynge & in playnynge. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. v. 120 The horrible tirrant with bludy mouth sall bray. 1552 HULOET, Bray or cry lamentably. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 11 The Gyant .. loudly brayd with beastly yelling sound. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Exclaime*, bray, or cry out.

b. predicated of the cry.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 7 Her shrill outcryes and shrieks so loud did bray.

2. Of animals: formerly the cry of horses, oxen, deer, etc.; now chiefly used of the ass.

1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3669 Þat hors .. faste gan neye and loud braye. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 144 And though him lacke vois of speche .. He [Nebuchadnezzar] kneleth in his wise and braieth To seche mercy. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi. 77 Thenne he [an elephant] begynneth for to braye, crye and waylle. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Q, There is not so croked a hors, but yf he see a mare, he wille braie ones or twise. 1560 BIBLE (*Geneva*) *Ps.* xlii. 1 As the Hart brayeth for the riuers of water [cf. 1611 *marg.*]. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. iv. § 4 The first Horse that brayed. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xvii, What cares an asse for arts: he brayes at sacred Muses. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 575 Stags..pitifully bray. 1715 GAY *Trivia* II. (R.) Before proud gates attending asses bray. 1726 THOMSON *Winter* 824 As..they [deer] .. piteous bray. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* iv. 91 The donkey kicks up his heels and brays.

b. *contemptuously* of the human voice.

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 90 Hee vehemently braies out against my Rhetoricall flowers. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. cxxxii. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* v. (1851) 159 None ever brayed so learnedly. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 229 With fervid wheels pursue, Though thousands bray around thee.

3. *transf.* Of wind, thunder, musical instruments, etc. (now esp. of the trumpet): To make a loud harsh jarring sound.

1340 *Ayenb.* 73 Þer þou sselt yzy .. ver bernynde, brenston stinkinde, tempeste brayinde. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* (1880) 165 A ryuer..whyche..renneth so fast and brayeth. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* III. 92ᵇ Till in the loftie heauens darke, the thunder bray no more. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arthur* VIII. 375 Swords clash with Swords, Bucklers on Bucklers bray. 1757 GRAY *Bard* II. iii, Heard ye the din of battle bray? 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. vi, They watch to hear the war-horn braying. 1812 J. & H. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* xvii. (1873) 162 Brays the loud trumpet, squeaks the fiddle sharp. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 180 The reed-registers must not rattle or bray. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 79 Little reck they, how the storm may bray.

b. Of a place: To resound in like manner.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 169 Euery roome Hath blaz'd with Lights, and braid with Minstrelsie. 1728 POPE *Dunciad* II. 260 Walls, steeples, skies bray back to him again.

4. *trans.* To utter harshly (cries, sounds, etc.). Often with *out*.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 346 Braundysch & bray þy brabez breme. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. vi, Roryng and brayeing out wordes despyteful. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 4 What asse of Acarnania wold braye out suche a reason? 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 23 Pandosto..in a fury brayed out these bitter speeches. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 11 The kettle Drum and Trumpet thus bray out The triumph of his Pledge. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 209 Arms on Armour clashing bray'd Horrible discord. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 286 His men of brass .. who were accustomed to bray 'See the Conquering Hero comes'. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 421 A Brass band brayed welcome at the terminus.

b. To give forth with a cry or bray.

1567 STUDLEY *Seneca's Hippol.* (1581) 56ᵇ Where Zephyrus most milde Out brayes his baumy breath. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 38 As gentle hynd .. Braies out her latest breath.

Bray (brē[1]), *v.*[2] Also 5–7 **braie, braye.** [ME. *brayen*, a. OF. *breie-r* (mod.F. *broyer*), corresp., according to Diez, with Pr. and Sp. *bregar*, It. *brigare*. Storm would derive the Romanic words from Teut. *brek-an* to break.]

1. *trans.* To beat small; to bruise, pound, crush to powder; usually in a mortar.

1382 [see BRAYED *ppl. a.*] *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 26 Take, bray tho browne of a3t capon. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 47 Brayyn, or stampyn in a mortere, *tero*. *c* 1470 *Bk. Quintessence* 11 Take þat blood .. and braie it wiþ þe .10. part of comen salt. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxii.[lxv.] 212 The Englysshmen were fayne to gather the thystelles in the feldes, and braye them in a morter. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. c. 383 Stoppe the foot with nettles and salt braid together. *c* 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* X. 268 That foul Cyclop that their fellows bray'd Betwixt his jaws. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 86 The Kernels of this Fruit the Arabs bray in a Mortar. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lv. (1884) 541 So she was to be turned out of doors—or brayed alive in the double gilt pestle and mortar.

b. *fig.*; freq. with ref. to *Prov.* xxvii. 22.

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxvii. 22 Though thou shuldest bray a foole with a pestell in a morter like otemeell, yet wil not his foolishnesse go from him. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 78 The word of God is not preached vnto them, and as it were braied, punned, interpreted and expounded. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, Sir, with an Argument, He'll bray you in a mortar. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 302 We must bray togeather, the matters of prayer, as Aromatique spices, with the discussion of our vnderstanding. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. *Heroic Epist.* 35 Nor being .. bray'd so often in a Mortar, Can teach you wholesom Sense, and Nurture. 1855 BROWNING *Men & Wom., Pretty Woman*, But for loving, why, you would not, sweet, Though we prayed you, Paid you, brayed you In a Mortar.

2. Technical uses: **†a.** To crush flax or hemp with a brake. [F. *broyer le chanvre.*] *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xcvii. (1495) 663 Flexe is .. beten and brayd and carflyd. 1530 PALSGR. 462/2, I bray in a brake, as men do hempe.

b. To temper and spread printing-ink.

1688 [see BRAYER[2]]. 1706 in PHILLIPS. Hence in BAILEY, etc.

c. To pound and scour (woollen cloth).

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 342/1 The newly-woven cloth requires to be scoured or brayed in order to remove the oil..and the size.

3. To beat, thrash. *dial.*

1808 *Cumbr. Ballads* xxxiv. 77 She brays the lasses, starves the lads. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., I'll bray thy back for thee.

†Bray, *v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *bray-er* to pitch (a ship), f. *brai* pitch, resin.] To pitch (a ship).

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 383 Our men sought all meanes to recouer rosen in the woodes .. to bray the vessel.

†Bray. In phr. *at a bray*, app. for *at a braid* = on a sudden, unawares; see BRAID.

1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* cxix. 110 Although the wicked layd their nets, To catch me at a bray.

Bray(e, obs. form of BRAE.

†Bray·able, *a. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. BRAY *v.*[2] + -ABLE.] Capable of being crushed or pounded.

1611 COTGR., *Brisable*, burstable, breakeable, brayable.

Brayd(e, brayed, var. of BRAID.

†Bray·ded, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. Erroneous form for BRAYED, as if from a present-stem *brayd*.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 18 a, Take a dishfull of brayded or beaten barlye.

†Braye. *Obs.* Also 6 **brey,** 6–7 **braie.** [a. F. *braie* = med.L. *braca* dike, embankment: of unknown origin.] A military outwork; a mound or bank defended by palisades and watchtowers. *False braye* (ad. Fr. *fausse braie*): an advanced parapet surrounding the main rampart.

1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, I. § 1 To make Bulwerkes, Brayes, Walles, Diches, and al other fortificacions. 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 205 He knowith of no newe fortification .. saving only a newe braye about their fort. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 2 A fayre Park on the one side, which by the Braiz is linked too the castl on the South. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 857 The king that was walking aloft on the braies of the wals. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 122 A Brey and Cortaine without was battered by the forts. 1645 SYMONDS in *United Serv. Mag.* (1842) II. 467 There is .. a pallizado above the false bray. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. Prol., Contrived platforms, barricadoed the false brayes.

Brayed (brē[1]d), *ppl. a.* [f. BRAY *v.*[2] + -ED.]

1. Beaten small, bruised, pounded.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* XXV. 18 Fyue busshellis of brayid corn. 1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Falconrie* 333 With a little salte brayed verie small. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 265, I only found a dust composed of brayed marble.

†2. *Brayed ware*: app. a confusion for *braided ware* = damaged or faded goods; see BRAIDED.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 25 The silly Conie was caught; she was seazed upon for brayed wares.

Brayen, early form of BRAIN.

Brayer[1] (brē[1]·əɹ). [f. BRAY *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who brays; *esp.* an ass.

1598 FLORIO, *Russo* .. a snorter, a brayer, one that is hoarse. 1728 POPE *Dunciad* II. 246 Sound forth, my Brayers, and the welkin rend. 1876 G. ROSLYN *Geo. Eliot in Derbysh.* 54 She had a pony and he had a donkey. He could not make the brayer go.

Brayer[2] (brē[1]·əɹ). *Printing.* [f. BRAY *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] A wooden muller or pestle used to rub down and temper the ink.

1688 R. HOLME *Armory* II. iii. 56 Brayer, is a round wooden Rubber, flat at the bottom, it is used in the Inke-block to Bray and Rub Inke. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 524 He brings forward a small quantity of ink .. which he rubs well with the brayer.

Hence **Bray·er** *v. trans.* To spread or rub fine.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 524 Care should be observed not to brayer out much [ink] at a time.

Brayer[3] (brē[1]·əɹ). [Deriv. uncertain: cf. F. *brayer* in various technical senses; or ? BRAY *v.*[2]] Part of a compound lever for raising or depressing the 'runner' or upper grindstone in a corn-mill, being the transverse piece which supports the end of the 'bridge-tree'.

1770 J. FERGUSON *Lect.* (1805) I. 83 The end S is let into a beam Q R, called the brayer. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 69 The end M of the brayer is raised or depressed at pleasure.

‖ Brayera (braɪyē·rărə). [Named after Brayer, a foreign physician.] A genus of Rosaceous trees, the only known species of which (*B. anthelmintica*) is a native of Abyssinia. **b.** A medicinal preparation of the flowers and tops of this tree, called also Cusso, valued as an anthelmintic. Hence also **Bray·erin,** a bitter acrid resin found in Cusso.

1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 601 Brayera is a most efficient remedy against the tapeworm.

Braygirdle, -gurdylle, var. of BREECHGIRDLE.

Braying (brē[1]·iŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. BRAY *v.*[1].]

†1. Loud or harsh crying, hoarse shouting. *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cccl.xxiv. 119 b, A mans voyce the which may have dyvers impedimentes as horsnes, brayenge. 1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 121 With too much and too violent braying out.

2. The crying of various animals, now *esp.* of the ass. Hence *contemptuously* of the human voice.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 47 Brayynge yn sownde, *barritus*. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 28 The young Tigers follow the braying of their olde sire. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* cii. 363 The untuneable braying of Asses. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* (1832) 177 At the braying of the first wild ass.

3. Of musical instruments.

1704 ROWE *Ulyss.* I. i. 63 The Braying of the Minstrel's Noise. 1884 *Leisure Hour* June 374/1 The braying and droning of trumpets and bagpipes.

Braying (brē[1]·iŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. BRAY *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action or process of pounding, as in a mortar; also *attrib.*, as in *braying-stone*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 47 Brayynge, or stampynge, *tritura*. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 222 His discourse is like the braying of a Mortar, the more impertinent the more voluble and loud.

Braying (brē[1]·iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. BRAY *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That brays; that makes a loud harsh sound.

1572 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 47 Thus with a braying sigh his noble tongue he stayde. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph., Wits* .. By braying Beasts condemned are. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 203 While he spake, a braying ass Did sing most loud and clear. 1807 BYRON *Newstead Abb.* xiv, The braying trumpet and the hoarser drum.

Brayl e, Brayn, obs. f. BRAIL, BRAIN.

Brays, var. of BREEZE *sb.*[3]

1865 JEVONS *Coal Quest.* (ed. 2) 313 It became customary to mix coke and brays or small coal with the charge of fuel.

Brayste, *v. Obs.* [? var. of *breste*, BURST.] *c* 1400 *Rowland & Ot.* 986 Schall none of my men the brayste.

Braysyle, obs. form of BRAZIL.

Brayt. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [perh. a. OF. *brait* cry; see BRAY *sb.*[1]: but cf. BRAID *v.*[1]] A cry, yell.

c 1450 *Merlin* xiv. 216 Sonygrenx .. turned to flight, and caste a grete brayt and an orible.

†Braythe, breythe, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **brathe, breat.** [perh. a. ON. *bregða* to move swiftly, start: etymologically identical with OE. *brægdan*, BRAID *v.*[1]] *intr.* To rush or 'fly' *up*.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1421 Wyne .. warmed his hert & hreyped vppe in to his brayn. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 5 a, When the same is inflamed and breateth up into the heade. *Ibid.* 5 b, Hote bloode, that lyeth in the harte, and bratheth vp into the braynes. *Ibid.* 7 Undigested vapor, braythynge vp, and troubling the braynes.

Braze, obs. form of BRAISE.

Braze (brē[1]z), *v.*[1] Also 1 **brasian,** 6 **brasen.** [OE. *brasian*, f. *bræs*, BRASS; but as no examples are found in ME., the 16th c. verb may have been formed anew on the analogy of *glaze, graze*.]

1. *trans.* To make of brass; to cover or ornament with brass.

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxvi. 215 *Aero*, ic brasize.] 1552 HULOET, Brasen, or make with brasse, *æro*. 1611 COTGR., *Bronzer*, to Braze; to make of, or couer with, brasse. *c* 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XV. (R.) A caldron or a tripod, richly braz'd. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 278 To braze or cover with brass.

2. *fig.* **a.** To make hard like brass, harden, inure; **b.** 'to harden to impudence' (J.) (Cf. *brazen-faced*. But some view this as a sense of BRAZE *v.*[2], taken as = harden in the fire.)

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 37 And let me wring your heart .. If damned Custome haue not braz'd it so, That it is proofe and bulwarke against Sense. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 1, I am brazed by your fauours, made bould in your ostended curtesies. 1616 BRETON *Good & Bad* (1616) 31 His face is brazed that he cannot blush. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iii. 62 You reply nothing, but new braze your face. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 707 Custom has so brazed the whole fraternity to these nefarious practices.

3. *transf.* To colour like brass.

1864 W. STORY *Roba di R.* xix. 402 The sunset brazes with splendour the throbbing sky. 1866 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 372 Clouds That braze the horizon's western rim.

Braze (brē[1]z), *v.*[2] Also 6 **brase.** [? a. F. *brase-r* to solder, in OF. *braser* to burn; prob. a. ON. **brasa* to fire, expose to fire (cf. Sw. *brasa* to flame, Dn. *brase* to roast). But the modern Eng. and French sense 'solder' does not come obviously from 'fire': one might suppose that in Eng.

it was taken from or influenced by BRAZE *v.*[1]: but whence then the F. *braser*?]

†**1.** To fire, expose to the action of fire. *Obs.*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. iv. 458 If any arrowhead Smith haue not well boiled, brased and hardened at the point with steele .. such heads of arrowes..as he hath made.

2. To solder (with an alloy of brass and zinc).

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 12 You may have occasion sometimes to Braze..a piece of work; but it is used by Smiths only, when their work is so thin, or small, that it will not endure Welding. 1835 Sir J. Ross *N.-W. Pass.* ii. 12 So much worn, as to require a piece to be brazed to it, to restore its thickness. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. v. xi. § 1. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 235 It is a common practice with foreign makers to braze their barrels together from end to end.

Brazed (brēizd), *ppl. a.* [f. BRAZE *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Made or covered with brass; also *fig.* brazened, rendered shameless.

The first quotation is uncertain: can it be from BRAZE *v.*[2]?

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 32 Thee beams with brazed copper were costlye bepounced. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) III. 83 Tytler advanced with his front ready brazed. 1884 *Nonconf.* 13 Mar. 258/2 Questions .. talked about with staggering audacity in the brazed communities of the States.

Brazeletta, -e, -o, obs. forms of BRAZILETTO.

Brazen (brēi·z'n), *a.* Forms: 1 brǽsen, 2–7 brasen, 4 brassen, 4–5 brasun, 4–6 brasin, -yn, 5–6 brason, 6 brassin, 7 brassen, brazon, 6– brazen. [OE. *brǽsen*, f. *brǽs*, BRASS; see -EN[1].]

1. Made of brass.

a 1000 *Lamb. Psalter* xvii[i]. 35 (Bosw.) Ðu gesettest swa swa bogan brǽsenne earmas mine. *c* 1200 ORMIN 17424 þatt brasene neddre. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12193 Als a chim or brasin [*v.r.* brassen, brasen] bell. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 90 Heþun men had sex kyndis of similacris, cleyen, treen, brasun, stonun, silueren & golden. 1444 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 112 My best brasyn pottis. 1552 Abp. HAMILTON *Catech.* 52 A brassin ymage. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 33 Brazen Trumpet. 1602 — *Ham.* I. i. 73 Brazon Cannon. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 85 Let there be a brassen Bottle. 1740 SWIFT *Let. Mrs. Whiteway* 29 Apr., In Phalaris's brazen bull. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 142 Like brazen pots, which when they are struck continue to sound.

b. Referring to the strength rather than the actual material of brass; hence, strong as brass.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xv. 20 And I shal ȝyue thee to this puple in to a strong brasene wal. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Pref., He may breake it [the earth] with all the iron and brasen strength, with all the golden and syluer glistering therof. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 24 As a brazen wall agaynst all the land of Juda. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. iv. 4 Wer't thou inuiron'd with a Brazen wall. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 26 A region .. which the spirit of their time had shut off from them with brazen barriers.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Resembling brass in colour, sound, etc. (Often to be referred back to Homer's οὐρανὸς χάλκεος, πολύχαλκος, ὅπα χάλκεον.)

1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav. Beautie* 263 Wks. 1842 V. 428 Heavenly notes and carolings .. that filles the brasen sky. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. viii. 36 Trumpeters, with brazen dinne blast you the cities eare. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVIII. 191 His brazen voice once heard. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 496 The Serpent .. with brazen Eyes And hairie Main terrific. *Ibid.* XI. 713 The brazen Throat of Warr had ceast to roar. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 104, I .. Hear the faint echo of those brazen throats. *a* 1827 LONGF. *Burial of Minn.* i, The glory that the wood receives At sunset in its brazen leaves. 1856 BRYANT *Summer Wind* 16 Bright clouds, Motionless pillars of the brazen heavens.

3. *fig.* Hardened in effrontery; shameless.

1573 [see BRAZEN-FACE 1]. 1588 T. L. *To Ch. Rome* (1651) 11 Seeking (after their hard and brazen progenitors) t'establish a righteousnesse .. of their owne. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xix. (1640) 220 A brazen forehead, that is never a whit abashed. 1731 SWIFT *To Gay*, I knew a brazen minister of state, Who bore for twice ten years the public hate. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. v. 70 The outcast woman whom human scorn would have hardened into brazen effrontery. 1869 PARKMAN *Disc. Gt. West.* x. (1875) 124 A rare monument of brazen mendacity.

4. Phrases. *Brazen age*: the third of the four mythological ages of mankind, said to come between the silver and the iron age. †*Brazen dish*: 'the standard dish or measure by which the wooden dishes for measuring the lead duties in Derbyshire are gauged' (Tapping's *Gloss. Lead Mining Terms* 1851).

1631 *Star. Chamb. Cases* (1886) 90 The deputy Barre Master's, measured the oare with a brasen dish. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* I. 257 These last bear some resemblance to the golden, silver, brazen, and iron ages of the Greeks.

5. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic: **a.** *lit.* (often transl. Gr. χαλκο-, χαλκεο-), as *brazen-floored, -footed, -gated, -headed, -hilted, -hoofed, -mailed, -pointed*; **b.** (*fig.*), as *brazen-barking, -browed, -fisted, -fronted, -lunged.* Also BRAZEN-FACE, -ED.

1651 MORE in *Enthus. Tri.* (1656) 276 As Dionysius calls him, that *brazen-barking Cerberus. 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 42 Noon day vices & *brazen-brow'd iniquities. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* VIII. 397 The *brazen-floor'd abode Of Jove. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* IV. (1868) 132 The two *brazen-footed bulls. 1842 J. B. FRASER *Allee Neem.* I. 255 Thou *brazen-fronted knave. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 137 The *brazen-headed spear. 1726 AMHEAST *Terræ Fil.* XXXI. 165 A new bob-wig, and a *brazen-hilted sword. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1593) 155 The *brazen-hooffed bulles. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 22 Encarving characters of memorie, In *brasen-leav'd books of eternitie. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. 1. 20 The Achaian warriors, *brazen-mailed.

Brazen (brēi·z'n), *v.* [f. the adj.]

1. *trans. To brazen (out)*: to face impudently or as with a face of brass. Also with indefinite obj. *to brazen it out.*

a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.*, To brazen it. [K.Oliphant.] 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* Pref. A ij, Father Ireland .. brazen'd out the Court, and Hector'd the King's Evidence with one Witness upon another. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* 86 He would talk saucily, lye, and brazen it out. 1763 BICKERSTAFF *Love in Village* III. ix, Would you brazen me, too? Take that (*boxes him*). 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* V. ii, I am resolved to brazen the brunt of the business out. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* II. x. x. 212 The deed was done, and must be brazened out.

2. *trans.* To harden, make bold or reckless.

1884 TENNYSON *Becket* 193, I fear [they] Are braced and brazen'd up with Christmas wines For any murderous brawl.

Brazen-face. [f. BRAZEN *a.* 3.]

1. As two words: An unabashed or hardened countenance. † *To set a brazen face upon*: to meet with a bold front, to brazen out.

1573 G. HARVEY *Lett.-Bk.* (1884) 26 He purposid .. to set a good brasin face on the matter. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 34 Hath not your brother London a notable brazen face to vse these men so for their owne?

2. As one word: A brazen-faced person.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 141 Well said Brazon-face, hold it out. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 14 Not warn'd, the Brazen-face would out be flying Against the State.

Brazen-faced (brēi·z'nfēist), *a.* In 6 also brazenfast. [f. prec. + -ED[2].] With bold unblushing front, impudent, unabashed.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xii. 5 With such brazenfaste boldnesse. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 30 What a brazen-fac'd Varlet art thou to deny thou knowest me. 1619 *Pasquil's Palin.* (1877) 142 Blush (if you can) and are not brazen-faced. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 82 Such open and brazen-faced assertions. 1846 *Sir R. de Coverley* II. 182 The brazen-faced termagant.

b. *humorously*, of things.

1864 MISS BRADDON *Doctor's Wife* I. 5 A big, new, brazen-faced house in the middle of the queer old High-Street.

Hence **Bra·zen-facedly** (-fēistli), *adv.*

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 174 Onely boldly and brasin-facedly avouching that, etc. 1829 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 384 She looked at you brazen-facedly.

Brazenly (brēi·z'nli), *adv.* [f. BRAZEN *a.* + -LY[2].] In a brazen, impudent manner.

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1728) 12 All the Rogues cry'd brazenly Good Gods, had we but Honesty! 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* VI. 313 That the..Christian Church..brazenly went about pretending to pardon men's sins for metallic coined money. 1880 E. KIRKE *Garfield* 56.

Bra·zenness. [f. BRAZEN *a.* + -NESS.]

1. Brazen quality or appearance.

1731 in BAILEY II. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

2. Effrontery, impudence.

1861 ELSIE GARRETT in *Gd. Words* 409 Stately, powerful comeliness, a thought defiant, but not to brazenness.

Brazenry (brēi·z'nri). [f. as prec. + -RY.] Brazen assertion; a matter of brazenness.

1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* IV. iv. 57 Coming from Lord Lucan, this language was no vulgar brazenry.

†**Brazerai·ne.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. = BRAZIER[2].

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* II. xii. 167 Throwe strong Gummes and Perfumes into the Cassolet and Brazeraine burning continually.

Brazier[1] (brēi·ziəɹ, -ʒiəɹ). Forms: 5–6 brasyer, 6 braseer, 5–8 brasier, 6– brazier. [f. BRAZE *v.* (or ? BRASS *sb.*) + -IER; cf. *glazier, grazier.*] One who works in brass.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1589 Belmakers, bokebynders, brasiers fyn. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 47 Brasyere, *erarius.* 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, vi. § 1 The seid Craftez of Peweterer and Braseer. 1530 PALSGR. 200/2 Brasyer, *fondevr.* 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, V. iv. 42 He should be a Brasier by his face. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 15 Mr. Wood made his half-pence of such base metal .. that the brazier would hardly give you above a penny of good money for a shilling of his. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. xxviii. 301 A brazier named Lambert .. began to harangue the people.

Brazier[2] (brēi·ziəɹ, -ʒiəɹ). Forms: 7–8 brasiere, 8 brazire, 8– brazier (9 brasier). [a. F. *brasier*, f. *braise* hot coals. The spellings *brasiere, brazire*, indicate an earlier pronunc. (-ī·əɹ), as in *grenadier*, etc.; cf. BRASERO.] A large flat pan or tray for holding burning charcoal, etc.

1690 *Fop Dict.*, *Brasiere*, a large Vessel, or moving-Hearth of Silver for Coaks, transportable into any Room, much used in Spain. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 122 They warm their apartments with a brasiere of charcoal. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. I. 238 Two brazires were constantly kept burning in it. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iii. 13 The fire was in a rusty brazier, not fitted to the hearth.

Braziery (brēi·ziəri, -ʒiəri). [f. BRAZIER[1] + -Y[3].] Brazier's work; also *concr.*

1795 J. AIKIN *Manchester* 294 Wigan has long been noted for .. braziery work .. The braziery is now on the decline. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 244 Hence an increased consumption of braziery and pottery. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 355 The making of brass tubing is another branch of braziery.

Brazil[1] (brăzi·l). Forms: 4–7 brasile, brasill, 4–8 brasil, 5 brasyl(l)e, brayssyle, 6 brasell, brasyll, brasaill, brassell, bresyle, 6–7 brazel(l, bresil(l, 7 brasel, brazile, -ill, 7– brazil. [? a. Sp. (also Pg.) *brasil* or It. *brasile*; corresp. to F. *brésil*, Pr. *bresil, brezilh*, in OF. *berzi, bresis*, OIt. *verzino*, in med.L. ? *brezellum, brasilium, bresillum, braxile*: of unknown origin; perh. a corruption of an oriental name of the dye-wood originally so called. On the discovery of an allied species, also yielding a dye, in South America, the territory where it grew was called *terra de brasil*, 'red-dye-wood land', afterwards abbreviated to *Brasil* 'Brazil'. *Brazil-wood* was thus not named from the country, but the converse was the case. Formerly pronounced in Eng. *bra·zil*, as shown by rimes and spellings.

Conjectural etymologies are F. *briser* to break, *brésiller* to crumble (as if the wood arrived in a broken state); also F. *braise*, Sp. *brasa* 'glowing coal' (from its colour); also Arab. *wars* saffron, in some parts perhaps pronounced *vars*, *vers* (cf. It. *verzino*). See Diez, Littré.]

I. The substance.

1. Originally, the name of the hard brownish-red wood of an East Indian tree, known as Sappan (*Cæsalpinia Sappan*), from which dyers obtain a red colour. After the discovery of the New World, the name was extended and gradually transferred to the similar wood of a South American species (*C. echinata*), which has given its name to the land of Brazil, and to other species, natives of the West Indies and Central America, 'all valuable to the dyer, producing various tints of red, orange, and peach colour'.

1386 [see 2]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 47 Brasyle, *gaudo uel lignum Alexandrinum.* 1544 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 113 As for brasell, Elme, Wych and Asshe, experience doth proue them to be but meane for bowes. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 20 *Presilium* or brasyll, cometh from Darnasseri .. almost cc. leages from Calicut. 1553 — *Decades W. Ind.* I. IV. (Arb.) 80 None other trees then brasile, whiche the Italians caule *Verzino. Ibid.* 199 Of the bresyle. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* V. (ed. 7) 570 The Province Brasilia tooke his name of the wood called Brasill. 1623 S. HARWOOD *Propag. Plants* III. ii. (1668) 85 A little hand-bill .. helved of Ivory, box, or brasil. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 53 Bows were sometimes made of brazil.

b. Now usually called **Brazil-wood.**

1530 PALSGR. 200/2 Brasell tre to dye with, *bresil.* 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 209 Of the colourе of the bresill wode. 1604 E. G. tr. *Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxix. 289, 130 quintalles of Bresill wood. 1678 SALMON *Pharmacop. Lond.* iv. 38 Brasil shrub, cold and dry and astringent. 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 86 Grinding Brazil Wood, and other things for dying. 1853 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxvii. 141 To mark the finest trunks of Brazil-wood. 1868 *Treas. Bot.* 188.

c. *attrib.* Of Brazil-wood; also *fig.*

1577 *Will of W. Olyner* (Somerset Ho.), Unto John Maclee my brasyll staffe. 1598 MARSTON *Met. Pigmalion's Image* Sat. 2. 145 Blesse his sweet honour's running brasell boule. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii. (1772) II. 118 Her left hand held a knotty Brasill bow. 1624 T. SCOT *2d Pt. Vox Pop.* 7 Resting himselfe vpon a little Brasill staffe. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4654/3, 1 Coffee-Pot with a Brasil Handle.

d. Taken as the type of hardness (whence formerly turned into bowls for bowling): thence the simile *as hard as brazil* still common dialectally, and sometimes explained as referring to the next word. Pronounced (bræ·zil, bræ·z'l).

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. v. (1718) 146 Are my bones brazil, or my flesh of oak? *Ibid.* I. x. (1718) 42 Turn thou my Brazil thoughts anew. 1877 PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s. v. 'It's as hard as brazil'. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Gloss.* 1879 *Athenæum* 19 July 73 'As hard as Brazil', is a common saying over a great part, perhaps the whole, of England.

†**2.** The dye-stuff and dye yielded by this wood.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* '*End-Link*' 13 His colour for to dyghen With brasile [-il, -ill] ne with greyn of Portyngale. *c* 1475 *E. E. Misc.* (1855) 77 To make brasyle to flouryche letterys or to reule with bokys. 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, ii, Diers..haue vsed deceyuable waies in dyeng with brasell and such other lyke subtilties. 1546 *Inv. Ch. Goods Surrey* 107 Item for brassell xij*d*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* V. ii. 547 One may write as faire a red as with roset made of Brasill. 1627 BACON *Sylva* § 857 A small Quantity of Saffron will Tinct more then a very great Quantity of Brasil. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 41 The Alkalizate Salts are used .. in water for the extraction of Brasil.

b. *transf.* Stuff dyed with brazil, 'scarlet' cloth.

1389 R. WIMBELDON *Serm.* (Helmingham MS. 34. See also Foxe *A. & M.* I. 626/1) Allas, allas, þat greete cite þat was clobid wiþ hys and purpur and brasile [Rev. xviii. 16 κόκκινον, *cocco*, 'scarlet'].

c. *attrib.*

a 1600 in Nichols' *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 510 A saufegarde of brasell-colour. 1703 *Art's Improv.* I. 28 Wash it over several times with Brasil Water, till you like the Colour.

II. The country, and its products.

3. A large country of South America, also called 'the Brazils'. Also *attrib.* and in *comb.*

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 385 The Portugales .. sayle to America or the lande of Brasile. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4532/3 Loaden .. with Brazil-Sugar. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 53 The Portuguese nam'd it Brazile, from the red wood of that name. 1864 *Times* 26 Oct., A first-class railway for the Brazils. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* IV. (ed. 2) 108 The Brazil Current is a branch of the Equatorial. 1883 BURTON & CAMERON *To Gold Coast* I. i. 18 The voyager bound Brazilwards.

4. Brazil-nut: the seed of *Bertholletia excelsa* (N.O. *Lecythidaceæ*), a lofty tree which forms large forests in Brazil; the fruit consists of a round wooden capsule, packed with about two dozen of these triquetrous 'nuts'.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 116 The Souari .. Nuts, or Brazil Nuts of the shops, the kernel of which is one of the most delicious fruits of the nut kind. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiii. 390 Juvia-trees, which furnish the triangular nuts called in Europe the almonds of the Amazon, or Brazil-nuts. 1864 BATES *Nat. Amazon* viii. 230 Colossal examples of the Brazil nut tree.

Hence **Brazi·lian** *a.* and *sb.*

c 1650 in *Phenix* (1708) II. 364 Those barbarous Brasilians. 1769 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 380 The Brasilean plants. 1836 MARRYAT *Pirate* vii, There were..Brazilians.

Brazil (bræzil), *sb.*[2] *dial.* Also **brassil, brazill, brazzil, brazzle.** [? f. BRASS. Perh. better spelt *brassil*; but *brazzle* is the common dialect pronunciation.]

1. A miners' name in the midland counties for iron pyrites.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* O ij, Brassil, a ponderous shining Substance, we do not know that it is of any Value to hold any Metal at all. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Gloss.* s.v., Brazil is found chiefly in the 'yard coal'. 1884 Prof. C. LAPWORTH (in letter), I have heard the remark 'the coal is a poor one and full of brazzle'.

2. Coal containing much pyrites; *spec.* applied to 'the middle seam of the Great Thick Coal of South Staffordshire, which is characterized by the unfailing presence of a seam of iron pyrites, and has been locally known as the *Brazzles* from time immemorial; hence transferred to other hard coals of similar character.' (Prof. C. Lapworth).

1853 JUKES *Geol. S. Staff. Coalf.* 35 *note*, Brassil is a term generally used to denote a rough impure coal; sometimes to denote the presence of much iron pyrites. 1859 — *Geol. Survey Mem. S. Staff. Coalf.* 173.

¶ *As hard as brazil*: see prec.

Brazilletto (bræzile·to). Forms: 7 **brasiletta, brazilette,** 7–8 **brazel(l)etto,** 8 **brazil(l)etta,** 9 **brazilletto,** 7– **brasiletto,** 8– **braziletto.** [? ad. Sp., Pg. *brasilete* 'Jamaica-wood', dim. of *brasil*, BRAZIL-(wood).] One or more species of dye-wood, inferior to Brazil-wood, imported from Jamaica and adjacent islands (*Cæsalpinia brasiliensis* and *crista*; now generally referred to a distinct genus *Peltophorum*).

1656 *Cromwell's Bk. Rates, Woods*, Brazeletto or Jamaica wood. 1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 22 Abundant plenty of choice Timber trees and Wood for the Dyer's use, as Fustick, Brasiletta. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2186/1, 12 thousand pounds of Brazilette wood. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 184 Brasiletto-wood is very like Log-wood .. It grows in Jamaica. 1782 P. H. BRUCE *Mem.* XII. 418 Two negroes..at work for their master in the woods, cutting braziletta. 1789 *Act* 27 *Geo. III*, xiii. Sched. s.v. *Wood*, Brazilletto or Jamaica Wood for dyers. 1868 *Treas. Bot.* 858 *Peltophorum Linnæi*, otherwise called *Cæsalpinia brasiliensis* yields the orange-coloured dyewood .. Braziletto-wood. The wood of *P. Vogelianum*, which is a native of Brazil, is also called Brazilette or Sobrazil. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Cæsalpinia crista*, Bahama Braziletto.

Brazilin (bræ·zilin). [f. BRAZIL + -IN.] The red colouring-matter of Brazil-wood.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 656 Brazilin crystallises by spontaneous evaporation in reddish yellow needles.

Brazing (brē·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BRAZE *v.*[1], 2 + -ING[1].] The action of the verbs BRAZE; **a.** passing over hot coals; **b.** soldering; **c.** coating with brass.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* 81 It maketh black scarres to be whyte, and taketh awaye the blacke colour of brasynge. 1869 *Student* II. 73 All the joints..are made tight by soldering or brazing. 1886 *Cyclist* 25 Aug. 1194/1 Wanted, a good bicycle fitter, able to do his own brazing.

Brazire, obs. form of BRAZIER[2].

Brazzle: see BRAZIL *sb.*[2]

Bre, obs. variant of BREE, *Sc.*

Breach (brīʧ), *sb.* Also 3–6 **breche,** 5 **bryg,** 6 *Sc.* **brache,** 7 **bretch,** ? 8 **breech.** [ME. *breche*, partly perh. repr. OE. *bryce*, *brice* (:—OTeut. **bruki-z* from **brek-*: see BREAK), which however gave in early ME. BRUCHE; partly a. F. *brèche*, in same sense but chiefly concrete. The obvious relation of *break*, *breach*, as in *speak*, *speech*, would tend to make *breche*, *breach* the prevailing form.]

I. The action of breaking.

†1. The physical action of breaking; the fact of being broken; breakage, fracture. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Guthlac* 670 (Gr.) Ne sy him banes bryce. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8220 (Gött.) Sua depe the rotis samen kest miht ne man þeden winne widuten breche [*v. r.* brekyng]. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 346 By violence of bretch and ruins great. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 295 The casuall breach of a Crystall Glasse. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 52 The breach of a vein .. may put a period to all those pleasures.

†b. *Breach of the day*: 'break' of day. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* XIV. (1599) 667 The assault began about the breach of the day.

2. The breaking of waves on a coast or over a vessel; hence, the nautical phr. *clean, clear breach.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. i. 23 Before you tooke me from breach of the sea. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* iii, She [the boat] would be dashed in .. pieces by the breach of the sea. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 129 *Clear breach*, the waves rolling clean over without breaking .. *Clean-breach*, when masts and every object on deck is swept away.

3. *fig.* The breaking of a command, rule, engagement, duty, or of any legal or moral bond or obligation; violation, infraction: common in such phrases as *breach of contract, covenant, faith, promise, trust.*

[*c* 1025 *Eccl. Laws of Cnut* 24 Wið æȝhwylcne æwbryce.] 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* iii. 13 To the Lord thi God thou hast do lawe breche. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* v. 143 Lorde, Eue garte me do wronge and to þat bryg me brought. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, xvii, Attempted the breche or violacion of the same statutes. 1573 G. HARVEY *Lett.-bk.* (1884) 13 Better then the breach of ani custum. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 170 Receiue such welcome .. As Honour, without breach of Honour may Make tender of. 1605 — *Lear* I. ii. 162 Nuptial breaches. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 1 Who .. liue in the breach of Gods commaundement. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashful Lover* IV. ii, A virtue, and not to be blended With vicious breach of faith. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* XXV. 7 The breaches innumerable, wherewith I have .. offended against thee. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 262 ¶ 7 Nor shall I look upon it as any Breach of Charity. 1764 REID *Inquiry* ii. § 6. 109 They can .. break them and be punished for the breach. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* II. 174 In breach of your promises to me. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* iv. 53 Convicted of a breach of contract. 1834 ARNOLD *Life & Cor.* (1844) I. vii. 379 What it would be a breach of duty in me to omit. 1879 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 370 The breach of the truce by the Scots.

b. *spec.* and *techn.*, as **breach of arrestment,** illegal disposal of property which has been 'attached', or placed under the control of a law-court; **breach of close,** unlawful entry upon private ground, trespass; **breach of (the) peace,** an infringement or violation of the public peace by an affray, riot, or other disturbance; **breach of pound,** the action of breaking into a pound or similar enclosure without right or warrant; **breach of prison,** escape of a prisoner from confinement; **breach of privilege,** a violation of the rights of a privileged body; **breach of promise,** *gen.* as in prec. sense; *spec.* = breach of promise to marry.

1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* ii. 30 They .. might fairly declaim against [it] by the name of Breach of Priviledge. 1671 F. PHILIPPS *Reg. Necess.* 50 For the breach of the peace 120 shillings. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 796 The Speaker said .. the House should pronounce, whether the passage in the work .. was or was not a breach of privilege. 1865 *Derby Mercury* 1 Mar., Alleged contempt of that House, and a breach of its privileges. *Mod.* The damages in a breach-of-promise case.

†4. An irruption *into*; an infringement *upon*; an inroad, injurious assault. *Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 100 The Axiomaes of Aristotle .. have sodeinley made .. a breach into my mind. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* xiii. 11 The Lord had made a breach vpon Vzza. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 58 Your connivence with the Irish butcheries, your forgetfull breaches upon the Parliament. *a* 1674 CLARENDON (J.) This breach upon kingly power. 1751 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 13. 77 Innocent of the great Breach which is made upon Government.

5. A breaking of relations (*of* union or continuity).

1625 BACON *Unity in Relig., Ess.* (Arb.) 423 Nothing, doth so much..drive Men out of the Church, as Breach of Unity. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 162 By the breach and dissolution of .. the relation itself. 1775 DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* I. i. (1784) 14 They completed the breach of those feeble ties. *Mod.* It could not be done without a breach of continuity.

b. *absol.* A break-up of friendly relations; rupture, separation, difference, disagreement, quarrel.

1573 G. HARVEY *Lett.-bk.* (1884) 17 A litle breach betwixt thes twoo and me was the tru and onli caus of al thes sturs. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 1201 Breach of friendes. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 238 There's falne betweene him, & my Lord, An vnkind breach. 1713 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 87 A great breach was like to follow. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. ix. 186 The nearest approach to a breach was .. when their monument of stones was mistaken..for an altar.

6. The leaping of a whale clear out of the water.

a 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 294/2 The breach may be seen in a clear day from the mast-head at a distance of six miles.

II. The product of breaking.

7. A physically broken or ruptured condition of anything; a broken, fractured, damaged, or injured spot, place, or part; an injury.

†a. of the body. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lv. (1495) 270 Yf that breche [hernia] is grete and olde and wyth brekyng of the synewe it is sondred vneth or neuer. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 118 It cureth also fistulas, old breaches, and temporall byles. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 395 Shewing him his hand and his other breaches.

b. A disrupted place, gap, or fissure, caused by the separation of continuous parts; a break.

1530 PALSGR. 201/1 Breche where water breke in, *breche.* 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 320 The yearth hath many great chynkes or breaches. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* V. 174 The salt water .. entred at the large breaches of their poore wooden castle. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* iii. 5 Small breaches in a sea-bank let in great inundations. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 79 § 11 The crew implore the liberty of repairing their breaches.

c. *esp.* 'A gap in a fortification made by a battery' (J.). Hence *To stand in the breach* (often *fig.*).

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 55 To come off the Breach, with his Pike bent brauely. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. iv. 138 To ruinate their Curtine, and make good breaches. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cvi. 23 Had not Moses his chosen stood before him in the breach [COVERDALE, gap]. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warrs* 363 The Town was easily gained by Scaling Ladders, and Breaches. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 428 ¶ 2 No Soldier entering a Breach adventures more for Honour. 1799 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 30 On the 3rd of May the breach appeared to be practicable. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xiii, Being the first to mount the breach.

d. *fig.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vii. 15 Cnre this great breach in his abused Nature. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. Ded. Let., To bind up the great breaches of my little fortune. 1657 — in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 106 By your wise counsel and comfort stand in the breaches of your own family. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 397 An unhappy Breach in my Health .. forc'd me to seek these foreign Climates. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Fl.* (1840) 132 Vice breaks in at the breaches of decency. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xviii. 63 To heal the breach in his wounded honour.

†8. Surf made by the sea breaking over rocks; broken water, breakers. *Obs.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* (1629) 19 We found many shoules and breaches. 1626 — *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 18 A shoule, a ledge of rockes, a breach, a shallow water. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4380/3 The Royal Anne .. saw several Breaches, and soon after, the Rocks above Water.

†9. A break in a coast, a bay, harbour. *Obs.* Cf. BREAK *sb.*[1] 7 b.

1611 BIBLE *Judges* v. 17 Asher continued on the sea shore and abode in his breaches [*Vulg.* portubus, WYCLIF hauens].

†10. A break in continuity, an interruption, interval; a division marked by breaks or intervals.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xix. (Arb.) 57 By breaches or diuisions to be more commodiously song to the harpe. *Ibid.* xxvi. 65 This Epithalamie was deuided by breaches into three partes..The first breach was song at the first parte of the night. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 35 And all her sister Nymphes..Supplide her sobbing breaches with sad complement.

11. A condition of broken relations; a gap in sentiment or sympathy.

1745 WESLEY *Answ. Ch.* 1, I do not want..to widen the Breach between us. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* v, The breach was speedily made up between them. 1863 BRIGHT *Sp. Amer.* (1876) 138 Create an everlasting breach between the people of England and the people of the United States of America.

12. A piece of land broken up by the plough. *dial.*

1594 PLAT *Jewel-ho.* I. 43 *marg.*, Erith breaches [that surrounded Ieuell at Erith]. — *New Sorte of Soyle* 44 That exceeding fertilitie which I have herd commended in those two breaches, even by the severall farmers thereof. 1864 CAPERN *Devon Provinc., Breach*, a plot of land prepared for another crop.

Breach (brīʧ), *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To make a breach in (a wall, defence, natural boundary, etc.); to break through. **b.** *fig.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cclliii. 85 b, [Obliviousness] may come to yonge men and women when theyr mynde is bryched. 1803 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* II. 479 If the wall ..should be breached when the place shall be stormed. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. iv. 149 The English had breached the fort. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* XX. (1852) 477 Every reef of the fringing class is breached by a narrow gateway in front of the smallest rivulet. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 193 It often happens that the lava..breaches one side of the conical hill.

†2. *intr.* To make or cause a breach; to quarrel, separate. *Obs.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* 2nd Ep. Ded. xi, At first for want of teaching, At first for trifles breaching. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* I. ix. 52 If the Church will breach (with the Anabaptists).

3. *Naut.* Of whales: To leap out of the water.

a 1843 See BREACHING. 1854 *Chamb. Journ.* I. 53 'There she blows again!..There she breaches.' 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* V. 115 They saw a whale spouting and breaching.

Breach(e, obs. form of BREECH.

Breached (brīʧt, brīʧed), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Pierced or cleft with a breach; rent, torn. Also *fig.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cclliii. 85 b, A medecine for Bryched persones, I do nat knowe. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 35/2 Conquering squadrons .. Entring a breached city. 1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 719 Our sea-breach'd vessel. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 255 Attired in a sadly-breached suit of Aberdeen grey.

Brea·cher. [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who makes or commits a breach.

1697 *Disc. Swearing* 16 There is a very terrible Threatning annext against the Breachers of it [a commandment].

Brea·chful, *a.* [f. BREACH *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of breaches. 1864 in WEBSTER.

†Brea·chily, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. BREACHY *a.*[1] + -LY[2].] In a 'breachy' manner.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 115 New [cheese] waxeth breachily sharp, which doth easily stir up torments or wringings in a soure stomach.

Brea·ching, *vbl. sb.* [f. BREACH *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of making a breach in, or of breaking through (a wall, etc.): also *attrib.*

1803 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* II. 479 If the wall should be so bad as not to require breaching. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 317 The subsequent breaching of the Spanish fortresses. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. IV. iii. 417 The breaching artillery consisted of forty-three guns. 1878 *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 252/1 The breaching of tanks from excessive rain.

2. See quot., and cf. BREACH *sb.* 6 and *v.* 3.

a 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 294/2 Other habits of this whale, such as 'breaching', or leaping clear out of the water and falling back again on its side. 1885 *Longm. Mag.* 407.

†Brea·chy, *a.*[1] *Obs.* or *dial.* [Cf. BRACKY.] Brackish. (In Chandler, perh. 'of alkaline taste'.]

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 158 Writers have distinguished..Odours, and Savours, as sweet, bitter,

salt, sharp, breachy, soure. 1875 Parish *Sussex Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Breachy*, brackish, applied to water.

Breachy (brī·tʃi), *a.*[2] [f. Breach + -y [1].]

1. Of horses and cattle: Apt to break fences, and get out of inclosures.

1800 Addison *Amer. Law Rep.* 258 McKinney's horses were breachy. 1810 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 628/2, I never saw a breachy Tunis sheep. 1838 Haliburton *Clockm.* I. 141 They are the most breachy of the two and ought to go to pound themselves.

2. Characterized by breaches.

Bread (bred), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 bréad, 2–3 bread, (2 brad), 2–3 bræd, 2–7 bred, (3–5 bredd), 3–6 brede, (4 bryad, bryead), 4–6 breed(e, 5–7 breade, 6– bread, 5– *Sc.* breid, (6–7 bredde, 7 braid, 9 *dial.* brade). [OE. *bréad*, pl. *bréadru*: repr. WGer. **braud*, and corresp. to OFris. *brâd*, OS. *brôd* (MDu. *broot-de*, Du. *brood*, LG. *brôd*, *brood*), OHG., MHG. *brôt* (Ger. *brod*, *brot*); ON. *brauð* (Sw., Da. *bröd*):—OTeut. **braudoz-*, a neuter *-os* stem, not preserved in Gothic. The original Teutonic name for bread survives in the modern Loaf (OE. *hláf*, OHG. *hleib*, ON. *hleifr*, Goth. *hlaifs*, *hlaibs*, OTeut. **hlaibo-z*) formerly in all the langs. in the sense of 'bread' and 'loaf'. *Braudoz-*, *brôd*, *bréad*, appears to have originally meant 'piece, bit. fragment, L. *frustum*': but already in OS. and OHG. it had the acquired sense of 'bread'; 'OHG. shows no clear distinction of meaning between *brôt* and *hleib*' (Sievers). In OE. *bréad* is rare: the later Blickling Glosses have the pl. *bréadru*, 'frusta' (i. e. 'pieces, bits'). The other examples are all Northumbrian, in the Lindisfarne (& Rushw.) gloss; viz. *John* xiii. 27, 30 translating *buccella*, the 'mouthful' given to Judas, for which the Ags. Gospels have *bitan*, Wyclif *morsel*, Rhemish *morsel*. In verse 26 where the Vulgate twice renders the same Gr. word (*ψωμίον* bit, piece) by 'panem', later versions 'bread', the Ags. has *hláf*, Lindisf. *laf*, which seems to show that *bréad* was not yet identified with *panis*.] But in *John* vi. 23, *bréad* actually represents *panem* of the Vulgate (=*ἄρτον*), and *hláf* of the Ags. version: where however *broken bread* is in question. Before 1200 *bread* had quite displaced *hláf* as the name of the substance, leaving to the latter the sense 'loaf' which it has since retained. It thus appears that a word originally meaning 'piece, bit, *frustum*', has passed through the senses of 'piece of bread', 'broken bread', into that of 'bread' as a substance; while at the same time the original word for 'bread, loaf, *panis*' has been restricted to the undivided article as shaped and baked, the 'loaf'. The Lowland Scotch and north. dial. use of *piece* illustrates anew the first step in this transition, for it is the regular word for a piece of bread, as in 'give the bairn a piece', 'a beggar asking a piece', a 'piece-poke', a 'gie's-a-piece' i. e. a beggar.

So also in Slovenish, '*kruh*, "bread" is literally "a piece, something broken off"' (Miklosich, *Etym. Wtch. Slav. Spr.* 143).

With *brôd*, *bréad*, Prof. Sievers connects the Ger. *brosame* crumb, in OHG. *brôsma*, OS. *brôsmo*:—OTeut. *braudsmoz-*, the sense of which confirms the original meaning of **braudoz-*, and points to some root having the sense of 'break'. OE. *bréotan* does not answer phonetically. (The preceding facts are, of course, quite inconsistent with the conjecture that *bread* is a deriv. of the verb-root *bru* to Brew.)]

†**1.** (Only in OE.) Bit, piece, morsel (of food). See above in Etymology.

2. A well-known article of food prepared by moistening, kneading, and baking meal or flour, generally with the addition of yeast or leaven.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John vi. 23 Neh ðær stoue ðær ȝeeton þæt bread [*Ags. Gosp.* þone hlaf]. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 Hi hadden brad and win and vii sandon. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 191 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 225 We ȝieneð..a steche of ure breade. *c* 1200 Ormin 1590 Þerrflinng bræd iss clene bræd. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15233 Takes and etes o þis bred, For fless þan es it min. 1340 *Ayenb.* 107 A zop of hot bryead. *c* 1383 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 443 Þis sacrid ooste is verrey Goddis body and verrey breede. 1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. xiii. (1483) 104 This breed and this wyn the hyhe kyng blessith with his hand. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1004 Be hym y sawe in forme of bredd, When the preest can synge. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 30 Better is halfe a lofe than no bread. 1600 Holland *Livy* xlviii. 1237 To chew his bare bread. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 151 They make not breid agreand to the money. 1655 Mouffet & Benn. *Health's Improv.* 236 Bread and Cheese be the two targets against death. 1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (1743) 94, I do not care how white my Bread is. 1799 tr. *H. Meister's Lett.* 228 You write *bread*, and you pronounce it *bred*. 1843 Hood *The Shirt* v, O God! that bread should be so dear, And flesh and blood so cheap!

b. The plural has been used as a literalism of translation (*obs.*); also in sense of 'kinds of bread'; and *colloq.* of individual portions or helpings of bread.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* Pref. 4 They must knowe the operacyon of all maner of breades, of drinkes, and of meates. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 140 Three sundry breades are mentioned by Christe. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ps.* xl. 10 The man also..who did eate my breades. —*Prov.* xii. 11 He that tilleth his land, shall be filled with breads. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 3 By two o'clock we were all seated, nibbling at our breads in a famished way.

c. *To break bread*: a. to break it for one's own mouthfuls; hence to eat or partake of bread or food; b. (from N. T.) to break it for distribution to others, to dispense bread, or *fig.* the bread of life; also to break the sacramental bread in the Communion of the Lord's Supper, to administer or join in the Communion.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12559 Noþer durst þai..ne brek þair brede, ne tast þair mes, Till he war cummen til þair des. 1382 Wyclif *Lam.* iv. 4 The litil childer askeden bred, and ther was not that shulde breke to them. —*Acts* xx. 7 Whanne we comen for to breke breed, Poul disputide with hem. — *Mark* xiv. 22 Jhesus took bred, and blessinge brak, and ȝaf to hem. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 3067 Elles brede mot I neuer breke. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus* II. 74 To breeke the bread of life to their charges. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. iv. 161 An honest maid as euer broke bread. 1607 — *Timon.* I. ii. 48 The fellow that sits next him, now parts bread with him. 1813 Byron *Br. Abydos* II. xvi, Not all who break his bread are true. 1878 H. Smart *Play or Pay* i, The sole stranger that has broken bread with the —th Hussars this evening.

d. Often phraseologically combined with the name of some other article eaten or drunk with it, as *bread and milk, meat, salt, water*: **bread and cheese**, *fig.* for plain fare, needful food, victuals, living; also, a child's name for the young leaves of the Hawthorn, the Wood-Sorrel or 'Cuckoo-bread', and one or two other plants; **bread and milk**, bread saturated with boiling milk; also, the Cuckoo-flower (*Cardamine pratensis*); †**bread and salt**, an old form of oath, whence *to take bread and salt*, to swear; **bread and wine**, the 'elements' in the Communion. Also Bread and butter.

1589 in H. Hall *Soc. in Eliz. Age* (1886) 219 *Bread and cheese, vid.* 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. i. 140, I loue not the humour of bread and cheese. 1795 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* III. Wks. 1812 I. 247 Morpheus..gave To brainless Authors, bread and cheese, and fame. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* iii, Cut with their bread-and-cheese knives. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon* II. 332 He taught School..to gain *bread and drink. 1785 R. Bromfield in *Med. Commun.* II. 24 A *bread and milk poultice. *a* 1869 Conington *Misc. Writ.* (1872) I. 247 To our taste it savours too much of the bread and milk of the nursery. 1575 J. Still *Gamm. Gurton* v. ii, No other wight, save she, by *bred and salt. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. i. 9. 1604 Dekker *Honest Wh.* v. ii, He took bread and salt..that he would never open his lips. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* 18 The propir mater.. of this haly sacrament, quhilk is *breid and wyne. 1886 Morley *Crit. Misc.* I. 298 He was willing to continue the [Communion] service..on condition that he should not himself partake of the bread and wine.

e. With qualifying words, as **black bread**, a coarser dark kind made of some inferior grain; **native bread**, an underground fungus (*Mylitta australis*) eaten by Australian aborigines; also Brown-bread, q. v. For *ammunition bread*, *barley-bread*, etc., see first element of comb.

1863 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 657 The coarser kinds of bread, such as the..*black bread of Germany. 1549–62 Sternhold & H. *Ps.* cxxvii. 2 Feeding full hardly with *browne bread. 1616 Markham *Countrey Farm* v. xx. 578 Of the meale wholly together..is made *houshold bread. And when the greatest of the branne is taken away, then there is usually made thereof citizens bread. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* II. 769/1 The *Native Bread of Australia.. when dry becomes extremely hard and horny. 1884 *Times* 14 Aug. 3 A fungoid plant, the Tasmanian native bread, weighed, when fresh, 37 lbs.

f. In proverbial and other expressions, as †*Bread of wheat*, † *God's bread*, *'od's bread*: i. e. the sacramental bread: an obs. form of adjuration or oath. †*To bake any one's bread*: see Bake *v.* 6. *To know on which side one's bread is buttered*: to have the sense to know where one's interest lies. *To take the bread out of one's mouth*: to take away his livelihood, to take from a person what he is on the very point of enjoying. *Bread buttered on both sides*: great good fortune, lucky circumstances.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2986 Wel sone hur bred was y-bake: hure lif-dawes wern ago. *a* 1500 *Songs & Carols 15th C.* (1856) 4 The eldest dowter swor, be bred of qwete. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 71, I know on which syde my bread is buttred. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 177 Gods bread, it makes me mad. 1681 *Roxb. Ballads* (1886) VI. 173 'Ods Bread, she's jealous I trow! 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. xvi, Von little Prigs, will you offer to take the Bread out of my Mouth? 1837 Lockhart *Scott* (1839) I. 206 *note*, Wherever Walter goes he is pretty sure to find his bread buttered on both sides. 1845 J. W. Croker in *Papers* (1884) III. xxiv. 47 Lord Johnny dashed forward to take the bread out of his [Peel's] mouth.

†**3.** (With *pl.*) A loaf, a roll; also, a broken piece, or fragment, of bread. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 1405 Burnes berande þe bredes vpon brode skeles. *c* 1450 Henryson *Tale of Dog* 38 Ane certane breid, worth five schillings or mair. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 192 The xii baskettes of breedes yᵗ remayned..in yᵉ great myracle of our lorde. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Kings* xix. 6 At his heade there was a bred [Wyclif loaf] baken on the coles. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 134 Gif ane man is taken..with ane bread, the price of ane halfe pennie. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 32 Scarce a penny bread a day to support their lives.

4. Taken as a type of ordinary food or victual. (Perhaps from the Lord's Prayer.) *Bread of idleness*: food not worked for; so similar phrases, as *Bread of affliction*, etc. † *Full of bread*: full-fed.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 Gif us to dei ure deies bred. 1340 *Ayenb.* 110 Vayre uader oure bryad of eche daye yef ous to day. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xxxiii. 16 Bred to hym is ȝoue, his watris ben feithful. 1388 — *Deut.* xvi. 3 Thou schalt ete breed of affliccioun. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13549 Me bus, as a beggar, my bred for to thigge. 1535 Coverdale *Ex.* xxiii. 25 So shal he blesse thy bred & thy water [Wyclif, looues, and watris]. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. i. 21 Eating the bitter bread of banishment. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iii. 80 He tooke my Father grossely, full of bread. 1611 Bible *Prov.* xxxi. 27 She..eateth not the bread of idleness [Wyclif, idil bred; Coverdale bred with ydilnes]. — *Ezek.* xvi. 49 Pride, fulnesse of bread, and aboundance of idlenesse was in her. *a* 1700 Dryden *Ovid's Met., Pythag. Philos.* 132 If men..chaw with bloody teeth the breathing bread. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xi, You cannot eat the bread of idleness on board of a man-of-war. 1842 Tennyson *Lady Clare* 26, I speak the truth, as I live by bread!

b. *fig.*

c 1380 Wyclif *John* vi. 35, I am breed of lyf. 1542–60 Becon *Potat. for Lent* Wks. (1843) 105 Touch not the thievish breads of perverse doctrine. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Worthy Commun.* i. § 1. 21 The holy Sacrament..the bread of elect souls. 1875 Hamerton *Intell. Life* x. iv. 358 The daily bread of literature and art.

5. Livelihood, means of subsistence.

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* i, I was under no necessity of seeking my bread. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Indies* II. xxxv. 31 Poor miserable Fishers, who get their Bread out of the Water, to keep them from starving. 1777 Burke *Corr.* (1844) II. 170 The bread of a family depends on that man's paralytic hand. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. 205 You..make your bread by your..pen. 1822 Byron *Vis. Judg.* xcvi, He meant no harm in scribbling..'twas..his bread. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 142 Many officers.. arbitrarily deprived of their commissions and of their bread.

6. Extended to various preparations of the composition or nature of bread. †a. Pie-crust; pastry. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4487 A lepe..Wit bred þat i bar on mi heued. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxvii, Briddes bacun in bred. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 319 Wyth byrdes in brede y bake.

†b. Sea-biscuit. *Obs.*

1651 *Proc. Parliament* No. 84. 1289 We have taken..2 casks of Bread, and one barrel of Pease in one Vessel. 1746 in W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 18 The Bread..is all good, but..it has been..long aboard. 1793 Pitt in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) I. 128, I rather imagine he uses the term bread, as synonymous with biscuit.

c. Other preparations of corn or flour. *U. S.*

1863 *Life in South* II. 237 An abundant supply of cold chicken, ham, and 'breads', as all the variety of corn cakes, waffles, hot rolls, and hominy are called.

7. Short for Bee-bread. (In 17th c. pollen.)

1676 Grew *Anat. Flowers* v. § 1 That Body which Bees gather and carry upon their Thighs, and is commonly called their Bread..The Bread is a Kind of Powder; yet somewhat moist.

II. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*

8. *simple attrib.* Of bread, *esp.* as a material; about or for bread, as *bread riots*.

1783 S. Chapman in *Med. Commun.* I. 287 A bit of..light bread pudding. 1860 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 170/1 The bread poultice, used as emollient in ordinary cases. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 578/2 The crusts saved for a bread pudding.

9. General comb.: a. attributive, as *bread-bag*, *-bin*, *-binge*, *-cart*, *-chest*, *-crust*, *-food*, *-hutch* (*c* 1440), *-knife*, *-pan*, *-paste*, *-rack*, *-rasp*, *-roll*, *-sauce*, *-tax*, *-tray*, *-wagon*, *-weevil*; b. objective or obj. gen., as *bread-baker*, *-baking*, *-chipper*, *-chopper*, *-cutter*, *-earner*, *-earning*, *-grater*, *-grate* (1587), *-maker*, *-making*, *-seller*, *-taking*, *-taxing*, *-wanting*; c. parasynthetic, as *bread-faced*.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 4 Oct., A '*bread-bag knot'..is the old boatswain's trap to catch a thief at his biscuit-store. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6195/5 Henry Browning..*Bread-Baker. 1757 W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* 21 Being on a Subject of *Bread baking. 1593 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* II. (1860) 227 Two jackes, one *bread-binge. 1638 Penkethman *Artach.* K b, The *Bread-Carts..comming from Stratford towards London, were met at the Miles end. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* II. 775 Some *bread-chipper or greasy cooke. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 342 Call me Pantler, and Bread-chopper. 1587 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* II. (1860) 149 Item, ij minsinge knives, and a *breadgrate of tynn. 1624 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 55, 2 frying pannes, 4 peales, and a *bread grater. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 48 *Brede-huche, *turrundula*. 1861 Mrs. Beeton *Bk. Househ. Managem.* 991 Taking care..that butter-knife and *bread-knife are in their places. 1857 Eliza Acton *Eng. Bread-bk.* II. iv. 178 A skilful *bread-maker. *Ibid.* I. iii. 29 Old methods of 'panification', or *bread-making. *Ibid.* II. iv. 154 It is well to warm the *bread-pan or tub, and the flour also. *Ibid.* II. 98 A substance similar to *bread-paste or dough. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 4 Dec. 5/3 A decision of great importance to bakers and *breadsellers. 1640 R. Carew in *Doidge's West. Count. Ann.* (1882) 211 None departed..till after the *breade taking. 1863 De Morgan in *Athenæum* 10 Oct. 467 The abolition of the *bread-tax. 1841 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 52 Old saws impressed on him by a *bread-taxing clergy. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3091/3, 200 of the Enemies Horse..were come..to intercept our *Bread-Wagons. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4714/2 To halt..for..our Baggage and the Bread-Waggons.

10. Special comb.: **bread-artist**, a casual term

applied to one who prosecutes an art or profession simply to gain a living; **bread-barge** (*Naut.*), an oval tub in which bread is placed for mess; † **bread-bearer**, an officer of the royal household; **bread-berry**, bread steeped in hot water and seasoned or sweetened, pap (cf. ALEBERRY); † **bread-brake**, a kneading trough or machine; **bread-controller** = *bread-steward*; **bread-dust**, powdered bread or biscuit; **bread-flake** (*dial.* **brade-fleigh**), a wooden frame or rack upon which oat-cakes are placed to dry and harden; † **bread-god**, contemptuous term for the consecrated host; † **bread-lepe**, a bread-basket; **bread-meal**, (*a.*) meal for household or brown bread (*dial.*); (*b.*) sometimes used for rock-meal (Ger. *berg-mehl*); **bread-nut**, the seed of the *Brosimum alicastrum*; **bread-powder**, baking-powder; **bread-purveyor** = *bread-steward*; **bread-room**, a room for keeping bread, esp. *Naut.* 'a place parted off below the lower deck, close abaft, for keeping the bread'; also *slang.* = BREADBASKET 2; **bread-root**, the name of one or two plants producing edible tubers or bulbs, *spec.* a species of Psoralea (*P. esculenta*), and *Camassia esculenta* or Quamash; also the root itself; **bread-steward** (see quot.); **bread-science, -study**, a science or study pursued as a means of gaining a livelihood; † **bread-skep** = *bread-lepe*; **bread-trade**, the buying and selling of bread; also, a branch of trade pursued as a means of gaining a livelihood; † **bread-worship**, the worship of the host, ARTOLATRY; whence **bread-worshipper**; † **bread-wright**, a baker.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iv, The *Bread-artist can travel contentedly round and round..and realize much: for himself victual. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXII. 123 The *bread-barge and beef-kid were overhauled. 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 28 *Breadbearer: Fee, £1 10s. 4d. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 43 Let the Child's Diet be..a thin *Bread-berry. 1864 J. BROWN *Plain Wds. Health* 44 Giving the baby..thin bread-berry once a day..so as gradually to wean it. 1564 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 223 Two cawels and a *breadbrayk iiijs. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xx. 199 Two bags of *bread-dust. 1840 S. BAMFORD *Life of Radical* I. 234 (*Lanc. Gloss.*) The large *bread-flake in the kitchen was speedily unthatched. 1866 E. WAUGH *Ben an' th' Bantam* i. 11 (*Lanc. Gloss.*) A brade-fleigh or bread-rack, which was suspended from the ceiling, like a great square harp. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 260 Requiring to know if their *bread-god had flesh..as our dear Redeemer had. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lviii. 585 When they had made their Bread-God, they poysoned the Emperour with that Bread. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2078 Me drempte ic bar *bread-lepes ðre. 1863 ATKINSON *Provinc. Danby*, *Bread-meal, flour with the coarsest bran taken out..such as..produces 'brown-bread'. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 372 *Bread-Nut. The fruit boiled with salt fish..has been frequently the support of the negroes. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 171/2 Bread-nut. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 12 The *Bread-roome is commonly vnder the Gun-roome. 1794 LD. HOOD in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) I. 483 *note*, Put all you can get into your bread-room. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 94/2 *P. esculenta*, the *bread-root of North America, is cultivated along the banks of the Missouri. 1860 F. ROWAN *Schleiermacher's Life & Lett.* I. 159 He has not studied any so-called *bread-science. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* VIII. xvii. 344/2 The ryche man shal gyue answere..of euery cromme of brede in his *bredeskep. 1857 ELIZA ACTON *Eng. Bread-bk.* 13 *note*, *Panetier du Roi*, *bread-steward, bread-purveyor, or bread-controller, whose office was to regulate the distribution of bread in the royal household, and who had supreme authority over all the bakers of the kingdom. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iv, Is it not well that there should be what we call Professions or *Bread-studies (*Brodzwecke*) preappointed us? 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxiii. 194 If you resolve to take art as a bread-study. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 326 These pursuits..sink into mere *bread-trades. 1641 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 8 A shrewd appearance of their idolatrous *bread-worship. 1574 *Life 70th Abp. Canterb.* To Rdr., Superstitious Archsacrificers, and principall *breadworshippers. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2077 Quað ðis *bred-wriȝte, liðeð nu me.

Bread (bred), *v.* [f. BREAD *sb.*1] *trans.* **a.** *Cookery.* To dress with bread-crumbs. **b.** To clean by rubbing with bread. **c.** To provide with daily bread.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Fish pottage*, Flowering and breading them after they have been dip'd in beaten Eggs. 1825 *Fr. Dom. Cookery* Gloss. 376 Cutlets, fish, etc. are usually breaded thus. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* xviii. 91 They had enough to bread themselves. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 108 Instead of rubbing with pith the work may be carefully breaded.

Bread(e, var. of BREDE.

Bread and butter. (Often written with hyphens, esp. when used *attrib.*)

1. Bread spread with butter; also *attrib.*

1630 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* iii. 15 Euery one hath..a peece of bread and butter. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 323 ▸ 6 Eat a slice of Bread and butter, drank a dish of Bohea. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* XXXIX, The Nursery still lisps out in all they utter—Besides, they always smell of bread and butter. 1822 KITCHINER *Cook's Orac.* 449 Bread and Butter Pudding. 1883 ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 50/2 She likes bread and butter and..realities.

2. Taken as a type of every day food; the means of living; hence *attrib.* in many elliptical and allusive expressions.

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1859) I. i. 6 By the Germans, the latter [i. e. the professional or lucrative sciences] are usually distinguished as the *Brodwissenschaften*, which we may translate, 'The Bread and Butter Sciences'. 1844 H. TWISS *Life Ld. Eldon* I. vi. 119 Young man, your bread and butter is cut for life. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 222 Life lifted above the plane of bread-and-butter associations. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 92/2 Industries were not so plenty..that men could afford..to quarrel with their bread and butter. 1886 *Contemp. Rev.* May 663 Journalists who frankly avow what is called the bread-and-butter theory of their craft.

3. *No bread and butter of mine*: no matter affecting my material interests, no business of mine.

1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. i, However, it is no bread and butter of mine.

4. *attrib.*; *spec.* Of or pertaining to the age when bread-and-butter is extensively consumed; boyish, girlish; *esp.* (cf. quot. 1817 in 1) school-girlish.

a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Hum. Lieut.* III. vi, Ye bread-and-butter rogues, do ye run from me? 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 180 These little, beardless, bread and butter politicians. 1861 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xli. (D.) A lady at any rate past the wishy-washy bread-and-butter period of life. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 4 Would feel that they were tittered at as bread-and-butter Misses.

Hence (with reference to sense 4) **bread-and-butterhood, -butterishness, bread-and-buttery** *a.*

1884 LADY MAJENDIE *Out of Element* III. xxiv. 321, I think the ties of bread-and-butterhood are stronger than any later ones after all. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 80 They..emerge..into the full and perfect imago of little..gentlemen, and little ladies, without any of those intermediate conditions of laddism, hobble-de-hoyism, or bread-and-butterishness. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xiii. (1885) 90 His future bride is now pinafored and bread-and-buttery. 1882 MRS. RIDDELL *Struggle for Fame* XXVI, You [an authoress] are rather bread-and-buttery still.

Brea'd-basket.

1. *lit.* A basket for holding bread, or in which bread is handed round.

1552 HULOET, Bread basket, hamper, or hutch. 1780 WILSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 457 A bread-basket was filled with snow. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 66 To indemnify themselves by putting their hands into your bread-baskets.

2. *slang.* The stomach.

1753 FOOTE *Englishm. Paris* I. (1763) 15 Made the Soupe-maigre rumble in his Bread-basket. 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* I. 135 Hitting him a plump in the bread-basket. 1803 BRISTED *Pedest. Tour* I. 46 Our landlady, who was standing..with her mouth wide open, and her hands locked together..resting on her prominent breadbasket. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* XXXIII. (D.) 'What do you think o' that now in a policeman's bread-basket?'

Bread-corn (bre·dkɔ̄rn).

1. Corn or grain for making bread. An expression that comes down from a time when 'corn' had a much wider sense than it now bears in England or America; cf. *peppercorn*, and in OE. *senepes corn* mustard seed.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 58 A Busschel of Bred corn he bringeþ þer-Inne. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxiv, Many medle benes with bred corne, to make þe bred þe more heuy. 1610 P. HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 219 The inhabitants..use in steed of bread-corne, dried fish. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 251/2 A great quantity of bread-corn was brought into Rome. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 477 Rye..the bread-corn of Germany and Russia. 1857 ELIZA ACTON *Eng. Bread-bk.* iv. 53.

2. *spec.* 'Corn to be ground into *bread-meal*, not to be used for finer purposes' (*N. Linc. Gloss.*).

attrib. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 28, I made Paste of Bread-corn-meal, without Leaven.

Brea'd-crumb. a. (Properly two words) A crumb of bread; *esp.* (in *pl.*) bread crumbled down for dressing fried fish, boiled ham, etc. **b.** The crumb or soft part of bread, as distinct from the crust. Hence **Brea'd-crumby** *a.*

1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 35 Strew over them bread crumbs. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ii, To carry forth my supper (bread-crumb boiled in milk), and eat it out of doors. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* iv. 85 He was..acceptable in society as a part of what we may call its bread-crumb. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* 19 Thin slices of carmine ham, with a bread-crumby edge.

Breade, var. of BRAID, BREDE.

Breaded (bre·dėd), *ppl. a.* [f. BREAD *v.* + -ED.] Treated or dressed with bread, bread-crumbs, etc.

1616 MARKHAM *Countrey Farm* V. XXI. 581 Such..may drinke of breaded water, that is to say, water wherein rie bread hath beene well beaten and laboured. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Galantine*, A Pig may also be garnished with its Skin well breaded. 1879 E. S. BRIDGES *Round the World* 27 Veal cutlets plain and breaded.

Breaded, var. of BREDED, plaited.

Breaden (bred'n), *a.* [f. BREAD *sb.* + -EN 1.] Made or consisting of bread. † *Breaden god*: a polemical term for the consecrated host.

1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 696 They might as well see him burne his breaden Gods. 1609 SIR E. HOBY *Let. Mr. T. H.* 84 Your breaden doll in a shanelings hand. 1624 T. TAYLOR 2 *Serm.* i. 23 So must every man worship the breaden, brazen, woodden, and golden gods. 1626 HAKEWILL *Comparison* 11 Their bredden Idoll in the consecrated host. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 1 Delighted to behold the breaden god carried in a box. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 354. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. ii. (1852) 47. 1827 J. IVIMEY *Pilgr. of 19th C.* iii. 101 No objection to their manufacturing and eating their breaden God. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipapopr.* VIII. ii. 242 The worship..of a breaden and winemade God.

Bread-fruit (bre·d-frūt). [f. BREAD *sb.* + FRUIT.] The farinaceous fruit of a tree; *esp.* that furnished by *Artocarpus incisa* of the South Sea Islands, etc., of the size of a melon, and having a whitish pulp of the consistency of new bread. Also short for 'Bread-fruit tree'.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 296 The Bread-fruit (as we call it) grows on a large Tree as big and high as our largest apple trees..it is as big as a Penny-loaf, when Wheat is at five shillings the Bushel. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* III. ii. (ed. 4) 417 A kind of fruit..called by the Indians Rima, but by us the Bread-Fruit. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1623 Covered with cocoa-palms and bread-fruit trees. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* XVIII. (1852) 403 The bread-fruit conspicuous from its large, glossy and deeply digitated leaves. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 96/2 The bread-fruit..is prepared by baking it in an oven heated by hot stones.

† **Brea'diness.** *Obs. rare* [f. BREADY + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being bread.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 182 Calvin, Beza and many more..who..maske with great wordes the naked breadinesse of their Protestantical Sacrament.

† **Brea'dish,** *a. Obs. rare*−0. [f. BREAD *sb.* + -ISH 1.] Of the nature of bread. Hence **Brea'dish-ness.**

1688 BP. OXFORD *Reasons for Abrog. Test.* 22 They could not onely separate the Matter and Form, and Accidents of the Bread from one another, but the Paneity or Breadishness it self from them all.

Breadless (bre·dlės), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without bread; without food.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 160 Beggeres aboute Midsomer bredlees þei soupe. 1733 P. WHITEHEAD *State Dunces* (R.) Plump peers, and breadless bards alike are dull. 1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 793 The terrible sufferings of a thousand breadless families. 1864 *Athenæum* 777/1 They who, half-fed, feed the breadless..These are Charity's disciples.

Hence **Brea'dlessness.**

1860 MRS. P. BYRNE *Undercurr. Overl.* II. 93 The crime of poverty then is thus classified; first mendicancy, or the state of 'breadlessness'; secondly vagrancy, or the state of 'homelessness'.

Breadliness. *nonce-wd. Daily breadliness*: fellowship in earning or partaking of 'daily bread'.

1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* XXXIX. (D.) Because of any fellowship or daily breadliness between us two.

Breadness (bre·dnės). [f. BREAD + -NESS.] In discussions on Transubstantiation: The quality of being bread, bread-quality, 'breadiness'.

1866 *Church Times* 28 Apr., The idea that there is no substance, that is to say, no breadness of the Bread remaining. 1867 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* I. 613 He asserted that the individuality of the bread (its breadness) was exchanged for the individuality of Christ (his humano-divinity).

Bread-stitch, var. of *brede-stitch*; see BREDE *sb.*3 4.

Bread-stuff (bre·dstŭf). [f. BREAD + STUFF.] Material for bread; grain, flour: now usually in *pl.*

1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 509 France receives favorably our bread stuff, rice, wood, etc. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 282 'Take my breadstuffs and I'll give you a cheque at sight on the Pennsylvanian Bank.' 1847 LD. G. BENTINCK in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. XXV. 142 Loaded with 1800 tons of breadstuffs.

Breadth (bredþ). Also 6 **bredeth(e, bredthe, breth,** 6–7 **bredth,** 7 **breadthe.** [A late formation on the earlier *breade*, BREDE, by analogy with *long-th, strong-th*, etc.: see -TH.]

1. Measure or distance from side to side of a surface; width, extent across. Also *fig.*

1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, vi, One other way..of as greate largeness in bredeth or larger than the said olde way. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. 2 A line is length without breadth. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* V. i. 11 Measure his woe the length and bredth of mine. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 41 A rock stretching far in bredth. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 118 Let the World go as it will, we shall have our Length and our Breadth at last. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 79 The breadth, across the transepts, is 54 feet.

b. *To a hair's breadth*: with minute exactness of measure, to a nicety. Cf. HAIR-BREADTH.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 4, I professe requitall to a haires bredth. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 36 ▸ 2 Lady Autumn knows to an Hair's Breadth where her Place is in all Assemblies and Conversations.

2. A piece (of cloth, etc.) of the full breadth, without reference to its length; a width.

1584 *Inv.* in Scott *Kenilw.* Notes, A fayre quilte of crymson sattin vj breadths. 1673 GREW *Anat. Roots* IV. § 19. 73 The several Plates or Bredths of a Floor-Mat. 1743 R. MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* 398 (JAM.) The number of biers or scores of threads in the breadth of the said cloth. 1874 CHR. ROSSETTI *Sp. Likenesses* 50 These breadths must be run together, three and three.

b. An extent or area as measured by its breadth: the length not being expressly considered.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 119 Cause it to inlarge it selfe into a bredth on the left hand as far as to the riner Cyrus. 1813 *Examiner* 4 Jan. 6/1 Large breadths of lands..are left unsown. 1864 *Realm* 29 June 4 Only a given breadth can yearly be sown with grain crops. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. iii. 13 Green breadths of undulating park.

3. Extent, distance in general, length.

1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 99 That blood which ow'd the bredth of all this Ile, Three foot of it doth hold. 1601 — *All's Well* III. ii. 26 If there bee bredth enough in the world, I will hold a long distance. 1608 — *Per.* IV. i. 37 He will repent the breadth of his great voyage.

4. *fig.* Largeness (of mind, sentiment, or view), liberality, catholicity; also, wide or broad display of a quality.

1847 Grote *Greece* (1862) III. xxviii. 45 Breadth of common sentiment and sympathy between Greek and Greek. 1852 Trevelyan *Life Macaulay* (1876) I. vi. 391 The press found occasion to attack Macaulay with a breadth and ferocity of calumny. 1878 Morley *Condorcet* 75 Turgot shows a breadth and accuracy of vision.

5. *Art.* A broad effect: see quots.

1788 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* (1876) 84 A greater breadth and uniformity of colour. *c* 1811 Fuseli *Lect. Art* v. (1848) 465 Breadth, or that quality of execution which makes a whole so predominate over the parts as to excite the idea of uninterrupted unity amid the greatest variety..is a judicious display of fulness, not a substitute of vacuity. 1857 Ruskin *Elem. Drawing* 311 Good composers are always associating their colours in great groups .. and securing .. what they call 'breadth', that is to say a large gathering of each kind of thing into one place; light being gathered to light, darkness to darkness, and colour to colour. 1885 *Athenæum* 30 May 700/3 Simplicity, harmony, and breadth combine in these pictures with a restfulness which is truly admirable.

6. *Comb.* (*Naut.*), as **breadth-line**, 'a curved line of the ship lengthwise, intersecting the timbers at their respective broadest parts' (Weale); **breadth-riders** *sb. pl.*, 'timbers placed nearly in the broadest part of the ship . . . so as to strengthen two or more timbers' (Adm. Smyth).

Breadthen (bre·dθĕn), *v.* [f. prec.: after *lengthen.*] *intr.* To increase in breadth; to broaden, widen.

1809 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* II. 278 The inroads of mediocrity are ever breadthening. 1884 A. Forbes in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Apr. 455/2 As I painted, the picture breadthened on the canvas.

Breadthless (bre·dθlés), *a.* [f. as prec. + -less.] Without breadth.

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. II. vi, The term of latitude is breadthlesse line. 1854 Sir W. Hamilton in *Stewart's Wks.* Advt. 9 *note*, The realizing, not only to imagination but to sight, of breadthless lines.

Breadthways, -wise (bre·dθwēiz, -wəiz), *adv.* [see -ways, -wise.] In direction of the breadth.

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 240 Roof Tiles .. made Circular breadthways like a half Cylinder. 1758 *Elaboratory* 23 A course of bricks laid breadthways. 1864 H. Spencer *Illust. Progr.* 161 Each finger-breadth was..equal to four grains of barley placed breadthwise. 1866 *Reader* 797 Some crossing it lengthways and some breadthways.

Bread-tree (bre·dtrī). [f. Bread + Tree.] A name sometimes given to the Bread-fruit tree; also to several other trees of which the produce is used as food, as *Gardenia edulis, Encephalartos caffer.*

1786 tr. *Sparrman's Voy.* I. 346 On a height .. grew the bread-tree (*brood-boom*) of the Hottentots. 1823 Byron *Island* II. xi, The bread-tree .. yields The unreap'd harvest of unfurrow'd fields. 1834 Pringle *Afr. Sk.* vi. 204 The Hottentot bread-tree, a species of palm.

Bread-winner (bre·dˌwinəɹ).

1. One who supports himself and those dependent upon him by his earnings.

1821 Galt *Ann. Parish* 162 (Jam.) What war is when it comes into our hearths, and among the bread-winners. 1863 Miss Mulock *Mistr. & Maid* xi. 122 Many a young fellow of his age was the stay and bread-winner of some widowed mother or sister. 1880 A. Huth *Buckle* I. iii. 198 The age at which the bread-winners marry.

2. The tool, art, or craft with which any one earns his living.

1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* II. 255 (Jam.) 'I'se gang hame,—and then get my bread-winner' [a fiddle]. 1821 Galt *Ann. Par.* 174 (Jam.) An aged woman, who has but the distaff for her bread-winner. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 190 That art which was .. the bread-winner alike for soul and body.

So **Brea·d-winning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1875 Helps *Anim. & Mast.* vi. 142 Of course, it has nothing to do with bread-winning pursuits. 1879 M. Pattison *Milton* 13 His aim is far above breadwinning. 1879 Geo. Eliot *Theo. Such* xvi. 290 The sort of public spirit that scamps its bread-winning work.

† Brea·dwort. *Obs. rare.* [f. *bread*, Brede, plait, intertwining + Wort.] The Knot-grass.

1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, *Polygonon* .. the herb knotgrass, or breadwort.

† Brea·dy, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -y¹.] Characterized by, or of the nature of, bread; breaden.

1550 Bp. Hooper *Serm. on Jonas* v. Wks. 527 Honorius the third, Bishop of Rome, commanded this new bready god to be honoured, anno 1226. 1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 89 They endeavour with Epithets and wordes to cover the bready nakednesse thereof. 1633 W. Ames *Agst. Cerem.* II. 520 The..Masse-god is made..of a bready substance.

Break (brēik), *v.* Pa.t. **broke** (brōuk). Pa.pple. **broken** (brōu·k'n), **broke.** Forms: 1 **brecan** (*Northumb.* **bricanˌ**), 2–5 **breken,** 3–6 **breke,** 6–7 **breake,** 6– **break**; (also 2–3 **breoken,** 3–4 **brec,** 4 **brek,** 4–5 **breek,** 5 **brakyn, byrkyn,** 6 *Sc.* **brek, breik,** 7 **breack**). *Pa. t. sing.* 1–3 **bræc,** 2–4 **brac,** (*Orm.* **bracc**), 3–5 (& 6 *Sc.*) **brak,** 4– (*Sc.*) **brack**; also 2–3 **brec,** 3 **breac,** 4 **brek, breck,** 4–5 **breek, breke,** 6 **breake,** 4–8 **brake**; *pl.* 1 **brǽcon,** (2 **breaken, breoken**), 2–4 **broken,** 3–4 **breke,** 4 **breeken**; also 3–5 **braken,** (2–5 *north.* **brak,** 4 **brac,** 4– **brack**); *sing.* and *pl.* 4–6 (7–9 *arch.*) **brake,** 6– **broke,** (6 **brooke,** 7 **broak**). *Pa. pple.* 1 **brocen,** 2–3 **ibroken,** 3– **broken,** (3–5 **brokun, -yn,** 4–5 **y-broke**), 4– **broke,** (7 **broak, brake,** 8 *Sc.* **breaken**).

[OE. *brecan* (*bricp*, pa. t. *bræc, brǽcon*, pa. pple. *brocen*), corresp. to OFris. *breka*, OS. *brekan*, (MDu., Du. *breken*), OHG. *brehhan* (MHG., mod.G. *brechen*), Goth. *brikan* (pa. t. *brak, brêkum*, pple. *brukans*) :—OTent. stem *brek-*, corresp. to L. *frag-* (*frang-o, frēgi, frac-tum*), Aryan **bhreg-*. The original short vowels of the present stem and pa. pple were lengthened in ME., though *breck, brick*, and *brocken* are still retained dialectally. The normal pa. t. *brak, brack* (= OE. *bræc*, Ormin's *bracc*), remains in the north; the normal plural in ME. was *brēken, breeke n*, which would have become *breake* in 16th c.; but by the operation of levelling, we find also a ME. sing. *brēk, breek*, and a (north.) pl. *brak, brack*; a pl. *braken* occurs in Layamon, and in late ME. *brāke* became the regular form both in sing. and pl., which, being retained in the Bible of 1611, is still familiar as an archaic form. But early in the 16th c., if not before, *brake* began to be displaced by the modern *broke*, formed after the pa. pple. Of the pa. pple., *broken* is still the regular form, but from the end of the 14th c. this was often shortened to *broke*, which was exceedingly common in prose and speech during the 17–18th c., and is still recognized in verse.]

(Many of the uses of this verb are so contextual, that it is difficult, if not impossible, to find places for them in a general scheme of its signification; when not found here, they may be sought under other words of the phrase.)

I. To sever into distinct parts by sudden application of force, to part by violence. Often with an adjunct indicating result, as in *to break asunder, in pieces, small.* See also *Break up.*

1. *trans.* generally.

a 1000 *Psalm* ii. 9 (Spelm.) Swa swa fæt tigelen ðu bricst hi. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Me brekeð þe nute for to habbene þene curnel. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6542 Þe tables þat in hand he bare, To pees he þam brak right þar. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xx. (1495) 125 The thynge that is kytte and broke bi the foreteeth. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 49 Brakyn a-sunder cordys and ropis. 1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* v. xxvii. 137 Spurres hewen off the heeles, and Swords broke ouer head. 1601 Bp. Barlow *Serm. Paules Crosse* 17 A threefold rope is not easily broken. 1652 *Proc. Parl.* No. 136. 2130 His Coach was broke to peeces. 1653 Walton *Angler* 123 He should not have broke my line by running to the Rods end. 1700 Blackmore *Job* 70 All my members were in pieces broke. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 222 ₱ 3 A natural Inclination to break Windows. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 261 He [the fish] will certainly break you, as we term it (that is, snap your line) and make his escape. 1814 Scott *Ld. Isles* VI. xvi, I've broke my trusty battle-axe.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Þet gles ne brekeð. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 Þat hit ne breke ne beie. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4389 He drou, sco held, þe tassel brak. *c* 1400 Maundev. ii. 13 Thei breken for dryenesse, whan Men meven hem. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 47 Anone it breketh, and so shedeth the wyne. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. v. 24 If both [points] breake, your gaskins fall. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. § 17. 317 The glacier was evidently breaking beneath our feet.

2. In various spec. uses, as

† a. To rend or tear (cloth, paper). Still in s. w. dial. (See also Broken.)

a 1000 *Beowulf* 1511 Sae deor monig hilde tuxum here syrcan bræc. 1382 Wyclif *John* xxi. 11 The nett .. ful of grete fischis..the nett is not brokun. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 37 There had you seen many a gowne torne and broken. 1516 T. Allen in Lodge *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1838) I. 23 After the sight thereof, your Lordship should break or burn it [the letter]. 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* Gij, Mending of such [sheets, etc.] as shalbe broken from time to time.

b. To cut up (a deer); to tear in pieces (a fox), also with *up*; to carve (a fowl), also with *out, up* (obs.).

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 452 Bestes þai brac and bare. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 267 Breke that egryt. *Ibid.* 277 Take the capon by the legges..& breke hym out. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 58 Boyet, you can carue, Breake vp this Capon. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* IV. v, Raven..watching while the deer is broke. 1875 Buckland *Log-bk.* 155 Like hounds breaking up a fox.

† c. To comb (wool) roughly, being the first process in carding. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1511–12 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, vi. § 1 Every Clothier .. which shall..delyver to eny persone eny Wolle to breke, kembe, carde, or spynne. 1514 *Act* 6 *Hen. VIII*, ix. § 1 The Breaker or Kember to deliver again..the same Woofl so broken and kembed.

† d. To wreck (a ship). *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif 1 *Kings* xxii. 48 Thei ben broken in Aziongober [1611 Bible The shippes were broken at Ezion Geber]. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 529 Ane schip .. wes brokin on ane sand. 1547–64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) xi. 167 When the ship is broken, [they] may swim and escape. 1611 Bible *Jonah* i. 4 The ship was like to be broken.

e. To destroy the completeness of; to take away a part from; to divide, part (a set of things). *To break with*: to divide and share with. Cf. *To break bulk*, 43.

1741 Richardson *Pamela* xvii. (L.) You should have given them [4 guineas] back again to your master: and yet I have broken them. 1808 Jamieson *Scot. Dict.*, To Break a Bottle: to open a full bottle; especially when it is meant only to take out part of its contents. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 67 My last-earn'd sixpence will I break with thee. *Mod.* The shopkeeper would not break the set.

† f. To dissolve (parliament), disband (a regiment). *Obs.*; cf. *Break up*, 56 d.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1997/2 The Regiments he brought into the Emperors Service are broken. 1715 Burnet *Own Time* II. 209 The Earl of Danby's prosecution was the point on which the parliament was broken. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 106 Lord Robert Sutton's regiment .. having refused to be broke. 1788 Priestley *Lect. Hist.* v. xl. 291 The Grand Seignior can neither touch the public treasure, [nor] break the Janizaries.

† g. *intr.* (for *refl.*) *Obs.*

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* IV. iv. 11 The Army breaking, My husband hies him home.

h. In *Music*: To break a Chord, a Note, q.v.

3. In phrases: *To break bread*: see Bread, 2 c. *To break a lance with*: to enter the lists against, enter into competition with. *To break blows, words with*: to exchange blows, words with. † *To break a straw with*: to fall out with (*humorous*).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37 Brec þinne hlaf þearfendum mannum. 1589 Greene *Menaph.* (Arb.) 85 Breaking a few quarter blowes with such countrey glances as they coulde. 1590 Shars. *Com. Err.* III. i. 75 A man may breake a word with you sir, and words are but winde. 1591 — 1 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 51 Breake a Launce, and runne a-Tilt at Death. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. viii. (1632) 520, I shall breake a straw or fall at ods with him that keepes himselfe so aloft. 1862 Thornbury *Turner* I. 263 In 1800 Turner entered classical ground to break a lance with Claude.

4. *trans.* and *intr.* To burst. Of an abscess or boil: To burst the surface, so that the contents escape. Sometimes also of a vein, blood-vessel, etc.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxi. (1495) 239 Yf the postume of the eere be broke it is knowe by rennynge of quytter. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helth* (1541) 38 A boyle or impostume comen forthe and broken. 1557 North *Gueuara's Diall. Pr.* (1582) 452 b, They brake the vaines of their hands and feete, and offered the blloud thereof. 1576 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 408 As the evill humor .. (gathered to a boyle, or head) will easily breake. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 460 The berry breaks before it staineth. 1602 — *Ham.* IV. iv. 28 This is the imposthume of much wealth and peace, That inward breaks. 1652 Culpepper *Eng. Physic.* 17 Laid warm on a Boil [it] will ripen and break it. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4894/2 Most of their Bombs break before they fall. 1802 R. Reece *Med. Guide* (1850) 306 Boils .. after they break .. require only to be kept clean.

5. Said in reference to the rupture of a surface:

a. To part or lay open the surface of (anything), as of land (by ploughing, etc.). Also *To break up*, 56 f: and see *To break ground*, 44.

1499 *Promp. Parv.* 49 Breken claddis, *occo.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 23 Our soyle or lande is our hertes, whiche we .. breke with the plough of abstynence. 1552 Huloet, Breake land with a plough, *obfringo.* 1697 Dryden *Virg. Eclog.* VIII. 97 Verse breaks the Ground, and penetrates the Brake. 1813 Byron *Giaour* i, No breath of air to break the wave. 1847 Longf. *Ev.* I. ii. 114 The merry lads..breaking the glebe round about.

b. To crack or rupture (the skin); to graze, bruise, wound, as in phrase *To break one's head. To break Priscian's head*: to violate the rules of grammar.

c 1305 *Jud. Iscariot* 50 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 108 Children..he wolde smyte, And breke here armes and here heued. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* x. 256 Atte the fallyng that he made, he brake alle his browes. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* II. i. 78 Backe slaue, or I will breake thy pate a-crosse. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 38 Euen the day before she broke her brow. 1711 Budgell *Spect.* No. 161 ₱ 3 A Ring of Cudgel-Players .. breaking one another's Heads. 1785 R. Cumberland *Observer* No. 22 § 6 Observe how this..orator breaks poor Priscian's head for the good of his country. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 10 July 5/4 Does Shakespeare never break Priscian's head?

6. *intr.* To crack without complete separation. Formerly said of a bell; hence possibly, from the similarity of the sound emitted, of a boy's voice on reaching the age of puberty.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iij, That thay [the bells on a hawk's neck] be hoole and not brokyn and specialli in the sowndyng place. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 21 Aug., This morning come two of Captain Cooke's boys, whose voices are broke; and are gone from the Chapel. 1706 A. Bedford *Temple Mus.* ix. 172 Lads, when their Voices did Break, or Alter. 1880 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 703/2 His voice began to break.

II. With regard chiefly to the state or condition produced: to break so as to disable, destroy cohesion, solidity, or firmness, crush, shatter.

7. *trans.* To crush, shatter (*e.g.* a bone). *To break the leg or arm*: i.e. the bones of the limb.

a 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xix. 32 [Hi] bræcon ærest ðæs sceancan þe mid him ahangen wæs. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21145 A wicked iun .. him brac his harn panne. 1382 Wyclif *Ex.* ix. 25 Eche treo of the cuntree it [the hail] breke togidere. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 142, I shuld with this steylle brand Byrkyn alle his bonys. 1599 Harluyt *Voy.* II. 331 [19] The elephant .. with the poise of his body breaketh him. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. xv. (1762) 100 When the distemper'd grain is broke. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxxiii, Break my leg!—break my leave, you mean?

b. *To break on the wheel*: to bind a criminal to a wheel, or similar frame, and break his limbs, or beat him to death; so † *To break on the tor-*

ture: to put to the torture, dislocate on the rack, etc. *To break one's back* or *neck*: to dislocate the bones of the back or neck; also *fig.* to overpower, render nugatory, crush. *To break the neck of a journey, a piece of business*, etc.: to get through the most serious part of it. *To break the back of a ship*: to break the keel and keelson, dislocate the framework of the centre, so that the two ends tend to fall apart.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22202 Ouer hogh to lepe his hals to brek. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 712, I ne hadde broke his nekke, tho I his rigge brak. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* VII. (1599) 289 To break the necke of the wicked purposes and plots of the French. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. x. 47 Her good-man ..kindly bad her breake her necke, olde Jade. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XI. vii. (1622) 148 Being broken on the torture, he confessed nothing. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 26, I had rather cracke my sinewes, breake my backe, Then you should such dishonor vndergoe. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Wom.* v. iv, Rack him first, and after break him Upon the wheel. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 147 A Dutch man of war..run upon the sands and broke her back. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 308 Who breaks a butterfly upon a wheel? 1864 *Times* 24 Dec., The..delusion that a single campaign would 'break the neck of the rebellion'. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 201 A country where youths were broken on the wheel for levity in face of an ecclesiastical procession.

c. *To break the heart*: to kill, crush, or overwhelm with sorrow. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 96 Hym thoughte þat his herte wolde breke. 1593 DRAYTON *Eclog.* x. 93 Thou with thine Age, my Heart with sorrow broke. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. iii. 210 The griefe that do's not speake, Whispers the o're-fraught heart, and bids it breake. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* III. iii. 31 Thy disdain Has broke my heart. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 31 My heart is breaking and my eyes are dim. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 253 The great calamity which.. had almost broken his heart.

† 8. To dissolve (anything hard or coherent).

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 81 The herbe boyled or drunke raw with Wine breaketh the stone. *a* 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 87 Set them [honey and water] over so gentle a fire as you might endure to break it in the water with your hand.

b. *intr.* To dissolve, relax. As said of a frost there may be some admixture of the notion of a break of continuity (*branch* V).

1530 PALSGR. 754/2 It thaweth, as the weather dothe, whan the frost breaketh. 1570–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 273 The frost breake and the snowe melted. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 291 His Cough breaketh more and more. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 287 Or if they shou'd, their Interest soon would break. 1767 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 444 On the next day..the frost broke.

9. *trans.* To demolish, smash, destroy, ruin; to defeat, foil, frustrate (things material or immaterial).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12018 Thoru envie and wreth and tene [He] brack þe lackes al bi-dene. 1513 MORE *Edw. V* (1641) 13 Each laboureth to breake that the other maketh. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxxviii [ix]. 10 Thou breakest the proude, like one that is wounded. 1678 N. WANLEY *Wonders* v. i. § 103. 468/2 Ferdinand the third..broke the Great power of the Swedes. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* xiv, The number of them broke all my measures. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 47 Their moral force was utterly broken.

10. *trans.* To shiver or dash in pieces a wave, billow, or moving mass of water, as a rock or other obstacle does; also *intr.* said of waves, etc. when they dash against an obstacle, or topple over and become surf or 'broken water' in the shallows. (But in the 'breaking' of waves, the sea, etc., various other senses are often combined: see the quots.)

c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 699 Wawys wyd [that] brekand war. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1440 Their [the waves] ranks began To break upon the galled shore. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 406 About him, and above, the Billows broke. *a* 1744 POPE (J.) That tumult in the Icarian sea, dashing and breaking among its crowd of islands. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 306 Some huge promontory whose broad base Breaks the rough wave; the shiver'd surge rolls back. 1842 TENNYSON, Break, break, break On thy cold gray stones O Sea! 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 259 In heavy..weather Point Pinos breaks the swell.

11. To ruin financially, make bankrupt (a person or bank). *To break the bank*: formerly also in the sense 'to become bankrupt'.

(*To break the bank*, in Gambling means to clear out the amount of money which the proprietor of the gaming table has before him: see BANK *sb.*[3] 4.)

1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* XIX. vii, The holiest man may be deep in arrearages, and break the bank. 1644–7 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 123 Meer expence in paper breaks you all. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1703) II. VII. 330 The necessities of the Army still pressed us..to break the Merchants here. 1705 TATE *Warriour's Welc.* x. 7 Britain's Gen'ral came..and broke the Bank of Fame. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lvi. (1884) 548 He had seen his friend ..break the bank three nights running at Paris.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become bankrupt, to 'fail' (commercially). Now less usual.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. i. 120 Hee cannot choose but breake. 1661–2 PEPYS *Diary* 19 Jan., Our merchants here in London do daily break. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 248 By which some Glorious Feats atchieve, As Citizens, by breaking, thrive. 1793 LD. SPENCER in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 82 Hutchinson is going to break, and to show the world that honesty is the best policy. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* v. 89 In trade, the Englishman believes that nobody breaks who ought not to break. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* v. i. (1881) 250 A bank breaks..and on every side workmen are discharged.

12. *trans.* To crush the strength of, wear out, exhaust; to weary, impair, in health or strength.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 224/1 He was broken with the hete of the sonne and wyth labour. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* Ep. Ded., Your servants, that breake both bodie and braines in your affaires. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) VI. 78 Whom I have not seen since he was sicke..he is mightily broke. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. 340 Lord Essex told me he was much broken in his thoughts. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XII. 143 O worn by toils, oh broke in fight. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 16 None had been broken by toil.

† b. So *To break one's brain, mind, wind* (cf. BROKEN-WINDED). *Obs.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Treat.* 37 He sall mowe breke his heuede and his body and he sall neuer be þe nerre. 1530 PALSGR. 464/1, I breake my brayne to do hym good. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 321 Breaking a mans mynde about many matters the which he can nat comprehende. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. ii. 13 If I trauel but foure foot ..further a foote I shall breake my winde. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 77, I shall neuer leaue breaking my braines til I finde it. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 22 It would breake his [the Devil's] wind and wits to attend such a Province. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiom. Anglo-Lat.* 70 He breakes his brains with studying.

c. *intr.* To fail in health, decay, give way. See also *To break up*, 56 i.

1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & V.* Wks. 1755 III. II. 15 I'm sorry Mopsa breaks so fast. 1804 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 194 The Archbishop..is breaking fast. 1876 TREVELYAN *Life & Lett. Macaulay* II. vii. 2 His health was breaking fast.

13. To crush in spirit or temper; to discourage; to overcome, prevail upon (*obs.*).

[1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. vii. 33 Aurora wyth hyr teris so the brak, For tyl enarme hir child.] 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. xvii. 144 Cato..brake the hearts of the Celtiberians..by certaine encounters. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 887 That Golden Scepter Is now an Iron Rod to bruise and breake Thy disobedience. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. XV. 458 By breaking their Fortunes and Estates, he had not at all broken their Spirits. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 192 A person..easily broken by affliction. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 96 The slaughter of Aghrim had broken the spirit of the army.

14. To reduce to obedience or discipline, tame, train (horses or other animals, also human beings); to subject or habituate *to*. Now also *To break in*, 52a.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 32 His hors wel broken. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 254 It is better to breke a mannys owne people in warr than to hyre straungers. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 80 a, The same children he broke and taught how to awayte on their parentes. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 148 Why then thou canst not break her to the Lute? 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xiii. § 7 (1873) 156 Cicero himself being broken unto it by great experience. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 14 Dec., About breaking of my horses to the coach. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 149/2 To Break or Back a Colt is the first riding of him. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* x, They had never been broken to the rein. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 113 Whose dog hath he broken?

b. *To break from.* Cf. also *break of*, 33 b.

1530 PALSGR. 464/2, I breake a yonge beest from his wylde condyscions.

III. To violate.

15. To violate, do violence to; to fail to observe or keep; to transgress. (The opposite of *to keep sacred* or *intact*.) Said esp. in reference to

a. a law, commandment, rule, requirement; a thing sanctified by law or ordinance, as the Sabbath, the king's peace, a sanctuary. † *To break time* (in Music): to fail to keep time.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Daniel* 299 (Gr.) Vldra usse..ðin bibodu bræcon. 1023 *Chart. Canute* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 24 Gif æniȝ is ðæt ȝewilnað to brekenne..ðas ure ȝefæstnunge. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 He..brec cristes heste. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 Þat..breco griđ þar he hit healde sholde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11992 Hu iesus brickes vr halidai. *Ibid.* 13808 Þou carl, qui brekes þou vr lau? *c* 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 95 He brac þe Sabot. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 82 Unboxome and bolde to breke þe ten hestes. 1591 SPENSER *Virgil's Gnat* lix, Cruell Orpheus..Seeking to kisse her, brok'st the gods decree. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, V. v. 43 Keepe time: How sowre sweet Musicke is, When Time is broke, and no Proportion kept? 1668 MARVELL *Corr.* ci. Wks. 1872–5 II. 255 We had broke no privelege of the Lords. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 592 He Ingag'd the Constable to seize All those that would not break the Peace. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 284 The laws have..been shamefully broken. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxi. (1884) 603 As refined as Mrs. Bull, who breaks the King's English.

b. a contract or covenant of any kind; a treaty, indenture, league, truce, peace, or the like.

911 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) Her bræc se here on Norð hymbrum þone friđ. 1340 *Ayenb.* 16 Prede brek uerst uela3rede and ordre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 50 Breke conuenant, *fidifrago*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. v. Advt., Quhou Iuturna..Breikis the peax, and hasty batale sent. 1552 HULOET, Breake truce, *fœdus frangere*. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 372 Which made me break my indentures, and run away. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 150 The contract is thereby broke. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* V. lvii. 153 The English were the first to break the peace.

c. an oath, promise, pledge, vow, one's word, (one's) faith.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 4132 Þonne bioð brocene, að-sweord eorla. *c* 1205 LAY. 705 Brutus him swar an æð, breken þat he hit nælde. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 10674 Hir vou to breke. 1496–7 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII*, xii. Pream., In breking his seid promys. 1552 HULOET, Breake fayth, othe, or promyse. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, V. i. 91 False King, why hast thou broken faith with me? — *Rich. II*, IV. i. 214 God pardon all Oathes that are broke to mee. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. II. 138 Some, to the Glory of the Lord, Perjur'd themselves and broke their word. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 201 ₱ 9 A promise is never to be broken. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 79 The king would gladly have broken his word. *Ibid.* (1857) II. 471 That men who are in the habit of breaking faith should be distrusted when they mean to keep it is part of their just and natural punishment.

d. † *To break spousehood* (ME.), *wedlock, matrimony* (16th c.): to break the marriage vow, commit adultery. *To break a marriage*: to dissolve or annul it, obtain a divorce.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 Þe sunfulle Men þet spushad breked. 1530 TINDALE *Gen.* Prol., David, though he brake wedlock. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xix. 18 Thou shalt not breake wedlocke. — *Luke* xvi. 18 Who so euer putteth awaye his wife and marieth another breaketh matrimony. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xiv. (1862) 212 His desire to break his first marriage from his wish to espouse Anne Boleyn.

† e. *To break day*: to fail to keep an appointed time (for payment, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1300 *Beket* 769 Com to morwe..that thu thane dai ne breke. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 487 That in no wise he breke wol his day. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Jew of M.* I. ii. 340 If we break our day, we break the league. *c* 1610 ROWLANDS *Terrible Batt.* 8 Sirrha, your day is broke, ile keepe your pawne. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr., Breaking daies, promises, yea oaths and vowes.

IV. To make a way through, or lay open by breaking; to penetrate; to open up.

16. To burst (a barrier) so as to force a way through it. Also *to break open*: see 17 b.

a 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 277 Eadweard bræc ðone bordweall. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 92 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 27 Ne brecð neuereuft crist helle dure. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1239 He brek þe bareres bi lylyue. 1384 CHAUCER *Mother of G.* 86 And broken been the yates eek of helle. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 210 They..sigh'd forth Prouerbes That Hunger broke stone wals. 1766 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xvi. 419 The doors were instantly broke open. 1860 SMILES *Self-help* i. 10 Admiral Hobson..broke the boom at Vigo, in 1702.

† 17. To enter a house, an enclosed place, etc.) by breaking part of its circuit; to enter by force or violence. (Now *To break open*, or *into*; see 42). Cf. also *To break up*, 56 j. See HOUSEBREAKER.

851 *O. E. Chron.* [The Danes] bræcon Contwara burg and Lundenburg. *a* 1123 *Ibid.* an. 1102 Þeofas..breokan þa minstre of Burh. *c* 1305 *Jud. Iscariot* 73 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 109 Iudas brac þe ȝard anon. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 383 [Þou] by-glosedest hem and bygyledest hem and my gardyn breke. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 42 To Breke garth, *desepire*. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, lix. Pream., Evyll disposed persones ..intendyng..to have broken the hous of your seid Subget. 1533 4 *Durham Depositions* (Surtees) 49 The said Dicson did break the churche of West Awkelande. *c* 1677 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 29 Clauses most severe..one for breaking all Houses whatsoever on suspicion of any such Pamphlet. 1745 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XII. 69 Shall George Whitfield be charged with felony, because John Wesley broke a house? 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 209 Every unwarrantable entry on another's soil the law entitles a trespass by breaking his close.

b. *To break open*: to open or enter by breaking. Cf. also *To break up*, 56 j.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 73 Go fetch me something, Ile break ope the gate. 1593 — *Lucr.* 446 She, much amazed, breaks ope her lock'd-up eyes. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* (1638) 89 Break ope the leaves, those leaves so full of dread. 1623 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 289 III. 150 The king siezes upon all the Merchants Letters from Spain, breaks them open. 1652 *Proc. Parliament* No. 109 Advt., His stable being broke open, was stoln one Brown bay gelding. 1753 W. DOUGLASS *Brit. Settlem. N. Amer.* 287 They broke open his house and carried him from his naked Bed. 1853 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 266 The very robbers who had broken open and pillaged his house.

18. To make or produce (a hole, opening, passage, way, etc.) by breaking.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1261 An hole thai bregen. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XI. xii, A renting sigh way for her sorrow brake. 1698 in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 387 Morgan set his soldiers to break avenues for their marching out. 1705 HEARNE *Coll.* 5 Oct. (1885) I. 52 Dalton being forc'd to break way. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* ii. 70 Their predecessors who have broke a path upon this field of noble and expansive good will. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 20 A way for thought is already broken.

19. To escape from (an enclosed place) by breaking part of the enclosure, as in *to break prison* or *jail*; also *to break bounds*.

c 1300 *Beket* 48 Gilbert and his felawes siththe .. Prisoun breke. 1482 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cclvii. 336 The prysoners of Newgate brake theyr prison. *c* 1593 SPENSER *Sonn.* lxxiii, My hart..Breaking his prison, forth to you doth fly. 1674 J. B[RIAN] *Harv.-Home* viii. 52 Who is himself; and breaks the jayl, must die. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 8 Am I to congratulate an highwayman..who has broke prison, upon the recovery of his natural rights? 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 534 The faithless slave that broke her bower. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. xii. 670 A hatred and jealousy which broke all bounds. *Mod.* Scholars gated for a week for breaking bounds.

20. *To break covert* or *cover*: to start forth from a hiding-place; also absol. *to break*; cf. 37, 39.

1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. (Arb.) 31, [I] stood to intercept from the thicket: the buck broke gallantly. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* ix. 149 The wolf, a cub, broke cover in fine style. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 183 They break covert at our feet.

b. *To break water* or *soil*: said of a stag.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vij b, Then brekyth he water ther to take yow tent. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 241 When he goeth quite through a ryver or water, we say he breaketh soyle.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 91 They love the lakes and strong streams, breaking the floods to come by fresh pasture.

21. To penetrate (as light breaks the darkness, sound the air). Cf. 41.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. iii. 40 Whiles the mad Mothers, with their howles confus'd, Doe breake the Cloudes. 1676 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 666 All her fellow Nymphs the Mountains tear With loud Laments, and break the yielding Air. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV. 44 To-morrow's sun, Breaking the darkness of the sepulchre. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 1145 What beam shall break my night? 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 265 Only one ray of hope broke the gloom of her prospects. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise, Eve of Rev.* 49 The night is broken eastward; is it day?

b. *intr.* Said of the darkness (*rare*).

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 86 Flakie darkenesse breakes within the East.

22. † *To break one's mind* (*heart*): to deliver or reveal what is in one's mind (*obs.*). *To break news, a matter, a secret*: to make it known, disclose, divulge it; now implying caution and delicacy.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxvi. 274 Al 3owre herte thanne to me breke. 1474 SIR J. PASTON *Lett.* 747 III. 118 To whom she brake hyr harte and tolde hyr yt she sholde have hadde Mastr Paston. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxii. [lxv.] 212 A squyer of Bretayne, to whome he had broken his mynde. 1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. 101 His holiness demanded whether the king's highness had at any time broken this matter to the queen. 1683 *Penn. Archives* I. 83, I broke ye bussiness to Pr. Aldrix. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 455 ¶ 3 She began to break her Mind very freely..to me. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* 102 With a design to break the matter gently to his partners. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 64 After a short acquaintance..he broke his mind to him upon that subject. *a* 1779 G. COLMAN in G. Colman (Jun.) *Posth. Lett.* (1820) 339 Here it may be resolved..that she shall break the secret of their marriage to the old Earl. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 1 Now, however, I have some news to break.

† b. Hence, *intr.* to break *with* (rarely *to* a person), *of* or *concerning* (a thing). *Obs.*

1463 *Paston Lett.* 473 II. 134 He kept not his owyn councell but brak to every man of it. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1188/1 Wyth hym she secretely brake, and offered hym ten ducates for hys labour. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 59, I am to breake with thee of some affaires. 1599 — *Much Ado* I. i. 328 Then after to her father will I breake. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* Song xii. 200 With him to breake Of some intended act. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. vi. § 8 To this effect Scipio brake with the Consul.

23. *trans. To break a jest*: to utter, crack a joke. So *to break a sigh, a smile*, etc.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B, Your Knaueship brake your fast on the Bishops, by breaking your iests on them. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 152 Hee'l but breake a comparison or two on me. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. III. 119 On the Scaffold (a place not to break jests, but to break off all jesting) he could not hold. 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 107 He is..in continual apprehension that some pert man of pleasure should break an unmannerly jest. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Double Transf.* 57 Jack..often broke A sigh in suffocating smoke. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* X. 151 Welcoming his gallant son, He brake a sullen smile. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 54 The landlord and waiter..were not suffered to do any thing, save to break their jokes on the members.

24. To open, commence, begin. In certain obs. phrases, as to *break parle, break trade*. Also at Billiards: *To break the balls*: to make a stroke from the formal position in which the balls are placed at the beginning of a game, or after a foul stroke. (But cf. 31.)

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 19 Romes Emperour and Nephewe breake the parle. 1788 FALCONBRIDGE *Afr. Slave Tr.* 12 After permission has been obtained for breaking trade..the captains go ashore. 1850 BOHN *Handbk. Games* 565 *Breaking the balls* is to take them all off the table, place the red on its spot, and..begin again from the baulk.

V. To make a rupture of union or continuity by breaking.

* *of union.*

25. *trans.* To break a bond, or anything that confines or fastens; to disrupt; hence to dissolve, loosen. Also *fig.* often with *asunder*.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 18 Alre kingene king brec nu mine bondes. 1382 WYCLIF *Judges* xvi. 9 She criede to him, Philistien upon thee, Sampson, The which brak the boondis. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* ii. 3 Let us breake their bondes a sunder. 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 241 The ambition of Nimrod, brake the bonds of this modesty. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 173 Death, only death, can break the lasting chain. 1837 NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 3) I. xv. 226 Distrust..breaks the very bonds of human society. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 95 The spell which bound his followers to him was not altogether broken.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) See also 1 b for literal use.

26. *trans.* To make a rupture in (the ranks of the enemy). (Also in one's own ranks, by quitting them, or fleeing.)

c 1205 LAY. 27506 Þene sceld-trume breken: Þe Bruttes þer heolden. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 217 And luk 3he na way brek aray. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6679 Mony batels he broke, buernes he slough. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 46 Nor yet to may breke a mighty Flote gatheryd of Purpose. *c* 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* (1883) 344 He drew his swerde..& brake the thyckest presse. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* II. iii, He dies that breaks his ranks Till all be our's. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) A a iij, It cannot easily break the enemy's line. 1803 MUNRO in Owen *Wellesley's Disp.* 790 After breaking their infantry, your cavalry..was not sufficiently strong to pursue any distance. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 155 The foeman's line is broke.

b. *absol.* Said of a band of fighting men: To break their ranks, fall into disorder; also of the ranks.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. i. 4 To perform execution if the enemie break or flie. 1781 T. JEFFERSON in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 308 They broke twice, and ran like sheep. 1824 MACAULAY *Ivry* 43 Their ranks are breaking like thin clouds before a Biscay gale. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 221 The 4,000 Roman cavalry..broke and fled.

c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) Said of clouds, mists, etc.: To divide, disperse.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VIII. iv. 485 The storm cannot last long thus..I am sure the clouds are breaking. 1875 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 1. 448 Cromwell saw the mists break over the hills of Dunbar.

* * *of continuance or continuity.*

† **27.** *trans.* To cut short, stop, bring to a sudden end. *To break the siege*: to raise the siege. *Obs.*; but see *To break off*, 53 a.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 111 (Mätz.) Our tale wille we no breke, bot telle forth the certeyn. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* ¶ 77 Wel ny alle atones bigonne they to rise for to breken his tale. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. II. 415 Penthesilen..brak þe sege of þe Grees. 1534 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* 1058/2 A better then we both shall breake the strife betwene vs. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. iv, Will ye my tale break? 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xlvii. 510 To use means to break the match.

28. To interrupt the continuance of (an action); to stop for the time, suspend.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6224 Love..brake his tale in the spekyng As though he had hym tolde lesyng. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 1200 The workes be broken and remaine vnperfite for a time. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 321 ¶ 11, I would not break the Thread of these Speculations. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 513 He was the first country gentleman..to break that long prescription.

b. *To break one's fall, one's journey, the force of a blow.*

1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 117 His fall, though thus broken, was still a fall. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. ii. 265 An awful plunge downward with nothing to break the fall. 1880 *Standard* 14 Dec., Count Hatzfeldt..breaks his journey at this capital to-day.

29. To interrupt the continuance of (a state); to disturb: esp. a. *To break one's sleep* or *rest*; b. *To break silence, stillness.* (See SILENCE.)

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. v. 69 For this, the foolish ouercarefull Fathers Haue broke their sleepes with thoughts. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 139 You shall put to death a man, that hath broken many a sleepe for you. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* I. i. 9, I hope your ill Luck did not break your Rest last Night. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 222 ¶ 3 Keeping them awake, or breaking their Sleep when they are fallen into it. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 176, I was not disposed to break silence. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xi. 138 There are but three things which can break that peace. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xi. 126 Not a sound..broke the utter stillness of the glen.

c. *To break one's fast*: to put an end to fasting by eating; *esp.* to eat after the night's fast, take the first meal of the day; to breakfast.

c 1400 *Beryn* Prol. 71 Ete & be merry, why breke yee nowt yeur fast? 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 149 Be vppe betyme & breake thy faste before day. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxiii, These old men brake their fast commonly with honey. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 171, I aduise them, not to be altogether fasting till dinner, but to breake their fast. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 2 My purpose is to be at Hodsden..before I break my fast. 1665 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 375, I brake fast this morning with the King. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xxxi, And knight and squire had broke their fast.

30. To interrupt the uniformity of any quality; to qualify, allay.

1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 183 An uniform tenor of life, broken only by the exertions necessary to satisfy the simplest animal wants. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* vii. 177 Not a tree, not a hut..broke the green monotony of the plain. 1885 *Spectator* 18 July 950/2 He..breaks for a few hours the terrible sameness of a dull..sordid life.

b. Of colours: To modify a colour by mixing it with some other colour. Also *break down* 50 e, and *broken colours* (see BROKEN).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Broken*, A colour is said to be broken, when it is taken down or degraded by the mixture of some colour.

31. To alter abruptly the direction of (a line). *To break a ball* (at Cricket): to make it change its direction on touching the ground. *To break joint*: said of stones or bricks in a building, when the lines of junction are not continuous. *To break sheer*: see SHEER.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 101 He [the ox] breaketh not vp his taile, but suffereth it to draw all along after him. 1660 BLOOME *Archit.* B, This Pillar is broken perfectly. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The ray of incidence..is, as it were, broken and bent into another direction. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 42 Breaking joint one course upon the other. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Comp.* 29 Cooper..has the faculty of breaking a ball two or three feet. 1884 W. G. GRACE in *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 2/1 He says that a fast bowler can 'break' both ways, but admits that this cannot be done with precision.

32. *intr.* To deviate or start off abruptly from a line or previous course; to project; to fall off. Also with *away, off*; see 53 c.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 36 Examine..whether the Worm..do not break into Angles. *Ibid.* 279 Let the Keystone break without the Arch. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2297/8 Stray'd or stolen..a black Mare..breaks high in the forehead. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* vii. 125 The plain..breaking away abruptly in limestone precipices to a great depth. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 240 The narrative continually breaks into dialogue.

b. In *Cricket.* A ball bowled is said to break when it changes its course after it has pitched: the bowler causes this by his delivery. It is said *to break back* when it breaks in from the off, *to break in*, when it breaks from the leg side.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 17 May, Clean bowled by a trimmer from Barnes, the ball apparently breaking back.

c. Of flowers: To burst into a diversity of colours under cultivation.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 249 We have known the dahlias from a poor single dull-coloured flower break into superior forms and brilliant colours. 1846 MRS. LOUDON *Ladies Comp. Flower Gard.* 303 All seedling Tulips, when they first flower, are..of a dull uniform colour; and to make them break, that is, to produce the brilliant and distinct colours which constitute the beauty of a florist's flower, a variety of expedients are resorted to.

VI. To sever or remove by breaking.

33. *trans.* To separate by breaking a connexion. (See *break away, off, out.*)

a 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 93 Brokene bo3es. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15024 Bifor þair king þe childer kest Branches þai brak o bogh. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2078 For þe dede his mynde away þan brekes. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxiii. 25 Thou shalt breek eeris, and with the hoond brisse. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxvii. 40 Thou shalt breake his yoke from off thy necke. *Mod.* Great boughs broken from the trees.

b. *To break* (*any one*) *of a practice* or *habit*: to cause him to discontinue it. Perh. orig. belonging to 14 b.

1612 BACON *Greatness of Kingd., Ess.* (Arb.) 482 Neither must they be too much broken of it [danger], if they shall be preserued in vigor. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* v. 74 He..Broke them of their warm Bathes. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 11 A thick mumbling Way of speaking; which he broke himself of by declaiming with pebbles in his mouth. 1816 *Life W. Havergal* (1882) 15 His only fault is in preaching too fast, but he is trying to break himself of this. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Eug. de Guérin, Ess. Crit.* (1875) 165 When she wants to break a village girl of disobedience to her mother.

34. *intr.* To sever a connexion abruptly; to cease from relation *with*, quarrel *with*. See also *To break off*, 53 f.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. v. 19 *Speed.* Shall he marry her? *Launce.* No, neither. *Sp.* What, are they broken? 1607 — *Cor.* IV. vi. 48 It cannot be The Volces dare breake with vs. 1687 R. LESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 39 They Brake, upon This Point. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* XX. § 1 (1827) IX. 2 The Romans break with Perseus. 1859 MASSON *Milton* I. 616 Charles broke with his Third Parliament in March 1628-9. 1872 FREEMAN *Gen. Sketch* xv. § 14. 324 Ready to break with the past altogether.

35. *To break an officer*; to cashier, deprive him of his commission, degrade him from his rank.

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3135/3 Three other Colonels are broke. 1717 DE FOE *Hist. Ch. Scot.* III. 73 Whether he was not broke for Cowardise I am not certain. 1787 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 243 That no Officer could serve under him, and that sooner or later he must be broke. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xvii. 46 From the time that he was 'broken', he had had a dog's berth on board the vessel. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Break*, to deprive of commission, warrant, or rating, by court-martial.

VII. Intransitive senses implying movement accompanied by the breaking of ties or barriers; to burst.

36. *intr.* To escape or depart by breaking ties or barriers (physical or immaterial); to depart by a forcible or sudden effort, to escape from restraint. Often with *loose, free*: see also *To break away*, 49 c.

a 1000 *Phœnix* 67 Wæter wynsumu..of dære moldan tyrf brimcealdu brecað. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 513 (Gr.) We brecað ofer bæþweg. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* cxv, [Thay] breken louse, and walken at thaire large? 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* ii. 1 Had Nabuchodonosor a dreame..and his slepe brake from him. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 65 My boate broke from my sterne with a man in her. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 262 ¶ 4 When I broke loose from that great Body of Writers. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxiv, Then Roderick from the Douglas broke. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. I. vii. § 3. 74 The great historical painters..who had broken so boldly ..from the trammels of this notion. 1877 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* VII. Pref., Illusions from which..men have had the courage to break free. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 220 A world that had broken loose from its moorings.

37. To come out or emerge by breaking barriers; to burst forth, rush out with sudden violence. Const. *upon*. See also *To break forth*, 51; *out*, 54.

a. of words, laughter, sounds, etc.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 55 (Mätz.) Bituex þam and þe messengers broþefulle wordes brak. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 24 Twixt the perles and rubins [i. e. teeth and lips] softly brake A siluer sound. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 628 But rattling nonsense in full vollies breaks. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines and Pol.* i. 12 Cries of grief and despair broke from them at every step. 1837 LYTTON *Athens* I. 477 Loud broke the trumpets The standards..were raised on high. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 4. 38 Verses of his own English tongue broke from time to time from the master's lips.

b. of an attacking party.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13014 A busshement of bold men breke hym vpon. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. xiv. (1622) 27 Vntill the enemy, with hope to breake vpon them, should draw neere. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. i. § 10. 573 They brake back furiously upon their own footmen.

c. of natural phenomena, as a storm, light, etc.

1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* i. 3 First bright streaks of light that break on..night and death.

d. Of fish: To rise to the bait.

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 216/1, I tried to fool them with sham colored feathers; but no, sir, they [the fish] never broke.

38. A person is also said *to break into arms, rebellion, weeping, a laugh*, etc.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 216 Do not breake into these deepe extreames. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. II. 46 To which .. he was further necessitated by the King of Navarre's breaking into Arms. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xii. 170 She broke into wild weeping. 1871 A. R. HOPE *My Schoolb. Fr.* (1875) 110 We broke into a titter. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* iv. 42 The pony broke into a brisk trot. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 2 (1882) 275 In Kent .. the discontent broke into open revolt.

39. To issue forth, come forth suddenly into notice, come as a surprise. Const. *from, upon, into.*

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 41 ¶ 5 He thought fit to break from his Concealment. 1712 POPE *Messiah*, See heav'n .. break upon thee in a flood of day. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 79 ¶ 7 The anxieties that break into his face. 1830 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. I. 9 There is no author who so often breaks upon his readers with turns of thought, for which they are totally unprepared. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xv. (1856) 107 Here .. the Greenland shore broke upon us. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 43 Only the lap of the rippling wave Broke on the hush of their solitude.

40. Of buds, flowers, roots, etc.: To sprout out, come forth, burst into flower or leaf, expand.

c 1325 *Rel. Ant.* I. 124 When blosmes breketh on brere. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* II. xiii. 31 In .. carrot-beds a few plants often 'break'—that is, flower too soon. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 187/1 Vigorous young [vine] rods .. will require dexterous handling to get them to break evenly.

41. To burst out of darkness, begin to shine; as the *day, morning, daylight.* Const. *on, upon.* Many varieties of this expression appear, often mixed with other uses of *break*, as 'the darkness is breaking'; cf. 'the clouds are breaking' in 26 c.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxi. 12 The watchman answered: The daye breaketh on. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 88 Brother Iohn Bates, is not that the Morning which breakes yonder? 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxxii. 26 Let me goe, for the day breaketh [COVERD. breaketh on]. 1647 J. HALL *Poems* 92 The day Breakes clearer on them. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1688 Till day began to break upon them. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 259 When .. the first beams of sound philosophy broke over the nations. 1836 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 33 Ere the sun had broken on the earth. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 23 The darkness seems breaking.

† **b.** *trans.* To cause to break. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* I. xiv, Golden Phebus .. With cloudes redde began to break the daye.

42. *intr.* (and with *indirect pass.*) To enter by breaking barriers; to make a forcible or violent entrance *into* a place; to make an irruption. (Formerly expressed by *break* trans.: see 17.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. XXXV. (1495) 147 That colde ayre breke not sodaynly in to the herte. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11937 þai .. Brekyn into bildynges, britnet the pepull. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 55 The Lacedemonians afterwards brake into Attica. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 158 Carpenters with their Ripping Chissel do often Break in to Brick-walls; that is, they cut holes. 1883 *Law Rep. Queen's B.* XI. 590 The prosecutor's house was feloniously broken into and entered.

VIII. Phrases and combinations.

* *Phrases.*

43. *To break bulk* (cf. 2 e): 'to open the hold and take out goods thence' (*Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* 1692); to destroy the completeness of a cargo by taking out a portion, to begin to unload.

1575 in *Hist. Glasgow* (1881) 117 Breking bowk [of a cargo]. 1587 *St. Paper Office* Domest. Corr., To bring them [ships] into this realme without breaking bulke. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 195 All Merchants ships being laden, haue alwaies .. beene permitted to breake bulke below, or at Tilburie-Hope. 1668 MARVELL *Corr.* xcviii. Wks. 1872–5 II. 257 An impeachmeot .. against Sir W. Penn, for breaking bulke in the East India prizes. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 106 ¶ 2 Whether he would break Bulk, and sell his Goods by Retail. 1792 BURKE *Negro Code* Wks. 1842 II. 424 The faithful execution of his part of the trust at the island where he shall break bulk. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* v, He was breaking Casks out of the hold. 1883 *Times* 24 Mar. 6 The whole [cargo of tea] can be sampled and sold the moment the steamer breaks bulk.

44. *To break (the) ground* (cf. 5 a):

a. To dig through the surface of ground, especially when covered with turf; to plough up ground for the first time, or after it has lain long in pasture. See also *To break up*, 56 f.

1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch. Wardens* (ed. 4) 76 The Fee for breaking the soil [for a grave] belongs to them. *Mod.* (U. S.) It takes three farm-horses of good weight to break prairie-land.

b. Of an army: To begin digging trenches.

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1320/3 We hear the French are breaking ground, as if they intended a formal Siege. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VI. 200 The enemy broke ground before Ciudad Rodrigo on the night before last.

c. *fig.* To commence operations, take the first steps, do pioneer work.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4555/3 Last Night we broke Ground. 1830 DE QUINCEY *Bentley* Wks. VI. 56 One of those who first broke ground as a pioneer in the great field of Natural Philosophy. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 792 They have broken no ground from which they have not been driven. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i, Could I thus, as it were, not exhaust my subject, but so much as break ground upon it.

d. *Naut.* 'Break-ground. Beginning to weigh, or to lift the anchor from the bottom.' Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*

1752 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* 116 If..the ship *breaks ground*, and arrives at her port.

45. *To break the ice* [cf. quot. 1710]: to prepare the way, take the preliminary steps, make a beginning; sometimes, in modern use, with a reference to the coldness or stiffness of first intercourse with strangers.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxii. 273 Caboto whose Cosmographie and selfe-proofe brake the Ice To most our late Discouerers. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* To Rdr., I have broken the Ice, and made way to some after-commers. 1611 COTGR., *Acheminer*, to commence, breake the ice. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 15 The Ice being thus broken, another will utter her mind on the same matter. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 7 ¶ 6 The Ice being broke, the Sound is again open for the Ships. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II. ii, So! the ice is broke, and a .. civil beginning too! 1853 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 28, I availed myself of a pause in the conversation to break the ice in relation to the topic which lay nearest my heart.

46. *To break square*, or *squares* [of uncertain origin: cf. 2 e]: to interrupt or violate the regular order; commonly in the proverbial phrase, *it breaks no square*, i.e. does no harm, makes no mischief, does not matter.

1576 FOXE *A. & M.* 986 The missyng of a few yeares in this matter, breaketh no great square in our story. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 116 There are but fewe that breake not square oftener in eating & drinking too much then to litle. 1633 HERBERT *Temple, Discharge* vii, Man and the present fit! if he provide [i. e. look into the future], He breaks the square. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* vii. (1867) 179 Would so small a matter have broken any squares? 1671 DRYDEN *Even. Love* III. i, 'Tis no matter; this shall break no Squares betwixt us. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) II. v. 152 This fault in Trim broke no squares with them.

47. *To break wind*: to void wind from the stomach or bowels. [But cf. BRAKE *v.*5 to void from the stomach.]

[1540 LYNDESAY *Satire* 7624, I lay braikand like ane brok. — 4367 Sche blubbirt, bokkit, and braikit still.] 1552 HULOET Belke, or boke, or breake wynde vpwarde. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 171 He would give folke leave to breake winde downward and let it goe even with a crack at the very bourd. 1636 HEALEY tr. *Theophrast. Char.* 45 He lying along, belcheth or breaketh wind. 1795 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* Wks. 1812 I. 269 Had the Thunderer but broke wind.

** *Combined with adverbs*:

48. Break across. 'In tilting, when the tilter by unsteadiness or awkwardness suffered his spear to be .. broken across the body of his adversary, instead of by the push of the point' (Nares). Cf. Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. iv. 44.

1580 SIDNEY (N.) One said he brake across, full well might it so be.

To break asunder: see 25.

49. Break away.

a. *trans.* [from 33.] To sever or remove by breaking.

1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 45 A branche of þe couercle [is] y-broke away. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 501 The lamp that with awaking beams, Dispell'd thy gloom and broke away thy dreams. 1855 COSTELLO *Stor. Screen* 77 Those who.. broke away the bars which kept him prisoner.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.* of a.)

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 11. 70 The snow .. broke away from the foot and fell into the chasm.

c. *intr.* [from 36.] To start away with abruptness and force; to go off abruptly; to escape by breaking from restraint. Also *fig.*

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* li. 6 The souldyers brake awaye, and fled out of the cite by night. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 1 Feare me not man, I will not breake away. *c* 1610 MIDDLETON etc. *Widow* I. i in *Dodsley* (1780) XII. 234 When thieves are taken, and break away twice or thrice one after another. 1852 TUPPER *Proverb. Philos.* 317 A dappled hart hath flung aside the boughs and broke away. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xii. 164 If people break away from the ordinary methods..they must take their chance.

To break back (Cricket): see 32 b.

50. Break down.

a. *trans.* [from II.] To break (anything) so that its parts fall to the ground; to demolish, destroy, level with the ground. Also of things *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* v. 5, I shal breke down his wal. 1611 BIBLE *ibid.*, Breake downe the wall thereof. 1742 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 353 They .. brake down part of the house. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. i. 9 They would be powerful to break down; helpless to build up. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* II. 29 He will not, however, on that account break down the permanent safeguards.

b. [from 7.] To break into small pieces; to crush; to decompose.

1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* iv. 42 With delicious light French roll broken down into it. 1883 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 871/1 The molecule of arabic acid, $C_{36}H_{42}O_{34}$, is broken down.

c. [from 12–13.] To crush or prostrate in strength, health, courage, etc.

1853 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 274 So much was he already broken down by affliction, sorrow and terror. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 28 The character of Jean Jacques was absolutely broken down. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Sept. 5/4 He has been consistently anxious to break down the power in Egypt of the Turkish pashas.

d. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To fall broken or in ruins; to collapse, give way, fail utterly, prove of no avail; to give way, as the back sinews of a horse's leg (whence the technical use in 1831, 1864).

1831 YOUATT *Horse* xvi. (1872) 373 A slight injury .. is called a sprain of the back sinews or tendons; and when it is more serious, the horse is said to have broken down. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iii. 93 The mind may break down all at once under some sudden affliction. 1864 LD. PALMERSTON in *Daily Tel.* 26 Aug., It often happens that a very good-looking horse breaks down. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxix. 345 The task before her was .. so difficult that she almost broke down in performing it. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 204 If this definition of justice breaks down. 1880 M'CARTHY *Own Times* III. xl. 223 His health almost suddenly broke down.

e. [from 30.] To tone down, qualify.

1867 TIMBS & GULLICK *Painting* 303 Breaking down the warm lights with colours of the opposite quality. 1882 *Standard* 9 Oct. 2/7 He had used 'white' sugar for 'breaking down' some gin. 1882 *Printing Times & Lithogr.* 15 Feb. 35 Another class of tones is formed by breaking down orange with its complementary colour blue.

51. Break forth.

a. *intr.* [from 37.] To make a rush forward.

1552 HULOET, Breake forth or out, *prorumpo.* 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xix. 22 Lest the Lord breake forth vpon them. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, II. 61 Forth breakes King Richard towards the Earle.

b. Of flame, light, passion, war, disease, etc.: To burst out, break out.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lix. 8 Then shal thy light break forth as ye mornynge. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* III. i, The fire .. breakes forth with double flame. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. i. 27 Diseased Nature oftentimes breakes forth In strange eruptions. 1597 DRAYTON *Mortimer.* 11 A little sparke..Breakes forth in flame. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* ix. 10 A boyle breaking forth with blaines. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 384 Many Diseases..break forth at particular times. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 85/2 In the second year .. broke forth a War. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 302 ¶ 5 In Emilia .. it [religion] does not break forth into irregular Fits and Sallies of Devotion. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 645 It was not only against the prisoners that his fury broke forth. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 224 He breaks forth into full light in the course of the next year. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* vi. (ed. 5) 85 These were the feelings that .. broke forth in the shout of Henry.

c. [from 36.] To break loose from restraint.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 222 Breaking forth In ranke and not to be endur'd riots. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxix. (1640) 135 You young men that have too much broken forth.

† **d.** [from 40.] To spring or sprout out vigorously. *Obs.*

1674 GREW *Anat. Trunks* vi. § 4 The Trunk-Roots break forth all along it.

e. [from 38.] To burst into utterance; to exclaim with sudden outburst.

1526 TINDALE *Gal.* iv. 27 Breake forth and crye thou that travelest not. 1611 BIBLE *Isaiah* xiv. 7 They breake foorth into singing. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVI. 482 The Prince breaks forth; proclaim What tydings, friends? 1882 *Sun* 14 May 6/5 The anti-lacrossers cheered and broke forth with [a ditty].

52. Break in. a. *trans.* = 14.

1785 BURKE *Sp. Nab. Arcot's Debts* Wks. 1842 I. 326 Suppose his highness not to be well broken in to things of this kind. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 3 Savages..who had not broken in a single animal to labour. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom* xix. 198, I broke a fellow in, once. 1856 F. PAGET *Owlet of Owlst* 97 She must be well broke in to the smell of tobacco.

b. *intr.* [from 42.] To force one's way in, enter forcibly or abruptly; to make an irruption.

1552 HULOET, Breake in, *irrumpo.* 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. v. § 6. 514 Ptolemy's army brake in without resistance. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* Ded., The wild beasts..haning broken in vpon them. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 131 ¶ 8 When an unexpected Guest breaks in upon him. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. v, I am afraid..I break in upon you abruptly. 1884 *Mehalah* iv. 50 Lest he should be broken in on from the cellar.

c. To infringe *upon* or interfere with; to interrupt or disturb suddenly or unexpectedly.

1657 Burton's *Diary* (1828) II. 79 Bring in a Bill, which is as effectual. Otherwise business will break in upon you. 1748 CHESTERF. *Letters* II. 81 Some little passion or humour always breaks in upon their best resolutions. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 70 Whenever a standing rule of law..hath been wantonly broke in upon by statutes or new resolutions. 1806 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 251, I would..break in upon these [arrangements] to call in Clarges Street. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch-bk.* (1859) 5 Those sudden storms which will sometimes break in upon the serenity of a summer voyage. 1882 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* II. 378 The booming of cannon broke in upon the singing of the psalms.

d. To interpose abruptly in a conversation.

a 1719 ADDISON (J.) The doctor..with a deep voice and a magisterial air breaks in upon conversation, and drives down all before him. 1807 ANNA M. PORTER *Hungar. Bro.* 78 'You remember the circumstances', added the marshal, seeing Charles about to interrupt him, 'but I'll not be broken in on'. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* I. 18 Feeling the certainty of being right..the father broke in. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 9 In the discussion .. Glaucon breaks in with a slight jest.

e. [from 39.] To burst or flash *upon.*

1713 BERKELEY *Hylas and P.* iii. ad fin., A new light breaks in upon my understanding. 1742–3 *Observ. Methodists* 14 Fresh Emanations of Divine Light break in upon.. my Soul. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ii. (1852) 42 Had these lights but broken in upon an earlier period. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* xii, Not the faintest flash of the real state of the case broke in upon her mind.

f. (See quot.).

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 220 To Break in—To cut or break a hole in brick-work, with the ripping-chisel for inserting timber, etc.

53. Break off.

a. *trans.* [from 27.] To discontinue (anything) abruptly; to put a forcible, abrupt, or definite end to.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Treat.* 29 þou sall .. breke of þat. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 151 Vouchsafe .. to interrupte and breke of the swete quietnes of contemplacyon. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 117 Now wil I breake off my intended walke. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* iv. 27 Breake off thy sinnes by righteousnesse. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 2 The first parlament he broke off at his coming to the Crown. 1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 554 ₱ 7, I might break off the account of him here. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 295 ₱ 4 We find several Matches broken off upon this very Head. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 255 The conferences were soon broken off.

b. *intr.* To leave off or stop abruptly.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Treat.* 29 When þou hase bene besye vwtwarde .. þou sall breke offe and come agayne to þi prayers. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 262 Not one word more my maides, breake off, breake off. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xii. (Arb.) 178 When we begin to speake a thing, and breake of in the middle way. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 122 We must not here breake off; let us continue on the story. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 42 Upon this their consultation broke off. 1841 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) II. ix. 111 He may break off in the middle of a story.

c. = 32.

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 129 She found the shore break off a little, and soon after a little more. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 30 The front rank break off to the left.

d. *trans.* [from 33.] To sever or detach completely by breaking.

1530 PALSGR. 465/1, I breake of a pece or porcyon of a thyng from the hole. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxxii. 2 Breake off the golden earerings which are in the eares of your wiues. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 15 ₱ 1 To the End of that Stamen of Being in themselves which was broke off by Sickness. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. Cornw. 4 Part of one of them has been broke off.

e. *intr.* To detach oneself abruptly *from*.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 132, I must from this enchanting Queene breake off. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. x. 198 A Jewish sect .. which professes to have broken off from Israel at this time.

f. [from 34.] To sever connexion or relation (*with*), to separate.

1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* II. 73 To breake off instantly with the enemies of his greatnesse and religion. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 27 July, The King and my Lady Castlemaine are quite broke off, and she is gone away. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 36 ₱ 1 False Lovers, and their shallow Pretences for breaking off. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* II. 158 Her ungrateful lover was now occupied with the means, not indeed of breaking off with her entirely, but, etc.

g. *trans.* To draw off sharply, withdraw completely *from*.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 107 Then must the retreat be sounded, and .. the Dogs be broken off. 1700 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* (1751) 155 At whose pains .. ought the people of this kingdom be broken off from this habit of idleness.

h. [from 28 b.] To intercept and repel.

1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 338 A sloping Bank .. to break off the fury of the sea.

† i. *intr.* [from 24.] To start, begin. *Obs.*

1591 LYLY *Sappho* II. iii. 177 Then shall wee have sweet musique. But come, I will not breake off.

j. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *She breaks off from her course*: applied only when the wind will not allow of keeping the course; applies only to 'close-hauled' or 'on the wind'. *Broken off*, fallen off, in azimuth, from the course. *To break on*: see 41.

54. Break out.

a. *trans.* [from 33.] To force out by breaking.

1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lviii. 6 Breake out the great teeth of the young lyons. *Mod.* To break the glass out of a window, the teeth out of a rake, etc.

b. *intr.* [from 37.] To burst or spring out from restraint, confinement, or concealment. Said of persons and things material, also of fire, light, etc.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 5085 Geseah þa .. stream ut þonan brecan of beorge. *c* 1205 LAY. 30854 þat he [the pick] brac ut bi-foren under his breaste. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4465 Bot at þe last þai sal breke out And destroy many landes obout. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lviii. 8 Thanne shal breken out as morutid thi liȝt. *Ibid.* xxxv. 6. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 261 Those very welles or springs .. whereof the one breaketh out of the ground about Stallesfield. 1647 *Sectary Dissected* 17 What an ambush of Banditi is here broken out against the poor Statutes? 1679 W. LONGUEVILLE in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 183 Sunday last a fire or two broke out in ye citty. 1763 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 21 Aug., The sun broke out several times, and shone hot in my face. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 July 5/1 A fire broke out and spread with great rapidity.

c. said of a morbid eruption on the skin; also of an epidemic disease.

1535 COVERDALE *Levit.* xiii. 12 Whan the leprosy breaketh out in the szkynne. 1640 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* (1867) II. 143 There brake out a grievous pestilence in that city. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 327 The measells, which are little swellings, red, breaking out in the skinn. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 16 ₱ 2 Those Blotches and Tumours which break out in the Body. 1842 TENNYSON *Walk. to Mail* 71 The same old sore breaks out from age to age. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xxxi. (1872) 298 The yellow fever broke out in Philadelphia.

d. A person, or his body, is also said to *break out* (*in* or *into* boils, etc.).

c 1300 *Beket* 2421 His flesch bigan to breken out: and rotede and foule stonk. 1552 HULOET, Breake oute, or braste oute, as a mannes face doth with heate. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 309 The bodies of children .. breaking out into biles and scabs. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2596/4 He is a short .. Man, his Lips broke out. 1769 GOLDSM. *Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 144 His face was all broke out into ulcers. 1819 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 7 (1822) I. 56 He used to break out in enormous biles and blisters.

e. said of exclamations, feelings, passions, traits; of discord, riot, war, rebellion, etc.

1580 BARET *Alv.* B 1201 Laughter breaketh out soudainlie. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* II. 35 My Heart must breake within, or Woes breake out. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* iv. (1851) 360 Besides this, the Rebellion in Ireland was now broke out. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. 406 His speech was suppressed for some days, but it broke out at last. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 429 The natural antagonism between them soon broke out. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & Bks.* II. xi. 274 Traits of him still break out. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 163 Formidable riots broke out in many places. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsm.* xxix. 284 His goodness of heart, which broke out on every occasion.

f. Persons or other agents are also said to *break out into* or *in* some manifestation of feeling or some action.

1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 19 A metrer breketh out in this maner in praysing of this cite. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 24 Did he breake out into teares? 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 83 Thomas Piercy .. brake out into open Rebellion against the Queen. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 45 ₱ 6 She broke out into a loud Soliloquy. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 316 The exultant French Break out in loud rejoicing. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 185 Ctesippus again breaks out, and again his is be pacified by Socrates. *Mod.* He's not a confirmed dipsomaniac, but only breaks out now and again.

55. Break through. [f. branch VII. *Through* is here originally a preposition, and the analysis is *to break through-a-fence*, not *to break-through* a fence, but the prep. tends to attach itself to the vb. as in L. *perfringĕre*, and is sometimes used absol. as an adverb.]

a. *trans.* To penetrate (a barrier of any kind) by breaking it; to force one's way through.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5827 He hit hym so hetturly .. þat he breke þurgh the bord to the bare throte. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 528 Hypanis, profound, Breaks through th' opposing Rocks. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 53 ₱ 8 A Satyr peeping over the silken Fence, and threatening to break through it.

fig. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlix. § 6 Neither are they able to break through those errors wherein they are settled. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* ii. 24 Wit, like beauty, can break through the most unpromising disguise. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & Bks.* II. xi. 262 Those conventional hypocrisies of which most people are ashamed, even when they would be far more ashamed to break through them.

b. To burst through restraints of, transgress.

1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 401 ₱ 7, I purpose to break through all Rules. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. iii, A custom he never broke through on any account. 1808 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 129, I was unwilling it should be broke through by others.

c. To project abruptly through.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 11. 80 Two rocks break through the snow.

d. *absol.*

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* vi. 19 Where theves breake through and steale. 1659 Burton's *Diary* (1828) IV. 273 The Chair broke through and rose without a question. 1690 LOCKE *Educ.* § 70 After Corruption had once broke thro'.

56. Break up.

a. *trans.* [from 1.] To break into many parts; to disintegrate.

1752 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* 52 If a ship be broken up or taken to pieces .. and afterwards .. be rebuilt .. she is now another, and not the same ship. 1864 *Derby Mercury* 7 Dec., The steel pieces were broken up, and the iron ones were beaten up into bars. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 7 He cannot understand how an absolute unity .. can be broken up into a number of individuals. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. ii. 54 Heraclius succeeded in .. breaking up the Persian power.

b. To rend or tear: see 2 a.

c. To cut up, carve: see 2 b.

d. [from 2 f.] To dissolve, disband, put an end to, give up; as in to break a regiment, gang, parliament (*obs.*); to break up a house, household, housekeeping, school, an assembly.

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, ii, Many worshipful Men .. were compelled by Necessity to break up their Housholds. *c* 1500 *Song* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 117 To brek upe the scole. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 12 Glad to heare the Devill is breaking up house in England, and removing somewhether else. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5977/2 They .. broke up their Assembly. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxix, My uncle .. had .. broken up his housekeeping. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 70 We fairly gave way and broke up the company.

e. *absol.* and *intr.* from preceding.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxvii. 36 So Sennacherib the kinge of the Assirians brake vp, and dwelt at Niniue. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 52 The twentith daie of Julie, the Convocation brooke upp at Poules. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Iustine* 14 b Euery one bethinking how he might priuly breake vp, and steale home to resist the Enemy. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* v. 77 Then vp the Session brake. 1882 *Boy's Own P.* IV. 283 A few days later the school broke up for the summer holidays.

f. *trans.* [from 5.] To open up (ground) with the spade or plough.

1557 TUSSER 100 *Points Husb.* lxi, In January, husbandes will breake vp their lay. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* iv. 3 Breake vp your fallow ground. *a* 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 192 The roads having been broke up by the heavy rains in the spring, were .. rough. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 129 The beginning of October is the best season for breaking-up old pasture-lands.

† g. *intr.* [from 5 b.] = *break out*, 54 d. *Obs.*

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* I a, [It] maketh the skin stronge, harde, and also cleane, that it break vp no more.

h. [from 8 b.] Of frost, (formerly) of an epidemic: To give way, cease.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 383 In Barbary, the Plagues break up in the Summer Moneths. 1801 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 355 Before the frost broke up at Cronstadt.

i. [from 12 c.] To fail in physical organization.

† j. *trans.* [from 16, 17.] To burst open (a barrier), make forcibly way into (a house), open forcibly (a letter, box, etc.).

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxii. 501 With great axes they brake vp the dore. 1552 HULOET, Breake vp a wryt or letter, *vesigno*. 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 199 The Lord brake up the floodgates of the waters. 1646 *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 309 If any should offer violence to break up the Doors. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 278 When we had broken it [the letter] up and had read the contents thereof. 1700 BLACKMORE *Job* 108 He in the dark Breaks houses up, on which he set his mark. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-Wardens* (ed. 4) 87 If any Person doth in the Night-time break up the Church. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 223 Fixlein .. broke up the presentation as his own.

† k. *absol.* [from prec.] *Obs.*

1528 TINDALE *Doctr. Treat.* (1848) 203 Let the judges .. not break up into the consciences of men. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* vi. 20 Where theues nether breake vp nor yet steale.

l. To begin or commence operations upon.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2344/4 There was 500 Acres of Fresh Grass .. broak up on May Day. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 60 ₱ 4 As a Mine not broken up.

† m. *intr.* [from 39.] To transpire. *Obs.*

1584 J. CARMICHAEL *Let.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* 418 The murder of the Prince of Orange first brack up and came by speciall post.

† n. [from 40]. To burst (into flower). *Obs.*

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 45 The blossomes blyth brack vp on banke and bra.

☞ *Phrase-key* of BREAK *v.* (in addition to the adverbial combinations): —*b* one's back, 7 b; *b* ball, 31; *b* balls, 24; *b* bank, 11; *b* in billiards, 24; *b* blows with, 3; boils *b*, 4; *b* bonds, 25; *b* bounds, 19; *b* brain, 12 b; *b* bread, 3; buds *b*, 40; *b* bulk, 43; *b* cloth, 2 a; *b* cover, covert, 20; *b* in cricket, 31; day *b*, 41; *b* day, 15 e; b deer, 2 b; *b* fall, 28 b; *b* fast, 29 c; fish *b*, 36 d; flowers *b*, 32 c, 40; *b* fowl, fox, 2 b; *b* free, 36; frost *b*, 8 b; *b* ground, 44; *b* of habit, 33; *b* one's head, 5 b; *b* one's heart, 7 c, 22; *b* horse, 14; *b* house, 17; *b* ice, 45; *b* into, 38, 42; *b* jail, 19; *b* jest, 23; *b* joint, 31; *b* journey, 28 b; *b* a lance with, 3; *b* law, 15; *b* loose, 36; *b* marriage, matrimony, 15 d; *b* matter, 22; *b* one's mind, 12 b, 22; morning *b*, 41; *b* one's neck, 7 b; *b* news, 22; *b* oath, 15 c; *b* officer, 35; *b* on, 39, 41; *b* open, 17 b; *b* parle, 24; *b* parliament, 2 f; *b* peace, 15; *b* in pieces, 1; *b* of practice, 33; *b* Priscian's head, 5 b; *b* prison, 19; *b* promise, 15 c; *b* ranks, 26; *b* regiment, 2 f; *b* rest, 29; *b* sheer, 31; *b* ship, 2 d; *b* siege, 27; *b* sigh, 23; *b* silence, sleep, 29; *b* small, 1; *b* smile, 23; *b* soil, 20 b; *b* spirit, 13; *b* spousehood, 15 d; *b* square(s, 46; *b* stillness, 29; *b* a straw with, 3; *b* on torture, 7 b; *b* trade, 24; *b* upon, 39, 41; *b* vein, 4; voice *b*, 6; *b* water, 20 b; waves *b*. 10; *b* on wheel, 7 b; *b* wind, 12 b, 47; *b* with, 2 e, 22 b, 34; *b* wool, 2 c; *b* one's word, 15 c; *b* words with, 3.

Break-. The verb-stem in composition forming sbs. or adjs.

I. With verb + object.

1. Forming *sbs.*, as **break-bones**, the Ossifrage or Osprey; **break-bulk**, one who breaks bulk, a captain that abstracts part of his cargo; **break-club** (*Golf*), any obstacle on which the player might break his club; † **break-forward**, an alleged old name of the hare; † **break-gap**, that which opens a passage; † **break-hedge**, a trespasser; † **break-league**, a breaker of a league or treaty; † **break-love**, a disturber or destroyer of love; † **break-net**, the Dog-fish or Thresher; † **break-peace**, a peace-breaker; † **break-promise**, a promise-breaker; † **break-pulpit**, a boisterous preacher; † **break-vow**, a breaker of vows; **break-wind** *dial.*, a disease of sheep.

1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush Life Queensl.* xxix. II. 133 One of the men .. has managed to stop the *break-aways. 1838 POE *A. G. Pym* Wks. 1864 IV. 123 It is frequently called the *break-bones, or osprey peterel. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 166 To smother their owne disloyalties, in suffering these *breake-bulks to escape. 1857 Chambers *Inform.* II. 67, *Lifting of *Break-clubs.*—All loose impediments within twelve inches of the ball may be removed on or off the course when the ball lies on grass. *c* 1300 *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 13 The make-fare, the *breke-forwart. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1662) Ep. Ded., The *break-gap to all those mischiefs that flowed in upon the King. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 33 Keepe safe thy fence, scare *breakhedge thence. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 113 Al faythlesse *break leages. *Ibid.* 143 Like a *breakloone mak'bat adultrer. 1583 J. HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator*, *Breakenet, a sea-dog or dogfishe. 1623 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict., Lamia*, a certaine dog-fish called a Breaknet. 1593 *Pass. Morrice* 73 Our only *brenkepeace. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 196, I will thinke you the most patheticall *breake-promise. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* F, Som of our bishops are very great *breakepulpits. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 444 This *brakeuow naughtye. 1596 SHAKS. *John* II. ii. 569 That Broker, that still breakes the pate of faith. That dayly breake-vow. 1823 HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* I. 110 It never saw either braxy or *breakwind.

2. Forming *adjs.*, as **break-ax**, that breaks axes, as in **Break-ax Tree**, *Sloanea Jamaicensis*; **break-**

bone, bone-breaking, as in **break-bone fever**, the *dengue*, an infectious eruptive fever of warm climates; **break-covert**, that breaks covert; †**break-dance**, disturbing, turbulent. See also BREAK-BACK, BREAK-NECK.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 250 The *Brake-axe Tree. It is so very hard that it is found a difficult matter even to cut it down. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 1073 Excruciating pains in the head, eyes, muscles of the neck, loins, and extremities are prominent traits of the affection; hence the name *breakbone fever. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 395 A ship with several cases of 'Dengue', or 'Breakbone fever' on board. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xxviii, The *break-covert blood-hounds. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* Ep. Ded., This brainesicke and *breakedanse Girald of Desmond..did breake into treasons.

II. With the vb. used attrib. = *breaking*; as **break-piece, break-iron.**

1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 253 An electromagnet with a self-interrupting *breakpiece attached to its armature. 1881 *Mechanic* § 383. 166 The *break-iron by which the shaving is turned in its upward course.

Break (brēk), *sb.*[1] Also 4 **brek**, 5–6 **breke**, 5–7 **breake**. [f. BREAK *v.*]

1. An act of breaking; breakage, fracture.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6344 Wit-vten ani brek or brist. *Ibid.* 8044 Wit-vten brek of ani bogh. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 49 Breke, or brekynge, *ruptura, fractura.* 1870 *Standard* 12 Dec., The great operation had been stopped by the break of a bridge of boats.

b. With adverbs, expressing the action of the corresponding verbal combinations (BREAK *v.* 48–56); as **break-away, break-in, break-out,** BREAK-DOWN, BREAK-UP, etc.

1885 *Times* 4 June 10/3 After several *breaks away the 12 competitors were despatched to an excellent start. 1856 KANE *Arc. Expl.* II. vii. 83 My joy at this first *break-in upon its drudgery. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxvi, They would be sure to make a *break-out if the officers meddled with the auld Popish witch-wife. 1870 *Standard* 12 Dec., On the break-out of the war.

2. *Break of day* or *morn*: the first appearance of light, the dawn. So *Break of June*: the beginning or opening days of June.

1584 LODGE *Alarum, Forb. & Prisc.* 21 b, The careful Marriner..sought for his Loade starre, and at breake of morning..found it out. 1597 DRAYTON *Mortimer.* 107 The misty breake yet prones a goodly day. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* II. 205 At the fifth dayes break, those that were in the top of the maine Mast began to cry, Land 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4471/3 Lieutenant-General Dedem was..order'd to march Yesterday at break a-Day. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. (1757) IV. 252, I see the break of their moral day. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* III. 749 Now dim, now dazzling like the break of morn. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* IV. 26 A whole long month of May in this sad plight Made their cheeks paler by the break of June.

†**3.** An irruption, a breaking in. *Obs.*

c 1565 R. LINDSAY *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 57 The Englishmen had wasted so much on the borders, without any occasion or break of him to England.

†**4.** A breaking forth, a burst (of sound). *Obs.*

1750 [R. PULTOCK] *Life P. Wilkins* xxxiii. (1883) 90/1 The order of their flight was admirable, and the break of the trumpets so great..that I wondered how they could bear it.

5. *Cricket.* A 'twist' or deviation of the ball from its previous direction on touching the ground. *Break-back*: the breaking in of a ball from the off side (i. e. with a right-handed bowler).

1866 *Jerks in from Short Leg* 74 The break-back removing a bail destroys in a moment the vision of triumph. 1881 *Standard* 18 June 3/1 Steel beat him with the break, and Hone stumped him well. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 288/2 By virtue of a good pitch and a break back. 1884 I. BLIGH in *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 7 Considerable command over the ball in respect of pitch and break. 1886 *Daily News* 22 July 5/1 Mr. Tylecote..was bowled by an unplayable break-back of Mr. Spofforth's.

6. a. *Billiards.* A consecutive series of successful strokes; the number of points thus scored.

b. Similarly in *Croquet.*

1865 *Times* 10 Apr., Mr. Russell vastly improved in his play, making some very excellent breaks. 1874 J. HEATH *Croquet Player* 55 Do not let the balls you are playing on in your break get too close together. 1883 *Land & Water* 10 Feb. 99 It is evidently possible, given the necessary nerve and skill, for breaks of 500 and upwards to be made on the billiard tables of the present make.

7. A broken place, gap, or opening: of more general application than BREACH.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14012 Þar sco fand ani breck or sare, Wit hir smerl sco smerd þare. 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, v, It shalbe lawfull..tu make dere leapes and breakes in the said hedges. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 987 At the breakes of some banks, I have found veins of Clay. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 97 Where these Holes or Breaks are met with. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. 39 The Peak of Teyde..appeared in a break above the clouds. 1879 SEGUIN *Black For.* xiv. 236 He might wander..without finding a break in the mountain wall.

†**b.** An opening, a bay. *Obs.*

1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 80 For about the extreme partes of Affrike be ij brekes of the sea [L. *sinus*] nere together.

8. An interruption of continuity: **a.** in anything material; *spec.* in geological strata, a fault; also in the deck of a ship (see quot. 1850).

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 264 The hollow channel in the middle where there was a kind of fall or break in it. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Y viij b, Signs of some Break, Chun, or Vein. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 209 Probably with several breaks, as is usual in the arrangement of the Strata of the earth. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxxii, Captain Drawlock walked to the break of the gangways. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiii. 32 Foster went as far as the break of the deck, and there waited for him. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 101 *Break*, the sudden termination or rise in the decks of some merchant ships, where the aft and sometimes the forepart of the deck is kept up to give more height between decks.

b. in a course of action or time.

1689 SHERLOCK *Death* iii. § 4 (1731) 114 It makes a Break in our Lives. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 134 This remarkable break in the regular sequence of physical events. 1878 LADY HERBERT *Hübner's Ramble* I. xii. 184 The run is 5,000 miles without a break. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 252 He would pass a whole month without a day's break, working ten hours a day at the revision of proof-sheets.

c. in a discourse or composition; in the rhythm of a verse; also in printed matter. Occas. *attrib.*, as in *break-line.*

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* A iiij b, You finde the word in the Margent in that breake [paragraph] against it. 1710 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 230 ¶ 6 The Breaks at the End of almost every Sentence. 1779 JOHNSON *Dryden, L. P.* (1816) IX. 393 The Alexandrine..invariably requires a break at the sixth syllable. 1885 *Law Rep. Queen's B.* XIV. 727 There is no break in the section, and the words 'in any highway', govern all that follows.

d. Marks |– – –] employed in print or writing to indicate abrupt pauses.

1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 186 In modern wit all printed trash is Set off with num'rous breaks - - - and dashes —. 1862 T. TROLLOPE *Marietta* I. x. 183 An unlimited supply of question stops, marks of admiration, italics and breaks.

9. *Music.* **a.** The point of separation between the different registers of a voice. **b.** 'In an organ stop: The sudden alteration of the proper scale-series of pipes by returning to those of an octave lower in pitch' (Stainer and Barrett).

1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 153 As a rule on modern organs the breaks are made on the C sharp keys. 1883 CURWEN *Standard Course* 105/2 Passages running across the 'break' can be sung with an even quality of voice. *Ibid.* 107/1 The break between the upper and lower thick registers is easily noticed in male voices.

10. Something abruptly breaking the line, or level; an irregularity, roughness, knot, etc.

1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 241 The fine variation is lost in wrinkles, sudden breaks, and right lines. 1771 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* iv. (1876) 362 A portrait-painter..leaves out all the minute breaks..in the face. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 168 *Break*, a knot in the joint of a rod.

b. *Archit* (see quots.)

1685 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) III. 178 Windows and Columns at the break and entrance of free-stone. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 88 The breaks of the windows themselves are 8 feet 6 inches high, and 1 foot 3 inches deep. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 441 Any portion of the exterior side of a building which protrudes itself towards the spectator, is denominated a projection or break.

11. A number of chests of tea, a lot or consignment.

1864 *Times* 4 Nov. Breaks of Canton scented orange pekoe. 1883 *Ibid.* 24 Mar. 6 In a break of 600 chests you will find an absolute uniformity of weight, both of package and contents and of quality.

12. A portion of ground broken up for cultivation; a tract distinct in surface or appearance.

1674 RAY *S. & E. Count. Wds.* 60 *Break*, land plowed the first year after it hath lain fallow in the sheep walks. *Norf.* 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 11, I have..seen Breaks of wheat of five quarters per acre. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XI. 152 Such farms as are divided into 3 inclosures, or, as they are commonly called, breaks. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* II. 14 Young rabbits..scurried through the dry heather to the sandy breaks. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 446 The 'break' or oasis, believed..to exist in the interior of Greenland.

13. *dial.* A large number or quantity.

1808 JAMIESON *Break*, a considerable number of people, a crowd; as a break of folk, *Fife.* 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Brake*, a large quantity: particularly applied to flowers, as a 'brake of honeysuckle'. 1884 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxxii. 247 The sky was cloudless, & the stars remarkably brilliant..Alluding to the 'break' of stars above us, the man said that it foretold rough stormy weather.

Break, *sb.*[2] Also **brake.** [Derivation not quite certain: app. f. BREAK *v.*, in the sense 'to break a horse'; but it is said in Knight's *Amer. Mech. Dict.* to be a general name for the fore-part or frame of a carriage, so that it may possibly be an application of BRAKE *sb.*[3]]

1. A large carriage-frame (having two or four wheels) with no body, used for breaking in young horses.

1831 LOUDON *Cycl. Agric.* (ed. 2) 1002 The training of coach-horses commences with..driving in a break or four-wheeled frame. 1865 *Derby Mercury* 1 Mar., A horse-breaker's drag, or break, with two horses harnessed to it.

2. A large wagonette.

1874 LADY BARKER *N. Zealand* iv. 23 In their comfortable and large break with four horses. 1882 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. III. 451 A brake and four conveying a large party. 1884 P'CESS ALICE *Mem.* 72 Louis drove me and his two brothers in a break. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 23 Apr. 5/2 The large brakes which convey pleasure-seekers.

Break, var. spelling of BRAKE *sb.*[2], 3, 5, 7, *v.*[1]

Breakable (brē·kăb'l), *a.* [f. BREAK *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being broken, frangible.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 2 Breakable, *fragilis.* 1611 COTGR., *Brisable*, burstable, breakeable. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 278 Christ's bones were in themselves breakable. 1844 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. XII. 100 Breaking the eggs and every other thing breakable.

Hence **Brea·kableness.**

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. XV. § 13 The character on which he fixes first is frangibility—breakableness to bits.

Breakage[1] (brē·kĕdʒ). [f. BREAK *v.* + -AGE.]

1. The action or fact of breaking.

1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* X. 373 There has already been much breakage. 1827 *Q. Rev.* XXXV. 151 The breakage of the crockery was the grand coup-de-théâtre. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ii, In their [children's] wanton breakages and defacements, you shall discern a creative instinct.

b. *Music.* The change in the quality of the voice in passing from one 'register' to another.

1883 CURWEN *Standard Course* 105/2 It is remarkable that the change of breakage into this register should be just an octave higher than that into the thin register.

2. The results of breaking; loss or damage caused by breaking.

1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) II. III. i. 667 A certain per centage is fixed..as the ordinary amount of leakage and breakage for which the Underwriter is in no case liable. 1849 FLEESE *Comm. Class-Bk.* 77 When gold dust, or the precious metals in ore, are bought, the loss of weight or off-fall in refining, called in some places breakage.

3. An interruption caused by breaking; a break. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* i. 36 Here then are miracles..breakages in the unbroken continuity. 1881 STOKES in *Nature* No. 626. 614 If there was a breakage in the cable something like 300 miles off.

4. *Naut.* (see quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 130 *Breakage*, the leaving of empty spaces in stowing the hold.

Breakage[2], var. form of BRAKEAGE.

Brea·k-back, *a.* [f. BREAK *v.* + BACK *sb.*[1]; cf. BREAK-NECK.] That breaks the back; crushing, over heavy.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxii. 16 Our breakbacke burdens. 1607 J. DAVIES *Summa Tot.* 21 (D.) All breake-backe Crosses which we undergo. 1822 W. COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 104 All the break-back and sweat-extracting work.

Break-back (*Cricket*: see BREAK *sb.*[1] 5.

Break-down (brē·kdaun; see below). [f. the verbal phrase *break down* (see BREAK *v.* 50).

In this and similar verbal formations, the stress seems primarily to be even (*break down*, or with stronger force on the adv. (*break down*; but in familiar and well-established expressions (as sense 2), there is a tendency to take the combination without analysis as a single word, and to say *brea·kdown*, or even *brea·kdown*: this is also regularly done in attributive use, as in 'brea·kdown gang'.]

1. The act of breaking and falling down; a ruinous downfall, a collapse. *lit.* and *fig.*

1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxii, These unfortunate *break downs.* 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* III. 70 The break-down of my general aims. 1883 CHALMERS *Local Govt.* 152 Any break-down or hitch in the working of the sanitary laws.

b. *esp.* A fracture or dislocation of machinery resulting in a stoppage. Hence *attrib.*, as in *break-down gang, train.*

1852 J. LUDLOW *Master Engineers, &c.* 105 Double pay for over-time caused by break-down or accident. 1863 *Times* 6 Apr., Break-down gangs from Peterborough and Grantham. 1866 *Standard* 15 Sept. 4/5 A mine where there had been a breakdown.

c. Of the animal functions, or health.

1858 J. H. BENNET *Nutrition* iv. 91 A complete break-down of the general health. 1875 M. PATTISON *Casaubon* 465 Walter Scott had the first warning of his own break-down in similar symptoms.

2. 'A riotous dance, with which balls are often terminated in the country. A dance in the peculiar style of the negroes.' Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (U. S.; but frequently humorously in Eng.)

a 1864 *New Eng. Tales* (Bartlett), Don't clear out when the quadrilles are over, for we are going to have a break-down to wind up with. 1877 BURNAND *Ride to Khiva* 11 Clog-dancers, or nigger duettists, at a Music Hall with a breakdown. 1881 *Gd. Words* XXII. 41/2 The men followed with a fiendish 'breakdown'.

Breaker[1] (brē·kəɹ). Also 2–6 **breker,** (5–6 *Sc.* **-ar**). [f. BREAK *v.* + -ER[1].] He who or that which breaks (in various senses of verb.).

1. One who breaks, crushes, or destroys; so *breaker off*, etc.; and with defining sb. as HOUSE-BREAKER, SHIP-BREAKER, etc., q. v.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Ne mihte nawiht brekere bon icloped. *c* 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1040 The peas..is ..breker of strife. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Fasting* II. (1859) 288 A breaker of his fast. 1597 T. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 14 They become eyther breakers or banckerers. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. 118 Death..is the reasonless breaker off of all actions. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iv. 193 A Breaker of Idols. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 143 Horn-handed breakers of the glebe.

b. *spec.* One who cards wool. (cf. BREAK *v.* 2 c.)

1514 *Act* 6 *Hen. VIII*, ix. § 1 The Breaker or Kember to deliver again..the same Wooll so broken and kembed. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 156 Three weavers and spoolers, two breakers, etc.

c. One who makes known (tidings, etc.).

1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 594 A breaker of the bitter news from home.

2. One who transgresses or violates a law, oath, convention, etc.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* xiii. 7 It bifelle the breker of lawe for to die. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 42 A Breker or tryspaser;

preuaricator, transgressor. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xvi. 38 A breaker of wedlocke and a murthurer. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 132 He [Falstaff] was neuer yet a Breaker of Prouerbs: He will giue the diuell his due. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 350 Constables..may apprehend all breakers of the peace. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 61 Some courageous breaker of conventions.

b. In comb. with defining sb., as COVENANT-, LAW-, SABBATH-BREAKER, etc., q. v.

3. One who subdues, tames, or trains. Also *breaker in*, and in *comb.*, as HORSE-BREAKER.

1552 HULOET, Breaker of horse, or other beast brutysh. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* I. 23 The breaker of mad horses—the tamer of wild Highlandmen. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 93 A breaker-in of dogs. 1860 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 220 Whenever the dog in advance points, it is the breaker's duty to make all the rest that acknowledge the scent to point.

4. That which breaks; as a break-water (*obs.*), a harrow (see quot. 1799). In many comb., as COAL-, ICE-, ROCK-BREAKER, q. v.

1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 47 There is no landing .. by reason of the fury of the waves (not pacified by any Breakers). 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 96 Some [harrows] are made large enough to be a draught for two horses, which are distinguished by the name of Breakers.

b. *spec.* The name of various machines for crushing the dried stems of flax or hemp, and for performing the first operation in carding cotton, etc.

1817 *Parl. Deb.* 1059 The stems of flax and hemp .. are passed through two machines, the first called a breaker, the second a rubber. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 972 After passing through the first or 'breaker card', the cotton is put through the 'finisher'. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 274/2 The slivers produced by the breakers, as the first set of engines is called.

5. A heavy ocean-wave which breaks violently into foam against a rocky coast or in passing over reefs or shallows. *Breakers ahead!* 'the common pass-word to warn the officer of broken water in the direction of the course'.

1684 I. MATHER *Remark. Provid.* (1856) 43 If the Providence of God had not by the breakers given them timely warning they had been dashed to pieces. 1740 WOOD-ROOFE in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. IV. lix. 275 When there is any sea, the breakers are visible. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xiv. (1852) 305 The great wave broke in a fearful line of white breakers. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 51 Along that breaker-beaten coast. *Ibid.* 549 Till hard upon the cry of 'breakers' came The crash of ruin. 1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* 3 Suddenly we heard a shout of 'Breakers ahead!' and every one turned pale.

†**6.** A kind of firework. *Obs.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* III. 118/1 Rackets, Crackers, Breakers and such like, giues blowes and reports without number. 1635 J. BABINGTON *Pyrotechn.* xxxvi. 43 Your reports or breakers for this work shall be made as follows.

Breaker [2] (brē·kəɹ), *Naut.* [Commonly believed to be a corruption of Sp. *bareca* or *barrica*; cf. BARECA, BARRICO.] A small keg or cask.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxii, A breaker or two (that is, small casks holding about seven gallons each) of water was put into each boat. 1835 — *Jac. Faithf.* xx, The purser sent a breaker of spirits on shore. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 227 They will be found very useful for carrying both provisions and water, and stow better than breakers.

†**Breaˑkeress.** *Obs. rare.* In 4 brekeresse. [f. prec. + -ESS.] A woman who breaks.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* iii. 7 The brekeresse of lawe, Juda, hir sister. — 8 The lawe brekeresse.

Breakfast (breˑkfăst). Also 5 brekfast, 6 breke-, breck-, 6–7 breakefast. [f. BREAK *v.* 29 c + FAST.]

1. That with which a person breaks his fast in the morning; the first meal of the day.

1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 224 Exspensys in brekfast, xj. *d.* 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, xxii. Pream., Ye were at your brekefast. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 251/1 That men shoulde go to masse as well after sowper as before brekefast. 1594 LADY RUSSELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 233 III. 40 Because I here your Lordship meaneth to be gon early in the morning, I am bowld to send your pale thin cheecks a comfortable little breckfast. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 46 People of fashion make public breakfasts at the assembly-houses. 1793 COWPER *Lett.* 25 Apr., My only time for study is now before breakfast. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell Third* III. xii, Dinners convivial and political..Breakfasts professional and critical. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 27. 207 My assistants were preparing breakfast.

2. Occas. in wider sense: That which puts an end to a fast, a meal.

1526 TINDALE *Heb.* xii. 16 Esau which for one breakfast solde his right. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 34, I would haue beene a break-fast to the Beast. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.) The wolves will get a breakfast by my death.

3. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *breakfast-bell*, †*-board*, *-parlour*, *-party*, *-room*, *-stall*, *-table*, *-time*; **breakfast-set**, the crockery in use at breakfast.

1842 T. MARTIN in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec., The *breakfast-bell had sounded. 1544 *Privy Purse Exp. P'cess Mary* (Madden) 149 Item paid..for mending the *Brekefaste-borde and fyre-Shovell. 1834 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. VI. vii. 365 In remote streets, men are drinking *breakfast-coffee. *c* 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Ab.* (1833) II. vii. 142 She found her way to the *breakfast-parlour. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* (1886) I. 298 The hard geniality of some clever college-tutor of stiff manners, entertaining undergraduates at an official *breakfast party. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* VII. 404 A charming *breakfast-room which looks to the Tweed. *c* 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Ab.* (1833) II. vii. 143 The elegance of the *breakfast set. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* 144/1 A well-spread *breakfast-table. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 276 Even before *breakfast-time. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlv, He had ridden the whole day since breakfast-time.

Breakfast (breˑkfăst), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To break one's fast (see BREAK *v.* 29 c); to take the first meal of the day.

1679 EVERARD *Popish Plot* 11 After break-fasting peaceably. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 200 ¶ 6 A back room, where he always breakfasted when he had not great company. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. ii. 181 If an undergraduate now and then breakfasted with his tutor, the undergraduate was shy.

2. *trans.* To provide with breakfast, entertain at breakfast.

1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* IV. 83 They will breakfast you. 1885 M. PATTISON *Mem.* 50, I was breakfasted by Copleston.

Breaˑkfaster. One who breakfasts.

1845 SYD. SMITH *Irish Rom. Cath. Ch.* Wks. 1859 II. 334/1 'Oh, don't you know what has happened?' said the sacred breakfaster. 1864 *Realm* 13 Apr. 6 There are plenty of bad breakfasters.

Breaˑkfasting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] The taking of breakfast. Also *attrib.*, as in *breakfasting-house, -place, -time.*

1732 DE FOE, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) II. 172 Now turned into a Breakfasting-House. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 177 We have made but sorry Breakfastings. *a* 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 68 Yesterday..she went by herself to a breakfasting in one of the rooms.

Breaˑkfastless, *a.* [see -LESS.] That is without a breakfast.

1795 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 41 After having travelled twenty miles..almost breakfastless. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VII. 835 He may go breakfastless and dinnerless.

Breaking (brēˑkiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BREAK *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. BREAK.

1. in transitive senses.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Luke xxiv. 35 On brecunge breodes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8044 (Gött.) Widuten breking of any bow. 1382 — *Sel. Wks.* III. 521 Cristis disciplis knewen him in brekynge of þe breed. 1514 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's Bp. Stortford* (1882) 33 For brekyng of Ground in the cherche at the buryyng of her husband. 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, xviii. § 1 Spinninge, cardinge, breakinge, and sorting of wolles. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 258 Euery poore scholler..cals it the breaking of Priscians head. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 74 Breake any breaking here, and Ile breake your knaues pate. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 202 Burnings, crucifixions, breakings upon the wheel. 1813 *Examiner* 18 Jan. 42/2 A breaking of windows on the ground-floor. 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* I. iv. (1842) 19.

b. with an adverb: see the vb.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 270 No breaking off of olde sinnes. 1610 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For breacking owt of a tre. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom* xxiii. 226 Dodo .. was now getting his breaking in, at the hands of his young master. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. i. 77 A general breaking-open of the prisons. 1868 W. COLLINS *Moonst.* (1871) 234 The breaking-off of the engagement.

2. in intransitive senses.

1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 74 Pref., The difference betwixt downright breaking and craving time of their creditors. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 39 A noise of breaking of their Waves on the Shoar. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) xiii, The breaking of the sea upon their ship. 1727 — *Eng. Tradesm.* vii. (1841) I. 47 Breaking is the death of a tradesman. 1874 BLACK *Pr. Thule* 8 The breaking of the waves along the hard coast.

b. with an adverb.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxx. 14 Ye breakynge in of waters. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Disobedience* I. (1859) 551 The breach of obedience and breaking in of rebellion. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 39 ¶ 5 Abrupt Pauses and Breakings-off in the middle of a Verse. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) iii, My breaking away from my parents.

3. *Breaking of the day*: daybreak, dawn.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 25 In the brekyng of the daye ii. trompettis of Scotland mette with the Englisshe scout-watche. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxxii. 24 There wrestled a man with him, vntill the breaking of the day. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xviii. 128 At mornings near the breaking of the day they are most pained.

†**4.** A breach or gap. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cv[i]. 23 He suld am have for-lorn; If noght Moises..Had standen in brekinge in his sight. 1676 MOXON *Print Letters* 24 The Breakings and Wants in the Arches you must work in by hand.

5. A piece of land newly broken up. (*U. S.*)

1883 *Pamphlet Jamestown (Dakota) Board of Tr.*, He earned enough besides, with what he raised on his breaking, to keep himself.

6. *Breaking-out*: an eruption; an outburst.

1552 HULOET, Breakyng out of chyldrens mouths called exulceration. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. III.* Wks. 44 The authors of every breaking-out and sedition. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* xv. 115 The Scab, the Itch, the Scurff..and all such breakings out. 1783 F. MICHAELIS in *Med. Commun.* I. 356 There appeared a breaking-out on the forehead. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schoolm.* xxv. (1857) 544 On the breaking out of the controversy.

7. *Breaking up*, = BREAK-UP.

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 34, I wil that my houshold be kept hool to gedyr..vj hool wykkes aftir my dissees and at the brekyng vp I wil myn executours and they haue a good dyner to gedyr. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 195 To giue them Theams before their breaking vp at noone. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xlii. 222 Many a school-boy has done more than this for his breaking-up task. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 625 It is presumed the boy will come home at breakings-up. 1832 *Nat. Philos.* (U. K. S.) II. *Pneum.* Introd. 70 The breaking-up of the monsoons is the name given by sailors to the shifting of the periodical winds.

8. *attrib.* as in *breaking-weight*; **breaking-crop**, the first crop on newly broken ground; **breaking-frame**, a machine for drawing out the slivers in spinning wool.

1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 181 It has occurred .. for lay oats to have been made the breaking-crop. 1851 *Illust. Lond. News* 4 Jan. 10 The breaking weight being 30 tons. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 1163 The slivers..are drawn out and extended by the rollers of the breaking-frame.

Breaking (brēˑkiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. BREAK *v.*]

1. That breaks, in various senses (chiefly *intr.*) of the verb.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 128 A drop of water in the breaking gulfe. 1593 — *Rich. II*, III. ii. 3 Your late tossing on the breaking Seas. 1655 S. ASHE *Fun. Serm.* 18 *June* 11 He was ready to fall upon idolatrous Israel with breaking blowes. 1674 FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 51 Beams differently breaking or refrangible. 1678 MANTON *Wks.* (1871) II. 190 His ruinous and breaking condition. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* II. 187 Breaking dawn Rouz'd the broad front. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Ecume*, the froth or foam of a breaking sea. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxiv, Within her breaking heart. 1820 BYRON *Juan* v. cliv, To save the credit of their breaking bank. 1881 *Daily News* 9 July 2 Lucas was bowled for a breaking ball.

b. with *down*, *in*, *up*, etc.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxviii. (1856) 347 The first breaking-in day of Spring. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 237 An apparently crazy and breaking-up constitution displays itself most clearly. 1879 MACCARTHY *Own Times* II. 306 The confusion was that of a breaking-down system.

2. In comb. with sbs., as *heart-breaking*, etc.

1874 ALDRICH *Prud. Palfrey* vii. (1885) 116 It was heart-breaking work sometimes and back-breaking work always.

3. *Breaking-joint*: see BREAK *v.* 31 and JOINT *sb.*

Break-neck (brēˑknek), *a.* and *sb.* [f. BREAK *v.* 7 b + NECK.]

A. *adj.* Likely to break the neck; endangering the neck or life; headlong (of speed, etc.); precipitous (of roads, rocks).

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 16 My..breakneck fall. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. i. 164 Break-neck cliffs, and high over-hanging places. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* XV. 62 A break-neck road from Madrid to San Ildefonso. 1882 B. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* I. v. 131 To ride a breakneck pace round Jacko Hill.

†**B.** *sb. Obs.* 'A fall in which the neck is broken; a steep place endangering the neck' (J.); *fig.* destruction, ruin.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* (1859) 251 Such a stumbling-block for his own feet and others that may perhaps bring at last to breakneck. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 289/2 The question is not of any light fall, but it is a deadly breaknecke. 1624 F. WHITE *Reply Fisher* 527 They may.. fall with a breake-necke, downe to Hell. 1649 W. DELL *Way of Peace* 115 The very break-neck of the Churches peace and unity. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 137 To work the downfall and break-neck of mens souls.

†b. One who risks breaking his neck. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Scauezzacollo*, a breakeneck, a halter-sack, a wag.

Breaˑk-off, *sb.*

1. The action of breaking-off: see BREAK *v.* 53, *esp.* discontinuance, severing of relations.

1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 169 The sudden and impetuous break-off from the party with whom he had acted so zealously.

2. In a musket or rifle: The metal work of the stock of a gun into which the breech of the barrel fits.

1804 *Hull Adv.* 21 Jan. 4/1 The left hand then seizes the shaft of the stock and the right hand dislodges the barrel from the 'Break-off'. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 106 For a new break off filed up, fitted, and hardened. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 250 With the breeches in the percussioned state, break-offs fitted and locks jointed.

Breaˑkshuach, *breckshaw.* *Sc.* Also **breakshugh, breckshaw.** [Derivation and correct form of second element unknown: it cannot be connected with OE. *bræc-séoc* epileptic.] The dysentery in sheep.

1799 *Ess. Highl. Soc.* III. 411 (JAM.) Dysentery or Braxy, *Breckshaw.* *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* IV. 199 There is a disease among sheep, called by shepherds the Breakshugh, a deadly sort of dysentery. 1822 W. NAPIER *Pract. Store-farming* 139 It [draining] prevents a great many of the diseases to which sheep are liable, and particularly breakshuach, rot, foot-rot, and braxy.

Breakstone (brēˑkstōun). [f. BREAK *v.* + STONE; a transl. of L. *saxifraga*.] A name given by herbalists to the Saxifrages; and vaguely to plants supposed to be related to them.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 111/1 Of the Saxifrage, or Breakstone, the husks are brownish green. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 5 It has obtain'd the Name of Saxifrage, and by a great many that of Break-Stone. 1846 SOWERBY *Brit. Bot.* (ed. 3) *Breakstone*, Parsley Piert, *Alchemilla arvensis.* 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 28.

Break-up, *sb.* [f. verbal phr. *to break up*: see BREAK *v.* 56. For the stress see BREAK-DOWN.] The action or fact of breaking up; disruption, separation into parts, disintegration (*lit.* and *fig.*); e. g. decay of animal functions; change from fine or settled weather, or from frost; dispersal or dissolution of a meeting, company, society, or system.

1795 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 292 The sudden break-up of Lord Fitzwilliam's Government in Ireland. 1836 S. LAING *Trav. Norway* (L.) The break-up of the cold weather soon followed. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 630/1 The break-up which..follows..morbid alterations of the heart. 1864 *Times* 23 Dec., The sounds of mirth and song that usually mark the break-up of a large English

school. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xxxvii, An epitaph On earth's break-up. *attrib.* 1843 J. T. COLERIDGE in *Arnold's Life & Corr.* (1844) I. i. 11 One break-up party was held in the junior common room at the end of each term.

Breakwater (hrē·kˌwō·təɹ). [f. BREAK *v.* + WATER.]

1. Anything that breaks the force of the waves at a particular place, *esp.* a solid structure of rubble and masonry erected to form or protect a harbour, etc.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Break-water*, the .. hull of some old..vessel, sunk at the entrance of a small harbour, to..diminish the force of the waves. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 100 The house-reef may..be considered as a pier, break-water, or bulwark to vessels lying there. 1846 G. N. WRIGHT *Cream Sci. Knowledge* 58 The most remarkable Break-waters are those of Cherbourg in France, and Plymouth in England. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. iii. 36 This berg is a moving break-water. 1857 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 60 And present breakwater-like their natural slopes to the action of the waves.

fig. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* 332 A breakwater .. to protect from that grinding oppression of the poor by the poor. 1875 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 333 A religious breakwater.

2. In other uses : **a.** A groyne or barrier on the beach to retain shingle; **b.** (See quot. 1769).

1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 116 Several low narrow Jetties, (or Break-Waters) extending from the top of the Beach down to the Low Water Mark. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Break-water* is also a sort of small buoy, fastened to a large one in the water, when the buoy-rope of the latter is not long enough to reach from the anchor .. to the surface of the water. The use of this break-water is therefore to shew where the buoy swims.

Bream (brīm), *sb.* Forms : 4 breem, brem, 4–7 breme, 5 breeme, 6–7 breame, 7– bream. [ME. *breme*, a. F. *brême*, in OF. *bresme* (med.L. *bresmia*), ad. Teutonic : cf. OS. *bressemo* (:—*brehs-mo*), also with *a*, OHG. *brahsema* (whence med.L. *braximus*), MHG. *brahsem*, *brasme*, Ger. *brassen*, MDn. and Du. *brasem* :— WGer. *brahsm-* and *brehsm-*; perh. f. stem of *brehwan* to glitter, sparkle. (The word has no connexion with BARSE.)]

1. The common name of a fresh-water fish (*Abramis brama*) called also Carp-bream, which inhabits lakes and deep water, and is distinguished by its yellowish colour and the high arched form of its back. Also the genus (*Abramis*, family *Cyprinidæ*) to which this belongs, including also the White Bream (*A. blicca*) and other species.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 350 Many a Breem [*v.r.* brem, breme] and many a luce in Stuwe. 1462 *Manu. & Househ. Exp.* 561 My master putt into the said ponde, in grete bremes, xij. 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, ii. § 1 Pykes, breames, carpes, tenches, and other fysshes. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 506 If you intend the pond for Carpe or Breame. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 174 The Bream..is a large and stately fish..long in growing. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 309 The bream is an inhabitant of lakes—or the deep parts of still rivers. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 167 Look up and down..And note the bubbles of the bream.

2. Applied also to some acanthopterygious sea-fishes, of the genus Pagellus (family *Sparidæ*), and genus *Labrus* (family *Labridæ*), as the Sea Bream (*P. centrodontus*), Spanish Bream (*P. erythrinus*).

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 578 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 156 Carpe, Breme de mere, & trowt. 1655 MOUFFET & BENN. *Health's Improv.* (1746) 238 Breams of the Sea be of a white and solid Substance. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* vii. 16 There were cod, breams, silver-fish, and other kinds.

3. *Comb.* **bream-backed**: (of a horse) having a high ridged back.

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6190/7 Stolen..a sorrel Nag..bream back'd. 1834–43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxciii. (D.) He was not.. hollow-backed, bream-backed, or broken backed.

Bream (brīm), *v.*[1] Also 7 breem. [Of uncertain origin : known only since 1600. It has been conjecturally referred to Du. *brem* 'broom, furze', and to Eng. *broom*, as a deriv. vb., or a dialect variant : but evidence is lacking. Conjectures identifying the word with *bren*, BURN, are unsupported exc. by the analogy of Ger. *ein Schiff brennen*, F. *chauffer le vaisseau, donner le feu.*]

trans. To clear (a ship's bottom) of shells, seaweed, ooze, etc., by singeing it with burning reeds, furze, or fagots, thus softening the pitch so that the rubbish adhering may be swept off. Cf. BROOM *v.*

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 3 For calking, breaming, stopping leakes. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 13 Breaming her, is but washing or burning of all the filth with reeds or broome. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 60 There I careend and breemed my shippes with verie great diligence. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 260 On the 8th we breamed the vessel's bottom. 1875 *Fortn. Rev.* Aug. 206 Bonfires of brushwood, lighted to bream the sharp-bowed craft.

Bream, *v.*[2] Also 6 breme (*dial.*), **breme** variant of BRIM *v.*[1] said of a boar or sow.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 127 The female camel of Bactria, feeding upon the mountaines amongest the wilde Boares, is oftentimes breamed of the boare, and conceaveth. 1863 ATKINSON *Provinc. Danby, Brim, breme*, to desire the boar; to serve the sow.

† **Breame.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Known only in the passage cited : if correct, cf. Ger. *breme*, MHG. *breme*, *brem*, OHG. *bremo* masc., answering to an OTeut. **bremon-* masc., parallel to **brimi-* fem., whence OHG. *brimissa*, Ger. *bremse* : see BRIMSE.] Breese, gadfly; = BRIMSE.

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* III. 41 *note*, A kind of flieng vermin that stingeth cattell, a horseffie, breame, a breese.

Breame, var. of BREEM *a. Obs.*

† **Brea·met.** *Obs.* Also 5 bremate, bremette. [? dim. of BREAM : but cf. OF. '*bremat* = *brême*' Godef.] A young, or small, bream.

1462 *Manu. & Househ. Exp.* 561 My master putt in the said ponde, in male bremetes, xij. 1496 *Bk. St. Alban's, Fishing* 29 Ye shall angle for hym [a bream]..wyth a redde wormе..And for bremettis take maggotes.

Breamflat (brī·mflæt). [f. BREAM *sb.* + FLAT.] A fish, the White Bream.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 374/1 *Brama blicca* (the white bream, or bream flat)..is of a silvery or bluish-white hue.

Breaming (brī·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BREAM *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The clearing of a ship's bottom by burning. Hence *breaming-fuel*, *-hook*.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 13. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 61 The inconueniencie of breeming aloft to pay the shippe ouer with pitch. 1759 COLEBROOKE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 51 Corruptly called breaming, for brenning or burning. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Chauffage*, breaming-fuel. *Fourches de Carene*, breaming-hooks.

Breards (brī·ədz), *sb. pl. Sc.* [The same as BRAIRD, in sense of 'short ends or points'.] 'The short flax recovered from the first tow by a second hackling' (Jamieson). Cf. *backings*.

1733 P. LINOSAY *Interest Scot.* 161 Dressing and stapling the Lint .. into fine drest Flax, fine drest Tow, common Tow, Backings, and Breards. 1804 *Edin. Even. Courant* 1 Sept. (JAM.) White and blue breards, fit for spinning yarn.

Breard, Breare, obs. forms of BRAIRD, BRIER.

Breast (brest). Forms : 1–4 breost, 3–8 brest ; (also 4 *Kent* bryest, 4–5 breest, breste, 4–6 *north.* breist, 5–6 brist, birst), 6– breast. [OE. *brēost* = OFris. *briast*, OS. *briost*, *breost*, ON. *brjóst*, (Sw. *bröst*, Da. *bryst*) neuter, answering to an OTeut. type **breusto(m)* : represented in Goth. by *brusts* fem. pl. (no sing.) :— OTeut. **brust-s* consonantal fem., ' prob. originally inflected as a dual' (Kluge), whence OHG. (MHG., mod.Ger.) *brust* fem., MLG. (MDu., Du.) *borst* fem. (with metathesis of *r*). The term is confined to Teutonic, there being no common Indo-Europ. name for the breast. As to the form and derivation, see below. OE. *éo* became normally ME. *ē*, *ee*, mod. *ee* (*ī*), and in Sc. and north dial. *breast* rimes with *priest* ; but in Standard Eng., the *e* has been shortened before the two consonants ; the spellings *breast* and *brest* run side by side from 16th to 18th c. ; in current usage we spell *breast* and pronounce *brest*.

The difference of vowel in OTeut. **breust-*, **brust-* is explained by the fact that all monosyllabic consonantal stems had originally shifting stress, with corresponding ablaut (**breust-s*, **brust-ôz*) ; the neuter gender in OE., OS., and ON. by the supposition that **breust-s* was orig. inflected as a dual (the two breasts) of which the nom. and acc. **breustô* would later become **breust*, *brēost*, which after the loss of the dual would naturally be treated as neuter pl., as in other known instances. Even in senses 2, 5, the plural was usual in OE., as exclusive in Gothic. **Breust-* cannot be connected with *berstan*, *brestan* to burst ; but it may be related to the OS. verb. *brustian* to bud, and be a root-noun from a vb. **breust-an* (see Lexer under *brust*), a specialized derivative of **breut-an* (i. e. **breut-stan*, **breustan* ; cf. **brek-stan*, *brestan*, f. *brek-an*). The 'breasts' would thus be orig. the *mammæ* or paps, likened to 'buds' or 'sprouts'. See further Kluge *Beiträge* VIII. 510.]

I. 1. Each of the two soft protuberances situated on the thorax in females, in which the milk is secreted for the nourishment of their young ; the mamma ; also the analogous rudimentary organ of males, the mammilla. Hence, in phrases *to give, have, put to, the breast* ; an infant *at the breast past the breast*.

(Properly said of women, but sometimes of the lower animals.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xi. 27 þa breost [*Lindisf.* titto, *vel* breosto] þe ðu suce. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 182 Wiþ innoþes sare, & þæra breosta. *a* 1300 *Sarmun* lviii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 7 þat soke þe milk of maidis brest. *c* 1305 *St. Kath.* 249 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 96 Here breostes hi to-drowe Fram hire bodi mossel mele. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. VII. 39 [The virgin Mary] took here brest [*mamillam*] out of here bosom. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, viii. § 1 As womens brestes being sore. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. v. 48 Come to my Womans Brests And take my Milke for Gall. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* I. 237 When she was past the breast, he chose many young gentlemen of his Court to be of her guard. 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* i. 2 The fruitfulness of the womb, and of the brests. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2371/4 His Majesty was pleased to order that the Breast should be given him. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 15 ¶ 2 One Country Milch-Wench, to whom I was .. put to the Breast. 1843 MACAULAY *Prophecy of Capys* xiv, Thou, that..hast tugged at the she-wolf's breast. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1878) I. 122 An amulet worn close under the right breast.

b. Hence *fig.* Source of nourishment.

1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 1 Upon whose breasts againe themselues doe hang to receiue the Spirituall and sincere milke of the word. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xix. (1614) 37/1 Cambridge, the other brest and nurse-mother of all pious literature. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII. 185 The sacraments are not dry breasts. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 249 'Husbandry and cattle rearing', he says, 'are the two breasts whence France is nourished'.

2. The front of the thorax or chest, the fore-part of the body, lying between the neck and the belly. (In OE. usually in the plural, for original dual.)

Beowulf (Z.) 552 Beado hrǣgl broden on breostum lǣȝ golde ȝegyr[wed]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xiii. 25 þa he hlinode ofer ðæs hælendes breostum [*Lindisf. C.* onufa breost ðæs hælendes]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 34 Beateð ower breoste. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 27 He smote upon his breest. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxiii. (1495) 144 The breste is the ouer bony parte betwene the pappes and teetes. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 23 The sayde hongman toke a rope, and knyt hit fast abonte thare birstes, undre thaire harmeholes. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 97 On his backe or brest. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 252 You must cut this flesh from off his breast. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* XI. (1678) 270 Muskets..may be called Breast-guns, for that they are not laid to the cheek, but against the breast. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 71 He threw a flaming Dart at his brest. 1843 MACAULAY *Lake Regillus* xxviii, Herminius smote Mamilius Through breast-plate and through breast.

b. The part of a garment or a piece of armour covering the breast.

1651 *Proc. Parliament* No. 119. 1846, 310 backs with their brests, and 10 Head pots. *a* 1678 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1703) II. vi. 31 To procure old Backs, and Breasts, and Pots, with Pistols. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 436 Beruffled breasts and wrists were the order of the day.

c. The bosom.

1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 15 It is a dangerous thing to harbor a Traytor within your brest.

† **3.** Occasionally extended to the whole upper portion of the body, the thorax or chest. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 679 þe body of þat tre þar-by Es þe brest with þe bely. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 302 The breast as to its anterior part hath two clavicles and the os pectoris .. the posterior part hath two shoulders and twelve vertebra's. 1754 64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. Introd. 33 A perforation must be made .. into the cavity of the breast. 1766 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 404 IV. 241, I am glad to hear that your breast is so much better.

4. The corresponding part in the body of the lower animals.

a 1400 *Chester Pl.* I. (1843) 31 Upon thy breste thou shalte goe and eate the earth. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 49 Breeste of a beste, *pectus*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. iv. 181 The rouch byrsis on the brest and crest Of that .. wilde beist. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 296 Broad breast, full eye, small head, and nostril wide. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* ii. 78 The wave brest and heave shoulder of the peace Offerings. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol. Lett.* (1828) IV. 542 Nipping the breast will kill many small Lepidoptera.

b. as a joint or other piece of meat.

1530 PALSGR. 910 The gygot, a brest, *le gigot*. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 255 ¶ 3 Antipathy .. to a Cheshire Cheese, or a Breast of Mutton. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 529 They were charged with stealing a breast of mutton.

5. *fig.* and *transf.* The seat of the affections and emotions ; the repository of consciousness, designs, and secrets ; the heart ; *hence*, the affections, private thoughts and feelings. (Commonly pl. in OE.)

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* (Gr.) 656 Mæȝ ðin mod wesan bliðe on breostum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 183 Ihesu .. Min bliþe breostes blisse. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 þe þat herest him þat al welt in wið in þi breoste. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 2 How y hadde ledde my lijf so zore, I putt it freischli in-to my brist. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. iv. 134 The fauorable fortoun .. gan the breistis of the vther avance. 1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XV. 581 Their herdsmen wanting breasts To fight with lions. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 258 What his Brest forges, that his Tongue must vent. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT in *Dodsley* (1780) X. 221 That man of peace there, Hath been trusted with Kings breasts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 730 Can envie dwell In heav'nly brests? 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 30 ¶ 3 Our Statutes are .. recorded in our own Breasts only. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* XV, Some village Hampden, that with dauntless breast The little tyrant of his fields withstood. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 368 What motives were predominant in the breast of Pausanias.

† **b.** *On breast* : in or by heart. *Obs.*

a 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 45 Maist part was my prayers to con Knowit on breist.

c. *To make a clean breast* : to make a full disclosure or confession.

1752 CAMERON in *Scots Mag.* (1753) Oct. 508/1 He pressed him .. to make a clean breast, and tell him all. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Nov. 524 A clean breast must be made of everything. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xxiii. 184, I may as well make a clean breast of it.

† **6.** *transf.* The place where the lungs are situated ; *hence*, breath, voice in singing. *Obs.*

1547 J. HEYWOOD *Four P's* in *Dodsley* (1780) I. 67, I have some syght in syngynge, But is your brest any thynge sweet? *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* (Arb.) 14 So loe, that is a breast to blowe out a candle. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 19 By my troth the foole has an excellent breast. I had rather then forty shillings I had..so sweet a breath to sing, as the foole has. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgr.* III. vi. (N.) Let's hear him sing, he has a fine breast. 1711 STRYPE *Parker* 9 (N.) Queristers, after their breasts are changed.

† **7.** A broad even front of a moving company ; hence *In, of, on* (*a*) *breast* = ABREAST. *Obs.*

1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* III. i. 10 A narrow Lane, where onely foure of a breast could march. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. liii, Six men at armes .. might together in a breast ride all up to the very top. 1686 R. P. in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 382 The Current of Water came down .. with a Breast as if it would have drowned the whole Towns. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6382/3 The Register, in Breast, with the Secretary. 1788 *Lond. Mag.* 200 To admit the passage of three carriages and two horses on a breast. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Gr.* IV. xix. 405 The ships went three or more in a breast.

8. Applied to various surfaces or parts of things analogous in shape, position, etc. to the human breast; the forefront, face, swelling or supporting surface. †In *military* use, a breastwork; see BREAST *v.* 4.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5930 In the brest of the batell þere buernes were thicke. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 51 The crosse blew Lightning seem'd to open The Brest of Heauen. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 96 The seas broke against the overhanging Breast of the rock. 1806 *Act* 46 *Geo. III*, cliii, No pier, quay, wharf, jetty, breast, or embankment, shall be erected. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* I. 27 The waves that lend their gentle breast In gladness for her couch of rest. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* IV. 627 Upon the breast of new-created earth Man walk'd. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 200 Along the tolerably smooth breast of the hill.

9. In various technical uses: †a. *Anatomy.* A portion of the hand (see quot.). b. *Agriculture.* The forward part of the mould-board of a plough. c. *Arch.* (see quot. 1823); also, the part of a wall between a window and the floor; an obs. name of the *torus* of a column (spelt *Brest* by Bailey and Johnson). d. *Mining.* (see quot. 1881); also, the wooden partition which divides the shaft of a coal-mine into two compartments. e. The curve in a fork just above the prongs. f. *Mech.* 'A bush connected with a small shaft or spindle'; also, the swelling or bulging part of a nave or hub. g. *Carpentry.* The under surface of a handrail, rafter, or rib of a dome.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, In the thyrde coniunction be foure bones longer than the other. And that coniunction is called the brest of the hande or pecten. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Brest* or *Breast*, in architecture, a term used by some for that member of a column otherwise called the *tore*. 1770 *Monthly Rev.* 307 Placed just under the breast of the chimney. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 115 There is little apparent curve in its breast or mould-board. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 434 The solid parts of the walls, between the funnel or flues, and the rooms, are called the breasts of the chimnies. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Breast.* 1. The face of a working. 2. In coal mines, the chamber driven upwards from the gangway, on the seam, between pillars of coal left standing, for the extraction of coal. 3. That side of the hearth of a shaft-furnace which contains the metal-notch. 1884 *Implement & Mach. Rev.* 1 Dec. 670 1/2 The .. plough .. has, together with the ordinary mould board, a digging breast.

II. Combinations.

10. Comb. (*attrib.*) of obvious meaning; as *breast-bow, -button, -cord, -girdle, -guard, -key, -milk, -piece, -pin, -pocket; breast-deep, breast-rending* adj.

1847 *Life Mrs. Sherwood* vi. 87 She always wore a *breast bow to answer the bow on her cap. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* II. 256 A certain *breast-button of his old coat. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* IV. (1881) 105 Took down the silver bit and bridle chains, *Breast-cord, and curb. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 179 Set him *brest deepe in earth, and famish him. 1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* ii. 32 Whethir .. a spousesse schal forȝete hir *brest girdil? 1578 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 281 A budged, j male pinyen, and a *brestgard, ijs. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 241/1 Parapet..is termed in German *Brustwehr*, or breast-guard. 1803 BRISTED *Pedest. Tour* II. 122 Spilling an abundance of water upon her *breastkerchief, and wetting her bosom. 1813 SIR. R. WILSON *Diary* II. 202 A person conversant in all matters .. and who possesses the *breast-key of the magnates. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 124 Fed with a little *breast-milk. 1785 M. GARTHSHORE in *Med. Commun.* II. 37 It was supported by breast milk. 1611 COTGR., *Brichet*, the brisket or *breast-peece. 1825 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) VIII. 120, I hate fine waistcoats and *breast pins upon dirty shirts. 1772 NUGENT *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 172 In the *breast-pocket of his large cloak. 1625 K. LONG *Barclay's Argenis* IV. x, *Brest-rending care.

11. Special combs.: **breast-backstays** (*Naut.*), long ropes serving to aid in supporting the masts against an oblique headwind (cf. BACKSTAY); **breast-band**, a girdle or band passing round the breast; also *spec.* = *breast-rope*; †**breast-brooch** = BREASTPLATE 2; †**breast-bundel**, a breast-girdle; **breast-casket** = *breast-gasket*; **breast-chain**, a chain used for the same purpose as a *breast-strap*; †**breast-clout**, a bib; **breast-collar**, a broad pulling strap passing round the breast of a horse, used instead of a neck-collar; **breast-cut**, the cut of meat from the breast, brisket; **breast-drill**, a drill against which the workman bears his breast while drilling; **breast-fast**, 'a large rope or chain, used to confine a ship's broadside to a wharf or quay, or to some other ship' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); †**breast-flap** (see quot.); **breast-gasket** (*Naut.*), a rope, cord, or other piece of plaited stuff used to tie up the bunt of a sail, and secure it to the yard; **breast-glass** (see quot.); **breast-harness**, harness in which a breast-band is used in place of a collar; **breast-height**, the interior slope of a parapet in fortifications; **breast-hoe**, a hoe pushed by the breast; **breast-hooks**, 'large pieces of compass-timber fixed within and athwart the bows of the ship, of which they are the principal security, and through which they are well bolted' (Weale); **breast-knees** *sb. pl.*, timbers placed in the forward part of a vessel across the stem to unite the bows on each side; **breast-knot**, a knot or bow of ribbon, etc. worn on the breast; †**breast-lap** = *breast-flap*, BREASTPLATE 2; †**breast-lin** (*Ormin*), lit. breast-linen, linen breastplate; **breast-line**, the rope along which are ranged the pontoons of a military bridge, and to which they are fastened; **breast-mill**, a mill driven by a breast water-wheel; **breast-moulding**, moulding done upon the panel beneath a window; **breast-pain**, a disease in horses; **breast-pang**, the *Angina pectoris*; **breast-peat** (see quot.); †**breast-pit**, the hollow of the breast; †**breast-probe**, a probe for examining the cavity of the breast; **breast-pump**, an instrument for drawing milk from the breast by suction; **breast-rail** (*Naut.*), the upper rail of the balcony, or of the breastwork at the fore-part of the quarter-deck; **breast-roll**, the cloth beam of a loom; **breast-rope** (*Naut.*), a rope for securing the yard-parrels; a rope for supporting the leadsman while sounding; **breast-strap** (*Harness*), a strap fixed at one end to the collar and supporting the pole of the vehicle; **breast-wall**, a wall supporting a bank of earth, etc., a retaining wall; **breast-weed**, a herbaceous plant (*Saururus cernuus*) having broad heart-shaped leaves and small white flowers, the Lizard's tail; **breast-wimble**, a kind of gimlet or auger upon which the breast presses in working; **breast-wood**, collective name for young shoots of fruit trees trained on espaliers or against walls. Cf. also BREAST-HIGH -PLATE, -WORK, etc.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) E ij, Breast-back-stays and after-back-stays; the intent of the former being to sustain the top-mast when the force of the wind acts upon the ship sidewise. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXV. 82 Setting up the weather breast-backstays. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 135 *Breast-bands, saddle and crupper, are lavishly embroidered. 1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* XXVIII. 15 The *breest broche [1611 breastplate] forsothe of dom thou shalt make with werk of dyuerse colours. — *Jer.* ii. 32 Whether forȝete shal .. the womman spouse of hir *brest-bundle [1388 -girdil]. *c* 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibles.* in Wright's *Voc.* 143 *Une bavere*, a brestclut. 1801 W. FELTON *Carriages* II. 156 Neck Collars, and Saddles instead of *breast Collars and housings. 1825 S. & S. ADAMS *Compl. Serv.* 76 The Joints of Beef, according to the London method of cutting. Brisket or *Breast-cut. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 243 Known among the Oriental nations as the *breast-drill. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 30 A *Breast-fast is a rope .. fastened to some part of the Ship forward on, to hold her head to a wharfe. *a* 1536 TINDALE *Table Words Ex.* I. 419 *Breastlap*, or **breastflap*, is such a flap as thou seest in the breast of a cope. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Breast glass*, a flattened glass vessel, with an opening large enough to receive the nipple, placed on the breast to catch .. milk. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 174 The intervals should be hoed with a running or *breast hoe of twelve inches broad. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. iv. (ed. 4) 221 One *breast-hook was broken. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* ii. 4 Her stern and breast-hooks dripping. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 68 What are the breast hooks for? To unite the sides of the ship together forward; they are generally made of iron. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 11 (1725) 69 The influence of this Beautiful *Breast-Knot. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 119 A black lace tippet .. parting at the middle, to display a gay *breast-knot. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xlv. 10 In the *brestlappe there was a goodly worke, wherin was fastened light and perfectnesse. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 75 Those Vrim and Thumim, which the Priest bare in his breast lappe. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 334 The brest-lap of iudgement. *c* 1200 ORMIN 955 Off þatt preostess shulldrelin, & off hiss *breostlin baþe. Summwhatt iss habbe showedd ȝuw. 1674 PETTY *Disc. R. Soc.* 99 Seen in all *Breast- and Undershot-Mills. 1821 R. TURNER *Abridgm. Arts & Sc.* 266 Water-mills are of three kinds: undershot mills, breast mills, and overshot mills. 1844 T. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* 324 Excepting in the case of *breast-pang, very active exercises daily. 1802 *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 208 (JAM.) [He] digs the peat, by driving in the spade horizontally with his arms; this peat is designed *breast-peat. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xxi, Sode in vinegre and leyde with a sponge to þe *breste pit. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 200 The Admission of the *Breast-Probe. 1831 G. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 215 The cloth-beam or *breast-roll to which the ends of the warp are attached. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* V. 20 Parrels .. with the helpe of the *Brest-rope doth keepe the Yard close to the Mast. 1825 H. GASCOIGNE *Nav. Fame* 52 Forward he leans, and far the balance leaves, The *Breastrope trusting while the lead he heaves. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 42 See the breast ropes properly secured. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. xv, The French Vibrequin or *brest-wimble, which gently and quickely boreth a hole, and hurteth not the wood. 1882 *Garden* 354/2 To allow a free and unrestricted growth of *breastwood unto the middle of July.

Breast (brest), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To apply or oppose the breast to (waves, wind, a steep ascent); to stem, face, meet in full opposition. *To breast a fence, horse*, etc.: to mount by springing so as to bring the breast over.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. Prol. 13 Bresting the lofty Surge. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 128 It observes not a constant respect unto the mouth of the wind, but variously converting doth seldome breast it right. †*a* 1700 *Ballad 'Fause Foodrage'* XXII. in Scott *Minstr. Sc. Bord.*, You shall learn .. Right well to breast a steed. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 171 The horse began to breast the hill. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 79 A swimmer .. breasting the big waves.

b. *fig.*

1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 29 Prepared to breast the difficulties of the sierra. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* IV. (1873) 318 Breasting its perils .. gallantly.

c. *To breast oneself*: to oppose one's breast *to*; so *to breast it out* (cf. *face it out*).

1815 *Hist. J. Decastro, &c.* III. 114 To breast it out against difficulties, dangers, sin, and the devil. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* i. 6 Civil government breasting itself to the shock of lawless men.

d. *To breast aside*: to breast so as to push aside.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xliv. (1856) 406 We gradually force ahead, breasting aside the floes.

2. *intr.* To press forward with the breast.

†*a* 1700 *Red Squair* in *Ever Green* (1824) II. 225 Breisting owre the Brae. 1786 BURNS *Salut. to Mare* xiv, Thou never lap, an' sten't and breastit, Then stood to blaw.

†3. *trans.* To give the breast to; *fig.* to nourish. *Obs. rare.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 27 In good corne soile to nest thee, Where pasture and meade may brest thee.

†4. To defend in front or with a breastwork.

1591 LAMBARDE *Arch.* (1635) 172 The Offenders, which were .. so brested, sided, and backed with a many friends. 1624 CAPT. J. SMITH *Virginia* III. vi. 60 Their pallizadoed towne .. brested about with brests very formally.

5. *trans.* To apply the breast to.

1820 KEATS *Isabella* lix. 470 She hurried back, as swift As bird on wing to breast its eggs again.

6. *To breast up a hedge*: to cut away the branches on one side so that the main upright stems are laid bare.

Breast-beam (bre·st,bīm).

1. *Naut.* One of the beams at the fore-part of the quarter-deck and round-house, and after-part of the forecastle.

1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 95.

2. *Weaving.* The horizontal wooden beam in the front of a loom.

1790 A. WILSON *Groans fr. Loom*, While a bad web was his theme, The breast-beam supported his head. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 1114 The breast beam .. is supported at its end upon brackets.

3. The front cross-beam of the frame of a locomotive.

Breast-board (bre·stbōəd).

1. The earth-board or mould-board of a plough.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 190 The Shield-board, some call Breast-board, or Earth-board, or Furrow-board. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Plough*, The Earth board, Mould board, Breast board, Throw board.

2. *Mining.* 'Planking placed between the last set of timbers and the *face* of a *gangway* or *heading*, in quicksand or loose ground' (Raymond).

3. *Rope-making.* A loaded carriage to which the yarn-ends are attached at the foot of the rope-walk.

Breastbone (bre·stbōən). The thin flat bone running down the front of the thorax, and articulated by cartilages with the ribs; the sternum.

a 1000 *Ags. Gloss.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 158 *Pectusculum*, breostban. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1623 On was clouen in-to þe chynne: another to þe brust-bon. *a* 1400 *Isumbras* 455 The beryns he hitt appone the hode, Thorowe the brestebane it wode. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 183 Inclining to the spine or brestbone. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* IV. 147 The leap-frogs you make out of a goose's breastbone.

Breasted (bre·stĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. BREAST *sb.*]

1. Having a breast; *esp.* in comb., as *big-, narrow-, open-, wide-, flat-breasted.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (1841) 261 As a somer it is brested bifore in the brede. *c* 1420 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 232 A Woman ..fayre brested. 1522–4 CAPON in Fiddes *Wolsey* (1726) coll. 103 Syngyng men byn .. very well brested. 1544 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 126 The bygge brested shafte is fytte for hym. 1626 COCKERAM III, *Chymæra*, a Monster .. brested like a Lyon. 1711 J. DISTAFF *Char. Don Sacheverellio* 9 Times are altered since you went open Breasted. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 311 [They] become .. flat breasted.

2. Ornamented or decorated on the breast.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 80 Breasted with the cross, they roam on to the Holy Land.

Breastful (bre·stful). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -FUL.] As much as fills the breast; also *fig.*

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VI. 191 The hungry beggar-boy .. Bears yet a breastful of a fellow-world To this.

Breast-high (bre·st,həi), *a., adv., sb.*

A. *adj.* As high as the breast.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 157 Part of the Battlement being Breast high. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5472/2 The Water was Breast high. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amus.* 207 The rider has a breast-high support ascending from his seat.

B. *adv.*

1. To the height or depth of the breast.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcad.* (J.) The river itself gave way unto her, so that she was straight breast-high. 1678 *Massacre in Irel.* 8 They saw one like a Woman rise out of the River breast-high. 1854 J. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. XXXV. 556 Some .. wading breast high, reached the opposite bank.

2. Said in *Hunting* of the scent when it is so strong that the hounds go at a racing pace with their heads erect.

1858 KINGSLEY *Ode to N.-E. Wind* 30 Hark! the brave North-Easter! Breast-high lies the scent. 1868 R. EG.-WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* lvi, When we fly with a scent breast high, and a galloping fox before us.

C. *sb.* A tunnel or horizontal entrance into a coal-mine, so low that the miner has to stoop: in Lancash. dial. *breast-hee.*

1850 Bamford *Tim Bobbin* Introd. 3 in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) The collier brought his coal to daylight at the mouth of a .. breast-hee, generally opening out not unlike a large black sough, on some hill-side. 1857 E. Waugh *Lanc. Sk.* 44 *ibid.*, At the mouth of a lonely breast-hee on his native moor-side.

Brea'stie. *Sc.* Diminutive of Breast.

1785 Burns *To Mouse* 1, Wee sleekit, cow'rin tim'rous beastie, O, what a panic's in thy breastie!

Breasting (bre'stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Breast *sb.* and *v.* + -ing¹.]

1. a. The action of confronting or opposing with the breast, of ascending the breast of a slope, etc. b. *concr.* A covering for the breast, breast-work.

1817 Southey *Morte Arth.* I. Introd. 60 'The French', says the chronicler of Pero Nino .. 'arm the horses with head pieces and breastings of leather'. 1836 Landor *Lett. Conserv.* 76 The current of evil is only to be stemmed by the united weight and breasting of the people. 1870 *Daily News* 7 Dec., Its flanking fire would have prohibited the breasting of the slope toward Villiers.

2. *techn.* The curved channel in which a breast water-wheel works.

Breastless (bre'stlĕs), *a.* Without breasts.

1854 Blackie in *Blackw. Mag.* 265 Before his spear the Amazon yields.. The breastless host. 1861 *Three Barriers* 88 These breastless tribes are Birds, Reptiles, and fishes.

†**Brea'stlet.** *Obs. rare.* [See -let.] A small piece of meat from the breast.

a 1571 Jewel *On Matt.* ix. 37 Whensoever the ox, or calf, or sheep .. was offered unto God .. the priest for his share had the breastlet which covered the heart.

Breast-plate (bre'stplēit). [f. Breast+Plate, q. v. for Forms.]

1. A piece of armour for protecting the breast; also, any plate worn on the breast.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knts. T.* 2120 Som wol ben armed in an haubergeon And in bristplate. 1535 Coverdale *Ephes.* vi. 14 Hauing on the breast-plate of righteousnesse. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 62 Sword, Shield, Helmet, Breastplate. 1814 Scott *Ld. Isles* vi. xxxii, A lance's point Has found his breastplate's loosen'd joint. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metals* II. 11 The breast-plate .. with a little steel boss in the centre and straps attached to fasten it over the workman's belly. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 158 The Bayonet Belt is to be then fitted in front, and wherever it crosses the Pouch Belt, there the Breast-Plate is to be placed.

2. A folded piece of embroidered linen worn on the breast of the Jewish high-priest, and adorned with twelve precious stones, representing the twelve tribes. Cf. *Exod.* xxviii. xxxix.

1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 75 In the Ephod or in the brest plate were .12. precious stones. 1611 Bible *Ex.* xxviii. 4 A breastplate [Wyclif breest broche, racional; Coverdale brestlappe], and an Ephod, and a robe. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 598 The Twelve that shon In Aarons Brest-plate. 1868 Marriott *Vest. Chr.* 79.

3. In various technical uses: as a. *Building.* A breast-summer. b. *Mech.* A plate in which the butt end of a drill is inserted when the pressure is applied by the breast in boring. c. = Breast-plough. d. A strap or arrangement of straps passing across the breast of a riding-horse and attached to the saddle and saddle-girths. e. *Zool.* The under part of the horny case of a tortoise or turtle; the plate covering the lower side of the thorax of some insects. f. The inscription-plate on a coffin.

1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 59 Summers, Brest-plates, with Joysts, Rafters, and Window-frames. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 7 The Drill-Plate, or Breast-Plate .. hath an hole punched a little way into it, to set the blunt end of the Shank of the Drill in. 1704 *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Burning*, A Breastplayt to pare off the Turff. *a* 1720 W. Gibson *Diet of Horses* viii. (ed. 3) 127, I have seen horses sometimes galled and fretted by buckling their Breast-plates too tight. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xvii, We lived entirely upon tortoise-meat; the breast-plate roasted .. with the flesh on it is very good. 1849 in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 586 A butterfly .. through a very remarkable opening in the breast-plate, emitted a great quantity of a sort of froth. 1864 *Derby Mercury* 7 Dec., The outer shell of the coffin was of oak .. upon the breast-plate was an inscription recording the name and age of the deceased.

Brea'st-plough. 'A sort of Plough driven by main force with one's breast, commonly used in paring the Turf in Burn-beating' (Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 322).

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Trenching Spade*, Some of these Spades .. are made with one side turned up like the Breast-Plow. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* xv, We must .. labour as at a breast-plough.

Hence **Brea'st-plough** *v.*, and **Brea'st-ploughing** *vbl. sb.*

1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 183 The breast-ploughing on these soils is easy.

Breastsummer, bressummer (bre'sə:mər). Also **breastsommer, bressomer, bressumer, brestsummer.** [f. Breast + Summer *sb.*² (a. F. *sommier* beam).] A 'summer' or beam extending horizontally over a large opening, and sustaining the whole superstructure of wall, etc.; e.g. the beam over a shop-front, the lower beam of the front of a gallery, and the like.

1611 Cotgr., *Contrefrontail*, the brow-peece .. of a dore; a haunse, or breast summer. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Building*, Brest-Sommers, Girders, Trimmers, and Wall-plates. 1845 *Gloss. Goth. Archit.* I. 69 Breastsummer, Bressummer .. a beam supporting the front of a building, etc., after the manner of a lintel. 1880 *Daily News* 27 Apr. 3/7 The bressummer was then burning. 1885 J. F. Mollov *Royalty Rest.* II. 193 Breastsummers of stout oak.

Breast-wheel (bre'st,hwīl). A water-wheel, in which the water is admitted to the float-board nearly on a level with the axle.

1759 Smeaton in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 137 To examine the effects when the impulse and weight are combined, as in the several kinds of breast-wheels, etc. 1831 Lardner *Hydrostatics* x. 203 A breast wheel partakes of the nature of the overshot and undershot wheels.

Breastwise (bre'stwəiz), *adv.* [f. Breast *sb.* + -wise.] Side by side, abreast.

1620 Dekker *Dream* (1860) 24 So wide That ten caroches (breastwise) in may ride. 1673 Ray *Notes of Husb.* 130 He uses to plow with his Oxen endwayes or all in one file .. whereas breastwise it is very hard evenly to match them. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. xxxviii. V. 24 Two lines of ships .. were moored across the strait breastwise.

Breastwork (bre'stwə:k).

1. *Fortif.* A fieldwork (usually rough and temporary) thrown up a few feet in height for defence against an enemy; a parapet.

1642 *Relat. Action bef. Cyrencester* 3 Gardens .. divided by many low dry stone walls, as good as Breast workes. 1645 R. Symonds *Diary Civ. War* (1859) 232 At Worcester Prince Maurice has made without the ditch .. a low breast-work, and a stockado without. 1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 152 The English made a breastwork of the dead, to cover them in the time of action. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 98 The mud breastworks had long been levelled with the earth. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* II. 346 Closing their wicker shields, and fixing them in the ground, so as to form a kind of breastwork before them. 1861 Smiles *Engineers* II. 236 The Hythe Military Canal .. protected by a breastwork on the land side.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1828 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 230 Behind the outmost breastwork of gentility. 1821 De Quincey *Confess.* Wks. I. 103 This watery breastwork, a perpendicular wall of water carrying itself as true as if controlled by a mason's plumb-line.

2. In various technical uses: a. *Naut.* 'A sort of balustrade of rails, mouldings, or stanchions which terminates the quarter-deck and poop at the fore ends' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); see also quot. 1870. b. *Arch.* The parapet of a building. c. = Breasting 2.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Breastwork* .. frequently decorated with sculpture. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 101 The breast-work .. serves to make a separation from the main-deck. 1870 *Daily News* 27 Sept., Having the space occupied by the turrets, funnel, hatch-ways, &c., raised seven or eight feet above the low deck. The armoured sides of this superstructure Mr. Reed calls the 'breastwork'. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 849 A good example of the form of iron buckets employed in the breast wheel .. is shown in fig. 1178: *a*, shrouding .. *c*, breastwork.

Breath (breþ). Forms: 1 brǽþ, *Anglian* bréþ, 2–3 breð, 3–6 breth, 4 breeth, breeþ, breth(e, 4–6 brethe, 6 breathe, 6– breath. [OE. *brǽþ, bréþ* odour, smell, exhalation as of anything cooking or burning:—WGer. type **brâþ-*, OTeut. **brǽþo-z*:—Aryan **bhrâto-*, with original sense 'exhalation from heat, steam, reek', f. root **bhrē-*, Teut. **brǽ-* to burn, heat: see Brede *v.*¹, and Brood. Thus related to OHG. *brâdam*, MHG. *brâdem*, Ger. *brodem* 'exhalation, vapour, steam':—OTeut. type **brâþmo-z*:—Aryan *bhrē-tmo-* (cf. Skr. *ā-tman*, etc.), f. same root. The sense passed in Eng. through that of 'heated air expired from the lungs' (often manifest to the sense of smell, as in 'strong breath') to 'the air in the lungs or mouth', thus taking the place of OE. *ǽðm*, early ME. *ēþem* (see Ethem), and ME. Ande, Onde, Sc. *aind, aynd*, from Old Norse. The original long vowel of OE. *brǽþ* has only recently been shortened; the 16th c. (brēþ) having become (breþ), instead of (brīþ) as in the verb Breathe.]

†1. Odour, smell, scent. *Obs.*

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* VI. xxxii. § 2 Þa ongon se cealc mid ungemete stincan; þa wearþ Iuninianus mid þæm brǽþe ofsmorod. *a* 1100 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 3 *Odor*, brǽþ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 153 Hwenne þe nose bið open to smelle unlofne breð. *a* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 613 He may se fra his body com .. Alkyn filthe with stynkand brethe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8804 Bawme, þat was bright, & of brethe noble.

2. An exhalation or vapour given forth by heated objects, etc.; steam, smoke, reek. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

a 1300 *Pop. Treat. Sc.* 203 (Wright) 136 Both of the see and of fersch water he draweth up the breth. *a* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4727 Blode and fire and brethe of smoke. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xxvi. (1495) 619 Whan canell is broke therof comyth a breth as it were a myste. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 3 Hold thy nose over it that the vapor or hot breth ascende into thy head. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 806 Like gentle breaths from Rivers pure.

b. (with influence of sense 3): The air exhaled from anything, or impregnated with its exhalations, and retaining its characteristic odour. Also *fig.* Cf. Air.

1625 Bacon *Gardens, Ess.* (Arb.) 557 Because the Breath of Flowers is farre Sweeter in the Aire .. then in the hand. 1830 Tennyson *A Spirit haunts* 18 The moist rich smell of the rotting leaves, And the breath Of the fading edges of box beneath. 1837 Newman *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. x. 147 Full of the..breath of the grave. 1874 Blackie *Self-Cult.* 43 What a student should specially see to..is not to carry the breath of books with him wherever he goes.

c. with a mixture of the sense of 'puff': A little of the air, a whiff.

1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xxv. 424 The remote islands, where a stranger brought..a breath of the outer world with him.

3. a. The air exhaled from the lungs, originally as made manifest by smell, or as a visible exhalation; hence b. generally, The air received into and expelled from the lungs in the act of respiration. *To draw breath*: to inhale air, breathe; *hence*, to live: also *to spend, waste (one's) breath* (as in unprofitable speech). This is now the main sense, which colours all others.

a. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 3573 (Trin.) Teeþ to rote, breeþ [*earlier MSS.* ande] to stynke. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pardoneres T.* 224 Sour is thi breeth. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxvii. (1495) 152 Changynge of breth comyth of vnyuersall corrupcion of the inner membres. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 249 The rabblement..vttered such a deale of stinking breath. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xviii. 333 A Swede fights best when he can see his own breath. 1842 T. Martin in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec., You will oblige me by keeping your own breath to cool your own porridge. *Mod.* His breath smelling strong of alcohol.

b. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 50 Brethe, *anelitus*. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cxxxiv[v]. 16 They heare not, nether is there eny breth in their mouthes. *c* 1534 *Pilgrim's T.* 476 in Thynne *Animadv.* App. i. 90 That ever it dreu brethe. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 699 Draw the vital breath of upper Air. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 426 ¶ 2 Within ten Hours after the Breath is out of the Body. 1713 Berkeley *Hylas & P.* III. Wks. 1871 I. 323, I will no longer spend my breath in defence of it. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 157 Even the inhabitants of New-Amsterdam began to draw short breath. 1842 Tennyson *Morte d'Arth.* 148 Then spoke King Arthur, drawing thicker breath. 1850 — *In Mem.* CXX, I trust I have not wasted breath.

c. *transf.* The wind blown into a musical instrument. *poet.*

1605 Shaks. *Mach.* V. vi. 19 Make all our Trumpets speak, giue them all breath. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 789 Before the Breath Of brazen Trumpets rung the Peals of Death. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 36 But the soul is not the body: and the breath is not the flute.

d. *fig.* Taken as the type of things unsubstantial, volatile, or fleeting.

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 212 A dream, a breath, a froth of fleeting joy. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* III. i. 8 A breath thou art, Seruile to all the skyie-influences.

†4. A gentle blowing, a puff; now usually *of air* or *of wind*; but in early times used absolutely in sense of 'wind, breeze, air in motion'.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 107 Þe blybe breþe al her bak þe bosum he fyndes. *Ibid.* 138 When boþe breþes con blowe vpon blo watteres. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3697 Þe bre and the brethe burbelit to gedur. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* x. 46 There is not a breath of wind stirring. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 167 ¶ 3 The least Breath of Wind has often demolished my magnificent Edifices. 1822 Shelley *Hellas* 4 Sweet as a summer night without a breath. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Manch. Strike* vi. 67 A breath of fresh air came in. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 18. 133 There was not a breath of air stirring.

b. In the 'breath of summer', 'of morn', etc. there is almost always an admixture, great or small, of a *fig.* use of senses 2 b, 3 a.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 5 Whan Zephirus eek with his swete breeth Inspired hath .. the tendre croppes. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* liv, When summers breath their masked buds discloses. 1775 Sheridan *Duenna* I. i. 185 The breath of morn bids hence the night. 1821 Byron *Sardan.* I. ii. 575 Can I not even breathe The breath of heaven?

c. *fig.* In such phrases as 'the breath of popular favour' (cf. Lat. *popularis aura*), the original notion of the breath of favouring wind which fills the sails, is much mixed with that of spoken or whispered breath, and sometimes with other of the later senses.

a 1639 Wotton *Char. Happy Life* in *Reliq. Wotton.*, Untide unto the world by care Of Publike fame or private breath. 1692 South 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 32 The Mind can .. quickly feel the thinness of a popular Breath. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Mark i. 45 Christ retires from the breath of popular applause. 1790 Gouvr. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 96 They must patiently wait the breath of the Assemblée, and follow as it blows. 1874 H. Reynolds *John Bapt.* i. § 4. 35 Forced into new attitudes by the changing breath of human appreciation.

5. The faculty or action of breathing, respiration. Hence, breathing existence, spirit, life; so *breath of life, breath of the nostrils.*

a 1300 *Seven Sins* 41 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 19 Þe deuil benimiþ him is breþ. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* ii. 7 And spiride in to the face of hym an entre of breth of lijf. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knts. T.* 2194 Whan with honour vp yolden is his breeth. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Alban* lxx, Now faint I feele, my breath begins to fayle. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* V. i. 83 When your first Queene's againe in breath. 1611 Bible *Gen.* vii. 22 All in whose nosethrils was the breath of life. 1738 Wesley *Psalms* No. 121. v, He guards our Souls, he keeps our Breath. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 169 Now, poor puss! thou'st lost thy breath. And decent laid the molds beneath.

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxxvi, And so the Word had breath.

b. *To catch* or *hold one's breath*: to check suddenly or suspend the act of respiration. Also *fig.*

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* iii, I held my breath .. I was ready to burst with holding my breath. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iii. lxxxiv, In his lair Fix'd Passion holds his breath, until the hour Which shall atone for years. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xlvii, 'I see her', replied I, catching my breath with joy. 1864 *Glasgow Her.* 11 June, It also catches my breath and makes me cough.

6. An act of breathing; a single respiration. Hence phrases: *In (with) one* or *the same breath, at a breath*, etc.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 43 A Breth; *vbi* ande. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxix. 164 Taughte to .. plonge in to the watre and wyth a long breth to kepe them self therynne. 1571 *Buchanan's Detect. Mary* in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) 148 When she cannot stay him in life, cometh she to receive his last breath? 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 3, I cannot very often at one breath come to a full point. 1634 QUARLES *Embl.* I. (1818) 58 Thou swallowest at one breath Both food and poison down. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 333 Till ev'ry motion, pulse, and breath, be o'er. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom* xvii. 160 I'll fight to the last breath, before they shall take my wife and son. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 83 In the space of half a dozen breaths. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 506 The Chroniclers speak of it in the same breath with the election of Harold.

7. Power of breathing, free or easy breathing. Chiefly in phrases: e.g. *Out of breath*: breathing with difficulty, breathless; so *in breath* (obs.), *to get, keep, lose one's breath, to put out of breath.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 57 You run this humor out of breath. 1602 — *Ham.* v. ii. 282 The King shal drinke to Hamlets better breath. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1254 The Turkes yet in breath .. gave an attempt unto the high Towne. 1782 COWPER *J. Gilpin* xl, Away went Gilpin out of breath. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. vii, Two dogs.. Unmatched for courage, breath, and speed. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 421 At last he got his breath and answer'd.

b. *To take breath*, to breathe freely, to recover free breathing, as by pausing after exertion. Also *fig.*

1581 NOWELL & DAY in *Confer.* I. (1584) G iij, Some of vs were fayne to go out of the chauncel to take breath. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 401 To pause awhiles, and to take breath upon good advise, what were best to be done. 1828-41 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 112 They sat down to take breath.

8. Opportunity or time for breathing; exercise of the respiratory organs. Also *fig.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. ii. 24 Giue me some litle breath, some pawse, deare Lord. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 121 He hopes it is no other, But for your health, and your digestion sake, An after Dinners breath. — IV. v. 92 Their fight .. either to the vttermost Or else a breath. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. U. Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 24 The great Breath that was given the States in the Heat of their Affairs.

†b. Of mines, etc.: *To have breath*: to have free passage for foul air or gas. *Obs. rare.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 83 The mine had vent or breath in two places.

9. *transf.* Whisper, utterance, articulate sound, speech; judgement or will expressed in words.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 61 þorw his breth mowen men & bestes lyuen. *Ibid.* XVIII. 319 With þat breth helle brake. 1589 J. HART *Orthogr.* 6 To use as many letters in our writing as we do voyces or breathes in speaking. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 273 Art thou the slaue that with thy breath hast kild mine innocent childe? 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 9 Noting in one breath of Bellarmine three errors. 1720 WATTS *Div. Songs* xvii. iii, Hard names .. and threatening words, That are but noisy breath. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 54 A breath can make them, as a breath has made. 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Nt.* xix, Princes and lords are but the breath of kings. 1830 TENNYSON *Dream F. W.* ii, Dan Chaucer, the first warbler, whose sweet breath Preluded those melodious bursts. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 114 There is an undoubted power in public opinion when no breath is heard adverse to the law.

b. *Below* or *under one's breath*: in a low voice or whisper. *Bated breath*: see BATED *ppl. a.*

1832 LYTTON *Eug. Aram* I. iii, Hush, said Ellinor under her breath. 1865 J. USSHER *Lond. to Persep.*, The Armenian woman can only talk in her own house below her breath.

10. *Phonology.* Voiceless expiration of air, forming a hiss, whish, puff, or similar sound. *attrib.*, as in *breath consonant*, a consonant formed by the breath in the mouth without the action of the vocal chords: such are the sounds k, t, p, χ, ʃ, s, þ, f.

1867 MELVILLE BELL *Visible Speech* 49 When the breath, or the voice, is moulded by precise dispositions of the parts of the mouth. *Ibid.* 70 The Breath-glide. 1874 SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* 76 To determine the laws which govern the distribution of the breath þ and f, and the voice ð and v. 1879 — in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 471 Swedish .. final voiced stops .. seem to be shorter than in English, and to have a stronger breath off-glide.

11. *Comb.*, as *breath-bereaving, -blown, -catching, -giver, -giving, -stopping*; **breath-bubble**, a bubble blown by the breath; *fig.* an empty thing, a trifle; †**breath-room**, room for breathing, breathing-space; †**breath-seller**, one who sells perfumes or scents; also, one who speaks for pay; **breath-sounds**, respiratory sounds heard in auscultation; **breath-tainted** *a.*, having tainted or foul breath; also *fig.*

1618 BRATHWAIT *Descr. Death* in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 270 A *breath-bereaving breath .. He comes .. to rid us of our feares. 1827 HOOD *Hero & L.* xxxviii, A *breath-blown dart Shot sudden from an Indian's hollow cane. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* I. 30 Painted toys, *Breath-bubbles, gilded dust. 1868 MRS. H. WOOD *Flowers in Argosy* June, 'What's killing him?' cried Sale, with .. a sort of *breath-catching. 1609 *Metamorph. Tobacco* (Collier) 9 *Breath-giuing herbe. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* viii. § 3. 161 Leaving the Plant a little *Breath-room in the middle. 1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xlix. (1631) 310 Call in those *breath-sellers, and perfumers. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxii. (1632) 52 A fourth estate of Lawyers, *breathsellers, and pettifoggers. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* I. 42 An old *Breath-tainted Churl.

Breathable (brī·ðăb'l). [f. BREATHE *v.* + -ABLE.] Fit or agreeable to breathe, or to be inhaled; respirable.

1731 in BAILEY II. 1849 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 9 How breathable the atmosphere!

Hence **Breathableness** (in mod. Dicts.).

Breathe (brīð), *v.* Forms: 4 **brethi**, 4–5 **brethen**, 4–6 **brethe**, **breeth**, 5 **brethyn**, 6–8 **breath**, 5– **breathe**. [ME. *brethe(n*, f. *breth*, BREATH: not formed in OE. The verb retains the original long vowel with ð for þ between two vowels (*brethen*, etc.): cf. *mouth, mouths*, to *mouth*.]

I. *intr.* †**1.** To exhale, steam, evaporate. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wr.) 202 The sonne .. maketh wateres brethi up as hi schulde swete. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 198 Heet them in a vessell diligently covered, that nothing breeth out. *Ibid.* 212 Close it, that the spirits brethe not out. 1560 P. WHITEHORNE *Ordering of Souldiours* (1573) 28 b, Putting them into a greate yearthen potte..lute it, or daube it very well aboute, so that it cannot breathe. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 26 By this meanes a small quantity of..water will be a long time in breathing out. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. ii. 94 A warmth breathes out of her. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* (1698) II. 189 The infectious vapour which breatheth out of this sulphurous ground.

†**2.** To emit odour, to smell. Now only *fig.* with reference to sense 3.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9119 Bame & .. balsaum, þat brethid full swete. *c* 1468 in *Ord. R. Housch.* (1790) 40 To make amongst them other swete fumes, things to make them breathe most holesomly and delectable. 1712 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 134 All Arabia breathes from yonder box.

b. *fig.* To be redolent *of*.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 602 Down from his Head the liquid Odours ran, He breath'd of Heav'n, and look'd above a Man. 1832 TENNYSON *Mariana in South* vi, Old letters, breathing of her worth. 1842 — *Audley Crt.* 7 Francis just alighted from the boat, And breathing of the sea.

3. Of animals: a. To exhale air from the lungs.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. v. (1495) 52 He makyth the body *spirare* (that is to brethe). 1526 TINDALE *John* XX. 22 He brethed vpon them [WYCLIF, he blewe on hem], and sayde vnto them: Receaue the holy goost. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. 122 If a man do but breath vpon them they vanish into smoke.

b. To exhale and inhale, to respire. The ordinary current sense, which colours all the others.

1377 [see BREATHING *vbl. sb.* 1]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 50 Brethyn or ondyn, *spiro, anelo, aspiro.* *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XXXVIII. 389 Onnethis there brethen they myhte. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 43 To Brethe..*spiritum trahere..vbi* to Ande. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xvi. § 5 When we breathe, sleep, move. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 45 Before you can say come, and goe, And breathe twice. 1726 BUTLER *Serm.* xi. 212 The Air in which we breath. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arth.* 162 And answer made King Arthur, breathing hard.

†c. *transf.* of plants. *Obs. rare.*

1574 HYLL *Conject. Weather* i, The seedes in the earth .. cannot then breath forth. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 228 Their [plants'] being kept from Breathing (as I presume to call it).

d. *trans.* To bring (*to, into* a state) by breathing.

1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxxix, This breathed itself to life in Julie.

4. To draw the breath of life; to live, exist.

1382 WYCLIF *Joshua* x. 40 Alle that myȝten breeth he slowȝ. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 161 Clarence still breathes, Edward still liues and raignes. 1674 FLATMAN *Job* i, Few be the days, that feeble man must breath. 1713 POPE *Windsor F.* 300 What Kings first breath'd upon her winding shore. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xvii. 274 A better-intentioned fellow does not breathe.

b. with predicative sb. or adj.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 82 Why? Am I dead? Do I not breath a Man? 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 7 The World..askt if it were possible such breathde hers to commaunde. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 67 Hee'le say our house yet never breathed scant. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. iv. 153 Within five minutes you will breathe a beggar and an outcast.

c. *fig.* To live. *To breathe through*: to animate, inform.

1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 275 One stupendous whole .. That .. Breathes in our soul, informs our mortal part. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. v. 102 Its effect on Israel .. still moves and breathes amongst us. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ix. (1875) 386 Certain governing ideas of Spinoza .. which breathe through all his works.

d. *fig.* To be alive *with*.

a 1881 DISRAELI (O.) The staircase in fresco .. breathed with the loves and wars of gods and heroes.

5. To take breath (see BREATH 7 b); *fig.* to pause, take rest. *To breathe again* (fig.): to recover from anxiety, excitement, etc.; to be relieved in mind. *To breathe freely*: to be at ease; to be in one's element.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1137/1 Without giuing anie long time to the residue of the guides .. to breath vpon their businesse. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 137 Now I breath againe Aloft the flood. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. § 8 If.. only to breathe between troubles may be termed quietness. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 60 Let vs breathe and refresh a little. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. XIV. 331 With Orders to give Antony no Time to Breathe, but to pursue him forthwith. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 333 War was the element in which the Spartan seems to have breathed most freely. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 567 Twice they fought, and twice they breathed.

†**6.** fig. *To breathe to, after*: to aspire to, pant after, long to attain to. *Obs.*

1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 245 The saide Archebusshop bretheth myche to honour. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1866) II. 330 Let us breathe after the fountain of the living water. *a* 1602 W. WATSON *Decacord.* 154 Whilest the Spaniard was a breathing to have gotten the Kingdom, if he could. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 428 We see the Turkes .. breathing after our destruction. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Juv.* (1789) 257 Set it a breathing after eternal things.

7. *transf.* To give forth audible breath or sound; to speak, sing, etc.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. v. 2 Speake, breathe, discusse. 1607 — *Timon* III. v. 59 Vou breath in vaine. 1632 MILTON *Penser.* 151 As I wake, sweet music breathe. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 434 A hint, a whisper breathing low.

8. Of wind, air, etc.: To blow softly. (Cf. 3 a.)

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 46 The ayre breathes vpon vs here most sweetly. 1704 POPE *Windsor F.* 136 Where cooling vapours breathe along the mead. 1830 TENNYSON *Godiva* 55 The low wind hardly breathed for fear. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 48 The wind that breathes upon the woods.

9. *To breathe upon* (fig.): to infect or contaminate; to tarnish (as if with breath); to taint, corrupt. Cf. *blow upon*, BLOW *v.*[1] 30.

[1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 131 Take but possession of her, with a Touch: I dare thee, but to breath vpon my Loue.] 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* v. i. 429 When the proud name on which they pinnacled Their hopes is breathed on. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1799 Before the Queen's fair name was breathed upon.

II. *trans.*

10. To exhale, to emit by expiration (*out*); *fig.* to send or infuse *into*, communicate by breathing.

1382 WYCLIF *Lament.* ii. 12 Whan thei shuld brethen out ther soulis in the bosom of ther modris. 1388 — *Gen.* ii. 7 The Lord God .. brethide in to his face the brething of lijf. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* III. ii, Breathe out that life wherein my death was hid. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 7 Who .. from their misty lawes Breath foule contagious darknesse in the ayre. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 104 Her unvoic'd lips breathed incense faintly to heaven. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 313 He breathed new life into them.

b. *transf.* of things.

1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* II. 339 The resolution that hatred can breath into haughty courages. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 244 His Altar breathes Ambrosial Odours. *Ibid.* III. 607 What wonder then if fields and regions here Breathe forth Elixir pure. 1782 COWPER *Table T.* 294 Place me where Winter breathes his keenest air. 1839 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* II. ix. (1858) 140 The rocks actually breathing fragrance from the number of their aromatic plants.

c. *To breathe one's last* or *one's last breath* or *gasp*: to die, expire.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. ii. 40 Mountague hath breath'd his last. *Ibid.* II. i. 108 Where your braue Father breath'd his latest gaspe. 1651 *Proc. Parliament* No. 82. 1247 The kingdome, languishing and ready to breath out her last. 1714 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 158. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcviii. 5 Where he breathed his latest breath.

11. To inhale and exhale (air, etc.), to respire; *esp.* to inhale, as in 'to breathe foul air'. Also *fig.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 732, I breath free breath. 1632 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* 472 The ayre we continually breath. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Dk. Ormond's Recov.*, Divine Alcides breathes celestial air. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) II. 605 A sensation .. produced by breathing the fumes of burning sulphur. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 17 Wreaths ..that intercept the air one breathes. *Mod.* Free as the air we breathe.

12. To give utterance to: a. To utter in the most quiet way; to whisper, make known, communicate.

1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 36 To this effect..We breath'd our Councell. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. III. 203 Few men to whom he could breath his Conscience. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* II. i. 20 But the petition was already breathed. *a* 1847 R. HAMILTON *Rem. & Punishm.* viii. (1853) 378 No intimation of hope is breathed. *Mod.* I would not breathe it to another.

b. To utter with vehemence or passion. Also with *out*.

1535 COVERDALE *Acts* ix. 1 Saul was yet breathinge out threatnynges and slaughter agaynst the disciples of the Lorde. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 38 Two knights .. Both breathing vengeaunce. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Moyen duc*..Now and then breath out horrible shrikes. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* i. 3 He breathes out reproaches. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. x. 153 Marius..breathed nothing but Blood and Slaughter. 1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 22 The nations ..Breathe deadly strife, and sigh for battle's blare.

c. To express, manifest, evince, display.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 554 Such as..in stead of rage Deliberate valour breath'd. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* (1841) 482 A custom breathing their liberal and noble disposition. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 12 Whose language breathed the eloquence of Truth. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* I. ii. 61 Passages which breathe the true spirit of poetry. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiii. 251 The whole period breathes a primitive simplicity.

13. *trans.* and *refl.* To let breathe; to give breathing, or a breathing space to; to recreate.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 252/1 The Kings permission to him granted, to breath himselfe a little and to walke abrode. 1596 DANETT *Comines* (1614) 304 When we had breathed our horses, wee ridde foorth a fast trot towards the King. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xvi. 324 Stopping..to breath himself and the Reader. 1824 SOUTHEY *Life & Corr.* (1850) V. 177 Taking up a book for five or ten minutes, by way of breathing myself. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. liv. 122 We dismounted here to breathe our horses.

14. To excite the respiratory organs of: *hence* †**a.** to exercise briskly; to accustom *to* by exercise (*obs.*). **b.** to put out of breath, exhaust, tire.

[1430–1525 See BREATHED 1.]

1567 TURBERV. in *Thynne's Animadv.* Introd. 143 You breath your foming steede Athwart the fields. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. v. 127 He send for one of these Fencers, and hee shall breath you. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 271, I thinke thou wast created for men to breath themselues vpon thee. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* II. i. Wks. 1874 III. 32 Nor haue I yet bene to these pastimes breath'd. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* i. § 52. 11 He that expects to run a race will beforehand be often breathing himself. 1676 F. VERNON in *Phil. Trans.* II. 580 The Plains of Elis are..fit to breath Horses in. 1826 F. COOPER *Mohicans* (1829) II. xv. 232 The warriors who had breathed themselves so freely in the preceding struggle. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Prol. 113 He had breath'd the Proctor's dogs. 1884 MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* II. 183 He was a little breathed when he stood before the door.

15. To give breath to (a wind instrument); to blow.

a 1721 PRIOR *Solomon* III. Wks. (1835) II. 178 They breathe the flute, or strike the vocal wire. 1762 *Judas Macc.* III. 18 See the Godlike Youth advance, Breathe the Flutes, and lead the Dance. 1822 [see BREATHED 4].

16. *To breathe a vein*: to give vent to it; to lance it so as to let blood. *arch.* or ? *Obs.*

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* x. 95 Have a vein breathed. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* I. xv. 53 If the Liver be hot..we must breath a Vein. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 120 They were forced to breath a vein to bring her to herself. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 25. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* iv. 10 Permitting me to breathe a vein in his own arm.

Breathed, *ppl. a.* [f. BREATHE *v.* and BREATH *sb.* + -ED. In early instances it is not easy to separate the verbal from the noun-derivative, nor to fix the pronunciation.]

I. From the vb. (*now* brīðd, brī·ðĕd).

1. Exercised, put into breath, in (good) wind; esp. in *well-breathed*, and the like.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, Though he be best brethed to endure. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxxxvi. [cxxxii.] 380 Rode forthe an easy passe to kepe their horses well brethed. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii, Thy gray-hounds are as swift As breathed Stags. 1637 HEYWOOD *Roy. King* V. ix. Wks. 1874 VI. 79 The Falcon better breath'd, seiz'd on the Eagle. 1678 R. LESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 343 A Footman that is not breath'd, cannot keep pace with his Master's Horse. 1704 POPE *Windsor F.* 121 To plains with well-breath'd beagles we repair.

b. *fig.* †*Lust-breathed* (in Shaks.): animated or inspired by lust, or breathing lust (cf. *well-read, fair-spoken*).

1594 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 3 Lust-breathed Tarquin. 1607 — *Timon* I. i. 10 A most incomparable man, breath'd as it were, To an vntyreable and continuate goodness. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 14 It is a most toylsome taske to runne the wild-goose chase after a well breath'd Opinionist. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 631 To speak the rest, who better are forgot, Would tire a well breath'd Witness of the Plot.

2. Put out of breath, exhausted, winded.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 358 As good as a cry of hounds, to make a breath'd hare of me!

3. Exhaled, respired, inhaled and exhaled; uttered in a breath, whispered.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 40 The blossome..With breathed sighes is blowne away, and blasted. 1596 — *F. Q.* II. iii. 7 Vile Caytiue..Vnworthie of the commune breathed aire. 1629 MILTON *Ode Nativ.* 179 No nightly trance, or breathed spell, Inspires the pale-eyed priest. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 220 The exhausted or breathed air.

4. Of wind-instruments: Played upon; cf. BREATHE *v.* 15. *poet.*

1822 PROCTOR (B. Cornwall) *Lud. Sforza* I. 16 Like numbers floating from the breathed flute.

†**5.** *Breathed ware*: ? tarnished goods; 'BRAIDED ware'.

1661 DAVENPORT *City Nt.-Cap* IV. in *Dodsley* (1780) XI. 326 We vent no breath'd ware here.

II. From the sb. (*now* brĕt).

6. Having breath; as in *long-breathed*: long-winded, or long-lived. (The 2 early quots. are doubtful.)

1555 *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 260 Damoselles .. softe as the Silke, and breathed like the Rose. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xviii. 38 The rooms are ill breath'd. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lxiv. (1739) 132 Had the King been a little longer breathed with patience, he might have had his will upon easier terms. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxi, 'They werena a lang breathed generation, I reckon'. 1884 *Mind* Jan. 125 It requires a long-breathed reader to accompany him through his devious course.

7. *Phonology.* Uttered with breath as opposed to voice; surd; cf. SONANT.

1877 SWEET *Handbk. Phonetics* 31 Consonants can therefore be breathed as well as voiced.

Breather (brī·ðəɹ). [f. BREATHE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. He who, or that which, breathes; one who lives, a living being, creature, animal.

c 1600 SHAKSPERE *Sonn.* lxxxi, When all the breathers of this world are dead. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. iii. 24 She shewes a body, rather then a life, A Statue, then a Breather. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 135 Those reasonless breathers that live under us. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxviii. 6 Breathers of an ampler day.

†**2.** He who, or that which, supplies breath; *fig.* inspirer, animater.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 354 Calleth it [the midriff] the breather or bellowes of the lower belly. *a* 1711 NORRIS (J.) The breather of all life does now expire.

3. A spell of exercise taken to stimulate the breathing, or to try the wind; cf. BREATH 8. Also, that which puts out of breath, or exhausts.

a 1836 COLMAN *Poor Gent.* IV. 11 (L.) Here we are at last—that hill's a breather. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 229 They gave the hapless 'Marathon' a spin with 'Chance', as a mere breather. 1884 *Cyclist* 13 Feb. 249/1 Cyclists are looking forward to being able to take a 'breather' during the present week.

4. One who breathes forth, speaks, proclaims.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* ix. 1 Saul, 3it brethere, *or blowere*, of manassis and betyng. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iv. 31 For my Authority beares of a credent bulke, That no particular scandall once can touch But it confounds the breather. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits Downef.* 8 These are the very first brokers, breathers and brochers of contention abroad. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 14 Dec. 787/2 This Breather of Eloquence could not say a few decent..words.

Breathful (bre·þful), *a.* [f. BREATH + -FUL.] Full of breath or air; having breath or life, alive; breathing perfume, redolent, odorous.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneid* III. (Arb.) 81 How fares Ascanius? doth he live, and breathful abideth? 1590 SPENSER *Muiopot.* 195 Fresh Costmarie, and breathfull Camomill. 1596 — *F. Q.* IV. v. 38 The breathfull bellows blew amaine. 1593 BARNES *Parthen.* in Arb. *Garner* V. 350 Waste breathless words! and breathful sighs increase!

Breathing (brī·ðiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BREATHE *v.*]

1. Exhalation and inhalation of breath; respiration; a single act of respiration.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 349 Some bryddes at þe bille þorwgh brethynge conceyued. 1608 HIERON *Wks.* I. 736 Forsake mee not, I pray thee, in my last breathing. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. ii. 18 'Tis her breathing that Perfumes the Chamber thus. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 260 Our author .. surrendred up his last breathings in his house in Magd. Parish. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. XXX, His breathing came more thick and fast. 1842 TENNYSON *Day Dream* 93.

b. The time in which a breath is drawn; a very short time.

1625 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Hon.* V. iv. § 1 Though it be but for a breathing, or short time. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. vi. 116 It was there only for the breathing of a second.

c. Power of retaining the breath, 'wind'.

1667 OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 431 Pearl-fishers are fed with dry and rosted meat, to give them better breathing.

d. *fig.* Influence, inspiration.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* V. 56 The very benefitte which we receiue by his loue, is secret and insensible through breathing which worketh in us. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. ii. 23 Over all things huge and coarse There came the breathing of a regal sway.

†**2.** Time to breathe, respite, pause, rest. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. ii. 88 One troupe..ready to second another, and to giue breathing one to another. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 32 The Church had no breathing for whole twenty yeares together. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2262/1 Having received some breathing by a Proclamation.

3. Exercise taken to stimulate the respiratory organs; a breather.

1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* IV. 30, I used to go often..to take a Breathing with his Scholars. 1865 *Morning Star* 2 Feb., The Oxonians .. took their first 'breathing' over the course from Oxford to Iffley and back this afternoon.

4. Utterance, divulgence.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iii. 14, I am sorry to giue breathing to my purpose. 1611 BIBLE *Lament.* iii. 55 Hide not thine eare at my breathing, at my crie.

5. Aspiration (*after*), longing (*for*).

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* IV. 109 Those breathings and gaspings after an eternal participation of him. 1805 D. JOHNSTON *Serm. for Blind* 39 A pious mind can meditate upon God and send up holy breathings towards him. 1852 TUPPER *Proverb. Philos.* 205 Ve commune of hopes and aspirations, the fervent breathings of the heart.

6. Of the wind: Gentle blowing.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* V. § 2 (1643) 170 Redness of the skie.. declare[s] that some spirits or windie breathings are above. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 530 The breathings of the lightest air that blows. 1802 WOROSW. *Sonn.* 'To T. Pow.' There's not a breathing of the common wind That will forget thee.

†**7.** Ventilation; a place for air or vapour to escape, a vent, air-hole. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. II. 75 Stues..wiþ streite side weies of breþynge [*lateralibus angustiis spiraculi viis*]. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 17 Weyes of brething that wonderly cast vp hete. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 43 A Brethynge, *spiraculum*, *spiramen*. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 131 The Warmth..makes New Breathings, whence new Nourishment she takes.

8. The opening of a vein in order to let blood.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 328 By breathing of a Veine..the partie hath bin recovered. 1641 R. LESTRANGE *Relapsed Apost.* Introd. 4 Breathing of a Vein with a Dog-whip. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 87 Till the breathing a Vein Corrects the mad Pulse into Quiet.

9. *Gram.* An aspiration, an aspirate: *spec.* (Gr. πνεῦμα, L. *spiritus*) in Greek grammar, the two signs, (ʽ) or 'rough breathing', and (ʼ) or 'smooth breathing', which indicate respectively the presence and absence of the aspirate. See also ASPER *sb.*1, ASPIRATE *sb.* 2, ASPIRATION 6.

1746 T. NUGENT tr. *Port Royal Gr. Gram.*, The Grammarians call breathing (πνεῦμα) the manner of breathing a Syllable in pronouncing it. These breathings are twofold; one soft and smooth..thus ἐγὼ..The other rough and hard ..thus ἅμα. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1934. 672/2 The text is furnished with breathings and accents. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 20 Breathings and accents were added, at first very irregularly.

10. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as **breathing-fit**, a breathing-space, pause, rest; **breathing-hole**, a hole or vent for air; **breathing-part, -place**, a place or opening for breathing; a pause; **breathing-pore**, a minute opening for the passage of air, a spiracle or stoma; **breathing-space**, room or time to breathe; so **breathing-spell, -time, -while.**

1589 *Tri. Love & Fort.* III. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* VI. 195 Here is a *breathing-fit after hard mischance. 1805 WOROSW. *Waggoner* I. 37 Many a breathing-fit he takes. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Naseaux*..the *breathing holes of the nose, the nosethrill. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xiii. 141 They had worked numerous breathing-holes .. in the solid ice. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 44 To distinguish the Comma's and *breathing parts of a sentence. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* XX. 27 The lanterne of the Lord the *brething place [Vulg. *spiraculum*] of a man. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 71 That Cæsura or breathing place in the middest of the verse. 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* 40 The head of a fallow-deer..furnished with two spiracula, or breathing-places besides the nostrils. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 374/1 *Breathing-pores..are formed by the juxtaposition of two cells. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* V. 130 They gave her jealousies a short *breathing-space. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley H.* 167 There the passions cramp'd no longer shall have scope and breathing-space. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 247 He had at least given her a brief breathing space. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 192 Some *breathing time to revive himselfe, after his wearinesse. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iii. 68 Here was a breathing-time of indecision and suspense. 1593 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1142 It shall..Bud and be blasted in a *breathing-while. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-C.* 416 Turn round and look about, a breathing-while!

Brea·thing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] Respiring, living; blowing; emitting fragrance; taxing the breath, etc.; in the various senses of the verb.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. XXXV. (1495) 147 Euery brethynge beest hath lounges. 1591 SPENSER *Virgil's Gnat* XXIV, Gentle murmure of the breathing ayre. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 419 Rescue those breathing lines to dye in beds. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 66 Christiana began to Pant, and said, I dare say this is a breathing Hill. 1747 COLLINS *Eclog.* III. 6 Or scent the breathing maize at setting day. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Pal. Fortune* 26 Incense-breathing gales perfum'd the grove. 1816 SOUTHEY *Lay of Laureate, Dream* 62 Infant man..Most weak and helpless of all breathing things. 1845 HOOD *Decl. Chivalry* ix, A battle was a battle then, A breathing piece of work.

b. *fig.* Of pictures and statues: Life-like (cf. Vergil's *spirantia signa, æra*).

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 646 Breathing Figures of Corinthian Brass. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegy* xi. 22 The breathing picture and the living stone. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* 17 That lovely outline..fair As breathing marble.

†**c.** *Breathing with* or *from*: fresh from. *Obs.*

c 1534 *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 274 Hee sawe his enemies stand..freshe and breathinge from the late spoylinge of his contrie. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 881 Canalis and Quirinus yet breathing with the late slaughter of the Turkes. *Ibid.* 1227 Yet breathing with victorie.

d. *Breathing-sweat*: a profuse perspiration.

1744 WALL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 216 After the second Dose of the Powders, each of them..broke out into an universal breathing Sweat. 1776 ANDERSON *ibid.* LXVI. 545 It brought on a breathing sweat.

Breathingly (brī·ðiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a breathing manner; with or as with life or animation; gently as a breath.

1830 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 527 Perfect spiritual health, breathingly embodied in perfect corporeal flesh and blood. *a* 1859 L. HUNT *Poems* (1860) 236 A rill that slips Over the sunny pebbles breathingly.

Breathless (bre·þlĕs), *a.* [f. BREATH + -LESS.]

1. Without breath: **a.** Without respiration.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. XXIV. (1495) 134 A beest maye not wythout peryll be bretheles by longe space. 1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* (1677) 66 Speechless and breathless was he, like one dead. 1766 CHALKLEY *Wks.* 250, I had a Fit of the Phthysick, and was at Times almost breathless.

b. Lifeless, dead. (L. *exanimatus*).

1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 66 Kneeling before this ruin of sweete life, And breathing to his breathlesse Excellence The Incense of a Vow. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* V. 27 The Nymphs about the breathless Body wait. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* I. 25 Guard each row With the false terrors of a breathless kite. *a* 1819 J. HOGG *Flodden F.* XIII, The fated arrow Breathless left the royal hero.

†**c.** *Gram.* Unaspirated. *Obs.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 379 [Dentals] Such as are *Breathless*: Sonorous D, mute T.; *Breathing*..Dh, Th.

2. Breathing with difficulty, panting (as a result of swift running or violent exercise); out of breath, exhausted, spent. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1450 *Merlin* XVIII. 299 She was so hoorse and so brethles that on hire feet myght she not stonde. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1374 He fled All breathles. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. vi. (R.) The lingring Spondees, labouring to delay The breathlesse Dactiles, with a sudden stay. 1709 *Tatler* No. 43 ¶ 7 Breathless almost, and spent in the eager Chace.

1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* IV. (Nunnery) How I remember that breathless flight.

b. Holding one's breath, as with awe, expectation, excitement.

1802 WORDSW. *Sonn.* '*It is a beauteous Evening*' 3 The holy time is quiet as a nun Breathless with adoration. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xv. (1865) 121 With a breathless impatience of recognition. 1850 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII. liii. 397 Europe, in breathless suspense, awaited the issue.

3. Unstirred by a breath of wind.

1815 WORDSW. *Evening Volunt.* vi, The Mere Seems firm as solid crystal, breathless, clear, And motionless. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* I. 238 Blue skies and sunny noontides ..without the baking heat and the breathless atmosphere.

Breathlessly (bre·þlĕsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a breathless manner; with caught or suspended breath; in breathless suspense.

1837 LYTTON *Athens* II. 565 Sophocles..carries on the passion of the spectators to wait breathlessly the moment when Orestes shall be discovered. 1841 ORDERSON *Creol.* xiii. 131 'Ah'! he exclaimed breathlessly. 1861 W. COLLINS *Dead Secr.* 238 Looking stedfastly, speechlessly, breathlessly, at her blind husband.

Breathlessness (bre·þlĕsnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Breathless condition, want of breath.

1615 BP. HALL *Contempt. N. T.* IV. xxxiii, With much toil and sweat and breathlessness. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* 39 The Breathlessnesse of Death. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 191 They must stay A little while the eager play .. for very breathlessness.

Breathy (bre·þi), *a.* [f. BREATH + -Y¹.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of breath.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne Regim.* X. ij b, That hit comforteth breathy membres. *a* 1598 PEELE *David & B.* 485 (D.) Help thy Bethsabe, Whose heart is pierced with thy breathy swords. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xvi. (1632) 353 In this breathie confusion of bruites, and frothy chaos of reports. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 163 The more thinne and breathie part passe by insensible transpirations. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* 186 (L.) Lightning is less flamy and less breathy.

2. Of the voice in singing: Having an admixture of the sound of breathing. Hence **Breathiness**.

1883 CURWEN *Stand. Course* 105/2 Some deep contralto voices, though weak and breathy in the thin register. *Ibid.* 95/2 In the 'gradual' attack, the vocal membranes are brought together *while* the breath is being emitted..It causes what we call 'breathiness'.

Breawe, -is, obs. forms of BREW, BREWIS.

Breaze, obs. form of BREEZE *sb.*², light wind.

Breborion, earlier form of BRIMBORION.

Brec, obs. pres. and pa. t. of BREAK *v.*

Breccan, obs. form of BRACKEN fern.

1669 SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 332 The ashes of breccans.

Breccia (bre·ttʃă, bre·tʃiă). Also 8 **brechia,** 9 **brecchia, bricia.** [a. It. *breccia* 'gravel or rubbish of broken walls' (Florio), cogn. with F. *brèche* breaking, breach, breccia, Sp. *brecha*, adapted from Teutonic: cf. OHG. *brecha* breaking, f. *brechan*, OTeut. *brekan* to BREAK. (Used in the name *Breccia Marble*, before its separate use in Geology.]

Geol. A composite rock consisting of angular fragments of stone, etc., cemented together by some matrix, such as lime: sometimes opposed to *conglomerate*, in which the fragments are rounded and waterworn. *Osseous* or *bone breccia*: one in which fossil bones are found.

1774 STRANGE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 38 Which the Italians call *lava brecciata*, from its resemblance to the Breccia marbles. 1781 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* 362 A kind of brechia or pudding-stone. 1784 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 378 It had the appearance of *breccia* marble or plum-pudding stone. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Theory* 7 Those pudding-stones or breccias where the gravel consists of quartz. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1855) 244 Deep gullies where masses of the composite rock or breccia tumbling..from the cliffs have rushed to the valley. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 374 The name of Breccia is derived from the well-known Breccia marble, which has the appearance of being composed of fragments joined together by carbonate of lime. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. i. 29 Embedded in the same breccia with flint knives.

b. *transf.* A conglomerate of gravel and ice.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xi. 116 Stands of the same Arctic breccia.

Hence **Bre·ccial** *a.*, of or pertaining to breccia.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 259 One solid breccial mass of impacted angularities.

Brecciated (bre·tʃi,e·ltĕd). Also 8 **breciated,** 9 **brechiated.** [f. BRECCIA; cf. It. *brecciato*, pa. pple. of *brecciare* to reduce to breccia.] Formed into a breccia, of the structure of a breccia.

1772 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* (1774) 218 Some are breciated or filled with crystalline kernels. 1789 MILLS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 86 The including chert, amongst which we found some that is brecciated. 1830 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* (1865) 458 The well known brecciated limestone of the Pyrenees. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* xviii. 294 The brecciated subangular conglomerates and boulder beds of the Old Red Sandstone.

Brech, -e, obs. form of BREACH, BREECH.

Brecham (brɛ·χəm, brɛ·χʏəm). *Sc.* Also 6 **brechome,** 8 **brechan, brechem, brechom.** [by metathesis f. *bercham, bergham*, ME. *berhom*: see BARGHAM.] The collar of a draught-horse.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* 426 Raw silk brechamis ouir thair halsis hingis. 1566 *Inventories* 171 (JAM.) Auld brechomes and hernes. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 67 A sort of brecham about their necks. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* IV. 395 The straw brecham is supplanted by the leather collar. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v, Ye have set yourself down on the very brecham that wants stitching. 1883 *Glasgow Her.* 8 Sept. 3/2 A collar which rises high and stiff at the back of his neck resembling somewhat a horse's 'brecham'.

† **Breck.** *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 **brek,** 4–5 **brekke,** 5 **breke,** 5–6 **brecke,** 3–7 **breck.** [A parallel form of BREAK *sb.*¹, or a direct derivation of *brec-* stem of BREAK *v.*] **1.** A breach, blemish, failing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6344 He drou þam vp at first, Wit-vten ani brek or brist. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe of Blaunche* 940 Swiche a fairenesse of a nekke .. that boon nor brekke Nas ther non seen that mys satte. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xv. (1859) 13, I that am in this brecke perylous. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 40 Saint Michel doth bid thee amend the marsh wal, the brecke and the crab hole. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. xiii. 41 No breck was ever found in her veil, so spotlesse was her conversation. 1662 — *Worthies* III. 38 Monuments .. remaining without breck or blemish to this day.

2. = BREAK *sb.*¹ 12.

1787 MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. E. Norfolk, Breck* .. a large new-made inclosure. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II, *Breck* (Norf., Suff.), a large field. In Northumb., etc., a portion of a field cultivated by itself.

Breck, obs. pres. and pa. t. of BREAK.

† **Bred.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 2 **breod,** 3 **brid,** 3–5 **brede,** 6 *Sc.* **breid.** [Common Teut.: OE. *bred*, corresp. to MDu. *bert d-*), Du. *berd*, OHG. *brett*:—OTeut. **bredo*(*m*, a doublet of **bordo*(*m* BOARD, the two forms corresponding to Skr. **bradha-*, **brdha-*, Aryan **bhredho-*, **bhrdho-*: see BOARD.] A board; a tablet; in mod. Sc. applied to a bakeboard, and to the wooden lid of a pot, pan, water-butt, etc. (e. g. *a pan-bred*).

a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Dent.* ix. 9 Da astah ic on þone munt, & bær þa stænenan bredu. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Þas þreo laȝe ȝe-writen inne þa oðre table breode. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16578 Apon þe hefd o þis rode, ouer-thwart was don a brede. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 184 He [Jonah] watz flowen..In-to þe boþem of þe bot, & on a brede lyggede. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 48 Brede, or lytylle borde, *mensula, tabella, asserulus.* 1538 *Aberd. Reg.* V. 16 (JAM.) Twa baikbreddis. 1688 HOLME *Armory* III. iii. 104 A Braide or Braed which is a broad long Board, with a hole in one end of it..upon this Cooks..carry Bread unbaked, to and from the Bake-House. 1808 JAMIESON *Sc. Dict., Pot-bred*, the wooden lid of a pot. *Ass-bred* [ash-board].

b. *Comb.* † **bred-cheese,** some kind of cheese.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 48/2 Bredechese [*v.r.* bredchese], *juntata* [*junctata*].

Bred (bred), *ppl. a.*¹ [Pa. pple. of BREED *v.*]

† **1.** Developed in the womb; hatched from the egg; brought forth. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 48 Bredde or hecchyd, of byrdys [1499 hetched], *pullificatus.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 48 Bredde, *genitus, ortus.*

2. Reared, brought up, (properly) trained.

1655 GUNALL *Chr. in Arm.* vii. § 1 (1669) 500/1 Paul was a bred scholar. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 108 ₱ 3 Being bred to no Business and born to no estate. 1719 LOUDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* p. xxvii, The Trees or Plants to be there planted, ought to be handsome bred Plants. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 165 The sheep bred in the county. 1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 124 Born and bred in America. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 193 Bred in puritan and republican tradition.

b. Chiefly in *comb.*: a. with sb., as *country-, court-, farm-, town-bred*; b. with advs., as *ill-, well-bred*, of bad or good breeding.

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 52 A town bred or country-bred similitude, it is worth nothing. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xciii, Court-bred poets. 1766 — *Vic. W.* xi, A small stipend for a well-bred girl. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 29 No nation..is better bred or mannered than the lower classes of Spaniards. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 65 [This] would ..be considered extremely ill-bred. 1884 BLACK *Jnd. Shaks.* xxviii, The..awkwardness of a farm-bred wench.

3. Of animals: Of good breed. So with reference to the comparative purity of the breed: *thorough-bred, half-bred, three-parts-bred*, etc.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4677/4 Their Horses seem to have been bred Horses. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 20 Nothing now is to be seen but bred horses. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* iii. 29 Thorough-bred horses in stalls.

¶ *Bred and Born*: see BREED *v.* 10.

† **Bred,** *ppl. a.*² [pa. pple. of BREDE *v.*²] Outspread; extended.

?*a* 1500 *Battle of Otterbourne* 91 (Percy *Reliques*) He durste not loke on my bred banner.

Bred(d, var. of BRAID, BREDE; pa. t. of BREDE *v.*

Bredale, bredeale, obs. ff. BRIDAL.

Bredden, obs. form of BREADEN *adj.*

† **Brede,** *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1 **brǽde, bréde,** 2–5 **brede**; also 3 **brade, bread(e,** 6 *Sc.* **breid.** [OE. *brǽde*, Angl. *bréde*, f. OTeut. **brǽd-an*, BREDE *v.*¹, to roast. A synonymous derivative of the same root was WGer. *brâdon-*, OHG. *brâto* (Ger. *braten*) roast flesh, whence Romanic *bradon*, OF. *braon*, Eng. BRAWN.]

Roast meat. *Obs.* (but cf. SWEETBREAD.)

a 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 127 *Assura*, uel *assatura*, brǽde. *c* 1205 LAY. 30583 He nom his aȝe þeh .. þer of he makede brede [1250 breade]. *a* 1250 *Moral Ode* in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 224 Swines brade is wel swete. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1630 Me mai mid me bi3ete Wel gode brede to his mete. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 5249 Beef and motoun, Bredes, breddes, and venysoun. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1049 Þare ware rostez fulle ruyde, and rewfulle bredez. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxxi, Bothe the birds and the brede, To Carlele thay bringe. [1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* (1858) I. 87 Gif ony beist .. war slane, Ilk craftisman thairof to haif ane breid.]

† **Brede,** *sb.*² *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* Forms: 1 **brǽdu, -o** (acc. **brǽde**), 2–3 **brǽde, breade,** 3–7 **brede,** (4 **brade,** 5 **brǒd**), 4–6 **breede,** 6–7 **breed, breade,** (7 **braid**), 5– *Sc.* **breid,** (6 **breyde**). [OE. *brǽdu, -o*; corresp. to OFris. *brêde*, LG. *brêde*, OHG. *breitî*, MHG. and mod.G. *breite*, ON. *breidd* (Sw. *bred*, Da. *brede*), Goth. *braidei*:—OTeut. **braidjôn-*, abstr. sb. f. **braido-z*, in OE. *brâd* BROAD. In the 16th c. it began to be spelt *breade*, but this form was not established before the word was itself superseded in Eng. use by the new formation *bredth*, BREADTH. *Brede* still survives in north Eng. dialects, and in Sc., where it is usually written *breid* (brid): cf. ABREID.]

1. Breadth, width.

a 1000 *Ags. Psalms* cxvii[iix]. 45 Ic on bealde brædu [Vulg. *in latitudine*] gange. 1297 R. GLOUC. 385 Þat folc of Ssropssyre..rnbbede Wurcestre ssyre in lengþe & in brede. *c* 1320 *Syr Beues* 536 Neither alingthe ne on brade. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 89 Twenti cubitis longe and ten of breede. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. ix. 100 In brede 150 Furlonges. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 142 Not the breade of one heare. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) B ja, The stalke is a hand brede hygher. 1875 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'Quite full abrede', sufficient in breadth.

b. *Acre brede*: the breadth of an acre, i. e. 4 poles or perches, also called a *fur-brede* (cf. *furlong*). *A brede* of underwood, etc.: a slice of an acre-brede, or 4 poles broad, by 1 pole long.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 400 Þe suerd flaw fra hym a fur breid on ye land. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccxx. 736 One coulde nat se an acre of brede. 1525 *Ibid.* II. clxxxvii. [clxxiv.] 573 An acre brede of lande of fro the kynge. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 262 Dividing them .. into Acres and Braids (or bredths), every Acre containing forty braids, a braid being one pole long and four broad.

2. A piece of stuff of the full breadth.

1554 *Bury Wills* (1850) 144 Oon paire of fyne shetis of ij bredes and a halfe, and oon paier of two bredes. 1578 *Inventories* (1815) 211 (JAM.) Of claith of silver..contening threttie lang breiddis, sevin schort breidis. 1855 *Whitby Gloss., Breeds*, breadths of cloth. *Mod. Sc.* How monie breids will ye put in the skirt?

3. *In, on, a brede*, mod.Sc. A-BREID: abroad.

[*c* 1205 LAY. 21995 He is imeten a bræde fif & twenti foten.] *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxviii [ix]. 45, I yhode in brede. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3022 The here of hir hede..bost out vpon brede bright on to loke. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (1836) 1 Make we hevene and erth, on brede. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 208 b, In brede it extended the armes. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 610 Tha landis all on breid. 1787 BURNS *Salut. Auld Mare* xii, Spread abreed thy weel-fill'd brisket. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* II. 245 (JAM.) The prophecy got abread in the country.

Brede (brēd), *sb.*³, *arch.* Also 7 **breade, bred,** 8 **breed, bread.** [A variant of BRAID *sb.*, in 16–17th c. *bread e*; used archaically by modern poets. Cf. BREDE *v.*³]

1. Anything plaited, entwined, or interwoven; a plait; interweaving, braiding, embroidery; = BRAID *sb.* 4.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. vi. (1851) 33 His silk'n breades untwine, and slip their knots. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2444/4 He had on..a blew Rateen Wastcoat with Silver Brede. 1697 DRYDEN *Ess. Georg., Virg.* (1721) I. 201 A curious Brede of Needle-work. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I, Spoilt all her silver mail and golden brede. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VI. 118 In glowing gauze and golden brede. 1861 LOWELL *Washers of Shroud* iv, The ancient Three..Still crooning, as they weave their endless brede.

2. A twist or plait of hair: see BRAID, *sb.* 4 b.

1696 KENNETT *Rom. Antig.* II. IV. (1713) 253 They made use of a twist or brede of hair. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Henry & E.* 426 Thy comely tresses .. In graceful breeds, with various ribbon bound. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* iii. (1749) 163 Her plaited Hair behind her in a Brede Hung careless.

3. Applied by the poets to things that show or suggest interweaving of colours, or embroidery, *esp.* to the prismatic colouring of the rainbow. But used by some modern writers in sense of 'colouring, dye', apparently from misunderstanding their predecessors.

1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 67 The show'ry Arch, With lifted Colours gay..Delights, and puzles the Beholders Eye, That views the watry Brede. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* II. 118 Thro' the brede Of colours changing from the splendid rose To the pale violet's dejected hue. 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Story of Doom* I. 21 The almug, and the gophir shot their heads Into the crimson brede that dyed the world. 1869 LOWELL *Seaweed* iv, The same wave that rims the Carib shore With momentary brede of pearl and gold.

4. *Comb.* **brede-stitch** (improp. *bred-, bread-*).

1640 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Needle* (ed. 12) Pref., Chain-Stitch, Brane Bred-stitch, Fishes-stitch, Irish-stitch, Queen-stitch. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xi, They understand their needle, breadstitch..and all manner of plainwork.

Brede, *v.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1 **brǽdan, brédan,** 2–5 **brede(n.** *Pa. t.* 1 **brǽdde, brédde,** 2–4 **bradde,** 2–5 **bredde.** *Pa. pple.* 1 **brǽded, brédd,** 2–3 **brad,** 3–4 **bred(d.** [Common Teut.: OE. *brǽdan* (Angl. *brédan*) = OFris. *brêda*, MDu. *brâden* (Du. *braden*) str. vb., OHG. *brâtan* (MHG. *brâten*, mod.G. *braten*), str. vb. 'to roast'. OTeut. **brǽd-an* was apparently a derivative (Aryan

type *bhrē-dh-*) of the verb root **brâ-*, **brê-* (Aryan **bhrē-*) to burn, heat, warm: see BREATH, BROOD. No traces of the strong inflexions are found in OE., and the vb. passed entirely out of use *c* 1500. See also BREDE *sb.*[1] *trans.* To roast, broil, toast.

a 1000 *Colloq. Monast.* 29 (Bosw.) We magon brædan ða þing ðe to brædenne synd. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 He bindeð vppon þa [mousetrap] swike chese and bret hine for þon þet he scolde swote smelle. *c* 1205 LAY. 25986 His flæsce he gon breden. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 170 In led we scholle hire brede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6081 It sal noght sipen be bot bred, þis lamb. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 1492 Makes our niete Whether ȝe wole sethe or brede. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9305 Man and hous thai brent and bredden. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 891 Summe [fishes] brad on þe gledez. 1509 *Parl. Devylles* xii, I wyll..in hell his soule brede.

† Brede, *v.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 brǽdan, 2–5 brede(n, 3–7 brede, 6–7 breade, *mod.dial.* bread, brede, etc. *Pa. t.* 1 brǽdde, 3 brædd, 4 brad, -de, 4–6 bred, 5 bret, 9 brad. [Common Teut.: OE. *brǽdan*, corresp. to OS. *brêdian*, OHG. *breiten* (MHG. and mod.G. *breiten*), ON. *breiða* (Sw. *breda*, Da. *brede*), Goth. *braidjan*, to make broad, f. *braid-s*, in OE. *brád*, BROAD.]

1. *trans.* To make broad; to broaden, dilate.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* 1. viii. (Bosw.) Hi heora stowe brǽddon. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 49 Bredyn or make more brode, *dilato*. 1674 RAY *N. C. Wds.* 8 *Breade*, to make broad, to spread.

2. *trans.* To spread out, spread about, extend.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 813 For vus he lette hym .. brede vpon a bostwys bem. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 534 As onde wiþ host in brest is bred [*Cott.* spred]. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 101 Let brede hem, lest thai hete and be the wers. ? *a* 1600 *Scot. Field* 24 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 213 On this side Bosworthe in a bancke thei bred forth their standards. 1802 J. WILSON (Congleton) *MS. Let. to J. Boucher*, Bread or brede Manure, i. e. to fling it about and spread it on the Land, is a very common Expression here; and also the Participle, as, They have brad it.

3. *intr.* To spread, extend.

c 1320 *K. Alis.* 3252 Thorugh the heorte brede the steil. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1928 He were a bleaunt of blwe, þat bradde to þe erþe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8794 The bavme .. bret thurgh the bones .. euer folowand the fell. 1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 16 Thence yt [East Meath] breadeth to the Kinges county and the countie of Kildare.

4. *trans.* To overspread, cover; spread (a table).

c 1205 LAY. 18523 Bordes heo brædden. al þat folc æt & dronc. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 1693 His herde I-brad alle his breste to þe bare vrþe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 383 Burdes were bred in the brade halle. *Ibid.* 1172 Þan rises þe sun, bredis with his beames all þe brode vales.

† Brede, *v.*[3] *Obs.* In 6–7 bread. [A var. of BRAID *v.*: cf. the sb. BREDE[3].] *trans.* To intertwine, plait, wreathe, twist; = BRAID *v.* 11.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 49 Bredynge of lacys or oþer lyke, *laqueacio, nectio, connectio*. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. lxviii, The durris and the windois all war breddit With massie gold. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 50 Taking thrise three heares from off her head, Them trebly breaded in a threefold lace. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iii. 475 They are Plaited and Breaded in the same Twine. 1695 BLACKMORE *Fr. Arth.* IX. 305 He slashed his breaded Whip.

Bred(e, bredd(e, obs. ff. BIRD, BREAD, BREED.

Breded, breden, obs. pa. t. and pple. of BREED.

Breder, -ir, -ur, -yr, obs. pl. of BROTHER.

Bredeth(e, bredth(e, obs. ff. BREADTH.

† Bre·ding, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. BREDE *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] Broadening, spreading out.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 49 Bredynge or makynge brode, *dilatacio*.

Bredling: see BROADLING.

† Bree (brī), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* Forms: 1 brǽw, bréaw, 3 *pl.* breow-en, 4–5 *pl.* brew-is, 5 *pl.* bren; also 1 bréaȝ, bréȝ (-ǽȝh, -éhȝ), 3 breyh, 3–4 breȝe, breye, *pl.* briȝ-es, 5 *pl.* bregh-is, briys, 6 bryes, *Sc.* breis, 5–6 bre, 6–7 brie, 5– bree. [OE. *brǽw*, *bréaw*, Anglian **brέw*, *brég*, *bréag*, masc. 'eye-lid'; according to Sievers, an *i*- stem, OTeut. type **brâwi-*, *brâhwi-*; cf. OFris. (*âg-*)*brê*, neut.: the corresponding word elsewhere is a fem. *ô*- stem, OS. *brâwa*, *brâha* (LG. *braue*, MDu. *brauwe*, Du. *wenkbraauw* eyebrow), OHG. *brâwa*, *brâa*, *brâ*, eye-lash (MHG. *brâwe*, *brâ*, Ger. (*augen-*)*braue* eye-brow, also *-braune*, a modern corruption from the pl. *brâwen*, *brauen*, *braun*), ON. *brá*, *brǫ* eye-lid:— OTeut. **brâwô*, from **brâhwô*. The Gothic **brêwa*, **brêhwa* is not preserved; but cf. *brahw* 'blink, twinkle', *in brahwa augins* 'in the twinkling of an eye'. This points to a radical sense 'blinker, twinkler' as a name of the eye-lid (or eye-lash), in which case this word cannot well be referred to the same root as BROW, OTeut. *brû-* 'eye-brow', as generally assumed. Yet the two words curiously interchanged in use in different langs., and at different periods; and in continental WGer. the *brû-* forms were lost, and their place supplied by forms from *brâwâ-*. The original sense of *brû-* was 'eye-brow'; in OE. extended and transferred to 'eye-lash', so that 'eye-brow' was distinguished as *ofer-brû*. The original sense of *brâwâ-* was app. 'eye-lid', as in ON. and OE., but in OHG. restricted to 'eye-lash', and thence subsequently extended and transferred to 'eye-brow' (orig. *obara brâwa*), the sense 'eye-lash' being brought down to modern times by the compound *wintbrâwa*, MHG. *wint-brâ*, *winbrâ*, mod.Ger. *wimper*. OE. had *brû* = eye-lash (*cilium*), *brâw*, *brâg* = eye-lid (*palpebra*); by the 13th c. *bru*, *brouw* passed to the sense 'eye-lid', and *brew* (*breow*, *breȝ*, *bree*) to that of 'eye-brow'; the latter sense was retained by *bree* in the north, after it had in turn been taken up by *brow* in the south. From 15th to 17th c. *bree* was used by some southern writers as = 'eye-lash', a curious reversion to what had been the original OE. sense of *brû*, BROW, q. v. (The ON. cognate *brá* gave BRAE.)

(The parallelism of **brû-* and **brâwâ-* is further seen in the fact that 'eye-brows' was expressed in OHG. by *obarun brâwa*, *ubarbrâwo* (Graff III. 315), in OE. by *oferbrûa*, and in ME. *were breyhes*, *briȝes aboue* þe *eiȝes*, *aboue breghis*. For the phonetic explanation of the late WS. form *brâw* from *brâw*, see Sievers *Ags. Gram.* (ed. 2) § 112, 118.)

† 1. The lid of the eye, the eye-lid. (In Layamon the *breow* of the first text is displaced by *brouw*, BROW in the second text.) *Obs.*

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* IV. xxxii. § 1 (Bosw.) Unwlitiȝ swile..his eaȝan bregh [*palpebram oculi*] wyrde. *a* 1000 *Ags. Psalter* cxxxi[i]. 4 Gif ic..minum breawum beode hnappunga. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 38 Wiþ þiccum brǽwum ȝenim þreo hand fulla mucwyrte. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 156/38 *Palpebræ*, breawas. *c* 1205 LAY. 18374 Þa hing his breowen adun [*c* 1275 þo heng he his brouwes adun].

2. The eye-brow: sometimes the hair, sometimes including the superciliary ridge. (Distinguished at first as *were breyh*, *briȝes above the eiȝes*, *aboue breghis*: since Wyclif, only *north.*: still *Sc.*)

c 1275 *Passion of Lord* 98 in *O. E. Misc.* 150 Sume to heore myd-þeyh, And sume to heore vuere breyh. *c* 1375 — (*Vernon MS.*) 111 *ibid.* 226 Þo þat weren vp to þe briȝes In þat flod aboue þe eiȝes. 1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* xiv. 9 That ..he shaue the heeris of the heed, and the beerd, and brewis [*supercilia*]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3780 Blake horit abone breghis and other Serklyt of hom seluyn. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxx, Bore-hedis of blakke, and brees full bold. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxvii, Gauan hare him fro his stede, That both his brees con blede. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (Mor. Wisd.) 196 For sorowe my bren I knette. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. vii. 96 Hir ene fixit apon the ground held sche, Moving na mair hir curage, face nor bre. 1517 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxix. ii, His head was greate, beteled was his browes .. His bryes brystled truely lyke a sowes. 1550 LYNDESAY *Sqr. Meldr.* 1293 He hat the Knicht abone the breis. 1768 Ross *Helenore* (1789) 74 (JAM.) They .. lay stane still, not moving ee nor bree. *Mod. Sc.* He is dirt up to the very ee-brees.

† 3. An eye-lash. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 631 *Cilium*, [gloss] brye. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 23 The briys of hys ye lyddys beganne firste a lytil to moue. 1530 PALSGR. 201/1 Bree of the eye, *poil de loicl.* 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 205. 57 The brees (growing out of the edg of the ey-lids).. hinder, that nothing may fall thereinto.

Bree (brī), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 1 briw, 2 bri, 4–5 bre, 8– bree. [Derivation obscure: the ME. *bre*, mod.Sc. *bree*, may be the same as the earlier ME. *bri*, OE. *briw*, but the phonology is not clear, and the sense is not quite identical. (*Bre* might however represent **briwe*, a possible variant of *briw*; cf. *niw*, *néow*, etc.) OE. *briw*, *brig* masc. = OHG. *brîo* (*brîwo-*), *brî* (MHG. *brîe*, *brî*, mod.Ger. *brei*), MLG. *brîg*, *brî*, MDu. *brî*, all masc. (Du. *brij* fem.):— OTeut. **brîwo-z*: the Goth. **breiws* is not exemplified, and the word is not in Scand. It cannot well be referred to *brî̆*, root of BREW, nor to *brâ-*, *brê-*, to warm; Kluge suggests a root *bri* to cook.]

† 1. A thick pottage made of meal, pulse, etc. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 88 Swa þicce swa briw. *Ibid.* 264 Wyrc him briw of wealwyrte moran. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. § 46 *Hæc puls*, ðes briw. *a* 1200 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 547/12 *Puls*, bri.

2. Broth, juice, liquor in which anything has been steeped or boiled, or which flows from it. *Barley-bree*: malt liquor. *Herring-bree*: herring-brine. Also *fig.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 17 Perboyle thyn oysturs .. Kepe welle thy bre. *Ibid.* 49 In fat bre fresshe of befe I wene, þay schalle be soþun. 1786 BURNS *Sc. Drink* xiii, How easy can the barley-bree Cement the quarrel! 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 90 We wring 't [the Lord's Prayer], an' we wring 't, an' the bree o't washes a' the lave o' our prayers. 1865 *Times* 22 Apr., 'Snow bree' is unfavourable to angling.

† 3. *fig.* Water; the sea. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3697 So þe bre and the brethe burbelit to gedur. *Ibid.* 12516 All the company..With þere shippes ..were brent in the bre with the breme lowe of the leymonde laite, þat launchit fro henyn.

Bree, *sb.*[3] *north. dial.* [perh. an erroneous form from BREEZE *sb.*[2], sense 4: cf. next word.] Disturbance, commotion, disagreement.

1790 SHIRREF *Poems* 67 (JAM.) Ye'll..see It thro' the parish raise an unco bree. 1807 STAGG *Poems* 8 They're off wi' seck a bree. 1821 MRS. WHEELER *Westmrld. Dial.* 88 We hed a sort of a bree ont afore ea went.

Bree, *sb.*[4] obs. or dial. form of BREEZE *sb.*[1] gadfly. A singular inferred from *brees*, taken as pl.

1678 A. LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, A bree, *asilus*, *tabanus*.

† Bree, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 bre, 5 *Sc.* brey. [OE. *brégan* to terrify, frighten (:— *bróegan*) f. *bróga* fear, terror; cf. OHG. *bruogen*.]

1. *trans.* To terrify, affright, scare.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xii. 4 Ne beo ȝe breȝyde fram þam þe þone lichaman of-sleað. — xxiv. 22 Sume wif..us breȝdon þa wæron ær leohte æt þære byrȝene. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. iv. 36 A Serpent .. breyd þame all standand þare-by. *c* 1505 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* I. xxiv, It culd thame bre, and biggit thame to byde. 1674 RAY *N.-C. Wds.* 8 *Bree*, to frighten. 1750 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Wks.* 51 I'r so feerfully breed at meh hure stood on eend. 1875 in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 55 He was fair breed.

2. ? *intr.* To be terrified.

c 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Theodora* 15 Befor þe croice he [the devil] sa breis þat, quhene he It seis, þane he fleis.

Breead, dial. form of BRAID *v.*[1]

Breech (brītʃ, *sb.* Forms: 1 bréc, (brǽc), 3 brych, 3–5 brech, 4–6 breche, 4–7 breeche, 6 breache, briech, bryche, 6–7 breetch, 7 brich, 7–9 britch, 9 breach, 5– breech. [Com. Teut.: OE. *bréc* (:— *bróc*), pl. of **bróc* fem.— OFris. *brók*, pl. *brék*, (MDu. *broec*, Du. *broek*, OHG. *bruoh* (MHG. *bruoch*, mod.Ger. *bruch*, obs. in 18th c., but still in Switz. pl. *brüch*), ON. *brók*, pl. *brækr* (Sw. *brök*, Da. *brøg*):— OTeut. type **brôk-s* fem. monosyl. 'article of clothing for the loins and thighs'.

Often stated to be an adoption of L. *brâca* (also *bracca*, *bracca*), or its Gaulish original, which was app. *brâcca*, (see BROGUE) clothing for the legs ('barbara tegmina crurum' Vergil *Æn.* XI. 777); but **brôk-s* has all the marks of an original Teutonic word = Aryan **bhrâg-s*. The Celtic *brâcca* is considered by Dr. Whitley Stokes to be phonetically descended from an earlier **brâg-na*, a derivative of the same root *bhrâg-*, and so cognate with the Teutonic.]

† 1. A garment covering the loins and thighs: at first perh. only a 'breech-cloth'; later reaching to the knees.

a. in OE. *bréc*, plural of *bróc*.

a 1000 *Reg. St. Benet* 55 (Bosw.) Brec, *femoralia*. *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 328 *Femoralia*, bræc.

b. in ME. usually *brêch*, *breech* as a sing.

a 1100 *Cott. Cleop. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 433 *Lumbare*, gyrdel oðde brec. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 420 Sum wummon .. wereð þe brech of heare ful wel i-knotted. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 3 Joon hadde neiþer coote ne breche. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxiii. (1839) 250 Alle the women weren Breech, as wel as men. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cci. 183 The good man..come thyder al naked sauf his breche. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xiii. 1 Get the a lynnen breche, and gyrde it aboute thy loynes. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 16 To beg a breeche of a bare arst man. 1642 *Jack Puffe* 39 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 316 With out-stucke bomm, streight breech, and spit at side.

c. Now always in pl. Breeches (brī·tʃéz), or *a pair of breeches* (perh. not so used before 15th c.). *Breeches* are distinguished from *trousers* by coming only just below the knee, but dialectally (and humorously) *breeches* includes *trousers*.

[*c* 1205 LAY. 18028 Heo..gripen heore cnives & of mid here breches. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* iii. 7 They soweden to gidre leeves of a fige tree, & maden hem brechis.] *a* 1500 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 629 *Bracce*, brechys. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. iv. 41 Some make them brieches of the heares of their heades. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Gen.* iii. 7 They sewed figge tree leaues together, and made themselues breeches. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 211 His breeches were made after the new cut. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Apr., To put both his legs through one of his knees of his breeches. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 10 As yet black breeches were not. 17.. *Chestnut Horse*, Dreamed of his boots, his spurs, his leather breeches, Of leaping five-barred gates, and crossing ditches. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 179 Their trousers being tucked up till they were strictly breeches.

2. Hence the phrase, said of a wife, *To wear the breeches* (*breech* obs.): to assume the authority of the husband; to rule, be 'master'.

[1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 89 As though the good man of the house weare no breeches or that the Graye Mare were the better horse.] 1568 T. HOWELL *Newe Sonn.* (1879) 151 He is a cokes: and worthy strokes, whose wife the Breeches beare. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. v. 24 That you might still haue worne the Petticoat, And ne'er haue stolne the Breech from Lancaster. 1600 *Maides Metam.* IV. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1882) I. 147 This is leape yeare: Women weare breetches, petticoats are deare. 1606 *Choice, Chance & C.* (1881) 22 She that is master of her husband must weare the breeches. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xvi. 100 The Female rules, and our Affections wear the breeches. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 102 The violent inclination she felt to wear the breeches.

3. A term of ridicule applied to the Commonwealth coinage, suggested by the arrangement of two shields on the reverse side of the coin.

1673 LD. LUCAS *Sp. in Ho. Peers* 3 All the Parliament money called Breeches, (a fit Stamp for the Coyn of the Rump) is wholly vanished.

4. The part of the body covered by this garment; the buttocks, posteriors, rump, seat. (Instances of this sense before 16th c. are very doubtful: the OE. passage, so often cited, as well as the ME. ones, prob. belong to 1.)

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 146/3 Nim gate hær smec under þa brec wiþ þær ræge reosan. *c* 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 164 in

E. E. P. (1862) 75 He was bynebe his brech igurd faste ynou3 Wib a strong corde. **1480** CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 40 At her brech out and home They hong their money.]

a **1533** FRITH *Disp. Purg.* (1829) 110 Then hath he made a rod for his own breech. **1599** GREENE *Alphonsus* (1861) 231 Unless I send some one to scourge thy breech. **1630** HAYWARD *Edw. VI*, 74 A lewd boy turned towards him his naked britch. **1682** N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 147 She dropt backwards upon her breech. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xlvi. (1779) II. 88 Our hero..dismissed him with a kick on the breech. **1821** BYRON *Juan* v. lxviii, Trowsers..such as fit an Asiatic breech.

b. *transf.* The hinder parts of a beast; also of its skin or fleece: cf. BREECHING 4.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4780/4 The Hair galled off his Buttocks with a Breech Tye. **1805** LUCCOCK *Nat. Wool* 193 The breech of the fleece is large and hairy. **1868** *Daily News* 8 Dec., A steer .. like the rejected one .. about the 'breeches'. **1885** F. BOWMAN *Struct. Wool* 219 The coarsest part of the fleece..where the wool grows in large locks with long coarse hairs..is called the 'breach' or 'britch'.

5. *techn.* **a.** *Gunnery.* 'The hindermost part of a piece of ordnance' (Bailey); the part of a cannon behind the bore; the corresponding part in a musket or rifle (cf. BREECH-LOADER). Also *attrib.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Weedes* Wks. (1587) 183 The bravest peece for breech and bore that ever yet was bought. **1626** CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 32 Her carnooze or base ring at her britch. **1664** BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 264 Cannons shoot the higher pitches The lower we let down their Breeches. *c* **1728** SWIFT *Problem* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 301 At the breech it flashes first. **1835** MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xvii, Muskets which load at the breech. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 308 The gun always travels with its back part, or breech, towards the horse's heads. **1874** BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* xi. 218 The breech end of the gun.

b. Occas. used of the lower or thicker end of various instruments, tools, etc.; e.g. the thick end or 'tail' of the bolt of a lock.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 30 It hath an Hook returning at the Lower End of it, to fall into the Breech of the Bolt. **1793** SIR G. SHUCKBURGH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 80 A semicircle divided with its nonius, to every 5′, on the breech plate of the telescope.

c. *Ship-building.* 'The outside angle formed by the knee-timber, the inside of which is the throat' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

† 6. *pl.* The roe of a cod-fish. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xiv. 324 The Spawn, or Frye, is the seed of the fish: of some called Eggs; in a Cod-Fish termed the Breeches.

7. *Comb.* chiefly attrib., as *breech-belt, -cloth, -clout, -maker, -part, -piece* (of a gun), *-pocket, -rope, -sight* (of a gun), *-tie.* Also *breeches-maker, -pocket.*

c **1450** *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 734 *Hoc lumbare*, a *brekbelt. *c* **1475** *Hunt. Hare* 206 His breche-belt all to-brast. **1841** CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xxix. 232 We found him naked, except his *breech-cloth. *c* **1500** *Cocke Lorelles B.* (1843) 6 By her crafte a *breche maker. **1858** GREENER *Gunnery*, They all appear to have been loaded by removing a breech part, or chamber. **1862** F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (ed. 9) 190 The *breech piece is a cylinder..bored, turned, and shrunk upon the end of the barrel. **1831** CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. xi, A Signpost, whereon stood written that such and such a one was *Breeches-Maker to his Majesty. **1783** COWPER *Let.* 26 Jan., Some held their hands behind them .. and others had thrust them into their *breeches pockets.

8. Special comb., as (sense 5 a) **breech action**, the mechanism at the breech of a gun; **breech-block**, a moveable steel block by which the breech end of the barrel in certain fire-arms is closed; **breech-lever**, a lever by which the breech-block of some cannons is screwed in place; **breech-pin, breech-plug**, a pin or plug closing the breech end of a gun; **breech-screw** (see quot.); (sense 4) **breeches-ball**, a ball of composition for cleaning breeches; **Breeches Bible**, a book-collector's name for the Geneva Bible of 1560 on account of the rendering of *Gen.* iii. 7, though this was already in Wyclif (cf. 1 c); **breeches-buoy**, a life-saving apparatus consisting of a life-buoy with snspended canvass support resembling breeches through which the legs are put; **breeches-figure**, a person who makes a good figure in breeches; so **breeches-part**, a part in which men's clothes are worn by an actress. Also BREECH-GIRDLE, -LOADER.

1885 *Daily News* 13 Apr. 6/3 The *breech-action [of the gun] is so simple and well-balanced that it can be worked by a child. **1798** JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Ab.* (1833) II. vii. 141 An expenditure in shoe-strings, hair-powder, and *breeches-ball. **1835** *Penny Cycl.* IV. 374/2 This [the Geneva] edition is often called the *'Breeches Bible', on account of a rendering given in Genesis iii. 7. **1881** GREENER *Gun* 115 The *breech-blocks blew up, in consequence of .. imperfect cartridges. **1880** *Boy's Own Paper* III. 52/1 A life-line, furnished with a *'breeches-buoy' (resembling a pair of canvas breeches with the legs cut off) was secured to the wreck. **1808** HURSTONE *Piccad. Ambulator* II. 45 The fascinating Mrs. A—k—ns, formerly the much admired *breeches-figure on the stage. **1862** F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (ed. 9) 205 **Breech Lever*, a weighted arm on the end of the breech screw. **1865** *Dublin Univ. Mag.* I. 70 We do not profess special admiration of ladies in what are technically .. termed *breeches parts. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Fowling piece*, The *Breech-pin .. must be somewhat above the Touch-hole. **1885** *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 632/2 A breech-pin of a gun .. was forced into the brain. **1881** GREENER *Gun* 17 The *breech-plug was placed in a groove in the wooden frame. **1862** F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (ed. 9) 205 **Breech-Screw*, a cylinder of iron with a screw turned on the outside, working in a female screw in the breech, presses the vent piece into its place when the gun is loaded.

Breech (britʃ, brītʃ), *v.* Forms: 5 **brek-yn, 6 breche, britch, 6– breech.** [f. prec. sb.]

1. To cover or clothe with, or as with, breeches; to put (a boy) into breeches. **†** *To breech it* (obs.): to serve as breeches.

1468 *Medulla Gram.* in *Cath. Angl.* 42 *Bracco*, to brekyn. **1509** BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 167 Breche hir with plate and mayle And for all that..She shall desceyve the. **1612** ROWLANDS *Knaue of Harts* 13 Let vs haue .. French Doublet, and the Spanish Hose to breech it. **1850** THACKERAY *Pendennis* liii, Incidents which occurred about the period when the hero was breeched.

fig. **1605** SHAKS. *Mach.* II. iii. 122 Their Daggers Vnmannerly breech'd with gore.

† 2. To whip on the buttocks; to flog. *Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Lett.-bk.* (1884) 33 The bois must be britch[t]. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Fesser*, to breech boyes, to scourge them. **1639** MASSINGER *Unnat. Comb.* I. i, Tales out of school! Take heed, you will be breeched. **1821** SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxiv, Thou art a prating boy, and should be breeched for thine assurance.

3. *Naut.* To secure (a cannon) by a breeching.

1757 *Lett. fr. Capt. Gilchrist* 26 July (Record Office MS.), By breaching my aftermost guns aft. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 28 'Now .. we'll breech these guns'.

Breeched, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Wearing or furnished with breeches.

c **1550** *Songs Costume* (1849) 85 Proude and paynted parragones And monstrus breched beares. **1866** MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* Introd. 4 The Romans divided his race respectively into long-haired, breeched, and gowned Gaul (*Gallia comata, braccata, togata*).

2. Of a gun: Provided with a breech.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Weedes* Wks. (1587) 185 They [a kind of gun] be..Renforced wel, and breeched like a brock. **1802** *Hull Advertiser* 18 Dec. 3/1 Old Barrels bored and breeched to shoot close and strong.

3. Of a cannon: Secured by a breeching.

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xxii, The guns [are] double-breeched.

4. *Thieves' slang.* 'Flush of money' (J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.* 1812).

† Bree·cher. *Obs. rare*−°. [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who flogs.

1611 COTGR., *Fesseur*, a whipper, scourger, breecher.

Bree·chesless *a.*, without breeches, breechless.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 636 Those breechesless heroes, the Sons of the Mist. **1837** *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 670 The killing of the breechesless barbarians at Glencoe.

† Breechgirdle. *Obs.* Forms: 3 (?), 4 **brei gurdel, 4–5 braygirdle, brechgerdel, -gerdle, breek girdille, breggurdel, -dle, bre-, brei-, brigirdel, -dil, brygurdel, 5 braygurdylle, brekgyrdylle, brygyrdyll, breke-girdul, brigirdele, brekegyrdyl, bregyrdyle, 5–6 brekegyrdle, 6 breache gyrdle.** [Corresp. to an OE. type **brēcgyrdil*, whence ME. Kentish *brechgerdel*, north. *brekgyrdyl*: the latter became by assimilation (cf. *blackguard*) *breggirdel, bregirdel.*]

A girdle or belt worn round the loins; a belt to keep up the breeches.

a **1300** *O. E. Misc.* 193 3if hiun ne schal .. his brei gurdel quakie. **1340** *Ayenb.* 205 Þe writinge zayþ þet Ieremies brechgerdel rotede bezide Þe wetere. **1388** WYCLIF *Jer.* xiii. 4 Take the brigirdil..which is aboute thi leendis. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. v. 49 Trees, that ben non hyere than a Mannes breek Girdille. **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 51/1 Brygyrdyll, *lumbare, renale.* *a* **1500** *Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 629 *Perysoma*, braygurdylle. **1552** HULOET, Breache gyrdle, *lumbare.*

Breeching (brī·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BREECH *v.* and *sb.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of clothing with breeches; *concr.* clothing for the breech or haunches (*obs.*).

1604 S. ROWLANDS *Look to it, etc.* D ij b, You with .. The Moncky wast, the breeching like a Beare.

† 2. A flogging. *Obs.*

1520 WHITTINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 26, I studye to-daye bycause I fere a brechyng. **1590** MARLOWE *Edw. II*, v. iv, Aristarchus' eyes, Whose looks were as a breeching to a boy. **1594** NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 73 Worse than an vpbraiding lesson after a britching. *a* **1613** OVERBURY *Char., Puny-Clarke* (1638) L iij, His dreames of breeching.

b. *attrib.* as in *breeching-boy, -scholar*, a young scholar still subject to the birch, hence *fig.* a novice. (Cf. also *whipping-boy.*)

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 18, I am no breeching scholler in the schooles. **1611** COTGR., s. v. *Donat*, The diuells were, as then, but breeching boyes, like Grammar Schoole boyes, but young in experience, but Nouices. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. 23 How such a breeching-boy as hee was, durst attempt so great a wickednesse.

3. A strong leather strap passing round the breech of a shaft-horse, and enabling him to push backwards; a breech-band. Also *attrib.*

1515–24 in Lodge *Illustr. Brit. Hist.* (1838) I. 3 To William Pawn .. cart-saddles, collars, harnes, and breeching. **1801** W. FELTON *Carriages* II. 131 Breechings are of no use to them [horses] but in hilly places. *Ibid.* 134 It is buckled to the collar along with the breeching-strap. **1861** MUSGRAVE *By-Roads* 174 An old female hostler, who gave us neither cruppers, blinkers, or breeching.

4. Coarse clotted wool on the buttocks of sheep.

1799 PITT in *Commun. Board of Agric.* II. 464 The Morf fleece is almost wholly fine, with a very small proportion of breechings or daglocks.

5. *Naut.* A stout rope attached by a thimble to the cascabel of a gun, and securing the gun to the ship's side. Hence *breeching-boll, -loop.*

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 65 Britchings are the ropes by which you lash your Ordnance fast to the Ships side. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Breeching*, a rope used to secure the cannon .. and prevent them from recoiling too much. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 100 Double breechings were rove on the guns.

6. The parts forming the breech of a gun, the breech-action.

1802 *Hull Advertiser* 18 Dec. 3/1 An improved construction of breeching. **1816** P. HAWKER *Instr. Yng. Sportsmen* (1826) 35 This breeching was also patronized by the late Mr. Smith.

7. 'A bifurcated smoke-pipe in a furnace'.

Breechless (brī·tʃlés), *a.* Also *Sc.* and *north. dial.* **breekless**; other Forms, see BREECH. [f. BREECH *sb.* + -LESS.] Without breeches; bare or naked about the buttocks.

?a **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1048 His brode lendez, He bekez by Þe bale fyre, and breklesse hyme semede. **1470** HARDING *Chron.* l. iii, This stone .. On whiche ye Scottish Kynges wer brechelesse set At their coronomente. **1638** *Songs Costume* (1849) 141 Some like breechless women go, The Russ, Turk, Jew, and Grecian. **1822** SCOTT *Pirate* v. 45 A breekless loon frae Lochaber. **1864** *Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 711/1 Even a breechless islander, of the man Friday cast, would revolt at the idea. **1864** ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v. *Breeks*, They were sarkless and breekless.

Breech-loader (brī·tʃ,lōudəɹ). A fire-arm in which the charge is introduced at the breech.

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 143 Under no circumstances..can a breech-loader be as safe as a solid gun. **1864** *Times* 4 Nov., One ordinary service Armstrong breechloader .. and one Whitworth rifled muzzleloader. **1877** *Daily News* 5 Oct. 5/2 Steel breechloaders from Herr Krupp's factory. **1879** *Daily News* 12 Aug. 5/1 The Highland moors have been echoing to the breechloader.

Breech-loading (brī·tʃ,lōudiŋ). *vbl. sb.*

A. The method of loading (fire-arms) at the breech.

1866 *Daily Tel.* 26 May, The practice made with the imperfect 'needle-gun' .. proves that breech-loading .. perfectly admits of introduction into warfare. **1874** BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* 219 The idea of breech-loading formed a part of the original conception of the cannon itself.

B. *attrib.* That is loaded at the breech.

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 17 Breech-loading guns cannot be made sufficiently durable to yield any reasonable return for the extra expense and trouble. **1861** *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 559 This complaint..indicated an opinion that the breech-loading Armstrong 100-pounders .. are not powerful guns. **1880** *Standard* 14 Dec., The 43-ton breech-loading gun.

Breed (brīd), *sb.* [f. BREED *v.*: the act of breeding; hence, the progeny or race in which this results.]

† 1. BREEDING, generation, birth; parentage, extraction; natal or racial origin. *Of breed*: of breeding age. *Obs.*

?a **1600** *Merch. & Son* 34 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 134 Ther was not oon man in all thys londe, that bare a bettyr brede. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 466 Let them be young also, and of breed, Nam melior est ea ætas, quam sequitur spes, quam ea quam sequitur mors. **1610** W. FOLKINGHAM *Art Surv.* I. iv. 8 Fish, and other liuing Creatures doe differ and varie in .. peculiar attributes according to their places of Breede. **1632** G. HERBERT *Temple, Providence* xxviii, Nothing useth fire, But man alone, to show his heavenly breed.

2. Race, lineage, stock, family; strain; a line of descendants from a particular parentage, and distinguished by particular hereditary qualities. (Abstract and concrete.)

a. of animals.

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 22 Elephantes, of greater stature, and a better broede. **1611** BIBLE *Deut.* xxxii. 14 Rammes of the breed of Bashan. **1653** WALTON *Angler* i. 4 To destroy the very breed of those base Otters. **1722** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6046/4 A dark brown Mare .. betwixt Cart and Saddle Breed. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. vii, Two dogs of black Saint Hubert's breed. **1814** SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 258 It is necessary from time to time to change, and as it were to cross the breed. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 312 Many breeds, now extinct or rare, both of quadrupeds and birds. **1859** DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 15 The diversity of the breeds is something astonishing.

b. of men, etc.: now often contemptuous.

1596 SPENSER *Prothal.* 66 They did not seeme To be begot of any earthly seede, But rather angels, or of angels breede. *c* **1610** ROWLANDS *Terrible Batt.* 41 His wife is of a proud and dainty breed. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 52 ℙ 3 To mend the Breed and rectify the Physiognomy of the Family on both Sides. **1770** GRAY *Corr.* (1843) 102, I never saw such a boy; our breed is not made on this model. **1843** MACAULAY *Lake Regillus* xiii, Titus, the youngest Tarquin, Too good for such a breed. **1855** — *Hist. Eng.* III. 368 Warriors of a different breed.

c. *gen.* A kind, a species, a set.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 266 Are these the breed of wits so wondered at? **1674** N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 73 That measure of rest, and new breed of quickners that have befallen the body in the night.

† d. Of plants: A race. *Obs.*

1687 LOVELL *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* I. 153 Now the Breed of that Fruit..is lost in your World.

† 3. Offspring; *esp.* The young brought forth at the same time viewed collectively; a family, litter. *Obs.* (or *dial.*); now replaced by BROOD. Also *fig.*

1580 BARET *Alv.* B 1164 The young brede of bees. **1596**

Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 135 Lend it not As to thy friends, for when did friendship take A breede of barraine mettall of his friend? *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* xii, And nothing 'gainst Time's scythe can make defence Save breed, to brave him when he takes thee hence. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 225 Thy Care must now proceed To teeming Females; and the promis'd Breed. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* (1817) 147 The hen .. is frightened when her supposititious breed of ducklings take the water. 1863 Atkinson *Danby Provinc., Breed*, a brood, a litter of young ones.

† b. *At a breed*: at a birth. *Obs.*

a 1711 Grew (J.) She lays them in the sand .. sometimes above an hundred at a breed.

† c. Applied to single progeny or offspring; young one, child, bairn. *Obs.*

1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* I. ii. 4 Cybell [had] brought to light Her second breede, a smiling boy. *Ibid.* x. lv. 253 When Junos Breed on farther bankes his passenger had set.

† d. *transf.* Those bred in (a place): brood.

1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1704) 75 The Sea—so render'd more salutary for the maintenance of its Breed.

4. *Comb.* † **breed-goose, -mother, -ram**, a goose, etc. for breeding; † **breed-reserved** *a.*, reserved for breeding. See also Half-breed.

1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 296 A gander, iiij. bredegese, and v. goslynges. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. iii. 11 The breed-reserued creatures saued in the floting Arke. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* I. 127 To give ten pound or more for a Breed-ram. 1668 Markham *Way to Wealth* vi. 49 No good House-wife will breed of a young, but of an old breed-mother.

Breed (brīd), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **bred.** Forms: *Inf.* 3–6 brede, 6–7 breede, 6– breed; *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* 4 breed, 4–5 bredde, 7 bread, 4– bred. (Also 6 *pa. t.* breded, *pa. pple.* breden.) [OE. *brédan* (:—*bróedan*) = OHG. *bruotan* (MHG. *brüeten*, mod.G. *brüten*):—OTeut. type **brôdjan*, f. *brôdâ-* 'warmth, fostering heat, hatching, Brood'. *Brood, breed*, are analogous to *food, feed, blood, bleed.*]

I. *trans.* (and *absol.*)

1. *trans.* Said of a female parent: To cherish (brood) in the womb or egg; to bring (offspring) forward from the germ to the birth; to hatch (young birds) from the egg; to produce (offspring, children).

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 10 Þæt sind beon .. of ðam hunize hi bredað heora brod. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1633 Ich not to hwan þu bredst .. þi brod. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3895 Lya bred child, and hadd a sun. *Ibid.* 12223 Quat wamb him bare or brede. 1530 Palsgr. 463/2, I .. brede yonge, as a woman or any other suche beest dothe. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* i. 7 Neither thou in begetting him, nor his mother in breeding him, did once thinke vpon the fashioning of him in hir wombe. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 146. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom* xviii. 184 A man kept me to breed chil'en for market.

† b. To generate. *Obs.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. Prol. 52 The Fader .. ever bredis His Son, his word and wysdom eternall.

† c. *fig. Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 75 We conceyue our owne sorowe, and breed therof .. vnryghteousnes. 1595 Spenser *Sonn.* ii, Unquiet thought! whom at the first I bred .. And sithens have with sighes and sorrowes fed.

2. *absol.* To be pregnant, to be with young or with child. (Now chiefly *dial.*)

1629 Gaule *Pract. The.* 85 So breeds the Virgin by her owne, and vnusual Seed. 1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 352 Women breeding or with child. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 430 ¶ 3 Lucina .. was breeding, and she did nothing but entertain the Company with a Discourse upon the Difficulty of Reckoning to a Day. 1723 Swift *Stella at Woodp.* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 38 Like a lady breeding. 1885 Stevenson *Dynamiter* Ded., Yours is the side of the child, of the breeding woman, of individual pity and public trust.

3. *absol.* Of animal species: To produce brood or young; to have offspring; to propagate their species.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 101 That other 3er a faukun bredde. 1297 R. Glouc. 177 In eche roche þer ys .. an ernes nest, þat hii bredeþ in ywys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 49 Bredyn or hetchyn, as byrdys, *pullifico*. 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, x, Rookes .. do daily brede and increase throughout this realm. 1653 Walton *Angler* 167 Most fish breed after this manner. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* (1817) 240 Mankind will in every country breed up to a certain point of distress. 1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 468/2 A mare has bred with an ass and has had a mule foal. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 7 Carnivorous animals .. breed in this country pretty freely under confinement.

c. *fig.*

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* I. iii. 4 There is no measure in the occasion that breeds, therefore the sadnesse is without limit. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 142 Shee speakes, and 'tis such sence That my Sence breeds with it. 1612–5 Bp. Hall *Contempl. O. T.* (1837) II. xix. i. 5 Kindnesses breed on themselves. 1866 Argyll *Reign Law* i. (ed. 4) 2 Half the perplexities of men are traceable to obscurity of thought hiding and breeding under obscurity of language.

4. *trans.* Said of countries, situations, or conditions, engendering living things; also, in the *passive*, of animals being engendered or brought into existence (without reference to parental action).

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1722 Þeȝ heo nere i-bred a wolde, Ho was i-tozen among mankunne. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 143 Efte busched to þe abyme þat breed fyssches. 1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* iv. ii. (1483) 58 In these pepyns was bredde a worme. 1580 Baret *Alv.* B 1164 Rotten timber breedeth wormes. 1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 9 Women are vniuersally *mala necessaria*, whersoeuer they be eyther bred or brought vp. 1653 Walton *Angler* 85 There be certaine waters that breed Trouts. 1675 Hobbes *Odyss.* ix. 30 Rocky is Ithaca .. But breedeth able men. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 122 This insect .. is bred and nourished in bacon. 1883 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Nov. 72 A hard place .. to live in, and fit to breed a hardy race.

5. Of the natural production of things inanimate: now esp. in 'to breed fever' and the like; also *fig.* 'to breed bad blood' (see Blood), etc.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 257 Hit was þe forme-foster þat þe folde bred. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxviii. (1495) 339 Oores of metall ben gendred and bred depe wythin the erthe. *Ibid.* xv. xlii. 503 Creta bredyth precyous stones. 1598 W. Phillips *Linschoten's Trav.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 30 The great number of the men in the ship was the cause of breeding the same [plague]. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 496 To suck all [the milk] that their dams can breed. 1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* I. 84 Figs are said to .. breed store of blood. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 68 Green Fruit breeds Sickness in the Body. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. i. 1 What is bred in the bone will not go out of the flesh. 1863 Kingsley *Water-bab.* v. (1875) 225 Dirt breeds fever.

† b. To develop (teeth, wings, or the like). *Obs.*

1544 Phaër *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) S v b, About the seventh moneth .. after ye byrthe, it is natural for a childe for to breede teeth. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 1010 Divinitie within them breeding wings. 1738 Shaw *Barbary* in Pinkerton *Coll. Trav.* XIV. 622 When the little ones [lion cubs] breed their teeth.

† c. To produce (products of human art). *Obs.*

1577 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 40/1 His pen .. is dailie breeding of such learned bookes. 1699 Pomfret *Reason* 52 Those books that modern times have bred.

6. To give rise to, engender, develop, produce, create, cause, be the source of.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 55 Estmetes þe bredeð sinnes. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. civ. (1495) 669 The smell of the apples of mandragora .. bredyth slepe. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 278 It breded & areised greate enuie and grutchyng against Caesar. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 20 Noght breeds theym coomfort. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 120 Warres may breed pouertie, and pouertie breedeth peace. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. iii. 140 Shee is young, wise, faire .. And these breed honour 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. ii. 6 Lying cold breedeth Dreams of Feare. 1878 Morley *Diderot* II. 184 An iniquitous government breeds despair in men's souls.

b. Rarely with *forth* (obs.), *up.*

1570 Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 42 Our reasons serue onelie to breede forth talke. 1605 *Verstegan's Dec. Intell.* (1628) Pref. Verses, The beautious light Bred foorth of Phebus bright arising rays. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1876) I. i. 10 Acts which tended to breed up causes of quarrel.

† **7.** with *compl.* To cause to become; to make, cause, bring (into a state, or to do something). *Obs.*

c 1460 *Lanfal* 704 Sche ley doun yn hyr bedde, For wrethe syk sche hyr bredde. *c* 1465 *Plumpton Corr.* 14 God bred her to be delivered of her son Nicholas on Tewsday. 1625 Bacon *Greatness of Kingd., Ess.* (Arb.) 477 Such a Proportion of Land .. as may breed a Subiect, to liue in Conuenient Plenty.

† **8.** To cherish, foster. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 200 Þe þet bret þesne kundel, in hire breoste al is attri to Gode. *Ibid.* 222 Moni .. bredeð in hire breoste sum liunes hweolp.

9. To take charge of or promote the engendering of (animals); to 'raise' (cattle).

c 1400 *Gamelyn* 359 Þe bestis þou hast forþ bredde. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 8 For to rere and brede catell or shepe. 1676 Ray *Corr.* (1848) 121 The manner of breeding Canary-birds. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 21 A great number of small cattle are bred in this province. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* iii. 28 A Frenchman cannot breed a foal without the assistance of the paternal government.

b. *absol.*

1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 24 Hardly any one is so careless as to breed from his worst animals.

10. To train up to a state of physical or mental development. [This sense is evidently transferred from 1; the young creature being viewed as a rude germ to be developed by nurture.]

a. To rear (animals) so as to develop their physical qualities or intelligence.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 120 A horse mayster is he, that bieth wylde horses, or coltes, and bredeth theym. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 85 The Generous Youth, who .. to the Plough the sturdy Bullock breeds. *Ibid.* III. 186 To chuse a Youthful Steed .. To breed him, break him, back him. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. I. ii. 259 The wild ass is even more asinine .. than that bred in a state of .. servitude.

b. To train up (young persons) in the arts of life; to educate, tutor, bring up. Also with complemental object, as 'to breed him a scholar, a papist', and with *to*, 'to breed him *to* a profession, *to* the law', etc. (*Bring up* is the ordinary modern equivalent in all shades of meaning.)

† (*a.*) To train by education, educate, teach. *Obs.*

1570 Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 73 One of the best Scholers that euer S. Johns Colledge bred. 1615 Sir R. Boyle in *Lismore P.* (1886) II. 101, I sent my eldest son .. into England to be bred there. 1627 Donne *Serm.* 47 Breed them not in an opinion that such a Faith is enough. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) I. 130 Sir John Mason .. was .. bred in All Souls in Oxford. 1676 Wycherley *Pl. Dealer* I. i. (1678) 9 She lodges in one of the Inns of Chancery, where she breeds her Son, and is her self his Tutoress in Law-French. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4220/3 Restraining them from taking and breeding Apprentices. 1751 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 180 ¶ 1 A wealthy trader .. having the ambition to breed his son a scholar, carried him to an university. 1774 T. Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Diss. II. 125 The universal ardour .. of breeding almost all persons to letters. 1796 Southey *Hymn to Penates* Wks. II. 279 We grew up Together, and in the same school were bred. 1834–43 — *Doctor* xxvi, He did not determine upon breeding him either to the Church or the Law.

(*b.*) To bring up from childhood, including all the circumstances which go to form the religious persuasion, manners, position in life, and trade.

1650 Baxter *Saint's R.* II. (ed. 5) 247 David, who was bred a Shepherd. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Eclog.* VIII. 60 In Desarts thou wert bred. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* II. i. (1841) I. 176 Thou talkest as if thou hadst been bred a heathen. 1771 Franklin *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 5 Thomas was bred a smith under his father. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* IV. viii, He bids thee breed him as thy son. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 239 Most of these functionaries had been bred Churchmen. 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I. vii. 341 The old traditions in which they had been bred. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vii, I bred him to the joiner's trade, sir.

† (*c.*) Also *To breed up. arch.* or *Obs.*

1611 Bible *Pref.* 3 Boyes that are bred vp in the Scriptures. 1641 Hinde *J. Bruen* IV. 14 Very few Gentlemen .. will bee at the cost to breed up two [sons] in the University. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* I. § 6 Suppose that I am bred up .. in the Church of England. 1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* (1801) 4 Arithmo had been bred up to accounts all his life. 1736 Pendarves in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 229 The poor duchess is often reproached with her being bred up in Burr-street, Wapping. 1801 Mar. Edgeworth *Contrast* (1832) 108 Care to breed up their children well. 1836 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 115 He was bred up in a human school.

11. *To be born and bred*, or *bred and born*: an alliterative phrase in which *bred* has usually sense 9, though formerly sense 1.

a 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4209 In þe first he sal be born and bredde, And in þe secunde be nuryst. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 113 a, Where he was born and breden. *Ibid.* 133 b, In the same Isle born, breden, and brought vp. 1580 Baret *Alv.* B 1165 We are so borne and bredde of nature. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. ii. 22, I was bred and borne Not three houres trauaile from this very place. 1732 Law *Serious C.* xviii. (ed. 2) 326 Born and bred in families that have no Religion. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 288 He was born and bred in your house.

II. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

12. To come into being or existence, as a continued process; hence, to be engendered or produced.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 Wuremes breden in wilderne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16410 His blod on vs be, and on þaim þat of vs sal brede. *c* 1320 *Anticrist* 32 Nu sal yee her .. Hu þat anticrist sal brede. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 4 Heil crowned queene .. Heil þat alle oure blis in bradde! *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 130 Woo worthe þe wombe þat I bredde ynne. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 46 The worme that breeds within it. *c* 1600 *Lyrics for Lutenists* (Collier) 14 It is a sweete delicious morne, Where day is breeding, never borne. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 696 Fleas breed principally of Straw or Mats, where there hath been a little moisture.

† b. Of eggs: To be hatched.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 108 They lay egges, which breed.

† c. Of vegetables, animal structures, growth, etc.: To come forth, spring, grow. *Obs.*

a 1300 in Wright's *Lyric P.* xiv. 45 Blosmes bredeth on the bowes. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVI. 68 Lewis on the branchis spredis, And blomys bricht besyd thame bredis. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Fro whens bredeth the synewes? 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* III. xi. 153 Certain strong band, breeding from without, and creeping to the Cheek-bone.

† d. Of mineral products: To be formed naturally, be produced. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* (Tollemache MS.) XVI. iii, That stone [alabaster] þat bredeþ [*nascitur*] aboute Thebe. *Ibid.* XIX. xxiii. (1495) 877 Some colour bredeth in veynes of the erthe, as Sinopis Rubrica.

13. *fig.* To arise, originate, spring forth, make their appearance.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1156 Of which ther gan to bredyn swich a fyer. 1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* I. iii. 10 His high exploits, whereof such wonder bread. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* I. III. iv. 585 [He] allowed .. discontents & jealousies to breed in the army.

† **14.** with *compl.* To grow or become (something). *Obs.*

c 1325 *Poem temp. Edw. II*, lxiii, Thei .. bredeth wode for wele. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1558 þenne þe bolde Baltazar bred ner wode.

† **15.** ? To nestle, to hive; to dwell. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 415 He Corounde me quene in blysse to brede. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 21 Quen þis Bretayn watz bigged .. Bolde bredden þerinne. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1782 To sum wildernesse where as þei bredde.

III. Phrases. † *To breed out*: to exhaust the breed, degenerate. *To breed in and in*: to breed always with near relatives; the opposite being *to breed out and out.*

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. v. 29 Our madames mock at vs, and plainely say Our Mettell is bred out. 1607 — *Timon* I. i. 259 The straine of mans bred out into Baboon and Monkey. 1819 Byron *Juan* I. lvii, In that point so precise in each degree That they bred in and in .. Marrying their cousins—nay, their aunts and nieces.

IV. *Comb.* formed on the verb-stem: † **breed-sleep** *a.*, sleep-breeding, soporific; † **breed-young** *a.*, having young, suckling.

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneid* IV. (Arb.) 112 Hoonnie liquid sprinckling and breede sleepe wild popye strawing. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1632) Swifter then breed-yong Tiger.

Breed(e, obs. form of Bread, Brede *sb.*[2] and 3.

† **Bree'd-bate.** *Obs.* [f. Breed *v.* + Bate *sb.*[1]]

One who breeds 'bate', or excites strife; a mischief-maker.

1593 *Tell-trothe's N. Y. Gift* 39 He delights not in breedbates. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iv. 12 No tel-tale, nor no breede-bate. 1852 KNIGHT-BRUCE in De Gex, etc. *Law Rep.* I. 680 Referring to decent people .. and not to breedbates, barretors, or counsel whom no Inn would own.

Breeder (brī·dəɹ). [f. BREED *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. That which breeds or produces offspring.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 68 Among'st the fairest breeders of our clime. 1593 — 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 42 You loue the Breeder better then the Male. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 136 Not good to chuse a crowing hen, for they are neither good breeders nor good layers. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 1 Hunge tuppes are .. to bee kept for breeders. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Pigeon*, The Pigeon called the Leghorn is .. an excellent Breeder. 1727 SWIFT *Modest Prop.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 60 There may be about two hundred thousand couple, whose wives are breeders. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iii. (1878) 51 The elephant is reckoned the slowest breeder of all known animals.

b. That which produces or originates; the author, source, or cause.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 5 Breders, norishers, & comforters of all lynyng thynges. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 20 Neither the breeders nor fauorites of discord. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 9 That evil should alwayes flow from evil in a chain of breeders.

†**c.** A plant used for propagation. **d.** A gardeners' name for an immature, self-coloured, seedling tulip.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 531 As for another [shoot], springing from a yeare-old branch, it is left alwaies for a breeder. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 27 Tulips without blackish bottome are noe good breeders of various coloured flowers. 1846 MRS. LOUDON *Ladies' Comp. Flower-Gard.* 303 Breeders .. are seedling Tulips before they have shown any variety of colour.

2. One who breeds cattle or other animals.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. x, Virgile leaueth farre behynde hym all breders, hakneymen, and skosers. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, 1, Euery owner, grasier, fermour, breder, droner, and brogger of this realme. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4342/3 [To] bring a Certificate from the Breeder, of his Mare's Age. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 18 He was a breeder of cattle. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 265.

fig. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 28 Let Lent well kept offend not thee, for March and Aprill breeders bee.

†**b.** A grower or producer. *Obs.*

1547 *Act* 1 *Ed. VI*, i. Pream., The said Breeders of the said Wools.

†**3.** One who brings up; a trainer, instructor. *Obs.*

1571 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 72 Tyme was whan Italie and Rome haue bene..the best breeders and bringers vp of the worthiest men. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxi. 296 Of world-admired Drake..And his braue breeder Hawkins.

Breeding (brī·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BREED *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. Bringing to the birth; hatching; production of young. *Breeding of teeth*: dentition (*obs.*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3479 Hir breding was ful selcut sare, Bot hir chiltting was mikel mare. 1387 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. ii. (1495) 600 Grete bredynge of beestis is in suche places. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 49 Bredynge, or brodynge..of birdys. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 635 For bredynge To set an hen on eyron IX is goode. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) S v b, Breedyng of teeth. 1712 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4976/2 Illness .. occasioned by the breeding of his Teeth. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 378/2 The breeding and fattening of cattle.

†**b.** Hence (vulgarly), extraction, parentage. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, V. iii. 111, I know not your breeding. 1606 DAY *Isle of Gulls* IV. 1 *Lis.* What breeding hast had? *Man.* Very good breeding, sir; my great grandfather was a ratcatcher, my grandsire a hangman.

2. *fig.* Origination, production, development.

1549 Q. ELIZ. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 166 II. 157 That shulde be but a bridinge of a ivel wil of the people. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxvii. 426 The breeding of Kingdomes and Principalities. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 400 The breedings of this disease. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 62 The heat which was in fermentation whilst they [Minerals] were yet in breeding.

3. The rearing and training of the young; bringing up: formerly in sense of 'education'.

1577 HELLOWES tr. *Gueuara's Chron.* 91 For ye breeding of children .. and the marriage of Orphans. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 381 [They] have had the most of thir breeding, both at School and University, by Scholarships. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Declam. Adv.* Wks. 1730 I. 42 You had never very good breeding thus to laugh at my ingenuity. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* I. i, She has her breeding within doors: the parson teaches her to play upon the dulcimer. 1859 MILL *Liberty* ii. 48 His Stoical breeding. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. ii. 61 Royal birth and breeding.

4. The results of training as shown in personal manners and behaviour; generally used for 'good breeding', good or proper manners.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 33 In graces, and in qualities of breeding. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* (1675) Pref. 14 As I fancy'd persons, of their Breeding and tempers, would talk to one another. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* I. i. 122 It out does St. James Square in dressing and breeding. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 21 ¶ 2 The Height of good Breeding. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 12 Mind what men of parts and breeding say. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. England* III. 142 This romantic message, which was quite in the breeding of the times. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VII. vi. 421 Her ignorance of all breeding is amusing. 1870 GRANT WHITE *Words & Uses* (1881) 62 That tone of voice which indicates breeding rather than education, etc.

5. *attrib.*, as in *breeding-cage, -ground, -hole, -place, -pond, -season, -time*, etc.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 128 ¶ 3 Their Songs begin a little before Breeding-time. *a* 1714 M. HENRY *Wks.* I. 552 It may minister some comfort and relief to a pious mother, in breeding-sickness. 1789 WHITE *Selborne* (1851) 70 The migration of frogs from their breeding-ponds. 1841 in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. ix. 252 The favourite .. breeding-places of these birds. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 118/1 A breeding-place of fever, ague, and death. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxi. 268 Ducks .. seeking their breeding-grounds.

Breeding (brī·diŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. BREED *v.* + -ING².] That breeds: see the verb.

1552 HULOET, Breding, or full of breadyng, *fœtuosus*. 1593 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 260 A breeding jennet, lusty, young, and proud. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. (1851) 195 The malignity of that breeding corruption. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 80 A breeding Mare. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 55 A breeding woman is worth from one-sixth to one-fourth more than one that does not breed.

Hence **Bree·dingness.**

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 132 The life..is but a frame or draught of springs, leavened into a breedingness.

†**Bree·dling.** *Obs.* [f. BREED *v.* + -LING.] One born and bred in a place; a native.

1663 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Sept., Over most sad fenns, all the way observing the sad life which the people of the place (which, if they be horn there, they do call the breedlings of the place) do live. [Taken by Macaulay for a proper name. See *Hist. Eng.* (1855) III. xi. 41.]

Breedy (brī·di), *a.* [f. BREED + -Y¹.] Breeding readily; prolific. Hence **Bree·diness.**

1753 *Dial. betw. Swift & Prior* 24 Our early Marriages, the Breedyness of our People. 1824 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 55 Blockheads .. are breedy, and double themselves every ten years. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* II. 53 The life and habits of the breedy creature [the oyster]. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 14 Apr. 6 Hares are not such breedy creatures as rabbits.

Breefe, obs. form of BRIEF.

Breek (brīk). Forms: 3–6 **breke,** 6 **breik,** 7 **breeke,** 5– **breek.** [North. Eng. and Sc. variant of BREECH *sb.*]

1. A garment covering the loins and thighs; = BREECH *sb.* 1.

†**a.** Formerly in singular. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2048 Was funden þan na breke in land. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 48 Breche or breke, *braccæ*. *a* 1528 SKELTON *Elynour Rummn.* 452 The vertue .. Of her husbands breke.

b. Now only in pl. **breeks** = BREECHES, trousers.

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 985 And maid thame Breikis of lewis grene. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* V. v, I ha' linnen Breeks on. 1651 *Proc. Parliament* No. 84. 1282 To slip off their breeks, that so they may wade up to their middle. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlviii, It's ill taking the breeks off a Highlandman. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 263 A pair of coarse woollen drawers, and a pair of seal-skin breeks over them. 1855 *Whitby Gloss., Breeks*, breeches.

†**2.** The buttocks, rump, posterior. *Obs.*

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 69 They beginne usually on the belly .. greasinge tayle and breeke last.

Breekless, north. form of BREECHLESS.

Breekums. *Sc.*, Short breeks, knee-breeches.

1832–53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. II. 4 My auld uncle Watty, Wi' 's buckled knee breekums an' three cockit hattie.

†**Breel.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Perh. contr. form of BRETHEL.] A worthless, good-for-nothing fellow.

[*c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 50/1 Breyel, *brollus, brolla, miserculus*.] *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 927 Why lowtt ȝe nat low to my lawdabyll presens, ye brawlyng breelles.

Breem, obs. f. BREAM; var. of BREME *a. Obs.*

Breended, obs. form of BRINDED.

†**Breer.** *Obs.* exc. in *Sc.* or *north dial.* [cf. next.] A sprout, shoot; in mod.Sc.' the first appearance of grain above ground, after it is sown' (Jamieson).

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 123 Blosme on bou3 and breer on rys. 1808 JAMIESON s.v. *A fine breer*, an abundant germination.

†**Breer, brere,** *v. Sc.* or *north dial.* A variant of BRAIRD, to sprout, germinate.

c 1700 KENNET *MS. Gloss.*, To *brere*..as corn just coming up. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, 'A braw night this for the rye..the west park will be brcering bravely this e'en.' 1846 BROCKETT *Gloss. N. C. Wds., Brere, Brear.*

Breer(e, dial. form of BRIER.

Breese, obs. form of BREEZE *sb.*², BRUISE; var. of BREEZE *sb.*¹, ³.

Breetch, Breeth, obs. ff. of BREECH, BREATH(E.

Breethreed, obs. form of BROTHERHOOD.

Breeze (brīz), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 **briosa, breosa,** 4–6 **brese,** 5 **breze, breas,** 6 **bryze,** 6–7 **brize, brizze,** 7 **brieze, briese, breise, brise, breez,** (**bree, brye**). 4– **breese,** 7– **breeze,** (9 *arch.* **brize**). [OE. *briosa, breosa* masc.: conjecturally referred by some to BRIMSE; but there appears to be no ground for supposing any connexion.]

1. A gadfly: a name given to various dipterous insects, esp. of the genera *Œstrus* (BOT-FLY) and *Tabanus*, which annoy horses and cattle. *arch.* or *dial.* †**b.** *Sea-breeze*: a parasite infesting some fish (cf. Gr. οἶστρος). *Obs.* Also *fig.*

a 800 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 7/20 *Asilo*, briosa. *Ibid.* 49/42 *Tabanus*, briosa. *c* 1380 CHAUCER *Balade*, I wol me venge on loue as doþe a breese On wylde horsse. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. i. 24 As doth a steare .. With his long taile the bryzes brush away. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 329 Certain Brees and horse-flies come of it [timber]. 1611 COTGR., *Tahon*, a Brizze, Brimsee, Gadbee, Dunflie, Oxeflie. *Tahon Marin*, the sea Brizze; a kind of worm found about some Fishes.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. (1851) 34 They deliver up the poor transformed heifer of the Commonwealth to be stung and vext with the breese and goad of oppression. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* (1860) 62 By the biting of this brye they run headlong after superiority. *a* 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 335 Like oxen maddened by the breeze's sting. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 44 O pain! pain! pain!..The fateful brize!

†**2.** Applied vaguely to other insects. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* civ. 34 Brese, of whilk na tale ne ware. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 54 Whan the first angel blew..ther rose smotheryng smoke, and brese therinne [1611 locusts (*Rev.* ix. 3, etc.)]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 49 Brese, *locusta*. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 412/3 That same tyme cam in to fraunce brezes or locustes Innumerable.

3. *Comb.*, as **breeze-fly** = BREEZE 1.

1572 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 34 To make that the breese-flie shall not annoy & bite cattell. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* XXVI. 511 Breeze Fly (*Œstrus bovis*).

Breeze (brīz), *sb.*² Forms: 6–7 **brize, brieze,** 7 **brise, brese, breze, breaze,** 7–8 **breez, breese,** 7– **breeze.** [In 16th c. *brize, brieze*, app. ad. OSp. (and P'g.) *briza* (mod.Sp. *brisa*) 'north-east wind' (though, according to Cotgrave, *brize* also occurs in Fr. (in Rabelais *a* 1550) = *bize, bise* 'north wind'). Cf. also It. *brezza* 'cold wind bringing mist or frost' (Florio), Milanese *brisa* 'cool wind from the north' (Diez). Cotgrave's *brize* = *bize*, supports the suggestion of Diez, that the word was orig. a variant of *bisa, bise* 'north-east wind'. On the Atlantic sea-board of the West Indies and Spanish Main, *briza* acquired the transferred senses of 'north-east trade-wind', and 'fresh wind from the sea', in which it was adopted by the English navigators of the 16th c. The further extension to 'gentle fresh wind' generally, is English; cf. the actual F. *brise* (in the Dict. of the Academy only since 1762).]

†**1.** *orig.* A north or north-east wind; *spec.* applied within the tropics to the NE. trade-wind.

1565–89 *Hawkins' 2nd Voy.* in Arb. *Garner* V. 121 The ordinary brise taking us, which is the north-east wind. 1595 RALEIGH *Disc. Guiana* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 661 Against the brize and eastern wind. 1604 E. G[RIMSTON] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. iv. 128 In that Zone .. the Easterly windes (which they call Brises) do raine. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Apol.* 19 When the Easterly wind or Breeses are kept off by some High Mountaines. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 398 The great Brizes which the motion of the Air in great Circles .. produceth. 1685 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1148 There are continual Eastern winds under the line which they call Brises. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Brizes*, or rather *Breezes*, certain Winds, which the motion of the Air in great circles doth produce, refrigerating those that live under the line.

†**2.** The cool wind that blows from the sea by day on tropical coasts. (This was on the Atlantic sea-board of tropical America an east or north-east wind, i.e. a *Breeze* in sense 1; thence the name was extended to the 'sea-breeze' from any point of the compass.) *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. iii. § 8 These hottest regions of the World..are..refreshed with a daily Gale of Easternly Wind (which the Spaniards call the Brize). *a* 1618 — *Inv. Shipping* 39 Southerly winds (the Brises of our Clymate) thrust them .. into the Kings ports. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* X. 46 A Breze is a wind blowes out of the Sea, and commonly in faire weather beginneth about nine in the morning. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* 38 Intending to goe in in the morning with the brize. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. Ind.* 373 Sending a breeze, or breath, or small gale of wind daily. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Breez*, a fresh gale of wind blowing off the Sea by day. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 307 A strong breeze which regularly blew up the channel at a certain time of the day.

b. Extended to include the counter-current of air that blows from the land by night; hence *sea-breeze* and *land-breeze*.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.) From land a gentle breeze arose by night. 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1731 BAILEY II, *Breez*, a fresh gale of wind blowing from the sea or land alternately for some certain hours of the day or night only sensible near the coast. 1782 COWPER *Loss Royal George* 9 A land-breeze shook the shrouds. 1832 MACAULAY *Armada* 31 The freshening breeze of eve unfurled that banner's massy fold.

3. A gentle or light wind: a *breeze* is generally understood to be a lighter current of air than a *wind*, as a *wind* is lighter than a *gale*. 'Among seamen usually synonymous with wind in general' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 17 A calme, a brese, a fresh gaile. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 350 The lesser sails that court a gentle breeze. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* II. v, The breezes blew, the white foam flew. 1863 C. ST. JOHN *Nat. Hist. Moray* VII. 167 The breeze was gentle, but sufficient to take us merrily over.

4. *fig. colloq.* **a.** A disturbance, quarrel, 'row'.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *To kick up a breeze*, to breed a disturbance. 1803 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* II. 367 The cession would create a breeze in the Konkan. 1811 — *ibid.* VII. 320 There was an old breeze between General — and —. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Fiend* I. xv. (L.), Jemmy, who expected a breeze, told his wife to behave herself quietly. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Jan. 119 'Don't be angry, we've had our breeze. Shake hands.'

b. A breath of news, whisper, rumour.

1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 215 There came a breeze that Spirit Séguier was near at hand. 1884 *Denver* (Colorado) *Tribune* Aug., Give us a breeze on the subject.

5. *Comb.*, as *breeze-borne*, *-shaken*, *-wooing*, *breeze-like*, adjs.

1805 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath*, On the distant cairn the watchman's ear Caught doubtfully at times the *breeze-borne note. 1798-9 COLERIDGE *Day-Dream* ii. 5 A soft and *breeze-like feeling. 1802 WORDSW. *To H. C.*, The breeze-like motion. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 300 Fate..hair-hung, *breeze-shaken, o'er the gulph A moment trembles. *c*1830 J. H. GREEN *Morn. Invit. Child* 22 The bee hums of heather and *breeze-wooing hill.

Breeze (brīz), *sb.*3 Also 9 **breese, braize.** [Origin somewhat uncertain: prob. a. F. *braise*, OF. *brese* burning charcoal, hot embers, also 'extinguished half-burned coal' (Littré), as *braise de boulanger* baker's breeze.]

Small cinders and cinder-dust, used in burning bricks, etc.; small coke and coke-dust.

1726 *Act* 12 *Geo. I*, XXXV, Nor any Breeze be used in the burning of any Bricks for Sale. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Breeze*, in brick-making, are small ashes and cinders, sometimes made use of instead of coals, for the burning of bricks. 1862 *Act* 25 & 26 *Vic.* c. 102 § 89 If any person .. carry away .. cinders, rubbish, ashes, or breeze from any houses. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1928 466/3 Braize (or cinder taken from the scavenger's yard). 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 505 *Breezes* (*Braise* Fr.), the dust of coke or charcoal. The coke burner applies this term to the small residual coke obtained in coke burning. The sifted ashes removed from houses is called breeze, and sold under that name to brickmakers and others. 1884 R. R. BOWKER in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 777/1 Coke breeze (the refuse of gas-works).

† Breeze, *v.*1 *Obs. rare.* [f. BREEZE *sb.*1] *intr.* To buzz as a breeze or gadfly.

1688 R. HOLME *Armory* II. ix. 191 The Brize, Breczeth, or Brilleth.

Breeze (brīz), *v.*2 *rare.* [f. BREEZE *sb.*2]

1. *intr.* To blow gently, as a breeze.

1682 [see BREEZING]. 1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 624 The breathing airs..Breeze up the bay.

2. *To breeze up* (Naut.): (of a wind) to freshen, to become stronger: also *impers.* Of a noise: to rise on the breeze.

1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xliv. (D.), The noise of the distant fight breezed up louder than ever. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Breezing up, the gale freshening. 1881 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweeth.* III. vi. 292 Standing by the topsail halliards should it breeze up.

Breezeless (brī·zlĕs), *a.* [f. BREEZE *sb.*2 + -LESS.] Without a breeze; still, calm.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1764) I. 41 A stagnant breezeless air. 1848 LYTTON *Milton*, Silent and sultry glowed the breezeless noon. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* ix. 116 A still, dark day, equally beamless and breezeless.

Breezily (brī·zĭli), *adv.* [f. BREEZY + -LY2.] In a breezy manner.

1865 *Morning Star* 1 June, Yesterday morning broke clearly, brightly, breezily.

Bree·ziness. [f. BREEZY + -NESS.] The condition of being breezy; also *fig.*

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 581 A sea-breeziness that we really dreaded to lose in a work written under the anti-Atlantic inspiration of Germany. 1885 *Illust. Lond. News* 8 Aug. 147/1 The breeziness of Fielding's novels.

Bree·zing, *ppl. a.* [f. BREEZE *v.* + -ING2.] Blowing gently or freshly as a breeze.

1682 *New News fr. Bedlam* 21 We launcht our Ship..As having then some breezing prosperous Gales. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *On Beauties* Wks. 1730 I. 44 Soft breezing Zephyrs.

Breezy (brī·zi), *a.* [f. BREEZE *sb.*2 + -Y1.]

1. Exposed to breezes, swept by the breeze.

1718 POPE *Iliad* II. 758 The warriors standing on the breezy shore. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* I. 471 The shadows of the breezy elms above. 1859 CAPERN *Ball. & Songs* 137 Health laughs on every breezy hill. *Mod.* High on the breezy downs.

2. Attended with breezes, full of breezes, windy; *fig.* fresh, brisk; airy.

1753 GRAY *Elegy* vi, The breezy call of incense-breathing morn. 1798 WORDSW. *Lines wr. in Early Spring*, To catch the breezy air. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 237 The night was breezy and cloudy. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 163 Whose breezy verse seems to float between a blue sky and golden earth.

Bref, Brefly, obs. ff. BRIEF, BRIEFLY.

Breg-, in obs. forms: see BRIG-.

† Breganse, *sb. Obs.* Cf. BRIGANDER.

1503 *Prer. of H. White* (Somerset Ho.), My best payr of breganse.

Breger, var. of BRIGUER, *Obs.*

Bregg·e, obs. form of BRIDGE.

Bregger, -ynge, var. BRIDGER, etc. abridger.

Breggurdel, bregirdil, -gyrdyle, var. of BREECHGIRDLE.

‖ Bregma (bre·gmă). *Phys.* Pl. **bre·gmata.** [a. Gr. *βρέγμα* front of the head.] The region of the skull where the frontal and the two parietal bones join; the sinciput; in infancy, before the sutures are closed, constituting the anterior fontanel. (Also formerly spoken of as two regions, the right and left bregmata.) Hence **Bregma·tic** *a.*, pertaining to the bregma.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 8 This Bregma is to be understode the vpper part of the head foreward, nigh to the Coronall Suture. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* III. 41 Through one of the Bregmata. 1787 C. B. TRYE in *Med. Commun.* II. 145 Over the whole right bregma. 1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 219 The great or anterior fontanelle is also called..the bregmatic fontanelle. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* iv. 133 The bregmatic fontanelle..is always closed before two years and a half of age.

Bregynge, var. BRIDGING *vbl. sb. Obs.* abridging.

† Brehon (brī·hŏn). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6 **breighoon, 7 brehan.** [ad. Irish *breathamh* or *breitheamh*, pl. *breitheamhuin* (pronounced bre·əvin), in OIr. *brithem*, gen. *brithemon* 'judge', f. *breth* judgement.] An ancient Irish judge.

a 1581 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* vi. (1633) 19 The Breighoon (so they call this kind of Lawyer) sitteth him downe on a banke. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 4 In the case of murder, the Brehon, that is their judge, will compound between the murderer and the friends of the party murdered. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 345 In the territories of each Sept, judges called Brehons..sat .. to determine controversies. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ii. 24 They are .. the creation of a class of professional lawyers, the Brehons.

b. *Brehon law*, the code of law which prevailed in Ireland before its occupation by the English, finally abolished in the reign of James I.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 4 What is that you call Brehon Law?..It is a rule of right unwritten, but delivered by tradition from one to another. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. ii. 327 One that hath quite abolished a slauish Brehon Law. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* 375 Governed by different laws: the Irish by the Brehan law, and the English there by the laws of England. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 334 The narrow notions of our lawyers, who abolished the authority of the Brehon law, and at the same time kept no monuments of it. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 248 The Brehon traditions—a convenient system, which was called law, but which in practice was a happy contrivance for the composition of felonies.

Breid, Sc. f. BREAD, BREED, BREDE; obs. f. BRAID.

Breigge, var. of BRIDGE *v. Obs.* to shorten.

Breigirdil, -gurdel, var. of BREECHGIRDLE.

Breik, obs. f. BREAK, BREECH.

Brein e, Breird, obs. ff. BRAIN, BRAIRD.

Breirdit: see BRERDED.

Breise, obs. f. BREEZE *sb.*1, gadfly.

Breislakite (brəi·slăkəit). *Min.* Also **-aekite.** [after *Breislak*, an Italian geologist of German descent.] A woolly-looking variety of pyroxene.

1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 296 Hornblende, or Amphibole, including Breislakite—in ejected blocks and scoriæ on Somma and Vesuvius.

Breist, obs. form of BREAST.

Breithauptite (brəi·tˌhauptəit). *Min.* [after *Breithaupt*, a Saxon mineralogist.] Antimonial nickel, a native alloy of these two metals (Ni Sb) found in the Harz Mountains.

Breither, obs. pl. of BROTHER.

Breithful, var. of BRAITHFUL *a. Obs.*

Brek, obs. Sc. f. BRACK *sb.*1, outcry.

Brek(e, obs. f. BREAK, BRECK, BRICK.

Breke, -girdul, obs. ff. BREECH, -GIRDLE.

‖ Bre·kekeke·x. a. Gr. *βρεκεκεκές*, used by Aristophanes to imitate the croaking of frogs.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 78 Frogs with their brekekekex brekekekex coax. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxii. 33 Those Romish frogs, the Jesuits, will never have done, though never so much set down, but be still up with their hateful Brekekekex-coax-coax.

Brekil, brekyl(le, obs. ff. BRICKLE, brittle.

Brekke, var. of BRECK, *Obs.*

Brell, obs. form of BRILL.

‖ Breloque (brəlo·k). [F.: see Littré.] A small ornament fastened to a watch-chain.

1856 THACKERAY *Christm. Bks.* (1872) 137 His chains and breloques..and ambrosial moustaches. 1882 A. B. HOPE *Brandreths* I. xvi. 250 His chain and his breloques wag.

Brem, -e, obs. forms of BREAM.

Brembel, -bil, -bul, -ble, obs. ff. BRAMBLE.

† Bre·mber. *Obs.* [OE. *brember*, var. of *brembel*, BRAMBLE.] A by-form of BRAMBLE.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2928 (Gr.) He rom ȝeseah brembrum fæstne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 35 Sweet as is the brembre flour [*v.r.* brembul].

† Breme (brīm), *a. Obs.* exc. *poet.* and *dial.* (brim) in sense 6. Forms: 1- *bréme*, 2- **breme**; also 3-6 **brem**, 3- **brim**, 3 **brime**, 4-6 **brym**, 5-6 **brymme, bryme**, 4-7 **breeme**, 6 **brimme**, 6-7 **breem**, (7 **breame**). [In Branch I, OE. *bréome, bréme*, (*brýme*), celebrated, famous. The origin of Branch II, which did not exist in OE., and was more decidedly northern in ME. use, is at present unexplained.

The Lindisf. Gosp. has (*Matt.*, Pref. l. 10) *broemende* as a gloss of L. *fervére*, which gives a sense related to branch II; but it is difficult to see the connexion between this and OE. *bróeme, bréman.* Nor can branch II be derived from OE. *bremman* to bray, roar, 'rudere, fremere', ME. BRIM *v.*, though there may have been later confusion between a 'breme' or 'brim' boar, and a 'brimming' boar.]

I. Celebrated, brilliant, clear, loud, distinct.

† 1. Celebrated, famous, glorious (only in OE.); hence as a general epithet of admiration: Excellent, good, 'fine', 'famous'; sometimes app. = very big or strong. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* CXXXV[ii]. 21 Og..wæs swyþe breme cyning on Basane. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 792 Þilke feste was wel breme. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 862 Vchonez blysse is breme & beste. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 18 A big barn and breme of his age. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 224 How euere beste or brydde hath so breme wittes.

† 2. Brilliant, shining, bright; *hence*, clearly seen, evident, apparent, obvious. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Alisaunder* 533 Of Barbre þe bryght God brem to beholde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1563 Ymagry..Of bestes and babery breme to beholde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 291 b, The lyght of grace..is so breme in these holy soules. 1548 W. PATTEN *Exp. Scotl.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 106 They mustered somewhat brim in our eyes. 1581 STUDLEY *Seneca's Medea* 121 Lyfe seems the bayte to sight that lyeth brim, Death is the hooke that underlies the same. 1594 PLAT *Jewel-ho.* III. 32 So brim and glittering light. 1605 [see B.].

† 3. Strong, distinct, or clear in sound. *Obs.*

a 1300 [see B.]. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1601 There watz blawyng of prys in mony breme horne. *Ibid.* 2200 A wonder breme noyse. 1340 *Alex. & Dind.* 503 Brem briddene song [in] þe braunchus a-lofte. 1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 199 As a Bell sends forth the brimmest sownde, When deepest downe the Ringer plucks the frame. 1596 *Life Scanderbeg* 368 Brimme noise of the drummes, trumpets and tamborins. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. II. iv. (1621) 301 But, brimmer far than in the Heav'ns, heer All these sweet-charming Counter-Tunes we hear.

† 4. Of reports, rumours: Loudly or strongly current or prevalent, much spoken of. *Obs.*

1560 THROGMORTON in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) VI. 439 The bruits were so brim of the marriage of the Lord Robert. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1140/2 Sith these tydinges haue comen hether so brymme of the greate Turkes enterpryse. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XII. (1593) 280 In their talke most breeme Was then Achilles victorie. 1617 *Argentile & C.* in Percy *Reliques* (1767) II. 243 That thou Doest hold me in disdaine Is brimme abroad.

II. Fierce, raging, rough, rugged.

† 5. Of persons and their attributes or actions: Fierce, raging, furious; stern, wroth. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 7197 Herode king was grill & granim, & breme, & bollshenn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4003 Esau coms brem and brath. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9632 Brem was þe battell vpon both haluys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 51 Brym or fers, *ferus, ferox.* 1496 *Dives and Pau.p.* (W. de W.) X. Introd. 31 Whan all other synnes forsake men for elde and feblenesse, than couetyse is moost breme. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. v. 41 This sorofull boitman with brym [*v.r.* breme] luik. 1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* H iv, Amyds my foes so brymme. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. 224 Let not pride make the brim.

† b. similarly of beasts: *esp.* as an epithet of the *boar* perh. with ref. to sense of BRIM *v.*. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4899 Þe sargantz þat ware brem [*v.r.* breme, brim] als bare. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* XVI, He come to me as breme as bare. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 56 Who hath the loke of a brim bore. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scott.* II. 461 Lyke ony lyoun he wes als brym and bald. 1550 LYNDESAY *Sq. Meldrum* 518 As brym as he had bene ane beir. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. vi, Never bore so brymme, nor tost so hot. *a* 1650 *Turke & G.* 36 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 92 Though ye be breme as bore.

† c. of a fierce flame or blaze. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 156 As breme as blase of straw yset a fyre. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 860 Þe fyre .. was blasound of brunston with a brem lowe. 1818 *Ballad* in *Edin. Mag.* Oct. 327 (JAM.) The sun sae breem frae hint a clud, Pour't out the lowan day.

6. Of the sea, wind, etc.: Raging, rough, fierce. stormy: an attribute of winter, taken from Lydgate by Spenser, and echoed from Spenser by later poets. It survives in living use in north. dial. as *brim.*

a 1300 *Havelok* 2233 That he sholde drenchen him In the se, that was ful brim. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 28 Kast him in tille Temse, whan it was most brym. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3714 A brode in the breme se. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xvi, The breme wynter with his frost hore. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 15 Brym blastis of the northyne art. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 42, Breme [*Gloss.* chill, bitter] winter with chamfred browes. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Epist.* XVI. 8 On whose breeme Seas the Icie Mountaines flote. 1603 — *Odes* X. 30 T'asswage breeme Winters scathes. 1611 COTGR., *Froid*, cold..breame, chill. *a* 1618 J. DAVIES *Eglog.* (1772) 114 Looke how breeme winter chamfers earths bleeke face. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. vii, Glad summer or the winter breme. 1808 JAMIESON s. v. *Brim*, 'A brim frost' is still a common phrase for a severe frost. *S. B.* 1824 WIFFEN *Tasso* I. vi.

† 7. Also in *brem valay*: rough, rugged valley; *breres brimme*: sharp briers. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2145 To þe bobem of þe brem valay. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1836 Thisteles thikke, And breres brymme for to prikke.

B. quasi-*adv.* in the various senses: Splendidly, brilliantly, clearly; loudly; fiercely.

a 1000 *Andreas* (Gr.) 1721 Breme ȝebledsod. *a* 1300 in Wright's *Lyric P.* 44 When briddes singeth breme. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 781 Þe bryge watz breme vp-brayde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 841 Arcite and Palamon, That foughten breeme, as it were boores two. *a* 1500 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton) 65 Gabrelle schalle bloo both brymne and scrylle. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 619 [It doth] shine out very brightly, but far more brim if we, etc. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. (1633) 79 The rest .. we do more brim behold. 1607 W. BARKSTED *Mirrha* (1876) 12 Eccho was pleas'd with voice resounding brim.

Breme, obs. form of BREAM, a fish.

Breme, obs. or dial. f. BRIM *v.*, said of swine.

† Bre·mely, *a. Obs.* [f. BREME *a.* + -LY1.] Fierce, furious.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 24847 (Edinb.) Þaim blew on mani bremli blast. *a* 1500 *Songs & Carols* 15th *C.* (1847) 26 (Mätz.) That brymly best so cruell and unryd, Ther tamyd I hym.

†Bre·mely, *adv. Obs.* Also 3–5 **bremly,** 6 **brimly**: see BREME *a.* [f. BREME *a.* + -LY².]

1. Fiercely, angrily; *hence*, in more general senses, as hotly, vehemently, strenuously, strongly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7606 For þis word was saul wrath, For oft sith was he bremli brath. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 948 Wel y vnderstande whider þe belaunce bremliest bouwes. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3163 The lioun bremely on tham blist. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xii. 215 As he brymly thus inforcis fast To draw the speyr. *c* 1525 SKELTON *Replyc.* 221 Bremely with your bristels Ye cobble and ye clout Holy Scripture so about. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xliii. (1612) 207 On these doo vulgar Eares and Eyes so brimly waite and gaze.

2. Loudly, distinctly, shrilly.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 569 Bryddez busken to bylde, & bremlych syngen. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 23 And briddes ful bremely on þe bowes singe. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4108 Bremly the brethemen bragges in troumppes.

3. Brightly; clearly; evidently, distinctly.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 618 The Lord will not ..reueale himself and his glorie any with more fully and brimly. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 62 My mother, the Godesse .. most brimlye dyd offer Her self to visadge. *Ibid.* III. 75 At thee wyndoors .. moonshyne brimlye dyd enter. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 311 A man sees better and discernes more brimly his collours.

†Bre·meness. *Obs.* In 4–5 **bremnes,** 6 **breem-.** [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Fierceness, fury.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4665 Then the se wex sober, sesit the wyndis .. The bremnes abatid; blusshit the sun. *Ibid.* 10104 Pollexena, with hir pure loue,..Abated the bremnes in his bale yre. 1540 HYRDE *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) X. iv, Quietnes is of more authoritie than hastie breemnes.

Bremete, bremette, obs. ff. BREAMET.

Breming, var. of BRIMMING, said of swine.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 149 b, Shee is with pigge at the first breming.

Bremit. [app. a ppl. adj. formed on BREME *a.*, unless the OE. vb. *bremman* came down.] Infuriated.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 401 The Scottis than so bremit war and bald.

Bremmyll, obs. form of BRAMBLE.

Bren, early ME. plural of BREE.

Bren(e, obs. form of BRAN, BURN.

Brend(e, -ing, Brended, obs. ff. BURNT, BURNING, BRINDED variegated.

†Bre·ndice. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. It. *brindesi, brindisi,* 'a drinking or health to one' (Florio); according to Diez perverted (by popular etymology) from Ger. *bring dir's, i. e. ich bringe dir's zu*; whence also Fr. *brinde*: see Littré. Cf. BRINCE, BRINCH *v.*] A cup in which a person's health is drunk, a bumper.

1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* I. i, I go to fill a Brendice to my Noble Captain's Health.

Brene, -ie, -y, obs. ff. BRYN, BRINIE, corselet.

Breneage. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. (? Burning.)

1535 *Laverton Churchw. Acc.* in *Archæol. Jrnl.* XLI. 345 (D.) To Wyllm Cortys for breneage in the fen.

Breng, Brenk, obs. ff. BRING, BRINK.

Bre·nnage. *Old Law.* [A modern rendering of OF. *brennage, brenage,* f. *bren* BRAN; or of its med.L. form *brennagium.* Many examples of the latter are in Du Cange; it is also given in Blount, Tomlins, etc.; the Eng. form appears in mod. Dicts.] A payment in, or instead of, bran, made by tenants to feed their lord's hounds.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Brennage. 1847 in CRAIG.

Brenne, obs. form of BRAN.

Brenne, Brennand(e, -ing(e, -ar, -er, obs. ff. BURN, -ING, BURNER.

Brennish, bad form of BRINISH *a.*

Brenstone, obs. form of BRIMSTONE.

Brent (brent), *a. Sc.* [A phonetic variant of BRANT, found in northern ME., and in Sc.]

†1. Steep, lofty: see BRANT. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 379 þay..bowed to þe hyȝ bonk þer brentest hit wern. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2165 Hyȝe bonkkez and brent. 1691 RAY *N. C. Wds.* 132 *Brent-brow,* a steep Hill, *Metaph.*

2. Of the forehead: **a.** Lofty, straight up, prominent. **b.** Unwrinkled, smooth.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3030 With browes full brent, brightist of hewe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. xii. 14 From his blyth browis [L. *tempora læta*] brent and athyr ene The fyre twinkling. 1629 Z. BOYD *Last Battle* 678 (JAM.) At the first sight of that angrie Majestie, with brent browes and sterne countenance. *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) II. 17 (JAM.) Her fair brent brow, smooth as th' unrunkled deep. 1789 BURNS *J. Anderson* i, Your bonie brow was brent.

Brent (brent), *sb.* [So commonly spelt by Eng. authors since Pennant; Dr. Kay also (1570) had *brend-gose.* The form usual in 16th and 17th c., and still prevalent in U. S., is BRANT, which see.] The smallest species of wild goose (*Bernicla brenta*), a winter visitant of the British coasts. Also, more fully **Brent-goose** (in 6 **brend-gose**).

1570 CAIUS *De var. animal.* 18 Anser Brendinus..Vulgus ..a coloris varietate *a Brendgose* nominat .. *Bernded* seu *brended* id animal dicitur, quod in colore murino variegatum est albo, ut est hic anser. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 453 Mr. Willoughby, Mr. Ray, and M. Brisson very properly describe the Bernacle and Brent as different species. 1839 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. vii. 190 Brent-geese..and golden-eyes, were very plentiful. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 333 Brent (*Anser torquatus*). 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* v. 113 Large flocks of brent-geese were seen. 1884 *Mehalah* i. 3 The barking of the brent geese as they return from their northern breeding places is heard in November.

Brentid (bre·ntid), *a.* (*sb.*) *Entom.* Of or pertaining to the Brentides, a family of rhynchophorous beetles containing the genus *Brentus*, having a remarkable projecting proboscis.

[1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 390/2 Brentides..are almost entirely confined to tropical climates.] 1864 *Reader* No. 94. 488/3 A curious little Brentid insect.

Brent-new, obs. form of BRAND-NEW.

Breo-, earlier spelling of BRE-, BREA-.

Brepho-, combining form of Gr. *βρέφος* babe; only in nonce-wds., as **Brepho·latry** (brefǫ·lătri), baby-worship; **Brepho·phagist,** baby-eater; **Brepho·trophy** (see quot.).

1731 BAILEY II, *Brephotrophy*..an hospital for orphans. 1857 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXII. 594 Brepholatry..means exaggerated worship of a small household Llama. 1875 E. RAE *Land of N. Wind* 265 (D.) A gentleman who affirmed that babies were excellent eating..This Brephophagist was a well-dressed and nicely-mannered man.

Brer, obs. form of BRIER.

†Brerd. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 1 **breard,** briord, 3 **breord,** 4 **brurde,** 4–5 **brerde,** 6 *Sc.* **breird.** [OE. *brerd* brim, margin; cf. OHG. *brort, brord* prow, margin, lip, also OE. *brord* point, prick, ON. *broddr* shaft, pike: see BRAIRD, and BROD.]

The topmost surface or edge; rim, brim, brink.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John ii. 7 Hiȝ ȝefyldon þa oþ þone brerd [*Lindisf. & Rushw.* briorde]. *c* 1050 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 178 *Crepido,* brerd uel ofer. *c* 1200 ORMIN 14040 And filledenn upp till þe brerd Wiþþ waterr þe33re fetless. *c* 1205 LAY 23322 From breorde to grunde. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 324 þe þet napped upon helle brerde, he torpleð ofte al in. 1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* XXXVII. 11 He made to it a goldun brerde. 1424 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 56 Six saucers of siluere merkid with a sink foil vnder þe brerdez. *c* 1475 *Cath. Angl.* 42 (MS. A) Brerde [*v.r.* Brede] of a wessille, *labrum, abses.* 1596 *Declar. etc. Melville's MS.* 279 (JAM.) Has gotten the breird to drink. *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Sc. Proverbs* (1776) 19 (JAM.) Better hain at the brierd than at the bottom. 1808 JAMIESON s.v. *Breird,* 'The brerd of the water' is..still used in Dumbartonshire for the surface of it.

¶ See also BRAIRD *sb.*

†Bre·rded, *ppl. a. Obs.* In 6 *Sc.* **breirdit.** [f. prec. + -ED.] = BRIMMED.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 69 All the brym wes breirdit ouir with blude.

†Bre·rd-full, *a. Obs.* Also 4 **brurdful.** [f. as prec. + FULL; cf. BRETFULL.] Brim-full.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lives of Saints* VI. 282 Brerd-ful wines. *c* 1200 ORMIN 14529 Swa summ þatt oþerr fetless wass Brerdfull off waterr filledd. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 383 Veh hoþom watz brurdful to þe bonkez eggez.

Brere (briəɹ). The original form of BRIER, BRIAR, retained in the dialects, and by mod. poets.

Brerewood, a corruption of BREWARD brim.

Brese, obs. form of BREEZE *sb.*¹, ² and BRUISE.

†Bre·sed, *a. Obs.* Perhaps: Bristly, shaggy, rough.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1694 His browes bresed as breres aboute his brode chekes. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 305 Bende his bresed broȝez, blycande grene.

Bresewort, obs. form of BRUISEWORT.

Bresil, var. of BRISEL *Obs.*, brittle.

Bresill, -yle, obs. forms of BRAZIL¹.

Breslet, variant of BERCELET, *Obs.*

Bresse, obs. form of BRACE *sb.*²

Bressie: see BRASSY *sb. Sc.*, a fish.

Bressomer, bressumer, var. of BREAST-SUMMER.

†Brest, *sb.* [ME., a. ON. *brestr* burst, crack, want, loss, f. *bresta* = OE. *berstan* to BURST.]

1. Damage, injury, harm, wrong.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17630 For wel suld all þe brest be bett. *Ibid.* 11230 þe sun beme gais thoru þe glas and cums again wit-vten brest. *Ibid.* 4283 (Trin.) What is more herte brest þen want of þing þat men loue best. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 229 Hit watz a brem brest & a byge wrache. 1564 *Brief Exam.* B iij, Without touche of brest sure and vnuiolable.

2. Failure, want.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6308 O water had þai ful mikel brest. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 49 Brest, or wantynge, *indigencia.*

Brest, Brestel, obs. ff. BREAST, BURST, BRISTLE.

Bret (bret), *sb.* Also 6 **brytte, brite, brette,** 6–7 **brit,** 7–8 **brut,** 5– **brett.** [Derivation and etymological form uncertain: written also *bert, burt, byrte,* BIRT q. v.]

†1. The name of a fish, identified in some places with the Brill, in others with the Turbot; = BIRT.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 852 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 175 Lynge, brett & fresche turbut. 1555 EDEN *Dec. W. Ind.* (Arb.) 297 Hearynges, coddes, haddockes and brettes. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 148 A Brit, fish, *rhombus.* 1601 J. THEVER *Dutch Fishing* in *Phenix* I. 228 All along the Coast of England .. are innumerable shoals .. of .. Scate, Brett, Gurnet, Turbutt. 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. iii. 63 Sturgion, Turbot, Porpuis, Seale, Bret, Tunie. 1611 COTGR., *Bertonneau,* a bret, or Turbot. 1671 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 94 What they call Bret in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, and..in all the east part of England, is the turbut of the west country, where the name Bret is not known. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (1859) I. 642 Another name quoted among those in use for the Brill, namely the Brett.

2. The spawn or fry of the herring; = BRIT.

1725 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 262 He has seen this Whale..to take in a Sort of reddish Spawn or Brett, as some call it, that .. will lie upon the Top of the Water, for a Mile together. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Bk. Angling* IX. (1880) 308 Bret, or herring sail, on which they have been feeding.

†Bret, brit, *v. Obs.* or *dial.* [Cf. OE. *bréotan* to break, bruise.] *trans.* ? To bite, crop.

1578 H. WOTTON *Courtly Controv.*, The young lambes.. nibling and brettyng the toppes of the preatye pagles. 1864 CAPERN *Devon Provinc., Brit,* to indent.

Bretage, -ais, -asce, -ayge, -ays, obs. ff. of BRATTICE.

†Bre·tcock. *Obs.* A fish: cf. BRET.

1522 *Acc.* in *Archæol.* XXV. 449 Pd to John Syff for a brettcocke viijd. 1524 *Ibid.* 454 Bretcocke. 1526 *Househ. Exp. Sir T. Le Strange* (Addit. MS. 27448. f. 27) Item, a playce, vjd. Item, a bretcocke, iiijd.

Bre·tessé, bretessee, bretessy. *Her.* [a. F. *bretessé* bratticed.] Having embattlements on each side.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 123 b, The field is Or, on a pale bretessee Sable. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 179 Rather Crenelle then Bretessy. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Bretesse,* a term used to express a line..of the same nature with what is usually called the *crenelle* or *embattled line.*

†Bre·t-full, *a. Obs.* Also 4 **bredful, bratful, bretful.** Also written *divisim,* **bret full.** [app. a phonetic corruption of BRERDFULL.] Full to the brim, brim-full.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 167 Te lichame of iob warð bretful of wunden. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 126 Bred ful my braynez. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 41 Heor Bagges and heore Balies weren bratful I-crommet. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 687 His walet..Bret ful of pardon comen from Rome al hoot. *a* 1500 *Med. Receipts* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 55 Fill a mykell potte bretfull. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Bretfull,* top full.

†Breth. *Obs.* Also **berth.** [a. ON. *bræði* anger, ire, haste, f. *bráðr* hasty, sudden: see BRATHE.] Ire, fury, rage.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7624 In breth he wald him thoru ber. *Ibid.* 18222 Als þof he brath had bene in breth. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 5 Shrift is levynge of sinne, þat turneþ þi breeþ fro me. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. ix. 378 Thai slew, and heryid in thare berth. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 197 Whils I am in this brethe, Let me put hym to dethe.

†Brethe, *v. Obs.* Also 3 **breoðen**; pa. pple. **brothin.** [OE. **bréoðan* in *abréoðan* to go to ruin, decay, degenerate. Hence BRETHEL, BROTHEL.] *intr.* To go to ruin. Pa. pple. *abroðen, bropin*: degenerate, dissipated, self-ruined.

[*a* 1000 *Byrht.* 242 (Gr.) Ahreoðe his angin. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* viii. (Z.) 32 Eala þu abroðene folc!] *c* 1205 LAY. 5807 ȝe sculleð breoðen. *Ibid.* 30415 Bruttes gunnen breoðen: balu wes on uolken. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 5196 Ne seh[s]te leofue broþer, hou breþiþ [*c* 1205 breoðeð] þis Frence. *c* 1300 *Sarmun* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 6 Al þat þou wan here wiþ pine a broþin eir sal wast it al.

†Bre·thel. *Obs.* [repr. OE. **briépel*:—OTeut. **braupilo-z,* f. **braupu-* (OE. *bréaþ* brittle, *Leechd.* I. 260); f. stem of prec. vb.: cf. BROTHEL.] A worthless fellow, good-for-nothing, wretch.

c 1440 *York Myst.* XXVI. 179 Say, brethell, I bidde þe abide. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 50 Brepel [*printed* breyel], *brollus.* 1469 MARG. PASTON in *Lett.* 617 II. 365 We haue lost of her but a brethele and set yt the les to hart. *c* 1547 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 244 Old superstitious bawds and brethels.

Bretheles, brethles, obs. ff. BREATHLESS.

†Bre·theling. *Obs.* Also **briþeling, brothel-ing.** [f. BRETHEL + *-ing*: cf. ATHEL-ING.] = BRETHEL.

c 1275 *O. E. Misc.* 184 Þral vnbuxsum, Aþeling briþeling, Lond wiðute laȝe. *c* 1320 *Syr Bevis* 2067 Beues wente alse a bretheling. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 164 Our princes .. seyd, that her king Nas bot a bretheling. ?1.. in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 426 Their young king was but a brotherlinge.

†Bre·theman. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *brethe,* BREATH + MAN.] ? A blower of a wind-instrument, a trumpeter, etc.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4108 Bremly the brethemen bragges in troumppes, In cornettes comlyly, whene knyghttes assembles.

Brether, -ern(e, -ir, obs. plurals of BROTHER.

Brethered, -hed(e, obs. f. BROTHERHOOD, -RED.

Brethil, bretil, -nesse, obs. ff. BRITTLE, -NESS.

Brethren (bre·ðrėn), special pl. of BROTHER.

†Bre·threndom. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -DOM.] = next.

1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 317 Ye schall geve yn part of your godes to þe mantaeynyn of þis brotherryndon.

†Bre·threnhood. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -HOOD.] = BROTHERHOOD; fraternity.

1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 317 Ye shal not dyscouer þe counsell of þe bretherynhod.

Bre·threnism. The principles and system of the Protestant sect calling themselves *Brethren* or *Christian Brethren,* commonly called *Plymouth Brethren,* whence also *Plymouth Brethrenism.*

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 5 The religious system known as Plymouth Brethrenism. 1883 *Bookseller's Catal.,* 55 Brethrenism.—Kelley's (W.) Lectures on the Book of Isaiah.

Brett. A short term for BRITZKA, a kind of four-wheeled carriage.

1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* II. 159 Mrs. Topliff drove an open English brett.

Brettice, brettis, common var. of BRATTICE.

Bretwalda (bretwō·ldă). *Hist.* [OE.: occurring once in the Chronicle, where the Parker MS. (in its oldest part written *a* 900) has it thus, while the later MSS. read variously, B *brytenwalda*, C *bretenanwealda*, D and E *brytenwealda*, F *brytenweald*; and twice in a charter of King Æthelstán as *brytænwalda*, *brytenwalda*. See below.]

A title given in the Old English Chronicle to King Egbert, and (retrospectively) to seven earlier kings of various Old English states, said to have held superiority, real or titular, over their contemporaries; also occasionally assumed by later Old English kings: its sense can only be 'lord (or ruler) of the Britons', or 'of Britain'; cf. the Roman title *dux Britanniarum*, and the *Brettonum dux* of Beda, *rector Britanniæ* of Æthelstan. (See Rhŷs *Celtic Britain*, Freeman *N. C.* I.)

c 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 827 (Parker MS.) Ecgbryht..wæs se eahteða cyning, se ðe Bretwalda wæs. 934 *Charter* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 218–9 Ic Æðelstan, Ongol-Saxna cyning and Brytænwalda ealles [(2) Brytenwalda ealles] ðyses iglandæs [*Latin version* (1) Ego Æðelstanus rex et rector totius huius Britanniae insulae; (2) Ego Æðelstanus Angul-Saxonum necnon et totius Britanniae rex]. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 22 Some of the Anglo-Saxon Kings assumed a still higher title, that of Bretwalda or Ruler of Britains. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. IV. iii. 239 Any Bretwalda or Supreme Sovereign. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. vi. 122 The existence of this hegemony, whether or no its possessor bore the title of Bretwalda, was not accompanied by unity of organisation.

[*Note.* It is uncertain whether the later forms are genuine fuller forms, traditional equivalents, or merely etymologizing alterations of *Bretwalda* 'ruler of the Bretts' (cf. *Ælwalda*, *Alwealda*, *Ealwealda* 'All-ruler, Almighty'). The element *bryten-* occurs also in several compounds, all poetic, in the sense 'far-stretching, spacious', as in *bryten-cyning*, *brytengrund*, *bryten-rice*, *bryten-wang*; whence Kemble wished to explain *brytenwalda* as 'wide ruler'. But in the charter of Æthelstán, the equivalence of 'Brytenwalda ealles ðyses iglandes' to 'rector totius huius Britanniae insulae' shows its identity with *Britannia*. Kemble's conjectured derivation of *bryten-* from *bréotan* 'to break' is etymologically impossible; and there can be little doubt that, even in the poetic compounds, the word is simply a poetic use of *Bryten*, *Breoten* Britannia, or of *Breotone* (:—*britunī*) Britŏnes, Britons. These compounds may actually have been formed on the model of *bryten-walda*, or, if earlier, may have had reference to the *far-reaching extent* of Britain, as compared with any single state in it; or finally, the word *breotone* Britons, may have been taken poetically for 'men', 'people', or 'nations', as apparently in *Satan* l. 687 *burg and breotone* cities and peoples or nations. It is not impossible that *Bretwalda* was suggested by a British title, such as **Brithon-wledic*, **Brython-wledig* = Brittonum dux.]

Bretylle, obs. form of BRITTLE.

Breu-, see BREV-, BREW-.

Breve (brīv), *sb.* Also 6 breeuve, 7 brieve. [A variant of *bref*, *brefe*, BRIEF *sb.* in same senses.]

1. A letter of authority; a royal mandate: see BRIEF *sb.* 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19606 O prince o preistes..purchest he þar breue For to seke..cristen men. 1600 *Gowrie's Conspir. Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 197 In those parts where my lord was, they would give sundrie folks breeuves. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* 687 The Jews had license to beg, they had a Breve. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 182 Our legal business in the world must be done in certain forms of breves and writs. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. II. ii. 15 He was tempted to revoke his breves.

b. *spec.* A pope's letter; = BRIEF *sb.* 2.

1536 STARKEY *England* Introd. (1871) 37 Yf you folow the hreves of the pope to you directid. 1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 38 Performed by..Pope Paul V, in a very smart breve, dated 1612. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 790 The Pope .. committed the Execution of his Breve to the Abbot. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 202 The breve of dispensation produced by the queen..was an evident forgery. 1863 GARDINER *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 79 The pope..had sent two breves to Garnet.

c. A summary, a short code of instructions, etc.

1523 *Let.* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 105 The more the said Breve cometh to light. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 43 The Painters Brieve for Venus face; Item an Eye from Jane, a lip from Grace.

2. *Music.* A note of the value of two semibreves, now written white and either oblong or (more usually) oval, with one or two strokes on each side; rarely used in modern music.

1460 [see BRIEF *sb.* 8]. 1480 *Will of Bristowe* (Somerset Ho.) An Imnar [Hymnar] closed wt brevys and longes. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus* I. vii. 24 The Names of Notes in the Proportion of Time are Eight, as a Large, Long, Breve, Semibreve, etc. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* xi. 227 When Musick was first invented, there were but Two Notes, viz. a Long, and a Breve. 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. 196 The black square note, called a Breve, the first and almost only note used in Canto Fermo. 1806 CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* iii. 26 The Breve is a square white Note. 1863 LD. LYTTON *Ring Amasis* I. 27.

†**3.** *Gram.* A short syllable. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* Rich. III. an. 3 (R.) This poetical schoolemayster, corector of breues and longes. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A breve is one time, and a long two.

4. *Print.* The mark ˘ placed over a vowel to signify that it is short.

5. [Fr. *brève*.] A name sometimes given (from their short tails) to the Ant-thrushes.

†**Breve,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3–4 breven, 4–6 breve, 5 briefe, 6 bryve, 6 *Sc.* breif, brew. [ME. *breven*, app. a. ON. *bréfa* to write (corresp. to OHG. *briofan*, OHG., MHG. *briefen*), ad. med.L. *breviāre* to draw up or send dispatches, f. *breve* a note, dispatch: see BRIEF. App. the Latin word was never adopted in OE., but early ME. *breven* may possibly have been directly from it, rather than from the ON.]

1. *trans.* (and *absol.*). To set down in writing; to indite, compose, write (a matter).

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 16 In iannes ant in iembres bokes ibreuet. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2521 As hit is breued in þe best boke of romaunce. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3736 Þus he breuyt in his boke of þe breme kynges. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xxxi. iii, As chronycles doth briefe. *c* 1505 DUNBAR *Poems* (1884) 105 Allace! I can bot ballattis breif. *a* 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* Prol. 319 Now pas thy wayis, thou barrant buik new breuit.

b. To enter in books of account; to 'post', make up (accounts).

a 1377 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 10 Leveryes of men servantes, intituled Calciatura besides all wages breved. *c* 1440 *Bk. Curtasye* in *Babees Book* (1868) 553 The clerke of þe cochyn shalle alle þyng breue. 1484 MARG. PASTON *Lett.* 881 III. 314 The mane .. woll not take upon hym to breve dayly.

c. *To breve for*: to render an account for.

1478 *Liber Niger* in Pegge *Cur. Misc.* (1782) 74 That the Marshall..send such one with his rod as he will answer for on the morrow and also that he will breve for.

2. To recount, relate, state, tell.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 754 Breue me bryȝt, quat-kyn of priys Berez þe perle. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1488 If hit be sothe þat ȝe breue, þe blame is myn awen. *a* 1400 *Alexander* (Stevenson) 78 Breve us thi name. 1447–8 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (1871) 55 Y wolde have comyned wt ham to have breved the mater.

3. To note, point out.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1436 Þe best þat þer breued watz wyth þe blod houndez.

Brevely, compar. **breveloker,** obs. f. BRIEFLY.

†**Breˑvement, brievement.** *Obs.* Also **brief-, breavement.** [f. BREVE *v.* + -MENT, or perh. directly ad. med.L. **breviāmentum*, f. *breviāre*.] The action of inditing or entering in books; *concr.* an entry.

c 1475 in *Housch. Ord. Edwd. IV.* (1790) 39 All other offycers that must be at the brevement, have their breakfaste together in the Compting-house, after the breavementes be made. 1539 *Ibid.* 228–231 The Clerke of the Greencloth shall .. cast up all the particular Breifments of the House after they shall be comptrolled. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Britain* I. II. xii. (1743) 101 All bills of Comptrolment, parcels, and brievements are allotted and allowed by the Clerks-comptrollers.

†**Breˑver.** *Obs.* [f. BREVE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who makes entries in books; a book-keeper.

c 1475 in *Ord. R. Househ.* 71 Noe yoman..to here or make oute of this office any breade but by knowledge of the brevour.

Brevet (breˑvĕt), *sb.* Also 4–5 breuette, 8 brevitt. [a. F. *brevet* a note, dim. of *bref* letter, etc.: see BRIEF.]

†**1.** An official or authoritative message in writing; *esp.* a Papal Indulgence. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 71 He bonchede hem with his Breuet and blered heore eiȝen. 1377 *Ibid.* B. v. 649, I wil go fecche my box with my breuettes. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xii, This worthy Kyng..Hath his breuettes and his letters sent For his lordes to holde a parlement. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 462 He gave unto them .. two brevets or letters to carrie unto the Ephori. 1652 *Proc. Parliament* No. 109. 2659 Ingaged to signifie that Bul with the Brevet and Excommunication before the King here. 1721 BAILEY, *Brevet*, a Brief, a Pope's Bull. *Old word. a* 1754 CARTE in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 107 Council Brevitts, though of no authority in point of Evidence, yet for Information are often useful. [Not in JOHNSON 1755.]

2. An official document granting certain privileges from a sovereign or government; *spec.* in the Army, a document conferring nominal rank on an officer, but giving no right to extra pay.

1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 25 Had a brevet to be a Marischal of France. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5952/2 The Duke of Chartres ..holds this Employment by a Brevet only. 1811 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* VII. 557 Six Majors .. to be promoted by brevet to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 3 When Regiments or Detachments are united..in Camp..the Eldest Officer, whether by brevet or otherwise, is to command the whole.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXI. 279 Any blockhead who could produce a sonnet..obtained a brevet of poet. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Nov. 533 The Church .. offers an easy entrance to the stupid..a brevet of gentility to those who feel their need of it.

3. *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.*, as in *brevet officer, rank.*

1781 A. HAMILTON in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 302, I have used the term Brevet..as signifying, in general, all officers not attached to any established corps. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 243 All the commissioned and brevet officers of the army and navy. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 402/1 Brevet rank does not exist in the royal navy. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* ¶ 27 Captains having the brevet rank of Field Officers..do duty as field Officers in Camp and Garrison.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1829 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 357 One of those accredited ghost tales which attain a sort of brevet rank as true. 1856 THACKERAY *Christm. Bks.* (1872) 21 The two old ladies have taken the brevet rank, and are addressed as Mrs. Jane and Mrs. Betsy.

Brevet (breˑvĕt), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **breveted.** [f. prec.: cf. F. *breveter*.] *trans.* To raise to a certain rank by brevet; also *fig.*

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 519 Women, in the court of France, were but just brevetted to the rank of ladies. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* iv. 18 He is colonel now; has been breveted a brigadier-general.

Brevetcy (breˑvĕtsi). [sec -CY.] Brevet rank. 1846 in WORCESTER; and subsequent Dicts.

†**Breˑveter.** *Obs. rare*—°. [f. BREVET *sb.* 1 + -ER[1].] One who carries brevets.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 50 Breuetowre, *breuigerulus*.

Brevi- (breˑvi-), comb. form of L. *brevis* 'short', used as the first element of many modern scientific words: as **Breviped** (breˑviped), *a.* [L. *pes*, *ped-* foot], having short feet (or legs); *sb. Ornith.* a short-legged bird. **Breˑvipen,** *sb. Ornith.* [L. *penna* feather], a short-winged bird. **Brevipennate** (-peˑnĕt), *a.* short-winged. **Brevirostrate** (-rɒˑstrĕt), *a.* [L. *rostrum* beak], having a short bill or beak.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* III. 40 Brevipennes, or Brevipennates, a term for such birds as the ostrich, cassowary .. and others having very short wings. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 134 Carapax broad..brevirostrate.

†**Breˑvial.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *breviāle* in same sense, f. *brevis* short.] = BREVIARY 2.

[1314 *Test. Garini* (Du Cange) Hoduyno capellano melius Breviale quod habebat.] 1847 HALLIW., *Breviall*, a breviary.

Breviarist (brīˑviărist). ? *Obs.* [f. BREVIARY + -IST.] One who writes a breviary or abstract.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 205 Wee poore simple Breviarists know so much. 1679 FRANCE *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 25 All Compendiums are subject to mistakes, and surely our Breviarist is not free from One.

Breviary (brīˑviări). Also 6–7 breuiarie, 7 breauaryе, breaviary, breviari. [ad. L. *breviārium* 'summary, abridgement', from neuter of *breviārius* adj. 'abridged', f. *brevi-s* short.]

1. A brief statement, summary, epitome. ? *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref. 5 b, Namynge this booke accordyng to the matter, which is, the Breuiary of health. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 421 Lucullus..layed a great wager .. that he would write the Breviary of the Marsean Wars in Verse or Prose. 1635 N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. 139 *marg. note*, A breaviary of the Queene of Scots discourse. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. x. (1743) 224 The Navy Office, Excise Office, etc. etc., are of lesser Note than can be particularized in this Breviary. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* Introd. 2 Hippias, the Elean..published a breviary or list of the Olympic Victors. 1801 W. PLAYFAIR (*title*) Statistical Breviary, showing the Resources of every State in Europe

† **b.** *transf.* and *fig.*; cf. *epitome.*

1609 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* II. 243 This little word is a breviary of all that good is. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xli. Wks. (1677) 67 In all which he is but the great worlds Breviary. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* XV. § 27 Christs discipline was the breviary of all the wisdom of the best men.

2. In the Roman Catholic Church, the book containing the 'Divine Office' for each day, which those who are in orders are bound to recite.

The Office consists of psalms, collects and 'lections' or readings from the Scripture and the lives of the Saints. Those who are only in 'Minor Orders', i.e. below the grade of sub-deacon, are not required to say Office.

1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 9 What alterations haue they made..of their Seruice bookes, Portesses, and Breuiaries. 1794 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1848) I. 17 The psalms of a breviary or the prayers of a missal. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* viii. 178 He recited his breviary. [1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Tracts for Times* No. 75 The word Breviarium first occurs in..the eleventh century, and is used to denote a compendium or systematic arrangement of the devotional offices of the Church.] 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 204 While breviaries and mass books were printed at Oxford under a royal licence..Baxter was in gaol; Howe was in exile.

b. *fig.*

1826 C. BUTLER *Grotius* xi, It was the breviary of all French aspirants to political distinction. 1877 SHIELDS *Final Philos.* 46 Montaigne of Bordeaux .. whose sprightly 'Essays', more Pagan than Christian, have been styled the breviary of free-thinkers. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* II. 115 She habitually called the Spirit of Laws the breviary of Kings.

†**Breˑviate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *breviāt-us*, pa. pple. of *breviāre* to shorten, f. *brevis* short. Cf. ABBREVIATE.] Abbreviated, shortened; short.

1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* 38 For a breuyat pleasure of worldly vanyte. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* IV. (1570) C. vj/2 By beastly surfeit the life is breviate. 1552 J. MYCHELL (*title*) A breuiat Cronicle contaynynge all the Kinges from Brute to this daye. 1656 *Shepherd's Kal.* viii, By sloth in the time of this breviate life we gather not goods for the life eternal.

Breviate (brīˑviĕt), *sb.* [f. prec. adj. used subst., like the L. neuter *breviātum*.]

1. A short accounnt, brief statement; a summary, abridgement, compendium.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 226 A Breviate of all Luthers doctrine. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 431 What we read in Saint Luke was onely the breviate, sum, and abridgement of his Sermon. 1709 HEARNE *Coll.* 10 Dec. (1886) II. 324 Begs H. to send mere breviates of his materials. 1862 P. B. POWER (*title*) Breviates: or Short Texts and their Teachings. 1865 *Reader* No. 143. 341/1 A breviate of the chronicles.

b. *fig.*

1695 TRYON *Dreams & Vis.* xi. 209 God made him [man] ..a breviate of the nature of all things divine and humane.

c. *Comb.*, as *breviate-maker*.

1611 COTGR., *Extrayeur de proces*, a reporter, or Abridger, of Cases; a breuiate-maker.

† **2.** A brief missive or dispatch; a note. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxv. (1612) 312 His Tablet sent she, and there with this breuiat by a Page. 1676 BULLOKAR, *Breviate*, a brief note, little or short writing. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. xxii. 98, I send..for particulars of the fatal breviate thou sentest him this night.

† **3.** A lawyer's brief. *Obs.*

1594 *Zepheria* xx. in Arb. *Garner* V. 75 How often hath my pen (mine hearts Solicitor!) Instructed thee in Breviat of my case! 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. II. 612 As well-fee'd Lawyer on his Breviate. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 192 He could over night..admit his clients..and..was then prepared, next day, to peruse his breviate.

4. ? The daily portion to be read in the breviary.

1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 164 Wearied with the eternal strain Of formal breviats, cold and vain.

† **Bre·viate,** *v. Obs.* [f. as prec. (or aphetic form of ABBREVIATE).]

1. *trans.* To abbreviate, shorten.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2366 By myschefe to brevyate and shorten his dayes. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 40 Breuiate, *abbreuiare*. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dialog.* 885 Wee'l breviat your long motions Within a few short termes.

2. To abridge; *spec.* to abstract for counsel's instruction, to brief.

1663 MANLEY *Sollicitor* 102 To breviate his Clyents cause fit to instruct counsel. 1679 HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* (1840) 57 The office of this Chancellor was..to breviate the matter of the petitions, for the easing of the Emperor.

Hence **Bre·viated** *ppl. a.*, **Bre·viating** *vbl. sb.*

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* III. 10 The breviated names of holy saints. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* II. ii. (1839) 82 For the breviating the prolixity of some superfluous transmigration.

† **Bre·viately,** *adv. Obs.* [f. BREVIATE *a.* + -LY².] Shortly, briefly; compendiously.

1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* 6, I..Purpose to compyle here full breuyatly A lytell treatyse. *a* 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 771 Thay can not gif senten[ce] Sa breuiatlie.

Breviatic, var. of BRIVIATIC.

† **Brevia·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *breviātiōn-em*, f. *breviāre* to shorten; or aphetic f. ABBREVIATION.]

1. The process of shortening; summarizing.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 30 He must nombre al the hole cyrcumstaunce Of thys mater wyth brevyacion.

2. An abbreviation or abridgement.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Symbole*..the shorte summe or breuiation of the creede. 1657 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 24 Breviations stenographic.

† **Bre·viator.** *Obs.* [a. L. *breviātor*, agent-noun f. *breviāre* to shorten.] One who makes summaries or abstracts; also = ABBREVIATOR 2.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* VIII. ii. 145 a, Pius the II did create Breuiators and set them in an Order. 1679 PRANCE *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 20 But our Breviator, when he pleaseth, can over-look, etc. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., At Rome, those are still called breviators, or abbreviators, who dictate and draw up the pope's briefs.

† **Bre·viature.** *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *breviātūra* abridgement, f. *breviāre* to shorten: see -URE.] An abbreviation.

1583 J. HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator, Notæ*..Abbreviatures. Notes: abbreviations, breuiatures. 1731 BAILEY II, *Breviature*, an abbreviation, etc. 1857 WRIGHT, *Breviature*, a note of abbreviation.

Brevier (brĭvī·ɪ). *Typogr.* [a. OF. or AF. **brevier*:—L. *breviārium* BREVIARY; app. because this type was used in printing breviaries. Cf. *Canon, Pica, Primer*, of similar origin.]

Mr. T. B. Reed (*Hist. Lett. Foundries* 39) says this conjecture is not borne out by an examination of the Breviaries, most of which are printed in a considerably larger size; but that the German Brevier, corresponding to our Small Pica, is of more frequent occurrence in these works. He suggests that the name *Brevier*, like the French and German equivalent 'Petit', may mean that this, being the smallest body, was used for getting the most matter into a brief space. But this hardly explains the word *brevier*.]

The name of the type in size between Bourgeois and Minion, as in the words

Brevier Type.

1598 *Ord. Stationers' Co.* in *Hist. Lett. Foundries* (1887) 129 Those in brevier and long primer letters at a penny for one sheet and a half. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Brevier* or *Breveer*, a small sort of Printing-Letter. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4617/4 Printed upon Extraordinary Paper, and with a New Brevier Letter. 1721 BAILEY, *Brevier*, a small sort of Printing-Letter, one degree smaller than Long Primer. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mor. Tales* (1816) I. xiv. 113 A printer's devil .. may be a capital judge of pica and brevier.

‖ **Bre·viger.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [med. L.: f. *brevis, breve*, BRIEF + *-ger* -carrying.] One who carries briefs; a begging friar.

1859 *York Fabric Rolls* (Surtees) 167 *note*, Another letter of instructions for a breviger. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 428/1 Chaucer must have had a Yorkshire breviger in his mind, when he described, in his Sompnoure's Tale, the almsgatherer in Holderness.

Breviloquence (brĭvi·lŏkwĕns). *rare.* [ad. L. *breviloquentia*, f. *brevi-s* short + *loquentia* speaking.] Brevity of speech; laconism.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Breviloquence*..a brief or short form of speaking. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Breviloquence* (Lat.), a short discourse, a speaking in brief. 1721 in BAILEY. [Not in JOHNSON.] 1863 J. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xli. 13 A specimen of pithy breviloquence.

Breviloquent (brĭvi·lŏkwĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *breviloquent-em*, f. *brevi-s* short + *loquens* speaking.] Given to concise speaking, laconic.

1865 H. MERIVALE in *Fortn. Rev.* II. 138 They seem to anticipate the breviloquent era of Sir Rowland Hill.

‖ **Brevi manu.** *Law.* [L.; = with short hand.] Summarily; without legal process.

1808 in JAMIESON. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, xlvi. § 90 Such magistrate..may..issue his warrant for removing the same brevi manu.

Breviped, -pen, -rostrate, etc.: see BREVI-.

† **Bre·vit,** *v. Obs.* or *dial.* [perh. f. BREVET *sb.*, with the sense of 'take by brevet' or 'warrant'.]

intr. To forage; to 'beat about' for game; see also dial. quots. Hence **Bre·viting** *vbl. sb.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. xl. 457 Victuals, which from day to day he brevited for [*ex rapto*], to serve his present neede. *Ibid.* XXIX. XXXII. 734 Masanissa..lived for some days by the breviting and robberie of the other two horsemen. 1604 DRAYTON *Owl*, Breviting by night, Under pretence that she was ill of sight. 1842 AKERMAN *Wiltsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S. 1879) *Brevet about*, to beat about, as a dog for game. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Gl., Brevit*, to search, pry, examine inquisitively 'Who's bin brevitin' i' my drawer?' 1881 EVANS *Leicester. Gl.* (E. D. S.) *Brevet*, to rummage, ransack, search..Cats are said to *brevet* after mice, dogs after rats or rabbits, etc.

Brevitt, obs. form of BREVET.

Brevity (bre·vĭti). Also 6 **breuite, brevyte,** 6–7 **breuitie,** 7 **breuity, brevitie.** [prob. a. AF. *brevete* (F. *brièveté*):—*brevitāt-em* 'shortness', f. *brevi-s* short: assimilated to the Latin spelling.]

1. Shortness, esp. as applied to time.

1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, xxvii. § 99 Many sutes..cannot be tried..for breuitie of time. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxxii. Wks. (1677) 55 Miserable brevity! more miserable uncertainty of life! 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* xiv. 177 The deep thought of the brevity of time.

2. The being short in speech or writing; contraction into few words, conciseness, terseness.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 18 If that it were not for cause of breuitie, I could shewe, etc. 1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* II. Wks. 1851 I. 237, I omit them for brevity' sake. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 90 Since Breuitie is the Soule of Wit..I will be breefe. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* To Rdr., Brevitie is many times the mother of Obscuritie. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 669 Brevity is very good, When w'are, or are not understood. 1732 DE FOE, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) II. 287 On the Churn..stands Cirencester (or Cicester, for Brevity'). 1811 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 208 Brevity is in writing what charity is to all other virtues.

3. Shortness in other relations. *rare* and *forced.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 135, I will imitate the honourable Romaines in breuitie. *Poin.* Sure he meanes breuity in breath: short-winded. 1863 *Riddles* (Routledge) Why is wit like a Chinese lady's foot? Because brevity is the sole of it.

† **Bre·vy,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 6 breuy. [f. L. *brevi-āre* to abridge: see BREVE.]

trans. To write down concisely. Cf. BREVE *v.*

1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 140 Titoleuoo..hath breuied all ye annuell storys of Rome.

Brevyte, obs. form of BREVITY.

Brew (brū), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **brewed** (brūd). Forms: 1 **bréowan,** 2–3 **breowe(n,** 3–5 **brewen,** 4–7 **brewe,** 4– **brew,** (also 4–5 **breu,** 4–6 **bru,** 4–7 **brue,** 5 **brow-yn,-ne, br(u)wyn,** 6 **breawe**). *Pa. t.* 1 **bréaw,** 3 **breuȝ,** 4 **breuh, breu, brew**; *pl.* 1 **bruwon,** 3 **browe(n**; also 3–7 **brued,** 4 **breud,** 4– **brewed,** 6– **brew'd.** *Pa. pple.* 1 (ȝe)**browen,** 3–4 (i-)**browen,** 4–5 **browe,** 5 **bruen, brew(e,** 5–6 **browne,** *Sc.* **browin, brouin, broune**; also 4– **brewed,** (4 **ibrowt,** 4–7 **brued,** 4–5 **breud(e,** 5 **brewid,** 7 **bru'd**). [Common Teut.: OE. *bréow-an* (*bréaw, bruwon*; (*ge*)*browen*) str. vb. = OS. **briuwan* (MLG. *bruwen*, MDu. *bruwen, brouwen*, Du. *brouwen*, wk.), OHG. *briuwan* (MHG. *briuwen, brûwen*, mod. Ger. *brauen*) str., ON. *brugga* (Sw. *brygga*, Da. *brygge*) wk.; pointing to an OTeut. verb-root **brŭ* (pre-Ger. *bhreu-*): cf. OHG. *brû-hûs* 'brew-house'. Outside Teutonic, the same root is perh. to be recognized in L. *dēfrutum* new wine boiled down, and Thracian βρῦτον (= φρῦτον) beer. Cf. BROTH, and other derivatives, which show that the root *brŭ* had originally also in Teutonic a wider sense than 'brew', apparently that of 'make a decoction, infuse'. The strong pa. t. is found in ME. till the 14th c., and the str. pa. pple. to the 16th (the latter still in Sc.); but weak forms occur in the 13th.]

1. *trans.* Properly: To make (ale, beer, and the like) by infusion, boiling, and fermentation.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 20 And ne bið ðær nænig ealo gebrowen mid Estum. *c* 1325 *Poem temp. Edw. II*, xxix, Gude ale & strong Wel ibrowen of the beste. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 54/1 Browne ale, or other drynke..*pandoxor*. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. Argt., How King Duncane send the Wyne and Aill browin with mukil Wort to King Sueno. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 213 To Breawe, *coquere potum*. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 304 She brewes good Ale. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 320 Malt liquors brewed for sale, which are excised at the brewery. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 69 We drank fra the hornis that never grew, The beer that was never browin. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 124 Ale the monks themselves brewed.

b. *fig.* with conscious reference to the literal sense.

1297 R. GLOUC. 26 A luþer beuerage to here bihoþe þei browe. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 4365 A sorye beverage ther was browen! 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 7 If I could temporise with my affection, Or brew it to a weake and colder pallat. 1651 CLEVELAND *Elegy Abp. Canterb.* 2 He brews his Tears that studies to lament. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* (1886) III. 288 Why are we to describe the draught which Rousseau and the others had brewed..as maddening poison to the French?

c. To convert (barley, malt, or other substance) into a fermented liquor.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* V. 133, I bouhte hire Barly heo breuh hit to sulle. 1522 *Bury Wills* (1850) 118 To fynde yearelie a busshell and halffe of malte to be browne. 1713 *Lond. & Countr. Brew.* I. (1742) 70 The Charge and Profit of brewing Six Bushels of Malt for a Private Family. 1789 BURNS, O Willie brew'd a peck o' maut.

d. *absol.* (often in proverbial expressions: cf. BAKE *v.* 6.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2848 Suilk als þai brued now ha þai dronken. 1451 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 230 Let hem dryuk as they hanne brewe. 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, viii, Such persons as brew for theyr owne prouision, and not to sale. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iv. 101, I wash, ring, brew, bake, scowre, dresse meat and drinke. 1612 *Pasquil's Night-Cap* (1877) 82 You must drinke As you have bru'd; bee it small or strong. 1652 *Proc. Parliament* No. 138. 2162 The Admirall..said, that as they brewed so they should bake. 1878 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cix. 17 As he brewed, so let him drink.

† **2.** To mix (liquors), mix with water, dilute. *Obs.*

1520 WHITTINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 15 b, This wyne is brued [*dilutum*]. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) 149 That they would neither drinke nor be serued of..such [wine] as was anie waies mingled or brued by the vintener. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin Serm. Tim.* 310/2 They brue, they mingle, and confound the doctrine of the gospel with their owne dreames. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 101 Water and fine Sugar onely brewed together. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 125 You may drop..Oil..into the Wine, and brew them well together.

† b. To pour (= L. *infundere*). *Obs.*

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 1164 They..brew their new wine into new vessells. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 29 Brew them a pretie while out of one pot into another.

3. *transf.* 'To make by mixing several ingredients' (J.), as whisky punch; or by infusion, as tea.

a 1626 BACON (J.) We have drinks also brewed with several herbs and roots, and spices. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* I. 417 Have a care! You are brewing that for us, now. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* II. (ed. 18) 37 A famous hand at brewing a good glass of whisky. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1979. 429/1 Brewing a cup of coffee. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* XXIII. 124 The kettle was boiled, the tea brewed. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. vi. 101 Canst thou..alone not brew the potion?

4. To concoct, contrive, prepare, bring about, cause: *spec.* **a.** evil, mischief, trouble, woe; in early use esp. with *bale, boot, bitterness, bargain*, etc.

c 1250 *Hymn Virg.* 30 in *Trin. Hom.* 256 Care of drede þat Eue bitterliche us breuȝ. *Ibid.* 257 Bale to breowe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4137 Baret rede i noght yee bru. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 361 Þe bitternesse þat þow hast browe bruke it þi-seluen. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXIX. 239 Þis brethell has brewed moche bale. *a* 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 448 Vnder the conditioun..that he brew na mair baill. 1578 T. PROCTER *Gallery Invent.* in *Heliconia* I. 105 Ulisses wife, whose chastnesse brued her fame. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XI. vi, All deadly plagues and pestilence to brew.

b. designs, projects, productions of the intellect.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 3575 He brew this cursednesse and al this synne. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1284 Hys wyf..Brewed the childys deth. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* XLV. 2 His heart was brewing of some notable and excellent matter. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. (1599) 66 It was beleeued his death was brued in a cup of poyson. 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Fun.* 2 They do not ponder things in their heart, but onely brew them in their heads. 1803 'C. CAUSTIC' *Terr. Tractor.* I. 34 *note*, I could not rest quietly till I had brewed a sublime treatise.

c. natural phenomena, as rain, wind, a storm.

1530 PALSGR. 594 Foule weather as whan it rayneth snoweth or broweth, or any otherwyse stormeth. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 156 That Sun-shine brew'd a showre for him. 1697 DAVDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 578 The Moon..bodes a Tempest on the Main, And brews for Fields impetuous Floods of Rain. 1765 FALCONER *Demag.* 185 Foundering in the storm himself had brew'd.

5. *intr.* To be in preparation; to be in process of mixing, concocting, production, etc.; cf. prec. senses. (The modern *to be brewing*, partly derived from an earlier *to be a-brewing*, is not altogether intrans. in origin: cf. *the house is* (*a*) *building*.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 118 Bituix þe ald law and þe new How crist birth bigan to brew. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 314 Your baille now brewys. 1599 *Mirr. Mag., Worcester* iii, Doubtes that dayly brue. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 19 Another Storme brewing. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1210/2 Some hundred Barrels of Beer brewing for the use of the Troops. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. 202 Thou little thinkest What work's a brewing. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 82 Satisfied there is mischief brewing. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* ii. 20 A storm was brewing in the domestic sky.

6. *trans.* Of oysters: To produce (spawn).

1865 *Cornhill Mag.* XI. 54 The parent oyster goes on 'brewing' its spawn for some time; and it is supposed that the spawn swims about with the current for a short period before it falls.

7. *Comb.*, in which *brew* has the sense of *brewer*,

brewing, as † brew-bate, one who stirs up quarrelling or dissension; brew-kettle, the vessel in which the wort and hops are boiled; † brew-lead, a leaden vessel used in brewing; brew-wife, a woman that brews, a brewster or brewster-wife. Also BREWHOUSE.

1602 FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 33 What resteth then to make these *brewbates so confident? 1369 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 87 Plumbum meum, anglice *breuled in fournes. 1430 *Ibid.* II. 12 Unum brewlede, unum maskfatt. 1522 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 106, I bequeth to my son..the brewhouse as it standeth, that is to say a brewelede, with a mashefatt and a tapstone, etc. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 354 Whederwarde he wolde þe *brew-wif hym asked. 1479 *Paston Lett.* 828 III. 244 He hath maried a bruewyf and kepeth the brue hous.

Brew, *sb.* [f. BREW *v.*] The action, process, or result, of brewing; the beverage, etc. brewed; sometimes used locally for 'yeast'.

c 1510 *Ch.-Wardens' Acc. St. Dunstan's Canterb.*, For a quarton of Brew *jd. ob.* 1627 BACON *Sylva* (J.) Trial..made of the like brew with potaloe roots..which are nourishing meats. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 621 The brew of thunders. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. viii. 90 Our brew of beer..turns out excellent. 1859 J. LANG *Wand. India* 338 Give us a little drop more of that last brew.

Brewage (brū·ėdʒ). In 6–7 bruage. [f. BREW *v.* + -AGE: but prob. in its origin associated with F. *breuvage* (early forms *breuage*, *bruvage*) drink, BEVERAGE, whence the original wide sense.]

1. A concocted beverage; a decoction; something that has been *brewed*, a brewing.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 301 a, The bruage of wyne and the iuice of hemlocke tempreed together was brought vnto hym. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 166 Their drincke is a bruage..sometyme of Ryze, sometyme of Barlie. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 33 Ile no Pullet-Spersme in my brewage. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 63 Malmsey, or some well spic't bruage. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 833 She..hated rum as the devil's own brewage. 1829 PEACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* 173 The Druids..made..a mystical brewage of carefully-selected ingredients. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 335 A rich brewage made of the best Spanish wine.

b. *fig.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 35 Neuer since I spouted ink, was I of worse aptitude to go through with such a mighty March brewage. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 269 Such a brewage of tempest. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-Cap* 110 When her brewage—love—Was well a-fume about the novice-brain.

2. The process of brewing.

1776 PRINGLE *Health Mariners* 16 In the space of twenty-four hours their brewage is compleated. 1832 M. SCOTT in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 902 A new brewage of punch took place. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 387 To complete my latest root-beer brewage.

3. A boiling (e.g. of salt).

c 1550 J. BALFOUR *Practicks* 87 The hundreth salt browage contenand nine score bollis.

† **Brew·ard,** *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 brerewood, 9 *dial.* brewit, bruart. [A variant of BRAIRD, BRERD; cf. OE. *breord*, *briord*, *brord*.]

1. Brim (of a hat); = BRERD.

1611 COTGR., *Aile*..the brimme, or brerewood of a hat. 1674 RAY *N. C. Wds.* 8 *Hat Bruarts*, Hat brims. *Cheshire.* 1868 E. WAUGH *Sneck-Bant* ii. 38 (*Lanc. Gloss.*) Wi' th' rain drippin' off his hat brewits.

2. Sprouting of corn, etc.; = BRAIRD.

1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 59 A fine bruart o' strawberry.

† **Bre·ward, brewerd,** *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. prec.: cf. BRAIRD *v.*] To sprout.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) II. 1084 The sede newly sowne to one, beginning to brewerd to an other. 1875 *Lancash. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s. v., Yo'r taties are bruartin' finely.

† **Brewe.** *Obs.* Also 6 brew, 7 brue. [Etymology unknown.] A fowl; ?a kind of snipe.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 143 Wodcok..resteratiff þey ar, & so is the brewe. *c* 1475 *Noble Bk. Cookery* (Napier 1882) 63 A Brewe sley him in the mouthe, as a curlewe. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 276 Vntache that brewe. 1605 in *Archæol.* XIII. 341 These Foules bee nowe in seasone..Brue.

Brewed (brūd), *ppl. a.* [f. BREW *v.* + -ED.] See BREW *v.* 4.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 696 Hence with thy brewed enchantments, foul deceiver!

Brewer (brū·əɹ). Also 3–7 bruer, 4 brywer, 4–5 brewere. [f. BREW *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who brews; *spec.* one whose trade is to make malt liquors.

a 1300 Wright's *Relig. Songs* vii. 82 Theos false chepmen..Backares and brueres. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 221 Bakers and brywers, bouchers and opere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 54 Browstar, or brewere, *pandoxator*, *-trix*. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) 150 Ale and beere..as it pleaseth the bruer to make them. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 10 b, Brewers..by retayling filthy Thames water, come in few yeres to be worth fortie or fifty thousand pound. 1671 in *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. 713/1 No street car, or Brewer's dray. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* ii. § 4 You think a drunkard most beneficial to the brewer and the vintner. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 404/2 The fining or clearing, which is sometimes done by the brewer, sometimes by the publican.

2. A concocter, contriver *of.*

1563 *Homilies* II. xiv. (1640) 191 The author and brewer of sinne, and the ruler of Hell. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 96/2 James de la Hide was the onlie bruer of this rebellion.

Breweress (brū·ərės). [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female brewer. (Only occasionally used.)

1841 B. BOTFIELD *Mann. & Housek. Exp.* (Roxb.) Introd. 39 The Countess had employed a breweress at Banbury.

† **Brewern, browern.** *Obs.* In 5 brewarne, browhern. [f. vb. stem *brew-* or *bru-* (see BREWHOUSE) + OE. *ærn*, *ern* place, closet, etc.: cf. BARN.] A brewhouse.

c 1450 *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 626 *Pandoxatorium*, brewarne; *pistrinum*, bakehouse. 1453 MARG. PASTON *Lett.* 185 I. 250 The drawte chamer, and the malthouse, and the browere [*app. an error for* browerne]. 1465 *Paston Lett.* 978 III. 435 The Botere..the Browhern..the Kychyn.

Brewership (brū·əʃip). [f. BREWER + -SHIP.] The office or employment of a brewer.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 197 Buxton, whose brewership unfortunately unfits him for the..lead.

Brewery (brū·əri). [f. BREWER; see -ERY. (Not in Johnson 1755–1773: nor Bailey 1721–1800..]

1. A place for brewing; the establishment of a public brewer; formerly called a BREWHOUSE.

1658 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, Een Brouwerye, a Brewerie, or a brewing-house. 1736 J. MᶜURE *View Glasgow* 285 There is a stately Brewarie belonging to Robert Luke.. adjacent to the above great Tannarie. 1772 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 148 Living..in the neighbourhood of a public brewery. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 506 The brewery was to be sold. 1862 *Irnl. Roy. Dublin Soc.* Apr. 311 The director of the college..showed me also their brewery.

b. *fig.*

1880 EARL DUNRAVEN in *19th Cent.* Sept. 446 The whole region [Colorado] is one vast brewery of storms.

† 2. The process or trade of brewing; also, the 'trade' or body of brewers. *Obs.*

a 1714 C. DAVENANT *Ess. Trade* I. 79 (L.) If they should bring any distress and trouble upon the London brewery, it would occasion the making ill drink. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 121 The porter brewery..is also chiefly carried on in London.

Brewes(s, -esse, Brewester, obs. forms of BREWIS, BREWSTER.

† **Brew·et,** another f. BROWET, *Obs.* = BREWIS.

c 1420 *Gloss.* in Wright *Voc.* 200 *Hic garrus*, brewett. ?*a* 1450 *Forme of Cury* 11 Brewet of almony.

Brewhouse (brū·hous). Also 4 brewhous, 5 brywhouse, brewhows(e, bruhows, 6 brewe-house. [f. vb.-stem *bru-* BREW- + HOUSE. Cf. OHG. *brû-hûs*.] A house or building in which beer is brewed; a brewery.

1373 *Test. Ebor.* I. 89 Item legavit Roberto de brewhous v marcas. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Milleres T.* 3334 In al the toun nas Brewhous ne Tauerne That he ne visited. 1458 *Test. Ebor.* II. 226 The pantre, botre, kechyn, bakhows, and brewhouse. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 45 A Bruhows, *pandoxatorium*. 1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, xiii. § 32 No Spiritual Person..shall have, use, or keep any Manner of Brew-house. 1671 F. PHILIPPS *Reg. Necess.* 362 A better house than the Brew-house which he could not thrive in at Huntington. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 163 You must have a Bake-house and Brew-house of your own. 1797 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 47/1 Mr. Meux's brewhouse in Liquorpond Street. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) I. x. 176 That shall tear down the distilleries and brewhouses.

Brewice, obs. form of BREWIS.

Brewing (brū·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BREW *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action, process, or occupation described under BREW (various senses).

1467 *Bury Wills* (1850) 46, I will that the seid Denys haue here esement in the bakhows in lawfull tyme for bruynge. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 179 Great brewyng, small drinke. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 5 Nor is a Laboratorium..fit either for Baking or Brewing. 1777 MACBRIDE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 122 You will have a second brewing of lime-water. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 585 Sir John Friend..had made a very large fortune by brewing.

b. *fig.* Concoction, preparation.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xi. (R.) The miserable mutacions of kingdoms nowe..in brewing. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIV. vi. (R.) Such a brewing and sophistication of them they make. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transpr. Reh.* 39 This is a Plot..this has been a brewing any time this Thirty years. 1854 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 237, I have an *Edinburgh* article in brewing.

2. The quantity of liquor brewed at once.

1626 BACON *Sylva* (J.) A brewing of new beer, set by old beer, maketh it work again. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 393/2 Distilling the second draught of a brewing of aqua-vitæ.

3. *Naut.* A collection of black clouds betokening a storm.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, † brewing-lead, a vessel for brewing in.

1885 *Civilian* 3 Jan. 130/1 An Act..to make it compulsory that every collection of worts be entered in the *brewing-book within one hour. 1551–60 *Inv.* in H. Hall *Soc. Elizab. Age* (1886) 152 In the Brewhouse A *Brewing Copper. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3855/4 Utensils proper..for a *Brewing house. 1444 *Test. Ebor.* II. 100 Lego..i. *brewinglede. 1504 *Bury Wills* (1850) 101, I wull that they shall haue all brewyng ledys. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2991/4 The Greyhound in Ipswich..with a convenient *Brewing Office. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* (1850) 110/1 A scullery, or small *brewing-place, at the end of the passage. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvii, We shall then have the loan of his cider-press and *brewing-tubs for nothing. 1863 *Times* 6 Mar., Another rickety booth holds the brewing utensils. 1462 *Test. Ebor.* II. 256 A cesterne, the ledes, with other *brewing-vessell.

Brewis (brū·is). Forms: 3–4 broys, brouwys: see BROWIS; 5 brewes, brus, 6 brewish, -ys, brues, -isse, -yse, 6–7 brewes, -ess, -esse, brewz, 7 brewice, -isse, bruesse, 8 brews, 9 *dial.* breawis, 6– brewis. [ME. *browes*, *brouwys*, *brewes*, etc., a. OF. *brouetz*, in 13th c. *broez*, nominative of *brouet*, *broet* 'soup made with broth of meat', dim. of OF. *bro*, *breu*: see BROWET, of which this word is thus a doublet. It is possible that the change of *browes* to *brewes*, *brewis* was influenced by some popular association with OE. *briw*, pl. *briwas* soup, pottage (see BREE), or even with the vb. BREW. Cf. BROWIS, BROSE.]

1. Broth, liquor in which beef and vegetables have been boiled; sometimes also thickened with bread or meal. Now chiefly *dial.*, and applied very variously in different localities.

[1300–1525 see BROWIS.] 1526 in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 174 Venison in brewz or mult, 1 mess, 4*d.* 1530 PALSGR. 291/2 Brewes, *brouet*. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 250/2 Cut a chese to shivers, and make therof cheese brues. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 126 Fatned with Scotish pottage and brewesse. *c* 1622 FLETCHER *Prophetess* I. iii. 27 What an inundation of brewisse shall I swim in? *a* 1650 *MS. Bodl.* 30. 13 b, The verie bruise of divinitie, fatt and glorious. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (Hotten) 297 The Liquor of the Meat, which they call Brews. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* x, Mountains of beef, and oceans of brewis, as large as Highland hills and lochs. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* vi. (ed. 12) 35 She can't stir a pot of brewis. 1874 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* vi. 130 One [fryingpan] was set on with the milk for the brewis.

2. 'Bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat' (J.).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 53 Browesse [1499 browes], *adipatum*. 1554 BECON *Comfort. Epist.* (1844) 208 Eating beef and brewis knuckle-deep. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 1225 Brewis, *offulæ adipatæ*. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* 41 The B. of Glocester..affirmed that beefe and brewesse had made him a papist. 1594 LYLY *M. Bombie* III. iv. 113 A stately peece of beefe..in great pompe sitting upon a cushion of white brewish. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* II. i. 8 Beefe we can beare before us linde with Brewes. 1680 SHADWELL *Woman-Capt.* I. Wks. 1720 III. 347 A greasy serving-man..whose beard stunk of beef and brewis. 1854 W. GASKELL *Lect. Lanc. Dial.* 13 in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) Bread soaked in broth, or in the fat that drips from meat..is known as brewis. 1857 J. SCHOLES *Jaunt* 13 (*ibid.*) Drops o fat on Owdham breawis.

Brewit, dial. var. of BREWARD.

Brewlyng, obs. form of BROILING *vbl. sb.*²

Brewst. [An alteration of BROWST, apparently under the impression that the latter is a Sc. dialect form, and that the English ought to follow *brew*.] A 'browst' or brewing.

1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 529 The brewsts of the different years. 1864 MISS YONGE *Trial* I. 243 His resolution of..drinking the brewst he had brewed for himself.

Brewster (brū·stər). Forms: 4 breuster, brewester e, 5– brewster, 5 *north.* browstar, -stere, 6 *Sc.* broustar, -ster, browster. [f. BREW *v.* + fem. suffix -STER: cf. *baxter*. See also BROWSTER.]

1. *orig.* A woman that brews, a female brewer.

c 1308 *Rel. Ant.* II. 176 Hail be ȝe, brewesters, with ȝur galuns, Potels and quarters. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 306 Beton þe brewestere bad hym good morwe. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr-Wülcker 662 *Hec brasiatrix*, brewster. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 692 *Hec pandoxatrix*, a brewster. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xv, We will play..in Dame Martin the Brewster's barn-yard.

2. Extended to both sexes: A brewer. (Only north Eng. and Sc. since 15th c., exc. as in 3.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 218 Baxsteres and brewesteres, and bocheres manye. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 211 Bakerys, browsterys, vynteneryys, with fressh lycour. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 54 Browstar or brewere, *pandoxator*, *pandoxatrix*. *c* 1550 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 15 Brouster, for his fie, five pundis. 1607 *North Riding Rec.* (1883) I. 71 Fr. Steele brewster presented for selling ale contrary to the Statute.

3. *Comb.* and *Attrib.* brewster-wife (*Sc.*), a woman that brews or sells malt liquors; Brewster Sessions, sessions for the issue of licenses to trade in alcoholic liquors.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Leith Races*, The *Browster wives thegither harl A' trash that they can fa on. 1818 *Burt's Lett. N. Scotl.* I. 323 *Notes*, A bad specimen of a Scotish brewster-wife. 1864 A. MᶜKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 128 The brewsterwives had formed a scheme for raising the price of ale. 1883 *Standard* 7 Sept., At the Canterbury *Brewster-Sessions.. all the licenses were granted except two.

Brewsterite (brū·stĕrəit). [f. name of *Sir David Brewster* + -ITE.] A zeolitic mineral, belonging to the hydrous silicates, white in colour, and of uneven fracture.

1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 223 Brewsterite has been stated to occur..at the Causeway.

Brewys, brewz, obs. forms of BREWIS.

Brey, variant of BRAYE, *Obs.*

Breyd(e, variant of BRAID.

Breyer, breyr, obs. forms of BRIER.

Breyfe, breyff, obs. forms of BRIEF.

Breythe, variant of BRAYTHE *v. Obs.*

Breze, obs. form of BREEZE.

Breziline, variant of BRAZILIN.

Briar, etc.: see BRIER, etc.

Briareus (brəi,ē·riŭs, brəi·ăriŭs). Proper name of a hundred-handed giant of Greek mythology; sometimes used connotatively.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 30 A gowtie Briareus, many hands and no vse. 1852 TUPPER *Proverb. Philos.* 310 She

with the might of a Briareus, is dragging down the clouds upon the mountain.

Hence **Briarean** (-ī·ăn, -ēə·riăn), of or relating to Briareus; hundred-handed. Also quasi-*sb.*

1599 MARSTON *Satires*, Shape-changing Proteans, damn'd Briareans. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. ii. 268 Could I not shatter the Briarean sceptre Which in this hundred-handed senate rules? 1883 PROCTOR *Myst. Time & Sp.* 57.

Bribability, bribe- (brəibăbi·liti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being bribable; corruptibility, venality.

1832 J. TAYLOR *Records my Life* II. 232 The Doctor seems to show symptoms of Bribability. 1867 CARLYLE *Shooting Niagara* iii, Calling in of new supplies of blockheadism, gullibility, bribeability, amenability to beer and balderdash.

Bribable, bribeable (brəi·băb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. BRIBE *v.* + -ABLE; see also -BLE.]

A. *adj.* Capable of being bribed; open to bribery; corrupt; venal.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 641 The close and the bribable boroughs will not be violated. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. v. v. 590 Grumkow, a bribeable gentleman. 1866 *Ch. Times* 31 Mar. 101/2 Give increased voting power to the bribeable classes. 1879 BAGEHOT *Lit. Studies* I. Introd. 63 A most amusing picture of the bribable electors.

B. *sb.* A corrupt or venal person.

1867 *Fortn. Rev.* July 112 The bribables..in the new constituencies.

† **Bri·bage.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. BRIBE *v.* + -AGE.] Exaction of illegal fees by officials.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. iii. (1877) 77 Yet the Scholar can be preferred, such bribage is made, that poore mens children are commonlie shut out.

† **Bribble-brabble.** *Obs.* [Reduplicated form on BRABBLE.] Vain chatter or wrangling; *attrib.*

1665 HOWARD *Committee* III. (D.) You are a foolish bribble-brabble woman, that you are.

Bribe (brəib), *sb.* Also 5–6 **brybe.** [*Bribe* sb. and vb., and *brybour*, appear together in Chaucer and his contemporaries: their previous history is obscure. OF. had *bribe* in sense of 'piece of bread, frustum panis', *esp.* 'a peece, lumpe, or cantill of bread giuen vnto a beggar' (Cotgr.); the same senses occur with med.L. *briba*: see Du Cange. Cf. Walloon *brib* alms, Sp. *briba* mendicancy, It. *birba* vagabond's trade; also OF. *briber, brimber* to beg *intr.*, be a mendicant, Walloon *briber*, Sp. *bribar* to lead a vagabond life, be a strolling beggar, It. *birbare* 'to play the sly knave' (Florio); also OF. *bribeur, brimbeur* mendicant, strolling beggar, with Sp. *bribon*, It. *birbone, birbante* vagrant, vagabond, and the ME. *bribour*, BRIBER sense 1; also OF. *briberie, brimberie*, Rouchi *briberie*, Walloon *bribreie* mendicancy. The ulterior history is quite unknown; if the sense of OF. *bribe* is the original, the order of development would appear to have been 'piece of bread', 'alms', 'living upon alms', 'professional begging'. Hence, app. from practical association, the English sense 'to steal, plunder'. The further history in English is also involved, but appears to be somewhat thus: in *bribe* sb. the early sense of 'theft, plunder, spoil', appears to have been transferred to the 'black mail' or 'baksheesh' exacted by governors and judges who abused their positions, and thus to gifts received or given for corrupt purposes, whence the later sense of the vb. The transition is best seen in the agent-noun *briber*, where we have the series, 'beggar', 'vagabond', 'thief', 'robber', 'extortioner', 'exactor of black mail', and 'receiver of baksheesh' (the Baconian sense). The sudden and startling change from the Baconian 'briber', who received douceurs, to the modern 'briber' who gives them, can be explained only by taking the latter as a separate derivative of the verb in its latest sense.]

† **1.** A thing stolen or robbed; theft, robbery; spoil, plunder. *Obs.* (The Chaucer quotation is doubtful: if the sb. is right, it might perh. have the sense of 'an alms', as in OF.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Freres T.* 78 (*Harl. MS.*) Feyning a cause for he wolde han a bribe [*Petw. MS.* wold haue a brybe; 5 *texts read* he wolde brybe]. *c* 1440 *Pomp. Parv.* 50 Brybery or brybe, *manticulum*. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1874) II. 85 Theyr howsys stuffed with brybes abhomyn[a]bly.

2. 'A reward given to pervert the judgment or corrupt the conduct' (J.).

a. The earlier sense probably regarded it as a consideration extorted, exacted, or taken by an official, a judge, etc.; i.e. as the act of the receiver: cf. BRIBER.

1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xl. 12 All brybes [1611 briberie] and vnrighteousnes shalbe put awaye, but faithfulnes and trueth shal endure for euer. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 1227 Buying and selling of iustice for bribes. 1601 SHARS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 3 You haue condemn'd, and noted Lucius Pella For taking Bribes heere of the Sardians. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* viii. 3 His sonnes..tooke bribes, and peruerted iudgement.

b. But it is now applied to a consideration voluntarily offered to corrupt a person and induce him to act in the interest of the giver, e.g. a consideration given to a voter to procure his vote.

1555 BRADFORTH in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 130 Who they myght make their frend with brybes. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 113 A Bribe, *largitio*. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. ix. 38, I..cannot make my heart consent to take A Bribe. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 340 His rise hath been his giving of large bribes. 1718 POPE *Iliad* I. 40 Prayers, and tears, and bribes shall plead in vain. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 115 The infamous bribe with which Julian had purchased the empire. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* xi. 45 Duties..which belong to the judicial character, of rejecting bribes, hearing impartially, and deciding faithfully. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lvi. 218 Before long surely it will be accounted as base to give as to take a bribe.

† **3.** (*perh.*) Rascally or execrable behaviour; clamour. Cf. BRIBER 1 b, quot. *a* 1400. *Obs.*

a 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 306 Quhen all this brybe & boist is quite ouir blawin.

4. *Comb.*, as *bribe-broker, -brokerage, -monger*; *bribe-free, -worthy* adjs.; **bribe-service**, a service done for a bribe. Also BRIBE-TAKER, -TAKING.

1789 BURKE *Imp. W. Hastings* Wks. XIV. 236 Is it in the hands of Mr. Hastings's wicked *bribe-brokers. 1632 BROME *Novella* I. ii. Wks. 1873 I. 116 Dos he appeare *bribe-free? Is he the only officer uncorrupted? *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 87 He would never speak to usurers and *bribe-mongers. 1788 BURKE *Imp. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 396, I charge him with not having done that *bribe-service, which fidelity even in iniquity requires. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Epit. Francis Chartres*, Without *bribe-worthy service, he acquired, or more properly created, a ministerial estate. 1788 BURKE *Imp. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 360 To secure them against bribes by taking from the power of bribe-worthy service.

Bribe (brəib), *v.* Also 4–6 **brybe,** 5 **brybyn,** 6 **brybbe.** [See under the sb.]

† **1.** *trans.* To take dishonestly; to purloin; to steal, rob; to obtain by abuse of trust, or by extortion; to extort. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Cokes T.* 53 For ther is no thef withowten a lowke, That helpeth him to wasten and to sowke Of that he brybe [*v. r.* bribe] kan, or borwe may. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 40 He chiterith and he bribith All that he may gete. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 50/2 Brybyn, *manticulo, latrocinor.* 1494 FABYAN VII. 353 A parte was brought vnto ye lordes, but ye more part was stolen and brybed. 1538 BALE *Johan Baptiste* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 106 [Publican says] By me, from hens fourth, nought from the poore shall be brybed. 1552 HULOET, Polle, brybe, or extort. 1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* 13 A licoryce knave that will swill his maisters drink and brybe his meate. 1643 PRYNNE *Power Parl.* App. 30 Great taxes and summes of money..spent vainly and riotously, and bribed out of the Kings Coffers.

† **b.** *absol.* To steal, extort, or purloin. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Freres T.* 78 This Somnour euere waityng on his pray ffor to somne an old wydwe a Ribibe ffeynynge a cause for he wolde brybe. *c* 1550 *Hye way Spyttel Ho.* 283 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 37 They must beg, or els go brybe, and steale.

2. To influence corruptly, by a reward or consideration, the action of (a person); to pervert the judgement or corrupt the conduct by a gift. Const. *with* a consideration, *to* an action, *to do* a thing.

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 54 They brybe hym .. for to be favoured. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 145 Hark, how Ile bribe you...*Ang.* How? bribe me? *Isa.* I, with such gifts that heauen shall share with you. 1678 N. WANLEY *Wonders* v. ii § 80. 472/2 He bribed the Bishop of Rome to the empoysoning of his brother Zemes. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 132 Seek an occasion to tell him they were bribed off, and were forsworn. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 27 *note*, To bribe a trustee..is..to suborn him to be guilty of a breach or an abuse of trust. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) III. VI. ii. 403 They endeavoured to bribe them with enormous pay to enter into their service. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* II. 23 The judges were bribed.

b. *absol.* To use or apply bribes; to practise bribery.

1768 JOHNSON in Goldsm. *Good-nat. Man* Prol. 26 The bard may supplicate, but cannot bribe. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 158 He fawned, bullied, and bribed indefatigably.

3. *trans.* To purchase or obtain by bribery. *arch.*

1718 POPE *Iliad* I. 284 And bribe thy friendship with a boundless store. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* Wks. IV. I. 190 To bribe the judge's vote. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* I. vii. (1777) 22 Not thrones and diadems shall bribe My approbation! 1873 [see BRIBED].

4. *fig.* To gain over by some influence.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 171 With these Christall beads heauen shall be brib'd To doe him Iustice, and reuenge on you. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 33 A flatteriug sleepe Bribes them to rest. 1665 HOWARD *Ind. Queen* IV. i, Your greater Merits bribe her to your side. 1869 BUCKLE *Civilis.* III. v. 371 The memory of which is almost enough so to bribe the judgment.

Bribed (brəibd), *ppl. a.* [f. BRIBE *v.* + -ED.]

† **a.** Obtained by bribery; stolen (*obs.*). **b.** Won over by a bribe, bought by a gift.

1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 123 A bribed Judge, that gapes for gaine. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 27 Diuide me like a brib'd-Bucke, each a Haunch. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. xiv, The bowl a bribed attendant bore. *c* 1873 J. ADDIS *Elizab. Echoes* (1879) 92 The bribed Judgments that he falsely meted.

Bribee (brəibī·). [f. BRIBE *v.* + -EE; cf. *examinee.*] The recipient of a bribe.

1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. lix. 230 The bond between the briber and the bribee. 1881 *Times* 25 Jan. 8 A large number of bribees were examined.

† **Bri·beless,** *a. Obs.* [f. BRIBE + -LESS.] Free from bribes; not to be corrupted by a bribe.

1608 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. iv. 37 Nay, then, step forth thou Bribelesse officer! *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Pilgr.* in *Rem.* (1661) 257 From thence to Heavens bribeless Hall, Where no corrupted voices brawl. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* (1658) 1102 Conscience is a most bribeless worker.

Briber (brəi·bəɹ). Forms: 4–6 **bri-, brybour,** 5 **bribboure, -bowre, -bur,** 5–6 **bryber,** 6 **bri-, brie-, brybor, brybar,** 5– **briber.** [a. AF. *bribour* = OF. *bribeor*, later *bribeur*: see BRIBE *sb.*]

† **1.** A vagabond, strolling vagrant; = F. *bribeur*, It. and Sp. *bribon. Obs.* (The last quot. belongs doubtfully here.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 43 A Bribur, *circumforaneus, sicofanta.* *c* 1500 DUNBAR *Flyting* 49 Irsch brybour baird, vyle beggar with thy brattis! *a* 1600 *Hist. Pieces* in Peck *Cromwell* 30 He made his porter shut his gates To sycophants and briebors.

† **b.** Hence: Scoundrel, wretch, rascal. (Cf. a similar use of *beggar, vagabond, thief.*) *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. II. 313 Gentilmen, for to haue dyuersite and distinccioun from suche briboures made hem rynges of gold. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 183 If any brybour do bragge or blowe a3ens my bost. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 169 Say, bittilbrowed bribour. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 39 Ye babbling bribers, endeuour you to amende. *c* 1550 LYNDESAY *Depl. Q. Magdalene* 66 The potent Prince ..Contrair that bailfull bribour [death] had no micht.

† **2.** A thief, purloiner, or robber; a taker of black-mail; an extortioner. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 260 Alle other in bataille ben yholde bribours [C. xxiii. 262 brybours] Pilours and pykehernois in eche a place ycursed. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. II. 147 So þese briboures were i-made men of þe lond [*sicque de prædonibus accolæ effecti*]. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxxiv. (1483) 83 To oppressen brybours and extorcioners. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 50 Brybowre, *manticulus.* 1461 J. PASTON in *Lett.* 384 II. 4 To lette brybers that wold a robbed a ship undyr color of my Lord of Warwyk. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. x. 21 The bribours of the Countrey watched for them at the passages. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 100 b, Extorcioners, brybers, pollers, and piellers, denourers of widowes houses. 1552 HULOET, Brybor. *Vide* in poller and thefe. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 145/1 By inward theeues and bribers.

† **3.** A judge or other official who levies 'black-mail' upon those to whom he should administer justice; one who exacts or accepts bribes; a bribee. Cf. BRIBE-TAKER. *Obs.*

1520 WHITTINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 13 He is a bryber, or a taker of brybes [*is est largitionis capax*]. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, iii. (Arb.) 97 A bryber, a gyft taker, a gratifier of rytche men. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 372 Iustice ought not to be either a briber, or respecter of persons, that is, she must neither take any thing, nor iudge for anie favour. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsworth *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 80 His chancellour was a great briber and extortioner. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 6 (1873) 222 A iudge were better be a briber than a respecter of persons; for a corrupt iudge offendeth not so lightly as a facile. 1611 RICH *Honest. Age* (1844) 13 When euery vsurer, euery briber, euery extortioner..is an honest man.

4. One who offers or gives a bribe.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* (1637) Have wee never suffered these hands to feele the weight of a bribers gift to drawe us to oppression? 1692 SOUTH *12 Serm.* (1697) I. 271 Affection is still a Briber of the Judgment. [1721 Not in BAILEY in this sense.] 1755 in JOHNSON. 1837 LYTTON *Athens* II. 246 Themistocles the most expert briber of his time. 1863 H. COX *Inst.* I. viii. 116 Bribery is a misdemeanor, punishable..in the briber and person bribed.

† **5.** A thing that bribes, a price paid. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. v. 61 His seruice done at Lacedemon, and Bizantium, Were a sufficient briber for his life.

Bri·beress. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ESS. Cf. OF. *briberesse* beggar-woman.] A woman who bribes.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. xiii. 64 As we cluttered by the door of the fair bribress.

† **Bri·bering,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [This and the next imply a vb. *briber*, formed on the sb. *bribour, briber*, in its earlier sense of 'thief'.] Thieving.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 60 Brought before me .. as Malefactors, for bryberinge and stealinge.

† **Bri·bering,** *a. Obs.* [cf. prec.] Thieving.

c 1530 *Dyal. betw. Gentl. & Husbandm.* (Arb.) 137 (D.) It is the moost briberyage thefe That euer was.

† **Bri·berous,** *a. Obs.* [f. BRIBER + -OUS.]

a. Rascally, thievish, given to taking bribes. **b.** Of the nature of a bribe, corrupt.

1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offyces* II. (1540) 84 Such bryberous rewardes promessed. *c* 1550 *Hye way Spyttel Ho.* 387 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 44, I meane these bawdy brybrous knaves, That lodgeth them that so powles and shaves. *a* 1614 S. GRAHAME, The brib'rous minde who makes a god of gould.

Bribery (brəi·bəri). Forms: 5 **brybre, brybory,** 5–6 **brybery,** 6 **bri-, brybry(e, brybory, -burrye,** 6–7 **bri-, bryberie,** 6– **bribery.** [f. BRIBER + -Y³: see -ERY; or a. OF. *briberie*, found in earlier sense of 'mendicancy'.]

† **1.** Purloining, larceny, theft, robbery. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Freres T.* 67 He knew of bribryes [*v. r.* bryberyes, bryberyis, briberies, 2 *MSS.* briber] mo Than possible is to telle in yeres two. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* VII. xxiv. (Rolls Ser.) VIII. 81 Al þat were about hym 3af hem so to robberye and to bryberie [*v. r.* briborye, brybury]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 50/2 Brybery or brybe, *manticulum.* *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 194 Fy on the, fundlyng, Thou lyfes bot by brybre. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1242 To theft and bryboury I make some fall And pyke a locke and clyme a wall. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 34 Charged with fellony or petye brybrye.

† 2. Robbery with violence or force; extortion.
1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* Prol., A gretter bribery nor extorcyon a man can nat do, than vpon his owne tenauntes, for they dare nat say nay nor yet complayne. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* xxiii. 25 Within they are ful of brybery and excesse. 1589 BP. COOPER *Admon.* 178 To oppresse them by couetousnesse, extortion, and briberie.

3. The exaction or taking of a bribe; 'the offence of a judge, magistrate, or any person concerned judicially in the administration of public justice, of receiving a reward or consideration from parties interested, for the purpose of procuring a partial or favourable decision' (*Penny Cycl.*). *arch.*
1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 88 Brybery is a pryncely kynde of theuing. Thei will be waged by the rich, eyther to geue sentence agaynste the poore, or to put of the poore mannes causes. *Ibid.* 113 [The deuyll] goeth about as much as he can to corrupt the men of lawe, to make them fal to bribery. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (1870) 23 His estate raysed by theis briberyes. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 139 Bribery is..when a judge, or other person concerned in the administration of justice, takes any undue reward to influence his behaviour in his office. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 407/1 Since the Revolution, in 1688, judicial bribery has been altogether unknown in England.

4. The act or practice of giving or accepting money or some other payment with the object of corruptly influencing the judgement or action; the offer or acceptance of bribes; *spec.* the application of such influences to gain votes at a parliamentary or other election.
1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 104 Bribery, *ambitus.* 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 20 The simplicitie of his conscience feared him from such deceitfull briberie. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 57 Bribery is naught, that is to seeke to turne a Governour from justice by gifts, and hire him to do wrong. 1767 COWPER *Let.* 16 June, We expect, or rather experience a warm contest between the candidates for the county, the preliminary movements of bribery, threatening, and drunkenness being already taken. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. v. 268 This [1571] is the earliest precedent on record for the punishment of bribery in elections. 1863 H. COX *Inst.* I. viii. 116.

5. *Comb.*, **bribery-oath**, an oath administrable to a voter at a parliamentary election, declaring that he has not received a bribe for his vote.
1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. *Parliament* vi. (B) 3 The Bribery Oath, which must be taken as required by 2 Geo. II. c. 24.

Bri·be-ta·ker. One who takes bribes.
1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 88 This is the noble thefte of princes, and of magistrates. Thei are bribe-takers. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 35 He neither was a bribe-taker, nor an extortioner. 1626 *Ralegh's Ghost* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 539 Gondomar .. one of the four bribe-takers for the profane privileges.
So **Bribe-taking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 130, I wold the Iudges woulde take forth theyr lesson, that there myghte be no more iniquitye vsed, nor brybe-takynge. 1880 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 221 The only people who throve were rowdies and bribe-taking judges.

Bribing (brəi·biŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BRIBE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb BRIBE; † a. thieving; † b. extortion; c. corruption by bribes. Also *attrib.*
1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 130 If there shall be brybynge, they [Judges] knowe the peryl of it. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* x. (1878) 21 Bribing and shifting haue seldom good end. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. i. 161 The bribing of Scaurus came to light. 1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 288 Then what crouching, and fawning, and bribing, and dawbing, to have the matter taken up in a private chamber? 1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* xxxi, We may get away by bribing.

Bri·bing, *ppl. a.* [f. BRIBE *v.* + -ING[2].]
† 1. Dishonest, thievish. *Obs.*
1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 323 a, Verres .. left nothyng behynde hym, as beeyng a taker and a brybyng feloe. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 74 These beastlye brybinge breeches.
† 2. That exacts or accepts bribes; venal. *Obs.*
1592 GREENE *Art Conny catch.* Pref. 4 Some bribing officer, who threateneth to carrie him to prison, takes awaie all the monie, and lets him slip. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (1870) 19 Shewing howe grievous to the comon welth a bribing Judge is. 1649 CROMWELL *Lett.* 31 Dec., They are accounted the bribingst people that are.
3. That gives bribes; that corrupts or seduces with or like a bribe.
c 1670 *Expost. Men Buckhm.* 1/2 Did he not once make you a bribeing Present of Timber? 1818 COBBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 231 Bribing and corrupt boroughmongers.

‖ **Bric-à-brac** (brikăbræk). Written also without the accent, and as one word. [Fr.; said by Littré to be formed after the phr. *de bric et de broc* 'by hook or by crook'.] Old curiosities of artistic character, knick-knacks, antiquarian odds-and-ends, such as old furniture, plate, china, fans, statuettes, and the like.
1862 THACKERAY *Philip* I. 299 All the valuables of the house, including, perhaps, J. J.'s bricabrac, cabinets, china, and so forth. 1873 MISS BRADDON *Str. World* I. iv. 67 That bric-a-brac upon which the Bellingham race had squandered a small fortune. 1885 *Athenæum* 7 Mar. 308 Some syndicate, growing tired of bric-à-brac.
b. *attrib.*, as in *bric-à-brac man, shop.*
1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1872) 243 The palace of Versailles has been turned into a bricabrac shop. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lxvii. (D.) Haven't an affair in the world ..except a quarrel with a bric-a-brac man.
c. quasi-*adj.* (*humorous.*)
1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xliii. 13, I think he is a good fellow; rather miscellaneous and bric-à-brac,—but likable.
Hence **Brick-a-bracker, Bric-a-brackery.** (*colloq.* or *humorous.*)
1880 MARK TWAIN *Tramp Abr.* I. 180, I am content to be a bric-a-bracker. *Ibid.* I. 179 It is the failing of the true .. devotee in any department of bric-a-brackery.

Briccol(l, obs. form of BRICOLE.

Brich, obs. form of BREECH.

† **Briche,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *brýce,* corresp. to OHG. *brûchi*:—OTeut. *brûki-z,* f. *brûkan* to use.] Useful, serviceable.
c 1000 *Ags. Psalter* cxviii [xix]. 35 Gelæd me on stizepæ*r* ic stæpe mine on þinum bebodum bryce hæbbe. *c* 1250 *Bestiary* 379 in *O. E. Misc.* 12 We sulen hauen heuenriche, Gef we bitwixen us ben briche. — 728 And ðeðen he sal cumen eft, And ben us alle briche.

Briche, bryche, obs. variants of BIRCH.

Bricht, Sc. form of BRIGHT *a.*

Bricia, obs. form of BRECCIA.

Brick (brik), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 breke, *pl.* brikkes, 5–6 bryke, 6 brike, brikke, bryk, bryck e, 6–7 bricke, 6– brick. [Found only since the middle of the 15th c.; not in the *Promptorium* 1440, or *Catholicon* 1483: prob. a. F. *brique,* in OF. also *briche*; quoted by Godefroy 1264 *briche* and 1457 *brique* in sense of 'a form of loaf', and also in OF. in sense of 'broken piece, fragment, bit', and reinforcing a negative in sense 'not a bit'. Still in Burgundian and Hainault dial., in sense 'piece', *brique de pain* 'piece of bread', in Swiss Romance 'piece, bit, débris', mod.Pr. *briga* 'débris'. It would appear therefore that the OF. word was derived in some way from the Teutonic verb *brek-an* to break (cf. F. *brèche,* ONF. *breke, breque* breaking, BREACH), and that its original sense was 'broken piece', which passed through the general sense 'piece, bit', or the specific sense 'piece of bread as baked, loaf', to that of 'piece of baked clay'. In French *une brique,* the shaped object, would thus be earlier than *la brique,* the substance; but in English the earliest examples yet found are of the substance.]
1. A substance formed of clay, kneaded, moulded, and hardened by baking with fire, or in warm countries and ancient times by drying in the sun; used instead of stone as a building material.
c 1440 [see 8]. 1465 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 301, I did rekene wethe heme that makethe my breke. 1467 *Ord. Worcester* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 372 That no chimneys of tre..be suffred..but that the owners make hem of bryke or stone. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xi. 3 Come on, let vs make bryck & burne it. And they toke bryck for stone. *c* 1543 W. CLEVE in *Dom. Archit.* III. 79 With closer of brike toured aboute your gardein. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. i. 28 Garden circummur'd with Bricke. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 44 Augustus was accustomed to boast that he had found his capital of brick, and that he had left it of marble. 1788 H. WALPOLE in *Walpoliana* xiv. 8 The ruin in Kew Gardens is built with act-of-parliament brick. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 623 By far the greater number of houses in London..are built of brick.
2. A block of this substance made of a definite size and shape, as an individual object; ordinarily rectangular, but also of other shapes for special purposes. (In 16th c. the pl. was often *brick.*)
The dimensions of an ordinary brick are, in London, 9 in. × 4½ × 2½; but the thickness varies from 3½ (as in Birmingham) to 12 in.
c 1525 *Surv. Yorksh. Monast.* in *Yorkshire Archæol. Jrnl.* (1886) IX. 329 A litle house..coueryd w^t tyle, w^t a chymney of brikkes. 1535 COVERDALE *Ex.* v. 8 The nombre of the brycke which they made. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xi. 3 Goe to, let vs make bricke, and burne them thorowly. — *Ex.* vi. 18 Yet shall ye deliuer the tale of brickes. 1651 *Proc. Parl.* No. 123. 1902 Our Landlords .. have exacted the full taile of the Bricks, when the ground produced no straw. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 136 Six hundred thousand of Bricks builds a Granary, Two Brick and half thick. 1724 *Ord. Tilers' & Brickl. Comp.* in *Lond Gaz.* No. 6251/3 Every Brick is to be 9 Inches in Length, 4 Inches and a Quarter of an Inch in Breadth, and 2 Inches and a Quarter of an Inch in Thickness. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 345 Called Fire-Bricks, because of their enduring the fire. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* (Rtldg.) 256 We cannot put on a heavy roof with a brick-and-a-half wall. 1850 LAYARD *Nineveh* xiii. 342 Squares which when dried by the heat of the sun served them for bricks.
3. A loaf shaped like a brick. Often applied to a 'tin-loaf', but the local uses vary. [Cf. the OFr. and Fr. dial. uses referred to above.]
1735 BYROM *Rem.* (1855) I. II. 615 Breakfasted upon a penny brick and tea with sugar, and ate all the brick very near. 1822 KITCHINER *Cook's Orac.* App. 508 Put a quartern of Flour into a large Basin..knead it again, and it is ready either for Loaves or Bricks. 1857 ELIZA ACTON *Eng. Bread-Bk.* II. iv. 184 The loaves technically called 'bricks', which are baked in tins. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Brick,* a kind of loaf. *var. dial.* 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 477 The loaves known under the names of *bricks, Coburg, cottage,* and *French rolls,* being all made of the same dough.
4. *transf.* A brick-shaped block of any substance, e. g. of tea (see *brick-tea* in 10); also in other more consciously figurative uses. *Box of bricks*: a box of wooden blocks for a child to build with.
1827 H. E. LLOYD *Timkowski's Trav.* II. 315 A good horse was in our presence sold for about sixty bricks of tea. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. xii. 358 In building up crystals these little atomic bricks often arrange themselves into layers. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 507 Patent fuel..small coal and pitch, moulded together into bricks by pressure. 1884 GILMOUR *Mongols* 143 Buyers .. conspicuous from the clumsy bricks of tea which they carried. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 191 'You see this brick?'..lifting a cake of the infernal compound [dynamite] from the laboratory-table.
5. Phrase *Like bricks, like a brick*: with a vengeance, vigorously, with good will: occasionally with a clear reference to the crash with which a quantity of bricks fall, but usually only as an expression of eulogy, as in next sense.
1836 DICKENS *Sk. by Boz, Lost Cab-driver,* Out flies the fare like bricks. 1853 E. FORBES *Let.* in Geikie *Life* xiv. 509 Gibbs has worked like a brick. 1856 KINGSLEY *Let.* May, You fellows worked like bricks. 1856 F. PAGET *Owlet Owlst.* 139 She sits her horse as if she was part of him..hunts like..a brick.
6. *fig.* (*slang* or *colloq.*) A good fellow, one whom one approves for his genuine good qualities.
1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Bros. Birchington* xiii, I don't stick to declare Father Dick..was a Regular Brick. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* vii. (1871) 151 What a brick not to give us even twenty lines to learn. 1864 MISS YONGE *C'tess Kate* xii. (ed. 2) 213 'She's run away, like a jolly brick!' 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* I. xviii. 318 She believed Robert was no end of a brick.
7. 'Bricks, or Briques, in *Heraldry,* are figures or bearings in arms, resembling a building of bricks' (Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753).

B. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*
8. *simple attrib.* or *adj.* a. Of brick. Similarly *brick-and-mortar,* etc. b. In the shape of a brick.
c 1440 BOKENHAM tr. *Higden* in *Anglia* X. 18 Enviround abowte with bryke wallis. 1591 SPENSER *Bellay's Vis.* ii, Nor brick nor marble was the wall. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 129 Stone, or Brick Houses. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Brick,* Some also mention brick-tin, a sort of tin in that shape brought from Germany; and brick-soap, made in oblong pieces. 1851 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. 4 Red brick houses, with poplars coming up amongst them. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* iv. 138 Margate, that brick-and-mortar image of English Protestantism. 1884 *Littell's Living Age* CLXI. 88 A .. brick-and-stone erection.
9. General comb.: a. attrib., as *brick-cart, -clamp, -colour, -furnace, -machine, -mason, -mould, -pit, -trowel, -truck.* b. objective, as *brick-moulder.* c. instrumental or parasynthetic, forming adjs., as *brick-bound, -built, -coloured, -fronted, -hemmed, -paved, -walled*; also *brick-building* vbl. sb.
1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xviii, The trim and brick-bound conventionality of the London mansion. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 230 All the bricke-building was done at his charges. *a* 1845 HOOD *Turtles* iv, Before a lofty brick-built pile Sir Peter stopp'd. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 46 He must not suffer brick-carts to overturne the load of Bricks. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4416/4 [He] had on a Brick-colour'd Coat. 1605 *Leverton (Lincoln) Ch.-Wardens Acc.* (MS.) 84 b, Pd. to Thoms. Jenkinson brickmayson for vj daies whitteninge of the Churche..vijs. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 251 Whatever there is no room for in the Greenhouse must be consigned to the brick-pits. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 245 A Brick Trowel. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 384 The Brick-trowel is used for spreading mortar, and likewise for cutting bricks. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 184 Brick-wall'd Babilon.
10. Special comb.: **brick-ax(e,** a double-headed ax with chisel-shaped blades, used by bricklayers; **brick-barred** *a.,* inlaid as a floor with rows of bricks; **brick-box,** a 'box of bricks' (see 4); **brick-bread** (cf. *brick-loaf*); **brick-burner,** one who attends to a brick-kiln, a brick-maker; **brick-clay,** clay for making bricks; in *Geol.* a fine species of clay found lying upon boulder-clay; **brick-dryer,** an oven for drying bricks before burning; **brick-end,** a broken piece or fragment of brick; **brick-loaf,** a loaf shaped like a rectangular brick (see 3); **brick-nog, -nogging,** a method of building in which a timber framework is filled in with brickwork; **brick-oil,** an old drug compounded of powdered brick and linseed oil; **brick-press,** a machine for pressing and consolidating the moulded clay; † **brickstone,** a brick; **brick-tea,** tea leaves pressed into the shape of a small brick, in which form it is imported into Russia, and also used as a medium of exchange in Mongolia; **brick-trimmer,** an arch or 'trimmer' of brickwork for receiving the hearth of a fire-place; **brick-yard,** a place where bricks are made, a brickfield. Also BRICKFIELD, -KILN, -LAYER, etc.
1548–62 *Norfolk Antiq. Misc.* (1880) II. 10 A brykaxe, a hamerax, a trowell, and a pykax. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 389 The Brick-axe is used for..cutting off the soffits of bricks. 1885 (*title*) First lessons in arithmetic, by means of brick-box. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 10 Bewardes, brycke borners, and canel rakers. 1703 *Art's Improv.* p. xiv, Statute Laws yet in force, for the regulating of the Trades of Brick-Burners, etc. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 245/2 Brick clay..lies in abundance upon the London clay 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 206 Its banks yield some of the finest brick-clay in the country. 1527 *MS. Acc. S. John's Hosp., Canterb.,* A lode of brykendis xiiij*d.* 1858 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IX. 147 Enthroned on brick ends and pieces of stone. 1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* iii. (1876) 30 A brick loaf..

always seemed to me a man's perversion of the idea of bread. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 86 The labourers' dwellings..are made of what they call *brick-nog. 1857 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* III. II. vii. 278 An old house of timber and brick-nogging. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 533 *Brick oil..is a relic of old pharmacy. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Certayne Wayes* (1573) 44 a, Taking it out, you shal see it made like unto a *bricke-stone. 1827 H. E. LLOYD *Timkowski's Trav.* I. 36 The dry, dirty, and damaged leaves and stalks of the tea are .. mixed with a glutinous substance, pressed into moulds, and dried in ovens. These blocks are called..on account of their shape, *brick tea. 1852 SINNETT tr. *Huc's Journ. Tartary* 18 To boil some Mongol tea—the well-known brick tea, boiled with salt. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 147 'Brick Tea', used in Central Asia, is made from common kinds and refuse, mixed with bullock's blood, pressed and dried in moulds. 1864 *Leeds Mercury* 20 Sept., He went to work at a *brick yard. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Apr. 11/2 He has succeeded in emancipating .. little brickyard children from a regular Egyptian bondage.

† **Brick,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* 'The name of a sort of lamprey . . . distinguished . . . by having a number of black transverse spots, very narrow and long' (Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753).

Brick (brik), *v.* [f. BRICK *sb.*[1]] Mostly in comb. with advbs.

1. *To brick up*: to build or close up with brick-work.

1648 *Bury Wills* (1850) 211, I desire that the passage into the vault be bricked and filled up. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 259 Orders for bricking up their little gate leading into Whitefryers. 1794 BURKE *Imp. W. Hastings* Wks. XV. 414 Very great sums of money are bricked up and kept in vaults. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. i. 9 They have bricked up the lower part of the..window.

2. *To brick over*: to cover with brick.

a 1845 HOOD *Town & Count.* xiv, See Hatton's Gardens bricked all o'er. 1863 BROWNING *Bp. orders Tomb*, Bricked o'er with beggar's mouldy travertine.

3. To line, face, or pave with brick; to imitate brick-work on a plaster surface by lining and colouring.

1825 MRS. SHERWOOD *Old Times* II. in *Houlston Tracts* I. xxiv. 7 They are now bricked in the front. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. vi. 107 The decent appearance of bricking their [house] fronts.

4. *intr.* To work with (load, make, etc.) bricks.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 7/2 Another man..was bricking at a vessel close by.

5. *U. S. slang.* (See quot.)

1863 *Daily Tel.* Aug. (Amer. Corresp.) Another favourite punishment .. was that of 'bricking', which was done by bringing the knees close up to the chin and lashing the arms tightly to the knees.

Brickbat (bri·kbæt). Also 6–7 **brickbatt.** [See BRICK *sb.*[1] and BAT *sb.*[2]] A piece or fragment of a brick; properly, according to Gwilt, less than one half of its length. It is the typical ready missile, where stones are scarce.

1563 87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 329 She sent a brickbat after him, and hit him on the back. 1597 S. FINCHE in *Hist. Croydon* App. (1783) 153 They have filled up that trenche with..brickbatts, and rubbushe. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* I. 269 A very numerous mob .. assaulted the room .. with brickbats and stones. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 355 The three-quarter brick, or brick-bat, is called a closer. 1871 DIXON *Tower* IV. xxvii. 288 Mud and brick-bats greeted the returning guards.

fig. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 275, I beseech ye friends, ere the brick-bats flye, resolve me and yourselves, is it blasphemy .. for me to answer a slovenly wincer.

b. *comb.* **brickbat-cheese.**

1784 J. TWAMLEY *Dairying* 59 To make brick bat Cheese ..put it into a wooden mould in the shape of a brick, press it a little, then dry it. 1861 MRS. BEETON *Bk. Househ. Management* 809 Brickbat cheese has nothing remarkable except its form.

Bri·ckbat, *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. *to stone.*] *trans.* To pelt with brickbats.

1884 *Boston (Mass.) Jrnl.* 27 Oct. 7 The Republican procession was brickbatted.

Brick-dust (bri·kdʌst). [f. as prec. + DUST.]

1. Powdered brick.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 195 Where the Soil is Clay ..mingle it with Brick-dust. 1862 *Enquire Within* 279 The cayenne of commerce is adulterated with brick-dust.

2. A tint or colour resembling that of brickdust.

1807 OPIE *Lect. Art* I. (1848) 247 The barren coldness of David, the brick-dust of the learned Poussin.

b. *attrib.*

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 9 ▯ 1 Brickdust Moll had scream'd through half a Street. 1775 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 108 A brick-dust red. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xviii. (1856) 135 Tinged with a brick-dust or brown stain. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xiii. 249 Its leaves and fruit-pods [are] a brick-dust orange.

3. Hence **Brickdust-like, Brickdusty** *a.*

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. ii. 35 The brickdusty poverty of the blood. 1863 BUCKLAND *Curios. Nat. Hist.* Ser. II. (ed. 4) 205 There was a red brick-dust-like substance. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 131/1 A light brick-dusty color.

Brick-earth (bri·kɹəːɹþ). [f. BRICK *sb.* + EARTH.] Earth or clay suitable for making bricks; in *Geol.* a clayey brownish earth lying below the surface soil in the London basin.

1667 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 24 We went to search for brick-earth. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 75 Timber, stone, lime, and brick-earth for our habitation. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvii. 280 In many places round London the sheet of gravel is overlaid by a thin deposit of brownish loam represented on the map as brick-earth since it is largely worked by brickmakers.

Bricked (brikt), *ppl. a.* [f. BRICK *v.*] Constructed of brick; laid or lined with brick.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 50 Fair new brickt Houses. 1708 SWIFT *Bickerstaff Detected*, Whether his grave is to be plain or bricked. 1851 *Illustr. Lond. News* 83 The bricked-up window. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 20 Stamping up a bricked passage.

Brickel, obs. form of BRICKLE *a.*

Bri·cken, *a.* [See -EN.] Of brick.

1851 *Ill. Lond. News* 19 Apr. 311 Commonplace bricken cottages. 1859 BARNES *Rhymes Dorset. Dial.* II. 82 Up the bricken wall did rise. 1862 MAYHEW *Crimin. Prisons* 24 London..in its every-day bricken and hard-featured reality.

† **Bri·cken,** *v. Obs.* (See quots.)

1691 RAY *S. & E. Co. Wds., Bricken*, to bridle up the head. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Bricken*, to hold in one's Chin proudly, to bridle it.

Brick-field (bri·kfīld). A field or piece of ground in which bricks are made.

1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Early Less.* II. *Harry & Lucy*, To go to the brick field to see how bricks were burned. 1813 *Examiner* 1 Feb. 78/2 Labourer in a brick field. 1858 W. ELLIS *Vis. Madagascar* xiii. 361 Spadefuls of soil piled up like newly made bricks in a brick-field.

Bri·ckfielder. [f. prec. + -ER[1].] Local name in Sydney, New South Wales, for a thick cloud of dust brought over the city by a south wind from neighbouring sandhills (called the 'Brickfields').

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 515 What the Sydney people call a 'brickfielder'. 1862 CLARA ASPINALL 3 *Yrs. in Melbourne* 188 A dust storm, a real 'Brickfielder' was blowing. 1886 COWAN *Charcoal Sk.*, The buster and brickfielder: Austral red-dust blizzard and red-hot simoom.

Brickhil, brickill, obs. ff. BRICK-KILN.

Bri·ckhood. The state of being of brick.

1752 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1837) I. 175 Almost all the walls ..are in their native *brickhood.*

Brickish (bri·kiʃ), *a. slang.* [f. BRICK *sb.* 5, 6 + -ISH[1].] 'Jolly', 'fine', 'capital'.

1856 A. SMITH *Mr. Ledbury* I. xix. 149 'How 's the times?' 'Brickish.'

Brick-kiln (bri·k-kil). Forms: 5 **brykekyl,** 6 **bricke keele, bryeke kylne,** 7 **brick(e-kill, brick(e-kilne, (brickhil),** 7–8 **brickill,** 8- **brick-kiln.** A kiln or furnace for burning bricks.

1481 [Implied in *Brick-kilner*]. 1552 HULOET, Brycke kylne, *fornax lateraria.* 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 1234 A bricke keele, *fornax lateritia.* 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xii. 31 Passe through the bricke-kilne. 1701 *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1089 The burning of Brick in a Brickill. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 524 The common brick kiln is a rectangular building.

Hence **Brick-kilner,** a brick-burner or brickmaker.

1481–90 HOWARD *Househ. Bks.* (1841) 171 Item, to the brykekyler of Eppswich viij.*d.*

Bricklayer (bri·klēːəɹ). Also 5 **brekeleyer,** 5–6 **bryche leyer.** [f. BRICK *sb.* + LAYER.] One who lays the bricks in building.

Bricklayer's itch: a cutaneous disease produced on the hands of bricklayers through contact with lime.

1485 *Catal. Harleian MSS.* (1808) I. 285/1 Licence..to reteigne Richard Chezholme brekeleyer. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 9 Tylers, bryche leyers, harde hewers. 1562 *Act 5 Eliz.* iv. § 30 The Art or Occupation of a .. Brick-maker, Bricklayer, Tyler. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Conv. betw. B. J. & W. D.* Wks. 224 Ben Johnson..was..put to another craft, viz. to be a bricklayer. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. lviii, A modern Goth, I mean a Gothic Bricklayer of Babel, call'd an architect. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* iii, He took up the profession of a bricklayer's labourer.

Hence † **Bricklayery** [cf. *carpentry*] = next.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) Title, The Arts of Smithing, Joinery, Carpentry, Turning, Bricklayery. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3922/4 The Arts of .. Turning and Bricklayery.

Bricklaying (bri·klēːiŋ). The art or craft of building with brick.

1484 *Catal. Harleian MSS.* (1808) I. 284/2 Artificers experte in Breke-leying. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. (Arh.) 13 He were better betake himselfe to his old trade of bricklaying. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* § 1889 In the country the trades of bricklaying and plastering are usually united.

† **Brickle** (bri·k'l), *a. Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 5 **brekyl(le, bryckell,** 6 **bryckel, brickel(l, brykle, bryckle,** 6– **brickle.** [A parallel form to ME. *bruchel* (ü), pointing to OE. type **brycel, brycl-es* (cf. the mod. forms *much, mickle,* earlier Sc. *mekyl,* from OE. *mycel, mycl-es*) :—OTeut. **brukilo-,* f. pa. pple. stem of *brek-an* (OE. *brecan*) to break; cf. the parallel BRITTLE :—OE. *brytel* :—OTeut. **brutilo-* f. pa. pple. stem of *bréotan.* See also the doublets BRITCHEL, BROCKLE, BRUCKLE.]

1. Liable to break, easily broken; fragile, brittle.

1468 *Medulla Gram., Fracticeus*, brekyl. *Fragilis*, freel or brekyl. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 100 The houe before wyll be thycker, and more bryckle. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1398/2 As a brickell earthen pot in pieces al to frush them. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins Time* 499 Th' Altare .. Was built of brickle clay. 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* xv. 13 This man that of earthly matter maketh brickle vessels. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 54 Many Bricks are brickle. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Ë ij b, Where it lies in a Body of considerable thickness, it is more Brickle and Joynty. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Brickle, britchel,* fragile, brittle.

2. *fig.* Frail, weak.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 101 The world..is ever in drede and brekylle as glas. 1494 FABYAN VI. ccxiv. 231 This transetory and bryckell lyfe. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 157 Man is brickell. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* lxxxix, Mans life as brickle as a spiders web. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Wks.* (1844) I. 303 This brickle earthly life.

3. *fig.* Delicate, ticklish; requiring cautious handling.

1568 DK. NORFOLK *Let.* in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. 28 You may see howe farre..I wade in this most brykle cace. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vii, 'How I am to fend for ye now in thae brickle times'.

† **Bri·ckleness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being brickle or brittle; fragility.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 216 It is called glassy because of the frailtie and brickelnes. 1671 *Will of Walling, Kendal* (Somerset Ho.), Considering the brickelnes of my state. 1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* xxii. 178 The knowledge of the brickleness .. of a Stone.

Brickmaker (bri·kmēːkəɹ). One who makes bricks as his trade.

1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 301 The breke maker. I did rekene wethe heme that makethe my breke. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI*, xv. § 4 No Person..shall..let or disturb any ..Lime-burner, Brick-maker. 1672–95 *Roxb. Ballads* II. 474 (*title*) The Brickmaker's Lamentation. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 519 The Egyptians were great brick-makers.

Bri·ckmaking. The trade or occupation of making bricks.

1703 *Art's Improv.* p. xii, Tanning, Brick-making, Seasoning of Wood. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 519 Brickmaking is exceedingly ancient.

Brick-red (bri·kɹe·d), *a.* Of the colour of red brick.

1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) II. 592 The colour of the precipitate..being much darker and more inclined to brick-red. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 105 Brick-red calcareous grits. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 204/2 Of a pleasing fiery brick-red uniform colour.

Bri·cksetter. = BRICKLAYER. (In midlands and north.)

1865 *Spectator* 18 Feb. 182 The strike of the Manchester bricksetters. 1878 F. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 357 Half a dozen bricksetters casting the 12 ft. length.

Brick wall, *sb.*[1] (Formerly often written as one word *brickwall,* or with hyphen, as still *attrib.*) A wall built of brick.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* iii. 25 There remayned but the stones in the brickwall. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 818 Set against a Brick-wall. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Brick*, Brick-walls are also found warmer and wholesomer than those of free-stone and marble.

attrib. 1785 COWPER *Task* IV. 771 That never pass their brick-wall bounds

† **Bri·ckwall,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [A corruption of BRICOLE, associated by popular etymology with the *brick wall* of the tennis court: 'Musicke . . . which, tho' Anaxias might conceiue was for his honour, yet indeede hee was but the Brick-wall to conuey it to the eares of the beloued Philoclea' (Sidney *Arcadia* 283).]

= BRICOLE *sb.* 2 Also *attrib.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Il à fait vne bricole*, he hath plaied and made a Bricke-wall. 1611 COTGR., *Bricoler*, to tosse, or strike a ball sideways; to give it a bricke wall (at Tennis). 1662 SIR A. MERVYN *Sp. Irish Affairs* 4 We come not to criminate, or to force a ball into the Dedan, but if any brick-wall expressions happen..it is rather a force upon us.

† **Bri·ckwall,** *v. Obs.* [corruption of F. *bricoler* : see prec.] *trans.* To cause to rebound.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 20 Whiles thou mak'st a Tennis-court of their faces, by brick-walling thy clay-ball crosse vp and downe their cheekes. *c* 1600 J. CHAMBERLAIN *Lett.* (1861) 13 Tossed too and fro and brick-wald like a tennis ball from the one side to the other. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Mustapha* v. (1633) 127 Brickwall your errors from one to another.

Bri·ckwork, brick work.

1. Builders' work executed in brick.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Briqueterie*, bricke worke. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 78 Buildinges that consist of Brickwoorke. 1703 *Art's Improv.* I. 4 By a rod of Brick-work, is meant, Sixteen Foot and half Square, at a Brick and half thick. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. ii. (1883) 159 A Detester of visible Brickwork, in favour of the new-invented Stucco. 1874 PARKER *Illust. Gothic Archit.* II. 271 The brickwork of the [Roman] Empire..is the finest brickwork in the world.

2. Building with bricks; bricklaying.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 245 Tools used in Brick Work.

3. *pl.* A place where bricks are made.

1703 *Proclam.*, in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3879/4 Owner of the Brick and Pantile Works near Tilbury Fort. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 525 In many brick-works near Paris, screw presses are now used for consolidating the bricks..in their moulds.

Bricky (bri·ki), *sb. colloq.* One who works with bricks, a bricklayer, a brickfield or bricklayer's labourer.

1883 J. STRATTON *Hops & Hop-p.* 133 The occupations of the people are chiefly..dustmen, brickies, sweeps.

Bri·cky, *a.* [f. BRICK *sb.* + -Y[1].] **a.** Made or built of brick. **b.** Full of or abounding in bricks. **c.** Of the colour of brick, brick-red.

1596 SPENSER *Prothal.* viii, Those bricky towres..Where ..the studious Lawyers haue their bowers. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. xi. 41 Brickie rubble. 1862 *Spectator* 29 Mar. 355 Amid the desolate bricky preparations of 'building-lease' ground. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 10 May 6/2 The flesh-tints are a little hot and bricky.

Hence **Bri·ckiness.**

Mod. 'The unrelieved brickiness of the place.'

Bricole (bri·kəl, brikōːl). Also 6 **bric-, brik-, briccoll,** 7 **bricol, briccole, brickoll,** 9 **bricolle**; see also corrupt form BRICKWALL. [a.

F. *bricole* (It. *briccola*, Sp. *brigola*):—late L. *briccola*. Ulterior derivation uncertain: see Littré.]

1. An ancient military engine or catapult for throwing stones or bolts.

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. clxxi. [clxvii.] 500 In this towre was a bricoll or an engyn whiche..dyde cast great stones. 1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* III. 109 Th' Enginer..Bends here his Bricol, there his boystrous bow. 1840 L. Ritchie *Windsor Castle* 214 The bricolle, which discharged large heavy darts with square heads.

2. In *Tennis*: The rebound of a ball from the wall of a tennis court, 'a side-stroake at Tennis wherein the ball goes not right forward, but bits one of the walls of the court, and thence bounds towards the aduerse partie' (Cotgr. 1611); also *fig.* an indirect, unexpected stroke or action. Similarly in *Billiards* (see quot.).

1598 Florio, *Briccola*, a brikoll or rebounding of a ball from one wall to another in a tenis court. *a* 1631 Donne *Lett.* (1651) 65 That love, which..fell not directly, and immediately upon my self, but by way of reflection or Briccole. 1694 R. L'Estrange *Fables* cccciv. 435 Couzen'd with a Bricole at Tennis. 1798 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1857) I. Introd. 111 Introducing two courtiers to acquaint one another, and by bricole the audience, with what had passed in the penetralia. 1863 *Hoyle's Games* (ed. Pardon) 378 The ball..will jump on reaching the cushion, especially if played bricole, across the cushion. 1880 *Boy's Own Bk.* 638, *Bricole*, a ball struck against a cushion in order to make a cannon or bazard on its recrossing the table.

3. Harness worn by men in drawing guns, where horses cannot be used or procured.

1864 in Webster.

†**Bri·cole,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] To cause to rebound; 'to pass a Ball, to toss it side-ways' (Phillips, 1706). See also Brickwall *v.*

1611 Florio, *Briccolare*, to brickoll from wall to wall.

†**Bricou·n.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *bricon, bricun.*] A knave.

a 1400 *Cato's Morals* 103 in *Cursor M.* App. iv, If þou be fole and bricoun and kepis noȝt in resoun.

Brid, var. of Bird, Bred, Burd.

Bridal (brəi·dăl), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: 1 **brýd-ealo, -ealu,** 2–6 **brydale, bridale,** 3, 7– **bridal.** Also (3 **bridel**), 3–4 (*s.w.*) **brudale**(*ii*), 3–7 **bridall,** 4 **bruydale** (**bruytale, bridhale**), 4–5 (*Kent*) **bredale,** 5 **bredeale,** 6 **brydall, brideall, brydeale, brideale,** (7 **bride hall**). [OE. *brýd-ealo* (infl. *-ealoð*), lit. 'wedding ale', 'wedding banquet or conviviality': see Bride *sb.* 5 (in comb.), and Ale. The analytical form, with stress (primary or secondary) on *-ale*, never died out, was very common *c* 1600, and is still used as a historical or antiquarian term: see Bride-ale. On the other hand the individualized *bri·dal*, with the stress and sense of *ale* quite suppressed, occurs before 1300, and remains as the living word.]

1. A wedding feast or festival; a wedding.

(The sense 'wedding feast' is distinct in early usage; by the time of Wyclif the word was often extended to include the whole proceedings of the wedding or marriage, in which use it was often made plural (cf. L. *nuptiæ, sponsalia*, F. *noces*, ME. *sposailes*, mod. *nuptials*); it is now chiefly poetic, except when used attributively (see 2).

1075–6 *O. E. Chron.* (Worcester MS.) Pær wæs þæt bryd ealo [*Laud MS.* eala] þæt wæs manegra manna bealo. *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) Æt þam bryd ealoð [*Worcester MS.* brydlope] æt Norðwic. *c* 1200 Ormin 14002, I þe land o Galile Wass an bridale ȝarrkedd. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13363 Bridall [*v. r.* bridel, bridale] was þar broiden an. 1340 *Ayenb.* 233 Þe wyse maydines..yeden in mid þe bredgome to þe bredale. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. II. 36 Alle þis Riche.. weoren bede to þe Bruyt-ale [*v. r.* in B., C., bre-, bri-, bru-, bruy-, brydale]. 1382 Wyclif *Song of Sol.* Argt. 73 The bridalis of Crist and of the Chirche. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 301 þe day was sette of hire bredeale. 1552 Huloet, Brydeale, *nuptus*. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 12 It is, as telth vs this olde tale, Meete, that a man be at his owne brydale. 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 20 A solem brydeale of a proper coople. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 140 The pompe of Bridealls. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iv. 150 Such obseruancie As fits the Bridall. 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 89 Let us a' to the bridal, For there will be lilting there. 1808 Scott *Lochinvar* iii, O come ye in peace here, or come ye in war, Or to dance at our bridal, young Lord Lochinvar? 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 231, I..Will clothe her for her bridals like the sun.

fig. 1632 G. Herbert *Temple, Vertue* i, Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright, The bridall of the earth and skie.

2. Since 1600, mostly used attributively, by association with adjectives (of Lat. origin) in *-al*, as *nuptial, natal, mortal*, etc. Most of the earlier attributive uses or combinations of Bride also reappear with *bridal*, as *bridal bed, bowl, cake, chamber, house, knot, ring*, etc., and many of more modern character, as *bridal cheer, day, dinner, dress, favour, morn, veil, wreath*, etc., etc., where *wedding* may always be substituted. These are sometimes unnecessarily hyphened.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 50 Brydale howse, *nuptorium*. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* V. ii. 3 Where and when her bridale cheare Should be solemniz'd. — *Prothal.* 17 Adornd with dainty gemmes..Against the brydale day. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 221 Gentlemen, forward to the bridall dinner. *Ibid.* IV. i. 181, I will bring thee to thy Bridall chamber. *c* 1600 *Lyrics for Lutenists* (Collier) 3 Shee can..trimme with plums a bridall cake. 1611 *Ram Alley* IV. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 338 Quaffing out our bridal bowl. 1714 Young *Force Relig.* I. 85 Now on the bridal-bed his eyes were cast. 1717 Pope *Eloisa* 219 For her the Spouse prepares the bridal ring. 1800 Mar. Edgeworth *Belinda* XIX, Lady Anne Percival came..with a bridal favour in her hand. 1810 Southey *Thalaba* VII. XXXI, Who comes from the bridal chamber? 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* Concl. 28 But where is she, the bridal flower..She enters, glowing like the moon Of Eden on its bridal bower. 1874 Black *Pr. Thule* 9 Marching at the head of a bridal procession.

b. Sometimes more distinctively adjective, in construction or in sense: = Of or pertaining to a bride, worn by a bride (e.g. *bridal bouquet, veil, wreath*); bride-like.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. 140 With a simpering altogether bridal. 1809 J. Barlow *Columb.* III. 501 Nor shalt thou e'er be told, my bridal fair. 1865 Miss Mulock *Chr. Mistake* 108 She stood, all in her fine garments, a fair, white, bridal-like vision.

†**3.** (*ellipt.*) *pl. rare.* = Bridaller.

c 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 225 (1810) 239 Apparell'd in their best array, As bridals use upon their nuptial day.

Bri·daller, *rare.* [f. Bridal + -er[1].] One who takes part in a bridal; †a. a bride or bridegroom; b. a wedding-guest.

1640 Brathwait *Art asleep, Husb.?* 47 There was no Activity sure a wanting in those two jovial Bridallers. 1830 Hogg in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 219 The fairy bridallers descending Straight from the moon.

Bridally (brəi·dăli), *adv.* [f. Bridal 2 b + -ly[2].] In bridal attire; as for a wedding.

1836 Macready *Remin.* II. 25 She seemed bridally attired. 1883 Sir W. Muir *Islam* 16 Black-eyed maidens all bridally attired.

†**Bri·dalry.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. = Brideship.

1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 78 A poor Girl has..but a few Weeks Courtship, and perhaps a first Months Bridalry, if that, and then she's as much a Slave to a Husband, as she was a Vassal to her Father.

Bri·dalty. *rare.* In 7 **bridaltee.** [f. Bridal + -ty: cf. *mayoralty, shrievalty.*] Wedding, bridal.

1633 B. Jonson *Love's Welcome* (1854) 780/2 At Quintain he, In honour of this bridaltee, Hath challeng'd either wide countee. 1845 *Whitehall* XXII. 161 There is more mirth with them than at a bridalty.

Briddle, obs. form of Bridle.

Bride (brəid), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **brýd,** 2–4 (*Kentish*) **brēd**(e, 2–3 (*s. w.*) **brude**(*ii*), 3 **brīd,** 3–4 **bryd,** (4 **bruyd**), 4–6 **bryde,** 4– **bride.** [Common Teut.: OE. *brýd* str. fem. = OS. *brûd* (MLG. *brût*, MDu. *bruut -de*, Du. *bruid*), OHG., MHG. *brût* (mod.G. *braut*), ON. *brúðr* (Sw. Du. *brud*), Goth. *brûþs* :— OTeut. **brūdi-z*; the general sense is 'bride', but in Gothic, though this sense is also evidenced by the compound *brûþfaþs* 'bridegroom' (*faþs* = Gr. *πόσις* for **πότις*, Skr. *patis* 'lord'), the only sense actually occurring is 'daughter-in-law'; the med.L. *brūta*, OF. *bruy*, F. *bru*, Rumansch *brütt*, from OHG., have also only the sense 'daughter-in-law': cf. Gr. *νυμφή* 'daughter-in-law' and 'bride'. Not known outside Teutonic: though some would identify with it *Frūtis* an Italian name of 'Venus mater'. Radical sense uncertain: possibly the verb root *brŭ-* 'to cook, brew, make broth', a duty of a daughter-in-law in the primitive family.]

I. As separate word.

1. A woman at her marriage; a woman just about to be married or very recently married.

The term is particularly applied on the day of marriage and during the 'honeymoon', but is frequently used from the proclamation of the banns, or other public announcement of the coming marriage. In the parliamentary debate on Prince Leopold's allowance, Mr. Gladstone, being criticized for speaking of the Princess Helen as the 'bride', said he believed that colloquially a lady when engaged was often called a 'bride'. This was met with 'Hear! hear!' from some, and 'No! no!' from others. Probably 'bride elect' would have satisfied critics.

c 1000 Ælfric *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 171, *Sponsa*, bryd. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. XXV. 1 And ferdon ongen þone brydguman and þa bryde. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Onȝen þanne bred-gumen and þare brede. *c* 1200 Ormin 15337 Crisstess hird..Iss crisstess brid onn erþe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 164 Nefde he brude ibrouht hom? *a* 1300 *Havelok* 2131 Hauelok lay on his lift side, In his armes his brihte bride. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2622 The nyght is come the bryd shal go to bedde. *c* 1450 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 691, *Hec domiduca*, a bryde. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Macc.* IX. 37, & brought ye bryde from Madaba with greate pompe. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. II. 11 Ere we may thinke her ripe to be a Bride. 1671 Milton *Samson* 320 To seek in marriage that fallacious bride. 1858 Mackay *Three Flowers*, Thus I won my blushing bride One happy summer-day. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Feb. 8/2 The bride..wore a dress of white satin embroidered with pearls.

fig. 1611 Bible *Rev.* XXI. 9, I will shew thee the Bride, the Lambes wife. *a* 1835 Mrs. Hemans *Death-d. Korner*, The youth went down to a hero's grave, With the sword, his bride. *a* 1850 Eliza Cook *Rover's Song*, The Ocean's my home, and my bark is my bride.

†**2.** In 15th and 16th c. denoting also a bridegroom; = spouse. *Obs.* Cf. *bride-couple* in 6.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 50 Bryde, infra in spowse, *sponsus, sponsa*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 43 A Bride; *sponsa, sponsus vir eius*. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. IV. II. (1641) 211/2 Sweet Daughter dear..Isis blesse thee and thy Bride With golden fruit. *Ibid.* II. IV. II. 213/1 Art thou not Shee, that with a chaste-sweet flame Did'st both our Brides' hearts into one heart frame?

†**3.** Occas. found = Burd 'lady, maiden', etc.; but perh. only by confusion.

Thus in the quot. from *Cursor M.* the later versions have *bride, bruyd*, for the *birde* (= Burd) of the *Cotton MS.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7131 Vn-to þat birde [*Fairf.* bride, *Trin.* bruyd]..Sampson al þe soth hir tald.

4. A collector's name for the Dark Crimson Underwing moth (*Catocala sponsa*).

1860 Gosse *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 26 Ha! the lovely 'bride'! If you can net her, you have a beauty.

II. In combination.

Bride- had originally the force of 'bridal, wedding' (the primitive marriage being essentially the acquisition of a *bride*): so in all the OE. compounds of *brýd-*. Only in modern combinations, as *bride-like, brideless*, is *bride* used in sense I.

5. Obvious comb. a. = 'bridal, wedding', as *bride-banquet, -barn, -bell, -chamber, -clothes, -day, -kiss, -ring, -sleep, -song, -wife.* b. = 'bride', as *brideless, bride-lifter, -lifting, bride-like, bride-widowing* adj.

a. 1633 Ford *'Tis Pity* IV. i, That marriage seldom's good, Where the *bride-banquet so begins in blood. 1652 Brome *Jov. Crew* IV. ii. 424 We are mist within the *Bride-Barn among the Revell rout. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* II. 29 The merry *bride-bell Rings clear through the greenwood. *Ibid.* II. 46 Why glads it thee, that a *bride-day be By a word of woe defiled. *c* 1380 Wyclif *De Dot. Eccl.* Sel. Wks. III. 440 3if we have penne *bryde-clobis, we shal for evere be dampned. 1830 Carlyle *Richter* Misc. (1857) II. 150 Caroline..bestowed on him the *bride-kiss of her own accord. 1851 Kingsley *Yeast* xiii. 246 Where is your *bride-ring, my fair maid? 1871 Rossetti *Eden Bower* xvii, That he may..curse the day when the *bride-sleep took him. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxiv. 372 For *Bridesongs, they bee not wanting. 1629 Ford *Lover's Mel.* V. i, Sorrows are chang'd to bride-songs. 1567 Turberv. *Ovid's Epist.* 51 Ne didst thou cause a marriage bed for *bridewife to be drest.

b. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* 170 The *brideless Becket is thy King and mine. 1865 McLennan *Prim. Marriage* 33 A young fellow called the *bride-lifter lifts the bride. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. 65 '*Bridelifting' has been noticed as one of the regular games of the little native boys and girls. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 117, I never saw any thing so delicate and *bride-like as she looked in her white gown. 1832 L. Hunt *Poems* 173 The *bride-widowing sword.

6. Special comb.: †**bride-belt,** the zone or belt worn by a virgin; †**bride-bowl** = Bride-cup; **bride-bush,** a bush hung out at the (village) ale house in honour of a wedding; †**bride-couple,** a newly-wedded pair; **bride-door,** the door of the Bridehouse; **bride-knot,** a wedding favour; †**bride-leader,** the precursor of the later Bride-man, who brought the bride to the bridegroom; †**bride-mother,** one who acts the part of mother at weddings in some countries; **bride-price,** money paid for a bride; †**bride-squire** = Brideman; **bride-stake,** a pole set up to dance round at a wedding; **bride-weed,** a bride's dress or veil; **bride-wort,** Meadow-sweet (*Spiræa Ulmaria*); also, American Meadow-sweet (*S. salicifolia*). Also Bride-ale, Bride-woman, q. v.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* (1608) 376 Thou wed a wife, another 'fore thy face Shall lose her *bride-belt. 1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* Argt., Lord Beaufort..calls for his bed and *bride-bowl to be made ready. 1654 Gayton *Fest. Notes* II. iv. 50 His *Bride-bush, which to that purpose is very good, if a thorne or two were pluckt out of it. 1635 J. Hayward *Banish'd Virg.* 172 Having lodg'd the *bride-couple a-bed. 1864 Atkinson *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Bride-door*, To run 'for the *bride-door'; the race for the bride's gift by young men, who wait at the church-door till the marriage ceremony is over. The prize is usually a ribbon, which is worn for the day in the hat of the winner. 1694 *Ladies Dict.* (N.), Nor was he slow in furnishing the *bride-knots and favours. 1552 Huloet, *Bryde leader, *pronubus*. 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 202 The Apostles as the *brideleaders..haue brought the Church to our Sauiour, a chaste virgin. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4987/1 The Empress Dowager with the Vice-Admiral's Lady, were the *Bride-Mothers. 1876 Digby *Real Prop.* iii. i. § 4. 113 By early Teutonic custom..the *bride-price, or price paid by the intending husband to the family of the bride. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Feb. 5/1 When the bride price has been paid, the girl runs away and hides..and his friend (compare our 'best man') brings her home by force. 1633 B. Jonson *Love's Welc.*, The two *bride-squires..were in two yellow leather doublets. 1854 Svo. Dobell *Balder* xxiii. 123 The mist is as a *brideweed on the moon. 1863 Prior *Plant-n.*, **Bridewort*, from its resemblance to the white feathers worn by brides.

Bride (brəid), *sb.*[2] [a. F. *bride* bridle, bonnet string = Pr. and Sp. *brida*, from Teutonic: cf. OHG. *brîdel*: see Bridle.]

†**1.** A bridle, rein. Also *fig. Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 7627 How love heom ladde by strong bride. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 772 Berild..tok him bi þe bride.

2. The delicate net-work which connects the patterns in lace; also, a bonnet-string.

1869 *Latest News* 3 Oct. 5 One [bonnet]..is very pretty made of velvet and black lace; black or white tulle brides. 1883 *Mag. of Art* Dec 67/2 The delicate beauty of its white knots lightly held together by cobwebby 'brides'.

3. *Surg.* Membranaceous filaments found in the

centre of abscesses or in deep wounds which prevent the escape of pus, or cause morbid adherence.
1845 *Encycl. Metrop.*, VII. 739 When the maturation [of the pustule in small-pox] is complete the 'bride'..ruptures.

† **Bride** (brəid), *v.*[1] ? *Obs.* [f. BRIDE *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To play or act the bride. (Also with *it.*)
1530 PALSGR. 465/2 This mayde brideth very well, *ceste pucelle fait lespousée tresbien.* 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 253 Shall sweet Bianca practise how to bride it? *a* 1652 BROME *Eng. Moor* I. iii, Would you have brided it so lumpishly With your spruce younker?

2. *trans.* To wed, marry. Also *absol.*
1601 *Death Earl Huntington* I. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 231 [He] will not bed, forsooth, before he bride. *c* 1612 FLETCHER *Two Noble Kinsmen* (L.), I knew a man..who A lass of fourteen brided. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Cl. Vindiciæ* (1677) 92 This Wench he fain would have Brided.

† **Bride,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [perh. f. BRIDE sb.[2]; cf. BRIDLE *v.*] *intr.* To mince, practise affectedly.
1530 PALSGR. 951 To bride, *nidger* [COTGR. *Niger*, to trifle, play the fop or nidget]. 1593 NASHE *Foure Lett. Confut.* 80 He brides it and simpers it out a crie. 1598 FLORIO, *Cincischiare*, to minse it or bride it in eating or speaking.

Bride-ale, bridale (brəi·dˌēl). [A conscious retention or restoration of the earlier analytical form of BRIDAL *sb.* [q. v.] in its early sense.]

1. A wedding-feast of the Old English type, an ale-drinking at a wedding.
1000-1500 [see BRIDAL 1]. 1540 CRANMER *Bible* Pref., Neither [is] weepinge convenient at a brideale. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) 150 In feasting [the husbandmen] doo exceed after their maner: especiallie at bridales. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 97 For recreation of the common people at Christmasse diners and brideales. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Gen.* xxix. 22 A banquet named in Hebr. of drinking..Such we call a Bride-ale. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* lii. (1806) IV. 97 Wakes, church-ales, bride-ales, and other cheerful festivals of the common people. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 503. 1864 PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 126 The doleful bridale of Dôle. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 151 Tostig's bride, whose bride-ale had been so cruelly interrupted.

2. 'The warmed, sweetened, and spiced ale, presented to a wedding party on its return from Church' (Atkinson *Provinc. Danby, Yorkshire*, 1863).

Bri·de-bed. *arch.* [f. BRIDE- = wedding.] The nuptial couch, the marriage bed.
1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 575/2 Ere they went to theyr bryde bedde. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. i. 268, I thought thy Bride-bed to haue deckt (sweet Maid). 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* IV. i. 182 What right have I to arrogate Christ's bride-bed?

Bridecake (brəi·dkēk). Also 9 **bride's-cake.** [f. BRIDE- = wedding.] A rich, highly ornamented cake, eaten at a wedding; wedding cake.
1552 HULOET, Bryde cake, *sumanalia.* *a* 1600 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) II. i. 211, I got a good piece Of bride-cake, and so came away. 1606 *Choice, Chance, etc.* (1881) 54 Breakefast, where a bride-cake and a messe of cream, with the help of a cold pie, staied our stomackes well. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Aug., Had a piece of bridecake sent me by Mrs. Barbary. 1822 W. IRVING *Bracceb. Hall* (1849) 474 Loads of bride-cake were distributed. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring L.* 171 Slices of the bride-cake.

Bri·de-chamber. *arch.* The room in which a wedding is celebrated; the nuptial apartment.
1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* C iv, To be a doleful bryde in theyr bloody brydchambers. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* ix. 15 Can the children of the bride-chamber mourne, as long as the bridegrome is with them? 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* (1886) I. 268 Topics eternally old, yet of eternal freshness, the perennial truisms of the grave and of the bride-chamber.

Bri·de-cup. *arch.* or *Obs.* [f. BRIDE- = wedding.] a. A cup or bowl handed round at a wedding. b. A cup of spiced ingredients prepared at night for the 'bride-couple'. Also *fig.*
1554 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* 241 God doth call me (most unworthy) to drink of the Bride-cup of his Son. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 15 The drynke of my bride cup I should haue forborne. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn.* V. i, Get our bed ready, chamberlain, And, host, a bride-cup; you have rare conceits, And good ingredients. 1633 *Jack of Newbery* in *Laneham's Let.* (1871) 20 There was a fair bride-cup of silver gilt carried before her, wherein was a goodly branch of rosemary. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* II. 323 The butler bore before her the bride-cup.

Bridegroom (brəi·dgrūm). Forms: α. 1 **brýdguma,** 2–3 **brid-, brudgume,** 3 **bridgom**(e, 3–4 **bridegome,** 4 **brydgome,** (*Kentish*) **bredgome**; β. 6 **brydegrome,** 6–7 **bridegrome, -groome, bridgroome,** 6– **bridegroom.** [α. OE. *brýdguma,* f. *brýd,* BRIDE + *guma* 'man' (poetic) :— *OTeut. *gumon-,* cognate with L. *homin-.* The compound was Common Teut.: cf. OS. *brûdigomo* (MDu. *brûdegome,* Du. *bruidegom*), OHG. *brûtigomo* (MHG. *briutegome,* Ger. *bräutigam*), ON. *brúðgumi* (Sw. *brudgumme,* Da. *brudgom*) :— OTeut. **brûdigumon-*; not preserved in Gothic, which has *brûpfaps* = 'bride's lord'. β. After GOME became obs. in ME., the place of *bridegome* was taken in 16th c. by *bridegrome,* f. *grome,* GROOM 'lad'.
During the 14th c. the only known examples of *bridegome* are northern or Kentish: no instances at all are known in the 15th c., and in the *Promptorium* and *Catholicon, bryde* is of both sexes: see BRIDE[1] 2. The 16th c. *brydegrome* was thus perh. really the '*bride-lad*', i. e. the lad who was a 'bride'; cf. *bride-couple,* and the original senses of *bride-man, bride-woman.* Was it a new independent formation only accidentally resembling *brydegome,* or had the latter survived in some dialect, whence it was drawn forth in the 16th c. in a mistaken form?]

1. A man about to be married, or very recently married.

α. Form *brydegome.*
c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John iii. 28 Se ðe bryde hæfð, se is brydguma [*Lindisf.* se ðe hæfes ða bryd brydguma is]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 10393 To beon bridgume nemmnedd. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 Gentille wimmen..þat nabbeð hwerwið buggen ham brudgume. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13424 Þan left þe bridgome his bride. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xviii. [xix.] 6 Als bride-gome of his boure comand. 1340 *Ayenb.* 233 Þe wyse maydines ..yeden in mid þe bredgome to þe bredale.

β. Form *bridegroom.*
1526 TINDALE *John* iii. 29 He that hath the bryde is the brydegrome. But the frende of the brydegrome, which, etc. [WYCLIF He that hath a wif is the housbonde, but the frende of the spouse, etc.]. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdr.* xvi. 34 The daughters shal mourne, haninge no brydegromes. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 1241 A Bridegroome, *sponsus.* 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 153 And is the Bride and Bridegroom coming home? 1791 BURNS *Lament J. Earl Glencairn* x, The bridegroom may forget the bride Was made his wedded wife yestreen. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 71 He..dresses himself as a bridegroom and marries his master's daughter.

b. *fig.* Said of Christ in his relation to the Church, or as heavenly spouse of a nun.
a 1225 *St. Marher.* 19 Bring me to þi brihte bur, brudgume of wunne. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Agnes' E.* 31 For me the Heavenly Bridegroom waits.

2. *comb.* or *attrib.*
1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Gazers* iv, On the earth with Bridegroom-Heat, He [the sun] does still new Flowers beget. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* II. 396 The bridegroom-doge, who in his stately Bucentaur floats on the bosom of his Thetis.

Bri·degroom, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To act as bridegroom to, to wed.
1868 A. MENKEN *Infelicia* 3 A Midnight swooped down to bridegroom the Day.

Bri·degroomship. The position of bridegroom.
a 1567 HARDING in Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 81 As touching the Bridegroomeship..Christ is the only Bridegroome of the Church.

Bridehall, corrupt form of BRIDAL.
1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 250 In the Bride-hall chamber.

Bri·dehood. [f. BRIDE + -HOOD.] The state or position of a bride.
1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 319 To fit her for her bridehood.

† **Bri·dehouse.** *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. BRIDE- = wedding.] The house where a wedding is held.
1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xii. Wks. 1844 I. 133 From the..marriage or bride-house goeth many one home heavy and sad. 1594 *Taming of Shrew* in *Halliwell's Shaks.* VI. 281 We shall have good cheere anon at the bridehouse. 1675 T. BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 554 She may .. be brought into the bride-house with all solemnity.

Bridel, bridell(e, obs. ff. BRIDAL, BRIDLE.

† **Bri·de-lace.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. BRIDE- = wedding.]

1. A piece of gold, silk, or other lace, used to bind up the sprigs of rosemary formerly worn at weddings; the earlier form of wedding favours.
1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 21 Euery wight with hiz blu buckeram bridelace vpon a braunch of green broom (cauz rozemary iz skant thear). 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (1841) 25 A nosegay bound with laces in his hat, Bridelaces, sir. 1622 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 531 You are a kinde friend indeed to come in hither without your wedding apparell and bride-lace. 1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wed.* IV. ii, Do you give these favours? Are these your bride-laces?

2. *pl.* The striped ribbon-grass, or Lady's Garters (*Phalaris arundinacea* var.).

† **Bri·delock.** *Obs.* In 1 **brýdlác,** 3 **brudlac, -lak.** [OE. *brýdlác* (pl.) nuptials, marriage, f. *bryd-* BRIDE- + *lác* play: cf. *wedlock.*] An OE. word for 'marriage', which did not survive the 13th c.
c 1000 *Canons of Ælfric* 9 (Bosw.) Æt ðam brydlacum. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 7 To brudlac and to bed ibrohte. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 On hare brudlakes dei.

† **Bri·delope.** *Obs.* [late OE. *brýdlóp,* either :— **brýdhlćap,* or ad. ON. *brúðhlaup, brullaup* (Sw. *bröllopp,* Da. *bryllup*) wedding; cf. OHG. *brûthlauft, -louft,* MHG. *brûtlouf,* Ger. (*arch.*) *brautlauf*; f. OTeut. *brûði-* BRIDE + *hlaup-* run, LEAP.] The oldest known Teutonic name for 'Wedding': lit. 'the bridal run', or 'gallop', in conducting the bride to her new home. See Grimm, *Brautlauf*: and cf. BROOSE. ? Only in OE.
c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 2 Gelic..cyne-menn seðe dyde ða brydlopa [= *nuptias*] sune his. 1076 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D) Æt ðam brydlope æt Norðwic [*Laud MS.* has bryd-ealoð].

Bri·dely, *a. rare.* [OE. *brýdelle* nuptial, f. *brýd,* BRIDE: the 16th c. word may have been formed anew, as 'bridely' in sense of 'bride-like', might possibly be said now.] Nuptial, bridal.
a 1100 *Cott. Cleop. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 388 (also 530) *Dramate,* þa brydelican gewrite. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 16 The bond of bridelie bed. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 71 In spousal bande and bridely knot be tyde.

Bridemaid, earlier form of BRIDESMAID.

Bri·demaiden. *arch.* or *dial.* = BRIDEMAID, BRIDESMAID. Hence **Bridesmaidenship** *sb.*
1808 SCOTT *Lochinvar* vi, The bridemaidens whispered 'Twere better by far'. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 239 The bride-maidens were only less smart than the bride. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 300 The stars Were her immortal bridemaidens. 1884 E. SIMCOX in *19th Cent.* June 1047 Based on the widest experience of bridesmaidenship.

† **Bri·deman.** *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. BRIDE- = wedding, or in sense 2.]

† **1.** = BRIDEGROOM. *Obs.*
1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1658) 75 The brideman did lift her over the threshold. *Ibid.* 121 The bride-man, as soon as he was married, used to cast nuts among the people.

2. A young man performing various ceremonial duties at a wedding; formerly called also *bride-leader.* (In early times the bridemen led the bride to the bridegroom.) Now = BRIDESMAN.
1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wed.* V. iv, Parson, I'll be your bride-man. 1670 DRYDEN *Roy. Martyr* V. ii, Betwixt her Gnards she seem'd by Bride-men led. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. iv. 33 To the utter disappointment of the bridemen and maids. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* III. xxxix. 109 There is no record concerning who were the bridemen. 1830 CARLYLE in *For. Rev. & Cont. Misc.* V. 43 The evening-star, the brideman of the sun.

Brideship (brəi·dʃip). [f. BRIDE *sb.*[1] I + -SHIP.] The status or standing of a bride; the rank or personality of a bride.
a 1652 BROME *Novella* II. i, All her wares, For her to take her choyce to deck her Brideship. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. VIII. vi. 50 Wilhelmina's wedding-day arrived, after a brideship of eight months.

Bridesmaid (brəi·dzmād). Also 6–9 **bridemaid.** [The earlier form was *bridemaid,* as in *brideman* and the other compounds of BRIDE- in sense of 'bridal, wedding'; the 19th c. *bridesmaid* is due to the same perverted analysis, which has changed *brideman* into *groomsman.*]
A young unmarried woman performing various ceremonial duties at a wedding; in modern times the bridesmaids merely accompany or form the train of the bride.

α. Form *bridemaid.*
1552 HULOET, Bryde mayde, *pronuba.* 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 55 The Bride shall sit; Despair and Grief shall stand Like heartless Bride-maids upon either hand. 1747 HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 22 The bride-maids, girded with gladness, had prepared the marriage-bed; had decked it with the richest covers, and dressed it in pillows of down. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VII. xviii, But in the Garden bower the Bride And Bride-maids singing are. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* IV. xxiv. 147 Letitia, who had been my bridemaid. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1883) 33 The widow between her fair young bridemaids.

β. *bridesmaid.* (At first *colloq.* or *epistolary.*)
1794 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 256 It is proposed to one of your sisters to be bridesmaid at the royal marriage. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Characters* viii. 144 The bridesmaids could sit in the front parlour and receive the company. 1840 *Ann. Reg.* 24 The royal bridesmaids are each to have a brooch. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Feb. 8/2 The bridesmaids..wore dresses of cream soie épinglé and plush.
Hence **Bri·demaidship,** the position or office of a bridesmaid; **Bri·desmaiding** *vbl. sb.,* acting as bridesmaid.
1858 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* IV, I won't be Augusta's bridesmaid; I'll bide my time for bridesmaiding. 1864 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 8 Oct. 642 It's your first experience of bridemaidship, and you look very nice.

Bri·desman. [Altered from the earlier BRIDEMAN, q. v.] A young man who acts as friend or attendant of the bridegroom at a wedding, and performs various ceremonial offices for him.
1808 SCOTT *Lochinvar* iii, Among bride's-men and kinsmen, and brothers and all. 1811 W. SPENCER *Poems* 21 No common bridesmen wait us there. 1859 SMILES *Stephenson* 348 To poor Robert Gray..who acted as his bridesman on his marriage..he left a pension.

Bri·dewain. *north. dial.* [f. BRIDE *sb.*[1] + WAIN wagon.] The wain or wagon on which a bride's 'providing' (surmounted by the spinning-wheel adorned with blue ribbons) used to be sent to her new home; also, a carved chest in which the providing was put, when of smaller compass; the contribution made to this by friends and neighbours, the wedding presents; the occasion on which these are given, a bidding wedding.
1807 STAGG *Poems* 2 A youthfu' pair, By frugal thrift exceyted, Wad hev a brydewain, an' of course The country roun' inveyted. 1855 *Whitby Gloss., Bride-wain,* a carriage loaded with household goods, travelling from the bride's father's to the bridegroom's house. 1873 *Spectator* 23 Aug. 1069/2 One bit of furniture peculiar..to this district [Whitby] —the 'bride-wain', or chest for wedding-clothes. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Bride-wain,* a bidden wedding. 1884 *Gd. Words* 10 The toilet service was ranged ornamentally on a carved oak bridewain in the corner.

Bridewell (brəi·dwĕl). Also 6 **brydwelle,** 7 **bridewel,** (**bridlewel**), **bridwell.** [From *Bride Well,* i. e. (*St.*) *Bride's Well,* a holy well in London, near which Henry VIII had a 'lodging', given by Edward VI for a hospital, afterwards converted into a house of correction.]

1. A house of correction for prisoners; a place of forced labour; a gaol, prison. Also *fig.*
[1552 *Contemp. Rev.* (1878) 773 Our suit..is for one of your Grace's houses called Bridewell. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's*

Comm. 19 b, Kynge Henry the eight .. builded a goodlye lodginge purposely for him [Charles V] vpon the Riuer of Themse, called Bridewell.] *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 43 To bridewell with these rogues! 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. xix. 233 Breaking up the worke-jayles, or bridlewels, by right of Warre. 1632 MASSINGER *City Mad.* IV. i, Seek them In Bridewell or the Hole. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Moneys Chas. & Jas.* (1851) 147 The rebells that were imprisoned in the castle and bridewell at Taunton. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 5 There are very few bridewells in which any work is done, or can be done. 1885 M. DAVITT *Leaves fr. Prison Diary* I. 32 Various terms of previous imprisonments ..in county bridewells.

2. *attrib.* (With *bridewell-bird* cf. *gaolbird.*)

1589 *Pasquil's Return* B iij b, The stocke-keeper of the Bridewel-house of Canterburie. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 6 Skufling in the kennel together by the eares like bride well birds. 1596 P. COLSE *Penelope's Compl.* (1880) 167 Thy giggish tricke, thy queanish trade, A thousand Bridewel birds hath made. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xxxi. 67 The Bridewell-man, and the Beadle. 1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wed.* IV. ii, This is better than .. Bridewell hemp, brown bread, and whip-cord. *Ibid.* I. iii, Bridewell orphans.

Hence **Bri·dewell** *v.*, to commit to a Bridewell; **Bri·dewelling** *vbl. sb.*

1687 H. CARE *Draconia* (D.) Here is bridewelling, banishing, and selling of people to slavery.

†Bri·dewoman. *Obs.*

1. (Correl. of *brideman* 1, *bridegroom*) = BRIDE.

1530 PALSGR. 201/1 Bride woman, *espousee.*

2. (Correlative of *brideman* 2) = BRIDEMAID.

1701 (*title*) Ladies' Defence, or the Bridewoman's Counsellor Answered.

Bridge (brid3), *sb.* Forms: 1 bryeg, brieg, 2–6 brugge, 3–6 brygge, 4–6 bregge, (brige), 4–7 brigge, (5–6, 9 *dial.* brudge, bryg(e, 6 bruge, 6–7 bridg, 5– bridge; also *northern* 3– brig, 4–6 brygg, 5 bregg, brigg, 5–9 brigg. [Common Teut.: OE. *brycg* fem., identical with OFris. *brigge, bregge,* (MLG. *brugge,* MDu. *brugghe,* Du. *brug*), OHG. *brucca* (MHG., mod.G. *brücke*):—OTeut. **brugjā-*. The corresponding ON. *bryggja* has the sense 'landing-stage, gangway, movable pier'; the ON. word for 'bridge' being *brú* fem. (Da. *bro,* Sw. *bro*). As in other OE. words in *-cg,* the northern dialect has retained hard (g) against the palatalized (dʒ) of the south.]

1. A structure forming or carrying a road over a river, a ravine, etc., or affording passage between two points at a height above the ground.

Bridges vary in complexity from a simple plank, or a single arch, stretching from bank to bank over a stream, to an elaborate structure of architectural or engineering skill, supported by arches, piers, girders, chains, tubes, etc.

For the different kinds, as *bascule-bridge, bowstring-bridge, chain-bridge, draw-bridge, floating-bridge, pontoon-bridge, suspension-bridge, tubular-bridge,* etc., also *Asses' Bridge*: see the first element of the compounds.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. § 39 (Z.) 63 *Hic pons,* þeos bryeg [*v. r.* brigc]. *a* 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1125 Men weorðon adrencte and brigges to brokene. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Dele hit wrecche monne, oðer to brugge oðer to chirche weorke. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7803 This bachelers hadden a bregge ypassed. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1679 Hit ys Mantryble þat þow sye wyþ þe grete brigge. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. x. 338 The brigge of Londoun. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CXCII. 169 The scottes hobilers went bytwene the brudge and the englysshmen. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Stafford.* 33 To make a bruge called Hugh Bruge. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 11 The erles hede with one of hys qwarters of the lordes ware sett on London bregge. *Ibid.* 17 Thys yere sanke a parte of London brygge with two arches. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III,* III. ii. 72 They account his Head vpon the Bridge. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvii. (1632) 868 [He] came hastily to the Brigge. 1660 WALPOLE in Cobbett *Parl. Hist.* (1808) IV. 145 This was so severe a bill upon the Women, that, if a bridge was made from Dover to Calais, the women would all leave this kingdom. 1685 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* 112 Cæsar's Bridg over the Rhine is one of the antientest in Europe. 1817 BYRON *Childe H.* IV. I, I stood in Venice, on the Bridge of Sighs, A palace and a prison on each hand. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Horatius* lxx, How well Horatius kept the bridge, In the brave days of old.

β. The form *brig* is used from Northamptonshire northward in the local dialects, in proper names, and in literature for the sake of local colouring.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8045 Þai .. mad a brig Ouer a litel burn to lig. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 86 At ane Brig beneth. 1418 *Bury Wills* (1850) 3 Ap[d] Stanewelle bregg. 1572 *Lament. Lady Scotl.* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* (1801) II. 247 Palice, kirk, and brig, Better in tyme to beit, nor efter to big. 1647 H. MORE *Insomn. Philos.* xviii. 2 Passing as water underneath a brig. 1787 BURNS *Twa Brigs,* The Sprites that owre the Brigs of Ayr preside. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minst.* I. 46 He loved to view the mossy-arched brigs. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) IV. ix. 103 Whenever he should pass the brig of Cramond. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v., The most southerly point of the county where 'brig' is used..is ..Bamber Brig, a few miles south of Preston. 1876 TENNYSON *North. Farmer* (*new style*) xiv, I'll run up to the brig.

b. *fig.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 242 Ȝe beoð ouer þisse worldes see, uppen þe brugge of heouene. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 717 Faith builds a bridge from this world to the next. 1863 E. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 63 The bridge for thought to pass from one particular to the other. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* i. 53 Gestures .. forming the bridge by which we may pass over into spoken language.

c. *Bridge of boats*: a roadway supported by boats moored abreast across a stream or other body of water; cf. FLYING-BRIDGE, PONTOON.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (1865) I. 55 (Mätz.) Þere Xerxes þe kyng made ouer a brigge of schippes. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2346/2 They had begun a Bastion at the Head of the Bridge of Boats. 1811 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* VII. 151 There will be no difficulty in laying a bridge of boats.

d. †*Beside the bridge*: off the track, gone astray (*obs.*). *A gold or silver bridge*: an easy and attractive way of escape. (F. *faire un pont d'or à ses ennemis,* Littré.)

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. (1599) 78 Not to stoppe the way of the enemy .. but rather (according to an old councell) to make him a bridge of silver. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic. Enl.* (1809) 338 If Pontanus say otherwise, he is beside the bridge. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. I. 233 Who willingly made him a Golden Bridge, to send him going. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 180 Lay a bridge of silver for a flying enemy. 1824 BYRON *Def. Transf.* II. ii. 14 A golden bridge Is for a flying enemy.

2. Short for DRAWBRIDGE.

c 1205 LAY. 19242 Heore brugge heo duden adun. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 3955 Her brygges wounden up in haste, And her gates barryd faste. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 262 Thai .. Tuk wp the bryg or that the day was lycht.

3. a. A gangway or movable landing-stage for boats. b. A fixed or floating landing-stage, jetty, or pier. *Obs.* or *dial.* [The Norse senses.]

c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 403 A brig thai had, for till lat fall, Richt fra the bat apon the wall. 1425 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 59 All boate men and ferrymen .. sall haue for ilke boate a treene-brigge, qwhair-with they may receine within their boates travellers Horse vnhurte. *c* 1560 *Map* in Maitland's *Hist. Lond.* has two landing jetties marked *privy bridge* at 'privy gardens', and *Queens-bridge* at Whitehall. *a* 1600 *Map* in G. G. Scott *Gleanings Westm. Ab.* Plate 35 Old pallace bridge. Kinges-bridge. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2170/4 Lost or stolen .. at Billingsgate Stairs, or Gravesend-Bridge, an old Black leather Trunk. 1850 P. CUNNINGHAM *Handbk. Lond.,* When we read in our old writers of Ivy-bridge, Strand-bridge, Whitehall-bridge, and Lambeth-bridge, landing piers alone are meant. 1879 LEWIS & SHORT *Lat. Dict.* s.v. *Pons* II. C, A plank bridge thrown from a vessel to the shore.

4. 'A narrow ridge of rock, sand, or shingle, across the bottom of a channel.'

1812 *Examiner* 14 Sept. 590/2 It is proposed to construct a Pier on the bridge between St. Nicholas and Mount Edgecombe. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XXVIII, Is there water enough to cross the bridge? The sea on the bridge was very heavy. 1835 BELL *Gaz.* II. 236 Filey-bridge. 1864 BLACK *Guide Yorks.* 110 Filey Brig .. is a remarkable ridge of rocks, projecting nearly half a mile into the sea and perfectly dry at low water.

5. *Naut.* The raised narrow deck or platform extending from side to side of a steamer amidships, from which the officer in command directs the motion of the vessel. Also 'a narrow gangway between two hatchways' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1843 C. BAILEY *Loss of Pegasus* 44 He afterwards went on the bridge over the paddle-wheels. 1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 53 The Boatswain was on the bridge. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 1. 19 The Chinese .. seized the arm-chest, which was on the bridge.

6. *Phys.* a. The upper bony part of the nose. Also the curved central part of a pair of spectacles or eye-glasses which rests on the nose.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 631 The brygge of þe nose. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 44 A Bryge of a nese, *interfinium.* 1530 PALSGR. 201/1 Bridge of the nose, *os du nez.* 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 174 Hauing the bridge of my nose broken. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Rupertismus* 82 Let the Zeal-twanging Nose that wants a Ridge, Snuffling devoutly, drop his silver Bridge. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 736/2 The Caucasian nose is .. elevated at the bridge.

b. A portion of the brain which stretches in a curve between the two lobes of the cerebellum in front of the medulla oblongata.

1869 HUXLEY *Phys.* 297 [The cerebellum] sends down several layers of transverse fibres .. forming a kind of bridge (called *Pons Varolii*). 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* 36 In one solid mass, with transverse lines, is the bridge.

7. In a violin, or similar instrument: A thin, upright piece of wood, over which the strings are stretched, and which transmits their vibrations to the body of the instrument.

1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* Wks. 1873 II. 341 One of the poore instruments caught a sore mischance last night: his most base bridge fell downe. 1731 HOLDER *Harmony* 11 The string of a Musical Instrument resembling a double pendulum moving upon two centers, the Nut and the Bridge. 1832 L. HUNT *Poems* Pref. 23 It has a look like the bridge of a lute. 1848 J. BISHOP tr. *Otto's Violin* App. iii. (1875) 79 The bridge .. exercises an immense influence .. on the quality of the tone of the violin.

8. (*north. dial.* in form *brig*:) Applied to various utensils of more or less bridge-like form, *e.g.* a tripod for holding a pot over a fire.

1600 *Churchw. Acc. St. Margarets, Westm.* (Nicholls 1797) 26 Making a pair of butts and brigs and for the carpenters work. 1847-78 HALLIWELL *Dict.*, *Brig,* an utensil used in brewing and in dairies to set the strainer upon. *north.* A kind of iron, set over a fire is so called. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Briggs,* irons to set over the fire.

9. In various specific and technical senses:

a. A 'bridging-joist', one of those joists which, in large floors, are laid upon the main or 'binding-joists', and to which the flooring boards are secured.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 43 For the boarding roomes .. Carpenters lay Bridges overthwart the Joyses.

b. In a furnace or boiler: A low vertical partition at the back of the grate space of a furnace; the low partition wall between the fuel-chamber and the hearth of a reverberatory furnace; 'the central part of the fire-bars in a marine boiler, on either side of which the fires are banked' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 22/1 *C* is..the bridge of the furnace, which retains the fuel in its place, and serves to direct the flame towards the roof.

c. *Iron-works.* The platform or plank-way by which ore or fuel is conveyed to the mouth of a smelting furnace.

d. *Scene-painting.* A platform suspended in front of a canvass.

1859 SALA *Gaslight & D.* II. 23 A ladder being placed against the bridge if he wishes to descend without shifting the position of his platform.

e. *Engraving.* A board, supported at each end, used to raise the engraver's hand above the plate.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 285 What is technically called a bridge .. is nothing more than a thin board for the hand to rest on. *Ibid.* 286 The bridge being laid over the plate, the process of etching may now be commenced.

f. *Billiards.* The support formed by the left hand in making a stroke.

1873 BENNETT & CAVENDISH *Billiards* 31 The bridge has now to be made, on which the cue is to be laid when aiming and striking.

g. *Saddlery.* A part of the harness resembling a buckle, but without the tongue, to which strapping is looped or sewed: also the bar (or bars) joining its sides.

1801 FELTON *Carriages* II. 133 In each strap a bridge is sewed. *Ibid.* The crupper .. is looped through the housing bridge, and buckled about the middle.

h. *Electric bridge*: a contrivance for determining the resistance of an element of an electric current.

1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 447 Four conductors of great resistance may also be arranged as in Wheatstone's Bridge, and the bridge itself may consist of the electrodes of an electrometer.

10. In *Card-playing*: see BRIDGING 1 b.

1859 LEVER *Davenp. Dunn* I. 251 (Hoppe) I've found out the way that Yankee fellow does the king. It's not the common bridge that every body knows. 1860 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* I. 266 (Hoppe).

11. *Comb.* and *Attrib.* a. gen., as *bridge-arch, -builder, -foot, -maker, -work*; *bridge-like* adj.

1850 ALISON *Hist. Europe* III. xviii. § 39. 567 Jourdan, having .. procured the necessary *bridge-equipage, prepared to cross the river. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 59 From Temple Barr to the *bridg-foote in Southwarke. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4019/4 Robert Adams .. near the Bridge-foot, London. 1820 SHELLEY *Cloud,* From cape to cape, with a *bridge-like shape, Over a torrent sea. 1611 BROUGHTON *Require Agreem.* 76 The *Bridge-maker [=pontifex] of Rome is blamed of Saint Paul. 1877 *Outlines Hist. Religion* 237 No special deity claimed the services of the Pontifices, the bridge- or road-makers.

b. Special comb.: **bridge-board** (see quot.); †**bridge-bote**, an ancient tax or contribution for the repair of bridges; **bridge-deck** (see 5); **bridge-gutter**, a gutter formed of boards covered with lead and supported on bearers, a bridged gutter; **bridge-head**, a fortification covering or protecting the end of a bridge nearest the enemy, = F. *tête de pont*; **bridge-islet** (see quot.); **bridge-man**, the keeper of a bridge; = BRIDGE-MASTER; **bridge-money**, money levied for the construction and repair of bridges; **bridge-note**, a note in Tonic Sol-fa music which marks the transition into a new key; **bridge-pin**, part of a gun; **bridge-rail** (see quot.); †**bridge-silver** = *bridge-money*; **bridge-stone**, a flat stone, or flag, spanning a gutter or a sunken area; **bridge-tone** = *bridge-note*; **bridge-train**, a company of Military Engineers equipped for bridge-building, and carrying all the material and appliances for floating bridges; **bridge-tree**, a splinter-bar or swingle-tree; also, the adjustable beam which supports the spindle of the 'runner' or upper stone in a grain mill; **bridge-way**, the way formed by a bridge, the road or passage running over a bridge; also, the water-way which lies beneath it. Also BRIDGE-HOUSE, -MASTER, -WARD.

1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., **Bridge Board*, a board into which the ends of the steps of wooden stairs are fastened. *c* 1250 *Gloss. Law Terms* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 33 *Briggebote. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Saxon Ch.* (1858) I. vi. 221 Bryge-bot, or contribution towards the repair of bridges and highways. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Dec. 821/2 General Dombrowski defended the *bridge head of Borisow. 1877 CLERY *Min. Tact.* XV. 207 When the defenders hold a bridge head or other fortified post on the river. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Bridge-islet*, a portion of land which becomes insular at high-water. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* I. 52 Let it be thy pensil's strife To paint a *bridgeman to the life. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1862/5 The Warden, Bridgemen, and Burgesses of Your Majesties Corporation of Henley upon Thames. 1783 HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 181 The duke's bridge-man told me also, that .. this great river was perfectly dry for some seconds. 1826 *Protests Lords* III. 70 The taxes imposed on the land in the shape of road and *bridge money. 1879 CURWEN *Mus. Theory* 54 We call the tone represented by the *bridge-note the 'Transmutation-tone.' 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 320 Let your

*Bridge-Pin be something above your Touch-hole. 1851 *Coal-tr. Terms Northumbld. & Durh.* 11 *Bridge-rails .. are now much used in barrow-ways, instead of tram-plates. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 692 Beside flat rails .. we have bridge rails employed, which have the form of a reversed U. 1884 *Athenæum* 16 Aug. 209/2 Simon de Montfort's charter for the remission of gable-pence and *bridge-silver to the burgesses of Leicester. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Bridge Stone*, a stone laid from the pavement to the entrance door of a house over a sunk area and supported by an arch. 1879 CURWEN *Mus. Theory* 54 The notation of Transition by means of *Bridge-tones we call the 'proper notation'. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. 54 The draught-breadthes..extend from the breast of the Horse to the *bridge-tree of the Coach. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 69 One end of the bridge-tree which supports the spindle rests upon the wall. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 335 A sort of *bridgeway betwixt this world and infinity. 1884 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxi. 156 As we got under the lee of the bridge the wind failed us and we remained motionless in the bridge-way.

Bridge (bridʒ), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 **brycgian**, 3 **brugge-n**, 3–4 **brigge(n**, 7– **bridge**. [OE. *brycgian*, f. *brycg*, BRIDGE, *sb.*; cf. OHG. *bruccôn*, MHG. *brucken*, *brücken*.]

1. *trans.* To make a bridge over (a river, ravine, etc.); to span with a bridge or similar means of passage. Often predicated of the thing which spans. Often with *across*, *over*.

a 1000 *Andreas* 1263 (Gr.), Is brycgade blæce brimrade. *c* 1205 LAY. 21276 Þa al wes Auene stram mid stele ibrugged. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 404 Thai had befor [the] day Briggit the pollis. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warrs* 135 Now that the Schelde was thus bridged. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XXI. 274 The large trunk .. Bridg'd the rough flood across. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) II. i. 21 A strait narrow enough to be bridged over. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 388 An arch of ice..bridging a fissure. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XXVIII. 485 They bridged the Rhine in a week.

† b. To overlay, spread over. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 91 Þe children briggeden þe wei biforen ure drihten, sume mid here cloðes. *Ibid.* Sume briggeden þe asse mid here cloðes, and sume mid boȝes þe hie breken of þe trewes.

c. To span or cross as with a bridge.

1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* xiii. 91 A speculator bridged a couple of barrels with a board. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. s.v. *Bridge-over*, The upper joists .. bridge over the beams or binding-joists, and..are called bridging-joists.

d. *fig.*

1853 CLOUGH *Songs in Abs.* vii. 8 The wide and weltering waste above—Our hearts have bridged it with their love. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. i. 24 To bridge over the space which separates the known from the unknown. 1879 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways Sc.* xiii. 326 The gap between the lowest savage and the highest ape is not easily bridged.

2. To form (a way) by means of a bridge.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 310 Xerxes..Over Hellespont Bridging his way, Europe with Asia joyn'd. 1705 J. PHILIPS *Blenheim* (R.) Advance; we'll bridge a way, Safe of access.

3. *slang.* (See quot.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *To bridge a person*, or to throw him over the bridge, is..to deceive him by betraying the confidence he has reposed in you.

†**Bridge**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 4 **bregge, breigge**, 4–5 **brigge**, 6 **brydge**. [aphet. form of *abregge*, ABRIDGE, a. F. *abréger* to shorten.] *trans.* To abridge, shorten, lessen; to curtail. Also *absol.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 247 Noþeles he wild haf briggid, þe fals leue & erroure. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 407 It is peril to adde or to bregge fro Cristis wordis. 1382 — *Mark* xiii. 20 No but the Lord hadde breiggid [1388 abredgide] tho dayes. *c* 1430–40 OCCLEVE *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134 f. 251 a, Sorow and care Byreven man his helþe, And his dayes briggen. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 97 An aduersary..euer brydgynge & lettyng the in euery thynge.

Hence †**Bri·dgement**, an abridgement, epitome; †**Bri·dger**, an abridger or epitomizer; †**Bri·dging** *vbl. sb.*, shortening.

1382 WYCLIF *Bible*, *Pref. Epist.* I. 72/2 Perlipomynon, that is, the book of the olde instrument, recapitulatour, word bregger. — 2 *Macc.* ii. 32 To be grauntid to the bregger [Vulg. *breviantí*]. — *Wks.* (1880) 74 Þo þat ben cursed of god for bregynge of his hestis .. ben not ponyschid þus. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 197 Let this compendius brigement suffice. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonymus* 320 The Breviarium or Bridgment of Arnold de Villa Nova.

Bridged (bridʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. BRIDGE *v.*[1] + -ED.] Furnished with a bridge or bridges; spanned or traversed with bridges.

1611 COTGR., *Ponté*, Bridged; that hath a Bridge ouer it, or belonging to it. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 9 Its grassy slopes; its bridged rivulets. 1864 R. BURTON *Dahome* 12 Good roads well bridged, and a channel of mountain water.

b. **Bridged gutter** (*Building*), 'one made with boards supported by bearers and covered above with lead or zinc' (Gwilt *Archit.*).

Bridge-house (bri·dʒhaus). A house connected with a bridge, for its protection or control; *spec.* the house with its officers and revenues, connected in former times with the care and repair of London Bridge.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 409 [Thai] pressit thame full fast to tow Hir by the brighouss to the wall. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4069/4 A Large Wharf .. near the Bridge-House. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 375 Estates settled on the city or bridge-house.

Bridgeless (bri·dʒlės), *a.* [f. BRIDGE *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no bridge, unspanned by a bridge; also *fig.*

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. x, A free and bridgeless tide, Euphrates rolls along. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. xx. viii. 157 A chasm or bridgeless interstice between two ramparts. 1884 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 8) 72 The bridgeless gulf between the natural and the spiritual.

b. Of the nose.

1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* in *Cornh. Mag.* VII. 286 His bridgeless nose and low forehead.

Bri·dgemaster. An officer having control of a bridge: formerly, in some English boroughs, a regular member of the corporation; also called *bridgeman*.

1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* 135 The said brigmastirs referred all ther maters to the said Samwell. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Observ.* in *Rem.* (1661) 179 From any Port Town .. the Bridge-master or the Wharfmaster .. will deliver a true Note of the number of Lasts of Herrings brought to their Wharfes. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1860/3 The Warden, Steward, Bridge-masters, Burgesses, and other Inhabitants of the Town and Corporation of Maidenhead. 1810 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* V. 444 In respect to the Bridges .. there is a Bridge-Master at Abrantes who has charge of them all. 1886 *Whitaker's Almanac* 260 Officers of the city of London —Elected by the Livery .. Bridge Masters.

Bridges, obs. form of BRUGES (satin).

Bridgetin (bri·dʒétin). In 6 **Brygittane**, 7 **Brigidian**, 8 **Brigittin**(**e**, **Birgittin**. [f. the name of *St. Bridget*, in L. *Brigidia*.] A member of a religious order founded by St. Bridget in the 14th century.

1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1091/2 Frere Huskyn the frere brygittane. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Brigidians*, an order of religious persons instituted by Brigidia a widow. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Brigittins*, or *Bridgetins*, more properly *Birgittins* .. denominated from their foundress St. Bridgit or Birgit, a Swedish lady in the fourteenth century. 1884 *Mag. of Art* Apr. 221/2 The monastery of Bridgettines .. had been founded in the year 1415.

Bridgeward bri·dʒ|wō̆·ɹd), *sb.* In 4 **brigge-**.

1. The keeper or warden of a bridge.

a 1000 *Battle of Maldon* (in Sweet) 85 *Ags. Reader* 136 Dæt hi ðæs brycgweardas bitere fundon. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1700 A geant ys maked briggeward..þe brigge ay kepeþ hee. 1820 SCOTT *Monastery* vi. The bridge-wards have been in possession of these dues .. for more than fifty years.

2. The custody or wardship of a bridge.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3560 Þat nyȝt .. þe brigge-warde forȝete was, þorw murȝþe of ys play.

3. *Lock-smithing.* The main ward of a key.

Bridgeward bri·dʒwō̆ɹd), *adv.* [see -WARD.] Towards, or in the direction of, a bridge.

1884 *Christm. Illust. Lond. N.* 10/1, I bridgeward was bent.

† **Bri·dgewater.** *Obs.* A woollen cloth named after the place of its original manufacture.

1552–3 *Acts* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, All and euery broad cloth and clothes, called Taunton clothes, Bridgewaters and other clothes. 1607 *Act* 4 *Jas. I*, ii, Tauntons, Bridgewaters, and Dunsters made in the Westerne parts of Somersetshire.

Bridging bri·dʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BRIDGE *v.*[1] or *sb.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. BRIDGE.

1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 252 The bridging of the sacred Hellespont. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 136 The bridging over of the medullary rays by cambium.

b. In *Card-playing*: see quot.

1879 *Sporting Exam.* 19 Aug. 262 By slightly bending a card—termed bridging—he could force, as it were, his opponent in the game to 'cut' the cards wherever he wished.

2. a. Bridges viewed in the mass as so much 'work'; b. *Carpentry.* A bridging piece (see 3).

1884 H. W. CLARKE in *Pall Mall G.* 5 May 2/2 This sum included—ballast, heavy bridging, station buildings.

3. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*: **bridging-floor**, a floor in which bridging-joists are employed; **bridging-joist**, a small beam or joist of a flooring resting upon the binding-joists below, and supporting the boarding above; **bridging-piece**, a piece placed between two opposite beams to prevent their nearer approach (Weale).

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 118 When the supporting timbers of a floor are formed by one row laid upon another, the upper row are called bridging joists. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* § 2019 A double floor consists .. of .. binding joists .. bridging joists, and ceiling joists.

Bridgroome, -gume, obs. ff. BRIDEGROOM.

Bridgy (bri·dʒi), *a. rare.* [f. BRIDGE *sb.* + -Y[1].] Abounding in bridges.

1611 COTGR. *Pontueux*, bridgie, full of bridges.

Bridhale, obs. form of BRIDAL.

Briding (brəi·diŋ), *vbl. sb. rare.* [f. BRIDE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] Wedding; being a bride.

1581 T. NUCE *Seneca's Octavia* 181 Bridinge chambers banquet wise ydrest. 1861 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* III. ix. 159 The quintessence of her briding, the outer veil .. of the tabernacle—namely, her wedding-dress.

b. See quot. (Cf. BRIDE *v.*[2])

1598–1611 FLORIO, *Sposarie*, bride tricks, puling nice tricks, bridings.

Bridle (brəi·d'l), *sb.* Forms: 1 **bridel**, 3–4 **bridel, -il**, 3–6 **brydel**, 4 **briddle, brydille**, 4–5 **bridell**, 4–6 **brydell, -il, -ill**, 5 **bridelle, -ill, -ulle, -yl(le, brydylle**, 6 **brydle**, 4– **bridle**. [OE. *bridel* for earlier **brigdel* (cf. *brigdils* Erf. Gl. 127, *O.E. Texts* 44) has various corresp. forms in WGer.: cf. OFris. *bridel*, MLG., MDu. *breidel* (*bredel*), Du. *breidel*, OHG., MHG. *brittel*; formed with instrumental suffix like *hand-le*, *saddle*, etc., from root of *bregd-an* to pull, twitch (see BRAID); cf. Ger. *zügel* from *ziehen* to draw.]

1. The head-gear of the harness of a horse or other beast of burden, consisting of a head-stall, bit, and rein, by which the animal is controlled and guided. *To give a horse the bridle*: to abandon control of him; so *to lay the bridle on his neck*. *To keep a horse up into his bridle*: to keep him up to the full speed allowed by the degree of restraint in which he is held by the bridle. *To go up well to his bridle*: to be a free goer, not to hang back at the pressure applied.

a 1000 *Rune Poem* xxi. (Gr.) Se brimhengest bridles ne gymeð. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 74 Bridel nis nout one iðe horses muðe. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. iv. 20 Hong on him an heui Bridel to bere his hed lowe. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1208 The fomy brydil with the bit of gold Governyth he. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxii. 407 He hilde the reyne of his bridill in his lefte arme. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 160 Whether he sholde haue also the sadell and brydell with the horse. 1601 BP. BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* 59 A bridle hath raines and a bit. 1674 *Ch. & Court of Rome* 8 It being proverbial, That 'tis a greater shame to bring home the Bridle than steal the Horse. 1882 *Illust. Sporting News* 4 Feb. 502/2 Come on at a good canter—not too fast, but keep them well up into their bridles. 1884 E. ANDERSON *Mod. Horsemanship* I. v. 17 In the double bridle we have the curb bit and the snaffle.

b. Occas. applied to the bit alone; also *fig.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3299 Take with thy teeth the hridel faste. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 657 She commaunded his bridle to be made of one nayle. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvii. 222 More eagerly than earst I on the brydell byte.

c. *fig.* with conscious reference to a horse.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 85 Who wil not amenden him, ȝeue him the brydil. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 362 Giving the bridle to a desperate man. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* ii. 8 Gods deliuering of the Children out of the Bondage of Egypt was not to lay the brydle in their necke that they might go when they listed. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble L.* 41 Calais the key of France, and the bridle in the mouth of that power. 1833 WORDSW. *Warning*, O for a bridle bitted with remorse To stop your leaders in their headstrong course.

2. *fig.* A restraint, curb, check. *Mil.* A fortress keeping an enemy in check (cf. BRIDLE *v.* 2 b).

1340 *Ayenb.* 254 Zete ane brydel to þine couaytises. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xv. (1554) 55 a, Sensualitie Holdeth the bridle of lecherous insolence. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* III. xv. 4 Man hath nede to have both a brydel of lawe..& also a brydell of the drede of God. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* vii. 1. 1624 BACON *New Atl.* (1677) 257 The reverence of a mans self is, next religion, the chiefest Bridle of all Vices. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 488 Thy [castles] .. were first intended as bridles to their country. 1791 BURKE *Th. on Fr. Affairs* Wks. VII. 37 The blind reverence they bear to the sanctity of the Pope, which is their only bridle. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xv. 233 He kept his tongue under a bridle.

3. = BRANKS[1] 1.

1623 *Macclesfield Corp. Rec.* in Ormerod *Hist. Cheshire* III. 385 A Brydle for a curste queane. 1658 *Worcester Corp. Rec.* in Brushfield *Obs. Punishm.* (1858) I. 7 *note*, Paid for mending the bridle for bridleinge of scoulds, and two cords for the same .. *js.* ij*d.* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., In Staffordshire they have a *bridle* for correcting scolding women. 1858 BRUSHFIELD *Obsol. Punishm.* I. 16 Another Bridle .. is a very handsome specimen, being surmounted with a decorated cross.

4. The gesture described under BRIDLE *v.* 3.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. xxviii. 287 'Miss Howe' .. repeated she, with a scornful bridle, but a very pretty one. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 344 The flirted fan, the bridle, and the toss.

5. Applied technically or descriptively to various things resembling a horse's bridle in their form or use: *esp.*

a. *Naut.* A stout cable, or 'fast', by which a vessel is secured to moorings; also, the short piece of rope by which the bowline is attached to the leech or edge of the sail.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 15 The maine bowling and bridles. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 27 The Boling knot is .. fastened by the bridles into the creengles of the sailes. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Cc iij b, To this swivel-link are attached the bridles, which are short pieces of cable, well served, whose upper ends are drawn into the ship, at the mooring-ports, and afterwards fastened to the masts, or cable-bits. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 259 We came to and got in the bridle and swivel.

b. *Phys.* A ligament or membrane serving to check the motion of a part, or bind one part to another; a frænum; 'a narrow slip of living structure interposed between two orifices or the opposing walls of an abscess; a band stretching across a cicatrix' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); † the septum of the nose (*obs.*).

1697 DAMPIER *Voyages* (1729) III. i. 351 Pinching the Bridle of the Nose with its points, it hangs dangling from thence. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. ii. (1738) 15 An appendage called the Fræmum, or Bridle, which runs..almost to the root of the yard. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict. B b 7 b, *Frænulum*, the Bridle of the Tongue. *Ibid.* 199 The *Cystis Hernialis* .. was much contracted, forming four of five strong Bridles. 1805 *Med. & Phys. Jrnl.* I Aug. 97 Two cases of children losing their lives in consequence of cutting what is called the bridle of the tongue. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 603/2 Those bridles which are such frequent causes of deformity after the healing of extensive burns.

c. *Mech.* A metal strip or band uniting two parts of a machine, or limiting their motion; also, the flanges which keep a slide-valve in position.

1667 *Wilmslow Churchw. Acc.* in Earwaker *E. Cheshire* I. 115 Paid for the bridle of the clocke, and several other things about the clock and quarters. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metals* II. 302 The massy cast-iron frames are fastened with screws and also with wrought iron bridles. 1846 *Print. Apparatus Amateurs* 10 The pressure is applied to the front of the press by a lever, which is jointed to the upper extremity by a long bridle.

d. *Agric.* A bent piece of iron on the end of a plough-beam, to which the draught-tackle is attached; a clevis.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 275/1 The end of this iron, which is called a bridle, has several projecting hooks .. on which an iron ring is hung at different heights.

e. The cord or other work which strengthens or tightens the sides of a net.

c 1838 C. Bathurst *Nets* 34 If it be too large, the bridle would, instead of forming a straight line along the sides of the net, hang down loosely in loops.

f. *Fire-arms.* A small plate of metal in the interior of a gunlock, which holds the sear and tumbler in position.

1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 100 Bridle [of musket] .. *os. 9d.* 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 383 The lock, inside .. showing all the parts .. *d*, the tumbler; *e*, the bridle.

6. *Comb.*, as *bridle-maker*; also **bridle-arm** (cf. *bridle-hand*); **bridle-bridge**, a bridge fit for the passage of a horse, but not for vehicles; **bridle-cable** (see quot.); **bridle-chain** (*Mining*), one of the 'safety-chains to support a cage if the link between the cage and rope should break' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*); † **bridle-cull** (*Thieves' cant*), a highwayman; **bridle-cutter**, a bridle-maker; **bridle-gate**, a gate leading into a bridle-path; **bridle-hand**, the hand which holds the bridle in riding, the left hand; **bridle-path, -road, -way**, a path fit for the passage of a horse, but not of vehicles; **bridle-pin**, the pin which helps to secure the bridle of a gunlock; **bridle-port**, a port or port-hole in a ship's bow through which 'bridles' (see 5) may be run, or chase-guns fired. Also Bridle-bit, -rein.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 116 Resting the blade upon the *bridle-arm. 1882 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 446 The approach to the Castle..has been from a curious old *bridle-bridge. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 139 *note*, When a vessel is moored by laying down a cable upon the ground, with an anchor at each end, then another cable attached to the middle of the ground cable, is called the *Bridle Cable. 1743 Fielding *J. Wild* I. v. (D.) A booty of £10 looks as great in the eye of a *bridle-cull .. as that of as many thousands to the statesman. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3081/3 *Bridle-Cutters .. and all other Makers, Dressers, or Workers in Leather. 1720 *Ibid.* No. 5912/4 John Rest ..Bridle-Cutter. 1868 Holme Lee *Bas. Godfrey* lxvii. 395 The horses .. stopped at a *bridle-gate. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (R.) In the turning one might perceive the *bridle-hand something gently stir. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 39 To govern his horse by the aid of his legs and bridle-hand. 1855 Smedley *Harry Coverdale* v. 27 Remember to .. keep your bridle hand low. 1652 Wadsworth tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 139 One Calahorra, and with him a *Bridle-maker. 1876 Grote *Eth. Fragm.* v. 136 The end of the bridle-maker is subservient to that of the horse-man. 1811 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 470/2 The only roads.. are narrow *bridle-paths winding through the recesses of the mountains. 1881 Greener *Gun* 263 Unscrew the *bridle-pins and remove the bridle. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xlvii, Two-and-twenty guns besides her *bridle-ports. 1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. p. xxvii, Rocks, which are seen to the left of a small *bridle-road. 1868 G. Duff *Pol. Surv.* 53 The bridle roads across the mountains..are quite enough for camels and mules. 1760 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 67/1 Was finally determined .. the cause .. concerning the legality of a carriage and *bridle way through the park.

Bridle (brəi·d'l), *v.* Forms: 1 **bridlian**, 2–3 **bridlenn** (*Orm.*), 3 **bridlen**, 4 **bridele, brydelen**, 5 **brydelle, brydelyn, brydyl**, 5–6 **brydel**, 6 **bridill, brydell, brydil, brydle**, 6–7 **bridel**, 5– **bridle**. [OE. *bridlian, gebridlian*, f. *bridel*, Bridle. Cf. OHG. *brittolôn*, MHG. *britteln*.]

1. *trans.* To put a bridle on (a horse), to furnish with a bridle; also (*obs.*), to guide or control with a bridle.

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 110 Som prick her horse aside, And bridlen hem now in now oute. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 50 Brydelyn, *freno*. 1530 Palsgr. 939 To bridel, *brider*. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 42 The Recruits are to be taught to saddle and bridle.

b. To furnish with a bridle in other senses.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 332 The Membranes which cover the Muscles, and might bridle that Part of the Wound. *c* 1838 C. Bathurst *Nets* 34 A net is bridled at its four outer margins when it is desirable to keep the meshes square. 1858 Brushfield *Obsol. Punishm.* 13 She [a scold] was ordered to be bridled and to be led through the town.

2. *fig.* To curb, check, restrain, hold *in*.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxi, Bridla þe he þa ȝesceafta nu mid ȝebridlode hæfþ. *c* 1200 Ormin 11664 Sone iss þe bodiȝ bridledd. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 74 ȝif eni .. ne bridleð nout his tunge. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xlviii. 9 In my preissing I shal bridele thee, lest thou die. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 6 Also to bridle the insolencie. 1634 Milton *Comus* 887 Rise, rise .. And bridle in thy headlong wave. 1713 Young *Last Day* I. 274 He bridles in the monsters of the deep. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 41, I bridled my passion with all my power. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 145 How is the action of iron bridled by sulphur? 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. 64 To bridle the clergy. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 397 Scipio bridled his indignation.

b. In military sense: To hold in check, control.

1615 E. Grimstone *Hist. World* 86 They are bridled of all sides .. by a great number of strong places. 1690 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 105 Fortifyeing Thonon, a small place on the lake of Geneva, which will bridle that citty. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* III. lvi. 99 Forts were erected in order to bridle Rochelle. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* ii. § 6 (1882) 85 Scotland .. was bridled by the erection of a strong fortress at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

3. To throw up the head and draw in the chin, (as a horse does when reined in), expressing pride, vanity, or resentment; to assume a dignified or offended air or manner:

† a. *trans.* and *refl. Obs.*

c 1480 *Ragman Roll* 129 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* 75 Ful feire brydelyn ye your cowntenaunce, And propirly unto the brest adowne. 1606 Day *Ile of Gulls* II. iv. (1881) 52 Then doe I bridle my head like a malt-horse. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* Wks. (1775) X. 303 'Is she,' said my aunt, bridling herself, 'fit to decide between us?'

b. *intr.* (See Bridling *vbl. sb.* 3.)

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 135 Brydelynge with brest vppon your crawe. *c* 1550 *Jack Juggler* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 117 She minceth, she bridleth, she swimmeth to and fro. 1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule*, 89 Whenever you tell her she is handsom, she bridles. 1748 Mrs. Dewes in *Mrs. Delaney's Corr.* (1861) II. 485 Pauline..bridles very well. 1807 Opie *Lect. Art* IV. (1848) 330 Smirking damsels..flaunting and bridling in all the tawdry dresses and fashionable airs of the time. 1876 Miss Braddon *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 87 The spinsters bridled, taking this as in somewise a personal affront.

† c. Formerly also *To bridle it. Obs.*

1590 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* 18 You shal haue a lame lade, bridle, and brag it vp and downe Smithfield .. as though hee could stand on no ground for lustines. 1624 Br. M. Smyth *Serm.* 172 Shall we bridle it or bristle it against him?

d. Now commonly *To bridle up* (occas. *back*).

1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 343 She..bridled up, assumed an air of disdain. 1759 Goldsm. *Bee* No. 5 *Reverie*, She instantly bridles up and feels the force of the well-timed flattery. 1760-2 — *Cit. World* lxxvi, Sometimes she .. would bridle back, in order to inspire us with respect as well as tenderness. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* (C. D. ed.) 19 Everybody bridled up at this remark.

† f. *To bridle upon* (a thing).

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. xviii. 119, I can not indeed but say, bridling upon it, that I have heard famous scholars often and often say very silly things. 1754 —*Grandison* IV. xv. 110 She took to herself, and bridled upon it, the praises and graces this adroit manager gave her.

Bri·dle-bi·t. The bit or mouth-piece of a bridle. Hence † **Bridle-bitter**, a maker of bridle-bits.

[*c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 37 Bytt of a brydylle, *lupatum*.] *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorelles B.* (1843) 9 Brydel bytters, blacke smythes, and ferrars. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Kings* xix. 28 Therfore wyll I put a rynge in thy nose, and a brydle bytt in thy lippes. 1640 Habington *Hist. Edw. IV*, 178 Abie to buy the Spurres and Bridle-bits in his Campe. 1828-41 Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 189 *note*, Amid a heap of chaff and dust, lay several human bones, along with a large and powerful bridle-bit.

Bri·dled (brəi·d'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. Bridle *v.* + -ed.] Furnished or equipped with a bridle, in various senses; curbed, restrained, controlled.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1112 Ther nas courser well ybridled none. *c* 1400 Maunoev. xxiii. 253 An hors sadeled and brydeled. *c* 1430 *Stans Puer ad M.* 33 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 29 Drinke not bridelid for haste ne neclygence. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 196 ₱3 A bridled Rage. 1713 Young *Last Day* I. 274 The bridled monsters awful distance keep. 1852 Tupper *Proverb. Philos.* 193 His bridled steed.

Bridleless (brəi·d'lləs), *a.* Also 5 **brydelesse, brydiless**, 6 **brideles**. [f. Bridle *sb.* + -less.] Without a bridle (said of the steed or rider); *fig.* unbridled, unchecked, unrestrained.

1406 Occleve *Misrule* 78 Foorth ther with he renneth brydiless. 1555 Philpot *Apol.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. ii. App. xlviii. 153 Ashamed of their brideles, blasphemous tongues. 1802 Southey *Thalaba* VI, Away went the bridleless steed. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 216 The bridleless Numidian cavalry.

Bridler (brəi·dlə). [f. Bridle *v.* + -er1.]

1. One who bridles, restrains, or controls.

1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 395/1 The greatest brideler of the popes usurped power. 1611 Cotgr., *Bridoye*, a goose-bridler (a nickname for a Lawyer). 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* vii. Wks. (1851) 135 The only bridlers of schisme. 1877 Blackie *Wise Men* 111 The tamer of tigers, the bridler of bears.

† 2. A bridle-maker. *Obs. rare.*

1652 Wadsworth tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 330 Alonso de Vera, a bridler and one of the .. Citie officers.

Bridle-rein (brəi·d'lrēi·n). [f. Bridle *sb.* + Rein.] A strap or cord attached to the bit, and serving to guide or control the horse; a rein.

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xxxiii. 27 3oc and brydil reyne crooken the harde necke. 1552 Huloet, Brydle reine, *lorum*. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xxxvi, Who but Douglas ought to hold her bridle-rein? 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 104 Carry the butt under the bridle-reins.

Bridling (brəi·dliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Bridle *v.*]

1. The applying of a bridle; curbing, restraining, controlling. † *Bridling cast*: a stirrup glass.

c 1450 *Chaucer's Dreme* 272 The bridling hire hors. 1513 More *Rich. III* (1641) 220 The brideling and punishing of such as there had misgoverned themselves. 1609 Beaum & Fl. *Scornf. Lady* II. 69 Let's have a bridling cast before you go. Fill 's a new stoupe. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 94 The bridling the fury of the humours. 1817 G. S. Faber *Eight Dissert.* (1845) II. 283 For the purpose of bridling the apprehended refractoriness of subjects. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 42 *Bridling*, the Bridoon touching the corners of the mouth.

2. The forming of a 'bridle' to a net.

c 1838 C. Bathurst *Nets* 34 Bridling is done..on a spool a full quarter less in circumference than the one used in the body of the net.

3. The gesture mentioned in Bridle *v.* 3.

1709 *Tatler* No. 104 ₱1 By her bridling-up I perceived that she expected to be treated hereafter not as Jenny Distaff. 1861 *Mrs. Delaney's Corr.* II. 485 *note*, One of the first lessons in deportment .. was to hold up the head on entering a room, and to keep the chin in, which is expressed by 'bridling'. 1851 Helps *Comp. Solit.* vii. (1874) 122 Without any bridling-up or nonsense of any kind.

Bri·dling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing2.] That bridles: in various senses of the verb.

1562 Phaër *Æneid* x. E e j, Almighty mother of gods .. That .. lions yolkst with brideling bittes. 1579 J. Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* F ij, The best bryde .. to keepe in proude Fraunce, are the naturally brydeling bands of the sea. 1789 Wordsw. *Even. Walk* 180 He swells his lifted chest and backward flings His bridling neck. 1795 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 206 Thy bridling chin of scorn I see.

Bridoon (bridū·n). [a. F. *bridon* in same sense, deriv. of *bride* a bridle.]

1. 'The snaffle and rein of a military bridle, which acts independently of the bit, at the pleasure of the rider'. Stocqueler.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., A horse never goes so well nor sure with a bridoon, unless he have been first broke to the bit. 1801 W. Felton *Carriages* II. 156 Harness is frequently made without breeching or bridoon. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 41 The use of the Bridoon, or Snaffle-Bridle.

2. *Comb.*, as *bridoon-bit, -bridle, -chain*, etc.

1801 W. Felton *Carriages* II. 146 The 'Bridoon Bit, an additional bit .. with a ring at each end for the reins to be fastened to. *Ibid.* Gloss., 'Bridoon Chain, or *Links*, small ornaments, through which the bridoon reins run. *Ibid.* II. 141 The 'Bridoon-Head, or Rein, is an additional bridle with a bearing-rein. 1856 J. Grant *Black Drag.* xxxv, Every man .. grasped the 'bridoon rein near the ring.

Bridulle, -dyl(l)e, obs. forms of Bridle.

Briceh, obs. form of Breech.

Brief (brīf), *sb.* Forms: 3–5 **bref**, 4–5 **brefe**, 4, 7 **breef**, 5 **breyfe**, 6–7 **breefe, briefe**, 7 **breif**, *Sc.* **brife**, 6– **brief**. [ME. *bref*, a. OF. *bref* (12th c. *brief*):—L. *breve* 'letter, dispatch, note', in late cl. L. 'short catalogue, summary', neuter of *brevis* 'short'. From official Latin the word entered at an early period into all the Teutonic langs. Cf. ON. *bréf* (found *c* 1015), Sw. *bref*, Da. *brev*, OS., OFris. *brêf* (Du. *brief*), OHG. *brief* (9th c.; MHG., mod.G. *brief*); but it is not recorded in OE., and appears to have entered early ME. from French. Here also it has remained more distinctly an official or legal word, and has not the general sense 'letter', which it has acquired in continental Teutonic.]

Of uncertain sense:

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 122 *note* (MS. C.) To settin wordis o bref.

I. A letter of authority.

† 1. A writing issued by official or legal authority; a royal letter or mandate; a writ, a summons. (Translating L. *breve* and AFr. *bref* in various legal meanings.) *Obs.*

[1292 Britton I. i. § 4 Solum ceo qe nous les maunderoms par nos brefs [as we shall authorize by our writs]. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 237 Edward sent his brefe to Leulyn for his land. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 3203 Over alle hys lond hys bref was sente To ase[m]len a comuyn parlyment. 1621 Elsing *Debates Ho. Lords* (1870) App. 133 A breefe touching gold and silver thred read. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 43 Briefe signifies .. the proces that issues out of the Chauncery or other Courts, commanding the Sherife to summon or attach *A.* to answer to the suit of *B.* etc., but more largely it is taken for any precept of the King in writing under seale, issuing out of any Court. 1882 Gunton in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 450 In 1533, he was made Clerk of the Briefs in the Star Chamber.

2. A letter of the pope to an individual or a religious community upon matters of discipline. It differs from a *bull* in being less ample and solemn, and in the form in which it is written. More fully called *apostolical* or *papal brief*.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 127 *Nuncius*, And, lo sirs, if ye trow not me Ye rede this brefe. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* (1618) 30 The Pope .. reenioyned him eftsoones by another Briefe, the selfe same things. 1606 *True & Perf. Relat.* V iv a, The receiuing of two Brieues or Bulls from the Pope. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4678/1 The Pope has at last given the Brief of the Cruciata to the King of Spain. 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 361 Dominick, armed with the papal brief, hastened thither. 1868 W. Cartwright in *News of World* 29 Mar., A Brief .. has but the Pope's name at the beginning—'Pius Papa IX.'—is signed by the Cardinal Secretary of Briefs, bears date from the Nativity, and is written in modern letters upon soft white parchment.

† b. A letter of credentials given to mendicant friars and the like. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 325 The Frere .. cam .. to þe bisshop & his brief [C. xxiii. 327 breef] hadde In contrees þere he come in confessiouns to here.

c. *dial.* A begging petition.

1764 J. COLLIER (T. Bobbin) *Let. to R. W.* in Wks. (1862) Introd. 23 Pray advise .. whether, I should not have a brief [on the death of a mare]. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk.* (E. D. S.) *Brief*, a writing setting forth the circumstances by which a poor person has incurred loss, as by fire, the death of a horse, cow, etc. Such a one takes the brief about to collect money for his indemnification.

3. A letter patent issued by the sovereign as Head of the Church, licensing a collection in the churches throughout England for a specified object of charity; called also a *Church Brief* or *King's Letter*. *Obs.* in practice.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* 33 Spent thirteene score pounds in distributing briefes for a gathering towards the erecting of a Colledge. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 30 June, To church, where we observe the trade of briefs is come now up to so constant a course every Sunday, that we resolve to give no more to them. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 469 The brief proclaimed, it visits every pew, But first the squire's, a compliment but due. 1820 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 193 A wooden thing.. such as the churchwardens carry about in the church to collect money for a brief. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 420/2 A brief was issued, in 1835, to increase the funds of the 'Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts'.

† II. 4. A letter, dispatch, note. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 794 And þan ho broght hym a bref all of brode letres, þat was comly by crafte a clerke for to rede. 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites of Warre* (1831) 214 She sent a brief vnto me by hir mayde. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 1 Hie, good Sir Michell, beare this sealed Briefe With .. haste, to the lord mareshal. 1652 C. STAPYLTON *Herodian* XVII. 144 When this Briefe was to the Persians born They .. flatly doe their message hold in scorn.

b. Writing, something written.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XXXI. 265 And the Bréfis that on the schipe weren set, Signefieth holy Scripture with-owten let. 1786 BURNS *Answ. Poet. Epist.* iii, King David, o' poetic brief, Wrocht 'mang the lasses sic mischief.

III. Something abbreviated.

† 5. A short statement or account of something that is, or might be, more fully treated; an abridgement, epitome, abstract, summary. *Obs.*

1563 MAN *Musculus' Comm-pl.* 34 b, A certain brief of those commaundementes [*summa quædam eorum præceptorum*]. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurditie* 5 A suruey of their follie, a briefe of their barbarisme. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1647) B iiij b, The Creed being a brief of the Gospel. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 86 A Brief of the Controversie.

† b. *fig.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 103 The hand of time, Shall draw this breefe into as huge a volume. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 44 Each woman is a briefe of Womankind.

† c. *abstr.* Small compass; reduced size.

1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites of Warre* cxci, Brought into such brief.

† d. A device, a motto.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 52 With this briefe, *Qui inuident egent.*

† 6. A list, catalogue; an invoice, memorandum.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 42 There is a breefe how many sports are rife. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 10 (1876) 10 He shal make a breef everi day of the parcels of al manner of things delivered & spent. *Ibid.* § 47. 28 Therof aunswere daily at the briefs to the clarke of the botery. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Briefs of the dead, *Brevia mortuorum*, were letters sent by the monks of one monastery to those of another .. to inform them of the deaths or obits of their monks. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. vii. 380 The Death-bill, called by some the Mortuary-Roll or Brief.

7. *Law.* A summary of the facts of a case, with reference to the points of law supposed to be applicable to them, drawn up for the instruction of counsel conducting the case in court. *To hold a brief*: to be retained as counsel in a case, to argue a point *for*; *To take a brief*: to accept the conduct of a case.

1631 *Star Chamber Cases* (1886) 39 To print or write breifes of a cause before the hearing .. is to be accounted scandalous. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 186 ⁋ 3 The young Fellow .. seemed to hold his Brief in his Hand rather to help his Action. 1795 GIBBON *Autobiog.* 108, I spoke as a lawyer from my brief. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. viii. 128 It is the first day of the Assize, so there is some chance of a brief. 1869 SEELEY *Ess. & Lect.* I. 7 Ready as Cicero showed himself to take .. a brief .. from accused and guilty governors.

IV. Something brief or short.

† 8. *Music.* A short note; = BREVE *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 116 What was his song? hard ye not how he crakyd it? Three brefes to a long. 1594 BARNFIELD *Sheph. Cont.* iii, No Briefes nor Semi-Briefes are in my Songs. 1609 DOULAND *Ornithop. Microl.* 39 A Breefe is a Figure which hath a body foure-square, and wants a tayle. 1658 COKAINE *Fun. Elegie on T. Pilkington*, His life .. Death made it be a Briefe; Crotchets he had good store.

† 9. *Gram.* A short syllable, = BREVE *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

c 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 71 Corrupt in speeche am I, my breefes from longes to know.

† 10. *Cards.* A means of cheating at cards. *Obs.*

1680 COTTON in Singer *Hist. Cards* 339 The breef .. Take a pack of cards and open them; then take out all the honours .. then take the rest and cut a little from the edges of them all alike, by which means the honours will be broader than the rest, so that when your adversary cuts to you, you are certain of an honour; when you cut to your adversary cut at the ends.

11. *Comb.*, as *brief-fed* adj.; **brief-money**, money collected under authority of a brief.

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 92 The brief-fed spark .. In haste uprises to display his powers of wit and story. 1686 LADY RUSSELL *Lett.* I. xxxiv. 88 The disposers of the brief-money met the first time yesterday.

Brief (brīf), *a.*, quasi-*sb.* and *adv.* Forms: 4–6 **bref**, **breff**, **breefe**, 5–6 **bryef**, **breve**, **breue**, **breyf(fe**, 6–7 **breefe**, **briefe**, 7 **breif(e**, 6– **brief**. [ME. *bref*, a. OF. *bref*, fem. *breve* (= Pr., Cat. *breu*, It., Sp., Pg. *breve*) :—L. *brevem*, nom. *brevis*, short. The vowel has been lengthened in Eng., as in *chief*, *relief*, etc.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of short duration, quickly passing away or ending.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 268, & busyez þe aboute a raysoun bref. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 871 Goith hymselff a begging aftir in breff tyme. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 118 Man, proud man, Drest in a little briefe authoritie. 1605 — *Macb.* v. v. 23 Out, out, breefe Candle, Life's but a walking Shadow. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 231 Some brief pure moments of poetic life. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 43 O tell her, brief is life but love is long, And brief the sun of summer in the North, And brief the moon of beauty in the South.

† b. *To be brief*: to be expeditious or hasty. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 237 *Achil.* Behold thy fill. *Hect.* Nay, I haue done already. *Achil.* Thou art to breefe.

2. Occupying short time in speaking or reading; consisting of few words, short, concise.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wicket* Argument, A verye brefe diffinition of these wordes. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 55 Ihesu spak wiþ wordis breue. 1494 FABYAN II. XXXV. 26 The more partie of wryters reherce in most breuest or shortest maner. 1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI*, iii. § 16 The Curate [shall] .. make .. a godly and briefe exhortation. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 548 The Abstracts and breefe Chronicles of the time. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 263 So 'tis in Books the chief Of all Perfections to be plain and brief. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 311, I shall give a brief account of it all. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi. 322 As the briefest definition, one might say, etc.

b. *To be brief*: to speak concisely.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. iv. 27 As if a man, meaning to be brief, should promise that he would gallop over al the rest of his text. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* (1738) 135 Brief I shall endeavour to be. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 135, I shall be but brief on the circumstances of his life.

c. Curt or abrupt in manner. *rare.*

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xliv, The bearing of the gracious Duncan was brief, bluff, and consequential.

3. Less usually of extent in space: Short, curtailed, limited. (Cf. 1605 in sense 1.)

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 97 Contracting the whole Heart in a brief manner. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* vi, Wearing the briefest petticoat of any nymph of St. Ronan's. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Old Home, Leamington Spa*, A small play-place .. permeated by brief paths.

† 4. *fig.* Limited, slight, restricted. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 71 Some men of pover and breve intellecte. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 165 Postures, beyond breefe Nature.

◆ 5. Rife; common; prevalent: often used of epidemic diseases. *dial.* (The origin of this sense is not clear: the Shaksp. quot. is generally cited as an example, but is by no means certain.)

(1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 158 A thousand businesses are briefe in hand, And heauen it selfe doth frowne vpon the Land.] 1706 PHILLIPS, *Brief*, rife, or common. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Brief*, common, or rife. 1848–60 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Brief*, rife, common, prevalent. This word is .. much used by the uneducated in the interior of New England and in Virginia, when speaking of epidemic diseases. 1879 *Shropsh. Gloss.*, *Brief*, prevalent, general. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v. 'Colds are very brief this east wind.'

B. quasi-*sb.*

a. *In brief*: in few words, shortly, concisely. With ellipsis of 'to speak': In short, to sum up.

1423 JAS. I *King's Q.* CXXVII, Off quhich ryght thus hir ansuere was in bref. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 267 In breefe, we are the King of Englands subiects. 1609 D. ROGERS *Harl. MS.* 1944 lf. 22 A man .. published .. the matter of ye playes in breife. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 171 To whom in brief thus Abdiel stern repli'd. 1800–24 CAMPBELL *Cherubs* 29 Ay, and a cut-throat too;—in brief, The greatest scoundrel living. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* ii. 21 Charles gave in brief the story of the storm.

† b. *The brief*, used *absol.* like *the short*. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. ii. 126 That's the breff and the long. 1601 — *All's Well* II. iii. 34 'Tis very straunge, that is the breefe and the tedious of it. 1602 BP. BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* 48 The chiefe, and the briefe is this.

C. quasi-*adv.* a. Shortly, quickly; in few words, concisely. b. In brief.

1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* (1582) 79 b, In this sort I should write vnto thee briefe and touching the purpose. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 174 It were a griefe, so brief to part with thee. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 876 Those two approachd And brief related whom they brought.

b. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 151 Briefe, I recouer'd him. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo*, Brief, they made a monk of me.

† **Brief**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. BRIEF *a.*] *trans.* To shorten, abbreviate, abridge; also with *up*.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* Ded. ii, Compendiousnes in briefing such varietie of matter to so small a volume. *a* 1655 T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1862) II. 135 (D.) Both thy latitude and extension are briefed up.

Brief (brīf), *v.*[2] [f. BRIEF *sb.*, sense 7.]

1. *trans.* To reduce to the form of a counsel's brief.

1837 RICHARDSON s.v., It is common among English lawyers as, to brief the pleadings.

2. To put (instructions) into the form of a brief *to* a barrister. Also *fig.*

1864 G. DYCE *Bella Donna* I. 304 Being 'briefed' to Maxwell, they all fell into one common mould. 1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* lxxiii. (1875) 397 Instructions which were briefed to him in the case.

3. To give a brief to (a barrister), to instruct by brief; to retain as counsel in a suit.

1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.*, I never could look a counsel in the face again if I'd neglected to brief him with such facts as these. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Apr. 2/2 Should his master be briefed in more than one court at the same time. 1883 *Times* 12 Dec. 4 The company have briefed many of the leading men at the Bar in this case.

Briefing (brī·fiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BRIEF *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of writing briefs. Also *attrib.*, as in *briefing-post*, a sort of paper used for briefs.

1865 LE FANU *Guy Dev.* II. xx. 211 The paper, with its bluish briefing-post pages, and broad margin. 1869 *Daily News* 14 Aug., [Medical men] who .. certify excellent briefing injuries for the use of the plaintiff's advocate.

Briefless (brī·flĕs), *a.* [f. BRIEF *sb.*, sense 7 + -LESS.] Without a brief; (a barrister) holding no briefs, unemployed.

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's*, The broad shoulders of a briefless barrister. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* (1866) 267 Arthur Ansard at a briefless table. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xiv, A few briefless bipeds .. called to the Bar by voices of deceiving spirits.

Hence **Brie·flessly** *adv.*, **Brie·flessness**.

1842 *Punch* III. 106 The dreary ghost of briefflessness Stalk'd up and down the room. 1864 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 682 He often has to pass long years of briefflessness.

Briefly (brī·fli), *adv.* [f. BRIEF *a.* + -LY[2].]

1. In a way or form that occupies short time; in few words, shortly, concisely, tersely.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 120, I sal yow schew wit myn entent, Bre[fl]i [*Fairf.* shortly] of aiþere testament. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. 1495 48 In the forsayd bokys we haue brought in breyfly somm propryttees of bodylesse substaunce. 1494 FABYAN II. xlv. 29 Guydo .. reherceth moste breuely the passe tyme of the sayd kyngs. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) II. ii. (1506) 87 Conteynynge y^e .x. commaundementes ryght bryefly, ryght clerely, right easely. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* iii, I will declare as briefly as I may. 1681 BAXTER *Acc. Sherlocke* v. 193 The judgment .. I cannot better and brieflier give you, than in the words of the Preface. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xix. § 794 Such, briefly stated, are the two theories.

b. Often with ellipsis of 'to speak': In short.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (1847) Introd. 70 Briefely, all people of good behavour. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 47 Briefely: I doe meane to make loue to Fords wife. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 1 Briefly .. we sooner compose our differences.

† 2. Within a short time (measured either backward or forward); soon. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 18199 (Fairf.) Tho that so breuely were doune-cast. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 873 The kyng him graunted ther to go Upon his jorney to and fro, And brefely to passe the sea. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. iv. 10 *Ant.* Go, put on thy defences. *Eros.* Briefely Sir. 1607 — *Cor.* I. vi. 16 'Tis not a mile: briefely we heard their drummes. 1611 — *Cymb.* V. v. 106 Briefely dye their ioyes, that place them on the truth of Gyrles, and Boyes.

† 3. In an abridged form, in brief. *Obs.*

c 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 1 A treatise in Englisch brevely drawe out of þe book of quintis essenciis. 1551 (*title*) The newe greate abredgement breffly conteynynge al thactes and statutes of this Realme.

† 4. With short (prosodic) quantity. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Partenay* 6582 Als the frensh staffes silabled be More breueloker and shorter also Then is the english lines vnto see.

Brie·fman. [f. BRIEF *sb.* 7 + MAN.] a. One who makes a brief. b. A copier of a manuscript.

1846 in WORCESTER; and other mod. Dicts.

Briefness (brī·fnĕs). [f. BRIEF *a.* + -NESS.]

† 1. The quality or state of being brief; shortness (of time); *hence*, quickness, celerity. ? *Obs.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 79 We passe ovyr that, breffnes of tyme consyderynge. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 75 For brefenes of tyme I shal omytte to reherse them. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. i. 20 Briefenesse, and Fortune worke. 1608 — *Per.* v. ii. 15 In feather'd briefness sails are filled.

2. Shortness in speech or writing; brevity; conciseness.

1530 PALSGR. 58 The brefnesse that the frenche tong useth in soundyng of theyr wordes. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 8 For loue of briefnesse. 1569 GOLDING *Heminge's Post.* 3 For breefnesse sake I omit. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* 46 To Rdr., A most exact, and studied method of briefnesse. 1811 *Edin. Rev.* XVIII. 287 A style .. characterised by a studied briefness and simplicity of diction.

Brier, briar (brəi·ɹ, brəi·əɹ), **brere** (brīəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **brér**, **brér**, 2–3 **brer**, 3–9 **brere**, 4–5 **breyer**, 4–8 **breere**, 5–7 **breer**, 5 **breyr**, 6 **breare**, **breir**, 6–7 **bryer**, 6–8 **bryar**, 6– **brier**, **briar**. [OE.: WS. *brǽr*, Angl. *brér*, of unknown origin. The direct representative of the OE. and ME. word is *brere*, still usual in the dialects, and retained by the poets from Chaucer and Spenser. The rise of the variant *brier* in the 16th c. is not easy to account for, especially as the spelling *bryer* shows that this never rimed with *bier*, *tier*, but with *dyer*, *crier*. But the phonetic change was exactly parallel to, and contemporaneous with that of ME. *frere*, *freyre*, to *fryer*, *frier*, FRIAR. *Briar* is a later variant (cf. *lier*, *liar*), and is now equally common. The word is historically a monosyllable, but poets have often

made two syllables of it, a pronunciation supported by the spelling *briar*.]

1. A prickly, thorny bush or shrub in general; formerly including the bramble, but now usually confined to wild rose bushes.

α. Form *brere* (*breer*, *brear*).

c 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 269 *Tribulus*, brǽmbel-brær. *c* 1000 *Saxon Leechd.* II. 96 Brer þe hioran on weaxaþ. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 Breres bereð rosen, & berien. 1297 R. Glouc. 331 As þe rose spryng of þe brer. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1809 Blake-beries þat on breres growen. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knts. T.* 674 Doun in the breres. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clii. (1495) 704 An hegge .. of breers, of thornes, and trees made. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 49 Brere, or brymmeylle. 1525-30 More *De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 74/2 Foregrowen with nettels, breers, and other euil weedes. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 119 The fruite of the brere called an Hep. 1595 Spenser *Sonn.* xxvi, Sweet is the Rose, but growes upon a brere. 1596 — *F. Q.* I. x. 35 Ragged breares. 1597 Bp. Hall *Sat.* VI. i, A pipe of oat or breare. 1613 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. i. (1772) II. 32 'Mong roots, and breers, and thorns. 1747 W. Mason *Musæus*, Ne bush, ne breere, but learnt thy roundelay. 1830 Tennyson *Poems* 76 They..from the blosmy brere Call to the fleeting year. 1865 [see 2].

β. Form *brier* (*bryer*).

[*a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* 74 A horned weither .. Amonge the breyers tyed is he. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 12 Thystyls and breyr, yei grete plente.] 1545 Brinklow *Lament.* (1874) 92 Do briers bringe forth figges, and thorns grapes? 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Feb., Argt., The Oake and the Bryer [1597 brier]. 1611 Bible *Isa.* lv. 13 In stead of the brier shall come vp the Myrtle tree. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius* II. 54 Throwing him among Bryers. 1720 Watts *Mor. Songs*, *Sluggard* 3, I passed by his garden, and saw the wild brier. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. II. v. 367 Overgrown with briers and brambles. 1822 Byron *Werner* III. i. 159 The doubts that rise like briers in our path. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* v. 27, I was..torn with briers.

γ. Form *briar* (*bryar*).

1552 Huloet, Bryar..a lytle or yonge bryer. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* IV. iv. 32 Summer, When Briars shall haue leaues as well as thornes, And be as sweet as sharpe. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 56 ₱ 3 He walked through Briars and Brambles. 1810 Southey *Kehama* XIII. v, Nor weeds nor briars deform'd the natural floor. 1863 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* xv. 349 The Briar, the Bramble, the Thorn that crept along the barren side of the mountain.

b. *techn.* The stock or stem of a wild rose, on which a garden rose is grafted.

1574 Hellowes *Guevara's Ep.* (1577) 125 Honour is ioyned to vertue as ye bryer is to the rose. 1858 Glenny *Gard. Everyday Bk.* 213/2 Roses worked on Briars are very apt to lose by the growth of the stock.

c. With qualifications: **Sweet Brier**, a species of wild rose (*R. rubiginosa*) with fragrant leaves and shoots; **Austrian Brier** (*R. lutea*), a climbing yellow rose; also **Green Brier** (*Smilax rotundifolia*); **Sensitive Brier**, the genus *Schronkia*.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* III. xi. 36 A sweet breare. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 562 There is also upon Sweet, or other Bryer, a fine Tuft..of Moss. 1728 Thomson *Spring* 105 The verdant maze Of sweet briar hedges. 1861 Delamer *Fl. Gard.* 138 As yet, a double Austrian briar is a desideratum. 1882 *Garden* 27 May 373/1 Austrian Copper Brier is arranged in a low silver-gilt cup with small twigs of Sweet Brier.

2. Brier-bushes collectively.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 924 (Fairf.) Brere [*Cott.* brembel] and þornes hit sal þe ȝilde. 1382 Wyclif *Hosea* x. 8 Cloote and breere shal stye on the auters of hem. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. i. 110 Through bogge, through bush, through brake, through bryer. 1821 Shelley *Adonais* xviii, Build their mossy homes in field and brere. 1865 S. Evans *Bro. Fabian's MS.* 59 They dolve a grave..And covered it with brere.

3. a. A branch or twig of a brier. †**b.** A thorn of a brier (*obs.*).

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 402 Hit hadde be wexed with a wips of breres. *a* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 858 Hir flesh so tendre, That with a brere smale and slendre Men myght it cleve. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. Pref. 7 A Crown of Briers and Thorns. 1818 Byron *Beppo* iv, Walk about begirt with briars.

4. *fig.* (*pl.*) Troubles, difficulties, vexations: in modern use with conscious reference to the literal sense. Hence † *To leave in the briers, be in the briers, get out of the briers* (all obs.).

1509 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* xiv. 298 Fatal brerys whiche be contraryous. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 b, The bryers and perylles of this worlde. 1563 Foxe *A. & M.* I. 208/1 Leaving the Bishops, and such others, in the Briers. 1575 Churchyard *Chippes* (1817) 95 Now is hee free, that hapneth in the breares. 1625 Sanderson *Serm.* (1681) I. 133 Helping a great offender out of the bryars. 1674 Earl Kincardin in *Lauderd. Papers* (1885) III. xlv. 75 Wee .. were glade to get out of the briers at that rate. 1770 *Monthly Rev.* 35 The Netherlanders..had freed themselves from the Romish briars. 1794 Blake *Songs Exper., Gard. Love* 12 Priests..binding with briars my joys and desires.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *brier-ball*, *-berry*, *-bush*, *-flower*, *-leaf*, *-stalk*; † **brier-bell**, the bedeguar of the wild rose; **brier-coal**, ? charcoal made of twigs, etc.; † **brier-crook**, an implement for removing briers; **brier-rose**, **brier-tree**, the Dog-rose.

1694 W. Westmacott *Script. Herb.* 30 *Briar-balls dried and powdered. 1728 Bradley *Dict. Bot.* s.v. *Cynosbatos*, This Rose is apt to bring now and then..a *Bryar-Bell, or a Spongiola, which is a Bunch of Threds, of a red Colour. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 577 The latest [Fruits] are .. Grapes, Nuts, Quinces, Almonds, Sloes, *Brier-berries. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 118 b, Of the *Brere bushe or Hep tre or Brere tre, *Rubus canis.* 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Carçal*, a brier bush, *Rubetum.* 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 775 Small-coal or *Briar-coal poured upon Char coal make them last longer. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 43 A *Brerecruke, *falcastrum.* *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 791 Of ble as þe *brere flour. 1766 Wesley *Jrnl.* 17 Sept., Applying a *brier-leaf. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I. xi, The *brier-rose fell in streamers green. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. II. 481 The briar-rose, Rustling outside within the flowery close. 1882 *Garden* 10 June 411/3 Bouquets of pink Brier Roses. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* I. 10 Bring forth a *bryer stalke.

Brier, briar (brəi·ɔɪ), *sb.*2 [Formerly **bruyer**, a. F. *bruyère* heath, erroneously identified with the prec. word.] The White Heath (*Erica arborea*), a native of the south of France, Corsica, etc., the root of which is extensively used for making tobacco-pipes (introduced into England about 1859); also a pipe of this wood. So **Brier-root**, **brier-wood**; **brier-wooder** (*nonce-wd.*), a smoker of a brier pipe.

1868 *Tobacco Trade Rev.* Feb. 8 (*Advt.*) Health pipe: in Bruyer Wood. — Ap. 11 Joseph Izod, Importer of Meerschaum and Bruyer Pipes. *Ibid.* Brier Wood, Lava, Clay, and China Pipes. 1869 *ibid.* Jan. 9 Briar Pipes. — Mch. 13 The substances used are meerschaum . briar-root. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Briar Root of which Pipes are made. *Erica arborea.* 1886 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 27 There is the ever-ready brier-root pipe loaded with Caporal. 1886 *Tinsley's Mag.* July 53 Yet I hope he is not vulgarer than the briar-wooders. *Mod.* Do you really prefer a brier to a meerschaum?

† **Brier,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. In 7 **bryre**. [f. Brier *sb.*1] *trans.* To catch or annoy like briers.

1601 Weever *Mirr. Mart.* A vb, Some way..was knottie, othersome would bryre me.

Briered, briared (brəi·ərd). *ppl. a.* [f. Brier *v.* or *sb.* + -ed.] Caught or entangled in briers; bound or covered with briers. Also *fig.*

a 1554 Hooper in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxvii. 20 As the shepherd is careful of his entangled and briered sheep. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* II. App. (1852) 183 New England was miserably briared in the perplexities of an Indian war. *a* 1823 Bloomfield *Poems* (1845) 50 New-briar'd graves.

Briery, briary (brəi·ri), *a.* [f. Brier + -y1.]

1. Full of or consisting of thorns or briers; brambly, thorny.

1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par. James* 28 It taketh no rote in a briery place. 1581 Studley *Seneca's Hippolytus* 64 Up and downe the breary Brakes. 1623 Sir J. Beaumont *Transfigur.* in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 144 By steepe and briery paths ye must ascend. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. 223 Over briery enclosures. 1846 Keble *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 154 Dews..glist'ning clear, Thro' their brown or briery screen. 1876 Blackmore *Cripps* ii. 11 A briary thicket.

† **2.** Of or pertaining to briers. *Obs. rare.*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 31 Her possessors neuer escape briery scratches.

3. *fig.* Of the nature of briers; vexing.

1604 T. Wright *Passions* I. iii. 11 Those spinie braunches of briarie passions. 1648 Earl Westmoreland *Otia Sacra* (1879) 41 Choak'd with the Brierie Cares of this world. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* II. xxiii. 84 To go forth into the briery and brambly world.

† **Briery, briary,** *sb. Obs.* [f. Brier + -y: see -ery.] A place overgrown with briers.

1552 Huloet, Bryary or place where bryars growe. 1585 in *Academy* (1882) 25 Mar., Fifty acres of turbary, sixty acres of scrub and briery.

Brieve (brīv). *Scotch Law.* Also 7 breive, briefe, brife. [Another form of Brief *sb.*] A writ or precept issued from Chancery in the Sovereign's name, directing trial to be made of certain points specified.

Before the institution of the Court of Session (1532) a *breve* or *brieve* was the prescribed form of Summons issued for any cause; afterwards it was limited to the (Latin) Writ from Chancery addressed to the Judge Ordinary or Sheriff for trial by him and a jury of special questions in which the Court of Session had no original jurisdiction. These Brieves have all fallen into desuetude or been abolished by statute, except in one or two cases (e.g. in the appointment of a tutor-at-law to a minor), where also other forms of proceeding are now usually preferred.

1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 87 Restis to speik of Brieves currant, quhilk are pleadable, that is the brieve of distres (or poynding) for debt, the Brieve of convention .. The Brieve of Dissaisine. The Brieve of Protection, and breaking of the Kings peace. The Brieve of Bondage. The Brieve of Warandice. 1868 *Act* 31-32 *Vic.* c. § 101 The brieves of furiosity and idiotry hitherto in use are hereby abolished.

Brievement, var. of Brevement. *Obs.*

Brig (brig). Also 8 **brigg**. [Abbreviation of Brigantine. Cf. *cab*, *mob*, *zoo*, etc.] A vessel (**a.**) originally identical with the *brigantine* (of which word *brig* was a colloquial abbreviation); but, while the full name has remained with the unchanged brigantine, the shortened name has accompanied the modifications which have subsequently been made in rig, so that a *brig* is now

(**b.**) A vessel with two masts square-rigged like a ship's fore- and main-masts, but carrying also on her main-mast a lower fore-and-aft sail with a gaff and boom.

A brig differs from a *snow* in having no try-sail mast, and in lowering her gaff to furl the sail. Merchant snows are often called 'brigs'. This vessel was probably developed from the brigantine by the men-of-war brigs, so as to obtain greater sail-power.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5848/4 The Ship Blessing, 50 Tuns Burthen, a Brigg..belonging to St. Ives in Cornwall. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Apr. 195/2 Two guarda costa brigs and a sloop of war. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Brig*, or *Brigantine*, a merchant ship with two masts..It is variously applied, by the mariners of different European nations, to a peculiar sort of vessel of their own marine. 1800 Nelson *Let.* 18 Feb. in Duncan *Life* (1806) 121 The El Corso brig. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* I. 1 Her Majesty's ship Beagle, a ten-gun brig .. Sailed from Devonport. 1854 J. Stephens *Centr. Amer.* 2 Four ships, three brigs, sundry schooners.

(**c.**) 'A hermaphrodite brig has a brig's foremast and a schooner's mainmast' (Dana *Bef. the Mast* 1840, Gloss.); = Brigantine 3.

2. *Comb.* **brig-rigged** *a.*, rigged as a brig; **brig-schooner**, a hermaphrodite brig, or brigantine (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1796 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* II. 177 Transports — La bonne Mère, two hundred and fifty tons, Brig-rigged.

Brig, northern form of Bridge.

Brigade (brigē·d, *sb.* Forms: 7 **brigada**, **-do**, 7 **briggad**, 7–9 **brigad**, 7– **brigade**. [a. F. *brigade* (15th c.), ad. It. *brigata* 'company, crew, rout of good fellows' (Florio), f. *brigare* to brawl, wrangle, fight, f. late L. *briga* (It., Pr. *briga*, Fr. *brigue* strife, contention. See -ade. In 17th c. also in the form *brigada*, and improperly *brigado*: see -ado. Milton accented *brigad*, which has been followed by some later poets in the non-technical sense 2 a.]

† **1.** A company or 'crew' of people. *Obs.*

a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. James V*, Wks. (1711) 199 Ye are such a brigade of papists, and antichristian crew. 1650 Howell *Revol. Naples* (1664) 117 All that huge Brigade of people.

2. a. *gen.* A large body or division of troops.

a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. James V*, Wks. (1711) 91 He would..bring such war-like brigades of French and Germans. 1649 Lilly *Peculiar Prognost.* 6 Some motion of our Armies or straggling Brigadoes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 675 Thither wing'd with speed A numerous Brigad hasten'd. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. 16 The peace establishment of Hadrian..was composed of no less than thirty of these formidable brigades. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* II. 208 What kings by war Were roused, what brigads, following each, filled up The champaign.

b. *spec.* A subdivision of an army, consisting formerly of two regiments or squadrons; but the composition now varies in different countries. In the British Army, since its recent reorganization the word is used only in the Artillery, there being at present 2 brigades of the Horse Artillery, and 4 of the Field Artillery. (The Garrison Artillery, on the other hand, consists of 11 'divisions'.)

1637 Monro *Exped. with Mackay's Regt.* II. 184 Twelve companies thus complete would make up three squadrons.. which..would make a complete brigad of foote. 1642 Charles I. in *Declar. Lords & Comm.* 19 May 31 A party ..who commanded a Brigado. 1645 Cromwell *Lett. & Sp.* (Carl.) 14 Sept., Colonel Welden, with his brigade, marched to Pile Hill. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3832/2 The Duke of Vendosme left..four Brigades of Foot near the place. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 437 Marlborough, to whom William had confided an English brigade consisting of the best regiments of the old army of James. 1855 Tennyson *Charge L. Brigade* i, 'Forward, the Light Brigade! Charge for the guns!' he said. 1886 *Whitaker's Alm.* 163 *Field Artillery*; 1st Brigade: Dépôt, Newcastle.

3. A band of persons more or less organized for purposes of fighting, hunting, etc.; also a disciplined band of workers wearing a uniform, e.g. *fire-brigade*, *shoe-black-brigade*. *Boys' brigade*, an organization of the boys connected with a church or mission, for purposes of drill and instruction; begun in Glasgow in 1884.

1806 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 219 *note*, A brigade of sappers consists generally of eight men, divided equally into two parties. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* I. 166 The rest were organized into three brigades, and sent off in different directions, to subsist themselves by hunting the buffalo. *Ibid.* 30 The various brigades of trappers. 1887 *Chr. Leader* 3 Mar. 134/3 The Boys' Brigade..Ladytown Free Church, Arbroath, has started a company of this brigade.

4. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *brigade depot*, *ribbon*; **brigade-major**, a staff officer attached to a brigade, who assists the brigadier in command, and acts as the channel through which orders are issued and reports and correspondence transmitted.

1810 Wellington *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* V. 598 A Brigade Major appears to me to be a necessary appointment in Cadiz. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 59 The Brigade-Major, or an orderly Adjutant, is to be constantly in the Lines of the Camp of the Brigade. 1873 *Ibid.* § 5 Brigade depots are..to be inspected.

Brigade (brigē·d), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To form into a brigade or brigades; to join (a regiment or other body of troops) with others so as to form a brigade.

1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 240 A shire is too large a division for brigading together the resident men in arms. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 37 The firemen..have been combined into one body—'brigaded', as the rather affected phrase is. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 85 My regiment was brigaded with the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Regiments.

2. *loosely.* To form (people) as if into a brigade; to combine, associate.

a 1859 De Quincey *Whiggism* Wks. VI. 100 Brigaded with so many scowling republicans are to be found..nearly

one-half of our aristocracy. 1878 Lady Herbert tr. *Hübner's Ramble* II. iii. 537 Men, who were brigaded, and always ready to trouble the public.

Brigadier (brigădī·ɹ). Also 7 **brigadeere.** [?a. Fr. *brigadier* (not in Cotgr. 1611), f. *brigade*: see above.]

1. More correctly **Brigadier-General**: A military officer in command of a brigade; the status ranks between a major-general and a colonel, but is only local or temporary, being generally held by the senior colonel of the regiments or battalions brigaded together.

1678 Sir C. Lyttelton in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 162 It shall not rest upon him if I be not made a brigadeere. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2573/4 His Majesty sent Monsieur de la Meloniere, Brigadier-General, with 5 Regiments. 1703 *Ibid.* 3916/1 He has appoint 4 Brigadiers General. 1809 Wellington *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* IV. 484, I appointed Colonel Low to be a Brigadier General. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 3 Officers serving on the Staff in the capacity of Brigadier-Generals are to take Rank..from their Commissions as Colonels in the Army, not from the dates of their appointments as Brigadiers.

†2. *Brigadier-wig*: see quot. *Obs.*

c 1770 *J. Granger's Lett.* (1805) 280 A full wig tied back in one curl is a Major, in two curls is a Brigadier. 1772 Graves *Spirit. Quix.* III. xiii. (D.) A man .. in a brigadier wig and grave habit. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Mid.* li, He.. pushed back his brigadier wig.

Brigadier·rship. [f. Brigadier + -ship.] The rank or office of a brigadier.

1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 337 The good Colonel—fie upon me to forget his brigadiership!—the good General. 1861 W. Sargent *André* 450 Arnold also got a brigadiership from the English.

Brigading (brigē·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Brigade *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of forming into brigades.

1815 Wellington *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 391, I have delayed the brigading of the cavalry. 18.. Landor *Wks.* (1868) II. 61 Angels are not promoted by brigading with sappers and miners. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Oct. 12 Paris.. is busy with the goose step, marching, counter-marching, and brigading.

Brigado, obs. form of Brigade.

†**Brigancy.** *Sc. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *brigan*, Brigand: see -acy, -cy.] Violence; brigandage.

1513 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* i. 91 For common Oppression of the lieges, common Brigancie, etc. 1584 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 305 (Jam.) Be way of hame sukkin, brigancie and forthocht fellony.

Brigand (bri·gănd). Forms: 4 **bregaund**, 5 **brigaunt, brygaunt**, 5–7 **brigant**, 6 **brigane, brygand**, 6–8 **brigan**, 6– **brigand.** [ME. a. OF. *brigand* (14th c. in Littré) = Pr. *bregan* irregular soldier; prob. ad. It. *brigante*, of which the primary meaning might be 'skirmisher', f. *brigare*: see Brigue *v.* and Brigade. It occurs in med.L. in 14th c. in the forms *brigancii, brigantii, brigantini, brigantes* as the name of 'une maniere de gens d'armes courant et apert, à pié'.]

†1. A light-armed, irregular foot-soldier. *Obs.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2096 Thane bowmene of Bretayne.. Bekerde with bregaundez of ferre in tha laundez. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 312 The brigauntis of the Frenssh side took the Kyngis cariage. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xlvii. 66 The duke..entred into Heynalt..and iiii. c. speares, besyde the brigantes, came before Quesnoy. 1557 Paynel *Barclay's Jugurth* 104 More lyke a skyrmishe amonge brygandes and rouets, then to any appointed or ordered batayle. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* x. 250 Archers of unequalled skill, Brigans and pikemen.

2. One who lives by pillage and robbery: a freebooter, bandit; especially a member of one of the gangs of desperadoes infesting the mountainous districts of Italy, Spain, Turkey, etc.

1421 Sir H. Luttrell in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 27 I. 85 Ther ys no steryng of none evyl doers, saf byonde the rivere of Sayne..of certains brigaunts. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 125 We have slayne soo many theves and brygauntes that I canne not number theym. 1570–87 Holinshed *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 392 It was taken from him by certain Brigants and robbers. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Brigand*, a Footman armed..In old time when those kind of Soulders marched, they held all to be good prize, that they could purloin from the people, and therenpon this word now signifies also a Theef, purse-taker, or High-way robber. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 154 Those troops of brigands, reported to be formidable. 1841 Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 257 The Neapolitan brigands. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* V. xxii. 29 Such names as brigands and murderers are not uncommonly used by established governments to describe those who are in revolt against their authority.

3. *attrib.*

1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 251 Brigand harness I have beaten to back and to bones. 1816 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* (ed. 4) Pref. 19 The wild brigand spirit. 1859 *Autobiog. Beggar Boy* 128 He wore a sailor's dress, with a sort of brigand hat.

Brigand, *v. rare.* [f. the sb.] *passive*: To be attacked by brigands.

1886 *Century Mag.* Apr. 856/1 Here we ought to have been briganded.

Brigandage (bri·găndėdʒ). [a. 15th c. F. *brigandage*, f. *brigand*; see prec. and -age.]

1. The practice of brigands; highway-robbery, freebooting, pillage; †*concr.* an incursion, depredation by brigands (*obs.*).

1600 Holland *Livy* xxxviii. xlv. 1011 e, A privat brigandage and robberie. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. v. 318 The Corsairs of Barbary, have extended their Brigandages even upon the Coasts of Provence. 1826 Scott *Quentin D.* i, The brigandage of the Free Companies. 1884 Mahaffy in *Contemp. Rev.* XLVI. 96 Brigandage..was too often the outcome of shocking tyranny and injustice.

2. Brigands collectively.

1875 Merivale *Gen. Hist. Rome* i. (1877) 4 A stronghold for the unsettled brigandage of the country round.

†**Bri·gander**[1]. *Obs.* Forms: 5 **bregaunter, -ander, breggandire, brigaunder**, 5–6 **brygander, -yr, brigander**, 6 **-inder, bregandier.** [f. Brigand, on some obscure analogy: there is no such form in French.]

1. Body-armour for foot-soldiers; = Brigandine 1.

1420 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 397 Unum par de bregaunters, cum tota reliqua armatura mea. 1450 John Paston *Petit.* in *Lett.* I. 106 A thowsand persones..arrayd in maner of werre, with curesse, brigaunders, jakks, salettes, gleyfes, bowes, etc. 1497 *Will of Sympson* (Somerset Ho.), Pair briganders, paire leg harneys, a paire of gussettes. 1543 Grafton *Contn. Harding* 497 The Duke of Buckyngham stoode harnessed in olde euell fauoured bryganders. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xviii. (1632) 915 Harnessed in olde rusty briganders.

2. A soldier wearing a brigander.

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. clix. [clv.] 438 The aragonoys shulde serue hym..with ii. hundred speares at their coste and charge, and a thousande crosbowes, and a thousande bregandiers.

†**Brigander**[2]. App. corrupt f. Brigadier.

1647 Haward *Crown Rev.* 22 Brigander. Fee, £10.

Brigander, obs. f. Bergander, sheldrake.

Brigande·sque, *a.* [f. Brigand *sb.* + -esque, after *arabesque*, etc.] After the style of a brigand.

1883 *Gd. Words* July 421/2 Now a shepherd would appear with his brigandesque hat.

Brigandess (bri·găndės). *rare.* [f. Brigand + -ess.] A female brigand.

1865 Moens *Eng. Trav. & It. Brigands*, Here I discovered that five of the band were brigandesses. 1869 *Echo* 6 Feb., Women with black brows and harsh voices—brigandesses by appearance.

Brigandine, brigantine (bri·găndīn, tīn). Forms: 5 **brigantyn**, (**bregandyrn, -ardyn**), **brig-, bryga(u)ndyn(e**, (*Sc.* **brikcane-, brekanetyne**), 5–6 **brigandyne**, 6 **bregendine**, (?7 **brigintine**), 6– **brigandine, -tine.** [Late ME., a. OF. *brigandine* (15th c. in Littré): i. c. armour for a brigand (in the original sense): see -ine.]

1. 'Body armour composed of iron rings or small thin iron plates, sewed upon canvas, linen, or leather, and covered over with similar materials' (Planché *Cycl. Cost.*); orig. worn by foot-soldiers and at first in two halves, hence in early quots. in plural or as *pair of brigandines*; less strictly perh. = 'coat of mail, corslet'. See Brigander.

c 1456 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden) 66 Armed in a peire of brigaundynez. 1465 *Paston Lett.* 99 I. 134, I peyr of Bregandyrns kevert with blew fellewet and gylt naile, with legharneysè, the vallew of the gown and the bregardyns viij *li.* 1489 *Acta Dom. Concilii* 132 (Jam.) The said Schir Mongo haid the brikcanetynes contenit in the summondis. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* Pref. 4 They haue theyr brigandyne, theyr souldiers girdle. 1567 *Lanc. Wills* II. 86 A payre of bregendines. 1591 Garrard *Art Warre* 9 The Halberdier, who is armed either with Brigandine or Corslet. 1611 Bible *Jer.* xlvi, Furbish the speares, and put on the brigandines[Wyclif habiriownus; Covero. brestplates; Vulg. *loricis*]. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1120 Put on all thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet And Brigandine of brass, thy broad habergeon. 1808 Scott *Marm.* v. ii, Their brigantines, and gorgets light. 1825 — *Talism.* (1854) 337 He had finished adjusting his hauberk and brigandine. 1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* viii. 146 A brigandine .. which is covered over with small iron plates of various forms, and may be called a studded tunic.

2. *attrib.*

1863 J. G. Nichols *Herald & Geneal.* June 438 Edward Lyttelton..in a white dress having a peascod-shaped body, probably of brigandine armour.

Bri·gandine (bri·găndīn), *a. rare.* [f. Brigand + -ine¹.] After the manner of a brigand.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 149 Their ominous and brigandine salutation, 'Siste Viator'.

Brigandin(e, early form of Brigantine.

Brigandish (bri·găndiʃ), *a.* [f. Brigand *sb.* + -ish¹.] Pertaining to or resembling a brigand. Hence **Bri·gandishly** *adv.*

1877 *Daily News* 7 July 6/2 To restrain in some degree their brigandish tendencies. *Ibid.* 5/7 His attire is brigandishly picturesque.

Bri·gandism. [f. Brigand + -ism.] The life or practices of brigandage.

1865 Maffei *Brigand Life* II. 24 Tempted to throw themselves into the wild vortex of brigandism. 1877 *Daily News* 26 July 5/7 The lovely mountain gorge celebrated in the annals of brigandism.

†**Bri·gandize,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. rare F. *brigandise* (anno 1427 in Godef.), f. *brigand*: cf. *merchand-ise.*] Brigandage.

1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xvii. xi. 94 Better fitted for brigandize than open fight in the field. *Ibid.* xxiii. iii. 221 Men meet for warlike brigandize and robberie.

Brigane, brigant, obs. ff. Brigand.

†**Brigantai·lle.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *brigant*, Brigand: cf. *bataille, canaille.*] Perhaps: The fighting of irregular troops or free-lances, guerilla warfare; or brigandage, pillage by free companies.

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 11 The chirche keie in adventure Of armes and of brigantaille Stood no thing than upon bataille.

Briganted, var. of *brigaunded.*

1872 Hardwick *Trad. Lanc.* 13 Briganted, fighting thieves.

Brigantine[1] (bri·găntīn). Forms: 6 **brigadyn(e, -tyne, bryg-**, 6–7 **brigandine**, 7 **bregantine**, 6– **brigantine**; also 6 **bergantine**, 6–7 **vergantine.** [16th c. *brigandyn*, a. F. *brigandin* (now *brigantin*), ad. It. *brigantino* (med.L. *brigantinus* found *a* 1400), perh. in its orig. sense 'skirmishing vessel': cf. Brigade and Brigand. The Spanish is *bergantin*, OSp. *vergantin*: these forms also occur in Eng. writers translating, or compiling, from Spanish sources.]

†1. *orig.* A small vessel equipped both for sailing and rowing, swifter and more easily manœuvred than larger ships, and hence employed for purposes of piracy, espionage, reconnoitring, etc., and as an attendant upon larger ships for protection, landing purposes, etc. Used by the seafaring nations of the Mediterranean. (In English only a historical term: Littré gives *brigantin* in this sense, but perh. it is only *Hist.* in French also.)

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. clxxi. [clxvii.] 498 To saue ourselfe, it is best we sende formost our lytell shyppes, called Brigandyns, and let vs tary in the mouthe of the hauyn. 1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 28 Commanded a foyst and two brigantines to be furnished..which being prepared in the yere of Christ 1492, Columbus departed. 1555 — *Decades W. Ind.* I. II. (Arb.) 70 Owre men..settinge forewarde with their ores the brigantine. 1580 Baret *Alv.* B 1256 A brigantine or ship sent out to espie. 1611 Cotgr., *Brigantin*, a low, long, and swift Sea-vessel, bigger then the fregat, and lesse then a foist, and hauing some 12 or 13 oares on a side: we call it also a Brigantine. 1670 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 500/2 An excellent Bregantine of 28 Oars. 1715 *Ibid.* No. 5332/1 Brigantines of 44 Oars and carrying 150 Men each. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Brigantin*, a small light vessel, navigated by oars and sails: but differing extremely from the vessel known in England by the name of brig or brigantine. 1820 S. Rogers *Italy, Brides of V.* (1839) 225 The youths were gone in a light brigantine.

β. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 108 Twoo smanle shyppes commonly cauled bergantines or brygantynes. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* x. (1655) 40 Cortez thinking that place the most convenient to launch his Vergantines.

†2. Applied (loosely) to various kinds of foreign sailing and rowing vessels, as the galleon, galliot, etc. *Obs.* exc. in poetic or rhetorical use.

1552 Huloet, Brigantyne, or litle Barke, or Shyppe. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* (1618) 246 Reuictualled Pisa continually with a Gallion and other Brigandines. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2603/1, 24 Galeots or Brigantines, 10 Felucca's. 1748 Anson *Voy.* I. iv. (ed. 4) 53 The next day but one we spoke with a Portuguese Brigantine. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Brigantine*, a term variously applied by the mariners of different European nations to a peculiar sort of vessel of their own marine. 1851 Longf. *Gold. Leg.* v. *At Sea*, A galley of the Grand Duca, That .. Convoys those lazy brigantines Laden with wine and oil from Lucca.

3. A two-masted vessel, carrying square sails on her foremast, which is rigged like a ship's foremast; her main or after-mast is the main-mast of a schooner, and in Falconer's time, like that mast, carried a square topsail: but is now entirely fore-and-aft-rigged.

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3115/4 At His Majesty's Yard at Chatham, [was launched] a Brigantine named the *Swift.* 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 53 Resolving..to mast her not as a sloop but as a Brigantine. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 280 The St. Pedro brigantine, belonging to and from Ferrol..was taken by the Ambuscade privateer of London. 1870 Anderson *Missions Amer. Brd.* II. xxxv. 314 A brigantine of one hundred and fifty-six tons.. built for the especial use of the Micronesian Mission.

Brigantine,[2] var. of Brigandine, armour.

†**Briganti·ner.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Brigantine[1] + -er.] One of the crew of a brigantine.

1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* II. I. (Arb.) 108 They which were in the brygantyne..Ancisns..commaunded..to turne backe ageyne. The brigantiners obeyed and folowed hym.

Brige, obs. form of Brigue, strife.

Brige, brigg, brigge, obs. ff. Bridge.

Bright (brəit), *a.* and *sb.* (*Compar.* brighter, -est.) Forms: 1 **beorht, berht, byrht, bryht**, 1–3 **breht**, 2–4 **briht**, 3–4 **brigt**, 4–5 **bryȝt, brygt**, 4– **bright.** Also 2–3 **brict**, 2–4 **bricht**, 3–5 **brith**, 4 **brit, brith(e, brigth**, 5 **bryth, bryȝth**; *Sc.* 4–6 **brycht**, 4– **bricht.** [Common Teut., though now lost in all the langs. exc. English: OE. *beorht* (:— *berht*) = OS. *berht, beraht*, OHG. *beraht, bereht* (MHG. *berht*), ON. *bjartr*, Goth. *bairhts*:— OTeut. **berhto-z*, from a stem **berh*:—Aryan *bhrag-*, whence also Skr. *bhrāj-* to shine, and L. *flagrā-re* to blaze, *flamma* flame. The metathesis of *breht* for *berht* occurs already in Lindisf. Gloss.]

A. *adj.* (In general, the opposite of *dull.*)

1. Shining; emitting, reflecting, or pervaded by much light.

a. said of luminaries.

a 1000 *Metr. Boeth.* xxii. 22 Berhtre þonne se leoma sie sunnan on sumera. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 1258 (Gr.) Þa cwom

leohta mæst .. scinan beorht ofer burgsalu. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Homilies* 39 Seofesiðe brihtre þene þa sunne. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 2 The altitude of the Mone, or of brihte sterres. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. Prol. 1 Hornyt Lady, paill Cynthia, nocht brycht. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xxii. 16 The bright mornynge starre. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 97 That I should loue a bright particuler starre. 1747 HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 17 They will shine with brighter beams..in their Lord's everlasting kingdom. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* ii. ix. 51 One of the brightest lights that we know of—the lime-light.

b. of polished metals, precious stones, and other objects whose surfaces naturally reflect light.

a 1000 *Rood* 66 (Gr.) On beorhtan stane. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 71 in *O. E. Misc.* 3 It makeð his eȝen briȝt. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 168 A belle of brasse Or of briȝte syluer. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 52 Bryghte swerde, *splendona*. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* Prol. 152 In habyte gaye and glorious, Brychtar nor gold or stonis precious. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. xl. § 5. 58 Bright Wheate .. this kinde is fower square, somwhat bright and shining. 1652 *Proc. Parliament* No. 170 A great box of bright new cast bullets. 1723 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 40 Teeth so bright, and breath so sweet. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 34 The eyes of the amphibia are in general large and bright. 1842 MACAULAY *Horatius* xxi, The long array of helmets bright.

c. of illuminated surfaces, of the day in sunshine, etc.

a 1000 *Elene* 822 (Gr.) In þære beorhtan byriȝ, þær is broðor min. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 13541 (Fairf.) Wirk..quen þe day lastis brit. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 288 Apon ye morn, quhen yat ye day was brycht. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 129 Our soule irradiate or made bryght with the lyght of the angell. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* I. i. 138 The evening bright and still. 1832 MACAULAY *Armada* xxxvi, That time of slumber was as bright and busy as the day. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* viii. 3 Bright once the days and sunny shone the light on thee.

d. of transparent substances: Clear, translucent.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 100 ▸ 1 Which had purified the whole Body of Air into such a bright transparent Æther, as made every Constellation visible. *a* 1730 FENTON (J.) While the bright Seine t' exalt the soul With sparkling plenty crowns the bowl. *a* 1748 THOMSON (J.) From the brightest wines He'd turn abhorrent.

e. *fig.* Lit up with happiness, gladness, or hope.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 165 ▸ 3 The brightest hours of prosperity have their clouds. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R., Fire-worshippers*, Bright hours atone for dark ones past. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 193 Chances of deliverance brighter than any that had offered themselves.

†**2.** Clear or luminous to the mental perception.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 815 (Gr.) Gif hy halȝes word healdan woldun beorht in breostum. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 119 Þe holi gost .. alihte hem of brihtere and of festere bileue. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* (J.) He must not proceed too swiftly, that he may with more ease, with brighter evidence, and with surer success, draw the learner on.

3. Of persons: 'Resplendent with charms' (J.); beautiful, fair. *arch.*

c 1250 *Hymn Virg.* 14 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 255 Nis non maide .. swo fair, so sschene, so rudi, swo bricht. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 2131 In his armes his brithe bride. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* lviii, That ladi gente That was so bryȝte of ble. *c* 1460 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 15 In chambur among ladyes bryȝth. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 490 By thy bright beauty was it newly bred. 1605 — *Macb.* IV. iii. 22 Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell. *c* 1600 *Bessie of Bednal Grene* II. ii, He had a faire daughter of bewty most bright. 1704 POPE *Windsor F.* 232 Like the bright beauties on thy banks below. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 279 A bright lady, surpassingly fair.

4. Of vivid or brilliant colour: used also with names of colour, as *bright red*.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V. 10 The treis begouth to ma Burgeonys and brycht blwmys alsua. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 406/2 The kinds of colour are ..Ten, Black, White, and the rest between them, Yellow, Tawney, Pale, Red, Blew, Green, Bright, Grey. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 128 His Colour Gray; For Beauty dappled, or the brightest Bay. 1704 POPE *Past., Spring* 31 Here the bright crocus and blue violet grew. *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Better Land*, Strange bright birds, on their starry wings. 1836 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1871) I. 20 Wild rose-bushes ..with their deep, bright-red seed-vessels.

5. Of sounds: †**a.** Clear, shrill, ringing. **b.** Said of the mental effect of a note.

a 1000 *Cod. Exon.* 79 b (Bosw.), Sum hafaþ beorhte stefne. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1681 For bope we habbeþ stefne brihte. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2780 God sente a steune briȝt and heȝ. 1872 J. CURWEN *Standard Course* 4/2 They are the bold .. tones of the scale .. but they differ in the manner of their boldness, one being brighter, another stronger, etc.

6. Illustrious, glorious, splendid. (Lat. *clarus*.)

a 1000 *Ags. Psalter* cxxi[i].6 Biddað eow bealde beorhtere sibbe. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Metr. Pref. 60 To buske vs to the blysse ful brigth. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ii. 13 Bryght and notable with miracles. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1491 Troy had been bright with fame and not with fire. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* (1714) Pref. 1 Some of a brighter Genius. *a* 1687 COTTON (J.) This is the worst, if not the only stain, I' th' brightest annals of a female reign. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 282 The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind. 1783 WATSON *Philip III.* (1793) I. II. 232 Exhibited a bright example of the most heroic valour.

7. Lively, cheerful, brilliant or animated in conversation, vivacious; the opposite of *dull*.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 28 Be bright and louiall among your Guests. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 208 ▸ 4, I would rather be in his Company than that of the brightest Man I know. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 6/1 He turned up today as jaunty and bright as a young buck of twenty-five.

8. Of thought, conversation, writings, etc.: Animated with wit or imagination, lively, clever, brilliant, sparkling.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 31 ▸ 10 You'll certainly print this bright Conversation. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. 1787 IV. 109 If he has brighter paragraphs, he has not better poems. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* ii. 10, I really believe some people save their bright thoughts as being too precious for conversation. 1884 R. W. CHURCH *Bacon* ix. 220 Some bright touch of his incorrigible imaginativeness.

9. Displaying great intelligence; quick-witted, clever. (In standard English used chiefly in speaking of children or one's inferiors.)

1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* (1801) 24 Before we proceed in finishing a bright character by conversation. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 203, I began life unluckily by being the wag and bright fellow at school. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxxii. 367 A few soldiers not of the brightest or bravest type. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 385/1 The child will be extra bright. *Mod.* (Ironical) He is a bright specimen!

b. Sharp, keen, watchful.

1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxi. 117 We kept a bright look-out—one man at each bow. 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 41 The look out..is not a very 'bright' one.

10. *Comb.*: chiefly parasynthetic, as *bright-bloomed, -cheeked, -costumed, -eyed, -faced, -featured, -haired, -harnessed, -headed, -studded, -witted*, etc.

1558 PHAËR *Æneid* IX. C c ij b, Brightheaded Phœbus .. Beheld..bothe Latines hoasts and Troyan fort. 1592 GREENE *Poems* 85 Bright-eyed his Phillis was. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 294 Bright-cheek'd Briseis. 1632 MILTON *Penser.* 23 Bright-haired Vesta. 1786 COWPER *Gratitude* 13 This wheel-footed studying chair .. Bright-studded to dazzle the eyes. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.*, 25th Sund. aft. Trin. i, The bright-hair'd morn is glowing. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 46 Thy little bright-faced son.

B. *sb.*

1. Brightness, light. *arch.* (*poet.*)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 143 De sunnes briȝt, Is more ðanne ðe mones liȝt. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 815 What is the sunne wors of kynd right, Thogh that a man, for feblenes of eyen, May not endure to se on it for bright? 1598 ROWLANDS *Betray. Christ* 57 O Sunne whose shine is heav'ns eternall bright. 1636 *Ariana* 17 Acknowledging here so much brights and beauties. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 380 Dark with excessive bright thy skirts appeer. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 59/2 Others .. whose forms for utter bright Are indefinable.

†**2.** A beautiful woman, a 'fair'. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 754 Breue me, bryȝt, quat-kyn of priys Berez þe perle so maskellez. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 607 Throuch bewte off that brycht. *c* 1505 DUNBAR *Poem*, 'In secreit place this hyndir nycht,' I hard ane beyrne say till ane bricht.

Bright (brəit), *adv.* Forms: 1 beorhte, 2–4 brihte, briȝte. [from the adj. with adverbial *-e*, through the loss of which it was, *c* 1400, levelled with the adj.]

1. = BRIGHTLY.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 3039 Geseah blacne leoman beorhte scinan. *a* 1000 *Metr. Boeth.* xxxvii. § 2 Ða godan scinað beorhtor þonne sunne. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2138 [Hit swiþe brihhte shineþþ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8295 Þis angel þat sa bright[e] scan. 1340 *Ayenb.* 156 Grat nyed þet þe man yzy bryte ane his left half. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 163, ffor sekyrly his face schon so bryhte. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 1 The moone shines bright. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Year* All Saints vi, The spires that glow so bright. *Ibid.* S. Peter xiv, He dreams he sees a lamp flash bright.

†**b.** Clearly, ringingly. *Obs.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1656 Heo..song so schille and so brihte.

2. *Comb.*, as *bright-beaming, -burning, -shining,* †*-splendent.* It blends with the adj. in such as *bright-dyed, -tinted*, which may be analysed as *bright(ly)* + *tinted*, or *bright tint* + *-ed*. See BRIGHT *a.* 10.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 69 What foole hath..brought a faggot to bright burning Troy? *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* vii. 47 The .. situation of bright-splendent Rome. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 3 This bright-shining day. 1795 BURNS 'Their groves o' sweet myrtle' i, Where bright-beaming summers exalt the perfume.

†**Bright,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *beorhtian* to shine bright (corresp. to Goth. **bairhtôn*), f. *beorht* bright; the ME. *bright-en* (trans.) corresponds to an OE. *bierhtan* = Goth. *bairhtjan*; but it may be a transitive extension of the OE. intr. vb.]

1. *intr.* To be bright, shine.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* III. xix. (Bosw.) Dær his ȝeearnunge oft miclum mægenum scinaþ and beorhtiȝaþ. *a* 1000 *Ags. Psalms* cxliii. 7 Þine ligetta leohteð and beorhteð. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1997 The clerkys .. made ham at ese that nyght, Til on morwen the day bryght.

b. Of sound: To be clear, to ring.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 2326 Beorhtode benc-swęg.

2. *trans.* To make bright, illumine.

a 800 *Vesp. Ps.* xli. 9 In deȝe onbead dryhten mildheortnisse his and on naeht ȝebirhte. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 384 Luue, þet schireð & brihteð þe heorte. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 815 Ryses the sun, Brightis all the burghe and the brode valis. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. v. 14 He [the Sun] brighteth the Air into a chearful Saphir.

Bright, bad form of BRITE *v. Obs.*

Brighten (brəi'tn), *v.* [ME. *brightn-en*, corresp. in form to OE. **beorhtnian*, in Northumbrian *berhtnia, geberhtnia* to make bright, f. *beorht* bright. It is possible that the mod.Eng. word is a new formation on *bright*: cf. BRIGHT *v.*]

1. *trans.* To make bright.

[*c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xiii. 32 God ȝeberhtnade hine on hine seolfne.] 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 53 Thee strand flames fyrye doe brighten. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.) As her celestial eyes Adorn the world, and brighten up the skies. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. xxiv, When the dawn of day Began to brighten Cheviot gray. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. vi, Brightening London smoke itself into gold vapour.

b. *fig.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 17 There were two Honors lost .. For Yours, may heauenly glory brighten it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 634 Hope elevates, and joy Bright'ns his crest. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxvi. 354 This sort of talk brightened up the spirits of our party.

2. *intr.* To become bright; to be bright, shine. Often with *up*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9933 Þat castel brightnes .. Ouer al þat curt on lenght and brede. 1704 POPE *Past., Spring* 72 The flowers begin to spring, the skies to brighten. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. xxx, The rainbow brightens to the setting sun! 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. lxxxix, The boy's eyes .. Brighten'd. 18.. SOUTHEY *Lodore* 58 And whitening and brightening.

b. In various fig. senses (see BRIGHT *a.*).

1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 421 How the style brightens, how the sense refines. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. 183 The Man of Raillery .. shall instantly brighten up, and assume a familiar Air. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* I. 239 He brightens up and is wide awake when Homer is..recited.

Bri·ghtened, *ppl. a.* [f. prec.] Made bright.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII. 323 Their brighten'd tide.

Bri·ghtener. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which brightens.

1796 MISS BURNEY *Camilla* IX. viii, The brightener of my every view. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 252 The richest brightener of the happiest years.

Brightening (brəi·t'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [see -ING 1.]

1. The action of making or becoming bright: illumination. *lit.* and *fig.*

1552 HULOET, Bryghtnyng, or brandishynge, *vibratio.* 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 51 The brightning of our Island. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 461 ▸ 4 Bestow upon it a few Brightnings from your Genius.

2. In various technical uses: see quots.

1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 506 The cupelling process .. may be known to have been continued sufficiently long by a peculiar appearance, termed 'brightening', assumed by the silver bead. 1879 G. GLADSTONE *Calico Printing* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 198/2 Brightening.. is for the purpose of bringing up the colours to their full brilliance .. This is attained by passing the goods through a soap bath two or more times. 1882 *Artist* 1 Feb. 63/1 A fine pearly grey for brightening or light shading.

Bri·ghtening, *ppl. a.* [see -ING 2.] Becoming or making bright. *lit.* and *fig.*

1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 346 Each bright'ning grace the genuine Greek confessed. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XXII. xi, A smile Dawn'd in his brightening countenance. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 11. 75 Clear and sharp against the brightening sky. 1884 *Athenæum* 1 Mar. 272/3 Brightening prospects.

†**Bri·ghthede.** *Obs.* [ME., f. BRIGHT *a.* + *-hede*, -HEAD.] = BRIGHTNESS.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vi. 4 Þe brygthhed & þe pees of godis light. *Ibid.* xv. 5 Þou restores til þaim þe knawynge of my brighthede.

Brightish (brəi·tiʃ), *a.* [f. BRIGHT *a.* + -ISH 1.] Somewhat bright.

1577 DEE *Relat. Spirits* I. (1659) 173 These seem somewhat brightish. 1800 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 266 Brightish-green, inclining to white.

Brightly (brəi·tli), *adv.* [OE. *beorhtlice, brihtlice*, f. *beorht*, BRIGHT + *-lice*, -LY 2.] In a bright manner; brilliantly, clearly.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark viii. 25 Swa þæt he beorhtlice [1160 *Hatton* brihtlice] eall ȝeseah. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 154 Penne.. schule ȝe al þis brihtliche understonden. *Ibid.* 170 Te brihtluker iseon ine heouene Godes brihte nebscheft. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3491 Do so spac god so briȝt-like, ðat alle he it herden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3320 A gold ringe þat brihtly schane. 1340 *Ayenb.* 150 Hi zyeþ briȝtliche..and al aboute ham. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XV. (1617) 265 Some brightlyer and some dimlier. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 94 A substitute shines brightly as a King Vntill a King be by. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 569 Till brightly-dawning shone The Morn. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xx. (1880) I. 273 A long narrow room, painted brightly like the other. 1882 HOWELLS in *Longm. Mag.* I. 51 The grass is .. brightly green.

Brightness (brəi·tnés). [OE. *beorhtnes, brehtnis*, f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being bright; brilliancy, clearness; vivacity, quickness of intellect, etc. (see BRIGHT *a.*).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John v. 40 Brehtnise from monnum ne onfoe ic. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* Luke ii. 9 And godes beorhtnes him ymbe-scean. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Six werkes of brictnesse. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 103 A brightnesse com fro heuen. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. v. (1859) 76 Sterres .. castyng oute bemes of huge bryghtynes. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 19 The brightnesse of her cheeke would shame those starres. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Solomon* III. (R.) Vex'd with the present moment's heavy gloom, Why seek we brightness from the years to come? — (J.) The brightness of his parts .. distinguished him in an age of great politeness. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. II. v. § 15 Brightness of colour is altogether inadmissible without purity and harmony.

Bright's Disease. *Med.* [f. the name of Dr. R. Bright, whose researches, published in 1827, established the nature of the disease.] 'A generic term including several forms of acute and chronic disease of the kidney usually associated with albumen in the urine' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); granular degeneration of the kidneys.

1831 GRAVES in *Lond. Med. Gaz.* Dec., That obstruction of the glandular tissue to which the name of Bright's disease has been attached. 1843 — *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxxiv.

540, I regard albuminous urine as a sign of Bright's kidney. 1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 863.

† **Bri·ghtshine.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Bright *a.* + Shine.] Lustre.

1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 147 The brightshine of all princely virtues. 1618 Bayne *On Eph.* i. (1643) 33 No more doth the darkenesse of affliction obscure the bright-shine of this grace toward us.

Bri·ght-smith. *rare.* [f. Bright *a.* + Smith.] A worker in 'white' or bright iron and tin.

1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metals* I. 156 The modern blacksmith is distinguished from the whitesmith, or brightsmith, as the latter has sometimes been called.

Bri·ghtsome, *a. arch.* [f. Bright *a.* + -some: cf. *gladsome, darksome.*] Partaking of or exhibiting brightness, bright-looking. (A vaguer word than *bright,* leaving more to the imagination.)

1558 Phaër *Æneid* IX. (1560) B b iij, His hie helme ..that brightsome beames reflecting shone. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 99/2 Men of so brightsome countenances. *c* 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* vi. 13 As brightsome as the Paramour of Mars. 1635 J. Hayward *Banish'd Virg.* 108 The night ..is yet very brightsome and cleare. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* II. 154 Let me strew Their brightsome blossoms.

Hence **Bri·ghtsomeness.** *arch.*

1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 734 The brightsomenes of the gold. 1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* II. vi. 283 The brightsomeness of the Gospel was dimmed.

Brigidian, Brigittin, var. of Bridgetin, *Obs.*

Brigirdel, variant of Breechgirdle.

† **Brignole.** *Obs.* [Fr. in same sense), named from *Brignoles* a town of Provence.] A kind of dried plum. (Littré.)

1721 C. King *Brit. Merch.* I. 181 Capers, Olives, Brignoles, Parchment, etc.

† **Brigo·se,** *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *brigōsus,* f. *briga*: see Brigue *sb.*] = next.

1679 Puller *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 206 Which two words, —as conscious that they were very brigose and severe if too generally taken,—therefore he softens, etc.

† **Bri·gous,** *a. Obs.* [a. AF. **brigous* = OF. *brigeus,* later *brigueux,* medL. *brigōsus,* cf. Brigue.] Of or pertaining to strife or disagreement; factious, disputable.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. III. 203 þe inges sigh þat þe cause was brigous [*dubiosum*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 51 Brygows, or debate-makar, *brigosus.* 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 128 Beware of such brygons matters.

Brigs, obs. form of Bruges (satin).

‖ **Brigue** (brig), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 brige, bryge, brygge, brigge, 5 (?) bryke, 7– brigue. [a. F. *brigue* (14th c. in Littré) = med.L. *briga,* It. and Pg. *briga,* Sp. and Pr. *brega.* Of uncertain origin: see Diez. The word and its derivatives are extensively developed in Italian: see Brigand, etc. Adopted in Eng. in the 14–15th c.; then again from modern Fr. about 1700.

† **1.** Strife, quarrel, contention. *Obs.*

[*c* 1380 cf. Brike.] *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melibeus* ¶ 716 Myne Aduersaries han bigonnen this debaat and bryge [*v. r.* brige, brigge]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.,* Bryge or debate, *briga, discensio.* 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) IV. xxiv. 192 Yf they passe ther tyme by retchelesnesse or by bryge, the bysshop shall ordeyne. 1678 Littleton *Lat. Dict.,* A brigue or quarrel. *Lis, contentio* [*briga*].

‖ **2.** Intrigue, faction. [from mod.F.; much used in the first half of the 18th c.] *Obs.* (exc. casually).

1701 *Jura Pop. Anglicani* 29 They must set afoot Factions and Brigues. 1720 Ozell tr. *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. III. 171 The Cabals and Brigues of the Patricians. 1752 Hume *Pol. Disc.* xii. 296 Sufficient to prevent brigue and faction. 1753 *Dial. betw. Swift & Prior* 134 Violent and ill-judg'd Brigues and Feuds. 1867 J. Thomson *L'Anc. Régime* 13 He in recompense got Fierce struggle with brigue and plot.

† **Brigue** (brig), *v. Obs.* [f. prec., or a. F. *brigue-r* to contend, intrigue for = It. *brigare* to brawl, brabble, strive for. But sense 1 appears to be related to Brike: see *Briga, brica* in Du Cange; It. *imbrigare* 'to molest, embroil'; also, to entangle, Florio.]

† **1.** *trans.* To ensnare, trap, beguile. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 416 þo fende hafs caste þis snare for to bryge men. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. II. 367 Men were so i-briged [Caxton begyled] þat þey coupe nou3t come out,

2. *intr.* To intrigue; to solicit by underhand methods; to canvass. (Chiefly *Sc.* in 16–18th c.)

1588 A. King *Canisius' Catech.* 109 Then efteruart nother brigued, or desyred, nother violentlie inuaded ye Bishoprick. 1706 Lo. Beilhaven *Sp. in Sc. Parlt.* 11, I don't think any one Post of the kingdom worth the briguing after. 1726 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) III. 270 They are already beginning to brigue and cabal. *a* 1808 Bp. Hurd (L.), I am too proud to brigue for admission.

† **b.** *trans.* To obtain by intrigue. *Obs.*

1758 Sir J. Dalrymple *Ess. Hist. Feudal Prop.* 170 Kenneth III. brigued a contrary law from his barons.

Hence **Briguing** *vbl. sb.*

1704 Swift *T. Tub* i, By briguing and caballing. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. II. v. v. 64 Briguing, intriguing, favouritism .. goes on there.

† **Brigueless.** *adv. Obs. rare.* In 5 **brygeless.** [f. Brigue + -less; = F. *sans brigue.*] Without cavil or dispute; with undisputed title.

1415 Occleve *Oldcastle* 164 *Anglia* v. 28 Land .. þat thy fadir huld in reste and pees .. And his fadir before him brygeless.

† **Bri·guer.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *brigueur,* f. *briguer*: see Brigue *v.*.] A contentious person, a quarrelsome wrangler.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) x. x. 385/2 There shal no shrewe, no bryger, no lechour .. entre in to this cyte. *c* 1600 Burel *Pilgr.* in Watson's *Coll. Poems* II. 46 (Jam.) As bregers and tygers, Delyts in blud to be.

Brikcanetyne, obs. Sc. form of Brigandine.

† **Brike.** *Obs.* Also 5 bryke. [a. ONF. *brique, bricque,* var. of *briche, brice,* trap, gin.] A trap, a snare; a 'fix', a dilemma.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 128 If a man falle in bryke [*v. r.* brygge] for worldly richesses. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monkes T.* 400 Geniloun Oliver .. Bronghte this worthy king in such a bryk [*v. r.* brike, bryke]. 1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxxv. (1483) 83 Ne hit belongeth nought to suche offycers for the kynges profite to mene newe brykes. *a* 1420 Occleve *De Reg. Princ.* 176 They rekke not what brike her lorde be ynne.

Brike, brikke, obs. forms of Brick.

Brikell, obs. form of Brickle.

Brill (bril), *sb.*[1] Also 5 brell, prylle. [Origin and etymological form (*brill, prill,* or *perl*) unknown. (The Cornish *brilli,* contr. of *brithelli* (pl. of *brithel*) 'mackerel' (Williams), agrees in phonetic form, but has no connexion in sense, and there is no evidence of confusion as to the two fish. The English is also probably older than the contracted form of the Cornish word.)]

A kind of flat-fish (*Rhombus vulgaris*), allied to, and resembling the Turbot, but inferior in flavour.

1481–90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (1841) 105 For .. ij solys, a prylle, and xij. whytynges. *Ibid.* 120 For an haddok and a brell vj.*d.* 1740 R. Brookes *Art of Angling* Index, Brill or Pearl. 1830 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* II. 181 The brill is longer and narrower than the turbot: the brill has scales on both sides, the turbot has thorns on the back and no scales on the other side. 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* I. 81, I have heard .. that he does not care about brill, but worships John Dory.

† **Brill,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* (See quot.)

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 154/1 The Brills in the hair on the Eye-lids [of a horse]. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *Horse,* To begin with the Hair.. 5. The Cronet, which is the Hair that grows over the Top of the Hoof 6. The Brills, being the Hair on the Eye-lids.

† **Brill,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Expressive of the sound.] *intr.* To make a sharp vibratory sound, as an insect by the rapid vibration of its wings.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. ix. 291 Voices of Bees, Worms, Serpents.—The Brize Breezeth or Brilleth.

‖ **2.** Adaptation of Du. *brullen* to roar.

1863 W. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* 114 Two lionesses brilling savagely.

‖ **Bri·llant.** *Obs.* Also 7 brillain. [F. *brillant* sb., brilliance, brilliancy (subst. use of *brillant* Brilliant.)] Brilliancy.

1676 Etheredge *Man of Mode* III. ii. (1684) 36 The brillain of so much good language, Sir, has much more power than the little beauty I can boast. 1678 T. Rymer *Trag. of Age* 6 He gives a lustre and brillant which dazzles the sight.

Brillant, obs. form of Brilliant *a.*

‖ **Brillante** (brilla·nte), *a. Music.* [It. *brillante* bright, sparkling.] A term prefixed to a passage or movement, when it is to be played or sung in a gay and sparkling style.

† **Brille,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *brille-r* to shine: see Brilliant.] *intr.* To shine.

1727 Lady M. W. Montague *Let.* IV. clxv. 171 The town never was fuller, and some people brille in it who brilled twenty years ago.

Brilliance (bri·lyăns). [f. Brilliant: see -ance. No corresponding word in Fr.]

1. Intense or sparkling brightness or radiance, lustre, splendour.

[Not in Johnson 1755–73.] 1755 Young *Centaur* i. (1757) IV. 107 How far wit can set wisdom at defiance, and, with its artful brilliances, dazzle common understandings? 1830 Tennyson *Ode to Mem.* 20 Fruits Which in wintertide shall star The black earth with brilliance rare. 1879 Howells *L. Aroostook* xxii. 243 The brilliance of a lamp that shot its red across the gloom. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* 64 Roderigues stands out well between the blue brilliances of sky and sea.

2. *fig.*

1779 Johnson *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 75 A scholar with great brilliance of wit. 1808 J. Barlow *Columb.* I. 198 New strength and brilliance flush'd his mortal sight. 1842 H. Rogers *Introd. Burke's Wks.* (1842) I. 3 Both [the brothers Burke] possessed much of the brilliance of mind which so eminently distinguished Edmund. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* 17 The story is told .. with his usual brilliance by Macaulay.

¶ *Brilliance* and *Brilliancy* are to a great extent synonyms: *brilliancy,* however, is more distinctly a quality having degrees; as in the comparative *brilliancy* of two colours.

Brilliancy (bri·lyănsi). [see prec. and -ancy.] The quality of being brilliant; shining quality, lustrousness; shining brightness. **a.** *physical.*

1747 Hervey *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 89 It .. throws a brilliancy into the water of the diamond that is hardening on its rock. 1755 in Johnson. 1772 Pennant *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 323 An amazing brilliancy of colors. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. x. § 3. 125 The apparent connection of brilliancy of colour with vigour of life, or purity of substance. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 75 This brilliancy is rapidly lost .. on exposure to the atmosphere.

b. *non-material.*

1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 398 What new brilliancy then does it throw over the prospect. 1842 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* III. ix. 157 She is full of life, and spirit, and brilliancy. 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. ii. 69 The consciousness of deserved popularity added brilliancy to his wit. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 475/1 Brilliancy and shallowness are commonly received synonyms. The best device for exciting the most solemn distrust is to accuse a man of brilliance.

c. with *plural.*

1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 96 Its concentrated brilliancies and magnificences. 1868 — *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 145 The autumnal brilliancies.

Brilliant (bri·lyănt), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7–8 **brillant.** [a. F. *brillant* shining, pr. pple. of *briller* to shine, corresp. to Pr. and Sp. *brillar,* Pg. *brilhar,* It. *brillare,* commonly taken as formed on a L. type **berillāre,* f. late L. *beryll-us* (Isid.), L. *beryllus* Beryl. Littré notices that the verb is not found in Fr. before the 16th c., when it appears to have been taken from one of the cognate langs.]

1. Brightly shining, glittering, sparkling, lustrous.

1681 Blount *Glossogr.,* *Brillant* (Fr.), glittering, sparkling, shining. 1696 Phillips, *Brilliant,* glittering, casting forth a sparkling Light. 1720 Kersey, *Brillant* [as in Blount & Phillips]. 1791 Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. Introd. 1 The beauty of brilliant colours. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* 60 There is always a stronger sense of life when the sun is brilliant after rain. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 75 As brilliant as a piece of polished silver.

2. *fig.* **a.** Of qualities and actions: Splendid, illustrious, distinguished, striking the imagination.

1758 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* IV. cx. 109 The carnival is expected to be more brilliant than common, from the great concourse of noble strangers. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxiv. 114 Wit is oftentimes false, though it may appear brilliant. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 242 A man of solid, though not brilliant parts. 1867 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 312 It is impossible that prospects could be more brilliant.

b. Of persons: Very distinguished or celebrated; *esp.* distinguished by talent and cleverness; having showy good qualities.

1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 531 The stern and pensive William relaxed into good humour when his brilliant guest appeared. *Ibid.* II. 230 He found a brilliant circle of noblemen and gentlemen assembled. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 7 Fontenelle was both brilliant and far-sighted.

† **B.** as *sb.* = Brilliant. *Obs.*

1691 *Fop Dict.* Suppl., The Brilliant of Language. Sharpness and wittiness of Expression. 1694 Congreve *Double Dealer* II. i. (Jod.) Some distinguished quality, as for example the bel air, or brilliant of Mr. Brisk.

Bri·lliant, *sb.* Also 7–8 brillant. [a. F. *brillant* in same sense, subst. use of *brillant* adj.]

1. A diamond of the finest cut and brilliancy.

(The *brilliant* differs from the *rose,* in having horizontal faces on its upper and under sides, called the *table* and the *collet* respectively, which are surrounded and united by facets, while the upper surface of the rose rises into a dome, and is covered with facets. The French brilliant consists of two truncated pyramids placed base to base. Watts.)

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2609/4 Lost..a square Diamond Brilliant, weighing eight grains. 1700 Dryden *Gd. Parson* 139 This brillant is so spotless and so bright He needs no foyl. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* v. i, The jeweller knows that the finest brilliant requires a foil. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xvi. (ed. 3) 148 A brilliant which has successively graced the necks of a hundred beauties.

b. *attrib.* and in *comb.*

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4160/4 Lost .. two single Brilliant Drops. 1709 *Ibid.* No. 4617/4 A Rose Diamond Ring, set with a large Brilliant Stone. 1713 *Ibid.* No. 5139/4 Ten Diamonds, all Brilliant cut. 1748 Mrs. Delany *Autobiog.* (1861) II. 487 He has given her a very fine pair of brilliant earrings. 1761 Wilson in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 444 Six of these gems are cut brilliant fashion.

† **2.** A kind of silken fabric. *Obs.*

1719 J. Roberts *Spinster* 345 Many woollen stuffs, and stuffs mixed with silk, and even silks themselves .. such as brilliants and pulerays, antherines and bombazines.

3. 'A brisk, high mettled, stately horse, that has a rais'd neck, a high motion, excellent haunches' (Bailey vol. II. 1731); also in Craig 1847.

4. A species of firework.

1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 682 *A fixed brilliant* .. gun powder, 16; steel-filings, 4.

5. The smallest type used in English printing, being a size less than 'diamond'. (A fancy name, suggested by *pearl, ruby, diamond.*)

This line is in Brilliant type.

1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 640 The smallest is called Brilliant, but is seldom used.

Bri·lliant, *v. rare.* [f. Brilliant *a.*] *trans.* To cut as a brilliant.

1752 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* 777 The Diamonds..to which they have given the name of Nayffez or dwarf Points..are naturally brillianted. 1784 H. Walpole *Corr.* IV. 377 (D.) The new Bristol stones .. would pass on a more skilful lapidary than I am for having been brillianted by a professed artist.

Bri·lliantine. [a. F. *brillantine,* f. *brillant.*] A cosmetic for imparting a gloss to the hair.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 706/1 The same devotion to starch and brilliantine.

Bri·lliantly, *adv.* [f. Brilliant *a.* + -ly[2].] In a brilliant manner, with brilliant effect; brightly, glitteringly, splendidly.

[Not in Johnson 1755–73.] 1813 *Examiner* 22 Mar. 186/1

The last campaign..terminated not only brilliantly but gloriously. 1815 *Scribleomania* 33 True star .. With radiance poetic, most brilliantly clear. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 615 No other large Irish town is so well cleaned, so brilliantly lighted. 1882a PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xvi. (1882) 120 He could write and write brilliantly, in clear, terse, and vigorous English.

Bri·lliantness. = BRILLIANCY.

1755 in JOHNSON; whence in later Dicts.

Bri·lliantwise, *adv.* [f. BRILLIANT *sb.* + -WISE.] After the manner of a brilliant.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxix. (1848) 337 Senses fined, And pointed brilliantwise.

† **Brim,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1–6 brim, 1–4 brym, 4 brymme. [OE. *brim* surf, (*poet.*) the sea = ON. *brim* surf, sea; prob. f. the stem *brem-* roar, rage: see BRIM *v.*[1] It became obs. in ME.; but was perhaps used by Spenser.] An old poetical word for the sea; also, 'flood', water.

Beowulf 847 (Gr.) Wæs on blode brim weallende. *c* 937 *Battle Brunanburh* in *O. E. Chron.*, Siþþan eastan hider Engle and Sexe up becomon ofer brade brimu Brytene sohtan. *c* 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 177 *Æquor*, brym, sæ. *c* 1290 *Land Cokaygne* 156 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 160 Hi .. lepith dune in-to the brimme, And doth ham sleilich for to swimme. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2172 A balȝ berȝ hi a bonke þe brymme [?*sea* or *shore*] bysyde. *a* 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 125 In middes þe brig was ouer þe brim. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ix. 35 The bright sunne, what time his fierie teme Towards the westerne brim [perh. = edge, horizon] begins to draw.

Brim (brim), *sb.*[2] Forms: 3–7 brimme, brymme, 3–6 brym, 3, 7 brime, 6 bryme, 7 brimm, 4– brim. [ME. *brimme, brymme,* of uncertain etymology: cf. ON. *barmr* brim, Ger. *bräme* fem. 'margin, border, fringe', MHG. *brem* str. neut. 'edging, border'.]

I. *orig.* The border, margin, edge, or brink:

† **1.** of the sea, or any piece of water: Coast, shore, bank, brink. (Now only as a transferred application of 4.)

c 1205 LAY. 4472 His cnihtes..to þare sæ færden, þar laien bi þan brimme. *a* 1300 *K. Horne* 196 Ure schip bigan to swymme To þis londes brymme. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xii. (1495) 447 In the brymme of the deed see groweth most fayr apples. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Llij, The flud of Nyle shulde flowe ouer his brymmes. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. xxxvi. § 16. 249 The bayche and brimmes of the sea. 1856 BRYANT *Ages* xxviii, His willing waves yon bright blue bay Sends up, to kiss his decorated brim.

† **b.** In this sense formerly used without any defining addition. (Now only by ellipsis.)

c 1275 LAY. 17030 Þe cnihtes hine funde þar he sat bi brimme [*c* 1205 stronden]. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 365 Watz no brymme þat abod vnbrosten bylyue. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 339 In a richt fair place .. Lawch by a brym. *c* 1460 *Emare* 349 A boot he fond by the brym. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iii. 34 Whenas Calepine came to the brim..His heart with vengeance inwardly did swell. 1830 TENNYSON *Arab. Nts.* 16 The citron-shadows in the blue: By garden porches on the brim, The costly doors flung open wide.

† **2.** of other things. *Obs., arch.* or *dial.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxiii. 57 On the brimme of the dykes .. he caused to stryke of the heedes of all the prisoners. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxii. 173 Like to the common Belfloure, but..not so deepely cut about the brimmes or edges. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iii. 34 Upon the brim of his brode-plated shield. 1591 LYLY *Sapho* II. iv. 179 Let thy love hang at thy hearts bottome, not at the tongues brimme. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 394 Escars that grow about the brims of vlcers. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* CXXX, The flowers .. of a whitish colour washed about the brims with a little light carnation. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5470/4 The Brims of the Ears black. 1862 BARNES *Rhymes Dorset Dial.* II. 185 E vell vrom the brim Ov a cliff.

† **b.** An edging or border (distinct from the surface).

a 1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Sheph.* IV. i. 225 A brim Of sailing Pines that edge yon Mountain in. 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 56 A slate with broad brims.

† **3.** *fig.* The 'brink' (of despair, the grave, etc.).

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* Prol., Brought unto the very brymme of desperacion. 1622 A. COURT *Constancie* I. 48 The quarrels .. haue brought him to the brimme of his graue. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* (1851) 80 This cited place lyes upon the very brimme of a noted corruption. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. viii. 75 He .. is at the margin and brim of that state of finall reprobation.

II. 4. Now *esp.* The edge, margin, or 'lip' of a cup, bowl, basin, or anything of similar shape artificial or natural. (Formerly often *pl.*)

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 54 Better spare at brym than at bottem. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 131 V° Brim of a cup, *labrum.* 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 93/2 Under the brim of his scull. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* iv. 2 He made a molten Sea of ten cubites, from brim to brim. *a* 1695 WOOD *Life* (1848) 260 A vessel or a bason notched at the brimms. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xvii. § 40 They will see it run over the Brims of the Glass like bottled Beer. 1810 *Encycl. Lond.* I. 646/2 From the brim of the pelvis upwards. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. II. xxv. 622 On arriving at the brim of the Crater.

b. in *full to the brim,* and the like. Often *fig.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iv. 48 To make the comming houre oreflow with joy, And pleasure drowne the brim. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 18 He will fill thy wishes to the brimme. 1608 — *Per.* II. iii. 50 A cup that's stored unto the brim. 1782 HAN. MORE *Belshaz.* II. 74 Fill me that massy goblet to the brim. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* VI. 6 Thy city, beap'd with envy to the brim. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. vi. 111 Quickly fill the beaker to the brim.

5. The upper edge or surface of water. *arch.* or *poetic.*

a 1552 LELAND in *Sat. Rev.* 13 Dec. (1885) 802 [Bremes] ons frayed approach not in the bryme of the water that yere agayne. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. xiv. Sij b, Marke..where the brimme of the water now toucheth. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* iii. 15 The feet of the Priestes .. were dipped in the brimme of the water. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* I. 168 They are Fish that never rise to the brim of the Water. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xv, Not lighter does the swallow skim Along the smooth lake's level brim.

† **b.** The surface of the ground. *Obs.*

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* II. 11 b, Neither is the place of the fyre under the brimme of the earth.

6. The projecting edge or marginal rim of a hat.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1089 His bonnet on, Under whose brim the gaudy sun would peep. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 12 The broad Brim of a good Hat. 1665–9 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xix. (1675) 279 Upon ones Drinking Water out of the Brims of his Hat. 1716–8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxviii. 154 A high-crowned hat without brims. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. x. 332 They sometimes invert the hat, and wear it brim uppermost.

7. *techn.* ? The thickened marginal portion, or 'sound-bow', of a bell.

[1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. (1729) 411 In the middle of the Floor stood a rusty Iron Bell on its Brims.] *a* 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 47 Brim and rim it gleams. 1872a ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* i. 5 A bell should measure: in diameter at the mouth, fifteen brims; in height to the shoulder, twelve brims.

8. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Rim,* or *Brim,* a name given to the circular edge of any of the tops. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

9. *Comb.,* as **brim-charged,** filled to the brim.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 87 Anchises a goold boul massye becrowning With wyne brym charged.

Brim, *sb.*[3] [f. BRIM *v.*[1]] (See quot.)

1572 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Hogges* (1627) 274 To make them goe to brim, or take the boare, it shall be good to giue them barley. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 166 You shall say Boare goeth to his Brymme. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Brim,* a Term relating to Swine; a Sow is said to go to Brim when she goes to Boar.

† **Brim,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* A bad, vicious woman. Cf. BRIMSTONE 4.

1730–6 BAILEY, *Brim* [q. a Contraction of Brimstone], a common Strumpet. 1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) I. 173 Can mortal scoundrels thee [Hera] perplex, And the great brim of brimstones vex? 1808 JAMIESON, *Brim,* a cant term for a trull, *Loth.*

Brim (brim), *v.*[1] Forms: 5 bryme, brymmyn, 5–7 brymme, 6 breame, breme, 7 brime, brimme, 7– brim, (9 *dial.* breme). [In 15th c. *brymme,* in the 16th c. and mod. dial. also *breme,* corresp. to *brym,* BREME *a.*; either formed from the latter, or (though not found in ME.) actually descended from OE. *bremman* to roar, rage, corresp. to OHG. *breman,* MHG. *bremen* to rage, roar, MDu. and Du. *bremen, bremmen,* from an old Teut. root *brem-,* cogn. with L. *fremĕre.* In early mod.Du. *bremen* had also the sense 'desire violently', and LG. *brummen* (a derivative form) is said of the sow seeking the boar.]

1. *intr.* Of swine: To be 'in heat', rut, copulate.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1051 Nowe bores gladly brymmeth. *Ibid.* 1070 The sonner wol thei [sows] brymme ayeine and brynge Forth pigges moo. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 44 To Bryme, *subare.* 1591 PERCIVALL *Span. Dict., Berriondez de puerca,* when a sow is briming, *subatio.* 1616 BULLOKAR, *Brime,* a terme used among hunters when the wilde Boare goeth to the female. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Sow,* To make a Sow Brim or take Boar. 1863 ATKINSON *Danby Provinc., Brim, breme,* 1. to desire the boar; 2. (as applied to the boar), to serve the sow.

2. *trans.* Said of a boar.

1552 HULOET, Brymme a sowe, as when a bore doth get pigges. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 127 Is oftentimes breamed of the boare, and conceaveth. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny Nat. Hist.* I. 304. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* 452 Every Boar to brim his Sow. 1863 [see 1].

† **Brim, brime,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.*

intr. To be fertile, develop fruit, to BREED (sense 11 c).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 118 God .. erðe brimen and beren dede. *Ibid.* 1128 Men seið ðe treen .. Waxen in time and brimen.

Brim (brim), *v.*[3] Also 7 brimme. [f. BRIM *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To fill (a goblet, etc.) to the brim. Also *absol.*

1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. i. Wks. 1874 III. 14 Fetch me his heart, brimme me a bowle With his warme bloud. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* II, The board was spread anew, Anew the horn was brimm'd. 1813 COLERIDGE *Remorse* V. i. 108 As I brimmed the bowl, I thought on thee. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CVI. 16 Fetch the wine, Arrange the board and brim the glass.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

1844 A. WELBY *Poems* (1867) 70 Softly brimming my young eyes with tears. 1853 BOWRING in *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 351 All my heart was brimmed with bliss. 1878 GILDER *Poet & Master* 9 Not tears, but jollity .. brim the strong man-child's eyes.

2. *intr.* To be or become brim-full. *To brim over*: to overflow *with.* (The ppl. adj. BRIMMING is found from Milton onward.)

1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 997 Where I brim Round flowery islands. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 70 The bustle of the market..went on within or brimmed over into the streets. 1873 GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* XXVI. 353 The Gulf of Bothnia appears to have brimmed with ice. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* I. xxix. 322 He brimmed with deep feeling as he replied.

† **3.** *trans.* To provide with a brim. *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM II, To brim a thing, *marginate.*

Brim *a.*: see BREME.

Brimbel, -bil, -byl, obs. forms of BRAMBLE.

‖ **Brimborion, -um.** Also 7 breborion. [Fr.; formerly *bre-, briborion*; according to Littré a perversion of *breviārium* 'breviary', whence 'foolish charmes or superstitious prayers, vsed by old and simple women against the toothache, and any such thredbare and mustie rags of blind devotion' (Cotgr.).] 'A thing without value or use' (Littré); trash, nonsense.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxi, He mumbled all his Kiriele and dunsical breborions. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* III. 8 Talking to your royal mistress, or handing jewels and colifichets and brimborions, baubles, knick-knacks, gewgaws. 1880a WEBB *Goethe's Faust* II. vii. 164 As when their scruples you overcome With all sorts of brimborium.

† **Brim-fill,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. BRIM *sb.*[2] + FILL *v.*] *trans.* To fill up to the brim.

1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Dev.* 71 The cup of his iniquity [will be] brimfilled. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 33 Sins our city doe brime fill. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 203 Thy brimfill'd bowls of fierce desire.

Brimfir, variant of BRINFIRE, *Obs.*

Brim-full, brimful see below), *a.* Orig. written as two words. [f. BRIM *sb.*[2] + FULL: properly pronounced (bri·mˌfu·l); cf. *half full, quite full,* and the like; erroneously (bri·mful), by association with adjs. like *mindful.*]

1. Full to the brim; on the point of overflowing.

1530 PALSGR. 307/1 Brimfull, *plain.* 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1640) 401 [Archimedes] putting the Crowne .. into the vessel of water brim full..marked, how much water did run out. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV,* III. i. 67 His Eye brimfull of Teares. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 516 A little Box, which I filled Brim full. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 51 Yet it is always brim full. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 88 Her eyes with tears brim full. 1860 KINGSLEY *Misc.* I. 173 Rivers..brimful in the longest droughts.

b. Of the eyes: Full of tears. (This appears to be always *bri·mful* in the poets: cf. *tearful.*)

1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 681 Her brimful eyes, that ready stood .. Released their watery store. 1786 BURNS *Farewell St. James's Lodge,* With melting heart, and brimful eye.

2. *fig.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 116/2 Brimme full of venime against God. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 214 The peoples hearts brim-full of feare. 1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 292 A woman brim-full with the notion of her beauty. 1794 *Gold. Age* in *Poet. Register* (1807) 401 And sing, brimful of thee, in tuneful strain. 1830 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* 12 My heart, Brimful of those wild tales. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXXVII, Brimfull of health, and life, and hope. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. II. ii. 234.

Brimfully. *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] So as to be brim-full.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 333 Wilson was brimfully, nay, overflowingly, imbued with the poetic element.

Brimfulness. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] (Johnson quotes for this the following passage from Shaks., where the reading is *brim fu'lnesse* in two words (like *brim full* with *brim* in attributive relation to *fulness.*)

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V,* I. ii. 150 The Scot .. Came pouring like the Tyde into a breach With ample and brim fulnesse of his force.

Bri·ming. (*Cornwall.*) The phosphorescence of the sea; = BURNING 3. Cf. BRINY 2.

1836 YARRELL *Fishes* II. 103 A master seaner .. forms a judgment by the extent of the brining in his sean. 1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss.,* Briming. — *W. Cornw. Gl.,* Brimming.

Brimless (bri·mlės), *a.* Without a brim.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 76 High-crowned brimlesse caps of beaten gold. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 14 He with the brimless hat. 1887 *Chambers's Jrnl.* IV. 1 A round, brimless sailor's cap.

Brimmed (brimd), *ppl. a.*[1] See BRIM *v.*[1]

1552 HULOET, Brymmed sowe, *sus subata.*

Brimmed (brimd, bri·mėd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. BRIM *v.*[3] and *sb.*[2]]

1. Filled to the brim; brim-full.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* III. 161 Me thinkes a cup of gold Stands brim'd before me. 1637 MILTON *Comus* 924 May thy brimmed waves for this Their full tribute never miss. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 639 A cup he took Full brimm'd. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Poems* II. 59 This brimmed unwrinkled Rhine.

2. Having a brim, as a hat, etc. Chiefly in composition, as *broad-, narrow-, wide-brimmed.*

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 75 Hee never walked .. without a broad brimd Hat upon his head. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 44 ¶ 8 In ordinary Comedies, a broad and a narrow brim'd Hat are different Characters. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 4/2 He has a brimmed hat to keep the sun from his head.

Brimmer (bri·mər), *sb.* [f. BRIM *v.*[3] + -ER[1].]

1. A thing that fills to the brim; a swelling wave.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* I. xviii, Swell us a lustie Brimmer ..So vast, that none may spie the coast.

2. A brimming cup or goblet.

1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman St.* V. vi, Boy! Fill a Brimmer, Nay fuller yet, yet a little fuller. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* (1806) II. 253 Nor ceas'd to draw, Till he the bottom of the brimmer saw. 1728 GAY *Begg. Op.* III. xii, Not one so sure can bring Relief As his best Friend, a Brimmer. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* IV. (1846) 63 Accustomed to feed the flame of their loyalty with copious brimmers.

†**3.** A hat with a brim. *Obs.* Cf. *bowler*.

a 1652 BROME *Songs* (N.) Now takes his brimmer off. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 136 Twisting the ends of his Girdle, and asking him the price of his Brimmer.

Brimmer (brɪ·mǝɹ), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* and *absol.* To fill and drink (brimmers of wine). Hence **Brɪ·mmered** *ppl. a.*

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 313 Is he not seen at the Athenæum, dinnering and brimmering? 1831 HOGG in *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 380 The brimmer'd glass in every hand.

Brimming (brɪ·mɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. BRIM *v.*[1]] The action of the verb BRIM[1]: said of swine.

1530 PALSGR. 824/2 A brimmyng as a bore or sowe doth, *en rouyt*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 230 They stand lightly to the first brimming. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 1. xxiv. 106 They begin to grow hot and goe a brimming. 1671 CHARENTE *Let. Customs Tafiletta* 46 The wild Boars are most furious creatures, especially in Brimmin time.

Brimming (brɪ·mɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. BRIM *v.*[3] + -ING[1].] Being full to the brim, overflowing.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. in Amer.* III. 73 The gushing talk of Judge Story, the brimmings of a full head and heart. 1878 G. MEREDITH in *Macm. Mag.* Oct., Something friends have told her fills her heart to brimming.

Brɪ·mming, *ppl. a.* [f. BRIM *v.*[3] + -ING[2].]

1. That rises to the brim of its vessel, basin, or bed; that fills to overflowing.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 336 They..in the rinde, Still as they thirsted, scoop the brimming stream. 1857 EMERSON *Poems* 42 The brimming brook invites a leap. 1864 TENNYSON *Brook* 64 And out again I curve and flow, To join the brimming river.

fig. 1864 *Spectator* 424 All true poetry really requires a brimming vitality of feeling and impression.

2. Of a vessel: Brim-full, full to overflowing.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 43 To store the Dairy, with a brimming Pail. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 317 Wine rosy bright the brimming goblets crowned. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 48 To fill the brimming cup.

3. *advb.*

1848 W. E. AYTOUN *Danube & Eux.* 10, I am brimming full and red.

Brɪ·mmingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a brimming manner, up to the brim. Also *fig.*

1826 T. ATKINSON *The Spate* in *Casquet Lit.* I. 196/1 The ..stream..filled it brimmingly. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* XV. 161 She was brimmingly happy.

†**Brimse.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 brimsee, brimesey, 9 *dial.* brimps. [First found in 16th c.: identical with ON. *brims* (Fritzner); also Ger. *bremse*:—OHG. *primisa* (Graff), *brimissa* (Kluge), perh. f. *brem-* to roar, in sense of 'boom, buzz loudly'. In Eng. prob. from Norse, though early evidence is wanting.] A gadfly; = BREEZE *sb.*[1]

1579 GOSSON *Apol. Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 64 They..lashe out their heeles as they had caught the brimse. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 769 Those great horse-flies or ox-flies and brimsees that in summer season vex cattle. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxi. 166 This Flie..of some is called the Gadbee, and of others the Dun-fly, Brimesey, or Horse-fly. 1611 COTGR., *Tahon*, a brizze, Brimsee. *Oestre Iunonique*, a gad-bee, brimsey, brizze. *Mod. Kent Province.*, The brimps bite the cows so much they don't know what to do.

Brimstone (brɪ·mstǝn). Forms: *α.* 3 (?), 4–5 brin-, brynstan(e, -ston(e, brenston, -stoon, (4 *Kent.* bernston, *north.* bronstane, brunstan(e), 4–6 brunston(e, 5–6 bronston, 6 byrnstone, brontstane, brint-, bryntstane, -stone, 8– *Sc.* brunstane. *β.* 4–5 brimstan(e, -ston, -stoon, brymston(e, -stoon(e, (brem-, brom-, brumstone, 5 brymestone, 7 brimestone), 6– brimstone; *mod.Sc.* brumstane. [ME. *bern-*, *bren-*, *brin-*, *bryn-*, *brun-*, *bron-*, *brim-*, *brym-*, *bremston*, app. f. *bern-* or *brinn-*, stems of *bern-en*, *brinn-en* to BURN + -STONE: cf. ON. *brenni-steinn* sulphur; also, for the form, OE. *berne-lác* burnt-offering. An identical formation in other Teut. langs. (MDu. and MLG. *bernsteen*, Du. *barnsteen*, Ger. *bernstein*) is used with the sense 'amber'. The transposition in *bern-*, *bren-* was inherited from the vb.; the subsequent change to *brim-* may have been due to association with the adj. *brim*, BREME 'fierce': cf. quot. *c* 1400 in 1 *a*.

The uncertainty of form in ME. may be estimated by the fact that the printed ed. of Wyclif (Forshall and Madden) has in the two texts the following varieties:—*Gen.* xix. 24 brenstoon, brynston; *Deut.* xxix. 23 brimstoon, brymston; *Job* xviii. 15 brumston, brymston; *Ps.* x. 7 brunston, brymston; *Isa.* xxx. 33 brunston, brymstoon.]

1. Formerly the common vernacular name for SULPHUR. Now used chiefly when referring to its inflammable character, and to the biblical use in *Gen.* xix. 24 and *Rev.* xix. 20; or in speaking of old-fashioned prescriptions, as 'brimstone and treacle'.

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2842 Our lauerd raind o þam o-nan, Dun o lift, fire and brinstan [*other MSS.* brimston]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6746 Fire and brunstan and stormes with wynde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 130 Þou gest in-to helle huer þou sselt yuinde ver and bernston. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 612 Lynt and hardiss with brynstane. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 291 Brynston [*v. r.* brymston, bremston] boilaunt brennyng out-caste þ hit Al hot on here heuedes. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 308 In bras and in bronston [*v. r.* brenston] the brethellys be brent. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 860 þe ffyre .. was blasound of brunston with a brem lowe. *c* 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 683 *Hoc fulgur*, bornston. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 631 The blast of the byrnstone blew away his brayne. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scott.* (1821) I. 136 Birnand flammis of pik, roset and brintstane. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 92 With brontstaine and fyre. 1791 BURNS *Ep. J. Maxwell* iii, Rake them, like Sodom and Gomorrah In brunstane stoure. 1875 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss. Brunstan*, or *Burnstan*, burning-stone or brimstone.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2888 Fir and brimstan was þe wrake. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xviii. 15 Brumston be sprengd in his tabernacle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 271 Sal Armonyak and the ferthe Brymstoon [*v. r.* brymston, brunston, bremston(e, bromstone]. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. iv. 96 Enoyncted with oyle and brymestone. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 168 Brimstone, *sulphus*. 1611 BIBLE *Rev.* xix. 20 Both were cast aliue into a lake of fire burning with brimstone. 1672 R. WILD *Declar. Lib. Consc.* 14 An itch, which is too hard for butter and brimstone to cure. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* xli. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) II. 47 Every fiend may stink of brimstone. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxii. 346 Fire a large match dipped in brimstone. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. 98 We .. made a slow fire of charcoal, birch bark, brimstone, and other matters. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* v. 207 She dosed them with .. salts and senna, and brimstone and treacle.

b. *Fire and brimstone!* an ejaculation of 'strong language'.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 56 *To.* Fire and Brimstone! *Fa.* O peace, peace. 1604 — *Oth.* IV. i. 245.

2. *Vegetable brimstone*: the inflammable spores of *Lycopodium clavatum* and *Selago*, sometimes employed in the manufacture of fireworks.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

3. *fig.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 22 To put fire in your Heart, and brimstone in your Liuer. 1709 CHANDLER *Effort agst. Bigotry* 15 Such Mens new acquired Light having too much Brimstone in it. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 120 Like a person of breeding, and without any flavour of brimstone.

4. A virago, a spit-fire. Cf. BRIM *sb.*[4]

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. vi. 54 She is .. not a brimstone, like Kate Coddle. 1788 *Walpoliana* xlii. 21 Oh! Madam..he had such a brimstone of a wife! 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 29 A tragedy queen, and a brimstone to boot.

5. *Brimstone Butterfly*: an early butterfly with wings of a sulphur colour, *Gonepteryx Rhamni*.

1827 *Butterfly Collect. Vade Mec.* 87. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 5 The delicate 'brimstone' comes bounding over the fence.

6. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. *simple attrib.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling brimstone; **b. brimstone match**, a match or splinter of wood having its end dipped in brimstone; **brimstone moth**, a species of moth of sulphur colour, *Rumia cratægata*: **brimstone-wort**, a plant, Sulphur-wort, *Peucedanum palustre* (and *officinale*).

a. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* viii. 18 The most intolerable book for conjuring that e'er was invented by any brimstone devil. 1616 HOLYOAY *Juvenal* 240 Flames begun By brimstone-plot. 1786 BURNS *Sc. Drink* xx, And bake them up in brunstane pies. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. 1. iv. 67 A fine brimstone colour. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* vi, Asserted his brimstone birth and parentage.

b. 1594 PLAT *Chem. Conclus.* 15 The rest of the fats have not received .. the brimstone match. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 23 The furnace-brand, the brimstone-match of that cursed man. 1739 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 177 When Brimstone Matches are burning. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 299 Sulphuret of phosphorus .. applied to a common brimstone match inflames when gently rubbed. 1859 W. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 112 The curious twig-like caterpillars of the Brimstone Moth. 1678 A. LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, Brimstone-wort, an herb, *Peucedanum*. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 29 *Brimstonewort*, from its roots yielding, as W. Coles says, 'a yellow sap which waxeth quickly hard, and dry, and smelleth not unlike to brimstone'.

†**Brɪ·mstonish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. BRIMSTONE + -ISH[1].] Sulphurous; somewhat sulphur-coloured.

1562 TURNER *Bathes* 7 The water of this bath is knowen to be..a small part brimstonish. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Anemone*, Outer leav'd brimstonish thrum'd Green.

Brimstony (brɪ·mstǝni, -ǒni), *a.* [f. BRIMSTONE + -Y[1].] Of, pertaining to, or resembling brimstone.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* ix. 17 Thei that saten on hem hadden fijry haberiouns, and iacynctines, and brunstony [1535 COVERD. of a yalowe and brymstony colloure]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (Helmingham MS.) XIII. i, Vf þe grounde is brymstony, oþer of slyme. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 96 The sulphurous and brimstony matter. 1830 JAMES *Darnley* XXII. 98/2 A sort of brimstony smell.

Hence **Brɪ·mstoniness.**

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. XXXV. (1495) 249 Glaysynesse and brenstonynesse and other suche.

Brin, obs. form of BRINE, BURN.

†**Brɪ·nage.** In 7 brynage. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. BRINE + -AGE.] Briny quality.

1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. vi. 13 Waters .. of so brackish a Brynage, that they will be conuerted to Salt by boyling.

†**Brince, brinche,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Contracted from BRENDICE; or directly f. It. *brins, brinsi* 'a health or drinking to one. Also I drinke to you' (Florio 1611).] *trans.* To drink to, pledge; also *causal*, to make, or give, to drink.

1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* lxxv. 211 The good at brynke the cleare doth drynke, God brinche them gently so. *a* 1572 HARDING in *Jewel's Wks.* (1848) IV. 335 Luther first brinced to Germany the poisoned cup of his heresies. 1598 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* II. 1 (N.), I carouse to Prisius, and brinch you mas Sperantus.

Brinded brɪ·ndéd), *a. arch.* Forms: 5 brende, 5–8 **brended**, 7 **breended**, 6– **brinded**. [Primary form app. *brended*, whence on one side BRANDED, q. v., on the other *brinded*. *Brende*, which occurs in Lydgate, is identical with one of the contemporary forms of *burnt*, *burned* (see BURN *v.*); nevertheless, taken with the fuller *brended*, it points to a secondary vb. *brend-en*, a possible derivative of *brand* 'burning, brand'. The sense appears to be 'marked as by burning' or 'branding'. Prof. Skeat compares Icel. *brǫndóttr* brindled, f. *brand* fire-brand.] Of a tawny or brownish colour, marked with bars or streaks of a different hue; also *gen.* streaked, spotted; brindled.

1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 202 On them she wyl have a bonde, As weel of bayard as of brende [*rime-wd.* rende] And yit for sorelle she wyl stonde. 1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fysshynge* 28 A grete brended flye that bredith in pathes of medowes. 1589 GREENE *Menaph.* (Arb.) 86 Ah, Doron..thou art as white As is my mothers Calfe, or brinded Cow. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 1 Thrice the brinded Cat hath mew'd. 1611 COTGR., *Quatroillé*, diuersified, pide, or breended, streaked with one colour vpon another. 1621 MARKHAM *Prev. Hunger* (1655) 54 Your brended Cattell haue euer the goodliest Heads. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 466 The Tawnie Lion .. Rampant shakes his Brinded main. 1717 TICKELL *Epist.* Wks. (1707) 117 Thy brinded boars may slumber undismay'd. 1774 JOHNSON *West. Isl.* Wks. X. 416 They have a race of brinded greyhounds. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* vii, The brinded lioness led forth her young.

Brindle (brɪ·nd'l), *a.* and *sb.* [App. deduced from *brindled*, as if this consisted of *brindle* + *-ed*.]

A. *adj.* = BRINDED, BRINDLED.

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1145/4 A .. white Mastiff Dog with half his face brindle, and large brindle spots on his sides. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 497 Two fine cows, one brindle and the other white. 1807 8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xviii. (1860) 403 The old lady .. lost .. a brindle cow. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 19 The longhorned [English cattle]..of which brindle or brindle and white are common colours. 1886 *Engineer* 1 Oct. 265 The quotation of brindle bricks at date is about 18s. per 1000.

B. *sb.* a. Brindled colour. b. A brindled dog.

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3242/4 An old Dutch Mastiff..of a lightish Brindle. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4747/4 Lost .. a Lurcher Bitch, a Brindle with a black Mussel. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. xli. 156 The artificial jet, however, yielding apace to the natural brindle. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 65 Of the three dogs, the first a brindle, the second a yellow.

Brindle, *v. dial.* 'To be irritated, to show resentment, to bridle up.'

1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 58 He brindled up as soon as aw spoke to him.

Brindled (brɪ·nd'ld), *a.* [A variant of the earlier BRINDED, prob. by assimilation to such words as *kindled*, *mingled*, perh. with some feeling of a diminutive sense.] 'Streaked, tabby, marked with streaks' (J.).

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1328/4 Lost or stolen..a large light brindled gelt Mastiff Dog. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XI. 378 The brindled lion, or the tusky boar. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 116/2 His beard .. was of a brindled hue. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 100 The mustachoes which hid the expression of the human mouth under a brindled tuft of hair. 1870 EDGAR *Runnymede* 186 A brindled bull. 1886 *Engineer* 1 Oct. 265 The brindled brick trade..is an important Staffordshire industry.

Brine (brəin), *sb.* Forms: 1 bryne, 3–4 brin, 4 briyn, 4–7 bryne, 6 bryn, (7 broyn), 4– brine. [OE. *bryne*, *brîne*, corresp. to MDu. *brîne* fem., Du. *brijn* neuter, also Flem. *brijne*, *brêne* fem. Ulterior history unknown.]

1. Water saturated, or strongly impregnated, with salt; salt water.

a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 128 *Salsugo*, *muria*, bryne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6348 Siþen þai faand .. Water bitter sum ani brin [*v.r.* brine, bryne]. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xvii. 6 The lond of briyn [1388 saltness]. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 39 Olde bryne atte tree and vyne a feest is. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 51 Bryne of salt, *salsugo*. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) Xij b, Take a good quantity of bryn which is made of water and salt. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* V. xxi. 578 They keepe and preserue the leaues .. in brine or pickle. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 790 Broyn, when it is salt enough, will bear an Egg. 1657 W. FENNER *2nd Pt. Christ's Alarm* 28 God hath been laying rods in brine for thee. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1063 Six Tuns of Brine yield one tun of Salt. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., There is sand found in all the Staffordshire brines after coction. *a* 1848 MARRYAT *R. Reefer* ix, Those were the times of large schools, rods steeped in brine (*actual fact*).

2. The water of the sea; the sea. (Chiefly *poet.*)

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 22/1 Such is the German Sea .. and such th' Arabian Brine. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 211 All but Mariners Plung'd in the foaming bryne. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 95 On the level brine Sleek Panope with all her sisters played. 1738 C. WESLEY *Psalms* (1765) cxlvii, While Monsters..lash the foaming Brine. 1805 WOROSW. *Waggoner* III. 85 The unluckiest hulk that stems the brine. 1841 LONGF. *Ballad Fr. Fleet* vii, The great ships..sank like lead in the brine.

3. = Briny tears. *poet.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 69 Iesu Maria, what a deale of brine Hath washt thy sallow cheekes for Rosaline? 1593 — *Lucr.* 796 Seasoning the earth with showres of siluer brine. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 115, I should be well seasoned, for mine eyes lye in brine.

4. *Attrib.* and *Comb.* a. General, as *brine-bath*, *-house*, *-pit*, *-spring*, *-tub*, *-water*, *-well*; *brine-bound*, *-dripping*, *-soaked*, adjs.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* III. i. 129 And made a brine pit with our bitter teares. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., Gt. Boast*, Look in his brine-tub, and you shall find there Two stiff blew pigs-feet. *c* 1682 J. Collins *Making of Salt* 20 It is called a Brine-House, to retain store for Winter Boyling. 1774 Johnson in *Boswell* (1831) III. 130, I tasted the brine water, which contains much more salt than the sea water. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 740 Supposed to be not a common brine spring. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 368/2 The Cheshire brine-springs are from twenty to forty yards in depth. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 317 The salt which was obtained by a rude process from brine pits. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 233 Brine-dripping limbs. 1860 Piesse *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 33 In Cheshire there are salt beds: these produce..brine wells. 1861 Collier *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 419 His brine-soaked coat. 1866 Howells *Venet. Life* xii. 179 Brine-bound Venice.

b. Special comb.: **brine-evaporator**, an apparatus for evaporating brine so as to deposit the salt; **brine-gauge**, a salinometer or salt-gauge; **brine-man**, one who superintends the making of brine; **brine-pan**, a shallow iron vessel in which brine is evaporated; also, a shallow pit, or basin, in which brine is evaporated by the action of the sun; **brine-pump**, a pump used for removing the brine which collects at the bottom of a steamer's boilers; **brine-seeth**, a salt boilery; **brine-shrimp** (see quot.); **brine-smeller**, one who examines a district with a view to the discovery of beds of salt; **brine-valve**, a valve in a boiler which is opened to allow the escape of water saturated with salt; **brine-worm** = *brine-shrimp*.

c 1682 J. Collins *Making of Salt* 30 A skilful *Brineman will govern and direct 3 or 4 Labourers. *Ibid.* 19 Before it be transmitted into the shallow *Brine-Pans. 1732 De Foe, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) 395 Middlewich..noted for making Salt, where are two excellent *Brine-seeths. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 343/1 The Brine-worm or *Brine-shrimp, *Cancer Salinus* of Linnæus..is about half an inch in length. 1860 Gosse *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 74 At Lymington in Hampshire, the reservoirs of concentrated brine are always peopled by ..a sort of shrimp..commonly known as the *brine shrimp. 1878 F. Williams *Midl. Railw.* 558 A "'brine smeller'.. expressed his belief that mines might be opened.

Brine (brəin), *v.* [f. Brine *sb.*] To treat with brine: to steep, soak, pickle, wet, suffuse with brine.

Hence **Brined** *ppl. a.*

1552 Huloet, Bryned or layde in powder, or salte water. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 167 Some corneth, some brineth. 1608 *Merry Devil Edm.* in *Dodsley* (1780) V. 261 I'll make the brined sea to rise at Ware. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 39 'Tis yearly practiced thus to brine their Fields. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1752) 156, I had wheat brined and limed for sowing. 1822 Beddoes *Bride's Trag.* I. i, His cheeks with grief y-brined. *c* 1842 Lance *Cott. Farm.* 11 Two and a half bushels of Wheat to the acre, after brining and liming. 1883 *Standard* 3 Aug. 6/6 Hides..brined at full prices, salted at last sale's rates.

Brineless (brəi·nlĕs), *a.* [f. Brine *sb.* + -less.] Without brine or salt.

1791 E. Darwin *Loves of Pl.* III, Where vast Ontario rolls his brineless tides. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 362 The brineless tears of a flabby remorse.

Briner (brəi·nəɹ). [f. Brine *v.* + -er1.] A salt boiler, a salter.

c 1682 J. Collins *Making of Salt* 4 When the Briners go to cleanse it, they cannot abide in above half an hour. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 363 The Lees of Ale and Beer are now generally rejected by the marine Salt-Boilers; except in the West of England, where the Briners..use them. 1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 246.

† **Bri·nfir.** *Obs. rare.* Also **brimfir, brendfier.** [Only in *Gen. & Ex.*: app. f. *brenn-en* to burn + Fire: but see Brimstone.] Fierce burning fire: applied as a name for brimstone.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 754 For mannes sinne ðus it is went, brent wið brimfir, sunken and shent. *Ibid.* 1110 Sone so loth ut of sodome cam brend-fier-rein ðe burȝe bi-nam. *Ibid.* 1164 To-ward sodome he saȝ ðe roke And ðe brinfires stinken smoke.

Bring (briŋ), *v.* Pa. t. and Pa. pple. **brought** (brɔ̄t). Forms: *Inf.* 1 **bringan, brengan,** 2–5 **bringen,** 3–6 **bringe, bryngen,** 4–6 **brynge,** 4–7 **bryng,** 4– **bring,** (3 **bringhe, brynke,** 3–4 **brengen,** 4–5 **breng,** 5 **bryngyn**). *Pa. t.* 1–3 **bróhte,** 2 **brochte,** 3 **broȝte, brouhte,** 4 **brouȝt(e, broȝt, broht, browȝt, browghte, (brohut), 4–6 broughte,** 4–7 **broght,** 5 **browte,** 4– **brought,** (6 **brohute,** *Spenser* **braught,** 6– *Sc.* **brocht,** 9 *dial.* **brong, brung**). *Pa. pple.* 1–4 **bróht,** 3 **broucht,** 3–4 **ybroȝt, ibrouȝt,** 4 **brout, browt, browht, brouȝt, brouht,** 4–5 **broȝt, (brouth),** 4–6 **broght, ybrought,** 5 **ibrowghte, (brycht),** 5–6 **browght, broughte,** 4– **brought,** (6 **browte, ibrout, browth,** 6– *Sc.* **brocht,** 9 *dial.* **brung**). [Common Teut.: OE. *bring-an, brengean* (pa. t. *bróhte*, pple. *bróht*), corresp. to OFris. *branga, bringa*, OS. *brengian, bringan* (MDu. *brenghen*, Du. *brengen*), OHG. *bringan* (MHG. and mod.G. *bringen*), Goth. *briggan* (=*bringan*), pa. t. *brâhta*, pple. *brâhts*. Beside the type *bring-an*, the Saxon group has also **brangjan, brængian, brængean, brængan*, app. after *pankjan*; from *bringan*, OE. had also a rare strong pa. pple. *brungen* (mod. dial. *brung*), to which later dialects have added a strong pa.t., so as to conjugate, *bring, brang, brung*. The stem is not known outside of Teutonic.]

I. Simply.

1. To cause to come along with oneself; to fetch. It includes 'lead' or 'conduct' (F. *amener*) as well as 'carry' (F. *apporter*); it implies motion towards the place where the speaker or auditor is, or is supposed to be, being in sense the causal of *come*; motion in the opposite direction is expressed by *take* (Fr. *emmener, emporter*).

a. by carrying or bearing in one's hand, etc.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John ii. 8 Dælað nu & brengeð ðæm aldormen. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Da ileafullen brohton heore gersum. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 Hie brohte þat child mid hire in to þe temple. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 114 Ne brouhten heo him to presente ne win, ne ale, ne water. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21588 To rome men suld a-noþer [del of crosj breng. 1340 *Ayenb.* 211 Þe messager þet none lettres ne brengþ. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 They solde theyr possessyons, and brought the pryce therof. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 16, I..shall in Triumph come From conquer'd Greece, and bring her Trophies home. 1728 Pope *Dunciad* II. 383 The ponderous books two gentle readers bring. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* I. 335 He was to bring his shield home, or to be borne upon it. 1885 H. O. Forbes *Nat. Wand.* III. viii. 258 The flotsam harvest which the river was continually bringing down.

b. by leading, conducting, propelling, etc.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 1829 (Gr.) Ic ðe þusenda þegna bringe. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 God þa hine brohte into paradis. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 737 Du fare..to a lond ic ðe sall bringen hin. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3832 His doghtur yonder..Bringand his beistes till þe weld. *Ibid.* 5182 Ha ycc broght him wit you hider? 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 38 b, Brynge me here yᵉ wyldest bull that is. 1565-73 Cooper *Lat. Dict.*, *Subducere naues*, to draw or bring ships to land. 1631 Heywood *Fair Maid W.* I. III. i, There's a prize Brought into Falmouth Road. 1747 Carte *Hist. Eng.* I. 192 These two princes, bringing with them a number of their vassals. 1884 Black *Jud. Shaks.* xxxiii, The horses were now brought round. 1885 H. O. Forbes *Nat. Wand.* III. viii. 258 At length a bend of the river brought me in sight of the European .. quarter of the city.

c. as by an attractive force.

c 1300 *Beket* 488 The Kynges coronement that so moche folc ibroȝte there. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 644 What Buis'ness brought thee to my dark Abode? 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* xiv. 844 For mere purposes of social enjoyment men were brought into contact, who..had nothing in common. *Mod.* What brings him here?

† **2.** To convoy, escort, accompany (a person) on his way. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1450 *Merlin* i. 20 He brought the on wey hider-warde a grete part. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* III. ii. 3 He bring you thither my Lord, if you'l vouchsafe me. 1611 Tourneur *Ath. Trag.* II. ii. 48 The skie is dark; we'll bring you o'er the fields. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xviii. 16 Abraham went with them, to bring them on the way. 1862 Barnes *Rhymes Dorset Dial.* I. 18 *note*, To bring woone gwain: to bring one going; to bring one on his way.

3. *To bring an answer, word, tidings*, etc.

a 1000 *Genesis* 651 (Bosw.) He ða bysene from Gode brungen hæfde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3965 Þe messagers him broght answar. *Ibid.* 17920 Comen am I.. Bodeworde of him for to bryng. *c* 1440 *Syr Gener.* 2195 They brought hym word ayenward thei were comyng. ?*a* 1500 *Adam Bel* 441 in Ritson *A. P. P.* 22 He shall you breng worde agayn. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* IV. iii. 37, I brought you worde an houre since that the Barke *Expedition* put forth to night. 1651 *Proc. in Parl.* No. 83. 1274 Advt., The party that brings tidings of him. 1864 Tennyson *Sea Dreams* 258 She brought strange news.

† b. *elipt.* = *Bring word*, report. *Obs.*

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* V. ii. 204 Young Osric, who brings back to him, that you attend him in the hall. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiii. 10 Hence Mardian, And bring me how he takes my death to th' Monument.

4. *fig.*, and in such expressions as *to bring tears into the eyes, a blush to the cheek*, etc.

a 1000 *Metr. Boeth.* xi. 59 Winter bringeð weder ungemet cald. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 He mai blisse bringe. 1382 Wyclif *Jer.* xlv. 5 V shal bringe euel vp on eche flesh, seith the Lord. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xlv[i]. 8 What destruccions he hath brought vpon yᵉ earth. 1752 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 207 ₱ 2 Every hour brings additions. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* cxxxiv, Those lines..brought tears into the Duchess's eyes. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* ii, The seasons bring the flower again, And bring the firstling to the flock. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 21 To persuade us that the occasion invariably brings the leader whom its conditions require.

b. of things or actions bringing their results or consequences: To cause one to have, to procure.

c 1450 *Merlin* xiv. 229 A thynge that brought hym more mys-ese. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 273 A pillar resembling the forme of a crosse..bringing great admiration to the beholders. 1580 Baret *Alv.* B 1302 Liberall studies bring refuge and comfort in aduersitie. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* V. v. 243 Cursed houres Which forced marriage would have brought vpon her. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. iii, Rashness..and wilful folly, bringing after them many inconveniences and sufferings. 1832 Tennyson *Miller's D.* 229 The loss that brought us pain.

† **5.** To deduce, derive, infer. *Obs.*

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 77 Whereas hee From Iohn of Gaunt doth bring his Pedigree. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 73 Hadrian, Lat...Gesner bringeth it from the Greeke Ἀδρός, Grosse or wealthy. 1692 Ray *Disc.* III. v. (1732) 376, I shall bring them from higher or more remote causes. 1713 Swift *Cadenus & V.* Wks. 1755 III. II. 12 Conclusions..From premisses erroneous brought.

6. To prefer or lay (a charge or accusation); to institute, set on foot (an action at law); to advance, adduce (a statement or argument).

c 1000 *Ags. G., John* xviii. 29 Hwylce wrohte bringe ge onȝean þysne man. 1382 Wyclif *ibid.* What accusing brynge ȝe aȝens þis man? 1574 tr. *Littleton's Ten.*, A write of right that a man bringeth. 1663 Pepys *Diary* 14 June, Sir J. Minnes brought many fine expressions of Chancer. 1715 Burnet *Own Time* II, The story he had sworn against the queen: which he brought only to make it probable that Wakeman..was in it. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 197 If he..puts in his claim and brings his action within a reasonable time. 1768 *Ibid.* III. III. 121 An indictment may be brought as well as an action. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Mor. Tales* (1816) I. xiii. 104 Arguments..brought by his companions in their..master's justification. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 316 He brings a wonderful accusation against me.

b. *To bring home*: see Home.

1795 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* II. 104, I..demand..that the person..do fully, and expressly bring home his charge. 1871 R. H. Hutton *Ess.* (1877) I. 34 The import of his action is brought home to him with the most vivid conviction.

7. † **a.** = *Bring forth*: to give birth to, bear.

b. = *Bring in*: to produce, yield, 'fetch'.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 66 The damme of the calfe shall..brynge an other by the same time of the yere. 1535 Coverdale *Habb.* iii. 17 The londe shall bringe no corne. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. i. 466 What is Worth in any thing But so much money as 'twill bring? 1779 Johnson *Waller, L. P.* 224 Written when she had brought many children. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* II. 141 At one birth She brought the brethren.

c. *To bring into the world*: to give birth to.

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* V. iii. 125 Thy Mothers wombe That brought thee to this world. 1848 S. Bamford *Early Days* I, I was brought into the world on the 28th February.

8. *fig.* To cause to come *from, into, out of, to*, etc. a certain state or condition, or *to be* or *do* something; to cause to become.

Especially with prepositional and other phrases which are used also with *come* and *be*, and other verbs, most of which will be found under the sb. or other word in question.

a. with *on, in* (obs.), *into*:

as *to bring in good estate, debt, a plight*; *in dread, fear, in* or *on sleep* (later *a-sleep*; see e.); *in doubt, in hate, in question, in wit*; *on day* (= to light), *in* or *on life's day* (= to life); *into bands, difficulties, trouble*; *into action, harmony, contact, shape*, etc.

1297 R. Glouc. 491 The King adde Normandie in god stat ibroȝt al. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 615 In bale he broght vs and in care. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* II. 403 Pelias broȝte Iason in witte [*suadet Jasoni*] for to fette þe goldene flees. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* VI. iv. (1495) 191 Nouryces brynge the chyldren softely..on slepe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13804 He was drecchit in a dreame, & in dred broght. 1535 Coverdale *Judg.* Contents xvi, Dalila..bryngeth him in dotage. 1551-6 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 33 You shall bryng your selfe in very good case. 1593 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. x. § 9 To bring themselves into hatred. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. xii. xxxix, Yet none of them could ever bring him into band. 1602 W. Watson *Decacordon* 260 Brought many of them into bands and other great dangers. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. iv, Persons..by a course of vice, bring themselves into new difficulties. 1818 Cruise *Digest* II. 402 It hath formerly been attempted to be brought in question. 1854 H. Vicars in *Memorials* viii. 162 Every thought brought into obedience to him. 1863 E. Neale *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 191 All others, with which it is brought into accordance.

b. with *from, of, out of*:

as † *to bring of, out of, life* or *life's day* (formerly *o lifes dawe, o dawe, adaw*, corruptly *on daw*: cf. Adaw *v.*) = to kill; *out of order, shape, tune*; *out of patience, temper*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1072 Wid murther he broght his broþer o lijf. *Ibid.* 5096 Þis hunger tide þat sal bath mani man and wijf..bring o þair lijf. *Ibid* 7808 Þat i suld him bring o dan [*Fairf.* on lines dawe]. *Ibid.* p. 990 *Resurr.* 356 We wend þat he alle Israel of woo suld haf broght. *c* 1305 *Jud. Iscariot* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 109 Ȝut were his fader betere habbe ibroȝt him of dawe. — *St. Kenelm* 93 *ibid.* 50 If heo miȝte bringe þat child of lyfdawe. 1523 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxxvi. 301 They were discomfyted, and brought out of ordre by force of armes. 1530 Palsgr. 469/1 His great crammyng in of meate hath brought him out of shape. *Ibid.* 468/2, I can bring hym out of pacyence with the waggyng of a strawe. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helth* (1541) 62 They bringe a man from the use of reason. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 262 Thou bring'st me out of tune.

c. with *to*:

as *to bring to a close, end, head, issue, pitch*; *to bearings, cure, rights*; *to death, hardness, idleness, mischief, nought, obedience, shame*; *to account, book, hand, light, trial*; *to mind, reason, recollection, remembrance*; *to bed* (see Bed 6 c); *to oneself* (= to one's senses).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Þan men..to deþe bringeð. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 Þat ti wil were ibroht to werke. 1297 R. Glouc. 376 Þat hii nere to ssame ybroȝt. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12759 His sermon þat mani man broght to resun. *Ibid.* 20122 Þe seke broȝte she to bedde [*Cott.* broght to þair bedd]. *c* 1305 *St. Lucy* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 101 Dame Entice hire moder..þat hire to womman broȝte. *c* 1340 *Ayenb.* 128 Þe holy gost..þe seneȝere..brengþ ayen to him-zelue. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III. ii. 99 Alle thinges ben referred and browht to nowht. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 51 Brynge to mynde, *reminiscor*. 1530 Palsgr. 468/2 He fell in so great a swoune that we all had ynoughe a do to bring hym to hym selfe. *Ibid.* 470/1 Tyme bringeth the truthe to lyght. 1535 Coverdale *Mark* viii. 26 He was brought to right againe & sawe all clearly. 1611 Bible *Pref.* 1 Certaine worthy men haue been brought to vntimely death. 1624 Massinger *Renegado* I. iii, Are

you amazed? I'll bring you to yourself. 1651 *Proc. Parl.* No. 88. 1343 All things now seem to bee brought to a good head. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 89 ¶1 He hoped that matters would have been long since brought to an Issue. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* I. vii. (1841) I. 136 You will never bring me to your beck. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* II. iv, Mrs. Partridge was, at length .. brought to herself. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 89 Lest .. the guardian should have received the value, and not brought it to account. 1806 Canning *Fragm. Oration* 4 I'm like a young lady just bringing to bed. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* VII. lvi. 161 The prosecutors brought Demosthenes to trial first. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. xv, I'll bring this young man to book. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 430 There is no greater pleasure than to have Socrates brought to my recollection. 1882 Stevenson *Men & B.* (1886) 58 Jean was brought to bed of twins.

d. with *under, upon*:

as *to bring under the hand of, under foot; upon one's knees*, etc.

1535 Coverdale *Judg.* iii. 30 Thus were the Moabites broughte vnder the hande of the children of Israel. 1552 Huloet, Bryng vnder obeysaunce or subiection. 1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 121 Antiochus thus brought vnderfoot. 1652 *Proc. Parliament* No. 34. 2078, I hope a short time will bring them all upon their knees.

e. with *adjs.* and their equivalents:

as *to bring acquainted, low*; formerly also *at one, clean, faulty*, etc.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knts. T.* 253 Oure lynage .. That is so lowe y-brought by tyrannye. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1093, I .. was of blysse i-browghte alle bare. 1523 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* I. xii. 11 To the entent that he shuld bryng hym on that case fauty. *c* 1530 — *Arth. Lyt. Bryt* (1814) 365 He brought aslepe who so ever he touched. 1534 — *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Gg vj b, I shall bryng thee at one with the Senate. 1668 Shadwell *Sullen Lov.* I. i, I'll .. bring you acquainted with this Lady. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 202 If you have not at first brought your Work clean. 1681 R. Knox *Hist. Ceylon* Pref., He will bring you acquainted with the Inhabitants. 1703 Savage *Lett. Antients* xlv. 110 The Distemper..which brought you so low. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 93 Bringing men acquainted with every humor of fortune.

f. with *subord. clause* (obs. or *infinitive*:

as *to bring to be, bear, boil, to bring to pass* (= bring about, cause to happen).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Bide for him..þet crist hine bringe þet he icherre from þan uuelnesse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1578 Was nan þam moght bring to reclaim. 1535 Coverdale *Wisd.* x. 11 Wyszdome .. brought to passe the thinges that he wente aboute. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. 100 If it could be brought to passe. 1690 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 70 Our men brought some of our guns to bear. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. viii. 136, I brought the plank to be about three inches thick. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 85 It is..harder to bring the heavy acid of vitriol to boil.

9. To cause (a person or oneself) to come to a certain course of action, etc.); to induce, persuade, prevail upon.

1611 Bible *Pref.* 1 Certaine..could not be brought for a long time to give way to good Letters. 1666 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV. 29 All children love fruit, and none brought to flesh, but against their wills at first. 1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome* Commod. i. 196 She could not bring her self to give Crispina the Precedence. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* I. 209 They could not bring themselves to believe, that etc. 1846 D. Jerrold *Chron. Clovernook* Wks. 1864 IV. 412 A woman may be brought to forgive bigamy, but not a joke.

10. *Naut.* To cause to come or go into a certain position or direction; chiefly in phrases: *To bring by the board* (see Board *sb.* 12 b); *by the lee* (see Lee); *to the wind* (see Wind).

1695 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 437 The French.. had his main mast brought by the board before he struck. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1858) 200 Her main-mast and fore-mast were brought by the board, that is to say, broken short off. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xix, Gascoigne went to the helm, brought the boat up to the wind. 1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 293, I was awoke by the ship being brought to the wind.

III. *Combined with adverbs.* (See also sense 1, and the adverbs, for the non-specialized combinations.)

11. Bring about.

a. To cause to happen, bring to pass, occasion, accomplish, effect.

c 1450 *Merlin* i. 7 The deuell was right gladde that he hadde brought this a-bouten. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cciv. 186 Yf that thyng myght be brought aboute. 1530 Palsgr. 466/1, I bringe aboute my purpose. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* I. 12 To bring his ends, and designes about. 1753 *World* No. 20. 107 Another proof of what people of fashion may bring about. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 239 He .. had borne a chief part in bringing about the marriage. 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* I. I. iii. 139 The atrocities of the Greeks brought about a retaliation from the Latins.

† **b.** To cause to come round or make a complete revolution; to complete. *Obs.*

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 808 There stay vntill the twelue Celestiall Signes Haue brought about their annuall reckoning. 1593 — 3 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 27 How many Houres brings about the Day.

c. To turn round; also *fig.* to reverse, convert.

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 181 A thin String .. would not so well bring heavy Work about. 1694 Echard *Plautus* 152 He [Jove] knows each man that's perjur'd, or bribes his Judge to gain his cause; upon which, he brings it about i' th' upper Court. *a* 1745 Swift *Excell. New Song*, Now my new benefactors have brought me about. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. liii. 152, I had brought it [a canoe] about with a master hand.

d. To restore to consciousness, or to health, = *bring round*, **a.**

1854 Dickens *Hard Times* (Tauchn.) 66 That will bring him about or nothing will.

12. Bring again.

a. See sense 1 and Again.

† **b.** To restore to consciousness. *Obs.* Cf. to *bring about, round, to.*

1636 *Ariana* 177 The rest..laboured to bring mee againe, and by force of remedies I opened my eyes. *Ibid.* 320 They brought her againe with water they threw upon her.

13. Bring away.

a. See sense 1 and Away.

† **b.** To extricate, detach, free, deliver. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16246 For þi stat þou aght to spek: to bring þi self a-wai.

14. Bring back.

To cause to return (to a place or state); to restore, recover, recall.

1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Chas. Martyr*, Yet didst thou .. at length by a wonderful providence bring him back. 1861 Earl Stanhope *Life W. Pitt* I. i. 42, I trust the country air will bring back her strength. 1864 Longf. *Wayside Inn, Interl. to Torquem.*, This brings back to me a tale. 1886 Burton tr. *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 286, I .. went out after him, and brought him back secretly to the city.

15. Bring down.

a. To cause to fall to the ground; to overthrow; to kill or wound (a flying bird, or other animal).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 63 Ar he sua brathly don be broght. 1535 Coverdale *Baruch* v. 7 God is purposed to brynge downe all stoute mountaynes. 1798 Miller in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. p. clv, *Zealous* .. raked the *Guerrier*, brought down her foremast.

b. To cause (punishment, judgements, etc.) to alight *on, upon.*

1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Chas. Martyr*, The crying sins of this Nation, which brought down this heavy judgement upon us. 1865 *Times* 2 Jan., To bring down on themselves the hostility of the most powerful maritime State.

c. *fig.* To lower, humble, abase.

1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xvii[i]. 27 Thou shalt..bringe downe the hye lokes of the proud. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 21, I could not bring down my mind to think of it. 1875 H. E. Manning *Mission H. Ghost* x. 279 Every thing that could be used to bring down his great constancy.

d. To reduce, lessen, lower price); to simplify.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 45 He lends out money gratis, and brings downe The rate of vsance here with vs in Venice. 1651 *Proc. Parliament* No. 94. 1450 Which I hope will bring down the price of corn there. 1719 Swift *To Yng. Clergyman* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 5 Terms brought down to the capacity of the hearer. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xii. 27 At last however she was brought down to five, which he paid.

e. To continue (information, etc.) to a later date (cf. *Bring up* k).

1881 *Daily Tel.* 27 Dec., The annual abstract..brings down the information to June, 1881. 1885 *Bookseller* July 648/2 Information accurate and brought down to date.

f. *To bring down the house, gallery*, etc.: to evoke such demonstrative applause as threatens or suggests the downfall of the building.

1754 *World* II. No. 76. 125 His apprehension that your statues will bring the house down. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 384 Every sentence brought down the house, as I never saw one brought down before. 1884 Symonds *Shaks. Predecess.* x. § x. 403 The interview .. must have brought down the gallery.

16. Bring forth.

a. To produce, give birth to, bring into being, bear, yield (offspring; fruit, flowers, etc.; natural products; products, effects, results).

c 1200 Ormin 1937 Þær brohhte 3ho þatt wasstme forþ Off all unnwemmedd wambe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 134 Bringen vorð briddes. 1388 Wyclif *Ps.* ciii. 14 And thou bringist forth hei to beestis. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1878) 233 He had weddid to wyf a yonge gentilwoman, the whiche conseyuid, and browte forthe a faire sone. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 51 Brynge forthe frute, *fructifico.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 47 b, Ye tree neuer bryngeth forth floures ne fruytes, but fyrst it has borne & brought forth leues. 1535 Coverdale *Wisd.* xix. 10 The grounde brought forth flyes in steade of catell. 1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 8 Places most apte to bring forth gold, spices, and precious stones. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xxxviii, Let him bring forth Eternal numbers to outlive long date. 1605 — *Macb.* I. vii. 72 Bring forth Men-Children onely. 1615-68 W. Lawson *New Orchard* 49 Young Heifers bring not forth Calves so fair .. as when they be come to be old kine. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 123 He never thought of what the future might bring forth.

† **b.** To bring up, rear, breed (animals). *Obs.*

c 1305 *St. Kenelm* 135 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 51 His norice þat him hadde ifed, & mid hire mulc forth ibroȝt. *c* 1400 Maundev. 72 The Sarazines bryngen forthe no Pigges. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 879 From a childe she him forth broght.

† **c.** To utter, express; to put forth, adduce, advance. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12138 To bring forth sli talking. 1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xx. 29 A wys man in wrdis shal bringe forth hymself. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 51 Bryngyn forthe or shewyn forthe, *profero.* 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 475/2 The places of Scripture whiche Helvidius broughte furth for the contrarye. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 242 If that he prais'd himselfe, bring the praise forth. 1611 Bible *Isa.* xli. 21 Bring foorth your strong reasons.

† **d.** To bring to light, or public view. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 144 Euerich idel word bið þer ibrouht forð. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V.* Prol. 10 On this vnworthy Scaffold to bring forth So great an Obiect. 1601 — *All's Well* v. iii. 151 To bring forth this discou'rie. 1605 — *Macb.* III. iv. 125 Augures and vnderstood Relations haue..brought forth The secret'st man of Blood. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 219 The quicke Comedians Extemporally will stage vs .. Anthony Shall be brought drunken forth.

17. Bring forward.

a. See sense 1 and Forward.

b. *Building.* See quot.

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 417 Bringing forward is a term applied to priming and painting new wood added to old work, or old work which has been repaired, so that the whole shall appear alike when finished.

c. *Book-keeping.* To carry on a sum from the bottom of one folio to the top of another where the account is continued.

Mod. A clerkly error in the amount brought forward.

18. Bring in. **a.** See sense 1 and In *adv.*

b. To introduce (customs, etc.).

c 1384 Wyclif *De Eccl.* Sel. Wks. III. 345 To assente wiþ suche falseheed bringiþ in ofte heresies. 1611 Bible 2 *Peter* ii. 1 False teachers..who priuily shall bring in damnable heresies. 1690 Locke *Govt.* I. vi. § 58 Manners, brought in and continued amongst them. 1753 *World* No. 10 Near two years ago the popish calendar was brought in.

c. To bring (money) into the purse or pocket.

1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 1199 Thys crede wyll bryng in moneye. *a* 1716 South (J.) The sole measure of all his courtesies is .. what revenue they will bring him in. 1814 *Lett. fr. England* II. xxxviii. 83 And by the time they are seven or eight years old bring in money. 1855 Costello *Stories fr. Screen* 85 'What does it bring you in?' says she.

† **d.** To introduce, place (a person) in a position or station. *Obs.*

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. i. 53 He .. needs no other Suitor, but his likings to bring you in againe. 1676 *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 123 If his designe had succeeded of bringing in Sr Edward Deering. 1709-10 Steele *Tatler* (J.) Since he could not have a seat among them himself, he would bring in one who had more merit.

e. To introduce (an action into a court of law or a bill into Parliament).

1602 Manningham *Diary* 16 Dec., I brought in a moot with John Bramston. 1652 *Proc. Parliament* No. 144. 2266 A day was appointed to bring in the Act. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 121 He learned that a law, such as he wished to see passed, would not even be brought in. 1876 Trevelyan *Macaulay* II. ix. 133 Sergeant Talfourd brought in a measure devised with the object of extending the term of Copyright in a book to sixty years.

f To introduce (into consideration, discussion); to adduce (by way of illustration, argument, etc.).

1602 Shaks. *Lear* III. vi. 37 I'll see their trial first. Bring in the evidence. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 122, I will bring in for example the Bells of the Parish Church of Winington. *a* 1745 Swift (J.) Quotations are best brought in, to confirm some opinion controverted. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & Bks.* I. iv. 87 Providence is..to be brought in, humbly, when man comes to the end of his own humble endeavours.

† **g.** = *Bring on*; to lead to, cause. *Obs.*

1586 Cogan *Haven Health* (1636) 98 Which..sometime bringeth in fevers.

† **h.** To reduce to allegiance, or submission. *Obs.*

1596 Spenser *State Irel.* (J.) Such a strong power of men, as should perforce bring in all that rebellious rout.

i. See quot.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Bringing in a horse, in the manege, is the keeping down his nose, when he boars, and tosses it up to the wind. A horse is brought in by a strong hard branch.

j. Of a jury: To bring in a verdict, hence *colloq.* to 'find' as 'The jury brought him in guilty.'

19. Bring off.

a. To bring away from (a position or condition); *esp.* by boat from a ship, wreck, the shore.

1656 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. ix. (1712) 68 That thence the atheist may be the more easily brought off to the acknowledgement of the existence of a God. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* II. 183 Thus he the People brings Off from their purpose. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3770/3 A Granadier..swam over the River and brought off a Ferryboat. 1840 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxv. 79 Going ashore..to bring off the Captain.

b. To deliver, rescue, acquit. *arch.*

[1297 R. Glouc. 379 Ȝyf God me wole grace sende, Vorto make my chyrchegon, & bringe me of þys bende. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 61 Y shal the bringe of helle pyne.] 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. vi. 25 Ile be tane too, Or bring him off. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 237 It will not bring Phalaris off; unless his Advocate can shew, etc. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 84, I cannot tell what you will say then to bring yourself off. 1751 Chesterfield *Lett.* III. cclxx. 237. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 391 The injuring party ..is brought off triumphantly.

† **c.** To demonstrate, establish clearly. *Obs.*

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 37 To bring it but cleverly off, how ten thousand years between should not be time between.

20. Bring on.

† **a.** To lead forward or on, conduct; to cause to advance, advance the growth of. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 Þe stude & te time þat mahten bringe þe on mis for to donne. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. i. 9 When we would bring him on to some Confession of his true state. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. ii. 44 The Aprill's in her eyes, it is Loues spring, And these the showers to bring it on. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. vi. (1651) 88 Voluntary idleness..gently brings on like a siren, a shooing horn, or some sphinx to this irrevocable gulf. *Mod.* We want a little more sun to bring the plants on.

b. To produce, cause (illness, a state of things).

1671 Milton *Samson* 373 These evils .. I myself have brought them on. 1766 Goldsm *Vic. W.* xviii, This..

might have brought on a relapse. 1814 Wordsw. *Excursion* I. 609 And poverty brought on a pettish mood And a sore temper. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. IV. v. 167 A battle was brought on. *Mod.* A cold which brought on influenza.

c. To bring into formal consideration or discussion, introduce.

1715 Burnet *Own Time* II. 197 Why must an attainder be brought on? 1878 Seeley *Stein* III. 322 Metternich announced his intention of bringing on the subject.

d. *techn.* To fasten, fix, join, weld together.

1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 22 The Workmen were bringing on an ordinary Straits-sheathing with Wood upon one of his small Ships. 1852 A. Ryland *Assay Gold & S.* 97 He found that the spoon and ladle were not made in one piece .. but that the parts bearing the marks were 'inserted', or 'brought on'.

21. Bring out. (See also sense 1 and Out.)

†**a.** To separate or detach (any one) from; to deprive, do (any one) out *of*. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8633 And the lede with a launse out of lyue broght. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 65 To bringe hem oute of her good name. 1462 *Paston Lett.* 456 II. 108, I have bought salt and other thyngs, whiche hathe brought me out of myche sylvir. 1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* Pref. 11 To bring the people out of love with the.. Bible.

†**b.** To produce, yield. *Obs.*

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 93 The grounde is plentifull..whiche..bryngeth out corne. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. iii. 188 Enseare thy Fertile and Conceptious wombe, Let it no more bring out ingratefull man.

c. To express, utter.

1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* IV. xv. (1675) 257 Any thing, how contrary soever to Piety, or right Reason .. if Men can bring it out..neatly wrapt up in Raillery.

d. To bring into clearness, distinctness, or prominence; to develop and display (talent).

1605 Shaks. *Lear* V. iii. 163 That haue I done, And more, much more, the time will bring it out. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.) These..as they boldly press, Bring out his crimes, and force him to confess. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 39 The exact kind of preparation which is calculated to bring out the writing. 1832 *Athenæum* 389 If the talent does exist..such will be the only way to bring it out. 1874 Helps *Soc. Press.* i. 3 The moon..brought out the river and adjacent buildings resplendently. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 76 The antagonism of the two characters is still more clearly brought out.

e. To introduce (a young lady) formally into 'society'; a company, a foreign loan, or the like, for public subscription.

1823 Byron *Juan* XII. xxxi, [They] Begg'd to bring *up* the little girl, and '*out*', For that's the phrase that settles all things now, Meaning a virgin's first blush at a rout. *Mod.* That loan was brought out by Messrs. Baring in 1852.

f. To produce before the public; to place upon the stage (a play or opera); to publish (a book).

1818 Byron in Moore's *Life* (1838) 376 They have brought out Fazio with great and deserved success at Covent Garden. 1851 *Illust. Lond. News* 354 'Robert le Diable' was originally brought out by Meyerbeer. 1878 Morley *Diderot* 164 It was resolved to bring out the ten volumes..in a single issue. 1882 Pebody *Eng. Journalism* XX. 148 Proposed that he should bring out an evening paper.

g. To exhibit, shew. (With complement.)

1705 Arbuthnot *Measure, Weights, &c.* (L.) But those experiments bring out the denarius heavier.

22. Bring over. (See also sense 1 and Over.)

To influence to come to one's own side or party (from an opposite one); to convert.

1724-5 Swift *Wks.* (1841) II. 23 By these..means, he soon brought over both parties to him. 1771 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng.* II. 221 The house of commons was brought over to second his request. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 347 Able to bring over a great body of his disciples to the royal side. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 283 In vain, however did he attempt .. to bring over Cumæ, Naples, and Puteoli.

23. Bring round. (See also sense 1 and Round.)

a. To restore (a person) from a fainting-fit or an attack of illness.

1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 842 Dead!..I warrant, man, that we shall bring you round.

b. To complete a set of changes in bell-ringing.

1883 *Birmingh. Daily Post* 19 Oct. 7 A peal of..grandsire majors which was successfully rung and brought round in capital style, in four hours and fifty-five minutes.

24. Bring through. (See sense 1 and Through.)

spec. To treat successfully through the stages of an illness.

Mod. The doctor hopes to be able to bring him through.

25. Bring to.

a. *Naut.* (*trans.*) To fasten, tie, bend.

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1666/4 In the night they mended their Rigging, brought new Sails to the Yards. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Bring-to*, to bend, as to bring-to a sail to the yard.

b. To cause (a ship) to come to a standstill.

1753 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 415/2 A guarda costa..fired a gun to bring them to. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) *To Bring to*, in navigation, to check the course of a ship..by arranging the sails in such a manner that they shall counteract each other. 1803 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 81 At 6.30 brought to the Vrow Agneta, Dutch Brig.

c. *intr.* (for *refl.* or *absol.*) Of a ship or her crew: To come to a standstill; *transf.* to stop, 'pull up'.

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3287/3 The 5 French brought to a Stern. 1709 *Ibid.* 4521/2 They came within Random shot, and then brought to. 1748 Anson *Voy.* (ed. 4) I. IV. 49 The Commodore made a signal for the ships to bring to. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* 278 Near 3 in the afternoon, when she brought to. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* VII. (1879) 136 We brought to in a narrow arm of the river. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown Oxf.* II. i. 4 Here let us bring to .. and try to get acquainted with the outside of the place before the good folk are about.

†**d.** *trans.* To cause to acquiesce or be complaisant. *Obs.*

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* XVI. I. 93 Proud spirits may be brought to. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XVIII. xii, I was forced to use a little fatherly authority to bring her to.

e. To restore to consciousness or to health. Cf. 8 c. *bring to oneself.*

1789 Burns *Ep. Dr. Blacklock*, I ken'd it still your wee bit jauntie Wad bring ye to. 1844 G. Gleig *Lt. Dragoon* V. (1856) 45 Our lieutenant .. fainted .. The French guard brought him to by shaking. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* XXXIII. 299 'I'll bring her to!' said the driver with a brutal grin. 'I'll give her something better than camphire!'

Bring together: see sense 1 and Together.

26. Bring under. To bring into subjection, subdue.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Repentance* III. (1859) 548 Who will bring me under for my works? 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* V. xlii. § 3 Either yielding through fear, or brought under with penury. 1618 Bolton *Florus* I. xi. 16361 31 Lucius Quinctius chiefly brought them under. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 40 That, which brought under the Reluctancies of Humane Nature. *a* 1834 Moore *Minstrel Boy*, The foeman's chain Could not bring his proud soul under.

27. Bring up.

a. To bring into a higher position; to elevate, raise, rear, build up; to raise to a point or amount, etc. See senses of *up*.

1297 R. Glouc. 369 Þe abbey of Cane .. he rerde in Normandye .. He broȝte vp mony oþer hous of relygyon al so. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 142 Yf he see that fortune raise and bring up som other of lower degre. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 544 Your discontenting Father, strive to qualifie And bring him vp to liking. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 141 The next Work the Carpenter has to do, is to bring up the Stairs. *Ibid.* 129 The Celler-Walls to be brought up by a Brick-layer with Brick. 1885 Sir E. Kay in *Law Times' Rep.* LII. 370/1 The [amount] to which the undivided profit would be brought up.

b. To rear from childhood; to educate, breed.

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* F vij, The child whiche hadde be secretely nourisshed and brought up cam to his enheritaunce. 1511-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII*, iii. § 1 To enduce and lern theym and bryng them uppe in shotyng. 1588 A. King *Canisius' Catech.* 50 Fosterit, teachit, and brocht vp in continuall exercise. 1611 Bible *Isa.* i. 2, I haue nourished and brought vp children. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 105 ¶ 4 A Man who has been brought up among Books. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 122 The doctrines in which he had been brought up. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 70/1 The ordinary farmer brings up a lot of calves every year.

c. To introduce to general notice; to bring into vogue. ? *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* D vij b, To hasty in takynge ony newe thynges brought up. 1530 Palsgr. 470/2 He hath brought up a newe custome..To bringe up newe lawes is a perlous worke. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 284 She brings up a fashion grown out of use. 1741 Richardson *Pamela*, The Torture is not used in England, and I hope you won't bring it up.

†**d.** To raise, originate, give utterance to (a report), etc. *Obs.*

1535 Coverdale *Numb.* XIII. 32 And of the lande that they had searched, they brought vp an euell reporte amonge the children of Israel. 1611 *Ibid.* XIV. 36 Bringing vp a slander vpon the land.

e. To bring into the presence of authority; to bring before a tribunal, or for examination.

1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 64 Being brought up .. to answer at Bow-street office. 1865 *Reader* 8 July 30 Candidates would be expected to bring up so many books of Scott. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 139/1 A writ of *certiorari* to bring up an order made by the justices.

f. *Naut.* To bring to anchor, or to a standstill.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 317, I was all at once .. as the sailors say, brought up by an invisible fence. 1840 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* XXV. 80 They let go the other anchor..and brought the vessel up.

g. *intr.* To come to anchor; *hence*, to come to a stand, to stop, 'pull up'.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) *To Bring-up*, a provincial phrase peculiar to the seamen in the coal-trade, signifying to anchor. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* 321 The Rippon..brought up against the Morne Rouge Battery. 1856 Kane *Arct. Exp.* I. xxix. 386 At last the floe brought up against the rocks. 1858 Sears *Athan.* IV. 32 Expect when they die to .. bring up at some good place. 1884 Anstey *Giant's Robe* VI, Mr. Lightowler brought up sharply opposite the end of an inclined covered staircase .. where they left the dog-cart.

h. To bring under notice or consideration; to recall to notice (a by-gone matter).

1875 Jowett *Plato* I. 212 If I had said anything last year, I suppose that you would bring that up..Are you such an old fool .. that you bring up now what I said at first? *Mod.* 'I am glad the matter has been brought up.'

i. To develop, produce.

1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 169 Chromate of potash ..brings up a yellow colour.

j. To vomit. (*colloq.*)

k. *To bring up arrears, lost ground*, etc.

1788 Dibdin *Mus. Tour* XII. 43 By way of clearing my ground, or, as the Sailors call it, bringing up lee-way. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* VIII. 131 The afternoon was spent in bringing up my arrears of correspondence. 1865 F. Burritt *Walk Land's E.* 445 Bringing up a long arrearage of writing. *Mod.* Has the narrative been brought up to date?

l. *Bring up the rear* (*arrear*): see Rear.

Bringall, -gela, var. spellings of Brinjal.

Bringer (brĭ·ŋəɹ). [f. Bring *v.* + -er¹.]

1. One who or that which brings (see various senses of the verb).

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 10161 (Trin.) Joachim bringere of bote. 1471 Earl of Oxford in *Paston Lett.* 669 III. 5 The brynger of thys letter. 1535 Tindale *Tracy's Test.* 6 A peacemaker, and bringer into grace and favour. 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, I. i. 100 Yet the first bringer of vnwelcome newes Hath but a loosing Office. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 443 A pretended great bringer of rain. 1841 Emerson *Misc.* (1855) 158 The scholar must be a bringer of hope. 1881 H. H. Gibbs *Double Standard* 67 Their sterling amount would be at the credit of the bringer.

b. *spec.* See quot.

1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 9 Aug., A bounty-broker is simply a crimp, or what the recruiting sergeants in Charles-street, Westminster, call a 'bringer'.

2. With *back, in, out, up*, etc. *Bringer up*, one who rears or educates.

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's T.* 340 Povert is..A ful gret brynger out of busynesse. 1529 Wolsey in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 11 Your olde brynger up and lovying frende. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 71 They were first bringers in of all ciuilitie. 1604 Edmonds *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 130 The bringers-up or last rancke called Tergiductores. 1742 C. Wesley in Southey *Life Wesley* (1820) II. 26 Bringers-in of the Pretender. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* IV. 210 A bringer back of men to reality. 1865 Bushnell *Vicar. Sacr.* II. ii. (1868) 156 He is the Captain, or bringer on, of salvation.

Bringing (brĭ·ŋĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Bring *v.* + -ing¹.]

1. A causing to come to a point of reference or to a state: see various senses of the verb).

1433 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 92 As towchyng my bryngyng on erth. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 210 The bringing of Gods people into the promised land. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 77 The sawing, and bringing of the Timber to a square. 1884 Black *Jud. Shaks.* xxxiv, The riding to London, and the bringing of thy father.

2. With *forth, in*, etc.: see advb. combs. of verb.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 153 Let him be but testimonied in his owne bringings forth, and hee shall appeare ..a Scholler 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 6 Materials employed in the bringing on, and stripping off the Wood-sheathing. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Bringing-to*, is generally used to detain a ship in any particular station. 1853 R. Hunt *Man. Photogr.* 222 The bringing-out of the Picture.

3. *Bringing up*; esp. rearing, training, education, breeding.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 50 His naturall father and mother, of whom he hath his body and bryngynge vp. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* II. iv. (Arb.) 126 Sir you must pardon my father, he wants bringing vp. *a* 1617 Hieron *Aarons Rells* (1623) 6 By his bringing vp in Pharaohs courte. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 87 To .. give his child a better bringing-up.

†**Brinie, brynie** (brĭ·ni). *Obs.* Forms: 2 brenie, 3 brunie, 3–4 brinie, bruny, 4 brunye, brini, brynye, breny. [ME. *brunie* (it *brynie, brinie, brenie*, a. ON. *brynja* (Da. *brynie*, Sw. *brynja*), corresp. to OE. *byrne* from **brynne*, OHG. *brunja, brunna* MHG. *brunje, brünje, brünne*, also mod.G.) corslet, Goth. *brunjô* breast-plate:—OTeut. **brunjôn-*. Whether the latter was adopted from OSlav. *bronja* 'coat of mail', or the OSlav. from Teut., or both from a common source (cf. OIr. *bruinne* 'breast') is uncertain; the word is not connected with Burn *v.* The Teut. word was adopted in late L. or Romanic: cf. med.L. *brunia, -ea, bronia*, OFr. *brunie, bronie, bruigne, brugne, brogne, bruine, broine, broune*, Pr. *bronha, broingna*. The ME. *brunie* corresponds exactly to the Norman-French form, but the phonology of the parallel *brinie, brenie*, points to the Scandinavian as the original source. The regular ME. form from the OE. word would have been *byrn* (see Burne), and from Scand. *brynie*: through contact of these and metathesis of *r*, there are also found the forms Bryn, and Byrnie.]

Armour for the body; a coat of mail, cuirass, breastplate. Hence **Brynied, brenyed** *ppl. a.* Mailed.

c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 Sceold, helm, and brenie. 1205 Lay. 1553 Þah he hefden brunie on. *Ibid.* 6718 And burne [1275 brunie] he wurp on rigge. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 591 Þe fole schok þe brunie Þat al þe curt gan denie [to din]. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 1775 Bernard..caste a brinie up on his rig. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 191 Þurch brinies brast þe blod. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 949 With helm on hed and brunye brint. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3024 Many was þe helm & brynye brist; Þat þar was cloue. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 316. Brenyede knyghtes. *c* 1440 *Syr Gowghter* 415 in Utterson's *E. P.* I. 179 Blode thorow brenyys brast.

Brininess (brəi·ninĕs). Briny quality.

1883 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Dec. 709 A very briny book indeed. Its brininess is perhaps of a somewhat factitious kind.

Brining (brəi·nĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Brine *v.*]

1. The application of brine.

1787 Winter *Syst. Husb.* 268, I deem the practice of common brining to be only useful for destroying small insects.

2. The removing of brine from a steamer's boiler.

1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* V. (ed. 2) 212 If obliged to use sea water for the feed, let the process of brining be as constant and continuous as possible.

Brinish (brəi·nĭʃ), *a.* Also (6 brennish), 6–7 brynish. [f. Brine *sb.* + -ish¹.]

1. Of the nature of brine; somewhat briny, saltish; of or pertaining to the sea. †*Brinish brink*: the sea-shore.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 97 Expecting euer when some enuious surge, Will in his brinish bowels swallow him. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XI. liii, Neere to the brinish brinke. *a* 1639 S. WARD *Coal fr. Altar, Serm.* (1862) 74 Like brinish lights, they sparkle and spit at others. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 634 Streams of brinish water. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* 410 One almost tastes the brinish air.

b. Applied to tears.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 355 The brynish water that falleth from mine eyes. 1595 BARNFIELD *Cassandra* lxv, Whose body she emballms, With brennish teares. 1642 PRYNNE *Sov. Antid.* Concl. 31 Which he shall with brinish teares repent. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* xlix, When some sad Passion tries To draw the brinish Humour from your Eyes.

2. *fig.* Bitter, nauseous.

a 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 475 These brinish inuectiues are vnsauory. 1649 AMBROSE *Media* iii. (1652) 50 What brinish sorrows and great indignation against sin?

Bri·nishness. Brinish state or quality.

1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

‖ **Brinjal, -jaul** (brindʒɑ̄l). *Anglo-Indian.* Forms: 7 berenjaw, 8 **bringela, brinjalle,** berenjal, **biringal,** 8–9 **bringal, brinjal, -jaal, -jall, -jaul.** Also (from Arab. and Pers.) 7 *pl.* **pallingenies,** 8 **bedin-janas,** 9 **badenjân, badingân.** [Anglo-Indian adaptation of Pg. *bringella, bringiela,* earlier *beringela* = Sp. *berengena, al-berengena,* ad. Arabic البادنجان (*al-*)*bādinjān.* The latter is a. Pers. *bādin-gān,* ad. Skr. *vātin-gaṇa,* all applied to the same fruit. See below.)]

The Anglo-Indian name of the fruit of the Egg-plant (*Solanum Melongena*).

1611 N. DOUNTON in Purchas *Pilgr.* I. 298 (Y.) Diuers sorts of prouisions to wit.. Pallingenies, cucumbers. 1673 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* (1698) 104 (Y.) The Garden .. planted with Potatoes, Yawms, Berenjaws, both hot plants. 1789 *Seir Mutakherin* III. 229 (Y.) He lived on raw Bringelas, on unripe mangoes, and on raw red pepper. 1789 SAUNDERS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 86 Melons, gourds, brinjals, and cucumbers. 1810 MARIA GRAHAM *Jrnl. Resid. India* 24 (Y.) I saw..two acres covered with brinjaal. 1861 SWINHOE *N. China Camp.* 374 Sweet Potatoes, brinjalls, ground nuts, and buck wheat. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* II. 1070/1 Brinjals..are of the size and form of a goose's egg, and usually of a rich purple colour.

[Few names even of plants exemplify so fully the changes to which a foreign and unintelligible word is liable under the influence of popular etymology and form-association. Cognate with the Sp. *alberengena* is the Fr. *aubergine,* dial. *albergine, albergaine, albergame,* also without the *al-, oelingèle,* and, with *m* for *b, merangène, melongène,* botanical Lat. *melongēna,* It. *melanzana, mela insana* (= mad apple). All these go back to the Arabic *bāðinjān,* and ultimately to Skr. *vātin-gāṇa,* whence also Hindustāni *baingan, began.* The Malay *berinjalā,* prob. from Pg., illustrates the Anglo-Indian form (see Devic, and Yule). In the West Indies *brinjalle* has been further corrupted to *brown-jolly.* The Sanskrit name is said to mean 'the class (that removes) the wind-disorder (windy humour)', a meaning supposed to connect it with *vārttāku,* another name of the same plant, which is said to have a *mārutа-nāśin* or 'wind-removing' effect. (J. T. Platts.)]

‖ **Brinjarry** (brindʒā·ri). *Anglo-Ind.* Also 6 **banjara,** 7–9 **bunjara,** 8 **bandjarrah, benjarry, brinjary,** 8–9 **binjarree, -jarry,** 9 **brinjaree, -jarree, bunjarrah, -jarree, vanjarrah.** [corruption of Urdū *banjārā,* according to Wilson deriv. of Skr. *vaṇij* trade: influenced, some think, by Pers. *birinj* rice (Col. Yule). Called in Bombay *vanjārā.*] A travelling grain and salt merchant of the Deccan.

[*c* 1632 *Life of Mohabut Khan* in J. Briggs *Acc. Bunjaras* (Y.) The very first step .. was to present the Bunjaras of Hindostan with elephants, horses, and cloths.] 1793 DIROM *Camp. India* 2 (Y.) His convoy of brinjarries had been attacked. 1794 E. MOOR *Narr. Little's Detachm.* 131 The Bandjarrahs..This very useful class of Hindoos, generally, but we think, improperly called Brinjarries. 1798 WEBBE in Owen's *Disp. Wellington* 9 To open our rear for the admission of Brinjaries. 1799 KIRKPATRICK *ibid.* 173 As many Benjarries as possible. 1800 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 146 No Brinjarries in yet. 1804 — in Owen's *Desp.* 425 His Highness shall collect as many Bunjarrahs as possible. 1813 FORBES *Oriental Mem.* I. 206 (Y.) We met there a number of Vanjarrahs, or merchants. *a* 1876 MEADOWS TAYLOR in *Life* II. 17 (Y.) Brinjarries, or carriers of grain.

Brink (brink). Forms: 3–4 **brenk,** 3–6 **brynke,** 5–6 **brynke,** 5–7 **brinke,** 6 **brinck,** 3– **brink.** [ME. *brink* (*brenk*), not known in OE.; corresp. to MDu. *brinc* Du. *brink*), MLG. *brink* 'edge of a field, grass-land, side of a hill, hill' (whence mod.G. *brink* 'green hill, grass-land'), Sw. *brink* 'descent of a hill', Da. *brink* 'steepness, precipice, declivity', all masc., cogn. with ON. *brekka* fem. (:—*brinkā*) 'slope, hill-side, hill'. The Eng. word was prob. from Scandinavian. In sense *brink* formerly ran parallel with BRIM.]

1. The edge, margin, or border of a steep place, such as one might fall over, e. g. the 'brink' of a precipice, chasm, pit, ditch, grave. *On the brink of the grave* (fig.): near death. [This is the specific current sense, which now also affects the use of 2, and entirely colours the figurative use in 5; but it is doubtful whether the first two quotations do not rather belong to 2.]

a 1300 *Ancr. R.* 242 Þe horse þet is scheouh, and blencheð uor one scheadewe upo þe heie brugge, and falleð adun into þe watere of þe heie brugge [*MS. Titus D.* xviii. brinke]. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 384 Vche a dale so depe þat demmed at þe brynkez. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 130 And caste hir eyen dounward fro the brynke [*v. r.* brinke, brenke]. — *Merch. T.* 157, I am hoor and old, And almost at [*v. r.* on] my pittes brinke. ?*a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* 68 Your owine childe for to spill Upon this hilles brinke? 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 241 Of this deepe pit .. I haue no strength to plucke thee to the brinke. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 918 The warie fiend Stood on the brink of Hell and look'd a while. 1709 BERKELEY *Ess. Vision* § 148 He shall come to the brink of a precipice. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxix. (1856) 355 Upon the brink of the cleanly-separated fissures. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 209 Tottering on the brink of the grave. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 170 The church..is now on the very brink of the cliff.

2. The edge of the land bordering a piece of water, as a river, lake, the sea: formerly = 'bank, shore, brim'; now *esp.* when this rises abruptly from the water: thus running into sense 1.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 141 Schup, bi þe se flode..Bi þe se brinke. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1766 Þe burnes ouer þe brink [*Fairf.* brenk] it brast. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xli. 3 Thei weren fedde in the brenke of the flood [1611 vpon the brinke of the riuer]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 65 By þe see brynkes [*juxta marium margines*]. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 17 A ryall cite vpon the brinke of twede. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 58/2 They sawe thegypcyens lyeng deed upon the brynkes of the see. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 7 Azoth Gaber, by the brinke of the redde sea. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 22 Reeds defend the winding Water's Brink. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 36 Their habitations on the brink, or in the neighborhood of some lake. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. lii, On the brink of the sea. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 630 They marched..to the brink of the Boyne.

† 3. The brim of a vessel; = BRIM 4. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* iv. 2 He maad..a 3oten se of tenn cubitis fro brynke vnto brynk. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 52 Brynke of a wesselle. *a* 1500 *Songs & Carols* (1847) 56 Fyll the cope by the brynk. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 148 Thou muste spare at the brynke and not at the bottom. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xii. (1870) 265 Fat doth swymme aboue in the brynkes of the stomache. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xxi. 151 A Bowle of Nectar, fill'd vp to the Brinke. 1727 SWIFT *Baucis & Phil.* Wks. 1755 III. II. 33 Fill'd a large jug up to the brink.

b. The brim of a hat. *dial.*

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 68 With weather-beaten hat of rusty brown, Stranger to brinks, and often to a crown.

† 4. *gen.* A margin, border, edge. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxv. 24 Make to it a goldun brynke. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 813 In places wete or moist make evry brynke Two foote in heght. *c* 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 309 In the brynkes of the lesse Asia. 1508 *Balade agst. Tymes,* Prudence and policy are banyst our al brinkis. *a* 1535 MORE *Wks.* (1557) 81 The ytch of a sore leg, whan thou clawest about the brinkes. 1562 BULLEYN *Soarnes* 20 b, The brinkes of the wounde, must be oiled with Rosed omphacine. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 381 His ears erected upright, as the ears of a Cat..the farthest brinkes or edges, and also his latter may be bended on the other side. 1724 T. HEARNE *Pref. R. Glouc.* § 25. 81 In one part of this MS. at the very bottom, just on the Brink of a Page. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* Wks. (1846) 142 *note,* All these are coop'd within one Quarto's brink.

† b. *fig. arch.*

1629 WHITTOCK in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 688 Now we are but upon the brink and skirts of the Cause. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. v. 1 On the brink of the night and the morning.

5. *fig.* The very verge of some state, time, event, or action: now *esp.* in the phrases *on, to, from the brink of, a discovery, ruin, destruction, death, eternity, anarchy, revolution, absurdity,* etc.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 122 Scho dred þer assaute, hunger was at þe brynk. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 159 You .. Surprize me to the very brinke of teares. 1671 MARVELL *Corr.* cxcii. Wks. (1872–5) II. 384 It is impossible we should rise before the very brinke of Easter. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 191 Old men .. visibly stand upon the brink of eternity. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Fland.* (1840) 297, I was at the very brink of destruction. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 63 To save them from the brink of ruin. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 19 ¶ 3 [They] follow them to the brink of absurdity. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* (1865) 61 Sometimes on the very brink of certainty I failed. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 367 As conqueror, he brought us to the brink of feudal anarchy; as despot, he saved us from passing the brink. 1884 *Graphic* 158/3 The secret..on the brink of discovery.

b. with *inf.* (obs.) or *gerund*: On the very point of. (Now of something momentous or perilous.)

1702 T. SMITH in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 240 Upon the brink to complete fourscore. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. iv. 228 You were upon the Brink of falling a Prey to our Enemies. 1788 LD. SHEFFIELD in *Corr. Ld. Auckland* II. 223 Trevor was on the brink of going to Petersburg. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xx. (1860) 468, I was on the brink of treating you with a full broadside. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* xvi, She is on the brink of being sold into wretchedness for life.

6. *Comb.* † **brink-full,** full to the brink, brimful; **brinkless,** without any brink or border.

1553 BALE *Gardiner's Obed.* G vij, With an emptie and free minde and not already brynke full. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 207 The hunger of his brinklesse maw the gulfe that naught might fill.

Bri·nker. *nonce-word.* [f. BRINK + -ER 1.] One living on the brink or border.

1871 *Daily News* 13 Sept., Freeholders and copyholders of manors and 'brinkers' of commons.

Brinks = BRINCH *v.* [? corrupt form or spelling.]

1568 *Like will to L.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 339 That we may toss the bowl to and fro, and brinks them all carouse-a.

Brin-, brintstane, -stone, obs. ff. BRIMSTONE.

Brint, obs. pa. pple. of BURN.

Briny (brəi·ni), *a.*1 [f. BRINE *sb.* + -Y 1.]

1. Of or pertaining to brine or to the sea; saturated with salt.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xi. 172 Those two renowned Wyches, The Nant-wyche and the North, whose either brynie well For store and sorts of Salts make Weever to excell. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* II. 32, I stood Upon the Margin of the briny Flood. 1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1840) I. IV. i. 263 Vast solitudes and briny marshes. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 73 Fresh water is constantly distilled from the briny ocean.

b. Applied to tears.

1608 T. DAVISON in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) II. 330 A bryney showre Of teares. 1718 POPE *Iliad* IX. 18 Down his wan cheek a briny torrent flows. 1728 A. RAMSAY *Robt., Richy, & S.,* Ilka briny tear Ye shed for him.

Briny, *a.*2 (? *sb.*) [Cf. OE. *bryne,* BRUNE, and BURNING *sb.* 3.] Phosphorescent, ? phosphorescence (of the sea).

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 26 b, If the sea-water bee flashed with a sticke or oare, the same casteth a bright shining colour, and the drops thereof resemble sparckles of fire, as if the waues were turned into flames, which the Saylers terme Briny. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss., Briny,* phosphorescent.

‖ **Brio** (brī·o). [It. *brio* mettle, fire, life; in the musical phrase *con brio.*] Liveliness, vivacity, 'go'.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxii, Painted with all his well-known facility and brio. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* June 879 Italian Society in spite of its ready wit, its brio and its inborn gracefulness had not..the peculiar charm of French and Spanish Society.

‖ **Brio·che.** [Fr.: see Littré.] A kind of cake made of flour, butter, and eggs; sponge-cake.

1826 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 298 To discover the merits of brioche and marrangles and eau de groseille. 1873 *St. Paul's Mag.* II. 585 She.. settled down to her chocolate and brioches.

‖ **Briolette** (brĭǫle·t). [mod.Fr.; also *brignolette, brillolette,* ? *briller* to sparkle.] A pear-shaped diamond, having facets cut in all directions.

1865 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Mar. 243 This diamond.. is what is called a briolette—that is, a solid drop. 1884 *Birmingh. Weekly Post* 23 Aug. 3/7 It will weigh .. in lozenge shape, briolette, about 300 carats.

Brionine, Briony, var. of BRYONINE, BRYONY.

‖ **Briquette, briquet** (brike·t, bri·kĕt). [Fr. *briquette* in same sense, dim. of *brique,* BRICK. The F. word *briquet* (which is not a dim. of *brique*) has not this meaning.]

1. A block or slab of artificial stone.

1883 *Hampstead Express* 7 Apr. 1/2 Patent Victoria Stone—Tensile Strain, average of 10 briquets (see Reid, on Concrete), 794 lbs. per square inch.

2. A brick-shaped block of artificial coal.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Jan. 9/2 Works for the compressing of coal briquettes. 1886 *Manchester City News* 30 Oct., The manufacture of briquettes, or machine-made coal, consists simply of the transformation of 'smudge', or very small coal.. into solid blocks, weighing about 11½ lb. each. This result is attained by adding to the coal about eight per cent. of pitch.

† **Brise.** *Obs. rare.* (See quot.)

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 92 Afterward let him draw a Brise or two made fast in the yoke [*margin,* A Brise is a kind of ground that hath lyen long vntilled].

1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Brise, obs. form of BREEZE and BRUISE.

† **Bri·sel, brisil, bresil.** *Obs.* [ME. *brusell ii-, brysl, brysell, bresil,* on OE. type **brýsol,* f. *brýsan* to crush, break.] Brittle, fragile.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8568–71 Poghe þat hys flesshe be brysl and brym. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 120 Brukel [*Camb. MS.* brusell] blod and bane. — 154 For fleys es brokel [*Camb. MS.* brysell] als wax, and neys. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ii. 11 The pote of laire is bresil and soen will breke. — ciii. 30 That thai ere dust and erth: that is, brisil and erthly. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 44 Brysille, *fragilis.* 1802 J. SIBBALD *Chron. Sc. Poetry* Gloss. (JAM.) *Brissal,* brittle.

† **Briser.** *local.* [app. a phonetic variant of BRISURE, BRUSURE, act of bruising, breaking, or crushing.] (See quot.)

1774 A. HUNTER *Georgical Ess.* (1803) IV. 321 In the month of September, a slight ploughing and preparation is given to the field, destined for beans and parsnips the ensuing year. In this country, this work is called briser.

Brisewort, variant of BRUISEWORT.

Brish, obs. form of BRUSH.

Brisk (brisk), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **briske, brisque.** [First found in end of 16th c.; evidently familiar to Shakspere and his contemporaries. Derivation uncertain: Welsh *brysg* (used of briskness of foot) occurs in a poem of the 14th c. This appears to answer in form to OIr. *brisc,* Ir. *briosg,* Gael. *brisg,* Breton *bresk,* 'brittle', 'crumbly'; but it is not easy to connect the senses.

It is however possible that *brisk* is identical with F. *brusque* (which appears as *bruisk* in Sc. *c* 1560, and as *bruske* as early as 1600); at least Cotgr. gives *brisk* as a translation of *brusque,* and the words appear to have influenced each other in early use. See BRUSQUE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Sharp or smart in regard to movement (in a praiseworthy sense), quick and active, lively.

a. of persons. (Sometimes used of disposition

= 'cheery, sprightly, lively', but this is now chiefly *dial.*)

[1560 T. Archbald *Let.* in Keith *Hist. Scotl.* (1734) 489 (Jam.) Thir ar the imbassadoris .. thai depart wondrous bruisk.] 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 16 Chearly Boyes, Be brisk awhile. 1611 Cotgr., *Brusque*, briske, liuely, quicke, etc. — *Frisque*, friske, liuely, iolly, blithe, briske, fine, spruce, gay. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.*, *Brisque*, quick, liuely, fierce. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 298 A company of bold, young brisk fellows. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* I. 5 The brisk, alert agent of a great house in the city. 1882 Pebody *Eng. Journalism* xvi. 120 A bright, brisk lad, fresh from Oxford.

b. of actions and motions. The prevalent modern use.)

1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 101 To enter with him a brisk encounter. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* IV. xi. § 5 It must needs be some exteriour Cause, and the brisk acting of some Objects without me. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 245 A slow and languid motion [of the eye] is more beautiful than a brisk one. 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1839) II. 213 He made a brisk attack upon one of the gates. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. I. vii. 91 He .. opened a brisk cannonade on the enemy. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* II. xxii, The brisk pace of men who had errands before them.

c. of trade: Active, lively.

1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 339 When Trade is brisk, Money..is more in view. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Hill & Vall.* iv. 49 The demand for iron was so brisk. 1833 — *Br. Creek* iii. 64 A brisk traffic took place in the remaining articles.

d. of wind, fire, etc.

1725 Pope *Odyss.* XII. 184 Up sprung a brisker breeze. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* I. III. 203 At last a brisk gale arose. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 133 New and brisk fountains of water rise at spring tides. 1837 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* II. 269 The brisk fire should..be only employed when the meat is half roasted.

e. of purgatives.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 236 He had a brisk cathartic given him. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 207 *note*, They've drench'd her with cathartics brisk.

2. In allied senses, chiefly unfavourable.

† **a.** Sharp-witted, pert; curt. † **b.** 'Fast' of life. † **c.** Over hasty. † **d.** Unpleasantly sharp of tone. (With c, d, cf. Fr. *brusque*.) **e.** Quickly passing, brief.

1602 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 6 These most briske and giddy-paced times. 1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* Addr. 13 Divers of the brisker Geninsses, who desire rather to be accounted Witts, then endeavour to be so. 1667 Evelyn in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 108 The smoothest or briskest strokes of his Pindaric lyre. 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1877) V. 422 The Surveyor began to be a little brisk at the beginning. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. I. 8 When that brisk and improvident Resolution was taken. 1676 Etheredge *Man of Mode* I. i. (1684) 11 He has been, as the sparkish word is, Brisk Upon the Ladies already. 1700 *Penn. Archives* I. 138, I send y^ee y^e Coots [=Court's] Lett^r wch is very brisk. 1739 Cibber *Apol.* vii. 214 The briskest loose Liver or intemperate Man. [1879 Browning *Ned Bratts* 23 Some trial for life and death, in a brisk five minutes' space.]

† **3.** Smartly or finely dressed; spruce. *Obs.*

1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, I. iv. ad fin., I have not seen a dapper jack so brisk. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 54 To see him shine so briske, and smell so sweet. 1603 *Patient Grissil* 17 My brisk spangled baby will come into a stationer's shop.

4. Of liquors: Agreeably sharp or smarting to the taste; effervescent, as opposed to 'flat' or 'stale'. (So It. *brusco*, Fr. *vin brusque* in Cotgr.) Similarly of the air: Fresh, keen, stimulating.

1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, v. iii. 48 A Cup of Wine, that's briske and fine. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* III. ix. (1715) 75 Brisk Wines and Viands animate Their Souls. 1741 Brownrigg in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 242 The brisk and pungent taste of the acidulæ. 1776 Sir W. Forbes in Boswell *Johnson* II. 404 A bottle of beer..is made brisker by being set before the fire. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* I. ii, The air was brisk. 1846 J. Joyce *Sci. Dialogues* vii. 213 You see of what importance air is to give to all our liquors their pleasant and brisk flavour. 1877 L. Morris *Epic Hades* II. 198.

† **5.** Sharp to other senses; distinct, vivid.

† **a.** to the hearing. *Obs.*

1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* I. 21 There is .. produced a considerably brisk noise. 1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 51 Bricks well burnt .. if you strike them with any thing, will make a brisk sound.

† **b.** to the sight. *Obs.*

a 1727 Newton (J.) Had it [my instrument] magnified thirty or twenty-five times, it had made the object appear more brisk and pleasant.

6. *Comb.* **a.** adverbial, as *brisk-going*, *sparkling*; **b.** parasynthetic, as *brisk-spirited*.

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4868/4 A .. Cart Horse .. brisk Spirited. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. iii. 132 Like a strong brisk-going undershot-wheel. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* II. III. i. 128 Our brisk-sparkling assiduous official person.

† **B.** *sb.* **a.** A 'brisk' or smart person; a gallant, a fop. (Cf. A 3 above.) **b.** A lively, forward woman, a wanton.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. I. ii. (1651) 604 A yong gallant .. a Fastidious Brisk, that can wear his cloaths well in fashion. 1689 N. Lee *Princ. of Cleve* (N.) The forward brisk, she that promis'd me the ball assignation.

Brisk (brisk), *v.* [f. the adj.]

1. *trans.* To make brisk; to freshen, enliven, animate, exhilarate, quicken. Now with *up* or (colloq.) *about*.

1628 Feltham *Resolves* I. lxxxiv. 261, I like a cup to briske the spirits. 1666 J. Smith *Old Age* 112 The blood in the Arteries newly brisked in the fountain. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 321 Bennet Pills .. exalt and brisk up the ..heavy Blood. 1829 E. Jesse *Jrnl. Nat.* 241 That portion of vital air which brisks up animality without consuming the sustenance of life. 1864 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. ix, We want to brisk her up, and brisk her about. 1879 Stevenson *Trav. Cevennes* 15 Modestine brisked up her pace.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) *To brisk up*: to come up briskly. *To brisk about*: to move about briskly.

1727 Morton *Apparitions* 195 The lady..brisking up to him as if she would fight him. 1881 Mrs. Holman Hunt *Childr. Jerus.* 169 He was up and brisking about.

3. † **a.** *trans.* To smarten *up*; to dress finely, to trim. *Obs.* **b.** *intr.* for *refl.*)

1592 Greene *Disput. Conny-catcher* Wks. (Grosart) X. 204 Doest thou maruell to see me thus briskt? 1613 Beaum. & Fl. *Hon. Man's Fort.* II. i, Prune and briske myself in the bright shine Of his good Lordships fortune. 1637 G. Daniel *Genius of Isle* 45 Whilst Neptune, to court Amphitrite doth briske. 1710 Palmer *Proverbs* 259 The young cock .. stood brisking up his comb and gills. 1861 Trollope *T. All Countries* 193 Susan brisked up a little for the occasion [a wedding] and looked very pretty as bridesmaid.

Hence **Brisked** *ppl. a.*, **Bri·sking** *vbl. sb.*

1644 Bulwer *Chiron.* 109 The brisked spirits. 1717 Killingbeck *Serm.* 223 (L.) For the relief of our natures; for the brisking up our spirits.

Brisket (bri·sket). Forms: 5 **brusket**, te, 6 *Sc.* **briscat**, (7 **bysket**, 8 *Sc.* **bisket**), 7– **brisket**. [Identical in meaning, and apparently in form, with F. *brechet* (in Cotgr. *bruchet*, in 16th c. *brichet*, 14th c. *bruschet*, *brischet*, which Littré derives from the Eng.; but this seems unlikely. The Breton *bruchet* and Welsh *brysced*, appear to be adopted from Fr. and Eng. respectively.]

1. The breast of an animal, the part immediately covering the breast-bone. Also, as a joint of meat.

c 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 704 *Hoc pectusculum*, a bruskette. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 46 A Brusket, *pectusculum*. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 87 The wricht [had] the neiris and the briscat & maw. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. lvi. 306 He will be very hollow vpon the bysket towards the fore-boothes. 1611 Cotgr., *Ars* .. the breast, or brisket of a horse. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 148 ▸ 1 The Black Prince was a professed Lover of the Brisket. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 117 Bone a brisket of beef, and make holes in it with a knife. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xvii. It is a hart of grease too, in full season, and three inches of fat on the brisket. 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* xv. 204 As shaggy as a stag's brisket. 1873 E. Smith *Foods* 48.

b. *Sc.* The human breast.

1789 Fergusson *Poems* II. 113 (Jam.) Their glancin een and bisket bare. 1790 Morison *Poems* 15 (Jam.) Wi' kilted coats, White legs and brisket bare.

2. *attrib.*, as in *brisket-beef*, *-bone*.

1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* (1837) 37 The brisket bone. 1637 B. Jonson *Sad Sheph.* I. ii, The brisket bone, upon the shoon Of which a little gristle grows. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 302 Their flesh is as hard as Brisket Beef.

Briskish (bri·skiʃ), *a.* Pretty brisk.

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XVI. vii. VI. 208 A briskish trade of his own in the Dresden marts.

Briskly (bri·skli), *adv.* [f. Brisk *a.* + -ly ².] With brisk motion or action; sharply, smartly, quickly, energetically, vigorously, actively.

1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* IV. i. (1675) 168 My Drowsiness made me briskly enough bid him .. let me alone. 1676 Lister in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 124 [Lycopodium] will fire briskly in a flame. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3809/6 The Cannon..kept firing very briskly. 1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 200 Manufactures proceeded briskly. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 125 A piece of dry silk .. briskly rubbed against a warm plate of polished flint glass. 1839 tr. *Lamartine's Trav. East* 161/1 He sprang briskly to his feet. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* IX. 1488 You urge him all the brisklier to repent.

† **b.** Smartly, in reference to dress. *Obs.*

1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 228 A .. fellow .. briskly apparelled, in a blacke taffata doublet, and a spruce leather jerkin with christall buttons.

Briskness (bri·sknés). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being brisk; smartness or sharpness of motion; liveliness, quickness, activity.

a 1655 R. Robinson in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxv. 10 [The rain] begets a kind of briskness in the sensitive creatures. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 125 To leap forth into nimble freaks and briskenesses. 1839 *Sat. Mag. Suppl.* June 253/2 The animals .. are not remarkable for briskness of motion. 1879 H. George *Progr. & Pov.* IX. iii, The increased briskness of trade.

b. Agreeable sharpness of taste, freshness; effervescent quality. Also *transf.* (of air) and *fig.*

1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Cask*, The Briskness of the Drink [cider]. 1816 L. Hunt *Rimini* I. ix, A balmy briskness comes upon the breeze. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 215 Champagne and other sparkling wines owe their briskness to the presence of carbonic acid. 1880 *Times* 26 July 9/4 Topics that have lost their briskness.

† **c.** Abrupt blunt manner; brusqueness. *Obs.*

1668 Pepys *Diary* 13 Nov., There is no way to rule the King but by briskenesse, which the Duke of Buckingham hath above all men.

† **Bri·sky**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. *blacky*, etc., and see -y.] Of brisk nature.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. i. 97 Most brisky Iuuenall, and eke most louely Iew.

† **Brisok**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. Welsh *bresych* cabbage, a. L. *brassica*; and see Brassic.] A wild cabbage.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxvi. 2 The kale, that he says, not ere of garthis bot of gressis, that grouys bi thaim ane in the feld, as brisokis.

Brisque, obs. form of Brisk.

Brissal, var. of Brisel, *Obs.*, brittle.

Brisse(n, Brissour(e, obs. ff. Bruise, Brusure.

Brissel, -il, -le, obs. ff. Bristle, Birsle.

† **Bri·ssel-cock**. *Obs.* [Etymology uncertain; cf. Bristle *v.* 2. Jamieson conjectures *Brazil-cock*.] A kind of fowl; 'a turkey-cock' (Jam.).

c 1565 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron.* (1728) 146 (Jam.) There was .. Swan, partridge, plover, duck, drake, brissel-cock and pawnies, black-cock and muir-fowl, capercaillies.

Brist, ME. variant of Brest, 'defect, want'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6344 Wit-vten ani brek or brist. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 6205 Loverd when saw we þe haf hunger or thirst Or of any herber haf grete brist. *c* 1450 *Erle of Tolous* 833 Hys wyfe had seche a bryste.

Brist, obs. f. Breast, Burst.

Bristle (bri·s'l), *sb.* Forms: 3–5 **brustel**, 4 **brestel**, **brostle**, 4–5 **bru-**, **bristil**, **brestle**, 5 **bru-**, **brystyl(le**, **burstyll**, 6 **brisle**, **bristel(l**, 6–7 **brissel**, **brissle**, 6– **bristle**. [ME. *brustel*, *brostle*, corresp. to MDu. *borstel* (*burstel*), Du. *borstel* masc., LG. *börssel* fem.: a deriv. of the simpler form found in OE. *byrst*, ON. *burst* fem., OHG. *burst* masc., *borst* neut., *bursta* weak f. MHG. *borst*, *bürst*, m. and n., *borste* f., Ger. *borste* f.: see Birse. The OTeut. form of the root-syllable is **bors-*, pointing to Aryan **bhers-*: cf. Skr. *bhṛshṭi-s* 'point, prong, edge'. There may have been an OE. **brystl*, and OS. **brustil*, as direct source of the ME. and LG. forms.]

1. *prop.* One of the stiff hairs that grow on the back and sides of the hog and wild boar; used extensively by brushmakers, shoemakers, etc.

[*a* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 156 Hyre twigu beoð swylce swinen hyrst.] *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A. 3680 Nought worth the brestel of a swin. *c* 1320 *Sir Beves* 747 His Brostles were gret and long. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm. Sel. Wks.* II. 148 As bristil bryngiþ in þe breed. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxxvii. (1495) 836 Sewetours call them brustyls and sewe therwyth. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 52 Brystylle or brustylle [1499 burstyll], *seta*. 1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 16 Couered with bristels or bigge heares. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. v. 3, I will not open my lippes so wide as a brissle may enter. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 35 Their brissels more than half shed. 1735 Somerville *Chase* I. 377 High on their bent Backs erect Their pointed Bristles stare. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 300 Bristles are the stiff, glossy hairs growing on the backs of wild and domesticated swine. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 533 In 1864 our Imports of Bristles were .. 2,346,135 lbs.

2. *gen.* A short, stiff, pointed or prickly hair or similar appendage on other animals; the short hairs on the face of men when thickened and stiffened by shaving.

a 1300 *K. Alis.* 6621 The delfyn .. rerith up his brustelis grymme. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. vi. 71 Peple that .. haue brestles aboute their mosell lyke swyne. 1591 Lyly *Endym.* II. iii. 29 That chin .. shall be filled with brissels as hard as broome. 1611 Barrey *Ram Alley* II. i, When I was young .. And wore the brissel on my upper lip. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Cats bristles [whiskers] have a large solid pith in the middle. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 129 Some of the Annelides possess a third kind of bristles, which M. Savigny terms hooked bristles.

3. In plants: 'A stiff hair or any slender outgrowth which may be likened to a hog's bristle' (Gray); a setaceous appendage or *seta*.

1731–59 P. Miller *Gardener's Dict.* s.v. *Cnicus*, Striated seeds..encompassed at the top with a crown of stiff bristles. 1800 E. Darwin *Phytologia* xiv. 348. 1807 J. E. Smith *Phys. Bot.* 228 Some species of Galium are admirably characterized by the bristles of their leaves..being hooked backward or forward. 1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* 322 Tipped with a stiff short bristle.

4. fig. *To set up one's bristles*: to show temper, resistance, or pride; to bristle up, 'put up one's back'. *To set up any one's bristles*: to arouse such feelings in him. And similar phrases.

1533 Frith *Ep. Chr. Rdr.* Wks. (1829) 460 Cruel adversaries which set up their bristles, saying, Why, then, shall we do no good works? 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* liii. 316 Should the Jewes .. set vp their bristles against God. 1589 Cooper *Admon.* 198 It is good to teach vs to pull downe our brissles, when we waxe proude. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 121 The more she strokes him, the more his bristles seem to rise. 1873 Goulburn *Pers. Relig.* IV. iii. 271 The feeling that he is to be lectured .. sets a man's bristles up.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: as *bristle brush*; *bristle-armed*, *-backed*, *-bearing*, *-leaved*, *-like*, *-pointed*, *-shaped* adjs.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 512 Cleanse it lightly with a wing or a bristle brush. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* Pref. D ij, Bristled on the back like Hogs .. as if you should say, Bristle-backt. *a* 1845 Hood *Lycus Cent.*, The bristle-backed boar. 1847–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 51/1 Delicate bristle-shaped processes or setæ. *Ibid.* IV. 404/1 Bristle-like organs. 1848 W. Gardiner *Flora Forfarsh.* 204 Bristle-pointed oat. 1863 J. A. Brewer *Flora Surrey* 277 Bristle-leaved Bent-grass..plentiful on Bagshot Heath.

6. Special comb., as **bristle-dice**, dice into which bristles were fixed to influence their position when thrown; **bristle-fern**, *Trichomanes radicans*; **bristle-grass**, the genus *Setaria*; **bristle-herring**, a genus (*Chatoessus*) of the herring family, in which the last ray of the dorsal fin is prolonged into a whip-like filament; **bristle-**

moss, the genus *Orthotrichum*; **bristleworts** *sb. pl.*, Lindley's name for the order *Desvauxiaceæ*, small tufted herbs with bristly leaves.

1532 *Dice Play* (1850) 28 *Bristle dice, be now too gross a practice to be put in use. 1680 Cotton in Singer *Hist. Cards* 335 This they do by false dice, as .. By bristle-dice. 1863 Kingsley *Water-bab.* 195 The Connemara heath, and the *bristle-fern of the Turk waterfall. 1863 Pator *Plant-n.*, Bristle-fern, from the bristle that projects beyond its receptacle. 1844 Sir W. Hooker *Brit. Flora* II. 57 **Bristle-moss*; from the calyptra being generally clothed with hairs.

Bristle (bri·s'l), *v.*[1] Also 5 **brustel, brystylle, 7 brizle, brisle, brusle, brussel, -sle, -tle, brystle, 9** (*dial.*) **brisle, brizzle.** [f. prec. sb. See also Brustle *v.*]

I. *intr.*

1. Of hair, quills, etc.: To be, become, or stand, stiff and bristly. *To bristle up*: to rise like bristles.

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* xiii. cxlv, The heer on my body ..is longe and brustelith lyke brustelis. 1611 Florio, *Arricciare*..ones haire to stare or stand on end, to brizle. 1680 Otway *Hist. Marius* 58 His Beard brussled. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xi. 392 Ere the harvest of the heard began To bristle on the chin. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xxxvi, My hair bristled up. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* II. 105 Mustachios bristling from under his nose. 1861 Holland *Less. Life* i. 16 The man who rises in the morning, with his feelings all bristling like the quills of a hedge-hog.

2. Of animals: To raise the bristles, as a sign of anger or excitement. b. Of persons: To display temper or indignation, to 'show fight.' Also with *up*.

1549 Olde *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Tim.* vi. 2 It is not semely that ..they should bristle againste their maisters. 1611 Dekker *Roar. Girle* i. Wks. 1873 III. 145 Now is my cue to bristle. 1688 J. Clayton in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 133 The howling of the Dogs he supposed..made her [the sow] come furiously brisling. 1830 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 160 Without bristling into anger. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* i. xiii, 'You shall do no such thing', said Mrs. Cadurcis, bristling up. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown Oxf.* I. ix. 160 There now! don't bristle up like a hedgehog.

3. To be or become bristly; to be thickly set *with* (bristly points).

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* i. ii. in Bullen *Old. Pl.* (1884) III. 16 If your French wood brystle, let him alone. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* iv. ii. 32 Brisling with bushes and overgrown with wood. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* v. ix. (1872) I. 179 All France to the utmost borders bristles with bayonets. 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. i. 33 The sea-line .. bristles with projecting headlands.

b. *fig.*, as in *to bristle with difficulties.*

1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* II. i. 105 A Latin preface..bristling with Greek quotations. 1875 Hamerton *Intell. Life* II. i. 51 The fine arts bristle all over with technical difficulties.

4. To be actively or aggressively astir *with*.

1844 Kinglake *Eothen* xv. (1878) 181 Bristling with zeal. 1884 *Evangelical Mag.* Jan. 36 The old place once more bristled with life

II. *trans.*

5. To erect stiffly (hair, etc.) like bristles: chiefly in a temper of hostility. Also with *up*.

1595 Shaks. *John* iv. iii. 149 Now .. Doth dogged warre bristle his angry crest. 1612 Bp. Hall *Contempl. O. T.* xxi. ii, So do savage beasts bristle up themselves..when they are in danger of loosing the prey. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 309 [Bears] champing their teeth, and bristling their hair, in a frightful manner. 1793 W. Roberts *Looker-on* No. 65 (1794) III. 8 Those aspiring asparagus, that bristle up their vegetable spears. 1863 Kingsley *Water-bab.* iv. 153 He would..bristle up his feathers, just as a cock-robin would.

b. *fig.*

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, i. i. 98 Which makes him..bristle vp The crest of Youth against your Dignity. 1598 Chapman *Iliad* i. 192 Thetis's son at this stood vex'd, his heart Bristled his bosom. 1615 Adams *Politic. Hunting* Wks. 1861 I. 8 The great one bristles up himself, and conceits himself higher by the head than all the rest.

6. To furnish with a bristle or bristles; to make bristly.

1678 A. Littleton *Lat. Dict.*, To bristle a shooe-makers thread. *Inseto.* 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 37 Your hook should be bristled, that is .. fasten a hog's bristle under the silk. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* cvii. iii, Ice..bristles all the brakes and thorns To yon hard crescent.

7. To cover as with bristles, to cause to bristle.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* (1857) I. II. III. iv. 321 Bristle yourself round with cannon. 1848 Lytton *Harold* vi. vi, He would bristle all the land with castles.

8. To ruffle violently, exasperate.

1872 Blackie *Lays Highl.* 40 The black squall .. Bristles the soft lake to a Fury.

†**Bri·stle,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* In 5 **brystylle, 6 bristell, brissle, burstle, 7 brusle, brustle,** (9 *dial.* **brizzle, bruzzle**). [The forms *brusle, brustle*, suggest adoption from 15–16th c. Fr. *brusle-r* to burn, Pr. *bruslar*, It. *brustolare*; but the earlier *bristle, brissle*, makes this derivation doubtful, as does also the Sc. form Birsle.]

1. *trans.* To render the surface of (anything) crisp with heat; to toast, scorch, parch.

Hence **Bri·stled** *ppl. a.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 44 To Brystylle, *vstillare*. 1553 Douglas *Æneis* vii. ix. 109 Blunt styngis of the brissillit tre [*MSS.* byrsillit]. 1562 Turner *Bathes* 17 Let him perche or bristell at the fyre Nigella Romana. — *Herbal* II. (1568) 93 The perched or burstled peasen..called in Northumberland Carlines. 1691 Ray *N. C. Wds.*, 'The sun brustles the hay' i. e. dries it; 'brusled pease' i. e. parched pease. 1876 *Mid.-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Brizzle* or *Bruzzle*, to scorch, near to burning; to broil. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Bruzzled-peas.*

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become crisp with heat.

1788 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 189 They [peas] will theo parch, crack, as we provincially [Northumberland] call it, bristle.

Bristled (bri·s'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. Bristle + -ed.]

1. Covered, set, or tipped with bristles or stiff prickly hairs; rough and prickly, bristly.

a 1300 *K. Alis.* 5722 His rigge was bristled as with sharp sithen. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* 148 Þe bristled[e] boor. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxix. ii, His bryes brystled truely lyke a sowes. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* iv. xlvi. 505 The eares are.. more bristeled or hearded. 1607 Snaks. *Cor.* II. ii. 96 With his Amazonian [C]hinne he droue The brizled Lippes before him. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 397 The bristled Boar .. New grinds his arming Tusks. 1730 Southall *Bugs* 19 Has six Legs..jointed and bristled as the Legs of a Crab.

2. Of hair or feathers: a. Stiff like bristles. b. Erect, raised, 'on end'.

1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 16 In the sted of a tayle, a mane, or rough and bristeled heare. 1631 *Celestina* I. 22 By thy brizzled beard. 1832 A. Wilson *Amer. Ornith.* I. 169 The hen hurries about with hanging wings and bristled feathers. 1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 84/2 With bristled mane and haggard eye.

3. Set as with bristles; bristling.

1676 Hobbes *Iliad* III. 183 The brissled Ranks Of th' armed Greeks. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 309 The .. central range..bristled with pointed rocks. 1833 I. Taylor *Fanat.* vi. 159 Through bristled ramparts and triple lines of shields.

4. Furnished with a bristle.

1794 *Gold. Age* in *Poet. Reg.* (1807) 407 Arm'd with a bristled end and glittering awl.

†**Bristler** (bri·slə). *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + -er[1].] He who or that which bristles; a boar.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 181 He hath many attributes among the learned, as .. bristler, wanderer.

Bristletail (bri·s'lteil). A wingless insect (*Machilis maritima*) having the abdomen terminated by bristly appendages which assist it in leaping.

1706 Phillips, *Bristle-tails*, a sort of Flies, some of which have one Bristle, others two .. in their Tail. 1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 97, I found several colonies of that curious insect the seaside bristletail.

Bri·stliness. In 7 **brizlinesse.** [f. Bristly + -ness.] Bristly quality.

1611 Florio, *Hirsutezza*, brizlinesse, hairinesse, shagginesse. [In mod. Dicts.]

Bristling (bri·sling), *vbl. sb.* In 6–7 **brustling.** [f. Bristle *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Bristle; the rising on end of the hair.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Enerizamiento* .. bristling of the haire. 1872 Darwin *Emotions* Introd. 12 The bristling of the hair under the influence of extreme terror.

Bri·stling, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. as prec. + -ing[2].]

1. a. Of hair, etc.: That rises or stands stiffly on end. b. Of persons: Bristly, rough, shaggy.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 356 They have a like bristling mane growing on the back-bone. 1762 Beattie *Triumph Mel.* vii, Fear's cold hand erects his bristling hair. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* ix. 77 He was a great, tall, bristling Orson of a fellow

b. *fig.*

a 1639 W. Whateley *Prototypes* I. xix. (1640) 226 'Tis nothing but pride that sets up these bristling thoughts in you. 1864 *Linnet's Trial* I. II. iii. 220 The bristling tone natural to a man who has quite made up his mind on a subject, but who feels by no means certain that he shall be able to justify it in argument. 1877 Peacock *N.-W. Lincoln. Gloss.* (E. D. S.). 'There's a bristling breeze to-day, maister.'

2. Presenting a rough or prickly aspect, thickly armed (with sharp points, or with points of antagonism). Cf. L. *horridus*.

1598 Drayton *Heroic. Ep.* VI. 33 The brisling Reeds mov'd with soft Gales, did chide me. 1600 Heywood 1 *Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 25 Her bristling spires, her battled towers. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* v. iv. (1864) 300 The little army .. with its bristling array of long swords and javelins, stood firm. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 99 So thick upon the roofs doth pattering leap The bristling hail.

b. *fig.*

1871 Blackie *Four Phases* I. 106 Religions .. fenced with bristling dogmas. 1880 Clemenshaw *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 45 The theory .. bristling with hypotheses and full of uncertainties.

Bri·stling, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Bristle *v.*[2]] Scorching; burning without flame.

1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 37 a, Diseased with the fretting or briseling stone. 1866 Howells *Venet. Life* iii. 36 The pot full of bristling charcoal.

Bri·stly (bri·sli), *a.* Also 6 **brizlie, brissly, 7 brislie, brisly, bristlie.** [f. Bristle *sb.* + -y[1].]

1. Set with bristles or short stiff hairs; setose.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Erizado*, rough, bristly. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 781 The leaves .. are somewhat bristly. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* ii. 98 The Mastful Beech the bristly Chestnut bears. 1718 Pope *Iliad* xvi. 994 The roaring lion meets a bristly boar. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flor.* 15 Capsule globose, sessile, bristly.

b. *fig.*

1872 *Daily News* 25 July, An intelligent and acceptable Republic—not that fierce and chafing thing made up of bristly laws. 1872 *Globe* 5 Aug., That kind of bristly temper which is always on the look-out for causes of offence.

2. Of the nature of or like bristles.

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 620 On his bow-back he hath a battle set Of bristly pikes. 1645 G. Daniel *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 65 If I Have bristlie haire. 1735 Somerville *Chase* II. 58 Rough bristly Stubbles. 1857 W. Collins *Dead Secr.* (1861) 70 A ring of bristly iron-grey hair projected like a collar.

3. Thickly set with sharp or defiant points.

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* xvi. ii. VI. 152 The Chevalier.. scans a little the frowning buttresses, bristly with guns.

Bristol (bri·stəl). In 1 **Brycgstów,** 3–5 **Brigestou, Brycstoue,** 4–7 **Bristow.**

[1. A city of England upon the Wiltshire or Lower Avon, famous since early times for its maritime trade and manufactures, and giving its name to various commercial and natural products.]

2. Short for 'Bristol-stone': see 3.

1618 N. Field *Amends Ladies* I. i, To the unskilful owners eyes, alike The Bristol [*v.r.* Bristow] sparkles as the diamond. 1818 *Edin. Even. Cour.* 22 Oct. (Jam.) Studded with what was once the vogue, bristow.

3. *Attrib.*, as **Bristol-board,** a kind of pasteboard with a smooth surface; **Bristol-brick,** a siliceous material made in the form of a brick, used for cleaning cutlery; **Bristol-diamond, -gem, -stone,** a kind of transparent rock-crystal found in the Clifton limestone near Bristol, resembling the diamond in brilliancy; also *attrib.*; **Bristol-fashion** (*Naut.*), in good order; **Bristol milk** (see quots.); **Bristol Non-suoh,** a plant, *Lychnis Chalcedonica*; †**Bristol-red,** a dye; **Bristol-water,** the water of warm springs at Clifton near Bristol, used medicinally.

1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 63, 2 Do. Royal *Bristol Bds. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 861/2 Mr. Evers painted .. portraits on .. Bristol-board. 1596 Lodge *Wits Miserie* 33 A counterfeit chain..*Bristow diamonds. 1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 65 Bastard pearles, Bristow diamonds, and glasse bugles. 1662 S. P. *Acc. Latitude Men* in *Phenix* II. 517 To distinguish between a true Gem and a Bristol Diamond. 1884 F. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 215 Rock crystal..also known as 'Bristol'..diamond, is also used by watch jewellers. 1840 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* xx. 61 Everything on board 'ship-shape and *Bristol fashion'. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Bristol fashion and shipshape.* Said when Bristol was in its palmy commercial days .. and its shipping was all in proper good order. 1707 E. Ward *Hud. Rediv.* II. iii. (N.) The cap .. Was set with *Bristol jems. 1644 Prynne & Walker *Fiennes' Trial* 78 Good store of *Bristoll milk, strong wines and waters. 1662 Fuller *Worthies, Bristol* (D.) 'Bristol Milk:' this metaphorical Milk, whereby Xeres or Sherry Sack is intended. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. iii. (D.) A rich beverage made of the best Spanish wine, and celebrated .. as Bristol milk. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 102 London Tuft, Sweet John, Sweet William; *Bristow Nonsuch. 1551 *Will* in Peacock *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v., One kyrtyll of *bristowe read whiche were her mothers. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 78 Diamonds..Chrystall, *Bristoll stones. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* (1839) IV. 353 A good-humoured lass .. who wore as many diamonds as if they had been Bristol Stones. 1739 Byrom *Remains* (1856) II. i. 243, I wish I could drink a glass of *Bristol water in uncle Josiah's company. 1817 T. J. Pettigrew *Mem. J. C. Lettsom* III. 314 Bristol Water is most proper for the patient's common drink.

4. *attrib.* in ordinary sense; also sometimes with reference to 'Bristol diamonds'.

1651 Cleveland *Poems* 32 You that dim Jewells with your Bristoll-sense.

Brisure (brizi·ər, bri·gĭŭr). Also **brizure.** [a. F. *brisure* fracture, breakage; also used in the heraldic and military senses. See also Brusure.]

1. *Her.* A variation of, or addition to, a coat of arms, marking the relation of a younger branch of the family to the main stock; a difference.

1623 Favine *Theat. Hon.* I. i. 11 The plaine Paternall Armes, without any Brisure. 1868 Cussans *Hand-bk. Her.* xxiv. 299 The Bordure Compony was formerly employed as a Brisure to indicate illegitimate descent.

2. *Fortif.* A break in the general direction of a rampart or parapet; *spec.* of the parapet of the curtain adjacent to a bastion constructed with orillons.

1706 Phillips, *Brisure*, a Line drawn from four to five Fathom, which is allow'd to the Courtin and Orillon, to make the hollow Tower, or to cover the conceal'd Flanks. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 439/2.

†**3.** Variant of Brusure. *Obs.*

Briswort, variant of Bruisewort.

Brit, Britt (brit), *sb.*[1]

1. A local name of the young of the Herring and Sprat (*Clupea harengus*, and *sprattus*); also the spawn of these.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 32 a, The Pilcherd..were wont to pursue the Brit, vpon which they feede, into the hauens. 1851 H. Melville *Whale* II. xlviii. 131 We fell in with vast meadows of brit, the minute, yellow substance, upon which the Right Whale largely feeds. 1880–84 F. Day *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 232 Britt along the Devonshire coast, consists either of young sprats or young herrings. *Ibid.* 233 The Town Council of Exeter annually make an official whitebait repast upon 'britt'. [The author discusses at length the identity of the 'britt', and shows that the name includes both species, which are at some seasons taken together, at others separately.]

2. *transf.* The fry of other fish, as the mackerel.

1886 R. C. Leslie *Sea-painter's Log* viii. 161 The mackerel brit, or small fry

†**Brit, Brett,** *sb.*[2] (and *a.*) *Obs.* Forms: 1 **Bret**(t, **Bryt**(t, **Brit**(t, 4 **Brett,** 6 **Brit, Britt,** (9 *Hist.* **Brett**). [OE. *Bret* (pl. *Brettas*) a Briton: cf. OCeltic (and L.) *Britto*; but the OE. form points rather to a variant OCelt. stem **Britt-os*, whence perh. the *Brittia* of Procopius. Hence *Brettise, Bryttise*, British.]

A. *sb.* A Briton: the ordinary name in the O.E. Chronicle; in Scotland applied to the Strathclyde Britons till *c* 1300, when the 'Laws between the Scots and the Bretts' were abolished by Edward I; in later usage only historical. **B.** *adj.* British.

O. E. Chron. an. 890 Butueoh Brettum and Francum, and Brettas him wiþ ȝefuhton [*Laud MS.* Bryttum, Brittas]. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 230 Brit langage for to speik and vse, So that the Britis culd nocht weill refuse. *Ibid.* 471 All Albione wes in gude rest and peice; Bot[h] Scot and Brit, and Inglismen also. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 225 (1810) 238 'Twixt Britts and Saxons. 1873 Murray *Dial. S. C. Scotl.* 3 The Bretts or Welsh of Strathclyde long retained their special laws as distinct from the laws of Scotland.

† Brit, britt, *v. Obs.* [app.:—OE. *bryttian* to divide into fragments:— **brutjôjan*, f. **brutjon-* divider, f. *brut-* pa. pple. stem of *breutan* to break, divide. Cf. ON. *brytja* to chop in pieces.] *trans.* To cut in pieces; = Britten 3.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 244 His hede þei of smyten .. þe dede body þe[i] britten on four quarters corn [*i. e.* corven].

Brit, variant of Bret, Brite.

Britage, obs. form of Bratticе.

Britain (brit'n), *sb.* Forms: 3–5 **Bretayne, Breteyn(e,** 4–5 **Brutayne,** 5 **Bretaingne,** 5–6 **Brytayne,** 6 **Britan, Brytayn, Britayn(e, Briteigne;** *Sc.* **Bretane, Bertane, Bartane;** 6–7 **Brittaine, Britaine,** 6– **Britain.** [ME. *Bretayne, -eyne*, a. OF. *Bretaigne*:—L. *Brittannia* or *Brittānia*, the island of Britain. (Lat. *Britannia* would have given F. *Bri-, Breaigne.*) The OE. name was *Breoton, Breoten, Bryten, Breten*, pointing back to a WGer. **Briluna*; also, *Breoton-lond, Breten-lond.* OCeltic had apparently no name for the island as distinct from the people. (With 16th c. Sc. *Bertane, Bartane*, cf. *Dumbarton.*)]

The proper name of the whole island containing England, Wales, and Scotland, with their dependencies; more fully called Great Britain; now also used for the British state or empire as a whole.

After the OE. period, *Britain* was used only as a historical term, until about the time of Henry VIII and Edward VI, when it came again into practical politics in connexion with the efforts made to unite England and Scotland; in 1604 James I was proclaimed 'King of Great Britain'; and this name was adopted for the United Kingdom, at the Union in 1707. After that event, *South Britain* and *North Britain* are frequent in Acts of Parl. for England and Scotland respectively: the latter is still in occasional (chiefly postal) use. (So *West Britain*, humorously or polemically for 'Ireland'.) *Greater Britain* is a modern rhetorical phrase for 'Great Britain and the colonies', 'the British Empire', brought into vogue in 1868.

a 855 *O. E. Chron.* Introd., Gaius Iulius se Casere ærest Romana Breten-lond ȝesohte. *c* 890 K. Ælfred *Bæda* I. i, Breoton is ealond.

1297 R. Glouc. 22 And aftur Brut ys owne nome he clepede hit Breteyne. 82 Bretayne. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* (Vernon MS.) 232 þe Auenturus of Brutayne. *c* 1428 *Arthur* 265 Maximian kyng of Bretaingne Conquered al France and Almayne. *c* 1500 *Lyfe Jos. Armathy* (W. de W.) lf. 4 Ioseph of Aramathia .. came in to grete Brytayne. *c* 1505 Dunbar *'Schir for ȝour Grace'* 11 Fairest and best In Bartane. *c* 1515 *Prophecy of Berlington*, The French wife shal beare the Sonne Shal weild al Bretane to the sea. 1542 Hen. VIII *Declar. Scots* B iv b, Brutus of whom the realme than callyd Brytayn toke fyrst that name. 1547 J. Harrison *Exhort. Scottes* H vj, Yᵉ names of both subiectes & realmes ceassing, & to be changed into yᵉ name of Britain & Britons, as it was at first, & yet stil ought to be. 1548 N. Bodrugan *Epitome* A v h, England the only supreme seat of thempire of greate Briteigne. 1604 *Procl. Jas. I*, 24 Oct., King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland. 1630 Wadsworth *Sp. Pilgr.* vii. 69 His Majesty of great Britaine. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low-C. Warrs* 779 King James .. obliterating the names of Scots and English, would have both to be united and grow up into one Kingdome .. to be called Britain. 1667 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* Ded., To the Metropolis of Great Britain, the most renowned and late flourishing city of London. 1707 *Act of Union* xi. § 1 That the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland shall .. be united into one Kingdom by the Name of Great Britain. 1710 *Act* 9 *Anne* vi. § 4 To export and transport from Great Britain into Ireland. 1718 *Act* 5 *Geo. I*, xi. § 16 The importation of Tar and Pitch from North-Britain into any part of South-Britain. 1729 *Act* 2 *Geo. II*, xxxv. § 12 In several Parts of North Britain commonly called Scotland. *Ibid.* Brought .. to that part of Great Britain called England. 1740 Thomson *'Rule Britannia'*, When Britain first, at Heaven's command, Arose from out the azure main. *c* 1800 Dibdin *'I sailed from the Downs'*, So adieu to the white cliffs of Britain. 1832 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will. IV*, lxxv. § 1 In that part of the United Kingdom called *Great Britain*, and .. that part of the United Kingdom called *Ireland.* 1868 C. W. Dilke (*title*) Greater Britain: Travels 1866–67.

† 2. The duchy of Brittany or Bretagne in France; also called Little Britain, Britain the less. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 36 Burgoyne and Brabane and Bretayne the lesse. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners (*title*) Arthur of lytell Brytayne. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 113 Out of places in Britaine came the families of Saint Aubin, Morley, etc. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, Wks. (1860) 339 Re-annexing of the duchy of Britain to the crown of France .. by marriage with the daughter of Britain.

† Britain, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: 6 **Brytane, -aine, Brittayne,** 6–7 **Britaine,** 7 **Brittan, Brittain(e,** 6–8 **Britan, Britain.** [ad. L. *Brit(t)-ann-us, Brittān-us*, Briton, British. (The L. *Brit-(t)anni* or *Brittāni* appears to correspond to the Gr. Βρεττανοί, and was perh. adopted from the Greeks of Massilia. The nearest Celtic form is the Irish pl. *Bretain*, genitive *Bretan, Brettan*, which may repr. an OCeltic *Bret(t)an-i* pl., distinct from *Britton-es*, whence Briton, q.v.)]

A. *sb.* **1.** A Briton (i. e. an ancient Briton).

1547 J. Harrison *Exhort. Scottes* C iv b, Yet wil I not affirme that Scottes be mere Britaynes, or Englishe men mere Britaynes. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 19 A Brytane, *Britanus. Ibid.* 200 Brittayne. 1579 Fulke *Confut. Sanders* 561 As Ninnius a Britaine doeth testifie. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 9 The Britaines .. The Britains, the most ancient people of this Isle. *Ibid.* 40 The Brittans. *Ibid.* 54 The Britans. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. iv. 28 Heere comes the Britaine. 1702 Echard *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 549 The northern Britains and Caledonians.

2. A native of Bretagne in France; a Breton.

1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* v. (ed. 7) 567 Called new France, because the Britains which are Frenchmen did first discover it. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Invent. Shipping* 9 The French Brittains who were then esteemed the best Brittaine Sea men.

B. *adj.* **1.** Ancient British.

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 48/1 Joseph of Arimathea.. among the Britaine people. 1576 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 167 There bee moreover Brytaine bricks, in the walles of the Church. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 87 The Britan ocean. 1641 Milton *Prel. Episc.* 18 Our Brittaine Bishops .. were remarkable for nothing more then their poverty.

2. British, in the modern political sense. **Britain Crown,** a gold coin struck by James I, orig. valued at 5*s.*, afterwards at 5*s.* 6*d.* (Cf. British Crown.)

1609 Bible (Douay) Pref., To teach and feede al Britan people. *c* 1620 A. Hume (*title*) Of the Orthographie of the Britan Tongue. 1866 Caump *Banking* x. 224 James I—Gold [Coins]—Rose-royal .. quarter-sovereign, Britain-crown.

3. Of French Bretagne; Breton.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 390 The Britan..is a dialect of the Welsh.

† Britainer, Britaner. *Obs.* = prec.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 84 Of Britayn, Britaner, *Britannus.* 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gentl.* xix. (1634) 230 They are faine to have it of the Britainers, Hollanders, and from the Azores Ilands. 1709 J. Johnson 27 Apr. in *Ballard MSS.* XV. 46 He is the Miracle of a North-britainer.

Britannia (britæniă). [L. *Britannia*, anciently *Brittannia, Brittānia* (which was Bæda's spelling), corresp. to Gr. Βρεττανία (Diod. Sic.), f. *Brittanni* or *Brittāni* = Gr. Βρεττανοί: see Britain *a.*]

1. The Latin name of Britain; a poetic name for Britain personified as a female; the female figure on coins, etc., emblematic of Britain.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* I. i. § 11 Þæt lond þe mon bryttania [*later MS.* bryttannia] hætt. *Ibid.* 28 Brittannia þæt igland ..On brettannia. [1586 Camden (*title*) Britannia, sen florentissimorum regnorum Angliæ, Scotiæ, Hiberniæ .. descriptio. 1637 — Britannia, transl. newly into English by P. Holland.] 1666–7 Pepys *Diary* 25 Feb., The King's new medall, where, in little, there is Mrs. Stewart's face..and a pretty thing it is, that he should choose her face to represent Britannia by. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5404/3 The Figure of a Woman, commonly called Brittannia. 1740 Thomson *Song*, *'Rule Britannia'*. 1762–9 Falconer *Shipwr.* I. 3 Of famed Britannia were the gallant crew. 1798 Nelson in Duncan *Life* (1806) 101 Britannia still rules the waves. 1818 Byron *Juan* I. iv, Nelson was once Britannia's god of war. 1864 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. V. 37/1 The earliest coin..with the figure of Britannia is a copper half penny of 1672.

† 2. *Comm.* = *Britannia Linen*: see 3. *Obs.*

1676 Dampier *Voy.* II. II. 110 Broad-cloth, Serges .. Britannias, Hollandilloes, Iron-work, etc.

3. *attrib.* in commercial terms; *esp.* **Britannia-metal,** an alloy of tin and regulus of antimony, resembling silver in appearance.

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4189/4 Coarse unwatered Camblets.. Britannia Linen..broad Germany Linen. 1817 *Brownell's Sheffield Directory* 73 Britannia Metal Manufacturers. [In earlier directories called 'White Metal'.] 1849 Dickens *Dav. Copp.* 586 Of course we have something in the shape of spoons..but they are Britannia metal. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 30 June 1/1 Prince Bismarck's oft-quoted .. saying, that 'Speech was silvern and silence golden; but that first to speak and then to run away was Britannia metal'.

Hence **Brita·nnian** *a.* = British.

1589 *Gold. Mirr.* (1851) 14 Wicked weesels, fled from Britanian grounds. 1613 Purchas *Pilgr.* VIII. v. 760 Our Britannian hopes, Prince Henrie and Duke Charles. *a* 1840 E. Elliott *Withered W. Flowers* I. Our Britannian shore.

Britannic (britæ·nik), *a.* [ad. L. *Britannic-us* of Britain, or perh. F. *Britannique.*] Of Britain, British. Used in *His* or *Her Britannic Majesty.*

1641 Milton *Ch. Discip.* II. (1851) 69 [Thou] didst build up this Britannick Empire. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* 237 The Britannic Hero. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 6 ▶12 Envoy Extraordinary from her Britannick Majesty. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 208 On a clear day the three Britannic kingdoms may be seen from this island. 1848 W. K. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 473 His Britannic majesty maintained with St. Petersburg relations of amity.

Hence **Brita·nnically** *adv.*: in British fashion; in reference to Great Britain.

1716 M. Davies *Ath. Brit.* II. 11 Whereupon an Active Disobedience very Brittanically ensuing. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 178 This extended portion .. is rather locally than britannically interesting. 1869 *Student* II. 183 Several captures of the almost (Britannically) fabulous 'Bath White'.

† Brita·nnic, *sb. Obs.* [a. L. *britannica* (*herba*) 'water-dock' (Lewis and Short).] A herb, app. the Water-dock (*Rumex hydrolapathum*).

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 34 *Britannick*, or English Herb hath the very looke of the greatest Sorrell. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 269 The herbe Britannica .. transported vnto vs out of Britaine.

† Brita·nnish. *a. Obs. rare.* = British.

1611 Speed *Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 1/2 Other Ilands..under the shadow of Great Albion are also accounted Britannish.

† Brita·nny. *Obs.* Also Britanie, -annie, -anny, Brittany. [ad. L. *Britannia.*]

1. Britain, Great Britain.

1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 151 Gloss., King Edgare .. reigned here in Britanye. 1581 Savile *Tacitus Hist.* I. ii. (1591) 2 Brittany al conquered, not al retained. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* III. iii. 52 All Britany doth burne in armes bright. 1608 Hieron *Defence* II. 79 The Lords inheritance in this Ile of Britanie. 1611 Guillim *Heraldrie* III. xvii. 162 By whose glorious issue, Great Britanny now enioieth the height of Glorie and Happinesse. 1662 Gunning *Lent Fast* 35 Lucius, first Christian King of Britanny.

2. The Roman provinces of *Britannia Prima* and *Secunda.*

1658 W. Burton *Itin. Antonin.* 85 York..the more antient Metropolis of the Diocese of the Britainnies.

3. The French province of Bretagne: 'Little Britany'; commonly spelt Brittany.

Britch, obs. form of Breech.

† Bri·tchel, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 3 bruchel, 8–9 (*dial.*) britchel. [ME. *bruchel (ii)*:—OE. *brycel*; cf. Brickle.] Liable to break; brittle.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 164 Þis bruchele uetles is bruchelure þene beo eni gles. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 Hwen þu hare lilfade i þi bruchele flesch wiðute bruche leadest. 1674 Ray *N. C. Wds.* 8 Brichol [*printed* brichoe], brittle. *Var. Dial.* and *Chesh.* 1857 J. Scholes *Jaunt to see Queen* 47 in *Lanc. Gloss.*, As britchel as egg-shells.

† Brite, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 8–9 brit. [Cf. ON. *brjóta*, Sw. *bryte*, Da. *bryde* to break, destroy (*trans.*), corresp. to OE. *bréotan* to break, burst.] *intr.* Of grain, hops, etc.: To become over-ripe and shatter.

1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* viii. § 1 (1681) 152 It preserves the Hops from briting or shedding. *Ibid.* 323 *Brite* or *bright*: Barley, Wheat, and other Grain, and Hops are said to brite when they are over-ripe and shatter. 1674 Ray *S. & E. C. Wds.* 60. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb. Gloss.* in *F. Wds.* (E. D. S.) *Brit*, to shed; to fall. 1883 Prior (*in let. to Editor*), In dry weather the grain falls from ears of wheat in the reaping and in Wiltshire is said to brit out.

Briteysing, obs. form of Bratticing.

Brith, obs. form of Birth, Bright.

Brither, Sc. form of Brother.

Briticism (brı·tisiz'm). Also Britticism. [f. Brit-ish (or a possible *Britic*) after *Gallicism, Scotticism*, etc.] A phrase or idiom characteristic of Great Britain, but not used in the English of the United States or other countries.

1883 *Boston (U.S.) Jrnl.* 17 Sept., A well arranged handbook of Briticisms, Americanisms, Colloquial Phrases, etc. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Nov. 709 The American critic is within his right when he retorts at once that the use of 'directly' in place of 'as soon as' is a Britticism.

Britil, obs. form of Brittle.

British (brı·tiʃ), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 1 **Brettisc, Bryttisc, Brittisc** (**Brytisc**), 4 **Bruttische,** 5 **Brytysshe,** 6 **Brutish,** 7 **Brittish, Britysh,** 6– **British.** [OE. *Brettisc*, etc., f. *Bret*, pl. *Brett-as, Bryttas, Brittas*, the natives of ancient Britain, the Britons: see Brit and -ish. The modern spelling is influenced by Latin.]

1. Of or pertaining to the ancient Britons. Now chiefly in ethnological and archæological use.

a 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 508 Her Cerdic and Cynric ofslogon ænne Brettisc [*Laud MS.* Bryttiscne] cyning. *a* 1000 *Ibid.* (Laud) Introd., Her sind on þis iglande fif ȝeþeode Englisc and Brittisc and Wilsc, and Scyttisc and Pyhtisc and Boc Leden. *a* 1100 *Ibid.* an. 1075 Se ylca Raulf wæs Bryttisc on his moder healfe, and his fæder wæs Englisc. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. iv. 189 Fie, foh, and fumme, I smell the blood of a British man. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 377 He calls.. Helen an English woman; whereas, she was purely British, and that there was no such nation upon earth called English at that time. 1780 Cowper *Boadicea* i, The British warrior queen, Bleeding from the Roman rods. 1870 Knight *Hist. Eng.* I. 3 A road, acknowledged to be British, still crosses Salisbury Plain.

† b. = Welsh.

1662 *Act of Uniformity* 13–14 *Chas. II*, iv. § 27 That the Book [of Common Prayer] hereunto annexed be truly and exactly translated into the British or Welsh Tongue.

2. Of or belonging to Great Britain, or its inhabitants. In the earlier instances only a geographical term adopted from Latin; from the time of Henry VIII frequently used to include English and Scotch; in general use in this sense from the accession of James I, and in 17th c., often opposed to *Irish*; legally adopted at the Union in 1707. Now chiefly used in political or imperial connexion, as *the British army, British colonies, British India*, etc., *British ambassador, consul, residents*, etc.; also in scientific and commercial use, as *British plants, British butterflies, British spirits.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (1865) I. 271 Gallia .. is i-closed aboute..wiþ þe Bruttische occean in þe west side. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xv. lxvi. (1495) 512 Fraunce..endyth in the north at Brytysshe Occean. 1570–87 Holinshed *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 43 Amongst the Irish Scotishmen .. the petition of

the British Scots. 1604 J. Dee in Hearne *Coll.* (1885) I. 64 This Britysh Empire. 1643 *Script. Reas. for Defens. Armes* 76 The extirpation of the British Nation, and Protestant Religion in that kingdome [Ireland]. 1699 Garth *Dispens.* I. 7 How have I kept the Brittish Fleet at ease? 1706–7 *Act of Union* 6 *Anne* xi. § 1 art. 8 Without any mixture of British or Irish salt. 1769 Burke *Pres. St. Nat.* Wks. II. 187 Every British merchant in Petersburgh. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 393 His strange discussions on the British constitution. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. xiii. ii, A stony British stare. 1882 *Garden* 18 Feb. 112/1 Our common British Ivy.

† 3. Of or belonging to Brittany, Breton. *Obs.*

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 131 b, One of their auncestours .. entertained a British Miller, as that people, for such idle occupations, proue more hardie then our owne.

4. *ellipt.* as *sb. pl.* British people, soldiers, etc.

1641 in Miss Hickson *Irel. 17th C.* (1884) II. App. U. 363 [In county Monaghan] there being a little plantation of British, the rebels plundered the town. 1652 *Ibid.* (1884) I. xxxix. 245 As the Irish rebels marched through the said parish they murdered all the British they could lay their hands on. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4459/3 The British had not a Man kill'd or wounded. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. vii. II. 269 Appearances began to assume an aspect most unfavourable to the British.

5. *Comb.*, as *British-born, -built, -owned* adjs., *British-man*; **British crown,** a gold coin current in the reign of Charles I.; **British gum,** a commercial name of dextrin; **British school,** a public elementary school, on the non-denominational or unsectarian basis of the 'British and Foreign School Society'.

1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. 144 Had it happen'd to one of us British-men to have been born at sea, cou'd we not therefore properly be call'd British-men? 1756 *Act 29 Geo. II*, xxxiv. § 18 British built Ships or Vessels. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 108 Numbers of British-born subjects. 1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 308 British-owned .. vessels. 1860 Mayne *Exp. Lex., British Gum* (*Chem.*), term for a species of gum into which starch is converted when exposed to a temperature between 600° and 700° .. used as a substitute for gum Arabic in calico printing and other processes. 1866 Crump *Banking* x. 224 Charles I—Gold [coins]—Three-pound piece, angel, unite, double-crown, British-crown.

Hence **British-hood, Britishness.**

1883 A. Forbes in *Ninet. Cent.* Oct. 722 Their British-hood manifests itself in things big and in things little. 1872 S. Mostyn *Perplexity* III. iii. 46 His thorough Britishness.

Britisher (brɪ·tɪʃəɹ). [f. British + -er: cf. *foreign-er.*

Apparently of U. S. origin, and chiefly used by, or attributed to, Americans. Mr. R. Grant White has strongly disclaimed its use in U. S., but Mr. Fitzedward Hall has known it as of American currency all his life. Prof. Freeman, in his *Impressions of U. S.*, thinks it arose during the War of Independence, when the opposing forces were known as 'American' and 'British' (not 'English'), and 'Britisher' was the natural substantive from the latter. Mr. F. treats the word more dispassionately than those who denounce it as an 'odious vulgarism'. See his work.)]

A British subject; a native or inhabitant of Great Britain (as distinguished from an American citizen).

1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* xx, [American mate *loquitur*] 'Are we going to be bullied by these .. Britishers?' 1868 *Spectator* 14 Nov. 1325 Mr. Reverdy Johnson .. was so complimentary to England .. and to Britisher institutions. 1879 T. E. C. Leslie in *Academy* 23 Even tawdry rhetoric is venial compared with the sin of using such an odious vulgarism as the word Britisher for Englishman or Briton. 1883 Freeman *Impressions U. S.* iv. 29, I always told my American friends that I had rather be called a Britisher than an Englishman, if by calling me an Englishman they meant to imply that they were not Englishmen themselves. *Ibid.* vi. 43 The American is really more called on to know about British matters than the Britisher is called on to know about American matters. 1884 Stevenson *New Arab. Nts.* 38 His tweed suit..identified him as a Britisher.

Britishism, the same as Briticism.

Britle, obs. form of Brittle.

Briton (brɪ·t'n, -ən), *sb.* (*a.*). Also 3 **Brytone, Brutone,** 5 **Breton**(e, 6 **Bryton, Bryttane, Bruton.** [ME. *Breton*, a. F. *breton*:—L. *Brittōn-em*, nom. *Britto* 'a native of Britain'. The most correct L. form was *Britto, Brittŏn-em*, pl. *Brittŏn-es*, a. OCeltic **Britto*, pl. **Britton-es*, whence Welsh collective pl. *Brython*. The ME. *Bryton, Bruton* show various etymological influences; the modern *Briton* is assimilated to the erroneous L. form *Brito*, pl. *Britŏn-es*, found in MSS. (The earlier name by which the Romans spoke of this people was *Britanni*, or *Brittāni, -anni*, which appears to have been a Goidelic name; but after the conquest of Britain, this was gradually superseded by *Brittones* the name given to themselves by the Brythonic people of the south of the island. Only the latter survived in living use: Bæda's regular form is *Bretto, -ones*; and F. *Breton* represents a L. form with *-tt-*; *Brītōnem, Britōnem*, would have given *Brion, Breon*. The OE. name was *Brettas, Bryttas*: see Brit.)]

A. *sb.* **1.** A native of Britain: a. In History and Ethnology: One of the race who occupied the southern part of the island at the Roman invasion, the 'ancient Britons'. † b. A Welshman. c. Since the union of England and Scotland: A native of Great Britain, or of the British Empire; much used in the 18th c.; now chiefly in poetic, rhetorical, or melodramatic use, and in phrases dating to the 'Rule Britannia' period, as 'to work like a Briton', 'as tough as a Briton', etc. *North Briton*: a Scotchman.

1297 R. Glouc. 2 Þis was þo in Engolond Brytones [*v. r.* Brutones] were y-wys. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1449 Thane the Bretons brothely brochez theire stedez. *c* 1428 *Arthur* 15 Bretones 3af hym þat name. 1547 J. Harrison *Exhort. Scottes* C j b, As they were called Kynges of Britayne, so was yᵉ general name of the people Brytons. *Ibid.* G v b, When these hateful termes of Scottes and Englishemen, shalbe abolisshed, and blotted oute for euer, and we shal al agre in the onely title and name of Britons. 1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* II. xiii. 63 He was Father vnto Brute: and thus the Brutons bring Their petigree from Jupiter. 1667 E. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. iii. iii. (1743) 161 So the Britons, Hugh ap Owen, etc. 1679 Dryden *Tr. & Cress.* Prol. 1 See, my loved Britons, see your Shakespeare rise. 1740 Thomson '*Rule Britannia*', Britons never will be slaves. 1760 Geo. III. in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 189, I glory in the name of Briton. 1817 Wolfe *Burial Sir J. Moore* vi, Little he'll reck if they let him sleep on In the grave where a Briton has laid him. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* I. 227 The ancient Britons. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* II. III. viii. 486 The aboriginal Briton. 1886 Tennyson *Exhib. Ode*, Britons, hold your own!

† 2. A Breton or native of Brittany.

† B. *adj.* = British. *Obs.*

1547 J. Harrison *Exhort. Scottes* F ij, In the Englishe and Briton histories. 1571 J. Maitland *Admon. Earl of Mar*, Thay forcit the Briton folks to flit. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* II. x. 49 Yet oft the Briton Kings against them [the Romans] strongly swayd. *c* 1605 Rowley *Birth Merl.* IV. v. 344 To enlarge the Briton bounds. *Ibid.* v. ii. 350 To be invested with the Briton crown.

† **Britoner.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 **Bretoner, Brytoner**(e, **Brutiner, Brutener, Bretener, Britonere.** 'An inhabitant of Brittany, a Frenchman, used as a term of reproach' (Skeat *Gloss. P. Pl.*).

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 142 A Brutiner, a Braggere, a-bostede him alse. *Ibid.* 163 And buffetede þe brutiner aboute boþe his chekes. [1377 B. VI. 156, 178 Brytonere .. Britoner; 1393 C. IX. 152, 173 brytonere..brutener.]

Britoness (brɪ·tənės). *rare.* A female Briton.

1591 Spenser *Ruines Time* 106 Bunduca, Britonnesse.. That..with the Romanes fought. 1832 Macaulay *Burleigh, Ess.* 1854 I. 227/1 Such outward marks of servitude as the haughty Britoness [Queen Elizabeth] exacted. 1864 Tennyson *Boadicea* 55 The yellow-ringleted Britoness.

Britschka, britska, variants of Britzka.

† **Brǐ·tted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. *brit.* dial. form of Brite *v.* + -ed¹.] Of grain, hops, etc.: Shattered by over-ripeness.

a 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1752) 108 Soon, if the ground be wet, britted corn will grow. 1850 Bravendar in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. I. 167 The loss of the britted beans.

† **Brǐ·tten,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **brytnian,** 3 **briten,** 3–4 **britten,** 4 **britton, bryttyn**(e, **bretten,** -**on, bryton, brutten,** (also *pa. t.* and *pple.* **brittnet, britned,** -**et, brutned**), 4–5 **brittun,** -**yn,** 5 **brytten, brytn-is, britn-is, britynn-it**), *Sc.* **bertyn** (**bertn-it**), **bartyn** (**bartn-it**). [OE. *brytnian*:—OTeut. **brutjinōn*, f. **brutjon-*, in OE. *brytta* distributor, dispenser, f. stem *brut-* of **breutan* to break, divide: cf. Brittle.]

1. *trans.* To distribute, dispense. (Only in OE.)

a 1000 *Beowulf* 4756 þara ðe in Swio-rice sinc brytnade.

2. To divide.

c 1200 Ormin 14178 Þiss werelld..iss dæledd and brittnedd onntill daless þre.

3. To cut or hew in pieces; to kill, slay, butcher.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8720 God it wit-schild þat þou britten [*v. r.* briten, brettyn] sua mi child. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1073 þe dou3ti duk..bet adoun burwes, & brutned moche peple. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 106 He salle..Bryne Bretayne þe brade, and bryttyne thy knyghtys. *Ibid.* 1487 With brandes of broune stele they brettened maylez. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1971 Drawen as a dog & to dethe broght: Brittonet þi body into bare qwarters. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* III. 400 Sothroune men yat bertynit war to deide. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. 114 Cruell Pyrrus, Quhilk brytnys the son befor the faderis face. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 334 Tha bertynd hir, baith bodie, bane and blude.

b. *Hunting.* To cut up or 'break' (a boar or deer); cf. Brittle *v.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1339 Siþen britned þay þe brest, & brayden hit in twynne. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xvii, Sethun brittuns he the best, As venesun in forest. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 192 Quhen he wes bertnit to gif the houndis blude. *Ibid.* 431 Tha bar[t]nit thame lyke ony bludie deir.

Brittish, obs. form of British.

Brittle (brɪ·t'l), *a.* Forms: 4 **britul, -il,** (**bretil, brethil**), 5 **brityll, brittyll,** (**bretylle**), **brytyl,** 5–6 **brytell, bryttel,** 6 **bri-, bryttell, britle, brittil, brytel, bryttle,** 6–7 **brittel,** 6– **brittle.** [ME. *britul, britil, bretil*:—OE. **brytel*:—OTeut. **brutilo-*, f. *brut-* pa. pple. stem of **breutan*, OE. *brēotan* to break. See also Brotel, Brutel, and cf. Brickle.]

1. Liable to break, easily broken; fragile, breakable; friable (*obs.*).

1382 Wyclif *Lev.* VI. 22 The bretil vessel forsothe in the which it [the flesh] is sothun. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. XXXVI. (1495) 564 Bras that is fusile and molte is bryttel vnder the hamour. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 398/1 With betle browes & his britle spectacles of pride and malice. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 33 Some are fragile or brittle .. as Bones. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* IV. § 1 (1681) 35 A brittle soil .. Is best for Corn. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 159 The ice being brittle, cracks and snaps.

† b. Liable to destruction, perishable, mortal.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 258 Þei traveilen .. to take britul crowne here, but men traveilen in Goddis cause to take a crown þat never may faile. 1509 Fisher *Wks.* I. 176 These brytell bodyes of ours. 1622 Fletcher *Sea Voy.* II. ii, No goddess, friend, But made of that same brittle mould as you are. 1777 Sir W. Jones *Seven Fount.* 55 How dim the rays that gild the brittle earth.

† 2. *fig.* That breaks faith; inconstant, fickle.

1521 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 73 Such brittle people as they [the Irish] bee, in whome is moche crafte, and litle or noo faithe. 1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 175 Hys bryttle nature, hys slyppernesse to waye. 1622 T. Scott *Belg. Pismire* 15 Never did Age so abound with such brittle spirits as this.

3. *fig.* Frail, weak; insecure, unstable, transitory.

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 202 Easy for the King to overthrow this brittle and frail clergy. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Hen. VI*, xviii. 4 To shew by patarne of a prince, how brittle honour is. 1657 W. Fenner *2nd Pt. Christ's Alarm* 25 Consider how brittle your hearts are. 1692 Dryden *Eleonora* xiv. 6 A second Eve..As beauteous, not as brittle as the first. 1799 Sheridan *Pizarro* III. iii, The brittle tribute of his praise. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* I. III. iv. 615 The brittle materials of an Indian army.

4. *Comb.*: **brittle silver ore,** the mineral Stephanite; **brittle-star,** a name applied to several species of star-fish of the genus *Ophiocoma*; **brittle-worts,** Lindley's name for the *Diatomaceæ.*

1843 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 49, *O. neglecta*, Grey Brittle Star. 1863 G. Kearley *Links in Chain* vi. 119 The Brittle stars are extremely abundant around most parts of our coast. 1861 H. Macmillan *Footnotes Page Nat.* 170 The diatoms or brittle-worts .. form a wonderful microcosm.

† **Brǐ·ttle,** *v.*¹ *Obs.* Also 3 **brutle,** ?6 **britle,** 7 **bryttle.** [A freq. form from Brit, Britten *v.*] *trans.* To cut to pieces; to cut up (a deer).

c 1275 *O. E. Misc.* 92 Seynt Thomas wes biscop, and harunes him quolde, Heo brutlede him. *Boy & Mantle* in Child *Coll. Ballads* (1861) I. 15 He britled the bores head Wonderous weele. 1865 S. Evans *Bro. Fabian* 58 The bravest man That ever brittled a deer.

† **Brǐ·ttle,** *v.*² *Obs.* [f. Brittle *a.*] *trans.* To make brittle or friable.

1743 Maxwell *Sel. Trans. Soc. Agric.* 109 (Jam.) The clay..which will be brittled by the winter frosts.

† **Brǐ·ttle-brattle.** *Obs.* Redupliated deriv. of Brattle.

1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 621 Quhill all the raipis beguith to rattil..Quhen all the sails playd brittill brattill.

Brǐ·ttlely, *adv. rare* ? *Obs.* Also **brittly.** [f. Brittle *a.* + -ly².] In a brittle manner.

1580 Baret *Alv.* B 1335 Brittlely; frailely, *fragiliter.* *a* 1638 Mede *Wks.* I. xxix. 140 The divided toes..are in a sort (though but brittlely) united together. 1678 A. Littleton *Lat. Dict.*, Brittly, *fragiliter.* 1852 Smith *Eng. & Fr. Dict.*, Brittlely, Brittly, *avec fragilité.*

Brittleness (brɪ·t'lnės). [f. Brittle *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being brittle; fragility.

1488 Caxton *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 95 Thou sholdest know..thyne owne bretilnesse and unmighte to stonde. 1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 547 Remembrynge the brytilnes of your promise. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* viii. § 1 (1681) 154 The brittleness of the inner stalk. 1862 Goulburn *Pers. Relig.* 202 The extreme brittleness and frailty of the human will. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 178 Hardness, brittleness, and tenacity, are physical properties of great importance.

† **Brǐ·ttlety.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Brittle *a.* after *frailty, subtlety*, etc.] Brittleness, frailty.

1652–3 *Will of Sir T. Petham* (Somerset Ho.) Considering the brittletie and uncertayntie of this present life.

† **Brǐ·ttling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Brittle *v.*¹ + -ing¹.] The cutting up (of a deer or boar).

a 1500 *Chevy Chase* (MS. Ashmole 48) 17 To the quyrry then the Perse went To se the bryttlynge off the deare. *Ibid.* 26 'Leave of the brytlyng of the dear', he sayd.

Brǐ·ttling, *sb.* [f. Brittle *a.*: cf. the scientific name *Anguis fragilis.*] 'The slow-worm' (Halliwell).

Brǐ·ttlish, *a. rare.* Somewhat brittle.

1648 Hexham *Dutch Dict., Broosken*, fraile, Tender, or Brittellish.

† **Brǐ·ttly,** *a. Obs.* [f. Brittle *a.* + -y¹.] Somewhat brittle or friable.

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 221 A soft britly Matter.

Britzka, britzska (brɪ·tskă, Pol. brɪ·tʃka). Also **britschka, britzschka, britska.** [a. Polish *bryczka* (*cz* = tʃ) 'a light long travelling wagon', dim. of *bryka* goods-wagon.] An open carriage with calash top, and space for reclining when used for a journey.

1832 *Fair of May Fair* III. *Special License* ix. 372 Mrs. Parkyns .. stipulated that her daughter should have a britschka built by Adams. 1839 *Sat. Mag.* Supp. Aug. 86/1 The annexed cut represents a britzschka. This form was brought from Germany about a dozen years ago. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* v. vi. 213 Order the britska round as usual. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lxii, Lord Bareacre's chariot, britzka and fourgon. 1866 Miss Braddon *Lady's Mile* ii. 14 The fashionable world had gone homeward in barouches, landaus, britzskas and phaetons.

† **Briviatic,** *a. Obs. rare.* [According to a note to the first quot. f. OSp. *brivion* (Sp. *bribon*) 'a loytring fellow that will not worke, but goe from

Town to Town, from house to house, to begge a piece of bread and a Dish of drinke'. Sec BRIBE.] Of vagrants or mendicants.

1623 MABBE *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 190 She made me study the Briviatick Art. *Ibid.* II. 95 Themselues with their breviaticke Art may lie wallowing in the durt.

†Bri·xle, brixel, *sb. Obs.* Also 4 brixil, briesl. [a. ON. *brigzl, brigzli,* 'blame, shame'.] Shame, reproach.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10319 þi brixel, bale, and þin vpbraid, þat isacar þe prist þe said. *Ibid.* 24044 þat brixel [*v. r.* briesl], beting, crone o thorn. *Ibid.* 28196 Wit flitt, wit brixil, striue and strut, myn euencristen haue i hurt.

†Bri·xle, *v. Obs.* Also 4 bruxle. [a. ON. *brigzla* 'to upbraid'.] *trans.* To reproach, reprove, upbraid. Hence **Bri·xling** *vbl. sb.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10287 For þis brixling, for þis vp-braid. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 345 þenne a wynde of goddez worde efte þe wiȝe bruxlez.

Briyn, obs. form of BRINE.

Briz, brizz, *v.* Sc. form of BRUISE (sense 5).

Brize, brizze, obs. forms of BREEZE.

Brizle, brizzle, -lie, etc.; see BRISTLE, BRISTLY.

Bro, obs. form of BRAE, BROO, BROW.

Broach (brōʊtʃ), *sb.* Forms: 4–9 broche, 6 brotche, 6–9 broch, 6, 9 brooch, 9 *dial.* brotch, 6– broach. [ME. *broche,* a. F. *broche* (13th c. in Littré), ONF. *broke, broque*; corresp. to Pr. and Sp. *broca,* It. *brocca* 'a carver's great fork' (Florio) :—Rom. or late L. **brocca* spike, pointed instrument, akin to *broccus, brocchus* adj. in *brocchi dentes* projecting teeth. The same word as BROOCH, the senses having been differentiated in spelling.]

I. A tapering pointed instrument or thing.

†1. A pointed rod of wood or iron; a lance, spear, bodkin, pricker, skewer, awl, stout pin. *Obs.* in general sense exc. *dial.*

c 1305 *Disp. Mary & Cross* 55 in *Leg. Rood* 135 A Broche þorw-out his brest born. 1448 *MS. R. Glouc.* Gloss. 628 A broche of brennyng fure was putte þurghe an horne, that was putt in his fondement in to K. Edward Seconds body. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clv. 137 He prykked the tode thurgh with a broche. 1548 THOMAS *Rules Ital. Gram.* in *Promp. Parv.* 52, *Stocco,* an armyng swoorde made like a broche. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 127 Make red-hot a broach or fire-shovel. 1674 RAY *N. C. Wds.* 8, *Broach*..signifies also a Butchers-prick.

2. *esp.* Such a pointed instrument used for roasting meat upon; a spit.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1029 Thre balefulle birdez his brochez þey turne. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 16 Do opon a broche, rost hom bydene A lytel. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 52 Broche or spete, *veru.* 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* v. (1603) 373 Shee..put him upon the broach, and roasted him. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII,* 36 Hee turned a Broach that had worne a Crowne. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 547 Entrails shall ..drip their Fatness from the Hazle Broach. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* iv, Wild-fowl .. brought in upon small wooden spits or broaches. 1872 TENNYSON *Lynette* 475 Set To turn the broach.

b. A spit for spitting herring; a similar instrument used in *Candle-making* for suspending the wicks for dipping.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 52 Broche for spyrlynge or herynge, *spiculum.* 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 680 The dipping room is furnished with..a large wheel for supporting the broaches.

†3. ? A taper: often mentioned along with torches; but in some cases (e. g. quot. 1504) explained as a spike on which to stick a candle.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 244 Hew fyre at a flynte..But thow have towe to take it with, tondre or broches, Al thi laboure is loste. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* XXXV, Troches and broches and stondartis bi-twene. 1504 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 327 A broche wt a fote. ij new torches.

†4. A spindle. *Obs.* or *Sc.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 52 Broche of threde, *vericulum.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 44 A Broche for garn, *fusillus.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xiv. 59 Hir womanly handis .. Na spyndill vsit, nor brochis of Mynerve. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl., Broaches,* Wooden spindles to put pirns on, to be wound off.

5. A piece of tough pliant wood, pointed at each end, used by thatchers for fixing their work.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 52 Broche for a thacstare, *firmaculum.* 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* II. 64 To prevent the wind from blowing it off..he pegs it down slightly with 'double broaches'. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 366 Thatcher for labour, brotches, etc., at 7*s.* 6*d.* 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* Gloss., *Brouches*..rods of hazel, etc., split and twisted for use by the thatcher.

6. A church spire; also, formerly, an obelisk. Now technically restricted as in quot. 1876.

1501 *MS. S. Lincolnsh. Churchw. Acc.,* For trassyng & makyn moldes to the brooch. 1665 in *Bp. Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) II. 121 The lead and timber of the two great broaches at the west end of the church. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. II. xiv. 99 Augustus Cæsar brought two of these Broaches or Spires to Rome. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xiv. (1857) 348 The Masonry a-top that had supported the wooden broach. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* 959 The most frequent spire is that called a *broach,* when it does not rise from within parapets, but is carried up on four of its sides from the top of the square tower.

7. *Venery.* 'A start of the head of a young stag, growing sharp like the end of a spit' (Bailey).

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 52 They beare not their first head which we call Broches..until they enter the second yere of their age. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Broches,* the first head or hornes of a Hart or stagge. 1623 COCKERAM I, *Pollard,* Broach is the next [start] growing aboue the Beame antler. 1677 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreation* (1706) 65 The first is called *Antlier*; the second *Surantlier*.. The little Buds or Broches about the *Top,* are called *Croches.* 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. II. V. 324 The stag's horns are called his *head*; when simple, the first year they are called *broches.*

8. †**a.** A tusk or canine tooth (*obs.*). **b.** One of the teeth of a carding-comb, in a woollen mill.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 125 These [shepherds' dogs] ought to be well faced..a flat chap, with two great broches, or long, straight, sharp teeth. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 483 To place the wool on one of his combs the steel brooches of which are triple.

†**9.** A surveyor's arrow used with the chain. *Obs.*

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 519 The Measurer must be prouided of tenne or twelue arrowes, otherwise called little broches, or prickes..to guide the chayne.

10. A general name for tapered boring-bits, or tools for enlarging or smoothing holes, generally of polygonal form with several cutting edges, sometimes round and smooth for burnishing, as in watchmaking; a similar tool used in dentistry; an instrument for broaching or tapping casks. In *Lock-making,* the pin in a lock which enters the barrel of the key.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.,* Among us, *broach* is chiefly used for a steel instrument wherewith to open holes in metals. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 28, I took a five-sided broach, which opened the hole in the brass. 1846 W. JOHNSTON *Beckmann's Hist. Invent.* I. 228 A piece of timber..like the handle of a broch. 1859 J. TOMES *Dent. Surg.* 415 Broaches for destroying and withdrawing the pulp should be very fine, elastic and flexible. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 36 A round broach..for burnishing brass holes.

11. A narrow pointed chisel used by masons.

†**12.** 'A musical instrument, the sounds of which are made by turning round a handle' (Bailey 1730–6). *Obs.*

II. from the verb.

13. A perforation or boring.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 192 b, That he shulde nat make a broche or do any harme. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 259 The old Horses have longer and thinner teeth..there are certain broaches or wrinckles in their teeth. 1684 *Bucaniers Amer.* III. 32 Making an incision, or broach in the body, from thence gently distilleth a sort of Liquor.

†**14.** Phrase. *A broach, on broach*: with a perforation or tap; esp. *to set a* (*on*) *broach*: to tap and set running; also *fig.* (Now written ABROACH.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 52/2 Brochyn or settyn a vesselle a-broche, *attamino.* 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 266 Whan ye sette a pype on broche, do thus. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 355/2, I see..heresyes so sore sette a broche in some vnhappy heartes. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 172/1 Wee haue in part set this matter on broch. 1606 EARL NORTHAMPTON in *True & Perf. Relat.* Gg 2 a, When it [this doctrine] was first set on broach.

III. *Attrib.* and *Comb.,* as (sense 6) *broach-spire, -steeple*; **broach-turner,** a turn-spit; **broach-wood,** wood suitable for making broaches or spits.

1848 RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* 154 The broach-spires of Northamptonshire. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 446 A head of Brasse, made after the fashion of a broch steeple. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 549/1 The broche turner..may let the spitte stande. 1872 TENNYSON *Lynette* 750 Dish-washer and broach-turner, loon! 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* xiv, We were cutting hazel broach wood in the forest.

Broach, *a. rare.* [attrib. use of sb.] Like a broach or spit; in *Arch.* broach-shaped.

1721 in BAILEY. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 384 Instead of being broach, they began to spring out of the middle of the tower.

Broach (brōʊtʃ), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–6 broche, 5–7 broch, 6 broache, (8 *dial.* broych), 6– broach. [f. BROACH *sb.*; cf. F. *brocher,* Pr. *brocar, brochar,* It. *broccare,* f. *broche, broca, brocca* sb. Cf. BROKER.]

†**1.** *trans.* To pierce, stab, thrust through. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. V. 212 To broche hem with a [pak-] nedle. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9539 He was brochit þurgh the body with a big speire. 1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) I. XVI, He broched yᵉ hors of kynge Ban through and through. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 52 His feet..with raynes of bridil ybroached. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 130 With the piercing steel Ready to broach his bosom. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 95. 364 Edward 2..was cruelly broached to death with an hot iron spit.

†**2.** *spec.* To prick with spurs; to spur. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 277 þer stedes broched þei fast, *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* XXXIX. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 15 b, Which broched their horses with their spores. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. XV. 82 With spurris brocheand the fomy steidis sydis. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 61 The capytayne of theym broched his horse agenst Arthur.

†**b.** *absol.* To spur, 'prick'. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3657 Clarioun .. Comeþ by-fore faste brochyng, On ys stede of Araby. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10033 Troiell..brochit in bremely his brother to venge. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* II. 63 The frenshemen brochyng with yᵉ spore as fast as theyr horses might renne.

†**c.** *const.* To broach (spurs) *to* (a horse). *rare.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 632 They broched their spurres to their horses, and so retourned to Andwarpe.

†**3.** To transfix (meat) with a spit which may hold it while roasting; to spit. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 26 Hit broch thou shalle, Then do hit to fyre and rost hit alle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 44 To Broche, *verudare.* 1530 PALSGR. 471/1 Whan you have broched the meate, lette the boye tourne. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* V. I. 49 Broching it, and then turning it at the fire himselfe.

†**b.** To stick (something) *on* a spit or pointed weapon which transfixes it; to spit. *Obs.*

1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) V. V. 5 Thre damoysels turnyng thre broches, wheron were broched xii yonge children late borne lyke yonge byrdes. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V,* V. Prol. 32 Bringing Rebellion broached on his Sword. 1655 *Theophania* 172 Percianus .. walks as if he were broached upon a stake. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Basting of Hemp,* Broaching them, or spitting them upon long sticks.

4. To pierce (a cask, etc.) so as to draw the liquor; to tap.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 52 Brochyn or settyn a vesselle broche, *attamino.* 1530 PALSGR. 471/1, I broche a wyne vessel, *je perce.* 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. 31 It is too daungerous to broach a vessell of poyson. 1659–60 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) I. 87 We broached a vessel of ale that we had sent for among us. 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* I. i. 2 Here, Tapster, broach Number 1706. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. xliii. 25 A pipe of wine was broached.

b. Also with the liquor as object.

1650 BAXTER *Saints R.* I. v. § 1 (1654) 49 For you, Christians, is this wine broached. 1713 *Lond. & Countr. Brew.* I (1742) 80 Time for broaching such Beer. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iii. 77 French wine which had just been broached.

c. *fig.,* and of a vein, blood.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 9 So cunning .. to bru, and so reddi to broche debate. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* II. iii, Ye see..one end tapt of this my short devise. Now must we broche t'other to. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. II. 489 Bloud was ready to be broach'd. 1817 J. GILCHRIST *Intell. Patrimony* 157 He could wrench out a tooth, broach a vein, splice a bone. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 1867 One way I bid broach the blood O' the world.

6. *transf.* and *fig.* To pierce or break into, in order to liberate or extract something; to 'tap' (a bed of coal or other mineral).

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 20 With poyncted flatchet thee mountan he broached. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* Addr. I, I haue broacht vp the secretes of vice. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 371 A Countrey .. where God broached a rich vein of gold for this particular purpose. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. XXXV. 470 The uppermost coal bed..was termed the 'broacheoal,' as being the index by which the rich field was broached or tapped. 1847 MILLER *First Impr.* X. 167 The Dudley coal field seems to have been broached just in time.

7. To give vent or publicity to; to give out; to begin conversation or discussion about, introduce, moot. (The chief current sense.)

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 49/1 To broch a newe and straunge doctrine. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. V. § 3 To broach my private conceit I should be loth. 1614 T. ADAMS *Divell's Banket* 52 Euery Nouelist..must broach new opinions. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 457 ? 2 Last Friday's Letter, in which I broached my Project of a News-Paper. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 317 *note,* He [Dr. Franklin] broached the idea of the American Philosophical Society. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. xiv. 203 Failing in that we broached the third point.

8. *techn.* To pick, indent, or furrow the surface of stone with a narrow-pointed stone-chisel called a broach, or puncheon. (The kind of work produced varies in different localities.)

1544 *Chapel Roll* in *Gloss. Goth. Archit.* (1845) I. 74 In hewinge, brochinge, and scaplyn of stone for the chapell. 1703 THORESBY *Let. Ray, To broych,* or *broach,* as Masons an Atchler, when with the small point of their ax, they make it full of little pits or small holes. 1808 JAMIESON, *To broach,* to rough-hew. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* 1236 The face of the stone should be previously droved, and then broached.

Broach (brōʊtʃ), *v.*[2] *Naut.* [perh. a use of BROACH *v.*[1], in sense of 'turn' (as on a spit).]

1. *intr.* in phrase, *To broach to* (said of the ship): to veer suddenly so as to turn the side to windward, or to meet the sea.

1705 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. iii. 6 If the Ship..should prove unruly, as..by her broaching to against all endeavours, which often happens, when a fierce gust comes. 1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 639 If broaching sideway to the sea, Our dropsied ship may founder by the lee. 1800 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* (1804) II. 77 She lost her steerage way, broached-to, and upset, the sea rolling over and over. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* v, The vessel..broached to, that is, came with her broadside to the wind and sea. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXII. 126 They hove the wheel up just in time to save her from broaching to.

2. *trans.* To cause (the ship) to veer or swerve to windward, to bring with her broadside to the wind and sea.

1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 376 Broach the vessel to the westward round. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* VI. 229 It too often happens that some of the men catch crabs with their oars, and broach the boat to.

Hence **Broa·ching-to** *vbl. sb.*

1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. (1819) 98 They dread her broaching-to. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* VI. 218 The one great danger, when running before a broken sea, is that of broaching-to.

Broached (brōʊtʃt), *ppl. a.* Also 6 broched. [f. BROACH *v.*[1] + -ED.]

1. Pierced, tapped, set running.

1633 FORD *Broken Hrt.* V. ii, It [the blood] sparkles like a lusty wine new broach'd. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* II. lxii, Each broached Vein. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* IV. xii, Oxen roasted whole, and broached hogsheads.

2. Set on foot, started, introduced.

1547 *Homilies* I. *Contention* I. (1859) 134 He is of the new sort..he is a new-broached brother. 1548 HALL *Chron.*

(1809) 457 Thys broched and begonne enterprice. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 2 New broached novelties. 1789 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 315 The business now broached.

3. Of stone: Chiselled with a 'broach'.

1625 *Minutes of Town Council* in *Hist. Glasgow* xxi. (1881) 181 The stane work thairof to be small brotchet work. 1876 Gwilt *Archit.* 1236. 1880 *Archaeol. Aeliana* VIII. 157 The murus would be built..with broached stones at Ouseburn, and plain stones elsewhere.

Broacher (brōu·tʃəɹ). Also 6–7 brocher. [f. Broach *v.* + -er 1.]

1. One who broaches: chiefly in sense 7 of the vb.

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1555/2 Ballard.. who was the first brocher of this treason. 1628 Earle *Microcosm.* xii. (Arb.) 33 A broacher of more newes then hogsheads. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 51 Our happy wonder of ingenuity, and best broacher of new light, Mr. Isa. Newton. 1710 Toland *Refl. Sacheverell's Serm.* 11 Pernicious Broachers of a Doctrine. 1886 G. Allen *Darwin* vi. 104 Among all broachers of new theories.

† **2.** A spit. *Obs.*

1700 Dryden *Fables* (1721) 157 On five sharp broachers rank'd the roast they turn'd. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xiv. 91 Smoaking back the tasteful viands drew, Broachers and all.

Broaching (brōu·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 6 broching(e. [f. Broach *v.*1 + -ing 1.]

1. Piercing, spitting; tapping (a cask), etc.

1611 Cotgr., *Afforage* ..wine ..paied upon the broaching of euery vessell retailed. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 69 The spitting and broaching of meat.

2. Introduction, mooting, origination of opinions.

1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 355 Continuall arguing, and broching of intricate quirks. 1600 Dekker *Gentle Craft* i. (1862) 10 He sets more discord of a noble house By one day's broaching in his pickthank tales, Than can be salved again in twenty years. 1835 Worosw. *Let. to B. Montagu* 1 June, The first broaching of the Reform Bill.

3. The first liquor run from a cask on tapping it.

1659 Gauden *Fun. Serm. Bp. Brownrig* (1660) 143 The first broachings of a vessel. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 171 His mother did not carelessly cast away his youth (as the first broachings of a vessel).

4. The chiselling of stone with a broach.

1876 Gwilt *Archit.* § 1914 If broaching is performed without droving..it is never so regular. 1880 *Archaeol. Aeliana* VIII. 285 The broaching or crosshatching and other conventionalities of the Romans.

5. *Comb.* **broaching-bit** (see quot.); **broaching-thurmal, -thurmer, -turner**, a chisel for 'broaching' stone.

1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Broaching-bit*, a tool used to restore the dimensions of a bore-hole which has been contracted by the swelling of the marl or clay walls.

Broa·ching, *ppl. a.* [f. Broach *v.*1 + -ing 2.] Piercing, stabbing.

1566 Drant *Horace Sat.* I. F vij b, Morishe pykes, and brochyng speares.

Broad (brōd), *a.* Forms: 1 brád, 2–3 brad, 3–6 brod, 4–6 brode, 6 broode, 4–5 brood, 6– broad. Also *north.* 3–4 brad, (bradd), 4–5 brade, 4– *Sc.* braid. *Compared* broader, -est (1 brǽdre, brádre; brádost; 4–5 braddere, braddest; bredder). [Common Teut.: OE. *brád*, identical with OFris. *brêd*, OSax. *brêd* (MDu. *breet -d-*, Du. *breed*), OHG. (MHG. and mod.G.) *breit*, ON. *breiðr*, (Sw., Da. *bred*), Goth. *braip-s* :–OTeut. **braido-z*: no related words are known even in Teutonic, except its own derivatives: see Breadth, Brede.]

1. Extended in the direction measured from side to side; wide. Opposed to *narrow.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 994 (Gr.) Brad blado. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxxxvi[i]. 1 Ofer Babilone bradum streame. *c* 1205 Lay. 7635 Þe stelene brond swiðe brad [*c* 1275 brod] and swiðe long. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* viii. 7 Swa by the brad way thai ga till hell. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 386 With hanys gret & schuldrys braid. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 249 Þe brode weie to helle. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 19 My forhed both brente is and brade. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 374 Noman is without a place long and brood. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cxxxiv. 113 To make his foreste lenger and bredder. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* xxvi. 121 The braid ..way of deadly syn that leidis to hel. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* 239 About his neck he wore a brode and gorgeous collor. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* iv. i. 95 The Broad square is the battell which conteineth more, or as much, as twise so many men in front, as in flank. 1611 Bible *Job* xi. 9 Broader then the sea. *a* 1762 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* II. xlvi. 30 Not half so broad, as the broadest part of the Thames. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 417 A broad chest is an excellence in a hunter.

b. = in transverse measurement.

a 1000 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) Introd., Brittene igland is ehta hund mila lang and twa hund brad. 1297 R. Glouc. 1 Foure hondred myle brod from Est to Weste. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 792 A litel rounded as a sercle Paraventure brode as a covercle. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1981/1 A twentie score brode from banke to banke aboue. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 76 Almost an acre and a halfe broad. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 199 A Leaf no broader than a Three-pence. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 11/1 The later *Scouts* are to be 5 ft. longer and 2 ft. broader.

c. Applied technically to certain fabrics, now or originally distinguished by their width, as Broad Cloth, q.v., *broad glass* (D 2); also *broad silk* as distinguished from silk ribbons; whence *broad-silk-loom, -weaver, broad stuffs, broad trade, broad weaver.*

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1762/4 Mr. John Guile, Broad-Weaver..in Spittle-fields. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6189/4 John Jacobs.. Broad Silk Weaver. *Ibid.* No. 6190/9 Richard Gardner.. Broad-Weaver. 1727 De Foe *Eng. Tradesm.* xxi, We now make at home all the fine broad-silks, velvets, brocades. 1826 *Annual Reg.* 59/1 The throwsters, the broad trade manufacturers, and the dyers admitted their superiority.. But the ribband manufacturers, etc. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 490/1 A recent contrivance by which the broad-silk loom had been made applicable to ribbon-weaving. 1883 *American* V. 262 The finest broad-silks.. were produced in Macclesfield.

† **d.** *Broad gold, money*: see Broad-piece.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2352/2 Exchanging of Broad Mony for Clipt. 1702 *Ibid.* No. 3814/4 A Piece of Broad Gold of K. Charles I. in his Armour. 1724 *Ibid.* No. 6300/2 Two Persons have been offering to change Broad Gold for Guineas.. They had 68 Broad Pieces.

2. Less definitely as to direction (e.g. where *length* is not applicable, or not in question): Of great extent, extensive, wide, ample, spacious.

a 1000 *Elene* 917 (Gr.) Is his rice brad. *c* 1205 Lay. 5087 In ænne bradne feld [*c* 1275 in to one brode felde]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8530 Ouer al þis werld brade. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 118 We buldeþ a burw3, a brod and a large. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 106 He salle.. Bryne Bretayne þe brade. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 52 Brode or large of space, *spaciosus.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 The hole brode worlde. 1671 Milton *P. R.* II. 339 In ample space under the broadest shade. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 22 Human nature's broadest, foulest blot. 1814 A. Wilson *Rab & Ringan*, As though braid Scotland had been a' his ain. 1843 Lever *J. Hinton* vii. (1878) 47 The broad and swelling lands, that stretched away..far as the eye could reach.

† **b.** Of time. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 659 Fro mony a brod day byfore ho barayne ay byene.

† **3.** Large in amount, ample, plentiful. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Beowulf* 6201 Beagas and brad gold. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 Mid brod schome & sunne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3713 His brade (*v.r.* brood] blissing he him gaue. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 584 Hit is a brod wonder.

† **b.** Abounding, full *of. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24744 Sua brad of hir blis es þe wai. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 177 Of folk þe feld was brade.

4. Wide open; fully expanded.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 23 Hie hine.. mid bradre hand sloȝan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 67 Sume hine sloȝan on hys ansiene mid hera brada handen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17837 Til heuen þai lifted þair eien brade. 1607 Dekker & Webster *Hist. Sir T. Wyat* 19 Wee stand high in mans opinion, and the worldes broad eye.

b. *esp.* Of day, daylight, etc.

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 107 Ful oft, whan it is brode day. 1530 Palsgr. 201/2 Broode daye, *grant jour.* 1579 Fulke *Refut. Rastel* 722 We do not light wax candels in ye brod day light. 1664 *Decay Chr. Piety* (J.) It no longer seeks the shelter of night and darkness, but appears in the broadest light. 1690 Locke (J.) If children were left alone in the dark, they would be no more afraid than in broad sunshine. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* iv. § 3 A solitary walk before it was broad daylight. 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* II. ii. 25 Awake through all the broad noonday. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* III. 149 It cannot be concealed..it will all out to the broad day. 1879 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* iii. xxiv. 125 The comet of 1843..was visible in broad daylight.

5. Plainly displayed before the mental vision; plain, clear, obvious; 'pronounced', emphatic, explicit.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. v. 49 How brode sheweþ þe errour and þe folie of 3ow men. *a* 1577 Gascoigne *Voy. Holland*, I name no man, for that were brode before. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 184 Surely this is a hint broad enough. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* Introd. § 1. 8 Mary, Queen of Scotland, and the Dauphin.. gave broad signs of their pretences to the Crown of England. 1825 Scott *Talisman* (1863) 215 He understands or guesses thy meaning—be not so broad, I pray thee. 1861 Parker *Goth. Archit.* I. v. (1874) 161 There is no broad line of distinction. *Mod.* The hint is too broad to be mistaken.

b. Most apparent; prominent, outstanding, general, main. (Opposed to 'subordinate', 'minute'.)

1860 Kingsley *Misc.* I. 10, I merely take the broad facts of the story. 1869 Huxley in *Sci. Opinion* 28 Apr. 486/2 A knowledge of [the] broad outlines [of a subject]. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 May 5/1 The broad features of the accident.

6. Of language (or the speaker): **a.** Plain-spoken, outspoken (often in a bad sense); unreserved, not mincing matters.

1588 in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 81, I..have been very often ashamed to hear so broad speeches of the King and the Pope. *a* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* I. 224 His wrath, that this broad language gave. 1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 77 Without anie broad or uncivil language. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 208 P 3 A fulsom Way of commending you in broad terms. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* vii. (L.) The broadest and most repulsive declaration of all the Calvinistic tenets. 1870 Jebb *Sophocles' Electra* (ed. 2) 36/1 She now repeats the avowal in broader terms.

† **b.** Coarse, unrefined, vulgar. *Obs.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* 2, I toke an olde boke, and..the englysshe was so rude and brood that I coude not wele vnderstande it. 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 19 Speake a broad word.. amongst huntsmen in chaze, you shall be leasht for your labor: as one that disgraceth a gentlemans pastime..with the termes of a heardsman.

c. Loose, gross, indecent.

1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 39 To sport one with another, without any broad speeches or uncomly jests. 1611 Cotgr., *Vn gras*, a broad, or bawdie, tale. 1628 Earle *Microcosm.* xlix. (Arb.) 70 Onely with broad and obscœne wit. *a* 1700 Dryden *Ovid's Art of Love* I. 882 Broad words will make her innocence afraid. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 278 Laughing outrageously at a broad story. 1888 Traill *Sterne* 15 A collection of comic but extremely broad ballads.

7. Of pronunciation: Perhaps orig.: With 'wider' or 'lower' vowel-sounds (i.e. with the back or the front oral cavity more dilated); but commonly used of a strongly-marked dialectal or vulgar pronunciation of any kind, e.g. 'Broad Yorkshire', 'Broad Devonshire', 'Broad Cockney'. *Broad Scotch*: the Lowland Scotch vernacular.

1532 [see C 3]. 1580 A. Golding *Pref. Verses* in *Baret's Alv.*, The diffrence..Of brode North speech and Sowthren smoothednesse. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* I. i. (1715) 3 The Ancient Greeks pronounc'd the letter *a* broad like the Diphthong *av*, as in our English word All. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 236 A broad north-country tone. 1787 Burns *Brigs of Ayr* 167 In plain braid Scots hold forth a plain braid story. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 320 His oaths.. were uttered with the broadest accent of his province. 1859 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 255/2 Broad Yorkshire talked all over the ship. 1877 Sweet *Phonetics* 18 In the broad London pronunciation this lengthening of originally short vowels is extremely common.

† **b.** Of sound: Full, deep, low in pitch. *Obs.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 258 The females have a shrill and sharper voice then the males, which is fuller and broader.

8. Unrestrained, kept within no narrow bounds; going to full lengths.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iv. 2 His prankes haue been too broad to beare with. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 127 Kenny possesses some requisites for broad farce. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 207 She was the picture of broad, honest, vulgar enjoyment. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 183 The mirth is broader, the irony more sustained.

† **9.** Widely diffused; spread all abroad. *Obs.*

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* III. iv. 23 As broad, and generall, as the casing Ayre.

10. Having a wide range, extensive; widely applicable, inclusive, general.

[1741–2 H. Walpole *Lett. H. Mann* I. 93 The Tories..if Tories there are, for now one hears of nothing but the Broad Bottom; it is the reigning cant word, and means, the taking all parties and people indifferently into the ministry.] 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 45 Intellectual education in the broadest sense that was then possible. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 619 Personal feeling must be sacrificed to save..broader principles. 1875 Hamerton *Intell. Life* x. v. 387 A broad rule.. applicable to all imaginable cases.

11. Characterized by breadth of opinion or sentiment; liberal, catholic, tolerant, allowing wide limits to 'orthodoxy'. (Cf. Breadth 4, Broad Church.)

1832 L. Hunt *Poems* 226 With his broad heart to win his way to heaven. 1850 [See Broad Church]. 1873 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 323 Keats had the broadest mind. 1886 Morley *Crit. Misc.* I. 78 Even good opinions are worth very little unless we hold them in a broad, intelligent and spacious way.

12. *Art.* Characterized by artistic 'breadth'; executed with a view to general effect rather than to special details. Cf. 5 b, and see Breadth 5.

1826 Grote *Greece* II. liv. IV. 561 A portrait of him drawn in colours broad and glaring. 1879 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 8 May, Two broad, powerful, and vividly expressed portraits. 1885 *Athenæum* 30 May 702/3 Broad and rich in tone and colour.

13. Phrases. † *In the broad or the long*: in one way or another. *It's as broad as it's long* (or *as long as it's broad*): it comes to the same thing either way, it makes no difference.

1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 171 If the Principal..doth force his factor one way or other, in the broad or the long, to make up his Disbursements. 1687 R. L'Estrange *Answ. Diss.* 6 Whether the Church of England-Men Reject the Roman Catholiques, or the Roman Catholiques Reject the Church of England-Men, 'tis Just as Broad as it is Long. *a* 1704 — (J.) It is as broad as long, whether they rise to others, or bring others down to them. 1775 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 55 It is as long as it is broad—the more [troops] that are sent to Quebec the less they can send to Boston. 1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* II. ix. 113 The sharper the famine, the higher are prices, and the higher I sell, the more I can spend..and so it's as broad as it's long.

B. *sb.* [mostly elliptical.]

† **1.** Breadth: only in phrase *in, on, o, a brode*; now represented by Abroad *adv.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 347 Þis werld..Seit for to be on lang and brad. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxv, Beddus brauderit o brode. 1456 *Paston Lett.* 281 I. 386 The straungiers ar soore a dradde, and dar not come on brode.

2. The broad part, the full breadth (of the back, the foot, etc.).

1741 Monro *Anat.* (ed. 3) 294 The Broad of the Foot. *Mod.* To lie on the broad of one's back.

† **3.** = Broadcloth. *Obs.*

c 1500 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 73 Clothes called fyn brodes of the makyng of Essex.

† **4.** = Broad-piece. *Obs.*

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4672/4 A.. Purse, with 30 Guineas and 5 Brodes in it. 1726 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* xlii. 224 Presenting one of the collectors with a broad (piece) or half a broad. 1763 Snelling *Gold Coin* 28 (L.) When the twenty shilling pieces, commonly called guineas, were coined in the reign of Charles II, then the unites of the Commonwealth, Charles I, and James I, received the name of broads or broad-pieces.

5. In East Anglia, an extensive piece of fresh water formed by the broadening out of a river.

[1711 *Act 9 Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4870/2 Fens, Lakes, broad Waters, or other Places of resort for Wild Fowl.] 1787 MARSHALL *Norfolk* (E. D. S.) *Broads*, fresh-water lakes (that is, broad waters; in distinction to narrow waters, or rivers). 1812 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 307 A broad is the spread of a river into a sheet of water. 1844 E. JESSE *Sc. & Tales Country Life* I. 82 The graceful bendings of the stream, sometimes opening into shallow broads. 1884 G. C. DAVIES (*title*) Norfolk Broads and Rivers; or, the Waterways, Lagoons, and Decoys of East Anglia.

attrib. 1883 *Academy* 8 Dec. 377/1 The artistic aspect of the Broad district.

6. *slang.* (*pl.*) Playing cards.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Broads*, cards; a person expert at which is said to be a good *broad-player*. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* IV. ii, I nick the *broads*.

C. *adv.* [in OE. a distinct word *bráde*, ME. *brode*: but on the mutescence of final *-e*, levelled with the adj.]

1. In a broad or extensive way; broadly, widely, fully; far, abroad.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 223 (Gr.) Fison brade bebugeþ. 1297 R. GLOUC. 417 Pur blod sprong & wende aboute brode & wyde. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 753 A tri appeltre .. þat was braunched ful brode. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* Prol., Whose praises..To blazon broad emongst her learned throng. *a* 1744 POPE (J.) Broad burst the lightnings, deep the thunders roll.

†**b.** With eyes wide open, with a stare. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 867 Though ye looken neuer so brode and stare. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg. &c.* (1867) 37 Summe staren broode & moun not se.

2. Outspokenly, unreservedly.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 741 Crist spak himself ful broode in holy writ. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xix. 89 Thou burdis to brode! 1607 SHAKS. *Tim.* III. iv. 64 Who can speake broader, then hee that has no house to put his head in? 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* v. 29 We don't quite fancy when women and ministers come out broad and square, and go beyond us in matters of either modesty or morals.

†**b.** *To laugh broad*: to laugh freely, without restraint, grossly.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd. (1851) 6 The brood of Belial ..will laugh broad perhaps. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 50 The wise men of the age will laugh broad at these .. enquiries.

3. With a broad pronunciation or 'accent'; with the vowels of dialectal or vulgar speech.

c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 899 Ye shal pronounce your *e* as ye do in latyn, almost as brode as ye pronounce your *a* in englysshe. 1596 *Edw. III*, II. i. 12 And then spoke broad, With epithets & accents of the Scots. *Mod.* 'We Devonshire men speak very broad.'

4. *Broad awake, broad waking*: fully awake, wide awake.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 53 From sleepe I broad waked. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 152 We dreame broad-waking. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 127 Then shall he be broad awake. 1736 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 29 Being in bed, but broad awake. 1844 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* II. 352 The bard seems to have been broad awake.

5. *Naut.* (Cf. LARGE, WIDE.)

1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 82 A light was seen broad on the port bow [i. e. a good deal to the left of the point right ahead].

D. *Comb.* [from *adj.* and *adv.*]

1. General. **a.** parasynthetic, as *broad-backed, -based, -beamed, -bladed, -bodied, -bosomed, -bottomed, -boughed, -breasted, -buttocked, -chested, -eared, -eyed, -flapped, -fronted, -headed* (1530), *-hearted, -hoofed, -horned, -limbed, -listed, -margined, -minded, -nosed, -shouldered, -skirted, -souled, -sterned, -striped, -tailed, -toed, -wayed, -wheeled, -winged*, etc., etc.; **b.** adverbial, as *broad-built, -flashing, -grinning, -spread, -spreading*, etc.

1651 *Advt.* in *Proc. Parliament* No. 81 A short Sorrell Mare..*broad backed. 1857 EMERSON *Poems* 49 We will climb the broad-backed hills. 1769 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 310 A *broad-based pyramid. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* vi. 263 A broad-based hierarchy. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 395/1 Brown-sailed, *broad-beamed old luggers. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 160 The fruit of the *broad-bosomed earth. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3837/4 A Silver Tankard, *broad bottom'd. 1804 LD. ELDON in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 79 Forming an administration upon those broad-bottomed principles. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. xxxiv, The *broad-breasted earth, the spacious skie. 1797 COLERIDGE *Christabel* I. vi, The huge broad-breasted, old oak tree. 1768 WALES in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 109 Their persons ..seem to be low; but pretty *broad built. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 288 He had, as I may say, a *broad-chested soul, favourable to such who differed from him. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. III. 92 That other chief Taller and broader-chested than the rest. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. v. 29 *Broad-fronted Cæsar. 1530 PALSGR. 307/1 *Brode-heeded, *embrabile*. 1838 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. VI. 163 Cover the wood with broad-headed nails. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (Hotten) 414 A very generous *broad-hearted Man. 1585 *Act* 27 *Eliz.* xvii, Any cloth .. of like making called *Broad-listed Whites. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* 167 Base blew-coates, tapsters, *broad-minded slaues. 1882 LO. BLANOFORD in *Daily News* 7 Feb. 3 No more broad-minded than .. the Church they have seceded from. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Espaldudo* *broad shouldered, *scapulosus*. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 178 Robust, broad-shouldered, with dark complexion. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 115 A *broad-skirted coat with huge buttons. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2211/4 A duskish brown bald Mare, *broad spread. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Time* 452 *Broad spreading like an aged tree. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 467 The *Broad-tailed Sheep. 1816 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Mr. Champern.* i. (1872) 296 Like *broad-wheeled wagons without springs. 1816 KEATS *To brother George*, The *broad-wing'd sea-gull never at rest.

2. Special comb.: **broad-band** (see quots.); **broad bean** (see BEAN 1); **broad-bill**, a name for several birds having broad bills, *esp.* the Shoveller and Spoonbill; **broad-blown** *a.*, in full bloom, full-blown; **broad-eyed** *a.*, having large eyes, with eyes wide open; **broad-glass**, window-glass; also *attrib.*, as *broad-glass-house, -maker*; **broad-horn**, a kind of flat boat used on American rivers; **broad-leaf** (*Bot.*), a tree (*Terminalia latifolia*) found in Jamaica; also a local name for the Greater Plantain (*Plantago major*); **broad-man, broads-man** (*dial.*), one who lives near the Norfolk Broads; **broad-mouthed** *a.*, having a broad mouth; also (of words) plain-spoken, insolent (*obs.*); **broad-seed** (*Bot.*), the English name of the genus *Ulospermum*; **broad-set** *a.*, stoutly formed, thick-set; **broad-silk, broad trade, broad-weaver** (see BROAD 1 c.); **broad-spoken** *a.*, using plain language, plain-spoken.

1629 BOYD *Last Battell* 643 (JAM.) The verie euill thoughts of the wicked in that day shalbe spread out and laide in *broad-band before the face of God. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Broad-band*, corn laid out in the sheaf on the band, and spread out to dry after rain. North: [see also Jamieson, and Atkinson *Provinc. Danby* s. v.] 1783 BRYANT *Flora Diætetica* 83 The common Broad Bean is a native of Egypt. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s. v. *Vicia*, The long-pods, broad Spanish, and white-blossomed bean. 1634 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 23, Teales 7—Peckards 3—*Broad-bills 5. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 55. [1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iii. 81 With all his Crimes *broad blowne, as fresh as May.] 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xiii. 9 His face .. Has a broad-blown comeliness red and white. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Primer* vi. 72 Bottom in his broad-blown self-importance. *a* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII. 173 *Brood-eyed Joves proud will. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. (1858) 23 Some fast asleepe, others broad-eyed. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 122 The glass-houses, both for Vessells and *broad-glass. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4723/3 Any broad Glass-house within the Kingdom. 1712 *Ibid.* No. 4951/4 Broad Glass, or Window-Glass .. sold by any of the Broadglass-makers. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 651 Next to it in cheapness of material may be ranked broad or spread window-glass. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 193 A flat-bottomed family boat, technically called a *broad-horn. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 255 *Broad-leaf Tree .. grows to a very considerable size. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 534 Broad Leaf, the *Terminalia latifolia*, a tree, native of Jamaica. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 100 The fixed belief among a large number of *Broadsmen is that they breed upon the land. 1884 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xix. 145 The Broadman's food is chiefly fish and fowl. 1594 GREENE *Selimus* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 286 Your squared words And *broad-mouth'd tearmes. 1864 *Mag. for Young* May 179 A broad-mouthed glass jar. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4465/6 A plain *broad-set light gray Mare. 1858 W. ELLIS *Vis. Madagascar* II. 47 He was .. rather broad-set than corpulent.

Broad, Sc. form of BOARD: cf. BROD.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 3 Part tha fand in ald broades of bukis. 1801 MACNEILL *Poems* (1844) 67 Window broads just painted red.

†**Broad,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 *north.* brade. [f. the adj.] *trans.* To broaden, spread abroad, expand.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1312 Þe (a)mansing is so ibroded. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii[xix]. 32 When thou bradid [*dilatasti*] my hert. Bradynge of hert is delytynge of right-wisnes. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* II. 141 Þe blessid bredd brodid his wyngis.

Broad-arrow, -head: see ARROW III.

Broa·d-ax. An ax with a broad head, used for hewing timber, and formerly in war.

1352 MINOT *Poems* (1825) 29 To batail .. With brade ax, and with bowes bent. *c* 1400 *Epiph.* 737 (Turnb. 1843) Summe had twybyll, brodax, and nawger. *c* 1450 *Gloss. Garlande* in Wright *Voc.* 137 *Dolabra*, (gloss.) brode axe. 1530 PALSGR. 201/2 Broode axe, *hache large*. 1855 W. SARGENT *Braddock's Exped.* 84 A roof of puncheons, rudely shaped with the broad-axe. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. xvi. 494 They .. split open his doors with broad-axes.

Broa·d-brim. *colloq.*

a. A hat with a broad brim. **b.** A nickname for one who wears such a hat; a Quaker.

1797 LAMB *Lett.* iii. (1837) I. 75 The congregation of broad-brims..were too much for his gravity. 1855 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* XXXVI, 'Now [fire] once through my broad-brim', quoth Ephraim. 1863 SALA *Capt. Danger.* I. x. 310 There are hearts of gold among those Broadbrims.

Hence **Broad-brimmed** *a.*; **Broad-brimmer,** a broad-brimmed hat (*colloq.*).

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2350/4 One silver broad brim'd Bason. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. iii. 12 The parson clapped on a broad brimmed hat. 1860 *Heads & Hats* 23 Flat caps and broad-brimmers were .. fashionable. 1872 HARDWICK *Trad. Lanc.* 156 The wild huntsman may always be recognised by his broad-brimmed hat.

Broadcast (brɔ̄·dkɑst), *a., adv., sb.* [f. BROAD *adv.* + CAST *pa. pple.*] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of seed, etc.: Scattered abroad over the whole surface, instead of being sown in drills or rows. **b.** Of sowing: Performed by this method.

1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 115 The sowing is either in the broad-cast mode, or by drilling. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 424 No broad-cast sowing can equal it. 1842 LANCE *Cott. Farmer* 19 On broad-cast turnips, thirty bushels of lime per acre, was the quantity used.

2. *fig.* **a.** Scattered widely abroad, widely disseminated. **b.** Wide, as if scattering seed broadcast.

1785 BURKE *Sp. Nab. Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 205 With a broad-cast swing of his arm, he squanders over his Indian field a sum, etc. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 135 Broadcast accusations.

B. *adv.* Only in phr. *To sow, scatter, throw*, etc. *broadcast.* **a.** in *Agric.*

1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 38 Scattering the seed..over the whole surface .. is .. called sowing broad-cast. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 83 Seed sown either broad-cast or in drills.

b. *fig.*

1814 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 391, I have..thrown broad-cast a fruitful grain, and converted the soil of my banishment into a field that ought to be rich in future produce. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 6 (1882) 334 A host of spies were scattered broadcast over the land.

C. *sb.* Broadcast sowing, or mode.

1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xv. (1813) 60 At broad-cast, trample the seed in with the feet. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxx. 224 The corn has not been sown with broad-cast. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iii. 50 The rate of seed to the acre..where broadcast is adopted.

Broa·dcast, *v.* [f. as prec. + CAST *v.*]

1. To scatter (seed, etc.) abroad with the hand.

1813 A. YOUNG *Essex Agric.* I. 333 They sow..the barley ..spraining the first [half]; and broad-casting the second. 1836 MONTGOMERY *Poet's Portfolio* 248 Sow in the morn thy seed..Broad-cast it o'er the land. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 591 It is preferable to broadcast the guano.

2. *fig.* To scatter or disseminate widely.

1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. 270 The doctrine of missionary zeal..has been broad-cast over Christendom. 1880 RUSKIN *Lett. to Clergy* 369 Showing his detestation of the sale of indulgences by broadcasting these gratis from his pulpit.

Broad Church. [See BROAD *a.* 11.]

A designation popularly applied to members of the Church of England who take its formularies and doctrines in a broad or liberal sense, and hold that the church should be comprehensive and tolerant, so as to admit of more or less variety of opinion in matters of dogma and ritual. Also sometimes applied to the corresponding school of opinion in other churches. (Often *attrib.*)

The phrase came into vogue about 40 years ago, and is framed on the analogy of the far older 'High Church' and 'Low Church'; but it is not used in the same manner, the Broad Churchmen, so called, not having, like the High and the Low Church, a party organization, and seldom acting together as a party. According to the Master of Balliol (Prof. Jowett), the term was first proposed in conversation, in his hearing, by the late A. H. Clough, and became colloquially familiar in Oxford circles, a few years before 1850. In 1850 Dean Stanley claimed in an article on the Gorham Controversy in the *Edinburgh Review*, that the Church of England as a whole is of necessity neither 'High' nor 'Low', but *broad*, in which there was evidently a reference to the term as one superior to party. But in 1853 the Rev. W. J. Conybeare, in an article in the same Review on 'Church Parties', used 'High', 'Low', and 'Broad', as recognized party designations. Already in the 17th c. Dryden had referred (*Hind & P.* iii. 160) to the more tolerant divines of the church as 'your sons of latitude', (l. 167) 'your sons of breadth', (l. 229) 'your broadway sons'.

[1850 STANLEY in *Edinb. Rev.* July 266 There is no need .. for minute comparison of the particular formularies of the Church to prove .. that it is, by the very conditions of its being, not High or Low, but Broad.] 1853 W. J. CONYBEARE in *Edin. Rev.* XCVIII. 330 Side by side with these various shades of High and Low Church, another party of a different character has always existed in the Church of England. It is called by different names; Moderate, Catholic, or Broad Church, by its friends; Latitudinarian or Indifferent by its enemies. Its distinctive character is the desire of comprehension. Its watchwords are Charity and Toleration. *Ibid.* 273 The three great parties which divide the Church of England .. commonly called the Low Church, the High Church, and the Broad Church parties. 1860 *Quart. Rev.* Oct. 497 The authoress [Geo. Eliot] is neither High-Church nor Low-Church, but a tolerant member of what is styled the Broad-Church party. 1884 *Edinb. Rev.* July 198.

Hence **Broad-Churchism, Broad-Churchman.**

1870 F. D. MAURICE *Letter* in *Life* (1884) I. xii. 184 They [the Liberals] are called Broad Churchmen now, and delight to be called so. But their breadth seems to me to be narrowness. 1874 GLADSTONE *Ritualism* in *Cont. Rev.* Oct. 673 Some of those clergy who are called Broadchurchmen.

Broadcloth, broad cloth (brɔ̄·dklɔ̧þ). [f. BROAD + CLOTH. In *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, viii., an. 1482, 'broad cloths', two yards within the lists, are distinguished from 'streits', one yard wide within the lists.] Fine, plain-wove, dressed, double width, black cloth, used chiefly for men's garments. (The term is now used to imply quality rather than width, which may vary considerably; the 'double' merely represents that the piece is creased or folded double, i.e. with its two 'lists' brought together; a process not adopted with cloth of less than 54 inches wide.) Also *attrib.*

a 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 452 There gothe no lesse in a maunes typette Than of brode clothe a yerd. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 316, Ij. peces of blak brodeclothe, conteynenge in lengthe xlviij. yerdes. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, viii. § 1 Any manner woollen Clothes, called broad Clothes. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) 132 The wares that they carrie out of the realme are for the most part Brode clothes. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* v. i, A thrifty cap, composed of broad-cloth lists. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 72 Ye weavers all your shuttles throw, And bid broad-cloths and serges grow. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinn. & Pearls* v. 97 You dressed in broad-cloth, and I in silk.

fig. 1601 Bp. Barlow *Defence* 222 That is Christ in the broad-cloth, in the whole peece.

Hence **Broad-clothier,** a dealer in broad-cloth. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* 5878/6 Richard Rider..Broad Clothier.

Broaden (brɔ̄·d'n), *v.* [f. Broad *a.* + -en[1]. Johnson says 'I know not whether this word occurs, but in the following passage', viz. that from Thomson in sense 1. But the same author had used *broadened* in the trans. sense.]

1. *intr.* To become broad or broader; to widen.

1727 Thomson *Summer* 1600 Low walks the sun, and broadens by degrees, Just o'er the verge of day. 1824 Byron *Juan* xvi. lxxxviii, Smiles around Broadening to grins. 1832 Tennyson *'You ask me why'* iii, Where Freedom broadens slowly down From precedent to precedent.

2. *trans.* To make broad or broader; to widen, dilate. *lit.* and *fig.*

1726 [see Broadened]. 1792 Roberts *Looker-on* (1794) I. 321 A constitution..so broadened, by experience, to the compass of our wants and the demands of our nature. 1861 A. B. Hope *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* vi. 214 For this object the nave should be proportionably broadened. 1867 in E. B. Denison *Life Bp. Lonsdale* (1868) 240 He was a High Churchman of the old school, broadened by experience. 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* i. 74 To broaden his conception of morality and religion.

Broadened (brɔ̄·d'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed[1].] Made or become broad; dilated.

1726 Thomson *Winter* 132 With broaden'd nostrils..The ..heifer snuffs the..gale. 1821 Joanna Baillie *Met. Leg., Colum.* xlix. 16 From ocean rose her broaden'd disk.

Broadening (brɔ̄·d'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] Expansion in breadth, dilatation.

Mod. Newspaper. These Norfolk Broads are broadenings or reaches of the river.

Broadening (brɔ̄·d'niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] Becoming broad; expanding, dilating.

1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* II. 12 Within the broadening dark. 1859 R. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXIX. 114 Up a gradually broadening valley.

Broad-faced (brɔ̄·dfēst), *a.*

1. Having a broad face.

1607 W. N. *Barley-Breake* (1877) The broad-fac'd Owle. 1790 Boswell *Johnson* (1811) III. 71 Loud obstreperous broad-faced mirth. 1882 J. Hawthorne *Fort. Fool* I. xv, A composed, broadfaced, straightforward old man.

†2. *fig.* Undisguised, open. *Obs.*

1643 *Myst. Iniq.* 43 Such broadfaced iniquity, that no mask..would fit it. 1648 Jenkyn *Blind Guide* i. 12 Two broadfaced falsities. 1678 B. R. *Let. Pop. Friends* 7 The Treason appears too broad-faced.

Broad gauge. The wider distance at which the rails are laid on some railways, involving a corresponding width of carriage. See Gauge. Often *attrib.* (also *fig.*). Hence **Broad-gauged** *a.* The broad gauge of the Great Western Railway, in England, is 7 feet, as against the ordinary gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in.)

1864 *Times* 24 Dec., A through broad-gauge train was due. 1865 *Ibid.* 25 Jan., If the broad gauge may be unnecessarily wide the narrow gauge is too narrow. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* iv. 102 We wish to maintain one broad-gauge line of refining education. 1881 *Chicago Times* 4 June, Everything broad-gauged and in liberal proportions.

Broadish (brɔ̄·diʃ), *a.* Somewhat broad.

1793 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 179 A broadish pressure, as that of a finger. 1866 Carlyle *Remin.* I. 207 The broadish little street.

Broad-leaved, *a.* Also -leafed. Having broad leaves: often in *Bot.* a specific distinction (=L. *latifolius*). †b. Broad-brimmed (*obs.*).

1552 Huloet, Brode leafed, *latifolium.* 1563 B. Googe *Eglogs* viii. (Arb.) 62 This pleasaunte Brodeleaued Beech. 1769 Barrington in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 34 The Wych (or broad-leaved) elm. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Eolian Harp* 4 With white flowered jasmin and the broad-leaved myrtle. 1861 Collier *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 176 A broad-leafed low-crowned hat of Flemish beaver. 1882 *Garden* 18 Feb. 112/1 The broad-leaved Butcher's-broom.

†**Broad'dling, broad'dlings,** *adv. Obs.* In 3 bredlinge, 6 *Sc.* braid-, **breadlingis,** 7 **bradelings.** [f. Broad *a.* + -ling(s).] Broadwise, with the broad or flat side; extended, flat; broadly.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 He wile smite bredlinge mid swuerde and brisen, oðer mid egge and cleuen. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 119 Wes borne than braidlingis on his bak. *a* 1605 Bannatyne *Jrnl.* 173 (Jam.) He straik ane of them breadlingis with his sword. 1606 Birnie *Kirk-Burial* (1833) 20 It brake not in bradelings, but as it were by degrees. *a* 1701 Sedley *Pindar. Ode* Wks. (1766) 16 So have I seen the warbling lark .. The narrow compass of a cage forget, And broadling o'er a turf in silent pleasure sit

Broadly (brɔ̄·dli), *adv.* [f. Broad *a.* + -ly[2].]

1. In a broad manner; widely, extensively.

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 124 When the world .. should looke about so broadly, and search so narrowly. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 126 The Colt..Barrel belly'd, broadly back'd. 1873 Morley *Rousseau* I. 309 Two channels, flowing broadly apart. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 162 A broadly elliptical cavity.

2. *fig.* With a broad or general view; generally.

1856 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* I. iii. 91 He has laid down the rule too broadly. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. § 22. 346 Broadly considered, two classes of facts are presented.

3. Outspokenly, openly; manifestly, markedly, decidedly; fully.

1624 Bedell *Lett.* iv. 81 [It] made them talke and write of it broadly. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* Apol. 16 Mr. T.'s greatest friends, did the broadlyest speak .. of his being foiled. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Jan. 2/2 The janisaries .. pretty broadly hinted their inclination. 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* i. 154 Looking the man broadly in the face. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* v. § 3 (1882) 233 Wyclif broadly asserted that no man could be excommunicated by the Pope.

4. With broad pronunciation. See Broad *a.* 7.

1580 Baret *Alv.* B 1341 To speake more brodely: to ioine wordes so .. that vowels meete together gapingly.

5. *Art.* With artistic breadth. See Breadth 5.

1875 Fortnum *Maiolica* xii. 132 Broadly treated grotesques..in camaïeu of greenish grey on a blue ground.

Broadness (brɔ̄·dnės). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The state or quality of being broad; breadth.

1. *lit.* (Now mostly superseded by *breadth.*)

1388 Wyclif *Deut.* xxxiii. 20 Gad is blessid in broodnesse. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* C vij b, And it be dyuidid after the longnes or after the brodenes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 245 Infynyte .. in depnes, heyght, brodnesse & length. 1643 J. Steer tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* xvi. 66 About the broadnesse of the palme of the hand. 1730 *Magna Brit.* V. 805/1 Bretford .. hath its Name from the Broadness of the Ford .. over the Avon.

2. *fig.* Plainness of speech; coarseness, indelicacy.

a 1700 Dryden (J.), I have used the cleanest metaphor I could find, to palliate the broadness of the meaning. 1851 Craik *Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 524 (L.) Broadness and indelicacy of allusion.

Broad pendant, pennant. A swallow-tailed tapering flag at the mast-head of a man of war: carried by a commodore. See Pendant.

†**Broad-piece.** *Obs.* A name applied after the introduction of the guinea in 1663 to the 'Unite' or 20 shilling-piece ('Jacobus' and 'Carolus') of the preceding reigns, which were much broader and thinner than the new milled coinage.

1678 *Narr. Murd. Godfrey* 6 He .. found .. four broad pieces of Gold. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2549/4, 17 false Guineas, and two false Broadpieces. 1691 Locke *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 47 The Broad-Pieces that were coined in King James I. time for 20*s.* nobody will now part with under 23*s.* or more. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1755) 53 Others .. picked up guineas and broad-pieces. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* iii, An old miser .. with whom a broad piece would at any time weigh down political opinions.

Broad seal, *sb.* The Great Seal of England. Also *transf.*

1536 Wriothesley *Chron.* (1875) I. 51 Letter patent under the Kinges brode seale. 1576 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 227 Advaunced to the keeping, first of the privie, and then of the broad seale. 1641 Symonds *Serm. bef. Ho. Comm.* D b, As if they had had the broad seale of heaven for them. 1679 *Trial Langhorn* 27 Two Pardons under the Broad Seal. 1762-71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anec. Paint.* (1786) III. 172 Being allowed 200*l.* for each broad seal.

†**Broad-seal,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. prec.] *trans.* To seal with the broad seal; *fig.* to warrant, sanction, authorize.

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. vi. 75 Thy presence broad-seales our delights for pure.

Broadshare brɔ̄·dˌʃē(ə)r), *a.* Of a plough: Having a broad share.

1862 J. Wilson *Farming* 110 Broadshare or paring ploughs are much used..in the autumn cleaning of stubbles.

Hence **Broa·dshare** *v.*

1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 23 The practice of broadsharing the stubbles immediately after harvest. 1863 Morton *Cycl. Agric.* II. Gloss., *Broad-sharing* (Kent), ploughing shallow and wide with a broad share, without turning it over.

Broadsheet (brɔ̄·dˌʃēt). [f. Broad *a.* + Sheet.] A large sheet of paper printed on one side only; = Broadside *sb.* 3. Also *attrib.*

1705 Hearne *Coll.* (1885-6) I. 18 A new Edition .. on a Broad Sheet. 1874 Motley *J. Barneveld* II. xviii. 252 Ballad-mongers and broadsheet vendors. 1878 — *Diderot* II. 18 Pamphlets, broadsheets, sarcasms flew over Paris.

Broadside (brɔ̄·dsəid), *sb.* [Formerly two words: Broad *a.* + Side *sb.*]

1. *Naut.* 'The whole of that side of a ship above the water which is situate between the bow and the quarter' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1591 Garrard *Art Warre* 89 That they turne their broad sides as if they should encounter the enemie. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Roy. Navy* 26 To plant great red Port-holes in their broad sides. 1742 Woodroofe in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xxiii. 98 They let the vessel run with her broad side ashore. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) Hij, A squall of wind laid the ship on her broadside. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 106 A heavy sea struck us on the broadside.

attrib. 186*a* Thornbury *Turner* I. 292 It is a broadside view, and represents the Redoubtable as sinking.

b. *Broadside to* (or *and*) *broadside*: with the side of one ship to that of another; *transf.* side by side, close to each other.

1696 Kennett *Rom. Antig.* II. iv. (1713) 241 If they happen'd to swing broad-side to broad-side. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), To lie alongside of; to be broadside and broadside.

c. *Broadside on, broadside to,* (*a broadside* obs.): with the side of the vessel turned fully to the object considered; transversely, across the length.

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5475/3 He had ranged his Ships .. a Broadside cross the River. 1800 A. Duncan *Mariner's Chron.* (1804) II. 82, I desired them not to come broadside-to, but stern-on. 1840 R. Dana *Bef. the Mast* xv. 41 We drifted down, broadside on, and went smash into the Lagoda.

d. Of the side of something other than a ship.

1632 Rutherford *Lett.* xxiv. (1862) I. 95 He will lay the door on the broadside and come in. *c* 1661 *Argyle's Last Will* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 30/1 [Argyle]..stood firm on his own Interest, and could oppose a Broadside to every Emergency of Fortune. 1868 Lockyer *Heavens* (ed. 3) 340 A line 95,000,000 miles in length, looked at broadside on at this distance, would appear but as an imperceptible point. 1884 Speedy *Sport* xiv. 233 They stopped and looked round, showing their broadsides the one just above the other. *Ibid.* xviii. 322 Being at close range, and broadside on, the two largest were shot dead.

2. 'The whole array, or the simultaneous discharge, of the artillery on one side of a ship of war' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 196 Feare wee broad-sides? No, let the Fiend giue fire. *a* 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. II. 63 The great shippe shot at vs all her broad side. 1630 Wadsworth *Sp. Pilgr.* ii. 8 The man of warre..gaue vs a broade side with his Ordnance. 1748 Anson *Voy.* II. v. (ed. 4) 237 We..had a broad-side ready to pour into her. *fig.* 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 82 At this last broadside of mine, my father and all my brothers raised a cry of horror.

3. A sheet of paper printed on one side only, forming one large page; = Broadsheet.

1575 Churchyard *Chippes* (1817) 43 Richard Harvey .. before 1563, had printed in a broadside, a decree..betwene Churchyarde and Camel. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 2 In one Sheet in 4*to* as also on a broad side of a Sheet. 1818 Scott *T. Landl.* Ser. II. IV. 263 The Broadside containing the last dying speech and confession of M. Murdochson. 1861 Wright *Ess. Archæol.* II. xxiii. 261 Many of the fabliaux and comic poems were issued as broadside ballads.

Broa·dside, *adv.* With the side turned full *to* a given point or object).

1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 455 Spikelets..inserted broadside to the rachis. 1884 Speedy *Sport* xiv. 231 As he was passing broadside he afforded an excellent shot.

Broa·dsider. *nonce-wd.* One who collects (printed) broadsides.

186*a* Burton *Bk.-hunter* I. 18 Not a black-letter man .. or an Elzevirian, or a broadsider, or an old-brown-calf man.

Broa·dsiding, *vbl. sb.* The firing of broadsides.

1858-65 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* II. IV. x. 38 Byng's Seafight, done..with due emphasis of broadsiding. *Ibid.* IV. XII. xii. 277 Vernon..attacks certain Castles so-called, with furious broadsiding.

Broadsword (brɔ̄·dsōəd). [f. Broad *a.* + Sword.] 'A cutting sword with a broad blade' (J.). Also *attrib.*

[*a* 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 15 (Gr.) Ða he healdan mihte brad swurd.] *c* 1565 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron.* an. 1559 The master of Lindsay struck him on the head with a broad-sword. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 243 The Highland broad-sword is still called an Andrew Ferrara. 1799 Rowlandson (*title*) Hungarian and Highland Broadsword Exercise. 1843 Paescott *Mexico* I. 359 They killed two of the horses, cutting through their necks with their stout broadswords .. at a blow.

b. *transf.* (pl.) Men armed with broadswords.

1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 330 Lochiel, surrounded by more than six hundred broadswords.

c. *Comb.*, as *broadsword-shaped* adj.

1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 22 The scapula, a broadsword-shaped bone.

Broa·dway. (Now usually as two words.) A wide open road or highway, as opposed to a narrow lane or byway. From the former practice of treating it as a compound, it has often come to be the proper name of a street, as the *Broadway* in New York, Hammersmith, Stratford-le-Bow, etc.

a 1613 Overbury *Crummis fr. K. James' Table* Wks. (1856) 277 Where there is a broadway besides, what need I tread nere the borders of vice? 1876 Browning *Pacchiarotto* 92 Duty and love, one broadway, were the best.

b. *attrib.* Applied by Dryden to the more tolerant divines of the English Chnrch who were for widening its basis, called before (line 160) 'sons of latitude', and (line 187) 'sons of breadth'. Cf. the modern Broad Church.

1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 229 Your broad-way sons won'd never be too nice To close with Calvin, if he paid their price.

Broadway, -ways, -wise (brɔ̄·dwē|z, -wəiz), *adv.* [f. Broad *a.* + -ways, -wise.] In a lateral direction, breadthways, laterally.

1593 R. Harvey *Philadelphus* 44 Some [trees] are rooted broadway, as Elmes. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 62 Prop'd with Pearches, most broadwise, and some crosswise. 1756 Franklin *Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 181 Sheet-lead sinking in water broadways, cannot descend near so fast as it would edgeways. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* 213 Standing it [a letter] longwise and broadwise on his table.

Broak(e, Broakadge, Broaker, etc., obs. ff. of Broke, Brokage, Broker, etc.

Brob (brɒb). [prob. related to North dial. '*brob* to prick with a bodkin' (Grose): cf. *brad, brod, brog,* etc.] 'A peculiar spike, driven alongside the end of an abutting timber to prevent its slipping' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

1874 in Knight's *Amer. Mech. Dict.*

Brobdingnag (brɒ·bdiŋnæ·g). Often incorrectly **brobdignag.** The name given by Swift in *Gulliver's Travels* to an imaginary country where everything was on a gigantic scale. Hence used *attrib.* as: Of, or pertaining to, that country; of huge dimensions; immense; gigantic.

(Swift subsequently wrote a mock letter from 'Captain Gulliver' to his cousin Sympson (purporting to be dated 27 April 1727, but first published in Dublin ed. 1735), com-

plaining that *Brobdingnag* had been erroneously printed for *Brobdingrag*; but this was only a feint to mystify the public by a pretended solicitude for minute accuracy. The early editions have all *Brobdingnag*. See CRAIK *Life of Swift* (1882) 535-7.)

1731 POPE *Mor. Ess.* iv. 104 Such a draught As brings all Brobdignag before your thought. 1814 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XI. 65 The houses .. have the appearance of Brobdignag beehives. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* I. 56 Huge untutored Brobdignag genius.

Hence **Brobdingnagian** (brɒbdiŋnæ·giăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also **-digna·gian, -naggian.** **a.** *adj.* = BROBDINGNAG,

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 319 Brobdingnaggian Leagues would scarce suffice. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. vii. 61 The final triumph of my Brobdingnagian persecutor. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lxxxi. 428 A bran-new brobdignagian hotel. 1881 GRANT ALLEN *Evolutionist at large* i, Known to our Brobdingnagian intelligence as grains of sand.

b. *sb.* An inhabitant of Brobdingnag, a giant, a person of huge size.

1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Prop. &c.* 119 In Wit we Brobdignaggians are. 1835 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* II. v. (L.) 'Sally!' screamed the Brobdingnagian.. 'a gentleman wants a bed!'

Brobill, var. of BURBLE *v. Obs.*

Broc, obs. f. BROOK; var. BROKE *Obs.*, breach.

Brocade (brɒkē·d). Forms: 6–8 **brocardo,** 7–8 **brocado, brocard,** 8 **brochad,** 7– **brocade.** [The form *brocado* was a. Sp., Pg. *brocado*, corresp. to It. *broccato* 'cloth of gold and siluer' (Percivall, Florio), lit. 'bossed' or 'embossed stuff', in form masc. pa. pple. of *broccare* 'to boss, to stud, to set with great-headed nails', f. It. *brocca* (Sp. *broca*) a boss or stud, the same word as F. *broche*, Eng. BROACH, q.v. For the change to -ADE see that ending; the form *brochad* seems influenced by F. *brocher* (cf. BROCHE *v.*). (It is not clear whether the forms *brocardo, brocard,* and F. *brocart,* are corruptions of *brocado,* or distinct formations with the suffix *-ardo, -art,* -ARD.)]

1. A textile fabric woven with a pattern of raised figures, originally in gold or silver; in later use, any kind of stuff richly wrought or 'flowered' with a raised pattern; also a cloth of gold and silver of Indian manufacture.

1563-99 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 215 (*Ormus*) Cloth of silke, brocardo, and divers other sortes of marchandise come out of Persia. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Brocado*, cloth of gold or silver. 1691 LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727 II, Whose Wife must spread a long Train of Brocard. 1695 MOTTEUX *St. Olon's Morocco* 149 Very rich Gold and Silver Brocades. 1702 W. J *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* vii. 24 A sort of Bonnet of Brocardo or Cloth of Gold. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4540/6 Bed Damasks, rich flower'd Sattins, Brochads, etc. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Phyllis' Age*, Stiff in Brocard, and pinch'd in stays. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 186 One flaunts in rags, one flutters in brocade. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., At present, any stuff of silk, satin, or even simple taffety, when wrought, and enriched with flowers, etc., obtains the denomination of brocade. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 310 Gold and silver brocade were also favourite, and perhaps original, manufactures of India. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 53, I mean to bring out my best brocade, that I wore at your christening twenty years ago.

fig. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* II. 267 (L.) The gorgeous brocade does not hide the true fire and fancy beneath.

2. (See quot.)

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 12 Nov. 215/2 Gold is not put on any paper-hangings, it is a preparation called leaf metal, or a powder called brocade or bronze.

3. *attrib.* Of or resembling brocade; **brocade-shell,** a variegated species of cone-shell, *Conus geographicus.*

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 15 ¶ 4 A Brocade Waistcoat or Petticoat are standing Topicks. 1745 BAKER *Don Quix.* I. i. v. 31 This curious Cap and his fine brocard Cope will make him outshine the Sun-Dial. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 283 Somewhat in the brocade fashion of Gongora. 1847 BARNAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 281 Her rich brocade gown sat upright in its place.

Broca·de, *v.* [f. prec.] To work with a raised pattern (chiefly in pa. pple.).

Mod. Newspaper, The bodice and train were brocaded with sprays of lilac on a ground of apple-blossom pink.

Brocaded (brɒkē·dĕd), *a.* Also 7 **brocado'd,** 8 **brokaded.** [f. prec. + -ED 2.]

1. Worked or woven in the style of brocade; ornamented with brocade.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., We call that Brocado'd Silk or Satten, which is wrought or mixed with Gold or Silver, and sometimes that is called Brocado'd Silk, which is wrought with several colours of silk. 1714 GAY *Araminta,* Brocaded Flow'rs o'er the gay Mantoe shine. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* iii. (1878) 10 Rich curtains of heavy brocaded silk.

2. Dressed in brocade.

1767 *St. James's Chron.* Oct., An oyster-wench *in puris naturalibus* is a more desirable object than a brocaded monster.

Brocage, variant of BROKAGE.

Brocale, -aly, variant of BROKALY.

Brocard 1 (brō·kărd). [a. F. *brocard,* akin to med.L. *brocarda, brocardicorum opus,* a name given to the 'sentences' of Burchard or Brocard, bishop of Worms in the 11th c., who compiled twenty books of 'Regulæ Ecclesiasticæ'.]

1. *Law.* An elementary principle or maxim.

a 1624 SWINBURNE *Spousals* (1686) 184 Because the Brocardes or contrary Conclusions, rather breed brabbles, than pacifie Contentions. 1759 FOUNTAINHALL *Decisions* I. 243 (JAM.) Alledged, He was minor, and so *non tenetur placitare super hæreditate paterna.* Answered, The brocard meets not. 1785 ARNOT *Trials* (1812) 298. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* Introd., *Societas mater discordiarum* is a brocard as ancient and as veritable. 1862 M. NAPIER *Mem. Visct. Dundee* II. 10 *Dolus latet in generalibus* is a brocard of the civilians.

2. *gen.*

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xiii. I. 234 *note,* The scholastic brocard pointing to the difficulties of the study of self: *Reflexiva cogitatio facile fit deflexiva.* 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* 261 The scholastic brocard, which has been adopted as the tenth counter-proposition, is the fundamental article in the creed of .. 'the sensualists'.

‖**3.** Biting speech, cutting gibe. (A French sense.)

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iii. iii. 143 Lameth.. is met in those Assembly corridors by nothing but Royalist *brocards*; sniffs, huffs, and open insults.

†**Bro·card** 2. *Obs.* [F. *brocart.*] = BROCKET.

1707 TOPSELL *Foure-f. Beasts* 122 These Brocards are as great in quantity as other vulgar Hartes, but their bodies are leaner. [1611 COTGR., *Brocart,* a kind of swift stag, which hath but one small branch growing out of the stemme of his horne.]

Brocard 3, obs. form of BROCADE.

‖**Brocatelle** (brɒkătel·). Also 7 **brocatall,** 8 **brocatel.** [F. *brocatelle,* earlier *brocatel,* 'tinsell, or thin cloth of gold, or silver' (Cotgr.), ad. It. *broccatello,* 'thin tinsel of gold'; dim. of *broccato* (see BROCADE).]

1. An imitation of brocade, usually made of silk or wool, used for tapestry, upholstery, etc., now also for dresses. Both the nature and the use of the stuff have changed in recent years. Also *attrib.*

1669 EVELYN *Diary* 9 July (D.) Chaire and deske..cover'd with Brocatall .. and cloth of gold. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Brocatell*..an ordinary kind of stuff made of cotton, or coarse silk, in imitation of brocade; chiefly used for tapestry and other furniture. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 534 *Brocatelle.* Linsey-woolsey is so called in France. A silk material which is used for lining carriages. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Feb. 11/2 The garish charms of satin brocatelle, which has a crimson ground, with a gold border.

2. = NEXT.

1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 44 Columns of antient Greek Brocatelle.

‖**Brocatello** (brɒkăte·lo). Also **-tella, -telli.** [It. *brocatello de Sienna,* so called from its brocade-like colouring: see prec.] A kind of variegated marble, clouded and veined white, grey, yellow and red, yellow usually prevailing; Sienna marble.

1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Marble,* There is also another kind of antient Brocatella dug near Adrianople. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 409/1 The beautiful Brocatello or Brocade marble of Italy and Spain. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 534 *Brocatelli Marble,* an artificial marble made from fragments of natural marbles united by means of an artificial cement.

Broccoli, brocoli (brɒ·kŏli). [a. It. *broccoli,* pl. of *broccolo* cabbage-sprout or top, dim. of *brocco* shoot or stalk (see BROACH).]

One of the cultivated forms of the cabbage (*Brassica oleracea botrytis asparagoides*), the young inflorescence of which forms a close fleshy edible head: in its origin a more robust and hardy variety of the cauliflower. Broccoli is distinguished as *green, purple,* and *white,* the last hardly distinguishable from cauliflower, except in being in season in winter or early spring.

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 16 The Broccoli from Naples. 1730-6 BAILEY, *Brocoli,* an Italian Plant of the Colly-Flower Kind. 1732 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 138 Content with little, I can piddle here On brocoli and mutton round the year. 1737 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Brassica,* There are several kinds, viz. the Roman, Neapolitan, and black Broccoli. 1881 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. iii. 568 Winter vegetables, such as Celery, Brussel Sprouts, Brocoli.

b. *Comb.*, *broccoli-like* adj.

1873 FERGUSON in *Land of Moab* 376 That sharp brocoli-like acanthus, which distinguishes the age of Justinian.

†**Broch** 1. *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *broc,* also *broche,* large jug: see Littré.] See quot.

1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 51 One iron Broch, which was a great Pot or Jug to carry Liquid things.

Broch 2**, brogh, brough.** *Archæol.* Forms: 7 **brogh,** 7–9 **brugh,** 8–9 **brough, burgh,** 9 **broch.** [n. e. Scottish, a. ON. *borg* (Da. *borg*) castle, stronghold (the ON. equivalent of OE. *burh*: see BOROUGH, BURGH). (*Broch* is the spelling adopted by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Variously pronounced broχ, broχʷ, brʊχ, brʊχʷ.)]

1. A structure of prehistoric times, examples of which are numerous in the Orkney and Shetland Isles, and adjacent mainland of Scotland, being a sort of round tower, having an outer and an inner wall of dry stone, the interstitial space containing little chambers for human habitation, while the open central area might be used for cattle.

1654 *Blaeu's Atlas, Map of Orkney & Shetl.*, The ancient Brugh of Mousa. The Brugh of Byrsa. 1693 J. WALLACE *Description of Orkney* 26 The many Houses and villages in this Countey which are called by the name of *Brogh.* 1701 BRAND *Descr. Orkney* 18 (JAM.) These houses are also called Burghs. 1806 NEILL *Tour Orkney* 80 (JAM.) We viewed the Pechts Brough, or little circular fort. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. III. iii. 101 A class of structures peculiar to Scotland, generally known as Brughs or Pictish towers. 1883 *Academy* 6 Oct. 235 These Brochs .. are towers that somewhat remind us of lighthouses.

Broch, obs. form of BROACH, BROOCH.

Brochad, Brochage : see BROCADE, BROKAGE.

‖**Brochan** (brɒχăn). *Sc.* Also 8 **brachan, brochin.** [Gael. *brochan* porridge, gruel.] 'Oat-meal boiled to a consistence somewhat thicker than gruel' (Jamieson); thin porridge, drammock.

1700 KING *Transactioneer* 53 The usual remedy is Giben drank upon Brochan. 1716 MARTIN *West. Isles* 12 (JAM.) They drank brochan plentifully, which is oat-meal and water boiled together. 1790 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* 358 Their common food is Brochan, a thick meal-pudding with milk. 1860 RAMSAY *Remin.* iii. (ed. 18) 59 Breeks and brochan.

Brochantite (brɒ·ʃăntəit). [After *Brochant de Villiers,* a French mineralogist: see -ITE.] A mineral belonging to the hydrous sulphates, occurring in thin, rectangular, green crystals.

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1949. 316/2 Minerals of the Brochantite group. 1868 DANA *Min.* 665 Crystals of brochantite of a fine green color.

†**Broche,** *v. Obs.* [Obs. spelling of BROACH *v.* (which does not appear with this sense) = F. *brocher* to stitch, brocade.] *trans.* To stitch, work with raised figures. Hence **Broched** *ppl. a.,* worked with raised figures or designs in gold, silver, etc., on a ground of silk or satin; brocaded, embroidered.

1480 *Wardrobe Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 134 Clothe of golde as well of the grounde of velvet as of satyn ground som broched with golde. *c* 1520 *Treatise of Gallant* (W. de W.) 22 Newe broched doublettes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 260 The cassock broched and studded with scarlet in broad guards. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 234 Broched or guarded with goldsmith's work.

‖**Broche·tte.** ? *Obs.* [F. *brochette* (14th c. in Littré), dim. of *broche,* BROACH.]

a. A small broach, spit, or pointed stick. **b.** in *Cookery*: see quot. 1706.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 363/4 Thyrten knottes which were ful of brochettes of smale nedles and theron smale rynges. 1706 PHILLIPS *Brochette,* a Skewer to stick in Meat. In *Cookery* a particular manner of frying and stewing Chickens, etc. 1730-6 in BAILEY. 1756 *Dict. of Arts and Sci.* s.v. *Bell,* You must come again to the first face of the brochette or stick A.

†**Bro·chity.** *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *broc(h)itas* projectingness of the teeth, f. *broc(h)us*: see BROACH.] (See quots.)

1623 COCKERAM I, *Brochitie,* crookednesse. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Brochity brochitas*), crookedness properly of teeth or tushes. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Brochity* (old word), crookedness, especially of Teeth. So BAILEY, etc.

‖**Brochure** (broʃiū·r). [Fr.; lit. 'a stitched work', f. *brocher* to stitch: see -URE.] A short printed work, of a few leaves merely stitched together; a pamphlet.

1765 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 387 (1792) IV. 214 Monsieur de Vergy published in a *brochure* a parcel of letters. 1840 *Times* 28 Apr., His present brochure is interesting from the subject of which it treats. 1865 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 345 His series of editions was accompanied by a bye-play of brochures, grammatical or critical, written in the intervals of press-labour. 1882 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Oct. 40 The famous brochure of Dr. Drake called The Memorial of the Church of England.

Brock (brɒk), *sb.*[1] Chiefly *dial.* Forms: 1, 4 **broc,** 3–7 **brocke,** 4–5 **brokk(e,** 4–6 **brok,** 6 **broke,** 3– **brock.** [OE. *broc,* from Celtic: in OIr. *brocc,* Ir. and Gael. *broc,* Welsh and Cornish *broch,* Breton *broc'h*:—OCeltic **broccos,* prob. cogn. w. Gr. φορκός grey, white; cf. the Eng. name *gray, grey.*]

1. A badger: a name, in later times, associated especially with the epithet *stinking.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 326 Sum fyþerfete nyten is, þæt nemnað taxonem, þæt ys broc on englisc. *c* 1205 LAY. 12817 Heo hudeden heom alse brockes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (Helmingham MS.) XII. x, The blak rauen is frende to þe foxe, and þerfore he fyȝteþ with þe brokke. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 98 It es ful semeli, als me think, A brok omang men forto stynk. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 117 He lokis like a brokke, Were he in a bande for to bayte. *a* 1528 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* 55 She seyd your brethe stank lyke a broke. 1552 HULOET, Brocke or badger, or graye beast, *taxo.* 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* I. iv. 32 Or with pretence of chasing thence the Brock, Send in a curre to worrie the whole Flock. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 96 They gang as saucy by poor folk, As I wad by a stinking brock. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxi, '1..rub shouthers wi' a bailie wi' as little concern as an he were a brock'. 1869 *Daily News* 30 July, Purses, made of a fox's head and skin, or that of a brock.

†**b.** *catachr.* confused with the beaver. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 327 White beres, bausons, and brokkes [*ursi albi, fibri, et castores*]. *Ibid.* VI. 205 þat place hatte Beverlay and heet Brook his lay, for many brokkes .. come þider out of þe hilles. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 44 A Brokk, *castor, beuer.* 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Bivaro*, a badger or brocke, *fiber, castor.*

2. A stinking or dirty fellow; one who is given to 'dirty tricks'; a 'skunk'.

a 1600 PEELE *Jests* II. 289 This self-conceited brock. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 114 Marrie, hang thee, brocke. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* IV. i, Ye'll gar me stand! ye shevelling-gabbit brock. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Brock*, a dirty person; one who has a bad smell.

3. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *brock-breasted, -faced* adjs. (referring to the streaked face of the badger); †**brock-skin,** a badger-skin (in Wyclif app. due to confusion of L. *mēles, mēlis,* with *mēlōta* Gr.

μηλωτή sheepskin, f. μῆλον); † **brock-wool**, hair of the beaver (see 1 b.).

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1095 *Brok-brestede as a brawne, with brustils fulle large.* 1824 *Craven Dial.* 22 Th' *brock-faced branded stirk.* 1382 WYCLIF *Hebr.* xi. 37 Thei wenten aboute in *brok skynnes [Vulg. *in melotis*], and in skynnes of geet. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 246 b, Goynge about in gotes & brockes skynnes. 1500 *Ort. Voc.* in *Promp. Parv.* 53 *Fibrina vestis* .. a clothe of *brocke woll.

Brock, *sb.*2 *dial.* [OE. *broc*; cf. ON. *brokkr* 'a trotter, of a horse' Vigf.] ? A horse, a trotting horse; an inferior horse, a jade.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 184 Secen him broc on onrade. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 243 The Cartere smoot and cryde.. Hayt Brok, hayt Scot, what spare ye for the stones. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. x. 47 She stumbled headlong downe.. hoyst Brock, her good-man saide; And thirdly falling, kindly bad her breake her necke, olde Iade. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Brock*, a cow, or husbandry horse.

Brock, *sb.*3 *dial.* [Of uncertain origin: possibly a corruption of L. *brūcus*, *brūchus*: see BRUKE. The two senses may have no connexion.]

† **1.** ? = L. *ophiomachus* (Vulg. *Lev.* xi. 22), a kind of locust: cf. BRUKE. Only OE.

c 1050 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 460 *Ophiomachus*, broc.

2. The larva of the frog-hopper, which produces the cuckoo-spit; also the insect itself. *mod. dial.*

1788 MARSHALL *E. Yorks.* (E.D.S.), *Brock*, a young grass-hopper [and ed. 1796 substitutes '*cicada spumaria*, the cuckowspit insect']. 'He sweats like a brock!' 1875 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Brock*, the cuckoo-spit, 'sweating insect', or frog-hopper, the 'cicada spumata', found upon leaves in an immersion of froth. 1877 in *Holderness Gloss.* (E. D. S.).

Brock, *sb.*4 ? *Obs.* [contr. of *brocket.*] = BROCKET.

c 1515 *Berkeley Castle, MS. Forester's Acc.*, Item a brocke at fframtonys parke. 1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreation* I. (1706) 6, I..must call a Hart.. The third year, a Brocke. 1781 SMELLIE tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* IV. 87 They take the name of knobbers till their horns lengthen into spears, and then they are called brocks or staggards. 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* ii. 39 In the olden time he would have been called a brocke or brocket.

Brock, *sb.*5 (See quot.)

1770 HASTED in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 164 In the ancient forests of Kent..remain large old chesnut stubs or brocks.

† **Brock,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Identified by Mätzner with OHG. *brochôn*, mod.G. *brocken* to break into bits, crumble (bread into milk), used in Swiss in sense 'to use coarse words': but the sense-history is obscure.] *app.* To give mouth, speak querulously (*perhaps* to utter broken language).

c 1315 SHOREH. 106 A3e the crokkere to brokke, Wy madest thou me so. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Millers T.* 191 He syngeth brokkynge [*so* 6 *texts*, *Harl.* crowyng] as a nyghtyngale.

Brock, dial. var. of BROKE, a fragment.

Brockage (brǫ·kĕdʒ). [? from stem of *brok-en* + -AGE.]

1. A damaged piece in coining money, etc.

1879 *10th Rep. Master of Mint* (1880) 38 The reduced number of brockages or faulty pieces produced.

2. *Sc.* Broken or damaged stuff; broken pottery, glass, biscuits, etc.

Mod. Sc. In making these, there is always a good deal of brockage.

Brocked, *a. Sc.* Also **broakit, brookit.** [Cf. Da. *broget* variegated, speckled, chequered, Sw. *brokt*, also *brokig* variegated.] 'Variegated, having a mixture of black and white' (Jamieson).

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VI. 285 (JAM.) The greatest part of them [sheep]..having black or brocked faces. 17.. *Gl. Surv. Nairn* (JAM.), The phrase, brocked oats, denotes the black and white growing promiscuously. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxix, If Gowans, the brockit cow, has a quey.

Brocket (brǫ·kĕt). Forms: 5–7 **broket**, 7 **brockett, brochet**, 6– **brocket.** [ad. F. *brocart, broquart*, f. *broque, broche* BROACH: see -ARD. Cf. BROCARD[2].]

1. A stag in its second year with its first horns, which are straight and single, like a small dagger. (Sometimes incorrectly a deer in its third year.)

a 1425 in *Rel. Antiq.* I. 151 The hert..the fyrst yere he is a calfe, the secunde yere a broket, the .iij. yere a spayer. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 179 Heyrdis of hertis throw the thyk wod schaw, Baith the brokettis, and with brayd burnyst tyndis. 1611 COTGR., *Brocart*, a two-yeare old Deere; which if he bee a red Deere, we call a Brocket; if a fallow, a Pricket. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 510 To shoot a staggart, brocket, suckling, hind or calf is unwarrantable.

2. A genus of deer of Brazil, having only short prongs for horns.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 361/2 The Brockets (*Les Daguets*) of the French. 1850 SWAINSON *Quadrup.* § 301 The brockets of the New World constitute the subulonine group of Major Smith.

† **3. Brocket-sister,** a female deer of the second (or erron. third) year. *Obs.*

1625 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) III. II. App. 8 A Hind and a Brocket Suster, being then both out of Season. 1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreations* I. (1706) 7 A Hinde..is called.. the second year a Hearse; and sometimes we say Brockets Sister. 1696 PHILLIPS s.v. *Brock.*

4. *dial.* See quots. (Probably a distinct word.)

1769 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* 36 Sea-larks, [called] here [Farne Islands] brokets. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Broket*.. the sea-lark is so called at the Farne Islands.

Brockett, obs. form of BRACKET.

† **Bro·ckish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. BROCK *sb.*[1] (2) + -ISH.] Like a brock or badger; beastly, dirty.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 8 b, Those brockish boores haue gone frely foreward without checke. 1550 — *Apol.* 64 O brockyshe Gomorreane! 1553 — *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 351 So brockish a swine as he was.

† **Bro·ckle, brokle,** *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 **brokele**, 5 **brokyl(l, -ylle, -el, -il**, 6 **brokle, brocle.** [A parallel form to BRICELE, BRUCKLE; prob. by later assimilation to *brok-en.*] Easily broken, fragile; frail.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 3 Of brokele kende is that he deithe. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 154 Fleys es brokel als wax, and neys. *c* 1430 *Hymns to Virg.* (1867) 86 A brokil poot þat freisch is and gay. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 44 Brokylle, *vbi* brysille. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* 92 A potte that is brocle. 1552 HULOET, Bryttle, bryckle, or brokle. 1863 ATKINSON *Provinc. Danby*, *Bruckle, brockle*, easy to be broken, frail, brittle.

† **Bro·ckle,** *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6 **brokell, brockell**, 8 **brackle.** [cf. prec., and BROKALY.] *collect.* Broken pieces, fragments; rubbish.

1552 HULOET s.v. *Throw*, Throw out rubbel, as mortar, stone, and such lyke brockell of olde buyldynges, *erudero*. — *Rubbysh*, or brokkell of olde houses, or walles. 1710 A. J. *Eng. Porting. Dict.*, To carry away rubble or brackle of an old decayed house.

Bro·ckram. *dial.* [f. stem of *brok-en*: the ending appears to have a collective force.] 'A Cumberland miners' term for a breccia' (Ure).

1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* 651 The word [Breccia] is Italian, and is matched by the Cumbrian term 'Brockram'. 1878 F. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 523 Not a bit of rock was found. The limestone rock and the brockram were gone.

Brocor, -our, obs. ff. BROKER.

Brod (brǫd), *sb.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 3 **brodd**, 5 **brode.** See also BRAD. [ME., app. a. ON. *brodd-r* spike, shaft, spike on a plant, = OE. *brord* spike, point, spire, OHG. *brort* edge, margin (cf. BRAIRD, BRERD), Goth. **brozds*:—OTeut. **brozdo-z*. There was a cognate OCeltic *brott-*, whence OIr. *brot* sting, prick, mod.Ir. and Gael. *brod*, which may be the source of some of the senses. Almost exclusively northern, and mainly Scotch. Cf. PROD.]

† **1.** A shoot or sprout. *rare.* [cf. BRAIRD.]

c 1200 ORMIN 10772 Nazaræþ bitacneþþ uss Onn Ennglissh brodd & blome. [Cf. Heb. נֵצֶר *nētser* shoot.]

2. A goad, prick, pointed instrument.

c 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Paulus* 543 Saule, Saule..it is..hard to þe A-gane þe brod þe for to prese. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xiv. 70 Gyve a man wald in thame thryst A scharpe brode. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 44 A Brod, *aculeus, stimulus, stiga.* 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* x. 75 Roddes, axes, broddes to pricke. 1661 BP. COSIN *Corr.* (Surtees) II. 311 For brod [*note*, or spit] paper at the Stationer's for the cooke. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 168 (JAM.) He was never a good aver, that flung at the brod.

b. *fig.* An incentive, stimulus, motive.

c 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Agnes* 370 Þe wikit geste Fandit hyme ..Vith þe brodis of lichery. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* II. 122 Ire and lust, quhilkis ar two maist sorrowful broddis amang wemen.

3. A prick from a goad; a PROD.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* iii. 28 Ane ox that repungnis the hrod of his hird, he gettis doubil broddis.

† **4.** A prickle or thorn. *Obs. rare.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 148 The palme tre hes schearp broddis and pikis.

5. a. A round-headed nail made by blacksmiths.

b. An instrument for cutting up thistles. Peacock *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

Brod, *sb.*2 A Scotch (brod, brōd) variant of BOARD (see senses 1–4). Also, an escutcheon (*obs.*).

1643 *Acts Ass.* 171 (JAM.) Abuses in hinging of pensils and brods, affixing of honours and arms,—hath crept in. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 26 As he went round with the ladle, he used to remind such members of the congregation as seemed backward in their duty, by giving them a poke with the 'brod'.

Brod, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. BROD *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** *intr.* To shoot, sprout. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 10769 To broddenn & to blomenn.

2. *trans.* To goad, prod, urge with pricks. *north. dial.* Also *fig.*

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fabl.* 73 The caller..broded them ful sair. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 44 To Brod, *stimulare*. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 28 The stang of conscience broddit him so soir. *a* 1568 *Wife of Auchtermn.*, And brodit his buttock. 1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* v, A tyraunte forces the, and broaddes the forwarde still. 1789 R. FERGUSSON *Poems* II. 82 (JAM.) His words they brodit like a wumil, Frae ear to ear. 1877 PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Brod*, to prick, to poke; to cut up thistles.

Brod(e, obs. f. BROAD, BROOD.

Brode, incorrect form of BRAID (sense 2).

c 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 79 Ho had unnethe thes wordis sayde Bot ho yelde the gost in a brode.

Brodefull: see BROODFUL.

[Brodehal(f)pen(n)y: see BURGHALPENNY.]

† **Bro·dekin, brodkin.** *Obs.* Also 5 **brodkyne**, 6 **brotekin, -ikin.** [a. F. *brodequin* (15th c. in Littré), (for which Du Guez *c* 1532 has *brousequin*) related to Flem. *brosekin, broseken* (Kilian) buskin, also to It. *borzacchino*, Sp. *borcegui*, formerly also *boszegui* buskin: the inter-relations of which are as yet uncertain. The mod.Du. *broos*, formerly *brôze* buskin, is according to Franck probably shortened from *broseken*. See BUSKIN.]

A high boot reaching about half-way up the calves of the legs; a buskin. Also *attrib.*

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1844) 345 My Lord paid for a peyer of brodkynes..*xd.* 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3143, I can make schone, brotekins and buittis. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron.* (1728) 111 A pair of brotikins on his feet to the great of his legs. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xv, How wouldest thou defend thyself? With great buskinades or brodkin blowes.. provided thursts were forbidden. 1725 ECHARD *Hist. Eng.* II. 836 (L.) Instead of shoes and stockings, a pair of buskins or brodekins. [1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxiii, From their bonnets to their brodequins.]

Brodel, -elle, var. of BROTHEL.

Broder, -ir, -yr, obs. forms of BROTHER.

Broder, -re, -ur, etc., obs. ff. BROIDER *v.*, etc.

Bro·derer. Also 4–5 **brouderer.** An earlier form of BROIDERER, retained as the name of one of the London City Companies, ranking as 34th among the City Livery Guilds.

1376 *Lett. Bk.* H. lf. xlvii. in *City Records*, 50 *Edw. III*, Nicholas Halley, Robert Ascombe, Brouderers. 1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxviii. 39 Werk of a broderere. 1398 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 227 Mon vestment..lequele je achatay de Courceray brouderer de Londres. 1488–9 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, xxii, The Wardeyn and felishipp of brouderers in your Cite of London. 1865 *Blue Bk. City of Lond. & Liv. Comp. Commission* v. 67 The Keeper or Warden and Society of the art or mistery of Broderers of the City of London. *Ibid.* The Broderers Company were known by the name of 'Imbroiderers incorporate for ever'.

Brodinstare, -er: see BROWDINSTER.

Brodly, variant of BROTHELY, *Obs.*, fierce.

† **Brodmell.** *Obs. Sc.* [Of doubtful origin: the form suggests *brode*, BROOD, and **mell* 'mixture, confused company', f. MELL *v.* to mix.] A litter.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 73 All quhite brodmell About hir pappis sowkin. *Ibid.* VIII. i. 98 Hyr quhyt brodmell about hir pappis wound.

† **Brodyke.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [perh. an error of some kind for *brodde.*] A prick, a goad.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 132 Hard hyt ys with thy bare foote to spurne, Agaynst a brodyke of Iyron.

Broe, variant of BROO, *Sc.*, broth.

† **Broft.** *Obs.* Unusual form of *brocht*, BROUGHT.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 57 Him it foretels, and scornes, nor will be broft [*rime-word* soft] To bend.

Brog (brǫg), *sb. dial.* [Of uncertain origin. (Sc. also brōg, brōg): the Gaelic *brog* 'awl', must, according to Thurneysen, be an adopted word.]

1. A pricking or boring instrument: the common name in Scotland of a bradawl; also, an awl.

1808 in JAMIESON. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 59 But oh, please tak a brog, and prod him weel, and let the wind out o' him.

2. A prick with a bradawl, etc.

1808 in JAMIESON.

3. A short stick, *esp.* one to stick in the ground; e. g. those stuck in the 'Sands' of North Lancashire, to indicate the crossing.

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour Caves* (E. D. S.) *Brogs*, small sticks. 1870 BARBER *Forness Folk* 35 in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) We'd gitten by t' last brog an' off t' sand. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Brog*, a branch, a bough, a broken branch.

Brog (brǫg), *v. dial.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To prick, prod; to push an awl *through.*

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Election* Poems (1845) 42 Wi a muckle elshin lang He brogit Maggie's hurdies. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v, 'D'ye think I was born to sit here brogging an elshin through bend-leather?' 1820 — *Monast.* iii, 'The stony-hearted villains were brogging them on wi' their lances!'

2. To insert pointed sticks into; see quot. *dial.*

1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 58 After obtaining a safe ford, the guides.. mark out the track by insertiog branches of trees. This is called 'broggin' t' channel'.

3. *intr.* To BROGGLE for eels, to sniggle. *dial.*

1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, To broge for Eels. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Brogue* or *Broggle*, to fish for Eels, after a particular manner, by troubling the Water. *c* 1750 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Wks.* Gloss. s.v. *Brog*, Fishing for eels, called brogging..by putting the hook and worm on a small stick, and thrusting it into holes where the eels lye.

Hence *Brogged staff* (Sc.): a pointed or spiked staff as a weapon of war.

1429 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 121 With sworde and buckler, and a gude axe, or else a brogged staffe. *a* 1550 *Peebles to Play* 9 He stert till ane broggit staff, Winchand as he were wood.

‖ **Brogan** (brō·u·găn). [Ir. and Gael. *brògan*, dim. of *bròg* shoe.] A coarse stout sort of shoe.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1864 *Morning Star* 19 Jan., Boots .. are now [during American War] only to be had for 175 dollars to 250 dollars per pair, whilst the commonest brogans bring from 30 dollars to 40 dollars per pair.

† **Brogetie.** *Obs.* Some kind of fabric.

1610 *Histrio-m.* III. 274 What bladders swolne with pride, To strout in shreds of nitty brogetie!

† **Bro·gger.** *Obs.* Also 5 **brager, bragger**, 7 **broger, broggar.** [App. an unexplained corruption of BROKER. Anglo-French had also *broggour* beside *brocour*. Cf. also *brogge*, BROGUE *sb.*[1]] An agent; a jobber, *esp.* a corrupt jobber of offices; a BROKER.

[1386 *Act* 10 *Rich. II*, i. § 2 Officers & Ministres faitz par brogage & de lour broggors & de ceux qont prise le brog-

gage.] *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xvii. (1875) 153 No man .. dare take an office .. but he ffirst had þe good will off þe said bragers [*MS.* 1532 broggers; *ed.* 1714, broggars] and engrossers of offices. 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, i, Euery .. grasier, fermour, breder, drouer, and brogger .. whiche .. shall haue any beoffes. 1550 *Rem. Edw. VI, Jrnl.* (Roxb.) 293 That no man shuld bie or sel the self-same thinges againe, except broggers. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1588/2 Broggers, and carriers of corne. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1679) 391/2 Broggers of Corn and Forestallers of Markets. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 8 Brogers, etc. are Persons Sworn and Authorized by the Magistrate .. to enquire of Persons that have any Monyes to remit or to draw, and to agree such persons concerning the Conditions. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xv. 329/1 They were called Broggers in a Statute 10 Richard II—none to be Brocars in any mystery unless chosen by the same mystery.

† **Bro·gging,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* = BROKING.

1592 CHETTLE *Kinde Harts Dr.* (1841) 51 There is an occupation of no long standing about London, called broking, or brogging, whether ye will; in which there is pretty jugling, especially to blind law, and bolster usury.

Broggle (brɒ·g'l), *v. north. dial.* Also 7 **braggle.** [app. a frequentative f. BROG *v.*] *intr.* To continue poking with a stick or pointed instrument in a hole; also *spec.* to fish for eels, by thrusting a stick with a baited hook into the holes, and under the stones where they lie. Hence **Bro·gling,** also called *sniggling.*

1653 W. LAWSON *Comm. Secr. Angling* in Arb. *Garner* I. 195 A way to catch Eels by 'Braggling'..Go into some shallow place of the river among the great stones, and braggle up and down till you find holes under the stones. 1678 PHILLIPS (*App.*), *Brogle* for Eels, to fish for Eels. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxii. § 5 (1689) 146 Brogling or Snigling. 1792 OSBALDISTONE *Brit. Sportsm.* 78/2 *Brogling,* a method of fishing for eels.

Brogh, variant of BROCH, a Pictish tower.

† **Brogue** (brōg), *sb.*[1] *Obs. exc. Sc.* Also 6 **brogge,** 8 **brougue.** [Deriv. unknown. Cf. BROGGER.] An escheat; a cheat, fraud, trick.

1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 548 Ne any brogges or meanes that any of those borderers canne make, shall cause Us to altre that which We have established. 1634 JACKSON *Creed* VII. XXVII, The sacred treasury (unto which such brogues or escheats as this were by ordinary course due). 1784 BURNS *Addr. Deil* xvi, Ye [Satan] came to Paradise incog, An' play'd on man a cursed brogue. 1791 *Ep. J. Priestley* in *Poet. Register* (1808) 401 Then..[they] strive Who first a bargain with their Queen shall drive, While no mean lure her beckoning hand displays, The well-known royal brougues of better days.

Brogue (brōug), *sb.*[2] Also 6 **brog,** 7 **brouge,** 7–8 **broge.** [a. Irish and Gael. *brōg* 'shoe, brogue, sandal' (O'Reilly):—OIr. *brōce* shoe, app.:—OCelt. *brācca*; see BREECH.

(The phonetic series *brācca, brōce, brōg,* is normal. But the sense-history is difficult: the word has in Ir. and Gael., and had even in OIr., only sense 1. Sense 2 looks as if Englishmen had confounded the Ir. *brōg* with the *mogan,* a kind of legging, covering the whole leg as well as the upper surface of the foot. Yet the etymological identity of *brōcc* with Gaulish *brācca,* would point to a covering for the legs ('barbara tegmina crurum') originally. The sense of the first quot. is doubtful.)]

1. A rude kind of shoe, generally made of untanned hide, worn by the inhabitants of the wilder parts of Ireland and the Scotch Highlands.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 160/1 He was no sooner come home, but awaie with his English attires, and on with his brogs, his shirt, and other Irish rags. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 123 They buckle upon their feet a pair of Broges made of raw and untanned leather up to their ankles. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 214, I thought, he slept, and put My clowted Brogues from off my feet. 1775 JOHNSON *Journ. West. Isl.* (1806) IX. 191 In Sky I first observed the use of brogues, a kind of artless Shoes. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 142 Some had been so used to wear brogues that they stumbled and shuffled about strangely in their military jack boots. 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* I. 258 Rough, heavy brogues which hurt our feet.

† **2.** *pl.* Hose, trousers. *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* I. 48 The skirts of their [Turkish horsemen's] coates, when they ride, are gathered within long stammel broges that reach to their ancles. 1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid* IV. ii. 45 A pair of brogs to hide thy mountainous buttocks. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xvii. 87 The men in summer have trouses, or brougs, reaching down to their feet. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* xix, Brandishing the rod, she doth begin To loose the brogues. 1809 IRVING *Knickerb.* (Bartlett), Every man being ordered to tuck in his shirt-tail and pull up his brogues. *a* 1845 HOOD *Irish Schoolm.* xv, The scourge plies that unkindly seam In Phelim's brogues.

3. *Fishing brogues,* waterproof coverings for the feet and legs; waterproof leggings with feet.

1880 *Advt.,* Indiarubber goods, etc. Fishing brogue boots, leather soles.

4. *Comb.,* as *brogue-maker, brogue-shod*; also **Brogueful,** as much as a brogue will hold.

1795 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XIV. 74 A number of tailors, and a few brogmakers. 1812 W. TENNANT *Auster Fair* II. xxxvii, The brogue-shod men..Plaided and breechless all. 1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 273 Having no.. idea of..a foot but a brogueful of muscle.

Brogue (brōug), *sb.*[3] [Deriv. unknown: from the frequent mention of 'Irish brogue', it has been conjectured that this may be the same word as the prec., as if 'the speech of those who wear brogues', or 'who call their shoes *brogues*'; but of this there is no evidence.]

A strongly-marked dialectal pronunciation or accent; now particularly used of the peculiarities that generally mark the English speech of Ireland, which is treated *spec.* as *the brogue.*

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4123/4 Charles Morgan .. having much of the Irish Brogue in his Speech. 1727 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* I. ix. 66 Keep the sportman's brogue upon their tongues. 1775 T. SHERIDAN *Art Reading* 146 They brought with them each their several brogues or modes of intonation. 1828 SCOTT *Review Ritson's Hist.* (1849) 345 The Doctor .. has done much for the Lowland Scottish brogue. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* x. (1878) 65 From the lips of a lovely woman, a little, a very little of the brogue is most seductive. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* iii. 23 The very stones of Westminster Hall are saturated with Irish brogue.

Brogue (brōug), *v.* [f. BROGUE *sb.*[3]] *trans.* To utter with a brogue. Hence **Broguing** *ppl. a.*

1822 BYRON *Vis. Judg.* lix, There Paddy brogued 'By Jasus'! 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 613 'How wonderful,' brogues forth a gentleman of the press, 'that, etc.'

Brogued, *a.* [f. BROGUE *sb.*[2] + -ED.] Wearing, or fitted with, brogues. 1816 in *Q. Rev.*

Brogueneer, -ineer. [f. BROGUE *sb.*[3]: after some such word as *buccaneer, cannonier.*] One who speaks with a brogue; an Irishman.

1758 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* III. 503 A priest (called 'the Bishop of Down'), the quintessence of an Irish brogueneer. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 258 The big brogunieers of Munster land. 1840 *Ibid.* XXI. 750 A place-begging, bawling brogunieer of the name of Ronayne.

Broguer (brōu·gəɹ). *rare.* [f. BROGUE *sb.*[2] + -ER[1].] A maker of brogues.

1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xvii. (1857) 248 The broguer, or maker of Highland shoes.

Bro·guery. *nonce-wd.* [f. BROGUE *sb.*[3]] The speaking of a brogue; brogue-speech.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 554 The broguery of the Tail [i.e. the followers of O'Connell]. 1839 *Ibid.* XIX. 443 By dint of swaggering, impudence, and broguery.

† **Broid,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6 **broyde.** [A variant of BRAID *v.*, app. owing its form to the pa. pple. BROIDEN, q. v. for the *oi.*] *trans.* To plait, intertwine, interweave.

Hence **Broi·ded** *ppl. a.*, **Broi·ding** *vbl. sb.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kntes. T.* 1051 Hir yelow heer was broyded [*So* 4 *MSS.*, 1 breided, 2 browded] in a tresse. 1530 PALSGR. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 53 Broydyn [1499 broyded *laqueatus.* 471/1, I broyde heare, or a lace, or suche like, *je tortille.* 1535 COVERDALE *Judith* x. 3 She..broyded and plated hir hayre. 1559 HEYWOOD *Seneca's Troas* (1581) 114 b, Forget henceforth thy captiue state and seemly broyd thy hayre. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 80 Plaiting and broiding of herbes and floures. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Tresses,* lockes of hayre broyded vp. 1624 BACON *New Atl.* (1677) 253 Curiously wrought with Silver and Silk of divers colours, broyding or binding in the Ivy.

† **Broide,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [var. of BRAID *v.*[2]: ? an error or due to the association of BROID *v.*[1] with BRAID *v.*[1]] *trans.* To upbraid, reproach.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 56 Better dissemble it..than to broide him with it.

Broiden, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 3 **ibroiden, ibroyde,** 5 **broydyn.** [A pa. pple. of BRAID *v.* (cf. ABRAID, which had also *abroiden*), and thus a doublet of BROWDEN, which was the normal form, since OE. *og* became *ow, ou* in ME. But the combination was very rare before a consonant: so that evidence is wanting to show whether *ogd* might become *oid* as well as *owd,* or whether in the case of *broiden* we have a kind of analogical variant of *broden,* somewhat on the model of *breden, breiden* of the infinitive. The question is the more important that the *oi* in *broiden* is apparently the source of that in BROID, BROIDER, and their derivatives, in all of which it is unexpected.

(*Littré* has Prov. *broydar,* for *brosdar* = F. *broder,* but although F. *broder,* and Eng. *broden,* were certainly confused at a later date, we cannot see how *broiden, abroiden* could be in any way affected by the Prov. word.)]

Woven, interwoven, plaited, braided. **b.** (More usually) *fig.* Skilfully contrived, constructed, arranged, ordered, prepared.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Bute bruche and cleane ibroiden on himseluen. *c* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 645 Mi nest .. is broiden [*v.r.* ibroyde] al abute. *a* 1300-1375 *Cursor M.* 1008 Land o blis .. With blis and beild broiden [*v.r.* -in] best. *Ibid.* 13363 Bridall was þar broiden [*Gött.* ordained] an. *Ibid.* 23799 Þe broiden blis to cristis dere, Þe hale þat him forsakis here. *a* 1400 [see BROWDEN]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 53/1 Broydyn *laqueatus.*

Broider (broi·dəɹ), *v. arch.* Forms: 5 **broudre,** 5–6 **browdre, browder, brouder, broder,** 6 **brauder,** 6–7 **brodre,** 6 **brodur, brother,** 7 **broidre,** 7– **broider.** [In 15th c. *broudre, brouder,* taken as the equivalent of F. *brode-r, brouder*; 'to stitch, embroider' (of which the regular Eng. repr. was *broude,* BROWD). It is not clear whether the terminal *-er* represents the F. infinitive (as in *render, tender,* etc.), or had some other origin. The typical forms during the 16th c. were *browder* and *broder*; *broider* (exc. as implied in BROIDERER, q. v.) is found only later; its *oi* is evidently due to the association with BROID 'to braid', so common in the 16th c.]

1. *trans.* To ornament with needle-work; to work in needlework upon cloth; to embroider. (Almost always in pa. pple.)

[1405 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 320 Unum vestimentum .. brodatum de coronis et stellis auri. *Ibid.* broudatum de stellis albis.] *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fabl.* 45 His hude of scarlet browdered well with silke. 1455 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 201 Unum lectum de sago browdered. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgh* I. xvi, Theyr noble actes..Freshly were browdred in these clothes royall. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 69 On the third part of that mantil .. brodrut about al hyr tail, al sortis of cattel. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods* in *Norfolk Archæol.* (1865) VII. 58 Twoo tunycles of redde velvet brodred w^t aungells. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xvii, Another broidered with her own hand. 1879 SEGUIN *Black For.* viii. 120 She broidered the banners that were to carry her lover to glory.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To adorn as with embroidery, to inlay *with* (pearl, ivory, gold, etc.). Also *fig.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXVII. XXXI. 125 The pillers of yvery .. With perles sette and broudred many a folde. *c* 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* (1883) 413 A basyn of golde broderyd with perles. 1536 *Regist. Riches* in *Antiq. Sarisb.* (1771) 189 One fair chest..broidered with Coral. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* IV. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) IV. 64 Brodred with nothing but moone-shine ith water. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 702 The .. Hyacinth with rich inlay Broiderd the ground. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxix, Her converse would be broidered with..choice pearls of compliment. 1822 S. ROGERS *Italy, Interview* 33 A narrow glade unfolded, such as Spring Broiders with flowers.

Broidered (broi·dəɹd), *ppl. a.* Forms: see prec. [f. BROIDER *v.* + -ED.]

1. Ornamented with needlework; embroidered.

1450 etc. [see BROIDER *v.* 1]. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 182 Whens come braudered gardis? *c* 1570 *Cambyses* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 175 Now may I wear the brodered guard. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xvi. 13 Fine linen & silke, and broidered worke. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Forerunners* iv, Thou wilt soil thy broider'd coat. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* IV. iii, All covered with broidered peacocks.

2. *fig.*

1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. ii, They priz'd the brodred vale. 1745 T. WARTON *Pleas. Melanch.* 27 Ye broider'd meads, adieu! 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi, Spaces of broidered field and blooming mountain.

Broi·derer. *arch.* Forms: 4–6 **brouderer**(e, **broderer** e, 5 **browderere,** 4, 7– **broiderer.** [f. *brouder, broder,* BROIDER *v.* + -ER[1], if not immed. a. Anglo-Fr. *brouderer*: see BRODERER.] One who works embroidery; an embroiderer.

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xxi. 19 The sone of forest, a broiderer. 1476 *Plumpton Corr.* 37 As for a broderer, I can find none. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 1342 Broderer, *phrygio. a* 1755 G. WEST *Abuse Trav.*, Dancers, broiderers, slaves of luxury.

Broi·deress. *arch.* [f. BROIDER *v.* + -ESS. Cf. OF. *brouderesse.*] A female embroiderer.

[1530 PALSGR. 154 *Broderesse* a woman brodurar]. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* XXXV, May, the quaint broideress.

† **Broi·dering,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. BROIDER *v.* + -ING[1].] The act or art of adorning with needlework; embroidered work. Also *attrib.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 168 The precious stones, wiche were on the broudryng of his sengle gowne. 1535 in Strype *Cranmer* (1694) App. 24 Of brodering work and pearls. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. iv. 67 b, The Phrigians inuented brodring.

Broidery (broi·dəri). Now *poetic.* Forms: 4–5 **bronderie, -ri, -ry, browdrye,** 5 **brawdrye, broodery, broiderie, -rye,** 6 **broadery,** 7–8 **brodery,** 7 **broydery,** 7– **broidery,** (9 *poet.* **broidry**). [a. OF. *brouderie, broderie* (14th c. in Littré), f. *brouder, broder*; see BROIDER and -ERY. The form *broidery* (for the abnormal *oi* of which see BROIDEN, BROID) was common in Purvey, and then rare till after 1600: cf. BROIDERER.]

1. Ornamental needle-work wrought upon cloth; the art or practice of embroidering cloth; embroidery. Also *attrib.*, as in *broidery work, frame.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* XXXV. 33 Werkis of carpentarye, of browdrye, and of werkyng with needlis. 1388 *Ibid.* XXVIII. 39 Thou schalt make also a girdil, bi werk of broiderye [*v. r.* broudery, brouderi werk]. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XV. 55 A grete mauntelle of veluet cramoysin pourfylled roundе aboute wyth brawdrye, moche enryched wyth precyous stones. 1496 *Dives and Paup.* (W. de W.) I. x. 41, I suppose that sayntes in erthe were not arrayed..with clothes of broodery. 1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii, Unknown was then the Phrygian brodery. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Gen. xlvi. 4 In shrowds of silke, or cloth of gold or broyderie. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. vi. (1743) 416 No other persons wear broidery, pearls, or bullion. 1843 TENNYSON *Day-Dr.* Prol., Then take the broidery-frame, and add A crimson to the quaint Macaw. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 14 Youth's fine linen and fair broidery. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxviii. 136.

2. *fig.*

1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. 151 The graces, broderies, and flourishes of florid song. 1830 TENNYSON *Dirge* vi, Rare broidry of the purple clover. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* iii. (1878) 46 The golden broidery of oriental praises.

Broil (broil), *sb.*[1] Forms: 6 **breull, bruill,** 6–7 **broyl**(e, **broile,** 8–9 *Sc.* **brulyie, -zie,** 6– **broil.** [app. f. BROIL *v.*[2]: cf. It. *broglio* 'hurlie burlie, confusion, mingle mangle' (Florio); the F. *brouille* is mod. and from the verb.]

1. A confused disturbance, tumult, or turmoil; a quarrel. See also BRULYIE.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. 140 (R.) We shall make a great breull in Englande. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 272 The Erle of Warwickes faccion intendyng to set a bruill in the countrey. 1571 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 158 In the middes[t] of the broyle betwixt Cæsar and Pompeie. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 53 Prosper this Realme, keepe it from Ciuill Broyles. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 439 Filling the Empire with intestine Broils. 1797 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 173 Plunging us in all the broils of the European nations. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III. xxiii, Foremost he fought in every broil. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 4 (1882) 130 A tavern row between scholar and townsman widens into a general broil.

†b. *To set in broil, on a broil. Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 73/1 The greeuous danger of setting things in broile. *Ibid.* IV. 204 To set things in broil..within this hir realme of England. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 839 That warre, which would set all Europe on a broile.

2. *Comb.*, as *broil-maker*.

1561 STOW *Chron.* an. 1104 (R.) Letting out the broyle-maker into France.

Broil (broil), *sb.*[2] Also 6 broyle, 9 bruil. [f. BROIL *v.*[1]]

1. A broiling, a great heat; a very hot state.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* vii. 295 What broyles of scorching lust soever the minde abideth. 1821 MRS. WHEELER *Cumbld. Dial.* App. 8 My het bluid, my heart aw' in a bruil, Nor callar blasts can wear, nor drops can cuil.

2. Broiled meat; a grilled chop or steak.

1822 KITCHINER *Cook's Orac.* iv. 107 The Fat..dropping into the fire..will spoil the Broil. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown Oxf.* I. iii. 45 Go and get me a broil from the kitchen.

3. *Comb.*, as †broil-iron = *broiling-iron*.

1567 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) II. 266 One broule-Iron, vij speights, iiij prir of pottclipps.

Broil (broil), *v.*[1] Forms: 4 *Sc.* brulȝe, broilye, 4–6 brule, 5 broille, brolyyn, broylyn, broyll, 5–6 broyle, bruyle, broile, 6 brooyle, 6–7 broyl, 6– broil. [Of uncertain origin and history: the form *brule*, which is not infrequent before 1500, appears to be the F. *brûle-r* to burn (in OF. also *bruller*); but it is very doubtful what relation this *brule* bears to the general form *bruyle*, *broyle*; they may be distinct words, or *brule* may be a conscious assimilation to the F. *bruler*. The form *bruyle*, and Sc. *brulȝe*, appear to be the OF. *bruillir* found in Godef. in the intrans. sense of 'broil, burn' (*bruillir de soleil*); *bruyle* would become *broyle*, *broil*.]

†1. *trans.* To burn, to char with fire. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 151 Assalit Within with fyre, that thame sa brulȝeit. *c* 1375 ? — *St. Georgis* 456 He gert brandis of fyre [til hyme] bynde, To brule it wes lewit behynde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 53 Brolyyn or broylyn, *ustulo*, *ustillo*, *torreo*. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 49 Ye shalle..be broiled and brent, and sinke in the pitte of helle. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 280/3 That he myght be brente and bruyled. *c* 1500 *Partenay* 2289 Ther paynymes were bruled and brend entire. *a* 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgatory* (1829) 115 He putteth them not away for broiling in purgatory. 1568 H. CHARTERIS *Pref. Lyndesay's Wks.* iij b, To bruyle and scald quha sa euer suld speik aganis thame.

2. *spec.* To cook (meat) by placing it on the fire, or on a gridiron over it; to grill.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 383 He cowde roste, sethe, broille, and frie..and wel bake a pye. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 45 Brule, *assare*. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man Hum.* I. iv. 12 The first red herring that was broyld in Adam and Eves kitchen. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 57 Broil him [chub] upon wood-cole or char-cole. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 71 To broil Mutton Steaks. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 117 An evening banquet of venison..roasted, or broiled on the coals. 1853 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 621 Our gridiron is only fit to broil small fish.

3. To scorch; to make very hot, to heat.

1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 18 Let not his hot pursuit broyle him in an Ægyptian furnace. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlix. 64, I was..half broiled in the sun. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. lxiii, That..sun..will keep..broiling, burning on. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 268 We turned back, much broiled in the hot sun.

4. *intr.* To be subjected to great heat, to be very hot. (Mainly in *to be broiling*, for *to be a-broiling*.)

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 56 God saue you Sir, Where haue you bin broiling? Among the crow'd i'th'Abbey. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. IV. xxxii, One of a multitude of myriads Shall not be sav'd but broyl in scorching wo? 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* vii. (1804) 34 Before your age I was broiling on the coast of Guinea. 1883 *Leisure Ho.* 148/2 Don't keep us broiling here for ever!

b. *intr.* To grow hot; esp. *fig.* to become heated with excitement, anger, etc. ? *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON tr. *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xx, If they [Magistrates] must punish..let them not broile with unappeaseable rigor. 1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* I. xxiv, Meantime (I burne, I broyle, I burst with spight). 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. v, He broil'd with impatience. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* lxix, Her female friends, with envy broiling, Beheld her airs and triumph.

c. Said of passion, emotion, etc.: To burn, glow, be ardent.

1600 *Newe Metamorph.* (N.) Love broyled so Within his brest. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 36 P 2 The secret Occasion of Envy broiled long in the Breast of Autumn.

Broil, *v.*[2] Forms: 5–7 broyl, bruill, broovl, 6–7 broile, broyle, 8 (*Sc.*) brulyie, 6– broil. [a. F. *brouille-r* 'to jumble, trouble, disorder, confound, marre by mingling together' (Cotgr.), corresp. to It. *brogliare* to stir, disorder, embroil; cf. the It. sb. *broglio* 'hurlie burlie, confusion, mingle mangle', etc. (Florio). Ulterior derivation uncertain: see Diez, Littré, Scheler.

Littré (like Diez) thinks the F. vb. identical with Pr. *bruelhar*, *brolhar*, Cat. *brollar* 'to bud, rise up', and connected with OF. *bruill*, *broel*, *broil*, mod.Fr. *breuil*, 'an enclosed piece of brushwood, matted underwood, or cut bushes for animals,' found in late L. in the *Capit. de Villis* (lucos nostros quos vulgus brugilos vocat), med.L. *broilus*, *brolius*, which is referred to the OCeltic *brog-*, *brogi-* territory, district (Thurneysen). But most etymologists doubt the connexion of *brouiller* with this.]

†1. *trans.* To mix or mingle confusedly. *Obs.*

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 61 Thou broylist up many lesynges, ffor grounde of thin ordre. 1631 HEYWOOD *Engl. Eliz.* (1641) 187 The abundance of bloud already spilt and broiled in the land.

†2. To involve in confusion or disorder; to agitate, discompose (a person); to 'set by the ears', embroil. *Obs.*

1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 405 He was sore moved and broyled with Melancolie and dolour. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 16 Who..intende to broyle the Commonwealth with the flame of their treason [with an allusion to BROIL *v.*[1]]. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 21 To translate it well and best, where I haue bothe euill, and worst broyled it. 1642 BP. DURHAM *Presentm. Schismatic* 4 Contentious ones..broyling the world in this manner.

3. *intr.* To be or to engage in a broil; to contend in a confused struggle, irregular fight or strife.

c 1567 TURBERVILLE *After Misadv. Good Haps* (R.) The barck that broylde in rough and churlish sease. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 81 Courragious John of Gaunt Like Priams sonne strong broyling mid his foes. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 4/1 He was always broiling with his chiefs, constantly in debt.

4. *trans.* To put into a broil, to embroil.

1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 243, I shall not hurry him, nor broil myself.

Broiled (broild), *ppl. a.* [f. BROIL *v.*[1] + -ED.] Made very hot, scorched, charred; *spec.* grilled.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 53/1 Broylyd [*K.* brolyyd], *ustulatus*. *Ibid.* Broylyd mete, or rostyd only on the colys. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 249/1 This brente and bruled laurence. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xviii. (1870) 277 Bruled meat is harde of digestyon. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* cxlviii. (1636) 146 Broyled meate is hard of digestion. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xxiv. 42 A piece of a broyled fish. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* I. ix. 275, I should like a broiled pheasant.

Broiler[1] (broi·lə(r)). [f. BROIL *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who or that which broils; *spec.* one who cooks by broiling; also said of a very hot day (cf. *roaster*, *scorcher*).

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* ii. 31 He was a great Broyler in Gebers Kitchin. 1750 [R. PULTOCK] *Life P. Wilkins* xxxiv. (1883) 94/2 When the broilers began to throw the fish about. 1817-8 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 12, July 27. Fine broiler again..We spent a pleasant day; drank..of milk and water. Not more flies than in England.

2. *spec.* A chicken for broiling.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 14/1 Of these [chicks] about seventy-five per cent. live and grow to be broilers.

Broiler[2] (broi·lə(r)). [f. BROIL *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One who stirs up or engages in broils or quarrels.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* IV. 544 (R.) What doth he but turn broiler and boutefeu. 1841 ORDERSON *Creol.* viii. 91 Due impression alike on the civil and the military broiler.

†**Broi·lery.** *Obs. rare.* Forms: 6 broilerie, broylery. [a. F. *brouillerie*, f. *brouiller* to broil; see -ERY.] Dissension; strife; disturbance, disorder.

1521 MORE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 82 I. 290 The archbishop of St. Andrewis putteth all his possible power..to rere broilerie, warre, and revolution in the Realme. 1528 WRIOTHESLEY in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xl. 79 To pass his promise on such sort..might..make much broylery.

Broiling (broi·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. BROIL *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action or process of exposing to scorching heat; *spec.* grilling. Hence †**broiling-iron**, a kind of Dutch oven.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 53 Brolyynge [*K.* broylinge], *ustulacio*. *a* 1619 DONNE *Biathan.* (1644) 140 How much [contributed] Saint Laurence to his broyling, when he called to the Tyrant, This side is enough, turne the other, and then eate? 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 271 Between broiling and roasting the chief difference is in the temperature. In roasting, the heat is moderate, and slow in penetrating: in broiling, it is brisk and rapid. 1562 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 163 One brulinge iron, viij*d*. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* 70-1 Take your Broyling-iron, I do not mean a Grid-iron (though it be much used for this purpose)..but a Plate iron made with hooks and pricks, on which you may hang the meat, and set it close before the fire.

†**Broi·ling,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. Forms: 6 brewlynge, brullynge. [f. BROIL *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] Disturbance, dissension; embroilment.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccl. 560 The great brullynge that was than in Gaunt. *Ibid.* ccccxxxii. 759 A newe brewlynge in Flaunders.

Broiling (broi·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. BROIL *v.*[1]]

1. That burns, scorches, makes very hot.

1555 *Fardle Facions* I. i. 24 The broyling heate. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 84 Scarcely is the cup gone from his mouth, before he feeleth an increase of his broyling drought. 1820 BYRON *Blues* II. 36 To be sure it was broiling. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xiii. 150 There is a broiling sun.

2. That is subjected to great heat, that is very hot; *spec.* that is being grilled.

1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* i. (1655) 2 Which only can and must deliver their scorching, nay broyling souls. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. xv, Ask the squalid peasant how His gains repay his broiling brow! 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* x. 117 The savoury smell of broiling fish.

3. quasi-*adv.*, as in *broiling hot*.

1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 229 A broiling hot excursion up the country. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 180 We stopped here about ten minutes. It was broiling hot.

Broi·lingly, *adv.* [f. BROILING *ppl. a.* + -LY.[2]] In a broiling manner.

1885 M. BLIND *Tarant.* xiii, It was a broilingly hot day.

†**Broi·lly,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [cf. Fr. *bruilli*, pa. pple. of *bruillir* 'to be burnt' (Godef.).] ? Broiled.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. ix. (1839) 107 It is 3it alle broylly, as tho it were half brent.

†**Broi·lment.** *Obs. rare.* Commotion, disturbance, embroilment. See BRULYIEMENT.

Broi·ly, *a. rare*[−1]. [? f. BROIL *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] Full of broils, tumultuous, stormy.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 77 Stormes of broylly whistling iarre, Whom natiue caues foorth from their intrayls send.

Brok, obs. form of BROCK, BROKE.

Brokaded, obs. form of BROCADED.

†**Bro·kage, brocage.** *Obs.* Also 5 brochage, 6 broc-, brok-, broakadge, 6-7 broakage, brokeage. [In AFr. *brocage*, also *brogage*, in same sense: see BROKER.]

The following meanings are given in dictionaries, or indicated in some of the quotations: in many of the latter the exact sense cannot be fixed, so that they are not here separated. In most cases the word has an ill favour, cf. 'jobbery'.

1. a. The trade of a broker; the transaction of commercial business, as buying and selling, for other men. b. The premium or commission of a broker, BROKERAGE; the gain or profit derived from acting as agent, middleman, or intermediary. c. The corrupt farming or jobbing of offices; the price or bribe paid unlawfully for any office or place of trust; frequently mentioned as an abuse in early times. d. Trafficking in match-making, in the marriage of wards, etc. e. Procuracy in immorality, pimping. f. 'The trade of dealing in old things, the trade of a broker' (J.).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 267 A mayden þat is maried þorw brokage .. bi assent of sondry partyes and syluer to bote. *c* 1383 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 280 Symonyentis in beneficis..bi brocage maade to mene persones for to haue ony beneficis of þe chirche. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Milleres T.* 189 He woweth hire by meenes and brocage. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 92 Vserye and Auerice, and oþer false sleithes In bargeyns and in brocages. *c* 1440 *Rom. Rose* 6973, I entremet me of brocages, I make peace and mariages. 1456 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 239 Now brocage ys made offycerys, And baratur ys made bayly. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xiv. (1885) 144 Nor thai [Suytours] shall be importunite or brocage optayne any vnresonable desires. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. v. 50 Their women in old tyme, had all the trade of occupiying, and brokage abrode. 1584 WHETSTONE *Mirror for Mag.* 31 An other sort by brocadge bringeth him in debt. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Ep.* 125 To ryse to it by brokage or corruption. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Ded., It served well Pandares purpose for the bolstering of his bawdie brocage. 1591 — *M. Hubberd* 851 Shameles flatterie, And filthie brocage, and unseemly shifts. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* II. 55 Vserie sure is requisite and good, And so is Brokeage, rightly vnderstood. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 489 By the brokage or panderizing of the lawes. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* V. iii, If a man had need to use their valours, he must pay a brokage for it. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 148 Their occupations, brocage and vsury. 1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* C iv b, Our last borrowed money is at 16, and three in the hundreth for brokeage. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *St. Lewis* 448 That after-Judges..From Bribes and Brokeage might be warned fair. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* VII. i. 198 By the base brokage and close contriuing of the Queene. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 4 Without the crafty Brocage of the Tongue. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. & Pol. Relat.* II The Parliament payes 300*ool.* Broakage. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 110 Find better preferments without his Brocage. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 428 Though the Crown is forced to pawn all its own Jewels to them for mere Brokage. 1683 D. SMITH *Constantinople* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 38 They [Jews] are of great use and service to the Turks, upon accompt of their Brocage and Merchandise. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 78 Not a fitting thing for a clergyman to be concerned in a brocage of such a nature.

2. *Comb.*, as *brokage-money*.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Corretage*, brokage money.

†**Bro·kaly.** *Obs.* Also **brocaly, brocale.** A broken piece, broken pieces. (Cf. BROCKLE.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 52 Brocale, or lewynge of mete [1499 brokaly of mete], *fragmentum*. *Ibid.* 428 Releef or brocaly of mete..*fragmentum*.

Brokdol, erroneous f. BROCKLE, in *Promp. Parv.*

Broke (brōuk), *sb.* Forms: 1–2, 4 broc, 6–8 brok, 8–9 (*dial.*) brock, 5– broke. [OE. *broc* 'misery', and *gebroc* 'fragment', f. *brecan* (pa. pple. *ge-brocen*) to BREAK. The later lengthening of the vowel may be from the inflected dissyllabic forms *broces*, *brocu*, etc.: cf. the pple. *broke*, *brōken*, formerly *brŏcen*. *Brock* remains dialectally.]

†1. That which breaks; affliction, trouble, misery. Only in OE.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 10 God nyle for his mildheortnesse nan unaberendlice broc him ansettan. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 59 Ealle þa sar and þa brocu þe se man to ȝeseceapen is. 1061 in Thorpe's *Diplom.* 389 Gefreod æghwylcere uneaþnesse ealles woroldlices broces.

† 2. A piece of anything broken off; a fragment; e.g. of bread or food, broken meats, remains. *Obs.*

c 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. xv. 37 Þæt to lafe wæs of þam broccan [*c* 975 *Rushw. G.* ȝebroca; *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* ȝebrote], hys naman seofan wilian fulle. 1507 *Will of Bedyll* (Somerset Ho.) A parcell of a broke of woode. *a* 1568 *Wowing of Jok & Jenny* x, *Bannatyne Poems* 160 Quhen ye haif done, tak hame the brok. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 211 (JAM.) I neither got stock nor brock. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Brock*, a piece or fragment. *West.* 1863 BARNES *Poems Dorset Dial.* Coll. III. 101 Wi' brocks an' scraps to plim well out.

† 3. A breaking of the skin or body; a wound; a rupture. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Med. MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 381 Hennebane rote Of ye broc is mych bote. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xxiv. 20 Broke for broke, eye for eye, tothe for tothe. *a* 1563 BECON *New Catech.* (1844) 94.

† 4. A breach of the law; a crime. *Obs.*

1481 *Reynard* (1844) 92 Hadde I knowen my self gylty in ony feat or broke.

5. *pl.* The short-stapled wool found in certain parts of the fleece, when 'broken' or sorted. A fleece consists of two main kinds of wool distinguished by the length and strength of the fibre; the sorts which are long and suitable for combing being called 'matchings' or 'combing-sorts', the rest 'short wools' or 'brokes'. The spinning of the two sorts is by different processes. See NOILS.

1879 *Standard* 22 Apr., Wool and Worsted.—Bradford.. Noils and brokes are slow of sale. 1883 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 2/6 Noils and brokes are in rather better request. 1885 F. H. BOWMAN *Struct. Wool* 352 Gloss., *Brokes*, short locks of wool found on the edge of the fleece in the region of the neck and belly.

Broke, obsolescent form of BROKEN.

1. Used occasionally for BROKEN *ppl. a.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 14 Leepfullis of broke meat. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 41 To recompense broke silvir I had of his. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* IV. v, Bodies disjoind, broke glasses they esteem.

2. esp. in *comb.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 25 Witlese beastes dumbe and broke rugget ibuhe toward te eorðe. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 131 Blinde or broke-schonket [B. VI. 138 broke-legged]. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 53 Broke bakkyde, *gibbosus*. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* clvii. iii, Brokebacked and bowbacked bore. 1627 MAY *Lucan* V. (R.) Broke-winded murmers, howlings, and sadd grones.

Broke (brōuk), *v.* [In form the base of *broker, brokage, broking.* An AFr. vb. *abroker* occurs in *Liber Albus* (*a* 1419) 288.]

† 1. *intr.* To bargain; to negotiate; to traffic.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. xxi. 308 [They] thus bargeyne & broke about the syngynge of the masse, that may not be solde ne bought, as men do in byenge & sellynge of an horse. 1601 SHARS. *All's Well* III. v. 74 He .. brokes with all that can in such a suite Corrupt the tender honour of a Maide. 1611 COTGR., *Brouillon*, one that broakes in euery thing, whereby he may get but a pennie. 1625 BACON *Riches, Ess.* (Arb.) 237 The gaines of Bargaines, are of a more doubtfull Nature; When Men shall.. broake by Seruants and Instruments to draw them on.

† 2. *trans.* To retail, traffic in. *Obs.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. xi. 227 But to retaile and broke anothers wit.

3. *intr.* To act as broker, agent, or go-between.

a 1652 BROME *City Wit* II. ii. Wks. 1873 I. 303 Prithee what art thou? or whom dost thou serve, or broke for? *a* 1666 FANSHAWE (Webster) We do want a certain necessary woman to broke between, Cupid said.

Broke, obs. form of BROOK *sb.*, *v.*

Brokel, obs. form of BROCKLE *a.* brittle.

Brokelempe, -hempe, obs. ff. BROOKLIME.

† **Brokelet(te.** *Obs. rare.* [app. dim. of *brokel*, BROCKLE fragments.] A fragment.

1538 ELYOT *Biblioth., Analectes*, he that gadereth vp brokelettes. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 328 Twelve maunds full of brokelets and offalls.

† **Bro'keling.** *Obs. rare*—1. [app. f. *brokel*, BROCKLE *a.* or *sb.* + -ING.] Fragment.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxxiv. 123 Where he sholde happe to ete the releef or brokelynges of his brode.

Broken (brōu'k'n), *ppl. a.* For forms see BREAK *v.* Used adjectively in many of the senses of the verb; esp. the following:

1. Separated forcibly into parts; in fragments; in pieces. (The resulting damaged state is often the main notion.)

[1737 *Chart. Ædelhard* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 45 To brocenan beorge.] 1383 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxvi. 6 Lo! thou tristist on this brokun staf. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 240 The tronsions of o brokine sper. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxx[ii]. 12, I am become like a broken vessell. 1634 BP. HALL *Occas. Med.* CX. Wks. (1808) 203 A thin, uncovered roof.. dark and broken windows. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. iv. 60 Three broken oars. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* 205 Polypifers occur .. rolled and broken, as on an ancient coast. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 327 A few broken walls and the roofless, unglazed churches.

b. *Broken bread, meat, victuals*, etc.: fragments of food left after a meal, etc.; by extension applied to remnants of drink, as *broken ale, beer.*

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* viii. 20 How many leepis of brokene mete ȝe token vp? 1530 PALSGR. 201/2 Broken meat, *fragments.* 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Escurriduras*, the dropping of a cup, broken drinke, *reliquiæ.* 1594 PLAT *Diuerse new Exper.* 13 Others doe soke chippings and other crustes of bread in broken beere. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horseman* 112 Wash the places with broken beere. 1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* 203 With broken meat and wine himself to feed. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 15 No sign of unwashed tea-things or broken victuals.

c. In some cases *broken* gives a specific sense to the combination, as **broken tea**, tea-siftings; **broken granite**, granite reduced to a size fit for road-making; **broken-coal**, a special size of coal.

† d. *fig.* Dissolved. *Obs.*

1538 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 397 Graciously to remember them with some piece of some broken abbey.

2. Rent, ruptured, torn, burst.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 108 Þat bar[en] awey my bolle and my broke [*v. r.* broken] schete. *Ibid.* IX. 91 He.. biddeth þe hegger go for his broke clothes. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* II. 13 Vile and broken pittes, that holde no water. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 845/1 Old hosen, broken shooes. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 43 b, Old and broken apparell. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxix, His .. dirty shirt, and broken silk stockings.

3. Of organic structures: a. Having the bone fractured; b. having the surface ruptured.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 8087 (Fairf.) Wiþ crumpeled knees and brokin bak [*v. r.* boce on bak]. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Ep.* (1867) 113 Broken head. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 134 Hee that escapes me without some broken limbe. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 433 ¶ 6 They often came from the Council Table with broken Shins. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Broken*, Among horse-jockies, broken knees are a mark of a stumbler.

4. Shattered; said of water whose coherence as a mass has been destroyed by striking against an object, or whose surface is broken.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 271 Sufficiently strong to resist the falling broken water. 1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* II. 77 A dreadful, hollow, broken sea. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Broken Water*, the contention of currents in a narrow channel. Also, the waves breaking on and near shallows. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-Bk.* VI. (ed. 2) 216 In a boat outside the broken water.

5. Crushed or exhausted by labour, etc.; with strength or power gone; enfeebled.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxxi. 117 The ladyes were sore wery and broken of theyre longe vyage. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 165/1 The old broken yeeres of mans life. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 118 Such a number of broken persons.. by reason of their strong labour and weake foode. 1758 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* cvi. IV. 98 Sir Charles Williams, who I hear is much broken both in his spirits and constitution. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 705 Enoch was so brown, so bow'd, So broken.

6. Crushed in feelings by misfortune, remorse, etc.; subdued, humbled, contrite.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* l[i]. 17 A broken and a contrite hert (o God) shalt thou not despise. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 61 Try whether.. your selves grow daily lowlier, meeker, brokener. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 68 The King's courage was so broken. *a* 1718 PENN *Life* Wks. I. 100 She was exceedingly broken, and took an Affectionate and Reverent Leave of us. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. vii. 194 How beautiful to die of broken-heart, on Paper. 1858 ROBERTSON *Lect.* 269 Happy is the man not thoroughly broken by disappointment.

7. Reduced or shattered in worldly estate, financially ruined; having failed in business, bankrupt.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 257 The Kings growne bankrupt like a broken man. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 19 Cradock had byn a broken Merchant about Italie. 1714 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 257 He might thereby repair his broken fortunes. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. i. 7 There may be many ways .. of providing for a broken tradesman. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xvi. (1880) I. 225 To mend the broken fortunes of his ancient family.

8. Reduced to obedience or discipline, tamed, trained. Often with *in.*

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* iii, The Elk and Bison, broken to the yoke. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 380 A Horse .. notified .. to be properly broken. 1861 PALGRAVE *Gold. Treasury* 308 A language hardly yet broken in to verse.

9. **Broken man.** *Scotch Law and Hist.* One under sentence of outlawry, or living the life of an outlaw, or depredator, chiefly in the Highlands and Border districts; **broken-clan** (see quot.).

1528 *MS. Caligula* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 348 *note*, Divers radis to be maid upon the brokin men of our realme. 1594 *Sc. Acts* 13 *Jas. VI* § 227 Daylie heirschippes of the wicked thieues and limmers of the Clannes and surnames following .. broken men of the surnames of Stewarts. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V* Wks. (1711) 95 A thousand, all borderers and broken men. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvi, He .. took to the brae-side, and became a broken-man. 1820 — *Abbot* xxxiv, *Note*. A broken clan was one who had no chief able to find security for their good behaviour, a clan of outlaws. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* VI. 174 The result was probably to fill the country with 'broken men'.

10. Violated, transgressed, not kept intact.

1605 ARMIN *Foole upon F.* (1880) 14 A broken Uirgine, one that had had a barne. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 713 The sign Of Cov'nants broke. 1800 24 CAMPBELL *Lines on Poland* 84 This broken faith Has robb'd you more of Fame. *a* 1840 C. H. BATEMAN *Hymn*, '*Glory, glory, glory*', When mercy healed the broken law. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 274 The broken oaths of old days.

11. Having the ranks broken; routed, dispersed.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. XXXIII, Now leader of a broken host. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 330 The governor despised the broken followers of Almagro.

12. Having continuity or uniformity interrupted.

a. of a line: Abruptly altered in direction; turned off at an angle.

1721 BAILEY, *Broken Radiation* is the breaking of the Beams of Light, as seen through a Glass. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Broken Ray*, in dioptrics, the same with ray of refraction. 1828 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. XXXII. 319 The antennæ.. broken (viz. when the main body of the antenna forms an angle with the first joints).

b. of the surface of ground, etc.: Intersected with ravines or valleys; uneven. Also, broken up, ploughed, stripped of turf.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 131 Betweene them both broken ground. 1782 W. GILPIN *Wye* (1789) 21 By broken ground we mean such as hath lost it's turf, and discovers the naked soil. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VIII. iii, An open but broken country. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 112 The Carthaginian cavalry and elephants extricated themselves .. from the broken ground.

c. of states or conditions: Interrupted, disturbed.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 317 ¶ 21 Broken Sleep. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 430 His rest that night was broken.

d. of weather: Unsettled, uncertain.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 275 The weather continued broken till Saturday.

13. Fragmentary, disconnected, disjointed, in patches.

1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* i, Here the red rays of the sun shot a broken and discoloured light. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xi. (1870) 249 On the two great continents in the northern hemisphere, but not in the broken land of Europe between them. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* VI. § 1. 162 Broken masses of pine forest.

a. of time: Interrupted; 'odd'.

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) Introd., The fruits of broken hours. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 20 May, It being a broken day, did walk abroad. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iii. 16 Mr. Addison's papers, to be read very frequently at broken times. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 162 He would have made a broken week of it.

b. of sound, voice, and the like: Uttered disjointedly, ejaculated, interrupted.

1530 PALSGR. 307/1 Brokyn as ones speche is, *abrupt.* 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Num.* ix. 5 If the trumpeting sound in length and with a broken tune. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xv. 260 He repeated it in the.. same broken words. 1731 POPE *Ep. Boyle* 143 Light quirks of Musick, broken and uneven. 1853 *Arab. Nights* (Rtldg.) 514 Her voice much broken with sobs. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* ii. 25 He spoke with a husky, whispering, and somewhat broken voice.

c. of language: Imperfectly spoken, with the syntax incomplete.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 265 Breake thy minde to me in broken English. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2093/4 A Frenchman.. speaks broken English and Dutch. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. v. 154 Four letters of Mr. Klopstock in broken English.

14. Produced by breaking, severed.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 93 Þe brokene bones. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xxvii. 44 On broken peces of the shippe [so 1611]. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 9. 61 Broken fragments of rock.

b. Not whole in amount; fractional; not 'round'. *Broken number*: a fraction.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 319 A Fraction in deede is a broken number. 1609 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, Rec. of the deathe of brother Barton and syster Brooke for broken wages vs. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 355 This new-created income of two millions will probably furnish £665,000 (I avoid broken numbers). 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* VII. 153 In one month .. it yielded no less than £50 besides broken money.

c. Incomplete; fragmentary; imperfect.

1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 169 Such broken stuff, not worthy of any answer. 1656 Burton's *Diary* (1828) I. 81 There may be a broken title. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. Introd. 6 Broken Traditions. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* xliii, This broken tale was all we knew.

15. Of colours: Qualified or reduced in tone by the addition of some other colour or colours.

1882 *Printing Times* 15 Feb. 35/1 Another way of regarding the tertiary colours is to contemplate them as broken hues, that is, colours degraded by the addition of their complementaries. Looked at thus, olive is a broken blue.

† 16. Of music: a. Arranged for different instruments, 'part' (music); concerted. (*obs.*) Shakspere appar. played upon the phrase. b. Cf. sense 13 b, quot. 1731.

[Cf. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 97 *margin*, The plainsong of the Hymne Saluator mundi, broken in diuision, and brought in a Canon of thre parts in one, by Osbert Parsley.]

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 263 Come your Answer in broken Musick; for thy Voyce is Musick, and thy English broken. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 150 To see this broken Musicke in his sides. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* III. i. 19 *Pan.* What Musique is this? *Serv.* I doe but partly know sir: it is Musicke in parts. *Ibid.* 52 Here is good broken Musicke. 1625 BACON *Masques & Tri., Ess.* (Arb.) 539. 1626 — *Sylva* § 278 So likewise, in that music which we call broken-music or consort-music, some consorts of instruments are sweeter than others.

II. With adverbs: see combs. of BREAK *v.*

17. **Broken-in, broken-off, broken-up.**

1837 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xxxiv, Broke-in horses. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. lv. 131 This broken-off fragment. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 247 Winter potatoes on broken up grass land.

b. **Broken-down,** (*a.*) reduced to atoms, decomposed; (*b.*) decayed, ruined; whose health, strength, character, etc. has given way.

1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revis.* (ed. 4) 75 His poor broken-down animal. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 452/1 A half-drunk horse-couper, swinging to and fro.. on a bit of broken-down blood. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 488/1 A mass of broken-down epithelium. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxi. 63 Broken-down politicians.

III. Combinations.

18. General comb.: chiefly parasynthetic, as *broken-ended, -footed, -fortuned, -handed, -headed,*

-hipped, -hoofed, -legged, -minded, -nosed, -paced, -shanked, -spirited, -winged, etc.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 131 Bote heo beo blynde or broke-schonket. 1544 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 83 He weueth vp many brokenended matters. *a* 1568 Coverdale *Bk. Death* iii. vii. Wks. II. 124 When he, within seven days, had lost both his sons, he was not broken-minded. 1611 Bible *Lev.* xxi. 19 A man that is broken footed, or broken handed. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3693/4 A .. Mare .. a little broken Hoof'd before. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 195 The broken-fortuned peer goes into the city to marry a rich tradesman's daughter. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 236 The widow .. had a complaining broken-spirited air. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 7 A broken-nosed image.

19. Special comb.: **broken-bellied, -bodied** (*dial.*), affected with hernia, ruptured; also *fig.*; **broken-grass** (see quot.); **broken-kneed** (*Farriery*), having the knees damaged by stumbling, etc.; also *fig.*; † **broken-lended**, ruptured; **broken-mouthed** (see quot.). Also Broken-backed, Broken-hearted, Broken-wind, -ed.

1634 Sir M. Sandys *Prudence* xii. 168 Such is our *broken-bellied Age, that this Astutia is turned into Versutia. 1881 Evans *Leicestersh. Wds.* (E. D. S.) *Broken-grass*, grass left and mown after a field has been grazed by cattle. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3814/4 Grey Gelding .. *broken Knee'd. 1822 Byron *Juan* vi. ci, His speech grew still more broken-kneed. 1876 Whyte Melville *Katerfelto* xv. 167 He rode a broken-kneed Exmoor pony. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 45 *Broken lendyde, *lumbifractus*. 1750 Ellis *Country Housew.* 47 What we call *broken-mouthed sheep, that is to say, such who by age have lost most of their teeth.

Broken-backed (brōu·k'n,bæ·kt), *a.* Also 5 bro·ke-bak, -backed.

1. Having a broken back; formerly, also, having a deformed or dislocated spine, hunch-backed. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1400 *Gamelyn* 720 Broke-bak scherreue euel mot thou the ! 1470 Harding *Chron.* clvii. iii, This Edmond .. Broke-backed and bowbacked bore. 1530 Palsgr. 307/1 Broken backed, *arne*. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 21 Dec. 4/1 The broken-backed Government of Tewfik.

2. *Naut.* (See quot. and Break *v.* 7 b.)

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Broken-backed*, the state .. of a ship, which is so loosened in her frame .. as to droop at each end. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 101 *Broken-backed* or *hogged*.

Broken-hearted (brōu·k'n,hā·rtĕd), *a.* Having a broken heart; heart-broken; having the spirits crushed by grief or despair. See Break *v.* 7 c and Broken 6.

1526 Tindale *Luke* iv. 18 To heale the broken harted. 1675 Baxter *Cath. Theol.* II. x. 221 You tell men that they must not come to Christ, till they are broken-hearted. 1685 *Roxburgh Ball.* (1886) VI. 121 Say, 'the poor Shepherd he dy's broken-hearted'. 1791 Burns '*Ae fond kiss*' iv, Had we .. Never met, or never parted, We had ne'er been broken-hearted. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xii, He returned from college hopeless and broken-hearted, and fell into a decline. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 652 The broken-hearted widows and destitute orphans.

Hence **Broken-hea·rtedly** *adv.*, **Broken-hea·rt-edness**.

1678 Manton 20 *Serm.* i. Wks. 1871 II. 178 We ought .. humbly and broken-heartedly to .. accept of the grace. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 98 Their chagrin and broken heartedness at the loss of their lands. 1882 J. Parker *Apost. Life* (1884) III. 136 He who would preach to the times must preach to the broken-heartedness of the day.

Brokenly (brōu·k'nli), *adv.* [f. Broken + -ly².]

1. In a broken manner; with frequent breaks or interruptions in the continuity or quality; abruptly, spasmodically, imperfectly, jerkily.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Rompidamente*, brokenly, *abruptè*. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 106 O faire Katherine, if you will loue me soundly with your French heart, I will be glad to heare you confesse it brokenly with your English Tongue. 1656 Jeanes *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 86 These many termes express it but weakly, and brokenly. 1664–5 Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 110 And so to sleep, very brokenly, all night long. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3050/4 William Peter, a Negro Man .. speaks brokenly, left his Master. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xx. (1848) 263 Even as the sun Shows brokenly on wavy waters. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 648 And there the tale he utter'd brokenly, Scarce credited at first.

2. In a broken condition or state.

1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* iii. xxxii, The heart will break, yet brokenly live on. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* II. 27 He flapped his heavy wing all brokenly and weak. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 2/1 While some brokenly live on desolate and despairing.

Brokenness (brōu·k'n,nés). [See -ness.]

1. The state or quality of being broken.

1666 J. Smith *Old Age* (ed. 2) 85 Rottenness, brokenness, blackness, foulness [of the teeth]. 1757 Gray *Wks.* (1825) II. 203 It is the brokenness, the ungrammatical position, the total subversion of the period that charms me. 1842 Mrs. Browning *Grk. Chr. Poets* 157 His pauses frequent to brokenness. *a* 1856 H. Miller *Rambl. Geol.* 338 As near the steep edge as the brokenness of the ground permitted.

2. *fig.* The state of being crushed or overwhelmed with sorrow, misfortune, etc.; contrition (*obs.*); prostration, despair.

1617 Hieron *Wks.* (1628) II. 371 The spirit of them both was full of contrition .. Thus was their brokennesse. Now see, how pleasing it was and how accepted. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 133 To prepare the soule with brokennesse and emptinesse. 1655 *Life* in *Gouge's Comm. Heb.*, His confessions were accompanied with much sense of sin, broakennesse of heart, self-abhorrency. 1813 Byron *Corsair* iii. xxii, In helpless—hopeless—brokenness of heart. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 113 Mere stupefaction and brokenness of heart.

Broken wind, broken-wind. *Farriery.* An incurable disease of the organs of respiration in horses, caused by the rupture of the air-cells, which disables them from bearing fatigue.

[1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., A broken wind is discovered by a horse's blowing at the nose in the stable, and his flanks beating quick, double and irregular, especially after motion.] 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 311/2 Chronic cough .. often degenerating into thick wind .. in a great proportion of cases terminates in broken wind. 1847 Youatt *Horse* xii. 278 Thick-wind and broken-wind exist in various degrees.

Broken-wi·nded, *a.* [f. prec. + -ed.]

1. *Farriery.* Affected with the disease of a broken wind (see prec.); exhaling the air from the lungs with spasmodic efforts.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 85 Broken wynded is an yll dysease, and cometh of rennynge or rydynge ouer moche .. and wyll not be mended. 1580 Baret *Alv.* s.v. *Flanke*, To moue the flanks like a broken winded horse. 1607 Dekker *Westw. Hoe* Wks. 1873 II. 351, I shall cough like a broken winded horse. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 176 They are pursive or broken-winded. 1846 R. Eg.-Warburton *Hunt. Songs, Earth Stopper* iv, Thy worn hackney, blind and broken winded. 1849–52 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1021/2.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1627 May *Lucan* v. (R.) Broke-winded murmers, howlings, and sadd grones. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* (1851) 190 Liberty of speaking .. was girded, and straight lac'd, almost to a broken-winded tizzick. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 244 They might as well have tried to turn a rusty weather-cock with a broken-winded bellows. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 282 Kicking a broken-winded foot-ball about the field.

Broker (brōu·kəɹ). Forms: 4–5 brocor, brokour, brocour(e, 6 brooker, brokar, 7 broaker, 5– broker. See also Brogger. [ME. *brocor, -our, brokour*, a. AngloF. *brocour* (also *broggour*) = ONF. *brokeor* (:—L. type **broccātōrem*), nom. *brokiere* (:—L. **broccātor*) of which Godefroy has one example explained by him as 'celui qui vend du vin au broc', as to the precise sense of which see below. The Central Fr. equivalent was *brocheor, brochière*; and the word is the agent noun of the OFr. vb. *brochier*, ONF. *brokier* (:—L. **broccāre*) in the sense 'to broach' or 'tap' a cask. *Brocheor, brokeor* stand in precisely the same relation to the sb. *broche, broc*, and the vb. *brochier, brokier*, as *tapster* or rather the earlier *tapper* stand to the sb. *tap*, and vb. to *tap* in Teutonic: the *brocheor, brokeor, brokour*, or *broker*, was lit. a tapster, who retailed wine 'from the tap', and hence, by extension, any retail-dealer, one who bought to sell over again, a second-hand dealer, or who bought for another, hence a jobber, middleman, agent, etc. Cf. sense of L. *caupo*.

The Romanic vb. *broccare* was evidently f. *brocco, brocca* in the sense of 'spike, piercing instrument' (:—L. *broccus, brocca* adj.: see Broach). But these sbs. appear to have afterwards had their sense modified from the verb, so that in the OF. *vendre à broke*, or *à broche*, in mod.F. *vendre à broc*, the sense passed from 'broach', to 'broaching, tapping', and at length to 'the quantity of wine drawn at a broaching or tapping', and hence 'the jug or vessel which held this', as in mod.F. *broc* (from 5 to 10 litres). Anglo-French had also a deriv. form *abrocour*, and there were Anglo-Latin words *abrocator, abrocamentum*; also *brocarius* 'proxeneta, interpres et consiliarius contractuum', and *abrocarius*. *Brocarius* appears to have been formed on the sb. (*brocc*)*a*, *broc*(*cus*); *abrocarius* must have been formed on the apparent analogy of *brocator, abrocator*.]

I. A retailer of commodities; a second-hand dealer.

† **1.** A retailer; *contemptuously*, Pedlar, petty dealer, monger. (Now sunk in sense 2.)

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. vii. 95 3ut am ich brocor of bak-bytynge and blame mennes ware. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 33 For gould his carcasse was sold by the broker Achilles. 1598 Marston *Pigmal.* I. 138 But Broker of anothers wit. 1657 J. Angier *Elegy* in S. Purchas *Pol. Flying Ins.*, Brokers in verse condemn it. 1730 Young *Ep. Pope* I. *Poems* (1757) I. 183 Millions of wits, and brokers in old song.

2. A dealer in second-hand furniture and apparel; a pawnbroker.

[1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 248, I haue lent lordes and ladyes my chaffare And ben her brocour after, and bouȝte it myself.] 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. 39, I haue hard prisoners .. declaime and crie out against brookers. For, said they .. if they would not haue receiued our stollen goods, we woulde neuer haue stollen them. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. v. (1616) 39 A Hounds-ditch man, sir. One of the deuils neere kinsmen, a broker. 1600 Rowland *Lett. Humours Blood* I. 47 Clad in the ruines of a Brokers shoppe. 1611 — *Knave of Hrts.* in Singer *Hist. Cards* 257 Or brokers, for their buying things are stole. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 43 b, Broker .. the word is now also appropriated to them amongst us that buy and sell old and broken apparell and household-stuffe. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 69 Brokers, who deal in both new and old houshold goods. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* 15 An old landscape that has lain for years in a broker's shop.

II. One who acts as a middleman in bargains.

3. 'One employed as a middleman to transact business or negotiate bargains between different merchants or individuals' (McCulloch). Formerly used more widely, including the senses of 'jobber, agent, factor, commission-agent'.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 130 Amonges Burgeyses haue I be dwellynge at Londoun, And gert bakbitinge be a brocoure [C. brocor] to blame mennes ware. 1410 *Will of R. Beche* (Somerset Ho.) John Houghton Brocour Artis Aurifabrorum. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccv. 186 An alyen that was callyd Arnold of spayne that was a brocour of london. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, viii, [If] the seller hymself or by his broker or factour .. bye the same godes. 1509 *Will of Draycot* (Somerset Ho.) Haberdassher and broker. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 71 A Broker, *proxeneta*. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 260 There are in Pegu eight Brokers .. which are bound to sell your goods at the price which they be worth, and you giue them for their labour two in the hundred. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 202 The common saying is, That a craftie Merchant needeth no Broker. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 43 b, The true trade of a Broker .. is to beat, contrive, make, and conclude Bargaines between Merchants and Tradesmen. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* vi. 24 By their profession they are for the most part Broakers. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4131/4 John Styles, Sworn-Broker [see 1849]. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 56 He served them for .. a broker, to bargain for them with the European ships for provisions. 1849 Freese *Comm. Class-bk.* 19 Brokers ought to be sworn by the public authorities not to transact any business on their own account, under a heavy penalty; which is the case in .. London, etc. 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xxi. 166 Never allow the money .. to be retained by brokers, agents, or solicitors.

b. 'Brokers are divided into different classes; as *bill* or *exchange brokers*, Stockbrokers, *ship* and *insurance brokers*, Pawnbrokers. . . The brokers who negotiate sales of produce between different merchants usually confine themselves to some one department or line of business' (McCulloch), as *cotton-broker, tea-broker, wool-broker*, etc.

1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 64 Guided .. by ignorant Brokers of Exchanges. 1769 *Junius Lett.* I. 9 A man, whose cares .. have degraded the office of Commander-in-Chief into a broker of Commissions. *Ibid.* II. 13 The dignity is depraved .. into the base office of a Commission-broker. 1849 Cobden *Speeches* 46 The cotton brokers of Liverpool, and the cotton spinners of Manchester. 1852 McCulloch *Comm. Dict.* 198 Their charge as ship brokers is about 2 per cent. on the gross receipts. When they act as insurance brokers they charge 5 per cent. on the premium. *a* 1860 C. Fenn *Eng. & For. Funds* (1883) 127 The members of the Stock Exchange are called *Jobbers* and *Brokers*. The broker deals with the jobber for his principal, and is remunerated by commission. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 75. 582 Blacklegs .. the betting brokers were formerly called.

† **4.** A go-between or intermediary in love affairs; a hired match-maker, marriage-agent; also a procurer, pimp, bawd; a pander generally. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. II. 65 And now worth this Mede ymaried al to a mansed schrewe .. Ac fauel was þe first þat fette hire out of boure, And as a brokour brouȝte hir, to be with fals enioigned. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 280 Brocours of love, that deceiven. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (1847) 30 So many woers, baudes and brokers .. that chast Penelope Coulde scant among them preserve hir chastitie. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 41 Now (by my modesty) a goodly Broker. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. x. 33 *Pandarus*. But heare you? heare you? *Troylus*. Hence broker, lackie ! 1621 Ainsworth *Annot. Numb.* xv. 29 The heart and the eyes are the spies of the body, and brokers to bring it into transgression. *a* 1651 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 24 Danvill .. left behind him a broker betwixt him and the queene, Monsieur Chatelat. 1694 R. Lestrange *Fables* cxxviii. (1714) 145 This Praying Carpenter here would have made Mercury a Broker to his Knavery.

5. A middleman, intermediary, or agent generally; an interpreter, messenger, commissioner.

1530 Palsgr. 201/2 Broker that speketh many languages, *truchement* [*i. e.* dragoman]. 1576 *Tyde taryeth no man* in Collier *Illustr. E. E. Pop. Lit.* 12 Thou, Helpe, art a broker betweene man and man, Whereby much deceyte thou usest now and than. 1586 J. Hooker in *Holinshed* II. 91/2 Thomas foorthwith sent his messengers .. to his cousine the lord Butler .. Whereupon the lord Butler returned Thomas his brokers with this letter. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 63 You shall giue me leaue To play the Broker in mine owne behalfe. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxvii. xv. 639 The brocher and broker both of the treason, had brought word. 1571 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* 196 These Nuntioes were so crafty, that they needed no Brokers. 1642 T. Taylor *God's Judgem.* I. I. xix. 61 As Truth got ever the upper hand .. so the broakers and upholders of falshood came ever to the worse. 1864 Lowell *Study Wind.* (1886) 118 The brokers of treason in the North.

† **b.** A legal agent, a proctor. *Obs.*

1538 Starkey *England* I. iii. § 29 (1871) 83 Prokturys and brokarys of both lawys, wych rather trowbul menny causys then fynysch them justely, are to many.

† **c.** frequently with implied censure. *Obs.*

c 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Good Manr.* (1570) G iv, Be no towler, catchpoll nor customer, No broker nor botcher, no somner nor sergeaunt. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 135 Two false knaues neede no broker. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1594) 245 Flatterers, brokers, and such as are most wicked, carie away offices .. & wastfully consume the publike treasure. 1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 568 That Broker, that still breakes the pate of faith, That dayly breake-vow, he that winnes of all. 1608 Dekker *Sev. Sins* VI. (Arb.) 40 Brokers yat shaue poore men by most iewish interest.

III. 6. A person licensed to sell or appraise honsehold furniture distrained for rent.

1818 *Act* 57 *Geo. III*, xciii. 1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz* v. (1850) 161 'A broker's man's is not a life to be envied .. people hate and scout 'em because they're the ministers of wretchedness, like, to poor people'. 1852 McCulloch *Comm. Dict.* 198 Brokers, simply so called, in their character of appraisers and sellers of goods distrained for rent, are regulated by 57 Geo. III. c. 93. *Mod.* The landlord put in the brokers yesterday, and all his furniture is gone.

7. *Comb.* **broker-between** = BROKER 3, 4; **broker-woman**; **broker-like** *a.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 211 Let all inconstant men be Troylusses, all false women Cressids, and all brokers betweene Panders. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6217/4 Elizabeth Boden..Broker-woman. 1607 *Miseries Enf. Marr.* III. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 512 What beards..gentlemenlike-beards, or brokerlike-beards?

Brokerage (brōu·kərédʒ). Also 7 -idge. [f. prec. + -AGE.]

1. The action or professional service of a broker; the broker's trade. Also *attrib.*

1466 *Manx. & Househ. Exp.* 361 Item [my master paid] for brokerage, ix. *d.* 1619 JER. DYKE *Counterpoison* (1620) 20 Egges of the same cockatrice, brats of the same hag, are steeple and temple brokerage. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Sept. 440/1 The trade of the Jews..was usury, brokerage, and jobbing. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* XXXVIII, By brokerage and agiotage. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. (ed. 2) 213 The acquisition of Obligations..by brokerage of an independent agent. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 694/1 In ordinary brokerage transactions.

2. The commission or per-centage paid to a broker on the transactions negotiated by him.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 196, 20 pro cent. with the Alcaualla, taken for Brokeridge to sell them. 1668 SEDLEY *Mulberry Gard.* II. ii. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 508 An 18th part profit, by way of Brokerage for every Bargain. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxxi. 323 An exorbitant brokerage of one or more per cent. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 23 The brokerage on foreign bills bought and sold is 1-10th per cent. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 28 May 5/2 All brokerages and discounts credited to the company.

†**3.** The acting as a bawd or pimp. *Obs. rare.*

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1665) 75 That I speak not of Brokerage, of whores, and other filthiness, too too bad.

†**Bro·keress.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ESS.] A female broker or go-between.

1583 STANYHURST *Poems* (Arb.) 140 Now beldam brokresse must be with moonny rewarded.

Bro·kering, *vbl. sb.* [f. BROKER *sb.* + -ING^{1}.] Acting as a broker; the broker's trade.

1633 ROWLEY *Match at Midn.* I. i, I have given over brokering.

Bro·kering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING^{2}.] That is a broker, trafficking, bargain-driving.

1687 MRS. BEHN *Lucky Chance* IV. i, Griping as Hell, and as insatiable, worse than a brokering Jew.

†**Bro·kerly,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [f. BROKER *sb.* + -LY^{1}, ^{2}.] **A.** *adj.* Of the nature of, or like a broker; pettifogging, huckstering.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 9 a, A certaine kind of a brokerly gentleman. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. vii. (1616) 663 A brokerly slaue. 1611 COTGR., *Maugonne*, a Brokers wife, or brokerlie woman.

B. *adv.* By the agency of a broker.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 79 Brokerly blowne vp honour, honour by anticke fawning fidled vp.

Bro·kership. *rare.* [see -SHIP.] The office or action of a broker; intermediation.

1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* CXXII. (1857) VI. 38 The brokership of Cottingham was at first dispensed with.

†**Brokery.** *Obs.* [f. BROKER + -Y; see -ERY.]

1. The business or action of a broker.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 38 Seeing that you are ignorant of this goodly mysterie, and high profession of brokerie. *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Jew of M.* II. ii, Cozening, forfeiting, and tricks belonging unto brokery. 1641 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* V. iv, She..that is So expert grown in this flesh Brokery.

2. A broker's wares; second-hand clothes; anything second-hand or stale.

1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. iii. 24 Now soouping in side robes of Royaltie, That earst did skrub in Iowsie brokerie. 1611 BARREY *Ram-Alley* in *Dodsley* (1780) V. 493 Clad in old ends, and pieced with brokery. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 262 Bringing therein nothing but his old brokery.

3. Rascally dealing or trafficking.

1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* (1753) 28 Busie their braines with deeper brokerie. 1602 *Life T. Cromwell* II. ii. 90 To live by falsehood or by brokery. *a* 1654 ROSS *Notor. Heretics* (1675) 18 By this brokery did this crafty knave chalk out his way to that soveraign dignity.

Broking (brōu·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BROKE *v.*]

1. The broker's trade; acting as a broker.

1569 E. HAKE *Newes Powles Ch. Yarde* (1579) G iij, Of Brokers, they did thirtie such ordaine..To vse the trade of broking. 1864 SALA in *Temple Bar Mag.* XII, Bargaining, chaffering, broking and discounting. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 6 Oct. 380/2 The Legislature itself must for a time abandon reform, and take to furniture broking.

†**2.** Lending of money upon pawns or pledges; dishonest or fraudulent dealing. *Obs.*

1592 CHETTLE *Kind Harts Dr.* (1841) 51 An occupation of no long standing about London, called broking, or brogging..in which there is pretty jugling, especially to blind law, and bolster usury. 1603 BRETON *Poste w. Packet, &c.*, A crafty knave may loose by his cunning Broking. 1619 J. HEATH *House of Corr.* C iv, I told a Scriuener of his Briberie, His Broking, Forging, Cheating, Knauery.

3. *attrib.* (Difficult to separate from the *ppl. a.*)

1569 E. HAKE *Newes Powles Ch. Yarde* (1591) G iij b, Whole hundreds now doe liue by beastly broking trade. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. i. 293 If then we shall..Redeeme from broaking pawne the blemish'd Crowne. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 17 A usurer in his broking-house.

†**Bro·king,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. BROKE *v.* + -ING^{2}.]

1. That acts as a broker.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 175 Not such..a broking & huckstering penne [exists]. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 155 His owne, and hir attyre, fell into the hands of brokeing Usurers. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 133 A broaking usurer.

2. ? That acts as a procurer.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 180 A die, a drab, and filthy broking knaues Are..all deuouring graues.

3. Base-dealing; 'peddling,' contemptible.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 142 Like a broking varlet. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 32 This broccing duble beere oration. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 238, I scorn that base, broking..name. 1639 J. MAYNE *City Match* in *Dodsley* (1780) IX. 379 O that I could But see that cheating rogue upon the rack: I'd..show him hell, and then recall His broking soul and give him strength to suffer His torture often.

Brokke, -ing, var. forms of BROCK, -ING.

Brokket, -ette, -itt, obs. ff. BROCKET.

Brokle, -yl, -ylle, var. of BROCKLE.

Broklembe, obs. form of BROOKLIME.

†**Bro·kling.** *Obs.* Also 4 **brogeling.** [Connected with *brokel*, BROCKLE, or with BROKEN.] Breaking off, interruption.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7071 (Fairf.) Þe sege lasted xxx 3ere wiþ-outen brokling [*Cott.* brogeling, *Gött.* breking, *Trin.* brekyng] of þat werre.

Brokour, -ress, obs. ff. BROKER, BROKERESS.

Brole, obs. form of BROIL.

†**Broll.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 brol, brolle, 6 brawl, 9 *dial.* browl. [Of unknown origin: The *Promp. Parv.* explains 'Breyel' as *brollus, brolla, miserculus*; but this may be merely the Eng. word latinized. It seems possible that, as *brethel* was app. reduced to *breel, brothel* may have been reduced to *bröl*, but evidence is wanting.]

Offspring, child; *contemptuously*, a brat, an 'imp', a little wretch.

a 1325 *Lullaby* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 177 The wrech brol that is of Adams blode. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 204 Þe leste brolle [*v. r.* brol] of his blode a barounes pere. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 195 Fiztten wiþ þer wif and meyne as þei weren Sathanas brollis. 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 745 Now mot ich soutere his sone setten to schole And ich a beggers brol on þe booke lerne. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* II. ii. Shall such a beggars brawl as that, thinkest thou, make me a thief? 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Browl*, a brat, a term of displeasure towards an offending child. 'You brazen'd young browl'. 1875 F. K. ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Browl*, a 'brat', an impudent youth.

†**Broll,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? by-form of BRAWL *v.*, or ? ad. Du. *brullen* to roar.] To roar, sound loud.

1660 *Engl. Monarchy Freest State* 7 Since this Rumble of a Free State and Commonwealth hath brolled in our heads.

Brolynge, obs. form of BROILING *sb.*^{2}

Brom-: see BROMO-.

‖ **Bro·ma**^{1}. *Obs.* [16th c. Sp. *broma*, 'a worme that eateth holes in ships' Percivall).] A shipworm; ? the teredo.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. VI. (Arb.) 164 Of the planckes wherof, if shyppes were made, they shoulde bee safe from the woormes of the sea whiche they caule Bromas. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 22 Their ships were also in many places eaten with the wormes called Bromas or Bissas, whereof mention is made in the Decades. 1831 W. IRVING *Columbus* (1849) III. 55 As their vessels were in danger of being destroyed by the broma or worms.

‖ **Broma**^{2} (brōu·mă). [a. Gr. *βρῶμα* food.]

1. *Med.* 'Food of any kind that is masticated and not drank' (Hooper *Med. Dict.* 1811).

2. A preparation of chocolate (so called from *theobroma*, the name of the Cacao plant).

1858 ELIZ. TWINING *Lect. Plants* X. 301 Broma is another kind of composition made from chocolate seeds.

Bromal (brōu·măl). [f. BROM-INE + AL-COHOL; cf. CHLORAL.] A compound analogous to chloral, produced by the action of bromine on alcohol.

1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 333 Clinical experience with bromal hydrate is still wanting. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 253 Tribromaldehyde or Bromal.

Bromate (brōu·meit). *Chem.* [f. BROM-IC + -ATE^{4}.] A salt of bromic acid.

a 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 461/1 The bromates which their oxides form with bromic acid. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 317 Must be either a nitrate..or bromate.

Bromatology (brōumătǫ·lŏdʒi). [mod., f. Gr. *βρῶμα, βρωματο-* (see BROMA^{2}), + *-λογία* -LOGY; cf. F. *bromatologie*.]

1. A discourse or treatise on food.

1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.*

2. 'The doctrine or consideration of food, its nature, quality, and uses' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Brombille, obs. form of BRAMBLE.

Brome^{1} (brōm). *Chem.* [a. F. *brome*, f. Gr. *βρῶμ-os* stink, smell.] The French name of BROMINE, formerly used in English.

1827 TURNER *Elem. Chem.* [see BROMINE]. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 486/1 In case of poisoning [by caniramia], emetics may be given, and also tincture of brome or iodine. 1841 MRS. MARCET *Conv. Chem.* II. 145 Brome..notwithstanding its high specific gravity, boils at the temperature of 160°.

Brome^{2} (brōm). *Bot.* [ad. *Bromus*, Bot. name of the genus, in Pliny *bromos*, a. Gr. *βρόμος* (also *βρῶμος*) oats.] A book-name for a genus of oat-like grasses (*Bromus*). Also **Brome-grass.**

1759-92 B. STILLINGFLEET *Misc. Tracts* 371 To approach as nearly as possible to the Latin names in sound..I have called *aira* hairgrass, the *bromus* bromegrass, etc. *Ibid.* 378 Corn-Brome..*Bromus Arvensis.* 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 140 The Bromes are very nearly allied to the Fescues. 1881 JEFFERIES *Wood Magic* I. vi. 136 The long brome-grass tickled his face while he was pulling.

Brome, obs. form of BROOM.

Bromedgham, obs. form of BRUMMAGEM.

Bromeliaceous (brōmī·liē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [see -ACEOUS.] Pertaining to the natural order *Bromeliaceæ*, which includes the Pine-apple.

1882 *Garden* 15 Apr. 260/1 A huge Bromeliaceous plant.

Bro·mel-worts: Lindley's English name for the *Bromeliaceæ*: see prec.

Bromhydrin: see BROMO-.

Bromic (brōu·mik), *a. Chem.* [f. BROM-INE + -IC.] Containing bromine in chemical combination; **bromic silver,** the native bromide of silver ($AgBr$), BROMYRITE; **bromic acid** ($HBrO_3$), the acid which forms bromates.

1828 WEBSTER *Chem.* (ed. 2) 109 Bromine unites with oxygen to form bromic acid. 1857 DANA *Min.* vi. (ed. 2) 328 Iodic Silver, Bromic Silver. Silver also occurs in nature united with iodine and bromine. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 81 The bromic salts.

Bromicham, -migham, obs. ff. BRUMMAGEM.

Bromide (brōu·məid). *Chem.* [f. BROM-INE + -IDE.] A primary compound of bromine with an element or organic radical. Several bromides (esp. those of ammonium, iron, and potassium) are in common medicinal use.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 461/1 Carbon and Bromine form a liquid bromide of carbon. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 58 The same law holds good for the Bromides..of ethyle and methyle. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 204 Bromide of Iron acts as an energetic tonic. 1881 C. M. BEARD *Sea-Sickness* 36 The great value of the bromides in very large doses, as harmless and powerful sedatives.

b. *familiarly* for *bromide of potassium* (K Br).

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 241/1 A little bromide completed the relief that put her asleep.

c. *attrib.*

1886 FAGGE *Princ. Med.* II. 806 Bromide Rash.

‖ **Bromidrosis** (brōu·midrō·sis). *Med.* [mod. f. Gr. *βρῶμος* stench + *ἱδρώς* sweat.] (See quot.)

1866 HEBRA *Dis. Skin* in *N. Syd. Soc. Trans.* I. 74 The disease which is spoken of by authors as Bromidrosis. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 129 Bromidrosis is a functional disorder of the sweat glands characterized by more or less sweating and an offensive odor.

Brominated (brōu·mineitĕd), *a.* [from BROMINE + -ATE^{3} 7.] Charged or compounded with bromine. So **Bromina·tion.**

c 1875 THORPE *Inorg. Chem.* I. 294 The bromination of many hydro-carbons is often greatly facilitated by the presence of a small quantity of iodine in the bromine employed. 1873 FOWNES *Chem.* 555 Brominated compounds.

Bromine (brōu·min, -əin). *Chem.* [f. F. *brome*, at first also used in Eng. (f. Gr. *βρῶμος* stink + -INE; after the analogy of F. *chlore, iode*, Eng. *chlorine, iodine*.] One of the non-metallic elements, discovered by Balard in 1826; in its properties and compounds closely resembling Chlorine.

Obtained as a dark reddish-black heavy liquid, with a strong irritating smell (whence its name), and highly poisonous. It freezes at −22° C. to a dark lead-grey solid, and boils at 63°. Symbol Br.

1827 TURNER *Elem. Chem.* Add. 695 The name first applied to it by its discoverer is muride; but it has since been changed to brome..from the Greek *βρῶμος* signifying a strong or rank odour. This appellation may in the English language be properly converted into that of Bromine. *a* 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 460/2 Dr. Daubeny has detected bromine in several mineral springs in England. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 575 Bromine is one of the most severe, thorough, and rapid of all the caustics. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 84 Bromine was discovered..in bittern, the uncrystallisable residue of sea-water.

b. *attrib.* = BROMIC; of bromine.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 119 Bromine Monoxide, is not known, but the corresponding Hypobromous Acid HBrO is. 1885 tr. *Ziemssen's Skin Dis.* 469 Bromine Acne differs from Acne Simplex by attacking the hairy parts by preference.

Bro·mingham: see BRUMMAGEM.

Bromism (brōu·miz'm). *Med.* [f. BROM-INE + -ISM.] 'The condition produced by an overdose or too long continuance of bromine or a bromide' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); but used almost exclusively of the effects of potassium bromide.

1867 *Trousseau's Clin. Med.* in *N. Syd. Soc. Trans.* I. 101 *note*, The exhibition of large doses of Bromide of Potassium is soon followed by the marked and characteristic phenomena of Bromism. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 323 When it [Bromide of Potassium] is taken with sufficient freedom to accumulate in the system, a conjunction of phenomena known as bromism arises. The cerebral symptoms are a sense of mental weakness, heaviness of intellect, failure of memory, partial aphasia, and depression of spirits.

Bromite (brōu·meit). *Min.* [f. (by Haidinger 1845) BROM-INE + -ITE.] = BROMYRITE.

1850 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 545 Bromic silver. Bromite. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts, Bromite*, native bromide of silver.

Bromization (brōuməizē·ʃən). *Med.* [f. BROMIZE + -ATION.] Subjection to the action of bromine.

1881 G. M. BEARD *Sea-Sickness* 34 [In the use of bromides] any thing short of mild bromization is useless.

Bromize, -ise (brōu·məiz), *v.* [f. BROM-INE + -IZE.] *trans.* To treat, compound, impregnate, or infuse with bromine; in *Photography*, to prepare

(a plate) with bromine or a bromide. Hence **Bro·mized** *ppl. a.*, **Bro·mizing**.

1853 W. CROOKES in *Jrnl. Photogr. Soc.* 21 July 86, I have for some time past been working with bromized collodion. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 156/2 A similar box will be required for the bromising process. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 260 Preparation of..bromised derivatives of the methylic series, and especially..bromoform. 1882 ABNEY *Instr. in Photogr.* xxv. (ed. 5) 175 The use of a highly-bromized collodion is to be recommended. *Mod.* 'It claims a first place among bromized spas'.

Bromlite (brɒ·mlәit). *Min.* [Named in 1835 from *Bromley Hill*, near Alston in Cumberland + -ITE.] A double carbonate of lime and baryta: the same as ALSTONITE.

1868 DANA *Min.* 698 Most English mineralogical authors have set aside Thomson's name [*Bromlite*] although the earliest and of British origin, for Breithaupt's [*Alstonite*]. There appears to be no sufficient reason for this.

Bromo- (brō·mo), before a vowel **brom-**. *Chem.* Combining form of BROMINE, as in **bro·mace·tic acid**, a compound of bromine and acetic acid ($C_2H_3BrO_2$), forming salts called **broma·cetates**; **bro·manil**, the same as *tetrabromoquinone* $C_6Br_4O_2$ (see ANIL 3); **broma·rgyrite** = BROMYRITE; **bromhy·drin**, a class of compounds 'produced by the action of tribromide or pentabromide of phosphorus on glycerin' (Watts); **bro·mobenzo·ic acid** $C_7H_4BrO_2$, a substitution-product of benzoic acid, forming salts called **bro·mo-be·nzoates**; **bro·moform**, a compound analogous to chloroform ($CHBr_3$); **bro·mopi·crin**, a compound of bromine and picric acid (CBr_3NO_2); etc.

1873 FOWNES *Chem.* 560 Bromethine, or Bromacetylene, is produced by the action of alcoholic potash on dibromethene dibromide. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 93 Acting upon an alcoholic solution of ammonia with bromacetic acid. 1873 FOWNES *Chem.* 592 The chlorethide or bromethide is converted by water into mercuric ethyl-hydrate. 1883 *Athenæum* 27 Jan. 124/1 Acetylene bromiodide, boiling at 150°. 1873 FOWNES *Chem.* 814 Bromobenzoic Acid is formed by the action of bromine on silver benzoate. *Ibid.* 624 Bromoform is a heavy, volatile liquid. 1881 BRAITHWAITE *Retrosp. Med.* LXXXIII. Synopsis p. xvii, Bromohydric Acid..is useful in nervous conditions. 1853 R. HUNT *Man. Photogr.* 146 The decomposition of the bromo-iodide of silver. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* viii. (ed. 2) 238 Bromophenisic acid.

Bromography (brōmɒ·grăfi). [f. Gr. *βρωμ(σ)ο-* (see BROMATOLOGY) + *-γραφία*; cf. F. *bromographie*.] 'A treatise or dissertation on food' (Mayne *Exp. Lex.* 1860).

Bromstone, obs. form of BRIMSTONE.

† Bro·muret. *Chem. Obs.* [f. BROMINE + -URET.] The earlier name for a BROMIDE; now used for a compound less saturated with bromine.

1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 313 In the Urine the Bromine appears combined with an Alkali as a bromide and.. partly also as a bromuret.

Bromyrite (brō·mirәit). *Min.* [f. (by Dana 1854) BROM-INE; after *argyrite*.] The native bromide of silver, an isometric yellow, amber, or green splendent mineral, found in Mexico and Chili; also called *Bromargyrite*, *bromic silver*.

Bronch, obs. form of BRANCH.

‖ **Bronchia** (brɒ·ŋkiă), *sb. pl. Phys.* [L. *bronchia*, a. Gr. *βρόγχια* (neut. pl.) the ramifications of the windpipe. Formerly sometimes treated as a sing. with a new pl. *bronchiæ*.] The branches or subdivisions of the bronchi within the lungs.

1674 GREW *Anat. Trunks* ii. § 11 In an Animal, the Bronchiæ deposite the Aer into the Vesiculæ of the Lungs. 1681 tr. *T. Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Bronchia*, the gristly parts about the wind-pipe. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 52 In humerous Asthmas and obstructions of the Bronchia. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 100 Excepting a little Pus in some Branches of the Bronchiæ. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 57 The air vessels or bronchiæ in connection with tracheæ. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 224 The smaller tubes, into which the bronchi sub-divide within the lungs, are called bronchia.

Bronchial (brɒ·ŋkiăl), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *bronchiālis*, f. *bronchia*; see prec. and -AL.] Pertaining to the bronchi or bronchia.

a 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.) Inflammation of the lungs may happen either in the bronchial or pulmonary vessels. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Lett. Darwin* 69 Too great secretion of bronchial mucus. 1847 YOUATT *Horse* xi. 239 The air which has descended through the bronchial tubes. 1879 Miss BRADDON *Clov. Foot* III. ii. 14 He would hardly ask me to risk a bronchial attack.

Hence **Bro·nchially** *adv.*

1885 *Kendal Merc. & Times* 13 Mar. 5/4 This ancient foe of the dyspeptic and the bronchially delicate.

Bronchic (brɒ·ŋkik), *a.* [mod. f. BRONCH-US + -IC: cf. 16th c. F. *bronchique*.] = BRONCHIAL.

1731 BAILEY II, *Bronchick Muscles*, the Sternothyroides. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 152 The Muscles Sterno-Mastoideus, Bronchick, and Sterno-Hyoideus..were ..larger than ordinary. [In mod. Dicts.]

‖ **Bronchiectasis** (brɒŋkiᵢe·ktăsis). *Med.* [f. Gr. *βρόγχια* BRONCHIA + *ἔκτασις* dilatation.] Dilatation of the bronchial tubes. Hence **Bro·nchiecta·sic**, **-ecta·tic**, *a.* [as if ad. Gr. **ἐκτατικός*.]

1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 376 Bronchiectasis generally arises in the course of some chronic lung disease.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 196 The bronchiectatic cavities are common.

Bronchio- (brɒ·ŋkiᵢo), before a vowel **bronchi-**. *Med.* Combining form of BRONCHIA, as in **bronchia·rctia** [L. *ar(c)tus* narrow], contraction of the bronchial tubes; BRONCHIECTASIS; **bronchiocri·sis** [Gr. *κρίσις* crisis], 'paroxysmal attacks resembling hooping cough occurring in tabes' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **bronchiopneumo·nia**, inflammation of the lungs, beginning in the bronchial membrane; **bronchio-pu·lmonary** *a.*, pertaining to the bronchi and lungs.

1853 BLACK in *Edin. Monthly Jrnl.* (*title*), On the Pathology of the Bronchio-Pulmonary Mucous Membrane.

Bronchiole (brɒ·ŋkiᵢōul). [ad. mod.L. **bronchiola*, dim. of *bronchia*; see -OLE.] A minute bronchial tube.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 160 In acute pneumonitis the inflammation is seated in the air-cells and bronchioles.

Bronchitic (brɒŋkiᵢ·tik), *a.* [f. next + -IC.] Of or pertaining to bronchitis; affected with bronchitis.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 808/1 In bronchitic affections. 1861 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* 354 Some new grievance, dyspeptic, neuralgic, bronchitic, or other.

b. *absol.* as *pl.* Persons suffering from bronchitis.

1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 21 July, Recommended to the bronchitic and asthmatic.

‖ **Bronchitis** (brɒŋkәi·tis). *Med.* [mod.L. f. *bronchi*, *bronchia* + -ITIS (= Gr. *-ῖτις*), q.v. First brought into use by P. Frank *Interpretationes Clinicæ* (1812) I. 10, and Bodham *Inflammatory Affections of Bronchia* (1814).] Inflammation of the bronchial mucous membrane.

1814 J. BURNS *Princ. Midwifery* (ed. 3) x. 565 Bronchitis is far from being an uncommon disease of infants. 1830 DE QUINCEY *Ld. Carlisle on Pope* Wks. II. 25 He had no such ardour for Truth as would ever lead him to forget that wells were damp, and bronchitis alarming to a man of his constitution. 1881 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* I. 18 He soon succumbed to an attack of acute bronchitis.

Broncho- (brɒ·ŋko), before a vowel **bronch-**. *Med.* Combining form of BRONCHUS, as in **bro·nchadene** [Gr. *ἀδήν* a gland], one of the bronchial glands; **broncha·rctia**, contraction of a bronchus (cf. *bronchiarctia* s.v. BRONCHIO-); **bro·ncho-pneumo·nia** = *bronchiopneumonia* (see BRONCHIO-); **bro·ncholith**, a calcareous deposit in a bronchial gland (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **bronchorrhœ·a**, a kind of chronic bronchitis; etc. See also following words

1858 COPLAND *Med. Dict.* II. 769 Broncho-pneumonia very frequently intervenes in the course of Influenza. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 338 An abundant serous expectoration, constituting bronchorrhœa. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 374 Bronchorrhœa is most frequent in old people.

Bronchocele (brɒ·ŋkōsīl). *Med.* Also 7-chele. [ad. Gr. *βρογχοκήλη* 'tumour in the throat', f. *βρόγχος* BRONCHUS + *κήλη* tumour; cf. F. *bronchocèle*.] A swelling of the thyroid gland; goitre.

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, Bronchochele, the rupture of the throat, a great round swelling in the throat. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 390 A Dropsy in the forepart of the Windpipe emulating a Bronchocele. 1771 T. PROSSER (*title*), An Account and Method of cure of Bronchocele or Derby Neck. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 92 The Bronchocele..has been seen to increase to such an enormous bulk as to hang down over the breast and belly. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 195 Such outlying masses of thyroid gland are not rare near bronchoceles.

Broncho·phonism. *Med.* = next.

1834 GOOD *Study Med.* II. 135 The bronchial respiration and cough always accompany bronchophonism.

Bronchophony (brɒŋkɒ·fōni). *Med.* [ad. F. *bronchophonie*, f. Gr. *βρόγχος* BRONCHUS + *-φωνία* in abstr. derivs. of *φωνή* voice.] The sound of the voice heard in the bronchi by means of the stethoscope; *esp.* the increased vocal resonance heard in certain diseased conditions of the lungs, imitating the voice-sound heard over the healthy bronchi.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 37 In persons, however, of a delicate and feeble frame..there frequently exists ..a bronchophony very similar to the laryngophony already noticed. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 131 The bronchophony has sometimes a tremulous or bleating character, and is then ægophony.

Hence **Bronchopho·nic**, *a.*

1862 H. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 109 Not appearing to pass through the stethoscope into the ear, but concentrated as it were beneath the stethoscope (bronchophonic resonance). 1886 FAGGE *Princ. & Prac. Med.* I. 897 A bronchophonic cry.

Bronchotome (brɒ·ŋkōtōum). *Surg.* [mod. f. Gr. *βρόγχος* BRONCHUS + *-τομος* cutting, cutter; cf. F. *bronchotome*.] A knife used for bronchotomy; also, a pair of scissors for opening the bronchi in post mortem examinations.

1837 W. STOKES *Dis. Chest* (1882) 148 *note*, The lung should be dissected by means of a fine pair of scissors..This instrument may be called a bronchotome. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Bronchotomist (brɒŋkɒ·tŏmist). [f. *βρόγχος* BRONCHUS (see next and -IST); cf. *phlebotomist*.] One who performs bronchotomy; (*humorously*) a cut-throat.

1670 G. THOMPSON *True Way Preserv. Blood*, I doubt not the time will come..that a Phlebotomist..will be looked upon little better than Bronchotomist, a cut-throat.

Bronchotomy (brɒŋkɒ·tŏmi). *Surg.* [mod. f. Gr. *βρόγχος* BRONCHUS + *-τομία* cutting.] The operation of making an incision in the wind-pipe; the generic term which includes *thyrotomy*, *laryngotomy*, and *tracheotomy*.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1713 CHESELDEN *Anat.* III. xv. (1726) 259 This [nerve]..it is that we are earnestly cautioned to avoid in Bronchotomie. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 573/2 A peculiarly eligible spot for bronchotomy. 1879 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 30 Any opening made by the surgeon into the windpipe is called 'bronchotomy'.

‖ **Bronchus** (brɒ·ŋkŭs). *Phys. Pl.* **bronchi** (also 8 *improperly* **bronchæ**). [mod.L., a. Gr. *βρόγχος* the wind-pipe.] Each of the two main branches of the trachea or wind-pipe.

1706 in PHILLIPS, *Bronchus*; hence in BAILEY 1731. 1782 A. MUNRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 59 The water..passes betwixt the interstices of the *bronchi*, and the flap that covers them. 1769 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 175 A phthisis occasioned by a small bone sticking in the bronchæ. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 627 The Right Bronchus is wider, shorter, and more horizontal than the left. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 223 The bronchi have the same structure as the trachea.

‖ **Bronco** (brɒ·ŋko). [Sp. *bronco* rough, rude; as applied to a horse, adopted on the Mexican frontier of U.S.] An untamed or half-tamed horse, or a cross between the horse and mustang; a native horse of California or New Mexico.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 428/1 There came rushing over the ridge-top..a ragged, tough broncho horse. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 10/1 [He] was captured..stripped of every bit of clothing, and bound on the back of a wild bronco, which was started off by vigorous lashing.

Brond, bronder, obs. ff. BRAND, BRANDER.

[Bronden, a frequent error for *brouden*, BROWDEN. *a* 1455 *Houlate* i. 3 (JAM.) The birth that the ground bare was brondyn in bredis.]

Bronked, *a. Obs.* ? Bridled. [Cf. BRANK.]

1580 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) 437 Also I bequeath to Elizabethe Ironside one bronked oxe.

Bronstone, obs. form of BRIMSTONE.

† Bro·nstrops. *Obs.* [app. a further corruption of *bawstrop*, corrupt form of BAWDSTROTT, q.v.] A procuress or bawd. (Frequent in Middleton.)

1617 MIDDLETON *Fair Quarr.* IV. i. I say thy sister is a bronstrops. *Ibid.* IV. iv. etc. 1661 WEBSTER *Cure for Cuckold* IV. i, A tweak or bronstrops: I learned that name in a play [i.e. in Middleton's].

Bront, obs. form of BRUNT, BRAND.

‖ **Bronte·on.** [a. Gr. *βροντεῖον* 'an engine for making stage-thunder' (Liddell & Scott).]

1849 WEALE *Techn. Dict.*, *Bronteon*, in Greek architecture, brazen vessels placed under the floor of a theatre, with stones in them, to imitate thunder. [So in later Dicts.]

Bro·ntolith. *rare*⁻°. [f. Gr. *βροντ-ή* thunder + *λίθος* stone.] An aerolite.

1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*; and in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Brontology (brɒntɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *βροντ-ή* thunder + *-λογία* discourse: see -LOGY.] The scientific treatment or doctrine of thunder; that part of Meteorology which treats of thunder.

1731 BAILEY II, *Brontology*, a treatise or discourse of thunder. [In JOHNSON, CRAIG, & later Dicts.] 1864 R. BURTON *Dahome* II. 142 Unlearned in brontology.

Brontothere (brɒ·ntoþīəɹ). *Palæont.* [f. Gr. *βροντ-ή* thunder + *θηρίον* wild beast.] An extinct genus of ungulate mammals, having affinities to the elephant and also to the tapir.

1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* § 506 The brain of the Miocene Brontothere is larger than that of the..Dinoceros.

Brontstane, obs. form of BRIMSTONE.

Bronze (brɒnz), *sb.* [a. F. *bronze* (16th c. in Littré), ad. It. *bronzo* 'brass or bell-metal' (Florio); whence also Sp. *bronze*, *bronce*. The origin of the It. is uncertain: Muratori, cited by Diez, thinks it formed from *bruno* 'brown', through an intermediate **brunizzo*, **bruniccio*:—late L. *brunitius* 'brownish, brown-coloured'. But this is very doubtful phonetically. Diez also mentions Venetian *bronza* glowing coals, 'perh. the Ger. *brunst* fire, burning, heat', as possibly connected.]

1. A brown-coloured alloy of copper and tin, sometimes also containing a little zinc and lead. Formerly included under the term BRASS, q.v.; the name *bronze* was introduced for the material of ancient works of art, or perhaps rather for the works of art themselves: see sense 2.

The ratio of the constituents in ordinary bronze is about 8 or 9 parts of copper to 1 of tin; in bell-metal the proportion of tin is much greater. See BELL-METAL. (A bronze currency was introduced in Great Britain instead of copper in 1860; but from traditional habit, a bronze coin is still called familiarly 'a copper'.)

[1617 F. MORYSON *Itin.* I. II. iii. 170 The brasen Serpent ..was of mixt mettall, vulgarly [i. e. in the vulgar Italian tongue] called *di bronzo*.] 1739 GRAY *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 49 Nymphs and tritons, all in bronze. 1755 JOHNSON, *Bronze* (*bronze* Fr.) 1 Brass. 2 Relief or statue cast in brass. 1806 DRENNAN *Imit. Juvenal Sat.* viii. in *Poet. Register* (1806) 131 With ancestry around you plac'd In bronze, or marble, porcelain or paste. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 50 Like figures of monumental bronze. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 492 Statue bronze contains only about two per cent. of tin, melted with ninety-one per cent. of copper, six per cent. of zinc, and one per cent. of lead. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 74 The Age of Bronze follows the Stone Age and precedes the Age of

Iron. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Feb. 10/2 The prisoner .. had in his possession 3*s.* 6*d.* in silver and 3*s.* 4*d.* in bronze.

b. *Aluminium bronze*: see ALUMINIUM. *Phosphor-bronze*: an alloy consisting of bronze or copper with a small proportion of phosphorus added, which increases its tenacity.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 555 Experiments on the capacity of phosphor-bronze to resist the oxidation of sea-water. 1878 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* xxv. 10 In the construction of this beautiful engine steel and phosphor-bronze are used.

2. (with *pl.*) A work of art, as a statue, etc., executed in bronze.

a 1721 PRIOR *Alma* III, How little gives thee joy or pain; A print, a bronze, a flower, a root. 1841 SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 217 Its bronzes and bas-reliefs are also very important. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* (1886) I. 67 Gay with the clocks, the bronzes, the tapestries, of the ruined court.

† **3.** *fig.* Impudence, unblushingness. (Cf. *brass.*)

1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 199 Imbrown'd with native bronze, lo! Henley stands. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* II. i, *Mrs. Croaker.* 'You don't want assurance when you come to solicit for your friends.' *Lofty.* 'O, there indeed I'm in bronze.' 1823 BYRON (*title*) The Age of Bronze.

† **b.** A gull, a cheat. *Obs. slang.* Cf. BRONZE *v.* 4.

1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 137 This is not a 'bronze'—no story of fancy.

4. (More fully *bronze powder*: see 7): A metallic powder (usually brass, copper, or tin) used in painting, printing, and the like.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Bronze*, also denotes a colour prepared by the colourmen of Paris. 1846 *Print. Appar. Amateurs* 47 Printing in gold, silver and copper bronzes. 1854 BRANDEIS *Acc. New York Exhib.* in Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 539 Bronzes, or more correctly metallic powders resembling gold dust, were invented in 1648, by a monk, at Furth, in Bavaria. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 540 Vanadate of copper has..been recommended as a new bronze.

5. A brown colour like that of bronze.

1817 BYRON *Beppo* xlv, The rich peasant-cheek of ruddy bronze.

6. *attrib.* or as *adj.* a. Made of bronze.

1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 237 The first bronze statue was probably much later than the age of Homer. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 23 Bronze crosses of honour. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 121 The bronze coinage.

b. Of the colour of bronze, bronze-coloured.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 274 Legs spinous, of a shining black bronze-colour. 1872 C. KING *Sierra Nev.* xiii. 276 Deep bronze foliage. 1883 *Truth* 31 May 768/2 Scarlet stockings and bronze boots.

7. *Comb.*: attrib. as *bronze-smith*; instrumental, as *bronze-bound*, *-gleaming*, *-shod*; adverbial, as *bronze-golden*, *-purple*; parasynthetic, as *bronze-foreheaded*; **bronze age** = *bronze-period*; **bronze-gilt**, made of bronze and covered with gilding (cf. *silver-gilt*); **bronze-liquor**, any liquor used for bronzing; **bronze man** (*Archæol.*), a man living in the bronze period; **bronze period** (*Archæol.*), the prehistoric period during which weapons, etc. were made of bronze, and which was preceded by the Stone Period, and succeeded by the Iron Period; **bronze paint** (see quot.); **bronze powder** = BRONZE 3; **bro·nze-wing**, a kind of pigeon (*Phaps chalcoptera*) found in Australasia.

1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 31 There are four principal theories as to the *Bronze age. 1879 — *Sci. Lect.* vi. 175 The Bronze Age .. a period when the weapons were made almost entirely, and ornaments principally, of Bronze. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. App. xvii. 393 Not all the tubular bridges nor engineering of ten thousand nineteenth centuries cast into one great *bronze-foreheaded century. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring L.* 207 *Bronze-gilt Papal rings. 1882 *Garden* 10 June 399/2 Its *bronze-golden flowers. 1874 SAVCE *Compar. Philol.* iii. 114 The Etruscans may have been the *bronze-men of the Swiss lakes. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. i. 319 The *Bronze Period. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 253 Belonging to the earliest or archaic bronze period. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 539 **Bronze paint*, commonly called gold paint, is made by mixing gold-coloured bronze powder with pure turpentine. 1846 *Print. Appar. Amateurs* 47 The *bronze powder is then applied to each impression. 1880 BLACK *White Wings* xx, A strange *bronze-purple gloom. 1841 SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 330 The guilds of tradesmen in Rome..comprehended the goldsmiths, the *bronzesmiths, the carpenters. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxvi. (D.) You've no more fight in you than a *bronsewing.

Bronze (brɒnz), *v.* [f. prec. sb.; or a. F. *bronzer*, 16th c. in Littré.]

1. *trans.* To give a bronze-like surface or appearance to (metal, wood, etc.) by any mechanical or chemical process.

1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 196 Figures in plaster and pasteboard, which so resemble copper that..they cannot be distinguished, he has so rare an art of bronzing them. *a* 1852 MOORE *K. Crack* vi. 2 Mending their legs and new bronzing their faces. 1846 G. WRIGHT *Cream Sci. Knowl.* 61 The art of bronzing consists in painting the substance to be bronzed of a dark-green colour, and then rubbing the prominences with bronze-coloured dust.

2. *fig.* To render unfeeling or shameless; to harden, to 'steel'.

1726 D'ANVERS *Craftsm.* xvi. (ed. 3) 137 His face was bronzed over with a glare of confidence. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 44 Art, cursed art! wipes off th' indebted blush From nature's cheek, and bronzes ev'ry shame. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 686 Habituation to these distressing calumnies has at length bronzed my feelings.

3. To make like bronze in colour; to brown.

1792 ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* 51 The bald veteran .. richly bronz'd by many a summer sun. 1863 LONGF. *Way-side Inn* Prel. 54 The firelight .. bronzed the rafters overhead.

† **4.** To impose upon, cheat. *Obs. slang.*

1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 137 Beware that you are not 'bronzed'; take care that what you publish is authentic.

5. *intr.* To become like bronze, to turn brown.

1880 [see BRONZING *ppl. a.*].

Bronzed (brɒnzd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.]

1. Lacquered or coated with bronze or some imitation of it; having a bronze-like lustre.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 270 Wings dusky, shining with bronzed-green. *c* 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 233/2 The bronzed mould may now be immersed in the..solution.

2. Bronze-coloured, browned, sunburnt.

1748 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) I. 198, I wish you could see him making squibs..and Bronzed over with a patina of gunpowder. 1847 J. WILSON *Recr. Chr. North* (1857) II. 25 The bare and bronzed Egyptian. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 12 June, The bronzed heroes of Sherman and Grant.

3. Grown shameless, feelingless; hardened.

1841 EMERSON *Misc.* 187 The most bronzed and sharpened money-catcher. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 114 The Doctor's bronzed throat!

4. Bronzed Skin, an incurable structural disease of the supra-renal capsules, usually characterized by discolouration of the skin to a dusky brown, smoky, or olive tint, with progressive loss of strength; *supra-renal melasma*, or Addison's disease.

Bronzen (brɒ·nzĕn), *a. rare.* [f. BRONZE *sb.* + -EN¹.] Made of bronze; resembling bronze.

1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 147 The bronzen-footed [*æripedem*] hind. 1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* II. vi. § 15. 1 One bronzen evening.

Bronzify (brɒ·nzifəi), *v. rare*⁻¹. [f. BRONZE + -FY: cf. *lignify*, *ossify*.] *trans.* To turn into bronze.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* XXXV. (D.) St. Michael descending upon the Fiend has been caught and bronzified, just as he lighted on the castle of St. Angelo.

Bro·nzine (brɒ·nzin), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -INE, after *crystalline*, etc.] Bronze-coloured.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXVI. (1856) 333 A bronzine smoke..a peculiar russet brown smoke.

Bronzing (brɒ·nziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BRONZE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb BRONZE. Also *attrib.*, as in *bronzing liquid machine*, *salt*, etc.

1758 *Monthly Rev.* 276 The various Manners of Gilding, Silvering, and Bronzing. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 541 The best .. bronzing liquid .. is a solution of the chloride of patinum. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 339 The peculiar bronzing of the skin found in Addison's Disease.

Bro·nzing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Making or becoming of a bronze colour.

1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 131 The very tips of the bronzing wheat-ears.

Bro·nzist. *rare*⁻¹. [f. BRONZE *sb.* + -IST.] A maker of bronzes, an artist in bronze.

1877 FORTNUM *Bronzes* i. 10 The sculptors and bronzists of that city.

Bronzite (brɒ·nzəit). *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] A variety of diallage, having a bronze-like lustre.

1816 P. CLEAVELAND *Min.* 341 Bronzite. Its colors are brass or bronze yellow, or tombac brown. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 121 Some bronzite is very feebly dichroic.

Bronzy (brɒ·nzi), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y¹.] Tinged with bronze colour; resembling bronze.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 138 The brownish-black and bronzy foliated mineral hypersthene. 1876 W. MARSTON *Dram. & Poet. Wks.* II. 367 Day bathed the walls of oak with bronzy gold. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 18/3 The fruit..is, however, more bronzy on the sunny side. *Ibid.* 18 Nov. 451/3 The flowers are..of a bronzy red colour.

Broo. *Sc.* [In 15th c. *brō*; whence regularly in mod.Sc. pronunciation, brō, brū. Of uncertain origin: perhaps a. OF. *bro*, *breu*, broth (whence dim. *brouez*, *brouet*). Often identified with BREE; but if this were correct, *broo* not *bree* would be the original, since *do*, *boots*, *shoon*, become in the north-east of Scotl. *dee*, *beets*, *sheen*, not the converse. It is hardly possible to connect the 15th c. *broo* with mod.G. *brühe* or Flem. *brui*, *bruw*.]

Broth; liquor; juice, water; = BREE *sb.*² 2, 3.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xix. 135, I schall gar the leppe, And dere aby this bro. *a* 1721 *Sir Gray Steel* (1826) 222 Good beef and mutton to be broo. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* I. ii, Ae wean fa's sick, and scads itself wi' brue [*v.r.* broe, *rime-wd.* shoe]. 1786 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 162 A' ye douce folk I've borne aboon the broo. *a* 1800 in Leyden *Lord Soulis* Notes (Exclamation attrib. to Jas. I) 'Sorrow gin the sheriff were sodden and supped in broo!'

Broo, Sc. form of BROW.

Brooch (brōʊtʃ). Forms: 3–9 **broche**, 6 **brooche**, **brouche**, **brutch**, **browche**, 5–7 **bruche**, **brouch**, 7 **broch**, 8 **bruch**, ? *Sc.* **brotch**(e, 9 **broach**, 4, 6– **brooch**. [ME. *broche*; the same word as BROACH, the differentiation of spelling being only recent, and hardly yet established. Occasionally pronounced (brūtʃ).]

1. An ornamental fastening, consisting of a safety pin, with the clasping part fashioned into a ring, boss, shield, or other device of precious metal or other material, artistically wrought, set with jewels, etc. (Cf. Fr. *broche*, 'grosse épingle à l'usage des femmes'. Littré.) Now used mainly as a (female) ornament, but always for the ostensible purpose of fastening some part of the dress.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 420 Ring ne broche nabbe ȝe. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1273 Send hire letters, tokens, brooches, and rynges. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arthure* 3257 Rebanes of golde, Bruchez and besauntez and oþer bryghte stonys. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxxiii. (1483) 81 An ouche or a broche. 1530 PALSGR. 201/1 Broche for ones cappe, *broche*. Broche with a scripture, *deuise*. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (1869) 102 With brouches and aglettes of gold vpon their cappes, which glistered ful of peerles and precious stones. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 620 S. Georges halfe cheeke in a brooch. 1720 *Stowe's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. viii. 248/1 Henry VIII. .wore a round flat cap..with a Bruch or Jewel and a feather. 1776 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* II. 14 At the same time [Bruce] lost his mantle and brotche. 1877 LL. JEWITT *Half-hrs. among Eng. Antiq.* 223 The fibula in Norman times was more like an ornamental circle of jewels and stones, with a central pin; and its name 'brooch' is derived from this article, and its resemblance to a spit.

† **2.** Formerly also in a more general sense: according to Johnson 'a jewel, an ornament of jewels'. In earlier times applied to a necklace, a bracelet, and other trinkets. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* i. 9 Faire ben thi cheekes, as of a turtil; thi necke as brooches. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 52 Broche, juelle .. *monile*, *armilla*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 45 A Broche, *firmaculum*, *monile*. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 22 The Sabinis had goldin brochis of grete wecht apoun thair left arme. 1552 HULOET, Brouche or small cheyn, whiche gentlewemen do weare about their neckes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. iii. iii, About her tender neck were costly bruches. 1676 BULLOKAR, *Brouch*, a kind of Jewel to wear appendant to a Chain.

† **b.** *fig.*; cf. *gem*, *jewel*. *Obs.*

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* VI. (1858) 122 [Ethelthredus] wedded Emme, cleped 'The broche of Normandie'. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* III. (1529) lxxxviii. b It wolde be a goodly brooche for vs to loke on our owne fawltys another whyle. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 94 He is the Brooch indeed, And Iemme of all our Nation. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple Newes* III. ii, Who is The very Broch o' the Bench, Gem o' the City.

† **3.** 'A painting all in one colour'. *Obs.* (Only in Dictionaries.)

1706 in PHILLIPS. Hence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc.

4. *Comb.*, as *brooch-maker*.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 583 *Firmaculārius*, a brouche-makere. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 9 Laten workers, and broche makers. 1530 PALSGR. 201/2 Broche maker, *bambedottier*.

Brooch, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To adorn as with a brooch.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. xv. 25 Not th' Imperious shew Of the full-Fortun'd Cæsar euer shall Be brooch'd with me. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 439 Wheat-fields in their best gold brooched the broad bosom of either valley.

Brooch, obs. form of BROACH.

Brood (brūd), *sb.* Forms: 1 **bród**, 3–5 **brod**, 4–5 **brode**, 5–6 **broode**, *Sc.* **brude**, 4– **brood**. [OE. *bród*, cogn. with Du. *broed* neut., MDu. *broet -d-*; also with OHG., MHG. *bruot* fem., 'heat, warmth, hatching, that which is hatched, brood', mod.G. *brut* 'hatching, brood', from Teutonic verb-root *brō-* to warm, to heat.]

1. Progeny, offspring, young.

a. *esp.* of animals that lay eggs, as birds, serpents, insects, etc. *A brood*: a family of young hatched at once, a hatch.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 10 Þæt sind beon..of ðam hunige hi bredað heora brod. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1634 Ich not to hwan þu bredst þi brod. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 133 The foulere that..distroyed hadde hire brod. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj, A Brode of hennys. 1530 PALSGR. 201/2 Brood of byrdes, *couuee doiseaux*. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xiii. 34 As a henne doeth gather her brood vnder her wings. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* IV. 28 The Serpents Brood shall die. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 121 ¶ 1 A Hen followed by a Brood of Ducks. 1760 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* I. 356 Before the violent heats set in the first brood of [silk-] worms have finished their work. 1805 MACKINTOSH *Driffield Angler* 294 Brood of black game, or heath fowl. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* ii. 9 A wild duck leads her brood by the rushes.

† **b.** of cattle or large animals. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3712 Ful of erf and of netes brod. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (1865) II. 201 (Mätz.) Among hem [bestes] al þe brood is liche to þe same kynde.

c. Of human beings: Family, children. (Now generally somewhat *contemptuous*.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1507 Þar he wond ai wit his brode. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 104 A house fulle of brude. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 40 They prayse fast troian blode For therof come all her brode. *c* 1590 BUEL *Queens Entry Edinb.*, Thair infants sang, & bairnly brudis Quho had but new begun thair mudis. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xv. 38 Make this a meane to rayse the Nevils Brood. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 113 She will become thy bed .. And bring thee forth braue brood. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 25 The most poore, despised..silly wrench among all thy brood. 1680 OTWAY *Hist. C. Marius* 8 There's a Resemblance tells whose Brood she came of. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* 129 A widow with a brood of daughters.

† **d.** The young of fish; fry. *Obs.*

1389 *Act* 13 *Rich. II*, xix. § 1 Le frie ou brood des salmons. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. XXVI. (1495) 458 Smale fysshes brynge forthe theyr brood in place wherin is but lytyll water. 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, xviii, Broode and frie of fisshe in the saide riuer. 1558 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* xvii. § 1 Any young Brood, Spawn or Fry of Eels.

e. *fig.* Of things inanimate.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. i. 86 Such things become the Hatch and Brood of Time. 1632 MILTON *Penser.* 96 The brood of Folly without father bred. 1798 FRERE *New Morality* in *Anti-Jacobin* 9 July, To drive and scatter all the brood of lies. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. ix. (1880) I. 136 A brood of guilty wishes.

† **2.** The cherishing of the fœtus in the egg or the womb; hatching, breeding. *To sit on brood* or *a-brood*: as a hen on her eggs, *fig.* to sit brooding. Cf. ABROOD. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1250-1398 [see ABROOD]. *a* 1300 *Seven Sins* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 19 A-pan is muk he sit a-brode. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 575 What woman cannot sette an hen on broode And bryng her briddes forth? *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 53 Brode of byrdys, *pullificacio*. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 182 Verie commodius for the broode and feeding of cattayle. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 173 There's something in his soule? O're which his Melancholly sits on brood. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 80 To fat their Feasant Cockes and Hennes for Feastiuall dayes .. and not for brood. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* lix. 12 You still blew a spark at brood I' the greyest embers.

† **b.** Hence: Parentage, extraction, nativity.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. III. 8 At last .. Arose the virgin borne of heauenly brood. *Ibid.* V. vii. 21 They doe thy linage, and thy Lordly brood .. They doe thy love forlorne in womens thraldome see.

c. *attrib.* with sense 'breeding'; as in *brood class; brood hen, mare, sow,* and the like, where bowever the words are often hypbened: see 6.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 13 He .. cherysshetb vs, as .. the broode henne her chekyns. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* in *Lockhart* (1839) IV. 234 The brood sow making a distinguished inhabitant of the mansion. 1883 *Birmingham Weekly Post* 11 Aug. 6/3 Mares and foals shown in the brood class. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 327/2 A brood mare, one of the blue-blooded matrons of the Stud-book.

3. A race, a kind; a species of men, animals, or things, having common qualities. Now usually *contemptuous*; = 'swarm, crew, crowd'.

1581 J. BELL *Haddan's Answ. Osor.* 213 b, The secrett whisperings of Pelagius brood. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 22 a, Cornish houses are most pestred with Rats, a brood very hurtfull. 1706 HEARNE *Coll.* (1885) I. 208 Presbyterians and the rest of y^t^ Brood. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.) Its tainted air and all its broods of poisons. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iii. 96 A brood of petty despots. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 1/1 The unclean brood of pashas and beys at present infesting London.

4. *spec.* The spat of oysters in its second year.

1862 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 504 This brood is carefully laid down in the oyster-beds of Whitstable. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 5 The free fishermen buy not only 'brood', as the spawn is called when two years old, but oysters much nearer maturity. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 154/1 Spat in the second year is denominated 'brood'.

5. *Min.* 'The heavier kinds of waste in tin and copper ores (*Cornwall*).' Raymond *Mining Gloss.*

1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss. Brood*, impurities mixed with ore.

6. *Comb.*, frequently with sense 'breeding, hatching', as *brood-basket, -bed, -capsule, -comb* (of bees), *-goose, -mare, -oven, -oyster, -pouch, -song, -sow*; **brood-hen**, a breeding-hen; also an old name for the constellation of the Pleiades; † **brood-man** (L. *proletarius*), a Roman citizen of the lowest class who served the republic only with his children.

1848 *Sketches Rur. Affairs* 236 A hen and her chickens are sometimes carried .. to the turnip-field, in a sort of basket, called a *brood-basket. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. (1641) 45/2 The rich Merchant resolutely ventures, So soon as th' Halcyon in her *brood-bed enters. 1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* (1880) 235 Instead of producing simple 'Echinococci', it [the tape-worm] may bud off numerous '*brood-capsules'. 1776 DEBRAW in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 27 The other piece of *brood-comb. *a* 1626 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieut.* II. i, They have no more burden than a *brood-goose, brother. 1526 [see 2 c] *Broode henne. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* 265 In Greek Pleiades, and also Atlantides: they are named in englysh the brood Henne, and the Seuen starres. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 298 There should not be put vnder a brood-hen aboue 25 egs at one time to sit vpon. *Ibid.* II. 30 The occultation or setting of the Brood-hen. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* III. xvii. 133 A ..*Broodman was .. euer forborne from all offices and vses in the Cittie, beeing reserued onely to begette children. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 29 Flocks and herds, and *broodmares abounded in their pastures. 1737 G. SMITH *Cur. Relations* I. iv. 490 *Brood-Ovens, contriv'd to breed and hatch all Sorts of Eggs. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 18 May, From *brood-oysters, whelks, shell-fish and the rest, the villages .. derive £30,000 a year. 1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* (1880) 522 In the curious American Tree-frogs .. the females have a dorsal *brood-pouch. 1881 F. M. BALFOUR *Embryol.* II. 55 In Syngnathus the eggs are carried in a brood-pouch of the male situated behind the anus. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. 279 He .. sends his soul along, With the cloud's thunder, or a dove's *brood-song. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* Introd. 9 Her sons .. stole a *brood-sow from their kind entertainer.

Brood (brūd), *v.* [f. BROOD *sb.*]

I. *trans.* (mostly *arch.* or *poet.*)

1. To sit on (eggs) so as to hatch them; to incubate.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 53 Brodyn, as byrdys, *foveo, fetifico.* 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 166 If the hen brood not her eggs, she hath no desire to make them disclose. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* iii. 179 Gods Spirit .. must incubate, and brood both, to make them fruitfull. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 41 *note*, That the eggs .. are deposited in heaps and that the neuters brood them. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1869) 88 To breed a fresh Soul, is it not like brooding a fresh (celestial) Egg?

† **b.** To produce by brooding *upon*; to breed. (Cf. *Gen.* I. 2.) *Obs.*

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. i. (1739) 8 A Chaos capable of any form that the next daring spirit shall brood upon it.

2. To cherish (young brood) under the wings, as a hen does; often *fig.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lvii. 2 To gather in our hope unto God, that he may broode us under his winges. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1338/1 A hen a brooding hir chickens. 1639 HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* xiv. § 147 They brood their broode under the covering of their wings. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* Ep. Ded. 3 This strange bird thus hatched by Farell .. was afterwards brooded by two more famous successors. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* I. 35 Those Gods, under whose wings I have been brooded.

b. *To brood up*: = BREED *up*, to rear.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. xi. 49 The thriftie Earth that bringeth out and broodeth vp her breed. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 94 Not able to restraine them from brooding up such desires.

3. *fig.* To breed, hatch (products or projects); to produce as it were by incubation.

1613 FLETCHER *Captain* II. i. 52 An ease that broodes Theeves and basterds onely. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 362 Hell, and not the heavens, brooded that design. 1802 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. i, There brood the pestilence, and let The earthquake loose. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 183 By the natural processes of the creative faculty, to brood those flashes of expression that transcend rhetoric.

† **4.** To cherish, nurse tenderly. *Obs.*

1618 T. ADAMS *Saints' Meeting* Wks. 1861 II. 401 Pleasures, delights, riches, are hatched and brooded by the wicked as their own. *a* 1626 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* I. i. 97 This fellow broods his master.

b. To cherish in the mind, 'to nurse wrath (or the like) to keep it warm'; to meditate upon, contemplate with feeling. Now usually *to brood on* or *over*: see sense 7.

1571 tr. *Buchanan's Detect. Mary*, She temperately broodeth good luck. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* V. xxvii. 136 The world thus brooding Vanities. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 316 To sit moping to brood their melancholy. 1675 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* V. i. 2230 You'll sit and brood your Sorrows on a throne. 1784 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* (1826) IV. 337, I have had no long time to brood hope. 1807 CRABBE *Village* II. 20 Their careful masters brood the painful thought. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 61 Such wedlock even now He blindly broods, as shall uptear his kingdom.

II. *intrans.*

5. To sit as a hen on eggs; to sit or hover with outspread cherishing wings.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 933 Birds sit brooding in the snow. 1629 MILTON *Nativ.* V, Birds of calm sit brooding on the charmed wave. 1667 — *P. L.* I. 21 Thou .. with mighty wings outspread Dove-like satst brooding on the vast Abyss, And mad'st it pregnant. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xviii. (1817) 147 A couple of sparrows .. would build their nest, and brood upon their eggs. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 183 [The Dove] sometimes seems to brood immediately over the head of the Virgin.

6. *fig.* To sit *on*, or hang close *over*; to hover over; with some figurative reference to the action or attitude of a brooding bird. Said esp. of *night, darkness, silence, mist, storm-clouds*, and the like.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 339 Perpetual Night .. In silence brooding on th' unhappy ground. 1786 S. ROGERS *Ode Superst.* I. ii, Night .. brooding, gave her shapeless shadows birth. 1810 T. PARK *Confirm. Day* in *Poet. Register* 31 The bishop's blessing broods upon their heads, (As once o'er Jordan did the dove-like form). 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 191 Glencoe signifies the Glen of Weeping .. Mists and storms brood over it through the greater part of the finest summer. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xiii. 201 Silence brooded over the long undulations of the Park.

7. To meditate moodily, or with strong feeling, *on* or *over*; to dwell closely upon in the mind; to nurse or foster the feeling of.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 185 ¶ 6 He who has often brooded over his wrongs. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 364 From the 21st to the 25th .. the governor brooded over the two bills. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* iii, I veil'd my head, and brooded on the past. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. vi, Sit and deeply brood On dark revenge. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. v. 98 A mind for ever brooding over itself. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 196 It was on this that .. their hopes brooded.

b. To meditate (*esp.* in a moody or morbid way).

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V. iii, Their conversation allowed him no pause to brood. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 157 With down cast eyes we muse and brood. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 277 The egoistic character that loves to brood, and hates to act.

8. *transf.* **a.** To breed (interest).

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. II. 861 Sums .. That Brooding lie in Bankers Hands.

b. To lie as a cherished nestling, a cherished thought, etc. (Cf. 4 b and 6.)

1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr.* Pref., The Injury he had receiv'd .. had long been brooding in his Mind. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* III. 659 The dovelike rest That broods within her pious breast. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Let.* xvii, The themes that were brooding deepest in their hearts.

Broode, obs. form of BROAD).

Broode-axe, -exe, obs. ff. BROAD-AX.

† **Broo·ded**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. BROOD *v.* or *sb* + -ED [1].]

1. Incubated, hatched; also *fig.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 125 Such .. steams, as may be thought to have swarm'd from the brooding hen, and crowden into the brooded egge. *a* 1721 GRAY *Triumphs of Owen*, He nor heaps his brooded stores, Nor on all profusely pours.

2. Having a brood (chiefly in comb. as *double-brooded*).

1857 STAINTON *Butterflies & Moths* I. 37 *Vanessa*—all the species are single-brooded, except Urticæ, of which there appears to be a succession of broods during the summer.

¶ In the following passage, some explain 'Having a brood (to watch over)'; others, 'brooding, or occupied with brooding'. The very likely emendation of *brood-eied* = *broad-eyed* (see BROAD a. D^e^) has also been suggested.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iii. 52 Then, in despight of brooded watchfull day, I would into thy bosome poure my thoughts.

Brooder (brū·dəɹ). [f. BROOD *v.* + -ER [1].] One who broods over things.

1869 *Daily News* 5 June, Louis Napoleon is not alone a dreamer—he is a brooder. He has brooded two whole years over the possible result of the elections.

† **Broo·dful**, *a. Obs.* [See -FUL.] Prolific.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxliii[iv]. 13 Þair schepe brode-full .. In þar out-gang.

Broodiness (brū·dinés). [f. BROODY *a.* + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being broody.

1881 *Gard. Chron.* No. 441. 780 A change of run is almost a certain cure for broodiness [in hens].

Brooding (brū·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [see -ING [1].]

1. The action of incubating or hatching.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 53 Brodynge of byrdys, *focio.* 1552 HULOET, Brodyng as hennes doth to chyckens. 1656 COWLEY *Pind. Odes* 25 *note*, To come like an Egg that is not yet hatcht, but a brooding.

b. *fig.*

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* ii, But I the while Reck'd not the brooding of the storm.

c. *attrib.*, as in *brooding-place, -pouch, -room.*

1648 MILTON *Psalm* lxxxiv, The Swallow there .. Hath built her brooding nest. 1852 *Home Circle* Apr. 155 'Brooding-places' .. places selected by various sea-fowls, where they in common build their nests, lay their eggs, and bring up their young. 1884 ROE in *Harper's Mag.* May 930/2 The box was placed on a .. shelf in the brooding-room.

2. A cherishing in the mind; moody mental contemplation.

1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 71 The morbid broodings which active life reduces to their lowest degree in most young men. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 15 The brooding of man's nature .. over this .. experience.

Broo·ding, *ppl. a.* [f. BROOD *v.* + -ING [2].]

1. That cherishes (brood), hatches, or incubates.

1674 [see BROODED *ppl. a.*[1]]. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* (1817) 149 The question, why .. the brooding hen should look for pleasure from her chickens. 1843 HOOD *Song of Shirt* viii, Underneath the eaves The brooding swallows cling. *fig.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 235 On the watrie calme His brooding wings the Spirit of God outspred.

2. *fig.* That hovers closely around or overhangs (as a bird over her brood).

1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temp.* 34 Darkness hovers With a sable wing, that covers Brooding horror. *a* 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 602 When nature's hush'd beneath her brooding shade. 1823 CHALMERS *Serm.* I. 346 A suppressed, but brooding storm. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* XXXV. (1879) 369 Lost in a brooding cloud of fog.

3. That dwells moodily upon a subject of thought.

1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* VI. (1865) 89 Come, Victor, not with brooding thoughts of vengeance. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. 42 My father's was a sombre, brooding brain.

Broo·dingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a brooding manner.

1840 LYTTON *Pilgr. Rhine* XXVI, Which the demon broodingly foresaw. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* II, The weather was sultry and broodingly still.

† **Broo·dious**, *a. Obs.* [f. BROOD *sb.* + -IOUS after words from Latin.] ? Prolific.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 368 Through intermarriages, and confederacies with Ours they grew so audatious, broodious, and powerfull in England that, etc.

Broo·dlet, Broo·dling. *rare.* [f. BROOD *sb.* + -LET, -LING.] A young bird, a nestling.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Academy* 21 The Hen and all Her tender Broodlings. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* II. 37 The wild bird whose little heart throbs .. towards her nest and broodlets.

† **Broo·dly**, *adv. Obs.* = *broodily* (which was perhaps the word meant), f. BROODY.

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 98 When you do perceiue your Hawke to sit broodly and crowching.

Broody (brū·di), *a.* [f. BROOD *sb.* + -Y [1].]

† **1.** Prolific; apt or inclined to breed. Now *dial.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xiii. 61 The quhilk ciete .. Happy and brudy of hir forcy ofspring. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* I. (1821) p. xxxiv, This herbe is sa brudy, that quhair it is anis sawin .. it can nevir be distroyit. *Ibid.* I. v. (JAM.) The brudy spredyng of the Scottis. 1629 BOYD *Last Battell* 146 (JAM.) Strive to curbe your owne corruptions which are broodie within you. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxx. (1640) 97 He is broody of quarrels. 1693 J. WALLACE *Orkney* 30 The Women are very Broodie and apt for Generation. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 225 His widow, being still handsome and broody, married.

2. Of fowls: Inclined to 'sit' or incubate.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 Whan they [hennes] waxe brodye. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 186 The hen—while she is broody sits, and leads her chickens. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* (1861) 236 Fowls which very rarely or never become 'broody', that is, never wish to sit on their eggs. 1875 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* App. 498 A mongrel [fowl] that becomes broody and sits with remarkable steadiness.

Brook (bruk), *sb.* Forms: 1 **brôc**, 2–3 **broc**, 3–4 **brok**, 4 **bruche**, 4–6 **broke**, 5–7 **brooke**, 5–6 **bruke**, 4– **brook**. [OE. *brôc* masc., corresponding in form to MDu. *broek* m., mod.Du. *broek* n., LG. *brôk* marsh, bog, OHG. *bruoh*, MHG. *bruoch* n. and m., marshy ground, morass, Ger. *bruch* m. and n., moor, marsh, bog, fen. A similar range of meaning appears in MHG. *ouwe* water, stream, watery land, island; and cf. BACHE. The ulterior derivation of the WGer. **brôka-* is uncertain; it has been doubtfully referred to *brek-an* to BREAK, as 'that which breaks or bursts forth'; cf. *spring*, 'that which springs forth'.]

1. A small stream, rivulet; *orig.* a torrent, a strong flowing stream.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* vi, Hwæt eac se broc, þeah he swiþe of his rihtryne. *c* 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 178 *Fluuius*, singalflowende ea; *riuus*, rið; *latex*, burna; *torrens*, broc; *riuulus*, lytel rið. *c* 1205 LAY. 10827 þat .. wurpen hine in ænne broc. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1073 Vpon þe brokez brym. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xi. 167 In the brooke were wylde gees that hem dide bathe. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 86, I drinke beneth you far, Ergo, for mee your bruke was neuer the war. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xli[i]. 1 Like as the hert desyreth the water brokes. 1538 STARKEY *England* 16 Vssue .. as Brokys out of fountaynys. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 53 Smooth runnes the Water, where the Brooke is deepe. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. i. 16 This our life .. Findes tongues in trees, bookes in the running brookes, Sermons in stones. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 24 Among the water broxe. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 450 These rivers are fed by numberless brooks from every part of the country. 1864 TENNYSON (*title*) The Brook.

b. *transf.* A stream, a 'torrent' (*e. g.* of blood).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 258 þet ilke dei þet he bledde .. brokes of ful brode & deope wunden. *c* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Lamb. Hom.* 187 þi blod isched on þe rode .. þe large broc of þi softe side.

† **2.** The stream or 'flood' of the sea. *Obs. rare.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 145 When þe breth & þe brok & þe bote metten.

3. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *brook-bank, -side*; **brook-bounded** adj.; **Brook ouzel** or **Brook runner**, the Water-rail (*Rallus aquaticus*).

1861 L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 161 Along the *brook-banks under the Catskills. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 238 *Brook-bounded pine spinnies. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 314 The Water-Rail, called by some the Bilcock or *Brook-Owzel. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1871) I. 42 Strawberries were scattered along the *brookside.

b. in plant-names, as **Brook Betony**, *Scrophularia aquatica*; † **Brook leek**, *Arum dracunculus*. **Brook mint**, the Water-mint, *Mentha hirsuta*; **Brook-tongue**, *Cicuta virosa*; **Brook weed**, the Water Pimpernel, *Samolus Valerandi*. (Miller *Plant-Names*.)

c 1040 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 220 Genim þysse wyrte wos þe man .. *brocminte nemneþ. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. Table Wds., Horse-mint .. is called Water-mint or Brook-mint. 1861 Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 245 *Brookweed or Water Pimpernel. 1863 MARG. PLUES *Wildflowers* 237 She got the brookweed too from the banks of the Fowey river.

Brook (bruk), *v.* Forms: 1 **brûcan**, 2 **bruce(n**, 2–3 **bruke(n**, **brukien**, 3–6 **brouke**, 4 **brouk**, 4–5 **browke**; also 3–5 **broken**, 3–6 **broke**, (4–5 **brok**), 5–7 **brooke**, 5– **brook**; 5–6 *Sc.* **bruk** (e (ii), 6 **brwk**, 6–8 **bruik**, 7 **bruike**. [OE. *brûcan* (pa. t. *brêac*, *brucon*, pple. *gebrocen*), a Com. Teut. verb, but found in the other langs. with weak conjugation: OFris. *brûka*, OS. *brûcan* (MDu. *brûken*, Du. *bruiken*), LG. *brûken*, OHG. *brûhhan* (MHG. *brûchen*, Ger. *brauchen*), Goth. *brukjan*:—OTeut. stem **bruk-* 'to make use of, have the enjoyment of, enjoy':—Aryan **bhrug-*, whence also L. *fru-i* (:—*frugv-i*), *fruct-us* in same sense. The strong pa. t. and pple. occur in OE., but no certain instance of either is known in ME.; 16th c. Scotch has the weak *brooked*, *brooket*, *bruikit*.

The phonetic history is unusual; the OE. *brûcan*, ME. *bruken*, *brouke*, would normally have given mod. *browk*; while the mod. *brook*, and Sc. *bruik* normally answer to a ME. *brôken*, found already, as a by-form, in Layamon.]

1. *trans.* To enjoy the use of, make use of, profit by; to use, enjoy, possess, hold. *Obs.* except *Sc.* in some legal phrases, and *arch.* in literature.

Beowulf 894 Þæt he beah-hordes brucan moste. *a* 1000 *Wanderer* 44 (in Sweet *Ags. Reader*) Swa he .. giefstoles breac. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Þu ane ne brukest naut þinra welena. *c* 1205 LAY. 30308 Ne scal he nauere .. kinehelme broken [*c* 1275 brouke]. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 19 Thu schalt aa buten ende bruken blisse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2589 To bruke þair heritage in pais. *Ibid.* 2427 (Fairf.) Take here þi wife and brok [*v.r.* brouk, -e] hir wele. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1183 Syr Emere comawndyd every man To brooke wele the tresur that they wan. 1548 *Compl. Scot.* 86 Ihone kyng of ingland .. brukit the realme tuenty 3eirs. 1603 JAS. I in Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* 256. I, as long as I brook my life, shall maintain the same. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* cxl. (1862) I. 334 Long may He brook it! 1707 DK. ATHOL in *Vulpone* 21 To retain, enjoy or bruik and exerce all their Rights. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi, No man shall brook life after he has passed an affront on Douglas. *Mod. Sc.* The langest leiver bruiks a' (=the survivor has possession of everything).

† b. Formerly in asseverations: *So* (or *as*) *brouke I my chyn, eyes, heid*, etc: so may I (*or* as I wish to) have the use of my eyes, etc.

c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 Swa ibruce ic mine rice ne scule 3ie mine mete ibite. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 311 He shal [ben] king .. So brouke I euere mi hlake swire! 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 273 For al-so browke I wel myn hede Ther may be vnder godelyhede Keuered many a shrewde vice. *c* 1386 — *Nonne Pr. T.* 480 So mot I brouke wel myn yen tway, Save ye, I herde never man so synge. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 567 Than seyde the porter, 'so brouke I my chyn, 3e schul sey your erand er 3e comen in'. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 12 As browke I thise two shankys, It is full sore myne unthankys. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 29 Ill may I thriue, and nothing brooke with me, If shortly I present it not to thee.

† c. *To brook a name* (*well*): to bear it appropriately, do credit to it, act consistently with it. *Obs.*

1587 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) 127 Would to God they might once brooke their name, *Sans reproche*. *a* 1600 *Robin Hood* (Ritson) II. xvi. 30 'Simon,' said the good wife, 'I wish thou mayest well brook thy name'. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 11 Henceforth shee should be called the Daintie; which name she brooked as well for her proportion and grace, as for the many happie voyages. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. i. § 8 And well did he brook his Name.

† **2.** To make use of (food); in later usage, to digest, retain, or bear on the stomach.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iv. 32 Ic mett hafo to bruccanne done 3ie ne uutton. *a* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* iii. 19 On swate dines andwlitan du bricst dines hlafes. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Ælra þara þing þe on paradis beoð þu most bruce. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 53 Brooke mete or drynke .. *retineo vel digerendo retinere*. 1540 RAYNALD *Byrth Man* II. ix. (1634) 142 If she refuse or cannot brooke meat. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 32 Geue him a good draught of ye same .. as hote as he can brouke it. 1598 W. PHILLIP *Linschoten's Trav. Ind.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 26 So fat that men can hardly brook them.

† b. *absol. Obs.*

1473 MARG. PASTON *Lett.* III. 79 Water of mynte .. were good for my cosyn to drynke for to make hym to browke.

c. *fig.* To digest mentally.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 178 After the letter twise redde & wisely brooked.

3. To put up with, bear with, endure, tolerate [a fig. sense of 'to stomach' in 2]. Now only in negative or preclusive constructions.

1530 PALSGR. 471/2 He can nat brooke me of all men. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 30 They cannot at any hand brooke or digest them that would counsel them to that. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 115, I would deter such from comming here, that cannot well brooke labour. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 274 Heav'n .. Brooks not the works of violence and War. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* II. i, Such insults are not brook'd by royal minds. *c* 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Ab.* (1833) II. xv. 208 The General could ill brook the opposition of his son. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* v. (1858) 230 That haughty spirit that could brook no equal or superior.

† b. *intr.* To put up *with*. *Obs.*

1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II. i. 49 The Wound cannot brook with the Medicine.

† c. To find it agreeable *to do something*. *Obs.*

1604 E. HAKE *No Gold, No G.* in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 256 Few men brooke To helpe a man that is in need.

† **4.** *To brook up.* [perh. a different word.] *Obs.*

1691 RAY *S. & E. C. Wds.* 91 *To Brook up*, spoken of Clouds; when they draw together and threaten rain. [Also 1721 in BAILEY.]

¶ Here probably an error for *busked*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25282 Þe bodi has nede of hath to bruked be wid mete and clath.

Brookable (bru·kăb'l), *a.* That may be brooked; endurable. (Chiefly *Sc.*)

c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 41 The face .. gazed on him with an intensity that was hardly brookable. 1881 *Autobiog. J. Younger* xxii. 264 The idea was not brookable to the old people.

Brooke, obs. pa. t. of BREAK.

Brooked, *a. Sc.* Forms: 8 **bruket**, **bruckit**, 9 **brooket**, **bruikit** (brü·kit). [Of uncertain origin: it has been taken as identical with BROCKED, but appears to be phonetically distinct.] Streaked or marked with black; soot-begrimed.

a 1796 BURNS *Wks.* (1800) IV. 85 (JAM.) The bonie bruket Lassie certainly deserves better verses. 1810 COCK *Simple Strains* 137 (JAM.) Lat me to the brooket knave. 1832–53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) II. 105 To milk our bruckit cow.

† **Broo·ker.** *Sc. rare.* [f. BROOK *v.* + -ER[1].] One who enjoys possession *of*, a proprietor.

1721 RAMSAY *Wks.* (1848) III. 70 The loyal brooker of Belltrees [the estate of the Semples].

Brooker, obs. form of BROKER.

† **Broo·ket.** [f. BROOK *sb.* + -ET.] = BROOKLET.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 13 A litle withoute Welleden I passid over a Broket. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 315 From Lewis, the river .. is fed more full with a brooket falling from Laughton.

Brooking (bru·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BROOK *v.*]

† **1.** The capacity to take (food); assimilation, digestion. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 53 Brokynge of mete and drynke, *retencio*. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 61 The brooking of enormous quantity of meats .. without Surfeit.

2. Endurance, bearing. (Now chiefly gerundial.)

1624 BACON *New Atl.* iii. (1635) 42 We have ships and boats for going under water, and brooking of seas. *Mod.* After brooking such an insult.

† **Broo·king,** *sb. Obs.* [f. BROOK *sb.* + -ING[1].] The maintenance or preservation of a brook.

1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. ii. 50 Sometimes this Compound Boundage implies a mutuall propertie or duety participable to the Conterminants, as bancking, balking, dyking .. brooking, riuaging, foording.

Brookite (bru·kəit). *Min.* [Named after *H. J. Brooke*, a mineralogist.] Native titanic anhydride; Jurinite.

1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 119 These plates have been referred .. to göthite, to specular iron, to brookite, etc.

Brooklet (bru·klĕt). [f. BROOK *sb.* + -LET: of very modern formation; the earlier equivalent was BROOKET.] A little brook, a rivulet, streamlet.

1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* I. v, Such lulling sounds as the brooklet sings. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. xviii. 256 Along the brink of a freshwater brooklet. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxiv. 492 These little brooklets came down from the range on our left.

Brooklime (bru·k,ləim). Forms: [1 **hleomoce**, 4–5 **lemoke**, **lemeke**, **lemke**], 5 **brokelemke**, **-lempk**, 6 **brokelem**, **brooklem**, **-lyme**, 7 **brokelempe**, **brokelhempe**, 6 **brooklyme**, **-lime**. [Wom down from ME. *brok-lemok*, f. *bróc* BROOK + *lemok*:—OE. *hleomoc*, name of the plant.]

A species of Speedwell (*Veronica Beccabunga*) common on the edges of ditches; also a kindred species known as Lesser Brooklime or Narrow-leaved Water Speedwell (*V. Anagallis*).

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 92 Hleomoce hatte wyrt sio weaxeð on broce. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Mowat *Anecd. Oxon.* I.) *Fabaria*, lemke (*printed* levike). *a* 1465 *Alphita* (Mowat *Anecd. Oxon.* II.) 86 *Fabaria* .. *anglice* lemeke uel lemoke.] *a* 1450 *MS. Bodl.* 536 (Plant names), Brokelemke. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 185 Broke lempk .. is good for ache. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 25 Called in englishe Brooklem, and in Duche Bauchhung. 1551 — *Herbal* 98 Broocklyme. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* clxxxiv. 495 Brookelime or Brooklem, hath fat, thicke stalkes. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheape Husb.* (ed. 3) 97 Take Brokelempe [ed. 1668 brooklime] the lesse, and frie it with Tallow. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. xii. (ed. 4) 364 Nor is there any other useful vegetable here worth mentioning except brook-lime. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xii. 124. 1846 SOWERBY *Eng. Bot.* (1866) VI. 169 The leaves and young stems of the Brooklime were once in favour as an antiscorbutic.

Brooky (bru·ki), *a.* [f. BROOK *sb.* + -Y[1].] Characterized by or abounding in brooks.

1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 52 Lemsters brooky tract, & airy Croft. *Ibid.* II. 208 Hermon & Seir & Hebron's brooky sides. 1882 *Three in Norway* viii. 61 The rockiest, brookiest .. country in the world.

Brool (brūl). [app. ad. Ger. *brüll* roar, roaring, f. *brüllen*, Du. *brullen* to roar (as a lion, etc.). (Cf. BRILL *v.* 2.)] A low deep humming sound; a murmur. Also *fig.* So **Broo·ling** *vbl. sb.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1871) I. 144 List to the brool of that royal forest-voice. 1879 *Spectator* 29 Nov. 1507 What the meaning of that multitudinous brool will be. 1884 *Ibid.* 16 Feb. 213/1 A man who could represent the ruling opinion of the hour with a brool as loud as its own. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) II. II. iv. iv. 14 The People also is calm .. With but a few broolings.

Broom (brūm), *sb.* Forms: 1 **bróm**, 2–4 **brom**, 3–6 **brome**, 5–6 **brume**, 6 *Sc.* **broym**, **broume**), 6 **browme**, 6–7 **broome** (7– *Sc.* **brume**), 5– **broom**. [OE. *bróm* from WGer. **bráma-*), pointing to OTeut. type **brâmo-z*: cogn. with OHG. *brâmo*, MHG. *brâme* masc. 'bramble' (whence mod.G. *brombeere*), also with Ger. *bram* 'broom', OTeut. type **brâmon-*; and OHG. *brâma*, mod. Ger. and MDu. *brame*, mod.Du. *braam* fem., bramble, thorn, (MDu. *brame* also 'broom'), OTeut. type **brâmôn-* fem.; also with BRAMBLE, q.v. The derivation of the OTeut. stem **brâm-* is uncertain, but the earliest sense of the various forms appears to be 'thorny shrub', whence 'bramble', 'furze or gorse', and by confusion with the latter 'broom', which seems to be the only Eng. sense.]

1. A shrub, *Sarothamnus* or *Cytisus Scoparius* (N.O. *Leguminosæ*), bearing large handsome yellow papilionaceous flowers; abundant on sandy banks, pastures, and heaths in Britain, and diffused over Western Europe. Also the genus to which this belongs, and the allied genus *Genista*, including the White Broom, and Giant or Irish Broom cultivated in gardens, and many other species.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 32 Genim bromes ahsan. *c* 1150 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 545 *Genesta*, brom. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1226 Lytel herde gromes That kepen bestes in the bromes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 6 b, Vet may he .. selle all the wode, brome, gorse, fyrs, braken. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 7 b, Vnder the roughe broume. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 34 Brome .. of some is called Mirica for the bitternesse of his tast. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 98 The young tender buds of Broome are .. gathered and preserued in pickle. 1783 COWPER *Task* VI. 170 The Broom, Yellow and bright, as bullion unalloy'd Her blossoms. 1800 WOROSW. *To Joanna*, 'Twas that delightful season when the broom, Full-flowered .. Along the copses runs in veins of gold. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* I. (1858) 20 The Retem, or wild broom, with its high canopy and white blossoms .. is the very shrub under which .. Elijah slept in his wanderings.

2. Entering into the name of various other plants used for sweeping, or in other respects fancied to be akin to the broom proper; as BUTCHER'S BROOM, SPANISH BROOM (a kind of grass), q.v.

3. An implement for sweeping, a besom: originally one made of twigs of broom, heather, etc., fixed to a 'stick' or handle; now the generic name for a besom of any material. Cf. BESOM *sb.*[1] 2.

14.. *Songs Costume* 64 So many sellers of bromys, Say I

never. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 15 Alle ranne .. euerycheone wyth his wepen .. some with a brome. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 177 Brom, brom, brom, brom, brom. Bye brom bye bye bromes for shoes and powcherynges; botes and byskyns for newe bromes, Brom, brom, brom. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 44 The greene new broome sweepth cleene. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 396, I am sent with broome before, To sweep the dust behinde the doore. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 214 Move it sometimes with a Broom or Whisk, that the Seeds clog not together. 1708 HEARNE *Coll.* (1885–6) II. 110 My chimneys with high flying broom No longer thou shalt clean. 1798 SOUTHEY *Lyric P., To Spider* iii, Where is he whose broom The earth shall clean? 1829 J. W. CROKER in *Croker Papers* (1884) II. xiv. 18 As they say of a broom that it is dirty to keep other things clean.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1347/2 Thus did the broome of iustice sweepe awaie these noisome cobwebs. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) I. 213 Thy new broom, that now sweepeth clean all discontents from thee, will soon grow stubbed. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. xxiv, 'If he hadn't been cut short [=died] while I was a new broom'.

4. A sweeping tail of a horse; cf. *broom-tail* in 6.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 136 There are manie wrinkles and plaits in his broome or brushing taile.

5. *Comb.* General relations: a. attributive, as *broom-besom, -blossom, -brush, -field, -flower, -grove, -handle, -head, -plant, -salve, -shaft, -shank, -stalk, -tree, -wood*; b. objective, as *broom-maker, -seller.*

1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xvii, Three whisks of a *broom-besom. 1814 JONES in *Life Chalmers* (1851) I. 379 It is .. scrubbed off with a birch or broom besom. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (1840) 292 (Halliw.) In a *brom feld ther wer hidde Thre hundred Sarrazins. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 258 One instrument .. for the pastures, and another for the broome-feilds. 1595 SPENSER *Sonn.* xxvi, Sweet is the *Broome-flowre. 1846 SOWERBY *Brit. Bot.* (1864) III. 14 Henry VIII .. was wont to drinke the distilled water of Broom-flowers, against surfets and diseases thereof arising. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 66 Thy *broome-groues; Whose shadow the dismissed Batchelor loues, Being lasse-lorne. 1826 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 51/1 He entered the yard .. with a *broom-handle in one hand and a rope with a noose to it in the other. 1882 HOWELLS in *Longm. Mag.* I. 56 Wherever the piano-forte penetrates, lovely woman lifts her fingers from .. the *broom-handle, and the washboard. 1817 *Parl. Debates* 1344 Two *broom-makers, who sold their brooms in adjoining stalls. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 10 Potters, *brome sellers, pedelers. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 44 *Brome salue..to salue poore mennes shepe, that thynke terre to costely. 1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* I. 32 Let Hector .. with his trusty *broomshaft douse ye. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, 'Her and the gudeman will be whirrying through the blue lift on a *broomshank'. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, i. 7 Geoffry Plantagenet used to weare a *Broome-stalke in his Bonnet. 1846 SOWERBY *Brit. Bot.* (1864) III. 13 *Broom-tops were often used to communicate a bitter flavour to beer. *a* 1450 WYCLIF *Jer.* xlviii. 6 (MS. E) 3ee shul be as iencian trees [*later hand* *broom trees] in desert. 1810 CAMPBELL *Poems* I. 8 A *broomwood blossom'd vale.

6. Special comb.: **broom-boy**, ? a street-sweeper or broom-seller; **broom-bush**, *Parthenium Hysterophorus*; † **broom-cat**, an old name for the hare; **broom-cod**, the seed-vessel of the broom; **broom-cypress**, *Kochia scoparia*, (see BELVEDERE 2); **broom-dasher** (*dial.*), a dealer in fagots, brooms, etc. (cf. *haberdasher*); **broom-dog** (*Sc.*), an instrument for eradicating broom (Jam.); **broom goose-foot** = *broom-cypress*; **broom-grass**, *Andropogon scoparius*; **broom-heath**, the cross-leaved heath, *Erica tetralix*; **broom-hook**, ? = *broom-dog*; **broom-land**, land overgrown with broom; **broom-sedge**, a species of coarse grass, ? *Spartina*; **broom-squire** (see quots.); **broom-tail** (of a horse), a long bushy tail (cf. 4); **broom toad-flax** = *broom cypress*; **broom-weed**, a herbaceous plant (*Corchorus siliquosus*) of the West Indies and tropical America, from the leaves of which a drink is prepared; † **broom-wort**, a name applied by Gerard to species of Thlaspi; by others to some plant not identified (? broomrape).

1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* 127 *Broome boyes, and cornecutters. *c* 1300 *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 133 The *bromkat, The purblinde, the fursecat. 1509 *Will of Lewkenor* (Somerset Ho.) A coler of gold sett with diuerse perlys & *brome codde. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Ab.* iii. 148 The broomscods of the Plantagenets. 1864 *Times* 12 Dec., Heaths and plantations .. occupied by brickmakers and '*broom-dashers'. 1660 in *Select. Fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 380 The king exchanged his woodbill for Francis Vates's *broom-hook. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), I have known sheep cured of the rot by being put into *broomlands. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 9 Land .. which bore only *broom-sedge—a thin, worthless grass. 1825 D. GARROW *Hist. Lymington* 31 Besoms .. composed of heath, which grows in abundance all over the New Forest..The manufacturers of this little useful domestic article are termed *Broom Squires. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* II. xiv. 129 'Broom-squires?' 'So we call in Berkshire squatters on the moor who live by tying heath into brooms.' 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1960/4 Stolen or strayed .. a Chesnut Sorrel Gelding .. with a *broom Tail. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 3981/4 A .. Mare .. with a large Brome Tail. 1786 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 147 *Broom-weed..is generally used in besoms by the negroes. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. (1668) Table Hard Wds., *Broomwort is an-Herb with broun coloured leaves, and beareth a blew flower, and most commonly grows in Woods.

Broom (brūm), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To sweep with a broom.

1838 J. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 43 If he escaped being scrubbed or 'broomed' to death. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* lviii. (D.), Work-people brooming away the fallen leaves. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Gold. Calf* x. 119 A feeble old woman was feebly brooming the floor.

2. To BREAM a ship. (? Only in Dicts.)

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 13 *Broming* or *Breaming*. Breaming her, is but washing or burning of all the filth with reeds or broome. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Brooming* or *Broming* a ship: see *Breaming*. 1707 *Glossogr. Nova*, The brooming of a ship meant in old time the burning of the filth from its side. 1708–21 in KERSEY, *Brooming* or *Breaming of a Ship*. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Broo'm corn. [f. (in U.S.) BROOM + (Indian) CORN.] The American name of the Common Millet, *Sorghum vulgare*, of which the panicles are made into brooms and stiff brushes; also the *Sorghum saccharatum* or Sugar Millet of the East.

1817–8 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 340, I have Broom-Corn and Seed-Stems enough to make fifty thousand such brushes. 1861 G. BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* xxiv. 410 The Americans called them Broom corn. 1886 *Echo* 25 Sept. 4/2 Broom Bread..The latest novelty..is an American loaf made of broom corn flour. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 85 Broom corn .. is cultivated in some parts of Northern India .. on account of the sugar which can be extracted from the stems.

Broomer (brū·mə1). [f. BROOM *v.*] = next.

1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VII. 69 A company of shoe-blacks, broomers, and messengers was set on foot.

Broom-man (brū·mˌmăn). [f. BROOM + MAN.] One who uses a broom; a street-sweeper.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 27 Then Conscience was not a broom man in Kent Street but a Courtier. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* 1878 I. 59 Who's free? Not Broome-men, nor the baser sort, Who dress the Citie, and defile the Court. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) VI. 9 Scarce one, in Five Thousand .. knows so much as what Popery means. Only that it is .. A Word that sounds bigg and high in the Mouths of Broommen, Scavingers and Watermen, on a 5th or 17th of November.

Broomrape (brū·mrēip). [A rendering of med.L. *Rapum genistæ* broom knob or tuber; f. *rapum* 'a knob or lump formed by the roots of trees', and *genista* broom. The name is therefore not of popular origin.] A large genus of parasitic herbs (*Orobanche*), which attach themselves to the roots of broom, furze, clover, and other leguminous plants, having a brownish-yellow leafless fleshy stem furnished with pointed scales or bracts. The name was first applied to *O. major*, the *Rapum genistæ* of Lobel and other early herbalists.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. vi. 664 That excrescence comming from the roote of Broome is called .. in Latine *Rapum Genistæ*, that is to say, Broome Rape. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 424 Broom-rape..easeth pains in the Reins. 1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 345 A large Broom-rape with a purple Flower. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 120 Brown and leafless parasites, like the Broom-rapes. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* 3 Aug. 65/1 The fat, tuberous stems of the greater broomrape.

attrib. 1863 MAPG. PLUES *Wild Flowers* 240 The broomrape order .. contains but two families, that of the broom rape and the tooth wort.

Broomstaff (brū·mstɑf). *arch.* Also **-stave** (*rare*). Pl. **-staffs, -staves.** [f. BROOM *sb.* + STAFF.] The staff or handle of a broom; a broomstick.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 57 At length they came to th' broome staffe to me, I defide 'em stil. 1711 E. WARD *Vulg. Brit.* v. 54 Rattling their Broomstaves, and their Clubs. 1712–14 PRIOR *Alma* Poems (1754) 264 Broom-staff or Poker they bestride. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* II. iii. 200 The black cat and broomstaff .. considered as conductors to and from the regions of departed spirits. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 117 The broomstave, which might make part of the poorest house's furniture.

Broomster (brū·mstə1). [f. as prec. + -STER.] One who wields a broom; *spec.* in *Curling*, one who sweeps the ice.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 972 The uncrampeted broomster, and the pilgrim with the (unboiled) peas, may go hand in hand.

Broomstick (brū·mstik). Same as BROOMSTAFF. *To marry over the broomstick*: to go through a *quasi*-marriage ceremony, in which the parties jnmp over a broomstick; also called 'to jump the besom'.

1683 tr. *Erasmus' Moriæ Enc.* 58 Shall take a Broom-stick for a streight-bodied woman. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 148 A story of a witch upon a broomstick, & a flight in the air. 1732 POPE *Use of Riches* II. 97 The thriving plants, ignoble broomsticks made. 1824 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 95 They were married over a broom-stick. 1841 MIALL *Nonconf.* I. 265 Not more hopeless .. the attempt to make a broomstick bud. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. iv, 'There's some as think she was married over the broom-stick, if she was married at all'.

b. *comb.*

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 16 He had no inclination for a Broomstick-marriage. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 362 The broomstick-whirl'd hags that appear in Macbeth. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 353, I never had a wife, but I have had two or three broomstick matches, though they never turned out happy.

Broomy (brū·mi), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y1.]

1. Covered with or abounding in broom.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 132 All coarse barren Heaths, Lingy, Broomy Lands. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 110 This heathy, broomy, gorsy, barren sort of Soile. 1790 BURNS *Let. Mrs. Dunlop* Nov., The broomy banks of Nith. 1852 D. MOIR *Glen of Roslin* iii. 169 Each broomy vale .. bequeaths Some old heroic tale.

† **2.** Of or pertaining to a broom or besom. *rare.*

1709 SWIFT *Morning* in *Tatler* No. 9 ₱ 1 The Youth with broomy Stumps began to trace The Kennel Edge.

3. Broom-like. Cf. *bushy. rare.*

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 253 Its leading shoot appears .. to have spread into a small broomy top.

Broose. *Sc.* Also **brooze, bruise, bruse.** [Sc. pron. brōz, brūz: of unknown origin. The suggestion of Jamieson that the word is the same as *brose* or *brewis* is absurdly impossible; (though phonetically it might be *broos*, pl. of BROO): mod. Sc. ō, ū, derives from OE. *ó* or Fr. *u*.] A race on horseback, or on foot, by the young men present at country weddings in the north, the course being from the place where the marriage ceremony is performed (in Scotland the bride's former home) to the bridegroom's house. Hence *to ride, run, win the broose.* (The prize is usually a coloured silk handkerchief.)

It is understood to be a survival from primitive marriage customs: probably the whole wedding cortége formerly conveyed the bride at full gallop to the bridegroom's house; but now the race is kept up by the young men only, the rest of the procession following at leisure. Cf. BRIDELOP, and the Teutonic synonyms there mentioned.

1786 BURNS *To Auld Mare* ix, At Brooses thou had ne'er a fellow, For pith and speed. 1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* 156 (JAM.) To think to ride or rin the bruise Wi' them ye name. 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VI. 306 The broose or contest who shall first reach the house of the bridegroom is very keenly maintained. 1863 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* (ed. 3) 31 You know what riding the bruse means.

Broose, obs. form of BRUISE.

† **Broouage.** *Obs.* (See quots.)

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. viii. 16 Grass and plants fit for broouage, and browsage of sheepe. *Ibid.* IV. i. 80 Rents proper .. may be for Landes, tenements .. Turbarie, Mastage, (of Beech, Oake, Holme, &c.) Herbage, Broouage, &c. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 333/2 Broovage or Browsage is feeding of Sheep and Goats.

Brooyl, obs. form of BROIL.

Brose (brōuz). [mod.Sc. form of earlier *browes*, BROWIS, OFr. *brouez*. Often treated as a plural, like porridge, broth, etc.; in this case partly at least from the sound of final *-s* (*-z*).] A dish made by pouring boiling water (or milk) on oatmeal (or oat-cake) seasoned with salt and butter. Hence *brose-meal, brose-time*, etc.

1657 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 21 A bag which kept his meal for brose. 1792 BURNS *Deuk's dang o'er, &c.* ii, I've seen the day ye butter'd my brose. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxi, 'Whiles—at brose-time', answered the..damsel. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* xvi, The citizens had gorged themselves upon pancakes fried in lard, and brose, or brewis. 1829 CUNNINGHAM *Magic Bridle, Anniversr.* 137 His favourite spring was brose and butter.

b. *Pease brose*: a similar preparation of pease-meal. *Athole brose*: a mixture of whiskey and honey.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlviii, His morning draught of Athole brose. *a* 1840 *Neil Gow's Farew.*, For e'er since he wore the tartan hose He dearly liket Athole brose.

Brose, obs. form of BRUISE.

Brosen, brossen, brosten, dial. ff. *borsten*, obs. pa. pple. of BURST *v.*

Broshe, Brostle, obs. ff. BRUSH, BRISTLE.

Brosour, -ure, var. of BRUSURE, *Obs.*, wound.

Brosy (brōu·zi), *a. Sc.* [f. BROSE + -Y1.] Daubed with brose, brose-fed.

1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 28 (JAM.) Laying the brosy weans upo' the floor Wi' dousy heght. 1823 E. LOGAN *St. Johnstoun* I. 240 (JAM.) A square-built, brosy-faced girl.

Brotch(e, obs. or dial. f. BROACH, BROOCH.

Brotekin, var. of BRODEKIN, *Obs.*, a high boot.

† **Bro·tel, brotle,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 **brotel**(l, **brotil**, (**brutel, brutil**(e), 5 **brotill**(e, **brottyl**, (**brutyll**), 6 **brotle.** [ME. *brotil, brutil*, f. *broten* broken, pa. pple. of *bréotan*. In use *brotel* appears as one of the various forms of *britil, bretil*, BRITTLE, and it may have been of later analogical formation: cf. *brickle, brockle.*]

1. Liable to break, easily broken; fragile, brittle.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* iv. 7 We han this tresour in brotil [1388 britil] vesselis. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* v. vii. (1554) 127 a, Fortunes fauors be made .. Of brotell glasse rather than of stele. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 324/4 Kepte in a fraylle and brutyll vessell.

b. Frail, perishable, easily destroyed, mortal.

1340 *Ayenb.* 129 Vsy hou þou art fyeble and brotel. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* IX. 37 Þe Bodi þat Brutel is of kuynde. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. xiv. (1483) 109. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1226/1 A brotle man lately made of earthe.

2. *fig.* Unstable; inconstant, fickle.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 5 Man is so brotel Ine his owene kende. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* ₱ 473 The commendacion of the peple is somtyme ful fals and ful brotel [*v.r.* brotil, brethil, brutile, brutel]. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3861 His welthe hathe but a brotille stablenesse.

Hence † **Bro·telhede,** frailty. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 130 Huanne þe man .. knauþ his pourhede, þe vilhede, þe brotelhede of his beringe.

† **Bro·telness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Frailty, fickleness; insecurity, uncertainty.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 35 On brutil ground thay bulde, and brutelnesse Thay fynde, whan thay wene sikernesse.

a 1420 Occleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1 The brotilnesse of hir nature. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* II. xiii. (1554) 53 a, God..preserue your variaunt brotilnesse.

Broth (brɒ̀þ), *sb.* Forms: 1–4 broþ, 4–6 brothe, 6–8 broath, 7 broathe, 3– broth. [Com. Teut.: OE. *broþ* = OHG. *brod*, *prod*, ON. *broð* :—OTeut. *bropo(m)*, f. vb.-root *brū-* to prepare by boiling, make a decoction: see Brew. (Cf. F. *bouillon* broth, f. *bouillir* to boil.) The OHG. word was adopted in Romanic, giving med.L. *brodum*, *brodium*, It. *brodo*, Sp., Pg. *brodio*, Pr. *bro*, OF. *bro*, *breu*, whence *broet*, Browet, Brewis. Irish *broth*, Gael. *brot*, are from Eng.]

1. The liquid in which anything has been boiled, and which is impregnated with its juice; a decoction; *esp.* that in which meat is boiled or macerated; also a thin soup made from this with the addition of vegetables, pearl barley, rice, etc., as Scotch 'broth'.

a 1000 *Colloq. Monast.* xxix. 13 (Bosw.) Fætt broþ ge maꝫon habban. 1297 R. Glouc. 528 On of is men .. Caste broth vp a clerc. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* (Tollemache MS.) xvii. lxx, Broþ of þe leues þerof [broom] abateþ swellynge of þe splene. *c* 1400 Maundev. xxiii. 250 Non other potages but the brothe of the flesche. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 53 Brothe, *brodium*, *liquamen*. 1530 Palsgr. 201/2 Brothe of fysshe or flesshe, *brouet*. 1535 Coverdale *Judg.* vi. 20 Take the flesh .. & set it vpon the stonye rocke .. and poure the broth theron. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xxxix. 57 The decoction or brothe of Agrimonie. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* III. 281 She herself had used to make the broaths. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 50 He .. sawc'st our Brothes, as Juno had bin sicke, And he her Dieter. 1665 Gerbier *Princ.* 24 Too many Cooks spoils the Broth. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. 7 Bad 'em serve in the broath [*rime* loath]. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 308 ₱ 3, I am sure .. you love Broth better than Soup. 1804 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Gt. Cry & Litt. Wool* Wks. 1812 V. 165 The more cooks the worse broth. 1861 Ramsay *Remin.* (ed. 18) 118 She.. never did more than to sup a few family broth.

b. *fig.* and *transf.* (Cf. *stew*, *brewst*, etc.).

c 1526 Frith *Disput. Purgatory* (1829) 141 If he had thought to have gone through purgatory .. there should he have had an hot broth and an heartless. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* vi. 13 He sware he wolde purchace for the two sonnes..suche a broth [1601 traine] that they shulde bothe dye in doloure. 1878 Seeley *Stein* III. 390 They .. want to .. dissolve all civil society into a great fluid broth.

†2. Loosely applied to various boiled, brewed, or decocted liquors; also to the brine of ocean, melted snow (Snow-broth), etc. Cf. Sc. Bree, Broo.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 28 With brothe of venegur drawꝫe hit withalle. 1558 Phaër *Æneid* VIII. Civ, There went the salt sea broad with swellynge broth. 1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 264 Bickering with the broth of bountifull Bacchus. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple*, *Odour* ii, This broth of smells, that feeds & fats my minde. 1691 Ray *Making of Salt* 206 If you put in too much [ale] it will make the Broth [of brine] boil over the Pan. 1765 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* II. 361 A sop in the briny broth of ocean.

3. Phrases. **†** *To make white broth of*, said of boiling to death (as a poisoner). *A broth of a boy*: the essence of what a boy should be, a downright good fellow (*colloq. Irish*).

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 4 She was afraid that Cook the Lord Chief Justice would have made white broth of them, but the prerogative kept them from the pot. 1822 Byron *Juan* VIII. xxiv, Juan was quite 'a broth of a boy'. 1843 Mrs. Tonna *Judah's Lion* 131 Papa says you are the broth of a boy, for taking care of me.

†Broth, brothe, *a. Obs.* [ME. *brōþ* :—earlier *brāþ* (north Eng. *brāth*: see Brath) :—ON. *bráð-r* hasty, rash, passionate.] Impetuous, violent, passionate, wrathful; also quasi-*sb.*

c 1200 Ormin 7172 Þatt he be grimme .. & braþ. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 149 Þat oþer burne watz abayst of his broþe wordez. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2233 He .. orpedly strydez, Bremly broþe on a bent. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xvi. Thus bidus that brothe.

†Bro·theful, *a. Obs.* [f. Brothe *a.* or the cogn. Brath *sb.* + -ful: cf. Brathful.] Violent, wrathful.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 55 Bituex þam & þe messengers broþefulle wordes brak.

Brothel (brɒ·þ'l), *sb.* Also 5–7 **brothell**(e, 5 **brodel**(le. [ME. *broþel*, f. OE. *broðen* ruined, degenerate, pa. pple. of *bréoðan* to go to ruin: a variant of Brethel.

The modern sense arises from confusion with an entirely different word Bordel (q.v.); the *brothel* was originally a person, the *bordel* a place. But the combinations *bordel-house* and *brothel's house* ran together in the form *brothel-house*, which being shortened to *brothel*, the personal sense of this word became obs., and it remains only as the substitute of the original *bordel*.]

†1. A worthless abandoned fellow, a wretch, scoundrel, scapegrace, good-for-nothing.

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 173 Quod Achab thanne, There is one, A brothel, which Micheas hight. 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 772 Ne bedden swiche broþels In so brode schetes. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xix. 265 Lorde, tokenyng hadde we none To knawe þat brotheil [Christ] by. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 130, I [Herod] shall se that brodelle [Christ] bloode By hym that me has boght. *c* 1475 *Lyt. Childr. Bk.* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 18 Fylle not thy mouth as done brothellis. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 514/1 The holy Lenton faste, whiche these brotheles so boldly take vpon them to breake. 1594 Carew *Tasso* (1881) 117 [They] with wrath .. Enflamde, fortune vniust and brothell call.

†2. An abandoned woman, a prostitute. *Obs.*

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 54 b, He .. went agayne to a brodelles hous. 1535 Fisher *Wks.* 418 Why doeth a common brothel take no shame of hir abhomination? 1546 Langley *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. xii. 79 b, Venus .. was a common harlot & brothel of her body. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* 58 A filthie strumpet or brothel. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Iustine* 113 b, A company of concubins and brothels.

†b. (See quot.) *Obs. rare.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Brothell*, keeper of a house of baudry.

3. Short for *brothel's house*, *brothel-house* (2, 4 b); taking the place of the earlier Bordel, Bordel-house: A house of ill fame, bawdy-house.

a 1593 H. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 26 Some [return] unto the taverns, and some unto the alehouses .. and some unto brothels. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. iv. 99 Keepe thy foote out of Brothels. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Sat.* Wks. 1730 I. 56 We need not rake the brothel and the stews. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 190 ₱ 2 You understand by this time that I was left in a Brothel. 1751 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 171 ₱ 12 Tricked up for sale by the mistress of a brothel. 1828 Macaulay *Hallam, Ess.* (1851) I. 86 The offal of gaols and brothels.

4. *Attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* I. xviii, Or Mævius chaunt his thoughts in brothell charm. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III. 291 With so profligate a Race, Within their Brothel-Heav'n. *a* 1856 Mrs. Browning *Soul's Trav.* 39 The brothel shriek, and the Newgate laugh.

b. *comb.*, as *brothel-haunting*, *-keeper*, *-like*, *-master*, *-monger*; **brothel-house** = Brothel 3.

1692 tr. *Sallust* 17 The Rage of adulterous Lust, of *Brothel-haunting and other Bestialities. 1530 Palsgr. 201/2 *Brothelleshouse, *bordel.* 1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* xvi. 39 [They] shal breake downe thy stewes, and destroye thy brodel houses. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* I. i. 256. 1678 *Hug. Man's Call.* 273 Thou shalt be..put into the common stews & brothel-houses. 1820 T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* I. 255 One Philostratus, a *brothel-keeper. 1803 Southey in *Ann. Rev.* I. 41 We will not transcribe Mr. Fischer's *brothel-like description. 1608 Middleton *Trick to Catch, &c.*, He's a rioter, a wast-thrift, a *brothel-master. 1566 Drant *Horace Sat.* I. iv. 113 No *brothelmonger be.

†Bro·thel, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. I. iii. (1621) 217 Who, like Lust-greedy Goates, Brothel from bed to bed.

Bro·theller. ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -er 1.] A frequenter of brothels, a whoremonger.

1608 Middleton *Trick to Catch, &c.* II. i, What though he be a brotheller, a waste-thrift. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 751 For Gamesters, Jockeys, Brothellers impure. 1805 Southey in *Ann. Rev.* III. 230 Not the only brotheller.

†Bro·thelling. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The frequenting of brothels, whoring. Also *attrib.*

1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* II. § 76 (1591) 97 If he had any courage .. it is dulled & worne away, in tipling and brothseling houses. 1611 Cotgr., *Bordelage*, brothelling, wenching, whoore-hunting.

†Bro·thellous, *a. Obs.* [see -ous.] = next.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* F ij, This whorish and brothellous painting and colouring of faces.

†Bro·thelly, *a. Obs.* [see -ly 1.] Whorish.

1607 Topsell *Serpents* 642 To play and meddle with filthy whores and brothelly queans.

†Bro·thelry. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ry.]

1. Lewdness; harlotry.

1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 29 He fell to the talke of as fyne brothelry, as anye craftes man in that art myght vtter. 1569 J. Sanford *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 97 Brothelrie is the Arte of abandoninge the proper chastitie to all men. 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* Ded. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 14 Pestilent vses of turpitude and brothelry.

2. A place of prostitutes.

1593 Marlowe *Lust's Domin.* I. iii, Whilst you at home suffer'd his bedchamber To be a brothelry. 1616 Dekker *Sev. Sinnes* II. (Arb.) 22 Thou makest thy buildings a Brothelry to others.

†Bro·thelsome, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -some.] Pertaining to a brothel, lewd, whorish.

1624 F. White *Repl. Fisher* 83 The Vow of Chastitie filled all the Earth with the steame of Brothelsome impuritie.

†Bro·thely, *a.* and *adv. Obs.* Also brodly, brothelych, brodelyche. [ME.: in sense a., f. Brothe *a.* + -ly 1, 2; cf. the northern form Brathly. Sense b. (only in *Allit. Poems*) may perhaps be a deriv. of Brothel.]

A. *adj.* Fierce, violent, angry.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 166 Fulle broþely & brim he kept vp a trencheour, & kast it at Statin.

b. Vile, bad.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 847 Þe worlde stynkes Of þe brych þat vpbraydez þose broþelych wordez.

B. *adv.* Quickly, hastily; violently, furiously.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 18918 (Trin.) Brodly [*Cott.* brathli] on þat hous hit brast. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2377 Þenne he .. Brayde broþely þe belt to þe burne seluen. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1408 Þe embuschement of Bretons brake owte at ones, Brothely at banere. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 2121 Percevelle..asked wherefore and why He banned it so brothely.

b. Vilely, in ill plight.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1256 Broþely broȝt to Babyloyn þer bale to suffer. *Ibid.* C. 474 [Jonah] blusched to his wodbynde þat broþely watz marred.

Brothen, brothin, bankrupt, broken, pa. pple. of Brethe *v.* *Obs.*

Brother (brʌ·ðəɹ), *sb.* Pl. brothers, brethren (bre·ðrĕn). Forms: 1 **bróðor**, -ur, -er, 2–5 **broþer**, 3– **brother** (*passim* -err, -ir, -ere, -re, -yr, broither), 4–6 **broder**, -ir, -yr, 6 **bruder**; *mod.Sc.* **brither**. *Plural*: see below. [A Common Teut., and Common Aryan word: OE. *bróðor* = OFris. *bróther*, *bróder*, OS. *bróthar* (MDu. and Du. *broeder*, MLG. and mod.LG. *broder*), OHG. *bruodar* (MHG. *bruoder*, Ger. *bruder*), ON. *bróðir* (Sw., Da. *broder*), Goth. *brōþar* :—OTeut. **brōþar* :— OAryan **bhrā·ter*, *-tor*, *-tr*, whence also Skr. *bhrātṛ*, Gr. φρᾱτηρ, L. *frāter*, OSlav. *bratŭ*, OCelt. **brāter* (Ir. and Gael. *brathair*, Welsh *brawd* (from **brawdr*), Breton *breur* (formerly *breuzr*).

As in some other words in OE. long *ō*, the mod. form has undergone more than the usual vowel change, which would have left it (brū·ðəɹ). In ME., esp. in north. dial. and Sc., the *th* was often written *d*, perhaps after *fader*, *moder*. The OE. dat. sing. was *bréðer*; the gen. was the same as the nom. and remained so in Scotch down to 1600, as in the comexion *broder son* (nephew), *broder bairn*, *broder wyfe*, *broder dochter*, which have often been misunderstood by modern readers. The plural has had a great variety of forms: viz. in OE. *bróðor*, *-ur*, *-er* (like the sing.), and *bróðru*, *-ro*, later *-ra*, also once *broeþre* (in Anglian, in Rushworth Gloss.); and with collective sense, *ȝebróðer*, and *ȝebróðru*, *-ro*, *-ra*. In early ME. the *Lambeth Homilies* have *broþre*, *broþer*, and rarely *broþren*; the *Trin. Coll. Hom.* *broþren* and *broþron*; *Ormin* and *Gen. & Ex.* have always *broþre*, *broþere*; of *Layamon* the first text has a variety of forms, most frequently *broþeren*, frequently *broþe·ren*, rarely *broþe·re*, (never *broþre* or *broþer*), once *broþerne*, once *broþeres*; the second text has always *broperes*, *bropers*. The Jesus MS. poems in *O. E. Misc.* have usually *broþren*, which is the regular form in *Ayenbite*; *brothe·ren* occurs in many writers down nearly to 1600. In northern Eng., from the earliest distinctive specimens, the regular plural form was *broþer*, *brether*; often used also by non-northern writers. The standard English plural, down to 1600, was *brep(e)ren*, *brethren*. *Brothers*, after its early appearance in Layamon, is not quoted again till the end of the 16th c., when it is used by Shakspere indiscriminately with *brethren*. In the 17th c. *brothers* became the ordinary form in the literal sense; *brethren* being retained in reference to spiritual, ecclesiastical, or professional relationship.

The original Teut. pl. nom. corresponding to Aryan **bhrā·tres*, would be **brōþru*, whence regularly ON. *bræðr*. The corresponding OE. **bróðor*, **bróðer* is unexpectedly wanting: but the Mercian *bréðpre*, and its ME. descendant *brethre* (see β) may possibly be a remnant of it. The northern *brether* (see γ) may actually have come down from *bréðer*, though it may also merely be *brethre* with the final *e* dropped. The OE. *-u*, *-o* (*-a*) forms are difficult to explain: it has been suggested that they might be originally duals (like *sculdru* from *sculdor* masc.). They were regularly represented by ME. *brothre* (see *a*). *Brothren*, *brethren* exemplify the usual passage of sbs. having vowel plurals in southern early ME. into the *-en* type. The early occurrence of the modern *brothers*, as well as its subsequent non-appearance till the end of the 16th c., is notable and requires further investigation. In the genitive pl. *bredere* occurs in *Gen. & Ex.*; *broþern* *-e* in *St. Brandan*; *broþer*, *broþers* was northern; *brethren's* standard Eng., now, in ordinary use, *brothers'*.]

A. Illustrations of the plural forms.

†*a.* plural **brother, brothre**: OE. *bróðor*, *bróðru*, *-ro*, *-ra*; ME. 2–3 *bropre*, *-ere*, 4 *brothere*, 4–5 *-ire*.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2033 (Gr.) Broðor þry. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxxi[i]. 8 For mine broðru. *Ags. Gosp.* John vii. 3 His broðra [*Lindisf.* & *Rushw.*, broðro; *Hatton G.* hys broðre]. *Ibid.* John vii. 10 His ȝebroðru [*Hatton G.* broðre]. *Ibid.* Matt. xii. 47 Þin modur & þine ȝebroðra [*Hatton G.* ȝebroðre; *Lindisf.* broðra, *v.* 48 broðro; *Rushw.* broþer]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Nu leoue broðre! *Ibid.* Leoue broðre and sustre! *c* 1205 Lay. 16120 Comen þa broðere. *c* 1275 *Passion* 626 in *O. E. Misc.* 55 ȝe beoþ alle broþre [*rime* ych to oþre]. ?*a* 1400 *Sayn John* xix. in *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 94 His hyne holly and he .. Become þare thi brothire [*rime* ilk one to oþer].

†*β.* plural **brethre**: OE. *bréopre*, 2–3 *breðre*, *brepere*, 3 *briðere*. *Obs.*

c 975 *Rushw. Gl.*, Matt. i. 11 Broeþre his. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9, 45 Leofe breðre. *c* 1200 Ormin 6366 Wiþþ hise brepre. *Ibid.* 8269 Arrchelawess brepre þreo. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 275 Borne breðre hauen me forwurpen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1911 If he sa3 hise breðere misfaren. *Ibid.* 2213 Đo breðere (*gen. pl.*) seckes. *Ibid.* 2271 Al đo briðere fellen.

γ. brether: (3–4 *-ir*, *-yr*, *breither*, 4 *briper*, 5 *brythir*, 4–6 *breder*, *-ir*, *-ur*, *-yr*.) Still in north. Eng. and Sc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1210 His breþer als him-self he loued. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 23873 (Edinb.) Al er we briþer. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 39 Alle þo rich breþer. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 93 Twa brethir. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9589 His dere bredur two. *Ibid.* 13167 Bothe were þai brether. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 125 The breder of Ioseph. *Ibid.* 211 Rome was made of ij. breþer, Remus and Romulus. 1473 Warkw. *Chron.* 1 His two brythir. 1513–75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 84 And vtheris his breder. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 33 The rest of the brether or sisters. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Prov.* vi. 19 Our Lord hateth .. him that among brether soweth discordes. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Brether*, brothers.

†δ. brothren: 3–4 *bropren*, *-eren* (4 *brotheryn*)*e*, 5 *broderen*, *-yrn*, 5–6 *brothern*, *-e*, 6 *brootherne*, Sc. (casually) *brotherand*). *Obs.*

a 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 173 Of two broðren. *c* 1205 Lay. 2759 His broðren hine cleopeden. *Ibid.* 2101 þa þreo broðeren [*c* 1275 broþers; so 5536, 6809, 10461, 11176]. *Ibid.* 3880 Beine iweren ibroðeren [*c* 1275 broþers; so 10446, 12255]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 101 We gadereþ alle oure broþren. *Ibid.* 149 Uor oure broþren. *c* 1275 *O. E. Misc.* 53 Go to myne broþren. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2656 We are broderen. 1478 W. Paston *Lett.* 816 III. 226 All my brodyrn and systyrs. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 401/2 His brothern wepte.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. (1822) 44 To haif supportit his brotherand. 1536 *Remed. Sedition* 24 b, Ye brotherne and systerne? fathers and mothers? 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 50 These owre brootherne, owre flesshe & owre bones. 1567 Drant *Horace's Epist.* II. ii. Hvj, Two brotherne.

ε. **brethren**: 2–4 *brepren, -eren*, 3– *brethren*, (3–6 *bretheren(e*, 3–5 *-in*, 4 *brithirn, -ern, -eroun*, 4–5 *-eren*, 4–7 *brethern*, 5–6 *brederne, -urne*).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Leoue breðren. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 175 Ure helende .. segh þos tweie brodren and þese breðren weren on þe se. *c* 1205 Lay. 2137 Þo þa þre breðeren. *Ibid.* 4292 Þas breðren [*c* 1275 þeos broþers]. 1297 R. Glouc. 478 The bretheren hulde al so aȝen hor fader. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 558 Mid oure Loverdes pans and mid oure Bretherne i-boȝt. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5304 Þe bold breþeren. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 284 Among here briþeren. *Ibid.* 367 Þe possessyon of her breþern. *?a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4144 My faire bretherene. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* lv. 52 Alle his bretheren. *Ibid.* 59 His bretherin alle. *c* 1450 *Merlin* iii. 4 The two brethern. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* iv. vii. 247 Two bretherne accused of thefte. 1535 Coverdale *Matt.* i. 2 Iacob begat Iudas & his brethren. 1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 68 Howel with his Bretherene. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. iv. 1. (1676) 134 Two melancholy brethren. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* I. 49 Their Brethrens honest though mistaken Zeal. 1843 Macaulay *Lays, Lake Regillus* ii, Unto the Great Twin Brethren We keep this solemn feast.

ζ. **brothers**: 3 *broþeres, broþres, broþers*.

c 1205 Lay. 9153 Alle his broðeres [*c* 1275 broþers] mid him. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 12255 Broþeres hii were [*c* 1205 ibroðeren]. *Ibid.* 2101 Þe þreo broþers [*c* 1205 broðeren] alle to gadere comen. [So everywhere in the later text.] 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* III. i. 30 Ah Lucius for thy brothers let me plead. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 23 Thou hast a better place in his Affection, Then all thy Brothers. *c* 1630 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 25 Being both younger Brothers. 1713 Pope *Windsor For.* 337 Around his throne the sea-born brothers stood. 1843 Macaulay *Lays, Horatius* xxxii, The Romans were like brothers In the brave days of old.

B. Signification: I. as simple *sb.*

1. The word applied to a male being to express his relationship to others (male or female) as the child of the same parent or parents.

In the singular usually defined by a possessive word expressed or implied as 'my brother', 'the king's youngest brother', 'the brother of your friend', '(our) Brother Jonathan', 'come, (my) brother!'; in the plural, this may be absent, if the relationship is between the individuals themselves, as in 'they are brothers (*i. e.* to each other)'.

a. *properly*. The son of the same parents. But often extended to include one who has either parent in common with another (more strictly called *half-brother*, or *brother of the half blood*); also to a Brother-in-law. See *brother-uterine* (in 9 d), also Brother-german, Good-brother. (Also applicable to animals.)

O. E. Chron. an. 656 Min broðer is faren of þisse liue. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xii. 13 Seȝe minum breðer þæt he dæle uncer æhta wið me. — Matt. x. 21 Soðlice broður sylð hys broður to deaðe. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., Se broðer sylleð his broðer. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 147 Þo two sustres wepen for here broðres deað. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1214 Caym his aun broder slogh. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 15 His borne broder. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 54 Brodyr by the modyr syde onely..*germanus*. 1473 Warkw. *Chron.* 1 He create and made dukes his two brythir. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 154 Fie brother, how the world is chang'd with you. 1611 Bible *Prov.* xviii. 24 A friend that sticketh closer then a brother. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 456 His Brothers Offering found From Heav'n acceptance. 1842 Tennyson *Dora* 15 She is my brother's daughter. 1850 — *In Mem.* xxxi. 5 Where wert thou, brother, those four days? 1859 — *Elaine* 40 Here two brothers..had met And fought.

b. Including more distant kin: A kinsman, as uncle, nephew, cousin. (Chiefly a Hebraism of the Bible.)

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xiv. 14 Loth his brother takun. *Ibid.* xxix. 12 He shewide to hir that he was the brother of hir fader. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xiii. 8 And Abram said vnto Lot, Let there be no strife, I pray thee, betweene mee and thee ..for wee bee brethren. *Ibid.* xxix. 12 Jacob told Rachel, that hee was her fathers brother. *Ibid.* 15.

c. Said affectionately of one regarded or treated as a brother; one who fills the place of a brother.

1795 Burns '*A man's a man*' v, Man to man, the world o'er, Shall brothers be for a' that. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* ix, My friend, the brother of my love, My Arthur!

2. A fellow-clansman, fellow-citizen, fellow-countryman (one who claims the same *patria* or father-land); in widest sense (under influence of Christianity), fellow-man, fellow-creature.

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxxi[i]. 8 For mine broðru ic bidde nu. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 219 For þi beð alle man ibroþren and isustren. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 854 His grace it was..þat he wald bicom our broþer. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 151 Theyr neyghbours..I meane theyr systerne and bretherne. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. i. 67 Adams sonnes are my brethren. 1611 Bible *Acts* xiii. 26 Men and brethren, children of the stocke of Abraham. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 297 So Man .. Shall satisfie for Man, be judg'd and die..and rising with him raise His Brethren. 1714 Fortescue-Alano *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 30 The Lombards .. Brothers and Kinsmen of the Saxons. 1789 Burns *Capt. Grose*, Land o' Cakes and brither Scots. 1840 Longf. *Ps. of Life* viii, Footprints, that .. A forlorn and shipwrecked brother, Seeing, shall take heart again. *a* 1860 Mackay *Brotherhood of Nations* vi, Are ye not brothers?..Is [God] not Father of all climes and lands? 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 294 An ungrateful infection, weakening and corrupting the future of his brothers.

b. *A man and a brother*: a phrase taken from the motto on the seal of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, 'Am I not a man and a brother?' approved by a Committee of the Society on 16 Oct. 1787.

(The design, a kneeling slave in chains, uttering the words, was shortly after produced as a cameo, black on white, by Wedgwood, and became extremely popular as a personal ornament. The seal is in regular use by the philanthropic society, which still carries on the war against slavery and the slave trade.)

1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* 101 [an engraving of the device and motto]. 1808 Clarkson *Hist. Abolition* I. 450; II. 191. 1809 Montgomery *Songs Abolition Slavery* I. ii, The Negro wakes to liberty..Read the great charter on his brow, I am a man, a brother now.

Hence (contemptuously), *man-and-brotherism*, the anti-slavery movement.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Mar. 3/1 Is this the principle of abolition? Are these the sentiments of man and brotherism?

3. A fellow-member of a Christian society, or of the Christian Church as a whole; a fellow-christian; a co-religionist generally. (Pl. *brethren*.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 8 An ys eower Lareow; ȝe synt ealle ȝebroðru [*Hatton G.* ȝebroðre; *Lindisf.* broðro]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Leoue broðre and sustre ȝe hi here. *Ibid.* 125 Alle we beoð ibroðran. *c* 1200 Ormin Ded. 3 Nu, broþerr Wallterr..broþerr min i Crisstenndom..Icc hafe don swa summ þu badd. 1340 *Ayenb.* 101 We gaderep alle oure broþren mid ous of adopcion. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xii. 63 Thi Christen britheren and sistren. 1521 Fisher *Wks.* 329 In the epistoles of oure ryght dere broder Paule. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Morn. Pr.*, Dearly beloved brethren, the Scripture moveth us in sundry places to acknowledge and confess our manifold sins and wickedness. *Ibid. Burial Service*, The soul of our dear brother here departed. 1780 Cowper *Night. & Glow-w.* 29 Hence jarring sectaries may learn..That brother should not war with brother. 1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* 20 We expect a man in a black gown, supposed to be telling us truth, to address us as brethren. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 176 The Protestants..found warm hospitality among their northern brethren.

b. *The Brethren*: in N.T. the members of the early Christian churches; hence, sometimes adopted by (or applied ironically to) members of various Christian associations, claiming to adhere to New Testament principles; e. g. the Puritan party in the Church of England under Queen Elizabeth. Also in the adopted title or common appellation of some modern sects who reject 'orders' in the church, e. g. 'Brethren', 'Brethren in Christ', 'Christian Brethren', 'Plymouth Brethren', etc. (See the Registrar-General's *Reports*.)

1382 Wyclif *Acts* xviii. 18 Paul..seide fare wel to britheren. 1534 Tindale *ibid.* Paul..toke his leave of the brethren. 1655 Fuller *Ch. History* IX. 139 Heartned hereat the Brethren, who hitherto had no particular platforme of discipline amongst themselves..began in a solemne Councell..to conclude, on a certain forme, as followeth. 1886 *Whitaker's Almanac* 195/2 The Brethren, or Plymouth Brethren, have 23 places of worship in London.

c. Also in names of historical sects: e. g. *Brethren of Alexius*: a sect of the 14th c., = Cellites. *B. of the Free Spirit*: a sect which abounded in Western Europe in the 13th c., alleged to have derived its name from *Rom.* viii. 2–14.

1860 Edersheim tr. *Kurtz's Ch. Hist.* I. § 142. 457 The Brethren of the Common Life were an association of pious clergymen founded by Gerhard Groot at Deventer in the Netherlands (1384). *Ibid.* § 147. 470 It is more than probable that Eccart stood in some relation to the Brothers and Sisters of the Free Spirit.

4. A fellow-member of a guild, corporation, or order; hence, by extension, one of the same profession, trade, society, or order. (Pl. *brethren*.)

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 246 Dismas my broþer bi-souȝte þe of grace. 1389 *Gild of Garlekhith* in *E. E. Gilds* (1870) 3 To noriche more loue bytwene þe bretheren & sustren of þe bretherhede. *c* 1466 *Gild of Tailors, Exeter* ibid. 315 Yf any Brother of the ffforsayd ffraternyte and crafte dysspysse anoder. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 142 Gif ane man, quha is nocht ane brother of this Gilde..leaues in legacie, any part of his gudes to this Gild: we receave him as ane of our brether. 1723 Steele *Consc. Lovers* II. i, What shall I do for a Brother in the Case? 1805 *Med. & Phys. Jrnl.* XIV. 231 To furnish their professional brethren of the circle with a supply of recent vaccine fluid. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* I. 559 Admitted a brother of the Stationers' Company. 1845 D. Jerrold *Curtain Lect.* xx. 49 When you were once made a 'brother' [Masonic] as you call yourself. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 441 One physician .. assured the queen that his brethren would kill the king among them.

b. The official title of certain members of livery companies, and formerly of municipal corporations.

c. A member of Trinity House.

1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* (pt. 2) IV. v. (Arb.) 60 Two states of an incorporation, the one of the Aldermen, the other of the Brethren. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3176/3 The Master, Wardens, Assistants and Elder Brethren of the Society of the Trinity-House at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 4066/3 The Mayor..Aldermen, Brethren, and Capital Burgesses, of Your Majesty's Ancient Borough of Derby. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 330 This corporation [Trinity Ho.] is governed by a master, 4 wardens, 8 assistants, and 18 elder brethren. The inferior members .. are called younger brethren; into which number any master or mate, skilled in navigation, may be admitted. 1883 Ld. Sudeley in *Ho. Comm.* 19 July, The Elder Brethren of the Trinity House.

d. More vaguely: One in the same case or position; a comrade, fellow, companion, associate. (Pl. more commonly *brothers*.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13086 Breþer mi dere and freinde Nu yee sal mine erand wend. 1423 Jas. I. *Kingis Q.* clxxxiv, Beseching vnto fair venus abufe, For all my brethir .. that seruandis ar to lufe. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 4499 Sir, brethre we ar, both ye and I. 1611 Bible *Job* xxx. 29, I am a brother to dragons, and a companion to owles. — *Prov.* xviii. 9 Hee also that is slouthful in his worke, is brother to him that is a great waster. 1632 Massingea *Maid of Hon.* II. ii, I will draw my sword. Oh! for a brother! 1785 Burns *Ep. W. Simpson* xvii, Fareweel 'my rhyme-composing brother'! 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. 663 A legioned band of linked brothers.

e. In numerous phrases indicating the kind of fellowship, as *sworn brother, brother at, in* (*of* obs.) *arms, brother of the angle* (=fellow-angler), *of the blade, gusset, long robe, quill*, etc.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knts. T.* 302, I tolde the myn aduenture As to my cosyn, and my brother sworn. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* 3 Two brethern of armes. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 7, I am sworn brother to a leash of Drawers. 1632 Massinger *Maid of Hon.* v. ii, Once more brothers in arms. 1653 Walton *Angler* i. 5, I am a Brother of the Angle. 1668 R. L'Estrange *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 105 To pass for Hectors; Sons of Priam; Brothers of the Blade. 1680 *Observ.* '*Curse Ye Meroz*' 7 This Aphorism is but borrowed from another Brother of the Quill. 1814 Southey *Roderick* iv, My first sworn brother in the appointed rule. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* II. 212 That doughty burgher is Henry's brother-at-arms. 1828–41 Tytler *Hist. Scot.* I. (1864) 144 Randolph, his friend and brother-in-arms. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 315 The two knights defend each other, as sworn brethren-at-arms. 1878 Morley *Diderot* II. 122 A chivalrous defender of poorer brethren in art.

5. *esp.* A fellow-member of a religious order (cf. *frater, frère, friar*).

Hence frequently in titles, as *Brethren of the Sack, B. of the Holy Trinity*: two fraternities of monks in the 13th c. *B. of the Community*, and *B. of the Observation*: laxer and stricter sects of the Franciscans. *Little Brethren of the Poor*: the Wyclifite preachers. *Brothers of Obedience, B. of Charity*, etc.: see quots.

c 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 7 The pope..hath graunted in his byll, That euery brother may do what he wyll. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburgh* (1848) 87 This kynge gaue a place..To buylde a monastery, to relygyous brethur. 1536 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, xlii. § 2 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 14 Scolers, Dimies, Brotherne, Chapleynes. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 5850 Ȝe Brether of Religioun, In tyme leif ȝour abusioun. 1691 Southeane *Sir Ant. Love* I. i, A broken Brother of Bethlehem, with all his frippery about him. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16*th C.* II. iv. xi. 450 The Brothers of Charity were instituted by St. John de Dieu. 1788 *Picturesque Tour thro' Europe* 19 The Brothers of Obedience..without being obliged to go to Malta, like the rest, make the same vows. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 61 The chief representative of the Jesuits at Whitehall was an English brother of the Order.

6. Used by sovereigns and princes to each other.

1534 K. Jas. V. to *Hen. VIII*, 5 June in *Nat. MSS.* II. xxviii, Derrest and best belouit brother and oncle..ȝour lowynge hartly brothere and nepho James Rex. 1535 K. Hen. VIII. *ibid.* II. xxix, To be frank and playn with his saide goode Brother [of France], his Majestie woll in noo wise, directly or indirectly confesse the Bisshop of Rome to haue any Jurisdiction in princes. 1553 Q. Mary *ibid.* III. iv, Our good brothere the ffrenche king. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 64 ¶ 1 Princes and Sovereigns .. are stiled Brothers to each other. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 199 Lewis..was as licentious..as his brother of England.

7. *fig.* Said of things.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. II. 141 Feire speche þat is feibles is falsnes broþer. 1799 Wordsw. *Two April Mornings* vii, That April morn, Of this the very brother. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. xxiv. (1865) 188 The art of roasting or rather broiling (which I take to be the elder brother). 1830 Tennyson *Isabel* iii, A clear stream flowing with a muddy one, Till in its onward current it absorbs .. The vexed eddies of its wayward brother.

†b. *B. of the Rose*: the five leaves of the calyx.

1611 Cotgr. *Le gobelet d'vne Rose*, The fiue-leaued Cap or huske thereof; called, by some, the fiue brothers of the Rose. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 590 We see also, that the Sockets, and Supporters of Flowers, are Figured; as in the five Brethren of the Rose.

II. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*

8. *attrib.* Placed before other substantives, in the same way as *fellow-*. *Brother-man*: a man recognized as a brother, a 'man and brother'.

Often united by a hyphen, esp. in the singular, so as to make clearer the attributive relation of *brother* to the second word (contrast *brother-officer* with *brother John*); but in the plural this is sufficiently shown by the inflexion of the second word and non-inflexion of *brother*. Formerly *brother* was also made plural.

1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, xvii, The Mayor .. with his Brethren Aldermen. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 122 Your Brother Kings and Monarchs of the Earth. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 219 My brother-Iustice haue I found so seuere. 1603 Dekker, etc. *Patient Grissil* (1841) 18 Many of his brother knights. 1613 *Voy. Guiana* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 184 My brother-captain, Michael Harcourt. 1670 Walton *Lives* III. 216 His Brethren Ministers of the Low Countries. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxvii. (1695) 186 To punish one Twin for what his Brother-Twin did. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XI. 300 Two brother-heroes shall from thee be born. 1768 Boswell *Corsica* iii. (ed. 2) 213 Composed in praise of his brother-commander. 1820 Keats *Hyperion* II. 160 Tell me, all ye brethren Gods, How we can war. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* I. xv. (1858) I. 100 An esteemed neighbour and brother magistrate. 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* iv. 128 These wretched brother-men. 1861 *Jrnl. Sacred Lit.* 95 To recognize him as one who is our brother-man. 1871 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 220 Divorced ..from his brother men.

b. of things.

a 1822 Shelley *Sc. fr. Faust, Prol. Heaven*, The sun

sounds .. In the song of emulation of his brother-spheres. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* ii. 32 Suainabhal and his brother mountains. 1874 Boutell *Arms & A.* ii. 17 The substitution..of iron, in the stead of its elder brother-metal, bronze.

c. Hence, possible parasynthetic derivatives, as **brother-ma·nhood.**

1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 457 A cheery brother-manhood.

9. *Comb.* **a.** The old uninflected genitive = 'brother's', as in *broder bairn, daughter, son, wife*, was sometimes in later usage taken as = 'a brother's, brotherly', as in *brother deed, brother love.* **b.** objective and obj. gen., as *brother-hater, -slayer, -slaughter, -worship.* **c.** instrumental, as *brother-forsaken*, etc.

a. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3750 Fader, þis was na broþer dede. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 45 A Broder doghter, *fratria.* A Broder son, *fratrnus.* A Broder wyfe, *fratrissa.* 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. iii. 173 With a true heart, And Brother-loue.

b. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 45 A Broder-slaer, *fratricida.* 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* IV. i. (1634) 510 Did brother-slaughter seeme to the Patriarkes a lawfull thing? 1817 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* 387 Of many and various sorts are the brother-haters. 1864 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 31 Dec. 838 Brother-worship is natural to sisters—when young.

d. Brother-consanguinean (see quot.); **brother-house**, the home of a brotherhood; †**brother-law** = Brother-in-law; **brother-uterine**, one born of the same mother, but not of the same father. Also Brother-german, Brotherwort.

1880 Muirhead *Gaius* iii. § 10 Brothers born of the same father, often called *brothers-consanguinean, are each other's agnates. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 491 Their *brother-houses and schools .. in most of the chief cities of the Netherlands. 1677 Hobbes *Homer* 195 Your *brother-law Alcathous is kill'd. *Ibid.* 383 Hector, said she, Whom best I lov'd of all my brother-laws.

Bro·ther, *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* **bruder.** [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make a brother of; to admit to brotherhood; also, to treat or address as brother.

1573 *Sege Edinb. Castel* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 289 Thay ar bowit and bruderit in our band. 1584 Fenner *Def. Ministers* (1587) 7 Howe can you brother vs thus in euerie line, and deale so vnbrotherlie with vs in euerie sentence? 1706 Farquhar *Recruit. Officer* I. i, No coaxing, no brothering me 'faith. 1820 Scott *Ivanhoe* II. iv. 62 This same motley gentleman thou art so fond to brother. *c* 1825 Beddoes *Sec. Brother* II. ii, Marcello is my brother, I am his, If coming of one mother brother us.

2. To be a brother to. *To brother it*: to act or behave as a brother.

c 1600 Chapman *Iliad* XIII. 692 She that brought thee forth not utterly left me Without some portion of thy spirit to make me brother thee. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Life* (1826) 327 There remains now but you and I to brother it.

Hence **Bro·thering** *vbl. sb. rare.*

1818 Southey *Lett.* (1856) III. 97 By..such brothering and sistering he kept up his influence among his people.

Brother, obs. form of Broider *v.*

Bro·thered, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.]

1. United into or by brotherhood.

1627-8 Feltham *Resolves* (1647) 211 When they meet a brother'd constitution they then unite. 1876 Blackie *Songs Relig. & Life* 3 All in brothered rays do mingle.

2. Caused by brothers; fraternal.

1850 Blackie *Æschylus* I. 233 Save my city From brothered strife, and from domestic brawls.

Brothered, *sb.* : see Brotherred.

Brother - german (brʌ·ðəɹˌdʒɜ·mănˌ.) Pl. **brothers - german** (formerly **brethren-**). [f. Brother *sb.* + German.] A brother through both parents; a 'whole' brother.

Early writers also used it as = 'brother on the mother's side, brother-uterine'; it has been proposed in modern times to restrict it to 'brother on the father's side'.

1340 *Ayenb.* 146 Broþer germayn of uader and of moder. *c* 1450 *Merlin* viii. 122 Thei be men of high lynage, and be bretheren germain. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxv. 230 Karoll the grete kyng of fraunce was broder germayn of Quene Isabell kynge Edwardes moder. 1530 Palsgr. 201/2 Brother germayne, *frere germain.* 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *German*, Brother German denotes a brother both by the father's and mother's side. 1882 A. Macfarlane *Consanguinity* 8, I use the term brother-german, to denote brother on the father's side.

Brotherhood (brʌ·ðəɹhud), also †**brotherhead.** Forms: α. 4 **broþerhede, broiþer-, broder-, brodurhede, brethered,** 4–5 **brether-hede,** 5 **breþerheed,** 4–6 **brotherheed,** 5 **bretherheed, britherhed**(e, **brodirhede, broþerhed,** 5–6 **bretherhed, brodered,** 6 (**breethreed**), **bretherhead, brodirhed, brotherhed, -head**(e, **-hedde.** β. 5 **broder-, broþerhode, breþerode, britherhod,** 5–6 **brotherode, -hode,** 6 **brotherhoode,** 6– **brotherhood.** [Not in OE.: the earlier ME. form *broþerhede* was, in form, a derivative of Brother and *-hed, -hede*; but arose probably from the accession of the earlier Brotherred(e (which goes back to OE.) to the *-hede* class, through the intermediate *brothered*(e, the ending of which might be either *-rede* or *-hede.* This is made still more likely by the fact that the variant *brotherhode* (whence the modern *brotherhood*) is not found before the 15th c.; whereas *childhood, maidenhood, wifehood,* and other genuine derivatives in *-hood* go back to an OE. *-hād* and early ME. *-had*, later *-hōd*(e, with *-hed, -hede* as an occasional ME. variant. See -head, -hood, -red. The variant *bretherhede* was frequent from the 14th c. till about the Reformation, evidently by association with the *brether* or *brethren* of a guild or order: 'the bretheren and sustren of the bretherhede'.]

1. The relation of a brother, or of brothers mutually; fraternal tie. Also in spiritual sense.

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1159 Felauscipe ne broiþerhede Mought te drau fra felon dede. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 169 b, Remyssyon of synnes, adopcyon of grace, brotherhed to the sone of god. 1594 Carew *Tasso* (1881) 81 Eustace her meetes, who claymes a brother-hed In him.

β. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 690 *Hec fraternitas*, a brotherode. 1580 Baret *Alv.* B 1377 Brotherhood by the same father and mother, *germanitas.* 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 9 Findes brotherhood in thee no sharper spurre? 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. 5 Nature createth Brotherhood in Families. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 166 The brotherhood of blood was not to wear out.

2. Brotherliness, brotherly fellowship, companionship, friendly alliance.

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3750 þis was na broder-hede [*v.r.* broþer dede]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Schipm. T.* 42 Ilk of hem gan other to assure Of brotherhed [*v.r.* bretherhede, -heed, breþerode, broþerhed, -hode], whil that her lif may dure. 1535 Coverdale *Zech.* xi. 14 That I might lowse the brotherheade betwixte Iuda and Israel.

β. 1388 Wyclif 1 *Macc.* xii. 10 To renule britherhod [1382 bretherhed] and frenschip. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low-C. Warrs* 121 He was sure of the Brother-hood of France. 1868 Hawthorne *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 54 We live in great harmony and brotherhood.

†**3.** The personality of a brother: in *your brotherhood*, a dutiful mode of addressing a brother. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 39 Eft writiþ þe pope to þe bischop, We bid to þi broþerhed, þat þu steer bisili þe clerkis of þi jurisdiccoun. 1502–3 *Plumpton Corr.* 172, I recomend me unto your mastership and brotherhode, and to my lady your wyfe. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* II. vii. 84, I have opportunity to salute your brotherhood, whose face I never saw.

†**4.** The position or rank of a 'brother' in a corporation. *Obs.*

1536 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, xlii. § 1 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 13 Scolershippes, Dimishippees, Brotheredes. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 104 How could..Degrees in Schooles, and Brother-hoods in Cities .. The primogenitiue, and due of Byrth..stand in Authentique place?

5. An association of brothers; a fraternity, guild, society, association of equals for mutual help, support, protection, or action. Also, the brethren of such an order collectively.

α. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2516 Vche burne of þe broþerhede a bauderyk schulde haue. 1387 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 1 The Brethered of our lady of Abbechirch. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 3 þe bretheren & sustren of þe bretherhede. 1528 Tindale *Doctr. Treat.* (1848) 343 The belly-brotherhead of monks and friars. 1553 *Inv.* in *Ann. Dioc. Lichfield* (1863) 27 Brotherheddes, gildes, fraternities, & cumpenies.

β. 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, xiv. § 1 Hospitals, Fraternities, Brotherhoods, Guilds. 1555 T. Haukes in Foxe *A. & M.* (1631) III. xi. 260/1 There is a brotherhood of you, but I will breake it. 1653 Walton *Angler* i. 5, I hate the Otter perfectly, even for their sakes that are of my Brotherhood. 1805 Southey *Madoc in W.* xiii, The grey brotherhood Chaunted the solemn mass. 1882 Fairbairn in *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 867 The Arab tribes .. fused into a united and enthusiastic brotherhood.

b. *fig.* A group or array of things figured as brothers.

1728 Pope *Dunc.* I. 143 Here all his suff'ring brotherhood retire, And 'scape the martyrdom of jakes and fire. 1814 Wordsw. *Excursion* I. 29 The gloom Spread by a brotherhood of lofty elms. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* (1850) I. 350 This rugged brotherhood of mountains.

6. A court, convention, or meeting of a fraternity or guild; *spec.* a convention or conference of delegates from the corporations of the Cinque-Ports.

1683 *Addr. Cinque-Ports* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1857/2 The humble Address of the Mayors, Bayliffs, Jurats, and Commons of the Cinque-Ports..Assembled at a Brotherhood and Guestling holden at New Romeney. 1830 *Thanet & Cinque Ports* II. 11 The annual courts anciently called Guestlings, and afterwards Brotherhoods. *Ibid.* The Brotherhood men, like members of Parliament, are privileged from arrest.

7. The fellowship or communion of Christians with one another and with Christ; also *concr.*

α. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 326 Cristen men shulden be loveris of breþerheed in Crist. 1382 — 1 *Thess.* iv. 9 Of the charite of britherhed we hadden not nede for to wryte to 30u.

β. 1388 Wyclif 1 *Peter* ii. 17 Onoure 3e alle men, loue 3e brithirhod [1382 britherhed]. 1562 D. Cox in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) II. 503 Our Father, which in heauen art, And makst vs al one brotherhood. 1666 Baxter *Call Unconverted* 238 You shall have part in the brother-hood .. of the Saints. 1865 R. W. Dale *Jewish Temp.* vii. (1877) 74 There is a brotherhood between Christ and all believers.

8. Fellowship; community of feeling uniting man and man; also *concr.* those united in such fellowship. A modern notion frequent in *brotherhood of man, universal brotherhood*, etc.

1784 Cowper *Task* III. 208 The link of brotherhood, by which One common Maker bound me to the kind. 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* II. ii. 95 And make the earth One brotherhood. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 581 The common brotherhood of man. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 107 In the Church the beautiful ideal of human brotherhood was carried into practice.

Brother - in - law (brʌ·ðərinlɔ̄·). Also 5 **brodyr yn lawe, broder in law, broder elawe.** [App. 'in law' = *in Canon Law* (in contrast to *brother in blood* or *by nature*), with reference to the degrees of affinity within which marriage is prohibited; a brother - in - law or sister - in - law being, as regards intermarriage, treated 'in law' as a brother or sister.]

prop. The brother of one's husband or wife; the husband of one's sister. Sometimes extended to the husband of one's wife's (or husband's) sister.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4399 He was Daries brother in lawe. [*c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 672 *Hic leuir, est frater in lege.*] 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 45 A Broder in law [*v.r.* Broder elawe], *leuir.* 1522 *Bury Wills* (1850) 117, I bequethe to John Bullok, my brother in law, a fetherbed. 1552 Huloet, Brotherne by mariynge the doughters of one man, called brothern in lawe. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 80 That we at our owne charge, shall ransome straight His Brother-in-Law. 1700 Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* II. 901 On his Brother-in-Law's behalf. 1830 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 273 Oakhampstead Park, the pleasant demesne of her brother-in-law, Sir Arthur Villars.

†**b.** *humorously.* The father of one's daughter-in-law or son-in-law. *Obs.*

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 720 Who..is no honest man to goe about to make me the Kings Brother in Law.

Hence **Bro·ther-in-la·wship.**

1840 Thackeray *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1885) 98 The pleasures of brother-in-lawship in general.

Bro·therist. A follower of the fanatical Richard Brothers, who attracted attention 1790–1802.

1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) III. 199 J.'s friend saw him once at the house of one of the Brotherists.

Bro·therize, *v. rare* −1. [f. Brother *sb.* + -ize.] *trans.* To provide with a brother or with brothers.

1752 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* 82 It is happy for D., since she is so brotherised and sisterised, that she can make their strange and unnatural behaviour easy to her.

Bro·therkin. [f. as prec. + -kin.] Little brother. (After Ger. *brüderchen.*)

1827 Carlyle *Germ. Rom.* II. 285 Brotherkin Anselmus. 1831 — *Sart. Res.* III. vii. 289 Wert thou, my little Brotherkin, suddenly covered up within the largest imaginable glass-bell,—what a thing it were..for the world! 1856 H. Morley *Corn. Agrippa* II. 59 Let this brotherkin, priest or Levite turn his heart from her.

Bro·therless, *a.* Having no brother.

1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 207 Broþerlees, spouselees, ful wrecchid y-wis. *a* 1678 Marvell *Nymph Compl. Death Fawn*, The brotherless Heliades. 1821 Byron *Cain* III. i. 464, I shrink from the deed which leaves thee brotherless. 1865 Lady T. Lewis *Miss Berry's Jrnls. & Corr.* Introd. 17 She was brotherless and unmarried.

Bro·therlike, *a., adv.* [see -like.]

A. *adj.* Like a brother; fraternal, brotherly.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 122 Brotherlike, *fraternus.* 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 105 Welcome good Clarence, this is Brother-like. *a* 1625 E. Chaloner *Sir Serm.* (1629) 19 This is a brotherlike admonition, and a friendlike expostulation.

B. *adv.* After the manner of a brother.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. III. II. viii. 212 All Patriots.. mourning brotherlike. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 1732 The King..kiss'd her with all pureness, brotherlike.

Brotherliness (brʌ·ðərlinĕs). [f. Brotherly + -ness.] The quality of being brotherly; brotherly affection or sympathy.

1532 Tindale *Expos. Matt.* Wks. II. 86 If brotherliness will not help..let him execute thy power. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* Table Script. Quots., Honour all men, love brotherlinesse. 1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 285 The brotherlinesse of the Generals drew exceeding favour to that side. 1878 T. Hardy *Return Native* II. III. ii. 85 He still cleaved to plain living..and brotherliness with clowns.

Brotherling: see Bretheling.

Brotherly (brʌ·ðəɹli), *a.* Also 6 **broderly.** [f. Brother + -ly 1. Cf. OE. *bróðorlīc*; but no corresponding form is found in ME.]

1. Of or pertaining to a brother; also, characteristic of a brother, fraternal, kind, affectionate.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* vi. 15 *Fraternus*, broðorlic. 1535 Coverdale *Amos* i. 9 They..haue not remembred the brotherly couenaunt [Wyclif, boond of bretheren]. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* I. II. 72 A brotherly league. 1656 Jeanes *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 152 A brotherly Saviour, and Redeemer. 1835 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) III. 299 The freest, brotherliest, bravest human soul.

b. Common in *brotherly kindness, love* (sometimes, though unnecessarily, joined by a hyphen).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 170 Fraternall charite or brotherly loue. 1611 Bible 2 *Peter* I. 7 Adde to godlinesse, brotherly kindnesse. — *Hebr.* xiii. 1 Let brotherly loue continue. 1667 H. More *Div. Dial.* v. xlii. (1713) 526 The exercise of..Brotherly-kindness. 1856 R. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 199 To displace this pride by brotherly-kindness.

†**2.** Of things: Acting in harmonious conjunction. 1638 A. Read *Treat. Chirurg.* xx. 146 Two brotherly muscles, appoynted for sundry motions of the same part.

Bro·therly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] In the manner or spirit of a brother; fraternally.

1526 Tindale 1 *Peter* I. 22 To love brotherly withouten faynynge. 1590 H. Barrow in *Conferences* I. 1 To confer brotherly and christianly with me. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. iii. 38 How should you gouerne any Kingdome, That know not..how to vse your Brothers Brotherly. 1650 S. Clarke *Eccl. Hist.* (1654) I. 237 He exhorted them lovingly and brotherly to lay down their arms. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* II. xx, The man he had loved so brotherly.

Brotherode, obs. form of Brotherhood.

†**Bro·therred.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **bróðor-**

ræden, 2–3 broþerreddene, 4 broþerrede, (5–6 brothered(e). [OE. f. *broðor* BROTHER + *-ræden* condition, state: see -RED, and cf. *kindred*. Apparently in its later ME. form *brotherred, brothered*, it was merged in *brotherhed*, earlier var. of BROTHERHOOD.] = BROTHERHOOD.

(The quotations after 1400 illustrate the merging of *brotherred* in *brotherhed*.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* vi. 17 *Fraternitas*, broðorræden. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 Leofe breoðre haldeð broþerreddene eow bitwenen. 1340 *Ayenb.* 110 He heþ þe broþerrede and part and uelazrede and riȝt and ine alle þe guode dedes. *Ibid.* 146 Ane broþerhede gostlich þet is worþ betere þanne þe broþerrede ulesslich. 1464 *Manx. & Housek. Exp.* 272 The brodered of the ȝeld of Seynte Iohnes. 1513–4 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, vii, The Felishippe and Brodered of the blessed Trinite. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 340 b, A certain brethreed which vsed to .. gather together at his hous.

Brotherˈship (-ʃip). [f. as prec. + -SHIP :—OE. *-scipe*. Only in ONorthumb. *broðerscip*, and in recent occasional use as = 'fraternity'.]

a. Brotherly fellowship, brotherliness. **b.** A fraternity or gild-brotherhood.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 12 Eftcoles broðerscip *vel* lufo monizra. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruit. Officer* I. i, Take your cap and your brothership back again. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. vii. 337 This wish..to be in brothership with religious houses. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 579 They possess trade-guilds and brotherships.

Broˈtherwort. [f. as prec. + WORT.] Wild Thyme, *Thymus Serpyllum*. (Britten and Holland.) (According to Halliwell, Pennyroyal.)

1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 35 *Pulegium montanum*, brotherwort. *c* 1465 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 81 *Herpillum, serpillum, pulegium montanum*, brothuurt. *Ibid.* 186 *Tymbra uel timbria*, brotherwrt. 1499 *Promp. Parv.* 54 Brotherwort, *pulio, puleium*. 1530 PALSGR. 201/2 Brother worte herbe. 1597 in GERARD App. (Britten & Holl.).

Brothery, perh. an error for *brokery*.

1638 JACKSON *Consecr. Son of God* 185 Our Saviour purged the material Temple from brothery [Wks. 1844 VIII. 359 brothelry] and merchandizing.

†**Broˈthfall.** *Obs.* [a. ON. **bróðfall* or **bráðfall* 'sudden fall' (Vigf.), found in Icel. as *brotfall* epileptic fit.] Falling sickness, epilepsy.

c 1200 ORMIN 15504 And ta þatt fellen o broþþfall þe33 tokenn att himni hæle.

† **Brothrell**, *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. = BROTHEL 2.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (1847) 28 Suche a brothrell hir keepeth not to one.

Brothy (brǭˈþi), *a.* Also 7 **broathy**. [f. BROTH *sb.* + -Y ¹.] Of, or of the nature of, broth.

1651 OGILBY *Æsop* (1665) 63 A Table in a Broathy Deluge drown'd.

Brothyr, obs. form of BROTHER.

Brotikin, var. BRODEKIN, *Obs.*, a high boot.

Brotil l, **-tle, -ttyl**, var. BROTEL *a. Obs.* brittle.

Brouch(e, obs. form of BROOCH.

Brouch. *Obs. rare*⁻¹: perh. = BROUGH, BURR, BURROW³, an 'orb'.

1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 77 My feeble Lampe, as much Might fire Heaven's greatest Brouch.

Broud(e, variant of BROWD, BROWDEN. *Obs.*

Brouder, -re, etc., obs. form of BROIDER, etc.

Brouderer, obs. f. BRODERER, BROIDERER.

† **Broudˈur**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *broudure, brodeüre* (Godef.) embroidery, f. *broder* to stitch, embroider.]

Embroidered work, embroidery.

1470 HARDING *Chron.* cxciii. iii, Broudur and furres and goldsmith werke aye newe.

Broues, -esse, obs. ff. BREWIS, BROSE.

Brouet, var. of BROWET, *Obs.*, pottage.

Brough. now *Sc.* and *north.* Also 8–9 **brugh**, 9 *dial.* **bruff**. [app. a. ON. *borg*, in sense of 'wall, enclosure': cf. the Ger. term *hof* 'yard, court, area', applied to the same phenomenon; the comparison being to the outer wall of a feudal castle. *Brough, brugh* (brʌχ, brʌχʷ), now in north. Eng. dial. *bruff* (bruf), is the northern form; southern forms are BURR, and BURROW, in *Promp. Parv. burwhe*. (The word thus appears in origin identical with BROCH, *brough* round tower.)]

1. A luminous ring or circle around a shining body, *esp.* the moon; a halo.

[*c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 56 Burwhe, sercle [1499 burrowe], *orbiculus*.] 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xxvii. 64/1 The broughe or cercle about the candell lyght is token of rayne. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* II. iv. 62 These Circles by us called broughes, are a world of way remote from the bodies of the sunne and moone. 1808 JAMIESON *Sc. Dict.* s.v. *Mone*, A brugh, or hazy circle round the moon is accounted a certain prognostic of rain. 1855 *Whitby Gloss., Bruff*, the halo round the moon, when it shines through a mist or haze. 1875 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v. *Bruff*, 'The larger the bruff, the nearer the storm'; or, 'the bigger the bruff, the nearer the breeze'. 1882 *Standard* 26 Dec. 7/4 When round the moon there is a brugh The weather will be cold and rough.

2. *Curling*: see quot.

1857 CHAMBERS *Inform. People* II. 683/1 s.v. *Curling*, Brough—several concentric circles, varying from one to fourteen feet in diameter, drawn round each tee.

Brough, variant of BROCH, round tower.

Brougham, (brūm, brūˈəm, brǭˈəm). [f. the name of Lord *Brougham*, of which the native northern pronunciation was (bruˈχʷəm) also (bruˈfəm), and bruˈhəm); this became in London (brūˈəm, and brūm).

For the vehicle (brūm) was the accepted London pronunciation, as seen in society verses, etc., and is still widely prevalent, especially among elderly people; (brūˈəm) is somewhat less frequent; but an extensive collection of evidence shows (brǭʷəm) to be now the most common in educated use. (Brǭʷm) is heard from the vulgar.]

A one-horse closed carriage, with two or four wheels, for two or four persons.

1851 *Housek. Words* III. 567 Dukes and marquises, and people of that sort, glide away in their broughams. 1856 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* II. Prol. i, Briggs, Factotum, Footman, Butler, Groom .. Preserv'd the rabbits, drove the brougham. 1866 MISS BRADDON *Lady's Mile* I. 2 Those dashing mail-phaetons and dainty little broughams.

Brought (brɔ̄t), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of BRING *v.*] Chiefly in composition, as in *well, ill brought up* (see BRING *v.* 27 b).

Brouin, obs. Sc. pa. pple. of BREW.

Brouk(e, **Broume**, obs. f. BROOK, BROOM.

Broun(e, obs. f. BROWN, obs. pa. pple. of BREW.

† **Brounes.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [If this is of one syllable, it suggests as possible sing. *broune, brune*, ad. ON. *bruni* burning: but it may be a derivative in *-nes*, as taken in the later version.] ? Burning, inflammation.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne Regim.* (1541) 61 [It] comfortethe a hotte stomake..and repressethe his Brounes [Lat. *adustiones*; 1634 browninesse] and heate.

Brount(e, obs. form of BURNT.

Brous, Brouse, obs. ff. BRUSH, BRUISE.

Brouse, Broust, obs. ff. BROWSE, BROWST.

Brouster, -ar, northern ff. BREWSTER.

Brout, obs. form of BRUT.

Brouwys, obs. form of BREWIS, BROSE.

Brow (brau), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 brú (*pl.* brúa), 2 bruw(e, 3 brouwe, brou, bruu, 3–4 brue, 4 brwe, brewe, 4–7 browe, 5 brouȝ, broue, 5– brow. [OE. *brú* fem., inflected on the type of an OTeut. *brûâ-* str. fem., but prob. only an OE. accession to the *â-* declension of a WGer. or primitive OE. *brú* of the type of *cú, sú*:—OTeut. **brû-s* (= Skr. *bhrū-s* eye-brow, Gr. *ὀφρύ-ς*). The original sense appears to have been 'eye-brow', but it must have been extended at an early date from the hair over the eyes to that on the eye-lids, the 'eye-lashes', for this was the normal sense in OE., the eye-brows being distinguished as *ofer-brúa* i. e. over-eye-lashes, or otherwise contextually. From the eye-lashes, the name appears to have been transferred step by step to the eye-lids, the eye-brows, the prominences of the forehead, and finally to the forehead as a whole. See also BREE *sb.*¹, and cf. BEETLE-BROWED.

ON. *brá* fem. 'bridge' was perhaps the same word, with a transferred sense; but the ON. word actually used for 'eye-brow' was *brún*, pl. *brýnn*, conjectured to be a secondary form from *brú-* founded on the gen. pl. *brú-na*. (Cf. mod.G. *braune* brow, founded on the pl. *braun, brauen*, MHG. *brâwen*, pl. of *brâwe*.) In the other Teutonic langs. **brú-* is lost, and its place supplied by **brêwâ-*; thus OHG. *brâwa* eye-lashes, *obarun brâwa, ubar-brâwa*, eye-brows, mod.G. *augen-braue, -braune* (see above) eye-brow, *wimper*, MHG. *wintbrâwe* eye-lash, Du. *wenkbraauw* eye-brow, all of which belong to OTeut. **brêwâ-*, WGer. *brâw*, OE. *brǽw*; see BREE. (It appears then that the Eng. *brow* and Ger. *braue*, Du. *braauw* are not even cognate.)]

† **1.** The fringe of hair along the eye-lid, the eye-lash, L. *cilium*. Only in OE.

a 1000 *Riddles* xli. 100 (Gr.) Ne ic breaza ne bruna brucan moste. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 156 *Cilia*, brua. *Ibid.* 290 Cilium, bruwa.

† **2.** The eye-lid, L. *palpebra*. Usually *pl. Obs.* (Some of the quotations are not certain.)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 At drinche..þere beð.. winrede bruwes. *c* 1205 LAY. 22283 [Hi] heouen up heore bruwen. *c* 1275 — 18374 Þa heng he his brouwes [*c* 1205 breowen] adun. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* x[i]. 5 His brwes [*palpebræ*] askes mennes sones. *Ibid.* cxxxi[i]. 4 If I gif to min eghen slapinge, And to mi browes [*palpebris*] napping. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 817 His browes heldes doun wyth-alle. *a* 1500 *Med. Receipts* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 54 Qwen his broues hildes doune.

3. 'The arch of hair over the eye' (J.). Usually *pl.* In later use including the super-orbital ridge, and especially the skin, on which the hair grows. Now usually EYE-BROW. *To knit, bend one's brows*: to frown.

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 156 *Supercilia*, oferbrua. — *Ags. Voc.* ibid. 290 *Intercilium* [cf. Gr. *μεσόφρυον*] betweoh bruwum.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8079 Lang and side þair brues wern And hinged all a-bout þair hern. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. ix. (1495) 114 The browes ben callyd supercilia the ouer lyddes for they ben sette aboue the eye lyddes..The browes ben closyd with moche heere. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 261 His browes was like litel buskes. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* v. ii, I am as true .. as skin betwene thy browes. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 3 Why doth the Great Duke Humfrey knit his browes? 1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* xx, We will pull our browes, and indure any paine to imitate the fashion. 1619 R. WEST *Bk. Demeanor* 29 in *Babees Bk.* 292 Let not thy browes be backward drawn, it is a signe of pride, Exalt them not, it shewes a hart most arrogant beside. 1715 POPE *Ep. Miss T. Blount* 49 Vex'd to be still in town, I knit my brow. 1830 TENNYSON *Madeline* iii, O'er black brows drops down A sudden-curved frown. 1832 — *Œnone* 74 The charm of married brows.

b. In the same sense as 5 b.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14747 To blaken þan bigan þair brous [*v.r.* brues, brewes]. [See BLACK *v.* 1 for other instances.]

4. *pl.* The prominences of the forehead on either side above the eyes. Now poetically = next sense.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 392 Helpe! hold his browes. 1601 — *Jul. C.* v. iii. 82 Did not they Put on my Browes this wreath of Victorie? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* vi. 35 Ægle .. His Brows with Berries, and his Temples dies. *a* 1725 POPE *Iliad* xi. 53 Last o'er his brows his fourfold helm he placed. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* xxvi. 235 The officer ..placed it [a wreath] upon the blushing brows of his mistress. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxvi. 8 Fan my brows and blow The fever from my cheek.

fig. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 38 Our Cannon shall be bent Against the browes of this resisting towne.

† **b.** ? Part of a wig covering the brows. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst., Mor. Wisd.* i. *heading*, Vpon his hed a cheveler with browes.

5. The whole part of the face above the eyes, the forehead. (L. *frons*.)

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 289 With mony wound..In breist, in brow, in bak. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 339 She kissed his brow, his cheek, his chin. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xlviii. 4 Thy necke is an yron sinew, and thy brow brasse. 1742 POPE *Dunciad* IV. 141 His beaver'd brow a birchen garland wears. 1789 BURNS *John Anderson* i, Your bonie brow was brent. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 156 The essential point in an eagle's head—the projection of the brow. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. i. 21 And strong, though troubled, is her breadth of brow.

fig. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. vi. 17 Heere walke I, in the black brow of night. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 185 The sky has settled down again in frowning gloom. A black and threatening brow it wears.

b. *esp.* as the seat of the facial expressions of joy, sorrow, shame, anxiety, resolution, etc. *poetic.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 749 To cloak offences with a cunning brow. 1596 — *Merch. V.* III. ii. 78 What damned error, but some sober brow will blesse it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 886 To whom thus Satan with contemptuous brow. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 315 War in each breast, and freedom on each brow. 1802 WORDSW. *Sonn. T. l'Ouverture*, Wear rather in thy bonds a cheerful brow. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 178 Joy like thy bride's, should on thy brow have sate. 1817 BYRON *Manf.* II. ii. 25 Thy calm clear brow Wherein is glass'd serenity of soul. 1843 MACAULAY *Virginia* 17 That brow of hate, that mouth of scorn.

c. *fig.* Fronting aspect, countenance. Cf. *forehead, front, face.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 83 By this Face, This seeming Brow of Iustice did he winne the hearts of all. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, 78 His patience is deepe hypocrisie .. and his friendship meerely a Court brow. 1694 STRYPE *Cranmer* III. viii. 330 A Book writ with a Brow of Brass, so did it abound with confident Untruths. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* x, The old man, who had in his early youth resisted the brow of military and civil tyranny.

†**d.** *fig.* An unabashed brow; confidence, effrontery; cf. 'cheek', 'face' in slang use. *Obs.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xi. 290 Men of more brow then brain. *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1649) 88 Learned men I confess, but of a strange brow, to pretend, etc. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* 172 But they have not Brow enough to say it. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. II. 137 With what Brow can I..ask him?

† **e.** Specious look or appearance. *Obs.*

1659 J. HARRINGTON *Lawgiving* III. iii. (1700) 454 Whether the threaten'd Punishments..tho thro unacquaintance they may at first sight have som brow, would not..expire in scorn.

f. Sc. *To have no brow* (*broo*) *of*: not to like the look of, not to be favourably impressed by.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vii, 'Thir ridings and wappen-schawings .. I hae nae broo o' them ava—I can find nae warrant for them.' 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xxv, 'I had never muckle broo o' my gudeman's gossips.' 1823 GALT *Entail* III. iii. 41, I hae nae brow o' sic worldly hypocrisy. 1887 *Chr. Leader* 24 Feb. 114/3 'Man', said the fisherman, 'I hae nae brew o' thae English banks ava.'

6. The projecting edge of a cliff or hill, standing over a precipice or steep. (Arising out of sense 3: though now sometimes associated with sense 5.)

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 655 Bacward than be a brow3, Twenty fote he garde hyme goo. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 53 On the brow o' th' Sea Stand rankes of People. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* iv. 29, & led him vnto the brow [*marg.* edge] of the hill..that they might cast him downe headlong. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 159 The wary Ploughman, on the Mountain's Brow, Undams his watry Stores. *a* 1725 POPE *Odyss.* v. 614 The Wood, Whose shady horrors on a rising brow Wav'd high. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 286 If a traveller Appear'd at distance coming o'er the brow. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 200 The path .. runs along the brow of the cliff to the summit.

b. *north. dial.* A slope, an acclivity, an ascent; = Sc. *brae*. E.g. *Everton Brow, Shaw's Brow*, two steep streets in Liverpool.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 38 He scrambled up..a sandy brow.

† **7.** A projecting edge (of a pillar, wall, etc.); a ledge; a verge. ? *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 595 The brows of pillars and wals, to cast off rain. 1641 MILTON *Reform. in Eng.* I. Wks. 1847 6/1 The Table of Communion, now become a Table of Separation, stands like an exalted platform upon the brow of the Quire, fortify'd with bulwark and barricado.

8. *Coal-Mining.* A gallery in a coal-mine running across the face of the coal.

9. *ellipt.* Brow-antler (see next).

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* ii. 62 You may know .. what his rights mean, if he has them, brow, bay, tray and points.

10. *Comb.*, as *brow-bone, -pendant*; *brow-bound, -sick, -wreathed* adjs. etc.; **brow-ague,** 'strictly supra-orbital neuralgia of malarious origin. Now used as synonymous with *Hemicrania* or *Megrim'* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **brow-antler,** the lowest tine of the horn of a stag, the 'antler' in its original sense; **brow-band,** a band worn across the brow; *spec.* the band of a bridle, etc., which passes in front of a horse's forehead; † **brow-bending,** frowning; **brow-bent** *a.*, with bent brows, frowning (see 3); † **brow-lid,** an eye-lid; † **brow-piece** (*Arch.*), a beam over a door, a breastsummer; **brow-point,** = *brow-antler*; **brow-post** (*Arch.*), see quot.; **brow-snag, -tine** = *brow-antler*; **brow-stone** (cf. *brow-post*). See also BROWBEAT, etc.

1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 65 It is this nerve which is affected in "'brow ague'. **1647** W. BROWNE *Pole.* v. i. 239 With two thrusts of his *brow-anclers, he was layd flat on the sand. **1596** COLSE *Penelope* (1880) 169 Brow-antlers with her Ile exchange. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 168 Skilfull Woodmen..do call the Lowest Antlier the Brow Antelier. **1864** *Derby Mercury* 14 Dec., Curious articles made from the brow antler of a stag's horn. **1542** UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 17 b, With matrimonie commeth..the soure *browbendyng of your wiffes kinsfolkes. **1796** COLERIDGE *To Yng. Friend* 28 His muse's witching charm Muttering *brow-bent. *c* **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 675 *Hoc supercilium*, a *browbone. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 102 He..for his meed Was *Brow-bound with the Oake. **1832** TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* 128 A queen..Brow-bound with burning gold. **1594** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 77 One eyelid or *browlidde. **1611** COTGR., *Contrefrontail*, the *browpeece, or vpmost post of a dore. **1877** A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xix. 545 The bride..wears a gold *brow-pendant and nose-ring. **1884** JEFFERIES *Red Deer* IV. 75 The stag..with a blow of the formidable *brow-point, ripped the hound open. **1706** PHILLIPS, **Brow-post*, (among Carpenters) an overthwart, or cross-Beam. *a* **1641** SUCKLING *Prol. Authors* (R.) A gracious influence from you May alter nature in our *brow-sick crew. **1761** *Lond. Mag.* XXX. 17 The laying of the kennels without *brow-stones. **1880** *Geol. Mag.* 450 Distinguished..by the presence of a *brow-tyne close to the burr.

Brow (brau), *sb.*[2] *Naut.* [app. a. Da. or Sw. *bru*, ON. *brú* bridge.] (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wd.-bk.*, *Brow*, an inclined plane of planks, on one or both sides of a ship, to communicate internally; a stage-gangway for the accommodation of the shipwrights, in conveying plank, timber, and weighty articles on board...An old term for a gang-board. **1875** BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* vii. (ed. 2) 272 Plank..to form a brow to the shore. **1882** *Standard* 20 Oct. 6/1 The horses were..walked from deck to deck by 'brows'..and from the deck to the wharf down a third 'brow'.

Brow, *v. rare.* [f. BROW *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To form a brow to, be on the brow of.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 532 The hilly crofts That brow this bottom glade. **1797** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxii, The woods that browed the hill. **1834** J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 357 Browed and hemmed with old brushwood and young plantations.

2. To face, browbeat. *Sc.*

1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* I. 21 (JAM.) I wad rather brow a' the Ha's and the Howards afore I beardit you. *Ibid.* 61 Stepping forward and browing the last speaker face to face.

Brow, obs. f. of BREW.

Browbeat (brau·bīt), *v.* Pa. t. **browbeat,** Pa. pple. **browbeaten** (**browbeat** *obs.*). [f. BROW *sb.*[1] + BEAT *v.*; it appears from the earlier quotations (see esp. BROWBEATING *vbl. sb.*, that the *brow* in question was that of the beater, not of the beaten party; but it is not evident whether the meaning was 'to beat with one's (frowning) brows', or 'to beat (? lower) one's brows at'. Connexion with *beetle-browed* is suggested.]

1. *trans.* To bear down, discourage, or oppose, with stern, arrogant, or insolent looks or words; to snub, *to bully; 'to depress with severe brows, and stern or lofty looks' (J.).

1581 [see BROWBEATING *vbl. sb.*] **1603** HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 129 We must entertaine our friends and guests, with courtesie..and not to brow-beat them. **1662** PETTY *Taxes* 54 To be but brow-beaten by a prince or a grandee. **1706** PHILLIPS, *Brow-beat*, to look upon haughtily, or disdainfully, to snub, or keep under. **1743** FIELDING *Journey* I. xv, He browbeat the informers against us, and treated their evidence with..little favour. **1803** JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* XXXVI. (1831) 327, I will not be browbeat and insulted. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 663 The bar and the bench united to browbeat the unfortunate Whig. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* IX. 101 He was brow-beaten and threatened with violence.

b. *absol.*

1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. VI. 210 The well-fee'd lawyers have ceased to browbeat or to cajole.

2. *fig.* To present a threatening aspect to.

1860 WOOD in S. E. Dawson *Handbk. Canada* 266 One tremendous cliff..more than 1500 feet high, and inclined forward nearly 200 feet, brow-beating all beneath it.

3. *humorously.* To beat with the brow.

1830 TENNYSON *Sonn. to J. M. K.*, While the worn-out clerk Browbeats his desk below.

Browbeaten (brau·bī·t'n), *ppl. a.* Borne down with arrogant looks; snubbed, bullied.

1747 HORSLEY *Fool* lxxii. (1748) II. 155 The browbeaten Fool.

Browbeater (brau·bī·tə). [f. BROWBEAT + -ER[1].] One who browbeats.

1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* To Rdr. 11 A magisterial browbeater. **1823** LAMB *Elia* (1860) 138 The scarecrow of his inferiors, the brow-beater of equals and superiors.

Browbeating (brau·bī·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb BROWBEAT; orig., it appears, = 'scowling, frowning'.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 486 b, To be afrayd of any her subjects lowring or browbeating. **1693** LOCKE *Educ.* 42 Constant Rebukes and Brow-beatings. **1765** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 611 The discouragements and browbeating of censorious..persons. **1817** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. ii. 68 The brow-beating of a witness.

Brow·beating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That browbeats; bullying, insolent.

1816 *Remarks Eng. Manners* 63 Browbeating insolence. **1864** MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. vii. 147 A cross-examination by a brow-beating lawyer.

Browch, obs. Sc. form of BURGH.

1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 431 To command free Browchis to cheise Provestis and officiaris of our nameing.

Browche, obs. form of BROOCH.

† Browd, *v. Obs.* Also **broud.** [a. OF. *brouder*, *broder* to stitch, embroider; but, from the beginning, its pa. pple. *brouded, browded*, was evidently associated with the native BROWDEN, pa. pple. of BRAID *v.*, owing to contiguity of form and meaning. Cf. BRAWD, BROID, BRODER.

Fr. *broder* is a Common Romanic vb., Pr. *broydar*, Sp. *bordar* to embroider.]

1. *trans.* To broider, embroider. Hence **Brow·ded** *ppl. a.*

c **1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 227 Silk I broudede ful of grene grevys. *c* **1386** — *Monkes T.* 479 Alle hise clothes brouded [*v. r.* browded] vp & doun. **1430** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ix, Eueryche his armes..Brouded or bete vpon his coote armure. **1493–1503** *Ledger of A. Haliburton* in Cosmo Innes *Scotl. Mid. Ages* viii. (1860) 246 Packit in his kist at Bruges ..two pound of silk to browd with.

2. To plait, 'braid'. (Cf. next and BROIDEN.)

1386 CHAUCER *Kn's. T.* 191 (Harl. MS.) Here 3olwe heer was browdid in a tresse [*v. r.* 4 *MSS.* broyded, 1 breided, *Lansd.* browded].

† Brow·den, *pa. pple. Obs.* Forms: 1 ze)brozden, -broden, 4–7 browden, 4 broud, (4–5 browdyn, 5–6 -in, 6 broudin); 4–5 brawden, brauden. (Also 4–5 broiden, broydyn.) [OE. *brogden, bróden*, pa. pple. of *bregdan, brédan* to BRAID. In use almost exclusively northern. The *ow* forms are regular from **og*; the *aw, au* forms are perhaps dial. variants of these; for the difficult *oy, oi* forms see BROIDEN.]

1. Twisted, plaited; intertwined, interwoven, formed of network; woven.

a **1000** *Elene* 257 (Gr.) Dær wæs on eorle..brozden byrne. *c* **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1132 Bryʒter þen þe beryl oþer browden perles. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 580 Þe brawden bryne of bryʒt stel-ryngez. ?*a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1858 Thurghe brenys browdene. *a* **1400** *Cursor M.* 28016 (Cotton Galba) With bendes broud [*Cott.* broiden] and colers wide. [*c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 53/1 Broydyn, (1499 broyded) *laqueatus.*]

2. (= BROWDED.) Embroidered: perh. in later usage 'emblazoned in colours'.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 464 Thai saw so fele browdyn baneris. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. viii. 446 Sandalys Browdyn welle on kyngis wys. **1459** *Inv.* in *Paston Lett.* I. 477 A pece of rede satyne, brauden with *Me faunt fere*. *a* **1500** *Inv. Jewels* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 393 A covering..browdin with thrissillis and a unicorne. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 604 The baneris browdin brycht.

b. Dyed, stained.

a **1550** *Christis Kirke Gr.* xviii, His body wes with blud all browdin. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 109 Blawdit and browdin in thair husbandis blude.

3. Enamoured, fond. [Perh. a distinct word, though capable of being connected with other senses, e. g. 'netted': cf. sense 1, quot. 1440.]

1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 170 Sa was I browdin in my bow. *c* **1600** *'Lyk as Aglauros'* 24 He beheld me broudin on the bait. **1637** RUTHERFORD *Lett.* lxxvii. (1862) I. 198 We are fools to be browden and fond of a pawn in the loof of our hand. **1697** *Praise Yorkshire Ale* (JAM.) To be browden on a thing. *a* **1758** RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) I. 331 (JAM.) Less browden still on cash than verse.

Browder, -re, obs. forms of BROIDER *v.*

† Brow·ding, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. BROWD *v.*] Embroidery.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Kn't's. T.* 1640 So riche wrought..Of goldsmithry, of browdyng [*v. r.* broudynge], and of steel.

† Brow·dinster. *Sc. Obs.* Also **brodinster.** = next. Hence **Brow·dinsterschip.**

1561 *Invent. Roy. Wardr.* (1815) 150 (JAM.) The browdinstaris that wrocht upoun the tapestrie. **1578** *Ibid.* 140 (JAM.) The brodinsters, quha wrocht upoun the great pece of broderie. **1592** *Act Jas. VI* (1814) 608 (JAM.) Confirmis the office of browdinsterschip..to the said Williame.

† Brow·dster. *Obs.* [f. BROWD *v.* + -STER.] An embroiderer.

1450 etc. [see BRAWDSTER]. **1530** *Lord Treas. Acc. Jas. V.* in *Chambers Jrnl.* (1833) 165 Item given John Young brodistar for stufe and broidering of sixty four pece of Crownis, James, and Thressilis. *c* **1565** LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* 153 (JAM.) Some were..harness-makers, tapesters, broudsters, taylors.

Browe, obs. pa. t. and pple. of BREW.

Browed (braud), *a.* [f. BROW *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] Having a brow or brows. Chiefly in comb., as *dark-browed, low-browed*, etc.

c **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 100 She is browyd lyke a brystylle. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 339/2 This ymage..was well eyed, well browed. **1526** SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1261 He frowneth fyersely, brymly browyd. **1742** R. BLAIR *Grave* 17 Low-brow'd misty vaults. **1796** SCOTT *Wild Huntsm.*, My dark-browed friend.

Browen, -in, browne, obs. pa. pples. of BREW.

Browen, obs. pl. of BROW.

† Brower. *Obs. rare*[−1]. app.: A napkin.

c **1450** *Bk. Curtasye* 663 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 321 Browers he schalle cast þer-opon, þat þe lorde schulle clense his fyngers [on]; Þe leuedy and whosener syttes with-inne, Alle browers schynne haue bothe more and myn.

Browere, -ern: see BREWERN *Obs.*, brewhouse.

Browes, -esse, obs. ff. BREWIS, BROSE.

Browest, obs. form of BROWST.

† Brow·et. *Obs.* Also 4–6 **bruet, brewet**(t. [a. F. *brouet, broet* (13th c. in Littré) soup made of flesh-broth, dim. of OF. *breu*, earlier *bro* (= Pr. *bro*, Sp. *brodio*, It. *brodo, broda*, med.L. *brodium, brodum*), late L. (**brodum*) or Romanic (*brodo*, ad. OHG. *brod* BROTH. The OF. nominative *brouetz, brocz*, gave BROWIS.]

Soup or broth of the juice of boiled meat, with various thickening ingredients.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* II. 51 Soure side signes, þat shente all þe browet. *c* **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 22 Þese er hennes in browet. *c* **1420** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 661 *Hic garrus*, brewett. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 54 Browett, *brodiellum*. *c* **1440** *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 430 Blaunche Bruet of Almayn. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 43 And broght me bruet of dere. **1495** CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. xiii. 18 a/1 He ne dranke but a lytyll browet made with meele. *a* **1500** *MS. 15th C.* in *Promp. Parv.* 54 Bruet seec, bruet salmene, and bruet sarazineys blanc.

Browgh, -t, obs. Sc. form of BURGH.

Browhern, var. of BREWERN, *Obs.*, brewhouse.

† Browis (brau·ēs). *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 3 broys, 4 brouwys, 5 browyee, 5–6 browes, 5–7 -esse, 7– browis; see also BREWIS, BROSE. [ME. *broys, browes*, a. OF. *brocz, brouetz*, nom. of *broet, brouet*, BROWET. Of this word *browet* is an original doublet, and *brewis, brose*, later variants.]

† **1.** = BREWIS, in both senses.

a **1300** *Havelok* 924 Make þe broys in þe led. *c* **1325** *Coer de L.* 3077 Soupyd off the brouwys a sope. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Order of Fooles* Min. Poems 165 Tendre browyee made with a mary-boon. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 53 Browesse [*v. r.* browes], *adipatum*. *c* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 8 She come into the warderobe to ete browesse. **1513** W. DE WORDE *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 274 Potage, as wortes, lowtes, or browes. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* 1867 72, I will eate no browesse sops. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. viii, A kinde of broth or browesse. **1658** R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 209 When they kill a beast..make a caldron of his skin, browis of his bowels.

2. A kind of BROSE; as the *browis* of the Sheffield Cutlers' Feast, a dish made by pouring boiling water upon oat-cakes mixed with dripping, and seasoned with pepper, salt, and butter.

1839 A. BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1877) 32 Nettle porridge an' brawis. **1880** *Sheff. Independent* 3 Sept., Returning to their hall, the members of the Company partook of 'browis'—a cunningly devised broth without which the installation [of the Master Cutler] would not be complete.

† Brow·less, *a. Obs.* [f. BROW *sb.*[1] 5.] Without shame, unabashed. Cf. *frontless*.

1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maiestie* 81 Therefore they despite him with all illusory gestures of browlesse scorners. **1679** L. ADDISON *Life Mahomet* 84 (L.), So browless was this heretick, that he was not ashamed to tell the world, etc. *a* **1821** KEATS *Sonn. Haydon*, When men star'd at what was most divine with browless idiotism.

Brown (braun), *a.* Forms: 1 brún, 3 brun, e, 3–4 broun, 3–6 broune, 4–7 browne, 5 browyn), 5– brown. [Common Teut.: OE. *brún* = OFris. *brûn* (MDu. *bruun*, Du. *bruin*, OHG. (MHG., MLG.) *brûn*, (mod.Ger. *braun*), ON. *brún-n* (Sw. *brun*, Da. *brun*):—OTeut. **brûn-o-z*, **brûn-ô*, corresp. to Lith. *brunas* brown :— Aryan type **bhrû-no-s*, root **bhru-*; cf. BEAVER. Adopted in Romanic, giving med.L. *brûnus*, It., Sp., Pg. *bruno*, Pr. and F. *brun*, whence also *brunir* to BURNISH, q. v. (OHG. *brûn* meant 'glänzend' shining, as well as 'dunkel-farbig' dark-coloured.)

The shade to which the name was given was originally a dark one, as seen by sense 1; also by Johnson's sole explanation 'The name of a colour, compounded of black and any other colour'. Levins *Manip.* 1570 has 'Broune, black, *ater*; Broune *fuscus*'. *Very dark* brown is close to black, as in the so-called 'black' hair of men.]

1. Dusky, dark. (Now only poetic, and regarded as transf. from sense 2.)

a **1000** *Metr. Boeth.* XXVI. 58 Sio brune yð. *c* **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 536 Sone þe worlde bycom wel broun, þe sunne watz doun. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. 160 Here colour is liche Vyolet, or more browne than the Violettes. *c* **1449** *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 221 Oure welevette hatte, That keueryd us from mony stormys browne. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1088 Where highest Woods..spread thir umbrage broad, And brown as Evening. *a* **1725** POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 215 Or ere brown evening spreads her chilly shade. **1792** S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 15 Arched with ivy's brownest shade. **1854** TENNYSON *To Maurice* IV, I watch the twilight falling brown.

b. *fig.* Gloomy, serious. See BROWN STUDY.

2. The proper name of a composite colour produced by a mixture of orange and black (or of red, yellow, and black), and varying greatly in shade according to the proportion of the constituents, as a red brown, yellowish brown, dark brown. Brown is the colour produced by partial charring or carbonization of starch or woody fibre, as in toasted bread or potatoes, peat, lignite, withered leaves, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18833 His hare [was] like to þe nute brun, Quen it for ripnes fals dun. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 330 Ale..of þe best and Brounest þat brewesters sellen. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 32 Lay hur [the gose] to fyre and rost hyr browne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 54 Browne, *fuscus, subniger, nigellus.* 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iv. 9 *Ros.* His very haire Is of the dissembling colour. *Cel.* Something browner then Iudasses. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6381/4 With a good Stock of Pale and Brown Beer. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* I. i. 13 My last Refuge, a brown Musquet. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 457 The head and whole upper part [of the female sparrow] are brown. 1799 SOUTHEY *Nondescr., Snuff*, Black, brown dust, From the oft reiterated pinch profuse. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. ii, Land of brown heath and shaggy wood. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* i. 2 The brown rocky stream.

b. Used in naming varieties or species of animals, plants, minerals, etc., as *brown ant, bear, owl*; *brown willow*; *brown hæmatite*, etc.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 183 The makyng of a bathe medicinable..Brown fenelle. 1767 G. WHITE *Selborne* xi. (1789) 31 The young of the brown owl will eat indiscriminately all that is brought. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 225 Earthy Brown Hæmatite, both compact and decomposed. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 69 Brown Bent-grass. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* vii. 126 The most admirable subterranean architecture is perhaps that of the Brown Ant. 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 62/3 Lettuces .. the best of all for winter, the old Brown Cos. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 7 Aug. 4/2 On some estates in Scotland..a brown hare is now rarely seen.

3. Of persons: Having the skin of a brown or dusky colour: a. as a racial characteristic; b. as an individual peculiarity among 'white' races; either natural (dark-complexioned, brunette), or as an effect of exposure (sunburnt, tanned).

a 1000 *Cædmon's Ex.* 70 (Bosw.) Brune leode. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 139 Vulcano That in his face was ful bronne. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. ii. (1495) 80 In hoote countrees comen forth blacke men and broun. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 505 Þaw þᵘ be bronne þᵘ art ryȝt welle shape and fere. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* V. xxvi. 127 That browne Girle of mine. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 295 When the browne Wench Lay kissing in your Armes. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Odes* (1765) 226 Brown exercise will lead thee where she reigns. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 416 Where .. the brown Indian marks with murd'rous aim. 1834 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* 53 The fair sex elsewhere are called the 'Brown Girls' in Jamaica. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 704 Enoch was so brown, so bow'd, So broken.

†**4.** In reference to the sword, steel, etc., it seems to have meant: Burnished, glistening. *Obs.* [With the sense cf. MDu. *brun* 'shining' (Kalkar), and F. *brunir* to BURNISH.]

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 989 Brende golde bryȝt, As glemande glas burnist broun. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5609 Wyþ ys swerd of style broun. *c* 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 552 Swordes bryght and bronne. *a* 1802 *Ballad* 'Cospatrick' xxii. in Child *Ballads* I. 70/2 My bonny brown sword.

5. *To do brown*: perhaps, 'to do thoroughly', suggested by roasting; to deceive, 'take in'. *slang.*

a 1600 *John Bon* 162 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 16 Ha! browne done! 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xliii, 'He goes in rayther raw, Sammy', said Mr. Weller ..' and he'll come out done so ex-ceedin' brown that his most formiliar friends won't know him'. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Execution*, We are all of us done so uncommonly brown!

†b. Cf. *round. Obs.*

1611 CHAPMAN *May Daye* Plays 1873 II. 338 You haue a whole browne dozen a suters at least.

6. *Comb.* General relations: a. qualifying the names of other colours: as *brown-bay, -green, -pink, -red*; b. parasynthetic, as *brown-barrelled, -bearded, -coloured, -complexioned, -edged, -eyed, -faced, -haired, -headed, -leaved* (*-leafed*), *-locked, -roofed, -sailed, skinned, -stemmed*; c. *brown-wash* v. (nonce-wd.).

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. xii. (ed. 7) 558 The other nations under the hot Zone, be of colour *browne bay, like a Chesnut. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 421/1 Thomas Hall Esq.'s brown-bay gelding. 1882a J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xi, One big *brown-bearded fellow. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 41/1 *note*, Eight *brown-coloured masses. 1704 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4034/4 John Jackson..aged near 40, *brown Complectioned. 1824–30 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 314 Delf, blue and white, *brown-edged and green-edged. 1865 MISS YONGE *Clever Wom.* I. iii. 56 A brown-haired, *brown-eyed child of seven. 1882 *Garden* 10 June 400/1 The downy, *brown-green young shoots. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2100/4 A tall slender Man, *brown hair'd. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. iv. 279 Church Formulas seemed to flourish; a little *brown-leaved or so, but not browner than of late years. 1855 J. EDWARDS *Paint. in Oil Colours* 27 *Brown Pink .. is a rich transparent olive, inclining sometimes to green, and sometimes towards the warmth of orange. 1835 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1871) I. 14 Some of the oaks are now a deep *brown red. 1744 MITCHELL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 112 Like the Skin of many *brown-skinn'd white People. 1795 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 106 Rubbed over, or rather brown-washed, with clay.

7. Special combs.: †**brown baker**, a baker of brown bread; †**brown bastard**, a sweet wine (see BASTARD 4); **brown blaze** (see quot.); **brown coal**, a name given to lignite, and to some varieties of coal intermediate between lignite and true coal; **brown-fly**, an artificial fly used in angling; **brown gannet, brown gull**, names of the Booby (*Sula fusca*); **brown gum**, 'the inspissated juice of the *Eucalyptus resinifera*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **brown-heart**, a species of tree in Guiana; **brown-hen**, the female of the Black Grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*); **brown-holland** (see HOLLAND); **brown jolly**, West-Indian corruption of BRINJAL; **brown mould**, *Mucor mucedo* and other fungi found on decaying fruit, etc.; **brown ochre**, a variety of limonite; also the pigment prepared from it; **brown rust**, a disease of wheat caused by a parasitic fungus (*Trichobasis rubigo vera*); **brown-sleeve** *a.*, wearing brown sleeves; **brown-spar** (*Min.*), a variety of dolomite; also applied to varieties of the allied minerals ankerite and magnesite, and to chalybite or native ferrous carbonate; **brown-stone** (see quot.); **brown stout**, a superior kind of porter; **brown sugar**, unrefined or partially refined sugar as opposed to crystallized or loaf-sugar; **brown-thrasher**, 'the (American) Ferruginous Thrush, called also the Brown Thrush, *Turdus rufus*' (Bartlett); **brownware**, a common kind of pottery. See also BROWN BESS, BROWN BREAD, BROWN GEORGE, BROWN PAPER, BROWN STUDY.

1528 in Turner *Sel. Records Oxford* 58 Yᵉ corporation of yᵉ browne bakers. 1656 J. REEVE *Let.* in *Spirit. Epistles* (1831) Suppl., In Trinity Lane, over against a *Brown Bakers. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xiv. 312/2 The Company of the Brown bakers, a Society of long standing and continuance. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 4 We shall haue all the world drinke *browne and white bastard. 1609 *Ev. Wom. in Hum* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, A Figge for Browne-bastard. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 458 The first portions of volatile matter which pass over when zinc ore is distilled in contact with carbonaceous matter, and which on account of their burning with a brown flame, are called by the technical name of **brown blaze*, contain very little zinc, and are chiefly composed of arsenic and cadmium. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 199 This *brown coal consists of..beds of lignite of various thickness interstratified with the clays and sands. 1878 LAWRENCE *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 321 Brown coal .. differs from ordinary black coal in containing a much greater proportion of bitumen. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 111 The *Brown-fly, or Dun-Drake .. its wings are made off the feather of a Pheasant's wing, which..exactly resembles the wing of the fly. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxviii. 335 The *brown-heart is in hardness of the same consistency as the purple-heart, and the green-heart. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 173 The *Brown-Jolly or Bolangena .. was first imported into Jamaica by the Jews. 1814 LEENAN *Hortus Jamaic.* I. 280 Sometimes called brown jolly or mad-apple. 1883 *Gd. Words* Nov. 732/1 In the *brown-mould quite a different arrangement prevails. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 415 *Brown-Ochre is a warm brown or foul orange colour. 1855 J. EDWARDS *Paint. Oil Colours* 19 Brown Ochre..is a dark ochre of great value in landscape painting .. It is of a dark brownish yellow. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* IV. 395, I Was just a *brown-sleeve brother. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 214 Bitter spar, or *Brown spar, occurs in small but well-defined crystals. 1803 R. C. DALLAS *Hist. Maroons* I. iv. 91 To prefer pale small beer to *brown stout. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xvii. 270 Hyper-oxide of manganese also named *brown-stone. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4032/4 Her Cargo, consisting chiefly of *Brown Sugar. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Wedding D.*, As 'best-refined loaf' to the coarsest 'brown sugar.' *a* 1847 C. MATHEWS *Wks.* 125 (Bartlett) I love the city as dearly as a *brown thrasher loves the green tree that sheltered its young. 1856 BRYANT *Rivulet* i, List the brown thrasher's vernal hymn. 1836 *Scenes Commerce by Land & S.* 150 Common *brown ware .. a superior sort is manufactured at Nottingham.

Brown, *sb.* [The adj. used absol.]

1. Brown colour.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 435 The mingling together of black and white colours doth .. produce a swart and brown, and neither of both doth appear in the brown. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* ci. 3 That beech will gather brown. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* I. 3 Amid the browns and greens of the heather.

b. Duskiness, gloom.

1729 M. BROWNE *Piscat. Eclog.* VIII. (1773) 111 The scatt'ring brown of night.

c. A pigment of a brown colour.

1549 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 573/2, 1 lb. Spanish brown. 1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* I. x, A little Capons grease, and broun of Spain, mixt together. 1855 J. EDWARDS *Paint. Oil Colours* 25 Vandyke Brown. (Bituminous Earth.) This is a rich transparent pigment.

2. *techn.* Brown or unbleached state.

1882 *Standard* 11 Sept. 6/6 Medium and fine bobbin nets in the brown.

3. Elliptically, for various things or parts of things of a brown colonr: *e.g.* a brown butterfly, a brown fly used in angling; brown clothing, etc.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1122 Hure horn heo leide adun, And fulde him of a brun {*Gloss.* a brown jar}. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. I. i. (1651) 232 The burned and scorched superficies [of roast meat], the brown we call it. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxiv. § 26 Angle with the smallest Gnats, Browns and Duns. 1712 *Act* 10 *Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5018/3 Paper called .. small ordinary Brown. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 163 Flour or bread..as seconds, thirds, and browns. 1851 KINGSLEY *Let.* in *Life* ix, One pounder I caught to-day on the 'March brown'. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 4 Here, too, are the butterflies .. the tawny 'browns' are dancing along the hedge-rows.

b. *slang.* A copper coin, a 'copper'.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, Browns and whistlers, bad halfpence and farthings. 1842 T. MARTIN in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec., 'More *browns* than *guineas* goin' vith us any day.' 1865 *Look bef. You Leap* I. 239 'There isn't a respectable boy 'ull give me browns for a sixpence.'

†c. A person of brown complexion; a brunette.

c 1450 *Merlin* xxi. 373 This feire broun is sone to the kynge Belinans.

Brown (broun), *v.* [f. BROWN *a.*]

1. *intr.* To become brown.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3293 Whan note brounith in haselrys. 1859 LEVER *Davenp. Dunn* 26 'That delicious potato-cake that I see browning .. before the fire.'

2. *trans.* To make brown; to roast brown; to give (by a chemical process) a dull brown lustre to gun-barrels or other polished iron surfaces.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 220 To Broune, *obfuscare.* 1769 MRS. RAFFALO *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 133 Take off the skin and brown it 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* II. 107 The operation of browning a gun barrel. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* II. 319 The hot Italian sun had parched and browned him.

fig. 1798 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Posth. Wks.* III. ix. 23 To give a freshness to days browned by care.

Brown Bess. The name familiarly given in the British Army to the old flint-lock musket. (*Brown Musket* was in earlier use: both names existed long before the process of 'browning' the barrel (introduced in 1808), and apparently referred to the brown walnut stock.)

[1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* I. i. 13 My last Refuge, a brown Musquet. 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 31 The ceremony is performed by a brown musket.] 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* s.v., *To hug brown Bess*: to carry a firelock, to serve as a private soldier. 1797 *Gent. Mag.* LXVII. 1022 'Etymologus' asks 'Can you trace the application of the term *Brown Bess* to anything *loading* or fatiguing, such as a musket to soldiers tired on a long march or to a wooden pump? Or is it..derived from the colour of the material? Why is Bess the more favourite term than Nan or Moll? A brown musket is not an uncommon phrase, taking the part for the whole, the stock for the steel. But why is Bess brought in?' 1809 R. PORTER *Trav. Sk. Russ. & Swed.* (1813) I. xxiv. 273 A good soldier .. sleeping with his hand on his musquet, his wedded wife and dear brown Bess. 1820 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Consol.* ii. (D.) Religion Jack did never profess, Till he had shoulder'd old Brown Bess. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxix. 61 Without more danger from Enfield or Whitworth than from Brown Bess. *c* 1880 GRANT *Hist. India* I. v. 26/1 Britons with their old 'brown Besses'.

Brown bill, brown-bill. [See BILL *sb.*¹ 2.] A kind of halberd painted brown, formerly used by foot-soldiers and watchmen.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* C iij b, All weapons, from the taylors bodkin to the watchmans browne bil. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 541 Brown Bills levied in the City Made Bills to pass the Grand Committee. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* III. ii. 38 A constable with three or four assistants, armed with the old-fashioned brown-bills. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 316 There the porter stood, brown-bill in hand.

Brown bread. Any bread of a brown colour, or of a darker colour than ordinary 'white bread'. Formerly applied in England to bread made of rye or mixed rye and wheat; now *spec.* to bread made of unbolted flour, or 'whole meal', containing some of the 'bran' or outer skin of the grain as well as the fine flour. In U.S. 'a dark-colored bread made of wheat or rye, either bolted or unbolted, mixed with Indian meal, and sometimes sweetened'. (Cf. *brown baker* in BROWN *a.* 7).

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxi. 463 Bryng me som broun brede & water in a treen dyshe. 1530 PALSGR. 201/2 Browne bread, *pain bis.* 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) 154 The next sort is named browne bread, of the colour, of which we haue two sorts, one baked vp as it cometh from the mill, so that neither the bran nor the floure are anie whit diminished. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 194 She smelt browne-bread and Garlicke. 1615 BEDWELL *Moham. Imp.* III. § 120 We do eat broun bread which is no way so pleasing in tast. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* I. 18 A browne houshold bread agreeable enough for labourers. 1849 *Fam. Economist* No. 19. 130 Proper brown bread is made from undressed wheat-meal. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 65.

2. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to brown bread; †*fig.* homely, unrefined.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. iii, Old browne bread crustes. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hawkins *Eng. Dr.* III. 313 (D.) He's a very idiot and brown-bread clown. 17.. T. HANSON in Southey *Life Wesley* (1820) II. 80, I am but a brown-bread preacher. 1860 L. HARCOURT *Diaries G. Rose* I. 281 The Brown-bread Act.

Brown(e, obs. pa. pple. of BREW; obs. f. BRAWN.

Browned (bround), *ppl. a.* [f. BROWN *v.* + -ED¹.] Made brown.

1871 *Daily News* 16 Aug., Every sort of rotten .. cranky craft, is painted and varnished, literally, a whited or a browned sepulchre. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* ii. 10 The tall, browned, big-bearded man.

†b. *Browned-black. Obs.*

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 28/2 They [the natives] be brounde blacke.

†**Browne'tta.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *brunetta*, after BROWN: cf. BRUNETTE.] A brunette.

1582 STANYHURST *Conceites in Æneid* (Arb.) 141 In bodye fine fewterd, a braue Brownnetta. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxvi. 128 The next a gay Brownetta. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 19 Thou art not faire, A plaine brownetta when thou art at best.

Brown George. 1. †a. A loaf of a coarse kind of brown bread (*obs.*). b. A hard, coarse biscuit.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 86/1 The blackest and coarsest Bread .. is .. Brown Bread, or Brown-George. 1694 ECHARD *Plautus* 195 This Monarch here must dine to Day with a Brown George, and only Salt & Vinegar Sawce. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. Prol. (D.) One musty crust of a brown George. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

†2. A kind of wig. *Obs.*

1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Jarvis's Wig* (D.) [A wig] of the colour of over-baked ginger-bread, one of the description commonly known during the latter half of the last century by the name of a brown George. 1882 *Globe* 24 July 2/1 The King [George III] wore a brown wig .. known popularly a century ago as 'brown George'.

3. A brown earthenware vessel. Cf. BLACK JACK.

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown Oxf.* xxiv. (D.) His brown George, or huge earthenware receptacle..in which his bedmaker had been washing up his tea-things. 1864 E. CAPERN *Devon Provinc., Brown-George*, a chamber utensil made of red clay. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Brown-George*, a large earthen pitcher.

Brownian (brəu·niăn), *a.* [f. the name of Dr. Robert Brown, who first described the movement in question.] *Brownian movement*: the irregular oscillatory movement observed in microscopic particles or 'molecules' of all kinds suspended in a limpid fluid; also called *molecular movement*.

1871 BASTIAN *Orig. Lowest Organisms* 46 Bacteria .. which exhibit movements resembling those known as Brownian. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 28 Serum .. crowded with fatty molecules, presenting an active Brownian movement. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Plants* iii. 64 Small granules which exhibited Brownian movements.

Brownie (brəu·ni). Also 8 browny. [denominative f. BROWN, with somewhat of diminutive force: cf. the ON. *svartálfar* or dark elves of the Edda. A 'wee brown man' often appears in Scottish ballads and fairy tales.] A benevolent spirit or goblin, of shaggy appearance, supposed to haunt old houses, *esp.* farmhouses, in Scotland, and sometimes to perform useful household work while the family were asleep.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. Prol. 18 All is bot gaistis and elriche fantasies, Of browneis and of bogillis full this buke. 1781 M. MARTIN *Descr. W. Isl.* (1716) 391 It is not long since every family of any considerable substance in these Islands [Shetland] was haunted by a Spirit they called Browny, which did several sorts of work. 1802 SCOTT *Minstr. Bord.* Introd. 41 The Brownie formed a class of beings, distinct in habit and disposition from the freakish and mischievous elves. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xxxvii. (D.) You talk of my being a fairy, but I am sure you are more like a brownie.

Brow·niness. *rare.* [f. BROWNY *a.* + -NESS.] The state of being 'browny' or somewhat brown.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 580 Fowling-pieces..through the smooth browniness of their barrels.

¶ See also BROUNES.

Browning (brəu·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BROWN *v.*] 1. The action or process of making or becoming brown. (*Browning* of polished iron: see the vb.)

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. 346 To give a browning, stuff which has just been dyed must be dipped, etc. 1808 *Morn. Post* Oct. 3 The cropping of the soldiers' hair is to be followed by the browning of the hitherto bright barrel and lock of the musket. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 7 Shrivelling and browning of the leaves of trees. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 254 The process of browning takes from four to eight days.

2. *Cookery.* A preparation for imparting a brown colour to gravy or made dishes.

1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) Introd. 3 Lemon pickle and browning answers .. better than cullis. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 42 Take one spoonful of red wine, half as much of browning.

Brow·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] a. Becoming brown. b. Making brown.

1596 GOSSON *Pleas. Quippes* 98 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 254 The tallow-pale, the browning-bay, The swarthie-blacke, the grassie-greene. 1834 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* v. 27 Where is the blooming cheek, ruddy with the browning air? 1884 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxxviii. 290 The browning grasses quivered airily against the sky.

†**Brow·ning,** *sb. Obs.* Perhaps = BROWNIE.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 2 He .. that calls for nothing else at sea but winde; and neuer rests till Browning be come. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Browning*, a term vsuall in the mouths of mariners and winnowers of corne, when they are calmed and do call for wind.

Brownish (brəu·niʃ), *a.* [f. BROWN *a.* + -ISH¹.] 1. Somewhat brown.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 193 Eyght of their hennes .. of brownyshe coloure. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 444 Hair .. of colour like a Ches-nut, or brownish. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 26 The sands of the Bagshot series ..are commonly of yellow and brownish colours.

2. *Comb.*, as *brownish-coloured*; also with other colours, as *brownish-black*, *-grey*, *-red*, etc.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2061. 2/2 A Brownish Black Mare. 1689 *Ibid.* No. 2433/4 A middle sized Man, his Hair curled and brownish coloured. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ii. (1833) 23 At first .. it is brownish-red.

Brow·nism. [f. the surname *Brown, Browne.*] 1. The system of church-government advocated *c* 1581 by Robert Brown, an English Puritan and Nonconformist. His principles, somewhat modified, became those of the Independents.

a 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 497 Some fall to Brownisme, some to Popery. 1642 *Compl. to Ho. Commons* 15 Schismatical men addicted to Anabaptisme and Brownisme. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 595 The violence of persecution drove some of them into the extremes of Brownism.

2. The style of Sir Thomas Browne. (*nonce-use.*)

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 293 Those words which he sometimes took pleasure in adopting, in imitation of Sir Thomas Browne..In one instance only in these essays has he indulged his Brownism.

3. *Med.* The Brunonian system. See BRUNONIAN.

Brow·nist. [f. as prec. (senses 1, 3) + -IST.] 1. An adherent or follower of the ecclesiastical principles of Robert Brown. (See prec.)

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 74 Diuers new phangled felows sprong vp of late, as the Brownists. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvi. 219 The Brownist and the Barrowist, goe hand in hand together. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 34, I had as liefe be a Brownist, as a Politician. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I. iii. (1852) 64 Shake off the name of Brownist: it is a mere nickname, and a brand for the making of Religion odious. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 137 The brownists and the anabaptists were the first seceders from the church of England at home.

2. *Med.* An adherent of the BRUNONIAN system.

Hence (in sense 1) **Brownistical** *a.*

1636 W. SAMPSON *Vow Breaker* 1 b, By the vertue of his good liquor hee's able to convert any Brownisticall sister. 1736 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* III. 456 Martin Mar-Prelate and the rest of the Brownistical pamphlets in the reign of Qu. Elizabeth. 1846 MACCRIE *Alex. Henderson* 35 Some persons..tainted with Brownistical and Independent notions.

Brownly (brəu·nli), *adv.* [f. BROWN *a.* + -LY².] With a brown colour; in a brown state.

c 1825 BEDDOES *Sec. Brother* I. i, A feathered and a jewelled cap, And youthful curls to hang beside it brownly.

Browness (brəu·nĭnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being brown.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* III. 26 b, Blackenes or brownes of egestion. 1611 COTGR., *Rissole*, the brownenesse that is giuen to a thing in the frying thereof. 1732 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) III. 76 The Derwent is remarkable for its Brownness. 1878 HABERSHON *Dis. Abdomen* 16 Brownness of the tongue..in states of exhaustion.

Brown paper. 1. A coarse stout kind of paper made of unbleached materials; chiefly used for wrapping.

1542 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's Bp. Stortford* (1882) 43 Item for browne paper for the seid orgons. 1611 COTGR., *Papier marchand*, browne paper (wherein Tradesmen fould vp their Wares). 1772 *Gentl. Mag.* XLII. 192 Course brown paper, such as pedlars use. *a* 1848 MARRYAT *R. Reefer* v, [He] would..clap the vinegar and brown paper on my bruises.

2. *Comb.* and *attrib.*, as *brown-paper parcel*, etc.

Brown-paper warrant (see quot.).

1610 *Histriom.* IV. 194 The gentlemen see into our trade, We cannot gull them with brown-paper stuff. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2701/4 Any Brown-Paper-Maker may be furnished with what Quantity of Course Rags .. they please. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 719 Brown-paper warrants, those given by a captain, and which he can cancel. 1885 *Law Times' Rep.* LII. 736/2 [He] sent him a brown-paper parcel.

Brown study. [app. originally from BROWN in sense of 'gloomy'; but this sense has been to a great extent forgotten. The conjecture that *brown* 'might be' the Ger. *braune* 'brow' does not require serious notice.)]

A state of mental abstraction or musing: 'gloomy meditations' (J.); 'serious reverie, thoughtful absent-mindedness' (Webster); now *esp.* an idle or purposeless reverie.

1532 *Dice-Play* 6 Lack of company will soon lead a man into a brown study. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 80 You are in some brown study, what colours you might best wear. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 772 Nothing but sadnesse, and heavinesse of minde, brown-studies. 1693 *Oxford-Act* 2 Oft wou'd the new created Sophister Where Boy cry'd, want ye any Coffee, Sir? Start from brown-study. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 286 ¶ 3 He often puts me into a brown Study how to answer him. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 13 He had been standing there in a brown study.

†**Brow·nswine.** *Obs. rare.* [Cf. OE. *mereswin*, Ger. *meerschwein*, Du. *meerswijn*, and the name *porpoise* itself.] A porpoise.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 54 Brunswyne, or delfyne, *foca, delphinus, suillus.*

Brownwort (brəu·nwɒɹt). *Herb.* ? *Obs.* [perh. from its brown flowers.] A name of the Water-Betony (*Scrophularia aquatica*), and perhaps other species of *Scrophularia*.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 158 Genim þysse wyrte wyrttruman þe engle brunewyrt hatað. *Ibid.* 374 Wið lungen adle Genim..& bryse wyrt & brun wyrt. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 54 Brownworte, herbe [1499 brother wort], *pulio, peruleium* [1499 *puleium*]. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. L ij, The herbe whiche we call in Englyshe water betony or brown wurt. 1673 GREW *Anat. Roots* I. § 13 In Brownwort, the Basis of the Stalk sinking down by degrees..becomes the upper part of the Root. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* 248 *Scrophularia aquatica*, Bishop's-leaves, Water-Betony, Brown-wort.

Browny (brəu·ni), *a. rare.* [f. BROWN *a.* + -Y.] Inclining to brown.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneid* IV. (Arb.) 164 Thee brownye lion too stalck fro the mounten he wissheth. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* xiii, His browny locks did hang in crooked curles. 1873 KINGSLEY *Valentine's D.*, Oh! I wish I were a tiny browny bird.

†**Brow·sage.** *Obs.* [f. BROWSE *v.* + AGE.] 1. The browsing of cattle; *concr.* that on which they browse.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. viii. 16 Grasse and plants fit for broouage, and browsage of sheepe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 333/2 *Broovage* or *Browsage* is feeding of Sheep and Goats.

2. The right of browsing.

1611 COTGR., *Fresange*, one hog, or more, due vnto the Maister of the waters, and forrests of Aubigny (and elsewhere) by the farmers of the Mastage and brousage thereof.

Browse (brauz), *sb.*¹ Forms: 6–8 brouse, brouze, 7 brouce, brouss, 7– browze, browse. [app. a. 16th c. F. *broust* (OF. *brost*, mod.F. *brout*) 'bud, young shoot'. (But sense 3 was evidently taken from the verb in English.) The loss of the final *t* presents some difficulties: the occas. spellings *brouce*, *brouss* indicate an early form (brus), which may possibly have been a corruption of *brousts* collective pl.]

1. Young shoots and twigs of shrubs, trees, etc.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 132 If thou haue any trees to.. croppe for the fyre-wodde, croppe them in wynter that thy beastes maye eate the brouse and the mosse of the bowes and also the yues. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* VII. G iij b, This Laurel bushe ful thick of browse. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 45 Their gotes upon the brouzes fedd. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. 5 Bushes, brouse, and some hie or thicke trees for shelter. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 Browse or brouce, or brutte, the tops of the Branches of Trees that Cattle usually feed on. 1721 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 168 In the Winter they live upon Browse, or the tops of Bushes and young Trees. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life Woods* vi. 118 Browse is the Canadian word for the tender twigs of trees.

2. Fodder for cattle, consisting of young shoots and twigs; that which is or can be browsed.

1552 HULOET, Browse, or meat for beastes in snow tyme, *vesca*. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 1400 Browse made for beastes of withie bowes. 1621 FLETCHER *Thierry & Th.* I. i, Like leaves they would..become browse for every beast. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* (1806) I. 261 Th' unworthy browze Of buffaloes. 1706 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 108 How the Goats their shrubby Brouze Gnaw pendent. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* V. ii. (1862) 367 Hollies, which were encouraged in most ancient forests for winter browze.

3. The action of browsing.

1810 CROMEK *Rem. Nithsdale Song*, All the flocks at browse. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iii, The cattle are even now returning from their scanty browse. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* IV. 114 As when at browse..A herd of deer..disport them. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* v. 80 [I] listened to the browse of the sheep as they cropped the grass.

Hence (or from the verb) Browse-wood.

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* vi. § 1 (1615) 51/2 The Foresters .. must prouide Browse-wood to bee cut downe for [the Deer] to feed upon. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 72 It is advis'd not to cut off the Browse-wood of Oaks in Copses. 1835 E. JESSE *Gleanings Nat. Hist.* Ser. III. 239 Right of common for four horses, and the use of browse-wood.

Browse, *sb.*² *Mining.* Also brouze. See quots.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 547 *Browse*, a metallurgical term for a variety of slag. *Ibid.* III. 59 A mass of heated fuel, mixed with partly-fused and semi-reduced ore, called *Brouze*, floating upon a stratum of melted lead.

Browse, browze (brauz), *v.* Forms: (6 brose), 6–7 brouse, 6–8 brouze, 7 broose, 7–9 browze, 6– browse. [f. BROWSE *sb.*¹, or perhaps directly from 16th c. F. *brouster*, now *brouter* (in same sense), according to Littré, f. F. *broust*, *brout* 'bud, young shoot'; the Eng. form being influenced by that of the sb., q.v. The pronunciation with -z may have begun in the verb; cf. the analogy of *grass*, *graze*, *advice*, *advise*, *use*, *to use*, etc. (Or if the verb was ever *broust* in Eng., we might suppose the final -*t* to have been lost, by confusion with that of the pa. t. and pa. pple.)]

1. *intr.* or *absol.* To feed *on* the leaves and shoots of trees and bushes; to crop the shoots or tender parts of rough plants for food: said of goats, deer, cattle. (Sometimes carelessly used for *graze*, but properly implying the cropping of scanty vegetation.)

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xvi. (1870) 275 At the x byt on the grasse, or brosynge on the tree. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Brouter & manger*, to brouze, to feede like an Oxe or Goate. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 32 b, All the bushes and boughes .. were hewd downe and feld for men (like brute beastes) to brouze on. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 68. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 1 (1619) 336 Cattell forsaking the .. pastures to broose vpon leaues and boughes. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 38 Goats..browze upon the steeps of Snowdon. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 141 The Giraffe uses its long tongue to lay hold of the young shoots on which it browzes. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. II. 74 The horses browsed on lotus-leaves.

b. *fig.* or *transf.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. vi. 38 There is cold meat i' th' Caue, we'l brouz on that. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xv. (1865) 119 And browsed at will upon that fair and wholesome pasturage [a good Library]. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 9 We thus get a glimpse of him browsing—for..he was always a random reader—in his father's library.

2. *trans.* To crop and eat (leaves, twigs, etc.).

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 131 Fell the vnder wodde fyrste in wynter that thy cattell or beastes maye eate & brouse the toppes. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 82 Others .. brouze the woodbine twigges. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xviii. 284. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes* xiii. 4 Forc'd, forc'd to

brouse, like goats, the lanes for food. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iii. (1878) 56 Little trees which had been perpetually browsed down by the cattle. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 21 May, Herds of deer have browsed all the leaves away as high as their necks could reach.

3. *causal.* To feed (cattle) *on* (twigs, etc.).

1550 [see BROWSER 1]. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vi. § 2 (1681) 94 Rangers and Keepers of Parks .. brousing their Deer on it.

Browser (braʊ·zəɹ). [f. BROWSE *v.* + -ER¹.]

†1. ? One who feeds the deer (in winter-time). Cf. BROWSE *v.* 3. *Obs.*

1550 in *Harcourt Papers* (1876) [At a survey taken 10th April 4th year of Edward VI] the jury did then present that .. the Lords of Stanton Harcourt have used and ought to find four Browsers in Woodstock Park in winter time, when any snow shall happen to fall, and tarry, lye, and abide be the space of two days, and so to feed the said Browsers there browsing soe long as the snow doth lye, every browser to have to his lodging every night one billet of wood the length of his ax-helve.

2. An animal which browses.

1845 MIALL in *Nonconf.* V. 312 The stupidest of the browsers of the field. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 122 We fell a forest, and the timid browsers lose their shelter and food.

Browsing (braʊ·zɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BROWSE *v.*]

1. The action of feeding upon young shoots and leaves of trees and shrubs; also *concr.* shoots and leaves; browsing-ground.

1580 BARET *Alv.* B 1401 A gathering together of leaues for beasts in winter; a browsing. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 8 The park .. for groves, and browsings for the deer .. may compare with any. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* ix. 144 Heather and gorse, kept short by the browsing of the goats.

2. *Comb.*, as *browsing-line.*

1805 REPTON *Landsc. Gard.* 51 Stripped of their foliage to a certain height .. which I shall call the browsing line. 1828 STUART *Planter's G.* 309 The browsing-line of the black-faced sheep seldom reaches to more than three, or three feet and a half above the surface.

Brow·sing, *ppl. a.* That browses.

1702 POPE *Dryope* 91 Nor let my branches feel The browzing cattle or the piercing steel. *a* 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 620 The grazing ox, and browzing goat. 1863 A. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* XXVIII. 459 Carnivorous and browsing mammalia.

Browst (braʊst). *Sc.* Forms: ? 5 **browest,** 6 **broust,** 6– **browst.** [f. *brow-*, pa. ppl. stem of BREW, or perh. of earlier origin, from the root *bru-*, as in OHG. *brû-hûs*; cf. also Du. *brouw-sel* 'a browst': the nature of the suffix is not clear. (Some modern writers have perverted this to BREWST.)] A brewing; a brewage. Also *fig.*

a 1500 *Burrow Lawes* XXXIX. (JAM.) For the fourt browest, he [the Browster] sall giue the dewtie of ane halfe yeare. 1594 *Batt. Balrinnes* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 347 Ane bloodie broust there was brouine. 1650 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 537 Yow must cause scripture speak it, or else yow will not brew your browst well. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* iv, The browst of the Howff retained .. its unrivalled reputation. 1823 — *Q. Durward* vii, You will drink a bitter browst of your own brewing one day.

Browster, -ar, northern f. BREWSTER, brewer.

a 1400 *Coer. Myst.* 132 Boutyng the browstere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 54 Browstar or brewere. *a* 1555 LYNDESAY *Trag.* 356 Ane Browster quhilk can brew moste hoilsum aill. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* XXXIX, Ane Browster. 1785 BURNS *3rd Ep. J. Lapraik* v, Browster wives and whisky stills.

†**Browze.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Corruption of F. *brou* in same sense: found earlier also as *broust*, and thus identified with the etymon of BROWSE *sb.*] The inner covering of the nutmeg.

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 127 The Nutmeg has three Wrappings, to wit, the Shell, the Mace and the Browze [la Coque, le Macis, et le Brou].

Broyle, Broyn, obs. forms of BROIL, BRINE.

Broys(e, obs. f. BROWIS, and BRUISE.

Bruart, variant of BREWARD.

Bruc, variant of BRUKE, *Obs.*, a locust.

Bruch, obs. f. BROCH, BROOCH, BROUGH, BURGH.

†**Bruche**¹. *Obs.* [OE. *bryce*, ME. *bruche* (*ü*) = OHG. *bruh*, MHG., modGer. *bruch*, MLG. *broke*, MDu. *brôke, bröke*, Du. *breuk*:—OTeut. **brukiz-*, from stem *bruk-* of *brek-an* to BREAK. In later ME. superseded by *breche*, BREACH.]

1. The action of breaking, fracture; *fig.* the breaking or violation of a command, engagement, etc.; transgression.

a 900 *Pol. Laws Ælfred* § 3 (Bosw.) Dæs borȝes bryce. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 670 (Gr.) Ne sy him banes bryce. *c* 1300 *Thrush & Night.* 28 Ne wes nenere bruche so strong I-broke with riȝte ne with wrong.

b. *esp.* Violation of chastity.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 38 Wiðuten euerich bruche, mid ihol meidenhod and meidenes menske. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 Vre flesch..ȝif þat ha wit hire wiðute bruche cleane.

2. A fractured or injured part; a fissure or break; = BREACH *sb.* 7.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1614 Þe bruchen of hire bodi, al to-broken of þe beatinge. *a* 1307 in *Rel. Antig.* II. 272 At the furmeste bruche that he fond He lep in and over he wond.

†**Bruche**². *Obs. rare.* Also **brueche.** (See quot.)

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 29 b, Agarike is the same in a Larche tre that brueche as the Northern Englishmen call it, or as other call it, a todstole, is in a birche or a walnut tre.. It groweth..vpon the bole or body of the tre..as other thynges lyke mushrummes todestooles or bruches do.

Bruchel, obs. form of BRITCHEL *a.* fragile.

†**Bru·chelnesse.** [f. prec. + -NESS.] Frailty.

c 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 251 ȝyue me grace to hyde and hele The blame of my bruchelnesse.

‖**Bruchus** (brū·kŭs). [L. *brūcus, brūchus*, a. Gr. *βροῦκος, βρούχος* 'a wingless locust'.]

1. An insect; a caterpillar; = BRUKE.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XI. vi. (1495) 393 Brucus is the brood of long flyes that dystroye corne and grasse. *c* 1475 *Bk. Found. St. Barthol. Ch.* I. vi. (1883) 52 Brucus is the issue of the buttyrflie, or he haue wynges. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* civ. [cv.] 34 The locust came, and the bruchus. — *Joel* i. *comm.*, Bruchus, an other fleeing litle beast, that devoureth not only fruite but also the leaves of trees.

2. A genus of rhyncophorus beetles, of which the larvæ are destructive to pease, etc. Hence **Bru·chian,** a member of the genus *Bruchus.*

1852 T. W. HARRIS *Insects New Eng.* 54 The habits of the Bruchians and their larvæ.

‖**Bru·cia.** The same as BRUCINE.

1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1840) II. 304 Of Brucia. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 513 Brucia closely resembles strychnia.

Brucine (brū·səin). *Chem.* [From *Brucea antidysenterica*, the tree which was supposed to furnish false Angustura bark, now understood to be the bark of a species of Strychnos.]

A vegetable alkaloid existing in false Angustura bark, and (along with strychnine) in Nux Vomica; like strychnine it is a strong poison.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 148 Brucine .. a new alkali is .. procured .. from the .. *brucea anti-dysenterica.* *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 416/1 Brucine may be separated from strychnine by its solubility in *cold* alcohol.

Brucite (brū·səit). *Min.* [after *A. Bruce*, an American mineralogist; see -ITE.] A native hydrate of magnesia. 1868 in DANA.

Bruckle (brʊ·k'l), *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *dial.* Forms: 4 **brukel,** 5 **brukyl,** 5–6 **-ill,** 6 **-il, brukkil, -yll, brukle, brucle,** 6– **bruckle.** [OE. *brucol* (in *scipbrucol*) f. stem *bruk-* of *brekan* to BREAK (see also BROCKLE): but in later use, perhaps phonetic variant of BRICKLE: cf. Sc. *muckle* and *mickle.*]

1. Liable to break; fragile, brittle.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xii. 114 As brukkyll ice. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 64 a, Rootes .. not brukle or easy to breke. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 219 Trusting vnto a piece of bruckle wood. *a* 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 113 (JAM.) Lasses and glasses are bruckle ware. 1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 29 In bruckle stane and lime.

2. *fig.* Frail, uncertain, precarious, 'shaky'.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 120 Noht of brukel blod and bane. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. xii. 1309 Yhe Devilys war noucht wroucht of brukyl kynd. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* 91 What vessell may be more bruckle and frayle than is our body. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow) III. 743 Founding them upon the bruckle authoritie of profane writers. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxvii, 'My things are but in a bruckle state'. 1886 LONG *I. Wight Dial.* 8 *Bruckle*, brittle.

†**Bru·ckle,** *v. Obs.* or *dial.* [Related to Sc. *bruik*, to begrime (see BROOKED); prob. a frequentative: see -LE.] *trans.* To make dirty; to begrime.

Hence **Bru·ckled** *ppl. a.*

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Temple*, Boyes and bruckel'd children. 1661 L. GRIFFIN *Doctrine of Asse* 7 We commonly say to Dirty Children that the Gardener will sow Leeks in their faces; we may more truly tell our Bruckled Professours that the Devill will sow Tares in their Souls. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 11 *Bruckle*, to dirty. *Bruckled*, dirty.

†**Bru·ckleness.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. BRUCKLE *a.* + -NESS.] 'Bruckle' quality or condition; frailty.

1423 JAS. I *King's Q.* cxciv, Pray the reder..Of his gudnesse thy brukilnesse to knytt. *a* 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 962 Full of brukilnes. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* l. 611 Fecklesse foolishnes and beastly bruklenes.

Brud-, Brude, obs. form of BRIDE.

Bruder, obs. form of BROTHER.

Brudge, obs. and dial. form of BRIDGE.

Brudping: see BRYDTHING, wedding.

Brue, obs. f. BROW, BREW, and var. of BROO, *Sc.*

†**Brued,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* In 6 **brude.** [Contracted from IMBRUED. (It might be from OF. *embruer*, through intermediate **abruer.*)] Imbrued.

1560 A. NEVILE *Seneca's Œdipus* 92 His eyes all bathd and brude in blond. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 49 Then they the sacred image with brude fist blooddye prophaned.

Bruer, obs. form of BREWER.

Brues(ɜe, obs. form of BREWIS, BROSE.

Bruet, var. of BROWET, *Obs.*, broth, soup.

Bruff, dial. var. of BROUGH, a halo.

Brug(e, brugg(e, obs. forms of BRIDGE.

†**Bruges.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 **brigs, brug, bruges, burges, broig, brygges,** 6–8 **bridges,** 7 **birges,** 8 **brudges.** [F. *Bruges*, Flem. *Brugge* i.e. 'bridge'.] Name of a city of Flanders, used *attrib.* in *Bruges satin*, and sometimes elliptically.

1517 T. ALLEN in Lodge *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1838) I. 26 One black brigs hat. 1538 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 16 (JAM.) Half ellin of Brug satine. 1545 *Lanc. Wills* (1860) II. 66 White sattin of Bridges. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffords.* 17 On cope of red satin bruges. 1559 *Inv. Eccl. Vestm.* in Hay *Scotia Sacra* 189 (JAM.) Blew and yellow broig satin. 1611 *Rates* (JAM.) Threed called Birges threed. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 285 Thred Sisters .. Ditto Brudges. 1752 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* 383 Thread, called black and brown, or Bridges Outnal.

Brugh, var. of BROUGH halo, and BROCH tower.

Brugh, brughe, brught, obs. ff. BURGH.

Bruhows, obs. form of BREWHOUSE.

Bruik, Bruikit, Sc. forms of BROOK *v.*, BROOKED.

Bruill, obs. form of BROIL.

Bruilyie, bruilzie: see BRULYIE.

Bruin (brūˑin). In Caxton **brune, brunne, bruyn.** [a. MDn. *bruin* (*bruyn, bruun*) BROWN, the name of the bear in *Reynard the Fox.*] An appellation applied, after the manner of a proper name, to the Common or Brown Bear. (It has advanced so far in the direction of a common noun as to be often written without capital B.)

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* vii. (Arb.) 1 How bruyn the bere spedde wyth the foxe. *Ibid.* 11 The kynge .. saide to brune the bere, syr brune, I wyl that ye doo this message. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. III. 131 Mean while th' approach'd the place where Bruin Was now engag'd to mortal ruine. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 99 So watchful Bruin forms with plastic care Each growing lump, and brings it to a Bear. 1764 T. BAYDGES *Homer Travest.* II. 89 No more each two-legg'd bruin swears. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 137 Promising to entrap bruin. 1867 MRS. HARVEY *Cruise Claymore* 130 During the autumn Bruin may not unfrequently be seen near the vineyards.

Bruise (brūz), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

†1. A breaking; a breach. *Obs.*

1441 *Plumpton Corr.* Introd. 60 In eschewing of blood-shedding and bruses of the Kings peace. 1530 PALSGR. 201/2 Brosyng or broose, *briseure.*

2. A hurt or injury to the body by a blunt or heavy instrument, causing discoloration but not laceration of the skin; a contusion.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 Fij, Yf in the parties rounde about yᵉ vlcere there is eyther bruse, phlegmon, or other tumour. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 327 Wounds are most commonly made with sharp or piercing weapons, and bruises with blunt weapons. 1663–78 BUTLER *Hud.* (J.) One arm'd with metal, th' other with wood, This fit for bruise, and that for blood. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 223 ₱4 The Bruises which they often received in their Fall. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1159 His costly gift, Hard-won and hardly won with bruise and blow.

b. Of a plant, fruit, or other body.

1678 N. WANLEY *Wonders* III. xliv. § 18. 226/2 He..threw it with that force against the floor that the solidest metal would have received some damage or bruise thereby. 1770 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 285 Pileus .. nearly flat ..thin at the edge, turning watery on the least bruise.

c. *spec.* A contusion or injury caused by jambing; *Sc.* in form *brizz.*

Mod. Sc. His hand has got a bad brizz under the wheel.

3. *Comb.*, as *bruise-like* adj.; †**bruise-root** (see quot.); BRUISE-WORT.

1698 NEWTON *Papaver Corn.* in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 263 Or Horned Poppy, with a Yellow Flower, vulgarly called in Hampshire, Squatmore, or Bruseroot. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 908/1 The bruise-like swelling.

Bruise (brūz), *v.* Forms: 1 **brȳsan,** 3–5 **brisen,** 3–6 **brise,** (4 **bris**), 3–7 **bruse,** 4–6 **broose, brose, bryse,** 5 **brese, bresse, brysse, burse,** 5–6 **brisse, broyse, brouse,** 6 **brusse, broose,** 6–7 **bruze,** 7, 9 **bruize,** 6– **bruise**; (also *Sc.* 4 **bȳrs,** 6 **birs,** 8 **birze,** 8– **brizz**; 8–9 *north. dial.* **bruzz**: see also BIRSE *v.*). [OE. *brȳsan* to crush, bruise, with which afterwards coalesced F. *brisie-r, bruisier, bruser*, to break, smash, shatter. The latter is of uncertain origin: see Diez, Littré, and Scheler. (The Anglo-French form was *bruser*: see senses 2, 3.) The normal modern Eng. representative alike of OE. *brȳse* and OF. *brise* would be *brīse* (brəiz). The early ME. *bruse* may be explained as a s.w. spelling with the usual *ü* = OE. *ȳ*; *brēse* may also be accounted for as the Kentish form with *ē* for OE. *ȳ*; but the ME. forms *brose, broose, broyse, brouse*, and the modern *bruize* must be from the OFr. forms, though the phonological details are obscure. The shortening of the vowel in 15th c. northern *brisse, brysse*, and mod.Sc. *brizz*, Eng. dial. *bruzz*, is also unusual.]

1. *trans.* 'To crush or mangle with the heavy blow of something not edged or pointed; to crush by any weight' (J.). But now chiefly in a weaker sense: To injure by a blow which discolours the skin but does not lacerate it, and breaks no bones; to contuse: a. (the body of men or animals).

α. Forms *brȳsan, brise, brese, birse, byrse, briss.*

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* V. vi. (Bosw.) His preosta ænne of horse fallende and ȝebrysedne. *a* 1000 *Be Domes Dæge* 49 Ne mid swiðran his swyþe nele brysan wanhydiȝ ȝemod. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 He wile smite mid..swuerde, and brisen. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 1835 That he sholde him..brisen so, that wit no saline Ne sholde him helen leche non. *c* 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Vincentius* 395 Sancte Vincent tormentit wes Byrsit, beft & brynt. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7929 My body hath þou brisit. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 237 Upon an olde stede, That was bresyd and blynde. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* (1817) I. 375 Sir kayes hors bryced hym ful sore. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. 1924 He..brissit all my banis.

β. Form *bruse, bruze.*

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 501 In þe þikkeste pres he .. Breek braynes a-brod, brusede burnes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. III. 59 Þe Sabynes .. brusede and onerlay þat mayde [Tarpeia]. 1516 FABYAN *Chron.* II. 538 The erle marshall ouerthrewe his appellaunt, and so brusyd hym, yᵗ .. he dyed. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 34 Least they [fishes] their finnes shonld bruze..upon the stony grownd. 1591 — *Virgil's Gnat* XXXVII, And with his hand him rashly

bruzing slewe. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 221 And thereby brused the head of the..enemie of mankinde.

γ. Form *brose, broyse, broose, brouse.*

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xxii. 25 The asse ioynede hym silf to the wal, and briside [*v. r.* brosede] the foot of the sitter. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxx, On a shelde, brosed and affrayde They bare hym home. 1494 FABYAN VI. clxiii. 140 [He] fell from his horse..whereof he was soo broysyd that he dyed. 1529 MORE *Comfort agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1178/2 The iuste man though he fal, shall not be broosed. 1530 PALSGR. 471/2, I brose with a stroke or with a fall.. I have brousyd my shoulder with fallynge downe the stayres. *c* 1563 *Thersites* in 4 *Old Plays* (1848) 77 He wyll brose me.

δ. Form *bruise, bruize.*

1580 BARET *Alv.* B 1412 A wounde bruised is woorse than that is onely cut. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 294, I bruiz'd my shin th' other day. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* iii. 15 It shal bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heele. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 332 He fell down, and bruised himself to death. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 45 ¶ 7, I am bruised to Death. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 261 [They] made no scruple..to beat and bruise him. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 222 Cursed and scorn'd, and bruised with stones. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* 74 In England..the peasant has not his feet bruised in wooden shoes.

b. (plants, fruit).

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1047 Bot quen hit [the fruit] is brused oþer broken oþer byten in twynne. 1523 FITZHERB. § 129 Get as manye rotes with them as thou canste and breake them not nor bryse them. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. i. 8 Nor bruise her Flowrets with the Armed hoofes Of hostile paces. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Providence* xvii. Bees work for man; and yet they never bruise Their masters flower. 1681 BAXTER in *Bk. of Praise* (1862) 202 If death shall bruise this springing seed Before it comes to fruit.

c. To make a dent in, crush out of shape, batter (a hard surface).

1530 PALSGR. 471/2, I brose harnesse or ones flesshe, whan it synketh in with the weyghtynesse of strokes, *Jenfondre.* His heed pece was brosed with the stroke that a man myght have layed his hande in the hole. 1599 [see BRUISED *ppl. a.*] 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 60 Aw've bruzzed mi clog-nose wi puncin' that owd can.

d. To maul as a boxer or prize-fighter.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* I. i, He shall bruise three a month.

†2. To break (*in pieces, down*), to smash. *Obs.* [This sense was apparently from French.]

[1292 BRITTON I. xi. § 1 Ceux, qi felounousement..brusent eglises, ou autri mesouns.] *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xlv[i]. 10 Bowe shall he bris, and breke wapenes ma. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xi. 18 And thei distruyden his auters and the ymagis broosiden to gydris myştily. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 438/4 He toke breed and..brosyd and gaue it to his dyscyples. 1494 FABYAN VII. ccxxiv. 286 Kyng Phylyp.. broused or crased yᵉ castellys. *c* 1530 BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 30 Not leue standyng neyther castel nor toure vp right; but I shall bruise them downe to the erth. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* ii. 40 As yron brusseth and breaketh all thinges. 1590 R. FERRIS *Trav. Bristowe* in Collier *Illust. E. E. Pop. Lit.* xvii, Had his foote once slipped..he would haue beene brused in peeces. 1611 *Art of Venerie* 77 Let him plash or bruse down small twigges.

3. *fig.* (to senses 1, 2, 4) To crush, wound, disable.

[1292 BRITTON I. xxi. § 7 Qi les sequestres de nos ministres a escient eynt bruseez.] 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* ix. 3 Fier deuowrynge and wastynge, the which brisse [*MS. E.* bruse] hem down. — *Prov.* Prol. 1 Thurȝ long sicknesse brosid. *c* 1500 *Partenay* 3748 Peruers fortune.. Which on reisith, Anothir don brise. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. ii. 2 Bruis'd vnderneath the yoake of Tyranny. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. l. 1144 How they have quelled and bruised [*fregisse*] the puissance of the Carthaginians. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 884 An Iron Rod to bruise and breake Thy disobedience. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* (1886) III. 44 He feared that violent surgery which in eradicating a false opinion fatally bruises at the same time a true and wholesome feeling that may cling to it.

4. To beat small, pound, crush, bray, grind down.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* ii. 16 A part of the brisde corn. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xvi. (1495) 121 The Iawes ben as it were two mylstones contynued to brose and grynde the mete. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 45 ȝif þay [peas] ben harde..Brysse hom or strene hom. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 59 Take that grasse, and broyse it a lyttell in a morter. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 194 Some scatt'ring Pot-herbs..bruis'd with Vervain. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 415 Bruize eight gallons of red currants with one quart of raspberries. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 15/1 Larger morsels..are first seized and bruised by the dental apparatus.

†5. To crush by pressure, jam, squeeze. (The ordinary sense in mod. Scotch. See also BIRSE *v.*)

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 6 Wind bruised out of a bladder. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. iii. Poems (1844) 38 Let my arms..brizz thy bonny breasts and lips to mine. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Drink Eclog.* Poems (1845) 51 The thrifty guid-wife sees Her lasses kirn, or birze the dainty cheese. *Mod. Sc.* He has briz'd his finger in the door.

6. *Naut. To bruise water*: see quots.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Bruising water*, pitching heavily to a head-sea, and making but little head-way. *Bruise-water*, a ship with very bluff bows, built more for carrying than sailing. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., While, rail under, she is bruising her water like a barge.

7. *intr.* with *along.* To ride on recklessly, without regard to fences or crops damaged, or to sparing the horse. (Hunting slang: cf. *to pound along.*)

1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* II. 19 A majority of those who follow them have..no notion of hunting, but go 'bruising' along. 1872 *Anteros* xii. 110 The baron hunted his five days..bruising along..determinedly.

Bruise, obs. form of BREWIS; var. of BROSE.

Brui·seable, *a. rare.* [f. BRUISE *v.* + -ABLE.] 1611 COTGR., *Friable*, bruiseable, easie to be broken.

Bruised (brūzd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Hurt or damaged by a heavy blow; contused; with skin crushed and discoloured. (Formerly in stronger sense.)

1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* xii. 20 A brisid [1382 schaken] rehed he shal not breke. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxvii. 94 A ful wery and abrosed Manne. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 32 Forget it not Fruit brused will rot. 1727 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* (1841) I. vi. 44 Like an old invalid soldier out of the wars, maimed, bruised, and sick. 1884 G. ALLEN *Strange Stories* 85 The bruised and livid face of the old parson.

fig. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 219, I neuer yet did heare That the bruized heart was pierc'd through the eares. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 297 The brused consciences of so many Christians.

b. Of blood: Extravasated. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 113 Bruses and brused bloud, stampe Nep leaues with salt and apply them. *Mod. Sc.* Briz'd bluid.

2. Crushed, battered, dinted.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 14 Often bounding on the brused gras. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. Prol. 18 His bruised Helmet and his bended Sword. *c* 1650 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 77 A bruised Ship-wrackt Vessel, full of Leaks. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 44 Oh it's the beautiful brass pail.. and how it's all bruised and battered.

3. Crushed small, brayed, pounded.

1382 [see BRUISE *v.* 4]. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 679 Bresed whete and breses longe. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 194 Those [birds] who feed on bruised seeds.

Bruiser (brū·zəɹ). [f. BRUISE *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who bruises or crushes.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xviii. 81 The Brooser of the Serpents head. 1738 WESLEY *Hymn 'Praise by all to Christ be given'* xvi, Serpent, see in us thy Bruiser, Feel his Power. 1863 J. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* iii. 20 The bruiser of the serpent's head.

2. In the phraseology of the prize-ring: A professional boxer, a prize-fighter.

1744 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. cxvi. 6 He let into the pit great numbers of bear-garden bruisers (that is the term) to knock down everybody that hissed. 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 10 (1774) I. 77 Has no more claims to heroism, than the case-hardened valour of a bruiser or prize-fighter. 1796 J. ANSTEY *Pleader's Guide* 202 A secret joy the Bruiser knows In giving and receiving blows. 1811 BYRON *Curse Min.* xi, Be all the bruisers cull'd from all St. Giles'. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 330 Polydeuces was a notable bruiser.

3. *Hunting slang.* See BRUISE *v.* 7.

1830 R. EG.-WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs, Woore Country* vi, On a light thorough-bred there's a bruiser.

4. A concave tool used in grinding lenses or the specula of telescopes.

1777 MUDGE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 304 A concave tool or bruiser, with which.. the brass grinder, and the hones are to be formed. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* II. 108 All the emery strokes are ground off from the bruiser.

†Brui·sewort. *Herb. Obs.* [From supposed healing virtues.] The name of one or two different plants, *esp.* the Common Daisy. Cf. *bonewort.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 374 Wiþ lungen adle genim.. and bryse wyrt and brun wyrt. *a* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 45 *Consolida minor*..waysegle, *uel* bonwort, *uel* brosewort. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 184 Brese-wort..is good for ache. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* cxciii. § 7. 512 The Daisie is called..in English Daisies and Bruise woort. 1611 COTGR., *Marguerite des prez*, th' ordinarie, little, white and wild Daisie, called (otherwise) Bruisewort. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, Bruise wort, *consolida.* 1830 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 7) II. 537 *S[aponaria] officinalis*, Soapwort, Bruisewort.

Bruising (brū·zing), *vbl. sb.* [f. BRUISE *v.*]

1. Crushing or damaging with a heavy blow; also (*obs.*) breaking in pieces, breaking; also *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cv[i]. 30 And Fynees stod and pleside; and the brosing [Vulg. *quassatio*] ceside. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 172 For bryssyng of youre bonys. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 58 b, Kepe the rule of holy obedyence hole and sounde, without crasynge or brusynge. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 219 To prevent bruising by Wind-falls.. lay some Straw under your Fruit-Trees.

†b. *concr.* A broken piece, a fragment. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxx. 14 Ther shal not be founde of his brosingus [1388 gobetis] a shord.

2. Fighting with the fists, boxing.

1780 in *Wilberforce's Life* (1838) I. 14 He is a fine fellow if you come to bruising. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 101 Bruising was considered a fine manly old English custom. 1881 BLACKMORE *Maid of Sk.* 163 He had held the belt for seven years, for wrestling as well as for bruising.

3. *Comb.*, as *bruisingwise* adv.; **bruising-match,** a boxing-match, prize-fight.

1575 BANISTER *Chyrurg.* II. (1585) 263 If it be brusingwise doone, we call it a contused wounde, or Ecchymosis. 1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rowl. for Oliver* Wks. II. 402 It would wear the aspect of a bruising-match.

Bruising, *ppl. a.* [see -ING[2].] That bruises.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. i. 3 Brusing or shyvering coldes. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 110 Put in their hands thy bruising Irons of wrath. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* vii. 121 Seriously injured by the bruising effect of the blow.

b. *Hunting slang.* See BRUISE *v.* 7.

1872 *Anteros* xvi. 142 A fair, though by no means bruising rider to hounds.

Bruisse, obs. form of BREWIS.

Brunt (brŭt), *sb.* Forms: 4 brout, 5 bruyt(e, 5–7 brute, 6 brewte, 6–7 bruite, 5– brunt. [a. F. *brunt* in same senses, ppl. sb. belonging to *bruire* vb. to make a noise, roar: corresp. to Pr. *bruzer, brugir*, OCat. *brogir*, It. *bruire.* According to Littré, *brugītus*, the prototype of *brunt*, occurs in late L. Diez views with favour a derivation proposed by Ménage from L. *rugīre* to roar, *rugītus* roaring, and says that *brugit* for *rugit* occurs in *Lex Alemann.* If this be so, the prefixed *b* may be due to some onomatopœic alteration.]

1. Noise, din, clamour, sound. *arch.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 211 Ther sholde ye haue herde soche bruyt and soche noyse. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 23 They made a merueilus great brute, wᵗ blowyng of hornes. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* I. 689/2 A brute or noise of wild Beasts. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xv. 240 A shrill and suddaine brute this Prothalamion brake. 1637 R. HURST tr. *Gombauld's Endim.* (1639) 202 A confused bruite of Cymballs. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. I. III. iii. 57 Testifying, as his wont is, by loud bruit. *a* 1863 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xliii. 219 To check it with the bruit of arms.

2. Report noised abroad, rumour, tidings; matter noised abroad. *arch.*

1494 FABYAN VII. 387 Not long after yᵉ brute of this ouerthrowe of the Englyssheмen came vnto the towne. 1611 BIBLE *Nahum* iii. 19 All that heare the bruit of thee, shall clap the hands ouer thee. 1671 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 66 There came an uncertain bruit from Barbadoes of some disorder there. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xiv. 88 Who says Miss Clarissa Harlowe is the paragon of virtue?..Common bruit! Is virtue to be established by common bruit only? 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* II. IV. iv. 483 The wildest bruits were greedily credited.

†b. Noising abroad, public utterance. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* x, The bruite or preaching of the Ghospell.

†3. Fame, renown, celebrity, reputation. *Obs.*

c 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 51 The bruit of preu Jason augmented..from day to day. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 193 Quha evir in Latyn hes the bruit or glore. 1549 62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lxviii. 11 His people triumphes make, and purchase brute and fame. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 20 Ane Arbitour sould be of gude brute and fame.

‖4. *Med.* A name for any of the sounds heard in auscultation; e. g. *bruit artériel, bruit de souffle*, etc. A French sense; sometimes used in Eng.

Bruit (brūt), *v.* Also 6–7 bruite, 6–8 brute. [f. BRUIT *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To noise, report, rumour. Often with *abroad, about.*

a 1528 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 489 With language thus poluted, Holy Churche is bruted. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* iv. 28 The woman did bruit abrode this rumour. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* XVI. 101 When Fame shall brute thy Banishment abroad. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, II. iii. 68, I finde thou art no lesse then Fame hath bruited. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 43 If I first brute this, the tidings, that will come after, will all be swallowed up of this. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. iv. iii. 263 The country is getting up; noise of you is bruited day after day. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* (1866) II. lxxiii. 66 This report.. was bruited about with much industry.

b. with *subord. clause*, or an equivalent.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxxii. [ccxviii.] 691 The Frenchemen bruteth that ye wyll put out of your armes tharmes of Fraunce. 1538 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 404 [Those]..which were bruited to deny the sacrament. 1651 *Proc. Parliament* No. 98. 1502 The Enemy was bruted to be upon his March towards Carlisle. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* IV. i. 51 To blast my Fame, and brute it to the World that you have left me. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* IV. i, They do bruit it that he sees visions.

c. *intr.*

1818 KEATS *Endymion* I. 791 Bronze clarions awake, and faintly bruit, Where long ago a giant battle was.

2. *trans.* To speak of, make famous, celebrate.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 11 Let Cesar, Alexander, and Hannibal be bruted for warriers. 1598 YONG *Diana* 98 Of whom Fame brutes their name in euery ground. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* V. (1851) 113 A man so much bruited for learning. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* VIII. 220 The shield of Nestor, bruited to the skies. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. 37 Thy wild name Was ne'er more bruited in men's minds than now.

†3. To din. *Obs.*

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 86 Whole Towns you will bruit with a Pettifogging Suit.

Bruit, -ish, obs. forms of BRUTE, BRUTISH.

Bruited (brū·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. BRUIT *v.* + -ED[1].] Noised abroad; rumoured, reported; famed, renowned, celebrated.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 395 The bruted Britons of Brutus Albion. 1630 M. GODWYN *Bp. Hereford's Ann. Eng.* I. 68 The Kings much bruited humanity. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 51 The most bruited.. hydropathic appliances.

Bruiter (brū·təɹ). [f. BRUIT *v.* + -ER[1].] One who spreads a report, rumour, etc.

1535 T. CROMWELL in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxviii, To have compressed the bruters therof to silence. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 50 The bruters abrode of all the thynges that he wroughte. 1638 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucr.* Wks. 1874 V. 226 Then be the bruter Of thy owne shame.

†Brui·tful, *a. Obs.* [f. BRUIT *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of renown, renowned, famous.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XIV. xxi, His bruitfull fame.

†Brui·tish, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Rumoured, noised abroad.

1567–8 T. HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1879) 134 Eche bruitish broyle that forth abrode is blowne; Beleeue not lightly.

†Bruke. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* In 4 bruk, bruyk, bruc. [ad. L. *brūcus, brūchus*; see BRUCHUS.]

1. 'A locust without wings'; ? the larva of the locust; a destructive caterpillar.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* civ. 32 He sayd & the locust come and the bruyk .. *Comm.* The locust is modire of the bruyk: thai ere litill bestis, bot thai ere ful noyous. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 22 As is bruk [1388 bruke] in his kynde, that is the kynde of locust er it haue wenges. — *Jer.* li. 14 Y shal fulfille thee of men, as with bruc werm. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Joel* i. 4 The residue of the locust hath the bruke eaten.

2. (See quot.)

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Bruck*, a field-cricket. *North.*

Bruke, obs. f. BROOK.

Bruket, -it, Sc. f. BROOKED, streaked.

Brukil, -ill, -yl, obs. ff. BRUCKLE.

Brule, -inge, brullynge, obs. ff. BROIL, -ING.

Brulyie, brulzie, bruilzie, (brü·lʏi, brü·li). Also **brully**. Sc. and north. form of BROIL, a fray, disturbance. (The *z* stands for 3, *y*.)

1785 BURNS *Ep. W. Simpson* Postscr. xiii, We Bardies ken some better Than mind sic brulzie. 1790 — *Election Ballad* xvii, And Hell mix'd in the brulyie. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvi, As forward in a bruilzie as their neighbours. 1826 — in Lockhart (1839) VIII. 277 On the whole I am glad of this bruilzie. 1875 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Brully*, a broil or squabble.

¶ See also BROIL *sb.*[1] and *v.*[2]

Brulyiement, brulliement, Sc. and north. dial. form of BROILMENT, broil, disturbance.

1715 RAMSAY *Cont. Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. ii, And quat this brulziement at anes. 1720 HAMILTON *Wallace* 45 (JAM.) An hundred at this brulliement were killed. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumbrld. Ball., Jeff & Job*, And meade a brullíment and bodder.

Brum (brʊm), *v. rare*[−1]. [cf. Ger. *brummen* to hum, murmur.] *intr.* To murmur, hum.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 207 Now this is the strangest well!..always humming and brumming

Brum. A slang contraction of BRUMMAGEM; *attrib.* 'counterfeit, not genuine'.

[1862 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 648 (Hoppe) We have just touched for a rattling stake of sugar (i. e. a large stake of money) at Brum.] 1881 *Standard* 27 Sept. 2/1 The Lobster Smack, the house of call for the 'brum'—i. e. unlicensed—pilots, who are patronised by captains objecting to the higher dues charged by the regular Trinity House men at Gravesend.. Beside the fire is seated one of the 'brum' pilots.

‖ **Brumaire** (brümeːr). [Fr.; f. F. *brume* fog; see BRUME.] The name adopted for the second month of the year in the calendar of the French Republic, introduced in 1793; it extended from Oct. 22 to Nov. 20.

1803 F. LATHOM (*title*) The Castle of the Twileries. or a Narrative of all the events which have taken place .. from the time of its construction, to the Eighteenth Brumaire of the year VIII.

Brumal (brūˑmăl), *a.* Also 6 **brumaill**, 6–7 **brumall**. [ad. L. *brūmāl-is* belonging to winter, f. *brūma* contr. of **brevima*, shortest (day), winter; cf. F. *brumal*.] Belonging to winter; winter-like, wintry.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 14 Thai schort days that clerkis clepe brumaill. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 129 About the brumall Solstice .. the Sea is calme, and the winds do cease. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 374 They walk barefooted, throughout the brumal season. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 32 What cheerfulness there was in brumal verse was that of Horace's.

Brume (brūm). [a. F. *brume* fog :—L *brūma* winter; see prec.] Fog, mist, vapour.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 579 Hail, with its glassy globes, and brume congeal'd. 1863 LONGF. *Saga K. Olaf* xix. 8 Suddenly through the drifting brume The blare of the horns began to ring.

Brume, obs. and Sc. form of BROOM.

† **Bruˑment.** *Obs.* = BREVEMENT, an entry.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 152 Bokes of accompte of householde, & brumentes vpon the same.

† **Brumle**, *v. Obs.*[−1]. [app. a. Ger. *brummeln*, dim. of *brummen* to roar.] = BRIM *v.*[1]

1671 *Westm. Drollery* 118 Like a Boar that runs brumling after the sows.

Brummagem (brʊˑmĕdʒĕm), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 **brom-, brumicham, brom-, brim-, brumigham, bromedgham, brumegeum, brumisham, brim-, brumingham**, 9 **brummejam**.

A. *sb.* **1.** A local vulgar form of the name of the town of *Birmingham*, in England. Hence (contemptuously), An article of Birmingham manufacture: *spec.* **a.** A counterfeit coin; **b.** a spur.

[1692 G. MIEGE *New State Eng.* 235 Bromicham, particularly noted a few years ago, for the counterfeit groats made here, and from hence dispersed all over the Kingdom. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* (1882) 23/2 Poor babby cried .. till we got to Brummagem for the night.] 1834–43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* CXL. (D.) It proved to be a Brummejam of the coarsest and clumsiest kind. 1840 E. NAPIER *Sc. & Sports For. Lands* I. vii. 221, I tightened the reins and applied the Brummagems.

2. *Eng. Hist.* = 'Birmingham (i. e. counterfeit) Protestant' [alluding to the counterfeit groats made at Birmingham a few years before]: A nickname given to supporters of the Exclusion Bill in 1680. See BIRMINGHAM, ANTI-BIRMINGHAM.

[1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 124 The latter party have been called by the former, whigs, fanaticks, covenanteers, bromigham protestants, etc.] 1681 (Sept. 9) *Ballad, Riddle of the Round-Head*, Whigs and Brumighams, with shams and stories, Are true protestants. 1681 (Dec. 15) *Ballad, Ignoramus*, O, how they plotted! *Brininghams* voted, And all the *mobile* the holy cause promoted. 1682 *Popish Fables*, a Dialogue between Fly-blow, a Tory; Swift-heel, a Tantivy; Flash, a Brumegeum; See-well, a Whig. *Ibid.* I am a thin brass protestant silver'd over .. they call me a *Brumegeum*..but my Sirname is *Flash*.

B. *attrib.* or *adj.* **1. a.** Made at Birmingham. **b.** With primary allusion to counterfeit groats coined there in 17th c.; but, also, with later reference to plated and lacquered wares still manufactured there: Counterfeit, sham, not genuine; of the nature of a cheap or showy imitation.

1637 *Calendar Dom. St. Papers* 105 Those swords which he..pretends to be blades of his owne makeing are all bromedgham blades & forraine blades. 1688 T. BROWN, I coined heroes as fast as Brumingham groats. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. Oct. 410/2 Brummagem Statesmen. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. 120 (Hoppe) A work-table .. inlaid with brass .. in that peculiar taste which is vulgarly called Brummagem. 1861 A. K. H. B. *Recreat. Country Pars.* Ser. II. 47 The vulgar dandy, strutting along, with his Brummagem jewellery.

2. *Hist.* Of or pertaining to the 'Birminghams' of 1680: see A 2.

1681 D'URFEY *Sir Barnaby Whig* Prol., To hear harden'd Brumicham rascals prate. 1681 (Sept. 15) *Ballad, Old Jemmy*, No mobile gay fop, With Brimigham pretences. — (*title*) A proper New Brummigham Ballad. 1682 (Nov.) *The Cavalier Litany*, From a *Brumisham* Saint, and a serious Church Whig.. *Libera nos.* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Bromigham-conscience*, very bad; *Bromigham-protestants*, Dissenters or Whiggs. (See further examples in *Birmingham Weekly Post*, 11 Dec. 1880.)

Hence **Brummagemish** *a.*, **Brummagemize** *v.*, **Brummagism.**

1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) IV. 171 The country began to look Brummagemish. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Mar. 360 The reluctance of the capital to Brummagemize itself. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 238 As to the mechanical arrangement, to use a Brummagism, they are as if they had been pitched together.

[Of *Birmingham*, the OE. form appears to have been **Beormingaham*. The metathesis of *r*, giving *Bre-, Bri-, Bru-, Brom-*, is found as early at least as the 15th c. In No. 10 of *Edgbastonia*, 15th Feb. 1882, 140 variant forms and spellings are cited from documents. Among these may be found 1–2 (*Domesday*) Bermingeham, 3–6 Birmyngeham, 5–6 Brymyngeham, 6 Brimicham, 7 Brimingham, Brimigham, Brimmidgham, Brimisham; also 4–6 Burmyngeham, 4–7 Brummingham, Brummingsham, Brumigham, Brummidgham, Brumicham.]

Bruˑmmish, *a. low.* [f. BRUM, slang contraction of *Brummagem* + -ISH.] Of coin: Of counterfeit character, doubtfully genuine.

1805 G. COLMAN *John Bull, Brit. Theat.* 55 Two guineas ..one seems light, and t'other looks a little brummish.

Brumous (brūˑməs), *a.* [ad. F. *brumeux*, or late L. *brūmōsus* 'wintry', already in Isidore in sense of 'rainy'. See BRUMAL.] Foggy, wintry.

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXIII, The blonde misses of Albion in their brumous isle. 1859 MASSON *Milton* I. 526 In the dull brumous air.

Brumstane, obs. f. BRIMSTONE.

Brun, obs. and dial. form of BROWN, BURN.

† **Brune**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 **bryne, byrne**, (**byrn**), 2–4 **brune** (*ü*), 4 **brene**. [OE. *bryne*:—OTeut. **brūni-z* burning, f. ablaut stem *brūn-* of *brin-n-an* to burn. Cf. ON. *bruni*:—**brunon-* in same sense. The Kentish form was *brene*: *brenne* was rather a new formation on stem of ME. *brenn-en*, paving the way for the later *burne*, BURN *sb.*] Burning, a burn.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* IV. XXV. (*title*) (Bosw.) Ær ðam ðe ðæt mynster mid bryne fornumen wære. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. XX. 12 Dæs ðæges hæto *vel* byrn. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 130 Wiþ bryne, genim finules niþeardes. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 296 Þe cwene..þet mid one strea brouhte o brune alle hire huses. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Lamb. Hom.* 203 Þer þis brune were. 1340 *Ayenb.* 264 Helle is..Vol of brene onþolyinde. [1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 28 b, Catell hauynge no such breune.]

fig. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 254 Þe brune of golnesse.

† **Brunel, -elle.** *Obs.* [See quot. 1878.] The plant Self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris*).

1597 GERARD *Herbal* CXCI. § 1. 507 Brunell is called in English Prunell, Carpenters herbe, Selfeheale, and Hookeheale, and Sicklewoort. 1611 COTGR., *Oingtereule*, Selfeheale..Brunell, Prunell. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n., Brunel*, a modification of *Brunella*, the Latin name (now more frequently but less correctly written *Prunella*), which took its rise from the German *die Braune*, an 'infirmitie among soldiers that lie in campe' described by Gerard (p. 508); this appears to have been a kind of quinsey.. for which the *Prunella* was deemed a specific.

Brunetta: see BURNET.

Brunette (brunēˑt, brünēˑt), *sb.* and *a.* Also 8 **brunett**. [a. F. *brunette* 'a nut-browne girle' (Cotgr.), fem. of *brunet*, dim. of *brun* brown.]

A. *sb.* A girl or woman of a dark complexion.

1713 *Guardian* No. 109 (1756) II. 108 Your fair women .. thought of this fashion to insult the Olives and the Brunetts. 1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Europe* II. 438 My landlady..is a very pretty brunette. 1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 12 Whether the ladies there are short or tall, Brunettes or blondes. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 45 His mother, a beautiful brunette.

B. *adj.* Of dark complexion, brown-haired; nut-brown. Also *absol.* the colour.

1712 HENLEY in *Spect.* No. 396 You will excuse a Remark which this gentleman's Passion for the *Brunette* has suggested to a Brother Theorist. 1752 SIR H. BEAUMONT *Crito* 11 Raphael's most charming Madonna is a brunette Beauty. 1815 *Hist. J. Decastro* I. 180 Her complexion .. cleared up into a fine brunette. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* I. v. 32 The Indian Stock..skin brunette rather than black. 1881 G. ALLEN *Anglo-Sax. Brit.* 56 The nation which resulted..being sometimes blonde, sometimes brunette.

Hence **Bruneˑtteness** (*rare*).

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 75 Praising..the pretty brunetteness of a young lily-forced thing.

Brunie, -y(e, obs. ff. BRINIE.

† **Bruˑnion.** ‖ *Obs.* [a. F. *brugnon* 'espèce de pêche ou de pavie à peau lisse' (Littré); cf. It. *brugna, prugna*, Pg. *brunho*, deriv. of L. *prunum* plum, *prunus* plum-tree.]

A smooth-skinned variety of the peach, a nectarine; sometimes described as 'a sort of fruit between a plum and a peach'.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1736 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Brunishe, obs. form of BURNISH *v.*

Brunne, obs. form of BURN.

Brunneous (brʊˑniəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *brunneus*, = med.L. *brunus*, f. Teut. *brûn* BROWN.] Dark brown. (Chiefly in *Entomology*.)

1843 HUMPHREYS *Brit. Moths* I. 137 The hind wings are brunneous grey. 1847 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 244 Abdomen..beneath shining brunneous or ferruginous.

Hence (from combining form **brunneo-**) **brunneo-piceous** *a.*, **brunneo-testaceous** *a.*

1847 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 255 Elytra..brunneo-piceous. 256 Two lateral punctures..brunneo-testaceous.

Bruˑnner's glands. *Anat.* [So called from their discoverer Brunner, a Swiss anatomist 1653–1727.] Small racemose mucous glands situated in the upper part of the small intestine in mammals and certain fishes.

1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Brunner's glands*: duodenal glands..They secrete a viscid fluid containing mucus..whose purpose is not known.

Brunonian (brunōˑniăn), *a. Med.* [f. *Bruno, Brunōn-em*, a Latinized form of the name *Brown*.] Applied to the system or theory of medicine founded by Dr. John Brown (1735–1788), according to which physical life consists in a peculiar excitability, the normal excitement produced by all the agents which affect the body constituting the healthy condition, while all diseases arise either from deficiency or from excess of excitement, and must be treated with stimulants or sedatives.

1799 *Med. & Phys. Jrnl.* I. 124 The chief peculiarities of the Brunonian System. 1806 *Ibid.* XV. 147 The Brunonian method of preventing or curing indirect debility.

b. *sb.* One who holds this theory.

1882 *Standard* 13 Dec. 5/5 The Brunonians, of whom some adherents still linger in Italy.

Brunstan, -stone, obs. or dial. ff. BRIMSTONE.

Brunswick (brʊˑnzwik). [LG. *Brunswîk, -swyk*; Ger. *Braunschweig*.]

1. The name of a town and imperial province (formerly a duchy = *Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel*) of Germany. In earlier times Hanover constituted the electorate of Brunswick-Lüneburg, whence the name 'line of Brunswick' = 'line of Hanover' applied to the English sovereigns from George I.

2. Hence the name of an obsolete textile fabric.

1480 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* 130 Brussell clothe dce vij elles iij quarters: Browneswyke iiij[xx] ix elles.

3. *attrib.*, in **Brunswick black**, a black varnish made of turpentine and asphalt or lamp-black; **Brunswick green**, a green pigment consisting of oxychloride of copper (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

Brunt (brʊnt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4– **brunt**, 4–6 **bronte**, 5–6 **bront, brunte**, 6 **brount**. [First in 14th c. Origin unknown; generally sought in ON. *bruna* 'to advance with the speed of fire'; though such a formation from that is difficult to explain etymologically, and connecting links are wanting. The word may rather be an onomatopœia of Eng. itself: cf. DUNT, and various *br*-words implying sharp or smart application of force. It is possible however that some association with *burnt* (in Sc. *brunt*), as if the 'chief brunt' were 'the hottest' of the fight, has influenced sense 4.]

† **1.** A sharp blow. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 174 Bot baysment gef myn hert a brunt. 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 3166 He smote the bisshope withe a bronde And gaf him an evel bronte. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XX. XXI. (Globe) 472/2 Sir Gawaine gave him many sad brunts and many sad strokes.

† **b.** *At a brunt*: at one blow, at once, suddenly. *Obs.*. (Cf. Fr. *tout à coup, tout d'un coup*.)

c 1400 *Alexander* (Stev.) 134 All þat was bitten of the best, was at a brunt dede *a* 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 53 Traditions.. at one brunt are revived. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 69 Here Osorius ..uttereth all his skill at a brunt. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Kings* XXIII. 8 Which killed eight hundred at one brunt.

† **2.** An assault, charge, onset, violent attack. (Often after *bear, abide, sustain*, etc.) *Obs.*

a. of fighting men, physical agents.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxiv, The pore souldiours Which bare the bronte euer of such shoures, And the mischiefe of werre comonly. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1834) 201 [He] there alone sustained the whole brunt of his enemies. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 189 A Brunt, *impetus*. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* I. 93. 121 Stranger engines for the brunt of war. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 491 Sustaining the charge and brunt of K. Porsenaes army. 1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* x. (1655) 32 At the third brunt, they made those lusty souldiers flie.

b. of sickness, temptation, persecution, etc. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 245 Strength maye suffre a brount. 1563 *Homilies* II. xvi. II. (1859) 462 So many and great brunts of affliction and persecution. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Ephes.* (1658) 127 A brunt of unbelief doth not evacuate our faith. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 533 He endures sore brunts, *magnos impetus sustinet*. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 210 Wishing to despise..Brunts of fate and scorns of men.

†**c.** *At the first brunt*: at the first charge or onset; *fig.* at starting, at first. *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* cxlviii, Though some of his men be overthrown at the first brunt. *c* 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* (1883) 395 At the fyrste brounte the Almaynes were constrayned to recule abacke. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. 1 Cor.* i. 23 A doctrine, that at the fyrste brunte seemeth base and folyshe. 1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckely* I. 44 They put them into disorder at the first brunt.

3. Shock, violence, or force (of an attack).

(This more abstract sense was at first only vaguely evolved from the preceding, which it has now superseded. Phrases like *brunt of war, of battle*, etc. connect 2 and 3.)

a. of war, or of any material force.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. (1599) 84 All the brunt and swaigh of that daies fight. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 42 Athens..endured the hardest and worst brunt of Darius invasion. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 40 Neither will it [Brasse] like Gold resist the utmost brunt of the Fire. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 282 Utterly averse To stand the Brunt of another Engagement. 1809 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* IV. 324 Bearing the first brunt of the enemy's attack. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* ii. 29 It was on the Cymry that the chief brunt of the contest fell.

b. of an immaterial force.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 15, I must needes abide the brunt of his displeasure. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 447 When such prisoners..have weathered out the brunt of that disease. 1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. 1842 I. 175, I had rather bear the brunt of all his wit. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 198 Grindal..bore the whole brunt of the queen's displeasure. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 88 To avoid the brunt of their argument.

4. The chief stress or violence; crisis. (Formerly expressed by *chief brunt, greatest brunt.*)

[1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. i. 4 The first three, fine, or seuen rankes..do beare the chiefe brunt. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warrs* 144 It had inabled him to bear the greatest brunt of Humane Affairs.] 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. xi. 309 The wing of the French which stood the brunt of the combat. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 93 Now comes the brunt, the crisis of the day. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) I. vii. ix. 239 The brunt of the danger seems past. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 241 But the English had borne the brunt of the fight. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. vii. 110 The brunt of the defence fell on ships, not on soldiers.

†**5.** A sudden effort, strain, or outburst; a 'fit', 'spurt'. (Cf. 1 b.) *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* xviii. 282 Thei spored theire horse ouer the brigge at a brunt. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 76 [Oxen] they graunte to be not so good as horses at a sodeyne brunte, and (as we saye) at a deade lifte. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 12 It is but for a brunt of newfangledness. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* xix. (1661) 389 His vigour is not brunts only, or starts, *impetus*. 1670 R. RHODES *Flora's Vagaries* 58 It will be but one Brunt o' th' Old mans anger.

6. *Comb.*, as *brunt-bearing* adj.

1654 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* Plays 1873 III. 243 Saxon lans-knights and brunt-bearing Switzers.

¶ Error for *brute*, BRUIT.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 52 Herd ye not the Exclamation And the grete brunte..Crucyfy hym! 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxxxviii. 222 The brunt went y^t he was chiefe heed of the prouostes treason.

†**Brunt,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. A bud, a 'spur' on a fruit tree.

1668 MARKHAM *Way to Wealth* No. 9. III. i. 97 You must gather your fruit clean, without leaves or brunts..for every brunt would be a stalk for fruit to grow upon.

Brunt (brʌnt), *v. rare.* [f. BRUNT *sb.*1]

†**1.** *intr.* To make an assault or attack. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 54 Bruntun, or make a soden stert-ynge, *insilio*. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 74 They would brunt without a main force.

2. *trans.* To bear the brunt of, face boldly. *rare.*

1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 194 Brunting the chilling fogs of a winter's afternoon, in England. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* iv. (1885) 29 'Do you think they'll ever suspect us?' 'What if they do? We must brunt it.'

Brunt, obs. and dial. pa. t. and pple. of BURN *v.*

Brurde, var. of BRERD, *Obs.*, edge.

Brus, obs. form of BREWIS.

Bruschalle: see BRUSHAL, *Obs.*, brushwood.

Bruse, obs. form of BROOSE, BRUISE.

Brusen, obs. form of *bursten*, BURST *pa. pple.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XX. v, Those who are brusen bellied, or have ruptures.

†**Brusery, -ury.** *Sc. Obs.* [Cf. BRUSIT.] Embroidery.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xv. 24 Hys hosing schane of wark of Barbary, In portratour of subtell brusery [*v.r.* brusury.]

Brush (brʊʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **brusche,** 6 **brushe,** 6– **brush.** [ME. *brusche*, a. OF. *brosse, broce, broche* brushwood (whence mod.F. *broussailles*: see BRUSHAL). Diez cites Pr. *brossa*, Sp. *broza*, It. *brustia*, brushwood. Du Cange has med.L. *bruscia, brocia, brossia, brozia, brucia*, all in same sense. Diez takes the late L. type as **brustia*, and refers it to OHG. *burst, bursta* bristle; cf. MHG. *bürste* thus. If his conjectures are correct, *brosse* 'brush' and *brosse* 'brushwood' were originally identical; but as their history in English shows no contact, it appears better here to treat them apart: see BRUSH *sb.*[2]]

1. a. Loppings of trees or hedges; cut brushwood (now in U. S.). **b.** A fagot or bavin of such brushwood. (Cf. BRASH *sb.*[2])

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (Rolls Ser.) 8338 Þey comaunded to al men lyk Wiþ brusch to come, & fylle þe dyk. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 54 Brusche, *bruscus*. 1530 PALSGR. 201/2 Brushe to make brushes on, *brujère*. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xiii. 218/2 One sin helps to kindle another; the less the greater, as the brush the loggs. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Brush*, a small Faggot, to light the other at Taverns. 1732 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 138 (D.) Small light bavins..are called in the taverns a Brush. 1830 in W. Cobbet *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 298 [To] supply the farm with poles and brush, and with everything wanted in the way of fuel. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* III. ii. (1849) 86 The two boys would be found serviceable, either in collecting the brush, or in burning off the logs. 1860 BARTLETT, *Brush*, for *brushwood*, is an Americanism, and..comprises also branches of trees. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Brush*, dried furze used for fires.

2. The small growing trees or shrubs of a wood; a thicket of small trees or underwood. (Esp. in U. S., Canada, and Australia.)

c 1440–1530 [see sense 1]. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* Pj, The inhabiters of the contrey were accustumed to creape emonges the brushe like wild beastes. 1613 SYLVESTER *Elegie Sir W. Sidney*, Brush and Bryars (good for nought at all). 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 374 You shall never have clean underwood, but shrubs and brushes. 1766 C. BEATTY *Two Months' Tour* (1768) 35 Grown up..with small brush, or under-wood. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Sir J. Banks & Emp. Morocco*, Mindless of trees, and brushes, and the brambles. 1820 OXLEY *N. S. Wales*, The timber standing at wide intervals, without any brush or undergrowth. *Ibid.* These plains or brushes are swamps in wet weather.

†**3.** Stubble. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 343 They sowe wheat again, upon the brush (as they call it) i.e. upon the peas stubble. 1790 MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* II. Gloss., *Brush*, stubble; as a wheat-brush.

4. *Comb.*, as *brush-fagot, -heap, -pile*; also **brush-apple,** 'the native Australian wood of *Achras australis*' (Treas. Bot.); †**brush-bill,** a bill for cutting brushwood; **brush-bush,** a shrub (*Eucryphia pinnata*) having pinnate leaves and single white flowers; **brush-cherry,** 'the native Australian wood of *Trochocarpa laurina*' (Treas. Bot.); **brush-kangaroo,** a species of kangaroo inhabiting the Australian 'brush'; **brush-puller,** a machine for pulling up brushwood by the roots; **brush-scythe,** a scythe or sickle on a shaft for cutting brushwood; **brush-turkey,** an Australian bird (*Talegalla Lathami*); **brush-turnip** (see quot.).

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's China* 65 Pikes, targets, faunchers, brushebilles, holbards. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* III. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 44 She had as lieve be courted with a *brush faggot as with a Frenchman. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* 230 The fire-wood was most of it..brush-faggots out of a wood, and but few of the small bush-faggots. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 141 He was a perfect *brush-heap in a blaze. 1830 *Proc. R. Geog. Soc.* I. 29 These dogs..are particularly useful in catching the bandicoots, the small *brush kangaroo, and the opossum. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* II. 257 The very chickens run under the fences and the *brushpile. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xvii. (1878) 37 A *brush sithe and grasse sithe. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 110 To sow..*brush turnips, which are not expected to produce any roots, but in the months of March and April afford an excellent food for ewes and lambs. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 435 Termed..the *Brush *Turkey*, on account of the wattles with which its neck is furnished. 1852 W. BRODERIP *Note-bk. of Nat.* 139 The brush-turkey belongs to a family of birds..which never incubate, but..leave their eggs to the genial warmth of this half-natural, half artificial mother.

Brush (brʊʃ), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4–6 **brusshe,** 5 **brusch(e, 7 brish,** 6– **brush.** [ME. *brusshe*, a. OF. *brosse, broisse*, identified by most French etymologists with *brosse* brushwood (see BRUSH *sb.*[1]), the sense being supposed to be derived through that of 'bunch of broom or other shrub used to sweep away dust': cf. BROOM. But the history of the French words has not been satisfactorily made out: cf. MHG. *bürste* fem. 'brush', from *borste* bristle, and see Diez, Littré, Scheler, Brachet.]

1. A utensil consisting of a piece of wood or other suitable material, set with small tufts or bunches of bristles, hair, or the like, for sweeping or scrubbing dust and dirt from a surface; and generally any utensil for brushing or sweeping.

Brushes are of many shapes and of various materials according to use; instead of bristles there may be slender wires, vegetable fibres, feathers, etc. They are named according to their use, as *clothes-brush, hat-brush, shoe-brush, blacking-brush, hair-brush, nail-brush, tooth-brush*, etc. A *hard* brush has stiff bristles; a *soft* brush fine and flexible bristles. The *chimney-sweep's brush* and *dust brush* pass into a *besom*.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 460 Whi he ne hadde washen it [a coat] or wyped it with a brusshe. 1485 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts*. 369 Unum brusshe, *2d.* 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 115 Olde men brusshed theyr dustye clothes with cowe tayles: as we do with hear brusshes. 1530 PALSGR. 182 *Vnes decrottoyres*, a rubbynge brusshe to make clene clothes with. *a* 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 363 (R.), 100 brushes for garments (none made of swine haire). 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* v, Move the cluster [of bees] gently with your brush, and drive them in. The Brush is a handfull of Rosemary, Hyssop, Fennell, or other herbes; of Hazell, Withie, Plum-tree, or other boughs; or rather of boughes with hearbs, bound taper-wise together. 1619 in Pitcairn's *Crim. Trials* III. 478 Ane kame-caise, with ane brusch, with certane other necessaris. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 5 ¶ 11 If a coat be spotted, a lady has a brush. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xvii. 275 You want a hard brush to brush sunlight off a wall.

2. An instrument consisting of a bunch of hairs attached to a straight handle, for applying moisture to a surface, moist colours in painting, colouring, and similar purposes.

These also vary greatly in size, from a small brush composed of a few fine elastic hairs of the sable, etc. fixed in a fine quill, to the large and coarse brushes of the house painter or plasterer (some of which have the hairs in distinct bunches).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 46 A Brusch for paynterys, *cclips*. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 249 Brishes, of three sorts, viz. A Stock Brish, a Round Brish, and a Pencil. With these Brishes, they wet old Walls before they mend them. 1703 *Art's Improv.* I. 63 Take a fine Hogs-Hair-Brush; with this, job and beat over your Work gently, that the Gold may be pressed in close. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 328 Rub it over all the joints..with a painter's brush. 1804 HUDDESFORD *Wiccam. Chaplet* 136 No painter that's living can handle a brush! 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 295 Brushes of brown sable are generally made by the insertion of the hair into quills; hence the size of the brush is recognised by the various names of the birds which supply the quills employed—as eagle, swan (of various sizes), goose, duck, and crow. *Ibid.* The smaller kinds of brushes are still sometimes termed 'pencils'.

b. The painter's art or professional skill. *Brother of the brush*: artist.

1687 BP. CARTWRIGHT in *Hist. Magd. Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 143 Pray make use of my Brother of the Brush. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1793) I. 133 The honourable devices which the Pentagraphic Bretheren of the brush have shewn in taking copies. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Paint.* Wks. 1812 II. 136 The world ne'er said nor thought it of thy Brush. 1833 *Byron's Wks.* (1846) 585/1 A young American brother of the brush. 1836 PRAED *Poems, Sk. Yng. Lady*, If I to-morrow Could manage just for half-an-hour Sir Joshua's brush to borrow. *Mod.* There is another picture from the same brush.

3. Any brush-like bunch or tuft.

a. generally.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 258 b, Thys vayneglorious prond pecocke is bedeckt with..glittering plumes, wrapt up together in a great brush. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 473 *Equisetum arvense*..the barren stem terminates in an abrupt brush of branches.

b. The bushy tail, or bushy part of the tail, of an animal; *spec.* that of the fox.

1675 [see 10]. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Brush*..a Fox's Tail. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 145 His Brush he drags, And sweeps the Mire impure. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 190 His [the fox's] tail is called his brush or drag. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 317 The squirrel, flippant..whisks his brush. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. CXXXIX. 114 If the landed interest took the same courses in fox-hunting, it would be easy to foretell how many brushes they would bring home. 1883 J. MACKENZIE *Day-dawn in Dark Pl.* 162, I tied the brush of the tail [of the gemsbuck] to Bluebuck's saddle.

4. *Entom.* A brush-like organ on the legs of bees and other insects.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 201 Tarsi short, with no brush beneath. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 208 The legs of the Bee..have the first joint of the tarsus dilated..Its inner surface is provided with several rows of stiff hairs placed transversely, which gives to this part the name of the 'brush'.

5. *Metallic brush*: 'a bundle of fine wires fixed in an insulating handle. Used for faradisation of less sensitive parts in anæsthetic conditions' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); also a wire hair-brush.

6. *Electricity.* **a.** A brush-like discharge of sparks. **b.** A piece of metal terminating in metallic wires, or strips of flexible metal, used for securing good metallic connexion between two portions of an electrical instrument.

1789 NICHOLSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 275 When the intensity was greatest, brushes, of a different kind from the former, appeared. 1803 *Med. & Phys. Jrnl.* IX. 390 Somewhat like a little brush deflagration. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 75 The electric spark, the brush, and similar phenomena. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 174/2 When any pointed object is presented to an electrised surface, the spark..becomes converted into a brush-like form; hence the term 'electric brush'. 1883 *Knowledge* 13 July 24/2 One of the brushes of the commutator presses the insulating piece.

7. *Optics.* Bright or dark figures accompanying certain phenomena observed in polarized light, which by their shaded and ill-defined edges combined with variations of breadth suggest the idea of brushes.

1817-45 HERSCHEL *Light* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 559. 1857 LLOYD *Wave Theory Light* 193 The dark brushes, which cross the entire system of rings. *Ibid.* 122 *Haidinger brushes* .. two brushes, of a pale orange-yellow colour, the axis of which coincides always with the track of the plane of polarization. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallog.* 111 In certain adjustments of the polariscope .. two dark brushes run across the rings.

II. from BRUSH *v.*[2]

8. A brushing; an application of a brush.

1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxxvii, He .. gives his beaver a brush, and cocks it in the face of all creation. *Mod.* Give your hair a brush.

9. A graze, *esp.* on a horse's leg. (cf. BRUSH *v.*[2] 6.)

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4649/4 A Grey Gelding .. having .. a Brush in the right Hip.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

10. *simple attrib.* Brush-like.

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1044/4 A dark brown Nag .. a brush tail, if not cut since stolen. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3895/4 Lost .. a large liver-colour'd and white Spaniel, with a brush Tail. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4900/4 A whisk Tail and brush Mane.

11. General relations: **a.** attributive, as *brush-drop, -play, -power, -work*; **b.** objective, as *brush-maker, -manufacturer*; **c.** similative and parasynthetic, as *brush-form, -like, -shaped, -tailed.*

1878 SYMONDS *Sonn. M. Angelo* v, A rich Embroidery Bedews my face from *brush-drops thick and thin. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 402 Electric discharge, especially in the *brush-form, frequently takes place in curves. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 478/2 This end of the hair is .. more or less ragged and *brush-like. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4538/4 Joseph Wheeler, *Brushmaker by Trade. 1812 *Examiner* 12 Oct. 650/2 W. Jones .. *brush manufacturer. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 24 Jan. 6/2 An appearance of fusion obtained by a delicate dexterity of *brush-play [in painting]. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Mar. 4/2 His *brush-power was not more remarkable than his vision. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 400 *Brush-shaped .. made up of numerous spreading hairs, etc. in a tuft, as the stigmas of Grasses. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxi. 258 Four or five brace of tall *brush-tailed greyhounds. 1868 *Illust. Lond. News* 11 Apr., There is no obtrusively pretentious *brushwork nor garish colouring.

12. Special combs.: **brush-burn**, an inflammation or sore caused by violent friction; **brush-gold** (*Painting*, gold pigment for applying with a brush; **brush-grass**, *Andropogon Gryllus*; **brush-iron-ore, brush-ore**, an iron ore found in the Forest of Dean (see quots.); **brush-pencil**, an artist's colour brush; **brush-tea** (see quot.); **brush-tongued** *a.*, having a tongue tipped with a brush-like cluster of filaments; **brush-wheel**, *a*) a kind of friction-wheel which turns another similar wheel by means of bristles, cloth, leather, etc., fixed on their circumferences; *b*) a circular revolving brush used for polishing, etc.

1861 READE *Cloister & H.* I. 13 Margaret Van Eyck gave him a little *brush-gold, and some vermilion. 1633 GERARD *Herbal* I. xxii, *Brushgrasse. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 197 *Mineraferri Stalactica* .. called *Brush-Iron-Ore. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 932 The Iron-Ore .. is found in great abundance .. The best, which they call their Brush-Ore, is of a Blewish colour. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 33 A curious stalactite, rich in iron, and termed brush ore, from its being found hanging from the tops of caverns in striæ resembling a brush. 1703 *Art's Improv.* I. 41 With a *Brush-Pencil, Marble the thing you would Varnish. 1813 MILBURN *Orient. Comm.* II. 525 *Brush Tea—so called from the leaves being twisted into small cords like pack-thread, about 1½ to 2 inches long. 1880 *St. James's Budget* 17 Sept. 12/2 Regions where humming-birds and *brush-tongued lories abound. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 548 Wheels .. made to turn each other by means of bristles fixed in their circumference; these are called *brush wheels.

Brush (brʊʃ), *sb.*[3] In 5 **broush**, *Sc.* **brwhs**, 6 **brous**, 5–6 **brusche**. [? f. BRUSH *v.*[1]]

1. A forcible rush, a hostile collision or encounter; in later use, chiefly a short but smart encounter.

a 1400 *Alexander* 783 With slik a brout & a brusche [*Dubl. MS.* broush] þe bataill a-sembild. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xvi. 120 Than thai layid on dwyhs for dwyhs [= dush], Mony a rap and mony a brwhs. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 51 The lansis and grit speiris with [thair] force, Maid sic ane brusche vpone the bardit horss. *Ibid.* III. 186 The feildis baith togidder thair did june, With sic ane brous quhill mony speris brak. *a* 1600 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) II. xx. 31 His courage was flush, he'd venture a brush. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. iii. 34 Tempt not yet the brushes of the warre. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1869) 312 Let us go and have t' other Brush with them. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* iv, I became a scientific pugilist, and now and then took a brush with an oldster. 1860 KINGSLEY *Misc.* I. 18 A smart brush with the Spaniards.

b. Hence *At a brush, at the first brush*, † *to stand brush.*

a 1400 *Alexander* 2133 (Dubl. MS.) þe folke of þe cite .. harred bremely at a brush þe foure brod ȝates. 1756 R. SYMMER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 460 IV. 378 The French will not carry the place at a brush. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 73 Love will stand brush against all wind and weather.

2. *fig.* Cf. 'rub'.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 3 Salsbury .. who in rage forgets Aged contusions, and all brush of Time. 1676 HALE *Contempt.* I. (1689) 161 Though an humble man may upon the very score of his humility and meekness, receive a brush in the world. 1800 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 121, I have given them a brush through Colonel Pater, and have informed him that the system has not been hitherto approved.

3. ? A slight attack of illness. (Cf. BRASH.)

1733 *Swift's Corr.* II. 717, I [Dr. Sheridan] hope nothing ails her but a brush.

† **Brush**, *sb.*[4], *Obs.*, a variant of BRUCHUS, BRUKE.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxiii. 4 Gederede togidere shul be ȝoure spoiles, as is gedered brush [1388 bruke].

Brush (brʊʃ), *v.*[1] Also 4–5 **brusche(n**, 5 **brusshe**. [Perh. identical with F. *brosser* intr. 'to dash through dense underwood', said of a stag or a hunter, which Littré separates from *brosser* trans. 'to brush', and refers immediately to *brosse* 'brushwood'. But it is possible that the Eng. word is onomatopœic, or that onomatopœia has affected its use: cf. *rush* and *br-* words like *brast* (burst), *break, bruise*. In modern use, also affected by BRUSH *v.*[2], esp. in sense 4.]

† **1.** *intr.* To rush with force or speed, usually into collision. *Obs.* exc. as influenced by BRUSH *v.*[2]: see quot. 1863 in 4.

a 1400 *Alexander* 963 And hehalis furth on hede .. Brusches doune by þe berne & bitterly wepis. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3681 Than brothely they bekyre with boustouse tacle, Bruschese boldlye one burde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1192 Bothe batels on bent brusshet to-gedur. *Ibid.* 10969 Pantasilia .. brusshet into batell. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xiv. 192 Furth bruschit the sawle with gret stremys of blude. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* I. 78 For feare to brush at the iniquity of men, betray ye the cause of the gods? *a* 1650 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 388 His eares brushed out of blood.

† **2.** *trans.* To force, or drive with a rush. *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xiii. 93 (JAM.) Wpe he stwrly bruschyd the dure, And laid it flatlyngis in the flure. *a* 1460 *Play Sacrament* 649 Brushe them hens bothe & that anon. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 28 Blud fra byrneis was bruschyt on the greyn.

3. *intr.* To burst away with a rush, move off abruptly, be gone, decamp, make off.

1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Brush*, to Fly or Run away. 1718 PRIOR *Poems* 63 Off they brush'd, both Foot and Horse. 1728 VANBRUGH & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* II. i. 48, I believe I had as good brush off. 1730 FIELDING *Author's Farce* I. vii, Come, Sir, will you please to brush? 1820 BYRON *Morg. Mag.* lxv, He brush'd apace On to the abbey 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the B.* I. viii. 154 Enoch brushed out of the door. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 204 And one Sergeant Matcham had brush'd with the dibs.

¶. Blending this with BRUSH *v.*[2]

4. *intr.* To move briskly *by, through*, or *against* anything, grazing it or sweeping it aside in passing.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 143 To brush through many atoms of room. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 530 ¶ 1 A pretty young thing .. brushing by me. 1713 *Guardian* No. 163 (1756) II. 316 The servants .. begin to brush very familiarly by me. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 13 Often brushing through the dripping grass. *a* 1845 HOOD 2 *Peacocks of Belf.* ii, They brush between the Churchyard's humble walls. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xxv, He had brushed against a man whose face he had not stayed to recognise. 1885 BROWNING *Ferishtah* 9 Where dogs brush by thee and express contempt.

Brush (brʊʃ), *v.*[2] Also 5 **brusche**, 5–6 **brusshe, brushe**, 7 **brish**. [f. BRUSH *sb.*[2]; or ad. F. *brosser*, similarly formed from *brosse.*]

1. *trans.* To pass a brush briskly across (a surface), so as to sweep off dirt, dust, or light particles, or to smooth the surface; as to brush a coat, a hat, one's hair, a person (i. e. his clothes or hair).

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 180 To brusche þem [robes] clenly. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Ep.* 162 To brushe, and lay vp their apparel. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. ii. 41 A brushes his hat a mornings. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 204 Brush and cleanse them from the Dust. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 160 He served the Squire, and brushed the coat he made. 1812 J. & H. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* ii. (1873) 12 Molly .. brushed it with a broom. 1837 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xxxii, The children could not be brushed, for the brushes were in the .. bag. *Mod.* The nurse brushes the children's hair. 'They were washing and brushing themselves in the inn.'

† **b.** *fig.* To thrash: *esp.* in *To brush one's coat for him. Obs.* (Cf. *to dust one's jacket.*)

1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 61 Colonel Balfour, and his English, having brushed the Spaniards, the States capitulated. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 209 They had their Coats soundly brushed by them. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, *Converro*, to beat one, to brush his coat for him.

c. *with compl.*, as *to brush* (*a thing*) *clean*, etc., *to brush down*, etc.

1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iv, His hair .. was brushed stiffly up from a low, protruding forehead. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Everyday Bk.* 279 Sweeping away all dead leaves, and frequently brushing down the shelves. 1879 BROWNING *Ivan Iv.* 70 His broad hands smoothed her head, as fain to brush it free From fancies.

d. *absol.* Also *to brush away*: see AWAY 7.

1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* iv, She showed it by brushing away viciously at Margaret's hair. *Mod.* You brush too hard!

2. *To brush up*: to brighten up by brushing, to free from dust or cobwebs, to furbish up, rub up, renovate; also *fig.* to revive or refresh one's acquaintance with anything. (Pope associates this with using a brush in painting, but perhaps only by a word-play.)

a 1600 A. SCOTT *Eagle & Robin* in *Ever Green* (1761) I. 233 Proud Pecocks .. Bruscht up thair Pens that solemn Day. 1605 CHAPMAN, etc. in *Shaks. C. Praise* 69 You should brushe vp my old Mistresse. *a* 1744 POPE (J.) You have commissioned me to paint your shop, and I have done my best to brush you up like your neighbours. 1788 LD. SHEFFIELD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1861) II. 220 Nickolls .. was happy in brushing up his acquaintance with you. 1838 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* I. 5 She must brush up her French. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* x, I brushed up my recollections of the map of England.

3. *To brush* (*a thing*) *over*: to paint or wet its surface with a brush; to paint lightly; also *fig.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xxxiii. 72 Practise him a little in men, and brush him over with good company. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 249 They finish the Plastering .. by .. brishing it over with fair Water. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 9 It is just brushed over for the lights and shades. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 39 Brush them over with brandy.

4. To rub softly as with a brush in passing; to graze lightly or quickly, as in passing.

1647 H. MORE *Cupid's Conf.* xxiii. 171 My mightie wings high stretch'd .. I brush the starres. 1698 DRYDEN *Æneid* IV. 839 And brush the liquid Seas with lab'ring Oars. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 569 It almost brush'd the helm. 1790 A. WILSON *Morning*, To spurn dull sleep and brush the flowery dale. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 31 Light with swift foot she brushed the doorstead. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 270 Light Zephyrus even-breathing Brushes a sleeping sea. *fig.* 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 94 [They] have been brushed rather rudely by the hand of time.

b. *intr.* To come lightly *against* with the impact of a brush.

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lix. (1739) 111 He became so great, that his Feathers brushed against the Kings Crown.

† **c.** *trans.* To draw or pass (anything) lightly like a brush *over* (something). *Obs. rare.*

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.) A thousand nights have brush'd their balmy wings Over these eyes.

5. To remove (dust, etc.) with a brush, to sweep (away). Also *transf.* and *fig.* To sweep away as with a brush, to carry off lightly in passing. (Usually with advb. or prep. adjunct.)

c 1631 MILTON *Arcades* xv. 48 From the boughs brush off the evil dew. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 15 The Cows and Goats .. That .. brush the Dew. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* (Orig. Draft) ii, If .. the transient breeze .. brush one blossom from the trees. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xvi, She brush'd away the dews. 1835 MARRYAT *Jacob Faithf.* xxxix, Tom passed the back of his hand across his eyes to brush away a tear. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* ii. 41 Brushing tears from his eyes. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Nov. 5/1 It is surely high time to brush this nonsense away. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Jan. 6/1 Brushing the snow and slush into little mounds.

6. To injure or hurt by grazing; said *esp.* of a horse grazing his fetlock with the shoe or hoof of the fellow foot. Also *absol.*

1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2661/4 A grey Gelding about 15 hands .. his Knees brush'd. 1868 BP. FRASER in *Life* (1887) 158, I hope he [a horse] does not 'cut' or 'brush' in his action. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 327/2 Such severe and .. unnecessary pain, as the horse [inflicts] by hitting or brushing himself behind.

Bru·shable, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being brushed.

Mod. Everything to be readily washable and brushable.

† **Brushal.** *Obs.* In 5 bruschalle, **brusshayle, brushaly.** [a. F. *broussaille*, f. *brosse* brushwood: see -AL 5.] Brushwood, underwood.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* v. xxxvii, He kepeth him close lo in yonder cane Amonge brusshayle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 54 Bruschalle [*K.* brushaly], *sarmentum, ramentum, in rado, ramalia, arbustum.*

Brushed (brʊʃt), *ppl. a.* Also **brosshen, brusht.** [f. BRUSH *v.*[2] or *sb.*[2] + -ED.] Swept or smoothed with a brush; grazed; furnished with a 'brush'.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 180 Lett neuer wollyn cloth .. passe a seuenyght to be vnbrosshen and shakyn. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 1415 Brushed: swept .. *versus.* 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, st. 264 Brusht Gallants now they went. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2627/4 A Black Roan Horse .. the near Knee brush'd. 1711 'J. DISTAFF' *Char. Don. Sacheverellio* 11 Brush'd Beavers, and Formal Cravats. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iii, Purse-mouthed, crane-necked, clean-brushed, pacific individuals.

Brusher (brʊ·ʃəɹ). [f. BRUSH *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One who brushes, or uses a brush.

1598 FLORIO, *Scopatore*, a sweeper, a brusher. 1599 BRETON *Praise Vert. Ladies* (1876) 59 If he bee a good brusher, shee is a good laundrer. 1651 G. HERBERT *Jacula Prudentum* (ed. 2), Critics are like brushers of noblemen's clothes.

b. *techn.* in various trades.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 204 Operatives engaged in our woollen manufacture:—Wool-sorters .. pressers, brushers, and steamers. 1868 *Derby Mercury* 18 Feb., He was engaged as a 'brusher' to some men who were blasting.

† **c.** *slang. Obs.*

1690 B. E. *Dict. Canl. Crew, Brusher*, an exceeding full Glass.

† **Bru·shet.** *Obs.* In 4 **brusschet**, 5 **bruschet.** [a. OF. *broissete*, **broussette*, dim. of *brosse* brushwood.] Underwood; a small thicket or covert.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 800 In þat ilke brusschet by ! v. þousant of oþer and mo. *c* 1500 *Partenay* 3299 Thys bruschet made put in-to on hepe. 1645 W. HOOKE *New-Eng. Scence*, Bands of Souldiers lying in ambush here under the fearn and brushet of the Wildernes.

† **Bru·shiness.** *Obs.* [f. BRUSHY + -NESS.] Brushy quality, shaggy roughness.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* III. xxxi. (1662) 148 Considering the brushiness and angulosity of the parts of the Air, a more than ordinary Motion .. may very well prove painful to the Soul.

Brushing (brʊ·ʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 6 **broshyng.** [f. BRUSH *v.*[1] or *v.*[2] + -ING[1].]

†1. Cutting of brushwood, twigs, etc. *Obs.*
1513 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, For toppyng of xij treys & broshyng.

2. Sweeping or smoothing (as) with a brush.
c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* (1868) 180 Ouer moche bruschynge werethe cloth lyghtly. 1851 H. Mayo *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 151 Transverse brushings with the hand. 1858 Glenny *Gard. Everyday Bk.* 95/1 The Lawn now requires frequent brushing, rolling, and mowing.

3. *attrib.*, as in *brushing-table*; also **brushing-machine**, a name applied to various contrivances acting as brushes for smoothing, dressing flax, etc.
1575 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 246 Brusshinge stoule, one chyste, and one chare. 1610 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 3 A lowe bedsted .. a brushing table. 1624 *Ibid.* 54 The nursery and brushing chamber.

Bru·shing, *ppl. a.* [f. Brush *v.*[1], + -ing[2].] 1. That brushes (in various senses of the verb).
1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. ix. (viii.) 103 The fomy rivair or flude .. with his bruscheand faird of watter broun. 1597 Drayton *Mortimer.* 43 The brushing murmure stills her [Hero] like a song. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* I. II. xci, Blown away with strongly brushing winds. 1854 Gilfillan Wks. 126 The swift brushing wing of a bird.

2. Having a brushing tail.
1733 Fielding *Quix. in Eng.* II. v, A brushing fox in yonder Wood, Secure to find we seek.

3. Rushing, brisk.
1792 Osbaldistone *Brit. Sportsm.* 79/2 A horse should have his brushing gallop in a morning before watering. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* let. vii, I .. assured him a brushing gallop would do his favourite no harm.

Brushite (brʊ·ʃait). *Min.* [Named after Prof. Brush of Yale College, U. S.: see -ite.] A hydrous phosphate of lime occurring in small crystals in the rock guano of Aves Island and Sombrero in the Caribbean Sea.
1880 Dana *Min.* § 492 D, Guano is bone-phosphate of lime..mixed with the hydrous phosphate, brushite.

Brushless (brʊ·ʃlĕs), *a.* [f. Brush *sb.*[2] + -less.] Without a brush; having no brush. Hence **Bru·shlessness.**
1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 484 The brilliant finish of the brushless fox. 1880 Miss Broughton *Sec. Th.* I. vi. 81 A dressing and undressing without any toilet apparatus, an absolute brushlessness, comblessness.

Brushman (brʊ·ʃmăn). [f. Brush *sb.*[2] + Man.] One who uses a brush; a painter.
a 1819 Wolcott (P. Pindar) Wks. (1830) 138 (D.) How difficult in artists to allow To brother brushmen even a grain of merit!

†**Bru·shment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Brush *sb.*[1] + -ment, with collective sense.] Prunings or loppings of trees; cut brushwood.
1591 Rastall *Statutes, Chart. Forestes* § 14 Those which beare vpon their backes brushment, barke, or coale to sell [Latin *buscam, corticem, vel carbonem*].

Brushwood (brʊ·ʃwud). [f. Brush *sb.*[1]]
1. Cut or broken twigs or branches; small wood.
1637 *Bury Wills* (1850) 169, I owe Danyell Whitacre..for three loades of brushe wood. 1783 Cowper *Task* IV. 381 Her scanty stock of brushwood, blazing clear. 1818 Hawthorne *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 44 A load of dry brushwood.
fig. a 1613 Overbury *Newes Chimney Corn.* Wks. (1856) 199 Wit is brushwood, judgement timber: the one gives the greatest flame, the other yeelds the durablest heat. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V*, CCXX, Lopt Royaltie, is ever to the Bold Attemptor, worth his pains; the Brush-wood's gold. 1682 Dryden *Relig. Laici* 269 Vain traditions stopped the gaping fence..What safety from such brushwood helps as these?

2. Small growing trees and shrubs; thicket, underwood.
1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* I. § 2 Land that is suffered to lie waste .. will be overspread with brush-wood, brambles, thorns. 1814 Scott *Wav.* XXXVI, Little dingles of stunted brushwood. 1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* 235 They all three made off .. through thickets and brushwood.
attrib. 1855 Russell *The War* XXVIII. 250 Brushwood glades and remote dells.

Brushy (brʊ·ʃi), *a.*[1] [f. Brush *sb.*[1] + -y[1].] Clothed or covered with 'brush' or brushwood.
1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* XXIX, The Elms..must be good Brushy Trees from Top to Bottom. 1874 Coues *Birds N.-W.* 145 It frequents brushy hilltops. 1882 *Century Mag.* June 211 The wren Comes..from its brushy den.

Bru·shy, *a.*[2] [f. Brush *sb.*[2] + -y[1].] Brush-like; bushy, shaggy.
1673 Grew *Anat. Roots* I. i. § 7 Roots..neither Ramifi'd, nor yet Brushy, or divided at the Top into severall small Strings. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2273/4 Lost..Setting Dog.. a black Ear, and a long brushy Tail. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 141 His hair was..thick and brushy.
b. *Comb.*, as *brushy-looking.*
1882 *Garden* 29 Apr. 286/2 Brushy-looking white blooms.

†**Bru·sit,** *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 brysit. [In form this agrees with the pa. pple. of Bruise *v.*, but the connexion of sense is not manifest. The sense recalls med.L. *brustus, brusdus, brosdus* = *brodatus, brudatus,* Fr. *brodé,* embroidered; cf. Brusery.] Embroidered.
a 1450 Holland *Houlate* xxxi, The said persevantis gyde was grathit I ges Brusit with ane grene tre, gudly and gay. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. ix. 123 Ane riche garmont brysit with stif gold wire. *Ibid.* III. vii. 25 Brusit clathis, and riche wedis. *Ibid.* XI. xv. 22 Of nedill wark all brusyt was his cote.

†**Brusk,** *a. Obs. Her.* An obsolete name for the colour *tawny* or *orange.*
1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* A iij, An Ametist a dusketli ston, brusk hit is called in armys. 1562 Leigh *Armory* 200 The Colour, Bruske, which is betweene Geules and tawny. 1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 146 Tawney was named Bruske. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* I. 12/1 Tawny or Orange colour .. in Blazon .. is termed by some old Heraulds, Bruske.

Brusk(e, obs. form of Brusque.

Brusket, obs. form of Brisket.

†**Bru·sle,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Origin uncertain: cf. Brustle.] *trans.* ? To crack; to bruise a little.
1624 Fletcher *Wife for Month* II. vi. Two broken citizens. Break 'em more; they are but brusled yet!

Brusle, obs. and north. f. Birsle, Bristle.

†**Bruslery.** *Obs.* [Cf. Broilery; also Brustle.] Disturbance.
1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 886 This pryvate cace of Reneger hath made all this bruslery.

†**Bruso·le.** *Obs.* [a. F. *brussoles* 'perh. a form of *rissole* with an epenthetic *b*' (Littré).] A ragout of braised veal.
1706 Phillips, *Brusoles* or *Bursoles* (Fr. in Cookery), Stakes of Veal or other Meat well season'd, in order to be laid in a Stew-pan between thin slices of Bacon, and baked between two Fires. 1724 Ramsay *Health* 69 The collar'd veal..Pigs *à la braise*, the tansy and *brusole.*

Brusor, -our, -ure, var. of Brustre, *Obs.*, wound, fracture.

Brusque (brʊsk, brʊ̈sk), *a.* Also 7 brusk(e, 9 brusk. [a. F. *brusque*, according to Littré, etc., adapted in 16th c. from Italian *brusco* 'soure, tarte, eagre, briske, vnripe; also soure- or grim-looking' (Florio); cf. Sp. and Pg. *brusco* 'rude, peevish, ill-tempered, roughly hasty'. The ulterior history is uncertain: one conjecture refers it to the Celtic words mentioned under Brisk, which is hardly likely, if the Romanic word appeared first in Italian. See Diez and Littré. Commonly spelt *brusk* in the 17th c., but now usually spelt and often pronounced as French. (Cf. also Brussly.]
†1. Tart. (= It. *brusco.*) *Obs.*
1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 152 The thin and bruske harsh wine nourisheth the body lesse. [1752 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* lxxvi. IV. 23 A sort of wine they call brusco.]

2. Somewhat rough or rude in manner; blunt, 'offhand'.
1651 *Relig. Wotton.* (1685) 582 The Scotish Gentlemen .. lately sent to that King, found .. but a brusk welcome. 1757 H. Walpole *Corr.* (1837) I. 370 This sounds brusque, but I will explain it. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* II. xv. 80 Yes, lively enough, but I wish her manner was less brusque. 1870 — *Lothair* xlvi. 243 He was brusk, ungracious, scowling, and silent. 1879 M'Carthy *Own Times* II. xxii. 123 His blunt, brusque ways of speaking and writing.

Brusque (see prec.), *v.* [f. prec. adj.]
1. with impers. obj. *To brusque it*: to assume a brusque manner, to 'do it' brusquely.
1826 Scott *Woodst.* (1832) I. 150 I'll e'en brusque it a little..and try if I can bring him to a more intelligible mode of speaking.

2. *trans.* To treat brusquely or with scant courtesy, to treat in an off-handed way.
1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 530 Even in this first dialogue he brusques Tasso. 1839 *Ibid.* XX. 427 From the outset Blackwood domineered over and brusqued him. 1862 M. Napier *Life Visc. Dundee* II. 292 No disposition to slur over, or brusque the question.

Bru·squely, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly[2]: see also Brussly.] In a brusque manner; off-handedly.
1671 *True Non-Conf.* 85 Our Lord..doth bruskly decline, to be so much as an amicable trister. 1842 Mrs. Browning *Grk. Chr. Poets* 15 She .. rather brusquely proposes their mutual marriage. 1882 B. Ramsay *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* II. xx. 232 The man refused most brusquely.

Bru·squeness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being brusque or off-handed; bluntness.
1859 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. vii. 137 Their sensitiveness is shocked by his brusqueness. 1884 Roe in *Harper's Mag.* June 92/1 Kindness, and .. girlish brusqueness were..equally blended.

‖ **Brusquerie** (brʊ̈skəri). [Fr., f. *brusque.*] Bluntness, abruptness of manner, brusqueness.
1752 Chesterf. *Lett.* 275 (1792) III. 258 This most mistaken opinion gives an indelicacy, a brusquerie, and a roughness to the manners. 1817 Mar. Edgeworth *Ormond* Iv. (1832) 272 You will lose this little brusquerie of manner .. when you have mixed a little more with mankind. 1853 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* II. vi. § 74. 204 Always quickset; erring, if at all, ever on the side of brusquerie.

Brusschet, var. of Brushet, *Obs.*, a thicket.

Brussed, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of Burst *v.*

Brussels (brʊ·sĕlz). [Name of the capital of Belgium, used *attrib.* to designate things connected, in their origin or manufacture, with that city.]
1. Short for 'Brussels carpet'.
a 1845 Hood *Domestic Asides* iii, What boots for my new Brussels!

2. *Attrib.* or *Comb.*, as **Brussels carpet**, a kind of carpet having a back of stout linen thread and an upper surface of wool (see quot. 1875); **Brussels lace**, a costly kind of pillow-lace made in Brussels and its neighbourhood, noted for the thickness and evenness of its texture, and the delicate accuracy of its forms; **Brussels sprout** (almost always *pl.*), the bud-bearing Cabbage (*Brassica oleracea gemmifera*), a variety producing buds like small cabbages in the axils of its leaves.
1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I. iv, A whole immensity of *Brussels carpet, and pier-glasses. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 732 In the Brussels carpets the worsted yarn raised to form the pile..is not cut. In the imperial Brussels the figure is raised above the ground, and its pile is cut, but the ground is uncut. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* iii. 111. 28 Her head dress was a *Brussels lace mob. 1823 Byron *Juan* XIV, xlvii, Sympathy..robes sweet friendship in a Brussels lace. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xv. (1813) 224 *Brussels sprouts are winter greens growing much like boorcole. 1861 Delamer *Kitch. Gard.* 57 And from the bud at the root of the footstalk of each, will appear a miniature cabbage, which is the Brussels sprout.

Brussh-: see Brush-.

†**Bru·ssly,** *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [This looks like a phonetic corruption of *bruskly,* Brusquely: but the date presents difficulties, and further complicates the question of relation between Brisk and Brusque.] ? Brusquely, roughly, harshly.
1481 Caxton *Tulle on Friendsh.* A iv, He is well deled with all, and I more brussly deled with al than right wolde.

†**Brust.** *Obs.* [OE. *byrst*: see Birse, Bristle.] A bristle.
a 1000 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 46 *Seta*, byrst. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 156 Hyre twigu beoð swylce swinen byrst. *c* 1330 *Roland & Ver.* 861 No Jubiter, no apolin, No is worþ þe brust of a swin, In hert no in þoust. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 194 A Bruste, *seta.*

†**Brust,** *a. Obs.* Also 3 burst. [app. pa. pple. of a vb. **byrsten, bursten,* a. ON. *byrsta* to bristle, f. *burst* bristle. (Mätzner cites an ON. adj. *byrstr* bristly, maned.)] Bristled, with bristles erect, bristling; also *fig.*
a 1225 *Juliana* 68 Set þat balefule beast as an burst bar [*Bodl. MS.* iburst bar] þat grunde his tuskes. *c* 1325 *Pol. Songs* 151 Cometh the maister budel brust ase a bore.

Brust, obs. form of Breast *sb.*

Brust(e, -en, -ing, etc.: see Burst.

Brustel, -il, -yl(le, obs. forms of Bristle.

†**Bru·stle,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 7 brussel. [Early ME. *brustlien,* parallel to *bræstlien*: see Brastle. Probably onomatopœic: expressing a duller or more muffled sound than *brastle.* Cf. *rustle, hustle.*]
1. *intr.* To make a crackling or rustling noise.
c 1205 Lay. 20143 Breken braden speren, Brustleden sceldes. *Ibid.* 20080 Brustlede scæftes. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 93 He ..brustleth as a monkes froise, Whan it is throwe into the panne. 1755 Johnson, *Brustle*, to crackle, to make a small noise. (*Skinner.*)
b. Of the noise of waves.
1622 Fletcher *Sp. Curate* IV. vii, See where the sea comes, how it foams and brussels.

2. To go hastily with a rustling noise. Cf. *bustle.*
1638 H. Rider *Horace's Odes* I. (1644) 21 The..green-skind adder brustled through a bush.

†**Bru·stle,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 7 brusle, 8 burstle. [app. a variant of Bristle *v.*, perh. influenced in sense 3 by the prec., or by *rustle.*]
1. *intr.* To bristle as hair. See Bristle.
2. To bristle *up* as an excited beast, raise the mane.
1656 Cowley *David.* I. (1669) 17 A Lyon .. brustles up preparing for his feast.

3. *esp.* Of birds: To raise the feathers; hence *fig.* with reference to the turkeycock or peacock: To show off, vapour, bluster.
1648 Herrick *Hesper.* (1859) 122 Can Vee see it brusle like a swan? 1655-60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 99/2 Shewing him the Cocks of Midas brustling against those of Callias. 1657 G. Starkey *Helmont's Vind.* 64 He vapours and brustles like Dametas in his military accoutrements. 1659 Gauden *Tears Ch.* 370 Like the Birds called Ruffs, ever brusling and pecking against each other. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xxviii. 486/1 A mercer in Cheapside; who had been often burstling ..about this ceremony. 1721-1800 Bailey, *Brustle*..to vapour.

†**Bru·stling,** *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. Brustle *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] Rustling noise or movement.
1600 Hakluyt *Voyages* (1810) III. 133 We fell into a great whirling and brustling of a tyde.

†**Bru·stling,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. Brustle *v.*[2]] Raising of the feathers; vapouring, blustering.
1622 T. Stoughton *Chr. Sacr.* vii. 91 The Turkie cocke ..maketh a great brustling and strouting with his wings.

†**Bru·sure.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 brusur, 4-5 bru-, brosure, -our, 5 brissoure, brys(s)ure, broser, 6 brusor. [a. OF. *briseure, bruseure,* mod.F. *brisure,* f. *briser* to break.]
1. Bruising or crushing; a bruise, contusion.
c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2461 Non schold in þat barnes bodi o brusure finde. 1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xxiv. 20 Brusur for brusur [Vulg. *fracturam pro fractura*], eye for eye. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 95 This bawme is good for all brusours [*v. r.* brosours, -ures] and woundes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 52 Brisyng or brissoure [*A.* bryssynge or bryssure] *quassatio, contusio, collisio.* 1494 Fabyan VI. clxx. 165 With broser or hurte ensuynge of the wounde before taken.

2. Breaking, breach, fracture; ruin.
1382 Wyclif *Neh.* vi. 1, I hadde bild the wal, and ther was not in it laft brosure [1388 brekyng]. 1496 *Dives & P.* (W. de W.) VI. x. 247 Byfore brekynge & brysure gooth pryde. 1506 Guylforde *Pilgr.* 36 None hole nor brusor apperyd.

Brusury, var. Brusery *Obs.*, embroidery.

‖ **Brut** (brūt), *sb.* Also 5 brout. [= M.Welsh *brut,* mod.W. *brud,* in the names of the Welsh

chronicles of British history, as in the *Brut Gruffudd ab Arthur* of Geoffrey of Monmouth, *Brut Tysilio, Brut y Tywysogion*, etc. Saleshury *Dict. Eng. & Welsh* (1547) has '*Brut*, Walshe prophecies'; Davies 1632 '*Brud, brut*, historia, chronica; sumitur et pro vaticinio.' The Welsh Bible has (Dan. ii. 27) *brudwyr* 'brut-men' = soothsayers. *Brut* 'chronicle' was a transferred use of *Brut* = *Brutus*, as in *Le Roman de Brut* of Wace, and the *Brut* of Layamon, a chronicle or genealogy of the legendary Brutus and his descendants in Britain. Whether the transferred sense arose in Welsh, or was taken from a French title, as the *Brut* of Wace, or the later *Petit Brut* of Raoul de Bohon (*c* 1350), is doubtful; but the latter is more likely. For the Brutus legend, see BRUTE[2].]

A chronicle of British history from the mythical Brutus downward. (The ME. instance may refer to Wace, Layamon, or some Welsh *Brut*.)

c 1450 *Arth. & Merl.* (Mätz.) 2740 So ich in the brout yfinde. 1845 *Athenæum* 4 Jan. 9 A Greek version of our brute-epos. 1847 VEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Church* Pref. 7 The only other remains still extant of Ancient Welsh literature consist of Bruts, or Chronicles. 1883 H. KENNEDY *Ten Brink's E. E. Lit.* 188 A history of those who first had possession of England 'after the flood' or as a Norman would, perhaps, even then have called it, a *Brut*.

†Brut, *v. Obs.* Also 7 brutte. [perh. a. F. *brouter* 'to browse': but cf. BRET, BRIT *v.*]

1. *intr.* To browse. Hence BRUTTING *vbl. sb.*

1577 [see BRUTTING *vbl. sb.*]. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Wds.* 60 To brutte, to browse. *Suss. Dial.* 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 145 Marking what the goats so greedily brutted upon.

2. *trans. dial.* To break *off* (young shoots).

Mod. Kent. Dial., Your potatoes don't come up because the young shoots were brutted off.

Brut, obs. form of BRET, a kind of fish.

Brutage, obs. form of BRATTICE.

Brutal (brū·tăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 -all, -ell. [f. L. *brūt-us* (see BRUTE) + -AL. Cf. F. *brutal*, 16th c. in Littré.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to the brutes, as opposed to man; of the nature of a brute; animal. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* Prol. xii, Under the figur of sum brutal beist. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 228 Lyke brutell beistis takand thair desyre. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* v. § 5. 78 The consent of those brutall creatures is naturall, that of men by compact only. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* IV. i. 1499 Hid their dazzling Forms in Brutal Shapes. 1726 GAY *Fables* (1755) II. 142 On man we brutal slaves depend. 1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 95 The angel..daily infuses them into human and brutal bodies.

2. Resembling, pertaining to, or characteristic of the brutes: a. in want of intelligence or reasoning power.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) A v, It is a brutall fury in battayle for to fight. 1541 BECON *News of Heav.* Wks. (1843) 52 He is truly too much brutal, that rejoiceth not at the hearing of them [the news]. *a* 1718 PENN *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 828 Inquiry is Human; Blind Obedience, Brutal. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 120 A sort of brutal Courage..founded neither on Religion or Prudence. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V. iv. 182 The students affected a sort of brutal surprise.

b. in their animal or sensual nature.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xxiii. (R.) These lawes of ye Lacedemonians..doth mocke thy brutall vices. *c* 1550 *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 193 The parish priest, that brutall beist, He polit them wantonly. *a* 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 175 The suitor-train, a brutal crowd, With insolence and wine, elate and loud. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* V. viii, The slaves of brutal appetite. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* II. 13 Some of it is revolting in its brutal indecency.

3. As rude or ill-mannered as a brute beast; coarse, unrefined.

1709 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1711) I. 129 A Man of thorow Good-Breeding..is incapable of doing a rude or brutal Action. 1742 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. CV. 269 There is hardly any body brutal enough..not to say, Sir, My Lord, or Madam. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 196 His [Tyrconnel's] brutal manners made him unfit to represent the majesty of the crown.

4. Inhuman; coarsely cruel, savage, fierce.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 5 It purporteth..the turning of fierce and brutall men..unto..calme and sociable manners. 1735-6 THOMSON *Liberty* III. 430 Brutal Marius and keen Sylla. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xi. 53 The cruelty of a brutal master. 1840 W. HOWITT *Visits Remark. Pl.* Ser. I. 237 The brutal amusements of the bull-baiting or the cock-pit. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 268 The cruel and brutal abominations of slavery.

†**B.** *sb.* [ellipt. use of adj.] A brutal person. *Obs.*

1655 JENNINGS *Elise* 104 Should you have tormented me so much, to make me hearken to this Brutal? 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Colman St.* Pref. 10 The Honour of their Judgments (as some Brutals imagine of their Courage) consists in Quarrelling with every thing. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* I. i, The world thinks you a Mad-man, a Brutal.

Brutalism (brū·tăliz'm). [f. BRUTAL *a.* + -ISM.] Brutal state, brutality.

1803 BRISTED *Pedest. Tour* I. Introd. 9 The Norman soldiery..in the systematic uniformity of their brutalism. 1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 439 Brought it from the lowest brutalism to the present degree of civilization. 1876 *Gentl. Mag.* 714 The fight with the brutalism of unbelief.

Brutality (brutæ·lĭti). Also 7 **brutallity.** [f. as prec. + -ITY. Cf. F. *brutalité*.]

1. The state or condition of the brutes; the condition of living like a brute.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 166 ¶ 6 To deprave human Nature, and sink it into the Condition of Brutality. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* VII. (1740) 416 *note*, Nebuchadnezzar's state of brutality. 1863 J. MURPHY *Com. Gen.* iii. 1-7 The marvellous elevation from brutality to reason and speech.

2. The quality of resembling the brutes: †a. in want of intelligence (*obs.*); b. in sensuality.

1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, Wks. I. 252 If ye will not maintain schools and universities, ye shall have a brutality. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xii. (1632) 593 If it be so, (that the vulgar are less sensitive to pain) let us henceforth keepe a schoole of brutality. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* VI. Wks. 1757 IV. 278 Of all brutes the most brutal is the volunteer in brutality; the brute self-made. 1836 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* I. 58 The brutality of even the highest orders.

3. Coarse incivility; violent roughness of manners; sensuality.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 149 ¶ 5 A natural Ruggedness and Brutality of Temper. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 145 His brutality was such that many thought him mad. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 46 The heavy brutality and things obscene of the court of Lewis XV.

4. Inhumanity, savage cruelty; an inhuman action.

1633 H. COGAN *Pinto's Trav.* viii. (1663) 23 They began to talk..of the Kings Brutality and Parracide. 1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckely* IV. 67 The Brutallity of the Turkish Troops. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xii. 196 Hellish brutality. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 390 His [Bonner's] brutality was notorious and unquestionable. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* II. 228 The brutalities that were every day enacted.

Brutalization (brū·tălaizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] a. The action or process of rendering or becoming brutal, or of lowering to the level of the brutes. b. A brutalized condition.

1797 *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 572 It were desirable to know whether a nation which has the virtues of ignorance and poverty can preserve them without brutalization. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* 110 We are told..that..the unity of origin of man and brutes involves the brutalization..of the former. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 1 A change which might be not improperly described as brutalization. 1874 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* viii. 190 A certain brutalization has to be maintained during our passing phase of civilization.

Brutalize (brū·tălaiz), *v.* [f. BRUTAL *a.* + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To live or become like a brute.

1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 5 He mixed..with his countrymen, brutalized with them in their habit and manners. 1749 WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. ccviii. 303 If possible we brutalize more and more. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 152 To discuss on how much a person may vegetate or brutalize in the back settlements of the republic. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Ceylon* Wks. XII. 26 Man does not brutalize, by possibility, in pure insulation.

2. *trans.* To render brutal or inhuman; to imbue with a brutal nature.

a 1704 T. BROWN *To Lumenissa* 113 Which..Were but at once to Brutalize Mankind. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* iv. 54 The efforts that were made to infatuate and brutalize the people. 1885 A. C. HARE *Russia* i. 23 That which does most to brutalize the lower orders in Russia is their constant habit of intemperance.

3. To treat as a brute, or brutally.

1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 15 God forbid..that I should brutalise this innocent creature. 1885 MRS. LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* I. 274 He would have died outright had he been brutalized in any way.

Hence **Brutalized, Brutalizing** *ppl. adjs.*

1800 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 106 The bloody and brutalising spirit of Popery. 1803 BRISTED *Pedest. Tour* I. 455 The coarse and brutalized indulgences of mere unalloyed sensuality. 1844 SIR S. ST. JOHN *Hayti* V. 183 The masses [in Hayti] are given up to this brutalising [Vaudoux] worship.

Brutally (brū·tăli), *adv.* [f. BRUTAL *a.* + -LY[2].] In a brutal manner.

1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. ccvii. 288 The animal and constitutional courage of a foot-soldier..is oftener improperly..exerted, but always brutally. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 283, I have always despised the brutally vulgar. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. XXXVI. IV. 433 He now acted still more brutally towards the Argeian priest. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1878) 123 Swift is often truculent and brutally gross.

Brutaske, obs. form of BRATTICE.

Brutch, obs. form of BROOCH, BROACH *sb.*

Brute (brūt), *a.* and *sb.*[1] Also 7 **bruit**(e. [a. F. *brut*, fem. *brute*:—L. *brūtus* heavy, dull, irrational (Sp. *bruto*, It. *bruto* sb.). Some of the senses are probably directly from, or at least influenced by, the Latin.]

A. *adj.* (Now often an *attrib.* use of the *sb.*)

1. Of animals: Wanting in reason or understanding; chiefly in phrases *brute beasts, the brute creation*, = the 'lower animals'.

c 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 11 Fro fleisch of alle brute beestis. 1494 FABYAN vii. ccxxii. 246 Great moreyne fell vpon brute bestes. 1580 LUPTON *Siquila* 55 More senselesse, than the senselest or brutest beast in the world. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 1 Bruit-beasts led with sensualitie. 1613 WITHERS *Abuses Stript* I. v. in *Juvenilia* (1633) 42 Viler than the brutest creature. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 495 The brute Serpent in whose shape Man I deceav'd. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* III. i, Whose bounteous Hand feeds the whole Brute Creation. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 13 To degrade human-kind to a level with brute beasts. 1832 DOWNES *Lett. fr. Cont. Countries* I. 46 Not a being, human or brute, appeared. 1849 W. IRVING *Mahomed* x. (1853) 59 The very brute animals were charmed to silence.

2. Of human beings, their actions, and attributes: Brute-like, brutish; dull, senseless, stupid; unintelligent, unreasoning, uninstructed; sensual.

1535 T. BEDYL in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. II. App. lv, I suppose many of the curates to be so brute, that they would read or speake every word, as it was written. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Mem. Mortalitie* II. xxxix, Man (alas!) is bruter than a Brute. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. (1851) 100 Their owne brute inventions. 1645 — *Tetrach.* (1851) 159 Which should preserve it in love and reason, and difference it from a brute conjugality. 1812 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VIII. 321 The deplorable doctrines of brute materialism. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 238 A black skin is not an invariable sign of a brute intellect.

b. Rough, rude, wanting in sensibility.

1555 *Fardle Facions* II. x. 210 Their behauour was in the beginning very brute. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 373 As to this brute Libel. *a* 1744 POPE (J.) The brute philosopher, who ne'er has proved The joy of loving or of being loved.

3. Of things: Not possessing or connected with reason, intelligence, or sensation; irrational, unconscious, senseless; merely material; esp. in *brute matter, brute force*.

1540 MORYSINE tr. *Vives' Introd. Wisd.* B v b, Nature, reason, and comlynes commaunde the sayde body to be subjecte as a thynge brute, to that that dyeth never. 1611 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. v. 97 By brute natures I understand all essences..that are meerely void of life. 1646 EVANCE *Noble Ord.* 37 Jehu, and Nebucadnezar weare but brute instruments to worke Gods purposes. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 259 Brute inanimate Matter. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* I. (1736) 6 Who..believe That the brute earth unguided should embrace The only..proper place. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 82 A tendency to prevail over brute force. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. ii. 36 The necessary results of a brute mechanism. 1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* XX. 455 Our Sanctuaries are nothing but brute stone, and still they weep. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* viii. 141 The land has been changed by the brute forces of nature.

†b. Of inarticulate sound. c. Of thunder: = BRUTISH 4. *Obs.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 62 The workes alone are a brute sound, and have no tongue in them. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. (1669) 144 They [the curses] with brute sound, dissolv'd into the air. — 154 *note*, *Brute*, That signified nothing. So Thunders from whence the Ancients could collect no Prognostications, were called *Brute Thunders*.

4. Of surfaces: Rugged; unpolished. *rare.*

1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* (1748) 7 The shire whose surface seems most brute, Darby. 1804 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* II. 527 The value of the brute diamond.

B. *sb.*

1. One of the lower animals as distinguished from man: a brute creature.

1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. i. Wks. 1874 III. 15 Worse then a bruit, for bruits preserue their own. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 441 My Image not imparted to the Brute. 1712 POPE *Spect.* No. 408 ¶ 4 Man seems to be placed as the middle Link between Angels and Brutes. 1724 WATTS *Logic* (1736) 91 Life..attributed to Plants, to Brutes, and to Men. *a* 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. I. iv. 164 Brutes..cannot invent, cannot progress.

b. The animal nature in man. (Cf. BEAST 1 c.)

1784 BURNS *Stanzas in Prosp. Death* 15 Again exalt the brute and sink the man.

2. A man resembling a brute in want of intelligence, cruelty, coarseness, sensuality, etc. Now (*colloq.*) often merely a strong term of reprobation or aversion, and sometimes extended to things.

1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. XI. 538 These Bruits incapable of Reason, were exasperated at the very name of Punishment. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiii. 278 The great fat brute thought it below him. 1722 — *Relig. Courtsh.* I. iii. (1840) 117, I was a brute for living in that horrid manner. 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. CCXCII. 340 That northern Brute, the King of Sweden! 1766 ANSTEY *New Bath Guide* viii. 49 Their Husbands, those Brutes..swear they will never set Foot here again. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. xii. 224 The brute of a cigar required relighting. 1878 MISS BROUGHTON *Cometh up as Fl.* viii. 80 He would be a pretty brute. 1885 MRS. OLIPHANT *Madam* I. v. 67 Women can't try their husbands for being brutes.

C. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *brute-man, -minded, -mindedness, -shadow, -worship*; †*brute-beastish, -like* adj. and adv.; **brute-bastille** (*nonce-wd.*), a menagerie; **brute-buried** *a.*, buried like a brute.

1845 HOOD *Monkey Mart.* v, To look around upon this *brute-bastille. 1530 PALSGR. 307/1 *Brute beestysshe..*bruste.* 1822 HOOD *Lycus the Cent.* 247 Let me utterly be *Brute-buried. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 52 Man..should..trample, *brute-like, o'er each flower. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 47 His brute-like want of sympathy with his kind. 1852 TUPPER *Proverb. Philos.* 296 Hath..the *brute-man more than instinct? 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* 271 Thou findest Ignorance, Stupidity, *Brute-mindedness, etc. 1822 HOOD *Lycus the Cent.* 123 Lest a *brute shadow should grow at my feet. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 284 The Original of *Brute-worship.

†**Brute,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 **bruit.** [In sense 1, a variant of *Brett* or *Britt*, influenced by the *Brutus* myth; in 2, app. = *Brut, Brutus*, itself.

From the Old Celtic (and Latin) *Britto*, BRITON, there was subsequently formed the proper name of an eponymous hero, the reputed first king and founder of Britain. His name appears in Nennius also as *Bruto*, in the Irish version as *Britus* and *Brutus*. In the latter form he was linked with classical antiquity and the tale of Troy, being made a great-grandson of Æneas. *Brutus* accordingly became the prevailing form in Latin writers; and was adapted in Welsh and OF. as *Brut*. Of this the sense was transferred through that of 'chronicle or history of Brut' to that of 'chronicle of Britain' or 'Welsh chronicle' generally:

see BRUT. But its use as a proper name was not forgotten, and in the 16th c. it appears to have given rise to sense 2.]

1. A Briton, a Welshman.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgh* (1848) 152 Whyche kynge expulsed..All brutes and walshemen clere out of his londe. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xvi. 73 Pledges..that Denmark it should pay Continuall Tribute to the Brutes.

2. a. The legendary Trojan Brutus, first king of Britain, and founder of 'Troynovant' or London. b. A 'Brutus', a hero of British, Welsh, or Arthurian story. c. Hence, generally, a hero, 'brave', 'gallant', 'worthy' (by some writers used quite vaguely, and apparently without any notion of the original sense).

a 1553 UDALL *Roist. D.* (Arb.) 17 Who is this? greate Goliah, Sampson, or Colbrande? No (say I) but it is a brute of the Alie lande. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 12 Consider ..what jolly yonkers & lusty brutes these wil be when they come to be citizens. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 36 A great blotte to the lynage of so noble a brute. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xiii. 78 These brave lusty Brutes, These friendly youths, did perish by thine art. 1593 PEELE *Edw. I*, Wks. 1839 I. 103 *Llwellen.* But if kind Cambria deign me good aspect, To make me chiefest Brute of western Wales. 1599 — *Sir Clyomon* Wks. III. 83, I have given my faith and troth to such a bruit of fame As is the Knight of the Golden Shield. [1606 DEKKER *Deadly Sinnes* (Arb.) 46 London this fairest-fac'de daughter of Brute. *Margin.* 2700 and odde yeeres since London was first builded by Brute.]

Brute, obs. form of BRUIT *sb.* and *v.*

Brutehood (brūˑtˌhud). [f. BRUTE *sb.*[1] + -HOOD.] The condition or rank of brutes.

1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 238 All the difference that exists .. between manhood and brutehood. 1872 H. COWLES in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xcii. 6 One..who has debased himself to brutehood.

Brute-kind. The nature or race of brutes.

1880 VERNON LEE *Belcaro* ix. 267, I believe that mankind.. has been..evolved out of a very inferior sort of mankind or brutekind.

Brutel, -il(e, -yll, var. of BROTEL *a. Obs.* brittle.

Brutely (brūˑtli), *adv.* [f. BRUTE *a.* + -LY[2].] a. Roughly, rudely; coarsely. b. Irrationally; mechanically.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. II. i. (1621) 249 And brutely so To all that com his naked shame doth showe. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 229 The vulgar expositor .. rushes brutely and impetuously against all the principles .. of nature. 1857 EMERSON *Poems* 109 Property will brutely draw Still to the proprietor.

Bruteness (brūˑtnés). [f. BRUTE *a.* + -NESS.]

1. Rudeness, roughness, savageness, brutality.

1538 COL. POLE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. i. xxxviii. 457 The bruteness and danger of the thing. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 208 Crueltie in reuenging..brutenesse in rebelling .. are the thinges that in warre are worthie to be blamed. 1883 G. MACDONALD *D. Grant* III. xxix. 282 The bruteness of the life he had hitherto led.

†**2.** Unintelligence, stupidity, dullness. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 12 Thou dotard vile, That with thy bruteness shendst thy comely age. 1594 SYLVESTER *Paradox agst. Lib.* 591 'Tis in truth your brutenesse in misdeeming Things evill, that are good.

3. Want of consciousness, materiality. *rare.*

1836 EMERSON *Nature* 93 The immobility or bruteness of nature, is the absence of spirit.

†**Bruterer.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [?variant of BRUITER; cf. *broderer, fruiterer, upholsterer.* Cf. also BRUT, in its Welsh sense of 'prophecy'.] 'A prophesier, a soothsayer' (Tindale *Table of words*).

1530 TINDALE *Deut.* xviii. 10 A bruterar or a maker of dismale dayes.

†**Bruthen**(*ii*)**, brethen.** *Obs.* [OE. *bryðen* a brewing.] Brewing. **Bruthen-lead** = BREWING-LEAD, vessel for brewing in.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 953 Bryðen .. ðætte Adame Eue ġebyrmde æt fruman worulde. — *Wulfgeat's Will* (Bosw.) An bryðen mealtes. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 142 Unġehwæde mylcen oððe fild oððe bryþen. *c* 1275 *Death* 242 in *O. E. Misc.* 182 Al so beodh his eġe puttes ase a bruthen led. *c* 1475 *Found. St. Barthol. Ch.* I. xxiii. (1881) 61 She myghte nat then, parforme the brethren [? brethen], that she hadde begunne.

Brutification (brūˑtifikēˑʃən). [f. BRUTIFY; see -FICATION (cf. *personification*).] The action or process of rendering or becoming brutish or brute-like; the result of the action.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* II. 55 A Mate to converse with during the solitude of my Brutification. 1799 LAMB *Lett.* v. 41 One of them which had more beast than the rest..faintly resembled one of your brutifications. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* iii. (ed. 2) 194 This ultra-Circean..brutification of spirit.

Brutified (brūˑtifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. BRUTIFY *v.* + -ED.] Made brute-like or brutish.

1594 PARSONS *Confer. Succes.* I. ii. 22 A Prince ruling by affections, is lesse then a man, or a man brutified. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 619 Brutified things, whom they are obliged to call Husbands and Fathers. 1863 B. JERROLD *Sign. Distress* 290 He has festered .. into that blurred and brutified semblance of the erect man.

Brutify (brūˑtifəi), *v.* [f. L. *bruti-* (comb. form) BRUTE + -FY.]

1. *trans.* To render brute-like; to brutalize.

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* Wks. (1834) 256/2 Religion doth not brutify men. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. v. § 2 Hopeless slavery effectually brutifies the intellect.

b. *absol.*

1819 *Scotsman* 9 Jan. 14/3 Their tendency..is to debase and brutify. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 61 Sin..degrades and brutifies.

2. *intr.* To become brute-like.

1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Synonymy* II. 19 Man unwatched by man brutified for very want of observance.

Hence **Bruˑtifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 56 Measures that were both savage and brutifying. 1831 E. CROWE *Hist. France* III. ix. 275 A course of brutifying study.

†**Bruˑtigenist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *brūti-, brūtus* + *-gen-us* born + -IST.] One born among the brutes.

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiv. § 2. 248 The men of this world, those Brutigenists, or Terrigenists .. Earth-bred wormes. *Ibid.* 286 A dust Worme, a Brutigenist, a Terrigenist.

†**Bruˑting**(ü), *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [= *bryting* or *brytning*, vbl. sb. f. OE. *bryttian, brytnian*: see BRIT, BRITTEN *v.*] Cutting in pieces; destruction.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVI. 156 Ich wil hadde wynnen al Fraunce With-oute bruting of burnes.

Brutish (brūˑtiʃ), *a.* Also 5–6 **brutisshe, -ysshe,** 7–8 **bruitish.** [f. BRUTE + -ISH.]

1. Of or pertaining to the brutes, or lower animals, as opposed to man.

1534 MORE *Wks.* 402 (R.) A beaste, out of whose brutishe beastely mouthe, cometh such a fylthie forme of blasphemys. 1596 SPENSER *Astroph.* 98 There his welwoven toyles .. He laid the brutish nation to enwrap. 1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* lxvi. 13 The Lord takes not delight in the blood of brutish creatures. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 481 Wandring Gods disguis'd in brutish forms Rather then human. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 35 Without the want, Life, now human, would be brutish.

2. Pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of the brutes:

a. in want of intelligence or in failure to use reason: dull, irrational, uncultured, stupid.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 50 Slowe and brutysshe wyttes. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 114 As the Opinion is brutish, so the Consequences are devilish. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. i. 8 No People in the Universe, how savage and brutish soever they be, want a sufficient share of Reason. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxix. 693 He is..dull and brutish, reckless and supine.

b. in want of control over the appetites and passions: passionate, sensual, furious.

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 27 You bridled that brutishe beaste Inclination. 1615 R. C. *Times' Whis.* V. 1651, I now am come to brutish gluttonie. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 70 It is only a Demonstration of Brutish Madness or Diabolical Possession. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 45 ¶ 3 The Servant of his brutish Lusts and Appetites. 1731 SWIFT *Strephon & Ch.* Misc. V. 36 How could a Nymph so chaste as Chloe..Permit a brutish Man to touch her? 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 213 He scolds at [it] as a propensity absolutely brutish.

†**3.** Rough, rude; savage, brutal. ? *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN V. cxl. 127 To oppresse in partye theyr brutisshe blastis, I wyll bryng in here yᵉ sayinge of Guydo. 1599 GREENE *Alphons.* III, Therefore, fair maid, bridle these brutish thoughts. 1645 *King's Cabinet opened* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 343 The rebels new brutish general hath refused to meddle with foreign passes. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* I. 42 The Count Brollio is .. fierce, haughty, cruel and brutish; having no Manner of Politeness. 1773 BURKE *Let.* Wks. IX. 135 We shall sink into surly, brutish Johns.

†**4.** = BRUTE *a.* 3. Of thunder: striking blindly, random. [after L. *brutum fulmen.*] *Obs.*

1586 C. FETHERSTONE (*title*) The Brvtish Thunderbolt: or rather Feeble Fier-Flash of Pope Sixtus the fift, against Henrie king of Navarre. 1640 G. SANDYS *Christ's Pass.* 29 (L.) Vainly we thy brutish thunder fear. — *Notes* 100 The philosophers will have two sorts of lightning .. the other brutish, that is accidental and flying at random. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 164 Yet to the brutish winds why moan I longer unheeded?

5. quasi-*adv.*

1647 W. BROWNE *Polexander* I. 202 Bruitish bred men.

Brutish, obs. form of BRITISH.

Brutishly (brūˑtiʃli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].]

1. In a brutish manner; irrationally, sensually.

1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 749 He reasoneth brutishly with putting such cases. 1674 J. B[AIAN] *Harvest Home* III. 11 Brutishly sottish, and stupidly irrational. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* I. (1840) 8 They were so brutishly wicked. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* X. 1701 Why not live brutishly, obey my law?

2. With brutish indifference to the feelings; coarsely, boorishly, savagely, brutally.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Mastiner* .. to reuile one and vse him mastife like, brutishly, foulye. 1688 SIR J. KNATCHBULL *Diary* in *N. & Q.* III. VI. 3 They brutishly answered, Damn you..how will you endure hell-fire? *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 129 Sitting there to hear his decrees most brutishly and effrontously arraigned, &c. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. vi. 310 Even Iona had orchards.. till the Vikingr brutishly ruined all. 1825 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* iii. 174 A very curious edifice..was brutishly obliterated without one public murmur.

Brutishness (brūˑtiʃnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Brutish quality or condition.

1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) ii. 3 The further off we shall be from the brutishnesse of beasts. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* 470 The fierceness and brutishness of the man's temper. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. Pref. 38 What a fearful mire of brutishness.

Brutism (brūˑtiz'm). [see -ISM.] The characteristic behaviour or condition of a brute.

1687 *Addr. Thanks* 7 Ingratitude that's worse than Brutism. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Life* 429 Foolish Infatuations, Madness, and stupid Brutisms. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 51 He..relapses..from civism to brutism.

†**Bruˑtist.** *Obs.* [see -IST.] One who regards or treats men as brutes.

1637 HEYWOOD *Royal King* III. iii. Wks. 1874 VI. 49 To hire one of those bruitists that make no difference between a gentleman and a beggar. 1680 BAXTER *Cath. Comm.* Pref. A ij b, The Bruitists, who prefer the Bruits, yea, the wildest before Men. 1685 BAXTER *Paraph. Acts* iv. 1 Such Brutists as the Sadducees.

†**Brutize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. BRUTE *sb.* + -IZE.] a. *intr.* To become or act like a brute. b. *trans.* To render brutish. Hence **Brutized** *ppl. a.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 17 Brutizing in their whole life, till they taste the Roses of true science and grace. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnoth.* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 361 From Lands brutis'd Salvation is conceal'd.

†**Bruˑtologist.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. BRUTE or L. *brut-* (after Gr. forms in *-ο*) + Gr. λόγ-ος + -IST.] One who studies the brutes.

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat., Fishing* (1706) 44 If we may credit..Gesner that famous Brutologist.

†**Bruˑtting,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. BRUT *v.* + -ING[1].] Browsing; clippings of trees.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 131 b, You may give them the toppes of olive trees, lentils, or any tender brutinges, or branches of vines. 1662 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 22 To protect them [trees] .. from the .. brutting of Cattle and Sheep. 1699 — *Acetaria* I. vi. § 2 (R.) This preserves itself best from the bruttings of the deer.

Bruttische, obs. form of BRITISH.

Brutus (brūˑtŭs). More fully *Brutus wig*: a kind of wig. 'The rough-cropped head then fasbionable was called a *Brutus* by the French, after the great hero of antiquity whom they specially reverenced'. Fairholt (ed. Dillon) I. 408.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 5 (Hoppe) He wore his hair with the curls arranged in a Brutus à la George the Fourth. 1857 GEO. ELIOT *Sc. Cler. Life, Janet's Rep.* II. 189 Old Mr. Crewe the curate in a brown Brutus wig.

Bruwyn, obs. form of BREW *v.*

Bruxle, var. of BRIXLE *v. Obs.* to reprove.

Bruyd, obs. form of BRIDE.

Bruyk, variant of BRUKE, *Obs.*, a locust.

†**Bruyllie.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. ? = BRULYIE, or ? mistake for *cruyltie.*

1535 T. CROMWELL in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxviii, The French King..confessed thextreme executions, and great bruyllie of late done in his realme.

Bruyse, obs. form of BREWIS.

†**Bruzz,** *v. Obs.* Only in *vbl. sb.* bruzzing. [Imitative.] *intr.* To growl as a bear.

1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii, The barking of Currs, bawling of Mastiffs..bruzzing of Bears.

Brwe, obs. form of BROW *sb.*[1]

Brwyn, obs. form of BREW *v.*

Bry- in obs. words: see BRI-.

Bryad, bryead, obs. forms of BREAD.

Bryanite (brəiˑənəit). [see -ITE.] One of the sect founded by William O. Bryan in 1815: see BIBLE CHRISTIAN.

1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* I 257 Bible Christians, or Bryanites, a sect closely resembling the Methodists.

†**Brych.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. ? (Dr. Morris suggests 'Filth, uncleanness'; cf. Ger. *sich (er-) brechen* to vomit; perhaps the word = BREACH, or BRUCHE, transgression.)

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 848 Þe wynd, & þe weder, & þe worlde stynkes Of þe brych þat vpbraydez þose broþelych wordez.

Brych(e, obs. form of BREECH.

†**Bryche,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *bryce*:—OTeut. type **bruki-z*, f. *brek-an* to break.] Breakable, fragile; broken down.

c 1000 *Ags. Psalter* cxix. 5 Min bigengea ġewat bryce on feor-weȝ. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5821 Now ys Pers bycome bryche þat er was boþe stoute and ryche.

Bryd-: see BRI-.

Bryd(de, obs. form of BIRD *sb.*

†**Brydthing.** *Obs.* Also 3 brudþing(ü). [OE. *brýdþing*, f. *brýd-*, BRIDE- + THING.] Wedding, marriage, nuptials.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 3 Gabriel wæs þissa brydþinga ærendwreca. *c* 1275 *Luue Ron* in *O. E. Misc.* 99 Cumen to his brudþinge heye in heouene.

Brye, obs. by-form of BREEZE *sb.*[1], gadfly.

Bryest, obs. form of BREAST.

Brygeless, var. of BRIGUELESS *a. Obs.*

†**Brygge-a-bragge,** *adv. phr. Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 134 In a pyed cote he rode brygge a bragge.

Brygges, var. of BRUGES. *Obs.*

Brygittane, var. form of BRIDGETIN. *Obs.*

Brygurdel, -gyrdyll, var. of BREECHGIRDLE.

Bryk(e, obs. form of BRICK, BRIGUE.

†**Bryke,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. ? To taste, or ? to 'rise in the stomach'.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 102 Senne ys swete and lyketh, Wanne a man hi deth, And al so soure hy bryketh, Wane he venjaunce y-seth.

†**Bryn**[1]. *Obs.* Also **brene.** [A parallel form to *brynie*, BRINIE, perh. transp. from *byrn*:—OE. *byrne* corslet, coat of mail; cf. BURNE.] = BRINIE.

1330 R. Brunne 189 James of Auenne, he was verray pilgryn, He gan first remue þe croice mad on his bryn. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1413 Thrughe brenes and bryghte scheldes brestes they thyrle. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xli, His brene and his basnet was busket ful bene.

Bryn[2], **bryne.** *Obs.* [ME. *brȳn*, a. ON. *brýnn*, old pl. of *brún* eye-brow.] Eyebrows, eye-brow.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 237 Maugre boþe his bryn was fayn to com to grith. *a* 1400 *Octovian* 931 A great fot was betwex hys bryn. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xv, Alle wrothe wex that sqwyne, Blu, and brayd vppe his bryne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 51 Bryne or brow of þe eye, *supercilium.*

Bryn, -ne, obs. ff. Bran, Brine, Burn.

Brynston, bryntstane, obs. ff. Brimstone.

Brynt, obs. pa. t. and pple. of Burn *v.*

Brynye, var. of Brinie, *Obs.*, cuirass.

Bryologist (brəiɒ·lŏdʒist). [f. as next: see -ist.] One learned in bryology.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 322 The Latin words employed by Bryologists. 1863 Berkeley *Brit. Mosses* vii. 34 The labours of British Bryologists.

Bryology (brəiɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *βρύον* 'a kind of mossy sea-weed', taken in modern science as = 'moss' + *-λογία* discourse: see -logy.] That branch of botany which treats of mosses. Also used for the species of mosses (collectively) of any country or place. Hence **Bryolo·gical** *a.*, **-ally** *adv.*

1863 Berkeley *Brit. Mosses* vii. 34 Comparing the Bryology of the British Isles with that of Europe. 1881 *Nature* No. 616. 376 On the bryology of the valleys of the rivers Secchio and Magra.

† **Bry·on.** *Obs.* [a. F. *bryon*, a. Gr. *βρύον*, L. *bryum.*] A kind of moss.

1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 95 Bryan, stampe it and apply it three dayes to the knees that are swolne. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 381 Ointments .. made .. of the odoriferous mosse Bryon.

‖ **Bryo·nia.** Latin form of Bryony; familiarly used in Homœopathic pharmacy.

Bryonin (brəi·ŏnin). *Chem.* [f. Bryony: see -in.] 'The bitter principle of the root of the red-berried bryony (*Bryonia dioica*).' Watts.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 502/2 The Wild Bryony .. Its properties are apparently owing to the presence of a principle called bryonine, analogous to cathartine. 1863 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 685 Bryonin acts as a drastic purgative. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Bryonin*, a glucoside obtained from *Bryonia* .. It is a white or slightly coloured granular substance, bitter, soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether.

Bryony (brəi·ŏni). Also 6 **brionye, bryonye,** (**brione** , 6–7 **brionie,** 7–9 **briony.** [ad. L. *bryonia* (Pliny), a. Gr. *βρυωνία* (Diosc.). Cf. also Fr. *bryone*, whence Eng. *brione* in 16th c.]

1. *prop.* The English name of the plant-genus Bryonia (N.O. *Cucurbitaceæ*); and *spec.* the common wild species (*B. dioica*), sometimes called (in distinction from sense 2) Red, or White Bryony.

c 1000 *Saxon Leechd.* I. 172 Genim þas wyrte ðe man bryonia .. nemneð. 1552 Huloet, Bryonye or wylde vine. 1598 Yong *Diana* 302 Bryony, or the white vine, which runs winding about the bodies of trees like a snake. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farm* 45 Against Deafenesse .. drop into your eares the iuice of .. Brionie, mixed with Honey or Oyle. 1815 Shelley *Rev. Islam* III. 7 Drooping briony, pearled With dew .. Hung, where we sate. 1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* vi. 10 The white bryony overrunning the thicket. 1863 Longf. *Wayside Inn, Sicilian's T.* 26 One .. mended the rope with braids of briony.

2. **Black Bryony:** a name given, from similarity of habit to the prec., to an endogenous climbing plant, Lady's Seal, *Tamus communis* (N.O. *Dioscoreaceæ*), wild in the south of England.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 492 The Shrub called Our Ladies Seal, (which is a kind of Briony). 1805 *Med. & Phys. Jrnl.* XIV. 68 *T. communis*, Bryony Lady-seal. Black briony. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 271 This species .. although commonly called Black Bryony, has nothing to do with the genus Bryonia. 1883 *Gd. Words* Nov. 710/2 The .. red-berried bryony, and the so-called black-bryony.

3. **Bastard Bryony:** *Cissus sicyoides.*

4. *Attrib.* and *Comb.* **Bryony-vine** = sense 1.

1684 Boyle *Porousn. Anim. Bod.* iii. 18 Helmont talks much of the great vertue of white Briony root. 1842 Tennyson *Amphion* 29 Briony-vine and ivy-wreath Ran forward to his rhyming. 1875 Fortnum *Maiolica* ix. 84 Small vine or briony leaves and interlaced tendrils.

‖ **Bryozoa** (brəiɹŏzō·u·ă), *sb. pl. Zool.* Sing. **bryozoon** (-zō·u·ɒn). [f. Gr. *βρύον* moss + *ζῷα*, pl. of *ζῷον* animal; from the appearance of some species.] The lowest class of molluscs, consisting of compound or 'colonial' animals formed by gemmation, each individual having a distinct alimentary canal. Also called *Polyzoa.* In the sing. an individual animal of this class.

1847–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 50/1 The differences between a Bryozoon and an ordinary polype. 1856 Gosse *Marine Zool.* II. 1 It has been usual [hitherto] to include the Polyzoa (or Bryozoa, as they are sometimes termed) in the class Zoophyta. 1876 Beneden *Anim. Parasites* 61 Many bryozoa spread themselves over marine animals. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 107/1 The rick bryozoon .. incrusts the various parts with its silvery growth.

Hence **Bryozo·an** *a.*, belonging to the *Bryozoa*; also as *sb.*, one of the *Bryozoa.*

1872 Dana *Corals* I. 19 The lowest tribe of Mollusks, called Bryozoans, which produce delicate corals, sometimes branching and moss-like. 1878 Bell *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 132 All the persons of a Bryozoan colony are not equally well developed.

Brys-, Bryt-, in obs. forms: see Bri-.

Brysewort, -wyrt, var. ff. Bruisewort.

Brysille, brysl, var. of Brisel *a.* frail.

Brys(s)ure, var. of Brusure, *Obs.*, a wound.

Brytasqe, obs. form of Brattice.

Bryth, obs. form of Birth.

Brythe r, -ir, obs. pl. of Brother.

Brython (bri·þɒn). [a. Welsh *Brython*, Briton, Britons:—OCeltic *Brīton-*, Briton. *Brython* and *Brythonic* have been introduced by Prof. Rhŷs, to avoid the misleading associations which attach to the use of 'Briton', 'British', and 'Cymric'. They are the natural correlatives of *Goidel* and *Goidelic*, applied to the Scoto-Irish or Gaelic division of the Celtic stock.] A member of that great division of the Celts of the British isles, which mainly occupied South Britain; a Briton of Wales, Cornwall, or ancient Cumbria.

Hence **Brytho·nic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Brythons, or Britons of Wales, Cornwall, and Cumbria, and their kin.

1884 Rhys *Celtic Britain* 3 The other group is represented by the people of Wales and the Bretons..the national name of those speaking these dialects was that of Briton..we take the Welsh form of it, which is *Brython*, and call this group *Brythons* and *Brythonic.* — 4 Every Celt of the United Kingdom is, so far as language is concerned, either a Goidel or a Brython. — 208 Both the Brythonic and the Goidelic forms prove beyond doubt, etc.

Brytte, variant of Bret, Brit, a fish.

Bryve, variant of Breve *v. Obs.* to write.

Brywer, obs. form of Brewer.

Bryze, obs. form of Breeze *sb.*[1], gadfly.

† **Bu,** *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [perh. ad. ON. *búi* dweller, **hel-búi* hell-dweller: but cf. the interj. Boo; also *bogle-bo* under Bogle.]

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5956 He..spaak als an helle bu.

Bu, obs. or dial. f. Bow *sb.*[4], Be *v.*, Buy.

Bu, Sc. form of Boo, *v.* and *int.*

Buat, var. of Bowet, *Sc.*, a lantern.

† **Bub,** *sb.*[1] *Sc. Obs.* [Prob. imitating the sound of a dull blow as in *thud*: cf. Bob *sb.*[3], a firm blow.] A storm, a blast.

a 1500 Q. Shaw *Adv. to Courtier*, Thair may cum bubbis ye not suspek. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. iii. 15 Ane blusterand bub out fra the northt hraying. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 124 Sum with ane buh had blawin doun hir blind.

Bub (bʊb , *sb.*[2] Also 7 bubb. [? imitation of the sound of drinking; cf. Bib *v.*]

1. A slang word for drink, *esp.* strong beer.

1671–2 *Westm. Drollery* in *Roxb. Ballads* (1883) IV. 440 They .. took away .. their Wallets .. Which brought their good Bubb. 1718 Prior *Poems* 193 He loves cheap Port, and double Bub. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Bub*, a low expression signifying drink. *c* 1840 Marryat *R. Reefer* lxv, Our bub and our grub. 1841 Orderson *Creol.* iii. 28 The gentlemen enjoyed their bub and roasted corn.

2. A mixture of meal and yeast with warm wort and water, used to promote fermentation.

1880 *Act* 43 & 44 *Vic.* xxiv. § 33 Bub or any other composition for promoting the fermentation of wort.

† **Bub,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [perh. a. F. *bube*; or suggested by Bubble.] A pustule.

1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* (1634) 82 Papulas..are little bubs or pustules, that breake out by themselves through the skinne.

† **Bub,** *sb.*[4] *Obs. slang.* [app. short for Bubble *sb.* (sense 5): cf. Bub *v.*[2]]

1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Bub*, or *Bubble*, one that is Cheated.

Bub, *sb.*[5] A contr. of Bubby, in both senses.

† **Bub,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. Bur *sb.*[1], and Bubble.] *trans.* To throw up in bubbles. In quot. with *up.*

1563 Sackville *Mirr. Mag.* Induct. lxix, Acheron..bubs up swelth as black as hell.

† **Bub,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? short for Bubble *v.*] ? To bribe, or ? to cheat.

1719 D'Urfey *Pills* II. 54 Another makes Racing a Trade .. And many a Crimp Match has made, By bubbing another Man's Groom.

Bubal, -ale (biū·băl). [ad. L. *būbalus* (ad. Gr. *βούβαλος*) an ox-like antelope; also misapplied to a kind of wild ox; cf. Buffalo.] Used to render L. *būbalus*: **a.** (in early examples) with uncertain meaning (antelope or buffalo). **b.** (mod. *Zool.*) A species of antelope (*Antilope bubalus*) found in N. Africa.

1461–83 *Liber Niger Edw. IV.* in *Ord. R. Househ.* 17 Many fatte buballes, al maner pultry. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 72/2 Salomon had dayly .. veneson that was taken as hertes, ghotes, bubals. 1873 Tristram *Moab* ix. 168 Antelopes .. the oryx antelope and the bubale.

† **Bubba·tion.** [ad. L. *bubbātiōn-em*, occurring only in this passage: the readings *bullatio, bulbatio* have been suggested.] (See quot.)

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. (1634) 515 This stone is to be found..scattered here and there in smal pieces by way of bubbation (for that is the term they vse).

† **Bu·bber.** *Obs. slang.* [f. Bub *sb.*[2] + -er.] (See quots.)

1673 R. Head *Canting Acad.* 191 A Bubber..goes to the Alehouse, and steals there the Plate. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Bubber*, a drinking Bowl; also a great Drinker, and he that used to steal Plate from Publick-houses. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*

† **Bubbing,** *vbl. sb. Obs. slang.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] Drinking; also in *comb.*

1678 *Poor Robin's Char. of Scold* 6 She clamours at him so long..which makes him seek blinde Bubbing-schools to hide himself in from her fury.

Bubble (bʊ·b'l), *sb.* Also 5 **boble, bobel,** 6 **bubbul,** 7 **buble.** [orig. f. the verb: see also the earlier Burble *sb.* found *c* 1350. Parallel sbs. in other Teutonic langs. are Sw. *bubbla*, Da. *boble*, Du. *bobbel*, Ger. dial. *bobbel, bubbel.* In their development the vb. and sb. appear to have influenced each other: see sense 5.]

1. A thin globular (or hemispherical) vesicle of water or other liquid, filled with air or gas; applied alike to those produced by the agitation of a quantity of the liquid, or the uprising of gas to the surface, and to those artificially made by blowing through a tube; often = *soap-bubble.* Also a quantity of air or gas occluded within a liquid; *spec.*, the portion of air left in the spirit-level. Sometimes applied to cavities produced by occluded air in solid substances that have cooled from fusion. *To blow bubbles*: to produce bubbles by blowing through a tube; often *fig.* to devise baseless theories, or to amuse oneself in a childish manner.

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. xxi. 113 The water of those wellis sprynge vp with grete bobles. 1528 Paynell *Salerne Regim.* H b, Hit [wyne] hath great bubbuls and spume. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I. iii. 722 The Earth hath bubbles, as the Water ha's. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 24 Bubbles, are in the form of an Hemisphere; Air within, and a little Skin of Water without. *a* 1677 Hale *True Relig.* II. (1684) 32 Boys ..blow Bubbles out of a Wall-nut-shell. 1728 Young *Love Fame* II. (1757) 99 What are men..But bubbles on the rapid stream of time? 1783 Cowper *Lett.* 29 Sept., One generation blows bubbles, and the next breaks them. 1831 Lardner *Hydrostatics* iv. 75 If the bubble stand still in the middle, it proves the instrument [spirit level] to be correct. 1879 G. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* Introd. 1 A bubble of hydrogen rose to the surface, as the bubble from champagne does in the wine cup.

† 2. *transf.* **a.** A hollow globe of thin glass, produced by blowing; *spec.* one of the hollow beads of glass formerly used for testing the strength of spirits (see Bead 7). **b.** *Hist.* Used to translate L. *bulla* a round ornament of gold or leather worn by the children of Roman freemen. *Obs.*

1647 Stapylton *Juvenal* v. 194 What poore man .. had Hetrurian bubbles when he was a lad. *Ibid.* Comm. 154 Æmilius Lepidus..had a statue in his pretexted purple and golden bulla's (or bubbles) set up in the capitol. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* II. 40 Glass bubles, such as are wont to be blown at the flame of a lamp. *Ibid.* xx. (1682) 71 Then was taken a great Glass bubble, with a long neck. 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1877) V. 419 He..did give me a glass bubble, to try the strength of liquors with.

3. *fig.* Anything fragile, unsubstantial, empty, or worthless; a deceptive show. From 17th c. onwards often applied to delusive commercial or financial schemes, as *the Mississippi Bubble, the South Sea Bubble.*

1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* II. vi. 198 To see this butterfly, This windy bubble taske my balladry. 1600 Shaks. *A. V. L.* II. vii. 152 Seeking the bubble Reputation Euen in the Canons mouth. *a* 1626 Bacon *Ps.* in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 301 Mortality: This bubble light, this vapour of our breath. *c* 1665 in *Roxb. Ballads* (1886) VI. 254 Why should a Woman dote on such a Bubble? 1721 Swift *S. Sea Proj.* Wks. 1755 III. II. 138 The nation..will find..South-sea at best a mighty bubble. 1745 De Foe *Eng. Tradesm.* (1841) II. xliv. 157 In the good old days of trade, there were no bubbles, no stock-jobbing. 1783 Cowper *Task* III. 175 Eternity for bubbles proves at last A senseless bargain. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Nov. 524/1 We are asked..to back the luck of that gigantic bubble, the French Empire.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*: Unsubstantial, fragile, delusive; often with reference to fraudulent commercial undertakings, as in *bubble company, scheme.*

1635 Quarles *Emblems* I. iv. (1718) 19 What's lighter than the mind? A thought. Than thought? This bubble world. 1726 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* xii. 59 Several bubble-schools and academies sprung up. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 119 He..was concerned in a bubble Lottery. 1798 Edgeworth *Pract. Educ.* (1801) II. 373 This wager would have been a bubble bet if it had been brought before the Jockey-club. *a* 1845 Hood *Black Job* xvii, No ..Bubble Company could hope to thrive.

4. The process of bubbling; the sound made by bubbling; a state of agitation. *Naut. phrase*: *A bubble of a sea*: cf. Bobble.

1839 Beale in *Sat. Mag.* 18 May 192/1 An awkward 'bubble' of a sea..began to make. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xxiv, There was a bubble of a sea. 1874 Mrs. Whitney *We Girls* xix. 187 There was nothing but a low, comfortable bubble in the chimney-corner to tell of..dinner.

† 5. One who may be or is 'bubbled' (sense 5 of the verb); a dupe, a gull. *Obs.*

1668 Sedley *Mulb. Gard.* IV. Wks. 1722 II. 56 Are any of these Gentlemen good Bubbles, Mr. Wildish? 1702 De Foe *Reform. Manners* I. 315 The wondring Bubbles stand amaz'd to see Their Money Mountebank'd to Mercury. 1735–8 Bolingbr. *On Parties* 144 They were not such Bubbles as to alter, without mending, the Govern-

ment. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Comic Rom.* (1775) I. 21 He generally dined and supped in taverns at the expence of every fool and bubble he met with. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. Wks. 1834 II. 151 A board, beneath a tiled retreat Allures the bubble, and maintains the cheat.

6. *Comb.* (see also 3 b), as *bubble-blower, -blowing* ppl. adj. and vbl. sb., *-filled* adj.; †**bubble-glass,** glass as thin as a bubble (see also 2); **bubble-man** (see quot.): **bubble-shell,** a sort of mollusc.

1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 122 The iron-impregnated, *bubble-filled fountains of Schwalbach. 1591 SPENSER *Ruines of Time* 50 Why then dooth flesh, a *bubble-glas of breath, Hunt after honour? 1862 MAYHEW *Crim. Prisons* 46 Cheats, subdivisible into .. *bubble-men, who institute annuity offices and assurance companies. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 14 The *bubble-shell (*phyline*), itself predacious, is eaten both by star-fish and sea-anemone.

Bubble (bʊ·b'l), *v.* Also 5–8 **buble,** 6 **bobyll.** [Found (in the vbl. sb. BUBBLING) *a* 1400. Parallel words are Sw. *bubla,* Da. *boble,* mod.Du. and LG. *bobbelen,* mod.G. dial. *bobbelen, bubbelen*; all of these are modern, and it is doubtful how far they are related to each other, or are merely parallel imitative words, suggested either by the sound of bubbles forming and bursting, or by the action of the lips in making a bubble. The Eng. *bubble* can hardly be separated from the earlier BURBLE, common in the same sense from 1300; cf. *gurgle* and *guggle.* In *bubble* the verb is the source of the sb. as a whole, but sense 5 of the vb. appears to be derived from sense 3 of the sb., and in turn to have given rise to sense 5 of the latter.]

1. *intr.* To form bubbles (as boiling water, a running stream, etc.); to rise in bubbles (as gas through liquid, water from a spring, etc.; often with *out* or *up*); to emit the sounds due to the formation and bursting of bubbles.

1398 [see BUBBLING *vbl. sb.*]. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. iv. (1652) 47 Remember that Water will buble and boyle. 1530 PALSGR. 459/1 The potage begynneth to bobyll. 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilloflowers* (1875) 10, I .. feele certayne waters of vayne appetites to bubble vp wᵗ in me. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ex.* viii. 3 The river shal bubble with frogges. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. xx, Water, bubbling from this fountain. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 63 Then bubbles up with abundance of Water. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegy* i. 4 Now hear the fountain bubbling round my cell. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 329 Take good acid of nitre, and fling .. chalk into it, till it .. ceases to bubble. 1824–29 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 3 Many bright specks bubble up along the blue Egean. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcix, Yon swoll'n brook that bubbles fast. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. ci. 1 The frozen notes came bubbling out together. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* I. iv. 97.

2. *fig.* a. Of things: To arise or issue like bubbles.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 228 Whence then bubble out so many and so great errors in their prognostications? 1713 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 94 So soon as any new Thought begins to bubble in my Soul. 1852 KINGSLEY *Androm.* 114 Feebly at last she began, while wild thoughts bubbled within her. *a* 1859 L. HUNT *To J. H.* ii, It bubbles into laughter. 1879 MᶜCARTHY *Own Times* II. 16 Chartism bubbled and sputtered a little yet.

b. Of persons: *To bubble over, up* (with merriment, anger, etc.): *fig.* from the bubbling of a pot on the fire.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) II. 173 He bubbled and brimmed over with fun. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 19. 133 One clergyman .. appeared to bubble over with enjoyment. 1881 M. LEWIS *Two Pretty G.* III. 97 He had his views .. but he never bubbled up to discuss and defend them.

c. *trans.* To send forth like bubbles. (A Hebraism.)

1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xv. 2 The mouth of the fool poureth [*marg.* bubbleth] out foolishness. — *Ps.* xlv. 1 My heart is inditing [*marg.* boyleth or bubbleth vp] a good matter.

3. *intr.* To make a sound resembling that made by bubbles in boiling or running water. Also *trans.* (with object denoting sound). *rare.*

1602 *Metamorph. of Tobacco* (Collier) 19 Pretie waues .. Bubbled sweete Musicke with a daintie Sound. 1842 STERLING *Ess. & Tales* (1848) I. 459 Love, the name bubbled by every wave of Hippocrene. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 247 At mine ears Bubbled the nightingale.

4. *trans.* To cover or spread with bubbles.

1598 MARSTON *Pigmal.* IV. 151 The haile-shot drops .. onely bubble quiet Thetis face.

5. *trans.* To delude with 'bubbles' (see BUBBLE *sb.* 3); to befool, cheat, humbug. Also *to bubble* (any one) *of, out of,* or *into* a thing. Very common in 18th c.; now rarely used.

1675 WYCHERLEY *Countr. Wife* III. ii, He is to be bubbled of his mistress as of his money. 1702 *The Eng. Theophrast.* 37 Men are commonly bubbled when they first enter upon play. 1761 MURPHY *Citizen* II. i, And so here I am bubbled and choused out of my money. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* Introd. 2 The understanding of the sex has been so bubbled by this specious homage. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* I. xi. 312 You have been preciously bubbled; ludicrously swindled and outwitted. 1880 MᶜCARTHY *Own Times* III. xli. 235 Some critics declared .. that the French Emperor had 'bubbled' him [Mr. Cobden].

6. *Sc. and north. dial.* To blubber.

1727 WALKER *Remark. Pass.* 60 (JAM.) John KNOX .. left her [Q. Mary] bubbling and greeting. *Mod. Sc.* What is he bubbling about now?

†**Bu·bbleable,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. BUBBLE *v.* (sense 5) + -ABLE.] Capable of being duped.

1669 *Nicker Nicked* (3rd ed.) in *Harl. Misc.* II. 109 If the winner be bubbleable, they will insinuate themselves into his acquaintance.

Bu·bble-and-squea·k. [f. BUBBLE *v.* + SQUEAK *v.*, referring to the sounds made in cooking this dish.] A dish of meat and cabbage fried up together, 'cold meat fried in butter with vegetables'.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue, Bubble and Squeak,* beef and cabbage fried together. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Wks. 1812 I. 192 What mortals Bubble call and Squeak When midst the Frying-pan in accents savage, The Beef so surly quarrels with the Cabbage. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. lxxi, 'Bubble and squeak' would spoil my liquid lay. 1855 BROWNING *Holy-Cr. Day,* Bubble and squeak! Blessedest Thursday's the fat of the week. 1881 *Leicester. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Bubble-and-squeak,* slices of underdone beef fried and seasoned, laid on cabbage, boiled, strained, chopped, and fried in dripping.

†**Bu·bble-bow, -boy.** *Obs.* [app. f. BUBBLE *v.* 5 + BEAU as if 'beau-befooler': cf. quot. 1712.] A lady's tweezer-case.

(So explained in Pope's foot-note to quot. 1727; he remarks that the word is 'in use in this present year'. Warburton says the passage is quoted from one of Pope's own juvenile poems, in which case its date would be *c* 1704.)

[1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 3 Charles Mather could not bubble a young beau better with a toy.]

1727 POPE, etc., *Art Sinking* 94 Lac'd in her Cosins new appear'd the Bride, A Bubble-bow and Pompion at her side. 1807 *Month. Mag.* XXIV. 550 Why was it called a bubble-boy? Probably the word is a misspelling for bauble-buoy, a support for baubles.

Bu·bbled (bʊ·b'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. BUBBLE *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Sent forth like bubbles; full of bubbles; covered with bubbles.

1822 BEDDOES *Bride's Trag.* v. iii, What sound is that .. Harmonious as a bubbled tear? 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., At Eleusis* 11 Smooth pitchers of pure brass Under the bubbled wells. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. vi. 224 The internal scattering common in bubbled ice.

†2. Befooled, cheated, deceived. *Obs.*

a 1683 OLDHAM *Wks. & Rem.* (1686) 66 Bubled Monarchs are at first beguil'd .. at last depos'd, and kill'd. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 348 A bubbled coxcomb.

Bubbler (bʊ·blə(r)). [f. BUBBLE *v.* + -ER.]

†1. One who gets up bubble-companies; a swindler, cheat. *Obs.*

1720 POPE *Let. to Digby* 20 July, All the Jews, jobbers, bubblers, subscribers, etc. *c* 1778 *Conquerors* 9 Bubblers and bubbled meanly Take their stand.

2. 'A fish found in the Ohio river. Its name is derived from the singular grunting noise which it makes.' Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*

†**Bu·bble-the-ju·stice.** *Obs.* [f. BUBBLE *v.* + JUSTICE; = 'cheat the magistrate', the game being regarded as an evasion of the laws prohibiting ninepins, etc.] A game (see quot.).

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* Introd. 44 The game of nine holes was revived .. with the new name of Bubble the Justice.

Bubbling (bʊ·blɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BUBBLE *v.*]

1. The action of the verb BUBBLE; the process of forming bubbles, rising in bubbles, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XI. xiv, And whan þat fyre is queynte in watry cloudes, þe bobelynge .. and crakkes of þat quenchynge is clepid þonder. 1548 THOMAS *It. Dict.* (1567) *Tocco,* the boblyng of a rennyng water, whan it retourneth from the fall out of a deepe hole. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 54 After some short noise, and smoke, and bubbling, the metal is quiet. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xviii. § 755 (1860) 414 The bubbling made a loud noise .. heard for a long time after.

fig. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xiii. (1669) 355/1 Arm us against .. bublings of our own vain hearts. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 237 Correct .. the bubblings of our native pride.

†2. Deluding, cheating (see BUBBLE *v.* 5). *Obs.*

1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* 468 Understand the Art of Borrowing and Bubbling.

Bu·bbling, *ppl. a.* [f. BUBBLE *v.* + -ING².]

1. That bubbles, rises in bubbles, sends up bubbles, or makes a bubble-like movement.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 23 Freshe bubling fountayns. 1639 HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* vii. (1643) § 65 Out of hidden springs gush forth bubling .. fountaines. 1783 COWPER *Task* IV. 38 The bubbling .. urn Throws up a steamy column. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xi, The tide and the wind formed a bubbling short sea.

2. *transf.* a. That comes forth like bubbles; gasping, gurgling. b. That utters bubbling or gurgling sounds.

1819 BYRON *Juan* II. liii, At intervals there gush'd .. the bubbling cry Of some strong swimmer in his agony. 187- BESANT & RICE *Monks of Th.* xxxi. 259 We'll make him go round like a bubbling turkey-cock. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* v. 67 There broke forth .. the bubbling .. sound of laughter.

3. That has bubbles or drops forming on it.

1621 QUARLES *Esther* (1638) 91 The Harvester with bubling brow.

†4. Deluding, cheating. *Obs.*

1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* III. ii, Come you bubbling rogues you.

Hence **Bu·bblingly** *adv.*, in a bubbling manner.

1611 COTGR., *Empoulément,* swellingly, bubblingly.

Bubblish (bʊ·blɪʃ), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. BUBBLE *sb.* 3 + -ISH.] Somewhat of the nature of a bubble.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 499 This new scheme was bubblish, and quickly blew up.

Bubbly (bʊ·blɪ), *a.* [f. BUBBLE *sb.* + -Y¹.] Full of bubbles. (In *Sc.* = blubbering.)

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 12 They would no more .. haue their heads washed with his bubbly spume. 1611 COTGR., *Empoulé* .. bubblie; or .. rising in bubbles. 1642 W. PAICE *Serm.* 13 Upon what slight motives from bubbly honour, fleeting riches, shadowy pleasures. 1861 C. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 80 The greatest part exhibited that .. bubbly texture so generally found in antique pastes.

Bu·bbly-jock (bʊ·blɪˌdʒɒk). *Sc.* [f. prec. + *Jock* = JACK. Perh. suggested in part by the sound made by the bird; cf. the English *gobbler.*] A colloquial name for the turkey-cock; also *fig.*

1814 SCOTT *Let.* in Lockhart (1839) V. 12, I am sair halded down by the Bubbly jock. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. XVI. ii. 143 Oh my winged Voltaire, to what dunghill Bubbly-Jocks you do stoop with homage.

†**Bu·bby**¹. *Obs.* or *dial.* [Cf. Ger. *bübbi* teat (Grimm). Connexion with F. *poupe* teat of an animal (formerly also of a woman), Pr. *popa,* It. *poppa* teat, is very doubtful.] A woman's breast.

1686 D'URFEY *New Poems* (1690) 206 The Ladies here may without Scandal shew Face or white Bubbies, to each ogling Beau. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* in Arb. *Garner* (1883) VI. 601 Why don't you go and suck the bubby? 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. Oiv b/1 If on the contrary a Woman has no occasion for Milk .. Let her put Chervil upon her Bubbies.

Bubby². [Bartlett and Webster say a corruption of *brother*: but the word looks more like Ger. *bube, bub,* boy.] In U.S. a familiar name for a little boy. Also shortened to *bub.*

1848 60 in BARTLETT. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Bubo (biū·bo). Pl. **buboes.** [a. late L. *bubo,* ad. Gr. *βουβών* the groin, a swelling in the groin.] An inflamed swelling or abscess in glandular parts of the body, *esp.* the groin or arm-pits. (An ordinary symptom of the plague in the 17th c.) Also *attrib.*, as in *bubo plague.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lix. (1495) 273 Somtyme a postume comyth of ventosite and of wynde and hight Bubo. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* III. CXXXIII. (1633) 1311 Which impostbume is called Bubo by reason of his lurking in such secret places. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1050 A Bubo riseth on a man that he [the scorpion] stings. 1782 W. HEBERDEN *Comment.* VII. (1806) 23 These sores therefore, like pestilential buboes, point out the nature of the disorder. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 233/2 A bubo will originate from .. inflamed inguinal or axillary glands.

Hence **Bu·boed** *ppl. a.*, affected with buboes.

1824–29 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 126 They are not blotched and buboed with its pestilence.

Bubonic (biubɒ·nik), *a.*¹ [f. late L. *bubōn-em* see prec. BUBO + -IC.] That is attended with the appearance of buboes.

1871 *Echo* 15 Aug., The bubonic disease in Khorassan. 1886 *Athenæum* 25 Sept. 405/2 A list of the dates of the appearance of the famous bubonic plague from A.D. 252 down to .. 1837.

Bubo·nic, *a.*² *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *bubōn-em* owl + -IC.] Owl-like.

1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* I. Wks. 1812 I. 191 With arms akimbo, and bubonic look.

Bubonocele (biubɒ·nŏsīl). [a. Gr. *βουβωνοκήλη,* f. *βουβών* the groin + *κήλη* a rupture; cf. F. *bubonocèle.*] Inguinal rupture or hernia.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 91 Whence it commeth to passe, that woemen are often troubled with the Boubonocele. 1736 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 329 The Cure of the Hernia .. could be obtained by no other Operation than that for the Bubonocele. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 343 A hernia of this description is sometimes complicated with a bubonocele, or hernia of the groin.

†**Bu·bukle.** *Obs.* A confusion of BUBO and CARBUNCLE (put into the mouth of Fluellen).

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V,* III. vi. 108 His face is all bubukles and whelkes.

†**Bubu·lcitate,** *v. Obs.*⁻° [f. L. *bubulcitāre, -āri,* f. *bubulcus* cowherd.] (See quots.)

1623 COCKERAM I, *Bubulcitate,* to cry like a cow boy. 1678 PHILLIPS *App. affected Wds., Bubulcitate,* to do the office of a *Bubulcus* or Cowheard.

Buc(c, obs. form of BUCK.

‖**Bu·cca.** *dial.* [Corn. *bucca* 'hobgoblin, bugbear, scarecrow', app. cogn. with mod. Welsh *bwgan* spectre.] a. A bogle; applied *inter alia* to the subterranean spirits supposed to frequent tin-mines (see *Philos. Trans.* vol. 1.). b. A stupid person. The compounds *bucca-boo* (bugaboo), *bucca-gwidden,* are also in dial. use (see quots.).

1865 R. HUNT *Pop. Romances W. Eng.* Ser. I. 67 The Buccas or knockers—These are the sprites of the mines, and correspond to the Kobals of the German mines. 1880 *West Cornw. Gloss.* 7 Newlyn buccas, strong as oak, Knocking 'em down at every poke. *Bucca-boo,* a ghost; a bug-bear; a black bucca. *Bucca-gwidden,* a precocious child; a simple innocent; an insane person.

Buccal (bʊ·kăl), *sb.* and *a.* [f. L. *bucca* cheek, mouth + -AL: as if ad. L. **buccālis.* With sense 1, cf. Sp. *bocal* mouthpiece of a trumpet.]

†**A.** *sb.* A mouthpiece. *Obs.*

1605 CHAPMAN & MARSTON *Eastward Hoe* A ij b, You all know the deuise of the Horne, where the young fellow slippes in at the Butte end, and comes sques'd out at the Buckall.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the cheek.
1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 403 The buccal membrane. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 189 The buccal ganglia.

‖ **Bucca·n, buca·n, bouca·n,** *sb.* Also boean. [*Boucan* is the French spelling (= *bukaṅ*) of a Tupi or allied Brazilian word, conveyed by Europeans in the 16th c. to Guiana and the West Indies, and hence often set down as Carib, Haitian, etc. The modern Tupi form is *mocaém* (Pg. *moquém* = *mukeṅ*): the Carib names were *toualla* (*youlla*), *anaké*, the Haitian *barbacóa*. (E. B. Tylor.)]
1. A native South American name for a wooden framework or hurdle on which meat was roasted or smoked over a fire.
1611 E. ASTON tr. *De Lery Hist. Amer.* [The wooden grating set up on four forked posts] which in their language they calt a boucan. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Buccaneers*, or *Bucaneers*, a term .. properly used for a kind of savages, who prepare their meat on a grate, or hurdle made of Brazil-wood, placed in the smoke, at a good height from the fire, and called buccan. 1852 E. WARBURTON *Darien* II. 34 The buccaneers proceeded to prepare their dinner. The..flesh was separated from the bones, cut into long strips, and laid upon the boucan. 1864 WEBSTER, *Buccan*, a grating or hurdle made of sticks. 1872 J. H. TRUMBULL *Proc. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* 13 The Virginia *barbacue* and the French *boucan* (dried meat)..were all derived from names of the high wooden gridiron or scaffolding on which Indians dried, smoked, or broiled their meats. This grill was called *boucan* by the Brazilians.
2. (in form *bocan*) = BARBECUE *sb.* 5.
1857 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Mar., The Bocan or building used [in West Indies] for drying and preparing..coffee.
3. Boucaned meat. [prop. Fr.]
1860–65 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XII. xii, Bucaniers, desperate naval gentlemen living on boucan or hung beef.

‖ **Bu·ccan,** *v.* Also **boucane, buean.** [a. F. *boucane-r*, f. *boucan*: see prec.] *trans.* To expose (meat) to the action of fire and smoke upon a *boucan* or barbecue; to barbecue. Hence **Bu·ccaned** *ppl. a.*, **Bu·ccaning** *vbl. sb.* (More usually spelt like the French.)
1600 tr. *Laudonnière's Hist. de la Floride* (1586) in Hakluyt III. 307 They eate all their meate broyled on the coales and dressed in the smoake, which in their language they call Boucaned. 1761 *Ann. Reg., Charac.* III. 1/2 These new settlers obtained the name of Buccaneers from their custom of buccanning their beef. 1827 *Edin. Rev.* XLV. 407 Instead of always boucaning their meats..they now often used salt. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* 261 The art of bucaning or barbecuing practised by the Americans. 1865 *Morning Star* 14 Feb., The very name buccaneer is derived .. from the ('jerked') beef, which was also called 'boucaned' meat.

Buccaneer, -ier (*bʊkănī·ɹ*), *sb.* Also 7 **buck-**, 8 **bac-**, **buc-**, **buehaneer**, 8–9 **bueanier.** [a. F. *boucanier* orig. 'one who hunts wild oxen' (Littré), f. *boucan* a barbecue, *boucaner* to dry (meat) on a barbecue, to 'jerk': see prec. (Not in Cotgr.)]
†1. *orig.* One who dries and smokes flesh on a *boucan* after the manner of the Indians. The name was first 'given to the French hunters of St. Domingo, who prepared the flesh of the wild oxen and boars in this way' (E. B. Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* 261). *Obs.*
1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 43 Not able .. to root out a few Buckaneers or Hunting French-men. 1710 J. TAYLOR *Jrnl.* 11 There were a great many French Buchaneers there. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The antient inhabitants of Hispaniola, and the other Caribu islands.. consisted of four ranks or orders..viz. buccaneers, or bull hunters, who scoured the woods. 1761 *Ann. Reg., Charac.* III. 2/2 The Buccaneers lived .. on some spots of cleared ground just large enough to..contain their buccaning houses.
2. (From the habits which these subsequently assumed:) 'A name given to piratical rovers who formerly infested the Spanish coasts in America' (Falconer *Dict. Marine* 1789).
1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Buckaneers*, West-Indian Pirates..also the Rude Rabble in Jamaica. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 96 To pardon all the buccaneers that will assist in taking Martineco. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1869) 414 Having been an old Planter at Maryland, and a Buccaneer into the Bargain. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. i. (ed. 4) 169 The usual haunt of the buccaneers and privateers. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass.* I. 86 Bucaniers or pirates.. were very numerous. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. *note*. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. 279 A buccaneer or pirate in the Spanish Main.
attrib. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* XIII. (1840) 228 The captain..gave me some buccaneer words upon it.
3. By extension: A sea-rover who makes hostile incursions upon the coast, a 'filibuster'.
1846 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. xl. 564 To protect the Mamertine buccaneers. 1877 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. xxiii. 355 Some of the less temperate of our adventurers (I must not call them buccaneers). 1883 LORD R. GOWER *Remin.* in *Glasgow Weekly Her.* 15 June 1/4 The poetic vein..was strong in that glorious old buccaneer [Garibaldi].

Buccaneer (*bʊkănī·ɹ*), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]
a. = To BUCCAN. b. To act as a buccaneer: cf. BUCCANEERING *vbl. sb.*
1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* II. Wks. 1812 I. 237 'Twould be a serious matter, we can tell ye, Were we to bucaneer it on your belly. 1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 233 Warner would certainly..have been roasted, buccaneered, and eaten..if he had not escaped on board an English vessel. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIII. 493 The Indians took the snake-flesh to dry (buccaneer) it.

Buccaneering (*bʊkănī·ɹĭŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] The occupation of a buccaneer; piracy. *Buccaneering piece* (F. *fusil boucanier*): a long musket used in hunting wild oxen (Littré).
1758 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. 383 Lord George Sackville refused to go a-buccaneering. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 612 The said Looney took up a buccaneering piece..and shot the said Captain. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* (1849) 380 Wealth, which it was whispered he had acquired by buccaneering. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 8 (1882) 430 A new buccaneering expedition..under Drake.

Buccanee·ring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That follows the occupation of a buccaneer.
1703 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* I. 186 Norwegian Pirates, Buccaneering Danes..with Norman-French compound the Breed. 1800 WEEMS *Washington* i. (1877) 8 With their buccaneering legions. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* i. 12. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* viii. (1870) 251 The rough manners of a sea-faring and buccaneering people.

Buccanee·rish, *a.* [f. as prec. + ISH.] Befitting or characteristic of a buccaneer.
1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 216 From his black beard and buccaneerish sort of look, a sailor would suppose it to be Davy Jones. *c* 1850 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 80/2 There is a buccaneerish air About that garb outlandish.

†**Buccella·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. late L. *buccella* morsel, irreg. dim. of *bucca* cheek; cf. *buccea* mouthful, morsel. See -ATION.]
1657 *Phys. Dict., Buccellation* is dividing into gobbets, or by piece-meals. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Buccellation* (Lat.), a Chymical term, a dividing into Gobbets. Hence in BAILEY and mod. Dicts.

Bu·ccinal (*bʊ·ksĭnăl*), *a.* [f. L. *buccina* a crooked trumpet + -AL.] Trumpet-shaped; sounding like a trumpet. Hence **Buccina·lity.**
1846 in WORCESTER.

†**Bu·ccinate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. as prec. + -ATE.] 'To blow a trumpet' (Cockeram 1623).
In BLOUNT, PHILLIPS, BAILEY, etc.

Buccinator (*bʊ·ksĭnēitəɹ*). *Anat.* [a. L. *buccinātor*, agent-noun f. *buccināre* to blow the crooked trumpet. So called because it is the chief muscle employed in the act of blowing.]
Name for a flat thin muscle which forms the wall of the cheek. Also *attrib.*
1671 tr. *Riolanus' Sure Guide Physick* 220 Vulgarly termed *Buccinator*, or the Trumpeter, it were more rightly called *Bucco* the Cheek driver. 1746 R. JAMES *Introd. Mouffet's Health's Improv.* 2 The Food is then applied to the double Teeth..by the various actions of the Buccinators. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 269 The Buccinator .. is much larger in glass-blowers and persons who play on wind instruments than in other individuals. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 46 Two or three [frogs] are blowing out their buccinators.

Bu·ccinatory, *a.* [f. as if ad. L. **buccinātōrius.*] Pertaining to a trumpeter or trumpeting.
1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) III. vi. 268 Directing the buccinatory muscles along his cheeks..to do their duty—he whistled Lillabullero. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 589 As if the buccinatory muscles of the cheek had not been in working condition.

Buccinite (*bʊ·ksĭnəit*). *Palæont.* [f. BUCCIN-UM + -ITE.] A fossil shell allied to the buccinum.
1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 108 Volcanic breccia, said to contain..buccinites.

Buccinoid (*bʊ·ksĭnoid*), *a. Zool.* [f. BUCCINUM + -OID.] Resembling the buccinum.
1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 127, *Macrocheilus*, shell thick, ventricose, buccinoid. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 253 The genus..forms part of the buccinoid family of the pectinibranchiate order of Gasteropods.

‖ **Buccinum** (*bʊ·ksĭnŭm*). *Zool.* [L.: from a supposed resemblance to a trumpet.] The genus of gasteropod Molluscs represented by the Whelk.
1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 258 The lesse shell called Buccinum, fashioned like vnto that horn or cornet..hath a round back. 1854 GOSSE *Nat. Hist. Mollusca* 182 The buccinum ..was observed to perforate a small hole in the shell.

Buccoon, var. of BUCKONE, *Obs.*

Buccra, var. of BUCKRA.

†**Bu·cculent,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [a. L. *bucculentus*, f. *bucca* cheek.] 'Blub-cheeked, wide-mouth' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Buce, obs. form of BUSS.

‖ **Bucellas** (*bĭuse·lăs*). [The name of a village near Lisbon.] A sort of Portuguese white wine.
1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* (C. D. ed.) 165 A bottle of sauterne, bucellas, and sherry. *a* 1845 HOOD *Public Dinner* ii, Bucellas made handy, With Cape and bad Brandy.

Bucentaur (*bĭuse·ntɑ̄ɹ, bĭusentɑ̄ɹ*). [ad. It. *bucentoro*, of uncertain origin; it is commonly supposed that the name was taken from the figure-head of the vessel, representing a creature half man, half ox, which may have been designated by the Gr. name **βουκένταυρος*, f. Gr. *βοῦς* OX + *κένταυρος* centaur (cf. *ὀνοκένταυρος* ONOCENTAUR); the word is unknown to ancient mythology. The Ital. word was sometimes used unchanged.]
1. *Hist.* The state barge in which on Ascension Day the Doge of Venice went to wed the Adriatic by dropping a ring into it.
1612 W. SHUTE *Fougasse's Ven.* II. 479 The Bucentaure ..was gently towed to Venice. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour Italy* III. 61 The Bucentaure..is a particular kind of vast galeasse, very much adorned with sculptures and gilding.
1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xi, The Bucentaur lies rotting unrestored. 1866 *Punch* 27 Oct. LI. 172 She that was plight of old with Doge and Bucentaur and ring.
†2. *transf.* A large ship; a gaily decorated barge resembling the Bucentaur of Venice. *Obs.*
1623 COCKERAM I, *Bucentaure*, a carricke or great ship. [1658 *Hist. Christina Q. Swedland* 83 Her Majestie continu'd her journey..towards Bruxells in a Bucentoro most richly adorn'd, and guilded within and without.]

Bucephalus (*bĭuse·fălŭs*). [ad. Gr. *Βουκέφαλος* OX-headed, f. *βοῦς* OX + *κεφαλή* head.] The name of Alexander the Great's celebrated charger; applied humorously as a name for any riding-horse.
[1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 220 Men called [him] Bucephalus ..of the marke or brand of a buls head, which was imprinted vpon his shoulder.] 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* Prol., The hack Bucephalus of Rotten Row. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* vi, The Bucephalus which he bestrode. 1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* iv, As thy Bucephalus and thou.

Buch, obs. form of BUDGE and BUSH.

Buchch, ? obs. var. of BUNCH.

Bucher, Buchery, obs. ff. BUTCHER, BUTCHERY.

†**Buche·tte.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *bûchette*, dim. of *bûche* billet.] A piece of firewood.
1507 *Bk. Gd. Mann.* I. ij, [The] Fenix..assembleth all his buchettes and styckes in the hye mountayne, and fynably the fyre enflammeth them, and the Fenix is brente.

Bucht, Sc. form of BOUGHT, fold.

‖ **Buchu** (*bʊ·kŭ, bŭ·kŭ*). Also 9 **bouchue, bucku.** The name given by the natives at the Cape of Good Hope to the plant formerly termed *Diosma crenata*; now assigned in Pharmacopœias to various species of *Barosma*.
1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 150 Men and women .. powder themselves all over with Buchu. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 125 Bucku leaves are much used in medicine as a stimulant and tonic. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 497 Owing to its bitter principle, buchu is perhaps slightly tonic. 1880 P. GILLMORE *On Duty* 300 He..gave me a draught of Bouchue and quinine.

Buchyment, var. of BUSHMENT.

Buck (*bʊk*), *sb.*[1] Forms: (sense 'he-goat') 1 **bucca**, 2–3 **bue**, 3–4 **bucke**, 4–6 **bukke**; (senses 'male deer', etc.) 1, 5 **buc**, 3–5 **bok**, 4–7 **bukke, bucke**, 5 **buk**, 4– **buck.** [Orig. two words, OE. *buc* and *bucca*, which became indistinguishable in form after 11th c. So far as the evidence goes, OE. *buc* was used for the male deer, and *bucca* for the he-goat, but the instances are so few that it is far from certain that the words were thus distinguished in meaning. OE. *buc* = MDu. *boc*, Du. *bok*, OHG. *bocch* (MHG. *boc*, mod.G. *bock*), ON. *bukkr* (Sw. *bock*, Da. *bukk*), all meaning primarily 'he-goat', though in each of the mod. langs. applied to male animals of the deer kind (in Da. also to the ram) :—OTeut. **bukko-z*. This was adopted (only in the sense 'he-goat') in F. *bouc*, Pr., Cat. *boc*, OSp. *buco* (Diez); also, in same sense, as Welsh *bwch*, Ir., Gael. *boc*. The extended form represented by OE. *bucca* (:—OTeut. **bukkon-*) appears to exist in ON. *bokki* 'my good fellow, old buck' (Vigf.), but is otherwise peculiar to English. (With OTeut. **bukko-* Fick compares Zend *bûza* he-goat, also Skr. *bukka* he-goat; but the Teutonic does not phonetically correspond to these. Franck thinks it doubtful whether the word is native Teutonic, or rather an early adoption from some other language.)]
1. The male of several animals.
†a. The he-goat. *Obs.* Phrase, *To blow the buck's horn*: to have his labour for his pains.
a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev.* v. 23 Gif se ealdor synȝaþ, bringaþ anne buccan to bote. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 348 Firgin buccan þæt ys wudu bucca oððe gat. *a* 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1127 Ða huntes .. ridone on swarte hors and on swarte bucces. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Sume men leden here lif alse get oþer buckes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Milleres T.* 201 Absolon may blowe the bukkes horn. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (1865) I. 265 A peple þat..beeþ i-cloped in goot bukkes skynnes. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) 59 What hath a whyte fruite..to do with the lykenes of a bukkes bearde?
b. The male of the fallow-deer. (In early use perh. the male of any kind of deer.) *Buck of the first head, great buck* (see quot. 1774).
a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 119 *Cervus* uel *eripes*, heortbuc. *a* 1240 *Cuckoo Song* 10 Bulluc sterteþ, bucke uerteþ. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 45 She sigh..The buck, the doo, the hert. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 55 Buk, best, *dama*. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 10 The Deare .. was a Bucke of the first head. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 3 He sent vs commonly euery day a brace of Bucks. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist.* II. v. (1862) I. 329 The buck is called .. the fifth year, a buck of the first head; and the sixth, a great buck.
c. The male of certain other animals resembling deer or goats, as the reindeer, chamois; in S. Africa (after Du. *bok*) any animal of the antelope kind. Also the male of the hare and the rabbit, (the female being called the *doe*, after analogy of b.).
a 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* ii. (1851) 484 Being drawn on Sleds with Bucks. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 300 They [rabbits] are distinguished by the Names of Bucks and Does; and the Males are usually call'd Jack Hares. 1879 ATCHERLEY *Boërland* 147 We..came repeatedly across large numbers of buck.

2. *transf.* Applied to a man (in various associations).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3212 Þese berdede buckys also .. leue crystyn mennys acyse.

b. A gay, dashing fellow; a dandy, fop, 'fast' man. Used also as a form of familiar address.

In the 18th c. the word indicated rather the assumption of 'spirit' or gaiety of conduct than elegance of dress; the latter notion comes forward early in the present century, and still remains, though the word is now somewhat *arch.*

1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Buck*, as, *A bold Buck*, is sometimes used to signify a forward daring Person of either Sex. 1747 GRAY in Gosse *Gray* (Eng. Men Lett.) 90 The fellow-commoners—the bucks—are run mad. 1751 FIELDING *Amelia* x. ii, A large assembly of young fellows whom they call bucks. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 261 The libertine supposes it [wisdom] consists in debauchery .. the buck and blood, in breaking windows. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 341 The dashing young buck, driving his own equipage. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 82, I remember you a buck of bucks when that coat first came out to Calcutta. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* i. 12 Proud .. at being taken by the hand by this elderly buck.

c. *slang.* (see quot.)

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* 362 (Hoppe) The bucks are unlicensed cabdrivers who are employed by those who have a license to take charge of the cab while the regular drivers are at their meals. 1865 *Morning Star* 14 Sept., What is the prisoner? Constable: He is a 'buck', who hangs about an omnibus stand.

d. A man: applied to native Indians of S. America. *Buck nigger*, 'often vulgarly applied to a negro man. *Western*' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*)

1879 BODOAM-WHETHAM *Roraima* 123 Stepping timidly along may also be seen two or three 'bucks', as the natives of the interior are called. 1884 *Leisure H.* Jan. 63/2 'Buck' here [British Guiana] is the name for the South American Indian.

¶ See BUCK *sb.*7

3. *Comb.* **a.** appositive, indicating sex, as *buck-fawn*, *-goat*, *-rabbit*, *-rat*; **b.** objective with vbl. sb., as *buck-hunting*; **c.** parasynthetic, as *buck-hafted* (for *buck-horn-hafted*); also † **buck-hide, -hid, -hood**, the game of 'hide and seek'. Also BUCK-EYE, -HORN, -HOUND, -JUMP, -SHOT, -SKIN, -TOOTH, etc.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 517/2 At the second year the "'buck-fawn' or 'pricket' puts forth a simple 'dag'. *c* 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IX. 340 Rams, and 'buck-goates. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 333 (Resembling]..even to the very handles *Buck-hafted carving knives. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 13 Whiles would he wink, and play with her *buk-hide. *a* 1568 in Sibbald's *Chron. Sc. Poetry* III. 237 (JAM.) Scho plaid with me bukhud. 1664 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wed.* II. ii, A *buck-hunting-nag. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 293 The same Dogs are used in Buck-hunting. 1877 *Gd. Words* 11/2 Fierce as a *buck-rat.

† **Buck,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* [Abhreviated from the full names BUCK-WHEAT, BUCK-MAST.]

1. = BUCK-WHEAT.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 40 b, As soone as your rape seede is of [=off]..you may sowe Bucke. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. li. 107 Giuing them a certaine graine which we call bucke. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (Catalog. Seeds) Buck, or French wheat.

b. *Running buck*: corn bindweed.

1580 BARET *Alv.* B 1424 Renning Bucke or binde corne, a weede so called like vnto withwinde.

2. = BUCK-MAST; beech-mast.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1812) I. 138 In some parts of France they now grind the buck in mills. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Beech-tree.*

Buck, *sb.*3 *arch.* and *dial.* Also 6 bucke, bouke, bouck, 9 *dial.* book, bock. [In the sense of 'lye, washing', evidently belonging to BUCK *v.*1, of which it is perh. a direct derivative. Whether sense 1 'washing-tub' (?) has the same origin, or whether the word in this sense is distinct, and to be referred to OE. *búc*, ? *buc*, 'lagena' (see BOWK) is not evident.]

† **1.** ? A washing tub, a vat in which to steep clothes in lye.

1530 PALSGR. 201/2 Bucke to wasshe clothes in, *cuuier.*

2. Lye in which linen, yarn, or cloth, is steeped or boiled as a first step in the process of buck-washing or bleaching.

[1530 PALSGR. 200/1 Bouke of clothes, *buée.*] 1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 45 b, Take of..ashes that haue serued in a buck..halfe a part. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. v. (1668) 139 Give it .. a couple of clean Bucks, the next fortnight following. 1721 BAILEY, *Buck*, a Lye made of Ashes. 1808-25 JAMIESON *Dict.*, *Bouk*, a lye made of cow's dung and stale urine or soapy water, in which foul linen is steeped in order to its being cleansed or whitened.

3. A quantity of clothes, cloth, or yarn, put through the process of bucking, in buckwashing or bleaching; the quantity of clothes washed at once, a 'wash'. *To lay the buck*: to lay to steep in lye. *To drive the buck*: to carry through the process of bucking.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. (1557) 428/2 A womanne washeth a bucke of clothes. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 166 Maides, three a clock, knede, lay your bucks, or go brew. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 26 Being one day in the kitchen wringing out a Bucke of Cloathes. 1648 HERRICK *Cheap Laundress*, The laundresses, they envie her good-luck, Who can with so small charges drive the buck. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) V. 58 A jolly brown Wench, a-washing of her Buck. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Bucking*, To drive a buck of yarn, they first cover the bottom of the bucking tub with fine ashes of the ash-tree, etc. 1862 BARNES *Rhymes Dorset Dial.* I. 159 She can iron up an' vwold A book o' clothes wi young or wold. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xxxii. (ed. 12) 198 She..pointed to the great bock of wash.

† **4.** See quot.: but cf. BUCK *v.*5, BUCKING 4. *Obs.*

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 109 It is better..that the Oars..were brought under the Buck or washing place.

5. *Comb.*, as *buck-basket*, *-clothes*, *-sheet*, *-vat*; **buck-ashes**, ashes which have served for making lye, formerly used as manure; † **buck-house**, a house for 'bucking' in; **buck-lye** (see quot.) Also BUCK-WASHING.

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) xlix, Sage is .. to bee couered about with *Bucke ashes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 86 In her inuention..they conuey'd me into a *bucke-basket. 1881 GRANT WHITE *Eng. without & w.* 186 To sprinkle clothes that lay in a large buck-basket. 1623 MABBE *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 54, I did not goe dropping through the streets like a basket of *Buck-cloathes. 1620 *Unton Inventories* (1841) 28 In the Wash howse and Well howse one *Bouckfatt. 1738 *Belfast Newsp.* in *Antrim & Down Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 14 A good *buck-house, about 80 feet long, with a well-watered bleaching green. 1632 SHERWOOD, *Bucke-lie, *buee.* 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Wd.-bk.*, *Buck-lee*, a lye of wood-ashes obtained from burning green 'brash' or fern, the latter being esteemed the best.

Buck (bʊk), *sb.*4 A large basket used to catch eels. Also *eel-bucks*, and *attrib.*, as in *buck-stage.*

1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* iii. 43 The river fell over a high weir, with all its appendages of bucks and hatchways, and eel-baskets. *Ibid.* 53 Help me out along the buck-stage, said Lancelot. 1857-8 *Act* 29 & 30 *Vict.* lxxxix. Preamb., Certain persons..claim a Right..to fish with Nets or Bucks in Parts of the Thames. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iii. (1880) 90 Large baskets called 'bucks'. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Nov. 673/1 Snigs are only taken in the eel-bucks if they are set *with* the stream.

Buck, *sb.*5 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [perh. a form of BOUK, OE. *búc* belly, body, trunk, etc.; cf. senses 1, 2 (if these are genuine, and rightly placed here). But the phonetic history is not clear, though the shortening of long *ú* is found in *suck*:—*sūcan.*]

† **1.** ? The body of an animal, a carcase. *Obs.*

1592 *Acts James VI* (1814) 577 (JAM.) Sic derth is rasit in the cuntrie that ane mutton buck is deirar and far surmountis the price of ane boll of quheit.

† **2.** ? Belly. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 515 The ventricle [in swine] is large to receive much meat, and to concoct it perfectly, we call it vulgarly the Buck. 1691 [see sense 3].

3. The body of a cart or wagon. Used *dial.*, and in *U. S.* in *comb.*, as **buck-board, -cart, -wagon**, species of vehicles.

1691 RAY *S. & E. Country Wds., Buck* the breast. *Suss.* It is used for the body, or the trunck of the body. 'The buck of a cart', i.e. the body of a cart. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 273 These waggons..should..have very stout hanging-boards .. projecting, about fourteen or sixteen inches from the buck, over the wheels. 1881 EVANS *Leicestersh. Wds.* (E. D. S.) *Buck*, the front part of the body of a cart or waggon, generally constructed with a ledge at the top called the 'fore-buck'. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 390/2 The common road cart .. costs $15; the fashionable buckboard, $40. 1884 *Chr. World* 7 Aug. 598/3, I have just had a ride in a buckcart. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Feb. 240/1 A buckboard is a plank of well-seasoned wood .. slung upon four wheels placed within two feet of either end. Across the middle of the board is a light seat holding two persons.

4. 'A T-shaped end to the plough-beam, having notches in it for the purpose of regulating the draught of the plough. The "shackle" goes into it to which the horses are yoked.' Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*

1562 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 207 J wayne heade shakle, j waynehead yoke .. j bucshackill. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. viii. 332 The Buck [of a plow] is the iron which the Horses are tyed unto.

† **Buck,** *sb.*6 *Obs. rare.* The action of BUCK *v.*2

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 166 You shall say Hart or Conie goeth to his Buck.

Buck, *sb.*7 *U. S.* [a. Du. *zaag-boc*, G. *sägebock*, or shortly *bock*; the same word as *bock* goat; so F. *chèvre.*] A frame or stand of two crotches connected by bars, serving as a rest for pieces of wood while being cross-cut; a saw-buck.

1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*

In *Comb.* **buck-saw**, a heavy kind of frame-saw used with a buck.

Buck, *a.* [The stem of BUCK *v.*1 used *attrib.* = bucking.] Of rain: Soaking, heavy.

1759 ELLIS *Pract. Farmer* 19 in Britten *Old Country Wds.* (E. D. S.) Lest the buck rains (as the farmers call them) fall fast and harden the ground.

† **Buck,** *v.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 bouken, 5 bowke, 5–6 bucke, bouck, 9 *Sc.* bouk. [ME. *bouken, bowken*, answering to an OE. type **búcian* not found. Cognate words appear both in Teut. and Romanic; cf. OHG. **bûhhen*, MHG. *büchen*, Ger. *bäuchen, beuchen*, LG. *büken*, Sw. *byka*, to steep in lye; Ger. *beuche*, Sw. *byk* lye, a wash of clothes. Also F. *buer*:—L. type **bucāre* to steep in lye, wash clothes, It. *bucata*, Sp. *bugada*, F. *buée* lye, a wash of clothes. The relation of the Teutonic and Romanic words is not settled: Kluge thinks the Teutonic may be original: see also Diez, and cf. BUCK *sb.*3]

1. *trans.* To steep or boil in an alkaline lye as a first process in buck-washing or bleaching.

1377 LANGLAND *P. Plowman* B. XIV. 19 Dowel [shal] wasshen it .. Dobet shal beten it and bouken it. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. XXV. (1859) 30 She hadde bathyd, bowkid hym, and strongly wesshen hym. 1530 PALSGR. 472/1 Bucke these shyrtes, for they be to foule to be wasshed by hande. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples, &c.* 33 a, This venemous herbe..women use to bucke their clothes with. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. v. (1668) 139 Buck it with Lie and green Hemlocks. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) I. I. XXVI. 207/2 Juniper ashes to buck their clothes. 1820 *Glenfergus* III. 84 (JAM.) [They] had them [their necks and arms] boukit an' graithed.

2. *transf.* To drench, soak.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXLIII. 284 Fell such plente of water, yᵗ the grounde was therwith..bucked and drowned. 1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* 21 Our brethren..whilest they bee buckt with drinke, and then laid out to be sunn'd and scorned.

Buck (bʊk), *v.*2 [f. BUCK *sb.*1] To copulate with; said of male rabbits and some other animals.

1530 PALSGR. 472/1 Konyes buck every moneth. 1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* lxiii. 178 The Conie..must be bucked againe, for els she will eate vp hir Rabets. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 315. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 303.

Buck (bʊk), *v.*3 [f. BUCK *sb.*1] *intr.* Of a horse: To leap vertically from the ground, drawing the feet together like a deer, and arching the back. Also trans. *To buck off.* Cf. BUCKJUMP.

1859 [see BUCKING *vbl. sb.*3]. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 164 When a horse bucks heavily. 1881 *Cheq. Career* 38 He bucked me off more times than I can remember.

Buck (bʊk), *v.*4 *U. S.* [perh. from BUCK *sb.*7] *trans.* To lay across a log.

1865 *Morning Star* Oct., He also saw men bucked by order of Wirtz for attempting to escape. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* 73 Dragging the ministers from the pulpit, bucking them across a log, and beating them.

Buck (bʊk), *v.*5 *Mining.* Also to *buck-work.* [Cf. Du. *boken, boocken* 'to beat or to strike', Hexham.] *trans.* To break ore very small with a bucker. Cf. BUCKING *vbl. sb.*4

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 243 The flinty copper Oars .. may very easily .. be buck'd through. 1769 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 102 *note*, To buck or buckwork the ore is a technical term among miners for beating or reducing the ore to a small sand. 1846 *Specimens Cornish Dial.* 22 [He] Trudg'd hum fram Bal fram bucking copper ore.

Buck (bʊk), *v.*6 *dial.* & *U. S.* [? corruption of *butt*, associated with BUCK *sb.*1] *trans.* To butt.

1750 ELLIS *Country Housew.* 174 in Britten *Old Country Wds.* (E. D. S.) Many of these kickers are very apt and prone to buck other cows..for which reasons, all cows should have wooden tips fastened to the end of their horns. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 170 The pet lamb..was making believe to buck him with its head. 1848-60 in BARTLETT.

Buck, *v.*7 *dial.* or *colloq.* [f. BUCK *sb.*1 2.] In *buck up* (*trans.*, and *intr.* for *refl.*): To dress up.

1854 DE BONELLI *Travels in Bolivia* I. 28 The young gentlemen of our party began to buck up and tried to outvie each other in doing the amiable. 1875 in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 60 'Hello, Jim, what art' bucked-up for?'

† **Buckasie.** *Obs. Sc.* Also **buckasy, bukkesy.** The same as BOCASIN.

1474 *Acc. L. Bp. Glasgow* in Borthwick's *Rem. Brit. Antiq.* 131 (JAM.), 5 quarters of buckasy, for a doublate to littill Bell, 10s. 1478 *Act. Audit.* 83 (JAM.) A doublat of bukkesy. 1485 [see BOCASIN] Bokesye. 1611 *Rates* (JAM.) Buckasie, the haill peece conteining two half peeces, xl.'

Buck-bean (bʊ·kbīn). *Herb.* Also 6 **buckes beanes.** [App. a transl. by Lyte of the Flemish *bocks boonen* 'goat's beans'; cf. mod.Du. *bocksboon*, Ger. *bocksbohne* (1586 in Grimm). (Another name of the plant, of later appearance, is BOG-BEAN, which may be a rationalizing alteration of *buck-bean*, unless, like *bog nut, bog trefoil*, it is quite independent in origin.)]

A water plant (*Menyanthes trifoliata*) common in bogs in Britain, and widely diffused over the northern hemisphere; it bears racemes of pinkish white flowers.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lxxviii. 542 Of Buckes Beanes—Marrishe Trefoyl..This herbe is called..in Brabant, *Bocx-boonen* that is to say Bockes Beanes, bycause it is like the leaues of the common Beane. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 743 Several men cured of the Gout by a decoction of *Trifolium palustre* (Marsh-trefoil or Buck-beans). 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* 431 Two or three dishes of chocolate..or two dishes of buckbean tea. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 176 Marsh Trefoil, Buckbean, or Bogbean. 1863 BARING GOULD *Iceland* 191 The broad leaves of the buckbean float on the red water. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 736 The beautiful Buckbean or Marsh Trefoil..a most desirable acquisition to ornamental ponds.

† **Bucked,** *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. BUCK *v.*1 + -ED.] That has been buck-washed.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 230 He came out with a long gray beard and a bucked ruff.

Buckeen (bʊkī·n). *Anglo-Irish.* [f. BUCK *sb.*1 2 + -EEN, dim. suffix; cf. *squireen.*] A young man belonging to the 'second-rate gentry' of Ireland, or a younger son of the poorer aristocracy, having no profession, and aping the habits of the wealthier classes.

1793 S. CRUMPE *Essay, Empl. People* 181 Those nuisances ..to every rank of society..bucks and buckeens. 1812 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* vii, Squireens .. a race of men who have succeeded to the Buckeens. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng.*

Hum. vi. (1858) 320 After College, he..lived for some years the life of a buckeen.

Bucker[1] (bʊ·kəɹ). [f. BUCK *v.*[3] + -ER[1].] A horse given to bucking.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 301/1 If we should .. select 'a bucker', the probabilities are that we will come to grief.

Bu·cker[2]. *Mining.* [f. BUCK *v.*[5]] A hammer used in bucking ore (see quot.).

1653 MANLOVE *Rhymed Chron.* 261 Break-offs, and Buckers, Randum of the Rake. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* H ij b, A mixture of Stone..with the Ore.. goes under the Bucker, and then it yeilds good Smitham. 1851 TAPPING *Gloss. Derbysh. Min. T.* (E. D. S.) *Bucker* .. consists of a flat piece of iron about the size of a man's open hand; at the back of it is a broad ring, through which is thrust a piece of wood for a handle.

Buckeram(e, -erom, obs. ff. BUCKRAM.

†Bu·ckerels. *Obs.* (See quot.)

1649 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII*, 68 Two Apprentices playing onely at Buckerels in the street late on May-eve. 1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Buckerels*, a kind of play used by Boys in London Streets, in H. 8 time; now disused, and forgot.

Bu·ckery. *nonce-wd.* [f. BUCK *sb.*[1] + -ERY.] Bucks or swells, collectively or as a class.

1804 SOUTHEY in C. Southey *Life* II. 284 The whole mob of Park Loungers and Kensington Garden buckery.

Buckesome, obs. form of BUXOM.

Bucket (bʊ·kĕt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–4 **bocket**, **t**, 4 **bukket**, 4–6 **boket**, **t**, 5 **buket**, **t**, 5–6 **buckette**, 3– **bucket**. [Etymology uncertain: app. a. OF. *buket* washing tub, milk-pail (Godef. s.v. *buquet*); cf. OE. *búc* 'lagena', BOWK.]

1. a. 'The vessel in which water is drawn out of a well.' b. 'The vessels in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire.' J.)

Buckets are usually of leather or wood; now chiefly the latter. The local application of the word varies greatly: in the south-east of England and in U. S. a bucket is a round wooden pail with arched handle; in south of Scotland it is a 4-sided wooden vessel for carrying salt, coal, ashes, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3306 Wantes vs here .. Ne mele, ne bucket, ne funell. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xl. 15 As a drope of a boket. 1423 JAS. I *King's Q.* 70 As Tantalus..Water to draw w[t] buket botemles. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 42 Bokett, *situla*, *mergus*. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffs.* 12 A pix of masten, a bokett of brasse, vj alter cloths. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 185 Like a deepe Well, That owes two Buckets, filling one another, The emptier euer dancing in the ayre, The other downe, vnseene, and full of Water. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 4 Like children at Iacobs well..without a bucket. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 225 Fetch the leathern bucket that hangs in the belfry. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxii, There are fagots and a bucket of sea-coal in the stone-chest. 1852 *Leisure Hour* 632 The blocks of stone which contain the ore are brought up in buckets.

b. Phrase, *To give the bucket to*: to dismiss; cf. *give the bag, the sack*. *To kick the bucket*: see BUCKET[2].

1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* II. 122 He were sore put about because Hester had gi'en him the bucket.

2. The piston of an ordinary lift-pump.

1634 BATE *Myst. Nat. & Art* 9 If you lift the sweepe, it will thrust down the bucket upon the water. 1659 LEAK *Water-wks.* 17 The Sucker..sustains the Water when the Buckets or Suckers of the Pumps are not lifted up. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 183 This piston is then called the bucket.

3. One of the compartments on the circumference of a water-wheel, which retain the water while they descend; one of the scoops of a dredging machine; one of the series of metal cups on the endless band of a grain-elevator.

1759 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 133 If a stream of water falls into the bucket of an overshot wheel, it is there retained till the wheel by moving round discharges it. 1812 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 217 The momentum of the water in the buckets is equal to the momentum of the resistance. 1831 LARDNER *Hydrostatics* x. 198 On the rim of the wheel ..a number of cavities, called buckets, are constructed.

4. *transf.* †a. A cooler over an alembic. b. A leathern socket or rest for the whip in driving, or for the carbine or lance as part of cavalry equipment. c. The socket for the stump in an artificial leg or arm. d. A canvas-covered frame used as a signal for boats. e. Applied to the 'pitcher' in certain orchids.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 3 The bucket, or cooler in the head [of the Limbeck]. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 103 Draw the carbine from the bucket *Ibid.* 161 The lance is to rest with the butt-end in the bucket on the right stirrup. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Ins. Bar* (ed. 12) 250, I put the whip in the bucket, and drove steadily on. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. ix. 178 A bucket, with an aperture like a spout, is formed in an orchid.

5. *Comb.*, as **bucket-engine**, a machine having buckets attached to an endless chain running over sprocket-wheels, so as to utilize the power of a small stream of water with a good fall; **†bucket-fountain**, a means of raising water with buckets; **bucket-hook** (U. S.), a contrivance for attaching a bucket to the sugar-maple tree, for the purpose of catching the sap; **bucket-lift**, a set of iron pipes attached to a lift-pump; **bucket-pump**, a lift-pump; **bucket-rod**, a rod carrying the piston of a lift-pump; **bucket-rope** (see quot.); **bucket-valve**, a round valve employed in the air-pump of a steam-engine; **bucket-well**, a well from which the water is drawn by a bucket; **bucket-wheel**, an ancient contrivance for raising water, consisting of buckets fixed round a wheel, or attached to a rope passing round a wheel, which fill at the bottom and empty themselves into a trough at the top.

1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* Index 3 A Bucket-fountain [How to raise water constantly with two Buckets onely—art. 21]. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vi. 27 The Bucket rope that is tied to the Bucket by which you hale and draw water vp by the ships side. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy of Landships* Wks. I. 81/1 The Guestrope, Bucketrope, and Porterope..were all of rare stuffes of great price. 1813 *Examiner*, 11 Jan. 22/1 The female was found in a bucket well.

Bu·cket, *sb.*[2] [Perhaps a. OF. *buquet*, 'trébuchet, balance' Godef. It is uncertain whether quot. 1597, and the proverbial phrase, relate to this word or the prec.] A beam or yoke on which anything may be hung or carried.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 86 A Bucket, beame, *tollo*. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 283 Swifter then hee that gibbets on the Brewers Bucket. *Mod. Newspaper*. The beam on which a pig is suspended after he has been slaughtered is called in Norfolk, even in the present day, a 'bucket'. Since he is suspended by his heels, the phrase to 'kick the bucket' came to signify to die.

Hence (perhaps) *To kick the bucket*; (*slang*) to die.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue, To kick the bucket*, to die. 1806 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tristia* Wks. 1812 V. 242 Pitt has kicked the bucket. 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 57 Till time himsel' turn auld and kick the bucket. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxx. He drained it dry..and 'kicked the bucket'. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* ii..

Bucket (bʊ·kĕt), *v.* [f. BUCKET *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To lift (water) in buckets; also with *out*, *up*. Also *fig.*

1649 *Wandering Jew, Alderman's F.* (1857) 21 Deepe wells by continuall bucketting the water out, are in the end drawne dry. 1872 A. J. ELLIS in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* (1873) 31 The Greek, that great well whence we bucket up our abstract terms.

2. To pour buckets of water over; to drench.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. II. (1651) 239 He would have his patient..to be bucketed, or have the water powred on his head. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 194 Wo be to him whose head is bucketed with waters of a scalding bath.

3. *slang.* To cheat, swindle.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s. v., To bucket a person is synonymous with putting him in the well. 1828 SCOTT *Diary* in *Lockhart* (1839) IX. 253 Thurtell..must in slang phrase have bucketed his pals.

4. To ride (a horse) hard, reckless of his fatigue; to 'pump' (take it out of him by bucketfuls).

1856 [see BUCKETING *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1868 TOTTENHAM *C. Villars* I. 243 Bucketing his wretched horse home to Cambridge.

5. *Rowing. intr.* To hurry the forward swing of the body preparatory to taking the stroke; also *trans.*, as *to bucket the recovery*; and *causally*, *to bucket an oarsman* or *crew*.

1869 [see BUCKETING *ppl. a.*] 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* XV. 130 He was not so straight in the back as an Oxford stroke; and he bucketed about a good deal, but he got along. 1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 15 Mar. 6/2 Smith shows a considerable tendency to bucket the recovery. 1884 *Ibid.* 25 Jan. 6/2 Style and form are best taught to men if they are not bucketed. *Mod. (Oxford Coach)*—'Don't bucket your bodies'! They *bucketed* over the course: they rowed a bucketing stroke.

Bucketful (bʊ·kĕtful). [f. BUCKET *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] As much as a bucket will hold.

a 1563 BECON *New Catech.* (1844) 39 All people are in comparison of him as a drop to a bucket-full. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vii. 11 He will pour out..as it were by pails or buckets fuls. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xv. 165 A stove, glowing with at least a bucketful of anthracite.

Bucketing (bʊ·kĕtiŋ), *vbl. sb.*

1. The using of a bucket; the pouring of bucketfuls of water over a person.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1608) 10 Danaides sivelike Tub ..never full for all their bucketing. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* I. 28 Water, Water..come all to buckittings. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 85 Bucketting..taking up the Water in Buckets, and pouring it leisurely on the Parts affected. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* iv. 172 They..had recourse to ..Bleedings, Bucketings with cold water.

2. a. Heavy, exhausting riding. b. = PUMPING; breathless exhaustion by violent exercise. c. Hurried and jerky rowing.

1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Coventry* xi, I had rather give Brilliant a good 'bucketting'..over an even heath or a line of grass. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* XV. 133 Jack's bucketing up the river. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Gold. Calf* xxi. 238 The laming of a fine horse by injudicious bucketting up hill and down hill. 1883 *Standard* 22 Feb. 3/7 Dry Remark..had a fearful bucketting before the spin ended.

Bu·cketing, *ppl. a.* [f. BUCKET *v.* + -ING[2].] That buckets; cf. BUCKET *v.* 5.

1869 *Echo* 26 Aug., Their recovery forward is flurried and 'bucketing'. 1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 7 Mar., Smith has a hanging, bucketing recovery.

Bu·cket-shop. *U.S.* [? f. BUCKET *sb.*[1] + SHOP.] (The *Leeds Mercury* of Dec. '86 says—'The market authority in Chicago, called the Board of Trade, would not allow a deal in 'options' of less than 5,000 bushels of grain. In order to catch men of small means, what was called the 'Open Board of Trade'..commenced business in an alley under the regular Board of Trade Rooms. There was an elevator to carry the members of the board to their rooms, and occasionally a member, if trade was slack, would call out, 'I'll send down and get a bucketful pretty soon,' referring to the speculators in the 'Open Board of Trade' below. Hence the term 'bucket shop' came to be applied to all grain gambling institutions.)

An unauthorized office used originally for smaller gambling transactions in grain, and subsequently extended to offices for other descriptions of gambling and betting on the markets, the stocks, etc.

1882 *Standard* 28 Dec. 6/5 A system of speculation carried on in grain in what are termed bucket-shops. 1886 *Statist* 28 Aug. 234 The 'bucket shop' is an American institution.. and it was first used for retail gambling in grain. *Ibid.* 235 Men opened offices..and started a business in Stocks which was simply betting .. The 'bucket shop' keeper .. offered to deal at close prices and without commission .. There are 'bucket shops' and 'bucket shops'. The worst class of them are thimble and pea sharpers under a more polite name. 1886 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 11 Nov. 2/2 A new plan to suppress bucket-shops and restore speculative trading to former channels.

Bu·ckety. *Sc.* ['A corruption of *buckwheat*' (Jamieson).] Paste used by weavers in dressing their webs.

Buckety (bʊ·kĕti), *a.* [f. BUCKET *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] Bucket-like, clumsy.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 177/2 Great buckety boots of Cordovan leather.

Buck-eye. *Bot.* [said to be f. BUCK *sb.*[1] + EYE; see quot. 1841.]

1. The American Horse-chestnut (*Æsculus glabra*).

1789-96 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 636 The buckeye .. is the horse chesnut of Europe. 1841 MRS. LOUDON *1st Bk. Bot.* (1845) 25 Called buck-eye..from the hilum of the fruit having the appearance of a stag's eye.

2. *U.S. colloq.* A native of Ohio, the 'Buckeye State', in which the *Æsculus glabra* abounds.

Buck-eyed, *a. Farriery.* Having had or speckled eyes; said of horses.

1847 in CRAIG.

Buck-horn (bʊ·khɔ̄ɹn). Also **Buck's horn**. [f. BUCK *sb.*[1] + HORN.]

†1. a. The horn of a buck. b. The horn of a goat used for blowing a blast. *Obs.*

1447-8 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (1871) 36 Whiche bukhorn was presented to my lord on Candelmasse day. 1548 *Compl. Scot.* (1801) 65 Hudit hirdis blauuand ther buc hornis.

2. The material of a buck's horn; also *attrib.* made of, or hard as buck's horn, horny.

1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. § 5 The swarty Smith spits in his buckhorne fist. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xix, A large knife hilted with buck-horn. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 473/1 Jacket with a..green collar, and buckshorn buttons.

3. From its hardness: Dried whiting or other fish. (Cf. early mod.Du. *bokshoren*.)

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 35 a, Dried, as Buckhorne made of whitings. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Merlan*, A dryed Whiting; the fish which we call Buckhorne. 1655 MOUFFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 262 Stock-fish, whilst it is unbeaten, is called Buckhorn. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 398 Thus prepared, they..are called buckhorn.

Buck-hound (bʊ·khaund). [f. BUCK *sb.*[1] + HOUND.] A smaller variety of stag-hound used for hunting bucks. *Master of the Buckhounds*, an officer of the Royal Household.

1530 PALSGR. 201/2 Bucke hound, *limonier*. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 127 b, There bee harryers, or buckehoundes. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. M. Chas. & Jas.* (1851) 103 To John Branch, serjt of the buckhounds to King Charles 2d. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* II. Gloss., Mir-chekarbachi..answers to our master of the buck hounds. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. II. ii. § 1. 153 Formerly, hounds were kept to hunt the fallow deer, called buckhounds.

Buckie (bʊ·ki). *Sc.* Also 6 **bukie**. [Derivation unknown; cf. L. *buccinum* whelk. Perhaps sense 2 is a distinct word: ? f. BUCK *sb.*[1]]

1. The whorled shell of any mollusc; e.g. whelk.

[*c* 1505 W. DUNBAR *Tua Mar. Wom. & Wedo* 276 And with a bukky in my cheik bo on him behind.]

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 57 In the space of xii. houris thay grow in fair cokilis or bukies. 1638 H. ADAMSON *Muse's Threnodie* 2 (JAM.) Triton, his trumpet of a Buckie Propin'd to him, was large and luckie. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* in *Lockhart* (1839) IV. 260 They gather shells on the shore, called Johnnie Groat's buckies. 1845 PETRIE *Eccl. Archit. Irel.* 94 Oyster shells, buckies or sea-shells.

2. A perverse or refractory person.

1719 RAMSAY *Ep. Lt. Hamilton* iii, Gin ony sourmou'd girning bucky Ca' me conceity keckling chucky. 1791 BURNS *Ep. to J. Maxwell* iii, If envious buckies view wi' sorrow Thy lengthen'd days. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* III. 133 (JAM.) 'It was that deevil's buckie, Callum Beg'.

Bucking (bʊ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb*[1] [f. BUCK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The operation of steeping or boiling yarn, cloth, or clothes in a lye of wood-ashes, etc., in the old process of bleaching, or in buck-washing; the quantity of clothes, etc. so treated; app. also the lye used in the process. (Cf. *blacking*.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 38 A Bowkynge, *lixiuarium*. *a* 1500 DE GUILEVILLE *MS. Pilgr. Life of Manhode* 21 b, in *Cath. Angl.* 38 Of thaym I make a bowkynge for to putte in and bowke and wasche alle fylthes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 140 Throw fowle linnen vpon him, as if it were going to bucking. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Bucking of cloth is the first step or degree of whitening it. 1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsb.* II. 161 (JAM.) Help me to the water wi' a boucking o' claes? 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 163 This alternate bucking and exposing on the grass is the old manner of bleaching. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 364 Boiling in an alkaline lye, or, in other words, bucking or bowking.

2. *Comb.*, as *bucking-basket*, *-cloth*, *-house*, *-stoke*,

-stool, -tub, -vat. Also **bucking-ashes** = *buck-ashes* (BUCK *sb.*[3] 5); **bucking-keir, -washing,** see quots.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 65 b, The Gardners use to lay *bucking ashes about it. **1832** SCOTT *Nigel* ii, Off with Janet in her own *bucking-basket. **1551-60** *Inv.* in H. Hall *Soc. in Elizab. Age* (1886) 152 A Bucking Tubb. A*Bucking clothe and a paile. **1615** MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. v. (1668) 138 Cover the uppermost Yarn with a bucking-cloth. **1597** *Manchester Crt. Leet Records* (1885) II. 124 From the northe to the *bowking howse eight and fortie yards. **1810** HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) II. 274 The goods.. are laid in a large wooden vat or *bowking keir. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 38 A *Bowkynstoke, *lixiuatorium.* **1654** GAYTON *Fest. Notes* III. iii. (L.) No bigger than a toad upon a *bucking-stool. **1615** MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. v. (1668) 138 You shall pull out the spigget of the *bucking-tub. *a* **1652** BROME *Queen's Exch.* II. ii, Their Buckets shall they bring..Their Bucking tubs, Baskets and Battledoors. **1822** IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 163 It is then returned again into the *bucking vat. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvii, 'I'll cry up Ailie Muschat, and she and I will hae a grand *bouking-washing'. **1808-25** JAMIESON *Dict., Boukin-washing, Boukit-washin'*, the great annual purification of the family linen, by means of bouk.

Bu·cking, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. BUCK *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The copulation of certain animals. Also *attrib.*

1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* XXX. 41 In the first buckynge tyme of the flockes. **1657** COLVIL *Whig's Supplic.* (1751) 122 Finmacoul.. in a bucking time of year Did rout and chace a herd of deer.

Bucking (bʊ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[3] [f. BUCK *v.*[3] + -ING[1].] = Buck-jumping.

1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* II. 212 That same bucking .. is just what puzzles me utterly. **1882** *Detroit Free Press* 2 Dec. 1/6 What he has just done is called bucking.

Bucking (bʊ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[4] *Mining.* [f. BUCK *v.*[5] + -ING[1].] A peculiar manner of bruising ore practised in mines in Cornwall and Derbyshire; see quot. Attrib. in *bucking hammer, iron, plate.*

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 85 In small mines Bucking is resorted to.. This operation consists of pounding pieces of mixed ore on a slab of iron by means of a hammer or bucker. *Ibid.* I. 548 A bucking iron is a flat iron fixed on a handle, with which the ore is crushed; and a bucking plate is an iron plate on which the ore is placed to be crushed.

Bucking (bʊ·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. BUCK *v.*[3]] Of a horse: That bucks or buck-jumps.

1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* II. 212 [He] can sit some bucking horses which very few men will attempt to mount.

Buckish (bʊ·kiʃ), *a.* [f. BUCK *sb.*[1] + -ISH[1].]

1. Resembling or characteristic of a he-goat; lascivious; ill-smelling.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* IV. (1570) C vj/1 Buckishe Joly well stuffed as a ton. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* II. 62 b, Sampharitik ..hath a rammishe or buckishe stynghyng smell.

2. Of or resembling a 'buck' or dandy, foppish.

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IV. Drunken hermits, Buckish magicians. **1870** *Daily News* 19 Apr., The fashionable old gentlemen who appear to flourish and look buckish to a far greater age.

Hence **Bu·ckishly** *adv.*, **Bu·ckishness.**

a **1822** SHELLEY *Swellfoot* II. ii, She has been putting on boots and spurs, and a hunting-cap, buckishly cocked on one side. **1803** *Pic Nic* No. II (1806) II. 140 Activity is fashion, honest emulation buckishness.

† **Bu·ckism.** *Obs.* [f. BUCK *sb.*[1] + -ISM.] The practice of a 'buck' or dandy.

1753 *Scots Mag.* May 241/1 Two gentlemen of great quality, professors of Buckism. **1798** MORTON *Secrets Worth Knowing* III. ii. (L.) I was once a delightful auctioneer – my present trade is buckism. **1804** *Miniature* (1806) II. 11 To grant licences to all professors of buckism.

Bu·ck-jump. [f. BUCK *sb.*[1] + JUMP.] A leap like that of a buck. *esp.* A jump from the ground made by an untamed or vicious horse, with the feet drawn together and the back arched, to unseat the rider. (Of American or Australian origin.) Hence **Bu·ck-jump** *v.* = BUCK *v.*[3]; also **Buck-jumper, Buck-jumping** *vbl. sb.*

1878 H. SMART *Play or Pay* i. (ed. 3) 18 Harlequin [a horse]..indulged in a couple of buck jumps. **1882** *Detroit Free Press* 2 Dec. 1/6 That pony is a mustang and buck-jumper. **1885** *Forman (Dakota) Item* 26 May 6/3 The majority of the horses there [in Australia] are vicious and given to the trick of buck-jumping.

Buckle (bʊ·k'l), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **bocle, -kle, bukyll**(e, 4–6 **bokel**(l, 5 **bocul**(e, **-cull**(e, **-kull, -kyll**(e, **bukkel, (bogyll),** 6 **bucle,** 5– **buckle.** [a. F. *boucle* :—L. *buccula* (dim. of *bucca* cheek), the recorded senses of which are 1. cheek-strap of a helmet, 2. boss of a shield. The precise relation of the Fr. senses (adopted in Eng.) to those of the L. word is obscure. Sense 1 is the only one found in ME.; the remaining senses appear to have been introduced from Fr. at much later periods.]

1. A rim of metal, with a hinged tongue carrying one or more spikes, for securing a belt, strap, or ribbon, which passes through the rim and is pierced by the spike or spikes. Often with defining word prefixed, as *knee-, shoe-buckle.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 236 Þet is Þe bocle of Þe gerdle. **1391** *Test. Ebor.* I. 145 Un sayntour, le bukyll et le pendant de argent. *c* **1450** *Gloss.* in Wright's *Voc.* 122 *Ad plusculas*, bogyllis. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 41 Bocle or boculle [bocul *K. H.*, bokyll or bocle **1499**], *pluscula.* **1483** in ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 116 A purple corse..enameled in the bukkel with ij. ymagis. **1530** PALSGR. 200/1 Bocle that beareth the byt, *portemors.* **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. i. 163 His stubborne Buckles.. Shall more obey then to the edge of Steele. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 317 ₱ 22 Tongue of my Shoe-Buckle broke. **1777** SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* Prol. (1883) 281 The buckle then its modest limits knew. **1855** J. W. CROKER in *Papers* (1884) III. xxix. 329 He expected to hear next that..knee-buckles had been issued to the Highland Brigade.

b. Phrases. † *To come to buckle and bare thong*: to be stripped of everything. † *To turn the buckle of the girdle* (see quots.). *To cover the buckle*: to dance (a particular step).

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 73 He at length came to buckle and bare thong. **1603** BRETON *Post w. Packet* (1637) (N.) If you be angry, turn the buckle of your girdle behind you. **1656** CROMWELL *Sp.* 17 Sept., If any man be angry at it,—I am plain, and shall use an homely expression: Let him turn the buckle of his girdle behind him! If this were to be done again, I would do it. **1852** READE *Peg Woff.* viii. 131 Woffington covered the buckle in gallant style; she danced, the children danced.

† c. *French buckle*: a ring attached to a mare, to prevent her being covered. *Obs.*

1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2707/4 A Chesnut Mare..buckled up with a French Buckle.

† **2.** The drop of an ear-ring. (Fr. *boucle d' oreille.*) *Obs.*

1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 878/4 Lost a pair of Diamond Buckles, set Transparent in Silver, without any Gold Earrings to them.

† **3.** 'The state of the hair crisped and curled by being kept long in the same state' (J.) *Obs.*

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 129 ₱ 7 The Wearer .. lets his Wig lie in Buckle for a whole half Year. **1730** FIELDING *Tom Thumb* Wks. 1775 II. 107 What's a woman when her virtue's gone! A coat without its lace; wig out of buckle. **1732** POPE *Mor. Ess.* iii. 296 That live-long wig .. Eternal buckle takes in Parian stone. **1733** CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. xi. § 2 (1734) 100 Hair, which, with great Difficulty, receives or retains a Buckle. **1763** CHURCHILL *Ghost* III. (R.) His features too in buckle see. **1789** BURNS *Laddie's dear sel'*, An' his hair has a natural buckle an' a.

4. In *Architecture* (see quot.).

1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* xxx, A good bold corbel-table..it has been sometimes called a buckle, because some specimens resemble the tongue of a buckle. **1861** PARKER *Goth. Archit.* 131 The corbels have the ornament called a buckle or mask.

5. *Comb.*, as *buckle-maker, -manufacturer, -ring, -shoe, -smith, -tongue*; also † **buckle-chape,** the back of a buckle, over which the ribbon or strap passes; **buckle-covering,** a certain step or movement in dancing; **buckle-garter,** a garter fastened by a buckle; † **buckle-hammed,** ? having crooked legs (see BUCKLE *v.* III.); † **buckle-pit,** a child's game; **buckle-plates**: see BUCKLED 2; † **buckle-ring,** the frame of a buckle; **buckle-wig**: see BUCKLED 3.

1761 *Lond. Mag.* XXX. 233 Foreigners..can afford to give a much higher price for our buckle-chapes than our buckle-makers can afford to do. **1859** DICKENS *Haunted H.* VIII. 48 There ensued such..*buckle-covering, and double-shuffling. **1629** GAULE *Holy Madn.* 324 *Buckle-hamm'd, Stump-legg'd, Splay-footed. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 42 *Bokulle makere, *pluscularius.* **1722** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6088/3 A Brass Buckle-maker by Trade. **1791** *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 54/1 Several respectable *buckle-manufacturers from Birmingham..waited upon H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. **1532** MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. (1557) 574/2 Some suche pretty playes of likelyhod as chyldren be woont to playe, as cherstone, mary bone, *bokle pit, spurne poynte. **1866** *Law Reports, Com. Pleas* 163 The plaintiff is..the patentee of certain *buckle plates used for bridge flooring. **1761** *Lond. Mag.* XXX. 233 The dispute between *buckle-ring-makers and buckle-chape-makers. **1868** HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* liv. 309 Trim *buckle-shoes. *c* **1500** *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 9 *Bokell smythes, horse leches, and gold beters. **1878** *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 579 Men and women in..powder and buckle wigs.

Buckle (bʊ·k'l), *v.* [f. prec. sb.; but cf. F. *boucler*; branch III may be from the F. word, which has the sense 'to bulge' (as a wall).]

I. With reference to BUCKLE *sb.* 1.

1. *trans.* To fasten with a buckle. Often with prep. *on, to,* or adv. *on, up, together.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1645 Nailynge the speres, and helmes bokelynge. *c* **1400** *Roland* 694 Herd bukilis his helme, and gothe out sone. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. v. 17 Wyth pople tre hattis buklit on thair heid. **1597** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 158, *Inst.* You liue in great infamy. *Fal.* He that buckles him in my belt, cannot liue in lesse. **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4156/4 Stolen .. a .. Mare .. buckled up with a French Buckle. **1727** SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iv. 131 A servant on horseback would buckle on my box. **1805** SOUTHEY *Madoc in Aut.* xvi, Buckle this harness on. **1870** BRYANT *Iliad* I. VII. 221 About his limbs The mail was buckled.

† b. To fasten (*up*) in any way; also fig. *To buckle in*: to limit, enclose. *Obs.*

1460 *Quia Amore Langueo* 51 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 152 Bocled my feet, as was her wille, with scharpe naile. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 140 The stretching of a span buckles in his summe of age. **1792** A. WILSON *Watty & Meg*, Up my claes and cash I buckled.

2. *trans.* With allusion to the fastening on of armour: To equip, prepare (for battle, an expedition, etc.). Chiefly *refl.*, and now only *fig.*: To gird oneself, apply oneself resolutely *to* (a task).

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 185 To Buckle him, *parare se.* **1574** tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 31 Everie man..must buckle himselfe to a painfull kind of life. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. viii. 12 Buckling soone himselfe, gan fiercely fly Upon that carle. **1611** W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 326 No maruaile if Angels so desirously buckle themselues to prie hereinto. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. § 16 Cartwright buckled himself to the employment [refuting the Rhemish Transl. of the N. Test.]. **1730** T. BOSTON *Mem.* IX. 270 Where I thought I was best buckled. **1824** DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 368 Now buckles himself to the uninterrupted perusal of the instructive text.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) in same sense.

1563 BP. SANDYS in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. XXXV. 398 Whereat one of Sir Johns men buckled to fight with him. **1623** SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* (1637) 132 Before wee either eate or drinke, or buckle about any worldly busines. **1625** BACON *Delayes, Ess.* (Arb.) 525 To teach dangers to come on, by ouer early Buckling towards them, is another Extreme. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. XXI. § 43 The Epicure buckles to Study, when Shame .. shall make him uneasy. **1757** CHESTERF. *Lett.* CCCXX. IV. 90 Those who have a great deal of business must .. buckle to it. **1877** LYTTELT. *Landmarks* IV. X. 248 Their husbands and brothers must buckle to the fight.

c. *To buckle to*: to set to work, apply oneself vigorously.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1727) 107 'Squire South buckled too, to assist his friend Nic. **1746** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 21, I have shook off idleness, and begun to buckle to. **1812** W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 375, I cannot buckle to, until this business of the Museum is determined. **1884** *Pres. Addr. Philol. Soc.* 4 He buckled to at once, learned in a month or so enough Iroquois for present needs.

3. a. *trans.* To join closely. b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To close, come to close quarters; to grapple, engage. Const. *with* (an adversary); also with advbs. *together, in,* rarely *to. Obs.* or *dial.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* iv. 14 They buckled together, and the Heithen were discomfited. **1543** GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 455 The erle .. folowed his enemyes .. that .. he myght fight and buckel with theim before they came to London. **1576** FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 255 Unable to buckle with the dog that would fain haue a snatch at his skin. ?**1650** *Don Bellianis* 148 A man that had been going to buckle with death. **1752** HUME *Pol. Disc.* X. 189 The whole armies were thus engag'd, and each man closely buckl'd to his antagonist.

† c. To adhere resolutely *to. Obs. rare.*

1793 ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) II. 338, I resolved to buckle to my tenets to the last extremity.

† d. *trans. (ellipt.)* To grapple with, engage, 'tackle'. *Obs.*

a **1605** MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 154 Pedler, I pittie thee sa pinde To buckle him that beares the bell.

4. *trans.* To unite in marriage. *humorous* or *dial.* Cf. *splice.*

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-T. Misc.* (1733) I. 28 An ye wad gi's a bit land Wee'd buckle us e'en the gither. **1755** SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) II. 50 Our friend the licentiate, who will buckle you handsomely. **1796** MACNEILL *Will & Jean* I, Soon they loed, and soon were buckled. **1822** SCOTT *Nigel* XXVII, Dr. R. who buckles beggars for a tester and a dram of Geneva.

b. *intr.* To unite oneself in wedlock.

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal's Sat.* VI. 37 Is this an age to buckle with a bride? **1806** TRAIN *Poet. Rev.* 64 (JAM.) Ask'd her.. Gin she wadna buckle too. **1823** LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* III. 163 (JAM.) May .. is the only month that nobody in the north country ever thinks of buckling in.

II. With reference to BUCKLE *sb.* 3.

† **5.** To fasten or retain in curl. *Obs.*

1721 BAILEY, *Buckle*..to put into buckles as hair. **1789-96** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 561 Their hair..they buckle up in a very agreeable manner.

III. To bend, warp.

6. *trans.* To warp, crumple, bend out of its plane. Now chiefly techn.: To bend a bar or surface (under longitudinal pressure) into a double curve; as 'to buckle a saw, or the wheel of a bicycle or tricycle'. Formerly also *fig.*

c **1525** in Thoms' *Anecdotes* (1839) 54 Ninepences are a little buckled to distinguish in their currancie. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 18 Reason doth buckle and bowe the mind unto the nature of things. **1658** FORD *Witch of Edm.* II. i, I am..like a bow—buckled and bent together. **1854** *N. & Q.* I. IX. 576/1 An awkward person, working incautiously with a saw, will probably..buckle it. **1868** *Daily Tel.* 3 July, It .. struck the 15-inch portion .. buckling, bending, and breaking the inner bars. **1882** NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 58 It would buckle the mast.

b. *intr.* To bend under stress or pressure. † Of persons: To bend, stoop, double up (*obs.*).

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 141 Whose Feauer-weakned ioynts, Like strengthlesse Hindges, buckle vnder life. **1637** POCKLINGTON *Altare Chr.* 154 His knees may not buckle to Baal. **1677** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 214 Where ever they find the Work buckle. **1700** J. BROME *Trav.* I. (1707) 38 We were enforced..to stoop, and buckle almost double. **1851** H. MELVILLE *Whale* xiii. 66 The two tall masts buckling like Indian canes in land tornadoes. *Mod.* The wheel of his tricycle has buckled.

† **7.** *fig.* To give way, submit; to cringe, truckle. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 260 Outwardly they .. seeme to crouch and buckle. **1664** PEPYS *Diary* 17 Dec., The Dutch, as high as they seem, do begin to buckle. **1703** SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* lxxii. 212 Consider, how many great Nations .. they have .. forc'd to Buckle. **1864** E. CAPERN *Devon Provinc.*, 'To make him buckle' is To make him yield.

IV. *Comb.*, as † **buckle-beggar** (*Sc.*), a clergyman who performs irregular marriages, a hedge-priest; † **buckle-bosom,** a catchpoll, constable.

c **1700** LD. FOUNTAINHILL *Diary* in Larwood *Bk. Cleric. Anecd.* 294 He after turn'd a buckle-beggar, i.e. one who married without licence, **1822** SCOTT *Nigel* xvii, A hedge-parson, or buckle-beggar..sate on the Duke's left. **1623** MABBE *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 63 Buckle-bosomes, Collar-catchers: in a word, they are Sergeants and Catchpoles.

Buckled (bʊ·k'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. a. Fastened with a buckle. b. Provided with buckles. c. Joined closely, united.

1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 299 Nou han þei bucled schon. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxix. 4 Her belte was .. Beten with besandus, and boculț ful bene. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 896 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 178 His schon laced or bokelid, draw them on sure. 1876 Miss Braddon *J. Haggard's Dau.* I. 5 He wore .. stout buckled shoes.

2. Doubled or bent up, wrinkled, crumpled, knitted; bent in a double curve. *Buckled plates* (*Mech.*), see quot. 1852.

1564 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) iii. 2 The buckled browes of majestie shall be bent against them. 1666 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV. 77 And took up a piece of glasse melted and buckled like parchment. 1852 *Specif. R. Mallet's Patent* No. 557 Plates of iron .. bent into a peculiar convex and concave form, which I denominate 'buckled plates'.

† 3. Crisped and curled. See Buckle *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1753 Richardson *Grandison* (ed. 7) I. 98 Sir Rowland .. in his full buckled wig. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 130, I have had my hair .. singed, and bolstered, and buckled, in the newest fashion. 1861 Wynter *Soc. Bees* 524 This buckled hair is .. the same as that denounced by the early churchmen.

Buckler (bʊ·kləɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. Buckle *v.* + -er[1].] One who or that which buckles; in quot. the strap of a helmet (*obs.*).

? 1650 *Don Bellianis* 184 The Emperor had the Buckler of his Helm cut.

Buckler (bʊ·kləɹ), *sb.*[2] Forms: 3–4 boceler, 4 bookeler, 4–5 bocler, bock-, bokeler(e, bokler, buclere, bukler, -are, 6 bouc-, buccler, 7 bucklar, 6– buckler. [a. OF. *boucler, bucler* (mod. F. *bouclier*), repr. a Lat. type **bucculārius* adj., 'having a boss', f. *buccula*: see Buckle *sb.*]

1. A small round shield; in England the buckler was usually carried by a handle at the back, and 'used not so much for a shield as for a warder to catch the blow of an adversary' (Fairholt, s. v. *Buckler*), but sometimes it was larger, and fastened by straps to the arm. Sometimes wrongly applied to any kind of shield. Also *attrib.*

a 1300 *K. Alis.* 1190 Laddes, That sweord and boceleris hadde. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 558 A swerd and a bocler baar he by his side. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 42 Bokelere, *pelta, ancile, parma.* 1570 Florio *1st Fruites* 17 b, What weapon is that buckler? A clownish dastardly weapon. 1611 Bible 1 *Chron.* v. 18 Men able to beare buckler and sword. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1830) 280 He brought the bucklers stamped with the pictures of Cæsar into Jerusalem. 1760 Gray *Corr.* (1843) 207 A pave .. is a very large buckler .. big enough to cover the tallest man. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & Fall* I. 12 The buckler was of an oblong and concave figure, four feet in length. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* II. xvi, Each knight .. Take buckler, spear, and brand. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. vii. 222 Ajax .. upheld A buckler like a rampart.

2. *fig.* A means of defence; protection protector.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 265 þe bookeler of þis goostly fi3t is a man to holde his pees in tyme. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xiii. 71 Sufficient bokeler a3ens this assailing. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xvii[i]. 1 My buckler, ye horne of my health, and my proteccion. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IV. 961 His country's buckler, and the Grecian boast. 1857 C. Brontë *Professor* I. iii. 37 On a buckler of impenetrable indifference.

3. *Anat.* (see quots.)

[1611 Cotgr., *Bouclier de l'estomac*, The triangular gristle that grows to the bottome of the breast-bone, and from the middle thereof hangs over the stomacke.] 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Commyng fro the boucler of the stomacke vnto the share bone. *a* 1648 Digby *Closet Open.* (1677) 126 Bones of rosted or boiled Beef .. the Ribs, the Chine-bones, the buckler Plate-bone. 1706 Phillips, *Buckler of beef*, a Piece cut off from the Surloin.

4. In various technical senses: a. (see quots.)

1674 Petty *Disc. R. Soc.* 115 Let the same [Cylinder] .. be covered with a moveable Head (such as in pressing of Pilchards they call a Buckler). 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Buckler of a cask* denotes a moveable head, whereby to compress the contents of it. In this sense we say, a buckler of pilchards. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 221 Afterwards the fish are .. packed in wooden hogshead casks and pressed .. as closely as possible together by pressing stones and bucklers.

b. *Naut.* (see quots.)

1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xxxi, The cables were not yet unbent or bucklers shipped. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 101 *Bucklers*, pieces of elm plank barred close against the inside of the hawse-holes to prevent the water from coming in. Those used at sea, denominated Blind Bucklers, have no aperture; but those used .. at anchor, and called Riding Bucklers, are made in two pieces .. having a hole in the middle, large enough to admit the cable.

c. *Anat., Zool.*, etc. Variously applied to the hard protective covering of parts of the body of different animals, as of the armadillo, the ganoid fishes, and some crustacea; *spec.* the anterior segment of the shell of the trilobites.

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 171 *Alima*, Leach. The body and tail extremely elongated, as well as the shell or buckler. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 232/1 This buckler [of the trilobites] has much analogy with the carapace of Apus. 1845 Dr. Baird in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. xiii. 153 Copepoda .. envelope consisting of a buckler, enclosing head and thorax. 1854 H. Miller *Footpr. Creat.* iv. (1874) 43 All the ganoids of the period .. have dermal bucklers placed right over their true skulls. 1855 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* 5 In the armadillo .. the trunk is protected by a large buckler of this bony armour.

† 5. Phrases (sense 1): *To play at bucklers, at sword and buckler*: to fence; see also Sword. *To take up the bucklers*: to enter the lists, present oneself as a champion. *To deserve to carry the buckler*: (with negative expressed or implied) to be worthy to be remotely compared with, = mod. 'to be fit to hold a candle to'. *To carry away the bucklers*: to come off winner. *To give, lay down, yield the bucklers*: to own oneself beaten. *Obs.*

a 1500 *Rel. Ant.* I. 83, iiij and xx^te^. oxon playing at the sword and bokeler. 1592 Greene *Disput.* Wks. 1881–3 X. 222 Giuing you the bucklers at this weapon, let me haue a blow with you at another. 1593 *Tell-trothe's N. Y. Gift* 30 That could play at bucklers So soone as she was past her cradell. 1607 Topsell *Serpents* 644 Severus side carryed away the bucklers. 1640 Bp. Hall *Episc.* I. § 11. 48 When he can .. prove it not Apostolike .. we shall give him the Bucklers. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* I. lix. (1739) 109 The Clergy took up the Bucklers, and beat both King and Commons to a Retreat. 1642 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* 47 One that deserves to carry the Buckler unto Sampson. 1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 3, I shal herein willinglie yeeld him the bucklers; .. I confess, he hath the better of me. 1679 Prance *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 45 After much bandying on every side, the Jesuite was fain to lay down the Bucklers. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 61 John dying before he could make a reply .. Dr. Franc. White took up the bucklers. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 31. ? 3 They fought at Sword and Buckler.

6. *Comb.*, as *buckler-maker*; also **buckler-beak**, a fossil ganoid with a beak-shaped upper jaw; **buckler-fern**, the genus *Aspidium*; † **buckler-band**, the left hand; **buckler-head**, the fossil fish *Cephalaspis*; **buckler-headed**, having a head like a buckler; **buckler-mustard**, *Biscutella auriculata*; **buckler-play, -playing, -player**, fencing, a fencer; **buckler-thorn**, *Rhamnus Paliurus aculeatus.*

1882 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. iii. 441 The *buckler ferns (*Lastrea dilatata*) of themselves forming a splendid shade. 1677 Hobbes *Homer* 238 Wearí'd was thereby his *buckler-hand. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 587 In the Cephalaspis (or *buckler-head). 1415 in *York Myst.* Introd. 23 *Bukler-makers. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 36 A Bock[el]ere maker, *peltarius.* *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 9 Bokeler makers, dyers, and lether sellers. *a* 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* IV. 598 Bot *buklar play was thair sport most frequent. 1722 De Foe *Hist. Plague* (1840) 47 Singing of Ballads, Buckler play, or such like causes of Assemblies of People, be utterly prohibited. 1448 Shillingford *Lett.* (1871) 68 Ever stonde yn defence as a *bokeler player. 1468 *Medulla Gram., Gladiatura*, a *bokeler pleyng. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 115, I knowe no Englishe name for it [Rhamnus]. But it maye be called ether Christes thorne or *buklars thorne. 1706 in Phillips; hence in Bailey, Johnson, etc.

Buckler (bʊ·kləɹ), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To act as a buckler to; to shield, defend, protect.

1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, I. iv. 579 'Tis not the king can buckler Gaveston. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 99 Can Oxford .. Now buckler Falsehood with a Pedigree? 1861 J. Sheppard *Fall Rome* IV. 227 These new nationalities .. bucklered the Empire against their [the Avars'] blows.

† 2. *trans.* To ward or catch (blows).

1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 50, I will .. buckler with thee blowes twice two for one.

Bucklered (bʊ·kləɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. Buckler *sb.* + -ED.] Armed or furnished with bucklers.

1832 Thorpe *Cædmon* 185 The bucklered warriors. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. iv. 108 Bucklered warriors ranged around.

† **Bu·ckling**, *sb. nonce-wd.* [f. Buck *sb.*[1] + -ling.] A young buck; a little fop.

1778 Garrick *Epil. to Fathers*, Ye bucks & bucklings of the age.

Buckling (bʊ·klin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Buckle *v.*]

1. The action of fastening with a buckle; also *fig.*

1625 Laud *Serm.* (1837) 69 A double buckling and knitting of the State together. 1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. xii, At buckling of the falchion belt.

b. *concr.* A brace, a fastening; that which is buckled on.

1861 Smiles *Engineers* II. 449 The main chains were to be .. secured by bucklings. 1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 281 Thereupon lays body bare Of bucklings.

† 2. The action of closing *with* an enemy; engagement, onset. *Obs.*

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 1041/2 His valiaunt buckling with two enemies. 1604 Edmonds *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 98 In the buckling he might have received a small losse.

3. A bending, giving way; also, *techn.* the curving or crumpling of a plain surface under longitudinal pressure.

1651 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 56 For the buckling of their knees. 1850 E. Clark *Britannia & C. Bridges* I. 104 No one knew, *a priori*, the resistance of plates to buckling. 1877 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 8 Dec. 362 The old 'sash-saw' was .. kept strained within a frame or 'sash' to prevent its buckling or bending. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 599 The curvature technically called buckling.

† 4. The crisping and curling, or retaining in curl (of hair). Also *attrib. Obs.*

1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 38 § 2 It is the last time my black coat will bear scouring, or my long wig buckling. 1740 Cheyne *Regimen* Introd. 9 The buckling upon Pipes and boiling soft broken Hair. 1846 J. Train *Buchanites* in Fairholt s.v. *Buckling*, Their locks .. restrained from falling .. over the back and bosom by small buckling-combs.

Buckling (bʊ·klin), *ppl. a.* [f. Buckle *v.* + -ing[2].] Crisply curling, waving.

18.. Crawfurd *Classif. Races* (L.) With the European races, the hair of the head is usually, soft, silky, or buckling.

† **Bu·ck-mast.** *Obs.* [:—OE. **bóc-mæst* mast of the beech. The name must go back to the time when the beech was still called *bóc, bok*, of which the latest known instance is in the 12th c. The vowel of *buck-* shows the shortening of orig. *ō* before two consonants; cf. *Buckland*:—OE. *bócland.*] Beech-mast.

a 1425 *Master of Game* (Halliw.) The bores fedyng is properliche ycleped akyr of ookys berynge and bukmast. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 110 They will not eat Buckmast wherewithal Hogs grow fat. 1863 Prior *Plant-n.* 31.

† **Bucko·ne.** *Obs.* Also buccoon. [ad. It. *boccone*, f. *bocca* mouth.] A mouthful, morsel.

1625 Purchas *Pilgrim* II. 1340 The Diet of the Turkes is sometimes rosted Buckones (that is, small bits or morsels of flesh). 1629 Capt. Smith *Trav. & Adv.* xiii. 24 The Tymor .. fed upon Pillaw .. with little bits of mutton or Buckones. 1659 Gauden *Tears of Ch.* 673 Having purchased a good buccoon, and craving for more.

Buckorome, obs. form of Buckram.

‖ **Buckra** (bʊ·krä). Also **buccra, buckara, buccara, buckree, -ro.** [In negro patois of Surinam, *bakra*, master. According to J. L. Wilson, quoted in Mahn's Webster, in lang. of Calabar coast, 'demon, powerful and superior being'. H. Goldie *Dict. of Efik Lang.* (of Old Calabar) has *mbākara, mākara*, white man, European, f. *kara* to encompass, get round, master (a subject).]

A white man (in negro talk).

1794 *European Mag.* XXVI. 144 De noder day When Buckro no be beating. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* II. x, Ah, piccaninny buccra! how you do? 1863 20 *Yrs. in W. Ind. &c.* in *Reader* 21 Feb. 189 'Buckra die hard this time' said the negroes; 'Since Gospel come buckra die hard.'

Buckram (bʊ·krăm), *sb.* Forms: 3, 5 **bukeram**, (4 **bougeren**), 4, 6 **bukram**, 5 **bokram**, 5–6 **bokeram, -ham**, 6 **bocram**(e, **-keram, bucram, -um, buckeram**(e, **-mme**, 6–7 **buckrom, -erom, -orome**, 8 **buchram**, 6– **buckram.** [Found in most of the European langs. between 12th and 15th c.; cf. OF. *boquerant* (12th c.), *bouqueran, bouquerrant, bouguerant*, mod.F. *bougran*, Pr. *bocaran*, Cat. *bocaram* (Diez), Sp. *bucaran*, It. *bucherame* (in Boccaccio 14th c.), med.L. (in France) *boquerannus, bucaranus*, (in Italy) *buchiranus*; also MHG. *buggeram, buggeran, buckeram*, MDu. *bocraen, bocrael, bollecraen, boucraen.* In early continental and apparently in early Eng. use it denoted a costly and delicate fabric, sometimes of cotton and sometimes of linen; but it afterwards acquired the sense of coarse gummed linen used for linings, thus becoming synonymous with Sp. *bocacl*, F. *boucassin*, Bocasin; and this meaning it retains in modern Eng., Fr., and It. (The MHG. lexicographers state that in that lang. the word meant 'a fabric of goat's hair', but this explanation may perhaps be a conjecture founded on a supposed derivation from Ger. *bock* Buck *sb.*[1]) As the Eng. forms generally have *m*, while all the Fr. forms have *n*, it is possible that the word may have been adopted into Eng. not from Fr. but from Italian. For the history of the word in Europe, and its probable changes of meaning, see Col. Yule's *Marco Polo* I. 46–48 and 59.

Of the ultimate etymology nothing is really known. Some refer to It. *bucherare* 'to pierce full of holes', supposing that the name was first given to a kind of muslin or net (cf. quot. 1548 in 1). Reiske (in *Constantin. Porphyrog* ed. Niebuhr II. 530) proposes Arab ابو قرام *abū qirām* pannus cum intextis figuris', but he does not say where he found this compound; the simple *qirām* is of doubtful meaning, the native lexicographers quoted in the Qāmūs giving the various renderings 'red veil', 'striped and figured woollen cloth', 'thin veil' (Freytag, s.v.). Others suggest derivation from *Bokhara*, or from *Bulgaria*, but this does not agree with the early Fr. forms.]

† 1. A kind of fine linen or cotton fabric. *Obs.*

1222 *Ornamenta Eccl. Sarum* in *Register S. Osmund* (1884) II. 132 Alba una de bukeram, cum parura, brodata. 1340 *Ayenb.* 258 þe queade riche þet zuo ofte ham ssredeþ ase of to zofte bougeren and of to moche of pris pourpre. 1411 *Licence to Bp. Waterford* 26 Apr. in *Close Roll*, [To export from England to Ireland, duty free], 18 pec. de Bokerham. 1463 Marg. Paston in *Lett.* 472 II. 132, I kan gettyn non gode bokeram in this town. 1475 *Hist. MSS. Commiss., Inv. Goods* I. 555 A crosse of blue bokeram for the roode. 1548 Thomas *Rules Italian Grammar* in *Promp. Parv.* 42 *Bucherame*, buckeramme, & some there is white, made of bombase, so thinne that a man mai see through it. 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Stafford.*, iij olde vestements, one of grene satten, the other of blewe bukeram. [1849–53 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* II. vi. 104 The mitre was made of .. plain, fine linen .. which, during the Middle Ages, was known here in England under the name of 'buckram'.]

2. A kind of coarse linen or cloth stiffened with gum or paste. *Men in buckram*: sometimes proverbially for non-existent persons, in allusion to Falstaff's 'four rogues in buckram' (quot. 1596).

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 171 Fustiane, and canvase, Carde, bokeram, of olde tyme thus it wase. 1549 Cheke in Ellis *Orig. Lett. Lit. Men* (1843) 8, I lack painted bucrum to lai betweyne bokes and bordes in mi studi. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 217 Foure Rogues in Buckrom let

drine at me. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* (1675) Pref. 21 The fashion, that now-a-days allows our Gallants to wear fine Laces upon Canvass and Buckram. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* III. § 9 One of our ladies .. stiffened..with hoops and whalebone and buckram. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xv, My stomach .. is .. too well bumbasted out with straw and buckram.

†**b.** A lawyer's bag; = *buckram-bag*. *Obs.*

1608 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* IV. ii. 107 Yes, to looke long upon inck & black buckrom [in allusion to Attorneys' bags]. 1622 Fletcher *Sp. Curate* IV. vii, To be .. A Lawyer's Asse, to carry Bookes, and Buckrams.

3. *fig.* Stiffness; a stiff and starched manner; that which gives a man a stiff exterior.

1682 H. More *Annot. Glanvil's Lux O.* 55 His Style, the texture whereof is not onely Fustian, but over-often hard and stiff Buckram. 1785 Cornwallis *Let.* 24 May in *Corr* (1859) I. vii. 191 A fine, good-humoured, unaffected lad, no pride or buckram. 1793 Roberts *Looker-on* (1794) II. 181 To endure the confinement and buckram of any formal course of habit. 1822 Hazlitt *Men & Mann.* Ser. II. x. (1869) 196 Laying aside the buckram of pedantry and pretence.

4. *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* **a.** Of buckram, like buckram.

1537 *Bury Wills* (1850) 129, I beqwethe to Robart Payne a bocram shert, and to yonge Mr. Robt a bocram shert. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* III. 623 She..took with her a Buckeram Apron. 1571 Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 100 To clothe him selfe with nothing els, but a demie bukram cassok. 1645 Milton *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 365 A meer petti-fogger .. so hardy, as to lay aside his buckram wallet, and make himself a fool in Print. 1820 Byron *Let. to Murray* 12 Nov., Pointing to his buckram shirt collar and inflexible cravat. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. VI. i. 263 Well may the buckram masks start together, terror-struck.

b. *fig.* Stiff, 'starched', 'stuck up'; that has a false appearance of strength.

a 1589 Fulke *Agst. Allen* 301 (L.) A few buckram bishops of Italy. 1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 122 Prostitute their ingenious labours to inrich such buckorome gentlemen. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* II. vi. 60, 300 Buckram Bishops of the selfe same making. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* V. 287 A wondrous buckram style,—the best he [Johnson] could get. 1856 Miss Bird *Englishwoman in America* 374 In America no play was ever more successful than the 'Buckram Englishman'.

5. *Comb.*, as *buckram-maker*; also, **buckram-bag**, a lawyer's bag (sometimes = the lawyer himself); **buckram-men**, men in buckram (cf. 2).

1611 Barrey *Ram Alley* I. in *Dodsley* (1780) V. 424 The buckram-bag must trudge all weathers. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 313 His Face is like a Lawyer's Buckram Bag, that has always Business in it. *c* 1644 Cleveland *Rupertismus* (1687) 53 The terror of whose Name can out of seven Like Falstaf's Buckram-men, make fly eleven.

Buckram (bʊ·krăm), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To pad or stiffen with buckram; to give to anything a starched pomposity or a false appearance of strength. Also with *out*, *up*. Chiefly *fig.*

1783 Cowper *Task* VI. 652 His most holy book..was never used before To buckram out the memory of a man. 1784 Warton in Boswell *Johnson* (1831) V. 211 It may have been written by Walpole, and buckram'd by Mason. 1792 Roberts *Looker-on* (1794) I. 53 You pinched, buckramed, and pomatumed me up to such a degree. 1855 De Quincey in H. Page *Life & Writ.* II. xviii. 111 But afterwards—he buckramed or crinolined his graceful sketch with an elaborate machinery of gnomes and sylphs.

Buckramed (bʊ·krămd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ED.] Stiffened with buckram; clad in buckram. Also *fig.*

1793 Roberts *Looker-on* (1794) II. 77 Two antiquated beaux, with long buckramed accoutrements and flowing perrukes. 1813 *Examiner* 8 Feb. 88/2 It is so stiff, so buckramed, so spiritless in manners. 1850 Hawthorne *Scarlet L.* XX. (1879) 250 His buckramed habit of clerical decorum. 1861 Sala *Tw. round Clock* 184 The starched, buckramed..skirts of my female relatives. 1880 J. C. Watts *Gt. Novelists* 89 Steeled and buckramed knights.

Bu·ckramize, *v. nonce-wd.* To buckram. *fig.*

1812 G. Colman *Br. Grins*, a *Parsons* xi. (1872) 201 Prigs —whose leaven Consists in buckramizing souls for heaven.

†**Bu·ckra·ms.** *Obs.* [perh. f. Buck *sb.*[1] 1 (referring to its offensive smell) + *rams*, var. Ramson.] Another name for Ramsons or Wild Garlic.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* V. lxxi. 638 The thirde kinde is called .. in English, Ramsons, Buckrammes, & Beares Garlike. 1611 Cotgr., *Ail d'ours*, Ramsons, Ramsies, Bucke rammes, Beares garlicke. 1783 in Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I.

Bucksaree, variant of Buxerry, *Obs.*

†**Buck's-beard.** *Obs.* [A transl. of Gr. τραγοπώγων.] A plant: Goats-beard; Salsify.

1551 Turner *Herbal* I. (1568) 59 Dioscorides writeth no more of bukkes beard but that it is good to eat. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xvii. 167 The Spaniardes Scurzonera seemeth also to be a kinde of Tragopogon or Buckesbearde.

Buck's-eye. *U. S.* (See quot.)

1883 *Leisure Hour* 476/1 Buckseye, the sweet-smelling Californian lilac (*Ceanothus*), forming a dense undergrowth.

Bucksee, Buckshish, see Bukshi, Baksheesh.

Buck's-horn. An old name for various plants, from the shape of their leaves, or appearance of their branches. **a.** *Senebiera Coronopus*, Swine's Cress. **b.** The Virginia Sumach (*Rhus typhina*). Also **Buck's horn Plantain, Buck's horn Weld**: species of Plantain, Weld.

a 1450 *MS. Bodl.* 536 (Cockayne *Leechd.* III. 316), Bukes hornes or els swynes grese (grass) and has leues slaterde as an hertys horne. 1597 Gerard *Herbal* XCVI. § 1. 346 Bvckes horne .. hath long narrowe hoarie leaues. 1712 Petiver *Rare Plants* § 6 in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 424 Virginia Sumach .. the first Branches are very soft and velvety, like the Horns of a young Deer, for which reason its call'd Buckshorn by the Country People. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 199 Bucks-horn Sallad is multipli'd only by Seed..Vide Harts-Horn Sallad.

Buck's-horn, var. of Buckhorn.

Buck-shot (bʊ·kˌʃɒt). [f. Buck *sb.*[1] + Shot.]

†**1.** ? The distance at which a buck may be shot. *Obs. rare.*

1447–8 Shillingford *Lett.* (1871) 87 The said Cathedrall Churche stant a buc shote fro and more.

2. A coarse kind of shot, larger than *swan-shot*, used in shooting deer or other large game. Also *attrib.*, as in *buckshot-cartridge*; **buckshot-cinder** (see quot.); **buckshot-rule**, a political nickname for government (of Ireland) upheld by a constabulary with loaded rifles, which arose during the Chief-Secretaryship of Mr. W. E. Forster, and was especially associated with his name, though the order that the constabulary should load with buck-shot, instead of ball as formerly, was made under his predecessor Mr. J. Lowther.

1776 O. Schuyler in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 252 Should the enemy advance .. we shall be at a loss for ball and buckshot. 1871 Napheys *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. iv. 740 A piece about the size of a buckshot is the ordinary dose. 1881 Parnell in *Daily News* 3 Oct. 6/3 Enemies to buckshot rule. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Buckshot-cinder*, cinder from the iron blast-furnace, containing grains of iron. 1885 *Suakim* iv. 88 To be used at night pending the arrival of buckshot cartridges from England.

Buckskin (bʊ·kskin). [f. Buck *sb.*[1] + Skin.]

1. The skin of a buck.

1433 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 31 Unum dublett coopertum cum bukskynnes. 1465 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 159 Unam longam tunicam de bukskynnes. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2124/4 15 Buck-skins dry'd, not pared. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4344/4 For Sale by the Candle .. 9000 Carolina Buck-Skins. 1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 82 Buck Skins at 11*s.* 6*d.* each.

2. Leather made from the skin of a buck; also from sheepskin prepared in a particular way.

1804 Huddesford *Wiccam. Chaplet* 140 Bold blades in buck-skin breeched. 1828 Scott *Fair M. Perth* I. 34 Willing to see you two as closely united together, as ever needle stitched buckskin. 1846–83 R. Eg.-Warburton *Hunt. Songs* (1883) xlvi. 134 Buckskin's the only wear fit for the saddle. 1878 Black *Green Past.* xiii. 100 The suit of grey buckskin which he wore.

b. *attrib.* and *comb.*

1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1593) 79 In buck-skin cotes. 1660 Pepys *Diary* 1 June, The fine pair of buckskin gloves. 1710 *Tatler* No. 241 ¶ 9 A Pair of Buck-Skin Breeches. 1753 H. Walpole *Corr.* I. 198 A young squire booted and spurred and buckskin-breeched. 1824 Cobbett *Weekly Register* 12 June 674 Priests..who never wear buckskin breeches, and go a fox-hunting. 1877 J. Allen *Amer. Bison* 581 The buckskin suit of the Rocky Mountain hunter.

3. Breeches made of buckskin. (In first quot. possibly gloves or boots of that material.

1481–90 Howard *Housch. Bks.* 315 My Lord paied to his cordwaner .. for a payr bucskyns .. xviij. *d.* *a* 1658 Cleveland *News fr. Newcastle* 120 [He]..in embroidered Buckskins blows his Nails. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 657 The honest buckskin .. Our modern Nimrod turns to sattin breeches. 1851 Kingsley *Yeast* II. 34 A red coat and white buckskins.

†**4.** A nickname of the American troops during the Revolutionary war; hence, a native American.

1787 Burns *Amer. War*, Cornwallis fought as long's he dought, An' did the buckskins claw, man. 1800 Weems *Washington* II. (1877) 8 George Washington a buck skin! ..impossible! he was certainly an European. 1823 Thacher *Mil. Jrnl.* 72 The burlesque epithet of Yankee from one party, and that of Buckskin from the other.

Hence **Bu·ckskinned** *a.*

1829 A. Fonblanque *Eng. under Admin.* (1837) I. 240 Yorkshire buckskinned 'Squires. 1884 Joaquin Miller *Mem. & Rime* 107 A savage buckskinned delegate to Congress .. from .. Oregon.

Bucksome, obs. form of Buxom.

†**Bu·ck-stall.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. Buck *sb.*[1] + Stall.] A large net for catching deer.

1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, xi, The greatest Destruction of Red Deer .. is with Nets called Deer-hays and Buck-stalls. 1613 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. iii. (1772) II. 131 Knit thy torne Buck-stals with well-twisted threds. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VI. 317 Sir Henry pitcht a Buckstall (wherewith he used to take Deer in the Forest) in the narrowest place of the Marsh. 1870 Edgar *Runnymede* 156 We may be dealt with as deer in a buckstall.

†**Buck's tongue.** *Obs.* Some rough leaved herb; perhaps Bugloss, or Prickly Ox-tongue.

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 20 *Barba yrsina*, assimilatur lingue bouis, asperiora tamen habet folia; anglice *buckestonge*.

Buckthorn (bʊ·kθɒrn). [f. Buck *sb.*[1] + Thorn. App. Lyte's translation of the It and mod. L. names.] The shrub *Rhamnus catharticus*; the berries of which yield sap-green and other pigments, and were formerly used as a powerful cathartic.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. XXX. 810 The Italians do call it *Spino Merlo*, some call it *Spino ceruino* .. and of Valerius Cordus, *Cerui spina*: we may well call it in English, Bucke Thorne. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 99 Bvckthorne, the beries do purge downwards mightily flegme and choller. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Of buckthorn berries are made three several sorts of colours. 1859 W. Coleman *Woodlands* (1862) 122 On chalky or loamy soils, we may occasionally find the Buckthorn growing in considerable plenty.

Bu·ck-tooth. [f. Buck *sb.*[1] + Tooth.] A large projecting tooth. Also *attrib.*

[*a* 1550 *Addicioun of Scottis Corniklis, &c.* (Th. Thomson) 3 (Jam.) Schir Thomas Boyde was slane be Alexander Stewart buktuth and his sonnes.] 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. XVI. i. 440 He ordered a man's teeth to be pulled out, for no other reason than their being buck-teeth. 1866 Carlyle *Remin., E. Irving* 99 An older..bigger boy, with red hair, wild buck teeth, and scorched complexion.

Hence **Bu·ck-toothed** *ppl. a.*

1863 Sir B. Burke *Viciss. Fam.* III. 274 One shall be buck-toothed, another hair-lipped and the fourth a stammerer.

Bucku: see Buchu.

†**Bu·ck-wa·shing.** *Obs.* [f. Buck *sb.*[3] + Wash *v.*] The process of washing coarse and very dirty linen, by boiling it in an alkaline lye (Buck *sb.*[3]), and afterwards beating and rinsing it in clear water; see *bucking-washing* in Bucking *vbl. sb.*[1] So **Buck-washer**; also dial. **buck-wash.**

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. iii. 164 You were best meddle with buck-washing. 1611 Cotgr. *Buandiere*, a laundresse, or buck-washer. 1829 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 26 His office of buckwasher, that is of verse corrector to his Majesty. 1845 — *Cromwell's Lett. & Sp.* (1873) I. ii. 11 Such a job of buckwashing. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Wd.-bk.* (E. D. S.) *Buch-wesh* or *woshin'*, a large wash of heavy, coarse linen .. In the buck-wesh no soap was used, but the linen was boiled in the buck-lee. It was then carried to a neighbouring stream or spring, and laid upon a smooth stone or a block .. there the linen was beaten with a 'batstaff', after which it was well 'swilled' in the pure water.

Buckwheat (bʊ·kˌhwīt). Also 6 buk-, bockwheate. [perh. immediately ad. Du. *bockweit* (*bockwcydt* in Lyte) or Ger. *buchweize* 'beech-wheat' from the shape of the triquetrous seeds, whence also the botanical name *Fagopyrum*; but it was referred to as a familiar name by Turner, 30 years before Lyte professed to take it from Dutch, so that the name may have been of Eng. origin, after Buck-mast or Buck *sb.*[2] Barnaby Googe app. independently called it *beech-wheat*.]

1. A species of *Polygonum* (*P. Fagopyrum*), a native of Central Asia, whence it was introduced into Europe by the Turks about the 13th c. The seed is in Europe used as food for horses, cattle, and poultry; in N. America its meal is made into 'buckwheat cakes', regarded as a dainty for the breakfast-table. Formerly also called Brank.

1548 Turner *Names of Herbs* (1881) 35 Elatine is lyke wythwynde, but it hath seedes and floures lyke Buckwheate; it may be named in englishe running Buckwheate or bynde corne. 1551 [see 2]. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 31, I had rather call it Beechwheate, bicause the graine therof is threecorned, not unlike the beechmast both in color and forme. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* IV. xiv. 468 In base Almaigne Bockweydt, after whiche name it may be englished Bockwheat. 1597 Gerard *Herbal* I. xlvii. 89 Buckwheat nourisheth less than wheat. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. i. xi. 236 Indian Corn and buckwheat are used for feeding poultry. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 456 In part of Normandy and Bretagne, they live very much .. upon buck-wheat. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* ii. 20 Buckwheat is used almost exclusively for feeding pheasants.

b. *attrib.*

1865 Baring-Gould *Werewolves* 3 He was down by the hedge of his buckwheat field, and the sun had set. 1873 *Atlas of Michigan* Pref. 20 Upon a somewhat similar soil is found the 'Buckwheat'.. pine. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.* s.v. *Coal*, *Buckwheat-coal*..is the smallest size, and usually included in the dirt or culm. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 191/3 To go to America for a good .. Buckwheat cake.

2. Applied to other species of *Polygonum*, esp. to Black Bindweed (*P. Convolvulus*) or 'Running Buckwheat', and to *P. tartaricum* 'Tartarean Buckwheat'.

1548 [see 1]. 1551 Turner *Herbal* 165, I call it runnynge bukwheate, because in thre thynges it resemblethe bukwheate. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 281 Running Buckwheat or Bindweed .. putteth forth smal leaues, round and hairy. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 101 The beautiful buck-wheat, whose transparent leaves and stalks are so brightly tinged with vermilion.

Bucky, variant form of Buckie.

Buclere, obs. form of Buckler.

Bucolic (biuko·lik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 bucolique, bucolik, 7 -ike, -icke, 8 -ick. [ad. L. *būcolic-us*, a. Gr. βουκολικ-ός, f. βουκόλος herdsman.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to herdsmen or shepherds; pastoral.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Bucolike*, pertaining to heasts or heardsmen. 1750 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 37 ¶ 10 The Pollio of Virgil..is a composition truly bucolick. 1803 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1867) I. 50 He goes on, mingling bucolic details and sentimental effusions. 1863 Mary Howitt tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xvii. 167 The shepherds and shepherdesses .. milk the cattle, and compose bucolic poems. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* X. 308 Bucolic poetry.

2. Pertaining to country life; rural, rustic, countryfied. (Somewhat *humorous*.)

1846 Lytton *Lucretia* (1853) 247 The second [partner] had a bucolic turn. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* 67 The keenest of bucolic minds felt a whispering awe at the sight of the gentry. 1875 A. R. Hope *Schoolboy Fr.* 308 A sturdy-looking bucolic individual. 1878 Lady Herbert *Hübner's Ramble* II. xii. 212 In its happy, bucolic isolation.

B. *sb.* [cf. L. *Būcolica*, Gr. βουκολικά in same use.]

1. *pl.* Pastoral poems: rarely *sing.* a single poem.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. x. (1883) I. 62 What thinge can be more familiar than his [Virgil's] bucolikes. *a* 1560 Rolland *Crt.*

Venus III. 103 His Georgiks and Bucolikis. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Bucolicks*, pastoral songs, or songs of Heardsmen. **1870** *Daily News* 16 Apr., The manufacture of maple sugar, of which I may sing you a bucolic when the season arrives.

2. = Bucolic poet.

1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxxix. III. 59 Spenser, who is erroneously ranked as our earliest English bucolic.

3. A rustic, peasant. (*humorous.*)

1862 *Sat. Rev.* No. 351. 72/1 It is a satisfaction to make the personal acquaintance of so worthy a bucolic.

4. *pl.* Agricultural pursuits. *rare.*

1865 *Times* 15 Apr., A fancy farm steading..for any special branch of bucolics that may most delight the proprietor.

Buco·lical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = BUCOLIC *a.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurell* 327 Theocritus with his bucolycal relacyons. **1830** T. HAMILTON *C. Thornton* 103 His favourite bucolical pursuits. **1881** BENHAM *Church Controv.* in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 119/1 The outcry against scientific investigations has probably almost exhausted itself, except among very bucolical persons indeed.

Hence **Bucolically** *adv.*

1881 *Spectator* 22 Jan. 120 Mr. Bence Jones .. will have done good work..of which he may be bucolically proud.

Buco·lican. *nonce-wd.* A rustic, a countryman.

1866 J. BANKS in *Argosy* I. 171 The one characteristic of the British bucolican is his stillness and reticence.

† Buco·licon. *Obs. rare.* [a. Gr. *βουκολικόν*, sing. of *βουκολικά* 'pastoral poems'.] A bucolic poem.

1640 W. HODGSON *Div. Cosmogr.* 79 His three and twentieth [Psalm]..we may call his Bucolicon.

Bu·colism. *nonce-wd.* [f. BUCOL-IC + -ISM.] A rustic phrase or characteristic.

1830 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* 7 The lowest 'bucolisms' of Theocritus.

Bucram, -um, obs. forms of BUCKRAM.

Bucra·ne. *Arch.* Also **bucra·nium.** [F. *bucrane*, and L. *bucranium*, ad. Gr. *βουκράνιον*, f. *βοῦς* ox + *κρανίον* skull.] A sculptured ornament representing an ox-skull.

1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms in Art*, *Bucrania.* **1878** R. J. PLAYFAIR *Algeria* (ed. 2) 232 Over the columns and pilasters [of the Temple] are panels ornamented by bucranes.

Bud (bʊd), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–5 **hodde,** 5–7 **budde,** (6 **bood, botthe**), 7 **budd,** 6– **bud.** [Late ME. *budde, bodde*; of uncertain etymology. In ME. identical in form with BUDDE.

Prof. Skeat suggests a connexion of some kind with ODu. *botte*, mod. Du. *bot* a bud, or with OF. *boter*, mod. F. *bouter* to push, put forth, whence F. *bouton* (see BUTTON *sb.*) 'bud'. (Franck refers the ODu. word to a Romanic source akin to or identical with OF. *boter*.) But such a change from *t* to *d* is anomalous.]

1. *Bot.* A little projection found at the axil of a leaf, composed of scales, which are small leaves, and forming the rudiment of a branch, cluster of leaves, or blossom. Hence, applied to a flower (or leaf) at any stage of growth until fully opened.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxv, Sumtyme burgynge of boddes beþ gnawe and frete with flyes. *c* **1400** *Purif. Marie* in *Tundale's Vis.* (Turnb. 1843) 135 The comyng Of greene veer with fresch buddes new. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 234 So longe it is called the budde of a rose, as it is not a perfyte rose. **1527** ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Oij, The best flowres ben of the rede apples..whan the botthes begynne the blossome and to go open. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 114 A worme i'th budde. *a* **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 64 To pluck away the bearing buds, before they proceed unto flowers or fruit. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 207 ¶ 8 The swelling bud and opening blossom. **1832** TENNYSON *Lotos-Eat.* 71 The folded leaf is woo'd from out the bud. **1842** GRAY *Struct. Bot.* i. (1880) 7 An incipient stem or branch, with its rudimentary leaves, is a Bud.

b. *Zool.* A similar growth in animals of low organization, which develops into a new individual.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 433/1 The new individual grows upon the parent as a bud or sprout. **1861** HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. i. 46 The creature gives off from certain parts of its body buds or gemmæ, which at a fixed period become detached, and give rise to new animals.

2. *transf.* Used of things resembling buds: as the rudiment of a horn when it begins to sprout; a nipple; a pimple in farcy, a disease of horses.

1593 NASHE *Christs T.* (1613) 145 Their breasts they embuske vp on hie, and their round Roseate buds immodestly lay forth. **1639** T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 304 This powder healeth the buds or knots of the farcin. **1641** FRENCH *Distill.* iv. (1651) 103 The young buds of Harts-horne. **1702** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3814/4 A..Grey Gelding .. scar'd with the Farcy Buds.

3. *fig.* Anything in an immature or undeveloped state.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 238/2 Such a desire is a budde of ambition. **1592** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xxxix. 193 Our decent Church-Rites..Did then put forth her Braunches, and weare fruitfull in the bood. **1632** G. HERBERT *Temple*, *Sunday* i, The fruit of this, the next worlds bud. **1727** THOMSON *Summer* 582 The wint'ry blast of death Kills not the buds of virtue.

b. Said of children or young persons, or as a term of endearment.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 82 Now will Canker-sorrow eat my bud [Arthur], And chase the natiue beauty from his cheeke. **1675** WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* II. i, You are my own dear bud. *Ibid.* III. ii, 'Tis no matter, no matter, bud. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* VI. 176 Her eye .. dwelt Full on the child; she took it: 'Pretty bud!.. half open'd bell of the woods!' **1881** *Confessions of Friv. Girl* 39 This is your first party .. Yes, I am what is called a bud.

c. 'A weaned calf of the first year' (Ray *S. and E. C. Words* (1674) 60). Still in *dial.* use.

1662 *Collect. Campsey Ash* 30 in Nichols *Bibl. Top. Brit.* (1790) III. For every gast beast and heifer, gast ware and bud [calf], three half-pence apiece. **1875** PARISH *Sussex Dial., Bud*, a calf of the first year, so called because the horns then begin to appear or bud. *Mod. dial. Kent*, There are three halfers [heifers] and two nice young buds in the yard.

4. Phr. *In bud* (said of plants; cf. *in leaf, in flower*): budding. *In the bud*: not yet developed; often *fig.* = young, immature, 'in the germ'. *To nip* or *crush in the bud*: *fig.* to repress or destroy (a project, etc.) in its first beginnings.

1677 HORNECK *Law of Consideration* (1704) 89 If a tree does not thrive, if flowers do wither in the bud. **1746** *Rep. Cond. Sir J. Cope* 12 The crushing in the bud an Insurrection. **1844** *Mem. Babylonian P'cess.* II. 168 The plot was apparently nipped in the bud. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* I. 31 While life was yet in bud and blade. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 258 Promising germs of freedom were .. crushed in the bud. **1871** EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* (1880) § 445 A flectional word is a phrase in the bud.

5. *Comb.*, as *bud-blighted, -crowned, -like* adjs., *bud-coal, -generation, -scale, -time, -variation.* Also **bud-bird** (*dial.*), the Bullfinch; **† bud-cutter,** obs. name of an insect (transl. F. *lisette* 'coupe-bourgeon', Boiste); **bud-germ** (*Zool.*) = 1 b; **bud-glue** (see quot.); **bud-rudiment,** the cell in the embryo, from which the bud is developed.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* 35 The provincial "'bud-bird' of Herefordshire, the bullfinch. **1820** SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. i. 122 The *bud-blighted flowers of happiness. **1866** CHR. ROSSETTI *Prince's Progr. &c.* 3 Poppies..Wrapped in *bud-coats hairy and neat. **1857** EMERSON *Poems* 50 The *bud-crowned Spring. **1693** EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 100 To have the end of their new Shoots..cut off by a little black round Insect, call'd *Bud-Cutter. **1880** C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 190 A bud may revert to the character of a former state many *bud-generations ago. **1884** BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 99 Hanstein has termed these organs which cover the buds with a sticky secretion 'Beleimer', or Colleters, and their sticky product *bud-glue, or Blasto-colla. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 42 To watch young beauty's *budlike feelings burst And load the soul with love. **1847–9** TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 427/1 A simple canal with bud-like processes. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 297 A cell, which Pringsheim calls the "'bud-rudiment'. **1880** GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 400 *Bud-scales. The dry teguments which serve to protect the .. growing point within during the season of rest.

† Bud, *sb.*[2] *Sc. Obs.* [prob. var. of *bod*, BODE an offering, f. ppl. stem of OE. *bēodan* (see BID *v.*) to offer.] A bribe. Also in comb. *bud-taker.*

1436 *Acts Jas. I*, clv. (JAM.) All jugeis sall gar the assysouris sweir .. that thay nouther haue tane, nor sall tak meid na buddis of ony partie. **1535** LYNDESAY *Satyre* 1616, I am ane Iudge..Na bud nor fauour may my sicht oversyle. **1579** *Act Jas. VI* (1597) § 93 The saidis Bud-takeris, to be displaced and deprived simpliciter of their offices. *a* **1651** CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow) III. 394 They acquired wealth by taking budds from such as had sutes to him.

Bud (bʊd), *v.*[1] [f. BUD *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* a. To put forth buds, to sprout. b. with *out*: To come or push out, as a bud.

1398 [see BUDDING *vbl. sb.*[1]] *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 54 Buddun as trees, *gemmo.* **1535** COVERDALE *Job* xiv. 8 The stocke .. will budde. **1626** BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 417 The removing of the Tree some Moneth before it Buddeth. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 206 If..a Carbuncle bud out in the Arms or Legs. **1813** SCOTT *Rokeby* III. xxviii, The rose is budding fain. **1862** H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xv. § 119 (1875) 336 The wings and legs of a bird..when they bud out from the sides of the embryo.

2. *fig.* To spring forth, as a bud; to begin to grow; to develop; also with *out, up.*

1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 184 Thairby Goddis woord should somewhat bud. *a* **1593** H. SMITH *Serm.* (1866) II. 254 Many vices bud out of this one. **1608** GOLDING *Epit. Frossard's Chron.* II. 68 There was trouble and insurrection budding vp. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 94 The sodaine breach..is budded out, For France hath flaw'd the League. **1713** YOUNG *Last Day* III. 317 There, buds the promise of celestial worth. **1859** MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VIII. lxvi. 210 The camps which Agricola had planted ..budded, in the course of ages, into little towns.

3. *trans.* To put forth as buds; to produce by gemmation; also with *forth* and *out.* Also *fig.*

1591 SPENSER *Vis. Bellay* 138 This Hydra..With seuen heads, budding monstrous crimes. **1625** *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.*, It budded forth such pestilent blossomes. **1854** WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 49 The power they [zoöphytes] possess of budding out new individuals. **1869** NICHOLSON *Zool.* lviii. (1880) 520 Within the branchial chamber [of the tadpole] .. the fore-limbs are budded forth.

4. To bring into bud, cause to bud; also *fig.*

1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 3 The strength and fervour of whose pregnant ray, Buds every branch, and blossomes every spray. ? *a* **1700** *Hawthorn Tree* in Child *Ballads* I. 313 Next yere againe I will be sene To bude my branches. **1852** TUPPER *Proverb. Philos.* 403 When did the body elevate, expand, and bud the mind?

5. *Gardening.* To ingraft by inserting a bud of a shrub or tree under the bark of another 'stock', for the purpose of raising flowers or fruit different from those of the stock. Also *absol.*

1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 119 We no where Art do so triumphant see, As when it Grafs or Buds the Tree. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 198 You may .. bud at the end of this month. *Ibid.* Stocks to bud Oranges and Lemons on. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Laurel*, Grafted or budded upon black Cherry Stalks. **1853** *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIII. 131 He grafted, and budded, and hybridised. **1861** DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 156 To be budded on the Musk Rose.

† Bud, *v.*[2] *Sc.* [f. BUD *sb.*[2].] *trans.* To bribe.

c **1565** LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Cron. Scotl.* (1728) 148 They budded the king to bide at home. **1582–8** *Hist. Jas. VI*, (1804) 198 Moirtoun .. buddit Tullybardin with the office of the Comptroller. **1636** RUTHERFORD *Lett.* lxiii. (1862) I. 169 To bud and bribe the Cross. **1657** [see BUDDING *vbl. sb.*[2]].

Bud, *v. Sc.* = must: see BUS *v.*

† Budde. *Obs.* Forms: 1 **budda,** 5 **budde** (? **bude, bowde**): see also BOUD. [Of unknown etymology: the relation of the earlier *budda, budde*, with short *u*, to the later *bowde, boud*, with long vowel or diphthong, is also uncertain.] An insect; ? a beetle of some kind: cf. BOUD, weevil.

a **1200** *Semi-Saxon Vocab.* in Wr.-Wülcker 543 *Scarabæus*, scearnbudoa *uel* budda. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 54 Budde of a tree, *gemma*. Budde Flye. [cf. *ibid.* 46 Bowde, malteworme [**1499** boude of malte]. *c* **1475** *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 767 *Nomina Muscarum, Hec polumita* a bude, *Hic stabo* a scarbude. See BOUD.]

Budded (bʊ·dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. BUD *v.*[1] or *sb.*[1] + -ED.] a. In bud, budding; furnished with buds. b. Subjected to the operation of budding (BUD *v.*[1] 5). c. That has sprouted or put forth buds.

1552 HULOET, Budded, *gemmatus.* **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 36 The budded broomes. *Ibid.* May 214 His newe budded beard. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 195 Cut off the Heads of your budded Stocks. **1817** WORDSW. *Poems of Imag.* xvi, With songs the budded groves resounding. **1881** *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 851 The budded rose.

Bu·dder. *rare.* [f. BUD *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] That which buds, or is in bud.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 41 Now while the early budders are just new.

Buddha (bu·dă, bu·dˌha). Also 7–8 **Buddou,** 9 **Booddha, Bhoodha, Boudhou, Budh, Buddh, Buddho.** [a. Skr. *buddha* enlightened, awakened, pa. pple. of *budh* to awake, know, perceive.] The title given by the adherents of one of the great Asiatic religions, thence called BUDDHISM, to the founder of their faith, Śākyamuni, Gautama, or Siddārtha, who flourished in Northern India in the 5th century B. C. Śākyamuni is regarded as only the latest of a series of Buddhas or infallible religious teachers, which is hereafter to be continued indefinitely.

When applied to Śākyamuni, *Buddha* is in English use treated as a proper name, and even when used in a general sense, it is always written with a capital B.

1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 18 The Buddou, a great god among them. **1784** SIR W. CHAMBERS in *Asiat. Res.* (1799) I. 163 The Siamese have two orders of priests, and so have the worshippers of Buddou. **1803** MAHONY in *Asiat. Res.* VII. 32 This last Bhooddha will be born of a Braminee woman. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 87 With the acquiescence of .. the priests of Buddha. *Ibid.* III. 50 Relics of the four last Buddhas. **1853** WAYLAND *Mem. Judson* App. II. 410 A Buddh is a being who by virtue of .. certain austerities becomes the object of supreme adoration. **1858** MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. ii. 51 The first subjective system of faith in India, the religion of Buddha.

attrib. **1784** SIR W. CHAMBERS in *Asiat. Res.* (1799) I. 163 Knox says of the Budou Priests, etc. **1801** JOINVILLE in *Asiat. Res.* VII. 421 Some prince on the continent, professing the Boudhou religion.

Hence **Buddhahood,** the condition of a Buddha; **Buddhaship,** the office of a Buddha.

1837 G. TURNOUR *Mahâwanso* I. xxviii, Prince Siddhattho attained Buddhohood, in the character of Gotamo Buddho. **1878** DODS *Moham., Buddha & C.* iii. 147 Such then was the process by which Siddartha painfully won his way to Buddhahood. **1882** SCHAFF *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* I. 333 Gautama's Buddhaship was for five thousand years.

Buddhic (bu·dik), *a.* [see -IC.] = BUDDHIST *a.*

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 54 Such impieties peculiarly marked the Hermetic or Buddhic theology. **1817** — *Eight Dissert.* (1845) I. 62 The doctrine of Buddhic Incarnation.

Buddhism (bu·diz'm). Also **Boudhism, Budhism, Booddhism.** [f. BUDDHA + -ISM.] The religious system founded by Buddha.

1801 JOINVILLE in *Asiat. Res.* VII. 400 If Boudhism could not have established itself among the Brahmins, etc. **1816** *Asiatic Jrnl.* I. 19 The name and peculiarities of Buddhism have a good deal fixed my attention. **1870** F. HALL in Wilson *Vishnu Purâna* V. 376 The Hindus, with their hatred of Buddhism and everything therewith cognate.

Buddhist (bu·dist), *sb.* and *a.* Also **Booddhist,** and (wrongly) **Bhudist, Bhudhist, Boodhist, Boudhist, Bauddhist.** [f. as prec. + -IST. The Sanskrit *Bauddha* 'follower of Buddha' was previously used: hence the form *Bauddhist.*]

A. *sb.* A follower of Buddha.

1801 JOINVILLE in *Asiat. Res.* VII. 398 In the opinion of the Boudhists, there has been no creation. **1803** MAHONY in *Asiat. Res.* VII. 33 The Bhooddhists speak of 26 heavens, which they divide in the following manner. **1807** WILFORD in *Asiat. Res.* IX. 88 According to the Bauddhists, the ancient Buddha..began to reign 1367 years B.C. **1810** M. GRAHAM 89 (Y.) Among the Bhuddists there are no distinct castes. **1841** H. H. WILSON *Asiat. Jrnl.* New Ser. XXXV. 44 A different class of sectarians from Buddhists or Bauddhas. **1871** ALABASTER *Wheel of the Law* 265 Buddhists are forbidden to kill animals.

B. *adj.* Relating to or connected with Buddhism.

1816 *Asiatic Jrnl.* I. 21 The harmless sacrifices of the Chinese..are obviously Buddhist. **1835** MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xxiv. I also found .. Bhudhist figures. **1871** ALABASTER

Wheel of the Law 168 My ideas on Buddhist prayer are stated in the Preface.

Buddhistic (budi·stik), *a.* = BUDDHIST *a.*

1841 ANTHON *Class. Dict.* 87/1 A remnant .. of an early Buddhistic system. 1860 J. MUIR *Orig. Sanskrit Texts* II. 69 In Ceylon there exists .. an extensive Buddhistic literature. 1884 DK. ARGYLL *Unity of Nat.* xiii. 508 The real meaning of the Buddhistic Atheism in the mind of its original teachers.

Buddhistical (budi·stikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1837 G. TURNOUR *Mahâwanso* I. xxviii, The mystification of the Buddhistical data. 1860 J. MUIR *Orig. Sanskrit Texts* II. 68 The three pitakas, which now form the Buddhistical Scriptures.

† **Buddhite** (bu·dəit), *sb.* and *a.* Also Buddite. [see -ITE.] An early synonym of BUDDHIST.

1803 R. PERCIVAL *Ceylon* 200 The Brahmins prevailed, and the Buddites were compelled to take refuge in Ceylon. 1816 *Asiat. Jrnl.* I. 114 The ancient religious edifices of Java are exclusively Buddhite, and not Braminical.

Budding (bv·diŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. BUD *v.*[1] + -ING [1].]

1. The action of putting forth buds, sprouting; *concr.* buds collectively.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. vii. (1495) 352 Harueste .. wythdrawyth the vertue of buddynge and of spryngynge. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Germement*, a budding, a sprouting. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 121 ¶ 3 Before the first budding of a Horn appears. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-T. Misc.* (1733) I. 100 Plantings .. Where buddings and blossoms appear. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xv. 252 By .. budding and splitting, the corals may form masses of great size.

2. *fig.* Springing forth, beginning, 'germ'.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* A v, Her forward budding in the prime I blasted With winde of pride. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 461 We must .. nip it in the earliest buddings of it. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* ix. (1801) 68 The young buddings of infant reason. 1822 B. CORNWALL *Let. Boccaccio* ii. 44 In budding, happiness is likest woe.

3. *Gardening.* The process of inserting a bud from one shrub or tree under the bark of another, so that adhesion takes place; inoculation.

1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* VII. 184 The proper time for Inoculating or Budding, is .. according as the Season happens. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 156 Budding may be performed from June to September.

4. *attrib.*, as in *budding-knife, -time.*

1805 WORDSW. *Prel.* III. (1850) 64 A congregation in its budding time Of health. 1831–60 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* 656 (L.) With the budding-knife make a horizontal cut across the rind. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* viii. 165 There are spiritual budding-times.

† **Bu·dding,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Sc. Obs.* [f. BUD *v.*[2] + -ING [1].] Bribery.

1640 *Pasquil* in *Bk. of Scotch Pasquils* (1868) 144 Ther was houpes for brybes and budding. 1657 COLVIL *Whigs' Supplic.* (1751) 92 It's very like, at others budding, He turn'd his coat for cake and pudding.

Bu·dding, *ppl. a.* [f. BUD *v.*[1] + -ING [2].]

1. That buds; in bud, sprouting.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xvi. (1634) 82 A budding greennesse. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 58 My budding braunch. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 765 Wanton Kids, with budding Horns. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XV, Lovely as a budding rose.

2. *fig.*

1581 SIDNEY *Apol.* (Arb.) 67 We might well want words, but neuer matter, of which .. we should euer haue new budding occasions. 1648 HEKKICK *Corinna's a Maying*, There's not a budding boy, or girle .. But is .. gone to bring in May. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* I. i. 186, I will not .. crush a budding Virtue. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 137/2 One unlucky .. circumstance blasted .. the budding hopes of Melville. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* iii. (1878) 33 This gave a great help to his budding confidence.

Hence **Bu·ddingness,** budding quality or condition. In mod. Dicts.

Buddle, boodle (bv·d'l, bū·d'l), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 budel, 5 boþul(e, bothil, 6 bodle, boddle, 8– buddle, 9 boodle. [Etymology unknown: the conjecture that it is a. Du. *buidel* purse, on account of its bearing *golds* (yellow flowers) is untenable.] A rural name for the Corn-marigold.

a 1400 *Names of Herbs* in MS. Sloane 5 f. 6 *Monica*, budel. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 46 Boþul [*printed* Boyul] or bothule, herbe, or cow-slope [*n.r.* bothil, boyl]. 1580 TUSSER *Husb.* li. 11 Like vnto boddle no weede there is such. 1787 MARSHALL *E. Norfolk* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Buddle*, corn-marigold. 1830 FOKBY *Voc. E. Anglia* I. 42 *Buddle*, a noxious weed among corn, *Chrysanthemum segetum.*

Buddle (bv·d'l), *sb.*[2] *Mining.* Also 6 buddel, 7 budle. [Etymology unknown: some have compared Ger. *butteln* to shake, agitate. The word occurs in Manlove 1653 as a term used by Derbyshire lead-miners; it is still current there and in Cornwall, and also in the U. S. silver mines.]

A shallow inclined vat in which ore is washed.

1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, viii. § 1 The saide digger, owner, or wassher, shall make .. sufficient hatches and ties in the ende of their buddels and cordes. 1653 MANLOVE *Rhymed Chron.* 260 Main Rakes, Cross Rakes, Brown-henns, Budles and Soughs. 1674 RAY *Smelt. Silver* 116 The Buddle which is a vessel made like to a shallow tumbrel, standing a little shelving. 1869 CHURCH in *Student* II. 402 The buddles where the ground ore is washed. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Buddle* (Cornwall), an inclined vat or stationary or revolving platform upon which ore is concentrated by means of running water. Strictly the buddle is a shallow vat .. But general usage, particularly on the Pacific slope, makes no distinction.

Comb., as *buddle-boy, -head, -tub.*

1860 SMILES *Self-help* iii. 62 Earning three-halfpence a day as a buddleboy at a tin mine. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2109 A Trambling shovel .. to cast up the Ore .. on a long square board .. which is termed the Buddle-head. 1811 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 54/1 Miner's buddle-tubs .. and other materials.

† **Bu·ddle,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [? f. BUD *v.*[1] + -LE frequentative suffix; but perh. rather onomatopœic.] *intr.* ? To bud, to sprout.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 268 b, More wickednes hath bene sene to buddle upp afresh [Lat. *pullulare*]. *Ibid.* 430 b, Sinnes do dayly hoyle upp and buddle from without us.

Buddle (bv·d'l), *v.*[2] *Mining.* [f. BUDDLE *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To wash (ore) by means of a buddle. Hence **Bu·ddled** *ppl. a.*; **Bu·ddler**; **Bu·ddling** *vbl. sb.*

1693 G. POOLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 675 The places where they wash, clean or buddle it, as their Term is. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s. v., In some places, they Buddle all their Boose. *Ibid.* I j b, The Budlers, Scrapers, and Washers. *Ibid.* X iv, Waste [is] that which is separated by the Water from the Buddled Ore, by Buddling the Boose. 1869 CHURCH in *Student* II. 402 It [ore] is separated from the accompanying rock and minerals by the process locally [Cornwall] termed buddling.

Buddle, obs. f. BOODLE [1].

Buddy (bv·di), *a. rare.* [f. BUD *sb.*[1] + -Y [1].]

a. Full of buds. b. Like a bud.

1598 FLORIO, *Fronzuto*, stalkie, buddie, spriggie. 1611 COTGR., *Fillole*, a buddie knob in a vine, like a wart. 1862 THACKERAY *Roundab. Papers* (1879) 115 Here are the scourges! choose me a nice, long, swishing, buddy one. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Roadside P.* 209 Buddy dots of light.

Bude (biūd). [Attrib. use of the name of a place in Cornwall.] **Bude-burner,** a gas-burner invented by Sir Goldsworthy Gurney (who resided at Bude), consisting of several concentric argand rings. **Bude-light,** see quot. **Bude sand,** sand from Bude, used as a dressing for soil.

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 157 Old spaded and burnt moors, dressed with 100 seams of bude sand. 1835 *Mech. Mag.* XXIII. 80 The Bude Light is a name given by Mr. Gurney .. to a new light .. obtained by directing a stream of oxy-hydrogen gas on a quantity of pounded egg shells. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 559 The Bude burner consists of 2 or 3 concentric argand rings perforated.

† **Bude,** obs. var. of BID, to announce, deliver.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1793 Þey of fraunce affore þe Amerel 3ude And Ro[land] wiþ sterne continance ys message þus gan bude.

Bude, var. of BOUD.

Bude = *behoved*: see BUS *v.*

Budel, obs. form of BEADLE and BUDDLE *sb.*[1]

Budge (bvdʒ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 bugee, -eye, 5 boge, bogey, 6 bogy, bug(g)e, buggye, *Sc.* buge, 7 budg, 9 boodge, 6– budge. [Etymology obscure; usually identified with BUDGE *sb.*[3], BOUGE *sb.*[1], a leather bag; but the connexion of sense is not clear, and most of the early forms seem to indicate a dissyllabic etymon. If the original sense were 'kid-skin with the hair' (see quot. 1616), the OF. *bouchet, bochet* a kid, might be thought of; cf. '*budge* of court' from F. *bouche* under BOUGE *sb.*[2]]

1. A kind of fur, consisting of lamb's skin with the wool dressed outwards.

1382 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 265 Somme frers beren peluse aboute .. Al after that thai ere .. For somme bugee, and for somme byse. 1395 *Determin. Feast* in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 647 De xxxix furruris pro capuciis de Bugeye. 1465 *Paston Lett.* xcix. I. 134, Ij. gounes, one furryd with bogey. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 58 Byand byssely, and bane, buge, beuir and bice. 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, xiii, No man, vnder the saide estates .. shall weare any furre .. except foynes, genets .. and Bogy. *c* 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 32 A gowne Of fine blacke cloth, and faced faire with budge. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Agneau, Blanche d'agneaux*, the furre called, white Lambe, or, white Budge. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Budge*, a furre of a kinde of kid in other countries. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 305 Furred with Coney, lambskinne, and budge. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 288 Budge and Goat Skins. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Whiggism* Wks. VI. 115 *note*, Budge is a species of fur.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as in *budge-face, -fur, -gown, -skin*; **budge-bachelor,** one of a company dressed in gowns trimmed with budge, who took part in the procession on Lord Mayor's Day (see BACHELOR 2). (For *budge-doctor*, etc., see BUDGE *a.*)

1466 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 371 My mastyr bout of hym vj. boge scynnes prise iiij.*s.* 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1070 In the stede of a budge furre. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. x. 222 Poore budge face, bowcase sleeue, but let him passe, Once furre and beard shall priuiledge an Asse. 1649 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. 1738 I. 355 To part freely with their own Budge-gowns. 1680 T. JORDAN *London's Glory* 13 In the Rear of them .. hastens the Foins and Budge-Batchelors together with the Gentlemen-Ushers to Guild-Hall. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Budge-Bachelers*, a Company of poor old Men Cloath'd in long Gowns, lin'd with Lambs-furr, who attend upon the Lord Mayor of the City of London, during the Solemnity of the Publick Shew.

† **Budge,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. Also 6 buge. [a. OF. *bouge* 'espèce de hache d'armes, ou plutôt une grande serpe' Godef. See VOULGE.] 'A kind of bill; a warlike instrument' (Jamieson).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. Prol. 16 Nane vther strokis nor wapynnis had thai thar, Nother speyr, buge, pol-ax, swerd, knyfe, nor mace [*ed.* 1553 *has* budgeis].

† **Budge,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [Later spelling of BOUGE *sb.*[1], in sense 1. Cf. BUDGET.] A leather bag.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 204 To the necke of another, there was tyed a lether-bagge .. with this title .. But thou hast deserved a verie lether budge [*culeum*] indeed.

† **Budge,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [? f. BUDGE *v.*[1]] A shove, a push.

1714 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 60 As for the Budge I had had it given me often in the Street but understood not the meaning of it till now; and now I found it was a Jostle, enough to throw one almost upon his Nose.

† **Budge,** *sb.*[5] *Obs. slang.* See quots. Also *attrib.*

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 95 The *Budge* .. his employment is in the dark of the Evening, to go into any door that he seeth open, and .. take whatever next cometh to hand. 1676 *Warning for Housekprs.* (title), Budg and Snudg, File-lifter, Tongue-padder, The Private Theif. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Budge*, one that slips into a House, or Shop, to steal Cloaks, etc. 1751 FIELDING *Amelia* I. iii, You are some sneaking budge rascal.

Budge, *sb.*[6], var. of BOUGE *sb.*[2], court rations.

† **Budge,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 bodge, budg. [Etymology unknown: we may perhaps compare BUG *a.*, also BOG *a.* BOGGISH.

There appears to be a reference to the attrib. use of BUDGE *sb.*[1], as in the first quot. Possibly *budge doctor* may have originally meant one who wore budge fur.]

1. Solemn in demeanour, important-looking, pompous, stiff, formal.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 707 Those budge doctors of the Stoic fur. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* IV. v, I ha no more to zay t'yee, since you be so budge. 1676 MARVELL *Gen. Councils* Wks. 1875 IV. 119 And how budge must they look when they returned back to their diocesses. 1686 OLDHAM *Art Poetry* 66 No tutor, but the Budg Philosophers he knew. 1714 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 60 The Warden was a budge old man; and I looked somewhat big too: having a good gelding under me, and a good riding coat on my back. 1755 JOHNSON, *Budge*, surly, stiff, formal. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 299 The solemn fop, significant and budge.

2. *dial.* Brisk, lively.

1691 RAY *S. & E. C. Wds.* 90 *Budge*, brisk, jocund. You are very Budge. — *N. C. Wds.* (E. D. S.) *Crowse*, brisk, budge, lively, jolly. 1721 1800 in BAILEY.

Budge (bvdʒ), *v.*[1] Also 6–7 bouge, (7 budg). [a. F. *bouge-r* to stir; according to Diez, prob. — Pr. *bolegar* to disturb oneself, It. *bulicare* to bubble up: —late L. **bullicare* to bubble, frequentative of *bullīre* to boil. Cf., for the sense, Pg. *bulire* to move, stir.]

1. *intr.* To stir, to move from one's place. (Almost always with negative expressed or implied, and said of that which stands firmly or stubbornly. *To budge against*, to move against, act in hostility to, is now *obs.*

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 31 Bouge not a foot to ayd Prince Rodamant. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 148 He could not be induced to bouge from his place. 1637 EARL MONM. tr. *Malvezzi's Rom. & Tarquin* 154 [He] doth not budge against his Prince. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 201, I thought th' hadst scorn'd to budge a step, For fear. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* Epil., Not a soul will budge to give him place. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 207 The trapper .. refused to budge an inch. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* x. 252 Showing no inclination to budge.

† b. ? To wince, flinch, shirk (after Fr. *bouger*).

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 44 Must I bouge? Must I obserue you? 1607 — *Cor.* I. vi. 44 The Mouse ne're shunn'd the Cat, as they did budge From rascals worse then they. 1630 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* iii. 15 All are bound to bee there without budging at seuen. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* Apol. 10 He told them in the Pulpit, that let them budge at it how they would, it was their Hypocrisie that hindered them from receiving the truth.

2. *trans.* To stir or move (a heavy inert thing).

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. (1641) 106/1 A stone so huge, That in our Age three men could hardly bouge. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 218 Although the starboard floe .. parted a six-inch hawser, it failed to budge us one inch from the icy cradle. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 903/2 Three men were trying .. and could not budge it.

† **Budge,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [? var. of BODGE *v.*] To put together clumsily.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xliv, All the actions of his life are like so many things budg'd in without any natural cadence or connection at all.

Budge, var. of BOUGE *v. Obs.* to bilge.

1622 FLETCHER *Span. Curate* IV. v, Preach not abstinence .. 'Twill budge the bottoms of their consciences.

Budge-barrel. [f. BUDGE *sb.*[3] = BOUGE *sb.*[1], a leather bag + BARREL *sb.*] (See quot.)

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 66 A Budgbarrell is a little Barrell made of Latten, filled with powder to carry from place to place for feare of fire; in the couer it hath a long necke to fill the Ladles withall without opening. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Budge-barrel*, a little Tin-barrel to carry Powder in for fear of fire. 1828 J. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* s.v. *Barrel*, Budge-barrels. These barrels are employed in the service of batteries, and have leather covers drawing together like the mouth of a bag. 1862 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (ed. 9) 93 Budge Barrels. Weight of barrel, copper-hooped, 10 lb.

† **Bu·dgelling.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. (Dyce suggests = 'boggling', or a misprint for *budgetting.*)

a 1626 MIDDLETON *No wit, no H.* I. iii, Here is strange budgelling: I tell you, sir, Those that I put in trust were near me too.

† **Bu·dgely,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. BUDGE *a.* + -LY [2].] Solemnly, stiffly, with assumed dignity.

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) VI. 166 King Dionisius..saw him sit under his canopie so budgely.

Bu·dger. [f. BUDGE *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who budges or stirs.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. viii. 5 Let the first Budger dye the others Slaue.

Budgerow (bʊ·dʒərō[ʊ]). *Anglo-Indian.* Also 8–9 budgero. [a. Hindī or Bengālī *bajrā*.] 'A lumbering keelless barge, formerly much used by Europeans travelling on the Ganges' (Col. Yule).

[*c* 1570 tr. *Cesare Federici* in *Hakl.* II. 358 (Y.) Their barkes be light and armed with oares..and they call these barkes Bazaras and Patuas [in Bengal].] 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 12 In their Budgeroes, which is a convenient Boat, that goes swiftly with the Force of Oars. 1781 HODGES 39 (Y.) The budgerows, which both sail and row. 1834 H. CAUNTER *Scenes in Ind.* 249 Our papers..we happened luckily to have on board the budgerow.

Budget (bʊ·dʒĕt). Forms: 5 bowȝette, -gett, 6 bo-, booget, bow-, bou-, boud-, budgette, (bowdshett), 6–7 bou-, bow-, boudget, 7 bugget, bu(d)git, 6- budget. [ad. F. *bougette*, dim. of *bouge* leather bag; see BOUGE *sb.*[1], BUDGE *sb.*[3] Cf. BOUGET.]

†1. A pouch, bag, wallet, usually of leather. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* Rolls Ser. VII. 385 His bowȝettes [*mantices*] and caskettes. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 62 A boget wyth leteers hangyng at his sadel bow. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 110 b, For a pourse or a bougette. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 66 A certaine Pedler, hauing a budget of small wares. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Wom.* IV. i, You whose wealth lyes in your braines; not in your budgets. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 250 A Budget or Pocket to hang by their sides, to put their Nails in. 1783 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) V. 116 When I landed at Billingsgate I carried my budget myself to Cornhill. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xxvii, Staff, budget, bottle, scrip, he wore. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Wd.-bk., Budget*, a satchel of bass-matting in which workmen carry their tools.

† b. *fig.* Phrase, *To open one's budget*: to speak one's mind. *Obs.* (Cf. 3.)

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 100 Put it in your boget among lyes and fayned fables. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 139 Infinite are the subtilties which are in the bugit of this traitor. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 261 Most of the Wise..Men..are very silent, and will not open their Budget.

† c. *The hangman's budget. Obs.*

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 37 With an Habeas Corpus to remoove them from the Shepheards tarre-boxe to the hangmans budget. 1607 DEKKER *Wh. Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 270 A Broker and his wife that dropt out of the Hangmans budget but last day, are now eating into the Camp.

2. In various *spec.* uses:

† a. A leather or skin bottle. *Obs.*

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 574 Great Leather budgets filled full of fresh Water. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. viii, The measure of twelve oyle budgets or butts of olives. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* 12 A water budget.

b. A kind of boot in a carriage, adapted for carrying luggage. ? *Obs.* Cf. BASKET 5.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 115 Boots and budgets are mostly understood as one article..that wherein the principal difference lies, is made with a loose cover, and is properly the budget, being made convenient for trunks.

c. A leathern socket for retaining the butt of a cavalry carbine on a journey. Cf. BUCKET *sb.*[1] 4 b.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ix, The two dragoons..have their carabines out of their budgets.

3. *transf.* The contents of a bag or wallet; a bundle, a collection or stock. Chiefly *fig.*

1597 T. MORLEY *Introd. Musicke* 157 You shall haue the hardest in all my budget. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* (J.) It was nature, in fine, that brought off the cat, when the fox's whole budget of inventions failed him. 1729 SWIFT *Wks.* 1841 II. 110, I read..the whole budget of papers you sent. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 23 But O th' important budget! ..who can say What are its tidings? 1822 HAZLITT *Men & Mann.* Ser. II. iii. (1869) 54 His budget of general knowledge. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* iv, Bed and bedstead making one budget. 1867 DE MORGAN (*title*) A Budget of Paradoxes.

b. A frequent title for a journal (i.e. a budget of news, etc.): e.g. *Pall Mall Budget, Young Folk's Weekly Budget.*

4. A statement of the probable revenue and expenditure for the ensuing year, with financial proposals founded thereon, annually submitted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on behalf of the Ministry, for the approval of the House of Commons. Sometimes put for the condition of the national finances as disclosed in the ministerial statement; also for the financial measures proposed. Hence applied to an analogous statement made by the finance minister of any foreign country; also to a prospective estimate of receipts and expenditure, or a financial scheme, of a public body, or (humorously) of an individual.

[The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in presenting his annual statement, was formerly said *to open the budget*. In a pamphlet entitled *The Budget Opened*, Sir R. Walpole was compared, apropos of his forthcoming Excise Bill, to a mountebank opening his wallet of quack medicines and conjuring tricks.]

1733 *Budget Opened* 8 And how is this to be done? Why by an Alteration only of the present Method of collecting the publick Revenues..So then, out it comes at last, The Budget is opened; and our State Emperick hath dispensed his packets by his Zany Couriers through all Parts of the Kingdom..I do not pretend to understand this Art of political Legerdemain. 1764 *Gent. Mag.* XXXIV. 207 The administration has condescended..to explain the *Budget* to the meanest capacity. 1771–97 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III*, I. xvii. 250 The time was now come for opening the *budget*, when it was incumbent on him to state the finances, debts, and calls of Government. 1785 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 168/2 On the 30th of June Mr. Pitt opened the national accounts for the present year, or what is generally termed the Budget. 1800 PITT in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) I. 278 Our first business..must be to prepare our budget. 1814 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 98 The budget has..passed the Chamber of Deputies of the departments with trifling amendments. *c* 1860 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* xi. 143, I resolved to effect an utter reform in my budget. 1870 ROGERS Pref. to Adam Smith *W. Nat.* 20 England was crippled by foolish budgets.

Hence **Budgetism.**

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 105 The journalism, the budgetism, the parliamentaryism, of the 19th century.

†5. *Her.* = BOUGET: cf. 2 a. *Obs.*

1766 PORNY *Heraldry* Gloss., Budget, v. Water-Budget.

6. See MUM-BUDGET, a phrase enjoining silence.)

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. ii. 7, I come to her in white, and cry Mum; she cries Budget, and by that we know one another.

7. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *budget-bearer, -full, -maker, -man.* Also budget-bar (see quot.); budget-gut, the cæcum.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 48 The *budget Bar..is a straight timber, on which rests the boot or budgets. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* lxii. 184 Barefooted *Budget-Bearers. 1614 *Engl. Way to Wealth* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 238 Heaps and *budget-fulls in the counting-house. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 350 The blinde gut..is commonly called by some the sacke or *budget gut. 1553 *Act 1 Mary* 3rd Sess. viii. § 2 The Currier..*Budget-maker, and all other Artificers occupying the Craft or Mystery of Leather-buying. 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 26 Budget-maker: Fee,—*6l. 1s. 8d. c* 1550 *Wyll of Denyll* (Collier) 6 To euery of these pety *Bouget men of lawes..a Bouget to put inne their sub penas.

Bu·dget, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

trans. † a. To put in a 'budget' or wallet; to store *up* (*obs.*). b. *To budget for*: to provide for in the budget (*rare*).

1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Pennilesse Pilgr.* Wks. 1630 I. 125/2 We eate a substantiall dinner, & like miserable Guests we did budget vp the reuersions. 1884 *Daily News* 9 Oct. 4/6 An army of 6,000 men and a force of 7,757 police were budgeted for in 1883.

Budgetary (bʊ·dʒĕtări), *a.* [f. BUDGET *sb.* + -ARY 1 A: cf. mod.F. *budgétaire.*] Pertaining to a budget.

1879 R. H. LANG in *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 446/2 No accounts whatever, not even budgetary estimates..have been given. 1881 *Daily News* 25 Mar. 5/4 M. Constans said such budgetary derangement was impracticable.

Budgeteer (bʊdʒĕtī·ı). [f. as prec. + -EER.] One who makes up a budget (in sense 3 or 4).

a 1845 T. MOORE *Memor. last Week* ii, Such smooth Budgeteers have genteelly undone us. 1867 DE MORGAN *Budget of Paradoxes* in *Athenæum* 20 July 71/1 Prof. Smyth is a paradoxer; but he is one of those whom the budgeteer would place in his first class. 1880 *World* 21 Apr. 7 He has shown himself the prince of budgeteers.

Budgeter (bʊ·dʒĕtəı). [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who carries a wallet; ? a mountebank, charlatan (*obs.*); a strolling player.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 52 Our holy Budgetters having to deal with Devils..doe..provide so many to be packed up in One Patient, as except hell be drawn dry, they can never want work. 1815 C. MATHEWS *Mem.* II. 345 Never was such a thing known to a budgeter.

Bu·dgetless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without a budget; presenting no financial statement.

1865 *Morning Star* 7 Apr., Many..Liberals suffer the present budgetless Government with the greatest patience. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* 857/1 The justification for a budgetless régime.

† **Bu·dgy,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. BUDGE *sb.*[1] + -Y [1].] Of or like budge or lamb's fur.

1598 F. R. *Thule, or Virtue's Historie* R ij b, On whose furr'd chin did hang a budgie fleece.

† **Bu·dkin.** *Obs.* [app. a variant of *bodkin*, BODIKIN.] In *God's budkin* = by the body of God: an obsolete oath.

1600 HEYWOOD 1 *Edw. IV*, III. i. Wks. 1874 I. 43 Gods blue budkin! has the knaue serued me so?

Bu·dless, *a.* [see -LESS.] Without buds.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 115 Flowerless, bowerless, budless, and blossomless! 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* v. 49 Stalks budless and flowerless.

Bu·dlet. [f. BUD *sb.*[1] + -LET.] A little bud; a secondary bud springing from another bud.

a 1864 DARWIN (in Webster) To distinguish..the parent bud from the numerous budlets which are its offspring.

† **Bu·dling.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. BUD *sb.*[1] + -LING.] A little bud; *fig.* a young child.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 213 Part of these yoong ones to be taught the grammar in a faire schoole..out of which these budlings at need from time to time to be dulie derived and drawen.

Budmash, var. of BADMASH, 'bad character'.

Bue, obs. form of BE *v.*, BOW *v.*

Buel, obs. form of BOWEL.

Buen, obs. form of *been*: see BE *v.*

Buerne, obs. form of BERNE, BURN.

Buetts, obs. form of BEWETS.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 241/1 *Bewetts, Bewitts*, or *Buetts*, Boots..to which the Bells are fastned, and are buttoned about the Hawks Legs.

Bufall, var. of BUFFLE, *Obs.*, buffalo.

† **Bufe.** *Obs. Cant.* [f. the sound of his bark.] A dog.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 84 Bufe, a dogge. 1609 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle-L.* Wks. 1884–5 III. 199. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. § 68. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*

Bufet, obs. f. BUFFET.

† **Buff,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. in BLIND MAN'S BUFF. Forms: 5–8 buffe, 6 buf, 6– buff. [perh. a. OF. *bufe, buffe*, a blow; cf. BUFFET *sb.*[1].] A blow, stroke, buffet. *Buff* and COUNTERBUFF seem to have been technical terms in fencing or pugilism.

c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* iv, Quo durst abide him a buffe. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 291/4 He gaf to her in Japyng a buffe. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 17 The Sarazin, sore daunted with the buffe. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* Wks. 1738 I. 38 Where they give the Romanists one buff, they receive two counterbuffs.

2. To this perhaps belongs the phrase **To stand buff**: to stand firm, not to flinch; to endure.

a 1680 BUTLER *Hudibras's Epitaph* (R.) For the good old cause stood buff 'Gainst many a bitter kick and cuff. 1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* v. v, The marriage-knot..may stand buff a long, long time. 1701 COLLIER *M. Anton.* (1726) 219 To stand buff against danger and death. 1732 FIELDING *Miser* II. i, I must even stand buff, and outface him. 1827 SCOTT *Diary* in *Lockhart* (1839) IX. 146 If he does [turn on me]..it is best to stand buff to him.

Buff (bʊf), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 buffe. [app. ad. F. *buffle* buffalo; cf. BUFFLE.]

I. The animal.

† 1. A buffalo, or other large species of wild ox.

1552 HULOET, Buffe, bugle, or wylde oxe, *bubalus.* 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 137 Bubale, called of the common people Buffes, of Plinie Bisonte. 1582 D. INGRAM *Narrat.* in Arb. *Eng. Garner* V. 256 Buffes, which are beasts as big as two oxen. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Deut. xiv. 5 The Buffe, Buffel, or Wilde-oxe. *a* 1674 MILTON *Moscovia* i. Wks. (1847) 569/1 Huge and desert Woods of Fir, abounding with black Wolves, Bears, Buffs. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Buff*, Buffle or Buffalo, a wild Beast.

† b. Used to render Pliny's *tarandus*, now usually identified with the reindeer. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) A Buffe is called in Greek *Tarandus*..When he is hunted or feared, he changeth his hew into whatsoever thing he seeth. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor in Ling.* 56 A Buffe, so called because it has some likeness with the Buffle..L. *Tarandus.*

II. Buff-skin, leather, and its uses.

† 2. (More fully *buff-leather*): *properly*, Leather made of buffalo-hide; but usually applied to a very stout kind of leather made of ox-hide, dressed with oil, and having a characteristic fuzzy surface, and a dull whitish-yellow colour.

1580 BARET *Alv.* B 1447 Couerings of saddles made of buffe leather. 1581 *Jrnls. Ho. Commons* 130 The Bill touching the Making of Spanish Leather and Buff within this Realm. 1613 *Voy. Guiana* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 190 The hide [of the Sea-cow]..will make good buff. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 43 ¶ 10 To have Flea'd the Pict, and made Buff of his Skin. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 61 Losh, or buff-leather, drest in oil, fit for the use of the army.

b. Military attire (for which buff was formerly much used); a military coat made of buff; = BUFF-COAT. Also the dress of sergeants and catch-poles. Hence, *to wear buff, be in buff.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. ii. 45 But is in a suite of buffe which rested him. 1599 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. iv. 42 If Martius in boystrous buffes be drest. 1635 SHIRLEY *Coronat.* III. 306 To sell your glorious buffes to buy fine pumps. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* VI. 419 With men of Buffe and Feather [*cumque paludatis Ducibus*]. 1701 COLLIER *M. Anton.* (1726) *Life* 116 Never suffer'd to wear Buff in Italy. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* (1865) 9 Churchmen, Presbyterians, and all, are in buff and bandoleer for King Charles. 1826 — *Woodst.* (1832) 177 Strangled on the pulpit stairs by this man of buff and Belial.

3. *colloq.* (somewhat *arch.*) The bare skin. *In buff*: naked.

[1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* (D.) I go in stag, in buff.] 1654 CHAPMAN *Rev. for Hon.* I. i, For accoutrements you wear the buff. 1749 H. FITZCOTTON *Homer* I. 38 If you perplex me with your stuff—All that are here shan't save your buff. 1803 BRISTED *Pedest. Tour* II. 606 He had no change [of linen], consequently he slept in buff. 1872 C. KING *Sierra Nev.* viii. 176 Stripping ourselves to the buff, we hung up our steaming clothes.

4. = *buff-stick* or *buff-wheel*: see 9.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 292 A wheel similar to the glazer..covered with..buff leather, whence its name. These buffs and glazers, etc. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 37 Soldier's old belts make very good buffs..Sticks coated with emery paper are also called buffs.

III. The colour, and things so coloured. [BUFF *a.*, used as *sb.*]

5. Buff colour; a dull light yellow. *Blue and buff* were formerly the colours of the Whig party.

1788 DIBDIN *Musical Tour* xcvi. 394 The administration is a colour in grain, and will stand when buff and blue shall have entirely flown off. 1794 STEDMAN *Surinam* (1813) II. xxiv. 220 [The water melon's] color is..partly a very pale buff. 1818 BYRON *Juan* Ded. xvii, I still retain my 'buff and blue'. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 349/2 A gradation of buffs and reds. *Mod.* The *Edinburgh Review*—the venerable blue-and-buff.

6. *The Buffs*: a popular name given, from the former colour of their facings (see BUFF *a.*), to the

old 3rd regiment of the line in the British army (now the East Kent Regiment). Similarly the old 78th regiment (now 2nd Battalion of Seaforth Highlanders) are called the *Rossshire Buffs*.

1806 *Times* 10 Jan. The band of the Old Buffs playing Rule Britannia, drums muffled. 1838 *Hist. Record 3rd Regim. Foot* 157 The Men's Coats were lined and faced with buff, they also wore buff waistcoats, buff breeches and buff stockings, and were emphatically styled the Buffs. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 495. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 319/1 He entered the Buffs in 1817.

7. *Pathol.* = BUFFY COAT.

1739 HUXHAM *Fevers* (1750) 36 Blood .. drawn off in high inflammatory Fevers..appears covered..with a thick glutinous coat, or Buff. 1782a DANIEL in *Med. Commun.* I. 22 *note*, The blood was covered with a buff. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 420/2 Louis found the blood covered by a firm thick buff at each bleeding in .. cases of fatal peripneumony. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., *Inflammatory Buff*, the buffy coat of coagulated blood.

IV. *attrib.* and *comb.*

8. Obvious: as *buff accoutrements, belt*; *buff-hide, -skin*; †*buff-hard* adj.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 177 Good store of Buffe Hides. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 157 His [the Rhinoceros'] more then buffe-hard skin. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 81 The Commodities of East-land, and thereabouts .. Cables, Canuas, Buffe-hides. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 306 His Buff Doublet, larded o'er with Fat Of slaughter'd Brutes. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Buff*, The skin of the buffalo being dressed in oil .. makes .. buff-skin. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. v. 181 A cup, furnished at bottom with a piece of buff-skin. 1813 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* XI. 334 Sets of buff accoutrements for the soldiers. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. vii. 53 The military classes in those old times, whose buff-belts [and] complicated chains..have been bepainted in modern Romance.

9. Special comb.: **buff-jerkin**, a military jerkin of buff-leather; also *attrib.*; **buff-stick, buff-wheel**, a stick or wheel, covered with buff-leather or other soft material, used in polishing metal; †**buff-stop**, a stop on a harpsichord or spinet which produces a muffled tone by applying pieces of leather to the strings. See also BUFF-COAT.

a 1659 CLEVELAND *May Day* xiv, The *buff-fac'd Sons of War. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 49 Is not a *Buffe Ierkin a most sweet robe of durance? 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Bro.* v. i, Among provant swords, and buff-jerkin men. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. i. 24, I had on me a buff jerkin, which they could not pierce. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 250 The..gun is then buffed over with a leather *buff stick. *a* 1819 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* (1830) 122 (D.) Like the *buff-stop on harpsichords or spinnets — Muffling their pretty little tuneful throats. 1880 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 691 A 'buff'-stop of small pieces of leather, brought into contact with the strings, damping the tone.

†**Buff,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 6 buffle. [ad. It. *buffa* the breathing hole of a helmet.] (See quot.)

1598 FLORIO, *Buffa*, the buffie or breathing holes of a headpiece or helmet. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIV. XXXIV. 1192 Others furbushed their headpeeces, buffes [*bucculas*], and beavers.

†**Buff,** *sb.*[4] *Obs. colloq.* [Origin uncertain: see quot. 1725, and cf. BUFFER 4.] Fellow, 'buffer'.

1708-15 KERSEY, *Buff*..a dull Sot, or dronish Fellow. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 8 3/2 Tell me Grave Buffs, Partly Gods, partly Men. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.* s.v., *Buff*, a Newgate Cant Word used in familiar Salutation: as, How dost do, my Buff? 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. iv. 15 Mayhap old buff has left my kinsman here his heir. 1764 BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) II. 420 You seem afraid these buffs will flinch.

Buff (bʊf), *sb.*[5] and *int.* [? Onomatopœic. Cf. BUFF. Partly perhaps imitating a dog's bark (cf. BOUGH *v.*, BAFF); partly an instinctive exclamation of contempt.]

A. as *int.* In phrases **a.** † *To say neither buff nor baff, not to say buff to a wolf's shadow* (obs.). **b.** *To say* (or *know*) *neither buff nor stye* (Sc.): i. e. neither one thing nor another, nothing at all.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* Kij b, He wyste not what to saye buff ne baff. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 11 b, A certain persone, beeyng of him bidden good speede, saied to hym again neither buff ne baff. 1581 N. BURNE *Disput.* 128 b (JAM.) Johann Kmnox ansuerit maist resolutlie, buf, baf, man. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 25 These toong-tide Curs that cannot barke, nor say buffe to a woulfes shadow. ?*a* 1750 *Jacobite Relics* I. 80 (JAM.) Who knew not what was right or wrong, And neither buff nor sty, sir. 1824 SCOTT *Redg.* ch. xii, 'What say you to that?' .. 'I say neither buff nor stye to it'.

B. *sb. Sc.* (Perh. not connected with the prec.) 'Nonsense, foolish talk' (Jamieson).

1721 RAMSAY *Addr. Town Council Edinb.* 23 It blather'd buff before them a', And aftentimes turn'd doited. 1739 A. NICOL *Poems* 84 (JAM.) Nae great ferly tho' it be Plain buff..I'm no book-lear'd. 1790 SHIRREF *Poems* 338 (JAM.) It only gi'es him pain To read sic buff. 1813 W. BEATTIE *Poems* (1871) *Yule Feast* 1 Read: but should you think it buff, Throw't out o' sight.

Buff (bʊf), *sb.*[6] A name given to the blindfold player in the game of BLIND-MAN'S BUFF. *Shadow buff*: a modern game in which one player has to guess the identity of the other players from seeing only their shadows.

1647 FANSHAWE *Pastor Fido* (1676) 78 Behold the Buff [orig. *ecco la cieca*]. 1879 HOFFMANN *Drawing-r. Amusem.* 9 Shadow Buff is a game of greater originality. The company now pass in succession before the light but behind Buff.

Buff (bʊf), *a.* [f. BUFF *sb.*[2] 2.]

1. Of the nature or appearance of buff leather.

a 1695 MRQ. HALIFAX *On C'tess Dowager of* —— (R.) This goodly goose..did overload Her bald buff forehead with a high commode.

b. *fig.* (from BUFF *sb.*[2] 3). Naked, unrefined.

1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 29 (1794) I. 410 On that plain buff principle of old English hospitality.

2. Of the colour of buff leather; a light brownish yellow.

(Early quots. are doubtful, and may mean the material.)

1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 69 *note*, The dress is that of a Cavalier about the time of the civil war, buff with blue ribbands. 1791 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to Ass* Wks. 1812 II. 462 Buff breeches too have crown'd a proud proud day. 1804 *Med. & Phys. Jrnl.* XII. 512 Pileus brown buff, darker in the centre. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 419/2 The buffed coat .. is generally .. of a light yellow or buff colour. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* I. 108 The .. old-fashioned Staffordshire tea service..blue flowers on a buff ground.

3. *Comb.*, as *buff-backed, -colour, -coloured, -orange, -washed, -yellow*; buff-tip, a species of moth (see quot.).

1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 264 The pretty little *buff-backed heron. 1794 STEDMAN *Surinam* (1813) II. xxiv. 220 The musk [melon]..is ribbed, *buff color, orange and green. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2106/4 A .. Red Coat .. with a *Buff-colour'd lining. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 282 From dead plants [Fucaceæ] cold fresh-water extracts a buff-coloured substance. 1882 *Garden* 2 Sept. 202/1 A charming hardy Orchid .. It is a *buff-orange colour. 1836 DUNCAN *Brit. Moths* 187 *Pygæra Bucephala*..named the *Buff-tip Moth, on account of a large patch of that colour on the apex of the anterior wings. 1883 Miss BRADDON *Gold. Calf* xii. 150 The walls plastered, and white-washed, or *buff-washed. 1882 *Garden* 5 Aug. 110/1 Seedling *buff-yellow Carnation.

4. Substantival uses of this adj. are for convenience treated under BUFF *sb.*[2] III.

†**Buff,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [prob. onomatopœic: cf. PUFF *v.*, and BUFF *sb.*[1], also F. *bouffer* in its various senses, and OF. *buffer* 'souffleter' (Godef.). Sense 1 has app. no connexion with 3, exc. as both may arise in different ways from some of the characteristics of a broad puff of wind, and its associated sound.] Hence **Buffing** *vbl. sb.*, and *ppl. a.*

1. *intr.* **a.** To speak with obstructed and explosive utterance, to stutter. **b.** To explode or burst into a laugh, or the like.

1297 R. GLOUC. 414 Of speche hastyf, Boffyng, & mest wanne he were in wrabþe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. viii. (1495) 55 As I maye, though it be stameryngе and buffynge. 1611 COTGR., *Esclaffer*, to buff, or burst, out into a laughter. *Mod. Sc.* He buft out into a laugh.

2. *trans.* To cause to burst out by sudden force.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Loves Welc. at Welbeck* (R.) A shock To have buff'd out the blood From ought but a block.

3. *intr.* To act and sound as a soft inflated substance does when struck, or as the body does which strikes it.

a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* xi, He hit him on the wame a wap It buft lyk ony bledder. 1881 *Leicestersh. Words* (E. D. S.) s.v., When an axe or hatchet strikes without cutting, which is sometimes the case..with unsound wood, it is said to 'buff'.

4. *intr.* and *trans.* To strike a soft inflated body with the characteristic effect and sound.

1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 64 b, The furious buffing together of windes, when they meete. 1785 BURNS *Twa Herds* xiii, A chiel wha'll soundly buff our beef.

†**Buff,** *v.*[2] *Sc. Obs.* [cf. F. *bouffer*.]

trans. ? To puff out. Hence Buft *ppl. a.*

1572 *Lament. Lady Scotl.* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 252 Buft brawlit hois, coit, dowblet, sark and scho. 1573 *Sege Edinb. Castel* ibid. II. 294 That socht na tailzeours for to bufe thair breiks.

Buff, *v.*[3] [f. BUFF *sb.*[2]]

trans. **a.** To polish with a buff (frequent colloq. in the metal trades). **b.** To impart the velvety surface usual in buff leather for belts, etc.

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 284/2 Sand-paper .. 'buffs' the grain of the leather, leaving it white and velvety.

Buff (bʊf), *v.*[4] *slang.* [cf. BUFFER *sb.*[6]] To swear to.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v. *Buff*, To buff to a person or thing, is to swear to the identity of them. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 27 Feb. 6/1 What robberies are you going to 'buff' to me .. meaning 'to charge me with, or accuse me of'. 1869 *Morning Star*, 3 June, They are going to send some one to 'buff' (own) it.

Buff, *v.*[5] *nonce-wd.* [Two formations: **a.** f. *buff* in BLINDMAN'S BUFF; **b.** suggested by phrase *to stand buff* (see BUFF *sb.*[1]).] In phrase *To buff it*: **a.** to play blindman's buff (also *fig.*); **b.** to stand firm, resist.

1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* IV. iii. (1881) 67 Blindmans buffe? I haue bufft it fairely, and mine owne gullery grieues me not half so much as the Dukes displeasure. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 84 Tuck yourself up, and buff it like a man.

Buffal(l, var. of BUFFLE, *Obs.*, buffalo.

Buffalo (bʊ·fălo). Forms: 6 buffalo, (7 buffolo, boufaleau, -alo, 7–8 buffelo, 8 bufolo), 7- buffalo. *Pl.* buffaloes. [a. It. *buffalo* (Florio), *bufalo, bufolo* (Baretti), or Pg. *búfalo*:—vulgar L. **būfalus*, a. Gr. βούβαλος (whence in literary L. *būbalus*), properly denoting a kind of antelope, but applied to a wild ox. Cf. BUFFLE, BUFF *sb.*[2] The early quotations suggest that the word originally came into English from Portuguese.]

1. The name of several species of Oxen; esp. **a.** *Bos bubalus*, originally a native of India, inhabiting most of Asia, southern Europe, and northern Africa. It is tamed in India, Italy, and elsewhere. **b.** *B. caffer*, the Cape Buffalo of S. Africa. **c.** Applied in popular unscientific use to the American BISON.

a. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's China* 181 They doo plough and till their ground with kine, Bufalos, and bulles. 1665 *Voy. E. India* 359 They have a Beast very large, having a smooth thick skin without hair, called a Buffelo, which gives good milk; the flesh of them is like Beef. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 74 Drawn .. instead of Flanders Mares by a pair of Boufaleaus. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour Italy* III. 214 They .. make use of buffalo's in ploughing the land. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Lake Regillus* x, The .. banks of Ufens, Where .. buffaloes lie wallowing Through the hot summer's day. 1850 LAYARD *Nineveh* x. 259 The cattle were..the buffalo and common ox.

b. 1699 CAPT. ROGERS *Descr. Natal* in *Dampier's Voy.* (1705) II. III. 109 Buffaloes and Bullocks only are kept tame. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 79 They could discover in them [the woods] neither Elephant nor Buffalo, 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* viii. 269 The buffalo is a very..powerful animal..larger than the domestic ox. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* iii. 56 The presence of the buffalo..is a certain indication of water..within..seven or eight miles.

c. 1789-96 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 195 This animal [bison] has generally been called the Buffalo, but very improperly. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* (1849) 195 Boundless wastes .. animated by herds of buffalo. 1877 J. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 456 Probably among the people generally the name buffalo will never be supplanted.

2. 'A sort of fresh-water fish resembling the Sucker' (Bartlett).

1789-96 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 636 In the rivers are plenty of buffaloe, pike and catfish. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 516/2 The 'buffalo' and cat-fish .. are not unfrequently as large as a man.

3. = *buffalo-robe*; see 4. *colloq. U. S. & Canada.*

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xv. 181 Leaving all hands under their buffaloes. 1884 *Boston (Mass.) Jrnl.* 3 Sept., Asked by the groom if he would like a couple of buffaloes (robes).. 'No', replied the scientist, 'we would much prefer horses'.

4. Short for *buffalo-horn*: used by cutlers for making handles of pocket-knives; the varieties are *Black Buffalo* and *Grey or coloured Buffalo*.

5. *Comb.*, as *buffalo-hide, -hunt, -hunter, -hunting, -range, -skin*; **buffalo-bag** (cf. *buffalo-robe*); **buffalo-berry**, the edible scarlet fruit of a shrub (*Shepherdia argentea*) found on the Upper Missouri; also the shrub itself; **buffalo-bird**, an insessorial bird (*Textor erythrorhynchus*) which accompanies herds of buffaloes in S. Africa; **buffalo-chips** *pl.*, the dried dung of the American bison, used as fuel; **buffalo-clover**, a species of clover (*Trifolium pennsylvanicum*) found in the prairies of N. America; **buffalo-fish** = sense 2; **buffalo-grass**, a kind of grass (*Sesleria dactyloides*) found in the prairies; **buffalo-nut**, the fruit of a N. American shrub (*Pyrularia oleifera*), also called Oil-nut; also the shrub itself: **buffalo-robe**, a cloak or rug made of the skin of the American bison dressed with the hair on.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvi. 192 Two large *buffalo-bags, each made of four skins. 1856 *Gard. Chron.* 174 The felicity of tasting real *Buffalo-berries. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xxvii. 545 *Buffalo-birds act the part of guardian spirits to the animals. *Ibid.* (1861) 357 The leader of the herd was an old cow, carrying on her withers about twenty buffalo-birds. 1859 MARCY *Prairie Trav.* 268 *Buffalo-chips for fuel. 1861 RUSSELL in *Times* 10 July, These .. rivers are very fine for..*buffalo fish to live in. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 943/2 The tall jointed grasses replace the short crisp *buffalo-grass. 1703 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 3919/4 A parcel of .. Buffelo-Hides, &c. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvi. 193 The sick .. were placed upon the bed of *buffalo-robes. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 145 We passed..a *buffalo track, not above three days old.

†**Bu·ffard.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? a. F. *bouffard* 'often puffing, much blowing, swelling vp, strouting out; also, swelling with anger' (Cotgr.).] ?A foolish fellow. Cf. BUFFER 4.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 32 Thouhe she be yong, yet wol she wele abide, Uncoupled to a fresshe man of innesse [? iunesse], And take a buffard riche of gret vilesse.

Buffat, -ed, obs. f. BUFFET *sb.*[2], footstool.

Buff coat, bu·ff-coat. [See BUFF *sb.*[2]]

1. A stout coat of buff leather, esp. worn by soldiers. Also *fig.*

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xi. (1821) 134 Captaine Harvy receevid..a blow with a pike..but escaped danger by the goodnesse of his Buffe Coat. 1685 W. ADAMS *Dedham Pulpit* 104 The form of religion..is a buff coat to their sins, to turn the sharpest reproofs. 1801 GROSE *Mil. Antiq.* II. 323 The buff-coat, or jerkin .. originally worn under the cuirass .. became frequently a substitute for it, it having been found that a good buff leather would of itself resist the stroke of a sword .. Buff-coats continued to be worn by the city trained-bands till within the memory of persons now living. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ii, The jack-boots, buff coat, and other accoutrements.

2. One who wears a buff coat; a soldier.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 170 Some profane buff-coats will authorize such incendiaries. 1721 N. AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* 219 The city buff-coats, who took Liste in Bunhill-fields.

† 3. See quot. *Obs.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 293/2 Buff-Coat [is] a soft Bread eaten hot with Butter. [Phillips, Kersey, & Bailey print *bust-coat*.]

4. = Buffy Coat.

Hence **Bu·ff-coated** *a.*

1856 J. Grant *Black Drag.* xlvii, The rear-guard of buff-coated and steel-capped cavalry.

Buffed (bʊft), *a.* [f. Buff *sb.*² + -ed.] **a.** Clad in buff. **b.** Coated or covered with buff, having a 'buffy coat'. *Buffed coat* = Buffy coat.

1640 in Chambers *Bk. of Days* I. 767 This you do To a buffed captain, or perhaps unto His surly corporal. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 419/2 The buffed coat .. is generally..of a light yellow or buff colour. *Ibid.* The specific gravity of buffed blood.

Buffel(l, var. of Buffle, *Obs.*, buffalo.

† **Bu·ffen,** *a.* [? f. Buff *sb.*² 2 + -en¹.] ? Made of buff leather; or var. of Buffin, coarse cloth.

1621 Quarles *Argalus & P.* (1678) 101 Beneath his arm, a Buffen-Knapsack hung.

Buffen, var. of Buffin, *Obs.*, a coarse cloth.

† **Bu·ffer**¹. *Obs.* [f. Buff *v.*¹.] A stammerer.

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xxxii. 4 The tunge of bufferes [1388 stuttynge men; 1611 stammerers] swiftli shal speke.

Buffer² (bʊ·fəɹ). *Mech.* [app. f. Buff *v.*¹ 3 + -er (cf. Buffing *vbl. sb.*¹).]

1. A mechanical apparatus for deadening the force of a concussion; as a round plate or cushion (usually supported by a strong spring) fixed in pairs at the front and back of railway carriages or engines, or on the face of a terminal wall of a line of railway. Extended also to the solid projecting beam-ends of railway trucks, etc., and strong bars across sidings, which sustain without deadening the concussion. (Formerly called also *buffing apparatus*: see Buffing *vbl. sb.*¹)

1835 *Specif. Church's Patent* No. 6791. 12 The buffers supported by metal springs .*x* and air cylinder. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 258/2 Buffers or discs of wood or metal, sometimes covered with cushions. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 2. 9 The shock .. is harmless when distributed over the interval necessary for the pushing in of the buffer. 1867 *Pall Mall G.* 27 July 9 He jumped on to a buffer of a carriage.

2. *fig.* Also *attrib.*

1858 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* I. xliv. 170 With no excuse offered as a buffer against the manifest absurdity. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 313 A sense of humor..may have served as a buffer against the..shock of disappointment. 1883 *Daily News* 27 July 5/1 The 'buffer' State—to borrow a simile from Indo-Afghan politics—which lies between Natal and the late King's dominion.

3. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *buffer-frame, -head, -plate, -rod, -spring*; **buffer-bar,** cross-picce (on an engine, etc.) carrying the buffers; **-beam.**

1883 *N. E. Railw. Specifications*, 40 Also, the fixing of 6 Buffers, and *Buffer-frames, at ends of Sidings. 1835 *Specif. Bergin's Patent* No. 6781 Within each *buffer head is a bar of iron. 1863 *Morning Star* 13 Aug., The *buffer rod, which was..solid iron, was broken away. 1862 Smiles *Engineers* III. 282 The necessity for .. preventing hard bumping of the carriage-ends .. hence the contrivance of *buffer-springs.

Bu·ffer³. [f. Buff *v.*³ to polish with a buff.]

a. A workman or workwoman who buffs knives, plate, etc. **b.** = Buff *sb.*² 4. **c.** In *Photography*, A machine used for polishing daguerreotype plates.

1854 Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 90 Exposing them [Daguerreotype plates] to the friction of rubbers or buffers of cotton velvet or doeskin. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 3 The application of the highest polish by the use of a buffer. 1882 *Times* 27 June, Robert Taylor, comb buffer.

Bu·ffer⁴. *slang.* [Origin obscure; with sense 1 cf. Bufe, Bugher; with 2 and 3 cf. Buffer¹ and Buffard; (but also the use of *dog* in sense 3).]

1. A dog. **b.** *transf.* A pistol; = Barker 4.

[1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. iii. § 68 *Cant Voc., Buffar*, Dog-like.] 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict., Buffer*, a dog. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. iii, Here be a pair of buffers will bite as well as bark.

2. *Sc. & dial.* 'A foolish fellow' Jamieson 1808.

3. A fellow: usually expressing a slight degree of contempt.

1749 H. Fitzcotton *Homer* I. (1748) 23 You're a buffer always rear'd in The brutal pleasures of Bear-garden.] 1835 Marryat *Jacob Faithf.* xxx, As the old buffer, her father, says. 1863 Miss Braddon *Lady Audley* iv. 30, I always said the old buffer would. 1876 M. Hay *Norah's Love T.*, Unless some old buffer is struck by .. my sermons.

† **Buffer**⁵. *Obs. slang.* [? f. Buff *sb.*² 2 + -er.] (See quot.)

1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Buffer*, a Rogue that kills good sound Horses, only for their Skins. 1874 J. C. Hotten *Slang Dict.* [cites *Bacchus & Venus*].

Buffer⁶. *slang.* [f. Buff *v.*⁴ + -er.] (See quot.)

1874 J. C. Hotten *Slang Dict., Buffer*, the term was once applied to those who took false oaths for a consideration.

Buffet (bʊ·fĕt), *sb.*¹ Forms: 3-6 buffett(e, 3-5 boffet(e, 4 bofet(t, -at, 5 bofette, bufet, 7 buffit, 3- buffet. [app. a. OF. *buffet, bouffet*, a blow, dim. of *buffe* Buff *sb.*¹]

A blow, stroke; now usually one given with the hand. † *Pl.* Fisticuffs (*rare*). *Blindman('s) buffet* (also *blind and buffet*) = Blindman's buff.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 182 Nolde me tellen him alre monne dusigest, þet forsoke enne buffet, uor one speres wunde. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxviii. 23, I suffire vnrightwisly shame in bofetis & spittyngis. *c* 1382 Wyclif *Mark* xiv. 65 And summe bigunnen for to bispitte him, and to hide his y3en, and smyte him with boffatis. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxviii. 571 Galushin .. yaf hym..a buffet with his swerde. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 32 A Hollander and a Frenchman..falling out, went to buffets. 1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* (1677) 86 How much we do all other men excel At wrestling, buffets, leaping. 1702 Pope *Wife Bath* 416, I .. with one buffet fell'd him on the floor. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I. s. v. *Blind*, To play a blind and buffet, *andabatarum more pugnare*. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* III. x, On his cheek a buffet fell, So fierce, it stretched him on the plain. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xii. A shower of buffets rained down upon his person. 1879 O. W. Holmes *Motley* xviii. 132 The letter was like a buffet on the cheek.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (Cf. Blow, Stroke.)

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 885 þay blwe a buffet in blande þat banned peple. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* III. i. 109 One..Whom the vile Blowes and Buffets of the World Hath so incens'd, that, etc. 1792 S. Rogers *Pleas. Mem.* I. 326 The traveller whose altered form Has borne the buffet of the mountain storm. 1875 Hamerton *Intell. Life* v. ii. 178 The buffets of unkindly fortune.

Buffet (bʊ·fĕt), *sb.*² Forms: 5 bofet, *Sc.* buffate, 5-7 buffit, 5-8 buffett, 6 boffett, buffat, buffote, buffed, 8- buffet. [Of unknown origin. Usually assumed to be the same word as the next, and therefore to be a. F. *buffet*; but the F. word has not this meaning, nor is there any known connexion of sense in Eng.]

1. A low stool; a footstool. Now only *Sc.* and *north. dial.* In the 15th c. described as a three-legged stool, but now denoting in north of England a low stool of any kind, and in Sc. a four-footed stool 'with sides, in form of a square table with leaves, when these are folded down' (Jamieson). The fuller **buffet-stool** occurs in the same sense from the 15th c. Also **buffet-form.**

1432 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 91, I bequethe .. Idary a bofet. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 41 Bofet, thre fotyd stole [1499 boffet stole], *tripes*. *Ibid.* 55 Buffet stole, *scabellum, tripos*. 1478 *Act. Audit.* 67 (Jam.), Ii buffate stulis. 1568 *Wills & Inv.* (1860) I. 282 in *Promp. Parv.* 42, 3 Buffett formes 3*s.*, one litle buffet stole, 6*d.* 1596 *Lanc. Wills* (1861) III. 2 Ij buffet-stooles couered for women. 1611 Cotgr., *Scabeau*, a Buffit, or ioyned, stoole to sit on. *a* 1806 A. Douglas *Poems* (Jam.) Jean brought the buffet-stool in bye. *Nursery Rime*, Little Miss Muffet sat on a buffet, Eating her curds and whey.

2. A hassock. Chiefly *dial.*

1877 E. Peacock *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Buffet*, a hassock. The difference between a Bass and a Buffet seems to consist in the former being covered with rush matting, and the latter with carpet. 1886 *Demos* II. 267 A couple of buffets, to supplement the number in the pew.

Buffet (bʊ·fĕt), *sb.*³ Also 8-9 **beaufet**; 8 **beaufette, -fait, buffette,** 9 **beauffet.** [a. mod. F. *buffet*, of unknown origin: in English, commonly spelt *beau-* in the 18th c., the cause of which is not apparent. Sense 3 is of recent introduction from France, and still pronounced as French (*büfe*).]

1. A sideboard or side-table, often ornamental, for the disposition of china, plate, etc.

1718 Hickes & Nelson *J. Kettlewell* II. § 32. 135 The Plate .. was placed upon a Table or Buffett. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 66 The electrical expositor stood upon a low beaufet. 1756 Colman & Thornton *Connoisseur* 15 Jan., The beaufait .. embellished with a variety of China. 1814 Scott *Wav.* x, An old-fashioned beaufet. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* I. v. (1876) 34 And with this, the intrepid father mounted the buffet with great agility. 1863 *Cent. Ticket Leave Man* 132 A magnificent beaufet in the second corridor.

2. A cupboard in a recess for china and glasses.

a 1720 *Humourist* 116 The Cat had got into the Beaufette among the Glasses. *a* 1745 Swift *Wks.* (1841) II. 78 The beaufet letting in so much wind that it almost blows out the candles. 1751 Chambers *Cycl., Beaufet, Buffet*, or *Bufet*, was antiently a little apartment separated from the rest of a room by slender wooden columns, for the disposing china and glass ware, etc., called also a cabinet. 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 92 The lightning .. forced the door of a beaufet at the end of the hall. 1786 Cowper *Gratitude* 33 This china that decks the alcove Which here people call a buffet [*rime* yet]. 1876 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Buffet*, a cabinet or cupboard for plate, glass or china. Some years back it was the practice to make these small recesses very ornamental, in the form of niches, and left open in the front to display the contents.

‖ 3. A refreshment bar.

1869 *Daily News* 16 Dec., In the buffet of the Marseilles station.

Buffet (bʊ·fĕt), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **-eted.** [f. Buffet *sb.*¹; but cf. OF. *bufeter* in same sense.]

1. *trans.* To beat, strike, *esp.* with the hand; to thump, cuff, knock about.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 106 Te Giws .. buffeteden him [Christ]. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxiii. 191 He boffatede me a-boute þe mouthe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 259 When he was buffetted & beten for vs. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* ii. 63 They must be bang'd and buffeted into Reason. 1748 Anson *Voy.* I. iii. (ed. 4) 30 What we .. experienced .. when buffetted by the same storms. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* iv, Cut a crow's wing, or break its leg, the others will buffet it to death. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvii. (1856) 337.

b. To beat back, contend with (waves, etc.).

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 107 The Torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it With lusty Sinewes. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* VIII. 224 Buffeting the boisterous waves. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* (1856) xxxviii. 348, I had buffeted the elements quite long enough.

c. *fig.*

a 1593 H. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 212 Our sins buffet God on every side. 1678 R. Barclay *Apol. Quakers* II. § 13. 57 [They] are continually buffeting one another with the Scripture. *a* 1884 M. Pattison *Mem.* 49, I felt humiliated and buffeted.

2. *intr.* To deal blows, fight, contend, struggle.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 146 If I might buffet for my Loue. 1839 Marryat *Phant. Ship* ix, She was..buffeting in a violent gale. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* IV. 167 Strove to buffet to land in vain. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* xi, They buffet with opposing waves.

b. *fig.*

1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 33 To see so delicate .. a being buffet so resolutely with hardships. 1842 Tennyson *Gold. Year* 76, I heard them blast The steep slate-quarry, and the great echo flap And buffet round the hills.

3. *trans.* To drive, force, or produce, by buffeting.

1734 Watts *Relig. Jud.* (1789) 118 The soul of a man..is not to be buffetted into softness. 1865 Parkman *Huguenots* vi. (1875) 80 He buffeted his way to riches and fame. 1872 B. Harte *Right Eye of Commander*, He felt the salt breath of the..sea buffet a color into his smoke-dried cheeks.

4. *trans.* To muffle (bells). [Perhaps a distinct word; cf. *buff-stop* in Buff *sb.*² 9, also Buffer ².]

1753 *Art Ringing* 200 (L.) Buffeting the bells, that is, by tying pieces of leather, old hat, or any other thing that is pretty thick, round the ball of the clapper of each bell.

Bu·ffeter. *rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -er¹.] 'A boxer; one that buffets.' J.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 46 A Buffetter, *alapus*. 1755 in Johnson; and in mod. Dicts.

Bu·ffeting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing¹.] The action of the verb Buffet.

c 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 207 Ich bide þe .. bi his spotlunge, and bufetunge. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxi. 5 In spittynge, buffetynge & pungynge with þe thornes. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxviii. 3 Sharp temptations and strong buffetings of Satan. 1788 Burns *Let. R. Ainslie* 3 Mar., I have been .. under much buffetting of the wicked one. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* viii. 1873 Black *Fr. Thule* v. 74 The buffetings of wind and rain.

† **Buffian.** *Obs.* [? variant of Buffoon, suggested by *ruffian.*] = Buffoon. Hence **Buffianism,** buffoonery.

1655 *Comic. Hist. Francion* x. 13 It becometh not a man of my Learning to be so great a Buffian. 1596 Nashe *Have with you, &c.* M iv b, No buffianisme throughout his whole bookes, but they bolstered out his part with.

† **Bu·ffin.** *Obs.* Also 6 **buffen, buffine.** 'A coarse cloth in use for the gowns of the middle classes in the time of Elizabeth' (Fairholt); a garment made of that material. Also *attrib.*

1572 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) 373 To my sonne Antonie ..a pair of Buffins wth the slyuers to the same. 1590 *Lanc. Wills* (1860) II. 23 Unto Ellen Perpoynte a gowne of buffen. 1597 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) II. 281, Vj yds. of grene buffine 9*s.* 1598 Florio, *Cottonato*, a kinde of cotton .. or buffin sarge. 1617 F. Moryson *Itin.* I. 4 Myselfe beholding the Virgins statua..did think it had been covered with a gowne of white buffin. 1632 Massinger *City Mad.* IV. iv, My young ladies In buffin gowns and green aprons!

Bu·ffing, *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. Buff *v.*¹; cf. Buffer² 1.] Only in *comb.*, as *buffing-apparatus, -block, -spring.*

1835 *Specif. Bergin's Patent* No. 6781 In order to explain the meaning of the words 'buffing apparatus.'

Bu·ffing, *vbl. sb.*² [f. Buff *sb.*² & *v.*³ + -ing¹.]

a. The formation of a Buffy coat. **b.** The process of polishing with a buff (Buff *sb.*² 4), or with a buffer (Buffer³); also that of imparting a velvety surface to leather by the use of sand-paper. *Buffing-block*, in silver manufacture, a wooden block covered with leather, on which an article is rubbed to polish it.

1856 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* II. 295 Buffing and cupping of the blood has long attracted notice. *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 156/2 Buffing, or rubbing the plate on some velvet fixed tightly over a piece of wood. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 286/1 Buffing or sand-papering machine [for leather].

Buffit, obs. form of Buffet.

† **Bu·ffle,** *sb. Obs.* Also 6 **bulfeld** ?, 6-7 **buffell,** *Sc.* **buffil, bufle,** 7 **bufall, buffel, -al**(l, **-ol.** [a. F. *buffle*, a common Romanic word:—vulgar L. **būfalus* (= L. *būbalus*): see Buffalo. Cf. also Buff *sb.*² Some of the Eng. spellings in 17th c. show influence of the It. or Sp. forms.]

1. A buffalo; = Buffalo 1 a, b.

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 29/1 There [in India] be bulfeldes [? buffelles] & coyes [? cowes] but the coyes slepe [? sleye] they not. 1532 *Victory agst. Turkes* in Dibdin's *Typog. Antiq.* (1816) III. 117 In euery place abode ..buffelles. 1623 Favine *Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 223 A mouing Chariot, drawne by Oxen or Buffells. 1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 109 Buffles or Buffaloes are numerous in the Cape countries. 1738 G. Smith *Curious Relations* II. 384 After these came a buffle and a fine horse.

b. *attrib.* (cf. Buff *sb.*²)

1577 Harrison *England* II. xvii. (1877) 292 Ships made of wicker and couered with buffle hides. 1611 *Bk. Rates* (Jam.) Belts called buffil belts, the dozen iiis. 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxxvi, The death of a Buffle-ox. 1808 J. Barlow *Columb.* V. 169 Lured o'er his lawns the buffle herds.

2. A fool; = Bufflehead. [After F. *buffle.*]

1655 *Comic. Hist. Francion* iv. 22 He said to the three buffles who stood with their hats in their hands, Tell me, you Waggs, etc. 1710 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 90 To see the chief attorney such a buffle.

Bu·ffle, *v.* [? Onomatopœic; connected with some sense of BUFF; or ? misprint for *bustle*. '*Buffle* to puzzle, be at a loss' in Johnson (and all subsequent Dictionaries) is a bogus word, founded on the misprint of *buffling* for *bustling*.]

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 118 The next age Silver, under Jove, then warre began to buffle. [1730 SWIFT *Vindic. Ld. Carteret* Wks. 1778 IV. 141 That poor, angry, bustling [*J. prints* buffling] well-meaning mortal.]

Bufflehead (bʌ·f'lhed). [f. BUFFLE + HEAD.] A fool, blockhead, stupid fellow.

1659 *Lady Alimony* I. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 278 What a drolling bufflehead is this! 1694 ECHARD *Plautus* 48 What makes ye stare so, Bufflehead? 1718 J. FOX *Wanderer* xiv. 90 Tho' my Forehead is broad, you Bufflehead, it is not brazen. 1883 *Y. Herring* III. lvi. 225, I don't want the buffle-head to be coming here.

Buffle-headed (bʌ·f'lhe:dĕd), *a.* [f. prec. (or its elements) + -ED.]

†**1.** Having a head like a buffalo's. *Obs.*

1697 EVELYN *Numism.* ix. 293 There are remarked the Goat and Buffle-headed. 1713 CTESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 117 None but buffle-headed Trees.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Large-headed. b. Foolish, stupid.

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* III. iv. 90 So fell this buffle-headed gyant by the hand of Don Quixot. 1675 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* II. i, You know nothing, you buffle-headed stupid creature, you. *a* 1736 YALDEN *Owl & Sun*, A saucy buffle-headed owl. 1871 DIXON *Tower* IV. iv. 34 A drinking, buffle-headed fellow.

‖ **Buffo** (bu·ffo), *sb.* and *a.* [a. It. *buffo* adj., comical, burlesque: see BUFFOON.]

A. *sb.* A comic actor, a singer in a comic opera. **B.** as *adj.* Belonging to or characteristic of a buffo; comic, burlesque.

1764 FOOTE *Patron* I. i, A rank impostor, the buſo of an illiberal mercenary tribe. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 177 They .. sung a thousand buffo songs. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. lxxxi, The buffo of the party. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* ii. (1860) 42 Every burlesque or buffo song, of any pretension, was pretty sure to be Italian. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* xiii. 237 Genial earnest buffo humour here and there.

Buffol, Buffolo, var. of BUFFLE, BUFFALO.

†**Bu·ffon, -ont.** *Obs.* Also -oon. [a. F. *bouffante* 'espèce de guimpe gaufrée que portaient autrefois les femmes' (Littré). See BOUFFANT(E *a.*] 'A projecting covering of gauze or linen for a lady's breast .. much worn about 1750' (Fairholt).

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 259 Ladies in full dress still wear ..buffoons for the neck. *Ibid.* 288 Plaited tuckers and buffons for the neck. 1783 *European Mag.* III. 15 Buffonts, trimmed and plain, are in universal use still.

Buffoon (bŏfū·n), *sb.* Forms: 6–7 buffon(e, -onne, -oun, oone, bouffon, boufoon, 7– buffoon. [a. F. *buffon, bouffon*, a. It. *buffone* buffoon, f. *buffa* a jest, connected with *buffare* to puff; Tommaseo and Bellini consider the sense of 'jest' to be developed from that of 'puff of wind', applied *fig.* to anything light and frivolous; others, e.g. Littré, refer it to the notion of puffing out the cheeks as a comic gesture. (In 17th c. accented on first syllable.)]

†**1.** A pantomime dance. *Sc. Obs. rare*—¹. [F. '*danser les buffons* to daunce a morris' Cotgr.]

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 66 Braulis and branglis, buffons, vithit mony vthir lycht dancis.

2. 'A man whose profession is to make sport by low jests and antick postures' (J.); a comic actor, clown; a jester, fool. *arch.*

1585 JAMES I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 31 We remaine With Iuglers, buffons, and that foolish seames. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 76 Buffons, altogether applying their wits to Scurrillities and other ridiculous matters. 1657 COLVIL *Whigs' Supplic.* (1681) 68 But how the Buffons all be outted. 1683 tr. *Erasmus' Moriæ Enc.* 2 Mountebanks, Buffoons, and Merry-Andrews. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 411 The bey .. like other voluptuous Turks, had his buffoons to divert him. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. i. 3 The stale jests of a hired buffoon. 1875 FARRAR *Seekers* I. iii. 12.

¶ Used for 'buffoonery'.

1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 153 Thy sabbaths will be soon Our sabbaths, closed with mummery and buffoon.

3. *transf.* A low jester; 'a man that practises indecent raillery' (J.); a wag, a joker (implying contempt or disapprobation).

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man. in Hum.* II. v. 8 Age was authoritie Against a buffon, and a man had, then .. reverence payd unto his yeares. 1636 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* 73 Avoid the playing of the Buffone, and procuring of others laughter. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* Pref. 14 Buffoones rather, and abusers of the Apocalypse, than serious Interpreters of it. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 72 ¶ 8 Falstaff the cheerful companion, the loud buffoon. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Ranke's Hist.* (1851) II. 147 Buffoons, dressed in copes and surplices.

4. *attrib.* and *adj.* Belonging to or characteristic of a buffoon; vulgarly jocular. (Somewhat *arch.*)

1625 B. JONSON *Staple News* v. vi, With buffon licence, ieast At whatso'er is serious. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 39 The buffoon Ape, as atheists use, Mimicked all sects. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 102 A jumble of buffoon tales. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 234 Egbert Hemskirk of Harlem, a buffoon painter. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 469 No mean images, buffoon stories, scurrilous invectives.

5. *Comb.*, as *buffoon-like* adj.; **buffoon-bird.**

1611 COTGR., *Bouffonnesque*, buffoone-like. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. vi. iv. 180 The Numidian Crane .. vulgarly called by our sailors the buffoon bird.

Hence **Buffoone·sque, Buffoo·nical** *a.*; = BUFFOONISH; **Buffoo·nism** = BUFFOONERY.

1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 254 That they should commit intellectual mendicity in buffoonesk terms. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy, &c.* II. 39 The strangest, most buffoonical grimaces. *Ibid.* 169 A lay-brother, fat, round, buffoonical. 1611 COTGR., *Bouffonnerie*, bouffoonisme, ieasting. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor in Ling.* 56 Buffoonisme..vi: jesting.

Bu·ffoon, corrupted form of BUFFONT, *Obs.*

Buffoon (bŏfū·n), *v. arch.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To turn into ridicule, to ridicule; to burlesque.

1638 FORD *Fancies* III. i. (R.) Who, in the great dukes court, buffoons his compliment. *a* 1672 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 73 The Duke of Buckingham's .. farce .. buffooning all plays. 1751 J. BROWN *Shaftesb. Charac.* 371 Buffooning and disgracing Christianity, from a false representation of its material part. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 16 Having Polonius buffooned for him, and, to no small extent, Hamlet himself.

2. *intr.* To play the buffoon, to indulge in low jesting. Also *To buffoon it.*

1672 [see BUFFOONING *vbl. sb.*] 1820 BYRON in Moore *Life* (1860) 434 Bankes and I .. buffooned together very merrily. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 180 He .. buffooned it up to the bent. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 94 All dressed and talked and laughed and buffooned alike.

Buffoonery (bŏfū·nəri). Also 7 buffonnerie, 7–8 buffou-, buffoonry. [f. BUFFOON *sb.* + -ERY.] The practice of a buffoon; low jesting or ridicule, farce.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 450 Flatterie and Buffonrie swayed all in the Romane Senate. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 685 Ianglery, buffonnerie, and such other vices. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 81 They are the first that laugh and applaud any Buffonry. 1745 FIELDING *True Patr.* Wks. 1775 IX. 296 Power and government .. have been set up as the butts of ridicule and buffoonry. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 125 ¶ 6 This conversation .. degenerates too much towards buffoonery and farce. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 132 You may often laugh at buffoonery which you would be ashamed to utter.

Buffoo·ning, *vbl. sb.* [f. BUFFOON *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of playing the buffoon; low jesting, buffoonery. Also *attrib.*

a 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 43 Mirth .. buffooning and bantering. 1811 BYRON *Let. to Mr. Dallas* 21 Aug., The two stanzas of a buffooning cast .. are as well left out.

Buffoo·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That plays the buffoon; coarsely jesting, mocking.

1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) III. 101 That buffooning Devil shall never 'scape unpunished. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vii. 153 It was .. as illiberal and buffooning in its Beginnings as the old Comedy had been. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I. xix. 256 The buffooning authors of the mischief.

Buffoonish (bŏfū·niʃ), *a.* [f. BUFFOON *sb.* + -ISH.] Like or characteristic of a buffoon.

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 312 As improper and buffoonish, as to have seen the Porter lately in the good Doctors Cassock and Girdle. 1702 *Burlesque of K. Lestrange's Quevedo* 168 This foolish, base Buffoonish throng. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 533 In one of his productions lacrymose, and in another merry, buffoonish, ludicrous.

†**Bu·ffoonize, bu·ffonize,** *v. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] To act the buffoon.

Hence **Buffoonizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Goguenarder*, to buffoonize it; breake iests, telle merrie tales. *Ibid., Patelinage*, a buffoonizing, or acting the vice in a play. 1635 J. HAYWARD *Banish'd Virg.* 40 A buffonizing and jearing humour. 1657 COLVIL *Whig's Supplic.* (1751) 98 He can buffonize, and jest.

†**Buffoo·nly,** *a. Obs.* Also **buffonly.** [f. as prec. + -LY¹.] = BUFFOONISH.

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Amb.* I, Your Buffonly laughters will cost yee the best blood in your bodies. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* IX. 41 A buffoonly Calvinist, who thought himself a Wit. 1684 GOODMAN *Winter Ev. Confer.* I. (R.) Apish tricks and buffoonly discourse.

Buffote, obs. form of BUFFET *sb.*², footstool.

Buffy (bʌ·fi). [f. BUFF *sb.*² and *a.* + -Y¹.]

1. Of a colour approaching to buff.

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 678 A buffy line across the horizon. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 188 Tail feathers with buffy white terminations.

2. *Physiol.* Applied to blood having a 'buff' or BUFFY COAT.

1782 S. F. SIMMONS in *Med. Commun.* I. 122 A coagulum .. of a firm buffy texture. 1827 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* II. 11 The blood, on standing, appeared very buffy. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 424/2 A buffy crust is .. formed on the surface of the clot.

Buffy coat. *Physiol.* A layer of a light buff colour forming the upper part of the clot of coagulated blood under certain conditions.

1800 *Med. & Phys. Jrnl.* III. 454 There being on the blood a slight buffy coat. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* 37 A yellowish white layer .. called the buffy coat or inflammatory crust. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 22 This layer is fibrine separated from the red corpuscles, and is commonly termed the 'buffy coat'.

†**Bu·ffylle.** *Obs. rare*—⁰. A leather bottle.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 658 *Hic uter*, buffylle.

Buffle, var. of BUFFLE, *Obs.*, buffalo.

†**Bu·fo.** *Obs.* [a. L. *būfo*, lit. a toad.] 'The black tincture of the alchemists' (Gifford).

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v. (1616) 633 Both Sericon, and Bufo, shall be lost.

Bufolo, obs. form of BUFFALO.

Bufonite (biū·fənəit). [f. L. *būfo, -ōnem* toad + -ITE. Cf. Fr. *bufonite.*] = TOADSTONE, q. v.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 164 (Jod.) These and the other grinding teeth are often found fossil, and in that state called bufonites, or toadstones. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Bufonite* (Literally Toadstone) a name given to the fossil teeth and palatal bones of fishes belonging to the family of the Pycnodonts .. in the Oolite and Chalk formations.

Bug (bʌg), *sb.*¹ *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 4–7 **bugge,** 6–8 **bugg,** 6– **bug.** [ME. *bugge*, possibly from Welsh *bwg* (= *bug*) 'a ghost', quoted in Lhwyd's *Archæologia Brit.* (1707) 214, from the MS. Welsh Vocabulary of Henry Salesbury (born 1561). Owen Pugh has *bwg* 'hobgoblin, scarecrow'; but the word is apparently now known chiefly in its derivatives. When *bug* became current as the name of an insect (see BUG *sb.*²), this sense fell into disuse, and now survives only in the compound BUGBEAR. Cf. BOGY, BUGABOO.

Although Salesbury's evidence takes the Welsh word back only to the latter half of the 16th c., before which there was plenty of time for its adoption from the Eng. *bugge, bug*, its Welsh nativity is strongly supported by a numerous family of derivatives, e.g. *bwgan* (= *bu·gan*) bugbear, scarer, *bwgwth* to terrify, threaten, *bwgwl* (= *bu·gul*) terror, terrifying, threatening, whence *bygylu* (= *bŭgə·lü*) to terrify, threaten, *bygwydd* (= *bə·gwĭð*) hobgoblin, phantom. The S.Wales *bwci* (*bu·ki*) can however scarcely be a derivative, but looks like an adoption of ME. *bugge*, or modern *bogy*. With these Welsh words cf. Manx *boag, boagâne* 'bugbear, bogle, sprite' (whence *boaganagh* frightful, *boagandoo* scarecrow), the Irish *bocán* hobgoblin, Gael. *bochdan* (? for *bocan*) hobgoblin (though these cannot be actually cognate with Welsh *bwgan*). Owen Pugh has also *bygel nos* 'phantom', which seems however to be an error for *bugail nos*, in Breton *buguel-nos* 'shepherd or lad of the night'.]

1. An object of terror, usually an imaginary one; a bugbear, hobgoblin, bogy; a scarecrow. *To swear by no bugs*: to take a genuine oath, not a mere pretence of one.

1388 WYCLIF *Baruch* vi. 69 As a bugge, *either a man of raggis* [1611 scarcrow] in a place where gourdis wexen. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 55 Bugge, or buglarde, *maurus, ducius.* 1529 MORE *Comfort agst. Trib.* I. Wks. (1557) 1161/2 Lest there happe to be such black bugges in dede as folke call deuilles. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xc[i]. 5 Thou shalt not nede to be afrayed for eny bugges by night. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 285 A bug meet only to fray Children. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* 23 Caligula .. bid his horse to supper .. and swore by no bugs that hee would make him a Consul. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. ii. 2 Warwicke was a Bugge that fear'd vs all. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xlii. 3. 349 Champions against the maried Clergy for women in those dayes were great bugs in their eyes. 1681 GLANVILL *Saddvcismus* II. (1726) 453 Timerous Fools that are afraid of Buggs. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 306 Let the bug Predestination Fright the Fools no better know.

b. ? A person of assumed importance. Possibly this may survive in the U. S. slang 'a big bug' for an aristocrat, 'swell', though the latter is regarded by those who use it as referring to BUG *sb.*²

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 255 That I'm nine times as good a man as he, or e'er a bug of his country. 1843 HALIBURTON *Sam Slick Eng.* xxiv. (Bartlett), We'll go to the Lord's house .. pick out the big bugs.

2. *Comb.*, as **bug-boy** (? corruption of BUGABOO); **bug-law,** a law intended to inspire terror. Also BUGBEAR, BUG-WORD.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 354 The countrey hath been free from such dangerous bug-hoyes. 1601 — *Ans. to Darel* 222 Hobgoblings, Bugboies, Night-sprites, or Fairies. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lxxi. (1714) 87 'Tis much the same Case betwixt the People and Bugg-Laws .. that it is here betwixt the Fox and the Lyon.

Bug (bʌg), *sb.*² [Etymology unknown. Usually supposed to be a transferred sense of prec.; but this is merely a conjecture, without actual evidence, and it has not been shown how a word meaning 'object of terror, bogle', became a generic name for beetles, grubs, etc. Sense 1 shows either connexion or confusion with the earlier *budde*; in quot. 1783 *shorn bug* appears for ME. *scarnbudde* (*-bude*):—OE. *scearn-budda* dung-beetle, and in Kent the 'stag-beetle' is still called *shawn-bug*. Cf. Cheshire '*buggin*, a louse' (Holland).]

1. A name given vaguely to various insects, esp. of the beetle kind, also to grubs, larvæ of insects, etc. Now chiefly *dial.* and in U. S.; *esp.* with defining words, as *field bug, harvest bug, May bug, June bug, potato bug*; also **fire-bug,** in U. S. applied *colloq.* to an incendiary.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 74 Gods rare workmanship in the Ant, the poorest bugge that creeps. 1691 RAY *S. & E. C. Wds., Bugge*: Any insect of the Scarabæi kind. It is, I suppose, a word of general use. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* II. § 4 (1737) II. 314 The Bug which breeds the Butterfly. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, *Blatta* .. a shorn bug, the chafer, or beetle. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 258/1 In the field bug we have an instance, etc. 1861 EMERSON *Cond. Life* ii. 38 A good tree .. will grow in spite of blight or bug. *c* 1880 WHITTIER in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. (1883) 358/1 A big black bug came flying in.

2. *spec.* The *Cimex lectularius*, more fully *bed-bug* or *house-bug*, a blood-sucking hemipterous insect found in bedsteads and other furniture, of a flattened form, and emitting an offensive smell

when touched. b. Applied to insects of the order *Hemiptera* or *Heteroptera*, to which the bed-bug belongs.

1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virgin Mart.* III. iii, *Harpax.* Come, let my bosom touch you. *Spungius.* We have bugs, Sir. 1683 TAYON *Way to Health* 588 The Original of these Creatures called Bugs, is from Putrifaction. 1730 SOUTHALL *Bugs* 1 Buggs have been known to be in England above sixty Years, and every Season increasing upon us. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 40 The doctor visited me .. and .. said, 'You are as safe as a bug in a rug'. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xv. (1852) 330 An attack (for it deserves no other name) of the Benchuca..the great black bug of the Pampas. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 721 The Geocorisæ or Land-Bugs, and the Hydrocorisæ or Water-Bugs. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. IV. i. 219 The Cimicidæ, or Bugs, belong to the order Hemiptera. *Ibid.* II. VI. v. 304.

3. *Comb.*, as *bug-bite, -destroyer, -fly, -killer*; **bug-agario**, *Agaricus muscarius*, 'a mushroom that used to be smeared over bedsteads to destroy bugs' (Prior *Plant-n.*); **bug-bane**, *Cimicifuga fœtida* and other allied plants, used to drive away bugs; **bug-wort** = *bug-bane*.

1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) II. 165 It is made of..the roots of *bugbane, stalks of water lily, pond weed, and water violet. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* III. 862 *Cimicifuga*, or bugbane, an herb of the order ranunculaceæ. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxviii, One doctor who is modestly content with securing them from *bugbites. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. xi. 88 Poisoned by bad cookery, blistered with bugbites. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 135/1 The *bug-destroyer seizes on his bug with delight. 1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 352, 10 and 11 are *Bug-flies observed in the Woods about Hampsted Heath. 1791 HUDIBFORD *Salmag.* III Shrimp-scalders and *bug-killers.

† **Bug**, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **bugge, byg**. [Etymology unknown: cf. BIG, BOG *a.* and BUDGE *a.*] Pompous; big; proud, conceited, fine. (Still widely prevalent *dial.*)

1567 DRANT *Horace's De Arte P.* A.viij, Bugge verses which cum to the stage With waight of wordes alone. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. III. lxiii, Then 'gins she [the moon] swell, and waxen bug with horn. 1682 — *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 55 A Bug and sturdy Mendicant, that pretends to be some person of Quality. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v., How bug y' are o' yer new cloo'es!

Bugaboo (bʊ·găbū·). Also 8 **buggybow**, 8– **bugabo**. [? f. BUG + BOO int.: cf. Cornw. *bucca-boo* under BUCCA, also BOGLE-BO, and *bug-boy* in BUG *sb.*[1] (Possibly a Celtic compound, in which case cf. OF. *Beugibus, Bugibus*, name of a demon.)] A fancied object of terror; a bogy; a bugbear.

[*c* 1200 *Aliscans* 1141 (*Anciens Poëtes de la France* (1870) X. 35) Et puis d' infer iras o Bugibu, Aveuc ton Dieu Mahom[et] et Cahu.]

1740 *Xmas Entertainm.* ii, Of Hobgoblins, Rawheads, and Bloody-bones, Buggybows. 1843 POE *Premat. Burial* Wks. 1867 I. 338 No fustian about church-yards, no bugaboo tales. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 128 If the sins themselves were such wretched bugaboos as he has painted.

b. *cant.* 'A sheriff's officer' (*Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tong.* 1823); 'a tally-man', a weekly creditor (*ibid.*); and similar senses.

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lxxix. Many a mad prank .. which I should not like the bugaboos and bulkies to know.

Bugasine, obs. form of BOCASIN, BUCKASIE.

1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, iv. Sched. Bugasines or Calico Buckrams the half piece *v.s.* 1670 *Bk. Rates* (JAM.) Bugasines or callico 15 ells the piece—4*s.*

Bugbear (bʊ·gbēəɹ). Forms: 6–7 **buggebeare**, 7– **bugbear**. [App. f. BUG *sb.*[1] + BEAR *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** A sort of hobgoblin (presumably in the shape of a bear) supposed to devour naughty children; hence, generally, any imaginary being invoked by nurses to frighten children. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 10 b, Hobgoblines and Buggebeares, with whom we were never acquaynted. 1589 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (1842) 74 Meare bugge-beares to scare boyes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 353 Certain Lamiæ .. which like Bug-bears would eat up crying boys. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xii. 55. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 11 P 9 To tell children of bugbears and goblins. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 10 The bugbear behind him is after him still.

2. *transf.* An object of dread, esp. of needless dread; an imaginary terror.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 317 At the worst it is but a bugbeare. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr. § 2 All that thinke originall sinne a bugbeare. 1717 KENNETT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 430 IV. 306 The king of Sweden is every day a less bugbear to us. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* iii. 14 What have I done to be made a bugbear of? 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 51 Confiscation, a word which is so frightful a bugbear to most modern ears.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

c 1600 *Timon* I. ii. (1842) 6 Thou shalt not fright me with thye bugbeare wordes. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. P 25. 601 The most horrible & bug-bear Denunciations.

Hence **Bu·gbea·rdom**, bugbears collectively, needless fears; **Bug·bea·rish** *a.*

1800 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 35/2 Bonaparte .. a name now growing more bugbearish than ever. 1862 MRS. SPEID *Last Years Ind.* 150 The assaults and tyrannies of bugbeardom.

† **Bu·gbear**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To frighten with imaginary or needless fears.

1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* I They carryed the Warre up and downe, only to bug-beare Townes and Villages. 1687 *Hist. Sir J. Hawkwood* ix. 17. 1705 S. WHATELY in W. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 167 To be bugbear'd out of our senses by big words.

Bugelet, Bugelie, obs. ff. BUGLET, BUGLE *sb.*[1]

Bugen, obs. form of BOW *v.*[1]

‖ **Bu·ggalow**. *Anglo-Ind.* Also **buggala, buglah**. [a. Mahratti *baglā, bagalā*, regarded by Col. Yule as a corruption of Pg. *baixel*, VESSEL.] 'A name commonly given on the W. coast of India to Arab vessels of the old native form' (Yule).

1842 SIR G. ARTHUR in *Ind. Admin. of Ld. Ellenb.* 222 (Y.) Native buggalas, by which so much of the trade of this coast with Scinde, Cutch..is carried on. 1869 *Latest News* 17 Oct., There were..four vessels: two were large buglahs, each mounting about eight guns. 1884 *Times* 30 May 8 At Mocha they took passage on board an Arab buggalow.

† **Bu·ggard, buggart.** *Obs.* or *dial.* [a variant of BOGGARD, the form of which suggests formation from *bugge*, BUG *sb.*[1] (Still used in Cheshire.)] A boggard, a bogy.

1575 *Hist. Troubles Frankfort* (1642) 136 They two..may not be .. such buggards to the poore if they may not beare the hagge alone. 1865 MISS LAHEE *Betty o' Leps* 6 Railway styemers scroikin away through th' country, enew to flay a buggart eawt o'th' greawnd.

Bugge, -r, obs. f. BUDGE, BUG, BUY, -ER.

Bugger (bʊ·gəɹ). Also 6 **bowgard, bouguer**. [a. F. *bougre*:—L. *Bulgarus* Bulgarian, a name given to a sect of heretics who came from Bulgaria in the 11th c., afterwards to other 'heretics' (to whom abominable practices were ascribed), also to usurers. See BOUGRE.]

†**1.** A heretic: the name was particularly applied to the Albigenses. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1340 [see BOUGRE]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The Buggers are mentioned by Matthew Paris..under the name of Bugares..They were strenuously refuted by Fr. Robert, a dominican, surnamed the Bugger, as having formerly made profession of this heresy.

2. One who commits buggery; a sodomite. In decent use only as a legal term.

1555 *Fardle Facions* II. x. 224 As rancke bouguers with mankinde, and with beastes, as the Saracenes are. 1587 TURBERV. *Epitaphs & Sonn.* Wks. (1837) 372 To serve his beastly lust..he will leade a bowgards life.

b. In low language a coarse term of abuse or insult; often, however, in Eng. dial. and in U. S., simply = 'chap', 'customer', 'fellow'. Cf. BAGGAGE 7.

So in Fr.: 'Bougre .. terme de mépris et d'injure, usité dans le langage populaire le plus trivial et le plus grossier'. (Littré.)

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 59 From every trench the bougers fly. 1854 M. HOLMES *Tempest & Sun.* 203 'If I'd known all you city buggers was comin' I'd a kivered my bar feet'. 1881 EVANS *Leicest. Gloss.* s.v., 'Mister, can ye fit this canny little bugger wi' a cap?' said a mother to a shop-keeper of her little boy.

Bu·gger, *v.* Also 7 **buggar**. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To commit buggery with. Also *absol.*

1611 COTGR., s.v. *Leurrée.* 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 198. 1675 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 279. 1681 *Trial S. College* 42. *a* 1701 SEDLEY *Wks.* (1766) 126.

† **Bu·ggerage.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. Heresy; buggery.

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 671 Stodye the popes Decretals, and mixt them with buggerage.

Bu·ggerer. [f. BUGGER *v.* + -ER[1].] = BUGGER 2.

1552 HULOET Buggerer, *Pæderastes.* *a* 1571 JEWEL *On* 1 *Thess.* (1611) 77 Neither fornicators, nor adulterers, nor wantons, nor buggerers shall inherit the Kingdome of Heauen. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 158 He might have found these godly Reformers .. to be Ribalds, Buggerers, Sorcerers. 1704 *Faction Displ.* xi. 14 Beaus, Biters, Pathicks, B——rs and Cits.

† **Buggeress.** *Obs.* A female bugger.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 569 *Bulgra*, bugres.

Bu·ggerly, *adj.* and *adv.* [f. BUGGER *sb.* + -LY.] Like or pertaining to a bugger.

1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* vii. N vj b, Poore buggerly, beggerly fryers. 1552 HULOET, Louer of chyldren buggerly or dissolutely, *Pæderastes.* 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. XXX, His great buggerly Beard.

Bu·ggery (bə.gəri). Forms: 4 **bugerie**, 6 **buggerye, -arie, -orie, boggery, bowgery, bockery**, *Sc.* **bewgrye**, 6–7 **buggerie**, 6– **buggery**, 8– **-ary**. [f. as prec.: see -ERY.] †**a.** Abominable heresy. *Obs.* b. Unnatural intercourse of a human being with a beast, or of men with one another, sodomy. Now only as a technical term in criminal law.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 320 Þe Kyng said & did crie, þe pape was heretike .. and lyued in bugerie. 1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1538) 125 b, It is enacted that the vice of buggorie committed with man kynd or beast be adjudged felonie. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 3473 That self Syn of Sodomye, and most abhominabyll bewgrye [*v.r.* bowgre]. 1667 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. (1684) 41 The sin of Buggery brought into England by the Lombards. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* III. vii. 187 The most horrid crimes, Adultery, Murder, Buggery, Blasphemy, &c. 1861 *Act* 24 *& 25 Vic.* c. § 61 The abominable crime of buggery, committed either with mankind or with any animal.

B. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* vi. 49 Christ dyed not for the rationall part seperated from the materiall, nor the materiall from the rationall, if there should be such Buggery births. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 23 A buggery fool.

† **Bu·ggess.** *Obs.* [a. *Bugis*, 'name given by the Malays to the dominant race of the Island of Celébes' (Col. Yule).] A name formerly used in the Indian Archipelago for a native soldier in European service.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. 108 These Buggasses are a sort of warlike trading Malayans and mercenary soldiers of India. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 213, I apprehended he was a Captain of Buggesses, in the English Company's service. 1792 — *Voy. Mergui* 78 (Y.) The word Buggess has become amongst Europeans consonant to soldier, in the east of India, as Sepoy is in the West. 1811 *Ld. Minto in India* 279 (Y.) We had fallen in with a fleet of nine Buggese prows. [1878 MCNAIR *Perak* 130 (Y.) The Bugis are evidently a distinct race from the Malays.]

Bugget, obs. form of BUDGET.

Bu·gginess. [f. BUGGY *a.* + -NESS.] The state of being buggy.

1730-6 in BAILEY; thence in JOHNSON and mod. Dicts.

†**Bu·ggish**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. BUG *sb.*[1] + -ISH[1].] Like a goblin; terrifying, frightful.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneid* IV. (Arb.) 107 Mee..with visadge buggish he [Anchises' ghost] feareth [*turbida terret imago*].

† **Bu·ggishank.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [= *budgishank*, f. BUDGE *sb.*[1] + SHANK.] ? A kind of budge fur.

1463 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 260, i. togam nigram penulatam cum buggishanke. [Cf. 1530 PALSGR. 266 Schanke of bouge, *fourrure de cuissettes.*] 1730 BAILEY *Shanks*, the skin of the leg of a kind of kid, that bears the furr called Budge.]

† **Buggle-boo.** *Obs.* = BOGLE-BO.

1625 LISLE *Du Bartas* 128 Another hath his moods And like a Buggle boo straies ever through the woods.

Buggy (bʊ·gi), *sb.* [Etymology unknown: the word has been conjecturally connected with BOGIE; also with BUG (see esp. quot. 1773). There is no ground for supposing it to be of Anglo-Indian origin.]

1. A light one-horse (sometimes two-horse) vehicle, for one or two persons. Those in use in America have four wheels; those in England and India, two; in India there is a hood. (In recent use, esp. in U. S., India, and the colonies.)

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 297 Driving a post coach and four against a single horse chaise, throwing out the driver of it, and breaking the chaise to pieces .. ludicrously denominating mischief of this kind, 'Running down the Buggies'. 1778 *Ann. Reg.* 197 *The Suicide* Prol., Buggies, tim-whiskies or squeezed vis-a-vis. 1782 *India Gaz.* 14 Sept. (Y.) An excellent Buggy Horse about 15 Hands high. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 183 The Buggy is a small chaise, made to carry one person only. 1825 *Annals Sporting* vii. 59 The speed and pluck of their buggy horses. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* xiv. (L.) Villebecque prevailed upon Flora to drive with him to the race in a buggy he borrowed of the steward. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 287 We drove as far as Deobund in the buggy. 1862 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abr.* Ser. II. ii. 4. 93, I asked for a two-horse buggy and driver. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *Felix Holt* III. 166 See that somebody takes her back..in the buggy.

2. In technical uses: see quots. (Cf. BOGIE.)

1861 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Buggy*, a small mine-wagon holding ½ ton to 1 ton of coal. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 939/2 The men..go out..on the strand in a 'buggy'.. which is a board seat slung by ropes from the axis of a grooved wheel fitting and travelling on the strand.

3. *Comb.*, as **buggy-boat**, a boat made so that wheels can be fastened to it, so as to make it into a land-vehicle; **buggy-oultivator, buggy-plough**, a plough having a seat for the ploughman to ride on.

Bu·ggy, *a.* [f. BUG *sb.*[2] + -Y[1].] Infested with bugs.

1714 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 65 With a black Speck, as buggy Peas had. 1730 SOUTHALL *Bugs* 35 When they have taken it [old Furniture] down, because it was buggy. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 207 One of those provisionless Sicilian *locande*, boasting..a thunny supper and a buggy bed.

Bugh, bu3e(n, obs. inf. and pa. t. of BOW *v.*[1]; obs. form of BOUGH.

Bugher. [cf. BUFFER[4]: the vb. is still *bough, bugh* (bʊχ[w]) in Sc.] A barker, a barking dog.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 34 Bugher, a Dog. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. § 68 Bugher, a Cur Dog. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*

Bughsom, obs. form of BUXOM.

Bught, variant of BOUGHT *sb.* and *v.*

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* I. xv. 262 Forty-five or fifty fathoms of *tows* constitute a *bught.*

† **Bugiard.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *bugiardo.*] A liar.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 71 Like an egregious bugiard here he is quite out of the truth.

Bugit, obs. form of BUDGET.

Buglah, variant of BUGGALOW.

Buglard = BUGGARD.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 55 Bugge, or buglarde, *Maurus, Ducius.*

Bugle (biū·g'l), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3– **bugle**, 4 **bewgalle, -gulle**, 5 **bugelle**, 4–6 **bugull(e**, 4–7 **bugil**, 5–6 *Sc.* **bowgle**, 6 *Sc.* **bougil, bewgill**, 7 **bugill**, (8 ? **beugle**). [a. OF. *bugle*:—L. *būculus*, dim. of *bo-s bov-is* an ox.]

1. † **a.** The buffalo (= BUFFALO 1 a) and other kinds of wild oxen. *Obs.* b. A young bull. *dial.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5112 A thousand bugles of Ynde. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. XV. (1495) 774 The Bugle..is lyke to an oxe and is a fyers beest. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. XXVI.

269 Hornes of grete Oxen or of Bugles. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 47 Hornis .. thikkar than ony horne of ane bewgill. 1615 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. World* 636 Cups .. made of bugles hornes. 1677 W. CHARLTON *Exerc. de Diff. et Nom. Animal.* (ed. 2) 8 *Bonasus*, the Bugle. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Bugle*, a young bull; the Bugle Inn at Newport.

2. *Music.* Short for BUGLE-HORN. **a.** A hunting-horn, originally made of the horn of a 'bugle' or wild ox. **b.** A military instrument of brass or copper, resembling the trumpet, but smaller; used as the signal-horn for the infantry.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1136 With bugle to bent felde he buskez. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 142 Terrant hlewe hys bugelle bold. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 243 Hang my bugle in an inuisible baldricke. *a* 1600 A. SCOTT *Adamson & Sym* xx. in *The Ever-Green* (1761) II. 185 Be than the Bougil gan to blaw. 1623 COCKERAM, *Bugle*, a little blacke horne. *a* 1777 F. FAWKES *Virg. Æneid* VII. (R.) Stoutly Boreas his loud bugle blew. 1832 MACAULAY *Armada* 49 Bugle's note and cannon's roar The deathlike silence broke. 1877 *Field Exercise Infantry* 403 One G sounded on the Bugle will denote the right of the line.

†**3.** ? A tube. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 180 Put your Bugle into the bladder and blow it.

4. *Comb.*, as *bugle-blast, -clang*; †**bugle-browed** *a.*, having horns like a wild ox; 'horned' (*fig.*); **bugle-major**, the chief bugler in a regiment; **bugle-boy, -man** = BUGLER.

a 1627 MIDDLETON *Anyth. for Q. Life* (N.) *Wife.* 'Tis for mine own credit if I forbear, not thine, thou bugle-brow'd heast thou. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. XXI, A bugle-clang From the dark ocean upward rang. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 396 The Drum or Bugle-Major. 1848 J. GRANT *Advent. of Aide* lix, 'Sound!' said I to the hugle-boy. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* 21 From the general down through all grades to the private and bugleman. 1864 BRYANT *Return of Birds* vi, There is heard the bugle-blast.

Bugle (biū·g'l), *sb.*[2] *Bot.* Also 5 **bugyl, -ille.** [a. F. *bugle* = It. *bugola*, Sp. *bugula*:—late L. *bugula*. The L. *bugillo*, used by Marcellus Empiricus *c* 400, seems to denote the same plant.]

1. The English name of the plants belonging to the genus *Ajuga*, esp. the common species *A. reptans*. (The names *Buglossa* and *Bugle* were occasionally confounded by early writers.)

c 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 554 *Buglosa*, bugle. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 43 *Wodebroun*, bugle. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 199 As bryght as bugyl or ellys bolace. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 46 Bugille, *buglossa, lingua bouis, herba est.* 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 83 *Consolida media* is called in english Bugle. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. XC. 132 Bugle spreadeth and creepeth along the ground. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 262 He that hath bugle and sanicle, will scarce vouchsafe the surgeon a bugle. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* iv. 45 Plants .. having little or no smell, as bugle. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* 115 The..copse..is blue with the thick spikes of hugle

2. *Comb.*, as *bugle-bloom.*

1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 314 Velvet leaves and bugle-blooms.

Bugle (biū·g'l), *sb.*[3] Also 6 **buegle**, 6–7 **beau-**, 7 **beu-, bewgle.** [Etymology unknown. Of the med.L. *bugulus*, sometimes quoted as the etymon, a single instance, as the name of a 'pad', or framework for the hair, used by Italian ladies, occurs in a chapter *De moribus civium Placentiæ* 1388, in Muratori *Script. Ital.* XVI. 580; no similar word is known in Ital. or Fr. *Bugle* has a certain resemblance in form to Du. *beugel* a ring (:—MDu. *bōghil, bōghel*, Franck); but no connexion of meaning appears.]

1. A tube-shaped glass bead, usually black, used to ornament wearing apparel. (Formerly also collective, or as the name of a material.)

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 66 A gyrdle..Embost with buegle. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 61 *note*, Thei vse to garde their clokes rounde about the skirtes with .. Bugles. 1598 FLORIO, *Margaritine*, bugles or seede pearles. 1640 *Jrnl. Ho. Commons* II. 33 The sole Making and Venting of Beads and Beaugles. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 16 Some small beads, of white Amber, or blew bugle. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xxii. 159 Set off with bugles and spangles. *c* 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* xiv. 116 She would load them with presents..gloves, habit-shirts, silver spoons, bugles, brooches. 1884 'WANDERER' *Fair Diana* xxxiii. 265 The black grapes and bugles which..decorated her bonnet.

2. *attrib.* Made of, adorned with, or resembling, bugles.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. (1641) 37/1 With his bristled, hoary, heaugle-beard, Comming to kisse her. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 47 Your inkie browes, your blacke silke haire, Your bugle eye-balls, nor your cheeke of creame. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 224 Bugle-bracelet, Necke-lace Amber. 1611 BARREY *Ram Alley* IV. i, Her bugle-gown, and best-wrought smock. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 Adam and Eve in Bugle-Work..upon Canvas, curiously wrought. 1767 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 408 The *Cellularia Salicornia*..or Bugle Coralline.

Bugle, obs. form of BOGLE, hobgoblin, and BEAGLE, hound.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 206 He goeth..with a lyttle hounde or bewgle. 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* 192 (D.) They assigned it [second sight] to Bugles or Ghosts.

Bu·gle, *v.* [f. BUGLE *sb.*[1] 2.] **a.** *intr.* To sound a bugle. **b.** *trans.* To give forth (a sound), as a bugle; also (*nonce-use*) to summon by bugle.

1862 THACKERAY *Roundab. Papers* (1879) 89 The wind-instruments bugling the most horrible wails. 1872 DIXON *Switzers* XXXV. 362 The rank and file..who are bugled from their beds. 1884 COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 118 My friends..who trumpet, bugle, and 'tam-tam' all day long.

Bugled (biū·g'ld), *a.* Trimmed with bugles.

1881 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 3/6 Bugled..silk laces.

Bu·gle-ho·rn. [f. BUGLE *sb.*[1] + HORN *sb.*] The horn of a bugle or wild ox, used

†**a.** as a drinking vessel. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 525 Ianus .. drynketh of his bugle horn the wyn. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 293 ȝif þe water of þat welle is i-take in bugle horn [*in cornu bubali*]. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 166 b, Preciouse cuppis be made of bugull hornys.

b. as a musical instrument, whence = BUGLE *sb.*[1] 2.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5282 Tweye bugle hornes, and a bowe also. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccix. 192 Two squyers blewe .. with ij grete bugles hornes. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 222 (1810) 231 His family bare in a field Gules, a bugle horn *or*. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. iii, His bugle-horn he blew. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley H.* 2 Sound upon the bugle horn.

Bugler (biū·glə1). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who plays on a bugle; *spec.* a soldier who conveys orders by signals sounded on a bugle.

1840 H. SMITH *O. Cromwell* II. 19 The Bugler .. was already handling his instrument. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 366 A mounted officer rode up to a bugler of the 19th Regiment, and ordered him to sound the 'retire'.

Buglet (biū·glĕt). [f. as prec. + -ET.] A small bugle; e.g. one carried by bicyclists.

a 1803 *Douglas Trag.* iii. in Child *Ballads* I. 100/2 With a bugelet horn hung down by his side. 1838 D. MOIR *Casa's Dirge*, The wild-bee with its buglet fine. 1885 *Price-List*, A bugle having two turns will sound short calls; those with three turns will sound military calls; but the easiest to sound of all is the above Buglet, which has four turns.

Bu·gle-weed. *Bot.* An American plant, *Lycopus Virginicus*, sometimes used as a remedy for hemoptysis, or spitting of blood.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Bugle-weed*..is also known as the Virginian Water-hound.

Bugling (biū·glin), *ppl. a.* [f. BUGLE *v.* + -ING[2].] That sounds a bugle.

1884 tr. *K. Bauer's Mem.* II. 50 A bugling postillion.

Bugloss (biū·glɒs). *Bot.* Forms: 6–7 **buglosse**, (6 **buglose**, 8–9 **buglos**), 7– **bugloss.** [a. F. *buglosse*:—L. *būglōssa*, ad. Gr. *βούγλωσσος*, f. *βοῦς* ox + *γλῶσσα* tongue, from the shape and roughness of the leaves.] A name applied to several boraginaceous plants, particularly the *Small, Corn*, or *Field B.* (*Lycopsis* or *Anchusa arvensis*); *Viper's B.* (*Echium vulgare*), and other species of *Echium*; also by some old herbalists to *Helminthia echioides*, Prickly Ox-tongue.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 11 Cynamome: Saffron .. Buglosse: Borage. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xix, The rootes of Borage and Buglosse soden tender..doth ingender good blode. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. iv. 61 A little muske, dri'd mints, Buglosse, and barley-meale. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 14 What we now call Bugloss, was not that of the Ancients. 1783 CRABBE *Village* I. Wks. 1834 II. 77 There the blue bugloss paints the sterile soil. 1837 CAMPBELL *Dead Eagle*, Fields .. blue with bugloss.

b. *Comb.* **Bugloss Cowslip.**

1879 PRIOR *Brit. Plant-n.*, *Bugloss-Cowslip*, the lungwort, from its having the leaves of a bugloss and the flowers of a primula. *Pulmonaria officinalis* L.

†**Buglo·ssate.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. prec. (or its source) + -ATE.] Some kind of medicine.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Honey*, Antidotaries..as the Buglossate made of Bugloss.

Bugull(e, obs. form of BUGLE *sb.*[1]

†**Bug-word, bug's-word.** *Obs.* [f. BUG *sb.*[1] + WORD. Cf. *bugbear word.*] A word meant to frighten or terrify; a word that causes dread. Usually in *pl.* Swaggering or threatening language.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 54 All be bugs woords, that I speake to spare. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Wks.* (1845) I. 277 Certaine wordes, as Nature, Reason, Will and such like which wheresoever you find named you suspect .. as bugs wordes. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 163 Outp

1. A confused disturbance, tumult, or turmoil; a quarrel. See also BRULYIE.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. 140 (R.) We shall make a great breull in Englande. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 272 The Erle of Warwickes faccion intendyng to set a bruill in the countrey. 1571 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 158 In the middes[t] of the broyle betwixt Cæsar and Pompeie. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 53 Prosper this Realme, keepe it from Ciuill Broyles. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 439 Filling the Empire with intestine Broils. 1797 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 173 Plunging us in all the broils of the European nations. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III. xxiii, Foremost he fought in every broil. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 4 (1882) 130 A tavern row between scholar and townsman widens into a general broil.

†b. *To set in broil, on a broil. Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 73/1 The greeuous danger of setting things in broile. *Ibid.* IV. 204 To set things in broil..within this hir realme of England. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 839 That warre, which would set all Europe on a broile.

2. *Comb.*, as *broil-maker.*

1561 STOW *Chron.* an. 1104 (R.) Letting out the broyle-maker into France.

Broil (broil), *sb.*[2] Also 6 **broyle**, 9 **bruil**. [f. BROIL *v.*[1]]

1. A broiling, a great heat; a very hot state.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* vii. 295 What broyles of scorching lust soever the minde abideth. 1821 MRS. WHEELER *Cumbld. Dial.* App. 8 My het bluid, my heart aw' in a bruil, Nor callar blasts can wear, nor drops can cuil.

2. Broiled meat; a grilled chop or steak.

1822 KITCHINER *Cook's Orac.* iv. 107 The Fat..dropping into the fire..will spoil the Broil. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown Oxf.* I. iii. 45 Go and get me a broil from the kitchen.

3. *Comb.*, as †**broil-iron** = *broiling-iron.*

1567 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) II. 266 One broule-Iron, vij speights, iiij pair of pottclipps.

Broil (broil), *v.*[1] Forms: 4 *Sc.* **brulȝe**, **broilye**, 4–6 **brule**, 5 **broille**, **brolyyn**, **broylyn**, **broyll**, 5–6 **broyle**, **bruyle**, **broile**, 6 **broooyle**, 6–7 **broyl**, 6– **broil**. [Of uncertain origin and history: the form *brule*, which is not infrequent before 1500, appears to be the F. *brûle-r* to burn (in OF. also *bruller*); but it is very doubtful what relation this *brule* bears to the general form *bruyle*, *broyle*; they may be distinct words, or *brule* may be a conscious assimilation to the F. *bruler*. The form *bruyle*, and Sc. *brulȝe*, appear to be the OF. *bruillir* found in Godef. in the intrans. sense of 'hroil, burn' (*bruillir de soleil*); *bruyle* would become *broyle*, *broil.*]

†1. *trans.* To burn, to char with fire. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 151 Assalit Within with fyre, that thame sa brulȝeit. *c* 1375 ? — *St. Georgis* 456 He gert brandis of fyre [til hyme] bynde, To brule it wes lewit behynde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 53 Brolyyn or broylyn, *ustulo*, *ustillo*, *torreo*. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 49 Ye shalle..be broiled and brent, and sinke in the pitte of helle. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 280/3 That he myght be brente and bruyled. *c* 1500 *Partenay* 2289 Ther paynymes were bruled and brend entire. *a* 1533 FAITH *Disput. Purgatory* (1829) 115 He putteth them not away for broiling in purgatory. 1568 H. CHARTERIS *Pref. Lyndesay's Wks.* iij h, To brnyle and scald quha sa euer suld speik aganis thame.

2. *spec.* To cook (meat) by placing it on the fire, or on a gridiron over it; to grill.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 383 He cowde roste, sethe, broille, and frie..and wel bake a pye. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 45 Brule, *assare*. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man Hum.* I. iv. 12 The first red herring that was broyld in Adam and Eves kitchen. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 57 Broil him [chub] upon wood-cole or char-cole. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 71 To broil Mutton Steaks. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 117 An evening banquet of venison..roasted, or broiled on the coals. 1853 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 621 Our gridiron is only fit to broil small fish.

3. To scorch; to make very hot, to heat.

1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 18 Let not his hot pursuit broyle him in an Ægyptian furnace. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlix. 64, I was..half broiled in the sun. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. lxiii, That..sun..will keep..broiling, burning on. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 268 We turned back, much broiled in the hot sun.

4. *intr.* To be subjected to great heat, to be very hot. (Mainly in *to be broiling*, for *to be a-broiling.*)

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 56 God saue you Sir, Where haue you bin broiling? Among the crow'd i'th'Abbey. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. IV. xxxii, One of a multitude of myriads Shall not be sav'd but broyl in scorching wo? 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* vii. (1804) 34 Before your age I was broiling on the coast of Guinea. 1883 *Leisure Ho.* 148/1 Don't keep us broiling here for ever!

b. *intr.* To grow hot; esp. *fig.* to become heated with excitement, anger, etc. ? *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON tr. *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xx, If they [Magistrates] must punish..let them not broile with unappeasable rigor. 1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* I. xxiv, Meantime (I burne, I broyle, I burst with spight). 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. v, He broil'd with impatience. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* lxix, Her female friends, with envy broiling, Beheld her airs and triumph.

c. Said of passion, emotion, etc.: To burn, glow, be ardent.

1600 *Newe Metamorph.* (N.) Love broyled so Within his brest. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 36 P 2 The secret Occasion of Envy broiled long in the Breast of Autumn.

Broil, *v.*[2] Forms: 5–7 **broyl**, **bruill**, **brooyl**, 6–7 **broile**, **broyle**, 8 (*Sc.*) **brulyie**, 6– **broil**. [a. F. *brouille-r* 'to jumble, trouble, disorder, confound, marre by mingling together' (Cotgr.), corresp. to It. *brogliare* to stir, disorder, embroil; cf. the It. sb. *broglio* 'hurlie burlie, confusion, mingle mangle', etc. (Florio). Ulterior derivation uncertain: see Diez, Littré, Scheler.

Littré (like Diez) thinks the F. vb. identical with Pr. *bruelhar*, *brolhar*, Cat. *brollar* 'to bud, rise up', and connected with OF. *bruill*, *broel*, *broil*, mod. Fr. *breuil*, 'an enclosed piece of brushwood, matted underwood, or cut bushes for animals,' found in late L. in the *Capit. de Villis* (lucos nostros quos vulgus brugilos vocat), med. L. *broilus*, *brolius*, which is referred to the OCeltic *brog-*, *brogi-* territory, district (Thurneysen). But most etymologists doubt the connexion of *brouiller* with this.]

†1. *trans.* To mix or mingle confusedly. *Obs.*

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 61 Thou broylist up many lesynges, ffor grounde of thin ordre. 1631 HEYWOOD *Engl. Eliz.* (1641) 187 The abundance of bloud already spilt and broiled in the land.

†2. To involve in confusion or disorder; to agitate, discompose (a person); to 'set by the ears', embroil. *Obs.*

1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 405 He was sore moved and broyled with Melancolie and dolour. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 16 Who..intende to broyle the Commonwealth with the flame of their treason [with an allusion to BROIL *v.*[1]]. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 21 To translate it well and best, where I haue bothe euill, and worst broyled it. 1642 BP. DURHAM *Presentm. Schismatic* 4 Contentious ones..broyling the world in this manner.

3. *intr.* To be or to engage in a broil; to contend in a confused struggle, irregular fight or strife.

c 1567 TURBERVILLE *After Misadv. Good Haps* (R.) The barck that broylde in rough and churlish sease. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 81 Couragious John of Gaunt Like Priams sonne strong broyling mid his foes. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 4/1 He was always broiling with his chiefs, constantly in debt.

4. *trans.* To put into a broil, to embroil.

1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 243, I shall not hurry him, nor broil myself.

Broiled (broild), *ppl. a.* [f. BROIL *v.*[1] + -ED.] Made very hot, scorched, charred; *spec.* grilled.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 53/1 Broylyd [*K.* brolyyd], *ustulatus. Ibid.* Broylyd mete, or rostyd only on the colys. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 249/1 This brente and bruled laurence. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xviii. (1870) 277 Bruled meat is harde of digestyon. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* cxlviii. (1636) 146 Broyled meate is hard of digestion. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xxiv. 42 A piece of a broyled fish. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. ix. 275, I should like a broiled pheasant.

Broiler[1] (broi·lər). [f. BROIL *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who or that which broils; *spec.* one who cooks by broiling; also said of a very hot day (cf. *roaster*, *scorcher*).

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* ii. 31 He was a great Broyler in Gebers Kitchin. 1750 [R. PULTOCK] *Life P. Wilkins* xxxiv. (1883) 94/2 When the broilers began to throw the fish about. 1817-8 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 12, July 27. Fine broiler again..We spent a pleasant day; drank..of milk and water. Not more flies than in England.

2. *spec.* A chicken for broiling.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 14/1 Of these [chicks] about seventy-five per cent. live and grow to be broilers.

Broiler[2] (broi·lər). [f. BROIL *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One who stirs up or engages in broils or quarrels.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* IV. 544 (R.) What doth he but turn broiler and boutefeu. 1841 ORDERSON *Creol.* viii. 91 Due impression alike on the civil and the military broiler.

†**Broi·lery.** *Obs. rare.* Forms: 6 **broilerie**, **broylery**. [a. F. *brouillerie*, f. *brouiller* to broil; see -ERY.] Dissension; strife; disturbance, disorder.

1521 MORE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 82 I. 290 The archbishop of St. Andrewis putteth all his possible power..to rere broilerie, warre, and revolution in the Realme. 1528 WRIOTHESLEY in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xl. 79 To pass his promise on such sort..might..make much broylery.

Broiling (broi·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. BROIL *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action or process of exposing to scorching heat; *spec.* grilling. Hence †**broiling-iron**, a kind of Dutch oven.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 53 Brolyynge [*K.* broylinge], *ustulacio. a* 1619 DONNE *Biathan.* (1644) 140 How much [contributed] Saint Laurence to his broyling, when he called to the Tyrant, This side is enough, turne the other, and then eate? 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 271 Between broiling and roasting the chief difference is in the temperature. In roasting, the heat is moderate, and slow in penetrating: in broiling, it is brisk and rapid. 1562 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 163 One brulinge iron, viij*d*. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* 70–1 Take your Broyling-iron, I do not mean a Grid-iron (though it be much used for this purpose)..but a Plate iron made with hooks and pricks, on which you may hang the meat, and set it close before the fire.

†**Broi·ling,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. Forms: 6 **brewlynge**, **brullynge**. [f. BROIL *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] Disturbance, dissension; embroilment.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccl. 560 The great brullynge that was than in Gaunt. *Ibid.* ccccxxxii. 759 A newe brewlynge in Flaunders.

Broiling (broi·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. BROIL *v.*[1]]

1. That burns, scorches, makes very hot.

1555 *Fardle Facions* I. i. 24 The broyling heate. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 84 Scarcely is the cup gone from his mouth, before he feeleth an increase of his broyling drought. 1820 BYRON *Blues* II. 36 To be sure it was broiling. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xiii. 150 There is a broiling sun.

2. That is subjected to great heat, that is very hot; *spec.* that is being grilled.

1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* i. (1655) 2 Which only can and must deliver their scorching, nay broyling souls. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. xv, Ask the squalid peasant how His gains repay his broiling brow! 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* x. 117 The savoury smell of broiling fish.

3. quasi-*adv.*, as in *broiling hot.*

1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 229 A broiling hot excursion up the country. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 180 We stopped here about ten minutes. It was broiling hot.

Broi·lingly, *adv.* [f. BROILING *ppl. a.* + -LY.[2]] In a broiling manner.

1885 M. BLIND *Tarant.* xiii, It was a broilingly hot day.

†**Broi·lly,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [cf. Fr. *bruilli*, pa. pple. of *bruillir* 'to be burnt' (Godef.).] ? Broiled.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. ix. (1839) 107 It is 3it alle broylly, as tho it were half brent.

†**Broi·lment.** *Obs. rare.* Commotion, disturbance, embroilment. See BRULYIEMENT.

Broi·ly, *a. rare*[−1]. [? f. BROIL *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] Full of broils, tumultuous, stormy.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 77 Stormes of broylly whistling iarre, Whom natiue caues foorth from their intrayls send.

Brok, obs. form of BROCK, BROKE.

Brokaded, obs. form of BROCADED.

†**Bro·kage, brocage.** *Obs.* Also 5 **brochage**, 6 **broc-**, **brok-**, **broakadge**, 6–7 **broakage**, **brokeage**. [In AFr. *brocage*, also *brogage*, in same sense: see BROKER.]

The following meanings are given in dictionaries, or indicated in some of the quotations: in many of the latter the exact sense cannot be fixed, so that they are not here separated. In most cases the word has an ill favour, cf. 'jobbery'.

1. a. The trade of a broker; the transaction of commercial business, as buying and selling, for other men. b. The premium or commission of a broker, BROKERAGE; the gain or profit derived from acting as agent, middleman, or intermediary. c. The corrupt farming or jobbing of offices; the price or bribe paid unlawfully for any office or place of trust; frequently mentioned as an abuse in early times. d. Trafficking in match-making, in the marriage of wards, etc. e. Procuracy in immorality, pimping. f. 'The trade of dealing in old things, the trade of a broker' (J.).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 267 A mayden þat is maried þorw brokage..bi assent of sondry partyes and syluer to bote. *c* 1383 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 280 Symonyentis in beneficis..bi brocage maade to mene persones for to haue ony beneficis of þe chirche. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Milleres T.* 189 He woweth hire by meenes and brocage. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 92 Vserye and Auerice, and oþer false sleithes In bargeyns and in brocages. *c* 1440 *Rom. Rose* 6973, I entremet me of brocages, I make peace and mariages. 1456 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 239 Now brocage ys made offycerys, And haratur ys made bayly. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xiv. (1885) 144 Nor thai [Suytours] shall be importunite or brocage optayne any vnresonable desires. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. v. 50 Their women in old tyme, had all the trade of occupiying, and brokage abrode. 1584 WHETSTONE *Mirror for Mag.* 31 An other sort by brocadge bringeth him in debt. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Ep.* 125 To ryse to it by brokage or corruption. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Ded., It served well Pandares purpose for the bolstering of his bawdie brocage. 1591 — *M. Hubberd* 851 Shameles flatterie, And filthie brocage, and vnseemly shifts. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* II. 55 Vserie sure is requisite and good, And so is Brokeage, rightly vnderstood. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 489 By the brokage or panderizing of the lawes. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iii, If a man had need to use their valours, he must pay a brokage for it. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 148 Their occupations, brocage and vsury. 1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* Civ b, Our last borrowed money is at 16, and three in the hundreth for brokeage. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *St. Lewis* 448 That after-Judges..From Bribes and Brokeage might be warned fair. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* VII. i. 198 By the base brokage and close contriuing of the Queene. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 4 Without the crafty Brocage of the Tongue. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. & Pol. Relat.* II The Parliament payes 300*ool.* Broakage. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 110 Find better preferments without his Brocage. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 428 Though the Crown is forced to pawn all its own Jewels to them for mere Brokage. 1683 D. SMITH *Constantinople* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 38 They [Jews] are of great use and service to the Turks, upon accompt of their Brocage and Merchandise. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 78 Not a fitting thing for a clergyman to be concerned in a brocage of such a nature.

2. *Comb.*, as *brokage-money.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Corretage*, brokage money.

†**Bro·kaly.** *Obs.* Also **brocaly**, **brocale**. A broken piece, broken pieces. (Cf. BROCKLE.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 52 Brocale, or lewynge of mete [1499 brokaly of mete], *fragmentum. Ibid.* 428 Releef or brocaly of mete. *fragmentum.*

Brokdol, erroneous f. BROCKLE, in *Promp. Parv.*

Broke (brōuk), *sb.* Forms: 1–2, 4 **broc**, 6–8 **brok**, 8–9 (*dial.*) **brock**, 5– **broke**. [OE. *broc* 'misery', and *gebroc* 'fragment', f. *brecan* (pa. pple. *ge-brocen*) to BREAK. The later lengthening of the vowel may be from the inflected dissyllabic forms *broces*, *brocu*, etc.: cf. the pple. *broke*, *brōken*, formerly *brŏcen*. *Brock* remains dialectally.]

†1. That which breaks; affliction, trouble, misery. Only in OE.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 10 God nyle for his mildheortnesse nan unaberendlice broc him ansettan. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 59 Ealle þa sar and þa brocu þe se man to ȝesceapen is. 1061 in Thorpe's *Diplom.* 389 Gefreod æghwylcere unearnesse ealles woroldlices broces.

† 2. A piece of anything broken off; a fragment; e.g. of bread or food, broken meats, remains. *Obs.*

c 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. xv. 37 Þæt to lafe wæs of þam broccan [*c* 975 *Rushw. G.* ȝebroca; *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* ȝebrote], hys naman seofan wilian fulle. 1507 *Will of Bedyll* (Somerset Ho.) A parcell of a broke of woode. *a* 1568 *Wowing of Jok & Jenny* x, *Bannatyne Pocms* 160 Quhen ye haif done, tak hame the brok. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 211 (JAM.) I neither got stock nor brock. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Brock*, a piece or fragment. *West.* 1863 BARNES *Poems Dorset Dial.* Coll. III. 101 Wi' brocks an' scraps to plim well out.

† 3. A breaking of the skin or body; a wound; a rupture. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Med. MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 381 Hennehane rote Of ye broc is mych bote. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xxiv. 20 Broke for broke, eye for eye, tothe for tothe. *a* 1563 BECON *New Catech.* (1844) 94.

† 4. A breach of the law; a crime. *Obs.*

1481 *Reynard* (1844) 92 Hadde I knowen my self gylty in ony feat or broke.

5. *pl.* The short-stapled wool found in certain parts of the fleece, when 'broken' or sorted. A fleece consists of two main kinds of wool distinguished by the length and strength of the fibre; the sorts which are long and suitable for combing being called 'matchings' or 'combing-sorts', the rest 'short wools' or 'brokes'. The spinning of the two sorts is by different processes. See NOILS.

1879 *Standard* 22 Apr., Wool and Worsted.—Bradford.. Noils and brokes are slow of sale. 1883 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 2/6 Noils and brokes are in rather better request. 1885 F. H. BOWMAN *Struct. Wool* 352 Gloss., *Brokes*, short locks of wool found on the edge of the fleece in the region of the neck and belly.

Broke, obsolescent form of BROKEN.

1. Used occasionally for BROKEN *ppl. a.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 14 Leepfullis of broke meat. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 41 To recompense broke silvir I had of his. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iv. v, Bodies disjoind, broke glasses they esteem.

2. esp. in *comb.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 25 Witlese beastes dumbe and broke rugget ibuhe toward te eorðe. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 131 Blinde or broke-schonket [B. VI. 138 broke-legged]. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 53 Broke bakkyde, *gibbosus*. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* clvii. iii, Brokebacked and bowbacked bore. 1627 MAY *Lucan* v. (R.) Broke-winded murmers, howlings, and sadd grones.

Broke (brōuk), *v.* [In form the base of *broker*, *brokage*, *broking*. An AFr. vb. *abroker* occurs in *Liber Albus* (*a* 1419) 288.]

† 1. *intr.* To bargain; to negotiate; to traffic.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. xxi. 308 [They] thus bargeyne & broke about the syngynge of the masse, that may not be solde ne bought, as men do in byenge & sellynge of an horse. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. v. 74 He .. brokes with all that can in such a suite Corrupt the tender honour of a Maide. 1611 COTGR., *Brouillon*, one that broakes in euery thing, whereby he may get but a pennie. 1625 BACON *Riches, Ess.* (Arb.) 237 The gaines of Bargaines, are of a more doubtfull Nature; When Men shall..broake by Seruants and Instruments to draw them on.

† 2. *trans.* To retail, traffic in. *Obs.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. xi. 227 But to retaile and broke anothers wit.

3. *intr.* To act as broker, agent, or go-between.

a 1652 BROME *City Wit* II. ii. Wks. 1873 I. 303 Prithee what art thou? or whom dost thou serve, or broke for? *a* 1666 FANSHAWE (Webster) We do want a certain necessary woman to broke between, Cupid said.

Broke, obs. form of BROOK *sb.*, *v.*

Brokel, obs. form of BROCKLE *a.* brittle.

Brokelempe, -hempe, obs. ff. BROOKLIME.

† **Brokelet(te.** *Obs. rare.* [app. dim. of *brokel*, BROCKLE fragments.] A fragment.

1538 ELYOT *Biblioth., Analectes*, he that gadereth vp brokelettes. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 328 Twelve maunds full of brokelets and offalls.

† **Bro·keling.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [app. f. *brokel*, BROCKLE *a.* or *sb.* + -ING.] Fragment.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxxiv. 123 Where he sholde happe to ete the releef or brokelynges of his brode.

Broken (brōu·k'n), *ppl. a.* For forms see BREAK *v.* Used adjectively in many of the senses of the verb; esp. the following:

1. Separated forcibly into parts; in fragments; in pieces. (The resulting damaged state is often the main notion.)

[737 *Chart. Ædelhard* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 45 To brocenan beorge.] 1383 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxvi. 6 Lo! thou tristist on this brokun staf. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 240 The tronsions of o brokine sper. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxx[i]. 12, I am become like a broken vessell. 1634 BP. HALL *Occas. Med.* CX. Wks. (1808) 203 A thin, uncovered roof..dark and broken windows. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. iv. 60 Three broken oars. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* 205 Polypifers occur .. rolled and broken, as on an ancient coast. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 327 A few broken walls and the roofless, unglazed churches.

b. *Broken bread, meat, victuals*, etc.: fragments of food left after a meal, etc.; by extension applied to remnants of drink, as *broken ale, beer*.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* viii. 20 How many leepis of brokene mete ȝe token vp? 1530 PALSGR. 201/2 Broken meat, *fragments*. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Escurriduras*, the dropping of a cup, broken drinke, *reliquiæ*. 1594 PLAT *Diuerse new Exper.* 13 Others doe soke chippings and other crustes of bread in broken beere. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horseman* 112 Wash the places with broken beere. 1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* 203 With broken meat and wine himself to feed. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 15 No sign of unwashed tea-things or broken victuals.

c. In some cases *broken* gives a specific sense to the combination, as **broken tea**, tea-siftings; **broken granite**, granite reduced to a size fit for road-making; **broken-coal**, a special size of coal.

† d. *fig.* Dissolved. *Obs.*

1538 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 397 Graciously to remember them with some piece of some broken abbey.

2. Rent, ruptured, torn, burst.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 108 Þat bar[en] awey my bolle and my broke [*v. r.* boce on bak]. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Ep.* (1867) 113 Broken head. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 134 Hee that escapes me without some broken limbe. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 433 ¶ 6 They often came from the Council Table with broken Shins. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Broken*, Among horse-jockies, broken knees are a mark of a stumbler.

4. Shattered; said of water whose coherence as a mass has been destroyed by striking against an object, or whose surface is broken.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 271 Sufficiently strong to resist the falling broken water. 1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* II. 77 A dreadful, hollow, broken sea. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Broken Water*, the contention of currents in a narrow channel. Also, the waves breaking on and near shallows. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-Bk.* VI. (ed. 2) 216 In a boat outside the broken water.

5. Crushed or exhausted by labour, etc.; with strength or power gone; enfeebled.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxxi. 117 The ladyes were sore wery and broken of theyre longe vyage. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 165/1 The old broken yeeres of mans life. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 118 Such a number of broken persons..by reason of their strong labour and weake foode. 1758 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* cvi. IV. 98 Sir Charles Williams, who I hear is much broken both in his spirits and constitution. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 705 Enoch was so brown, so bow'd, So broken.

6. Crushed in feelings by misfortune, remorse, etc.; subdued, humbled, contrite.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* l[i]. 17 A broken and a contrite hert (o God) shalt thou not despise. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 61 Try whether..your selves grow daily lowlier, meeker, brokenner. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 68 The King's courage was so broken. *a* 1718 PENN *Life* Wks. I. 100 She was exceedingly broken, and took an Affectionate and Reverent Leave of us. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. vii. 194 How beautiful to die of broken-heart, on Paper. 1858 ROBERTSON *Lect.* 269 Happy is the man not thoroughly broken by disappointment.

7. Reduced or shattered in worldly estate, financially ruined; having failed in business, bankrupt.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 257 The Kings growne bankrupt like a broken man. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 19 Cradock had byn a broken Merchant about Italie. 1714 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 257 He might thereby repair his broken fortunes. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. i. 7 There may be many ways .. of providing for a broken tradesman. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xvi. (1880) I. 225 To mend the broken fortunes of his ancient family.

8. Reduced to obedience or discipline, tamed, trained. Often with *in*.

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* iii, The Elk and Bison, broken to the yoke. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 380 A Horse .. notified .. to be properly broken. 1861 PALGRAVE *Gold. Treasury* 308 A language hardly yet broken in to verse.

9. **Broken man.** *Scotch Law and Hist.* One under sentence of outlawry, or living the life of an outlaw, or depredator, chiefly in the Highlands and Border districts; **broken-clan** (see quot.).

1528 *MS. Caligula* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 348 *note*, Divers radis to be maid upon the brokin men of our realme. 1594 *Sc. Acts* 13 *Jas. VI* § 227 Daylie heirschippes of the wicked thieues and limmers of the Clannes and surnames following..broken men of the surnames of Stewarts. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V* Wks. (1711) 95 A thousand, all borderers and broken men. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvi, He .. took to the brae-side, and became a broken-man. 1820 — *Abbot* xxxiv, *Note*. A broken clan was one who had no chief able to find security for their good behaviour, a clan of outlaws. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* VI. 174 The result was probably to fill the country with 'broken men'.

10. Violated, transgressed, not kept intact.

1605 ARMIN *Foole upon F.* (1880) 14 A broken Uirgine, one that had had a barne. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 713 The sign Of Cov'nants broke. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Lines on Poland* 84 This broken faith Has robb'd you more of Fame. *a* 1840 C. H. BATEMAN *Hymn*, '*Glory, glory, glory*', When mercy healed the broken law. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 274 The broken oaths of old days.

11. Having the ranks broken; routed, dispersed.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxxiii, Now leader of a broken host. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 330 The governor despised the broken followers of Almagro.

12. Having continuity or uniformity interrupted.

a. of a line: Abruptly altered in direction; turned off at an angle.

1721 BAILEY, *Broken Radiation* is the breaking of the Beams of Light, as seen through a Glass. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Broken Ray*, in dioptrics, the same with ray of refraction. 1828 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxii. 319 The antennæ..broken (viz. when the main body of the antenna forms an angle with the first joints).

b. of the surface of ground, etc.: Intersected with ravines or valleys; uneven. Also, broken up, ploughed, stripped of turf.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 131 Betweene them both broken ground. 1782 W. GILPIN *Wye* (1789) 21 By broken ground we mean such as hath lost it's turf, and discovers the naked soil. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VIII. iii, An open but broken country. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 112 The Carthaginian cavalry and elephants extricated themselves ..from the broken ground.

c. of states or conditions: Interrupted, disturbed.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 317 ¶ 21 Broken Sleep. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 430 His rest that night was broken.

d. of weather: Unsettled, uncertain.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 275 The weather continued broken till Saturday.

13. Fragmentary, disconnected, disjointed, in patches.

1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* i, Here the red rays of the sun shot a broken and discoloured light. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xi. (1870) 249 On the two great continents in the northern hemisphere, but not in the broken land of Europe between them. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vi. § 1. 162 Broken masses of pine forest.

a. of time: Interrupted; 'odd'.

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) Introd., The fruits of broken hours. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 20 May, It being a broken day, did walk abroad. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iii. 16 Mr. Addison's papers, to be read very frequently at broken times. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 162 He would have made a broken week of it.

b. of sound, voice, and the like: Uttered disjointedly, ejaculated, interrupted.

1530 PALSGR. 307/1 Brokyn as ones speche is, *abrupt*. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Num.* ix. 5 If the trumpeting sound in length and with a broken tune. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xv. 260 He repeated it in the..same broken words. 1731 POPE *Ep. Boyle* 143 Light quirks of Musick, broken and uneven. 1853 *Arab. Nights* (Rtldg.) 514 Her voice much broken with sobs. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* ii. 25 He spoke with a husky, whispering, and somewhat broken voice.

c. of language: Imperfectly spoken, with the syntax incomplete.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 265 Breake thy minde to me in broken English. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2093/4 A Frenchman..speaks broken English and Dutch. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. v. 154 Four letters of Mr. Klopstock in broken English.

14. Produced by breaking, severed.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 93 Þe brokene boȝes. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xxvii. 44 On broken peces of the shippe [so 1611]. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 9. 61 Broken fragments of rock.

b. Not whole in amount; fractional; not 'round'. *Broken number*: a fraction.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 319 A Fraction in deede is a broken number. 1609 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, Rec. of the deathe of brother Barton and syster Brooke for broken wages vs. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 355 This new-created income of two millions will probably furnish £665,000 (I avoid broken numbers). 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* vii. 153 In one month .. it yielded no less than £50 besides broken money.

c. Incomplete; fragmentary; imperfect.

1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 169 Such broken stuff, not worthy of any answer. 1656 Burton's *Diary* (1828) I. 81 There may be a broken title. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. Introd. 6 Broken Traditions. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* xliii, This broken tale was all we knew.

15. Of colours: Qualified or reduced in tone by the addition of some other colour or colours.

1882 *Printing Times* 15 Feb. 35/1 Another way of regarding the tertiary colours is to contemplate them as broken hues, that is, colours degraded by the addition of their complementaries. Looked at thus, olive is a broken blue.

† 16. Of music: a. Arranged for different instruments, 'part' (music); concerted. (*obs.* Shakspere appar. played upon the phrase. b. Cf. sense 13 b, quot. 1731.

[Cf. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 97 *margin*, The plainsong of the Hymne Saluator mundi, broken in diuision, and brought in a Canon of thre parts in one, by Osbert Parsley.]

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 263 Come your Answer in broken Musick; for thy Voyce is Musick, and thy English broken. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 150 To see this broken Musicke in his sides. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* III. i. 19 *Pan.* What Musique is this? *Serv.* I doe but partly know sir: it is Musicke in parts. *Ibid.* 52 Here is good broken Musicke. 1625 BACON *Masques & Tri., Ess.* (Arb.) 539. 1626 — *Sylva* § 278 So likewise, in that music which we call broken-music or consort-music, some consorts of instruments are sweeter than others.

II. With adverbs: see combs. of BREAK *v.*

17. **Broken-in, broken-off, broken-up.**

1837 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xxxiv, Broke-in horses. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. lv. 131 This broken-off fragment. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 247 Winter potatoes on broken up grass land.

b. **Broken-down,** (*a.*) reduced to atoms, decomposed; (*b.*) decayed, ruined; whose health, strength, character, etc. has given way.

1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revis.* (ed. 4) 75 His poor broken-down animal. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 452/1 A half-drunk horse-couper, swinging to and fro..on a bit of broken-down blood. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 488/1 A mass of broken-down epithelium. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxi. 63 Broken-down politicians.

III. Combinations.

18. General comb.: chiefly parasynthetic, as *broken-ended, -footed, -fortuned, -handed, -headed,*

were ragged, rone, and tayled, with brode bulches [c 1325 bunches] on here bak. 1600 DARRELL *True Narr.* 11 A foul ugly man with a white beard and a great Bulch on his brest. 1634 BRERETON *Travels* (1844) 1, Dromedaries are ugly creatures, bulches behind and before. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* M ij, Ore, growing out on Knobs and Bulches.

† Bulch, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. = BULCHIN. A term of endearment.

c 1622 FORD *Witch Edm.* v. i, So that my bulch Shew but his swarth cheek to me, let earth cleave..I care not.

† Bulch, *v. Obs.* [prob. a variant of BULGE *v.* See BULCH *sb.*[1], also BOUGE *v.*, BILGE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To stave in (a ship); = BULGE *v.* 1.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 Wher Ilionus was shipt..And what vessel Abas possest..Were bulcht by billows. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 94/2 He might..bulch the..ships if they durst anerre the coast.

2. *intr.* To swell out; BULGE *v.* 3.

1611 COTGR., *Piece poictreuse*, a peece of coyne that rises, bulches, or beares out in the middle.

† Bulchin. *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 4 **bulchyn,** 6–8 **bulching.** [Variant of BULKIN; cf. BULCH *sb.*[2]]

1. A bull-calf.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 174 For ten mark men sold a litille bulchyn. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xxxiii. (1878) 74 Lamb, bulchin, and pig, geld vnder the big. 1637 HEYWOOD *Jup. & Io* Wks. 1874 VI. 272 Wouldst thou not haue some Bulchin from the herd? 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I, *Bulching*, a word used in some Counties for a Calf.

2. Used as a term of contempt or reproach.

1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarr.* IV. iv, The bulchins will use the Irish captain with respect. 1638 FORD *Fancies* III. iii, Roguery, brokage and roguery, or call me bulchin.

3. Used as a term of endearment.

1633 SHIRLEY *Gamester* IV. i, How is't, Bulchins? Would you had been with us. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Bulchim*, a Chubbingly Boy or Lad. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*

Bulck(e, Bulcking, obs. f. BULK, BULKIN.

Buld(e, obs. f. BUILD *v.* and *sb.*

Bulderston(e, obs. form of BOULDER-STONE.

Bule, obs. form of BOIL *sb.*, tumour, swelling; BUL, *Obs.*, falsehood; BULL *sb.*[1]

Bule, dial. var. of, BULLE, BOUL.

Bulge (bʌldʒ), *sb.* Also 7 **bouldge, buldge.** [ME. *bulge*, a. OF. *boulge* (also *bouge*), or ad. L. *bulga* leathern knapsack, bag, of Gaulish origin. Sense 2, in which there is a variant BULCH, may have been influenced by BOTCH *sb.*[1], BOUCH *sb.*; sense 3 seems to be a recent formation from the verb. Sense 4 = BILGE, still belongs to the Fr. *bouge*, but the history of its introduction into English is not known.]

† 1. A wallet or bag, *esp.* one made of hide; a skin-bottle, a pouch, a purse; = BOUGE *sb.*[1] 1. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 35 þe bitte þat beoreð forð as a water bulge. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* III. xiii. 523 The Crownes Reuennues .. wherewith she would fill her owne Bouldges.

† 2. A hump. Cf. BULCH, BOTCH, BOUCH. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 260 A ful grete bulge opon his bak.

3. A bulging, an irregularly rounded protuberance.

1741 MONRO *Anatomy* 131 A large Tuberosity, or Bulge of the Bone appears. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* xxix. 396 They have the characteristic bulge of the carbonate-of-lime stalactite. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* I. iv. 50 A bulge in the wall. 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 240 A mountain-chain consists of a great plateau or bulge of the earth's surface.

4. The bottom of a ship's hull. (Now generally superseded by BILGE.)

162a R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 135 Shippes have beene put in danger .. by a hole made in the bulge. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2468/4 The *Turkey Merchant* was..driven ashore, where she stav'd in her Buldge. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 101 *Bulge* or *Bilge*, that part of the ship which she bears on most when not afloat.

5. **Bulge-water, -ways** = BILGE-WATER, -WAYS.

1735 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 48 The Stench and foul Air from the Surface of the Bulge-Water. 1777 W. WRIGHT *ibid.* LXVII. 508 By some called the bulge-water tree. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 116 The heel .. is cleated on the bulgeways.

Bulge (bʌldʒ), *v.* Also 6 **boulge.** [f. BULGE *sb.*; see the variants BILGE, BOUGE, BULCH *vbs.*]

† 1. *trans.* To stave in the bottom of a ship, cause her to spring a leak; = BILGE *v.* 1. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* 281/1 In which fight .. were three of the Genowaies ships both boulged and soonke. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* § 9. 46 Labouring to buoy up a sunk Ship of anothers, [he] bulged his own Vessel. 1782 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII, Add. iv, Fearing, from the great swell..it [the wreck] might bulge the ship. 1821 BYRON *To Murray* 7 Feb., Falconer's *ship* was bulged upon them.

b. *transf.*

1827 HONE *Every-day bk.* II. 1341 It was not a fair fall, as only one shoulder had bulged the ground.

† 2. *refl.* and *intr.* Of a ship: To suffer fracture in the bilge; to strike (*on* or *against*) so as to damage the bilge. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 452 b, So doe they also in the same shyppe bulge themselves most of all. 1595 SIR A. PRESTON in *Hakluyt's Voy.* III. 579 The rest bulged themselves. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* III. i, Forc'd by a tyrant storm, our beaten bark Bulg'd under us. 1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 508 The Henry .. bulg'd upon a rock, and lost all her cargo. 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* I. 275 Their vessels..bulged furiously one against the other. 1796–7 COLERIDGE *Poems* (1862) 13 It bulged on a rock, and the waves rushed in fast. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* IV. xviii. 403 The ship received no damage by bulging against rocks.

b. *transf.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 348 If .. Planetary Bodies should bulge and fall foul one upon the other.

II. Connected with BULGE *sb.* 2, 3, protuberance.

3. *intr.* To form a protuberance, to swell out; *esp.* in an irregular, clumsy, or faulty manner; e. g. as a wall of which the surface projects beyond the top and bottom.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (L.), The side of a wall .. that bulges from its bottom or foundation, is said to batter. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) Add. 10 The thin crust of Salt upon the surface bulged up. 1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* ii. 6 An oak .. bulged out into a large excrescence about the middle of the stem. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 165 If the dyke of despotism had not bulged and gaped. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 211 The globe of Mars .. bulges, like our Earth, at the equator.

4. *trans.* To make protuberant.

1865 SIR J. HERSCHEL in *Intell. Observ.* No. 46. 248 By bulging them upwards. 1866 *Morning Star* 22 July A purse bulged with Austrian florin notes.

Bulged (bʌldʒd), *ppl. a.* Also 5 **bolgit.** [f. BULGE *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Forced into a protuberance; swollen.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 155 They com .. With bolgit schipis ful craftly. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 213 The crack'd wall, bulg'd and bow'd. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 86 The wood-carvers .. adopted this bulged form.

† 2. Of a ship: With the bottom or sides stove in.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 315 The huge Armada, bulged, and split in the fight. 1730–6 BAILEY, *Bulged* [spoken of a ship] when she has struck off some of her Timber upon a Rock. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 276 As she was bulged he could not bring her off.

† **Bu·lget.** *Sc. Obs.* [a. OF. *boulgette*. Cf. BUDGET.] A pouch.

c 1550 BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 235 (JAM.) Ane pair of bulgettis, ane barrow. 1562 in Keith *Hist.* 217 (JAM.) Coffenis, bulzettis, fardellis.

Bulginess (bʌ·ldʒinés). [f. BULGY + -NESS.] The quality of being bulgy.

1883 *Sat. Rev.* LV. 497 [Umbrellas] rolled up tight and not brought into use and bulginess.

Bulging bʌ·ldʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BULGE *v.*]

† 1. The staving in of the bottom or sides of a ship. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Enfoncement*, a sinking, a bulging. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* I. 31 Nor wrack or bulging thou hast cause to feare. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 17 When a Ship..is in danger of bulging.

2. A becoming protuberant, swelling out.

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* ix. 49 By their bulging too much in their curvature. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 246/1 The appearance of bulging presented by the distended capsule. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 393 Ramification takes place by the bulging out of lateral cells.

3. *concr.* A protuberance; a swelling.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 425 This bulging is named the Additamentum pedum Hippocampi. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 152 Animal with .. eyes on bulgings at the outer bases of the tentacles.

Bu·lging, *ppl. a.* [f. BULGE *v.* + -ING[2].] That bulges or swells out; bending outward, projecting, protuberant, swelling; baggy.

1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* x. 80 The bulging equatorial parts of the terrestrial spheroid. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* iii. 45 He was dressed in a .. fustian jacket .. with bulging, greasy pockets. 1859 R. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXIX. 101 Irregular bulging lines of rolling hill.

Bulgy (bʌ·ldʒi), *a.* [f. BULGE *sb.* + -Y[1].] Swollen, clumsily or unduly protuberant.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* 290 A man with bulgy legs. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 61 Third-class umbrellas are dubious in colour .. bulgy in the body. 1879 BROWNING *Martin Relph* 74 The bulgy nose and the blood-shot eyes.

‖ **Buli·mia,** mod.L. form of BULIMY, q.v.

Bulimic (biuli·mik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Symptomatic of bulimy; voracious.

So **Buli·mious** (biuli·miəs), *a.* [see -OUS], having a voracious appetite.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 130 The hulimic propensities of the callionymus. 1885 F. HALL in *N. Y. Nation* 4 June 466 The bulimious Doctor [Johnson] would not have transacted his feeding so porcinely and perspiringly.

Bulimong, variant of BULLIMONG.

‖ **Bulimus** (biuləi·məs). Pl. **bulimi.** [mod. Lat., a. Gr. *βουλῑμός*, occurring only as a sb. (see BULIMY), but perh. regarded as an adj. with sense 'having a voracious appetite'.] The scientific name of a genus of terrestrial gasteropods. Hence **Bulimiform** (biuli·mifɔ̄m), *a.*

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 384 Terrestrial shells, chiefly helices and spiral bulimi. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 165 *Achatina Variegata* .. shell imperforate, bulimiform. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* IV. 164 The animal is bulimus-like.

Bulimy (biū·limi). Forms: 7 **boulimie,** 7–8 **boulimy,** (8 **boulomee,** 9 **bullimy**), 7– **bulimy.** See also etymology. [ad. Gr. *βουλῑμία*, f. *βου-* intensive prefix (properly combining form of *βοῦς* ox) + *λῑμός* hunger; sometimes adopted as **boulimia.** The synonymous Gr. *βουλῑμός* was adopted in med.L. in the incorrect form *bolismus*, whence OF. *bolisme*, both used by Trevisa; and in 17th c. appears as **boulime** and as **boulimos.** The mod.Lat. form **bulimia** is now generally used in medical works, though **bulimus** also occurs.]

1. *Med.* 'A morbid hunger, chiefly occurring in idiots and maniacs .. the so-called canine hunger' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* VII. xlv. (1495) 258 Bolismus is inmoderate and vnmesurable as it were an houndes appetyte. *Ibid.* XVIII. xxvii. 786 Houndes haue contynuall Bolisme, that is inmoderat appetyte. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1608) 210 One while the boulime, then the anorexie .. rage with monstrous ryot. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* (1867) I. 222 He fell into a most devouring and unsatiable bulimy. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 365 The boulimos and dog like appetite. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 301 A strange Boulimy.. seized one Brian Careswell .. who would knaw and eat both Linnen and Woollen. 1720 W. GIBSON *Dispens.* VI. III. (1734) 155 Continuing too long in them .. may cause a Bulimy or Dog-appetite. 1751 R. BROOKE *Gen. Practice Physic* (ed. 3) II. 193 A Bulimas is a Disease .. wherein the Patient is affected with an insatiable and perpetual Desire of Eating. 1780 BECKFORD *Biog. Mem. Painters* 19 Hemmeline, who had long been troubled with a boulomee, or voracious appetite. 1880 BEALE *Slight Ailm.* 74 Boulimia .. may be due to a very irritable state of the nerves of the stomach.

2. *fig.*

1654 FULLER *Comm. Ruth* (1868) 135 The boulimie of all-consuming Time. 1696 *Monthly Mercury* VII. 83 The French King has had .. such a Bulimy after Money. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-Cr.* II. iv. 44 There is enough left to glut .. any that has not .. an Ecclesiastick Boulimy. 1833 HOOD *Wks.* (1862) II. 440 Novel reading is to some constitutions a sort of literary bullimy, or unnatural appetite. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xvii, First cousins of the moth who labour under a bulimy for black-letter. 1853 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 144 One incessant bulimia for idolatry.

Bulis, Sc. pl. form of BOUL *sb.* *Obs.*

Bulk (bʌlk), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **bolk(e,** 5–7 **bulke,** 6 **bulcke, boulke, bowlke,** (5–6, 9 *Sc.* **bowk,** see BOUK), 7 **bulck,** (**boak**), 6– **bulk.** [Of complicated etymology. The coincidence in meaning with ON. **bulki*, Icel. *búlki* 'heap, cargo of a ship' (Vigf.), Da. *bulk* lump, clod (cf. mod.Icel. *búlka-st* to be bulky), suggests that the word, though not recorded before 15th c., may (in the senses 'heap', 'cargo') be of Scandinavian origin. Within a few years of its first appearance, *bulk* occurs in the senses 'belly, trunk of the body', due app. to confusion with BOUK, which word it has entirely superseded in literary English. (Cf. however, the Flemish *bulck* 'thorax' in Kilian.) The sense of 'size' (branch III) seems to have been evolved chiefly from the notion of 'body', though it may be partly due to that of 'heap' or 'cargo'. The form *boak*, used by N. Fairfax 1674 indiscriminately with *bulk* in the sense of 'magnitude', is apparently :—ME. *bolk.*]

I. Heap, cargo.

† 1. A heap; *spec.* the pile in which fish are laid for salting. *Obs.* exc. in phrase *in bulk* (see c).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 43 Bolke, or hepe, *cumulus.* 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 33 a, Pilchards are first salted & piled vp .. vntil the superfluous moysture of the bloud & salt be soked from them: which accomplished, they rip the bulk & saue the residue of the salt. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 297 All the gold they found .. should be put together in a bulk every night.

b. The cargo of a ship; a cargo as a whole; the whole lot (of a commodity). Phrase, *To break bulk* (see BREAK *v.* 43).

1575 in *Hist. Glasgow* (1881) 117 Breking bowk [of a cargo]. 1626 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 190 To keep them from breaking Bulck, and from selling their goods at an vndervallue. 1776 T. PAINE *Com. Sense* (1791) 58 The premiums to be in proportion to the loss of bulk to the merchants. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 51/2 Until this is done the bulk of his cargo can not be broken. *Mod.* The bulk is not equal to sample.

c. *In bulk* (of fish, etc.): lying loose in heaps, without package. *To load* (a ship) *in bulk*: to put the cargo in loose, when it consists of wheat, salt, or the like. *To sell in bulk*: to sell the cargo as it is in the hold; to sell in large quantities.

1727 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* XX. (1841) I. 195 There was an old office erected in the city of London for searching & viewing all the goods which were sold in bulk. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), She is to be laden in-bulk; as with corn, salt, etc. 1848 C. JOHNS *Wk. at Lizard* 53 This process is continued until the pile is several feet high..The fish are now said to be 'in bulk'. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 619 Wine .. sold either in bulk or by retail.

II. Senses belonging to BOUK.

† 2. = BOUK 1, 2. The belly; also the trunk, the body generally. *Obs.*

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 145 Þen ley bulke, chyne, & sides, to-gedire. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 89 The boulke, called in latyn *thorax*, whiche conteyneth the brest, the sides, the stomake, and entrayles. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 187 Ye Bulke, *thorax.* 1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* 215 They kill and smoother them, or breake their bulckes with the force. 1594 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 467 His hand .. May feele her heart .. Beating her bulke. 1632 HEYWOOD *Iron Age* II. ii. Wks. 1874 III. 392 My sword through Priams bulke shall flie. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.*

III. 782 His Bulk too weighty for his Thighs is grown. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XI. 458 His arm and knee his sinking bulk sustain.

† **b.** A dead body, carcase. *Obs.*

1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* 175 Lette the huntesman take out of his wallet .. small morsels, and put them into the Bulke of the hare. 1612 HEYWOOD *Apol. Actors* (1841) 20 See a Hector .. trampling upon the bulkes of Kinges. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* No. 141 (1862) I. 336 Christ shall .. mow down His enemies & lay bulks .. on the green.

c. With some notion of 4: A body of great proportions, a huge frame (chiefly with adj. implying large size); also *fig.*

1587 GREENE *Poems* (1861) 285 Trees Whose stately bulks do fame th' Arabian groves. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 130 Though the great bulke Achilles be thy guard. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* II. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV. That grand maister Of mechall lusts, that bulke of brothelree. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XVII. 837 Behold the bulk of Ajax stands, And breaks the torrent of the rushing bands. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* ii, He had adorned and hid the coming bulk of death. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxx. 11 Dark bulks that tumble half alive.

† **3.** *transf.* **a.** The hull or hold of a ship; cf. Ger. *bauch*. **b.** = BOUK 2 b; ? the main body or nave of a church; cf. BODY 8 a. (Possibly the sense may be 'crypt', cf. It. *buca*, 'Tommaseo's Dict.'). **c.** The part of a vehicle fitted to receive the load; cf. BODY 8 b, BUCK *sb.*[5] 3.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XXVIII. 189 Thanne to þe bowk of þe schippe gan he gon. 1518 *Will of Selwode* (Somerset Ho.), Bowlke of the same churche. 1546 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. A. 9 And so was it [the corpse] reverently setled in the bulk of the chariot. 1611 COTGR., *Vaisseau d'un navire*, the bulke, bellie, or bodie of a ship. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 191 The rest of the bulk of their Vessels .. was cover'd with Hides. 1678 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1269/3 Her Bulke is still kept entire.

III. Size: cf. 1 and 2 c.

4. Magnitude in three dimensions; volume.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* V. xv. 565 To make this book .. eny ouer greet bolk. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., To another thing that was earlyer and Bulkier, and to somwhat still that was more betimes and more of Boak. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. 27 What is the certain bulk of the living being each man calls himself. 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid Orleans* 291 Below, the vault dilates Its ample bulk. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXV, 'I hope it's bowk eneugh to haud a' the gear'. 1825 M'CULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. 141 They [gold and silver] possess great value in small bulk. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 57 Sea water is denser or heavier, bulk for bulk, than fresh water.

b. *esp.* Great or considerable volume. Also *fig.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 771 Rather thin and small than of Bulk. 1669 PENN *No Cross* xi. § 3 Wks. 1726 I. 332 'Tis Vanity .. for a man of Bulk and Character, to despise another of Less Size in the World. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* iii. 58 The bulk of his materials generally overwhelms him. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 457 The facility and assiduity with which he wrote are proved by the bulk .. of his works.

5. A mass; the collective mass of any object. Often *esp.* a large mass.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 203 The last Use of redargution did not lie .. against the whole bulk of Popery. 1658-9 COL. BRISCOE in Burton's *Diary* (1828) IV. 204, I was as much against confirming the laws in a bulk as any man. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* VI. 153 Locking their ships close together, and making one bulke of them. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts in Wks.* (1726) I. 815 Those who distinguish the Tree in the Bulk, cannot with the like Ease discern every Branch. 1842 TENNYSON *Edw. Morris* II A Tudor-chimnied bulk Of mellow brickwork. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXX. (1856) 260 A similar bulk of lamp oil, denuded of the staves, stood [frozen] like a yellow sandstone roller.

6. Greater part, or, in relation to number, the majority; the main body. (Sc. *bouk*; cf. BODY 9.)

[1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 37 As for the main bulk of Palaces, its true some have a greatness in plainness.] 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 124 ¶ 3 Prints .. calculated to diffuse good sense through the Bulk of a People. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* I. 4 The bulk of every state may be divided into husbandmen and manufacturers. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 279 The bulk of the Presbyterian clergy are as fierce as the slave-holders against the abolitionists. 1866 BRIGHT *Sp. Irel.* 30 Oct. (1876) 188 The bulk of his land has only been about half cultivated.

Bulk (bʊlk), *sb.*[2] [Not recorded before late 16th c. Etymology doubtful: Prof. Skeat suggests ON. *bálk-r*, *bólk-r* beam (= BALK), which might perhaps give ME. **bolk*, and mod. Eng. *bulk*; there is also an OE. *bolca* 'gangway of a ship', supposed to be a parallel form to *bealca*, BALK. Cf. '*Bulkar* .. a Beam or Rafter, Lincolnsh.' (Bailey.)]

A framework projecting from the front of a shop; a stall.

1586 *Praise of Musicke* 44 The tailor on his bulk, the shomaker at his last. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 226 Stalls, Bulkes, Windowes, Are smother'd vp. 1680 *Vind. Conform. Clergy* (ed. 2) 50 Leave him under a Bulk whetting his crooked Knife. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 156 During the heats of summer, he commonly took his repose upon a bulk. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* XI. II. 406 A cobbler in his bulk was out-and-out his master.

† **Bulk,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. slang.* [cf. BULKER.] (See quots.)

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 35 *Bulk and File.* The one jostles you whilst the other picks your pocket. 1721 in BAILEY. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Bulk*, an Assistant to a *File* or Pickpocket, who jostles a Person up against the Wall, while the other picks his Pocket.

Bulk (bʊlk), *v.*[1] [f. BULK *sb.*[1], giving a number of unconnected or loosely connected senses.]

1. *intr.* To be of bulk; to present an appearance of size; to be of weight or importance. *lit.* and *fig.*

1672 W. CARSTARES in Story *Life* 27 Other things would be so far from bulking in our eyes that they would evanish and disappear. 1725 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 211 Your loss .. bulks not with me in comparison of that of the public. 1832 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 384 Any one of whom bulked much larger in the world's eye than Johnson ever did. 1859 G. WILSON *E. Forbes* IV. 91 For us .. of this generation, the years between 1831 and 1855 must bulk large.

2. *To bulk (up)*: to swell *up*, rise in bulk or mass.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Def., The middle partes nother bulke vp, nother shrink down more then the bothe endes. 1601 BP. BARLOW *Defence* 116 That corne hath bulkt into a stemme, and branched out into armes .. I neuer heard or read. 1883 J. PARKER in *Homil. Month.* Oct. 18 A few coins .. shall bulk up into quite a surprising offering.

† **3.** *trans. To bulk out*: to swell out, stuff out. (In quot. 1553 the word may be = BOLK, belch.)

1540 HYRDE *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) F vi, One of Sathans officers, that usest .. so many chosen meats at the ful, bulking out Capons. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* R. iij, Which violence of toung and rashenes of wordes, bulked out .. was nothing elles but a declaration and token of his trayterous haste. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 457 The most ancient Churches .. were .. like some kinde of ships .. bulked out upon both sides in the midst.

4. To pile in heaps, as fish for salting. Cf. BULK *sb.*[1] 1.

1822 G. WOODLEY *Scilly Isl.* I. vi. 154 Pilchards are said to be bulked, when they are piled up in layers, on the pavement of the cellars. 1881 *Scotsman* 12 Apr. 3/1 Sometimes when seals are found in great abundance, they are 'bulked'.

5. *Comm.* To ascertain the bulk of.

1883 *Times* 24 Mar. 6 Indian teas are 'bulked' by Her Majesty's Customs—that is to say, each chest is opened and emptied, in order to ascertain the exact weight of the tea and of the package. *Ibid.* The Customs are not to blame for the bulking of Indian tea.

† **Bulk,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 4 bolk. [Origin unknown.] *intr.* ? To beat.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18511 A-pon þair breistes can þai bulk [*Fairf.* gon they bolk].

Bulke, var. of BOLK *Obs.*, to belch.

Bulked (bʊlkt), *ppl. a.* Also 5 (y)bolked. [f. BULK *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] Having bulk, bulky; esp. in comb. *big-bulked.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 891 A stalon asse ybolked, brawny. 1583 STANYHURST *Descr. Liparen, Æneis* (Arb.) 137 In this caue the rakehels yrne bars, bigge bulcked, ar hanring. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* Ded. XXVII, How this bulked world unto thee bowes. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 325 Big bulked volumes of physic.

† **Bu·lker**[1], *Obs. slang.* [Perh. f. BULK *sb.*[2] + -ER[1], with the meaning 'one who sleeps on a bulk', 'one who steals from a bulk'; cf. Johnson *Savage* Wks. (1787) III. 325 'On a bulk, in a cellar, or in a glass-house, among thieves and beggars, was to be found the Author of *The Wanderer*'.]

A low-lived person; a petty thief; a street-walker, prostitute. Also = BULK *sb.*[3]

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 99 The Bulker jostles them up, and the File doth the work. 1678 *Four for Penny* in *Harl. Misc.* IV. 147 (D.) He is .. the common fender of all bulkers and shop lifts in the town. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Bulker*, one that lodges all Night on Shop-windows and Bulkheads. 1690 SHADWELL *Am. Bigot* III. 265 Her mother sells fish, and she is little better than a bulker. *a* 1705 T. BROWN in J. Ashton *Soc. Life in Q. Anne's Reign* 83 In comparison of whom the common Bulkers, and Pickpockets, are a very honest Society. 1790 BAILEY, *Bulker*, one that would lie down on a Bulk to any one; a common Jilt; a whore.

Bulker[2] (bʊ·lkəɹ). [f. BULK *v.* (sense 6) + -ER[1].] (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Bulker*, a person employed to measure goods, and ascertain the amount of freight with which they are chargeable.

Bulkhead (bʊ·lkhed). Also 7 bulkeshead. [App. f. BULK *sb.*[2] (or its etymon) + HEAD; 1 and 2 may however be f. BULK *sb.*[1] in some sense.]

1. One of the upright partitions serving to form the cabins in a ship or to divide the hold into distinct water-tight compartments, for safety in case of collision or other damage. *Collision bulkhead*: the foremost bulkhead in a vessel.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* II A quarter decke, the bulke, the bulkeshead. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* 120 The Hull .. shall be subdivided by other Decks and Bulk-heads. 1805 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* VI. 354 Ever since we have been prepared for Battle: not a Bulk-head up in the Fleet. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 8/2 She had a collision bulkhead and a bulkhead fore and aft.

b. *transf.*

1880 HUXLEY *Cray-Fish* iv. 157 The curious pillars and bulkheads which enter into the composition of the Endophragmal system.

2. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Bulkhead*, 1. A tight partition or stopping in a mine for protection against water, fire, gas. 2. The end of a flume, whence water is carried in iron pipes to hydraulic workings.

3. The roof of a bulk or projecting stall; also the stall itself. Cf. BULK *sb.*[2]

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 59 Resting his hand .. upon the bulkhead of a ship. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* III. xii. 213 Suddenly placing him on the bulk-head, that is to say, the flat wooden roof of the cutler's projecting booth 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XX, A small bulk-head beneath the taproom window, in size and shape not unlike a sedan-chair, being underlet to a mender of shoes. 1865 THOREAU *Cape Cod* V. 73 An old woman came out and fastened the door of her bulkhead.

Hence **Bu·lkhea·ded** *ppl. a.*, furnished with bulkheads; partitioned off by bulkheads.

1814 *Ann. Reg.* 79/2 The vessel was bulk-headed up fore and aft. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. 311 A single apartment was bulkheaded off amidships as a dormitory. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 2/1 The armed and bulkheaded merchant steamer giving a good account of the French man-of-war .. is an enticing picture, and has been much petted and cackled about in some quarters.

Bulkily (bʊ·lkili), *adv.* [f. BULKY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a bulky manner.

1886 STEVENSON *Pr. Otto* II. xiv, He grovelled bulkily upon the floor.

† **Bu·lkin.** *Obs.* [app. f. BULL *sb.*[1] + -KIN; perh. after Du. or LG. Sense b. (= BULCH[2], BULCHIN 2) may be a distinct word, cf. MDu. *boelekijn*, darling (Verwijs and Verdam; also BULLY *sb.* The form of the variants *Bulch*, *Bulchin* may possibly be due to the pronunciation of the Du. suffix indicated by its later spelling *-tje*(*n*. No other instance is known in Eng. of *-chin* as a variant of -KIN.] **a.** A bull calf; a young bull. **b.** Used as a term of endearment.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 39 My sweete choise bulcking, my force and my power onlye. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXVIII. xii, A young white bulkin or steere. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 31 Bore-Pigs, Rammes, Bull-Calues, or Bulkins.

Bulkiness bʊ·lkinės. [f. BULKY + -NESS.] The quality of being bulky; largeness of volume. Used by Fairfax for 'extension'.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 29 A thing being cleave some, not from its bulkiness, but inward emptiness mingled. 1691 LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 24 Wheat .. cannot serve instead of money; because of its Bulkiness. 1740 GRAY *Let.* in Poems (1775) 100 The Gothic character and bulkiness of those volumes. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xix. § 2 (1876) 368 The expense of transport .. is much affected by the bulkiness of the goods.

Bulking bʊ·lkiŋ, *vbl. sb.* [f. BULK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action or process of laying in heaps, or piling without package: also *attrib.* Cf. BULK *v.*[1] 5.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 33 a, Pilchards .. are first salted & piled vp .. in square heapes .. which they terme Bulking. 1881 *Scotsman* 12 Apr. 3/1 Complaints .. made by those interested in the seal fishery against the bulking system.

† **2.** = BULGING, swelling *out*. Cf. BULK *v.*[1] 3.

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.* (1623), *Turma de tierra* .. [The root] is found out by the bulking out of the earth.

† **Bu·lking,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [cf. BULKER[1].] Sleeping out on bulks; street-walking.

1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* v. i, Now will this damn'd bulking Queen be too witty for me.

† **Bu·lkish,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. BULK *sb.*[1] + -ISH[1].] Of considerable bulk, big.

c 1660 *Hist. Europe* 434 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 547 He was a knight of the new order already, & grown very bulkish & considerable.

† **Bu·lksome,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. BULK *sb.*[1] + -SOME; cf. BOUKSOME.] Occupying space, bulky. Hence † **Bu·lksomeness,** magnitude, extension; BULKINESS b.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 56 An Immensity, or a being boundless in its bulksomness. 1708 M. BRUCE *Lect. & Serm.* 33 (JAM.) Where Christ grows ay bulksomer in the bosom.

Bulky (bʊ·lki), *sb. slang.* A policeman.

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lxxix, The bugaboos and bulkies. 1841 — *Nt. & Morn.* V. ii, Inquiries about your respectability would soon bring the bulkies about me.

Bulky (bʊ·lki), *a.* Also 7 boaky, bulkey, -ie. [f. BULK *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].]

1. Of large bulk, voluminous; occupying much space (*esp.* with a notion of excess).

1687 T. BAOWN *Saints in Upr.* Wks. 1730 I. 73 Will bang half a dozen such bulky fellows. 1774 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) III. 115 If anything is too bulky for the post, let me have it by the carrier. 1879 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* II. v. 213 This is a large but not a bulky biography. For the word *bulky* insinuates the idea of size in excess of pith and meaning.

† **2.** Having extension, occupying space. *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 84 Suppose a being that is hulkie, and nothing about it that is so, or two beings that are bulky and nothing between them that is so. *Ibid.* 138 Body being a .. boaky unthroughfaresom thing.

† **3.** ? Pompous, 'big', self-important. *Obs.*

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 7 A bulky Dutchman diverted it quite from its first Institution. 1673 *Ibid.* II. (1674) 245 One of your bulkie Princes, who had the Trumpet ready to sound whensoever he hit the Ball at Tennis.

Bull (bul), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–4 bule, (3–4 *pl.* bulles, 4–5 -is), 5 bulle, 6–7 bul, 6– bull; also 3–5 bole, 4 bol, 4–5 boole, (5 bolle), (8 *Sc. dial.* bill). [ME. *bole* (*bool*(*e*), app. a. ON. *bole*, *boli*; cf. MLG. *bulle* (whence mod.G.), MDu. *bulle* (*bolle*), Du. *bul*, *bol*. There may have been an OE. **bulla*, whence the deriv. *bulluc* 'bullock', as the source of the ME. *bule*, *bulle*, and the modern *bull*, which do not fit phonetically the *bole* forms. Outside Teutonic, cf. Lithuanian *bullus*.

Prob. from a verb-stem found in some German dialects, as *büllen*, *bullen* to roar, perh. related by ablaut to *bellen*: see BELL *v.*[4].]

I. Of animals.

1. The male of any bovine animal; most commonly applied to the male of the domestic species (*Bos Taurus*); also of the buffalo, etc.

c **1200** ORMIN 990 Þe33re lac wass bule, & lamb, & buckess twa togeddre. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 10395 Þe bulles [*v.r.* bolys] tuelue he offrid sua. *c* **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1682 A best þat he be, a bol oþer an oxe. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* li. Sel. Wks. I. 150 A bole þat shal be kild goiþ in corn at his wille. **1413** LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. xi. (1483) 102 The cruell horned boole. **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* 112 A grete bole is suffisid with right a litil pasture. *a* **1528** SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* iv. 114 As gredy as a gull And ranke as any bull. **1587** *Censure loyall Subj.* (Collier) 54 When the Captain could no longer withstand the Kings importunities, he drank buls blood, and died. *a* **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Scot.* (1655) 42 The head of a Bull (a sign of present Death in these times) is set down before him. **1733** POPE *Hor. Sat.* I. i. 86 Bulls aim their horns, and Asses lift their heels. **1786** BURNS *Addr. Deil* x, An' dawtit, twal-pint Hawkie's gaen As yell's the Bill. **1818** in Knight *Once upon a Time* II. 249 A bull is to be baited on Monday next.

b. *Bulls of brass, brazen bulls*, as those that guarded the golden fleece, and Phalaris' bull (proverbial as an engine of torture).

c **1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1428 Two bolys makid all of bras. **1611** BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* III. i, The points of swords, tortures, nor bulls of brass, Should draw it from me. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. I. i, All manner of tortures, brazen bulls, racks, wheels. **1724** SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 4 To torment people, by putting them into a bull of brass with fire under it.

c. in phrases mostly proverbial: † *He may hear a bull that hath borne a calf*, in allusion to the story of Milo of Crotona (see quot.). *A bull in a china shop*: the symbol of one who produces reckless destruction. *To take the bull by the horns*: to meet a difficulty with courage. *To show the bull-horn*: to make a show of resistance.

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 10 He that hath borne a calfe, shall also beare a bull, He that accustometh hym selfe to lytle thynges, by lytle and lytle shal be able to go a waye with greater thynges. **1833** GALT in *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 655 He shewed, when he durst, the bull-horn. **1841** MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xv, I'm like a bull in a china-shop. **1873** TRISTRAM *Moab* vi. 107 Determined to take the bull by the horns .. I stepped forward.

† **d.** *Hell bull.* Applied to Belial. *Obs.*

a **1225** *Juliana* 54 He þe kingene king helle bule haueð ouercumen te dei helial baldest of helle.

† **e.** *Bull's head* (Sc.): 'a signal of condemnation, and prelude of immediate execution, said to have been anciently used in Scotland' (Jam.).

1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scotl.* (1728) 17 (JAM.) The chancellor presentit the bullis head befoir the earle of Douglas. **1649** [see 1]. *a* **1800** in Scott *Minstr. Scot. Bord.* (1803) II. 399 (JAM.) If the bull's ill-omen'd head Appear to grace the feast, Your whingers .. Plunge in each neighbour's breast.

2. The male of certain other large animals, as the elephant, alligator, whale, etc. † *Bull of the river*: see quot. (*obs.*).

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 99 [The Nilus produceth] Buls of the Riuer (so they write) not much vnlike to those of the land, but no bigger than a calfe of halfe a yeare old. **1725** DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 260 They [whales] generate much like to our neat Cattle, and therefore they are termed Bull, Cow, and Calf. **1857** CHAMBERS *Inform. People* I. 716 Fights usually take place when male whales or bulls .. meet with rivals. **1886** GUILLEMARD *Cruise Marchesa* I. 198 The attitude of the bulls [seals] towards each other becomes more peaceable.

3. *Astron.* The constellation and sign Taurus.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xv. ii, The golden rayes .. Of radyant Phebus .. Right in the Bull. **1607** TOPSELL *Serpents* 755 Diana .. translated him into heaven, close by the constellation of the Bull. **1728** THOMSON *Spring* 27 From Aries rolls the bounteous Sun, And the bright Bull receives him. **1868** LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 323 Aldebaran, the most beautiful star in the constellation of the Bull.

II. Transf. senses of diverse origin.

† **4.** = BULL-HEAD, BULL-TOUR. *Obs. slang.*

1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Bull* .. false Hair worn (formerly much) by Women.

5. *Mining.* An iron rod used in the process of blasting. **b.** = *Clay-iron.* Raymond *Mining Gloss.*

1851 *Coal-tr. Terms, Northumbld. & Durh.* 12 Filling a drill hole in wet stone with strong clay, and then driving a round iron rod (called a bull), nearly the size of the hole, to its far end.

6. ? *dial.* See quot.

1884 *Leisure Hour* Sept. 530/1 A huge whistle .. attached by pipes to a steam boiler .. is familiarly styled the 'bull'.

7. *slang.* A crown piece. (cf. BULL'S-EYE 11.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Bull*, a crown or five shillings. **1852** DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xlvii, 'Four halfbulls, wot you may call halfcrowns'.

III. 8. *Stock-Exchange* [see BEAR *sb.*[1] 8]. One who endeavours by speculative purchases, or otherwise, to raise the price of stocks. *Bulls* and *Bears*, the two different classes of speculators. *Bull* was originally a speculative purchase for a rise.

1714 C. JOHNSON *Country Lasses* I. i, You deal in Bears and Bulls. **1721** CIBBER *Refusal* I, And all this out of Change-Alley? Every Shilling, Sir; all out of Stocks, Tuts, Bulls, Rams, Bears, and Bubbles. **1761** *Brit. Mag.* II. 278 The cow turned into 'Change-alley, which frighted not a little not only all the bulls, but the bears too. **1818** SCOTT *Rob Roy* iv, The hum and bustle which his approach was wont to produce among the bulls, bears, and brokers of Stock-alley. **1880** F. HALL in *19th Cent.* Sept. 437 *note*, Can Mr. Bryant really have supposed financial bulls and bears to be peculiar to Wall-street, New York?

b. *attrib.*

1851 *Illust. Lond. News* 14 The bull party will not be able to carry on much longer. **1881** *Chicago Times* 1 June, The surrounding influences were .. favorable to the 'bull' movement. **1881** *Mark Lane Express* 8 Aug. 1085 The speculative movement which has .. exerted a 'bull' influence on the maize market.

IV. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*

9. *attrib.* **a.** In sense of 'male'. (Sometimes hyphened.)

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 10386 (Gött.), To godd he gaue þe lambis to lottis, And to þe pore men þe bole stottis [*printed* stostis]. **1462** *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 254 Et xxx bull-stirkus. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 287 Falstaffe, you .. roared for mercy .. as euer I heard Bull-Calfe. **1825** ADAMS *Compl. Serv.* 77 The meat of the bull-calf is generally firmest. **1861** DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* xii. 170 We saw .. a .. bull-elephant. **1863** *Spring in Lapland* 185 Certainly a bull elk is an awkward customer when brought to bay. **1880** *Daily News* 8 Dec. 6/7 One bull whale .. measured 48 ft.

b. Of or pertaining to a bull, bull-like.

1814 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 336 Butting his head with bull rage and closed eyes. **1830** MARRYAT *King's Own* xxvi, You've such a bull neck. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. IV. xi. 190 A doom proclaimed, audible in bull voice, towards the four winds.

10. Simple combinations: **a.** attributive, belonging to (or resembling what belongs to) a bull, as *bull-hide, -house, -skin*; **b.** similative and parasynthetic, as *bull-bragging, -browed, -faced, -fronted, -like, -necked, -voiced*, adjs.; **c.** objective with vbl. sb. or ppl. adj., as *bull-bearing*.

1606 SHARS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 258 Bull-bearing Milo. **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1170/2 The doltish braines of these *Bull bragging bedlems. **1631** R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 174 His *bul-browd-forlorne-downe-cast haire covering all his forehead. **1795** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Hair Powder* Wks. 1812 III. 298 Let .. *bull-face Brudenell roar. **1775** *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 102 The sea-lyon and lyoness are *bull-faced, with long shaggy hair. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. II. v. 106 He is of indomitable *bull-heart; and also, unfortunately, of thick *bull-head. *c* **1205** LAY. 14187 Swa muchel lond, swa wule anes *bule hude, ælches weies ouer-spræden. **1297** R. GLOUC. 116 Þo carf he a bole hyde small al to a þong. *c* **1300** *St. Brandan* 93 With bole huden stronge y-nou y-nailed therto faste. **1718** POPE *Iliad* VII. 268 With seven thick folds o'ercast, Of tough bull-hides. **1878** H. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. xvi. 439 Well wrapped in bull-hides. **1807** VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 473 *Bull-house, with two pens in it for bull calves. **1859** R. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXIX. 321 The neck is *bull-like, short, heavy, and broad. **1673** DRYDEN *Love in Nunnery* I. ii. i, When the Place falls, you shall be *Bull-master-General at Court. ?*a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1094 Bullenekkyde was þat bierne. **1647** CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn. Maker* (1677) 107 A Bull-neck'd Presbyter. **1818** SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi, Rashleigh, though strong in person, was bull-necked and cross-made. *c* **1400** *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2440 Al the armure he was yn Was noght bot of a *bul-skyn. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. vii. 325 The *bull-voiced Marquis Saint-Huruge.

11. Special comb.: **bulls and cows** (see quot.); † **bull-back** = pick-a-back; **bull-bat**, the American Goatsucker (*Caprimulgus Americanus*); **bull-beef**, the flesh of bulls, also † a term of abuse; esp. in *to bluster like bull-beef, as big as bull-beef*, etc.; **bull-bird** = BULLFINCH; **bull-boat**, a boat made of hides stretched on a wooden frame; **bull-comber**, a dung-beetle (*Typhœus vulgaris*); **bull-dance** (see quot.); **bull-feast**, a bull-baiting (Eng.); a bull-fight (Sp.); **bull-flesh**, *fig.* brag, swagger; † **bull-fly**, a stag-beetle; **bull-foot** (*Bot.*) Colt's-foot (*Tussilago*); **bull-god**, a god worshipped under the form of a bull; **bull-hoof**, *Bot.* (see quot.); **bull-man**, a monster half bull half man; **bullmanship** *nonce-wd.*, the art of fighting with bulls; **bull-of-the-bog**, the bittern, from its booming cry; **bull-poll**, the Turfy Hair-grass (*Aira cæspitosa*); **bull-pout** (American), a fish, ? = BIB *sb.*[2]; **bull-pump** (see quot.); **bull-pup**, a young bull-dog; **bull-ring**, the arena for a bull-fight (Sp.); the place where bulls were baited (Eng.); the ring to which a bull was fastened; **bull-roarer**, **bull-rope** (see quot.); **bull-run**, **bull-running**, a race after a bull or bull-baiting (e.g. the famous one at Stamford); † **bull-seg** (*dial.*), **bull-stag**, a bull gelded when past his prime; **bull-toad**, ? = BULL-FROG; **bull-ward**, the keeper of a bull; **bull-week** (see quot.); **bull-whacker** (American), a bullock-driver in the Western states; **bull-wheel** (see quot.). Also BULL-BAIT, -BAITING, etc.

1863 PRIOR *Pop. Names Brit. Plants* 34 *Bulls and Cows, more commonly called Lords and Ladies, the purple and the pale spadices, respectively, of Arum maculatum. *c* **1600** *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) II. i. 183 Some were on *bull-back, some dancing a morris. **1883** *Macm. Mag.* 'Old Virg. Gentl.', The *'bull-bats' or night-hawks, in the air above us. **1572** GASCOIGNE *Voy. Holland* in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 311 Methinks they be a race of *bull-beef horn. *c* **1618** FLETCHER *Doubl. Marr.* III. i, Down with the bull-beefes. **1690** W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 57 He looks as big as bull-beef. **1785** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode III to R. A.* Wks. 1812 I. 83 Thou may'st bluster like Bull-beef so big. **1837** W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 109 We have the crew of the little *bull boat complete. **1841** CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xxiv. 195 A skin-canoe—more familiarly called in this country a bull-boat. **1802** BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* III. 111 The *bull-comber, clock beetle, and spring beetle. **1855** *Whitby Gloss.*, **Bull-Dance*, rustic merriment connected with cattle-show feasts. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Bull-dance*, at sea it is performed by men only, when without women. It is sometimes called a stag-dance. **1688** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2364/2 Bilboa, July 12 .. To morrow there will be a *Bull Feast. **1768** EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* (1844) I. 42 The amusements of this town .. are, the bull-feast, two play-houses, and, during the carnival, masquerades. **1824** J. M'CULLOCH *Highlands Scotl.* I. 367 Some squire is born, and there is a bull-feast at Grantham or Chirk. **1883** *Sunday Mag.* Sept. 574/2 The bull-ring, or, as it is called, the bull-feast. **1820** T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 220 What! shall a little *bull-flesh gain the day? **1583** J. HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* (N.) *Cerf volant*, a *bullfilie, or hornet. **1611** COTGR., *Cerf volant*, the great horned beetle, or bull-flie. **1706** PHILLIPS, *Bull-fly* or *Bull-bee*, an Insect. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* II. 158 *Tussilago* is named .. in Englishe Horse houe or *Bullfoote. **1816** G. S. FABER *Orig. Pag. Idol.* I. 433 The *bull-god of Phenicia. **1871** ROSSETTI *Burden Nineveh* xviii, That Bull-god once did stand And watched the burial-clouds of sand. **1756** P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 328 The *Bull-hoof or Dutchman's Laudanum .. a climber, whose fruit is .. about the size of a large olive. **1866** *Treas. Bot.*, Bull-hoof, *Murucuja ocellata*. **1816** G. S. FABER *Orig. Pag. Idol.* I. 232 That being was succeeded by a second *bull-man. **1821** *New Monthly Mag.* II. 340 To her [Seville's] school of *bullmanship that art owes all its refinements. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* i, The deep cry of the bog-blitter, or *bull-of-the-bog. **1880** JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 36 Some bulrushes and great bunches of *bullpolls .. The bullpoll sends up tall slender stalks with graceful feathery heads. **1823** F. COOPER *Pioneer* xxiii. (1869) 101/1 'Away with you, you varmint!' said Billy Kirby, plucking a *bull-pout from the meshes. **1881** RAYMOND *Gloss.*, **Bull-pump* (Cornwall), a direct single-acting pump .. The steam lifts piston and pump-rods, and the weight of these makes the down-stroke. **1883** *Congregationalist* July 585 Toying with a tiny, toddling *bull-pup. **1609** D. ROGERS in *Digby Myst.* (1882) Introd. 26 He caused .. The *bull ringe .. to be taken vp. **1802** SOUTHEY *King Ramiro* viii, Let me be led to your bull-ring .. And let me be set upon a stone. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* Introd., A poor mastiff that had misbehaved in the bull-ring. **1881** *Academy* 9 Apr. 263/3 A flat slip of wood a few inches long, narrowing to one or both ends, and fastened by one end to a thong for whirling it round, when it gives an intermittent whirring or roaring noise, heard a long way off .. it is known as a country boy's plaything in Europe, called in England a 'whizzer' or *'bull-roarer'. **1882** NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 173 A *bull-rope .. is a hawser let through a block on the bow-sprit end to the buoy, to keep the buoy clear of the stem. **1864** CHAMBERS *Bk. of Days* 13 Nov. II. 575/2 As .. there could be no *bull-run without a bull. **1656** J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* 196 There is a solemnity of the Pipers, and Fidlers of this Nation .. call'd the *Bull-running, and he that catcheth and holdeth the Bull, is the annuall and Supream Magistrate of that Comitia, or Congregation, called King-Piper. **1861** SMILES *Engineers* I. v. i. 310 If there was a bull-running within twenty miles, he was sure to be there. **1641** BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 141 Makinge a *bullsegge of a bull that is two or three yeares olde. **1820** SCOTT *Monastery* iv, 'Roaring like bullsegs, to frighten the leddy'. **1680** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1482/4 One red *Bull Stag with the same Mark. **1776** *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 149/1 Good ox beef, instead of which he had substituted bull beef and bull stag beef. **1806** MOORE *Poems* 166 Let the *bull-toad taint him over. **1614** HORNBY *Sco. Drunk.* (1859) 19 It is a cage of all base villany..*Bulwards and beare-wards with like company. **1878** HALLIWELL, **Bull-week*, the week before Christmas, in which the work-people at Sheffield push their strength to the utmost. **1878** BLACK *Green Past.* xiii. 106 Not even the stoutest *bull-whacker who ever crossed the plains. **1883** *Century Mag.* July 329/2 Attached to the derrick is also a big windlass, called the *'bull-wheel', which hoists the drilling apparatus out of the [oil] well.

b. Comb. with gen. *bull's*: † **bull's feather**, a horn, the mark of cuckoldry; **bull's-noon**, midnight (*dial.*); **bull's-nose** (see quot.); **bull's-pizzle**, the penis of the bull, formerly a much-used instrument of flagellation.

a **1700** *Bull's Feather* (N.) There's many an honest man hath worn the *bull's feather. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* V. 295 (D.) They may very probably adorn, as well as bestow the bull's feather. **18..** *Northampton dial.* If I go on at this rate I shan't be done at *bull's-noon. **1839** C. CLARK *John Noakes, &c.* 17 No bull's noon hours I'll ha' ya keep. **1842** GWILT *Archit.* (1875) Gloss., **Bull's Nose*, the external or other angle of a polygon, or of any two lines meeting at an obtuse angle. **1599** HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 187 The Boteswaine .. walked ahaft the Maste, and his Mate afore the Maste .. eche of them a *bulls pissell dried in their handes. **1664** BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 879 Th' illustrious Bassa .. with Bull's-pizzle .. Was taw'd as gentle as a Glove. **1737** tr. (anon.) *Gil Blas* vi. 1771 I. 26 I felt on my shoulders half a dozen lusty bangs of a bull's pizzle.

Bull (bul), *sb.*[2] Also 3-6 bulle, 6 bul. [ad. L. *bulla*, denoting various globular objects.]

1. A seal attached to an official document; *esp.* the leaden seal attached to the Pope's edicts.

1340 *Ayenb.* 62 Me ualseþ þe kinges sel oþer þe popes bulle. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxci. 167 The pope sente a general sentence vnder his bulles of lede vnto the archebisshop. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. III. (Arb.) 74 The byshop of Rome .. graunted to the Kynge of Spayne by thauctoritie of his leaden bulles. **1643** PRYNNE *Oppn. Gt. Seal* 4 Now the French Kings long before his dayes, used to seale their charters with golden Bulls. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 132 These Letters are not said to be expedited till that Bull is annex'd to them. **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v.

2. A papal or episcopal edict or mandate.

1297 R. Glouc. 494 The king vorbed ek in this lond al the popes playdinge Of bullen. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 66 And brouȝt vp a Bulle with bisshopes seles. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Grete Sentence* xvi. Sel. Wks. III. 308 þei magnyfien þe popis bulle more þan þe gospel. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 108/1 And after .. toke away hys bullys and wrytynges. 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 209 The Popes Bulles .. may well be called Buls, since they be more vayne then bubbles or bladders in the water. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. 5 How often hath he sent foorth his roring buls against hir Maiestie. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 492 Then might ye see.. Indulgences, Dispenses, Pardons, Bulls, The sport of Winds. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iii. 134 Pius V .. now (1570) published his celebrated bull, excommunicating and deposing Elizabeth. 1873 Morley *Rousseau* II. 63 The bull Unigenitus, which had been .. an infraction of French liberties.

3. Applied to a non-ecclesiastical edict. *The Golden Bull* (Lat. *Aurea Bulla*), a decree issued by the emperor Charles IV in 1356 to regulate the election and coronation of an emperor.

1696 Phillips. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, s.v. *Bull*, The Golden Bull .. on the backside of it there are several knots of black and yellow silk; to which hangs a bull, or seal of gold. 1789–96 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 222.

4. *Comb.* † **bull-driver** (see quot.); † **bull-founder**, one that issues bulls or edicts (perhaps with reference to founding or casting the leaden seals); † **bullman**, issuer of bulls, said of the Pope; † **bull-office**, the office for issuing Papal bulls.

1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* II. vi. (1739) 33 These *Bull-drivers or Summoners to the Romish Court were no late upstarts. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 1173/2 If these *Bull founders doe charge me with any other thing besides in this article. 1588 *Holy Bull & Crusade Rome* 29 All the holines of this Romish *Bulman consisteth onely in externall ceremonies. 1736 J. Serces *Popery Enemy to Script.* 112 Before Henry VIII, England paid more into the *Bull-office than all the Roman Catholic Countries put together.

† **Bull,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *bulle*:—L. *bulla*.] A bubble.

1561 [see Bull *sb.*[2] 2]. 1563 Nowell *Homily* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 501 This life is .. a vapour .. as a bull rising on the water.

Bull (bul), *sb.*[4] [Of unknown origin; cf. OF. *boul, boule, bole* fraud, deceit, trickery; mod.Icel. *bull* 'nonsense'; also ME. *bull* Bul 'falsehood', and Bull *v.*[3], to befool, mock, cheat.

(No foundation appears for the guess that the word originated in 'a contemptuous allusion to papal edicts', nor for the assertion of the 'British Apollo' (No. 22. 1708) that 'it became a Proverb from the repeated Blunders of one Obadiah Bull, a Lawyer of London, who liv'd in the Reign of K. Henry the Seventh'.)]

† **1.** A ludicrous jest (cf. Bull *v.*[3]). *Obs.*

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Y. Garret's Ghost* Ded., Wit and Mirth..Made vp, and fashioned into Clinches, Bulls, Quirkes, Yerkes, Quips, and Ierkes. 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 229 He had all the jeers, squibs, flouts, buls, quips, taunts, etc. *a* 1695 A. à Wood in *Oxoniana* II. 23 Every one in order was to .. make a jest or bull, or speake some eloquent nonsense, to make the company laugh.

2. A self-contradictory proposition; in mod. use, an expression containing a manifest contradiction in terms or involving a ludicrous inconsistency unperceived by the speaker. Now often with epithet *Irish*; but the word had been long in use before it came to be associated with Irishmen.

1640 Brome *Antip.* v. iv. 323 Dumbe Speaker! that's a Bull. Thou wert the Bull Then, in the Play. Would I had seene thee rore. *Bla.* That's a Bull too, as wise as you are, Bab. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* II. xi. (1739) 63 It is no Bull, to speak of a common Peace, in the place of War. 1673 Milton *True Relig.* 5 Whereas the Papist boasts himself to be a Roman Catholick, it is a meer contradiction, one of the Popes Bulls. 1702 *Let. fr. Soldier to Ho. Commons* 17 These Gentlemen seem to me to have copied the Bull of their Countryman, who said his Mother was barren. 1711 Pope *Lett. to Y. C.* Wks. 1736 V. 174, I confess it what the English call a Bull, in the expression, tho' the sense be manifest enough. 1802 Edgeworth (*title*) Essay on Irish Bulls. 1803 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1867) I. 69 A bull is an apparent congruity, and real incongruity of ideas, suddenly discovered.

Bull bul), *sb.*[5] [Etymology unknown.] One of the main bars of a harrow. Also *attrib.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 15 The horse-harrowe is made of fyue bulles, and passe not an elne of lengthe. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Impr. Improv.* (1652) 220 As little & light a harrow, which may contain three little buls & about five Tines in a Bull. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 247 The great square Bull harrow, drawn by the second bull on the near side of the harrow. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 97 General Robertson of Lawers uses five bulls, having five teeth in each bull. 1843 B. Almack in *Jrnl. Agric. Soc.* IV. I. 61 The bulls or parts to contain the teeth, were made of dry foreign pine.

Bull (bul), *sb.*[6] Drink made by putting water into an empty spirit cask, or over a sugar-mat, to catch some of the flavour.

1830 Marryat *King's Own* xx, I'll pass the bottle, and you may make a bull of it. 1835 — *Jac. Faithf.* xx, A *bull* means putting a quart or two of water into a cask which has had spirits in it. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 4. 78 He would .. have abdicated his sovereignty for an old sugar mat, wherewith to make 'bull'.

Bull. Short for John Bull. Hence **Bu·llism** = John Bullism.

1825 Carlyle *Early Lett.* (Norton) II. 295 Bull himself, again, though a frank, beef-loving, joyous kind of person, is excessively stupid. 1843 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 331 Bull is naturally disposed to love you, but he loves nobody who does not pay him. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 89 English jurors have been lately so bepreached out of bullism by him.

Bull-. [prob. in most cases = Bull *sb.*[1]; but *bull-weed* has the alternative form *boll-weed*, see Boll *sb.*[1], which may be the etymon in some of the words. (The suggestion that *bull-* in some plant names may be a corruption of *pool*, is quite baseless.)]

A prefix occurring in certain names of plants, as **bull-brier** (*American*), see quot.; **bull-oak** (see quot.); **bull-plum**, a sloe (*Prunus spinosa*), cf. however Bullace; **bull-sedge** see quot.; **bull-weed**, *Centaurea nigra*, = *Boll-weed*; **bull-wort**, *Ammi majus*, also called Bishop-weed.

1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, **Bull Briar*, a large briar.. the root of which contains a farinaceous substance from which the Indians make bread. 1830 J. G. Strutt *Sylva Brit.* 22 *Bull-Oaks .. are thus denominated from the .. circumstance of hulls taking shelter within them; which they effect..by retreating backwards into the cavity. 1770 Foote *Lame Lover* III. (D.) A plum-tree indeed, but not .. a damascen plum; our proofs say loudly a *hull plum. 1879 Prior *Plant-names*, **Bull-sogg* or sedge, the reed-mace. *a* 1450 *Alphita.* (Anecd Oxon) 83 Iacea nigra .. Bulwed uel hardaw. 1597 Gerard *Herbal* CCXCIX. § 1. 703 Harts ease is named..in English, Knapweede, *Bull weede. 1598 Florio, *Ammi*, the .. herbe William, bulwoort or bishops weede.

Bull (bul), *v.*[1] [f. Bull *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** a. *trans.* Said of a bull: To gender with (the cow). b. *intr.* Of the cow: To take the bull, to desire the bull. Also *To go a bulling. Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. cix. (1495) 850 Kene lowe whan they be a bullynge. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 66 The damme of the calfe shall bull agayne. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 224 Kine commonly..seeke the fellow, and goe a bulling againe. 1659 Howell *Lex. Tetraglotton*, He that bulls the Cow must keep the Calf. 1675 Cotton *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 182 Unless I had a Spell, To bull my Cow invisible. 1736 in Bailey.

2. *Stock-Exchange.* To try to raise the price of stocks, etc.; to speculate for the rise.

a 1842 [see Bear *v.*[1]]. *c* 1880 Besant & Rice *Harp & Cr.* xix. 196 Men who bull and bear the stock market. 1881 *Chicago Times* 4 June, If we succeed in bulling silver we shall also succeed in bearing gold to the same extent.

† **Bull,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. Bull *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To insert or publish (a matter, or a name) in a Papal bull; to affix the Papal seal to (a document).

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) I. 325/2 Shortly after the Pope sent M. Martin with blanks, being bulled for contribution of 10000 Marks. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 130 As soon as the Dispensation was Bulled.

† **Bull,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* [Cf. ME. Bul falsehood, OF. *boler, bouller* to deceive.] To make a fool of, to mock; to cheat (*out of*).

1532 [see Bulling *vbl. sb.*[2]]. 1609 *Man in Moone* (1849) 38 Never laugh in your sleeve how you have gulled, or bulled, your husband. 1645 *Sacred Decretal* in Prynne *Discov. New Blazing-Stars* 12 Wherefore being thus jeer'd and bul'd, we Decree and Ordaine, etc. 1674 R. Godfrey *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 207 'Tis admirable the World is so stupid to be thus bull'd out of their Moneys.

Bull (bul), *v.*[4] [f. Bull *sb.*[6]] See quot.

1824 J. D. Cochrane *Journ. Russia & Tartary* 225, I could do nothing but bull the barrel, that is, put a little water into it, and so preserve at least the appearance of vodkey.

‖ **Bulla** (bu·lă, bv·lă). *Pl.* bullæ. [L. = bubble.]

1. *Pathol.* A vesicle containing watery humour and causing an elevation of the skin.

1876 Duhring *Dis. Skin* 44 Bullæ are irregularly-shaped elevations of the epidermis, varying in size from a split pea to a goose-egg, containing a clear or opaque fluid.

b. *Physiol.* 'The tympanic element of the temporal bone, when, as in the dog, it forms a large bubble-like appearance.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 106 In many Mammals .. it forms a large inflated structure termed a bulla. 1881 — *Cat* 62 The posterior surface of the auditory bulla.

2. *Zool.* A genus of molluscs, with thin and fragile shells, inhabiting deep water.

1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 917 The Bulla and Bullæa..have a small calcareous shell in which the spiral form begins to manifest itself. 1851 Mary Roberts *Mollusca* 201 The fragile shell of the solitary bulla is utterly inadequate to contend with either winds or waves.

Bullace (bu·lės). Forms: 4–5 **bolace**, 5 **bolys, -ysse**, 5–6 **bolas, bulas**, 6 **bulles, -ase, -asse**, 7 **bullas**, 6–7 **bulloes, bullies, -eis**, 9 (*dial.* **bulloe, -y**), 6– **bullace**. *Pl.* 4 **bolaces, bolas**, 6 **bullises, bulleys, -aze, boollesse**, 6–7 **bullies, bullase**, 7 **bullis, -eis, -aise, -ice, -ices, -ises, -asis**, 7– **bullace, -aces**, (*Sc.* **bullees**, *Devon.* **bullens**.) [app. connected with OF. *beloce* of same meaning (13th c., Littré); but its precise relation to the OF. word, and the etymology of the latter, are not ascertained.

The Ir. *bulistair*, Ga. *bulaistear*, sometimes accepted as the etymon, appear to be adopted from ME. *bolaster=bullace-tree*. Legonidec gives a Breton *polos, bolos* 'prune sauvage', and Florio 1611 has an It. *bulloi* 'bulloes, slowne, or skegs', which may possibly be ultimately connected.]

1. A wild plum (*Prunus insititia*) larger than the sloe; there are two varieties, the black (or dark-blue) and the white; also well-known as a semi-cultivated fruit.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* (1809) 66 Gete vs .. bolaces & blakeberies þat on breres growen. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1377 Notes, aleys, and bolas. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (1840) 199 As bryght as bugyl or ellys bolace. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 47 A Bulas, *pepulum*. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 140 Bulleys plummes and suche other, may be sette of stones. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 76 Boollesse, black and white. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physick* 183/2 Take whyt bullises pounded to pappe. 1629 Parkinson *Orchard* xiii. 578 The black Bulleis also are those .. that they call French Prunes. 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 293 Bullices likewise, both white, speckled and black, are of the like Nature. 1664 Cotton *Scarron.* IV. (1741) 137 So have I seen in Forest tall .. Bullace tumble from the Tree. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 394 Damasines, and Bullace. 1762 Smollett *Sir L. Greaves* iii. (D.) Dick and I be come hither to pick haws and bullies. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 236 To make Bullace Cheese. Take your bullace when they are full ripe, etc. 1830 Scott *Demonol.* viii. 248 While gathering bullees..he saw two greyhounds. 1837 Hood *Mem. T. H.* (1860) I. 263 Our landlady .. comforted her inside with a mess of dried bullaces in sour wine! 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 61 *Bulloe*, the sloe or wild plum.

b. Applied fancifully to a black eye.

a 1659 Cleveland *Wks.* (1687) 256 The sparkling Bullies of her Eyes Like two eclipsed Suns did rise.

2. The tree bearing the plum.

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* 670 You shall also by no meanes alongst your pale walke plant fruit trees, blacke-thorne, or bullies. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 119/3 Spinous or thorny Shrubs whose Fruit may be eaten, as .. Bullas. 1859 W. Coleman *Woodlands* (1862) 119 The Bullace Plum..a variety of the common Sloe, from which it chiefly differs in the superior size of all its parts, especially the fruit.

3. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *bullace-fruit, -plum*; † **bullace-bay** *a.*, of a particular dark-bay colour (said of a horse); **bullace-tree** (see also Bullester).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 42 Bolas tre, *pepulus*. 1530 Palsgr. 199/2 Bolas frute, *prunelle*. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* 768 Their egges..are round..in quantity as big as bullies plums. 1684 *Bucaniers Amer.* (1699) 19 Yaco..bears a fruit like our Bullace or Damson plums. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2576/4 The other [Gelding] a dark Bullace-Bay. 1848 W. Gardiner *Flora of Forfar.* 54 *P. insititia*, Wild Bullace-tree.

Bullantic, *a. rare*[−1]. [ad. F. *bullantique*, used by Fournier in the original passage of which the quot. from Fry is a translation. The Fr. dictionaries have *bullatique* (f. *bulla* Papal bull) in this sense; *bullantique* is perh. due to association with *antique*.] (See quot.)

1799 E. Fry *Pantogr.* 23 *Bullantic*, capital ornamented letters in use for the dispatch of the Apostolic Bulls.

† **Bullard.** *Obs.* [Contracted form of *bull-ward*, or perhaps rather of *bull-herd*; cf. *cow-herd, neat-herd*, and *bearard* for Bearherd.] One who keeps a bull, or who takes part in bull-running. Cf. *Bull-run* s.v. Bull *sb.*[1] 11.

1825 Lowe in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 1484 Every bullard [at Stamford] .. ought to drink on that day. 1830 *Champion of East* 12 Jan. 14 The bullards of Stamford intended yesterday .. to have had another day's sport. 1864 Chambers *Bk. of Days* 13 Nov. II. 574/2 The *bullards*, a name given to the admirers and supporters of bull-running [at Stamford].

Bullary (bu·lări). Also 7 **-ery**. [ad. med.L. *bullārium* f. *bulla* papal bull: see -ary, -arium. Cf. F. *bullaire*. Also used in L. form **Bullarium.**] A collection of papal bulls.

a 1674 Clarendon *Surv. Leviath.* 153 Their whole Bullarium..abounds in Canonizations. 1679 T. Barlow *Popery* 78 Many more such impious Bulls there are in that Roman Bullary. *c* 1690 South *Serm.* V. v. (R.) The whole bull is extant in the bullery of Laertius Cherubinus. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* xxvi, Out of these Registers there were afterwards compil'd these several Bullariums. 1745 1836 A. Butler *Lives of Saints* II. 936 *note*, Parts of the latest bullaries of Clement XII. and Benedict XIV. 1881 *Philadelphia Press* XXXV. 12 Aug. 4 Which in itself was compiled from the Bullarium and decretals of the Popes.

Bullary, var. of Bullery. *Obs.*

Bullase, -asse, obs. ff. Bullace.

† **Bu·llate,** *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. A kind of metal; ? = *bullet-iron* (see Bullet *sb.*[1] 8).

1591 G. Fletcher *Russe Commw.* (1856) 93 They [the Tartars]..preferre brasse and steele before other mettals, specially bullate, which they use for swords, knives, and other necessaries.

Bullate (bu·lėt, bv·lėt), *a.* [ad. Lat. *bullāt-us*, having bubbles.]

1. *Bot.* Having blisters; inflated: said of leaves, in which the surface rises in a convexity between the veins.

1819 *Pantologia*, s.v. *Bullate leaf*, in botany, when the substance rises high above the veins, so as to appear like blisters. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 465 Clothed with large bullate acuminate pale scales.

2. *Phys.* Having *bullæ* or puffy excrescences on the surface.

1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 111 The pterygoid may be swollen and bullate, as in the Mole. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 293 This is principally composed of a large bullate labium.

Bu·llated, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ed.]

† **1.** *Rom. Ant.* Furnished with a *bulla*, or gold ornameat worn round the neck. *Obs.*

1698 W. King *Journ. Lond.* 222, I could never meet with

a statue in London but what was clothed with a Toga pura and no representation of a Bullated one.

2. = BULLATE.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 261 The stalks .. had leaves set on them .. rough and bullated, or like the leaves of wild sage. 1822 BURROWES *Cycl.* s.v. *Rana*, The toes are bullated at the ends.

Bulla·tion. *Bot.* [as if ad. L. *bullatio*; cf. BULLATE and -ATION.] A bullate formation.

1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVIII. 71 The bullations depressed around the insertion of the petiole.

Bull-bait (bu·lˌbēt). *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. BULL *sb.*[1] + BAIT *sb.*[1] III.] = BULL-BAITING.

1656 W. WEBB in *Digby Myst.* (1882) Introd. 28 This Maior .. would not suffer any .. Bull-bait. 1818 in Knight *Once upon Time* (1859) 485 Whenever a bull-bait has taken place here. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxiv. 124 Bull-baits and cock-fights, were prohibited.

fig. 17.. *Douglas Trag.* iv. in Child *Ballads* I. 103/2 'O hold your hand, sweet William', she said, 'Your bull baits are wondrous sair'.

Bull-baiter (bu·lˌbēitəɹ). [f. BULL *sb.*[1] + BAITER.] One who baits bulls.

1802 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 169/1 He doubted whether a bull-baiter .. had ever distinguished himself in disaffection.

Bull-baiting (bu·lˌbēitiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BULL *sb.*[1] + BAITING.] The action of baiting a bull with dogs. (Cf. BULL-DOG.)

1580 BARET *Alv.* B 1478 Bulbaitinges. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* iv. (1637) 36 Gadding to this Ale or that, to this Bearbaiting and that bulbaiting. 1652 *Let. fr. Madrid* in *Proc. Parl.* No. 170 The next day there was Bull-beating. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 31 ¶ 2 The bull-baiting .. cannot possibly be exhibited in the theatre, by reason of the lowness of the roof. 1802 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 168 2 The practise of bull-baiting was dying away of itself.

† Bu·ll-bear. *Obs.* [App. f. BULL *sb.*[1] + BEAR *sb.*[1]; but, to account for the sense, it has been conjectured that the first element may be BOLL *sb.*[3], or BOGLE. Cf. BUGBEAR (of which also it is not impossible that this is a corruption); also Du. *bulle-man* 'larva, spectrum', *bulle-back* 'lemures' (Kilian 1642). See next.] A spectre, bogy; a scare-crow; a bugbear, or object of groundless terror.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. v. (1634) 319 They saw themselves to be openly and uncolourably scorned of the Pope and his Bulbeares. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 423/2 Such as be alyve now should dreadd any Bullbeares of Purgatory. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* (1815) 21 That Fleeting (imprisonment in the Fleet) also proved like the other a silly bullbeare.

† Bu·ll-beggar. *Obs.* [See prec. As the obvious combination *bull* + *beggar* does not appear to yield a suitable sense, it is generally assumed that there must have been some alteration under the influence of 'popular etymology', e.g. that it is a (further) alteration of *bull-bear*; or that the second element has been altered from *boggard, buggart* 'bogle'. But evidence is entirely wanting. The word was sometimes (see b.) used with a punning allusion to the Papal BULL, and to BEGGAR.] = prec. Hence **Bu·ll-begging** *ppl. a.* (*nonce-wd.*), that operates as a terror.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* VII. XV. 122 They have so fraied us with bull beggers, spirits, witches .. that we are afraid of our own Shadowes. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 73 And beggers will needes be somewaies bullbeggers. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.*, Her redoutable Bull-begging Knight. 1601 DENT *Path-w. Heauen* 109 A mother, when her child is wayward .. scareth it with some pocar, or bull-begger. 1634 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* Wks. I. 147/2 The name of Good-friday affrights him like a Bullbegger. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. transp.* II. 250 Private Conscience is .. a Bullbegger to fright children. 1813 HOBHOUSE *Journ.* 32 Looking altogether, as to his garments, like what we call a bull-beggar. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* v. (1871) 20 The haunt of bulbeggars, witches, spirits.

b. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 550 The Popes Bullbegger Cardinall Bellarmeni. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 132 These Fulminations from the Vatican .. were called Bull-Beggars.

Bull-bitch. The female of the bull-dog.

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1632/4 The most part of her Head Black, shaped like a Bull-Bitch. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1258/2 Nell, bull bitch .. game to death at anything breathing.

Bull-dog. (Also 6 **bold-dogge**.) Often without hyphen (as one word) *esp.* in *transf.* uses. [f. BULL *sb.*[1] + DOG; because used in bull-baiting, or ? from the shape of the head.

With the oldest spelling *bolddogge*, compare 'Hic molossus, a *bonddoge*', *a* 1500 in Wr.-Wülcker 758.]

1. A dog of a bold and fierce breed, with large bull-head, short muzzle, strong muscular body of medium height, and short smooth hair, formerly much used for bull-baiting.

c 1500 *Cocke Lorelles B.* 2 Than came one wᵗ two bold-dogges at his tayle. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 216 The courage of bull-dogs and game-cocks seems peculiar to England. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* II. 279 What are the useful properties of this fellow Bonthron? Those of a bull-dog .. he worries without barking. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* i. 5 He would be .. a master sweep .. and keep a white bull-dog with one grey ear.

b. *attrib.* and *quasi-adj.*

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 588 That bulldog courage which flinches from no danger. 1871 *Standard* 18 Jan., Can Paris wait even until the bull-dog spirit of this hard-dying chief is able once more to show itself?

c. *transf.* Applied to persons: One that possesses the obstinate courage of the bulldog. Hence **Bu·lldoggy** *a.*, and **Bu·lldogism** (*nonce-wds.*).

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* iv. 138 Tom was always a brave, determined little English bull-dog, who never knew when he was beaten. 1858 *Chamb. Jrnl.* X. 20 Tom .. was an English youth of about my own age, but a great deal more bulldoggy. 1852 SAVAGE *R. Medlicott* II. vi. (D.) He possessed the element of bulldogism also.

2. † A sheriff's officer (*obs.*); one of the Proctors' attendants at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. *colloq.*

1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* iii. 2 He would have put me off, so I sent for a couple of bull-dogs, and arrested him. 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* I. x. (1842) 59 Long forgotten stories about proctors bit, and bull-dogs baffled. 1884 G. ALLEN *Str. Stories* 289 It was quite a fortnight before I [senior proctor] could face my own bulldogs unabashed.

3. *transf.* Applied humorously to a cannon or other firearm; in mod. use, a particular kind of revolver. Cf. BARKER. Also *attrib.*

1700 FARQUHAR *Const. Couple* III. i, He whips out his Stiletto and I whips out my bull-dog. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xvi, A plague .. on cannon and demi-cannon, and all the barking bulldogs whom they halloo against stone and lime in these our days! 1824 — *St. Ronan's W.* II. 191 (D.), 'I have always a brace of bull-dogs about me' .. so saying he exhibited a very handsome, highly finished .. pair of pistols. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wd.-bk.*, *Bull-dog* or *Muzzled Bull-dog*, the great gun which stands 'housed' in the officer's ward-room cabin. General term for main-deck guns. 1881 *Daily News* 27 Oct. 6/2 Revolver cartridges of the ordinary 'bulldog' pattern.

4. An insect: **a.** A kind of gad-fly (American). **b.** A kind of ant; also *bulldog ant* (Australian).

1865 VIS. MILTON & W. CHEADLE *Northw. Passage* 219 The 'bull-dog' or tabanus, is a large fly .. with a long body, banded with yellow .. and its mouth is armed with a formidable cutting apparatus of four lancets. 1881 *Cheq. Career* 324 The 'bull-dog' ant and the 'soldier' are about on a par as regards venom. 1883 *St. James' Gaz.* 19 Apr., 'Bull-dogs' (a large horse-fly) render existence almost unendurable.

5. In *Iron-works*. See quot.; also in comb. **Bulldog-burner.**

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Bulldog*, a refractory material used as furnace-lining, got by calcining mill-cinder, and containing silica and ferric oxide. 1884 *Times* 8 Jan., The 'bulldog burner' .. is one of the hands in ironworks whose duty it is to roast the refuse cinder (called 'bulldog') which is necessary for the fettling of the puddling furnace.

6. *pl.* An old name of the Snap-dragon (*Antirrhinum*).

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 124 Great Snapdragon .. Bull-dogs, Lion's-snap .. are also old names of the plant.

7. *Bulldog forceps.* 'Forceps with a spring catch .. the extremity of one blade pointed, of the other notched, for the reception of the point'. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

1880 MACCORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 166 He was led from the use of the old 'bull-dogs' to the convenient and powerful clamp forceps he has now employed.

8. *slang.* A sugar-loaf.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Bull-dog*, a sugar-loaf.

Bull-dose, -doze (bu·lˌdōus, -z), *sb.* and *v. U. S. colloq.* [According to U. S. newspapers, f. BULL *sb.*[1] + DOSE.]

A. *sb.* ? A severe dose (of flogging).

B. *vb.* **a.** ? To flog severely. **b.** To coerce by violence, intimidate. Hence **Bull-dozer, a.** one who 'bull-dozes'; **b.** a large pistol. Also **Bull-dozing** *vbl. sb.*, bullying, intimidation.

1876 *American Newspr.*, If a negro is invited to join it [a society called 'The Stop'], and refuses, he is taken to the woods and whipped. This whipping is called a 'bull-doze', or doze fit for a bull. The application of the bull-doze was for the purpose of making Tilden voters; hence we hear of the 'bull-dozed' parishes. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 426 The great 'Bulldozer' of Europe. 1880 C. B. BERRY *Other Side* 155 They .. pull him out of bed with a revolver to his head .. That's called 'bull-dosing' a man. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 40/2 A 'bull-dose' means a large efficient dose of any sort of medicine or punishment. *Ibid.* To 'bull-dose' a negro in the Southern States means to flog him to death, or nearly to death. *Ibid.* A Californian bull-doser is a pistol which carries a bullet heavy enough to destroy human life with certainty. 1882 *New York Tribune* 3 May, The hotel where he was staying was visited .. by a mob of bull-dozers. 1884 H. GEORGE *Social Prob.* 16 Large Employers regularly 'bulldose' their hands into voting as *they* wish.

† Bulle, bule. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [A variant spelling of BOWL, q. v.] A semicircular or bowed handle, as of a pail, a door, etc.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 47 A Bulle (Bwylle) of a dore, *grapa*. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* F. 1 b, In the Bottom [of the Corfe] near the ends of it are two Holes bored, in which the bended Bule is put. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* (E. D. S.) *Bule*, the bow-handle of a pail. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Bule*, the handle of a pot, pan, or other utensil. 1881 *Leicestersh. Words* (E. D. S.) *Bule*, semi-circular handle of a bucket, pot-lid, etc.

Bulle, obs. form of BULL.

† Bu·lled, *ppl. a.*[1] *Obs.* [f. BULL *sb.*[2] or *v.*[2] + -ED.] Having a bull or seal attached.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 265 Þe pape Celestyn .. With letter bulled fyn assoyled to Scotlond sent. 1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 268 He threw away the Popes bulled Letters.

† Bulled, *ppl. a.*[2] *rare*⁻¹. ? = BOLLED *ppl. a.*[1] 1.

1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* I. iii. Hang the bulled Nosegaies 'bove their heads.

Bullee, -eis, obs. and Sc. forms of BULLACE.

† Bu·llen. *Obs.* or ? *dial.* 'Hemp-stalks peeled'.

1674 in RAY. 1681 in WORLIDGE. 1706 in PHILLIPS; in BAILEY, HALLIWELL, etc. 1876 KNIGHT *Pract. Dict. Mech.*, *Bullen*, the awn or chaff from flax or hemp.

Bullen, obs. form of BULLION.

[Bu·llenger, erroneous form of BALINGER. (In the AF. passage (*Rot. Parl.* 2 *Hen. IV*, 22) referred to by Blount the printed ed. reads *balyngers*.)

1670 in BLOUNT *Law Dict.* 1678 in PHILLIPS, etc.]

Bullen-nail. [? corruption of *bullion-nail*; see quot. 1707 in BULLION[1] 1.]

1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Bullen nails*, such as have round heads with short shanks turned and lacquered. They are principally used in the hangings of rooms. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† Bu·ller, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. BULL *sb.*[2] + -ER[1].] **a.** One who issues or publishes a bull. **b.** A deceiver, cheat. [perh. a distinct word, cf. BULL *v.*[3], OF. *bouleur* 'trompeur' Godef.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29306 Fals bulleres þat þam makes and þam furth beres, or els þat falses þe papes sele. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 242 (Mätz.) Thise dysars and thise hullars, Thise cokkers and thise bollars.

Buller (bu·ləɹ), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* Also 6 **bullyer.** [cf. Sw. *buller* noise, roar, Da. *bulder* tumbling noise. But influence of *boil* is manifest.]

1. A roaring noise (of waves or flood); the boiling of an eddy or torrent.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. vi. 13 Calmyt all is But stowr or bullyer, murmour or moving.

b. *The Buller(s) of Buchan*, a rocky recess on the Aberdeenshire coast, near Peterhead, open at the top; the sea, constantly raging in it, gives it the appearance of a boiling pot or caldron.

1769 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* 145 (JAM.) The famous Bullers of Buchan lying about a mile North of Bowness. 1774 JOHNSON *West. Isl.* Wks. 1787 X. 334 We .. turned our eyes to the Buller .. of Buchan. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 508/1 The Bullers of Buchan, a nearly round basin about 30 yards wide.

2. *fig.*

1851 WILSON *Tales of Borders* XX. 23 This new cause of sorrow increased my paroxysm to a perfect buller.

Buller (bu·ləɹ), *v.*[1] *Sc.* Also 6 **bullir.** [f. prec.; cf. Sw. *bullr-a*, Da. *buldre* to roar, make a noise.] To make a noise, to roar, to bellow.

1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 95 Blait lyke ane hog, and buller lyke ane bull. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* (1872) 39 The bullis began to bullir, quhen the scheip began to blait. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 33 It .. would duck under water, snorting and bullering. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xv, Screeching and bullering like a Bull of Bashan.

† Bu·ller, *v.*[2] *Obs.* *Sc.* Also **buler.** [Perh. the same word as prec., but influenced in sense by OF. *bullir* to BOIL.]

1. a. *intr.* To boil, to foam; to rush foaming. **b.** *trans.* To wash up in foaming waves.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iii. 26 The stowr wp bullerit sand as it war wind. *Ibid.* I. iii. 50 Salt watter stremis Fast bullerand in at every rift. *Ibid.* XI. xi. 34 Amasenus, that river .. Abuf the brais bulryt as it war wod.

2. *intr.* To make bubbles or foam.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 259 Full mony berne lay bulrand in his blude. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 231 The king was liand bullerand in his blude. *a* 1555 LYNDESAY *Trag.* 338 Quhow I laye bulrand, baithit in my blude.

Hence **Bullering** *ppl. a.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* V. (1822) 457 Thay sank doun and perist in the depe bullerand stremes. 1537 LYNDESAY *Deplor. Q. Magd.* 45 So did this prince [swim] throw bulryng stremis wode. 1552 — *Monarche* 1553 The gret Occiane .. did nocht spred sic bulryng strandis As it dois now.

† Bu·llery. *Obs.* Also 6 **bullary.** = BOILERY.

1542 HEN. VIII in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XIV. 748 Foure Bullaryes of Salte Water. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4071/4 The Salt-Works or Bullery of Salt .. are to be Sold.

Bullery: see BULLARY.

Bullescence (bule·sĕns). *Bot.* [as if ad. Lat. **bullescentia* f. pres. pple. of *bullesc-ĕre* to bubble.] A term applied to the condition occurring in leaves when the inter-venous structure rises above the veins, as in the Savoy cabbage. Cf. BULLATE.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Bullesse, obs. form of BULLACE.

† Bu·llester. *Obs.* Also 6 **bolaster,** 7 **bulaster.** App. a phonetically reduced form of *bullestre, bullace-tree* (see BULLACE). Also *bullester-tree.*

1500 *Ort. Voc.* in *Promp. Parv.* 42 *Populus*, a bolaster. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 103 b, The one [kind of plum] is called the bulles tre or the bullestertre. *a* 1700 D. CAMPBELL *Let.* in C. Innes *Sk. Early Sc. Hist.* 432 *note*, I send you the wrack of all my plumes damsones and bulasters.

Bullet (bu·lĕt), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **bollet(te, boolet, boullette, bullot,** *Sc.* **bullat.** [a. F. *boulette* (in 16th c. *boullette*) dim. of *boule* ball; cf. F. *boulet* = 2.]

1. A small round ball. (In mod. use this sense is *transf.* from 3.)

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. viii. 15 Upon the braunches [of the burdock] there groweth small bullets or rounde balles. *Ibid.* IV. lv. 515 It [the Reed Grass] bringeth foorth his boullettes, or prickley knoppes in August. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 241 If a Beast were made of little wax bullets sticking together. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. iii. 261 Small gold bullets .. seem to have been the current coin.

†**2.** A cannon-ball (of metal or stone); sometimes *cannon-bullet*. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Piv b, A Gonne..doeth shotte a bollet of twentiepound weighte. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Certaine Wayes* (1573) 33 a, If the boolet of a peese of ordinaunce waighe xxi. pounde. 1561 STOW *Chron.* an. 1557 (R.) A ship before Greenwich..shot off her ordnance, one piece being charged with a bullet of stone. 1605 *1st Pt. Jeronimo* in *Dodsley* (1780) III. 98 Raise spleens big as a cannon-bullet Within your bosoms. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3914/5 Their Forces..fired several Red-hot Bullets into the Town. 1882 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* II. 378 More than once a cannon bullet burst into the Minster.

3. A ball of lead or other metal, used in firearms of small calibre; now often conical. Formerly also collective (cf. BALL *sb.*[1] 5 b).

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 38 The souldier is sooner killed with a little Bullet then a large Swoorde. 1652 *Proc. Parliament* No. 134 Ammunition..found in the Castle of Bradock..700 weight of Musket Bullet. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 10 ¶ 4 The man was not hurt by the bullet. 1839 tr. *Lamartine's Trav. East* 48/1 Beschir..precipitated himself from the top of it under a shower of bullets.

fig. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 249 Shall quips and sentences, and these paper bullets of the braine awe a man from the careere of his humour?

4. a. Formerly, The missile from a sling; also *attrib.* b. The angler's plumb or sinker.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 175 The arrowes flewe from side to side, The bullot stones did walke. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* viii. (1821) 574 Captaine Roger Harvie, receevid severall bruises with stones and Iron bullets, flung upon them. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* IV. iii. 349 In slinging, they whirled it twice or thrice about the head, and then cast the bullet. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) VI. II. lxx. 262 The Greeks..obtained..lead for bullets to be used by the slingers. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 47 It is not desirable to plunge..the bullet into the water.

5. *pl. Sc.* The game of bowls. [Cf. OF. *boulete* in same sense.]

1843 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 58 In the eastern district of Berwickshire the game was called *bowls* or *bullets*.

6. A term in card-playing.

1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 354 One of them..exclaimed triumphantly, 'Two bullets and a bragger!' and swept all the money into his pocket.

7. Phrases. † *Every bullet has its lighting place. Every bullet has its billet* (see BILLET *sb.*[1] 4). † *Full bullet*: of full size. † *Bullet in mouth*: ready for action (cf. BOUCHE *sb.*[1] 2).

c 1575 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* lxvii, Every bullet hath a lighting place. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cxxv, Some Minds are cast Full Bullett to the widest mouth of Sin. 1692 *Siege Lymerick* 31 The said Garrison to march out..with Arms..Bullet in Mouth, Colours flying. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xix, It is an established axiom that 'every bullet has its billet'.

8. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *bullet-bag, -boy, -buttons, -gun, -hole, -maker, -mould*; and *bullet-less, -like, -proof* adjs.; also † **bullet-bore**, a tool for finishing the interior of a bullet-mould; **bullet-bush** (see quot.); **bullet-drawer**, an instrument for extracting bullets from wounds; † **bullet-iron** (see quot.); **bullet-money** (see quot.); **bullet-shell**, a shell used with small arms. Also BULLET-HEAD.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 34 On his right side a *Bullet bagge or purse of canuas..for bullets. 1652 *Proc. Parliament* No. 170 Behind the hangings were found 66 Muskets..and the bullet bagges filled with new cast bullets. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 55 The *Bullet-bore, is a Shank of Steel, having a Steel Globe or Bullet at one end, just of your intended Bullet size. 1876 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 3/6 A *bullet boy in the Royal Arsenal, was brought up from Maidstone gaol. 1731 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 177 *Prunus Buxi folio cordato, fructu nigro rotundo.* The *Bullet-Bush. 1823 F. COOPER *Pioneer* v. 24/1 A frock of bottle-green with *bullet buttons. 1749 in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 85 The Extraction of it..by the *Bullet-drawers. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) Add. 3 A long *bullet-gun could not shoot a half over it. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 374 Spanish or Swedish barrs, here called *bullet-Iron. 1876 E. CLARK *Life Japan* 185 Throwing volley after volley of *bulletless smoke into the stubborn ranks of the enemy. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 10 The species making the *bullet-like galls. 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes's Trial* 17 The said Governour..had..A Match-make[r], a *Bullet-maker. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 13 The *'bullet-money' of Siam is formed by bringing together the ends of oval pieces of silver. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 52 The making of *Bullet molds. 1856 J. GRANT *Black Drag.* xxxvi, Others..believed in *bullet-proof men, and put in a silver coin with their bullets.

† **Bu·llet,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [Ultimately identical with BILLET *sb.*[1]: in sense 1 perh. a mere corruption of that word; in sense 2 ad. It. *bulletta*.]

1. = BILLET *sb.*[1] 4.

1612 *Passenger of Benvenuto* (N.) There is a bullet for the warrant of your lodging.

2. A slip of paper on which the voter wrote the name of the candidate he supported. Cf. BULLETIN.

1615 G. SANDYS *Travels* 230 Elected by the Great Master and his Knights, who giue their voices by bullets, as do the Venetians.

Bu·llet, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. BULLET *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To shoot with a bullet.

1884 GILBART-SMITH *Log o' the 'Norseman'* 135 A veritable stuffed pig, born, bred, and bulleted in Albania.

Bulleted (bu·lĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. BULLET *sb.*[1] + -ED.] a. Bullet-shaped. b. Furnished with bullets.

a 1583 STANYHURST *Conceites* (Arb.) 143 A leshe of bulleted hard stoans. 1858 in Greener *Gunnery* Advt. 12 Manufacturer of Powder..Saloon Pistols, Bulleted Caps, etc.

Bullet-head. [f. BULLET *sb.*[1] + HEAD.] **a.** A head round like a bullet. **b.** A person with such a head; in U. S., *fig.* a 'pig-headed', obstinate person. *Hence* **Bu·llet-hea·ded, -hea·dedness.**

1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Bullet-headed*, a dull silly Fellow. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 142 He would have whipped poor bullet-head, so they called the negro. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* xx. 102 Savages, by being distorted, acquired the appellation of bowl- or bullet-head. 1846 LOWELL *Biglow P.* ix, He aint No more 'n a tough old bullethead. *a* 1849 POE *Marginalia* lxxiv, The disgusting sternness, captiousness, and bullet-headedness of her husband. 1872 F. W. ROBINSON *Tito's Trouble* in *Wrayford's Ward*, I was a thin, gawky, bullet-headed youth. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-Bk.* 25 Popped his bullet head..round from the Curtain.

Bulletin (bu·lĕtin). Also 7 bolletine, -ettine. [In 17th c. ad. It. *bullettino, bollettino* dim. of *bulletta* = BULLET *sb.*[1]; but the mod. word (senses 2, 3), first recorded in latter half of 18th c., appears to be a. Fr. *bulletin*.]

† **1.** a. A short note or memorandum. b. An official certificate: a warrant of appointment to an office. *Obs.*

[1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1819) I. 181 We went now towards Ferrara, carrying with us a Bulletino or bill of health.] 1651 tr. *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 46 He..kept under Key..even to the least bolletines and short notes that he made. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C., Venice* 178 The sealing of bolletines for them that are to undertake any new office, etc.

2. A short account or report of public news or events, issued by authority; applied *esp., c* 1800, to a report sent from the seat of war by a commander for publication at home.

1791 BURKE *Appeal Whigs* (R.) The pithy and sententious brevity of these bulletins of ancient rebellion. 1792 LD. SPENCER in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1861) II. 474 They brought me..a bulletin, for which I am much obliged to you. 1813 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* X. 410 There is at Lisbon a newspaper of the 13th containing the French bulletin of their action. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi. 374 'False as a bulletin' became a proverb in Napoleon's time. 1880 *Daily News* 29 Oct., Daily bulletins of the weather are despatched to subscribers.

3. An official statement as to the health of an invalid.

1765 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1817) II. 312 The dauphin is at the point of death. Every morning the physicians frame an account of him, and happy is he or she who can produce a copy of this lie, called a bulletin. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* 5 Verbal bulletins of the state of his health were circulated throughout the parish half-a-dozen times a day. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lix, Lothair, after having heard the first..bulletin of the surgeon, had been obliged to leave the convent.

Hence **Bu·lletin** *v. trans.* To make known by bulletin.

1838 JERROLD *Men of Char., J. Pippins* vii, Job again and again bulletined his convalescence. 1884 *Reading (Pa.) Herald* 3 Apr., Mr. I.—— has made arrangements to have all..championship games bulletined.

† **Bu·lleting,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. BULLET *sb.*[1] + -ING[1].] The firing of bullets. Also *attrib.*

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 167 In a bloudie bulleting fight, the aire is forced and stirred.

Bullet Tree, var. of BULLY TREE: see BULLY *sb.*[4]

Bullety (bu·lĕti), *a.* [f. BULLET *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] Shaped like a bullet.

1846 POE *Wks.* (1864) III. 111 His forehead is..what is termed bullety. 1857 *Tait's Mag.* XXIV. 174 It covered a round, bullety head.

† **Bulleyn,** var. of BOLLEN *sb. Obs.*, seed-pod.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxxiii. 123 Ye shall finde in the huskes wherein they stood littell long bulleyns wherein the seede is contayned.

Bulleys, obs. form of BULLACE.

Bu·ll-fight. [Of recent introduction, having superseded *bull-feast* (see BULL *sb.*[1] 10), which is found in Ash and Bailey, while neither they nor Johnson give *bull-fight*.] A sport practised in Spain, in which a bull is first attacked by horsemen called *toreadores*, and footmen called *picadores*, and finally slain by a swordsman called *matador*. Hence **Bull-fighter, -ing** *vbl. sb.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Bull*, Bull-fighting, a sport or exercise much in vogue among the Spaniards and Portugueze. 1788 LD. AUCKLAND *Diary* in *Corr.* II. 63 All the gentlemen..went for the first time to the bull-fight. 1846 *Byron's Wks.* 13/1 *note*, The professional bull-fighter gave..lessons. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 219/2 If we go on in this way, we shall be ready for bull-fights and gladiators. 1883 *Sunday Mag.* 575/1 Ferdinand VII founded at Seville a university for..education..in the art of bull-fighting.

b. ? = BULL-BAITING.

1824 J. MCCULLOCH *Highlands Scotl.* I. 367 If there is not a bull-fight at Wrexham or Stamford, some squire is born, and there is a bull-feast at Grantham or Chirk.

Bullfinch[1] (bu·lfinʃ). Also bulfinch. [f. BULL *sb.*[1] + FINCH. The reason for the name is uncertain: some have suggested that it was given on account of the thickness of the bird's neck.]

One of a genus of birds (*Pyrrhula*), allied to the Grosbeaks, having handsome plumage and a short, hard, rounded beak; well known for its aptness to be trained as a singing bird.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 134/4 A Bulfinche, bird, *ribicilla*. 1609 N. F. *Fruiterers Secrets* 2 A Bulfinch will eate [cherries] stones and all. 1655 MOUFFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 188 Bulfinches feed..upon Hemp-seed, and the Blossoms of Pear, plum, and Apple-trees. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxxix. (1853) 134 Bullfinches when fed on hempseed often become wholly black. 1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xiv, The piping bullfinch..must have a good memory. 1847 *Gard. Chron.* 118 The bill of the bullfinch is a most suspicious-looking instrument.

b. *Comb.*, as *bullfinch plover, bullfinch-trainer*.

1864 ATKINSON *Provinc. names Birds, Bullfinch Plover*, Prov. name for Turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*. 1857 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 59 This tuition among professional bullfinch-trainers, is systematic.

Bullfinch[2] (bu·lfinʃ). [Evans *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (1881) suggests a corruption of *bull-fence*. If it was so, the origin must have been forgotten before *bull-finch fence* was said.] A kind of hedge (see quot.).

1832 *Quart. Rev.* Mar. 226 The bull-finch fence..is a quickset hedge of perhaps fifty years' growth with a ditch on one side or the other, and so high and strong that [one] cannot clear it. 1857 KINGSLEY in *Life* xvi. (1879) II. 56 Race at the brook, Then smash at the bullfinch. 1880 *Times* 2 Nov. 4/5 Double-stitched shooting coats, that will stand the ordeal of 'bull-finches' and brambles.

Hence **Bu·llfinch** *v. intr.*, to leap a horse through such a hedge.

1837 *Gambler's Dream* III. 208 A fox hunter who must bullfinch out [of] a field in Northamptonshire, looks out for a little daylight between the twigs.

Bullfincher. = prec.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 219/2 A man exhibits his skill over a bullfincher for his own amusement.

† **Bu·llfist.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. BULL *sb.*[1] + FIST *sb.* 'flatus ventris'.] The fungus called puff-ball (*Lycoperdon bovista*). 'Still in use in Suffolk' Britten and Holland.

1611 COTGR., *Pissantlict*, a fuss-ball..puffiste, or bullfiste. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 124 The remarkable quality of the Lycoperdon, Puff-ball, or Bul-fist for stopping hæmorrhages.

Bu·ll-frog. [f. BULL *sb.*[1] + FROG.] The name given to certain large American frogs, esp. *Rana pipiens*, a species 6 or 8 inches long, which has a voice not unlike that of a bull.

1738 MORTIMER *Nat. Hist. Carolina* in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 348 The Bull-Frog. This hath its English Name from its Noise, which seems not unlike the Bellowing of a Bull at a Distance. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* III. Wks. 1812 I. 248 The Bull-frog's snore. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* (1849) 384 The bull-frog croaked dolefully from a neighboring pool. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* IX. 118 And the bull-frog, the Dahinda, Thrust his head into the moonlight.

Bu·llhead. Also 6 bullyhead.

1. A small freshwater fish with a large head (*Aspidophorus cataphractes*); the *Miller's Thumb*.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 704 *Hic capito*, a bulhede. 1558 *Act 1 Eliz.* xvii, Places where Smelts, Loches, Minnies, Bulheads, etc...have been used to be taken. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 232 The Miller's thumb or Bull-head is a fish of no pleasing shape. 1841 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* iii. 77 The river bull-head, when attacked by an enemy, or immediately as it feels the hook in its jaws, erects its two spines at nearly right angles with the plates of the head.

2. A tadpole. Now only *dial.*

1611 COTGR., *Cavesot*, a Pole-head, or Bull-head; the little black vermine whereof toads and frogs do come. 1883 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Bull-heads, Bull-Jones*, tadpoles.

† **3.** A mass of curled or frizzled hair worn over the forehead; called also BULL-TOUR. *Obs.*

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 3 To trick up the good old Bishop in a yellow Coif and a Bulls-head, that he may..appear in Fashion. 1673 R. LEIGH *Transpr. Rehears'd* 140 The Glories of her Yellow Hood and Bull-head. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xvii. § 119 Some term this curled Forehead from the French word *Taure*, a Bull-head. This was the fashion of Women to wear Bull-heads, or Bull-like foreheads, anno 1674.

4. 'A stupid fellow; a blockhead.' J. Also *attrib.*

1624 *Essex's Ghost* in *Harl. Misc.* III. 514 Why should this bull-head bishop..against me roar with brazen bull?

Bullheaded (bu·lhe·dĕd), *a.* Having a massive head, broadheaded; *fig.* blindly impetuous, blockheaded. Hence **Bu·llhea·dedness.**

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, They..flourish with their bull-headed obstinacy. 1846 *Comic Jack Giant Kill.* (ed. 3) 7 This beef-eating, bull-headed, 'son-of-a-gun'. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 153 See that the pivots are..neither bull headed nor taper. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. IV. viii. 465 Rough and stiff as natural bull-headedness helped by Prussian pipeclay can make it.

Bullied (bu·lid), *ppl. a.* [f. BULLY *v.* + -ED[1].] Roughly treated; cowed by a bully.

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* (1864) IV. 67 The story of Flambard's mother enlivened the chansons of some bullied minstrel. *a* 1863 THACKERAY *Song of Cane* viii, That cringing, bullied lout Had once a generous soul.

† **Bu·llient,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. L. *bullient-em*, pr. pple. of *bullīre* to BOIL.] Boiling, bubbling.

1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 141 Bullient Spirit of Wine..The murmer of the bullient water was heard.

Bullies, obs. form of BULLACE.

† **Bu·llifant.** *Obs. rare*[−1].

a 1528 SKELTON *Elynour Rummyng* 520 Necked lyke an olyfant, It was a bullyfant, A greedy cormorant.

Bullimong (bu·limŋ). Forms: 4, 9 buli-, 5–7, 9 boly-, 6 bul-, 7 bally-, 8 bollimong, (6 bullimoong, 7 -mung, 8 -mond), 6– bulli-

mong. (7–8 Dicts. have **bulli-, bolli-, bullmony.**) [Of obscure composition: the second element is app. IMONG:—OE. *gemang, -mɨng*, mixture.]

1. A mixture of various kinds of grain sown together (as oats, pease, and vetches) for feeding cattle. Cf. DREDGE, MESLIN, and L. *farrago*.

1313 etc. in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 174/4 etc. 1494 *Will of Fyche, Essex* (Somerset Ho.), Frumenti et duo quarteria de Bolymong. 1552 HULOET, Bolymonge whyche is a kynd of myxture of corne and grayne, *farrago*. 1577 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* I. xviii, Of mixed corne, as..tares and otes (which they call bulmong)..here is no place to speake. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 557 Grain which..is sown for beasts..which they call dredge or ballimong. 1639 HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* xii. § 130 Bullimong [mixt provender] is sowne for cattell. 1706 in PHILLIPS [see 2]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Bullimony, bullimong, bollimony, etc. 1844 BAKER in *Jrnl. R. A. S.* V. I. 4 Peas..are frequently sown with oats..This crop is denominated bullimong.

b. *attrib.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Sacrifice of Thankf.* Wks. 1861 I. 127 They are full of farraginous and bullimong mixtures. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 24 If any man mislikes a bully mong drassock more then I, let him take her for all mee.

† 2. = BUCKWHEAT. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. liii. 393 The seede is blacke and triangled..like to the seede of Bockweyde or Bolymong. 1598 GERARD *Herbal* I. lx. ¶ 4. 83 Buckwheat is called..in English..Bullimong. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Bollimong* or *Bollmong*, Buck-wheat, a kind of Grain: Also a Medley of several sorts of Grain together, otherwise call'd Mastin, or Mong-corn.

Bu·lling, *vbl. sb.*[1] See BULL *v.*[1]

1398 [see BULL *v.*[1]]. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 57 The signes of their Bulling (as it is termed) are their cries, and disorderly forsaking their fellows. 1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife, &c.* v. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s. v. *Cow*, The Advantages of their bulling at that Time is, that they will calve in ten Months.

Bu·lling, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. BULL *v.*[1], or nonce-vb. f. BULL *sb.*[1], + -ING [1].] (*nonce-use*) = BULL-BAITING.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1713) 124 The Pope hath sent divers Bulls against this Sport of bullings.

† Bu·lling, *vbl. sb.*[3] *Obs.* [f. BULL *v.*[3] to deceive; cf. BULLER *sb.*[1] b.] ? Fraudulent scheming.

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. (1557) 736/1 Hys assegheded exclamacions, and all hys busy bulling.

† Bu·lling, *vbl. sb.*[4] *Obs.*–[o]. [Cf. F. *bouillir* and L. *bullire* to BOIL.] The action of water issuing from a spring; bubbling.

1552 HULOET, Bullyng, bollynge, or hubblyng of water out of a sprynge.

† Bu·lling, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*–[1]. [f. BULL *v.*[2]] That issues (papal) bulls.

1624 *Essex's Ghost* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 515 This bulling Pius.

† Bu·llion [1]. *Obs.* Also 5 bolyon. [a. F. *bouillon*, f. *bouillir* to BOIL.] **a.** A boiling, a quantity (of salt, etc.) boiled at one time (OF. *boullon de sel*, med.L. *bullio* 'mensura salinaria' Du Cange); cf. mod. 'a boil of soap'. **b.** A certain quantity of quicksilver; cf. 'un bouillon de vif argent xxv livres pesant' (Carpentier s. v. *Bullionum*).

1453 *Weighing Charges* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 422 Argent Vyff, ye bolyon..iiij*d*. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 575 (D.) In Wich the King and Earle have eight salt pits, which..yeelded on the Friday sixteene Bullions.

Bullion [2] (bu·liən). Forms: 5 bullioun(e, (*Sc.* bulȝeon), 6 bolion, -lyon, bulloyn, 6–7 bullyon, 7 bulloin, -oigne, (bullen, bulline), 5– bullion. [Of obscure etymology. First recorded as AF. *bullion* (see quot. 1336 in 1); the form appears to point to identity with F. *bouillon*, med. L. *bullio* 'boiling' (cf. prec.), but it does not appear that the word ever had, except in England, any of the senses defined below. If this etymology be correct, the sense of 'boiling' must have undergone a purely English development into those of 'melting', 'melted mass of metal'; the applications quoted under the preceding sb. (which are common to OF. and Eng.) probably furnished the suggestion for this extension of meaning. In MDu. *boelioen* seems to have had the sense of alloyed gold or silver (cf. 3, 4); see Verwijs & Verdam, who however identify the word with *billioen*, a. Fr. *billon*. The conjecture that *bullion* is in some way derived from L. *bulla* in the sense of seal or stamp appears to fail both with regard to form and meaning. The Fr. *billon* base metal (see BILLON) is unconnected in origin, but it seems to have influenced sense 4 of the present word; on the other hand, some obs. senses of Fr. *billon* seem to have been imitated from those of Eng. *bullion*.]

I. 1. ? Melting-house or mint; but the 16th c. legal antiquaries understood it as 'place of exchange'. (App. only in the Anglo-French Statutes, or the translations of them.)

1336 *Act 9 Edw. III*, ii. § 2 Puissent sauvement porter a les eschanges ou bullion..argent en plate, vessel d'argent, etc. 1354 *Act 27 Edw. III*, ii. § 14 Puissent savement porter..plate d'argent, billetes d'or et tut autre maner d'or et toutz moneys d'or et d'argent a nostre bullione ou a nos eschanges. 1632 *transl.* That all Merchants..may safely carie and bring ..all money of gold and siluer to our bullion or to our exchanges which we shall cause to be ordeyned at our said Staples. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 43 Bullion..is the place where gold is tryed. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Bullion*..signifies..sometimes the Kings Exchange, or place, whither such Gold in the lump is brought to be tryed or exchanged. 1725 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 21 The third part of all the money of silver plate, which shall be brought to the bullion, shall be made into half-pence and farthings.

II. Precious metal in the mass.

2. Gold or silver in the lump, as distinguished from coin or manufactured articles; also applied to coined or manufactured gold or silver when considered simply with reference to its value as raw material.

1451 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1597) § 34 Na man haue out of the Realme, gold, siluer, nor Bulȝeon. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 115 How Bullion may be brought into this Land. [1477 *Act* 17 *Edw. IV*, i, Toutz gentz en queleconqe Roialme puissent porter a leschaungez come bullion tout maner de bon monoie dargent, de queleconqe value qe fuisse.] 1488 *Invent.* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 393 Item twa braid pecis of brynt silver bullioune. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 865 Bringing with him all his plate, both Gold and Silver, unto the Mint-master, he gave it him to put into bullion, and so to be converted into currant coin. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iv. (1821) 267 All such Moneys be..esteemed for Bullion onely. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 17 Their charge is to look to all sorts of bullions and coines, that they be not embasd and adulterated. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. I. 59 The Bullion of neighbour Kingdoms brought to receive a Stamp from the Mint of England. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 39/1 Mettal..which is unwrought is called..of some a Wedge or Bulline. 1725 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 22 All silver money should be taken only as bullion. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. v. (1876) 361 It is unprofitable to melt down our silver coinage, and sell it as bullion. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iv. (1876) 6 The sum..retained by the Bank of England as bullion.

b. *fig.*

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. xiii. (1718) 114, I cannot serve my God and bullion too. 1832 DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 91 It was tough work for foreign lips to coin the Swiss-German bullion into a circulating medium of communication.

c. Solid gold or silver as opposed to mere showy imitations). Often *fig.* Also *attrib.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 32 All of purest bullion framed were. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P.* Wks. 1816 X. 160 The spangles of wit which he could afford he knew how to polish; but he wanted the bullion of his master. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xiv, Broidery and bullion buttons make bare pouches. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 361 There is..weighty bullion Sense in this book. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlvi, A red neckcloth..with a large pin of bullion or other metal.

† 3. Impure gold or silver; also *fig.* and *attrib.*

1616 BULLOKAR, *Bullion*, silver unrefined, not yet made into money. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. (1851) 50 To extract heaps of gold and silver out of the drossie Bullion of the Peoples sinnes. 1667 — *P. L.* I. 704 A second multitude..scum'd the Bullion dross. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 264 The coarse, heavy, dirty, unwieldy bullion of books, is driven out of the market of learning.

III. Applied to other metals.

4. †a. Any metal in the lump (*obs.*). **† b.** Base metal; = BILLON (*obs.*). **c.** *Base bullion*: formerly = b; mod. in *Mining* (see quot. 1881).

c 1590 MARLOWE *Hero & L.* I, Base bullion for the stamps sake we allow. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. II. ii. (1621) 261 And those [words], which Elds strict doom did disallow, And damn for bullion, go for current now. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 462 (Æris granis) that is to say..brasse Bullion, or in Masse. 1632 SHERWOOD *Dict.*, Bullion, *Billon*. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Base bullion* (Pacific), is pig lead containing silver and some gold, which are separated by refining.

IV. 5. *Comb.* (sense 2), as *bullion-dealer*; also **bullion-coal**, local name of a particular seam; **† bullion-heretic** (*nonce-wd.*, see quot.).

1881 E. HULL *Coal-fields Gt. Brit.* (ed. 4) 204 Amongst the strata overlying the 'Upper-foot', or '*'Bullion-coal', marine fossils occur. 1861 *N. Brit. Rev.* Nov. 358 Will *bullion-dealers refuse to buy gold for us abroad? 1869 ROGERS in *Adam Smith's W. N.* I. Pref. 40 The military chests of Napoleon were supplied by..British bullion dealers. 1662 THORNDIKE *Just Weights* vii. § 2 They are *bullion-heretics ..though not stamped by conviction, and contumacy succeeding, and the declaration of the church upon that.

† Bu·llion [3]. *Obs.* Also 5 bolyon, -en, 6 bulion, bullyon. [app. a. F. *boulon* (spelt *bouillon* in Cotgr.), f. *boule* ball; assimilated in form to prec.]

1. A knob or boss of metal; a convex ornament on a book, girdle, harness, or ring. Also *attrib.*

1463 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 36, I beqwethe to Anne Smyth a ryng of gold with bolyonys. 1464 *Mann. & Housek. Exp.* 254 My mastyr payd to Martyn Goldsmythe, for bolyons gyldynge, ij.*s.* 1517 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michaels, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 35 Item pd for x bolyens and claspis, viij*d*. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1165 The claspis and bullyons were worth a thousande pounde. 1538–48 ELYOT *Dict., Bulla*, a bullion sette on the cover of a booke, or other thynge. 1562 PHAËR *Æneid* IX. B b ij b, Bulions broad of gold, and girdling girthes miraclose fyne. 1611 COTGR., *Bossette*..a bosse or bullion set on a booke. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Bullion* of Copper is Copper-plates set on the Breast-leathers, or Bridles of Horses for ornament. 1707 EARL BINDON in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4339/3 To Prohibit..all Coachmakers..that they do not use Varnish'd Bullion-Nails.

2. ? = Bull's eye in glass.

1834 *Specif. Hartley's Patent* No. 6702. 2 When the table of glass is complete there are..more or less waved lines for some inches round the 'bullion' or the centre of the table of glass, which lessens the value.

3. = *bolien*, BOLLEN *sb.*, BULLEYN.

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* I. 9 She [the pine] beareth balls or bullions of chesnut colour.

Bullion [4] (bu·liən). [prob. a. F. *bouillon* (see BULLION [1]) in senses derived from that of 'bubble': '1 Plis bouffants qu'on fait à certains vêtements; 2. Fil d'or ou d'argent tourné en rond' (Littré).]

† 1. More fully *bullion-hose*: Trunk-hose, puffed out at the upper part, in several folds. *Obs.* Cf. BOUILLON 4.

1594 *Gesta Gray.* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 341 A bullion-hose is best to goe a woeinge in; for 'tis full of promisinge promontories. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* III. iii, Not, While you doe eate, and lie, about the towne, here; And coozen i' your bullions. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* IV. iv, His baster'd bullions In a long stock ty'd up. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dow.* II. ii, You shall see him..at noon in the bullion, in the evening in Quirpo.

2. a. An ornamental fringe made of twists of gold or silver thread. **b.** A single twist of such fringe. Also *attrib.* [Prob. now often associated with BULLION [2] precious metal.]

1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 247 Bullion, like other Lace, costing nothing safe a little thread. 1702 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. vi. (1743) 416 None might wear silk or costly furring..without license from the king, nor no other persons wear broidery, pearls, or bullion. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 277 All in a blaze of scarlet and bullion and steel. 1879 *Uniform Reg.* in *Navy List* July (1882) 488/2 Epaulettes.—Bullions to be two and three-quarter inches in length and one and one-eighth inch in circumference. 1832 *Athenæum* No. 221. 42 Richly trimmed with embroidery and bullion fringes.

† Bu·llioner. *Obs.* [f. BULLION [2] + -ER [1].] A dealer in bullion.

1662 PETTY *Taxes* 77 To save it [money] from being melted down by goldsmiths and bullioners. 1675 R. VAUGHAN *Coinage* 30 (L.) Base money..melted down by the bullioners.

Bullionist (bu·liənist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who advocates a metallic currency.

1811 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 58 The vaunted discoveries of the bullionists and of the new political economists. 1828 TAYLOR *Money Syst. Eng.* 110 The bullionists were opposed by Mr. Vansittart, on the part of the ministry. *a* 1852 WEBSTER *Wks.* (1877) I. 374, I profess to be a bullionist in the usual and acceptable sense of the word. I am for a solid specie basis for our circulation. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 106 Ricardo, the high-priest of the bullionists.

Bullionless (bu·liənlĕs), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without bullion.

1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 351 From the bullionless bank.

Bullir, Bullis, obs. ff. BULLER, BULLACE.

Bullish (bu·liʃ), *a.*[1] [f. BULL *sb.*[1] + -ISH [1].]

1. Of or pertaining to a bull; resembling or having the nature of a bull.

1566 NUCE *Seneca's Octavia* (1581) 166b, Cuckoldes bullyshe badge. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 314 His bullish nature will be ploughed out in three years. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 610 They are bullish, they are unmanageable, vindictive and irreconcileable

2. *Stock-Exchange*, etc. Tending to or aiming at a rise in the price of stocks or of merchandise.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 5 July 5/2 We want to..make prices higher that Paris may see how 'bullish' we are. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 11 June 4/4 In this market..a great majority are 'bullish' about cotton.

† Bu·llish, *a.*[2] *nonce-wd.* [f. BULL *sb.*[2] + -ISH [1].] Of or pertaining to papal bulls.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 36 Thys baudy bulle maker and hys other bullish begles.

† Bullish, *a.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [f. BULL *sb.*[4] + -ISH [1].] Having the nature of a 'bull' or grotesque blunder; laughably erroneous.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 191 A toothlesse Satyr is as improper as a toothed sleekstone, and as bullish. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 149 That Bullish Title of works but imperfectly good.

Bullishly (bu·liʃli), *adv.* [f. BULLISH *a.*[1] + -LY [2].] After the manner of a bull.

c 1827 LAMB in *Sel. Bernard Barton* (1849) 131 Making me, ever and anon, roar bullishly.

Bullism (bu·liz'm). [f. BULL *sb.*[4] + -ISM.] The making of 'bulls' or absurd blunders.

1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* i, This lighter was manned (an expression amounting to bullism) by my father, my mother, and your humble servant.

† Bu·llist. [f. BULL *sb.*[2] + -IST.] A drawer up of papal bulls.

1587 HARMAR tr. *Beza's Serm.* 134 (L.) Proctors in the court ecclesiastical, dataries, bullists, copyists. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. vii. 213.

† Bulli·tion. *Obs.* [as if ad. L. **bullitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *bullīre* to BOIL.] The action of bubbling or boiling; ebullition.

c 1620 BACON *Physiol. Rem.* Wks. 1857 III. 809 The effects are..the bullition..the precipitation to the bottom. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 296. 219 Many things by their first bullition depone their pristine vertues. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 206 With sudden flash the fierce bullitions rise.

Bullmony, obs. form of BULLIMONG.

Bullock (bu·lək), *sb.* Forms: 1–3 bullue, 5 bullok, 6 bolok, 6–7 bullocke, 6– bullock. [OE. *bulluc*; see BULL *sb.*[1], and cf. *ballock, hassock*. (The alleged form *bulluca* is spurious.)]

1. Orig. a young bull, or bull calf; but afterwards, and in later times always, a castrated bull, an ox.

a 1000 *Interlinear Gloss. on the Liber Scintillarum* liv.

(*MS. Reg.* 7. C. iv.) To bullue [Lat. *ad vitulum*]. *a* 1240 *Cuckoo Song* in Ritson *Anc. Songs* 3 Bullue sterteþ, bucke uerteþ. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 55 Bullok, *boculus, vitulus.* 1521 *Bury Wills* (1850) 122 Item, delyuerid the boloks, vj, acordyng after ye will. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. iv, I know that, but my mind was on bullockes and steeres. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 202 Why that's spoken like an honest Drouier, so they sel Bullockes. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* li. 19 Then shall they offer bullockes vpon thine altar. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 178 Here lowing bullocks raise their horned head. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 135 Bullocks are .. more used to plough than camels.

†**2.** Applied loosely to a bull, or bovine beast generally. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxi. 10 Their bullock gendreth, and that not out of tyme. 1787 MARSHALL *Norfolk Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Bullocks*, a general term, in Norfolk, for all kinds of cattle at turneps, etc.; whether they be oxen, steers, heifers, or cows. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial., Bullock*, a fat beast of either sex .. 'Yes, she's a purty cow .. one of these days she'll make a nice bullock.'

†**3.** Jestingly used for: A papal *bull. Obs.*

1537 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 378, I send you here a bullock which I did find amongst my bulls. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxiv. 121 Some egge vs sla the Prince and shewe a Bullocke fra the Pope.

4. A slang term applied in Australian cities to a countryman or bushman.

5. In the names of various plants, as **Bullock's Eye**, the common Houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*; **Bullock's Heart**, the fruit of *Anona reticulata*; **Bullock's Lungwort**, the Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus* L.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* cclvi. 630 The countrey people .. in Kent, doe giue their cattell the leaues to drinke against the cough of the lungs .. whereupon they do call it Bullocks Longwoort. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 135 Great Mullein .. was .. Bullock's Lungwort. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 57 House-leek .. is frequently called Jupiter's Eye, Bullock's Eye, or Jupiter's Beard. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Bullock's Heart*, a name given to the fruit of *Anona reticulata*, a kind of custard apple.

6. *Comb.* and *Attrib.* **a.** simple attrib., as *bullock-cart, -chariot, -dray, -hump, -land, -load, -pasture, -shed, -ship, -train, -turnip, -vessel, -wagon, -wainster*; **b.** objective genitive, as *bullock-driver, -teasing*; also **bullock-leech**, a cattle-doctor; **bullock-puncher** (*Australian*) = *bullock-driver*; **bullock's-eye** (see quot.; cf. BULL'S-EYE); also see 5; **bullock-trunk**, a trunk suited for carriage in a bullock-cart, or on bullock-back.

1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 47 The difference .. is 48 hours by *bullock-carts. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. xii. 316 *Bullock-chariots, and goadsmen in Roman Costume. 1857 WESTGARTH *Victoria, &c.* xi. 251 Carriage by *bullock-drays from Melbourne. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. I. 175 We lost .. about 600 privates, besides pack-horse and *bullock-drivers. 1862 LLOYD *Tasmania* xix. 480 Shepherds, Bullock drivers, and other servants were seized with the desire to turn diggers of gold. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1355 The *bullock-hump .. is not by any means so characteristic of this race. 1881 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 2/2 The excellent *bullock land .. would meet ready purchasers. 1774 LAMBERT in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 498 A farrier and *bullock-leach. 1803 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* II. 567 We have not lost a *bullock-load of any thing during the war. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Eye*, **Bullock's Eye, Oeil de bœuf*, denotes a little sky-light in the covering, or roof, intended to illumine a granary, or the like. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 105 The filthy quarters allotted me in an old *bullock-shed .. exhausted all endurance. 1858 W. ELLIS *Vis. Madagascar* ii. 21 Mr. Jeffreys .. died during a voyage from Madagascar to Mauritius in the miserable hold of a *bullock ship. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* iii. 47 The sorry spectacle of *bullock-teasing made a slighter impression on him. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 182 The Government has a *bullock-train for the conveyance of stores. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 78 *Bullock-trunks .. are preferable, as they are permanently useful. 1884 *Whitby Gaz.* 9 Aug. 2/5 The crop of .. *bullock turnips must now be sown. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 179 There were some Tartar peasants passing .. with small *bullock-waggons. 1883 *Gd. Words* July 420/1 The *bullock-wainster who dared to hinder his progress.

†**Bu·llock,** *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. prec.] *trans.* and *intr.* = BULLY *v.* Hence **Bu·llocking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. 272 Upon the Evidence of that bullocking Fryar Campanella. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. vi, You have charged me with bullocking you into owning the truth. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II. i, She shan't think to bullock and domineer over me. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 61 Fair play! yo munnot bullock him.

Bu·llocky, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. BULLOCK *sb.* + -Y[1].] Of the nature of or relating to bullocks.

1881 GRANT *Bush Life Queensl.* I. iii. 29 As a rule the conversation was very horsey or bullocky.

Bulloe(s), obs. and dial. form of BULLACE.

Bulloigne, -oin, -oyn, obs. ff. BULLION[2].

Bu·ll's-eye. The eye of a bull (cf. F. *œil de bœuf*); hence **I.** Of glass.

1. A boss of glass, or the central protuberance formed in making a sheet of blown glass. Hence **Bull's-eyed** *ppl. a.*, containing a bull's-eye.

1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* iv. (ed. 2) 36 The centre [of a sheet of glass] presents the appearance of a thick boss or prominence, called the 'Bull's-eye'. 1863 *Reader* 28 Nov. 624 A window of small panes with the bull's-eyes in them. 1869 SALA *Ship-Chand.* (L.) Dingy bull's-eyed panes. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Chaplain of Fl.* iv. 34 Every other pane being those bull's-eye panes.

2. *Naut.* A hemispherical piece or thick disc of glass inserted in the side or deck of a ship, or elsewhere, to light the interior.

1825 H. GASCOIGNE *Nav. Fame* 64 Here a Bulls-eye gives a feeble light. 1843 *Commissioner* 342 A 'bull's eye' .. that is a thick, green, half sphere of ground glass. 1882 NARES *Seamansh.* (ed. 6) 96 A light room outside, with a bull's-eye between it and the magazine.

3. A lens, hemispherical or plano-convex.

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 354/1 The condenser .. should be a bull's eye or hemispherical lens. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 258/1 The condensers in ordinary use are, The common 'bull's-eye' or plano-convex.

4. A glass of similar shape inserted in the side of a lantern; the lantern itself; also *attrib.*

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 25, 2 or 3 Policemen, with their Bull's-eyes and .. truncheons speedily restored order. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* VI. vi. (1873) 224 In a thick fog the bull's-eye of a lanthorn seems to throw out a broad diverging luminous cone. 1861 ANDERSSON *Okabango Riv.* xxv. 264 We then tried, bull's-eye lanthorn in hand, to obtain a glimpse of his retreating spoor. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 204/1 One .. was dazzled .. with opening bull's-eyes, and captured.

II. A circular hole, or an object containing one.

5. *Naut.* Also *Bull's eye cringle* (see quots.).

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Bull's-eye*, a small pulley in the form of a ring, having a rope round the outer edge .. and a .. hole in the middle for another rope to slide in. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* vi, Pass that brace through the *bull's eye*. 1860 *Mere. Mar. Mag.* VII. 113 A leach-line is .. carried .. through a bull's-eye. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Bull's-eye cringle*, a piece of wood in the form of a ring, which answers the purpose of an iron thimble; it is seldom used by English seamen, and then only for the fore and main bowline-bridles.

6. *Arch.* A small circular opening or window.

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1978. 412/3 The plate-tracery, or bull's-eyes, of the transept ends. 1875 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Bull's eye*, any small circular aperture for the admission of light or air.

III. Other uses.

7. The centre of a target.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 32 A bull's eye of eight inches diameter. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* 256 This is wide of the bull's-eye. 1860 G. H. K. *Vacation Tour* 121 The house .. stands clear and white on the brown moor, like a target, with a black window for a bull's-eye.

8. A circular ornament of gold lace.

1879 *Uniform Reg.* in *Navy List* July (1882) 497/1 Gold lace, to form bull's eyes at the bottom of each back seam.

9. A sweetmeat so called from its globular shape.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 51 Hard-bake, brandy-balls, and bulls'-eyes. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iii, Where huge bull's-eyes, and unctuous toffy might be procured.

10. *Naut.* 'A little dark cloud, reddish in the middle, chiefly appearing about the Cape of Good Hope' (Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753), supposed to portend a storm; hence the storm itself.

1849 D. P. THOMSON *Meteorol.* 406 (L.) The ox-eye or bull's-eye is a wind similar to the tornado.

11. *slang.* A crown-piece. (Cf. BULL *sb.*[1] 7.)

1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* 1714 in *Mem. J. Hall* 11 Bull's-Eye, a Crown. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*

12. A hole in cheese, the result of imperfect manufacture. *dial.*

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., I dunna like this cheese, it's got too many bulls' eyes in for me.

Bu·ll-te·rrier. A dog of a cross breed between a bull-dog and a terrier.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxiv, Come down with me to Tom Corduroy's .. I'll show you such a bull-terrier. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* iv, As dogged as a bull-terrier. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. x. 289 A .. bull-terrier .. snarled.

†**Bull-tour.** *Obs.* [App. f. BULL *sb.*[1] 4 + TOUR. R. Holme (cf. BULL-HEAD 3, quot. 1688) referred it to 'F. *taure*, a bull', but see Littré s.v. *tour*.] A mass of frizzled hair worn (by a woman) on the forehead; a frowze, or 'frizz'.

1724 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.* s.v. *Anthiæ*, Bull-tour, a woman's forelock, frouze.

Bu·ll-trou·t. [f. BULL *sb.*[1] + TROUT; the name probably refers to the large size of this species.] A fish of the Salmon tribe (*Salmo eriox*) of considerable size, found in some British rivers.

1653 WALTON *Angler* 88 There is also in Northumberland, a *Trout*, called a *Bull Trout*, of a much greater length and bigness then any in these Southern parts. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 249 This species is in some places called the bull trout from the thickness and shortness of its head. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 461 Loch-Rannoch .. has bull-trouts of 24 lb. weight. 1842 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 4 Specimens of the fry of both Bull-trout.

Bullule (bʊ·lĭul). *Med.* [ad. L. *bullula* dim. of *bulla*.] A watery vesicle; a small bubble.

1707 FLOYER *Pulse-Watch* 429 The Motion or Rarifaction of the red Bullule in the Blood. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Bullule, a small bleb or blister.

Bully (bu·lĭ), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **bullye.** [Etymology obscure: possibly ad. Du. *boel* 'lover (of either sex)', also 'brother' (Verwijs & Verdam); cf. MHG. *buole*, mod.Ger. *buhle* 'lover', earlier also 'friend, kinsman'. Bailey 1721 has *boolie* 'beloved' as an 'old word'. *Bully* can hardly be identical with Sc. BILLIE, brother, but the dial. sense 2 seems to have been influenced by that word. There does not appear to be sufficient reason for supposing that the senses under branch II. are of distinct etymology: the sense of 'hired ruffian' may be a development of that of 'fine fellow, gallant' (cf. *bravo*); or the notion of 'lover' may have given rise to that of 'protector of a prostitute', and this to the more general sense. In the popular etymological consciousness the word is perhaps now associated with BULL *sb.*[1]; cf. BULLOCK *v.*]

I. †**1.** A term of endearment and familiarity, orig. applied to either sex: sweetheart, darling. Later applied to men only, implying friendly admiration: good friend, fine fellow, 'gallant'. Often prefixed as a sort of title to the name or designation of the person addressed, as in Shaks., 'bully Bottom', 'bully doctor'. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1538 BALE *Three Lawes* 475 Though she be sumwhat olde It is myne owne swete bullye My muskyne and my mullye. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 8 What saist thou, bully Bottome? 1598 — *Merry W.* II. iii. 18 'Blesse thee, bully-Doctor. 1599 — *Hen. V*, IV. i. 48 From heartstring I loue the louely Bully. 1610 — *Temp.* V. i. 258 Coragio Bully-Monster Corasio. 1688 A. PULTON *Refl. Missioner's Arts* 8 A Band of Bully Scholars, marching under ground with their Black-Bills. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xv. 115. I haue promised to be with the sweet Bully early in the morning of her important day.

b. *attrib.*, as in *bully-boy.*

1609 T. RAVENSCROFT *Deuteromel.*, He that is a bully boy, Come pledge me on the ground. *a* 1687 COTTON *Æn. Burlesqued* (1692) 53 From each part runs yon bully rustick, To take advantage of the first kick. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 143 The bully-boys of the Helderberg. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* viii, You are not the first bully-boy that has said stand to a true man. 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* I. ii. 53 My over jolly bully-boy, let be.

2. *dial.* Brother, companion. 'mate'.

1825 BROCKETT *North Country Gloss.* 32 Now generally used among keelmen and pitmen to designate their brothers, as bully Jack, bully Bob, etc. Probably derived from the obsolete word *boulie*, beloved. 1860 FORDYCE *Hist. Coal, &c.* 60 They [the keelmen] are remarkably friendly to each other, being all 'keel bullies', or keel brothers. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 12 'Bully'.. an appellation still in familiar use amongst brother workers in the coal districts. 1863 *Tyneside Songs* 61 Marrows, cries a bully, aw've an idea .. We'll find Sir John Franklin.

II. 3. A blustering 'gallant'; a bravo, hector, or 'swash-buckler': now, *esp.* a tyrannical coward who makes himself a terror to the weak.

1688 SHADWELL *Bury F.* IV. Wks. (1720) 193 A lady is no more to be accounted a Beauty, till she has killed her man, than the bullies think one a fine gentleman, till he has kill'd his. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* Pref. (1851) 10 Those furious Hectors we value not of a rush. We have been accustomed to rout such Bullies [L. *istos minaces*] in the Field. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 340 Where London's column, pointing at the skies Like a tall bully, lifts the head, and lyes. 1780 DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* (1804) II. 296 The most swaggering, swearing bullies in fine weather, were the most pitiful wretches on earth, when death appeared before them. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* II. 245 A low-minded, unscrupulous bully, notorious for his pro-Slavery sympathies.

b. A ruffian hired for purposes of violence or intimidation. *arch.*

1730 FIELDING *Tom Thumb* II. i, Were he .. a bully, a highway-man, or prize-fighter, I'd nab him. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* IX. 179 These are the hired bravos who defend The tyrant's throne—the bullies of his fear. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 204 A gang of bullies was secretly sent to slit the nose of the offender.

4. *spec.* a. The 'gallant' or protector of a prostitute; one who lives by protecting prostitutes.

1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* I. 8 Mars the Celestial Bully they adore, And Venus for an Everlasting Whore. 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* III. iii. 37, *Sull.* What! Murther your Husband to defend your Bully. *Mrs. Sull.* Bully! for shame .. Bullies wear long Swords. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 249 A bully that will fight for a whore, and run away in an army. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. ccxii. 312 Shew yourself .. the advocate, the friend, but not the bully of Virtue. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 107 ▶12 The bully and the bawd, who fatten on their misery. 1817 M. BENNET in *Parl. Deb.* 861 Would he be less the bully of a brothel?

5. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *bully-critic, -fop, -killer, -rake, -royster, -ruffian, -swordsman*; also †**bully-back,** a bully who supports another person; hence †**bully-back** *v.*; †**bully-cock** *sb.*, †**bully-cocked** *a.*, (a hat) worn as a bully wears it (cf. BILLY-COCK); †**bully-huff,** a boaster who is also a bully; †**bully-scribbler,** a writer who bullies.

1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xxxiii. 179 They have spiritual bravoes on their side, and old lecherous *bully-backs to revenge their cause. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 43 Supported and *bully-backed by that blind hector impudence. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xlvi. 255 A broad *bully-cock'd hat, or a square cap of above twice the usual size. 1882 *Daily News* (Leader) 3 Feb., In a 'bowler' hat, or in the form which our ancestors called a 'bully-cock'. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Bully-fop*, a Maggot-pated, huffing, silly ratling Fellow. 1680 COTTON in Singer *Hist. Cards* 334 They will rarely adventure on the attempt, unless they are backed with some *bully-huffs. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Bully-huff*, a poor sorry Rogue that haunts Bawdy-houses, and pretends to get Money out of Gentlemen. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxviii, 'Here mother, .. never mind that bully-huff'. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iii. 145 M. Boyer .. is at the head of Fifty Spadassinicides, or *Bully-killers. 1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 33 He combats like that *Bully-Rake That only fights for Fighting's sake. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Upr.* Wks. 1730 I.

74 Why, how now, *bully Royster! what's the meaning of this outrage in the face of Justice? 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xi, Pick-lock, Pioneer, *Bully-ruffin, Smell-smock. 1671 DRYDEN *Mock Astrol.* III. i, Snatch the Money like a Bully-Ruffin. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 233 Peter .. strode up to the brawling bully-ruffian. *a* 1715 WYCHERLEY *Posth. Wks.* 5 (JOD.) The *bully scribbler .. is beat out of his bravadoes only for assuming them. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. iii. 142 *Bully-swordsmen, 'Spadassins' of that party, go swaggering.

Bully (bu·li), *sb.*[2] *Eton foot-ball.* A mêlée, a scrimmage.

1865 W. L. C. *Etoniana* xv. 213 Knees put out in the fierce football bully. 1873 M. COLLINS *Sqr. Silchester* II. xvii. 213 A youngster who has held his own in a football bully.

† **Bu·lly,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also **bullie.** [Cf. BOOLY.] A cottage, hut.

1598 FLORIO, *Tugurio*, a shepherds cottage, bully or shead. 1611 COTGR., *Tugure*..a shepheards shed, or bullie.

Bu·lly, *sb.*[4] Also 8 **bullet.** [Etymology uncertain: variously referred to Eng. *bully*, dial. form of BULLACE (cf. the 2nd quot.), and to F. *boulet de canon* (lit. cannon-ball) 'fruit d'un arbre de la Guiane' (Boiste). The form *bullet* occurs only late, and the F. name may be due to popular etymology.]

attrib. in *Bully Bay, Bully-berry Tree, Bully Tree*, names for certain genera of the order *Sapotaceæ*, also for a species of *Mimusops* (all natives of the W. Indies and of Guiana).

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 14 Lofty trees, as the Palmeto, Royal .. Bully, Redwood. *Ibid.* 73 The Bully tree ..bears a fruit like a Bullis in England. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 621 The Sope-Berry .. Indian Damozen, and the Bully Bay. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 124 When old it had a great many sulci not unlike the Bully tree. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 177 The Bully-Berry tree..a very durable timber tree. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxviii. 335 The bullet-tree..the bark is grey and smooth, the timber brown, variegated or powdered with white specks. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Bully* or *Bullet Tree* .. a species of Mimusops.

Bully (bu·li), *sb.*[5] [? f. BULL, or corruption of F. *bouilli* boiled meat.] Pickled or tinned beef. Also as *bully beef.*

1883 CLARK RUSSELL in *Longm. Mag.* III. 2, I have been shipmates with a man who grew white-haired at thirty on soup and bully. 1884 J. MACDONALD in *19th Cent.* June 1002 The colonel..was..quietly consuming .. his luncheon of 'bully beef' and whiskey.

Bu·lly, *sb.*[6] A pattern of miner's hammer, varying from '*broad bully*' to '*narrow bully*'. Raymond *Mining Gloss.*

Bully, *sb.*[7] dial. name for some kind of fish; cf. BULL-HEAD. Also short for BULLFINCH[1].

1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* ii. (D.) Turning the stones for 'shannies' and 'bullies', and other..fish left by the tide.

Bully (bu·li), *a.*[1] [f. BULLY *sb.*[1]]

I. [Orig. BULLY *sb.*[1] 1., used *attrib.*; cf. *brother.*]

1. Of persons: Worthy, 'jolly', admirable.

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* (1689) Pref., From such Bully fishers, this Book expects no other reception. 1852 HOOD *Lamia* v. 231 Here, bully mates, These, lady, are my friends.

2. *U. S.* and *Colonies.* Capital, first-rate, 'crack'.

1855 WM. CARLETON *Willy Reilly* v, The cook will give you a bully dinner. *a* 1860 *Cairo City Times* (Bartlett) The bully 'Crystal Palace' passed up to St. Louis on Monday. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 20 July, The citizens of New York, who were aware that the celebration would be more 'bully' than usual. 1870 MEADE *New Zeal.* 331, The roof fell in, there was a 'bully' blaze. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 128 'That's bully!' exclaimed Tweed.

b. as an exclamation, *esp.* in phrase 'Bully for you!'=bravo! well done!

1864 *Sanatory Commiss. U. S. Army* 133 *note*, Others would say 'good', and others would use the very expressive phrase 'bully'! 1864 *Daily Tel.* 18 Nov., The freckles have vanished, and bully for you. 1883 *Punch* 28 July, Lady Dufferin—bully for her, mate!

II. 3. Resembling a bully or ruffian; characteristic of a bully.

1727 SWIFT *City Shower* Wks. 1755 III. II. 40 Those bully Greeks, who, as the moderns do, Instead of paying chairmen, run them through. 1749 (*title*) Considerations on the Establishment of the French Strolers; the Behaviour of their Bully Champions. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana Crosstw.* I. iv. 94 A bully imposition of sheer physical ascendancy.

Bully (bu·li), *a.*[2] [f. BULL *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] Resembling a bull-dog.

1884 Miss BRADDON *Phant. Fort.* vii. 47 Angelina is bully about the muzzle.

Bully (bu·li), *v.* [f. BULLY *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To act the bully towards; to treat in an overbearing manner; to intimidate, overawe.

1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 69 His poor neighbour is bully'd by his big appearance. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.*, The French observing that we were not to be bullied by their 17 sail, etc. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xii. 96 He saw, that he had no chance of bullying the servant. 1874 GREVILLE *Mem. Geo. IV* (1875) III. xxi. 8 For the purpose of bullying the House of Lords, who would not be bullied.

b. To overweigh, overbalance.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 449/1 A light displacement being bullied by large sails.

2. To drive or force by bullying; to frighten into a certain course; with *away, into, out of, to.*

1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 27 What ails you, to bully away our customers so? 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. xxxviii. 258 They are in the right not to be bullied out of their child. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 444 They are bullied by the Plenipotentiaries to support him. 1854 BRIGHT *Sp., Russia* 31 Mar. (1876) 227, I have no belief that Russia ..would have been bullied into any change of policy.

3. *intr.* and *absol.* To bluster, use violent threats; to swagger.

a 1744 BRAMSTON (L.), So Britain's monarch once uncover'd sat, While Bradshaw bullied in a broad-brimm'd hat. 1783 JOHNSON *Lett.* II. ccci. 272, I bullied and bounced..and compelled the apothecary to make his salve according to the Edinburgh Dispensatory. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 143 The officer .. mounted a small horse, galloping up and down..bullying, swearing.

Bullyable, bulliable (bu·liăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. BULLY *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being bullied.

1868 H. KINGSLEY *Silcote of Sil.* II. xii. 148 Silcote was in a bullyable mood.

Bullydom (bu·lidəm). *nonce-wd.* [f. BULLY *sb.*[1] or *v.* + -DOM.] The state dominated by bullies.

1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 599 The fellow..has been through all the phases of 'bulleydom'.

Bullyer, obs. form of BULLER *sb.*

Bully-head, variant of BULL-HEAD.

Bullying (bu·liiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BULLY *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb to BULLY: overbearing insolence; personal intimidation; petty tyranny. Often used with reference to schoolboy life. Also *attrib.*

1802 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 484 It is ridiculous to suppose she will mind our bullying when we cannot strike. 1829 *Censor* 131 The bullying system .. a system tending to brutalize the kindest natures. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* (1850) 187/2 Mr. Bumble..had a decided propensity for bullying.. and, consequently, was (it is needless to say) a coward.

Bullying (bu·liiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. BULLY *v.* + -ING[2].] That bullies or acts like a bully; domineering, menacing.

1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* No. 22 (1748) I. 153 A Rock which ..bids the bullying Sea-God Defiance. 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 541/1 The bullying intolerance of William Cobbett. 1831 SCOTT *Diary* in Lockhart (1839) X. 50 No bullying Mirabeau to assail, no eloquent Maury to defend.

Bullyism (bu·liiz'm). [f. BULLY *sb.* + -ISM.] The conduct or practice of a bully.

a 1849 POE *Longf. &c.* Wks. 1864 III. 320 The Outises who practice this species of bullyism are as a matter of course anonymous. 1886 *All Y. Round* 27 Feb. 35 The spirit of 'bullyism' .. peculiarly prevalent in the Northern States.

Bullymong, Bullyon, obs. forms of BULLIMONG, BULLION.

Bullyrag (bu·liræg), *v. dial.* or *colloq.* Also **balrag, balla-, balli-, ballyrag** (bæ·liræg). [Etymology unknown: connexion with BULLY *sb.* or *v.* is unlikely, as forms with *bal-, bally-* are widely diffused in the dialects.]

† a. To overawe, intimidate (*obs.*). b. To assail with abusive language.

1807 WARTON *Misc.* 128 You vainly thought to ballarag us With your fine squadron off Cape Lagos. 1823 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* I. 203, I bullyrag the sluttish harlots of the place. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, To *Balrag* or *Bullyrag*, to abuse ferociously with a foul tongue, to bully. 1869 H. KINGSLEY *Stretton* II. 3 He asked .. whether a fellow was to be bullyragged out of his very bed. 1879 *Spectator* 14 June 757 Irish tenantry engaged in what may be called ballyragging their Member.

Hence **Bully-ragging** *vbl. sb.*

1863 H. KINGSLEY *A. Elliot* I. 225 The pair on 'em should have the bullying and ballyragging of nine thousand a year. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & E.* xxi. 292 There'll be more set to the score o' my coaxin' than ever 'all be to Adam's bully-raggin'.

† **Bully-rock, bully-rook.** *Obs.* [Of uncertain origin; if not f. BULLY *sb.*[1] + ROOK, the form and some of the senses must be due to popular etymology. Cf. *bully-rake* in BULLY *sb.*[1] 5.]

1. = BULLY *sb.*[1] 1; jolly comrade, boon companion.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 2 What saies my Bully Rooke? 1697 *Praise of Yorksh. Ale*, My Bully Rocks, I've been experienced long In most of Liquors.

2. = BULLY *sb.*[1] 3; a bravo, hired ruffian. (In quot. 1673 app. a bully who is also a *rook* or sharper.)

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. liv, Ye Bully-rocks, And rogues. 1673 *Char. Coffee House* in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) I. 469 The bully-rook makes it his bubbling pond, where he angles for fops. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* III. 7 It properly belongs to Kings only to .. laugh at those bully-rocks. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Romance* III. 44 A stout swordsman and hector as spiritual relative and bully-rock so to speak.

Bulmong, obs. form of BULLIMONG.

Bulrush (bu·lrʊʃ). Also 5 **bolroysche,** 5–6 **bul)- rysche, -rissh, -rysshe,** 6–8 **bullrush.** [f. *bull* of uncertain origin (identified by some with BOLE[1], cf. *bulaxe*, BOLE-AX; by others supposed to be an attrib. use of BULL *sb.*[1]) + RUSH. (The suggestion '*pool-rush*' is baseless.)] A name applied in books to *Scirpus lacustris*, a tall rush growing in or near water; but in modern popular use, more usually, to *Typha latifolia*, the 'Cat's Tail' or 'Reed-mace'. In the Bible applied to the Papyrus of Egypt.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 244 Holrysche or bulrysche, *papirus*. *c* 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 785 *Hec papirus*, bolroysche. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, viii. Preamb., Dyers..upon the Lists of the same Clothes festen and sowe great Risshes, called Bullrisshes. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* ii. 3 She tooke for him an arke of bul-rushes. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 191 The Bul-rushes and others of the soft and smooth kindes. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 153 There are many plants nearly allied to the grasses; as .. Club-rush or Bulrush. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 46 Nodding bulrush down its drowk head hings. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* xvi. (1875) 215 A dense growth of tall bulrushes.

2. *fig.* In allusion to the fragility of the bulrush, or its delusive appearance of strength.

1646 J. HALL *Horae Vac.* 37 We leane on the bulrush of our oune merits. 1672 BRAMHALL *Vind. Grotius* i, Compare those..Fellows, and Scholars, who were turned out of our Universities, with those bulrushes in comparison, whom for the most part they introduced. 1861 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. 250 To wield so slight a bulrush against a man who had just been girded with the consecrated sword of the Pope.

3. Phrases. *To bow the head like a bulrush,* in allusion to Isaiah lviii. 8. † *To seek* (*find*) *a knot in a bulrush,* Lat. *nodum in scirpo quærere,* to find difficulties where there are none. So sarcastically, † *To take away every knot in the bulrush.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 436 Myne opposed adversary will seeke after a knott in a Bullrush as the Proverbe is. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lviii. 8 Is it to bow down his head as a bulrush? 166a CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 199 The Schools did presume to have taken away every knot in the Bulrush. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* II. xi. 162 Do we wish you .. to hang your heads like a bulrush?

4. *Comb.* and *attrib.*, as *bulrush-bed, -bridge, -cradle, -fetter, -hurdle*; also *bulrush-like* adj.

1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* (1677) 66 Then on a *bulrush-bed himself he laid. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte D'Arth.* 135 Sir Bedivere..plunged Among the bulrush-beds, and clutch'd the word. 1706 PHILLIPS, **Bulrush Bridge* (in the Art of War) a Bridge made of many bundles of Bullrushes bound together and cover'd with Planks. 1627 N. CARPENTER *Achitophel* (1629) 27 Whence could Moses haue better deriued his greatnesse .. than from the *bulrush cradle? 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* (1858) 108 Shall straw and *bul-rush-fetters temper his short hour? 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 916 They then dry it [the wax] on a *bul-rush hurdle by day and by night in the open air. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* I. 1250 To shake the head, or hang it *Bul-rush-like.

Bulrushy (bu·lrʊʃi), *a.* [f. prec. + -Y[1].] 'Made of bulrushes', also 'full of bulrushes' (Huloet, ed. 1572). In Todd 1827 and some mod. Dicts.

Bulse (bʊls). *arch.* [ad. Pg. *bolsa*=Sp. *bolsa*, It. *borsa*:—med.L. *bursa* a purse. Cf. BURSE.] A package of diamonds or gold-dust.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4499/4 There was brought from India, in the Ship Albemarle..Three Bulses of Diamonds. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 283 Amongst other things, was a bulse of gold dust. 1787 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode upon Ode* Wks. 1812 I. 409 And tweak'd a Bulse of Jewels from the nose Of Dames in India. 1813 MILBURN *Orient. Commerce* II. 79 These gems [diamonds] are generally imported..in small parcels called bulses, neatly secured in muslin and sealed by the merchant. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. xviii.

† **Bulstare.** *Obs.* [? for *bultare.*]=BOLTER *sb.*[1] 2. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 55 Bulte pooke, or bulstare, *taratantarare.*

† **Bult,** variant of BOLT *sb.*[3], *Obs.*, a flour-sieve. Hence (or from stem of *bult*, BOLT *v.*[1]), † **bultpele,** ? a shovel for putting meal into the bolter.

c 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 808 *Hoc pollentridium*, a bultpele. *Polenduare*, a bult.

Bult, -e, Bulter, obs. ff. of BOLT *v.* and BOLTER[1].

Bult, -e, obs. pa. t. of BUILD *v.*

Bultell(e, var. of BOULTEL, *Obs.*, a sieve, sieve-cloth.

(Owing to a misunderstanding of the passage in *Act* 51 *Hen.* III. (quoted s. v. BOULTEL) the word *bultel* was explained in Blount *Law Dict.* 1670 as 'the refuse of the Meal after it is dressed by the Baker'. This erroneous definition was repeated with some differences of expression by Phillips and Bailey, and appears in many recent Dicts.)

Bulter, bultey (bʊ·ltəɹ, bʊ·lti). [A word belonging to the Cornish fisheries, also called *bolter*, BOULTER; of unknown derivation.] See quots.

1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 117 Bulters..are strong lines five hundred feet long, with sixty hooks, each eight feet asunder baited with pilchards or mackrel. 1865 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* III. 89 Another and more successful method (sc. of fishing for ling) is with the long line or bultey.

Bultow (bu·ltōu). [Mahn says 'f. BULL large, and TOW'; but the word looks like an alteration of the prec., under the influence of 'popular etymology'. (Du. *bulletouw*, 'a name applied to several ropes about a ship', has also been suggested.)] (See quots.)

1858 P. L. SIMMONDS *Comm. Dict.*, *Bultow*, a mode of fishing practised in the [Newfoundland] Bank fisheries by stringing a number of hooks on one line. 1883 *Standard* 13 Sept. 5/4 The 'bultow' is .. a set line, called in some places a 'trawl line'.

Bulwark (bu·lwŏrk), *sb.* Forms: 5 **bulwerke,** 5–6 **bul-, bullwork(e,** 6 **bolwark, (bulwarge),** 6–7 **bulwarke,** (7 **burwarke**), 9 **bullwark,** 6– **bulwark.** [Cf. Du., MHG. *bolwerk*, mod.G. *bollwerk*, Da. *bulværk*, Sw. *bolverk*; the word is not recorded in ON., and the Da. and Sw. forms may be of German origin. Prof. Skeat, regarding the word as ultimately Scandinavian, derives it from the words represented in Eng. by BOLE and WORK, in which case the primitive sense would be 'a work constructed of tree-trunks'. Others

would connect the first element with the MHG. verb *boln* to throw, on the ground that the MHG. word seems in some cases to have meant a machine for throwing large stones. Both etymologies are found in early mod. German authors. The Teut. word was borrowed in French as *boullewerc, bollewerc*, whence *boulever*, mod. BOULEVARD.]

1. A substantial defensive work of earth, or other material; a rampart, a fortification. Now only *arch.* or *poet.*

c **1418** *Gesta Hen. V* (1850) 17 Unum forte fortalitium quod nos 'barbican' sui communis 'bulwerke' appellamus. **1430** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, Barbycans and also bulworkes huge Afore the towne made for hyghe refuge. **1494** FABYAN VII. 517 Syr John de Pyguygny..wan within the bulwerkys of the same [Amyas]. **1535** COVERDALE *Habak.* ii. 1 Set me vpon my bulworke, to loke & se what he wolde saye. **1611** BIBLE *Deut.* xx. 20 Thou shalt build bulwarkes against the city that maketh warre with thee. **1692** BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 294 They have not the Form of a regular Bulwark. **1791** COWPER *Odyss.* VI. 11 With bulwarks strong their city he enclosed. **1813** SCOTT *Trierm.* III. iii, Bulwarks and battlement and spire In the red gulf we spy.

b. A breakwater, mole, sea-wall; an embankment confining the bed of a river. Also *fig.*

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. VII. (Arb.) 133 The famous ryuer of Padus..hath the greate mountaynes cauled Alpes .. lyinge at the backe therof as it were bulwarges full of moysture. **1586** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 320 Men provide bulwarks and banks against a river that useth to overflow. **1677** PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 11 At Magdalen College, in the water-walks, near the Bull-work called Dover Peer. **1861** MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. 271 The Hand-bos, a bulwark formed of oaken piles, was snapped like pack thread. **1865** GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* iii. 57 To check the further ravages of the waves a stone bulwark was erected.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A powerful defence or safeguard. Sometimes applied to persons.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 900/2 The citie and Ile of Rhodes, one of the principall bulworks of christendome. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 247 Fortescue, that notable Bulwarke of our Lawes. *a* **1674** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. XIII. 357 To destroy their Fleete: which .. are their Walls and Bulwarks. **1718** POPE *Iliad* VII. 258 He stood, the bulwark of the Grecian band. **1789** BELSHAM *Ess.* I. XVI. 297 England .. appeared .. the great bulwark of the common liberties of Europe. **1837–39** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. V. I. 342 Melanchthon..perceived the necessity of preserving human learning as a bulwark to theology.

3. The raised woodwork running along the sides of a vessel above the level of the deck. (Not in Bailey, Ash, or Johnson.) Usually *pl.*

1804 DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* II. 274 The guns on the quarter-deck tearing away the bulwark. **1825** H. GASCOIGNE *Nav. Fame* 60 Along the side a yellow streak extends Between his Bullwark and the varnish'd Bends. **1840** R. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXI. 112 Our ship had uncommonly high bulwarks and rail. **1866** NEALE *Seq. & Hymns* 36 Dashed upon our labouring bulwarks that fierce wind Euroclydon.

Bulwark (bu·lwɒ̈k), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. a. *trans.* To furnish with bulwarks. b. *intr.* To throw up bulwarks. *lit.* and *fig.*

1450 *Charter Jas. II* in *Hist. Edin* II. (1753) 137 Licence to fosse, bullwark, wall, toure and turote the said Burgh. *c* **1530** LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 187 They espyed..a hous..wel bolwarked and fausbrayed. **1545** JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iv. 7 The angel of the Lord bulworketh round about the godly. **1598** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 557 The Lord hath Bulwarkt them about. **1657** MAY *Satir. Puppy* 33 Commits the protection of his whole Body to his Eielids, and bullwarks it with closing them.

2. *trans.* To serve as a bulwark to; to defend, protect, shelter.

1610 *Chester's Tri., Rumor's Sp.* 14 A hideous Dragon—whose thick scales, Like shields..Did bulwarke him. **1630** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Penn. Pilgr.* Wks. I. 123/2 Well bulwarked by a hedge from raine and winde. **1746** W. HORSLEY *Fool* No. 21 (1748) I. 146 A General .. who .. bulwarks Europe against the common Enemy. **1873** BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-C.* 1170 Friends bulwarked him about From infancy to boyhood.

Bulwarked (bu·lwɒ̈kt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Furnished with, protected by, bulwarks.

c **1530** [see BULWARK *v.* 1]. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XVIII. 289 Before her bulwarkt gates the Burgesses hee tooke. **1791** COWPER *Iliad* II. 398 Wide-bulwark'd Troy. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 2 Aug. 4/1 To wander along the dear old granite bulwarked cliffs.

†Bulyiement, *Sc.* variant of BILIMENT.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 121 (JAM.) Gird on their bulyiement and come alang.

Bum (bʊm), *sb.*[1] Not in polite use. Forms: 4 bom, 6 bumbe, 6–7 bumme, bomm(e, 7–8 bumb, 6– bum. [Origin uncertain.

Probably onomatopœic, to be compared with other words of similar sound and with the general sense of 'protuberance, swelling', e. g. BUMP *sb.*, BUMB a pimple, mod. Icel. *bumba* belly of a cask or other vessel, Fr. *bombe* BOMB. Cf. also BUM *v.*[4] (The guess that *bum* is 'a mere contraction of bottom', besides its phonetic difficulties, is at variance with the historical fact that 'bottom' in this sense is found only from the 18th c.)]

1. 'The buttocks, the part on which we sit' (J.); the posteriors.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. VI. 357 It semeþ þat his bom is oute þat hap þat euel [*ficus*, i.e. piles]. *c* **1530** REDFORDE *Play Wit & Sc.* (1848) 20, I woold thy mother had kyst thy bum! **1550** CROWLEY *Epigr.* 1317 A bumbe lyke a barrell wyth whoopes at the skyrte. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 53. **1638** A. READ *Treat. Chirurg.* xii. 97 To pull the feathers from the bummes of hens or cocks. **1708** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4421/4 A Sorrel Gelding, with..some white Hairs on his Bumb. **1785** BURNS *Jolly Beggars* 42 Many a tatter'd rag hanging over my bum. **1816** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xxiii. 329 Heating their bums or tails against them as they creep along.

2. Applied opprobriously to a person. Cf. BATIE-BUM and BUMBLE *sb.*[2]

1540 LINDESAY *Satyre* 2772 Quhair Devil gat we this ill-fairde blaitie bum? **1572** [see BATIE-BUM.] **1825** JAMIESON. *Bum*, a lazy, dirty, tawdry, careless woman.

3. *colloq.* Short for BUM-BAILIFF; (like the F. *cul* for *pousse-cul.*)

[**1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. I. 372 It had appeared with Courage bolder Then Sergeant Bum, invading shoulder.] **1691** *Long Vacation* 1 The Bums press hard on Poor Debtor. **1790** COWPER *Wks.* (1836) VI. 315 Threatened with attorneys and bums. *a* **1845** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 307 Serjeant Barham with his bums and tip staves.

4. *Comb.* (mostly obs. or nonce-words), as *bum-delighting, -grown, -proof,* †*-thin*; also †**bum-barrel** (? = *bum-roll*), some protuberant part of a woman's dress; †**bum-beating** *vbl. sb.* (used in quot. for jostling, pushing others off the pavement); †**bum-blade**, a large sword; †**bum-brusher**, humorous for a flogging schoolmaster; †**bum-creeper**, ? one who walks bent almost double; †**bum-dagger**, cf. *bum-blade*; †**bum-fodder**, L. *anitergium*, hence, worthless literature; †**bum-rolls**, 'stuffed cushions worn by women about the hips' (Halliw.); †**bum-trap** (*slang*), a bailiff, a sheriff's officer (cf. BUMBAILIFF).

1609 *Ev. Wom. in Hum.* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Ile have no soping, no puffs, nor no Cobwebs, no busks nor *bumbarrels. **1616** BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* III. i, Can there be aught in this hut pride of show, lady, And pride of *bum-beating? **1632** MASSINGER *City Madam* I. ii, Draw! my little rapier against your *bumb blades! *a* **1704** T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) II. 86 (D.), I [Dionysius] was forced to turn *bum-brusher. **1832** *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 426 To protract existence .. in the shape of bumbrushers, and so forth, after the fashion of the exalted emigrés of 1792? *a* **1652** BROME *Eng. Moor* III. iii. (1873) II. 48 All alike to me..from the huckle back'd *Bum-creeper, To the streight spiny Shop-maid of St. Martins. **1600** ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* iii. 57 The huge *bum Dagger at his backe. **1782** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode 1 to R.A.'s* Wks. 1812 I. 17 That easy *bum-delighting thing Rid by the Chancellor, yclep'd a Sack. **1653** URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xiii, Torchecculs, arsewisps *bumfodders. **1753** *Scots Mag.* Apr. 208/1 (*title*) Bum fodder for the ladies. **1611** COTGR., *Hanche*, Big haunched, well *bumme-growne. **1780–6** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode R.A.'s* Wks. 1792 I. 58 *Bum-proof to all the flogging of the schools. **1663** KILLIGREW *Parson's Wed.* III. v, Those virtues raised her from the flat petticoat and kercher, to the gorget and *bumroll. **1602** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvii, 220 Supporters, Pooters, Fardingales above the Loynes to waire, That be she near so *bombe-thin, yet she crosse-like seems foure-squaire. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) 300 The noble *bumtrap..into the hands of the jailer resolves to deliver his miserable prey.

Bum, *sb.*[2] and *int.* [Imitative. Cf. BUMBO.]

†**a.** A child's word for drink (cf. BUM *v.*[1]). *Obs.*

b. Sc. *To say neither ba nor bum*: not to say a word (cf. BAFF).

1552 HULOET, *Bua*, the terme or voyce of infantes, askynge drynke, englyshed yf ye wyll, Bumme. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 187 Bum, drinke, *potus*. **1598** *Tom Tyler & W.* (1661) 4 Tipple (arriving with liquor)..here is good bum, I dare boldly say. **1861** RAMSAY *Remin.* iv. (ed. 18) 75 They neither said ba nor bum.

†**Bum,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*—[o].

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 188 Bum of a pipe, *oblonga fistula*.

†**Bum,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also bom. [? Onomatopœic, imitating the motion of the lips in drinking; cf. BUM *sb.*[2]] *intr.* To taste (drink); to drink.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 139 He abydeþ wel þe bet þat Bommeþ not to ofte. **1393** *Ibid.* C. VII. 229 Who so bommede [A. v. 137 bummede] þer-of þe bouht yt [ale] þer-after.

†**Bum,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also bumb. [Var. of BOOM *v.*[1]; of echoic origin.]

1. *intr.* To hum loudly; to boom.

c **1450** CHAUCER *Wyf Bathes T.* 116 (Camb. MS.) As a bitore bumbith [*v. r.* bombleth] in þe myre. **1499** *Promp. Parv.* 55 Bummyn or bumbyn [*v. r.* bombon], *bombizo*. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. ix. 191 The Wasp and Hornet Bumbeth. **1722** HAMILTON *Wallace* X. 253 (JAM.) English men bum there [Stirling] as thick as bees. **1785** BURNS *To W. Simpson*, Let the busy, grumbling hive Bum owre their treasure. **1821** SCOTT *Kenilw.*, You shall hear the bittern bumb. **1864** TENNYSON *North. Farmer* 18, I..'eerd un a bummin' awaäy loike a buzzard-clock. *Mod. Sc.* The stones came bumming past my head.

2. *trans. Sc.* a. To throw or hurl a missile with vibrating or booming effect, as 'to bum stones at anything'. b. To pelt with missiles, as 'to bum one with stones'. Cf. also '*bumb* sb., the game of bandy' (Halliwell).

†**Bum,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* [perh. f. BUM *sb.*[1] (cf. BUMBASTE), though the sense 'flog on the breech' is not distinctly evidenced. Or it may belong to prec. word, cf. sense 2 b.]

trans. (or *absol.*) To strike, beat, thump.

1579 STUDLEY *Seneca's Hippolytus* (1581) 64 b, To scratch and cuffe, to boxe and bum. **1598** GREENE *Jas. IV* (1861) 203 Sirrah, hold your hand, lest I bum you. **1608** MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* IV. iii, Sirrah, you would be bummed for your roguery. **1622** DEKKER & MASS. *Virg. Mart.* IV. ii.

†**Bum,** *v.*[4] *nonce-wd.* [f. BUM *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To pad or make a projection about the posteriors.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 197 Women bummed themselves with foxe tailes under their garments.

2. *intr.* To project, form a protuberance.

1633 ROWLEY *Match at Midn.* I. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 8 What have you bumming out there, goodman File?

Bum, *v.*[5] To act as a bum-boat woman.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* lxi, He's dead and I'm bumming. *Ibid.* lvii, To see his wife go a bumming.

†**Bum.** *Obs.* Colloq. contraction for *by my.*

1571 R. EDWARDES *Damon & Pith.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 73 Bum troth, but few such roisters come to my years. **1578** WHETSTONE *Promos & Cass.* in Reed *Dodsley* IV. 7 (N.) Nay, bum-ladie, I will not.

Bum-: see BOM-.

Bumaloe, Bumaree: see BUMM-.

†**Bumb.** *Obs.* [Cf. BUB *sb.*[3], BUMP *sb.*[1]] A pimple.

1598 FLORIO, *Quosi*, red pimples, bumbs or pearles in ones face.

Bumb, var. of BUM *v.*[2], *Obs.*, to hum.

†**Bumbail.** Apparently shortened f. next.

1696 *Growth of Deism* 22 Where [at the altar, under the Test Acts] Men were capacitated to be Bumbails, keep Gaming-houses and sell Ale.

Bumbailiff (bʊ·mbēɪlif). Forms: 7 bum-baylie, 7, 9 *dial.* -baily, 7 -bayliff(e, 7– -bailiff. [app. f. BUM *sb.*[1] + BAILIFF: i.e. the bailiff that is close at the debtor's back, or that catches him in the rear. Cf. the F. equivalent *pousse-cul*, colloquially shortened to *cul*, precisely like the Eng. BUM.] A contemptuous synonym of BAILIFF 2: 'A bailiff of the meanest kind; one that is employed in arrests' (J.).

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 194 Scout mee for him at the corner of the Orchard like a bum-Baylie. **1638** G. M. *Ess. & Char. Prison & Pr.* 30 The very offscum of the rascall multitude, as .. Decoyes, Bum-bayliffes, disgraced Pursevants..and a rabble of such stinkardly companions. **1650** J. JONES *Judges Judg.* 34 [Debtors] taken .. from their Ploughs, which are their Livelihood .. by vagrant Bum-baylies, and imprisoned. **1768–78** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 528 The two necessary ministers of justice, a bum-bailiff and a Jack Ketch. **1809** W. IRVING *Knickerb.* III. ii. (1849) 148, I have a mortal antipathy to catchpolls, bumbailiffs and little great men. **1859** THACKERAY *Virgin.* I, A confounded pettifogging bum-bailiff.

Bumbalo, variant of BUMMALO.

†**Bumbard, -art,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Also 6 bombard. [f. BUM *bumb*, *v.*[2] + -ARD. Cf. also BOWBERT in a similar sense.]

A. *sb.* A bumble-bee, a drone; also *fig.* a droning person, a driveller. Cf. BUMBLE *sb.*[1] 2.

c **1505** DUNBAR *Twa Maryit Wem. & Wedo* 91 Ane bumbart, ane dron bee, ane bag full of flewme. *Ibid. Quhome to sall I complene* 24 Cairlis of nobillis hes the cure, And bumbardis brukis the benifyiss. *a* **1614** J. MELVILL *Mem. MS.* 129 (JAM.) Like adercope webs, that takes the silly flies, but the bombards breaks through them. **1614** J. COOKE in Dodsley I. 93 Your Spaniard is a mere Bumbard to him.

B. *a.* Lazy, indolent, drivelling.

c **1505** DUNBAR *Dance Sex. Deidly Synnis* 70 Mony sweir bumbard [*v. r.* lumbard] belly huddroun.

Bumbard, obs. form of BOMBARD.

Bumbaree, variant of BUMMAREE.

Bumbarge (bʊ·mbāɪdʒ). [? Perversion of BUMBOAT, after BARGE.]

1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* viii. 163 What ship Argo .. was other than a foolish bumbarge in comparison? **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 20 June 3 A torpedo boat is not as tough as a bumbarge.

†**Bumbass.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? f. *bomb-* in BOMBARD.] ? A large projectile to be thrown from a bombard.

1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* No. 24 A Spring .. to shoot Bumbasses and Bullets of an hundred pound weight a Steeple height.

Bumbast, -er, -ic, etc., var. of BOMBAST, etc.

†**Bumbaste,** *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6–7 bumbast, bombast(e. [app. f. BUM *sb.*[1] + BASTE *v.*[3]; but *bum* might be a meaningless intensive or reduplicative prefix; cf. next.] *trans.* To beat on the posteriors; hence, to flog, beat soundly, thrash.

1571 R. EDWARDES *Damon & P.* in *Dodsley* IV. 60, I shall bombast you, you mocking knave. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* I. XXVIII. 146 You must bumbast his buttocks with a good long sticke. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 50 We use..to smite and bombaste them (vipers) with rods. **1682** *New News fr. Bedlam* 56, I am resolved to bumbast him as soon as you are gone. **1731** BAILEY II, *To bumbaste* [of bum and baste, i. e. to beat] to beat or bang. **1847–78** HALLIWELL, *Bumbaste.* To beat, or flog. *East.*

b. ? To finish *off*, 'dispose of' (a can of liquor).

1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wit in Constab.* V. ii, Here let's canvass This quart and then we'll bumbaste off another.

Hence **Bumbasting** *ppl. a.*, 'thumping', violent.

1598 FLORIO, *Rugione*, a good drie bumbasting blow.

Bumbaze (bʊmbē·z), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 8 bombaze, -baze, 9 bumbaize. [app. a kind of intensive form of BAZE *v.*; but cf. also BAMBOOZLE.] To confound, perplex, bamboozle.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. i, She .. gars me look bombaz'd and unco blate. *Ibid.* IV. ii, Then oft by night, bombase hare-hearted fools. **1824** SCOTT *Redgaunt.* II. iv, How the scoundrel redcoats must have been bumbazed. **1840** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* 117 Clear bumbaized, and amazed, and

fixed all the room stick. 1882 *Gd. Words* 100 The mother ..poor body, looked a good deal bumbazed.

Bu·m-bee·. *Sc.* [f. BUM *v.*2 hum + BEE *sb.*1] = BUMBLE-BEE. With quot. 1653 cf. BUM-BAILIFF.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xi. The Swissers, who had assembled themselves to the full number of the Bum-bees, and Myrmidons. 1718 RAMSAY *Contin. Christ's Kirk* III. xix, Spawn'd out..Wi' mony an unco skirl and shout, Like bumbees frae their bykes. 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 5 (JAM.) Auld farmyear stories come athwart their minds, Of bum-bee bykes. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 153 Caterpillars and bumbees and a' the rest o' the insect world. 1862 D. CAMPBELL *Language, &c. Highl. Clans*, The inexpressive notes .. made by three unfortunate bumbees.

Bu·mbelo, bu·mbolo. [a. It. *bombola* 'sort of glass vessel for holding wine', etc. (Tommaseo and Bellini).] A glass flask for subliming camphor.

1854 TOMLINSON *Cycl. Usef. Arts* (1866) I. 286 Spheroidal vessels called bomboloes. They are made of thin flint glass ..and measure about 12 inches across.

Bumbeloe, variant of BUMMALO.

† **Bu·mbis.** ? Meaningless. See quot.

1622 FLETCHER *Beggars' Bush* III. i, Sa, sa, flim, flam, tara-dumbis! East, West, North, South, now fly like Jack with a bumbis!

† **Bu·mble,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 *Sc.* **bombill,** 8 *Sc.* **bummil, bummle.** [f. BUMBLE *v.*1]

1. ? A humming noise; bluster. *Sc.*

1597 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 105 For all 3our bombill.

2. a. A bumble-bee. **b.** 'A provincial name for the Common Bittern' (Atkinson *Prov. Names of Birds* 1864).

1638 WHITING *Albino & Bell.* (N.) Yon tender webs..Through which with ease the lusty bumbles break. 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 63 (JAM.) Up the howes the bummles fly in troops.

† **Bu·mble,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [onomatopœic, cf. BUNGLE, JUMBLE, FUMBLE.]

1. A confusion, jumble.

1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* I. 15 A bumble of musty reasons. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 427 With many more Bumbles of their Senses, Meanings, Opinions. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Bumble*, Cloaths setting in a heap, or ruck. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Bumble*, a confused heap. *North.*

2. A bumbler or blunderer; an idler. (Cf. *batie-bummil*, BATIE-BUM; also BUMBLE *sb.*1 2 a.)

1786 BURNS *Sc. Bard gone W. Ind.* iv, Some drowsy bummle, Wha can do nought but fyke an' fumble. 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 181 (JAM.) The Muse..ca'd me bumble.

3. Associated with this is the name of the beadle in Dickens's *Oliver Twist* (see BUMBLEDOM); sometimes used *attrib.*

1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 416/2 It will..be useless to impress upon the great Bumble mind, etc.

4. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as **bumble-bath, bumble-broth,** ? a mess, 'pickle, soapsuds'; also with sense of 'clumsy, unwieldy': **bumble-foot,** a club foot; **bumble-footed,** club-footed.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* (1860) 56 A hog in armour, just such another bumble-arst furfact piece of mortality. 1595 *Marocous Ext.* (1843) 17 Such carrion as lies there in their bumble baths. 1602 DEKKER *Satiromi.* Wks. 1873 I. 218 If I might ha my wil, thou shouldst not put thy spoone into that bumble-broth. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Clean Linn.* Wks. II. 169/1 Laundresses are testy..When they are lathering in their bumble broth. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xli. (D.) She died mostly along of Mr. Malone's bumble foot..he being drunk and bumble-footed too.

Bumble, *sb.*3 *dial.* See quot.

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 32 Bull-Rushes..in some Countries..are called Bumbles 1877 PEACOCK *N. W. Lincoln. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Bumbles*, such as are used for chair-bottoms.

Bumble (bʊ·mb'l), *sb.*4 *dial.* 'A small round stone. *West.*' (Halliwell.)

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. System* I. xxxi. 413 Small concretions, which..alternate with beds of solid limestone. The former..are here known under the name of bumbles.

† **Bu·mble,** *sb.*5 *Obs. rare*—1. A bandage for blindfolding. 'A kind of blinkers. *North.*' (Halliw.)

1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* Pref. 14 Hood-winked with his implicite faith, as with a bumble on his head. 1863 *Gloss.* in Morton *Cycl. Agric., Bumbles*, covers for horses' eyes.

† **Bumble,** *v.*1 *Obs.* Also 4–6 **bomble.** [f. BOOM *v.*1, BUM *v.*2 + frequentative suffix -LE.]

1. *intr.* To boom, as a bittern; to buzz, as a fly.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 116 As a Bitore bombleth in the Myre [*v. r.* bumbith, bumlip]. 1556–1693 [see BUMBLING *vbl. sb.*]. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* 78 *Bumble*, to hum or buzz.

2. *trans.* To grumble at, blame, take to task.

1675 DUFFETT *Mock Temp.* III. i, Be bumbled, and jumbl'd, and grumbl'd at. 1781 COWPER *Corr.* (1824) I. 201, I shall not bumble Johnson for finding fault with Friendship.

† **Bu·mble,** *v.*2 *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also 6 **bomble,** 8–9 *Sc.* **bummil, -el.** [See BUMBLE *sb.*2]

a. *intr.* To blunder, flounder. See BUMBLING *vbl. sb.* **b.** *trans.* To bungle over; to do in a bungling manner.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. (1557) 693/1 The thinge wher about he hath bombled all thys while. *Ibid.* 734/2 Which argument Tindall hath all thys while bumbled about to soyle. 1719 RAMSAY *Epist. Hamilton* ii, 'Tis ne'er be me Shall..say ye bummil Ye'r poetrie. 1807 STAGG *Poems* 145 As for a bang he bummel'd .. An' down the warrior tumel'd.

Bumble-bee (bʊ·mb'lbī). [f. stem of BUMBLE *v.*1 + BEE1; cf. BUMBLE *sb.*1] A large bee of the genus *Bombus*; a humble-bee.

1530 PALSGR. 460/1, I bomme, as a bombyll bee dothe. 1678 H. MORE *Lett.* 25 May in Glanvil *Saddue.* (1681) Hunting of Butter-flies and Bumble-bees. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 129 There is a species called with us the bumble bee. 1881 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 571 A most unusual number of wasps and bumble bees.

Bumbledom (bʊ·mb'ldŏm). [f. *Bumble*, name of the beadle in Dickens's *Oliver Twist* + -DOM.] Fussy official pomposity and stupidity, especially as displayed by the officers of petty corporations, vestries, etc.; beadledom in its glory.

1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 12/1 The collective Bumbledom of Westminster. 1865 *Spectator* 22 Apr. 427 There spoke the true spirit of parish Bumbledom. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 8 Oct., The uncomplimentary epithet applied to municipal bureaucracy, 'Bumbledom'.

Bu·mblekite. *dial.* Also **bummel-kite.** A blackberry.

1691 RAY *N. C. Wds., Bumblekites*: Bramble-Berries. *Yorkshire.* 1789–96 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 188 Sowteat blackberry or Bumblekites. 1824 *Craven Dial.* 15 To pike ..some shoups, bummlekites, an hindberries. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss., Bummell* or *Bumble-kite*..a bramble or blackberry.

Bumble-puppy (bʊ·mb'lpʊpi). [Derivation unknown. Cf. BUMBLE *v.*2]

a. An old game resembling bagatelle, but played out of doors with marbles or 'dumps' of lead; nine-holes. b. Applied humorously to whist played unscientifically.

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vii. 242 *note.* 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Oct. 520 'Bumble puppy' or domestic whist at shilling points. 1885 *Longm. Mag.* VI. 597 A common form of home whist—called by Pembridge, Bumblepuppy.

Bu·mbler. *dial.* [f. BUMBLE *v.*1 and *v.*2 + -ER1.]

a. A bumble-bee. (Applied to the Tyneside artilleryman.) b. A blunderer.

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Bumbler.* A humble bee. *North.* 1863 ROBSON *Bards of Tyne* 108 You'll fight your battles o'er your pipe..You blue tail bumbler. 1881 Mrs. L. LINTON *My Love* III. 244 He is a bit of a bumbler when all is said and done.

† **Bu·mbling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. BUMBLE *v.*1 and *v.*2 + -ING1.]

a. Blundering. b. Buzzing, humming.

1533 MORE *Answ. Poyson. Bk.* Wks. (1557) 1088/2 Tyndall dydde..make some bumlyng aboute a colour for the matter. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Fl.* lxiv. 71 Much bumbling among them all [flies]: there was. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii, Bumbling of Bees.

Bu·mbo. Also **bumboo, bombo.** [Cf. It. *bombo* a child's word for drink (Tommaseo and Bellini).] 'A liquor composed of rum, sugar, water, and nutmeg' (Note to *Rod. Random*); also other alcoholic mixtures.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxxiv, A table well stored with bumbo and wine. 1756 T. TURNER *Diary* 28 Apr. in Parish *Sussex Gloss.* s.v., One bowl of punch and two muggs of bumboo. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Bombo*, weak cold punch. *a* 1886 *Northumb. Song* in *N. & Q.* 6 Mar. 195 The pitmen and the keelman..drink bumbo made of gin.

Bumboat (bʊ·mbōut). Also **bomb-boat.** [app. f. BUM *sb.*1 + BOAT. Cf. *bumbay* 'a quagmire from stagnating water, dung, etc., such as is often seen in farm-yards' *Suffolk Words* from Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* 1815; also Ray *S. & E. C. Words.*]

† **1.** A scavenger's boat, employed to remove 'filth' from ships lying in the Thames, as prescribed by the Trinity House Bye Laws of 1685. (These 'dirt-boats' used also to bring vegetables etc. for sale on board the ships, whence sense 2.)

1671 *Proclam. Chas. II*, 6 Apr., Whereas several Dirt-Boats, and Bum-Boats..under pretence of Fetching Dirt, and Furnishing necessary Provisions on Board such Ships as are in the River, do commit divers Thefts and Robberies. 1685 *By-Laws Trinity House* No. 6 Dirtboats, otherwise called Bumboats.

2. 'A boat employed to carry provisions, vegetables, and small merchandise for sale to ships, either in port or lying at a distance from the shore.' Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Bumboat*, a small boat used to sell vegetables, etc. to ships lying at a distance from the shore. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 407 All the bumboats were very anxious to supply the ship. 1863 *Life Man-of-War* in *Cornh. Mag.* Feb., The bumboat has come alongside..with oranges and grapes, loaf-bread..herrings, and similar dainties.

3. *attrib.*, as *bumboat act, man, people, woman.*

1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5245/3 John Daniel, an Alehouse-keeper and Bomb-boat Man at Woolwich. 1820 BROUERIP & BINGHAM *Rep.* I. 433 The vessel..was seized..under the Bum-boat act (2 Geo. III. *c.* 28). 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxxvii, We purchased some sheets of paper from the bum-boat people. 1884 *Littell's Living Age* 700 Fruits from .. the bumboat-woman at a seaport.

Hence **Bumboating** *vbl. sb.*

1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* xxxvii, It was only bumboating on a large scale.

† **Bum-card.** *Obs.* Also **bun-, bumbe-, bumme-card.** [Of uncertain origin.] A raised or otherwise marked card used for cheating at play; also *fig.*

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 142 A bumbe carde finely vnder, ouer, or in the middes, &c. and what not to deceyue? 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* C ij, Hee'le cog the die of deceipt, and cutte at the bumme-carde of his conscience. 1611 FLORIO, *Rinterzata carta*, a bun-card. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies Gamester* 42 The more generous professants have by this discarded him for a bum-card.

Bum-clock. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. BUM *v.*2 to hum + CLOCK beetle.] A drone-beetle.

1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 33 The bum-clock humm'd wi' lazy drone. 1875 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Bumclock*, the humming beetle.

† **Bum-court.** *Obs.* [Etymol. uncertain: app. f. BUM *sb.*1 (cf. the first quot.).] Apparently, a vulgar nick-name for the Ecclesiastical Court.

1544 *Suppl. to Hen. VIII*, 28 The hearing of testamenterye causes .. of sclaunders, of leachery, adultery, and punyshement of bawedrye; and suche other bumme courte matters. 1580 FULKE *Stapl. & Mart. Confuted* 128 These quarrels sir Bachiler, are more meet for the bomme-courts, in which perhaps you are a prating proctor, than for the schools of divinity. 1583 — *Brief Confut.* 33 In this saying, if the term of bumcourts seem too light, I yield unto the censure of grave and godly men.

† **Bumdockdousse.** *Obs.* [f. BUM *sb.*1 + DOCK rump + DOUSE *v.* beat, thump.] Urquhart's word for *pimpompet*, 'a kinde of game wherein three hit each other on the bumme with one of their feet' (Cotgrave).

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxii, At the leek, at Bumdockdousse.

† **Bumfea·ge, bumfea·gle, bumfe·g,** *vbs. Obs.* [cf. BUM *v.*3] Humorous synonyms for to flog, thrash. (Nashe apparently regarded the word as a coinage of 'Martin Marprelate'.)

1589 *Hay any Work* 6 Ise so bumfeg the Cooper. 1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 7 b, You .. neuer knewe what his Bumfeging ment. 1589 — *Martin's Month's M.* F 1 b, I wil so bumfeage him. 1598 FLORIO, *Scardassare* .. to beate, bumbaste..or bumfeagle.

† **Bumfi·ddle,** *sb.* = BUM *sb.*1

1675 COTTON *Burlesque* in *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 231 So her Bum-fiddle I had clapp'd.

Bumfi·ddle *v.*, see quots.; also **Bumfi·ddler.**

c 1560 *Trag. Rich. II* (1870) 42 To say I will teare this paper..or fowler words than that, as to say I will bumfidle your paper. 1611 DAVIES *Scourge Folly* in Wright *Dict. Obs. & Prov. Eng.*, A busie-body hardly she abides; Yet she's well-pleased with all bumfidlers. 1618 FLETCHER *Chances* I. vi, And am I now bumfidl'd with a Bastard? 1815 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 399 [An ode] too good to be fiddled; so I sent them a second, which was fit to be bum-fiddled.

Bumkin, bumpkin (bʊ·mkin). *Naut.* Also 8–9 **boomkin.** [f. BOOM *sb.*2 + -KIN; possibly the Du. *boomken* may formerly have been used in this special sense. The spelling *bumpkin* is now more usual.] 'A short boom projecting from each bow of a ship, to extend the lower edge of the foresail to windward.' Falconer *Dict. Marine*, 1769. Also applied to similar booms for extending the mainsail and the mizen.

1632 SHERWOOD, Bumkin (in a ship), *chicambault.* 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Bumkin*, or *Boomkin*, a short boom. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 258 Carrying away her bumpkin. 1825 H. GASCOIGNE *Nav. Fame* 75 Dragg'd to the Bumpkin the Foretack is found. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xv. 41 Breaking off her larboard bumpkin.

attrib. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 231 *Boomkin-Shrouds*, to support the boomkins, have their after ends hooked to eye-bolts.

† **Bumkin**2. *Obs. rare.* See quot.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 2 Another Canoa which had been sawn asunder in the middle, in order to have made Bumkins, or Vessels for carrying water.

† **Bu·mkin**3. [f. BUM *sb.*1 + -KIN.] 'A burlesque term for the posteriors'. Nares, q. v.

Bumkin'g, obs. form of BUMPKIN.

† **Bu·mleaf,** *Obs. rare.* [Cf. BUM-CARD.] A leaf of paper with a slip projecting from the edge (in a book used for a conjuring trick); it served a similar purpose to that of the 'bum-card', being intended to enable the conjuror to open the book, as if by accident, at the right places.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches.* XIII. xxxiii. 283 Each Bumleafe or high inch of paper..rest your thombe upon anie of those Bumleaves, or high inches.

‖ **Bummalo.** Also **bumbeloe, bumbalo, bumaloe.** [Yule quotes *bombil* or *bombīla* from Molesworth's *Mahratti Dict.*] A small fish (*Harpodon nehereus*) found off the coasts of Southern Asia, used, when dried, as a relish.

1673 FRYER *E. India & P.* 67 (Y.) Massigoung .. notable for a fish called Bumbelow, the Sustenance of the Poorer sort. 1787 *Archæologia* VIII. 262 (D.) Dried fish, which in this country [India] are called bumbeloes. 1813 J. FORBES *Oriental Mem.* I. 53 The Bumbalo, a small fish extremely nutritive. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 283 Skate, sword-fish, bumaloe, cockup, crabs, lobsters. 1885 BALFOUR *Cycl. India* (ed. 3) 512 *Bummalo*, a small fish, salted and dried; also called Bombay Duck.

Bummaree (bʊmărī·). Also 8–9 **bomaree,** 9 **bumbaree, bommeree.** [Origin unknown. Cf. BUMMERY.] A middleman in the fish trade at Billingsgate.

[1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4330/7 Run away..a Negro Boy.., called Hermitage or Bumaree.] 1786 *Rep. Committee of City of Lond. on Price Provisions* 31 The Bomarees will buy up half the fish the Salesmen have, and sell to the Fish-

mongers. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 67 In Billingsgate the 'forestallers' or middlemen are known as 'bummarees'.. The hummaree is the jobber or speculator on the fish-exchange. 1859 Sala *Two. round Clock* (1861) 17 Stands are erected at different parts of the market for 'bumbarees'.

Hence **Bummaree·ing** *vbl. sb.* The acting as a Bummaree.

1859 Sala *Two. round Clock* 21 The process of humbareeing is very simple.

Bumme, obs. f. Bum *sb.*[1]

† Bu·mmock, Bu·mmack. *Sc.* [Etymology unknown: presumably ON.]

1. A large brewing of ale for a merry meeting; the ale itself. (In Caithness.) (Jam.)

1693 Wallace *Orkney* 30 The Tennant will not fail to have..strong Ale (which they call Bummocks) in readiness. 1822 Scott *Pirate* III. 200 (Jam.) The mickle bicker of Scapa..was always offered to the Bishop of Orkney brimful of the best bummock.

2. A Christmas entertainment in Orkney given by tenants to their landlords.

1795 *Statist. Acc. Orkney* XV. 393 *note* (Jam.) These entertainments, called Bummacks, strengthened .. the bonds of mutual confidence .. The Christmas Bummacks are almost universally discontinued.

† Bummed, *a. Obs.* Also 6 bumbd. [f. Bum *sb.*[1] and *v* [4] + -ed.] **a.** Of garments: Padded out, made to project. **b.** Having a bum (only in *comb.*).

1588 W. Averell *Comb. Contrarieties* B ij, This yeere bumbd like a Barrell, the next shottend like a Herring. 1611 Cotgr., *Fessé*..Fat-bumd.

Bummel, -il, Sc, ff. of Bumble *v.*[2]

† Bu·mmer[1], *Obs.* =Bumbailiff.

1675 Crowne *Country Wit* III. 40 I'le go get the writ and bailiffs .. my Bummers shall have her in bed.

Bummer[2]. *Sc.* [f. Bum *v.*[2] + -er[1].] That which hums or buzzes; *spec.* a toy (see quot. 1821).

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 35 (Jam.) Bummers—a thin piece of wood swung round by a cord. 1862 Hislop *Prov. Scot.* 185 The loudest bummer's no the best bee.

Bummer[3] (bɒ·mǝɹ). *U. S. slang.* [cf. Ger. *bummler* in same sense.] An idler, lounger, loafer. See also quots. Hence **Bummerish** *a.*

1865 Maj. Nicholls *Gt. March* in *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 11/2 If it be asked what a 'bummer' is, the reply is easy. He is a raider on his own account—a man who temporarily deserts his place in the ranks .. and starts out upon an independent foraging expedition. 1865 *Atlantic Monthly* Mar. 286 The brain .. a lazy bummer, that lived at the stomach's expense. 1872 C. King *Sierra Nev.* ii. 26 Indians ..lying off with that peculiar bummerish ease. 1878 Black *Green Past.* (ed. 2) III. 83 A system of local government controlled by 30,000 bummers, loafers, and dead-beats.

† Bu·mmery. *Obs.* [a. Du. *bommerye* (Hexham), *bodmerij*; see Bottomry *sb.*] =Bottomry.

1663 Pepys *Diary* 25 Nov. He advised me in things I desired, about bummary, and other ways of putting out money as in parts of ships. 1668 Child *Disc. Trade* (1698) 144 Bills of Bottomry or Bumery. *a* 1734 North *Lives* II. 33 A bummery bond. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 263/1 Bottomry, Bottomree, or Bummaree.

Bu·mming, *ppl. a.* [f. Bum *v.*[2] + -ing[2].] **a.** Buzzing, humming. **b.** † *Bumming sound* (obs.): Something of note, or worth listening to.

1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. iv. 188 Hath rak't together some four thousand pound, To make his smug gurle beare a bumming sound In a young merchants eare. 1616 *Pasquil & Kath.* III. 182 A thousand pound a yeere! B'ar Ladie, that's a bumming sound. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 131 Bumming gad-flies ceased to tease.

Bump (bɒmp), *sb.*[1] [Belongs to Bump *v.*[1] Onomatopœic: the *vb.* and *sb.* of action being probably coeval. App. the order was *bump* v. to knock, and *bump* sb. a knock; hence as *sb.* a swelling protuberance caused by a blow, and as *vb.* to swell or rise in a protuberance; but the historical record is not very complete. Cf. Bounce, Thump, etc. Also as a parallel instance of an onomatopœia combining the two senses 'sudden blow' and 'swelling' cf. Bunch.]

I. 1. A blow somewhat heavy, but rather dull in sound; a sudden collision, more or less violent.

1611 Cotgr., *Adot*, a blow, bumpe, or thumpe. 1768–78 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* II. 149 An unlucky bump upon the head [might have] rendered him stupid. 1862 Smiles *Engineers* III. 10 When the pump descends, there is heard a plunge, a heavy sigh, and a loud bump. 1882 *Lett.* in *Royal Acad. Catal.* (1883) 95 It went into the ditch with a bump.

2. *Boating.* The impact of the stem of a boat against the stern or side of another boat in front of it: in boat-racing at the English Universities, the making of a 'bump' is the technical proof of one boat's overtaking and beating another.

1861 Hughes *Tom Brown Oxf.* I. xiv. 282 A bump now and no mistake; the bow of the St. Ambrose boat jams the oar of the Oriel stroke. 1884 *Sat. Rev.*, *College Life* 12 July 47/1 An unexpected bump in May.

II. Swelling.

3. A protuberance such as is caused by a blow or collision; a swelling, an irregular prominence.

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 53 It had upon it brow, a bumpe as big as a young Cockrels stone; a perilous knock. 1611 Cotgr., *Angonailles*, botches, (pockie) bumps or sores. *Ibid. Bigne*, a bumpe, knob, rising, or swelling after a knocke. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.) Not though .. in bumps his forehead rise. 1825–7 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1016, I sat upon a small knoll, surrounded by curves and bumps.

4. *transf.* One of the prominences on the cranium associated by phrenologists with special mental faculties and propensities; sometimes used for the faculties, etc., themselves. (*colloq.*)

1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 251 The aforesaid bumps on the head are .. signs of peculiar energy, in some of the special faculties. 1863 Kingsley *Water-bab.* iv. 165 She felt his bumps, and cast his nativity. *Mod.* I never knew anyone so deficient in the bump of locality.

III. *Comb.*, as **bump-stick**, a tool used by shoemakers for smoothing soles (= *Sleek-stick*); **bump-supper**, a supper given to celebrate the making of a 'bump' by a college boat (see 2).

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Box*, It [Boxwood] makes also .. Bump-Sticks and Dressers for Shoemakers.

Bump, *sb.*[2] [f. Bump *v.*[2]] The cry of the bittern.

a 1528 Skelton *Poems* 227 (L.) The bitter with his bump, The crane with his trump.

Bump (bɒmp, *sb.*[3] [Origin unknown.] **a.** A kind of matting used for covering floors. **b.** A material composed of cotton threads loosely twisted together (formerly also refuse flax) used for candle-wicks, also woven for making coarse sheets; *attrib.* in *bump-sheet*, also **bump-mill**, a factory where this fabric is manufactured.

Bump, *v.*[1] [see Bump *sb.*[1]]

I. To strike heavily or firmly.

1. *trans.* † **a.** *generally.* To strike heavily, knock, thump. *Obs.* **b.** To impinge heavily upon; of persons, to push (a heavy body) violently *against*, or *on* any object; to hurt (one's head, one's knee, etc.) by knocking against a hard object (sometimes const. *against, on*); to strike or knock with anything heavy and bulky; to seize (a person) by the arms and legs, and strike his posteriors against a wall, tree, etc.

1611 Cotgr., *Bacuder*, to bumpe on the Posteriorums with a Bat. 1768 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* I. 471 That antagonist, whom he bumps and pummels so furiously. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* iv, We bumped ashore a hundred kegs. 1842 Tennyson *Epic* 12, I bump'd the ice into three several stars. *Mod.* I bumped my head on the low ceiling. Several boys were 'bumped' against this wall at the beating of the bounds.

2. *intr.* To strike solidly, to come with a bump or violent jolt *against*; to move with a bump or a succession of bumps. *Naut.* see quot. 1844.

a 1843 Southey *Lodore* 94 Thumping and flumping and bumping and jumping. 1844 Mrs. Houston *Yacht Voy. Texas* II. 150 The extremely heavy swell on the bar, which ..materially increases the chance of a vessel's 'bumping'; a term the Americans use for touching on the sand banks. 1857 Holland *Bay Path* xxv. 301 His heart bumped So heavily against the walls of his chest. 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 305 She bumped several times..losing her false keel. 1885 M. D. Chalmers *Lazo Times* LXXX. 191/1 Due to the cask bumping against the cellar wall.

3. *trans. Boat-racing.* To overtake and impinge on (the boat in front). Also *absol.* = 'make a bump': see Bump *sb.*[1] 2. (In the boat-races at the English Universities, a boat which bumps another changes place with it in the order of boats on the river.)

1826 *Lit. Lounger* 222 in *Oxf. Mag.* [Extra No.] 18 May 1887, 2/2 Christ Church bumps her. *Ibid.* 3/1, I never thought of her bumping the Exeter. 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* xiii. 105 Having, as he informed me, 'bumped the first Trinity'. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown Oxf.* I. xiv. 276 Colleges, whose boats have no chance of bumping or being bumped.

II. To bulge out.

† **4.** *intr.* To rise in protuberances, to bulge out, to be convex. *Obs.*

1566 [see Bumping *ppl. a.*]. 1579 Studley *Seneca's Hippolytus* (1581) 71 His .. necke With .. knobby curnels hie out bumping big do swell. 1597 Gerard *Herbal* (1633) 1299 (L.) Long fruite..with kernels bumping out. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1021 Of the round line that part which is.. without doth bumpe and bunch.

† **5.** *trans.* To make protuberant, cause to swell *up*.

1662 J. Bargrave *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 120 Another triangular, unequilateral, bumped-up, large loadstone. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* I. 187 He bumpt up our Bellies.

6. *trans. Printing. To bump out*: To spread out the matter of a book, article, or the like (by wide spacing, arrangement of page, etc.), so as to make it fill the desired number of pages.

1885 *Bookseller* 6 July 49/1 The text had been so ingeniously bumped out by the publishers that it filled twice the number of pages it should have done.

III. 7. *Watchmaking*: see quot.

1884 F. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 246 'Bumping' wheels, i. e. altering the plane of the teeth with relation to the hole.

IV. 8. The verb-stem used adverbially = With a bump, with sudden collision; *bump, bump*, with repeated shocks of contact on the part of a heavy moving body.

1806 Bloomfield *Wild Flowers* Poems (1845) 217 Bump in his hat the shillings tumbled. 1863 Kingsley *Water-bab.* i. 47 As he came bump, stump, jump, down the steep. *Mod.* The carriage went bump, bump, over the sleepers.

Bump, *v.*[2] [Of echoic origin: cf. Boom *v.*] A word used to express the cry of the bittern.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 173 A Bittor maketh that mugient noyse, or as we terme it Bumping. *a* 1700 Dryden *Wife of Bath* 194 As a bittour bumps within a reed.

† **Bu·mped,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Bump *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] + -ed.] Covered with bumps; swelled out in bumps.

1611 Cotgr., *Bossé*..knobbie, bulked, or bumped out. 1662 [see Bump *v.*[1] 5] Bumped up. 1776 tr. *Da Costa's Conchol.* 177 (Jod.) The two ends or extremes, on the upper part are very bumped and prominent.

Bumper (bɒ·mpǝɹ), *sb.*[1] [perh. from Bump *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1]: with notion of a 'bumping', i. e. large, 'thumping' glass.]

1. A cup or glass of wine, etc., filled to the brim, *esp.* when drunk as a toast.

1676 D'Urfey *Mad. Fickle* v. i. (1677) 52 Full Bumpers crown our Blisses. 1774 Goldsm. *Retal.* 127 He cherish'd his friend, and he relish'd a bumper. 1856 Kane *Arct. Exp.* I. xiii. 151 A dinner of marled beef .. and a bumper of champagne all round.

b. *Comb.*, as *bumper-dram, -toast.*

1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* iv, Drinking their meridian (a bumper-dram of brandy). 1839 Lockhart *Ballantyne-humbug* Few will doubt that he did..pledge, with hearty zeal, many a bumper-toast.

2. *slang.* Anything unusually large or abundant. (Cf. *whopper, whacker, thumper*, etc.) Also *attrib.*

1859 Lang *Wand. India* 9 Tellwell and Long .. have just lost a bumper—twenty-seven gold mohurs. 1864 G. Berkeley *My Life & Recoll.* I. 182 The country was immensely deep and the brook a bumper. 1885 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 2 Oct. 5/3 The floods will have the effect of giving a 'bumper' rubbee crop.

3. *Theatr. slang.* A crowded 'house' at a theatre.

1839 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxiv, This charming actress will be greeted with a bumper. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Aug. 3/2, I have heard a crowded house on a benefit night called 'a bumper'.

4. In *Whist* and other games: see quots.

1876 A. Campbell-Walker *Correct Card* (1880) Gloss. 11 *Bumper.* Winning two games—i. e. eight points—before your adversaries have scored. 1880 Besant & Rice *Seamy Side* xxxii. 282 After seeing a double bumper fooled away, his partner rose in silent dignity, and left the house.

5. [f. sense 1 of the verb.] The buffer of a railway carriage (*U. S.*).

1839 *Jrnl. Franklin Institute* XXIV. 156 The bumpers or elastic cushions are to be attached..to the front and rear draw-bar. 1864 *Sanatory Commission U. S. Army* 110 *note*, The Bumper is surrounded by a stiff spring, which prevents the communication of the jar.

Bumper, *sb.*[2] [f. Bump *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2]] In comb. *bog-bumper* = Bittern.

1866 *Inverness Cour.* 4 Jan., The bog-bumper. 1887 Jessopp *Arvady* 56 'Were there any bitterns here?' 'Why, you must mean Bog Bumpers.'

Bu·mper, *v.*[1] [f. Bumper *sb.*[1]] **a.** *trans.* To fill (a drinking-vessel) to the brim. **b.** *trans.* To toast in a bumper. **c.** *intr.* (and with object *it*) to drink bumpers or toasts.

Hence **Bumpering** *vbl. sb.* (*attrib.* in quot.).

1696 W. Mountague *Delights Holland* 40 They [the Dutch] Bumper it but seldom. 1789 Burns *Whistle* viii, I'll ..bumper his horn with him twenty times o'er. 1795 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Hair Powd.* Wks. 1812 III. 301 Ye bumper it in England's cause. 1808 *Cumbrian Ballads* No. 75. 175 Come, bumper the Cummerlan lasses. 1859 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xviii. 510 We all sang and bumpered away.

Bu·mper, *v.*[2] [? connected with Bump *v.*[1] or *sb.*[1]] *intr.* Frequentative and dim. of *Bump*: to make or receive slight bumps; to cause jolts.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 159 A hand-gallop, in which I trust you will think that Peggy [i. e. Pegasus] has bumpered very seldom.

† **Bu·mperize,** *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Bumper *sb.*[1] + -ize.] To drink bumpers.

a 1794 Gibbon *Mem.* in *Misc. Wks.* (1814) I. 141 We kept bumperizing till after roll-calling.

Bu·mpiness. Bumpy state or condition.

1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 38 A modification in the shape or bumpiness of its [the heart's] apex. 1886 *Bicycling News* 17 Sept. 748/2 Its bumpiness excelled any other wood-pavement bumpiness in London.

Bu·mping, *vbl. sb.* [f. Bump *v.*[1] + -ing[1].]

1. The action of the verb to Bump. **a.** *intr.* Sudden (usually repeated) collision or knocking. **b.** *trans.* Striking heavily, thrashing. **c.** Banging the posteriors of a person against a post or wall.

1842 *Fraser's Mag.* Dec., A very tedious passage..Four days of .. bumping about. *a* 1848 Marryat *F. Reefer* ix, The bumping of obnoxious ushers, and the 'barring out' of tyrannical masters. 1862 Whyte Melville *Ins. Bar* vi. (ed. 12) 298 Sundry bumpings and thumpings on the stairs.

2. (See quot.)

1883 W. M. Williams in *Knowledge* 18 Aug. 99/1 What the practical chemist calls 'bumping', or the sudden formation of a big bubble of steam.

3. *Comb.*, as *bumping-race* (see Bump *v.*[1] 3).

1871 Proctor *Light Science* 298 A closely contested bumping-race.

Bumping, *ppl. a.* [f. Bump *v.*[1] + -ing[2].] Huge, great; 'thumping'.

1566 Nuce *Seneca's Octavia* (1581) 172 b, All the bumping bignes it doth beare. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* iv. vi, Thou shalt have a bumping pennyworth.

Bu·mpingly, *adv.* [f. *Bumping* pr. pple. of Bump *v.*[1] + -ly.] In a bumping or jolting manner.

1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 242 The carriage goes bumpingly.

Bumpkin (bɒ·mpkin). Forms: 6 bunkin, 7–8 bumkin, (7 bumking), 7– bumpkin. [The curious gloss in the first quot. suggests that *bunkin* (presumably the same word) was a humorous

appellation for a Dutchman, and meant a man with short stumpy figure. The word may be a. Du. *boomken* 'little tree' (Hexham); cf. BUMKIN *sb.*[1] It may however be ad. MDu. *bommekijn* 'little barrel', or f. BUM *sb.*[1] + -KIN.]

1. An awkward country fellow, a clown.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 133 A Bunkin, felow, *Batavus, strigo.* 1658 LD. WINDSOR in *Hatton Corresp.* (1878) 15 That I may not looke more lyke a bunking than the rest. 1713 STEELE in *Englishman* No. 40. 258 A Northamptonshire Bumpkin would disdain to gather in such a Crop. 1774 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. No. 44. 141 A country bumpkin is ashamed when he comes into good company. 1820 IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 357 The more bashful country bumpkins hung sheepishly back. 1862 *Comm. Pl. Philosopher* 369.

2. ? Some kind of dance.

1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* I. xii. (1842) 74, I danced a bumpkin with the boy.

Hence **Bumpkinet**, a little bumpkin. **Bumpkinish, Bumpkinly** *adjs.*, like a bumpkin, clownish, rustic. **Bumpkinship** (*humorous*), the personality of a bumpkin.

1774 J. LANGHORNE *Country Just.* 122 Shall Bumpkin come, and bumpkinets be born! 1881 *Times* 12 Jan. 4/1 Peggy .. was a little, vulgar, country bumpkinet. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1794) I. 73, I had been brought up in the country, which..had given me a very bumpkinish air. 1861 *Court Life Naples* 140 Our heroine .. had the bumpkinish taste to love every person and thing connected with her home. 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* IV. v, A pax of these bumkinly people! 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* (1831) II. 265 A bumpkinly, clod-compelling sort of look. 1872 MISS BRADDON *R. Ainsleigh* I. xiii. 223 A man of the world..to be ousted and cheated by your bumpkinship.

Bumpkin, another form of BUMKIN[1] (in a ship).

Bumpo·logy. *Humorous.* [f. BUMP *sb.*[1] 4, after words in *-ology.*] The (alleged) science of bumps; 'phrenology'. So **Bumpo·sopher** [after *philosopher*], one who is learned in bumps.

1834 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) III. 414 The argument is a specimen of the same defective bumpology. 1841 *Englishman's Mag.* 1 Feb. 20 The general principles of bumpology. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 4/2 Phrenology, viewed as bumpology, has ceased to occupy the minds of the scientific. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 33 The most redoubtable bumposopher that ever discoursed.

† **Bumpsy,** *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also **bumsie.** [? f. BUMP *sb.*[1] or *vb.*[1]] Tipsy, intoxicated.

1611 TARLETON *Jests* (1844) 8, I being a carousing, drunk so long to the watermen that one of them was bumpsie. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Epigr. Wks.* II. 264/2 Strait staggers by a Porter or a Carman, As bumsie as a fox'd flapdragon German.

Bumptious (bʊ·mpʃəs), *a.* [A humorous formation, suggested perh. by BUMP *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1], and words in *-tious*, like *fractious*. (Not in Craig 1847, nor in any earlier Dict.)] Offensively self-conceited; self-assertive. (*colloq.* and *undignified.*)

1803 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* VI. 324 No my dearest Padre, bumptious! no I deny the charge in toto. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 36 The bumptious serjeant struts before his men..And look as big as if King George himsen. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Bumptious*, proud, arrogant. *Var. dial.* 1857 C. MAXWELL *Lett.* in *Life* x. (1882) 295 Buckle's History of Civilisation—a bumptious book, strong positivism, emancipation from exploded notions, and that style of thing.

Hence **Bu·mptiously** *adv.*, **Bu·mptiousness.**

1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* I. i. 17 That long-legged isosceles triangle that bumptiously bestrides the asses' bridge. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v, Tom, notwithstanding his bumptiousness, felt friends with him at once. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 169 The bumptiousness of minor British officialism.

Bumpy (bʊ·mpi), *a.* [f. BUMP *sb.*[1] or *vb.*[1] + -Y[1].] Full of bumps or protuberances; of a road, etc., jolty, uneven; causing bumps or jolts.

1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's E.* 239 A wall of brown, brambly, humpy, bumpy heatherland. 1884 C. GURDON in Lillywhite *Crick. Comp.* 49 On a bumpy wicket a dangerous bowler.

Bumsie, var. of BUMPSY, *Obs.*, tipsy.

† **Bun** (bʊn), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 bune, 4 bon(e, 5–6 bunne, 6– bun; see also BOON *sb.*[2] [OE. *bune*, origin unknown.]

1. A hollow stem, *esp.* of an umbelliferous plant; a kex.

a 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 198 *Canna, harundo, calamus*, bune. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 277 Kyx or bunne or dry weed. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 70 The..lowe places, and all the holowe bunnes and pypes that grow therin. 1875 *Whitby Gloss., Buns*, or *Bunnons*, the hollow stems of the hog-weed or cow-parsnep.

2. The stalk or stalky part of flax or hemp.

1388 [see BOON *sb.*]. *c* 1400 ARDERNE *Chirurgica* in *MS. Sloane* 56 f. 3 a, *Chanyuot*, bunes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. i, The spinning of this fine Flax..what shall be done with all the hard refuse, the long buns? 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Drying*, The dry Bun or kexe of the Hemp or Flax. 1877 PEACOCK *N. W. Lincoln. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Bun*.. The stalk of flax or hemp.

3. *Comb.*, as † **bun-wand.** *Obs. Sc.* = 1.

1588 A. HUME *Trium. of the Lord*, Thair speirs lyk bunwands brak. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 276 Some buckled on a bunwand, and some on a been.

Bun (bʊn), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4–7 bunne, 5 bonn(e, 8–9 bunn, 5– bun. [Etymology doubtful. The mod. provincial Fr. *bugne* is said by Burguy and by Boiste (1840), to be used at Lyons for a sort of fritter; the word is not recorded in OF. with this sense, but *bugne, beugne* (=mod. *bigne*) occurs with the sense of 'swelling produced by a blow'; the dim. *bugnete* is found in OF. with the sense of 'fritter', and *bugnets* is given by Cotgr. (1611) as a synonym of *bignets* (now *beignets*), explained by him as 'little round loaves, or lumpes made of fine meale, oyle or butter, and reasons; bunnes, Lenten loaves'. (Cf. Sp. *buñuelo* bun, fritter.) It is conjectured that OF. *bugne*, originally 'swelling' may have had the unrecorded sense of 'puffed loaf' (= *bugnet*), and may have been adopted into English as *bun*. But the existence of this sense in OF. is at present hypothetical, and it is questionable whether such a derivation would account for the form of the Eng. word.]

1. A sort of cake: the use differs greatly in different localities, but the word generally denotes in England a sweet cake (usually round) not too large to be held in the hand while being eaten. In Scotland it usually means a very rich description of cake, the substance of which is almost entirely composed of fruit and spice; the richest kind of currant bread. In some places, as in the north of Ireland, it means a round loaf of ordinary bread. In the earliest examples the meaning is doubtful, the context merely indicating some kind of loaf or cake. (See CROSS-BUN.)

1371 *Assisa Panis* in Riley *Munim. Gildhall* III. 423 Cum uno pane albo, vocato 'bunne', de obolo. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 55 Bunne, brede, *placenta*. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 133, viij loves or bonnes. 1506 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary hill, Lond.* (1797) 104 Two dozen de white Bunnys for pore pepyll. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 9 b, Simnels, Cracknels, and Buns. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Jacke-a-L.* Wks. I. 218/1 The light puft vp foure-corner'd Bun. *a* 1640 J. DAY *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 44 Give em such a buttered bun to breakfast. 1714 GRAY *Sheph. Week* v. 96 Sweeter..Than..Bunns and Sugar to the Damsel's Tooth. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, *Collyra*, a little loaf of bread, a bun, a cracknell. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 403 One-a-penny, two-a-penny, hot-cross-buns! *Ibid.* 405 Hot-cross-buns are..consecrated loaves, bestowed in the church as alms, and to those who ..could not receive the host,..made from the dough from whence the host itself is taken. 1845 HOOD *Numb. One* viii, As brown as any bun. 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Gladys* 135 The round plump buns they gave me.

2. *Comb.*, as † *bun-bread, -house, -pan, -seller*; **bun-loaf** (Lane. and Yorks. . rich currant-bread.

1494 *Will of Hagis* (Somerset Ho.) In pane vocato Bunbrede. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxv, The Bunsellers or Cake-bakers were in nothing inclinable to their request. *a* 1845 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 329/1 Let us seize a little grammar boy .. throw over him a delicate puff-paste, and bake him in a bun-pan.

Bun, *sb.*[3] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6 (*Sc.* bwn), **bunn.** [Derivation unknown: the Gael. *bun*, 'stump, root', has been compared.] The tail of a hare; in Sc. also *transf.* of human beings. (Cf. *tail.*) See also BUNT *sb.*[4]

c 1538 LYNDESAY *Supplic. anent Tailles* 56, I lauch best to se ane Nwn, Gar beir hir taill aboue hir bwn. *a* 1578 *Gude & Godly Ballates 'Hay trix'* (1868) 179 The seily Nunnis Keist up their bunnis. 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 27 (JAM.) Poor maukin .. scudding cocks Her bun. 1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 50 (JAM.) We British frogs .. bathe our buns amang the stanks. 1847–78 HALLIW., *Bun*, the tail of a hare. *North.*

Bun (bʊn), *sb.*[4] [Etymology unknown: connexion with the prec. is not very likely. Cf. BUNNY.] A name given sportively a. to the squirrel, b. to the rabbit (*dial.*). c. Also used as a term of endearment.

1587 CHURCHYARD *Worth. Wales* (1876) 57 Her Squirrell lept away..she sought to stay The little pretie Bun. *c* 1614 DRAYTON *Moon Calf* Wks. (1748) 178 She was wont to call him..her pretty bun. 1847–78 HALLIW., *Bun*, a rabbit. *Var. dial.* 1857 EMERSON *Poems* 155 The mountain and the squirrel Had a quarrel; And the former called the latter 'Little Prig'; Bun replied, 'You are doubtless very big'.

Bun, obs. dial. f *buen, ben*, pl. pres. ind., and inf. of BE *v.*

1415 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 20 Halfe to the pores nedy folk that bun yn Marcle paryssh. *Ibid.* 24 The londe rentes that ȝe bun feoffed In.

Bun, obs. f. BOON *sb.*[1]; obs. f. BOUND *ppl. a.* 1, 2.

Bunce (bʊns). *slang.* [Of unknown origin: it has been plausibly conjectured to be a corruption of *bonus*. On the other hand, the modern variant *bunts* is treated as a plural of BUNT (q. v.), but the latter may be an erroneous form.] Money; gains; extra profit or gain, bonus; something to the good.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* 278 If Cards came no better..Oh! oh! I shall lose all my *Buns*. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Bunce*, money. 1851 [see BUNT *sb.*[5]]. 1865 *Morning Star* 27 Jan. [Witness said] That there were 100 bags of rice.. removed after the fire .. and that they were 'bunce'. [Explained as 'overs for the firm'.] 1879 JAMIESON, *Bunce*. An exclamation used by boys at the High School of Edinburgh. When one finds anything, he who cries *Bunce t* has a claim to the half of it. *Stick up for your bunce*, 'stand to it, claim your dividend'. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Bunce*, a consideration in the way of commission given to persons who bring together buyer and seller at a flax market. Perhaps a corruption of bonus.

Bunch (bʊnʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **bonche,** 5–6 **bunche, bounche,** 6–7 **bounch,** (7 **bunsh**), 6– **bunch.** [Of uncertain origin; prob. onomatopœic; cf. the synonymous BULCH, also *hunch, lunch* (dial.).

As to the relation between BUNCH *sb.*[1], *v.*[2], and BUNCH *sb.*[2], *v.*[1], cf. BUMP. See also BOUCHE *sb.*[2]; possibly the *bouche* of the *Cursor M.* should be read *bonche*, and identified with the present word.]

† **1.** A protuberance, *esp.* on the body of an animal; a hump on the back (of a human being, a camel, etc.); a goitre; a swelling, tumour. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (1841) 344 Summe were ragged and tayled. Mid brode bunches on heore bak. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xix. (1495) 778 A camell of Arabia hathe two bonches in the backe. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* I. x. 9 The gibbosyte or bounch of the liver. 1598 GERARD *Herbal* I. xl. 60 The leauen made of Wheate.. openeth all swellings, bunches, tumors and felons. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 86/1 Bunch, or bunched eminencies. are knots in sprouts or shoots above others in the..Lance. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iv. 100 The rider sits behind the Bunch or Hump. 1816 KEITH *Phys. Bot.* II. 378 Bunches ..on the branches of the Birch-tree..known..by the name of witches' knots. 1826 F. COOPER *Mohicans* (1829) I. i. 18.

† **b.** In *plur.* A disease of horses. ? *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Bunches*, Knobs, Warts and Wens, are Diseases in Horses. 1715 in KERSEY. 1721-90 in BAILEY. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Bunches*, in horses. called also knobs, warts, and wens, are diseases arising from foul meat, bruises, hard labour, or the like; whereby the blood becoming putrefied and foul, occasions such excrescences. 1775 in ASH.

† **c.** 'The horn of a young stag.' *Obs.*

1710 BLOME *Gentl. Recreat.* 79 [referred to by Halliwell].

d. See quot.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 17 May 4 A cigar consists of three parts, the wrapper, the bunch, and the filler.

† **2.** A bundle (of straw). *Obs.* Also a bundle of reeds, or teasels, containing a definite quantity. *dial.*

c 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.*, For thy bed tak now a bunche of stro. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.), *Bunch* (*Camb.*), of oziers, a bundle 45 inches round at the band; of reeds, a bundle 28 inches round, formerly an ell. (*Ess.*) of teazles, 25 heads, otherwise a glean. (*Glouc.*), of teazles, 20; a glen; of king's teazles, 10. (*Yks., N. R.*), of teazles, 10.

3. A collection or cluster of things of the same kind, either growing together (as a bunch of grapes), or fastened closely together in any way (as a bunch of flowers, a bunch of keys); also a portion of a dress gathered together in irregular folds.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 188 A bunche of flowers, *floretum.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. xi. On his craven crest A bounch of heares discolourd diversly. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 44 Bunches of Keyes at their girdles. 1610 — *Temp.* IV. 112 Vines, with clustring bunches growing. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xiv. 244, I gave him..a bunch of raisins. 1821 BYRON in Moore *Life* (1838) 490 The old woman.. brought me two bunches of violets. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-Dr.* 64 Grapes with bunches red as blood. 1873 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* III. § 32. 119 That comet .. was a mere bunch of vapours.

4. *fig.* A collection, 'lot'.

1622 JACKSON *Judah* 76 See what persons God hath picked out of all the bunch of the Patriarches, Prophets, Judges, and Kings. 1633 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 39 Though..he do but only name it [charity] in the bunch among other duties. 1687 W. SHERWIN in *Hist. Magd. Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 79 As very a rascal as any in the Bunch. *a* 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1816) IV. 151, I am glad the Ministry is removed. Such a bunch of imbecility never disgraced a country. 1832 *Athenæum* No. 243. 355 Two friars are bargaining for a bunch of cherubs. *Mod.* She's the best of the bunch.

5. *spec.* † **a.** A pack of cards (*obs.*) **b.** A flock of waterfowl. **c.** (*U. S.*) A herd of cattle.

1563 FOXE in *Latimer's Serm. & Rem.* (1845) Introd. 12 The best coat card..in the bunch. 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch, &c.* II. i, The best card in all the bunch. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXV. (1748) 366 The lesser dibbling teale In bunches. 1835 E. JESSE *Glean. Nat. Hist.* Ser. III. 146 They [ducks] come in what are called bunches..sometimes ..150 ducks in a bunch. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 294/2 The expence of herding a 'bunch' of cattle.

6. *Mining.* A small isolated body of ore, etc.

1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 160 The ores both of copper and tin principally occur in quantities which ..occupy..but a small comparative portion of the vein, and are..termed bunches. 1865 I. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 20 It took seven years to reach a good bunch of slate.

7. *Comb.*, as † **bunch-back,** a back with a 'bunch' or hump; † **bunch-backed** *a.*, hump-backed; **bunch-grass,** *Festuca scabrella*, of N. America; **bunch-word** (*rare*), a word formed by agglutination.

1618 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 191 Virginia would exchange her grace Of shape for Rutila's *bunch-back. 1677 W. CHARLETON *Exercit. de diff. et nom. Animal.* (ed. 2) 8 The little Scythian Ox with a bunch-back. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 31 No man shulde rebuke and scorne a blereyied man or gogylyed .. or blabberlypped, or *bounchebacked. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vi. 115 Who..affirme all Jews to be crooked, or bunch-backed. 1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 53. 324 Thickly clothed with *bunch-grass. 1725 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 258 The *Bunch or humpback Whale. 1862 D. WILSON *Pre-hist. Man* II. xix. 136 Like the *bunch-words, as they have been called, of the American languages, compounded of a number of parts.

† **Bunch,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. BUNCH *v.*[1]] A punch, a thump.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 193 The Angell gave him [Peter] a bunch on the to-side.

†**Bunch** (bʊnʃ), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4–5 **bonch**, 5 **bunche**, 5–6 **bunch(e**, 5– **bunch**. [Etymology obscure: perh. onomatopœic; cf. BOUNCE *v.* and PUNCH *v.*, both which are closely parallel in sense to this word. The Du. *bonken* to beat, tbrash, has been compared, but relationship between it and the Eng. word is very doubtful.]

a. *trans.* To strike, thump; to bruise flax, etc., by beating it.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* Prol. 71 He bonchede [*v.r.* bunched] hem with his Breuet. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 55 Bunchon', *tundo.* 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. iii. 34/2 Men .. bounche or knocke theyr brestis. 1577 HARRISON *England* I. II. vi. (1877) 147 A fall .. might peradventure bunch or batter it. 1601 CORNWALLYES *Seneca* (1631) 74, I will reele, and bunch hempe. 1671 CHARENTE *Let. Customs Mauritania* 49 These golden Apples, especially the biggest, bunched in several places with the blows of Musket bullets. 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. Voc. E. Anglia* (E. D. S.) *Bunch*, to beat hemp. 1877 PEACOCK *N. W. Lincoln. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) Cauves bunch their mother's bags as soon as they can stan'.

b. To kick. (Yorksh., Lincolnsh., etc.)

1647 *Depos. York Cast.* 10 in Peacock *N. W. Lincoln. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) He actually saw him bunching an old man. 1665 R. SELLAR in *Abstr. Quakers' Sufferings* iii. (1738) 176 They bunched me with their Feet that I fell backwards into a Tub. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCI. I. 397. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, He bunch'd me.

Hence **Bunchclot**, a farmer; a clodhopper.

1877 *Holderness Gloss.* (E. D. S.).

Bunch (bʊnʃ), *v.*[2] [f. BUNCH *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *intr.* **a.** To bulge (*out*), protrude, stick out. **b.** To form bunches or clusters. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xxi. (1495) 780 Camelion .. his rydgebonys bonchyth vpwarde as it were a fysshe. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 52 b, Hys [the Cameleon's] .. ridge bones bounche upward. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVI. xxxiv, Big berries growing thick together, and bunching round in manner of grapes. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 1021 Of the round line that part which is .. without doth bumpe and bunch. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 342 Which made the wheales to bunch out vpon their backs. 1638 A. READ *Treat. Chirurg.* xxiii. 167 If the eyes of the patient .. bunch out. 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (R.) Bunching out into a large round knob. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. No. 10 Winding up a top badly grooved, so that the string bunches down over the peg.

2. *trans.* To make into a bunch; to gather (a dress) into folds; to group (animals) (*U. S.*).

1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr., When trees are bunched together..they are scrubs. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 690 Her hair rudely bunched into an uncomely heap. 1883 *Cassell's Family Mag.* Aug. 561 Gathering and 'bunching' flowers. 1884 *Bazaar* 22 Dec. 664/2 An over-dress of chintz, much bunched up on hips and at back. 1885 *Milnor (Dak.) Free Press* 18 Aug. 3/5 They [hogs] stand bunched around at the root of the tree.

Bunched (bʊnʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. BUNCH *sb.*[1] and *v.*[2] + -ED.] †**a.** Having or forming a protuberance; covered with swellings; humped; bulging, protuberant. *Bunched line*, used by Guillim for: A waved line. *Obs.* **b.** *Bunched up, out*: (of a dress) gathered into a bunch. †**c. Bunchtback** *adj.* = *bunch-backed. Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 31 His nase was bounchyd aboue, and flat downeward. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 20 The vse of the swelled or bounched parte of the first Vertebre. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 34 Those disciples who counterfeited to be .. buncht backe like their master Plato. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. iii. (1660) 54 A Bunched Line is that which is carried with round reflections or bowings up and down. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XIX. 307 His back was bunch'd. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 532/1 Children with bunched-out gowns.

†**Bu'nchiness.** *Obs.* [f. BUNCHY *a.* + -NESS.] Quality of being bunchy, protuberance.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* iii. (1596) 25 There will remaine .. the forehead and the nape with a little bunchinesse. 1611 COTGR., *Gibbosité*, bunchinesse.

Bu'nching, *vbl. sb.* [f. BUNCH *v.*[1] and [2] + -ING [1].] The action of the verbs to BUNCH: †**a.** Thumping, beating (*obs.*). †**b.** Bulging, protuberance (*obs.*). **c.** Making into bunches.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xi, [The swan] hab a byl with a maner bonchinge [1535 bounchynge; 1582 bounching] þat distingueþ þe sy3te fro smel and taste. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 55 Bunchynge, *tuncio.* 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. ix. 20 [The stomach] hath two bunchings. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. vi. (1738) 81 The Protuberances or Bunchings of the Cerebellum. 1883 *Cassell's Family Mag.* Aug. 561 Flower-picking, bunching, and selling.

†**Bu'nching,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. BUNCH *v.*[2] + -ING [2].] Protuberant, bulging.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. xxvi. (1495) 135 The bones of þe sholdres that ben holowe wythin and bounchynge wythout. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 11 Your Punch will print a bunching mark. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. viii. 17 The bunching part of the Spleen. 1813 W. BEATTIE *Yule Feast* 11 Twa bunching megs.

Bunchy (bʊ'nʃi), *a.* [f. BUNCH *sb.*[1] + -Y [1].]

1. Bulging, protuberant; full of protuberances or swellings; humped.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxiv. (1495) 280 The nayles ben boystouse and bounche [1582 bounchye] as they were scabbed. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* I. x. 9 The lyver is hollowe in the inwarde parte..and bounchye wythout. 1562 PHAËR *Æneid.* IX. C civ, An vnshapen bunchy speare [*rudem nodis hastam*]. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 76 The fat in their [camels] bunchy back. 1873 BESANT & RICE *Little Girl* II. xx. 185 Augustine, the fat, the bunchy, the smiling. *Mod.* Who is that with the bunchy skirts?

2. Like a bunch; having bunches or clusters.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 213 So as to hang ..in a sort of bunchy festoon. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 72 Bowers Trellised with bunchy vine. 1852 ROCK *Ch. Fathers* III. I. 111 Those leaf-like bunchy finials .. seem all too soft and light to be of stone.

Buncombe, bunkum (bʊŋkəm). [f. *Buncombe*, name of a county in N. Carolina, U. S. The use of the word originated near the close of the debate on the 'Missouri Question' in the 16th congress, when the member from this district rose to speak, while the house was impatiently calling for the 'Question'. Several members gathered round him, begging him to desist; he persevered, however, for a while, declaring that the people of his district expected it, and that he was bound to *make a speech for Buncombe.* (See Bartlett, *Amer. Dict.*)]

1. *in U. S. use* (see above):

a. In phrases, such as, *to talk* or *speak for* or *to Buncombe, to pass* a measure *for buncombe* (i. e. to please or gull a constituency), *a bid for buncombe* (i. e. for the favourable notice of the electors), and the like. **b.** Political speaking or action not from conviction, but in order to gain the favour of electors, or make a show of patriotism, or zeal; political clap-trap.

a. 1857 S. G. GOODRICH *Remin.* I. 101 (Bartlett), Congresses of crows, clamorous as if talking to buncombe. 1857 *N. York Tribune* 2 Mar. (Bartlett) The House of Representatives broke down upon the corruption committee's bill, having first passed it for buncombe. 1859 *N. York Her.* 12 Mar., The bill was another bid for buncombe. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* IX. 234 They sometimes talked for Buncombe.

b. 1850 *Times* 24 Jan. 4/3 Conventions, rights of independence, caucuses, agitation, and whatever else may be implied by the American expression 'bunkum'. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 372/1 Rather meant as a piece of bunkum for his countrymen, than as a serious exposition of policy. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* XXV, Talk plain truth, and leave bunkum for right honourables who keep their places thereby. 1880 JOHNSON *W. Lloyd Garrison & Times* 245 To take some sort of action that would *seem* to be anti-slavery..[but] amount to little or nothing—in short, mere buncombe.

2. Empty clap-trap oratory; 'tall talk'; humbug.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. 299 Did it [the Volunteer movement] signify business or 'bunkum'? 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 11/2 The philosopher is tempted to talk a good deal of what we may call scientific 'buncombe'. 1884 *Congregationalist* June 456 This appeal to the 'splendid history and the roll of saints' is bunkum, or something worse.

3. *attrib.*

1863 DICEY *Federal St.* II. 317 General Butler's 'bunkum' proclamation. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 9 Aug. A most amusing deduction of bunkum logic. 1868 *Temple Bar* Dec. 42 A buncombe story relating to his ring.

Hence **Buncomize** *v.*, to talk 'bunkum'; **Bunkumite**, one who talks 'bunkum'.

1864 *Morning Star* 13 Sept., Dispel the mist raised by the petty breath of journalistic bunkumites. 1871 *Daily News* 15 Mar., He either gammons you [an 'interviewer'] intentionally, buncomises, or is reticent.

‖**Bund** (bʊnd). *Anglo-Indian.* [Hindustani بند *band*; of Persian origin.] In India: 'Any artificial embankment, a dam, dyke, or causeway.' In the Anglo-Chinese ports, 'applied specially to the embanked quay along the shore'. (Col. Yule.)

1813 WILLIAMSON *East-Indian Vade Mec.* II. 279 (Y.) The great bund or dyke. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. xx. 72 The 'bund' is a colossal piece of masonry, consisting of massy walls, the interspace filled up by earth. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 83 To remove the dykes, or bunds, by which the ancient kings of Persia or Assyria had obstructed the navigation. 1865 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* III. i. 267 A bund or dam thrown across it.

Bund, bunden, -in, obs. forms of BOUND *ppl. a.*[2], and *pa. pple.* of BIND.

‖**Bunder** (bʊ'ndəɹ). *Anglo-Indian.* [Hindustani بندر *bandar*; a Pers. word.]

1. 'A landing-place or quay; a seaport; a harbour; (sometimes a custom-house)' (Col. Yule).

1673 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* (1698) 115 (Y.) We..have Bunders or Docks for our Vessels. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xviii. 209 The King granted us a Piece of Ground for a Bunder to repair our Ships and Vessels. 1809 MAR. GRAHAM *Jrnl. Resid. India* 11 (Y.) The new bunder, or pier.

2. *Comb.* **Bunder-boat,** 'a boat in use on the Bombay coast for communicating with ships at anchor, and also . . employed . . in going up and down the coast' (Col. Yule).

1825 BP. HEBER *Journ. Upper Prov. India* (1828) II. 172 We crossed over..in a stout boat called here a bundur boat, I suppose from 'bundur' a harbour. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 112 Bunder-boats are obtainable at the piers.

Bu'nding (bʊ'ndiŋ), *sb. Mining.* Also 7–8 **bunning.** 'A staging of boards on *stulls* or *stemples*, to carry *deads*.' Raymond *Mining Gloss.* Hence **Bunding** *v.*, to furnish with a bunding.

1653 MANLOVE *Lead-Mines* (E. D. S.) 257 Bunnings, Polings, Stemples. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Divb, Shafts are likewise Bunding'd over when the Miner has done with them. *Ibid.* Tiv, The use of these are to Climbe by, or for making Bundings. 1795 MILNES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 359 Expecting that the whole mass of bunnings above them, which contains many hundred tons weight of rubbish, had given way.

Bundle (bʊ'nd'l), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **bundel**, 5 **bondel**(l, 5–6 **bundelle, boundell**, (6 **byndle**), 6–7 **bundell**, 7– **bundle.** [Proximate derivation obscure; ultimately f. **bund-* pa. pple. stem of OTeut. **bind-an* to BIND; the precise form of the suffix is uncertain. Cf. MDu. *bondel* (mod. *bundel*), mod.G. *bündel*; also OHG. *gibuntilî, -lîn* neut., MHG. *gebündel*, and OE. *byndele* wk. fem. 'act of binding' (only in *Laws of Ælfred* XXXV.); but these forms are not exactly parallel. The OE. *byndele*, or the OE. equivalent of any of the continental words quoted, would have yielded mod. Eng. **bindle*, so that the form of the existing word seems to point to adoption from Du. or LG., or else to analogy with the pple. *bund*, 'bound'.]

†**1.** That which binds; a bandage. *Obs. rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* ii. 32 Whether forȝete shal..the womman spouse of hir brest bundel [1388 brest girdil, COVERD. stomacher; Vulg. *fasciae pectoralis*]?

2. A collection of things bound or otherwise fastened together; a bunch; a package, parcel.

In some spec. uses now superseded by *bunch*; e.g. we no longer speak of 'a *bundle* of keys, of flowers'; but we still say 'a *bundle* of sticks', etc., not 'a *bunch*'. The most frequent application of the word, when not followed by *of*, is to denote a parcel tied up in a handkerchief.

1388 WYCLIF *Song of Sol.* I. 12 My derlyng is a bundel of myrre to me. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xcvii, [Flax] bounde in praty nytches & boundel. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 55 Bundelle, *fasciculus.* 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 110 On his gurdel a bondel of keyes. 1534 MORE *On Passion* Wks. (1557) 1297/1 A boundell of the lowe growing herbe of Vsope. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 133 He appeareth now all in violet Silk like a Cloke, and on his head a bundel wreathed of the same. 1636 HEALEY *Theophrast.* 26 In his hand a bundle of papers. 1716–18 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxiii. 71 How may I send a large bundle to you? 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 81 Put in some good broth or gravy, and a bundle of sweet herbs. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. viii. 63 Tied up a..bundle of linen. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* XX. 187 A bundle of glass plates.

b. *Animal Phys.* A set of muscular or nervous fibres bound closely together. **c.** *Fibro-vascular* (or *vascular*) *bundle* (Veg. Phys.): one of the collections of fibres, vessels, and cells, which constitute the fibro-vascular tissue.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 283 The bundle of Fibres which constitute the Muscle may be small. 1802 *Med. & Phys. Jrnl.* VIII. 368 The Mollusca .. have all the remainder of the common bundle of nerves..contained in the same cavity with the other viscera. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* xi. (1869) 4 Delicate bundles of nervous filaments, the roots of the spinal nerves. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 232.

c. *Law*, in *pl.* (see quots.).

1678 PHILLIPS, *Bundles*, a sort of Records of Chancery, lying in the office of the Rolls; as, the Files of Bills, and Answers in *Chancery*, the Files of *Corpus cum Causa*, all writs of *Certiorari*, with their Certificates, and divers others. 1715 in KERSEY. 1721–90 in BAILEY.

d. Twenty hanks, or 60,000 yards, of linen yarn.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 450 These packages .. consist of from quarter of a bundle to five or six bundles.

e. *Iron work.* A 'fagot' of iron or steel rods for welding together and working into a mass of greater toughness.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 98 The whole mass was bound together by collars driven on tight, or by strips of iron wrapped firmly about the bundle. Several of these faggots being thus prepared, were placed in a furnace and brought to a welding heat.

3. *fig.* A collection, 'lot' (of things material or immaterial); usually either with contemptuous implication, or with allusion to a figurative 'tying together'. † *To be bound in the bundle of life* (a Hebraism derived from the Bible): to be foreordained to continued life.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* XXV. 29 Then shal the soule of my lorde be bounde in the bundell of ye lyuynge [1611 bound in the bundle of life] euen with the Lorde thy God. 1564 GRINDAL *Rem.* (1843) 11 A bundle of the principal nobility of the christian world. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. ii. (1686) 5 A bundle of calumnies. 1768–78 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 336 A bundle of superstitions and gross absurdities. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* 186 A bundle of sensations. 1863 E. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 40 The thought of any object is not that of a mere bundle of qualities. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 25 The King and Queen of France, the King of Navarre, and the royal dukes in a bundle.

4. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *bundle handkerchief*: **bundle pillar** (see quot.); **bundle-ring,** ring of fibro-vascular bundles; so **bundle-system, -tube**; **bundle-sheath,** the sheath investing each fibro-vascular bundle, the endodermis; **bundle-yarn,** yarn made up in bundles (see sense 2 d).

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 4/2 Crowds .. with huge carpet bags, tin boxes, and *bundle handkerchiefs. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., **Bundle Pillar*, in Gothic architecture, a column consisting of a number of small pillars around its circumference. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 258 In the internode of Nepenthes there is found an inner typical *bundle-ring. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 123 Masses of tissue accompany the separate fibro-vascular

bundles as..envelopes or sheaths; these I term generally *Bundle-sheaths. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 248 A..number of Dicotyledons .. differ in their *bundle-system from that which characterises their allies. 1883 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 2/6 The market for *bundle yarns.

Bu·ndle, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To tie in, or make *up* into, a bundle. 1649 *Apparitions at Woodstock*, in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 584 The..oak..they had..bundled up into faggots. 1756 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* xcvi. IV. 76, I bundle up all your letters. 1783 Cowper *Task* IV. 668 Flow'rs .. bundled close to fill some crowded vase. 1828 Steuart *Planter's G.* 249 Care must be taken to bundle up all the flexible parts of the roots. 1859 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* x. 204 The cape.. was bundled .. into a round heap. 1862 Miss Yonge *C'tess Kate* vi. 63 She .. bundled up her hair as best she might.

b. To 'fagot' bar iron for the purpose of welding it together. 1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metals* I. 98 To cause bar iron ..to be closely fagotted or bundled together.

† 2. *fig.* To collect, to gather into a mass. (Usually with *up* or *together*.) *Obs.*

a 1628 F. Greville *Sidney* (1652) 235 The former recited particulars, howsoever improperly .. bundled up together. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* 541, I have bundled up all his sins together..for a meet day of punishment. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* III. v. (1695) 243 Under one Term, bundle together a great variety of..Ideas.

3. *intr.* To pack up one's effects in preparation for a journey; hence, to go with all one's luggage or incumbrances. Also, of a number of persons: To go precipitately and in disorder, 'all in a bundle' (cf. 4): chiefly with *in, off, out.*

1787 Burns *Prose Wks.* 25 The devil's bagpiper will touch him off 'Bundle and go!' 1802 G. Colman *Poor Gentl.* v. iii. (L.) Is your ladyship's honour bundling off then? 1845 Kinglake *Eothen* xviii. 282 He made both his wives bundle out. *a* 1863 Whately in Miss Whately *Life & Corr.* (1866) II. 428 'Curates, rectors, archdeacons, deans, bundle in, bundle in!' 1879 Browning *Ivan Iv.* 109 So in we bundled —I and those God gave me once.

4. *trans.* To put or send (persons or things) *away, in, off, out*, etc., hurriedly and unceremoniously. Cf. 'pack off', 'send packing'.

1823 Scott *Peveril* (1865) 63, I will bundle away her rags to the Hall. 1830 De Quincey *Bentley* Wks. VII. 39 When he and his are all bundled off to Hades. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* xvi. 300 She..bundled him into the hut. 1876 E. Jenkins *Blot on Queen's H.* 5 They were bundled out pretty quick. 1878 C. Bethell in *Law Rep.* (1887) 18/1, I have been bundled off to the Cape for a year.

5. *intr.* To sleep in one's clothes on the same bed or couch *with* (as was formerly customary with persons of opposite sexes, in Wales and New England).

1781 S. Peters *Gen. Hist. Connecticut* (Bartlett) It is thought but a piece of civility to ask [a lady] to bundle. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (Bartlett) Van Corlear stopped occasionally in the villages to..dance at country frolics, and bundle with the Vankee lasses. 1842 78 [see Bundling *vbl. sb.*].

Bundled (bʊ·ndl'd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed 1.] Made into bundles, collected in bundles; wrought (as iron) by welding bundles of rods or bars.

1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* III. 316 Root small, fibrous, bundled, a little woolly. 1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metals* I. 98 Those [anchors] which are forged from bundled or scrap iron. 1854 S. Thomson *Wild Fl.* I. (ed. 4) 29 The fasciculated or bundled [root] we see in the bird's-nest orchis. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* IX. 1052 Beds of bundled straw.

Bundler (bʊ·ndlə1). [f. Bundle *v.* + -er 1.]

1. One who makes up (goods) in bundles. In *comb.*, as *wood-bundler*.

1869 *Daily News* 21 May, Bootblacks, wood-bundlers.

2. One who bundles: see Bundle *v.* 5.

† **Bu·ndlet.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Bundle *sb.* + dim. suffix -et.] A small bundle, a fascicle.

1382 Wyclif *Song of Sol.* i. 12 A bundelet of myrre my lemman is to me. 1774 T. West *Antiq. Furness* App. xiii, Two Shields..suspended by Bundlets of Nightshade.

Bundling (bʊ·ndlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Bundle *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb to Bundle, in various senses.

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. v. 129 Haran..and Eden and Sheba ..all near one another (as appeares by their bundling up together). 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 242 That know no other Test of Holy Writ, but the Book-binders bundling them into one Volume. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 109 An amusement in New England .. called bundling. 1842 C. Masson *Jrnl. Balochistan, &c.* III. 287 Many of the Afghan tribes have a custom in wooing, similar to what in Wales is known as bundling-up. 1851 H. Melville *Whale* I. 58 A speechlessly quick..bundling of a man into Eternity. 1878 C. Wake *Evol. Moral.* I. 401 The custom of bundling..among Celtic peoples.

attrib. 1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metals* I. 145 These are at the forge made up into faggots on the bundling bench. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 450 It is..better to employ a bundling press than an ordinary table, as the yarn can then be made up more solidly. 1887 *Scotsman* 19 Mar. *Advt.*, Bundling and packing machinery.

† **Bu·ndwork.** *Obs. rare*−1. [?ad. Du. *bontwerk* fur, peltry; cf. Ger. *buntwerk* (written *bundwerk* by Luther) 'pelzwerk', Grimm.] 1663 *Inv. Ld. J. Gordon's Furniture*, A chapell bed all of bundwork with two peice of hingings and pan.

† **Bu·ndy.** *Obs.* ? *north. dial.* ? A kind of horse. 1591 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* II. (1860) 193 Baie Williamson and soard bundy, coltes, 3*l.* 6/8*d.* .. An old gray bundy and j crooked mare 20/.

† **Bune.** *Obs.* Also 3 buine. [perh. worn down f. OE. *byegen* sb. 'buying', f. *byegan* to Buy; cf. ME. *buð* for *bugged* (3rd pers. sing. pres. of the verb).] Buying, purchase. (In the last quot. a pa. pple. seems required.)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 18 Min ihesu .. þu beadest us þin elming [? *read* elnung] al wiþ uten bune. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 362 (MSS. C. & T.) Me ne mei nout..two þongede schone habben wiðuten bune [MS. N. buggunge]. *Ibid.* 368 (MS. N.) þauh clennesse ne beo nout buine [MS. C. bune] ed God.

Bunewand, var. of Bunwand; see Bun *sb.*1

Bunfyte, obs. form of Benefit.

Bung (bʊŋ), *sb.*1 Also 5 **bunge**, 6 **boung(e.** [Cf. MDu. *bonghe* in same sense, said by Franck to be a regular dial. form for **bonde*, whence the recorded MDu. *bonne*, mod.Du. *bom.*

The Du. word corresponds to MHG. *punt, punte*; the synonymous F. *bonde* is supposed to be adopted from some Teut. lang. It has been conjectured that the source of all these words is the L. *puncta* in the sense of 'hole', and that the synonymous OHG., MHG. *spunt*, mod.G. *spund*, Du. *spon* are originally the same word.]

1. A stopper; *spec.* a large cork stopper for the 'mouth' of a cask, i. e. the hole in the bulge by which it is filled.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 55 Bunge of a wesselle, as a tonne, barelle, botelle, or other lyke. 1530 Palsgr. 202/1 Bung of a tonne or pype. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* iv. § 7 (1681) 54 Put into a vessel, and stopt with a Bung and Rag. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 329 Take out the bung. 1830 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 279. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 64 They are stowed bung up.

2. *transf.* The 'mouth' of a cask; the bung-hole. (Still *dial.*)

1571 Digges *Pantom.* III. xiii. S i b, Take youre rodde.. and let it descende perpendicularly downe thorough the bung. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 274 Stopping the bung of the Vessel. 1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 103 A small cask of rum, with a large bung.

3. *Naut.* A nickname for the master's assistant who superintends the serving of the grog. [Cf. *bung-starter.*]

1863 *Man-of-War* in *Cornh. Mag.* Feb., To..see the grog served out..the discharge of which [duty] has invested them ..with the title of Bungs. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 1 The second master and master's assistant .. are, or used to be..known as 'bungs' in the service.

4. [Perh. not the same word.] a. A bundle of hemp-stalks. b. *Pottery*: A pile of 'seggars' or clay cases in which fine stoneware is baked.

1704 Worlidge *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Watering*, To lay the Bungs (which are bundles of Stalks) in Water. 1832 G. Porter *Porcelain* 57 Each of these piles [of seggars] as it stands, is called a bung. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 614 The 'setters' for china plates..are 'reared' in the oven in 'bungs'.

† 5. = Bum *sb.*1 *Obs. rare.*

1691 *New Disc. Old Intreague* XXVIII. 6.

6. *Comb.*, as *bung-cloth*; **bung-hole**, the hole in a cask, which is closed with the bung; † *transf.* the anus (*obs.*); **bung-knife**, ? a knife for cutting bungs; **bung-starter**, 'a stave shaped like a bat, which, applied to either side of the bung, causes it to start out; also a soubriquet for the captain of the hold; also a name given to the master's assistant serving his apprenticeship for hold duties' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); **bung-stave**, that stave of a cask in which is the bung-hole.

1882 Nares *Seamansh.* (ed. 6) 146 Bungs and *bung cloths. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* III. xii. S b, The diagonall .. lynes from the *bung holes to the..lowest parte of either base. 1611 Cotgr., *Cul de cheval*, a small and ouglie fish, or excrescence of the Sea, resembling a mans bung-hole, and called the red Nettle [=Sea Anemone]. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xii. 255 A cask with a very large bunghole. 1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 40 By his side a skein like a brewers *boung-knife. 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 64 The *bung stave is known by the rivets of the hoops being on that stave. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 144 Its bung-stave is uppermost.

† **Bung,** *sb.*2 *Thieves' Cant. Obs.* Also 6 bong, boong, 6–7 boung. [Origin unknown: the resemblance to OE. *pung* purse (also Fris. *pung* 'purse' in Koolman), is worthy of notice. Cf. quot. 1592 in Bung *v.* 3.]

a. A purse. b. A pick-pocket. Also in *comb.*, as **bung-nipper**, a pick-pocket.

1567 Harman *Caveat* 83/1 Bunge, a pursse. 1592 *Def. Coneycatching* (1859) 4 Some .. would venture all the byte in their houng at dice. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 138 You Cut-purse Rascall, you filthy Bung. 1611 Dekker *Roar. Girle* Wks. 1873 III. 217 Shal you and I nip a bung? shall you and I cut a purse? *a* 1658 Clevelano *Cl. Vind.* (1677) 96 An Authentick Gypsie, that nips your Bung with a Canting Ordinance. 1659 *Caterpillers of Nat. Anat., Bung-Nibber*, or Cut-purse = a pickpocket. 1725 *New Cant. Dict., Bung*, a Purse, Pocket, or Fob..Bung-nippers, Cut-purses.

Bung, *a. Sc.* 'Tipsy, fuddled; a low word' (Jam.). 1721 Ramsay *Epistle to R. H. B.* Wks. 1848 III. 62 When with wine he's bung. *a* 1758 — *Poems* (1844) 84 She .. chang'd her mind, whan bung.

Bung (bʊŋ), *v.* [f. Bung *sb.*1] *trans.*

1. To stop with a bung; also with *down, up.*

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* 431 You must bung it vp very close. 1741 Hanbury in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 674 Unctuous Clay, such as Brewers use to bong their Vessels. 1835 Marryat *Pacha* ii, I had bunged up the cask. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 405/1 The beer [should be] well flattened before bunging down in the casks.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To stop, close; to shut up. Now chiefly in pugilistic slang, *to bung up the eyes.*

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* A iiij, These mutiners..must haue their mouthes bungd with iests. 16*a*8 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 294 My mouth was bung'd vp, I durst not speake. 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* xii. § 3 (1669) 356/2 Resolve to bung up thine ear from all by-discourse. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 53 (1774) II. 139 In the vulgar idiom Bunging your eye. 1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* v, With his eyes bunged up and his face..swollen.

3. To shut *up*, enclose, as in a bunged cask.

1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 23 a, Bung vp all the welth of the Land in their snap-haunce bags. 1775 Garrick in Colman *Posth. Lett.* (1820) 308 Henderson play'd Regulus; & you would have wish'd him bung'd up with his nails, before ye End of ye 3^d act. 1794 J. Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Celebration* Wks. III. 419 Chain'd be the tempests, and well bung'd the rain.

Bungalow (bʊ·ŋgălōu). *Anglo-Indian.* Also 7 **bungale**, 8 **bungula, bungelow, bungilo**, 8–9 **bungalo** (*pl.* -oes), 9 **bungallow.** [a. Hindustani *banglā*, understood to be identical with the adj. of same form, meaning 'belonging to Bengal'.]

A one-storied house (or temporary building, e.g. a summer-house), lightly built, usually with a thatched roof. **Dawk bungalow**: see Dawk.

1676 Streynsham Master *MS. Diary* (India Office) 25 Nov., It was thought fitt .. to sett up Bungales or Hovells .. for all such English in the Company's Service as belong to their Sloopes & Vessells. 1711 [? Thornton] *Engl. Pilot* III. 54 All along the Hughley Shore..almost as far as the Dutch Bungelow. 1754 E. Thompson *Sailor's Lett.* (1766) I. xii. 90 In an evening ..we swing to the Bread and cheese Bungula in our palanquins. 1809 Mar. Graham *Journ. Resid. India* 10 (Y.) We came to a small bungalo or garden-house. *a* 1847 Mrs. Sherwood *Lady of Manor* III. xxi. 239 The bungalows in India .. are, for the most part .. built of unbaked bricks and covered with thatch, having in the centre a hall .. the whole being encompassed by an open verandah. 1875 F. Hall in *Lippincott's Mag.* XV. 338/1 Every day I stopped once or twice at a travellers' bungalow, or rest-house.

Bungee. ? Some kind of fabric. 1760 Goldsmith *Cit. W.* lxxvii, I know these [silks] .. to be no better than your mere flimsy bungees.

Bungell, obs. form of Bungle.

† **Bu·ngerly,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* Also 7 **bungarly.** [f. **bunger* (? for Bungler) + -ly.]

A. *adj.* Unworkmanlike, bungling, slovenly. B. *adv.* Clumsily. Hence **Bu·ngerliness.**

1580 Baret *Alv.* B 1498 Bungerly done, *infabre.* 1584 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. Ep. Ded., Bungerlie to botch up a rich garment, by clouting it with patches of sundrie colours. 1596 Nashe *Have with you, &c.* 91 The bungerliest vearses..that euer were scande. 1598 Florio, *Grossolaneria*, clownishnes..grosnes, bungerlines. 1615 T. Adams *Black Dev.* 18 The more shallow in Knowledge, the more bungerly in wickednesse. 1618 Bolton *Florus* III. x. 199 The Enemies Ships..were bungerly made.

† **Bu·ngie-bird.** *Obs. rare*−1. [app. related to the name 'Friar Bungay' or 'Bungy'. See Ward's *Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay*: Notes 195.] Contemptuous designation for a (? Franciscan) friar.

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 50 Bald and barefoot Bungie birds.

Bungle (bʊ·ŋg'l), *v.* Also 6 **bongyll, boungle**, 7 **bungell.** [App. onomatopœic; cf. Bumble, Brangle, Boggle *v.*

(Prof. Skeat compares Sw. dial. *bangla* to work ineffectually (Rietz), and OSw. *bunga* to strike (Ihre).]

1. *trans.* To do or make in a clumsy or unskilful manner; formerly often with *up, out.* Now, usually, To spoil by unskilful workmanship. Cf. Botch *v.*1

1530 Palsgr. 627/2 A man may bongyll it up in a senyght 1570 Levins *Manip.* 189 To Bungle, *infabre facere.*. 1579 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (1884) 59 They were hudlid and .. bunglid upp in more haste then good speede. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 52 He either wholly spoils it, or at least bungles out a half work. 1791 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1839) I. 247 Never was an affair more completely bungled. 1845 E. Holmes *Mozart* 260 The oratorio..some may expect to be patched or bungled.

2. *intr.* To work or act unskilfully or clumsily; to blunder.

1549 Olde *Erasm. Par. Ephes.* Prol., Bunglyng at the thyng that is ferre aboue my capacitie. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* Notes 139/2 Physis or Nature is sometimes puzzeld and bungells in ill disposed matter. 1791–1824 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1859) II. 498 Shenstone..found that his engraver ..had sadly bungled with the poet's ideal. 1862 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. iv. § 29. 118 Very likely Luther bungled in his arguments.

Bu·ngle, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] A clumsy or unskilful piece of work; a botch, blunder, muddle. Hence **bungle-headed** *a.*

1686 H. More *Antid. Atheism* (1662) 84 The most enormous slip or bungle she could commit. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 150 Those ἁμαρτήματα (as Aristotle calls them) those Errors and Bungles. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 231 The second figure commenced, and I made a sad bungle .. for I had never danced a cotillon. 1865 *Leeds Mercury* 15 Apr., This dear old bungle-headed commercial man.

Bungled (bʊ·ŋg'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ed 1.] Done or made clumsily or unskilfully.

1618 Bolton *Florus* III. viii. 194 They ventured forth to Sea in bungled Boats. 1787 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 310 Spoiling all his plans by a bungled execution. 1825 Waterton *Wand. S. Amer.* III. ii. (1879) 316 On the ground he [the sloth] appeared .. a bungled composition.

Bungler (bʊ·ŋglər). Also 6 bongler, 7 bunglar. [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who bungles; a clumsy unskilful worker.

1533 More *Answ. Poyson. Bk.* Wks. (1557) 1089/1 He is euen but a very bungler. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1738 I. 127 If any Carpenter, Smith, or Weaver, were such a bungler in his Trade. 1820 Irving *Sketch Bk.* II. 326 A bungler at all .. sports that required .. patience or adroitness. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 292 The greatest bungler that ever botched a block of marble.

Hence **Bungler-like** *a.* and *adv.*

1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1634) 491 That Painter .. having bungler-like drawn .. some Cockes. 1613 Cotgr., *Rudement* .. ruggedly, harshly, bunglarlike.

Bu·nglery. *rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -Y 3.] = next.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 656 The deficit of Rice; the bunglery Of protocolling Cupid.

Bungling (bʊ·ŋglĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Bungle *v.*]

1. The action of the verb to Bungle; unskilful or clumsy working or action.

1663 Butler *Hud.* I. II. 330 To prophane a thing So Sacred, with vile Bungling. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* 24 To believe that .. the whole universe is meer bungling & blundring. 1845 Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) V. cxvi. 290 Losing all patience at his bungling.

† **2.** ? Used (for the sake of rime) for *bundling*.

1593 Barnes *Elegies* in Arb. *Garner* V. 412 The viper's youngling..can[not] endure the bongling Within the viper's belly.

Bu·ngling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That bungles; unskilful and clumsy in working.

1589 Nashe in Greene *Menaph.* Ded. (Arb.) 12 Such bungling practitioners in principles. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* Pref. 75 A Bungling Tinker, that makes two Holes, while he mends one. 1747 Costard in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 483 Such Notions .. demonstrate them to be very bungling Astronomers. 1875 T. Hill *True Ord. Studies* 66 Danger of a bungling teacher's extinguishing the child's thirst for knowledge.

2. Of actions: Showing unskilfulness, clumsy.

1598 Florio, *Abbozzamento*, a..bungling peece of worke. 1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* XI. xviii. (1678) 291 It is a shameful and bungling part to do more harm with your hand than the Iron [of an Arrow] hath done. 1773 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 439 Done in an awkward bungling manner. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 644 The bungling attempt of a compiler.

Bunglingly (bʊ·ŋglĭŋlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a bungling manner; unskilfully, clumsily.

1611 Florio, *Acciarpa*, botchinglie, bunglinglie. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VI. 330 When done so bunglingly, that it is detected. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* iii. (1840) 47 They did it but bunglingly. 1864 Mrs. Wood *Trev. Hold.* I. iii. 37 So bunglingly did she execute her commission.

‖ **Bungo** (bʊ·ŋgo). A kind of boat used in the Southern States and in Central America.

1854 J. Stephens *Centr. Amer.* 2 Sundry schooners, bungoes, canoes, and a steamboat, were riding at anchor. *Ibid.* 246 The bungo was about forty feet long, dug out of the trunk of a Guanacaste tree.

† **Bu·ngy,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Cf. Bulgy, Bunchy.] ? Puffed out, protuberant.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 146 Great roules of Calico .. somewhat higher and not so bungy as the Turkish Tulipants. 1638 *Ibid.* 170 His shash or turbant was white and bungie. *Ibid.* 346 The tree is not high nor bungie.

Bunion (bʊ·nyən). Also 8 bunnian, 9 bunnion, bunyan, bunyon. [Of obscure etymology; prob. connected with Bunny[1]. Prof. Skeat regards it as a. It. *bugnone* 'a push, a bile, a blane, a botch' (Florio 1598), f. *bugno* = OF. *bugne* (? whence *bunny*); this suits the form, but the word was until recently so rare in literary use that derivation from Italian seems very unlikely.] An inflamed swelling on the foot, *esp.* of the bursa mucosa at the inside of the ball of the great toe; see quot. 1878.

a 1718 Rowe *Tonson & Congr.*, Warm my bunnians [*footnote*, Jacob's name for his corns] at your fire. 1821 Galt *Ayrsh. Legat.* 198 (Jam.) Miss Mally had an orthodox corn, or bunyan. 1863 C. M. Smith *Deadlock* 248 His bunions never mar his quiet pilgrimage. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 176 When from excessive pressure a bursa forms over one of the tarsal or metatarsal articulations, a bunion is said to be present.

Bunjara, -jarrah, -jarree, var. of Brinjarry.

Bunk (bʊŋk), *sb.*[1] [Of unknown etymology; possibly related to Bank: cf. Bunker. Skeat compares OSw. *bunke* boarding to protect the cargo of a ship from the weather (Ihre). Cf. also Bulk *sb.*[2]]

1. A box or recess in a ship's cabin, railway-carriage, lodging-house, etc., serving for a bed; a sleeping-berth.

1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 58/2 He suddenly fell back upon his bunk. 1859 R. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 47 Some houses have a second story like a ship's bunk. 1862 B. Taylor *Home & Abr.* Ser. II. IV. 363 The Summit House .. where travellers can pass the night in comfortable bunks. 1866 *Harvard Mem. Biog., Peabody* I. 165 At the end of the train, a blue car .. one end of which is decorated with bunks and shelves, which serve as sleeping apartments. 1879 Dixon *Brit. Cyprus* ix. 79, I am lying in a bunk, on board the flag-ship.

2. 'A piece of wood placed on a lumberman's sled to enable it to sustain the end of heavy pieces of timber. *Maine* (*U.S.*).' Bartlett.

† **Bunk,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also **bunken, bunkins.** [Cf. بنك *bunk* 'nascaptha, an odoriferous root', given as Arabic in Johnson's Pers.-Ar.-Eng. Dict., 1852; not in Freytag or Lane.]

A plant (or root) yielding a drug.

1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, iv. Sched., Bunkins, Holliwortles, or pistolachia. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Bunk*, or *Bunken*, a word frequently occurring in the writings of the Arabian physicians .. it was an aromatic root used in cardiac, stomachic, and carminative compositions. 1775 Ash *Bunk*, *Bunken* (in medicine), the leucacantha.

Bunk, *v.*[1] [f. Bunk *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To sleep in a bunk; *hence*, to occupy rough sleeping quarters, camp out. Also, *To bunk it.* (*colloq.*, chiefly U. S.)

1861 C. Anderson *Okavango Riv.* xxvii. 317 They would not let us .. sleep in their huts; we had to bunk it out on the sand. 1884 J. G. Bourke *Snake Dance* v. 53 My comrade and myself bunked together in the double bed. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Aug. 6/1 The Orientals are a 'bunking' people.

Bunk (bʊŋk), *v.*[2] *colloq.* and *slang.* To be off.

1877 E. Peacock *N. W. Lincoln. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Bunk*, to run away, to make off. 1880 Besant & Rice *Seamy Side* ix. 67 Mark my words, Bunk it is. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Bunk*.. budge! be off! *apage*!

Bunker (bʊ·ŋkəɹ). Also 9 bunkart. [Etymology uncertain; cf. Bunk and Banker 4.]

1. A seat or bench ('serving also for a chest' Jamieson). *Sc.*

a 1758 Ramsay *Poems* (1844) 91 Ithers frae aff the bunkers sank. 1790 Burns *Tam o' Shanter* 119 At winnock-bunker .. sat auld Nick. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* ix, No seat accommodated him so well as the 'bunker' at Woodend.

attrib. 1831 *Hone's Year-book* 1127 Upon the bunker seat of the window they found three bottles.

2. An earthen seat or bank in the fields. *dial.*

1805 *Leslie of Powis, &c.* (Jam.) The fishers..built an open bunkart or seat. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Bunker*, a low bank at a road side, a road side channel.

3. A receptacle for coal on board ship; sometimes also (*Sc.*) on land.

1839 *Parl. Report Steam Vessel Accid.* 74 Neither the bunkers nor the coal-hold were cleared out so often as they should be. 1851 *Illust. Lond. News* 24 Bunkers to hold 800 tons of coal. 1864 *Times* 10 Dec., The Cadmus has..her bunkers filled with upwards of 200 tons of coal. 1876 Davis *Polaris Exp.* xviii. 450 The bunkers and bulkheads below deck were torn down.

attrib. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* 594 The trail of smoke from that bunker steamer. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 9/1 Calling .. to embark bunker coals for use on the voyage.

4. *Golf*: 'A sandy hollow formed by the wearing away of the turf on the "links"'. *Sc.*

1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* Let. x, They sat cosily niched into what you might call a *bunker*, a little sand-pit. 1857 Chambers *Inform. People* II. 693/2 This club is useful too for elevating a ball .. over .. bunkers, whins, etc. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 496 A fellow who puts you into a whin or a bunker every other stroke.

Bunkin, obs. variant of Bumpkin.

Bu·nkin. Var. of, or misreading for, Bunting[1].

1570 Levins *Manip.* 133 A Bunkin, bird, *terrancola*.

Bunko (bʊ·ŋko). *U.S. slang.* A swindling game (? at cards). Hence *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *bunko-man, -steerer*, and **Bunko** *v.*

1883 *Philada. Times* No. 2892. 2 Tom's method of bunko was the well-known lottery game. *Ibid.*, There is not a smoother-tongued fellow in the great army of bunko-steerers. 1883 *Standard* 1 Dec. 2/4 'Bunko men', and swindlers .. pick up a very good living. 1883 *Philada. Times* No. 2892. 2 A Reading banker bunkoed.

Bunkum, etc.: see Buncombe, etc.

Bunn(e, obs. f. Bound *sb.*[1] limit, and Bun.

† **Bu·nnell.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* A beverage made from the crushed apples or pears, after nearly all the juice has been expressed for the cider or perry.

1594 Barnfield *Affect. Sheph.* II. xii, Bunnell and Perry I haue for thee. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 1327 A drink much like our Bunnel, in the Perry-countrey.

Bunnet, obs. variant of Bonnet.

† **Bu·nnikin.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. Some early flower.

1657 Purchas *Pol. Flying Ins.* I. xv. 94 Bees gather these flowers following .. In March... Bunnikin.

Bunning, obs. variant of Bunding.

† **Bu·nny**[1]. *Obs.* Forms: 5 **bony,** 6 **bounny,** 7 **bonny,** 6–7 **bunnye,** 6 **bunny.** [perh. a. OF. *bugne, beugne*, var. forms of *bigne*, a swelling caused by a blow; cf. *boine* (dial.) under Boin *v.*; also Bunion.] A lump, hump, or swelling; *spec.* a soft watery swelling on the joints of animals.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 43/2 Bony, or hurtynge Fleumon. *Ibid.* 44/1 Bony, or grete knobbe .. *gibbus*. 1552 Huloet Bowncne or bunnye, *gibba*. 1597 Gerard *Herbal* II. cclxxix. (1633) 793 Continual bunnies and looseness of certain joints. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. lxxvi. 347 The Hough bonny is a round swelling like a Paris ball. 1667 N. Fairfax in *Phil. Trans.* II. 482 In some places his head bled; in others Bunnyes arose. 1784 Sir J. Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* 170 A Bunny, a swelling from a blow.

Bunny[2] (bʊ·nĭ). [f. Bun *sb.*[4] + -Y.]

1. a. A pet name for a rabbit. † **b.** A term of endearment applied to women and children (*obs.*).

1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Bunny*, a Rabbit. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* IV. 74 Downy as any Bunny. 1863 Fr. Kemble *Resid. Georg.* 258 Rabbits .. slightly different from our English bunnies. 1873 G. Davies *Mount. & Mere* vi. 46 Bunny gave a flick of his white tail.

1606 *Wily Beguil.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 252 Sweet Peg .. my honey, my bunny, my duck, my dear. 1691 Ray *S. & E. Country Wds., Bunny* is also used as a flattering word to children.

2. Bunny Mouth: the Common Snapdragon. *Antirrhinum majus.* Also called Rabbit's Mouth.

1846 Sowerby *Brit. Bot.* 1847–78 in Halliwell.

Bu·nny[3]. '*In Mining.* A pipe of ore or a mass—not a vein or lode.' Ure *Dict. Arts.*

Bunny[4] (bʊ·nĭ). *dial.* 'A small ravine opening through the cliff line to the sea; as in Chewton Bunny, Beckton Bunny. Also any small drain, culvert,' etc. Cope *Hampsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 1883.

1873 Blackmore *Cradock N.* xxxi. (1883) 180 The little village of Rushford was happy enough in its bunny. *Ibid.* 181 A boat house at the bottom of the bunny.

Bunsen (bu·nsĕn, bʊ·nsĕn). Attributive use of the name of Professor R. W. E. Bunsen of Heidelberg, denoting appliances invented by him: **Bunsen('s) burner, lamp,** a kind of gas-burner used for heating and for blowpipe work, in which air is burnt along with gas. **Bunsen('s) battery,** a voltaic battery in which the elements are carbon and zinc, and in which nitric and sulphuric acids, or solution of bichromate of potash and sulphuric acid, are employed. **Bunsen cell,** one of the cells of which a Bunsen battery is composed.

1879 Noad *Electricity* (ed. Preece) 179 Bunsen's battery has the cylindrical form of Daniell's. 1870 Tyndall *Heat* II. § 54 As in the case of Bunsen's burner. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 525/1 [He] describes..a Bunsen cell modified by him.

Bunsenite (bu·nsĕnəit). *Min.* [f. Bunsen, the name of the discoverer, + -ite.] A native protoxide of nickel. 1868 Dana *Min.* 134.

Bunt (bʊnt, *sb.*[1] Chiefly *Naut.* [Etymology unknown. Some have compared Da. *bundt*, Sw. *bunt* a bundle which seem to be merely a. Ger. *bund*).] *gen.* A swelling, a pouch- or bag-shaped part of a net, sail, etc.

1. The cavity or bagging part of a fishing-net; also of a napkin or the like when folded or tied so as to form a bag; the funnel or bottom of an eel-trap.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 30 a, The Weare is a frith..hauing in it a bunt or cod. *a* 1648 Digby *Closet Open.* (1677) 216 That the whey may run .. through the bunt of the napkin. 1861 Couch *Brit. Fishes* II. 73 The sean for Mackarel is .. nine fathoms in depth at the middle or bunt. 1880 *Harper's Mag.* LX. 852 As the bunt of the seine nears the shore, silence prevails. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 367 Apparatus .. to be fixed at the end of the bunt of an Eel Trap.

2. 'The middle part of a sail, formed designedly into a bag or cavity, that the sail may gather more wind. In "handed" or "furled" sails, the bunt is the middle gathering which is tossed up on the centre of the yard' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

b. The middle part of a yard: the *Slings*.

c 1582 *Cotton MS. App.* xlvii. (Halliw.) Flying fyshes to breake ther noses agaynst the bunt of the sayle. 1611 Cotgr., *Boursier*, ..to bunt, or leaue a bunt in a sayle. 1627 [see Buntline]. 1678–96 Phillips, *Bunt*, the hollowness which is allowed in making of Sails. 1706 — *Bunt*, (Sea-term) the Bag, Pouch, or middle Part of a Sail, which serves to catch and keep the wind; as The Bunt holds much Leeward Wind, i. e. the Bunt hangs too much to the Leeward. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 86 *Bunt*, the middle-part of the foot of square sails, and the foremost leech of staysails cut with a nock. 1881 Clark Russell *Ocean Fr.-Lance* II. 31 The bunt of the top-gallant sail. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 10 *Slings* or *Bunt*, the middle of a yard where the rigging is placed.

3. *Comb.*, as *bunt-gasket, -whip*; **bunt-jigger,** 'a small gun-tackle purchase .. used in large vessels for bowsing up the bunt of a sail when furling' (*Sailor's Word-bk.*). Also Buntline.

1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 18 Bunt lines, bowlines, and bunt jiggers. *Ibid.* 46 The sail loosers .. overhaul the buntlines and bunt whip.

b. *Bunt fair*, adv. phr.: 'Before the wind' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* II. i, Spooning with a full Sail, bunt fair before the Wind.

Bunt (bʊnt), *sb.*[2] *Bot.* [Origin unknown.]

† **1.** The Puff ball (*Lycoperdon bovista*). Now *dial.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* XVI. xl. I. 490 Tinder, made .. of bunts and withered leaues. 1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* VII. (1623) Q iij, Smother them with Brimstone or Bunt, as you kill Bees. 1878 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, Bunt, *Lycoperdon Bovista*, Nhamp.

2. A parasitic fungoid, *Tilletia caries*, which attacks wheat, filling the grain with black fetid powder; also the disease caused by it.

1797 *Ann. Reg.* 409/2 Wheat .. very much injured by smut-balls or bunts. 1847 Berkeley *Jrnl. Horticult. Soc. London* II. 108 The principal diseases of plants, such as rust, bunt, mildew, etc., are of vegetable origin. 1865 Carter's *Gard. & Farmer's Vade-M.* II. 124 Bunt .. results in a swollen discoloured seed .. On the kernel being broken, it is found to be full of a black stinking powder. 1882 A. Carey *Princ. Agricult.* xix. 164 Bunt, or Smut-ball, the most formidable disease, perhaps, to which wheat is subject.

Bunt, *sb.*[3] *rare*⁻¹. [perh. related to Bun *sb.*[1]] ? A portion of the stem or rachis of corn.

1775 *Specif. Rawlinsons Patent* No. 1099 A coarse try [sieve] to convey the bunts from the chaff and corn.

Bunt, *sb.*[4] ? *Obs.* [f. Bunt *v.*[3]] **a.** An instrument for sifting meal. **b.** in *comb.* **bunt-mill,** a machine for cleaning corn.

1794 STEDMAN *Surinam* (1813) II. xxvi. 298 Their dancing music .. is not unlike that of a baker's bunt, when he separates the flour from the bran. *Ibid.* xxix. 369 Separated from the chaff through a bunt-mill.

Bunt (bʊnt), *sb.*[5] *Sc.* and *dial.* [Var. and perh. more original form of BUN *sb.*3] The tail of a hare or rabbit.

1805 A. SCOTT *Hare's Compl.* in *Poems* 79 (JAM.) A strolling hound Had near hand catched me by the bunt. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Lincoln. Gloss. Bunt*, the tail of a rabbit.

Bunt, *sb.*[6] *local.* A medium quality of fagot.

'There are three classes of fagots for household use in Sussex, 1. brish fagots or kiln fagots, 2. seconds, spray fagots, lordings, or bunts, 3. house-fagots (the best quality).' —Rev. W. D. Parish.

1884 *West Sussex G.* 25 Sept. *Advt.*, Clearance Stock of Agricultural Drain Tiles, Pipes, Bricks, etc., and a quantity of Bunts, Faggots, Mare, Pony, and other stock.

Bunt, *sb.*[7] *cant.* [Of unknown origin: cf. BUNCE.] An extra profit or gain; something to the good. (See quot.)

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I, 33 'Boys' deputed to sell a man's goods for a certain sum, all over that amount being the boy's profit or bunts [on p. 470 spelt *bunse*]. 1881 *Cheq. Career* 270 In the stable .. in livery-stables, there is a box into which all tips are placed. This is called 'Bunt'.

Bunt, *sb.*[8] *dial.* The action of BUNT *v.*[2]

1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial.* s.v., A bunt is described to me as a push with a knock in it, or a knock with a push in it.

Bunt, *v.*[1] *Naut.* [f. BUNT *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* 'To haul up the middle part of (a sail) in furling' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1611 COTGR., *Bourser*, to bunt, or leaue a bunt in a sayle. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 449 Haul'd up my courses, bunted my main sail.

2. *intr.* Of a sail: To swell, to belly.

1681 [see BUNTING *vbl. sb.*]. 1755 in JOHNSON, and in mod. Dicts. (Not in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*)

Bunt, *v.*[2] Chiefly *dial.* [cf. BUTT *v.*; also BUNCH, BOUNCE; Breton has *bounta* in same sense, but connexion is scarcely possible.] *trans.* and *intr.* To strike, knock, push, butt.

1825 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Bunt*, to strike with the head, as a young animal pushes the udder of its dam. 1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 203 When the gusty shocks of broad-side pressure bunt upon the house. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial.*, *Bunt*, to rock a cradle with the foot; to push or butt.

Bunt, *v.*[3] *dial.* [Etymology unknown: goes with BUNT *sb.*[4] (In the 13th c. quot. we might read *bountep*, as a possible variant of *bultep*, from BOLT *v.*[1]; but the spelling with *ou* does not otherwise occur until 15th c., and is peculiarly northern.] *trans.* To sift (meal).

1340 *Ayenb.* 93 Ase þe ilke þet bonteþ þet mele, þet to-delþ þet flour uram þe bren. 1880 MISS COURTNEY *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Bunting*, sifting flour. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Bunt*, to sift meal.

Bunted (bʊ·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. BUNT *sb.*[2] 2 + -ED[2].] Of wheat: Infected with bunt.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 318 Bunted wheat often forms a large proportion in flour, and is used more particularly for the manufacture of gingerbread.

† **Bunter**[1] (bʊ·ntəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Etymology unknown.] 'A cant word for a woman who picks up rags about the street; and used, by way of contempt, for any low vulgar woman.' J. Also *attrib.*

1707 E. WARD *Hudibras Rediv.* II. ii. ii. (1715) 25 Punks, Strolers, Market Dames, and Bunters. 1721 BAILEY, *Bunter*, a gatherer of Rags in the Streets for the making of Paper. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 184 A nasty bunter or stinking dirty fish drab. 1759 H. WALPOLE *Par. Register* in A. Dobson *Fielding* v. 118 There Fielding met his bunter muse. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 542, I heard a bunter at the Horse-guards last Friday evening swear she would not venture into the Park. 1819 *Abeillard & Hel.* 344 Complete fox-hunters and much addicted to the bunters.

‖ **Bunter**[2] (bu·ntər). *Geol.* Short for *bunter Sandstein*, i.e. 'mottled sandstone', German name for the New Red Sandstone.

[1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* xiii. (1850) 187 The Muschelkalk, Keuper, and Bunter Sandstein.] 1874 — *Elem. Geol.* xxii. (1885) 331 The basement beds of the Keuper rest with a slight unconformability, upon an eroded surface of the Bunter. 1881 J. E. LEE *Note-bk. Amat. Geol.* 72 The bone-bed has evidently filled cracks or hollows in the 'bunter'.

Bunter[3], *dial.* [f. BUNT *v.*[3]] 'An old-fashioned machine for cleaning corn.' Parish *Sussex Dial.* 1875.

Bunting (bʊ·ntiŋ), *sb.*[1] Also 4 **bountyng**, 5 **buntynge**; cf. the variants BUNKIN, BUNTYLE, BUNTLIN. [Origin unknown: Skeat suggests comparison with BUNT *v.*[2], Sc. *buntin* short and thick, plump (see 3), BUNT *sb.*[5], Welsh *bontin* the rump, *bontinog* large-buttocked.]

1. The English name of a group of insessorial birds, the *Emberizinæ*, a sub-family of *Fringillidæ* allied to the larks. The chief species are the **Common B.** (*E. miliaris*), also called **Corn B.**; **Yellow B.** (*E. citrinella*) = YELLOW-HAMMER; **Black-headed B.**; **Reed B.** (*E. schœniclus*); **Snow B.** (*Plectrophanes nivalis*), a bird inhabiting the arctic regions, and visiting Britain in the winter; **Rice B.** (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) = BOBOLINK.

c 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* xl. ix. 40 Ich wold ich were a threstelcok, A bountyng other a lavercok. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 56 Buntynge, byrde, *pratellus*. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. v. 7, I tooke this Larke for a bunting. 1655 MOUFFET & BENN. *Health's Improv.* (1746) 188 Buntings feed chiefly upon little Worms. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xiii. (1853) 57 The bunting does not leave this country in the winter. 1878 MARKHAM *Gt. Frozen Sea* xxiv. Great excitement was caused by the appearance of a snow bunting.

2. The grey shrimp (*Crangon vulgaris*).

1836 *Scenes Comm. by Land & S.* 92 Red shrimps, white shrimps, and buntings, or grey shrimps, of which the last are most esteemed for their flavour.

3. A term of endearment: in 'baby bunting', the meaning (if there be any at all) may possibly be as in Jamieson's '*buntin*, short and thick, as a buntin brat, a plump child'.

1665 DAVENANT *Wits* III. i, Bunting [to the speaker's wife] in very deed, You are to blame. *Nursery Rime*, Bye, baby bunting, Father's gone a hunting.

Bu·nting, *sb.*[2] Also 8–9 **buntine.** [Origin uncertain: it has been conjecturally derived from BUNT *v.*[3] to sift, bolt. The analogy of the Fr. *étamine*, which means both bolting-cloth and bunting, supports this derivation, although there is no evidence that *bunting* was ever actually used for 'bolting-cloth'. The fact mentioned in quot. 1836 would suggest connexion with Gcr. *bunt*, Du. *bont* parti-coloured. (The word is not in Beawes *Lex Mercatoria Rediviva* 1752, which has always *estamina, -as*.)] 'An open-made worsted stuff, used for making flags' (Ure *Dict. Arts*); also in general, a flag, or flags collectively.

1742 *Navy Board Letter to L. C. A.* 24 Sept. (MS. in Pub. Rec. O.) The French and Spanish colours allowed his Majesty's Ships are of bunting, whereas those used by the French and Spanish are of linen. 1755 JOHNSON, *Bunting*, the stuff of which a ship's colours are made. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Buntine*, a thin woollen stuff, of which the colours and signals of a ship are usually formed. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxxvi, Up goes her bunting. 1836 *Scenes Comm. by Land & S.* 235 Buntine is a thin open sort of woollen stuff .. it is woven in stripes, blue, white, red. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1879) 161 A net made of bunting. 1871 PITMAN *Phonogr.* 7 Bunting, streaming from the masthead.

Bu·nting, *vbl. sb.* [f. BUNT *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The bellying, bulging, or swelling of a sail, a net, etc.

1681 *Phil. Collect.* XII. No. 3. 62 Without any bellying, bunting, or curvity in the superficies thereof.

Bunting (bʊ·ntiŋ), *ppl. a.* [Of various origin: senses 1, 2, f. BUNT *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. Of a sail: Bellying, swelling.

a 1702 R. HOOKE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 141 To prefer bellying or bunting sails to such as were hauled taught.

2. Swelling, plump; filled out, rounded, short and thick. (But *bunting lamb* may be from BUNT *v.*[2])

1584 PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* I. i, I have brought a twagger for the nones, A bunting lamb. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. I. xvii. (1635) 108 Barley for your seede .. elect that which is whitest, fullest, and roundest, being as the Plough-man calles it, a full bunting Corne. 1808–25 JAMIESON *Dict.*, *Buntin*, short and thick; as a buntin brat, a plump child, Roxb.

3. ? Resembling a rabbit's bunt: short and cocked.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 259/2 The stork .. hath but a short bunting Tail.

4. ? Untidy, tawdry.

1759 *Compl. Lett.-Writer* (ed. 6) 224 A large Pattern embroider'd Gown .. which .. was unfashionable and bunting. 1839 C. CLARK *J. Noakes* 13 When yow saa Mary drest, Nought she had on look'd bunting.

Bunting crow (bʊ·ntiŋ krōu). [Du. *bonte-kraai*, f. *bont* parti-coloured + *kraai* crow; infl. by BUNTING *sb.*[1]] The Hooded Crow (*Corvus cornix*).

[1658 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Bonte-kraaye*, a Pide Crowe, or a Roiston crowe.] 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 62 Bunting crow—a name for the Crow.

Bu·ntlin. *Sc.* a. = BUNTING *sb.*[1] 1.

17.. *Hynde Etin* in Child's *Ballads* I. 296 We'll shoot the laverock in the lift, The buntlin on the tree.

Buntline (bʊ·ntləin). *Naut.* [f. BUNT *sb.*[1] + LINE.]

1. A rope fastened to the foot-rope of a sail and passing in front of the canvas, so as to prevent it from 'bellying' when being furled.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 22 Bunt lines is .. a small rope .. to trice or draw vp the Bunt of the saile, when you farthell or make it vp. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* I. x. (ed. 4) 139 Endeavouring to hand the top-sails, the clew-lines and bunt-lines broke. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 70 The jigger was bent on to the slack of the buntlines.

2. *Comb.*, as *buntline-cringle*; **buntline-cloth, buntline-span** (see quots.).

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 86 *Buntline Cloth*, the lining sewed up the sail, in the direction of the buntline, to prevent the sail being chafed. 1882 NARES *Seamansh.* (ed. 6) 80 A buntline span is a short piece of rope, with a thimble spliced into one end, through which the buntline is rove; they are used to keep the sail, when hauled up by the buntlines, from being blown away from the yard.

† **Bu·ntyle,** obs. var. of BUNTING *sb.*[1]

c 1450 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 702 *Hic pratellus*, a buntyle.

Bunwand: see BUN *sb.*[1]

Bunweed (bʊ·nwīd). *Herb.* [Another form of BENWEED, occurring also as *binweed*, *bindweed*: etymological form and derivation uncertain.] A Scotch name of the Ragweed (*Senecio Jacobæa*).

a 1455 HOLLAND *Houlate* xxvii. 12 Bot a blak bunwede. 1812 J. WILSON *Renfrewsh.* 136 (JAM.) Prevailing weeds in meadows and grass lands are rag-wort or bindweed, *Senecio jacobea*. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* June 266 The Scottish witches always went by air on broomsticks and bunweeds. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) II. 22 Sitting among the binweeds and thistles.

Buoy (boi, bwoi), *sb.* Forms: 5–7 **boye**, 6 **bwoy**, (**buie, buy,**) 6–8 **boy**, (7 **bouye, buye, boigh, bowie, boa**, *pl.* **boes**), 7– **buoy.** [15th c. *boye* corresponds to OF. *boye* (Diez), *boyee* (Palsgr.), modF. *bouée*, Norm. *boie* (Littré), Sp. *boya*, Pg. *boia* 'buoy'; Du. *boei*, MDu. *boeie* 'buoy', and 'fetter'; the same word as OF. *boie, buie, boe, bue, beue*, Pr. *boia*, OSp. *boya* fetter, chain:—L. *boia* halter, fetter (cf. BOY *sb.*[2]); applied to a buoy because of its being fettered to a spot. It is not clear whether the Eng. was originally from OF., or MDu. The pronunciation (bwoi), indicated already in Hakluyt, is recognized by all orthoepists British and American; but (boi) is universal among sailors, and now prevalent in England: Annandale's *Imperial Dictionary*, 1885, has (boi or bwoi), Cassell's *Encyclopædic Dict.*, 1879, says '*u* silent'. Some orthoepists give bm̄i.]

1. A floating object fastened in a particular place to point out the position of things under the water (as anchors, shoals, rocks), or the course which ships have to take; or to float a cable in a rocky anchorage to prevent its chafing against the rocks (= *cable-buoy*, *mooring-buoy*). *Bell-buoy*, a buoy fitted with a bell, to ring with the agitation of the water, and so give warning of danger. See also CAN-BUOY, NUN-BUOY. b. Something adapted to buoy up or keep afloat a person in the water (= *life-buoy*).

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 325 Kabeles, and an hawser, and ij. boyes. 1530 PALSGR. 199/1 Boy of an ancre, *boyee*. 1584 R. NORMAN *Safeguard of Sailers* 6 The markes of the southern Buie. *Ib.* 10 The Buy upon the Nes. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 490 Marking .. how ur bwoy floated vpon the water. 1634 BREERETON *Trav.* (1844) 4 The Flats .. where buoys are placed, 'twixt which all ships are to sail. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 41 An Harbour .. where a Boy and a Cord two Inches Diameter will be sufficient to a hold a Ship. 1802 SOUTHEY *Inchcape Rock*, That bell on the Inchcape Rock; On a buoy in the storm it floated and swung, And over the waves its warning rung. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 25 The Buoys which mark the entrance into the Maas. 1884 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xl. 315 The melancholy cadence of the bell-buoy.

2. *fig.* Something which marks out a course, indicates danger, or keeps one afloat.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) Pref. 10 Which haue waded so farre .. as the Bowies and markes of holy Scriptures doe teach them. 1660 Z. CROFTON *Fasten. St. Peter's Fett.* To Rdr. 7 Reformed Churches [are made] our lanched boighs to detect our dangers. *a* 1770 G. WHITEFIELD *Serm.* xxxii. Wks. (1772) VI. 16 Love .. is a .. buoy against the tempests of this boisterous world. 1803 BRISTED *Pedest. Tour* I. 149 Having no intellectual buoy by which to steer his course.

3. *attrib.* (See also BUOY-ROPE.)

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. vii. § 6. 186 Cone with Cone: having Base to Base .. Buoy figure. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xiii. 225 The buoy end is carried in the left hand. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 167 Masters in the buoy or light service.

Buoy (boi, bwoi), *v.* Also 7 **boy, bouy.** [In senses 1–3 app. adapted from some foreign source: cf. Sp. *boyar* to float (f. *boya* BUOY sb.), and see BUOYANT; in sense 4 from the sb.]

† 1. *intr.* To rise to, or float on, the surface of a liquid; to rise, swell (as the sea). *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vii. 60 The Sea, with such a storme .. would haue buoy'd vp And quench'd the Stelled fires. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* II. 1617 Our Wine wee saued which boyed to the shoare. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 73 Which will not allow an heavy body left to itself within a flowsom one that is lighter, to buoy up.

† b. *fig. Obs.*

1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 463 Rising merit will buoy up at last. 1716–8 — in *Lady M. W. Montague's Lett.* I. viii. 24 Folly .. will buoy up .. in spite of all our art to keep it down. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI. 251 When the great Soul buoys up to this high Point.

2. *trans.* To keep from sinking (in a fluid), to keep afloat; *transf.* to keep up, support, sustain. (Usually with *up*.)

1651 T. BARKER *Art Angling* (1653) 8 The menow may swim .. being boyed up with a Cork or Quill. 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 490 It is as hard to sink a cork, as to buoy up a lump of lead. 1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 3 The bat and flying squirrel .. have wings to buoy themselves up in the air. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* II. v. (1849) 113 Thus buoyed up, he floated on the waves.

b. To raise to the surface of a liquid; to bring afloat (e.g. a sunken ship).

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Cust. Country* I. i, I will descend to thee, And buoy thee up. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 196/3 She sunk, with a Lighter .. Great care is taking to Buoy them up with all the speed that may be. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 297 They .. buoy up some particles of the iron & carry it to the surface.

3. *fig.* To keep up, keep from sinking, support, sustain, (persons, courage, hope, heart, spirits, etc.). (Usually with *up*.)

1645 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* IV. I. 136 Lord Byron buoy'd up with continual hopes. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 821 Brave to buoy the State. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III*, (1845) I. ix. 135 France had been buoyed up by the ambition .. of Spain. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* xliii, The hopes which had been .. buoying me up.

b. To raise, lift, cause to rise (the heart, spirits, etc.). (Usually with *up*.)

1652 J. WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 181 They ought to .. boüy them up out of that gulf of miserie whereinto they were plunged. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 262 Hearts sunk down are not to be boyed up. *a* 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 86 Buoyed up to the highest point of practical vigour. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 185 The spirits of thy life depart Daily to heaven with her—they so are buoy'd With their desire.

4. To furnish or mark with a buoy or buoys; to mark as with a buoy (rarely with *out*).

1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 36 Which shold [=shoal] John Douglas boyed and bekonned for them before. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4350/3 They have .. lately buoy'd a new Chanel .. with 3 Black Buoys. 1710 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 49 The buoying out of Formby Channell. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 215 The captain sounded and buoyed the bar. 1883 DK. ARGYLL *Sp. Ho. Lords* 19 July, Rocks on the [Scotch] west coast are not sufficiently buoyed and beaconed.

Buoyage (boi·ĕdʒ, hwoi-). [f. BUOY *v.* and *sb.* + -AGE.] The providing of (or with) buoys.

1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 29 Buoyage of the River Tees. 1863 *Standard* 5 Sept. 3/1 Charged equally by law with the buoyage, beaconage, and lights of the river. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 8 Dec. 769/1 Proposal for a uniform system of buoyage.

Buoyance (boi·ăns, bwoi-). [f. BUOYANT: see -ANCE.]

1. = BUOYANCY. (*poet.* or *rhetorical.*)

1821 LOCKHART *Valerius* III. iii. 86 The words..produced I know not what of buoyance and of emotion. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *To Nautilus* in *Q. Rev.* XLIX. 520 Leap along with gladsome buoyance.

2. A contrivance for imparting buoyancy to boats.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 39 The side buoyance can be taken out and repaired .. Punt, fitted with buoyance, if swamped not to sink.

Buoyancy (boi·ănsi, bwoi-). Also 8 **boyaney**. [f. BUOYANT: see -ANCY.] The quality of being buoyant.

1. Power of floating (on liquid or fluid); tendency to float. **b.** As an attribute of the liquid: Power of supporting a floating body (*rare*). **c.** *Hydrostatics*: Loss of weight due to immersion in a liquid; the vertical upward pressure of a liquid on an immersed or floating body, which is equal to the weight of displaced liquid; also of the lower layers of a liquid on those above.

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 9 All the winged Tribes owe their Flight and Boyancy hereunto. 1765 WILKINSON in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 97 The cork had not .. lost any force of buoyancy. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 248 When the stone was got up to the surface of the water .. becoming heavier by losing its buoyancy. 1831 LARDNER *Hydrostat.* v. 97 The support, whether partial or total, which a solid receives from a liquid .. is expressed by the term buoyancy. 1868 WRIGHT *Ocean World* i. 19 The saltness of sea water increases its density, and at the same time its buoyancy.

2. *fig.* Elasticity of spirit, lightheartedness; capacity for recovering after depression.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug., The reckless buoyancy of young blood. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 516 There is neither fancy, nor brilliancy, nor buoyancy, about him. 1866 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 249, I have noticed .. a decided change in my buoyancy and hopefulness. 1886 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* III. 102 To the last he retained his extraordinary buoyancy.

3. Tendency to rise (in the price of stocks and shares), in the national revenue, etc.

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Dec. 4/1 Considerable buoyancy was developed owing to a smart recovery on the Paris Bourse.

Buoyant (boi·ănt, bwoi-), *a.* Also 6 **boyent**, 7 **boyant**. [perhaps ad. Sp. *boyante* in same sense, or OF. *bouyant* (app. also synonymous, though explained differently in Godef.); in Eng. it is app. older than BUOY *v.* See -ANT¹.]

1. Having the power of floating, tending to float; floating.

1578 W. BOURNE *Treas. for Trav.* IV. x, The syde [of a ship] being rounde and full, it is the more boyenter a great deale. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 442 *note*, The Air-Bladder [of a fish] makes the Body more or less buoyant. 1765 WILKINSON in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 98 The buoyant power of cork in fresh water. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* Mar. 210 Produced from seed buoyant in the atmosphere. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 40/2 Filled with air, which renders the whole animal so buoyant that it floats on the surface.

b. Lightly elastic.

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 70/1 The quick and buoyant motions of the lively child.

c. *fig.* Tending to rise or keep up.

c 1661 *Mrq. Argyle's Will, &c.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 30/2 His Vices were most notorious and boyant. 1808 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1869) 112 Religion is so noble and powerful a consideration—it is so buoyant and so unsubmergible. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xxi. (ed. 3) 282 That part of the public revenue is most buoyant.

2. Of liquid: Having the power of keeping bodies afloat on its surface.

1692 DRYDEN *Eleonora* Ded. (Globe), The water under me was buoyant. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. iii, These limbs that buoyant wave hath borne. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 324 The buoyant waters of emotion and sentiment.

3. *fig.* Of the spirits: Easily recovering from depression, elastic, light. Of persons: Light-hearted, cheerful, hopeful.

a 1748 THOMSON *Wks.* (1766) I. 130 Nerves .. full of buoyant spirit. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 211/1 A man of buoyant and animated valour. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 338 My spirits were most buoyant after a temporary prostration. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 198 His buoyant spirits were continually breaking out in troublesome frolics. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. I. 105 The buoyant confidence of youth.

4. *Comb.*, as *buoyant-minded* adj.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charm. Sea* iii. 27 One or two of the .. more buoyant-minded of the party.

Buoy·antly, *adv.* In a buoyant manner.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 24 We might fail to carry him buoyantly over. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnie.* xiv. 225, I could not have been more buoyantly expectant. 1883 *Knowledge* 22 June 370/2 Shares went up buoyantly.

† **Buoy·antness.** *Obs. rare.* = BUOYANCY.

1668 *Proc. Royal Soc.* III. 395 (L.), The lightness and buoyantness of the rope. 1716 J. PERRY *State of Russ.* 121 The Air being .. without that Strength of Elasticity or Buoyantness that is occasioned by the Heat of the Sun.

Buoyed (boid, bwoid), *ppl. a.* [f. BUOY *v.*]

1. Kept afloat, supported, etc.: see BUOY *v.*

2. Furnished with a buoy or buoys.

1881 *Philada. Record.* No. 3438. 2 The best lighted and buoyed river in the world. 1881 *Echo* 28 June 3/1 The buoyed end of the new American cable.

Buoy-rope (b(w)oi·rōup). [f. BUOY *sb.* + ROPE.] The rope by which the buoy is fastened to the anchor. † Also *transf.* (quot. 1562 used for a woman's pig-tail).

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 64 Except hir maide shewe a fayre paire of heeles, She haleth her by the boy rope, tyll her braines ake. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* III. 65 a/2 Cleere, cleere the boighrope, steddy, well steered. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6129/3 Twelve Fathom of a Buoy Rope of six Inches and an half. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 56 If the cable should be slipped or parted, the buoy-rope is used for weighing.

Buplever (bi·upleːvəɹ). *Bot.* [a. F. *buplèvre* :— L. *bupleurum*, a. Gr. *βούπλευρον*, f. *βου-* ox + *πλευρόν* rib.] The plant Hare's-ear or Thoroughwax. 'An English name adapted from the French, proposed by Bentham' (*Treas. Bot.*).

1881 G. ALLEN in *Cornh. Mag.* June 706 The narrow buplever flowers only at Torquay and in Jersey and Guernsey. *Ibid.* 716 Torquay .. shares a southern buplever with the Channel Islands.

‖ **Buprestis** (bi·upreːstis). [L. *buprestis*, a. Gr. *βούπρηστις*, lit. 'ox-burner'.]

1. An unidentified insect of the ancients, very harmful to cattle; 'perhaps of the genus Mylabris' (Kirby and Spence).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xiii. (1495) 773 This Burestes lyeth amonge herbes and grasse: and the oxe swalowyth this beste, and whan this Burestes is swalowed he chaufeth sodenly the lyuour of the oxe and makyth hym breke with grete payne and sorowe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 377 There is a kind of insect or flie called Buprestis .. kine and oxen catch much harme by this flie. [1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1001, I have seen about Heidelberg two Buprestes like Scarabees.]

2. *Zool.* A genus of beetles, natives of the tropics, remarkable for brilliant colouring. Hence the family *Buprestidæ*, rarely anglicized as **Bupre·stidans**.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 364 The most splendid and brilliant of the whole Order, the Buprestidans.

Bur, burr (bəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4 **borre**, 4–7 **burre**, 6– **bur**, 7– **burr**. [app. identical or cogn. with Da. *borre* bur, burdock, Sw. *borre* sea-urchin, and in comb. *kard-borre* burdock, though the word is not found in ON., nor in Eng. before the 14th c. A derivation from F. *bourre* 'rough hair, flock of wool', labours under the difficulty that the F. word is not found ever to have had the sense which Eng. *bur* shares with Da. and Sw. *borre*; nor does the Eng. word show the wider sense of F. *bourre*.

The spelling of this and various other words or senses of words, phonetically and perhaps even etymologically identical with it, is very unsettled: in nearly all *burr* is an earlier spelling, but in the present word *bur* is now usual. See further under BURR.]

1. Any rough or prickly seed-vessel or flower-head of a plant: *esp.* the flower-head of the Burdock (*Arctium lappa*); also, the small seed-vessel of the Goose-grass (*Galium aparine*) and other plants; the husk of the chestnut.

c 1330 *Arth. & Mer.* 8290 Togider thai cleued .. So with other doth the burre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 56 Burre, *lappa, glis.* *a* 1547 J. HEYWOOD *Four P's* in Dodsley (1780) I. 87 Hys eares as ruged as burres. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 13 They are but burs, Cosen, throwne vpon thee in holiday foolerie .. our very petty-coates will catch them. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 87 Like the Burre or Husk of a Chestnut. 1779 MRS. DELANY *Lett.* Ser. II. II. 425 Goose grass or cleavers..does not bear burrs (which are the seed vessels) till after the time of its flowring. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 316 The burr of a Scots thistle. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 87 Fruits, beset with prickles, are truly burs, clinging very readily to any object. 1874 ROE *Open. Chestnut Burr* xiii, She took the burr from his hand and plucking out the chestnut tossed the burr away.

b. Phr. *To stick* (*cleave, cling*, etc.) *like a bur.*

c 1330 [see above]. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (1847) 43 Together they cleve more fast then do burres. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iii. 189, I am a kind of Burre, I shal sticke. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1727) 59 When a fellow stuck like a bur, that there was no shaking him off. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* V, Friends who will hang like burs upon his coat. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiv. 81 It fastens itself like a burr on the memory.

c. The female catkin or 'cone' of the hop before fertilization. [Possibly a different word: in Fr. the vine when coming into bud is said to be *en bourre*; cf. 5.]

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 396 The male hop has its .. pollen previously perfected, so as to impregnate the stigma or bur of the female. *Ibid.* 403 About the middle of this month [July] the hop .. begins to put forth bloom, which is called 'coming out into bur'. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 51 It is worse than useless to wash the plants after they are in burr, or blossom.

2. Any plant which produces burs, esp. *Arctium lappa* (the Burdock), and the genus *Xanthium*.

1480 *Cath. Angl.* 48 A Burre .. *paliurus*. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 38 a, The great Burre, which is more commonly known then commended. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* F viij, The rote of a little burre sodden in Vinegar. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 350 Where may she wander now .. amongst rude burs and thistles? 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1845) I. 33 We found ourselves..among sand-hills, stunted bushes, burs, and phoke. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-Dr.* 66 Bur and brake and briar.

3. *fig.* That which clings like a bur; a thing or person difficult to get rid of or 'shake off'.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 260 Hang off thou cat, thou bur. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* III. Wks. 1874 IV. 51 This burre will still cleaue to me; what, no meanes To shake him off? 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Burre*, a Hanger on, or Dependant. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 119 The burr has a pawky expression that's no canny.

4. *fig.* 'Bur in the throat': anything that appears to stick in the throat or that produces a choking sensation, accumulation of phlegm, huskiness; 'a lump in the throat'.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 306 Smoke and smorþre .. Til he be bler-eyed oþer blynde 'and þe borre [*v.r.* burre] in hus þrote. 1609 *Ev. Wom. in Hum.* II. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Theres hemming indeede, like a Cat .. with a burre in her throate. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Wks. 1738 I. 74 Their honest .. natures coming to the Universities .. were sent home again with..a scholastical Bur in their throats. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. ccxiii. 319, I hemm'd once or twice (for it gave me a bur in my throat).

5. A knob or knot in a tree; also, one of the 'buds' or pimples characteristic of the farcy. [Perhaps a distinct word: cf. F. *bourre* vine-bud (see 1 c) *bourrelet* 'round swelling on a tree'.]

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Maple*, That which is fullest of Knots and Burs is of greatest Value. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6397/2 Several Burs, Remains of the Farcy. 1869 MASTERS *Veg. Terat.* 347 The large 'gnaurs' or 'burrs', met with in elms, etc., also in certain varieties of apples.

6. The rounded knob forming the base of a deer's horn. [Cf. BURL, bud of a deer's horn.]

1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* 236 The round roll of pyrled horne that is next to the head of an harte is called the Burre. 1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1706) 65 The Bur is next the Head; and that which is about the Bur, is called Pearles. 1736 DALE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 386 The Moose hath a branched Brow-Antler between the Burr and the Palm. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 148 Horns .. with a branch above the burr pointing forward.

b. (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Burrs denote bits of flesh adjoining to the horns of a beef's hide, cut off by poor women after it is brought to market.

7. *dial.* See quots. [? from sense 1.]

1863 ATKINSON *Danby Province., N. Riding Yorksh.*, *Bur*, the stone or other obstacle placed behind the wheel. 1875 *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Bur*, (1) an impediment; an annoyance; (2) the drag-chain and shoe for fastening up a carriage wheel when going down a hill.

8. *Comb.*, as *bur-breeding, -head, -leaf-, -root*; **bur-bark**, the fibrous bark of *Triumfetta semitriloba*, a tropical shrub bearing prickly fruits or burs; **bur-flag** = *bur-reed*; **bur-grass**, *Sc.* ? a species of Carex; **bur-knot** = BUR 6; **bur-marigold**, popular name of the genus *Bidens*; † **bur-nettle**, perhaps *Urtica pilulifera*; **bur-oak**, *Quercus macrocarpa* of N. America; **bur-parsley**, the genus *Caucalis*, esp. *C. daucoides*, an umbelliferous weed with prickly fruit; **bur-reed**, common name of the genus *Sparganium*; **bur-thistle**, *Carduus lanceolatus*, also called Spear-thistle; **bur-weed**, *Xanthium strumarium*; also other plants producing burs, as *Galium aparine* (Goose-grass), *Caucalis nodosa*, and the genus *Triumfetta*. See also BURDOCK.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 233 The *Bur-Bark. The plant is common in Jamaica. 1630 DRAYTON *Muses Elysium* III. (R.) By the rough *bur breeding docks Ranker than the oldest fox. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. xxix. 463 A coarse kind of grass called *'bur-grass'. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* V. 412 *Spear-heads for battle, *burr-heads for the joust.' 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 48 A *Burre hylle, *lappetum, est locus vbi crescunt lappe.* 1615 LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* III. vii. (1668) 15 A *bur-knot..taken from an Apple-tree. 1634 BP. HALL *Occas. Med.* cxiii. Wks. (1808) 204 On a *bur-leaf. 1833 in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 1. 29. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, **Bur Marigold*, a composite flower allied to the marigold, with seeds that adhere to the clothes like burs. 1713 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 36 Common *Bur-Nettle. 1865 C. A. JOHNS in *Treas. Bot.* I. 241 The *Bur

Parsley .. is a British plant, growing in corn-fields in a chalky soil. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. xxx. § 2. 41 These plants of some are called Sparganium .. I rather call them *Burre Reede. 1769 SIR J. HILL *Fam. Herbal* (1789) 98 *Bur-Reed*, a common water-plant, with rough heads of seeds. 1883 G. C. DAVIES in *Pall Mall G.* 26 Oct. 4/2 The eye to see beauty in bur-reeds and sweet-sedges. 1650 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 43 Asparagus, pith of Artichokes and *Burre-roots boiled. 1787 BURNS *Ep. Miss Scott* ii, The rough *burr-thistle, spreading wide. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I. s. v. Burr, *Burrweed, *Sparganium ramosum.* 1882 G. ALLEN *Colours of Fl.* iv. 84 Unless .. like .. *Xanthium strumarium*, burweed, they have declined as far as colourless or green florets.

¶ See also BURR *sb.* in all senses.

Bur, *v.*[1] [f. prec.: cf. also BURR *sb.*6] *trans.* To remove burs from (wool): see BURRING.

Bur, *v.*[2] *dial.* [f. BUR *sb.* 5.] *trans.* (See quots.). 1863 ATKINSON *Danby Provinc., N. Riding Yorksh., Bur*, to block or stop the wheel of a waggon or cart .. by .. a stone. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Bur*, to maintain an object in position by blockage or leverage, as .. a partially raised weight is burred up from the ground with a crowbar.

Bur, obs. f. BIRR, BOWER *sb.*[1]

† Burail. *Obs.* [Fr. = 'Silke rash' Cotgr.] A stuff half silk and half worsted. 1714 *Fr. Bk. Rates* 36 Burail-Stuff per 100 Weight, 07 00.

‖ Bura·t, bura·to. *Obs.* [OF. *burat*, Sp. *burato*.] The same as BORATO, q. v. 1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 350 Shippes laden with .. calles of networke, Buratos, Espumillas. *c* 1601 J. KEYMER *Dutch Fishing* in *Phenix* I. 226 Velvets, Buratoes, Rash, Fustians. 1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 816. . Cambletts . . Burats (a coarse woollen stuff).

Buratite (biū·rătəit). *Min.* [f. the mineralogist Burat + -ITE.] A variety of aurichalcite. 1863–79 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 686 Buratite .. is very variable in composition, and is probably a mixture of several minerals. 1868 DANA *Min.* 712 Buratite or the so-called lime aurichalcite.

Burbet, obs. form of BURBOT.

† Bu·rble, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4 burbel, 5 burbulle, byl(l.e, 6 burbul, 5–7 burble. [f. BURBLE *v.*: cf. BUBBLE *sb.* With sense 2 cf. the use of OF. *bubette* in the two senses of pimple, swelling, and 'bulle d'air dans l'eau' (Godef.).]

1. A bubble, bubbling.

c 1350 *Legendae Catholicae, Marie Maud.* 239 A litel child .. The se it was comen tille Therwith it made michel gale With gret stones and with smale And playd with burbels of the water. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 47 A Burbylle in ye water. *bulla.* 1530 PALSGR. 202/1 Burble in the water, *bubette*, 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxiii. 21 b, A wyndy spume the which is full of burbles.

b. quasi-*adj.* Bubbling.

c 1430 LYDG. *Chorle & Birde* (1818) 3 The burbill [*v. r.* burbly] wawes in their up boyllyng.

2. A pimple; a boil.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 266 Certeine pimples or burbuls. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* VII. iv. (1639) 387 As often as burbles are broken in the bowels. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Lawe-Merch.* 77 Iacinths .. have commonly pimples or burbles in them.

Burble, *sb.*[2] *Sc. dial.* [see BURBLE *v.*[2]] 'Trouble, perplexity, disorder' (Jam.).

1812 *Case, Moffat* 45 (JAM.) He always made burbles, by which the deponent understood trouble. 1836 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1885) I. 78 Much that was a burble will begin to unravel itself.

† Bu·rble, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4 burbull, (5 brobill), 6 burbyll, -bul. [Found *c* 1300. There are several similar forms in Romanic: It. *borbogliare* to make a rumbling or grumbling noise, Pg. *borbulhar*, Sp. *borbollar* to bubble forth, also mod. Picard *borbouller* to murmur (Diez); all apparently imitative words, though Diez thinks the Sp. and Pg. possibly formed on L. *bulla* bubble. The Eng. word can hardly have any actual connexion with these, exc. as a parallel onomatopœia, expressing the sound made by the agitation, issuing forth, or flowing of a liquid mixed with vesicles of air or gas. Of this the later BUBBLE appears to have been either a simple variant or a conscious modification. In the later use of *burble* there is more of the notion of flowing than in *bubble*, as though *burble* combined the notions of *bubble* and *purl*; but the sb. *burble* was in 14–16th c. exactly = L. *bulla* 'bubble'.]

1. *intr.* To form vesicles or bubbles like boiling water; to rise in bubbles; to flow in or with bubbles, or with bubbling sound.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10207 As þo3 here y3en shulde burble out. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 56 Burblon [1499 burbelyn], as ale or oþer lykore, *bullo*. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. ii, A fayre welle, with clere water burbelynge. 1530 PALSGR. 459/2 To boyle up or burbyll up as a water dothe in a spring, *bouilloner*. 1577 W. VALLANS *Two Swannes in Leland's Itin.* (1759) V. 10 To Whitwell short, whereof doth burbling rise The spring, that makes this little river runne.

b. To form bubbles in water, etc., to gurgle; cf. BURL *v.*[2]

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5760 Hom was leuer .. be brittnet in batell, þen burbull in the flod. *c* 1440 *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17 f. 115 (Halliw.) Many a balde manne laye there swykede, Brobillande in his blode.

Hence **Bu·rbling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1528 SKELTON *Replyc.*, These .. friscairly yonkerkyns .. basked and baththed in their .. burblyng and boyling blode. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. ii. (Arb.) 113 The burbulinge of the sande declared the sea to bee .. shalowe. 1609 *Ev. Wom. in Hum.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, The Meridian Sol Discern'd a dauncing in the burbling brook. 1622 J. HAGTHORPE in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 346 Burbling streames.

Bu·rble, *v.*[2] *Sc. dial.* [Cf. F. *barbouiller* 'to jumble, confound, huddle, or mingle ill-fauouredly' (Cotgr.), and its cognates: cf. esp. Catalan *borbollar* to perplex, bewilder. But actual connexion between these and the Sc. word is not evidenced. Cf. BARBULYE.]

trans. To perplex, confuse, muddle.

1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) I. 244 His external life fallen into a horribly burbled state.

† Bu·rbly, *a. Obs.* [f. BURBLE *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] Full of bubbles, bubbling.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 181 The burbly [*v. r.* burbill] wawes in [their] up boyling.

Burbolt, -boulte, obs. forms of BIRD-BOLT.

1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 90 Owte of the quiver of good likinge, On burboulte of truste, worthe the shootinge.

Burbot (bə·ɹbət). Forms: 5 borbot, (6 borbotha, 7 burbott, -bate, -bout, 8–9 burbolt, (7–8 bird-bolt), 7– burbot, (9 burbet, barbott). [a. F. *bourbotte* (Littré), *bourbete* (Godef.), *bourbette* (Cotgr.); the usual mod. F. form is *barbote*, *barbotte*; cf. *bourboter*, *barbotter*, to dabble or wallow in mud. The variant *bird-bolt* appears to be due merely to popular etymology.)]

A fresh-water fish (*Lota vulgaris*) of the family *Gadidæ*, somewhat like an eel, but with a flat head, having two small 'beards' on the nose and one on the chin. Also called *Eel-pout* or *Coney-fish*.

a 1475 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 85 The borbottus and the stykylbakys. *c* 1520 ANDREW *Noble Lyfe* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 231 Borbotha be fisshes very slepery, somewhat lyke an ele hauinge wyde mouthes & great hedes, it is a swete mete. 1605 in *Archæologia* (1800) XIII. 348 These Fishe bee nowe in seasone .. Burbott. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 241 In Staffordshire .. it is call'd a Burbot or bird-bolt, perhaps from that sort of Arrow rounded at head, somewhat like this fishes. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 163 Burbot or Bird-bolt. 1772 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 150 The four kinds of Hudson's Bay fish are the Sturgeon, the Burbot, the Gwyniad .. the Sucker. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxix, The knights think scorn of any thing worse than smelts and burbot. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 106 Barbott (or Eelpout).

Burbreach, obs. form of *borough-breach*: see BOROUGH 7.

Burcer, obs. form of BURSAR.

Burch, obs. form of BOROUGH, BURGH.

Burchin, obs. form of BIRCHEN.

† Burd. *Obs.* (exc. in ballad poetry). Forms: 3–4 burde, bird, 4–5 berd e, birde, buyrde, buirde, byrd(e, (5 byurde, 5 beerde, 8, 9 bird, 5– burd. [A word of obscure origin, found in the earliest ME. in form *burde*, frequent in Layamon, but afterwards chiefly in northern, or north midl. writers, and in alliterative verse.

Burd has been variously identified with BIRD, and with BRIDE. Although its later spelling is identical with the mod. Sc. form of *bird*, and it has been sometimes treated as merely a fig. use of this word, the earlier forms of both show them to be quite distinct. The identification with *bride* has somewhat more plausibility; but even if we take as the basis the Da. *brud* instead of the OE. *brýd*, the phonetic difficulties are many and serious. The various ME. spellings seem to indicate that the vowel was *ū* = OE. *y*; some of them also favour a dissyllabic form. The OE. adj. *byrde* 'wealthy', or perhaps 'well-born, noble' answers phonetically, and the sense 'well-born' or 'wealthy *lady*', would apparently make it a suitable companion-word to *beorn*. But the rarity of the OE. adj. (found once, *Oros.* I. i. 15, and there masc., *se byrdesta* 'the wealthiest man') presents obvious difficulties.]

A poetic word for 'woman, lady', corresponding to the masculine BERNE; in later use chiefly = 'young lady, maiden'. (See BIRD *sb.* 1 d.)

c 1205 LAY. 19271 Æfter Arður wes iboren þeo ædie burde [*c* 1275 maide] Æne. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 21 Cum nu forð burde to þi brudgume .. alre burde brihtest. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 80 Boþe burnez & burdez. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 12305 (Trin.) Ioseph went also soone Wiþ him marie þat burde [*v. r.* bird] bolde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 131 The berdes þo songe *Saul interfecit mille, et dauid decem milia*. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XXII. 135 The buyrdes [þo] songen. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12037 Fro bale deth þe burd [Helen] for to saue. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 13 Heil þou blessid beerde in whom [crist] was piȝt. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xli. 209 But Mary byrde, thowe neyd not soo. *a* 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 418 Thay wald Venus make content Be sum new burd. ?*a* 1600 *Ballad* in D. Wilson *Mem. Edinb.* 33 My birde ladie in Halyroode. 17.. *Fair Helen* II. in Scott *Minstr. Sc. B.* 103 When in my arms burd Helen dropt. 1858 MORRIS *Welland Riv.* 229 'It is some burd', the fair dame said .. 'Has come to see your bonny face'.

Burd, obs. and Sc. form of BIRD, BOARD.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ii. 35 Tunes of beasts and burds.

Burd Alisander, var. of BORD ALEXANDER, *Obs.*, a kind of striped silk.

† Burd-alone, *a. Obs. Sc.* (a rare archaism in mod. poet.) Also **burd-alane, bird-.** [Origin of *burd* obscure; perh. = BIRD, 'like a sparrow alone upon the house tops', *Ps.* cii. 7. Jamieson says the word 'is used to denote one who is the only child left in a family', but the examples show a much more general sense.] As a solitary person or being; entirely alone, 'all alone'.

1572 *Lament. Lady Scott.* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 251 Tak ȝe ane, We must not leif the vther bird alane. *a* 1600 *Auld Maitland* Introd. in Scott *Minstr. Sc. B.*, Burd-allane, his only son and air. 17.. *Gallant Grahams, ibid.* And Newton Gordon, burd-alone, And Dalgatie both stout and keen. 1717 RAMSAY *Lucky Wood* in *Poems* (1800) I. 228 She's dead and gane, Left us and Willie burd alane, To bleer and greet. *a* 1800 *Sir Roland* x. in Chambers *Sc. Ballads* (1829) 259 He was riding burd-alane. *a* 1800 *King Henrie* in Scott *Minstr. Sc. B*, And this was seen o' King Henrie For he lay burd alane. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 32 When thou a maiden burd-alone, Hadst eighteen summers!

† Burda·sh. *Obs.* Also **berdash.** [Derivation uncertain. Possibly the same as BARDASH (as sometimes also spelt), on the ground that the article of apparel was considered to be of effeminate character, and a foppery for men to be ashamed of. Connexion with HABERDASH is also suggested, though at present unsupported by any evidence.]

An article of personal adornment worn in the time of Queen Anne and George I; 'the fringed sash worn round the waist by gentlemen' (Fairholt); 'it would seem a kind of cravat' (Hare *Fragm.* 1873).

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 10 ₱ 5, I have prepared a treatise against the Cravat and Berdash [*other edd.* bardash]. 1721 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Plat. Lady* Epil. 190 Yet tell me, Sire, don't you as nice appear [as the woman] With your false Calves, Burdash, and Fav'rites [*i.e.* curls on the temples. *Stage direction* 'Pointing to her head']. 1730 *Female Parson* (in Fairholt *s.v.*) A modern beau .. Cane, ruffles, sword-knot, burdash, hat, and feather.

Burde, obs. f. BEARD, BOARD; var. of BIRDE (birth), BOURD (jest).

Burde, pa. t. of BIR, BUR *v. Obs.* to behove.

c 1400 *Rowland & Ot.* 1253 A nobill suerde the burde not wolde.

Burdeaux, obs. f. BORDEAUX.

Burdell, var. BORDEL, BORDELLO, *Obs.* brothel.

Burden, burthen (bə·ɹd'n, bə·ɹð'n). Forms: *a.* 1 berðen, 2 byrðen, -þan, 3–4 byr-, birþin(e, -then(e, -thun, (borþon), 4 burþen, -on, 4–5 berthen, 5 birthan, byrthyn, borhtyn, 5– burthen. *β.* 2 byrden, 3 birden, -in, 4 byrdoun, 5 byrdune, -dyn g, bir-, burdyne, 6 bordone, bir-, burding, burdayne, -eyne, -un, bourdon, *Sc.* buirdin, 2– burden. [OE. *byrðen* str. fem. = OS. *burthinnia*:—WGer. type **burþinnja*, an extension (with suffix *-innja* as in OE. *ræden*) of **burpi-* (see BIRTH), f. stem *bur-* of **ber-an* to BEAR. The synonymous OHG. *burdîn*, Goth. *baurþei*, differ only in the suffix. The Eng. forms with *d*, which began to appear early in 12th c., may be compared with *murder* for *murther*, and dial. *farden, furder*, for *farthing, further*. The prevalent form is now *burden*, but *burthen* is still often retained for 'capacity of a ship', and also as a poet. or rhetorical archaism in other senses. Of the senses in Branch IV, some are derived from the Romanic BOURDON[2], influenced by the Eng. *burden*; others belong to the native word with more or less influence from *bourdon*. The fusion of the two words is so complete that it is not possible to treat Branch IV as an independent sb.]

I. That which is borne.

1. A load.

a. *a* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 106 *Sarcina*, seam *uel* berðen. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1135 Wua sua bare his byrþen gold & syluer. *c* 1205 LAY. 25970 He bar uppen his rugge burðene [1275 borþone] grete. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 807 Gladlike I wile the paniers bere .. They ther be inne a birthene gret. 1382 WYCLIF *Numb.* iv. 47 Berthens to be bore [1388 To bere chargis]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. XXV, Bereris of heuy burþones. 1566 T. STAPLETON *Ref. Untr. Jewell* I. 4, I trust the burthen will sone be disburdened. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 45 All Ships, that take in their Burthen here. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 4 Oh! by Thine own sad burthen, borne So meekly.

β. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 4 Hyo bindeð hefiȝe byrdene þe man abere ne mæȝ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Ne ber hit nes nefre nane burdene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6830 If þu find of þin ill-willand vnder birdin his best ligand. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 114 Bring on his bak a burdeyne of golde. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 29 A Churll yai had, yat felloune byrdyngs bar. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 92 With burden of our armor heere we sweat. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 203 Did here the trees with ruddier burdens bend. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 98 A light burden .. was laid on his back.

2. *fig.* A load of labour, duty, responsibility, blame, sin, sorrow, etc.

a. *c* 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 75 Swa sæt þonne seo unaræfnedlice byrþen synna on eallum þysum menniscan cynne. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 30 Soðlice min ȝeoc is wynsum, and min byrðyn [*v. r.* byrðen, *Hatton* berðene] is leoht. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17338 Late us and urs þe birthen ber. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 167 A greeuous burthen was thy Birth to me. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 129 Wks. 1871 II. 408 A nervous colic, which rendered my life a burthen. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Raud.* (1812) I. 34 The folly of laying the burthen at my door. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* IV. 221 Hath she no friend whose heart may share With her the burthen of despair?

β. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11959 For heuy byrdoun þat y of hem [sins] bere Y am confoundede. *c* 1374

CHAUCER *Boeth.* 101 Þe burden of my sorwe. **1661** *Sir H. Vanes Politicks* 13 The burden of an injury. **1885** GLADSTONE (in *Christian World* 15 Jan. 3/2) Sovereignty has been relieved by our modern institutions of some of its burdens.

b. *Burden of proof*, etc.: (*onus probandi* in Roman Law) the obligation to prove a controversial assertion, falling upon the person who makes it.

1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. iv. § 2 Wks. 1841 I. 360 The burden of proving doth rest on them. **1780** BURKE *Sp. Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 313 The burthen of proof rests upon me, that so many pensions .. are necessary for the publick service. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 152 The Roman Catholic divines took on themselves the burden of the proof.

c. An obligatory expense, whether due on private account or as a contribution to national funds; often with the additional notion of pressing heavily upon industry and restraining freedom of action.

1661 MARVELL *Corr.* xxi. Wks. 1872–5 II. 55 In the matter of your two companyes, if they he of any charge or burthen to you, he is willing to indulge you. **1741** MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. ii. 62 Without any burthen on the Province. **1769** ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, V. iv. 392 The addition of such a load to their former burdens, drove them to despair. **1813** WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* X. 110 The burdens imposed shall be imposed with equality. **1863** FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. vi. 369 The burden of any fixed money payment. **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 373 The King lays certain feudal burthens on his tenants in chief.

3. A 'load' (whether of man, animal, vehicle, etc.) considered as a measure of quantity. Now only applied to the carrying capacity of a ship, stated as a certain number of tons. Cf. 7.

a. **1388** WYCLIF 2 *Kings* v. 17 Graunte thou to me..that Y take of the lond the birthun of twei burdones. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* II. iv. 155 A man which stale sumtyme a birthan of thornis was sett in to the moone. **1560** in *Etoniana* ii. 32 Fyve burthens of rushes to straw Mr. Durstons chamber. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 215 A vessell of too great a burthen. **1813** WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* XI. 505 Vessels of from fifteen to thirty tons burthen.

β. **1515** *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for ij bordones off thornis for a hows. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 379 A shyppe of the burden of seuen score toonne. **1630** WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* iv. 33 This ship was of an 100 Tunne burden. **1871** J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. 168 The burden of a ship, as a weight, is ascertained by the depth of the water she draws.

†4. That which is borne in the womb; a child.

c **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* (1885) 131, I see my ryche burden go to exyle. **1594** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 397 The veines whereby the burthen is nourished, may well be likened to small rootes, whereby plants are cherished. **1595** SHAKS. *John* III. i. 90 Let wiues with childe Pray that their burthens may not fall this day. **1628** GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 112 Mary's burden and vnweildinesse, might well haue excused her absence. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* II. 767 That my womb conceiv'd A growing burden.

†b. *At one burden*: at one birth. *Obs.*

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 1467 At on burdene ȝhe under-stod two ðe weren hire sibbe blod. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) III. 43 Sche bare tweie children at oon burþen. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* i. 3 Further Judas had two children at a burden. **1572** BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 83 b, Where many children are borne at one burdeyne. *a* **1639** W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. iv. (1640) 17 Some are of opinion that Evah at every burden bare twinnes.

†5. What is borne by the soil; produce, crop.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 12 Good grounde wylle haue the burthen of corne or of wede. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 11 It furnisheth the Owners thereof with a greater burthen of Corn, Pulse, or whatever is sown thereon.

6. In *Mining* and *Metallurgy*. (See quot.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Burden* (Cornw.) 1. The tops or heads of stream-work, which lie over the stream of tin. 2. The proportion of ore and flux to fuel in the charge of a blast-furnace.

II. 7. The bearing of loads, as in *beast of burden, ship of burden* (= merchant-ship).

a. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 5520 Halds þam..In birthin, bath to bere and drau. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 557 Which before Tall Ships of Burthen on its Bosom bore. **1740** JOHNSON *Sir F. Drake* Wks. IV. 440 Peruvian sheep, which are the beasts of burthen in that country. **1803** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* II. 199 Every animal..of the description of a beast of burthen.

β. **1653** URQUHART *Rabelais* I. l, With nine thousand and thirty eight great ships of burden. **1789** MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 385 Dogs drawing in carts as beasts of burden. **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxx. (1880) I. 370 To do the work that was most like that of a beast of burden.

III. 8. Used in the Eng. Bible (like *onus* in the Vulgate) to render Heb. משא *massā*, which Gesenius would translate 'lifting up (of the voice), utterance, oracle'; the Septuagint has ῥῆμα, λῆμμα, ὅραμα. But it is generally taken in English to mean a 'burdensome or heavy lot or fate'.

a. **1388** WYCLIF *Zech.* xii. 1 The birthun [**1382** charge] of the word of the Lord on Israel. **1535** COVERDALE *Zech.* xii, The heuy burthen which the Lorde hath deuysed for Israel.

β. **1611** BIBLE *Isa.* xiii. 1 The burden of Babylon, which Isaiah the sonne of Amoz did see. **1865** SWINBURNE *Ballad of Burd.* 1 The burden of fair women.

IV. Senses showing confusion with BOURDON 2.

[The earliest quotation for BOURDON² shows that word already confused with this. Apparently the notion was that the bass or undersong was 'heavier' than the air. The *bourdon* usually continued when the singer of the air paused at the end of a stanza, and (when vocal) was usually sung to words forming a refrain, being often taken up in chorus; hence sense 10. As the refrain often expresses the pervading sentiment or thought of a poem, this use became coloured by the notion of 'that which is carried' by the poem: its 'gist' or essential contents.]

†9. The bass, 'undersong', or accompaniment: = BOURDON 2 1. *Obs.*

a. **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1133 Burthen-wise I'll hum on Tarquin still, While thou on Tereus descant'st. **1600** — *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 261, I would sing my song without a burthen, thou bring'st me out of tune. **1833** I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* ii. 46 The burthen of the dull echoes that shake the damps from the roof of his cavern.

β. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 85 Heauy? belike it hath some burden then? *Ln.* I: and melodious were it, would you sing it. *c* **1840** LONGF. *Terrest. Paradise* vi, Foliage that made monotonous burden to their [birds'] rhymes.

10. The refrain or chorus of a song; a set of words recurring at the end of each verse.

a. **1598** BACON *Sacred. Medit.* x. 123 As it were a burthen or verse of returne to all his other discourses. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 380 Foote it featly heere and there, and sweete Sprights beare the burthen. *Burthen dispersedly*, Harke, harke, bowgh wawgh. **1659** HAMMOND *On Ps.* cvii. *heading* 543 Having a double burthen, or intercalary verse oft recurring. **1774** T. WARTON *Eng. Poetry* I. 26 It has a burthen or chorus. **1838** E. GUEST *Eng. Rhythms* II. 290 Burthen ..the return of the same words at the close of each stave.

β. **1777** SIR W. JONES *Poems* Pref. 13 A lively burden at the end of each stanza. **1801** STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. iii. 304 At intervals, in place of a burden, they imitated the braying of an ass. **1868** HELPS *Realmah* vii. (1876) 167 Realmah had joined in the burden of the Ainah's song.

11. *fig.* The chief theme; leading idea; prevailing sentiment.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 121 What is the Burden of my Song, and is the onely sure Cure. **1793** BURKE *Observ. Cond. Minority* Wks. VII. 247 This was the burthen of all his song—'Every thing which we could reasonably hope from war, would be obtained from treaty.' **1847** L. HUNT *Men, Wom. & Bks.* I. xi. 199 The burden or leading idea of every couplet was the same. **1862** STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xx. 386 Mercy and justice..is the burden of the whole Prophetic Teaching. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* xi. 126 The burden of what he said was to defend enthusiastically the conservative aristocracy.

V. 12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as in *burden-band, -bearer, -bearing, -board, -carrying, -ship.*

1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, **Burdenband*, a hempen hayband. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Crocheteur* .. a *burthen bearer. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Charm. Sea* iv. 45 The burden-bearers must find their account in .. a medium of exchange. **1793** HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiog.* xl. 209 Nothing but *burden-bearing patience in the eyes [of the camel and dromedary]. **1768** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 475 Ale-drinking, *burthen-carrying, fish-selling rhetoricians. **1658** USSHER *Ann.* VI. 424, 50 *burden-ships of their friends shut in by the beaked ships of Eumenes.

Burden, burthen (bɜ·ɪd'n, -ð'n), *v.* Forms: *α.* 6– burthen. *β.* 6 burdon, bourdain, 6– burden. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To lay a (material) burden on; to load.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 61 To burden, *onerare*. **1592** SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 419 The colt that's backed and burthened being young. **1621** BARGRAVE *Serm. Selfe-Policy* (1624) 2 Coffers burdned with the aboundance of silver and gold. **1830** LYELL *Geol.* I. 299 Glaciers..burdened with alluvial debris.

b. *fig.* To load, encumber, oppress, lay a burden on, tax (memory, conscience, resources, etc.).

1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 153 b, Bourdainyng theim with continuall labours. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 199 Let vs not burthen our remembrances, with A heauinesse that's gon. **1637** *Sc. Prayer Bk., Ceremonies*, Which..did burden mens consciences without any cause. **1727** SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. ix. 316 Without burthening their memories. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abr.* ii. 34 Without burthening the parish. **1868** E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxi. 459 Burdened with variety of pursuits and duties.

†2. To charge (a person) *with* (an accusation); to lay as a charge *upon* (a person). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1559 *Declar. of Doctrine* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. I. viii. 114 Elias the prophet was burthened with false doctrine, and to be a disturber of the commonwealth. **1577** HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 14 Manie writers burthen King William for the procuring of Stigand his deprivation. **1580** NORTH *Plutarch* 721 One of the Tribunes..burdened him [Clodius] that he had prophaned the holy Ceremonies. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 276 b, You must .. convince all these patcheries to be falsly burdened upon your Church. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* V. i. 209 This is false he burthens me withall. (**1779** JOHNSON *L. P.* Wks. 1816 X. 21 Too studious of truth to have them burdened with a false charge.)

†3. *To burden out*: to outweigh. *Obs. rare.*

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* 375 Whether .. they have in them any weight, wherewith to burthen out Opinion.

Hence **Bu·rdening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, II. v. 10 Weake Shoulders, ouerborne with burthening Griefe. **1641** R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* II. v. 82 A Synod hath a commanding and burdening Power.

†Bu·rdenable, *a. Obs.* [f. BURDEN *sb.* + -ABLE.] **a.** Capable of bearing a burden; **b.** burdensome, chargeable, causing expense.

1632 W. LITHGOW *Totall Disc.* 362 Without Ordonance, munition, and a burdenable ship. **1663** SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 291 (JAM.) They were but silly poor naked bodies, burdenable to the country and not fit for soldiers.

Burdened, burthened (bɜ·ɪd'nd, bɜ·ɪð'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. BURDEN *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] **†a.** Imposed as a burden (*obs.*). **b.** Heavily loaded, encumbered, oppressed.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 111 Thy proud Necke, beares halfe my burthen'd yoke. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IX. 41 May thy Cows their burden'd Bags distend. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 413 Constrained to wield..the scythe along the burthened field. **1818** *Parl. Deb.* 1409 The present burdened state of the country.

Burdener (bɜ·ɪd'nəɹ). One who burdens.

1552 HULOET, Burdener, *onerator*. **1604** HIERON *Wks.* I. 488 An vnnecessary burdener of mankind.

Bu·rdenless, *a.* [f. BURDEN *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a burden.

1858 J. THOMSON *Vane's Story, &c.* (1881) 177 Now thine heart is burdenless.

†Bu·rdenous, bu·rthenous, *a. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 6 burthyn-, burthenouse, 7 bourthenous, 6–7 burthenous. *β.* 6 bourdenous, -dynous, -daynouse, burdeinous, -deynous(e, 6–7 burdnous, 6– burdenous. [f. BURDEN *sb.* + -OUS, after words from Latin; cf. *onerous.*]

1. Constituting a burden, burdensome. **a.** *lit.* Heavy, ponderous.

1529 MORE *Dial. Heresyes* II. Wks. (1557) 188/2 Aungels .. vncharged of all bourdynous fleshe and bones. **1576** FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 256 A wheel which they [dogs] turn..by the moving of their burthenous bodies. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 9 Anie burthenous weight. **1632** BROME *North. Lasse* I. vii, When you groan beneath your burdenous charge.

b. *fig.* Onerous, cumbersome; oppressive.

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1150/2 Job .. in .. his dispicions with his burdenous comforters. **1567** DRANT *Horace's Epist.* I. xiii, If that my booke be burthenouse. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 260 His burthenous taxations. **1657** COKAINE *Obstin. Lady* Poems (1669) 341 The burthenous draught Of misery. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 567 To sit idle on the household hearth, A burdenous drone.

†2. Burdened, oppressed. *rare.*

1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* IV. in *Dodsley* (1780) VI. 421 My burthenous conscience was so fraught with Sin. **1812** W. TENNANT *Anster F.* VI. xiii, The burdenous and bustling multitude.

Hence **Bu·rdenously** *adv.*

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Flie* xci. 25 Ye finalli, burdenuslie, Burdend the flie.

Burdensak, variant of BYRTHYNSAK.

Burdensome, burthensome (bɜ·ɪd'nsʊm, bɜ·ɪð'n-), *a.* [f. BURDEN *sb.* + -SOME.] Of the nature of a burden; onerous, cumbersome, oppressive, troublesome, wearisome.

1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 459 Considering how burthensome crowns and sceptres are. **1611** BIBLE *Zech.* xii. 3 In that day will I make Ierusalem a burdensome stone. **1712** F. H. T. *Shorthand* p. iv, Not at all burdensome to the memory. **1838** SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxiv. (1866) II. 20 A long definition is..burthensome to the memory. **1863** FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* I. iv. (1876) 39 The tax becomes burdensome.

b. as quasi-*sb.* Burdensomeness.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 204 If our Saviour tooke away ought of law, it was the burdensome of it.

Bu·rdensomely, bu·rthen-, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a burdensome manner.

1611 COTGR., *Poisamment*, heauily, weightily, burthensomely. *a* **1873** J. S. MILL (O.) That as few employments as possible may be burthensomely and vexatiously interfered with.

Bu·rdensomeness, bu·rthen-. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being burdensome.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* II. Wks. 1851 I. 242 Defending the multitude or burdensomeness of ceremonies. **1607** *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 86. **1865** *Spectator* 14 Jan. 34 The..burdensomeness of the legislation of last year.

†Bu·rdet, bu·rdit. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *bordat*, 'petite étoffe d'Egypte'; also *burat* in Godef.] Some kind of cotton fabric.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4787/4 A blue Burdit Mantua and Petticoat. **1720** *Proclam., ibid.* No. 5880/1 Camblets, Burdets, or other Manufactures of Silk and Cotton. **1783** W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 42 Carpets, dimities, burdets.

Burdeux, obs. f. BORDEAUX.

Bu·rdican, ? for BAUDEKIN; cf. also BURRACAN.

1498 *Will of Muschampe* (Somerset Ho.) A testor of Burdycan.

†Bu·rdie. *Sc.* = BIRDIE, little bird.

1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter*, The bonie burdies.

Burding, obs. f. BURDEN.

Burding, var. of BOURDING *vbl. sb. Obs.*

Burdis, var. of BOURDIS *sb. Obs.* tilting; BOURDISE *v.* to joust.

Burdly, var. of BUIRDLY *a. Sc.*

Burdnous, var. of BURDENOUS.

Burdock (bɜ·ɪdɒk). *Bot.* [f. BUR *sb.*¹ + DOCK *sb.*]

1. A coarse weedy plant (*Arctium Lappa*, and kindred species) common on waste ground, bearing prickly flower-heads called burs, and large leaves like those of the dock.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* cclxxvi. § 1. 664 The great Burre is called..Great Burre, Burre Docke, or Clot Burre. **1605** TIMME *Quersit.* III. 181 Take .. of the seedes .. of the burdock. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXVI. 383 The Burdock, whose heads sometimes fasten themselves to your clothes as you pass. **1859** TENNYSON *Holy Grail* 570 A bedmate of the snail and eft and snake, In grass and burdock. **1860** *All Y. Round* No. 48. 510 The hooks of the burdock cling to the passing animal, and are carried..miles away.

b. Rarely applied to *Xanthium strumarium* (Small Burdock or BURWEED). **c.** *Prairie Burdock*, of N. America (*Silphium terebinthinaceum*), having leaves like those of the burdock.

2. *attrib.*, as in *burdock-leaf, -root.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 281 Take a handful of Sorrel, and lay it in a Bur-dock leaf. **1764** GALE in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 245 *note*, A pultice of burdock-root pounded.

1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xix. 268 The mighty burdock-leaves .. beloved of painters.

† **Burdon.** *Obs.* Also 4 **burdown.** [a. L. *burdōn-em.*] A mule between a horse and she-ass; a hinny. Also *attrib.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* v. 17 Graunte to me..that I take two burdowns [1388 burdones] charge fro the lond. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 433 The Burdon is begotten betwixt a Horse, and a shee-ass.

† **Burdoun.** *Obs.* Common early spelling of BOURDON *sb.*[1] and [2].

† **Burdoun.** *Obs.* [Cf. OF. *bourdon* 'clou à grosse tête?' (Godef.).] A stud on the boards of a book.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 56 Burdon of a boke, *burdo.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 48 A Burdun of a buke; *claudillus.*

Burdour(e, var. of BOURDER, *Obs.*, jester.

Burdyn, var. of BOARDEN *a. Obs.* made of boards.

Burdyn(e, -dyng, obs. forms of BURDEN.

† **Bure.** *Obs.* [Fr.: see BUREL.] A coarse woollen stuff.

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 64 Bures Stuff white per Piece.

Bure, obs. Sc. f. *bore,* pa. t. of BEAR *v.*[1]; obs. f. BIRR, BOWER *sb.*[1]

Bureall, obs. f. BERYL.

Bureau (biu|rō·u, biūə·rōu); pl. **-x, -s** (-ōuz). [a. F. *bureau* writing-desk, office, from *bureau* coarse woollen stuff, baize (for covering writing-desks); see BUREL. (In sense 2 often treated as Fr. and pronounced *bürō.*) In Great Britain the stress is usually on the final syllable, but Webster gives it only on the first.]

1. 'A chest of drawers with a writing-board' (J.): a writing-desk with drawers for papers, etc. *Bureau-bed* = BOX-BED.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 79 My Diamond Buckle .. Miss Nancy will find in the inner Till of my Bureau. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* II. i, I suppose..my memory or mind to be a chest of drawers, a kind of bureau. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* vi. 66 After the testator's death both sheets of paper were found in his bureau. 1875 Miss BRADDON *Str. World* II. i. 3 A heavy old bureau, brass handled and brass clamped.

2. An office, *esp.* for the transaction of public business; a department of public administration.

In this sense the word is chiefly employed when foreign countries are referred to. In the U. S. it occurs in the official titles of certain government offices, whence also in very recent official use in England, as in 'Emigration Bureau', 'Labour Bureau'.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* 5835/3 The Bank having opened a Bureau for buying and selling Actions. 1789-96 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 463 The department of the treasury..is divided into twelve bureaux. 1813 Sir R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 433 The counsels which have..emanated from the Austrian bureaux. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* Wks. 1874 II. 41 They have made London a shop, a law-court, a record office, and scientific bureau. 1880 E. KIRKE *Garfield* 43 What can a bureau do, with the whole weight of congressional influence pressing for the appointment of men because they are our friends.

Hence **Bureau·ism,** officialism, 'red-tape-ism'.

1871 *Daily News* 9 Feb., The Ministry..with all its routine of tape, wax, seals, and bureauism.

Bureaucracy (biu|rō·u·krăsi, -ō·krăsi). [a. F. *bureaucratie,* f. *bureau* (see prec.) + Gr. -κρατία rule (cf. *aristocracy*).] Government by bureaux; usually officialism. b. Government officials collectively.

1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. 529 The..inexpediency of concentrating in a dominant bureaucracy..all the power of organized action..in the community. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* iv. (1872) 121 The Continental nuisance called 'Bureaucracy'. 1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 43 The brigand bureaucracy of China. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* 40/1 The work of government has been in the hands of governors by profession; which is the essence and meaning of bureaucracy.

Bureaucrat (biū·rokræt). [a. F. *bureaucrate,* f. as prec.: cf. *aristocrat.*] An official who endeavours to concentrate administrative power in his bureau; a member of a bureaucracy; sometimes = *bureaucratist.*

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xx. (D.) He had .. done dirty work for Dublin Castle bureaucrats. *Ibid.* xli. (D.) The tyrants of the earth..the plutocrats and bureaucrats. 1870 *Daily News* 3 Nov., That bureaucrat love of classification which is the curse of France. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 107/1 A great centralizer and bureaucrat.

Bureaucratic (biū·rō|kræ·tik), *a.* [Cf. F. *bureaucratique,* and prec.] Of or pertaining to bureaucracy.

So **Bureaucra·tically** *adv.*, in a bureaucratic manner; **Bureau·cratism,** a bureaucratic system; **Bureau·cratist,** a supporter or advocate of bureaucrats and bureaucracy.

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 587 They are given usually through a bureaucratic influence. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xv. 401 We find an elaborate bureaucratic system in full operation. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* XV. 265/1 A people..bureaucratically governed, yet jealous of office. 1880 *Athenæum* 11 Sept. 336/2 Thanks to Russian bureaucratism. 1883 *19th Cent.* Dec. 740 The intelligent but stern central bureaucratism of Germany. 1886 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XVII. 255 As a 'bureaucratist' at home, or as a diplomatist abroad. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 134 German bureaucratists..and Muscovite diplomatists.

† **Bu·redely, burethely,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [Of doubtful etymology and meaning: the form suggests OE. *gebyredlice* 'as it behoves, duly, conveniently', but it is not easy to connect this sense with first quot.] ? At random, heedlessly.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. VII. 427 In the whiche cytees Robert wente burethely up and doun [*passim vagabatur*]. *c* 1440 *Gawan & Galoran* ii. 21 (JAM.) Als wounded as he was, Sone buredely he ras.

Buregh, bureh, obs. ff. BOROUGH.

Bureȝen, var. of BERGH *v. Obs.* to protect.

Bureit, obs. pa. t. and pple. of BURY *v.*

† **Burel**[1]. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: ?3, 4-5 **borel,** 4-7 **burel,** 5 **borelle, burell,** 6-7 **burrell,** 8 **burail.** [a. OF. *burel* (now *bureau*), a kind of cloth, dim. of *bure,* fem. 'coarse (? brown) woollen cloth, bay, baize', of uncertain origin, referred by Diez, Littré, and others to an adj. which appears in OF. as *buire* 'dark brown':—late L. **burreus, *burrius,* f. L. *burrus* red, commonly taken as ad. Gr. πυῤῥός red. Cognate words to F. *bure, buire,* are Lomb. *bur,* It. *bigio* dark; to *burel,* Sp. *buriel,* Pr. *burel,* red-brown; also Sp. *buriel,* Pg., Pr. *burel,* coarse woollen cloth. See BUREAU.]

A coarse woollen cloth (prob. originally of brown colour: cf. BAIZE); frieze; a garment of this fabric; (plain) clothing.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5475 The kyng..dooth on a borel of a squyer. *c* 1300 *Pol. Songs* 221 In a curtel of burel. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 356 If I be gay sire shrewe, I wol renne out, my borel [*in 6 MSS., Petw.* burel] for to shewe. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E ij, Of the valewe of one of her gownes .l. poure peple had had .l. ellys of burell or fryse. 1600 *Queen's Wardr.* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 511 Item, towe remnants of blacke burrell, conteyninge both together 12 yeardes. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) I. iii. v. 579/1 Burels, or Cloth-listed, according to the Constitution made for Breadth of cloth. *Ibid.* II. v. x. 286/2 Cloth ought to have been two Ells wide from List to List which was called Burrells. [1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* vi. 65.]

b. *attrib.*

a 1400 *Eng. Gilds* 351 Non ne shal make burelle werk, but ȝif he be of þe ffraunchyse of the town.

† **Bu·rel**[2]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. A spoke of a wheel. *c* 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibleswo,* in Wright *Voc.* 167 Mes les rays [bureles] de la charette En les moyaus [in the nawes] untreceyte.

Burel(l, var. of BORREL *a. Obs.* lay, rude.

Burely, obs. f. BURLY.

† **Buret.** *Obs.* [Cf. F. *burat* 'stuff that's halfe silke, and halfe worsted' (Cotgr.); but this may be a dim. of *bure.*] (See quot.)

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 36 Bures and Burets Stuff, per 100 Weight.

Burette (biure·t). Also in 5 **buret, buyret.** [a. F. *burette* small vase, dim. of *buire* vase for liquors. (In sense 2 of recent adoption.)]

† **1.** 'A little cruet, violl, or bottle for oyle, or vinegar' (Cotgr.).

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 198/1 Beryng a buyret of oyle.

2. A graduated glass tube for measuring small quantities of liquid.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 25 Burette, an instrument in chemistry, invented by M. Gay-Lussac. *Ibid.* The burette..is a very useful instrument..where the value..of acids, alkalies ..etc. has to be quickly and correctly ascertained. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 686 A glass tube bent downwards, which ..terminates in a burette.

‖ **Burg** (burg, bū·ig, also bōig). [WGer. *burg* (whence late L. *burgus*), an earlier form of the word which has become *borough* in English.] Occasionally applied by historians to a fortress (BOROUGH 1) or a walled town (BOROUGH 2) of early and mediæval times, so as to exclude the later notions connected with *burgh, borough.* See BOROUGH 3. Also *comb.* **burg-ward** (see quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Burgward* ..in middle age writers, the same with bulwark. The name is also extended to the town, and even the country about such a fortress. 1859 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lvi. 104 The fierce warriors of the north, Romans only in name..now fell without remorse on the burgs and colonies. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* 219 The monk who guarded the relics of the saint within the walled burg. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* III. 172 And there is the burg of Brynhild, the white-walled house and long.

Burg, obs. f. BOROUGH; var. of BROCH.

Burgade, obs. form of BOURGADE.

Burgage (bō·rgėdʒ). *Law.* Also 4 **borgage.** [ad. med.L. *burgāgium* (OF. *bourgage*), f. *burg-us* (see prec. and BOROUGH) + *-agium.*]

1. A tenure whereby lands or tenements in cities and towns were held of the king or other lord, for a certain yearly rent.

In Scotland, that tenure by which the property in royal burghs is held under the crown, proprietors being liable to the (nominal) service of watching and warding; or, as it is commonly termed, 'service of burgh, used and wont'.

1502 *Gt. Charter* in *Arnold's Chron.* (1811) 219 Yf ani holde of vs bi feeferme or bi socage or burgage. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parallel* 21 Burgage, is where the tenants of an auncient borough, do hold lands within the Borough of the King or some other person. 1676 B. W[ILLIS] *Man. Goldsm.* 71 The said Tenements and Rents be held of Us in Free Burgage. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 82 Tenure in burgage is..where the king or other person is lord of an antient borough, in which the tenements are held by a rent certain. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. viii. 94 The more ancient [boroughs] hold their lands in burgage.

b. *ellipt.* = in burgage.

1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* ci. § 102 (Referring to Scotland) Seised in any lands held burgage.

† **2.** A freehold property in a borough; also, a house or other property held by burgage tenure.

[1292 BRITTON III. ii. § 10 Bourgage est tenement de cité ou de bourg, ou de autre lu privilegie par nous.] 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 77 Þei timbrede not so hye, Ne bouȝte none Borgages. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 117 A. B. of Lichfield gave..certaine Free Burgages in the Towne for to sett this House on. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 121 Gif ane bond man of ane Earle..comes to ane burgh, and buyes to himselfe, ane burgage, and dwelles in that burgage ane zeare. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiii. 40 The right [to the elective franchise] sprang from the tenure of certain freehold lands or burgages within the borough.

3. *Attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *burgage-holder, -holding, -house, -land, -tenant, -tenement, -tenure.*

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 975 A check to the abuses of the *burgage aristocracy. 1748 *Lond. Mag.* 32 The two Representatives [of Aldborough, Suffolk] are chosen by the Majority of the *Burgage-holders. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 151 *Burgage-holding is that by which boroughs-royal hold of the sovereign. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4700/4 Two *Burgage Houses or Tenements. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 107 If he were possessed..of *burgage lands. 1819 MACKINTOSH *Parl. Suffrage* Wks. 1846 III. 213 In the reign of Edward the First..the members..for cities and towns [were chosen] by freemen, *burgage tenants, householders or freeholders. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* I. ii. § 3. 48 An important class of socage tenants..who held lands of lords by this tenure in towns..had obtained the distinctive name of burgage tenants. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* III. 321, I will change .. thy *burgage tenement for an hundred-pound-land to maintain thy rank withal. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 12 Dyuers tenures..as..escuage, socage.. burgage tenures. 1810 in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* 402 The borough..is held in burgage tenure.

† **Burgaine.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. = BARGAIN *sb.*[2]

1608 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 208 The fruite..haue made in some little Farmes (or as they call them in those parts [S. & W.]) Burgaines, a tunne, two, three, foure, of Syder.

Burgal, obs. f. BURGHAL.

Burgall (bō·rgǫl). [Cf. BERGLE.] (See quot.)

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Burgall* (*Ctenolabrus cerulens*), a small fish very common in New York. The usual length is about six inches. Other names..are Nibbler, from its nibbling off the bait when thrown for other fishes, Blue Perch and Conner.

Burgamot, obs. form of BERGAMOT.

Burganet, var. of BURGONET.

Burgar, Burgas, obs. ff. BURGHER, BURGESS.

Burgard, obs. form of BOURGADE.

‖ **Burgau** (bürgō). [Fr.] 'The name of several univalve nacreous shells' (Littré).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Burgau* in natural history, the name of a large species of sea snail, of the lunar or round-mouthed kind; it is very beautifully lined with a coat, of the nature of the mother of pearl, and the artificers take this out, to use under the name of mother of pearl, though some call it after the name of the shell they take it from, burgaudine. 1865 *Morning Star* May 20, Cormorants, with wings of mother of pearl and burgau.

‖ **Burgaudine.** [Fr.; 'the Academy has *burgandine*; the other Dicts. *burgaudine*' (Littré).] Mother-of-pearl made from the burgau shell.

1753 [see BURGAU].

† **Burge,** *v. Obs.* Shortened form of BURGEON *v.* Hence **Bu·rging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. V. 263 Germania comeþ of Germinare, þat is for to burge and bringe forþ. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxv, Burgynge þat firste brekeþ oute of þe rote of an herbe..is calde 'Germen'. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 40/1 A braunche of an olyue tree burgyng. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 135 It burges out of many braunches.

Burgean, -t, -gen, -gyon, obs. ff. BURGEON *sb.*

Burgee (bū·rdʒī·). Also **burgie.** [Etymology unknown: senses 1 and 2 may be unconnected.]

1. A small tapered flag or pennant, three-cornered (or swallow-tailed), used by cutters, yachts, etc., generally as a distinguishing flag.

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 87 She allowed her burgee to droop listlessly, flapping it against her mast. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Aug. 139 The Commodore 'makes' eight o'clock, and up go all the ensigns and burgees. 1884 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxxix. 294 A pretty burgee was selected as a distinguishing flag.

2. A kind of small coal suitable for burning in the furnaces of engines.

1867 SIMMONDS *Commercial Dict.*, Burgie [also in sense 1].

Burgeis, -emott, obs. ff. BURGESS, BERGAMOT.

Burgenet, obs. form of BURGONET.

Burgeois, -se, -sie, obs. forms of BOURGEOIS, BURGESS, and BURGESSY.

Burgeon (bō·rdʒən), *sb.* Forms: 3 **burjon,** 4 **bor-, burioun, -ion, -ioyn, -gean, borgun,** 4-7 **burgen,** 5 **bergyng, burgyon,** 6 **burgeant, -gine, burryon,** 7-9 **bourgeon,** 4- **burgeon.** [ME. *borioun, burioun, -jon,* a. OFr. *bor-, burjon,* mod.Fr. *bourgeon,* of uncertain etymology. (Diez suggests its derivation from OHG. *burjan* to raise, to hold up.) The sb. and its derived vb. seem to have died out in ordinary and even in poetic use before the 18th c., but to have survived as technical terms in gardening. In the 19th c. they

have been revived in poetry; the use of the sb. in *Zool.* corresponds to that of mod.F. *bourgeon.*]

1. A swelling bud, a young shoot of a plant. Now only *poet.* **b.** *Zool.* A 'bud' or reproductive germ of a zoophyte.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10735 Quilk o þaim þat bar burjon [*Gött.* burioun] Suld spus þat mai. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V. 10 The treis begouth to ma Burgeonys. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 56 To se burgyons on a dede drye stok. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 81 The sette must be..full of knottes and jointes, and many little burgeons. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 476 The Vine in her eies and burgeons. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Burgeon*, in gardening, a knot or button put forth by the branch of a tree in the spring. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 129/2 The parent..throws out burgeons or buds from its surface. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* 1170 Bounteous with..burgeon of birth.

2. *fig.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* 513 My lare..make to be grene in 3ou the burioyns of vertus. 1577 HARRISON *England* III. xiv. (1878) II. 91 Nascad originall burgeant of the kings of Essex. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Chaldaick Philos.* (1701) 11/2 The bourgeons even of ill matter are beneficial and good.

†**3.** *transf.* A slight swelling or pimple. *Obs.*

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 83 Furuncle is a tumor procreate of the like humor, as the burgens of the face.

Burgeon (bə̄ːɹdʒən), *v.* Forms: 4 **borgoune, burioune, -wne,** 4–5 **burion,** 4–6 **burgone, -own, -oyne, -yn**(e, 5 **burryn,** 6 **borgeon,** 4–7 **burgen**(e, 5–7 **burgein**(e (also *poet.* in 9), **-in**(e, **-inne, -ion**(e, **bourgen**(e, 7–9 **bourgeon,** 4– **burgeon.** [f. prec. sb. Cf. F. *bourgeonner.*]

1. *intr.* To bud or sprout; to begin to grow.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1042 þay borgounez & beres blomez ful fayre. 1382 WYCLIF *Numb.* xvii. 8 The 3erde of Aaron..hadde buriowned. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 391/3 To burgene and brynge forth fruyte more plenteously. 1584 PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* I. iii. (1829) 10 The watery flowers burgen all in ranks. 1650 BP. HALL *Balm Gil.* 79 When the Sun returnes..it burgens out afresh. 1721 BAILEY, *Burgeon*, to grow big about or gross, to bud forth. 1775 ASH, *Burgein, Burgeon* (v. intr. obsolete). 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xix, Earth lend it sap anew, Gaily to bourgeon, and broadly to grow. 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 209 Our plants then burgein. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CXV. 2.

b. *transf.* Of the limbs or appendages of animals. Formerly also of animals and diseases.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xiii. 29 Man or womman, in whos heed or beerde boriouneth a lepre. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 326 Thir eddaris..burgeon with mair plentnous nowmer than evir was sene. 1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius* 31, I perceaved a plume feathers did burgen out. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. I. ii. 380 Two small feet are seen beginning to bourgeon near the tail. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* (1835) II. 390 A hydra whose heads bourgeoned..as fast as they were cut off.

c. *fig.* To bud, burst forth; to grow, flourish.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xiv. 11 The tabernaclis of rigtwis men shal burioune. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiii. (1883) I. 132 Learning..sowen in a childe..springeth and burgeneth. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 195 The Prelatism of Episcopacy ..began then to burgeon. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* III. i. 33 Beneath whose fragrant dews all tender thoughts Might bud and burgeon.

2. *trans.* To shoot out, put forth as buds. Also with *out, forth.* Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* iii. 18 It shal buriown to thee thornes and brembles. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 692 The busshis burgyn out blosomis, & flouris. 1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 22 Love ..had newe burgend his wings. *c* 1820 SURTEES in Taylor *Life* (1852) 288 This goodly graft..bourgeon'd forth its flowers and leaf.

Burgeoned (bə̄ːɹdʒənd), *ppl. a.* [f. BURGEON *sb.* + -ED[2].] Furnished or covered with buds.

Burgeoning (bə̄ːɹdʒəniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BURGEON *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of budding or sprouting; also *fig.*

c 1400 *Primer* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 24 Thou 3eldist with hooly buriownynge. 1616 MARKHAM *Countr. Farm* III. xlvi. 401 It keepeth the tree from growing and rising, which is the same that we call bourgening. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. v. 91 April burgeoning of sunny locks.

†**2.** *concr.* A bud, a growing shoot, a branch; also *transf.* offspring. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* 513 As rayne on herbe, and as droppis on burionyngis. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiii. 33 3ee ..fruytis, *or buriownyngus*, of eddris. 1618 *Sheph. Kal.* (1656) xlvii, Thou ugly beast, Which of the Wines the burgenings doth eat.

Burgeoning, *ppl. a.* [f. BURGEON *v.* + -ING[2].] That buds or sprouts.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xix. 7 A buriounende feeld. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* III. 150 It is still greene and burgeoning. 1886 *Standard* 17 May, Sitting on bench and chair under the burgeoning trees.

Burgermeester, -meister = BUROOMASTER.

Burger, -ship: see BURGHER, -SHIP.

†**Burgery.** *Obs. rare.* = BURGAGE or BUROHAL.

1832 T. ALLEN *Hist. Yorksh.* III. 8 The sum fixed..continued to be paid .. under the designation of burgery rents.

Burges, Burgeship: see BRUGES, BURGESSSHIP.

Burgesie, -eosie, obs. ff. BURGESSY.

Burgess (bə̄ːɹdʒés), *sb.* Forms: 3–5 **burgeis,** -eys, **borgeis,** -eys, -es, 3–7 **burges,** (4 **burgas**(e, **buries,** -eys, ? **boryeis**), 4–5 **bourgeis,** -eys, (**burias,** -jase, -iays, 5 **burgens, bergeys**), 5–6 **burgeois**(e, 5– **burgess.** In ME. the pl. was generally the same as the sing., as still in F. *bourgeois.* [ME. *burgeis*, a. OF. *burgeis* :—late L. *burgēnsis*: see BOURGEOIS.]

1. An inhabitant of a borough; *strictly*, one possessing full municipal rights; a citizen, freeman of a borough.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 168 Hit is beggares rihte uorte beren bagge on hac; & burgeises for to beren purses. 1297 R. GLOUC. 540 The borgeis anon The 3ates made a3en him. *c* 1340 *Ayenb.* 162 Ane yongne boryeis and ane newene knı3t .. þe borgeys wylneþ to chapfari. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 444 At Perigot ich was y-bore; a borgeys dude me gete. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* XXV, Mony a riche burias. *c* 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* 560 He logyd in a notable burgesse howse. 1571 *Jrnls. Ho. Commons* I. 84 The Bill for the Validity of Burgesses non resiant. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 243 Every Burgess at age..hath power to trade, and bear office, in the City. 1727 SWIFT *Poison. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. I. 150 All persons of honour, lords spiritual and temporal, gentry, burgesses and commonalty. 1862 *Municip. Corp. Act* 45–6 *Vict.* I. § 7 In this Act Burgess includes Citizen. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. ix. 288 In every burgh of Scotland, schools have been founded for instructing the children of Burgesses.

b. *spec.* One elected to represent his fellow-citizens in parliament; the member of parliament for a borough, corporate town, or university. Now only technical and *Hist.* The same term was used in some of the American colonies (as Virginia) to denote the representatives sent by the towns to the legislative body, which was called the 'House of Burgesses'.

1472 J. PASTON in *Lett.* 701 III. 55 Ther be a doseyn townys in Inglond that chesse no bergeys, whyche ought to do. 1554 *Jrnls. Ho. Commons* I. 29 Examine the case of Mr. Foster, Burgess elect. 1648 *Art. Peace* xvii. in *Milton's Wks.* (1851) II, The said Citizens..shall be enabled..to choose and return Burgesses into the same Parliament. 1697 BLAIR in Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 18 In Elections of Burgesses for the General Assembly, or in the choosing a speaker for the House of Burgesses. 1702 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 3840/1 One of the Burgesses for the University. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. iii. 13 Writs addressed .. to cities and boroughs for sending burgesses.

†**2.** *spec.* A magistrate or member of the governing body of a town. Used as an official title (with varying signification) in certain English boroughs before the Municipal Reform Act of 1835.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16060 Pilat satt, and him a-butte þe burges [*v. r.* burgeises] o þe tun. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 113/1 The burgeyses that were in their gownes and mantellis..called their seruantes. 1591 LAMBARDE *Arch.* (1635) 38 Sheriffes, Coroners, Hundreders, Burgesses, Serjeants, and Beadles, have their Courts within every their particular limits. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Burgesse*, a head man of a towne. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 401 There are also 16 burgesses and their assistants, whose office..resembles that of an alderman's deputy in London. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 205 Belfast .. is .. governed by a Sovereign and 12 Burgesses. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 616 He was welcomed at the North Gate [of Belfast, in 1690] by the magistrates and burgesses in their robes of office.

†**3.** *transf.* and *fig.* Said of a man or animal: Freeman, free denizen (*of*). *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 368 No other companions then the wild burgesses of the forrest. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Cust. Country* (L.) Twenty years have I lived A burgess of the sea. *c* 1630 in Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 308 (1810) 315 The deer securely stood, And walk'd a burgess of the wood.

4. a. *attrib.*

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 207/2 An alphabetical list, to be called 'The Burgess List'. *Ibid.* 197/2 The watchword of the burgess population. 1881 MACGREGOR *Hist. Glasgow* xi. 97 The burgess class was subdivided into merchants and craftsmen.

b. *Comb.*, as †*burgess-man, -wife*; also **burgess-roll,** the register or official list of burgesses in a borough; †**burgess-ticket,** a certificate of burgess-ship; †**burgess-town** (see quot.).

1540 SIR W. EURE in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 15 A king, a bushop, a *burges man, armed in harness. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 208/1 To cause the *burgess-roll to be made out in alphabetical lists of the burgesses. 1657 COLVIL *Whig's Supplic.* (1751) 56 Beside her loss of *burgess ticket. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* VI. 448 [It] was reckoned one of the..*Burgess-Towns of the Athenians. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* B vij, A good *bourgeys wyf and wel beloued of her husbond. *c* 1550 *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 192 With burges wifes they led their lines.

Burgess, *v. Sc.* [f. prec.] To make a burgess, to admit to the freedom of a borough or burgh. Also ludicrously applied to rough practices symbolizing this. (See Jamieson.)

Burgessdom (bə̄ːɹdʒèsdəm). [f. BURGESS *sb.* + -DOM.] The body of burgesses; burgess-ship.

1668 in Smyth *Rom. Family Coins* (1856) 288 Robert Paulin having come to be sworn off the burgessdom. 1885 J. BROWN *Bunyan* 329 Fifty-three persons were at one stroke admitted to the burgessdom of the town.

†**Burgessing,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That lives as a burgess; indwelling.

1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* XIV. (1685) 133 [Influence] no more sure than the Case hath upon the Watch, or the Heavens upon its burgessing Angels.

Burgess-ship (bə̄ːɹdʒèsʃip). [see -SHIP.]

1. The status and privileges of a burgess; the 'freedom' of a borough, citizenship.

1467 *Eng. Gilds* 390 That no prentice haue his freedom of Burgesshippe. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 971 To some [of the Towns] he gave the right of Burgesship of Rome. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 30 Apr., The Mayor and burgesses did desire my acceptance of a burgess-ship. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 333 A right of burgessship in that place. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 9 The position of burgess-ship.

b. *fig.* a rendering of πολίτευμα in Phil. iii. 20.

1612 R. CARPENTER *Soules Sent.* 91 Your Burgeship is in heauen. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Phil.* iii. 20 Our civil conversation, or our burgess-ship, while we live by heaven's laws.

†**2.** ? The position of 'burgess' or member of parliament for a borough. *Obs.*

1673 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1705) II. 71 In the Election of his Lordship to the same Burgesship before. 1695 in Sir J. Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 261 A vacancy was then here in the said Burgesship.

†**Burgessy.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **borgeysye,** 6–7 **burgesie, -eosie, -eoise, -eoisie,** 7 **bourgessy,** 8 **burghesie.** [a. OF. *borgeisie* (mod.F. *bourgeoisie*), f. *borgeis* BOURGEOIS, BURGESS.] = prec.

1340 *Ayenb.* 161 Mannes lyf ine þe erþe is ase borgeysye. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 544 Policie .. somtime signifieth a Burgesie..the participation and enjoying of the rights and privileges of a towne. 1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. xxiii. 381 They .. honourd them [the Privernates] with all the priviledges of their Bourgessie. 1700 SOUTHERNE *Fate Capua* I. i, The citizens of Rome and Capua Enjoying common rights of burghesie.

Burgeys, obs. form of BURGESS.

†**Burgeyse.** *Obs.* Also 5 **buriays, burioyse, burgoyze, -oise.** [a. OF. *burgeise*, fem. of *burgeis*: see BURGESS.] The wife of a burgess; a female citizen.

c 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 12 A worthi burgoyze, a good woman. *Ibid.* 138 A burioyse, a riche woman. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* C iv, The husbond of the sayd burgeyse.

Burgh (bʌrə). *Sc.* Forms: 4 **burch,** 5 **bwrch,** 6 **bruch, brughe, browght, brught,** 7 **bourgh, burrow, brught,** 8–9 **brugh,** 6– **burgh.** [Var. of BOROUGH; obs. in ordinary Eng. use since 17th c., but continued in Scotland, and now always used instead of *borough* when a Scotch town is referred to. The form *brugh* is found in Burns and other writers of rustic dialect.]

1. Originally = BOROUGH; now restricted to denote a town in Scotland possessing a charter. (The earlier English instances will be found under BOROUGH; the examples given here are all Scottish.)

There are three classes of burghs, viz. *Royal burghs*, the charter of which is derived from the king, *Burgh of regality* and *Burgh of barony*, having their charters respectively from a lord of regality and from a baron. Originally only the royal burghs sent representatives to Parliament.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 213 In burch I wist weill I suld de. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xi. 31 þe Bwrch of Jerusalem. *c* 1505 DUNBAR *Flyting* 201 Thow held the burcht lang with ane borrowit goun. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 99 The Commissionaris of browghtis. 1597 *Acts James VI* (1814) 148 (JAM.) To erect ane vniuersitie within the said brughe. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 119 The Lawes and Constitvtions of Bvrghs. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 74 The body of puritan ministers of the burrows of Scotland. 1732–69 DE FOE, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 45 There are three Sorts of Burghs; viz. Burghs Royal, Burghs of Regality, and Burghs of Barony. 1785 BURNS *Author's Earnest Cry and Pr.* i, Ye Knights an' Squires, Wha represent our brughs an' shires. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* I. 60 The right of hunting and sporting over the lands of the burgh. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 371 In burghs, there is often a separate school for classics.

b. *Burgh and land*: town and conntry. *Sc.*

1513–75 *Diurnal of Occurr.* (1833) 81 Chargeing all our soueranes liegis alsweill to burgh as to land, regalitie as to royalitie, to address thame to come to Edinburgh. 1540 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 1795 Baith in bruch and land. 1634–46 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 74 [The] whole body of this Realme both in brught and land. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxix, I glance like the wildfire through brugh and through land. 1827 — *Surg. Dan.* I, Within burgh, and not landward.

2. Used for *borough*: **a.** by Scotch writers in speaking of foreign towns; **b.** as an archaism, either *poet.* or *Hist.* (see BOROUGH 6 a, BURG).

1798 CANNING *New Moral.* 434 in *Anti-Jacobin* 9 July (1852) 219 Till each fair burgh, numerically free Shall choose its members by the *Rule of Three*. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 274 The wars of the Normans..made the inhabitants [of Paris] feel the necessity of an enclosure to preserve their burghs from the invasion. 1828 CARLYLE *For. Rev. & Cont. Misc.* II. 118 The mere earthly burgh of Stratford-on-Avon.

3. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *burgh-moor, -school*; †**burgh-lands,** †**burgh-roods,** lands in a burgh or held by burgage tenure.

c 1505 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wem.* 338 And gottin his biggingis to my barne, & hie *burrow landis. 1513–75 *Diurnal of Occurr.* (1833) 296 Mr. Archibald Grahmes hous..in the *burrowmure. *c* 1570 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 317 Save tua pure aikers of *borrow ruddis. 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 137 Such was the origin of the *burgh-school. 1876 GRANT (*title*) History of the Burgh Schools in Scotland.

Burgh, obs. form of BARROW *sb.*[1], BOROUGH, BURR *sb.*[1]; var. of BROCH.

Burghal (bə̄ːɹgăl), *a.* Also **burgal.** [f. BURGH + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a burgh, borough, or municipal corporation; †**burghal division,** a portion (of land) of size suitable for a burgage tenement; cf. BOROUGH 4.

1591 *Charter of Jas. VI*, in A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1864) 300 To assign his lands .. in whole or in part, into burghal divisions, for buildings or houses to be erected on

the same. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Holland* 33/1 These times of Amsterdam's burgal glory. 1847 *National Cycl.* 691 The burgh warrant is a burghal or civic proceeding directed against foreign debtors. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. 282 That old burghal community..the Hanse Towns.

†Bu·rghal-pe:nny. *Obs.* *English Law.* Forms: 2 **boreghal-, borghalpani, 4 burghal-penni, 5 borthalpeni.** (Spurious forms only *Hist.* and in Dicts.: 7 **brodehalpeny, -halfpeny, broodhalpeny, -halfepeny, broadhalfepenny, bordhalpeny, -halfpeny, 8–9 bordhalfpenny.**) [Of uncertain form and meaning; perh. f. *burghal*, or some other deriv. of BOROUGH, + PENNY.]

A municipal tax of some kind; in ancient charters certain monasteries are exempted from paying it.

Cowell's guess (quot. 1607) adopted by later writers, appears to be founded on an erroneous derivation. Apparently the word became obs. early in 15th c.; perhaps even long before that time, as the examples in the later charters may be merely repetitions of a conventional formula.

c 1177 *Charter Hen. II* (Waltham Abbey) in Dugdale *Monasticon* II. 14 Warda & Wardpani & Boreghalpani. *c* 1190 *Charter Rich. I* (Waltham Abbey) *ibid.* II. 16 Warpani & borghalpani. 1355 *Charter Edw. III* (Pulton Priory) *ibid.* II. 827 Wardepenny & Burghalpenny. 1414 *Charter Hen. V* (Shene Priory) *ibid.* I. 976 Averpeny, Hundredpeny. & Borthalpeny [*error for* Borghalpeny].

[1607 COWELL *Interpreter, Brodehalpeny* commeth of the three Saxon words (*bret* a boord) and (*halve*) that is, for this or that cause..and (*penning*) it signifieth a tolle or custom for setting up of tables or boords in a Faire or Market. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 42 Broodhalpeny, in some Copies Broodhalfepeny, that is, to be quit of a certaine custome, exacted for setting up of Tables or Boords in Faires .. At this day the freedome it selfe .. is called by the name of Broadhalfepenny. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Brodehalfpeny.* 1664 SPELMAN *Gloss., Bordhalpeny.* 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Bord-halfpeny.* 1706 PHILLIPS, *Bord-halfpenny*: so in BAILEY, and mod. Dicts.]

†Bu·rghen, -ɜen, -hen, *v. Obs.* [app. in form a var. of BERGH *v.* (cf. *burɛɜen* there quoted), but perhaps influenced in sense by BORROW *v.*[1]] *trans.* To protect, save.

c 1205 LAY. 8713 Cassibellaune wurhte ful swiðe to burɜen his liue. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 26 ɜet tu maht ɜef þu wult burhen þe seoluen.

Burgh-english, obs. f. BOROUGH-ENGLISH.

Burgher (bɔ̄·ɹgəɹ, *sb.* Also 6–7 **burger, -ar, -or.** [In 16th c. *burger*, a. early mod.G. or Du. *burger* citizen of a *burg* or fortified town; afterwards assimilated to Eng. *burgh*, BOROUGH.]

1. An inhabitant of a burgh, borough, or corporate town; a citizen. Chiefly used of continental towns, but also of English boroughs, in a sense less technical than *burgess*. Now somewhat *archaic*.

1568 [see BURGHERSHIP]. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* v. i. 160 Go now, and bind the burghers, hand and foot. 1600 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 10 Your Argosies .. Like Signiors and rich Burgers on the flood. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 186 A Burger who hath .. half a mark, let him pay a Peter-peny. 1698 in R. Holmes *Bk. of Entries of Pontefract Corp.* 233 The most able and sufficient Burgesse or Burgor inhabiting and residing in the said town. 1727 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* xxvi. (1841) I. 265 The burgher's wives of Horsham, go as fine as they do in other places. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 56 A rich burgher of Antwerp .. in a broad Flemish hat. *a* 1842 MACAULAY *Armada* 74 And the red glare on Skiddaw roused the burghers of Carlisle. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 288 The valiant burghers had already learned to grapple with the Dane.

fig. 1619 DRAYTON *Man Moon* (R.) As those great burghers of the forest wild, The hart, the goat.

b. *attrib.* and *comb.*

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, 'I do not understand,' answered the burgher-magistrate, 'that the young man Butler's zeal is of so inflammable a character.' 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. viii. 56 Mark that queenlike burgher-woman. 1841 SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 170 Contests, in which one club of burgher-oligarchs successively displaced another. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) I. 38 The burgher class controlled the government. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* III. xiii. iv. 20 Springing from a burgher stock. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 154 To show the inferiority of a burgher militia to professional soldiers in war.

2. A member of that section of the Scottish Secession Church, which upheld the lawfulness of the burgess oath: also *attrib.* See ANTIBURGHER.

1766 J. BROWN *Hist. Seceders* 67 The Anti-burghers .. persecuted their Burgher brethren with deposition and excommunication. 1773 J. SMITH *Hist. Sk. Relief Ch.* 41 The Burgher clergy maintained that it [the Synod] remained in their society, while the Antiburghers endeavoured to prove that they carried it away with them to Mr. Gibb's manse. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 18) 18 John Brown, Burgher minister at Whitburn. 1881 MASSON *Carlyle* in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 74 That Nonconforming communion, called the Burgher Seceders.

3. In Ceylon; see quot.

1807 CORDINER *Ceylon* (Y.) Admitted by the Dutch to all the privileges of citizens under the denomination of Burghers. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 457/1 The descendants of Europeans of unmixed blood, and that race which has sprung from the intercourse of Europeans with the natives, are called Burghers.

Hence **Bu·rgherage, Bu·rgherdom, Bu·rgherhood,** the body of burghers or citizens collectively.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. III. iii. 210 Baronage, Burgherage, they were German mostly by blood, and by culture were wholly German. 1884 *19th Cent.* July 121 Voss the poet of burgherdom. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 413/2 As the burgherhood enlarged, the assembly became a huge mob.

Bu·rgher, *v. Sc.* [f. the sb.] = BURGESS *v.*

1825 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* i. 70 Being 'Burghered' or made to 'ride the Stang'.

[Burgheristh. An incorrect spelling of *burhriht* 'borough-right,' in Domesday (Taunton).

In Domesday there are several instances of *st* for OE. *ht*, as in *radchenistres* for *rādcnihtas*. Spelman conjectured that it might be = *burgh-breche* burglary, and the word appears with erroneous explanation in many Law Dicts.]

Burghermaster (bɔ̄·ɹgəɹmā:stəɹ). *rare.* [Cf. Ger. *burgermeister.*] = BURGOMASTER.

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1089/3 The Burghermasters have empowered several Burghers and Merchants to raise a Sum of Money among themselves. 1738 G. SMITH *Curious Relat.* II. 445 All the Birds that are found here [in Greenland] can swim except one sort .. called Burgher masters. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 523 A post we sometimes find occupied by a burghermaster.

Burghership (bɔ̄·ɹgəɹʃip). [f. BURGHER + -SHIP.] The rights and privileges of a burgher.

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* I. v. 188 Who had lost their Burghership for some great Crimes. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 209 The rights both of burghership and clanship were strictly enforced.

b. *fig.* (cf. BURGESS-SHIP 1 b).

1568 COVERDALE *Bk. Death* ('transl. out of High Dutch') xvi. (1579) 69 Our conuersation and burgership is in heauen.

Burghesy, variant of BURGESSY, *Obs.*

Burghmaster, obs. form of BOROUGHMASTER.

Burghmaster, incorrect spelling for *berghmaster*, BARMASTER. In mod. Dicts.

Burgine, -gione, obs. forms of BURGEON.

Burglar (bɔ̄·ɹgləɹ). Also 6 **burglour, burghlar, burgleyer,** 7 **burglare, -layer.** [Found in AFr. in 16th c.: ad. Anglo-Lat. *burglator* (13th c.), *burgulator* (16th c.), altered form of *burgator* (13th c.), perhaps f. the first element of *burgh-breche*, the native Eng. term for burglary. The Anglo-Lat. verb *burgulare* (*quasi* 'to burgle') is recorded in 1354 (*Assis.* 27 Edw. III, quoted in Reeves *Hist. Eng. Law* ed. Finlason II. 419). The 13th c. AF. word for 'burglar', *burgesour, burgeysour*, is of obscure formation, but of the same ultimate origin. The related BURGLARY is in legal AF. *burglarie*, in Anglo-Lat. *burgaria, burgeria* (early 13th c.), for which *burglaria* is found in 16th c. The origin of the intrusive *l*, in *burglator, burglaria*, and the corresponding Eng. forms, is not clear; but the notion of Lambarde (1581) and later writers that the ending *-lar* represents AF. *ler-s, laroun* (:—L. *latro, latrōnem*) thief, is contrary to the evidence. A 'burglator' or 'burgesour' was not necessarily a 'latro'; his object might be something else than plunder.

No corresponding words are known in continental OF. or med.L.; the rare OF. *burger* 'saccager, piller' (Godef.), occurring in Garnier's *Vie de Saint Thomas*, is unconnected, unless perhaps this sense of the word may be due to AF. influence.]

1. One who is guilty of burglary.

[*a* 1268 BRACTON *De Legibus* (Rolls ed.) II. 234 fo. 115 b, Murdritores & robbatores & burglatores. *c* 1287 *Fleta* I. xvi. (ed. 1685 p. 15) Tempus autem discernit prædonem a fure & a Burgatore. 1292 BRITTON I. xi, De Burgeysours. ..Tenoms a burgesours trestouz ceux, qi felounousement en tens de pes brusent eglises, ou autri mesouns, ou murs ou portes de nos citez ou de nos burgs. 1516 in Fitzherbert *Graunde Abridgement* 268 h, Burglers sont ceux que entrent mesons ou eglises al entent de inbloier beins.] 1541 tr. *Fitzherbert's New Bk. Justyces* 125 b, Burglours are properly such as felonously in ye tyme of peace hreke any house, church, etc. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. xxi. 221 A Burglour whom Britton calleth a Burgessor..that by night breaketh into a house, wyth intent to Robbe, Kill or doe other Felonie [ed. 1582 has *burglour, burglar*; 1588 *burghlar* passim]. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* v. 15 In Moses law he that had slaine a Burgleyer by night had been guiltles. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xv. 358 A common burglayer will passe by quietly things that lie open. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1768/4 This day were apprehended..two persons suspected to be notorious Burglars and Robbers. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 224 The definition of a burglar, as given us by sir Edward Coke, is, 'he that by night breaketh and entreth into a mansion-house, with intent to commit a felony'. 1860 G. K. *Vacat. Tour* 140 Still the thing looks well, and might .. prevent a particularly conscientious burglar from breaking in.

2. *Comb.*, as *burglar-alarm, -season*; also *burglar-proof* adj.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 93/2 Bells, *Burglar Alarms, Lightning Conductors. 1882 *Daily News* 24 May 7/6 Stock of second-hand Fire-and-*Burglar-proof Safes. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 3/2 The *burglar season has set in.

†Bu·rglarer. *Obs.* Also 7 **burglerer.** [f. BURGLAR-Y + -ER[1].] = prec.

1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 17 Burglarers are those, which in time of Peace break Houses, etc. 1606 EARL NORTHAMPTON in *True and Perf. Relat.* G g ij a, Certaine Burglerers that robbed his owne house. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 417 Love is a Burglarer, a Felon. 1704 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 499 A reward for apprehending burglarers.

†Bu·rglarily, *adv. Obs.* [f. BURGLARY + -LY[2].] After the manner of burglary; burglariously.

1533 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, v, Euill disposed person or persons, attempting to murder, rob, or burglarily to breake mansion houses.

Burglarious (bɔ̄ɹglē·ɹiəs), *a.* [f. BURGLARY + -OUS. Cf. *felonious.*]

1. Of or pertaining to burglary; addicted to burglary; involving the guilt of burglary.

1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 226 All these entries have been adjudged burglarious, though there was no actual breaking. 1807 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* iv, The larcenous and burglarious world. 1822 BYRON *Werner* II. i. 26 This burglarious, larcenous felony.

2. Burglar-like.

1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* lxxxix, The daring and burglarious capture of two forts of which he forced the doors. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I A burglarious stream of fog creeping in..through the key-hole.

Hence **Bugla·riously** *adv.*

1807 OPIE *Lect. Art* III. (1848) 311 Burglariously entered the Temple of Fame by the window. 1883 *Law Rep.* XI. *Queen's B.* 588 The plaintiff's dwelling-house .. was burglariously entered.

Burglarize (bɔ̄·ɹglərəiz), *v. U.S.* [f. BURGLAR + -IZE.] *trans.* To rob burglariously; to break into by violence for the purpose of theft.

1883 TALMAGE in *Chr. Globe* 13 Sept. 829/2 The man who had a contempt for a petty theft will burglarise the wheathin of a nation. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 7 Feb. 1 The house of John Fuller was burglarized on Wednesday night.

†Bu·rglarly, *adv. Obs.* In 5–6 **burgularlie,** 6 **burghlarlie.** [f. BURGLAR + -LY[2].] After the manner of a burglar.

[1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, lix. Pream., Intendyng burgularlie [-lie] and feloniously to have broken the hous of your seid Subget). 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, v, Their dwellynge house, whiche the same euyl doers shuld attempt burgularlie to break by night. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 291 He robbeth him Burghlarlie in the night season.

Burglary[1] (bɔ̄·ɹglări). Also 6 **burgulary,** 6–7 **burglarie, burghlarie.** [see BURGLAR.]

The crime of breaking by night into a house with intent to commit felony. Also *attrib.*

[1199–1216 *Assize K. John* in *Placit. Abbrev.* 68 De burgaria & aliis latrociniis..De Burgeria & de ligatura & aliis latrociniis. 1516 in Fitzherbert *Graunde Abridgement* 268 b, Que il vient a son meson de faire burglarie.] 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, v, Any suche persoune, so attemptinge to committe suche murder or burgulary. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 262 Burghlarie is the theft done by entrie into a dwelling house. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 558 How like burglary theenes they break open all dores. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xl. (1739) 63 Burning of woods was hnable..but Burglary was Felony. 1679 *Jesuites Ghostly Ways* 3 Wounded his creditor, Hugh Hare, a Gentleman of the Temple, by committing burglary. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xvi. 226 Neither can burglary be committed in a tent or booth erected in a market or fair. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Nondescr.* vi, There is a maggot there..it is his house, His castle .. oh commit not burglary! 1855 WHARTON *Crim. Law U. S.* 598 Burglary is the breaking and entering the dwelling-house of another in the night. *Ibid.* 611 The breaking and entering must be in the night.

b. As an act: A felonious breaking into a house.

1609 W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 308 The second comming of Christ is resembled to a theeues burghlarie. 1712 in Maidment's *Sc. Pasquils* 438 Like fearful women in burglaries they generally add bloodshed to theft. *Mod.* The season for burglaries has commenced.

c. *fig.*

1636 FITZ-GEFFREY *Blessed Birthday* (1881) 155 To breake into Gods sealed secresie, This is .. bold burglary. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* I. xxi. (R.) To break open the closet of a man's breast..may well be deemed a worse sort of burglary ..than to break open doors.

†Bu·rglary[2]. *Obs.* [As if ad. L. *burglārius*, ad. AF. *burgler.*] = BURGLAR.

1533–4 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, iii, Diuers and many great arrant robbers, murderers, bulglaries [*sic*] and felons. 1624 T. TAYLOR *Two Serm.* ii. 9 With what severity are the lawes executed upon Burglaries, that breake into mens houses, to rob and spoile? 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 88 Murderers, Robbers, or Burglaries.

Hence **†Bu·rglary** *v. Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Robbachiare*, to filch, to pilfer..to burglarie.

Burglayer, obs. form of BURGLAR.

‖ Bu·rgle, *sb.* [Pers. برغل *burghul* 'blé mondé, gruau'. Zenker.] (See quot.)

1764 HARMER *Observ.* VII. iv. 147 Burgle is wheat boiled, then bruised by a mill, so as to take the husk off, then dryed and kept for use.

Burgle (bɔ̄·ɹg'l), *v. colloq.* or *humorous.* [A back-formation from BURGLAR, of very recent appearance, though English law-Latin (1354) had a verb *burgulāre* of same meaning.]

a. *intr.* To follow the occupation of a burglar.

b. *trans.* To break feloniously into the house of; to steal or rob burglariously.

1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* I. iv. 63 The burglar who attempted to enter that room would never burgle again. 1874 *Standard* 14 Nov. 3 New words with which the American vocabulary has lately been enriched; 'to burgle', meaning to injure a person by breaking into his or her house. 1884 *Blackw. Mag.* 513/2, I burgled myself again in the night.

Hence **Bu·rgled** *ppl. a.*, and **Bu·rgling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1880 *Daily News* 28 Oct. 5/3 Treachery seems to have been developed even in burgling circles. 1884 C. DICKENS *Dict. Lond.* 28/3 A gentleman of the burgling persuasion. 1885 *Graphic* 14 Feb. 151/1 After the 'burgling' is completed. 1886 PHELPS *Burglars in Par.* vii. 117 'Oh', said the mistress of the burgled cottage..to the policeman.

Burgleyer, obs. form of BURGLAR.

Burgomaske, variant of BERGOMASK.

Burgomaster (bɔ̈·rgomā·stəɹ). Also 6–7 **bourgomaster**. [ad. Du. *burgemeester*, after Eng. MASTER; see also BURGHER-, BOROUGHMASTER.]

1. The chief magistrate of a Dutch or Flemish town, nearly corresponding to the *mayor* in England. Often used loosely for any member of the governing body of a foreign municipality. Also for BOROUGH-MASTER, as an official title in certain English boroughs.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (1842) 69 The beare beeing chiefe burgomaster of all the beastes vnder the lyon. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. i. 84, I am ioyned with .. Burgomasters, and great Oneyers, such as can holde in. *a*1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 157 Euery of the foresayd cities sent one of their burgomasters vnto the towne of Hage in Holland. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4350/1 The .. Freeholders, Burgomasters, and other Inhabitants, of the ancient Borough of Cricklade. *c*1710 ADDISON (J.) They chuse their councils and burgomasters out of the burgeois, as in the other governments of Switzerland. 1779 JOHNSON *Boerhaave* Wks. IV. 356 The only daughter of a burgo-master of Leyden. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* II. IV. i. 220 The Burgomasters were..employed in strengthening the defences.

2. A species of gull (*Larus glaucus*).

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 349 The Great grey Gull.. called at Amsterdam the Burgomaster of Groenland. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Burgomaster* of Greenland..a whimsical name given by the Dutch sailors to a species of .. sea gull. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xvi. (1856) 124 The birds, too, were back with us .. the Ivory gull, the Burgomaster, and the tern. 1883 tr. *Nordenskiöld's Voy. Vega* 43.

Burgone, obs. form of BURGEON.

†Burgonet (bɔ̈·rgŏnet). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6 **burguenet**, (**burgant**), 6–7 **burgenet**, 6–9 **burganet**, 9 **bourginot**, -**goinette**. [ad. OF. *bourguignotte*, app. f. *Bourgogne* Burgundy.]

a. A very light casque, or steel cap, for the use of the infantry, especially pikemen. b. A helmet with a visor, so fitted to the gorget or neck-piece, that the head could be turned without exposing the neck.

[1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 249 *Burgonet*, a French word, is a certaine kind of head-peece, either for foote or horsemen, couering the head, and part of the face and cheeke.]

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1083/1, I was page to a footman, carying after him his pike and burganet. 1570–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 255 His burguenet beaten into his head. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Court.* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 235 With Burgants to resist the stroke of a Battleaxe. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. v. (1632) 407 On their heads they all wore guilt Burgenets. 1796 SOUTHEY *Joan* VII. 296 A massy burgonet..helming his head. 1825 WIFFEN *Tasso* VII. xc, The glistening burganet that veils His brows. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 280 A morion and bourginot of the same period. 1852 D. MOIR *Tomb de Bruce* v, In the hall hung the target and burgonet rusting.

fig. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. v. 24 [Antony] The demy Atlas of this Earth, the Arme And Burganet of men.

Burgoo (bɔ̈·rgṻ). [Derivation unknown.

Connexion with dial. *burgot* (Marshall, *Norfolk*), *burgood* (Hall.), yeast, has been conjectured. The spelling *burgout* (Craig 1847) appears to be due to his notion that the word was Fr.]

A thick oatmeal gruel or porridge used chiefly by seamen; loblolly.

1750 ELLIS *Country Housew.* 206 (E. D. S.) Whole greets (grits) boiled in water till they burst, and then mixt with butter, and so eaten with spoons, which [was] formerly called loblolly, now burgoo. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp. Burgoo*, a sea-faring dish. 1825 KNAPP & BALDW. *Newgate Cal.* III. 489/1 Burgoo of as good a quality as the harley. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* II. i. 15 [He] had the best Beef and Burgoo at the Skipper's table.

comb. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XXXIII, Mark my words, you burgoo-eating..trowsers-scrubbing son of a bitch!

Burgor, var. of BURGHER.

Burgown, burgoyn, obs. ff. of BURGEON.

Burgoyze, var. form of BURGEYSE, *Obs.*

Burgrave, burggrave (bɔ̈·rgrēv). Also 6 **burgreve**. [ad. Ger. *burggraf*, f. *burg* town, castle + *graf* count.] The governor of a town or castle; later, a noble ruling by hereditary right a town or castle, with the adjacent domain.

1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 13 Foure dukes, four marquesses, four landgraues, four burgraues .. were appoynted. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 435 They of the lowe and high Germanie..cal one ruler, Burgreve, another Margreve. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* ii. 23 The Burgraves of each City. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) IV. v. 459 The burgraves of Nuremburg. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 247 The majority of gentry did not occupy their own castles, but lived in those of the princes, as burggraves or stewards.

Hence **Burgra·viate**, the rank or office of burgrave.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geogr.* IV. 50 The imperial landjudicatory of the burgraviate of Nurenberg.

Burgularie, -arlie, obs. ff. BURGLARY, -LARLY.

†Burgu·llian. *nonce-wd.* [According to Nares 'Conjectured to be a term of contempt, invented upon the overthrow of the Bastard of Burgundy in a contest with Anthony Woodville, in Smithfield 1467'; but this, in absence of evidence, is very improbable.] A braggadocio, bully.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. iv, Bobadill..that rogue, that foist, that fencing Burgullian?

Burgundian (bɔ̈·rgv·ndiăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 **burgonian**. [f. the territorial name *Burgundy* (L. *Burgundia*, F. *Bourgogne*) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to Burgundy (in any of the senses of the name). †*Burgonian cross* = *St. Andrew's cross* (see ANDREW). *Burgundian hay*: = *Burgundy Hay*, see BURGUNDY 4. *Burgundian pear*: an old variety of pear of globular shape and delicate flavour.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xiii. 334 The leaues are set togyther, standing lyke to a Burgonian Crosse. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 666 As it were in form of a Burgonian crosse, or of the letter X. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1727) 234 Burgundian Grape. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* vi. § 10 Amongst Pears, the Burgundian. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 12 Burgundian Hay .. is a Species of Trefoil, or Saintfoin. 1832 DOWNES *Lett. fr. Cont. Count.* I. 527 Some traces of Burgundian times, still extant here.

B. *sb.* **1.** An inhabitant of Burgundy; also used for one of the Teutonic nation of the Burgunds, from whom Burgundy received its name.

†**2.** (In form *Burgonian*) A kind of ship; perh. merely a ship built in the Burgundian dominions, which in the 15th c. included the Netherlands.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 86 The Vindili, part of whom be the Burgundians. 1618 *Perkin Warb.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 60 A conference he had once with a Burgonian. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 110 Foure Burgonians excellently man'd.

Burgundy (bɔ̈·rgŭndi). [ad. med.L. *Burgundia*, F. *Bourgogne*. (Swift rimed it with *Sunday*.)]

1. The name of a kingdom, and afterwards a duchy of the Western Empire, subsequently giving its name to a province of France. Used *attrib.*, as in *Burgundy Wine*.

1697 W. POPE *Old Man's Wish*, With Monte Fiascone or Burgundy wine.

2. Hence *ellipt.* Wine made in Burgundy. Generally understood to apply to the red wines of that province, unless otherwise stated.

1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* I. ii, I hate his impertinent Chat more than he does the honest Burgundy. 1728 SWIFT *Ladies at Sot's H.* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 92 At the *Rose* on Sunday, I'll treat you with burgundy. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxxiv. 351 That kind of red burgundy which the French call *petit Bourgogne*. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* ix, The cellars were filled with burgundy then.

b. *attrib.*

1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* V. ii, No Burgundy man or drunken scourer will reel my way.

†**3.** A sort of head-dress for women; = BOURGOIGNE. *Obs.* (See *bourgogne* in Littré *Supp.*)

1700 FARQUHAR *Const. Couple* II. I. i, Running to .. the French milliner, for a new Burgundy for my Lady's head.

4. Burgundy Hay, B. Trefoil [F. *bourgogne, foin de bourgogne*]: applied by English writers to the plant Lucerne, *Medicago sativa*: but in French originally to Sainfoin, *Onobrychis sativa*. (The two were formerly confused: see SAINFOIN).

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 698 in Britten and Holl. s.v., *Burgundy Hay*..Because the Burgundians have been alwaies very carefull for the sowing and tilling of this herbe. 1834 BAXTER *Phænog. Bot.*, Burgundy Trefoil.

5. Burgundy Pitch. [The substance is still chiefly obtained from the neighbourhood of Neufchâtel, which was once Burgundian territory. So F. *poix de Bourgogne*.] The resinous juice of the Spruce-fir (*Abies excelsa*); sometimes called *white pitch*, though its colour is reddish brown or whitish yellow. See also quot. 1875. Also *attrib.*

1678 SALMON *Pharmacop. Londin.* I. viii. 170 Burgundy Pitch .. is the Rosin of the Pitch-Tree. *Ibid.* 225, Burgundy pitch plaster applied between the shoulders. 1769 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* xxix. (1845) 227 Burgundy pitch may be spread thin upon a piece of soft leather. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 550 Burgundy pitch, when genuine, is made by melting frankincense..in water and straining it through a coarse cloth. The substance usually sold as Burgundy pitch is, however, common resin incorporated with water and coloured with palm-oil.

Burgyn(e, burgyon, obs. ff. BURGEON.

Burh, OE. form of BOROUGH, BURGH, q.v.

Buriable (be·riăb'l), *a.* [f. BURY *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being buried. *lit.* and *fig.*

1598 FLORIO, *Sepellibile*, buriable, that may be buried. 1841 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 296 A buriable corpse. 1858–65 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XII. i. IV. 120, I notice, as not yet entirely buriable, Three Epochs.

Burial (be·riăl). Forms: 3 **biriel**, 4–6 **bery-, beri-, buryel, -ell, -elle, -all, -alle**, 5–6 **byryall, -ele, -elle**, 6 **bereall**, 6–7 **buriall**, 6– **burial**. [ME. *buryel, biriel*, incorrectly formed as a sing. of *byriels*, BURIELS, q.v.; in later times associated with sbs. in *-al* from Fr., such as *espousal-s.*]

†**1.** A burying-place, grave, or tomb. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2488 Ðor is ðat liche in biriele don. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xxiii. 17 And the kyng seide, What is this biriel, which Y se? 1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* XII. xxviii. (1495) 430 The nyghte owle hauntyth and dwellyth in buryels. *c* 1450 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 415 There is a maruellous berielle .. in Weste Wales. 1535 COVERDALE *Neh.* ii. 5, I beseke the sende me..vnto ye cite of my fathers buryall [1611 sepulchres]. 1612 *Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 499 (JAM.) And thairfore the said Revestrie was disponit to Schir James Dundas of Arnestoun knycht to be ane buriall for him and his posteritie.

fig. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 29 Vailing her high top lower then her ribs To kisse her buriall.

2. The act of burying; interment; funeral.

1453 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 171 To the kyrk-wark for my beriall, XXS. 1467 *Ibid.* II. 278 The day of my beriall. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, The Order for the Burial of the Dead. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. i. 2 Is she to bee buried in Christian buriall, that wilfully seekes her owne saluation. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* XXII. 19 He shall be buried with the buriall of an asse. 1647 F. BLAND *Souldiers March Salv.* 35 To commend his body to due burials. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., *Christian Burial*, that performed in holy ground, and with the usual service or ceremonies of the church. *Burial of an ass*, *Asini sepultura*, an ignominious kind of burial, out of holy ground, under the gallows, or in a high way, where several roads meet, and performed by public hangmen. Such is that of suicides, excommunicated persons, etc., sometimes denoted *canine burial*, or *burial of a dog*. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 513 The body received a second burial.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Warres* VI. XCVI, Which in this Bosom shall their Buriall have. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* II. 50 The burial of men and women alive in the cloister.

c. *pl.* Formerly in computations, etc. of mortality, which were based on the entries of burials: = Deaths.

a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* I The Medium of the Burials at London in the three last years..was 22337. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Burials, in computations of mortality, denote deaths, and stand opposed to births. 1782 BURKE *St. Negro Code* Wks. IX. 305 Every Minister shall keep a register of births, burials and marriages. ¶1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 408 During the same months of the year 1803, the burials amounted to 238.

3. The depositing of anything under earth or water, or enclosing it in some other substance.

a 1626 BACON *New Atlantis* (1635) 33 We have great lakes, both salt and fresh; we use them for burials of some natural bodies. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Some commend burials in the earth, others in wheat, to season timber when first felled, and make it of more durable use.

4. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *burial-cake, -chamber, -cloth, -clothes, -feast, -field, -law, -office, -procession, -torch, -truce, -urn, -vault.*

1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 194 He ordered twelve dozen of *burial-cakes. 1871 ALGER *Future Life* 94 Along the sides of the *burial-chamber were ranged massive stone shelves. 1570–1 *Old City Acc. Bk.* (Archæol. Jrnl. XLIII.) Rd. for the *bwryall cloth of mr. peke, xvjd. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxii. 75, I had better put my *burial-clothes in my portmanteau and set off at once. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 798 They called together the people..to their *buriall feastes. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. v. 87 Our wedding cheare, to a sad buriall Feast. 1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 484 What is this world? What but a spacious *burial-field unwall'd! 1880 *Burial Law Amendment Act. 1871 ALGER *Future Life* 93 Perceiving their [Etruscans'] *burial-processions and funeral festivals. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 109 ¶ 1 Three Men with *Burial Torches. 1862 GROTE *Greece* V. II. lvi. 76 Granting the customary *burial-truce to the defeated enemy. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 76 A *burial-vault the whole length of the church.

5. Special Comb.: **burial-aisle**, an aisle in a religious building used for interments, also *fig.*; **burial-board**, a body of persons appointed by public authority to regulate burials; **burial-case**, a shaped coffin, made to close air-tight, for the preservation of a corpse; **burial-hill, -mound**, a mound erected over a grave, a tumulus, barrow; **burial-service**, a religious service accompanying a burial; a form of words prescribed by ecclesiastical authority to be used at funerals; *esp.* that used in the Church of England; **burial-society**, an insurance society for providing money for the expenses of burial; **burial-stone**, a stone on a grave, a tomb-stone; **burial-yard**, burial-ground, grave-yard. Also BURIAL-GROUND, -PLACE.

1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XXXVIII, To send his body and his heart to be buried in Avenel *burial-aisle. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. XI. 88 Looks he also wistfully into the long burial-aisle of the Past. *c* 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.* Cornw. (1728) 70 He was a digging a borowe or *buriall hill. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* 210 Stumbling among *burial-mounds and tombstones, he had toppled into an open grave. 1865 LUBBOCK *Prch. Times* 63 The tumuli or ancient burial-mounds. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 132 If it be not..probable ..by a Rubrick of the *Burial-Service. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* V, The reverend gentleman .. read as much of the burial-service as could be compressed into four minutes. 1857 GEO. ELIOT *Cleric. Life* XXXVII. 329 The faces were not hard at this funeral; the burial-service was not a hollow form. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 756 *Hoc poliandrum*, a *byryelston. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 117 Engraven on this burial-stone Two hands together clasped you view. 1842 MIALL in *Nonconf.* II. 33 The same authority demands a *burial-yard rate.

Hence **Bu·rialer**, one who assists at a burial.

1832 HOGG in *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 166 The burialers..were lying powerless..beside the corpse of their dead relative.

Buriall, obs. form of BERYL.

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 6203 The Heuinnis, brycht lyke buriall.

Burial-ground. A piece of ground set apart as devoted to the regular interment of the dead; a burying-ground, cemetery.

1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 98 The account of the burial-grounds furnishes the most interesting description in this work. 1842 LONGF. *God's Acre* i, I like that ancient Saxon phrase, which calls The burial ground God's acre! 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii, It was the burial-ground of all the goats in the island. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 325 That burial-ground commands a beautiful view.

Burial-place. A place of burial; a place, as a vault, church, piece of ground, etc., set apart for the interment of the dead; a burying-place.

1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* 482 The graves of his Companies and Complices are set in the sides of the Buriall place. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5375/2 They broke into the Burial-Place of the Family of Rothes. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Burial*, Westminster Abbey is the burial-place of most of our English kings. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 513 The population..had a burial place of their own. 1875 Higginson *Hist. U. S.* vi. 42 Cabot gave England a continent—and no one knows his burial-place.

†**Bu·rian.** *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms in sense 1: 1 byrȝen, 2 berien, burien. [OE. *byrgen* str. fem. has no parallel forms in the other Teut. langs., but represents a WGer. **burginnja*, f. ablaut-stem *burg-* (*borg-*) of **berg-an* Bergh to protect + *innja* (cf. Burden). But evidence is wanting as to the identity of this with the local Sc. *burian*, which is not associated with it in sense.]

†**1.** A tomb, sepulchre. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Elene* (Gr.) 186 Þy þriddan dæȝe of byrȝenne beorna wuldor of deaðe aras. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 20 Wa eow..forðam ȝe synt ȝelice hwitum byrȝenum. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., ȝelic hwite beriene. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 [He forðfarene] mon fereð to buriene.

2. *Sc.* 'A mound, a tumulus; or, a kind of fortification' (Jamieson). Usually applied in south of Scotland to a prehistoric 'camp' or hill-fort.

1792 *Stat. Acc. Scott.* IV. 522 (Kirkpatrick-Juxta) There are a great number of Cairns or burians. 1794 *Ibid.* XI. 528 (Westerkirk) There is a great number of burians in this parish. These are all of a circular form, and are from 36 to 50 yards diameter. They are supposed by some to be remains of Pictish encampments. 1794 *Ibid.* XIII. 599 Burians are to be seen in different places, whether British towns or asylums for cattle. 1805 R. Forsyth *Beaut. Scotl.* II. 285.

Burias, -ayse, -es, -eys, -oyse, obs. forms of Burgess, Burgeyse.

Burie, obs. form of Berry, Borough, Bury.

Buried (be·rid), *ppl. a.* [f. Bury *v.*]

1. a. Laid in a grave, interred. b. Laid, sunk, or concealed under ground.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 37 Byryyde [1499 biryed], *sepultus*. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 159 That did her buried body hould. 1715 Pope *Ep. Addison* 16 Some bury'd marble half preserves a Name. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* III. i, Some open rocks and mountains, and lay bare Their buried treasures. 1844 Tupper *Proverb. Philos.* 388 In company of buried kindred. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* 9 A flint instrument from below a buried trunk of one of these pines.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1812 Byron *To Thyrza*, '*And thou art dead*' 71 More thy buried love endears Than aught, except its living years. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. i 48 How they, buried in an obscure corner of the earth, dared to oppose. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* cxx, Sad Hesper [watches] o'er the buried sun.

Buried, obs. form of Berried, threshed.

†**Bu·riels.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 byrȝels, byriels, birȝels, 2, 5 berieles, 3–4 birȝeles, -ieles, -iles, 3–5 buryels, -iels, -ieles, -ielles, 5 beryels. [OE. *byrgels* str. masc., cogn. w. OSax. *burgisli* neut., f. *burg-* ablaut-stem of *bergan* Bergh to protect + suffix *-isli-*; cf. OE. *græfels* quarry, *fætels* purse, etc. See also Bury *v.* and Burial.]

1. A burying-place; a sepulchre, tomb.

854 *Chart. Æthelwulf of Wessex* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 107 Of ðære holan pannan up on Icenhilde weȝ on ðæne hæðenan byriels. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxiii. 9 Dæt he him sealde..þæt twyfælde scræf..to birȝelse. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 Deade men he arerde of hare berieles to life. 1297 R. Glouc. 204 Þo vond he..An buryels al nywe ymad. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxii. 146 Prophetes hem tolde That þat blessed body of buriels sholde aryse. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 12 In alle mennis sight her berieles began to smoke. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 151/2 Upon the buryels grewe a right fayr flourdelis.

2. An interment, funeral.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2474 So woren forð .x. wukes gon, ȝet adde Iacob birȝeles non.

Burier (be·riəɹ). Also 1 byrȝere, 4 by-, birier, 6 buriar, 6–9 buryer. [OE. *byrgere*, f. *byrig-an* to Bury + *-ere*, -er[1].] a. One who buries; †b. a grave-digger; also *dead-burier*.

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr-Wülcker 468 *Per uispellones* þurh byrȝeras. 1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxxix. 15 Thei shuln sette a title..bisidis it [a boon of man] til that byriers byrye it. 1535 Coverdale *Amos* vi. 10 The deed buriers shall take them, and cary awaye their bones. 1598 Florio, *Sepellitore*, a burier, a digger of graues to burie the dead. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 32 The buriers and mourners gape for him. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1884) 51 The..buryers of the Dead..were ..terrify'd. 1798 *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 496 Amid the carcases wander Slowly the buriers. 1876 Blackmore *Cripps* I. ii. 27 Secret buryers.

†**Buriller, burriller.** *Obs.* Of doubtful sense: see quots. App. identical with Burler; but possibly a maker of Burel.

[*c* 1226 in Herbert *Livery Comp.* (1837) I. 25 [quoting Strype] Non vexantur propter Burillos, vel pannos Burillatos.] 1837 Herbert *Livery Comp.* I. 26 The matter was referred to the arbitration of three of the burillers' gild. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 573 They persecuted the guild of burrillers, a sort of clothworkers.

Burin (biū·rin). Also 7, 9 burine. [a. Fr. *burin*, cogn. w. It. *bolino*, *borino*, Sp. and Pg. *buril*, OSp. *boril*, perh. f. OHG. *bora* boring-tool. The It. form *bolino* was occas. used in 17thc.]

1. A graver; the tool used by an engraver on copper; also *attrib.*

1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* (1769) 57 [The utmost efforts and excellency of the bolino]. *Ibid.* xi. (1805) 262 Whither wrought with the burin..or with aqua fortis. 1674 *Gout. Tongue* vii. § 2. 140 Like the gravers burine upon copper. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 227 Several of his designs..were afterwards retouched with the burin by his disciple. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* III. x. vi. 266 The Text itself engraved; all by the exquisite burin of Pine. 1880 Hamerton in *Daily News* 13 Apr. 3/6 Painters of the present day consider etchings at least equal to burin engravings..a burin engraver can only plod patiently to a foreseen result.

b. The style or manner of using the graver.

1824 Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* 507 'Tis a fine specimen of Logan's bold burin.

2. A triangular tool used by marble-workers. Hence **Bu·rinist,** an engraver.

[1796 Pegge *Anonym.* (1809) 187 We..might not improperly, as we use a tool called a burin, be called Burinators, and the Art, Burining.] *a* 1864 *For. Q. Rev.* No. 1 (L.) Many expert burinists. 1882 *American* V. 124 All the great original burinists did not invent, but reproduced with the burin.

†**Bu·riness.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 byriȝnes, 2 buri-, burienesse, 3 burinæsse, -isse, 4–5 berenes, berynes(s). [OE. *byriȝnes*, f. stem of OE. *byriȝan* to Bury + *-ness.*] a. A burying, burial, sepulture. b. A burial-place; a grave, tomb.

c 890 K. Ælfred *Bæda* iv. xi, Da wæs mycel unepelicnes ȝeworden be his byriȝnesse [Lat. *facta difficultate tumulandi*]. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Ga to þine feder burinesse oðer þer eni of þine cunne lið in. *c* 1205 Lay. 25852 Sæt and biheold æuere ænne burinæsse [1250 burinisse]. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* iv. 334 He deit..And syne wes brocht to berynes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12160 The grekes..broght hir to berenes, as hom best þoght. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* iv. 498 Fyfe off hys awne to beryness he gart leid.

Buringe, obs. form of Burying.

Burion, -ioun, -iown, -jon, obs. ff. Burgeon.

Burke (bɜ̄ɹk), *v.* [f. *Burke*, the name of a notorious criminal executed at Edinburgh in 1829, for smothering many persons in order to sell their bodies for dissection.]

1. *trans.* To murder, in the same manner or for the same purpose as Burke did; to kill secretly by suffocation or strangulation, or for the purpose of selling the victim's body for dissection.

1829 *Times* 2 Feb. 3/5 As soon as the executioner proceeded to his duty, the cries of 'Burke him, Burke him—give him no rope'..were vociferated..'Burke Hare too!' 1830 Lamb *Last Ess.* (Chandos) 489 Positively burking you under pretence of cleansing. 1833 T. Hook *Parson's Daus.* II. i. 172 Perhaps he is Burked, and his body sold for nine pounds. *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg., The Tragedy* ad fin., The rest of the rascals jump'd on him and Burk'd him.

2. *fig.* To smother, 'hush up', suppress quietly.

1840 Hood *Up Rhine* Introd. iv, The Age of Chivalry is Burked by Time. 1848 Ld. G. Bentinck in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxv. 165 [Disraeli's] last speech, altogether burked in the Times, but pretty well given in the 'Post'. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cxxxviii. 111 Permitting a minister to burke the parliamentary conscience. 1880 *Oracle & Corr.* No. 55 A book suppressed before issue is popularly said to have been burked.

Hence **Bu·rker, Bu·rkism.**

1831 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLIV. 314 We can tell them that there are travelling Burkers in the land. 1859 Worcester, s.v. *Burkism* cites *Westm. Rev.*

Burking (bɜ̄·ɹkiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Burke *v.* + -ing[1].] a. The action of murdering in Burke's fashion. b. *fig.* The action of stifling or quietly but effectively suppressing.

1831 Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV. 252 The burking must make every one see the necessity of this. 1831 Sir J. Scarlett in *Trial of T. B. Hodgson* 373 As bad as those who have been lately convicted of burking. 1880 A. Forbes in *19th Cent.* 195 The despotism of burking is not to be tholed.

Burkite (bɜ̄·ɹkəit). [f. the proper name *Burke* + -ite.] a. A political follower of Edmund Burke. b. An imitator of Burke the murderer.

1807 *Ann. Rev.* V. 164 To reverse the policy of the Burkites or Antijacobins. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 289 Save as a thief, a murderer, or a Burkite.

‖**Burkundaz, -auze** (bɜ̄·ɹkŭndɑ̄·z). Also **burkendoss.** [Arabo-Pers. برقندار *barq-andāz* lightning-darter.] 'A matchlock man, but commonly applied to a native of Hindustan, armed with a sword and shield, who acts as doorkeeper, watchman, guard, or escort' (H. H. Wilson *Gloss. Judicial Terms*).

1781 *Ann. Reg.* 14/1 He..prepared 500 cavalry and 500 burkendosses..for this purpose. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 68 The force is sufficiently large, consisting..of thousands of thannadars, chokeedars, burkundauzes, pykes, etc. 1848 G. Wyatt *Revel. of Orderly* (1849) 20 A poor devil of a burkundaz.

Burl (bɜ̄ɹl), *sb.* [a. OF. *bourle* tuft of wool; cf. Sp. *borla* tuft, tassel, and Burr.]

1. A small knot or lump in wool or cloth.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 56 Burle of clothe, *tumentum*. 1870 Slater *Colours* 39 These spots or 'burls' arise from portions of cotton intermixed with the wool. 1879 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 342/1 The burler..carefully removes any knots or burls.

†**2.** *transf.* A small lump or rising in the skin; a pimple or pustule. *Obs.* (Cf. Bur *sb.* 5.)

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 220 The powder of the Hedge-hogs skin, being mingled with oil by anointment, taketh away the burles in the face. 1651 Culpepper *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* (1658) 82 The Sun causeth Pimples and Burles in the Face.

†**3.** The rudiment or bud of a red deer's horn; see quot. *Obs.* (Cf. Bur *sb.* 6.)

1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Bosse*, Our wood-men call [the bump], if it bee a red deeres, the burle or seale, and, if a fallow deeres, the button.

4. A knot in wood (U.S.).

1886 E. S. Morse *Japan. Homes* iii. 133 If it is gnarled or tortuous in grain, or if it presents knots or burls, it is all the more desirable. 1887 *Advance* (*Chicago*) 10 Mar. 145/1 From each ragged wound grew a burl.

Burl (bɜ̄ɹl), *v.*[1] [f. the sb. There was a med. L. *burillāre*: see Burller.]

1. *trans.* To dress (cloth), *esp.* by removing knots and lumps; 'to dress cloth as fullers do' (J).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 48 To Burle clothe, *extuberare*. 1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, vi. § 27 If..Cloth..happen to be evil burled or wasted in the Mill. 1611 Markham *Countr. Content.* II. v. (1668) 128 That the Cloth-worker or Sheer-man burle and dress it sufficiently. 1706 Phillips, *Burl*, to dress Cloath as Fullers do. 1730–6 Bailey, *Burl*, to pick out the Straws or Threads of Cloth which have not taken the Dye, as Cloth-drawers do. 1882 Beck *Draper's Dict.*, *Burl*, to pick the burls from the surface of woollen cloths.

2. To pick out, remove (a lock or flock of wool).

1650 Charleton *Paradoxes* 26 The..Priest burles a small lock of wooll, from the..upper garment of the Saint. 1863 Morton *Cycl. Agric.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Burl*, to cut away the dirty wool from the hind parts of a sheep.

†**3.** To remove 'burls' from the face. *nonce-use* (see Burl *sb.* 2). *Obs.*

1648 Herrick *Hesper.* (1869) 226 Of pushes Spalt has such a knottie race, He needs a tucker for to burle his face.

†**Burl,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Stratmann and Mätzner compare LG. *burrcln* 'sprudeln'; cf. also Burble, Purl.] *intr.* To bubble, as a spring or fountain out of which water flows gently.

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1639 Betres lay burlyng in hur blode. *c* 1450 *Erle of Tolous* 99 Many a bolde baron..Lay burland yn hys own blode.

Burl, Burler, dial. forms of Birl, Birler.

†**Burlace, burlake, burlet,** corruptions of *Bourdelais*, name of a variety of grape, cultivated in the 17th c., which long ago dropped out of cultivation, and its name along with it.

1629 Parkinson *Orchard* vi. 663 The Burlet is a very great white Grape. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 234 A Catalogue of..excellent Fruit Trees; Vines, Raisin, Bursarobe, Burlet. 1688 Ray *Hist. Plant.* II. 1615 The Burlet Grape. 1737 Miller *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Vitis*, The Burdelais, vulgarly called Burlake. [1797 *Ibid.* The Claret Grape, Bourdelais or Verjuice Grape.] 1755 Johnson, *Burlace*; (whence in all subseq. Dicts.).

Burlady: see Byrlady: By our Lady!

Burlap (bɜ̄·ɹlăp). Also 7–8 borelaps, -lapps. [Etymology uncertain. (Cf. Dn. *boenlap* 'rubbing-clout, linen' Calisch; the first component may have been confused with *boer* peasant.)]

Originally perhaps a sort of holland; now a coarse canvas made of jute or hemp, used for bagging; also, a finer material used for curtains.

1695–6 *Act* 7 & 8 *Will. III*, x. § 16 Course Linnens commonly called Borelapps. 1696 J. F. *Merchants Wareho.* 2, I shall begin with Bore-laps; because that for Shifts or Shirts is counted and known to be a very strong Cloth. 1871 Napheys *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. iv. 725 Pack them in large burlaps. 1880 N. H. Bishop 4 *Months in Sneak-Box* 15 Captain George Bogart..affectionately sewed her [the duck boat] up in a covering of burlap.

Burlaw, obs. variant of Byrlaw.

†**Burle.** *Obs.* [Cf. Burly *sb.*, Burr *sb.*[5]] Disturbance, confused noise.

1563 *Mirr. Mag., Somerset* xxxvii, After this burle the kyng was fayne to flee. *a* 1684 Leighton *Rem.* (1875) VI. 102 The noise of gain makes such a burle in their ears, that there is no remedy.

†**Burled,** *ppl. a.*[1] *Obs.* [Cf. F. *burelé* bearing fesses of different tinctures (*Heraldry*).] Striped.

c 1500 *Partenay* 2809 With siluer and asure the tail burlid was.

†**Burled,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Cf. Birl *v.*[1]]

1451 *Acts Jas. II* (1597) xxxiii, Na man sall take the said money, fra it be burled and clypped, bot at his awin lyking.

†**Burled,** *ppl. a.*[3] *Obs. rare*—[0]. Armed. (A dictionary word of very questionable authenticity.)

1616–76 in Bullokar. 1678 in Phillips. 1721 in Bailey.

Burler (bɜ̄·ɹləɹ). Also 6 borler, 7 buriler. [f. Burl *v.*[1] + -er[1]. The form *borler* doubtfully belongs here: see also Burriller.] One who dresses cloth by removing knots and extraneous particles.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 48 A burler, *extuberarius*. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 9 Borlers, tapstry workemakers and dyers. 1565 J. Halle *Hist. Exposit.* 8 One Thomas Lufkyn..a fuller, and burler of clothe. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. x. 286/2 The..sheriffs caused to appear before them the Dyers, Taylors, Burilers..and fullers. 1757 Dyer *Fleece* (1807) 96 The clothier's shears And burler's thistle skim the surface sheen. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 550 *Burlers*, women are so called who are engaged in removing from woollen cloths, with tweezers, all irregular threads or hair.

Burler, variant of Birler.

Burlesque (bɒɹle·sk), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *burlesque*, ad. It. *burlesco* f. *burla* ridicule, mockery.]

A. *adj.*

†**1.** Droll in look, manner or speech; jocular; odd, grotesque. *Obs.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Burlesque* (Ital.) drolish, merry, pleasant. 1684 *Bucaniers Amer.* I. (ed. 2) 2 On his head he put a sutable cap which was made very burlesque. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 8 Graham speaks of Fuller as extravagant and burlesque in his manners. 1848 W. K. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 299 Such was the burlesque origin of the ministry of three days.

2. Of the nature of derisive imitation; ironically bombastic, mock-heroic or mock-pathetic; now chiefly said of literary or oratorical compositions and dramatic representations; formerly (quot. 1712) also of pictorial caricatures. In *burlesque author, poet, actor* = a writer of burlesque literature, an actor of burlesque parts, there is a mixture of the *attrib.* use of the sb. in B.

a 1700 *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 285, I shall not here, with burlesque penners, Carp at her beauty. 1712 Hughes in *Spect.* No. 537 ¶ 2 Those burlesque Pictures, which the Italians call Caracatura's. 1714 *Ibid.* No. 616 ¶ 2 Our little burlesque authors, who are the delight of ordinary readers. 1756 J. Warton *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. iv. 255 Our nation can boast .. poems of the burlesque kind. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xxiii, Cathleen sang..a little Gaelic song, the burlesque elegy of a countryman on the loss of his cow. 1840 Macaulay *Ranke's Hist., Ess.* (1854) II. 552 Burlesque romances in the sweetest Tuscan.

b. quasi-*sb.*

1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* Pref., No two species of writing can differ more widely than the comic and the burlesque. 1779 Johnson *L. P., Cowley* 43 A .. pleasing specimen of the familiar descending to the burlesque. 1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing* I. 52 This..borders..on the burlesque in representation.

B. *sb.*

1. That species of literary composition, or of dramatic representation, which aims at exciting laughter by caricature of the manner or spirit of serious works, or by ludicrous treatment of their subjects; a literary or dramatic work of this kind. Also *attrib.*

1667 Sir W. Temple in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 123, I hear Mr. Waller is turned to burlesque among them, while he is alive. 1709 *Tatler* No. 63 ¶ 2 The Burlesque of Virgil himself has passed, among Men of little Taste, for Wit. 1768 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* II. 130 Witty burlesques of the noblest performances. 1867 Miss Braddon *Rupert Godw.* ii. 24/2 The .. night .. on which the new burlesque was to be performed. 1869 *Daily News* 7 Jan., For the last fifteen years, burlesque has been driving pantomime off the stage.

2. Grotesque imitation of what is, or is intended to be, dignified or pathetic, in action, speech, or manner; *concr.* an action or performance which casts ridicule on that which it imitates, or is itself ridiculous as an unsuccessful attempt at serious impressiveness; a mockery.

1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* vi. 31 Were it [the wig] to be worn as large again, it would become a burlesque. 1772 Wesley *Jrnl.* 3 May, Why is such a burlesque upon public worship suffered? 1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 213 The representative system .. established in Scotland previously to the Reform Act, was .. a burlesque of all principle.

Burlesque (bɒɹle·sk), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To turn into ridicule by grotesque parody or imitation; to caricature, travesty.

1676 'A. Rivetus Jun.' *Mr. Smirke* i, It seem'd a piece of Wit..to Burlesque them in earnest. *a* 1764 Lloyd *Ep. Mr. Colman* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 167 Ere I burlesqu'd the rural cit. 1804–6 Syd. Smith *Sk. Moral Philos.* xi. 136 Cervantes has burlesqued the old romances. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 600 Prior burlesqued .. the bombastic verses in which Boileau had celebrated the first taking of Namur.

b. *intr.*

1680 *Du Moulin's Adv. Ch. Eng. towards Rome* 31 (L.) Dr. Patrick joins hands with them in burlesquing upon the doctrine. 1683 tr. *Erasmus' Moriæ Enc.* 27 The Poet shall be burlesqu'd upon with his own doggrel rythms.

Burlesqued (bɒɹle·skt), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Caricatured; made ridiculous; travestied.

1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* (1857) xxvi, Groans of contrition burlesqued. 1784 *New Spectator* xix. 4/1 A..burlesqued procession of the disappointed constituents.

Burlesquely (bɒɹle·skli), *adv.* [f. Burlesque, *a.* + -ly.] In a burlesque manner.

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 221 We seem to sink most abruptly, not to say burlesquely. 1833 *Q. Rev.* XLIX. 41 [He] had ventured to assume the title, burlesquely ferocious, of Attorney-General to the Lantern.

Burlesquer (bɒɹle·skəɹ). [f. Burlesque *v.* and *sb.* + -er 1.] **a.** One who burlesques. **b.** An actor in burlesque dramas.

1657 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 95 Fifteen poetasters, Half fools, half beggars, half burlesquers. 1751 Shenstone *Wks. & Lett.* III. 187, I wish the burlesquers of such ingenuous profusions could be punished. 1869 *Daily News* 26 Nov., It was at this theatre that Mr. Henderson's troupe of English burlesquers appeared.

Burlesquing (bɒɹle·skiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] Ridicnling by grotesque imitation or travestying. (Chiefly *gerundial.*)

1677 W. Sherlock *Answ. Pamph. by T. Danson* 70. 1699 Farquhar *Love & Bottle* I. i, His imitation was downright burlesquing it. 1873 Symonds *Gk. Poets* viii. 247 Burlesquing the gods was always a capital resource of the comic poets.

Burlesquing (bɒɹle·skiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That burlesques.

1688 W. Darrel *St. Ignatius no Phanatick* 19 Vent your Burlesquing Vein till Dooms-Day. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 5/1 In sarcastic and yet burlesquing mood.

†**Bu·rlet.** *Obs.* Also 6 byrlet, 7 bourlet, 7–8 birlet. [a. Fr. *bourlet* or *bourrelet.*] A padded roll of cloth for a woman's head; a coif or hood; also, a similar roll serving as a support for a ruff.

1490 *Coventry Acc.* in T. Sharp *Dissert. Pageants* (1825) 17 *note*, Item twoo Burlettis. 1552 Huloet, Byrlet or tyrynge for women, *calantica callotte ou champ*[*agne*]. 1578 in *Collect. Inventories* (1815) 219 A lang taillit gowne of layn.. with burlettis. 1611 Cotgr., *Le grand papillon*, a high Bourlet, or Hood. 1678 Phillips, *Birlet*, (old word) a Coife, or Hood. [Whence in Bailey.]

Burlet: see Burlace.

†**Burle·tta.** *Obs.* [a. It. *burletta*, dim. f. *burla* fun.] A comic opera; a musical farce.

1748 H. Walpole *Corr.* (ed. 5) II. cxcv. 243 The burlettas are begun; I think not decisively liked or condemned yet. 1813 *Examiner* 15 Feb. 106/2 A revived Olio, calling itself the burletta of Poor Vulcan. 1879 Planché *Extravag.* I. 13 A more appropriate name than 'Burletta', which disappeared from the play-bills on the emancipation of the minor theatres from their legal fetters in 1844.

b. *attrib.*

1762 *Loud. Mag.* XXXI. 674 She then sings a very pretty song of Arne's in the Burletta taste. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 6 May, The best buffo and burletta singer.

†**Bu·rley** 1. *Obs. rare*−1. [cf. F. *bourrelet*, and Burr *sb.*1 2.] 'The butt end of a lance' (Halliwell).

1548 Hall *Chron.* 12 One company had the plackard, the rest the port, the burley, the tasses..all gylte.

Burley 2**, -lie, -ly.** *Sc.* and *north. Eng.* A corrupted form of Byrlaw, q. v., used in comb. **Burleyman,** also **Burleybailie,** an officer of a *byrlaw-court*; see quot. 1879.

[1599 Skene *Verb. Signif.* (Jam.) Laws of Burlaw are maid & determined be consent of neichtbors .. quhilk .. ar commonly called Byrlaw-man.] 1750 C. Campbell in *Stewart's Trial App.* 146, I..think it's quite right to have burliemen .. You will therefore appoint two discreet honest men for that purpose of the tenants; and..be sure you swear them to fidelity in their office. *a* 1758 Ramsay *Poems* (1800) II. 536 Jude took him for a burlie-bailie. 1864 A. M'Kay *Hist. Kilmarnock* 108 Twelve young men, with such a number of the burliemen in town. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 62 *Burly-man.* 1879 *Athenæum* 26 July 115 Burleymen are still appointed at the Courts Leet and Courts Baron. Men of agricultural experience are always chosen, and their duty is to value damages, e. g. to crops, from cattle straying.

Burlily (bɒ·ɹlili), *adv.* [f. Burly *a.* + -ly 2.] In a pompous or swaggering manner.

1863 Lytton *Caxtoniana* I. 70 Polysperchon called in person, and said, burlily, 'Why do you refuse my invitation?'

Burliness (bɒ·ɹlinės). [f. Burly + -ness.] Burly state; fullness of figure; stoutness, bigness.

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* viii. 119 Into a lesser roomth thy burlinesse to bring. 1832 L. Hunt *Sir R. Esker* (1850) 128 In the rest of his face .. a kind of bloated prominence, or rather burliness. 1859 Sala *Two. round Clock* (1861) 143 Who shall tell .. the pitchy burliness of their bulging sides.

Bu·rling. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* A yearling heifer.

1503 *Will of Etton, Lincoln* (Somerset Ho.) A kowe & a burlyng. 1863 Morton *Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.) *Burling* (Linc.), a yearling heifer.

Burling (bɒ·ɹliŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 Also 6 byrling. [f. Burl *v.*1 + -ing 1.]

1. The dressing of cloth, *esp.* by removing knots.

1530 Palsgr. 198/2 Byrling of clothe, *pinsure.* 1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, xxii, Mills called Gig-Mills, for the perching and burling of Cloth. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 560 They fall anone to burling of it with Cimolia. 1836 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 187 Burling is..a process, in which the dried cloth is examined minutely in every part, freed from knots or uneven threads, and repaired by sewing any little rents.

†**b.** (contemptuously.)

1548 Hooper *Commandm.* x. Wks. (1843–52) 377 Other sort..are a-dilling and burling of their hair.

2. *attrib.*, as in *burling-comb, -machine*; also **burling-iron,** a pair of tweezers or small pincers for extracting the knots from wool.

1530 Palsgr. 198/2 Byrlyng yron, *unes espinces.* 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1231 He .. all to beclawed and mangled him with tuckers cards, and burling combs. 1648 Herrick *Hesp.*, *To Painter*, Then for an easie fansie, place A burling iron for his face. 1730–6 Bailey, *Burling-iron*, a Sort of Pinchers or Nippers for that Use.

3. *concr.* See quot., and cf. Burl *v.*1 2.

1847–78 Halliwell, *Burlings*, pieces of dirty wool.

†**Burling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* Cf. Burly *sb.*, Burle.

c 1530 Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 240 There began muche hurlynge and burlynge in the courte.

Bu·rlow-bea·nie. See quot. 1884.

Ballad, '*K Arth. & K. Cornwall*' in Child *Ballads* II. 287/1 Forth is gone Burlow-beanie, As fast as he cold hie. *Ibid.* lxx, I coniure thee, thou Burlow-beanie, The powderbox thou feitch me. 1884 Child *Ballads* II. § 30. 279/2 A Burlow-Beanie, or Billy-Blin, a seven-headed, fire-breathing fiend whom he has in his service.

Burly, *sb.*, and **Burly-hurly,** early var. of Hurly-burly.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 310 Let him fancy the burly—the contention—the claims and counterclaims. 1563 Golding *Cæsar* (1565) 31 Againe of late in Italy at the burlyhurly of the bondmen.

Burly (bɒ·ɹli), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 3 borli, 4–5 borelich, burlich, -lych(e, (*north.*) burely, 6 boorelie, -lye, bourlie, -ly, *Sc.* 5 buyrlie, 6 buirlie, 7 borely, 4– burly. (See also Bowerly, Buirdly.) [ME. *borlich*, northern *burli*. Usually identified with OHG. *burlîh*, MHG. *burlîch* exalted, lofty, stately, f. **bur-* cogn. w. OHG. *burjan* to lift up + *-lîh* = -ly. If this be so, the word must have existed in OE. or ON.; but it is unrecorded, and no plausible etymon for the first element has yet been found in either of those langs. The phonology is also difficult, for the ME. *borli, borelych*, 16th c. *borely, boorelye*, northern 15th c. *burely*, Sc. *buyrlie, buirlie*, require a ME. **bōrli*, OE. type **bórlíc*, whence the later (bɒ·rli, bɒ·ɹli) comes by shortening the vowel before two consonants as in *turn, month.* The spelling *burly* was originally only northern. The dial. Bowerly would seem from the sense to be a variant, but it is difficult to reconcile phonologically with the ME. forms.]

A. *adj.*

†**1.** Stately, dignified, of noble or imposing presence or appearance. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8541 Salamon Was king sittand in his fader tron, He was a borli [?*r.* burli] bachelere. *c* 1375 Barbour *Troy-bk.* I. 295 Þe commowns hade gret ferly Of sa buyrly a companye. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2191 Grete wele my ladye þe qwene..And alle þe burliche birdes þat to hir boure lengez. 1664 *Floddan F.* I. 8 A Talhot brave, a borely tike. *Ibid.* III. 25 A burly band Of warlike wights.

absol. c 1420 *Autors of Arth.* 1, He..bede the burlyche his brand, that burneschit was bri3t.

†**b.** *poet.* Of things: Goodly, excellent, noble. *Obs.* (As an epithet of *spear, brand*, the meaning may have been 'stout': cf. Boisterous.)

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1488 With mony a borlych best al of brende golde. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn't.* 2224 A denez ax awe dy3t, þe dynt with [t]o 3elde With a borelych bytte. *c* 1420 *Autors of Arth.* xliii, Greselle..wos the burlokke[st] blonke, ther euyr bote brede. *c* 1450 *Rauf Coil3ear* 190 Within that burelie bygging. *Ibid.* 266 Ane burely bed was wrocht in that wane, Closit with Courtingis, and cumlie cled. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 7 He semit weill to weir ane buirlie brand. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* v. 124 My wealth 's a burly spear and brand.

2. Stout, sturdy, massively built, corpulent; of large body or trunk.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn't.* 766 A won in a mote..loken vnder bo3ez, Of mony borelych bole. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3769 Tantelus..was a tulke hoge, Borly of brede. 1513 More *Hist. Rich. III*, Wks. 36/2 Sommewhat corpulente and boorelye, and nathelesse not vncomelye. 1596 Spenser *Astrophel* Elegy 7 There might you see the burly Beare. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 116 ¶ 1 She had a Mind to look as big and burly as other Persons of her Quality. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* I. 596 Burly oaks projecting from the line. 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* vii. 133 He singled out the burliest knight he saw.

†**b.** Of a garment, or wool: Thick, heavy. *Obs.* (Cf. Burl *sb.*)

1651 *Mercurius Politicus* 1153 Casting his Eye upon the Executioner, he [Earl of Derby] said, Thy Coat is so burly, thou will never hit right. 1805 Luccock *Nat. Wool* 88 The sheep of England, when transported to Jamaica, yield the same kind of 'burly fleece'.

3. 'Big'; domineering, bluff. *arch.*

1592 Sylvester *Triumph Faith* II. 25 The Circumsised Crew Of Cabalists and burly Talmudists. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* (1851) 180 Erasmus..was wrote against by som burly standard Divine. 1648 Jos. Beaumont *Psyche* 224 (L.) When a burly tempest rolls his pride About the world. 1864 J. H. Newman *Apol.* (1885) Pref. 16 They [Englishmen] are as generous as they are hasty and burly.

4. *Comb.*, as *burly-boned, -headed*, adjs.

1590 *Almond for Parrat* (1845) 12 These are nothing in comparison of his auncient burlibond adiunctes. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* 25 Unweildie burliboand soldiery. 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. x. 60 Cut..out the burly bon'd Clowne in chines of Beefe. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. I. IV. iv. 108 Destiny has work for that swart burly-headed Mirabeau.

B. *adv.* Sturdily, stoutly.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11059 So burly þo big brusshit togedur.

†**Bu·rly,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [f. the adj.] *trans.* with *out*: To make burly; to puff out.

1635 Quarles *Embl.* I. xii. (1718) 49 Think'st thou that paunch that burlies out thy coat Is thriving fat.

Burm, var. form of Borm or Barm.

Burmaiden, obs. f. of Bowermaiden.

Burn (bɔ̄ɹn), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 burna, burne, burn, 2–6 burne, (4 bourne, buerne), 4–5 brynne, 3– burn. See also Bourne *sb.*1 [Common Teut.: the OE. *burna* wk. masc., *burne* wk. fem., *burn* str. fem. (apparently not distinguished in sense) correspond to OFris. *burna* masc., MDu. *borne* masc., Du. *born*, MLG. *borne, born* masc., mod.G. (*poet.*) *born* masc., which are metathetic forms of the words appearing as OHG. *brunno*, Goth. *brunna* wk. masc., Du. *bron* masc., ON. *brunn-r* str. masc., repr. OTeut. types **brunnon-*, **brunno-z*. The primitive and prevailing sense of the Teut. word is 'spring, fountain', of which there are some traces in OE., the word being used to render Lat. *fons* of the Vulgate.

A connexion is often assumed with *brunn-* ablaut-stem of OTeut. **brin-n-an* Burn *v.*1, on the supposition that that

root had originally the wider sense 'well up, be in commotion', applicable to water as well as to fire; but of this there is no actual evidence. Curtius and others have regarded the sb. as cogn. w. Gr. φρέαρ a well, supposing the root to be the same with that of L. *fervēre* to boil up; but the form of the Teut. word does not permit this explanation.]

1. In OE.: A spring, fountain; a stream or river. In later use: A small stream or brook. Now (exc. in the form BOURNE *sb.*[1]) chiefly *north.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xviii. 1 Þa eode he ofer ðа burnan Cedron. *a* 1250 *Moral Ode* in *Lamb. Hom.* 175 Weter..of þe burne. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 916 An ydel wel, That springeth bi burne thar is suel. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 78 At that burn eschapit the king. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 162 By bankys and brynnys browne. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 611 Thair blude like burnis rynnand on the grene. 1641 *Nth. Riding Records* IV. 206 Presentment for nonpayment of assessment..for Whitby-burne [*previously always* beck]. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 191 Allan Breck..was fishing in a burn near the deponent's house. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 311 Well watered by a beck or burn. 1855 BROWNING *Last Ride together* viii, Yonder girl that fords the burn. 1878 BLACK *Macleod of D.* I. 176 Munching the young grass, and drinking out of the burn.

2. a. Water from a fountain or well. **b.** 'Warm water used in brewing or washing' (Jamieson).

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* (O. E. Texts) 1185 *Latex*, burne. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc. Suppl.* in Wr.-Wülcker 177 *Latex*, burna. *c* 1565 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4140 To mak thin aill they think na falt Of mekill burne and lytill malt. *a* 1806 *Allan o' Maut* in Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* II. 239 (JAM.) They..put the burn untill the gleed.

b. Said poet. like *flood*, of the sea. Cf. BROOK.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12523 Thretty and two [shippes] There were brent on the buerne with the breme low.

† **c.** *To make one's burn*: to 'make water'. *Obs.*

1788 PICKEN *Poems* 118 (JAM.) Or stap the very haly sang To mak his burn.

3. *attrib.* and in *comb.*, as *burn-brae, -fishing, -foot, -head, -mouth, -trout*; also **burn-gate**, a small water-course; **burn-side**, the side of a brook, the strip of ground alongside of it.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-T. Misc.* (1733) I. 57 They bigg'd a bower on yon *burn-brae. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xiii. 104 Good sport for *burn fishing. 1832 CARLYLE *Remin.* I. 36 Every dell and *burngate..he had traversed. 1875 J. VEITCH *Tweed* 30 The depths of glen that fold The *Burnheads. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5768 All borne were þai backe to þe *buerne syde. 1789 BURNS *A waukrife Minnie* ii, By yon burnside..wi' my minnie. 1849 W. IRVING *Crayon Misc.* 255 The green shaws and burnsides of Scotland. 1805 R. FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 360 Pike are..caught with..lines baited with *burn-trouts or frogs.

† **Burn,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 **byrne**, 5–7 **burne**, 8 *Sc.* **birn**. Contracted form of BURDEN.

c 1375 BARBOUR *St. Thadea* 231 Al my synnis ful & sere I band as it a byrne hade bene. ?*a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* I. (1843) 65 Isaake..taketh a burne of stickes and beareth after his father. 1595 B. CHAPPELL in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) II. 465 The earth of late hath shakt herself, As wearie of her sinfull burne. 1614 *Scourge of Venus* (1876) 40 Weeping much her burne to beare. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Farmer's Ingle* in *Poems* (1845) 38 How big a birn maun lie on Bassie's back. 1855 E. WAUGH in *Lanc. Sk.* 50 Gathering..a burn o' nettles' to put in their broth. 1880 *West. Cornw. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Burn*, twenty-one hakes (probably a burden).

Hence **burn-rope**, a rope for carrying a burden.

Burn (bɜːn), *sb.*[3] Forms: 4–6 **brenne**, 6–7 **burne**, 7– **burn**, *Sc.* 6– **birn** (in sense 2). [f. BURN *v.*[1] The earlier *brenne* derives from the ME. form *brenn-en* of the vb.: it took the place of the orig. sb. *bryne, brene*, BRUNE, q. v.]

1. The act or effect of burning; *esp.* an injury to the body caused by burning, a burnt place.

[*a* 1300 *Havelok* 1239 Hwan he..the fir brouth on brenne.] 1594 PLAT *Chem. Conclus.* 20 It is commended especiallie in a burne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XX. viii. (R.) [It] healeth any burne or scalding. *a* 1691 BOYLE (J.) A very effectual remedy against burns. 1813 J. THOMSON *Inflamm.* 137 An external injury, as a blow, a wound, or a burn.

2. A mark made by burning, a brand.

[1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 28 b, If any of these sayde officers fynde any maner of catell hauynge no suche brenne.] 1563 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1597) § 85 That all bestiall, slane to landwart and Burgh..bring with them in all times cumming their hide, skin, and birne, vnder the paine of confiscation. 1661 *Sc. Acts Chas. II.* xxxiii. (Jam.) That no barrel be sooner made and blown, but the coupers birn be set thereon. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3947/4 A Burn on the near Shoulder with the Letters R. C. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* ix, A fat bullock..somewhat kenspeckle, and marked both with cut and birn.

b. '*Skin and birn*, a common phrase, denoting the whole of anything, or of any number of persons and things.' Jamieson, s.v. *Birn*. (Cf. quot. 1563 above.)

1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* III. xv, The smith's wife..fand him skin and birn. 1806 A. DOUGLAS *Poems* 143 (JAM.) Now a' thegither, skin an' birn, They're round the..table.

c. A branding iron, brand.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 71 When yow marke..dippe in the very bottome of the burne and botte, and then it maketh a cleaner and better impression.

d. *attrib.*

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4179/4 An X burn mark on the near Buttock. 1879 *Shropshire Word-bk., Burn-mark*, (1) the mark on an animal's hide made by the brand-iron, *obs.*; (2) the stamp of the brand-iron on tools and implements.

3. Heat, 'hot baste', velocity. *rare.*

1835 L. HUNT *Capt. Sword* VI. 75 Lo! the earth went round To the burn of their speed with a golden sound.

Burn (bɜːn), *v.*[1] *Pa. t.* and *pple.* **burned** (bɜːnd), **burnt** (bɜːnt). Forms: *a. Inf.* 1 **beornan**, (**bearnan, bernan**), 2–3 **beornen, birnen**, 2–4 **berne**(n, 4–6 **birne, byrne**, 5–7 **burne**, (6 **bourne**), 6– **burn**. *Pa. t., str.* 1 **bearn**, (**barn**), *pl.* **burnon**, 3 **born**, *pl.* **burnen**; *weak* 3–4 **bernde**, 5 **byrnyd**, 6 **byrned**, 7– **burnt**, 9 **burned**. *Pa. pple.* 1 **bornen**; *weak* 6– **burnt, burned**. *β. Inf.* 1 **brinnan**, 2–3 **brinnen**, 3–4 **brinne, brin**, 4–6 **brynne, bryn**. *Pa. t.* (1 **bran**), 3–5 **brint**, (3 **brind**), 4 **brinde**, 4–5 **brynt**, 5 **brynnede**, 5– *Sc.* **brunt**, (6 **brint**). *Pa. pple.* 3–6 **brint**, 3–4 **brind**, 5–6 **brynt**, 6– *Sc.* **brunt**, (6 **brount**). *γ. Inf.* 1 **bærnan**, 2–3 **bærnen, barnen**, 3 **bearnen**, *Orm.* **bærnenn**. *Pa. t.* 1 **bærnde**, 3 **barnde, bearnde**. *Pa.pple.* 1 **bærned**. *δ. Inf.* 3–4 **brennen**, 3–6 **brenne, bren, brene**, 8–9 *north. dial.* **bren**. *Pa. t.* 3 *Orm.* **brennde**, 3–5 **brende**, 3–6 **brente**, 4–5 **brennede**, **-yde**, (5 **brend**), 4–6 **brenned**, 4–7 **brent**. *Pa. pple.* 3–6 (*dial.* 6–) **brent**, (**-te, -tte**), 3–6 **brend**, (**-de**), 6 (9 *dial.*) **brenned**, (7 **brended**). [The modern verb represents two earlier verbs, viz. (1) the intransitive strong vb., Goth. *brinnan*, (*brann, brunnum; brunnans*), ON. *brinnan* (later *brennan*), OS., OHG., MHG. *brinnan*, OE. *brinnan*, by metathesis **birnan, bernan, beornan, bran, barn, born, bearn; burnon, bornen*) 'ardere'; and (2) the derived factitive weak vb., Goth. *brannjan* (*brannida, brannips*), ON. *brenna*, OS., OHG. *brennen*, MHG. and Ger. *brennen*), OE. *bærnan* (by metathesis for *brennan*), *bærnde*, 'urere'. *Beornan* and *bærnan* were still distinct in OE., but ran together early in the ME. period. ME. had four types of the present stem, *bern-, brin, u-, barn-, bren*(*u-*, the two former of which appear to represent the intr., and the third the trans. OE. verb; *bren*(*u-* appears to be mainly the ON. *brenna*, but may partly have originated by metathesis from *bern-*. Of the original strong verb, the strong pa. t. does not appear later than Layamon, and the distinction of transitive and intransitive was soon lost, the different types being used indiscriminately as to sense, though with dialectal preferences. *Brenne, brent* was the most common type in late ME., and even down to the 16th c., when it was somewhat abruptly dispossessed by *burn, burnt*, app. the descendant of the earlier *bern-, birn-*, though the continuity is not very clearly made out, as, between the 13th and 16th c., this type is scarcely recorded in Sc. writers.

In the Teut. *brinn-an* it is considered that only *brin-* (:—Aryan **bhren-*) belongs to the root, the second *n* being originally a present suffix: cf. OE. *bryne* :– OTeut. **bruni-z* burning. The root does not appear outside Teutonic: the comparisons often made rest on the untenable assumption that the *n* of *brin-* is not radical.

The distinction in usage between the two modern forms of the pa. t. and pa. pple. is difficult to state with precision. *Burnt* is now the prevailing form, and its use is always permissible; *burned* is slightly archaic, and somewhat more formal in effect; it occurs more frequently as pa. t., or in combination with the auxiliary *have* than as ppl. adj.]

I. Intransitive senses.

1. Of fire, a furnace, or conflagration: To be in the state of activity characteristic of fire; to be in the state of combustion. Sometimes the prominent notion is that of intense heat (whence also *transf.* of a fever, etc.): sometimes that of the visible flaming or blazing.

α. c 1000 [see BURNING *ppl. a.*]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Ic walde sendan fur on eorðan, and ic wile þat hit berne. *c* 1205 LAY. 289 In þere temple he lette beornen enne blase of fure. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lxv. 5 Smoke and fyre, that shal burne for euer. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 113 Sometime a fire [He be]..and burne. 1665 in *Phil. Trans.* I. 80 The Air enters to make the Fire burn. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 72 A still and sacred fire, That burn'd as on an altar.

β. a 1400 *Syr Perc.* 440 A bryghte fire..Brynnande therby. *c* 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 29 A gret fyre brynnyng vp-an a houce.

γ. c 1200 ORMIN 10452 Hali3 Gast iss hali3 fir, þatt bærneþþ i þatt herrte. *a* 1250 *Moral Ode* 125 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 30 Þer is fur þat eure barnð.

δ. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxv. 5 Fyr brennende all dai. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. vi. (1839) 69 As the fyre began to brenne. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) P vj, The fire that brenneth in mount Ethna.

b. *fig.* Of the passions, as love, wrath, etc.; also *poet.* of a battle: To be fierce, furious; to glow, rage.

α, c 825 *Vespasian Psalter* ii. 12 Ðonne beorneð in scortnisse eorre his. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. vii. 23 Quench your Loues hot fire..Lest it should burne aboue the bounds of reason. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xliv. 18 Let not thine anger burne against thy seruant. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 313 This said, he rushes where the combat burns. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian Pcess* II. 313 The grace of the Holy Spirit..burns in his heart. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 2 (1882) 12 The rage of the conquerors burnt fiercest against the clergy.

δ. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1747 Desyr That in his herte brende as any fer. *a* 1541 WYATT *Lovers Case* 41 Abroad needs must it [love] glide, That brens so hot within.

2. Of matter: To be in process of consumption by fire; to be on fire; to be enveloped in flames.

α. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* v. 23 Ge gehirdon his word & gesawon þone munt birnan. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 306 Ge schulen..bernen mid him iðe eche fure of helle. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 619 Thai flaggatis byrnand in a baill. 1423 JAS. I. *King's Q.* clxviii, The fyre In quhich I birn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 48 b, Chyppes, hey, or hardes, mater apte to burne. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. v. 109 That hand shall burne in neuer-quenching fire. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 7 A place that burns with Fire and Brimstone. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 105 Padua with sighs beholds her Livy burn. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 406 It then burns with a pale yellow flame. 1864 TENNYSON *Ringlet* 53 Burn, you glossy heretic.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5742 (Gött.) 3on tre..þat brinand semis as on ferre. 15.. in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 15 Though he deserve To brynne and stewe In the infernal gleede.

γ. c 1270 *Saints' Lives* (Laud MS.) (1887) 229 Þe more þat þe þorn barnde, þe grenore þe leues were.

δ. c 1300 *St. Brandan* 511 So stronge brende the mountayne. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 326 Brynge in better wode * or blowe it till it brende. ?*a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* II. (1847) 148 The fourth daie after then Sea and watter all shall brene.

b. *fig.* Of persons, of the heart, etc.: To be on fire (with desire, lust, passion, wrath); to glow, pant. Often followed by infinitive of purpose: To desire ardently.

α. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxiv. 32 Næs uncer heorte byrnende [950 *Lindisf.* bernende; 975 *Rushw.* biornende; 1160 *Hatton* beornende] þa he on wege wið unc spæc. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 Þe halia gast..dude þet heo weren birnende on godes willan. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4875 That law..Causyng 3oung Clerkis byrne in lustis rage. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 181 Burning in desire to be reuenged of the Gibelins. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* i. 27 Men..burned in their lust one towards another. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. v. 297 Virginius burnt with Impatience to revenge himself of Appius. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* xiii. 195 You cannot conceive How I burn to see you on the gallows.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23271 Þai war won to brin in catel wit couetise to win. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 52 Bet is to be wedded than to brynne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. iii. [ii.] 84 Than haistit we, and brint to heir him say.

γ. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1362 Bearninde al as he was of grome and of teone.

δ. c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 201 Þyn herte shulde brenne for grete loue. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, For him I brenne as doth the glede. *a* 1547 EARL SURREY *Aeneid* II. 403 To throng out..our hartes brent with desire.

c. *lit.* and *fig.* With certain modifying adverbs. *To burn out, forth*: to burst out in flame (*arch.*). *To burn out*, also (quasi-*refl.* and *pass.*) *To burn itself out, to be burnt out*: to burn until extinguished by want of fuel. *To burn down, burn low*: to burn until it becomes feeble from want of fuel. *To burn up*: to take strong hold of the combustible material, get fairly alight. Also with certain adjs. denoting the colours or quality of the flame, as *To burn red, blue, bright*, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xvi. 19 Fyr brende out on either side. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 34 Violent fires soone burne out themselues. 1814 *Lett. fr. England* I. viii. 92 Till the lights were burnt out. 1816 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 336 In the tenth year of the war, the spirit of Jacobinism was burnt out in France. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ix. 214 Till it burn forth, in our conduct, a visible, acted Gospel. *Mod.* Do not let the fire burn out. It is burnt out already. His zeal will soon burn itself out. The fire has burnt down to a spark. Do not go before the fire has burnt up.

¶ *Phys.* Occasionally used (with conscious metaphor) for: To undergo the same kind of chemical change (oxidation) as in burning, accompanied by more or less evolution of heat.

1885 HUXLEY *Phys.* 17 All parts of the body are continually being oxidized, or, in other words, are continually burning.

3. *gen.* To become or be violently hot; said of solids or gases (not of liquids). Also of persons: To have a sensation like that arising from exposure to fire; often of the face, as an effect of shame or anger; also (*colloq.*) of the ears, in allusion to the superstition that a person's ears feel hot when he is spoken of in his absence.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* in Sweet *Ags. Read.* 92 His [Herod's] lichama barn wiðutan mid langsumere hætan. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 59 If you put it [lime] into water, it would burn. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.* Suppl. (E. D. S.) If it be my own true love, burn, cheek, burn.

† **b.** To be inflamed, suffer from inflammatory disease. *spec.* Of a horse: To suffer from glanders. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xiii. 24 If..the quicke flesh that burneth haue a white bright spot. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2155/4 A dark bay Nag..commonly burning at the left Nostril.

c. fig. *The money, etc., burns in one's pocket*, meaning that the owner is eager to take it out, or spend it. (The same notion is expressed by other constructions of the verb; e. g. *to burn one's pocket, a hole in one's pocket*, cf. 16; more rarely the pocket is said *to be burning out with* its contents.)

1740 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) II. 165 The post brought me your letter, which burnt in my pocket. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 152 Children..cannot rest till they get rid of their money, or, as we say, it burns in their pockets. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 82 Your pockets are burning out at the bottom with railway shares. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 361/1 The thousand dollars was burning in her pocket-book.

d. In certain games: of a person approaching so near to a concealed object sought, that he would feel it very warm or hot, if it were fire. (Cf. WARM.) Hence *fig.* To approach near to the truth. [Cf. Fr. 'nous brûlons, comme on dit au jeu de pincette'.]

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 355 (JAM.) As children say at hide-and-seek..I do flatter myself that I burn in the conclusion of this paper. **1871** F. HALL *Mod. English* (1873) 339 As children say at play, Mr. White burns here.

e. Said *poet.* or rhetorically of water: To be in violent agitation. *rare.*

1692 RAY *Disc.* iii. (1732) 18 The whole Sea boiled and burned. **1728** POPE *Dunc.* II. 184 His [Eridanus'] rapid waters in their passage burn.

4. Of candles, lamps, etc.: To be in process of combustion so as to give light; hence, to flame, give light, shine. Also *transf.* of the sun, stars, or any other luminary.

α. *a* **1000** *Cædmon's Ex.* (Gr.) 115 Heofon candel barn. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xii. 35 Sin eower lendenn begyrde & leohtfatu byrnende [**950** *Lindisf.* bernendo; **975** *Rushw.* berende; **1160** *Hatton* bearnende]. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 We oȝen..on ure honde beren candele herninde. *c* **1300** *St. Brandan* 337 Hou this tapres berneth thus. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 104 This candell burnth dim. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 275 How ill this taper burns. **1717** POPE *Eloisa* 258 The torch of Venus burns not for the dead. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 24 So clearly does that light burn for many even now.

β. *c* **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 318 Þe cerge þ' stode bryngnyng þ' anter by.

δ. *c* **1300** *St. Brandan* 335 This tapres brende longe ynouȝ. *c* **1420** *Sir Amadace* (1842) 29 Candils ther were brennyng toe. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 40 A lampe that brenned contynually.

b. Of other objects: To appear as if on fire, glow with light or colour.

1423 JAS. I. *King's Q.* xlviii, A ruby..Semyt birnyng vpon hir quhyte throte. *c* **1435** *Torr. Portugal* 555 On the tayle an hed ther wase, That byrnyd bryght as anny glase. **1530** PALSGR. 460/2 His eyes burned in his heed, as lyght as a candell. **1606** SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 197 The Barge she sat in, like a burnisht Throne, Burnt on the water. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* II. 538 With feats of Arms From either end of Heaven the welkin burns. *a* **1718** ROWE (J.) Oh! prince, oh! wherefore burn your eyes? **1832** TENNYSON *Pal. Art* 48 The light aërial gallery, golden-rail'd, Burnt like a fringe of fire. **1872** BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xix. 265 The earth-banks of the railway-line burned crimson under the darkening sky.

† c. Of the sea: To be phosphorescent. Cf. BURNING *vbl. sb.* 3.

1667 in *Phil. Trans.* II. 497 At East and South winds it [the sea] burned most.

5. To suffer destruction, injury, change of structure or properties from contact with fire; to be reduced *to* ashes, a cinder, etc., by fire; to be scorched, charred, etc. Often said of food spoiled by too great or prolonged exposure to heat in roasting or baking. *To burn to* (the inside of a vessel): to adhere to by burning; also with *to* (absol. as adv.). *To burn away*: to be gradually dissipated or consumed by burning (also quasi-*refl. to burn itself away*). Sometimes with adjs. denoting the result, as *to burn black, brown, hard,* etc.

α. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 242 Hwo ber euer fur wiðinnen hire þet heo ne bernde? **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 44 The Capon burnes, the Pig fals from the spit. **1677** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 10 You must take special Care that your Iron burn not in the Fire. **1709** *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 69. 3/2 The Pudding burnt unto the Pot. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Syrup,* Boil it [sugar] to a Caramel, and take great care it does not burn to. **1830** M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 267 The meat would inevitably burn, and become hard and tasteless.

β δ. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 22704 Þis midel erth..Al to noght sal brin awai. *c* **1440** *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 439 Boyle hom togedur with esy fire, that hit brenne not. *a* **1520** *Myrr. Our Ladye* 296 A busshe al on fyre..& yet it brente not.

† b. *transf.* Of crops, etc.: To be withered by the sun's heat; to suffer decay in such a manner as to present the appearance of being scorched.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 23 If drye wether come, it [the grass] wyll drye and burne vpon the grounde, and waste away. **1750** ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* II. II. v. 42 The Crop [of turnips] would set, or what we call *burn* or *spoil,* if it was not houghed in due Time.

6. To suffer death by fire. Now somewhat *arch.,* the usual modern expression being *to be burnt.*

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. liii. 30 With him content Was she to liue, that would with her haue brent. *c* **1604** J. C. in *Shaks. C. Praise* 63 They should all burne for their vilde heresie. **1779** FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 170 Here..women often kill themselves, or burn with their deceased husbands; but men also burn in honour of their deceased masters. **1878** TENNYSON *Q. Mary* I. i. 7, I can't argue upon it; but I and my old woman 'ud burn upon it.

7. *To burn into* (of fire, a caustic, etc.): to eat its way into (a thing or substance). Usually *fig.* of an event, a conviction, etc.; to make an indelible impression upon (a person's mind).

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. Pref. (1865) 238 The impressions of infancy had burnt into him. **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown Oxf.* I. xvi. 318 The scenes of the last few hours..burnt into his soul. **1878** MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 213 Deeply and bitterly the spectacle of this injustice burnt into his soul.

II. Transitive senses.

* *to consume by fire.*

8. Of fire: To destroy, consume (any combustible object). Of persons: To cause to be destroyed or consumed by fire; to set on fire, commit to the flames. Also *absol.*

α. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 He wile smite..mid orde and pilten and bernen. *c* **1205** LAY. 14000 Þurh þi lond heo ærneð & hærȝieð & berneð. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 438 Of his menȝhe sum send he For till burne townys twa or thre. *c* **1511** *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 28/2 The towne Bombassa, that they also byrned and robbed. **1535** COVERDALE *Rev.* viii. 7 The thyrd parte of trees was burnt, and all grene grasse was brent. **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iii. § 4 Nabonasser did burn and destroy all the antient records of the Chaldæans. **1717** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlvi. 38 This letter..you may burn it when you have read enough. *a* **1843** SOUTHEY *Roderick* iii, They were for burning the body outright.

β. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 12219 Fur i wat him mai noght brin. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 737 [He] brynt houss and tuk the pray. *c* **1400** *Melayne* 27 [He] Brynnede tham in a fire. **1552** LYNDESAY *Monarche* 3476 Quhen all wes brynt,—flesche, blud and bonis. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 94 Gif ane alledges that ane other hes brunt his house.

γ. *a* **1000** *Sal. & Sat.* (Gr.) 412 Bricað and bærneð bold ȝetimbru. *c* **1200** ORMIN 1529 Þatt illke chaff þatt helle fir shall bærnenn. **1297** R. GLOUC. 511 Hii barnde hous & other god, & defoulede louerd & hine.

δ. **1154** *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137. § 3 Þa ræueden hi & brendon alle þe tunes. *c* **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 916 Þe brath of his breth þat brennez alle þinkez. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 11931 The knightes..brentyn and hetyn doun all the big houses. **1507** *Bk. Gd. Mann.* (W. de W.) I. ij, The Fenix is brente in the myddes of theym. **1528** MORE *Heresyes* II. Wks. 179/1 The bookes also bee gone and loste, whan there was no law made yet to brenne them. **1657** HOWELL *Londinop.* 120 Beat them to their houses, and brent them therein. [**1796** F. LEIGHTON *MS. Let. to J. Boucher* Feb., I heard yesterday from a Shropshire Farmer the old verb bren and its participle brent for burn burnt.]

b. With advbs. or complementary phrases. *To burn up*: to consume entirely by burning. *To burn away*: to consume or dissipate gradually by burning. *To burn out*: to consume the contents and interior of (a building). So also *To burn to, into* (formerly also *in*) *ashes, powder,* etc.; and *To burn* (a building) *down, to the ground.*

α. *c* **1305** in *E. E. P.* (1862) 4 Þe fire sal berne vp sinful man þat haþ misdo. *c* **1511** *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 33/1 Thonder & lytenynge shall..bourne theym all in po[w]der. **1611** BIBLE *Job* I. 16 The fire of God..hath burnt vp the sheepe. **1858** LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* XV. 101 Although the house should be burned down, yet the tenant must continue to pay the rent. *Mod. Newspaper.* The first and second floors of the front building were burned out, roofs off.

β. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 13237 And al to pouder þai it brint. **1548** *Compl. Scot.* 21 Vas it [Carthage] nocht brynt in puldir ande asse.

δ. *c* **1200** ORMIN 1468, & brenn itt all till asskess bær. **1382** WYCLIF *Lev.* vi. 10 The asken, the which the fier vowrynge brent out. — *Ecclus.* xlix. 8 Thei brenden vp the chosen cite of hoelynesse. **1549** LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI,* III. (Arb.) 98 God..brente theym all vp wyth brymstone. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 10 The fire which them to ashes brent. **1863** MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* II. 176 It were a good job it were brenned down.

c. Used in the imperative as an imprecation.

1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 287 The box at Chester; oh, burn that box, and hang that Sterne. **1838** DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxix, 'Why, burn my body!' said the man.

9. Specific uses of sense 8.

a. To make a burnt-offering of (incense, a victim) *to* a deity. Also *absol.* (with incense as implied object).

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xliii. 21 Thou shalt take the bullock..and burne him in a seuerall place. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* I. 474 One [altar] of Syrian mode, whereon to burn His odious offerings. **1718** POPE *Iliad* I. 607 The priest..burns the offering with his holy hands. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 232 He burnt a great pile of precious incense on the altar. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 877/2 These altruistic servants of 'society'..burn the lamp of sacrifice before this modern shrine.

β. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 1098 He to brin his tend bigan.

δ. *c* **1200** ORMIN 1745 Þatt recless..te bisscopp bær Beforenn allterr brennde. **1382** WYCLIF *Lev.* vi. 12 He shal brenne the talwȝ of the pesible thingis. **1526** TINDALE *Luke* I. 9 His lott was to bren odoures. *a* **1556** CRANMER *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 85 He..made him carry the same wood wherewith he should be brent.

† b. With metonymy of the object; *To burn a country*: i.e. to set fire to all objects on the surface of the ground. *Obs.*

c **1205** LAY. 6139 Mine kene men..al þis lond bearneð. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 2646 Þei hadde liberli here lond brend and destried. **1470** HARDING *Chron.* (1543) 165 Into Fiffes he went, and brent it clene. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* I. xiii, They lete brenne and destroye alle the contrey afore them. **1571** CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* XI. vii. (1633) 94 He spoyled Arthur Mac Murrough, brent his country.

c. *fig. To burn one's boats*: to cut oneself off from all chance of retreat. *To burn the Thames*: to perform some startling prodigy, 'set the Thames on fire'. *To burn the mill* (in allusion to letting the millstones become red-hot by friction from want of grist).

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1719) II. 24 His Measure too so scanty, she fear'd 'twould burn her Mill. **1787** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Sir J. Banks & Emp. of Mor.* 6 Whose modest wisdom..never aims To find the longitude, or burn the Thames. **1886** *Manch. Guard.* 23 Feb. 5 The sooner Mr. Goschen burns the boats in which he quitted the shores of Opposition, etc.

10. To put to death by fire, *esp.* as a judicial punishment. Now often *to burn alive, to death.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 21235 Barnabas..bath for-draun and brint [*v.r.* brend] wit feir. **1547** *Homilies* I. *Faith* II. (1859) 41 Some have been..beheaded, some brent without mercy. **1552** LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5103 Sum hangit..Sum brynt; sum soddin in to leiddis. **1591** SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI,* V. iv. 33 O burne her, burne her, hanging is too good. **1635** PAGITT *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 112 He was brent for an hereticke. **1685** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2080/4 Elizabeth Gaunt likewise Convicted of High Treason was burnt at Tyburn. **1753** *Scots Mag.* Apr. 200/2 Anne Williams was burnt at a stake at Gloucester, Apr. 13, for poisoning her husband. **1855** BROWNING *Heretic's Trag., Men & Wom.* II. 199 They bring him now to be burned alive.

11. To consume for artificial warming or lighting; to keep (a candle, a lamp) alight.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 488 ⁋3 Let a family burn but a candle a-night less. **1866** WILSON *Chem.* 128 Fuel of any kind should never be burned in rooms, unless in fireplaces provided with chimneys. *Mod.* I do not burn gas in my bedroom.

¶ *Phys.* Sometimes used for: To consume by oxidation with evolution of heat (cf. 2 ¶).

Mod. A large portion of our food does not go to form tissue, but is simply burnt as fuel for the production of heat.

b. In fig. phrases: *To burn daylight*: to burn candles in the daytime, also to waste or consume the daylight. So † *To burn seasonable weather*: to fail to turn it to advantage, consume, waste (*obs.*). *To burn the* (or *one's*) *candle at both ends*; see CANDLE.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 43 (Qo. 1) *Merc.* We burne daylight here. *Rom.* Nay thats not so. *Merc.* I meane sir in delay, We burne our lights by night, like Lampes by day. **1618** RALEIGH *Son to Father* in *Rem.* (1661) 120 It is a strange piece of Art..to lie idely at the road, burning so seasonable weather. *c* **1620** Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 92 Why burne wee day light? wee have time and place. *a* **1643** W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* I. ii. (D.) Her nose the candle..Put out your nose, good lady, you burn daylight. **1682** N.O. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. 100 They burn the day in game, and sport the faster. **1738** SWIFT *Polite Conv.* III. (D.) No candles yet..don't let us burn daylight. **1820** SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xliii, Burn not daylight about it; we have short time to spare.

† c. fig. *To burn it blue*: ? to act outrageously. *Obs. slang.* (See BLUE.)

1731 SWIFT *Strephon & Ch.* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 153 Miss Moll the jade will burn it blue.

12. *fig.* To inflame with desire, love, passion, etc.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 4315 First to brin [*v.r.* bren] þin hert wit-in. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. x. 11 Of cruell Juno the dreid brynt hir inwart. *a* **1528** SKELTON *Bk. Fooles* I. 202 Thou brennest the desyres. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 333 With two fair Eyes his Mistress burns his Breast.

* * *to affect by burning.*

13. Of fire, or any heating agency: To produce the characteristic effects of combustion upon; to calcine, char, scorch, discolour, or mark by burning; to spoil food in cooking from such a cause; to alter in chemical composition (by oxidation, volatilization of a constituent, etc.), or in appearance, physical structure or properties, by intense heat. Not used when the effect is merely that of melting or softening. Of persons: To expose (something) to the action of fire so as to produce these results; *esp.* to treat with fire for a specific purpose, e.g. *To burn wood* (for charcoal), *clay* (for bricks or pottery), *the soil* (as an agricultural process). Also with adjs. denoting the result, as *To burn hard, red, black, clean.*

1519 *Interl. Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 31 Great riches might come thereby, Both pitch and tar, and soap ashes..By brenning thereof only. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* viii. § 1 (1681) 146 If your land be cold..the best way is..to burn it. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* V. 142 'Till Pudding and Dumpling are burnt to Pot. **1726** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6438/2 Supposed to be employed in burning Ground in Nottinghamshire. **1846** J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 25 When bones are burned in the open fire, the animal matter..disappears. *Ibid.* 186 It is difficult to burn the earth.

b. Hence, To produce (charcoal, bricks, lime, etc.) by burning.

1205 LAY. 15466 Lim heo gunnen bærnen. **1635** J. BABINGTON *Pyrotechn.* 7 Take good dry coale, well burnt, and beat it to dust. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* D ij a, To burn more Lime in twenty four hours time. **1716** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5446/9 All [bricks?] that are samel, or under burnt, to be excluded. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. ix. 146 These [earthen vessels] I burnt in the fire. **1727** — *Eng. Tradesm.* iii. (1841) I. 20 The bricks would not be so good..when they were burnt.

c. *To burn* (metals) *together*: to join them by melting their adjacent edges, or heating the adjacent edges and running some molten metal of the same kind into the intermediate space.

d. *transf.* To produce on (anything) an effect resembling that of burning; e.g. (of the sun) to wither, dry up (vegetation), to parch, dry up (the ground); to freckle, embrown, or discolour (the skin), cf. SUNBURNT. Sometimes said of cold, and of certain manures and crops, to express their effect on vegetation or on the soil. † *poet.* Of cattle: *To burn* (the ground) *bare*: to crop it close.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 6025 Haile and fir was menged samen..þe gresse it brint. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 88 Phebus cam to bren [*v.r.* birn] hem with his hete. *c* **1425**

Three Kings Cologne 44 Hit wexeþ liche eerys of corn þat were brent with þe wedir. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 29/2 Lest that the soon shuld burne hym. 1591 SPENSER *Bellay's Ruines of R.* xvii, Scortching sunne had brent His wings. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 527 Vines also are burned therewithal [swine's dung]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 271 Goats .. graze the Field, and burn it bare.

e. fig. *To burn the planks*: to remain long sitting. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 208 Sit obstinately burning the planks.

14. To wound or to cause pain to (a person, animal, or part of the body) by the contact of fire or of something intensely heated: said both of the fire or heated body itself, and of the person who applies it. Often *refl.* (of persons, with approach to the passive sense); also in expressions such as *To burn one's fingers, one's foot* = to suffer injury in those members by burning. Also *absol.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7224 Man aght to dred þe brand þat brint [*v.r.* brende] him forwit in his hand. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xliii. 2 Whan thou shalt go in fyr, thou shalt not be brent. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2382 He that is brent, men seithe, dredethe the fire. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 43 Yᵗ brennyth hym, and woundeth hym so sore. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* II. 280 Warm'd with the Fire, that unawares might burne Mee. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & P.* I. Wks. 1871 I. 270 When a coal burns your finger. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 28 The power of heat to burn.

b. In fig. phrase, *To burn one's (own) fingers*: to sustain damage through meddling with something; rarely *To burn (another's) fingers.*

1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 356 The busiebody burns his own fingers. 1713 *Guardian* No. 108, I do not care for burning my fingers in a quarrel. 1865 HOLLAND *Plain T.* IV. 126 Strove to overreach each other, and burn the fingers of unsuspicious outsiders. 1877 *Punch* 26 May 130 Without burning its fingers with Clerical Fellowships, etc.

c. To cauterize, as a surgical operation; to brand with the mark of a criminal. *To burn out*: to destroy (the eyes, etc.) by burning.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 32 To Birne with yrne; *cauteriare, incauteriare.* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C. vj b, Brynne the narellis [of a hawk] thourogh owte. 1570–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 203 Him that is brunt in the hand. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. i. 59 These eyes .. with hot Irons must I burne them out. 1655 BAXTER *Quaker's Catech.* 3, I dare no more accuse them .. for persecution who shall burn a Thief in the hand. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5329/4 He .. was burnt in the Hand last Assizes at Worcester. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 128 Transported felons .. burnt in the hand.

d. *transf.* Said of a caustic, acrid, or irritating substance (as vitriol, a blister, etc.); sometimes of intense cold, the effect produced by which resembles that caused by burning: To wound or cause local pain to, in a manner resembling the effect of contact with fire. Also *absol.*

1509 FISHER *Wks.* I. (E. E. T.) 31 Teres .. shall scalde and brenne our bodyes. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 6 b, If any entring into the bath .. thynke .. that he is burned. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 212 The snow burneth the Dogs nose. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 595 The parching air Burns frore, and cold performs th' effect of Fire. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3240/4 His face burnt or scalded by some Humor. 1865 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* Ice which blisters may be said to burn.

†e. To infect with sores; *esp.* with venereal disease. Cf. 3 b. *Obs.*

1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Begg.* (Arb.) 7 These be they .. that be hrent wyth one woman, and bere it to another. *c* 1556 BALE in Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Burning*, He [leacherous Weston] not long ago brent a beggar of St. Botolphs parish. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iii. 58 Light wenches will burne, come not neere her.

15. To drive (a person or animal) *out of* a place by heat, or by the burning of his dwelling. Phrase, *To burn out of house and home.*

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4702/3 [He] was formerly burnt out of the Fountain Tavern in the Strand. 1780 PITT in Earl Stanhope's *Life* (1861) I. 43 Thanks to the sun .. I was burnt out of my bed this morning before seven o'clock.

16. To make (a mark) *on* or *in*, (a hole) *in* or *through*, anything, by burning. Also *fig.* to make (a recollection, a conviction) indelible *in* a person's mind. *To burn in*: to render indelible (the painting upon pottery, etc.) by exposure to fire.

a 1840 MOORE in *Sheridaniana* 61 They [some verses] bear, burnt into every line, the marks of personal feeling. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 172 A power which .. burnt-in the image of each in his remembrance. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xvii. (1880) I. 244 Her brother's words .. had burnt themselves into her memory. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 389/1 They are 'burnt in' on the surface of the ware. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 538/1 Cash burning holes in our pockets.

17. *To burn the water*: to spear salmon by torchlight. Also, *To burn a bowl, a curling stone*, etc.: to displace it accidentally.

1805 SKENE in Lockhart *Scott* (1839) II. 265 This amusement of burning the water .. was not without some hazard. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 5/1 Water-bailiffs are sent up the rivers at certain times to prevent 'burning the water'.

Phrase-key:—To *burn* alive, 10; *b* away, 5, 8 b; *b* black, 5, 13; *b* blue, 2 c; *b* boats, 9 c; *b* a bowl, 17; *b* the breast, 12; *b* bricks, 13 b; *b* brown, 5; *b* a candle, 4, 11; *b* candle at both ends, 11 b; *b* charcoal, 13 b; *b* clay, 13; *b* a country, 9 b; *b* a curling-stone, 17; *b* daylight, 11 b; *b* down, 2 c, 8 b; ears *b*, 3; *b* one's fingers, 14, 14 b; *b* forth, 2 c; *b* ground, 13; *b* hard, 5, 13; horse *b*, 3 b; *b* in, 16; *b* incense, 9; *b* into, 7, 16; *b* into ashes, 8 b; *b* it blue, 11 c; *b* lamp, 4, 11; *b* lime, 13 b; *b* low, 2 c; *b* the mill, 9 c; *b* offering, 9; *b* out, 2 c, 8 b, 14 c, 15; *b* the planks, 13 e; *b* one's pocket, 3 c; *b* red, 2 c, 13; sea *b*, 4 c; *b* seasonable weather, 11 b; *b* soil, 13; *b* the Thames, 9 c; *b* to, 5; *b* to ashes, 8 b; *b* to death, 10; *b* to the ground, 8 b; *b* together, 13 c; *b* up, 2 c, 8 b; *b* the water, 17; *b* wood, 13.

Burn-. The verb or verb-stem in composition forming sbs. or adjs.

1. With verb + object, as *burn-grain* adj.; † **burn-cow**, transl. Gr. *βούπρηστις* (an insect, also a herb, injurious to cattle), cf. *burst-cow*, BUPRESTIS; **burn-grange** (*Sc.*), one who sets fire to barns; **burn-the-wind, burnewin**, a Sc. designation for a blacksmith.

1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1000 The Latines retain the Greek name of Buprestis .. But I .. do adventure to call it by a new name in English, *Burncow, or Burstcow. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, Also a sort of herb which kills cattle; the burncow. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. *Furies* 165 (D.) Turning our seed-wheat-kernel To *burn-grain thistle. *a* 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* I. v. 92 (JAM.) Ane ypocreit in haly kirk, A *burn-grenge in the dirk. 1785 BURNS *Scotch Drink* x, Then *Burnewin comes on like death. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* I. ii. 57 Thou hast had a quarrel with some Edinburgh Burn-the-wind.

2. With the verb used *attrib.* = *burning*; as † *burn-coal*, † *-wood*; also **burn-fire** (*dial.*), perversion of BONFIRE; **burn-iron**, *Sc.* **burn-airn**, a branding-iron; **burn-stick** (see quot.); **burn-weed** = THORN-APPLE, *Datura stramonium.*

1708 W. KING *Cookery* 37 Not to make his *burnfire at the upper end of Ludgate street. *c* 1750 J. NELSON *Jrnl.* (1836) 96 Monday being a rejoicing day, they had burn-fires in the market place. 1597 *Sc. Acts, Jas. VI*, § 253 (title) Great *burne Coale, suld not be transported furth of this realm. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 152 Burne coalis. 1485 *Invt.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 373 Ij birne iron et j markyng iron 4*d*. 1675 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 202 I'll make a *Burn-mark with a T. 1847–78 HALLIWELL *Dict.*, **Burn-stick*, a crooked stick, on which a large piece of coal is daily carried from the pit by each working collier over his shoulder for his own private use. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica*, The Thorn-apple or *Burn-weed. All the parts of this plant are remarkably narcotic. 1701 BRAND *Zetland* 92 (JAM.) The inhabitants make use of the wrack [of ships] for *burn-wood.

† **Burn**, *v.*² *Obs.* 5 boorn-, born-, bourn-en. Chiefly in *pa. pple.* **burned**: see BURNED *ppl. a.*² [a. OF. *burnir*, var. of *brunir* to BURNISH, originally to brown, f. *brun* BROWN.] = BURNISH *v.*¹

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 327 (*Harl. MS.* 1239) Al feynith he in lust that he sojournith, And al his speech and chere he bournith [*Harl. MS.* 3943 vnournith]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 231 An harneis .. which burned was as silver bright. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. ii. (1554) 112 a, A chaire .. of gold boorned bryght. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 44 Bormyn or pulchyn [*v.r.* bornyn, boornyn], *polio.*

Burne, variant of BERNE, *Obs.*, a man.

Burnable (bɜ̄·năb'l), *a.* [f. BURN *v.*¹ + -ABLE.] Capable of being burnt or consumed by fire.

1611 COTGR., *Adustible*, burnable. 1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* III. ii. 2. ii. 174 Ignible (or burnable by Fire). 1721 90 BAILEY, *Adustible*, burnable. 1861 *All Y. Round* 23 Feb. 465 Not to rear houses of frail burnable plank.

b. quasi-*sb.*: A combustible. (*rare.*)

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1430 Burnables are deemed lawful prize.

Bu·rn-bake, -beak, obs. var. of next. Hence **Bu·rn-baking** *vbl. sb.*, **Burn-beaked** *ppl. a.*

1803 A. HUNTER *Georgical Ess.* I. 35 What happens after the operation of Burn-baking. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 163 He is very much against feeding burn-beaked wheat.

Bu·rn-beat, *v.* Also -bait, -bate. [f. BURN *v.* + BEAT *sb.*³ or *v.*²: the latter part is inflected; pr. pple. *burnbeating*, pa. pple. *burnbeat.*] *trans.* To pare off and burn the rough turf or sod of moorland or fallow ground in order to improve it. Hence **Bu·rn-baited** *ppl. a.*; **Bu·rnbeating** *vbl. sb.*

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 37 The best way .. to improve and reduce these Lands into Tillage, is to Burn-Beat, or Denshire them. 1676 — *Cider* (1691) 74 The ground being turfie .. may be burn-beat in June or July. 1681 — *Kal. Rust.* Nov., Wheat may yet be sown .. especially on burn-baited Land. 1727 ABP. BOULTER *Lett.* I. 221 The tenant shall not be able to burnbeat any ground in virtue of this act. 1808 J. WALKER *Hist. Hebrides & Highl. Scotl.* I. 176 The practice of .. Burnbaiting, or sod burning.

Burnderthe, var. BRANDRETH, *Obs.*, gridiron.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 660 *Hec tripes*, burnderthe.

† **Burne.** *Obs.* [Early ME. *burne* (ii) :—OE. *byrne* 'cuirass, corslet': the later form of this would have been **byrn*, **birn*, whence the metathetized forms BRYN, *brene*, q.v. Cf. the parallel dissyllabic *brynie, brunie*, BRINIE, from ON., and its metathetized form BYRNIE.] = BRINIE.

c 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 434 *Lorica anata*, hringedu byrne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 155 Nimeð gode ileue to burne. *c* 1205 LAY. 2:123 Cnihtes mid burnen [*c* 1275 brunie] wel idihten. *Ibid.* 21129 þa dude he on his burne [*c* 1275 brunie].

Burned (bɜ̄nd), *ppl. a.*¹ See BURN.

† **Bu·rned**, *ppl. a.*² *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **borned, burned**, 5 **bourned, boorned.** [f. BURN *v.*² + -ED.] Burnished; brilliant; often said of gold or silver. (In later instances perh. confused with prec.)

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1387 As burned gold hyt shoon to see. *c* 1386 — *Doctor's T.* 38 Phebus deyed hadde hire tresses .. I-lyk to þe stremes of his borned hete. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 65 They have espyed .. I-graven, in lettris of bourned gold, Maria. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Brit.* (1814) 156 And in the toppe therof stode an egle of borned golde. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 801/1 Their horsses trapped in burned silver.

Burner (bɜ̄·rnəɹ). Also 4–6 **brenner, -ar, 6 borner.** [f. BURN *v.*¹ + -ER¹.]

1. One who burns, or consumes with fire.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 329 Alle brenneris of houses and cornes ben cursed opynly in parische chirches. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 176 Brenners of houses & chirches. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Wilful Rebell.* I. (1859) 558 The burners of their villages. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. vi. (1852) 569 Weymouth also suffered from these burners no little damage. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 14 The burner of books and the tormentor of those who wrote them.

b. *fig.*

1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lix. 12 Persecutors in talk, burners and stabbers with the tongue.

2. One who prepares or produces by burning. Chiefly in comb., as *brick-, charcoal-, lime-burner.*

1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1790) 154 To pay to a lyme brenner ffor lyme vis. viiid. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 10 Parys plasterers, daubers, and lyme borners. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* iv. § 30 The Art or Occupation of a .. Lime burner, Brickmaker .. Burner of Oare and Wood-Ashes. 1703 *Art's Improv.* p. xiv, The Trades of Brick-burners, etc. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* II. 71, I mistook them at first for charcoal-burners. 1874 *Linc. Chron.* 4 Dec. in Peacock *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) To brickyard hands: wanted two steady men as burners.

3. A vessel to hold something that is burning.

1856 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* I. vi. (L) To put three or four of the pastilles into a burner on the chimney-piece.

4. That part of an illuminating apparatus from which the flame comes; in a lamp the wick-holder; in a gas-light the part containing the hole or holes through which the gas passes before combustion. Often with defining words, as *Argand, batwing, Bunsen, cockspur, fish-tail burner.*

1790 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 162 A simple Argand's burner. 1808 MURDOCH in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 125 The burners .. are connected with the mains, by short tubes. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* (1863) 113 The luminary .. had four burners, which never .. were all in action together. 1886 *Harper's Mag.* LXXII. 463/2 From the centre of the dome a large chandelier was suspended, furnished with four electric burners.

† **Bu·rnet**, *a.* and *sb.*¹ *Obs.* [a. OFr. *burnete, brunette* in same sense, dim. of *brun*, BROWN.]

A. *adj.* a. Of a dark brown colour.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Hire mentel grene oðer burnet. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 56 Burnet colowre, *burnetum.* *a* 1500 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 569 *Burnetus*, burnet, *color quidam est.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 106 Sa mony diuers hew, Sum pers, sum paill, sum burnet, and sum blew.

b. *absol.*

a 1450 *Syr Peny* v. in *Rel. Ant.* II. 108 He may gar them trayle syde In burnet and in grene. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 194 The roabes .. of Greene or Burnet.

B. *sb.* A wool-dyed cloth of superior quality, orig. of dark brown colour.

1284 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 536/3. *c* 1325 *Love song* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 19 Of a blak bornet al wos hir wede. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4759 As well be amourettes In mourning blak, as bright burnettes. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Burnet*, in middle age writers, denotes brown cloth made of dyed wool. *attrib.* *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 226 A burnet cote henge therwithalle.

¶ See quot.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Burnet*, a hood, or attire for the head. 1623 in COCKERAM. 1678 in PHILLIPS.

Burnet (bɜ̄·rnĕt), *sb.*² [f. prec. from the dark brown colour of its flowers.]

1. The popular name of plants belonging to the genera *Sanguisorba* and *Poterium* (N.O. *Rosaceæ*), of which the Great or Common Burnet (*Sanguisorba officinalis*) is common in meadows, and the Lesser or Salad Burnet (*Poterium Sanguisorba*) on the Chalk. The old herbalists confounded with these the Burnet Saxifrage *Pimpinella Saxifraga*, an umbelliferous plant resembling the Burnets in foliage.

[*c* 1265 *Anglo-Norm. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 557 *Burneta*, sprungwurt.] *c* 1400 *MS. Sloane* 2457, f. 6 (Halliw.) Pympurnolle .. Englysch y-called is burnet. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 25 Burnete [*uel* burnette]. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* C j, The other is named the greate Pympinella or burnet. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 109 Bvrnet openeth the stoppings of the liuer .. and helpeth the Jaundies. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 49 The euen Meade, that erst brought sweetly forth The freckled Cowslip, Burnet, and greene Clouer. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 188 Burnet, called in French *Pimprenelle* or *Pimpernelle*, is a very common and ordinary Sallet furniture. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 695 Mix'd with the greens of burnet, mint & thyme. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* XII. (1813) 264 Burnet is a warm perennial sallad herb, used also in cool tankards. 1882 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 461 By the waysides .. the common burnet was growing.

2. *Comb.*, as **burnet blood-wort**, *Sanguisorba officinalis*; **burnet-buttons**, the flower-heads of Burnet; **burnet-fly, -moth** (*Anthrocera* or *Zygæna filipendulæ*), a greenish black moth, with crimson spots on its wings; **burnet-rose**, the Scotch Rose (*Rosa spinosissima*); **burnet saxifrage**, *Pimpinella Saxifraga* (cf. 1); **burnet-sphinx** = *burnet-moth.*

1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1801) II. 197 *Burnet Blood-wort, a hard woody plant with winged leaves and a 4-cleft blossom. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 124 On the pismire's castle hill While the *burnet-buttons quak'd, 1885 *Pall*

Mall G. 1 June 5/1 A good *burnett fly, and some harelips hovering overhead. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 345/2 The six-spotted *Burnet moth (*Anthrocera Filipendulæ*) .. has six red spots on the superior wings. 1884 WORSLEY-BENISON in *Evang. Mag.* June 251 The little *Burnet-Rose of our chalk-hills and sandy shores .. has white flowers. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 4 *Burnet saxifrage. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* V. 57 Most of them have their little flowers white as .. burnet-saxifrage. 1870 J. CLIFFORD in *Eng. Mech.* 21 Jan. 449/3 In February .. the caterpillars of the Six Spotted *Burnet Sphinx (*Zygæna Filipendulæ*).

Burnettize (bɜ̈·nĕtəiz), *v.* [f. the name of Sir William Burnett, who in 1837 patented the process.] (See quot.) Hence **Burnettizing** *vbl. sb.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 147 *Burnetize*, to impregnate canvas, timber, or cordage, with Sir William Burnett's fluid, a solution of chloride of zinc. 1885 CULLEY *Handbk. Pract. Telegraphy* (ed. 8) 112 Burnettising or steeping in a solution of Chloride of Zinc.

† **Burneux:** *Obs.* A sauce made of butter, pepper, salt, etc. (Halliwell).

1430-50 GREGORY *Chron.* (1876) 141 Braune with mustarde, elys in burneus. 1494 FABYAN VII. 586 For the firste course —Brawne and mustarde. Ded ellys in burneux.

† **Burn-grace.** Corruption of BONGRACE.

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* III. xi. 148 Burn-graces in Summer to save childrens Faces.

Burnie (bɜ̈·nĭ). *Sc.* [dim. of BURN *sb.*[1] See -Y[4].] A small burn; a brooklet.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-T. Misc.* (1733) I. 100 By burnies sae clear We wander for pleasure. *a* 1854 J. WILSON *Trees.* The little waterfall of the wimpling burnie.

† **Burnikat,** *a. Obs.* [ad. OF. *bruniquet* in 'safren brunıquet' (see Godef.); prob. some sort of dim. of *brun* BROWN.] A kind of saffron.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 234 (*List of Spicery*), Burnijkat safraen.

Burning (bɜ̈·nĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: see BURN *v.*[1] [f. BURN *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb BURN in its various senses.

I. Connected with the *intr.* senses of the verb.

1. The condition of being on fire; the action of sending up flames; hence *concr.* flame. Cf. 5 b.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2875 Þe fire it haldes þar stedfast, thoru brennyng of þe brinstane. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 358 Brennyng of Laumpis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 39 Flamynge in fyre as though all the kechyn had ben in brennynge. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 45 Tut, man! one fire burnes out anothers burning. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arthur* III. 711 The troubled whirlpool belches Burnings out. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 169 A burning of portentous red.

b. *fig.* The intensity of passion; the state of being inflamed with grief, rage, desire, etc. Also in *comb.*, as *heart-burning.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. vii. (1495) 33 Seraphin passyth other angels in brennynge of loue. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 22 All þat kyndills þi lykynge in brynnynge of charite. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 80 All his verses turning Onely fann'd his poore hearts burning. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. iv, That burning mentioned by St. Paul, wherof Marriage ought to be the remedy. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* i, While these heart-burnings were at their highest.

2. Heat, glowing warmth.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 23 The recent dew begynnis doun to scaill To meys the byrnyng quhar the son had schine. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 50 She with her teares Doth quench the maiden burning of his cheekes.

3. Phosphorescence of the sea; = BRIMING. Cf. also BRINY *a.* 2

1667 H. STUBBE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 497 As to the Burning of the Sea, I could never observe so great a Light, as to perceive Fishes in the Sea. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The burning of sea water .. its yielding a brisk light.

† **4.** Heat attendant upon disease or a serpent's bite; the disease itself; *esp.* erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, and venereal disease. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Levit.* xiii. 28 And therfor it shal be clensid, for a fel wounde of brennyng it is. *c* 1390 *MS.* quoted in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 845 A Receipt for Brenning of the Pyntyl, yat men clepe ye Apegalle. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. ix. (1495) 759 The serpent Ophites hath as many manere of brennynges and greuynges as he hath speckles and colours. *c* 1430 *MS.* quoted in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 842 That no Stew-holder keep noo Woman wythin his Hous that hath any Sycknesse of Brenning. 1547 BOORDE *Breuyary*, The 19th Chapiter doth shew of Burning of an Harlotte. 1552 HULOET, Burning or ytche in the skynne, *vredo.* *a* 1571 JEWEL *On Thess.* ii. (1583) 346 Ech Saint was assigned .. to his sundry charge .. Antonie, for the burning 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. 1753 — *Cycl. Supp.*, *Burning* is more particularly used for .. erysipelas. 1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Burning*, an old English name for Gonorrhœa.

II. Connected with the *trans.* senses of the verb.

5. The action of consuming or injuring by fire.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3653 Brenninge he [Moyses] calde ðat stede. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 138 At the brennynge [*v. r.* berneynge] Of the bodies. 1594 WEST *Symbol.* II. § 201 Burning of a barne adioyning to a dwelling house by night. 1648 *Art. Peace* xxii. in *Milton's Wks.* 1851 II, The other [Act] prohibiting the Burning of Oats in the Straw. 1865 *Reader* 25 Feb. 221/2 Whether Omar really ordered the burning of the Alexandrian library or not.

b. *concr.* A conflagration, a fire.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. ix. 509 Of þat brynnyn Schyre Willame Ðe Besat bare þan girt defame. 1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, xii, The same Scottes .. make .. spoyles burnynges, murders .. and depopulations in this his realme. 1611 BIBLE *Amos* iv. 11 And yee were as a firebrand pluckt out of the burning. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 792 There were cruel Plunderings and Burnings committed in that Province. 1758 HAYWARD *Serm.* xvi. 485 Sentenced to everlasting burnings.

6. The infliction of capital punishment by burning.

c 1375 WYCLIF *Antecrist* 119 Martyres han suffrid many dyvers kyndis of peynes as .. drenchyng, brennyng & many oþer. *c* 1450 *Merlin* I. 21 He hadde delyuered his moder fro brennynge be gode reson. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 205 b, All maner of outwarde paynes, as burnynge, drownynge, or suche other. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 28 Dec. 819/2 The burnings of Queen Mary might have been excused because there was a burning under Edward the Sixth.

† **7.** A sore caused by fire or heat; a burn. *Obs.*

1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, viii. § 1 Scaldinges, burninges, sore mouthes .. & such other like diseases. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 75 A Cataplasme made of the yolke and white of an egge .. applyed vnto burnings, doth quench .. them.

8. The treatment of any substance with fire for a specific purpose. **a.** = BURNBEATING.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* V. § 1. 62 This Art of Burning of Land .. is not applicable or necessary to all sorts of Land. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Burning* of land, called also burn beating. 1814 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 344 The improvement of sterile lands by burning was known to the Romans. 1842 LANCE *Cott. Farm.* 7.

b. The preparation of lime, bricks, pottery, etc. by the use of fire; also the *burning on* or fixing of colours by the application of fire.

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 214 Men thinke them to be .. les smelling of any fyrines and brenning. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 57 The burning of lime in China .. being as followeth. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. ix. 146 Tiles of my own making and burning. 1784 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 366 The burning-on of enamel colours upon earthen ware. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Burning*, see Calcining.

c. *Surg.* Cautery.

1636 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* 163 To live, of itselfe, is neither good nor evill, no more then cutting or burning. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* II. iv. (R.), To endure cuttings and burnings.

d. See BURN *v.* 13 c.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. vii. § 144 Yet there is another way of joining the two edges together in one, and yet not sodder them, but melt the edges by running hot Lead along it; which is termed the Burning of a joint.

† **9.** Lighting up; illumination. *Obs.*

1466 in *Past. Lett.* 549 II. 267 For brinnyng of the Abbes [? Abbey] with the torches xxd.

b. The illumination of a river by torches for the gaffing of salmon.

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* XXIX. (1855) 235, I look upon sunning and burning as the acts of privileged poachers.

10. *Comb.*, as (sense 5) *burning-lens, -mirror, -speculum*; † **burning-point,** the focus of a lens (*obs.*); *burning-fluid, -oil, -wood*; (sense 8) *burning-house, -iron.* Also BURNING-GLASS.

1849 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, **Burning-house*, the furnace in which tin ores are calcined. 1865 *Morning Star* 3 May, There was a large burning-house, that evolved arsenical vapour. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 32 A *Birnynge yrne .. *cauterium.* 1503 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 167 De proficuo ferri Sancti Wilfridi vocati Seintwilfride burningeyron. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 286 Euery townshyppe .. ought to haue a dyuers brennynge yron 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 96 For which last he was .. branded on the shoulder with a hot borning iron. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* XXXVIII. § 164 By means of this powerful *burning lens platina .. quartz, garnet .. were melted in a few seconds. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Burning-glass*, Every concave mirrour .. is .. a *burning mirrour. 1698 A. VAN LEEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 171 The *burning Point of the Magnifying Glass. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 120 All rays parallel to the axis, are reflected to the focus, or burning point. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 367 Remarkable inventions—as .. *burning specula. 1642 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, For fellinge .. ashes and other *burninge wood vjs.

Burning (bɜ̈·nĭŋ), *ppl. a.* For forms see the verb. [f. BURN *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That burns (in the various senses of the verb).

I. Connected with the *intr.* senses of the verb.

1. In a state of active heat, glowing, flaming.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *on O. T.* in Sweet *Ags. Reader* (1879) 68 Ðas þri cnihtas het se cyning awurpan into hyrnendum ofne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 On berninde fure. *c* 1270 *Saints' Lives* (Laud MS. 1887) 234 For in þe brennynde hulle .. Mi riȝte is to brennen Inne. *c* 1430 *Life St. Katharine* (1884) 41 Among þe flaumes of þat brennyng fyre. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 37 In the likenesse of brennyng tongis. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* III. 209 Bound to the bottom of the burning pool.

b. *transf.* Of fever, thirst, etc.: Characterized by great heat, raging, violent.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XX. 83 Byles and bocches and brennyng agnes. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 518 A feaver, burning, tertian, and exquisite, requireth a liquid consistence. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., On account of a sensation of heat .. we say a burning fever. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* ii. 52 In a state of burning thirst.

c. *fig.* Of the passions: Ardent, glowing; vehement, excited.

a 1300 *Cursor M.*, *Resurrection* 264, p. 988 With brennand luf scho dwelled. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 164 So brenninge plesaunce that they wol nener eschew thaire synne. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 2570 Thare byrnand yre. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 81 ⁋ 3 A burning Desire to join that glorious Company. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXIV, With copious tears Of burning anger. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiii. 260 A burning enthusiasm. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 226 This burning sorrow within me.

d. *fig.* In *burning shame, disgrace*, etc., the prevailing idea is now perhaps 'flagrant, flaming, conspicuous'; but there is often a mixture of notions derived from other senses, such as those of branding, stigmatizing; torturing as an inward fire; causing the cheeks to glow, etc.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. iii. 48 Burning shame Detains him from Cordelia. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 44 ⁋ 5 It is really a burning shame this Man should be tolerated. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* VI. 202 [To] sit down in patient endurance under the burning disgrace of such a violation.

2. On fire, as a combustible; in process of being destroyed by fire; enveloped in flames.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* ix. 15 Þa ic nyþereode of þam byrnendan munte. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 He mahte iseon ane berninde glede. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2236 Lucafer þanne tok op an-haste þe brennyngest bronde a coupe. *a* 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) p. XX, Bering burning coles. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. ii. 107 The Sentinell .. ought to cock his burning match. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 69 A fiery deluge, fed With ever-burning Sulphur unconsum'd. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 281 ⁋ 3 A Pan of burning Coals. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. v. 324 They were hardly clear of the burning town.

b. *fig. Burning matter, burning question* (cf. F. *question brûlante*, Ger. *brennende Frage*): one that is under hot discussion, or about which the public are excited.

1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. (1875) 42 Where these burning matters [politics and religion] are in question, it [criticism] is most likely to go astray. 1873 DISRAELI in *St. James's Gaz.* (Feb. 1882), Those institutions .. in due time will become great and burning questions. *a* 1883 MAX MÜLLER *India, What Can It Teach Us?* i. (1883) 32 Take any of the burning questions of the day.

c. *fig.* That is on fire with feeling and passion, or that glows with vehemence; ardent, fiery.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiii. 6 Þa ere þai þat ere brennandere in luf. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* I. (E. E. T.) 182 Shynynge in fayth .. brennynge in charyte. *a* 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* Prol. 68 Bauld and birnand in rancour and malice. 1819 BYRON *Juan* III. LXXXVI, The isles of Greece! Where burning Sappho lov'd and sung. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* XIV. 117, I had prepared a most burning and eloquent address.

3. In a highly heated state; exceedingly hot. † *Burning line*: the equator (*obs.*). *Burning zone*: the torrid zone (*poet.*).

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C iij b, The devil .. dyde put brennyng nedles through her browes. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 10 Vnder the Equinoctial or burninge lyne. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.*, Engendring cholerick humours, and burning bloud. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 390 In the Desart Land Of Libya travels, o'er the burning Sand. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. iii. 31 Lord of half the burning Zone. 1807 CRABBE *Library* 318 We trace In dens and burning plains, her savage race.

b. *Burning scent*: strong, very 'warm' scent; *burning chase*: hot, uninterrupted, pursued without a check.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), He shot by me Like a young hound upon a burning scent. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* Wks. 1762 IV. 182 Ye staunch pursuers of Pleasure Opening full cry on its burning Scent. 1854 R. MASSIE in *Bk. Praise* IV. No. 358 (1862) 384 The hart .. Heated in the burning chace. 1859 *Art Taming Horses* xii. 200 *Burning scent*, when hounds go so fast, from the goodness of the scent, they have no breath to spare, and run almost mute.

4. That burns luminously; giving light, shining; *transf.* glowing as if incandescent.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John v. 35 He wæs byrnende leoht-fæt and lyhtende. 1297 R. GLOUC. 534 The bissops amansede alle .. Mid berninde taperes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. ix. (1495) 759 The serpent Ophites is paynted wyth brennyng speckles. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VI. i. (1554) 143 Brenning eyen sparkling of their light. 1564 BECON *Gen. Pref.* in *Wks.* (1843) 18 They are .. like unto a brenning candle. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 6 Burning blades about their heades [they] doe blesse. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. i. 22 The burning threads of woven cloud unravel.

II. Connected with the *trans.* senses of the verb.

5. Affecting with heat; scorching, withering.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xli. 23 Other senen [eeris], thinne and smytun with a brennynge blaste. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 38 The burning ray, That from the sun comes. 1718 POPE *Iliad* I. 90 Phoebus [shall] dart his burning shafts no more. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 1 'Tis spent—this burning day of June!

b. Causing a sensation like that of contact with fire. † *Burning water* = ardent spirit (*obs.*).

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 2 Oure quinta essencia .. hath .iij. names .. brennynge watir, þe soule in þe spirit of wyn, and watir of lijf. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne Regim.* F iv b, Wyne citrine is not so burnynge as redde claret. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 8 Brenning water .. doth .. make hoat and dry mens bodies. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. LXXXVII. 129 The small burning Nettell. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Burning Nettle, *Urtica urens*, L.

c. That resembles heat in its effects.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 675 Burning Isicles are lodg'd within. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 33 The bright chains Eat with their burning cold into my bones.

6. quasi-*adv.*, as in *burning hot.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 6 Now at erst the irnesse be brennyng hote in the fire. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 52 Ther tua symmyrs ar vondir birnand heyt. *Mod.* It was a burning hot day in July.

7. In parasynthetic combinations.

1597 DRAYTON *Mortimer.* 145 His Cradell Phalaris burning-bellyed Bull.

Burning Bush. **a.** 'The bush that burned and was not consumed' mentioned in Exod. iii., and assumed as an ensign by the Presbyterian

churches of Scotland, in memory of the persecution of the 17th c. **b.** A name applied to various shrubs or plants, as the Artillery plant, *Pilea Serpylliflora*, the *Dictamnus Fraxinella*, and (U.S.) the *Euonymus atropurpureus* and *E. Americanus*.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Burning Bush*, sometimes applied in gardens to the Artillery plant. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLL. *Plant-n.*, Burning Bush, *Dictamnus Fraxinella*, L. (in gardens). It is said that the plant gives off so large a quantity of essential oil that the air around it becomes inflammable, and will ignite if a light be brought near. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 726/1 The euonymus, or burning-bush, clothed in the autumn with its brilliant scarlet berries.

Burning-glass (bə́ːrnɪŋ-glɑs). A lens, by which the rays of the sun may be concentrated on an object, so as to burn it if combustible.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 35 Archimedes .. with his Burning Glasses .. fired their other Shippes a far off. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 74 The appetite of her eye did seeme to scorch me vp like a burning-glasse. 1643 CARYL *Sacr. Covt.* 33 The fiery beames of Gods wrath are contracted into this burning-Glasse. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i. 180, I had about me my flint, steel, match, and burning-glass. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 426 Not unlike the virtuoso's scheme, who would needs try to make a burning-glass of ice. 1878 *Masque Poets* 213 Beauty is a burning-glass that brings The soft, diffusive sunshine to a focus.

b. A concave mirror, by the use of which the same effect may be produced.

1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. III. 11 The Spirits effect on the soul to come by reflection .. as Light and Heat from the Sun by a Speculum or Burning-Glass. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The second .. are concave; very improperly called burning-glasses, being usually made of metal. 1760 tr. *Keysler's Travels* I. 428 A concave burning-glass reflects..the solar rays into one focus.

Burningly (bə́ːrnɪŋlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. In a burning manner, with burning effect.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 707 Loue hath his firy dart so brennyngly Ystiked thurgh my .. herte. 1853 F. W. NEWMAN *Odes of Horace* 76 Nor clung more burningly the fatal boon on huge Alcides' shoulders. 1855 BROWNING *Ch. Roland*, Burningly it came on me all at once. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* II. xv. 276 She sat over the portrait blushing burningly.

2. *fig.* With ardour; hotly; ardently; eagerly.

1340 *Ayenb.* 31 Oure Lhord..he ssolde lovye bernindeliche. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xi. 1 Kyng Salomon to brennyngly lovede many hethen wymmen. 1506 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) II. xi. 116 In getynge to moche brennyngely, in retaynynge to straytely. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* III. 134 Hopelessly separated from the world by their vows .. yet burningly attached to it by the passions.

Burnish (bə́ːrnɪʃ), *sb. rare.* [f. BURNISH *v.*¹] Burnishing; a burnishing; *spec.* anything laid over a surface to give a bright and glossy look.

c 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 135 Blushes, that bin The burnish of no sin. 1728 RAMSAY *Ep. Friends Ireland*, Giving ilka verse a burnish. 1781 SMEATHMAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 179 The lacquer or burnish with which the brasswork was covered was totally spoiled. 1871 *Daily News* 6 Sept., The burnish .. was .. no subtraction from efficiency.

Burnish (bə́ːrnɪʃ), *v.*¹ Forms: 4–5 **burnissh, -essh, -yssch, bornyssh**, 4–6 **burnyssh, -isch, bornysch**, 5 **bornysh, burnesh, -esch, -eyssh**, 5–6 **burnysh**, 6 **burnech, bournysh, -yssh, byrnysh**, 6– **burnish**. *Pa. pple.*: also 4 **bur-, bornyst**(e, 5 **burnysyd, byrnyst**, 6 **bur-, birneist**. [f. OF. *burniss-* stem of *burnir*, var. of *brunir*; cf. Pr. *bornir*; see BURN *v.*²]

1. *trans.* To make (metal) shining by friction; to furbish; to polish (a surface) by rubbing with a hard and smooth tool.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* 554 Þe beryl bornyst byhouez be clene. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 225 Thair basnetis burnyst var all brycht. 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 102 Off clothes of gold burneysshed bright. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 36 The standert new payntyd .. the crosse new burnechyd. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 192 They ..burnish the hilts of their swords with the teeth of such great Animals as swim in the Sea. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxiii. 291 Their shields were burnished for the occasion. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 424 Gold-leaf is laid upon the edges, and is then burnished with a polishing tool, tipped with agate.

b. *fig.* (Of things non-material.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 61 b, Hye walles & noble, all bournysshed and polysshed with charite. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 155 Figuratiue speaches [are] the instrument wherewith we burnish our language. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sins* II. (Arb.) 21 If a Lye .. be not smooth enough, there is no instrument to burnish it, but an oath. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* VII. (1757) 166 Pursuit of fame .. into coxcombs burnishes our fools.

† **c.** *in extended nonce-use.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. viii. 29 So forth he came all in a cote of plate Burnisht with bloudie rust.

2. *transf.* To make bright and glossy; to overspread with lustre.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1085 Þenne watz her blyþe barne burnyst so clene. 1658 T. MAYERNE *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* xix. 17 You may burnish your pye or pasty and .. put it to the Oven. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 249 Fruit burnisht with Golden Rind, Hung amiable. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xii. 94 As he proceeds in burnishing the lights. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinn. & Pearls* iv. 74 A mild sunshine burnished the scene.

b. *absol.* for *refl.* To make oneself shine.

1701 D'URFEY *Pills* II. (1719) 104 A..flashy Fop..Who if he is not burnishing thinks he all 's Time does lose.

3. Of a stag: To rub the dead 'velvet' or skin from his horns [cf. Fr. *brunir* in same sense]; applied loosely to the annual renewal of the horns, perhaps by confusion with BURNISH *v.*²

1616 BULLOKAR, *Burnish*, is also a terme among hunters when Harts spread their hornes after they be fraied. 1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1706) 64 All Stags as they are burnish'd, beat their Heads dry against some Tree or other. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 289 The Deer burnisheth his head. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Burnishing*, Deer are said to burnish their heads, when rubbing off a white downy skin from their horns against a tree, they thrust them .. into a reddish earth, to give them a new colour and lustre. 1792 OSBALDISTONE *Brit. Sportsm.* 83/1.

4. *intr.* To become bright or glossy; to shine, gleam. Also *fig.*

1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* I, How you itch, Michael! how you burnish! 1713 SWIFT *Salamander* Wks. 1755 III. II. 77 I've seen a snake .. Burnish, and make a gaudy show. 1763 C. SMART *Song David* 61 The crocus burnishes alive Upon the snow-clad earth. *a* 1834 LAMB *Wks.* 491 With Churchill's compliment still burnishing upon her .. lips.

5. *trans.* To fix *into* (a setting) by pressing down the metal rim with a burnisher.

1793 SIR G. SHUCKBURGH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 109 Upon the cell, into which the glass is burnished, and also upon the tube of the telescope, into which the cell is screwed.

† **Bu·rnish,** *v.*² *Obs.* except *dial.* Also 4 and 9 *dial.* **barnish.** [Etymology unknown; connexion with senses 3 or 4 of prec. seems hardly possible, and is also opposed by the early s.w. and still dial. form *barnish*. East Anglian dial. uses *furnish* in same sense.]

1. *intr.* Of the human frame: To grow plump, or stout, to spread out; to increase in breadth.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* VI. i, This age is calde adolescencia, for it is full age to gete children, and able to barnisch [1535 burnyshe]. *c* 1430 *Syr Generides* 780 The childe..began to burnesh and sprede. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 345 A man Groweth in height .. vntill hee be one and twentie yeares of age: then beginnes he to spread and burnish in squarenesse. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 101 We must not all run up in height, like a hop-pole, but also burnish and spread in breadth. 1684 DRYDEN *Davenant's Circe* Prol. 398 A slender Poet must have time to grow, And spread and burnish as his Brothers do. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Barnish*, to increase in strength or vigour; to fatten; look ruddy and sleek. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial.* s.v., 'You burnish nicely', meaning, 'You look well'.

b. *transf.*

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1685) 68 Whether the Fabrick be of a beautiful Stature; whether for the breadth it appear well burnished. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 190 [London] will be found to Burnish round about, to every point of the compasse.

Bu·rnishable, *a. rare*⁻°. [f. BURNISH *v.*¹ + -ABLE.] Capable of being burnished.

1611 COTGR., *Pollissable*, polishable, burnishable.

Burnished (bə́ːrnɪʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. BURNISH *v.*¹]

1. Made bright and shining as by friction, polished.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 77 As bornyst syluer þe lef onslydez. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* V. v, Bryght bornyshed gold. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 130 Hys byrnyst brand he byrstyt at ye last. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 196 The Barge..like a burnisht Throne Burnt on the water. *a* 1775 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 66. 1789 WORDSW. *Even. Walk*, The whole wide lake .. like a burnished mirror glows.

b. *fig.*

1853 (3 June) BRIGHT *Sp. India* (1876) 11 The glossed and burnished statement.

2. *transf.* Having the appearance of polished metal; bright, shining, glossy.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 220 Bornyste quyte watz hyr uesture. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. i. 2 The shadowed liuerie of the burnisht sunne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 501 Serpent..With burnisht Neck of verdant Gold. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Burial of Dead* iii, Let some graceful arch be there .. With burnish'd ivy for its screen.

b. Of deer: (see the vb.)

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, 232 Chase Whole Burnish't Herds. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 422 A Steer ..whose Head..with burnish'd Horns begins to spread.

Burnisher (bə́ːrnɪʃəɹ). [f. BURNISH *v.*¹ + -ER¹.]

1. One who burnishes.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 604 *Pollictor*, a bornyshour. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Enlumineur de livres*, a burnisher of books. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 65 By and by the flaggon finished at the burnisher's. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* 13 Feb. 8 Mrs. Wills Burnisher of Plate, at the Iron Anchor. 1884 *Birmingham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/4 Chandelier Trade.—Wanted, Burnisher used to best work.

2. A tool for smoothing surfaces or for burnishing or polishing articles. It differs in material and shape according to the purpose and trade.

1598 FLORIO *Frugatore* .. a burnisher [1611 a rubbing cloth, a rubber, a burnishing toole, a burnisher]. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 21 Burnisher, (another tool used by Chalcographers). 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Burnishers* for gold or silver are commonly made of a dog's or wolf's tooth, set in the end of an iron or wooden handle. Of late, agates and pebbles have been introduced. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades, Engraver* (1842) 214 The burnisher is..formed of hard steel, rounded and polished.

Burnishing (bə́ːrnɪʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [BURNISH *v.*¹]

1. The action of brightening or polishing (chiefly metallic surfaces); also *attrib.*

1552 HULOET, Bournyshyng or poolyshyng. 1598 FLORIO, *Frugatoio*, a burnishing toole. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 98/2 As it were the burnishing of many studious & contemplative years. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* IV. vii. 320 The burnishing of gold. 1879 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 299/2 The next process is burnishing—Steel tools are used.

b. *fig.* **c.** *concr.* Metallic polish, lustre.

1780 BURKE *Election Sp. Bristol* Wks. III. 372 That our disgrace might want no sort of brightening and burnishing. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* I. App. xvii. 393 You cannot perfectly see the form of a humming-bird, on account of its burnishing.

2. *transf.* Of deer. Cf. BURNISH *v.*¹ 3.

1611 COTGR., *Frayoüer*, a Deeres burnishing of his head. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 518/2 The animals .. rubbing them [i. e. the horns] against any hard substances ..this action is termed 'burnishing'.

Burnishment (bə́ːrnɪʃmənt). *rare.* [f. BURNISH *v.*¹] Metallic polish, lustrous adornment.

1862 CHRISTINA ROSSETTI *My Dream* in *Goblin Market, etc.* 63 But special burnishment adorned his mail.

‖ **Burnous, burnouse** (bɜrnū·s, -nū·z). Also 7 **bernou, -noo, -nooe**, 9 **ber-, bornous**(e, **boornoos, bournous, burnoos**(e. [a. F. *burnous*, a. Arab. برنس *burnus*. On account of the final *-s*, the word has often been treated in Eng. as a plural.]

1. A mantle or cloak with a hood, an upper garment extensively worn by Arabs and Moors.

1695 MOTTEUX *St. Olon's Morocco* 81 The black Caps and Bernous they are oblig'd to wear. *Ibid.* 91 A Bernooe, or kind of Stuff or Cloath Cloak, edg'd with a Fringe, whence there hangs a kind of a Cowle behind with a Tuft at the end on't. *Ibid.* 92 The Alcaydes..have a Bernoo of Scarlet, or black Cloth, without a Cowle. *Ibid.* 93 The King's Blacks are seldom seen to wear Bernoos. 1811 *Ann. Reg.* 568/1 A cloak, or Bernouse as it is called. 1832 LANDER *Exped. Niger* II. xiv. 277 Dressed in a full bornouse, or Arab cloak. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* (Rtldg.) 279 Their white bournous ..waving in the wind. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. 289 The burnous..is his [the Arab's] garment by day and by night. 1875 J. BENNET *Winter Medit.* I. ix. 263 The inhabitants of Algiers .. wear .. thick woollen bournous with hoods.

2. A kind of cloak or mantle worn by women, resembling the Arabian garment.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* 111 The Burnouse cloaks, and the Llama shawls. 1863 — *Capt. Dang.* III. viii. 254 The folds of her White Burnouse. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. xi. 219, I want to put on my burnous.

Burnou·sed, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED².] Wearing a burnous.

1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 337 Burnoused warriors. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 20 Apr., The burnoused Kabyle and the kilted Highlander. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 22 May, The lovely ..ladies of Genoa..turned out..shawled and burnoused.

Burnt, burned (bə́rnt, bə́ːnd), *ppl. a.* For forms see the vb. [f. BURN *v.*¹]

1. Set on fire, consumed with fire.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xiii. 9 Brent faces [Vulg. *facies combustæ*]. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* li. 25 A brente hill. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 1015 Reft from the brent Temples of Troy. 1591 SPENSER *Ruines of Time* 19 Th' auncient Genius of that Citie brent. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* li. 25, I wil .. make thee a burnt mountaine. *Mod.* Many objects of value were discovered amid the ruins of the burnt houses.

b. *fig.* Fired with passion; inflamed, excited.

a 1564 BECON *Humble Supplic.* in *Prayers, &c.* (1844) 247 Brent with a fervent and unfeigned zeal. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 560 All his face Glow'd..So burnt he was with passion.

2. *Burnt out*: **a.** extinct after entire consumption of the fuel; sometimes *fig.*; **b.** driven out by a conflagration; cf. BURN *v.* 15.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. ii. 302 Burnt-out Seigneurs, rally round your Queen! 1837 DE QUINCEY *Lake Poets &c.* Wks. II. 108 It was a burnt-out volcano.

3. Affected or damaged by fire or excessive heat, scorched. † *Burnt line*: the equator. † *Burnt zone*: the torrid zone. In † *Burnt planet*, † *Burnt Way*, = COMBUST (*Astrol.*).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 375 They destruied king and all And lefte hut the brente wall. 1552 HULOET, Burned rostemeate on the spyt. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 59 The marchaunt .. passeth to Inde, By the burnte line or Equinoctiall. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 142 Being under the burnt Zone, it was held uninhabitable. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 442 The ground was everywhere so burned and dry. 1862 MARY E. ROGERS *Dom. Life Palestine* 17 Cattle were browsing on the scanty burnt-up pasture.

b. Of persons: That has suffered injury or pain from fire, or agencies resembling fire; *esp.* in proverb, *The burnt child dreads the fire.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1820 Brent child of fier hath mych drede. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 45 Burnt childe fyre dredth. 1674 DUKE OF LAUDERD. in *Lauderd. Papers* (1885) III. xxxii. 53 A burn'd Child dreads the fire.

† **c.** *Med.* Adust. *Burnt choler*: 'choler adust'.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xv. 24 Hoate, cholerique, burnte, and pernicious humors. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* V iv, Against a quartaine of burnt coler in haruest, take ye rote of fennel, parcely, of bochers brome, sperage, cinkfoyle.

4. That has been treated with fire for a specific purpose: **a.** Said of earth that has been burn-beated; of clay, bricks, tiles, etc. Also **burnt-iron** (see quot. 1881).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (1865) I. 97 Þe walles were i-made of brend tile and of glewe in stede of morter. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 687 Harts doe run ouerthwart the burned ground where the dogges can haue no sent. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* xvii. I. 367 Part of the field was dressed with burned clay. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Burnt iron*, in the Bessemer and open-hearth processes, iron which has been exposed to oxidation until all its carbon is gone.

b. Of gold and silver: Molten, refined by fire.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 988 Þe bor3 watz al of brende golde bry3t. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1304 His sadel was

of brend gold newe ybete. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxx, A bordur a-boute alle of brent gold. 1488 *Inv. Jewels of Jas. III* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 393 Item twa braid pecis of brynt silver bullioune.

c. Calcined or treated by fire for use as a drug, pigment, etc., as *burnt alum, carmine, ochre, sienna, sponge, umber*, etc. (see ALUM, CARMINE, etc.); **† burnt-brass**, obs. name for copper sulphate; **† burnt copper**, copper oxide; **† burnt lead**, lead sulphide.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 459 *Cathereticks*, burnt pumice-stone, burnt alum, burnt vitriol, burnt antimony or crocus metallorum .. *Causticks*, live lime, burnt-brasse, sublimat mercury. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Lead*, Burnt Lead, *plumbum ustum*, is .. lead melted in a pot with sulphur, and reduced by fire into a brown powder. 1790 RICHARDSON *Chem. Princ. Metallic Arts* 124 When it [copper] is exposed to a red heat .. it separates in scales, which are called burnt copper. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 412 To medical practitioners in general, burnt sponge is known to be the basis of the Coventry remedy.

d. Impressed by burning or branding; branded.

1652 *Advt.* in *Proc. Parliament* No. 163 A Browne bay Mare..a burned O upon each hip.

e. *Burnt taste, flavour*, etc: a taste, etc., resembling that of something that has been burnt.

5. Of wine, etc.: 'Made hot' (J.); see quot. 1876; the precise early sense is doubtful. (Now only *dial.*) *Burnt brandy*: that from which part of the spirit has been removed by burning.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* 120 Commyng to .. a tavern, called for burnt-wine, sacke, malmesie, hipocras and what not. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 222 Ile giue you a pottle of burn'd sacke. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Jan., A cupp of burnt wine at the taverne. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 36 ₱ 5 I'll lay Ten to Three, I drink Three Pints of burnt Claret at your Funeral. 1876 F. ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* Pref. 9 'Burnt wine from a silver flagon' was handed .. being a heated preparation of port wine with spices and sugar. 1880 *Barman's Man.* 55 Burnt brandy..one glass of Cognac and half a table-spoonful of white sugar, burnt in a saucer.

6. Affected as with burning.

a. Of grain: Affected by smut, ergot, etc.; cf. 7.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. lvii. 77 Burnt Rie hath no one good property. 1806 R. ANDREWS in Young *Agric. Essex* I. 295, Ears of smut, or what we call burnt wheat.

b. Affected by venereal disease.

1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 289 A burnt whore.

7. *Comb.*, as **† burnt-cat** [F. *chat brûlé*], a sort of pear; **burnt-corked** *a.*, blackened with burnt cork; **burnt-ear**, a disease in corn, in which, owing to the growth of a minute fungus *Uredo segetum*, the ear appears covered with blackened powder; **† burnt-marked** *a.*, branded.

1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 80 The Pot calls the Pan *burnt-arse. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 216 *Burnt-cat, Lady-pear, Ice-pear..are all very good winter-pears. 1884 *Liverpool Daily Post* 2 Jan. 4/7 Their *burnt-corked faces. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* 150 (E. D. S.) *Burnt-ear, *Ustilago* in corn. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 465/2 Diseases to which barley is subject .. the smut, the burnt ear, blight. 1705 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4163/4 A .. Mare ..*burnt-marked on the near Hip with H.

† Burntish, *a. Obs.* [f. BURNT + -ISH.] Having symptoms of burning, somewhat burnt.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 227 Thirst ariseth in Fevers by reason of burntish putrefactions. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 70 Burntish and stinking belchings..plainly attest it.

† Burntness. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 6 **brentness.** [f. BURNT + -NESS.] Burnt quality.

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 23 Destill it ..with a soft fire; least the waters stink or savour of brentnes.

Burnt offering, burnt-offering. A sacrifice offered to a deity by burning. (As the word is chiefly familiar in Scriptural use, it naturally suggests in the first place the animal sacrifices of the Jews.) So also **Burnt-sacrifice.**

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xii. 33 More than alle brend offringis [*v. r.* sacrifices] and sacrificis. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* i. 5 Job .. offred for every one a brentofferinge. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Sacrifice*, When the victim was slain, they flayed him, if it was not a burnt-offering (for then they burnt skin and all). 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxi. IX. 236 Have you ever sacrificed to him with entire burnt-offerings as we used to do together at Athens?

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xx. 24 3e shulen offre vpon it 3oure brent sacrifices. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* 21, I offer my self to the this mornyng in ane brounte sacrifice. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xvi. 15 Burne..the Kings burnt sacrifice.

Burough, -row, obs. ff. BOROUGH.

Burr, bur (bəːɹ), *sb.*[1] Also 7 **burgh**, 6–7 **burre.** [Derivation obscure: nor is it at all clear whether the senses under II and III ought not to be treated as separate words. But the co-existence of the form BURROW *sb.*[5] (q. v.) with BURR sense 5, and its explanation as 'a circle about the moon', seem to identify this with the *burwhe, burrowe* of the Promptorium, the phonetic variants being analogous to *fur, furrow*; while the form *burgh*, besides *burre*, as well as the sense of II, appears equally to point back to the same ME. forms. For the source of the ME. see BROUGH.]

I. 1. General sense: A circle.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 56 Burwhe, sercle [1499 burrowe], *orbiculus.*

II. A (? protecting) ring, etc.

† 2. A broad iron ring on a tilting spear just behind the place for the hand. *Obs.*

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 327 Squyers and varlettes were .. knockynge on hedes and burres on myghtye speres. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxxvii. (1632) 427 Burre, or yron of a launce, etc. 1611 DEKKER & MIDDLETON *Roar. Girl* II. i, I'll try one spear..though it prove too short by the burgh. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. xiv. (1660) 338 The Burre..is a broad ring of Iron behind the.. place made for the hand, which Burre is brought unto the Rest when the Tilter chargeth his Speare or Staffe.

3. A washer placed on the small end of a rivet before the end is swaged down; also (*Gunnery*) see quot. 1802.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxix. Wks. (1677) 218 A brawl .. which with all the burrs of silence should have still stood firmly riveted. 1802 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.*, *Bur* [in *Gunnery*], a round iron ring, which serves to rivet the end of the bolt, so as to form a round head. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. Roy. Engineers* § II. 51 Leather Pipes, joined by Copper Rivets and Burs. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 5 Bolt and burr.

4. (See BURR-PUMP.)

III. 5. A circle of light round the moon (or a star); a BROUGH. The original sense seems to have been merely 'circle, halo'; but in modern use there is usually the notion of a nebulous or nimbous disc of light enfolding the luminary; as if modified by association with BUR *sb.*

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Xantipp.* 104 A burre about the moone is..a presage of a tempest. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. lii. 463 The stars seem..surrounded with a sort of burs. 1802 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 499 Of Stars with Burs, or Stellar Nebulæ. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 128 The halo itself gradually sinking into a bur, or an atmosphere around a star.

Burr, bur (bəːɹ), *sb.*[2] [Origin unknown.] The sweet-bread of a calf, sheep, etc.

1573 *Art of Limning* 10 To take grease out of parchement or paper: Take shepes burres and burne them to pouder, etc. 1730-6 BAILEY s.v., The Bur of a Beef, etc., the sweet bread. 1752 *Hist. Pompey the Litt.* 125 Sitting down to a breast of veal..raving at the landlord, because the bur was gone. 1834 ESTHER COPLEY *Housekpr's. Guide* v. 107 A sweet-bread (or burr)..boiled.

† Burr, bur, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [Etymol. uncertain. Though the sense approaches that of BORE *sb.*[1], connexion with that appears to be phonetically impossible. Mr. E. B. Poulton suggests that the general notion is that of 'a roughness or scar, which looks artificial or as if resulting from accident—the look presented by an ear (beyond any other organ of special sense) in birds, and other animals which have not the external pinna possessed by mammals'. This would connect it with the following word, or even with BUR *sb.*]

The external meatus of the ear, the opening leading to the tympanum.

(This is clear in quot. 1688, since hawks have nothing but an opening; so practically the cropt-eared dog in quot. 1677; quot. 1573 refers to the secretion of wax in the meatus of the ear, and (as was formerly supposed) in the parotid glands or 'kernels of the ears' (though it might be read as identifying the 'burres' with the 'kirnels'). Dr. Johnson's explanation 'the lobe or lap of the ear' was an unfortunate guess, servilely followed by later dictionaries.)

1573 COOPER *Thesaurus, Parotis*..an impostume behinde the eares comming of a matter distilling from the heade into the burres or kirnels of the eares. 1677 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1203/4 A Little White Shock Bitch .. cropt ears .. red above the burrs of her ears. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 237/1 *Names of the parts of a Falcon*—Of the Head..The Burrs, or Ear burs, are the Ears. 1730-6 BAILEY, *Burr*, the round Knob of Horn next a Deer's Head; also the Burr of the Ear. [Hence in JOHNSON.]

Burr, bur (bəːɹ), *sb.*[4] [app. the same word as BUR *sb.*; at least having some notion of roughness derived from it: but usually spelt *burr*, and therefore here treated apart.]

1. A rough ridge or edge left on metal or other substance after cutting, punching, etc.; e.g. the roughness produced on a copper-plate by the graver; the rough neck left on a bullet in casting; the ridge produced on paper, etc., by puncture.

1611 FLORIO, *Bocchina* .. that stalke or necke of a bullet which in the casting remaines in the necke of the mould, called of our Gunners the bur of the bullet. 1784 E. DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 5 A bur made by forcing a bodkin through several parallel sheets of paper. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 214 The scraper..for rubbing off the burr or barb raised by the graver on the copper plate. 1846 *Print. Appar. Amateurs* 13 [In type-founding] when the waste piece of metal called the 'break' is broken off, the burr that is left is planed away. 1876 *Athenæum* 25 Nov. 693/3 Burr..is caused by the tearing up of the copper by the needle or burin. A ragged edge is left which holds the ink and gives a rich velvety effect. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 117/2 A burr left at the hinder end of the thread [of a screw] which 'ragged' the wood.

2. Technical senses of obscure origin. [? With notion of 'something rough', or of 'tool for removing roughness'.] **a.** short for *burr-chisel, burr-drill, burr-saw*: see 3. **b.** (See quot.).

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 150 *Burr*, a triangular hollow chissel, used to clear the corners of mortises. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* II. 145 In the making of screws..workmen..use what they call a burr, or burring tool .. The burr is a square piece of steel .. having in the centre a hole screwed as accurately as possible with a square thread or worm.

3. *Comb.* **burr-chisel**, a three-edged chisel used to clear the corners of mortises; **burr-cutter, burr-nipper**, nippers for cutting away the burr from a leaden bullet; **burr-drill**, a dentist's drill with a serrated or file-cut knob or head; **burr-gauge**, a plate perforated with holes of graduated sizes, for determining the sizes of burr-drills; **burr-saw**, a small circular saw used in turning.

Burr, bur (bəːɹ), *sb.*[5] Also **buhr.** [Origin uncertain: possibly identical with BUR *sb.*, being so called from its roughness.]

1. a. Siliceous rock capable of being employed for millstones. **b.** A whetstone.

1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 288 Burrs for Mill-Stones. 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 12 Burs, or scythe stones. 1834 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XXV. 233 Millstones equal to the best French buhrs. 1879 *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Bur*..a whetstone for scythes. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 168 The French burrs..come over in fragments.

2. A siliceous boss or rock occurring among calcareous, or other softer, formations; a harder part in any freestone.

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. iv. 49 Upright bands of hard sandstone, termed 'Burrs', which cut through the strata. 1865 I. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 16 Circular saws .. are..unable to cut through 'burrs'..and other hard places.

3. *spec.* A term applied by quarrymen in Dorsetshire to a soft sandy limestone, with hard silicified bosses, above the 'Dirt bed' in the Lower Purbeck series. Also to a harder sandy limestone chiefly made up of comminuted shells, in the Upper Purbeck beds.

1829 T. WEBSTER *Observ. Purb. & Portland Beds*, *Trans. Geol. Soc.* Ser. II, I. Below this is another mass of calcareous stone, considerably softer..it is divided into two by a slaty bed, the upper being called aish, and the lower the soft burr. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* 728 Above this we get the soft burr, a lake sediment. 1883 T. BOND *Corfe Castle* 51 The stone .. locally known by the name of Bur, is perhaps the most durable building stone in England.

4. A partly fused mass of brick; a clinker.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 344 Burrs or Clinkers are such as are so much over-burnt as to vitrify, and run two or three together. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 2 June, The advisability of sinking brick burrs in different parts of the river. 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* § 1824 Burrs and clinkers are such bricks as have been violently burnt, or masses of several bricks run together in the clamp or kiln.

5. *attrib.*: see BURR-STONE.

1883 *Specif. N. E. Railw. (Alnwick & Cornh. Branch)* 58 Price of Dry or Burr Walling.

Burr (bəːɹ, bʊrr), *sb.*[6] Also **burrh.** [app. imitative of the sound; though probably associated in idea with the roughness of a bur; cf. BUR *sb.*, esp. sense 4, *burr* in the throat.]

1. A rough sounding of the letter *r*; *spec.* the rough uvular trill (= French *r grasseyé*) characteristic of the county of Northumberland, and found elsewhere as an individual peculiarity. (Writers ignorant of phonology often confuse the Northumberland *burr* with the entirely different Scotch *r*, which is a lingual trill: see quots. 1835, 1873.)

1760 FOOTE *Minor* (1781) Introd. 9 An Aunt just come from the North, with the true NewCastle burr in her throat. 1805 R. FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 57 From [the Tweed], southward as far as Yorkshire, universally all persons annex a guttural sound to the letter *r*; a practice which in some places receives the appellation of the Berwick *burrh.* 1835 W. IRVING *Crayon Misc.* (1849) 240 He spoke with a Scottish accent, and with somewhat of the Northumbrian 'burr'. 1873 J. A. H. MURRAY *Dial. S. Scotl.* 86 The northern limits of the *burr* are very sharply defined, there being no transitional sound between it and the Scotch *r*. Along the line of the Cheviots, the Scotch *r* has driven the *burr* a few miles back, perhaps because many of the farmers and shepherds are of Scotch origin. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* I. § 3 (1882) 25 The rough Northumbrian burr.

b. Hence, *loosely*, A rough or dialectal pronunciation, a peculiarity of utterance.

1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* IV. 39 'A Yorkshire burr .. was ..much better than a cockney's lisp.' *Ibid.* III. ii. 41 Your accent .. has no rugged burr. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. i. 19 Each district has its burr or brogue. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* II. lix. 348 Betrayed by his Galilæan burr.

2. [= BIRR 3.] Whirr, vibratory or rushing noise.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 238 Holding his forehead, to keep off the burr Of smothering fancies. 1825 COLERIDGE *Lett.* xl. in *Lett. Convers., &c.* II. 177 Put the whole working hive of my thoughts in a whirl and a bur. 1856 MISS MULOCH *J. Halifax* I. 2 The open house-doors..through which came the drowsy burr of many a stocking-loom. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 57. 159 The burr of working wheels and cranks.

Burr, bur (bəːɹ), *sb.*[7] [a. F. *bourre* 'padding', also 'refuse of raw silk'. Cf. BURL *sb.*]

1. A sort of pad for a saddle.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 345/1 The French Pad Saddle .. the Burs of it come wholly round the seat. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. 6a/2 Pad Saddle, of which there are Two sorts, some being made with Burrs before the Seat, others with Bolsters under the Thighs.

2. The refuse of raw silk.

1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 117 To take out the burs and uneven parts [of a thread of silk]. 1812 SMYTH *Pract. Customs* 185 Waste silk is what surrounds the cocoon .. This burr is proper to stuff quilts.

‖ **Burr, bur,** *sb.*[8] [Hind. ब्रड़ *baṛ*:—Skr. *vaṭa.*] The Banyan-tree (*Ficus indica*); also *attrib.*

1813 J. Forbes *Orient. Mem.* III. 14 A sacred Burr, or pipal tree. 1849 Southey *Comm.-Pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 407 A remarkable banian or burr tree. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 141 The bur, the largest of trees.

†**Burr,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Burr *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To spread *out* like a burr round the moon.

1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* III. vi. 71 The Rayes of things, burring out from all Bodies that act at a distance.

Burr (bəːr), *v.*[2] [f. Burr *sb.*[1] 3.] *trans.* To fashion into a *burr* or rivet-head.

1880 *Times* 27 Dec. 9/4 A tool having a screw and triple clip, which grasps the gas check and burrs it over a projection at the base of the shell.

Burr, *v.*[3] [f. Burr *sb.*[6]]

1. *intr.* To pronounce a strong uvular *r* (instead of a trilled *r*), as is done in Northumberland. Also, *loosely*, to speak with a rough articulation; to speak inarticulately or indistinctly, to utter the syllable *burr* or something like it.

1798 Wordsw. *Idiot Boy* xxii, Burr, burr—now Johnny's lips they burr, As loud as any mill, or near it. 1816 *Monthly Mag.* XLI. 527 There let them burr and oy. 1866 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) II. 126 He .. burred with his *r*.

2. *trans.* To pronounce (*r*) with a 'burr' (or, *loosely*, with a trill).

1868 H. Kingsley *Mathilde* II. 268 There were plenty of r's in it, and he burred them. *Mod.* You cannot speak French like a Parisian, until you have learnt to burr your r's.

3. *intr.* To make a whirring noise.

See Burring *ppl. a.*

†**Burracan.** *Obs.* [a. F. *bouracan* 'gros camelot' (Littré).] A coarse kind of cloth.

1588 *Lanc. Wills* (1861) III. 135 The same hanginges of redd and yelowe hurracan.

Burracho, var. Borachio, *Obs.*, leather bottle.

Burrage, obs. form of Borage.

Burral, burrel (bʌ·rĕl). *Sc.* See quot.

1795 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XVII. 404 That partial kind [of cultivation] called balk and burral. 1811 *Agr. Surv. Aberd.* 235 (Jam.) The inferior land, besides the outfields .. was called .. burrel ley, where there was only a narrow ridge ploughed, and a large stripe or baulk of barren land between every ridge

Burranet. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [app. repr. an OE. **beorh-ened* (=Du. *berg-eend* Bergander), f. *beorh* Burrow *sb.*[2] + *ened* duck; cf. Burrow-duck.] The Sheldrake.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 35 a, Widgeon, Burranets, Shags, Duck and Mallard. 1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Dorset* 39 Geese, Galls, Burranets, Woodcocks. 1882 Jago *Cornish Gloss.* 125 *Burranet*, the Shell-drake.

Burras, obs. form of Borax.

Burras-pipe. ? *Obs.* [f. *burras*, obs. form of Borax (see quot. 1688).] See quots.

1676 J. Cooke *Marrow of Surg.* (ed. 4) 2 Those [Instruments] needful to be carried about are .. Incision-knife, Burras-Pipe and Stitching-Quill both in one. 1678 Phillips, *Burras-pipe*, a certain Instrument derived originally from the Goldsmiths, and now also used in Chyrurgery, to keep corroding Powders in, as Vitriol, burnt Allum, Præcipitate, etc. [1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 259/2 Terms of Art used by the Gold-smiths. *Charging*, is to lay on the place to be soldered both Soder and Burras. *Ibid.* III. 308/2 Founders Tools. The Borax Box; of some termed a Borace Box; but more vulgarly a Burras Box, is a Brass or Copper Box with a Pipe in the side, in which bruised Borax is put, to scratch it by little and little out of the Knobbed Pipe, on the place intended to be Soddered.] 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Burras-pipe*, an instrument used by goldsmiths, consisting of a copper box, with a spout, having teeth like a saw; sometimes also used by surgeons for the application of certain solid medicines by inspersion. 1721–1800 in Bailey as in Phillips; hence in Johnson and mod. Dicts.

Burrass. [a. F. *bourras* (same sense).] Coarse hempen cloth.

1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 241 The dregs are .. filtered through brown burrass bags.

†**Burratine.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. It. *buraltino* 'quel fantoccio di cenci o di legno, con molti de' quali il burattinajo rappresenta commedie e farse' (Tommaseo and Bellini).] A puppet; 'a sillie gull in a Comedie' (Florio).

1617 B. Jonson *Vis. of Delight* 19 A she monster delivered of sixe Burratines, that dance with sixe Pantalones.

Burreau, var. of Burrio, *Sc. Obs.*, hangman.

‖ **Burred,** another form of Barrad.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 232 His long hair was .. surmounted by a burred or conical woollen cap.

†**Burree.** *Obs.* [a. F. *beurré* (lit. 'buttered') 'espèce de poire fondante' (Littré).] See quot.

1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 52 [Page headed *La Burree*] The Burree..call'd the Butter Pear, because of its smooth, delicious, melting soft pulp.

‖ **Burrel.** [ad. Hindi *bharal* (Col. Yule).] The blue wild sheep of the Himālaya.

1860 Gosse *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 54 The burrell, or wild sheep, of the Himalaya Peaks .. The burrell is considered as the first of Himalayan game animals.

Burrel, app. misprint for Burree.

1706 in Phillips (with explanation nearly as in Burree above). 1721–1800 in Bailey; hence in Johnson, etc.

Burrel-fly. *Obs.* [Derivation unknown: cf. F. *bourreler* to torment.] The gadfly.

1678 Phillips (App.), *Burrel-fly*, the same as Gad-fly. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* (L.) The whame, or burrel-fly, is vexatious to horses in summer. 1721 Bailey, *Burrel-fly*, an Insect very troublesome to working Cattle. Hence in Johnson and mod. Dicts.

†**Burrell.** *Obs. rare.* (Cf. Burr *sb.*[1] sense 2.)

1548 W. Patten *Exped. Scotl.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 118 They brake and bare away the nether end of the staff [of a standard] to the burrell.

Burrell, var. of Borrel, Burel. *Obs.*

Burrel-shot. See quot.

1706 Phillips, *Burrel-shot* = Case-shot. 1730–6 Bailey, *Burrel Shot* (with Gunners) small Bullets, Nails, Stones, Pieces of old Iron, etc. put into Cases, to be discharged out of the Ordnance or murdering Pieces; Case shot. Hence in Johnson and mod. Dicts.

†**Burret.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *bouret*, *buret*, used to render L. *murex*, also *conchylium*, in Du Pinet's transl. of Pliny 1566, whence Holland may have obtained the word.] Used to render L. *murex*, a kind of shell-fish yielding a dye.

1601 Holland *Pliny* IX. xxxvi. 258 The Murex or Burret. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* VIII. xvi. 373 Conchyls, burrets, oysters, and others of the purple kind [Lat. *conchyliis, muricibus, et ostreis*]. *Ibid.* 374 *footnote*, The murex, which some call a burret.

Burrh-stone, variant of Burr-stone.

Burridge, Burrie, obs. ff. Borage, Burry.

Burring (bə·rin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Bur *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] The removing of burs and other foreign bodies from wool or cotton in the process of manufacture. Hence *burring-machine*, *-saw*, *-wheel.*

1879 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 340/1 To clean the wool of these troublesome seeds, the burring machine was brought into requisition.

Burring (bə·riŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Burr *v.*[3] + -ing[2].] a. That burrs in speech; b. whirring.

1883 *Mag. Art* Sept. 470/2 What a funny burring patois. 1886 E. Hodder *Life Earl Shaftesbury* I. iii. 139 Amidst the burring din of machinery.

†**Burrio, burio.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 burreo; see also Bourreau. [a. F. *bourreau*, earlier *boreau*, *borel*.] A hangman, an executioner.

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 201 He was burio to himself mair schamefully than we micht devise. 1567 *Declar. Lordis Quarr.* in Dalyell *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 274 Syne with his Burrio [she] band ane new mariage. 1634–46 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 322 Should ye be burrioes to your brethren? [1830 Scott *Demonol.* 324 The Devil..had made her associates..to be their own burrioes.]

fig. a 1600 Montgomerie *Sonn.* lix, Lovers .. Thoght they persaivd that Burrio Death to bost within [hir] eyis.

†**Burriour, burior.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 **burrier.** [An adaptation of prec., after agent nouns in *-our*, *-or*.] = prec.

c 1550 *Clariodus* (Jam.) Sum burriouris ye sall gar come yow to. a 1600 Burell *Pilgr.* in Watson *Coll. Poems* (1706) II. 40 (Jam.) Thir catiff miscreants I mene, As buriors has euer bene. 1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 456 To be his executioners and burriers against ministers.

‖ **Burro** (bu·ro). [Sp.] A donkey.

1800 Southey in *Life* (1850) II. 119 The easy pace and sure step of the John burros. 1800 — *Lett.* (1856) I. 129 By the aid of a burro and the good baiting-places in the way. [Frequent in Southey.] 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 750/2 Even pottery and singing-birds, are .. brought burro-back, packed in .. crates.

Burrock (bə·rŏk). [Apparently in its origin a mere dictionary word, though perh. it may have found its way into actual use; ad. mod. or med.L. *burrochium*, ad. OF. *bourroiche*, explained by Littré and Godef. as an apparatus made of wicker-work for catching fish.]

1701 *Cowell's Interpreter* (ed. Kennet), *Burrochium*, a Burrock or small Wear, where Wheels [i. e. weels] are lay'd in a River, for the taking of Fish. 1706 in Phillips; hence in Bailey, Johnson, and mod. Dicts.

Burrough, ordinary f. Borough in 16–18th c.

†**Burrough-gate.** *Obs.* [ad. OE. *burh-geat* gate of a castle.]

a 1000 Thorpe *Laws* I. 190 Gif ceorl hæfde fif hida æzenes landes, cirican and cycenan, bellhus, & burhzeat-setl & sunder note on cynges healle. 1680 *Jani Anglorum Fac. Nova* 32 What in Ancient time made a Churl .. become a Theyn or Noble..was five hides of his own Land, a Church and a Kitchin, a Bell-house and a Burrough-gate.

Burrow (bə·rou), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 borw3, 4–6 borow, 6 boroughe, 6–7 borough, burrowe, bury, 7 burrough(e, 7– burrow, (9 ? *dial.* bury, burry). See also Berry *sb.*[3] [Of somewhat obscure origin. The forms are identical with those of Borough, of which the word is commonly regarded as a variant; but the sense is not known to have belonged to OE. *burh*, ON. *borg*, or to the parallel form in any Teut. lang. Possibly it may be a special use of Borough 1, stronghold: or else a derivative (unrecorded in OE. and ON.) of **burg-* ablaut-stem of OTeut. **bergan* to shelter, protect; cf. Bury *v.*, Buriels. The forms *bury*, Berry *sb.*[3] may perhaps be connected with Bergh *sb.* protection, shelter.]

1. A hole or excavation made in the ground for a dwelling-place by rabbits, foxes and the like.

c 1360 *Will. Palerne* 9 By-side þe borw3 þere þe barn was inne. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* viii. 20 Foxis han dichis, or borowis, and briddis of the eir han nestis. 1538 Leland *Itin.* V. 59 There is nothing now but a Fox borow. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, xi, Rabettes, in or vpon any bury. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* 504 The wood Torteise ..maketh her borough in the woods. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 173 Leaving places on the sides for the Coneys to draw and make their Stops or Buries. 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* 35 The conies which the rain had driven from their burrows. 1832a Ht. Martineau *Ella of Gar.* iii. 37 To hunt the puffins out of their burrows in the rock. 1849 Murchison *Siluria* iii. 40 The burrows..made by Crustaceans. 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life in S. C.* 38 In heavy rain ..they [rabbits] generally remain within their buries.

†b. A burrowing; any small tubular excavation, or underground passage. *Obs.*

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 607 The burroughes [of the internal ear] in their inward superficies are inuested with a very soft and fine membrane. 1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 82 Fiery Mines or Burroughs.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A secluded or small hole-like dwelling-place, or place of retreat; a 'hole'.

1650 Weldon *Crt. Jas. I* (1651) 44 This fellow knew his Burrough well enough. 1790 Boswell *Johnson* (1816) III. 409 The chief advantage of London is, that a man is always so near his burrow. 1835 Sir J. Ross *N.-W. Pass.* xxix. 408 A fresh breeze made our burrow colder than was agreeable. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 130 Within a few miles of Dublin, the traveller..saw..the miserable burrows out of which squalid .. barbarians stared wildly.

3. *Comb.*, as †**burrow-headed** *a.*, ? given to searching things out, inquisitive, curious (*obs.*).

1650 B. *Discoliminium* 17 Over-brain'd Burrow-headed Men, restlesse in studying new things.

Bu·rrow, *sb.*[2] *dial.* or *techn.* Forms: 5 boroughe, burgh, 7 borough, 7– burrow. See also Barrow *sb.*[1] [The form taken in some parts of Engl., esp. Cornwall, by the OE. *beorg*, ME. *berȝ*, *berw*, *borȝ*, *borw*, *burgh* hill, of which the more general representative is Barrow *sb.*[1], and a by-form Berry *sb.*[2], q. v.]

A heap or mound; in earlier use a hillock; now, *esp.* a heap of refuse made in mining or beat-burning. See *beat-borough* under Beat *sb.*[3]

885–1393 [see Barrow *sb.*[1]]. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 20 Farre from boroughe or hyll. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 314/1 This holy man sawe upon the burgh on the ground the deuyls makyng joye. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 19 b, Before ploughing time, they scatter abroad those Beat-boroughs .. upon the ground. *Ibid.* (1723) 148 a, One Gidly .. digged downe a little hillocke, or Borough. 1663 Charleton *Chor. Gigant.* 39 Those Tumuli, or (as we call them) Burrows. 1696 C. Merret in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 351 Hills .. called Burrows..supposed to be Sepulchral Monuments. 1784 Twamley *Dairying* 125 Prepare a burrow of soil..from old Turf. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 550 *Burrow*, a miner's term for a heap of rubbish. 1880 *East Cornw. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Burrow*, a mound or heap; a sepulchral tumulus. *Beat-burrow*, a heap of burnt turves.

Bu·rrow, *sb.*[3] *dial.* [:—OE. *beorg*, *beorh* fem. (only in compounds), *gebeorh* neut. ME. *bergh*, shelter, f. *beorgan* to shelter, Bergh.] Shelter.

1577 Harrison *England* I. II. xxiv. 358 Enclosed burrowes where their legions accustomed .. to winter. *Ibid.* 360 The boroughs or buries were certeine plots of ground, whereon the Roman souldiers did use to lie, when they kept in the open field. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* XVIII. vi. 114 Flat levell and plaine fields not able to affoord us .. any borough to shelter us [*latibula præbere sufficiens*]. 1867 *Leisure Hour* 352 Where there has been convenient shelter or burrow, as it is called in Oxfordshire, from the wind.

†**Bu·rrow,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Another form of Borough, Burgh. Used also in plural for the Burgesses, or representatives of the Burghs or 'Commonalty' in the Scottish parliament. Cf. Burgess.

1634–46 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 135 Many commissioners being assembled, they were parted in three, barrons, burrowes, ministers. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Comm. to Gen. Ass. Ch. Scot., Lond.* 10 The Nobility, Gentry, Burrowes, Ministers and Commons. 1650 Row (son) *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 486 The gentrie by themselves, the burrows by themselves.

†**Bu·rrow,** *sb.*[5] *Obs.* Another form of Burr *sb.*[1], Brough; a circle of light about the moon.

1499 *Promp. Parv.*, Burrowe (1440 Burwhe, sercle), *orbiculus*. 1656 Dugard *Gate Lang. Unl.* vi. (1659) § 64 A circle (Burrow) about the moon foresheweth wet..weather.

Burrow (bə·rou), *v.*[1] [f. Burrow *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* Of animals: To make a burrow or small excavation, *esp.* as a hiding- or dwelling-place.

1771 Barrington in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 10 They..burrow under ground. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 218 Their dens which they [alligators] form by burrowing far under ground. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 307 The larvæ burrow in the wood. 1831 Southey *Lit. Bk. in Green & G.* Wks. X. 380 Worms .. Burrowing safely in thy side.

b. *fig.* To lodge as in a burrow, hide oneself.

1614 T. Adams *Divell's Banq.* 47 These Monsters are in the Wildernesse! No they borough in Sion. 1640 Bastwick *Lord Bps.* vi. F ij, These Lordly Prelates..will not suffer any one..to burrow within their Diocese. a 1848 Marryat *F. Reefer* vii, We were forced to burrow in mean lodgings. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 95 Some dim cave where he [an anchorite] had burrowed With bats and owls.

c. *fig.* To bore, penetrate, or make one's way under the surface; also *to burrow one's way.*

1804 Abernethy *Surg. Observ.* 169, I have known many diseases which burrow. 1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) II. xxiv. 340 To burrow for heresy among the obscurities of thought. 1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 637/1 The ulcer .. as it burrows deeply .. may perforate the muscular wall. 1851 Gladstone *Glean.* VI. xliii. 29 Each local body has to find, I should say rather to burrow its own way. 1859 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 260 We were burrowing through its bewildering passages.

2. *refl.* with *passive pple.*: To hide away in, or as in, a burrow.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. li. 233 These lie burrowed, safe from skath. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 221 An infant .. Left by neglect, and burrowed in that bed. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. v. 282 A blustering Effervescence, of brawlers and spouters, which, at the flash of chivalrous broadswords .. will burrow itself in dens.

3. *trans.* To construct by burrowing, to excavate.

1831 *Q. Rev.* XLIV. 357 Most of their habitations were wretched cabins..burrowed in the sides of the mountains.

†Bu·rrow, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. BURROW *sb.*[3], or var. of BERGH *v.*] *trans.* To protect, to shelter.

1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 116 Hills, houses or such like, to burrow or shelter it from the North..winds.

Burrow-duck. [f. BURROW *sb.*[1] (or ? possibly *sb.*[2], in sense 'sand-hill'; cf. BURRANET) + DUCK. The bird makes its nest in rabbit-burrows or in sand-hills on the sea-shore.] The Sheldrake or Bergander, *Anas tadorna.*

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 363 They are called by some, Burrow-Ducks, because they build in Coney-burroughs. 1709 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 466 The Sheldrake, or Burrough-Duck. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 371/1 Sheldrake .. called in different parts of Britain Bargander, St. George's Duck, Burrow Duck, and Burrough Duck, etc.

Burrower (bʌ·rəuəɹ). [f. BURROW *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] An animal or person that burrows. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 241 The boring shell-fish have been distinguished from the mere burrowers. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Aug. 142 The shrewdest burrower after facts. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* ii. 29 The larvæ of Sirex being wood-burrowers. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* 22 June 367/2 [Shrews and moles] are..most of them burrowers.

Burrowing (bʌ·rəuiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of BURROW *v.*[1] Also *attrib.*

1771 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 4 Its property of burrowing. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 161/2 With reference to its burrowing habits.

Bu·rrowing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That burrows. **Burrowing owl,** an American species of owl (*Noctua cunicularia*) dwelling in burrows made by itself, or by other animals.

1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 36 Where the burrowing rabbit turns the dust. 1808 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 307 The mole, or other burrowing animals. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 121/2 The well-known burrowing little owl. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 40 *Crambe maritima*..Rootstock..burrowing.

†Bu·rrow-mail. *Sc. Obs.* [f. BURROW[4] + MAIL tribute.] 'The annual duty payable to the sovereign by a burgh for the enjoyment of certain rights' (Jamieson).

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 8 All the greate and smal customes, and burrow-mailles of the Realme, abide and remaine with the King till his living. *c* 1550 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 46 He sall faithfullie pay to the King his burrow-maill. 1617 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) 579 (JAM.) His Majesties burgh off Abirdene .. doted with ampill priuiledges and immunityes for the yeirlie payment of the soume of tua hundereth threttene pundis sex schillingis aucht pennyes of borrow maill.

Burrows-town (bʌ·rəstaun). Only *Sc.* exc. in Ormin. Forms: 3 (*Orm.*) **burrȝhess tun,** 4 **burwis toun,** 5–8 **borrows-town,** 6 **burous-toun, borous-, borroustoun, burrowistown,** 9 **burrows-town** (cf. proper name *Borrowston-ness* or *Bo'ness*). = BOROUGH-TOWN. Also *attrib.*

c 1200 ORMIN 6538 þatt illke burrȝhess tun þatt Crist wass borenn inne. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 107 Burwis tounes war tharinne. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Two Mice,* The elder dwelt in borrows town. 1548 *Compl. Scot.* 87 ȝour feildis, villagis and buroustounis. *a* 1649 *Sc. Acts Charles I* (1814) VI. 142 (JAM.) Borrowstoun kirks being alwayes excepted. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-T. Misc.* (1733) I. 92 The brawest beau in borrows-town. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvi, 'Ou ay, hinny—thae's your landward and burrows-town notions'.

Bu·rr-pump, bu·r-pump. *Naut.* [f. BUR, or BURR *sb.*[1] + PUMP.] A form of bilge-pump with the piston so constructed as not to require a valve: see quot.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 8 A Bur Pump. The Dutch men vse a Burre pumpe .. wherein is onely a long staffe with a Burre at the end, like a Gunners spunge, to pumpe vp the Billage water that .. cannot come to the well. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 297/2 The Bur-Pump, or Bildge-Pump..The maner of these are to have a staffe 6, 7 or 8 foot long with a Bur of wood, where unto the Leather is nailed, this serveth in stead of a Box. And so two men standing over the Pump do thrust down this staffe, to the middle whereof is fastned a rope 6, 8, or 10 to hale by, and so they pull it up and down. 1678-1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721-90 in BAILEY. 1755 JOHNSON, *Burr Pump.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Burr-pump,* a name for the bilge-pump. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 412 *Burr-pump,* .. in which a cup-shaped cone of leather is nailed by a disk (burr) on the end of a pump-rod, the cone collapsing as it is depressed, and expanding by the weight of the column of water as it is raised.

Burr-stone (bʌ·ɹstəun). Also **buhr-, burrh-, bur-.** [f. BURR *sb.*[5] + STONE.] A siliceous rock of coarse cellular texture, found chiefly in France and N. America, and used for millstones; a piece of this rock.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2538/4 Her Loading, consisting of about 750 Burr Stones. 1708 *Ibid.* 4501/4 A Pink .. with her Cargo, consisting in Burstone, Lime, and Glasses for Windows. 1821 *Edin. Philos. Jrnl.* IV. 246 Particular account of the recently discovered Buhrstone. 1840 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol. & Min.* (1843) 35 The substance of burrh-stone, or mill-stone, when unmixed is pure silex. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 9 This burr-stone .. constitutes one of the members of the Eocene group.

Burry (bʌ·ri), *a.*[1] [f. BUR *sb.* + -Y[1].]

1. a. Full of burs (see BUR *sb.*). **b.** Of the nature of a bur; rough, prickly.

1468 *Medulla Gram.* in *Cath. Angl.* 48 *Lappetum,* a burry place. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. xxx. § 2. 41 They bring foorth their burrie bullets..in August. 1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* II. 629 Another [nut] .. like a Chesnut, with a Burry husk. 1737 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (1768) I. 4 Seeds armed with three burry prickles. 1865 *Times* 13 Feb., Wool..gray, 2½*d.* to 5*d.*, burry and refuse, ½*d.* to 6*d.*

†2. Shaggy, rough. *Obs.*

c 1450 HENRYSON in *Bannatyne Poems* 109 (JAM.) That he [the sheep]..heir quhat burry Dog wald say him till.

Burry (bʌ·ri), *a.*[2] [f. BURR *sb.*[6] + -Y[1].] Characterized by a burr or uvular trill.

1866 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 793 Their language was .. so extra burry as to be nearly unintelligible.

Burry, dial. form of BURROW *sb.*[1]

Burryn, -yon, obs. ff. of BURGEON.

‖Bursa (bɔ̈·ɹsă). Pl. **bursæ.** [med.L. *bursa* bag, purse, a. Gr. *βύρσα* hide, wine-skin.]

1. *Phys.* (more fully *bursa mucosa*): 'A synovial sac of discoidal form interposed between muscles, tendons, or skin, and bony prominences, for the purpose of lessening friction'. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1880. Some of these are constant, some only occasional.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 69 While engaged in dissecting the bursæ mucosæ of the human body, I discovered two new bursæ on the knee. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 131/2 A bursa of the superior oblique muscle of the eye. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 175 When a bursa has formed it may inflame or suppurate. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., The occasional bursæ are generally developed as the result of unusual friction.

2. See quot. (Cf. BURSE 7.)

1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 407 In Germany .. the name of Bursa was given to houses inhabited by students, under the superintendence of a Graduate in Arts.

Bursal (bɔ̈·ɹsăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. *Phys.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a bursa (see BURSA 1).

1751 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. xxxvii. 261 The bursal and crucial ligaments .. were .. in their natural order. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 176 Bursal swellings.

2. (See BURSA 2.)

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Bursa is more particularly used in middle age writers for a little college or hall in an university, for the residence of students, called bursales, or bursarii.] 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1853) 24 *note,* Occupiers of the same bursal room.

3. Pertaining to the public revenue.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. I. III. iv. 64 Quite another sort of Edicts, namely 'bursal' or fiscal ones.

Bursa·logy. More correctly **bursology.** [f. BURSA + Gr. *-λογία* (see -LOGY).] The doctrine or consideration of the *bursæ mucosæ.*

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Bursar (bɔ̈·ɹsəɹ. Forms: 6 **bursor,** 6–8 **burser,** 8 **bourser, boursar,** 7– **bursar.** [ad. med.L. *bursārius,* f. BURSA; cf. F. *boursier* used in senses 1 and 2.]

1. A treasurer, *esp.* of a college.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. iii. 82 In ech of these [colleges] ..they haue one or moe thresurers whom they call Bursarios or bursers. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1361/2 A bursor or paiemaster for those wars. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Bursaria,* The conventual bursar was to deliver up his accounts yearly on the day after Michaelmas. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* (1885) I. 198 He .. continu'd Bourser of ye College several years together. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 109 Each college has one or more bursars who administer the finances.

2. In Scotch universities and schools: A student or scholar who holds a bursary, an exhibitioner.

1567 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 12 Al Patronis hauand Provestries, or Prebendaries of Colleges, Alterages or Chaplaneries, at their giftis and dispositioun, may..present the samin to Bursaris, quhom they pleise to name, to studie vertew & letteris, within ane College of ony of the Vniuersiteis of this Realme. 1634-46 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) Introd. 20 Quhairby a burser might be intertened at the New Colledge of Santandrous. 1787 BEATTIE *Scotticisms* 16. 1856 J. GRANT *Black Drag.* xxxii, A bursar fresh from Glasgow College. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. 497 Three bursaries..at the grammar School of Banff, each bursar receiving free education and £2 10 0 yearly for maintenance.

3. A student in a 'bursa' (see BURSA 2).

1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 408 The rector..repeated with his bursars their public lessons.

Bursarial (bɔɪsē·ɹiăl), *a.* [f. med.L. *bursāri-us* + -AL.] Belonging to a bursar or a bursary.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 255/2 Careful in all bursarial and presidential matters. 1882 *Oxford under Purit.* in *Q. Rev.* Oct. 492 The Fellow being engaged in tutorial or bursarial work. 1886 *Athenæum* 17 July 80/1 A central bursarial power.

Bursarship (bɔ̈·ɹsəɹʃip). [f. BURSAR + -SHIP.] **a.** The office of a bursar. **b.** = BURSARY 3.

a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* 276 (L.) Not the plotting of an headship..but the contriving of a bursership of twenty nobles a year. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1921. 244/3 A few bursarships. 1878 LECKY *England in 18th Cent.* II. v. 35 Burnet..showed his gratitude by founding eight bursarships in his will.

Bursary (bɔ̈·ɹsəɹi). [ad. med.L. *bursārius* treasurer, *bursāria* treasurer's room; see BURSAR.]

†1. ? = BURSAR 1. *Obs.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 68 Certen Bursaries, Ministers and Choristes.

2. A treasury; the bursar's room in a college, etc.

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Bursaria,* The bursary, or place of receiving and paying money and rents by the *bursarii,* bursars, or officers of account in religious houses. 1732 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) II. 244 In the Bursary [of New College, Oxford] is shewn the Crosier of the Founder. 1736 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* III. 429 The Bursaries were emptied of the public money.

3. In Scotland: An endowment given to a student in a university or school, an exhibition.

1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 124 To procure a Bursary for this hopeful Boy. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 62 The bursaries given..to students in divinity to pass two winters in Glasgow College, and a third in some foreign university. 1850 DE QUINCEY in H. Page *De Quincey* (1877) II. xvii. 74 Such small 'bursaries' or 'exhibitions,' as the Scottish college system offers.

‖Bursch (burʃ). Pl. **bursehen.** [Ger. *bursch, bursche,* fellow-student, young fellow:—MHG. *burse,* a. L. *bursa* = BURSA 2, whence the sense passed in university slang to a student living in a bursa. See Grimm, Kluge.] A student in a German university. Hence **Burschenism,** *nonce-wd.,* the manner and customs of the burschen.

1830 CARLYLE *Richter, Misc.* (1857) II. 138 *note,* Burschenism is not without its meaning, more than Oxfordism or Cambridgeism. The Bursch strives to say in the strongest language he can: 'See! I am an unmoneyed scholar, and a free man'.

Burse (bɔ̈ɹs). Also 6 **burss**(e, (6–7 **buss**), 7 **burs, burze, byrse.** [a. F. *bourse* purse, wallet:—med.L. *bursa,* a. Gr. *βύρσα* hide, wine-skin. The history of sense 3, and its F. form *bourse,* is doubtful, but apparently it did *not* originate in any reference to the money business there transacted.]

I. 1. A purse: now the designation of one of the official insignia of the Lord High Chancellor of England.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 191 A Burse, *bursa.* 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 239 An ancient crimson velvet burse.

b. *Eccl.* A receptacle for the 'corporal' or linen cloth used to cover the elements in the Eucharist.

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Saxon Ch.* (1858) II. ix. 70 A burse to hold the linen for the altar. 1866 *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 352 Burse, the case for the corporal.

†2. A purse-like sac or covering. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 395 The burse or cod wherin this woollie substance lyes. *Ibid.* XXXII. ii. (R.) A twofold burse or skin, which no living creature hath besides.

II. In commerce.

†3. A meeting-place of merchants for transaction of business; an Exchange. *Obs.* (See BOURSE.)

[According to Guicciardini and Catel (quoted in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753), the name arose at Bruges, from the sign of a purse, or three purses, on the front of the house which the merchants there bought to meet in: some say this was the arms of the former owners, the family *Bursa* or *de la Bourse.* Others assign the circumstance to Antwerp. See Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753, Littré (*Supp.,* and *Additions*), *Notes & Queries* 1st Ser. I. 74, etc. All the accounts agree as to the sign of a purse or purses.]

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* 25 Whether the marchauntes .. haue their continual recourse as to ye burse or strete. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* 434 It [London] hath .. a gloryous Burse which they call the Ryoll Exchaung. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* V. (1603) 540 Socrates walking in the Bursse or Market place. 1638 T. ROBERTS *Merch. Map Commerce* CLXXXI, This citie [Bruges] hath an eminent market place with a publicke house for the meeting of all Marchants .. called the Burse, of .. the extinct familie Bursa, bearing three purses for their armes, ingraven upon their houses, from whence these meeting places to this day are called Burses. 1721-33 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. I. 327 In the burse of Antwerp money was never so scanty. 1732 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) II. 110 The Royal Exchange is the greatest Burse in the World.

†b. *The Burse*: (spec.) the Royal Exchange in London, built by Sir Thomas Gresham in 1566. *Britain's Burse*: the New Exchange in the Strand, built by the Earl of Salisbury in 1609, afterwards known as Exeter 'Change, on the site of the present Exeter Hall. In both of these there were shops, allusions to which are frequent. *Obs.*

1570 *Churchw. Acc. St. Margarets, Westminster* (Nicholls 1797) 18 When the Queens Majesty went to the Bursse. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 12 Our soueraigne Ladie in abolishing the fyrst title (Buss)..had prudent consideration to tearme yt the exchange. 1611 DEKKER & MIDDLETON *Roar. Girl* Wks. 1873 III. 196 She says, she went to the burse for patterns. 1625 *Diff. East & West Churches,* Title-page, To be sold at the signe of the Windmill in Britain's Burse. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* III. i. (Nares) A coach..To hurry me to the Burse, or Old Exchange. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wit in Constab.* I, She has been at Britain's burse a buying pins and needles. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I,* 48 A goodly Fabrick, Rival to the Old Exchange which the King..dignified with the name of Britain's Burse. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. VI. i. 577/2 It pleased his Majesty..to intitle it Britain's Burse or Buss.

†c. *fig. Obs.*

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 441 The whores factors would faine drawe customers to her burse of bawderies. 1634 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* 11 His guts are the rendezvous or meeting-place or burse for the beasts of the fields, the fowles of the ayre, and fishes of the sea. 1636 FITZGEFFREY *Blessed Birthd.* (1881) 150 O royall

change for vs, o blessed Burse, Where man the blessing gets, God takes the curse!

†**4.** ? A shop. *Obs.*

a 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 4 Five burses [*tabernæ*] which I let, adde to my store Four hundred sesterces.

III. In French and Scotch universities.

†**5.** A fund or foundation to provide bursaries.

1695 Kennett *Par. Antig.* Gloss. s.v. *Bursaria*, Formerly all exhibitioners..at Paris were called bursars, as they lived on the burs, or fund, or endowment of founders and benefactors.. Which *bursarii* were most properly those novices or young scholars, who were sent to the university, and maintained by the religious out of their public burs, or stock. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Bursa, Burse*, or *Bourse*, in the French universities, still denotes a foundation for the maintenance of poor scholars in their studies.

6. = Bursary 3.

1560 *1st Bk. Discipl.* v. (1836) 34 They must have the priviledges in schooles, and bursis in colledges. 1579 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 179 (Jam.) Nane sall bruik ane burss in ony facultie bot for the space of foure yeiris. 1677 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* App. 26 Inviting young Scholars to come and dispute for a Burse, (which is their maintenance at the Colledge). 1779 in Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. v. 210 In 1779 the council of Aberdeen enacted that no boy who has..competed for a 'burse', shall receive premium.

7. A college, or academic hall. See Bursa 2.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 1114 Samuel .. was gouernour and principal of Naioth, that is to say ye Burse (as they terme it) or Colledge of Prophetes. *c* 1840 Sir W. Hamilton *Log.* App. II. 374 *note*, The .. Masters Regent in the Burse (or College) of St. Lawrence, in Cologne.

Burser, -or, obs. forms of Bursar.

†**Burseu, bursew.** *Obs.* A dish in cookery.

c 1400 *Forme of Cury* 5 *Burseu* [Warner *Antiq. Culin.* prints *bursen*] .. Take noumbles of swyne, and parboyle hem in broth and wyne, etc. *Ibid.* 32 (Mätz.) *Bursewes*, Take pork, seeth it, and grynde it smale, etc.

Bursiform (bɔ̄·sifɔ̄m), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *bursiformis*, f. Bursa purse: see -form.] Purse-shaped.

1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 518/1 *note*, The Cephalopods of the Foraminiferous Order have a bursiform body. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 119 Cup-shaped, pyriform, bursiform, or discoidal.

Burst (bɔ̄st), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **burst**. Forms: *α.* (type *berst*, *burst*) 1 berstan, 3 berst-en, (bursten), 4–5 berst(e, 5–6 barst, 6– burst. *β.* (type *brest*, *brast*, *brust*) 3–5 bresten, 4–5 breste, 4–6 brest, briste, (4 brusten), 5 bruste, 5–6 brust, bryste, brast, 6 braste, 9 *dial.* and *arch.* brast. *Pa. t. α.* 1 bærst, 3 bearst, 4 berst, 3 barste, 5–6 barst, 6– burst, (8–9 *incorrectly* bursted). *β.* 3–7 brast, 4–6 braste, brest, 5 breste, (6 brust, brusted), 9 *dial.* and *arch.* brast. *pl. α.* 1 burston, 2–4 burste(n, 4–5 borsten, 5–6 barst, 6– burst. *Pa. pple. α.* 1 borsten, 4–5 borsten, -un, 5 burstyn, (borsen, 6 *Sc.* bursin), 6–8 bursten, 6– burst, (8–9 *incorrectly* bursted, 9 *Sc.* bursen). *β.* 4–5 brosten, brusten, (4 brost, brast), 6 brasten, 6–7 brast, brust, 9 *arch.* brast, (9 *north. dial.* brossen, brosen). [(1) A Common Teut. strong vb.: OE. *berstan* (pa. t. *bærst*, *burston*, pple. *borsten*) = OFris. *bersta*, OS. *brestan* (*brast*, *bruston*; *brostan*), (MDu., Du. *berstan*, *barsten*, LG. *barsten*, *basten*), OHG. *brestan* (MHG. *brestan*, Ger. *bersten* from LG.), ON. *bresta*, (*brast*, *brustum*; *brostinn*), (Sw. *brista*, Da. *briste*):—OTeut. **brestan*, possibly from **brek-st-an*, a derivative (intensive) of *brek-an* to Break ².

(2) The earlier *brest-* of WGer. became by metathesis *berst-* in OE., Frisian, Du., and LG. (whence also it has passed into mod. Ger. in place of MHG. *brest-*). In Eng. this *berst-* mostly again became *brest-* in ME., partly perh. under Norse influence, whence the pa. pple. *brosten* still, in north. dial.; but this has since the 16th c. gone back to *berst*, changed by the disturbing influence of *r* to *burst*. So that we have the alternate series OTeut. and WGer. *brest-*, OE. *berst-*, ME. *brest*, mod.Eng. *berst*, *burst*. But the 15–16th c. had often *brust* and *brast*, *barst* in the present; and the north. dial. had *brist*, *bryst*, as in Danish.

(3) The original strong conjugation survived during the ME. period, with the typical forms, after metathesis, *bresten*, *brast*, *brosten*, but with much disturbance and mixture of forms in 14–15th c. In the 16th c. a very common form was *brast* for all the principal parts; but about the end of that century, *burst* (for all the parts) began to gain the ascendancy which it has since maintained, though the pa. t. was frequently *brast* in 17th and the pa. pple. *bursten* till 18th c. Various old forms survive dialectally, and in U. S. the pa. t. and pple. are frequently *bursted*, vulgarly *busted*.]

I. *intr.* To break or be broken suddenly.

†**1.** To break suddenly, snap, crack, under violent pressure, strain, or concussion. Chiefly said of things possessing considerable capacity for resistance and breaking with loud noise; often of cords, etc., snapping under tension; also of spears, swords, etc., shivered in battle. *Obs.*

α. *a* 1000 *Beowulf* 818 Burston ban locan. *a* 1000 *Byrhtnoð* 284 (Gr.) Bærst bordes lærix. 1297 R. Glouc. 460 Atte laste þoru stronge duntes hys suerd berst atuo. 1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. xi. (1483) 102 Then enforcid hym soo sore to the weyght tyll the cordys borsten of the balaunce. *a* 1593 Marlowe *Dido* iv. iv, Was it not you [the tacklings of a ship] that hoised up these sails? Why burst you not? 1718 Pope *Iliad* xv. 545 As the tough string he drew, Struck by an arm unseen, it burst in two.

β. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 7014 Als smyths strykes on þe yren fast, Swa þat it brekes and brestes at þe last. *c* 1430 *Syr Generides* 4458 The helm went of also, The laces brast even a twoo. 1566 Adlington *Apuleius* 7 The rope being olde & rotten brast in the middle & I fell down. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 809/1 There was good running and manie a speare brust. 1803 W. Rose *Amadis* 136 Brast each strong lance.

† **b.** Of ships: To go to pieces. *Obs.*

1513 Braoshaw *St. Werburgh* (1848) 193 Incontinently the ship barst all in sondre. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccclvi. 574 Thre of their shyppes brast and went to wrake.

† **c.** Of persons, in fig. phrase 'it is better to bow than to burst'. Also: To perish (by hunger).

a 1440 *Ipomydon* 1722 Thoughe he shulde for hungre brest. *c* 1450 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 34 Often tyme it is betere to bow þan to berst. *c* 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 65 To bow at bidding, and bide not while thou brest.

† **d.** *fig.* To cease, come to an end. Also (in OE.) said of an oath: To be broken. *Obs.*

a 1100 *Laws of K. Edw.* § 3 Gif þæt geswutelod wære oþþe him að burste.

2. Now chiefly of a surface or thing with extended surface: To break suddenly when in a state of tension, to fly asunder or in pieces; to be broken by expansion of the contents. Of persons or animals: often as an imagined consequence of excess in eating or drinking, or of violent exertion. Also *fig.* (chiefly with allusion to the bursting of a bubble); now often colloq. with *up*.

α. 1535 Coverdale *Bel.* i. 27 This he put in ye Dragons mouth and so ye dragon barst in sonder. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 90 Thus drinke we .. tyll we burst. *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xx. § 5 Lest the very entrails of some..should thereat haply burst in sunder. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 40 ¶ 10 By an Accident of Firing a Piece of Ordnance, it burst, and kill'd 15 or 16 Men. 1713 Addison *Guardian* No. 159 His breast heaved as if it would have bursted. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* I. 90 And now a bubble burst, and now a World! 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* II. 406 If I burst I don't care. I drink with a good will and a safe conscience. 1881 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 3/5 The boilers had not burst.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16505 He brest in tua his buels all, vte at his wambe þai wrang. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1166 With such a crakkande kry, as klyffes haden brusten. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 232 Myn hed doth ake, as it xolde brest. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, This Bufo ryght anone Through myght ther of brusteth euen a twain. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2186 For laughter I am lyke to brast. 1558 Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 40 Let them blowe til they brust. 1591 Spenser *Bellay's Vis.* vi, Poyson .. Made him to swell, that nigh his bowells brust. 1865 B. Baierley *Irkdale* I. 12 Bring me another pint afore I brast wi' thinking. 1865 Swinburne *Masque Q. Bersabe* 16 He [a bird] .. suddenly woxe big and brast.

b. Said of boils, tumours, etc.: To break the outer covering and discharge the matter. Of a bud: To break the envelope, open out. Of a cloud: To disperse in heavy rain (often *fig.*).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 272 [Læge þysse wyrte leaf] to þam sare hyt sceal berstan and halian. 1547–64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) x. 5 Stop the beginning, so shalt thou be sure All doubtfull diseases to swage and to cure: But if thou be carelesse and suffer them brast, Too late commeth plaister. 1776 Withering *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) I. 360 Two stamens of the *Bryum extinctorium* .. one ready to burst. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 9 The sac would go on increasing until it would burst. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* II. i. 42 The heavens .. should burst and drown in deluging storms The feeble vassals of wine and anger and lust. 1885 *Daily News* 16 July 5/2 When the cloud bursts.

† **c.** To break up explosively. *Obs. rare.*

c 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 319 White salte, contrary to the nature of other salte, whiche, beenge soluble in the fyre, brestethe and brekethe in the water.

3. Said *hyperbolically*, as a strong expression for 'to be exuberantly full' (cf. 12). Also with *out*.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Serm. Rogation Wk.* (1859) 499 And thy presses shall brust with new wine. 1611 Bible *Prov.* iii. 10 Thy presses shall burst out with new wine.

b. Of persons: To be unable to contain oneself. Chiefly in fut., or in phrases *to be ready to burst*, *to be bursting*. Const. *with* (information, envy, delight, etc.); also with inf. as 'to be bursting to tell a secret', i. e. with desire to tell it. Cf. 3.

1633 Ford *Broken H.* iv. ii. (1811) 305 Ere I speak a word I will look on and burst. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. xii. 45 The Pharisees could hold no longer, being ready to burst with envy. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 533 ¶ 2 Ready to burst with shame and indignation. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* v. § 13 One of these tame bullies ready to burst with pride and ill-humour. 1789 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Paint.* 65 She bursted with th' important secret soon. 1867 Froude *Short Stud.* (1872) I. 2 Most of us when we have hit on something..original, feel as if we should burst with it. 1884 *West. Morning News* 11 Sept. 4/4 Sir Richard .. had been bursting .. to let the news be known.

†**4.** *fig.* Of the heart: To 'break' by the shock or pressure of grief or by the swelling of emotion.

α. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 80 Hu stout ham þæt beoð..wiðuten hope of vtcome, and heorte ne mei bersten. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 311 Ha, herte, why ne wolt thou berst. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. v. 59 No, no, my heart will burst, and if I speake.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15956 Quen he himself it vnderstod, Almast his hert can brest. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 31 Have here my trouthe, til that myn herte bruste. 1535 Fisher *Wks.* I. 404 Hir harte..for very payne it myght haue brast. 1578 T. Proctor *Gorg. Gallery, Lover in Distress, &c.*, O heauy hart.. If thou shouldest brast .. Then should I dye without reward.

5. Said of a door. Now usually *to burst open*: to fly open suddenly.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* I. viii. 4 No gate so strong, no locke so firme and fast, But with that piercing noise flew open quite, or brast. *Mod.* The door burst open, and a man rushed into the room.

II. intrans. *fig.* (With adverbial extension expressing the nature of the action.)

6. To break forth into sudden activity, or manifestation of an inward force. Of persons: To break out into sudden action or forcible expression of feeling. Usually with *out*, *forth*.

a. Const. *in*, *with* (a speech, a cry, or other mode of expression); also *simply*.

α. 1682 Dryden *Mac Fl.* 138 Long he stood..At length burst out in this prophetick mood. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 164 ¶ 5 She burst out in Tears. 1842 Tennyson *Dora* 155 And all at once the old man burst in sobs. 1848 W. K. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 560 M. Henri Baud .. burst out enthusiastically: 'My father was a common man'.

β. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* lv. 317 Thanne with a swerd he owt braste, that in his hond he held wel faste. 1562 Pilkington *On Abdias* 284 They will brast out and declare their faith. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* III. iii. 19 The wisard .. brusting forth in laughter, to her sayd. 1869 Waugh *Yeth-Bobs* ii. 33 He brast eawt again, as if his heart wur breighkin.

b. Formerly with *on*. Often with vbl. sb., *To burst* (*out*, *forth*) *on weeping*. Afterwards replaced by *a*, as *To burst out* (*on*) *a-laughing*, *a-crying* (now *dial.* or *arch.*); the prep. is now omitted in general use: *To burst out laughing*, etc.

c 1370 *Robt. K. Cicyle* 53 He smote him .. That mowthe and nose braste on blode. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 44 Hys nose breste a blood habundauntly. 1564 Haward *Eutropius* VI. 57 Cesar..braste forthe on weepinge to beholde the heade of so worthye a manne. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 90 ¶ 7 One of the Ladies burst out a laughing. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* III. 315 He burst out a-crying. 1836 Marryat *Japhet* xxxiii, The remembrance..made us both burst out a laughing. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 84 The crew of his own trireme also burst out laughing.

c. Const. *into*; also, formerly, with infinitive. Often with *out*, *forth*, e. g. † *To burst* (*out*, *forth*) *to weep*. In same sense, *To burst into tears* (influenced by some notion of 2). *So to burst* (*out*) *into laughter*, *song*, *speech*; *to burst* (*out*) *into flame*; of plants, *to burst* (*out*) *into blossom*, etc.

α. 1630 [see 16]. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 74 When .. we ..think to burst out into sudden blaze. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 58 ¶ 1 The Father burst into the following Words. 1716–8 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* I. xxxi. 105 She could not forbear bursting into tears. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* II. viii. 163 Bursting at the same time into a flood of tears. 1802 Bloomfield *Soldier's Home* ii, I..rose at once, and bursted into tears. 1832 Tennyson *Fatima* v, My heart.. Bursts into blossom in his sight. 1853 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 661 The courtiers .. could not avoid bursting into a violent fit of laughter. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 78 The taper will burst again into full flame.

β. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1031 With that word he brast out for to wepe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9425 Deffibus .. For bale of his brother brest out to wepe. 1528 More *Heresyes* IV. Wks. (1557) 255/2 Thei brast out in vyrulent and venimouse wordes. 1578 Timme *Calvine on Gen.* 132 They bruste forth into manifest rage. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1632) 555 Heart-burnings betwixt the King and his Clergy, which..brast forth into a more fearfull flame. 1637 *Valentine & O.* 13 He..brast out into these speeches.

III. Transitive (causative). Not in OE.

†**7.** To break, snap, shatter suddenly. *Obs.* in general sense.

α. 1297 R. Glouc. 437 Þe suerde hii nome..& barste mony a sselde. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 165 He beot so þe Boyes he barst neih heore Ribbes. 1590 Marlowe *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* v. i. 71 Whose chariot-wheels have burst the Assyrians' bones. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* I. Induct. 8 You will not pay for the glasses you haue burst. 1715 in *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 393 Dee'l knock, Dee'l sink, Dee'l ryve and burst him.

β. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 1787 Alle thyng it brestes in sonder. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2413 And with a wawe brostyn was his stere. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 16 Tenne noble stedes backes he dyd brust. 1508 Fisher *Wks.* I. 60 Whan he is ones fallen to the grounde he is brasten all to peces. 1509 Barclay *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 170 God .. geueth thee not his beard to draw and brast. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) II. 85 He .. brast them [the images] all down in pieces. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 192 Drear winter with its cold would brast the rocks. *a* 1881 Rossetti *Ballads & Sonn.* 130 All the locks Had the traitor riven and brast.

† **b.** *To burst down*: to break down violently.

c 1440 [see Bursting *vbl. sb.*].

† **c.** *fig.* To break or violate (a law, a principle). *Obs. rare.*

1600 Fairfax *Tasso* V. lv. 85 If Rinaldo..haue the sacred lore of war so brust.

d. *poet.* To interrupt, put a sudden end to.

1842 Tennyson *St. Sim. Stylites* 175 With hoggish whine they burst my prayer. 1859 — *Enid* 1120 Many a..heel against the pavement echoing burst their drowse.

8. To disrupt, shatter, cause to fly to pieces (a surface, or thing having extended surface).

In mod. use the tendency is to restrict the word to cases in which a containing envelope is ruptured by the expansion (or the too great size) of the contents.

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* xiv. 26 He made gobettis, and ȝaue in to mouthe of the dragoun, and the dragoun is borstun. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* v. 37 Yᵉ new wyne barsteth yᵉ vessels and runneth out. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. i. 64 The losse of those great Townes Will make him burst his Lead, and rise from death. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 14 Birds and insects bursting the shell their habitation. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 174 Nothing .. but .. gunpowder, could have burst and dispersed the materials of the spire in the manner it had done. 1775 HAFFENDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 340 The place where the leaden pipe is bursten. 1817-8 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 42 The buds of a Lilac..are almost *bursted*, which is a great deal better than to say, 'almost *burst*'.

b. To rupture (something) by internal force, or by pressure, a blow, etc., upon it when inflated or distended. *To burst a blood-vessel*: to cause its rupture by exertion, etc., or simply to suffer the rupture of a vessel. *To burst one's sides*: imagined as a result of excessive laughter. *To burst one's buttons* (through over-feeding or exertion).

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 47 You would have burst your sides to hear him talk of politicks. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 354 We were ready to burst our sides. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* v. 185 He..played leap-frog with the town-clerk till he burst his buttons. 1865 MISS LAHEE *Billy o' Yeps T.* 10 Lads laughin' fit to brast their soides. *Mod.* Take care you do not burst your gun.

† **c.** *fig. To burst up*: to shatter, destroy. *Obs.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* VII. ii, Who else had burst-up Right to come t' his right.

† **d.** To ruin financially = BREAK *v.* 11. *Obs.*

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv, I therefore hold it advisable that you continue the Lawsuit, and burst him at once.

9. *To burst bonds, barriers*, etc. Now said only of the person or thing confined within; formerly with wider meaning as in 7. Now chiefly *fig.*

a. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 963 Þe grete barrez of þe abyme he barst vp at onez. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* v. 5 These .. haue..bursten the bondes in sonder. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 3 My madness .. would burst asunder the strong swathes. 18.. *Hymns Anc. & Mod.* '*Come see the place*' ii, Who burst the bands of death and hell.

β. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7203 (Fairf.) His bandis al he brest in twa. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxvii. 196 And brosten are alle our bandis of bras. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* v. 4 To braste all his chaynes and fetters in pieces. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 31 Furies which their chaines have brast.

b. Of a river or water: *To burst its banks.*

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 8. 58 A subglacial lake had burst its boundary.

† **c.** *transf.* To force one's way across (a frontier) *Obs.*; also, *To burst* (the enemy's) *ranks. poet.* or *rhetorical.*

1652 C. STAPYLTON *Herodian* VIII. 67 The Frontiers they had brast. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 483 Clad in iron, burst the ranks of war.

† **10.** *To burst the heart*: said of grief or violent emotions. Also of persons, *To burst one's heart.* So *To burst one's brain*: to take or occasion excessive thought. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1298 Ffor which methynkyth brostyn is myn herte. 1555 *Let.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. l. 162 Though thou wouldest brast thine heart about it. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxiv. 373 Bookes which busteth not our braines about Mooneshine in the water. 1591 SPENSER *Ruines of T.* 518 Nigh with griefe..my heart was brust.

11. To cause (the body) to swell till it bursts. Chiefly as an imagined result of over-feeding or violent exertion; often *refl.*

1530 PALSGR. 757/1, I thruste out ones guttes, or burste one. *Je accreue.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 635 Cramm'd and gorged, right burst With suck'd and glutted offal. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xiii. 227 Water, with which .. he would have burst himself. 1839 *Cumberl. & Westmoreland Dial.* 31 He hed welly brosen his sel wie runnin.

b. *causatively.*

a 1802 '*Broomfield Hill*' xiv. in Child *Ballads* II. (1884) 394/2 Ye need na burst your gude white steed Wi racing oer the howm. *a* 1822 '*Fair Marjory*' xvii. *ibid.* III. 121/2 It's first he burst the bonny black, An syne the bonny broun.

12. *hyperbolically.* To fill to overflowing.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 74 That Crop .. bursts the crowded Barns.

13. *To burst a door, gate*, etc.: to force it open by a violent thrust, so as to break the door or its fastenings. Also *burst open.*

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 28 Open the Gates..Or wee'le burst them open. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Desp. Lover* Misc. Wks. 1760 II. 118 The bounce burst ope the door. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 113 They burst open the gate. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VI. 59 She spoke, and..Descending, burst the great bronze valves. 1864 — *Boadicea* 64 Burst the gates and burn the palaces.

† **14.** To cause to burst *out, abroad. Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 865 Sho brast out bright water at hir brode een. *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Mass. at Paris* I. ii, To burst abroad those never-dying flames.

IV. Intransitive senses implying movement accompanied by the bursting of barriers.

These uses mostly correspond with those of BREAK, branch VII, but express more strongly the notion of sudden violence.

15. To issue forth suddenly and copiously by breaking an enclosure, or by overcoming resistance. Usually with *out, forth*, or other *adv.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11704 Vnder þe rote a well vte-brast. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 481 Blude brist out at voundis vyde. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxii. 216 One of hem .. smote the same hugh vpon the hede that the brayn brest out. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 259/1 The blood brast incontinent out of the Nose of the King. 1578 TIMME *Calvine on Gen.* 199 The waters under the earth braste not up, nor the waters aboue the Heauens fall down upon us. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 453 A river level with the dam Ready to burst and fill the world with foam. 1852 — *Elaine* 516 Half his blood burst forth.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Of tears, cries, etc.: To issue suddenly in spite of repressive effort. Of light, sounds, etc.: To issue suddenly *from* a source; to become visible or audible with startling suddenness and clearness; often const. *on* (the eye, ear, etc.). Of the sun: *To burst from, through* (the clouds); often with *out, forth.* Also of news, events, sights, truths, etc.: *To burst upon* (a person): to be revealed with overwhelming suddenness to.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1808 Get held he wið ðis angel fast, Til ðe dauing up it brast. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18916 þar come a sune Vte o þe air al bristand dune. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 234 The teeres hrast out of hir eyghen tuo. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* I. 165 The sounde of a grete trumpe braste out. 1591 SPENSER *Petrarch's Vis.* iii, Sudden flash of heavens fire out brast. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 73 What sighs and groans brast from Christians heart. 1826 F. COOPER *Mohicans* xvii, Such a yell..as seldom bursted from human lips before. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii. 168 On turning a sharp corner, Hebron burst upon them.

¶ *To burst upon a view.* (rare.)

c 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* I. 69 The Israelites, coming down through that very valley, burst upon that very view.

c. *fig.* Of thoughts, emotions, latent forces, etc.: To find utterance or manifestation suddenly, *esp.* after long repression or concealment. Usually with *out, forth*; const. *into* (the result).

1542 BECON *Christm. Banq.*, Wks. (1843) 81 Charity .. brasteth out into good works whensoever it seeth an occasion given. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, IV. i. 183 Had the passions of thy heart burst out .. we should haue seene decipher'd there..rancorous spight. *a* 1603 in *Liturg. Services Q. Eliz.* (1847) 680 Defections in Ireland .. in the end brast out into open rebellion. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxiv, Anguish of despair Burst, in fierce jealousy, to air.

† **d.** Of an eruptive disease. Also of the body affected by it: To break out into sores or pimples.

The latter sense appears to have existed in OE., where however it probably originated from 1 or 2. Cf. quot. *a* 1000 under BURSTING *ppl. a.*

1552 HULOET *Breake oute*, or braste oute, as a mannes face doth with heate. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866) I. 301 The leprosy which brast out of the forehead.

e. To spring forth, as a plant, shoot, etc. (Usually implying the overcoming of restraint.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10723 Bath flour and frut suld þar-of brest [*v. r.* briste]. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 60 The fift [Muscle] likewise brusteth forth of Fibula. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 120/2 The radicle that bursts from the fecundated seed of a plant.

† **f.** To emanate, originate *from. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10059 But o þe grace þat of hir brestes, Of al þis werld bett er þe brestes. 1567 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 409 All these mischiefes brast out first from the High Throne of the Pope of Rome.

16. Of a tempest, conflagration, disease, or the like. Chiefly with *out, forth.*

1542 HENRY VIII *Declar. Scots* 192 Things of suche enormitie do brest out and appere. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. xvi. 29 a, Diseases, that brest furthe on euery syde. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin Serm. Tim.* 250/2 We do but heap vp wood, and the wrath of God brasteth out at a blow. 1630 LORD *Banians* 87 The windes in the bowels of the earth .. brast forth into eruptions. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. x. 203 The flame of war .. was preparing to burst out in Europe. 1808 R. PORTER *Trav. Sk. Russ. & Swed.* (1813) I. i. 11 War burst around him, and he fell in combat. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 665 A tempest burst forth, such as had not been known since that great hurricane.

17. To make a sudden overwhelming assault *on*; to rush violently and suddenly *over.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21400 Brathli on his fas he brast. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. ix. 180 Immense swarms of hornets burst upon the country with unusual force.

18. *poet. To burst away*: to rush away impetuously. Also (of a bird) *To burst on the wing*: to start off into flight.

1809 CAMPBELL *Gert. Wyom.* III. iii, Wild bird bursting on the wing. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1237 The wild Queen.. burst away to weep. 1864 — *En. Ard.* 635 A crew that landing burst away In search of stream or fount.

19. To force a passage impetuously *through* (a barrier, physical or moral, the enemy's ranks, a crowd of people).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12872 Opin he sau þe liftes senen, þe fader steuen þar thoru it brast. 1837 NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 3) I. xx. 305 There are times when a thankful heart bursts through all Forms of prayer. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxii. 288 Bursting desperately through the women who surrounded him, the monk vanished.

20. To break forcibly *into*, come suddenly and impetuously *into* (a room, a country, etc.); also with adv. *in.* Similarly *to burst up* (from below).

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 397/1 Thorow windows and doors..they brast in to the Pope. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. xxvii. 25 He broke the throng, and into presence brast. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 128 In burst the pert Slut, with an Air of Assurance. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* II. v, We were the first that ever burst Into that silent sea. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* I. v. 98 The flames burst in from the burning trellis. 1835 MARRYAT *Jacob Faithf.* i, My father burst up from the cabin.

Phrase-key:—To *burst* abroad, 14; *b* away, 18; *b* banks, 9; *b* a bloodvessel, 8 b; *b* bonds, 9; *b* one's brains, 10; bud *b*, 2 b; *b* one's buttons, 8 b; cloud *b*, 2 b; *b* a door, 13; *b* down, 7 b; *b* forth, 6 b, 6 c, 15, 15 b, 15 c, 16; *b* a frontier, 9 c; *b* from, 15 b, 15 f; *b* the heart, 10; *b* for hunger, 1 c; *b* into, 6 c, 15, 20; *b* on, 6 b, 15 b, 17; *b* on the wing, 18; *b* open, 5, 13; *b* out, 3, 6 b, 6 c, 14, 15, 15 b, 15 d, 16; *b* ranks, 9 c; *b* one's sides, 8 b; *b* through, 15 b, 19; *b* up, 2, 8 c, 20; *b* upon, 15 b; *b* with, 5 b, 6 a.

Burst (bɜ̄ist), *sb.* Forms: 1 **byrst**, 1–4 **berst**, **birst**, 5 **byrst**, 3– **burst**. [In sense 1 repr. OE. *byrst* (*berst*) = OHG. *brust*:—OTeut. **brusti-z*, f. pa. pple. stem of *brestan* to BURST. This seems to have become obs. about the middle of 14th c.; the modern sb. was apparently f. the verb. in 16th c. Cf. the parallel BREST, BRIST.]

† **1.** Damage, injury, harm; loss. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Ex.* xxii. 6 ȝilde þone byrst þe þæt fyr ontende. *c* 1205 LAY. 1347 Brutus at hræc al buten burstan [*c* 1275 harme]. *Ibid.* 1610 Þe king Goffar iseih his burst [*c* 1275 lure]. *c* 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* iv. 24 That burst shal bete for hem bo. *c* 1320 *Syr Bevis* 1929 A-dede hire ete al ther ferst That she ne dede him no berst. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 330 Þen in all þe toþer worldelyche burste. *c* 1430 *How Gd. Wyf tauȝte Dau.* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 45 The more nede hyt make or the grettyr byrst.

II. Senses formed anew from the verb.

2. An act of bursting; the result of this action.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 106 The snatches in his voice And bursts of speaking were as his. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Humboldt's Trav.* iii. 52 The Peak of Teneriffe exhibited a lateral burst, preceded by tremendous earthquakes. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana of Crossw.* I. iv. 107 When beech-buds were near the burst.

b. fig. *Burst-up*: the failure, collapse, of an organization or scheme.

1879 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 2/1 A speedy burst-up of the whole agricultural system.

3. A sudden and violent issuing forth. Chiefly of light and sounds. So also *a burst of flame, a burst of fish* (in local use).

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 311 We heard a hollow burst of bellowing Like Buls. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1651 Down they came, and drew The whole roof after them, with burst of thunder, Upon the heads of all. 1816 SOUTHEY *Lay of Laur., Dream* vi, Burst after burst the innocuous thunders brake. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* ii. 17 The gloomy landscape whose varied beauties a burst of sun-light has revealed. 1857 *National Mag.* II. 197 Terminating in a glorious burst of acclamatory harmony.

b. A sudden opening on the view.

1798 COLERIDGE *Tears in Solit.* 215 This burst of prospect. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. P.* viii. (D.) Here is a fine burst of country. 1875 BROWNING *Inn Album* 4 Not so the burst of landscape surging in.

4. An explosion, eruption, outbreak.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 403 He..kept them up, the only Army in his three Kingdoms, till the very burst of that Rebellion. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.) Imprison'd fires, in the close dungeons pent, Roar to get loose, and struggle for a vent..Till with a mighty burst whole mountains fall. 1790 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 309 As often as the heat was at or near the boiling point of the acid, frequent.. bursts or explosions happened. 1870 *Pall Mall. G.* 17 Nov. 12 Out of 8,245 shells and shrapnel fired with this fuze.. there were 128 premature bursts.

5. A vehement outbreak (of emotion or its expression).

1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 141 P 10 A mistake which had given rise to a burst of merriment. 1775 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. II. 408 From the whole of that grave multitude there arose an involuntary burst of gratitude and transport. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xliv. 370 A burst of ill humour, which it would have been wiser to suppress. *Mod.* The statement was received with a burst of laughter.

6. A great and sudden exertion of activity, a vigorous display of energy; a 'spurt'. Phrase, *At a* (*one*) *burst.*

1862 ABP. TRENCH *Eng. Past & Pr.* III. 97 With Chaucer English literature had made a burst, which it was not able to maintain. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* I. (1875) 8 The burst of creative activity in our literature. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 5 (1882) 393 The great poetic burst for which this intellectual advance was paving the way.

b. *Horsemanship.* A hard run, a gallop without a check.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. iv, So shrewdly, on the mountain-side, Had the bold burst their metal tried. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. iv. (1876) 29 During a burst over the Downs after a hare. 1868 R. EG.-WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* lvi. (1883) 155 How keen their emulation in the bustle of the burst, When side by side the foremost ride.

7. *colloq.* A prolonged bout of drunkenness, a 'spree'. Also a big feed, a 'blow ont'.

1881 MRS. PRAED *Policy & Pass.* I. 288 When..his men go on the burst. 1881 *Cheq. Career* 356 A good week's burst.

Burst (bɜ̄ist), *ppl. a.* Also *arch.* **brast.** [pa. pple. of BURST *v.*; see BURSTEN *ppl. a.*]

1. See senses of BURST *v.* † **a.** Shattered, broken, *Obs.* **b.** Rent by force when in a state of tension; exploded, torn open.

1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxxviii, Clinging darts, and lances brast. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 138 Working over the weak irregular burst-out button-hole. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 190 You behold me sitting here like a burst drum.

†2. *spec.* Ruptured, suffering from hernia. Also as quasi-*sb. Obs.*

1580 BARET *Alv.* B 1569 He that is burst, or hath his bowels fallen down into his coddes. 1611 COTGR., s. v. *Bergamasque*, a trusse for a burst man. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 14 [It] appeares also by the example of the burst, and of the bastard.

Burstable (bə̄ɹstăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. BURST *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being burst.

1611 COTGR., *Rompable*, burstable, breakable.

† **Burst-cow.** *Obs.* [f. BURST *v.* + COW.] = *burn-cow*, an old name for the BUPRESTIS, q. v.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 177 [Insects] pernicious unto cattell, as the Buprestis or burstcow. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1000, I..adventure to call it by a new name in English, Burncow, or Burstcow. 1706 PHILLIPS, s. v. *Buprestis*, the Burn-cow, Burst-cow, or Blain-worm.

Bursted (bə̄ɹstĕd), *ppl. a.* Also 6 **brested, brasted, brysted.** [Weak pa. pple. of BURST *v.* + -ED.] = BURST *ppl. a.* Now *dial.*

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Lib, Membres whiche be frosen, and brested or wounded of the frost. 1561 *Newe Enterl. Q. Hester* (1873) 23, I wote not how they were brysted. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Serm.* iii. (1845) III. 760 It causeth their brasted hearts to rejoice. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 25 The long-since dead from bursted graves arise. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* v. 83 The Dangers portended you from a bursted Egg.

Bursten (bə̄ɹst'n), *ppl. a.* [Obs. pa. pple. of BURST *v.*; like many other strong ppples. in *-en*, it is still sometimes used attrib., esp. in poetical or rhetorical language.] = BURST *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housh. Ord.* (1790) 462 Take qwete streyned, that is for to say brosten. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 53 Brostyn man, *herniosus.* 1544 PHAËR *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) U iij b, A drynke for one that is brusten. *c* 1620 CHAPMAN *Batrachom.* Ep. Ded. (1858) 38 Even bursten profusion. 1638 MYNSHUL *Ess. Prison* 44 In prisons, Gentlemen, and bursten Citizens meet as upon the Exchange. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 444 ¶ 4 A Doctor for the Cure of bursten Children. 1762 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* III. xii. (ed. 2) 414 All rotten or bursten grapes. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) III Now grown quite corpulent, bursten, superfluous. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 544 The worn-out and bursten condition of the old bottles.

† b. *Comb.*, as *bursten-bellied, -gutted. Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 263 To cure those that be bursten bellied. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charact.* (1860) 47 A..clubfooted burstengutted, longneck't..hircocerous. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* 477 Whether it was usual for pigs to be bursten-bellied.

† **Burstened,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [incorrectly f. prec.] Filled to bursting.

1697 *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 37 A very Night-Bird, and Vagrant, Bursten'd with Folly and Revenge.

† **Burstenness.** *Obs.* Also 5 **brostynes,** 6 **burstiness,** 7 **bursunesse**; see also BURSTNESS. [f. BURSTEN *ppl. a.* + -NESS.] Burst state or quality; *spec.* rupture, hernia.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 45 A Brostynes, *hernia.* 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne Regim.* X iij, Specially when the burstennes cometh by ventosite. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. i. (1668) 29 For the rupture or burstennesse in men.

Burster (bə̄ɹstəɹ). [f. BURST *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. He who, or that which, bursts; *spec.* (*Artill.*) a charge of gunpowder for bursting a shell, or the bag containing it. Hence **burster-bag.**

1611 COTGR., *Rompeur*, a burster, a breaker. 1862 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (ed. 9) 193 The segment shells .. are each charged with a burster, containing powder. 1876 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 3/5 The Palliser shells will have capacity for a 25 lbs. burster.

b. *fig.* ? An exhausting piece of exercise, something which 'takes the wind out' of one.

1851 *Illustr. Lond. News* 99 A pace that would have been a burster to many a fresh man.

c. ? *Racing slang.* A heavy fall; a 'cropper'.

1863 *Even. Standard* 24 Apr., Benedict came down a burster, and was out of the race.

2. In *Australia*: see quot. (Usually BUSTER.)

1879 WALLACE *Australas.* ii. 31 The well-known southerly 'bursters' are violent storms of wind occurring in summer.

Bursting (bə̄ɹstiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BURST *v.*]

1. The process or action of breaking suddenly and violently, as under tension.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 158 Thar wes of speris sic bristing. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* I. iii, We would not greatly care For bursting of her huckle-bone. *c* 1600 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) I. iv. 47 And it were not for bursting of my bowe, John, I thy head wold breake. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* XXX. 14 There shall not be found in the bursting of it, a sheard.

b. *spec.* by internal force or pressure.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 291 b, The body is not able to receyue it all, without feare of brastynge. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 38 The wretched annimall heau'd forth such groanes That their discharge did stretch his leatherne coat Almost to hursting. 1885 *Manchester Exam.* 22 Sept. 5/2 The damage caused by the bursting of an embankment.

†2. *spec.* Rupture; hernia. *Obs.*

1544 PHAËR *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) U viij b, To remove the swelling of the coddes proceding of ventositie, or of anye other cause (except brustyng).

†3. Explosion, explosive noise. *Obs.*

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1793) II. 34 The bursting, belching, and brattling of the French horns in the passage.

4. Rushing impetuously from restraint or rest.

1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 86 The lion..With a step, a roar, a bursting unarrested of any brake.

5. *comb.* with various advbs. (cf. the vb.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 50 Brestynge downe, *prostracio.* 1552 HULOET *Aposthume*, or brasting out. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 474 ¶ 2 The occasional burstings out into laughter.

6. *attrib.* **bursting charge,** the charge of powder required for bursting a shell or case-shot; a small charge of fine powder placed in contact with a charge of coarser powder to ensure the ignition of the latter.

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 134 The bursting charge is very small, but it suffices to break the shell into about 30 pieces. 1862 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (ed. 9) 194 Loaded shells should never be fired with less than the authorized bursting charge.

Bursting (bə̄ɹstiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. BURST *v.* + -ING[2].] That bursts (see senses of the verb).

a 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 272 Untrumnissa ðæs lichoman þæt is berstende lic. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 98 Bursting passion. 1714 YOUNG *Force Relig.* II. 210 Afar his bursting groans were heard. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Palace of Fort.* 15 As distant thunder breaks the bursting cloud. 1847 LONGF. *Evan.* I. ii. 99 From our bursting barns they would feed. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* V. i. (1877) 245 Fragments.. from a bursting shell.

Burstle, var. of BRISTLE *v.*[2], BRUSTLE *v.*[2]

† **Burstning,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* Incorrect form = BURSTING; rupture, hernia.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 504 Arnoldus commendeth a plaister made of a Rams skin for burstning. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 220 Sulphur-wort..is used with good success against the ruptures and burstnings of young children.

Burstness (bə̄ɹstnĕs). Also 6 **brastnes**; and see BURSTENNESS. [f. BURST *ppl. a.* + -NESS.] The state of being burst; rupture; hernia.

1552 HULOET, *Brastnes*, or rupture of a man. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 204 The Ointment..healeth burstness. *Ibid.* (1658) 64 The skin of the feet and nose of an Ox..helpeth..burstness very much. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II., *Rupture*..burstness; a distemper in a horse.

Bur-stone, variant of BURR-STONE.

† **Burst-wort.** *Obs.* [f. BURST *sb.* + WORT.] An old name for *Herniaria glabra*, a herb formerly thought helpful for curing ruptures.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* clxiii. 455 [Herniaria] is called..in English Rupture woort, and Burstwoort. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 448 Leaves, of burst-wort, marsh-mallows.

Burstyll, obs. form of BRISTLE.

† **Burt,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 **burt-on,** 6 **burte.** *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* **burt.** [Cf. BUTT *v.*]

1. *trans.* and *absol.* To push or thrust, as with horns; to butt.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 56 Burton', as hornyd bestys, *cornupeto.* 1552 HULOET, *Burt* lyke a ramme, *arieto.* 1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* CXXVIII. 44 Our hornes shall burte them downe.

2. To pierce, gore.

1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Sl.* 165 Than furth I drew that deadlie dairt..It hurt me, it burt me, The ofter I it handill. *a* 1605 — *In Prais of Maistres*, Quhais beutie has me hurt? Quhais beutie healls my hurt?

3. To indent, dint (as a tin-kettle). *Somerset.*

Hence **Burter, Burting** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 56 Burtare, beste [1499 burter], *cornupeta. Ibid.* Burtynge, *cornupetus.*

Burt(e, Burth-e: see BIRT, BIRTH.

Burthen, etc.: see BURDEN.

Burton (bə̄ɹt'n). Also **barton.**

A small tackle consisting of two or three blocks or pulleys used to set up or tighten rigging, or to shift heavy bodies. There are several varieties, as *Spanish burton, top burton.*

1704 in HARRIS *Lex. Technicum.* 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Burton*, a..small tackle, formed by two blocks or pulleys..generally employed to tighten the shrouds of the top-masts. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 199 *Burton-Pendents* are..placed over the topmast-head, that the thimbles may hang on each side, to hook the burton-tackles in. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 118/1 The Spanish barton consists of two moveable wheels and one fixed wheel. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 35 The top burtons are hooked to the burton pendants.

† **Burton-wood.** *Obs.* A shrub found in Campeachy and in the Galápagos islands.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 101 Bushes of Burton-wood, which is very good firing. 1699 *Ibid.* II. II. 57 We..harden the Steels of our Fire-Arms..in a Logwood-fire [or else)..with Burton wood or the Grape-tree.

Bur-tree, var. of BOURTREE, elder; see also BURR *sb.*[8], banyan-tree.

Burwarke, obs. form of BULWARK.

Burwe, burwgh, burwhe, obs. ff. BOROUGH, BURROW.

† **Bury,** *sb. Obs.* Also 6 **bery,** 7 **berry.** [Originally dative of *burh*: see BOROUGH 1 b.] A manor-house, or large farm; a specialization of the OE. *burh, byrig* 'an enclosed or fortified place' which still survives in many local names.

1175-1576 [see BOROUGH 1 b]. 1598 STOW *Surv.* XXXIII. (1603) 294 The name of Aldermans burie (which is to say a Court) there kept in their Bery or Court-hall. 1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* III. vi. 106 They went untill they came to a Bury. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Berry*..The chief house of a Mannor, or the Lords seat is so called..to this day; especially in Herefordshire, where there are the Berries of Luston, Stockton, etc.

Bury (be·ri), *v.* Forms: 1 **byrʒ(e)an, byriʒan,** 2 **byrien,** 3 **birrʒenn** (Orm.), 3–5 **burien, bury(en, birien,** 4 **birin,** 5 **byryyn, byryn, beryyn, berry,** 3–5 **biry, beri(e,** 4–6 **bery, byry,** (6 **byrry, byrrey, burrey, burry, burye, bewry,** 7 **buerie, bure**), 4 **burye,** 4–7 **burie,** 4– **bury.** Also Sc. 5 **beryss,** 6 **berisch.** [OE. *byrgan* wk. v.:—WGer. **burgjan* (of which the only other trace is the OS. derivative *burgisli* sb. = BURIELS), app. f. *burg-* ablaut-stem of OTeut. **berg-an* str. v. to protect, cover: see BERGH *v.* The Scotch forms *beryss, berisch*, appear to follow the analogy of words from French like *peryss, perisch.*]

1. To deposit (a corpse) in the ground, in a tomb; to inter. Hence to commit (a corpse) to the sea, with appropriate funeral rites.

a 1000 *Hymns* (Gr.) x. 29 Þone geomormod Josep byrigde. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137. § 7, & sythen byrieden him. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2520 Hise oðre breðere.. Woren ybiried at ebron. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 489 He deit soyn, and beryit was. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13674 Ascatus..Gert bryng hom to burgh, birit hom faire. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 285 Sen thy body beryed shalbe, This mirre will I giffe to þi grauyng. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 51 Thame that will nocht berisch or erde the bodis of thair freindis on the North part of the kirk yard. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 155 Ile be buryed in the Kings high-way. 1635 *Tom a Lincolne* II. in Thoms' *E. E. Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 344 Buring him inhumanly upon a dunghill. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode on Wellington* 1 Let us bury the Great Duke.

b. Said of the surviving relatives: hence, *To have buried* (one's relatives) = to have lost them by death.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 215 ¶ 4 My elder Sister buried her Husband about Six Months ago. 1723 S. MORLAND *Spec. Lat. Dict.* 11 To Bury, as one buries his Relations when he survives them, *Efferre.*

c. Said of the religious functionary who celebrates the rites which accompany interment.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 51 So no þing be askid..for dead to be byried. 1401 *Pol. Poems & Songs* (1859) II. 87 Whi..wil we not..birien the pore as wel as the riche? *Mod.* 'I never object to bury a dissenter; indeed I should be most happy to bury them all.'

d. *absol.*

1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffs.* in *Ann. Diocese Lichfield* IV. 46, XIs. peyd to the bysshope for his laysance to byrrey. 1854 COL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* II. xi. 145 There is no evidence of the Christians having buried anywhere, anteriorly to the construction of catacombs.

e. *fig.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Hwenne þu scrift underngongest þenne buriest þu þine sunnen. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* vi. 4 We ben to gidere biried with him bi cristendom in to deeth. *a* 1555 LYNDESAY *Trag.* 427 Ze Prencis and Prelatis ..Sall bureit be in hell. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 423 Thou didst kil my Children. But in your daughters wombe I bury them. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. iii. 119 His first care must have been to bury the evidence in the graves of his associates. 1875 JOWETT *Plato, Gorgias* (ed. 2) II. 393 He would bury you under a mountain of words.

2. To put under ground for the same purposes as a corpse, e.g. *to bury* a person *alive*; to consign to the ground any carcase, decaying organized matter, rubbish, etc.; also, other things, in sign of their final abandonment or abrogation. *To bury the hatchet*: to put away strife, settle a quarrel, in allusion to the American-Indian ceremony of burying a tomahawk on the conclusion of a peace.

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* XXII. 19 As an Asse shall he be buried. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 55 I'le breake my staffe, Bury it certaine fadomes in the earth. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 412/2 She buried the hatchet.

b. *fig.* To consign to oblivion, put out of the way, abandon and forget.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 55 In your Bride you bury Brotherhood. 1601 — *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 159 Giue me a bowl of wine, In this I bury all vnkindnesse Cassius. 1670 J. LAW *Let.* in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III. App. i. 234 To burie presbiterian government with their oun consent. 1712 *Addr. Cambridge* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5027/5 May Faction be buried. 1885 A. B. ELLIS *W. Afric. Isl.* xi. 263 The natives..had buried their own differences and united to repel the invaders.

c. To consign to a position of obscurity, inaccessibility, or inaction; often *refl.* and *pass.*

1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 74 It would be a pity to bury so promising a young Gentleman in such a place. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 186, I looked upon myself as one buried alive in a remote part of the world. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 100 ¶ 1 Many well disposed persons..are so unfortunate as to be totally buried in the country. 1782 COWPER *Truth* 443 Sorrow might..Bury herself in solitude profound. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* (1860) 5 To retire from the world and bury herself in the recesses of the cloister.

3. Without restriction of purpose: To deposit or hide under ground; to cover up with earth or other material.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 16919 (Fairf.) Þe Iewis..beried [tho crossis] fro Crysten men in a preuy stede. 1530 PALSGR. 451/1 It is the propertye of a dogge to burye his meate in the grounde. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xviii. (1870) 277 Bake meate..is buryd in paast. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 378 A Bottle of Beer, buried in like manner as before, became more lively. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 547 The frozen Earth lyes buried there, below A hilly Heap, seven Cubits deep in Snow. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Burial*, Chemists sometimes bury their cements. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* 53 So I took the money..and buried 3000 pieces of gold.

b. Of things: To cover over out of sight, to submerge.

1737 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (1759) s. v. *Cedrus*, This wood.. resisting gun shots, and burying the shot without splintering. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 272 The seas that are said..in a manner to bury the house in time of storms. *Ibid.* § 273 The two stones together would compleatly..bury the cramps.

4. To plunge or sink deep *in*, so as to cover from view; to put out of sight; also in phrases, *to bury one's face in one's hands, one's hands in one's pockets*, etc.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 45 The riuer that is buried vnder the earth, twentie miles off appeareth againe. 1710 ADDISON *Whig-Exam.* No. 4 ¶ 1 As well assault an army that is buried in intrenchments. 1815 BYRON *Heb. Melodies, Song of Saul* i, Bury your steel in the bosoms of Gath. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiii. 299 Taking a pin..he buried it to the head in her flesh. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxv. 312 Hypatia sat still in her chamber, her face buried in her hands.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* or *pass.* To burrow; also *Mech.* to lie embedded or enclosed.

1841 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 9. 266 The animal buries in sand. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 124 Those ends of the planks which bury in the rabbets.

c. *fig.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. viii. 39 The inward book of lawe of kinde, biried in mannis soule and herte. 1712 BERKELEY *Pass. Obed.* § 9 Wks. 1871 III. 113 Every man's particular rule is buried in his own breast. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* ii. 61 The truth, that now is buried beneath the mass of the old British legends.

5. *pass.* To be profoundly absorbed or engrossed *in* a habit or practice.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Tracts* xviii. Wks. (1880) 271 Prelatis & peynted religious beried in here olde synne. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 654 Charles the emperour resolved..to passe over into Affricke, whilest Solyman was yet buried in the Persian wars. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 9 His mind Half buried in some weightier argument.

Bury, obs. form of BURROW.

Buryer, obs. form of BURIER.

Burying (be·ri,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* (Forms: see the verb.) [f. BURY *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of entombing a dead body or anything similarly treated; burial, interment.

1297 R. GLOUC. 382 Henry, hys 3onge sone, was at hys buryng. *c* 1300 *A. Alis.* 8013 N'uste mon never hethen kyng Have so riche a buryeng. 1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxii. 19 He schal be hiried with the biriyng of an asse. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* xxiv, I schalle..Bringe his bodi to Cristun beriinge. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. ii. 72 Who finds her, give her burying. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Burying alive, was the punishment of a Vestal who had violated her vow of virginity. 1772 JOHNSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 144 An axe.. imports war: the taking it up, being a declaration of war; and the burying it, a token of peace. *Mod.* The day after the battle was devoted to the burying of the dead.

† **b.** *concr.* A funeral, a burial. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1681 E. MURPHY *State Irel.* § 31 He..tarried a while in the..place ere the Burying came. 1750 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 192 There being a great burying in the afternoon. 1787 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode upon O.* Wks. 1812 I. 433 Palls that grace a burying.

2. The action of depositing under ground, covering over with earth or other material; also *fig.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 315 The Burying of Bottles of Drink well stopped. *Mod.* The burying of his talent by the unprofitable servant.

3. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *burying-bell, -day, -grave*; also † **burying-light,** ? the tapers used at a funeral service; † **burying-ticket,** ? a funeral card.

1552 in *Church Goods of Berks.* 8 A burienge bell, a sakeringe bell. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* III. v. (Arb.) 47 From our first birth, vntil our *burying day. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 10 What is her *burying graue that is her wombe. 1887 H. R. HAGGARD xxxi. *Jess* in *Cornhill Mag.* Mar. 321 You are likely to meet a *burying party. 1522 *Bk. Founder's Comp.* in *N. & Q.* III. IX. 62 Payd to the Wax Chaundler for the *beryin lycht at Sen Markys. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 431. ¶ 3, I then nibbled all the red Wax of our last Ball-Tickets, and three Weeks after the black Wax from the *Burying-Tickets of the old Gentleman.

Burying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] Interring; enclosing, whelming.

1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 590 The burying waters close around their head. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. v. 12 Never an end to the stream of passing feet, Driving, hurrying, marrying, burying.

Hence **Burying beetle, -sylph,** a clavicorn beetle, which excavates the ground beneath the dead bodies of mice, moles, and other small quadrupeds, so as to bury them as a nidus for its larvæ.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 126 The burying sylph..Synonyms. Silpha vespillo. Linn.—Scarabæus silphoides? 1883 WOOD in *Gd. Words* Dec. 762/1 Burying Beetles, with their orange and black-banded bodies.

Burying-ground. A place for burial; a churchyard, graveyard, cemetery.

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* 4911/4 They intend to let by Lease the Burying-ground in Bunhill-field. 1814 *Q. Rev.* II. 83 A Moravian burying-ground. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* 210 Getting out, just as a party of unscrupulous resurrectionists were in the act of entering the burying-ground. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* xv. 99 Père la Chaise, the national burying-ground of France.

Burying-place. A place of burial, a tomb; now usually = prec.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxiii. 4 Gif 3e to me ryȝt of a biryyng place with 3ow. *c* 1450 MERLIN iii. 57 Uter..lete write vpon eche beryinge place his name that lay vnder. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 330 Burying places were called *Cæmeteria*, Sleping places. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xlix. 30 The caue..which Abraham bought..for a possession of a burying place. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 132 Every Person may have a Burying-place in his own Estate. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 65 The burying-place around it has been used within memory.

Buryt, obs. form of BORITH, soapwort.

† **Bus,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* Also 6 **bowse.** [a. Du. *bus*, MDu. *buis* 'gun', a specialized sense of *bus, buis* box: cf. Ger. *büchse*, and see HARQUEBUS.] A harquebus.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* (1801) Mak reddy your cannons bastardis, falcons..busis, doggis, doubil busis, hagbuttis of croche, half haggis. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* 42 [see BOWZE].

Bus, 'bus (bʊs), *sb.*2 Occas. **buss.** A familiar shortening of OMNIBUS. Hence *bus-driver, -man*, etc.

1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Weal & Woe* i. 14 If the station offers me a place in a buss. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 680 Another Buss came up. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. (1858) 445 There was no taking refuge too then, as with us, On a slip-sloppy day, in a cab or a 'bus. 1851 *Belgravia* 73 Whilst thundering down Hundreds of busses scour the trembling town. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 348 As the busmen call them. 1887 *Punch* 12 Mar. 130/2 She is left without a penny to pay for tram or bus. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 25 July 6/1 Tale of the 'bus men's woes..the private 'buses.

Hence **Bus** *v.* in colloq. phr. *to bus it*: to go by bus.

1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 93 A little too bad..that you and I..should be compelled to 'buss it. 1860 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 116 We may 'cab' it..we may 'bus it; or we may go by boat.

Bus, *v.* (*3rd sing.*) *north. dial.* Also buse, bos, bose, boes, (boost). *Pa. t.* bud(e, bute, bood, boot, boud, bode. *Pres. Subj.* bove. [Contracted f. *behoves, behoved*, chiefly used impersonally. Transition forms in pa. t. were *byhod, behode*: see BEHOVE. The pa. t. *bud, bid*, is still used in Sc. of moral or logical necessity: it is no longer impersonal.]

† **1.** *impersonally.* (It) behoves, is obligatory upon, is necessary for. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9870 Of a womman bos him be born. *Ibid.* 10639 Þan bus þis may be clene and bright. *Ibid. Resurrection* 68. p. 986 Þat day..bode man again be boght. 1352 MINOT *Poems* (1887) ix. 28 At the Nevil-cros, nedes bud tham knele. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 107 (Ellesm.) Him boes [*v.r.* bihoues, byhoueþ, falles, he muste] serue hym selne that has na swayn. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3022 With both at ones bihoves him fight, So bus the do. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5115, I bid þerfore barly, þat he bove herchyn. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* VIII. 148 Nowe bus me wende, *c* 1500 *Poem on Death* in Halliwell *Nugæ P.* 40 To rekkenynge buse us ryse.

2. *mod.Sc. Pa. tense* also as *pres.*, with subject: Must, ought.

a 1774 FERGUSON *Election*, For tricks ye buit be tryin'. 1786 BURNS *Dream* vi, I fear, that wi' the geese, I shortly boost to pasture I' the craft some day. 1790 SHIRREF *Poems* 43 (JAM.) A' he said boot just be to the point. 1818 SUS. FERRIER *Marriage* II. 123 'An' ye bute to hae an English wife tu.' 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* XIII. 359 They bude to meet again. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 67, 'I bude to speik whan I was spoken till.'

Bus, Sc. form of BUSH.

Busard, obs. form of BUZZARD 1.

Busby (bʊ·zbi). [Derivation unknown.

Busby is the name of an English village, and also a personal surname of some antiquity, well known as that of Dr. Richard Busby, Head Master of Westminster School 1640–1695.]

† **1.** A kind of large bushy wig. *Obs.*

1764 T. BRYNGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) II. 144 But I'm afraid we cannot get him A busby large enough to fit him. 1882 *Globe* 24 July 2/1 This 'Busby', so often used colloquially when a large bushy wig is meant, most probably took its origin, not..from Dr. Busby, the famous head master of Westminster School, but from the wig denominated a 'Buzz', from being frizzled and bushy.

2. A tall fur cap, with or without a plume, having a bag (generally of cloth, and of the colour of the facings of the regiment) hanging out of the top, on the right side; worn by hussars, artillerymen, and engineers; hence, one who wears a busby. Also *busby-bag.*

1807 (25 Dec.) in Malet *Hist. Rec. 18th Hussars* (1869) 16 Permission received to be clothed as Hussars—jackets light blue, silver lace; busby-bags blue. 1853 in Duncan *Hist. Royal Regt. Artill.* (1873) II. 44 Sealskin busbies were substituted for bearskin. 1854 in Kinglake *Crimea* V. i. 271 The Busby-bags taking it coolly. 1870 *Daily News* 27 July 5 They wore the handsome and characteristic jacket which our Hussars have discarded for the tunic, and retained their busby. 1885 ANNANDALE *Impl. Dict.* s.v., The bag appears to be a relic of a Hungarian head-dress from which a long padded bag hung over, and was attached to the right shoulder as a defence against sword-cuts.

Buscage, obs. form of BOSCAGE = thicket.

Buscarl (bʊ·skāil). *Hist.* A modernized form of the 11th c. *butsecarl*, a. ON. *buzkarl*, meaning 'seaman, sailor, mariner' [cf. BUSS *sb.*1]. Found in the 17th c. legal antiquaries, and occasionally used by modern historical writers in this or the original form.

a 1121 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1066 (Laud MS.) Þa butsecarlas hine forsocan. [1664 SPELMAN cites the forms *buzecarl* (Domesday), *butsecarl, buthsecarl*, buzsecarl, bucecarl. 1678 BLOUNT has *Buscarles, Buscarles*, Mariners or Seamen. 1730–6 BAILEY *Butsecarl, Butescarl*, a Boatswain or Mariner.] 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 176 Sturdy knights, active squires, weather-beaten butsecarles..assembled at Fécamp. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* i. 53 Out and away aboard a ship among the buscarles. *Ibid.* vi. 118 The broad hats of peaceful buscarles.

Buscaylle, obs. form of BUSHAILE.

† **Busch,** *v. northern. Obs.* Also **bossh.** [app. onomatopœic: cf. *brush, rush, gush*; also BASH, etc.] *trans.* To flow with a rush, to gush; to rush with force.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 143 Þe wawes & efte busched to þe abyme þat breed fyssches. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 173 Til hit big was & bold to buschen on felde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11120 Myche blode of his body bosshet out after. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 368 And all the bowellis buschit out.

Busch-, earlier spelling of BUSH-.

Busch(e, buscie, obs. forms of BUSS.

Busch en, var. of BUSK *v. Obs.*

† **Buschbome.** *Sc. Obs.* [a. Flem. *busboom*, i.e. *box-beam, box-tree*: see BOX *sb.*1] Boxwood, box.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. x. 67 Bos schawmys of turnyt buschboun [ed. 1553 buschbome] tre.

Buschie, early equivalent of BUSHMAN.

1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 89 A sort of Hottentot Banditti infests all the nations about the Cape..They are called Buschies or High-way men. *Ibid.* 269 The honest Hottentots abhor these Buschies as they do their devil.

Buschop e, obs. form of BISHOP.

Buscom, obs. form of BUXOM.

Buscy, obs. form of BUSS *sb.*1

† **Buse,** *v. rare.* Aphetic form of ABUSE.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. XXX. (1612) 151 My wife.. Shall not ywis be bused by the squandring Pollo.

Buse, obs. = BOOSE, cattle-stall; BUS *v.* behoves.

Busemare, var. BISMER, *Obs.*, shame, reproach.

Buserde, obs. form of BUZZARD 1.

Bush (bʊʃ), *sb.*1 Forms: 3–7 busk, 4–7 buske; 4 bos(s ch e, bossh(e, buss(e, (also bousch e, boysch, buysch(e), 4–5 busch(e, bussch(e, 4–6 bussh(e, 5 boshe, 6 bushe, buszhe, 5– bush; *Sc.* 6– bus, buss. [ME. *busk*, a. ON. *busk-r* (Da. *busk*, Sw. *buske*), cogn. w. OHG. *bush* (MHG. *busch, bosch*, Ger. *busch*), MDu. *busc, bosc* (Du. *bosch, bos*), all ad. Rom. *bosco* or late L. *boscum, boscus* wood, of which the ulterior source is unknown. Cf. BOSCAGE, BOSK. The form *busk* is still found in northern dial., but in Sc. is reduced to *bus, buss*; the *buss* of the Ayenbite was only Dan Michel's way of spelling *busk* with *ss* for *sh.*]

1. A shrub, particularly one with close branches arising from or near the ground; a small clump of shrubs apparently forming one plant.

α. Form *busk. Obs.* exc *dial.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2779 Vt of ðat busk..God sente an stenene. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XI. 136 Briddes..þat in buskes [1393 C. XIV. 156 bosshes, bussches, busches] made nestes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 56 Buske or busshe, *rubus, dumus.* 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 37 Birdis hoppand fra busk to tuist. 1601 YARINGTON *Two Lament. Traj.* III. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Thickets full of buskes. 1670 RAY. *Eng. Prov.* (1678) 54 Lads' love's a busk of broom. 1863 LD. LYTTON *Ring Amasis* II. 211 The old straight carriage-drives..now wind in and out among the busks and thickets. 1855 *Whitby Gloss., Busks*, bushes.

β. Form *bush.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 131 Thou art the bosche of Synay. 1340 *Ayenb.* 28 Ne in gerse, ne in husse, ne in trauwe. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* vi. 44 A boysch [1388 buysche] of breris. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxl. (1495) 696 A busshe hyghte Rubus. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 87 As plummes boshes are. 1543 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, xvii. § 4 Over-grown with Bushes or Under-wood. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 176 The undergrowth Of shrubs and tangling bushes. 1864 TENNYSON *Grandmother* 40 In the bush beside me chirrupt the nightingale.

γ. Form *bus* (*Sc.*).

1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 62 And flemit Flora frome euery bank and bus. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 26 (JAM.) Upon the busses birdies sweetly sung. 1813 PICKEN *Poems* 163 (JAM.) I like our hills an' heathery braes, Ilk burdie, buss, an' burnie. *Sc. Proverbs*, Better a wee buss than nae beild. Ye maun bow to the buss ye get bield frae.

b. Phr. *To beat the bush*: (*lit.*) in bat-fowling, to rouse the birds that they may fly into the net held by some one else; (*fig.*) to expend labour of which the fruit is not gained by oneself. (Cf. BEAT *v.* 26.) *To beat* (formerly also *go, wend, seek*) *about the bush*: to go indirectly and tentatively towards an object, to avoid coming to the point. Cf. BEAT *v.* 26 c.)

c 1440 *Generydes* 4524 Some bete the bussh and some the byrdes take. 1520 WHITTINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 1 A longe betynge aboute the busshe and losse of tyme to a yonge begynner. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 1 b, If he utter his mind in plain wordes: and tell it orderly, without goynge about the bushe. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 12 That we shuld not seke about the bush for an vncertaine Godhead. 1658–9 in Burton *Diary* (1828) III. 528 We have beaten the bush, and not come plainly to the point. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confeder.* III. ii, I went round the bush, and round the bush, before I came to the matter. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 621 He never goes about the bush for a phrase. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. ix. 212 He does not beat about the bush for difficulties or excuses. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1871) II. I. iii. 18 Benighted fowls, when you beat their bushes, rush towards any light.

c. *Proverbs.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 123 Thus hath every

gap his bush, each suspition his prevention. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIII. iii. 474 Therefore with one bush (as they say) ye are to stop two gaps, and to do both at once. 1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 97 This common usage of the phrase, as it well preserveth the sence, so doth it also (that I may stop two gaps with one bush) justifie the truth of this charge in my text. *c* 1689 *Popish Pol. Unmaskt* 84 in *3rd Coll. Poems* (1689) 23/2 With them one Bird in Hand's worth two i' th' Bush. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 247 The .. chance of receiving gold which is still like the bird in the bush.

2. In northern dialects extended to sub-shrubs as *heather*, or herbaceous plants growing in a clump, as *nettles, ferns, rushes*.

1529 LYNDESAY *Complaynt* 408 Ihone Vpeland bene full blyith, I trow, Because the rysche bus kepis his kow. 1570 *Trag.* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 232 Than mycht the Rasche bus keip ky on the bordour. 1570–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 96 Caused the rash bush to keep the cow. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXV, The oppressors that hae driven me to tak the heather-bush for a bield.

†**3.** *collectively*. A clump of shrubs, a thicket; bushy ground. (Cf. BOSK 2.) *Obs.* exc. as reintroduced in sense 9.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 2 b, Highe grounde and drie is moost conuenyent for shepe, wode grounde and busshe for beestes. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 4 She had hidden herself in a grove .. But Theseus finding her, called her .. Upon which .. she came out of the bush. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* v. (1677) 261 The rest betook them to a little bush of wood, where being environed on all sides, they yielded.

†**4.** A clump of shrubs used as a place of concealment; = AM-BUSH, q.v. So *to take a bush, to thrust* or *run one's head in a bush*. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8432 In on busse thou the hide. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 71 [He] stud in-till a busk lurkand. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2887 Þan schullaþ our men of hem bewar': & breken out of þe bossche. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 659 This Palamon Was in a bussh that no man myghte hym se. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. iv. (Arb.) 28 As the beast passed by, he start out of a buske. 1631 J. BURGES *Answ. Rejoined* 52 Hee againe takes a bush, and hides himselfe vnder the ambiguous terme of Religious Ceremonies. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. (1669) 21/1 Instead of confessing their sins, they run their head in a bush, and by their good will would not come where God is.

b. *Beggar's-bush*: see BEGGAR 8.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 85 And wil you (being a man of your breeding), be married vnder a bush like a begger?

5. A branch or bunch of ivy (perhaps as the plant sacred to Bacchus) hung up as a vintner's sign; *hence*, the sign-board of a tavern.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. (1557) 642/1 Set vp for a bare signe, as a tauerners bush or tapsters ale stake. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 185 Womens beauty..is like vnto an Iuy bush, that cals men to the tauern, but hangs itselfe withoute to winde and wether. 1612 DEKKER *If not good Play* Wks. 1873 III. 280 As a drawer in a new Tauern, first day the bush is hung vp. *c* 1613 ROWLANDS *More Knaues Yet* 36 At next bush and signe Calling for clarret. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 97 Wicker bottles dangling over even the chief entrance .. serving for a vintner's bush. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. XXXI. 150 You may bind two of them across, like a Tavern-Bush. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Bush*, also denotes a coronated frame of wood hung out as a sign at taverns .. antiently, signs where wine was sold were bushes. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* ix. 71 How should people know where wine is sold, unless a bush is hung out?

b. Hence, the tavern itself.

a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. (O.) Twenty to one you find him at the bush. 1631 HEYWOOD *Maid of West* II. v. Wks. 1874 II. 415 Then will I go home to the bush Where I drew wine.

c. Proverb. *Good wine needs no bush.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* Epil., If it be true that good wine needs no bush, 'tis true, that a good play needes no Epilogue. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Bon*, Good wine draws customers without any help of an iuy-bush. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 168 As good Wine needs no Bush, no more do good Medicines a printed Bill. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 30 Good wine needs neither bush, herald, nor crier. 1861 W. THORNBURY in *Gd. Words* 432 Faded boughs—the bush that good wine does not need—rustle over the door.

d. *fig.* as *To hang out bushes*.

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Cust. Country*, III. ii, Young women in the old world were not wont, Sir, To hang out gaudy bushes for their beauties. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 2 In every one of them, some outward figures, which hang as signes or bushes of their inward formes.

e. *fig.* Boasting, bluster, 'tall talk'. *U. S. dial.*

1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 450 You Maine folks have been talkin' a leetle too fast lately, a leetle too much bush.

†**6.** *transf.* Anything resembling a bush; a bushy mass of foliage, feathers, etc.; a bunch. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xii. 77 Amyd a bus of speris in rayd thai. 1530 PALSGR. 202/1 Busshe of oystrisshe fethers, *plumart*. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 296 a, The cypres tree .. growyng sharpe with a bushe greate beneth and smal aboue of a trymme facion. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. iii. (1632) 464 In the ninth of his Raigne a blazing Starre appeared with two bushes. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* XI. (1655) 40 They put on all their bravery .. and bushes of feathers.

7. *esp.* A bushy head of hair. (Very common in 16th c.: *of hair* is now expressed.)

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 232 To hyre the bush of one that late is dead, Therewith to disguise his fooles doting head. 1530 PALSGR. 762 Trymme my busshe, barber. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Kings* XIV. 26 Once a yeare he was powled, because his bush did burden him. 1640 SANDERSON *Serm.* 147 A bush of hair will do it, where it groweth. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 57 He who wears a long bush, All powder'd down from his Pericrane. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingold. Leg.* Ser. III. (1858) 508 A continued tuft of coarse, wiry hair..swelled out in a greyish-looking bush above the occiput. 1880 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 774 Their heads..covered with great bushes of wool.

b. occas. of a bushy beard, or eyebrows.

[*c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 261 His browes war like litel buskes.] 1647 S. SHEPPARD *2d pt. Committee-Man. Curr.* I. ii. 2 His chin has no bush, save a little downe. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 659 He dragg'd his eyebrow bushes down, and made A snowy penthouse for his hollow eyes.

†**8.** A bushy tail, *esp.* of a fox; = BRUSH *sb.*[2] 3 b.

1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* 241 The tayle of a foxe is called his Bush. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 113 It seemeth to be a dead Lion; for it hath a long tail with a bush at the end. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 166 Termes of the Tayle, That of a FOX is termed his Bush.

9. (Recent, and probably a direct adoption of the Dutch *bosch*, in colonies originally Dutch.) Woodland, country more or less covered with natural wood: applied to the uncleared or untilled districts in the British Colonies which are still in a state of nature, or largely so, even though not wooded; and by extension to the *country* as opposed to the *towns*.

1780 [cf. *bush-cat* in 11]. 1828 SCOTT *Tapestr. Chamber*, When I was in the Bush, as the Virginians call it. 1837 J. LANG *N. S. Wales* I. 253 His house was well enough for the bush, as the country is generally termed in the colony. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1871) II. v. iv. 187 The Black man loves the Bush. 1873 TROLLOPE *Australia* I. 299 Nearly every place beyond the influences of the big towns is called 'bush' even though there should be not a tree to be seen. 1874 GEIKIE *Life Woods* ii. 21 Every thing being much cheaper in Toronto than away in the bush. 1886 *New Zealand Herald* 1 June 2/4 There is a bush upon it of 63 acres.

b. *To take to the bush.*

1837 J. LANG. *N. S. Wales* II. 15 Four of them immediately take to the bush, i. e. become bush-rangers, or runaway convicts, subsisting on plunder.

10. *Attrib.* and general *Comb.*: **a.** in sense 1, as *bush-fagot, -fruit, -ground, -planting, -tuft*; *bush-grown, -like, -skirted* adjs.; **b.** in senses 7 and 8, as *bush-beard, -hair, -head, -tail, -wig*; so *bush-bearded, -haired, -headed, -tailed* adjs.; **c.** in sense 9 (= 'in the Bush'), as *bush-farm, -farming, -fire, -inn, -land, -life, -rider, -track, -work*, BUSH-RANGER.

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* I. i. in *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 11 He weares a *bush beard. 1662 GREENHALGH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 309. IV. 8 A learned Jew with a mighty bushbeard. 1615 A. STAFFORD *Heav. Dogge* 59 An austere bushbearded Philosopher. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* II. i. 13 He was a fair, huge, bush-bearded man. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 292 Two rows of *bush-faggots are laid for perhaps 50 yards in advance on the mud at low water. 1851 *Housch. Wds.* II. 490 He had been down to the port from his *Bush-farm to sell his stuff. 1866 MARK LEMON *Wait for End.* X. 131 His log-house and his *bush-farming. 1868 DILKE *Greater Brit.* II. III. iii. 32 The smoke from these *bush-fires sometimes extends for hundreds of miles to sea. 1884 *Pall Mall Budget* 22 Aug. 11/1 *Bush fruit, including gooseberries..raspberries, nuts, &c. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 34 b, Howe moche wode grounde or *busshe grounde, heythe, lyng, or suche other. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1871) I. 51 A deep dell, wooded and *bush grown. 1884 M. PATTISON *Mem.* (1885) 32 The little bush-grown beck which bounded our parish. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2809/4 Another..Man..with small grey Eyes, brown *bush Hair. 1530 PALSGR. 307/1 *Busshe heered, *crespelleux*. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 196 Your puppet being lifted aboue the Priests *bush head. 1552 HULOET, Bussh hedded, or he that hath a good bussh of heare. 1881 MRS. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. 59 The driver paused before a *bush inn. 1881 GRANT *Bush Life Queensl.* I. viii. 96 Holding the long sweeping tail, tangled in a huge *bush-knot. 1862 LYTTON *St. Story* LXXXVII, All the *Bush-land..was on fire. 1868 DILKE *Greater Brit.* II. III. ii. 14 Tropical *bush-lands in which sheep-farming is impossible. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* II. XVII. ci, The memory of that wild *Bush-life. 1878 OGLE *Flowers & Unb. Guests* IV. 37 Great *bush-like plants of Senecio. 1883 *Field* 10 Feb. 199 The tremendous stock whips of the Australian *bush-riders. 1858 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* 313 This woody, *bush-skirted walk. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 290, I might have turned my fair*bushtail to you instead of your father. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4453/3 A.. Danish Bitch, with a Black Muzzle, and a long Bush Tail. 1872 W. F. BUTLER *Gt. Lone Land* XXI. (1875) 339 The *bush-tailed..clean-legged animals. 1586 WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 77 Fro the sun beames safe lie lyzardes vnder a *bushtufte. 1805 *Miniature* (1806) No. 34 II. 175 Sober whist is by no means below the dignity of a *bush-wig. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* II. XI. (1849) 78, I knew as little of *bush-work as any other store-keeper or mechanic. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 240 The sort of service that fits .. for the bush-work of the Cape.

11. Spec. combs.: †**bush adder** (see quot., and cf. *boske addre* s. v. BOSK); **bush antelope**, ? = BUSH-BUCK; **bush basil**, *Ocymum minimum*; **bush-bean**, the American name for the Kidney-bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*); †**bush-bill**, ? a bill-hook; **bush-cat**, the Serval or Tiger-cat of South Africa; **bush-chat**, a bird, one of the Chats or Saxicolæ; **bush-creepers**, a group of tropical birds belonging to the family of the Warblers; **bush-draining**, the draining of land by trenches filled with brushwood; **bush-faller**, ? one who cuts down timber in the Bush; **bush-goat** = BUSH-BUCK; **bush-grass**, *Calamagrostis epigejos*; **bush-hog**, a wild pig of South Africa, the *bosch-vaark* of the colonists; **bush-hook**, a bill-hook (*U. S.*); **bush-lawyer**, the New Zealand Bramble (*Rubus australis*); **bush-master**, a very venomous South American snake; **bush-quail**, a name given to the Turnicidæ, a family of gallinaceous birds; **bush-road**, a road through the Bush; **bush-scythe**, a bill-hook; **bush-shrike**, the English name of the *Thamnophilinæ*, a sub-family of the Shrikes; **bush-sparrow**, an American name for a kind of sparrow (see quot.); **bush-spider**, a large spider of S. America; **bush-syrup** (see quot.); **bush-track** = *bush-road*; †**bush-tree**, the Box (*Buxus sempervirens*); **bush vetch**, *Vicia sepium*; **bush-wood**, underwood, brushwood; **bush-worm** (see quot.). See also BUSH-BUCK, -FIGHTER, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Anguille de bois*..the *bush Adder, or wood snake. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 81/1 The *Bush Antelope (*A. silvicultrix*), called bush-goat by the English residents at Sierra Leone. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* CCXII. § 3. 547 *Bush Basill, or fine Basill, is a low and base plant. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrowes* V. § II. 421 Such men are more fit..to carrie a *bush-bill rather then a battell-axe. 1780 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 2 The common *Bush-cat of the Cape. *Ibid.* 3 Kolbe .. speaks of a Tyger Bush-cat, which he describes as the largest of all the Wild Cats of the Capecountries. 1732 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) II. 179 These last cold and wet Lands have been .. greatly improved, by draining off the Rain-water .. an Invention, called *Bush-draining. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 2/1 A broken-down, deserted shanty, inhabited once, perhaps, by rail-splitters, or *bush-fallers. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1948. 279/1 A new species of *Bush-goat. 1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 66 By good luck we came on a *bush-hog. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 44/1 Shrubs that .. had run the gauntlet of the *bush-hook. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 258 Half dead with their long struggle against the *'bush-lawyer', a tough and tangled bramble. 1826 *Edin. Rev.* XLIII. 300 The most venomous of reptiles, and known by the name of the *bush-master. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 267 The couni-couchi, or bush-master, is the most dreaded of all the South American snakes. 1857 W. WESTGARTH *Victoria & Austr. Gold Mines* xi. 250 The gloomy antithesis of good bush-rangers and bad *bush-roads. 1552 HULOET, Byl called a forest bil, or *bush-sithe. 1869 J. BURROUGHS in *Galaxy Mag.* Aug., A favourite sparrow of my own..is the wood, or *bush-sparrow, usually called *spizella pusilla*. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. XX. 93 A *bush-spider of such magnitude, that putting him into a case-bottle above eight inches high, he..reached the surface with some of his hideous claws. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v., **Bush Syrup*, a saccharine fluid obtained from the flowers of *Protea mellifera*, in the Cape Colony. 1864 *Reader* 2 Apr. 420/1 The roads from the nascent metropolis still partook mainly of the random character of *'bush tracks'. 1595 DUNCAN *Append. Etym.* (E. D. S.) *Buxus*, the *bush-tree. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 127 A litle way off was a great high bush-tree as though it had no leaues. 1768 WALES in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 119 It is entirely covered with low *bush-wood. 1852 LYTTON *My Novel* in *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 184, I perceived the form of a man seated amongst the bushwood. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. XXIII. 183, I had now extracted out of my right arm two dreadful insects..These are called in Surinam the *bush-worms, and are the shape and size of the aurelia of the common butterfly, with a pointed tail and black head.

Bush (buš), *sb.*[2] [app. a. MDu. *busse*, (mod.Du. *bus*) BOX, bush of a wheel; cf. G. *büchse, radbüchse*, SW. *hjul-bössa* 'wheel-bush'. Cf., for the form, early forms of BLUNDERBUSS, HARQUEBUS, in *-bush*. As to connexion with BOUCHE, see BUSH *v.*[3]]

1. The metal lining of the axle-hole of a wheel; hence, the metal (or wooden) case in which the journal of a shaft revolves. (Cf. BOX *sb.*[2] 16.)

b. A cylindrical metal lining of an orifice; a perforated plug, cylinder, or disk; *esp.* a drilled plug inserted in the touch-hole of a gun, or in a bearing of a watch when worn (cf. BOUCHE).

1566 in *Collect. Invent.* (1815) 169 Item, fyve buscheis of found for cannonis and batterd quheillis. 1578 *Ibid.* 250 Garnist with yron werk and bousches of fonte. 1625 *Invent.* in *Shropshire Word-bk.* (E. D. S.) One paire of bushes..one paire of bushes soles. 1688 R. HOLME *Acad. Armory* III. viii. 332 The Busshes are Irons within the hole of the Nave to keep it from wearing. 1770 J. FERGUSON *Lect.* (1805) I. 82 The upper part of the spindle turns in a wooden bush fixt into the nether millstone. 1797 A. CUMMING *Commun. Board of Agric.* II. 365 The nave is commonly lined with metal, which lining is called the box or bush. 1865 LD. ELCHO in *Times* 9 Mar., What are ordinarily known as front aperture sights, i. e. solid discs or bushes pierced in the centre. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 95 The hole is tapped at one end to receive a bush.

2. *Comb.* **bush-metal**, an alloy of copper and tin used for journals.

Bush (buš), *v.*[1] For forms see sb. [f. BUSH *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *trans.* To set in a bush or thicket as a place of concealment, to place in ambush; *intr.* (for *refl.*) to hide in a bush, lie in ambush. (Cf. BUSH *sb.*[1] 4.) *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 187 Saladyn priuely was bussed beside þe flom. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1168 Lurkyt vnder lefesals loget with vines, Busket vndur bankes on bourders with-oute. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XIII. 8, I may nowder buske ne belde But owther in frith or felde. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* II. (1520) 11 Coryn sholde go out and busshe hym in a wode. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 263 The Pechtis than wes buschit neir hand by. 1623 DANIEL *Hymen's Tri.* II. i, Being closely bush'd a pretty Distance off.

2. To protect (trees, etc.) with bushes or cut brushwood set round about; to support with bushes.

1647 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, Paid for bushes to bush the ashes in the meadowe vjd. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cider* (1691) 34 Care must be taken to bush them, so that

cattel may not rub against them. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 416 Let the Sets be bushed about for some time, to prevent their being injured. 1884 [see BUSHED 2 b].

3. To protect (land or game) from net-poachers by placing bushes or branches at intervals in the preserved ground, so as to interrupt the sweep of a net. Also *absol.*

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* 288 Assist us still better to bush the partridges. *Ibid.* IV. viii. (1872) 254 Game-preserving Aristocracies, let them 'bush' never so effectually, cannot escape the Subtle Fowler. 1860 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 274 As for netting by night, bush your fields closely. 1883 J. PURVES in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 355 They know the fields to avoid for net-work, those that have been bushed—i. e. irregularly dotted with posts driven upright into the ground.

4. To bush-harrow (ground, etc.); to cover *in* (seed) with a bush-harrow.

1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 313 Sow the clover seed, which bush in, by the horses walking in the furrows. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. I. 10 By attention to the spreading and bushing the field the whole surface becomes .. changed.

5. See quot.; cf. *bush-draining* in BUSH *sb.*[1] 11.

1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 32 They might hae thocht of bushing the tent-pegs ..This is done, on the approach of heavy rain, by digging a hole near each tent-peg, and filling it with brushwood, to act as a sort of drain and prevent the water from saturating the ground, and making the pegs draw.

6. To tether a horse by burying the knotted end of the head-rope in the ground.

1871 *Daily News* 11 Sept., The system of 'bushing', by which the officers' horses of the 9th Lancers are now fastened.

7. *intr.* To be bushy, to grow thick like a bush.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 133 a, It [wilde Thyme] busheth largely, and groweth somthyng asyde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 426 So thick the Roses bushing round About her glowd. 1809 PARKINS *Culpepper's Eng. Physic. Enl.* 257 Greyish or whitish leaves..many bushing together at a joint.

b. *transf.* of hair. Also with *out*.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 159 Their heare out bushing as a foxes tayle. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 844 My heyr bussheth So plesauntlie. 1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Falconrie* 369 The dogge becommes more beautifull by cutting the toppe of his sterne: for then will it bushe out verie gallantly.

†c. of the 'tail' of a comet. *Obs.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1314/1 There appeared a blasing star in the south, bushing toward the east.

† **8.** *To bush about* or *out*: ? to beat or hunt about *for* (as for game). Cf. BUSK *v.*[2] 2.

1686 (3 June) *MS. Let. from Job Charnock & Council of Hûgli to Council at Balasore*, Wee take notice that you can Procure us about 20[mds] [maunds] of Wax, pray bushe out for some more. *a* 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Guilford* (1742) 201 They are forced to bush about for ways and means to pay their rent and charges.

† **Bush,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 busche, 4–5 bussh(e, 5 boyssh(e, 6 bush. [Deriv. uncertain: cf. OF. *buschier* 'frapper, heurter', MDu. *buusschen* (= MHG. *biuschen*) to knock, beat; also PUSH.] *intr.* To butt with the head; to push.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. II. 191 He may busche a3enst men and horshedes and breke strong dores wi3 his heed. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. iii. (1495) 749 The ramme is excyted and busshyth full strongely. 1515 *Scot. Field* 439 Then full boldlie on the brode hills, we bushed with our standarts. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* 33 If he bush not at beautie. 1864 E. CAPERN *Devon Provinc., To Bush*, to butt or strike with the head.

Hence **Bu·shing** *vbl. sb.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lix. (1495) 273 A postume comyth .. of brekynge and brusinge and boysshynge and hurtelynge. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* I. 99 Pey made 3ou to leue þat regne 3e ne my3te, Withoute busshinge adoune of all 3oure best ffrendis.

Bush (buʃ), *v.*[3] [f. BUSH *sb.*[2]; originally said of wheels; with the extension of the word to the vent of muskets, etc., it appears to have been erroneously associated with F. *bouche* mouth, *boucher* to stop up (see next), or *bouchon* cork, plug; whence the frequent later BOUCHE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a bush; to line (an orifice) with metal.

1566 *Invent.* 168 (JAM.) Item, ane pair of new cannone quheillis buschit with brass. 1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon B.* 233 (D.) [He] Bushes the Naves, clouts th' Axle-trees. 1781 THOMPSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 264 The vent of a musket is very soon enlarged by firing, and..it is found necessary to stop it up with a solid screw, through the center of which a new vent is made of the proper dimensions. This operation is called bushing, or rather bouching the piece. 1882 *Field* 16 Sept. 410 A 12-gauge gun that I had bushed on my system.

2. *transf.*

1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 69 The front pin is bushed by two or three thicknesses of baize .. to avoid rattling.

† **Bush,** *v.*[4] *Obs.* [a. F. *boucher* to shut an aperture; of doubtful derivation: see Littré.] To stop a hole, opening, or passage.

a 1659 OSBORN *Observ. Turks* (1673) 315 Eyeing Christians with a high disdain, for .. bushing the way to Heaven with Purgatory and other Bughears. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. ix. II. 279 If .. all the holes in the world be not shut up, stopped, closed, and bushed.

Bush(e, obs. form of BUSS.

Busha (bu·ʃa). The manager or overseer of an estate in Jamaica.

1832 M. SCOTT in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 902 The Overseer, or Busha, to give him his Jamaica name, looked at me. 1834 — *Cruise Midge* xii, Gangs of negroes..waiting to receive busha's orders for the morrow. 1866 *Morning Star* 17 Mar., The magistrates and bushas, or overseers.

† **Bushaile.** *Obs.* Also in 5 busshaile, buscayl(l)e, -kayle, boschayle. [a. OF. *boschaille* (Godef.) a wood = It. *boscaglia*:—low Lat. *boscalia* (Du Cange), pl. of *boscāle*, f. late L. *boscum* a wood.] A copse or thicket; often as a place of concealment, an ambush.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arthur* 895 On blonkez by 3one buscayle. *Ibid.* 1634 They buskede theme .. In the buskayle of his waye. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1607 Besyde Acrys, yn a boschayle They token rest. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 9189 Thei..come out of here busshaile Streight forto bede hem bataile.

b. *collect.* Brushwood, underwood.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xxvii. 271 A gret yle fulle of Trees and Buscaylle. *Ibid.* Buscaylle & Thornes & Breres & grene Grasse.

Bush-buck (buʃbʊk). [ad. Du. *bosch-bok*; see BOSCH[1].] A small species of African antelope, also called the Bush-goat.

1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 294 A shot at an ostrich or bushbuck. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* 343 In the mornings and evenings the pretty little bush-buck (*Tragelaphus sylvatica*) ventures..out of the mangroves, to feed.

Bushed (buʃt, *ppl. a.* [f. BUSH *sb.*[1], *v.*[1] + -ED.]

† **1.** Of plants or shrubs: Formed into a bush.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 95 Bassel, fine and busht, sowe in May. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* XXXIV. § 1. 239 Leaues .. bushed or braunched at the top.

2. Covered with bushes or 'bush'.

1868 DILKE *Greater Brit.* II. III. vi. 62 The coastlands .. are exhansted, densely bushed, and uninhabited. 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* III. III. vii. 22 The homely loveliness of bushed bank.

b. Protected with bushes. (Cf. BUSH *v.*[1] 2.)

1884 *Illust. Lond. News* 29 Nov. 539 It matters but little what the fence may be—a bushed or unbushed one.

3. *transf.* Having a bushy head of hair.

1494 FABYAN VII. CCXXIV. 251 For that tyme clerkes vsed busshed and brayded hedys. 1552 HULOET, Boye with a bushed heade, *comatulus*. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* XI. xiii. 235 A great head, thickly bushed and tufted with haire. 1849 LYTTON *K. Arthur* VI. CXXXI, Hideous visage bush'd with tawny hair.

b. Of the hair: Spreading like a bush, bushy; also *bushed out, up*.

1535 COVERDALE *Song of Sol.* V. 11 The lockes of his hayre are buszshed, browne as the euenynge. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 95 The hair of the women was bushed out also. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 24 Frizzling hair .. bushed out round their heads.

4. *slang.* At 'Beggar's Bush'. ? *Obs.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Bush'd*, poor; without money.

5. Lost in the bush (*sb.*[1] 9). Cf. *bogged*.

1856 *Tait's Mag.* XXIII. 740, I narrowly escaped being 'bushed'. 1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush Life Queensl.* II. XXXI. 154 John feared that he might get bushed.

Bushel (bu·ʃĕl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 bus(s)chel, buisshel, buysshel, boussel, boyschel, 4–5 buyschel, 4–6 busshel(le, 5 bu-, byschelle, buscel, bysshell, 5–6 bowsshell(e, 6 buszshel, buszhell, bushylle, bousshell, beyschell, 5–7 bushell, 4– bushel. [ME. *boyschel, buyschel*, a. OF. *boissiel, -el, buissiel* (mod.F. *boisseau*, dial. *boisteau*), according to Diez dim. of *boiste* (Pr. *bostea* and *boissa*) box. This explanation is supported by the med.L. form *bustellus*, beside *busscllus, bissellus*. Du Cange took the word as a dim. of OF. *boise* = med.L. *buza, buta* BUTT.]

1. A measure of capacity used for corn, fruit, etc., containing four pecks or eight gallons.

The *imperial bushel*, legally established in Great Britain in 1826, contains 2218.192 cubic inches, or 80 pounds of distilled water weighed in air at 62° Fah. The *Winchester bushel*, much used from the time of Henry VIII, was somewhat smaller, containing 2150.42 cubic inches or 77.627413 pounds of distilled water; it is still generally used in United States and Canada. The bushel had a great variety of other values, now abolished by law, though often, in local use, varying not only from place to place, but in the same place according to the kind or quality of the commodity in question. Frequently it was no longer a measure, but a *weight* of so many (30, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 70, 75, 80, 90, 93, 220) pounds of flour, wheat, oats, potatoes, etc. A full account of these local values is given in *Old Country & Farming Words* (Eng. Dial. Soc.) 169.

c 1300 *Battle Abb. Custumals* (1887) 67 Habebit iiij bussellos de bericorn. *c* 1330 *Poem on Times Edw. II*, 393 in *Pol. Songs* (1839) 341 A busshel of whete was at foure shillinges or more. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xviii. 6 Mynge to gidre thre half buysshelis of clene floure. 1497 *Act 12 Hen. VII*, v, That the measure of a Bushell containe viii. gallons of Wheat. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 12 An acre of grounde .. may be metelye well sowen with two London busshelles of pease. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 116 His reasons are two graines of wheate hid in two bushels of chaffe. 1710 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 55, I have my coals by half a bushel at a time, I'll assure you. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 146 This wheat weighed sixty-six pounds ten ounces per bushel, of nine gallons. 1872 E. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* I. i. 1 An English Imperial bushel contains 60 lbs. of average wheat or 80 lbs. liquid measure.

† **b.** ? A liquid measure. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 49 A Buschelle; *batulus liquidorum est, bacus*.

† **c.** Sometimes used without *of*. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iv. 15 Who so bouȝt[e] a busshel corn. *c* 1386 — *Reves T.* 392 Hir cake Of half a busshel flour.

d. *loosely.* A large quantity or number.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 976 And would a bushel of venim al ensuen For that a grane of love is on it shove. 1680 *Answ. Stillingfleet's Serm.* 33 Who have Benefices and Honours by Heaps, and by the Bushel. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 579 He..has got a Bushel of Money by his Practice. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* liii. II. 78 An old beau .. with a bushel of curled hair on his head. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 187 Bushels of girls .. there always are bushels of girls somehow; here they come.

2. A vessel used as a bushel measure.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xi. 33 No man liȝtneth a lanterne, and puttith in hidlis, other vndir a boyschel [1388 buyschel], but on a candel sticke. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. viii. 20 Thre mues or busshellis all full of rynges of gold. *a* 1565 HEYWOOD *Four P's* in *Dodsley* (1780) I. 87 Rolynge his eyes as rounde as two bushels. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 154 Their feet..are as broad as a bushel. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 22 The Sense represents the Sun no bigger than a Bushel. 1724 WATTS *Logic* 152 The apples will fill a bushel.

b. *fig.* (with ref. to Matt. V. 15). 'To hide one's light under a bushel.'

1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 244 Trouth vnder bushell is faine to crepe. 1627 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 267 The light of Gods word, hid from them under two bushels for sureness: under the bushel of a tyrannous clergy .. and under the bushel of an unknown tongue. 1644 Z. BOYD *Gard. Zion* in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 7/2 From under the Bushell of ignorance. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 540 The light of those saintly ladies should in no case be hidden under a bushel.

c. Phrase. *To measure other people's corn by one's own bushel*: to apply one's own standard to others, to judge others by oneself.

1636 HENSHAW *Horæ subc.* 279 Men usually measure others by their own bushels: they that are ill themselves, are commonly apt to think ill of others. 1801 HUNTINGTON *Bank of Faith* 35 We must not measure every body's corn by our own bushel.

3. *attrib.* and *comb.*: a. of a bushel, as *bushel-bag, -basket, -measure*, † *-poke*; b. resembling or as wide as a bushel-measure, as *oushel-breeches, -wig*; also **bushel-iron,** ? (old) iron sold by the bushel.

1529 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 567/3, 1 *bushel basket. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. I. 202 The food ..carried in bushel-baskets. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. vii, Bell-girdles, *bushel-breeches, cornuted shoes, or other the like phenomena. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 144 Bushel-iron, or the fragments of old hoops, and all pieces of similar size. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. Royal Engineers* XVI. 66 All Bushel or Scrap Iron, and Waste in conversion. 1530 PALSGR. 200/2 *Bousshell measure, *boisseau*. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 141 Bagges, wallettes, or *busshell-pokes. 1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rowl. for Oliver* Wks. II. 344 What gives them consequence, I trow, Is nothing but a *bushel wig.

Bushel, *sb.*[2] [cf. BUSH *sb.*[2]] The bush or box of a wheel. ? *Obs.*

1433 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 550/4 New bushel, /8; Iron to do., 1/-. 1730–36 BAILEY, *Bushels* [of a Cart wheel] certain Irons within the Hole of the Nave, to preserve it from Wearing. [So JOHNSON.] 1864 WEBSTER, *Bushel*, the circle of iron in the nave of a wheel.

Bushel (bu·ʃĕl), *v. rare.* [f. BUSHEL *sb.*[1]] To hide under a bushel. *fig.* (see BUSHEL *sb.*[1] 2 b.)

1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anima Mag. Abscond.* 56, I have not Busheld my Light, nor buried my Talent in the Ground. 1653 JENKYN *On Jude* (1845) 82 Not bushel the candle of Scripture discovery. 1882 H. MERIVALE *Faucit of B.* II. I. xxiv. 105 The agricole .. thinks that he is wasting his days and bushelling his light out of London.

Bu·shelage (bu·ʃĕlĕdʒ). [f. as prec. + -AGE; prob. after OFr. *boisselage, boesselage* a species of 'droit'.] Duty payable by the bushel on measurable commodities.

1818 in TODD; and in mod. Dicts.

Busheler, busheller (bu·ʃĕlə(r). *U. S. local.* [Cf. Ger. *bossler* (Sanders' f. *bosseln* to do odd jobs of repairing.] One who repairs garments for tailors; also called **bushelman.**

1847 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts.

Bu·shelful. [see -FUL.] As much as fills a bushel; *fig.* a large quantity.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. ix. 474 Worth .. a buyschel ful of gold. 1600–12 J. M. in *Shaks. C. Praise* 98 Lovers will tell a bushell-full of Lyes! 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* V, Nature has given him a mouthful of common sense, and the priest has added a bushelful of learning. 1861 *Temple-bar Mag.* I. 188 A bushelful of gold pieces would scarcely have sufficed.

† **Bu·shet.** *Obs.* [f. BUSH *sb.*[1] + -ET.] A small shrub or bush; a small thicket. Cf. BUSKET.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 90 So haue you good feeding, in bushets and lease. 1662 RAY *Three Itin.* II. 139 We rode through a bushet, or common called Rodwell Hake.

Bush-fighter (bu·ʃfəi·tə(r). An irregular combatant or skirmisher, accustomed to fight in the bush; one who fires from among the bushes.

1760 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 22 Nov. (1827) III. 27 If it should happen, that any one of these silly bush-fighters steps out into the plain. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 343 Cornwallis and Burgoyne had been over-reached by the despicable bush-fighters opposed to them. 1857 MAYNE REID in *Chamb. Jrnl.* VII. 363 Not so much with the eye of a soldier, as with that of a hunter and bush-fighter.

Bush-fighting (bu·ʃfəi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Guerilla-warfare in the bush. Also *fig.*

1760 in Wesley *Jrnl.* 22 Nov. (1827) III. 26 You may keep up..a little bush-fighting in controversy; you may skirmish awhile. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV, Pray let us leave this bush-fighting. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 189 Accustomed to bush-fighting in his own country. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt.*

Bonneville (1849) 76 The very Indian allies, though accustomed to bush-fighting, regarded it as .. full of frightful danger.

Bu·sh-hammer. *U. S.* [prob. ad. Ger. *boszhammer*, in same sense, f. *boszen* to beat.] A mason's large breaking hammer, often having square ends cut into pyramidal points; also a hammer for dressing millstones, usually having detachable steel-bits in the dressing face.

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 558/1 They took the bush-hammer out .. that the ladies might see the varieties with five, six, eight, and ten edges, which gave the granite the slightly lined or ridged appearance.

Hence **Bush-hammer,** *v.* To strike or dress with the bush-hammer.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Supp. s.v., Rough-pointing, tooth-axing, bush-hammering. *Ibid.* Sandstone is seldom bush-hammered, as the stunning makes it scale.

Bush-harrow (bu·ʃhæ:rəu), *sb.* An agricultural implement for harrowing grass land or 'bushing in' seed, consisting of a heavy frame with bars in which bushes are interwoven underneath.

1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georgical Ess.* (1803) I. 372 We constantly employ a heavy bush-harrow to spread the dung. 1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* I. ix. 101 As a bush-harrow jumps on the clods of the field.

Bu·sh-ha·rrow, *v.* [from prec.] *trans.* To use the bush-harrow upon (ground). Also *absol.*

1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 486 After the cattle are removed, the land is bush-harrowed and rolled. 1839 HT. MARTINEAU *Deerbrook* II. xi. 211 A man beside his horse, bush-harrowing in a distant green field. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xxxii. 188 The meadows were all bush-harrowed, rolled, and laid up for hay.

Hence **Bu·sh-ha·rrowing** *vbl. sb.*

1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 481 The subsequent operation of cross bush-harrowing. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 540 The ordinary means by which our forefathers covered their seed was by bush-harrowing.

Bushily (bu·ʃili), *adv.* In a bushy manner.

1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* x, She wore her hair bushily on each side of her small face.

Bushiness (bu·ʃinės). Bushy state or quality.

1730-6 in BAILEY; hence in JOHNSON. 1790 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrupeds* (1807) 277 The bushiness of its hair. 1851 GLENNY *Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 210 Bushiness and compactness of growth. 1875 MASSON *Wordsw. &c.* 175 The bushiness of his [Scott's] eyebrows.

Bushing (bu·ʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. BUSH *v.*[1]]

1. Training on bushes (*obs.*), setting with bushes.

*c*1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 33 Trailyng, repairyng, bosshyng vyne clene. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. iii. (1872) 46 We hear not .. by what methods he preserved his game, whether by 'bushing' or how. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. i. § 5. 7 Bushing the stubbles interferes with the drag-net.

2. Growing bushy; forming a bush.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* 739 The goodly shadowe which they make with their thicke bushing and clyming. 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. iii. 6 The braunching and bearing of Plants, Bushing of Shrubs.

Bushing (bu·ʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. BUSH *sb.*[2] and *v.*[3] + -ING[1].]

1. The operation of fitting a hole with a bush. Also *concr.* = BUSH *sb.*[2] 1.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 154 *Bushing* is letting through the middle of a sheave a cylindrical piece of metal, with a hole through its centre, to admit the pin .. on which the sheave turns. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 81 The brass bushing of the strap. 1864 WEBSTER, *Bushing*, a thimble; sometimes called a *bush*.

2. *Watchmaking.* See BOUCHON.

Bushing (bu·ʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. BUSH *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] Growing or spreading like a bush.

1608 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* v. iii, That bushing-staring star. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 89/2 Fine leaves, bushing and spreading over the ground. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 164 The bushing alders form'd a shady scene.

Bushless (bu·ʃlės), *a.* Devoid of bushes.

1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Mem.* 96 The high field on the bushless Pike. 1872 W. F. BUTLER *Gt. Lone Land* xvi. (1875) 247 A rough and bushless plateau.

Bushlet (bu·ʃlėt). *rare.* [f. BUSH *sb.*[1] + -LET.] A diminutive or tiny bush.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 4 Birds as they flutter from bushlet to tree.

Bu·shling. *rare.* [see -LING.] A little bush.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 64 a, Nardus celtica .. is a litle bushlyng. *Ibid.* 96 a, A bushlyng, a spanne long.

Bushman (bu·ʃmăn). [f. BUSH *sb.*[1] 9 + MAN, app. orig. after Du. *boschjesman* applied by the Dutch colonists in S. Africa to the natives living in the 'bush'; and since extended in application.]

1. A tribe of aborigines near the Cape of Good Hope. The Du. forms *Bosjesman, Boschjesman*, also occur as ethnic names.

1785 SPARRMAN *Voy. Cape G. Hope* I. v. 197 There is another species of Hottentots, who have got the name of Boshees-men, from dwelling in woody or mountainous places. 1824 BURCHELL *Trav.* I. 64 For our mutual safety and defence .. against the Bushmen. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 513 Considering the Bushmen, or Bosjesmen, of South Africa as the most degraded and miserable of all nations. 1845 *Foreign Quart. Rev.* XXXIV. 421 Stunted representatives of humanity .. under the name of Bushmen.

2. A dweller or traveller in the Australian 'bush'; a bush-farmer; a station-hand; a teamster who carries stores to the stations.

1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 522 Where the wild bushman eats his loathly fare. 1856 *Tait's Mag.* XXIII. 742 An experienced bushman and well mounted. 1880 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 4 Dec. 774 Crowds of Bushmen, as those who live in the interior are called by their brethren of the coast.

Bu·shmanship. [f. prec., sense 2.] The practice of working, etc., in the bush; bush-farming.

1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 169 *Bush-Life. Queensl.* His intimate knowledge of bushmanship.

Bushment (bu·ʃmėnt). Forms: 4 bussche-, busse-, buyschе-, buche-, buchy-, 4–6 busch(e)-, busshe-, (5 bussh-), 5–6 bushe-, 6 bus-, 5– bushment. [In senses 1–3, an aphetic form of ABUSHMENT, AMBUSHMENT, q. v. In some early quotations it is difficult to know whether *abushment* or *a bushment* was intended. In sense 4, cf. BUSH *sb.*[1] + -MENT.]

1. = AMBUSHMENT 1. *arch.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 442 A buschement slely maid he thair. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 349 And of his men a great partie He made in busshement abide. *c*1440 *Generydes* II. 5977 In a buschement he layde his men eche on. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 133 Vour peple that shal be hydde in the busshement. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* III. Dij, For feare the enemyes should lye there in busshement. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 86 Two Gascoin Lords warie bushment make. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 54 The barbarous folk Once and again from bushments on us broke.

†2. = AMBUSHMENT 2. *Obs.*

*c*1400 *Destr. Troy* 13014 A busshement of bold men breke hym vpon. *c*1465 *Eng. Chron.* (1856) 48 In the way as he sholde go, lay a greet busshement of Frensshemenne to take him. *a*1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* xix, The buschment haill about him brak, An bickert him with bows.

†3. A surprise party; = AMBUSHMENT 3. *Obs.*

1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1557) 64/2 A bushement of the dukes seruantes .. began sodainely at mannes backes to crye owte as lowde as their throtes would gyve: King Rycharde. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* I. 144 Galdus assemblit ane army .. and dividit the same in divers buschementis. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 187 Iudas also when he came wyth bushementes to take his maister Christe.

4. 'A thicket, a cluster of bushes' (J.); a mass of bushes. ? *Obs.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* II. 169/2 The sides are full of great and mightie trees vpon the sides of the hils, and full of bushments and vnderwoods. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. viii. § 2. 111 These our grounds would .. be covered, either with Woods, or with other offensive Thickets and Bushments. 1619 W. SCLATER *Expos. 1 Thess.* (1630) 62 These thickets of bushment. 1762 DUNN in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 466 The most distant trees and bushments.

† b. A bushy formation (of plumage). *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 224 These byrdes .. haue a much greater bushement of fethers.

Bushop e, -hopp(e, obs. ff. BISHOP.

Bush-ranger (bu·ʃɪrē·ndʒəɹ). [f. BUSH[1] 9 + RANGER.] An escaped convict who took refuge in the Australian 'bush'; a criminal living in the bush, and subsisting by robbery with violence.

1817 *Sydney Gazette* 25 Jan., Robberies by the banditti of bush-rangers on Van Dieman's Land. 1826 *Gentl. Mag.* July XCVI. II. 69/2 Van Diemen's Land papers and private letters are full of details of atrocities by the bush-rangers (escaped convicts). 1852 WEST *Tasmania* II. 130 The bushrangers at first were absentees [convicts] who were soon allured or driven to theft and violence; so early as 1808 by systematic robbery they had excited feelings of alarm. 1869 PARKMAN *Discov. Gt. West* XXVII. (1875) 389 His little garrison of bush-rangers greeted them with a salute of musketry.

Bush-ranging (bu·ʃɪrē·ndʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also **-ra·ngering.** [see prec.] The practice of the bush-ranger; the attacking and robbing of travellers or settlers in the bush. Also *attrib.*

1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abr.* V. 72 As long as any convicts were disposed to bush-ranging .. he could not for his part feel very secure. 1863 *Guardian* 23 Dec., Bush-ranging has obtained such a head in New South Wales, that the Government have offered a reward of £2500 for the capture of a gang of five. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 9 Aug., Bushranging broils between Federal dragoons and half-naked guerillas. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 662 What has bushrangering and the police come to?

Bush-rope (bu·ʃɪrōup). [f. BUSH *sb.*[1] 9.] A name given to certain climbing shrubs in tropical forests, *esp.* to species of *Cissus* or Wild Vine.

1814 *Q. Rev.* XI. 70 They are in many places so closely interwoven with rattan and bush-rope that they seem to be spun together. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* I. i. 91 A vine called the Bush-rope by the wood cutters, on account of its use in hauling out the heaviest timber. 1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 74 The bush-rope joins tree and tree, so as to render the forest impervious.

Bu·shwhack, *v. U. S.* [f. BUSH + WHACK *v.* to beat; prob. after BUSHWHACKER.] To act as a bushwhacker; to beat the bush; to attack or kill in the manner of a bushwhacker (sense 2).

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 613 The Colonel had begun to make a speech, or, as he phrases it, 'to bushwhack in the most approved style'. 1866 J. E. SKINNER *After Storm* I. 234 While peaceable citizens were robbed with impunity and government officers were bushwhacked. 1877 G. FLEMING *Mirage* III. viii. 212 A good many men were missing, shot or bushwhacked, we did not know which.

Bushwhacker (bu·ʃɪhwæ:kəɹ). *U. S.* [f. BUSH *sb.*[1] + WHACKER, one who 'whacks' or beats. (Cf. also Du. *bosch-wachter*, forest-keeper.)]

lit. One who whacks or beats bushes; hence,

1. One accustomed to beat about or make his way through bushes; a backwoodsman, a bush-ranger.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VI. v. (1849) 342 They were gallant bush-whackers and hunters of racoons by moon-light.

2. Applied in the American Civil War to irregular combatants who took to the woods, and were variously regarded as patriot guerillas, or as bush-rangers and banditti; a bush-fighter.

1862 *Macm. Mag.* June 141 Of banditti, or bush-whackers .. we say nothing. 1866 J. E. SKINNER *After Storm* I. 240 Neither bushwhackers or slaves were seen in the streets.

3. A scythe or other implement used to cut away brushwood.

1858 J. DOW *Serm.* I. (Bartlett) The victim soon destined to fall before the keen-edged bush-whacker of Time. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* iv. 81 He is a graduate of the plough, and the stub-hoe, and the bushwhacker.

Hence **Bushwhackerism.**

1883 *American* VI. 356 The 'border ruffianism' and the 'bushwhackerism' which disgraced Missouri.

Bushwhacking (bu·ʃɪhwæ:kiŋ), *vbl. sb. U.S.*

1. Making one's way through bushes; *esp.* the pulling of a boat by means of the bushes along the margin of a stream.

1826 T. FLINT *Recoll. Miss. Valley* 86 A process, which, in the technics of the boatmen [of the Mississippi] is called bush-whacking. 1828—*Hist. & Geog. Miss. Valley* (Bartlett) The propelling power of the keel-boat is by oars, sails, setting-poles, the cordelle, and .. bush-whacking, or pulling up by the bushes.

2. The making of the woods a basis of operations for fighting or deeds of violence; bush-fighting.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 23 Aug. An unimportant bushwhacking foray. 1880 *Scribner's Monthly* XXI. Dec. 301 Forbes underwent four months of bushwhacking with the Carlists.

Bu·shwha·cking, *ppl. a.* That bushwhacks.

1883 *American* VI. 92 The scouting, bushwhacking Unionist, Fortner.

Bushy (bu·ʃi), *a.* [f. BUSH *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Abounding in bushes; overgrown with shrubs or underwood.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* vii. 19 In alle busshi places. 1552 HULOET, Busshy places, *Vespices.* 1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* Pref. Seruants such as beat the bushie woods To make their masters sport. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* I. (1851) 32 They seek the dark, the bushie, the tangled Forrest. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 305 The country being .. something more bushy, and here and there a few trees. 1885 *Manch. Examiner* 15 May 5/2 The enemy still occupied the bushy ravine running down to the river.

2. Growing like a bush; shrub-like.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 44 Fumitorie .. is a bushie or shrublike Herbe, like to Coreander. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 2 All in the shadowe of a bushye brere. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 696 Each odorous bushie shrub. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. iii. 54 A thick bushy tree like a fir. 1814 WORDSW. *White Doe of Ryl.* I. 96 The spread Of the elder's bushy head. 1861 PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 111.

3. Of hair: Growing thick like a bush.

1611 BIBLE *Song of Sol.* V. 11 His locks are bushy. *a*1613 J. DENNYS in Arb. *Garner* I. 150 Some lusty horse .. Whose bushy tail upon the ground doth track. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 305 A bushy head of haire. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. x. (1872) 78 A man with eminent nose, bushy brows and clear-flashing eyes. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* I. 1 The gusts of wind that blew about his bushy grey beard.

† b. Of persons: With long thick hair; also quasi-*sb. Obs.*

1615 P. SMALL *Man's May* in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 331 Time still describ'd in poets thus we finde, Bushy before, but very bald behinde. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* II. 56 He does that which is ridiculous .. who is .. a Bushie among those who are Poled.

4. Puffed out like a bush.

1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 298 They wear pointed hats, and monstrous bushy ruffs. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 386 All .. had taken more stuff than necessary for their clothes .. It is as if the women could not be bushy enough, the men not puffy enough, to please themselves.

†5. Dwelling among the bushes. *rare.*

1563 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 83 The Nightingal .. gettes the peerlesse prayse, The bushie birdes among.

6. *Comb.*, as *bushy-whiskered, -wigged*, adjs.

1832 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 402 Old sedentary bushy-wigged Cave. 1837—*Fr. Rev.* (1871) II. I. ix. 40 Impassioned bushy-whiskered youth threatening suicide. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, A man who is poor is said to be 'at Bushy park', or 'in the park'. [Cf. BUSHED.]

Bushylle, obs. form of BUSHEL.

Busied (bi·zid), *ppl. a.* For forms see BUSY *v.* [f. BUSY *v.* + -ED.] Attentively occupied, engaged, actively employed. (The attrib. use is rare; for the use as predicate see BUSY *v.* 1 c.)

1611 FLORIO, *Affacendato*, busied, full of affaires. 1659 *Land-Mark betwixt Prince & People* 2 Our .. too much busied forefathers. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. vii. 55 That the busied Monk was tempted but with one Devil.

Busily (bi·zili), *adv.* Forms: 3 **busiliche,** (*sup.* **bisilukest**), 3–5 **bisiliche,** 4 **bysely, bysily, bisili, bisyly, besaly, besiliche,** (*comp.* **bisiloker**), 4–5 **bysyly, bisily, besily,** 4–6 **besyly,** 4–7 **besely,** 5 **besele, besselyche, bysiliche, bysylyche,** (*comp.* **besilier**), 6 **bisilye, buisyly**(e, **busely**(e, **busilie,** 4, 6– **busily.** [f. BUSY *a* + -LY[2].]

†1. With fixed attention; carefully, heedfully; attentively, intently: with attention to details; particularly, minutely, 'curiously'. *Obs.*

c **1205** LAY. 4473 His cnihtes .. laien bi þan brimme and bisilichen [*c* **1275** busiliche] hit wisten. ?*a* **1300** *Cato Major* IV. 35 Let not o Bok bisiliche Beo lernynge euer-more. *c* **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1446 Wyth besten blod busily anoynted. **1382** WYCLIF *Matt.* ii. 7, 8 Than Herode, bisily lernyde of hem the tyme of the sterre..And he..saide, Go 3ee, and axe 3ee bisily of the chyld. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Man of Lawes T.* 997 He loked besily Upon the child. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* C ij/2 He demanded more besilier after hym. *a* **1520** *Myrr. Our Ladye* 225 How besely she was to kepe her tongue. **1577** tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 344 It is in the 3. of Kings, very busily set downe.

†**b.** Anxiously, solicitously. *Obs.*

c **1400** in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 234 Here we liue bisiliche wit strong sorwe & care.

†**2.** Earnestly, fervently, eagerly, importunately.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 17719 (Trin.) Bisili to god preyonde. *c* **1375** *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* B. 14 We blesse þe bisyly. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 26 Pray for me besele. **1534** LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B bij, My wife..busily praied me to kepe it. **1621** BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* (11 *Eliz.*) 316 Dermot Mac Morche .. went .. to the said king Henry, and him besely besought of succour.

3. So as to be fully occupied; diligently, industriously, assiduously, energetically.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1067 About worldisshe thynges þai here travaile Ful busily. **1447–8** J. SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (1871) 3 Have full bisily labored to make an answere to the articulys. **1508** FISHER *Wks.* 1. (E. E. T.) 58 He shoulde haue resysted..more besyly. **1596** SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, V. v. 38 Northumberland, and the Prelate Scroope..are busily in Armes. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* vii. 142 This little scene of human life, in which we are so busily engaged. **1798** SOUTHEY *To Spider*, Busily our needful food to win, We work. **1866** KINGSLEY *Herew.* x, The old Lapp nurse sat..sewing busily.

b. Actively, briskly.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1848) 1 Byrdes besely syngynge. **1843** CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. vii. (1872) 65 St. Edmundsbury is a busily fermenting place. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* 1. § 11. 72 The stars..twinkled busily.

Business (bi·znės). Forms: 1 *North.* bisiznis, 3 bisenes, 3–4 bisines, 4 bisy-, bysi-, bissynes, bissinesse, 4–5 besines(se, besenes, bisy-, bysynesse, 4–6 besynes(se, bysy-, busynes, 4–7 busynesse, 5 besiness, bessynes, byse-, bisinesse, 6 besyness, busenes(s, buysines, 6–7 busines, -nesse, (7 buis'ness, busynese), 7– business. [OE. (North.) *bisignis*, f. BUSY *a.*, or stem of BUSY *v.*; see -NESS. Shortened to a dissyllable, since it ceased to be a noun of state. The plural *businesses* (formerly also *business*) is used only in a few senses, chiefly 14, 15.]

1. State or quality of being busy. (Cf. the adj.) (These senses are all obs., but some of them occur as nonce-words with special spelling BUSYNESS, and trisyllabic pronunciation.)

†**1. a.** The state of being busily engaged in anything. **b.** Industry, diligence. *Obs.*

c **1350** *Cursor M.* 28748 (Cott. Galba MS.) Fasting and gude bisines Gers a man fle lustes of fless. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 60 Cristis bysynesse in prechynge. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 37 Bysynesse, *assiduitas, diligencia.* **1549** *Compl. Scot.* 2 Distitute of..al verteus bysynes of body ande saul. **1611** BIBLE *Rom.* xii. 11 Not slouthfull in businues [**1881** *Rev. Vers.* in diligence not slothful]. **1696** STILLINGFL. 12 *Serm.* VIII. 349 Apprehensive..not so much from the business of our enemies. *a* **1713** in *Guardian* No. 35 § 12 Behold the raptures which a writer knows..Behold his business while he works the mine.

†**2.** Activity, briskness. *Obs.*

1423 JAS. I. *King's Q.* clv, The lytill squerell, full of besynesse. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 681 The businesse of his [a dog's] taile. **1674** N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 11 The bulkiness of the world, the business of motion.

†**3.** Mischievous or impertinent activity, officiousness. *Obs.*

1466 *Paston Lett.* No. 543 II. 263 Al by her awne bessynes of her tunge. **1528** MORE *Dial. Heresyes* III. Wks. 212/1 Faccious wayes full of busynes. **1580** SIDNEY *Arcadia* 315 O noble sisters .. now you be gone what is left in that sex, but babling and businesse?

†**4.** Eagerness, earnestness, importunity. *Obs.*

?*a* **1300** *Cato Major* II. xvii, Envye wiþ gret bisinesse Beo-þenk þe forte fleo. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. Introd., Males sechep females with besinesse. *c* **1400** *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* App. iii. 122 Þorou3 besynesse of preyers. **1543** *Prymer* ibid. 86 Make me accordyng to my busynes Partaker of thy..glory endles.

†**5.** Anxiety, solicitude, care; distress, uneasiness. (The earliest cited sense.) *Obs.*

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt., Table Contents xx, Ne bisiznisse mettes & woedes hæbende [Lat. *nec solicitudinem escæ et vestis habeudam*]. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 14105 'Martha, Martha'..'In mikel bisenes ert þou'. **1382** WYCLIF *Ezek.* xii. 19 Thei shulen eete her breed in bisynes [*solicitudine*]. **1475** *Bk. Noblesse* 3 Put away thoughte and gret pensifues ..and besinesse. **1526** TINDALE *Gal.* v. 17 From hence forth, let no man put me to busynes [so in COVERDALE, CRANMER, *Geneva*]. **1577** *St. Augustine's Man.* (ed. Longman) 90 Leave of thine own businesses .. and withdrawe thy selfe from thy troublesome thoughtes.

†**6.** Care, attention, observance. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xli. 15 Haue thou bisynesse [*curam habe*] of a good name. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V xxxvi. (1495) 148 The herte hyghte *cor*..of *cura* besynesse, for therin is all besynesse and cause of witte and of knowinge. **1503–4** *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, xxxii. § 5 Takyng uppon theym the charge and besynes for the assessyng of the seid somme. **1540** HYRDE *Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) CC ij, All these busines, & keeping of the corce.

†**7.** Trouble, difficulty; ado. Cf. BUSY *a.* 3. *Obs.*

c **1374** CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 102 Ful mychell besynesse had he or þat he myght his lady wynne. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. III. 449 [He] aleyde þis sorwe unneþe wiþ grete besynesse. **1528** TINDALE *Obedience Chr. Man* Wks. I. 310 What business had he to pacify his children. *a* **1599** R. BODENHAM in Arb. *Garner* I. 34, I had no small business to cause my mariners to venture. **1693** LOCKE *Educ.* § 157 His learning to read should be made as little Trouble or Business to him as might be.

†**b.** Ado, disturbance, commotion. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN VII. 684 For whose goodes was besynesse bytwen the Kynges amner and the sheryffe. **1514** LD. MOUNTJOY in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. i. 9 He feared that if they had not their pardons in likewise, they would either make business or they would avoid. **1526** TINDALE *Matt.* xxvii. 24 When Pilate sawe .. that moare busenes [**1611** a tumult] was made. **1560** DAUS *Sleidane's Comm.* 343 a, One of the Sergeaunts .. made a busines with him as though he would haue caried him to pryson. **1570** *87* HOLINSHED *Sc. Chron.* (1806) 110 Argadus sent foorth .. with a power to appease that businesse.

†**8.** Diligent labour, exertion, pains. Phrases. *To do* (*one's*) *business, give business*: to take pains, do one's endeavour (L. *dare operam*).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1068 Wald þai do half swilk bysines About goddes of heven. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 373 He wol þat þai 3eue bissynes to þe londe. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. xxiii. 251 Thei..alle weys don here besynes, to destroyen hire enemyes. **1422** *E. E. Wills* (1882) 51 They will do her besynesse to fulfyll goddes will. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xiv. xiv, In vayne they spende their besynes.

†**II. 9.** A company of flies, also of ferrets. *Obs.*

c **1470** *Hors, Shepe, & G.* (1822) 31 A besynes of flyes. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* fvi a, A Besynes of ferettis.

III. That about which one is busy.

†**10.** The object of anxiety or serious effort; a serious purpose or aim. *Obs.*

c **1392** CHAUCER *Compl. Venus* 20 Me to serue is al his besynesse. **1413** LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* III. iii. (1483) 51 Alle youre study and besinesse hath ben to defame tho that were better than ye. ?*c* **1530** *Prov. Howsolde-kepyng* in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 29 Peyse wisely the besynes & the purpose of them wich ammynyster thy goodes.

11. A task appointed or undertaken; a person's official duty, part or province; function, occupation.

c **1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1719 Bad hire seruauntis don hire besynesse. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* lviii. 199 It behoueth vs shortely to determyne oure besynes..I shall shew you what is best for vs ii to do. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* xxxix. 11 Ioseph went in to the house, to doe his busines. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. x. 25 Though going abroad sometimes about her businesse, She never makes it her businesse to go abroad. *a* **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 95 Love's Business is to love, and to enjoy. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 18 ¶ 1 Because a Thing is every Body's Business, it is no Body's Business. **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mor. T.* (1816) I. xvii. 141 It is our business to keep the room aired and swept. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 183 The great business of the sea is..eating away the margin of the coast.

b. That on which one is engaged, or with which one is concerned, at the time; often *spec.* the errand on which one comes.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 193 If you knew my businesse, You would intreat me rather goe then stay. **1684** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 72 What is your business here so late to Night? **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 644 What Buis'ness brought thee to my dark abode? **1740** J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 15 His Business will have no Difficulty in it. *Mod.* I asked him his business. What business brings you here?

12. A person's official or professional duties as a whole; stated occupation, profession, or trade.

1477 EARL RIVERS *Dictes* (Caxton) 106 He that wele & dyligently vnderstondith to his bysenesse. **1549** LATIMER *Serm. on the Ploughers* (Arb.) 29 Lette euerie man do his owne busines, and folow his callyng. **1694** R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccLxv. (ed. 6) 385 They make Fooling their Business and their Livelihood. **1732** LAW *Serious C.* ii. (ed. 2) 19 His every day business, will be a course of wise and reasonable actions. **1745** CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. c. 278 To apply yourself seriously to your business. **1882** BEECHER in *Homiletic Monthly* (*N. Y.*) Apr. 381 One whose business it is to preach.

†**b.** Official or public engagements generally, active life. *Obs.* See also *Man of business*: 22 a.

1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. ccxxiv. 15 Your Germans..will be of great use to you when you come into business. **1779** JOHNSON *Pope* Wks. IV. 6 Sir William Trumbal, who had been..secretary of state, when he retired from business, fixed his residence in the neighbourhood of Binfield.

13. In general sense: Action which occupies time, demands attention and labour; *esp.* serious occupation, work, as opposed to pleasure or recreation.

c **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 3 Hatyng to be enplied wiþ seculer bisines. **1532** MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 826/1 Occupied in honorable businesse. **1600** C. PERCY in *Shaks. C. Praise* 38 Pestred with contrie businesse. **1653** WALTON *Angler* Ep. Ded. 3 To give rest to your mind, and devest your self of your more serious business. **1796** SOUTHEY *Occas. Pieces* V, The business of the day is done. **1857** HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 141 Business still should alternate with pleasure.

†**b.** Work done by beasts. *Obs. rare.*

1737 H. BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) II. v. 104 A Horse which eats only a moderate Quantity of Food, will do as much Business..[as] one that eats continually.

c. Phrases. *To mean business*: to be in earnest (*colloq.*). *On business*: with an errand or purpose relating to business.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. ix, I tells 'ee I means business, and you'd better keep on your own side. *Mod.* No admittance except on business.

d. *A person's business*: work to be done or matters to be attended to in his service or on his behalf. *To do* (*a person's*) *business*: to 'do for', ruin, or kill him.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* xv. 5 To perfourme the kynges busynesse. **1611** BIBLE *Luke* ii. 49 Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business? **1667** PEPYS *Diary* 16 Nov., Lord Vaughan, that is so great against the Chancellor .. was heard to swear he would do my Lord Clarendon's business. **1694** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 349 They would now doe the queens businesse, if she were not immortall.

14. (With *plural.*) A pursuit or occupation demanding time and attention; a serious employment as distinguished from a pastime.

c **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 77 Now al most is no worldly bysines þat ministres of þe auter are not inplied in. **1458** *MS. of Christ's Hosp. Abingdon* in *Dom. Archit.* III. 41 Another blissed besines is brigges to make. **1535** COVERDALE 2 *Tim.* ii. 4 No man that warreth tangleth him selfe with worldly busynesses. **1727** DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* V. (1841) I. 33 Trade ought to be followed as one of the great businesses of life. **1853** A. J. MORRIS *Relig. & Business*, Title-page, Wherever religion is a business, there will business be a religion. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 54.

b. *spec.* A particular occupation; a trade or profession.

1827 CARLYLE *Transl.* (1874) 217, I wished to be a fisherman, and tried that business for a time. **1852** M'CULLOCH *Taxation* I. ii. (ed. 2) 74 Taxes on the profits of particular businesses. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 51 Not allowing any man to work at a business for which he was unfit. **1878** JEVONS *Primer Pol. Econ.* 58 A good butcher makes high wages, because his business is a greasy one, besides being thought to be cruel. *Mod.* Which of these businesses is to be preferred?

15. A particular matter demanding attention; a piece of work, a job. (The plur. is now unusual.)

1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* (1582) 424 b, The continuall busynes they haue do vex them. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 305 We may effect this businesse, yet ere day. **1595** — *John* IV. iii. 158 A thousand businesses are briefe in hand. **1611** BIBLE *Pref.* 11 In a businesse of moment a man feareth not the blame of conuenient slacknesse. **1647** W. BROWNE *Polex.* I. 66 During all these great businesse. **1718** POPE *Iliad* XIX. 152 What I act, survey, And learn from thence the business of the day. **1851** CARLYLE *Sterling* II. vi. (1872) 139 On these businesses .. he was often running up to London. **1881** *Daily Tel.* 27 Dec., Attention was paid to the business of the evening.

b. Elliptically for: A difficult matter (*colloq.*).

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. xii. (1872) 90 If he had known what a business it was to govern the Abbey.

c. *To do one's business*: 'to ease oneself'.

1645 *Sacr. Decretal* 3 Have a..care..that..no birds build, chatter, or do their businesse, or sing there.

16. A matter that concerns or relates to a particular person or thing; const. *of*, or genitive case.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxi. 43 It is longe now sith I made any mencion of the busynesses of farre countreis. **1526** TINDALE *Phil.* 12, That my busynes [τὰ κατ' ἐμέ] is happened unto the gretter furtherynge off the gospell. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 32 Virtue is the business of the legislator.

b. Concern, the fact of being concerned *with*.

1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXIX. (1787) 85 My business is with man. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1871) II. I. i. 4 Madame, your business is with the children.

c. *colloq.* A matter with which one has the right to meddle. Also, Justifying motive or right of action or interference, 'anything to do' (*with*). Almost always with negative expressed or implied. Const. usually *with*, or infinitive.

c **1690** R. L'ESTRANGE (J.), What business has a tortoise among the clouds? **1761** SHERIDAN *Mem. Miss Sidney Bidulph* II. 308 She has no business to go into her own lonely house again; it would be enough to kill her. **1849** RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* IV. § 13. 105 Such kind of architecture has no business with rich ornament. *a* **1859** KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 311 That is no business of ours. **1878** H. SMART *Play or Pay* IX. (ed. 3) 177 A Captain of Dragoons has no business with a wife; but then we're always doing what we've no business to do.

d. *To mind one's own business*: to attend to one's own affairs, to refrain from meddling with what does not concern one. Now *colloq.*

1625 BACON, *Envy, Ess.* (Arb.) 512 Neither can he, that mindeth but his own Businesse, finde much matter for Envy. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 167, I..have nothing to do but to mind my own Business. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1836) I. I. ii. 27, I must desire all those critics to mind their own business. **1882** BESANT *All Sorts* 40 'Mind your own business,' growled his uncle.

e. *To go about one's business*: to go and attend to one's own affairs, to go away; in *imperative* used as a formula of impatient dismissal. So *To send about one's business*: to dismiss unceremoniously, to 'send packing'.

1687 *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 210 He was a pert..man..and..might go about his business. **1702** *Loud. Gaz.* No. 3801/6 They advised him to go about his business. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* 70 Shall I leave all this matter to thy management..and go about my business? **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVI. v. (1840) 236/2 Go about your business, I hate the sight of you. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 423 The basha..sends them about their business. **1878** JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 62 He would..be told to go about his business.

†**17.** A subject or topic of consideration or discussion; the subject of a book, etc. *Obs.* (common in 17th c.)

1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 128 This Sunday

.. the Epistle and Gospel treat about the same businesse, the birth of Christ. 1640-4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 42 When a Business was begun and in debate. 1652 *Proc. Parliament* No. 133. 2073 Resolved .. That .. the House doe only take into consideration publique businesses, and no private businesses. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 379/1 The Pythagoreans .. were studiously addicted to the business of Numbers. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 480 The very Matter and Business of the Letters sufficiently discovers them to be an Imposture.

18. *vaguely*, An affair, concern, matter. (Now usually indicating some degree of contempt or impatience, *esp.* when preceded by a sb. in attrib. relation.) Frequent in colloquial phrases like 'a bad business', 'a queer business'.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. i. 24 We would spend [an houre] in some words vpon that Businesse. 1658-9 KNIGHTLEY in Burton *Diary* (1828) IV. 75 Their officer expostulated the business with me. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* XXVII. 433 It is a poor business for a man to be secure that has nothing to lose. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4012/1 A Business has lately happened which may .. engage us in new Disputes. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 354 The vaccinator should .. see his patient at least four times during the progress of the business. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* II. 177 This boat business .. might be part of a great plan of invasion. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. iii. (1880) I. 40. 1868 H. KINGSLEY *Silcote of S.* III. v. 73, I am getting so sick of the whole business.

†**b.** Affectedly used for an 'affair of honour', a duel. *Obs.*

a 1637 B. JONSON *Masque of Mere.* Wks. V. 431 (N.) For that's the word of tincture, the business. Let me alone with the business. I will carry the business. I do understand the business. I do find an affront in the business.

c. *colloq.* Used with intentional indefiniteness of material objects. (Cf. *affair*, *concern*.)

1654 EVELYN *Diary* (Chandos) 228 Sir Thos. Fowler's aviarie .. is a poor businesse. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 231 Some Pastry business, which burns the Mouth, it is so excessively peppered. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Wom. & Bks.* I. 1. 10 A business of screws and iron wheels.

19. Dealings, intercourse (*with*). *arch.*

1611 BIBLE *Judges* xviii. 7 They .. had no businesse with any man. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* IV. vi. (1872) 245 What a shallow delusion is this .. That any man .. can keep himself apart from men, have 'no business' with them, except a cash-account 'business'.

†**b.** Euphemism for 'sexual intercourse'. *Obs.*

1630 TAYLOR (N.), Lais of Corinth, ask'd Demosthenes One hundred crownes for one nights businesse. 1654 *Wits Recreations* (N.), He does no business of thy wives, not he, He does thy business (Coracine) for thee.

20. *Theat.* Action as distinguished from dialogue. (Formerly used more widely.)

1671 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* III. ii. (Arb.) 83, 'I see here is a great deal of Plot, Mr. Bayes.' *Bayes.* 'Yes, now it begins to break; but we shall have a world of more business anon.' 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, The carpenters say, that unless there is some business put in here .. they shan't have time to clear away the fort. 1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 264 He carried the same rigid exclusiveness of attention to the stage business. 1860 *Cornh. Mag.* II. 749 They give the literary composition the almost contemptuous title of 'words', while they dignify the movements of the actors with the name of 'business'.

21. *spec.* (from 13 and 19): Trade, commercial transactions or engagements.

1727 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* iv. (1841) I. 30 The merchants' exchange, where they manage, negotiate, and frequently indeed beget business with one another. *Ibid.* If they do not get money, they gain knowledge in business. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 3 To open a book of business, or bill of lading. 1862 BURTON *Bk-hunter* I. 84 [People] who wanted to do a stroke of business with some old volume. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 12 Sept. 7/3 They are evidently doing a very brisk business.

fig. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Secret Soc.* Wks. VI. 256 It has done business as a swindle through thirty generations. *Ibid.* 258 The goddess and her establishment of hoaxers at Eleusis did a vast 'stroke of business' for more than six centuries.

b. *Place of business*: usually in *spec.* sense, a shop, office, warehouse, commercial establishment; so also *House of business*. **b.** *Hours of business, business hours*: the hours in the day during which commercial or other business is transacted.

22. *Man of business.* †**a.** One engaged in public affairs (*obs.*). **b.** One engaged in mercantile transactions. **c.** A man of business-like habits, one skilled in business. **d.** The professional agent who transacts a person's legal business, an attorney.

1670 BURNET *Let. to Brisbane*, I am .. resolved never to have anything to do more with men of business, particularly with any in opposition to the Court. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 466 ₱ 3, I am a Man of Business, and obliged to be much abroad. 1727 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* iv. (1841) I. 30 Men of business are companions for men of business. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 113 *note*, Pericles, a man of business, & a man of sense. 1787 'GAMBADO' (H. Bunbury) *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 30 By a man of business is not meant a Lord of the Treasury, or a Commissioner of Accounts, but what is called on the road, a rider, a hag-man, or bagster. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. xi. 629 If we were all men of business our mental pleasures would be abridged. 1861 RAMSAY *Reminn.* vi. (ed. 18) 232 In Scotland it is usual to term the law-agent or man of business of any party his 'doer'.

23. A commercial enterprise regarded as a 'going concern'; a commercial establishment with all its 'trade', liabilities, etc.

Mod. (*Heading of Advt. column*) Businesses, etc., to be disposed of.

24. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *business habits, hours, house, letter, life, transaction*, etc.; also, **business-card**, a card of a tradesman, manufacturer, commercial traveller, etc., with his address and various particulars as to the nature of his business, used for advertising purposes; **business end** (used humorously, see quot.); **business-looking** *a.*, having an appearance suggestive of business; **business man** = *man of business*; see 22 b, c.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. 317 (Hoppe) Bland strangers with *business-cards meeting the servants in the streets. 1878 HOLBROOK *Hyg. Brain* 56 The *business end of a carpet-tack. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 31 Jan., What are they to do after *business hours? 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* ii, A business-looking table, and several *business-looking people. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 109 The mass of *business men. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* I. 36 Snorro..almost in a brief *business style, writes down, etc. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* (1874) § 472 Nearly all *business transactions have reference .. to the ownership of property. 1862 BURTON *Bk-hunter* I. 38 Persons who might take a purely *business view of such transactions. 1850 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II. i. 49 Men's *business-wits the only sane things.

Bu·sinessless, *a. nonce-wd.* Without business.

1881 *Argosy* XXXI. 375 His 'Hegira' from the businessless chambers to which he objected.

Bu·siness-like, *a.* Of persons and things: Suitable for business, befitting business; apt for business, practical, methodical, systematic. Hence **Bu·sinesslike-ness.**

1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 349 They are steady, sensible, and have business-like heads. 1804 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 157 His Lordship .. had hardly ever anything businesslike to say. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. ii. 18 Inveterate and business-like gamblers. 1886 *Pall Mall Budg.* 8 July 28/2 The essence of businesslikeness.

Busk (bʊsk), *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 buske. [a. F. *busc*, of uncertain origin. Scheler regards it as a doublet of F. *bois* wood:—late L. *boscum* (see BUSH *sb.*[1]); cf. the related F. *biche*, OF. *busche* fem., splinter of wood. In Fr. as in Eng. the word was formerly sometimes used for the whole corset, and Littré considers it cognate with It. *busto* (see BUST); but this is unsatisfactory with regard to both sense and form.]

A strip of wood, whalebone, steel, or other rigid material passed down the front of a corset, and used to stiffen and support it. Formerly and still *dial.* applied also to the whole corset.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. XXXVI. 175 Her face was Maskt .. her bodie pent with huske. 1611 COTGR., *Buc*, a buske, plated bodie, or other quilted thing, worne to make, or keepe, the bodie straight. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 94/2 A Busk .. is a strong peece of Wood, or Whalebone thrust down the middle of the Stomacker. 1755 MRS. C. CLARKE *Autobiog.* (1827) 64 The want of which latter instrument of death [a dagger] I once saw supplied with a lady's busk; who had just presence of mind sufficient to draw it from her stays. 1786 *Misc. Ess.* in *Ann. Reg.* 125/2 Whale bone and busks, which martyr European girls, they know not. 1824 *Craven Dial.* 15, I lost my hollin busk, finely flower'd. 1862 MAYHEW *Crim. Prisons* 40 Bundles of wooden busks, and little bits of whalebone.

Hence †**Busk-point.** 'The lace, with its tag, which secured the end of the busk' (Nares). *Obs.*

1599 MARSTON *Sc. Villanie* II. viii. 213, I saw him court his Mistresse looking-glasse, Worship a busk-point. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widdowes T.* Plays 1873 III. 43 Certaine morall disguises of coinesse..ye borrow of art to couer your buske points. *a* 1667 WITHER *Passion of Love*, He .. doth crave her To grant him but a busk-point for a favour.

†**Busk,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Some kind of linen fabric.

1458 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 478/2 Busk for table linen 24½ ells @ 4*d*. 1480 *Acc. Edw. IV* in *Privy P. Exp. Eliz. of York* 124 For wasshing of divers old peces of busk and of a paillet vj*d*.

†**Busk,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. Sc.* [f. BUSK *v.*[1]; cf. BUSKRY.] Attire, dress, decoration.

1723 M'WARD *Contendings* 356 (JAM.) Cloathed and adorned with the busk and bravery of beautiful and big words.

Busk, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 4–5 bosk, 4–7 buske, (4 busky). See also BUSS *v.*[2] [Generally thought to be a. ON. *búa-sk*, refl. of *búa* to prepare (see BOUN *ppl. a.*), the refl. pron. having been agglutinated to the stem, as in *bask*.

(The *trans.*, *intr.* and *refl.* constructions are all found in the earliest northern specimens of ME., so that no evidence is available for their development: the order here followed is purely provisional. But for the presumed derivation, it would be more in accordance with the history of other verbs, to start with the *trans.*, including the *refl.*, and take the *intr.* as the usual elliptical construction of the latter.)]

I. *intr.* **1.** To prepare oneself, get ready.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11585 (Cott.) Rise vp, iosep, and busk [*Gött.* busk þe] and ga. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 509 Bryddez busken to bylde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 409 The king buskit and maid him ȝar. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2568, I bid þat ye buske, and no bode make. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXX. 87 Nowe wiffe, þan ye blythely be buskand.

b. *spec.* To attire or deck oneself; to dress.

1795 MACNEILL *Will & J.* Poems (1844) 72 Jean .. loo'd to busk aye In her hame-spun thrifty work. 1875 in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 62 Come busk up, an' let's be off.

c. *transf.* To essay, attempt.

c 1340 *Alex. & Dind.* 135 Whan þer buskede a burn a bow for to touche.

2. To set out, go (chiefly with notion of speed); to hie, hurry, haste.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4309 Quen þou seis him busk to þe, þou do þe stallworthli to flei. *c* 1350 *Leg. Cathol., Pope Greg.* 12 Thai bosked to the biriing. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 202 Þe kyng .. to his bed buskes. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 404 Ane of the vachis .. buskit thiddirward but baid. *c* 1440 *Gaw. & Gol.* I. 24 (JAM.) He maid his offering; Syne buskit hame the samyne way. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneid* IV. (Arb.) 102 Flee my sun, and busk on. 1876 ROBINSON *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 'Now, come busk' be off!

3. *To busk up*: to get up, rise.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1128 Þay busken vp bilyue, blonkkez to sadel. *c* 1360 *Know Thyself* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 133 Þe morwe he buskeþ vp to rise.

II. *trans.*

4. To prepare, make, or get ready; to set in order, fit out. Still in *Sc.* (Sometimes with *up*.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11710 Apon þe morn þai ware busked to þair wai. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 437 Þer he busked hym a bour. *c* 1450 *Erle of Tolous* 232 [We] were buskyd yare, On owre jurney for to fare. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 822 Buske her and make her boun. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 108 (JAM.) The covenanters..busked the yard dykes very commodiously. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* V, It were hard to deny thee time to busk thy body-clothes. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 179 Heaven help us .. if the good lady's specs are not 'busked' and ready in the case!

5. To dress, attire, accoutre, adorn, dress *up*; ='to dress' in its widest sense. Still in *Sc.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 142 Þou burne for no brydale art busked in wedez! *a* 1440 *Sire Degrev.* 1427 Hyt was buskyd above With besauntus ful bry3th. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 390 King Bredus buskit in armour brycht. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 7 The lady Frendraught .. busked in a white plaid .. came weeping and mourning to the Bog. 1787 BURNS *Burlesq. Lament* II, But now they'll busk her like a fright. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Cora Linn* iii, Hedges, busk'd in bravery, Look'd rich that sunny morn.

b. *spec.* To dress a fishing-hook.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* I. ix. 123 He has done nothing .. unless trimming the laird's fishing-wand or busking his flies. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 124 His daughter .. we have sometimes seen 'busking hooks'. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xii, I..use not to gulp the angler's hook because it is busked up with a feather called honour.

c. *fig.*

1656 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* xvii. 3 His head only before was busked with the blasphemy .. now his whole body. 1827 POLLOK *Course of Time* VI, The frothy orator, who busked his tales In quackish pomp of noisy words.

6. To dispatch, hurry, hasten.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xxii. (1859) 25 Deth spareth no persone .. but buskyth you vnto pyttes brynke. 1877 PEACOCK *N. W. Line. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Busk*, to hasten, to hurry forward. 'Noo busk thee sen off, an' doant stan gawmin' there for a week.' 'I liv'd sarvant wi' her for a bit, but she buskt me aboot while I couldn't bide it.'

III. *refl.*

7. To prepare or equip (oneself), get ready; now *esp. Sc.* to dress, clothe, or deck (oneself).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10556 Anna busked hir and yede. *c* 1325 *Pol. Songs* 239 Hue bosketh huem with botonns, Ase hit were a brude. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 276 My lord will buske hym to ryde. 1515 *Scott. Field* 83 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856) II, He bid buske and bowne him, to go on his message. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VII. XXXVII. 124 The noble Baron .. buskt him boldly to the dreadfull fight. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 125 Grettir busked himself for a cold ride.

8. To betake oneself; to hie one.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2477 Þei busked hem humward. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IX. 133 Buske ȝow to þat bote and bideth ȝe þer-inne. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* IV. K j *marg. note*, Mercury busketh him forward. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* ix. (1633) 27 Gathelus and his wife..were faine to buske them, with all their traine into Europe. 1877 [see 6].

Busk, *v.*[2] *Naut.* [app. a. obs. F. *busquer* 'to shift, filch; prowle, catch by hook or crook; *busquer fortune* to go seek his fortune' (Cotgr.), ad. It. *buscare* 'to filch, to prowl, to shift for' (Florio), or Sp. *buscar*, OSp. *boscar* to seek; perh. orig. 'to hunt', or 'to beat a wood', f. *bosco* wood.]

1. *intr.* Of a ship: To beat or cruise about; to beat to windward, tack: with adv. *about, to and again.* Also *to busk it out*: to weather a storm by tacking about.

1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 9/2 A Ship from Longsound, who hath been busking too and again this Fortnight. 1678 WYCHERLEY *Pl.-Dealer* III. i. 33 Go, busk about, and run thyself into the next great Man's Lobby. 1713 C. JOHNSON *Successf. Pirate* I. 1 (D.) The ship was found busking on the seas without a mast or rudder. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 316 Sometimes a-try and sometimes a-hull we busked it out.

b. 'To cruise as a pirate'. [Perh. the original sense: cf. It. *buscare*, F. *busquer* (above).]

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Busking*, piratical cruising.

c. trans. *To busk the seas*: ?=to scour the seas.

1747 J. LIND *Lett. Navy* I. (1757) 29 Three deck'd ships are too large and unweildy to busk the seas, as they call it.

2. *fig.* To go about seeking *for*, to seek *after*.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. ₱ 123. 203 The Parties would be less industrious to busk about for any other [defence]. — *Lives* II. 122 My Lord Rochester..was inclined .. to busk for some other way to raise the supply. *Ibid.* III. 54 Running up and down and through the city .. perpetually busking after one thing or other.

3. *slang.* See quots. (But perhaps this is a distinct word. Hence **Bu·sking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 215 Obtain a livelihood by 'busking', as it is technically termed, or, in other words, by offering their goods for sale only at the bars and in the taprooms and parlours of taverns. *Ibid.* (ed. 2) III. 216 Busking is going into public houses and playing and singing and dancing. *Ibid.* 222 Busking, that is going into public

houses and cutting likenesses of the company. 1860 *Cornh. Mag.* II. 334 Thieves' words and phrases .. selling obscene songs—busking. 1874 *Sunday Mag.* Xmas No. 1 Chair-caners, 'busking vocalists', musicians and acrobats.

Busk, *v.*[3] [Origin unknown; if not identical with prec.] *intr.* Of fowls: To move or shift about restlessly or uneasily.

1567 TUBERV. *Passions* in Chalmers *Epitaphs, &c.*, Birds will alway buske and bate and scape the fowlers trap. 1575 — *Bk. Falconrie* 4 This sorte of hawkes do never use to plume or tyre uppon the foul whom they have seazed untill such time as they percieve it to leave busking and bating. 1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* v, A hole .. as large as if a covey of partridges had been busking in it.

†**Busk,** *v.*[4] ? *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? f. *busk*, var. of *bush*: cf. BUSH *v.*[1] But possibly, an application of BUSK *v.*[2]] *intr.*

1653 W. LAUSON in Arb. *Eng. Garner* I. 194 This fly .. among wood or close by a bush, moved in the crust of the water is deadly in an evening .. This is called 'Busking for Trout'.

Busk(e, obs. form of BUSH.

Buskayle, var. of BUSHAILE, *Obs.*

†**Bu·skboard.** *Obs.* [? f. BUSK *sb.*[1] (or ? *v.*[1]) + BOARD.] A part of the apparatus for hanging the clapper of a bell. See BALDRIC 4.

1857 W. C. LUKIS *Ch. Bells* 24 The great object in suspending a clapper. The ancient mode with bawdrick and buskboard, was clumsy and expensive.

Busked (bʊskt), *ppl. a.*[1] In mod.Sc. buskit. [f. BUSK *v.*[1] + -ED.] Dressed, attired; decked.

1787 BURNS *Burlesq. Lament* i, Nae joy her bonie buskit nest Can yield ava.

Busked, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. BUSK *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] Provided with or wearing a busk.

1876 Miss BROUGHTON *Joan* iv, Mrs. Moberly's is not that tight, compact, well-busked fat.

Buskel(l, Busken, obs. ff. BUSKLE, BUSKIN.

Busker (bʊ·skəɹ). [f. BUSK *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One that prepares, attires, dresses, etc.

1568 SIR F. KNOLLYS in *Cornh. Mag.* (1867) 48 She praysed Mystres Marye Ceaton for being the fynest busker, that is to say, the fynest dresser of a womans heade or heare, that is to be seen in any countrye. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 233 His enumeration of the famous fly-buskers of Auld Reekie?

†**Bu·sket.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *busk*, var. of BUSH *sb.*[1] + -ET, or ad. Fr. *bosquet*: cf. also BUSHET, BOSKET.]

1. (See quot.)

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 10 To gather May buskets [Gloss. *Buskets*, a diminutive, little bushes of hauthorne].

2. = BOSKET.

1803 W. ROSE *Amadis* 127 Wend thy way Thro' yonder buskets.

Buskey, -ie, obs. forms of BUSHY, BUSKY *a.*

Buskill, var. of BUSKLE, *v. Obs.*

Buskin (bʊ·skin). Also 6 **buskyn(g, busken,** 6–7 **buskine, busgin.** [A word existing in many European langs.: known in Eng. since 16th c. Cf. Fr. *brousequin* (16th c.), early mod.Du. *brōzeken* (now *broosken*), Sp. *borcegui*, formerly also *boszegui*, Pg. *borzeguim* (Dozy cites as earlier forms *morsequill, mosequin*), It. *borzacchino*; the synonymous Fr. *brodequin*, BRODEKIN, q. v., is doubtless related, but the phonetic relations are obscure. The special source of the Eng. is uncertain: the early mention of 'Spanish buskin' might suggest that it was adopted from Spain, a view in some degree supported by the fact that OSp. *boszegui* (Minsheu) is the only continental form without the *r*. (The Sp. word appears to have originally had a final *n*: cf. *borceguinero* buskin maker.) But it is not impossible that the Eng. word was corrupted from Fr. or Du.

The ultimate etymology is unknown. Diez regarded the Romanic words as a. Du. *brōzeken*, and this as a dim. of *brōze*, supposed by him to be ultimately ad. late L. *byrsa* leather. But the wide diffusion of the word in Romanic and its late appearance in Du. are inconsistent with this hypothesis, which Dutch etymologists decisively reject (see BROEKIN); and the Romanic forms do not admit of derivation from *byrsa*. The appearance of the Sp. and Pg. words suggests an oriental origin, but the Arabic etymology proposed by Dozy is far-fetched and untenable. The OF. *brois-sequin, brusquin*, the name of a woollen fabric, is prob. unconnected; Godef. says that the material was so called from its colour: cf. BRUSK.]

1. A covering for the foot and leg reaching to the calf, or to the knee; a half-boot.

1503 *Privy P. Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 86 Twoo payre of buskins for the Quenes grace at .. iiijs. the payre. 1530 PALSGR. 202/1 Buskyng, *brodequin. Ibid.* 907 The buskyns, *les brousequins. c* 1550 *Wyll of Deuyll* (Collier) 9, I gene to euery Ruffian .. a payre of chayned buskens. 1579 *Lanc. Wills* (1860) II. 178 My Spanishe buskins furred. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 16 Sometimes Diana he her takes to be; But misseth bow and shaftes, and buskins to her knee. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 28 They .. put on Furre Buskins of white Leather. 1683 CHALKHILL *Theatma & Cl.* 51 White Buskins lac'd with ribbanding they wore. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. lxiii. 583 He assumed the royal privilege of red shoes or buskins. 1860 Miss YONGE *Stokesley Secr.* i. (1880) 186 A .. shrewd-looking labourer in .. high buskins and old wide-awake.

2. *spec.* The high thick-soled boot (*cothurnus*) worn by the actors in ancient Athenian tragedy; frequently contrasted with the 'sock' (*soccus*), or low shoe worn by comedians.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 133 A Buskin, *cothurnus.* 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. i. 19 Trumpet, and reeds, and socks, and buskins fine. 1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxxiv. (1668) 262 The Play is ended, and the high-heel'd Buskins are pull'd off. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vi. 119 The Buskin .. hightened the Stature. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* (1886) I. 127 Doff the buskin or the sock, wash away the paint from their cheeks, and gravely sit down to meat.

b. Hence *fig.* and *transf.* The style or spirit of this class of drama; the tragic vein; tragedy. *To put on the buskins*: to assume a tragic style; to write tragedy.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 113 How I could reare the Muse on stately stage, And teache her tread aloft in bus-kin fine. [*Gloss.*, the buskin in poetrie is vsed for tragical matter.] 1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr.* Pref. B iij, I doubt to smell a little too strongly of the Buskin. 1711 H. CROMWELL *Let. to Pope* 7 Dec. 1736 V. 114 Mr. Wilks .. has express'd a furious ambition to swell in your buskins. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xxxi, He was a critic upon operas, too, And knew all niceties of the sock and buskin. 1860 A. WINDSOR *Ethica* iii. 171 Our English dramatists combine the office of comedy and tragedy writers in one and the same person .. Aristophanes, Plautus, and Terence never put on the buskin.

c. *attrib.* = Tragic.

1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. (Arb.) 12 Marlowe was happy in his buskine muse. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 ⁹5 Gentlemen who write in the Buskin Style. 1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 187 The Stile .. has something of the Buskin Vaunt.

3. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *buskin-maker*; **buskin-wise** *adv.*, after the manner of a buskin.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Borzeguineria*, a buskin makers shop, *Cothurnaria sutrina.* 1637 BRIAN *Pisse-Proph.* (1679) 47 This inessenger .. is a very plain fellow in his Holy-day Jacket, and his busking Hose. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Knee*, Wrap the Knees in Oil Cloth, Buskinwise.

Bu·skin, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cover as with a buskin.

1795 *Monthly Rev.* XVIII. 542 Her population .. had zoned every hill with vines .. and buskined its foot with the various species of corn.

†**Buskina·de.** *nonce-wd.* [f. BUSKIN *sb.* + -ADE, on analogy of *bastinade* (-*ado*), *blockade*, etc.] A blow with a buskin.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xv, How wouldest thou defend thyself? With great buskinades or brodkin blows, answered he.

Buskined (bʊ·skind), *ppl. a.* [f. BUSKIN *sb.* + -ED[2].]

1. Shod or covered with buskins.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 71 The bouncing Amazon Your buskin'd Mistresse. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 168 Her buskin'd Virgins. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iv. 104 A brown peasant boy of ten, with buskined legs.

2. *spec.* Wearing the buskins of tragedy; *fig.* and *transf.*, concerned with or belonging to tragedy.

1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* I. i, The Greeks, to whom we owe the first invention Both of the buskined scene & humble sock. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI. 349 See the buskin'd chief Unshod .. Reduc'd to his own Stature. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 135 They would be ranted on the stage by some buskined hero or tragedy queen.

b. Tragic; dignified, elevated, lofty.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinuile* lxxi, Rich buskin'd Seneca. 1632 BROME *Court Begg.* III. i. Wks. 1873 I. 220 Petra[r]k's buskin'd stile. *a* 1771 GRAY *Poems* (1775) 35 In buskin'd measures move Pale Grief, and pleasing Pain. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. III. vi. § 98 The interest serious, but not always of buskined dignity. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Homer & H.* Wks. VI. 393 To speak in a sort of stilted, or at least buskined language.

†**Bu·sking,** *vbl. sb.*[1] *Sc. Obs.* [f. BUSK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. Fitting out, attiring; *concr.* attire.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 92 Blije was his bosking. 1619 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* 961 (JAM.) Too curious busking is the mother of lusting lookes. 1632 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xxiii. (1862) I. 90 The wooer's busking and bravery .. are in vain. 1638 *Relat. Accidents* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 289 Some [had] .. their outward buskings not one thread singed.

fig. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Letters* 70 Godliness is more than the outside and this world's passments and their buskings.

† b. *spec.* The dressing of the head; head-dress.

1571 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 54 Either a slouinglie busking, or an ouerstaring frounced hed. 1621 *Sc. Act. Jas. VI*, xxv. § 3 That none weare upon their Heads, or Buskings, any Feathers.

†**2.** Setting out, departure. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3245 Bun was he made til his buskyng, Wit tresur grette and riche ring.

Bu·sking, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. BUSK *v.*[2]] 'Piratical cruising; also, used generally, for beating to windward along a coast, or cruising off and on' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). Also *fig.* (see quot.).

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 310 This practice .. for which they had a technical term of reproach, viz. 'going a-busking'. [The practice was to pawn property not his own, shift his quarters and disappear.]

Busking, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see BUSK *v.*[2] 3.

†**Bu·skle,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **buskel, buskill,** 7 **buskell.** [app. a frequentative of BUSK *v.*[1]; the senses correspond closely to senses of *busk*, and both verbs are in the early examples often accompanied by the ppl. adj. *boun.* See BUSTLE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To 'busk', prepare, equip, attire. (Chiefly *refl.*)

a 1555 BRADFORD *Wks.* 445 Buskel thyself, and make thee bowne to turn to the Lord. 1585 PILKINGTON *Exp. Nehem.* Wks. (1848) 352 They buskle and bowne themselves to this work. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 117 Buskled in armes .. them readie make The ten knights.

2. *intr.* To prepare oneself; *hence*, to set out, start on a journey, address oneself *to* a task; to set to work (*esp.* hastily or promptly).

a 1535 MORE *Wks.* (1557) 81 In what place .. ye stand whan ye buskle forward. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneid* III. (Arb.) 81 King Helenus .. From towne to us buskling. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 53 The Campe to armes which buskelled. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. LXXVII. 313 Then buskling to his Sword cride Theeues.

3. *intr.* To hurry about; to be in agitation or commotion, to bustle.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* ii. (R.) Now began the bisshopes to busskle and here rule. 1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vocab.* 15 This slouthfull knave wyll buskill and scratch when he is called in the morning. 1586 W. WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. vi. 22 In buskling vp and downe In Plutoes Pallace, to her ioy, Proserpine he found. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 174 He buskells and takes on like a mad man.

4. *trans.* To agitate, shake, toss; L. *jactare*. (Cf. BRUSTLE *v.*[2] 2, and BUSTLE *v.* 5.)

1581 STUDLEY *Seneca's Hercules Œt.* 189 He buskling vp his burning Mane, doth dry the dropping south.

†**Bu·skling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. vb. + -ING[1].] Eager activity, bustling; scuffling, agitation.

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram., Dimenamento*, buskelyng or shakyng. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 309/1 The princes seruants .. hearing the buskling, came with great hast. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lv. 2 A shuffling or buskling suche as is wont to bee in a great preace of people. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xlix. 78 Suddainly, at the very first buskling [*primam trepidationem*].

†**Bu·skry.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. BUSK *sb.*[3] + -RY.] Attire.

1723 M'WARD *Contendings* 324 (JAM.) We must not be pleased or put off with the buskry or bravery of words.

Busky (bʊ·ski), *a.* [f. *busk*, var. of BUSH *sb.*[1] + -Y; cf. BUSHY, BOSKY.] Bosky, bushy.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 99 Buskye, *dumosus.* 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, V. i. 2 The Sunne begins to peere Aboue yon busky hill. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* xlviii. Wks. II. 206 And sometimes nibble on the buskie root. 1606 J. RAYNOLDS *Dolarnys Prim.* (1880) 71 Huge Tmolus .. with buskey haire. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Cliff Gr.* 272 Von busky dingle.

Busle, busling, obs. ff. BUSTLE, BUSTLING.

Busmar, variant of BISMER, *Obs.*, shame.

Busment, obs. form of BUSHMENT.

Buss (bʊs), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–7 **busse,** 5 **busch,** 6 **busche,** 7 **buce, buscie,** (**brisse, burse**), **bushe,** 8 **buche, bush,** 7– **buss.** [A word found in many European langs.: OF. *busse*, OSp. *buce, buzo*, Pr. *bus*, med.L. (12th c.) *bucia, bussa*; also OHG. (rare) *buzo*, MHG. *buze*, ON. *buza*, OE. *butse(-carlas*: in OE. Chron. A.D. 1066, Du. *buis*, whence app. mod.G. *büse*, F. *buse*, and sense 2 below. In sense 1 the word probably came into English from OF. The remoter etymology is unknown; the OF. *busse* cask, is usually assumed to be identical.]

†**1.** A vessel of burden; perh. similar in build and rig to 2. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*, or as in 2.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 153 Busses þritti Charged with vitaile, with gode men & douhti. *Ibid.* 169 Þei sauh fer in þe se A grete busse & gay. 1538 *Aberd. Regist.* V. 16 (JAM.) Ane busche quhilk was takin be the Franchemen. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vii. 25 Thirteene Buces or Buscies, which had each of them three course of Sailes. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XII. 375 Richard's fleet .. with its heavy busses and dromons for carrying horses and provisions.

2. *spec.* A two- or three-masted vessel of various sizes, used esp. in the Dutch herring-fishery; in 1794 identified with a 'fly-boat'.

1471 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1597) § 48 That Lordes, Barronnes, and Burrowes gar make Schippes, Busches, and greate Pinck-boates with nettes. 1601 J. KEYMER *Dutch Fishing* in *Phenix* I. 223 The 2000 Busses .. are employ'd only to take Herrings about Baughamness in Scotland, etc. 1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 56 A Dutchman will be content to employ a stock of 5 or 10000*l.* in burses. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* I. 10 Neptune .. In Holland's Buss for Herrings Fish'd. 1749 *Wealth Gt. Brit.* 37 The vessels that go upon this fishery, are buches, or busses, of the burthen of 70 to 100 tons. 1776 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, Buss*, a ship of two masts, used by the English and Dutch in their herring fisheries. It is generally from 50 to 70 tons burthen. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 239 *Buss*, a Dutch fishing-vessel with three short masts, each in one piece. On each is carried a square-sail, and sometimes a topsail above the mainsail. [A plate is given.] 1867 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 317 The..fishery has seen year by year the number of its busses decrease.

b. *attrib.* and in *comb.* See also BUS-CARL.

1580 in Wadley *Bristol Wills* (1886) 226 The busse chest in the Alarie. 1615 *Trades Incr.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 308 Buss-fishing is more easy than any other kind of fishing. 1667 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* IV. v. 12 Buss-Skippers .. stamp to think Their Catching-craft is over. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) II. IV. v. 94 Two-thirds of the buss-caught herrings are exported. *Ibid.* 95 The great encouragement which a bounty .. gives to the buss fishery. *Ibid.* The establishment of the buss bounty.

Buss (bʊs), *sb.*[2] Now *arch.* and *dial.* Also 6–7 **busse.** [app. an alteration of the earlier BASS *sb.*[3]; cf. also Sp. *buz*, Ger. dial. *buss*, which however may be only parallel onomatopœias.] A kiss, a smack.

1570 TUBERV. *Ladie Venus, &c.* He that brings him home againe, A busse? yet not a busse alone doubtlesse shall haue. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 46 Every satyre first did give a busse To Hellenore. 1634 J. LEVETT *Order.*

Bees Pref. Poems, The winged Citizens of mount Hymete .. harmless busses gave him [Plato]. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruit. Offic.* v. ii, My dear Plume give me a buss. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. xiii. (1840) 100/1 He gave Jones a hearty buss. 1859 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Songs* in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 63 Let mammy have a buss. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 368 Giving him a hearty buss upon each cheek. 1882 TENNYSON *Prom. May* II. (1886) 117 Gi'e us a buss fust, lass.

b. Kissing.

1708 PRIOR *Mice*, After much buss and great grimace Much chat arose.

Buss (bʊs), *v.*[1] *arch.* and *dial.* Also 6–7 busse, 7 boss (*dial.*); pa. t. 6 bust. [Belongs to BUSS *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To kiss. (See quot. 1648.)

1571 R. EDWARDS *Damon & P.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 82 Your wife now will buss you. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 35, I will thinke thou smil'st, And busse thee as thy wife. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1823) I. 266 Kissing and bussing differ both in this, We busse our wantons, but our wives we kisse. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) V. 95 To every one that I did meet, I bravely bussed my Hand. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 213 You .. Nor burnt the grange, nor buss'd the milking-maid. 1866 G. MEREDITH *Vittoria* xxix. (1886) 300 Up with your red lips, and buss me a Napoleon salute.

b. *fig.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 220 Yond Towers, whose wanton tops do busse the clouds, Must kisse their owne feet. 1607 — *Cor.* III. ii. 75 Thy knee bussing the stones.

2. *absol.*

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. viii. (1718) 93 Come buss and friends, my lamb. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 69, I now forgive you heartily; let's buss and be friends. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 265 So blubbered we, and bussed, and went to bed.

Buss, *v.*[2], Sc. form of BUSK *v.*[1] To attire, dress, dress up, deck, adorn; to dress (a fishing hook).

(In Hawick, before the annual Common-riding, the ancient 'colour' or town's standard is ceremoniously *bussed* for the occasion with ribbons, etc.)

c 1570 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 331 A cowe [i.e. scarecrow] bust in a hiscops place. 1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* (1811) 18 (JAM.) Wi' fly-buss'd hook, an' fishing rod. 1818 *Edin. Mag.* 327 (JAM.) I'll buss my hair wi' the gowden brume. 1882 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 562 Only the feathers to 'buss flies'.

Buss, variant of BUS *sb.*[2], omnibus.

Buss, obs. form of BURSE, BUSH.

Bussard, -erd, -ly, obs. forms of BUZZARD, -LY.

Busschel, -chop(e, obs. ff. BUSHEL, BISHOP.

Busse, obs. form of BUSS, BUZZ.

Bussel(l, obs. form of BUSTLE.

† **Bu·ssell, busshell.** *Obs.* Var. of BOSSELL, the 'print' of a mazer or drinking-bowl.

c 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 314 The mending of a Bason .. and the makyng of thamell and the bussell withe my Lordis Armes. 1625 in Rymer *Fœdera* XVIII. 236 The bason enamelled about the busshell and brymme.

Bussh-, obs. spelling of BUSH-.

† **Busshe.** *Obs.* [Cf. *Bush-tree* in BUSH *sb.*[1] 11.] Boxwood.

1430 *Test. Ebor.* II. 8 Pecten de busshe.

Bussing (bʊ·sɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] Also bossing (*dial.*. [f. BUSS *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] Kissing.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 166 A very kindling of lechery, whereto serveth all that bussing. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 626 All lechery, uncomly bussings .. are unchastitie and defile the mind. 1691 RAY *N. C. Wds.* s. v. *Osse*, Ossing comes to bossing. Prov. Chesh. 1882 TENNYSON *Prom. May* II. (1886) 117 Wasn't thou and me a-bussin' o' one another t'other side o' the haäycock?

† **Bussing,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Sc. Obs.* [f. BUSS *v.*[2]]

1. = BUSKING *vbl. sb.*[1]

? *c* 1600 *Reid Squair* xv. in *Evergreen* II. 230 To put the Bussing on thair Theis.

2. 'A linen cap or hood, worn by old women, much the same as Toy' (Jamieson).

1788 PICKEN *Poems* 59 (JAM.) Witches .. Wi long-tailed bussins, ty'd behin'.

Bussle, obs. or Sc. form of BUSTLE.

† **Bu·ssle-headed,** *a. dial.* ? *Obs.* See quot.

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757 4to.) 183 The ears [of wheat] being long and heavy were bussle-headed, that is, did hang their heads downward into the sheaf.

‖ **Bussu.** A South American name for a species of palm (*Manicaria saccifera*), the spathes of which supply a kind of coarse strong cloth. Hence *bussu palm, bussu cloth.*

1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 754 Manicaria saccifera is a native of Brazil .. where it is called Bussu. 1858 *Ibid.* 755 Between layers of the smooth Bussu cloth. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* II. 717/2. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *In Trades* 166 The delicate brown net-work that covers the spathe of the Bussu palm.

Bussyn(n)e, var. of BUYSINE, *Obs.*, trumpet.

Bust (bʊst), *sb.*[1] [a. F. *buste* (of which Littré gives uo examples earlier than 17th c.), ad. It. *busto* = Sp., Pg. *busto*, Pr. *bustz* (rare). The primary sense in It., and the only sense in Pr., is 'trunk or upper portion of the body'. The origin of the Romanic word has not been satisfactorily ascertained; see Diez, Scheler, Littré.]

1. A piece of sculpture representing the head, shoulders, and breast of a person. Cf. BUSTO.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 264 Over his grave was .. the Statua or Bust .. to the middle part of his body. 1768 EARL CARLISLE in *G. Selwyn & Contemp.* II. 311, I have this morning been sitting for my bust, which is to be done in marble. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxvi, Their tomb was simple, and without a bust. 1821 — *Juan* III. viii, Romances paint at full length people's wooings, But only give a bust of marriages. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 3 The reward .. consisted in three stone busts of Hermes.

¶ ? Influenced by L. *bustum* sepulchral monument.

1735 POPE *Epist. Lady* 139 But die, and she'll adore you—then the bust And temple rise—then fall again to dust. *a* 1761 CAWTHORN *Elegy Capt. Hughes*, Nature! 'tis thine .. To teach .. The dirge to murmur, and the bust to rise. *a* 1771 GRAY (1775) *Poems*, Can storied urn or animated bust Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?

2. The upper front part of the human body; the bosom (esp. of a woman).

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In speaking of an antique, we say the head is marble, and the bust porphyry, or bronze, that is, the stomach and shoulders. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. cxix, There was an Irish lady, to whose bust I ne'er saw justice done. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 32 His naked bust would have furnished a model for a statuary. 1886 MISS CLEVELAND in *Pall Mall G.* 13 Mar. 13/2, I do not approve of any dress which shows the bust.

† **3.** *transf.* A swelling or protuberance. *Obs.*

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. viii. It [i.e. a necklace] reached down to the very bust of the rising of his belly [Fr. à la boucque du petit ventre.]

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *bust-maker, bust-like* adj.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 393 Her lips were not wont to be so cold and white .. not so moveless and bustlike her bosom. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. iv. 217 Will the Bust-Procession pass that way? 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* I. i. 5 You never chiselled .. a more vivid likeness than this, cunning bust-maker as you think yourself.

Bust, *sb.*[2] A box: see BUSTE.

† **Bust,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. ? *dial.* [Origin unknown: cf. BASTE *v.*[3], also Sw. dial. *bysta* (Rietz), OF. *boster* (rare, ? var. of *bouter*) to knock at a door, MDu. *buust* cudgel, f. *buusschen* to beat.] *trans.* To beat, thrash.

a 1225 *Juliana* 24 Speche þu maht spillen ant ne speden nawiht þah þu me buste and beate. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 31 Beateð þe & busteð þe as his ibohte þrel. *c* 1400 *Alexius* (Laud MS. 463) 331 Ofte þei him hete and buste (*rime-wd.* niste). [1808–25 JAMIESON, *To bust*, to beat, Aberd.]

Bust (bʊst). Dialectal or vulgar pronunciation of BURST *sb.* and *v.*; often adopted with humorous intention, esp. in U. S. *spec.* 'a frolic; a spree' (Bartlett); cf. BURST *sb.* 7. Hence **Bust-head** *a.*

a 1860 *California Song* (Bartlett), When we get our pockets full Of this bright, shinin' dust We'll .. spend it on a bust. *a* 1860 J. C. NEAL *Dolly Jones* (Bartlett), I was soon fotch'd up in the victualling line—and I busted, for the benefit of my creditors. 1885 *Advt.* in *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 3 Apr. 6/7 N. P. Express Monopoly Busted. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 19 Oct., Irresistible proclivities towards 'bust-head' whisky, 'red-eye' rum, and loafing generally.

† **Bu·stal,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *bust-um* a tomb + -AL.] Of or pertaining to burial or the grave.

1730–6 in BAILEY.

Bu·stamite. *Min.* [Named after the discoverer Bustamente.] A greyish-red calciferous variety of Rhodonite, a bisilicate of manganese and limc.

Busta·ngee, obs. form of BOSTANGEE.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2196/1 The Grand Signior .. doubled his Guard of Bustangees.

Bustard (bʊ·stărd). Forms: 5–6 **bustarde,** 4– **bustard**; also, 6 **bistarda, bistarde, bystarde,** 7 **bistard.** [The form *bustard* in 15th c. appears to be exclusively English, and looks like a mixture of the two OF. forms *bistarde* and *oustarde*, both going back to L. *avis tarda*, the name given to the bird, according to Pliny, in Spain. This name, if purely Latin, would mean 'slow bird', but 'the application of the epithet is not understood' (Prof. Newton), as the bird is remarkably swift on foot, and, though averse to flight, capable of great speed when compelled to take wing. Prof. Newton suggests that *tarda* may have been a sb.; perh. *avis tarda* is a mere etymologizing alteration of a non-Latin name. Hence Pg. *abctarda, betarda*, Sp. *avutarda*, It. *ottarda*, Pr. *austarda*. The Eng. form *bistard* was of later appearance, taken directly from Fr.]

1. A genus of birds (*Otis*) presenting affinities both to the *Cursores* and the *Grallatores* or Waders; remarkable for their great size and running powers. The Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*) is the largest European bird, and was formerly common in England, though now extinct, or found only as a rare visitant.

[1391 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 155 Lego Elisotæ, uxori Ricardi Bustard.] *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 144 Pecok, Stork, Bustarde, & Shovellewre. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iij b, The symplest of theis will slee .. a Bustarde. 1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1538) 126 b, To forfayt for every egge of crane, or bustarde so distroyed .. twenty pens. *c* 1520 L. ANDREW *Noble Lyfe* L ij b in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 218 The Bistarda is a birde as great as an egle. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat., Def. Envie* 20 Nor lowly bustard dreads the distant rayes. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 174 Bistards or Bustards, so called for their slow Pace and heavy flying; or as the Scots term them, Gusestards; that is to say, Slow Geese. 1732 FIELDING *Miser* III. iii, A bustard, which, I believe, may be bought for a guinea. 1794 WORDSW. *Guilt & Sorr.*, The bustard .. Forced hard against the wind a thick unwieldy flight. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 57/1 Bustards have been heard of within the last few years in the neighbourhood of Bury St. Edmund's. 1864 *Times* 19 Nov., A specimen of the Great Bustard, long an extinct British bird, was picked up in the sea .. off Burliogton Quay about a week ago.

fig. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. vii. 56 By what strange chances do we live in History .. Milo by a bullock; Henry Darnley, an unfledged booby and bustard, by his limbs.

2. Applied to other related birds: in America to the Canada Goose, *Bernicla Canadensis* (Prof. Newton in *Encycl. Brit.*). *Thick-kneed Bustard*: the Stone Curlew (*Œdicnemus crepitans*).

3. Local var. BUZZARD, applied to large moths.

1886 M. G. WATKINS in *Academy* 14 Aug. 101/3 There are some capital chapters on 'bustard' fishing (that is, fishing during the night with a large artificial moth).

Bust-coat, mistake for BUFF-COAT 3.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

† **Buste, bust.** *Obs.* Also 4 *Sc.* bouste. [var. of BOIST *sb.*] A box, esp. for containing ointments, drugs, confectionery, etc. Cf. BOIST, BOOST, BUIST.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 226 He haueð so monie bustes ful of his letuaries. *c* 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Magdalena* III A bouste of precius vngument. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 30 Out of his buste ane bill can hee braid. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 49/1 A Buyste [? *r.* Bust]. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 264 The Lord James .. had (by all appearance) lyked of the same bust that dispatched the rest.

Busted (bʊ·stĕd), *a.* [f. BUST *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] Having a bust, or breast; chiefly in *comb.*

1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 539 Her full-busted figure-head Stared o'er the ripple feathering from her bows.

‖ **Bustee** (bʊ·stī). [Hindustani بستی *bastī* dwelling.] A village: 'applied in Calcutta to the separate groups of huts in the humbler native quarters' (Yule).

1885 *Daily Tel.* 25 Dec., No cases of cholera were found in the squalid bustees round several tanks.

Bustel, obs. form of BUSTLE.

Busteous, -ious, variants of BOISTOUS *a. Obs.*

Buster (bʊ·stəɹ). Vulgar corruption of BURSTER.

1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 358 We can .. buy a two-penny buster at a baker's-shop.

Hence in various specific senses:

2. *slang* (chiefly U. S.). **a.** 'Something great' (W.); something that 'takes one's breath away'; something that provokes excessive admiration or amusement. **b.** A roistering blade, a dashing fellow. **c.** A frolic; a spree.

1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* iv. 23 Mas'r George .. declared decidedly that Mose was a buster. *a* 1860 THORPE *Big Bear Arkansas* (Bartlett), I went on, larning something every day, until I was reckened a buster, and allowed to be the best bar-hunter in my district. 1867 F. LUDLOW *Fleeing to Tarshish* 176 The rector's growing reputation for preaching busters, which is the Missourian for pulpit eloquence.

3. In *Australia.* **a.** A violent southern gale prevalent at Sydney. **b.** *To come a buster*: to be thrown from a horse, 'to come a cropper'.

1863 F. FOWLER *Let.* in *Athenæum* 21 Feb., The brick-fielder is .. the cold wind or southerly buster, which .. carries a thick cloud of dust .. across the city. 1883 *Times* 27 Sept. 9 The port is exposed to sudden gales, known as 'southerly busters'. 1886 COWAN *Charcoal Sk.*, The buster and brick-fielder: Austral red-dust blizzard and red-hot simoom.

† **Bu·stian.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **busteyn,** 6 **bustiane, bustion, bustyon, -yan, borstyan,** 7 **bustiam,** 8 **bustine,** 6–8 **bustian.** [Derivation uncertain; cf. OF. *bustanne, -ane, buttenne*, 'sorte d'étoffe fabriquée à Valenciennes' (Godef.); It. *bottana* 'specie di tela bambagina', mentioned along with *fustagno* fustian (Tommaseo and Bellini); F. *boutanes* 'toile de coton de Chypre', *boutane* 'étoffe qui se fait à Montpellier' (Boiste).]

A cotton fabric of foreign manufacture, used for waistcoats and for certain church vestments; sometimes described as a species of fustian, but sometimes mentioned as distinct from it.

1463 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 18, I wele haue anothir vestement made of white busteyn. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock, 1866) 43 A cope and a vestment of Bustian defaced. 1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 362 j yeard & ½ of whit borstyan xviij*d.* 1578 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 276, viij yeards and a quarter of bustion at xiij*d.* a yeard .. v yeards of whit holme fustion at xij*d.* a yeard. 1598 FLORIO, *Restagno*, a kinde of stuffe like bustian, such as they make wastecotes of. 1611 COTGR., *Fustaine à grain d'orge*, bustian. 1611 *Rates* (JAM.), Bustians or woven tweill stuff, the single peece not above fifteen elnes. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 229 The commodities which are not made at all, or but in small quantitie in England, and may be practised, are manie, as Buckrams, Tapistrie, Bustians, Cambrickes. 1720 STOW *Surv.* (ed. Strype, 1754) II. v. xviii. 382/1 All .. Fustians and Bustians made in England and Wales shall pay for each horse-pack, 8*d.* 1725 RAMSAY *Gentl. Sheph.* I. i, Neat, neat she was, in bustine waistcoat clean.

Bustle (bʊ·s'l), *sb.*[1] Also 7–8 **bussle.** [f. BUSTLE *v.*[1]]

1. Activity with excitement, noise, and commotion; stir, tumult, disturbance, fuss, ado.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 379 Feathers .. That, in the various bustle of resort, Were all to-ruffled. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 167 (1880) 143 All his Bustle and Pother will be to little or no purpose. 1733 FIELDING *Intr. Chamberm.* I. x, What was the occasion of this bustle? 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No.

19 ¶ 3 Many..pass their lives..in bustle without business. 1822 Byron *Juan* VIII. xxxix, He..could be very busy without bustle. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 249 In the bustle of preparation. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 266 The bustle and turmoil..grow to a climax at four o'clock.

b. *transf.* The agitation or 'working' in the process of fermentation.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 128 Fermentation or bustle of the vvorking or leavening particles. 1713 *Lond. & Countr. Brev.* IV. (1743) 331 Now the greater the Vessel is, the more Parts may arise and sink down; and..the more must be the Bustle.

2. The commotion of conflict; *concr.* a conflict, struggle, scuffle, fray. *arch.*

1622-62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 188 The Bustle betwixt Athens and Lacedæmon. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. iii. 363 Caligula..Engag'd his Legions in fierce Bustles, With Periwinkles, Prawns and Muscles. 1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 51 Divers were killed in the bustle. 1721 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 286 We had a small bustle with some of the..troops of horse. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxx. 136 His escape he attempts..a bustle ensues. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xli. (1877) 503 There was a bustle, a heavy fall.

3. *Thieves' cant.* (See quots.)

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict., Bustle*, a cant term for money. *Ibid.* s.v. *Bustle*, Any object effected very suddenly, or in a hurry, is said to be done upon the bustle. 1830 Lytton *P. Clifford* 56 He who surreptitiously accumulates bustle, is, in fact, nothing better than a buzz gloak.

Bu·stle, *sb.*[2] [Perh. the same word as prec.: in the earlier examples it seems to denote rather the projecting portion of the dress itself than the means employed to produce the projection; cf. quot. 1826 in Bustling *ppl. a.*]

A stuffed pad or cushion, or small wire framework, worn beneath the skirt of a woman's dress, for the purpose of expanding and supporting it behind; a 'dress-improver'.

1788 T. Monro in *Olla Podrida* No. 40 Such locks the nymphs now wear (in silks who rustle,) In rich luxuriance reaching to the bustle. 1830 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 177 A waist like a wasp, a magnificent bustle, and petticoats..puffed out round the bottom. 1838 *New Month. Mag.* LIV. 207 It caught the bustle—the projecting mass of muslin, silk, or cotton, as might be. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 12 Apr. 7 Originally the 'bustle' was merely a species of pillow, which was tied round the waist.

Bustle (bʊ·s'l), *v.*[1] Forms: 4 **bustelen,** 6 **bustel, bussel,** 6–7 **bussle, bussell,** 7 **busle,** 6– **bustle.** [ME. *bustelen*, used (once only) by Langland, is perh. onomatopœic, suggested by Bluster and by the sound of the alliterative words in the line. The mod. verb differs in sense, and has not been found earlier than the middle of the 16th c.; possibly it may be a phonetic variant of Buskle, from which in early use it is scarcely distinguishable in sense; cf. also *hustle, rustle*, etc. The resemblance in sound to mod. Icel. *bustl* a splash, as of a fish in water, *að bustla* to make a splash, to bustle, is noteworthy, but evidence of historical connexion is wanting.]

I. in ME. †**1.** *intr.* ? To wander blindly or stupidly; = Bluster *v.* 1. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. vi. 4 Ther were fewe men so wys that couthe the wei thider, Bote bustelynge [1377 B. v. 521 blustreden; 1393 C. viii. 159 blostrede] forþ as bestes ouer valeyes and hulles.

II. The mod. word.

2. *intr.* To bestir oneself or display activity with a certain amount of noise or agitation, to be fussily active: usually implying excessive or obtrusive show of energy. Often with advs. *about, along, up and down.* (Cf. Buskle *v.* 2, 3.)

1580 North *Plutarch* 123 Some..for fear to be taken tardy did bustle up at this noise. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. i. 152 God..leaue the world for me to bussle in. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. vi. (1651) 349, I was once..mad to bussell abroad. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* II. 1759 How they trudg'd, and busled up and downe. 1632 Sanderson *Serm.* I. 312 Many servants..will..bustle at it..so long as their masters eye is upon them. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* 315 All shall be glad to bustle into armes for their defence. 1672 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* v. i. 113 Busie, busie, busie, busie, we bustle along. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 6 ¶ 6 The good Man bustled through the Crowd. 1781 Cowper *Convers.* 215 We bustle up with unsuccessful speed. 1818 Byron *Juan* I. clix, Antonia bustled round the ransack'd room. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xxxix, Get up, and bustle about. 1844 Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) I. 122 We bustle and God works. 1857 Emerson *Poems* 37 Let the great world bustle on.

b. as *imper.* = Bestir yourself! Make haste!

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 289 Come, bustle, bustle. Caparison my horse. 1822 Byron *Werner* I. i. 258 What, ho, there! bustle! 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* vi, 'Bustle', said the old gentleman. 1869 Ld. Lytton *Orval* 98 Run to the Apothecary! Bustle, wench!

†c. To come *down* with commotion. *Obs.*

a 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XII. 369 Down he bustled like an oak..Hewn down for shipwood.

†**3.** *intr.* To struggle, scuffle, contend; to elbow one's way through a crowd. *To bustle it out*: = to fight it out. *Obs.* (Cf. *hustle.*)

c 1600 *Timon* III. i. (1842) 42 The foure windes doe bussle in my heade. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 261 Edward the Third..and Philip Valois bustled for the very kingdome of France. 1647 W. Browne *Polex.* II. 321 'Tis in vaine..to bustle with my resolution. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1755) 52 Peg's lads bustled pretty hard for that.

4. *trans.* and *refl.* To bestir, stir, rouse: also with *up.* Now *rare.*

1579 A. Munday in Arb. *Garner* V. 209 Bustling themselves to dress up the galleys. 1584 Lyly *Campaspe* IV. i, My master bustels himself to flie. 1610 *Histriom.* VI. 251 Bustle up Your drouping spirits. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 12 Oct., We spend a couple of hours in bustling up the denizens of the big wood.

5. *trans.* (and *refl.*) To cause to move precipitately and in disorder; to hurry (a person or thing) in a fussy or over-energetic manner. Const. with preps. or advs. b. To make (hot, etc.) by bustling.

1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* III. 771 The Bishop..bustleth himself with all speed possible to the Church. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 281 A man who bustled himself into importance with the mob. 1849 *Ibid.* LXV. 695 Old Thomas had to bustle on his coat. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho* ii, The churchwardens and sidesmen..have bustled themselves hot and red. *Ibid.* v. 92 The jolly old man bustled them out of the house. 1883 *Standard* 8 Sept., If a stroke oar spurted at every two hundred yards, and then eased when he was striking fast, he would 'bustle' his men into utter confusion.

Bu·stle, *v.*[2] *rare.* [f. Bustle *sb.*[2]] *intr.* To stick out, project, as if supported by a bustle.

1853 Dickens *Lett.* (1881) III. 157 A clinging flounced black silk dress, which wouldn't drape, or bustle, or fall.

Bustled (bʊ·s'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. Bustle *sb.*[2] + -ed [2].] Wearing a bustle.

1832 Carrick in *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. I. 38 The bustled beauty may engage, The dandy in his corset. 1837 *New Month. Mag.* LI. 27 Furbelowed and bustled in the extravagance of the mode.

†**Bu·stlepate.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Bustle *v.*[1] + Pate.] ? A bustling person.

a 1652 Brome *Queenes Exch.* V. Wks. 1873 III. 539 Did he so put thee to't, my little Bustlepate?

Bustler (bʊ·slər). [f. Bustle *v.*[1] + -er [1].] One who bustles or displays fussy activity.

a 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 393 An Hypocrite..is a great Bustler in Reformation. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 951 Thou bustler in concerns Of little worth. 1852 Hawthorne *Blithed. Rom.* I. v. 81 The little sphere..in which we were the prattlers and bustlers of a moment.

Bustless (bʊ·stlĕs), *a.* [f. Bust *sb.*[1] + -less.] Without a (developed) bust.

1870 Miss Broughton *Red as Rose* I. 122 Their little, bustless, waistless, hipless figures.

Bustling (bʊ·sliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Bustle *v.*[1] + -ing [1].] The action of the verb Bustle.

1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* 7 Let the yoouth..not continew such bustling, backbiting, with facing and defacing one another. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* (1636) 681 The shore resounded at..the bustling of the Cables. 1628 Earle *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 88 An eager bustling, that rather keepes adoe, than do's any thing. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xviii. 91 The most sudden, and rough busling in of a new Truth..does never breake the Peace. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* III. 109 In his time was much busling in the University, about an Apocrypha Book. 1674 Burnet *Royal Martyr &c.* (1710) 41 This doth..discharge all busling and fighting on the pretence of Religion. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* (1858) 167 His life is but a bustling and a justling. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* XV. (1877) 186 There was bustling to and fro of her and her maids.

Bu·stling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing [2].] That bustles; full of bustle or agitation.

1597 Drayton *Mortimer*. 25 A bustling tempests rouzing blasts. *a* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XIII. 312 From hollow bustling winds engendered storms arise. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. (1843) 49/2 Sir Harry Vane was a busy and a bustling man. 1823 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) II. 14/2 A little merry bustling clergyman. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 357 *note*, The rustling bustling silk gown, redolent in every fold of clerical dignity. 1881 J. Hawthorne *Fort. Fool* I. xiv, The bustling period of the day.

Hence **Bu·stlingly** *adv.*

1822 Scott *Nigel* xvii, Reginald Lowestoffe was bustlingly officious and good-natured. 1885 D. C. Murray *Rainb. Gold* II. III. iii. 78 He searched hustlingly for his hat.

†**Bu·sto.** *Obs.* Pl. -os, (-oes, -o's). [a. It. *busto*: see Bust.] = Bust *sb.*[1] 1.

1662 J. Bargrave *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 117 An handsome ancient busto (as called at Rome) of Augustus—that is, the head and shoulders—in brass. 1732 De Foe *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) II. 143 A fine busto of Dr. Harvey. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* VII. v. 20 It is ornamented with pictures.. statues, bustoes, bronzes. *c* 1800 K. White *My Study* 68 Nor think it aught of a misnomer To christen Chaucer's busto Homer. 1863 Sala *Capt. Dang.* I. iii. 64 Bustos, pictures, and prints cut in brass.

†**Bu·stuary,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *bustuārius* pertaining to burning or the funeral-pyre.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the funeral pile; funereal. *rare.*

1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. lii, Ashes, into which the fuel of the funeral and bustuary fire hath been converted.

B. *sb.* An incendiary.

1607 J. King *Serm.* (Nov.) 25 The disloiall broode of Ignatius Loiola, the notorious Incendiaries, Bustuaries, of christian states. *c* 1633 T. Adams *Wks.* (1862) II. 32 (D.) They are the firebrands and bustuaries of kingdoms. *Ibid.* 157 (D.) Satan..is the great bustuary himself.

Bustuus, bustwys, var. Boistous *a. Obs.*

Bu·sty. Rare corruption of Bust *sb.*[1] or Busto.

1684 *1st Dk. Beaufort's Progr.* 113 A busty representing him down to the waste.

Bustyan, -yon, var. Bustian, *Obs.*, a cloth.

Busum, obs. form of Buxom.

†**Bu·sy,** *sb. Obs.* [OE. *bisgu, bysgu* str. fem. abstr., f. *bisig* Busy *a.*; also *bisig, bysig*, neut. of the adj. used as sb. (only in pl. *bisgu*).] Occupation, business; state of being actively employed.

a 1000 *Proem to Ælfred's Boeth.*, Ða bisgu us sint swiþe earfoþrime [and see Busy *v.*[1] 1]. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3631 The bolde kynge es in a barge and a-bowte rowes, Alle bare-hevvede for besye. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 340 Nother of hem myght fram other ascape, For besy of fyght.

Busy (bi·zi), *a.* *Compared* **busier, -iest.** Forms: 1 **bysiz,** 3 **bisez, bese, busi,** 3–4 **bisi, bise,** 3–6 **besy, bisie,** 4 **bisaie, bysi(e, bisye,** 4–5 **bysy, bessy, bissy, (buysy),** 4-6 **bisy, besye,** 5 **besie,** 5–8 **busie,** 6 **busye, buisie,** 7–8 **buisy,** 8 *Sc.* **bizzie, -y,** 5- **busy.** [OE. *bisig*, later *bysig*, = ODu. *bezich* (mod. Du. *bezig*), LG. *besig*; no cognate words are known in any other Teut. or Aryan lang. The ME. typical form was *bisi, bisy, bysy*: the form *busi* (with *ĭ* = OE. *y*) occurs in the later text of Layamon, but otherwise the *u* form is not found before the 15th c.: its prevalence in modern spelling, while the pronunciation is with *i*, as in ME., is difficult to account for.]

1. Occupied with constant attention; actively engaged; doing something that engrosses the attention. Said of persons; also of the mind, the hands, a mental faculty, or the like. (Rare in attrib. use.)

In the earlier examples (esp. those under b and d) this sense is often not to be distinguished from that of 'careful, eager, anxious'. The latter notion has now disappeared, though a trace of it is found in Johnson's definition, 'employed with earnestness', which does not quite agree with the present usage.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 182 So þe sicnesse is more, se þe goldsmið is bisezure. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 3906 Whan he Alisaunder besy seoth. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6047 Bise was the buerne all the bare night. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 108 Busie, *satagens, intentus.* 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 81 She is busie, and she cannot come. 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* xx. 40 As thy seruant was busie here and there. 1690 W. Walker *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 74 You are as busie as a bee. 1752 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 201 ¶ 12 Time slips..away, while he is either idle or busy. 1802 Southey *Thalaba* IV. xiv, The youth, whose busy mind Dwelt on Lobabu's..words. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* III. xii. (1872) 178 A People energetically busy; heaving, struggling, all shoulders at the wheel. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. II. i. 170 His children knew him as a continually busy, useful man of the world. *Mod.* Don't interrupt me, I'm busy.

b. Const. *about*, † *after*, † *of, on, upon, over, with* (an object of attention).

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* (Gr.) 61 Bysiz æfter bocum. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 142 Bisi abuten gostliche bizete. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 192 (App. iii. Laud MS.) Of martha also that buysy [*v.r.* bysy, bisy, bessy] was abowte cryst þo. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Rule St. Francis* ii. (1880) 40 Þat þei be not bisi of here temporal goodis. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* I. ii. 3 He is verie busie about it. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 329 ¶ 1 He had been very busy..upon Baker's Chronicle. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. xvi. 285 He was so busy about his father. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. ii. (1865) 15 Busy as a moth over some rotten archive. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* v. § 3 (1882) 231 Busy with the cares of political office.

c. Const. *in* (an employment). Often with vbl. sb.; in which construction the prep. is now commonly omitted, so that the vbl. sb. becomes indistinguishable from the pr. pple.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 Þus ha beoð bisie i þisse fule mester. *a* 1500 *Knt. & Wife* (Halliw.) Be bessy in Godis servys. 1663 Sir C. Lyttelton in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 30, I am soe buisy..in the dispatch of a fleete. *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) I. 430 Busie in providing a suitable entertainment. 1702 Rowe *Amb. Step-Moth.* I. i. 235 So busie were my faculties in thought. 1713 Addison *Guardian* No. 112 ¶ 1 Busy in finding out the art of flying. *Mod.* I found him busy packing his trunk.

†d. Const. *for.* Also with *inf. Obs.*

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5489 Þe devels..þat to tempte men..ay er bysy. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm. sel.* Wks. I. 36 Men..shulden be bisye for blisse. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 245 Late vs be euer besye to plese god. 1533 More *Answ. Poyson. Bk.* Wks. (1557) 1036/1 The leche that..sytteth by the sicke man busye aboute to cure hym. 1629 *Shertogenbosh* 21 The English were busie to fill the ditch. 1726 *Life of Penn* in *Wks.* I. 138 Busie for Forms.

†e. *euphemistic. To be busy with*: to have to do with (sexually). *Obs.*

1612 *Pasquil's Night-cap* (N.) Thou hast beene too busy with a man, And art with child. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. xiii. 7 The Wolf has been too busie in your bed. 1728 Vanbr. & Cib. *Prov. Husb.* II. i, You would have the Impudence to Sup, and be busy with her.

2. Said of things; *fig.* of passions, etc.

a 1000 *Byrhtnoth* (Gr.) 110 Bogan wæron bysige. *c* 1750 Shenstone *Ruin'd Ab.* 15 Birds..With busy pinion skim the..wave. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* I. iii. Grief was busy in his breast. 1827 Carlyle *Transl., Libussa* (1874) 63 The screeching of the busy saw. 1855 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Lit.* iv. (1878) 143 Time is busy in the work of change. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1876) I. vii. 104 For many days rumour was busy. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* vi. § 3 (1882) 290 Busy as was Caxton's printing-press.

†**3.** Occupied to the full or to the limit of one's powers: in phrase *To be busy to do* (a thing): to be fully occupied with it alone, to have enough to do to . . . *Obs.* (Cf. Albysi.)

c 1386 Chaucer *Knts. T.* 1584 Swich strif..Bitwixe Venus ..And Mars..That Iuppiter was bisy it to stente. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. IV. 453 Þe Est 3ate..was so hevy of sound bras þat twenty men were besy i-now for to

tende it. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10388 þe kyng .. harmyt hym sore, þat bisi was þe buerne to bide in his sadill.

4. Constantly or habitually occupied; full of business, always employed. Also of things: Constantly in motion or activity.

c 1205 LAY. 2837 He wes a swiðe bisi [1275 busi] mon. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kntˢ. T.* 633 (Harl. MS. 7334) The busy [*v.r.* bisy, besye, besy, bysy, besi] larke, messager of daye. 1548 LATIMER *Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 38 No Lordelie loyterer .. but a busie ploughe man. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 34 The busie mans recreation, the idle mans businesse. 1642 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. i. xv. 42 A busie-doer in setting up stakes for the burning of poore Martyrs. 1702 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* I. i. 220 The Etherial Energy That busie restless Principle. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* I. viii. 102 Curiosity, the busiest passion of the idle. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iii. (1871) 10 A most busy brain. *Mod.* How can so busy a man find time for visiting?

†**b.** Devoted to business; diligent, active, industrious. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 390 He in wer was besy, wycht and wyss. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2449 He was bissy and was deligent.

5. In bad sense: Active in what does not concern one; prying, inquisitive, meddlesome, officious; restless, fussy, importunate. Cf. BUSYBODY.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xxix. 295 Thei asked him [Alisandre], whi he was so proud and so fierce and so besy. *c* 1475 *Lerne or be L.* 2 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 9 To Bolde, ne to Besy, ne Bourde nat to large. 1530 PALSGR. 306/1 Besy, malapert or medlyng in maters, *entremetteux*. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 1585 A Busie man: a medler in all matters. 1679 *Trials Green, etc. for Murder of Sir E. Godfrey* 14 He was a busie man, and .. would do a great deal of mischief. 1740–61 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1862) III. 299 That little busy, mischievous fiend, jealousy. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 55 A busy and inquisitorial tyranny.

†**6.** Solicitous, anxious, uneasy; careful, attentive (see note under 1). Of desires, prayers, etc.: Earnest, eager, importunate. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 362 Bissy study and contemplacyon. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol., Thy bisi preyere .. to lerne the tretis of the astrelabie. 1406 OCCLEVE *Mis-rule* 25 My grief and bisy smert. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxiv. 70 Besy entendement to that that she techeth. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 29/1 To make besy, *solicitare*.

†**b.** phr. *To do one's busy pain* (*diligence, cure*): to exert oneself diligently, to do what one can. *Obs.* Cf. BUSINESS 8.

c 1387 CHAUCER *Truth* 108 Do your bysy peyne To wasshe away our cloudeful offense. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 199 My copy .. whiche to drawe out [I] haue do my besy diligence. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 238 This lytil yle .. For to repayre, do ay thy besy cure.

7. Of actions, employments, conditions, etc.: Energetically carried on; pursued with vigour; active; that keeps one constantly occupied.

1548 LATIMER *Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 24 Right prelatynge is busye labourynge. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XVI. 778 On every side the busy combat grows. 1815 L. HUNT *Notes on Feast of Poets* 33 Engaged in the busier pursuits. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. in Amer.* II. 338 The busiest .. concerns of life. *a* 1875 KINGSLEY *Lit. & Gen. Ess.* xii. (1880) 353 Here and there a stray gleam of sunlight .. awoke into busy life the denizens of the water. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 143 A busy trade in timber.

†**8.** Of things: Involving much work or trouble; elaborate, intricate, 'curious.' *Obs.*

1441 *Lett. patent Hen. VI re Eton Coll.* in *Liber Cantabrig.* (1855) 390 Curious works of entayle and busie mouldings. 1536 J. HUSEE in *Lisle Papers* XII. 53 It [cushion to be worked] shall be very busy because of diversity of colours. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 230 b, Alexander perceiuyng the [Gordian] knotte to bee ouer busie to bee vndooen with his handes. *Ibid.* 51 b, Busie and sumptuous buildynges. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 332 The manner of consecrating them, is far more large and busie. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 925 The History of the Bones is a busie piece of Worke.

9. Of times and places: Full of business, stir, or activity.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 26 For thy Bees a quiet Station find .. And plant .. Wild Olive Trees .. before the busie Shop. 1814 BYRON *Lara* I. i, Bright faces in the busy hall. 1832 MACAULAY *Armada* 36 That time of slumber was as bright and busy as the day. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 215 The busy world of men.

10. That indicates activity or business.

1632 MILTON *Allegro* 118 The busy hum of men. 1702 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* I. i. 299 Each busie face we meet. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. i. 8 People, with .. busy faces. *Mod.* We were surprised at the busy aspect of the village.

11. *Comb.*, as *busy-brained, -fingered, -headed, -tongued*, adjs. (often in unfavourable sense). Also †**busy-head** = BUSYBODY; **busy-idle** *a.*, busily employed about trifles (so *busy idleness*); **busy-idler**, a person so employed.

1572 J. MAITLAND *Agst. Sklanderous Toungs*, Gif *bissie-branit bodeis yow bakbyte. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 658/2 If wee be more busie brained then we shoulde be. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commonw. Eng.* (1633) 217 For what will not *busie-heads and lovers of trouble .. invent? 1603 DAVIES *Microcosm.* 57 (D.) Many a busie-head .. Put in their heads how they may compasse crownes. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 60 These *busie heded astronomers, and curious serching astrologers. 1633 *Costlie Whore* IV. ii. in Bullen *O. Plays* IV, A plague upon this busie-headed rabble! 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xx. (1865) 159 These *busy-idle diversions. 1880 BERTHA THOMAS *Violin-Player* I. ii. 45 He amused himself in carving wooden figures .. and other busy-idle ways. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 18 A sort of ennuyé, triste, pitiable *busy-idler. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 255 *Busy-tongued rumour passed from mouth to mouth.

Busy (bi·zi), *v.* Forms: 1 **byszian, biszian, bysizan**, 4 **besien, bisien, bisie, bysi, bisy**, 4–6 **besy**, 5 **besye**, 5–6 **busye**, 5–7 **busie**, 6 **bussy, bysye**, 5– **busy**. [OE. *bisgian, bysgian*, f. *bisig* BUSY *a.*]

1. *trans.* To employ with constant attention; to engage or occupy assiduously; to keep busy (persons, employments, or objects of attention).

a 1000 *Þroem to Ælfred's Boeth.*, Ic þæm .. manigfealdum weoruldbisgum þe hine .. bisgodan. 1530 PALSGR. 451/2, I besy, I set aworke or I put in busynesse. *Ibid.* 455/2, I bysye my body. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* i. 7 Thou .. busiest all thy wits about it. *a* 1698 TEMPLE *Ess. Poetry* Wks. 1731 I. 241 Before the Discourses .. of Philosophers began to busy .. the Grecian Wits. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 95 To busy my head and my hands to the loss of my time. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xl. 5 Wouldst thou busy the breath of half the people?

b. *refl.* (The most usual construction.) Const. *inf.* (*obs.*), *with, in, about*.

c 1000 *O. E. Hom.* (Thorpe) II. 406 (Bosw.) Se man hiþ herigendlic, ðe nid godum weorcum hine sylfne bysgaþ. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 23048 (Trin.) Þei .. bisieden hem to pleisen hym. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9306 Achilles .. to bryng hit aboute besit hym sore. 1530 PALSGR. 895 My self .. whiche .. have besyed me .. to teche .. many .. princes and princesses. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 97 He busied himself in Toyes and Trifles. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 353 To how little purpose those persons busy themselves. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* iii. (1874) 46 He busied himself about many worldly things. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. ii. 33 Petersen began .. to busy himself with his wardrobe. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 5 (1882) 79 The King .. busied himself in the erection of numerous castles. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 64 Busy thee for ill or good.

c. in *passive*. Const. as in **b**.

c 1000 *Colloq. Monast.* (Thorpe) 18 (Bosw.) Ic eom bysgod on sange. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 58 Be thou neuer more than nedeth .. busyed or troubled in the defautes or offences of other. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 85 That the enemie might be busied on all sides. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 4 ¶ 7 Every tongue is busied in solicitation. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xviii. 361 Ralegh was busied .. with his official duties.

d. *trans.* To occupy (time) fully. *rare.*

1629 FORD *Lover's Mel.* I. i. (1811) 125 Him .. whose study Had busied many hours. 1802 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 431 Two elections .. which busied time and idea.

†**2.** To trouble the body (only in OE.) or mind; to afflict, worry, disturb, perplex. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Metr. Boeth.* xxii. 30 (Gr.) Þæs lichoman leahtras and hefignes .. oft hysiȝen monna modsefan. *c* 1000 *Whale* (Gr.) 51 Hine hungor byszaþ. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 82 Gif se lichoma hwær mid hefiglicre hæto sy gebysgod. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 268, & busyez þe aboute a raysoun bref. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* v. Sel. Wks. I. 13 It is no nede to bisie us what hiȝt Tobies hound. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 61 That were to busie men with doubts.

†**b.** To disturb, agitate (a material object). *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* (1868) 8 The causes whennes þe sounyng wyndes .. bisien þe smoþe water of the see.

3. *intr.* (? for *refl.*). To be busy, occupy oneself, take trouble (now *rare*).

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 1066 Naf I now to busy, bot bare þre dayez. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* x. 40 Martha bisyede aboute moche seruyce. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xiii. (1877) 201 Oon part bisied for the rescew. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 132 Chaos, whereon I bussid over longe. 1582 BATMAN *Barth. De P. R.* 201 b/2 Euery part [of the earth] .. busieth with his owne weight to come to the middle of ye earth. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* III. xiv. 218 She .. fell to busying about my pillows.

Busybody bi·zibɒ·di. [f. BUSY *a.* 5 + BODY.] An officious or meddlesome person; one who is improperly busy in other people's affairs.

1526 TINDALE 1 *Pet.* iv. 15 Se that none of you suffre .. as a busybody in other mens matters. 1530 PALSGR. 423/2 He his a busye body, *il est entre-metteux*. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 46 Vaine pratling busie bodies. 1679 PRANCE *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 40 The Jesuites, who are the great *Polypragmons*, or Busie-bodies. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 356 A busiebody burns his own fingers. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* VI. xi. 480 The most energetic men in Europe are mere busybodies. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 56 The habit of being a busybody and of doing another man's business.

Hence **Busybodied** *a.*, of the nature of a busybody, meddlesome (*rare*); **Busybodying**, *vbl. sb.*, acting the busybody; *ppl. a.* acting as a busybody; **Busybodyish**; **Busybodyism**; **Busybodyness**.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iv. § 23 It is not out of Curiosity, or Busybodinesse, to be medling in other mens Lines. 1812 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Lady of Wr.* II. xvii, The busybodied, brainless knight. 1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 129 Curiosity .. and a habit of busybodyism. *a* 1849 POE *Myst. Marie Roget* Wks. (1872) 226 Romantic busybodyism. 1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XX. 427 The whole system of busybodying and scandal-mongering. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vi. 160 A fussy, busy-bodying old woman. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. x. ii. 234 A rather impudent busybodyish fellow. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 53 Merely the result of .. a sort of intellectual busybodyness.

†**Bu·syful**, *a. Obs.* In 5 **bisi-**. [? f. *bisi*, BUSY *sb.* + -FUL.] Elaborate, made with much work.

1340 *Ayenb.* 226 Loȝe cloþinge naȝt proud ne bisiuol.

†**Bu·syhede**. *Obs.* In 4 **bisi-, bisy-, bysy-, bysihed, -hede**. [f. BUSY *a.* + -HEAD.] **a.** State or quality of being busy; occupation, labour; care, anxiety. **b.** Curiosity, inquisitiveness. **c.** Elaborateness, 'curiousness'.

(Frequent in Ayenb.; scarcely found elsewhere.)

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3 Bisyhed, care, and sorowe, Is with mony uche a-morowe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 55 Þe bysihede of glotuns þet ne zecheþ bote to þe delit of hare zuelȝ. *Ibid.* 164 Alle þe bisyhedes and þe greate niedes of þe wordle. *Ibid.* 228 Non ne wolde .. zeche uairhede ne bisihede of robes .. bote yef he ne wende to by yzoȝe of þe uolke. *Ibid.* 231 Ydele bysyhede of ziȝþe of hyerþe and of speche.

Busying (bi·zi,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* [f. BUSY *v.* + -ING.] **A.** *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb BUSY. **B.** *ppl. a.* That makes busy.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. ii. (1495) 215 a/2 Þe besyeng and Inclynacon of partyes. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 58 A world of other busying performances.

Busyish (bi·zi,iʃ), *a.* [f. BUSY *a.* + -ISH I.] Somewhat busy.

1861 CLOUGH *Poems & Prose Rem.* (1869) I. 268 Cauterets .. is a busyish water-place.

[**Busyless**, *a.* A conjectural reading of Theobald 1726 in Shaks. *Tempest* III. i. 15 where the folio of 1623 has 'busie lest'.)]

Busyn, var. of BUYSINE, *Obs.*, trumpet.

Busyness (bi·zinés), *rare.* [f. BUSY *a.* + -NESS: a modern formation on *busy*, the already existing word *business* having acquired different meaning and pronunciation.] Busy state or quality; = BUSINESS I, and next.

1868 MRS. WHITNEY *P. Strong* vii, The bright brisk busyness of the squirrel. 1868 G. MACDONALD *Seaboard Par.* I. xi. 164 In the midst of the world of light and busy-ness. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* May 53 An interesting example of the busyness of rumour.

†**Bu·syship.** *Obs.* In 3 **bisi-**, 4 **besi-** [f. BUSY *a.* + -SHIP.] Busy state or quality; business, activity, exercise; = prec.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 384 *Exercitatio corporis ad modicum valet* .. Licomliche bisischipe is to lutel wurð. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 39 What hast thou done of besiship To love.

†**Bu·syty.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 6 **besyte**. [f. BUSY + -TY; after words from F. and L. like *veri-ty, jolli-ty*.] Officiousness, fussiness.

c 1511 COLET *Serm. Conf. & Ref.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 4 The Besyte and Wantonness of Officials.

But (bʌt), *prep., conj., adv.* Forms: 1 **be-útan** (only as *prep.* or *adv.*), **bútan, -on, -un, búta, búte**, 2–3 **buten**, 2–4 **bute**, (2–3 **boten**, 2–4 **bote**, 3–7 *Sc.* **bot**, 3– **but**. [The OE. adv. and prep. *be-útan, bútan, búta*, 'on the outside, without', of which the strong form regularly became in ME. *bouten, boute*, BOUT, as adv. and prep., was phonetically weakened to *bûten, bûte, but*, as a conjunction, with uses arising immediately out of the prepositional sense. In some of these uses, the conjunction is, even in modern English, not distinctly separated from the preposition: the want of inflexions in substantives, and the colloquial use of *me, us*, for *I, we*, etc., as complemental nominatives in the pronouns, making it uncertain whether *but* is to be taken as governing a case. In other words 'nobody else went but me (or I)' is variously analysed as = 'nobody else went except me' and 'nobody else went except (that) I (went)', and as these mean precisely the same thing, both are pronounced grammatically correct. (See Latham, *Eng. Lang.* ed. 1850, p. 483; also F. Hall, *Modern English* 104, 303, *notes*.) In colloquial use *me, us*, etc., are more common than *I, we*, etc.; in literary use, the point is usually avoided by substituting *except, save*, or otherwise altering the phraseology. In certain phrases the conjunctional *but* develops, by ellipsis of a preceding negative, the adverbial sense 'only': see C. 6 below. Otherwise the modern use of *but* as a preposition or adverb is only Scotch; the form BOUT which was the regular ME. repr. of OE. *bútan* as prep. and adv. having become obsolete by 1500.]

A. *prep.* †**1.** Outside of, without.

Only in OE. (see BOUT), exc. in mod.Sc. in such phrases as *but the house*: see BUT *adv.* 1 e.

2. Without, apart from, unprovided with, void of. (Used in Sc. since 14th c. but now obsolescent. The ME. was *boute*, BOUT, q. v.

[894–1500 see BOUT.] 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 91 Till the toun soyn cumin ar thai Sa prenely, bot noyss making. 1423 JAS. I *King's Q.* viii, And doun I lay bot ony tarying. 1497 *Minute Town-Counc. Edinb.* in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 421 Thai sall be banist but favors. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 321 The samin wes done but ony respect to juris or lawe. *a* 1644 LAUD *Serm.* (1847) 127 They .. joy in their very tears to see they cannot call but crying. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 163 I'd tak my Katie but a gown Bare-footed in her little coatie. 1794 BURNS *Auld Man* ii, My trunk of eild, but buss or hield Sinks in time's wintry rage. 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 21 Safe but skaith or scar.

3. Leaving out, barring, with the exception of, except, save. Distinctly a preposition in OE.

979–82 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. Cott. Tib. A III) Þa feng Eadmund to .. and heold seofoðe healf gear butan II nihtum. *a* 1000 *Menolog.* 87 (Gr.) Ymb first wucan butan anre niht.

In later times, the original prepositional and later conjunctional uses are so inseparable that the whole are treated under C.

B. *adv.* **1.** Without, outside.

†**a.** in general sense, with forms *bútan, búta, bute, boute* : see BOUT.

b. spec. in *Sc.* with sense : Outside the house (of motion as well as rest) ; in *mod.Sc.* in or into the outer or more public apartment of the house, in the ante-room or kitchen : opposed to BEN, *q.v.* (Now less common than *ben.*)

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 14 Her den .. Full beenlie stuffed both butte and ben, Of Beines and Nuttes, Pease, Rye and Wheat. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. xii. 53 Flambe.. Spreding fra thak to thak, baith but and ben. 1568 *Wife of Aucht.* iv. in *Bannatyne Poems* (1770) 216 Aye as ye gang but and ben. *a* 1646 A. HENDERSON *Let. Chas. I*, Wks. 160 It cannot be brought But, that is not the Ben. 1787 BURNS *Lett.* lii. Wks. (Globe) 334, I can hardly stoiter but and ben. 1827 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 357 Bring but a bottle o' primrose wine. *Mod. Sc.* Gae but, and wait while I am ready.

c. as *adj.* Outside, outer, exterior : as in *but end.*

1619 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 219 The but end of a great stone howse that was never fynished. 1862 R. H. STORY in *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 270 He conducted me to the but end of the mansion.

d. as *sb.* The outer room of a house, into which the outer door opens. *A but-and-ben* : a house having an outer and an inner apartment ; a two-roomed house.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-T. Misc.* (1733) I. 29 A house is butt and benn. 1786 BURNS *Calf* iv, Some kind, connubial dear, Your but-and-ben adorns. 1859 R. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXIX. 134 Each house has two rooms, a 'but' and a 'ben' separated by a screen of corn-canes .. The but, used as parlour, kitchen, and dormitory, opens upon the central square ; the ben .. serves for sleeping and for a storeroom. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* iii. (ed. 18) 60 A cosy but, and a canty ben. *c* 1870 R. BUCHANAN *Sutherland's Pansies* iii, I found him settled in this but and ben.

e. As *prep.*

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 74 (JAM.) Lindy .. looking butt the floor, Sees Bydby standing just within the door. *Mod. Sc.* Gang but the house and see who is there, and come ben again and tell me. The mistress happened to be but the house [*i.e.* out in the kitchen] at the time.

2. In sense : Only. An elliptic development of the conjunction : see C. 6.

C. *conj.*

General Scheme. I. In a simple sentence. II. In a complex sentence. III. In a compound sentence, or introducing a consequent sentence. IV. In phrases.

I. In a simple sentence ; introducing a word or phrase (rarely a clause) which is excepted from the general statement : Without, with the exception of, except, save.

1. After universal statements with *all, every, any.*

†**a.** In OE. construed as a *prep.* with dative. (See A. 3.)

a 1000 *Beowulf* 705 (Z.) Ealle buton anum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Job* (ETTM.) iv. 15 Ealle þa þing .. buton þam anum.

b. In ME. and modern use weakened to a conjunction, as in 3 and 4.

(*a.*) This is shown before a nominative pronoun.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 23 Alle shalle be slayn but oonely we. *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Casabianca* 2 The boy stood on the burning deck, Whence all but he had fled. 1872 J. H. NEWMAN *Disc. & Arguments* 6, I am one among a thousand ; all of them wrong but I. [*Colloq.* also, 'but me'.]

(*b.*) Otherwise, on account of the levelling of inflexions, the case is not shown, or may be independent of *but* (quot. *a* 1000), or *but* introduces a phrase.

a 1000 *Panther* 16 (Gr.) Se is æthwam freond butan dracan anum. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 763 Sua do we [ete] Of al þe tres bot of an. 1423 JAS. I *King's Q.* 94 With wingis bright, all plumyt, bot his face. 1596 *Edw. III*, II. i. 13 Wisdom is foolishness, but in her tongue. 1599 NASHE *Christ's T.* 57 b, If wee did imitate ought but the imperfections of Beastes. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Verses* (Mildmay MS.) Love all eaten out but in outward showe. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 56 And thought that all but Savages were Slaves. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. ix. 68, I can bear any thing but contempt. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xxxix. 81 It [an oath] was taken .. by all but the Eleans. *Mod.* Any thing but that ! Any one but a fool would understand. Anywhere but in England. At any time but the present. Everybody but you has signed.

c. *All but* : everything short of. Hence, *advb.* Almost, very nearly, well nigh : see ALL A. 8 b.

2. After *only*, or a superlative. Const. as in 1 b.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 672 The first time that ever the two Kings were of one House but then. *Mod.* The only person I have met but you. He is last but one in the class.

3. After interrogatives (*who, what,* etc.) *but* was already in OE. construed as a conjunction, not affecting the case of the following sb. or pronoun, which depends upon the expansion of its own clause. This appears to have been universal in ME., and is regular now. Only rarely in modern times is *but* treated as a preposition governing the word.

a. With pronouns showing the case.

a 1000 *Crist* 695 (Gr.) Hwæt sindon þa gimmas butan god sylfe. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 279 Who shulde be dampned but þou ? 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 113 Away went Gilpin—who but he ? 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* 231 Come—for, but thee, who seeks the Muse ? *Mod.* Is there any one in the house but she ? (*or* but her ?) Who could have done it but he ? (*or* but him ?).

b. Otherwise the case is not shown, or is objective independently of *but.*

c 1300 *Cato Major* IV. v, What prou may þi catel do But hele wol with þe dele ? *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1878) 123 What dude he but yede, and purveyde him of iij. cautils. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steel Gl.* (Arb.) 60 What causeth this, but greedy golde to get ? 1601 WEEVER in *Shaks. C. Praise* 42 Who but Brutus then was vicious ? 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 339 Who but the most desperate adventurers .. could at all have thought of [it]. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxiv. 336 What must she do but immediately turn to the Lieutenant ? *Mod.* Whom could he mean but me ? Why have they come but to annoy us ?

4. So after a negative, expressed or implied. (Here *but* regularly translates L. *nisi*, and may be explained as 'unless, if not'. It has been treated as a conjunction from the earliest times.

†**a.** With sb. or pron. as compl. to *be* : see 6 a.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i, Þær næran butan twegen dælas. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 282 Þer nis bot a Godd. *c* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Lamb. Hom.* 185 Azein hwam þe sunne nis hoten a schadwe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 258 Þe ssredinge þet ne ssolde by bote a tokne .. of þe ssame of his vader. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* I. 205 Ther þe cat nys bote a kyton. *Ibid.* XX. 149 Alle þre nys bote o god.

b. With a sb. or pronoun whose case depends on its own clause. (*a.* The case is now shown only in a personal pronoun.

a 1000 *Phœnix* (Gr.) 358 Ne wat æniȝ butan metod ana. *a* 1000 *Seafarer* (Gr.) 18 Ic ne ȝehyrde butan hlimman sæ. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 27 Nan mann ne can þone sunu butun fædyr [*Lind.* huta ðe fæder ; *Hatt.* buto se fader ; Vulg. *nisi pater*]. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 21 Ne moten nane bute heo hoppen ne singen. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 183 No body bot he alone vnto þe Cristen cam. ?*c* 1370 *Robt. K. Cicyle* 61 There was lefte noon but he allone. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 45 Othir God is noon but I. *c* 1430 *Syr. Tryam.* 1166 Ther schalle no man fyght but y. 1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Foure Serm.* (1574) 48 There is none but he alone to save us. 1615 tr. *De Montfart's Surv. E. Indies* 26 None but he and his men can tell, what is become of them. *a* 1842 ARNOLD *Fragm. on Church* (1845) 223 None but they .. have a right to rule in the Church.

(*b.*) Otherwise, on account of the levelling of inflexions, the case is not shown, or would be objective independently of *but* (as in quot. 1300, 1599, 1808).

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1135 Durste nan man sei to him naht bute god. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 223 Non ne cnoweð hine alse wel buten one drihte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 961, I wat bot þe haf i na frend. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 94 Love we God .. and drede we noo thing but hym. 1599 GREENE *George a Gr.* (1861) 256 He is the man and she will none but him. 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Penniless Pilgr.* (1883) 23 Nothing, (but my weary self) was bad. 1627 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* ii. § 158 (1642) 71 None speakes the same but their principall. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 7 For I Nothing but Ants about this Hill descry. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. iii. 17 He wants nothing but a little common sense. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 30 Invoke no miracle, no Muse but thee. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas*, Nought is but that which feels itself to be.

¶ (*c.*) The nominative occurs erroneously, where the construction requires the objective.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* 902 This child hath no modre but I. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 111 They have no other King but he. *a* 1866 in Engel *Nat. Mus.* ix. 358 And I had nae mair bot hee, O.

c. With a prepositional, adverbial, infinitive, or other phrase (rarely expanded to a clause).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 33 Nolde he him na andswerian buton mid monþwærnesse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 455 He þat noght hadd bot of him. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7939 þey do nat wrong,—but al day. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xxi. (1495) 69 He erryth not but by happe. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 292 She ne lokide but awrie, Or overthart, alle baggyngly. 1448 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (1871) 66 We wolde noght aggre bot to have power to arreste chanons men servants. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Burrow Lawes* 129 No man sould presume to buy fish .. in any other place, bot in the Kings market. 1701 WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 401 He never us'd any Linnen or other Clothes but once. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* ii. 49 Faith and hope have no aptitude to make us happy, but as they incline us to love. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 246 In the streets, women seldom speak but to women. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. I. I. i. 2 No man can be really appreciated but by his equal or superior. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 77 You have no choice but marry Doris now.

†**d.** *But* was strengthened by *only. Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Ha nawiht ne þarf of oðer þing þenchen bute an of hire leofmon. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 42 It nedith not to .. purvey, but only for the Kyngs Hous. 1602 L. LLOYD *Confer. Lawes* 27 There was no God but onely his maister. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 2 No Appeal can be made, but only to the Senate. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. 242 They took little care of it, but only to find men who would bear the charge.

5. Negative and interrogative sentences containing a comparative (esp. *more*) were formerly followed by *but* ; they now usually take *than*, or else the comparative is omitted and *but* retained ; modern idiom preferring sometimes one, sometimes the other.

1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 12 There be no mo kynges yn this reume bot ye and I. *c* 1500 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) I. i. 155, I have no more but ten shillings. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxi. 134 They .. toke their horses, wherof they had no mo but sixe. 1530 — *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* Nn ij b, What greatter correction shuld I hane of thy wyckednes .. but to bee certain that all the lovyng ladis of Rome ar sory of thy life. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xlv. 266 To bestow it vpon men which are no better but dung. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Ivstine* 97 a, They were no better but a ragged sort of shepheards. 1644 CHILLINGWORTH *Serm.* 32 Our whole lives (if sincerely examined) would appeare, I feare, little lesse but a perpetuall lye. 1686 *Papist not Misrepr.* 21 The difference .. is no more but this. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 143 ¶ 5 There needed no more but to advance one step. *Mod.* There remains no more but to thank you for your courteous attention.

b. So with similar sentences containing *other, otherwise, else* ; in which *but* is still sometimes retained, *esp.* after *else*, as 'Who else but he ?'

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 39 Hwylc beren mænde he þonne elles buton heofona rice ? *Ibid.* Hwæt mænde he þonne elles, buton þæt we ȝefyllon þæs þearfan wambe mid urum godum ? 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, ii. § 1 Ther to have noon other sustenaunce but brede and water. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 207 What els is man but his minde ? 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 1 For none other fault but for seeking to reduce their Countrey-men to good order. 1689 SELDEN *Table T.* (1847) 149 Pleasure is nothing else but the intermission of Pain. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 143 ¶ 5 Had no other fault, but that of being too short. *Mod.* It is nothing else but laziness !

†**c.** After *unlike. Obs. rare.*

1652 ASHMOLE *Theatr. Chem.* Prol. 7 Not unlike, but the Wall-nut-Tree which .. grew in Glastenbury-Church-yard.

6. By the omission of the negative accompanying the preceding verb (see 4 a), *but* passes into the adverbial sense of : Nought but, no more than, only, merely. Thus the earlier 'he nis but a child' is now 'he is but a child' ; here north. dialects use NOBBUT = nought but, not but, 'he is nobbut a child'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4322 Bettur .. þan folu þi prai þat es bot tint. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XVII. 359 He comeþ but selde. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. 157 The folk .. han but litille appetyt to mete. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 465 Take rys, and gif hom but a boyle. 1512 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, vi. Preamb., The forsaid penaltie expressed in the said Statute is but XXS. 1617 S. COLLINS *Epphata to F. T.* (1628) 239 It was impious .. but euen to touch the bodies of Saints dead. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Spring* ii, Could they remember but last year. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 3 Wks. 1871 II. 29 Do but consider this. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iii, Premature consolation is but the remembrancer of sorrow. 1794 BURNS (*title*) My love she's but a lassie yet. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* I. § 3 (1882) 30 In arms the kingdom had but a single rival.

†**b.** In obsolete or dialectal use in various connected senses : Neither more nor less than, absolutely, actually, just, even. (Sometimes *but* seems merely expletive.) *But now* = just now, only this moment.

c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 596 For welle y wot that y am but dede. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Brytt.* 79 Yf thei se him, they are but lost for ever. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 39 He tolde me but euerie thing that she and he agreed of. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d' Alf.* I. 248 He is heere (Sir) about the house, I saw him but now. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 37 A but plausible Argument, dress'd up in fine Similitudes. 1844 F. PAGET *Tales Village Childr.* Ser. II. (1858) 16 My poor legs how they do but tremble. 1859 BARNES *Rhymes in Dorset Dial.* II. 7 Back here, but now, the jobber John Come by.

†**c.** Formerly strengthened with *only*, which now would be used alone.

1477 EARL RIVERS *Dictes* 9, Another litil flode whiche drowned but the contre of Egipte onely. *c* 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxviii. 280, I had but alonely my swerde in my hande. 1598 BARNFIELD *Poems* (Arb.) 112 They are indeed but onely meere Illusions. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* V. viii. 40 He onely liu'd but till he was a man. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 36, I find but only two sorts of writings.

7. *elliptically* : Any but, aught but, anything else than, other than, otherwise than. (Often after *ever, never.*)

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 20 Fewe had slepte but lytle, and yet they had sore traualed the daye before. 1596 *Edw. III*, IV. i. 50 Never to be but Edwards faithfull friend. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 118, I should sinne To thinke but Noblie of my Grand-mother. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 56 It cannot be but a dishonour and derogation to the author. 1794 BURNS *How long & dreary is the night*, How can I be but eerie ? 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 166 He never took but one voyage. 1864 R. PAUL *Let.* in *Mem.* (1872) xviii. 273 You say you are tied hand and foot. You will never be but that in London.

b. After *cannot choose.* 'I cannot choose but speak' = 'I cannot help speaking'. So interrogative 'Who could choose but .. ?' (Here the infinitive phrase was sometimes expanded into a sub-ordinate clause (cf. 16) ; esp. after the passive *it cannot be chosen but.*)

1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* (1582) 402 It cannot be chosen but wee must come before these judges, etc. *Ibid.* 412 He cannot chose but he must fall downe flat to the grounde. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 295 Canst thou chuse now but say, God is in vs, of a truth ? 1622 MABBE *Aleman's Guzman d' Alf.* II. 206 We could not choose but be weary with our last night's ill rest. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* II. 240 He could not chuse but laugh. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 70, I could not chuse but to forgive her ! 1854 LADY LYTTON *Behind Sc.* I. Pref. 12 They cannot choose but echo them.

c. After *cannot, could not, dare not,* etc., and

the interrogative *who could*, etc., with ellipsis of *do, be*, etc. (Lat. *non possum non.*)

1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Coll. 15th Sund. after Tr., The frailty of man without thee cannot but fall. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 19, I cannot but commende his wisedome. 1619 W. Sclater *Expos. 1 Thess.* (1638) 166 What Atheist dares but yield attention? 1628 Bp. Davenant *Serm.* 35 If hee bid it stand still..it dares not but stand. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 32 It could not but much redound to the lustre of your milde and equall Government. 1705 Addison *Italy* Ded., It can't but be obvious to them. 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1793) I. II. 26 Such power, and..resources could not but appear formidable. 1812 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 180, I cannot but be gratified by the assurance. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Each & All* ii. 23 He could not but try.

II. In a complex sentence; introducing the subordinate clause.

* With general sense 'except that'; the full expression being *but that*, often reduced to *but*.

† **8.** *But that* = Except (that), save (that). *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1403 (Gr.) Egorhere eall acwealde buton þæt earce bord heold heofona frea. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 13 Ne mæg [þæt sealt] to nahte, buton þæt hit sy utaworpen. *c* 1205 Lay. 31186 He wolde al þis kinelond setten an heore hond, bute þat he icleoped were king.

b. with omission of *that*.

1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome* 316 Nothing would serve him, but he must imitate Alexander. 1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 146 ¶ 4 Nothing would satisfy Sir George .. but he must go into the den. 1820 H. Matthews *Diary Invalid* 174 Nothing would please him but I must try on his mitres.

9. *But that*, introducing a consideration or reason to the contrary: Except for the fact that, were it not that. (Formerly *that* was occas. omitted.)

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 43 (Mätz.) Myn handwerk to sle sore grevyth me, but that here synne here deth doth brewe. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 44 Nere for joye she swounyd swythe, But as that he her helde vp ryght. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* v. v. 41 And but she spoke it dying, I would not Beleeue her lips. 1628 Earle *Microcosm.* xlvi. (Arb.) 66 Hee would be wholy a Christian, but that he is something of an Atheist. 1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* I. 78 We had not staid here long, but the Wind expected proved a brisque South-wind. 1726 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* xiv. 71, I need not have put the case so far, but that I was willing to shew, etc. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* I. 359, I too should be content to dwell in peace ..But that my country calls. 1850 Sir H. Taylor *Sicilian Sum.* II. iii, Each by the other would have done the like But that they lack'd the courage.

** With general sense 'if not'.

10. Introducing a condition: If not, unless, except. *arch.*

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xli. § 2 Du seȝst þæt Nan þing wyrþe, bute hit God wille. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* vii. 12 Bute ȝe to him ȝecyrren, se deofol cweð his sweord to eow. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 147 Ne mei na Mon me folȝen, bute he forlete al. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3616 Dat folc on him ne miȝte sen But a veil wore hem bi-twen. 1388 Wyclif *Matt.* v. 20 That but [1382 but ȝif] ȝour riȝtfulnesse be more plenteuouse than of scribis..ȝe schulen not entre into the kyngdom of heuenes. ? 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 79 But I maye have helpe of my mayster and of yow, I am but lost. 1534 Ld. Berners *Gold Bk. M. Aurel.* S vij b, He is of an yll inclinacion, but he be forced. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 278 No man may take the man, but he have authority from the Sheriff.

† b. Expanded into *but if*. *Obs.* (Very common from 14th to 16th c.)

c 1200 Ormin 1662 Þatt nohht ne maȝȝ ben don .. But iff itt bee wiþþ witt. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1110 Hov schulde þou com to his kyth bot-if þou clene were? 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. II. 184 Feith .. ys .. ded as a dore-nayle bote yf þe dede folwe. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* ix. 13 But yef thei amende hem, the citee and the peple shulde be perysshed. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1613) 115 He did not like that maides should once stir out of their fathers houses, but if it were to milke a cow. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* III. iii. 16 But if remedee Thou her afford, full shortly I her dead shall see.

11. Hence a. With 'It shall go hard' and phrases of the nature of a threat. 'I'd burn the house down but I'd find it', *i.e.* if I did not find it (without doing so) = even though I should have to burn the house down, I'd find it.

1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 102, I wyll abyde here this seven yere but I will wynne it. 1628 Earle *Microcosm.* xxxi. (Arb.) 53 It shall goe hard but he will wind in his opportunity. 1643 *Answ. Observ. W. Bridges conc. War.* 21 Hee will worke wonders but he will doe it. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 307 They would go quite up to the Andes but they would find them. 1727 — *Secrets Invis. World* (1840) 300 I'd burn the house down but I'd find it. 1793 Burns *Scots, wha hae* v, We will drain our dearest veins, But they shall be free! 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 513 It shall go hard but we shall damage the theory.

b. After *It is marvel* (obs.); *it is odds*; *it is ten to one*, and the like.

1583 Fulke *Defence* (1843) 124 It is marvel but you will say, a dead body is not altogether void of strength. 1627 H. Burton *Bait. Pope's Bull* To Rdr. 3 A thousand to one, but he will breake loosse. 1663 Bp. Patrick *Parab. Pilgr.* viii. (1668) 35 It is a thousand to one but they will find the means. 1712 *Spectator* No. 457 ¶ 3 It is ten to one but my friend Peter is among them. 1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 14 ¶ 1 It is odds but you lose. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 261 It is odds but he miscarries in his suit. 1864 Miss Yonge *Trial* I. xii. 238 Ten to one but the police have got them.

c. With an asseveration after an imprecation: If .. not. *arch.* 'Beshrew me, but I shall go' = if I shall not go.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 52 Beshrew me but I loue her heartily. 1691 J. Wilson *Belphegor* I. iii, Beshrew me, but I should have broken my heart. 1766 Goldsmith *Vic. W.* vii, May this glass suffocate me, but a fine girl is worth all the priestcraft in the creation. 1775 Bickerstaff *Sultan* II. i, Let me die but I believe it is their dinner.

* * * With general sense 'that not', L. *quin.* After negative and questioning constructions.

12. In a simple attributive clause belonging to a sb. or pronoun in the main sentence: That .. not.

c 1500 *Cocke Lorelles B.* (1843) 12 There was non that there was But he had an offyce more or lasse. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Kings* xx. 15 There is nothynge in my treasures but I haue shewed it them. 1662 H. More *Immort. Soul* 66 We cannot conceive of any portion of matter but it is either hard or soft. *c* 1846 Spedding *Even. with Rev.* (1881) Hardly a man passes by but he must add a wreath to it. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 11 Dec., There never was a reform yet propounded.. but some one pronounced it forthwith to be chimerical, extravagant, and Utopian.

b. With omission of the pronominal subject or object of the dependent sentence, so that *but* acts as a negative relative: That .. not, who .. not. (L. *quin.*)

[1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxli. 170 There departed none agayne, but that had great gyftes gyuen them.] 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lii. 4 No kind of flie a liue, but was there that day. 1587 Churchyard in *Mirr. Mag.* (1815) II. 490 Not one of these but gave his maister thanke. 1628 Earle *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 71 There is no man of worth but has a piece of singularity. 1689 Selden *Table T.* (1847) 210 There is no Prince in Christendom but is directly a Tradesman. 1723 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 290 There was scarce a plantation near me but had some of them. 1760 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* I, There is no work whatsoever but he can criticize. 1820 Keats *Lamia* 665 Not a man but felt the terror in his hair. 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* xli. (1877) 495 Hardly one of the Frenchmen round, but..looked on Hereward as a barbarian Englishman.

c. *But what* is sometimes erron. put for *but*: see 30.

13. Following an adjective qualified by *not so*. Cf. '*So* brave *that* he ventured', and '*not so* brave *but* (*that*) he hesitated'.

1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C vj b, There is nothyng that is so loste but that there is hope of recoverynge. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 50 There was neuer fort so strong, but it might be battered. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. 538 No garden so well tilled but some noxious weeds grow up in it. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 203 ¶ 6 It is impossible .. to make them so fast, but a cat..will find a way through them. 1814 Cary *Dante* (Chandos ed.) 79 Yet 'scap'd they not so covertly, but well I mark'd Sciancato. 1883 E. Gosse *17th Cent. Studies* 10 Lodge was not so vagrant a person but that he had married by this time.

14. Introducing an inevitable accompanying circumstance or result: So that .. not. Now generally expressed by *without* and gerund: 'you cannot look but you will see it', *i.e.* without seeing it. Formerly sometimes *but that*.

a 1400 *Cursor M.* 9654 (Laud MS.) He may not scape where he go But him assaieþ euyr his fo. *c* 1400 Maundev. 40 No Straungere comethe before him, but that he makethe him sum Promys. 1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) M iv b, One unhappynes chaunceth not, but an nother foloweth. 1644 Heylin *Stumbling-bl.* in *Hist. & Misc. Tracts* 653 The Magistrate cannot be resisted, but that God is resisted, also. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 123 You cannot dip into a Diary but you will find it. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 12 ¶ 4 Scarce any couple comes together, but the nuptials are declared in the newspapers with encomiums on each party. 1796 Mrs. Inchbald *Nat. & Art* xxxiii, Nor did she ever weep, but he wept too. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* x. vi. 422 He had never confided but he had been betrayed. *Prov.* It never rains but it pours.

† **15.** a. After *no sooner*, where modern use requires *than*. (Also *but that*.) *Obs.*

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1613) 69 Philoclea no sooner espied the lyon but that..she leapt up, and ran to the lodge-ward. 1597 T. Beard *Theat. God's Judgem.* (1612) 194 It was no sooner said but done. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VI. v. (1840) 72/1 No sooner acquainted my brother, but he immediately wanted to propose it. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Hist. Greece* (1774) I. 265 Which Nicias had no sooner notice of, but he embarked his troops.

† b. After *scarce*, *scarcely*; *not half*; *not long*, *not far*, and the like; where modern use requires *when* or *before*. *Obs.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. 230 They were scant entred, but that the frenchmen came thyder. 1563 Sackville in *Mirr. Mag.* R iij b, We had not long furth past, but that we sawe Blacke Cerberus. 1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* (1837) 32 He scarcely spake the worde, but by and by..unto her flankes they flewe. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* II. 35 He had scarce rub'd his eyes..but Darius fled. 1713 Addison *Cato* IV. iv, Scarce had I left my father, but I met him. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 208 Nor had we received him on board half an hour, but .. we put out to sea. 1727 — *Secrets Invis. World* (1840) 236 He had not gone many steps more, but he saw his brother. 1800 Coleridge *Piccol.* I. ix, Scarce have I arrived .. But there is brought to me from your equerry A splendid richly plated hunting dress.

† c. After *it was not long after*, where modern use requires *that*.

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. 156 It was not longe after but that the duke of Lancastre, etc. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 182/2 It was not long after, but Eustace sonne to King Stephan..made war on duke Henrie.

16. After *it cannot be*, *it is impossible*, *it is not possible*, *is it possible?* More fully *but that*.

1539 Cranmer *Bible* Luke xvii. 1 It can not be but offences wyl come [Wyclif, It is impossible that sclaundris come not; 1526 Tindale, It can not be avoyded but that offences will come; 1582 *Rhem.*, It is impossible that scandale should not come; 1611 Bible, It is impossible but that offences will come]. 1557 North *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* (1582) 185 It cannot be but that the writings of such a woman .. were very lively. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* (1806) I. 161 How is it possible but that we should be discontent? 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low-C. Warres* VIII. 7 She said it was not possible but she must be in great anxiety. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 160 It was impossible but he should see it. 1792 Mary Wollstonecr. *Rights Wom.* Ded. 5, I think it scarcely possible but that some of the enlarged minds .. will coincide with me. 1880 T. Spalding *Elix. Demonol.* 41 It can hardly be but that the 'thousand noses' are intended as a satirical hit.

¶ b. Erroneously for *that*, after *it is not impossible*, *not improbable*, *not unlikely*, etc. (Cf. 21.)

1665 J. Wilson *Projectors* III, 'Tis not impossible but I may make my party good. 1680 *Vind. Conform. Clergy* (ed. 2) 38 It is not unlikely but somebody may know. 1684 N. S. *Crit. Eng. Edit. Bible* xviii. 184 It is not improbable but that Origen..marked the various reading. 1711 *Medley* No. 33 It is not impossible, but such a day as this may come, etc. 1780 Madan *Thelyph.* I. 3 It is not impossible but that the light of that great reformer had remained hidden under the bushel of monkery.

17. After ('*Tis*) *pity*.

1573 *New Custom* II. iii. in Harl. *Dodsley* III. 34 It were pity but thou were hanged before. 1598 Barnfield *Poems* (Arb.) 121 Pity but hee were a King. 1667 H. More *Div. Dial.* I. 64 It's pitty but what you say should be true. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* II. xviii. 194 Pity but we knew more of the one loyal man of his time!

18. *Not but* (*that*), elliptically = 'it is not but that'; or perh. sometimes 'not to say but that'; cf. next.

1642 R. Brooke *Eng. Episc.* 67 Not but that they were most worthy men. 1704 Pope *Disc. Past. Poetry* § 10 Not but he [Spenser] may be thought imperfect on some few points. 1768 Bickerstaff *Lionel & Cl.* I. i, Not but your father had good qualities. *Mod.* Not but that I should have gone if I had had the chance.

**** After various verbs in negative or interrogative construction, with same general sense as in prec. series (12–18). In all cases *but that* is a possible variant.

19. After *not say*, *think*, *conceive*, *conclude*, *believe*, *know*, *see*, *be sure*, *persuade*, and the like.

a 1400 *Against Miracle Plays* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 56 Peraventure ye seyen that no man schal make ȝou to byleven but that is good. 1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E e v b, Thinke not but it dooeth brenne my heart. 1581 Styward *Martial Discip.* I. 28 He maie not say but that hee was forewarned. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 89, I see not but that..one or both are undone. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 33 Who knows but that Light and Cold may have kindness one for the other. 1760 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xxxii, Who knows but we may see a lord holding the bowl to a minister. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 220 How could he tell but that Mildred might do the same? 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 5 Sept. 3/4, I am not sure but that there is a state of facts by which..the Constitution would be in some danger.

¶ b. So formerly after *deny*, where *that* is now used.

1547 *Homilies* I. *Fruitf. Exhort.* II. (1859) 11 Yet no man can deny, but this is the chiefe. 1575 Gascoigne *Notes of Instr.* (Arb.) 32, I will not denie but this may seeme a preposterous ordre. 1663 Bp. Patrick *Parab. Pilgr.* viii. (1668) 33, I will not deny but that it is a difficult thing. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* I. 5, I cannot deny but that it would be easy.

20. After *fear* and equivalent verbs.

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lxvii. 31 Feare not: but I, Wyll fauer and forder your sute. 1641 T. Edwards *Reasons agst. Indep.* 20, I doe not feare but that these few Souldiers will be able to returne againe. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 684, I do not fear but that my grandfather will recover. 1879 Mrs. Oliphant *Within Prec.* xvii. 15 Never fear but I'll go.

21. After *doubt*, *despair*, *make no question*, *scruple*, and the like. (Cf. L. *non dubito quin.*) Here *that* is now considered more logical.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 12322 (Trin.) She..doutednouȝt But goddes wille wolde be wrouȝt. *a* 1400 *Against Miracle Plays* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 51 No dowte but that it is deadly synne. 1548 Latimer *Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 37, I dout not but there were many blanchers in the olde time. 1600 O. E. (? M. Sutcliffe) *Repl. Libel* I. i. 23, I make no question, but they do farre excell them. 1656 *Artif. Handsomeness* 73 Who .. scruples, but that they may lawfully be pluckt out? *a* 1661 Fuller *Triana* iii, Sabina's friends despair not but ..to mould him. 1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome* 482 They questioned not but to strike terror into the Romans. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* iii. Wks. I. 116/2 Nor is it to be doubted, but smells..would appear to have as great variety. 1832 Carlyle in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 399 Who doubted but the catastrophe was over? 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* I. 19 We ..have no doubt but it will yet spring up. 1870 Ruskin *Lect. on Art* (1875) 87, I do not doubt but that you are surprised.

† **22.** After *prevent* (*let*), *hinder*, *restrain*, etc.; now expressed by *from* with the gerund, or the gerund alone. (Cf. L. *nihil impedit quin* or *quominus.*) Also after *fail*, *miss*, *hold*, *forbear*, and the like, where various constructions are now used, for which see those verbs.

An infinitive phrase often took the place of the clause.

1528 Perkins *Prof. Bk.* ii. § 156 (1642) 69 These words.. shall not bind him but that hee may enter. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 81 b, If you loke in the boke..you shal not faile but find them. 1588 R. Parke *Hist. China* 23 He cannot let but haue in his shop men that must worke of his occupation. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 308 Our maker may not be in all cases restrayned, but that he may..manifest his arte. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. clxxii. 482 You shall not faile but .. you shall spet in his mouth. 1626 G. Hakewill *Comparison* 29 He could not hold but let fall teares at the sight thereof. 1653 *Cloria & Nar-*

cissus I. 294 Cloria .. could not forbeare but plainly to tell him her thoughts. 1656 *Artif. Handsomeness* 70 What .. hinders..but that we may study to adorn our lookes? 1713 ADDISON *Cato* III. vii. 18 What hinders then, but that thou find her out? 1737 WHISTON *Josephus* x. x. § 2 It could not be avoided but their .. colours must be changed. 1844 F. PAGET *Tales Village Childr.* Ser. II. (1858) 96 She cannot miss but see us.

† **b.** After *I see not* or *no cause* = I see nothing to prevent. Also after *There wanted but little*; cf. L. *parum abfuit quin*. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxi, I see not but the reste .. may be borne with. 1600 O. E. (? M. SUTCLIFFE) *Repl. Libel* I. ix. 236, I see no cause..but that the Spaniardes should rather feare vs. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* 624 There wanted but little, but that the people had killed the Judges.

c. After *God forbid*, and the like.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* IV. 149 Lord it me for-bede Bote ich be holly at þyn heste. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 38 Heauen defend, but still I should stand so.

III. In a compound sentence, connecting the two co-ordinate members; or introducing an independent sentence connected in sense, though not in form, with the preceding. In a compound sentence the second member is often greatly contracted, as in 'Thou hast not lied unto men, but (thou hast lied) unto God'.

* In a compound sentence.

23. As adversative conjunction, appending a statement contrary to, or incompatible with, one that is negatived:

On the contrary. = Ger. *sondern*.

897 *O. E. Chron.*, Nawðer ne on Fresisc gescæpene ne on Denisc, bute swa him selfum ðuhte þæt hie nytwyrðoste beon meahten. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8598 þai had na credel ne wit to bij Bot did þair childer bi þam lij. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 36 þat wollen neyþer swynke ne swete bote swery grete oþes. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. v. § 7 Wks. 1841 I. 250 Neither the matter .. was arbitrary, but necessary. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 581 Monkeyes, and Babiounes, were not men but beasts. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 567 He left not Faction, but of That was left. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 141 ¶ 10 A reply, not to what the lady had said, but to what it was convenient for me to hear.

24. Appending a statement which is not contrary to, but is not fully consonant with, or is contrasted with, that already made:

Nevertheless, yet, however. = Ger. *aber*.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lxiii. 16 Abraham knoweth vs not.. But thou Lorde art oure father. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* To Rdr. 5 Now we Discourse better, but we live worse. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark iv. 29 The care and endeavour is ours, but the blessing and success is God's. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 144 ¶ 8 Her face speaks a Vestal, but her Heart a Messalina. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* x, That pride which I had laid asleep, but not removed. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas*, Life may change, but it may flie not; Hope may vanish, but can die not. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 351 The hopes of the Messenians sank, but not their courage.

b. After *not only, not merely* (sometimes strengthened by the addition of *also*).

1382 WYCLIF *Petition King, &c.* in *Sel. Wks.* III. 511 Nott oonli..medful, butt moost medeful. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxiii. (Arb.) 60 It is not only allowable, but also necessary. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 18 We had time not only to see the Town, but the places circumjacent also. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. vii, I was not only endowed with the faculty of speech, but likewise with some rudiments of reason. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 232 The ally .. was not only a Roman Catholic, but a persecutor of the reformed Churches. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* Prel. (1877) 15 Leofric was not merely Lord of Bourne, but Earl of Mercia. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 29 They not only tell lies but bad lies.

* * In a distinct member of a compound sentence (usually after a semicolon or colon); or at the beginning of a following sentence.

25. Introducing a statement of the nature of an exception, objection, limitation, or contrast to what has gone before; sometimes, in its weakest form, merely expressing disconnexion, or emphasizing the introduction of a distinct or independent fact, as the minor premiss of a syllogism:

However, on the other hand, moreover, yet. In OE. *ac*, Ger. *aber*, L. *autem*.

c 1205 LAY. 8263 Al hit þuncð him wel idon..bute nele he þe nauere Euelin mid ærhðe bi-tæchen. *a* 1240 *Wohunge of ure L.* in *Cott. Hom.* 277 Poure þu wunden was in a beastes cribbe; Bote swa þu eldere wex, swa þu pourere was. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1113 Alle dronken of þe ber Bute horn alone Nadde þerof no mone. *c* 1300 *Beket* 43 Gilbert .. seide he was at to hire wille: bote he moste bithenche. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 220 3if 3e axen ony þing in my name, he schal 3eve it to 3ow. But we axen in the name of Jesus, whanne we, etc. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 788 (Mätz.) Now must I ga, bot drede the noght. 1548 LATIMER *Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 19 But now you wyll aske me whom I cal a prelate. 1611 BIBLE *John* xix. 9 But Iesus gaue him no answer. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* iv. 36 He saw it; but but with the Eye of Hope. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vii. § 5 All Animals have Sense; But a Dog is an Animal. Here *but* signifies little more, but that the latter Proposition is join'd to the former, as the Minor of a Syllogism. 1724 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 570 We are here preparing for your reception..but whether you approve the manner I can only guess. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 414 Fare ye well. But list! sweet youths, where'er you go, beware. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 615 Feversham passed for a good-natured man: but he was a foreigner. *Mod.* 'Get money; honestly, if you can: but, get money!'

† **26.** Introducing a reply to a question: cf. the modern unemphatic *why*. Cf. Fr. *mais*, Gr. ἀλλά.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19622 Quat art þou, lauerd, sua vnsen? Bot i hatt iesus nazaren. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 809 And whuche beoþ [þe] þreo bayles þet .. Bote þe inemaste bayle, I wot, Bi-tokneþ hire holy maidenhod.

27. After an interjection or exclamation, as *yes! but, aye! but, nay! but, ah! but, I say! but*, expressing some degree of opposition, objection, or protest; but also colloquially, mere surprise or recognition of something unexpected.

1846 LANDOR *Wks.* I. 347 God forgive me! but I think him as worthy as the best of the saints. *Mod.* Ah! but he knows better than to go there. I say! but you had a narrow escape! Eh! but that 's a queer story! Whew! but I am tired! Faith! but that 's a poser! Come! but that's drawing it rather strong. Excuse me! but your coat is dusty. Beg pardon! but have you found a scarf on the road?

IV. *Phrases and casual collocations.*

28. *But and* = but also, and also: see AND. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 595, I haf a bow, bot and a vyre. 1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xi. 2 Not onli the hurting..but and the looking bi drede slen. But and withoute these with o spirit, thei myȝten ben slayn. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Bludy Serk*, Meik, bot and debonair. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-T. Misc.* (1733) II. 181 A kame but and a kamingstock. 1832-53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. II. 75 In height an ell but an' a span.

† **b.** *But and, but and if* = but if: see AND C.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1786 But and thow crye, or noyse make. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* v. 13 But and yf the salt haue lost his saltnes. 1540 HYRDE *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) G ij, But and thou array thy body sumptuously..thou canst not be excused as chast in mind.

29. *But for* = except for, were it not for: see sense 1.

c 1205 LAY. 31446 Hit likede wel þan kinge, buten for ane þinge. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 504 These mine eyes..But for thy piteous lips no more had seen. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 351 Several of the Council..would come but for their attending the King. 1885 *Law Rep.* XXIX. Ch. Div. 291 But for the concurrent jurisdiction, the decision..would have been the other way.

† **b.** *But for*: but because, but since: see FOR.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. i. (1495) 101 That is noo wonder but for it is selden seen. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 462/1 But for thy shepheards wolden be excused. *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Massacr. Paris* II. v, But for you know our quarrel is no more.

But if: see sense 10 b.

But that: see senses 8-9, 13-22, in some of which *that* is now obs., while in others *but that* is still the better form, and *but* is familiar or colloquial.

30. *But what* often occurs for *but that* in various senses, and is still *dial.* and *colloq.*

1662 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* 96 We cannot discover any immediate operation of any kind of soul .. but what it first works upon, etc. 1711 *Medley* No. 24, I don't know one Politician but what Drunkenness wou'd make a Sot of. 1761 FRANCES SHERIDAN *Miss Bidulph* I. 45 There are not many masters of eminence but what have a hundred originals palmed upon them more than ever they painted in their lives. *Ibid.* (1767) V. 45 There is not a circumstance but what is worthy to be writ in letters of gold. 1862 TROLLOPE *N. Amer.* I. 47 Nor am I yet so old but what I can rough it still. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Birds of Prey* VI. ii. 313 Not but what his head is as clear as ever it was. 1884 *Standard* 22 Dec. 5/2 Not but what the picture has its darker side. [See many modern instances in F. HALL, *Mod. English* 262.]

D. quasi-*sb.* [The adv. used *elliptically*.] The outer room of a house; see BUT *adv.* 1 d.

E. quasi-*adj.* [The adv. used *attrib.*] Out, outer, exterior; see B. 1 c.

F. quasi-*pron.* The negative of *who*, = Lat. *quin*: see 12 b.

But, *sb.*[1] The conjunction *but* (sense 25), used as a name for itself; *hence*, a verbal objection presented.

1571 *Sempill Ballates* (1872) 137 3it botis & hummis declairis 3ow quhat I mene. 1614 T. ADAMS *Divell's Banq.* 139 There is a corrective But, a *verutamen*, spoyles all in the vp-shot..here is a But that shipwrackes all. 1682 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1864) IX. 485 The grants of grace run without ifs and ands and buts. 1752 A. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* (1753) Sept. 446/2 He was a sufficient *but* himself for all the sum. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xi, 'I heartily wish I could, but' —'Nay, but me no buts—I have set my heart upon it.' 1872 MINTO *Eng. Lit.* 108 We are..jerked back with a 'but'.

† **But,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [cf. PUT *v.* (which occurs in the context), also OF. *bout* 'coup', *boute* 'coup porté en boutant' (Godef.).] 'Putting' the stone.

a 1300 *Havelok* 1040 He maden mikel strout Abouten the altherbeste but.

But (bʊt), *v. arch.* [f. BUT *sb.*[1]; cf. *to thou.*] *intr.* To say or use 'but'; also quasi-*trans.* in phrase 'but me no buts'.

1553 [see BUTTING *vbl. sb.*[4]]. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieut.* I. v, *Phys.* Yes, you may live; but—. *Leo.* Finely butted, doctor. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Bod.* II. i. 28 *Cha.* Sir, I obey: But—. *Sir Fran.* But me no Buts. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* [see BUT *sb.*[1] above].

Butargo, obs. form of BOTARGO.

† **Butch,** *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [incorrect back-formation from BUTCHER *sb.*]

† **a.** *trans.* To cut up, hack (*obs.*). **b.** *intr.* (*north. dial.*) To follow the trade of a butcher.

1785 [see BUTCHING]. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* II. iii, I shall be butching thee from nape to rump. 1846 J. T. BROCKETT *Gloss. N. Count. Wds.* (ed. 3) I. 75 *Butch*, to practice the trade of a butcher, to kill. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 63 He use't to be a farmer, but he butches neaw.

Hence **Butch-knife** = *butcher's knife.*

a 1849 POE *Wks.* (1864) III. 172 White throats sweetly jagged With a ragged butch-knife dull.

Butcher (bʊtʃəɹ), *sb.* Forms: [3 **boucher**], 3-6 **bocher**, 4-6 **boucher**, 4-7 **bowcher**, 5 **bochere**, **-or**, **-our**, **-eyr**, *Sc.* **bowchour**, (**bochyer**), 5-7 **bucher**(e, 6 *Sc.* **boucheour**, (**boscher**, **bochsar**), 6- **butcher**. [ME. *bocher*, *boucher*, Anglo-Fr. form of OF. *bochier*, *bouchier* (mod.F. *boucher*) = Pr. *bochier*; f. OF., Pr. *boc* BUCK *sb.*[1] he-goat. The literal sense is thus 'dealer in goat's flesh'; cf. It. *beccaio* butcher, f. *becco* he goat.]

1. One whose trade is the slaughtering of large tame animals for food; one who kills such animals and sells their flesh; in mod. use it sometimes denotes a tradesman who merely deals in meat.

[1292 BRITTON I. xxi. § 11 De tannours, qi se fount tannours et bouchers qi vendent chars par peces.] *a* 1300 *K. Alis.* 2832 He is to-hewe..so the bocher doth the oxe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) I. 285 A woman þat was quene of Fraunce by eritage wedded a bocher for his fairenesse. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 370 The mayster sente for the buchere..for to sle the hogges. 1525 *Old City Acc. Bk.* in *Archæol. Jrnl.* XLIII, Itm payd to the Bochsar for a greyt serlyn xvjd. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 210 As the Butcher takes away the Calfe. 1726 GAY *Fables* I. ix, Beneath a butcher train'd, Whose hands with cruelty are stain'd. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 44 The butcher pays himself in live cattle. *Mod.* To pay his butcher's bill.

b. *fig.* One who slaughters men indiscriminately or brutally; a 'man of blood'; a brutal murderer.

1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 282 Erle of Worcester whiche for his cruelтye was called the bocher of Englande. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 766 A mischiefe worse then..Butcher sire, that reaues his sonne of life. 1595 — *John* IV. ii. 259 To be butcher of an innocent childe. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. (1849) 31 Bloody butchers, wicked destroyers .. common executioners of the human kind. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. IX. 158 The Murderer of Caius, the Butcher of three Thousand of his Fellow-Citizens. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1871) II. v. iii. 182 With wild yell, with cries of 'Cut the Butcher down!'

† **2.** An executioner; one who inflicts capital punishment or torture; also *attrib. Obs.*

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 38 The Ape was boucher, and ..hanged him. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 85/3 He..unclad hym and gaf hys clothys unto the bochyers. *Ibid.* 121/3 The bochyers toke combes of yron and began to kembe hym on the sides within the flesshe. 1494 FABYAN VII. (1811) 572 Whan y bysshop came vnto his place of execucion, he prayed the howcher to gyue to hym v. strokes in the worshyp of Cristes fyue woundes.

† **b.** *fig. Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 474/1 Their conscience is their boucher. *Ibid.* 591/2 They shal need no other butcher..but they shal haue as it were an hote yron always burning within themselues.

3. A kind of artificial fly used by anglers for salmon. [Cf. BAKER 3.]

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 345 The Butcher..kills almost wherever there are salmon. 1884 M. G. WATKINS in *Longm. Mag.* June 177 What fly had been used..'The Butcher'? Yes; but he did not care much for that lure.

4. General combinations: **a.** attrib. and similative (sense 1 b), as *butcher-like* adj. and adv., † *-wise* adv., *-work*. **b.** syntactical (genitival), as *butcher's-block*, *-boy*, *-cleaver*, *-hook*, *-shop*, *-tray*.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 35 *Butcherlike to rippe her downe the raynes. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. xi. 127 By ..his butcherlike boldnesse he cast many into..laskes. 1687 SETTLE *Refl. Dryden* 3 The Butcher-like discords that arose. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 231 A butcher-like assistant .. creeps up, and pierces the spinal marrow. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* VI. Q iv b, There..Priams son he sawe all *boucherwise Bemanglid. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. xxxii, To tell The *butcher-work that there befel.

1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 110/2 Great unsightly stumps, like earthy *butchers'-blocks. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6345/2 A *Butcher's Hook with a little Notch upon the End of the flat Part. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poyson. Bk.* Wks. (1557) 1059/1 As men bye bief, or moten out of the *bouchers shoppes. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* I, Who fills the butchers' shops with large blue flies? 1859 W. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 76 Wooden vessels, such as bowls, platters, *butchers' trays, etc.

5. Special comb.: **butcher-fly**, ? a kind of blow-fly; † **butcherman**, a butcher (*obs.*); **butcher's bill**, sometimes used sarcastically for the list of killed in a battle (less frequently for the money cost of a war); **butcher's blue**, a dressmaker's name for a particular shade of dark blue like the colour of a butcher's apron; **butcher's** or † **butcher-dog**, app. formerly a breed of dog (*obs.* in *spec.* sense); **butcher's grip**, a particular method of clasping the hands; **butcher's knife**, also **butcher-knife**, a particular kind of knife used by butchers. Also BUTCHER-BIRD, -ROW, BUTCHER'S BROOM, -MEAT.

1663 T. JAMES *Voyage* 81 Butterflyes, *Butchers-flyes, Horseflyes. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 568 The butcher-fly fastens by instinct..upon those parts only that are defective and disgusting. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xi. (1880) 430 The Butcher Fly..is not the fly known elsewhere as 'The Butcher'. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* 60 Item, to Watkyn, *bocherman iij *li.* 1881 SULLIVAN *July Annivers.* in

Macm. Mag. XLIV. 343 There may be politicians who would prefer the anniversaries kept in the good old style, however heavy the *'butcher's bill'. **1883** *Daily News* 17 May 6/1 Even Venus must have mislaid some of her charm if arrayed in *'butcher's blue' or 'rotten orange'. **1576** FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* iv. in Arb. *Garner* III. 255 In Latin, *Canis Laniarius*, in English, the *Butcher Dog. **1597** *Return Parnass.* Pt. 2. II. v. 871 All kinde of dogges.. Butchers dogs, Bloud-hounds, Dunghill dogges. **1755** *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 260, I procured six puppies, of the butcher-dog-kind. **1882** *Standard* 26 Aug. 2/2 The men linking hands with the *butcher's grip.

Butcher (bu·tʃəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To slaughter in the manner of a butcher, or in a brutal and indiscriminate manner.

1562 *Compl. of Church* (Collier) 8 You, as sheep, were butchard doun. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 67 Thou dost swallow vp this good Kings blood, Which his Hell-gouern'd arme hath butchered. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. 29 So many myriads.. were butchered up with sword, famine, war. **1680** OTWAY *Caius Marius* 57 Matrons with Infants in their Arms are butcher'd. **1716** ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 10 (1751) 60 A couple of Moors, whom he had been butchering with his own Imperial Hands. **1818** BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. cxli, He, their sire, Butcher'd to make a Roman holiday. **1850** PRESCOTT *Mexico* I. 138.

b. *fig.* To 'murder' a reputation, an author's language by blundering delivery, etc.

1647 BIRKENHEAD *Assembly-Man* (1662–3) 16 He Butcher's a Text. **1677** in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 244 For pelf Butcher'd thy fame estate, and last thyself. **1761** CHURCHILL *Rosciad* Poems (1763) I. 28 Could authors butcher'd give an actor grace. **1827** CARLYLE *Transl., Melechsala* (1874) 113 As a modern critic butchers the defenceless rabble.. who venture.. into the literary tilt-yard. **1850** WHIPPLE *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) II. 60 The text is not butchered by misprinting.

2. To torment, inflict torture upon (cf. *sb.* 2).

1642 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. I. iii. 410 Turmoyled and butchered with their owne guilty consciences.

3. Peculiarly used with *out*.

1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* v. ii. 151 I'll butcher out the passage of his soule That dares attempt to interrupt the blow. **1848** G. F. RUXTON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 718.

Bu·tcher-bi·rd. [f. BUTCHER *sb.* + BIRD (see quot. 1802): Cf. F. *bouchari* 'un des noms vulgaires de la pie-grièche.' Littré.] A name given to several species of shrike (*Laniadæ*): *Lanius excubitor*, *L. tertius*, *L. cinereus*, etc.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 146 Lanius or Butcher bird, is of three several kinds. **1674** RAY *Eng. Birds* Coll. 82 The great Butcher-bird called in the Peak of Derbyshire Wirrangle, *Lanius cinereus major*. **1679** PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 229 The Butcher-bird or Wierangel, here called the Shreek or French-Pye. **1802** PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xii. 109 The butcher-bird transfixes its prey upon the spike of a thorn, whilst it picks its bones. **1846** *Gard. Chron.* 517 The red-backed shrike or butcher-bird.

Butchered (bu·tʃəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. BUTCHER *v.* + -ED[1].] Killed by a butcher; killed remorselessly, brutally, or in cold blood.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 123 The wronged Soules Of butcher'd Princes, fight in thy behalfe. **1837** W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 191 The remains of their butchered leader. **1859** LANG *Wand. India* 70 Ellen.. buried her butchered husband.

Butcherer (bu·tʃərəɹ). [f. BUTCHER *v.* + -ER[1].] One who butchers.

1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civ. Warres Eng.* II. 66 'Twas thought he should be the Butcherer of Edwards sons. **1689** *Defence Liberty agst. Tyrants* 16 Nero, that inhuman Butcherer of Christians. **1757** *Herald* No. 14 (1758) I. 235 The paracidical butcherer of the Roman constitution.

Butcheress (bu·tʃərès). [f. BUTCHER *sb.* + -ESS.] A female butcher; also (*humorously*) a butcher's wife or daughter.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 500 Why need these fair butcheresses [butcher's daughters] torment themselves. **1854** *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 226 Almost every man.. has a wife who is groceress, linen-draperess, butcheress, or confectioner.

Bu·tchering, *vbl. sb.* [f. BUTCHER *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The trade or occupation of a butcher.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie Venner* (1887) 28 A great, hulking fellow, who had been bred to butchering.

2. The action of killing in the manner of a butcher. *lit.* and *fig.* Also *attrib.*

1604 J. WILLIAMS *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 53 Thexecutioners playde there butchringe partes. **1613** BP. HALL *Holy Panegyr.* 79 Here hath been.. no Bonner-ing or Butchering of Gods Saints. **1831** CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii. 125 The Soldier wears openly, and even parades, his butchering-tool. **1865** BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* IV. i. 395 Every woman, every child, looked on at the butchering.

Bu·tchering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That butchers; that kills wantonly or in cold blood.

1775 WARREN in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. (1883) 736/1 The butchering hands of an inhuman soldiery. **1816** SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* IV. xliii, From butchering strife Deliver'd.

Bu·tcherly, *a.* and *adv.* [f. BUTCHER *sb.* + -LY.]

A. as *adj.* Like or characteristic of a butcher. Said of persons or their actions. *lit.* and *fig.*

1513 MORE *Hist. Rich. III*, 37 He.. would haue appointed that bocherly office to some other then his owne borne brother. **1528** ROY *Sat.* (1845) To croutche Before this butcherly sloutche. **1683** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 192 Lord Russell was beheaded.. the executioner giving him three butcherly strokes. **1720** DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* viii. (1840) 145 The man.. came to be so butcherly and rude, as to shoot at our men. **1826** SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 537 The.. consequence would be division, anarchy, and butcherly civil wars.

¶ Of or connected with physical torture.

1571 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 26 Take wholly away this butcherlie feare in making of latines. *Ibid.* 101 That boocherlie feare.

†**B.** as *adv.* In the manner of a butcher; brutally, cruelly, grossly. *Obs.*

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 363 They.. understood him butcherly—that he would cut out lumps..out of his body. *a* **1603** T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 421 Our brethren whose bloud you haue butcherly shed. **1678** N. WANLEY *Wonders* II. xx. § 5. 126/1 He found his Wife most butcherly mangled.

Hence **Bu·tcherliness.**

1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Bu·tcherous,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 bou(t)cherus. [f. BUTCHER *sb.* + -OUS.] Butcherly, murderous.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. 51 Thee missing boucherus hatchet. **1620** SHELTON *Don Quix.* IV. xxvii. 213 Ye murderous Polymeans, ye butcherous Lions.

†**Bu·tcher-row.** *Obs.* Also 6 bucherow, 8 buteherow. [f. BUTCHER *sb.* + ROW *sb.*; cf. *Packers' Row, Saddlers' Row*, names of streets in midland towns.] A shambles, meat-market.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* 268 The Bucherow and shambles of Christian Bloud. **1658** ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 934 At Toletum in the open Butcher-row. **1702** W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* XXXVIII. 152 In the City and Suburbs there are reckoned to be nine Publick Butcherows.

Bu·tcher's broo·m. [See quot. 1847.] Common name of *Ruscus aculeatus* N. O. *Liliaceæ*, tribe *Asparageæ*), also called Knee Holly, a curious low-growing shrubby evergreen, with rigid branched stems, and coriaceous spiny leaves, or more strictly phyllodes, bearing on their disk the flower and fruit. It is found in the south of England, and is the only native endogenous shrub.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 60 The wild myrte tre.. is called in Englishe bochers bromе. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xiii. 674 In Shoppes it is called Ruscus; in English Kneeholme, Kneehul, Butchers Broome and Petigree. **1718** QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 131 Butchers broom.. is of an austere and bitterish Taste. **1847** *Rural Cycl.* I. 550 The whole plant is gathered by butchers, and made into besoms for sweeping their blocks and shops; and hence it obtained the name of butcher's broom. **1859** W. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 133 Botanically speaking, the Butcher's Broom is only a half-shrubby plant.

Bu·tcher's mea·t, bu·tcher-mea·t. Meat sold by butchers (beef, mutton, veal, or lamb) as distinguished from poultry, game, fish, etc.

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. i, I fear it will be spent in poultry: Butcher's meat will not go down. **1769** BURKE *Pres. St. Nat.* Wks. II. 88 Corn, hay, meal, butchers-meat, fish, fowls, every thing [is excised]. **1799** J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 322 Butcher meat of all kinds has risen in the same proportion. **1846** M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 515 The consumption of butchers' meat in the metropolis. **1862** R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 302 No people.. consume so little butcher-meat as the Chinese.

Butchery (bu·tʃəri), *sb.* Forms: 4 bocherie, 5 bocheri, 5–6 bochery(e, buchery, 6 boucherie, bouchery(e, bochery, buteherie, 6– butchery. [a. F. *boucherie* (13th c. in Littré): see BUTCHER *sb.* and -Y[3].]

1. A slaughter-house, shambles; a butcher's shop or stall; also *attrib.* (Now chiefly applied to the slaughterhouses in public establishments, as barracks, etc., in a camp, or on shipboard.)

c **1340** *Ayenb.* 64 Þise him tobrekeþ smaller þanne me deþ þet zuyn ine bocherie. **1382** WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* x. 25 Al thing that cometh in the bocherie, ete ȝe. **1494** FABYAN VII. 495 He was..hanged vpon a tree lyke as an oxe is hanged in the bochery. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 189 A streame of congeled blud as thoughe it had runne from a bouchery. **1792** A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 299 Five shepherds were conducting eight hundred sheep to the butcheries at Marseilles. **1870** *Daily News* 23 Sept., The bakery, the butchery, the magazines are all models of cleanliness. **1882** *Standard* 11 Sept. 2/1 Employed in connection with the bakery and butchery train.

b. *fig.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXXI. 501 What shall all Hierusalem be but a verie Slaughterhouse and Butcherie? **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iii. 27 This house is but a butcherie: Abhorre it, feare it, doe not enter it. **1646** SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* 94 The whole County, as it were, a common Butchery.

2. The trade or craft of a butcher. Now only *attrib.*, as in *butchery business.*

c **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* I. x. 49 Tailour craft..sadeler craft.. bocheri..masonrie. **1551** ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* 112 They counte huntynge..the vyleste..part of boucherie. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Sweetbread*, A Butchery and Culinary Term. **1886** *Auckland Even. Star* 25 June 3/4 Butchery Business for Sale.

†**3.** Butchers collectively or as a community. *Obs.*

c **1475** *Bk. Found. St. Barthol. Ch.* (1886) Introd. 70 Whan this was dyvulgate, by all the bocherie, for a wurthy myracle..it was toke. **1525** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xviii. 35 Jaques Dandenboure founde all tho of the bochery well enclyned.

†**4.** Place of torture or torment: L. *carnificina*, F. *boucherie*, applied to a horrible prison. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 140 He wes nocht condampnit to service, bot erar to presoun and bouchery.

5. Cruel and wanton slaughter, carnage. Also *fig.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Pref., The doctrine.. is a deadly butcherie of soules. **1602** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lvii. (1612) 251 The ciuill Warres and Butcheries in France. **1866** KINGSLEY *Herew.* iii. 77 He began boasting of his fights, his cruelties and his butcheries.

†**b.** Torture, torment. *Obs.*

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xvi. 2 That torture of butcherie of conscience.

†**Bu·tchery,** *a. Obs.* = BUTCHERLY.

1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 65 He would find out other wayes to dye..then by this Butchery frenzy.

Butching (bu·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb. dial.* [f. BUTCH *v.* + -ING[1].] = BUTCHERING *vbl. sb.*

1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornb.* xiii, Sax thousand years are near hand fled, Sin' I was to the butching bred.

†**Bute,** Sc. form of BOOT *sb.*[2] booty, and *v.*[2] to make booty of, to share or divide as booty. Hence **Buteing** *vbl. sb.* (cf. BOOTING, BUTIN).

c **1550** BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 636 (JAM.) To bute and part the prizes takin. — 640 Gif it beis mair, it sall remane to bute and parting. — 640 Of all pillage, the Capitane..gettis na part nor buteing.

Bute, var. of BUTTE, a hill; obs. form of BOOT, BUTT; obs. pa. t. of BEAT *v.*

Bute(n, early form of BOUT *adv.*, BUT *prep.*

Buteler(e, obs. f. BUTLER.

Butene (biū·tīn). *Chem.* [f. BUT-YL + -ENE.] The olefine of the BUTYL series C_4H_8, also called BUTYLENE.

Buteonine (biūtī·ŏnəin), *a.* [f. L. *būteōn-em* hawk or buzzard + -INE; cf. L. *leōnīnus* LEONINE.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the Buzzard.

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1987. 732/3 Raptorial bird.. somewhat buteonine. **1874** COUES *Birds N.-W.* 356 The only buteonine species observed.

Butere, Buterie, obs. ff. BUTTER, BUTTERY.

Buthe, obs. form of BOOTH.

†**Butin.** *Obs.* Also 5–6 butyn, 6 butyne, -en, -ine, -iene, 7 bootyn, *Sc.* 6–7 buiting, but(e)ing. [a. F. *butin* 'booty'; according to Littré, from ON. *býti* 'exchange, barter' (cf. MG. *bûten*, mod. Ger. *beute*), though the actual form in Fr. does not appear to be explained. Cf. BOOTY.]

Spoil, prey, or plunder, taken in common; booty.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 39 He that abode behynde by maladye or sekenes shold haue as moche part of the butyn. **1475**—*Jason* 31 b, Whan they had departed their gayn and butin. **1530** PALSGR. 653, I parte a butyne, or a pray taken in the warre. **1531** ELYOT *Gov.* II. i. (1557) 86 It is no buten or praie. **1573** *Sege Edin. Cast.* in *Scot. Poems* 16th *C.* II. 294 Sum gat ane butiene for thair being thair. **1597** MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 208 Quha bringis hame the buiting? **1635** J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virgin* 196 Good store of bootyn. **1646** H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angels* 169 Captaines, when they harrang their Souldiers, tell them of the butin, of the prey.

‖ **Buti·zia.** *Obs.* [The sense suits Sp. *botija*; cf. BOTOZIO.] Some kind of earthen jar.

a **1622** R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 156 The butizias, in which the wine was, which wee found in Balparizo, had many sparkes of gold shining in them.

†**Bu·tkin.** *Obs.* [? dim. of BUTT *sb.*[2]] A small fish.

1526 *Househ. Exp. Sir T. Le Strange, Addit. MS. B. M.* 27448. 31 b, In butkyns, sandlyngs and lityll playce, iiij*d.*

Butler (bu·tləɹ). Forms: 3 butuler, botyler, 3–4 buteler, 3–5 boteler, 4–5 -ere, 4 botoler, bottelar, 4–5 botelar, botil(l)er(e, botyller, botler(e, 5 buteler(e, butiller, buttiler, -are, bouteler, 5–6 butteler, buttler, 6 botteler, buttelar, butlar, 5– butler. [a. AF. *butuiller* = OF. *bouteillier*:—med.L. *buticulārius*, f. *buticula* BOTTLE *sb.*[1]]

1. A servant who has charge of the wine-cellar and dispenses the liquor. Formerly also, one who hands round wine, a cup-bearer. He is now usually the head-servant of a household, who keeps the plate, etc.

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 2092 Þis buteler Ioseph sone for-gat [cf. *Gen.* xl.]. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 4497 Þe bottelar was lesed þat ilk dai. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 834 Som to marchal, and to botileris, To knyght, to page, and to jogoleris. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) V. 269 [Rowena] schulde serve hym instede of his boteler. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 45 Botlere [1499 boteler]. *c* **1460** *Bk. Curtasye* 423 in *Babees Bk.* 312 Botler shalle sett for yche a messe, A pot, a lofe. **1589** *True Coppie of Disc.* (1881) 50 Though any man.. doo locke up their drinke and set buttlers upon it. **1598** STOW *Surv.* xi. (1603) 96 These Citizens did minister wine, as Bottelers. **1616** *Pasquil & Kath.* v. 228 Bid the Butler broch fresh wine. **1727** SWIFT *Gulliver* I. ii. 33 He ordered his cooks and butlers..to give me victuals and drink. **1842** TENNYSON *Day-dr.* 45. **1859** GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 9 A man who had been butler 'to the family' for fifteen years.

b. *fig.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) I. 273 Þere is the faire floure þe citee of Parys norice of þewes, botiller of lettres [*pincerna litterarum*]. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 696 And gladde be thai to stande aboute a welle That humour euer may thaire boteler be. **1594** *Mirr. Policie* (1599) 265 Saint Hierom calleth it [the S. wind] the butler or pourer forth of water, because it commonly bringeth raine.

†**c.** phr. *With butler's grace*: ? with a drink.

1609 MELTON *Sixefolde Polit.* 33 (N.) Fidlers, who are regarded but for a baudy song..and when they haue done, are commonly sent away with Butlers grace.

2. An officer who originally had charge of the wine for the royal table; hence the title of an official of high rank nominally connected with the supply, importation, etc., of wine, but having different duties in different countries and at various times. (Cf. *marshall, lord chamberlain*, etc.)

1297 R. Glouc. 438 Bope Wyllam & Rychard hys sones adrentte were, And hys panyter & hys chamberleyn, & hys boteler also. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 188 Sir Amis, as ye may here, He made his chef botelere, In his court for to be. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, lxii. § 1 Item of the Chief Buttler of England *Cli.* 1587 J. Higins *Mirr. Mag.* (1610) 482 (*title*) How .. Sir Nicholas Burdel, Chiefe Butler of Normandie, was slaine at Pontoise. 1611 Cotgr., *Grand bouteillier*, the great Butler of France; an honourable officer, but out of date euer since Charles the seuenths time. 1667 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. iii. (1743) 161 Edward Fitz-Theobald being long ago made Butler of Ireland, the Duke of Ormond .. took the sirname of Butler. 1887 *Burke's Peerage* 1068 James 7th Earl of Ormonde and 7th Butler had (1328) a renewed grant of the prisage of wines (which had been resumed by the crown).

3. *Comb.*, as *butler-like* adj.; † **butler's box**, ? a box into which players put a portion of their winnings at Christmas-time as a 'Christmas-box' for the butler (cf. Box *sb.*2 5); **butler's pantry**, a pantry where the plate, glass, etc., are kept.

1880 Mrs. Eiloart *Dean's Wife* III. ii. 16 Then his eye met that of the respectable *butler-like man opposite. *a* 1593 H. Smith *Serm.* (1866) II. 240 The law is like a *butlers-box, play still on till all come to the candlestick. 1597 *Return Parnass.* Pt. 2 Prol. 44 The Pilgrimage to Pernassus, and the returne from Pernassus haue..hindred the buttlers box, and emptied the Colledge barrells. 1621 *Tract agst. Usurie* (N.) The old comparison, which compares usury to the butler's boxe, deserves to be remembred. Whilest men are at play, they feele not what they give to the boxe, but at the end of Christmas it makes all or neere all gamesters loosers. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* III. iii. vii. § 3 Whoever lost, signor *papa*, like the butler's-box, was sure to get. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 544/1 A..cousin.. was discovered..in the *butler's pantry.

Butler (bʌ·tlə), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] In various nonce-uses: **a.** *trans.* To take charge of and serve (liquor); also *absol.* to act as butler; **b.** *pass.* To be served by a butler. Hence **Bu·tlering** *vbl. sb.*

1742 Jarvis *Quix.* II. iv. vii. (D.) The calling he is of allows of no catering nor butlering. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 587 We have consigned the flasks .. to the safe custody of Ambrose, till they can be butlered by Hogg. 1855 Dickens *Dorrit* (Househ. ed.) 317/1 As nations are made to be taxed, so families are made to be butlered.

Butlerage (bʌ·tləréʤ). Forms: 5 **botelarage**, 6 **butlarage**, 7 **butlaridge**, **buttleradge**, 8 **butleridge**. [f. as prec. + -AGE.]

†**1.** A duty formerly payable to the king's butler on every cargo of wine imported (? by merchant-strangers); called also *prisage*. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1491 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 112 For all maner other dutees, botelarage, costis and chargis..concernyng the said wynes. 1509 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, v. § 6 Any other being free of Prisage or Butlarage of Wines. 1654 in Sir J. Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 180, 22 tunnes of Wyne .. to pay for ye butlerage the somme of tenn pounds. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 315 Prisage was a right of taking two tons of wine from every ship importing into England twenty tons or more; which by Edward I was exchanged into a duty of 2*s.* for every ton imported by merchant-strangers, and called butlerage, because paid to the king's butler.

†**2.** The office or dignity of king's butler; the department over which he had charge. *Obs.*

1615 *MS. of Dk. Northumbld.* in 3*rd Rep. Commiss. Hist. MSS.* (1872) 62/1 Officers of the mint, of the works, of the great wardrobe, of the butlaridge. 1736 Carte *Ormonde* II. 219 A perquisite or appendage of the butlerage of Ireland.

3. That part of the household management and expenses which pertains to the butler or the butlery.

1815 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 554/1 For providing..things in the Butlerage department. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 414 An exact account of the cost of washing, lighting, firing, of kitchen, of butlerage, of cellarage.

Butlerdom (bʌ·tlədəm). *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -DOM.] The class or estate of butlers.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 633 Butlerdom is a serious obstacle to the felicity of a wealthy establishment.

Bu·tleress. [see -ESS.] A female butler.

c 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* III. 530 His sweet-wine cup..Which now the butleresse had leaue t'employ. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Jan. 13 Is the porter to be a daughter of the plough? What of the committee, the stewardess, and the butleress?

Butlerian (bʌtlĭ·ərĭən), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to a butler.

1882 E. C. Clayton (Mrs. Needham) *Girl's Destiny* I. iv. 61 Obtrusive, in his strict attention to his butlerian duties.

Butlership (bʌ·tləʃip). [f. Butler + -ship.] The office of butler.

1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xl. 21 And restored the chefe butlar to his butlarshipe agayne. 1587 J. Higins *Mirr. Mag.* (1610) 482 Chief butlership of Normandy unto me fell. 1612 *Caius Coll. MS.* in *Gentl. Mag.* (1883) Oct. 384 [Plate] spoyled and battered at the going out of Sir Utting out of his buttlership. 1621 Bolton *Stat. Irel.* 399 (an. 28 Eliz.) Any Patentee or Patentees of any the office or offices of Collectorship .. or of the Butlership, or price Wines. 1829 Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 182 The Mayor's claim to the chief butlership. 1840 Mrs. Gore in *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 54 The clodpole she has disciplined into butlership.

Butlery (bʌ·tləri). In 3, 5 **botelerye**, 5 **botelary**. [ME. *botelerye*, a. F. *bouteillerie* (13th c. in Littré) 'lieu où l'on conserve le vin', f. *bouteille* Bottle; but in mod. use prob. directly f. Butler + -y 3.] A butler's room or pantry; a buttery.

1297 *R. Glouc.* 191 Bedwer þe botyler, kyng of Normandye, Nom also in ys half a uayr companye..vorto seruy of þe botelerye. *c* 1425 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 670 *Hec botelaria*, botelary. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cxcvi. 172 A knyght that the Erle hadd brought vp of nought and hadde norisshed hym in his botelerye. 1822 J. Platts *Bk. Curios.* lxii. 628 He should go into the butlery of the king's palace there, and draw..as much wine as should be needful for making a pitcher of claret. 1868 Milman *St. Paul's* iii. 69 It is the full inventory of his plate..his kitchen, his butlery.

Butment (bʌ·tmĕnt). [f. Butt *v.*2 + -ment; cf. Abutment and Fr. *boutée* 'ouvrage qui soutient la poussée d'une voute'.]

1. *Arch.* The supporter of an arch; = Abutment 3.

1624 Wotton *Archit.* (1672) 31 The Supporters or Butments (as they are termed) of the said Arch. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 164 One of the main pillars or arch butments seems to tremble at the sound of a certain bell. 1806 T. Paine *Yellow Fever* Misc. Wks. II. 184 Arches joining each other lengthways, serve as butments to each other.

b. Butment cheeks: see quot.

1876 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Butment cheeks*, the two solid sides of a mortise. The thickness of each cheek is usually equal to the thickness of the mortise.

2. An out-standing mass (of rock or masonry).

1865 E. Burritt *Walk Land's E.* 168 It stood on the southern battlement or butment of the bluff.

3. A piece of ground abutting on a larger piece.

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 158 The piece of Ground in the Yard..is a Butment from the rest of the Ground-plot. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The name butment is also given to little places taken out of the yard, or the ground-plot of an house, for butteries, sculleries, etc.

Butning, obs. form of Buttoning.

Butor, etc., obs. forms of Bittern.

Butt (bʌt), *sb.*1 Also 4–6 **butte**. [cogn. w. Sw. *butta* turbot, mod.G. *butte*, Du. *bot*, flounder; of obscure origin: perh. from the blunt shape of the head (cf. Da. *but* stumpy, and Butt *sb.*3). See Halibut.]

A name applied variously in different places to kinds of flat fish, as sole, fluke, plaice, turbot, etc.

Hence **butt-woman**, who sells these, a fish-wife.

a 1300 *Havelok* 759 He tok .. Hering, and the makerel, The butte, the schulle, the thornebake. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 56 But, fysche, *pecten*. 1530 Palsgr. 202/1 Butte fysshe, *plye*. 1599 Nashe *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 79 The plaice and the butt..for their mocking have wry mouths ever since. 1655 Mouffet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 266 Whilst they [Turbots] be young .. they are called Butts. 1776 Cowper *Corr.* (1824) I. 30 Whatever fish are likely .. butts, plaice, flounder, or any other. 1886 R. C. Leslie *Seapainter's Log* x. 192 The butt or sole, the turbot, the halibut..all belong to that strange family of fish.

1620 Melton *Astrolog.* 37 Sell their good Fortunes to Oyster-wives and Butte-women for greasie Two-pences.

Butt (bʌt), *sb.*2 Also 5–6 **butte**, 5–6 **but**. [app. first adopted in 15th c. (the ME. *butte(ïi)* belongs to Bit *sb.*3 of the same ultimate origin); a common Romanic word, F. *botte*, *boute*, Sp., Pg. *bota*, It. *botte*, late L. *butta*, *buttis* cask, wine-skin, of unknown origin; not connected with Boot *sb.*3

With 'butt of malmsey' cf. It. *botte di malvasia*.]

1. A cask for wine or ale, of capacity varying from 108 to 140 gallons. (Earlier the size was app. much smaller; see quot. 1443; cf. also 1462 in b.) Afterwards also as a measure of capacity = 2 hogsheads, i. e. usually in ale measure 108 gallons, in wine measure 126 gallons; but these standards were not always precisely adhered to.

1443 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 511/1 [Rhenish 1 butt = 36 gals.]. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, xiii, [The preamble recites that the butt of malmsey formerly held sometimes seven score gallons, and never less than six score; but that through the dishonesty of the merchant strangers it has come to contain 'scantly five score eight gallons'.] 1500 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 514/2 [Malmsey 5 butts]. 1513 More *Hist. Rich. III*, Hastely drouned in a Butte of Malmesey. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 32 a, Buts of Sack and Muscadine. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. ii. 126, I escap'd vpon a But of Sacke, which the Saylors heaued o'reboord. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* I, *Butt*, or Pipe, a Liquid Measure, whereof two Hogsheads make a Butt or Pipe, as two Pipes or Butts make one Tun. 1731 Bailey II, *Butt*, a large Vessel for Liquids, 120 Gallons of Wine. 1836 H. Coleridge *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 22 Did not Joseph Hume graciously receive a butt of cyder?

†**b.** A cask for fish, fruit, etc., of a capacity varying according to the contents and locality. *Obs.*

1423 *Act* 2 *Hen. VI*, [xi.] xiv, Buttes de Samon .. serroient de..iiij^xx^ & iiij galons pleinement pakkez [*transl.* Butts of Salmon .. should be of .. lxxxiv Gallons fully packed]. 1462 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 315/4 [Salmon (Pershore) 2 pipes at 60/-, 2 butts at 30/-]. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* 120, xv. buttes. Schrempes viij*d.* ij*d.* .. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, xiv, For a butte of currantes, iiis. iiij*d.* 1649 Thorpe *Charge York Assiz.* 28 In a Butt of Salmon fourscore and four gallons. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., A butt of currans is from fifteen to twenty-two hundred weight. 1753 Maitland *Edinburgh* v. 327 For ilk Bale of Madder or Butt of Prunes, 1/.

c. *fig.*

1831 Galt in *Fraser's Mag.* II. 708 This single fact speaks more than butts and tons of declamation.

2. In wider sense: A cask, barrel.

1626 T. Hawkins *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 343 He liueth like a But, which doth nothing, but leake, and roule vp, and downe. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 80 To the end which projected overboard, was suspended a water-butt. *a* 1859 L. Hunt *Rob. Hood* II. xxviii, As in a leathern butt of wine Stuck that arrow with a dump.

3. *Comb.*, chiefly *attrib.*, as *butt-beer*, *-cooper*, *-sling*; **butt-keeping** *a.*, suitable to be kept in butts.

1713 *Lond. & Countr. Brew.* I. (1742) 13 Fine Ales and Butt-beers. *Ibid.*, Many thousand Quarterns of this Malt have been .. used .. for brewing the Butt-keeping Beers. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* II. 8 June, Whom he treats with..Calvert's entire butt beer. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 477 A pair of butt-slings, strong enough to have held up the cupola of St. Paul's. 1837 Whittock *Bk. Trades* (1842) 161 The Butt-cooper is confined to working for brewers or distillers.

Butt (bʌt), *sb.*3 Forms: 5 **bott**, **butte**, 5–8 **but**, 7– **butt**. [First appears in 15th c., but must be much older if Buttock (13th c.) be a dim. of it. Of obscure etymology: words apparently cognate are ON. *butt-r* ('short' Vigf.; but occurring only as a nickname); Da., LG. *but*, Du. *bot*, blunt, short, thickset, stumpy; Sp., Pg. *boto* blunt, F. *bot* in *pied-bot* (club foot). Cf. further ON. *bútr* (*but-r*, Fritzner) log of wood, Sw. *but* clod, stump, MHG. *butze* clod, mod.G. *butze* 'n 'log, piece cut from a tree-trunk' (Sanders = sense 2 below, also 'core of apples, catkin or bud of shrubs and trees' Grimm) = sense 4.

F. *bout* end (OF. also *bot*, *but*) is apparently not connected with these words. It has naturally been thought of as the source of the Eng. word, but it does not appear to be recorded in the specific sense of 'thick end'. But cf. Butt *sb.*7]

1. The thicker end of anything, *esp.* of a tool or weapon, the part by which it is held or on which it rests; e. g. the lower end of a spear-shaft, whip-handle, fishing-rod, the broad end of the stock of a gun or pistol.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* X. ii, Sir Tristram awaked hym with the but of his spere. 1548 Hall *Chron.*, 10 *Hen. V*, 82 Round about the charet rode ccccc men of armes .. with the but of their speres vpward. 1814 Scott *Wav.* II. xiii. 205 The pedlar, snatching a musket..bestowed the butt of it..on the head of his late instructor. 1872 Baker *Nile Tribut.* x. 158 My only way of working him [a fish] was to project the butt of the rod in the usual manner. 1873 Bennett & Cavendish *Billiards* 25 The cues should taper gradually from a diameter of two and a half inches at the butt. 1871 Kingsley *At Last* II. xiii. 214 Three eyes in the monkey's face, as the children call it, at the butt of the nut.

b. Angling. *To give* (a fish when hooked) *the butt*: to turn the bottom of the rod towards him, so as to get a more rigid hold upon the line; also *fig.*

1828 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 275 Give her [a fish] the butt—or she is gone for ever. 1835 *Ibid.* XXXVIII. 121 He writes like a man who could give the butt. 1872 Baker *Nile Tribut.* IX. 150 Giving him the butt, I held him by main force.

2. The trunk of a tree, *esp.* the thickest part just above the root.

1601 Holland *Pliny* XXIV. i. (R.) Trees .. prove harder to be hewed .. if a man touch them with his hand before hee set the edge of the ax to their butt. 1735 Somerville *Chase* III. 234 Then in the midst a Column high is rear'd, The But of some fair Tree. 1787 Winter *Syst. Husb.* 103 The tops and buts of ash and oak are more advantageous for burning into charcoal than if sold for firing. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 52 An oak .. which squared 15 inches at the butt. 1881 Jefferies *Wood Magic* I. i. 4 A round wooden box..hollowed out from the sawn butt of an elm.

3. A buttock. Chiefly *dial.* and *colloq.* in *U. S.*

c 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 737 *Hic bimbus*, a bott. *c* 1450 *Bk. Cookery* in *Holkham Coll.* (1882) 58 Tak Buttes of pork and smyt them to peces. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Av, The marow of hogges that is in the hone of the butte of porke. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 344 A Lion likewise hath but very little [marrow], to wit, in some few bones of his thighes & buts behind. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 61 *Butt*..the buttocks. The word is used in the West in such phrases as, 'I fell on my butt,' 'He kick'd my butt'. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 299/1 Rump butts, strips, rounds, and canning beef.

4. The foot or base of a leaf-stalk; the end or tip of a branch; also *Sc.* a catkin. [cf. *botthe*, Bud *sb.*1]

1807–10 Tannahill in *Autobiog. Beggar-boy* (1859) 191 Siller saughs wi' downy buts. *a* 1835 Cobbett *Eng. Gard.* (1845) 127 Horse-Radish. The butts of the leaves will grow, if put into the ground. 1870 Kingsley in *Gd. Words* 390/1 It is all jagged with the brown butts of its old fallen leaves.

b. *transf.* (see quot.)

1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 238 The creature when deprived of food, throwing off part after part, till nothing remains but a little spherical butt.

5. *Iron-work.* (see quot.)

1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metals* I. 89 The blocks out of which iron anvils are formed..consist of what are known to the trade by the appellation of butts.

6. *Comb.*, as **Butt-head** = Butt-end q.v.; **butt-log** (cf. Butter 5); **butt-piece**; **butt-sheath**, a leather case for holding a mounted soldier's carbine.

c 1634 in *Harper's Mag.* (1883) Apr. 720/2 One might thrust a pike down to the *butt-head. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 15 Oct., If, in sawing a *butt log, one end of the stick is set out from the standard, our Dog will reach it and hold it firmly in its place. 1863 *National* (*U.S.*) *Bank Act* (1882) 21 The Comptroller of the Currency shall cause to be examined, each year, the plates, dies, *but-pieces, etc. 1848 W. K. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Years* II. 47 Their pistols were in their holsters, and their carbines in the *butt-sheaths.

¶ See also Butt *sb.*7, Butt *sb.*11

Butt (bʌt), *sb.*4 Also 5 **botte**, 5–7 **butte**, 5–9 **but**. [a. F. *but* goal, shooting-target (see Diez s.v. *Bozza*, and Littré); the cognate *butte* in early instances is closely associated in meaning (see next).

Cf. the senses of L. *meta*. Sense 1 may have been influenced by Abut and Butt *v.*2]

†**I. 1.** A terminal point; a boundary-mark, *esp.* in phr. *butts and bounds*; a goal; often *fig. Obs.*

From quot. 1592 in BUTT *v.*[2] 1 it appears that a *butt* was understood to refer to the *end* of a piece of ground, and a *bound* to its side.

c 1475 *Bk. Found. St. Barthol. Ch.* II. iii. (1886) 84 We be come for oure synnys to the butte & terme or marke of vniuersale kynde of man. 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* F viij, A Booke of all the Lands and Tenements .. of their Buts and boundes. 1572 R. H. *Lavaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 91 The bounds of countries and buts of lands. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 267 Heere is my journies end, heere is my butt. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. v. (1840) 62 The butts and bounds of Parnassus are not yet ascertained.

II. A mark for shooting.

2. A mark for archery practice; properly a mound or other erection on which the target is set up. Hence in mod. use a mound or embankment in front of which the targets are placed for artillery, musketry, or rifle practice.

For the purposes of archery there were usually two butts, one at each extremity of the range; hence the frequent mention of *a pair of butts*, and the use of *the butts* for 'the archery-ground' (Jam.).

a 1400 *Octouian* 899 Ther na's nother .. That myght the ston to hys but bryng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 56 But or bertel or bysselle, *meta.* 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 89 An archier to faile of the butte is no wonder, but to hytte the pryke is a greet maistrie. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 297 Ye wante but a wylde flyeng bolte to shote at the buttes. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Courts Leet* 117 There ought to be buts made in every Tything, Village, and Hamlet. 1642 BP. REYNOLDS *Israel's Petit.* 13 The arrow sticks in the Butt unto which the marke is fastned. 1678 A. LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, A butt, or bank to shoot at, *agger.* 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 773 The Groom his Fellow-Groom at Buts defies. 1857 KINGSLEY *Gt. Cities* in *Misc.* (1859) II. 324 There were the butts..where..lads ran and wrestled, and pitched the bar .. and practised with the long-bow. 1867 *Leisure Hour* 477 We..see..solid mounds of earth..These are the butts for the rifleman's practice. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* lxxvii. § 29 Any butt or target belonging to .. any naval artillery volunteer corps.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* with conscious reference to prec.

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. (1557) 1199/2 Yᵉ proude man..hath no..butte, or pricke vpon erth, wherat he determineth to shoote. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 29 Come bloody Clifford .. I am your Butt, and I abide your Shot. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* iii. (Arb.) 24 Hee shoots all his meditations at one Butt. 1679 *Establ. Test.* 26 The Crown .. and .. the Church, the two butts against which he levels all the arrows of his poisoned quiver. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* xliv. 14 They were the common butts of every fool's arrow.

†**3.** The distance between the two butts; the length of the shooting-range. Also as a measure of distance (cf. *bow-shot*); in same senses *A pair of butts, a butt('s) length*, Sc. a *butelang. Obs.*

1544 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 129 At a short but..yᵉ Pecock fether doth seldome kepe vp yᵉ shaft. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 144 Thy braine lacketh strength To beare a pinte of wine a payre of buttes length. 1600 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 203 Within tua pair of butelangis to the towne of Perth. 1611 RALEIGH in Arb. *Garner* I. 72 When two armies are within a distance of a butt's length. 1696 *Let.* in Aubrey *Misc.* (1721) 209 E're we were two pair of Butts past the House.

4. That towards which one's efforts are directed; an end, aim, object.

1594 R. PARSONS *Confer. Success.* I. iv. 66 For enioying of Iustice were Kings appointed..but if they be bound to no iustice at al..then is this end and butte of..al royal authority, vtterly frustrat. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 187 To which is fixed as an ayme or butt, Obedience. 1624 *Brief Inform. Aff. Palatinate* 29 His principall Butt and Marke was..to reuenge himselfe. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* iii. 114 Which he makes the great scope and butt of his Life. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* vi. 46 Love is represented .. as the mark or butt to which every precept is directed.

†b. A model, pattern. *Obs.*

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* III. vii. 115 A Fashion to be whistled into a Tailors head without Butts or Patternes.

5. An object at which ridicule, scorn, or abuse, is aimed; from 18th c. often *absol.*, a person who is habitually the object of derisive jokes. (Cf. 1 b).

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Cust. Countr.* v. i, Let me stand the butt of thy fell malice. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* I. 1443 Oh; make them not the Butt of thy displeasure. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 47 ¶ 10 A Man is not qualified for a Butt who has not a good deal of Wit and Vivacity..A stupid Butt is only fit for the Conversation of ordinary People. 1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 16 Aug., He could not make a fool of me, as he did of Godwin and some other of his butts. 1852 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. 128 He was the butt and byword of liberalism. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* V. 114 A taste for fossils..was at that time regarded as a fair butt for unsparing ridicule.

6. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *butt-bow, -mark, -shaft, -shot*; †**butt-bolt**, 'the strong unbarbed arrow used by citizens in shooting at the butt' (Gifford); **butt-garden**, an archery ground.

1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 427 My mastyr paid to Fraykok for iij flytes ij *bottebolts and ij byres, xvij.*d.* ? 1623 FORD, &c. *Witch of Edmonton* II. i, I saw a little devil fly out of her eye like a but-bolt [*v.r.* bur-bolt]. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. li. 415 The *Butt and Rover-bows. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* x. (1879) 184 What could he do but lounge down to the *butt-garden to show off his fine black coat? 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxiii, He..shot at *butt-marks. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 181 Cupids *Butshaft is too hard for Hercules Clubbe. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 378 They were thought to be safe from the blind boy's butt-shaft. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 96 Another feld a good *But shot of. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 88 A standing water..neare a butt-shot from the sea shore.

Butt (bʊt), *sb.*[5] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? a. F. *butte* mound, hillock: a parallel formation to *but*: see prec. Cf. also BUTTE.] A hillock, mound.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 7 It will not be improper to make a little But or Hillock over those Roots. 1862 BARNES *Rhymes Dorset Dial.* I. 166, I used to hop The emmet-buts, vrom top to top. *Ibid.* II. 197 [He] broke The nut o' the wheel at a butt. [1877 PEACOCK *N. W. Line. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Butt-hills.*]

Butt, *sb.*[6] [Of uncertain derivation. In med. Anglo-Lat. *butta, buttis*; Du Cange identifies *butta terræ* with F. *bout de terre*. If this be correct, the word is = F. *bout* 'end, terminal part, small remaining part' as in *bouts de chandelle* 'candle-ends'. This would make sense 2 the original, but the history is not clear, and it is not impossible that sense 1 should be referred to BUTT *sb.*[5]]

1. One of the parallel divisions of a ploughed field contained between two parallel furrows, called also a 'ridge', 'rig', 'land', or 'selion'.

c 1450 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 737 *Hic selio*..a butt. *c* 1475 *Ibid.* 796 *Hec amsages* [sic], a but of lond. 1589 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) 167, I give to .. my servantt, thre buttes or rigges of land. 1681 *Sc. Acts Chas. II* (1814) VIII. 295 (JAM.) That other rigg or butt of the samen lyand in the ffield called the Gallowbank. 1885 A. N. PALMER *Anc. Ten. Marches N. Wales* 9 'Butts' are the parallel ridges of land in a ploughed field that lie between the 'gutters' or 'reens'.

†b. ? A measure of land; cf. *selion. Obs.*

1552 HULOET, *Butte* of a lande, *jugus.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 195 A Butte of land, *iugerum.* 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. ii. § 32 Smaller parcells according to that quantity of ground it containeth, both for length and breadth .. 3 Ridges, Butts, Flats, Stitches or small Butts, Pikes.

2. Such a ridge when short of its full length owing to the irregular shape of the boundary of the field. (This may be the original and proper sense.) Jamieson says 'A piece of ground which in ploughing does not form a proper ridge [i.e. rig], but is excluded as an angle'.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 39 If it be lasse than a rodde than call it a but. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 137, I had about fifteen or sixteen little short Lands, or Buts. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 276 A few buts or short ridges, which were planted with a proportion of one bushel to an acre. 1803 REES *Cycl., Butt*, a provincial term applied to such ridges or portions of arable land as run out short at the sides or other parts of the field. 1883 SEEBOHM *Eng. Vill. Comm.* 6 Where the strips abruptly meet others, or abut upon a boundary at right angles, they are sometimes called *butts*.

3. *dial.* 'A small piece of ground disjoined in whatever manner from the adjacent lands. In this sense, a small parcel of land is often called "the butts".' Jam.

1699 *N. Riding Records* IV. 171 Certain closes known as Long Coverdale Close and the Butts thereunto belonging. 1875 *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Butts*..uneven shaped portions of waste sward. 1881 *I. of Wight Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Butt*, a small enclosure of land, as the church butt at Shanklin. [Ibid. *Batts*, short ridges, odd corners of fields.]

Butt (bʊt), *sb.*[7] Also 8 but. [perh. a. F. *bout* end, vbl. sb. from *bouter* to push out, project; but possibly a sense of BUTT *sb.*[3], or f. BUTT *v.*[2] II.]

1. *Naut.* More fully **butt-end, butt-head**: The end of a plank or plate in a vessel's side which joins or butts on to the end of the next; the plane of juncture of two such planks, etc.

A vessel is said to 'start' or 'spring' a butt when a plank is loosened at the end; so a butt is said to 'start'. '*Butt and butt*, a term denoting that the butt ends of two planks come together, but do not overlay each other. *Hook and butt*, the scarphing or laying two ends of planks over each other'; Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 3 Now all those plankes under water..the fore-end is called the Butt-end.. if one of those ends should spring, or give way it would be a great troublesome danger to stop such a leake. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iii. (1704) 345/1 Buts-end. 1644 SIR H. MANWAYRING *Sea-man's Dict.* s.v., A Butt is properly the end of a plancke, joyning to an other. To spring a Butt, that is, when a planke is loose at one end, and therefore they bolt all the Butt-heads: by Butt-heads, is meant the end of the plancks. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 26 Starting of a But-head in a Ship's side. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Butt* [as in Manwayring]. 1783 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. Add. 6 Found a but at the starboard bow to have started, from which the Ship made much water. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VII. 177 A..hoy.. sprung a butt end, and foundered. 1859 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* (1860) VII. 15 Some of the paint had cracked at the joining of the butts..amidships. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 70 Any place where two outside planks come together are called butt ends. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Butt-heads are the same with butt-ends.

b. *Comb.* **butt-strap**, a strip of metal riveted over the joining of two plates in an iron ship, whence **butt-strapped** *a.*

1869 SIR E. REED *Ship-build.* ii. 35 The gutter-plate is also strapped by double butt-straps. *Ibid.* ii. 33 The keel angle-irons..are properly butt-strapped. 1883 NARES *Constr. Ironclad* 3 A strip of iron called a *butt-strap* is laid over the two ends.

2. The sb. (or else the stem of BUTT *v.*[2]) occurs in comb. implying the close contact of two plane ends or edges without overlapping, as in **butt-hinge**, a form of hinge, also in shortened form *butt*; **butt-joint**, in *Ironwork*, a joint in which the pieces to be joined are placed end to end, the juncture forming a plane surface at right angles to the length; so in *Carpentry* (= *butting-joint*).

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 199 If each joint be in a plane perpendicular to one of the arrises, the joint is called a butt-joint. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Mar. 577/1 Mr. Bourne .. recommends the butt-joint in boiler construction as opposed to the lap. 1881 *Mechanic* § 816 The window must then be attached to the frame by a pair of hinges, 2½ in. or 3 in. common iron butts being the most suitable.

3. *Coal-min.* 'A surface [of coal] exposed at right-angles to the face' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*).

†**Butt,** *sb.*[8] *Obs.* exc. in local names, as *The Butt of Lewis.* [? f. BUTT *v.*[1] 4, to jut out.] A headland, promontory.

1598 FLORIO, *Capo*..a cape or but of any lands end.

Butt (bʊt), *sb.*[9] [f. BUTT *v.*[1]; cf. F. *botte* a thrust in fencing.] A push or thrust with the head or with the horns of horned animals.

1647 H. MORE *Poems* 58 The fiercest but of Ram no'te make them [the walls] fall. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 80 [One of the ewes] has selected her own [lamb] and given her a gentle butt. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xlii. (1879) 261 Then fighting Tom [a sheep] jumped up at once, and made a little butt at Watch.

b. A thrust or stroke in fencing. *rare.*

a 1721 PRIOR *Alma* I. 199 If disputes arise..To prove who gave the fairer butt, John shows the chalk on Robert's coat.

†**Butt,** *sb.*[10] *Obs.* [? a. F. *botte* bundle.]

1. ? A bundle, pack.

1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten's Trav. Ind.* (1864) 224 Coming to the things which the elephants are to draw, they bind the But or Packe with a rope that he may feel the weight thereof. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4109/4 A But, cont. 75 Pieces of English Dyed Linen, making 1500 Yards.

2. *dial.* 'A bassock. *Devon*' (Halliwell). Hence **butt-woman** (see quots.).

1862 MARG. GOODMAN *Exper. Eng. Sister of Mercy* 25 The pew-opener or 'butt-woman'. 1878 *Free & Open Ch. Advoc.* 1 June (D.) A butt woman is one who cleans the church, and ..assists the verger or pew-opener in shewing persons into seats ..In the west of England butt is an old word for hassock.

Butt (bʊt), *sb.*[11] [Perh. a special use of BUTT *sb.*[3] in sense 1 (the notion of 'thick end' being extended into 'thickest part'), or in sense 3 'buttock'.]

The thicker or hinder part of a hide or skin, as *horse-butts, calf-butts, kip-butts, shoe-butts*; *esp.* the hide of the back and flanks of an ox or cow reduced to a rough rectangle by 'rounding' (see BEND *sb.*[2] 4); the thick leather made from this part; sole-leather.

1661 *Act* 14 *Chas. II*, 141 Whereas divers Tanners do shave cut and rake .. the necks of their backs, and buts, to the great impairing thereof. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2124/4 Stolen ..about 350 of the best Kids..writ in the Butt of the Skins. 1776 *Excise-book* in *Dorset County Chron.* (1881) 2 June [Kinds of hides] sheep and lamb, butts and backs, calves and kips. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 202 Butts are generally made from the stoutest and heaviest ox hides. 1886 *Leeds Mercury* 4 Mar., English butts and bends have been quietly dealt in. 1887 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 6/7 (Leather) English butt of stout substance..and heavy English bellies.

†**Butt,** *sb.*[12] *Obs.* [Origin unknown: cf. BUCK *sb.*[4] ? A kind of basket-net for catching fish.

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, vii, No..person..shal..take.. in or by meanes of any wele, butte, net..the yonge frie..of any kinde of salmon. 1556 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* xvii. § 1 Any..Net, Weele, But, Taining, Kepper.

Butt (bʊt), *sb.*[13] *dial.* (See quots.)

1796 MARSHALL *W. England* I. Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Butt*, a close-bodied cart; as dung-butt..gurry-butt..ox-butt, etc. *Butt-load*, about six seams. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 125 One-horse carts, or butts, are also generally made use of. 1875 BLACKMORE *C. Vaughan* xiii. (ed. 3) 44 A vehicle called a 'butt'..a short and rudely made cart. 1880 MISS COURTNEY *West Cornw. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Butt*, a heavy, two-wheeled cart, with timber and yoked oxen.

Butt (bʊt), *v.*[1] [a. OF. *bote-r, boter* (mod.F. *bouter*) to strike, thrust, project. But senses 3 and 4 have been influenced by association with BUTT *v.*[2]; and quotations occur of which it is difficult to say to which verb they mainly belong.]

1. *intr.* To strike, thrust, shove. Now almost always to strike or push with the head or horns, or with allusion to that sense. Const. *at, against.*

c 1200 ORMIN 2810 Min child tatt i min wambe liþ..bigann forrþrihht anan To stirenn & to buttenn. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2323 Buttinge with sharpe speres..Wrastling with laddes, putting of ston. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 125 That with theyr hornes butten. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxiii. 150 Whenever he has the power, depend upon it, he will butt at one as valiantly as the other. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xliv. (1856) 406 We have butted several times rudely against projecting floes. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 72 Amused by..a couple of rams butting at each other.

b. *fig.*

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 117 It [Reform Bill] will butt forcefully against the ramparts of aristocracy. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1525 Amazed am I, Beholding how you butt against my wish.

c. To pitch or dive head-foremost. *rare.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5175 The knight donward gan butten Amidward the hors gutten. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 160 As they came within our zone of fire, they butted forward, hit to death.

2. *trans.* To strike, *esp.* with the head or horns;

to drive or push *away, out*, etc., by blows with the head or horns.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 99 The eaw was coy and butted him. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. i. 2 The beast With many heads butts me away. 1630 DRAYTON *Muses Eliz. Nymphal* (R.), I have a lamb..Into laughter 'twill put you To see how prettily 'twill butt you. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iv. 191 The very deer there will butt a sick or wounded buck from the herd. 1848 KINGSLEY *Yeast* in *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 206 That horrid gazelle has butted him in, and he'll be drowned. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* x. (1856) 73.

3. To come or strike 'dead' against. Of the teeth of wheels: to come in contact at their crowns so as to stop each other.

1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* v. (ed. 2) 190 In winding up chronometers, the turns of the key should..be counted, and the last turn made gently..until it is felt to butt. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 37 The tendency of pinion leaves to butt the wheel teeth.

4. *intr.* To run out, project as an end, jut. Sometimes quasi-*refl.* with *out, into*.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 40 b, The long dolez yᵉ butte fro the said northe felde to the said broke. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xlviii. 32 The braunches off Iazer but vnto the see. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 184 A little square gallery butting out from the Tower. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xx. (1658) 228 The nose of a weathercock butteth it self into the wind. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 40 The Cone, or obtuse Tip of this Capsula butts or shoots itself into the basis of the Liver. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 118 Leave a small part butting forward into the opening.

† b. *To butt on, to, over against*: to jut out towards, to be opposite to. *Obs.*

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 1, Britaine..beinge an Ilonde in the ocean sea buttinge over agaynste the Frenche shore. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* i. 4 Leinster butteth upon England. 1624 HEYWOODE *Gunaik.* II. 92 That part..which butted upon the west. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xxv. 154 A Ground..butting or lying to that quarter of Heaven, as is formerly directed.

¶ **5.** With association of BUTT *sb.*⁴ a. *trans.* To aim a missile. b. *intr.* To aim.

a 1593 MARLOWE *Dido* III. iv, Whenas he butts his beams on Flora's bed. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 271 The meer scope thereof, and end whereat it buts.

6. The verb stem (sense 1) is used adverbially with some verbs of motion (as *go, meet, run*), often with the intensifying adv. *full*, implying 'point-blank' meeting or violent collision. [Cf. OF. *de plain bout* (Godef. s. v. *Bot*¹.)]

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1112 Ffulle butt in þe frunt the fromonde he hittez. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 4587 He..smote Darel In middes of the sheld ful butt. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xix. 56 Tarquinius Superbus..ran full but against him. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 30, I..met full-but with my Comrade. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* VIII. i, Before he arrived at the shop, a gentleman stopt him full butt. 1832 M. SCOTT in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 474 They..ran butt at each other like ram-goats. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* vi, The corporal..ran full butt at the lieutenant.

Butt (bʊt), *v.*² [Partly f. BUTT *sb.*⁴ 1; partly aphetic f. ABUT.]

I. † **1.** To fix or mark (*out*) the limits of (land, etc.) lengthwise, to bound or delimitate as to length; to terminate; to limit, bound. Chiefly in the *passive*, and *esp.* in the Conveyancing phrase *'to be butted and bounded'*. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* Prol., It is necessarye to be knowen howe all these maners..shulde be extended, surueyed, butted, bounded and valued. 1592 WEST *Symbol.* C j b, Butting it at thends and bounding it at the sides. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iv. (1704) 393/1 By the Eastern Discovery the length of Africk is butted out..to the Southward. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 342 A handsome new Street butted out, and fairly built by the Company of Goldsmiths. *c* 1688 *5th Coll. Papers Pres. Juncture* 18 The Scripture supposes..Mens Lands to be already butted and bounded, when it forbids removing the Ancient Land-marks. 1727 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* I. xxv. 248 We have gained nothing by war and encroachment, we are butted and bounded just where we were in Queen Elizabeth's time.

† b. *fig. Obs.*

1659 C. NOBLE *Inexped. Expedient* 14 The Humble Petition..hath butted and bounded our Interests. 1680 C. NESS *Ch. Hist.* 447 Antichrist and his Auxiliaries..are so Butted and Bounded by the great God. 1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes on Past. Lett. Bp. Burnet* I. 22 They are butted and bounded by Law.

† **2.** *absol.* To mark out limits (in surveying). *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 38 b, And he must stande in the myddes of the flatte whan he shall butte truely.

II. † **3.** *intr.* To abut *on, upon, against*; to touch with the end (cf. BOUND *v.*¹ 3); to adjoin; = ABUT *v.* 2, 3. Also *fig. Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 38 b, The southe endes butteth vpon the hall orcharde..and the northe endes but vpon ryhyll. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 195 To Butte, *adiacere*. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XIII. (1593) 321 She gat her to a hill That butted on the sea. 1581 SAVILE *Agric.* (1622) 188 The neerest [Britons] to France likewise resemble the French..because..that in countries butting together the same aspects of the heauens doe yeeld the same complexions of bodies. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. vi, Cn. Pompeius..never..would purchase any ground that butted or bordered upon his owne. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (R. T. S.) 314 The remote parts of their country..do both butt and bound upon Hell-gate hill. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* 127 The expiration of the sixty-nine Weeks of Daniel which butt vpon the Manifestation of the Messias. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. VI. iv. 650/1 Burleigh Street buts against Exeter Street. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 25 The bedstead, whose head butted against their bedside.

b. To border *on*, go along the margin of.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 24 He euer butting on the salt-sea waue, By wayes directest doth conduct his hoast.

† **4.** *To butt on, upon*: (of a line) to end in (a point); (of a road) to issue or lead into. (Cf. Fr. *aboutir à*, and ABUT 3). Also *fig. Obs.*

1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 171 Their practice butteth full upon the others' unreasonable and unsonnd resoning. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxiii. 18 All the worldling's ploughing, sailing, building, buying, buts upon commodity, he knows no other duty. 1673 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 355 Draw AK and BK butting on the eye-glass at F. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 37 There are many ways butt down upon this. 1720 [see in 3].

5. *intr.* chiefly *techn.* of beams, parts of machinery, etc.: To come with one end flat *against, on*; usually implying that the contiguous surfaces are planes at right angles to the length of beam, etc.

1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. IV. 182 A great Beam that butted upon the Chimney of the Chamber. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) s. v. *Scarf*, When the ends of the two pieces are cut square, and put together, they are said to *butt* to one another. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 56 A lantern, that was raised upon eight fir Balks, which butted upon the solid. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. VIII. ii. § 1. 640 From the handle to a little beyond the rowlock most sculls are square, with an oblong leather button..butting against the inside of the thowle.

6. *trans.* To place (timber, etc.) with its end resting *against* a plane surface at right angles to its length; to join (iron plates, beams, etc.) end to end, with a flat transverse juncture.

1785 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 460 What may have been lost by constantly butting one rod against the other. 1881 *Mechanic* § 1323. 608 The back has not been let in under the brickwork at F, but is merely butted against it.

* See also prec. vb., senses 3, 4.

Butt (bʊt), *v.*³ [f. BUTT *sb.*³]

1. *Angling.* (*trans.*) To give the butt to (see BUTT *sb.*³ 1 b).

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* IX. (1880) 332 If it becomes necessary to butt a fish.

2. *U. S.* ? To cut off the rough ends of logs or boards.

1880 *Northw. Lumberman* Jan. 24 If we were buying the logs, we should try to get enough off the scale to pay for the butting, or rather for manufacturing the timber into logs.

† **Bu·ttal,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 6 buttel(l, buttelle, 6–7 buttal, 7 buttle, butel. [? f. BUTT *v.*² + -AL 2; cf. ABUTTAL.] A bound or boundary.

1552 HULOET, Buttel, or bound of land, *meta.* 1577 *Test. 12 Patriarchs* (1604) 85, I have not..removed the bounds and buttles of lands. 1598 YONG *Diana* 23 Busines about the buttals of certaine pastures. 1636 HEALEY *Theophrast.* x. 42 Every day he surveighs his grounds and the buttals thereof, lest there be any incroaching.

b. *transf.* ? A measured piece (of land). Cf. BUTT *sb.*⁶ 1 b.

1620 BRATHWAIT *Five Senses*, To purchase a buttall of land from his neighbour.

† **Bu·ttal, buttel,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To bound or limit, to set boundaries to; to mete *out*. Hence **Bu·tteling** *vbl. sb.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiv. 2 Inasmuch as they wer wont to buttel out grounds with metepoles. *Ibid.* Yᵗ God (by yᵉ secret buttelling of his own good pleasure, as it were by a tenfoote rod) bounded out Israel from the other nacions. 1583 — *Calvin on Dent.* clxxxi. 1124 Some Geometrician that should haue butteled and bounded the whole world.

2. To abut, be bounded. Const. *of.*

1642 in T. Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* (1754) 166 A Porch-House that stound in the South Stret, buteling of Robart Barfot on the North Syd, butel of South Fisher-Way on South; butel East latle Houses; butel on West upon latly caled Maynfeld.

Buttal, obs. dial. form of BITTERN.

1691 RAY *S. & E. C. Wds.* Coll. 91 A Buttal; a Bittern.

† **Buttall.**

1552 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 219 Item tooe blew Curtens for the alter end. Item iiij buttall Clothes.

Buttargo, obs. f. BOTARGO.

Butte (? bʉt, bʊt). *U. S.* Also **bute.** [a. F. *butte* a hillock or rising ground; cf. BUTT *sb.*⁵]

In Western U. S.: An isolated hill or peak rising abruptly (see quot. 1845).

1838 PARKER *Rocky Mts.* 70 Red Bute, which is a high bluff. 1845 FRÉMONT *Rocky Mount.* 145 (Bartlett) It [the word *butte*] is applied to the detached hills and ridges which rise abruptly, and reach too high to be called hills or ridges, and not high enough to be called mountains. *Knob*, as applied in the Western States, is their most descriptive term in English. 1880 *Century Mag.* xxiv. 510 Everything in the way of hill, rock, mountain, or clay-heap is called a butte in Montana. 1881 GEIKIE *In Wyoming* in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 286 Here and there isolated flat-topped eminences or 'buttes', as they are styled..rise from the plain. *attrib.* 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* July 454 Broken down among the rocks of a stony bit of butte-road.

Butted (bʊ·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. BUTT *sb.*³ + -ED².] Furnished with a butt; used chiefly in parasynthetic comb., as *brass-butted, stiff-butted*, etc.

1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. (1877) 54 The handle was..butted with narwhal ivory. 1878 MAYNE REID in *Chamb. Jrnl.* IX. 266 From the huge brass-butted holsters. 1886 *Q. Rev.* CLXIII. 345 The stiff-butted Kelso [fishing] rods.

Buttel le, var. of BUTTAL.

Butteler, Butten, obs. ff. BUTLER, BUTTON.

Butt-end (bʊ·t e·nd). [f. BUTT *sb.*³, ⁷ + END.]

1. = BUTT *sb.*³ (and now more frequent).

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 955 Leptines..took a Halbard ..and with the butt end of it drew on the ground that which he would. 1611 CHAPMAN *May Day* Wks. 1873 II. 339 The butt end of a shoemakers horn. 1677 HOBBES *Homer* 141 The butt-ends of their spears fixt in the ground. 1792 *Munchausen's Trav.* ii. 8 The but-end of my whip. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 34 The butt-end of the carbine. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 244 His brains would have been knocked out with the but end of a musket.

b. *fig.* The mere concluding part; the 'fag end'.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. ii. 110 The butt-end of a Mothers blessing. 1676 *Adv. Men of Shaftesbury* 36 The Dear Bag was gone, the Butt-end of all his hopes. 1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIII. 207 Added to a Deposition the but-end of an Indictment. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 162 Their rhapsodies only recall the butt-end of an ancient cavalier song.

† **2.** The thickest part of the trunk of a tree, just above the root. *Obs.*

1677 HUBBARD *Narr.* 66 He nimbly got behind the butt-end of a tree newly turned up by the roots. 1760 WINTHROP in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 10 A great tree, 2½ feet in diameter at the butt-end.

3. *Naut.* See BUTT *sb.*⁷

Butt-end, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] To use the butt-end (e.g. of a gun). So Butt-ending *vbl. sb.*

1859 M. THOMSON *Cawnpore* 48 (Hoppe) For destructive aggression, battering, and butt-ending, the palm must be awarded to the privates of —— Regiment.

Butter (bʊ·tər), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1–3 butere, 3 buttere, 4 boter(e, botter, butre, 4–5 buttur, 5 butture, buttir, buttyr, botyr, boture, bottre, 7 butyr, 4– butter. [OE. *butere* wk. fem. (in compounds *buttor-*); ad. L. *butyrum*, ad. Gr. *βούτυρον*. So OFris. *butera, botera*, MDu. *bōter e, botre*, Du. *boter*, MLG. *botter*, late OHG. (10th or 11th c.) *butera*, MHG., mod.G. *butter*, all from Latin.

The Gr. is usually supposed to be f. *βοῦς* ox or cow + *τυρός* cheese, but is perhaps of Scythian or other barbarous origin.]

I. 1. The fatty substance obtained from cream by churning. It is chiefly used for spreading on bread (see BREAD AND BUTTER), and in cookery.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 104 Wið ġeswell, ġenim þas ylcan wyrte myllefolium mid buteran ġecnucude. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1014 Bred, kalues fleis, and flures bred, And buttere. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 643 Bred an chese, butere and milk. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 444 Bothe bred and ale 'butter, melke, and chese. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 56 Buttyr or botyr [*K.* butture], *butirum*. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 71 Euery promise that thou therin dost vtter, Is as sure as it were sealed with butter. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 560 A grosse fat man.—As fat as Butter. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 318 The fattest Butyr is made of Ewes milke. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 103, I laid in..Salt-butter and Cheshire Cheese. *a* 1867 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 307 The Greeks were acquainted with butter, but never ate it.

b. *To make butter and cheese of*: ? to confound, bamboozle. (Cf. Gr. *τυρεύειν*.)

1642 *Tract conc. Schisme* 11 They made butter and cheese one of another.

Ø *(To look) as if butter would not melt in one's mouth*: said contemptuously of persons of excessively demure appearance.

1530 PALSGR. 620/1 He maketh as thoughe butter wolde nat melte in his mouthe. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Prayer* v. II. 70 These fellows..can speak so finely, that a man would think butter should scant melt in their mouths. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conv.* I. (D.) She looks as if butter would not melt in her mouth, but I warrant cheese won't choak her. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lx. (1885) 595 She smiles and languishes, you'd think that butter would not melt in her mouth.

d. *Melted butter*: butter melted with water, flour, etc., used as a sauce. *Clarified* or *run butter*: butter melted and potted for culinary use.

1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 192 ₱ 1 A Plate of Butter which had not been melted to his Mind. 1807 WINGHAM *Pract. Sp.* (1812) III. 46 It was the sort of poverty of conception, reproached by some foreigner to English cookery, that we had but one sauce, and that that sauce was melted butter. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* I. 7 I've thickened the butter. 1879 M. C. TYREE *Housekpng. Virginia* 102 Dish, and serve with drawn butter and parsley.

e. formerly used as an unguent; *esp.* in the preparation called *May butter* (see quots.).

1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* viii. 34 Let him apply the..Ointment of Sweet Butter thereto. 1718 QUINCY *Dispens.* III. xi. 476 *Butyrum Majale, May Butter*. This is made by melting fresh Butter that has been made up without any Salt, in the Sun; which is to be repeated until it grows of a whitish Colour. This is a very trifling Medicine, and of no use but as any simple Unguent, or plain Lard may be. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v.

f. *fig.* Unctuous flattery. (Cf. BUTTER *v.*) *colloq.*

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 309 You have been daubed over by the dirty butter of his applause. 1880 *World* 13 Oct., A lavish interchange of compliments, the butter being laid on pretty thick.

† **2.** ? A dish or confection made with butter. *Obs.*

c 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* V. (1881) 114 The old woman my Mother..could have taught thee how to a made butters and flap-jacks.

3. *transf.* As a name for various substances resembling butter in appearance or consistence, as **butter of almonds** = ALMOND-BUTTER; **butter of cacao**, a white unctuous substance obtained from the seeds of the cacao: so **butter of mace, shea butter** (the substance which exudes from

the African butter-tree), and similar products, called generically *vegetable butters*; **butter of wax**, a butyraceous oil, obtained from wax by distillation, **rock butter**, a mineral composed of alum combined with iron, which exudes as a soft butter-like paste from certain aluminiferous rocks [see quot. 1811 and cf. Ger. *berg-butter*].

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 447 Botyr of Almondes. Take almonde mylke, and let hit boyle, and in the hoylinge cast therto a lytel wyn or vynegur. 1672 Grew *Phil. Hist. Plants* § 51 No Oyl which remained liquid; but instead of that a Butyr, almost of the Consistence and Colour of the Oyl of Mace. 1752 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Wax*, By chemistry, wax yields a white thick oil, resembling butter; whence the chemists call it butter of wax. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 117 The *kamennoie maslo*, or rock butter, a fat yellowish substance of a penetrating smell, being a mixture of alum and fluid bitumen. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 68/2 The most important vegetable butters are produced by the *Bassia butyracea*.. and certain palms, such as the *Cocos butyracea* and the *Elæis Guineensis*. 1861 *Our English Home* 151 Almonds..were boiled until the liquor became a delicious cream, from which was made the famous butter of almonds. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Myristica*, [The fixed oil of nutmegs] is extracted by pressure, and forms what is called butter of mace.

b. *esp.* in *Chem.*, an old name of several anhydrous chlorides, as **butter of antimony, arsenic, bismuth, tin, zinc.**

1641 French *Distill.* iii. (1651) 71 Oil or Butter of Antimony. 1802 Chevenix in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 164 The muriatic salts, formerly known by the strange name of butters of the metals. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 407 The only known compound, bismuth and chlorine..called butter of bismuth. *Ibid.* 377 Butter of zinc. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 260 Butter of Antimony is an energetic caustic.

II. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*

4. General comb.: a. attributive, as *butter-cart, -cask, -churn, -crock, -dairy, -dealer, -dew, -dish, -firkin,* †*-kil, -merchant,* †*-monger, -pot, -shop* (also *fig.*), †*-skep, -tub*; b. objective gen., as *butter-maker, -making*; c. similative, as *butter-colour, -coloured, -like.*

1828 Miss Mitford *Village* (1863) 129 [They] would run to meet the *butter-cart as if it were a carriage and four. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4383/1 An Act..for Amending of the Law, in relation to *Butter-Casks. 1847 Moir in *Rural Cycl.* I. 592 The lime is pre-eminently suited for the manufacture of butter-casks. 1589 in H. Hall *Soc. in Elizabethan Age* (1886) 201 A *butter-churn, 3s. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 240 In modern India, butter churns are worked with a cord. 1877 Littledale in *Academy* 24 Feb. 158 There are at least six shades of *butter-colour. 1784 Twamley *Dairying* 81 A near relation of mine, who kept a *Butter Dairy. 1780 *British Topogr.* II. 777 Mr. Van's account of *butter-dew that fell in the provinces of Munster and Leinster. 1572 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 349, xxxix *butter Dishes. 1861 Mrs. Beeton *Househ. Managem.* 814 An ornamental butter-dish. 1640 *Debate* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 151 The..marking of *Butter-Firkins. 1567 *Richmond Wills* (1853) 209, lj *butterkitts. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xiii, A small nipple, yielding upon pressure a *butter-like substance. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* 113 He actually dared not look at this little *buttermaker for the first minute or two. 1751 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* III. 102, I expect immortality from the science of *butter-making. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* 70 The linen butter-making apron, with its hib. 1813 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* 231 The *butter-merchants in London. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5879/4 William Dixon..*Buttermonger. *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xvii. 139 A great *Butter-pot full of fresh Cheese. 1865 E. Meteyard *J. Wedgwood* I. 125 The butter-pot was a coarse cylindrical vessel..formed of clay. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 579 The poor man, who keeps a *butter-shop in Newgate-market. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* 55 He has carefully collected, preserved, published, and transmitted to the butter-shops, all the hyperbolical bombast. 1572 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 249 One *butter-skepp. 1570 *Ibid.* 318 *Buttertubbes, scuttles and other stuff. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 95 Take a Butter-tub.

5. Special comb.: †**butter-ale** = *buttered ale* (see Ale 4); **butter and eggs**, a popular name for several flowers which are of two shades of yellow, *esp.* Toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*) and varieties of *Narcissus*; **butter and tallow tree** (see quot.); **butter-back**, a kind of wild duck (*U. S.*); **butter-badger** (*dial.*), an itinerant butter-factor; †**butter-bag**, a contemptuous epithet for a Dutchman (cf. Butter-box); **butter-bake**, *Sc.*, a butter biscuit; **butter-barrel** = *butter-cask* in 4; also *dial.* a barrel-churn; **butter-bird**, a name for the Bobolink (*U. S.*); †**butter-bitten**, *a.*, ? given to biting butter (cf. Bitten *ppl. a.* 4); **butter-boat**, a vessel for serving melted butter in; used *fig.* of lavish adulation (*colloq.*); **butter-cooler**, a vessel for keeping butter cool when brought on the table; **butter cross**, a market-cross near which butter is sold; **butter-cutter**, the name of an insect (? corruption of *bud-cutter*; see Bud *sb.*1 5); **butter-dock** (see quot.); **butter-factor**, a tradesman who buys butter from the farmers to sell wholesale; **butter-fish**, the Spotted Gunnel, so called from its slimy skin; **butter-flip**, a local name of the Avocet; **butter-jags**, a dial. name for *Lotus corniculatus*, also for *Medicago falcata*; **butter-knife**, a blunt knife used for cutting butter at table; **butter-lamp**, a lamp fed with butter instead of oil; **butter-leaves**, a name for *Atriplex hortensis* and *Rumex alpinus*; **butter-man**, a man who makes or sells butter; also *Naut.* a schooner rigged in a particular way; †**butter-mark** = Butter-print 1; **butter-mould** (see quot.); **butter-mouth** *attrib.*, a contemptuous epithet for a Dutchman = *butter-bag*; **butter-pat**, a small piece of butter rolled or shaped into some ornamental form for the table; **butter-pear** = Beurré; **butter-plate**, a plate for holding butter; also, a name for *Ranunculus flammula*; †**butter-quean** = *butter-whore*; **butter-rigged** *a. Naut.* (see quot. 1885, and cf. *butter-man*); †**butter-root** = Butterwort; **butter-scotch** (also dial. *butterscot*), a kind of toffee, chiefly composed of sugar and butter; **butter-toast** (more commonly *buttered toast*), toast spread with butter; **butter-tree**, name of *Bassia butyracea* and *Bassia Parkii*; **butter-weed**, a name for *Erigeron canadensis* and *Senecio lobatus*; **butter-weight**, formerly 18 or more ounces to the pound; hence, *fig.* for 'good measure' (*obs.*); †**butter-whore**, a scolding butter-woman; †**butter-wife**, **butter-woman**, a woman who makes or sells butter; **butter-worker**, a contrivance for pressing the butter-milk out of butter. See also Butter-box, -bur, -cup, -fly, -wort, etc.

1666 Pepys *Diary* 17 Mar., Home, having a great cold: so to bed, drinking *butter-ale. 1776 Withering *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) III. 552 Toadflax, Snap dragon, *Butter and Eggs. 1880 Jefferies *Gt. Estate* 83 In shady woodlands the toadflax or butter-and-eggs is often pale,—a sulphur colour. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 46 The *Butter and Tallow-tree of Sierra Leone, which owes its name (*Pentadesma butyracea*) to the yellow greasy juice its fruit yields when cut. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 213 Little black and white duck, called *Butter Back (*Anas minor picta*). 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 355 His father was..a *butter-badger. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* II. xi, The *butterbag Hollander. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 910 He..thumped *butter-bakes with his elbows to some purpose. 1862 Barnes *Rhymes Dorset Dial.* I. 6 The *butter-barrel An' cheese wring. 1883 *Standard* 26 Dec., They [bobolinks]..grow so fat that they receive the name of "butter birds". *a* 1577 Gascoigne *Voy. Hollande* (1831) 221 The Dutche with *butterbitten lawes. 1787 *Gentl. Mag.* Sept. 821/2 His mustard-glass and *butter-boat were overturned. 1807 Byron *To Miss Pigot* 5 July, Upset a butter-boat in the lap of a lady. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Jan. 16/2 That kind of praise which feels like the butter-boat down one's back. 1866 J. H. Skinner *After Storm* I. 181 He praised some things and gave advice about others, using the butter-boat less freely than is customary at volunteer inspections. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 112/1 Ice Jugs and *Butter Coolers. 1883 Flor. Marryat *Moment Madness &c.* III. 170 Their old-world institutions and buildings—their *butter crosses and market steps. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 178 The end of their new Shoots intirely cut off by a little black round Insect, called *Buttercutter. 1863 Prior *Plant-n.* 36 **Butter-dock*, from its leaves being used for lapping butter, whence the Scotch name of it, Smairdock, *Rumex obtusifolius*. 1813 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* 230 The *butter-factors at Honiton. 1674 Ray (*Sea*) *Fishes, Coll.* 104, 56 *Butter-Fish. 1740 R. Brookes *Art Angling* II. xviii. 123 The Butter-Fish or Gunnel..sometimes attains the Length of six Inches..is taken frequently on the Cornish Coast. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 179 The Butter-fish is an excellent and delicate morsel. 1802 G. Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 66 **Butterflip*, a name for the Avoset. 1691 Ray *N. C. Wds.* Coll. 12 **Butter-jags*, the Flowers of the *Trifolium siliqua cornuta*. 1776 Withering *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) VI. 659 Yellow Medick, Butterjags. 1884 Gilmour *Mongols* 91 The altar on which a *butter-lamp was then burning. 1789 Marshall *Glocester* (E. D. S.) *Butter-leaves, the leaves of the *Atriplex hortensis*, or garden orach; which dairywomen in general sow in their gardens, annually, [for packing butter in]. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 51 *Butter-men..are scarcely ever attacked by the plague. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 26 Nov. (on *Rigs*), He believed that this name [butter-man] was given in consequence of numbers of this kind of craft trading to Holland for butter. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 50 *Buttir marke. 1861 Mrs. Beeton *Househ. Managem.* 814 *Butter-moulds, or wooden stamps for moulding fresh butter. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* 147, I am a Flemyng, what for all that?..*'Buttermouth Flemyng', men doth me call. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* 417 Garden tender or delicate pear such as *Butter peare. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 52 The Burree..It's call'd the Butter Pear, because of its smooth, delicious, melting soft Pulp. 1753 H. Walpole *Corr.* (1837) I. 203 The *butter-plate is not exactly what you ordered, but I flatter myself you will like it as well. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 26 *Ranunculus Flammula*, the Butter-Plate, a name expressive of the comparative flatness of the corolla. 1650 H. More in *Enthus. Tri.* (1656) 106 You..scold more bitterly than any *Butter-quean. 1881 W. C. Russell *Ocean Free L.* III. iv. 121 The little wooden cabin of a *butter-rigged schooner. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 26 Nov. (on *Rigs*), A butter-rigged schooner's a vessel that sets her top-gallant sail flying. The yard comes down on the top-sail yard, and the sails is furled together. 1597 Gerard *Herbal* cclxiii. § 4. 645 In Yorkshire..it is called Butter-woorts, *Butter roote, and white roote. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, **Butterscot*, treacle ball, with an amalgamation of butter in it. 1865 Miss Braddon *Sir Jasper* XXVI. 260 The vendors of toothsome *butterscotch were blithe and busy. 1826 Polwhele *Trad. & Recoll.* II. 381, I found time to..treat him with *butter-toast for his supper, and butter-toast for his breakfast. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 181 The *Butter Tree of Mungo Park was also a species of Bassia. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Bassia butyracea*, the Indian Butter tree. 1878 H. Stanley *Dark Cont.* II. xiii. 365 The Bassia Parkii, or Shea butter-tree..exudes a yellowish-white sticky matter. 1886 *N. & Q.* 30 Jan. 98 The Shea tree or butter tree of Africa. 1733 Swift *On Poetry* 540 Yet why should we be lac'd so strait? I'll give my monarch *butter-weight. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 231 This salting in some measure accounts for the enlarged customary butter-weight in this country. 1593 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* 49 Thou arrant *butterwhore, thou cotqueane, & scrattop of scoldes. 1764 T. Brydges *Homer Travest.* (1797) I. 249 You..scolded like a butter-whore. 1542 Brinklow *Complaynt* vi. (1874) 19 Not so moch as the poore *butter-wife but she is spoyled. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* IV. i. 245, Tongue, I must put you into a *Butter-womans mouth..if you prattle mee into these perilles. 1883 *Punch* 24 Feb. 87 The five Royal Commissioners in their butterwoman's cloaks.

†**Bu·tter,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* [a. F. *boutoir* 'a Farriers Buttresse' (Cotgr.).] = Butteris.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 50 A Buttyr, *scalprum*. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 311 The humor lies in the foot, for the which you must search with your Butter, paring all the soles of the fore-feet. *Ibid.* 323 Pull off the shooe, and then open the place grieved with a Butter or Drawer.

†**Bu·tter,** *sb.*3 *Obs.* (? *nonce-wd.*) [app. a. MDu. or Flem. *botter* 'aleator improbus et præuaricator' (Kilian).] One who cheats at play.

1474 Caxton *Chesse* 127 Players at dyse, ribaudles and butters.

Butter (bʌ·təɹ), *sb.*4 [f. Butt *v.*1 + -er 1.] An animal that butts.

1611 Cotgr., *Cousseur*, a butter or iurrer. 1883 *Fifesh. Jrnl.* 10 May 3/6 The goat is a hard butter.

Butter (bʌ·təɹ), *sb.*5 [f. Butt *sb.*3 (or the derived *v.*3) + -er 1.] A machine for sawing off the ends of legs or boards, to render them square.

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s.v., In the large saw-mills of the lumber regions double butters are used.

Butter, obs. form of Bittern.

1600 *Sc. Acts* 16 *Jas. VI*, xxiii, Skaildraik, Herron, Butter, or any sic kynde of fowlles. 1620 J. Mason *Newfoundl.* 4 Butters, blacke Birds with red breastes.

Butter (bʌ·təɹ), *v.* [f. Butter *sb.*1]

1. *trans.* To smear or spread with butter. Also, To cook or dish up with butter (see Buttered 2).

1496 [see Buttered *ppl. a.*]. 1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* in *Doctr. Treatises* (1848) 277 They think that, if the bishop butter the child in the forehead, that it is safe. 1589 *Darrell's Accts.* in H. Hall *Soc. in Elizabeth. Age* (1886) 213 For..buttering ij cold chickens, *vd.* 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. v. 8 If I be seru'd such another tricke, Ile haue my braines tane out and butter'd. 1608 — *Lear* II. iv. 127 'Twas her Brother, that in pure kindnesse to his Horse buttered his Hay. 1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* v. 53 Butter the paper and also the gridiron. 1883 Jago in *Knowledge* 24 Aug. 120/2 Ship-biscuits..soaked in hot coffee and then buttered.

b. To close *up* with butter.

1807 Syd. Smith *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 163/1 An Irish peasant fills the barrel of his gun full of tow dipped in oil, butters up the lock, buries it in a bog.

c. in proverbial expressions, as *Fine words butter no parsnips. To know on which side one's bread is buttered*: see Bread 2 f. *To butter one's bread on both sides*: to be wasteful or luxurious. *To have one's bread buttered for life*: to be well provided for. † *To butter the cony*: see quot. 1611.

1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Ambezatz, Ayant faict Ambezatz*, having buttered the connie; haning had that chance that no wise man would nicke. 1645 *Sacred Decretal* 5 Fair words butter no fish. 1821 Byron *Vis. Judgm.* xcvi, His bread, Of which he buttered both sides. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 358 Fine words, says our homely old proverb, butter no parsnips. 1885 D. C. Murray *First Pers. Sing.* xx. (1886) 152 He told himself that in any case his bread was buttered for life.

2. *fig.* †**a.** See quot. 1725. **b.** To flatter lavishly, to bedaub with fulsome praise or compliment.

1700 Congreve *Way World* Prol. (1866) 259 The squire that's butter'd still is sure to be undone. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *To butter*, signifies also, to cheat or defraud in a smooth or plausible Manner. 1816 Scott *Antig.* xxxvii. 257 Butter him with some warlike terms—praise his dress and address. *a* 1845 Hood *Public Dinner* ii, Long speeches are stutter'd, And toasts are well butter'd. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 27/1 The Lord Chief Justice of England made a tour through America and generously buttered the natives.

†**3.** *slang.* 'To increase the stakes every throw or every game' J. *Obs.*

1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Butter*, to double or treble the Bet or Wager to recover all Losses. *a* 1719 Addison *Freeholder* No. 40 Wks. (1821) 505 One of Mr. Congreve's prologues, which compares a writer to a buttering gamester, that stakes all his winning upon one cast; so that if he loses the last throw, he is sure to be undone.

Buttera·ceous, *a. nonce-wd.* = Butyraceous.

1837 Lockhart *Scott* vii. (Chandos) 159 Our butteraceous friend at the Cross.

Butteras, obs. f. Buttress.

†**Bu·tterbore.** *Obs.* [Possibly f. Butter *sb.*1 (the implement being compared in form to a 'cheese-taster') + Bore *sb.*1 5; but cf. Fr. *bouterot, boutereau, bouterolle*, denoting pointed instruments for punching or boring.] (See quot.)

1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 109 Who if he have ground to suspect any of the pots, tryes them with an instrument of Iron made like a Cheese-Taster, only much larger and longer, called an Auger or Butterboare, with which he makes proof (thrusting it in obliquely) to the bottom of the pot.

†**Bu·tter-bowzy,** *a. Obs.* [f. Du. *boterbus* butter-box.] Of the nature of a Butter-box 2.

1719 D'Urfey *Pills* I. 252 The Italian and the butterbowzy *Hogan Mogan*.

Butter-box.

1. A box for holding butter.

1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour* I. 44 The common people seldom go upon a journey without a butter-box in their pockets.

†**2.** Contemptuous designation for a Dutchman. Cf. also *butter bag*, *-mouth* (Butter *sb.*[1] 5).

1600 Dekker *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 21 We have not men enow, but wee must entertaine every butterbox. 1624 Massinger *Renegado* II. v, Some low country butterbox. 1672 H. Stubbe *Justif. Dutch War* 79 The World is coming to a fine pass when these Butter-boxes presume to teach all Europe Civility. 1811 *Dict. Buckish Slang, Butter Box*, a Dutchman, from the great quantity of butter eaten by the people of that country.

Butter-bump, bitter-bump. [f. *butter*, *bitter*, earlier forms of Bittern + Bump *v.*[2]] Local name of the Bittern; Phillips 1678 makes it a different bird, but prob. in error.

1671 in Skinner. 1678 Phillips (App.), *Butterbump*, a sort of Bird which some call Onocrotalus..Others think this bird rather than the Bittern (which they call *Ardea Stellaris*) to be that which is called in Latin *Buteo*. 1678 H. More *Glanvill's Sadducismus* Postsc. (1681) 30 And does she not .. put her Neb also into it sometimes, as into a Reed .. and cry like a Butterbump? 1864 Tennyson *North. Farmer (Old Style)* viii, Moäst loike a butter-bump, fur I 'eerd 'um aboot an' aboot. 1871 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* II. 111 We got ten couple..besides two butter-bumps and a heronsew.

Butterbur (bʊ·tərbɜ̄ɪ). Also 7 -burn. [f. Butter *sb.*[1] + Bur *sb.* Conjectured to be so named because its leaves were used for wrapping butter in; cf. *butter-dock*, *butter-leaves* in Butter *sb.*[1] 5. See, however, quot. 1651, which suggests a different explanation.] A plant, *Petasites vulgaris*, with large soft leaves, growing in wet land; sometimes made the English name of the genus.

1548 Turner *Names Herbes* s.v., Petasites is called in the South partes of Englande a Butter bur. 1597 Gerard *Herbal* cclxxviii. § 1. 667 Butter Burre doth..bring foorth flowers before the leaues, as doth Coltesfoot. 1651 N. Biggs *New Dispens.* 43 ? 79 From Butter-burre floweth Gum, from Chameleon bird-lime. 1673 Ray *Trav.* (1738) II. 192 The leaves thereof are rough and round, as big very near as those of Petasites, call'd Butterburn in our language. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 389 Butter-bur has vast leaves shaped like those of the Colts-foot; many .. flowers collected into an ovate thyrse. 1857 Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* II. 269 A long bar of gravel, covered with giant 'butterbur' leaves. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 634/1 What .. is sometimes called 'winter heliotrope', is the fragrant 'butterbur', or sweet-scented coltsfoot, *Petasites* (*Tussilago*) *fragrans*.

¶ Erroneously: the Burdock (*Arctium lappa*).

1861 S. Thomson *Wild Flowers* III. (ed. 4) 306 The butterbur (*Arctium lappa*) has a repute in malignant fevers.

Buttercup (bʊ·təɹkʊp).

†**1.** A cup for holding butter. *Obs.*

1512 *Will E. Grantham* (Somerset Ho.) My buttercuppis of silver.

2. A name popularly applied to species of Ranunculus bearing yellow cup-shaped flowers, esp. *R. bulbosus*, *R. acris*, and *R. repens*; and usually taken as the English name of the genus.

[The name, which seems to be first recorded in the course of 18th c., may be regarded as a mixture of the older names for these plants, viz. Butterflower and *gold-cups* or *king-cups*. In the earlier instances it is always *buttercups*.]

1777 Lightfoot *Fl. Scot.* (1789) I. 292 *Ranunculus bulbosus*, Bulbous Crowfoot, or Butter-cups, *Anglis*; *R. acris*, Upright Meadow Crowfoot. 1792 Martyn *Flora Rust.* I. 30 These three Crowfoots are confounded by persons ignorant of Botany under the names of Butter-flowers, Butter-cups, King-Cups, Gold-cups and Gold-knops. 1797 Miller *Gard. Dict.*, It..is confounded vulgarly with the *repens* and *bulbosus* under the name of Butterflower or Butter-cups; under the notion that the yellow colour of butter is owing to these plants. 1803 Worusw. *Small Celandine* 51 Wks. (1869) 120 Buttercups, that will be seen, Whether we will see or no. 1817 Rees *Cycl.* s.v., *Ranunculus bulbosus*, Bulbous Crow-foot, or Buttercups. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 173 Feather-headed grasses..And yellow buttercup. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. § 2. 123 Thus, we refer all the species of Buttercup to the genus *Ranunculus*.

b. Applied (with distinctive epithets) to other plants bearing flowers of similar appearance, **Water Buttercup** (*Caltha palustris* and *Ranunculus aquatilis*), **White Buttercups** (*Parnassia palustris*). (Britten and Holland.)

3. *attrib.* (in late use, referring to the bright golden-yellow colour of the flower).

1875 Miss Braddon *Str. World* i. 1 In buttercup-time, just when May .. melts into tender June. 1883 *Truth* 31 May 760/2 Smartly dressed in a short buttercup satin skirt. ..The boots were of the buttercup shade of the satin skirt.

Buttered (bʊ·təɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. Butter *v.*[1]]

1. Smeared or spread with butter.

1496 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Fysshynge* 30 Browne breede tostyd wyth hony in lykuesse of a butteryd loof. *a* 1680 Rochester in D'Urfey *Pills* (1719) 343 With greasy painted Faces drest, With butter'd Hair. 1769 Mrs. Raffalo *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 181 Tie it close up in a cloth well buttered. 1812 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 7 Dec. 769/1 The urn and the buttered toast. 1847 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. (1858) 474 A round and a half of some hot butter'd toast.

†**2.** Cooked with butter; served up with melted butter. *Obs.*

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 6, I would you had a dishe of buttered peason. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* O iv, Trotters, sheepes porknells, and buttered rootes. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xv. 75 A dish of buttered Rice with a little Cynamon. 1678 B. R. *Let. Pop. Friends* 4 Butter'd Codfish. 1785 Burns *Halloween* xxviii, Butter'd sow'ns.

†b. *Buttered ale* (*beer*): see Ale 4.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* (1552) 120, A remedy [for hoarseness]..drynke buttered Ale or buttered beere. 1764 T. Bridges *Homer Travest.* II. 213 Good old wives shall tell the tale O'er roasted eggs and butter'd ale. 1789 J. O'Donnel in *Med. Commun.* II. 292 He desired to have some buttered ale for his supper.

3. *fig.*

1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* II. i. 56 Iffaire huttered speeches.. could cure diseases. 1793 J. Beresford in *Looker-on* No. 80 (1794) III. 275 Well-buttered blasphemies, stolen, through the medium of the foot-boy, from his master's table. 1822 C. Swan *Heir of Foiz* 246 At this poetic shop they sell..Best buttered sentiments in rhyme.

†b. *Buttered bun(s* (*slang*). A harlot, a mistress. (Cf. B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* 1690).

1679 *Cullen w. Flock of Court Misses* in *Roxb. Ballads* (1884) V. 126 This is the day .. that sets our Monarch free From butter'd Buns [*i.e.* Louise de Quérouaille] and Slavery.

Butteress(e, obs. f. Buttress.

Bu·tter-fi·ngered, *a.* That takes hold of things with a loose slippery grasp, as if with fingers greased with butter; apt to let things fall or slip through one's fingers. Also *fig.* (*colloq.*)

The dial. sense is often 'unable to handle anything hot'.

1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 51 She must not be butter-fingred, sweet-toothed, nor faint-hearted; for the first will let everything fall, etc. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 671 Butterfingered at a catch. 1884 *Chr. Commw.* 14 Feb. 428/3 A discreet Christian meets with few rebuffs; a blundering butter-fingered one with many.

Butter-fingers bʊ·təɹˌfiŋgəɹz). A butter-fingered person; *esp.* one who lets slip through his fingers a cricket-ball that he ought to catch or stop. (*colloq.*, chiefly in vocative.)

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* vii, At every bad attempt to catch, and every failure to stop the ball, he launched his personal displeasure at the head of the devoted individual in such denunciations as..now, butter-fingers, muff, humbug, and so forth. 1840 Thackeray *Misc.* (1857) II. 375 When the executioner had come to the last of the heads, he lifted it up, but, by some clumsiness, allowed it to drop; at this the crowd yelled out, 'Ah, Butter-fingers!' 1868 H. Kingsley *Silcote of S.* III. vii. 123, I never was a butter-fingers, though a bad batter.

So **butter-finger**, *attrib.* (*rare.*)

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 279 His 'butterfinger' fashion of taking hold of things.

†**Bu·tter-flower.** *Obs.* [cf. Ger. *butterblume*: perh. from colour of the flower, but see quots. 1607 and 1762; the notion expressed in the latter is common both in England and Germany, but is unfounded, as cows do not eat the buttercup.]

1. An older name of the Buttercup, q. v.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. lxxiv. 422 Some do also name it ..in Englishe Goldcuppes, Goldknoppes, and Butterflowers. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 56 There is an herb much like crow-foot, called of the Germans 'Butter-bloumen', and in English 'butter-flower', which is used to colour butter. 1692 *Poems in Burlesque* 9 New Rigg'd and gay, As Beaux or Butter-flowers in May. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 54 A verdant field overspread with butter-flowers, and daisies. 1762 B. Stillingfl. *Nat. Hist. in Misc. Tracts* 359 It is a notion that prevails commonly that cows eat the crow-foot .. and that this occasions the butter to be yellow, from whence I suppose it is generally known by the name of the butter-flower. But this I believe is all a mistake. 1792 [see Buttercup 2]. 1829 Loudon *Encycl.* IV. 724 Butter-flower or Butter-cup is a species of Crowfoot. 1839 Hooper *Med. Dict.* 290.

2. *Blue butterflower*: some unknown plant.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 201/1 Take blewe butterflowers.

Butterfly (bʊ·təɹflɜ̄ɪ). Forms: 1 **buttorfleoze**, 3 **buterfliȝe**, 4 **boterfleȝe**, **-flye**, **botter-**, **bottir-**, **botyrflye**, (**-flie**), 4–6 **butterflye**, **-flie**, 5 **botur-**, **botir-**, **butturr-**, **buttyrflye**, (**-flie**), **buttur-**, **buttyrfle**(e, **botirfley**, 7 **butterflee**, 7– **butterfly**. [f. Butter *sb.*[1] + Fly *sb.*; with OE. *buttorfléoge* cf. Du. *botervlieg*, earlier *botervlieghe*, mod.G. *butterfliege*. The reason of the name is unknown: Wedgwood points out a Du. synonym *boterschijte* in Kilian, which suggests that the insect was so called from the appearance of its excrement.]

1. An insect belonging to any of those diurnal species of lepidoptera, or scaly-winged flies, which have knobbed antennæ, and carry their wings erect when at rest.

a 1000 Ælfric *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 121 *Papilio*, buttorfleoze. *a* 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 473 Per fliste ut a buterfliȝe Are ihc wiste on min iȝe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Nonne Prestes Prol.* 24 Swich talkyng is nat worth a boterflye. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 46 Boturflye, *papilio*. *c* 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W.) III. xxv, Lyke to children þat renneth after butter flyes. 1548 Latimer *Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 22 The butterflye glorieth not in hyr owne dedes. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 78 Men like butter-flies, Shew not their mealie wings, but to the Summer. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 696 As Butterflies quicken with heat, which were benummed with cold. 1726 Gay *Fables* I. xxiv. 41 And what's a Butterfly? At best He's but a caterpillar, drest. 1845 Darwin *Nat. Voy.* ii. 33 This [*Papilio feronia*] is the only butterfly which I have ever seen, that uses its legs for running. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* 312 Butterflies, that bear Upon their blue wings such red embers round.

2. *fig.* A vain, gaudily attired person (e. g. a courtier who flutters about the court); a light-headed, inconstant person; a giddy trifler.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* v. iii. 13 Wee'l..tell old tales, and laugh At gilded Butterflies. 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Fam. Ep.* Wks. (1711) 142 Long since I learned not to esteem of any golden butterflies there [at court], but as of counters. 1767 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (ed. 4) I. ii. 76 Nor will you be in danger of appearing butterflies one day, and slatterns the next. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 63 Coroneted carriages abound: the butterflies of fashion are abroad. 1885 M. G. Watkins in *Academy* 5 Dec. 379/1 Sufficiently interesting to captivate that butterfly, the 'general reader'.

b. Applied to something flimsy, like a butterfly's wings.

a 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 407 Those Churches which used unleavened bread, used no such butterflies as you doe; but had a great Cake which was sufficient for the whole congregation to communicate in.

†**3.** Humorous designation for: ? Some sort of legal summons or paper. *Obs.*

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* (1836) 140 If the poore manne haue not where with to pay..out goe butterflies and writtes as thick as haile.

4. The guide for the reins on the front of a hansom cab, named from a fancied resemblance to a butterfly with extended wings.

1883 *Standard* 6 Mar. 6/3 The box covered the whole roof of the cab, preventing him [the cabman] from seeing the 'butterfly'. 1885 *Specif. Rowley & Wheeler's Patent* No. 14398 The butterfly, or bracket, is screwed to the top of the Hansom cab.

5. *Coal-mining.* ? A set of catches which open out so as to prevent the falling of the cage.

1882 in *West. Morn. News* 25 Nov. 5/6 The ascending cage was hurled into the headgear, smashing the butterflies and breaking the engine rope, and had it not been for the remaining butterflies the cage must have fallen to the bottom.

II. *attrib.* and *comb.*

6. *attrib.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a butterfly; *fig.* vain, giddy, inconstant, frivolous.

1673 R. Head *Canting Acad.* 103 The Bawd furnisheth them with Butterfly Garments. 1728 Mrs. Pendarves in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* 165 All the butterfly men were at court last night. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 239 Mr. Bailey was a dandy of the butterfly order. 1847 9 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 171/2 The butterfly movement of the wings being most commonly resorted to. 1855 C. Brontë *Villette* i. 3 He is fond of science .. a thing his butterfly wife could not endure.

7. Simple combinations, as *butterfly-like*, *-catching*, *-hunting*.

1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* 53 The bard born to bask Butterfly-like in shine which kings and queens And baby-dauphins shed. 1881 J. Payn *Grape fr. Thorn* I. ii. 29 His only exercise (he was an entomologist) being butterfly-catching. 1881 Grant Allen *Vignettes Nat.* iv. 31 The date when flower-hunting and butterfly-hunting both begin.

8. Special comb.: **butterfly-block**, *Naut.*, a small block consisting of two wings containing rollers for a chain to pass over; **butterfly clack**, **-cock** = *butterfly-valve*; **butterfly-fish**, the Ocellated Blenny (*Blennius ocellaris*: **butterfly-flower**, the genus *Schizanthus*; **butterfly nut** (*Mech.*), a nut provided with wings so as to be turned by the thumb and finger = *thumb-nut*; **butterfly orchis**, a book-name for *Habenaria chlorantha* and *H. bifolia*; **butterfly plant**, the name of two Orchids, *Oncidium papilio* and *Phalænopsis amabilis*; also (quot. 1882) = *butterfly flower*; **butterfly screw** (*Mech.*), a screw with a thumb-piece, a thumb-screw; **butterfly-shaped** *a. Bot.* = Papilionaceous; **butterfly-shell**, the popular name of the genus *Voluta* of testaceous molluscs; **butterfly-valve**, a kind of double clack-valve, so called from its resemblance, when open, to a butterfly's wings; **butterfly-weed**, a name of various American plants, esp. *Asclepias tuberosa*.

1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 41 Rollers or *butterfly blocks are fitted to bands round the yard. 1861 N. Rankine *Steam Engine* 123 A pair of flap valves placed hinge to hinge (usually made of one piece of leather fastened down in the middle) constitutes a '*butterfly-clack'. 1740 R. Brookes *Art Angling* II. vi. 187 The *Butterfly-Fish is often exposed to sale at Venice among other small Fish. 1762 B. Stillingfl. *Econ. Nat.* in *Misc. Tracts* 84 The butterfly fish .. brings forth its fœtus alive. 1881 F. Darwin in *Nature* XXIII. 334 It seems impossible to believe that a *butterfly-flower could be developed under such circumstances. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Shipbuild.* xi. 233 When the door is closed, the clamp-screws or *butterfly nuts which are hinged to the frame, are turned back from the doorway. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 91/2 *Butterfly plants (*Schizanthus*) are a charming class of annuals. 1876 *S. Kens. Mus. Catal.* No. 1146 A milled headed screw works this lift, and an adjacent *butterfly screw. 1776 Withering *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) I. 306 Blossoms *butterfly-shaped, unequal. *c* 1865 Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 129/1 In this tube there is placed a *butterfly-valve. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 213 *Butterfly weed is a popular remedy in the United States for a variety of disorders.

Hence **Bu·tterflydom, -ism,** *nonce-wds.*

1882 H. Merivale *Faucit of B.* II. II. vii. 240 The world in all its aspects bore the pleasant face of butterflydom.

1866 S. G. Osborne *Lett. Educ. Yng. Children* 25 That great amount of butterflyism of which we see so much in after-life.

Bu·tterfly, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

intr. To flutter or flit like a butterfly.

1875 Howells *Foregone Concl.* viii, Gaming, sonneteering, and butterflying about generally. 1880 *Time* II. 448 Who are those young gentlemen at that side seat, who butterfly round that smiling lily?

†**Bu·tter-ham.** *Obs. rare.* [app. ad. Du. *boterham* 'slice of bread-and-butter', used in a slang or humorous sense.] ? A partial lining to a cloak.

[1863 *Good Words* 868 [A Dutchman says] 'Give me a butterham with flesh and a half-bottle wine'.] 1716 Mrs. Behn *Dutch Lov.* III. ii. 189 A Cloak .. not through lin'd, but fac'd as far as 'twas turn'd back, with a pair of frugal *Butter-hams.

Butteridge, obs. form of Buttress.

Butterie, obs. form of Buttery.

Butterine (bʌ·tĕrīn). [f. Butter *sb.*[1] + -ine.] An imitation butter manufactured from oleomargarine (one of the constituents of animal fat) churned up with milk. (By *Act* 50 & 51 *Vict.* xxix. 'all substances, whether compound or otherwise, prepared in imitation of butter' must after 1 Jan. 1888, be offered for sale under the name of *Margarine.*)

1874 [advertised in 'The Grocer' in March. 1878 Parkes *Man. Pract. Hygiene* (ed. De Chaumont) 270 *note*, A substance from New York has lately made its appearance in the market under the name of butterine. 1881 *Times* 5 Apr. 10/1 A substance which is called 'butterine' in commerce and oleo-margarine in laboratories. 1884 in *Nature* XXV. 270 Oleo-margarine..is made into butterine by adding 10 per cent. of milk to it, and churning the mixture. 1887 *Newspaper* 14 July, The dairy farmers scored heavily against the butterinists by securing the substitution of the word 'margarine' for 'butterine' in the bill for regulating the sale of imitation butter.

Butteriness (bʌ·tĕrinĕs). [f. Buttery *a.* + -ness.] Buttery quality or state.

1528 Paynell *Salerne's Regim.* E, Mylke..washeth the entrayles with it wattrishenes, and hit mundifieth with hit buttrines. 1882 *Spectator* No. 2805 The unromantic butteriness of her little brother's kisses.

Buttering (bʌ·tĕrin), *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* [f. Butter *v.* + -ing.] A. *sb.* Flattery. *Sc.* Jamieson. B. *a.* That butters.

a 1719 [see Butter *v.* 3.]

Butteris[1] (bʌ·tĕris). Forms: 6 buttris, 6, 8 buŏtrice, 7 buttresse, butterys se, 7–8 buttress, 7– butteris. [Cf. Butter *sb.*[2], F. *boutoir*; also F. *boutereau*, *bouterolle*, names of instruments used in various trades for punching or boring. The precise formation of the Eng. word is unknown.] A farrier's tool for paring a horse's hoofs.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 36 A buttrice and pincers, a hammer and naile. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Pujavante*, a smithes buttris, *scaber*. 1617 Markham *Caval.* IV. 9 With a fine sharpe Butteris or pairing knife, pare the hoofe of the Foale. 1611 Cotgr., *Boutoir*, a Farriers Buttresse. 1781 P. Beckford *Hunting* (1802) 348 *note*, That destructive instrument called the butteris .. should be banished for ever. 1831 Youatt *Horse* (1853) 120 The formidable butteris is still often found in the smithy of the country farrier, although it is banished from the practice of every respectable operator.

†**Butteris**[2]**, -esse,** *sb. Obs.* In 6 butteris, -esse. ? An obsolete measure used for coals.

1635 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 73, 28 butteris of pitt coales brought by the waynes at 6*s.* 4*d.* the butteresse.

†**Bu·tterish,** *a. Obs.* [f. Butter *sb.*[1] + -ish[1].] Of the nature of butter, buttery.

1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xiii. (1870) 265 Euery thyng that is vnctious, that is to say, butterysshe. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 330 This [meat] .. was the butterish part of the milke eaten with honnie. 1661 Lovell *Hist. of Animals & Minerals*, If they [curds] be equally mixed with the butterish part, the cheese made thereof is wholsome.

Butterless (bʌ·təɹlĕs), *a.* Without butter.

1859 Mrs. Gaskell *Round Sofa* 229 Sally had had her butterless tea. 1860 H. Marryat *Resid. Jutland* I. i. 13 The milk-woman is no more to be found, or you breakfast butterless. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 442/1 She hated her breakfast of butterless rye bread.

Buttermilk (bʌ·təɹmilk). [cf. Ger. *buttermilch.*] The acidulous milk which remains after the butter has been churned out.

1528 Paynell *Salerne's Regim.* G b, Butter mylke .. Nothynge nourisheth more than this mylke whan hit is newe sopped vp with newe hotte breadde. 1586 Cogan *Haven Health* cxcvi. (1636) 181 Of the making of Butter is left a kinde of whey, which they commonly call Butter milke, or soure milke. 1611 Cotgr., *Laict esburré*, butter-milke, churnd milke. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* III. xiii. 322 The poor Man had nothing for him to eat, but promised him good Butter-milk. 1727 Swift *State Irel.* V. 11. 167 The families of farmers, who pay great rents, living in filth and nastiness upon buttermilk and potatoes. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon*, II. III. 190 Butter-milk .. contains all the elements of the milk, but only a very little caseum, and a large proportion of butyric acid.

b. *fig.*

1719 D'Urfey *Pills* III. 47 So many Blades now rant in Silk, At first did spring from Butter-milk, Their Ancestors worth nothing. 1794 J. Wolcott (P. Pindar) Wks. III. 188 Whose soul is butter-milk, and song is love.

c. *attrib.*

1616 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IX. 285 But he has such a butter-milk face, that she'll never have him. 1633 Massinger *New Way, &c.* II. iii, This most incredible lie would call up one [blush] On thy buttermilk cheeks.

Butter-nut (bʌ·təɹˌnʌt). [f. Butter *sb.*[1] + Nut.]

1. A large oily nut, the fruit of the *Juglans cinerea* or White Walnut-tree of N. America.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., *Butter-nut*, a fruit in New England, whose kernel yields a great quantity of sweet oil. 1882 *Garden* 11 Nov. 433/3 The Butter Nut .. strongly resembles the Walnut both in shape and flavour. 1883 Ayer in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 365/1 That is where the children used to crack the hickory and butter nuts.

b. The tree itself. (More fully *butternut-tree.*)

1783 Dr. Rush *Let.* in *Mem. J. C. Lettsom* III. 188 The Butter-nut pill..is made by boiling the inner bark of a species of the Walnut in water. 1856 Bryant *Fountain* vii, The dark fruit That falls from the gray butternut's long boughs. 1877 J. Hawthorne *Garth* III. x. lxxxiv. 270 Butternut trees flung their black shadows.

2. Name of the genus *Caryocar* of S. America (esp. *C. nuciferum*) and its fruit.

1845 Don *Hortus Cantabrigiensis* 373. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Caryocar*, *C. nuciferum*, which produces the Souari or Butter-nuts, occasionally met with in English fruit-shops.

3. *attrib.* and quasi-*adj.* Of the colour of the butter-nut (sense 1), i.e. of a brownish-grey. This was the colour of the Southern uniform in the American War of Secession.

1861 Mrs. Stowe *Pearl Orr's Isl.* 9 His coarse butter-nut-coloured coat-flaps fluttering..in the breeze. 1863 Ludlow in *Daily News* 5 Oct. /5 The..atrocious murder of 20 fugitive negroes by guerillas wearing the butternut uniform. 1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 7 Apr., The 'butternut' hue, I was informed, is a kind of warm grey. 1882 Woolson *For the Major* iii. in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 104/2 He was attired in a coat of..black, with butternut trousers.

b. Hence *absol.* (sb. omitted).

1863 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 102 The regiments in homespun grey and butternut that trail dustily through the high-streets [of Richmond]. 1863 *Times* 6 Mar., A 'Butternut' is one who sympathizes with the South—one, in fact, who wears the uniform or livery of the Southern army. 1864 *Nasby Papers* xi, The benevelent old butternut.

Butter-print (bʌ·təɹˌprint).

1. A stamp of carved wood for marking butter-pats; the impression of such a stamp.

1632 Brome *North. Lasse* II. i. 23 A thumb-Ring with his Grandsirs Sheep-mark, or Grannams butter-print on't. *a* 1704 Locke *Posth. Wks.* (1706) 157 An infinite Butter-print, in which was ingraven Figures of all sorts and Sizes. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 659 Much pastoral poetry now wore the semblance of very tasteful butter-prints.

comb. 1829 Southey *Sir T. More* II. 67 The various trades of Taylor, Clogger, and Butter-print maker.

†2. *fig.* A child. *Obs. slang.*

1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Wit without Money* v. iv, I hope she has brought me no butter-print along with her to lay to my charge. 1618 Fletcher *Chances* I. v, You will be wiser one day, when you have purchased A bevy of these butter-prints. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 46. 3/2 Her Girl and her Boy, For Patterns employ, To make little Butter-Prints by.

†**Bu·tter-tooth.** *Obs.* [f. Butter *sb.*[1] + Tooth: cf. Du. *boter-tand* 'an incisor tooth, esp. when broad and large' (Bomhoff). The reason for the name is uncertain.] Originally perh. a front tooth; later app. = Buck-tooth.

1571 R. Edwards *Damon & P.* in *Dodsl.* IV. 79 Father, you have good butter-teeth full seen. 1622 Massinger *Old Law* III. ii, I'd had .. my two butter-teeth Thrust down my throat. 1736 Bailey, *Butter-Teeth*, great, broad Foreteeth. 1782 A. Monro *Anat.* 121 Whence come *butter* or *buck* teeth?

Hence Bu·tter-toothed *ppl. a.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 427/1 Butter Toothed is to have broad and great teeth before.

Butterwort (bʌ·təɹwʌ̄t). In 6 also -worts. [f. Butter *sb.*[1] + Wort; cf. quot. 1597.] A plant with yellowish-green fleshy leaves (*Pinguicula vulgaris*) common on boggy ground; also the English name of the genus *Pinguicula.*

1597 Gerard *Herbal* cclxiii. § 4. 645 Called Pinguicula, of the fatnes or fulnes of the leafe, or of fatning; in Yorkshire ..it is called Butterwoorts, Butter roote, and white roote. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xii. 124 Pinguicula or Butterwort has a personate flower. 1848 C. A. Johns *Week Lizard* 289 *Pinguicula lusitanica*, Pale Butterwort. 1863 Kingsley *Water-bab.* v. 195 The little pink butterwort of Devon, and the great blue butterwort of Ireland.

Buttery (bʌ·tĕri), *sb.* Forms: 4 boteri, 5 boterie, botrie, botre, butry, 5–6 botry(e, 5–7 botery, 6 bottrye, buttrie, buttre, buttrye, 6–7 butterie, 6–8 buttry, 7 bottery, boutery, but(t)ery(e, buterie, buttrey, 6– buttery. [app. a. OF. *boterie* = *bouteillerie* (Godef.):—late L. *botāria*, f. *bota*, var. of *butta* cask, bottle; see Butt *sb.*[5] The transition from the sense of 'store-room for liquor' to that of 'store-room for provisions generally' is in accordance with analogy, but may have been helped by association with Butter *sb.*[1]]

1. A place for storing liquor; but the name was also, from an early period, extended to 'the room where provisions are laid up' (J.).

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 98 Whoso entre into ye boteri yer ye ale lytz. 1411 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 18 Botrie. *a* 1440 *Ipomydon* 316 And to the botery he went anon .. He toke the cuppe of the botelere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 45 Boterye, *celarium*, *boteria*, *pincernaculum*. 1484 Marg. Paston in *Lett.* 881 III. 314 Some man..to kepe your botry, for the mane that ye lefte .. seyth he hath not usyd to geve a rekenyng nothyr of bred nor alle tyll at the wekys end. 1530 Palsgr. 200/1 Bottrye, *despence*. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 103 A Butterie, *promptuarium*. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 138/1 His cellar doore was neuer shut, and his butterie alwaies open, to all commers of anie credit. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 102 Take them to the Butterie, And giue them friendly welcome euerie one. 1608 Armin *Nest Ninn.* 8 [He] giues them each one a hand, and so takes them into the buttry to drinke. 1665 Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 212 Then down to the buttery, and eat a piece of cold venison pie. 1755 Smollett tr. *Quix.* (1803) I. 158 For in their bags they had lost their whole buttery and provision. 1832 Scott *Woodstock* 180 When the pantry has no bread and the buttery no ale. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III xxi. 531 Regular officers of the buttery, the kitchen ..and the like.

b. In the colleges at Oxford and Cambridge: The place where ale and bread, butter, etc., are kept. (The 'residence' of members of the college is recorded by the appearance of their names in the buttery-books.)

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1910. 4 Whoever gives notice of him either at the Buttery of Christchurch to the Butler, etc. 1688 Swift *Wks.* (1841) II. 56 But [the College Steward is] always sworn brother in iniquity to the clerks of the buttery. 1710 Palmer *Proverbs* 210 To converse in the world requir'd somewhat more than to have heard a little talk about Aristotle and Cartes, or to have ones name in the butteries. 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* xii. (1876) 141 I'll send you in a luncheon as I go through the butteries. 1869 Rogers in *Adam Smith's W. N.* I. Pref. 7 During this time he drew his commons from the college buttery.

†c. *The spirit of the buttery*: a 16th c. phrase for 'the spirit of wine'.

1530 Palsgr. 591, I wene he be inspyred with the spyrites of the buttery. 1547 Boorde *Breu. Health* clxxxiii. 64 b, I shulde haue sayde afrayd of the spirite of the buttry, whiche be perylous beastes, for such spirites doth trouble a man so sore that he can not dyuers times stande vpon his legges. 1592 G. Harvey *Pierces Super.* 15 His frisking penne began to play the sprite of the buttry.

2. *Comb.*, as *buttery-door*; **buttery-bar,** a board or ledge on the top of the buttery-hatch, on which to rest tankards, etc.; **buttery-book** (at the Universities), the book in which are entered the names of the members of a college, and the account of their commons; **buttery-hatch,** the half-door over which the buttery provisions are served; **buttery-worn** *a. nonce-wd.* (see quot.).

1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 933/2 The maior of Oxford kept the *buttrie bar. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 74, I pray you bring your hand to'th Buttry barre, and let it drinke. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xviii, 'Mend your draught' .. 'I know the way to the buttery-bar.' *a* 1672 Wood *Life* (1848) 34 Munday he was entred into the *buttery-book .. by Mr. Edw. Copley, fellow of that house. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 19 P 2 There are of the Middle-Temple, including all in the Buttery Books, and in the Lists of the House, 5000. 1726 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* xxxix. 214 The Master of the college sent his servitor to the buttery-book to sconce him five shillings. 1832 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) III. 73 Weekly accounts in the buttery-books. 1562 Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 99 Thy *buttry doore I here not creake. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. vi, Bill pounced on the big table, and began to rattle it away to its place outside the buttery-door. 1614 T. Adams *Divell's Banq.* 207 Hee will turne out of his cast Seruitours .. from the *Buttry-hatch to the Pulpit. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* (1863) 37 A hall .. with the dais, the screen, the gallery, and the buttery-hatch all perfect. 1885 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 28/1 Old scouts .. battered *buttery-worn bodies.

Buttery (bʌ·tĕri), *a.* [f. Butter *sb.*[1] + -y[1].]

1. Of the nature of butter; containing butter.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. lxv. (1495) 433 Cowe mylke is..less sharpe, & more buttry. 1586 Cogan *Haven Health* cxciv. (1636) 178 Because it is buttery, it .. is good against pricking paynes of the Lungs. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 418 His fatty and buttery part is hotter then the whole body of the milke. 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 392/2 To increase the buttery constituent.

2. Resembling butter in consistence.

1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 61 Its Pulp tender, but not buttery. 1802 Forsyth *Fruit Trees* vii. (1824) 170 The flesh melting, delicate, and very buttery. 1847 Clarke in *Jrnl. Roy. Agric. Soc.* VIII. I. 91 The same buttery clay may be found above a stratum of moor. *c* 1865 Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 95/1 The oil has a buttery consistence.

b. *fig.* Soft.

1868 F. Paget *Lucretia* 281 His buttery heart.

3. Smeared with butter.

1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* iii. 19 Rub it over with a buttery cloth.

4. *fig.* Given to fulsome flattery (cf. the *sb.*).

1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 725 With the Germans and Italians she is charitable, liberal, indulgent, honeyed; nay, with very particular noble favourites, buttery.

5. *Comb.*, as *buttery-fingered* = Butter-fingered.

1852 Reade *Peg Woff.* I. (1868) 23 All the ladies and gentlemen .. whom the buttery-fingered author could not keep in hand until the fall of the curtain.

6. **Bu·ttery Be·njie.** In the Scottish Universities a humorous synonym for Bejan.

1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 433.

Butterys, Buttiler, obs. ff. Buttress, Butler.

Butt-head:: see Butt *sb.*[3], 7.

†**Bu·tting,** *sb. Obs.* Apparently some term of endearment.

a 1528 Skelton *Agst. Garnesche* Wks. 1843 I. 127 Ye haue

a fantasy to Fanchyrche strete, With Lumbardes lemmans for to mete, With, Bas me, buttyng, praty Cys!

Butting (bʊ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. BUTT *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of thrusting or striking violently with the head or horns; also *attrib.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 115 Rams .. may be made to leave off their butting. 1858 GEO. ELIOT *Cleric. Life* 214 Mr. Dempster .. poked his head forward with a butting motion by way of bow.

2. *dial.* (see quot.)

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 73 b, Hee that is once possessed of the ball [in 'hurling'], hath his contrary male waiting..The other thrusteth him in the breast, with his closed fist to keepe him off: which they call Butting.

†Bu·tting, *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. BUTT *v.*[2] or *sb.*[7] + -ING[1].]

1. Bounding, boundary, limit, confine; also *fig.*

1552 HULOET, Bowndynge or buttynge of thre fieldes ioynynge together, *trifinium*. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 522 Setting downe in writing the lying, buttings, and contents of the said peece of ground. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* v. 23 Nature has its Buttings and Boundings. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 6 The buttings and boundings of several tenements.

2. The making of butt-joints.

c 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale) 116 *Eking*, making good a deficiency in the length .. by scarphing or butting.

3. 'Two wheels touching on the points of the teeth, when entering into action with each other.' Britten (1884) 37.

1881 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 132 Butting is generally indicative of a pinion too large. *Ibid.* If [the engaging contact] is on the roundings of the teeth a butting action ensues.

†4. A projection. *Obs.*

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 94 The Stock of the Piercer by reason of .. a Sholder, or Butting out upon the work will not turn about.

Butting (bʊ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[3] [f. BUT *v.* + -ING[1].] The making use of 'buts', i. e. objections or qualifying statements.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 72 b, What is geven to one by commendyng, the same is streight taken away by buttyng.

Butting (bʊ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[4] In the game of Curling: see quot.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 971 Butting, or chap and guard, is to put up a stone, and lie guard upon it.

Butting (bʊ·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. BUTT *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

†a. That projects or juts out. **b.** That pushes or strikes violently with the head or horns.

1447-8 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (1871) 102 The which postren dores..oughte to stande .. in the saide buttyng wall. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 135 A Bull ..With spurning Heels, and with a butting Head.

Butting, obs. f. BUTIN, booty.

Butting-joint. *Carp.* [see BUTT *v.*[2]] A joint 'formed by the surfaces of two pieces of wood whereof one is perpendicular to the fibres, and the other in their direction, or making an oblique angle with them, as for example the joints made by the struts and braces with the post' (Gwilt).

1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 105 Butting-joints are fixed together with bolts. 1850 *Jrnl. Roy. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 569 Notching or cocking down, butting joints, scarfing [etc.]..are the principal combinations of timbers in trusses.

Buttir, obs. form of BITTERN, BUTTER *sb.*[1]

Buttle (bʊ·t'l), *v. dial.* [Back-formation from BUTLER.] To pour out (drink).

1867 B. BRIERLEY *Marlocks Merriton* 5 in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 60 The broad village green buttled round its cheap delights. 1875 E. WAUGH *Old Cronies* iii. 34 *ibid.*, 'Buttle out, free!' cried Giles to the servants.

Buttless (bʊ·tlĕs), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. BUTT *sb.*[3] + -LESS.] Without a butt.

1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 300 Butless, lockless .. though thou [a gun] be'st.

Buttock (bʊ·tək), *sb.* Forms: 3, 6 **buttoke,** 4-5 **buttok,** 5-7 **buttocke,** 7 **buttoc,** 5- **buttock.** [app. f. BUTT *sb.*[3] + -OCK.]

1. One of the two protuberances of the rump (of men and beasts). Usually in *pl.* the rump, posteriors.

a 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 320 The heles atte buttokes, the kneon in aither eye. *c* 1305 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 75 A strong rop .. fram þe schuldre ido To his buttok. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeves T.* 55 Buttokkes brode, and brestes round and hye. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes Aymon* x. 259 He righted hymself vpon his buttocke. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 76 The .ix. propertyes of an hare .. the .viii. to haue shorte buttockes. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. ii. 17 A Barbers chaire that fits all buttockes. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xxii. 240 To whip their Buttocks and Loins with Rods. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 54 Set..with his bare Buttocks on this Stone. 1846 D. JERROLD *Chron. Clovernook* Wks. 1864 IV. 393 Their tails have been bitten short to the buttock.

†b. *pl.* used as a *sing.*

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* 850 My horse..has a buttocks as slick as an eel.

2. As a joint of meat.

1683 *Althorp MS.* xlvi, A buttocke, 2 necks, and a rond of beef. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 482 The outside cut of a salt buttock of beef. 1817 SCOTT *Rob Roy* iv, As prime a buttock of beef as e'er hungry mon stuck fork in.

†3. *Buttocks of the brain*: transl. of Galen's γλούτια, 'certain medullary tubercles near the pineal gland' (Liddell and Scott). *Obs. rare.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 431 The fourth Ventricle where the Glandule or Kernell called κορύφιον is seated, at each side of which do adioyne the Buttockes of the Braine.

4. *Naut.* 'The breadth of the ship astern from the tuck upwards.' 'That part abaft the after body, which is bounded by the fashion pieces, and by the wing transom, and the upper or second water-line' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). (Cf. Fr. *les fesses d'un navire.*)

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 4 According there to her breadth or narrownesse, we say she hath a narrow or broad buttocke. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Buttock*, the convexity of a ship behind, under the stern. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale) 102.

†5. *slang.* A common strumpet. (Fielding's sense is obscure.) *Obs.*

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 105 The Bawds and the Buttocks that lived there round. 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* I. Wks. 1720 IV. 17 What ogling there will be between thee and the Blowings!.. every Buttock shall fall down before thee. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Buttock and File*, both whore and pickpocket.

1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* I. v. (D.) The .. capacity which qualifies a mill-ben, a bridle-call, or a buttock and file to arrive at any degree of eminence in his profession.

6. [f. BUTTOCK *v.*] A certain manœuvre in wrestling (see the verb); varieties mentioned are the *cross-buttock, running-buttock*, etc.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. v. § 64 Running Buttock, is when..he turns his Buttock on his adversary, and lifts him up on his side. 1714 SIR T. PARKYNS *Inn-Play* (ed. 2) 47 Then you are ready for the In-lock backwards or forwards, Buttock, or to return to the Trip with a draught. *Ibid.* 50 At the same time take the cross Buttock from the Under Hold. 1826 SCOTT *Woodstock* II. vii. 178 One of their .. saints had given the devil..a cross-buttock. 1881 *Sportsm. Year Bk.* 314 Frears gaining two falls in succession, the first with a back heel and the second with a splendid buttock.

7. *Comb.*, as *buttock-beef, -bone, -hump*; **†buttock-ball,** ? a ball attended by prostitutes; **†buttock-banqueting,** harlotry; **buttock-lines,** 'in ship-building, the longitudinal curves at the rounding part of the after body in a vertical section' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); **†buttock-mail** (*Sc.*), ludicrous term for a fine imposed for fornication.

1687 T. BROWN *Lib. Consc.* in *Dk. Buckingham's Wks.* (1705) II. 131 Why not into a Bibbing-House, as well as a Dancing School, a *Buttoc Ball, or the like? 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 167 Whiche [wiues] maie neuerthelesse vse *buttoke banquetyng abrode. *a* 1652 BROME *Queene's Exch.* II. iii, I would I had but this Fellows weight in *buttock Beef. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 48 The *buttocke bones and the flesh wherewith they are covered..are vnto him in stead of a stoole and a cushion. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1355/b The *buttock-hump .. is not ..so characteristic of this race as has been imagined. 1833 RICHARDSON *Merc. Mar. Arch.* 34 Perpendicular sections, called also *buttock lines. 1535 LYNDESAY *Sat.* 3353, I gat gude payment of my Temporall lands, My *buttock-maill, my coattis, & my offrands. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* II. vii. 122 'D'ye think the lads wi' the kilts will care for yere synods and yere presbyteries, and yere buttock-mail, and yere stool o' repentance?'

Bu·ttock, *v. trans.* [f. prec. sb.]

†1. In horse-racing: To overtake (a horse .

1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* VI. 43 Say you come in that twelue score [yards] to buttocke him, you shall then finde, etc.

2. In wrestling: To throw (an adversary) by a manœuvre in which the buttock or the hip is used.

1883 *Standard* 24 Mar. 3/7 Simpson buttocked Carradyce.

Buttocked (bʊ·təkt), *a.* [f. BUTTOCK *sb.* + -ED[2].] Having buttocks; always with defining words, as *broad-, great-,* **†***pin-buttocked.*

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram., Natichuta*, well buttocked. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 1606 Great buttocked, *lumbosus*. 1580 BLUNDEVILL *Horsemanship* i. (1609) 3 The horses of Greece .. bee..not [wel made] backward, because they are pin buttocked. 1634 HEYWOOD *Witches Lanc.* IV. Wks. IV. 223 Broad buttock'd and full flanck'd. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* No. 29. 3/1 This is no Pin-buttock'd Wench.

Buttocker (bʊ·təkəɹ). *Wrestling.* [f. BUTTOCK + -ER.] **a.** A wrestler who 'buttocks'. **b.** = BUTTOCK *sb.* 6.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 709 The first of whom we have any authentic records of excelling as a buttocker. *Ibid.* 715 Thrown clean .. by a vigorous and judicious buttocker.

Button (bʊ·t'n), *sb.* Forms: 4 **botoun, botone,** (sense 2) **bothum, -eum, -om,** 5 **botwn, -un, -onne,** *Sc.* **bwttowne,** 6 **boton, botton, buttoun, -one,** 7-8 **butten,** 5- **button.** [a. OF. *boton* (mod.F. *bouton*) bud, knob, button; a common Romanic word = Pr., Sp. *boton*, Pg. *botão*, It. *bottone*:—late L. **bottōn-em*, app. connected with late L. **bottare, buttare*, to thrust, put forth (whence OF. *boter*, F. *bouter*, Sp. *botar*, It. *bottare*); the ultimate etymology is commonly supposed to be Teutonic; for conjectures see Diez, Scheler, Littré.

Sense 2 'bud' appears to be the original sense in Romanic, but we have no instance of it in Eng. before 16th c., exc. as used (with peculiar spelling) in the *Romaunt of the Rose.*]

Generally. A small knob or stud attached to any object for use or ornament. *spec.*

1. A knob or stud of metal or other material sewn by a shank or neck to articles of dress, usually for the purpose of fastening one part of the dress to another by passing through a *button-hole*, but often merely for ornament: in process of use, the name has passed from the connotation of the shape to that of the purpose, and been extended to all appliances of the kind, a common type being a disc, quite flat, or slightly convex or concave, of metal, bone, glass, mother of pearl, paste, etc., perforated or otherwise adapted to be sewn on by its central part. (This specific application is now regarded as the primary sense, all the other meanings, whatever their historical origin, being understood as merely *transf.*)

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 220 On botounz of þe hryȝt grene brayden ful ryche. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 121 A ballok-knyf 'with botones ouergylte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 45/2 Botwn, *boto, fibula, nodulus*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 50/1 A Button, *fibula, nodulus, bulla*. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cci. [cxcvii.] 618 My booke..was..couered with crymson velues, with ten botons of sylner and gylte. 1591 FLORIO *Sec. Frutes* 5 There Lacks I know not how many buttons. Set them on then. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 309 Pray you vndo this Button. 1647 *Husbandman's Plea agst. Tithes* 75 It hath no buttons, nor hooks upon it. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* IX. 296 Fast with Golden Buttons held. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5435/4 Suits of Cloaths with Cloth Buttons. 1725 *Ibid.* No. 6402/2 A Wastcoat, with Glass Buttons set in Brass. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxix. 314 The new fashion of metal buttons. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xli. My short green coat, with silver lace and silver buttons. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lv. 198 A fine linen shirt with studs and sleeve buttons.

b. As a type of anything of very small value.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 1004 Hauberk ne scheld ne actoun Ne vailede him nouȝt worþ a botoun. 1340 *Ayenb.* 86 Hi ne prayseþ þe wordle bote ane botoun. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxxviii. 159 To haue of me as moche helpe as the value of a botonne. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Gal.* II. 21 A button therfore for all worldely differences. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 146 They set not a button by his commaundements. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* III. ii. (Arb.) 79, I would not give a button for my Play. 1713 *Guardian* No. 84 (1756) II. 13 Not..a button the worse for it. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 27 He did not care a button for cock-fighting.

c. Playfully used *transf.*

1855 *Househ. Words* XII. 258 Screwing up its red little button of a mouth.

d. *Boy in buttons*: a boy servant in livery, a 'page'. So *To put into buttons*: to make a page of. Cf. BUTTONS.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* XXXIX, We don't put the latter into buttons. 1855 — *Newcomes* xi, Boys in buttons (pages who minister to female grace).

e. Phrases. *To take by the button*, etc.: to detain in conversation. to BUTTONHOLE; also *fig.* † *It is in his buttons*: ? = he has fortune at his command, is sure to succeed. *Dash my buttons*: an exclamation indicating surprise and vexation (*colloq.*). *To have a soul above buttons*: said of persons who consider their actual employment unworthy of their talents (see quot. 1795).

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. ii. 71 'Tis in his buttons, he will carry't. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5459/2 The King was talking with him, and had hold of one of his Coat-Buttons. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* II. i, I take my friend by the button. 1795 G. COLMAN *Sylv. Daggerwood* i. (1808) 10 My father was an eminent Button-Maker .. but I had a soul above buttons .. I panted for a liberal profession. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* I. 48 His fingers upon every one's button, and his mouth in every man's ear. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* i, My father .. had .. a 'soul above buttons'. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* i. 2 Caught him by the button and detained him in consultation. 1846 *Comic Jack Giant K.* III. xiv. 18 'Dash my buttons', he cried, 'I have lost my way!' 1864 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Wks. (1879) 314 Fame .. is .. privileged to take the world by the button.

f. *Naut. Button and Loop*: see quot.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 163 *Button and Loop*, a short piece of rope, having at one end a walnut knot, crowned, and at the other end an eye. It is used as a becket to confine ropes in.

g. *spec.* A knob on the top of a cap in the case of a Chinese mandarin indicating by its material the degree of his rank).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 233 On Fortunes Cap, we are not the very Button. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 225 A mandarin of any considerable button.

2. A bud; also used of various other parts of plants of a similar shape, as the protuberant receptacle of the rose; the small round flower-head of some *Compositæ*; a small sort of fig; a small round seed-vessel.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1790 The roser, where that grewe The freysshe bothum so bright of hewe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 101 The lowkyt buttonis on the gemmyt treis. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. i. 4 Alongst the braunches [of wormwood] groweth little yellow buttons. 1665-76 RAY *Flora* 26 The button under the rose being bigger than that of any other. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Misc. Tracts* (1684) 70 The Buttons, or small sort of Figgs. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* III. 219 A Yellow Flower..succeeded with a Button, full of downy Seeds. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s. v. *Hop Gard.*, About August the Hop will begin to be in the bell or Button. 1852 AIRD in *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 237 The simple flowerets..open their infant buttons.

b. *spec.* The 'head' of a mushroom in its unexpanded state. Also applied *dial.* to a fossil.

1743 PICKERING in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 598 The Head of the Mushroom .. while it is, what is commonly called, a Button. 1839 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) II Bright bronzed ammonites..other sparkling nondescripts, known as mushrooms and buttons. 1882 JEFFERIES *Bevis* II. xviii. 280 'Buttons,' full grown mushrooms, and overgrown ketchup ones.

†c. *transf.* The knob or 'bud' which forms the beginning of a stag's horn. *Obs.*

1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 47 Hartes .. beginne in .. March and Apryll to thrust out their Buttones. 1623 Cockeram s.v. *Pollard*, Butten is the first part in putting vp a Stagges head.

3. Used (chiefly in *pl.* form) as the popular name of many different plants having button-like flowers or seed-vessels: see *bachelor's, beggar's buttons* under Bachelor, Beggar. *Barbary buttons* (formerly also *Button*), *Medicago scutellata. Gentlemen's buttons, Scabiosa succisa* (Britten and Holland). *London buttons* (see quots.).

1598 Florio, *Baccara*, an hearbe, whose roote is very sweete..called our ladies gloues, or London buttons. 1611 Cotgr., *Gantelée*, the hearbe called Fox-gloues, our Ladies gloues .. and London buttons. 1665-76 Ray *Flora* 190 Snails or Button .. The vessels .. in some are like a Snail's house .. in some like small Buttons. 1711 Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 386 Round Snails or Barbary Buttons.

4. *transf.* from 1. Applied to various productions of art resembling a button in shape or function; a knob, handle, catch; the knob or disc of an electric bell. *spec.* An oblong piece of wood or metal, turning on a screw fixed through its centre, used to fasten doors, etc.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 396 The button of the [mouse-] trap. 1787 Winter *Syst. Husb.* 301 Covered with buttons or sliders to prevent dirt or dust falling into the holes. 1801 W. Felton *Carriages* Gloss., *Buttons*, nails or screws with large brass heads for the purpose of hitching on the straps. 1852 Seibel *Organ* 35 A number of handles or buttons .. called stops. 1862 *All Y. Round* VII. 381 There are buttons on window-sashes, and buttons on drawer handles. 1867 E. Yates *Forl. Hope* iii. 28 Untwist the button on the door. 1871 Le Fanu *Checkm.* I. xiv. 197 Mr. Davies turned the button of his old-fashioned window. 1880 J. Hawthorne *Ellice Quent.* II. 261 By turning a button attached to the pipe that supplied the lights, they were at once extinguished. 1884 F. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 134 By means of the winding button the contrate wheel is turned to the right.

5. Any small rounded body; a knob, globule, disc, etc. *Obs.* exc. as in spec. senses following.

a 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 127 The clots or buttons of bloud in the garden [of Gethsemane]. 1684 R. Waller *Nat. Exper.* 54 An hollow Button of Glass.

b. *Chem.* A globule of metal remaining in the cupel or crucible after fusion. [So Fr. *bouton.*]

1801 Chenevix in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 221 He..obtained a metallic button, which was found to be Copper. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 379 A button of pure tin will be found at the bottom of the crucible. 1854 Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 509 The result..is a button of gold mixed with silver.

c. *Anat.* and *Surg.* In various applications.

1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. ii. § 4. ▶ 55 The Button of the Optic Nerve. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 321/1 At the parts of the gizzard opposite the *musculi laterales* two callous buttons are .. formed. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 633/1 The removal of a button of bone from the skull.

d. *pl.* The testes of an animal.

e. A knob or disc fixed on the point of a fencing foil. [So in Fr.: *bouton d'un fleuret.*]

[1615 (see Button *v.* 1 b).] *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Challenge of Knts. Err.* Wks. (1711) 232 They would have most willingly taken the buttons off the foils. 1824 Carlyle *W. Meister* (1874) I. II. xiv. 121 We can rub the buttons of them with a piece of chalk. 1868 Helps *Realmah* xv. (1876) 410 The buttons are on their foils.

f. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 163 *Buttons*, small pieces of thick leather under the heads of nails that are driven through ropes.

6. An ornamental terminal knob, as on a handle, staff, or sceptre. *spec.* The knob of metal at the breech end of a piece of ordnance; also *attrib.* in *button astragal*, the raised moulding encircling the button. [Fr. *bouton.*]

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2030/4 The Button of His Majesty's Scepter. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) I iij, The breech .. and it's button, or cascabel. 1859 F. Griffiths *Artil. Man. Plate* (1862) 50 *S* Button, *a b* Button Astragal.

7. A ring of leather through which the reins of the bridle pass, and which may be moved along so as to tighten up and restrain the horse's head (see Littré). Also *fig.* cf. *serrer le bouton à*, 'to restraine, . .beare a hard hand ouer' (Cotgr.).

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1594) 504 They must .. let downe the button, and holde them hard in with the bridle.

8. (See quot.)

1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. I. 140 [The hay is] then made into button or small cock.

9. *slang.* A person who acts as a decoy; the accomplice of a thimble-rigger; a sham-buyer at an auction employed to bid and raise the price of articles.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 328 To .. act as a button (a decoy), to purchase the first lot of goods put up. 1877 Besant & Rice *Son of Vulc.* ix, The 'Button', that is, the confederate who egged on the flats.

10 *pl.* The dung of sheep, etc. Hence in obs. phrase meaning 'to be in great terror'.

1749 W. Ellis *Shep. Guide* 148. 1778 *Exmoor Scolding* Gloss., *Buttons* .. sometimes us'd to express Sheeps Dung, and other Buttons of that kind. 1847-78 in Halliwell.

1598 Florio 198 *Il culo gli fa lappe*, his taile makes buttons, his buttocks goes a twitter twatter. 1690 W. Walker *Idiom. Anglo-Lat.* 78. 1702 *Mouse grown Rat* 23 My Breech began to make Buttons; I dream't of nothing but Impeachments, Attainders, Poll-Axes and Gibbets. 1808 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* I. s.v. *Button*, His tail maketh buttons, *valde trepidat.*

†**11.** A swelling, pimple [Fr. *bouton*]; cf. *button-farcy* (below). *Buttons of Naples*: 'syphilitic buboes' (Nares).

?*a* 1600 in Nares s.v., The Frenchmen at that siege got the buttons of Naples (as we terme them) which doth much annoy them at this day.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *button-cap, -end, -farcy, -lac, -like* adj., *-maker, -making, -seller, -shank, -shaped* adj., *-stamper, -suit, -top, -tuft, -worker*; **button-ball**, *Platanus occidentalis* (= *button-wood*); **button-blank**, a disc of metal, bone, or other material, to be formed into a button; **button-board**, pasteboard used for making button-moulds; **button-boot**, a boot fastened with buttons; **button-boy**, a page (cf. 1 d); **button-brace**, a brace (see Brace *sb.*² 6) used in the manufacture of buttons; **button-bur** (see quot.); **button-bush**, a North American shrub (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*), so called from its globular flower-heads; **button-fish**, the sea-urchin (*Echinus*); **button-flower**, the genus *Gomphia* of tropical trees or shrubs; **button-hanger** (see quot.); **button-hook**, a hook for pulling buttons (of boots and gloves) through the button-holes; †**button-iron**, an iron instrument with a knob at the end, used for cauterizing; **button-mould**, a disc of wood or other material to be covered with cloth to form a button; **button-mushroom**, a young mushroom (= Button 2 b); **button-pointed** *a.*, having a button or knob at the point; **button-regal**, an obsolete reed stop on an organ; **button-tree**, the genus *Conocarpus*. 'consisting of trees and shrubs from tropical America and Western Africa' *Treas. Bot.*; **button-turn** (see quot.); **button-weed**, the genera *Spermacoce* and *Diodia* of tropical *Cinchonaceæ*; also a local name for the Knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*; **button-wood**, an American name for the Occidental Plane-tree (*Platanus occidentalis*; also = *button-bush*; also = *button-tree*. See also Button-hold, -holder, Button-hole, -holer.

1882 *Century Mag.* XXII. 760 Beneath the *button-ball at the gate. 1851 *Illust. Lond. News* 16 Paper of any description, or *button board, millboard, etc. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 556 A circular disc of button-board suitable for forming the core of a button. 1883 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 3/4 A long overcoat, *button boots, and cloth cap. 1877 Miss Broughton *Joan* xii. (1881) 120 The *button-boy never would answer her bell. 1634 T. Johnson *Merc. Bot.*, **Button Bur*, Xanthium Strumarium. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* Feb. 510 In thickets of *button-bushes. 1606 T. Whetenhall *Disc. Abuses Ch. of Christ* 162 Som [weare] round cappes, som hattes, som *button cappes. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 279 A hole .. made with the *button end of your drawing Iron. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* (1706) v. 97 Commonly divided into these kinds; the *Button or Knotted Farcy, the Running Farcy, the Water Farcy, and the Pocky Farcy. 1740 Humphreys *La Pluche's Nature Displ.* xxii. 148 Sea-Urchins or *Button-Fishes. 1801 Felton *Carriages* Gloss., **Button-hangers*, small ornamental tassels, which are placed on the fringe. 1870 Miss Bridgman *R. Lynne* II. v. 116 Tweezers, *button-hooks, and corkscrews. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 285 With a *button iron of an inch about, burn at each end a hole. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* cvii. 686/2 Lac is exported almost exclusively in the manufactured state as dye, shell-lac, and *button-lac. 1874 Wyville Thomson in *Gd. Words* 747 *Button-like heads of yellow flowers. *a* 1613 Overbury *A Wife* (1638) 181 A *Button-maker of Amsterdam. 1863 *Reader* 21 Feb. 188 The prodigal .. marries the daughter of a deceased buttonmaker. 1687 *Royal Proclam.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2297/1 The Trade of *Button-making. 1621 *Hist. T. Thumbe* in *Halliwell's Shaks.* (1850) VI. 192 The wheeles [of Tom Thumb's coach] were made of foure *button-mouldes. 1801 Mar. Edgeworth *Early Less.* II. *Harry & L.*, A large wafer .. and a wooden button mould of the same size. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XII. 627 Produced like *button-mushrooms in a hot-bed. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 280/1 The upper is found to consist .. in the case of a button boot, of a 'vamp' .. a large and small 'quarter' .. and a *button piece to fasten the shoe around the foot. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 183/1 A *button-pointed bistoury. 1852 Seibel *Organ* 84 The obsolete registers; bear's pipe, and Apple, or *button-regal, were stopped reed-registers. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2220/4 Mr. Edward Miller, *Button-seller. 1862 *All Y. Round* VII. 378 Down upon his knees grubbing for buttons and *button-shanks. 1880 L. Wingfield *In her Maj. Keeping* II. I. xii. 51 It don't matter to me a buttonshank. 1849 52 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1213/1 *Button-shaped, dilated suckers. 1883 *Birmingham Daily Post* 11 Oct., *Button-stamper, for Brace and Shell-work. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xxxvii, Tummus's *button-suit was worn. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 305 A result which .. nobody would think worth a decent-looking *button-top. 1725 Sloane *Jamaica* II. 18 *Button Tree. This tree..grows near the sea-side..among the mangroves. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 159 Button-tree or Button-wood. These trees..grow luxuriantly in all the low sandy bays and marshes. 1884 F. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 37 [A] *Button Turn [is] a brass block pivotted in the index arm and covering the curb-pin. 1878 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, **Button Weed*, Centaurea nigra, *L.*—Suss. 1698 Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 401 Lignum Fibulariuni (i. e.) *Button-wood *nostratibus dicta*. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* 686 The cool shade of some spreading buttonwood-tree. 1852 Hawthorne *Blithed. Rom.* xvii, Besieging the button-wood tree. 1883 *Century Mag.* Aug. 547/2 The long lane, shaded by button-woods. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. iv. 50 [It] would find a ready sale among the *button-workers of England.

b. *attrib.* with qualifying numeral; having (so many) buttons, as in *ten-button gloves.*

1884 Howells in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 117/1 What if he should bring a ten-button instead of an eight!

Button (bʊ·t'n), *v.* Forms: 4-5 boten, 5 bothon, 6-7 butten, 5- button. [f. Button *sb.*; cf. F. *boutonner.*]

1. *trans.* To furnish or adorn with buttons or knobs. (Usually in pa. pple.)

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 166 Gloues .. þat with gold ibotened were. 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 296 A cote .. queyntly y-botend. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxvi. 233 Short clothes .. on euery syde slatered and botened. 1658 Ussher *Ann.* 742 A purple robe buttoned with precious stones. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I. viii, Without vestments, till he buy or steal such, and..sew and button them.

b. To fit (a fencing foil) with a button (see Button *sb.* 5 e).

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 168 A sticke..buttoned at the end with leather, in manner of a foile. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 17 To have fenced with rebated rapiers and swords buttoned up.

† **c.** To raise knobs or pimples on. *Obs.*

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. III. (1606) 345 Humour which..within Their bodies boyling butt'neth all their Skin.

2. To fasten (a garment) with buttons; to secure or close by means of a button or buttons. Often with *up.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 46 Bothon clothys, *botono, fibulo.* 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 320 These the Christians vse to butten on the right syde: and the Tartars butten them on the lefte syde. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* x. 484 Ella .. buttoned on his rich embroider'd Vest. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3701/4 A Beaver Hat buttoned up. 1827 Carlyle *Transl.* (1874) 41 He..buttoned-up his scissor-pouch. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xv, He buttoned his doublet anew. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* v. 274 Something he can button in his pocket. 1864 *Mag. for Young* Sept. 290 Jack had got Euclid buttoned up inside his jacket.

b. To fasten the clothes of (a person) with buttons. Usually *refl.*; also *absol.* (for *refl.*).

1662a R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* § 20 He could not button himself, nor put on his clothes. 1855 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IV. 187, I had to button up against a succession of short summer showers. 1862 H. Kingsley *Ravenshoe* xxxiv. 201 Old gentlemen buttoned up across the chest. 1879 Stevenson *Trav. Cevennes* 66, I buttoned myself into my coat.

c. To fasten (a door) with a Button (*sb.* 4).

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 397 [She]..buttoned the door. 1882a Blackmore *Christowell* I. xvi. 249 To keep one pew buttoned on a Sunday.

3. *fig.* To close tightly, fasten, confine, keep under restraint, etc. Often with *up.*

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* IV. ii. 34 On[e] whose hard heart is button'd vp with steele. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* XI. ix. (1622) 151 The Princes eares would be buttened and deafe. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. xi, Buttoned up in the straitest non-conformity. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* (1872) II. IV. iii. 136 Thoughts—which he must button close up. 1840 W. Irving *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 151 Shy and solitary, and, as it were, buttoned up, body and soul.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) Of garments: To be, or be capable of being, fastened (*up*) with buttons.

1777 Sheridan *Trip Scarb.* I. ii, If it had been tighter, 'twould neither have hooked nor buttoned. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 483 A jacket that buttons up close to the neck. 1875 Besant & Rice *Harp & Cr.* II. iii. 66 It [the coat] buttons across the chest.

† **5.** *intr.* Of plants: To bud, put forth buds. Of fruits: To assume the globular shape.

1669 Woodhead *St. Teresa* I. xiv. 88 These Trees begin to button, and bud out towards flouring. 1772-84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) III. 899 Some [fruit] just beginning to button.

b. Of broccoli and cauliflowers: To come to a head prematurely.

1852 [see Buttoning *vbl. sb.*]. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 187/3 The crop .. showing no tendency either to button or run to seed. 1884 *Field* 12 July 67 Cauliflowers button at an early stage, and are useless.

6. *trans.* In fencing: To touch with the button of the foil.

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* I. II. 566, I should have buttoned them ten times for every twice they touched me.

Buttoned (bʊ·t'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. Button *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Having buttons, adorned with buttons; usually with defining words, as *silver-, eight-buttoned.*

1534 More *On the Passion* Wks. 1272/2 A beareward with his syluer buttened bawdrike. 1597 Sir R. Cecil in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 234 III. 43 A longe robe of black velvett, well jeweld and buttond. 1713 *Guardian* No. 113 (1756) II. 121 My silver-button'd coat. 1862 Mayhew *Crim. Prisons* 61 A custom-house officer in his brass-buttoned jacket. 1883 *Truth* 31 May 768/1 [Gloves] were all to be eight-buttoned.

b. Of persons: Wearing buttons.

1813 Moore *Post Bag* vi. 64 This buttoned nation. 1882 T. Hardy *Two on Tower* I. xiv. 232 The buttoned boy.

c. Of a stick or a fencing-foil: Having a 'button' or knob at the end.

1648 Herrick *Hesper.* I. 204 No black-bearded vigil from thy doore Beats with a button'd-staffe the poore. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 307 Safe and well-buttoned folds.

2. Fastened with buttons; with one's clothes fastened with buttons. Also with *up.*

1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 298 The buttoned-up crosses. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* (1871) II. IV. vii. 153 National Guards rank themselves, half-buttoned. 1863 Thornbury *True as Steel* III. 292 With a buttoned velvet cap drawn over his ears.

Buttoner (bʊ·t'nəɹ). [f. as prec. -ER.]

1. One who or that which buttons (see BUTTON *v.* 2); a button-hook.

1611 COTGR., *Boutonneur*, a Buttoner; or an instrument wherewith buttons are pulled through their ouer-strait holes. 1881 *Confess. frivolous Girl* 68 Silver glove-buttoners.

b. *fig.* That which fastens or knits tightly.

1885 WINGFIELD *Barb. Philpot* III. i. 17 Gratitude is a buttoner of hearts.

2. One who sews buttons on garments.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Aug. 6/2, *2s. 6d.* for the aforesaid dozen shirts, which sum has to be divided between machinist, finisher, buttonholer, buttoner, ironer and folder.

3. *Thieves' cant.* = BUTTON *sb.* 9.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 202 Buttoners are those accomplices of thimbleriggers..whose duty it is to act as flat-catchers or decoys, by personating flats. 1860 *Cornh. Mag.* II. 334 Enticer of another to play—buttoner.

Bu·tton-hold, *v.* [f. BUTTON *sb.* + HOLD *v.*, or rather, deduced immediately from *button-hold-er.*]

trans. To take hold of (a person) by a button, and detain him in conversation against his will. Hence **Bu·tton-ho·lding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1834 S. R. MAITLAND *Volunt, Syst.* (1837) 192 Forwardness, impudence, and button-holding perseverance. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* III. x. 278 Welford, button-held by Mr. Curling. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. i. iii. 27 Patroclus..is (to use the modern phrase) button-held by Nestor. 1860 *Cornh. Mag.* II. 97 Barricade your door..against the button-holding world. 1880 *Home Jrnl.* (*N. Y.*) 21 Jan., Charles Lamb, being button-held one day by Coleridge..cut off the button.

Bu·tton-ho·lder. [f. BUTTON *sb.* + HOLDER.]

1. One who takes hold of a man by a button of his coat, so as to detain him in conversation.

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) I. i, While attending a button-holder to your gate. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 28 The buttonholders of learned Italy, who will not let one go on one's way.

2. A case for holding buttons.

1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* 12 My mother-of-pearl button-holder.

Button-hole (bʊ·t'nhōul), *sb.*

1. The hole or slit through which a button passes.

1561 SIR T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* (1577) M iij a, Thou shalt one daye be the botton, and the haulter shal be the buttonhole. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 1608 A button hole, *ansula.* 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2094/4 One sad-coloured Cloth Sute with Gold Buttons and Button-holes. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* III. 339 With an ink-horn and pen in his button-hole. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* 5 With a..flower in his button-hole.

b. colloq. phrase. *To take one down a button-hole* or *a button-hole lower*: to humiliate or take the conceit out of him. (Cf. *to take one down a peg.*)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 706 Master, let me take you a button hole lower. 1593 PEELE *Edw. I*, On my word, I'll take you down a button-hole. 1655 HEYWOOD *Fort. by Land, &c.* II. ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 387 You are taken a button-hole lower. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom* iv. 21 Better mind yerselves, or I'll take ye down a button-hole lower.

2. *transf.* An opening like a button-hole.

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 74 The raveled button-holes of her blear eyes. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 419 The little red button-hole of a mouth.

3. *colloq.* Short for *button-hole flower, bouquet.*

1879 E. H. MARSHALL in *My Sunday Friend* Mar. 19 The little girl who sold him a button-hole. 1881 M. C. HAY *Missing* III. 239 A dainty little buttonhole of tinted leaves. 1883 in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 840/2 A button-hole of hyacinths.

4. *attrib.*, as in *button-hole flower, scissors, stitch.*

1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 341 Button-hole eyes and upright eyelids. 1875 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 67 Traffic in button-hole flowers. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* 286/1 A wine-glass containing a button-hole bouquet. 1887 *Mag. Art* Mar. 152 These threads were worked over with close button-hole stitch.

Bu·tton-hole, *v.* [f. prec. sb.: in sense 2 app. altered from BUTTON-HOLD, which it has almost superseded.]

1. a. *intr.* To sew button-holes. b. *trans.* To sew with button-hole stitch.

1828 [see BUTTON-HOLING below]. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xli. 224 Whether button-holing and embroidering or not. 1882 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* XCVII. 44 Penwipers..button-holed round with silk.

2. *trans.* = BUTTON-HOLD.

1862 *All Y. Round* VII. 381 The man who is button-holed, or held..and must listen to half an hour's harangue about nothing interesting. 1868 H. KINGSLEY *Mathilde* II. 140 He went about button-holing and boring every one.

Hence **Bu·tton-ho·ling** *vbl. sb.*

1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 7 The..mysteries of stitching and button-holing. 1873 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 5/5 They were subjected to a good deal of button-holing. 1883 *Standard* 6 Nov. 2/2 After buttonholing, the uniform goes into the hands of the 'finishers'.

Bu·tton-ho·ler. [f. BUTTON-HOLE + -ER.]

1. One who makes button-holes.

1883 *Standard* 6 Nov. 2/2 The garment next goes to the 'button-holers'. 1884 *Graphic* 16 Aug. 166 The skirt-hands get twelve shillings a week..the button-holers fifteen.

2. One who 'button-holes'; = BUTTON-HOLDER 1.

1874 E. GOSSE in *Academy* 447 The two great button-holers, John Gower and Thomas Heywood. 1883 — *17th Cent. Stud.* 286 Malagene, Otway's tiresome button-holer.

3. *colloq.* A button-hole flower.

1884 *Punch* 29 Nov. 257/1 Any young clerk who..contemplates buying a 'button-holer', or sending a Valentine.

Buttoning (bʊ·t'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BUTTON *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb BUTTON, in different senses. † *concr.* A fastening, button (*obs.*).

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Body & Soul* I. x. 21 The Persian, Spanish, or Italian working of silks, as spinning, twisting..purling, buttoning, etc. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polem.* II. 263 A long vestment..fastned with buttonings of diamonds. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2832/4 A black Hat, the buttening commonly behind. 1826 SCOTT *Woodstock* II. 233 Albert..undid the coarse buttonings of his leathern gamashes. 1852 J. H. KNIGHT *Midl. Florist* vi. 108 The prevention of premature heading, or buttoning [in broccoli]. 1873 *Sunday Mag.* June 622 A funny little buttoning of her lips.

Buttonless (bʊ·t'nlĕs), *a.* [f. BUTTON *sb.* + -LESS.] Without buttons. Hence **Bu·ttonlessness.**

1655 *Francion* I. iii. 73 My Doublet was Buttenlesse. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 276 Ungartered stockings—buttonless array. 1846 D. JERROLD *Chron. Clovernook* Wks. IV. 380 The buttonless man remonstrates with his laundress. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 464 A man in a state of utter buttonlessness.

Bu·ttons. [pl. of BUTTON *sb.* used as a sing.]

1. A boy in buttons, a page. *colloq.*

1848 THACKERAY *Dinner at Timmins's* I. ii. More than fourteen years older than little Buttons. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 433 He was a tiger—'a buttons'. 1879 *Daily News* 6 Mar. 5/6 The variety of domestic known as a 'Buttons'.

2. A popular name for the tansy and other plants: see BUTTON *sb.* 3.

Buttony (bʊ·t'ni), *a.* [f. BUTTON *sb.* + -Y¹.]

1. Resembling a button.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. x. § 2. 12 The buttonie flowers of Sea wormwood. 1862 *All Y. Round* VII. 381 Buttony mushrooms.

2. Abounding in buttons.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* IX, The buttony page. 1856 — *Christm. Bks.* (1872) 57 The buttoniest page in all the street. 1861 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* vii. 65 The small youth..in a new jacket and trousers, buttony in front.

† **Buttrelle.** *rare*⁻¹. ? Mistake for BUTTAL.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. xv. 28a, The meeres and buttrelles with whiche they desseuered theyr porcions of lande.

Buttress (bʊ·trĕs), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4 butres, 5 boterace, boteras, butras, botrass, boterasse, bountrace), botrase, 6 buttereis, butteras, bottras, butrese, butteresse, 6–7 buttresse, 7 buttrise, buttrice, boutrisse, 8 butteress, butteridge, 7– buttress. [perh. a. OF. *bouterez* nom. sing. (or ? pl.) of *bouteret*, 'flying-buttress', 'arc-boutant' (Godef.); app. f. *bouter* to push, bear against.]

1. A structure of wood, stone, or brick built against a wall or building to strengthen or support it.

1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xli. 15 He mat the boterraces on euer either side of an hundrid cubitis. 1393 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 185 My body to be graven in the mynster-garth be-for the butres at the charnell. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 45 Boteras of a walle, *machinis, muripula.* 1487 *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft, Lincolnsh.* (Nicholls 1797) 82 Lyme for mendyng and stoppyng of the Botrasses. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* 1437 Subtile muldrie wrocht mony day agone, On buttereis, jalme, pillaris. 1530 PALSGR. 432/2 This pyller within the churche answereth to this butteras without forthe. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 84 A Buttresse, *fulcimentum.* 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. vi. 7 No Jutty frieze, Buttrice, nor Coigne of Vantage. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* IV. 296 The Pilaster..is propped on both sides with Buttrices. 1789 SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 84 He proposes to erect brick buttresses at the angles. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 157 A long dead wall, unbroken by porch or buttress.

b. *fig.*

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 187 Wyth alle youre myghte take hede To kepe Yrelond..Ffor it is a boterasse and a poste Undre England. 1550 BALE *Image both Ch.* F viij, 1639 FULLER *Holy War* V. XXV. (1840) 287 Though his title was builded on a bad foundation, yet it had strong buttresses. 1702 *Eng. Theoph.* 300 To transform those into butteresses of reputation, who threaten'd to ruin the same.

2. *loosely*, A prop, support; a pier or abutment.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIII. iv. 222 Under which piece of wood there lyeth a huge great boutrisse or supporter [*fulmentum*], even hayre-cloth stuffed full of, etc. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* I. v, The foundations..will..serve as a butteridge and underpropping. 1850 PRESCOTT *Mexico* I. 155 An aqueduct that was carried over hill and valley..on huge buttresses of masonry.

3. A projecting portion of a hill or mountain looking like the buttress of a building.

1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* VI. 453 It is..situated as it were between the two Buttrices of the Mountain. 1814 CARY *Dante* (1871) 145 We..stood Upon the second buttress of that mount. 1879 F. MALLESON in *Lett. to Clergy* 51 The mountain and its opposing buttress the Dow Crags.

4. *Phys.* a. Used as a translation of the F. *éperon*; b. a bony process or protuberance.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 749/2 And between them [i.e. two portions of the bowel] is that double partition termed 'eperon' or buttress by Dupuytren. 1849–52 *Ibid.* IV. 894/2 Triangular plates of bone forming a zig-zag buttress. 1859 *Ibid.* V. 139/1 The pelvis presents two lateral curved thickened buttresses or columns.

5. *Fortification.* (See quot.)

1802 JAMES *Mil. Dict.*, *Fortification*, Counter-forts..are by some called buttresses; they are solids of masonry, built behind walls, and joined to them at 18 feet distance from center to center, in order to strengthen them.

6. *Comb.*, as *buttress-less, -like* adjs. See also FLYING-BUTTRESS.

1882 *Athenæum* 1 Apr. 408/2 The buttressless tower of St. Stephen's. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXI, These escarped masses became more buttress-like and monumental.

Bu·ttress, *v.* Also 5 boterace, boterase, 6 butteras, 7 buttresse. [f. BUTTRESS *sb.*¹]

1. To furnish, sustain, or strengthen with a buttress or support.

1377 [cf. b.]. 1530 PALSGR. 473/1 This buylding is butterassed very wel. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. iii. (1872) 49 Stately masonries..buttress it. 1886 *Athenæum* 30 Oct. 574/1 The walls were buttressed with pillars.

b. *fig.* Also with *up.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 598 Þe wallis ben..Boterased [A. xi. 79 brutaget] with bileue-so-or-þow-heest-nouʒte-ysaued. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. (1632) 960 Arguments concurring to buttresse this affirmation. 1769 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 174 The plan of the court, would be..to buttress it [the ministry] up with the Grenvilles. 1882 CAR. FOX *Mem.* II. xv. 115 Some of the facts concerning America..buttressed their arguments.

2. To conceal by a buttress *from.* *rare.*

1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* ix, Beside the portal doors, Buttress'd from moonlight, stands he.

Hence **Bu·ttressing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xv. § 11 The tiny buttressings look as if they carried the superstructure on the points of their pinnacles. 1881 *Fifeshire Jrnl.* 13 Jan. 4/3 Mr. Gladstone and..his buttressing factions.

Buttrice, -ise, obs. ff. BUTTERIS, BUTTRESS.

Butt-woman: see BUTT *sb.*¹, 10.

Butty (bʊ·ti). *dial.* [In sense 1 perh. a corruption of BOOTY *a.* It is not clear whether sense 2 is the same word, but its identity seems not improbable; cf. similar use of *gaffer.*]

1. A confederate, companion, 'mate'.

[1802 J. WILSON (Congleton) *MS. Let.* 17 Apr. to *J. Boucher*, Butty, going Halves, *Chesh. Staff.*] 1865 [see BUTTY-LARK]. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* 63 *Butty*, a confederate.

2. A middleman between proprietors of mines and workmen, who engages to work the mine and raise coal or ore at so much per ton.

1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 116 A Butty in the mining districts is a middleman: a Doggy is his manager. 1873 *Echo* 22 Sept. 2/2 'Butties'..can make £3 a week without difficulty. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 166/2 The butties who had a contract with Earl Granville to raise and get the ironstone from the mine at 4*s.* 10*d.* per ton.

3. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *butty-collier, -system*; also **butty-gang**, a gang of men to whom a portion of the work in some large engineering enterprise is allotted, and who divide the proceeds equally among themselves.

1845 *Penny Cycl.* 1st Supp. I. 380/2 The miners entertain a bitter dislike to the 'butty' system. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVII. 383 A sort of middlemanship, somewhat of the nature of the 'butty' system carried on in Staffordshire. 1881 GOLDW. SMITH *Lett. & Ess.* 164 He [Mr. Brassey] favoured the butty-gang system, that of letting work to a gang of a dozen men, who divide the pay, allowing something extra to the head of the gang.

Bu·tty-lark. *dial.* [f. BUTTY 1 + LARK.] The tit-lark; see quot.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 36 In the South the tit-lark is known as the 'butty-lark', or companion lark, because the cuckoo so frequently lays its eggs in that bird's nest.

† **Bu·ttyly,** *adv. Obs.*⁻¹. ? Beautifully.

a 1528 ? SKELTON *Epitaph Dk. Bedford* 44 He that of late regnyd in glory, With grete glosse, buttyly glased, Now low under fete doth he ly.

† **Bu·tward, buteward,** *a.* or *adv. Obs.* [Aphetic f. *abuteward*, ABOUTWARD, q. v.] Striving, using influence; busied about, going.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27696 If þou..buteward was to lette his thrift, of this behoues þe mak þi scrift. *Ibid.* 28540, I ha bene butward for to lett tuix man and wijf þair childer gett.

† **Bu·twin(e, -wink.** *Obs.*⁻° [Origin and correct form unknown: for the second element cf. OE. *hléapwince* LAPWING.] Some unknown bird.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 133 A Butwin, bird, *capella.* 1678 PHILLIPS (App.), *Butt-wine*, a sort of bird which some think to be the same which Rider calls Capella avis. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Butwink, Butwin*, a Bird.

Buty, Butyful, obs. ff. BOOTY, BEAUTIFUL.

Butyl (biū·til). *Chem.* [f. BUT-YRIC (f. L. *butyrum* butter) + -YL. So called from its relation to *butyric acid*, q. v.]

1. The monatomic alcohol radical of the tetracarbon series, C_4H_9, called by its discoverer Corbet *Valyl*, and by later chemists also *Tetryl*, and *Quartyl*.

(There are four isomeric modifications of TETRYL, $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2$, $(CH_3)_2.CHCH_2$, $C_2H_5.CH.CH_3$, $(CH_3)_3.C$,

of which the second or *Isobutyl* is the butyl of Wurtz, 'a colourless oily liquid, having a faint but agreeable odour, and a slight taste with burning after-taste' (Watts).

1868–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* (1879) V. 731 Tetryl or butyl. *Ibid.* VI. 373 With sodium it gives off..but little butyl. 1870 Tyndall *Heat* xv. § 750 It is called nitrite of butyl.

2. *attrib.* Of butyl, butylic, tetrylic: as in *butyl compounds, group, series*; also *butyl acetate, aldehyde, chloride, oxide, sulphide*, etc.; and esp. in **butyl alcohol**, $C_4H_{10}O$, of which there are four isomers, 1. *normal butyl alcohol* or *propyl carbinol* (which yields butyric acid), 2. *fermentation* or *isobutyl alcohol* or *isopropyl carbinol*, 3. *secondary butyl alcohol* or *methyl-ethyl carbinol*, 4. *tertiary butyl alcohol* or *trimethyl carbinol*; **butyl hydride** = *quartane*, a volatile hydro-carbon C_4H_{10}, the lightest of all known liquids; **butyl aldehyde**, the same as *butyric aldehyde*. So many other combinations as *butyl carbinol, butyl benzene*, etc.

1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* (1874) 330 Butyl hydride..is the lightest of all known liquids. *Ibid.* 331 This [normal butyl alcohol] is the primary alcohol, as it yields on oxidation butyl aldehyde and butyric acid. 1869–71 Watts *Dict. Chem.* (1879) VI. 373 *Isopropyl-carbinol* or *isoprimary-butylic Alcohol* constitutes the butylic alcohol of Wurtz, which was extracted from fusel-oil. For a long time it was the only butyl alcohol known to chemists. 1873 Fownes *Chem.* 599 Butyl-carbinol is prepared from normal butyl alcohol in the same manner as the latter from normal propyl alcohol. 1880 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* July 167 He found that butyl and propyl alcohols were possessed of strong toxic properties.

3. Hence derivatives in **Butyl-**: **Butylac·tic**, in *Butylactic acid*: the monobasic acid, $C_4H_8O_3$, derived from Butyl glycol; the tetracarbon or Butylene member of the Lactic series. **Butylamide**, a less correct name for Butyramide. **Bu·tylamine**, an Amine, or compound ammonia of the butyl series. **Bu·tylene**, the diatomic hydrocarbon or olefine of the butyl series, C_4H_8, also called *Butene* and *Tetrene*, of which there are several isomeric modifications; in comb. as *butylene alcohol*, etc. **Butyle·nic** *a.*, of or pertaining to Butylene. **Butylic** (biūti·lik) *a.*, of or pertaining to Butyl, as in *butylic alcohol, butylic ether*, etc.

1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 688 Butylactic acid bears to butyric acid the same relation that lactic acid bears to propionic acid. *Ibid.* (1877) V. 733 Tetrylic or butylic alcohol of fermentation is a primary alcohol. 1877 — *Fownes' Chem.* II. 57 Butene or Butylene—of this hydro-carbon there are three modifications...*Normal butene, Pseudo-butene, Isobutene.*

Butyr. *Chem.* An adaptation of L. *butyrum* Butter, sometimes used in technical senses.

1840 H. Cleeve in *Jrnl. Agric. Soc.* I. III. 321 Butyr, (or, as it is commonly called, butter) of antimony. 1882 *Chemist & Drug.* XXIV. 56/1 Butyr of antimony, oil of vitriol, etc.

Butyr-, a formative of the names of chemical compounds belonging to or derived from the butyric series, and of some minerals. (Cf. Butyro-.)

Butyrace·tic acid, an acid having the composition of a combination of butyric and acetic acid, $C_2H_4O_2 . C_4H_8O_2$, also called *pseudo-acetic acid*; its salts are **Butyracetates**. **Bu·tyral, Butyraldehyde**, two isomeric compounds, C_4H_8O, aldehydes of the butyric series. **Bu·tyramide**, the amide of the butyric series, $C_4H_7O.NH_2$, crystallizing in snow-white nacreous tables. **Bu·tyrate**, a salt of butyric acid. **Butyre·llite**, *Min.*, Dana's name for the natural fatty substance, *bog-butter*. **Bu·tyrin**, an oily liquid analogous to the acetins, obtained by the direct action of butyric acid on glycerin. **Bu·tyrite a.** *Chem.*, a compound formed from butyric acid and mannite (Watts); b. *Min.*, another name for *Butyrellite*. **Bu·tyrone**, the ketone of the butyric series, also called dipropyl ketone CO. $(C_3H_7)_2$. **Bu·tyryl**, C_4H_7O, the radical of butyric acid.

1826 Henry *Chem.* II. 446 This oil [butter], according to Chevreul, is resolvable into two; the one..he calls butirine, because it contains butyric acid or its elements. 1839–47 Todd *Cyc. Anat.* III. 359/1 Butter may be regarded as composed of..stearine, elain, and butyrine. 1873 Fownes *Chem.* 547 Several of the paraffins are produced by the dry ..distillation of butyrates. 1853 *Pharmaceut. Jrnl.* XIII. 72 The Chloride of Butyryle is .. liquid. 1869–71 Watts *Dict. Chem.* (1879) VI. 380 Butyryl .. is an aromatic oil, slightly soluble or insoluble in water.

Butyraceous (biūtirē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *butyrum* butter + -aceous: cf. F. *butyracé.*]

1. Of the nature of butter; buttery.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 887 Milk .. whence, and from the three parts whereof, viz. Butyraceous, Serous, and Caseous ..he would deduce the different nature of the Humors and Spirits composing the blood. 1778 *Anat. Dialogues* 6 An oleaginous or butyraceous matter. 1844 T. Graham *Dom. Med.* 174 Whey is the watery saccharine part of milk, freed in a great measure from the butyraceous and caseous matters. *fig.* 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 249 If repugnance for having fine phrases take the place of butyraceous principle.

2. Producing or containing butter.

1863 R. Burton *Abeokuta* I. 324 The varieties of butyraceous nuts are almost wholly unknown. 1876 — *Gorilla L.* I. 220 The Nje or Njeve, a towering butyraceous tree.

Butyric (biutirik), *a. Chem.* [f. as prec. + -ic.] Of or pertaining to butter, *esp.* in reference to its chemical constitution and formation. Hence:

1. *Butyric acid*, the monatomic, monobasic, fatty acid of the Butyl series, $C_4H_8O_2$, of which there are two modifications, *normal butyric* and *isobutyric* acid; the former occurring in butter, cod-liver oil, and other substances, is a colourless viscous liquid, with a smell suggestive of both vinegar and rancid butter. Its salts are *butyrates*.

1826 [see Butyr-]. 1839–47 Todd *Cyc. Anat.* III. 359/1 Chevreul..has named them the butyric, caproic, and capric acids. 1845 G. Day *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 78 By .. fermentation butyric acid may be obtained from sugar .. the fermentation, at first viscous, subsequently lactic, gradually becomes butyric. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xii. 275 Air .. is according to Pasteur, absolutely deadly to the vibrios which provoke the butyric acid fermentation.

2. *Butyric series*: the series of compound bodies related to Butyric acid, or containing the radical Butyryl, C_4H_7O; as *Butyric aldehyde*, C_4H_8O; *Butyric ether* or *Ethyl butyrate*, $C_2H_5 . C_4H_7O_2$, a colourless oily liquid, having a pleasant fruity odour; *Butyric anhydride* or *oxide* $(C_4H_7O)_2O$.

1854 Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 109 Butyric ether and butyric methyl ether. 1863 Watts *Dict. Chem.* (1879) I. 695 To the presence of small quantities of butyric ether, the peculiar flavour of pine-apples, melons, and some other fruits is due. *Ibid.* Butyric anhydride is a colourless, very mobile, and highly refracting liquid.

Hence **Buty·rically** *adv.*

1876 tr. *Schutzenberger's Ferment.* 209 A great number of compounds are susceptible of fermenting butyrically.

Butyro- (biūtirō, comb. form of L. *butyrum*, used in technical, chiefly chemical words, as *butyro-acetic*, combining butyric and acetic. Cf. Butyr-.

c 1865 *Circ. Sc.* I. 336/2 The chemist calls these butyric, butyro-acetic, and formic acids.

Butyrous (biūtirəs), *a.* [f. L. *butyr-um* + -ous, corresp. to F. *butyreux.*] Of the quality or nature of butter; butyraceous, buttery.

1669 Boyle *Contn. new Exp.* II. (1682) 117 To separate the Butyrous from the Caseous part. 1683 G. Harvey *Curing Dis. by Expect.* vi. 39. 1774 A. Hunter *Georgic. Ess.* (1803) III. 257 The cream was of a thick butyrous consistence.

Hence **Bu·tyrousness**, buttery quality.

1662 H. Stubbe *Ind. Nectar* iii. 42 You may easily perceive in a rich nut..an extraordinary butyrousness.

† **Bu·vable**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. F. *buvable*, f. *buv-* stem of *boire* to drink.] Drinkable.

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* xv. iv, Hypanis, whyche somtyme was sweet & buvable, & now is salt and bitter.

Buve·n, var. of Bove *prep. Obs.*

‖ **Buve·tte.** [a. F. *buvette* tavern, road-side inn.] A tavern, small inn.

1753 in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 505 They passed little roadside inns and buvettes.

Buwe·n, obs. form of Bow *v.*

Buxam, obs. form of Buxom.

Buxees, obs. form of Baksheesh.

1686 *MS. Let. Job Charnock to Council of Balasore* 3 June, If the peons come in five days give them 4 annas buxees.

Buxeous (bʊ·ksĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *buxe-us*, f. *buxus* box-tree + -ous.] Of or pertaining to box or the box-tree.

1731 in Bailey vol. II. 1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Bu·xerry.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also **bucksaree, -ry, buxarry.** [Of uncertain etymology: Col. Yule (Appendix) suggests that it may be Hind. *baksārī* 'native of Buxar'.] A matchlock-man.

1757 Clive in Grant *Hist. India* I. ix. 52/2 Leaving only a few Europeans with 200 new-raised Bucksarees to guard our camp. 1778 E. Long *Jamaica* I (V.) Having sent Ensign McKion with..150 buxerries. 1850 Broome *Rise & Progr. Bengal Army* (V.) Buxarries were nothing more than Burkandaz, armed and equipped in the usual native manner. *c* 1880 Grant *Hist. India* I. viii. 45/1, 1,500 Bucksaries, or native matchlockmen.

Buxey, var. of Bukshi.

Buxhome, -humnesse, obs. ff. Buxom, -ness.

Buxia, Buxie, var. ff. Buxine, Baksheesh.

Buxi·ferous. *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. L. *buxifer* box-bearing + -ous.] Bearing or producing box-trees.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1721–1800 in Bailey.

Buxine (bʊ·ksəin). Also **buxin(a, buxia.** [mod. f. L. *bux-us* box + -ine 4.] A vegetable alkaloid obtained from the box-tree, said to be identical with bebeerine (see Bebeeru).

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 73/1 Buxina..has generally the appearance of a translucid deep brown-coloured mass. 1863 Watts *Dict. Chem.* (1879) I. 699 Buxine has a bitter taste and excites sneezing. 1875 H. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 56 Bebeeria, or..buxia, is whitish, amorphous, inodorous.

[**Buxion,** misreading of *burion*, Burgeon.

c 1400 *Test. Love.* II (1560) 290 b/1 A sere tree, without buxioning or fruite. *Ibid.* III. 299 b/1 Though..the braunches [be] seere, and no buxions shew. *Ibid.* Thy braunches must buxionen. 1736 Bailey, *Buxionen*, to Bud. *Chauc.*]

Buxom (bʊ·ksŭm), *a.* Forms: **ibuhsum, ibucsum, 2–3 buhsum**(m, 3 **bocsum, -om, 3–8 buxum, 4 boȝsam, boghsom, bousum, -om,** (?) **busum, boxsom**(e, **bouxsome, bowxom, buxsom, 4–5 bowsom, boxsum, buxsum, 4–6 bouxom**(e, **boxom**(e, **-um, 4–7 bughsom, bowsum, buxome, 5 bouxum, buxhum, 5–6 buxume, buxsome, -home,** (?) **buscom, 6 bowsome, buxam, buckesom**(e, **6–8 bucksome, 7–8 bucksom**, (9 **bucksome**), **4– buxom.** [early ME. *buhsum, ibucsum* (perh.:—OE. **búhsum, *gebúhsum*), f. stem of *búgan* (*gebúgan*) Bow *v.*[1] + -some; cf. MDu. *boochsaem*, Du. *buigzaam*, Ger. *biegsam* flexible, pliant. Branch II seems to have arisen from sense 1 c; the development of sense 3 being precisely the same as in Blithe, that of 4 as in Fr. *joli* from 'blithe' to 'comely'.]

I. Easily bowed or bent. **1.** Morally.

† **a.** Obedient; pliant; compliant, tractable (*to*). *Obs.* (exc. as a rare archaism.)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 57 Beo buhsum toward gode. *Ibid.* 75 Beon him ibucsum ouer alle þing. *c* 1200 Ormin 6176 Þin laferrd birrþ þe buhsumm beon. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 980 An angel..bad hire..to hire leuedi buxum ben. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 8148 Alle men..þat meke of hert er here, and bowsom. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 49 Oure Ladi Marye .. was .. buxumer to his bidding þan ony hond-mayde. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2505, Thanne came ther in..The buscom-mest folk. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* lii. 1006, I schal..maken hem buxom to ȝowre hond. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) IV. i. 160/1 We ben .. to them buxom and meke. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* (1539) 15, I shall be buxome and obedient to justyces. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 287 b, The Consuls should..sweare faythfully to become bonnaire and buxome to the Pope. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 626 So wilde a beast..buxome to his bands, is ioy to see. *c* 1684 *MS. Let. Corporation of Kirkby to Judge Jeffreys*, Your Lordship was pleased to give us..your oath to become a buxome and beneficial member of this corporation. [1843 Borrow *Bible in Spain* xliii, To be buxom and obedient to the customs and laws of the republic. 1867 Thirlwall *Lett. Friend* (1881) 88 In the hope that you will be buxom and good, I conclude now my New Year's Lecture.]

† **b.** Submissive, humble, meek. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8356 þat lauedi til hir lauerd lute Wit buxum reuerence and dute. *Ibid.* 29009 Oure praier aw euer for to be bowsum. 1340 *Ayenb.* 59 Hi..ziggeþ..þet hi byeþ zuo kueade and zuo zenful..vor þet me ham hereþ and hyealde uor wel boȝsam. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 57 Buxum, or lowly or make, *humilis, pius, mansuetus.* *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxiv. 141 His sisteres praye with bowsom beede. *a* 1455 Holland *Houlate* xxxiv. 12 Bowsum obeysance.

† **c.** Gracious, indulgent, favourable; obliging, amiable, courteous, affable, kindly. *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. VI. 56 Bouweþ forþ bi a brok beo-boxum-of-speche. 1393 *Ibid.* C. IV. 421 God hym-self hoteþ To be boxome at my bidding. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* Annunc. 79 (*Angel to Joseph*) Meek and buxom looke thou be, And with her dwelle. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 18 To mak the reders more bowsum and attent. *Ibid.* 108 Ilk story be thi self is separat, To mak thaim bowsome to thine audience.

† **d.** with *inf.*: Easily moved, prone, ready. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25208 Þan suld we be..bowsom his bidinges to fullfill. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 50 The creatours þat er dom..er bughsom To lof hym. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 197 Many a beggere for benes buxome was to swynke. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 22 þe flesh is euer lewid, and buxom to do Evil.

† **2.** Physically: Flexible, pliant. Yielding to pressure, unresisting (*poet.*). *Obs.*

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* I. xi. 37 Then gan he .. scourge the buxome aire so sore That to his force to yielden it was faine. 1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 278/2 The Pockes.. are verye buxume. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 1111 Their substance is .. flexible or buxome that they should not breake but giue way to violence. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 842 Wing silently the buxom Air. *a* 1700 Dryden *Palamon & Arc.* II. 519 Her turtles fann'd the buxom air above.

II. Blithe, jolly, well-favoured.

3. Blithe, gladsome, bright, lively, gay. *arch.*

(The explanation in Bailey and Johnson, 'amorous, wanton', is apparently only contextual.)

1590 Greene *Never too late* A iv, Grey and buxome were his eyne. 1598 Florio, *Vago*..blithe..buckesome, full of glee. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 28 A Souldier firme and sound of heart, and of buxome valour. 1620 Shelton *Quix.* IV. xxx. 229 He went on his Journey..most glad and bucksome. 1658 Lennard tr. *Charron's Wisd.* Pref., Philosophy, such as this Book teacheth, is altogether pleasant, free, bucksome, and if I may so say, wanton too. 1675 Cotton *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 267 A fine Miss..as free, Buxom, and amorous as He. 1678 Marvell *Def. J. Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 196, I could not but remark here of The Discourse.. how jovial It is and bucksom. 1827 Heber *Europe* 312 Freedom's buxom blast. 1848 Lytton *Harold* I. i, That buxom month.

4. Full of health, vigour, and good temper; well-favoured, plump and comely, 'jolly', comfortable-looking (in person). (Chiefly of women.)

1589 Greene *Menaph.* (Arb.) 43 A bonny prety one, As bright, buxsome and as sheene As was shee. 1608 Middleton *Fam. Love* III. vii, Those ribs shall not enfold thy buxom limbs. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Matinenx*, An earlie man is buxome. 1681 Hickeringill *Vind. Naked Truth* II. 22 Those lazy and bucksome Ahby-Lubbers. 1683 tr. *Erasmus' Moriæ Enc.* 16 My followers are smooth, plump, and bucksom. 1742 Gray *Ode Eton Coll.*, Theirs buxom health of rosy hue. 1779 Johnson *Gray* Wks. 1787 IV. 303 His epithet *buxom health* is not elegant; he seems not to understand the word. 1823 Scott *Peveril* xxi, She was a buxom dame about thirty. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* iii, A buxom priest. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* III. viii. (1872) 153 Fresh buxom countenances. 1873 *S. Sea Bubbles* I. 4 A slight gathering in of her dress..to exhibit her buxom figure to full perfection.

5. *Comb.*, as *buxom-looking.*

1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* (1858) 77 He..followed a buxom-looking handmaiden into the breakfast parlour.

†**Bu·xom,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. adj.] With *to*: To yield *to*, obey.

c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 467 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 83 Þe bischop ..him bet atte laste þat he scholde not bileue godes wille to do To buxom to holi churche. [Query, *read* To be buxom.]

†**Buxomly** (bʊ·ksŏmli), *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. adj. (which see for Forms) + -LY².] Obediently, humbly, meekly; courteously, willingly.

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 215 Ich buhsumliche bi-seche þe louerd..ðet þu beo mi red nu. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21351 We agh to buxumli it ber. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sages* 3459 He bowed him ful bowsumly. 1340 *Ayenb.* 70 He ssel herye god and him bo3samliche þonky, þet him beþ yloked. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII. 283 Eueriche busshope, by þe lawe sholde buxumliche wende .. þorgh hus prouynce. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. viii. 82 He commanded..to all his subgettes.. buxomly to resceyve me. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. vi. 124 Amang small geyr now entris bowsumly. 1540 HYRDE *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) X. iv, That they do their duty diligently, meekly, and buxomly. 1678 A. LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.* s. v., Buxomly, *clementer, obedienter.*

Buxomness (bʊ·ksŏmnés). [f. BUXOM *a.* (which see for Forms); see -NESS.]

†**1.** Obedience, submissiveness; lowliness, humility. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 73 Bi-spreng me lauerd mid buhsumnesse. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 41 Þu schalt..teamen..Simplete of semblaunt and buhsumnesse and stillðe. 1297 R. GLOUC. 318 He bygan ys herte in bocsumnesse amende. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25135 We sall .. knaw with bowsumnes þat no gude dede of oure self es. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7848 Pare es lowtyng and reverence, And boghsomnes and obedience [in heaven]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 111 He brak Boxumnes þorw bost of him-seluen. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3575 God toke upone hym humble buxomnesse. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Buxomnesse*, plyablenesse, or humble stooping, in signe of obedience. 1678 A. LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.* s. v., Buxomness or meekness, *obsequium.* 1721 in BAILEY.

†**2.** Graciousness, kindly disposition; courtesy, complaisance. *Obs.*

14.. *Gold. Litany* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 245 By thy infinite buxomnes: haue mercy on vs. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 50 A Buxumnes, *clemencia.* 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 162 Moost blessed fader Primate .. whom Almighty God by hys ineffable buxumnes .. hath creat and erecte. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 22 You should never marke him or his bedfellow (such was their buxomnesse)..once make a sowre face at anie ghest.

3. Blitheness, gaiety. *arch.*

1598 FLORIO, *Gaiezza*..blithnes, iolitie, buckesomnes. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xix. 159 The Beauty, Spirit and Bucksomeness of the wench mislik'd him not. 1814 CARY *Dante* (1871) 317 In him are summed, Whate'er of buxomness and free delight May be in spirit.

4. *modern.* Comely plumpness.

1875 BESANT & R. *Harp & Cr.* II. viii. 196 She is fat, she is fair..she has still many summers of buxomness before her.

Buy (bəi), *v.* Forms: 1 bycgan, -can, (bicgan), 2–5 buggen, biggen, bugge, bigge, 4 by3e, 4–5 bygge(n, begge(n), 5 byche. Also 3 bi3en, 3–7 buye, 3–5 bien, 3–6 bie, 4–5 byen, 4–6 bye, by, (4 byi, biy, bii, bij, bi, by3e, bi3e, byye, 4–5 be, 5 byin, -yn), 5 beye(n, bey, 6–7 buie, 7– buy; 3*rd sing.* 1 by3(e)þ, 2 bihð, 3 bu(e)ð, 4 (Ayenb.) bayþ, buyeþ, 5 bieth.

Imper. 1 by3e, 3 bu(e), 4 bye, by, *pl.* 1 bycgað. *Pa. t.* 1–3 bohte, (2–3 bouchte), 3–4 bouhte, 3–5 bo3te, bou3te, (3 bochte), 4 bo3t, (bohut), 4–5 bou3t, boght, boughte, (5 bout), 5– bought, *Sc.* bocht, (6 bowth).

Pa. pple. 1 (ge)boht, 2 iboht, 3 boht, 3–4 bohut, (i-, y-)bou3t, 3–4, 7 boght, 3–5 bo3t, 4 yboht, bowght, (bout), 4–5 boghte, bo3te, (y-)bou3te, (5 ybou3ht), 5–6 boughte, (6 bouht, bowte, beyght), 5– bought, *Sc.* bocht.

[OE. *bycg(e'an, bohte, geboht*, corresp. to OS. *buggjan, *bohta, giboht*, Goth. *bugjan, bauhta, bauhts*; of unknown origin, not found outside Teut., and not to be connected, so far as can be seen, with the stem *bug-* Bow. The inflexion was imper. *byge, bycgað*; ind. pres. *bycge, bygest, bygeþ*, pl. *bycgað*; subj. pres. *bycge, bycgen*; whence ME. s. w. *buye, buggeþ*; *bugge, buyest, buyeþ, buggeþ*; *bugge, -en*; levelled before 1500 to *buy-* all through, whence the modern spelling. The forms in *begge, bey-* were Kentish; *bigge, bie, by*, midland and north.; in the latter the levelling to *bie, by*, took place as early as 1300. Cf. the comp. ABY, ABYE.

In the pa. t. of this vb., the terminations were added without connecting vowel: WGer. *boh-ta* has the regular OTeut. *o* for *u* before an *a*- vowel, as in *worhta*, from *wurkjan*, OE. *wyrcan* to WORK.]

1. *trans.* To get possession of by giving an equivalent, usually in money; to obtain by paying a price; to purchase. (Correlative to *sell.*) Const. *of, from,* †*at* (the seller), *for, with* (the price).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 7 Þa gebohten hig ænne æcyr, mid þam feo. *Ibid.* John iv. 8 His leorning-cnihtas ferdon þa to bære ceastre woldon him mete bicgan. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 Þe Judeus of Noruuic bohten an Christen cild. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 Nis he fol chapmon þe buþ deore a wac þing. 1297 R. GLOUC. 390 Bu a peyre [hose] of a marc. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4764 Þai moght noght find to bi þam bred. 1340 *Ayenb.* 36 To begge..corn..lesse be þe haluedele, þanne hit his worþ. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* lviii. Sel. Wks. I. 177 Men shulden not bie þis office. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 304 Ich haue no peny..polettes for to bigge. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. ii. 12 A kyng of Fraunce boughte theise Relikes..of the Jewes. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 9 Wan I by meit for money, I selle þe money þat þe toþer man bieth. *c* 1420 *Pallad.* I. 1065 To bey thi been [i. e. bees] beholde hem riche and fulle. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 358 Pay wele every mon algate, That thou hast ybow3ht any vytayles ate. *c* 1440 AGNES PASTON in *Lett.* XXV. I. 39 Gif ye wolde byin her a goune. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 493 It was not leeful that men ete fleisch which was offrid to idols neither bigge thilk fleisch. 1476 *Plumpton Corr.* 37 Under a hundred shillings I can by non. 1502-3 in *Comm.-Place Bk. 15th Cent.* (1886) 173 Item bowte of Roger Cawthaw..v cumbe berly. 1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 99 No man will bye their ware any more. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 1000 Be the price neuer so great it is well bought that a man must needes haue. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 56, I bought him in Paules, and hee'l buy mee a horse in Smithfield. 1714 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* XC. 146 To..buy some little Cornish borough. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 346 With you a man can neither earn nor buy his dinner, without a speculation. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 222 We bought the farm we tenanted before.

b. *absol.* (Often coupled with *sell.*)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 10 Þa hig ferdun and woldon byczean, þa com se bryd-guma. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 Þat is ure alre wune, þe biggeð and silleð. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4399 Nan sal bye with þam ne selle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Schipm. T.* 304 This marchaund..bieth, and creaunceth. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 30/1 To by and selle, *auccionari.* *c* 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 175 He that Byth dere, may sel dere. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) I. 233 He that buys and denies, his own purse belies. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xiv. 360 Pestering her swain to buy for her.

c. *intr. To buy into* (earlier also *in*, prep.): to buy a commission in (a regiment); to purchase stock in (the public funds), shares in (a trading company).

1681 *Treat. East-India Trade* 11, I..had rather buy in this Stock..at 300 *l.* for 100 *l.* then come into any New Stock at even Money. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 671 The man who buys into a public stock.

d. *trans.* Of things: To be an equivalent price for; to be the means of purchasing.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 183 Can the world buie such a jewell? 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law.-Merch.* 87 A London mingled colour cloth, would haue bought at Lisborne two chests of Sugar. 1691 LOCKE *Wks.* (1727) II. 67 If one Ounce of Silver will buy, i. e. is of equal Value to one Bushel of Wheat. *Mod.* Health is a treasure that gold cannot buy It was his wife's money that bought the farm.

2. *fig.* To obtain, gain, procure, in exchange for something else, or by making some sacrifice.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 Denne bið þes monnes wile ibeht mid þere elmisse. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 190 Worldliche men buggeð deorre helle, þen ze doð heuene. *c* 1250 *Moral Ode* 65 in *Cott. Hom.* 163 Ech mon mid þet he hauet mei buggen houene riche. *a* 1307 *Prov. Hendyng* XXIX, Dere is boht þe hony þat is licked of þe þorne, quoþ Hendyng. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, No honor may be wonne, But that I muste with my deth it beye. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. viii. 157 Desyrand he mycht by for mekill thing That he had nevyr tuichit Pallas 3ing. 1571 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 155 B[u]ying witte at the dearest hand, that is, by long experience of the hurt and shame that cummeth of mischeif. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 102 Short intermission bought with double smart. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. x, Forced the embarrassed host to buy By query close, direct reply. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xviii. (1877) 222 A war which could buy them neither spoil nor land.

†**3.** To pay the penalty of, suffer the consequences of, 'pay for'; to expiate, atone for; = ABY *v.* 2 (of which it was probably an aphetic form: cf. BYE *v.*). Often with *dear*; sometimes with *bitter, sore*; and in phrase, *to buy the bargain.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3683 Þat gruching hauen he derre bo3t. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1215 And [god] will þat he bii þe vttrage. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 61 Griffyn..was proued traitoure fals, & þat bouht he fulle dere. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVI. 304 Now he buyeþ hit ful hitere. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* (Roxb.) 66 His dedis shall be bought full sore. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. vii. 76 In tokene that the Synnes of Adam scholde ben boughte in that same place. 1530 PALSGR. 455/1, I bye the bargayne, or I fele the hurte or displeasure of a thyng. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* (Arb.) 72 Let them the bargaine bie. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lvii. 87 Then is that bitter beyght. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 154 Whether they Did buie their marriage deare. 1599 GREENE *George a Gr.* (1861) 263, I will make thee by this treason dear. *c* 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IV. 664 'Twill not long be..Before thou buy this curious skill with tears.

†**b.** In *pass.* Of an offence: To be expiated or 'visited' *upon* (the offender). *Obs. rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13849 And qua þis conenand haldes noght þat it be dere apon him boght.

†**4.** To set free by paying a price; to redeem, ransom; *esp. fig.* in *Theol.* to redeem (from sin, hell, etc.). *Obs.* exc. in theological use, and in that now rather a conscious metaphor from 1; *redeem* being the ordinary word for this sense.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 Þet þet ear us bohte deore. *a* 1300 *Hymn to God* in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 He vs bouchte wið his blod of þe feondes swiche. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* CXXIX. [CXXX.] 8 And he sal bie [*v. r.* bien] Irael of alle his wicednesses. *Ibid.* XXV[I]. 11 Bye me, and of me have merci. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 152 He com his folk to bij. *Ibid.* 6173 Mans barn wit pris he boght. *Ibid.* 9598 For to bij his prisun vte. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 336 Mary, That bare the byrth that all can by. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 202 *Redemptor* was his name, And we his bretheren, þourgh hym ybou3t. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. Prol. 2 To bye and to delyvere us from Peynes of Helle. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xiii. (1483) 63 He that hath mysdone hath no thynge wherwith to beyen hym seluen. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1325/1 By hys payne to..bye our soules from payne. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 95 Quhilk hais bocht us with his precious blude. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. XXXII, Who bought'st man, whom man (though God) did sell. 1709 WATTS *Hymn,* '*I [We] give immortal praise*', God the Son..who bought us with his blood. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* vi. (1852) 172 So far from mercy having been properly purchased for us, mercy herself buys us.

5. To gain over, engage (a person) by money or otherwise (*to* or *to do* something); usually in bad sense, to hire. *arch.* (Cf. *buy off*, 7 a; *buy over*, 9.)

1652 *Free State comp. Monarchy* 1, [I] did..lay out..the poore Talent God intrusted me with, to buy them to the waies of Peace. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 88/1 One that for a Drachm might be bought into any thing. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 573 Nor is [he] with Pray'rs, or Bribes, or Flatt'ry bought. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. ii. 57 Millions of worlds Should never buy me to be like that Cæsar. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* II. 121 She did her best..to buy the author.

II. Phrases and combinations.

* Combined with adverbs.

6. Buy in.

a. *trans.* To collect a stock of (commodities) by purchase; often in expressed or implied opposition to *sell out.* Often *absol.*

1622 E. MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 71 Some..few..doe ioine ..to engrosse and buy in a Commodity, and sell it out againe at their owne price. 1628 SANDERSON *Two Serm. at St. Paul's* I. 36 To buy in provision for his house. 1861 *Times* 16 Oct., Many farmers buy in ewes in autumn.

b. To buy back for the owner, *esp.* at an auction when no sufficient price has been offered.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 161 Impropriations may be bought in. 1770 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) IV. 31 MRS. Macauley bought-in herself the house in Berners-street. *a* 1845 HOOD *Sniff. Birthday* xvi, Let Robins advertise .. My 'Man's Estate', I'm sure enough I shall not buy it in.

c. (*absol.* from 1 c.) To buy a commission in a regiment; to purchase stock or shares.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. viii. 124 Young Premium, the son of the celebrated loan-monger, has bought in. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 606 The..capitalist reappeared on the Bourse; buying in cautiously for the rise.

7. Buy off.

a. *trans.* To induce (a person) by payment, to relinquish a claim, a course of action, etc.; to get rid of (a claim, a person's opposition or interference) by paying money to the claimant or opponent. Often *fig.*

1629 EARLE *Microcosm.* lxvii. (Arb.) 91 One whom no rate can buy off from the least piece of his freedom. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Eng.* I. iv. (1878) 89 Buying off the Prince's claim for the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall. 1865 TRENCH *Gust. Adolphus* ii. 65 To buy off the presence of troops by enormous gifts to their captains. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 408 Gruffydd was perhaps bought off in this way.

b. To release from military service by payment. *Mod.* He has enlisted, but his friends will buy him off.

8. Buy out.

†**a.** *trans.* To ransom, redeem. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 496 Hor maistres hom out bou3te. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 306 This yong man wrote to his fadir, praying him to bey him out [of prison]. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 5 Not being able to buy out his life. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 291 By whom wee are..bought out from the bondage of sin.

b. To purchase a person's estate, or share in any concern, and so to turn (him) out of it.

[1297 R. GLOUC. 379 So þat hii þat bode meste bro3t out monyon. ..me bo3te [*v. r.* broute] ys out wyþ wo3]. 1644 J. GOODWIN *Danger Fight. agst. God* 26 By buying out some Inhabitant, or by purchasing ground. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. (1858) 77 A Yeoman of Kent, With his yearly rent, Will buy them out all three! 1885 *Spectator* 25 July 967/1 In so far as the landlords are bought out.

c. To get rid of or remove (any kind of liability) by a money payment.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 164 Dreading the curse that money may buy out. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 24 They haue bought out their seruices. 1828 LD. GRENVILLE *Sink. Fund* 42 A landed proprietor..buys out..a rent-charge with which it [his estate] is burthened. 1885 *Law Reports* 14 *Queen's B. Div.* 875 Money paid in order to buy out the execution.

9. Buy over.

trans. To gain over by a payment or bribe.

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 630 Attempting to buy over their chiefs? 1860 FREER *Henry IV*, I. i. i. 9 [He] had bought the soldiers over to a man. 1877 MISS BRADDON *Weavers & W.* 328 He..bought over the lodging-house keeper to his interest.

10. Buy up [cf. *heap up, scrape up*].

To purchase with the aim of amassing in one's own hands or taking up out of the market (a stock, or the *whole* of any commodity).

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII*, iv, They bie vp all maner of fishe thither brought. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 250 b, Augustus..merualling at the same thyng in a pye, bought hir vp also. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 107 Them..that would buy them vp by the whole sale, and make them away againe by retaile. 1622 E. MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 56 Another who bought vp all the Iron in Sicilia. 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* 48 The most of these Books..were bought-vp by Papists. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 269 Buying up of goods in case there should be war. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 214 Cleander had bought up all the

Corn. 1867 R. PATTERSON in *Fortn. Rev.* July 77 An..appeal to the State to buy up all the railways in the kingdom. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 630 John..was buying up help on every side.

* * Phrases.

11. †**a.** *To buy and sell*: to barter, traffic with (in bad sense). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 192 The Cardinall Does buy and sell his Honour as he pleases.

b. *To be bought and sold*: often *fig.*, chiefly in sense To be betrayed for a bribe. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 142 How þat ioseph was boght and sald. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 4 Sche schal be boȝt and sold. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 305 Dickon thy maister is bought and sold. 1791 BURNS *Such a Parcel of Rogues, &c.* iii, We're bought and sold for English gold. 1864 TENNYSON *Ringlet* 33 She that gave you's bought and sold.

12. *To buy a pig* (in Scotl. *a cat*) *in a poke*: (Fr. *acheter chat en poche*) to purchase something which one has not examined; *hence*, to enter into an engagement in ignorance of the responsibilities incurred.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 80 Ve loue not to bye the pyg in the poke. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 16. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Sac*, To buy a Pig in a poake (say we); to bargaine vnaduisedly or hand ouer head. 1821 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 252. 1882 *The Garden* 7 Oct. 313/2 Timidly buying..a pig-in-a-poke cheap collection.

13. *To buy over a person's head*: to buy for a higher price, to outbid.

1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* II. 195 The Bishops are always buying it over one anothers Heads.

14. *To buy a brush*: = BRUSH *v.*[1] 3. (*slang.*)

1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Let's buy a Brush*, let us scour off. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

Buy, buȝe, var. of BEY *v. Obs.*, to bend.

Buyable (bəi·ăb'l), *a.* That can be bought.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 31 Byabylle, *empticius*. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. ii. 11 The spiritual fire which is in that man.. is not buyable or saleable. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 351 Flagrantly venal—buyable, saleable, for any purpose.

†**Buy'al.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. BUY *v.* + -AL[2]; cf. *trial*, etc.] Act of buying, purchase.

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xiii, Not the Buyal of the Horses, but that of his Delights..had moved Don Ferdinando.

Buyer (bəi·əɹ). Forms: 3 beger, beggere, 3–5 biere, 3–6 bier, 4 byȝer, -ar, begger, byggere, 4–5 bigger, bugger(e, byar, 5 byare, 5–7 byer, 6 buier, 6– buyer. [f. BUY *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who buys, a purchaser.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 Þe sullere loueð his þing dere ..Đe beger bet litel þar fore. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14730 Bath best and bier vte he beft. *a* 1400 *E. E. Gilds* 359 To don trewleche þe assys to þe sellere and to þe byggere. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 13 The byars and sellars that ben at london. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 35/1 He came here as a bier, not as a beggar. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1876) III. ix. 223 A market place swarming with buyers and sellers. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 99 The towns of Lombardy were active buyers of Eastern commodities.

b. *spec.* One employed by a mercantile house to conduct the purchase of goods.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Sept. 5/3 He was a buyer under this firm. 1885 *Ibid.* 20 May 4/7 The prisoner represented himself as buyer to Messrs. Huntley and Palmer.

†**2.** = *redeemer*. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xviii. [xix.] 15 Laverd..mi bier un-to blisse. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 12 Jesus Crist, bier of mankynde.

Buying (bəi·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BUY *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb BUY; purchase.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 362 Me ne mei..nout two þongede scheon habben, wiðuten buggunge. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 25 Þei han desceyued hem in byynge of here catel. 1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, xx. § 1 That they coste at the firste byeng or achate. 1528 in Turner *Sel. Rec. Oxford* 60 Buyings and sellings by retaile. 1713 *Guardian* No. 76 ▸ 12 We never have so good a revenue by buying as by lending. 1816 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* II. iii. 150 Going on with their buyings.

b. *attrib.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 36 Byynge place, or place of byynge, *emptorium*. 1727 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* (1841) I. viii. 58 His buying-part requires..a good judgment. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Nov. 5/2 Buying orders were received.

†**2.** *Theol.* Redemption. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxix[xxx]. 7 At Laverd it es merci, Fulli bying at him. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 22 Vour biing..Ful ner cumen tilward you es. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* xxvii. Sel. Wks. I. 69 Youre bigginge is nyȝe. *c* 1410 N. LOVE *Bonaventure's Life Christ* lxii. (Gibbs MS. f. 119) He suffrede for our redempcioun and byynge.

Buyl, obs. form of BOIL *sb.*

Buyld(e, obs. form of BUILD.

Buyrne, variant of BERNE, *Obs.*, hero, man.

Buysch, Buyschel, obs. ff. BUSH, BUSHEL.

†**Buysine.** *Obs.* Also 4 bosyne, 5 buys(s)yne, 5–6 bussyne, 6 bussynne, busyn. [a. OF. *bosine, buisine* trumpet, clarion, ad. L. *buccina*.] A trumpet.

1340 *Ayenb.* 137 Þe ilke orible bosyne him went to þe yeare: 'com to þine dome'. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 29 Jason did do sowne..cornes sarasins, buysines and other instruments. 1490 — *Eneydos* xlviii. 141 Thenne beganne the bussynes and the trompettes for to blowe. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 239 Than began hornes and bussynnes to blowe. *c* 1532 — *Huon* 472 The noyse of hornes and busyns.

Buyste, var. of BUIST, *Obs.*, a box.

Buysy, obs. form of BUSY.

Buz, var. of BUZZ in various senses.

Buze (biūz). *rare*—[0]. [a. F. *buse* of same meaning.] A wooden or leaden pipe to convey air into mines.

1823 in CRABB *Techn. Dict.* 1881 in WORCESTER.

Buzz (bvz), *sb.*[1] Also 7 buzze, 8 *Sc.* bizz, 7– buz. [f. BUZZ *v.*[1]]

1. A sibilant hum, such as is made by bees, flies, and other winged insects.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 348 A Reply to the buzze of such a Drones nest. 1787 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Sir T. Banks & Emp. Morocco* 20 Prodigious was the buz about his ears. 1808 ALLEN & PEPYS in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 262 That buzz in the ears which is noticed in breathing nitrous oxide. 1878 GILDER *Poet & Master* 17 The honey bees Swarm by with buzz and boom.

2. *transf.* The confused or mingled sound made by a number of people talking or busily occupied; busy talk, 'hum'; *hence*, a condition of busy activity, stir, ferment.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xv. Wks. (1677) 23 The frothy buzze of the world. 1629 FORD *Lover's Mel.* IV. ii. (1839) 17 The buzz of drugs, and minerals and simples. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.* i. (1669) 22 The Crowd, and Buz, and Murmurings Of this great Hive, the City. 1678 RYMER *Trag. Last Age Consid.* 13 All the buz in Athens was now about vertue. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 403 ▸ 3, I found the whole..Room in a Buz of Politicks. 1760 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) III. 604 The buz and bustle of unpacking. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* viii, The clamour and the buz Ceased. 1824 CARLYLE *W. Meister* (1874) I. II. xi. 111 A buzz of joyful approbation. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 549 A buzz of conversation. 1875 BLACKMORE *Maid of Sk.* lvii. 388 My brain was in a buzz.

3. *fig.* **a.** A groundless fancy, whim, 'fad': (cf. BEE[1] 5.) *Obs.* **b.** A busy rumour.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 348 On euerie dreame, Each buz, each fancie. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* Wks. 1873 III. 24 'Twas but a buzz devised by him. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xli. (1840) 106 This suspicion..though at first but a buzz, soon got a sting in the king's head. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, III. 103 Buzes and quaint devises, to amaze the people. 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 13 Some new buz gotten into his Braine. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 23 A sort of buz got about.

4. Short for *buzz-saw*; see 5.

1823 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 7. 108 The Shakers sometimes made use of what he called a buzz to cut iron. He made a circular plate of soft sheet-iron, and put it in his lathe, which gave it a very rapid rotary motion.

5. *Comb.*, as **buzz-fly**, a fly that buzzes, ? a blue-bottle; **buzz-saw**, a circular saw.

1848 E. LEATHAM *Charmione* (1858) I. 250 A great greedy buzzfly. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 1843/2 The only food for buzz-flies. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 31 July 142 The characteristic and picturesque Americanism for a circular saw—'a buzz saw'.

Buzz, *sb.*[2] [perh. onomatopoeic, with the general sense of 'loose down', 'flocky substance': cf. FUZZ, and BUZZY *a*[2]. In sense 1 the dialectal *buzz* may really be for *burs*: cf. the s. w. *vuzzes, vuzzen*, pl. of *vuzz* = *furze*, in OE. and ME. *fyrs*.]

1. The rough setose or pilose seed-vessel of a plant, a bur. 'In Suffolk the seeds of certain plants which are easily detached and stick to clothes are universally called *buzzes*; "bur" not being in popular use'. F. Hall. (So in the east and south of England generally.) In quot. 1612 it has been explained as the globular seeding head of the dandelion and similar plants.

1612 FIELD *Wom. is Weathercock* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 37 All your virtues Are like the buzzes growing in the fields. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Buzzes*, the burrs of the teazel.

2. A downy land-beetle (*Rhizotrogus solstitialis* Latr.) used as bait; the artificial 'fly' made in imitation of it.

1760 *Compleat Angler*, App. 121 *Marlow Buzz.* 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* II. 311 Buzz-brown. Dubbing, of the light-brown hair of a cur. 1851 H. NEWLAND *Erne* 205 Black and red buzzes. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* (1876) 267 The best land-beetles are the..Marlow buzz, or fern-webb.

b. quasi-*adv.* With or like a 'buzz'.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 207 All buzz dressed flies. *Ibid.* 216 To dress the fly hackle fashion, or buzz, as it is termed.

Buzz (bvz), *sb.*[3] Only *attrib.* [? Short f. BUSBY; or related to prec.; cf. *bush, fuzz*, and 'Sergeant Buzfuz' in Pickwick.]

1. Epithet of a large bushy wig. Also in comb. *buzz-wig*, a person wearing such a wig; 'a bigwig'.

1798 [see 2]. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xvii, The reverend gentleman was equipped in a buzz wig. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 357 *note*, The full swelling burly buzz wig. 1854 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* Wks. III. 69 Whom the old Spanish buzwigs doated on. 1859 W. IRVING in *Life* IV. 283 Old Dr. Rodgers with his buzz wig.

2. *transf.* (See quot.)

1798 *Anti Jacobin* 22 Jan. (1852) 47 Parr's buzz prose. *Footnote*, This is an elegant metonymy.. Buzz is an epithet usually applied to a large wig. It is here used for swelling, burly, bombastic writing.

Buzz (bvz), *v.*[1] Forms: 6–7 busse, buzze, 6– buz, 7– buzz, *Sc.* bizz. [From the sound.]

1. *intr.* To make the humming sibilant sound characteristic of bees and other insects; to fly *out, in*, etc. with such a sound.

1398 [see BUZZING *vbl. sb.*[1]]. 1530 PALSGR. 473/1 Harke how this fleshe flye busseth. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lvii. 241 As if ten milions of flies had ben buzzing. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* VI. 334 Winds do buzze about it. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 55 Waspes that buz about his Nose. 1709 SWIFT *Tritical Ess.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 142 Flies ..buz..about the candle, till they burn their wings. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter*, As bees bizz out wi' angry fyke. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Book* II. 280 A fly cannot buzz..without startling his repose. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xviii, The water was buzzing under our bows. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S.C.* 202 If a humble-bee buzzes in at the window.

2. *fig.* To flutter or hover (*about, over*) like a buzzing insect; to move about busily.

1650 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1862) IV. 200 Terrors of conscience would buz about a man. 1696 *View Crt. St. Germain* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 556 The priest was always buzzing about him. 1710–11 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 81 Boys and wenches buzzing about the cake-shops like flies. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 439 ▸ 2 Those voluntary Informers that are buzzing about the Ears of a great Man. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xvii. 122 While this man..buzzes about you.

3. To speak indistinctly, mutter, murmur busily. (Usually somewhat contemptuous.) *arch.*

1555 *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 93 They..sieme rather to busse or churre betwene the tiethe then to speake. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 22 Bussing like a preacher. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 7 How euer these disturbers of our peace Buz in the peoples eares. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. *The Vote*, My Muse..Did softly buz: 'Then let me somthing bring,' etc. 1886 *Tinsley's Mag.* Sept. 227 [He] sat by my side and buzzed in my ear.

b. To make the indistinct murmuring sound or 'hum' produced by a large number of people talking; to talk busily. (Also said of the place in which such talking is going on.)

1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 98 The court buzzed like gnats in the sunshine. 1855 BROWNING *Old Pict. in Flor.*, vii, The Michaels and Rafaels, you hum and buzz Round the works of. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 385 The Agora buzzed with inquiring chatter.

c. Said of the sound or words so uttered.

1848 LYTTON *Harold* III. iii, A murmur buzzed through the hall. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. viii. 85 A whisper buzzed about the Castle that an ugly deed was likely to be done.

4. *trans.* To tell in a low murmur or whisper, to communicate privately and busily. (Occas. with noun-sentence as obj., introduced by *that*.) *arch.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 36 Having buzzed his venemous suggestions into their eares. 1609 SIR G. PAULE *Abp. Whitgift* 9 Buzzing these conceipts into the heads of diuers young preachers. 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* I. i, To undermine me And buz love into me. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. xxxvi. 242 My brother continually buzzing in my father's ears that my cousin would soon arrive. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 278 Buzzing their envenomed slanders into the ears of these country people.

5. To spread as a rumour, with whispering or busy talk.

1616 PURCHAS *Pilgr., Descr. India* (1864) 30 Buzzing the neerenesse and Greatnesse of the Kings power. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xx. (1840) 216 A bruit constantly buzzed. 1723 STEELE *Conse. Lovers* I. i, I soon heard it buzz'd about, she was the daughter of a famous Sea-Officer. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* II. iii, Our amour had already been buzzed all over the town. 1859 J. LANG *Wand. India* 403 It was very soon 'buzzed about' who was the artist. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xvi. (1880) I. 234 Stories..beginning to be buzzed about.

6. To utter with buzzing; to express by buzzing.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 548 All..buz the same insipid strain. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 9 The professional gentlemen hummed and buzzed a sincere applause. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* xvii. 8 He buzzed and muttered words of anger. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* 107 The deacons buzzed approbation.

†**7.** With person as obj.: To whisper to, suggest to, tell privately; to incite by suggestions. *Obs.*

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* II. 27 They all buzze Nobles and Princes in the eare, that, etc. 1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 162 The nicities of Priviledges and Liberty..shall buzze the people..to Mutinies. 1692 WAGSTAFFE *Vind. Carol.* xii. 83 They..buzze the people, that it was done with the Kings Privity.

8. Other trans. uses. *rare.*

a. To assail, din, or molest by buzzing.

1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr.* I. i, Having his Ears buzz'd with his noisy Fame. 1683 BARNARD *Heylin* 30 That swarm like Gnats and Flyes to buz the Head. 1884 A. A. PUTNAM 10 *Yrs. Police Judge* xiii. 155 He has..been badgered, buzzed, and besieged.

b. To move with buzzing; to cause to buzz.

1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. 13 Love..Hover'd and buzz'd his wings. 1865 G. MEREDITH *Farina* 74 The stranger buzzed his moustache in a pause of cool pity.

Buzz (bvz), *v.*[2] Also **buzza, buz.** *trans.* To finish to the last drop in the bottle.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tong.* s.v. *Buzza*, To Buzza one, is to challenge him to pour out all the wine in the bottle into his glass, undertaking to drink it, should it prove more than the glass would hold. 1817 PEACOCK *Melincourt* II. 28 Buz the bottle..The Baronet has a most mathematical eye..buzzed to a drop. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxiv, Get some more port..whilst I buzz this bottle. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 366 Buzza that jug..and touch the bell for another.

Buzz, *v.*[3] *Thieves' cant.* Cf. BUZZER[2], BUZZING *vbl. sb.*[2].

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Buz*, to buz a person is to pick his pocket.

†**Buzz,** *int. Obs.* Also **buz, buzze.**

a Said in the Variorum Shakspere (1803) to have been a common exclamation (of impatience or contempt) when any one was telling a well-known story; Schmidt and others say 'a sound to com-

mand silence'. b. Attributed to conjurors = 'hey, presto', etc.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 412 *Pol.* The Actors are come hither my Lord. *Ham.* Buzze, buzze. 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* v. i. 93 She was married yesterday. *Sir B.* Buz! 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. ii, Cry hum, Thrise; and then buz, as often. *a*1654 SELDEN *Table-T., Witches* (Arb.) 117 If one should profess that by turning his Hat thrice, and crying Buz; he could take away a man's life. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* 226 Wave his hat and cry Buzz!

Buzza, var. of BUZZ *v.*[2]

Buzzar, obs. form of BAZAAR.

Buzzard, *sb.*[1] (bʊ·zărd). Forms: 3 busard, 4–6 bosarde, 5 bosard, buserde, (busherde), busserd, 5–7 bussard, 6 busarde, bussarde, (bousarde, basert), buzarde, buzzarde, 6–7 buzard, 7 busard, 7– buzzard, (*Sc.* 6 bissart, 8 bizzard, 9 buzzart, *dial.* buzzert). [a. OF. *busart* = Pr. *busart*; cf. the synonymous Pr. *buzac*, It. *bozzago, -agro, abuzzago*, F. *buse* (16th c. in Littré). The mutual relation of these words is unknown; they are commonly assumed to be derived from L. *buteōn-em* of same meaning, but the process of formation is not evident.]

1. Name for the genus *Buteo* of birds of the falcon family, esp. *B. vulgaris*. Applied also, with defining words, to other birds belonging to the *Falconidæ*: as **Bald Buzzard,** the Osprey, *Pandion haliaetus*; **Honey Buzzard,** *Pernis apivorus*; **Moor Buzzard,** *Circus æruginosus*.

The buzzard was an inferior kind of hawk, useless for falconry; hence app. sense 2. Cf. Fr. *buse* buzzard, also 'sot, ignorant, stupide', Boiste; 'imbecille' Littré. (The chronology appears to make it impossible to connect this sense with the next word.)

*c*1300 *K. Alis.* 3049 Nultou never .. No faucon mak of busard, No hardy knyght mak of coward. *c*1400 *Rom. Rose* 4033 Man may for no dauntyng Make a sperhauke of a bosarde. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B ij, An hauke that is broght vp vnder a Bussard or a Puttocke. 1533 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, xi. § 6 Crowes, choughes, rauons, and bosardes. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 133 That the Eagles should be mew'd, Whiles Kites and Buzards play at liberty. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 715 The short winged hawkes are, etc. .. some intrude the Bauld Buzzard. *a*1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. § 70. 638 An Historian and a Libeller are as different as Hawk and Buzzard. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* II. xli. (1853) 267 Kites and buzzards sail round in circles. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Arholme* 66 The moor buzzard still frequents the waste which surrounds Lindholme.

†**b.** *Between hawk and buzzard*: (see quot.).

1636 ABP. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* (1637) 226 [To] awake him thus between Hawk and Buzzard. 1662 *Jamus Ling.* § 146 (N.) *Between hawk and buzzard*, means between a good thing and a bad of the same kind: the hawk being the true sporting bird, the buzzard a heavy lazy fowl of the same species.

†**2.** *fig.* A worthless, stupid, or ignorant person. Often with the adj. *blind*. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 266, I rede eche a blynde bosarde do bote to hym-selue. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 98 Thou blundyrst As a blynde buserde. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 36 Wo worth such counsellers, bishops, nay rather bussardes. 1571 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 111 Those blind bussardes, who .. would neyther learne themselues, nor could teach others. 1652 GATAKER *Antinom.* 31 A company of .. blind blundering bussards. *a*1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. II. v. 49 It is common to a proverb, to call one who cannot be taught, or continues obstinately ignorant, a buzzard. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 101 That unlucky passage of Shakspeare which .. has .. puzzled .. many a somniferous buzzard. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* ii.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* **a.** Of a buzzard; resembling a buzzard's . . .

1878 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* I. iv. 29 His buzzard beak and deep-incavern'd eyes Half fright me.

b. Senseless, stupid, 'blind'.

1592 CONSTABLE *Poems* v. (1859) 34 Lowe on the ground with buzzard Cupids wings. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* i. Wks. (1847) 280/1 A buzzard idol. 1844 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) IV. 314 Ignorance and buzzard stupidity.

4. *Comb.*, as *buzzard-blind, -like*, adjs.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 179 Compare with this blynd Philosophy of Cicero, the Divinitie of Osorius in all respectes as bussardlyke. 1590 C. S. *Right Relig.* 9 Is anie man so buzzardlike, or so blockishly blind? 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* III. i, Do not anger me, For by this hand I'le beat the buzard blind then.

Bu·zzard, *sb.*[2]. *dial.* [f. BUZZ *v.*[1] + -ARD.]

1. A name applied to various insects that fly by night, e.g. large moths and cockchafers. (Undoubted instances of its use in earlier times are wanting. Cf. BUZZER[1].)

[Cf. SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. 209, where there is perh. a play on this sense. Also, the following among other passages: 1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* 188 (N.) O owle! hast thou only kept company with bats, buzzards, and beetles in this long retirement in the desert.] 1825 HOOD *Ode to Graham*, They are wise that choose the near, A few small buzzards in the ear, To organs ages hence. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 64 He's olez after buzzerts and things.

2. = BUZZER[1] 3.

1878 GROSART in *H. More's Poems* Index 211/1 The steam-whistle for calling the mill-operatives to work is named 'buzzard' in Lancashire (Blackburn).

Comb. **buzzard-clock,** a cockchafer.

1864 TENNYSON *North. Farm.* 18 An' [I] 'eerd un a humin' awaäy loike a buzzard-clock ower my yeäd. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N.-W. Lincoln. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Buzzard-clock*, a kind of beetle; a cockchafer.

†**Bu·zzard,** *v. Obs.* [cf. BUZZARD *sb.*[1] 2.] ?To make a 'buzzard' of, puzzle completely, nonplus.

1624 MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addresse* 185 Baronius is plainely buzzarded in the point, and wisely concealing that which hee could not reconcile, passeth it ouer as in a dreame.

Buzzardet. [f. BUZZARD[1] + -ET.] A hawk, resembling the buzzard, but having rather longer legs.

1784 PENNANT *Arctic Zool.* II. No. 109.

Bu·zzardism. *nonce-word.* Conduct resembling that of the buzzard; cowardice.

1659 *Lady Alimony* v. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 357 All that puisne pen-feathered aerie of buzzardism and stanielry.

†**Bu·zzardly,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* Also 6 bussardly, buzardly, 7 -lie. [f. BUZZARD[1] + -LY.] Like a buzzard; stupid(ly), senseless(ly).

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 132 b, Which thing .. the bussardly Anabaptistes will not vnderstand. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 24 b, So captious and bussardly a Sophister? *Ibid.* 405 b, So superstitious and bussardly blinde. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 96 My clumsie Annotation, and buzardlie Vindication.

Buzzart, Sc. and dial. form of BUZZARD[1].

Buzzed (bʊzd), *ppl. a.* [f. BUZZ *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Uttered with a buzz; rumoured about.

1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* x, Let no buzz'd whisper tell. 1877 SWEET *Handbk. Phonetics* cix. 38 Buzzed (r) is .. allied to the sibilants.

Buzzer[1] (bʊ·zəɹ). [f. BUZZ *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. An insect that buzzes. Also *fig.*

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. III. i. (1623) 311 Swarms of busie Buzzers. 1611 COTGR., *Bourdonneur*, a hummer, a buzzer. 1834 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 1006 To keep the buzzers from settling round his eyes. 1847 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVI. 524 Greek and Latin literature have been blown upon by the buzzers of metre.

†**2.** A private obtruder of tales. *Obs.*

1602 SHARS. *Ham.* IV. v. 90 Her Brother .. wants not Buzzers to infect his eare With pestilent Speeches of his Fathers death.

3. A steam apparatus for making a loud buzzing noise as a signal; cf. *hummer, hooter*.

1870 *Echo* 17 Jan., Two .. steam alarm whistles or 'buzzers' were fixed on Saturday. 1872 JEANS *West. Worthies* 95 No sounds of the ponderous hammer or screeching 'buzzer' are to be heard. 1885 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2 1.

Bu·zzer[2]. *Thieves' cant.* [f. BUZZ *v.*[3] + -ER[1].] A pickpocket. (See quot.)

1862 MAYHEW *Crim. Prisons* 46 'Buzzers' who pick gentlemen's pockets, and 'wires' who pick ladies' pockets.

Buzzert, var. of BUZZARD[2].

Buzzgloak. *Thieves' cant.* Also buzgloak. [f. BUZZ *v.*[3]] A pickpocket.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Buz-cove* or *Buz-gloak*, a pickpocket; a person who is clever at this practice, is said to be a *good buz*. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* 56 He is nothing better than a buzz gloak. 1859 SALA *Two. round Clock* 175 These copper captains and cozening buzgloaks.

Buzzing (bʊ·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. BUZZ *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb BUZZ.

1. A sibilant humming.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xii. (1495) 768 Tyll one bee wake them all with twyes bussyng or thryes. *c*1540 *Pilgrym's Tale* 66 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) 79, I herde a bussinge .. I thought yt had beyn the dran be. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying Ins.* I. v. 12 Two or three loud buzzings. 1865 BLACKMORE *Maid of Sk.* XXVI. 155 He had .. a kind of a buzzing in one ear. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 35 The buzzing of the fly [is] produced .. by a constant current of air through the trachea.

2. Confused or mingled utterance; busy murmuring, muttering; murmur, busy talk, rumour.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. (1557) 408/2 The .. obseruaunces of the churche, which he calleth .. howling, buzsing, and crying oute. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 148 A buzzing of a Separation Betweene the King and Katherine. 1827 CARLYLE *Libussa, Transl.* (1874) 94 The hum of the multitude, the whispering and buzzing. 1882 H. MERIVALE *Faucit of B.* II. II. i. 151 The buzzings of the Agnostics.

Bu·zzing, *vbl. sb.*[2] *Thieves' cant.* [f. BUZZ *v.*[3] + -ING[1].] Pocket-picking.

1819 J. H. VAUX *Mem.* I. xii. 140, I had not been accustomed to buzzing. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 4/2 Descending somewhat in the scale of crime, we come to simple 'buzzing', or the picking of pockets.

Bu·zzing, *ppl. a.* [f. BUZZ *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. Making, or characterized by, a sibilant humming.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* II. 13 What is this buzzynge blumberinge trow we: thunder? 1600 *Maydes Metam.* I. in *O. Pl.* (1882) I. 113 Bees .. Whose buzing musick .. shall her sences greet. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 239 A fierce loud buzzing Breez. 1727 THOMSON *Summer* 231 In a corner of the buzzing shade. 1827-8 LAMB in *Poems* (Chandos) 559. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays, Virginia* 25 Where'er ye shed the honey, the buzzing flies will crowd.

b. Said of sounds.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 117 A kind of buzzing noise. 1844 DUFTON *Deafness* 85 Pains over the forehead .. succeeded by a buzzing noise.

2. Whispering, muttering; busily talking, full of busy talk.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 840/1 A companie of bussing monks. 1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* B iv, Buzzing whisperer, tell mee, etc. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 306 The buzzing Multitudes. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. cxlii, Where buzzing nations choked the ways.

Hence **Bu·zzingly** *adv.*

1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* x, The pupils .. buzzingly passed a ragged book from hand to hand.

†**Bu·zzle,** *v. Obs.* [? onomatopoeic; cf. *bustle, puzzle*.]

1. *trans.* ? To distend, fill out. [cf. BUSTLE *sb.*[2]] ? *a*1600 *Masque Twelve Months* (N.) He take my perche upon Some citty head-attire .. (Buzzell'd with bone-lace).

2. *intr.* ? To contend; to be emulous, envious. Hence **Bu·zzling** *ppl. a.*

*a*1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xix. (1640) 226 Have you not these kind of vying buzling thoughts in you? 1638 N. W[HITING] *Albino & Bell.* 65 Distracted were her thoughts in silence tyde Till love and honour buzzled, then she cryde.

3. = PUZZLE. ? Hence **Bu·zzle-headed** (but cf. BUSSLE-HEADED).

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xxiii. 305 They may well buzzle the brains of a person reasonably well versed in their terms. *a*1644 QUARLES *Virg. Widow* 32 Ve .. addle-pated, buzzle-headed, splatter-footed Moon-calf.

Bu·zzman. *Thieves' cant.* [f. BUZZ *v.*[3] + MAN.] A pickpocket. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 460.

Bu·zznack. *dial.* and ? *nautical.* ? = BUSK *v.*[2]

1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., In and out, buzznacking about. 1868 RUSSELL *Adv. Dr. Brady* I. 172 Some of our cruisers from Halifax might be knocking about .. bussnacking for something or other.

Buzzy (bʊ·zi), *a.*[1] [f. BUZZ *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] Full of buzzing; buzzing.

1871 G. MACDONALD *Poems for Childr.* in *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* III. 227 The buzzy bees. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 101 A buzzy army of mosquitos.

Buzzy (bʊ·zi), *a.*[2] [cf. BUZZ *sb.*[2], 3.] ? Rough and hairy; fuzzy.

1836 *New Month. Mag.* XLVI. 80 The long judicial cloak and buzzy wig. 1858 KINGSLEY *Chalk-Str. Stud.* Misc. (1859) I. 213 The 'buzzy' look of the fly.

Bwy, obs. Sc. form of BOUGH.

B'w'y, b'w'ye: see GOOD-BYE.

†**By,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1– by, 4 bi, bii, bij, bie, 9 bye. [north. OE. *bý*, prob. a. ON. *bœ-r, bý-r* (Sw. and Da. *by*) habitation, village, town, f. *búa* to dwell; cf. BIG *v.* Retained in place-names, as *Whitby, Grimsby, Derby*.]

A place of habitation; a village or town.

*c*950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark v. 3 Se ðe hus *wel* lytelo by hæfde in byrgennum. *a*1300 *Cursor M.* 19511 To preche he come intil a bi þat men cleped samari. *c*1314 *Guy Warw.* (1840) 267 Balder bern was non in bi. [1803 R. ANDERSON *Cumbrld. Ballads* xxxiii. 71 There's Oughterby and Souterby, And bys beath far and weyde.]

b. *Comb.*, as *by-mill* 'town-mill', *by-well*.

1456 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* Add. 383 Juxta Byemyllne. *Note.* The village well at North Kelsey, in Lincolnshire, is still called the Bye well.

By, *sb.*[2]; see after BY *prep.* and *adv.*

By (bəi), *prep., adv.* (*a., sb.*) [OE. *bi* (*big*) accented; *bĭ, be* unaccented, = OFris., OS., MDu. *bi, be* (Du. *bij, be-*), OHG. *bi, bî, bî-* (MHG. *bi, be-*, Ger. *bei, be-*, Goth. *bi, bi-* 'about, by':—OTeut. **bi*, prob. cognate with L. *am-bi-* prefix, Gr. ἀμφί, prep. and prefix 'about'. (For the disappearance of *am-* in Teut., cf. OTeut. *bo-*, with L. *am-bo-*, Gr. ἀμ-φο- both.) Originally an adverbial particle of place; when prefixed to a verb it generally coalesced with the latter, and was treated as a prefix; when construed with substantives (in the dative or accusative, according as the relation was that of *being* near, or *moving* near *to*), it became, like other adverbs, a preposition. Cf. the series: 'þæt folc bi stód (bi-stód)', 'þæt folc him bi stod (him bi-stód)', 'þæt folc stód him bi,' 'the folk stood by him', and the mod.English, 'to stand by, stand by him, be a bystander'.

The single form *bi* of OTeut. was subsequently, under the influence of the stress, differentiated into the strong or accented *bi, bī* (*by, bij, bei*), and the weak or stressless *bĭ*, later *bĕ*. The strong form was used for the adverb, the accented prefix of nouns, and a stressed preposition; the weak form for the stressless prefix of verbs, and a stressless preposition. The influence of levelling, however, tended at length to make *bi* (*by*, etc.) the separate form in all cases, and to leave *be-* as the weak prefix; thus, while in OE. the prep. was both *be* and *bi*, in ME. it was usually written *bi, by*, and modern Eng. makes the preposition, like the adverb, *by*, in all positions and senses, and has *be-* only as a stressless prefix. The same is true of mod.Ger. *bei, be-*, and Du. *bij, be-*. But in pronunciation there was a weak and a strong form in ME. (cf. forms like *be-sides, be-times, bum troth, bum Lady, byrlady*), as is still usual in the dialects. In modern Sc. *bĕ* is the ordinary form of the preposition unaccented, or in a weakened sense, as in 'sit be the fire', 'written be a clerk', 'ane be ane', *by* the form of the adverb and strong preposition, as in 'stand by', 'to pass *by* a place *be* the railway'. This use of *be* as preposition has been uniform in the northern dialect since the earliest preserved ME. specimens.]

A. *prep.* Forms: 1–2 be, 1–5 bi, 1 bí (biȝ), 3– by, (4 bie, 5 bye, *north.* 3– be). (Formerly often placed after the governed word, which may still be done in verse).

General scheme of signification. I. Of position in space: (1) Position or action near, including notions of comparison by juxtaposition; (2) Direction and vague localization. II. Of motion in space: (1) Motion alongside, along, or over a course; (2) Motion up to; (3) Motion alongside and beyond, including notions of distance to reach, and of excess, short-coming, or inferiority. III. Of time. IV. Of mental or ideal proximity. V. Of medium, means, instrumentality, agency. VI. Of circumstance, condition, manner, cause. VII. In phrases.

I. Of position in space.

* *Of position or action near or adjacent to.*

1. At the side or edge of; in the vicinity of; near, close to, beside.

898 *O. E. Chron.* an. 894 § 2 On Defna scire be þære norþ sæ. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 15 Þa sæt þær sum blind þearfa be ðon wege. *c* 1000 *Whale* (poem) 18 Ceolas stondaþ bi staðe fæste. 1160 *Hatton G.* Matt. xiii. 40 Hyo..sæten be þam strande. *c* 1200 Ormin 3340 þat engel .. stod hemm bi. *c* 1330 *Assump. Virg.* 368 To kepe þee & by þee by [?be thee by, *or* by thee be]. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* vi. 667 The Kyng lukyt hym by. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11569 To be .. laid by hir legis, þat the lond aght. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 658 Com sit me bye. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* ix. ix. 138 Hys scheild syne by hym lais. 1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* i. 4 Hard by this Island .. is Ruigna. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* ii. § 10. 174 The clock may strike by us without being heard. 1832 W. Irving *Alhambra* II. 125 A sword by his side. 1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* xx, Down by the Docks they 'board seamen' at the eating houses. 1881 Saintsbury *Dryden* 179 In Poets' Corner, where he has been buried by Chaucer and Cowley.

b. In names of places, introducing the name of a place better known, or of a natural feature, which serves as a distinction, as in *Bromley-by-Bow, Stoke-by-Nayland, St. Stephen's-by-Saltash, Stanton-by-Bridge, St. Leonard's-by-Sea.* Also in postal addresses of subordinate offices, where *by* introduces the name of the chief office, as *Coniston by Ambleside*, and the like.

c. after such verbs as *abide, stick, stand*, q. v.

1508 Fisher *Wks.* i. 221 His commaundement must nedes be..abyden by. 1736 Cibber *School-Boy* ii. i, You'll stand by me upon Occasion. 1742 H. Walpole *Corr.* (1857) I. 193 They have given Mrs. Pulteney an admirable name and one that will stick by her. 1818 Moore *Fudge Fam. Paris* vi. 4 We Fudges stand by one another. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* (1873) V. 271 Let us stick by our excerpting. 1885 Sir W. Brett in *Law Rep.* 15 *Queen's B. Div.* 189 He was willing to abide by the event of such a trial.

†d. *By the sight of, by view of*: under the supervision of. *Obs.*

a 1500 tr. *Magna Charta* in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 217 Be the sight of holy chirch, his goodis shalbe destributе. 1601 F. Tate *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 15. 13 Serve the household bi view of the same clark.

2. In forms of swearing or adjuration.

Here *bi* is the original prep. in Teutonic (Goth., OHG., OS.), and must have had a local sense, 'in presence of', or perhaps 'in touch of' some sacred object: in ON. where *bi* was entirely lost, *at* appears, and must have been local. But in OE. literature the prep. was ordinarily *purh*, perhaps after L. *per*; though *be* occurs in one place in the Rushw. Gloss. and may represent native usage. It is thus not certain how far the ME. use of *by* was native, or how far it was a translation of F. *par*, of instrumentality. To modern apprehension there is apparently no notion of place, but one approaching that of instrumentality or medium. See Swear. Cf. Before 6.

c 975 *Rushw. Gl.* Matt. xxiii. 22 Seþe swereþ be heofune swerat be sedle godes, and in ðæm seþe siteþ on him. *c* 1205 Lay. 3447 Heo swor..bi al heuenliche main. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7934 Bi godd o-liue he suor his ath. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 52 Tho he sware be hevyn kyng, Ther wase told hym a wondyr thyng. 1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* i. ii. 5 Sworne-by Stix and wreakfull Mars at periuries repine. 1611 Bible *Matt.* v. 36 Neither shalt thou sweare by thy head. 1751 Jortin *Serm.* (1771) V. iii. 56 They took up a custom of swearing not by the Lord, but by other things. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 354 And I swear to you Athenians, by the dog I swear! 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 20 June 6/1 The farmers..swear 'by'r Leddie' and 'by Jings'.

b. So in ellipt. phrases, *By God, by our Lady, by my life*, etc., without mention of the verb *swear*.

1297 R. Glouc. 25 Þou ne schalt (bi hym þat made me) of scapie so lyȝte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13593 'A prophet,' said he, 'be mi lai.' *a* 1330 *Otuel* 476 Bisengeme [=By Saint James] ihc habbe i-fouȝt Otuwel. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 285 By Cryst, at my knowynge, Mede ys worthy, me þynkeþ, þe maistrye to haue. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2445, I take hir for my owen, sir, be the rode. 1519 *Interl. Elem.* in Harl. *Dodsley* I. 33 Of all meats in the world that be, By this light, I love best drink. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xlii, By 's death, I would plume them. 1672 Davenant *Siege* (1673) 69 By this Light, you eat nimbly. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 170 By God, it is in me, and must go forth of me. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 33 By the dog of Egypt, I said, there I agree with you.

3. In the presence of (*obs.*); at the house of (*obs.*); beside, with, in possession of, about (a person).

a 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 134 Whan a man is an urthe ded, and his soule bi God. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xii. ii, Accordynge as by hym is audyence. 1535 Coverdale *Acts* ix. 43 He taried..at Joppa by one Simon which was a tanner. 1541 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 347/2 We haue an aduocate by the father, Christ Iesus. 1661 Boyle *Scep. Chem.* i. (1680) 73 What I have yet lying by me of that anomalous Salt. 1712 Henley *Spect.* No. 396 ₱ 1, I have kept it [a letter] by me some Months. 1800 Coleridge *Wallenst.* i. viii. 17 This plot he has long had in writing by him From the emperor.

†b. In the writings of, in (a specified passage). *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 145 (Mätz.) We rede thus by I say. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 15/2 S. Paules mind is by this place, that no man take vppon him to teach otherwise then he taught.

†c. With, having about one. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancren R.* 420 ȝif ȝe muwen beon wimpel-leas, beoð bi warme keppen.

4. *By oneself* (*himself, themselves*, etc.): in one's own company, to the exclusion of any one else; *hence*, apart from others, without companion; alone, singly, in isolation.

c 1200 Ormin 821 Sone summ he cuþe ben Himm ane bi himm selfenn. 1297 R. Glouc. 104 Þo heo were al bi hem selue..He slow þe kyng. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12834 He fand his cosin Ion, In wildernes bi him allan. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 35 By thy selfe, *seorsum*. 1559 Bp. Cox in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. vi. 99 Weigh this matter by your self. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* III. i. 13 Britaine's a world By it selfe. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 26 ₱ 1, I very often walk by myself in Westminster Abbey. 1712 Steele *ibid.* No. 302 ₱ 11 My husband and I were sitting all alone by our selves. 1813 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* (1846) 301 We may as well leave them by themselves. 1884 G. Denman *Law Reports*, 29 *Chanc. Div.* 467 Look at each statement by itself without regard to the other statements.

b. This blends with other senses (esp. 33) in *By oneself*: by one's own power, without assistance, independently; of one's own motion or authority, spontaneously.

a 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John vii. 17 Hwæðer þe ic be me sylfum spece. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 140 The paume..haþ power by hym-self, Oþer-wise þan þe wrythen fust. *c* 1400 Maundev. 194 ȝif thei abyden to dyen be hem self, as nature wolde. *c* 1450 *Merlin* i. 14 Tyll she be stronge to goo by her-self. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4794/2 The Battalions .. charg'd by their own selves. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 233 Going like a clock or a machine by itself.

5. By the side of; *hence*, in addition to, beside. *By and beside*: over and above. *Sc.* or *north.* Cf. Forbye.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 149 We þre haf .. þe schippes of Kyng Richard to keep & 30w þam bie. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* ix. xxvii. 331 By his awyn war Baneris five Dysplayt. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 230 Nocht be the clething on oure bak. 1600 J. Melvill *Diary* (1842) 146 By and beside the inward hand of my God, I haid twa utward speciall comforts. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 95 We will have a lift, if we don't get the horse by the bargain. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxi, 'Few folks ken o' this place..there's just twa living by mysell.'

†6. In comparison with, in proportion to (*i. e.* placed beside, for the sake of comparison or correlation); after verbs of *distinguishing* = from. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 249 Amang þe bestes man heþ þane leste mouþ be þe bodie. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xviii. 104 Noþer þei knoweþ ne conneþ o cours by a-noþer. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 224 The four sones of Aymon were good to knowe by thother. *c* 1515 *Elegy on Henry VIII's Fool* in Halliw. *Nuge P.* 45 Many folys by the thynke themselfe none. 1578 in *Scot. Poems* 16*th C.* II. 126, I gaif thee ressoun, quhereby thou might Haue knawin the day by the dark night. 1729 *Let.* in *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 448 Twenty-six years ago .. we were in a pleasant situation .. by what we are at present. 1768 Goldsm. *Good-n. Man* i, Compare that part of life which is to come by that which we have passed. *Mod. Sc.* So dark that one could not tell a house by a hay-stack.

b. *To set* or *let* (obs.) *little, nought*, etc. *by*: to put little, nothing, etc. in comparison with; to value, esteem little, etc.; also absol. *To set by* (obs.): to esteem highly. See Set and Let.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 29 Luytel is he loued or leten bi. 1393 *Ibid.* C. vi. 3 Cloped as a lollere, And lytel y-lete by. *c* 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* liii. 3 Wherfore ne wee setteden by hym. *c* 1400 Maundev. xxvii. 272 Thei sette not..by Cawteles. 1407 *Songs Costume* (1849) 57 Ye be so lewyd your selfe there setteth no man you bye. *c* 1430 *How Wise man taught Son* 126 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 52 Bi oþir richesse sette no greet price. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 105 Sette I noght be hym. 1549 *Psalm* xv. 4 (Prayer Bk.) He that setteth not by himself, but is lowly in his own eyes. 1637 Bastwick *Litany* III. 13 That booke was highly set by and commended. 1729 Butler *Serm.* 540 In all lowliness of mind we set lightly by ourselves. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* I. 102 He also set by the hares, and they must go free.

7. More than, beyond, in preference to. †*By and beside*: outside of, without. *By common, by ordinary* (used adjectively): unusual, extraordinary. All *Sc.*

1567 *Test. H. Stewart* in *Scot. Poems* 16*th C.* II. 257 Lancit with luif, sho luid me by all wycht. 1603 *Philotus* cx, Our Parents hes opprest, And by all dew thair Dochters drest. *a* 1657 Sir J. Balfour *Ann. Scotl.* (1824–5) II. 182 The motione .. is made by and besyde the knouledge and conscience of the kirke of this land. 1822 Galt *Entail* II. ii. 13 He's mair than weel enough. He's by common. 1824 Scott *Redgaunt.* let. xi, There was something in it by ordinar. 1832–53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. II. 27 He courts a' the lasses .. Yet for nane by anither cares bauld braxy Tam. 1851 Mrs. Oliphant *Marg. Maitland* i, My father was a man of bye-ordinary mildness.

†8. Beyond (= L. *præter*); *hence*, contrary to, (a limiting decree or authority); in spite of, against. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

1460–70 *Compl. Abbot of Arbroath* in C. Innes *E. Scot. Hist.* App. (1861) 506 [He] has gart eyre and saw owr said landis by all resoun or apperans of ony clame thartyll. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* vii. x. 109 The hevynnis hie To wytnes drew he, all was by his wyll. 1650 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 366 By the expectation of many..the Parliament did ryde and end upon Fryday. 1668 Pepys *Diary* 24 Feb., I could not deny him, but was forced, by myself, to give. *Mod. Sc.* That's by belief.

†b. Apart from, away from. *By oneself*: beside oneself, out of one's wits. *Sc.*

1600 *Gowrie's Conspir.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 339 The young gentleman..was become somewhat by himselfe, which his Maiestie conjectured..by his..vncouth stairing. 1785 Burns *Halloween* xvi, He monie a day was by himsel, He was sae sairly frighted. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 644 Surely we're by ourselves, to speak this open blasphemy.

** *Of direction or vague localization.*

9. In the region or general direction of, towards. *By the head* (Naut.); deeper in the water forward than abaft; the opposite of which is *by the stern*. *By the board*: see Board *sb.* 12. *By the wind*: (see quot. 1867).

(Hence in many adverbs and prepositions; as *be-east, be-fore, be-half, be-hind, be-low, be-north, be-side, be-south, be-west*; †*be-mong*, etc.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* I. i. § 7 Caucasus se heorȝ is be norþan and Indus seo ea he westan, and seo Reade Sæ be supan. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 591 Þe alre wiseste þe wuneð bi westen. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 12131 (Trin.) Who herde euer suche ferly Of any mon bi norþ or souþ. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. II. 117 Hit is sykerer by southe þer þe sonne regneth þan in þe north. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lx. 101 One sort by east, an other by west, did rise. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ix. (1692) 43 Lay the Ship by the Lee to trie the Dep-sea Line. 1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 46 In smooth water, and by a wind, was her best way. 1664 Bushnell *Shipwright* 7 The most Ships saile by the Sterne. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 196 She's too much by the head. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., By the wind* is when a ship sails as nearly to the direction of the wind as possible.

b. *spec.* used in the names of the sixteen smallest points of the compass, viz. North by East, North-east by North, North-east by East, East by North, etc., indicating one point towards the east, west, north, or south of N., NE., E., SE., S. SW., W., NW. respectively.

The point midway between N. and E. is NE.; that midway between N. and NNE. is NNE.: the intermediate point between N. and NNE. is N. by E., that between NE. and NNE. is NE. by N.

1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* vi. 481, I observed Corinth to lie South-East by South off us. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. ii. 26, I..steered directly south and by east. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 48 We steered S.E. by E. 1849 *Ibid.* XL. 666 Cape Trafalgar bore east by south.

†c. In compound preps. of direction, as, *by-hither* on this side of, *by west* to the west of, etc.; which are also used substantively. *Obs.* More commonly By-east, By-north, Behither, etc., q. v.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* I. i. § 6 Be norþan þæm porte. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xlvii, He .. was comun fro bi-southe. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 961/2 The whole armie was landed two miles by west the towne of Lith. 1612 Davies *Why Ireland, &c.* (1787) 177 They dwelt by west the law, which dwelt beyond the river of the Barrow. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* v. ii. § 8. 354 Like as they called Cisalpines, or bi-hither the Alpes, those who dwelt between them and the Mountaines. 1716 *Let.* in *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 119 The places in Fife, by-east Dunfermline.

†10. On (vaguely and indefinitely), in the region or domain of. *Obs.* exc. in phr. *by land*, etc. Cf. 11 c.

c 1205 Lay. 10511 Þa vt-laȝes beoð swa stronge bi watere & bi londe. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 830 Who so winneþ þe turnament al Bi aiþer half, þe priis haue schal. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 1849 By the water-half ye them assail, And we will by land saunsfayl. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. lxv. 407 The whiche leaves are playne by one side. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 241/2 They commonly commanded both by sea and land. 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* i, I never saw one yet, by flood or field.

II. Of motion.

* *Of motion alongside, along, or over a course.*

11. Alongside of, along, down over, up over.

(In *by a way, path, road*, this touches the sense of *means*.)

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xl. § 5 ȝif ic þe læde be þam wege. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Þer com a prost bi þe weie. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 506 Þe heisugge þat flihþ bi grunde a mong þe stubbe. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 1767 Hom heo wendith by doune and dale. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14285 Þe teres bi þair chekes þon ran. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D j b, And comyth low bi the grounde. 1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C. iij, To goo by the stretes as vacabundes. 1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* i. 47 It fell to the Hollanders share to come by our Lee. 1712 Parnell *Spect.* No. 460 ₱ 6 The way by which we ascended. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* I. i. 187 Moving by the river side, Came on a ghost. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vic.* liv. § 14 The churches .. are within four miles of one another by the nearest road.

¶b. *By* is sometimes elliptically omitted.

1768 Wesley *Jrnl.* 23 Sept., Nor could I get to my lodgings the foot way. *Mod.* We came back the same way. You went a roundabout way to get there.

c. blended with some sense of means of transit; cf. 30 b.

c 1205 LAY. 31195 Comen .. bi sæ & bi londe feole cunne leoden. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xx. 13 Makinge journey bi lond. *c* 1450 *Merlin* iii. 41 The shippes comynge by the see. 1630 M. GODWYN *Bp. Hereford's Ann. Eng.* 82 Hee went by water to Greenwich. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 425 ¶ 1 You descend at first by twelve Stone Steps. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* 216 Why not send a parcel by rail?

12. In passing along: said of incidents happening on a journey, etc.; chiefly in phr. *by the way*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xlv. 24 Ne forlæte ge nan þing be wege. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 18378 (Trin.) Amen alleluya songen þei And honoured him euer bi þe wey. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 b, But the sayd rychesse holpe them well by the waye. 1530 TINDALE *Exp.* (1849) 330 If a woman should find a man-child by the streets. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 253, I was cozen'd by the way, and lost all my money. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* xcix, They always grow young by the way. *Mod.* And by the way I dropped it.

b. Hence fig. *By the way, by the by*: (*a.*) in passing, incidentally, as a chance idea in speech or writing; (*b.*) *ellipt.*, omitting words like 'it may be remarked'. See BY *sb.*, WAY.

(*a.*) 1548 LATIMER *Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 21 Here haue I an occasion by the way somwhat to say vnto you. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. v. 377 They had something..in the favour of Friers, though brought in only by the by. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 202 And by the way you may take notice, that, etc. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 247 All this is by the way. 1832 J. C. HARE *Philol. Museum* I. 254 This question..merely came in by the by.

(*b.*) 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalyps* 41 By the waye, thys place teacheth vs, that, etc. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* IV. xv. 396 Here by the way, the Providence of God .. is remarkable. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 32 ¶ 3 One of the Seniors (whom by the by Mr. President had taken all this Pains to bring over) sat still. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. lvi, Her blood was not all Spanish, by the by. 1882 *Knowledge* No. 39. 144 Artificial irrigation, which, by-the-way, is now being extensively developed in Australia, etc.

†**13.** Through the extent of, throughout. *Obs.*

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 9 Þe fuheles þe fleon bi ðe lufte. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 41 Hou freris schullen go bi þe world. 1502 tr. *Magna Charta* in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 220 To .. dwell & goo bi England. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* P ij a, By the whole extent of her Territories.

14. Through, or so as to pass (in one's course); also expanded into *by way of*.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 11529 (Fairf.) An angill come & hem forbad To wend by hym [Herod] eny way. 1382 WYCLIF *John* x. 1 He that cometh not in by the dore. *c* 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 108 They returned by Jerusalem. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 37 The thre kynges .. promysed kyng herowde .. To come a-geyn by him. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 8 The passage..by the strayghtes of Magellanus. 1625 K. LONG *Barclay's Argenis* IV. ix. 270 Faithful Sicambes was conveyed in by a backe chamber. 1633 FEATLEY in P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* Introd., The Way to God is by ourselves. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1848) 357 The place was inaccessible, except by such windings, &c., as they themselves only who made them could find. 1885 SIR J. HANNEN in *Law Rep.* 15 *Queen's B. Div.* 140 Leaving the building by a side door. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 481 He went by the way of Illyricum. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 595 It invaded France by way of Avignon.

** *Of motion into a position beside, or within reach.*

15. Near to, close up, into the presence of: chiefly in *to come by*, for the phraseological and fig. uses of which see COME *v.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 He [Christ] com bi þis forwundede mon. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 296 Alle þat he mot com bie, he robbed. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 220 By-þan he com by þat barn. 1535 COVERDALE *Tobit* iv. 20 Seke some meanes, how thou mayest come by him. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 46 We are not to stay altogether, but to come by him where he stands. *Mod.* Come close by me, and tell me what is the matter.

*** *Of motion alongside and beyond.*

16. On alongside of, into the vicinity of and on beyond, past. Originally the *nearness in passing* was emphasized; in later use 'by' is more frequently distinguished from 'through' or other word, and expresses *passing without stopping or contact*, and thus *avoidance, aloofness*; but often the notion is merely that of getting beyond, or to the other side of, and *pass by, go by* merely = *pass*.

c 1380 *Sir. Ferumb.* 1108 By hilles & roches swybe horrible on hur cors þay wente. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 227 To hem that passen all day by me. 1509 HAWES *Examp. Virtue* vi. 78 That came vs by and very nere, Ascendynge vp into her hyghe sete. 1632 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xxiii. (1862) I. 91 Your jealous Husband will not be content that ye look by Him to another. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Nov., I .. got as far as Ludgate by all the bonfires. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. § 1 We saw a fox run by the foot of our mount. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 92 They gang as saucy by poor folk, As I wad by a stinking brock. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* 315 She saw him as once she pass'd him by.

b. The notion of avoidance, disregard, omission, neglect, is especially present in fig. uses of GO BY, PASS BY and the like: see the verbs. Cf. 8.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 1026 But I lete all his storie passen by. 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot.* II. 639 Foull appetyte..causis thame oft till go by the rycht. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 31 Cursit ar thai quhilk gaogis by the commandis of God. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 470 The king hath .. passed by the thing and pardoned it already. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 346, I am content to go by the loss. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 76 Instances may be accumulated..which legislation passes by in silence.

c. So in *To put* or *set* (anyone) *by* (an aim, purpose, duty, etc.): to cause him to miss or omit it; to deprive, disappoint, or cheat of, do out of. *arch.* and *dial.*

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 798 The King .. did put Tiribazus by his Wife. 1596 SPENSER *Astroph. Elegy* 174 Perhaps this may a suter be, To set Mars by his deitie. 1643 PRYNNE *Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 53 Maude the Empresse..was put by the Crowne by the Prelates and Barons. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polexander* II. 329 We met with a storme, which put us by our course. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xliii. 236 He can put him by his degree for a whole year. 1768 JOHNSON *Lett.* I. xiv. 17, I have been oddly put by my purpose. *Mod. dial.* The child has been put by his sleep.

d. *dial.* transferred to the idea of time.

1863 ATKINSON *Dauby Provinc., By the time*, beyond or past the time. They're a lang way by their tahm.

17. Defining the space passed over, or to be passed over, in order to reach a point: At, to, or within the distance of.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 Loke .. bi hu moni degrez ha falleð duneward. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 58 Wolde nat neyhle him by nyne londes lengthe. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* 227 There is nother castell nor towne by xx myles nyghe aboute it. 1551 R. ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 77 By all that space..the water ebbeth and floweth. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* IV. 291 No Ship .. can come near them by four or five Miles. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. xlv. 386 The Conservative miss by a foot was as good ..as a miss by a mile.

18. Expressing, as the result of comparison, the amount of excess or increase, inferiority or diminution, in length, duration, weight, or quantity: a. definitely.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 169 Þe þridde biwist..was bi twifold more þane þe forme. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 230 That fayis war may then thai Be xv. c. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lx. 38, I thought him to young to haue winges, by a yeare. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 61 Gif ze place thame in the begynning of a lyne, they are shorter be a fute, nor they are, gif ze place thame hinmest in the lyne. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* I. i, He is taller than either of you by the head. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Account*, Balance of an Account is the sum by which the debt exceeds the credit, or vice versa. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. iii, He is too moral by half. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 261 Selwyn ..missed it only by seven votes out of 7000. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 4/7 The M.C.C. winning by an innings and four runs.

b. in phrases *by far, by much, by so much*, etc.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 Bi hu muchel þe an passeð þe oðre. *c* 1375 WYCLIF *Antecrist* (Todd) 117 By hou myche þei shul be more merueilous to men, be so myche þe hooli men.. shulen be dispised. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXIII. 314 More of fisik by fer. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* CXXXI, The werk that first is foundit sure .. langere sall endure Be monyfald. 1450 MYRC 1629 A-bregge hys penaunce þen by myche. 1595 BARNFIELD *Poems* (Arb.) 43 By how much the lesse I am able to expresse it, by so much the more it is infinite. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 35 By so much as Brass is a weaker Mettal than Iron. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* V. xii, 'Twere better by far To haye matched our fair cousin with young Lochinvar.

III. Of time.

†**19.** In the course of, at, in, on (the time or date of an action or event). *Obs.* exc. as in b.

a 1000 *Laws of Eadgar* I. 4 (Mätz.) Sy ælc heorðpening agyfen be Petres mæssedæg. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 Swich þeu wes bi þan dagen. *c* 1300 *Beket* 2494 This was bi a Tywesdai. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *De Eccles.* Sel. Wks. III. 350 Crist techiþ .. þat men shulden snybbe her briþeren bi þre tymes. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. II. 102 Dauid by his daies dobbede knygtes. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyldr.* 42 Men haue dwellid stably in wyldernesse by heniselfe by olde tyme. 1543 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) F vij, His sonnes in lawe, that he hadde chose by his life tyme. *a* 1687 H. MORE in R. Ward *Life* (1710) 352, I wish you would resolve to see Cambridge once by the year at least. 1797 *Philanthrope* No. 23. 177 Where he used to wander many a morning by sun-rise, and many an evening by moonlight.

b. esp. *By day* (L. *interdiu*), *by night* (L. *noctu*). Here the statement of time approaches very nearly to the indication of the physical conditions, as in 'by day-light': see 34.

OE. used in this sense the adverbial genitive *dæges and nihtes*, or *on* with the dative *on dæg(e) and on niht(e)*; the early ME. examples show a mixture of these and the modern form with *by*.

c 1200 ORMIN 11332 Heold Crist hiss fasste .. Bi dazhess & bi nahhtess. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 241 Bi daie þu art stareblind. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4265 Þe Ameral be-segeþ hymen þer-yn .. Be nigtes & be daye. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 1632 He come to Pountyff by the day. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 405 Alone, by Night, his watery way he took. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 232 The breaches made by day were repaired by night with indefatigable activity.

†**20.** During, for (a space of time). *Obs.* exc. in arch. *by the space of.* (Now expressed by *for*.)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 274 (Mätz.) He ded shuld be, And ly in erthe by dayes thre. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII*, xxxvi. Preamb., [He] lay both at Surgery and fesyk..by the space of ij yeres and more. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* I. viii, Thus stode I musynge myselfe all alone By right long tyme. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xx. 31 By the space of three yeeres, I ceased not to warne euery one. 1623-4 *Act 21 Jas. I*, xx. § 1 The Offender .. shall .. be set in the Stocks by three whole Hours. 1841 G. S. FABER *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) I. 221 Wholly given to .. idolatry by the space of above eight hundred years.

21. Marking the completion of the time required or assigned for the performance of an action: On or before, not later than; † within (a space of time). Cf. BETIMES.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2683 But hire fader com bi þe fourteniȝtes hende. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 346 He bryngiþ in newe [servants] þat done werse bi litil tyme. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 30 Be the morow set I was a-fyre. 1616 W. FORDE *Serm.* 25 Learne by time how to die. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 24 We parted and came by noon to Lesina. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 503 ¶ 2 By this time the best of the Congregation was at the Church-door. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 32 Ready at the door of the hotel by nine in the morning. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 349 By midwinter they came back to their ships.

b. Hence, with omission of sb.: *By this, by that*; also *by now, by then*, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3007 Bi þis come sarra to þe tide O birth sco moght not ouerbide. *Ibid.* 2827 (Trin.) Bi þenne bigan þe liȝt of day. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* (1847) 19 By that was Launcelot hole and fere. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 774 Be this the word wes to king arthur gone. *c* 1565 R. LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 62 There are other ambassadors..directed by-now from the pope. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 262 Had Judah that day joined .. They had by this possessed the towers of Gath. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. CXXXII, By this Dunois Had arm'd. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., They must have sailed by now.

c. In the conjunctive phrase *By the time (that)*; also formerly, *by then (that), by that*.

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 151 Biþat hit was middai hiȝ Floriz was þe brigge niȝ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2839 Bi þe time þat þe sune ras, Strang cri in þa tounes was. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* (1847) 99 By than that endyd was the fight, The fals were feld. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 19 Be tyme he was xviij yer old, Of deddes of armys he wase bold. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. x, By than they were redy on horsbak there were vii C knyghtes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xlvi. 64 By y^t it was day in the mornyng, they were before Courtray. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 300 They cannot tell what is said: it is forgotten by that it is spoken. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 82 By that these Pilgrims had been at this place a week, Mercy had a Visitor. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 356 By that time he had overtaken the poor flying Emperor, he was almost equal to him. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* IV. (1886) 111 By the time the villagers had broken their fast. 1868 MORRIS *Jason* III. 503 Now was it eve by then that Orpheus came Into the hall.

†d. whence *by* as quasi-*conj.* in same sense: By the time that, when, after. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 369 Be hii aryse..Wolues dede hii nymeþ vorþ. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 961 That lady was glad By sche that chartur had rad. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron.* 31 (JAM.) By thir words were said, his men were so enraged. *c* 1644 *MS. Hist. Somerville Family*, Be this execution was done, the prince returned from the persuite. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 103 By you've drunk a dozen bumpers, Bacchus will begin to prove .. Drinking better is than love. *Mod. Sc.* It was done be (*or* by) we came home.

IV. Of mental or ideal proximity. (*fig.* from I. 1.)

* *Of accordance to a model, rule, or standard.*

22. In imitation of, after; with verbs of *calling* or *naming*. Cf. 29.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. ix. § 14 Oþer [byriȝ] wæs hatenu be his horse Bucefal, oþer Nicea. *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Dido* v. i, Let it be term'd Aenea, by your name. *Serg.* Rather Ascania, by your little son. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 24 The Town is called by the name of the Isle.

23. According to, in accordance with, in conformity or harmony with: a. a command, law, rule, will, or any standard of action. So in phrases *by book*, † *by course* (= in turn), *by heart, by rote*, † *by row* (= in order). (See the sbs.)

a 1000 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 634 Se Birinus com þider be Honorius wordum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* XXIV. 10 Ferde to þam lande be his hlafordes hæse. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Todelende uwilchen bi þan þet him iwurð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13052 Þi broþer wijf þat þou agh not to haf be lau. *Ibid.* 9589 Mercy þou owest to haue be riȝt. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 16, I will that they be revardyd .. by the discrecion of my executours. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 11 To be songe solemply be note. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 86 And tell what Rules he did it by. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 409 ¶ 7 In examining Æneas his Voyage by the Map. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 665 The right by which freeholders chose knights of the shire. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 14 By the left.—Quick march. By the right.—Quick march. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* v. 109 They had timed their journey by the tides. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 46 We judge a stranger by our homebred ways.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* (1816) I. 52 The barons..assayed all by row, but none might speed. 1551-6 R. ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 93 The women of euery family by course haue the office..of cookerie. 1552 HULOET By herte, *memoriter*. *c* 1579 G. HARVEY in *Athenæum* 789/1 His œconomicks..every on hath by rote. 1709 ADD. & STEELE *Tatler* No. 93 ¶ 4, I am therefore obliged to learn by book. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Table T.* (1874) 91 In Germany, the hymns are known by heart by every peasant.

b. *ellipt.* with persons: According to the words or instructions of (*obs.*); *now* only in *take example, pattern*, or *warning by*, i.e. by the case of.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3089 No doth nought by Dalmadas. *c* 1550 *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 133 Euer liue in charity Be Christ Iesu. 1643 *Parables on Times* 12, I will take warning by the Eagle. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iv. (1877) 96 Take example by Alcinous. 1888a *Athenæum* 18 Mar. 339 He has taken pattern by Goethe.

c. in *By your leave, by consent*, etc.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2865 God..of israel, ðe bode sente..ðat bi ði leve, hise folc vt-fare. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Prol.* 62 By youre leue I shal him quite anoon. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XXVII. iii, His heire to been by their bothes

assent. 1558 Q. Eliz. in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. i, Elizabeth, by the grace of God, queen of England, Fraunce and Ireland. 1593 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. vi. § 2 Given by authority. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1811) IV. iii. 22 By the doctor's allowance, I enclose it to you. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 153 The old civil polity was, therefore, by the general consent of both the great parties, re-established.

† d. *By so, by so that*: if only, provided that.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. v. 98 So alle myne claymes ben quyt by so þe kynge asente. *Ibid.* xvii. 209 By so þat no man were a-greued. *Ibid.* xxiii. 221 Ich counte conscience no more by so ich cacche seluer.

e. = 'Judging by or from', 'judged by'.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, iv. i. 21 By the ground they hide, I iudge their number..thirtie thousand. 1768 Eliz. Carter *Lett.* (1809) III. 164 By what I have heard of his character, I fear it affords no very comfortable prospects for our poor Princess. 1879 L. Stephen *Hours in Libr.* iii. vii. 294 He [Macaulay] ought, by all his intellectual sympathies, to be a utilitarian.

24. According to: a. estimation or measurement of any kind. Whence the phrases *by the great* (obs.) = *by wholesale*, *by piecemeal s*, *by retail*, etc.

c 1000 Ælfric *Lev.* xxvi. 26 And ge etaþ hlaf be gewihte. *c* 1205 Lay. 27607 Fif hundred bi tale fusden to-somne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1291 Seuyn thousand be sowme all of sure knightes. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Lament.* iii. 16 And he hath broken my teeth by number. 1611 Bible *Josh.* iii. 4 A space .. about two thousand cubites by measure. 1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* ii. 203 They sell it by weight. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 212 For ev'ry Bloom..An Autumn Apple was by tale restor'd. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 166/2 A miner .. paid by piecework.

1598 W. Philips *Linschoten's Trav. Ind.* (1864) 189 By means of their Brokers they buy by the great, and sell them againe by the piece. 1691 *Reply Vind. Disc. Unreasonableness of New Separ.* 14, I have Englished your Latin by Piecemeal. 1748 Anson *Voy.* iii. viii. (ed. 4) 485 The Carpenters went on board to agree for all the work by the great. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 279 The..people are 'perishing by wholesale'.

b. a definite standard or unit of measurement.

1494 *Act* 1. 1 *Hen. VII*, xxiii, No such Merchant..should put any Herring to Sale by Barrel, Demy-Barrel, or Firkin. 1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* i. viii. 210 The rest ate bread by the ounce, and drunke water by the quart. 1728 Young *Love Fame* ii. 64 'Tis hard That Science should be purchased by the yard. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 2 May 6/2 Roses..may be gathered by the basketful.

c. *distributively*, For each, for every, a; see A *adj.*[2] 4. (Cf. *per cent.*, *per annum*, *per pound*; F. *par jour*, etc.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8833 To wijt hu þat it [þe tre] gru be yere. 1495 Hen. VII. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* i. 11 I. 21 For .. an archer or bille on horsback viijd. by the day. 1570 Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 38 A stipend of 200 crounes by yeare. 1647 *Husbandman's Plea agst. Tithes* 35 Arable land at 6*s.* 8*d.* by the Acre. 1781 *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 305 The common price .. is just two shillings by the pound. 1797 *Philanthrope* No. 4. 22 He .. had now several thousands by year. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 30 A public accustomed to quartos of original poetry by the month.

25. Succession of numerical groups or quantities, *later* of individuals, of the same class is indicated by *by*: a. followed by the sb. of quantity repeated with *and* between, as *by two and two*, *by little and little*. *arch.*

c 1205 Lay. 16128 Heo drogen ut of þan wuden bi sixti & bi sixti. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 548 By threo, by foure, with his taile, To the ground he smot. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* iii. viii. (1483) 55 They..bounden them to geders by ten and by twelue. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 31/2 By lytylle and lytylle, *sensim*, *paulatim*. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lxix. 2 Streight these twelue a rose By foure, four, and foure. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, iii. ii. 198, I play the Torturer by small and small To lengthen out the worst. 1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* iv. 321 Which, by little and little, enlargeth it self. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 225 ¶ 2 A Set of Wags .. appear generally by Two and Two. 1820 Keats *St. Agnes* xli, By one and one the bolts full easy slide.

b. followed by the sb. of quantity in *pl.*, as *by hundreds*, *by inches*, *by files*, *by degrees*; also *by times*, *by turns* (obs.), = 'time after time, turn after turn'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4710 Togider þei flocked in þat lond Bi hundrides & bi þousond. 1535 Coverdale *Habak.* i. 8 Their horsmen come by greate heapes from farre. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* iv. lviii. 519 The roote is..full of joyntes by spaces. 1593 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* i. vi. § 1 They grow by degrees. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* ii. iii. 47 We are..to come .. by ones, by twoes, & by threes. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* i. (1718) 42 One .. rends hair by handfuls. 1645 *City Alarum* 11 We do worse then stand still, in doing things by halves. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* ii. iii. 191 To win our Ground by Inches. 1704 Pope *Spring* 41 Then sing by turns, by turns the Muses sing. 1728 — *Dunciad* iii. 89 The North by myriads pours her mighty sons. 1817 J. Gilchrist *Intell. Patrimony* 71 Raving, perchance, by times, concerning religion and morality. 1843 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Nurse's Story*, Hand in hand The murderers stand, By one, by two, by three. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 146 By twenties, by hundreds, by thousands, the force gathered.

c. preceded and followed by the sb. or word of quantity, as *man by man*, *little by little*.

c 1392 Chaucer *Compl. Venus* 81 To folowe word by word the Curiosite of Graunson. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xiii. 11 And praye for þe, pol by pol, yf þow be pecunyous. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* ii. iiii. 144 Ouer long to be rehercid word bi word here. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorelles B.* (1843) 8, I wyll..reken them one by one. 1630 Wadsworth *Sp. Pilgr.* iii. 15 They go downe two by two. 1709 *Tatler* No. 42 ¶ 14 Draw out Company by Company, and Troop by Troop. 1812 Keats *Lamia* 663 A deadly silence step by step increased. 1830 Tennyson *Poems* 66 The thick snow falls on her flake by flake.

d. To this may perhaps be referred the arithmetical phrases, *To multiply*, *divide by* (although *by* is now associated with the agent or factor); also the ellipt. *by* = 'multiplied by' in measurements of surface or content.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* ii. § 41 a, Multiplie þat be 12. *Ibid.* § 42 b, 3if þou deuide 144 be 3. 1581 Styward *Mart. Discip.* i. 23 Then deuide the product by 1000. 1614 T. Bedwell *Nat. Geom. Numbers* iv. 65, I square the quotient 2, that is, I multiply it by it selfe. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Multiplication*, It is easy to conceive a quantity of any kind multiplied by a number. 1859 Barn. Smith *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 194 The former of these quantities is to be divided by the latter.

1731 Swift *Corr.* II. 690 Adjoining the kitchen may be made one room of 18 feet by 18. 1771 Goldsm. *Haunch of Ven.* 68 A chair-lumber'd closet, just twelve feet by nine. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 60 An open water sixteen miles long by three broad.

* * *Of relation to an object about which physical or mental activity is engaged.*

26. About, concerning, with respect to, in regard to, as concerns: a. after verbs of action, as *do*, *act*, *deal*.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Þenne do we bi ure sunne al swa me deað bi þe deade. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 122 Þauh me dude so bi þe, me dude þe eorðe riht. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5855 Doþ now syre by thys man As it is þy wille. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* May 171 Such faitors..Will doe as did the Foxe by the Kidde. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* ii. i. 1. i, As the Spanish Marques is said to have done by one of his slaves. 1769 Goldsm. *Roman Hist.* (1786) I. 332 He murdered Hiempsal .. and attempted the same by Adherbal. 1812 Jane Austen *Mansf. Pk.* v, He will consider it a right thing by Mrs. Grant, as well as by Fanny. 1869 Mrs. Norton *Old Sir Douglas* xxx. 178 That Kenneth should do his duty by his mother. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 32 Neither side acting unfairly by the other.

b. after neuter impersonal verbs, as *be*, *fall*, *fare*: With. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1373 Al swa hit is bi mine songe. *c* 1280 *Commandm.* 31 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 16 Hit falliþ bi children þat beþ quede, as fariþ bi been in hiue. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 236 So shal hit fare by þis folke. 1523 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccxi. 717 Bycause they rode forth lyke foles, so it came by them.

† c. after verbs of thinking, saying, etc.: About, of. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Elene* 562 Witzan sungon..be godes bearne. *a* 1121 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1036 Sume men sædon be Harolde þat he wære Cnute sunu cynges. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Þis he witeȝede bi dribtene þurh þene halie gast. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 46 Hu thincthe nu bi mine songe? *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 495 Be vs foure þis I telle. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 188 How thynk the, sir Pilate, Bi this brodelle. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* xliv. 9 What dishonestie know you by flies, sur? More then flies know by spiders. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* v. iii. 237 By him and by this woman heere, what know you? 1645 T. Hill *Olive Branch* (1648) 12 God knows more good and evil by us, then we know by our selves. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* viii. ii, I always love to speak by people as I find.

† d. with pejorative force: Against. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1300 *Beket* 871 Bi the Bischop of Londone thulke word he sede. *c* 1530 Lo. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 23 Arthur wolde fayne fynde some cause by her. 1611 Bible 1 *Cor.* iv. 4, I know nothing by myself [*Revised* against]. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 351 He never knew any thing by her to be worthy of the least suspicion. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Wd.-bk.* (E. D. S.), 'E's a tidy mon, leastways I know nuthin' by 'im.

*** *Of relation to a circumstance.*

27. With respect to, in the matter of, as concerns (name, trade, age; also birth, blood, nature, etc., in which there is prob. some notion of instrumentality also).

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1131 A knyȝt of fraunce, Be name ne know y noȝt wat he was. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Justine* 96 By age but a boy. 1622–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* iii. (1673) 58/1 The People .. were by composition of a middle stature. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 47 ¶ 7 A Neighbour of mine, who is a Haberdasher by Trade. 1712 *Ibid.* No. 69 ¶ 2 A Merchant .. who just knows me by sight. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 529 Allowed to associate .. with him as with a brother by blood. 1864 *Cornh. Mag.* X. 175 Frenchmen by blood as well as by birth and estate.

V. Of medium, means, instrumentality, agency. (A *fig.* development of the notion of *way* in II. 11.)

28. Indicating the part which serves as the medium of application or direct point and means whereby an action is applied to the whole.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 3298 Þa wæs he feaxe on flet boren Grendles heafod. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxxix. 12 Heo teh hine be his clabum. *a* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Me henged up bi the fet. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 10 Cortesliche þe clerk þenne .. Toke mede by þe myddel. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 272 b, An hande sent downe toke me by the heer of my heed. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* 131 Pediculus other whyle do byte me by the backe. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 13 July, I did give her a pull by the nose, and some ill words. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 12 ¶ 2 Her little boy offers to pull me by the coat. 1798 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 109 The new peace hangs by a very slender thread. 1830 Tennyson *Ode to Mem.* 30 Thou leddest by the hand thine infant Hope.

b. *By the roots*; *by the ground*: (? orig. = from the foundation), completely.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 1132 Floure of lyme in oil, yf thou confounde And helde it in, upheleth it by grounde. 1713 Berkeley *Hylas & P.* ii, If I were to..tear up a tree by the roots. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Briery Creek* ii. 26 They could pull up a tall tree by the roots.

c. *To set by the ears*: to set quarrelling. *To be, fall, go by the ears* (Sc. *lugs*): to quarrel.

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lvi. 18, I thought they wold all haue gone by theares theare. 1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* i. i. 32 We must needes fall by the eares together. 1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 8 Set the Cavaleer and Presbyter together by the ears. 1702 De Foe *Ref. Manners* i. 306 To set the Town together by the Ears. 1822 Scott *Nigel* x, The King, and the Prince, and the Duke have been by the lugs about ye.

29. After verbs of *knowing*, *perceiving*, *calling*, etc.; introducing that which serves as a sign or means of identification.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 20 Be hyra wæstmum ge hiz oncnawað. *c* 1200 Ormin 479 Þatt ta bi name nemmnedd wass Abyuþþ. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xviii. 98 Shephurdes by the seuen sterres Wisten..whenne hit shoude reynen. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 297 (Mätz.) Be thi face wel we may the ken. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 202, I here by the hounds, the hare is a foote. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* vi. iii. 1 The gentle minde by gentle deeds is knowne. 1611 Bible *Luke* i. 61 There is none of thy kinred that is called by this name. 1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* v. 341 The Athenians..would never more have any Governour by the Name or Title of King. 1796 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 98 That anarchy which goes by the name of the German Empire. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 692 Cnut was baptized by the name of Lambert.

b. In *To understand by*, *mean by*: see these verbs.

1382 Wyclif *Prol. Bible* xiv. 54 Bi Salamon here is vndirstonden God himself. 1692 Bp. Ely *Answ. Touchstone* 49 He..by the way understands that narrow way which he taught.

30. Introducing the means or instrumentality: = by means of. (OE. more usually employed *fram*, *thurh*, *of*). (The material instrument or tool is usually introduced by *with*: 'to cut with a knife'.)

a 1000 *Scopes Widsið* 100 Ic be songe secȝan sceolde. *c* 1205 Lay. 28337 Ich wuste bi mine sweuene whæt sorȝen me weoren ȝeneðe. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 2941 That Y have by lettre yow saide. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 15986 (Trin.) He shal neuer rise aȝeyn truly bi no myȝt. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 302 Þes feyned religious .. amortisen many grete lordischipis bi fals title. *c* 1450 *Merlin* x. 156 Thei remounted Gifflet be fyn force a-monge his enmyes. 1548 Latimer *Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 34 Christe..draweth soules unto hym by his bloudy sacrifice. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par., Mark* i. 14 The firste teachyng by mouthe of Christes religion. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (1884) 13 Nether to be allurid by promnissis nor persuadid bi wurds. 1628 Earle *Microcosm.* iii. (Arb.) 4 Hee instructs men to dye by his example. 1769 Goldsm. *Roman Hist.* (1786) II. 475 He .. at last died either by poison or madness. 1855 Kingsley *Glaucus* (1878) 167 The bird's foot star .. you may see crawling by its thousand sucking feet. 1866 — *Herew.* Prel. 6 Trying to expiate by justice and mercy the dark deeds of his bloodstained youth.

b. In *by coach*, *by ship*, *by rail*, the idea of motion blends with that of means; cf. 11 c.

c 1440 *Partonope* 383 Be shipp come merchandyse to the town. 1535 Coverdale *Deut.* ii. 28 Onely let me go thorow by fote. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* XIII. 348 To go by coach in that direction is a sort of tempting of fortune.

c. *By no ways* (obs.), *by no means*: in no possible way, in no respect, in no degree. *By all means*: in every way possible. (These have gradually come to be used as strong expressions respectively of negation and affirmation.)

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 12908 (Fairf.) Þat is na ferly be na wayes. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 626 3ef thou wolt not thyselve pray, Latte non other mon by no way. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* 235 By no wyse we maye not scape. 1593 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. ii. § 7 To argue and by all means to reason for it. 1713 *Guardian* No. 140 (1756) II. 224, I can by no means consent to spoil the skin of my pretty country-women. 1768 Gray in *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 85, I would wish by all means to oblige and serve Temple. 1813 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* (1846) 29 Jane was by no means better.

d. in numerous phrases, see 38.

31. With *live*: introducing both the food and the means of obtaining it. Also *fig.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 57 Þa gastlican lare .. þe ure saul biz leofaþ. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 244 Bi hwon scealt þu lifzan, þeah þu lond age? *c* 1205 Lay. 467 Leouere heom his to libben bi þan wode-roten. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 4971 Hy..libben by the wylde goot. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. vii. 292 3ut were me leuere..lyue by well-carses. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* ii. 89 The most of them .. attempt .. vnlawfull meanes to liue by. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 14 As I do liue by foode, I met a foole. 1611 Bible *Matt.* iv. 4 Man shall not liue by bread alone. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 217 Each pestle's display-er who living by drugs, proves humanity's slayer. 1880 Church *Spenser* iii. 52 No one in those days could live by poetry.

32. Introducing the intermediate or subordinate agent viewed as the medium or channel of action; = L. *per*, OE. *purh*.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4304 Darie hit wot by a spye. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 1522 Sche greetes the wel by me. 1382 Wyclif *John* i. 3 Alle þingis ben maad bi [Gr. διά, L. *per*] him. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 417 God sente to saul by samuel þe prophete. *c* 1450 *Merlin* i. 23 Thow hast herde be my moder the trauayle that they hadden. 1622 T. Stoughton *Chr. Sacrif.* xvii. 239 Hath he more benefit by his horse then by

his Minister? 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 118 ¶2 The Lady is addressed to, presented and flattered, only by Proxy, in her Woman. 1785 HENRY *Hist. Gt. Brit.* V. v. xxxviii. 382 The King could not .. administer justice to his subjects in person, but only by his judges. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 312 Send check by bearer. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 527 The lord was present either in person or by a deputy.

b. in extended phrase *by the hands of.*

1411 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 17 Whiche somme ys owynge to me, to be payd..by þe handes of my lady lovell. *a* 1500 tr. *Magna Charta* in Arnolde *Chron.* 217 By the handis of his kynnes folk .. his goodis shalbe destribute. 1534 *Old City Acc. Bk.* in *Archæol. Jrnl.* XLIII, Resuyd of mr grayn by the hands of mr hoxton v wrytyngs. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* XIII. 692 The Doctor will kill him, by my hands.

c. In phrases *To have children by, To be pregnant by,* and the like.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2326 (Gr.) Þu scealt sunu agan, bearn be bryde þinre. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxviii. 25 Be þam men ic eom mid childe. *c* 1205 LAY. 19249 Vgærne wes mid childe bi Uther. 1297 R. GLOUC. 23 Brut..sones hadde þre By hys wyf. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xi. 144 And haþ fyue faire sones by hus furste wyf. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steel Gl.* (Arb.) 50 He begat me by Simplycitie. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. ii. 183 Amalek was the sonne of Esaus sonne by a concubine. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 22 ¶1 Wit and learning were the children of Apollo, by different mothers. 1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 351 The testator..had had several children by a native woman. 1805 EAST *Reports* V. 234 A bastard child..which a young woman had had by the defendant. *c* 1812 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1846) 1 By a former marriage, Dashwood had one son.

33. Introducing the principal agent.

This, which has now become a main use of *by*, is hardly found before 15th c.; OE. used *of, fram*, ME. commonly *of*, which is still poetical, esp. with non-material verbs, as 'he was beloved of all'. Cf. Fr. use of *de* and *par*.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. iii. 15 That Cytee was destroyed by hem of Grece. 1461 J. PASTON *Lett.* 384 II. 3 Assigned be the commissioners. 1570-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* II. 52 Slaine miserablie in prison be .. the duke Albanie. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. iii. § 2 A law natural to be observed by creatures. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 26 The Walls of it were built by Diocletian. 1785 REID *Let.* Wks. I. 66/1 A malefactor is not hanged by the law, but according to the law, by the executioner. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 31 It was among the articles which John was compelled by the Barons to sign. *Mod.* By whom was the book written?

b. So with personal qualities and attributes, natural agencies, etc., treated as principal agents.

For usage as to *by* after particular verbs, see these.

1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., There was never anything by the wit of man so well devised..which hath not been corrupted. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 333 ¶5 This is followed by the tearing up of mountains and promontories. 1757 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 165 ¶2 Truth finds an easy entrance into the Mind when she is introduced by desire, and attended by pleasure. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 255 Swallow'd up in a moment by the heedless earth. 1844 *Punch* 13 Jan. 27 Pipes and alcoholic liquors are superseded by matrimony. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 263 Such a demand..was not authorised by the existing treaties. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 99 Demonstrable By time, that tries things.

VI. Of circumstance, condition, manner, cause, reason. (Chiefly developments or weakenings of earlier senses.)

34. The physical circumstances of an action often become conditions more or less contributory or essential to its performance, and hence pass into the notion of aid or *means*, cf. 'to walk by moonlight', 'read by moonlight', 'read by candle-light'. (*By day light* closely approaches *by day*: see 19 b.)

a 1000 *Riddles* xxviii. 17 (Gr.) Ic .. on eorðan swa esnas binde dole æfter dyntum be dæges leohte. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1138 § 2 Me lihtede candles to æten bi. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14195 God es to go bi light o dai. ?*a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (1843) I. 4 Those wise Kinges three .. by the starre that did shine, Sought the sighte of the Saviour. 1701 J. CUNNINGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1201 The Weather so favouring us, that we were never but by our Topsails. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 409 ¶6 Seeing an Object by the Light of a Taper. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* xii. 85 No gas to read by.

35. The sense of 'means' often passes into that of 'attendant circumstances', and so approaches or reaches that of *manner*.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 18323 (Laud MS.), Alle that þou seidist by prophecy Thou hast fulle-fillid. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* I ij, Thenne wente shee and told it to hym by ..fayre and attemperate language. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* 32 Reynawde..thwerled his swerde by grete fyersnesse. 1509 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* ix. 161 Where byrdys sange hy grete melody. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxxvi. 214 By this manere was the stronge castell of Eureux won agayne. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 257 Wordes..written by wrong ortographie. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 241 A great part of its increase goes away by a kind of Glass. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, xxvi. Preamb., To hold to the said John .. by liege homage. 1840 DANA *Bef. Mast.* xi. 25 The halyards were at this moment let go by the run. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 350 The cause when heard went by default.

b. esp. in phrase *to begin by, end by*, etc., with gerund. (See further under these verbs.)

1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* vi. 150 The next Considerable Exploit of his Majesty .. was, by taking of Zytchin. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1842) I. 151 Ministers who employ spies .. are sure to .. end by the most violent injustice and tyranny. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 76 He began by banishing 700 families. 1887 GLADSTONE in *Ho. Comm.* 12 Sept., The right hon. gentleman the Secretary for Ireland sat down by saying that, etc. *Mod.* He finished by putting them all in the fire.

c. In *By way of*: as an instance of, as something tending or amounting to, somewhat under the form of. For full illustration see WAY.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. 199 The king ȝeveth leve to pore men.. to gadre hem precyous stones and perles, be weye of ælmesse. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxx. 235 By way of pleasantry he [Jefferies] used to call them [the soldiers] his lambs.

36. The sense of 'means' sometimes approaches or passes into that of 'cause' or 'reason': Because of, on account of, in consequence of, through; in virtue of, on the ground of. † *By so, by that*: therefore.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* iv. ix. (1495) 93 Though flewme of hymself be thicke and vnsauery by strengthe of heete. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H iij, Soone after by this synne he fylle. — *Cato* G iv, And by so thou oughtest to be contente. 1540 HYRDE *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) F v, He would haue women of his country to be regarded by their virtue. 1557 N. T. (Geneva) *Matt.* xxvi. 31 Al ye shalbe offended by me this nyght. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. iv. 12 Warwickes Brother, and by that our Foe. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxix. Wks. (1677) 49 A Hill almost unascendable, by the roughness of a craggy way. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Aug., By the growth of his beard and gray hairs, I did not know him. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* III. 240 The press..swarmed with productions, dangerous by their sedition and calumny, more than by their eloquence or style. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 263 In his house Protagoras was said to have read one of his works by which he incurred a charge of atheism.

b. in the conjunctive phrases *Be þam þe, by that, by reason that, by reason*: inasmuch as, because, since. Now only in full form *by reason that.*

c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 Be þam þe he fader is and laford he him self cwed be þe witie, *Si ego*, etc. *a* 1536 TINDALE *Exp. Matt.* Wks. II. 128 By that they prophesied .. and by that they cast out devils..it is plain that they be false prophets. 1558 KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 101 Be ressoun the Kirk .. can nevir be gatherit togidder. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 10 He shal have no more, bi reson that he shal have cariage. 1606 EARL NORTHAMPTON in *True & Perf. Relation* (1606) R r 4 b, By that hee cals him virum mortis, I may lawfully conclude, etc. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* II. 203 Wine is scarce, by reason that it is prohibited. 1711 STEELE *Spect* No. 2 ¶1 He keeps himself a Batchelor by reason he was crossed in Love.

37. In *Book-keeping*, placed before Credit entries; the person or account being made creditor *by* the amount entered.

1695 E. HATTON *Merch. Mag.* 140 By all the Cash you receive, and deliver nothing for the same; as By Money received with an Apprentice; By Rebate for paying a Summ before due. *Ibid.* 169 By stock, £150. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Book*, Ledger Book. By Cash for his remittance on James £1900. 1838 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 79, 1837 July 10 By remittance per W. Jackson £1000.

VII. In phrases.

38. *By* enters into a great number of phrases, which originated in one or other of the preceding uses, but are now used without analysis, and sometimes with such modification of meaning as to obliterate or obscure the force of the preposition. Such are a. *adverbial,* † *by cas, by chance, by force, by guess, by hook or by crook, by might*; and others for which an adverb might easily be substituted, as *by consequence,* † *by cover* (= covertly), † *by matter in deed* (? = as an actual fact), *by metaphor,* † *by name* (= especially), † *by occasion,* † *by particular, by stealth.* [Here Fr. has usually *par.*] See the various substantives.

1297 R. GLOUC. 490 He vel of is palefrey, & brec is fot bi cas. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 10700 (Laud MS.) Vow that is made by right, Ow no man to breke by might. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 31 Provided that .. no man take vitaile beforce. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) R vij, Hitherto have I declined by occasion. 1565 in Sir J. Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 113 That no .. person .. succour by cover or operte, any apprentice. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 22 Either by hooke or crooke, by night or day. *a* 1586 *Answ. Cartwright* 17 He alleadgeth another proofe by peradventure. *a* 1610 BABINGTON *Wks.* (1622) 257 This Manna followed the Israelites whatsoeuer the earth was: and by name in the wilderness. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Courts Leet* 117 These persons by particular are said to be by the statute rogues. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contemp.* (1841) 171 Ponderous, and by consequence probable to settle..on the earth. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 745 Some prying Churl had .. thence, By Stealth, convey'd th' unfeather'd Innocence. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 145 ¶6 He snatches Kisses by Surprise. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 338 It is alledged in the indictment by matter in deed that he had such weapon. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) V. v. 90 They might not imagine that the world was .. made by chance. 1836 LANDOR *Pericles & Asp.* Wks. 1846 II. 394/1, I am not speaking by metaphor and Asiatically. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 649 *note*, I have therefore been forced to arrange them [the events] by guess.

b. *prepositional,* † *by cause of, by chesun of, by colour of, by dint of, by the hands of, by means of, by reason of, by virtue of, by way of,* etc. See under the various substantives.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Last Age Ch.* (1840) 25 Bi resoun of whiche þe þridde tribulacioun schal entre into Cristis Chirche. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxxii, Ther to-gedur fa3te we Be chesun of this lady fre. 1535 COVERDALE *Tobit* xi. 18 By reason of all the good that God had shewed vnto him. *c* 1555 *Songs & Ball., Ph. & Mary* (1860) 3 He hathe us up lyfft By the means of hys sonne callyd Emanuell. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 78 Our Brother is imprison'd by your meanes. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 128 All .. That .. by dint of Sword, Haue since miscarryed vnder Bullingbrooke. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (1870) 127 The Parlement is adjourned by virtue thereof [the Comission]. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 736 Vict'ry gotten without Blows, By dint of sharp hard words. 1710 in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 561 Edward Whitacre..hath, by colour of his employment received the sum of twenty-five thousand pounds. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 523 ¶6 By virtue of that spectatorial authority with which I stand invested. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iii. 32 Jugurtha .. by Dint of Money, corrupted many of the Senators. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* VIII. (1740) 496 By means thereof he took the City. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* 99 It was chiefly by means of the Papacy that this came to pass. 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* I. ii. 23 Quite out of sight .. by reason of the bend of the hollow. 1881 R. BUCHANAN *God & Man* I. 111 The widow—by dint of strict parsimony, had saved a trifle.

39. Phrases occurring under preceding senses: *By and beside* 5, 7; *by common, by ordinar* 7; *by day*, etc. 19 b; *by no means, ways* 30 c; *by one's self* 4, 8 b; *by so, by that* 23 d, 36; *by that, by reason that* 36 b; *by the by, by the way* 12 b; *by wholesale, degrees*, etc. 24, 25.

B. *adv.*

Forms: [1 bí, biȝ], 4 bi, (4–6 bie, 5–8, 9 (*dial.*) bye, 4– by. In OE. the instances of the adv. may all be treated (from the modern point of view) either as prefixes to a verb, or as prepositions following their object.

1. Of position: Near, close at hand, in another's presence or immediate neighbourhood; occas. after verbal sbs., as in *dweller by, stander by*. Naut. phr. *Stand by!* = be ready. See BY- in *comb.* 2 a.

[*c* 993 *Battle of Maldon* 182 Begen ða beornas þe him biȝ stodon.] *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 14282 (Trin.) Men say hir þat bi stood Rennonde. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xl. 93 Obir Lordis, þat war by. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 35 If any bedrede man or woman ly by. 1526 TINDALE *John* xi. 42 Because of the people that stonde by I sayde it. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* III. iii. (Arb.) 43 He thinkes hee hath gulld the standers by sufficiently. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. of Milan* ii. i, My brother being not by now to protect her. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 15 Methinks you sit by very tamely. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* III. 101 Stand by to haul over the boom-sheet when she pays off. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 39 Patients are often accused of being able to 'do much more when nobody is by'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Stand by!* the order to be prepared.

b. preceded by *fast, hard, near*. Also transferred to the idea of time.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. viii. 93 Faste by, is ȝit the Tree of Eldre, that Judas henge him self upon. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 631 Here is a little towne or village harde bie to ffie vnto. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. cliv, Domremi's cottages Gleam'd in the sun hard by. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* i. (1877) 20 He founded Boston near by.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2604 The aray is wrought, the tyme is faste by. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* li. 5 It is hard by, that my health and my rightuousness shal go forth.

c. following a sb. in sense *lying, living, situate* close or hard by. Not now used alone. Also in *fig.* expressions.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 50 Bruce [clamyt as] fyrst male of the secund gre by. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 41 b, Thauncient knight that was loggid in that other bedde by might not slepe. *Ibid.* 52 Alle the nobles .. of the countrees by and adjacent. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 94. I stole into a neighbour thicket by. 1627 J. CARTER *Expos.* 54 Dead in trespasses and sinnes, or next doore by.

d. Naut. *By and large*: to the wind (within six points; cf. A. 9) and off it. *Full and by*: sailing close-hauled to the wind. (Adm. Smyth.)

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. (1692) 42 Fill the Sails, keep full, full and by. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 83 Your chace goeth best before the wind, and..you can outbeare her, by. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 17 Thus you see the ship handled in fair weather and foul, by and learge. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 158 They soon find out one another's rate of sailing, by and large. 1881 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Free-L.* I. vi. 265 They held on after us nevertheless, sailing full and by.

2. Aside, out of the way; out of use or consideration. *To put, set* or *lay by*: to put aside from use, set aside, discard; (*more recently*) to put aside from present use, so as to reserve for the future. *To put by*: also (*obs.*) to turn from one's purpose; cf. A. 16 c.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. iv. 253 For Custwme approwyd oft by drawys Of Canon and Cyvyle bath the Lawys. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 222 This ȝoung Arthure .. Tha crownit king and put the richt air bye. *Ibid.* 339 All kynd of armour in that place cast by. *a* 1586 *Answ. Cartwright* 6 He must .. laye by his proofe as vntrue. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 95 Stand by, or I shall gaul you Faulconbridge. 1614 W. B. *Philos. Banquet* (ed. 2) 3 Age might be kept backe, and sicknesse kept bye. 1634 BAYNE *On Coloss.* 344 What a Pride is it, for some ignorant Schollar to put by the direction of his Tutor. 1655 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I*, 125 Some thing or other ever came travers .. and put him by. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 311 They had set by the lords for not agreeing to it. 1731 SWIFT *Corr.* II. 701 These things can lie by till you come to carp at them. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xx, Vile things that nature designed should be thrown by into her lumber room. 1807 WINDHAM *Speeches Parl.* (1812) III. 19 Laying something by for a rainy day. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (ed. 2) 161 Neither party is entitled to say..'Stand by, I am holier than thou'.

b. Naut. *To lie* (*lay*) *by*: (*a.*) to come almost to a stand, either by backing sail or by leaving only enough sail to keep the vessel's head straight;

= modern phrase *lie to*; also *transf.*; (*b.*) to dodge under small sail under the land (Adm. Smyth).

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. i. 11 The Billowes of the Sea, Hung their heads, and then lay by. 1674 PETTY *Disc. bef. Royal Soc.* 102 To stop Leaks afore, the Ship must stop its motion, lye by, or bear up. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4054/1 We lay by all day.. repairing our Defects. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* I. II. xvi. 72 We were obliged to lay-by in the night.

3. Of motion: Past a certain point, beyond. Also transferred to time; cf. BY- in *comb.* 2 b.

[*c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xv. 21 Geneddon bi geongende [*Rushw.* bigongende]. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* (1847) 233 Ffloridas with a swerde, as he by glenttys, Alle the flesche of the flanke he flappes in sondyre. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xviii. 186 Thai persawyd by gangand A man. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xvi. 1 Danid was gone a lytle by from the toppe of the mount. 1606 B. JONSON *Barriers* Wks. 1870 III. 34 They marched by in pairs. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxi, A stage coach happening to pass by. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. iii. 14 The days are gone by for senates to have their beards plucked in the forum.

†**4.** In addition, besides, also. *Obs.* (Cf. Sc. *for-by*) *By (and) attour*, see ATOUR.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 185 Thys coloure .. muste be seyde alofte, And by declared of the grete fulle ofte. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 223 Tene score knythis .. And iii hondred archerus by. 1600 in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) II. 435 Onlesse my service be employed hy. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius*, He might spend less wood, and wages upon bakers, and by gain the weight. 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* I. 143 For a guinea by. 1804 *Illust. Lond. News* 21 Aug. (1886) 194 The Gallant and Spirited Race run .. for 500 guineas, and 1000 guineas bye, between Mrs. Thornton and Mr. Flint.

By, bye, *a.* Forms: 5–9 bye, 6– by; also 6 bi, 7 bie. [Attrib. use of prec. *by-* in adv., as in *out patient*, etc. Not separated by any clear line from *by* combinations: see BY- III. (In modern use the spelling *bye* seems to be preferred when the word is treated as an adj.)]

Generally. The opposite of *main*.

1. Situated to one side, as a door, or out of the way, as a place; running in a side direction, or out of the way, as a path. Also *fig.* See BY- in *comb.* 3 a, b, and BY-PATH, BY-WAY, etc.

c 1330, etc. [see BY-WAY, BY-DOOR]. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 2 By a bye dore of the chamber she wente oute. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* 39 Seeking manie crooked and biwaies. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 73 Soom bye place of resting graunt vs. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* x. 20 There are so many bie broad pathes. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4259/4 The Man that is supposed to have robb'd .. a bye Hackney Coach .. upon the Forest of Sherwood. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xli. 307 Nothing can be more bye and unfrequented. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 335 Hospitals erected .. in bye places. 1830 SOUTHEY in *For. Rev. & Cont. Misc.* V. 278 The mule preferred the high road to the bye one. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Bye*, lonely. Our house is rather bye.

2. *fig.* **a.** Away from the main purpose, occurring 'by the way', incidental, casual; **b.** of secondary importance; **c.** privy, clandestine, secret, underhand; cf. BY- in *comb.* 3 c, d, 4, 5: often coupled with another epithet, as *by and sinister, familiar and by*, etc. See BY-MATTER, BY-WORD, etc.

c 1050, etc. [see BY-WORD, BY-MATTER]. 1562 COOPER *Answ. Priv. Masse* (1850) 168 You have brought out of them all but a few bye sentences. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum., The Stage*, Entertain this troop With some familiar and by-conference. 1632 D. LUPTON *London Carbon.* 105 He.. hopes to haue..some by preferment. 1633 FOSBROOKE *Warre or Conf.* 9 Done either in hypocrisie or for some by and sinister respect. *a* 1652 BROME *Crt. Beggar* II. i, Have we spent all this while in by and idle talke? 1674 [Z. CAWDREY] *Catholicon* 16 Those whom they have gained in their concealed and by-trade as Undertakers. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1819) 455 The bye effect may be unfavourable. 1842 MIALL *Nonconf.* II. 393 Some trivial bye consideration being unsound will vitiate our whole conclusion. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. § 3. 96 Far too serious a work to be undertaken in a bye way. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. ii. 5 A bye debate .. arose on a motion by Lord Claud Hamilton.

By[2]**, bye,** *sb.* Forms: (6 buy), 6– by, bye. [Ellipt. use of prec. adj. (or adv.), when *by* is contrasted with *main*, some such word as *object, road, course, part*, etc., or *stake, throw*, being understood; the earliest quots. suggest that the subst. use had its origin in dicing phraseology. Rarely used except with prep. preceding.] Often also written BYE, q.v.

†**1.** A secondary or subsidiary object, course, or undertaking; a side issue; something of minor importance: chiefly contrasted with *main*; whence phr. *To bar by and main*: to prevent entirely, stop altogether. *Obs.*

1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 13 b, Refuseth me and all the wealth, and barres me by and maine. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 430 Alwayes haue an eye to the mayne, what so ever thou art chaunced at the buy. 1598 BARKCLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) Pref., Dice players, that gaine more by the bye than by the maine. 1603 *St. Trials* (R.) You are fools, you are on the bye, Raleigh and I are on the main; we mean to take away the king and his cubs. 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. v. 55 Extend from some fewe Maine Angles Base lines for Boundaries .. and from conuenient distances in the same, distantiate euery By. 1639 SIR R. BAKER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxliii. 3 These are but the bye; the main of his aim is at the soul. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 188 Neither was the main let fall, nor time lost, upon the by. 1791–1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 433/1 This critic was right in the main, but not by the by; in the general, not in the particular.

2. Phrases with a preposition: †**a.** *At the by* (see quot.). *Of the by*: of secondary or subsidiary importance. *Obs.*

1611 FLORIO, *Massare*, to play or cast at the by, at hazard or gresco. *a* 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) Pref. 3 These things being but of the By. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxxiv. (1640) 159 Religion is made of the by, it serveth some other Mistresse.

b. By the by (earlier *by a by, on* or *upon the by*): by a side way, on a side issue; as a matter of secondary or subsidiary importance, incidentally, casually, in passing. *Obs.* or *arch.* Also in predicative or complemental use (quasi-*adj.*): Off the main track, away from the point at issue, of secondary importance, incidental.

1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maiestie* 98 Not intentionally, but accidentally (as we say) vpon the bye. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 85 Who ever he be that in adultery, Begets a child, he stealeth by a by. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* Pref. 10 It led them some other way, thwarting and vpon the by, not directly. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. v. 377 They had something .. in the favour of Friers, though brought in only by the by. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 149 If he be ask'd, though but by chance, and on the by. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 605 All he does upon the By, She is not bound to Justifie. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 66 Let it be done sparingly, and by the bye. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlvi. 259 [Chemists] hunt, perhaps, after chimeras .. and find something really valuable by the bye.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 9 You are much upon the by, to bring in your Philologicall observations. 1649 CROMWELL *Lett.* 13 Aug., As for the pleasures of this life, and outward business, let that be upon the bye. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 69 Little else than a τὸ παρεργον a work by the by. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 222 They would not make Religion a thing by the by. 1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1853) 416 Tuition..lightly viewed and undertaken, as a matter of convenience, a business by the by. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* II. iv. 240 All these matters were by the by.

c. *By the by* is used parenthetically, with the omission of some phrase, such as 'it may be remarked'. So *by the way*: see WAY.

1708 SWIFT *Bickerstaff Detect.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 164 My wife's voice, (which by the by, is pretty distinguishable) 1762 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 183 As brother Job says, (who, by-the-bye .. began to whine a little under his afflictions,) 'Are not my days few?' 1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 269 A line that's not mine but Tom Moore's, by-the-by. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* i, By-the-by, Martin—any message from my lady mother?

3. ? A by-current, side current.

1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* III. liv. 229 By running the byes of the wind, and craftily hugging the corners.

See also BYE.

By- in composition.

A. A ME. variant spelling of the prefix BI-, BE-, under which see most of the words, as, under BE-, *bycause, bydene, bydryve, byfall, byfore, byget, bygynne, bygile*, etc.; under BI-, *byreusy, byweve*, etc. Those words only are given under BY- for which no forms with *be-* or *bi-* have been met with.

B. By- (sometimes bye-): the preposition, adverb, or adjective BY in combination, either in words already formed in OE. with the accented form of the prefix, *bí-, big-*, or in words of later formation, especially those in which *by* has an attributive sense, and cannot be separated by any clear line from BY *adj.*, since the use of the hyphen is very uncertain. All the principal words so formed are treated as main words in their alphabetical places; the less important and more obvious combinations here follow, under the various uses and senses of the prefix.

I. 1. Compounds in which *by-* is a prep., as **by-rote** *a.* See also *by-hither, by-south* (BY *prep.* 9 c.), *by-ordinary, by-common*, etc. (BY *prep.* 7), and BYHAND.

1669 PENN *No Cross* xx. § 23 That a little By-rote Babble shall serve your Turn at the Great Day?

II. Compounds in which *by-* has an advb. force.

2. a. with nouns of agent or action, with senses 'beside, past'; as *by-inhabitant, -seer, -sitter, -stroller*; †**by-lier**, a neutral; †**by-coming**, passing; †**by-settel**, a lodger; so BY-DWELLER, BY-STANDER, etc.

1600 *Gowrie's Conspir.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 195 Which [doore] .. he had lokked in his *bycomming. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 135 Ruins of Walls, which the *by-inhabitants call, The old Work of Wrockcester. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* 222 (JAM.) In caise it beis inquyred of all *By-lyars. 1642 T. HILL *Trade of Truth* 45 Many are *aposcopi*, rather then *Episcopi*..*by-seers, rather then overseers. 1612 *N. Riding Record Soc.* I. 264 These persons following for reteyning of inmates or *by-settells. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1871) I. 63 Others of the .. *by-sitters put various questions. 1859 SALA *Two. round Clock* 12 Yawing..on the *bye-strollers.

b. with sense '*aside*, SIDE-'; as *by-glance, glancing, -leap, -start, -step*, etc.; also indicating movement astray, or in a wrong direction, as *by-fantasy, -lusting, -regard, -thought, -wishing*; also BY-VIEW, etc.

1609 R. BARNERD *Faithf. Shepheard* 14 Interrupted with wauering thoughts and *by-fantasies. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Committee* 2 No packing, I beseech you, no *by-glance. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* XIV. iii. (1622) 203 By a *by-glancing at Claudius raigne. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xi. 2 The fearfull bird, was fayne to make dyverse *byleapes. 1583 —*Calvin on Deut.* cxxxvi. 835 He forbiddeth vs also to haue any *by lusting. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* Pref. 11 They for divers *by-regards, may hide..the truth. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 280 b, His soudiours in gooyng foorthward ..made *by stertes out of their waye, and did muche oppression. 1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* To Rdr. 4 To speake according to the man, (which is a *bystep from the pathe of diuinitye). 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XIII. CXVI. 251 Pardon the by-steps that my soul has trod. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 279 No man can be so bente to praye, but that he shall fele many *bythoughts to crepe vpon him. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heauen* 322, I demand of you, whether you neuer had any by-thoughts in your praiers. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* XXXV. 14 To some it seemeth a *by-wishing.

c. with a sense akin to that of *side-blow, side-stroke*; and often *fig.* of allusions in speech or writing: 'Indirect'; as *by-fling, -hint, -quip, -stroke*; **by-wipe** (= *side-stroke*).

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* Apol. 8 Many told him of my *by-flings at him. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* II. vi. 163 *By-hints, and unexpected hits at one and the other. 1855 —*Westw. Ho* xiii, Some *bye-quip, perhaps, at the character of her most dainty captain. 1679 BEDLOE *Popish Plot* A b, I shall say nothing of their Politick *By-strooks. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 187 Wherefore that conceit of Legion with a *by-wipe?

d. with ppples., as *by-flown, by-travelling, -wandering*; **by-advanced**, already past; †**by-come**, past; **by-peeping**, looking aside; BYGONE, BY-PAST, etc.

1827 CARLYLE *Richter, Misc.* (1869) 20 In thy steeples, behind the *by-advanced great midnight it struck half-past two. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. XXXVI. (1612) 173 His happiest daies *by come or to be past. 1884 H. S. WILSON *Stud. Hist.* 171 Mere names, vaguely realised through the mists of a *by-flown time. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 108 *By peeping in an eye Base and illustrious. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. vi, Lampen..took name from the *by-travailing River. 1567 *Pilgr. Parnass.* I. 114 Keepe mee from devious and *by-wandringe wayes.

III. Combinations in which *by* has an adjectival force.

(Here the senses so pass one into another, that it is not possible to classify them distinctly; different senses also often blend in the same combination. The following arrangement aims only at presenting the more obvious combinations under their predominating sense.)

3. With a notion of *local position* or *direction* and usually equivalent to SIDE.

a. in the sense 'Placed beside, at one side, aside, or off at the side', *hence* 'out-of-the-way'; generally with relation to a *main* or principal thing of the same kind, and thus often involving some notion of 'subsidiary' or 'subordinate' (see 5): as in †*by-board* (= side-table); *-chamber, -chapel, -cliff, -closet, -dish, -door, -gulf, -hole, -nook*, †*-note* (= side or marginal note), *-paper, -part, -settle* (= side seat or bench), *-slade*, †*-stall, -station, -tail, -town, -vale, -window*; also BY-PLACE, BY-ROOM, BY-TABLE, etc.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* lxxvii. (1862) I. 198 A sufferer for Christ..will be fain to eat with the bairns and to take the *by-board. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* II. xii. 312 Where was he now? In a little *by chamber. 1562 COOPER *Answ. Priv. Masse* (1850) 99 To creep in corners or *by-chapels as a sign of separation. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 88 O now descend my ever mourning Muse Downe from the *by-cliffe of thy sisters mount. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* Introd. 57 Will a wise Builder bestow twice as much time in decking..of one *Bycloset of inferior use? 1599 H. BUTTES *Diet's Dry Dinner* in *James I's Counterbl.* (Arb.) 92, I haue put into a *by-dish (like Eg-shelles in a Saucer) what worthily may breed offence. 1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 94 They may also forsake their *bydores, and clyminge in at the windowes. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xxxi. (1840) 90 He, like a *by-gulf, devoured her affection, which should flow to her children. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 565 They..seek for Inspirations and Revelations in *by-holes amongst the squallid Sepulchers of the dead. 1862 *Country Gentl.* II. 145 Odd corners, and little *by-nooks. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 78, I have once in my life bestowid uppon the a *Byenote for thy lerninge. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 581 This reliefe, whereof your by-note in the margent tatleth. 1659 *Instruct. Oratory* 108 A memorandum being made of it in a *by-paper as you are writing. 1707 J. STEPHENS *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 54 Apple-street..is a *by-part of the Town. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* (1860) 26 A cloake vpon a *by-settle. 1635 J. HAYWARD *Banish'd Virg.* 126 They found, in an uncouth *by-slad, a slender Barge. 1682 *MS. Ord. Crt. of Sewers, Alford, Lincolnsh.*, The breaches of the New Sea Banke & *Bystall lately broken. 1864 *Times* 24 Dec., A goods train is timed to be shunted at a *by-station. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, **By-tail*, the right handle of a plough; it is fastened to the 'shell-board'. 1683 *Royal Procl.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1856/2 A Settled Post in or near particular *By-Towns, or Places lying on the Post Road. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. iv. 10 Dayes wherein Fog..chooses to nestle in a *by-Vale. 1611 BARREY *Ram Alley* IV, She is shewing..rare faces In a *by-window.

b. in the sense 'Running along-side and apart', whence 'devious, circuitous', and again 'little used, unfrequented'; as in *by-alley, -conduit, -course, -court, -cut, -ditch, -journey, -rill, -river,*

-route, -shoot, -stream, -track, -turning, -water; also **bygang** (*dial.*), a by-path; **by-gate** (*dial.*), a by-way; **by-lead** = *by-wash*; **by-sprouting**, a side-shoot; **by-wash** (see quot.); also BY-CHANNEL, BY-STREET, BY-WALK, etc.

1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 148 The Statute..for *By-Alleys, Lanes, By-Courts, and such places. **1631** *Celestina* IV. 50 Glory and quietnesse run from the rich by other *by-conduits and gutters of subtilty and deceit. **1626** *Impeach. Dk. Buckhm.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 305 Irregular running into all *by-courses of the Planets. **1753** *World* No. 52 Returning home through a *by-court. **1883** *Pall Mall G.* 10 Nov. 8/2 Clearing the Regent's Canal and the *by-cut at Haggerston. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* I. x. 32 The *by-ditches of Dan and Bethel, did not so drain the peoples devotion. **1855** *Whitby Gloss.*, **By-gang*, a by-path. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (Rolls Ser.) 10145 *Bigate [see BYWAY]. **1573** J. TYRIE *Refut. Knox's Answ.* Pref. 7 (JAM.) Euer seikand refugis and by-gets. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 102 Thay take the pray, be bout-gates alanerlie & bygates. **1808** MAYNE *Siller Gun* 31 (JAM.) By a' the bye-gates..crowds were flocking down. **1673** RAY *Journ. Low C.* 38 Before we left Leyden we made a *by-journey to Seven-buys. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 243 Sin with *by-rills devaricates the Stream. **1577–87** HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* I. xvi. 107 A verie few *by-rivers. **1855** *Chamb. Jrnl.* IV. 37 We return to the city by a *by-route little frequented. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* viii. § 3 (1681) 161 Take away about blossoming time, all the *by-shots. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* II. 84 a, Peony..hath many *bysproutynges. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 550 Learned men..may repaire to those fountaines from whence we haue drawne our *by-streame. **1834** M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 39 We encountered in another small *by-tracke..three others. **1581** SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* (Arb.) 39 The many *by-turnings that may diuert you from your way. **1885** OGILVIE, **Bye-wash, By-lead*, a channel cut to convey the surplus water from a reservoir or aqueduct, and prevent overflow. **1864** H. W. BATES *Nat. Amazon* vi. 150 An extensive lake..which..has therefore the appearance of a *by-water or an old channel of the river.

c. transferred to matters, action, etc., collateral with the main matter or action: 'aside, SIDE-', as in *by-battle, -concernment, -consideration, -dialogue, -discourse, -disputation, -history, -interest, -issue, -object, -point, -question, -touch*; also BY-PLAY.

1842 DE QUINCEY *Cicero* Wks. VI. 207 The *by-battle with the Cilician pirates is more obscure. **1667** DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesie* Wks. 1725 I. 51 Our Plays, besides the main design, have Under Plots, or *By-Concernments. **1691** NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 60 We are not determined..but by some other *By-consideration. **1818** SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXX, This *by-dialogue prevented my hearing what passed between the prisoner and Captain Thornton. **1655–60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 557/2 It is fit to premise, and put, as a *By discourse, a Treatise concerning Divine Nature. **1580** G. HARVEY 3 *Wittie Lett.* 33 But to let this *by-disputation passe. **1697** *Verdicts conc. Virg. & Homer* iii. 6 The marshalling..of the Episodes or *by-Histories. **1801** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 484 They have so many other *by-interests of greater weight. **1768** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 503 A thousand *by-objects soliciting on all sides. **1610** BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 160 Not spending time in the examination of *by-points. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 14 Sept. 5/2 But this is a by-point; and in its main line..Mr. Montague's work could hardly be improved upon. **1603** SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xviii. 385 To digresse from the matter in hand to *by-questions. **1832** J. C. HARE *Philol. Museum* I. 469 The value of the poems is independent of these *by-touches.

d. The sense 'aside', develops that of 'private, privy, covert'; also connoting 'indirect, underhand, or sinister' dealing, as *by-aim, -babbling, -conference, -contrivement, -design, -errand, -intent, -interest, -motive, -payment, -purpose, -trick, -warning, -wit*.

1702 *Case of Schedule Stated* 7 [He] might have other *By-aims, and Collateral Views, in what he did. **1614** J. ROBINSON *Relig. Commun.* 64 His *by-bablings, and revyleings. **1625** K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. xii. 103 Amongst other *by-conference, hee learned much..touching the Queenes affaires. **1657** REEVE *God's Plea* Ep. Ded. 12 All *by-contrivments are but sinister drifts and bents. **1622–62** HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* (1674) To Rdr. A ij, Without any *by-design to abuse the Reader. **1706** *Reflex. upon Ridiculer* 116 With a by-design to be paid by them in the same coin. **1673** CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. i. 228 To go to Court upon *by-errands and private designs of their own. **1619** LUSHINGTON *Repetit.-Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 483 Had they any *By-intent, they would have been very forward to report and spread the Fame. **1692** LOCKE *Toleration* III. viii, A Pretence made use of to cover some other *By-Interest. **1849** GROTE *Greece* (1854) I. 434 With the certainty of..counterworking sinister *by-motives. **1820** SHELLEY *Œdipus Tyr.* II. i, The patronage, and pensions, and *by-payments. **1826** E. IRVING *Babylon* II. 444 If ye carry any *by-purposes in your breast..woe unto you! **1818** HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* iii. (1870) 85 To support his argument by the *by-tricks of a hump and cloven foot. **1605** BRETON *Soul's Immort. Crowne* i. (D.) She is of a more heuenly nature, Than with such *by-wit to abuse a creature. **1542** UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* ** vj a, Aristotle..gaue a *bywarnyng with this verse of the poete Homere.

e. Sometimes the sense appears to be 'wrested from the right, distorted, erroneous'.

1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch.-div.* 174 He will make but an engine of his *by-opinions, to destroy true Piety. **1782** J. TRUMBULL *McFingal* III. (1795) 68 Liberty in your own *by-sense Is but for crimes a patent license. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* A vii b, Sondry deformed *byshapes of doctrine are fostered upp in the Church. **1651** *Mr. Love's Case* 33 Not wont to pervert or wrest words into *by-significations.

¶ See also 2 b., c., for combinations which lie on the border between the adverbial and adjective uses of *by*.

4. Occurring or done out of the ordinary course, or in the intervals between main occasions, or main engagements; apart from the main purpose; occurring by the way, incidental, casual, as *by-accident, -bit, -business, -day, -drinking, -drop, -election, -employment, -goodness, -hour, -job, -letter, -match, -production* (= Gr. *πάρεργον*), *-service, -sess, -vote*; † **by-acquist**, an incidental gain; **by-charge**, a casual expense; † **by-clap**, ? an interlude; also BY-TIME, BY-WORK, etc.

1648 BP. HALL *Select Th.* § 24 Whatever *by-accidents I may meet withal besides. **1661** BOYLE *Style of H. Script.* 48 Our *By-acquists do richly recompence our frustrated pains. **1818** SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* iv, A *by bite between meals. **1653** HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 49 Those Romans finding Petra in their way, attempted the Castle as a *by-businesse. *a* **1677** BARROW *Serm.* (1840) II. 403 A *πάρεργον*, a diversion or by-business of our lives. **1525** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxxiv. [ccxx.] 702 To paye the erles *by charges. **1661** R. DAVENPORT *City Nt.-Cap* IV. in *Dodsley* (1780) XI. 332 No mask but a *by-clap. **1637** LAUD *Sp. Star-Chamb.* 14 June 18 Upon those *by-dayes [*i.e.* days when there is no sermon] to runne to other Churches. **1857** *Guy Livingstone* 32 (Hoppe) Being park-hack in the summer, and cover-hack in the winter, with a bye-day now and then when the country's light. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. iii. 84 You owe Money..for your Dyet, and *by-Drinkings. **1824** *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 662 The whole expense, by-drinkings included, might be defrayed for four pounds. **1647** FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 95, I..sprinkle some *by-drops for the instruction of the people. **1880** SIR W. HART DYKE in *Standard* 29 Nov., As a rule we do not apply money to *bye-elections. *a* **1617** HIERON *Wks.* II. 84 To deceiue their inward anguish, by I know not what *by-imployments. *a* **1679** T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1861) I. 417 There is a proper goodness, and there is an accidental, a *by-goodness. **1639** SALTMARSHE *Policy* 278 The best opportunities are meale times, and some other *by-houres of relaxation. **1867** SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xiv. (1880) 247 His chief delight in his bye-hours was to shut himself up with Le Gendre's arithmetic. **1773** GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* II. ii. (D.) He could secrete a tester for some *bye-job. **1685** *Royal Procl.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2068/2 The Post-Master General..to take effectual Care for the Conveyance of all *By-Letters. **1758** JOHNSON *Idler* No. 62 ¶ 10 A chesnut horse..who won..ten *by-matches. **1870** LOWELL *Study Wind.* 110 The *by-productions of a busy man. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* III. xviii. (1840) 146 Employing the army of pilgrims in *by-services. **1650** *Overseers' Acc. Holy Cross, Canterb.*, Sixe *By Sesses made within the yeare. **1880** H. E. MANNING in *19th Cent.* Aug. 181 But Parliament has not yet confirmed that *by-vote. *Ibid.* A by-vote like that which shut the door of the House of Commons against Horne Tooke because he was a clergyman.

5. Of *character, relative standing*, or *importance*: Additional, extra, subsidiary, secondary, minor, of less importance. Contrasted with MAIN. As *By-art, -assembly, -authority, -bill, -book, -cause, -ceremony, -character, -crop, -dependency, -feature, -form* (of a word), *-help, -ingredient, -knife, -meaning, -meter, -ornament, -part, -rool, -rule, -saint's-day, -stamp, -taste, -tone, -world, -writer*, etc., etc. Also **by-bootings** (*? boltings*), 'the finest kind of bran' (Halliw.); **by-faith**, a secondary article of belief; **by-foundation**, a second endowment or benefaction; **by-founder**, the bestower of such an endowment; † **by-leman**, a second lover or gallant (see quots.); **by-member**, an additional limb; **by-tack** (see quot.).

a **1643** W. CARTWRIGHT *On death of Mrs. Ashford* (R.) What others now count qualities and parts She thought but complements, and meer *by-arts. **1673** SIR L. JENKINS *Let.* in W. Wynne *Life* I. 121 Encouraging a kind of *by-assembly here of the best affected princes of Germany. **1642** F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* IV. ix. § 6. 156 Many other *by-authorities are transferred vpon these officers, as distribution of victuals. **1732** *Acc. Workhouses* 148 The weekly payments to the poor were 3*l.* 5*s.* or thereabouts, besides *By-bills, as they are called. **1663–4** PEPYS *Diary* 24 Jan., I..fell on entering, out of a *bye-book, part of my second journall-book. **1593** *Munic. Acc. Newcastle* (1848) 29 Keepeinge the by-booke of the rente of Gateshead. **1614** B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* III. i, I, the said Adam, was one cause (a *by-cause) why the purse was lost. **1633** AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 122 He..doeth now..admit such *by-Ceremonies. **1884** W. G. WILLS in *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 4/2 The *by-characters..support and feed the situations chiefly occupied by an impression full-length. **1880** *Academy* 24 July 61 Jute is only a *by-crop, like turnips and beans in this country. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 390 All the other *by-dependancies, From chance to chance. *a* **1679** T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1864) VIII. 487 The Jews sought it [i. e. righteousness] but as a *by-faith. *c* **1683** DRYDEN *Vind. Dk. of Guise* Wks. 1725 V. 318 There is..no Dash of a Pen to make any *By-feature resemble him to any other Man. **1887** tr. *Hehn's Wanderings Pl. & Anim.* 461 Some Teutonic langnages have a *by-form in which the Latin *n* is retained. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. 75 There is a *By-Foundation of Postmasters in this House, (a kinde of Colledg in the Colledg). — *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 216 The bounty of sir Francis Clark..justly entitled him to be a *by-founder. **1571** GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiii. 25 They truste to theire owne riches and other *byhelpes. **1882** T. G. PINCHES in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* I. 99 We have, in these tongues, a valuable by-help in the Science of Semitic philology. **1645** J. GOODWIN *Innoc. & Truth Tri.* To Rdr. 2 Did not the God of Truth..put many a *by ingredient into his providence. *c* **1570** *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 323 With ye his *byknife forth hes tane. *c* **1650** in C. Innes *Sk. Scot. Hist.* (1861) 431 He had a dirk and a 'by knife' for Highland expeditions. *c* **1400** *Lay le Freine* 103 Yif ich say ich hadde a *bi-leman. *a* **1400** *Octovian* (W.) 119 Thy yonge wyyf: Sche hathd a by-leman. **1836–7** SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* iii. (1859) I. 54 Discharge from your minds the *by-meaning accidentally associated with the word *empiric*. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXIII. iii, A *bye membre she [nature] wyll than more devyse. **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 270 (Hoppe) There were formerly several *bye-meters (for coal), chosen by the merchants from their own men, as they pleased. **1639** MASSINGER *Unnat. Comb.* Ded., When such *by-ornaments were not advanced above the fabric of the whole work. **1612** WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 19 A *by-part of Surgery not common. **1578** *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 527 To weaken the principal root, that the *byroots..may lose all their power. **1862** POPE *Dubois on People Ind.* III. vi. (ed. 2) 336 *note*, The *bye-rule that no one shall engage in the same employment as his neighbour. **1624** GEE *Foot out of Snare* 79 When he preacheth vpon any *By-Saints-day. **1884** *Law Times Rep.* LI. 221/2 They registered such name in Sweden as a *bye-stamp in addition to such mark. **1836** J. DOWNES *Mount. Decameron* III. 74 Didn't my father put his father into a *bye tack of our farm? **1847–78** HALLIW., *Bytack*, a farm taken in addition to another farm, and on which the tenant does not reside. *Herefordsh.* **1879** MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., One 'afe o' the farms bin let bytack. **1799** J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 183 Persons of a nice palate loathe the milk on account of a *by-taste, which the turnips give it. **1852** SEIDEL *Organ* 87 The higher the fundamental tone is, the quicker the *by-tones follow each other. **1711** SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 298 'Tis only a separate *by-world, of which perhaps there are, in the wide waste, millions besides. **1872** LYTTON *Parisians* VII. iii, She..did enjoy that ideal by-world. **1577–87** HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* I. ix. 23 Let us see what Fortunatus hath written..and afterward what is to be found of other *by-writers.

6. in the sense of Counterfeit, mock, *pseudo-*, as † **by-fruit**, a gall or other excrescence simulating a fruit; † **by-gold**, imitation gold, tinsel; cf. BI-GOLD; *by-teacher*.

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 224 That *by-fruit that grows on the leaves of the Oak, which we call Galls. **1682** LISTER in *Phil. Coll.* XII. 166 By-fruits or Wens which Insects raise upon Vegetables. **1611** COTGR., *Orpel*, silver and *by-gold; a kind of leafe-tinne. **1633** AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 210 He maketh shew of a distinction, betwixt an authentique teacher, and another..*by-teacher.

By, obs. f. BE, BEE, BUY; also of *been* pa. pple. of BE *v.*

-by (bi) *suffix*, forming

1. names of places (in the north of England), from BY *sb.*[1], as in *Grimsby, Netherby, Kirkby, Ormesby, Rugby, Whitby*.

2. descriptive personal appellations, playful or derisive, as *idleby, idlesby* (= idler, Mr. Idleness), *lewdsby, litherby, rudesby, sneaksby, surcby, suresby, wigsby* (wearer of a wig), etc., especially frequent in 17th c. Perhaps formed in imitation of the place-names, or rather of personal surnames derived from these, such as *Crosby, Littleby, Slingsby, Spilsby, Thoresby*, some of which readily lent themselves to paronomasia. Cf. also such appellations as *Chatterbox, Butterfingers, Lazybones, Slyboots*. Some have suggested identity with *-boy*.

Byabylle, obs. form of BUYABLE.

By-alde, obs. form of BEHOLD *v.*

Byally, variant of BIALLY *a. Obs. Her.*

By-altar (bəiˈɔ̄ltəɹ). [f. BY- 3 a + -ALTAR.] A side altar; a secondary, as distinguished from the high, altar.

1882 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* I. 67 Wherever the Reformation became victorious, all the by-altars were generally broken down.

By and by (bəiˈ ənd bəiˈ, bəiˈ ən bəiˈ), *advb. phr.* (and *sb.*) [originating app. in the use of BY *prep.* to denote succession (see BY *prep.* 25).]

† **1.** Of a succession of (persons or things): One by one, one after another, in order: **a.** in place.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 267 He slouh twenti, þer hedes quyte & clene, he laid þam bi & bi. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 304 Ffyrst sat the god of loue..And sithyn al the remenant by and by As they were of degre. *c* **1440** *Partonope* 1929 Wyth Rybyes and Saphires by and by. *c* **1485** in *E. E. Misc.* (1855) 4 The towres shal be of every [=ivory] Clene corvene by and by.

† **b.** in order or succession. *Obs.*

c **1330** *Assump. Virg.* (1866) 85 Vp ros oure swete ladi And kist þe apostles bi & bi. **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 73 Whan William..had taken homage of barons bi & bi. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 4581 These were his wordis by and by [*mot à mot*]. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1911, I have gon þe stacyounes by and by.

† **2.** On and on, continuously. *Obs.*

c **1314** *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4828 Gij..soust þat maiden bi & bi: Op and doun he 3ede hir secheinde. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 15194 (Fairf.) Folowes forþ þat ilk man al-way bi & by. *c* **1430** *Syr Gener.* 4836 The knightes..So thei bare hem by and by That the host without began to fleen. *c* **1620** Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 83 The Ivie bush the Oak clasped by and by.

3. Of sequence of events: † **a.** Straightway, immediately, directly, at once. *Obs.*

1407 *W. of Thorpe's Exam.* in Arb. *Garner* VI. 110 Some counselled the Archbishop to burn me by and by. **1526** TINDALE *Mark* i. 31 By and by [COVERDALE, immediatly] the fever left her. **1586** COGAN *Haven Health* CCXIV. (1636) 224 Ill seeds..shew not themselves by and by, but yet in processe of time they bud forth. **1611** BIBLE *Luke* XXI. 9 The end is not by and by. **1690** W. WALKER *Idiom. Anglo-Lat.* 390 They say he will be here by and by (even now).

4. [With the same development of sense as in *anon, presently*, and F. *bientôt*]: Before long,

presently, soon, shortly. (The usual current sense; in U. S. vulgarly *by'm-by*.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 164 Innocentius counseyleth us to say it by & by. 1549 Olde *Erasm. Par. Thess.* ii. 15 To haue slayne the Prophetes before, and byanby Christ after the Prophetes. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. iv. 109 Imbowell'd will I see thee by and by, Till then, in blood, by Noble Percie lye. 1627 Sanderson 12 *Serm.* (1637) 554 Restraining Grace may tie us now, and bye and by unloose us. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 132 ₱ 4 Thee and I are to part by and by. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* I. 106 Bym by, naiteral enough, there they go! 1862 Huxley *Lect. Wrkg. Men* 93 You may by-and-by convert single flowers into double flowers. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 410/2 Byme-by he..gave up goin' to see the..girls.

† 5. Of logical sequence: For that reason, therefore, as a consequence; = L. *continuo*. *Obs.*

1565-73 Cooper *Thesaur.* s.v. *Continuo*, If he did speake foolishly, will you by and by doe more foolishly? 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 263 b, As though y' whatsoever were unlike unto Ciceroes phrase, were by & by barbarous. 1621-31 Laud *Serv. Serm.* (1847) 96 All 'heats' are not by and by a furnace.

B. used as *sb.*; whence **a.** Procrastination; **b.** Time coming.

1591 Florio *Sec. Frutes* 95 Neuer giue credite..to the by and by of England, nor to the warrant you of Scotland. 1719 Ozell tr. *Misson's Mem.* 120 Negligences (the French call them by and by's). 1792 Roberts *Looker-on* No. 1 Husbanding up wise resolutions to be executed by and by. This by-and-hy is a sort of phantom which sednces us on till we drop into old age. 1869 *Daily News* 4 Feb., By the road of Bye-and-bye one arrives at the town of Never. 18.. S. F. Bennett, '*There's a land that is fairer than day*,' In the sweet by-and-by We shall meet on that beautiful shore.

Byar, obs. form of Buyer, Byre.

Byard (bəi·ärd). *Mining.* A leather strap crossing the breast, used by the men who drag wagons in coal-mines.

1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

Byas(s, Byasnesse, obs. ff. Bias, -ness.

By-battle, etc.: see By- 3 c.

† **Bybbey.** *Obs.* Some kind of herb.

?*a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 119 Bybbey [*Bodl. MS.* tibbie] raydishe and egremounde Which be my erbes.

Bybell-babbel, obs. f. Bibble-babble.

† **By-bet.** *Obs.* [The general sense is evident from the context, but the analysis is doubtful.]

a 1627 Minoleton & Rowley *Changeling* iv. i, The gold Is but a by-bet to wedge in the honour.

By-bidder. [see By- 3 c.] 'A person at an auction who bids with the object of raising the prices' Mrs. Toogood *Yorksh. Dial.* 1863. So By-bidding.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* III. 238 By-bidding, at auctions where the bidder may be employed by the owner, and really bidding to enhance the price, not meaning to purchase.

Bybill, -ylle, etc., obs. ff. Bible.

Bybloemen (bəi·blūmən). [? Du., f. *bij* By + *bloem* (pl. *bloemen*) Bloom, flower.] One of the main varieties of the Garden Tulip.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 343/2 The varieties of the latter tulip [*T. Gesneriana*]..are divided into..Bizarres, Bybloemens, Roses, and Selfs. 1846 Mrs. Loudon *Ladies' Comp. Flower-Gard.* 303 The Bybloemens..are white, shaded with violet or dark purple.

By-blow (bəi·blō). Also 8-9 bye-. [f. By- 2 b, c, 4.]

1. A side-blow or side-stroke: *lit.* and *fig.*

1594 Barnfield *Helen's Rape* 67 In such a Ladie's lappe, at such a slipperie by-blow [cf. sense 3]. 1611 Dekker *Roar. Girle* I. Wks. 1873 III. 145 How finely like a fencer my father fetches his by-blowes to hit me. 1645 Milton *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 343 Now and then a by-blow from the Pulpit. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* XII. 52 Juvenal deals his by-blows to less prominent..characters.

† **2.** *fig.* A calamity or disaster not in the main course. *Obs.*

1600 Holland *Livy* xxv. xxii. 564 So long as the Consuls, in whom rested the maine chaunce..sped well, they were the lesse troubled at these by-blowes. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm. on Duty to Poor*, Inequality and private interest in things..were the by-blows of our fall.

3. One who comes into the world by a side stroke; an illegitimate child, a bastard. Also *fig.*

1595 *Eng. Tripe-wife* (1881) 152 Not your wifes daughter, but a by-blowe..of your predecessours. 1658 Ussher *Ann.* 499 Ptolemei Apion, a By-blow by a Harlot. 1673 [R. Leigh] *Transp. Reh.* 8 Had not his brain been delivered of this By-blow. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* iv. lxii, Kind Venus cur'd her beloved By-blow Æneas. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* viii. iv. (1840) 108/2, I thought he was a gentleman's son, thof he was a by-blow. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* iv. 612 A drab's brat, A beggar's bye-blow.

† **4.** A blow that goes by, or misses its aim. *Obs.*

1639 J. Clarke *Paræmiologia* s.v. *Crudelitas*, He would have made a good butcher, but for the by-blow. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 103 Now also with their by-blows, they did split the very Stones in pieces.

Byblus, var. spelling of Biblus, papyrus.

By-board, etc.: see By- 3.

† **By-boat.** *Obs.* Also 8 bye-boat. [f. By- + Boat.] ? A supplementary or extra boat. Used esp. of the Newfoundland fishery; also *attrib.* in **by-boat-keeper.**

1698-9 *Stat. Admiralty, Shipping, &c.* (1810) Every Master of a By-boat or By-boats shall carry with him at least Two fresh Men in Six. *Ibid.* 26 Persons..that shall go over with their Servants to Newfoundland, to keep Boats on a Fishing Voyage, commonly called By-boat Keepers. 1708 *Royal Procl.* in *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4452/1 No By-Boat-Keepers should meddle with any..Cook-Room, Train Fat, or other Conveniency. 1796 *Campaigns* 1793-4 I. i. i. 1 Others were obliged to follow the transports in packets and bye boats.

By-business, etc.: see By- 4.

Bycal, -calle, obs. forms of Becall.

† **Bycapped,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. *by-* = Be- *pref.*: for the root cf. Cap *v.*; also L. *captus* and *bycagt*, pa. pple. of Becatch.] ? Taken, attracted, captivated.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. VII. 331 Lanfrank was bycapped [*v. r.* cappet, ycapped; L. *captus*] to þe ponert and religionn of þat place [Bec].

Bycaught, pa. pple. of Becatch *v.* *Obs.*

Bycause, Byccer, obs. ff. Because, Bicker.

Byce, Bych(e, obs. ff. Bice, Bitch.

By-chamber, -chapel, etc.: see By- 3.

By-channel (bəi·tʃænĕl). [f. By- 3 b + Channel.] A side-stream apart from the main channel; *fig.* a collateral branch (of a family).

1628 Earle *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 71 Not a by-Channell or bastard escapes him. 1864 Bates *Nat. Amazon* Pref. 6 The network of by-channels and lakes which everywhere accompanies its [the Amazon's] course.

† **By-chop.** *Obs.* [see By-, By-slip.] A bastard. Cf. By-blow.

1632 B. Jonson *Magn. Lady* iv. ii, I have sent By-chop away; the cause gone, the fame ceaseth.

Byclag, Byclappe, etc.: see Beclog, Beclap.

† **Bycoket.** *Obs.* Also 5-6 **byekoket, by-cokett, bicokett**; also *erron.* 6 **abococket, -ed, abococke,** 7 **abacoc,** 7-9 **abacot.** [a. OF. *bicoquet, bicocquet, biquoquet*, cap, casque, headdress, 'capuce, casaque à capuchon; habituellement, coiffure militaire; quelquefois parure de femme, chaperon' (Godef.); dim. of F. *bicoque* = It. *bicocca* little castle on a hill, Sp. *bicoca* a look-out; probably the original meaning, as in the diminutives and derivatives, was some kind of cap, whence transf. to a structure, topping or 'crowning' a height. App. f. *bi-* twice + *cocca* as in *cocca del capo* 'crown of the head' (Florio). Cf. also Sp. *bicoquin* a cap with two peaks, *bicoquete* a peasant's cap, Piedm. *bicochin* a priest's cap (Diez).]

A kind of cap or head-dress (peaked before and behind): **a.** as a military head-dress, a casque; **b.** as an ornamental cap or head-dress, worn by men and women.

1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 243 The man that browt the byekoket [of Henry VI, taken at Hexham] ffro Syre Robart Chaumbreleyn. 1488 in Leland *Brit. Coll.* (1770) IV. 225 Having a mannes hede in a Bycokett of silver. 1494 Fabyan vii. 654 The lorde John of Mounttagu..chasyd Henry so nere, that he wan from hym..his bycoket, garnysshed with .ii. crownes of golde, and fret with perle and ryche stone. 1513 in *Archæol.* XXVI. 398 Another paire of hostynge harness..wyth a bycoket. 1819-49 Lingard *Hist. Eng.* (1855) IV. ii. 74 His bycoket or cap of state, embroidered with two crowns of gold, and ornamented with pearls.

(The two crowns [? of England and France] with which the bycoket of Henry VI was 'garnished' or 'embroidered', were, of course, no part of the ordinary bycoket.)

¶ Through a remarkable series of blunders and ignorant reproductions of error, this word appears in modern dictionaries as Abacot. In Hall's Chron. *a bicocket* appears to have been misprinted *abococket*, which was copied by Grafton, altered by Holinshed to *abococke*, and finally 'improved' by Abraham Fleming to *abacot* (perhaps through an intermediate *abacoc*); hence it was again copied by Baker, inserted in his *Glossarium* by Spelman, and thence copied by Phillips, and so handed down through Bailey, Ash, Todd, etc., to 19th century dictionaries (some of which provide a picture of the 'abacot'), and even inserted in dictionaries of English and foreign languages.

1548 Hall *Chron. Edw. IV* an. 2 One of them had on his hed the said Kyng Henrie's helmet (some say his high cap of estate), called abococked [*ed.* 1550 abococket], garnished with two riche Crownes. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 661 His high Cap of estate, called Abococket. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* 1314 His highe cappe of estate, called abococke. 1587 *Ibid.* (ed. Fleming) called Abacot. 1664 Spelman *Gloss.*, *Abacot*: pileus augustalis Regum Anglorum 2 coronis insignitum *V. Chron.* An. 1463, Ed. 4, pag. 666, col. 2, l. 27 (*i. e.* Holinshed). 1696 Phillips, *Abacoc* [1706 *Abacot*], the Regal Cap of Maintenance of the Kings of England adorn'd with two Crowns. 1721 Bailey, *Abacot*, a Cap of State, made like a double Crown, worn anciently by the Kings of England. 1775 in Ash. 1810 *New Dict. Germ. Lang.*, *Abacot*, die Staatsmütze, der Hauptschmuck der alten Engl. Könige. 1818 in Todd. 1882 Lascarides *Eng. Grk. Lex.*, *Abacot*, τῆς κεφαλῆς κάλυμμα

By-common, *a.* unusual: see By *prep.* 7.

By-concernment, -consideration, etc.: see By- 3 c.

† **Bycorne.** *Obs.*

1. An early spelling of Bicorn(e.

2. Given by Lydgate as the proper name of a fabulous beast represented in an old satire as feeding on patient husbands, and being always fat from the abundance of the diet, whilst his spouse *chicheface* or Chichevache (q. v.) fed upon patient wives and was always lean.

[The French form of the name (which does not appear before the 15th c.) was *Bigorne*, which does not appear to be the same as *bicorne* 'two horned'; the oldest Fr. version of the poem has a portrait of the creature, which has no horns.]

c 1430 Lydg. *Bycorne & Chichevache*, *Min. Poems* (1840) 130 Of Bycornoys I am bycorne ffull fatte and rounde here as I stonde And in mariage bounde and sworne To Chi[che]vache as hir husbonde. *Ibid.* 131 For we, for oure humylite Of Bycorne shal devoured be.

By-corner (bəi·kɔ̄·nəɹ). [f. By- 3 a + Corner.] An odd or out-of-the-way corner.

1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* v. (1593) 125 Sinking into blind By-corners. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* I. i. 2 Britain being a by-Corner, out of the Road of the World. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. v. 127 Ready money..locked up in iron chests or hid in bye-corners. 1857 Geo. Eliot *Sc. Cleric. Life* II. 198 No longer a nnisance existing merely in by-corners.

Byd(de, byde, obs. forms of Bid, Bide.

Bydeene, bydene, var. Bedene *adv. Obs.*

Bydel(le, obs. form of Beadle.

Bydelve, -dolve, etc.; see Bedelve *v. Obs.*

By-dependency: see By- 5.

By-design, -drinking: see By- 3 d, 4.

By-dish, -door, etc.: see By- 3.

By-doing (bəi·du·iŋ). *rare.* [f. By- 4 + Doing.]

† **a.** An additional or extra act. **b.** A casual by-work, *parergon.*

1496 *Dives & Pamp.* (W. de W.) iv. xx. 185/2, Yf he were bounde to all suche bydoynges. 1842 J. H. Newman *Ch. of Fathers* 86 The by doings of this man are more precious..than what others do with labour.

Bydrive, var. of Bedrive *v. Obs.*

† **By-dweller.** *Obs.* [f. By- 2 a + Dweller.] One who dwells close by or near; a neighbour.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxii. 32 Artillery brought them in abundance by the By-dwellers. 1658 W. Burton *Itin. Anton.* 144 Called Mading-bower..by the By-dwellers.

Bye (bəi. [Variant spelling of By *prep.* in its subst. use.]

1. A term used in various games and sports:

a. *Cricket.* A run scored for a ball which passes the batsman, and which the wicket-keeper and long-stop fail to stop. *To steal a bye*: to make a run for a ball by starting the instant it passes the wicket-keeper. *Leg-bye*: a run obtained for a ball diverted by grazing the batsman's person.

1746 in 'Bat' *Cricket Manual* (1850) 80, Byes..3. 1857 T. Hughes *Tom Brown* II. viii, He has stolen three byes in the first ten minutes. *Ibid.* The ball..rises fast, catching Jack on the outside of the thigh, and bounding away as if from india-rubber, while they run two for a leg-bye amidst great applause. 1880 *Times* 28 Sept. 11/5 When a bye was obtained stumps were drawn.

b. in *Tennis, Boxing, Coursing, Cockfighting*, etc.: The position of an individual, who, in consequence of the numbers being odd, is left without a competitor after the rest have been drawn in pairs. Hence the phrases *To draw a bye, to run a bye*, etc.

1883 *Field* 22 Dec. 863 To do away with byes in the penultimate and final rounds of [lawn-tennis] matches. 1887 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 3 7 The latter had had the benefit of drawing the bye in the second round. 1848 Craig s.v. *Bye*, In Coursing, a dog is said to 'run a bye' when it runs a course against another *not* in the match—thus equalising its runnings to the other dogs *in* the match. 1883 *Field* 22 Dec. 857 Sabrina then ran her bye, which she won.

c. in *Lacrosse*, etc.: A goal; a starting line.

1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlix. 124 Erecting the 'byes' or goals which were to guide the play. 1847-78 Halliw., *By*, the point or mark from which boys emit the marbles or taws. *Yorksh.*

d. A by-match or 'event'; one not in the programme.

1884 *L'pool Daily Post* 30 June 6/5 [Cockfighting] Some byes afterwards took place.

2. The name of a plot against the government of James I. (So called in opposition to the *Main* plot: the relation between the two is one of the disputed points in English history. Cf. By *sb.* 1.)

1603 *St. Trials*, You are fools, you are on the bye, Raleigh and I are on the main; we mean to take away the king and his cubs. [1885 Low & Pulling *Dict. Eng. Hist.* s.v. *Bye Plot*. It is certain that the Bye Plot had no connection with the Main or Raleigh's Plot.] 1886 C. E. Doble in Hearne *Collect.* (1886) II. 436 Wm. Clarke was executed at Winchester, for his participation in 'the Bye', Nov. 29, 1603.

† **Bye, by,** *v. Obs.* [Aphetic f. Aby, Abye *v.*, but in sense 1 not separable from Buy *v.*]

1. *trans.* To pay for, atone for, make amends for; = Aby *v.* 2, Buy *v.* 3.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1146 (Fairf.) Þou sal bye [*Cott.* bi] hit selcoȝ dere. 1561 Norton & Sackv. *Gorboduc* (R.) Thou, Porrex, thou, shalt dearly bye the same. [See Buy *v.* 3, for other examples.]

2. *absol.* To pay the penalty, snffer; = Aby *v.* 4.

c 1440 *Sir Degrev.* xlvii. 737 Sche said, Tratur, thou shalt bye! Why were thou so hardye To do me this vylanye?

3. *intr.* To remain, stay, abide; = Aby *v.* 5 (confused with Abide).

c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1202 The fyve were out wente, And the twa at home thay byeth, For to do that he thaym bydeth. 1594 *True Trag. Rich. III*, 57 Captain Blunt, Peter Landoyse and you Shall by in quarters.

Bye, var. of By.

Bye, obs. form of Bee [2], ring; also of Buy.

Bye, obs. form of Boy.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 35 Bye or boye, *bostio.*

Bye, var. of Bey *v. Obs.* to bend.

c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 167 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 75 Vnęþe he miȝte bye his rug: oþer lokie to þe grounde.

Bye-bye [1] (bəi·bəi·). Also by-by, and simply bye. A sound used to lull a child to sleep; *hence*, a childish name for 'sleep' or 'bed'.

1636 N. Wallington in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 32 Pug sang By-babie, with delightfull charmes. 1689 in *Gazophyl. Angl.* 1721–1800 Bailey, *By by*..commonly Sung by Nurses to cause their Nurslings to fall asleep. 1867 Miss Broughton *Cometh up as Fl.* xxii, Go to bye bye. 1885 Boughton *St. Rambl. Holland* x. 144 Various strange 'by-by's' that he has gone to in his time. *Nursery Rime.* Bye, baby bunting.

Bye-bye [2] (bəi·bəi·). Also by-by(e, bye bye, 8 b'uy b'uy and simply b'y. A colloquial and nursery variant of Good-bye.

1709 *Tatler* No. 2, For Hat and Sword He'd call, Then, after a faint Kiss,—cry, B'y, Dear Moll: Supper and Friends expect me. 1736 Bailey, *By by*, us'd familiarly, and chiefly to Children, instead of *Good b'y* or *God be with you.* *a* 1745 Swift *Wks.* (1768) VI. 320 B'uy, B'uy, Nic, not one poor smile at parting. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* III. i, I shall..interrupt you—so bye! bye! 1872 Lever *Ld. Kilgobbin* xiv. (1875) 95 'By-by!' said Atlee, carelessly, and he strolled away.

Byefþe, var. Bihofth(e, *Obs.*, behoof.

Byekoket, obs. form of Bycoket.

Byeld, Byelle, obs. ff. Build, Boil *sb.*

Byen, obs. form of Be, Buy.

By-end (bəi·end). Also 7–8 bye-end. [f. By- 3 c, d + End.] An object lying aside from the main one; a subordinate end or aim; *esp.* a secret selfish purpose, a covert purpose of private advantage. Hence † **By-ended** *ppl. a.*, having by-ends.

c 1610 Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1683) 104 He took better with these of my hands, who he knew had no by-end. 1633 Sanderson 3 *Serm. ad Aul.* (1681) II. 38 If we do..serviceable offices to our Brethren, out of any By-end or Sinister respect. 1651 J. Rocket *Chr. Subject* vii. (1658) 96 Tyranny ..consists in the..arbitrarie..immoderate, and by-ended exercise of power. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr. Progr.* 140 *marg.*, How By-ends got his name. 1760 Law *Spirit of Prayer* II. 110 Love is quite pure; it hath no by-ends. 1869 Goulburn *Purs. Holiness* xiii. 120 A man with a double aim or by-end.

† **Byental.** *Obs.* (see quot.)

1708–21 Kersey, *Byental*, the Yard of a Horse.

Byer, obs. form of Bier; also of Buyer, Byre.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (1527) v. xiii, A byer [L. *feretrum*] of a wonder werke is yet seen at Dorchester aboue the place of his fyrste graue.

Byern(e, variant form of Bairn, Berne.

Byeth, obs. f. 3rd sing. and pl. pres. t. of Be.

† **By-fall.** *Obs.* [see By- 4.] An incidental accessory or accretion.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xl. 9 The ceremonies are as it were an income or a byfall.

† **By-fellow.** *Obs.* [see By- 5.] A fellow of a college (in the University of Cambridge) not on the foundation, and having inferior privileges to a foundation fellow. Hence **By-fellowship.**

1856–7 *Act* 19 & 20 *Vict.* lxxxviii. § 50 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 239 All actual Bye-Fellows excepted. 1589 in R. Potts *Liber Cantabrig.* (1855) 209 [Andrew Perne D.D., formerly Master of the College, founded] two Bye-fellowships. 1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 355 Queens' College has nineteen fellowships, one by-fellowship, and numerous scholarships. Its head is styled president.

Byffe, obs. form of Beef.

† **By-fle·ke**, obs. corrupt f. Beflee *v.*

c 1315 Shoreham 36 He that by-fleke wel lecherye Bivlekth foule continaunce.

Byfore, byforne, obs. forms of Before.

† **Byfra·p**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. By- = Be- 2 + Frap *v.*, a. OF. *frape-r* to strike.] *trans.* To beat about, thrash.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2987 Þat company was so by-fraped among þes frenschemen.

By-fruit, mock fruit: see By- 6.

Byg, byge, obs. forms of Big.

Bygane, obs. form of Bygone.

† **Bygate**, var. form of Beget *sb. Obs.* gain.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2136 Ye schul have, after bataile, Alle the bygates, saun faile; Y kepe nought, bote honour Al the bygate schal beo your.

Byger, obs. form of Bicker *v.*

Bygg(e, -en, -ere, obs. ff. Big(g, Buy(er.

Byȝe, Byȝer, -ar, Byȝt, obs. ff. Bee [2], Buyer, Bight.

† **By-gi·rdle.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 biȝ-, bigyrdel, 2 bygerdel, 3–4 bi-, bygurdel, bygirdel, 5 bygirdylle, 6 bygyrdell, -yll. [OE. *bigyrdel* (= OFris. *bigerdel*, OHG. *bigurtil*, MHG. *bigürtel*), f. same elements as *begyrdan* to Begird, with accented form of the prefix: for the suffix, cf. *gyrdel* Girdle.]

That which begirds; a girdle or belt; also, from the use of this, a purse, money-bag.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. x. 9 Næbbe ȝe gold..on eowrum bigyrdlum [1160 *Hatton G.* bygerdlen]. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 117 *Fiscus, uel saccus publicus*, biȝgyrdel. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 124 Ane monne þet wurpe up on him a bigurdel ful of ponewes. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 79 Þe Bagges and þe Bigurdeles [*v.r.* bygirdles] he hab broken hem alle. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XI. 85 Þe bygurdeles. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 31 A Bygirdylle, *marsupium, renale.* 1532 *Ort. Voc., Renale*, a bygyrdyll, *est zona circa renes.*

Bygo, -gon, -gone, pa. pple. of Bego *v. Obs.*

Bygoing (bəi·gōu·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 9 *Sc.* by-ganging, by-gaun. [f. By- 2 a.] The action of passing by; esp. in phr. *In the bygoing*: in passing, incidentally, by the way.

1637 Rutherford *Lett.* CXXII. (1862) I. 303 A smell in the by-going is sufficient. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* XXXV, Your beasts had been taking a rug of..moorland grass in the by-ganging. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* XV. (1859) 358 Timotheus I may state in the bygoing was not a Dutchman.

By-gold, mock gold, tinsel: see By- 6.

Bygone, by-gone (bəi·gǫn), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* Also *Sc.* 5–8 bygan(e, 6 bygo, -gonne; and 6 begonne, 7–9 byegone. [f. By- 2 d + Gone, pa. pple. of Go. Cf. *above-named* s.v. Above D. 'A Scotch word' (J.); but used by Shakspere in sense 1.]

A. *ppl. a.* In earlier quots. following the sb.

1. That has gone by, past, (of time elapsed; that has happened or existed in past time; former.

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 30 Gif onie [leagues] hes bene maid in time by-gane. 1452 Earl Douglas in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 387 Any actions, causes or querrels bygane. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* 224 To thoil temporal payne for our synnis by gane. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 32 This satisfaction, The by-gone-day proclaym'd, say this to him. 1788 J. Powell *Devises* (1827) II. 315 A child subsequently born was entitled to a share in the by-gone income. 1824 Carlyle *W. Meister* (1874) I. II. i. 64 The scenes of his by-gone happiness. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 168, I have not smoked a cigar for some months bygone.

† **b.** = Ago.

a 1745 Swift *Wks.* (1841) II. 47 About five or six and forty years bygone there were certain brass tokens current.

2. Of human beings: Gone out of life, deceased, departed. Also *transf.* of plants.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* X. v. 168 The worthy actis of 3our eldaris bygane. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 669 Herald ..The eldest sone of Godowyn bygo. 1832 De la Beche *Geol. Man.* 195 The roots..of the by-gone annuals..are matted together. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. XV. 159 These evidences of a bygone generation of their fathers.

b. Belonging to past times.

1869 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 413, I hate the sight of the bygone assembly-rooms.

B. *sb.* [the ppl. adj. used ellipt.]

1. *pl.* Things that are past; *esp.* past offences.

1568 Q. Mary in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. 29 For good amitie, as well for bygonnes as to come, betwixt them and all our obedient subjects. 1649 Bp. Guthrie *Mem.* (1702) 75 That bygones on both sides should be passed by. 1790 Morrison *Poems* 135 (Jam.) All byganes are forgot and gone, And Arthur views her as his own. [See also c.]

b. Payments overdue; arrears.

1663 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 25 [They] compelled the tenants..to produce their last acquittances and pay them bygones. 1721 Wodrow *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. 256 (Jam.) He could have no warrant for bygones [of his stipend], unless he would..conform to the established church.

c. *esp.* in phr. *Bygones are bygones, let bygones be bygones*, etc. (Rarely in *collect. sing.*)

1636 Rutherford *Lett.* lxii. (1862) I. 166 Pray..that byegones betwixt me and my Lord may be byegones. 1648 Nethersole *Parables* 5 Let bygans be bygans. 1758 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) IV. 147 By-gones are by-gones, as Chartres, when he was dying, said of his sins. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* (1871) II. V. i. 166 Bygone shall be bygone; the new Era shall begin! 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* IV. 51 Nor is it Wiser to weep a true occasion lost, But trim our sails, and let old bygones be. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I. iii. 118 The truce..was cordially ratified; bygones were counted bygones.

2. Past time; the past: *rare.*

1872 W. F. Butler *Gt. Lone Land* iii. (1875) 24 Bunker has long passed into the bygone. 1887 Sala in *Illust. Lond. News* 19 Mar. 306 Dealings with booksellers in the bygone

† **By·-ground.** *Obs.* [f. By- 3 a, 5 + Ground.] **a.** A piece of ground lying out of the way. **b.** *fig.* A secondary ground or cause.

a 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 499 Augustine esteemed it but of custome, and other by-grounds, that in one Church there should bee but one onely Bishop. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xvi. 96 Many remnants [of causeways] remaine, especially in pastures, or by-grounds out of the rode way.

Bygyn(ne, obs. ff. Begin, Beguine.

By-hand (bəi·hænd), *adv. Sc.* [f. By- 1 + Hand.] **a.** Out of hand, aside, out of the way. **b.** Incidentally.

1636 Rutherford *Lett.* lxxii. (1862) I. 187 Cast them by-hand as we do old clothes. 1834 Galt in *Fraser's Mag.* X. 160 She was far advanced when it was by-hand noticed.

† **By·-ha·nger.** *Obs.* [f. By- 2 a + Hanger.] **a.** A hanger-on, a parasite. **b.** An appendage.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 275 b, How many byhangers do you couple to this uniforme & common creed? 1591 Horsey *Trav.* (1857) 216 Sir Jerom Bowes offers to prove it by one Finch, a by-hanger of his.

Byhede(n, -heede, obs. ff. Behead *v.*

† **Byhi·rne**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. By- = Be- 6 + *hirne*, Herne, corner.] *trans.* To hide in a corner.

1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 642 Þat þei may henten, þey holden; by-hirneþ it sone.

Byhod, obs. f. *behoved*, pa. t. of Behove.

Byhofþe, -ofthe, var. Bihofth(e, *Obs.*, behoof.

† **Byho·re**, *v. Obs.* [f. By- = Be- *pref.* 6 + Whore *v.*] To commit adultery against. See Bewhore.

c 1440 (*Erle Toulous*) *Lincoln MS.* A. i. 17 f. 120 (Halliw.) For thou haste byhorede my lorde.

Byhynde(n, obs. form of Behind.

Byhyng, Byil, obs. ff. Buying, Boil *sb.*

By-intent, -interest: see By- 3 d.

† **Byke**, *v. Obs. Sc.* [? f. Bike *sb.*] *trans.* ? To crowd *in* (as with a swarm).

1606 Birnie *Kirk-Burial* (1833) 22 We may be laid, not in the Kirk, but in a competent Kirk-ile or yarde..not byked in with the belly-god beastes that blinds the world with buriall in Kirk.

Byk(e, byik, variants of Bike *dial.*, bees' nest.

Byker, obs. form of Beaker, Bicker.

Bylad, -aft, -eft, pa. pples. of Belead, leave.

† **By·land.** *Obs.* Also biland. [See quot. 1577: *by-* seems to have been taken by Harrison in the sense of 'off at the side'.] A peninsula.

1577–87 Harrison *Descr. Brit.* X. 30 The How, which is not an Iland..but almost an Iland, which parcels the Latins call *Peninsulas*, and I do English a *Bylaud.* 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 22 The Biland Taurica Chersonesus. 1622 62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 163/2 This Biland or Demy-Island. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* (1714) II. 302 [The river] Tamer..leaveth Cornwall, as it were a Peninsula, or By-land.

Bylander, obs. form of Bilander.

By-lane (bəi·lēn). Also 6 bie-, 9 bye-lane. [f. By- 3 b + Lane.] A lane lying off from the main street or road; *also*, a side passage in a mine.

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1350/1 The citizens..set vpon them..by the bylanes. 1666 Evelyn *Diary* 7 Sept., The bie lanes..were..fill'd up with rubbish. 1697 E. Lhwyd in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 467 They make their By-lanes (as in other Pits) as the Vein requires. 1762 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxix. 187 Through by-lanes and cross the fields, to make their escape. 1858 Bright *For. Policy, Sp.* (1876) 468 Turning fertilizing rivulets into every by-lane and alley.

Bylaucte, pa. t. of Bilauch *v. Obs.* to laugh at.

Bylaue, var. of Beleave *v. Obs.*

By-law, bye-law (bəi·lǫ). Also 4 bilage, 4–6 bilawe, 6–7 by-lawe. [In sense 1 apparently (from the identity of meaning, and the identification of *bylaw-man* see below) with *byrlaw-man* a doublet of Byrlaw. The difference of form would be explained by the derivation of *bylaw* from the stem instead of the genitive case of ON. *by-r*, Sw. and Da. *by*, 'dwelling-place, farm, village, township, town': cf. the Dan. *bylag*, Sw. *byalag*, *bylag*, mentioned below. It is less probable that *bylaw* might be formed in England itself from the same elements: cf. By *sb.*[1]; but it might be a corruption of *byr-law* either phonetic, or due to confusion with the adverbial prefix By-. The earliest examples of the word refer to Kent: the difficulty of assigning a Scandinavian etymology to the local name of a Kentish custom is obvious, but cf. quot. 1292 under Byrlaw from an assize held in Devonshire, and quot. 1370 for the general use of *bylaw* in sense 2. Sense 3 however shows that the word was in the 16th c. used as if f. By *adv.* + Law, analogous to *by-name, by-path, by-way*; and this is the way in which sense 2 is now understood and used. This may have been, in its origin, merely a mistaken interpretation, but it is also possible that a word may have been formed independently from these elements, without influence of the Scandinavian word, although naturally falling together with it in the general sense of subsidiary or side-law.

The compounds actually found in the Scandinavian langs. are Da. *bylag*, explained by Molbech as 'Forening imellem alle eller endeel Bönder i en Landsby, Bymenighed', i. e. 'association between all or some of the farmers in a rural township, *bymenighed*', the latter being further said to be 'the community of citizens in a town, of farmers in a rural township, etc.'; also Sw. *byalag, bylag*, village community. In ON. *lag* had, among other senses, that of 'fellowship'; the pl. *lög* those of 'law', 'law-community or association', and 'law-district' (cf. the *Dena-lagu* or *Dane-law*). The sing. has given Sw. and Dan. *lag-et*; the pl. Sw. *lag-en*, Da. *lov-en* 'law'. The word *belagines*, alleged by Jordanis to be Gothic for 'written law', has sometimes been referred to in this connexion; but it can have no relation to the Eng. word.)

† **1.** Apparently the same as Byrlaw: occurring in the 13th c. as the name of a custom (in Kent) according to which disputes concerning boundaries were settled outside the law courts, on the testimony of neighbours, by official or specially deputed arbitrators. *Obs.*

1283 in W. Thorn *Chronica* (Twysden p. 1936) [Abbas Nicholaus ordinavit] Item si contingat quæstionem moveri inter nos [monks of St. Augustine, Canterbury] & archiepiscopum vel ejus tenentes de subtractionibus, purpresturis, dampnis seu aliis injuriis hinc inde factis, quod consuetudo illa quæ dicitur *bilage* observetur. 1303 *ibid.* Ad sextum articulum petitur, quid intelligitur per hanc dictionem Bilage. 'Dicunt quod quidam usus vel consuetudo, qui Bilage

in partibus Kantiæ vulgaliter appellatur, sic se habere consuevit: quod cum contentio vel controversia aliqua suborta fuerit inter aliquos super finibus, seu limitibus, debent seneschalli seu ballivi partium, vel aliæ personæ fide dignæ, ad hoc per partes specialiter deputatæ, in loco de quo est contentio convenire, remque oculis subicere, informationeque per viros vicinos fide dignos habita, absque strepitu judiciali, & figura judicii, mox totam dirimere quæstionem.

b. Often specially applied to ordinances made by common assent in a Court-leet or Court-baron. Cf. BYLAW-MAN.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Bilawes* [*ed.* 16 *adds* 'or rather *By-laws*, that is Laws made *obiter* or by the *By*'] are orders made in court leets or court Barons by common assent, for the good of those that make them, farder then the publique law doth binde. These in Scotland are called (burlawe) or (birlawe) Skene *de Verb. Sign.* verbo *Burlawe.* 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 230 Also Ordinances may be made by the power of a Court, as in a Court Baron to make Orders, or by the Inhabitants of a Town by Custom..And these are more properly by-Laws then Laws. 1642 *N. Riding Rec.* IV. 225 A Barmeby gent. presented for not paying the sum in which he was assessed according to an ancient custom of the inhabitants called a Bylaw. 1676 COLES, *Bylaw*, *Burlaw* or *Byrlaw*, laws determined by persons elected by common consent of neighbours. 1689 SELDEN *Table Talk*, *Convocation* § 2 A Court-Leet, where they have a power to make By-Laws, as they call them. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 91 In the courts of the manor are transacted the other remaining portions of the old township jurisdiction; the enforcing of pains and penalties on the breakers of by-laws, etc.

c. In Old Danish, *bylag* had also the sense 'Payment or contribution in order to receive citizenship or the freedom of the *by*' (see Kalkar); the following quotation applies the name to a proportional charge or assessment made for a local purpose: cf. 1642 in b.

1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v. *Bi-scot*, 9 Edw. 3, At a Session of Sewers held at Wigenhale in Norfolk, it was decreed, That if any one in those parts of Marchland, should not repair his proportion of the Banks, Ditches and Causeys, by a day assigned, xiid. for every Perch unrepaired (which is called a Bilaw) should be levied upon him.

2. A 'law' or ordinance dealing with matters of local or internal regulation, made by a local authority, or by the members of a corporation or association. More particularly: An ordinance made by the members of a corporation for the better government of their own body, or for the regulation of their dealings with the public; in modern times most commonly (as by railway companies) in the exercise of powers expressly conferred by the Legislature.

a. of a town or local authority.

1370 *Yearbook* 44 *Edw. III*, 19 Inhabitants dun ville, sauns ascun custome poient fayre ordinaunces on Bilawes pur reparation del Eglise, ou dun haut voy, ou dascun tiel chose, que est pur le bien publique generalment, & in tiel case le greinderpart liera touts sauns ascun custome. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, Wks. (Bohn) 459 There was likewise a law to restrain the by-laws, or ordinances of corporations. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 110 b, An vpland Towne may alledge a Custome..to make By-lawes for the reparations of the Church, the well ordering of the Commons, etc. 1732 (*title*) City Liberties..and Bye Laws, relating to Carts, Coaches, Fire-cocks, Fairs, etc. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxiii, A by-law of the corporation of Newcastle.

b. of a society or corporation.

1366-80 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 276 þat þe ordre of presthod..he holden..sikerer þan ony newe secte wiþ bilawes, customes, obseruancis founden of synful men. 1523 in Turner *Sel. Records Oxford* 40 By lawes wch the..Schollers..have made. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 98, I heard a man was in trouble..upon a By-Law in the Stationers Company. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 355 The new bank..have appointed a committee of 15 to make by laws. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. xi. 450 The power of making by-laws, subject to parliamentary control. *Mod.* Prosecuted for a breach of the Company's Bye-Laws.

3. A secondary, subordinate, or accessory law.

1541 COVERDALE *Old Faith* vi. Wks. 1844 I. 41 As for all the laws and ordinances which afterward were added unto these two tables, they were not joined thereunto as principal laws, but as by-laws. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 209 Great Philosophers..proudly think t' unriddle ev'ry Cause, That Nature uses, by their own By-laws. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.) In the beginning..is inserted the law or institution; to which are added two by-laws, as a comment upon the general law. 1780 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* x. (1876) 13 In detail, or what may be called the by-laws of each art.

Hence **Bylaw-man** = BYRLAW-MAN.

1552-84 *Court-leet Rec. Manchester* in *Athenæum* 2 Aug. (1879) 146 Byrlamen; birlamen; 1590 bylawmen; 1593 berlawmen. 1591 *Acc. Feoffees of Comm. Lands Rotherham*, ibid. 9 Aug., To the byer law-men for casting open closes. 1620 — Bye-lawe men with the rest of the neabors..The multitude of pore people which follow the Bye-law men. 1622 — Ale and bread which was bestowed on the Bylawmen. *a* 1800 *Form of Bylawmen's Oath*, formerly used in the Cholmley Courts (MS. communicated by Rev. J. C. Atkinson) 'You shall well and truly execute the office of Bylawman for the year ensuing for the Township of ——, and you shall take care that the commons and common fields be broken at the usual time, that the common gates, fences, and bridges be duly made and repaired, and the bylaws be duly kept and observed, etc.' 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 91 *note*, The officers elected [at Aldborough, Yorksh.] in the ninth of Charles I were four by-lawmen or *plebiscitarii*, two constables, etc.

Bylboes, bylbres, obs. pl. form of BILBO 2.

Byld(e, obs. f. BUILD *v.*; obs. pa. t. BUILD *v.*

Bylders, var. of BILDERS, narrow-leaved water-parsnip; in Ireland water-cress. [It has been shown by the Rev. A. L. Mayhew, in *N. & Q.* Ser. vii. III. 365, that the etymological form is (in the sing.) *biller*, adopted from the Irish *biolar*, a late variant of *biorar* water-cress:—OIr. *biror* (corresp. to Welsh *berwr* water-cress), f. *bior*, *bir* water, well, spring. The forms *billern* and *billers*, *bilders* are plural. The word appears in med.L. as *berula*, and is the F. *berle* = *Sium angustifolium* (Littré). It is also discussed by J. L. G. Mowat in *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.), 21, s.v. *Berula*.]

Byle, obs. form of BOIL *sb.* and *v.*

† Byles, *sb. pl. Obs.* Also 6 bilis, bylis. [Prob. (although the phonetic correspondence is not quite clear) a. F. *bille* 'ball', also 'a piece of wood'. In French *jeu de billes* has been the name of three distinct games: (1) a game with balls, identified by some with billiards, (2) a game like 'knur and spell' or 'tipcat', (3) skittles: see Littré s.v. *bille*, and Charpentier s.v. *billa*.]

An obsolete game with bowls, mentioned chiefly as Scotch.

1530 PALSGR. 200/2 Bowle to playe at the byles, *bille*. *c* 1565 in Chalmers *Life Mary* (1818) I. 133 (JAM.), I had the honour..to play a party at a game called the Bilis. 1565 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 26 (JAM.) Cartis, dyiss, tabillis, goif, kylis, bylis, & sic wther playis.

Bylet, byllet, obs. forms of BILLET 2.

Byleue, -leve, -liue, obs. ff. BELIEF, -LIEVE, -LEAVE, -LIVE.

Bylike, -lyke, obs. ff. BELIKE.

† By·live, by·lif(e. *Obs.* Also 1 biȝ-, bic-, bileofa, bilifen, 1–3 biliue, 3 bileue, -leoue, -lif, 4 bylyf, -lyue. [OE. *bigleofa*, f. *big*, *bi*, BY + *lif* life, *-leofa* living.] That which one lives by; living, sustenance.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* vi. 21 Of callum mettum..þæt hig beon mægen ge ðe ge him to bigleofan. *c* 1000 *O. E. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 492 *Pulmentum*, bilifen. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 99 He let hem reine manne to bi-liue. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 168 Kinges & kaiseres habbeð hore bileoue of oure large relef. *c* 1275 *Prov. Alfred* 96 in *O. E. Misc.* 109 His medis to mowen, his plouis to drivin to ure alre bilif. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 230 With sellyng and buggynge her bylyf to wynne. 1393 *Ibid.* II. 18 He het þe elementes..brynge forth 3oure bylyue.

Byllament, var. of BILIMENT. *Obs.*

Bylle·n, obs. form of BILL *v.*

Bylled, bylt(e, obs. pa. t. and pple. of BUILD *v.*

Byllerne, obs. form of BILDERS. (See BYLDERS.)

Bylly, obs. form of BELLY.

Byloke, var. BELOUKE *v.*, to shut up, keep close. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2127 Fyrum[bras]..bad me kepe þys & faste hit her by-loke.

Bylowȝ, pa. t. of BILAUH *v. Obs.* to laugh at.

Bylynne, -lyve, var. BLIN, BELIVE.

By-matter (bəi·mætəɹ). [f. BY- 3 c, 5 + MATTER.] Something beside the main business; a side incident; a trivial, unimportant matter.

1552 T. BARNABE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. No. 145 II. 197 Few men..was sente soe manye tymes to the Counsell privylye, for bye matters as I was. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 286 His Accusers..running into other by-matters, left the chief matter. 1674 *Consid. Peace & Goodw. Prot.* 8 Dissenters and Scruplers in by-matters. 1685 MANTON *Christ's Tempt.* vi. Wks. 1870 I. 314 Christ answereth to the main point, not to by-matters. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1851 SMITH *Eng. & Fr. Dict.*, By-matter, *incident*.

Bymene, obs. form of BEMOAN.

† Bymo·dered, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. BY- = BE- *pref.*; cf. Du. *modder*, Ger. *moder* mud.] Besmeared with mud, bemired.

a 1307 *Pol. Songs* 158 Ant heo cometh by-modered ase a mor-hen.

Bymolen: see BEMOLE in BE- *pref.* 6.

Bymoorne, -mowe, obs. ff. BEMOURN, BEMOW.

Byn, -ne, obs. ff. BIN, BEEN; = *are* (see BE *v.*).

Byname, by-name (bəi·nēim), *sb.* Also 9 bye-name. [f. BY- 5 + NAME.]

1. A name other than the principal or main one; a subsidiary name or appellation; *esp.* a cognomen or surname; a sobriquet.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. ix. 84 Suffisaunce, power, noblesse, reuerence, and gladnesse ben only dyuerse bynames [of happiness], but hir substance haþ no dimersite. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 644 Lions-heart, is..the by-name of K. Richard. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. ii. § 52 Some of these by-names..remained many years after to them, and theirs; amongst which Plantagenist was entailed on the Royal bloud of England. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lviii. 16 Eutropius..gives him the additional name of Crinitus, perhaps a by-name of his family.

2. A nickname given in sport or ridicule.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 975 Pleasant by-Names against Augustus, Livia, and their familiars, whereat every one of them laughed. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 212 A by-name geuen in sport..As, Tiberius the Emperor, becanse he was a great drinker of wine, they called him..Caldius Biberius Mero, in steade of Claudius Tiberius Nero. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 504 Callimachus is the workeman of greatest note, in regard of a by-name giuen vnto him, and that was Cacizotechnos. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-Cr* II. vii. 70 No By-names of Whig or Tory, Highflyers or Dissenters. 1862 EARL STANHOPE *Pitt* I. 67 Mr. Welbore Ellis..the butt of Junius, under the by-name of Grildrig.

Byname (bəi·nēim), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To surname, to nickname.

1570-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 442 The Scots in like manner baynamed a parliament..and called the same a running parliament. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. 20 Edward, by-named (not of his colour, but of his dreaded acts in battle) the Black Prince. 1632 BROME *Novella* Dram. Pers., Paulo, By-named Burgio. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Byname, -nemme, -nom, etc.: see BENIM.

Bynd, Bynte, obs. ff. BIND, BOUND.

Bynempt, pa. t. of BENAME *v. Obs.*

Bynethe(n, -neithe, etc., obs. ff. BENEATH.

Bynfet, Byngger: see BENEFIT, BENGER(E.

Bynge, Bynk(e, obs. ff. BINGE, BINK.

† By-ni·ght. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. BY *prep.* + NIGHT.] ? A letter dispatched by the night post.

1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 295 There is..a clerk of the by-nights, and his assistant.

† Bynny-pepper. *Obs.* A kind of pepper.

1603-4 *Act* 1 *Jas I*, xix. § 1 All Spices..and other Merchandises garbleable..Long-pepper..Coliander seeds, Bynny-pepper.

Bynym, obs. f. BENIM *v.*

By·-office. [f. BY- 4, 5 + OFFICE.] a. An office other than the main one. b. A form of religious service for by-occasions.

1577 VAUTROULLIER *Luther's Ep. Gal.* 185 It is not the proper office of Christ..to teach the law, but an accidentall or a byoffice. 1680 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 12 Not medling..with the Discipline, By-offices, etc. 1689 *Myst. Iniq.* 40 Exceptions some may have against some Things in the By-Offices, and Occasional Service.

Byofpe, var. BIHOFTHE, *Obs.*, behoof.

By ordinar, extraordinary: see BY *prep.* 7.

By·-passage. [f. BY- 3 b, c, 5 + PASSAGE.] a. A side passage or alley. b. A casual and incidental passage in a book or document.

1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 232 What need I contend about by-passages relating to the Recantation? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Life* (1721) I. 61 When People crouded to see him, he [Virgil] would slip into the next Shop, or By-passage to avoid them. 1864 in WEBSTER.

By-passer (bəi·pa:səɹ). [cf. BY- 2 a.] One who passes by, a passer by.

1566 GASCOIGNE *Supposes* Wks. (1587) 32 No blazer of her beauty..at the dore for the bypassers. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* I. 156 Each window has blinds, to prevent the by-passers from looking in. 1862 *Times* 23 Dec., Appealing with mute looks to the sympathy of the by-passers

† By·-passing, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. BY- 2 a.] The action of going past: said both of the movements of a person and of the lapse of time.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 3 The great mystery of this by passynge of god. 1621 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, iii. ? 1 If they fayle therein at the by-passing of every one of the sayde Tearmes.

By·-passing, *pr. pple. rare.* Passing, surpassing.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* x. (1848) 107 By-passing all night's constellated chart.

Bypast, by-past (bəi·pa:st), *ppl. a.* Also 6 bi-, bepast, byepassed, 7 biepast (all *Sc.*); 9 bypassed. [f. BY- 2 d + PAST. In earlier use often following the sb.; cf. BYGONE A 1.]

1. That has passed or gone by, (of time) elapsed; that has happened or existed in past time; former.

1452 EARL DOUGLAS in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 387 Before the xxii day of the moneth of July last bypast. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxix. 2 O yͤ I were as I was in the monethes bypast. 1609 *Act agst. Libels, &c.* in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils* 422 Ancient grudges borne in tyme of biepast troubles. 1705 SIR E. WALKER *Hist. Disc.* v. 364 They had promised..to clear His by-past Actions. 1804 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 142 The ecclesiastical history of Britain, during the by-past century. 1852 D. MOIR *Angler* iii, The twilight labyrinth Of bypast things.

† b. That has passed out of life; deceased, departed. *Obs.*

1425 in Entick *London* (1766) IV. 354 Shal pray..for al the now being alive, and also for the by-past, to God. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 74 To be revengit of the skaith is done to ws, and oure eldaris bipast.

† c. Overdue, in arrear; cf. BYGONE *sb. Obs.*

1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 21 Had not the Clergy as good right to their by-past Stipends?

Bypath, by-path (bəi·paþ). Also 4–5 bi path(e, 4–6 bypathe, 8 bye path. [f. BY- 3 b + PATH.] A side path, as opposed to the high-road; a private, retired, or unfrequented path.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1706 Tho swifte stedis thre, Which that drawyn forth the Sunnis chare, Hath go some bi path in despite of me, That makith hit so sone day to be. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 12 Brune..cam in a derke wode..were as reynard had a bypath whan he was hunted. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 140 There ys a dyfference bytwyxte an hyghe waye and a bypathe. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 70 The Travellers have been made..to walk thorough by-Paths. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 70 Nouronihar..coming to the turn of a little bye path, stopped. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lx, By following by-paths, known to the young farmer, they hoped to escape.

b. *fig.* (Formerly often in a bad sense.)

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 275/2 The bypathes to heaven. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xiii. (1859) 10 Bypathes of synne and al vnthryftynes. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* II. Wks. 202/2 Such euil persons as..led his flocke out of the right way in a bypath to helward. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 185 By what by-pathes, and indirect crook'd-wayes I met this

Crowne. 1779 JOHNSON *Butler* Wks. II. 188 The bye-paths of literature. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 142 Shining on the bypaths of history like a rare rich flower.

Hence †**By-pathed** *ppl. a.*

1641 J. JOHNSON *Acad. of Love* 3, I found a by-pathed gate, which led me into Loves pleasant garden.

By-place (bəi-plēis). [f. BY- 3 a + PLACE.] A place situated aside, an out-of-the-way spot; an odd corner; also *fig.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Lieux destournez*, by-places. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* IV, Till in the castle, in an odd by-place, It casts the foul mask from its dusky face. 1685 BOYLE *Salubr. Air* Pref. 5, I found it laid in a by-place. 1714 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 256 She lived at a Farm called Whites, a By-place in the Parish of Beconsfield. 1835 HAWTHORNE *Tales & Sk., O. Woman's T.*, Traditions lurking in the corners and by-places of my mind.

By-play (bəi-plēi). Also bye-. [f. BY- 3 c + PLAY.]

1. Chiefly on the stage: Action carried on aside, and commonly in dumb-show, while the main action proceeds.

1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 21 Dec. 803/1 We need not point out these delicacies of bye-play. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 536 If Mr. Kean were to fill up the intervals of his bye-play in tragedy by leaping through the back-scene. 1844 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. II. 80 His opponent often has a byplay of malignity even when bestowing commendations. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. Pref. 46 They probably neglected anything like by-play or making points, which are so effective on the English stage.

2. *transf.* Play or action apart from the main action in any acceptation.

1816 *Edin. Rev.* XXVI. 310 He is certainly most happy.. in the by-play of his fictions. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* (1880) § 629 The various kinds of by-play in poetry, such as alliteration, rhyme, and assonance. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 269 The tide of invasion..is broken up into a number of smaller currents, which..are often in the nature of by-play rather than have any direct bearing on the main issues of the war.

By-plot (bəi-plɒt). Also bye-. [f. BY- 3 a, c, d + PLOT.]

†1. An outlying plot of ground. *Obs.*

1577-87 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* xix. 114 Ech surveior amendeth such by-plots and lanes as seeme best for his own commoditie.

2. A subordinate plot by the side of the main one; a plot within a plot.

1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxiv. 93 In an era of revolution there are always by-plots .. parallel..with the main action of the drama. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 121 This bye-plot runs through the play.

†**By-post.** *Obs.* Also 8 bye-. [f. BY- 3 a, 4, 5 + POST.]

1. In a building: A side post, a door post.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xli. 21 The bypostes of the temple were foure squared.

2. Service of horses for travelling on cross-roads. Dispatch of letters by cross-roads, or by a post subsidiary to the regular mail.

1593 in *Municipal Acc. Newcastle* (1848) 29 Paide to John Carr, post, for keeping horses for by-poste, *2s. 8d.* 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5910/3 The Dispatch of the Bye-Post between Chester and York. 1766 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) III. 174, I have now, by the bye-post, an opportunity of just saying that I am well.

By-product (bəi-prɒdʊkt). Also bye-. [f. BY- 4, 5 + PRODUCT.] A secondary product; a substance of more or less value obtained in the course of a specific process, though not its primary object.

1857 ELIZA ACTON *Eng. Bread-bk.* II. 95 German yeast.. in many distilleries forms an important by-product. 1876 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* (1879) App. 663 When any proteid is digested with pepsin..a bye-product makes its appearance. 1882 *Standard* 24 Aug., By-products of gas manufacture.

Byqu-; see BEQU-.

Byr, etc.: see BIR.

†**Byr,** *v. Obs.* [The same as BIR *v.*, q. v. for etymology.]

1. *impers.* It belongs to, behoves; see BIR *v.*

2. with personal subject: To owe, ought. [Cf. BEHOVE.]

c 1200 ORMIN 4028 Þat alle þa..Well ȝeorne birrdenn clennsenn hemm I bodi; & i sawle. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 507 Þe sor of suche a swete place burde synk to my hert. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 76 Þat vengeance burd be don.

Byr(e, byrre, obs. ff. BIRR *sb.*

Byrad, pa. pple. of BEREDE *v. Obs.*

Byraft, obs. f. BEREFT.

Byral(l, obs. f. BERYL.

Byram, obs. form of BAIRAM.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1678 in PHILLIPS. 1708 in KERSEY. 1721-1790 in BAILEY.

Byrayn(e, -reyn, var. BERAIN *v. Obs.*

Byrch(e, Byrd, obs. ff. BIRCH, BIRD.

Byrden, -oun, -yng, obs. ff. BURDEN.

Byre[1] (bəiə). Forms: 1- byre; also 6 bire, 6-9 byer, 8 byar. [OE. *býre*, found only in vocabularies and hence of doubtful gender and declension; but perh. :—OTeut. type **bûrjo(m,* deriv. of **bûro(m,* OE. *búr,* cottage, dwelling, 'bower', f. **bū-* to dwell: see BOWER. Not the same word as ON. *býr, bær,* Icel. *bær* str. masc. 'farm house, etc. (in which the final *r* is merely the nom. ending :—**bûi-z, *bôi-z*); although from the same root.]

1. A cow-house. Perh. in OE. times, more generally, 'a shed'. *To muck the byre* (Sc.): to take out the dung and cleanse the byre.

a 800 *Corpus Gl., Wr.-Wülcker* 32 *Magalia,* byre. *c* 1050 *Supp. Ælfric's Gloss.* ibid. 185 *Magalia,* uel *capanna,* byre, *uel* sceapheorden. *c* 1440 *Gaw. & Gol.* I. 3 (JAM.) The king farith with his folk our firthis and fellis, Withoutin beilding of blis, of bern, or of byre. 1521 in *Archæol.* XVII. 203 Ther is a bire made for oxen. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 420 Bayth hall and chalmer, bakhous, barne and byre. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 143 A Byre, cowhouse, *bouile.* 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 76, I ha' a good ha' house, a barn and a byer. *a* 1775 *Jacobite Song,* 'The mucking o' Geordie's byre.' 1805 WORDSW. *Prel.* VIII. (1851) 169 Long ere heat of noon, From byre or field the kine were brought. 1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. (1858) 440 He had beeves in the byre, he had flocks in the fold.

¶ Misused (from a mistaken notion as to the etymology) to english the Icelandic *bær* (ON. *bær, býr*): 'A farmyard and buildings, including the farm-house', called in Scotland a 'farm-toun'.

1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 137 He set about erecting a byre with a great hall one hundred feet long.

2. *attrib.*, as in *byre-door, -dung, -loft, -man, -woman*; and in *comb.*, as **byre-mucker,** one who 'mucks' or cleanses a byre; **byrewards** *adv.*, towards the byre.

1883 *Gd. Words* Aug. 495/2 From the *byre door, he watched the birds. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV,* xlvi. § 3 Stable and *byre dung. 1822 BEWICK *Mem.* 19, I always took up my abode for the night in the *byer-loft. 1814 *Edinb. Corresp.* 4 June (JAM.) Mr. Heriot's byreman..was found.. dreadfully bruised. 1790 BURNS *Let. to Dr. Moore* 14 July As ill-spelt as country John's billet-doux, or as unsightly a scrawl as Betty *Byremucker's answer to it. 1880 MRS. C. READE *Brown Hand & Wh.* I. Prol. 30 The goat and kid now being driven *byrewards by a boy. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxviii, 'There is na ane fit to do a turn but the *byre-woman and myself'.

Byre[2]. ? Obs. form of BIER.

1467 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 427 For iij. flytes, ij. bottebolts and ij. byres, xvij.*d.*

Byred, ? pa. pple. of BEREDE *v. Obs.* to advise.

1620 *Hist. Fryer Bacon* in Thoms *E. E. Prose Rom.* I. 223 You are byred reasonable well already.

Byrelaw(e, byrele, var. ff. BYRLAW, BIRLE.

†**By-respect.** *Obs.* Also 7 bie-. [f. BY- 3 c, d + RESPECT *sb.*] Regard to something other than the ostensible main object; a side aim or motive; a by-consideration.

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 341 Nor any other by-respect in the world was able to stay them. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* iii. 12. 362 Many make profession on bie-respects..to serue their own turns. 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* John vi. 27 How natural it is for men to seek Christ for sinister ends and by-respects. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Byriels, var. of BURIELS. *Obs.*

Byrk(e, Byrkyn, obs. ff. BIRCH, BREAK.

Byrla·dy, *int.*; still *dial.* Forms: 6 byrladye, ber-, burlady, byr lady, 6-7 bir lady, ber-, birladie, barlady, 7 birlady, b'ar ladie, 9 *dial.* by'r leddie, by-leddy, 6- byrlady, by'r-lady. Contraction of *by our Lady,* used as an oath, form of adjuration, or expletive.

1570 *Play Wit & Sc.* (1848) 18 Byrladye, not thou wench, I judge you. 1592 CHETTLE *Kind-Harts Dr.* (1841) 35 Byr lady, this would be lookt into. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 35 Berlady thirtie yeares. 1616 *Pasquil & Kath.* III. 182 B'ar Ladie, that's a bumming sound. 1632 BROME *North. Lasse* IV. iv, Birladie a competent modern portion. 1821 COLERIDGE *Lett. Convers., &c.* I. 221 Very late, or, by'r lady, it might be early in the morning. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 20 June 6/1 The farmers [near Ludlow, Shropshire], although none of them are Roman Catholics, swear 'by'r Leddie'.

†**Byrla·kin.** *Obs.* Also 6 bylakyn, belakin, byrlakyn, berlaken, 7 birlakin. A contraction of *By our Ladykin*; cf. prec.

a 1528 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 341 By lakyn, Sir, it hath cost. 1548 *Warrikin Fair* in *Gentl. Mag.* (1740) Sept., 'Belakin' quo hee, 'but I connau tel'. 1570 *Play Wit & Sc.* (1848) 52 Byrlakyn! Syr. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 14 Berlaken, a parlous feare. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Val.* III. i, Birlakin sir, the difference of long taggs Has cost many a man's life.

By·rlaw. *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: 3 birelage, birlawe, (birelegia), 5-7 byrelaw(e, 6 byerlaw, 6-7 berlaw, bnrlaw, 7-8 birlaw, 9 bourlaw, *dial.* byar law, 6- byrlaw; also corrupted, esp. in comb., into 6 byerley, byrla, birla, 7 birlay, burlie, 7-8 birley, 8-9 birlie, 9 burley; see BIRLEY, BOURLAW, BURLEY, BYLAW. [app. a. ON. **býjar-lög,* f. *býjar* gen. casc of *býr* (= BY *sb.*), dial. variant of *bær* (*bær*) village, town, farm + *lög* (pl. of *lag*) law, 'law community, communion, also a law district' (Vigf.); cf. BY-LAW.

(The existence of **býjar-, bǽjar-lög* in ON. is scarcely proved by the occurrence of *bæjar-lögmaðr* 'a town justice', in *Diplomat. Norvegicum* of 13-14th c. (Vigf.), as a 'by' might have its own *lögmaðr* 'lawman' without having its own special law.]

1. The local custom or 'law' of a township, manor, or rural district, whereby disputes as to boundaries, trespass of cattle, etc., were settled without going into the law courts; a law or custom established in such a district by common consent of all who held land therein, and having binding force within its limits. Hence *byrlaw-court* and BYRLAW-MAN, -GRAYVE, q.v.

These laws regulated such matters as the dates of ploughing, the turning out of cattle, the number of cattle turned out by each tenant of common land, the fines for trespass and damage done to fences, etc., the keeping up of fences, sea banks, the pound, the 'balks' in fields, and the like.

1257 *Composition betw. Convent & W. de Furness,* in *Coucher Bk. of Furness Abbey* (1887) 458 Si contingat averia ipsius Abbatis vel succ. suorum dampnum facere in bladis vel pratis ipsius Willelmi,..[or *vice versa*]..emendabitur ex utraque parte secundum Birelag' absque placito. 1412 *Tabula Sententialis,* ibid. 84 Ex utraque parte fient emendæ secundum Birelegia absque placito. 1292 *Assize* 20 *Edw. I* (Devon) *Abbreviatio Plac.* 286 b, Quod quidem factum [destruction of the parson's crops] manifeste est injuriosum et non per aliquod Birlawe sustinendum, consideratum est quod, etc. *a* 1400 GLANVILLE *Reg. Maj.,* Exceptis burlawis [SKENE *tr.* Birlaw Courts] que per consensum vicinorum concurrunt. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 32 A Byrelawe, *agraria, plebiscitum.* 1500 *Ortus Voc.* in *Cath. Angl.* 32 *note, Plebiscitum, statutum populi; anglice,* a byrelawe. 1597 SKENE *Verb. Sign.,* Laws of Burlaw ar maid & determined be consent of neichtbors, elected and chosen be common consent, in the courts called the Byrlaw courts. In the quhilk cognition is taken of complaintes, betuixt nichtbour & nichtbour. The quhilk men sa chosen, as judges & arbitrators to the effect foresaid, ar commonly called Byrlaw-men. 1609 HUME *Admon.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 587 Comparing them to Birlay Courtis, where is much jangling. 1883 D. GRAHAM *Wks.* II. 102 *note,* This birley-court consisted of certain parties in the barony who looked after local affairs. 1881 W. DICKINSON *Cumbrld. Gloss.* 2nd Supp. (E. D. S.) *Byar law, Byr law,* a custom or law established in a township or village. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) [The bellman at Tollerton used to say] 'Aweay to t' Bahlaw' [*i.e.* to a parish meeting].

2. *transf.* A district having its own byrlaw court, or local law.

1850 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. II. 92/2 The above are the four byerlaws or divisions of the parish, and the Churchwardens used separately to collect in their respective byerlaws.

In the form *Bierlow* this word is common as an appendage to place-names in Yorkshire: *Brampton Bierlow, Ecclesall Bierlow, Brightside Bierlow.* These are the names of somewhat extensive parishes; it is to be presumed that the various hamlets forming each were originally connected by their resort to a district court of justice.

By·rlawman. Also byerlaw-, birlaw-, berlaw-, byrelaw-, and BURLEY-, q.v. [f. prec. + MAN: cf. the Norse form there cited.]

An officer appointed at a Court-leet for various local duties, as the framing and execution of byrlaws, looking after nuisances, administration of justice in minor matters, arbitration in agricultural disputes, etc. etc. Also occas. called **Bierlaw-grayves** (see GREAVE).

1432 *Ingleby Arncliff Manor Court Rolls* (per Rev. J. C. Atkinson) Juratores elegerunt in officium de Birlawmen John North et Rob. Phelipson. 1477-8 *Ibid.* Elegerunt Joh. Hardwyke et Joh. Jacson Bierlaw-grayves [explan. in Latin *custodes plebisciti*] pro anno futuro, et jurati sunt. 1521 *Ibid.* That no bruester shall sell anie aile but according to the price of the cuntrie, and at the sight of the Bierlaymen. 1588 *Ibid.* That euerie one shall comme to the byerleys & other common workes after warning he gyven them eyther by constable or byerley men vpon payne of euerie defawte ivd. 1552-1584 *Manch. Court-leet Rec.* in *Athenæum* 2 Aug. (1879) 146 Byrlamen, birlamen. 1595 *Ibid.,* Berlawmen [fined for suffering swine to go up and down the street unyoked]. 1591 *Acc. Common Lands Rotherham* ibid. 9 Aug., To the byer law-men for casting open closes according to our custome, *2s.* 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 40 Sworn appraisers or valuers (called Byrelawmen)..are called mutually by each party, to settle disputes between landlord and tenants, or between one tenant and another. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 62 *Burly-man,* an officer appointed at a court-leet to examine and determine respecting disputed fences.

This still survives locally in Scotland and the north of England under various forms, e. g. BOURLAWMAN, BURLEYMAN (also *burlie bailie*), BIRLEYMAN, q. v. for further examples.

Byrle(r, -let, obs. forms of BIRLE(R, BURLET.

Byrn(e, obs. f. BURN; var. BERNE, *Obs.*, warrior.

Byrnacle, -akille, obs. forms of BARNACLE.

†**By·rnie.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4 (9 *Hist.*) byrny, 4-6 (9 *Hist.*) byrnie, 6 birny(e. [Sc. variant of ME. *brynie,* BRINIE, with metathesis of *r.* The word was thus brought nearer to OE. *byrne,* from which however it could not directly come, as this gave only the monosyllabic **byrn,* BURNE, BRYN.]

A cuirass, corslet, coat of mail; = BRINIE.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 352 The blud owt at thar byrnys brest. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 106 Into ye byrneis [*v. r.* birny] ye formast can he ber. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xi. 95 His breistplayt strang and his byrnie. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 140 With breistplait, birny, as the burial brycht. 1864 SIR G. DASENT *Jest & Earn.* (1873) II. 273 He had armed himself in two byrnies or shirts of mail. 1870 MAGNUSSON & MORRIS *Volsungs* xi. 37 No shield or byrny might hold against him.

Byrnysh, byrnyst, obs. ff. BURNISH, -ED.

Byrnstone, obs. form of BRIMSTONE.

By-road (bəi-rōud). Also 8-9 bye-. [f. BY- 3 b, + ROAD.] A road which is not a main road;

a side road which does not form the highway between towns or places of importance; an out-of-the-way, little-frequented road.

1673 R. Head *Canting Acad.* 91 Choose when you travel, the By-Roads. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 45 ¶ 1 Strolling wherever Chance led me, I was insensibly carried into a By-Road. 1742 R. Blair *Grave* 691 There's no bye-road To bliss. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 377 On byroads .. goods were carried by long trains of pack-horses.

Byronic (bəirɒ·nik), *a.* [f. the name of the poet Lord Byron; see -IC, and cf. *Miltonic*.]

1. Characteristic of, or after the manner of Byron or his poetry. Also *absol.*

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 511 His Byronic muse procured for him the hand of one of our fair countrywomen. 1830 *Diary of Nun* II. 35 A Byronic contempt for our fellow creatures. 1856 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VI. 228 A Byronic youth in a turn-down collar. 1875 Masson *Wordsw., &c.* 35 The Byronic in poetry is, in some respects, the contradictory of the Wordsworthian. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* viii. 83 No sentimental passion..no Byronic mock heroics.

2. quasi-*sb. pl.* [after *philippics*.] Declamatory utterances or invectives in the style of Byron.

1850 Whipple *Ess. & Rev.* II. 394 Vociferating impotent Byronics against conventional morality.

Byronism (bəi·rɒnizm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

a. The characteristics of Byron or his poetry. b. Imitation of Byron.

1817 W. S. Walker *Poet. Rem.* (1852) Introd. 38 Lord Byron's drama of Manfred is .. the perfection of Byronism. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 66 When Byronism was at its height, when..you could not be interesting unless you were miserable and vicious. 1870 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 307 One of his[de Musset's] decoctions of watered Byronism.

So also **Byro·niad** (-ō·niăd), [see -AD I c], ? the epic of a Byronian hero. **Byro·nian** *a.*, of or pertaining to Byron, resembling Byron; also *sb.*, an admirer or imitator of Byron. **Byro·nical** *a.*, **By·ronish** *a.*, = Byronian; **Byro·nically** *adv.*; **By·ronist, By·ronite** [see -IST, -ITE], a follower or imitator of Byron. **By·ronize** *v.* [see -IZE]. a. *trans.* to invest with the characteristics of Byron; b. *intr.* to affect or play the Byron.

1819 *Literary Gaz.* 546 The prose *Byronists which infest the times. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 753 Old-established freeholders on the *Byronian Parnassus. 1883 *Athenæum* 17 Mar. 340/1 Alfred de Musset and the French *Byronians. 1871 Morley *Crit. Misc.* (1878) 225 Silly *Byronical votaries, who only half understood their idol. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 356 Wearing his shirt collar *Byronically tied in front with a slip of black ribbon. 1830 Wilson *ibid.* XXVII. 674 An exceedingly neat small *Byronish hand. 1830 Campbell in *Fraser's Mag.* I. 485 If the *Byronists were to face the savage ordeal. 1884 Swinburne in *19th Cent.* Apr. 587 The smallest perceptible Byronite or Wordsworthian. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 267 Byronized Cockneys. 1836 *Edin. Rev.* LXII. 299 His gentleness and devoutness would have Byronized but ill. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 430 Let others .. fling their curls back from their brows, unbutton their shirt-collars, and, thus Byronised, begin.

By·-room. [f. By- 3 a + Room.] A side or private room; a smaller room opening out of another.

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 32 Doe thou stand in some by-roome, while I question my puny Drawer. *c* 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* III. 545 Himself lay in a by-room, far above. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Cabbage*, Lay them in some Cellar or by-room. 1755 in Johnson; and in mod. Dicts.

Byrral, obs. form of Beryl.

‖ **Byrsa** (bō·ɹsă). *Med.* [L.; a. Gr. *βύρσα* hide.] 1811 Hooper *Med. Dict., Byrsa*, a leather skin, to spread plaisters upon. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* (citing Quincy).

Byrse, obs. form of Burse.

Byrselle, var. Bercel, *Obs.*, archer's butt.

Byrsle, Byrst, obs. ff. Birsle, Burst.

Byrt(e, Byrth(e, -yn, obs. ff. Birt, Birth, Burden.

† **By·rthynsak.** *Sc. Law. Obs.* Forms: 2–3 **berthynsak,** 3 **byrthynsak, berthinsak,** (6–7 **byrthinsak, berthinsek, birdinsek, burding-seck, burdensack**). [Derived by Skene (1609) from Burden + Sack, and explained accordingly; but no reference to a 'sack' appears in the original passages in the *Assisæ* of William the Lion (and its vernacular version), or in the *Regiam Majestatem*. The early vernacular form *byrthynsak, berthinsak*, appears to be f. OE. *byrðen* burthen + *sacu* legal process, action at law, jurisdiction. But the latinized forms *iburþenenseca, yburþananseca*, present features not easily explained.] (See quots.)

?1177 *Assise Regis Willelmi* xiii [earliest MS. *a* 1300], De Iburþenenseca seu Berthynsak id est de furto vituli vel arietis vel quantum quis supra dorsum suum portare poterit. 15th c. *transl.* Of byrthynsak þat is to say of þe thyft of a calf or of a ram or how mekil as a man may ber on his bak þar is na court to be haldyn. *a* 1400 *Reg. Maj.* (1844) iv. 12 De berthinsak seu yburþananseca. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* [*Scotch transl.*] 68 Table, Bvrdingseck, be the Law of burdingseck, na man sould be hanged for sa meikill of stollen meat, as he may beare in ane seck vpon his back: as for ane scheepe or ane calfe. 1658 in Phillips.

† **By·-run,** *sb., pa. pple., ppl. a. Obs.* [f. By- 2 a + Run *sb.* and *pple.*]

A. *sb.* Running by, course, current.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 143 Time all the while holding on its even by-run.

B. *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* Also 6 *Sc.* **byrunnyn.** 1. Past, elapsed; (of payments) in arrear, overdue.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. xi. 54 Lo, sen the fall of Troy .. Byrunnyn is the sevint somer. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 241 The day byrunne, all Scottis war exilit. *a* 1639 Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* VI. (1677) 325 The by-run profits intromett by the Thesaurer. 1653 in *Z. Boyd's Zion's Flowers* (1855) Introd. 41 Byrun stipends owing by the toun.

2. As *sb. pl.* Arrears (of rent, etc.). Cf. By-gone B. 1 b.

1573 *Sc. Acts Jas VI* (1597) § 58 For the by-runes awand them. 1613 Skene *Reg. Maj.* Index s.v. *Maister* (Jam.) The byrunis of his ferms.

† **By·-ru·nning,** *pr. pple.* and *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. By- 2 a + Running.]

A. *pr. pple.* Going by, passing, current. **B.** *vbl. sb.* The action of going by or passing.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 18 The very existence of God, with an outward badge or denomination from time by-running. *Ibid.* 201 There were framed, the sundry ages or by-runnings and wheelings about of things in this world.

Byryall, -ele, -ell, obs. ff. Burial.

Byryne, Byryyde, obs. ff. Berain, Buried.

Byrynnyn, pa. pple. of Berun, to encompass.

By's, by't = by his, by it; see He, It.

Bys(e, obs. and var. ff. Bice, Byse, Byss.

Bysale, -ayeul, var. Besaiel, great-grandfather.

Bysantin, obs. form of Byzantine.

† **By·sawe.** *Obs.* Also 3 **bisawe.** [early ME. *bisawe*, f. *bi-*, By + *sawe*, Saw, saying; cf. By-word.] A current saying; a proverb.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 88 Me seið ine bisawe—'Vrom mulne & from cheping .. me tiðinge bringeð'. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. V. 461 Hit is a bysawe, 'God have mercy of soules, quoth Oswalde, and fil to þe grounde'.

Bysb, var. of Bisp, *Obs.*, bishop.

† **By·-scape.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. By- 2 b + *scape*, aphet. f. Escape.] A bastard; cf. By-blow, -slip.

1646 Earl Monm. *Biondi's Hist.* VI-IX. 197 For his being God-son to her Brother, and .. for that (being very fair) she thought him a by-scape of his.

Byschelle, -schop(e, obs. ff. Bushel, Bishop.

† **Bysco·rn,** *v. Obs.* [= Bescorn; see Be- *pref.* 2.] *trans.* To cover with scorn.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16611 þe riche men bi-scornd him. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pers. T.* 204 Thanne was he bescorned [*v.r.* by-scorned, bi-scorned].

† **Byscorn,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 4 **byskorne.** [f. prec. vb.] Contempt, scorn.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (1865) I. 179 Ymages of false goddes .. he broȝte to byskorne and bysmere.

Byscute, obs. form of Biscuit.

† **Byse.** *Obs.* Also 3 **bise,** 5 **bys, besshe,** 6 **bice.** [Origin unknown: possibly F. *bis* dark brown. The suggestion that it is the same as Bisse, OF. *bisse, bisce, biche* 'female deer', hardly suits the sense, and the forms do not agree.] Some kind of (? brown) fur, much used in the 15th c. for trimming gowns, etc.

c 1280 *A Sarmun* 11 in *E.E. P.* (1862) 2 Silk no sendale nis þer none no bise no no meniner. 1407 *Will of Escryk* (Somerset Ho.), Furrata cum Bys. 1422 *E.E. Wills* (1882) 50 A gown furred with Besshe. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 50/3 A double stole furryd with byse. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 57 Byand byssely .. beuir and bice.

Byse(e, Bysege, obs. ff. Besee, Besiege.

† **By·sen,** *sb. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 1 **bysen, bisine,** 1–4 **bisen,** 2–3 **bisne,** 3 **bisin,** 4 **bysine, -yne,** 5 **bysyn (bysynt),** 6–7 **bysin,** 9 **bison, byzen, bysen.** [partly OE. *bysen* example; but the later use is exclusively northern, and apparently from the cognate ON. *bysn* wonder, portentous thing. See also Bysym.]

I. 1. An example, a pattern.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xiii. 15 Bisen [*Rushw.* bisine] forðon ic salde iuh. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Godalmihti .. sette us bisne. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 45 After þe bisne of þat eadi meiden. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 245 Ure lauerd ..teacheð us þurh a bisne. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 1027 þe bodys of þe world .. Shewes us for bisens .. How we suld serve God.

II. 2. Something monstrous or portentous; a shocking sight, sorry spectacle, disgraceful thing.

a 1455 Holland *Houlate* ix, I am nytherit ane Owll .. Bysyn of all birdis that euer body bure. *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Soun.* xxxiv, Fy, lothsome lyfe! Fy, death, that dou not [serve me] Bot quik and dedd a bysin thow must [preserve me]. 1803 R. Anderson *Cumberld. Ball.* 63 She's a shem and a byzen to aw the heale town. 1874 Waugh *Jannock* ii. 13 in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), It'll be a sham an' a bizen, if we cannot find him a menseful of a dinner.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Monstrous, shocking, conspicuously bad or disgraceful.

c 1375 ? Barbour *St. Mathias* 29 He sal be a bysyne mane For his ill to al þat spek cane. —*St. Catherine* 945, & mak a bysine wyf of þe. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VI. xiii. 59 (Jam.) Eftyre that he wes broucht on bere Til a bysynt best all lyke. 1863 Robson *Bards of Tyne* 504 A bison sight .. The warst that e'er you saw.

† **By·sen,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *bysenian, bysnian*, f. *bysen*; see prec. Cf. also ON. *bysna* to portend, bode.] *trans.*

1. a. To set an example to; only in OE. **b.** To afford an example or type of, typify, betoken.

a 1000 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 4 Ne bisnode þe nan man, forþam ðe nan ær þe næs. *Ibid.* xxxix. § 11 Da bisnodon hiora aftergeogum. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* III Pik that clenes quen it is tan, Bisens deling wit wik man, For his sin clefes on god men. *Ibid.* 124 Water bisenes sin aod pliht.

2. To liken, compare.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 37 Mani man mai bisend be Unto the rede.

Bysene, obs. form of Besee *v.*

† **By·sening,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ing^1.] The action of setting an example; *concr.* a pattern, example, symbol, type.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Efter þissere bisnunge weren areredе munechene lif mid. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21718 Of croice in þe ald testament was mani bisning [*v.r.* bisening]. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 138 Forthi wil I schaw other thinges, That er apert biseninges.

† **By·sening, bysning,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Bysen *v.* (in sense of ON. *bysna* to portend) + -ing^2.] Ill-boding, portentous, monstrous, frightful; also quasi-*sb.* a monster.

c 1375 ? Barbour *St. Pelagia* 268 To mak hethinge Of me as of a bysninge thinge. —*St. Ninian* 645 Sa wes it borne a bysnynge .. For a-gane kynd wes it sa þat bak-wart stud hele & ta. 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* 625 Ilk wicht hes sum weilfair .. Saif me bysning. *Ibid.* 740 In till sum bysning beist transfigurat me.

Byset, obs. pa. t. of Busy *v.*

Bysext, variant of Bissext, *Obs.*

Byshehopp(e, byshop, obs. forms of Bishop.

Byside, obs. f. Beside; obs. pa. t. of Busy *v.*

Bysi(e, Bysily, -nes, obs. ff. Busy, -ily, -iness.

Bysket, obs. form of Biscuit, Brisket.

† **By·-slip.** *Obs.* [f. By- 2 b + Slip *sb.*]

1. A casual or trivial fault.

1612 Chapman *Widow's T.* v, Might it not concur with ..your office .. to wink a little at a by-slip or so?

2. *transf.* A bastard. Cf. By-scape.

a 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 37 As Pope Paul the third carried himself to his ungracious by-slips (an Incubus could not have begot worse).

Byslober, obs. form of Beslobber *v.*

† **Bysm(e,** aphetic form of Abysm (cf. Bisme).

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 94/3 He was a bysme or swolowe by cause he deserued to perse the depnes of dyuynyte.

Bysm-, Bysn-, obs. forms of Besm-, Besn-.

Bysom(e, byson(e, bysount: see Besom, Bison, Bisson.

† **Byso·ndre,** *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. By-, Be- *pref.* + A-sunder, after pairs like *afore, before, alow, below*, etc.] Apart, asunder.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. liv. 96/1 Men dwelle in many dyuerse londes many a thousande myles bysondre.

Bysouth: see By *prep.* 9, and Be-south.

† **Byspa·rkit,** *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* [f. By- = Be- *pref.* + Spark.] Bespattered, spotted.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. x. 74 Wyth blude bysparkit vyssage heyd and hals.

† **By·-speech.** *Obs.* [see By- 2 e, 3 c.] An incidental or casual speech: an indirect utterance or allusion; an *obiter dictum*; an 'aside'.

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* III. (1632) 135 Their common practice is to quote by-speeches in some historicall narration. 1625 K. Long *Barclay's Argenis* II. vii. 83 His wife..would many times cast out by-speeches of Arsidas.

† **By·spel, bi·spel.** *Obs.* or ? *dial.* Also 9 *Sc.* and *north.* **byspale.** [ME. *bispell*, OE. *bi·spell, big·spell*, f. *bi*, By + Spell tale, story, narration; cogn. w. MHG. *bispel, bispil* 'instance, example', MDu. *bispel, byspel* (Kilian). As in other nominal compounds, the prefix had the strong accented form, and appears to retain the sound of *by* (bəi) in the dialects in which the word lingers; but it was perhaps shortened to (bi·spel) in ME.]

1. A parable.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 33 Oðero bispell heres ȝe. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* ibid., Gehyrað me oðer biȝspel. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Geherað nu oðer byspel. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 Gode menn, understandeð þis bispel.

2. A proverb.

c 1000 Ælfric *Deut.* xxviii. 37 And ȝe forwurþaþ þurh biȝspell [Wyclif & 1611 proverb] and biȝcwidas. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 127 Her-bi men segget a bi-spel. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s.v. *Gospel, Bigspell* (*Deut.* 28. 37) signifies a by-word or Proverb; or (as it is used in the North) *Byspell.*

3. *dial.* One whose worthlessness is proverbial, who becomes a byword.

1691 Nicholson in Ray *N. C. Words* (E. D. S.), Bispel, nequam, q.d. Qui adeo insignis est Nebulo ut jam in proverbium abiit. 1709 T. Hearne *Collect.* (1886) II. 281 Byspel, *homo nihili*: Ita Angli Boreales. 1808 Jamieson s.v., 'He's just a byspale.' 'He's nae byspel mair than me.' 1811 Willan *Gloss. West R. Yorksh.* (E. D. S.), *Byspelt.*

4. An illegitimate child, a bastard. Cf. By-blow.

1781 J. Hutton *Tour Caves* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Byspel*, a bastard, or an outcast in a family. 1808 Jamieson *By-spel*, an illegitimate child.

† **Byss,** *sb.*^{1} *Obs.* Forms: 3–6 **bise, 4 bies, biis, bijs, biys, bijce, 4–6 bis, bys, 4–7 byse, bisse, 5–7 bysse, 6 biss, 7 byss.** [a. OF. *bysse*, ad. L. *byssus*: see Byssus.] = Byssus 1; Fine linen. The word was to English writers often a mere name to which they attached no certain meaning, except that of fineness and value; in the

versions of the Bible it is variously rendered; the version of 1611 has 'fine linen'.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2835 Gode clothes of .. purper and biis. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 19 Clothid in purpur, and biys, *ether whit silk* [TINDALE fyne bysse; CRANMER fyne whyte; *Genev.* fyne lynnen; *Rhem.* silke; 1611 fine linnen]. — *Rev.* xix. 8 With whijte bijce shijnynge [1388 white bissyn schynynge; TINDALE, CRANMER pure and goodly raynes; *Genev.* pure fyne lynen cloth and shining; *Rhem.* silke glittering and vvhite; 1611 fine linnen, cleane and white]. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 2071 A robe of purpure bys. 1593 PEELE *Ord. of Garter* Wks. II. 228 A canopy of crimson bysse Spangled with gold. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* v. 286 Costly robes of sundry colour'd Bisse. 1648 BP. HALL *Sel. Thoughts* § 13 The rich glutton .. clothed in purple & byss.

† Byss, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [formed by removing the privative *á* from *abyss,* Gr. *á-βυσσος*; cf. Gr. *βυσσός* 'depth of the sea, bottom'.] In the philosophy of Boehme: The opposite of abyss or void; *plenum,* substance, ground of attributes.

1649 tr. *Behmen's Epist.* ii. (1886) 8, I saw..the Being of all Beings, the Byss (the ground or original foundation), and Abyss. 1662 SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks., Apol. Perfection* 63 Here is..neither place nor Limit, but the Manifestation of the Abysse in a Bysse or Ground. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 42 A Byss or Ground, whence come Forms or Properties. *Ibid.* 346 It .. is the greatest substance in the Deity; drawing Abyss into Byss.

† Byss, *v. Obs.* Also 5 **byszyn, bissyn,** 6 **bis.** [onomatopœic.]

1. *trans.* To sing or hum (children) to sleep. Hence **By·ssing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 37/1 Byszyn chyldur, *sopio, nenior.* Byssynge of chyldyrne, *sopicio.* Byssynge songys, *fascinina.*

2. *intr.* To hiss, fizz (as in the fire).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. vii. 119 The irne lumpis .. Can byss and quhisyll. *c* 1550 *Fyre of Purgat.* iii. in *Gude & Godlie Ball.* 163 Thay .. lat the saulis burn and bis Of all thair Foundatouris.

Byssaceous (bisē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. BYSS-US; see -ACEOUS.] 'Composed of fine entangled threads' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* II. 362 *Byssaceous,* divided into very fine pieces, like wool, as the roots of some agarics.

Byssal (bi·săl), *a.* [f. BYSS-US + -AL[1].] Of or belonging to the byssus of molluscs.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 204 The posterior, byssal foramen of the bivalve. 1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 49. 54 The byssal threads.

Bysse, obs. and var. form of BICE, BYSS.

Bysshell, Bysshope, obs. ff. BUSHEL, BISHOP.

Byssiferous (bisi·fĕrəs), *a. Zool.* [f. BYSS-US + -(I)FEROUS.] Furnished (as a shell-fish) with a byssus (sense 3).

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 702/1 The group of byssiferous Dimyaria. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 269 The foot is cylindrical, grooved and byssiferous.

Byssine (bi·sin), *a.* In 4 **bissyn, bijcen.** [ad. L. *byssin-us,* a. Gr. *βύσσινος* made of byssus.]

1. Made of byssus or fine linen.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Byssine,* silken, or which is made of fine flax or cloth, 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. I. v. 14 That delicate Down..which sticks to a certain kind of Shell-fish .. whence are made a sort of Garments called Byssine. 1849 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1859) II. 173 The East sent to Rome 2000 years ago its 'byssine garments'. 1877 PLUMPTRE *Sophocles* 407 Æneas .. on his shoulders bears his sire, Who lets his byssine mantle fall in folds.

2. quasi-*sb.* [L. *byssinum.*] = BYSS *sb.*[1]

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xix. 8 And it is 3ouun to hir, that she couere hir with whijte bijce [1388 bissyn] shijnynge; forsothe bijcen [1388 bissyn, Vulg. *byssinum*] ben the iustifiynges of seyntis. 1821 LOCKHART *Valerius* II. iii. 106 Perhaps a yellow byssine would suit me better.

By·sso-ark. Anglicized form of *bysso-arca,* a sub-genus of molluscs, having a byssus.

[1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 80/2 Byssoarca.] 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 267 The Bysso-arks secrete themselves under stones at low-water.

Byssoid (bi·soid), *a. Bot.* [f. BYSS-US + -OID.] Like a byssus; having a fringed structure with threads of unequal lengths.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 160. 185 Nucleus surrounded by a whorl of byssoid branchlets. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes Page Nat.* 140 The yellow hyaline filaments found at the bottom of wine bottles .. their byssoid nature.

Byssolite (bi·sŏlait). [f. Gr. *βύσσος* + -LITE.] An olive-green fibrous mineral, a variety of AMPHIBOLE; the same as ASBESTOID.

1847 in CRAIG. 1869 *Daily News* 8 Oct., Columns of Oriental byssolite. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 131 Byssolite is more compact in aggregation.

Byssop, -ryche, obs. ff. BISHOP, -RIC.

Byssus (bi·sŏs). Also 5–7 **bissus.** [a. L. *byssus,* a. Gr. *βύσσος* 'a fine yellowish flax, and the linen made from it, but in later writers taken for *cotton,* also *silk,* which was supposed to be a kind of cotton' (Liddell & Scott), ad. Heb. בּוּץ *būts,* applied to 'the finest and most precious stuffs, as worn by kings, priests, and persons of high rank or honour' (Gesenius), transl. in Bible of 1611 'fine linen', f. root *בּוּץ *būts,* Arab. باض to be white, to surpass in whiteness. Originally therefore a fibre or fabric distinguished for its whiteness.]

1. An exceedingly fine and valuable textile fibre and fabric known to the ancients; apparently the word was used, or misused, of various substances, linen, cotton, and silk, but it denoted properly as shown by recent microscopic examination of mummy-cloths, which according to Herodotus were made of *βύσσος*) a kind of flax, and hence is appropriately translated in the English Bible 'fine linen'.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xcvii. (1495) 664 Therbe many manere flexe .. but the fayrest of al growyth in Egypte: for therof is Bissus made ryght fayre and whyte as snowe. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 194 Bissus was a plante or kinde of silke grasse. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. I. v. 13 Byssus was a fine sort of Flax, which grew in Greece. 1828 DE QUINCEY *Toilette Hebr. Lady* Wks. XII. 117 For wool and flax was often substituted the finest byssus or other silky substance. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. vi. 38 Hair-nets made of golden thread or silk or byssus.

†2. A name formerly given to filamentous fungoid growths of different kinds, which are now more accurately classified. *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Byssus..*a genus of mosses the most imperfect of the whole class of vegetables. 1770 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 143 Cryptogamia. Algæ. Byssus, substance like fine down or velvet, simple or feathered. 1838 *Econ. of Vegetation* 152 The mouse-skin byssus may be seen attached to the roof of the vault in wine cellars.

3. *Zool.* The tuft of fine silky filaments by which molluscs of the genus *Pinna* and various mussels attach themselves to the surface of rocks; it is secreted by the *byssus-gland* in the foot.

'These filaments have been spun, and made into small articles of apparel .. Their colour is brilliant, and ranges from a beautiful golden yellow to a rich brown; they also are very durable..The fabric is so thin that a pair of stockings may be put in an ordinary-sized snuff-box' (BECK *Draper's Dict.* 39).

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 702 The byssus is a bundle of horny or silky filaments. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 546 They .. moor themselves to rocks and stones by the tiny cables of their byssus. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 199 Mussels are used at Bideford to fix, by means of their byssus, the stones of a bridge, which is difficult to keep in repair, owing to the rapidity of the tide.

4. *Bot.* 'The thread-like stipe of some fungi'. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v.

† 5. A name formerly given to ASBESTOS.

1864 WEBSTER cites NICHOLSON.

Byst, for *biddest* = prayest: see BID *v.* 7 b.

Bystade, obs. form of BESTED.

Bystander (bəi·stændəɹ). Also 8–9 **bye-stander.** [f. BY- 2 a + STANDER.] One who is standing by; one who is present without taking part in what is going on; a passive spectator.

a 1619 DONNE *Biathan.* (1644) 137 Such an act, either in Executioner or by-stander, is no way justifiable. 1665 MANLEY tr. *Grotius' Low-C. Wars* 439 The Gunpowder .. being by chance fired, destroyed many of the by-standers. 1713 SWIFT *Salaman.* Wks. 1755 III. II. 77 Then I'll appeal to each by-stander, If this be not a Salamander? 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 269 A bye-stander will see nothing of the image. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 366 Bystanders whom His Majesty recognised. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 154 Let the bystander inform the rulers.

By-standing, *ppl. a.* [f. BY- 2 a + STANDING.] That stands by or near.

1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 250 A by-standing Table called the Table of Proposition. 1884 A. A. PUTNAM *10 Yrs. Judge* xii. 85 Money .. forthcoming from the pockets of by-standing friends.

Bystarde, obs. form of BUSTARD.

Bystole, Bystorye: see BESTEAL, BISTOURY.

† By·stour. *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 **boystour, boisture.** [The variant *boistour* suggests identity with BOASTER; and the earlier senses of BOAST (in Sc. *boist*) give a suitable meaning; but the form *bystour* is not explained.]

A loud rude talker; a braggart, bully.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2991 That bystour salbe brunt incontinent. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 125 Bleird, babling, bystour-baird, obey. *Ibid.* 215 Ridand like boistures all beshitten. 655 Beshitten boystour [ed. 1688 by-stour].

By-street (bəi·strīt). Also 8–9 **bye-street.** [f. BY- 3 b + STREET.] A street out of the main thoroughfare; a side street, lying out of the way, and hence less frequented.

1672 DRYDEN *Prol. Women* (Globe) 412 In sum by-street To take a lodging. 1704 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4029/2 They were to watch him at the turning of a certain By-street. 1780 COXE *Russ. Discov.* 216 It has two principal streets .. with two by-streets running South. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idyls, Pietro* 38 Padua's blackest blindest bye-street.

By-stroke: see BY- 2 c.

Bystrow, Bystryde: see BESTREW, BESTRIDE.

† Bysu·lp, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. BY- = BE- *pref.* 2 + SULP *v.* to sully.] *trans.* To besully, befoul.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 575 þe vylanye .. þat by-sulpez mannez saule in vnsounde hert.

† By·swe·lt, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. Pa. pple. in 5 **by-swult.** [f. BY- = BE- *pref.* 2 + SWELT.] *trans.* To burn, scorch.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 329 How hurre clothus lye .. Among þe gledys alle by swulte.

† Byswe·nke, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [properly *by-swinke,* f. BY- = BE- intensive + SWINK *v.* to labour, toil.] *intr.* To work hard, exert oneself, labour.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1128 Fulle swythe he byswenkez, Swappez in with the swerde þat it þe swange brystedd.

Bysy, -nes(se, obs. forms of BUSY, BUSINESS.

† By-sybbe. *Obs.* [f. BY- + *sybbe* SIB.] Related, a relative.

[*c* 1315 SHOREHAM 70 And thet ine the selve degre That hy beth here hy sybbe.] *c* 1440 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 562 *Affinis,* by sybbe.

† Bysym. *Sc. Obs.* [Apparently a corrupt form of BYSEN, and prob. the same as BESOM *sb.*[2]] = BYSEN 2.

c 1445 HOLLAND *Houlate* lxxiv. (Bannatyne MS.) Allace, I am lost, lathest of all, Bysym [*v.r.* bysyn] in bale beft. [Cf. i. 6 Quhame sall I bleme in this breth, a besum [*v.r.* bysyn] that I be?]

Bysyne, Bysynt: see BISEN, -ING.

Byszyn, var. of BYSS *v. Obs.*

Byt, etc.: see BIT.

Byt = biddeth: see BID *v.*

† By·-table. *Obs.* [f. BY- 3 a + TABLE.] A side-table; one which is not the main table in a room.

1550 RIDLEY in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. I. xxx. 256 To take down and abolish all other by-tables and altars. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. xxiv. 229 He had seen a BOX of most curious worke, upon a by-table. *a* 1805 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 488 His companions [sat] at a by-table.

Bytaken, obs. form of BETOKEN *v.*

† By·-tale. *Obs.* Also 4 **bitale,** 6 **bytaile.** [f. *bi-,* BY- + TALE.] **a.** A parable; cf. BYSPEL. I. **b.** An irrelevant tale, a tale by the way.

a 1300 *Life of Jesus* (Horstm.) 242 (Mätz.) Ore louerd prechede þat folk..And seide heom þar to ane bitale. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 48 Tel me no bytailes, such as are to no purpose.

By-talk (bəi·tɔ̄k). Also 9 **bye-.** [f. BY- 3 c + TALK *sb.*]

1. Talk aside; incidental talk away from the main business, or at by-times; irrelevant speech, small talk, tittle-tattle.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 820/1 The sayde bishops bytalke .. was not muche materiall. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 730 Demosthenes .. sought occasions in his by-talk to shew men that he was excellently well learned. 1653 *Lilburn Tryed & Cast* 126 He knew, by such by-talk and impertinencies .. how to take away .. their reason. 1815 SCOTT *Guy Mannering* iii, 'O troth, Laird,' continued they, during this by-talk, 'it's but,' etc.

† 2. The object or butt of such talk; a BYWORD.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 292/1 He shalbe made a mocking stock, & a bytalk in euery mans mouth.

Bytaught, etc.: see BETAUGHT.

Bytch(e, Byte, obs. forms of BITCH, BITE.

Byteche, var. of BETEACH *v. Obs.*

Bytell, -ylle, byttil, obs. forms of BEETLE.

Byten, bytone, obs. forms of BETONY.

By-term (bəi·tɔ̄im). Also 6 **bye-tearme.** [f. BY- 4, 5 + TERM.]

† 1. A by-name, a nickname. *Obs.*

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* I. xiii. 60 b, Oftentymes great infamie groweth vppon small causes, and vile bye tearmes, vppon honourable names.

2. In University of Cambridge: A term which is not the main one for entering or for taking degrees.

(The degree of B.A. can be taken after residing for a certain number of terms; but to make this fit with the annual examination for honours, a student must enter at the beginning of the October term.)

1883 *Athenæum* 15 Dec. 770 Bulwer took his degree at a by-term, and did not try for honours.

By the by: see BY *prep.* 12 b, BY *sb.*[2] 2 b, c.

Bythenche, -thenke, obs. ff. BETHINK.

By-thing (bəi·þiŋ). [f. BY- 4, 5 + THING.] That which is not the main thing; a matter by the way, or for by-times.

1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* I. I. xxiv. 174 Not [content to swear] to the whole act, some by-things in it not agreeing to their judgments. 1859 G. WILSON *E. Forbes* x. (1861) 318 Only .. as a kind of by-thing could he find time for zoological .. pursuits. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* III. iii. 132 These are by-things In the great cause.

† Bythi·nne, bythou·t. Also **bipinne, bipute, bythowte, bethout.** Altered forms [app. produced by the substitution of *by* for *wi',* in *with*] of WITHIN, WITHOUT (cf. BEDENE).

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 218 Seue hundred tures and two Beoþ in þe burȝ bipute mo. *Ibid.* 244 Ef þer comeþ eni man Bipinne þilke barbecan. *a* 1400 *Usages of Winchester* in *Eng. Gilds* 354 Euerych defawte by-þinne þe amountaunce of þre shyllynges. *Ibid.* 363 Lese þe tenaunt by-þowte rekenerynge. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* (1843) 15 Tell me then bethout dissimblation. 1879 JAMIESON, *Bethout,* without. *Fife.*

Bythwind, obs. f. WITHWIND, a plant. (cf. prec.)

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* viii. 59 He [Saturn] governeth ..Nightshade, Bythwind, Angelica, Sage.

Bytide, Bytimes: see BETIDE, BETIMES.

By-time (bəi·təim). Also 9 **bye-.** [f. BY- 4 + TIME.] Time not occupied by one's main work or pursuits; spare time, odd hours.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* Pref. (1823) 3 To spend some by-time for my recreation in searching out their [bees'

nature. 1775 JOHNSON *Lett.* I. cxxiv. 267, I, therefore, step over at by-times, and of by-times I have enough. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. v, In bye-times, as on this holiday.

Bytoken(e, Bytore, obs. ff. BETOKEN, BITTERN.

Bytownite (bəi·taunəit). *Min.* [f. *Bytown*, (now Ottawa) in Canada, where it occurs + -ITE.] A variety of ANORTHITE.

1868 DANA *Min.* 340.

Bytr-: see BETR-.

Byttel, -ell, -il, -ylle, obs. forms of BEETLE.

Byttour, -ur(e, -yr, obs. forms of BITTERN.

Bytumen, obs. form of BITUMEN.

By-turning, a turning, leading aside: see BY- 3 b.

† **By·-verse.** *Obs.* [f. BY *a.* + VERSE: cf. BY-WORD.] A verse that passes current, a rimed saw or maxim.

1655 MOUFET & BENN. *Health's Improv.* (1746) 218 The Dutchmen have a By-verse amongst them to this Effect.

By·-view. ? *Obs.* Also 8 bye-. [f. BY- 2 b, 3 c, d + VIEW *sb.*] a. A side glance, or glimpse; a look directed to an object not immediately before the eye. b. A private, unavowed, or self-interested aim; cf. BY-END.

a 1731 ATTERBURY (J.) No by views of his own shall mislead him. 1753 *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 30 (1756) I. 193 Every Reader of Taste must have been greatly delighted with these Bye-views.

By-walk (bəi·wɔ̄k). Also 6 **biwalk.** [f. BY- 3 b + WALK *sb.*] A private or sequestered walk; a by-path. *lit.* and *fig.*

1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, i. (Arb.) 36 Let vs not take any biwalkes, but let gods word directe vs. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* III. iii, Have I found you in your by-walks? 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 510 *note*, There should be by-walks to retire into sometimes for our ease. 1852 SMITH *Eng. & Fr. Dict.*, By-walk, *promenade écartée*

So **By·-walker,** one who frequents by-paths, one who strays from the highway or right way; *lit.* and *fig.*; also **By·-walking** *vbl. sb.*

1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, iii. (Arb.) 78 Excytinge my audience to beware of by-walkynges. *Ibid.* iv. 112 Absalon David's son was a bywalker. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 118 St. Paul noteth other by-walkers.

Byward (bəi·wɔ̄əd), *sb.* [f. BY- 3, 5 + WARD.] A ward or guard which is not the main one; as in the *Byward Tower* in the Tower of London.

1840 AINSWORTH *Tower of Lond.* iv, A large drawbridge then led to another portal forming the principal entrance to the outer ward, and called the By-ward or Gate Tower.

† **By·ward, By·wards,** *adv. Obs.* [f. BY *adv.* + -WARD, -S.] Sideways.

(In first quot. *ward* perh. = 'confinement, custody'.)

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Fl.* iv. 28 In eche weake place is wouen a weauing cast, By warde, in warde, to warde the flie more fast. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 75 The spring .. would only be pusht forwards or by-wards.

By-way (bəi·wē). Forms: 4 **biwei,** 5 **bye-waye,** 6 **bie-, by-waie,** 9 **bye-way,** 5- **by-way.** [f. BY- 3 b + WAY.]

1. A way other than the highway; a side road; a secluded, private, obscure, or unfrequented way.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 10145 (Rolls Ser.) By a bywey [*v. r.* bigate] to Totenes lay, Cador & hyse toke þat way. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. XXXII. 65 Dat kennyd þame a by way. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 28 That path he kept, which beaten was most plaine, Ne ever would to any by-way bend. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* v. 6 In the dayes of Iael..the trauelers walked thorow by-wayes. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. XXVI. (1737) 114 Highways, Crossways, and Byways. 1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* xi. 239 Totally unacquainted with the by-ways of the forest.

2. *transf.* or *fig.*; often depreciatively.

1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyldr.* 23 Suche a man cometh lightly in to a byewaye and for many errours he slideth ful folyly. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lvii. 17 He turneth him self, and foloweth ye bywaye of his owne hert. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg., Ess. Georg.* (1721) I. 203 A Precept that enters it [the Understanding] as it were thro' a By-way. 1768-78 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 611 Children drawn into the world through this by-way are looked upon as a burden. 1846 D. JERROLD *Chron. Clovernook* Wks. IV. 439 The by-ways and short-cuts to wealth. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 195 A friend, learned in all the byways .. of Italian literature.

3. *attrib.*

1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 84 Undisputed Titles need not..by-way stratagems to ensure their Negotiations. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5910/4 All Bye-Way and Cross-Road Letters are to be paid for.

4. *advb. genitive* (cf. *crossways*) or ? *plural cognate object*: with quot. 1725 cf. BY *a.* 1.

1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, ii. (Arb.) 56 The Iewes .. take vpon them to breke lawes and to go by wayes. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1703) II. VIII. 410 Marching by-ways .. they likewise passed over the Thames. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 311 Carrying them by-ways and unfrequented.

Bywelde, obs. f. BEWIELD.

† **Bywe·nt,** *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* [f. BY- 2 d + *went*, pa. pple. of WEND.] Bygone, past.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xii. 40 For thair inveterat vicis ald bywent, By pvnyciovn satisfactiovn to mak. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (1822) Introd. 6 Considder of Romanis, in all thare time bywent.

Bywepe, obs. form of BEWEEP *v.*

By-west: see BY *prep.* 9 c.

Byweuen, -ven, var. of BIWEYE *v.*[1] *Obs.*

† **Bywho·pen;** also **by-woopen, -wopen;** ? irregular str. pa. pple. of BEWHAPE *v. Obs.* (It does not appear where Phillips fonnd the word.)

1676 PHILLIPS (App.) *By-woopen* [1678 bywopen], (old word) made senseless. 1775 ASH, *By whopen* (obsolete), stupified, made senseless.

By-wipe, side-stroke: see BY- 2 c.

Byword (bəi·wɔ̄əd). Forms: 1-2 **biwyrde, -word,** 4-6 **by-worde,** 6 **by-woorde, bie-word,** 6-9 **bye-word,** 6- **by-word.** [f. BY *a.* 2 + WORD.]

1. A proverb, proverbial saying.

c 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr-Wülcker 470 *Prouerbium*, biwyrde. *a* 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1130 Oc man seiđ to biworde, hæge sitteđ þa aceres dæleth. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 769 For which ful oft a by worde here I seye, That rooteles mot grene soone deye. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2243 There is a comyn by word .. Wele sellith he his peny that the pound therby savith. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 48 Is it not a by word, like will to like. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 99 As honest as goodman Andrews, was a bye-word. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* 686 An old byword, which says more people know Tom Fool than Tom Fool knows.

† **b.** A parable. *Obs.*

c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xiii. 3 He spaak vnto yem much in biwordes and said.

2. A person or thing who becomes proverbial, as a type of specified characteristics; an object of scorn or contempt.

1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* XXVIII. 37 Thou shalt go to waist, and become a byworde, and a laughinge stocke amonge all nacions. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 349 Marked like Cain .. to be a bye-word, and an example of Gods justice to all the world. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* IX. 7 Israel shall bee a prouerbe, and a by-word among all people. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. 277, I am the talk and the bye-word of half the county. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. Nat.* I. I. X. 116 Apothecaries' profit is become a bye-word. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. II. VI. 252 The Church courts were a byword for iniquity in every country in Europe.

b. A nickname, byname, epithet of scorn.

1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Epist.* XIII. 104 Give a thousand by-words to my Name, And call me Beldam, Gib, Witch, Nightmare, Trot. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 70 These Doctrines which he traduces under that by-word [*i.e.* Calvinism]. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. XIV, Her [Venice's] very byword sprung from victory, The 'Planter of the Lion'.

† **3.** A word or phrase of frequent occurrence in speech, esp. in the mouth of a particular individual; a trick of speech, pet phrase. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1631) III. X. 106/1 [Bonner] saying, as his by word was, Before God thou art a knaue. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 111 This byword *phy* betokneth bad, And things to cast away. 1651 *Proc. Parliament* No. 104. 1612 Broke his brain with thinking there was something in it, some 'whatchecal e', which is his by-word. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 241 ? 8 His By-Words (as they call a Sentence a Man particularly affects).

† **b.** A watchword, signal. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN V. LXXXIX. 66 He gaue to theym this watche or by worde, 'Nempnyth your Sexis'.

† **4.** (cf. BY-TALK and BY- III): A casual word, a hint; a word beside the matter in hand. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 18 b, He saied emong his frendes; I would haue bought a robe, if I had had money. He craued nothyng, but did onely after a maidenly sorte gene a bywoorde of his greate penurie. 1572 FORREST *Theophil.* 540 What though a bye worde, nnwares, doe owte starte. *a* 1652 BROME *City Wit* III. ii. 322 There is no woman, though she use never so many bywords, but yet in the end she will come to the point. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* iv. § 13. 41 In idle by-words.

By-work (bəi·wɔ̄ək). Also 9 **bye-.** [f. BY- 3 d, e, 4, 5 + WORK.]

1. Work done by the way, in intervals of leisure, as opposed to one's main business; = Gr. *πάρεργον*; also depreciatively, work done with ulterior or interested motives.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvi. (1617) 281 Which of vs doth it [good] not as a by-worke for some other things sake. 1607 T. WALKINGTON *Optic Glass* 159 To make a by-worke a worke, is to make our worke a by-worke. 1647 H. MORE *Infinity of Worlds* lvi, The appearance of the nightly starres Is but the by-work of each neighbour sun. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* viii. 385 To make Religion the great business and concern of their Lives, and not as most do a By-work. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* ii. 82 Which are but the bye-work of her beneficence. 1885 G. ALLEN *Darwin* 128 The by-work with which he filled up one of the intervals between his greater and more comprehensive treatises.

2. An accessory and subsidiary work. ? *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvi. (1617) 281 Which of vs doth it [good] not as a by-worke for some other things sake. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 550 He deuised another by-worke to expresse the same.

† **3.** A work done awry or amiss. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 271 Wherefore Aristotle thinketh .. that the female is a bye worke or preuarication, yea the first monster in Nature.

Byyond(e, obs. form of BEYOND.

Byzant, var. spelling of BEZANT.

Byzantian (bizæ·nʃiăn), *a.* and *sb.*; also 7 **biz-.** [f. L. *Byzantius* belonging to Byzantium: see -AN.] = next.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. vi. § 2 (1622) 44 Doest thou sweare, like a Bizantian, by their yron pence? 1861 LYTTON *Str. Story* XXXV, This casket .. of ancient Byzantian workmanship. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Recollect.* v. 210 Byzantine in all forms but those used by the Byzantians.

Byzantine (bizæ·ntain, bi·zæntain), *a.* and *sb.*; also 6 **Byzantin,** 6-7 **Bi-, Bezantin(e,** 7 **By-santin.** [ad. L. *Byzantīnus*, f. *Byzantium*: see BEZANT and -INE; cf. F. *byzantin*. Byron has the first pronunciation, which the derivatives also follow; the second is frequent with classical scholars.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to Byzantium or Constantinople. *Byzantine historians*: those who lived in the Eastern Empire from the 6th to the 15th c.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXVIII. 442 The Byzantine or Spanish-nut. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* II. ii. 183 From the Byzantine maid's unsleeping spirit. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* V. I. 95 The throne of the Byzantine Cæsars.

b. *spec.* Pertaining to the style of art, esp. of architecture, developed in the Eastern division of the Roman Empire. The Byzantine architecture is distinguished by its use of the round arch, cross, circle, dome, and rich mosaic ornamentation.

1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 88 Those of the Greek or Byzantine school. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 10 The earliest style that may fairly be called Christian is the Byzantine.

B. *sb.* **1.** An inhabitant of Byzantium.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 84/2 The Byzantines at one time had 500 ships. 1875 JEVONS *Money* XIV. 195 The iron money of the Byzantines .. was token representative money.

2. = BEZANT 1.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 109 A Bizantin, which is .. six pence sterling. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 421 Bizantines of silver valued at two shillings anciently. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* IX. 97 Gave .. one bezantine to his wife. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 248 *note*, Byzantines also, of gold and silver, are constantly disinterred.

† **3.** = BEZANT 2.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 236 The piece of gold valued at £15 which the king was antiently accustomed to offer on high festival days was called a Bizantine.

† **4.** Old name of some herb. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. IV. I. V, Syrup of Borage .. of .. Fumitory, Maiden-hair, Bizantine, etc. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 451 Syrups, of the conditure of citron peel, and byzantine.

So also **Byza·ntine·sque** *a.* [see -ESQUE], in the Byzantine style of art; **Byza·ntinism,** the style and methods of art (esp. of architecture) developed in the Byzantine empire; **Byza·ntinize** *v. trans.*, to make Byzantine.

1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Recollect.* iv. 193 The Byzantinesque [design]. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. X. 331 Italian painting .. threw off with Giotto the last trammels of Byzantinism. *Ibid.* 321 Either in Constantinople or in the Byzantinised parts of the west.

Byzen, -on: see BYSEN, etc.

END OF VOLUME I.

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